

Special Issue on Physics and Chemistry of the Earth

Time series analysis in hydrology

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PREFACE

Time series methods for analysis of hydrological data has a history of about half a century and continues to be an intense research topic. Based on the theory of probability and stochastic processes and more recently complemented by advances on the study of chaotic nonlinear dynamical systems, time series analysis provides a repertoire of mathematical tools for the modelling of hydrological systems. Such tools have proved very effective and useful in numerous applications and case studies. The effectiveness of stochastic descriptions of hydrological processes may reflect the enormous complexity of the hydrological systems, which makes a purely deterministic description ineffective.

Stochastic approaches in analysis of observed time series have considered by many as “black box” approaches that do not help understanding of the system at hand. In this respect, they have been contrasted to deterministic approaches, which reveal the causative mechanisms of the natural processes. Such criticism of stochastic approaches

may be valid in several cases, in which the focus was on the algorithmic details of the analyses. However, in their generality, stochastic approaches and tools are not “black boxes” and blind recipes.

In fact, stochastic processes have provided the only reliable way to link probability, uncertainty and randomness with causal dynamics as well as to incorporate the deterministic controls with random components. In addition, the theory of probability and stochastic processes has provided such tools as spectral analysis, analysis of information and uncertainty, and many others to explore and analyze data, and identify the deterministic controls from the data. Stochastic processes have provided such tools as stochastic (Monte Carlo) simulation, stochastic forecasting, stochastic integration (effective and efficient even for “purely deterministic” problems such as the numerical calculation of an integral), stochastic optimization and others which enable

us to get insight into complex systems and solve difficult problems.

With these ideas we organized a conference session entitled “Time series analysis in hydrology” (HS27) in the frame of the Scientific Assembly of European Geosciences Union, Vienna April 24th-29th, 2005. This special issue includes selected contributions from this session.

From the 35 submitted abstracts (oral and poster presentations) we collected 16 papers. The topics mainly analysed by the authors are:

- conventional (ARMA type) and long-range dependence linear models
- models implementing ideas from non-linear time series analysis (such as artificial neural networks)
- statistical trend detection methods,
- scale recursive estimation,
- space-time stochastic models,
- principal component and wavelet analysis.

In the 16 papers it is possible to read studies on rainfall and runoff forecasting and simulation, drought, sediment transport and soil wetness.

We strongly believe that the development and application of time series methods and the theory of stochastic processes have enabled views of the world – and hydrology in particular – that are much richer than mechanistic views. We also believe that this scientific area has much more to say about hydrology. Thus, with this special issue we wish to further stimulate this research area and to encourage the discussion and dissemination of research results through events, workshops and publications related to both theory and practical application.

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