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Hydrometeorological Extremes and Open Science: A Computational Framework for Resilience

M. del R. Lourdes Mendoza Fierro (P.h.D Candidate) Roots for Resilience Program (R4R)

November 19, 2025





Outline

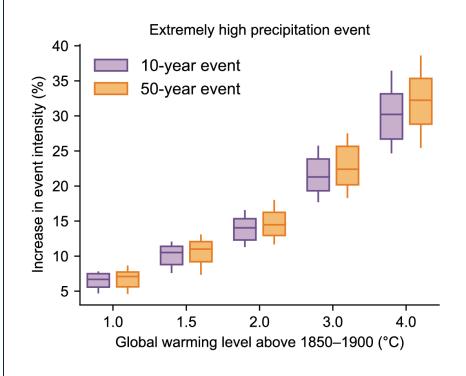
- Research highlights:
 - From short-term forecasts to climate projections in arid regions
 - Hydrometeorological extremes in a warming climate
- Computational and operational challenges
- Root for Resilience(R4R) and Foundational Open Science Skills (FOSS) training program and resources





Hydrometeorological extremes in a warming climate

- Climate change **intensifies extremes** due to increase in atmospheric moisture (7% more for every 1°C):
 - Extreme precipitation intensification from 4% to 8% per °C (AR6).
 - A once every 10-year event becomes twice as likely, and a once in a 50-year event becomes three times as likely to happen (4°C).
- Hydroclimate extremes in regions of complex terrain pose challenges for forecasting and risk assessment:
 - Sparse observations and terrain-driven dynamics challenge modeling accuracy



The Technical Landscape

Data Sources

Station data: Precipitation, temperature

Gridded and Satellite: Daymet, GPMF

Global and Regional Models: NA-CORDEX, LOCA, GEFS, CFS

Computational models

Atmospheric : Convective-Permitting Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF)

Hydrological : Rural Engineering with 5 Daily Parameters (GR5J)

Analysis scope: Short term, S2S, and climate change projections

Operational workflow

HPC Job Management: High-resolution modeling, ensemble approach

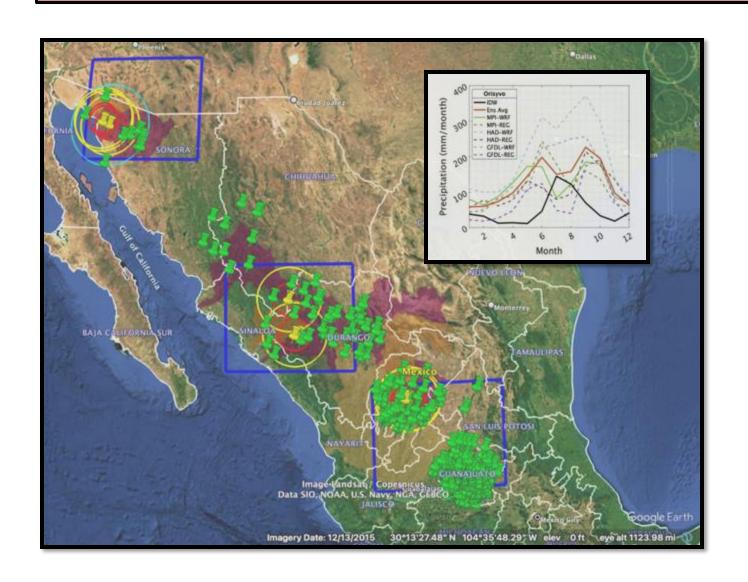
Workflow automatization and sharing: Script preprocessing, model simulations, and analysis

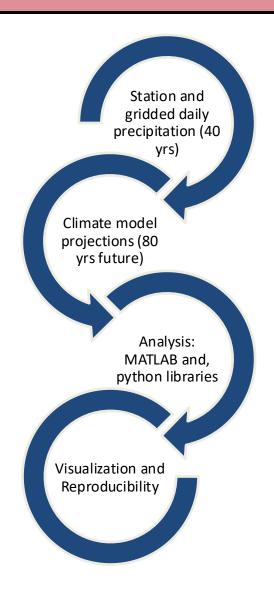
Software

Languages: Python, MATLAB, R

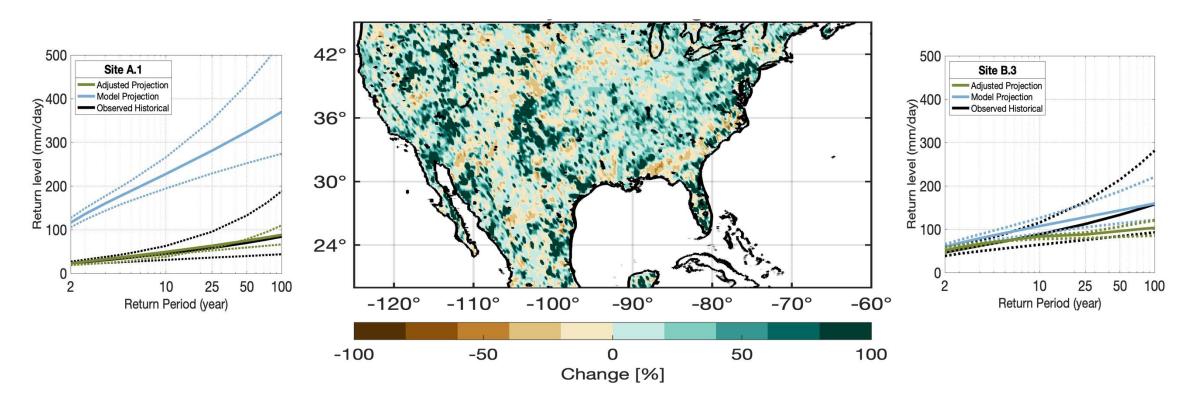
Environment: Shell and Supercomputers

P01: Projected changes in extreme precipitation





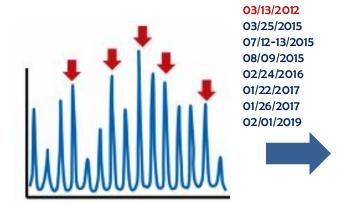
P01: Projected changes in extreme precipitation



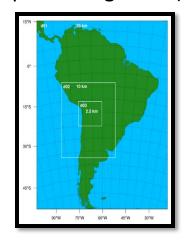
Objective: To provide regionalized insights into extreme precipitation trends by evaluating historical and future changes

P02: Hydroclimate modeling system

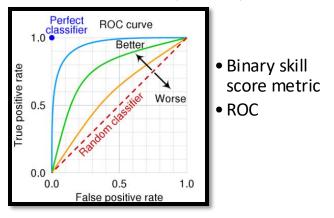
(1) Selection of Major Streamflow Events (2010-2020)



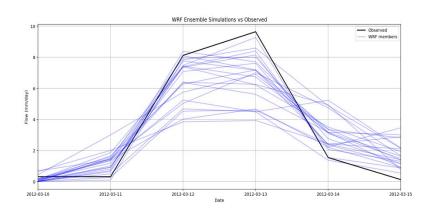
(2) Regional climate ensemble modeling at convective permitting scale (WRF-ARW)



(3) Forecast Performance Evaluation against observation (GPMF)

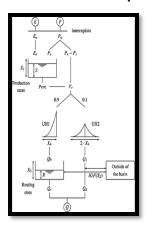


(5) Streamflow simulation forecast

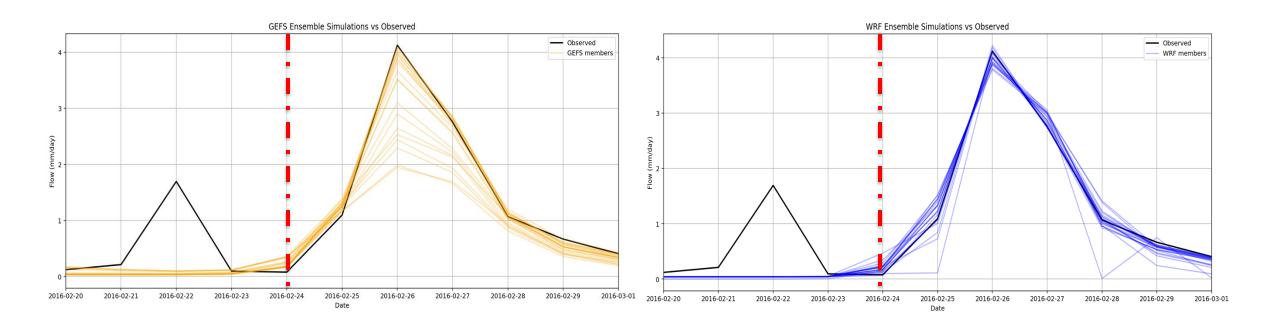


(4) Hydrologic streamflow simulation (GR4J) using

- Rio Camarones river basin (DGA)
- WRF output
- Precipitation, Average
- o PE

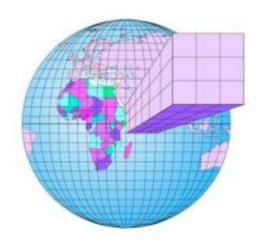


P02: Hydroclimate modeling system



Objective: To develop a high-resolution forecasting system that integrates convective-permitting modeling and hydrologic simulation to improve real-time flash flood prediction in a climate-vulnerable and data-scarce region of northern Chile.

Computational Bottlenecks in Hydro-meteorological Research

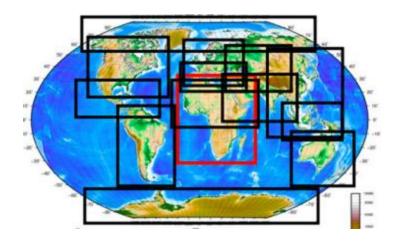


Data production and processing

Model simulations and datasets models at different time- and spatial-scales.

Great computational power demanded.

Different time- and spatial-scales for models and observations.

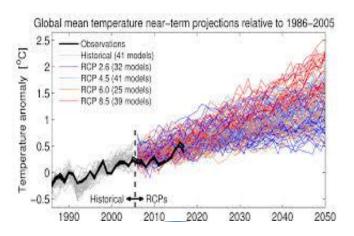


Data curation and evaluation

Missing or inconsistent observations for model calibration and validation.

Balancing acquiring high-quality data with the need for reliable initial conditions.

Methods for long-term data curation and archival.



Data Visualization

High-resolution and large-ensemble simulations.

Transference of large files between computational environments.

Root for Resilience (R4R) Program

The Roots for Resilience program provides training and support to select graduate students on open, reproducible science, computational infrastructure and AI tools to enhance research focused on environmental and societal resilience.

 Leads: Sharon Collinge (AIR), Tina L. Johnson (DSI), Maliaca Oxnam (DSI), Anna Seiferle-Valencia (AIR)







Foundational Open Science Skills (FOSS)



- CyVerse's (10 week) virtual workshop.
 - Best practices in open science, computational infrastructure, and AI tools.
 - Discussions with cohort and invited data scientists.
- R4R core objective:
 - Train a collaborative cohort in advanced data science, AI, and FAIR data principles.
 - Foster interdisciplinary research focused on environmental and societal resilience challenges.

https://datascience.arizona.edu/r4r-cohorts

R4R Training and Skills



Foundations of Open Science

Open Science Principles

Data Management & Documentation



Research Pipelines

Version Control (GitHub)

Software Environments

Containerization (Docker, Singularity)



High-Performance Infrastructure

High-Performance Computing (HPC)

Cloud & Collaborative Platforms (CyVerse)



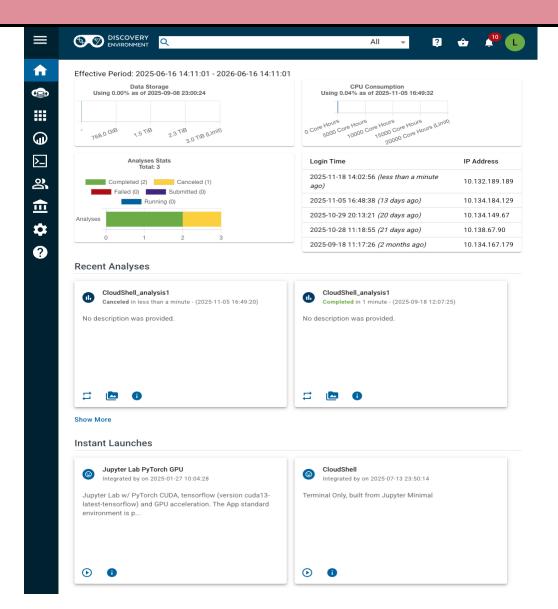
AI, LLMs & Visualization Tools

Applications

Data Visualization

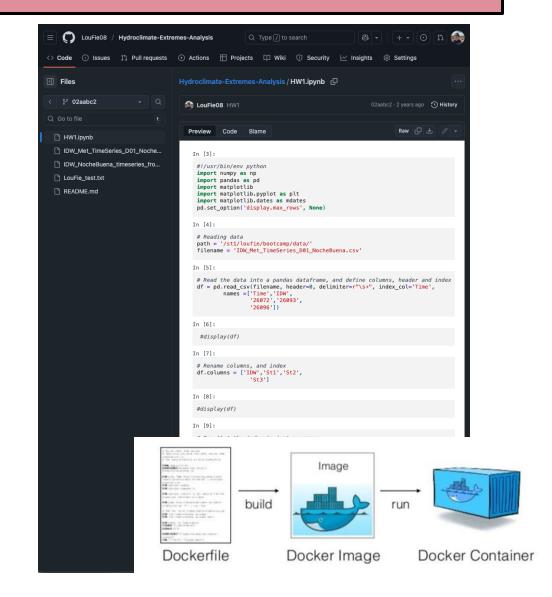
High-Performance Infrastructure

- Remote & Collaborative Platforms: <u>CyVerse</u>
 - Cyberinfrastructure designed to tackle largescale scientific datasets
 - Free access for UA students, faculty, and staff
 - 3 TB of data storage, 20,000 compute units/year, run 4 concurrent jobs, workshops
- <u>UArizona</u> High-Performance Computing (HPC):
 - El Gato (1888 TC), Ocelote (11724 TC), and Puma (30720 TC)
 - Scale up and out data storage, processing and workflow automation



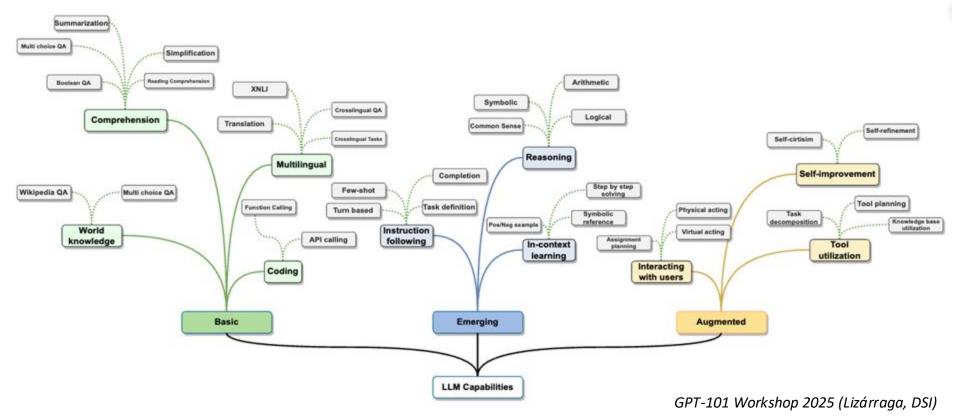
Research Pipeline

- Version Control: <u>GitHub</u>
 - Free, fast, and easy to build platform and template use
 - Separate space for documentation or websites
- Software Environments: <u>Python</u> and <u>R</u>
 - Isolated, project-specific spaces with customized dependencies and software versions
 - Infrastructure for computing operations and user interactions.
- Containerization: <u>Docker</u>
 - Unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies
 - Ease of sharing, platform independence, version control, scalability, isolation



Large Language Models (LLMs)

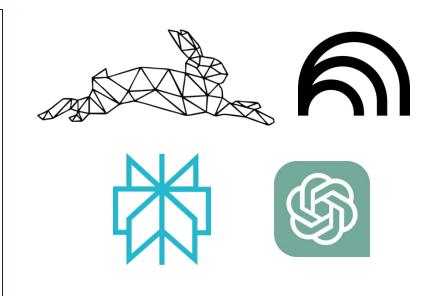
Al systems trained to understand and generate human-like text (from internet) using massive datasets and billions of parameters.



When used responsibly, it can support open models and data, accelerate discovery, and aid in the evaluation of research... But you must be cautious because they can generate biased or false information.

Large Language Models (LLMs)

- Prompt Engineering: technique to craft effective instructions
 - Context Role Action Format Tone Framework
 - Student Al Guidelines and Principles
- Research and analysis:
 - Trace and spot unexplored or emerging areas: <u>ResearchRabbit</u>
 - Find details and skim specific sections in research papers: <u>NotebookLM</u>, <u>Perplexity</u>/ChatGPT/<u>Gemini</u>
- Write and Editing
 - Draft summaries, refine complex concepts, and improve clarity and tone (<u>Gemini</u>/ChatGPT/Grammarly).
- Code Development:
 - Generate, translate, and debug code: <u>Claude/Copilot</u>
 - VS Code and GitHub CodeSpaces: Integration through Application
 Programing Interface (API): Google Al Studio, Ollama, OpenAl, Anthropic





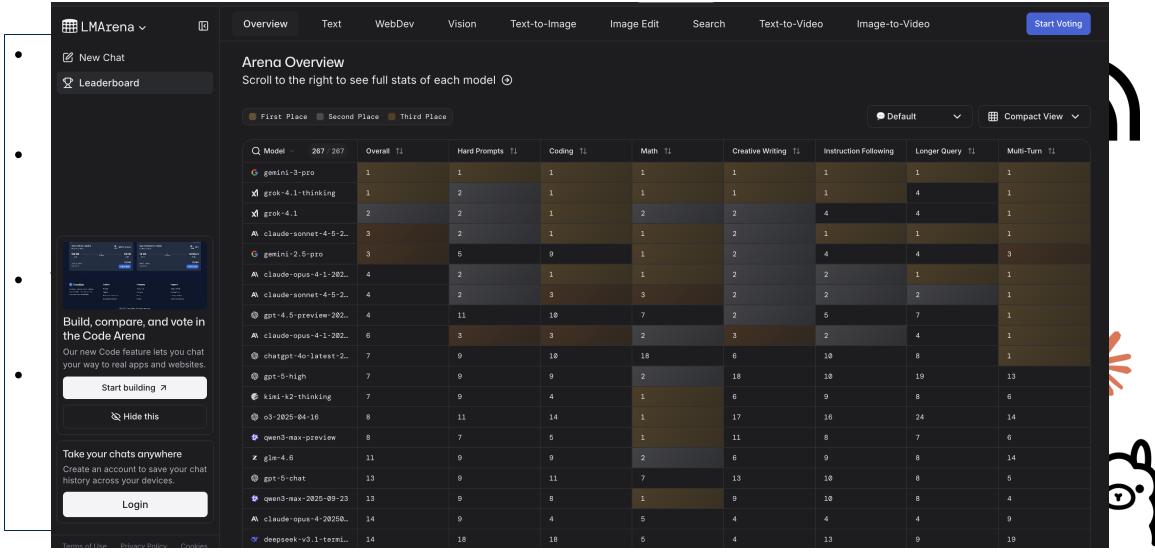


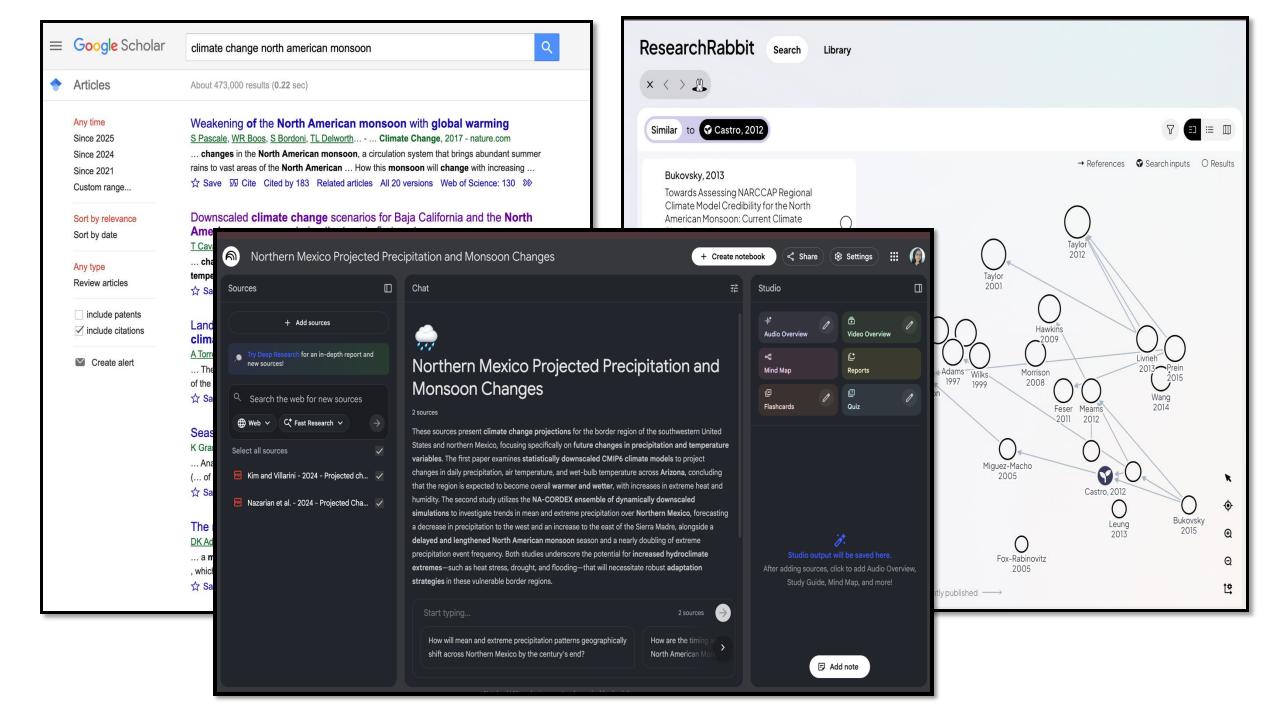


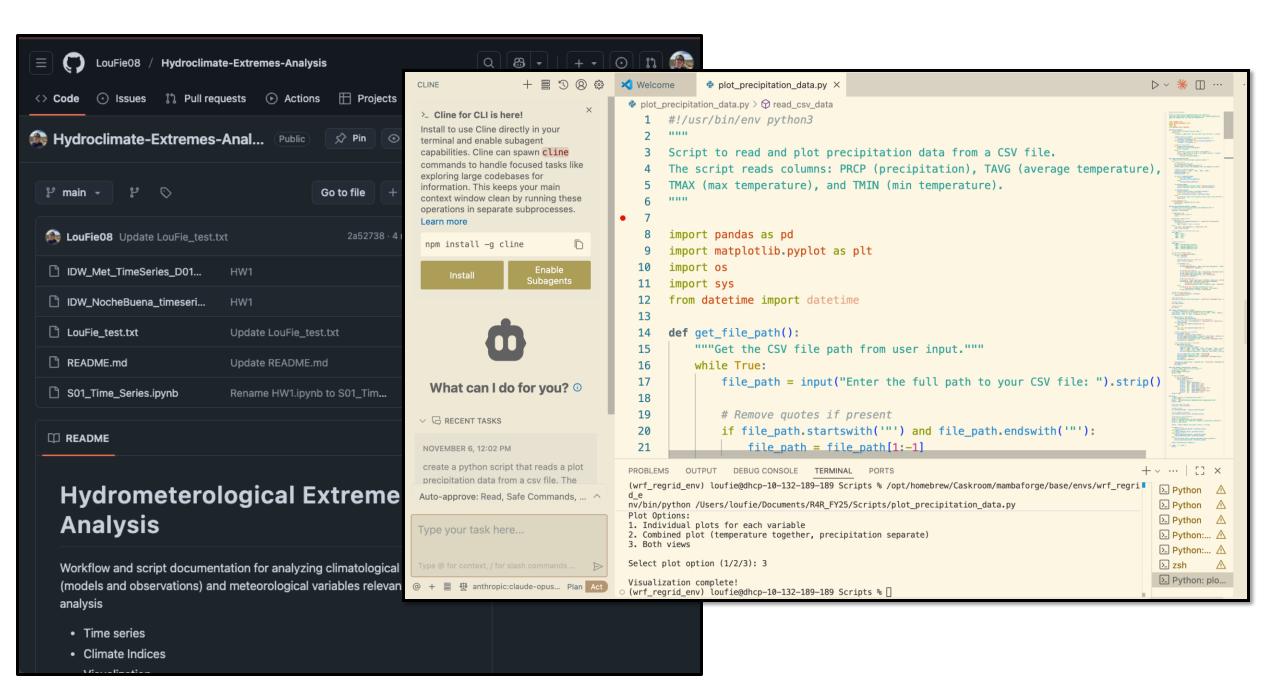




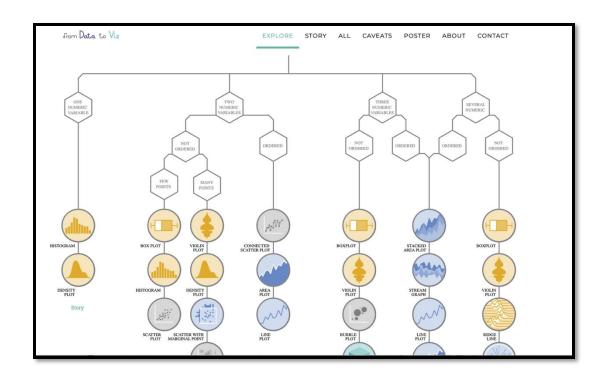
Large Language Models (LLMs)

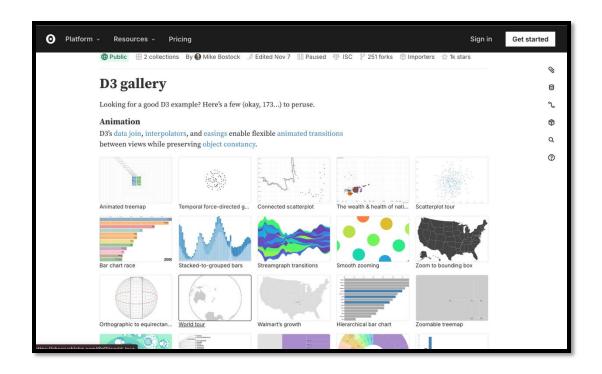






Visualization Toolkit





Data to Viz

Observable

Efficiency: Maximizing data ink

Conclusions

- Hydro-meteorological research can be computational challenging due to manage massive datasets, and complex multi-scale models.
- There are easy-to-access tools that can help to easy the burden. Platforms like R4R,
 FOSS, and CyVerse provide easy-to-access tools and training in Open Science, AI, and
 HPC to manage data, speed up analysis, and create impactful visualizations.
- By integrating some of these tools with a computational framework, we can create
 research pipelines that are reproducible, scalable, and impactful in addressing
 environmental and societal resilience.



Hsin-I Chang (HAS) Advisor

Thank you!!



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Instructor



Tina Johnson (DSI) R4R Program Manager



Jeff Gillan (Cyverse) Instructor

References

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