On the progress of the 2015–2016 El Niño event

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Abstract

It has been recently reported that the current 2015–2016 El Niño could become "one of the strongest on record". To further explore this claim, we performed the new analysis described in detail in Varotsos et al. (2015) that allows the detection of precursory signals of the strong El Niño events by using a recently developed non-linear dynamics tool. In this context, the analysis of the Southern Oscillation Index time series for the period 1876–2015 shows that the running 2015–2016 El Niño would be rather a "moderate to strong" or even a "strong" event and not "one of the strongest on record", as that of 1997–1998.

1 Introduction

El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is an oceanic-atmospheric quasi-periodic phenomenon with several impacts on climate and weather not only in the tropical Pacific, but in many regions all over the world (Varotsos and Deligiorgi, 1991; Kondratyev and Varotsos, 1995a,b; Klein et al., 1999; Xue et al., 2000; Eccles and Tziperman, 2004; Cracknell and Varotsos, 2007, 2011; Lin, 2007; Chattopadhyay and Chattopadhyay, 2011; Efstathiou et al., 1998, 2011; Varotsos, 2013; Varotsos et al., 2009a, 2012, 2014a,b). The disastrous effects of the strong ENSO events necessitate their reliable short and long-term prediction (Latif et al., 1998; Stenseth et al., 2003; Monks et al., 2009; Hsiang et al., 2011; Cheng et al., 2011; Barnston et al., 2012; Krapivin and Shutko, 2012; Tippett et al., 2012). In this context, Varotsos et al. (2015) presented a new method (see also Varotsos and Tzanis, 2012) for the detection of precursory signals of the strong El Niño events by using the entropy change in "natural time" (a new time domain, see Varotsos et al., 2002) under time reversal. The analysis of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) time series by using this modern method provided significant precursory signals of two of the strongest El Niño events (1982–1983 and 1997–1998).

Very recently, Klein (2015) reported that the running 2015–2016 El Niño could become "one of the strongest on record". Furthermore, the Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) in their report (http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/archive/ensowrap_20150901.pdf) of 1 September 2015 stated that "The 2015 El Niño is now the strongest El Niño since 1997–98" and moreover on 29 September 2015 they reported that most international climate models indicate current El Niño (http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/archive/ensowrap_20150929.pdf) "is likely to peak towards the end of 2015" as also reported on 8 October 2015 by the Climate Prediction Center, National Centers for Environmental Prediction, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Weather Service (http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_disc_oct2015/ensodisc.pdf).

In this study, we further explore these claims, by applying to the SOI time series the recently proposed analysis by Varotsos et al. (2015). The ability of accurate predictions of such severe natural events, like El Niño, is of crucial importance especially nowadays, where the global annual average temperature in 2015 reached the warmest on record values, which might be associated with the 2015 El Niño event (WMO, 2016).

2 Results and discussion

As mentioned in the previous section, we analyse the SOI time series (Troup, 1965; Power and Kociuba, 2011) for the period January 1876 – October 2015 by employing the method described in detail in Varotsos et al. (2015). More specifically, we conduct the analysis of the SOI monthly values by using the dataset, entitled "Monthly SOIPhase 1887 – 1989 Base", (https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/seasonalclimateoutlook/southernoscillationindex/soidatafiles/index.php) derived from the Long Paddock site. It should be clarified that we use the monthly values of SOI, instead of the daily ones, as the latter introduce significant noise due to daily weather patterns variability. It should be noted here that El Niño and La Niña episodes are associated with negative and positive values of the SOI, respectively, and SOI =

$10 \times [PA(Tahiti) - PA(Darwin)]/SDD$, where the Pressure Anomaly (*PA)* is the monthly mean minus long-term mean (1887–1989 base period) and *SDD* is the standard deviation of the difference (1887–1989 base period) of mean sea level pressure between Tahiti and Darwin.

The method suggested by Varotsos et al. (2015) is based on the entropy change in natural time under time reversal ΔS_i (e.g., see Varotsos et al., 2005, 2007, 2009b; Sarlis et al., 2010, 2011) calculated for a window size of *i* events (SOI monthly values). To this end, Varotsos et al. (2015) converted the original SOI time series to a new one Q_k = (SOI_k + |min(SOI)|), where min(SOI) is the minimum value of SOI during the whole study period, keeping the temporal sequence of the events and not considering their time of occurrence. Hence, for each Q_k value we calculate the ratio (χ_k) of the order of its occurrence (*k*) and the total number (*i*) of events within the window, i.e. $\chi_k = k/i$. The latter quantity, which replaces the conventional time (*t*), is natural time χ_k characterizing the *k*-th event (Varotsos et al., 2002). This way, Varotsos et al. (2015) introduced a new series the members of which are the pairs (χ_k, Q_k) where $Q_k > 0$. Thus, one can define the quantity $p_k = Q_k / \Sigma_{n=1}^{i} Q_n$ which can be considered as a probability, since it is positive and satisfies the condition $\sum_{n=1}^{i} p_n = 1$ (Varotsos et al., 2011). Under these assumptions, the average values of quantities, which are functions of natural time χ, can be evaluated by $\langle f(\chi) \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{i} f(\chi_n) p_n$ and the entropy in natural time can be defined by $S = \langle \chi \ln \chi \rangle - \langle \chi \rangle \ln \langle \chi \rangle$ (Varotsos et al., 2005, 2011). The latter quantity changes to a value S_{-} if, instead of the true sequence of events, one uses the time-reversed process that is described by $p'_k = \hat{T} p_k = p_{i-k+1}$, where $\hat{T}$ denotes the time reversal operator in the window of *i* events. The quantity ΔS_i (= S - S_{-}) reveals the breaking of time-symmetry by capturing the difference in the dynamics as the system evolves from present to future and vice-versa. In short, it has been shown (e.g., see Varotsos et al., 2007, 2011) that positive values of ΔS_i correspond to a decreasing time-series in natural time, and hence when ΔS_i exceeds a certain threshold this reveals that SOI is approaching at small values indicating El Niño (Varotsos et al., 2015). Varotsos et al. (2015) have also shown (see their Fig. 4) that the most useful window size for this purpose is $i = 20$ events (months). In their prediction scheme, the monthly SOI values for the past 20 months are used for the calculation of ΔS_{20} (see the red crosses in Figs. 1 and 3) and compared with a threshold ΔS_{thres}, which can be determined on the basis of Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC, see Fawcett, 2006). ROC is a method for the visualization, evaluation, and selection of prediction schemes based on their performance, which is quantified by a plot of the hit rate vs. the false alarm rate obtained by the following procedure applied to the present case. When $\Delta S_{20} \geq \Delta S_{\mathrm{thres}}$, one issues an alarm that the value of SOI for the next month will be smaller than or equal to T (see the black broken line in Fig. 2). If this turns out to be true, then we have a true positive prediction. If $\Delta S_{20} < \Delta S_{\mathrm{thres}}$ and the next month's SOI is larger than T, then we have a true negative prediction. All other combinations lead to errors (which are inevitable in stochastic prediction), which can be either false positive or false negative predictions. Figure 2 depicts the ROC curve obtained, when using ΔS_{20} as a predictor for the SOI value of the next month with T = -14 (which is the upper limit of the yellow area in Figs. 1 and 3 discussed below). This is a diagram of the hit rate (or True Positive rate, i.e., the number of true positive predictions over all cases with SOI $\leq T = -14$) vs. the false alarm rate (or False Positive rate, i.e., the number of false positive predictions over all cases with SOI > -14) as we vary $\Delta S_{\mathrm{thres}}$. A method to estimate an appropriate value of $\Delta S_{\mathrm{thres}}$ is that of iso-performance lines suggested by Provost and Fawcett (1998, 2001). In this scheme, a line of constant slope m (see the blue line in Fig. 2) is selected on the basis of the relative cost of false positive predictions over the cost of false negative predictions multiplied by the relative frequency of negatives over positives, i.e., see Eq. (1) of Fawcett (2006). As a typical selection we chose m = 1. We fitted ROC points with the red curve (having a simple analytical form $a+b\sqrt{x}+cx^{d}$) and determined the point at which the slope was unity. This leads to the ROC point indicated by an arrow in Fig. 2 and corresponds to $\Delta S_{\mathrm{thres}}$ = 0.0035 (i.e., a value very close to that 0.00326 presented in Table 1 of Varotsos et al (2015) for T = -15). Thus, in Figs. 1 and 3 when $\Delta S_{20} \geq$ 0.0035 the alarm is set on for the SOI value of the next month.

The time progress of the SOI monthly values as well as the entropy change in natural time under time reversal (for the window length i = 20 months) ΔS_{20} are depicted in Fig. 1 (as well as in Fig. 3). Beyond the information gained from the exploration of the ΔS_{20} dynamics and in order to further identify if 2015–2016 El Niño could be characterized as a “very strong” one or even more as “one of the strongest on record”, we followed the classification and characterization of the past El Niño events given by BOM (http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/enlist/). The coloured areas in Figs. 1 and 3 represent the mean minimum negative values of SOI along with the 1σ standard deviation bands for the two cases of "weak, weak to moderate, moderate, moderate to strong" (green band) and "strong, very strong" (yellow band) El Niño events.

As can be clearly seen in Fig. 3, the SOI values during the last three months remain in the green band and in the limits of the yellow one, indicating that 2015 El Niño should be rather characterized as a "moderate to strong" or even "strong" event and not "one of the strongest on record", as also shown by comparing with the El Niño events of 1982–1983 and 1997–1998. Furthermore, the variation of ΔS_{20} during the 2015 El Niño in comparison with 1982–1983 and 1997–1998 El Niño events is not as sharp, confirming that the undergoing El Niño event is not "one of the strongest on record". In order to estimate the extent of this variation, we plot with the black curve in Fig. 4 the probability density function (PDF) of ΔS_{20} obtained from the estimator $f_N(\Delta S_{20}) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{1}{b_N}K\left(\frac{\Delta S_{20}-O_i}{b_N}\right)$, where O_i are the observed values of ΔS_{20} since the beginning of our study, N is the total number of these observations, the kernel $K(x)$ is non-zero only when $|x|<1$ having the value $K(x)=\frac{3}{4}\left(1-x^2\right)$ and b_N is related with the standard deviation σ of the observed ΔS_{20} values by $b_N = 10.25\sigma / N^{0.34}$ as suggested by Mercik et al. (1999). We observe in Fig. 4 that only rarely ΔS_{20} exceeds the value of 0.02, which can be also verified by the red histogram obtained for ΔS_{20} using the TISEAN package (Hegger et al., 1999) (also plotted in Fig. 4). In the latter histogram, the minimum non-zero height is observed in the bar that includes the value ΔS_{20} = 0.02 covering the range up to approximately 0.0205. To detect when ΔS_{20} exceeds the latter value, we plot with blue crosses the time series of ΔS_{20} vs. time, which can be read in the right axis of Fig. 4. We see (blue arrows in Fig. 4) that $\Delta S_{20} > 0.0205$ is observed only in the three strong El Niño events of 1905-1906, 1982-1983 and 1997-1998. This inequality, however, is not fulfilled in the current case (2015–2016 El Niño), since the currently observed values are close to 0.01, i.e., markedly smaller than the value of 0.0205.

3 Conclusions

Recent reports indicate that 2015–2016 El Niño event could become "one of the strongest on record" or could be already characterized as "the strongest El Niño since 1997–98". In order to investigate these assertions, we analyzed the SOI time series for the period January 1876 –

October 2015 by using the method described in Varotsos et al. (2015) based on the entropy change in natural time under time reversal. The results obtained indicate that the undergoing 2015–2016 El Niño event should be rather characterized as a “moderate to strong” or even “strong” event and not “one of the strongest on record”.

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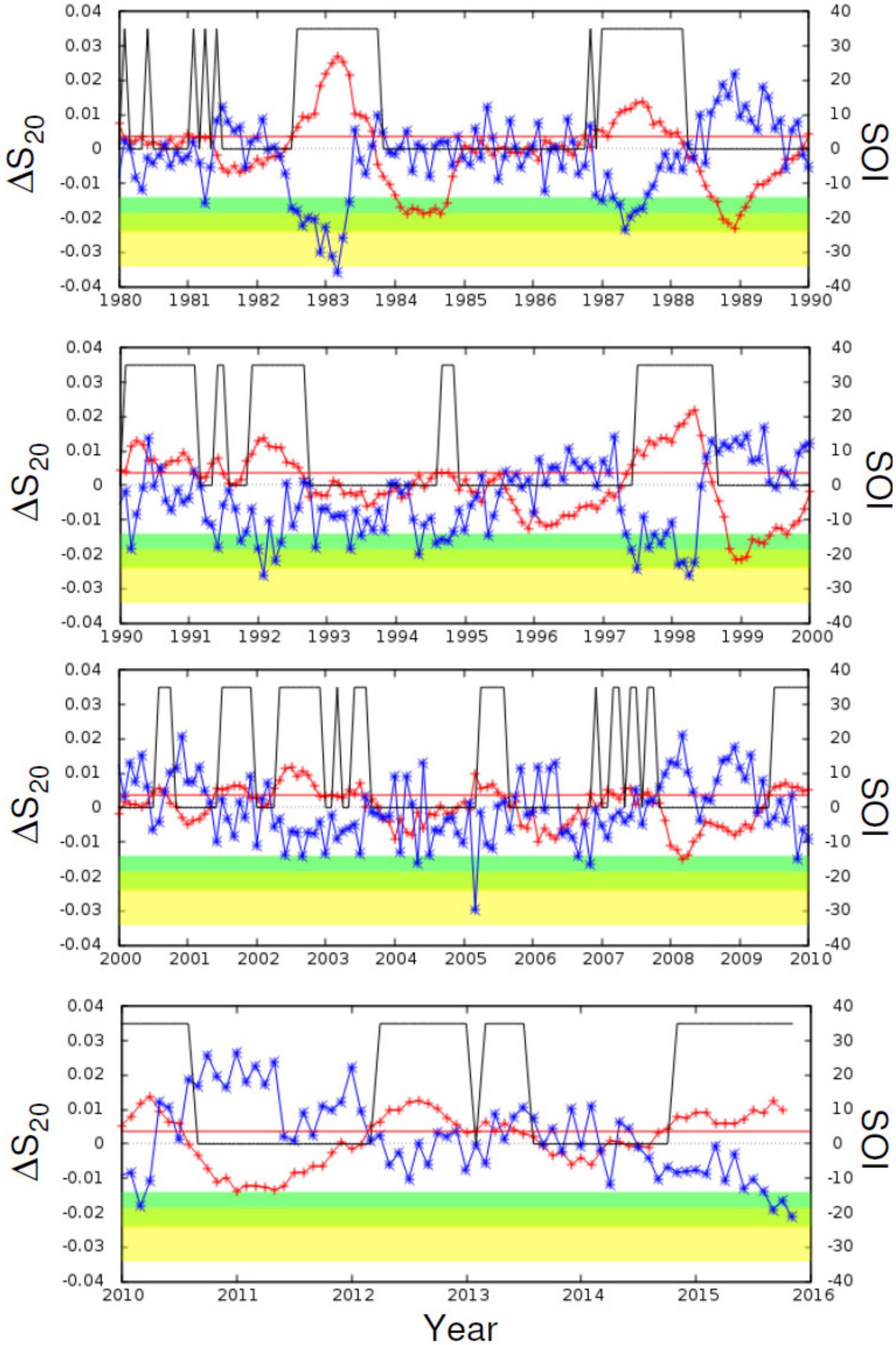
Figure captions

Figure 1. The entropy change ΔS_{20} in natural time for the window length i = 20 months (red line, left scale) along with SOI monthly values (blue line, right scale) for the period January 1980 – October 2015. The alarm is set on (black line), when ΔS_{20} exceeds the threshold value $\Delta S_{\text{thres}} = 0.0035$.

Figure 2. The hit rate vs. false alarm rate when using ΔS_{20} as a predictor for the SOI value of the next month. The ROC point indicated by the arrow has been selected so that the slope of the tangent of the analytical fitting of the ROC points indicated by the red curve has unit slope and hence it corresponds to the m = 1 iso-performance line of the ROC space (e.g., see Fawcett, 2006; Provost and Fawcett, 1998, 2001).

Figure 3. As in Fig. 1, but only for the 1982–1983, 1997–1998 (the two strongest in the last century) and the current 2015–2016 El Niño events.

Figure 4. The PDF of ΔS_{20} (black curve, left scale) together with the corresponding histogram (red bars, left scale) obtained from the time series of ΔS_{20}, which is also plotted vs. time (blue crosses, right scale) along the vertical axis. The arrows indicate when ΔS_{20} exceeds 0.0205 and are labeled by the corresponding ongoing strong El Niño events.



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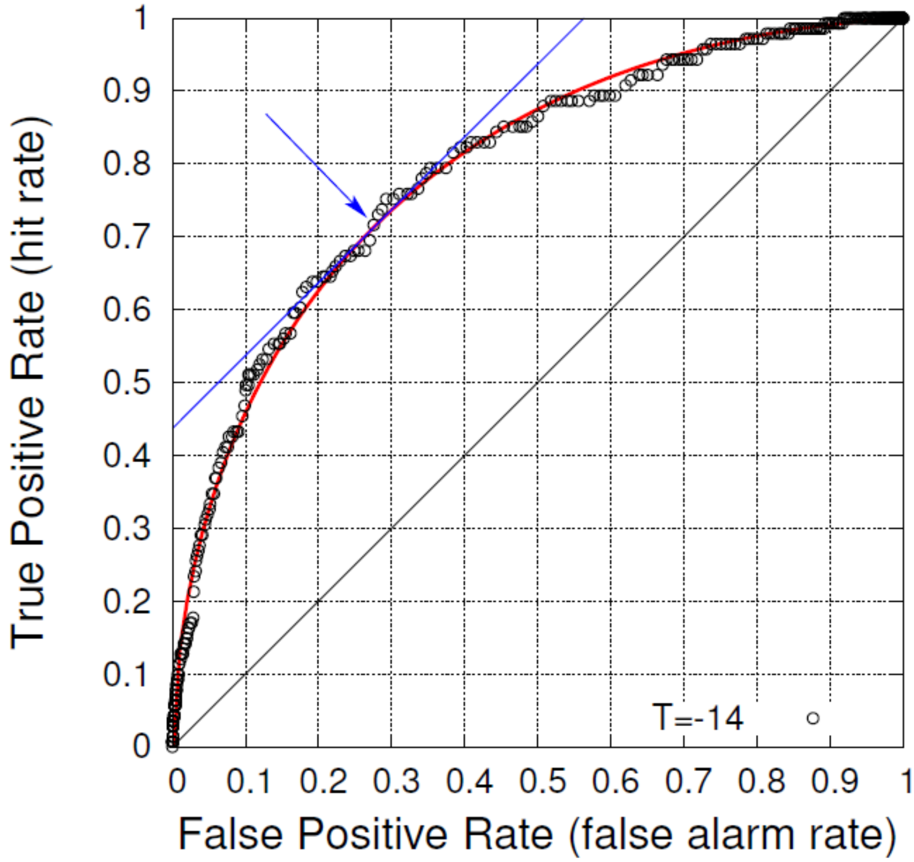

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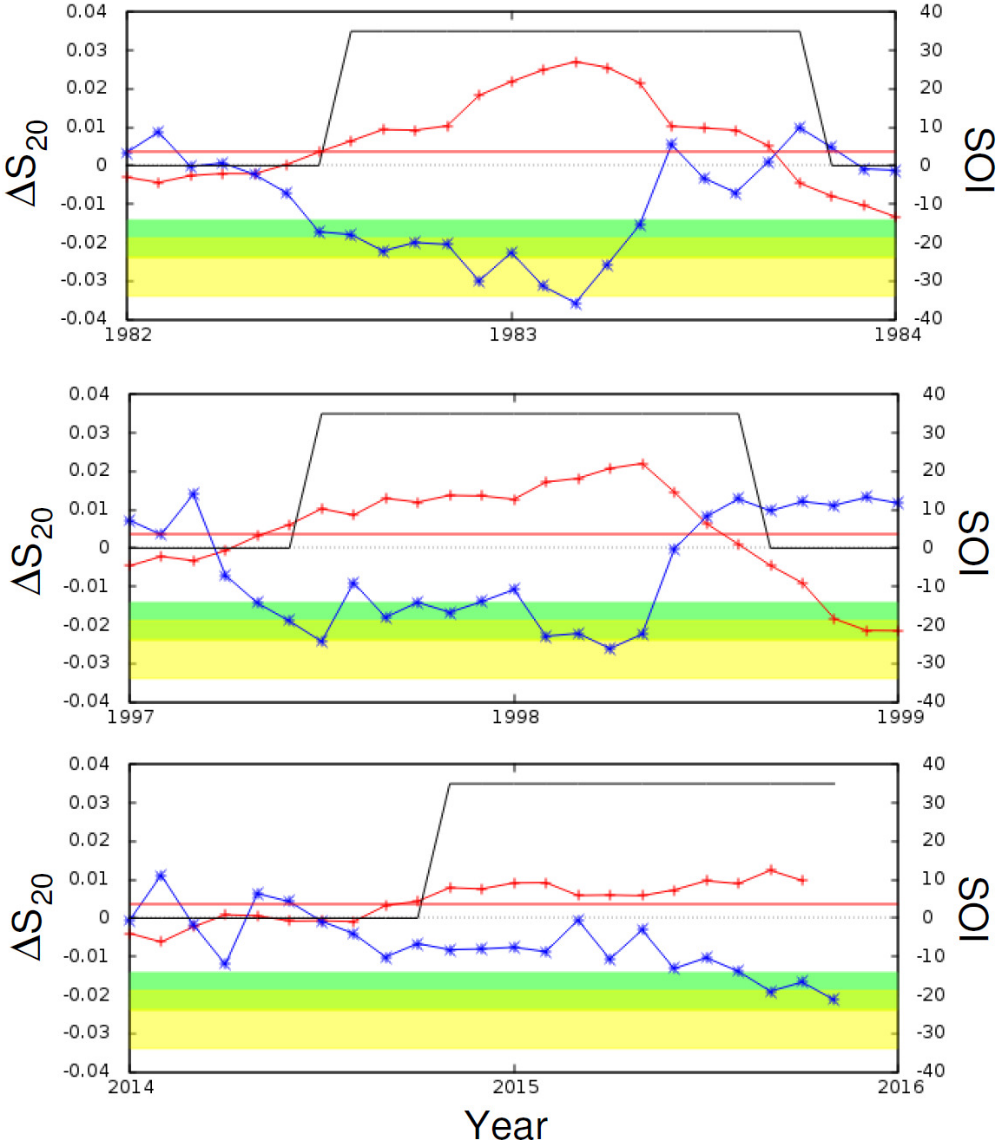

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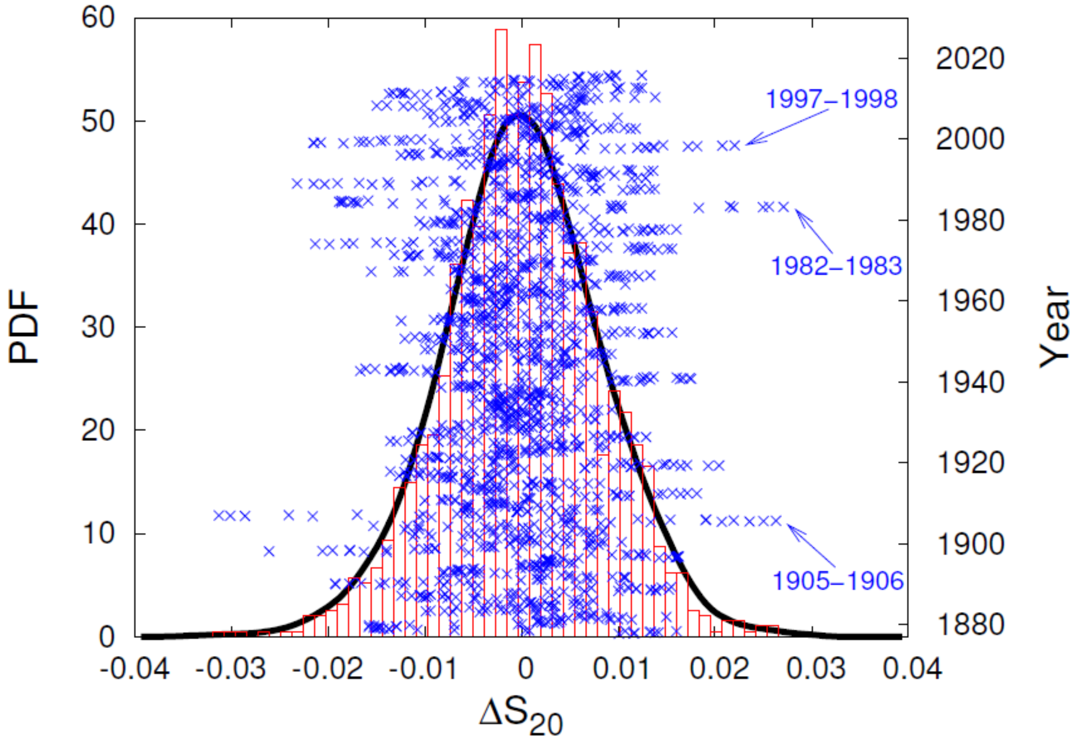

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