

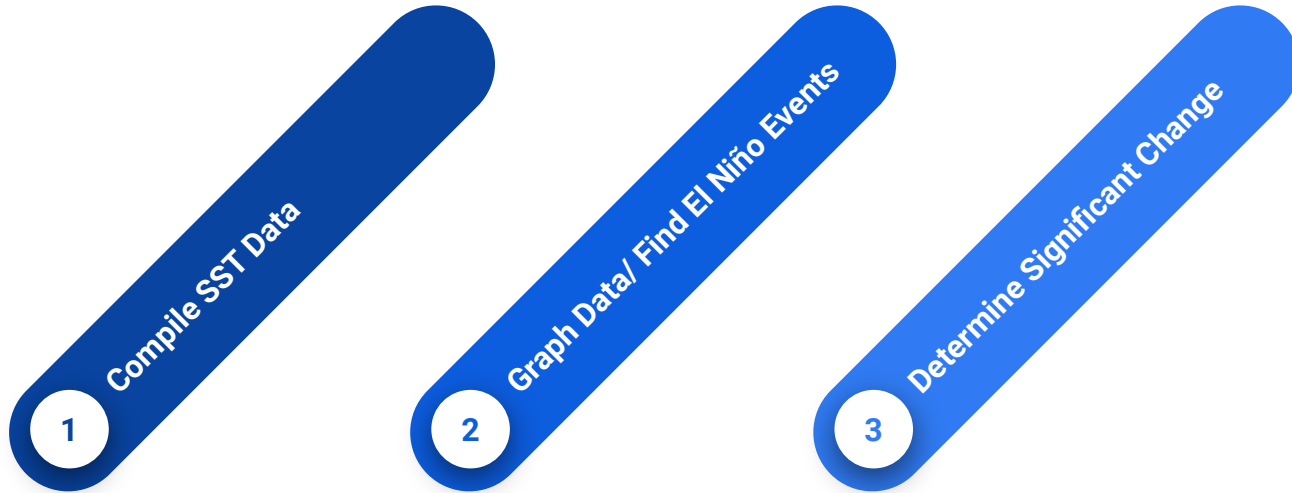
Time Series Analysis: Visualizing El Niño Events Across the Pacific Ocean

Faith Jones
GIS 340: Spring 2023

Research Question and Goals

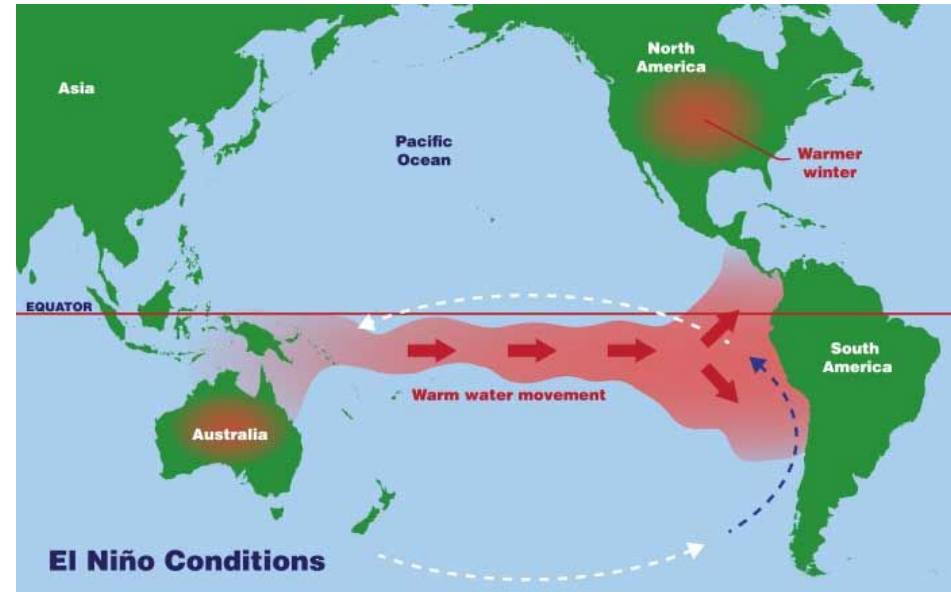
Research Question

Are El Niño Events increasing in intensity?



Background

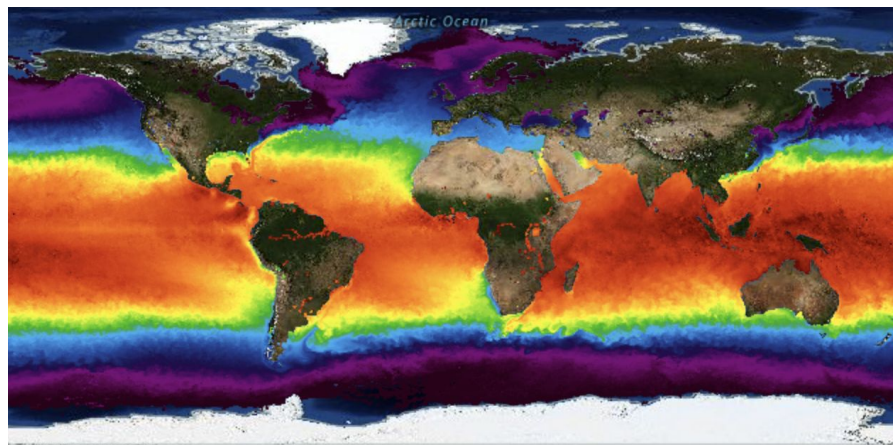
- ❑ El Niño - warming of ocean surfaces in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean (USGS, 2023)
- ❑ The intensity of El Niño events is increasing (Cai, Wenju, et al., 2018)
- ❑ Hard to project future change in El Niño intensity (Cai, Wenju, et al., 2018)
- ❑ These changes harm marine organisms, fishing communities, food supply



Datasets Used

MODIS Aqua Level 3 SST Thermal IR Monthly 4km Daytime V2019.0

- ❑ Measures Sea Surface Temperature (SST)
- ❑ Monthly data



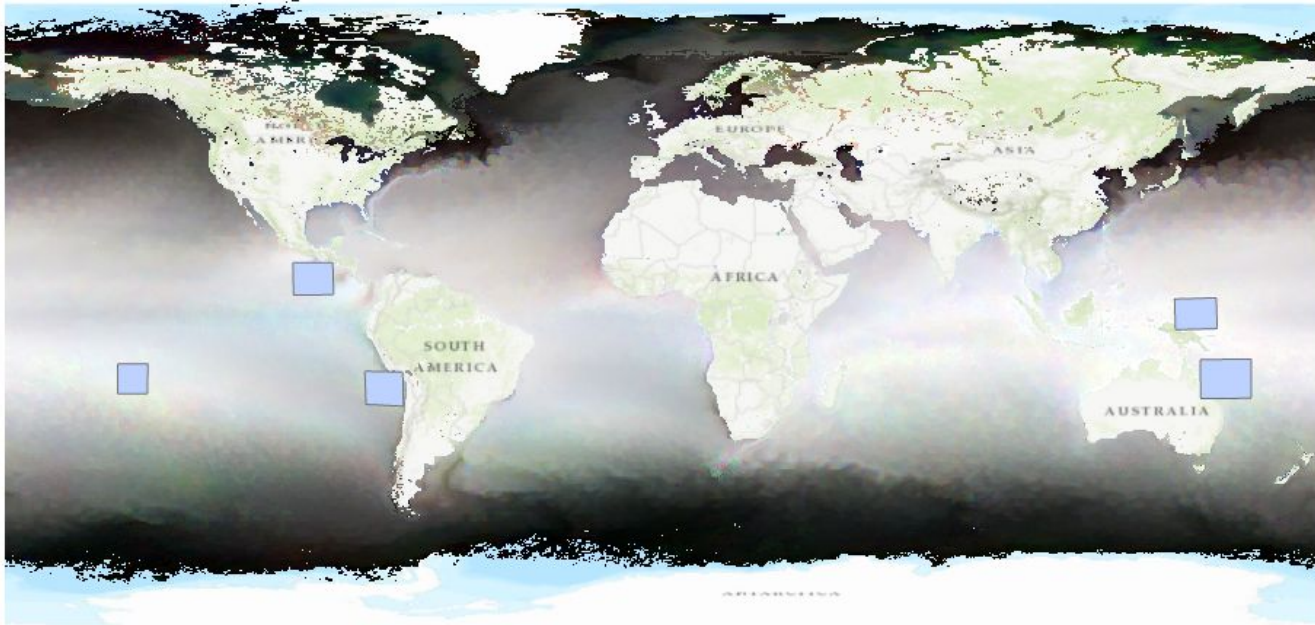
Sensor	Format	Scene Location	Spatial	Spectral	Radiometric	Level of Processing	Scene Dates Created	Source Platform and Organization
Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) (NASA, 2020)	NetCDF-4 (.nc)	N: 90° S: -90° E: 180° W: -180° (NASA, 2020) 8640 columns 4320 rows	.0416m x .0416m	Thermal	32 bit	Level 3	1/7/2002 - Present	EarthData

Methods: GIS

Choose Sample Sites

Convert to Raster Layer

Composite Bands



Methods: Excel

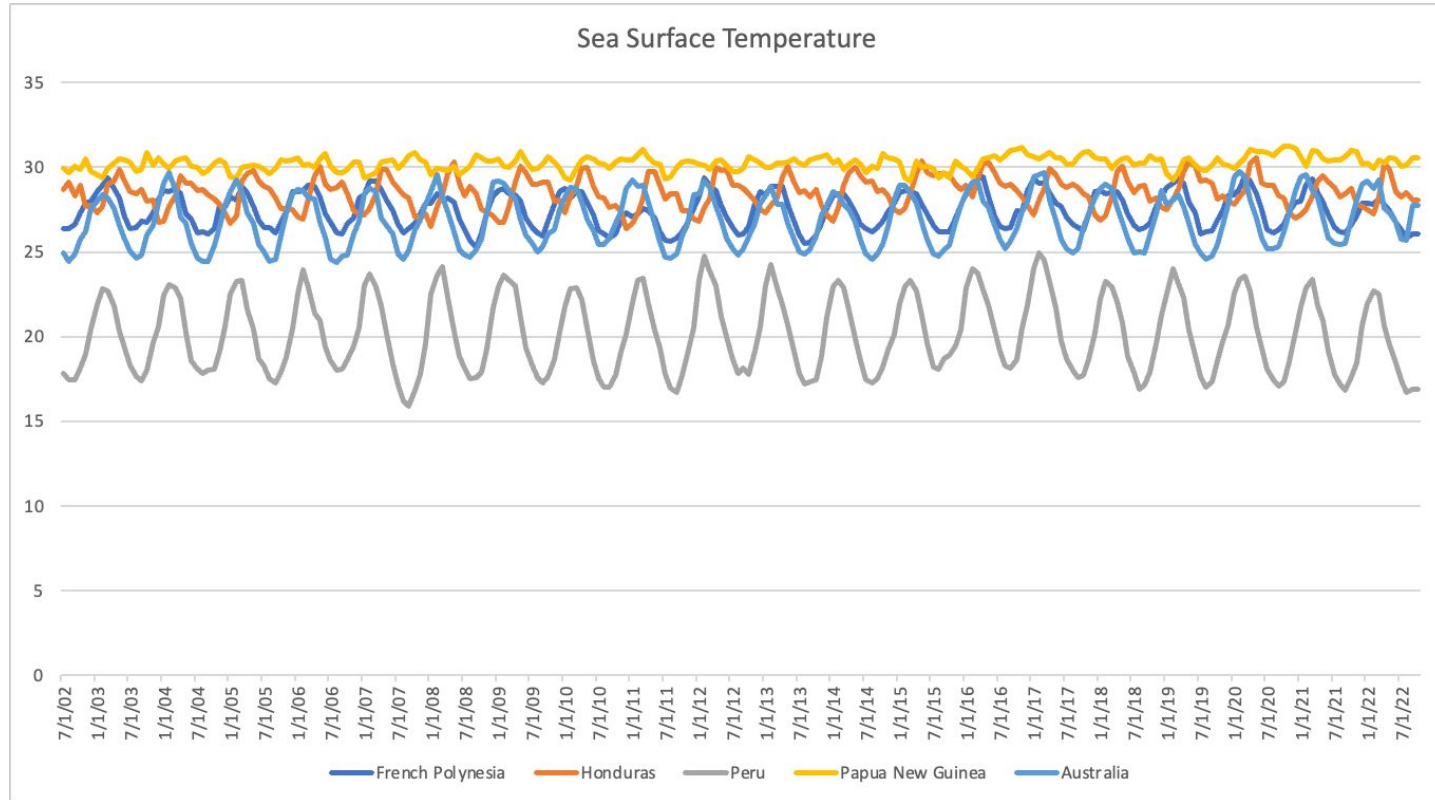
Compile in Excel

Graph

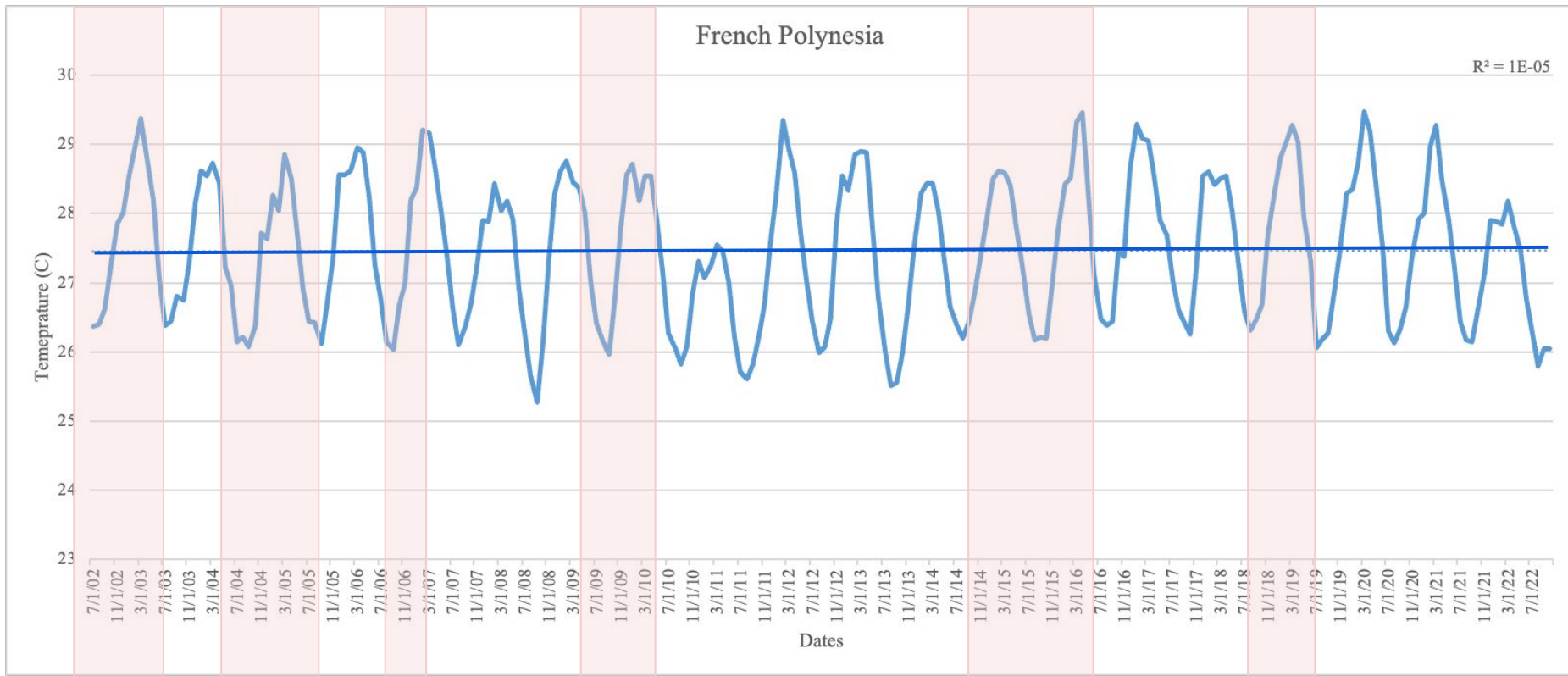
Statistical Analysis

Date	French Polynesia	Honduras	Peru	Papua New Guinea	Australia
7/1/02	26.36463	28.69687	17.84192	29.94353	24.91458
8/1/02	26.39487	29.09257	17.43963	29.67274	24.45837
9/1/02	26.6238	28.2947	17.44545	30.04637	24.85884
10/1/02	27.32799	28.91672	18.14226	29.83507	25.72482
11/1/02	27.85647	27.69837	18.94171	30.46076	26.21684
12/1/02	28.01055	27.73963	20.44826	29.71115	27.56413
1/1/03	28.54745	27.3336	21.86431	29.52733	27.97771
2/1/03	28.95271	27.71318	22.84443	29.34508	28.35427
3/1/03	29.37655	29.00537	22.68878	29.89988	28.18335
4/1/03	28.74127	29.18593	21.80433	30.26055	27.54195
5/1/03	28.19861	29.86488	20.33733	30.50412	26.53235
6/1/03	27.07301	29.17043	19.35387	30.40049	25.74732

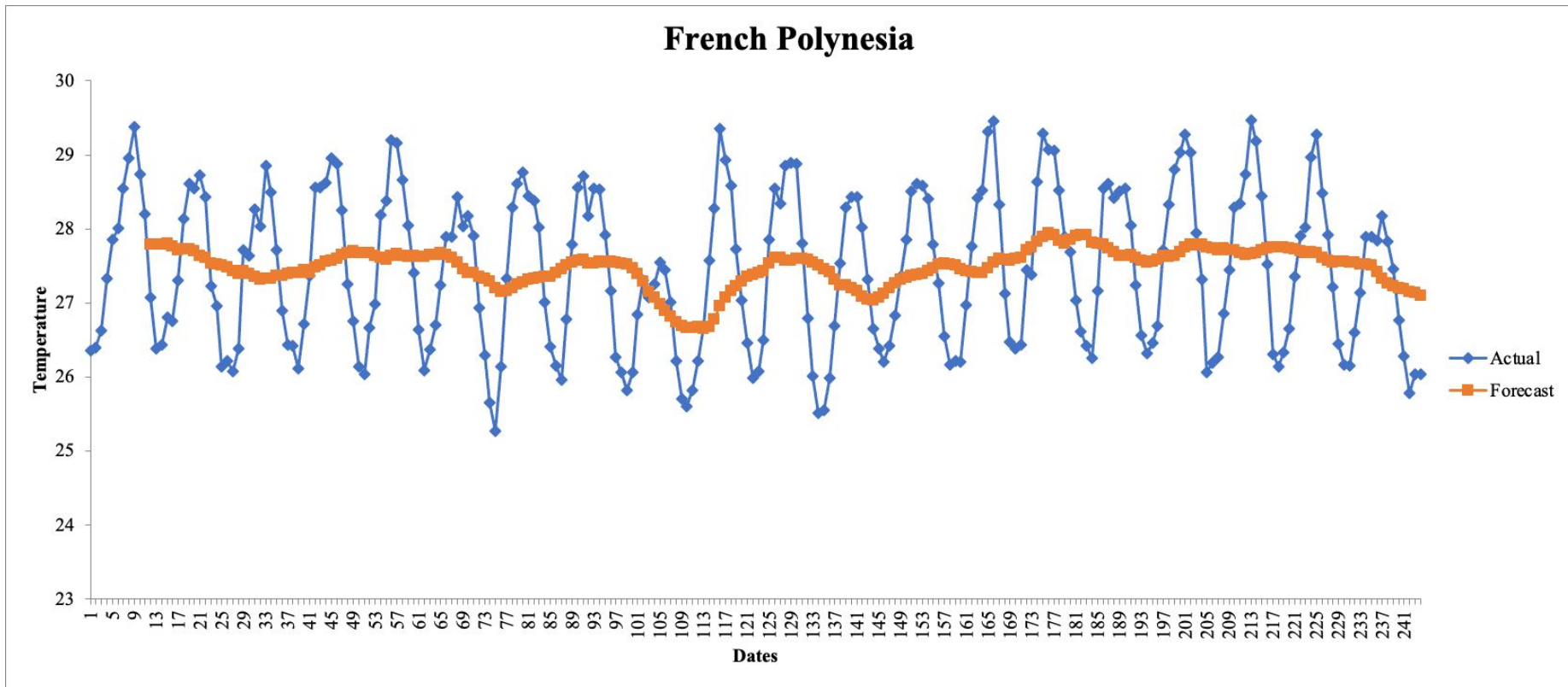
All Sea Surface Temperatures



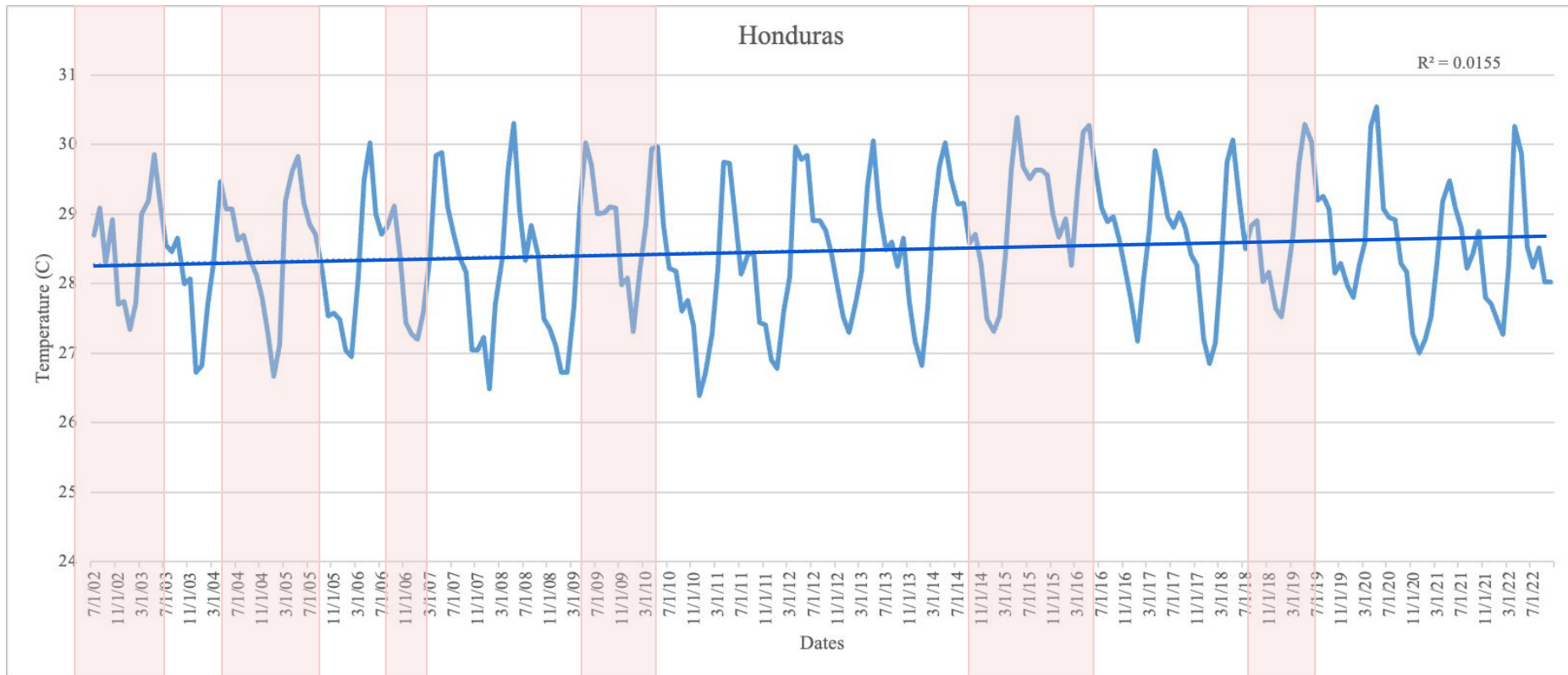
Results: French Polynesia



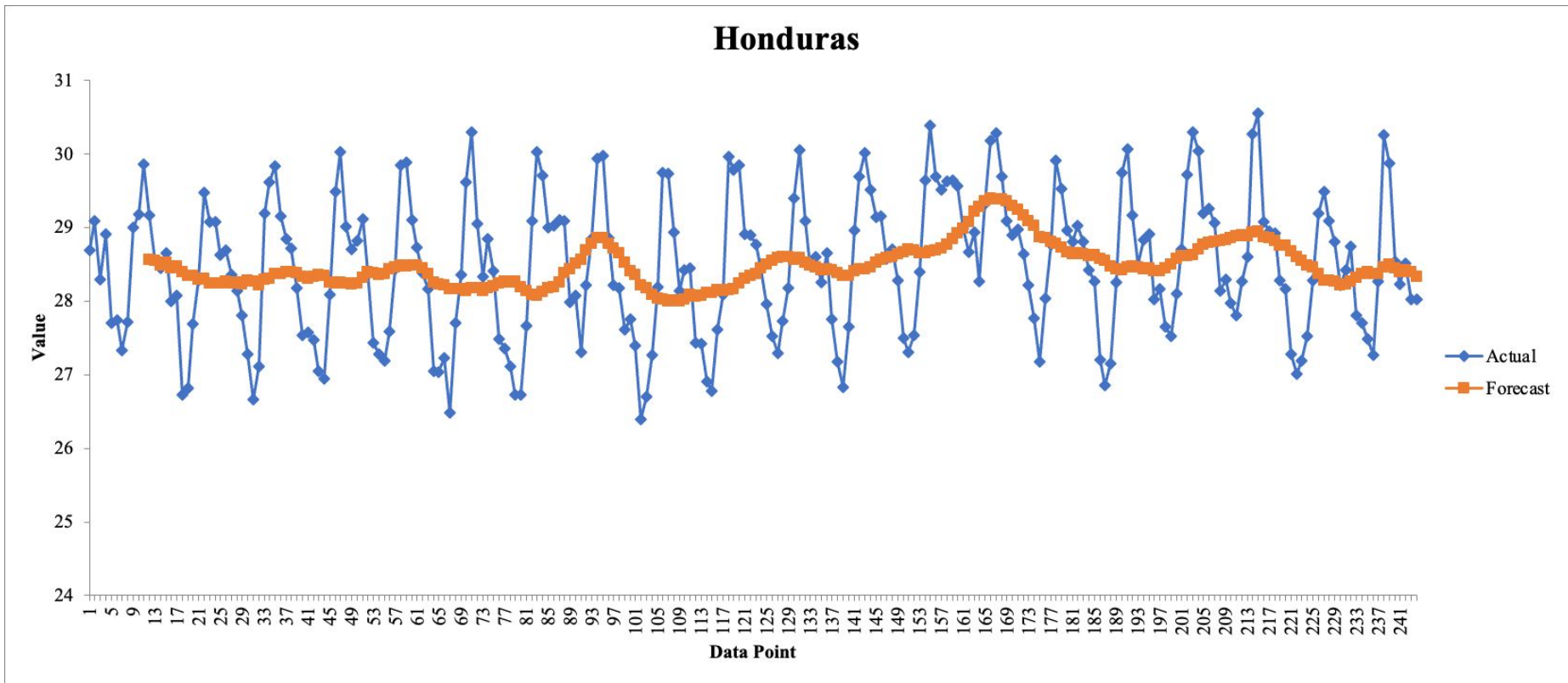
Results: French Polynesia - Moving Average



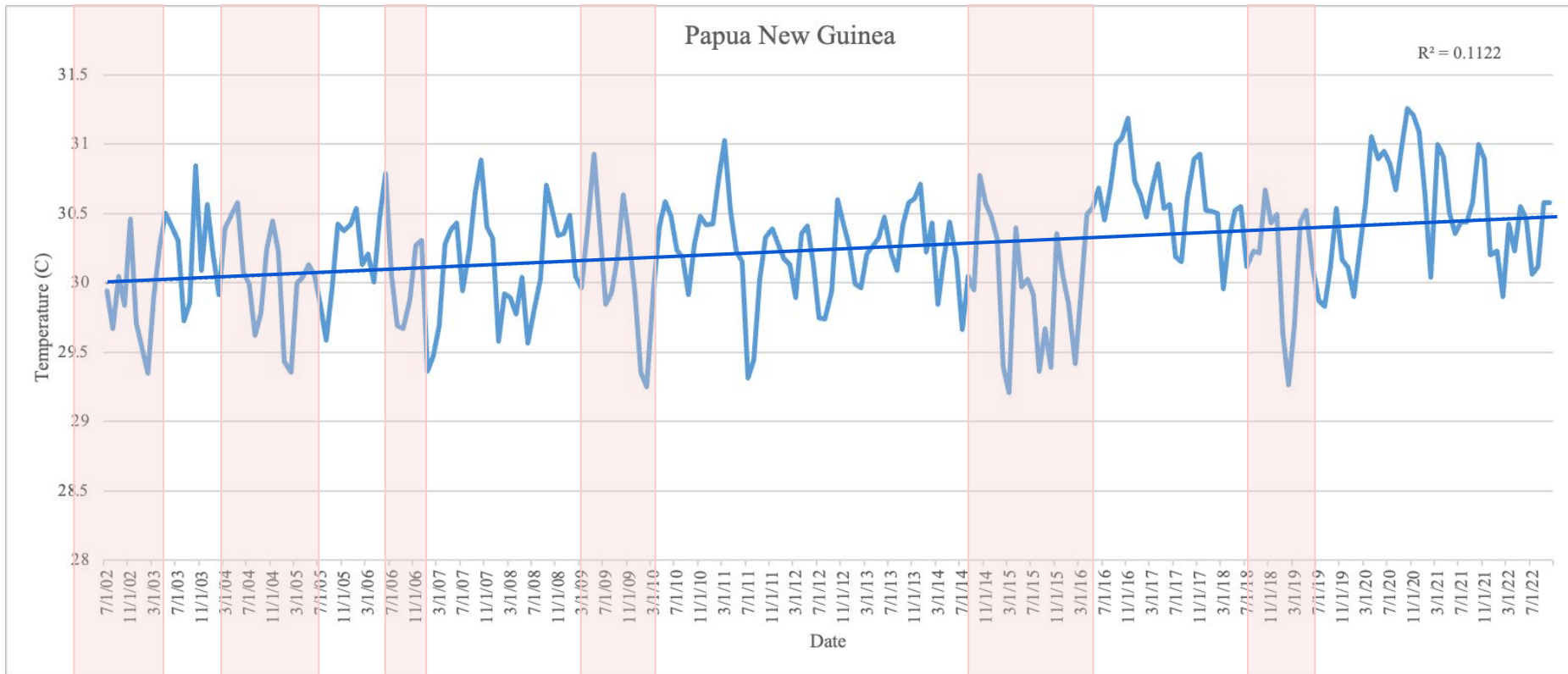
Results: Honduras



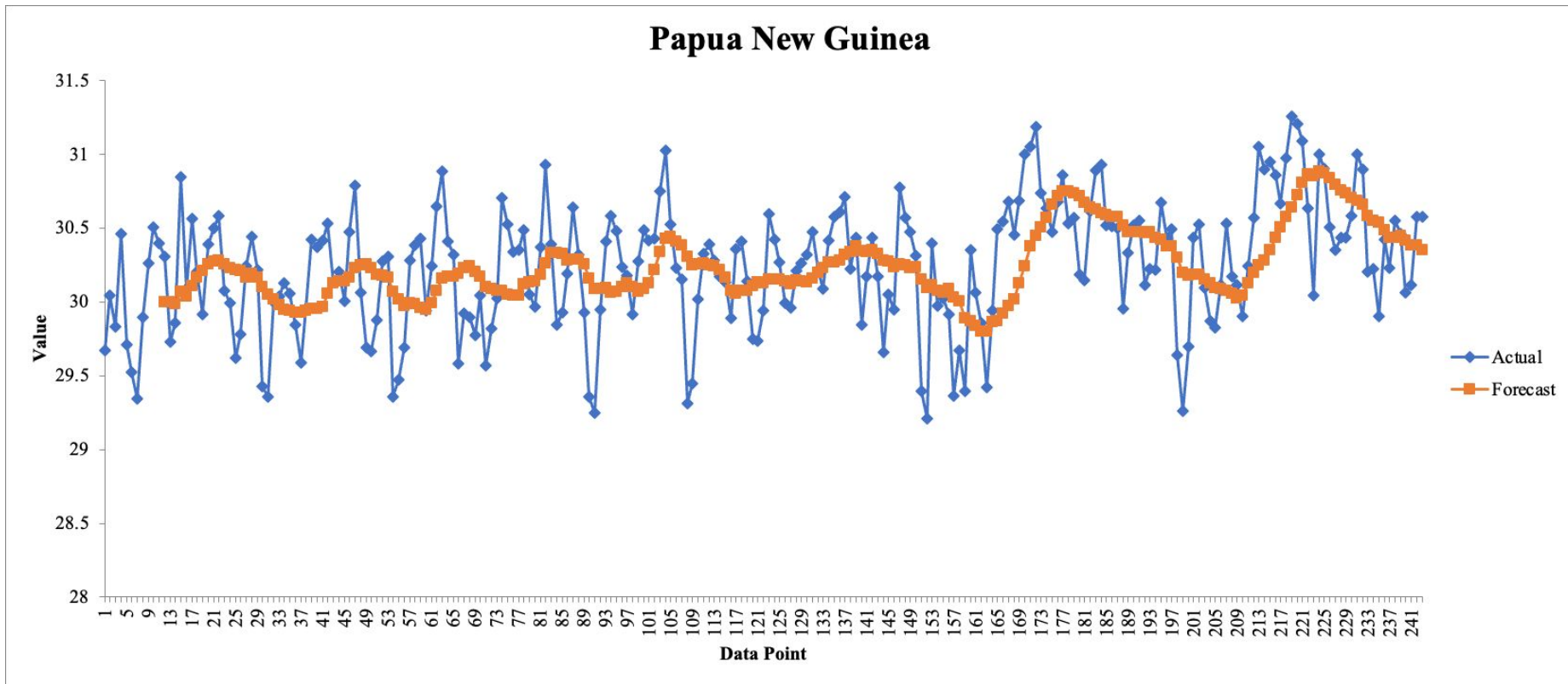
Results: Honduras - Moving Average



Results: Papua New Guinea - Moving Ave.



Results: Papua New Guinea



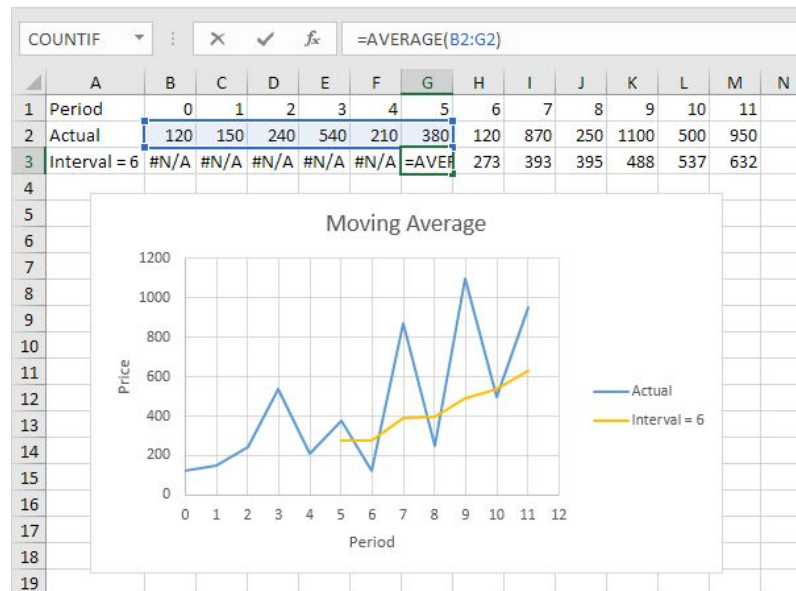
Discussion

What Worked

- ❑ Spectral Profile shows accurate depiction of SST
- ❑ Moving average made events more visible

What Didn't Work

- ❑ Time frame too short
- ❑ Monthly analysis?
- ❑ Cloud cover



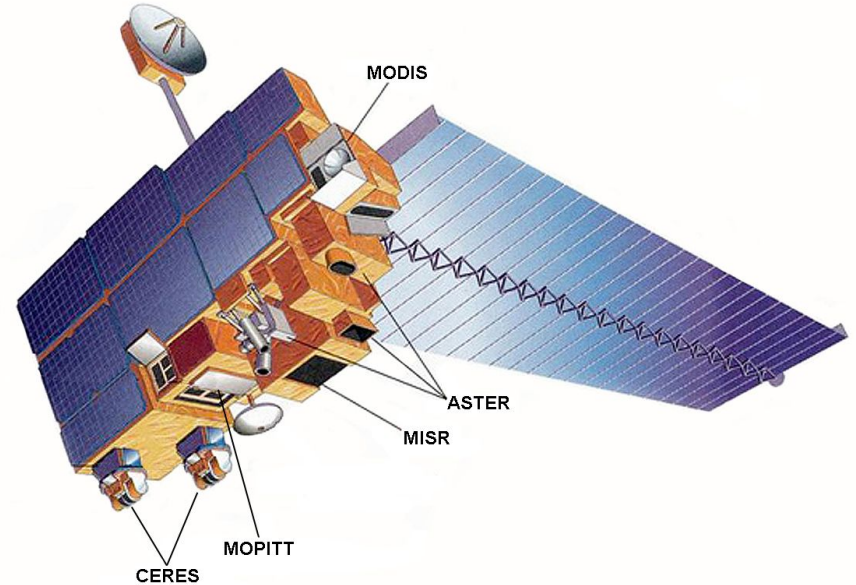
Conclusion

Research Question

- ❑ Not statistically significant, visuals show SST increasing overtime

Goals

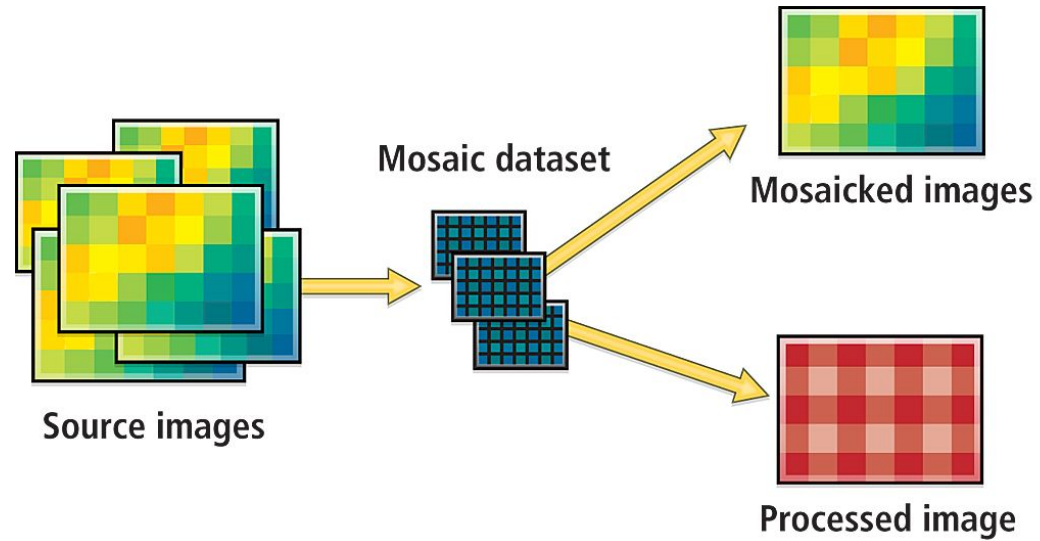
- ❑ Doable, should not fully rely on remotely sensed data



Future Work

Beyond this Project

- Use 8 day data
- Attempt to expand dataset
- What areas are most affected by El Niño?
- Learn how to use mosaic tools



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[https://www.usqs.gov/faqs/what-el-niño-and-what-are-its-effects#:~:text=The%20term%20El%20Ni%C3%B1o%20\(Spanish,and%20eastern%20tropical%20Pacific%20Ocean.](https://www.usqs.gov/faqs/what-el-niño-and-what-are-its-effects#:~:text=The%20term%20El%20Ni%C3%B1o%20(Spanish,and%20eastern%20tropical%20Pacific%20Ocean.)

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Questions?