Earth Science

Relieving stress at nuclear-waste site

Contrary to earlier reports, a new land survey near Yucca Mountain, Nev., shows no appreciable ground warping at the proposed site for an underground nuclear-waste dump. If confirmed, the analysis would deflate concerns over geological hazards at Yucca Mountain.

The issue emerged last year, when Brian Wernicke of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena and his colleagues reported significant ground movement-known as strain-around Yucca Mountain (SN: 4/18/98, p. 251). Measurements made by Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers at five sites showed that between 1991 and 1997, the region stretched at a rate much faster than expected.

James C. Savage and his colleagues at the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, Calif., performed a separate study by surveying 14 sites surrounding Yucca Mountain, using data from 1983 through 1998. The analysis combined conventional techniques

In the Aug. 10 JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, they report a rate of strain less than 20 percent of what Wernicke's group found. "There is essentially no strain accumulating at the proposed site for the high-level waste repository," says Savage.

One area of disagreement is how to treat a magnitude 5.4

earthquake that struck near Yucca Mountain in 1992. According to Savage, most of the motion detected in Wernicke's study represents a normal and temporary readjustment of the crust to the quake.

Wernicke doesn't discount this explanation, but he says that such an amount of postquake shifting would be unusually large. Another possibility is that some other source of stress near Yucca Mountain is causing the warping that his team measured.

An answer may emerge within 2 years. Wernicke and his colleagues have set up a network of GPS receivers that continuously collects data. The system should be able to detect ground movements as small as 0.1 millimeter per year, he says.

Will it rain Tuesday? Ask a supermodel

Meteorologists have discovered a way to improve weather forecasts significantly by combining the strengths of many computer models. This approach, called a superensemble, "always performs better than the best model," says study leader T.N. Krishnamurti of Florida State University in Tallahassee.

The National Weather Service and other forecasting agencies around the world routinely run complex computer models to predict how the atmosphere will evolve. The models break the global sky into a three-dimensional grid and solve equations to compute the temperature, humidity, wind speed, and other factors for each grid point. Meteorologists then use the outputs of these models to make forecasts ranging from a few hours ahead to several seasons in the future.

The superensemble works by analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of individual forecasting models. Krishnamurti and his team train their übermodel by feeding in actual weather measurements and past forecasts made by many separate models.

In the case of weather prediction for a few days ahead, the superensemble reduces the error in forecasts by 20 to 80 percent, compared with individual models. For seasonal climate outlooks, Krishnamurti's model lowered the size of the error by 50 to 70 percent, the researchers report in the Sept. 3 SCIENCE. It even outperforms the best hurricane models, the team says.

The superensemble study, however, will not bowl over practicing forecasters. "There's nothing new about this work," says Robert E. Livezey of the National Weather Service in Silver Spring, Md. Forecasters have known about this approach for a long time but have had difficulty using it because of limitations in computer power. Also, continuous improvements in models complicate the process of training a superensemble.

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