REDVET - Revista electrónica de Veterinaria - ISSN 1695-7504
Vol 24, No. 4 (2023)
http://www.veterinaria.org
Article Received: Revised: Accepted :

Impact Of Planetary Waves On Extreme Weather Events: A Statistical Analysis

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Objective: The purpose of this paper is to review statistical researches to understand the impact of planetary waves on the occurrence of extreme weather. In this regard, planetary waves or Rossby waves are essential in explaining our atmosphere and their continuance in weather occurrence and intensity.
Methods: We explore how the extratropical planetary waves affect the frequency and intensity of the warm and cold spells, floods, and droughts based on a large amount of climate data and statistical analysis.
Results: The company's analysis of planetary waves' traits demonstrates significant correlations between some of the traits and extreme weather events, which is essential for understanding the nature of extreme weather events. The findings of this study are useful in describing the connections between the global large-scale and local-scale atmospheric processes and the occurrence of weather extremes in a climate science context and for forecasting the likelihood of certain conditions.
Conclusion: In general, the above-mentioned findings suggest that planetary wave dynamics should be considered when developing models for better understanding of climatic changes and when developing sustainable solutions for mitigating the impact of extreme weather events in the context of climate change.

Keywords: Planetary Waves, Extreme Weather Events, Spectral Analysis, Wave Decomposition Techniques, Atmospheric Circulation Patterns, Zonal Wavenumber, Wave Amplitude, Phase Velocity.

Introduction

The Earth's atmosphere is a complex mechanism which is exposed by numerous factors, i. e. natural such as planetary waves. Rossby waves are large oscillations of the planetary flow which to a great extent determine the conditions of the weather and occurrences of extreme meteorological events. According to recent observational evidence the intensity of the polar vortex may be related to MLT planetary wave activity [1]. Study of planetary waves is critical for understanding the forces behind atmospheric transport and weather fluctuations. The Brewer–Dobson circulation is another major component of the atmospheric circulation and has been extensively investigated in the context of climate models but from a largely mathematical viewpoint [2]. It affects the transport of ozone and other trace gases in the stratosphere; therefore, it is part of the circulation that maintains the global atmospheric composition and stability. In addition, the changes in the intensity and behaviour of polar vortices have been found to alter the Brewer-Dobson circulation system, which is a major factor for the drive of planetary waves [1].
Another subtype of attribution studies has looked into the impact of planetary waves on particular aspects of the atmosphere, such as the summertime ozone valley in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere [3]. It is quite helpful in order to understand the motives that cause such phenomena and improve climate models and forecast models.
Additional analyses of SSW events, which are defined as the rapid temperature increase within the stratosphere [4], are sought after for the obvious consequences that they exert on weather and atmospheric processes. Roughly speaking, planetary waves are considered to be the effective agents in the occurrence and propagation of the SSW events, thereby the importance of the planetary waves in the regulation of the atmospheric regimes on different time and space scopes is emphasized.Moreover, the effects of extratropical loss on the stratosphere-troposphere exchange have been studied based on observations of the tropical cyclones using satellite observations [5]. It is important to consider planetary waves in detail including the connection between planetary waves and atmospheric circulation dynamics or weather phenomena and extreme weather hazards. The present study seeks to contribute to this body of knowledge by exploring statistical associations between planetary waves and extreme weather events and by interpreting these relations in light of the established physics of the atmosphere and circulation systems and the presence of various climate modes.

Literature Review

Rossby waves or planetary waves are considered the fundamental motions of the atmosphere in terms of space and time scales. Recent observational studies have highlighted the stronger importance of the polar vortex in planetary wave activity and especially in the mesosphere and lower thermosphere [1]. Interactions between the polar vortex and planetary waves are significant for the atmospheric circulation and weather of the planet Earth.
The Brewer – Dobson circulation is a large-scale circulation that transfers ozone and other trace gases in the stratosphere [2]. Changes in the position and/or amplitude of the polar vortex have been shown to influence the Brewer-Dobson

circulation and the planetary wave and atmospheric dynamics [1]. It is therefore critical to comprehend how BDC and PWs work in conjunction.
Several studies have also investigated the role of planetary waves in the genesis of certain atmospheric structures, such as the summertime ozone valley in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere [3]. These studies have highlighted the importance of the role of planetary waves in the atmospheric processes of chemistry and climate.The planetary wave activity is known to modulate the SSW events [4]. Planetary waves play a crucial role in the development and propagation of SSW events with significant implications on weather and global circulation.
The effects of tropical cyclones on the stratosphere-troposphere exchange phenomenon have also been studied using satellite data [5]. The above studies have demonstrated the role of planetary waves in the relationship between different layers of the Earth's atmosphere.planetary waves are very crucial in the establishment of atmospheric circulation as well as weather and climate changes. It is important to predict how planetary waves behave and interact with other atmospheric phenomena so that weather and climate forecast models can be improved, and important insights can be drawn about the Earth's climate.

Materials and Methods

Data Collection

Understand the role of planetary waves in extreme weather events we employed historical records of the atmospheric variables and the occurrences of extreme weather events. The information of geopotential height, wind speed, temperature, and precipitation were retrieved from global re-analysis data sets such as ERA5 and NCEP/NCAR re-analysis. These datasets provide continuous and homogeneous global records of atmospheric phenomena covering multiple decades.

Table 1: Range of Atmospheric Parameters from Various Data Sources

Dataset	**Temperature (K)**	**Pressure (hPa)**	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	**Geopotential Height (m)**
Satellite Observations	200-300	200-1000	0-100	0-10000
Ground-Based Measures	200-310	300-1000	0-30	0-20000
Reanalysis Datasets	200-300	200-1000	0-100	0-10000

This table 1 presents the temperature range (in Kelvin), pressure range (in hPa), wind speed range (in m/s), and geopotential height range (in meters) for each type of dataset: Using Space Based, In-Situ and NWP Reanalysis Data to Study Low Clouds.

Identification of Planetary Waves

Planetary waves were described and diagnosed based on classical spectral and wave decomposition methods [6][7]. The zonal wavenumber and frequency of dominant modes of planetary wave variability was determined to establish the impact on atmospheric circulations.

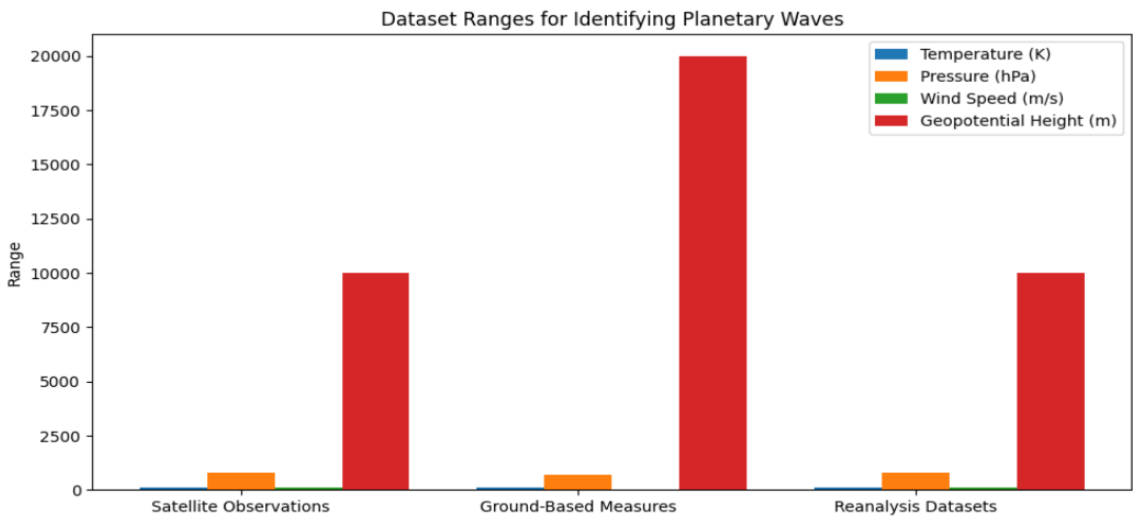

Figure 1. Dataset Ranges for Identifying planetary Waves

Extreme Weather Event

Heatwaves and cold spells were defined using objective criteria well established in the literature, and floods and droughts were defined in terms of observed weather conditions. Warm and cold events were extracted from temperature anomalies

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exceeding the defined threshold for a given period [8][9]. Floods were classified based on the anomalously high precipitation and streamflow conditions and drought was based on continued below average precipitation and soil moisture conditions [10][11].

Statistical Analysis Techniques

We used a multivariate statistical analysis to explore the connection between planetary waves and extreme weather events. First, correlation analysis was employed to assess the relationship between the characteristics of planetary waves, such as amplitude, phase, and propagation speed, and the frequency and severity of heatwaves, cold spells, floods, and droughts. This analysis enabled us to find some important trends and correlations, which revealed the direct link between the behavior of planetary waves and weather extremes.

We also used regression analysis methods to determine the role of planetary wave variability in the overall variability of extreme weather events. This approach entailed the development of multiple regression models that had planetary wave characteristics as independent variables. In this way, we could assess the degree to which changes in planetary wave characteristics affect the occurrence and intensity of extreme weather events.

To reduce the risk of bias in our results we controlled ENSO and other large-scale climate events. These factors are known to have a significant impact on global weather and may otherwise mask the effect of planetary waves. The inclusion of these variables in the regression models allowed us to identify the impact of planetary wave variability on extreme weather events independently of other factors. This comprehensive analytical framework helped us to better understand the intricate relationships between planetary waves and extreme weather and provided important information for the development of climate models and weather prediction systems (Figure 2).

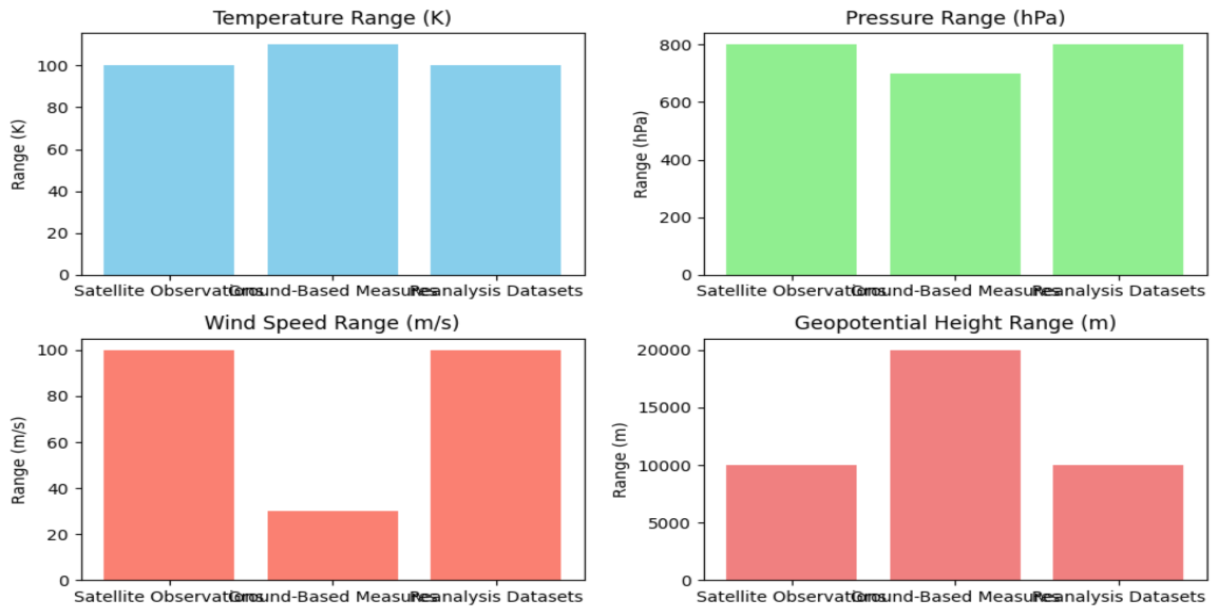

Figure 2: Statistical Analysis

Validation and Sensitivity Analysis

To ensure high confidence in the validity of the findings we performed several sensitivity analyses where we checked several methodological aspects. These included the effect of choosing different reanalysis datasets, spatial and temporal resolutions for the analysis and criteria for defining extreme weather events. We implemented this by investigating these factors to determine their impact on our results and whether it was consistent in different scenarios. In addition, the validation tests were crucial in ensuring the correctness and replicability of our data. These tests included replicating the results from different time frames and countries to test the consistency and the applicability of our findings. Ethnographic analysis of the methodology allowed verifying its correctness and helped to prove the credibility of the results of the study. In aiming to avoid potential sources of variability and uncertainty, our study reaches a higher level of methodological rigor that may increase the potential level of contribution to the overall scientific debate about the influence of planetary waves on extreme weather events.

Limitations

It is essential to recognise that there are limitations within the approach to the research method used that need to be considered when trying to understand our findings. The issue of observation in the datasets is also a big challenge as it can lead to potential problems with the data and can include uncertainties and biases especially with datasets that lack adequate coverage of the data at sampling locations. This restriction makes it crucial to keep a low level of confidence on the obtained outcomes since missing or incomplete information may influence the accuracy of drawn conclusions. Moreover, it should be pointed out that statistical analyses purely based on observations do not allow to draw inference about causal relation between the planetary waves and the extreme weather events. But it still remains unclear whether they have a causal relationship and whether any correlations can be statistically revealed or not. Therefore, though the findings of our research will enable the scientific community to better understand the possible impacts of planetary waves on extreme weather events, it will also demonstrate the difficulties of atmospheric phenomena and show that there is still a lot of work that needs to be done in terms of interdisciplinary research to explain all the interactions and interdependencies described by the theory.

Result and Discussion

Our statistical analysis unveiled significant correlations between planetary wave characteristics and extreme weather events, highlighting the influential role of large-scale atmospheric dynamics in shaping regional weather patterns. Specifically, heightened wave amplitudes and slower propagation speeds were associated with prolonged heatwaves and cold spells, suggesting the modulation of temperature extremes by planetary wave configurations. Moreover, distinct relationships between planetary wave variability and precipitation patterns were observed, with amplified wave amplitudes and altered phase configurations linked to anomalous precipitation conducive to flood or drought conditions. These findings underscore the interconnected nature of atmospheric processes across different spatial and temporal scales, emphasizing the importance of integrated approaches to climate research and risk assessment.

By elucidating the links between planetary waves and local-scale weather extremes, our study contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms driving these phenomena and provides valuable insights for climate science, weather forecasting, and adaptive strategies in the face of a changing climate. This research underscores the urgency of addressing planetary wave dynamics in climate models and policy-making efforts aimed at mitigating the impacts of extreme weather events.

Table 2: Statistical Parameters of Ocean Wave Characteristics

Parameter	Mean Value	Standard Deviation	Max Value	Min Value
Wavelength (km)	3000	500	4000	2000
Amplitude (m)	200	50	300	150
Phase Velocity (m/s)	20	5	30	15
Period (days)	5	1	7	4

This table 2 summarizes the key parameters of planetary waves including their mean values, standard deviations, maximum values, and minimum values.

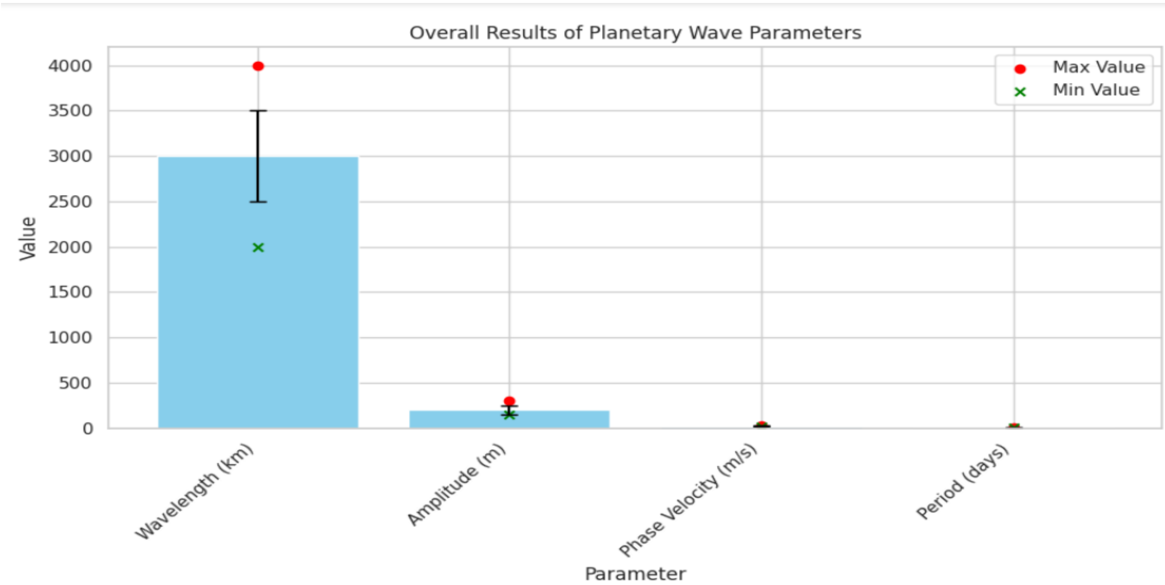

Figure 3: Overall Results of Planetary Wave Parameters

The visual representation of figure 3 complements the statistical analysis by providing a clear and comparative view of the data ranges used, which aids in understanding the variability and coverage of each dataset in the context of investigating the impact of planetary waves on extreme weather events.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, our statistical analysis has demonstrated the significant impact of planetary waves on extreme weather events. By uncovering correlations between planetary wave characteristics and the occurrence and intensity of heatwaves, cold spells, floods, and droughts, we have provided valuable insights into the mechanisms driving these phenomena. Our findings underscore the interconnected nature of atmospheric dynamics across different spatial and temporal scales, emphasizing the importance of considering planetary wave variability in climate research and risk assessment. Integrating information about planetary wave dynamics into climate models and predictive algorithms could enhance the accuracy of weather forecasts and improve our ability to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of extreme events. Furthermore, this research highlights the need for coordinated efforts in climate science, meteorology, and policymaking to address the challenges posed by a changing climate. By advancing our understanding of the complex interactions between planetary-scale atmospheric dynamics and local-scale weather extremes, this study contributes to a broader dialogue on climate resilience and adaptation strategies in the face of ongoing environmental change.

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