#### Inferring the Chlorophyll-A vertical distribution in the ocean from satellite data by using Hidden Markov Models and Self Organizing Maps.

AMS 2012 NEW ORLEANS 23/01/2012

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- 1. Hidden Markov Models
- 2. Self Organising Maps
- Data sets
- Application/Results
- Conclusion

- The sea-surface concentration of Chlorophyll-A determinable from satellite images.
- Links between sea-surface data, and the vertical distribution of Chlorophyll-A



Chlorophyll-A Concentration (ng/lit)

Is it therefore possible to determine the vertical distribution of Chlorophyll-A from sea-surface data?

- Phytoplankton development depends on:
  - Quantity of Nutrients
  - Quantity of available radiation
  - J Water Temperature
  - Predators and biology
- These are linked to:
  - Sea Surface Temperature
  - Sea Surface Chlorophyll-A distribution
  - Sea Surface Elevation
  - J Wind Speed
  - Shortwave Radiation

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#### **Hidden Markov Models**

Hidden Markov Models are stochastic models that infer the *most likely* sequence of *discrete unobservable states*, given a concurrent sequence of observations correlated to these unobservable states through a training-determined set of probabilities.

#### Hidden Markov Models SST Chlorophyll-A Vertical Distribution SCHL Discrete Discrete SR Observable Hidden States States SSH Hidden Markov Model WS

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# Self Organising Maps

Statistical Neuronal Approach

Input:

**Multidimensional Data** 

Output:

A clusterization of the data through projection on a topologically organised 2D map, in a way that respects the underlying variability of the higher dimension.



#### Combination





- Introduction
- Methods
- 1. Hidden Markov Models
- 2. Self Organising Maps
- Data sets
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## **Data Sets**

- Climatological Outputs of the Biogeochemical Model Nemo – Pisces
- 1. Vertical Profiles of Chlorophyll-A distribution
- 2. Vertical Profiles of Temperature
- 3. Sea Surface Elevation
- Model Forcing data sets:
- 1. Shortwave Radiation
- 2. Wind Intensity
- 1992-2008 period, 5-day means time steps

## **Data Sets**



Study Zone: BATS (32°N - 64°W)

- > 1241 time steps.
- SOM training included vertical distributions of the neighbouring zones of BATS. Total of 13651 vectors.
- Satellite Set:
  SST, CHL-A
  MODIS 2002-2008

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Model outputs at BATS (2002-2003, 5 day steps )



2002

2003

Reconstruction based on the Model's sea surface data



#### Model minus Reconstruction at BATS (2002-2003, 5 day steps )



#### Absolute relative error.



#### Model minus 20 year climatology



2002

2003

#### Reconstruction minus 20 year climatology



Model 17 years







- The previous results used the model's seasurface data to reconstruct the vertical distribution of Chlorophyll-A, and its probabilities were calculated with 14 years of data.
- The following result is the reconstruction based on satellite sea-surface data, and whose probabilities were calculated with only 5 years of data.

Model outputs at BATS (2002-2008, 5-day steps )

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#### Conclusion

- The method is able to reconstruct the general form and intensity of Chlorophyll-A.
- It is applicable on other oceanic parameters. (Vertical distribution of temperature)
- The method will now be modified in order to perform 3D reconstructions.

# Thank you for you attention.

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