Characteristics of Cold Air Outbreaks in the Great Plains and Their Subseasonal Predictability Potential

Oliver T. Millin¹, Jason C. Furtado¹, and Jeffrey B. Basara¹

School of Meteorology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK¹

Journal Article: Millin, O., J. Furtado, and J. Basara, 2022: Characteristics, Evolution and Formation of Cold Air Outbreaks in the Great Plains of the United States. *J. Climate*, https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-21-0772.1.



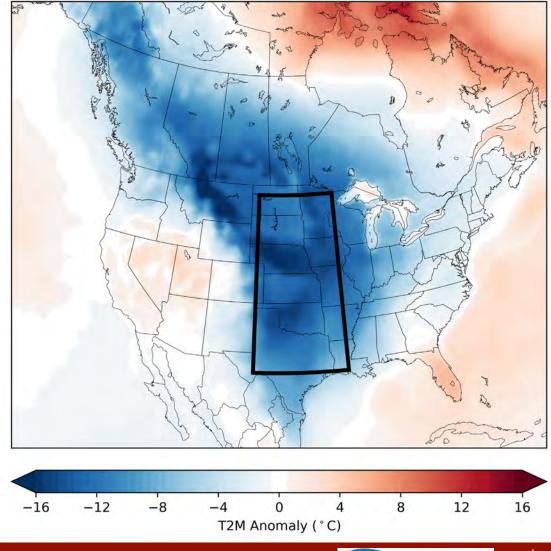
NSF EPSCoR Oklahoma Project Grant #OIA-1946093



Motivation

- Wintertime cold air outbreaks (CAOs) are highimpact extreme events.
- The February 2021 CAO in the Great Plains featured very cold temperatures.
- Widespread power outages occurred in Oklahoma and Texas due to surging heating demand.
- What are the dynamics/characteristics of these events, and could this lead to predictability potential on the subseasonal to seasonal (S2S) timescale of two weeks to two months?

7 Feb 2021 to 20 Feb 2021

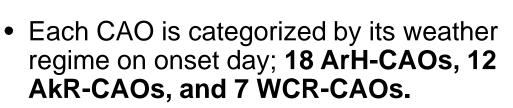


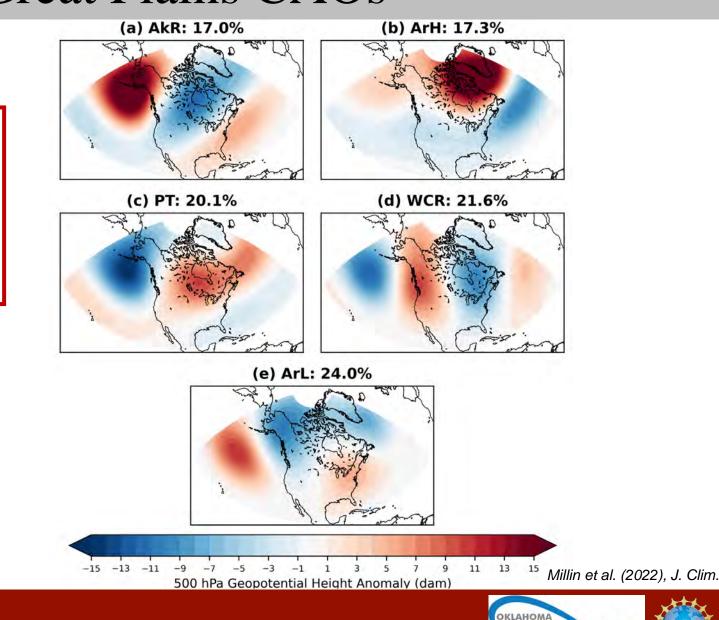




Defining Great Plains CAOs

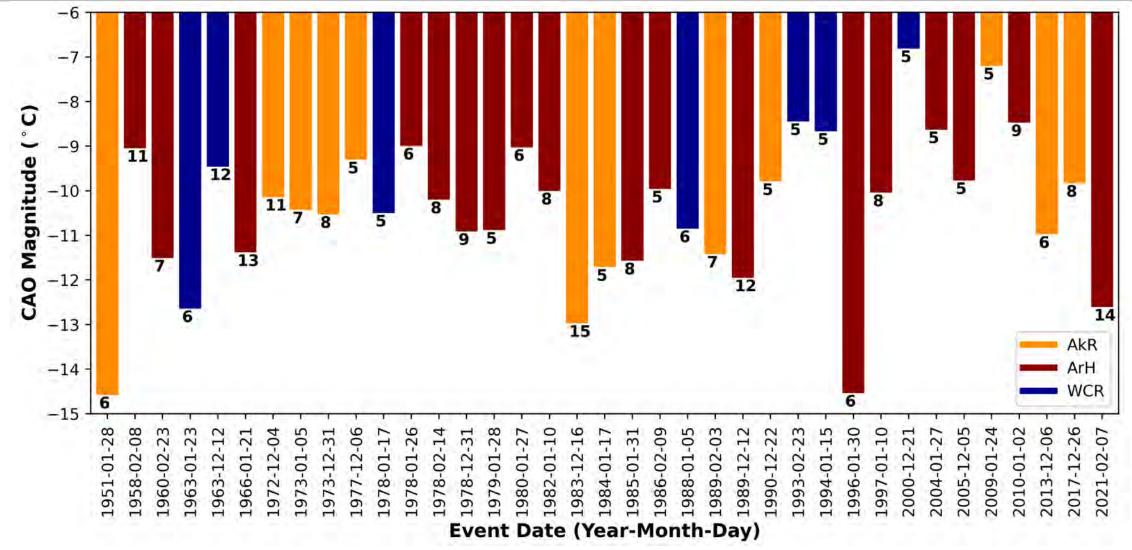
- <u>37 Great Plains CAOs defined (1950-</u> <u>2021):</u>
- 5+ consecutive days below 10th percentile of DJF Great Plains T2M anomaly.
- 4+ days separation.







The Great Plains CAOs

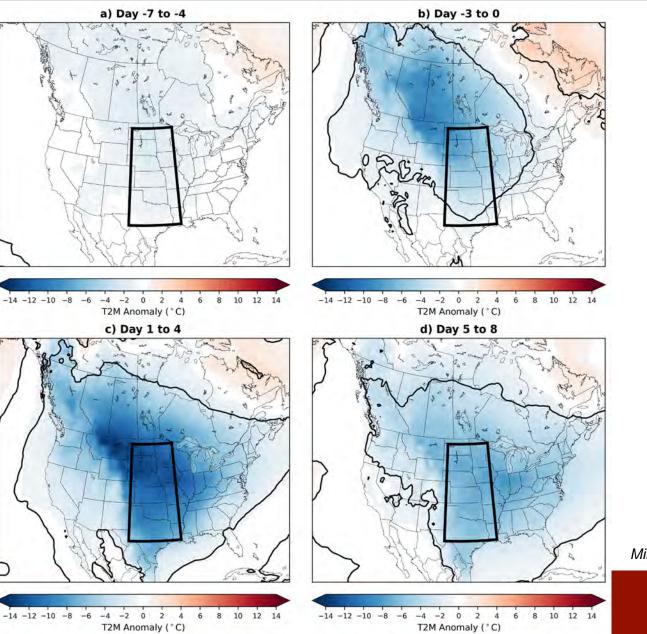


Millin et al. (2022), J. Clim.





2m Temperature Anomaly Composites

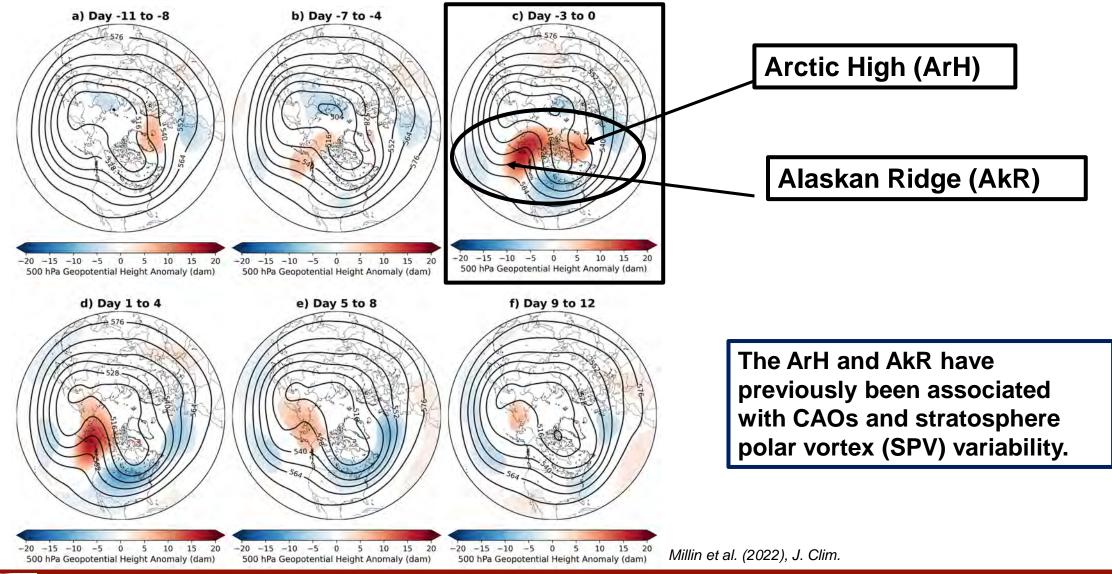




Millin et al. (2022), J. Clim.



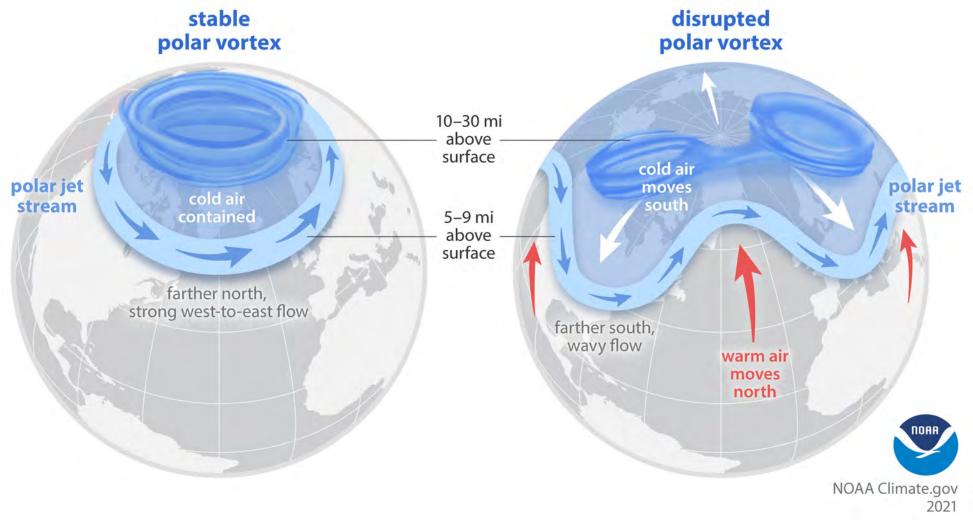
Circulation Anomaly Composites







The Stratospheric Polar Vortex

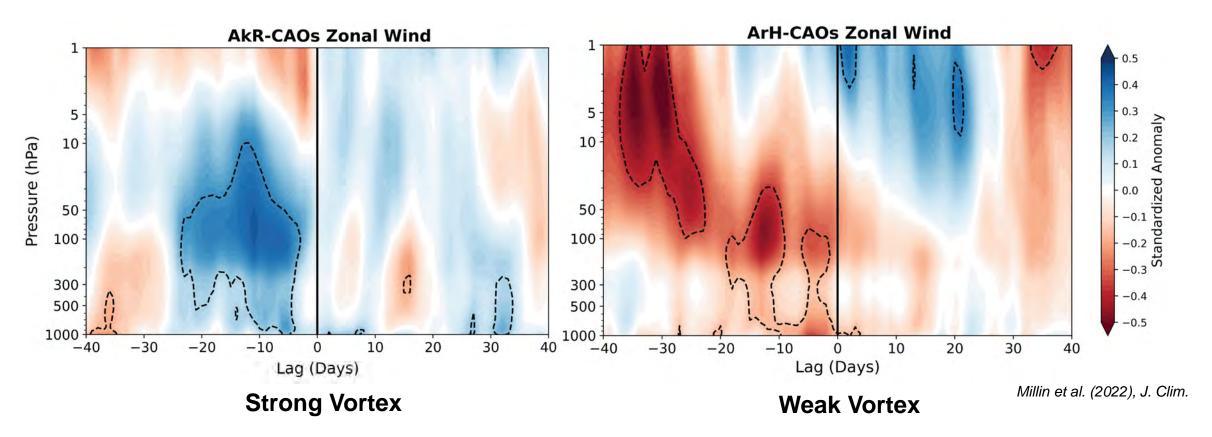


NOAA (2021).





SPV Variability



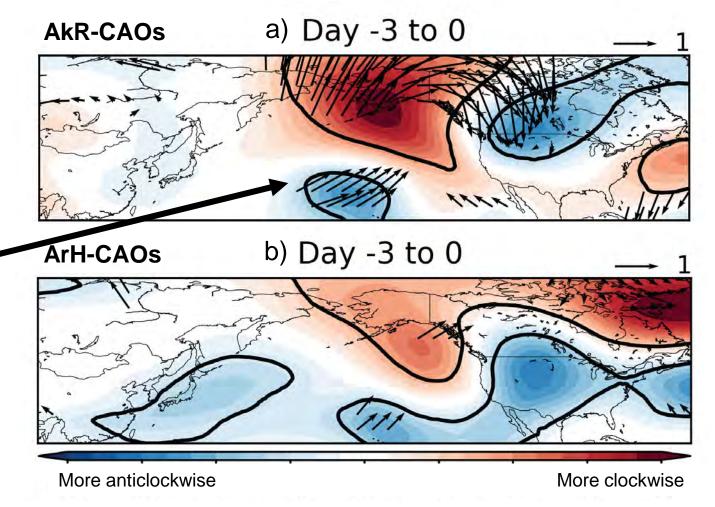
Two opposing signals suggest that **different forcing dynamics** may be occurring, with different S2S predictability potential.





North Pacific Energy Propagation

- Rapid development of Pacific wave pattern for AkR-CAOs.
- No significant wave pattern in the Pacific for ArH-CAOs.
- These results suggest that the development of AkR-CAOs could be related to remote forcing from the tropics, i.e., tropical thunderstorm patterns and El Niño.



Circulation Anomalies

Millin et al. (2022), J. Clim.





Summary and Future Work

- 1. The dominant onset day regimes for Great Plains CAOs were the Alaskan Ridge and the Arctic High.
- 2. AkR-CAOs involve a strong SPV and wave energy propagation, whereas ArH-CAOs feature a longer timescale downward propagation of weak SPV conditions.
- 3. Both types of Great Plains CAO have potential for S2S predictability through stratospheric and/or tropical connections.

Future Work

- Investigate the predictability of the February 2021 CAO in S2S models (in prep).
- Extend the S2S model analysis to predictability of AkR- vs ArH-CAOs.
- Further model/nudging experiments.

Thanks to NSF EPSCoR Project #OIA-1946093 for the funding to enable this work to be completed. Also, thanks to Simon Lee and Ty Dickinson.

Contact: Ollie Millin, email: omillin@ou.edu.







