



Detecting long-range tele-connections in the climate network via ordinal pattern analysis

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We study the global climate network by means of nonlinear time series analysis of monthly averaged surface air temperature anomalies. We employ various methods to infer climate interdependencies, like the linear cross correlation and the mutual information computed from the actual data and from a symbolic representation of the data, based on ordinal patterns. Special emphasis is made on detecting weak and long range connections (teleconnections). We find that the linear measure to construct the climate network tends to emphasize the connection between the tropics and the extratropics, while the nonlinear methods emphasize the regional internal atmospheric dynamics. We also report evidence of correlations between the poles and different regions, some of them very well limited geographically.