Statistical relationship between the air moisture source and stable isotope composition of precipitation in Hungary







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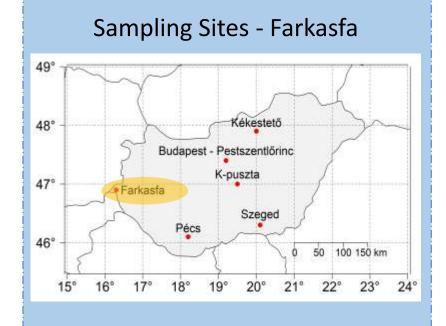








Data and Methods

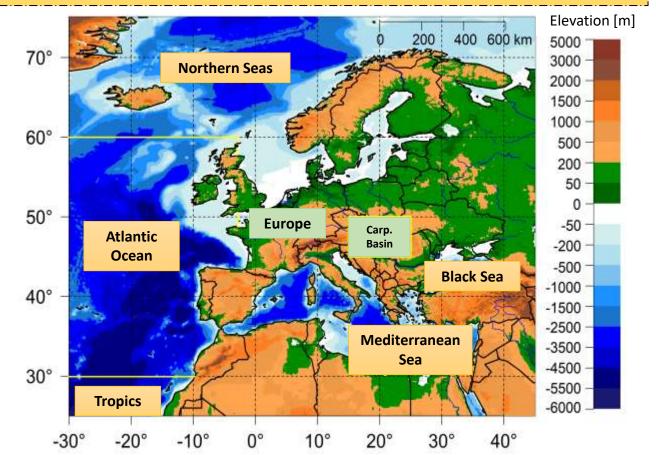


Precipitation sample collection & stable isotope composition [δD and $\delta^{18}O$] measurements on daily basis

Moisture Source Diagnostic

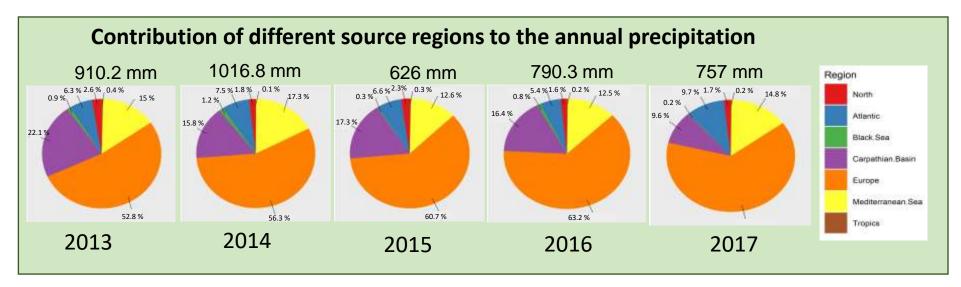
- 96 hours long precipitation-event based backward trajectories
- NOAA HYSPLIT model
- Three elevation (500 m, 1500 m and 3000 m)
- Moisture uptake regions: calculating specific humidity along the trajectories.





QUESTION:

Are **d-excess values** significantly **different** from each other with respect to the **source region** of the **precipitation?**

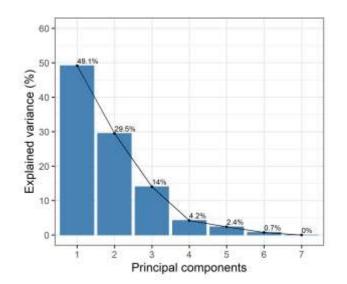


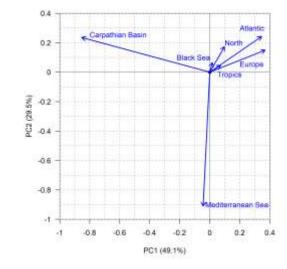
- **Correlation** between PCs and the time series of original variables (i.e. source regions)
- **Representation** of given source region in the given PC

PC2 PC3

Statistical relationship between d-excess values and source regions

- Source regions are NOT independent
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on the d-excess values (observations) with respect to the **source regions's contribution** to the precipitation.

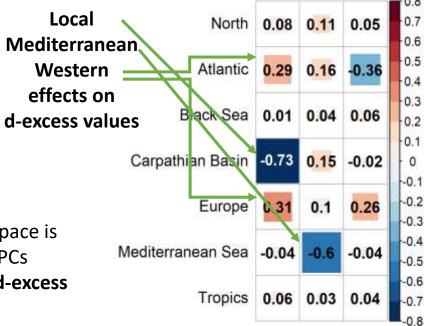




A linear vector space is spanned by the PCs

Local

Examination of **d-excess** values in twodimensional space spanned by PC1 and PC2.

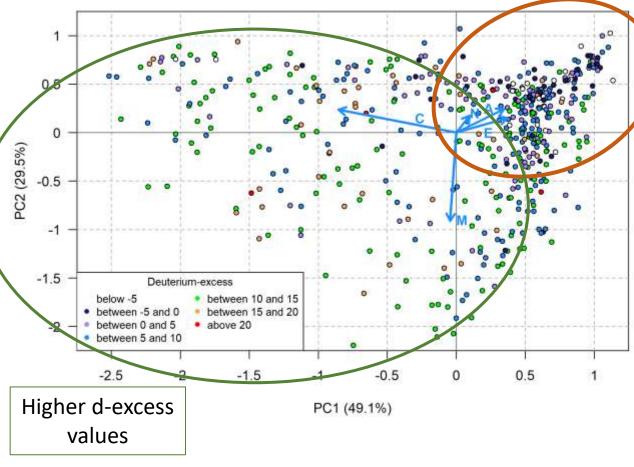




Question:

Are the d-excess values separated from each other with respect

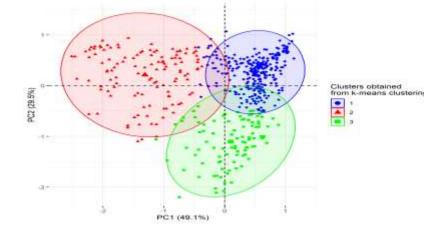




Idea:

d-excess values that differ from each other with respect to the source region may also be connected to different weather conditions. → macrosynoptic types: Peczely classification

Lower d-excess values



A: Atlantic

N: North

E: Europe

C: Carpathian Basin

M: Mediterranean Sea

Future plan:

cluster analysis on d-excess values with respect to Peczely and Hess-Brezowsky classification

