

What you should be doing

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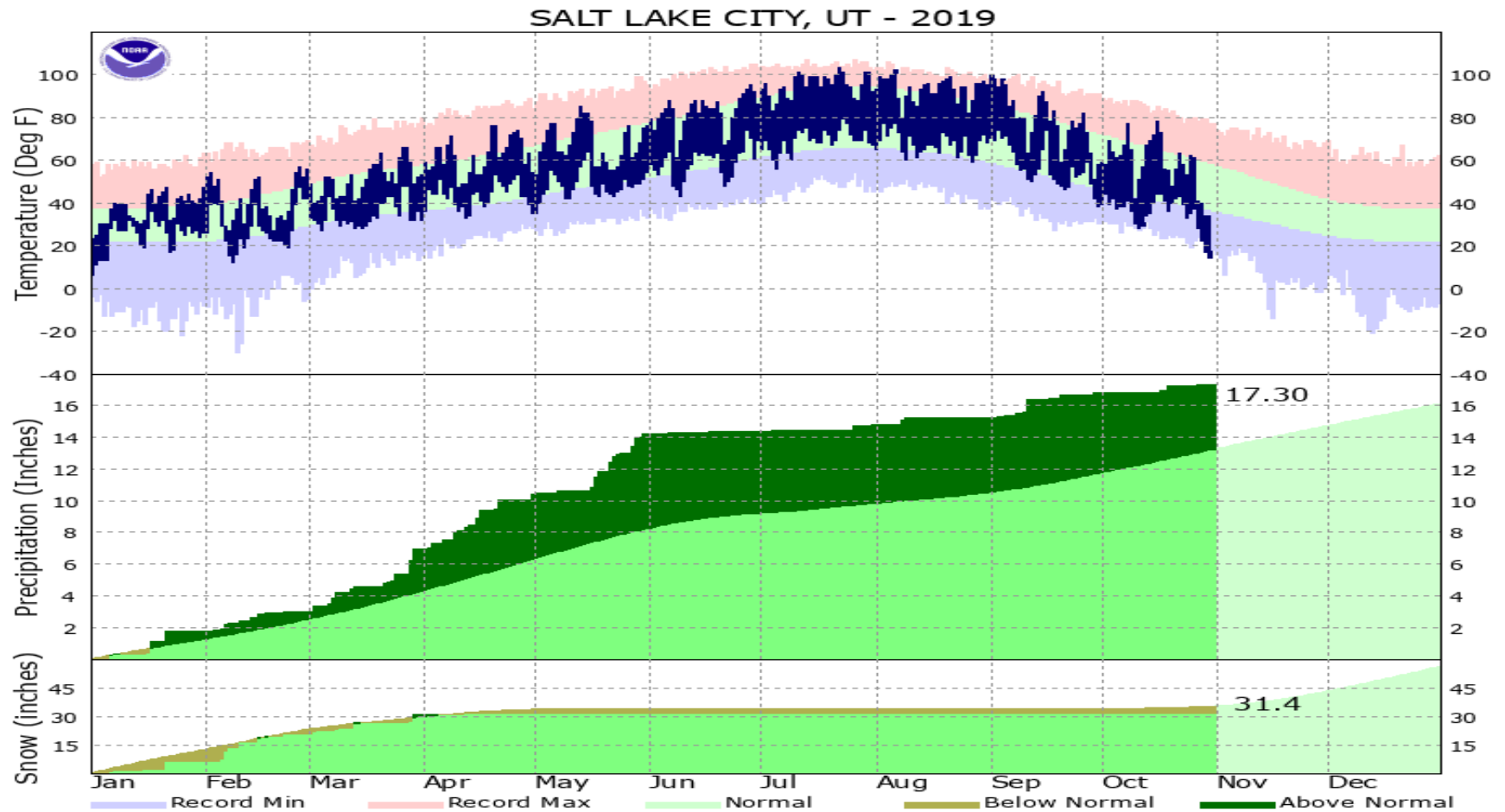
Exploratory Empirical Analyses

- Objective is to reduce the complexity (dimensionality) within a large data set
- What is a value commonly observed?
- How much variability is there among all the values?
- What are extreme cases that have been observed?

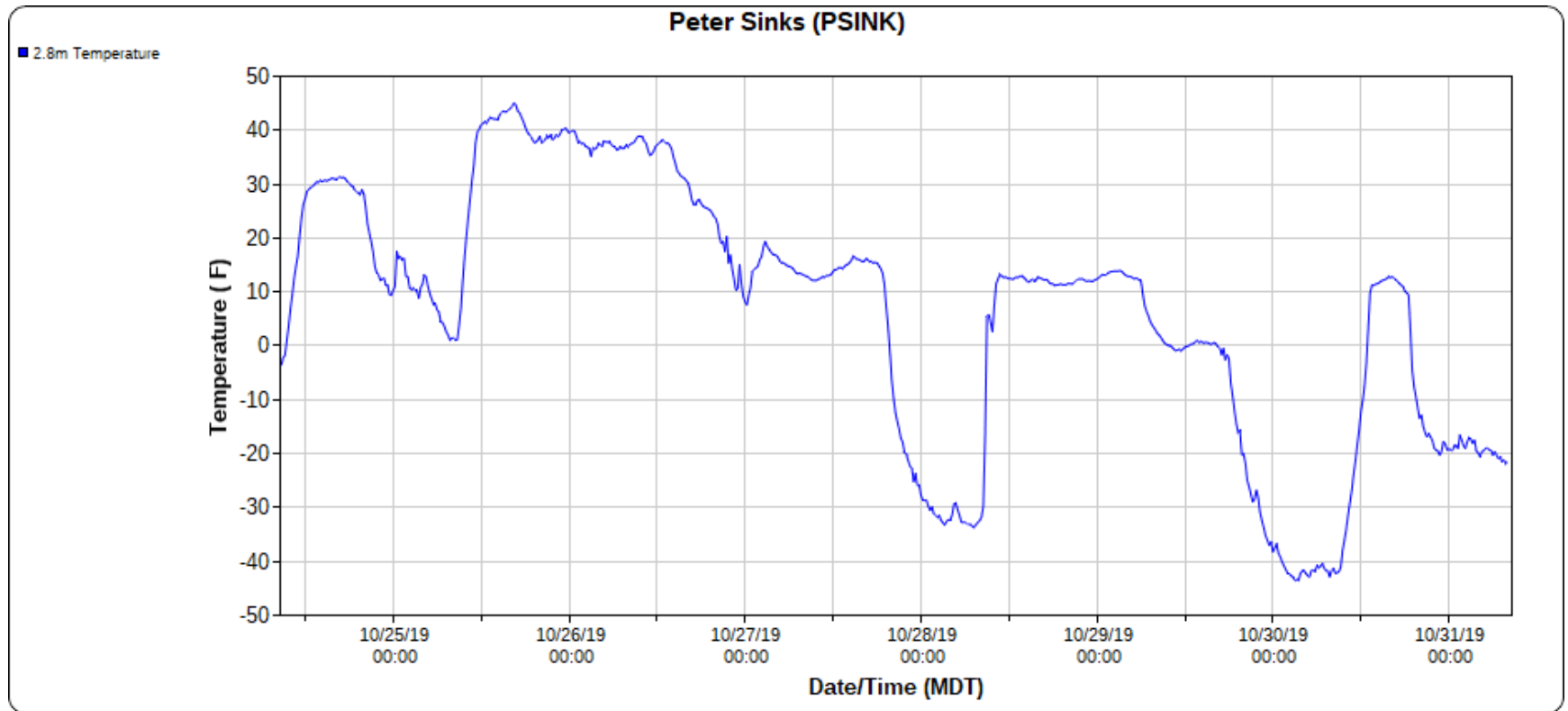
Exploring Data: What is the Objective?

- Summarizing some of the typical characteristics of the data
- How often are critical thresholds for specific applications reached?
 - Road temperature below freezing point
 - Hot, dry, windy conditions potentially leading to wildfires
- Approach to be used will depend on what is considered important to know to address the objective

So, it's really cold here



And, it's really cold in Peter Sinks this week



10-31		10-30		10-29		10-28		10-27	
Max/Time	Min/Time	Max/Time	Min/Time	Max/Time	Min/Time	Max/Time	Min/Time	Max/Time	Min/Time
-17 1:30	-22 7:45	13 16:15	-44 03:00	14 03:00	-38 00:00	13 10:45	-34 07:15	19 02:45	-28 00:00

PSINK

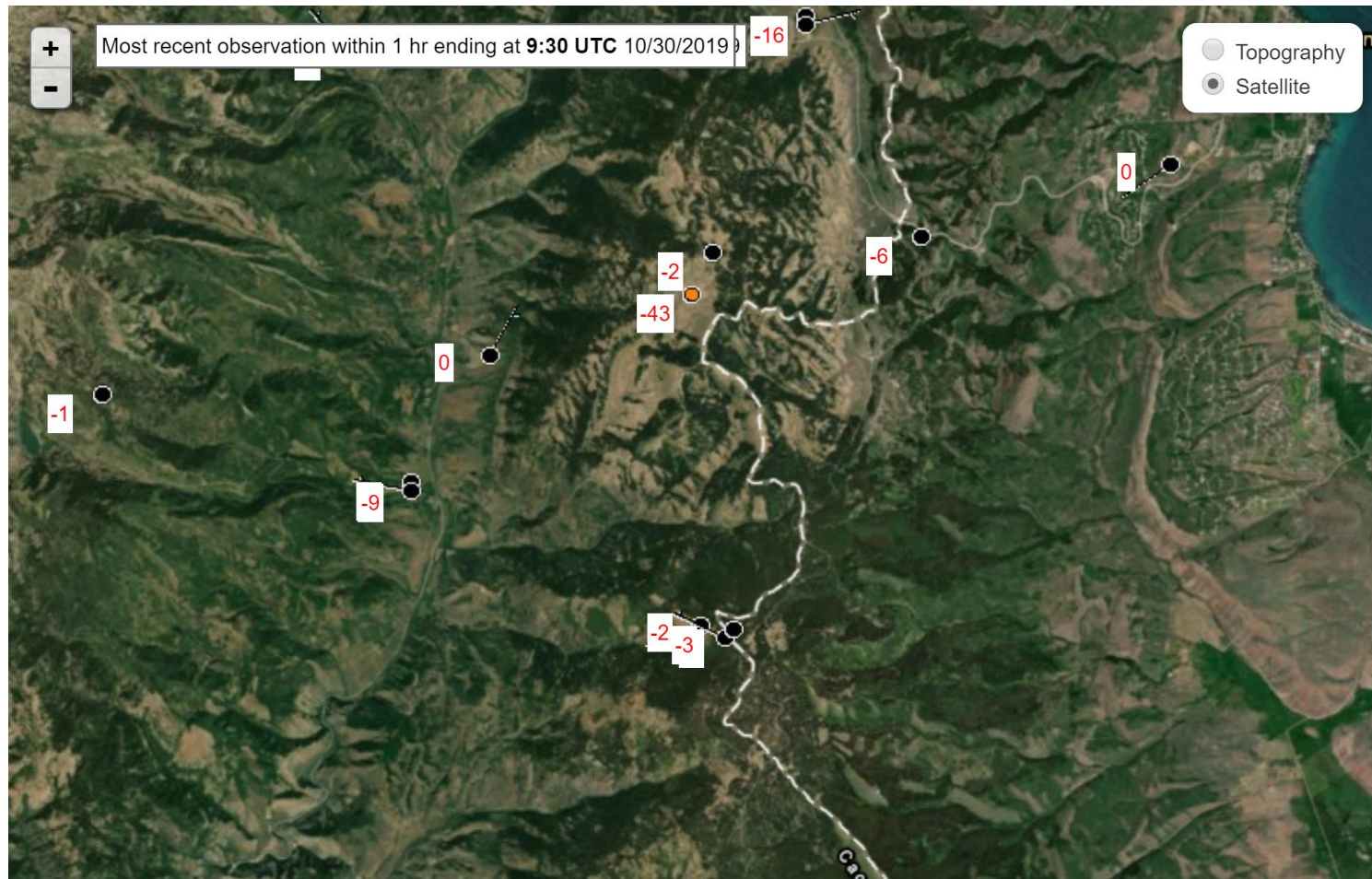
Peter Sinks

UTAH CLIMATE
CENTER
8164 ft

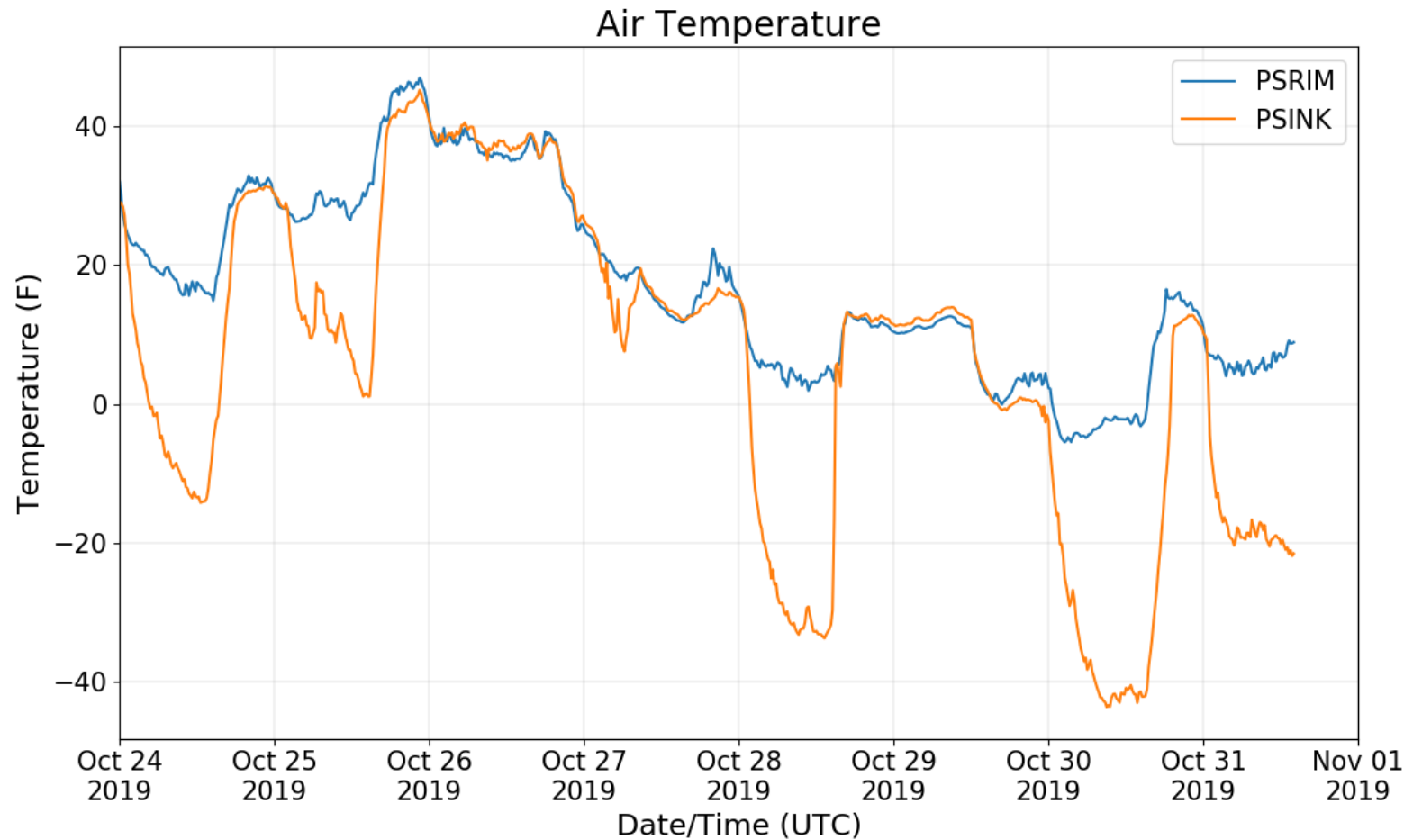
Why?

- Record situations provide cases to understand physical processes
- What makes it unusual?
- Why here/there?
- Why now/recently/before?
- What other unusual things are happening at the same time?
- Shift from exploratory to inferential analysis
- Public perception of extremes: is global warming over?

Peter Sinks



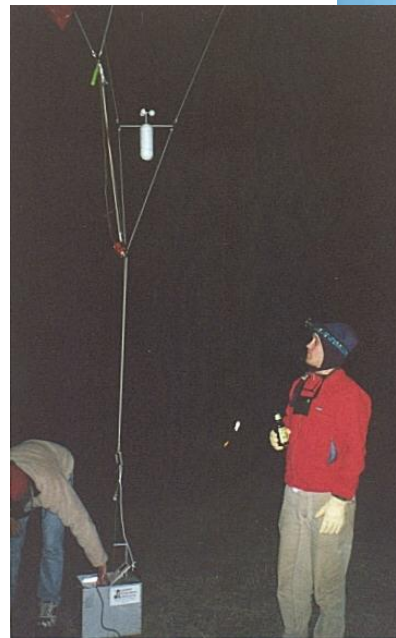
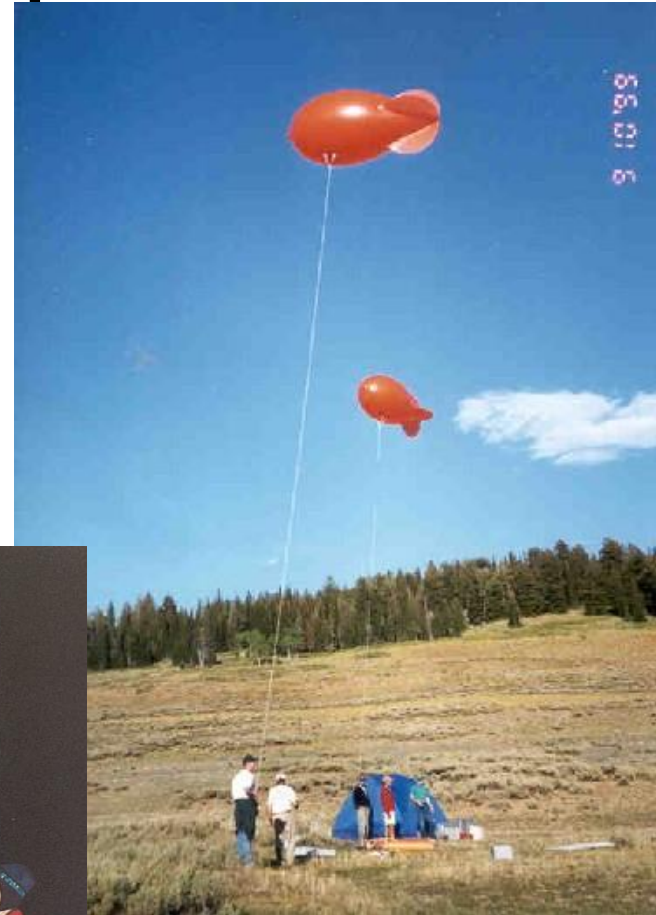
Bottom vs. Top of Peter Sinks



3000 feet in horizontal distance
270 feet in vertical distance



1999: Peter Sinks Experiment



What did we learn?

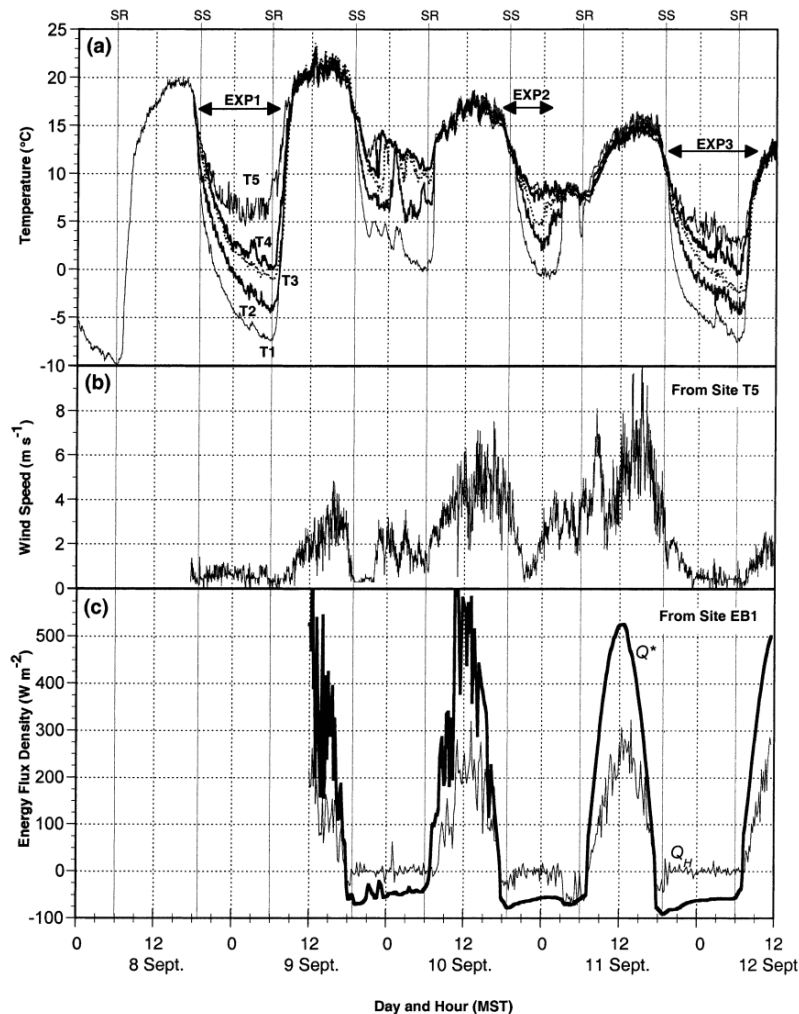


FIG. 4. Time series of (a) air temperature from towers T1–T5 on the east sidewall, (b) wind speed at tower T5 near the top of the east sidewall, and (c) net radiation Q^* and sensible heat flux Q_H at site EB1 on the basin floor. Experimental periods are indicated.

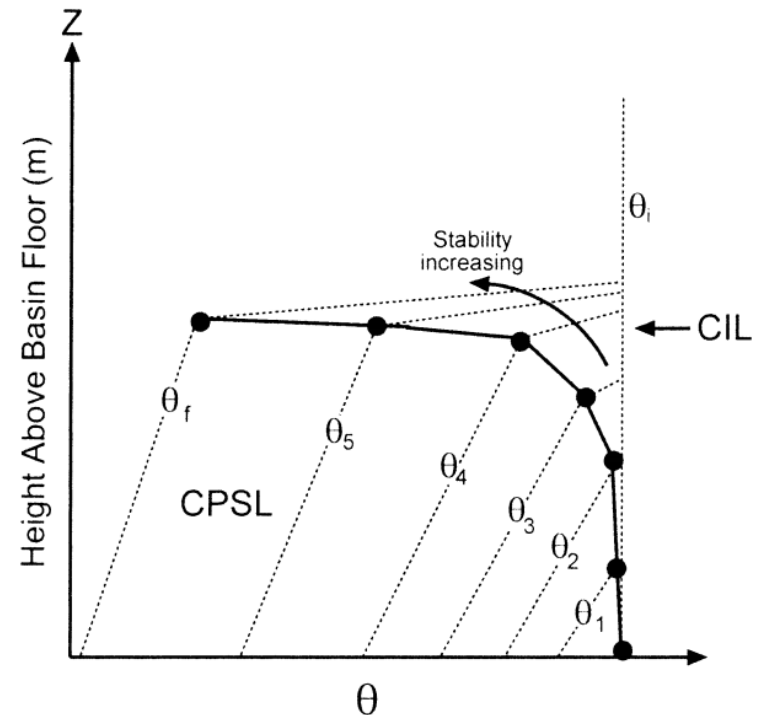
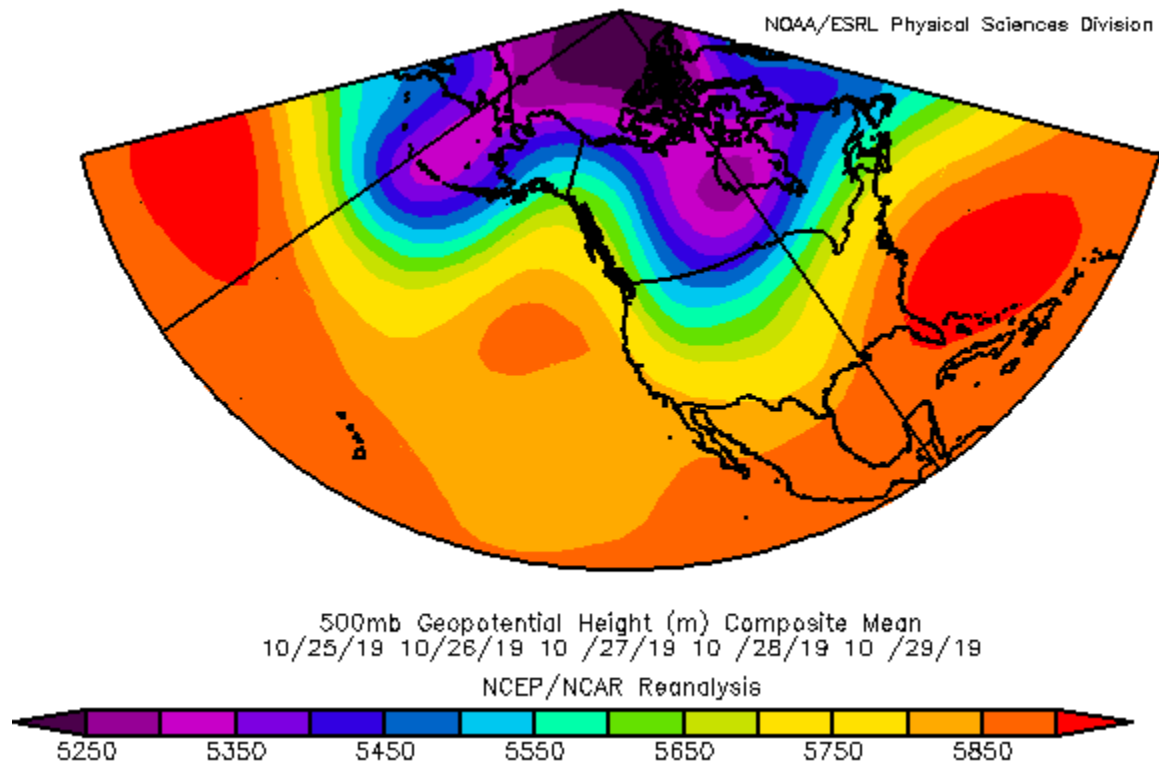


FIG. 6. Schematic diagram of the buildup of the CAP over the basin center during the evening transition period. The CAP is composed of two sublayers, the CPSL and the CIL. The black dots indicate the top of the CPSL at each sounding time. Dashed lines are potential temperature profiles, where θ_i is the well-mixed late-afternoon sounding and θ_f is the sunrise sounding.

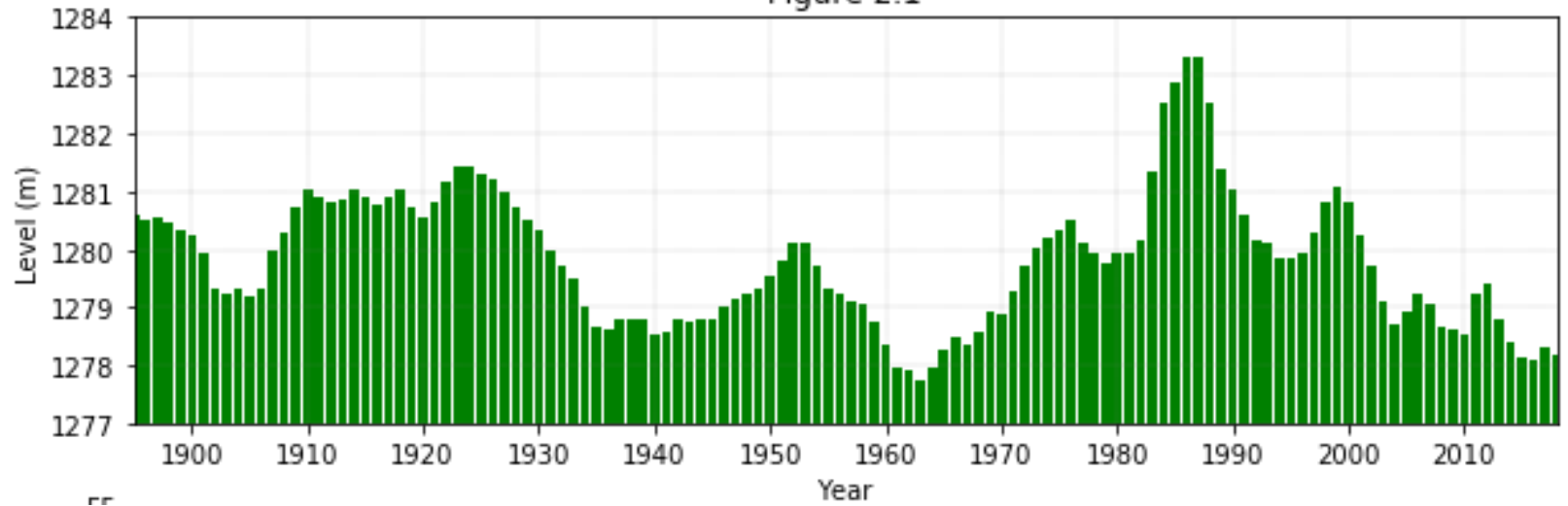
What else is happening

- Wildfires in CA
- Windstorm in AK
- Large-scale weather features



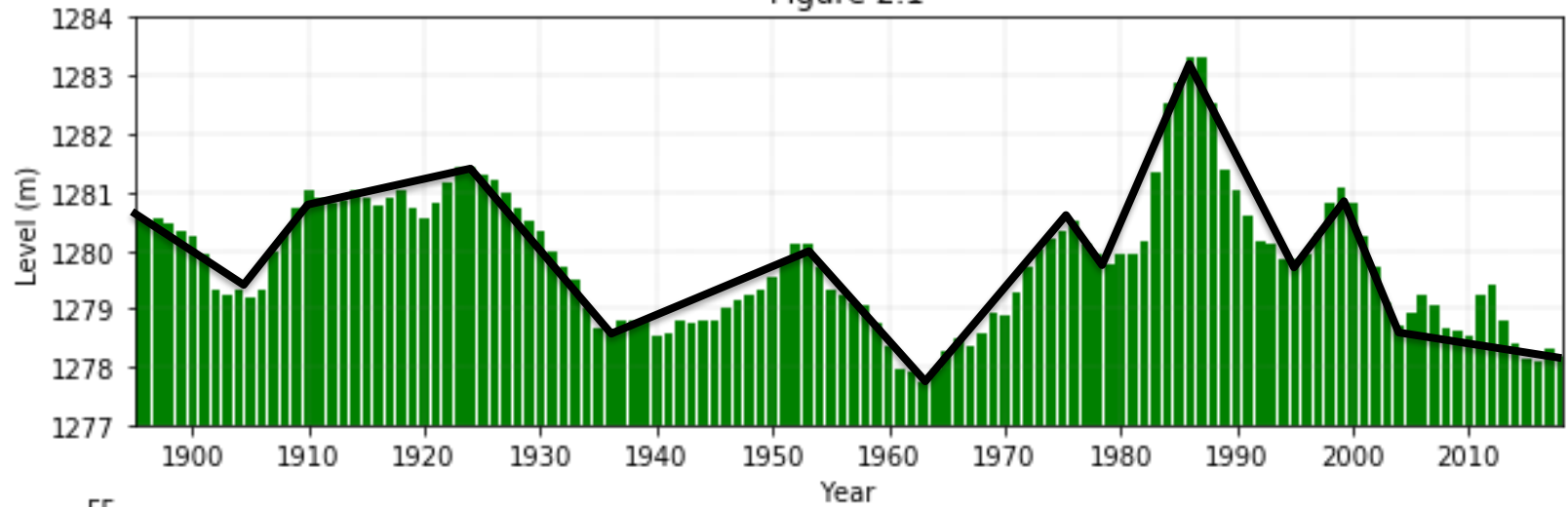
Great Salt Lake Level

Figure 2.1

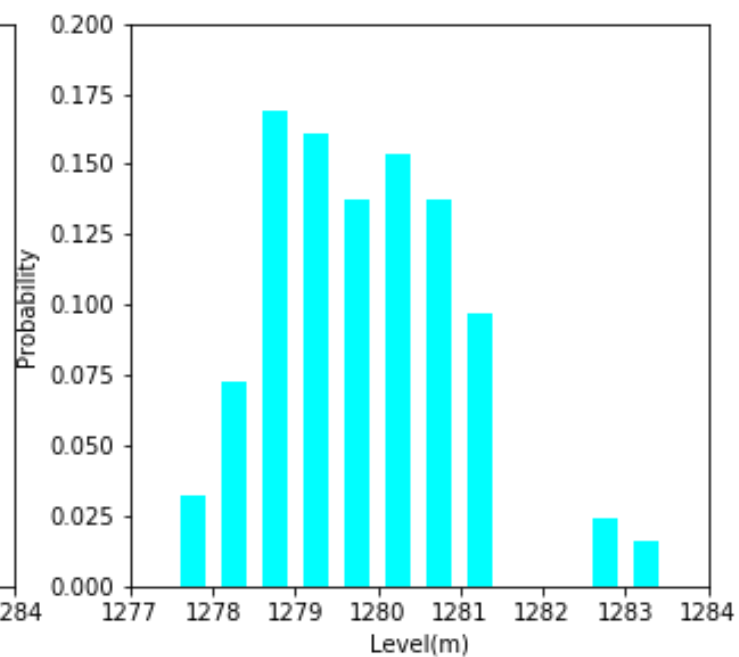
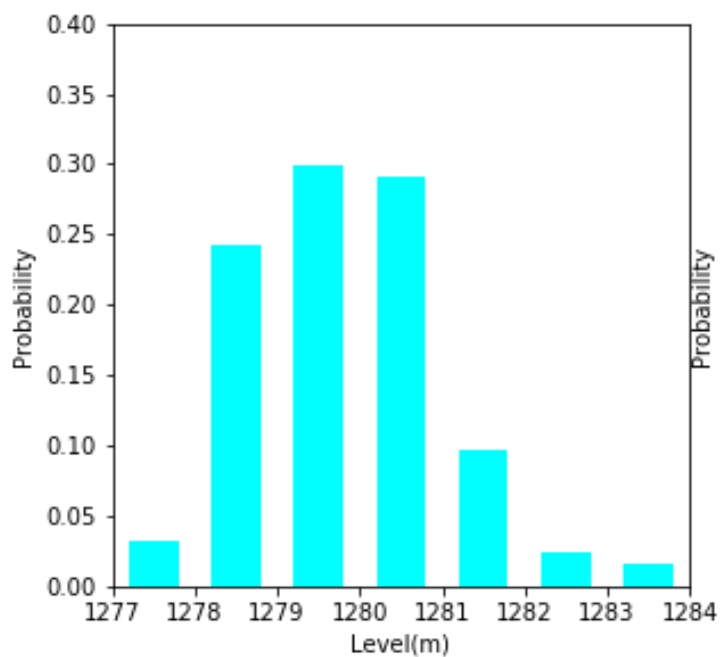
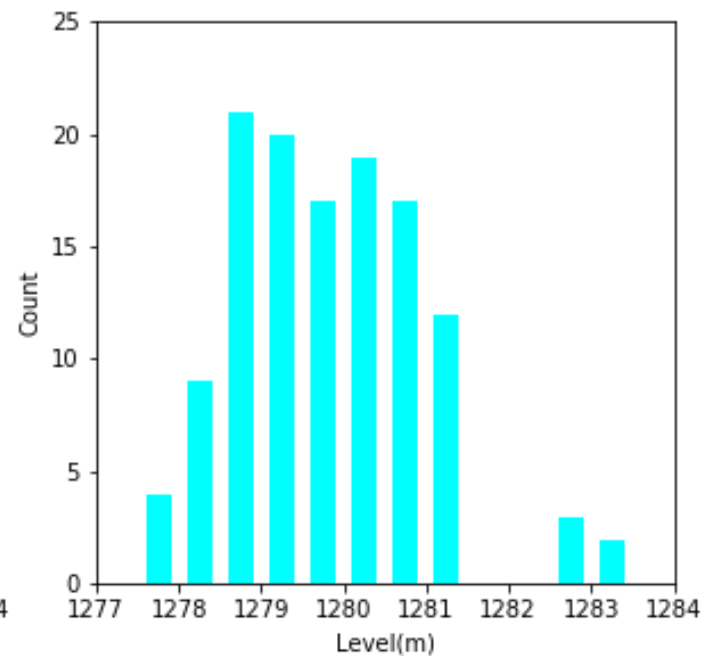
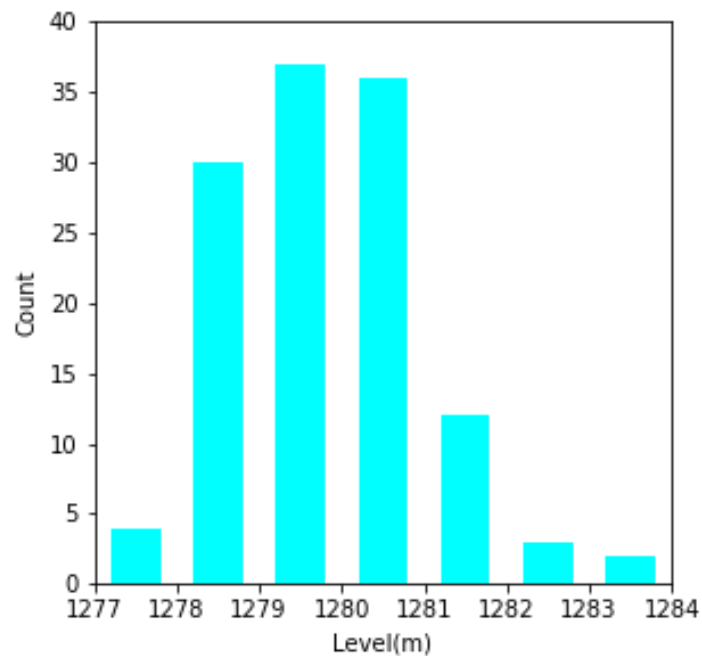


Great Salt Lake Level

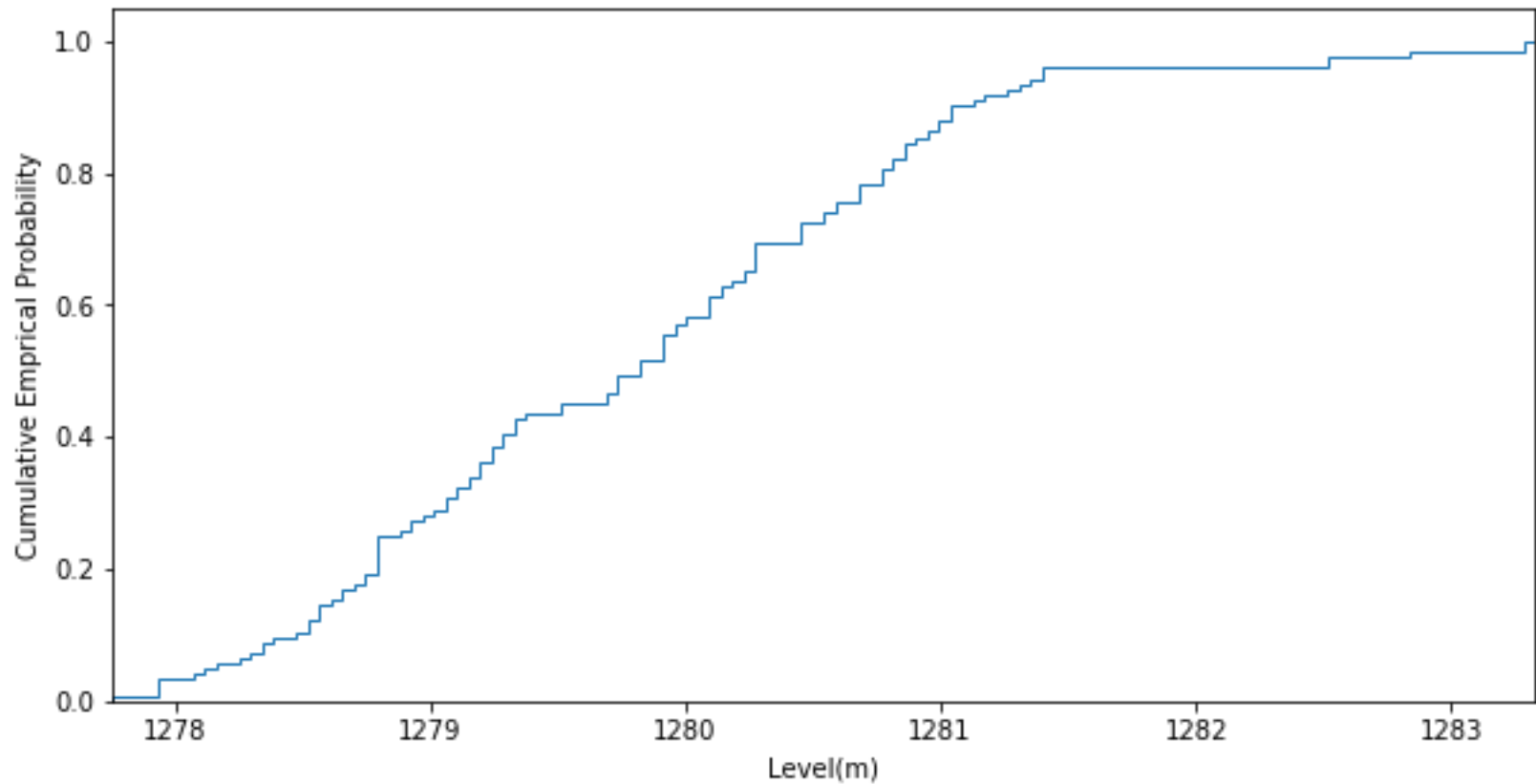
Figure 2.1



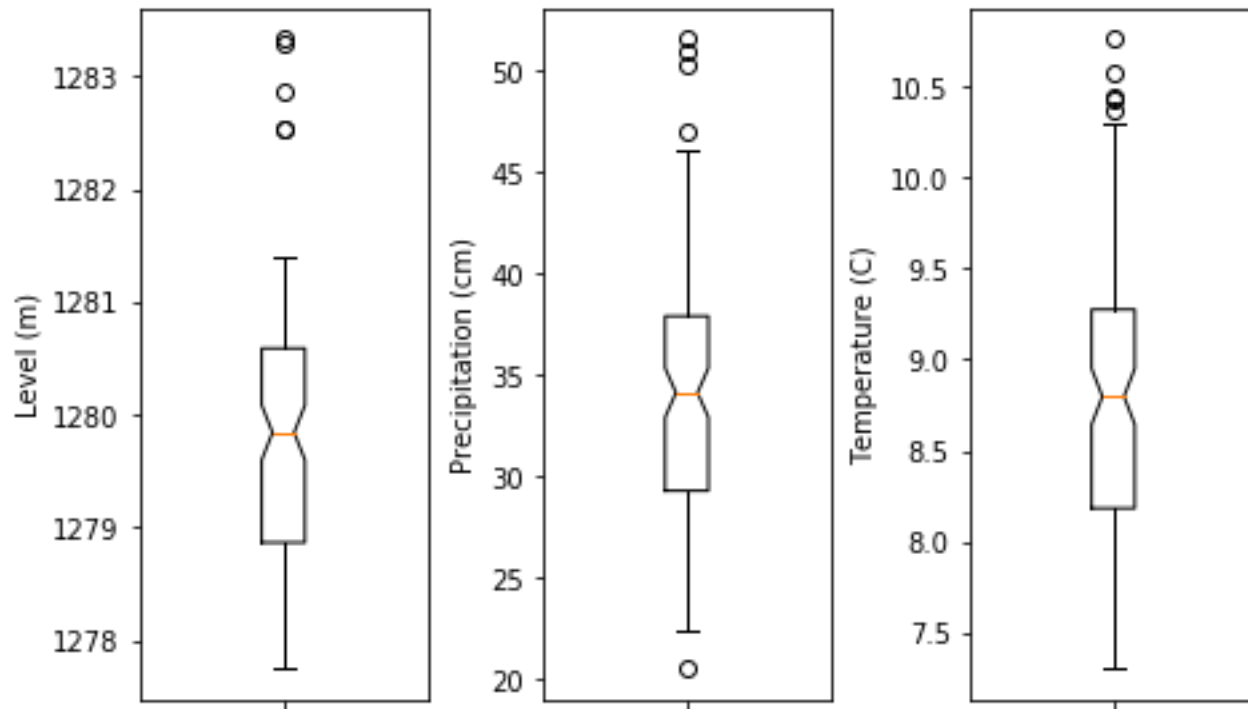
Lake Level Histograms



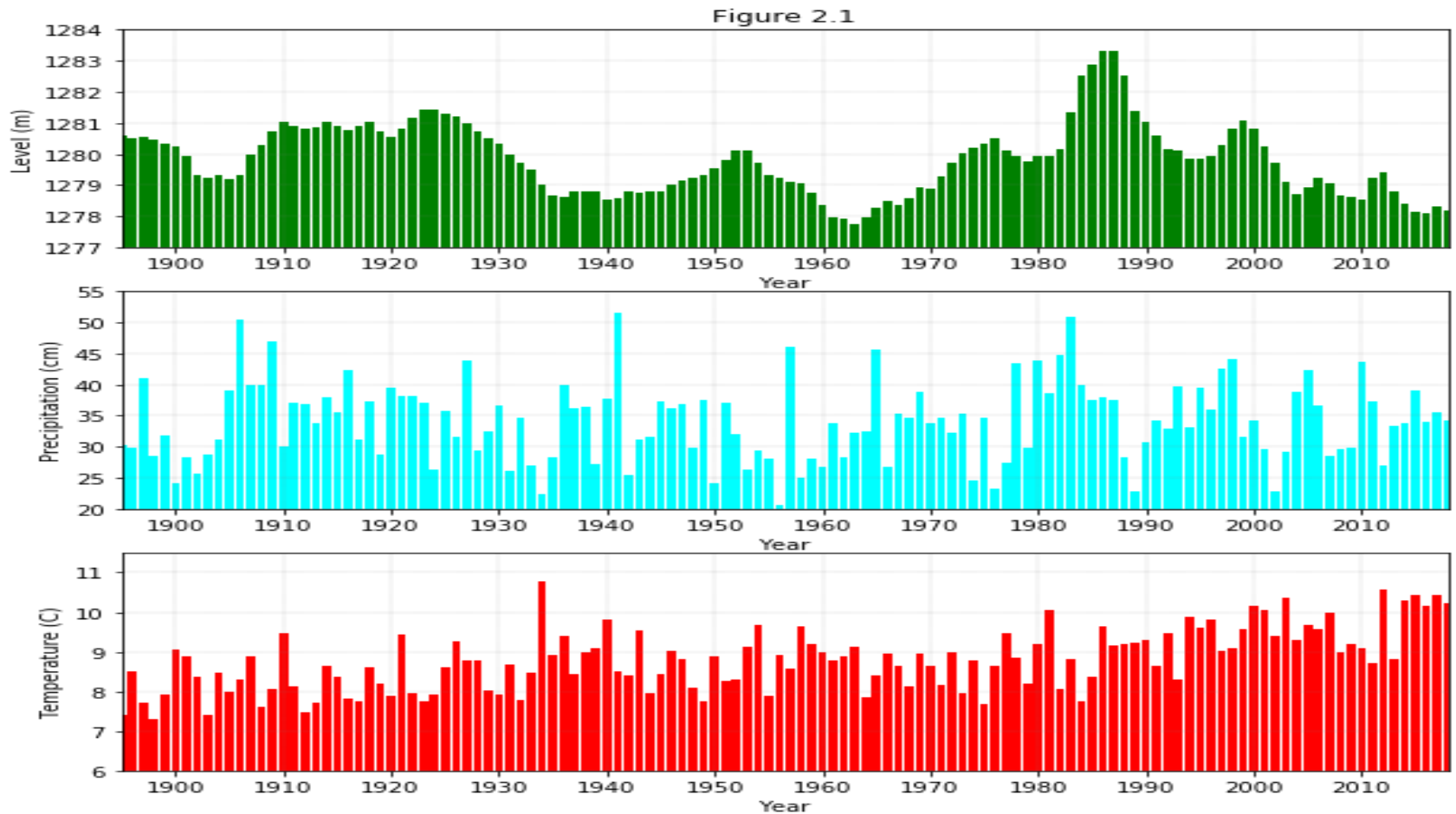
Empirical Cumulative Distribution Function Lake Level



Boxplots

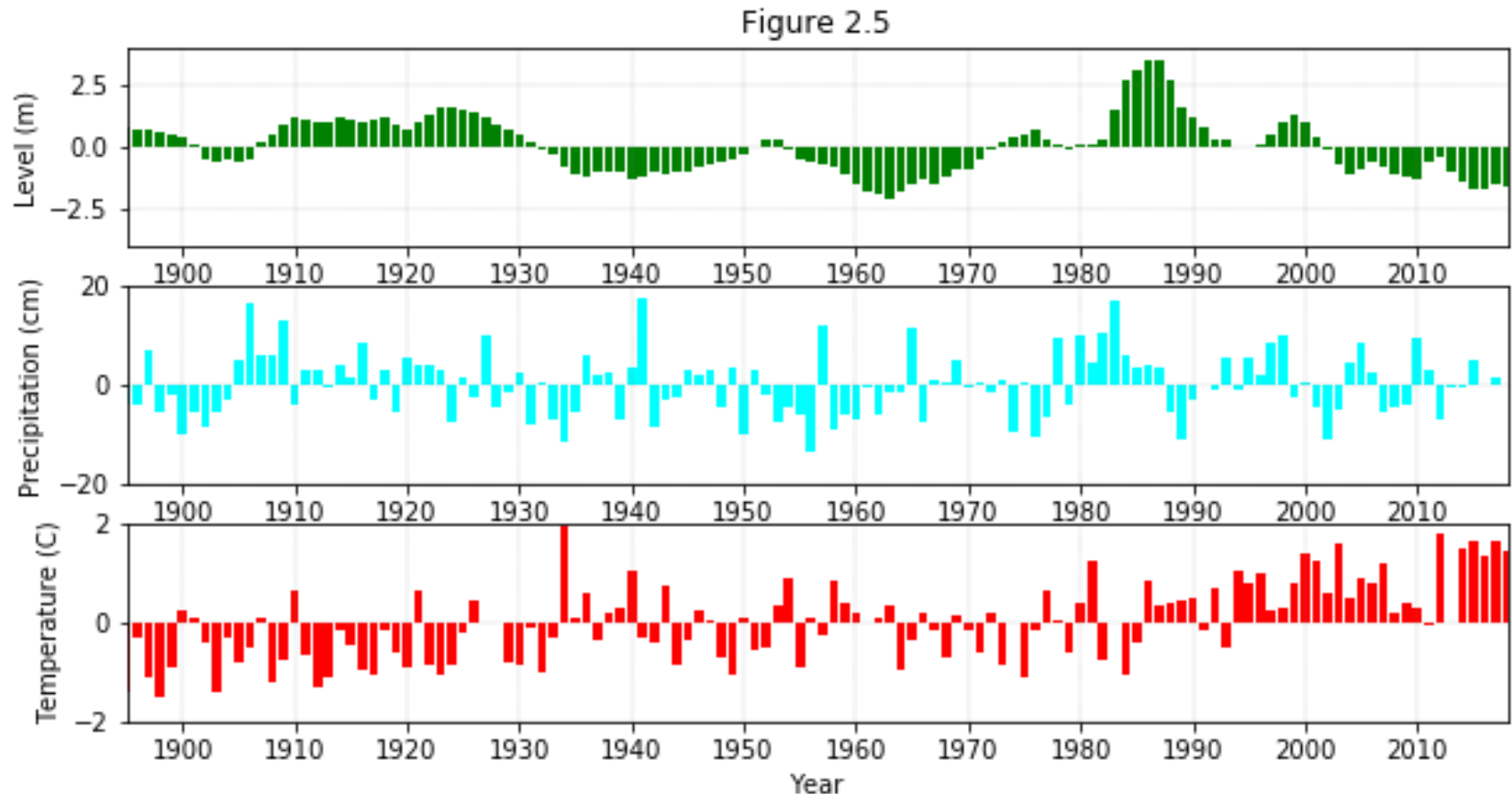


Time Series



Transforming Data

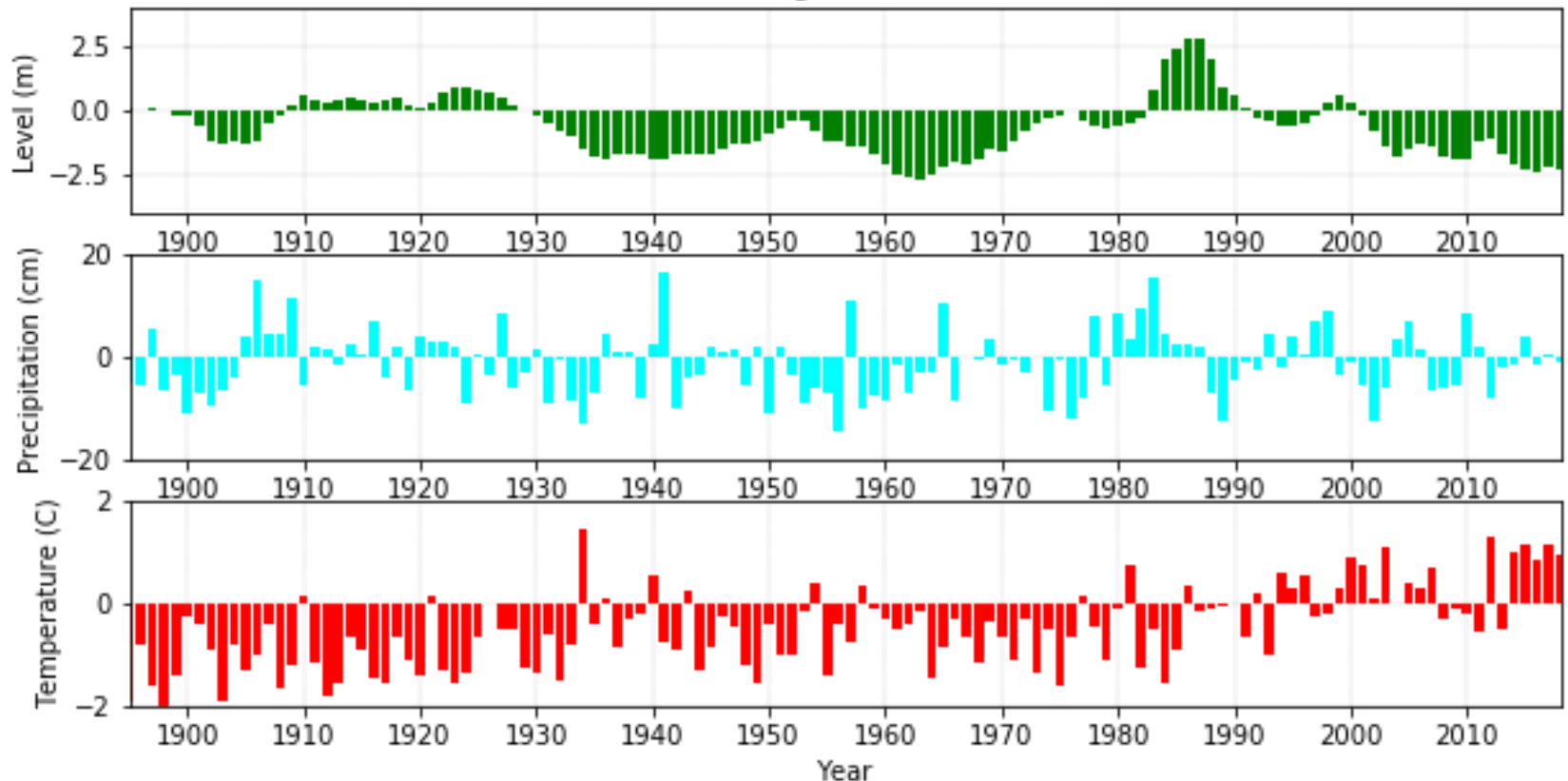
- Anomalies: departure from long-term mean



Transforming Data

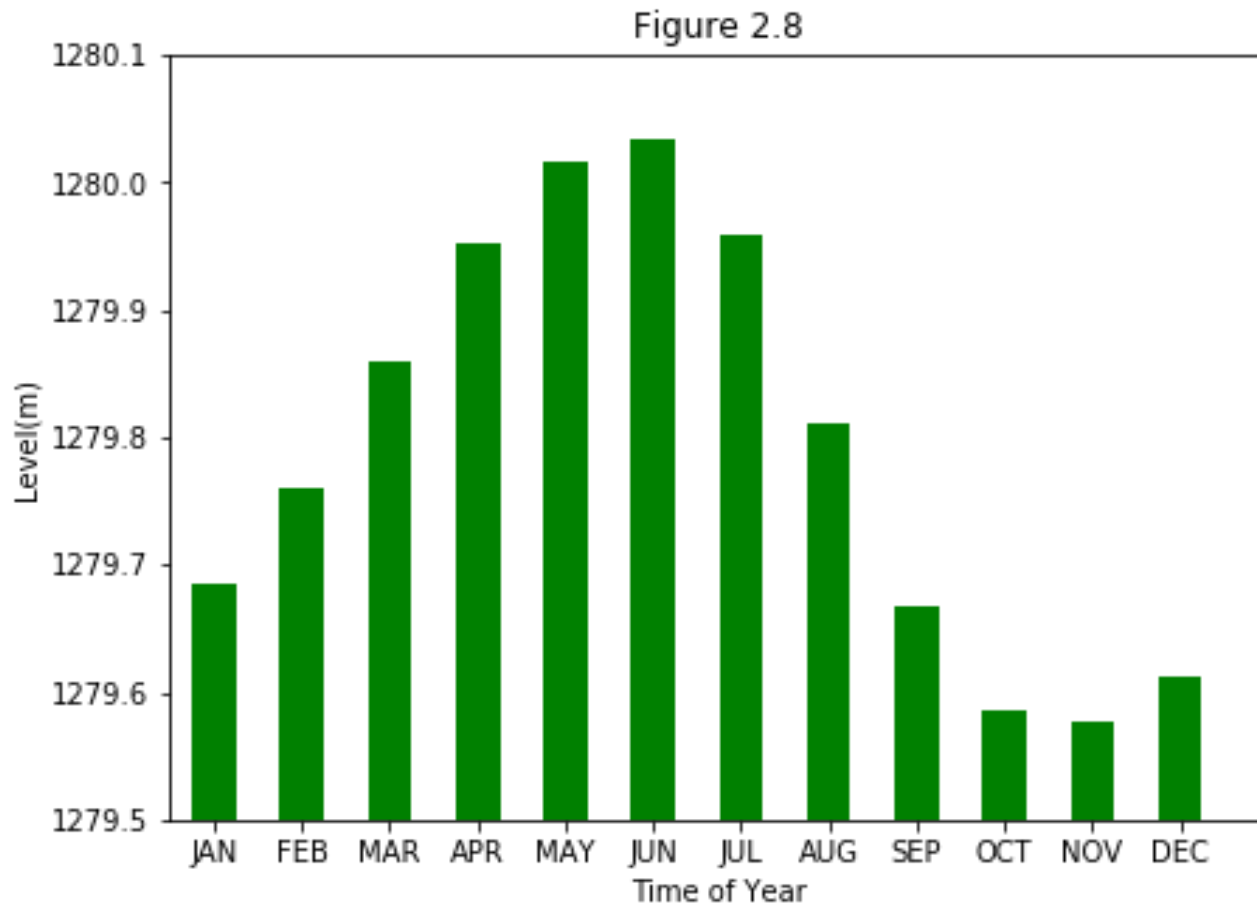
- Anomaly relative to arbitrary definition of climate normal (1981-2010) mean

Figure 2.6



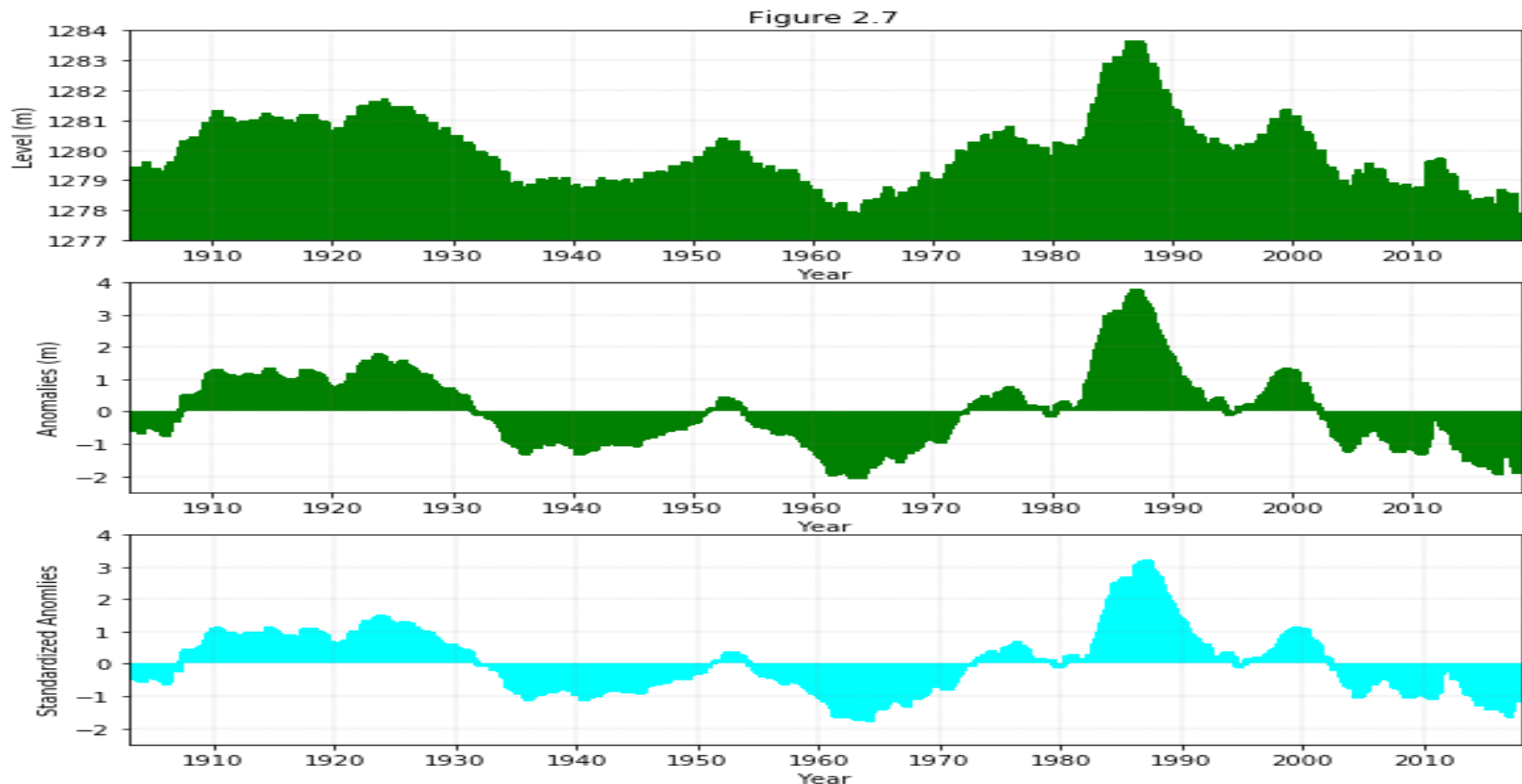
Transforming data

- Removing climatological seasonal cycle

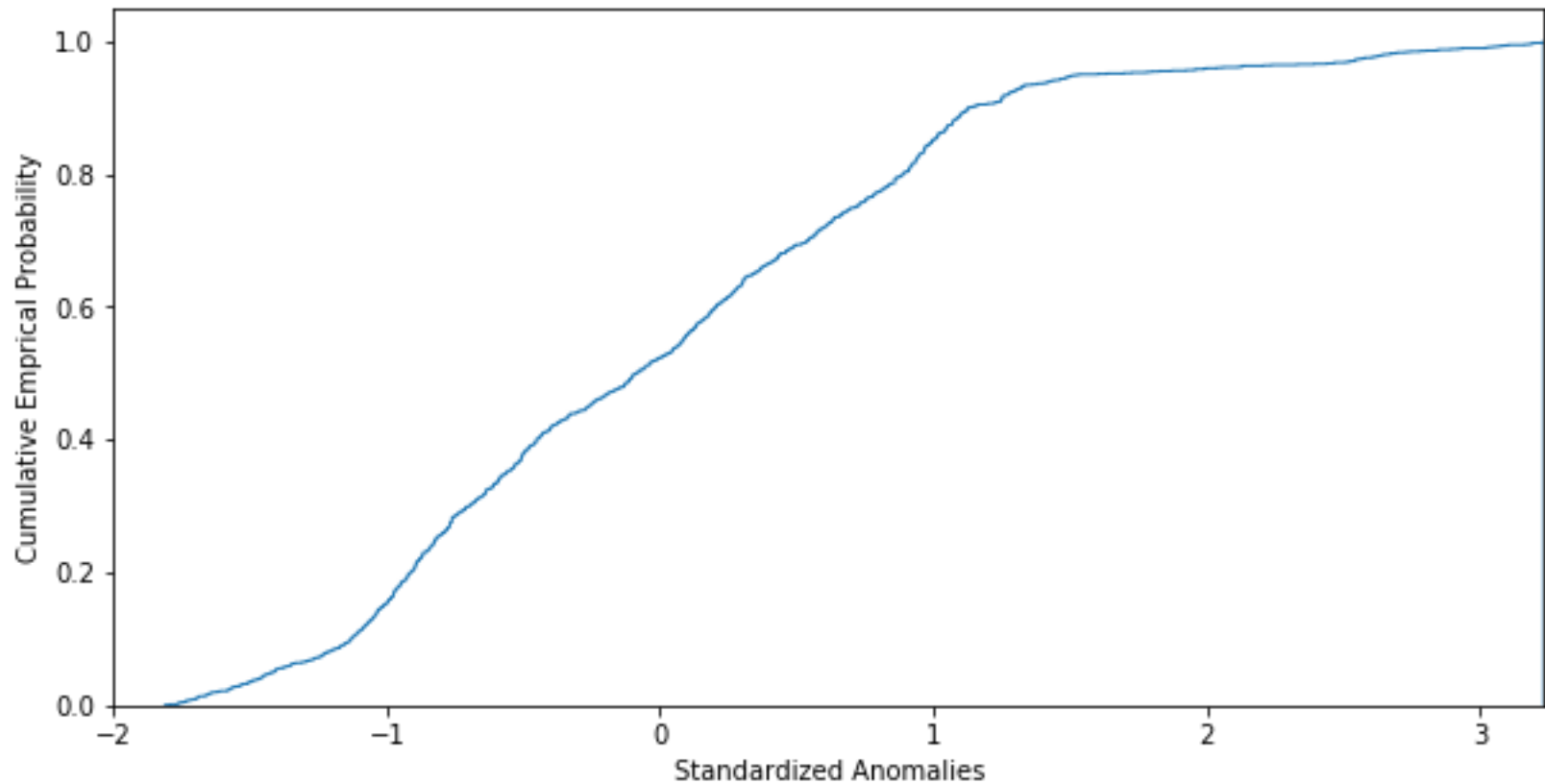


Transforming data

- Removing climatological seasonal cycle
- Computing standardized (non-dimensional) anomalies

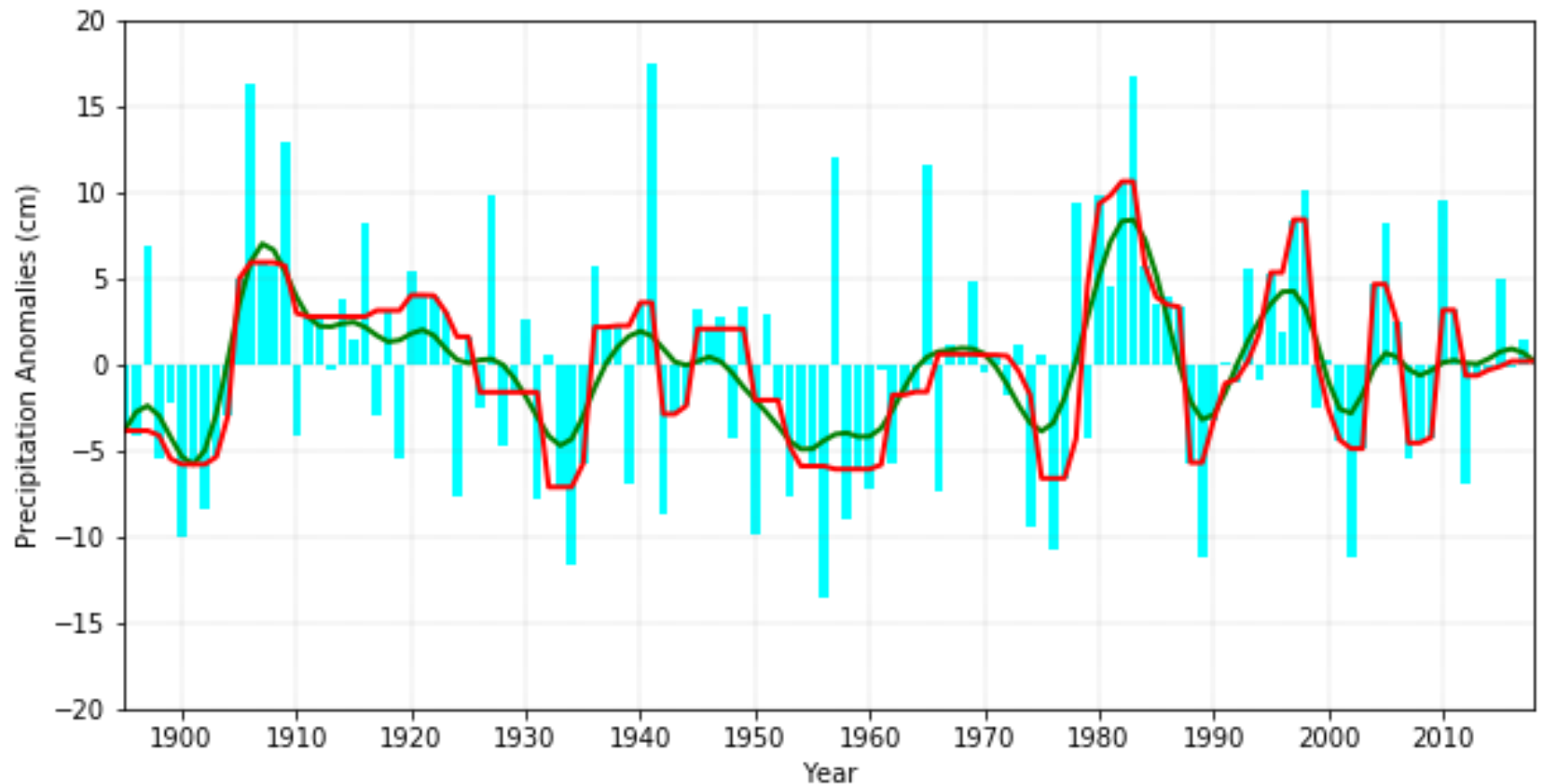


CDF of Monthly Standardized Anomalies



Transforming Data

- Low pass filter: keep slow variations, remove fast ones



Filter characteristics

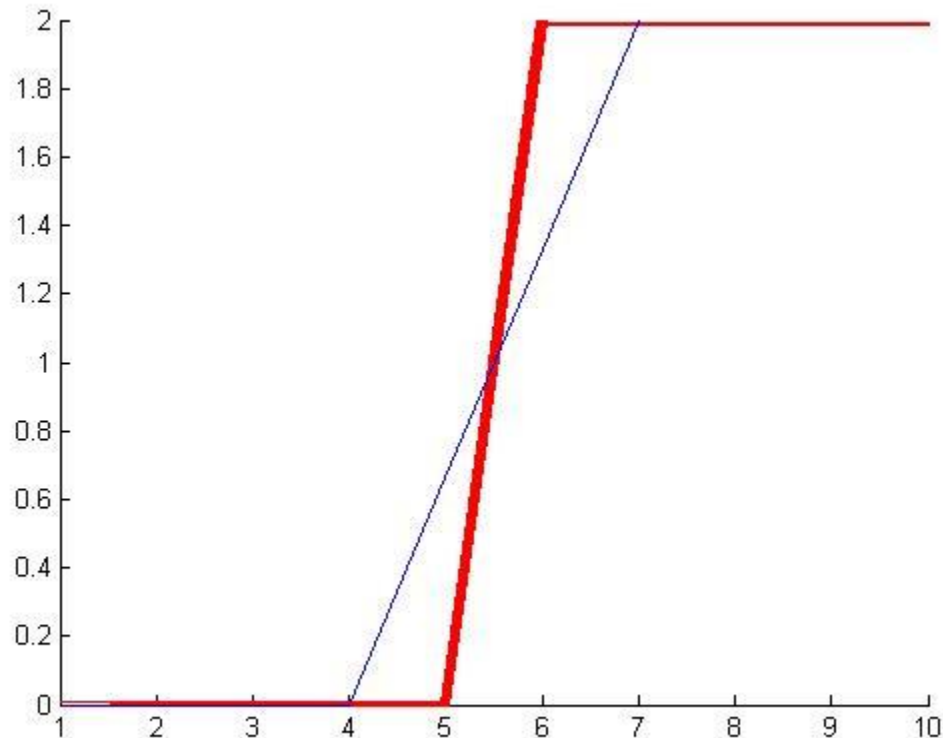


Figure 2.10. Example of original and median smoother (red line) and running mean smoother (blue line).

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