



國立中央大學  
National Central University



---

## Establishing a macroscopic-scale rainfall climate and water resources estimation model by machine learning method

---



Speaker : Zi-Han Weng  
Advisor : Yuan-Chien Lin

# Introduction

## ▲ Motivation

Taiwan's mountains are high and the water is urgent, so it is not easy to store water resources.

The main rainfall is concentrated in **the plum rain season and typhoon season**.

Research shows that **solar activity and El Niño** may affect Earth's climate.

## ▲ Objective

- Analyze the correlation between each factor and rainfall
- Accurate predictions with machine learning models

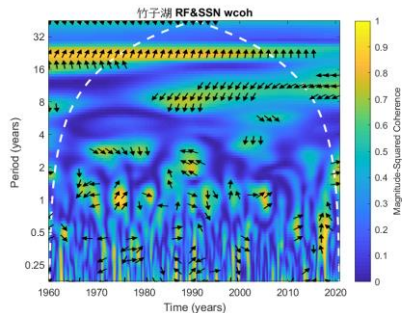
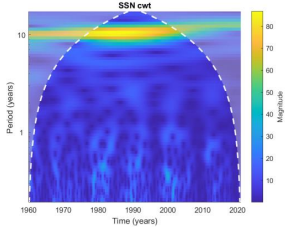
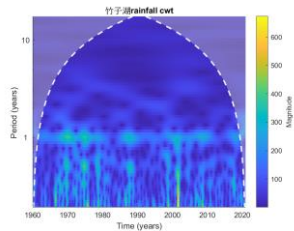
## ▲ Adopted Data

- ① Meteorological data
- ② Sunspot number(SSN)
- ③ Southern Oscillator Index (SOI)

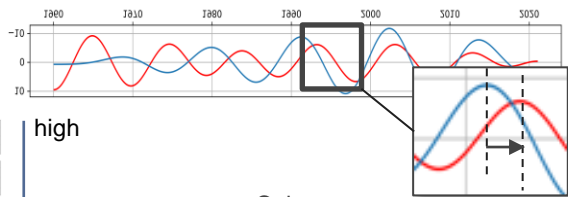
# Methods

Wavelet signal analysis / Machine learning models

## Wavelet signal analysis

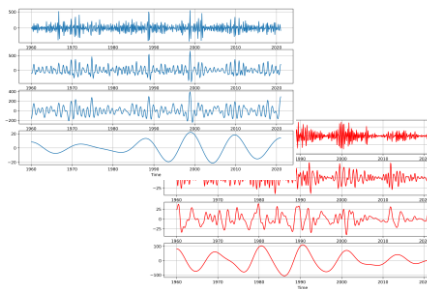


## Coherence



high  
↓  
low

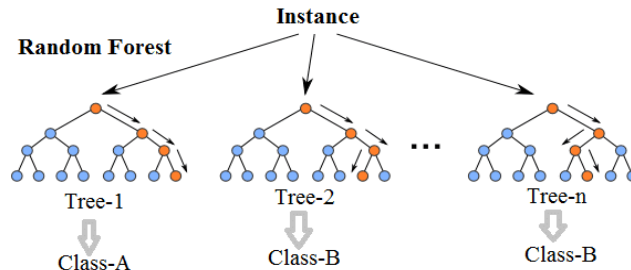
- Coherence
- Phase angle  
→ lag time



## Machine learning models

- ① Naive Bayes classifier
- ② Decision tree Classifier
- ③ Random Forest Classifier

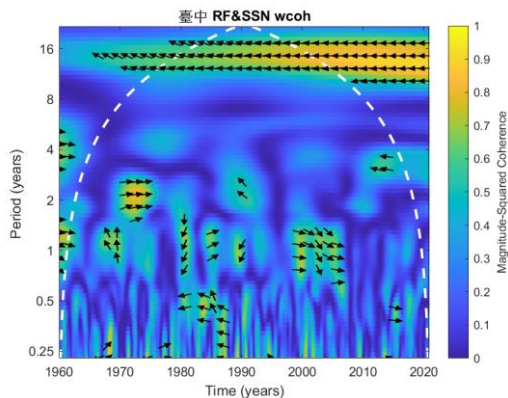
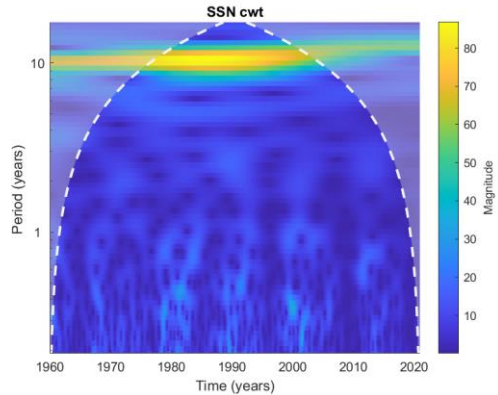
## Random Forest Simplified



# Result & Discussion

Wavelet coherence

## ① Rainfall & Sunspot number

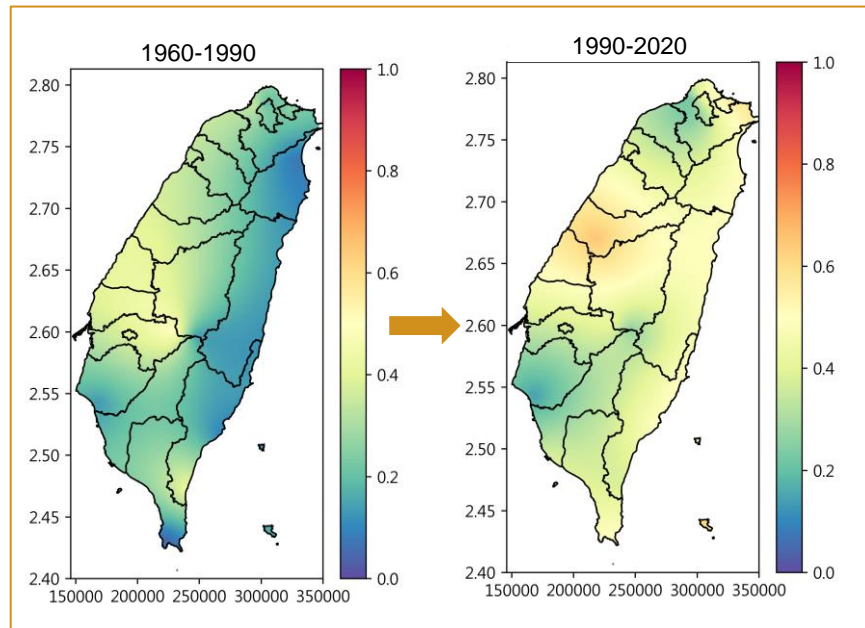
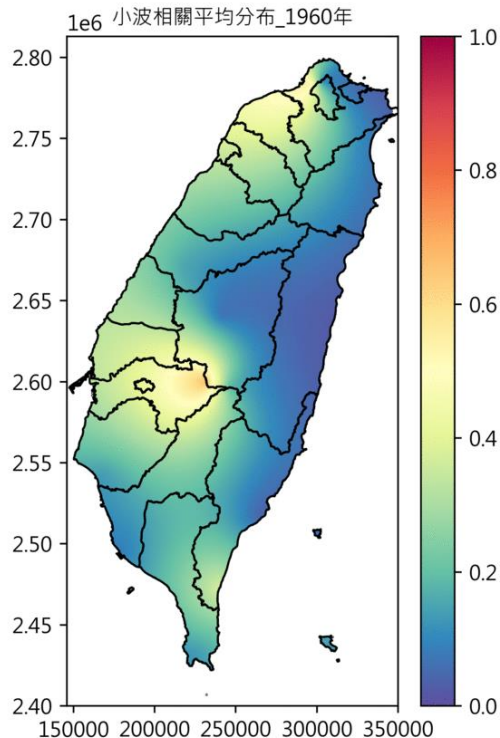
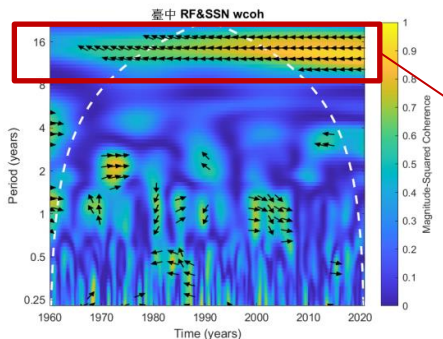


- Sunspots have a pronounced **11-year cycle**.
- There is a significant **10- to 12-year correlation** between SSN and rainfall.
- The correlation between SSN and rainfall **increases over time**.

# Result & Discussion

## Wavelet coherence

### 1 Rainfall & Sunspot number

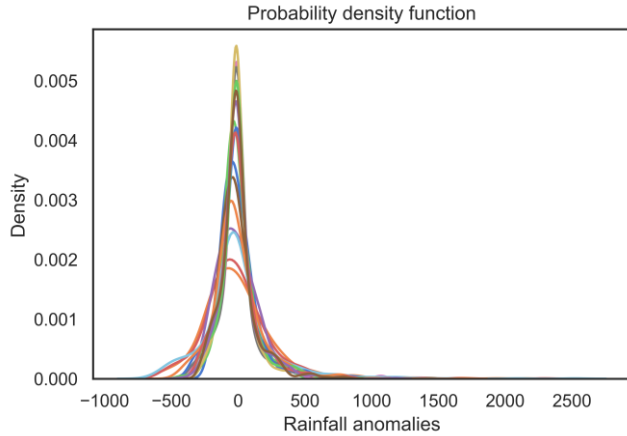


- The correlation between rainfall and sunspots in Taiwan **is increasing** over time.
- Region with higher correlations moves **northward** year by year.

# Result & Discussion

Machine learning

## Rainfall grading



Very high 、 High 、 Middle 、 Low 、 Very low

Training : 80%  
Testing : 20%

----->

10-fold  
cross-validation

## Accuracy

	Naive bayes	Random Forest	Decision Tree
Tamsui	0.833	0.841	0.818
Anbu	0.872	0.873	0.855
Taipei	0.811	0.805	0.773
Jutzuhu	0.899	0.886	0.873
Jilung	0.776	0.764	0.705
Yilan	0.888	0.895	0.882
Tainan	0.758	0.505	0.409
Kaohsiung	0.765	0.527	0.473
Taichung	0.656	0.541	0.482
Alishan	0.647	0.555	0.505
Dawu	0.609	0.677	0.595
Yushan	0.809	0.768	0.736
Hengchun	0.738	0.477	0.432
Chenggung	0.885	0.850	0.832
Sunmoonlake	0.711	0.700	0.682
Taitung	0.662	0.677	0.573

# Result & Discussion

## Confusion matrix

Confusion matrix\_Hengchun

	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Very high	19	12	26	0	17
High	5	131	31	19	1
Medium	8	19	177	18	7
Low	2	8	21	113	8
Very low	13	14	1	3	47

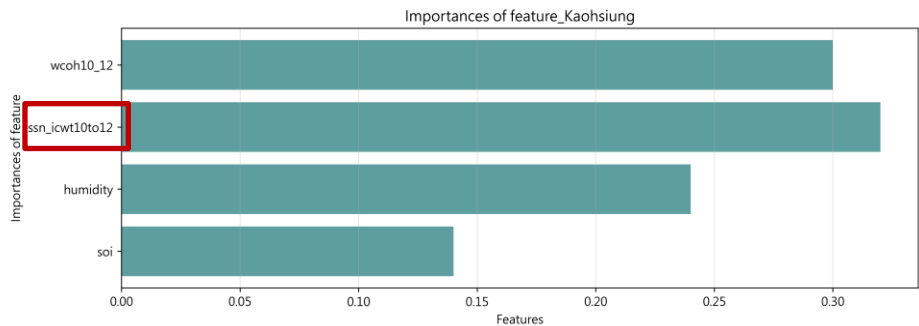
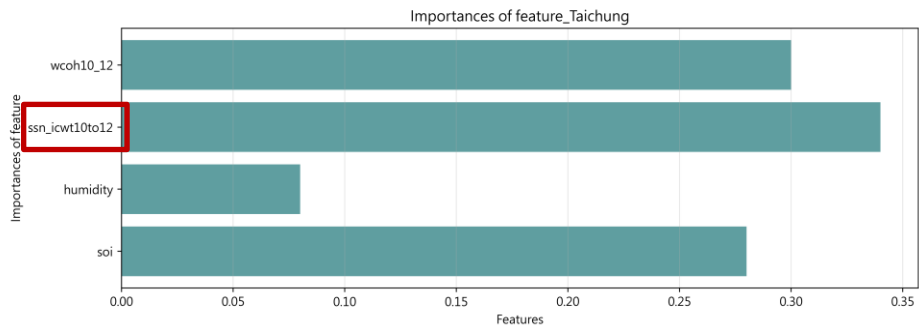
Very high    High    Medium    Low    Very low

---

precision	recall	f1
0.85	0.88	0.86

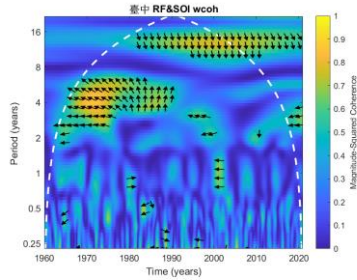
## Machine learning

## Importance of feature



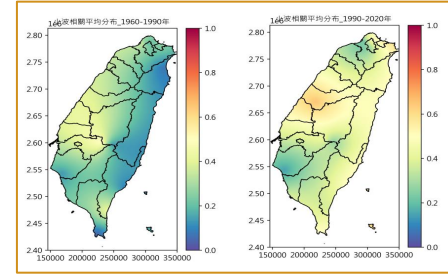
# Conclusions

1



SSN, SOI and rainfall are highly correlated in 10 to 12 years, and also in 2 to 8 years.

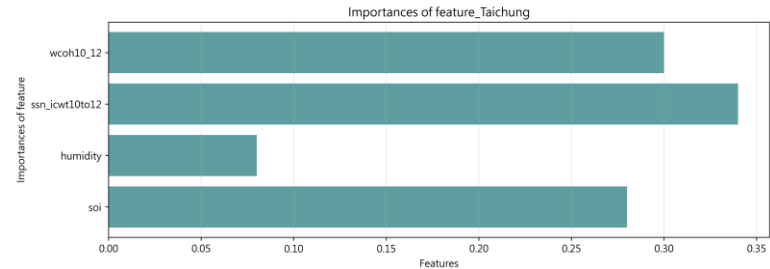
2



The correlation between sunspots and rainfall has increased significantly, and the most correlated area has moved northward.

3

Using three machine learning models to predict classification factors, the accuracy rate can reach 89.9%, and sunspot is the most significant influencing factor.





# Reference

- Barthel, R., & Banzhaf, S. (2016). Groundwater and surface water interaction at the regional-scale—a review with focus on regional integrated models. *Water resources management*, 30(1), 1-32.
- Boggess, A., & Narcowich, F. J. (2015). *A first course in wavelets with Fourier analysis*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Breiman, L. (2001). Random Forests. *Machine Learning*, 45(1), 5-32. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1010933404324>
- Browne, M. W. (2000). Cross-validation methods. *Journal of mathematical psychology*, 44(1), 108-132.
- Chen, J., Li, T., Nan, Q., Shi, X., Liu, Y., Jiang, B., Zou, J., Selvaraj, K., Li, D., & Li, C. (2019). Mid-late Holocene rainfall variation in Taiwan: A high-resolution multi-proxy record unravels the dual influence of the Asian monsoon and ENSO. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 516, 139-151. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2018.11.026>
- Chu, P.-S. (2004). ENSO and tropical cyclone activity. *Hurricanes and typhoons: Past, present, and potential*, 297, 332.
- Cowling, T. G. (1933). The magnetic field of sunspots. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 94, 39-48.
- De Silva, M., & Kawasaki, A. (2018). Socioeconomic vulnerability to disaster risk: a case study of flood and drought impact in a rural Sri Lankan community. *Ecological Economics*, 152, 131-140.
- Domingos, P., & Pazzani, M. (1997). On the optimality of the simple Bayesian classifier under zero-one loss. *Machine Learning*, 29(2), 103-130.
- García-García, D., & Ummenhofer, C. C. (2015). Multidecadal variability of the continental precipitation annual amplitude driven by AMO and ENSO. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 42(2), 526-535.
- Grinsted, A., Moore, J. C., & Jevrejeva, S. (2004). Application of the cross wavelet transform and wavelet coherence to geophysical time series. *Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics*, 11(5/6), 561-566. <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00302394>
- Hoyt, D. V., & Schatten, K. H. (1998). Group sunspot numbers: A new solar activity reconstruction. *Solar physics*, 179(1), 189-219.
- Jiang, Z., Tai-Jen Chen, G., & Wu, M.-C. (2003). Large-scale circulation patterns associated with heavy spring rain events over Taiwan in strong ENSO and non-ENSO years. *Monthly Weather Review*, 131(8), 1769-1782.
- Nazari-Sharabian, M., & Karakouzian, M. (2020). Relationship between sunspot numbers and mean annual precipitation: application of cross-wavelet transform—a case study. *J*, 3(1), 67-78.
- Orlanski, I. (1975). A Rational Subdivision of Scales for Atmospheric Processes. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 56(5), 527-530. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26216020>
- Refaeilzadeh, P., Tang, L., & Liu, H. (2009). Cross-validation. *Encyclopedia of database systems*, 5, 532-538.
- Schöve, D. J. (1983). Sunspot cycles. *Stroudsburg*.
- Strassmeier, K. G. (2009). Starspots. *The Astronomy and Astrophysics Review*, 17(3), 251-308.
- Torrence, C., & Compo, G. P. (1998). A Practical Guide to Wavelet Analysis. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 79(1), 61-78. [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0477\(1998\)079<0061:apgtwa>2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0477(1998)079<0061:apgtwa>2.0.co;2)
- Wang, L., Yang, Z., Gu, X., & Li, J. (2020). Linkages Between Tropical Cyclones and Extreme Precipitation over China and the Role of ENSO. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*, 11(4), 538-553. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13753-020-00285-8>
- Yeh, S.-W., Kug, J.-S., Dewitte, B., Kwon, M.-H., Kirtman, B. P., & Jin, F.-F. (2009). El Niño in a changing climate. *Nature*, 461(7263), 511-514.
- Yoo, S. H., Geng, H., Chiu, T. L., Yu, S. K., Cho, D. C., Heo, J., Choi, M. S., Choi, I. H., Cung Van, C., Nhung, N. V., Min, B. J., & Lee, H. (2020). Deep Learning-Based Decision-Tree Classifier for COVID-19 Diagnosis From Chest X-ray Imaging [Original Research]. *Frontiers in Medicine*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2020.00427>

Thank you for your listening !