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Multi-resolution (wavelet) Based Nonstationary Covariance Modeling

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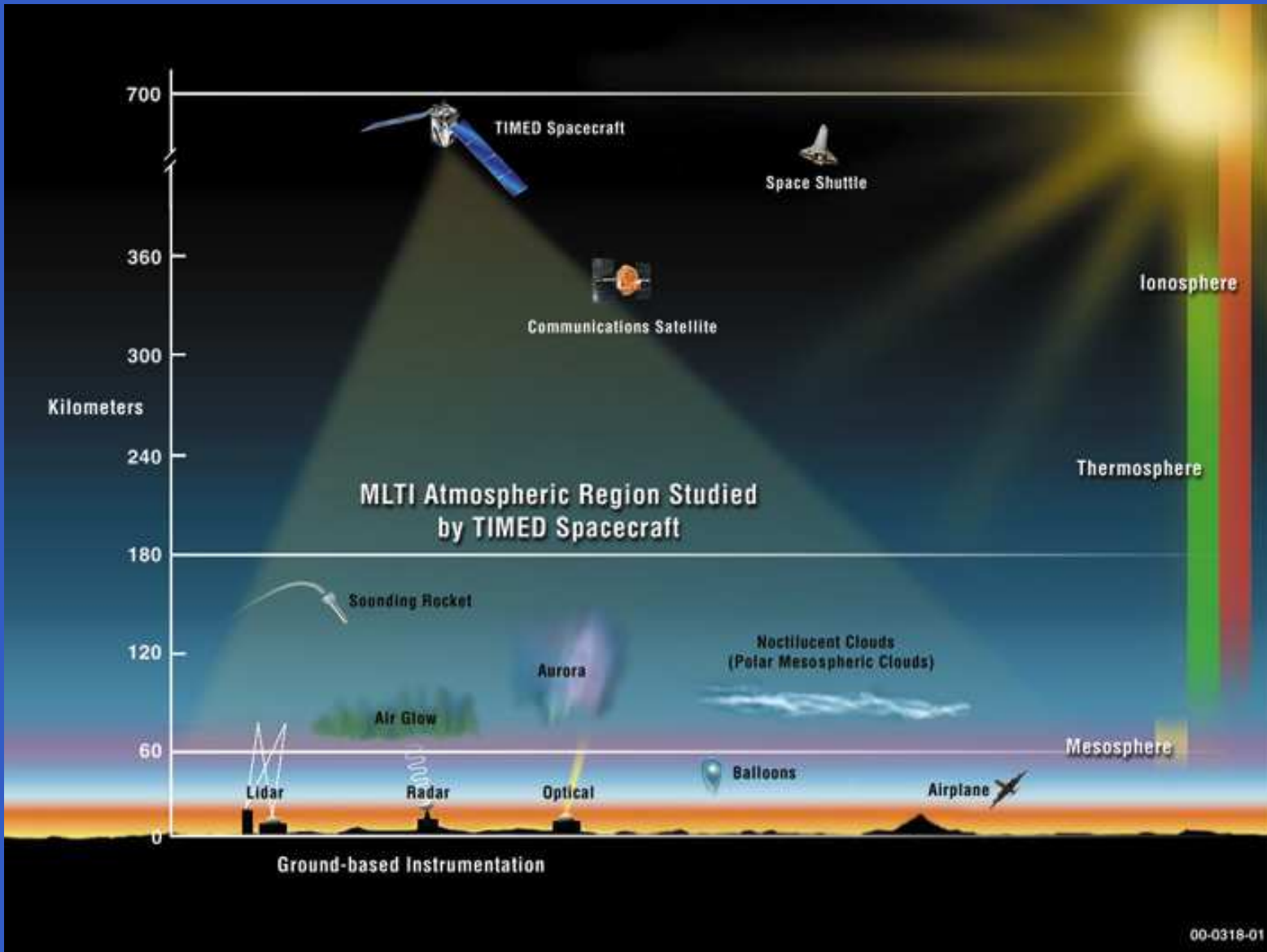
in collaboration with

Doug Nychka & Debashis Paul (Stanford Univ)

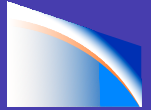
INTRODUCTION



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OUTLINE



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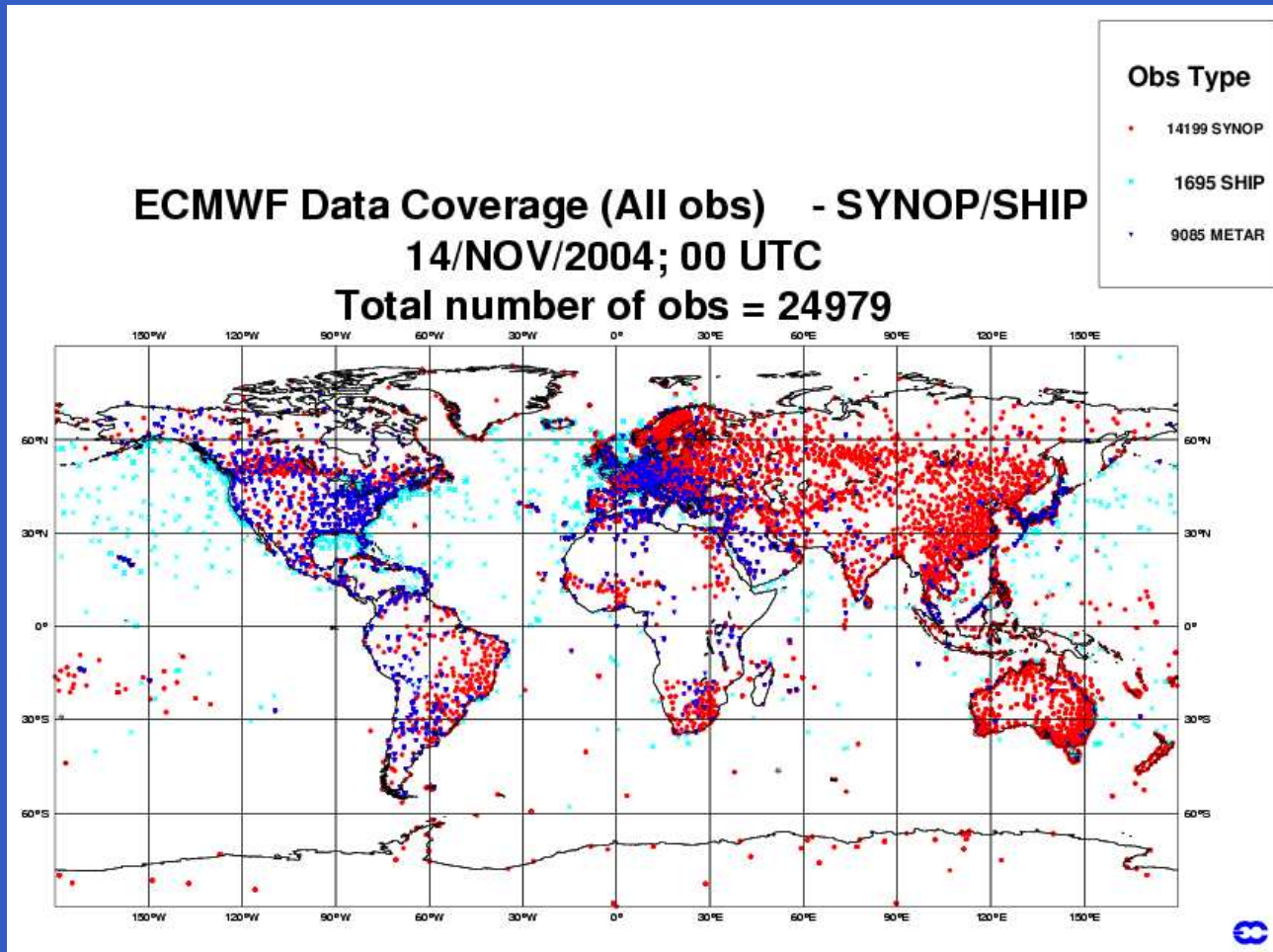
- Background:
 - Challenges of covariance modeling in data assimilation application
 - Observations
- Multi-resolution (wavelet) based covariance
 - Heuristic EM-type approach
 - Examples (ground-level ozone data)
- Summary and Future Work

Observations



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- Numerous, Incomplete, Irregularly distributed

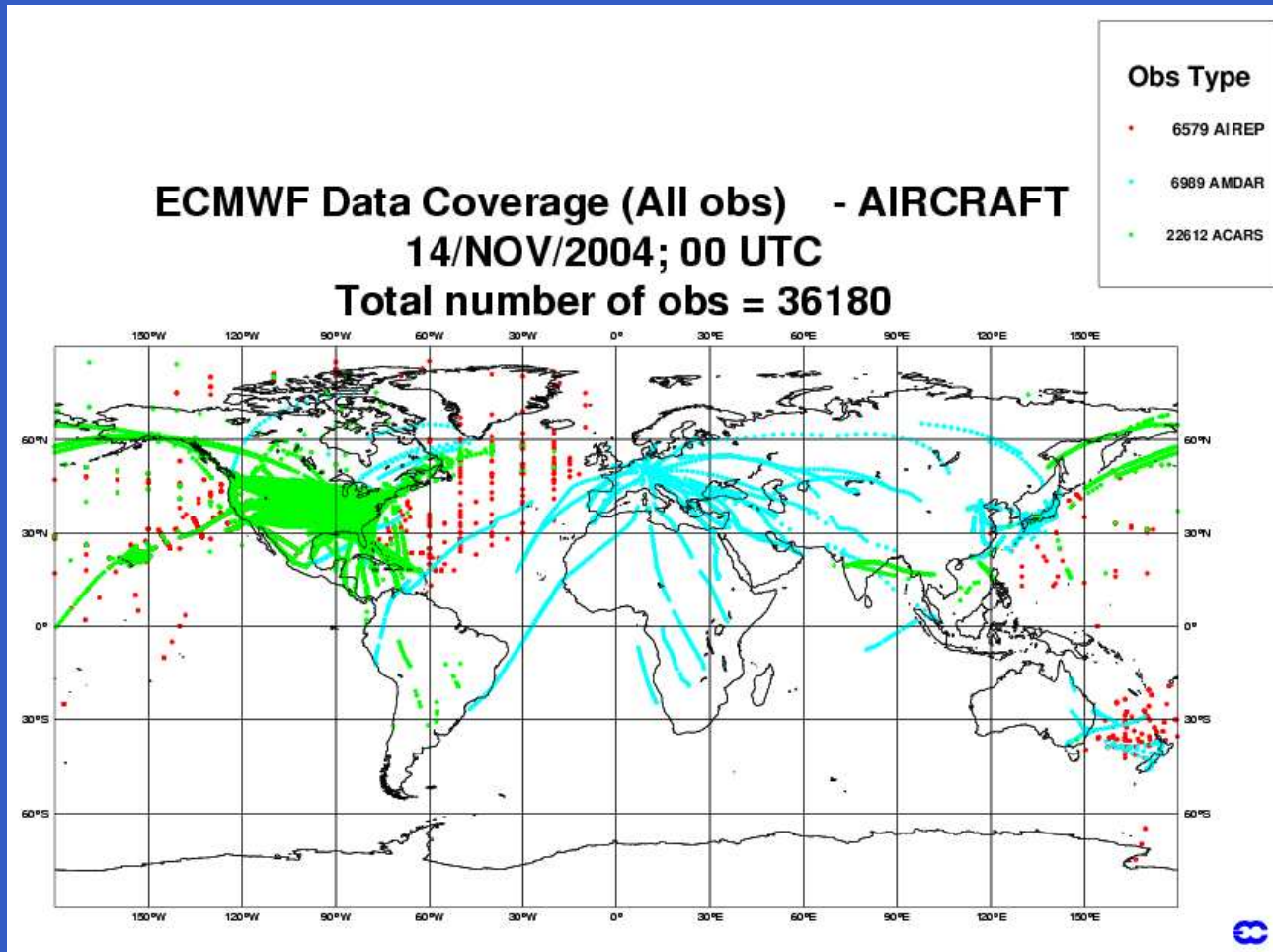


Observations



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MOTIVATION and GOAL



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Spatial analysis of large nonstationary processes poses challenges in both modeling and computation.

- Need the flow-dependent nonstationary covariance
- Incomplete, irregularly distributed observational data
- Require computational efficiency

Multi-resolution based covariance



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$$\Sigma = \mathcal{W}\hat{H}^2\mathcal{W}^T$$

- DWT:
 $h_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W}^{-1}\mathbf{x}$
- $\hat{H}^2 = \text{cov}(h_{\mathcal{W}})$
- Determine \hat{H}
- Enforce sparsity on \hat{H}

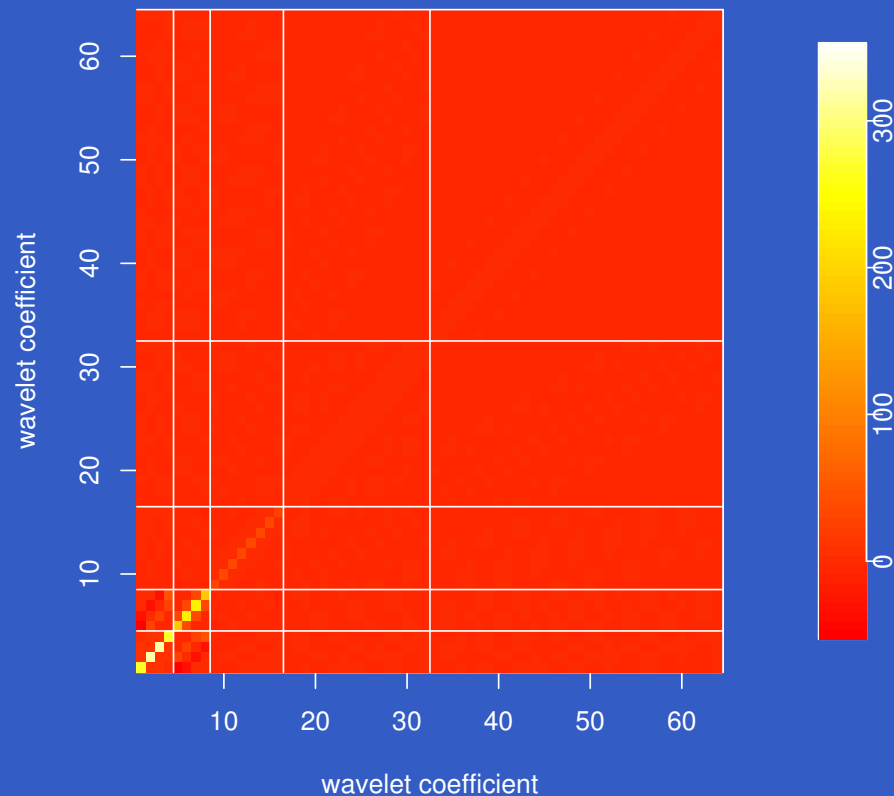
Multi-resolution based covariance



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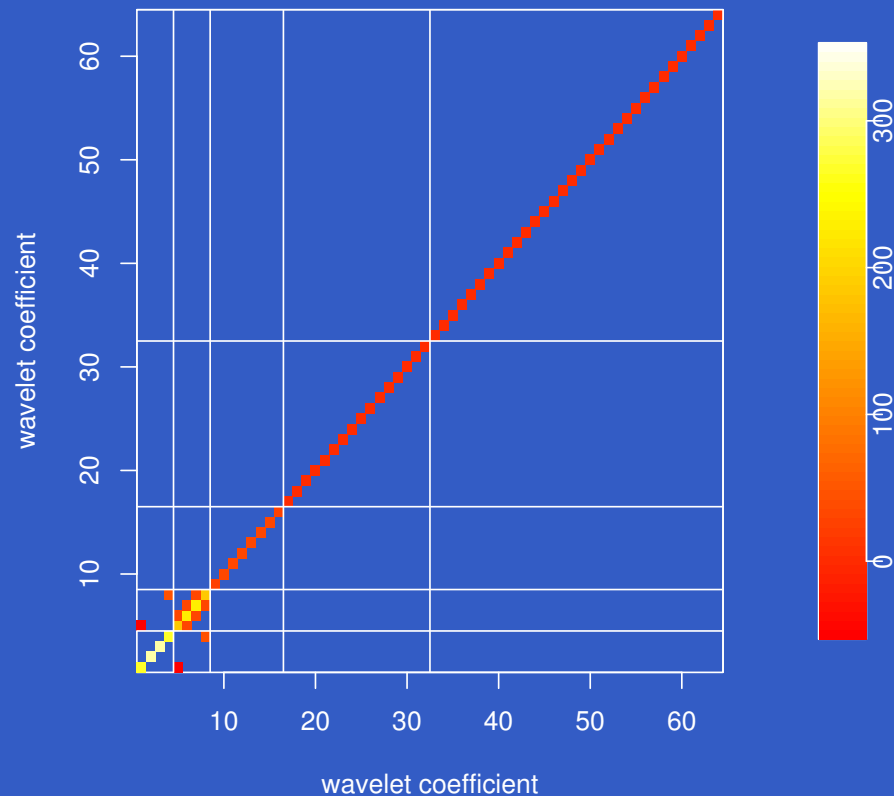
Multi-resolution based covariance



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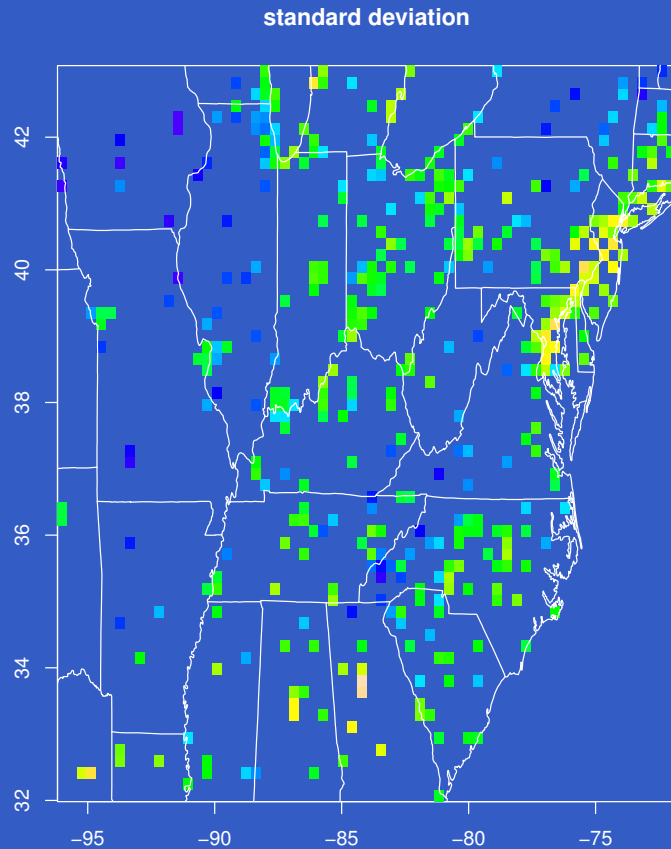
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Example: Surface Ozone Data



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- 513 stations
- 930 realizations over 5 years
- 10% on 64-by-64 grid

EM-type approach



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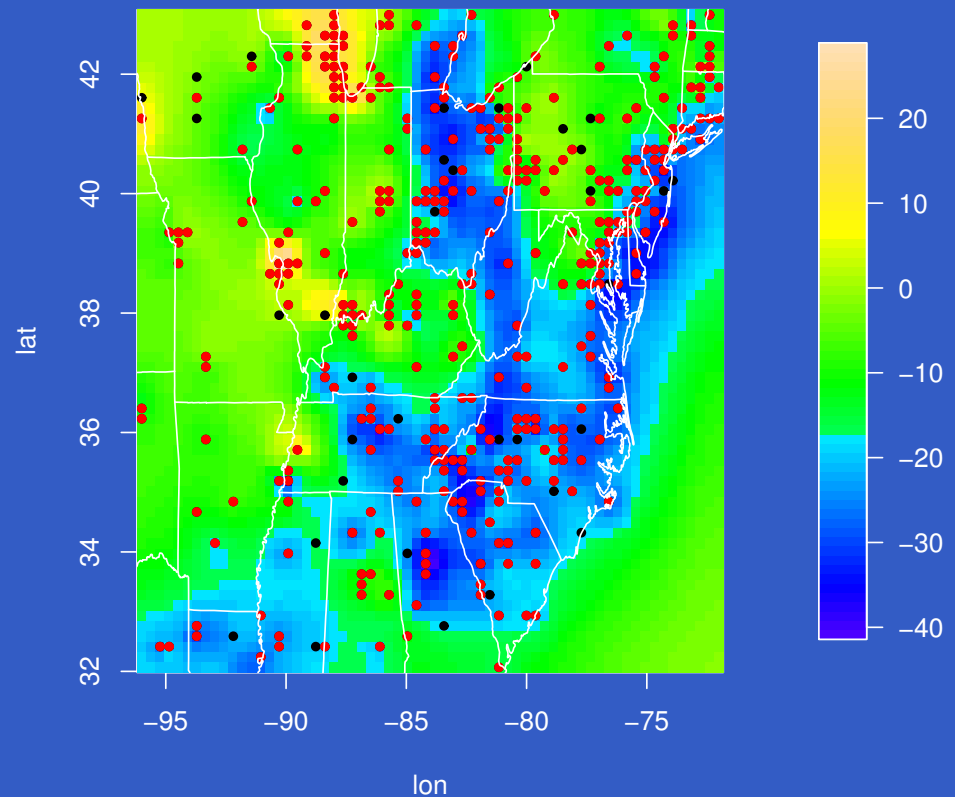
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{obs} \\ \mathbf{x}_{mis} \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma), \quad \Sigma = \mathcal{W} \hat{H}^2 \mathcal{W}^T$$

● Predict \mathbf{x}_{mis}
 $[\mathbf{x}^{(k-1)} | \mathbf{x}_{obs}, \hat{H}^{(k-1)}]$

● $h_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W}^{-1} \mathbf{x}$

● ...

● $\hat{H}^{(k)}$



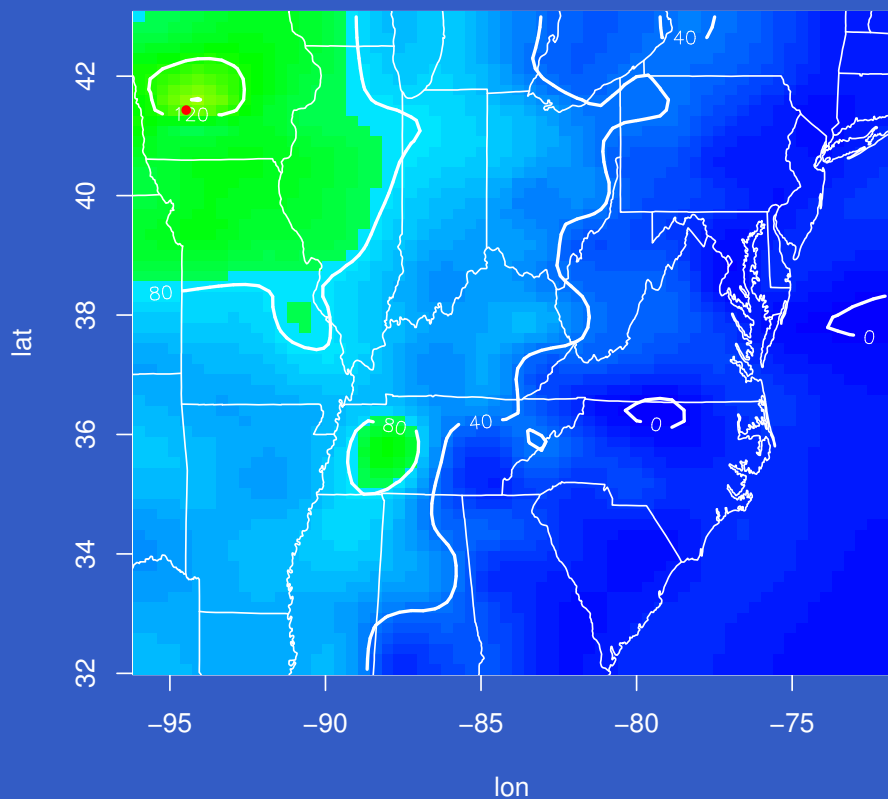
Results: Covariance Surface



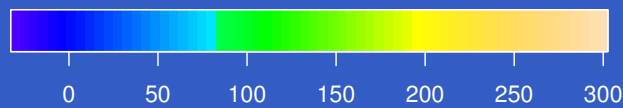
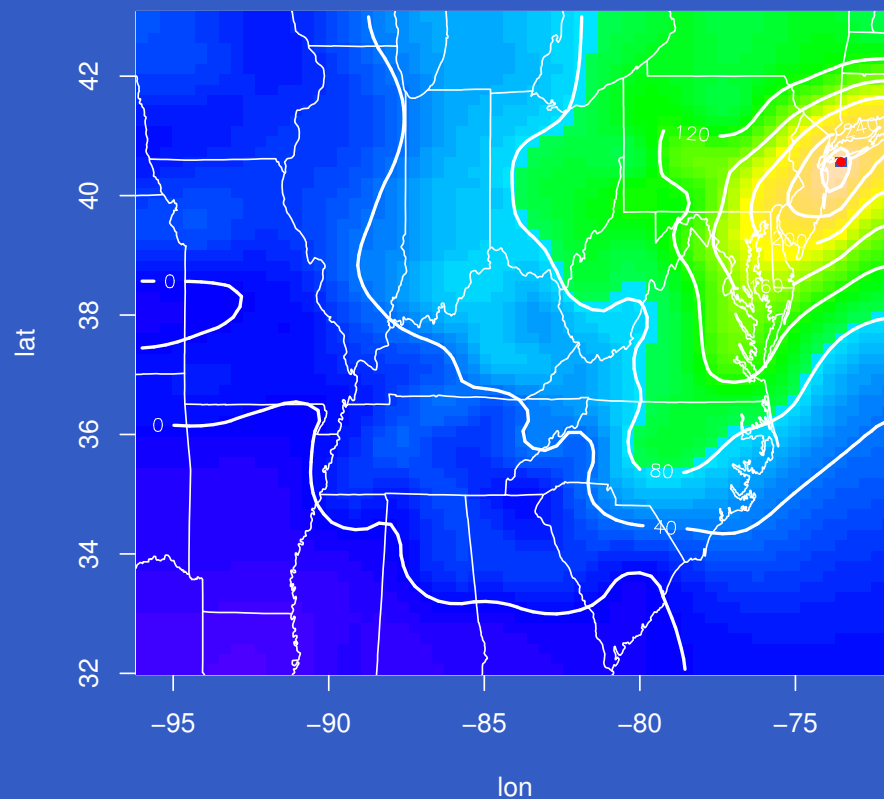
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After 5th iteration

estimated covariance surface



estimated covariance surface



Summary and Future Work



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- It is possible to model nonstationary covariance using wavelet basis with computational efficiency

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- It is possible to model nonstationary covariance using wavelet basis with computational efficiency
- Use of EM algorithm to handle irregularly distributed incomplete data
 - Proof of concept: Heuristic approach
 - Parameterization: $\Sigma(\theta) = \mathcal{W}H^2(\theta)\mathcal{W}^T$

Summary and Future Work



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- It is possible to model nonstationary covariance using wavelet basis with computational efficiency
- Use of EM algorithm to handle irregularly distributed incomplete data
 - Proof of concept: Heuristic approach
 - Parameterization: $\Sigma(\theta) = \mathcal{W}H^2(\theta)\mathcal{W}^T$
- Application to a large data set:
 - Aurora Image data ($\sim 2K$)
 - NCEP data ($\sim 100K$)