



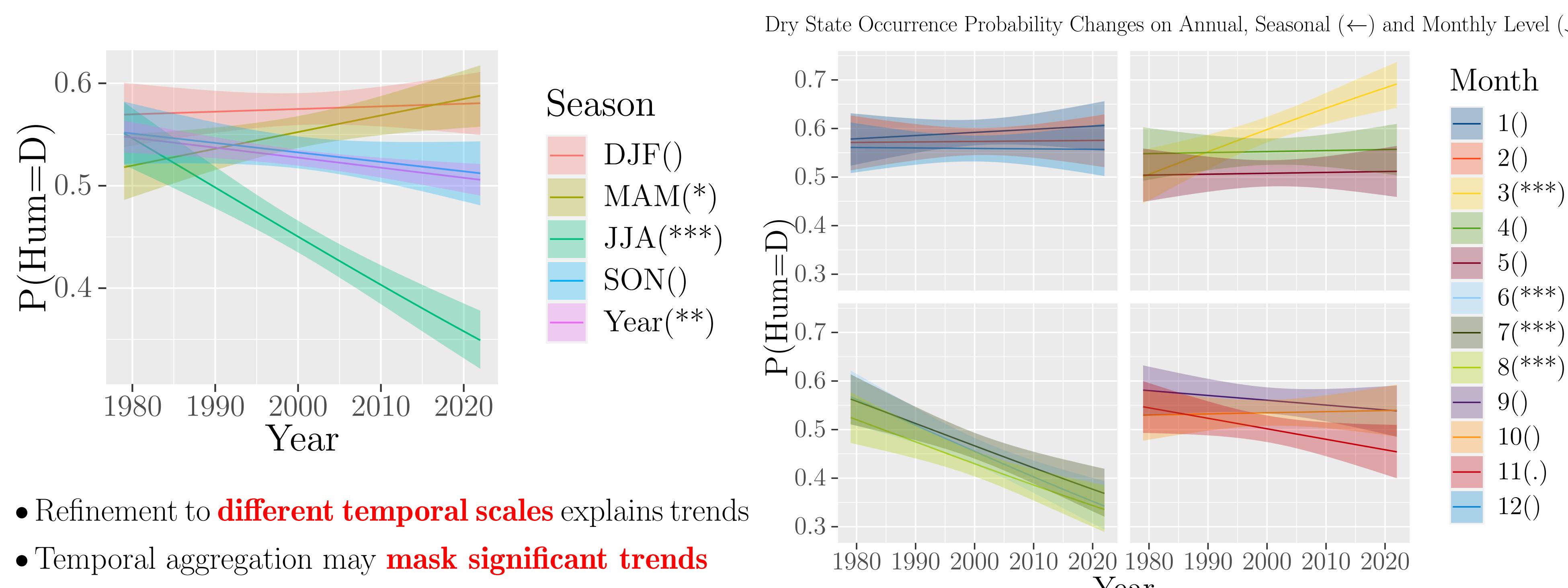
OCCURRENCE AND TRANSITION PROBABILITIES FOR TWO WEATHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS OVER GERMANY

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Introduction & Research Questions

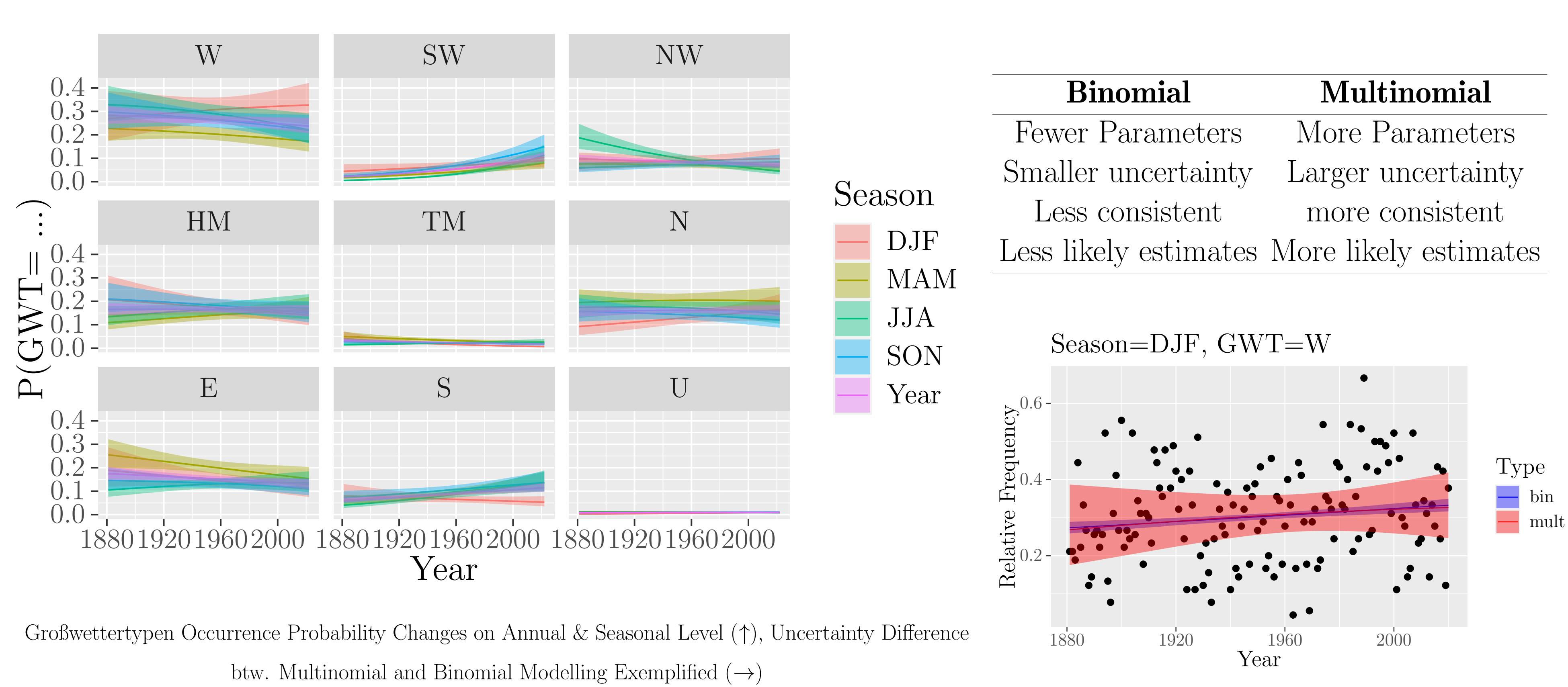
- Classification methods: ubiquitous tools in science
- Statistical analysis of resulting time series should be done using logistic regression based on theoretical arguments
- Such analysis is surprisingly rare in atmospheric sciences
- Capabilities and Limitations of logistic regression applied to weather type classification time series?
- Changes in occurrence and transition probabilities?
- Can such changes be verified and explained?

Binomial Models for Occurrence Probabilities (WLK)



- Refinement to different temporal scales explains trends
- Temporal aggregation may mask significant trends
- Results concur with expectations

Multinomial Models for Occurrence Probabilities (GWL)

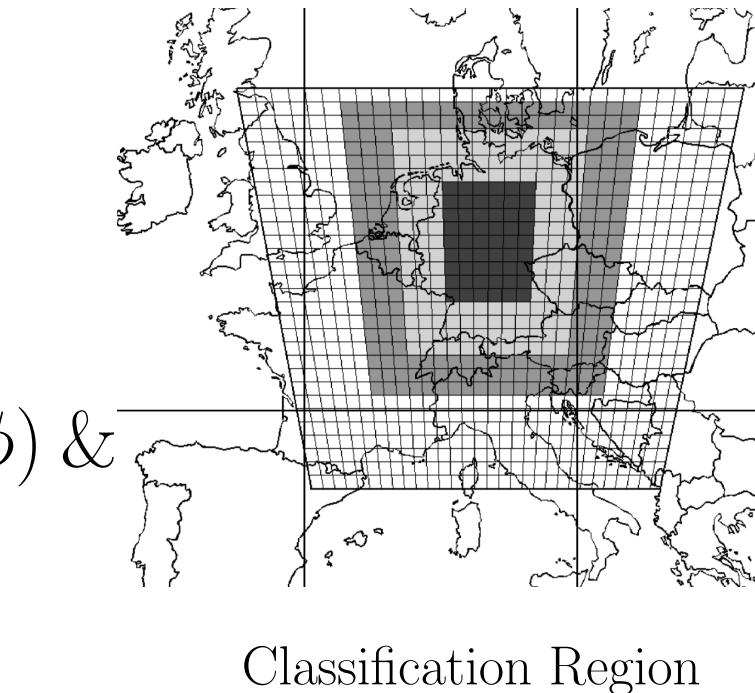


Tools: R programming language, Calculations: VGAM package, Plots: ggplot package

Weather Type Data Sets

Wetterlagenklassifikation (WLK) [1]

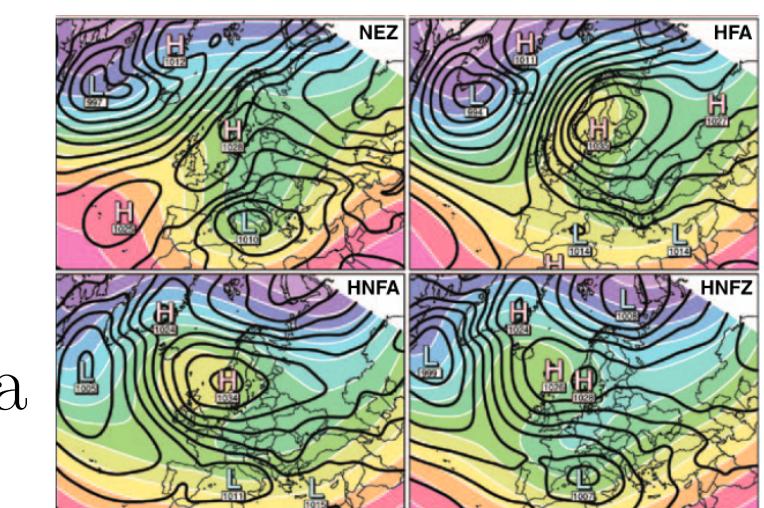
- By DWD since 1979
- Threshold-based assignment
- Classifies wind direction cyclonality ($\nabla^2\phi$) & Humidity
- $\times 3, \times 2, \times 1$ weighted regions (\rightarrow)



Classification Region

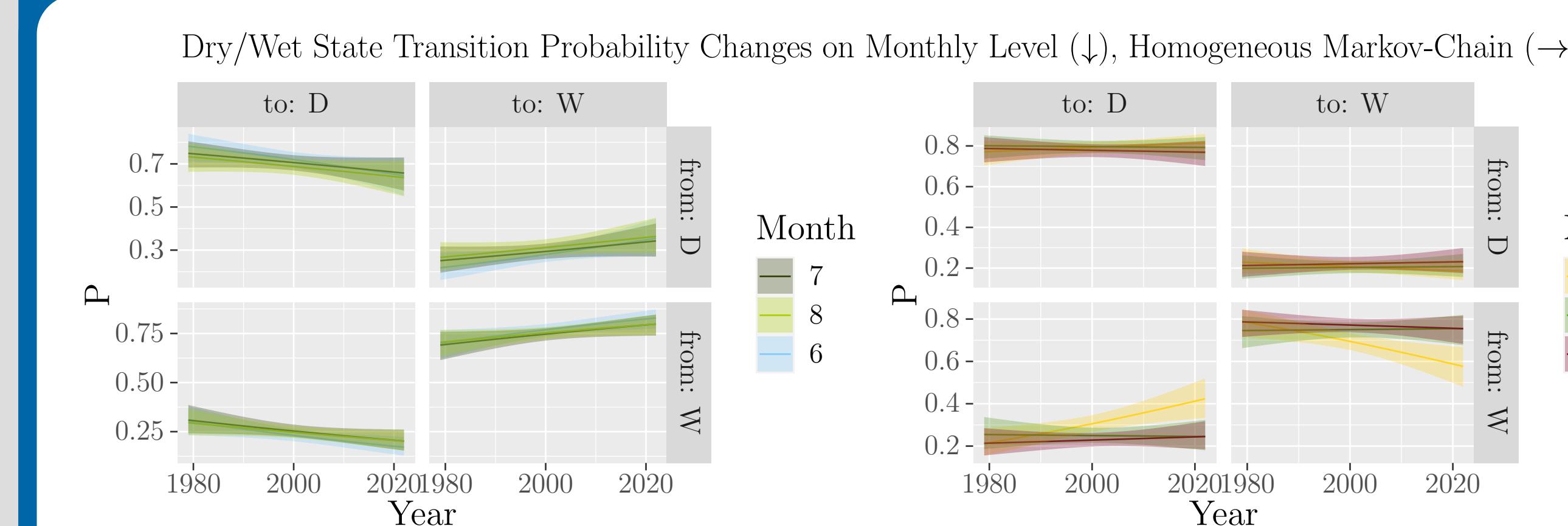
Großwetterlagen (GWL) [2], [3]

- Since 1881
- Subjective classes and assignment
- Assignment by weather maps (ϕ at 500hPa & SLP)
- Currently continued by DWD



Example GWL

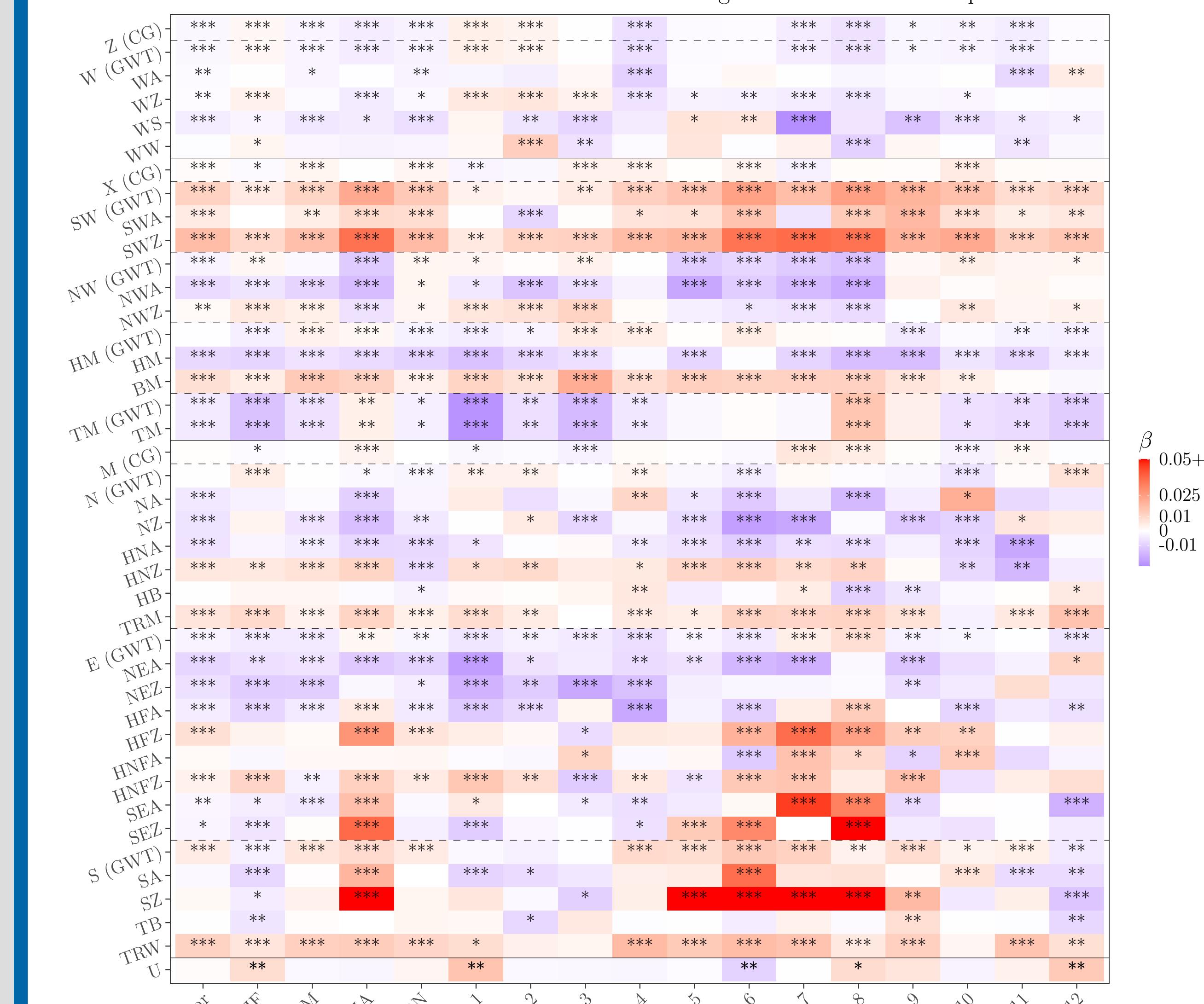
Binomial Models for Transition Probabilities (WLK)



- Transition & occurrence probabilities connected through stationary distribution (1st order Markov)
- Allows for differentiation between dynamical vs. changes in the mean

Binomial Models for Multinomial Variables

Parameter Estimates of Individual Binomial Models for Changes in Occurrence of Respective GWL or GWT



Conclusions

- Markov chain logit models enable understanding of synoptic changes
- Temporal refinement may reveal signals masked on more aggregated levels
- Careful choice of binomial/multinomial models allows adjusting to sample size
- Observable changes both reflect existing knowledge and offer new insights

References

- [1] Ernst Dittmann et al. *Objective classification of meteorological situations; Objektive Wetterlagenklassifikation*. Offenbach am Main, Germany: Berichte des Deutschen Wetterdienstes, 1995.
- [2] Paul Hess and Helmuth Brezowsky. "Katalog der Großwetterlagen Europas (catalogue of European large scale weather types)". In: *Berichte des Deutschen Wetterdienstes in der US-Zone* 33 (1952).
- [3] P. M. James. "An objective classification method for Hess and Brezowsky Grosswetterlagen over Europe". In: *Theoretical and Applied Climatology* 88.1 (2007), pp. 17–42.