



1968-7

Conference on Teleconnections in the Atmosphere and Oceans

17 - 20 November 2008

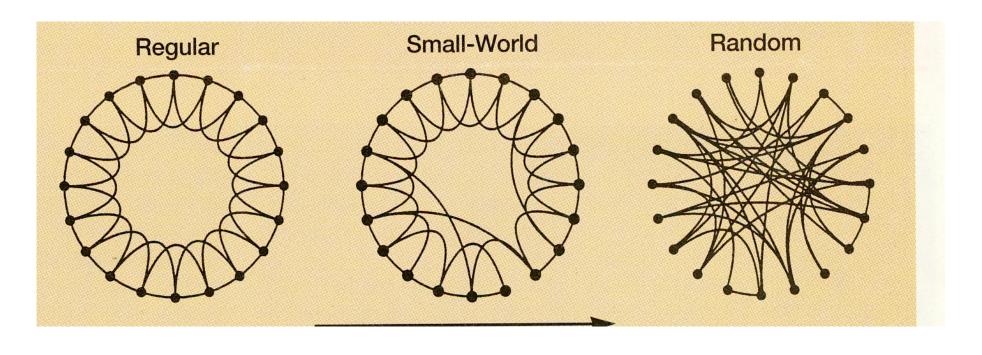
On the role of atmospheric teleconnections in climate.

TSONIS Anastasios
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee
Department of Mathematical Sciences
WI 53201-0413 Milwaukee
U.S.A.

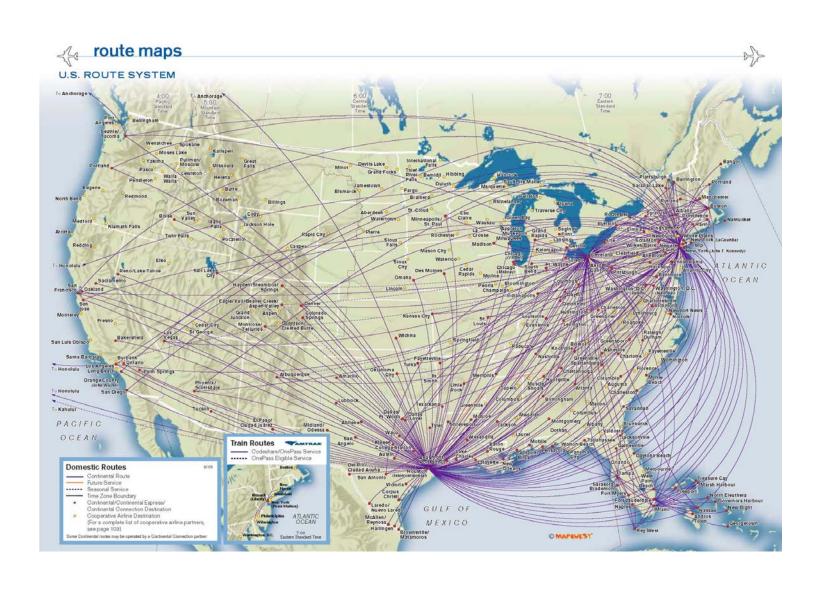
On the role of atmospheric teleconnections in climate

Anastasios A. Tsonis
University of WisconsinMilwaukee

Types of networks



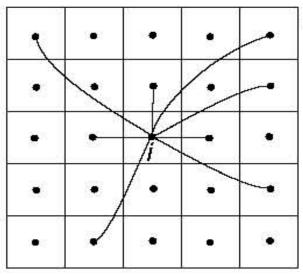
An example of a scale-free network



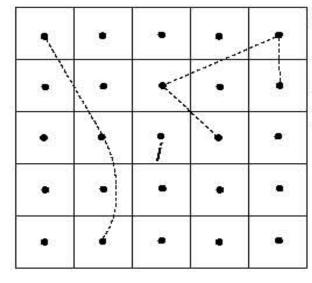
Measures in networks

- Clustering coefficient
- Diameter
- Distance
- Betweenness
- Degree distributions
- Modularity
- Communities, etc.

Estimating the clustering coefficient



8 "neighbors"

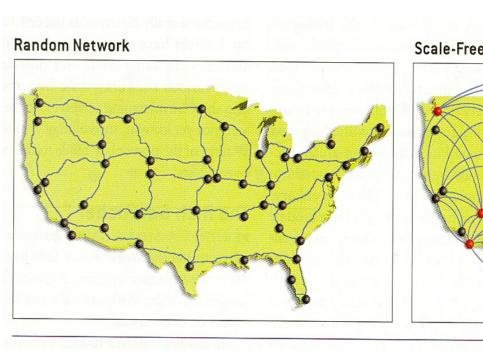


(8x7)/2 = 28 possible unique connections between the eight neighbors

5 actual connections

$$C_i = 5/28 = 0.178...$$

Random versus scale-free networks

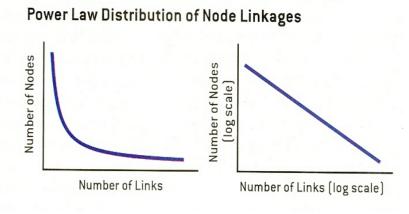


Scale-Free Network

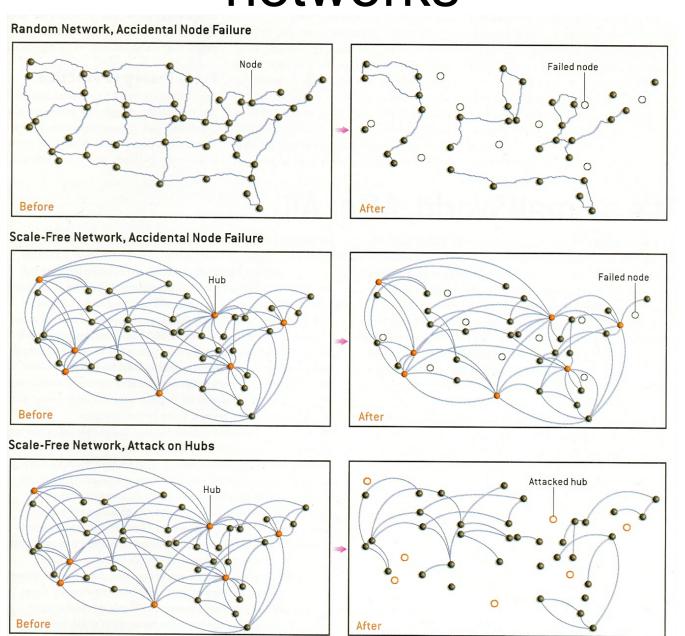
Sell Curve Distribution of Node Linkages

Typical node

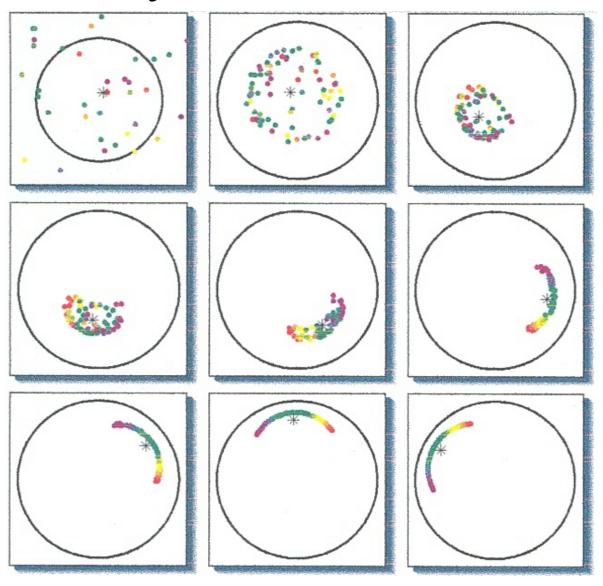
Number of Links



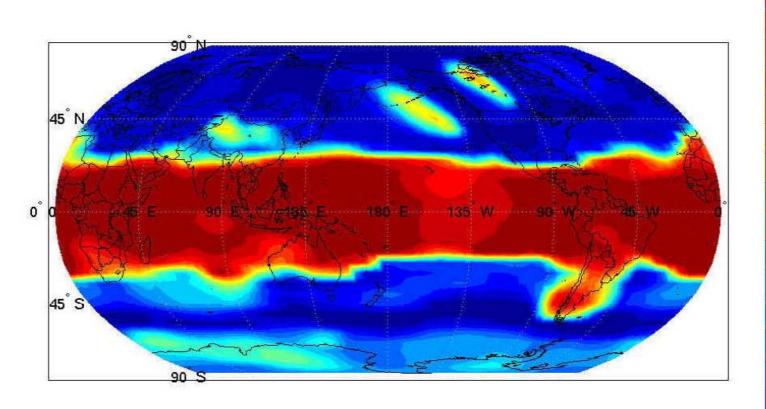
Stability of random and scale-free networks

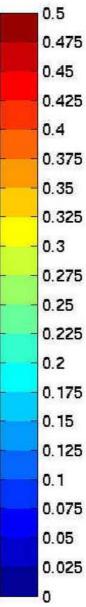


How a network of oscillators synchronizes

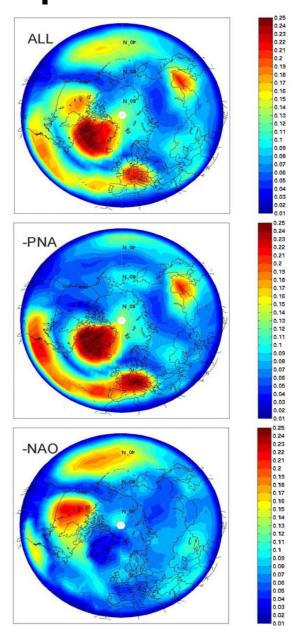


The 500 mb network

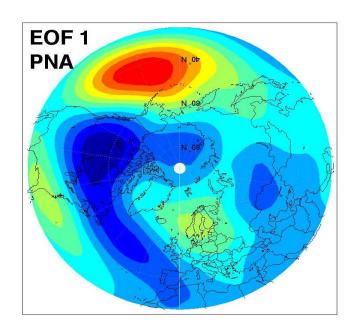


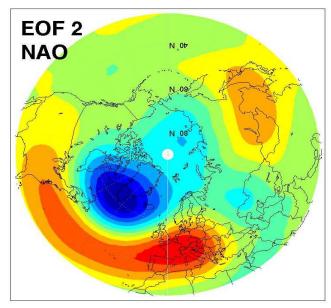


Te networks with and without supernodes

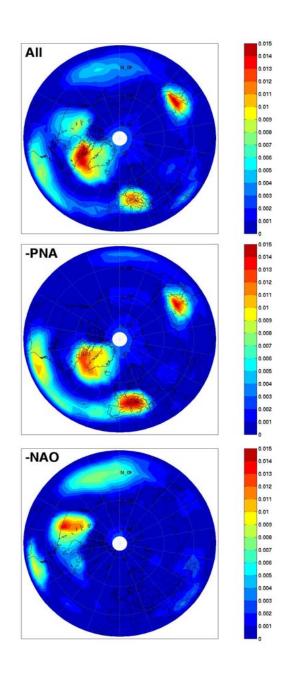


EOFs 1&2 of the 500 hPa field





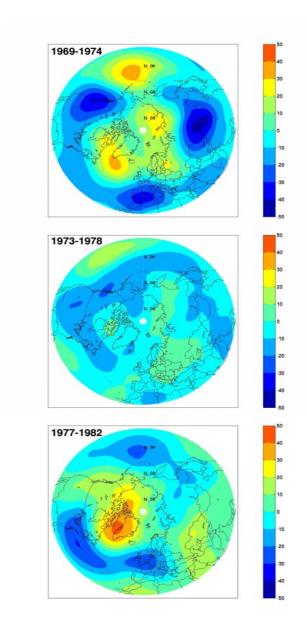
Distance with and without supernodes



Network statistics

	Modified clustering coefficient	Distance
Complete network	0.34	0.0025
Network without PNA	0.33	0.0023
Network without NAO	0.27	0.0016

Observed 500 hPa anomaly composites



Main points so far

- Climate has properties of small-world and scale-free networks.
- Teleconnection patterns can be viewed as supernodes in the network
- Teleconnections key to climate stability
- NAO a major force in the extratropics whereas PNA is a linear response to tropical forcing