





A Circulation Pattern that Affects US Heat Wave Likelihood on Subseasonal time scale

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Scientific questions

Are there internally generated large-scale midlatitude circulation anomalies that affect the likelihood of US heat waves on subseasonal time scale?

Experiment

12,000-year CAM3 forced by monthly varying present-day SST and sea ice extent at T42 resolution

subseasonal stddev



Heat wave statistics



27 heat wave days from 17 events

16199 heat wave days from 5949 events



Composite

Contours : psi300 Shading: precip Stippling: Precip 95% sig

Arrows : Plumb vector (Plumb 1985, Karoly et al. 1989)

$$\vec{F}_{s} = \sigma \cos \phi \begin{pmatrix} \overline{v}^{*2} - \frac{1}{2\Omega \sin 2\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (\overline{v}^{*} \overline{\phi}^{*}) \\ -\overline{u}^{*} \overline{v}^{*} + \frac{1}{2\Omega \sin 2\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} (\overline{u}^{*} \overline{\phi}^{*}) \end{pmatrix}$$

PSI300 tendency from synoptic eddies



Shading: $-\nabla^{-2}V'_{\psi} \bullet \nabla \zeta'$

contour: psi300 composite

Conditional probability of heat waves

on the amplitude of the wavenumber-5 pattern 15 days earlier



Are these results applicable to the real world?

90N x10⁶m² NCEP/NCAR EOF1 1.3 9.0 60N 0.5 -0. 30N -1. 90N x10⁶m² CAM3 EOF1 3 2 60N 30N 2. 90N x10⁶m² CAM3 EOF2 1.5 0.6 60N 0.2 -0.4 30N -0.1 60W 60E 120E .180 . 120W. .0

Leading psi300 subseasonal variability patterns





JJA V300 Wavenumber-frequency Spectra at 35-50N

Summary

- Based on a 12,000-year CAM3 integration, we show that the US heat waves tend to be preceded by amplification of a zonal wavenumber-5 planetary wave pattern by 15-20 days.
- This intrinsic circulation pattern resembles the observed leading pattern of subseasonal variability and it may affect likelihood of US heat waves on subseasonal time scale.
- Variability of the wavenumber-5 pattern can be generated solely by internal dynamics rather than being a response to Asian Monsoon rainfall. Hence accurate predictions of the tropical intraseasonal variability may not guarantee subseasonal predictions of US heat waves.