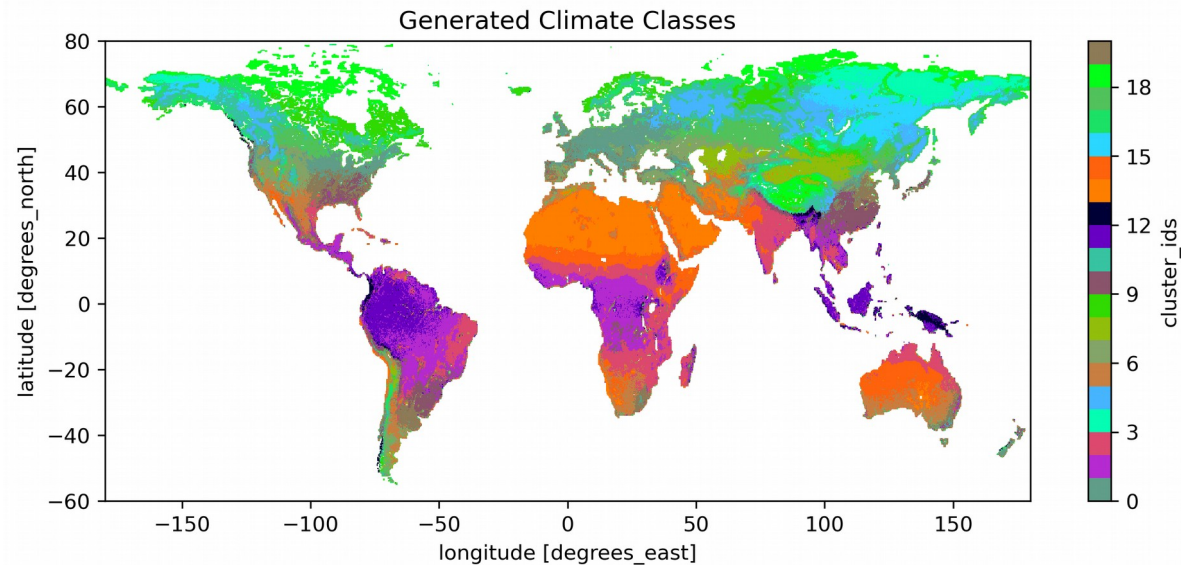


# Unsupervised climate clustering using autoencoders

Leander Moesinger<sup>1</sup>

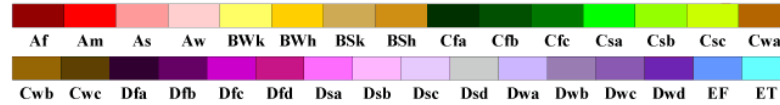
<sup>1</sup>Vienna University of Technology, Department of Geodesy and Geoinformation



# Introduction

## World Map of Köppen–Geiger Climate Classification

updated with CRU TS 2.1 temperature and VASCLimO v1.1 precipitation data 1951 to 2000



### Main climates

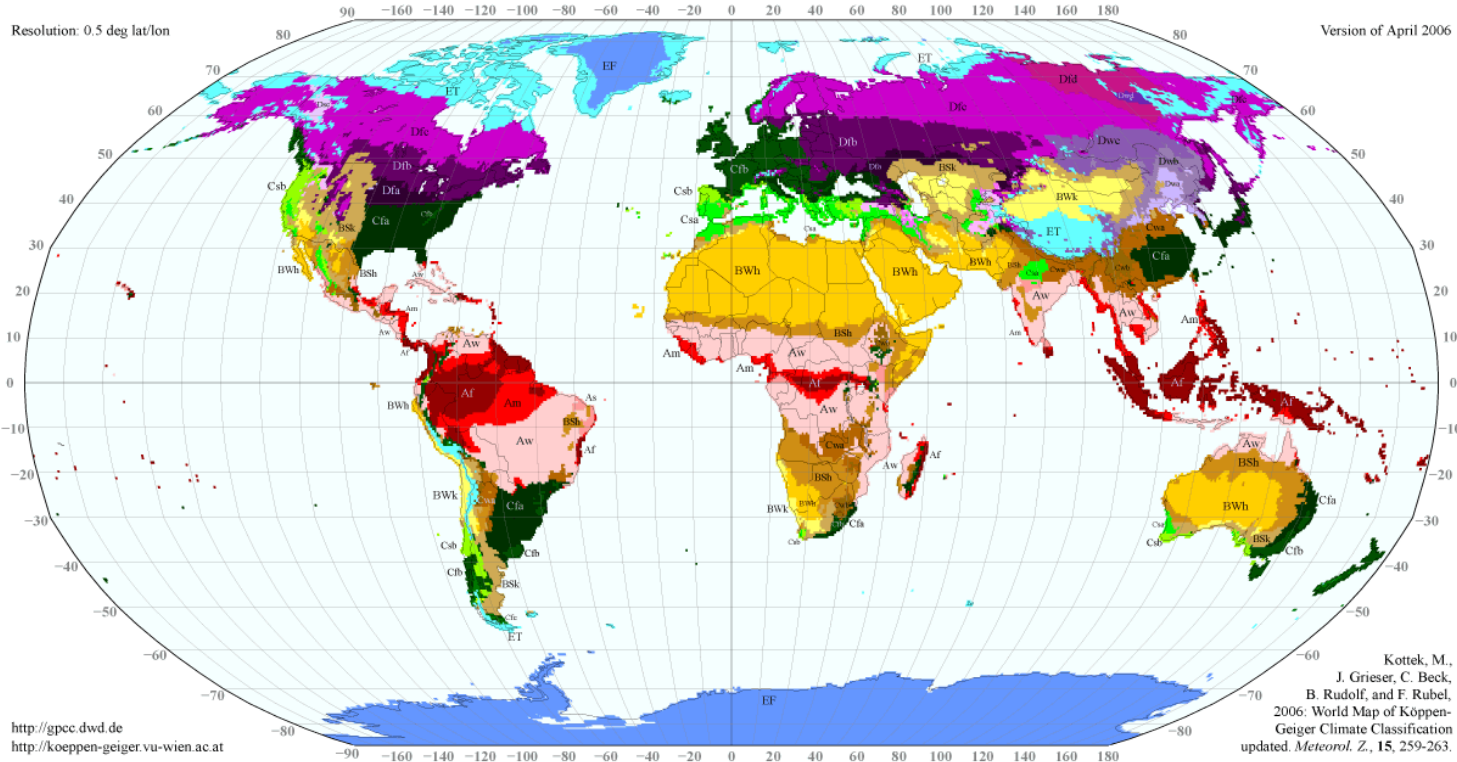
A: equatorial  
B: arid  
C: warm temperate  
D: snow  
E: polar

### Precipitation

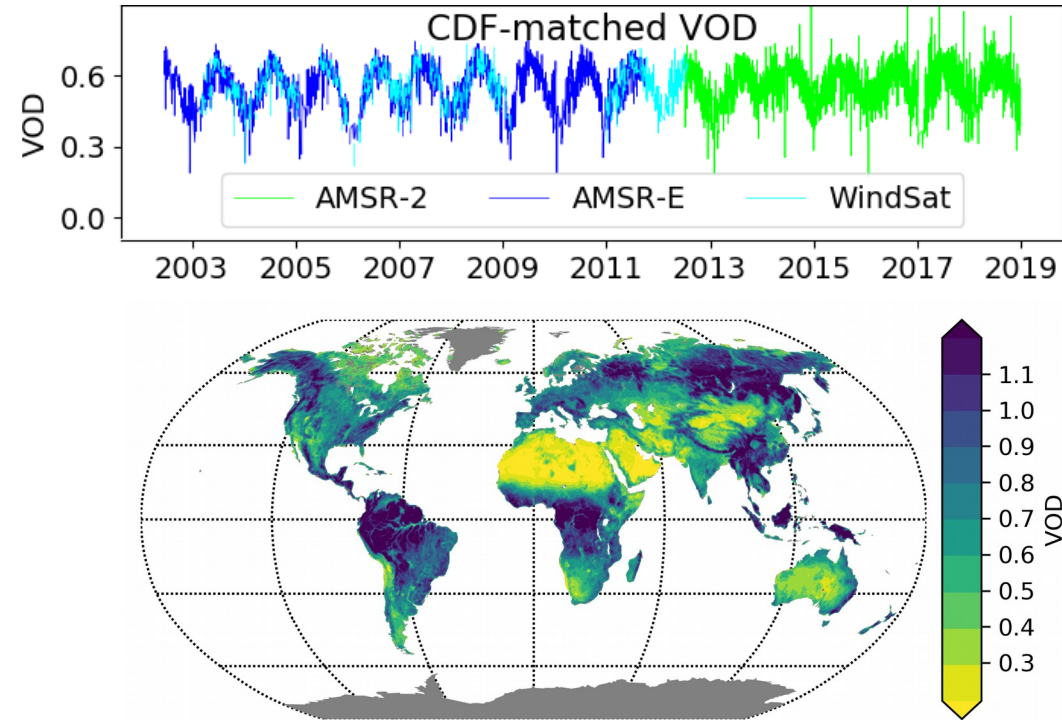
W: desert  
S: steppe  
f: fully humid  
s: summer dry  
w: winter dry  
m: monsoonal

### Temperature

h: hot arid  
k: cold arid  
a: hot summer  
b: warm summer  
c: cool summer  
d: extremely continental  
F: polar frost  
T: polar tundra



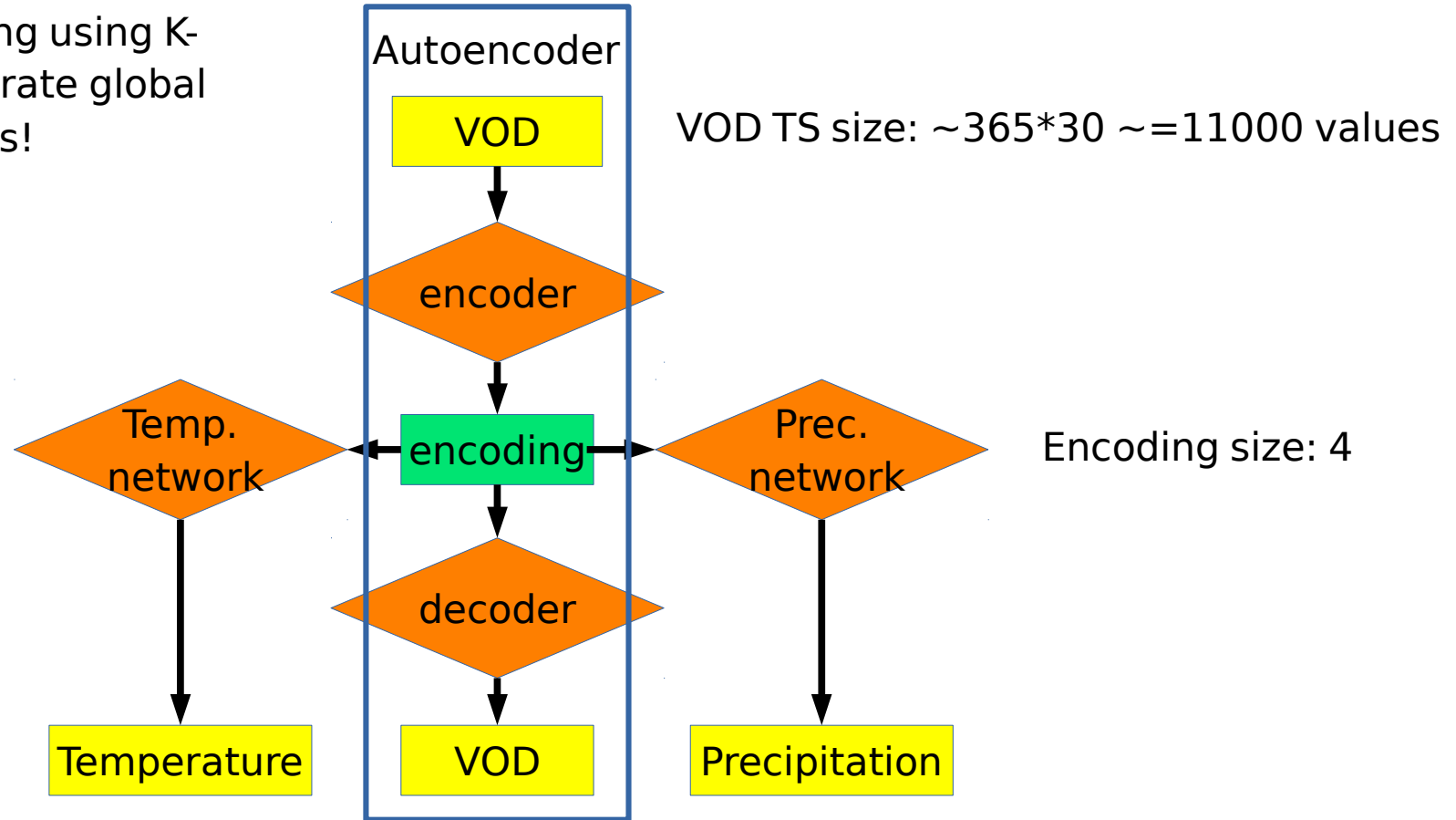
- Vegetation Optical Depth (VOD) time series
  - Related to vegetation water content and biomass
  - Global coverage
  - Since 1987
  - Daily values
  - Has data gaps
- Also mean temperature and precipitation is used



VOD time series and global mean

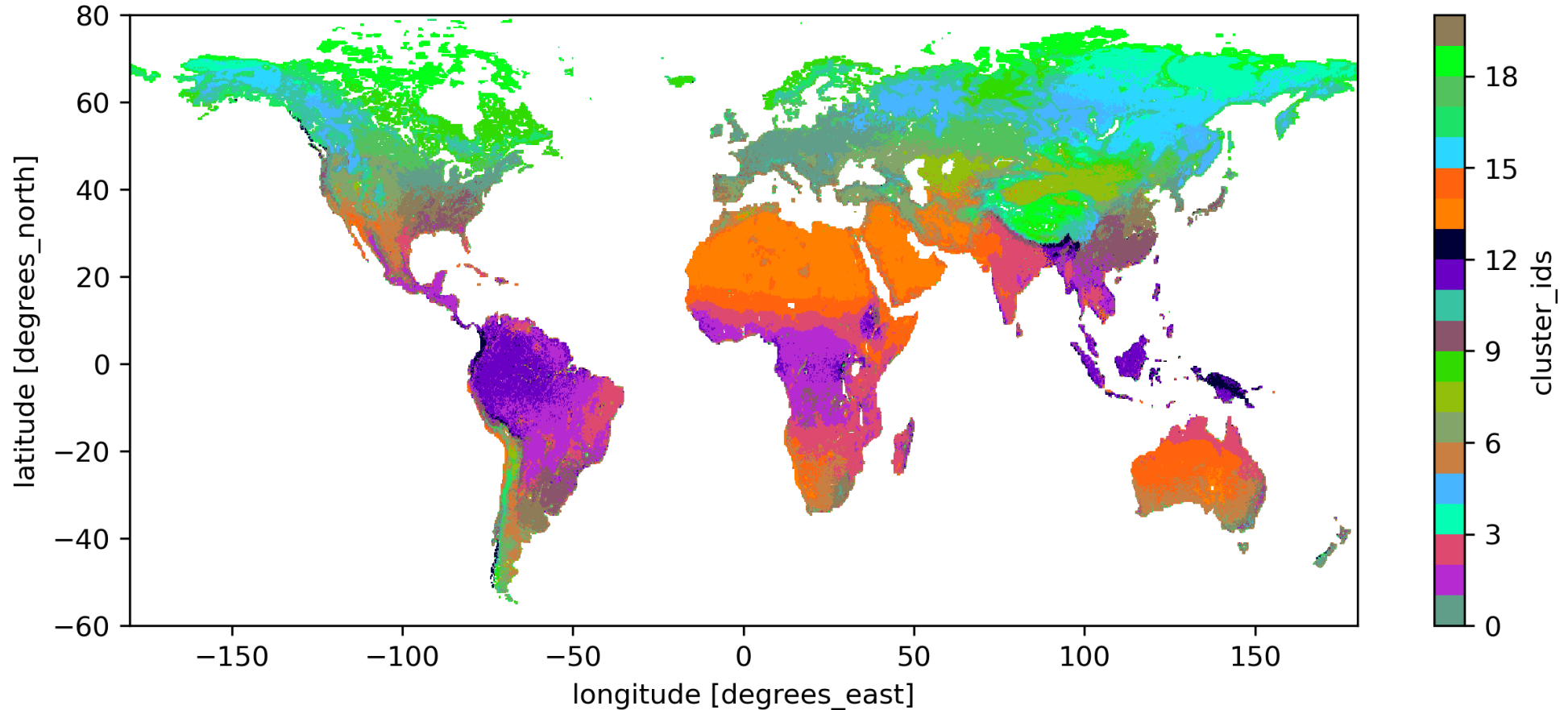
# Network Architecture

- Cluster encoding using K-means to generate global climate clusters!



# Results

Generated Climate Classes



# Lessons learned

---

- Dont spend too much time optimizing hyperparameters, data used and preprocessing is much more important!
- The loss of an autoencoder does not directly translate to how good an encoding is