

Autoencoders vs EOF

ML Journal Club / August 6, 2025

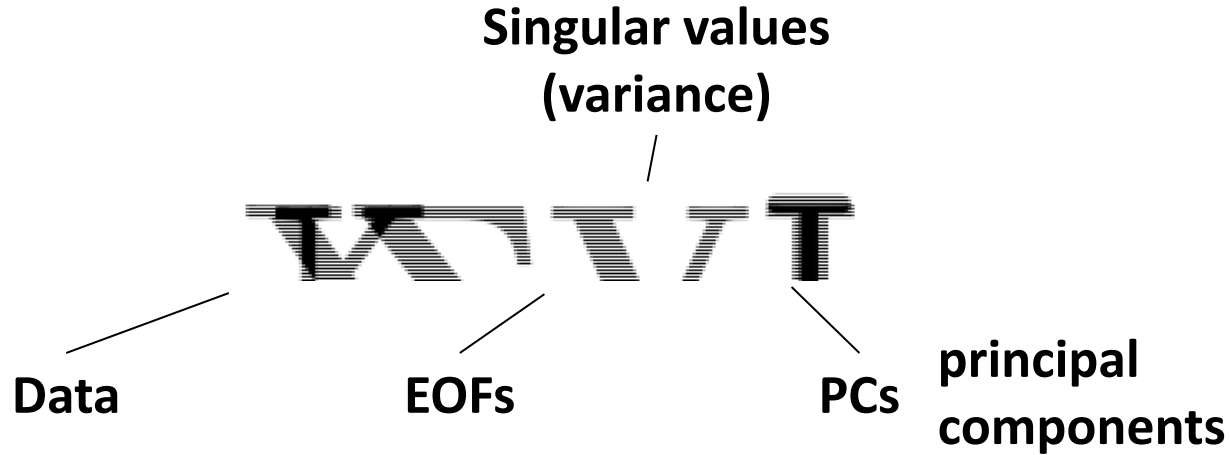
Why reduce dimensionality?

Gridded field at 5x5 deg \rightarrow 2592 grid points for each timestep and variable

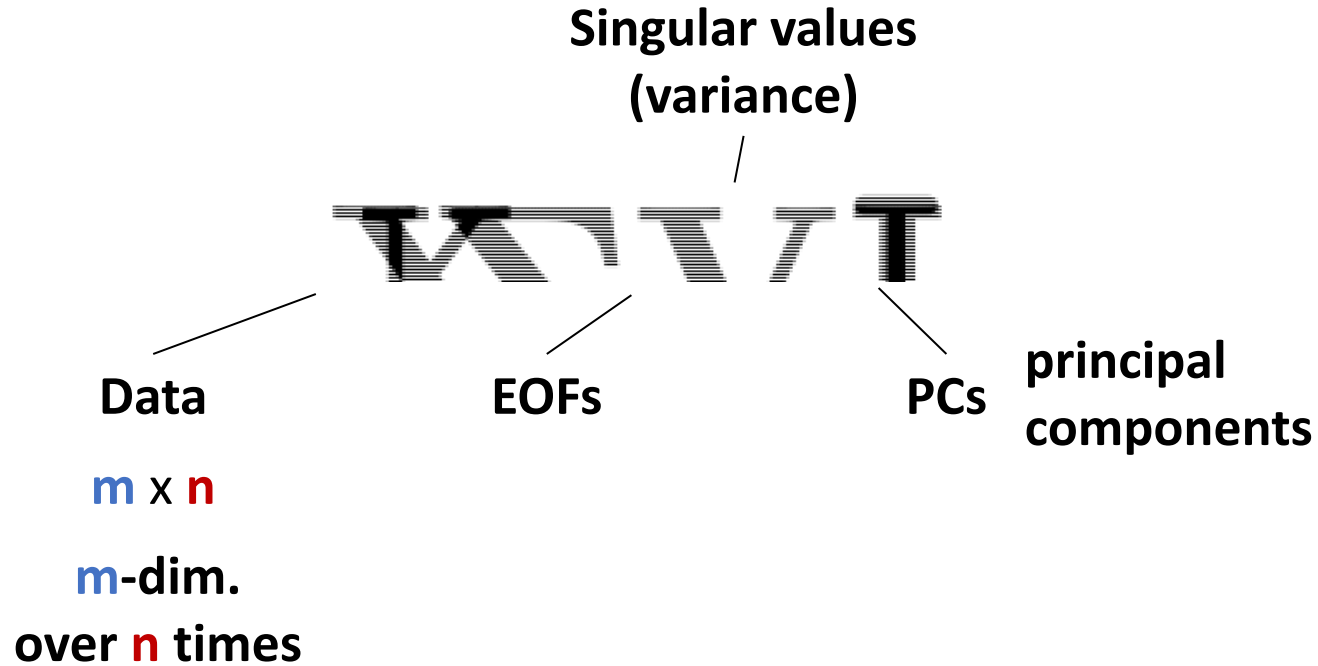
For practical part, we want to find the most efficient way to encode the **2592-dimensional** information with just **5 dimensions**

Climate information is redundant since fields often follow coherent patterns and have high spatial autocorrelation (seasonal cycle, ENSO, PDO, ...)

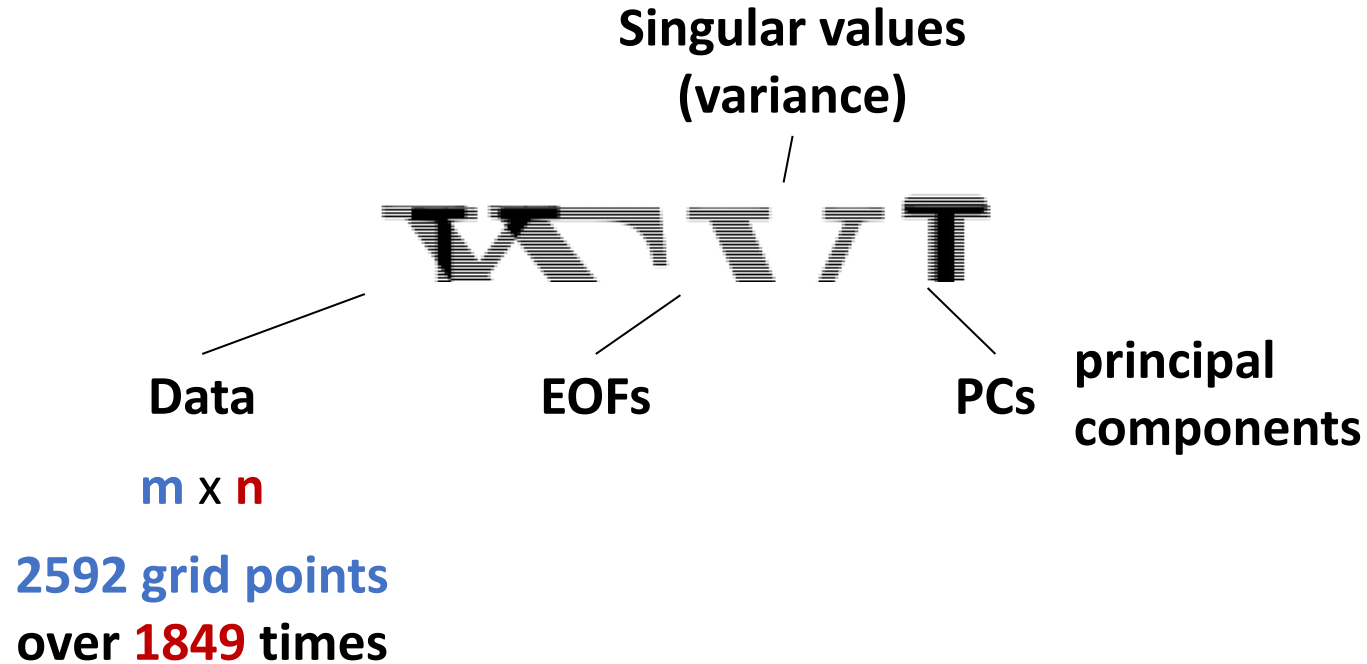
Empirical orthogonal functions (EOFs), aka SVD, PCA, POP, etc.



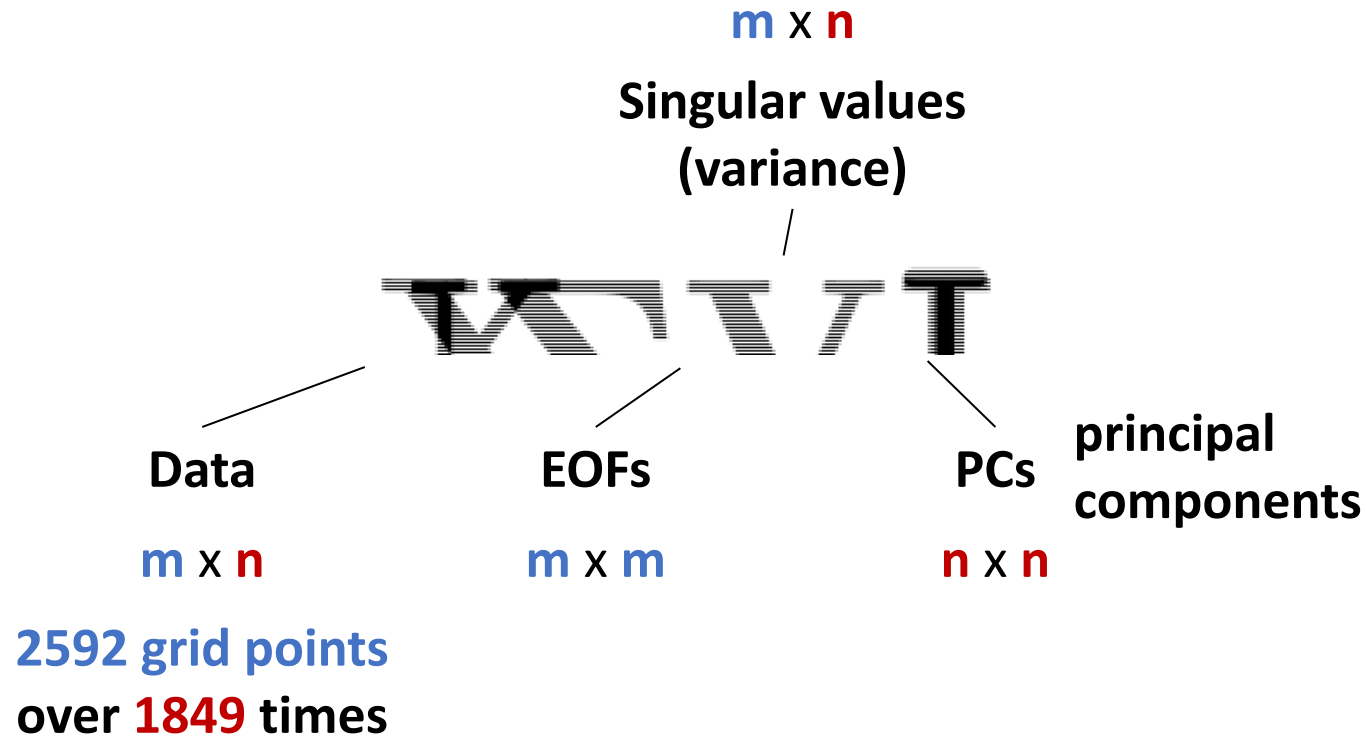
Empirical orthogonal functions (EOFs), aka SVD, PCA, POP, etc.



Empirical orthogonal functions (EOFs), aka SVD, PCA, POP, etc.



Empirical orthogonal functions (EOFs), aka SVD, PCA, POP, etc.



EOFs under the hood



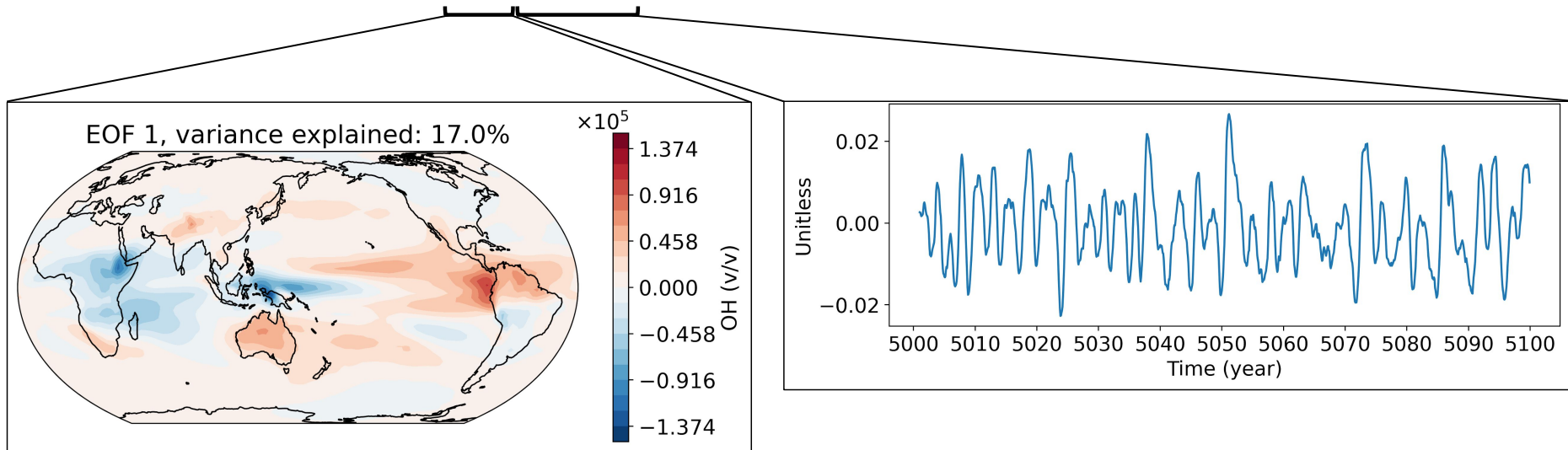
$$m(\#) = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \phi_i(t) \phi_i(t)$$

m-dim. vector
over **n** times

EOFs under the hood



$$m(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n(t) \phi_n$$

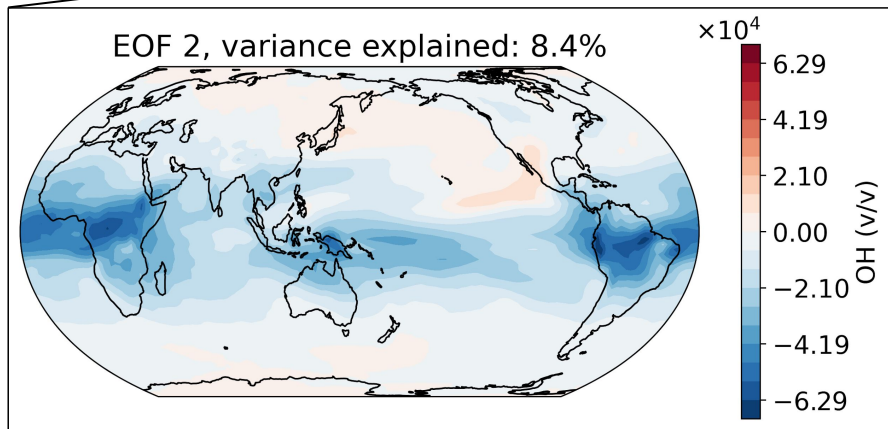


m-dim. vector

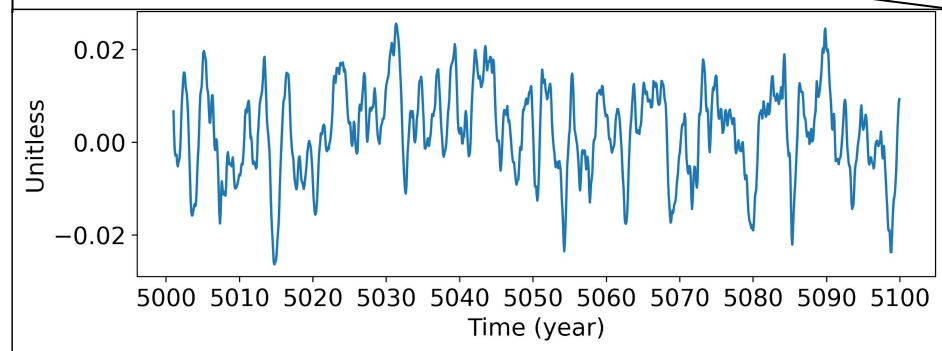
over **n** times

EOFs under the hood

$$m(t) = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k(t) \phi_k$$



m-dim. vector

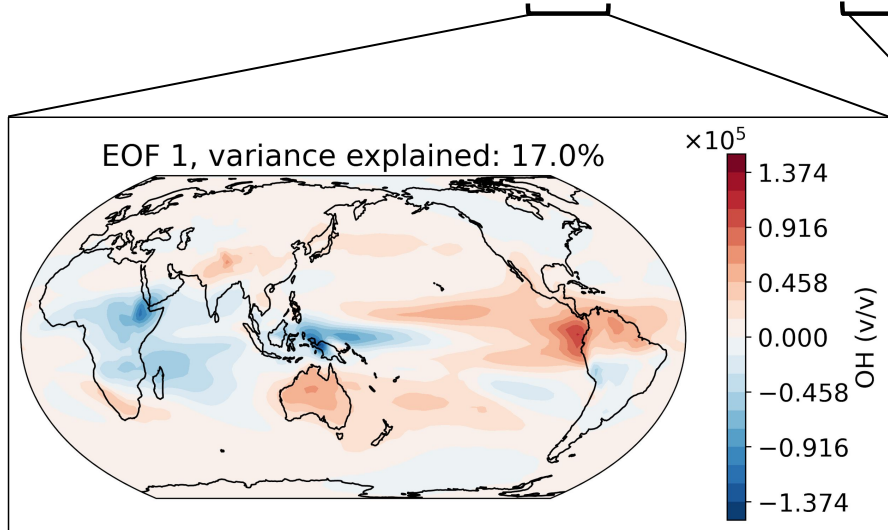


over **n** times

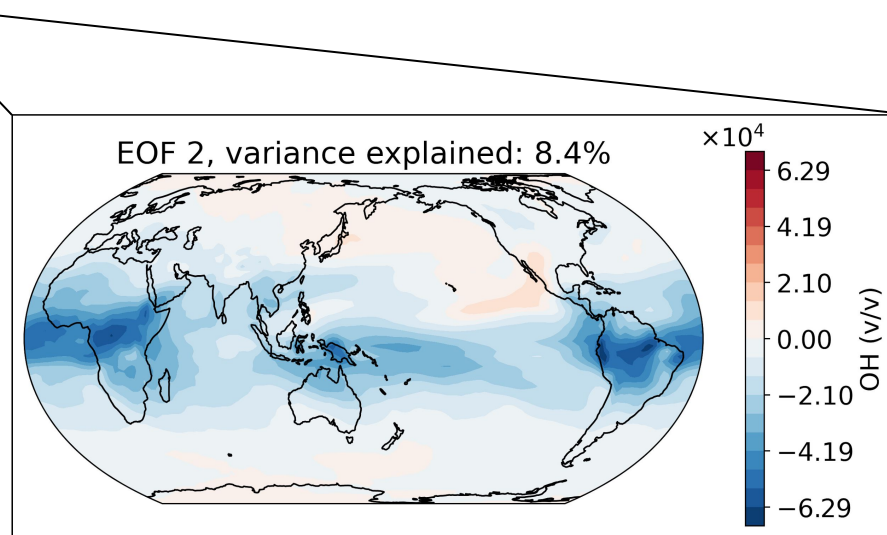
EOFs under the hood



$$m(t) = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k(t) \phi_k$$



m-dim. vector

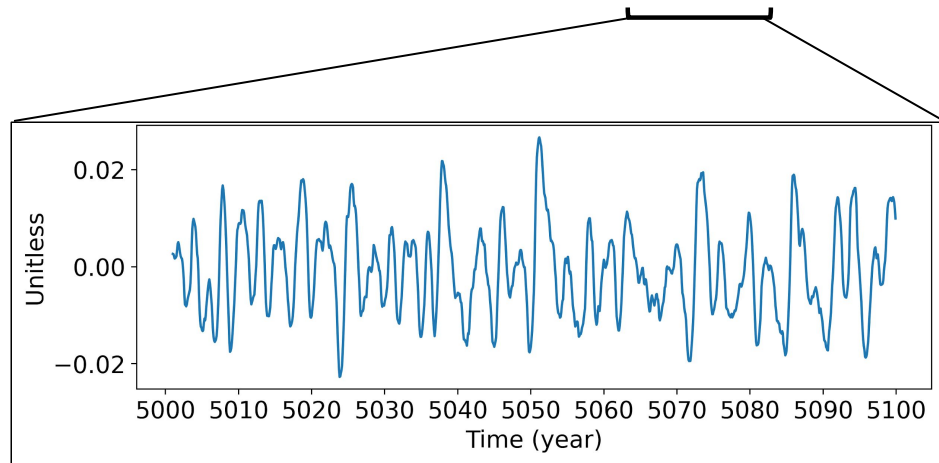


m-dim. vector

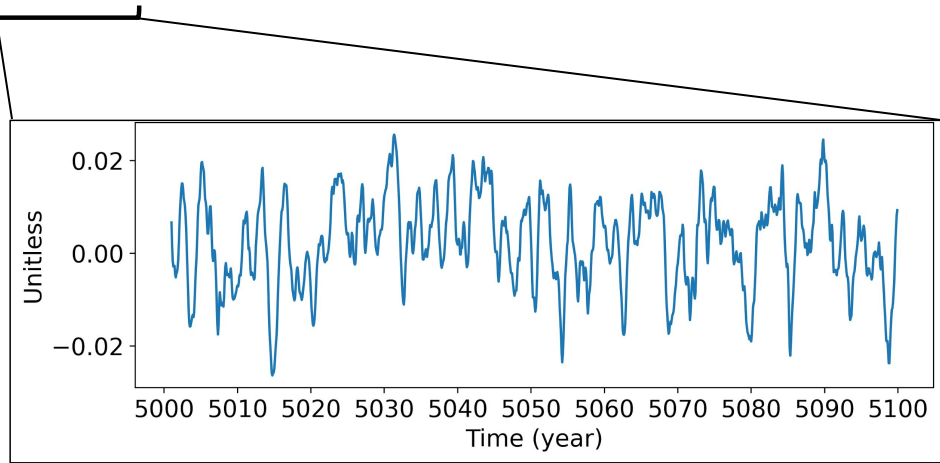
EOFs under the hood



$$m(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n(t) \phi_n$$



over **n** times

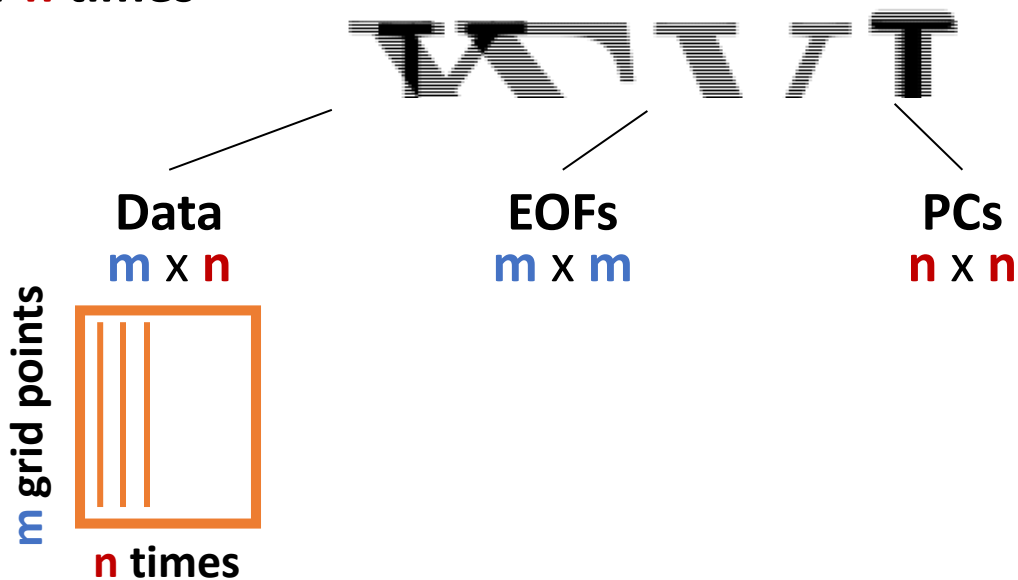


over **n** times

EOFs under the hood are matrix multiplications

$$m \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) + n \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) + n \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)$$

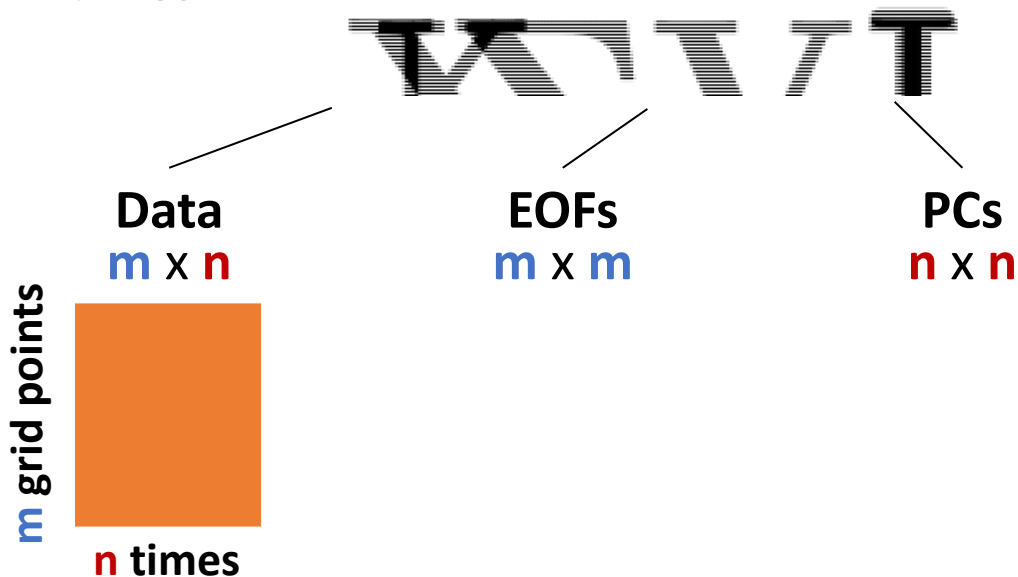
m-dim. vector
over **n** times



EOFs under the hood are matrix multiplications

$$m \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) + n \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) + n \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)$$

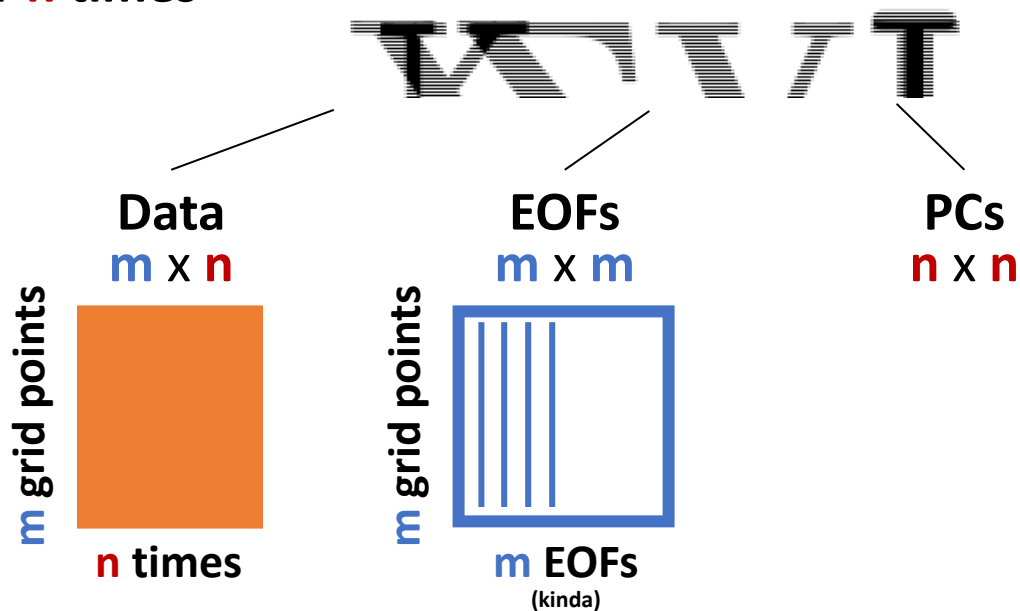
m-dim. vector
over **n** times



EOFs under the hood are matrix multiplications

$$m \times n \text{ matrix} + n \times n \text{ matrix} = m \times n \text{ matrix}$$

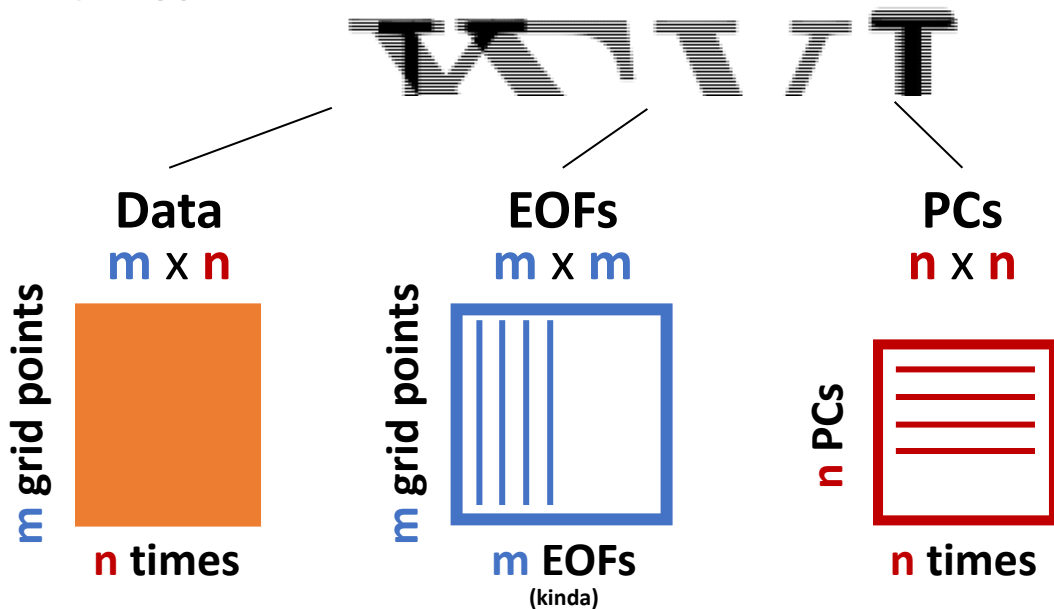
m-dim. vector
over **n** times



EOFs under the hood are matrix multiplications

$$m \times n = m \times m + m \times n + n \times n$$

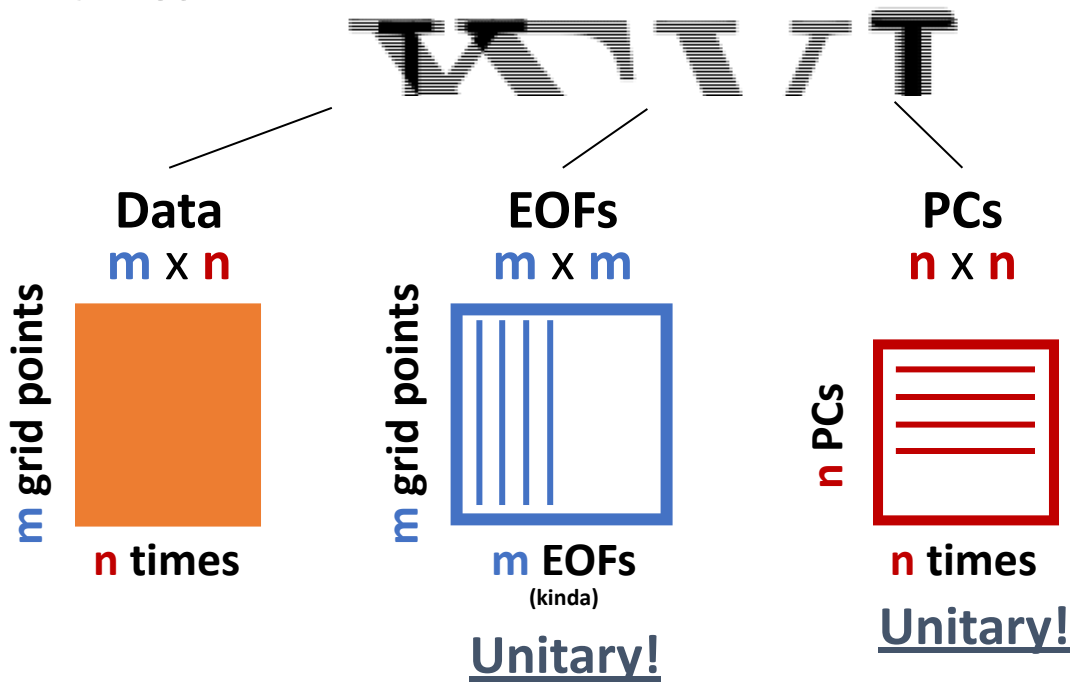
m-dim. vector
over **n** times



EOF and PC matrices are unitary (orthonormal)

$$\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{t}) \mathbf{V}^T$$

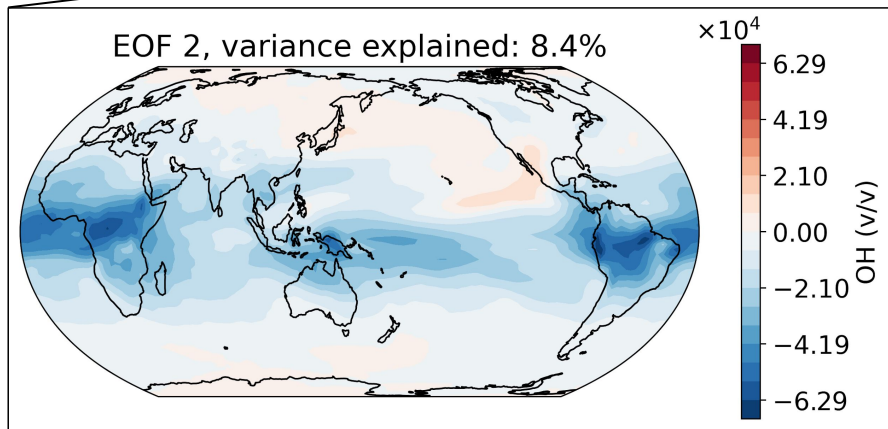
m -dim. vector
over n times



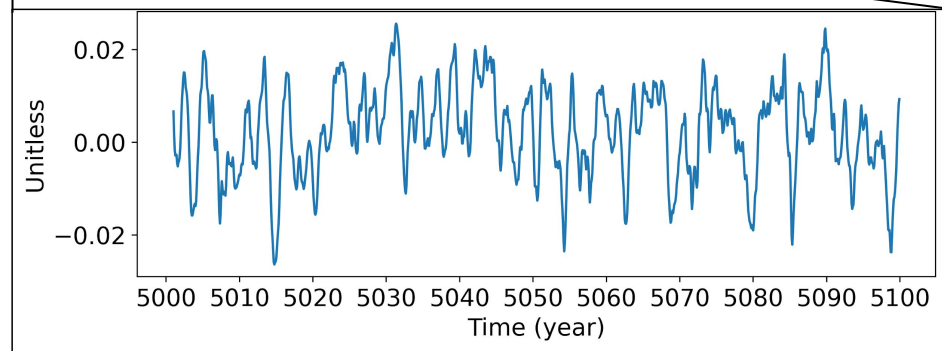
EOF truncation

m-dim. vector
over n times

$$m \left(\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right) + \dots + m \left(\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right) \text{ over } n \text{ times}$$



m-dim. vector

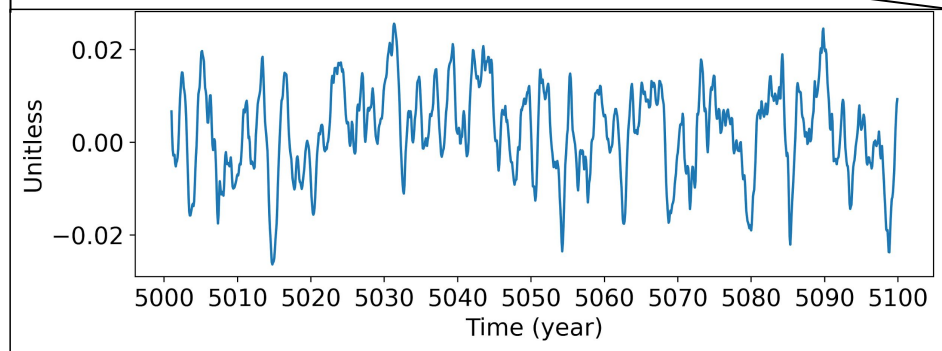
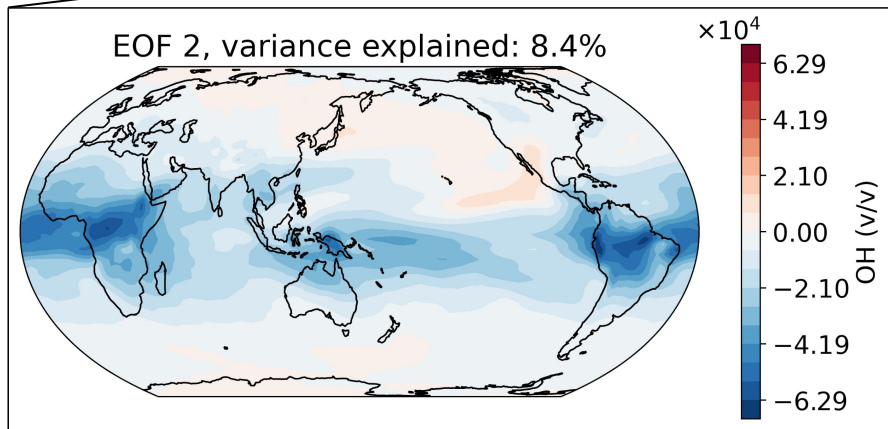


over n times

EOF truncation

m-dim. vector
over **n** times

$$\tilde{m}(t) = \tilde{m}_1(t) + \tilde{m}_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{m}_n(t)$$



$$\tilde{m}(t) = \tilde{m}_1(t) + \tilde{m}_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{m}_n(t)$$

m-dim. vector
over **n** times

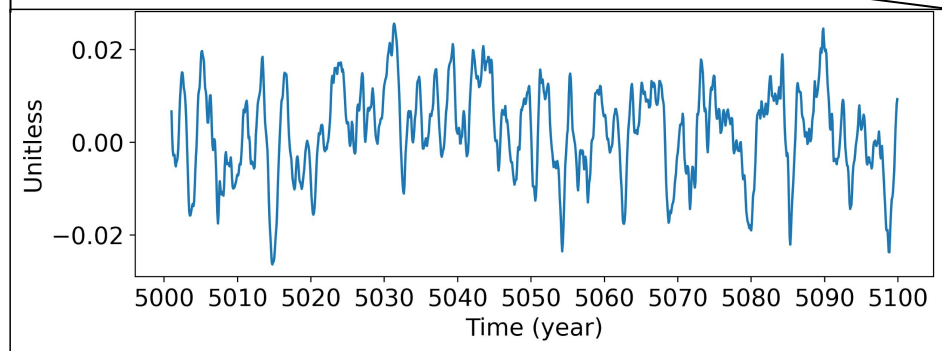
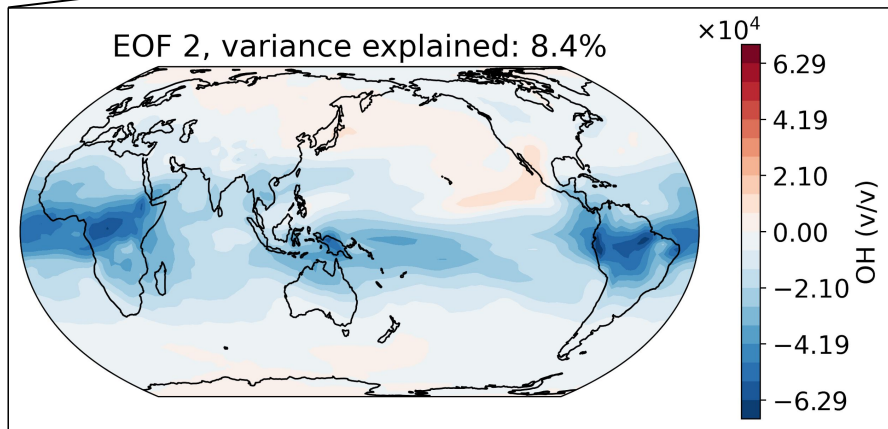
represented by \tilde{m} vectors

EOF truncation

m-dim. vector
over **n** times

$$\tilde{m}(t) = \tilde{m}_1(t) + \tilde{m}_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{m}_n(t)$$

$$\tilde{m}_1(t) + \tilde{m}_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{m}_n(t)$$



$$\tilde{m}(t) = \tilde{m}_1(t) + \tilde{m}_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{m}_n(t)$$

m-dim. vector
over **n** times

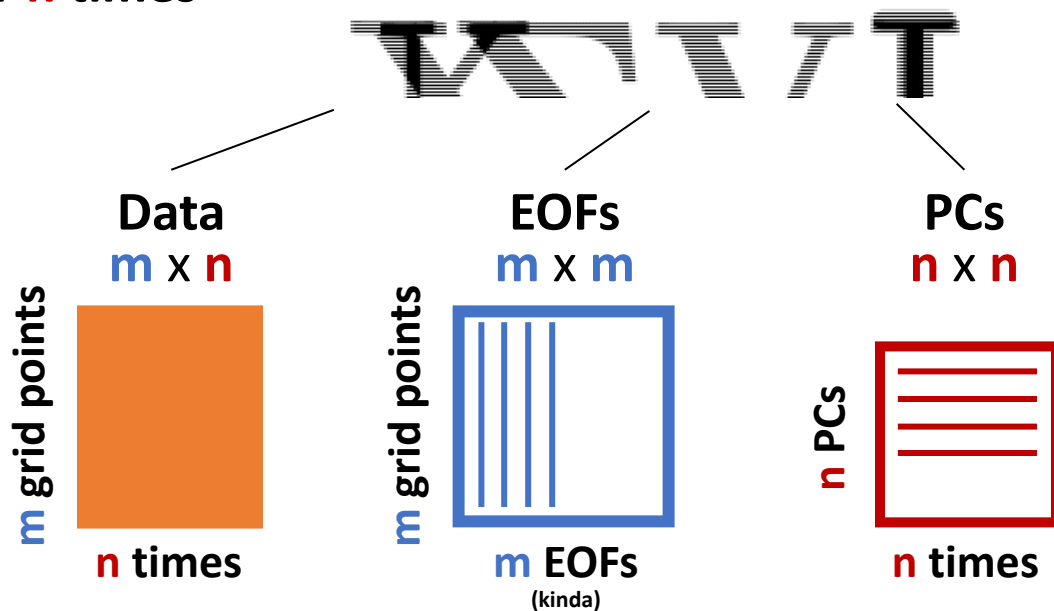
represented by \tilde{m} vectors

$$\tilde{m}_1(t) + \tilde{m}_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{m}_n(t)$$

EOF truncation

$$m \times n = \sum_{k=1}^m \underbrace{a_k(t)}_{m \times 1} \underbrace{b_k(t)}_{1 \times n}$$

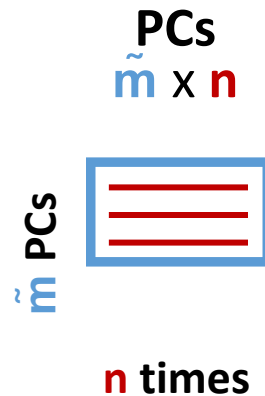
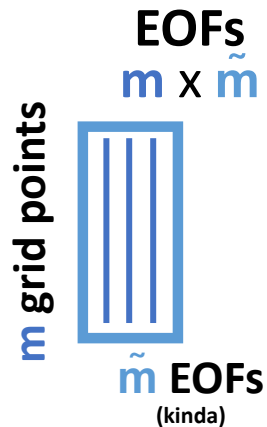
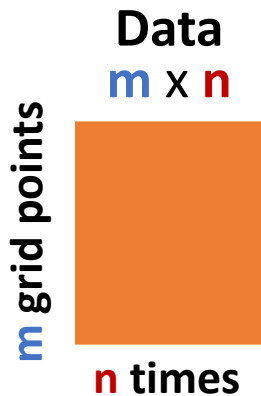
m -dim. vector
over n times



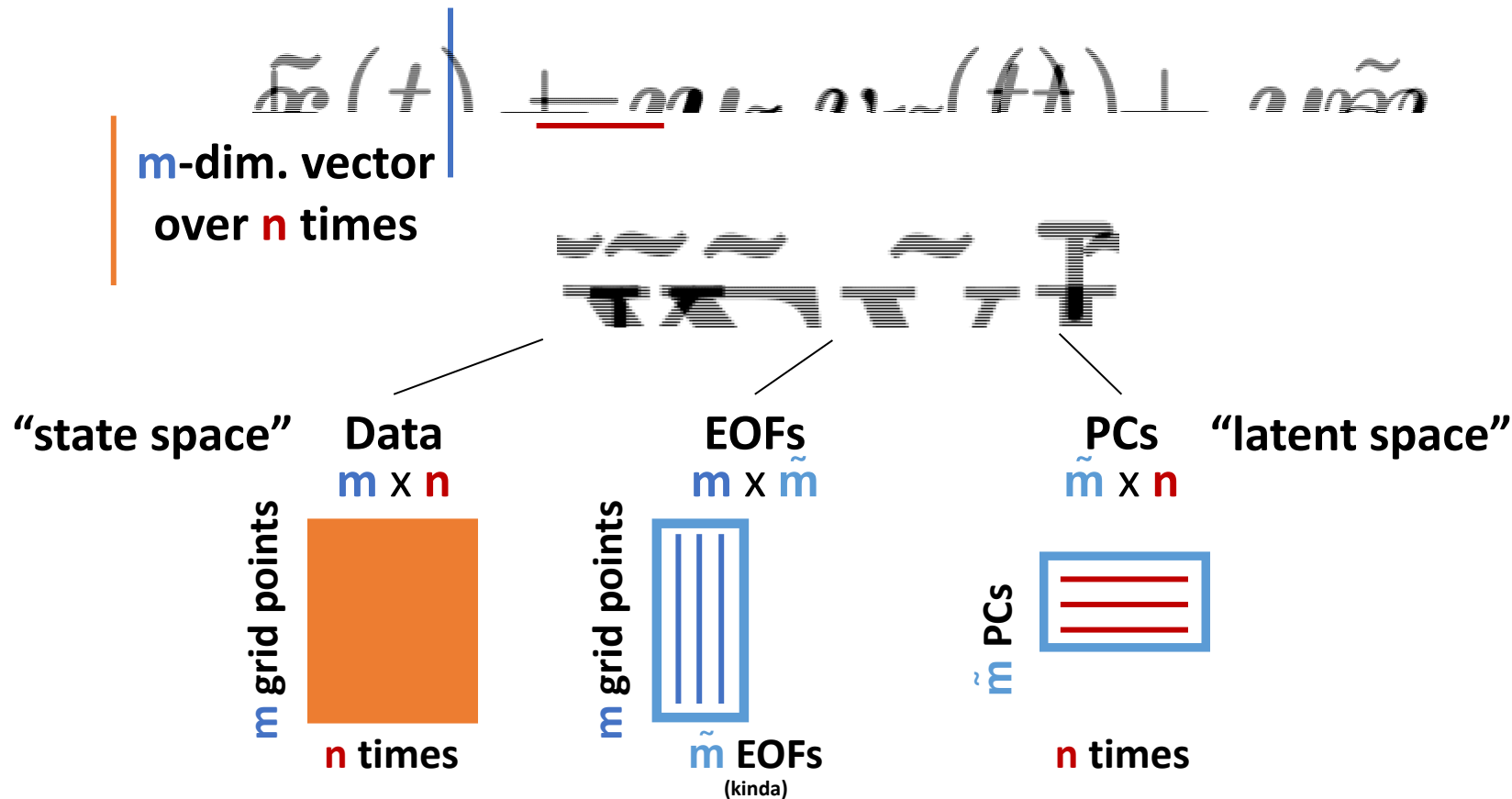
EOF truncation

$$\tilde{D}(t) = \tilde{U} \tilde{S} \tilde{V}^T(t)$$

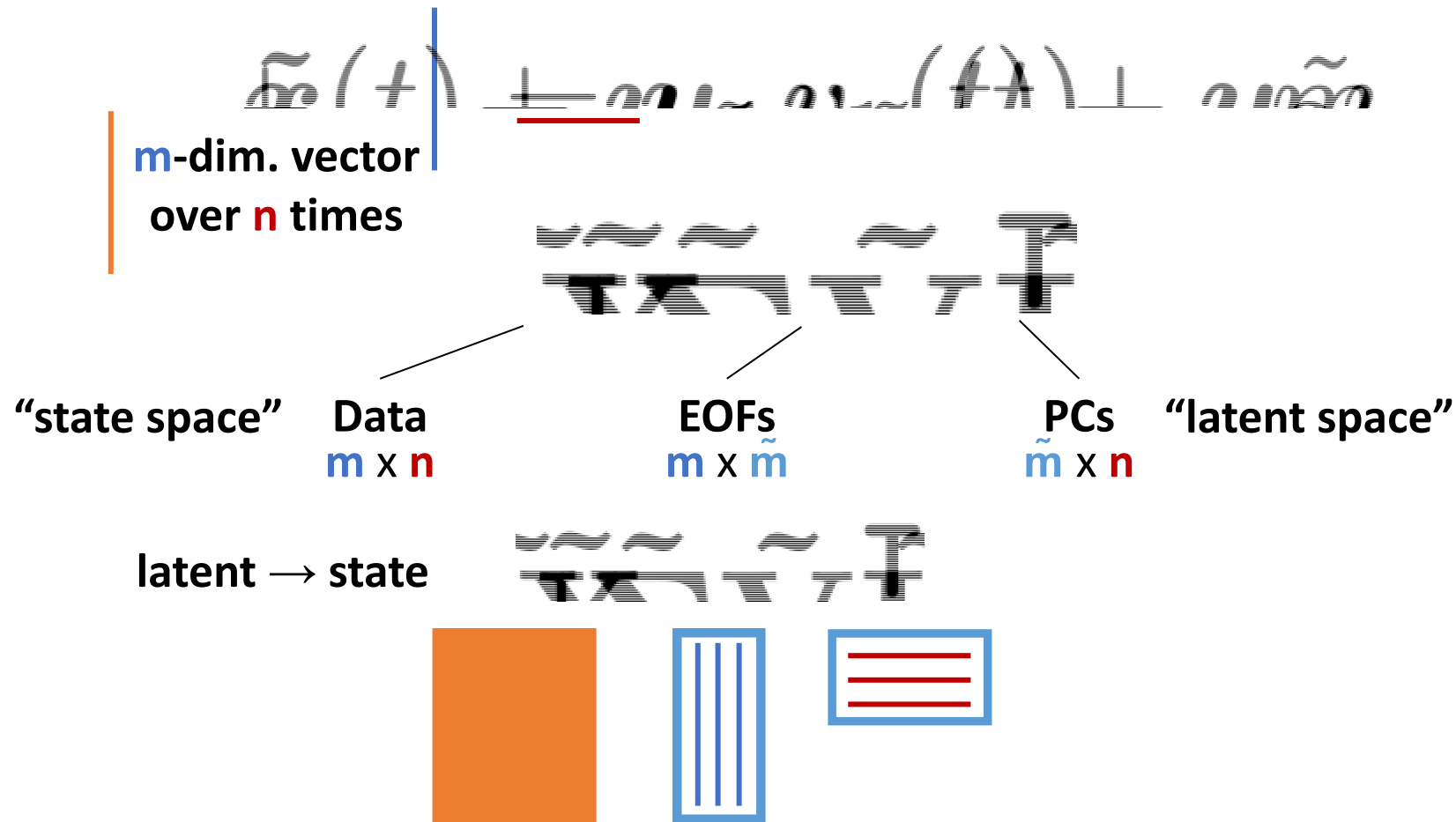
\tilde{U} - m -dim. vector
over n times



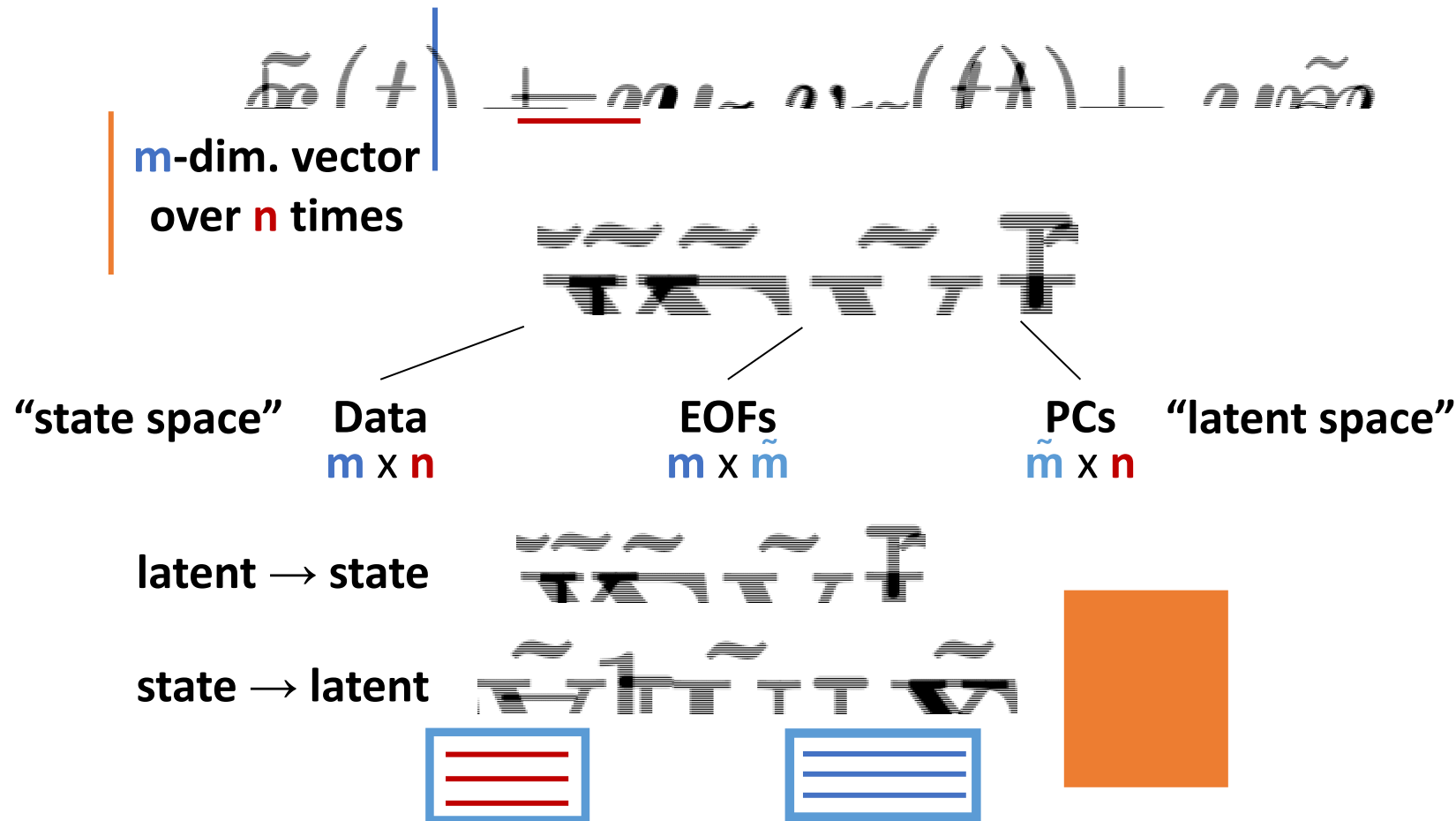
Projection to and from latent (EOF) space



Projection to and from latent (EOF) space



Projection to and from latent (EOF) space

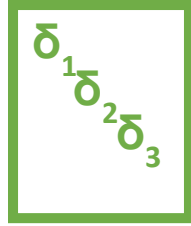


Singular values tell you the variance of each EOF/PC pair



Singular values
(variance)

$m \times n$



$$\sigma_i^2 = \text{Variance}$$

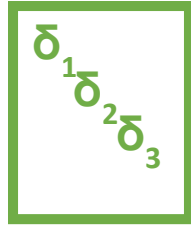
σ_i^2

Singular values tell you the variance of each EOF/PC pair



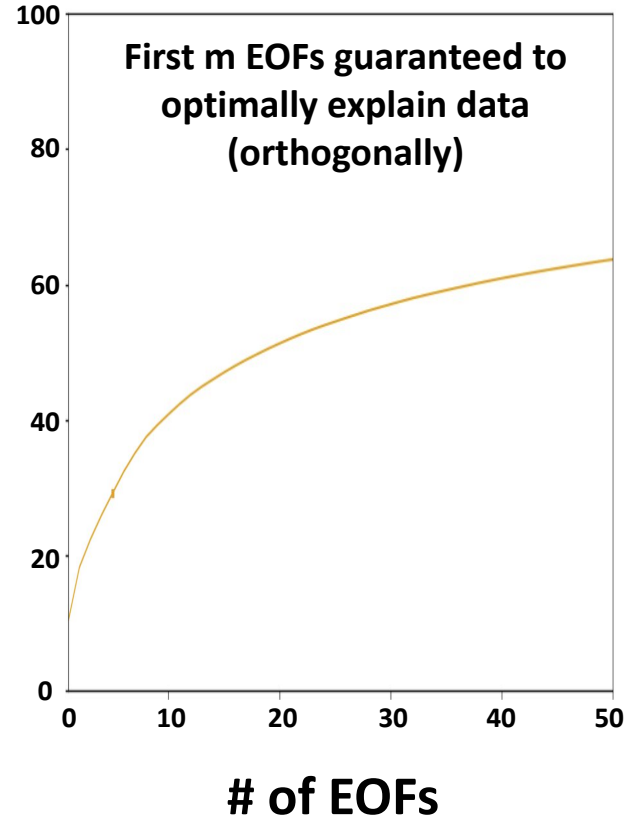
Singular values
(variance)

$m \times n$



$$\sigma_i^2 = \text{Variance}$$

Cumulative var.
explained (%)



EOFs do not necessarily encode “dynamically relevant” info

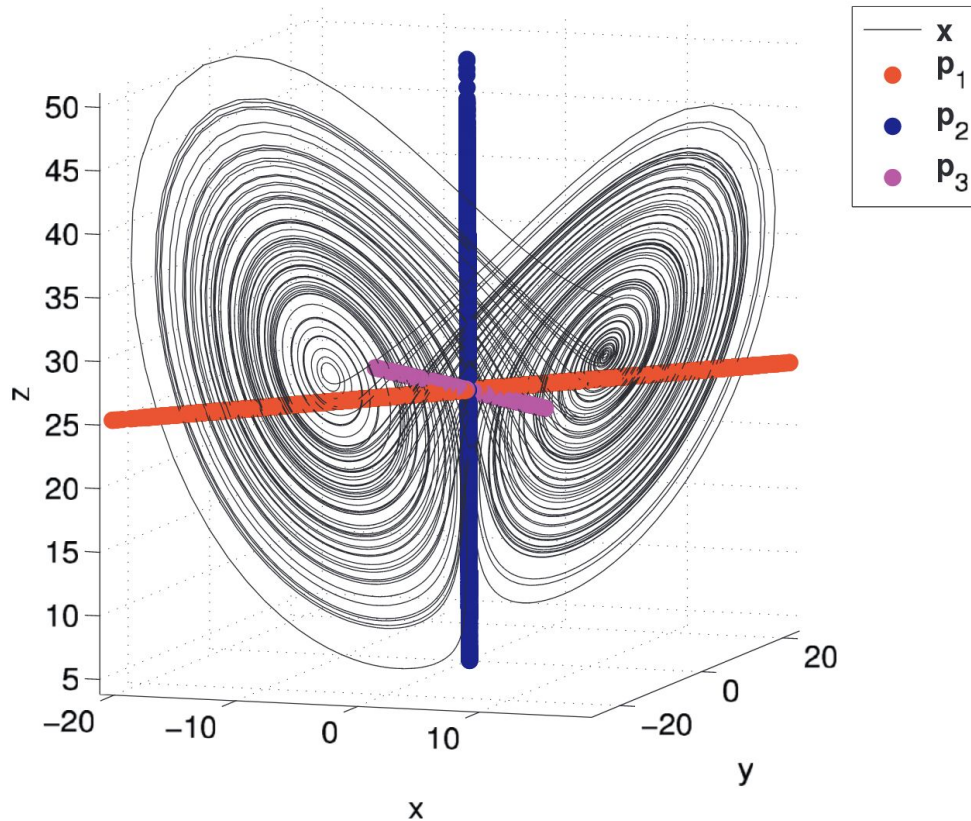
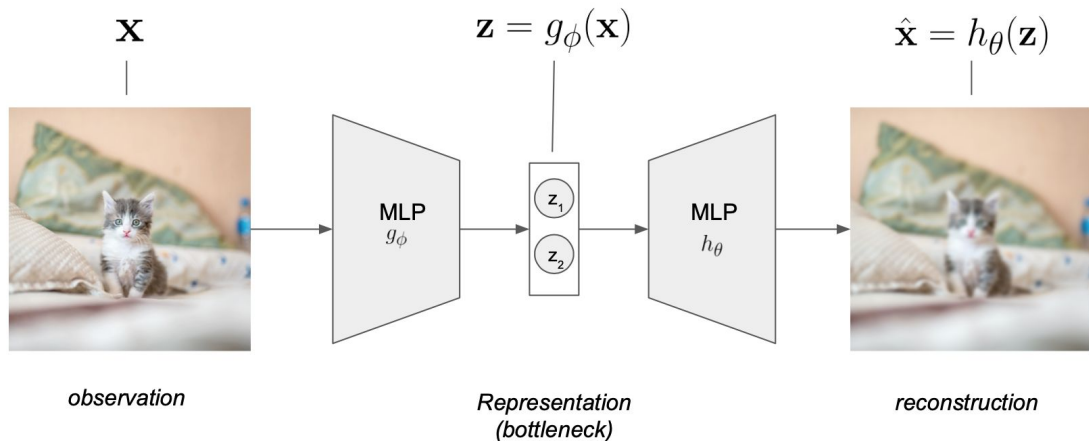


FIG. 3. Lorenz (1963) attractor $\mathbf{x}(t)$ for standard parameters producing a strange attractor. The colored lines are the projections of $\mathbf{x}(t)$ onto the three EOF modes: $\mathbf{p}_j(t) = [\mathbf{x}(t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_j]\mathbf{e}_j$. Redrafted following Mo and Ghil (1987).

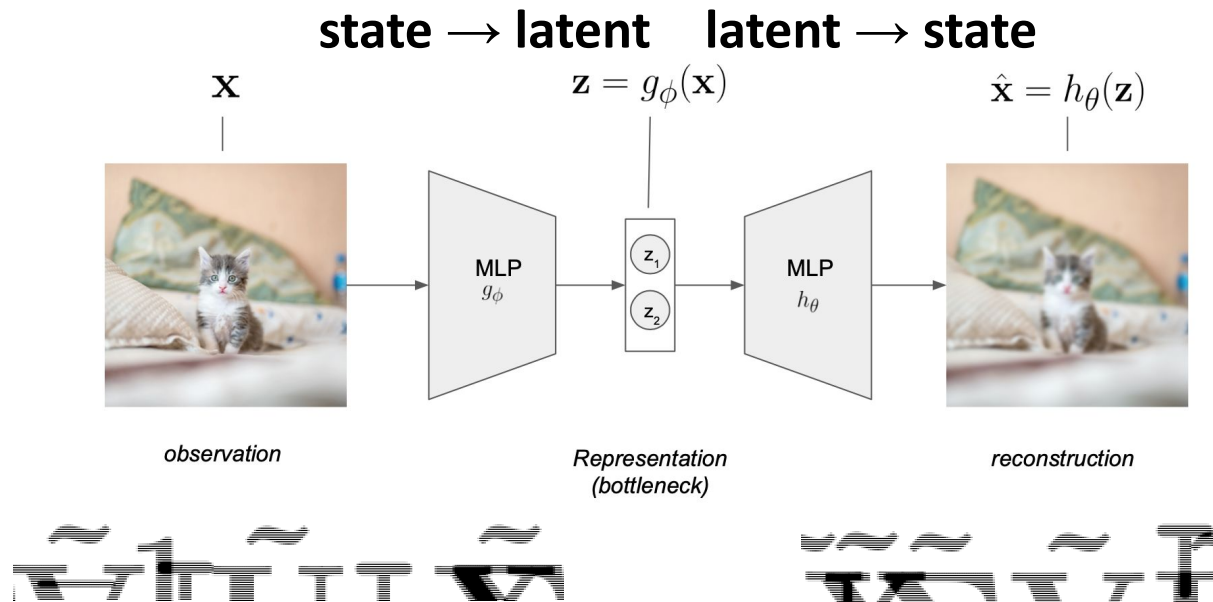
Autoencoders = empirical (non)orthogonal functions (ENOF)



Reconstruct inputs with reduced latent space

Similar to EOFs, but not orthogonal or linear

MLPs similar in spirit to EOF mappings



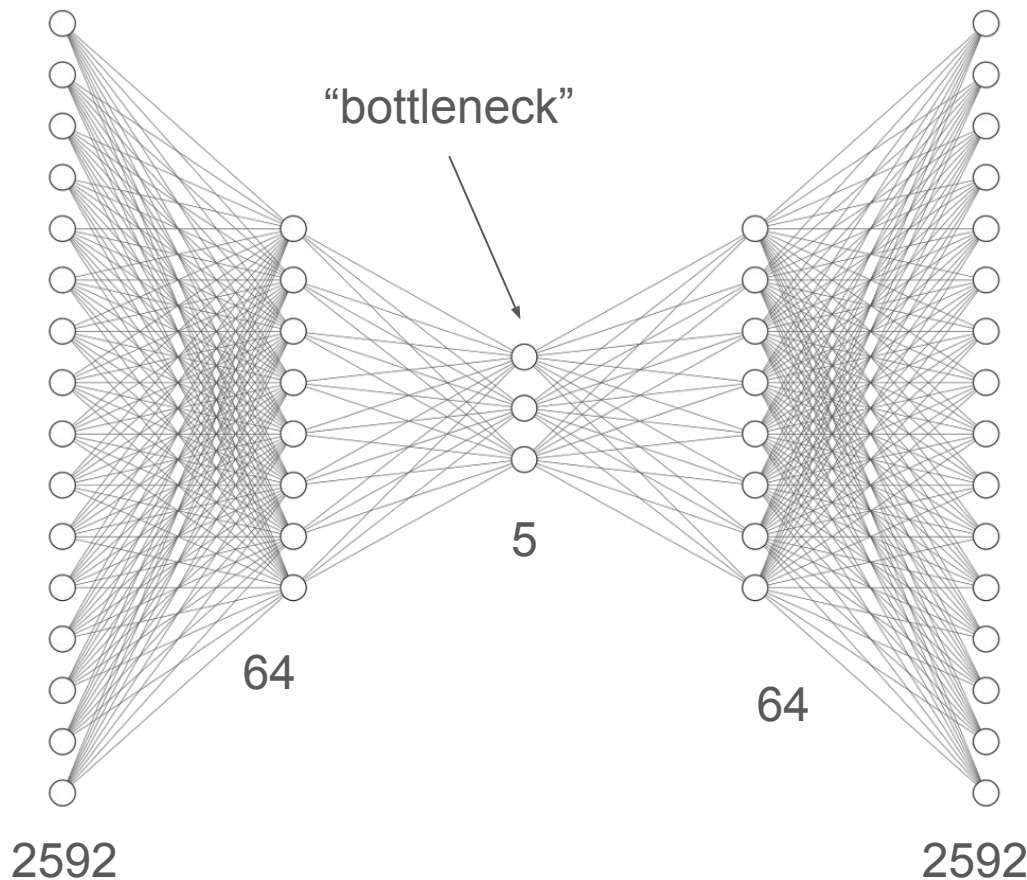
Reconstruct inputs with reduced latent space

Similar to EOFs, but not orthogonal or linear

Architecture we will be using: Fully Connected, 4 layers

To train: MSE loss of reproducing input as output

“Latent space” is 5-dimensional
“bottleneck” activations



<https://github.com/DominikStiller/mljc-autoencoder-workshop>