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Long-range spatiotemporal correlations manifested as the self-similar fractal geometry to the spatial pattern concomitant with inverse power law form for the power spectrum of temporal fluctuations is ubiquitous to real world dynamical systems and is recently identified as signature of self-organized criticality [P.Bak, C.Tang and K.Wiesenfeld, Phys. Rev. A38(1988) 364]. Self-organized criticality in atmospheric flows is exhibited as the fractal geometry to the global cloud cover pattern and the inverse power law form for the atmospheric eddy energy spectrum documented by Lovejoy and Schertzer [Bull. Amer. Meteorol. Soc. 67 (1988) 21]. In this paper a recently developed cell dynamical system model for atmospheric flows [A.Mary Selvam, Can. J. Phys. 68 (1990) 831; Int'l J. Climatol. (1991-in press)] is summarized. The model predicts inverse power law form of the statistical normal distribution for atmospheric eddy energy spectrum as a natural consequence of quantum-like mechanics governing atmospheric flows extending up to stratospheric levels and above [P.Mehra, A.M.Selvam and A.S.R.Murty, Adv. Atmos. Sci. 6 (2) (1988) 217]. Model prediction are in agreement with continuous periodogram analysis [A.F.Jenkinson, Met O 13 Branch Memorandum No.57 (1977)] of 30 time series consisting of sets of twenty to hundred

daily or up to 14 days non-overlapping averages of total ozone content at 19 globally representative stations. Periodogram estimates of dominant periodicities are given in Table 1 and the corresponding power spectra are plotted in Figure 1 as cumulative percentage contribution to total variance (continuous line) versus the normalised standard deviation t equal to $[\log \lambda / \log T_{50}] - 1$ where λ is the period in days and T_{50} the period up to which the cumulative percentage contribution to total variance is equal to 50. The corresponding statistical normal distribution is plotted as crosses in Fig.1. The short horizontal lines indicate the level above which the spectra are the same as the normal distribution as determined by the chi-square test at 95% confidence level.

The important results of the present study are as follows. Atmospheric total ozone variability (in days) exhibits the temporal signature of self-organized criticality, namely inverse power law form for the power spectrum. Further, the long-range temporal correlations implicit to self-organized criticality can be quantified in terms of the universal characteristics of the normal distribution. Therefore, the total pattern of fluctuations of total ozone over a period of time is predictable.

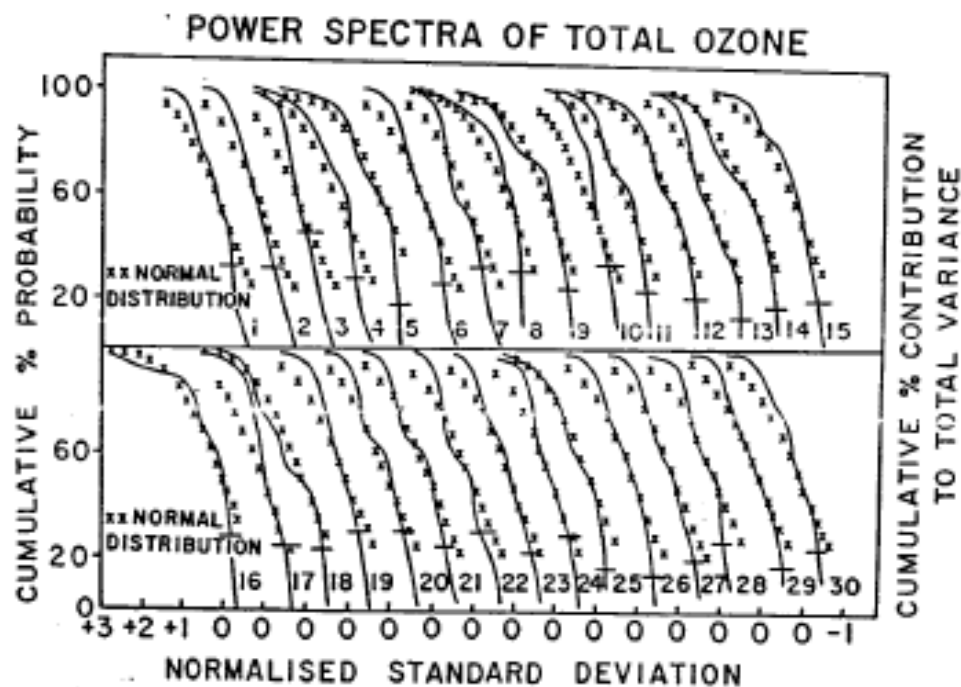
Table 1: Periodogram estimates for total ozone

Sr. No.	Station (Lat Long) (Degrees)	Time series length	Period		Periodicities (days) contributing to maximum normalised variance (H) in the wave band $H=1$					
			From	To						
1.	Pechora (65.07N 57.96E)	50(2)	1 Mar 88	8 Jun 88	7.9	8.9	10.7	14.2	24.7	85.3
2.	Pechora *	50(2)	9 Jun 88	16 Sep 88	4.0	11.0	13.9	20.2	27.1	55.9
3.	Voronez * (51.40N 39.35E)	20(6)	25 Aug 88	22 Dec 88	26.8	36.3	-	-	-	-
4.	Semipalatinsk (50.2N 80.15E)	25(1)	1 Apr 88	25 Apr 88	3.7	8.9	17.1	-	-	-
5.	Karaganda (49.0N 74.72E)	20(2)	5 Sep 88	14 Oct 88	4.0	12.2	-	-	-	-
6.	Alma-Ata (43.14N 76.56E)	20(5)	31 May 88	7 Sep 88	18.0	25.4	37.3	-	-	-
7.	Cardzou (39.10N 63.30E)	20(14)	1 Mar 88	6 Dec 88	51.3	66.2	90.7	-	-	-
8.	Dushanbe (38.35N 68.47E)	20(8)	1 Apr 88	7 Sep 88	28.6	53.7	-	-	-	-
9.	Dushanbe	20(12)	1 Apr 88	26 Nov 88	28.6	38.0	47.8	63.3	-	-
10.	Dushanbe	20(9)	9 Jul 88	26 Dec 88	24.5	29.2	53.1	82.2	-	-
11.	Cairo (30.02N 31.15E)	20(9)	1 Jan 89	1 May 89	12.9	19.9	27.3	-	-	-

12. Cairo	20(6)	1 Mar 90	28 Jun 90	12.4	14.4	19.5	24.9	58.1	-
13. Aswan (24.05N 32.57E)	25(3)	31 May 89	13 Sep 89	6.0	6.8	8.6	15.1	20.8	59.3
14. Poona *	25(2)	1 Jan 88	19 Feb 88	4.5	5.2	8.3	42.1	-	-
(18.32N 73.51E)									
15. Poona	20(3)	31 Dec 88	28 Feb 89	7.3	8.5	10.4	13.4	11.8	18.8
				26.5	-	-	-	-	-
16. Bangkok *	25(4)	1 Jan 88	9 Apr 88	8.4	9.7	11.4	13.5	23.5	-
(13.44N 100.30E)									
17. Bangkok	20(6)	24 Apr 88	27 Aug 88	15.5	18.5	30.1	117.8	-	-
18. Bangkok *	20(5)	6 May 89	3 Aug 89	10.0	12.7	14.7	53.3	-	-
19. Reykjavik	25(1)	1 Jul 88	19 Apr 88	3.1	3.6	5.6	-	-	-
20. Edmonton	100(2)	1 Jan 87	19 Jul 87	4.0	4.8	6.7	7.3	9.7	10.5
(53.35N 21.30W)				13.4	17.1	30.7	40.9	91.3	-
21. Edmonton	65(3)	1 Jan 87	14 Jul 87	6.6	9.1	9.7	13.8	20.4	30.4
				42.4	-	-	-	-	-
22. Goose	75(1)	15 May 87	28 Jul 87	2.3	3.1	3.4	4.0	5.8	7.7
(53.19N 60.23W)				8.8	10.2	12.4	16.1	35.4	-
23. Goose *	100(2)	26 Dec 87	12 Jul 88	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6.0
				7.3	10.0	11.2	13.2	14.3	15.6
				15.6	17.6	19.8	23.2	41.5	57.6
24. Goose	20(6)	24 Feb 88	23 Jun 88	39.4	64.1	-	-	-	-
25. Fresno *	50(1)	20 Jun 88	8 Aug 88	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.7	6.7	7.9
(36.50N 120.50W)				9.6	12.1	17.0	30.8	-	-
26. Fresno	30(5)	1 Jun 89	28 Sep 89	20.0	24.9	31.9	43.7	69.7	-
27. Hobart *	100(1)	1 Mar 88	8 Jun 88	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5
(42.53S 147.21E)				3.5	4.5	5.2	8.7	9.8	19.8
				40.9	-	-	-	-	-
28. Perth	20(2)	1 Apr 90	10 May 90	12.3	-	-	-	-	-
(32.00S 115.57E)									
29. Brisbane	40(3)	1 Jul 88	28 Oct 88	6.5	8.9	10.4	11.9	28.0	40.4
(27.30S 153.00E)									
30. Nairobi	20(3)	31 Mar 89	29 May 89	8.6	11.8	19.1	32.5	-	-
(01.18S 36.52E)									

std. dev.: standard deviation of the time series.

* denotes that the data series is not distributed normally.



$$t = \left[(\log \lambda_m / \log T_{50}) - 1 \right]$$