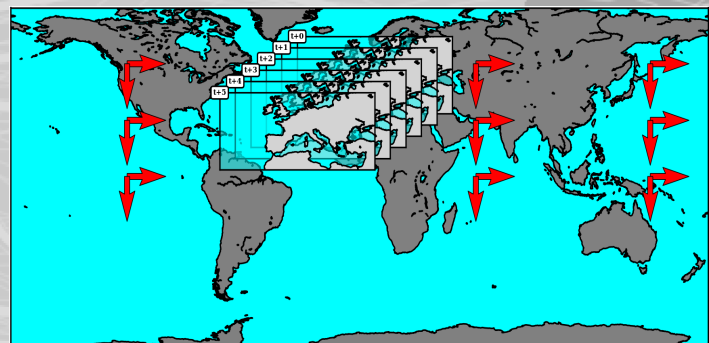
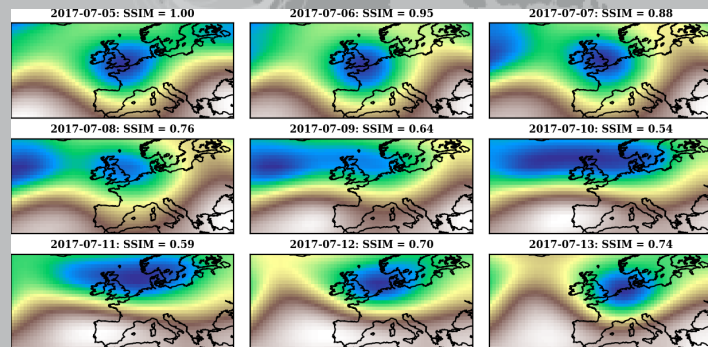


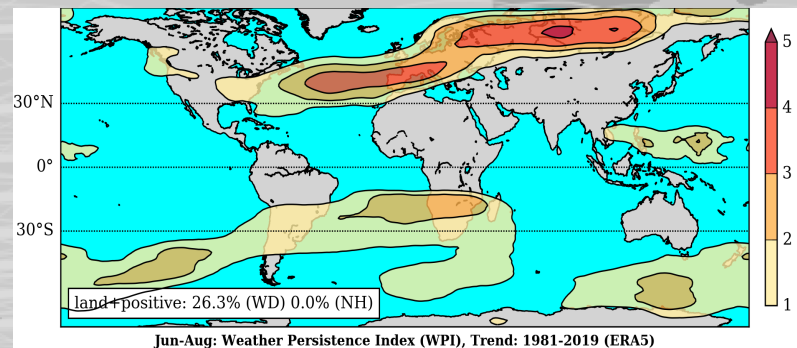
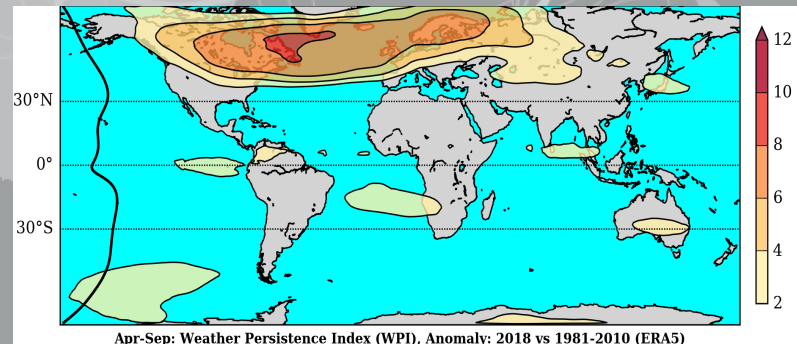
New method to detect and quantify weather persistence associated with hydro-climatic extremes by Hoffmann et al. (EGU21-8044)

weather persistence index := similarity of consecutive atmospheric fields

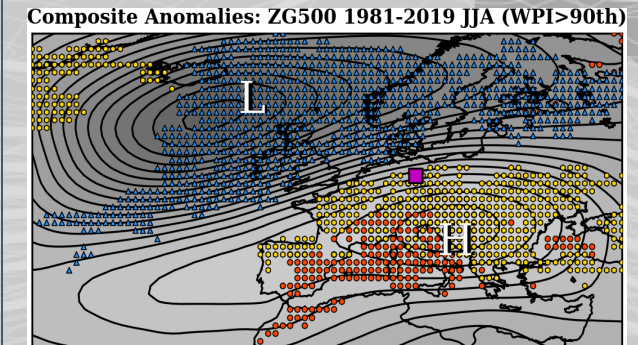
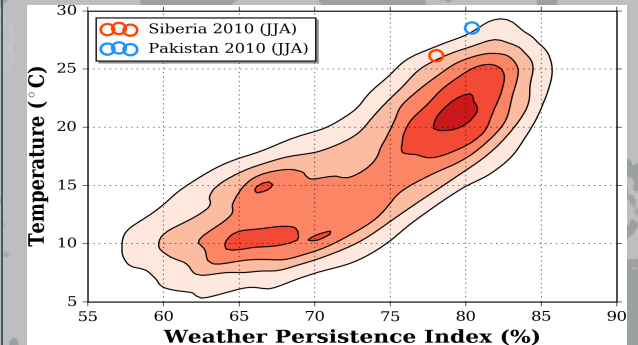
Data and Method



Anomalies and Trends



Patterns and Risks



Introduction

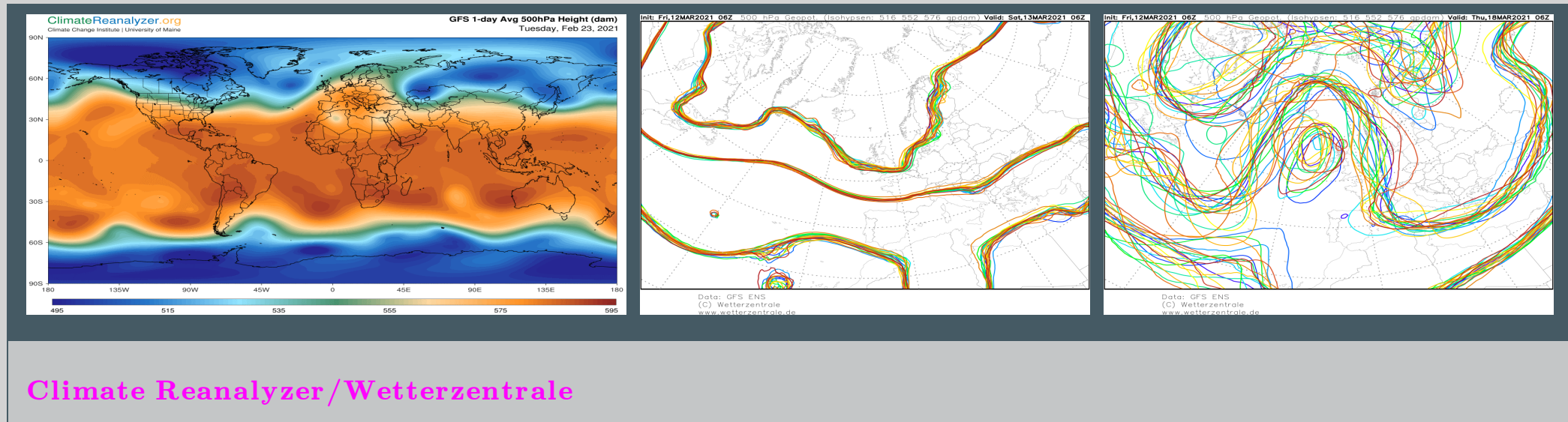
- **climate change has two components**
 - thermodynamic and dynamic changes
- **hydro-climatic extremes**
 - are mainly triggered by dynamic factors
- **weather persistence**
 - is one relevant dynamical factor that effects hydroclimatic risks
- **diagnostic measure**
 - structural similarity of consecutive atmospheric patterns
 - detection and quantification of regional weather persistence

Research Questions

- **Q1:** When, where and how long do isolines of atmospheric geopotential height fields run in similar tracks?
- **Q2:** Are there long-term trends in weather persistence and where?
- **Q3:** Is there a correlation between weather persistence and hydroclimatic extremes?
- **Q4:** Are climate models able to capture trends in weather persistence?

Data

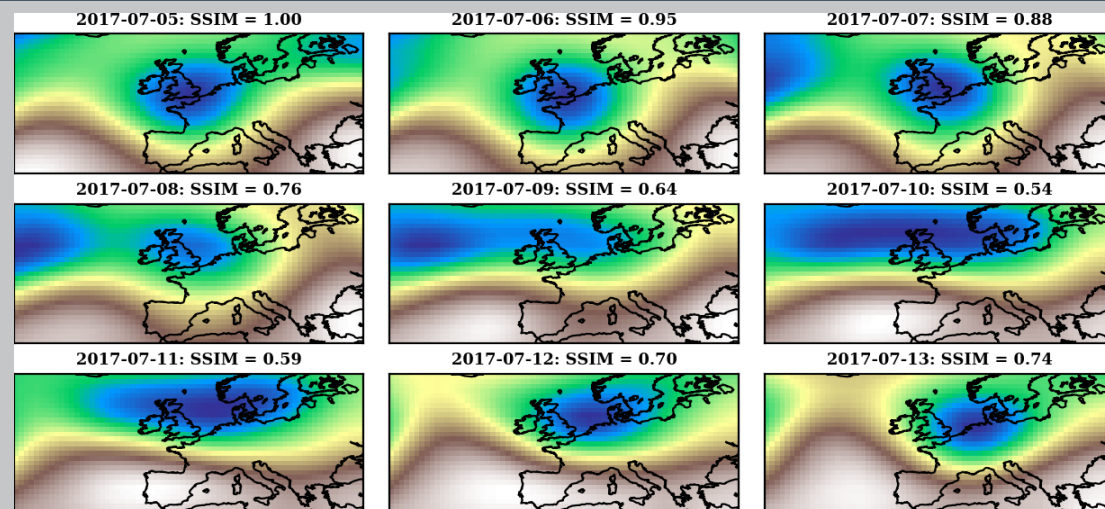
- middle troposphere - geopotential height 500 hPa (ZG500)



- global reanalysis data (ERA5)
- global climate scenarios (CMIP5)

Method

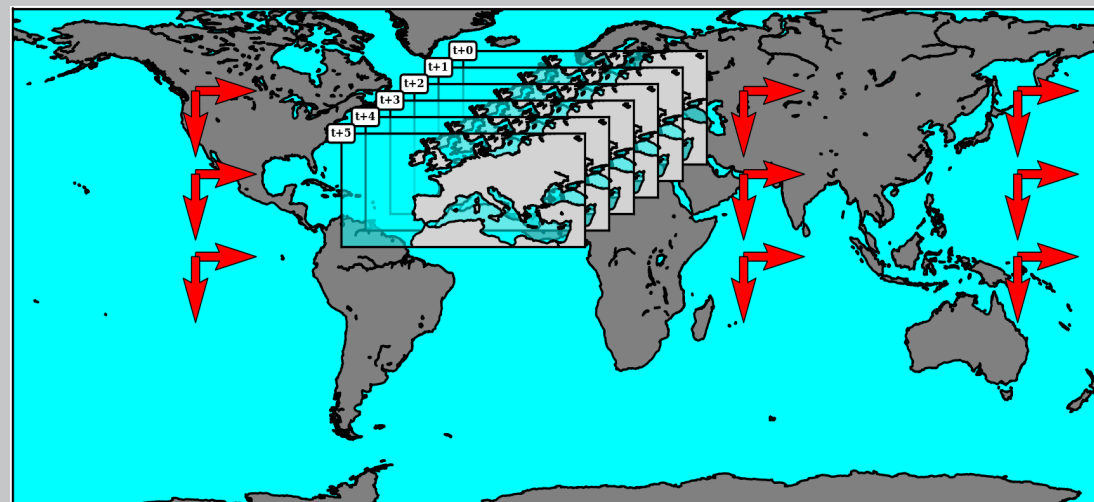
Structural SIMilarity



```
cdo sellonlatbox,-30,40,30,70
```

$$WPI = \frac{1}{10} \sum_i SSIM(IMG_1, IMG_i)$$

Screening



```
dlon/dlat/dtim = 1°/1°/1day
```

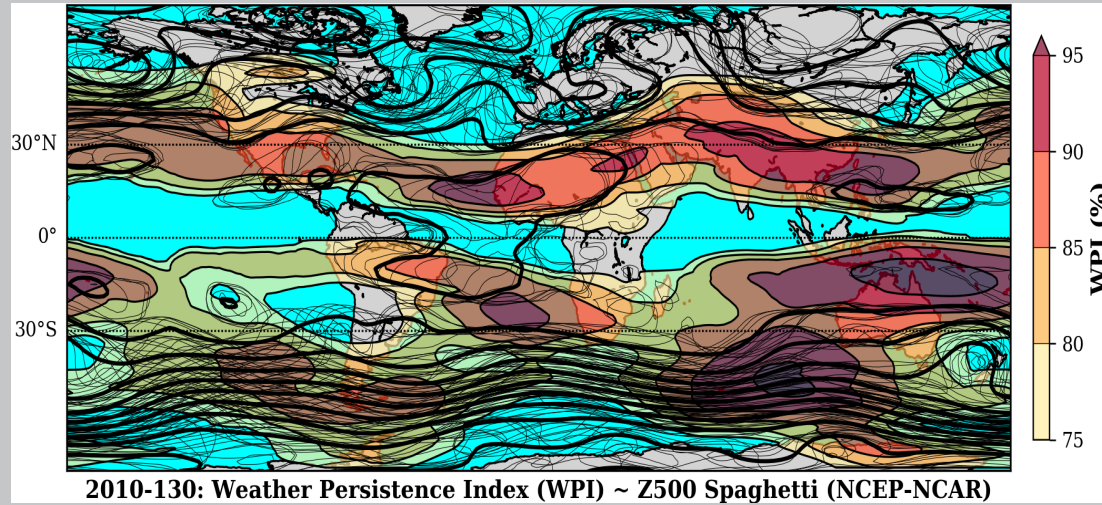
```
cdo timmean -selmon,6/8 ..
```

python library: `scikit-image.StructuralSIMilarityIndex` by Wang et al. 2004

Validation

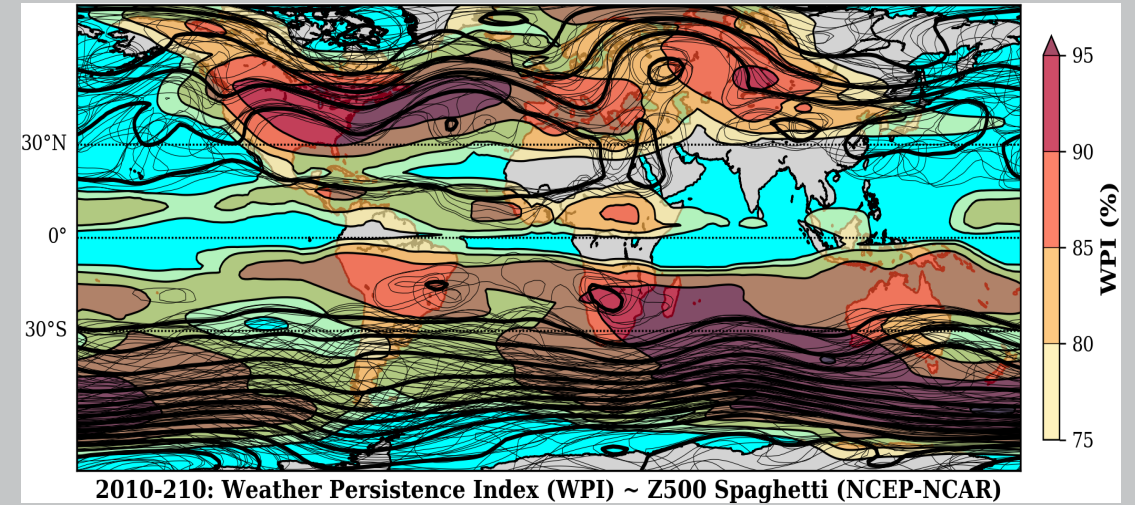
Order of successive ZG500 isolines

Europe: **low** WPI



DOY 130 in 2010: +1...+10 Days

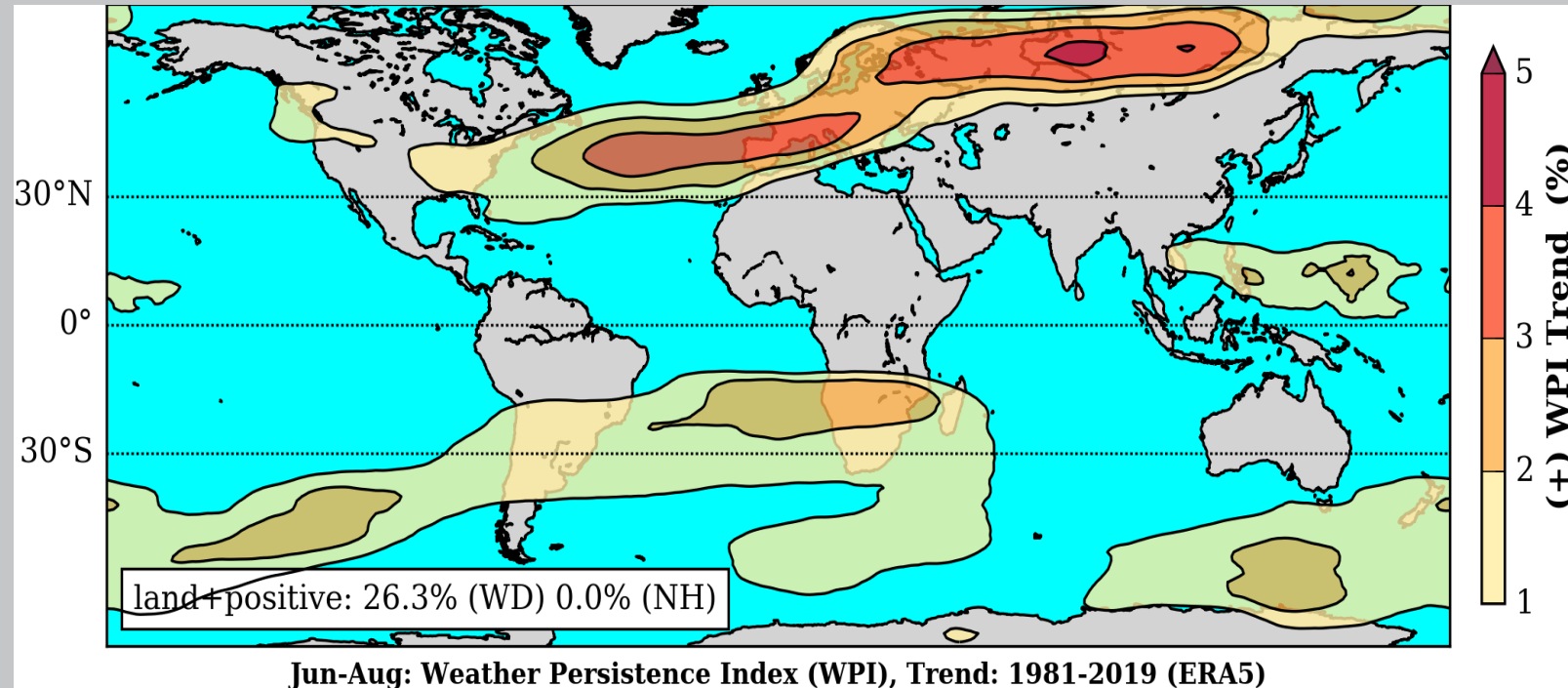
Europa: **high** WPI



DOY 210 in 2010: +1...+10 Days

Results

WPI long-term Trends: 1981-2019 (JJA)

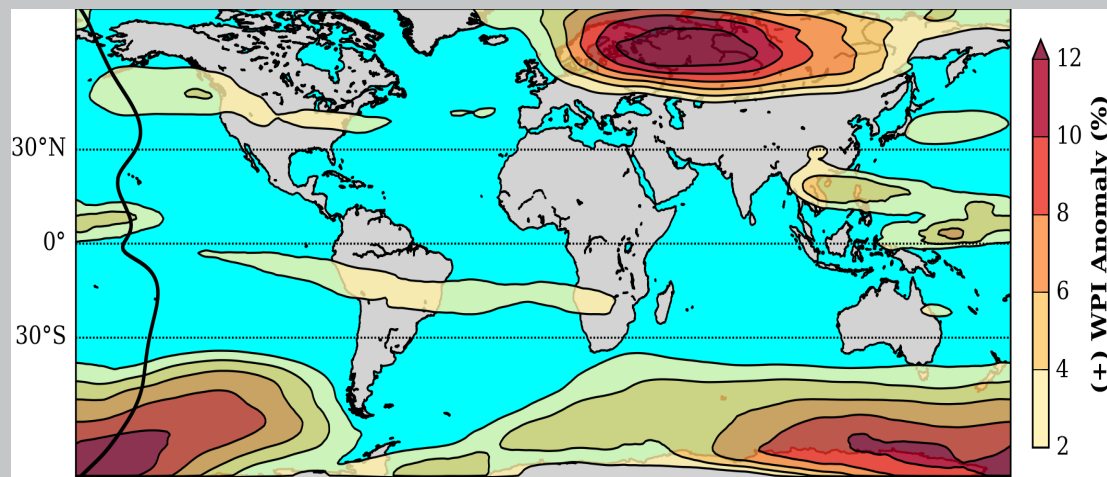


WPI inceases in NH mid-latitude summer - **Europe most affected**

Results

WPI Anomalies vs 1981-2010

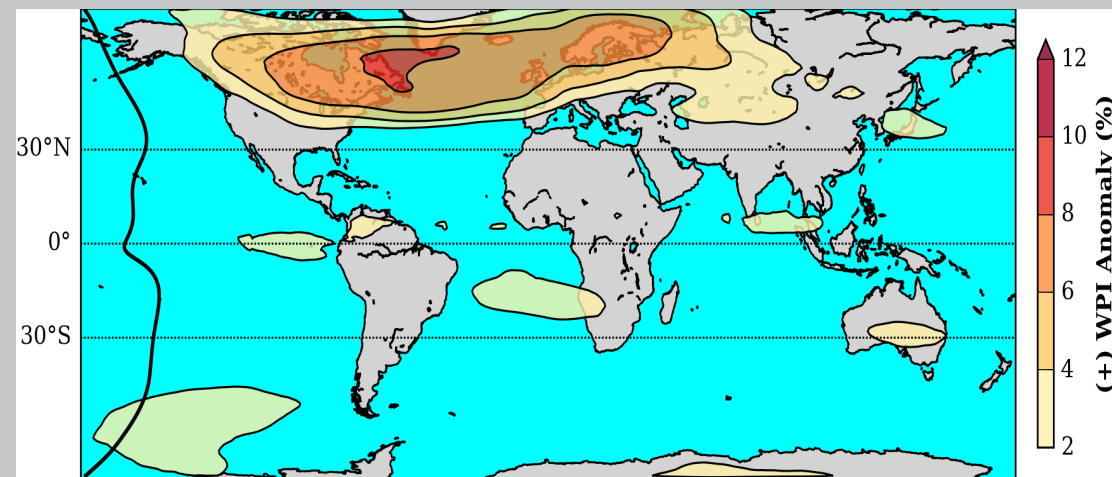
2010: Jun-Aug



Jun-Aug: Weather Persistence Index (WPI), Anomaly: 2010 vs 1981-2010 (ERA5)

Russian heat wave / Pakistan flood

2018: Apr-Sep



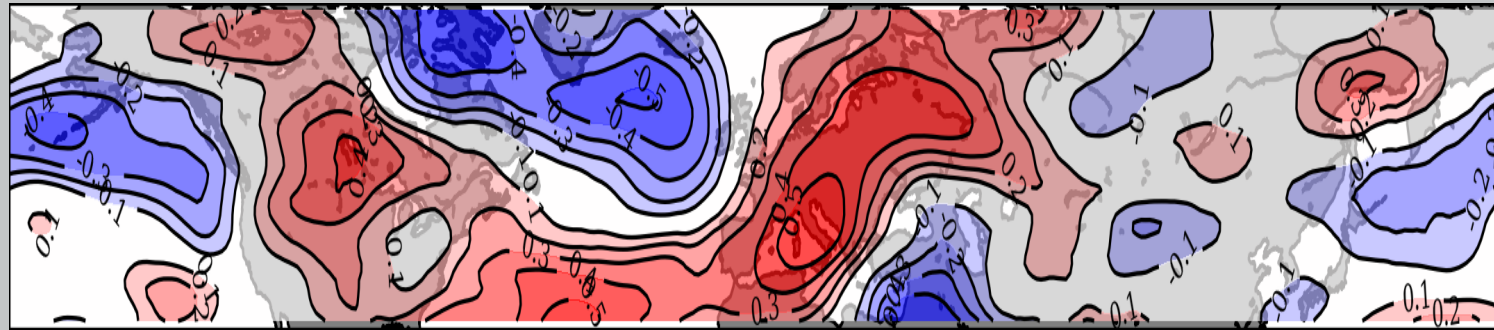
Apr-Sep: Weather Persistence Index (WPI), Anomaly: 2018 vs 1981-2010 (ERA5)

European drought

Results

NH Correlation between WPI and temperature (JJA)

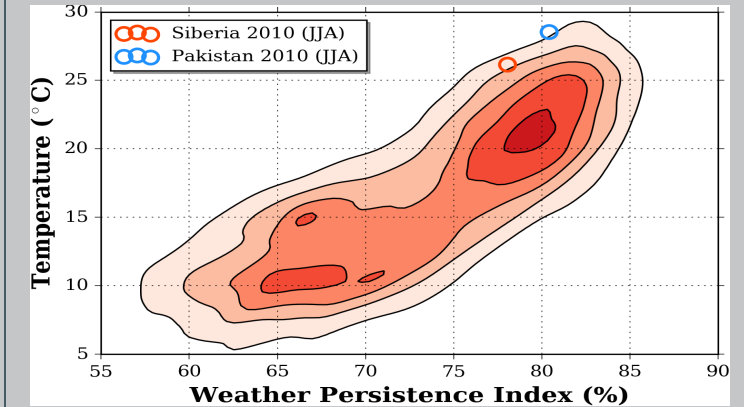
Correlation Pattern 30°N-70°N



Jun-Aug: Weather Persistence Index (WPI) ~ Temperature 1981-2019

high WPI favor **heat waves** in Europe

2D-PDF



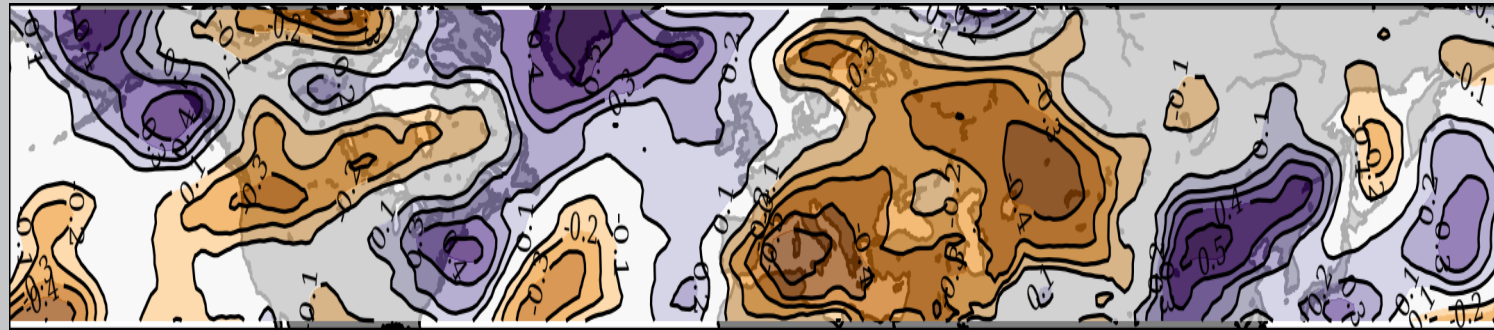
Siberia/Pakistan 2010

Teleconnections between the North-Atlantic and Europe

Results

NH Correlation between WPI and precipitation (JJA)

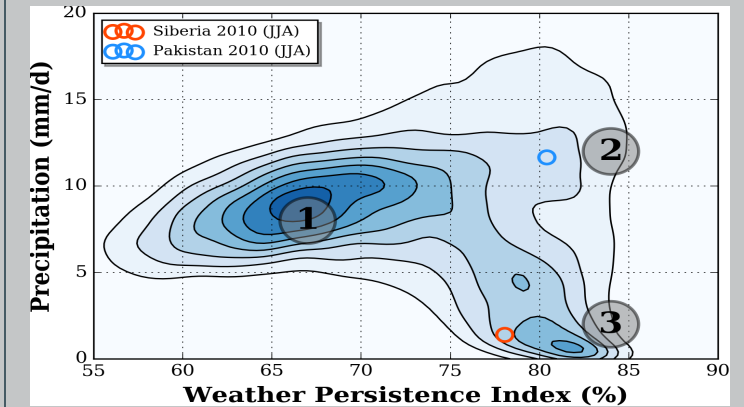
Correlation Pattern 30°N–70°N



Jun-Aug: Weather Persistence Index (WPI) ~ Precipitation 1981-2019

high WPI favor **drouhts** in most parts Europe

2D-PDF



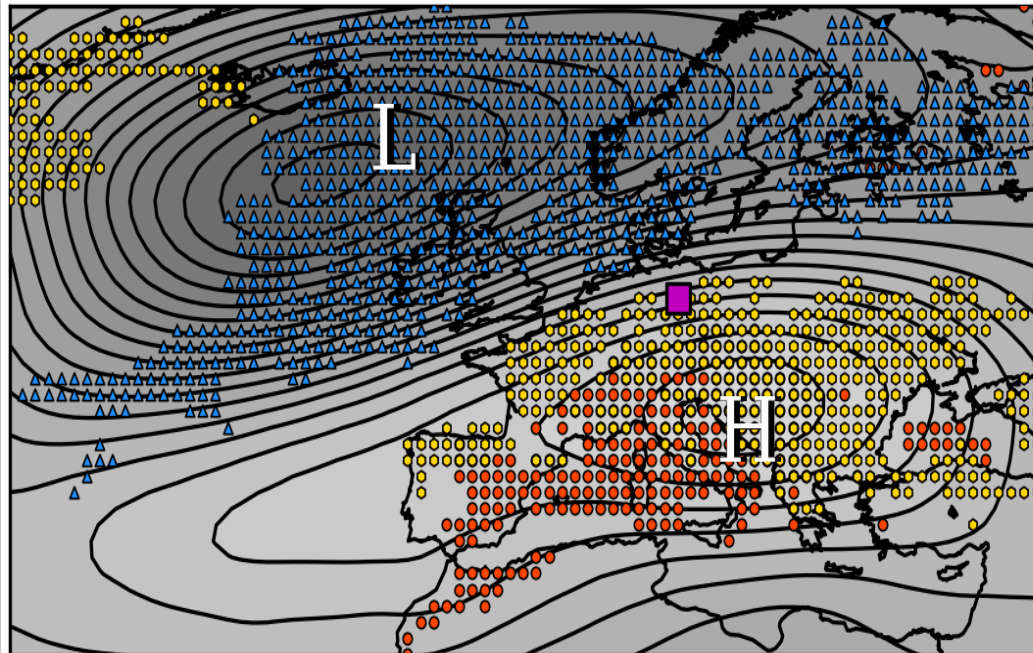
Siberia/Pakistan 2010

Teleconnections between the North-Atlantic and Europe

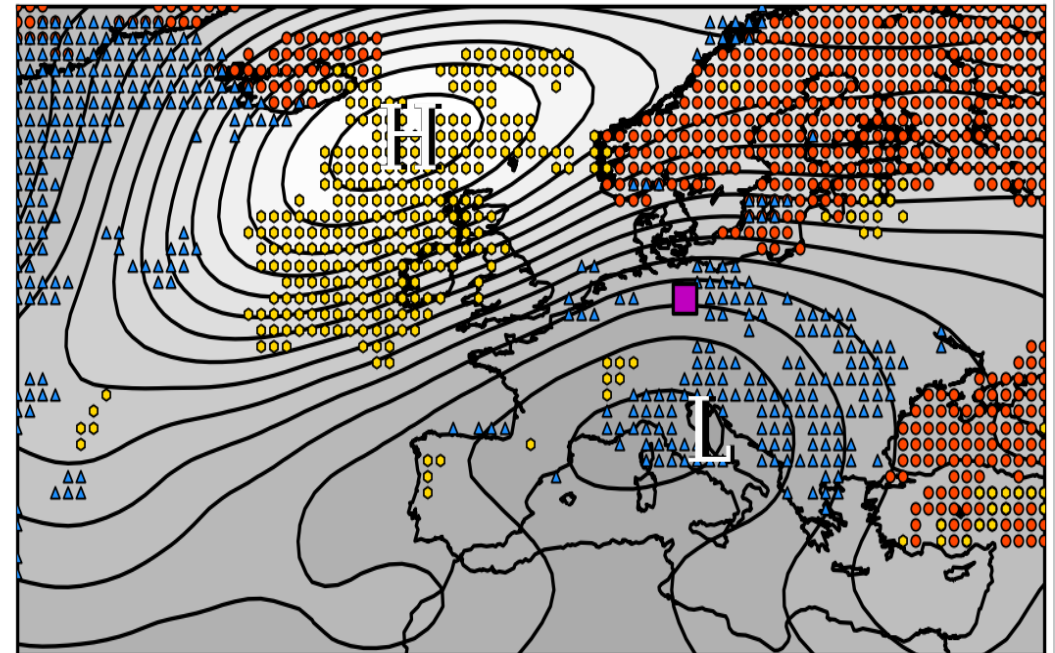
Results

Composite patterns of high and low WPI

Composite Anomalies: ZG500 1981-2019 JJA (WPI>90th)



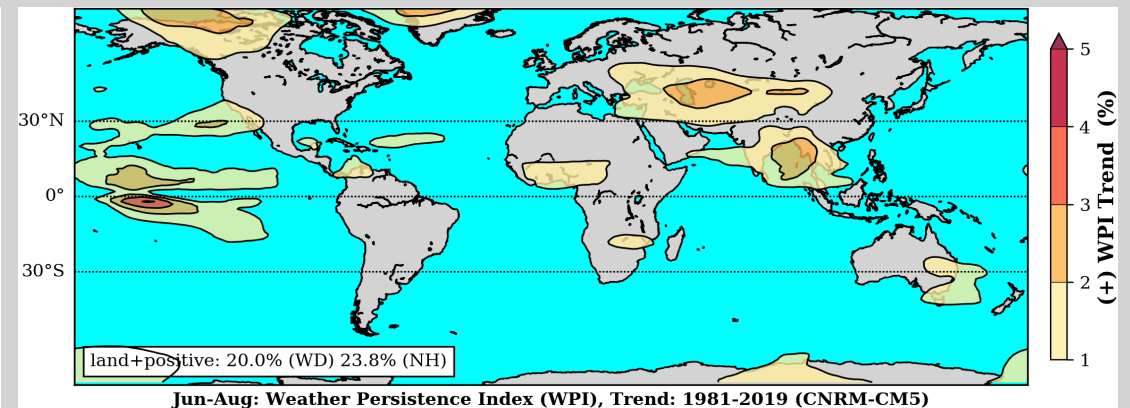
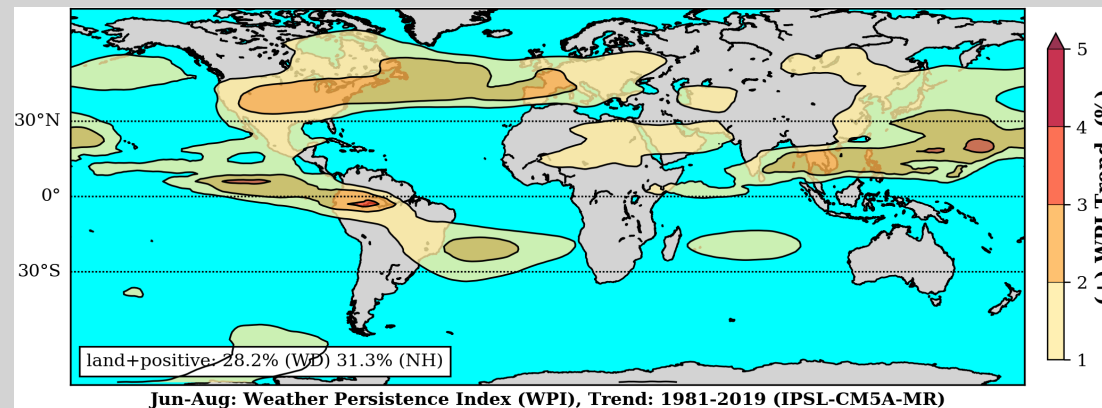
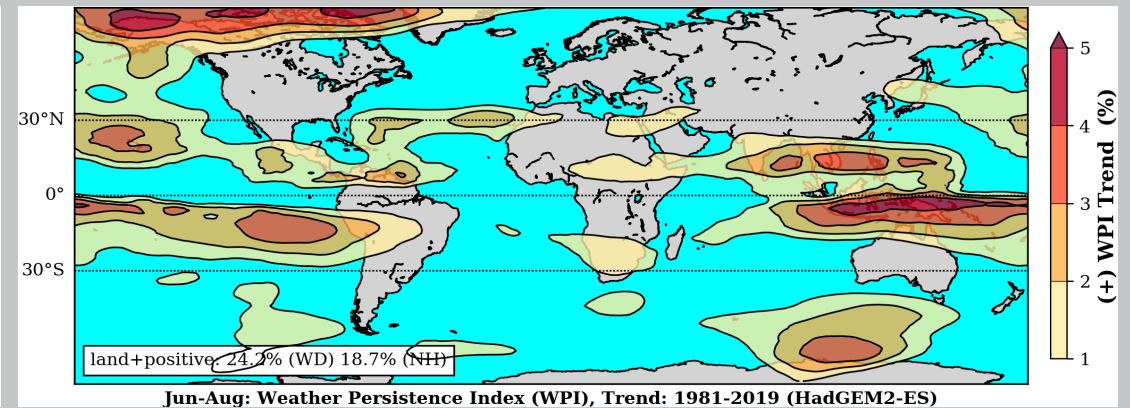
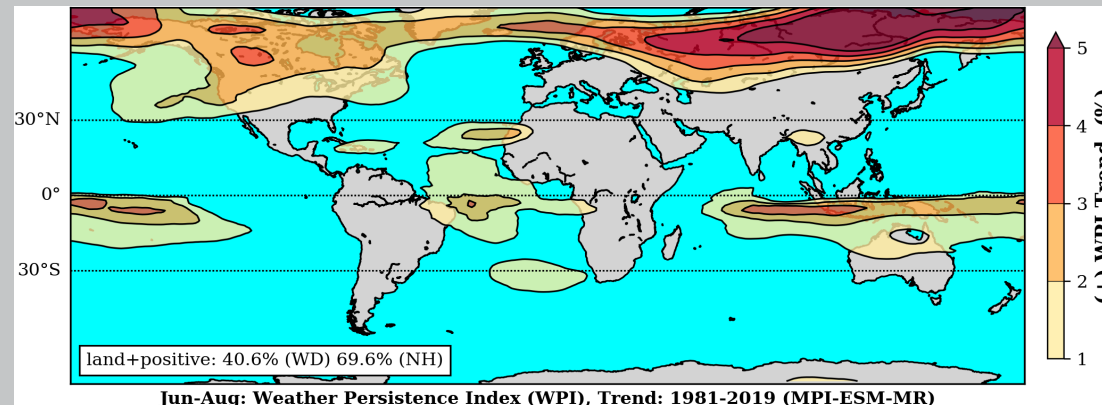
Composite Anomalies: ZG500 1981-2019 JJA (WPI<10th)



high WPI: high pressure over Central Europe ↪ mostly hot and dry

Results

Trends of WPI in CMIP5 Simulations from 1981-2019



Conclusions

- **WPI: Weather Persistence Index**
 - indicator for **dynamical changes**
 - predictor for **hydroclimatic extremes**
 - strong positive anomalies associated with **extreme seasons**
 - increasing long-term trends favor hydroclimatic **risks**
 - most affected region is **Europa**
 - **underestimated** or shifted in **CMIP5** climate scenarios

Thank you for Listening

