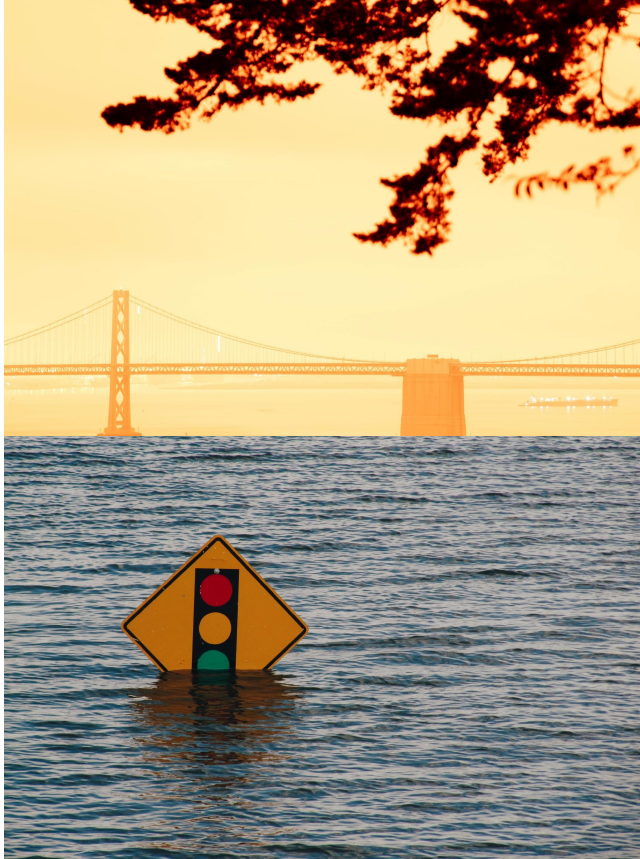


# Conditional normalizing flow for predicting the occurrence of rare extreme events on long time scales

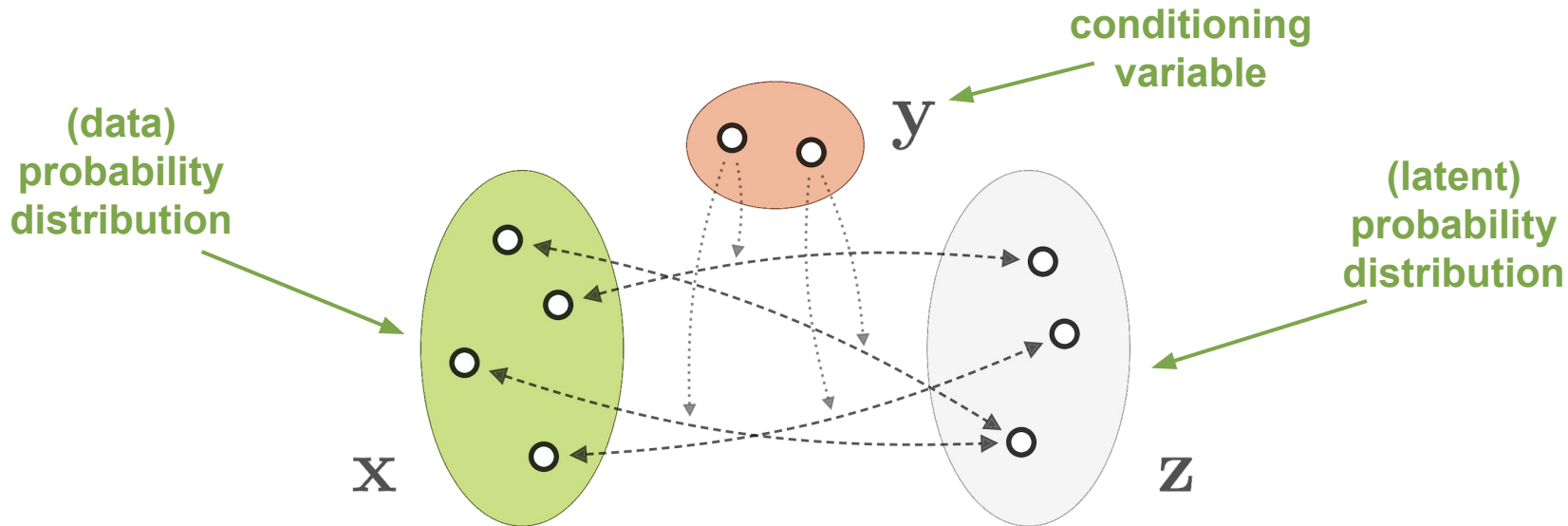
Jakob Kruse, Beatrice Ellerhoff, Ullrich Köthe, Kira Rehfeld

23.05.2022



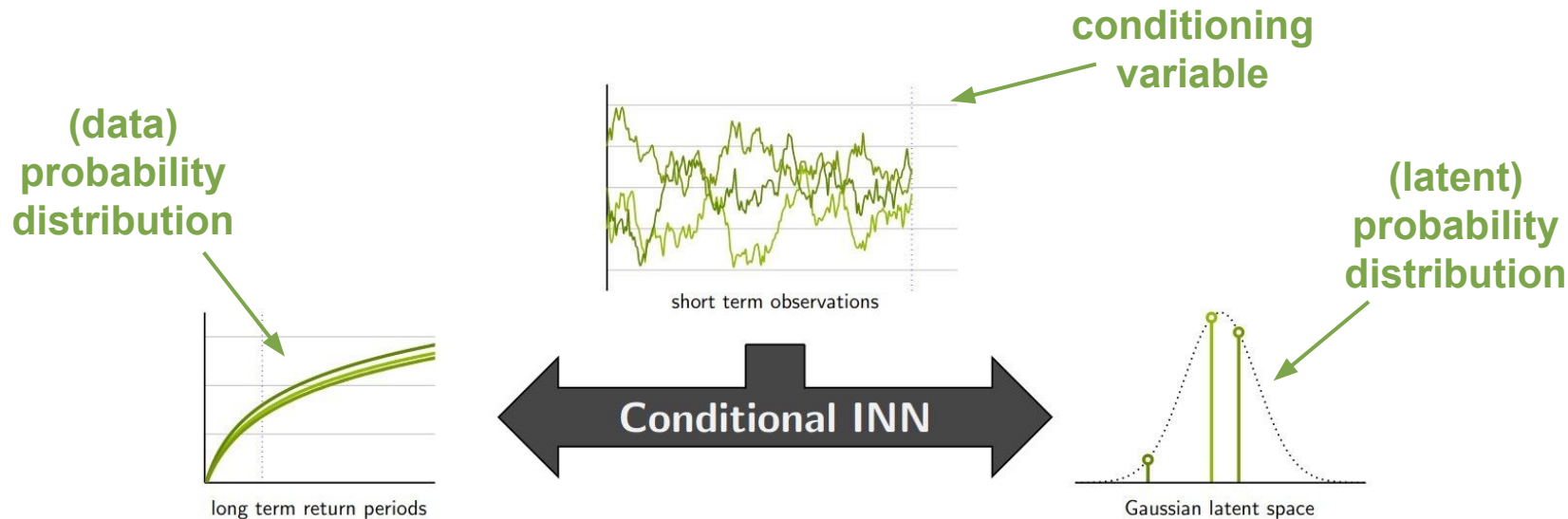
- ❖ Increasing **risk** of extreme climatic events
- ❖ Understanding & predicting extremes in **correlated dynamical systems** is challenging
- ❖ Only **short observation** periods
- ❖ Extreme value theory doesn't model **correlations, periodicities** and **non-stationary trends**

Can **normalizing flows** predict recurrence of rare events on **long timescales** better than classical methods, given only short observations?



### mapping between **two distributions**

learn in one direction → generate samples in the other



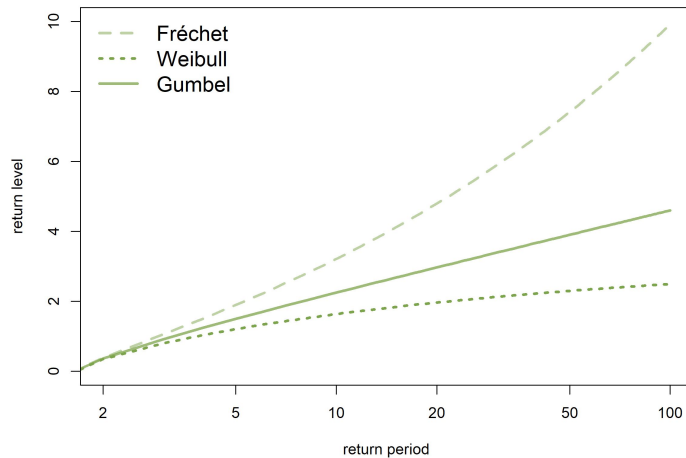
## Statistics: Mean return periods

$$\mathbf{X} = (x_1, \dots, x_N), x_i \geq x_{i+1}$$

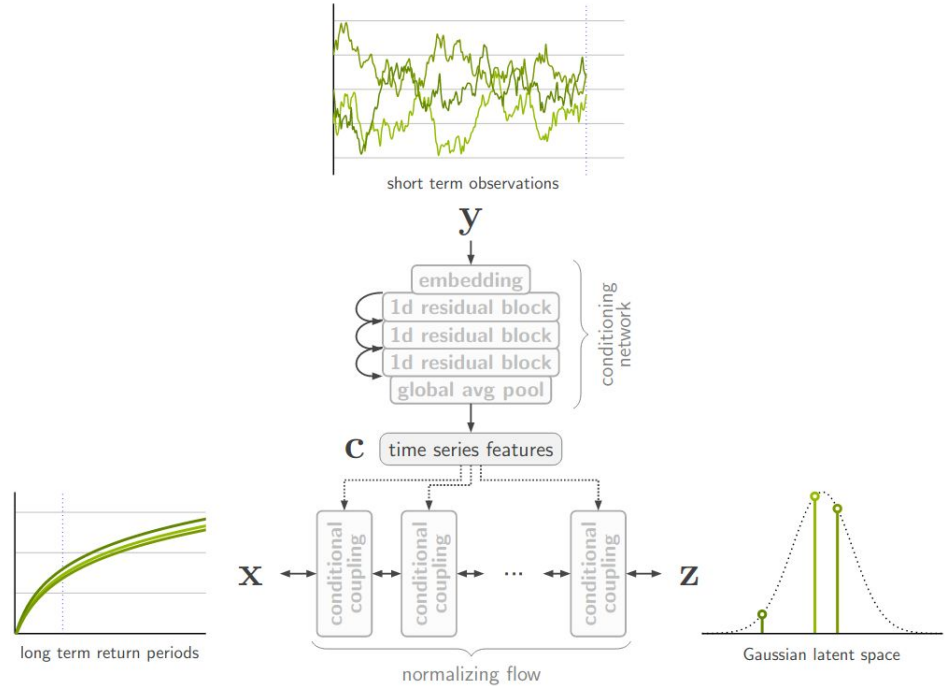
→ *events sorted by size*

$$\mathbf{R}(x_i) = 1/(P(x \geq x_i)) = \frac{N+1}{i}$$

→ *inverses of their ranks*



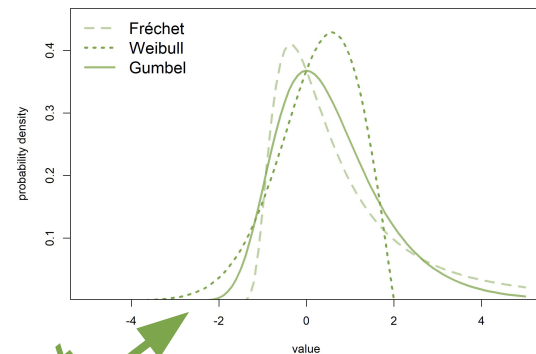
## Network: Conditional normalizing flow



AR(p) model:

$$X_t = \sum_{i=1}^p w_i X_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$$

with  $\epsilon_t = \sum_j (\alpha_j \sin(\omega_j t + \phi_j)) + \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{3})$

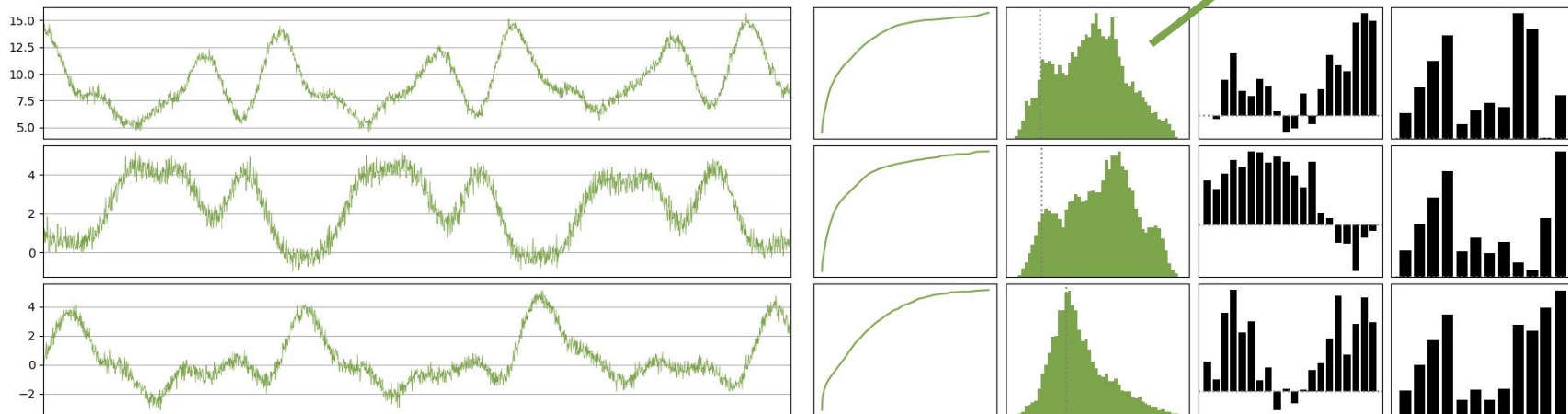


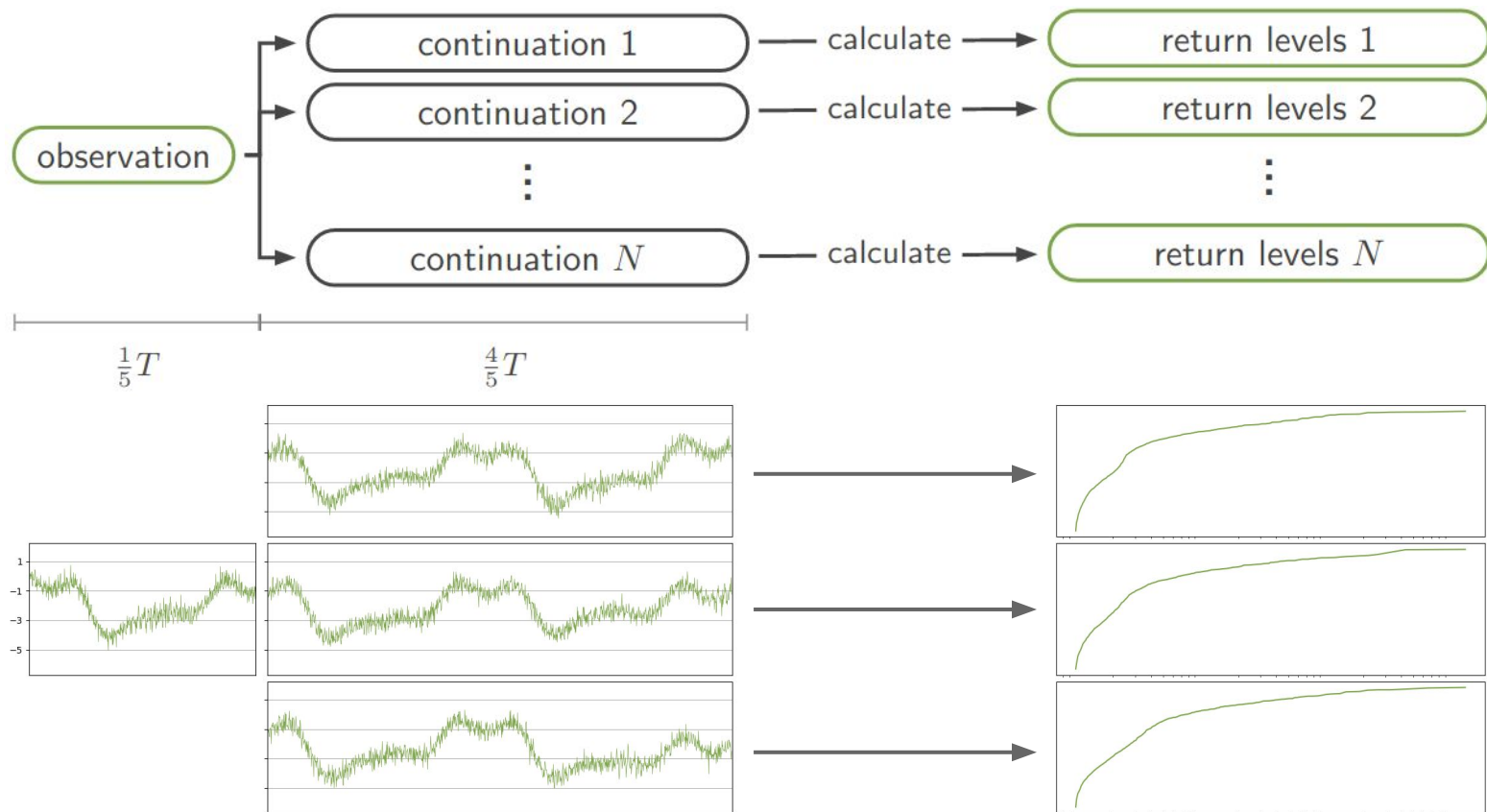
time series

return levels

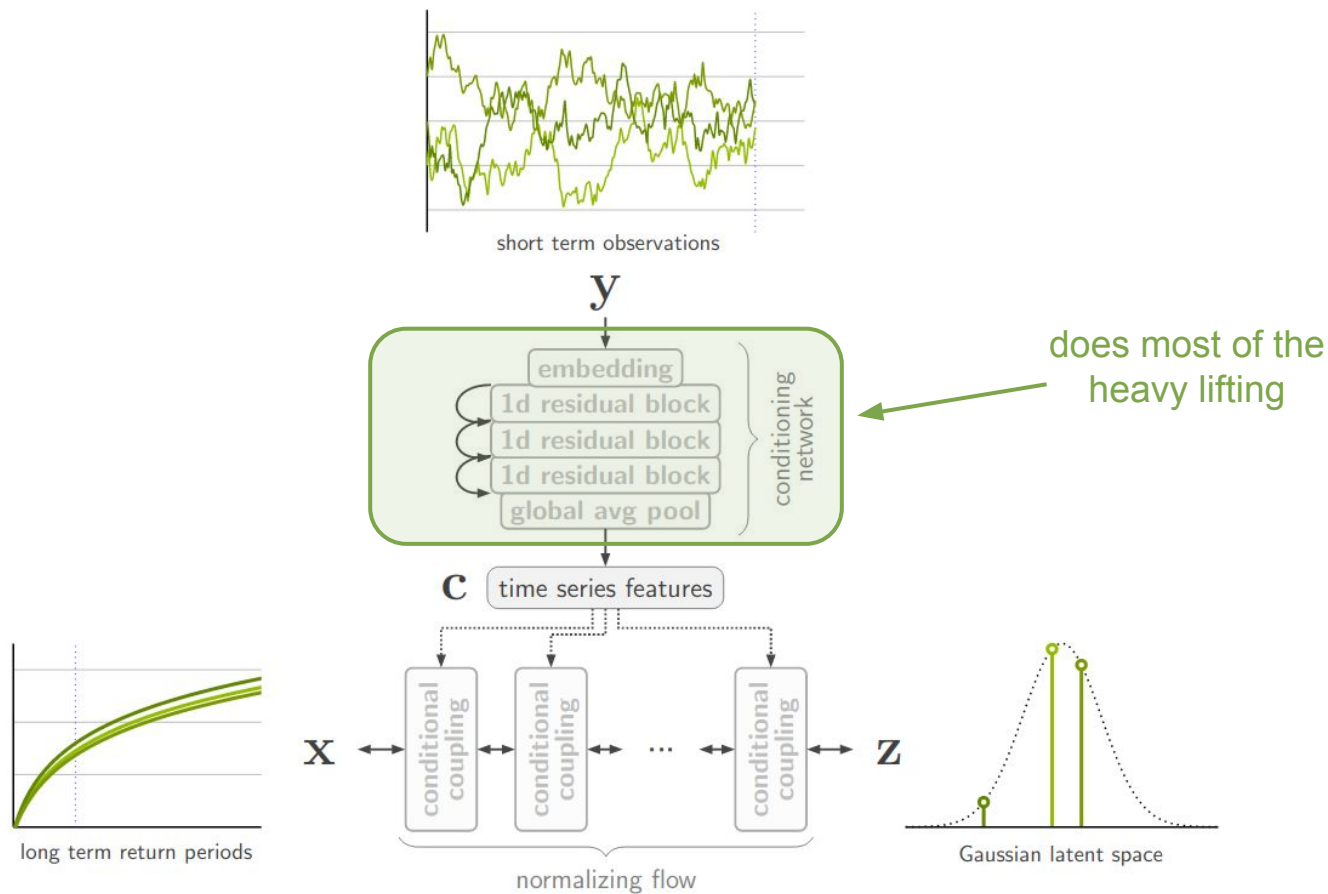
distribution

weights





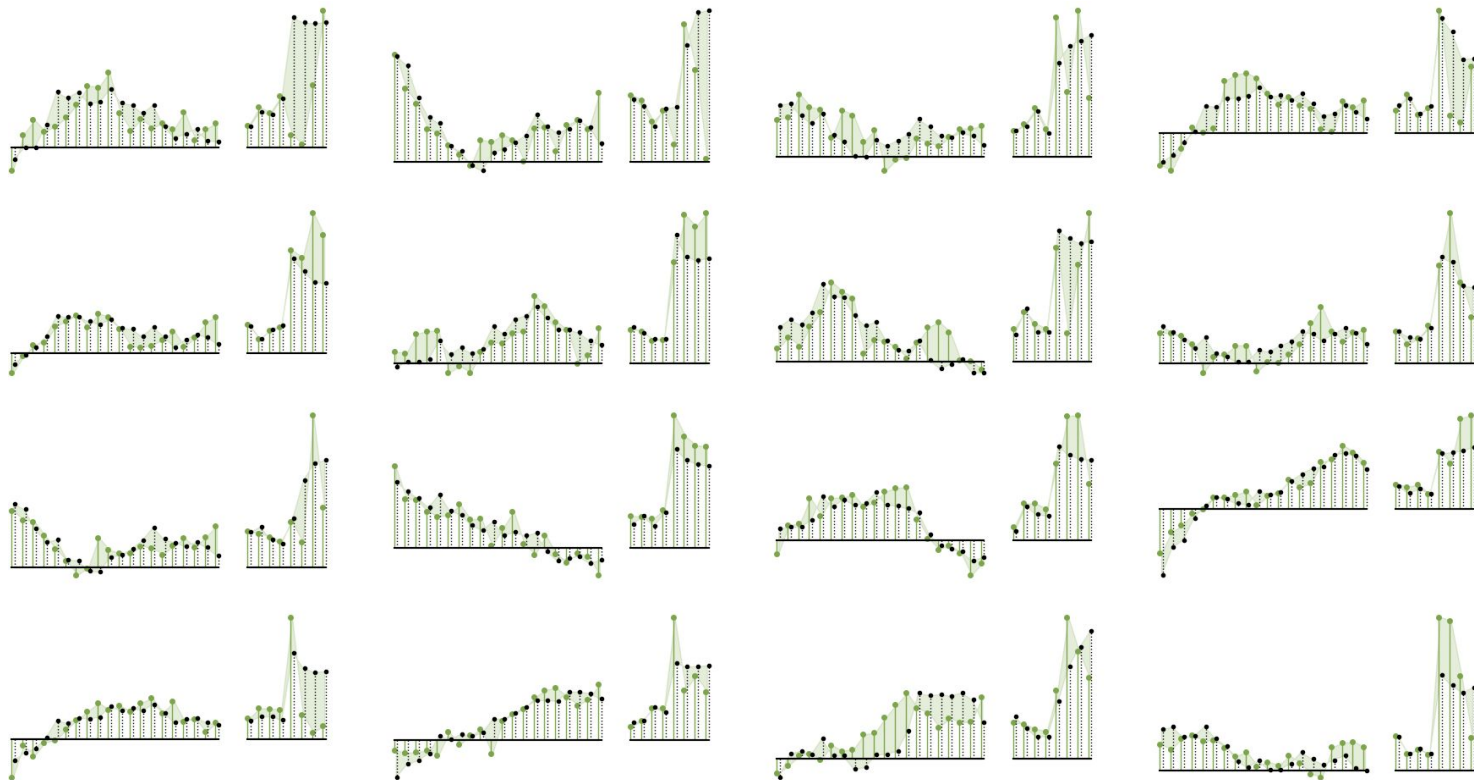
## Preliminary results





## Preliminary results

conditioning network pre-training: **learn to predict coefficients of AR(p) data model**



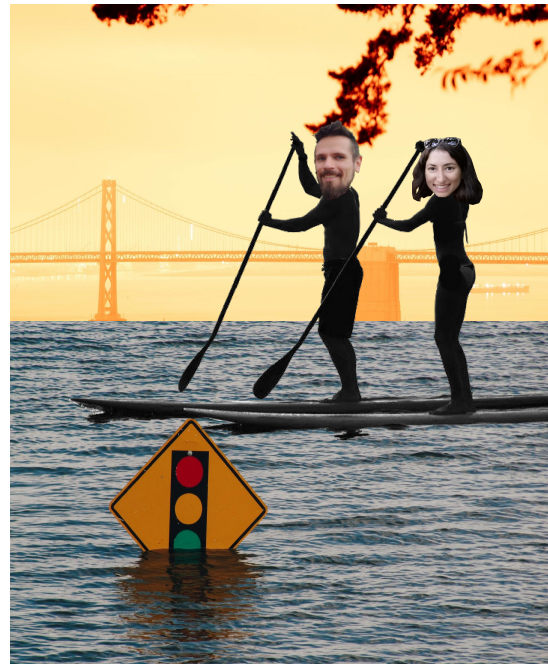
ground truth vs predicted

### ❖ Summary

- return levels can be modelled by normalizing flow
- results and comparison to EVT to follow

### ❖ Directions

- other temporal models
- events other than maxima
- consider spatial extent of extremes



unsplash.com  
pnwing.com

**contact** `jakob.kruse@uni-tuebingen.de`  
**or find us around the conference :)**