

ON THE TRANSIENT ATMOSPHERIC RESPONSE TO AN IMPULSIVE SEA-ICE FORCING

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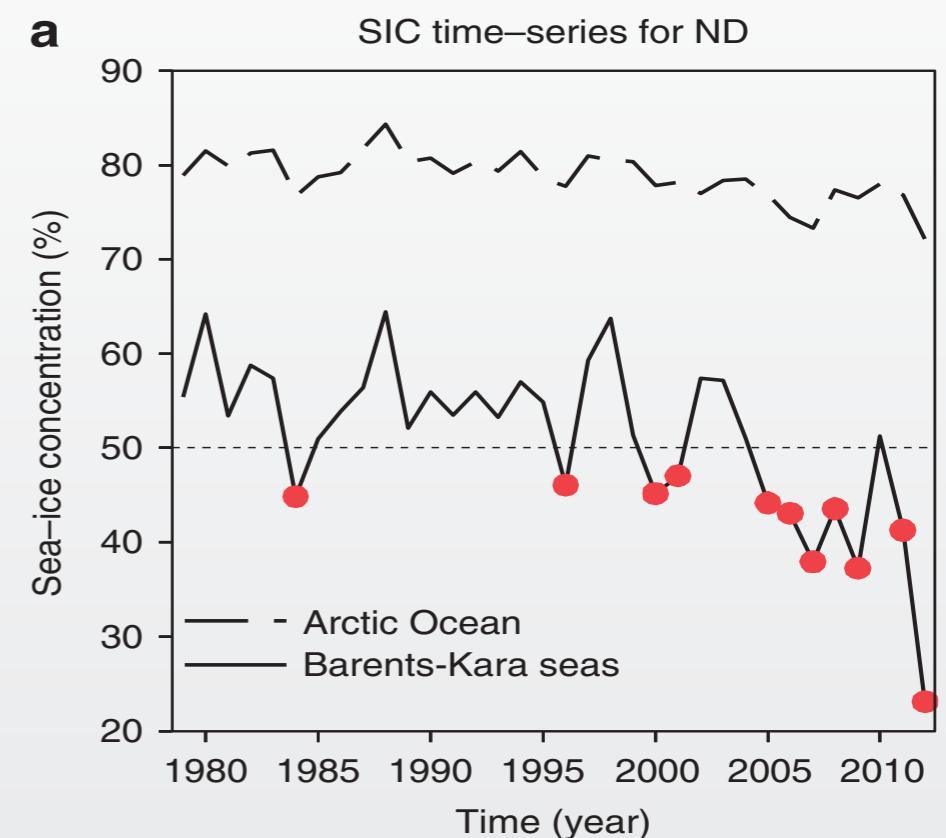
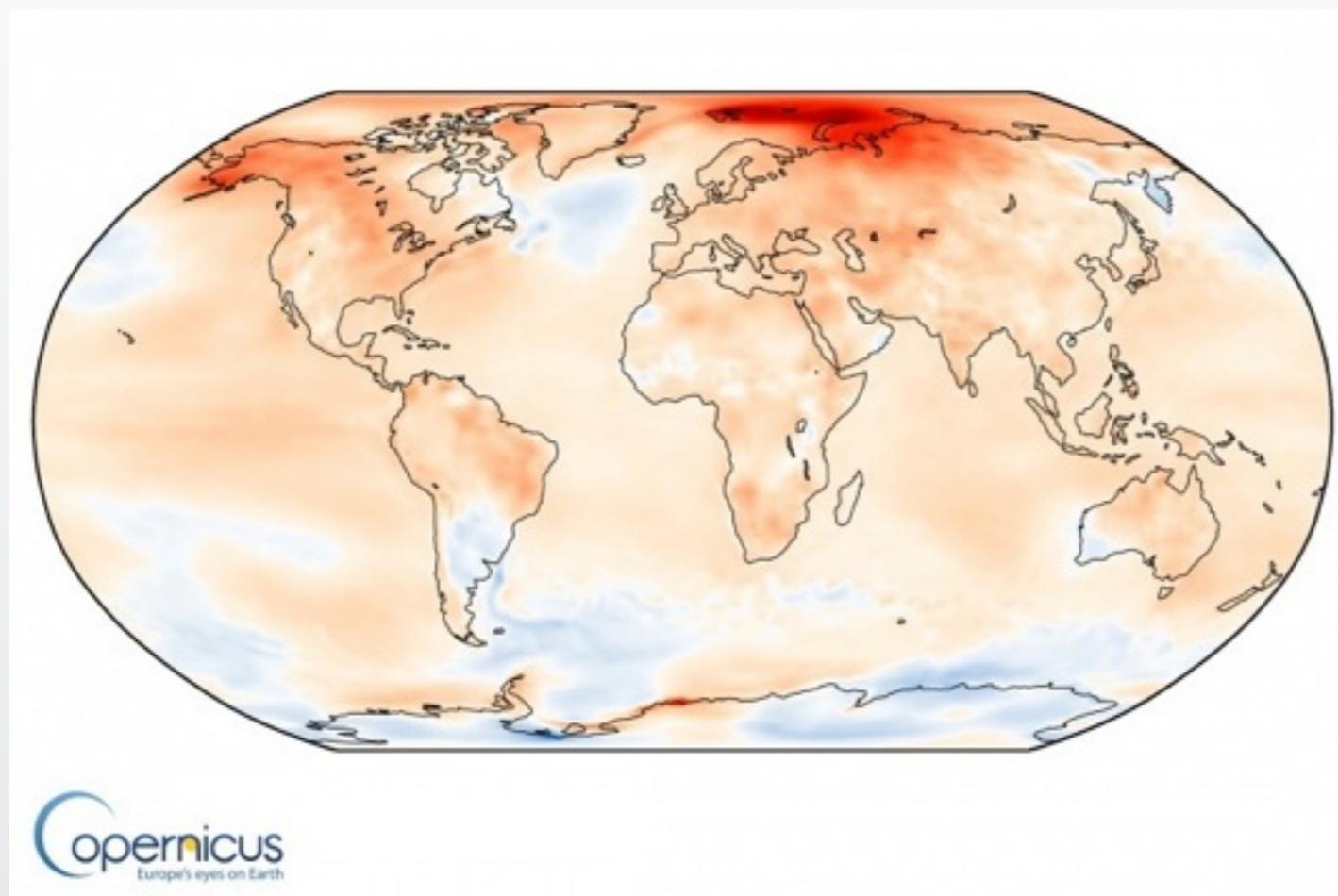
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Copernicus Climate Change Service

T2m anomaly (1979-2010) for July 2015- July 2016



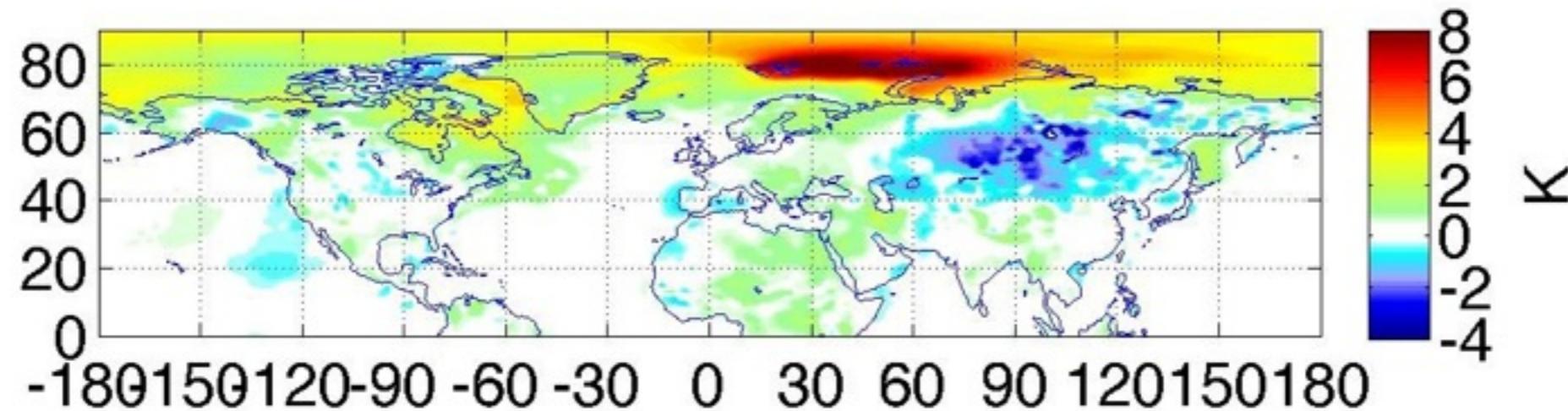
Kim et al. (2014)

SOURCE: C3S website
<https://climate.copernicus.eu/>

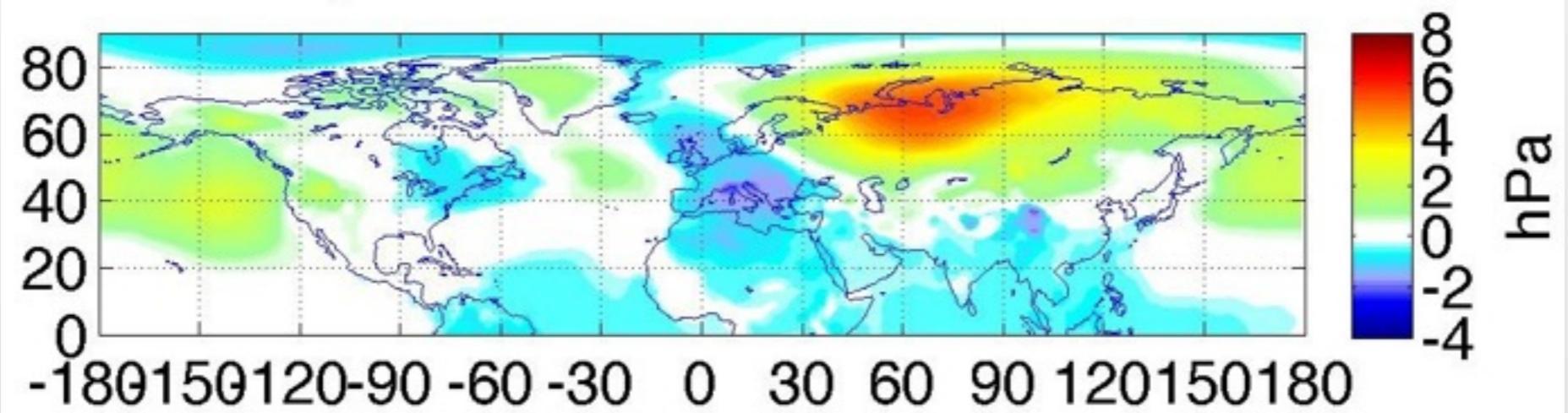
LOCAL CIRCULATION

DJF

t2m 2015-2005 minus 1979-2004



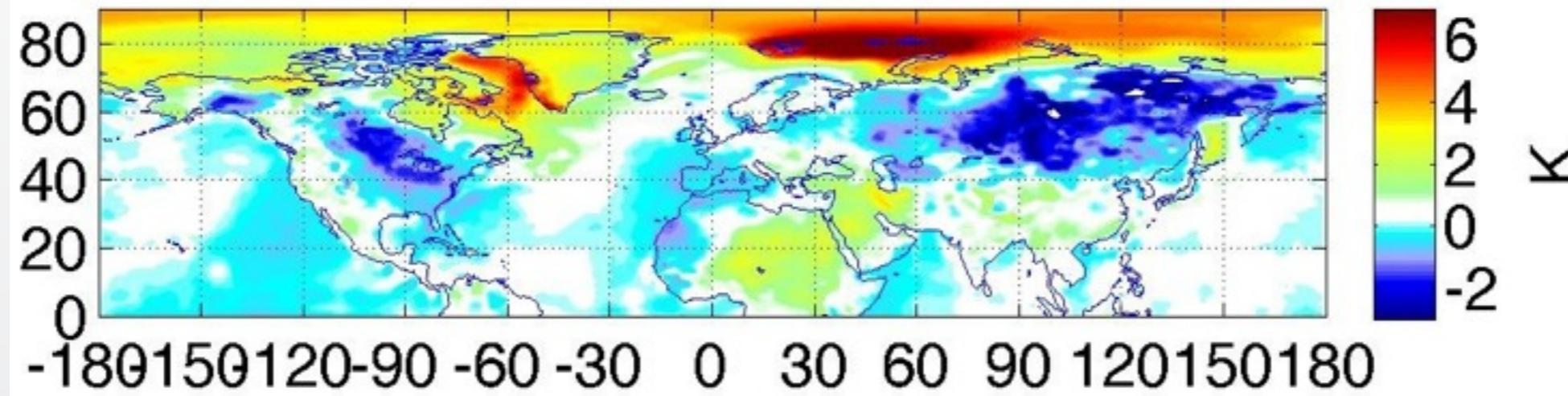
mslp 2015-2005 minus 1979-2004



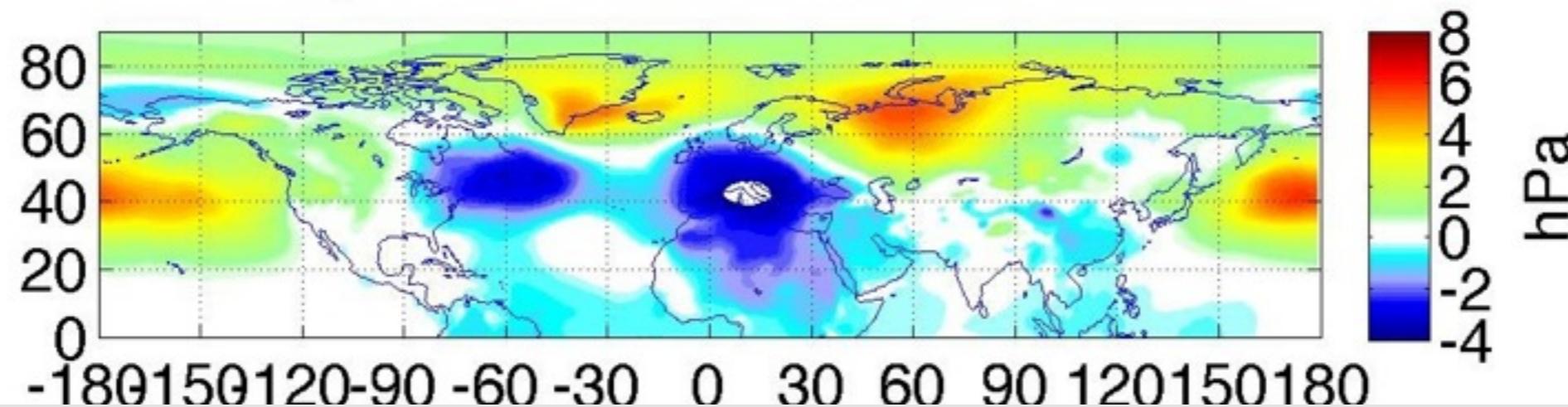
Warm Arctic Cold Continents

FEBRUARY

t2m 2015-2005 minus 1979-2004



mslp 2015-2005 minus 1979-2004



- Sea-ice reduction B-K —> Negative NAO
(Honda et al. 2009, Grassi et al. 2013,
Pedersen et al. 2015)
- NAO induced sea-ice anomalies have
a negative feedback
 $\text{NAO+} \rightarrow \text{ICE-} \rightarrow \text{NAO-}$
(Yamamoto et al. 2006, Deser et al. 2007,
Strong and Magnusdottir 2009)
- Impact of sea-ice changes is non-linear
with respect to amplitude
(Petoukhov and Semenov 2010,
Semenov and Latif 2015)

a Observed Atmospheric Coupling between Barents Sea Ice and the Warm-Arctic Cold-Siberian Anomaly Pattern

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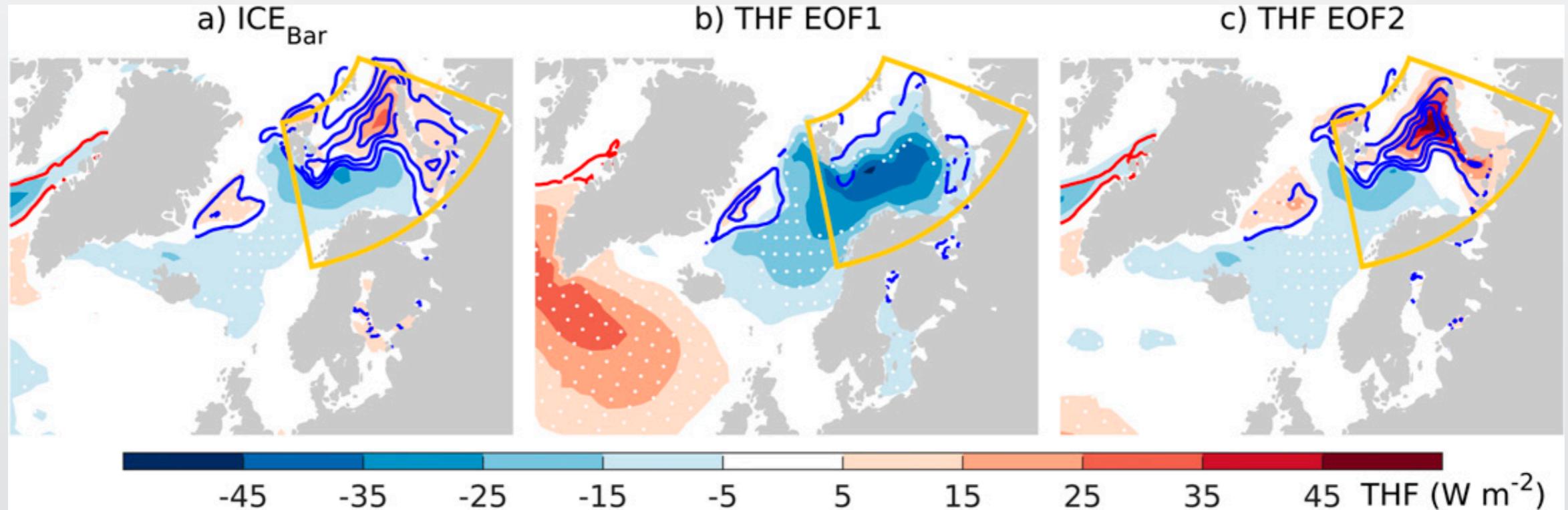
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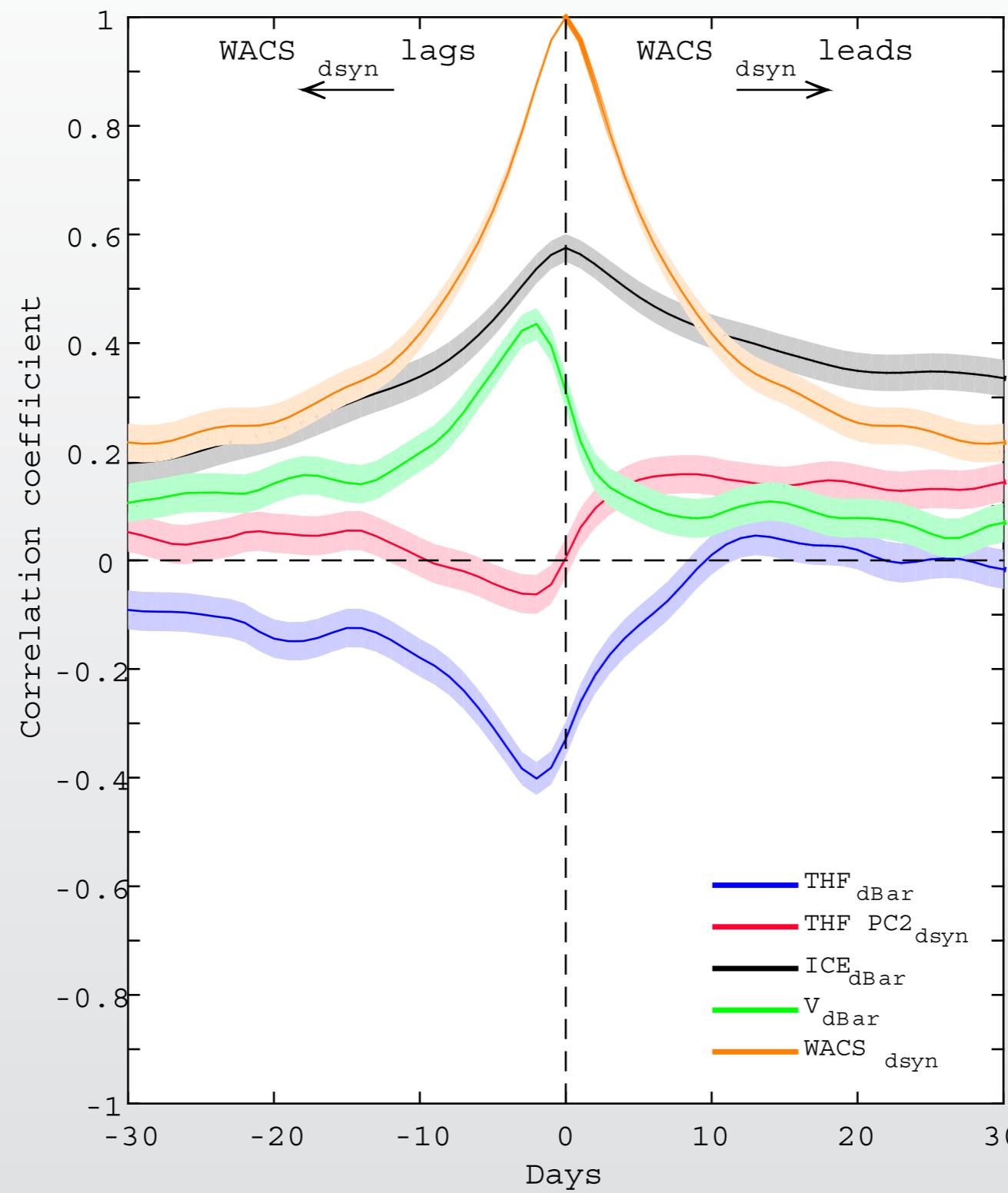
NILS GUNNAR KVAMSTØ

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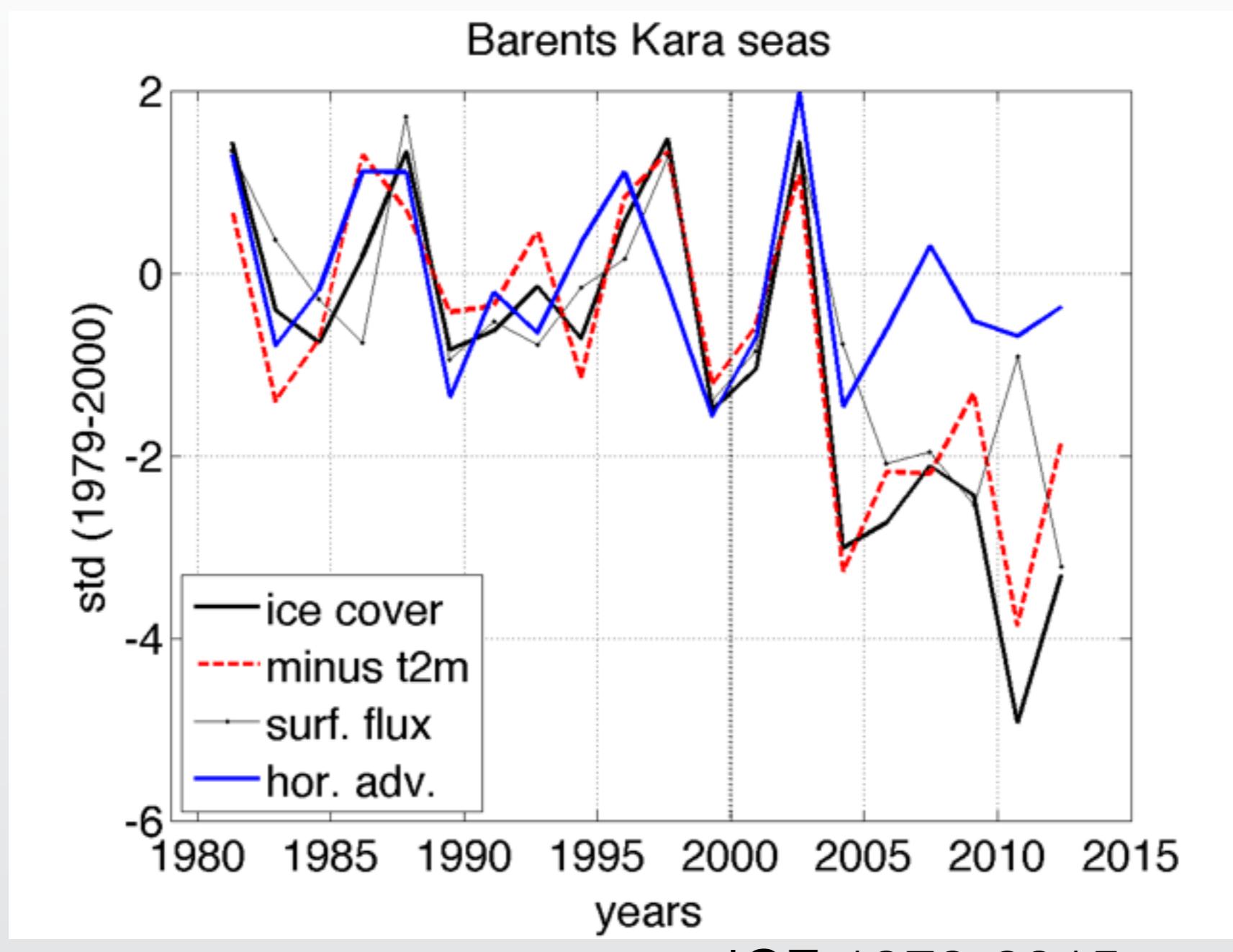
JCLI 2015



Intraseasonal sea-ice-atmosphere interaction



DJF TIME SERIES

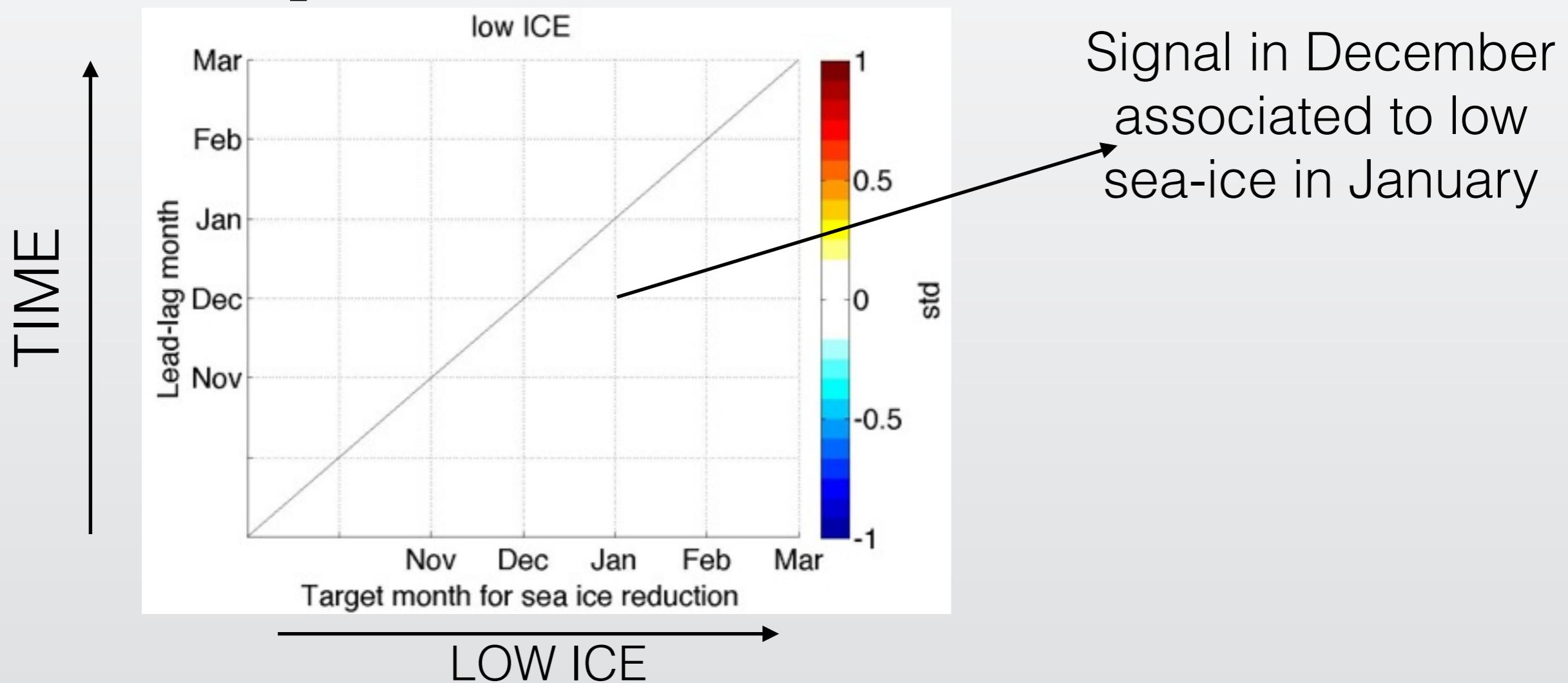


ICE 1979-2015

ICE 1979-1999

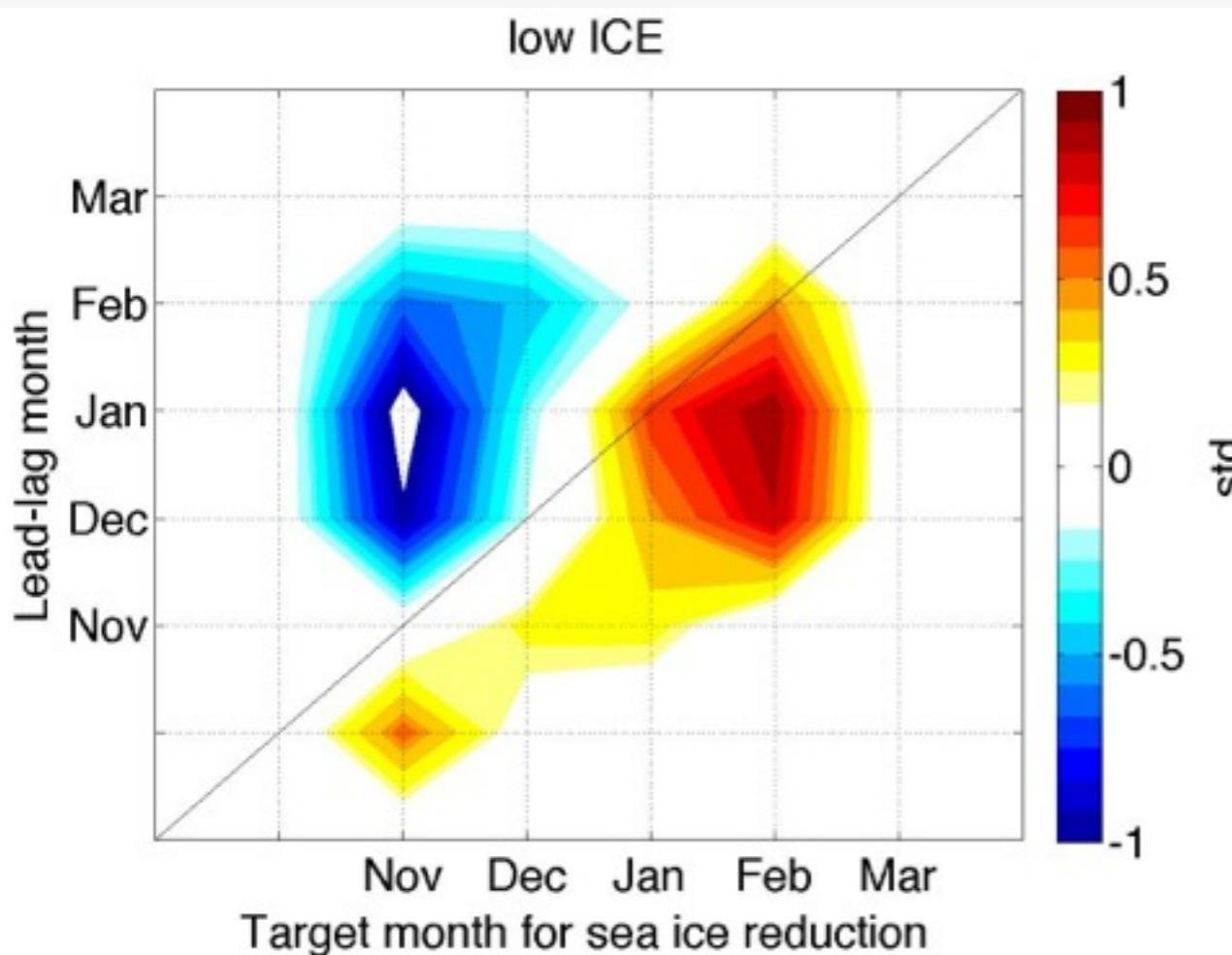
METHODOLOGY

- ERA-INTERIM Reanalysis: Z500, surface fluxes, vT
 - Idealised Experiment: ICTP AGCM prescribed sea-ice reduction

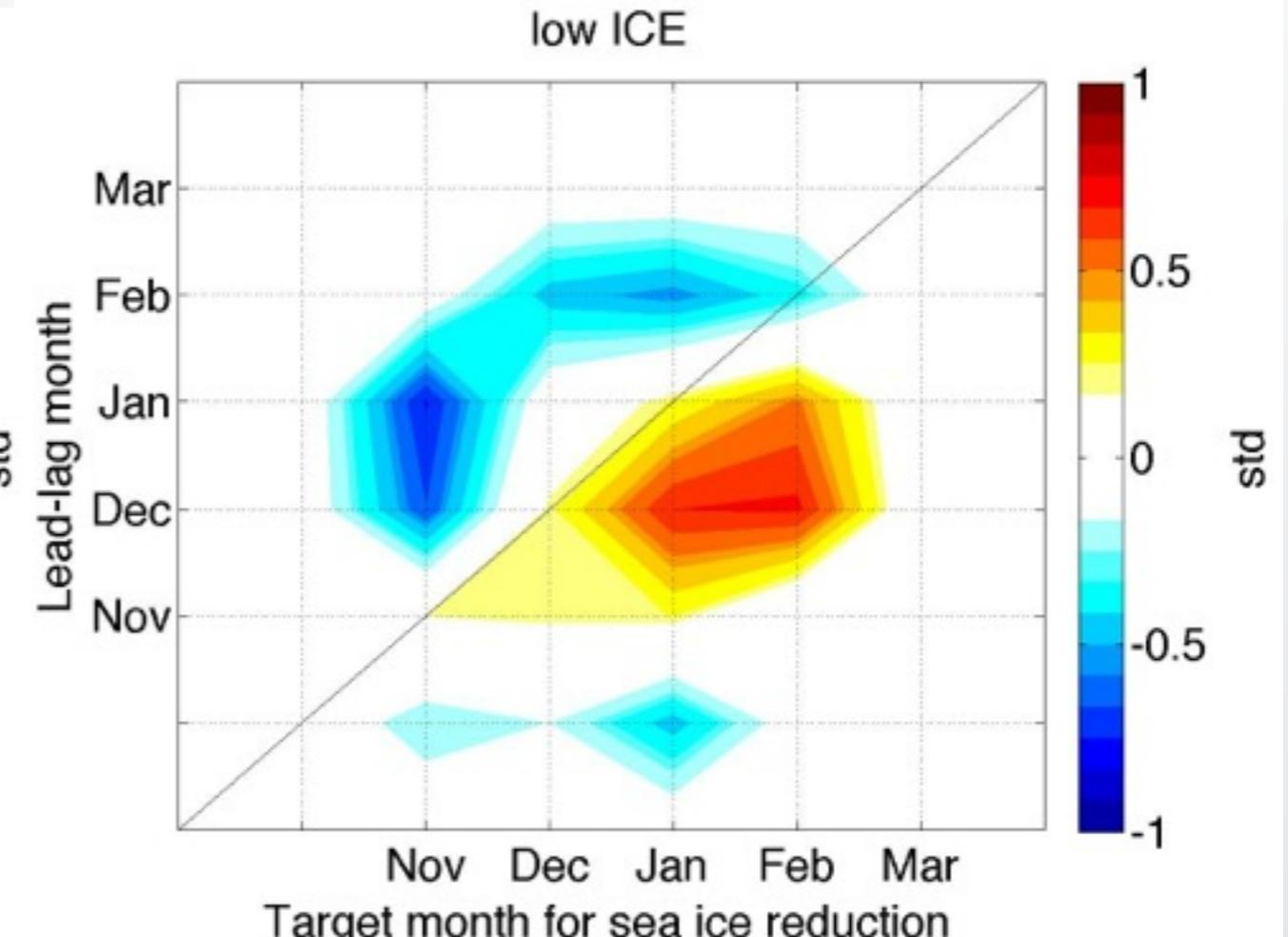


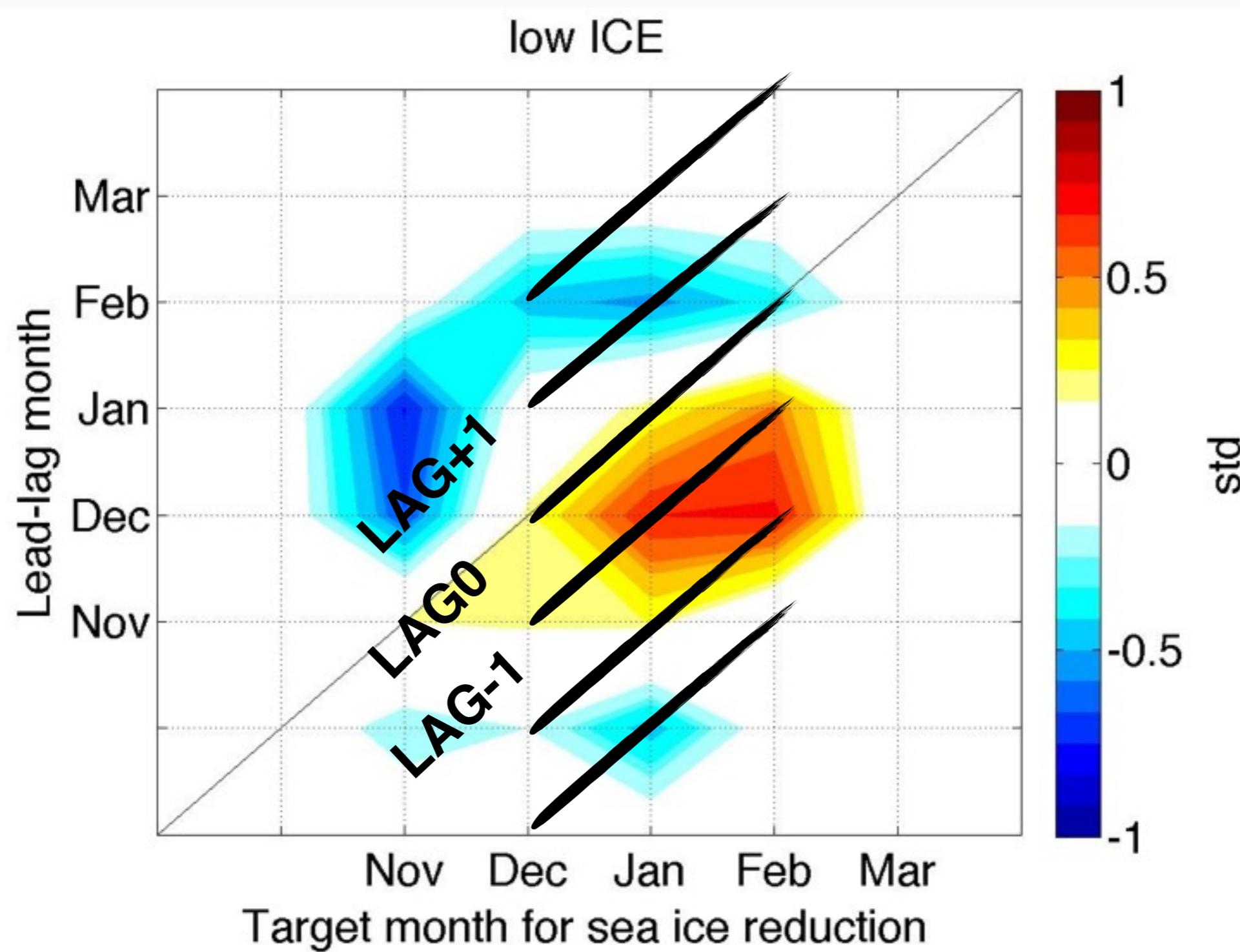
PROJECTION ONTO NAO

1979-1999



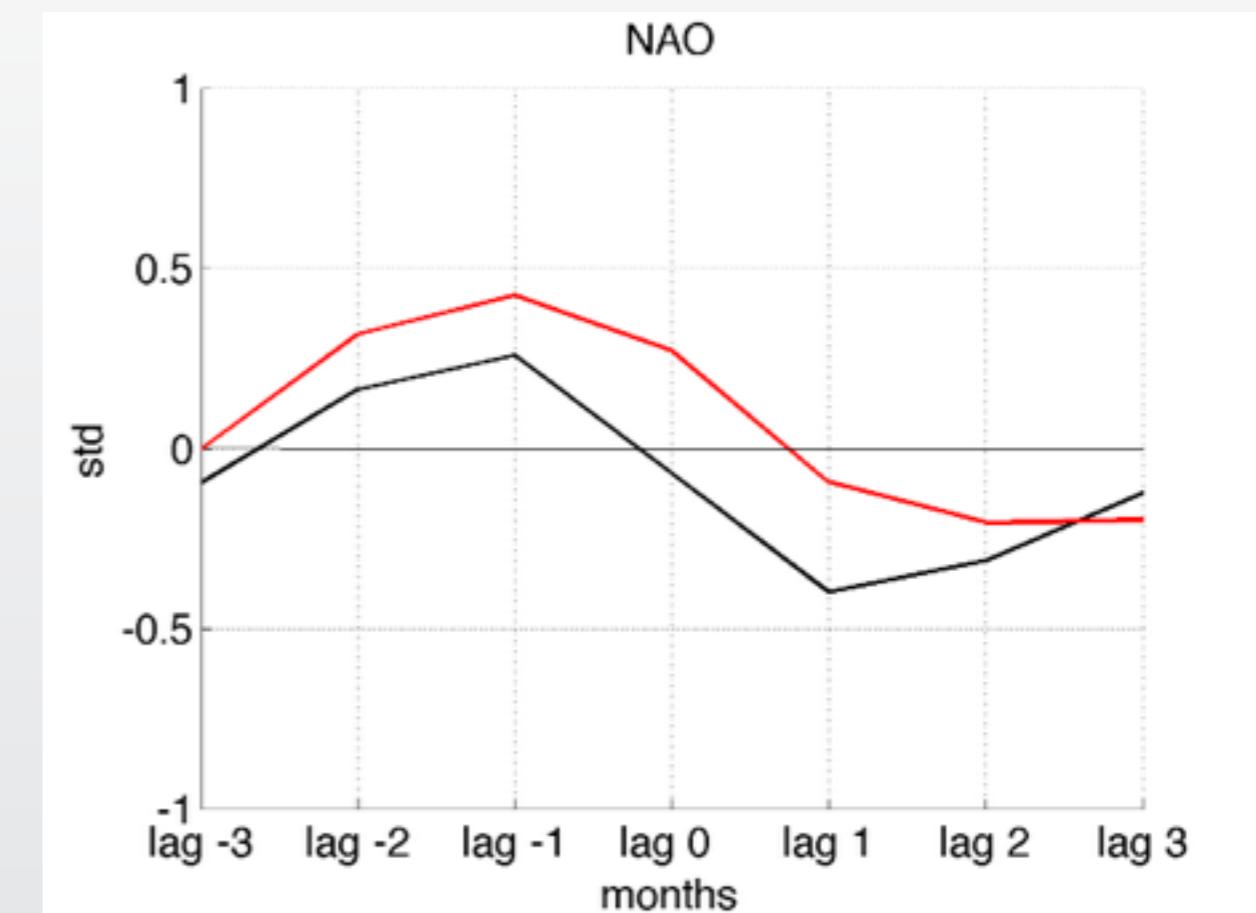
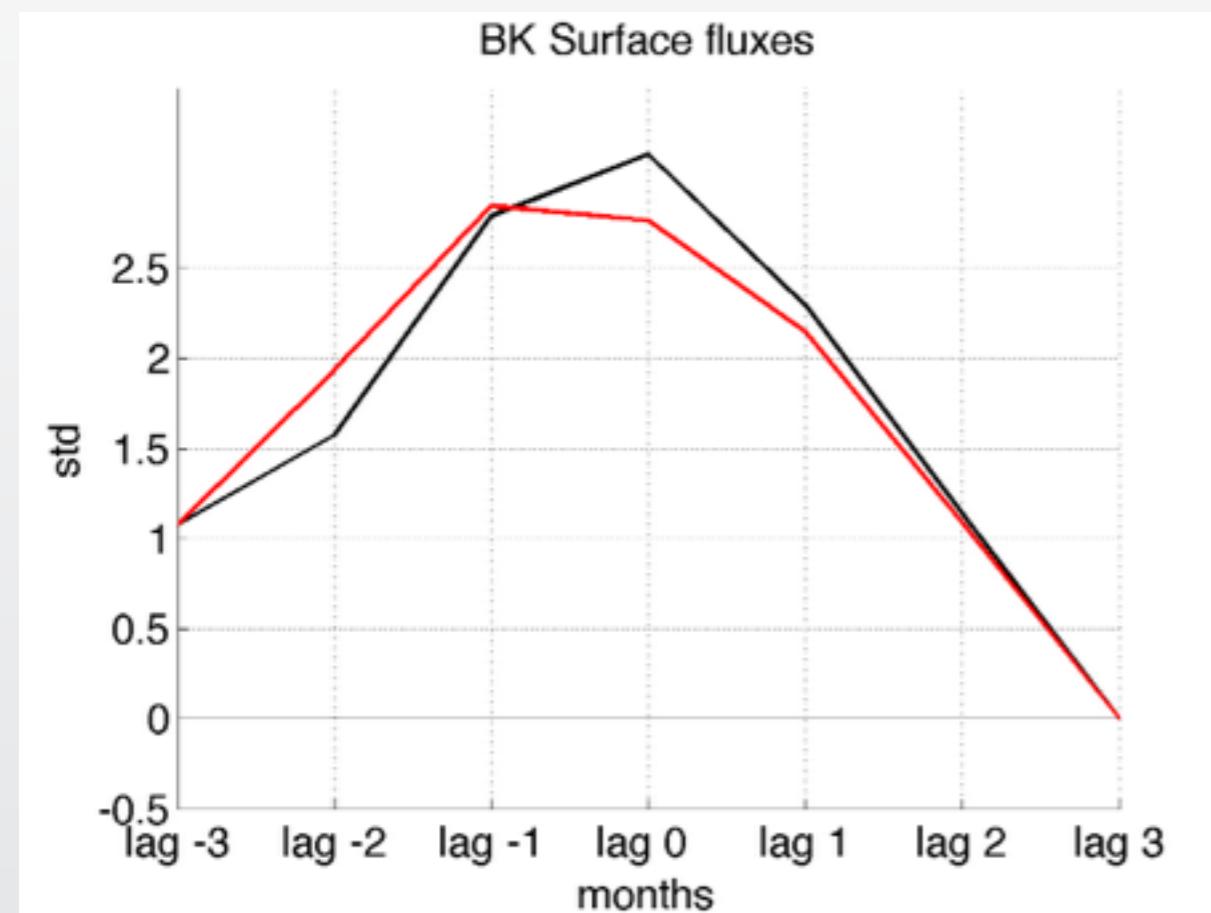
1979-2015





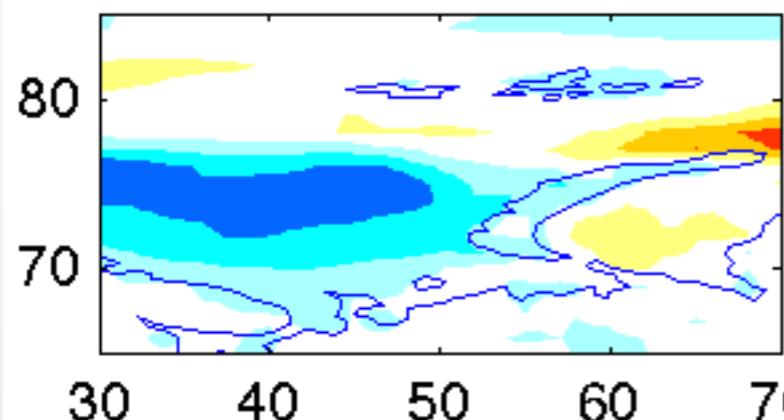
1979-2015

1979-1999

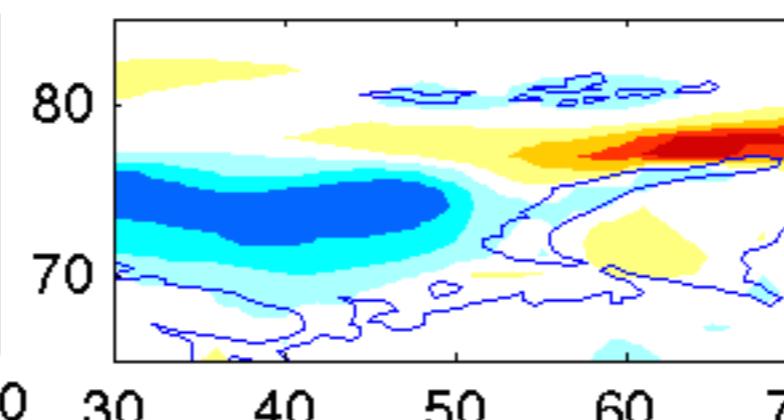


Surface heat flux**ERA-INTERIM**

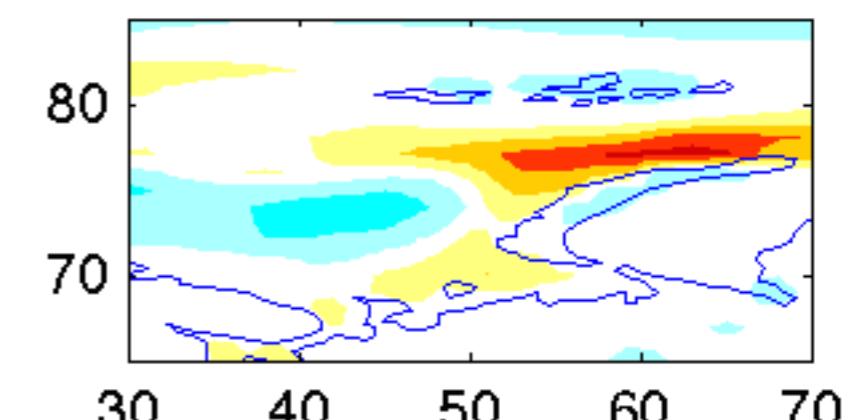
lag-1



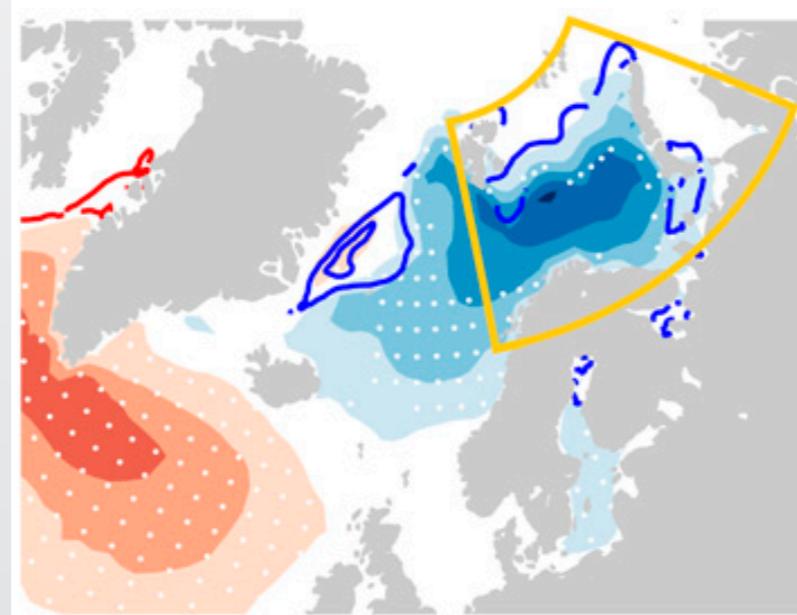
lag0



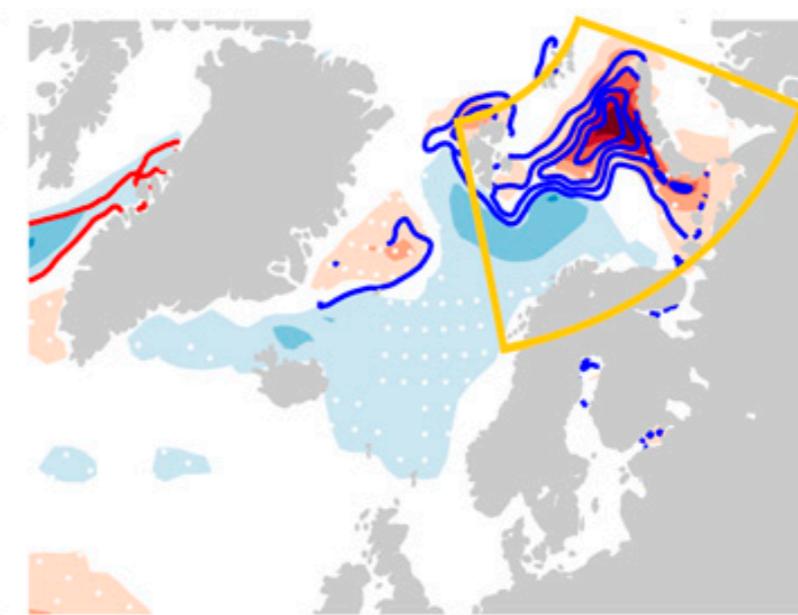
lag1



b) THF EOF1



c) THF EOF2

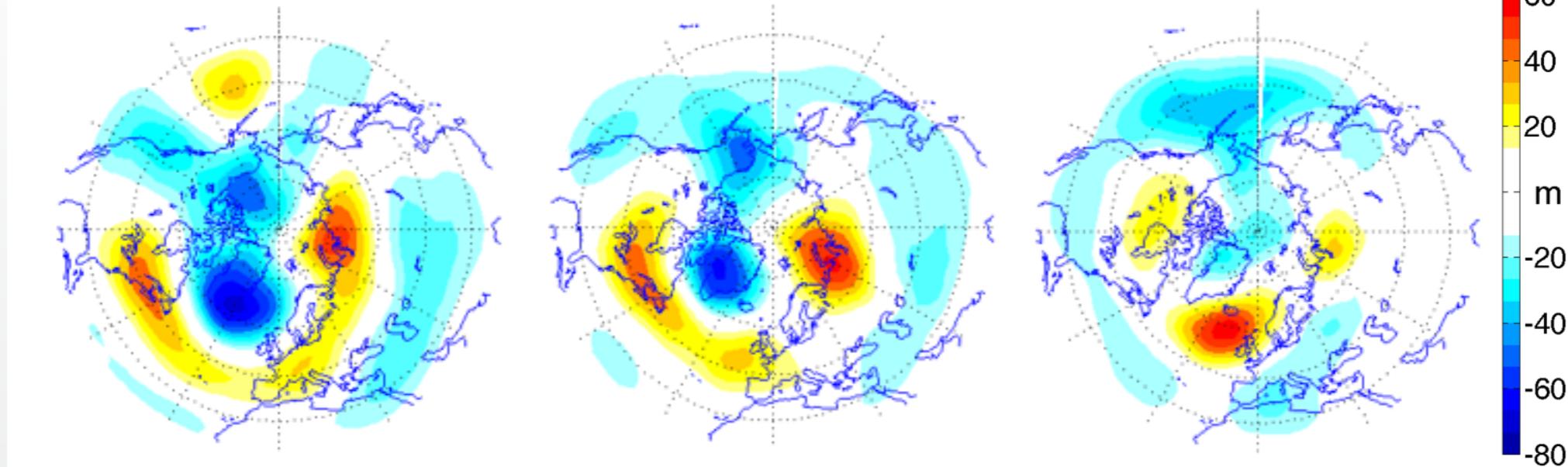
 $-15 \quad -5 \quad 5 \quad 15 \quad 25 \quad 35 \quad 45 \quad \text{THF } (\text{W m}^{-2})$

z500 anomaly 1979-1999

lag-1

lag0

lag1

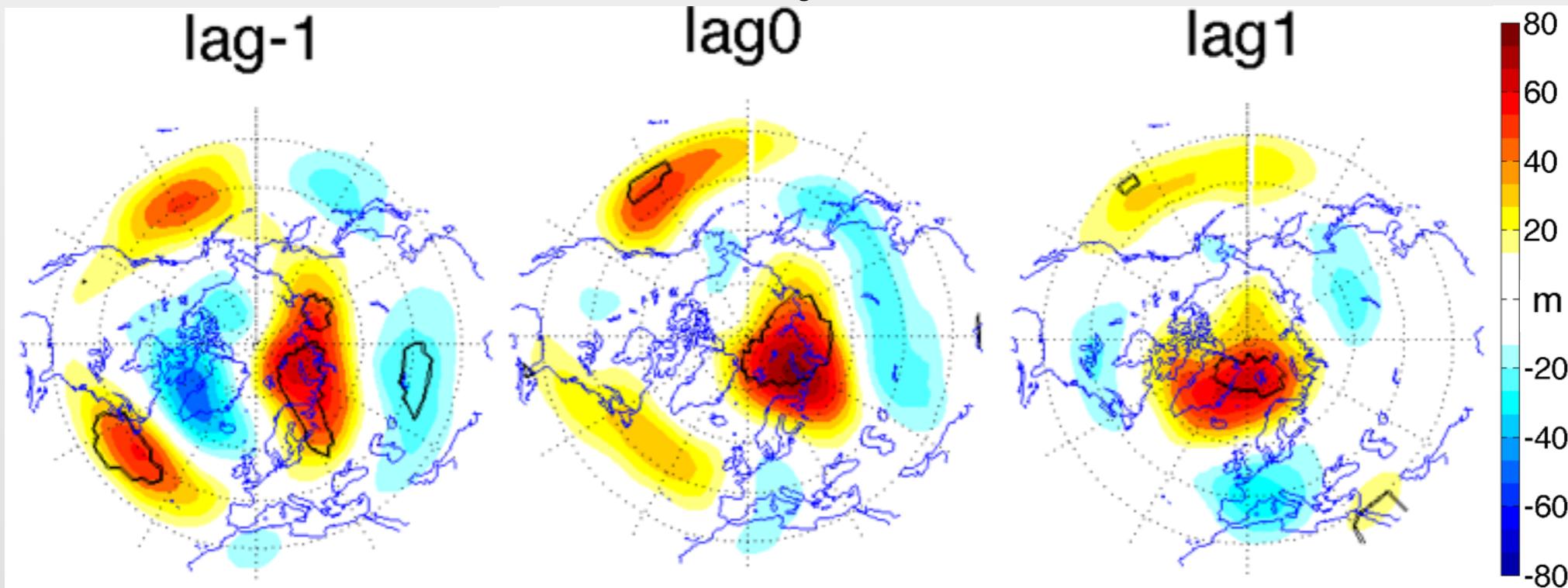


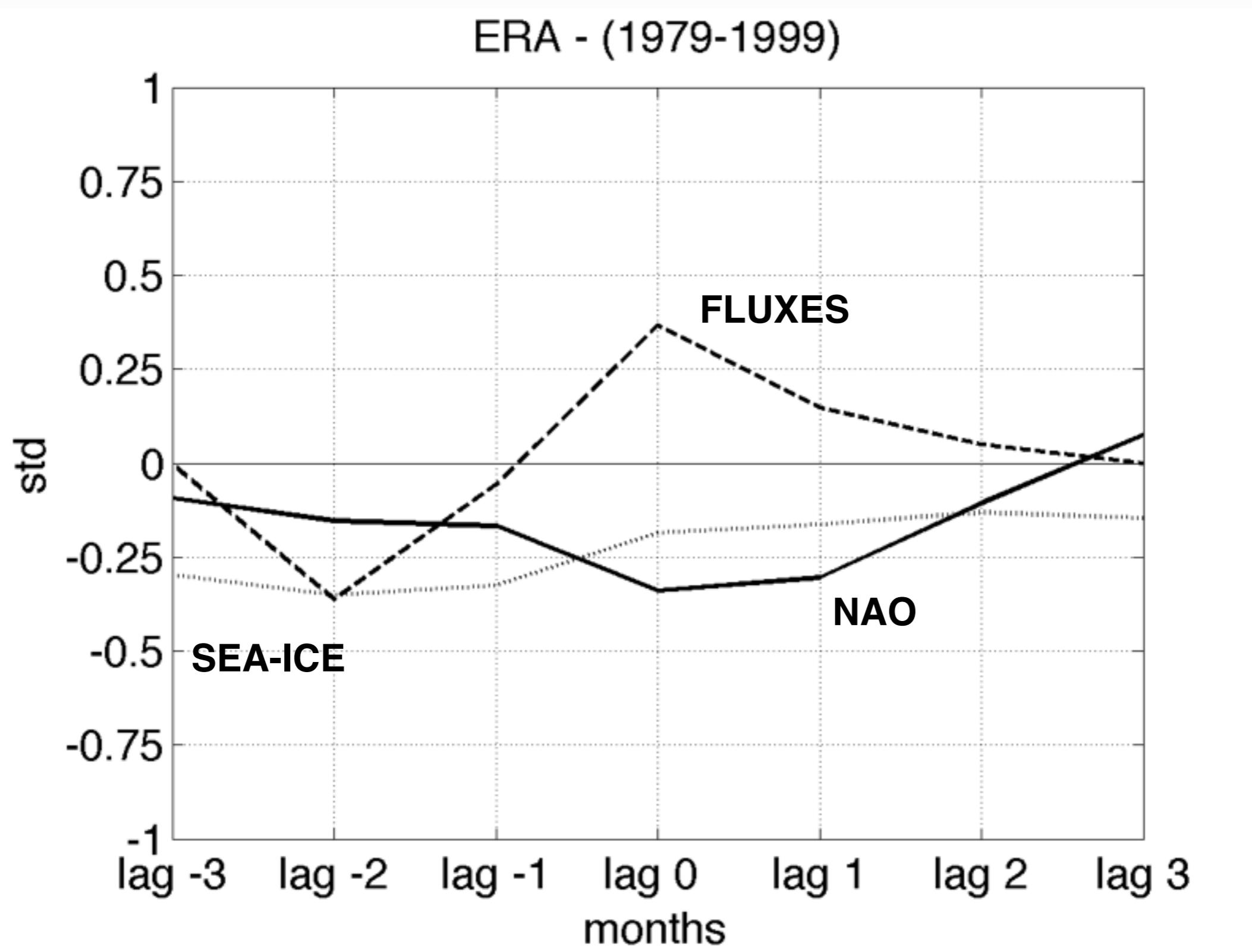
z500 anomaly 1979-2015

lag-1

lag0

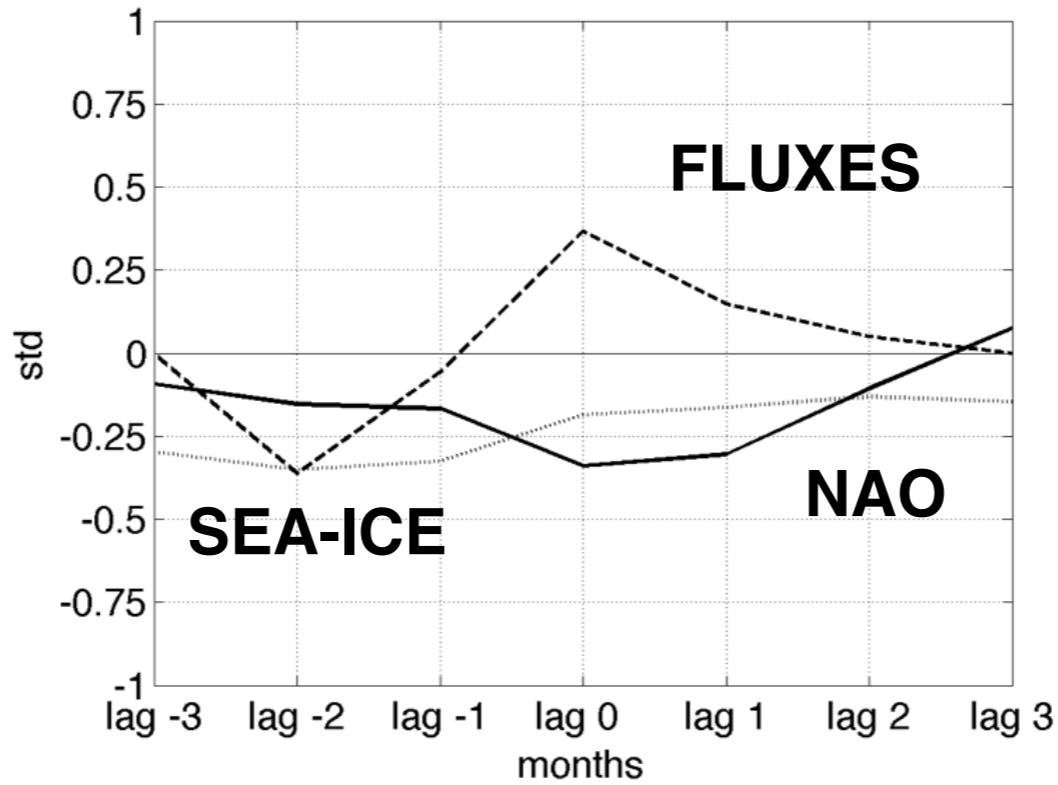
lag1





Transient Response**Winter-Sea-ice****Coupled Variability**

ERA - (1979-1999)

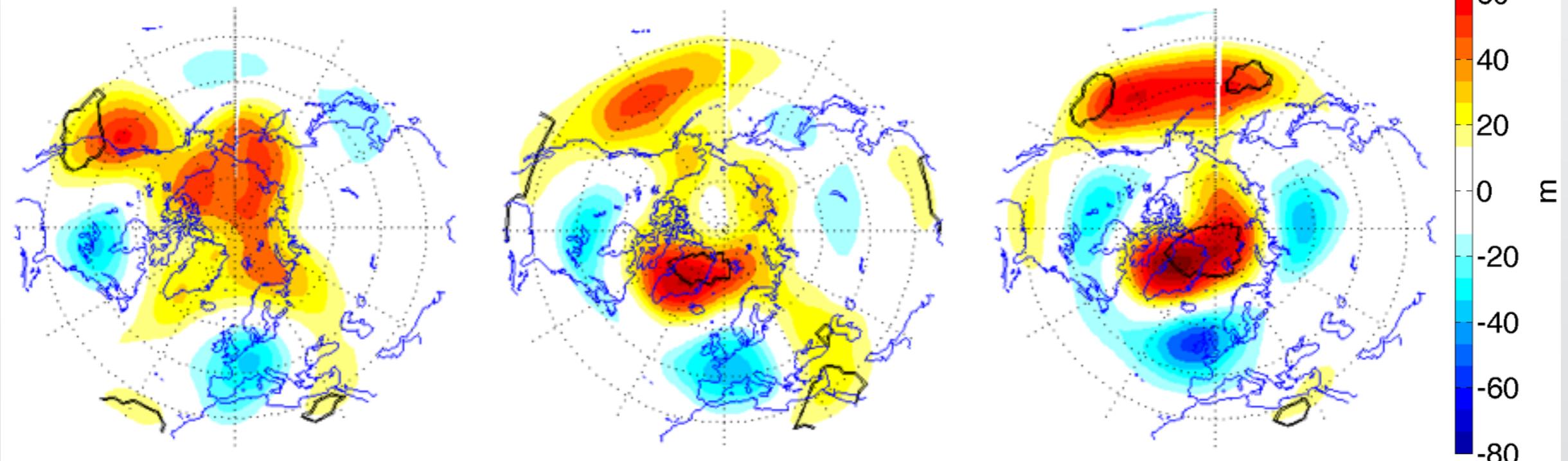


Z500 (1979-2015 minus 1979-1999)

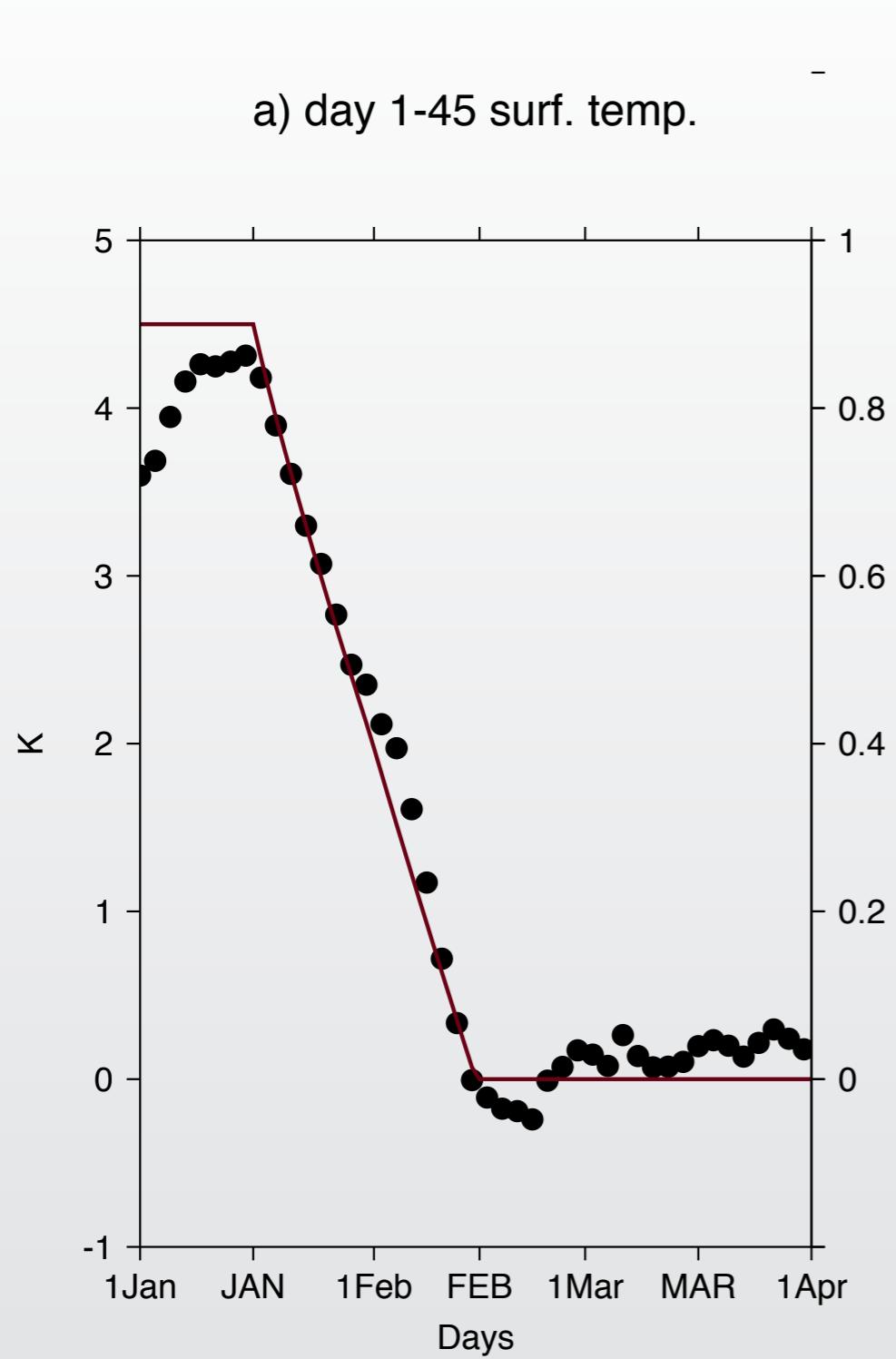
lag-1

lag0

lag1



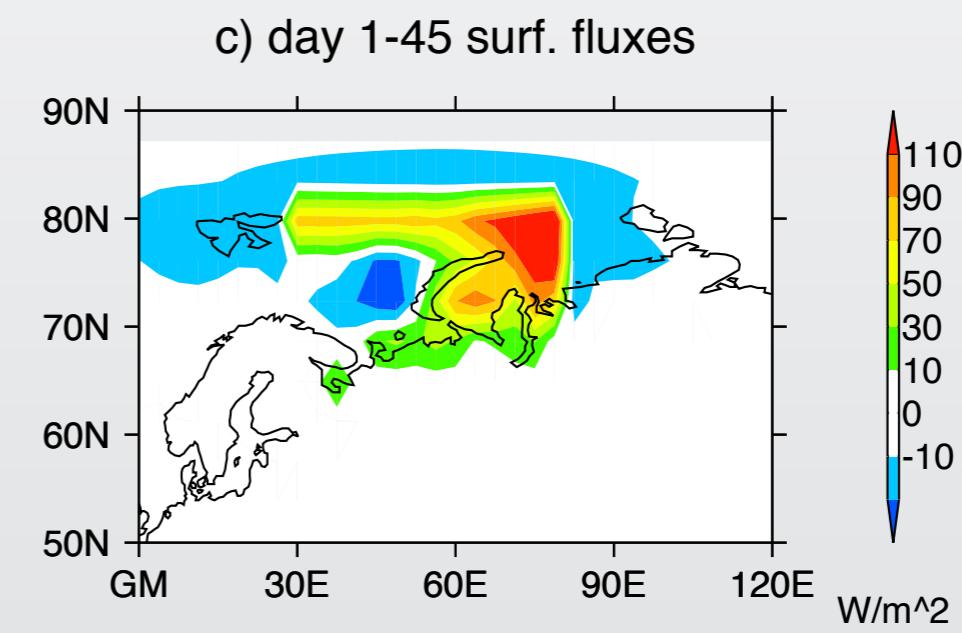
AGCM SIMULATION



Speedy AGCM

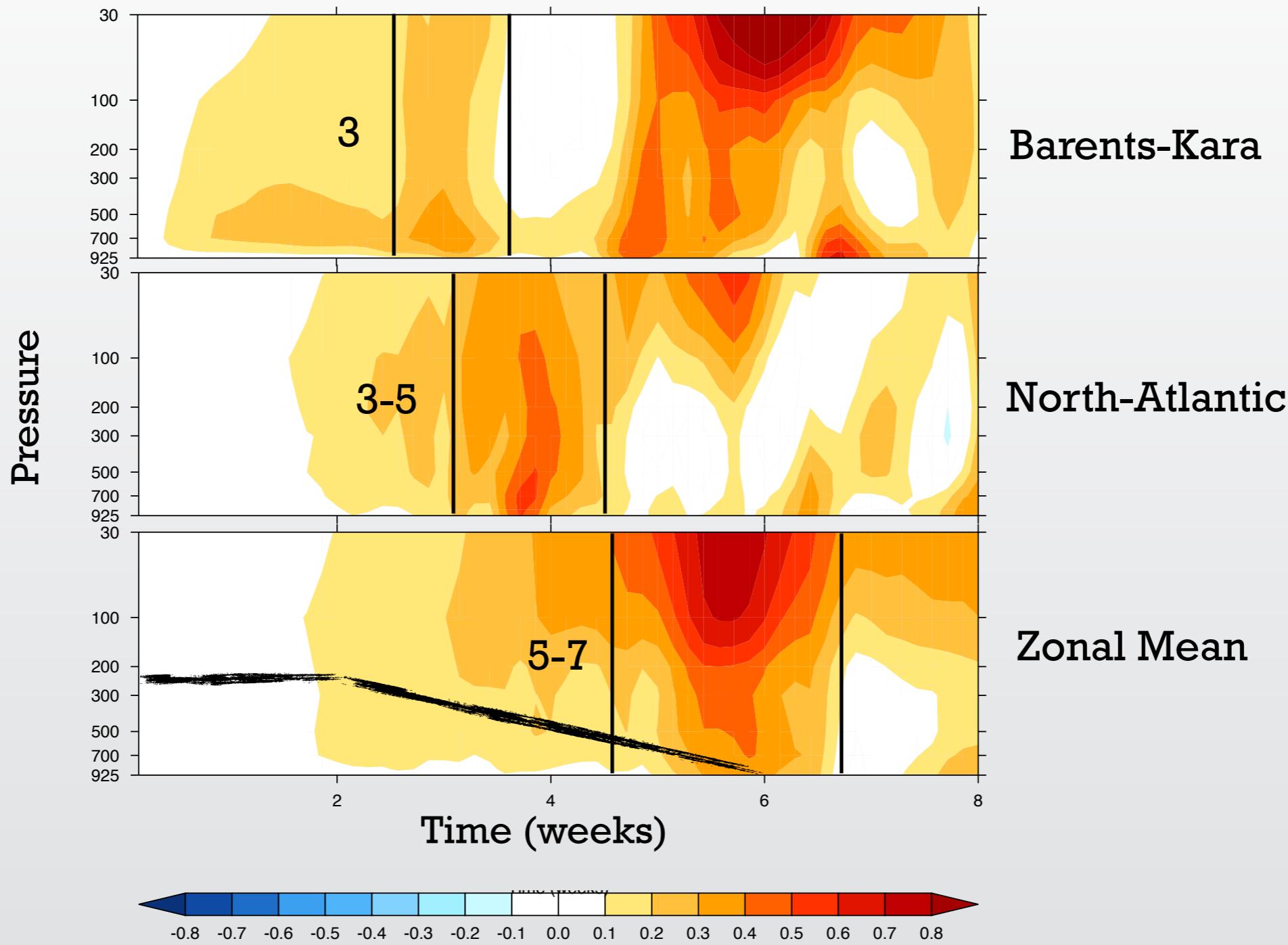
Ensemble of 100 initial Conditions
with clim. sea-ice (CTL) and reduced
sea ice in B-K (PRT)

Sea ice forcing persists for two
weeks then linearly regressed to
clim.

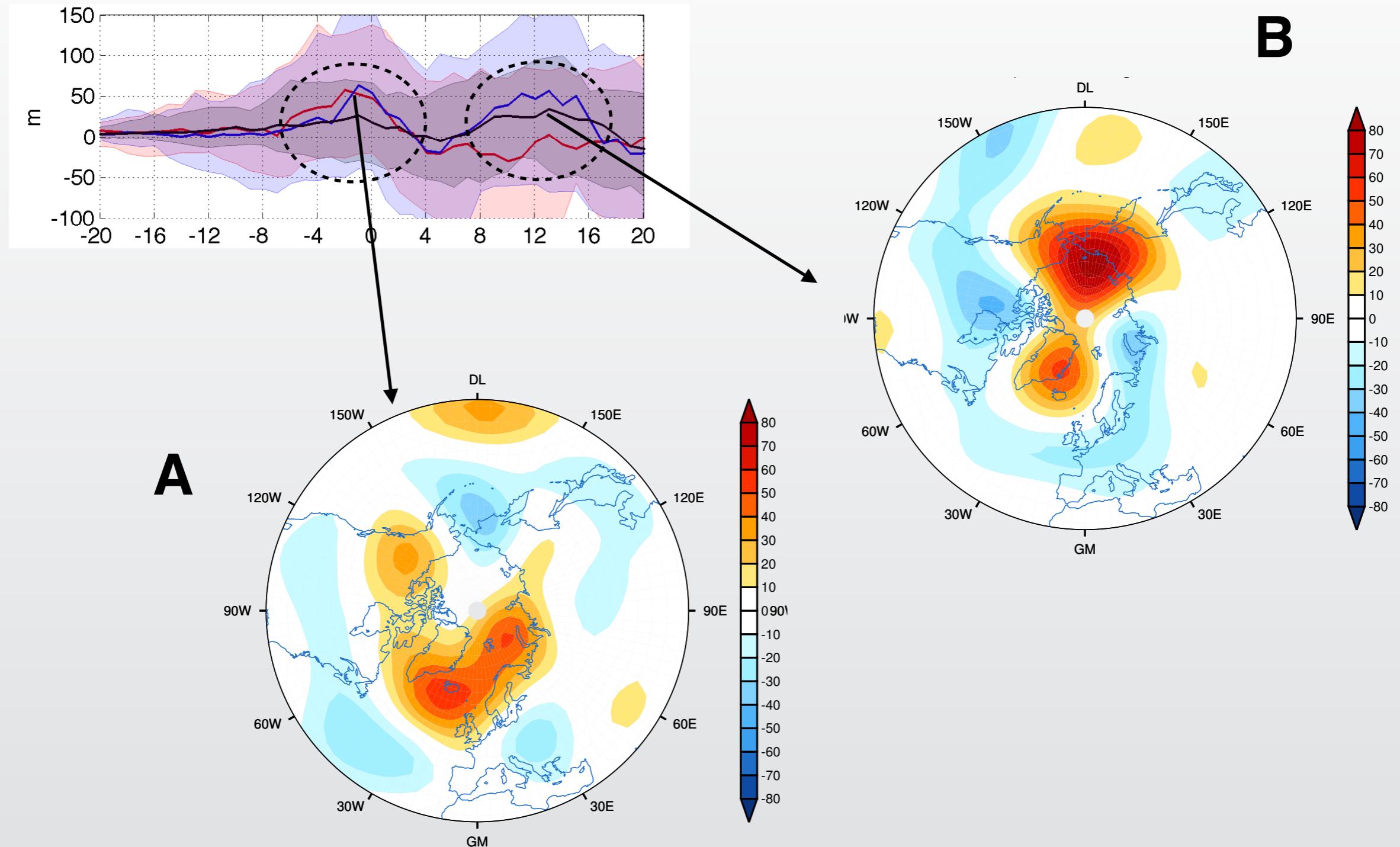


TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Normalised Z (60N-90N)

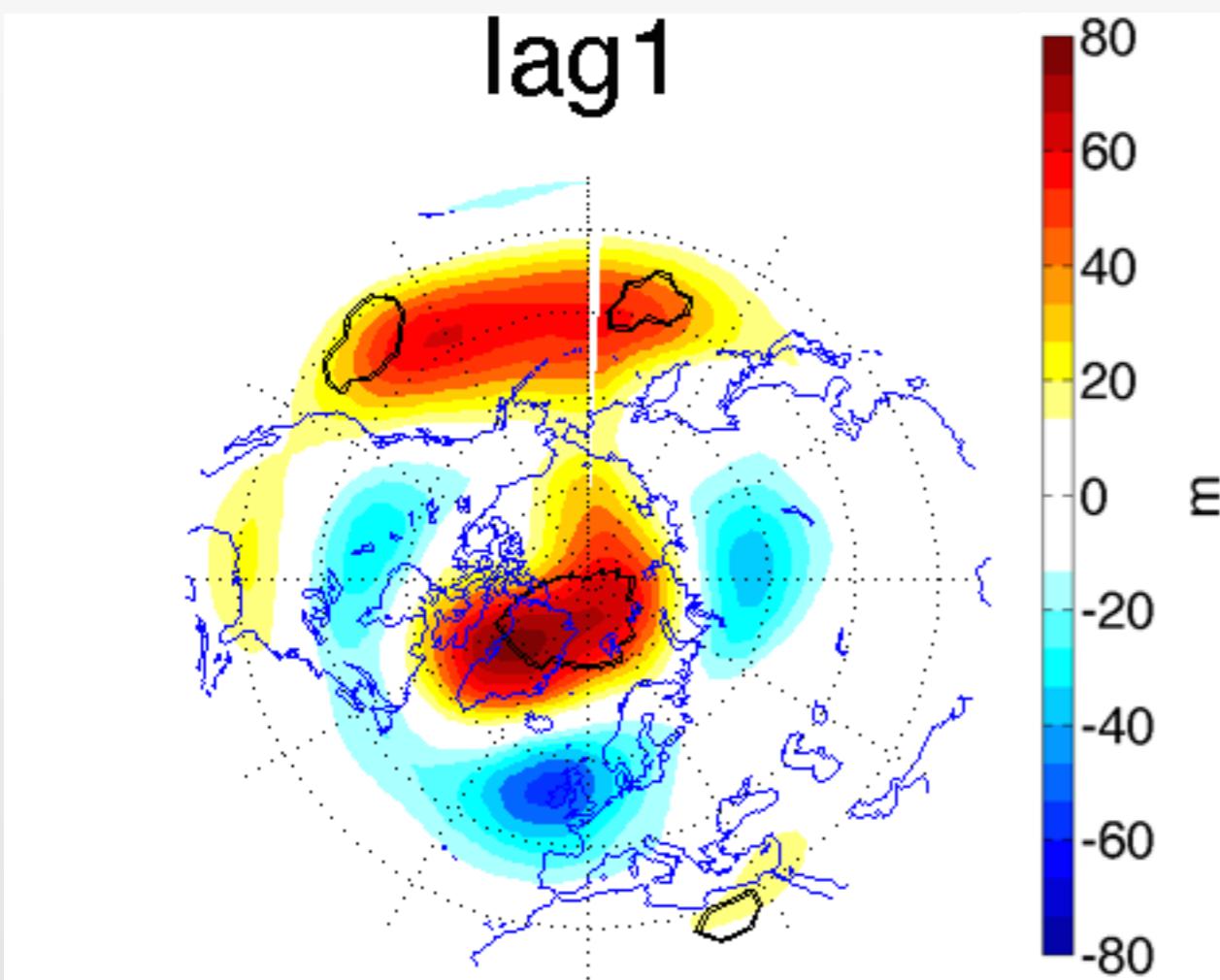


FAST AND DELAYED RESPONSE: 2

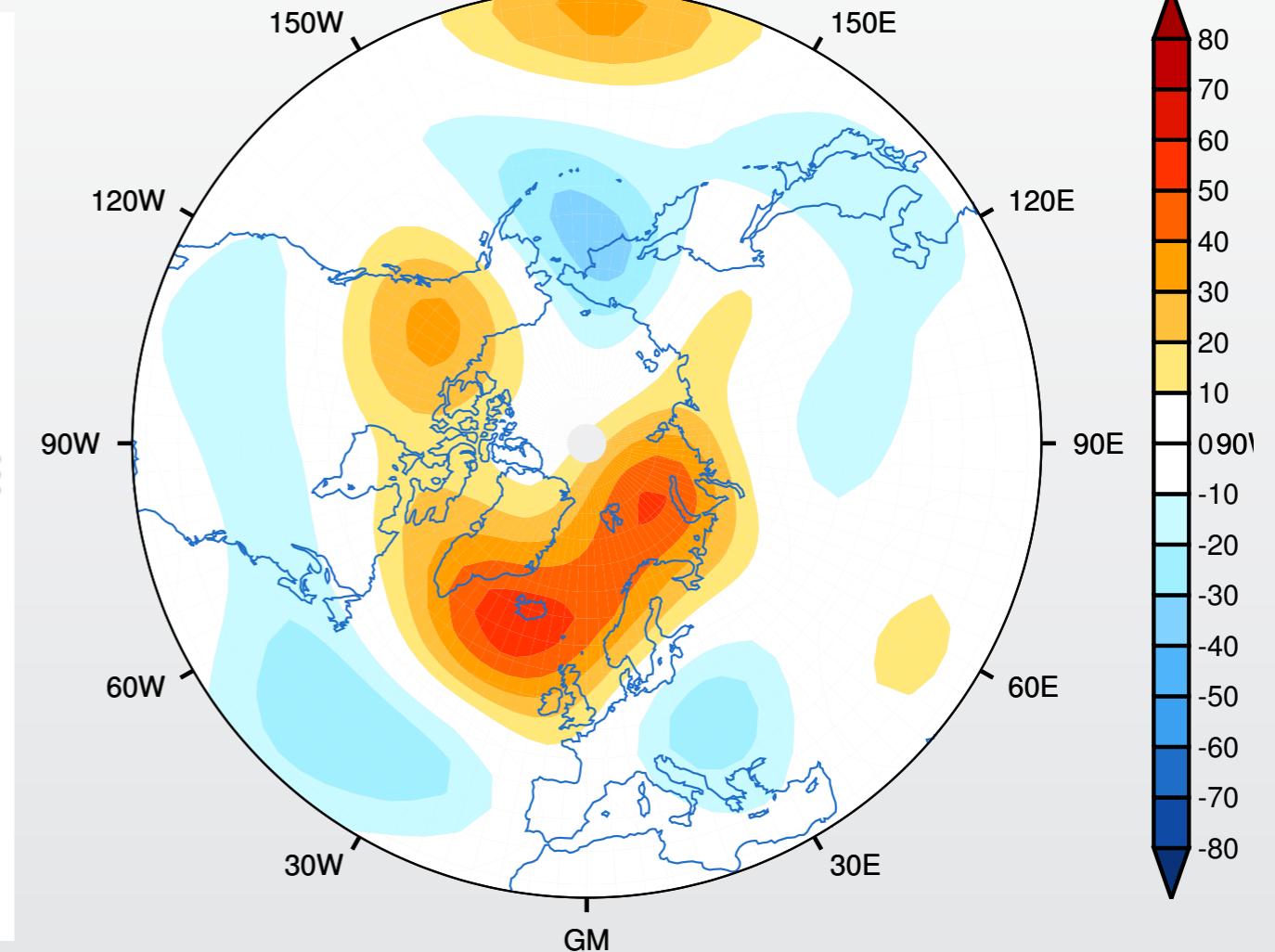


ERA INTERIM
Z500

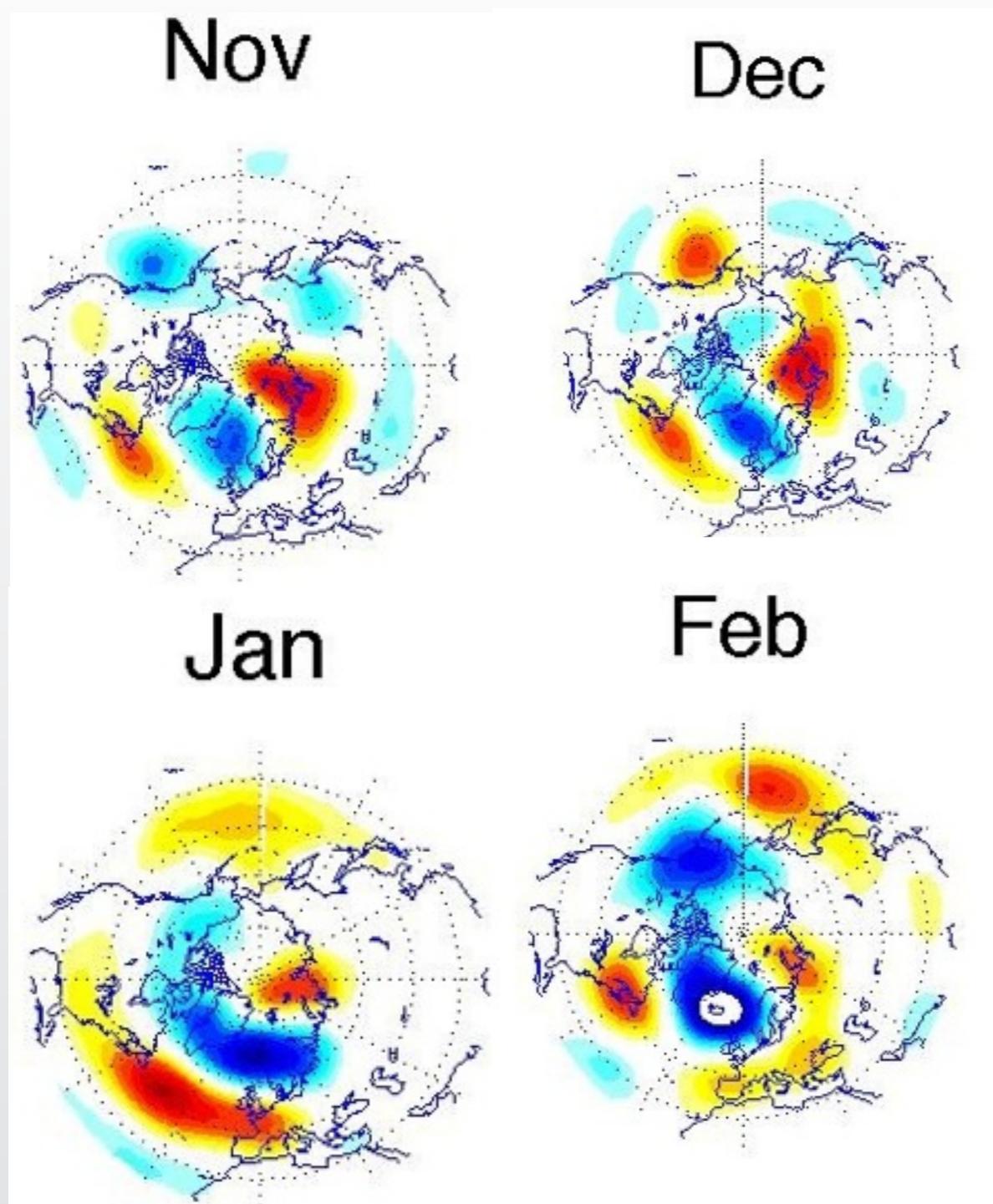
lag1



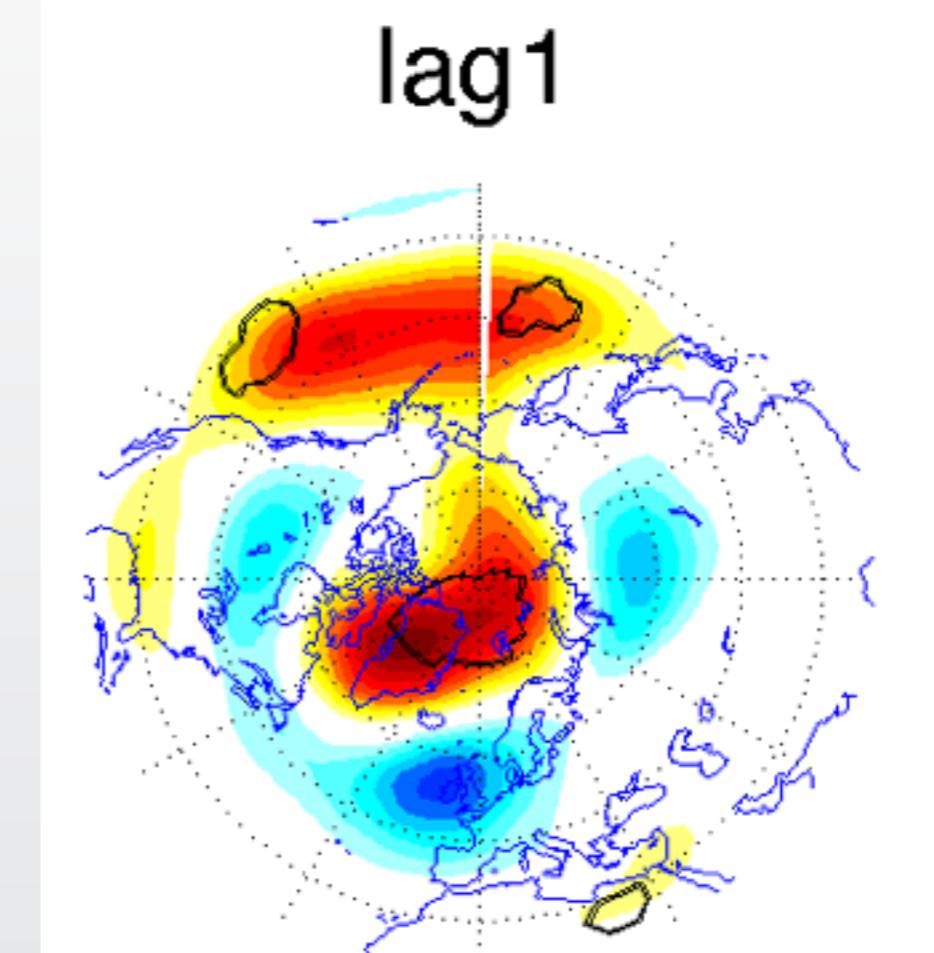
SPEEDY FAST
RESPONSE
Z500



Z500(HOR.ADV.)



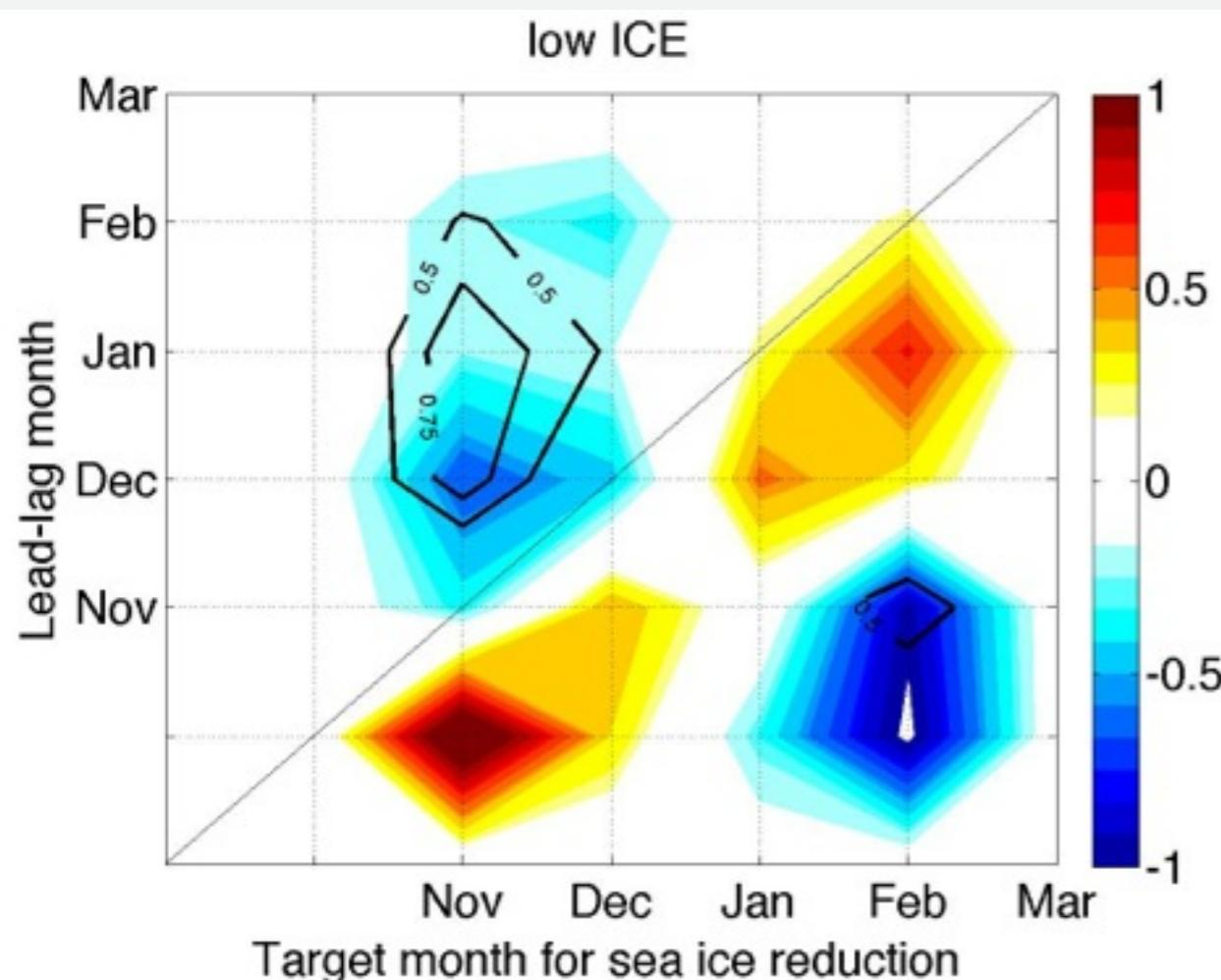
Z500(Response)



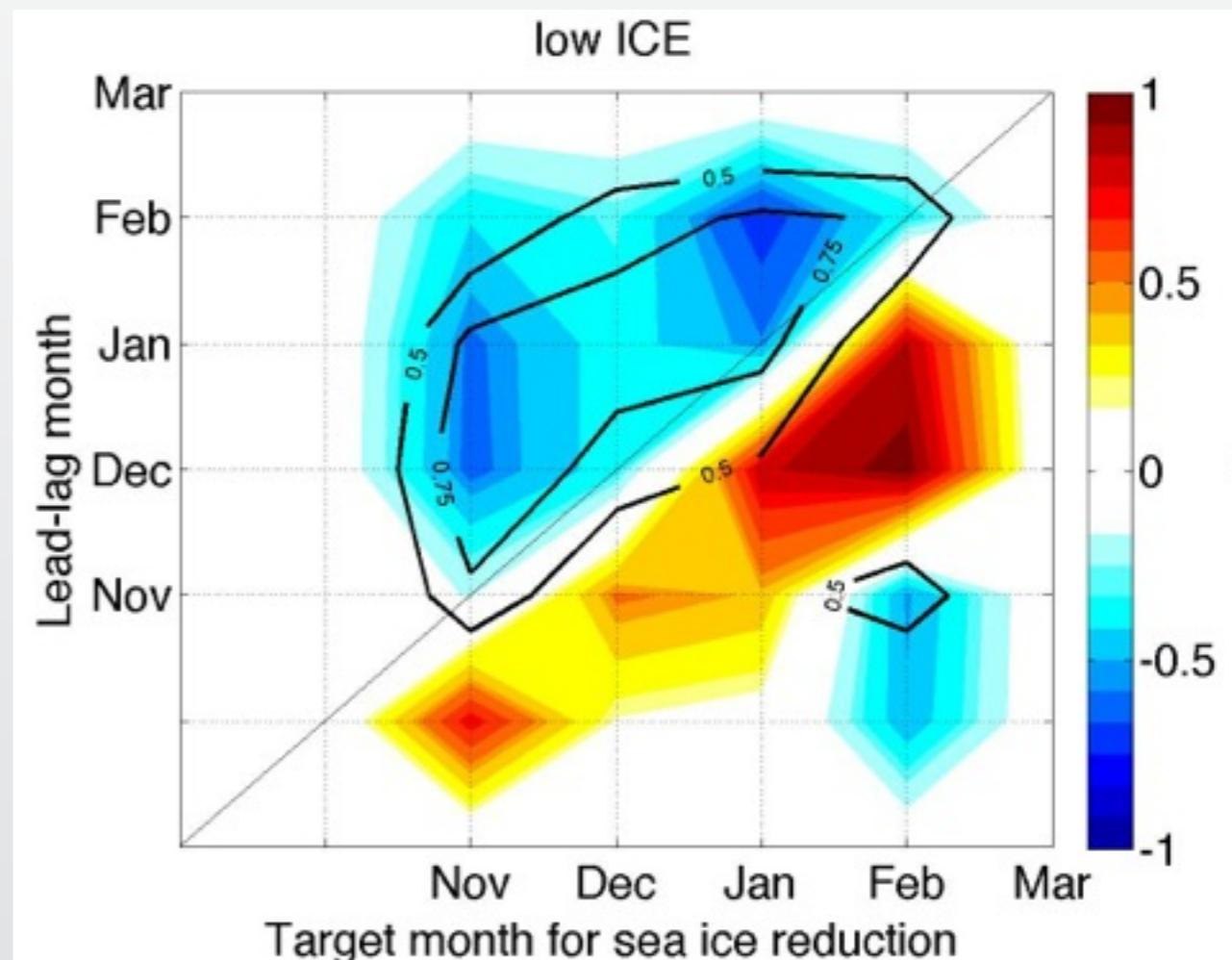
A PERSPECTIVE

RIGHT SIDE Index = corr(Z500,Zha)
LEFT SIDE Index = corr(Z500,Zforced)

1979-2000



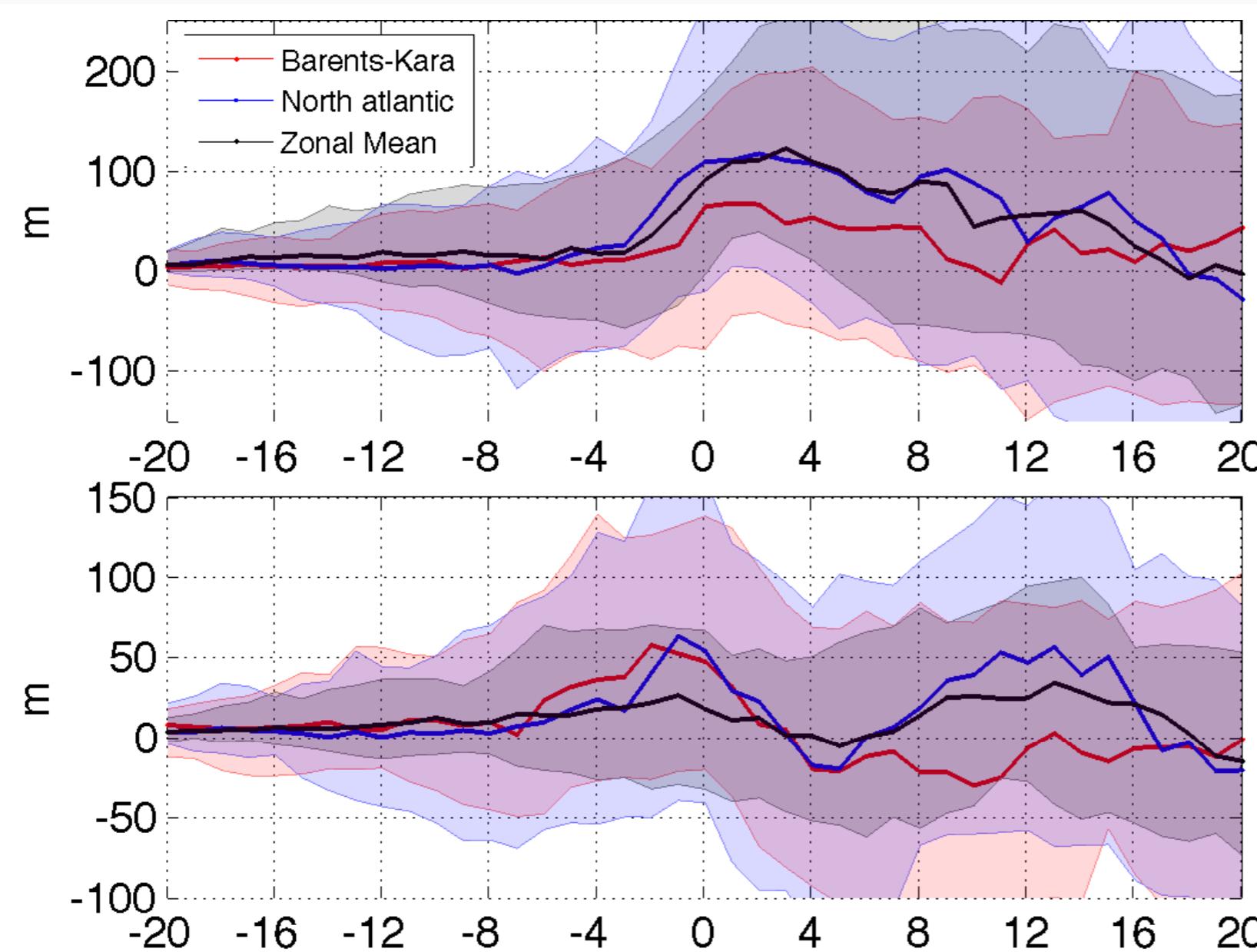
1979-2015



Comments

- A coupled perspective
- The impact of the recent sea ice reduction on the sea-ice-NAO connection can be interpreted as the intraseasonal atmospheric response to surface fluxes on a time scale of 1 or 2 months
- Other indices can provide useful information to represent the atmospheric patterns involved in the lead-lag relationship

FAST AND DELAYED RESPONSE

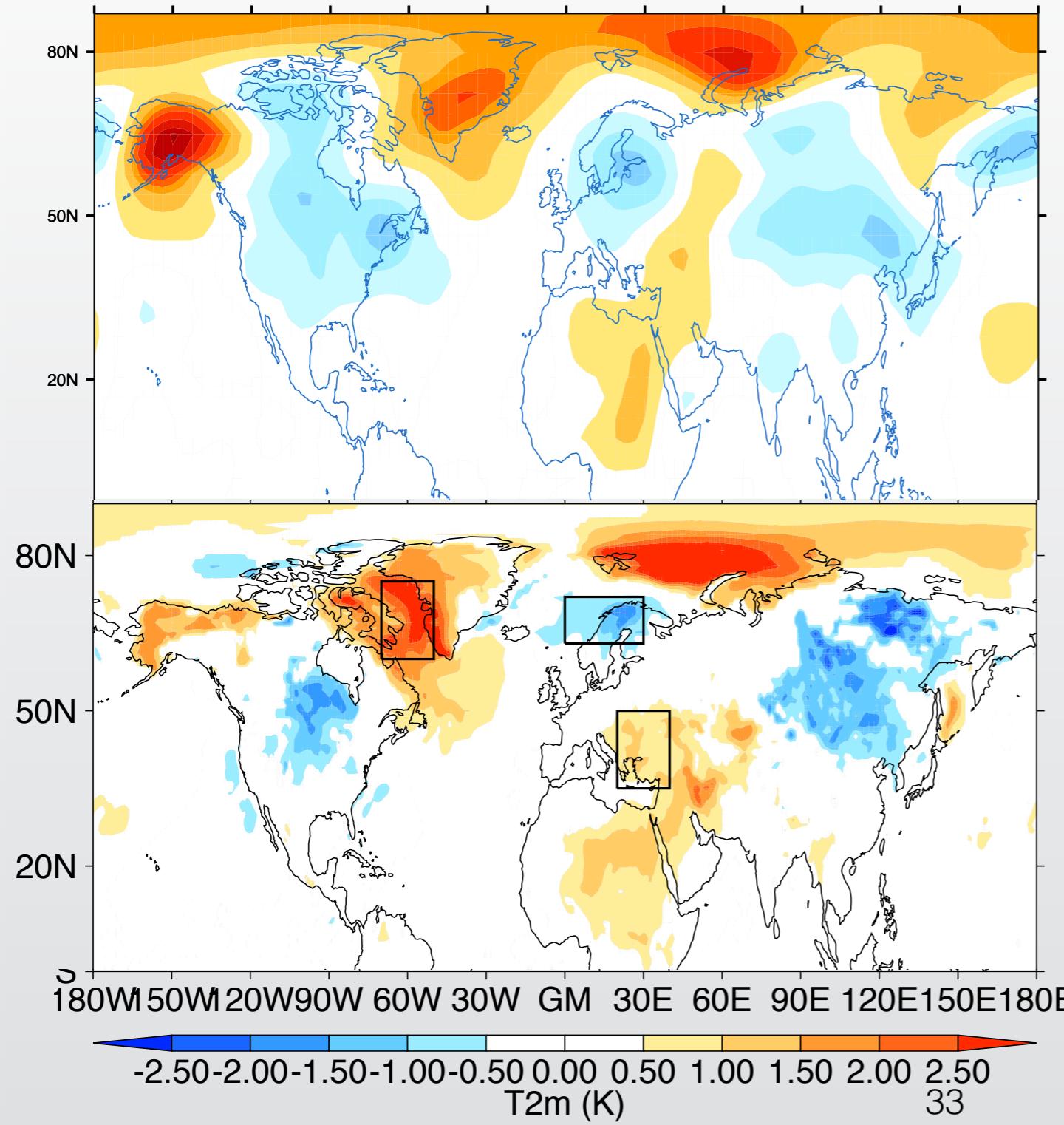


30 hPa,
Geopotential Height
PRT-CTL

300 hPa,
Geopotential Height
PRT-CTL

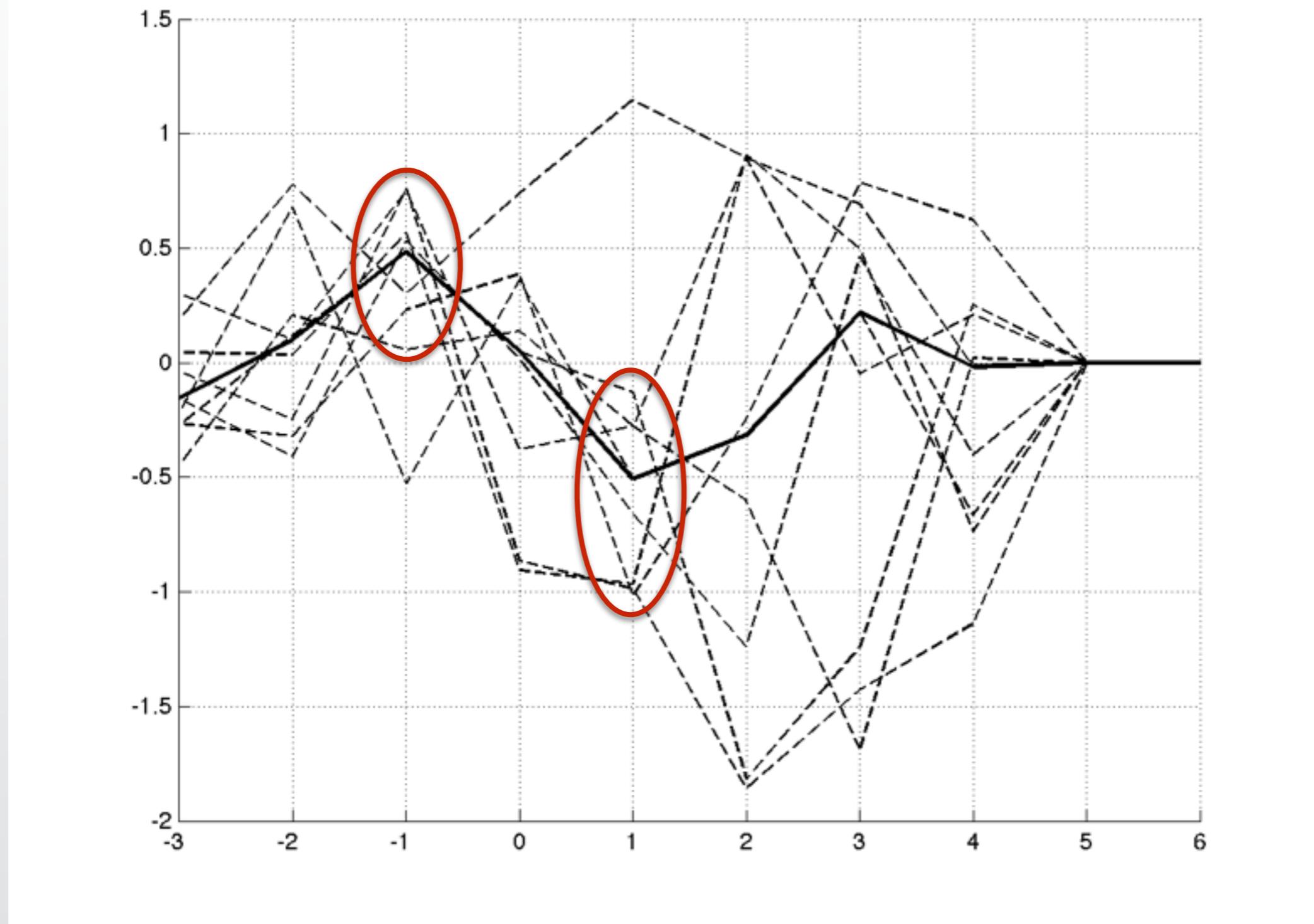
SURFACE TEMPERATURES

T2m Anomaly February A+B

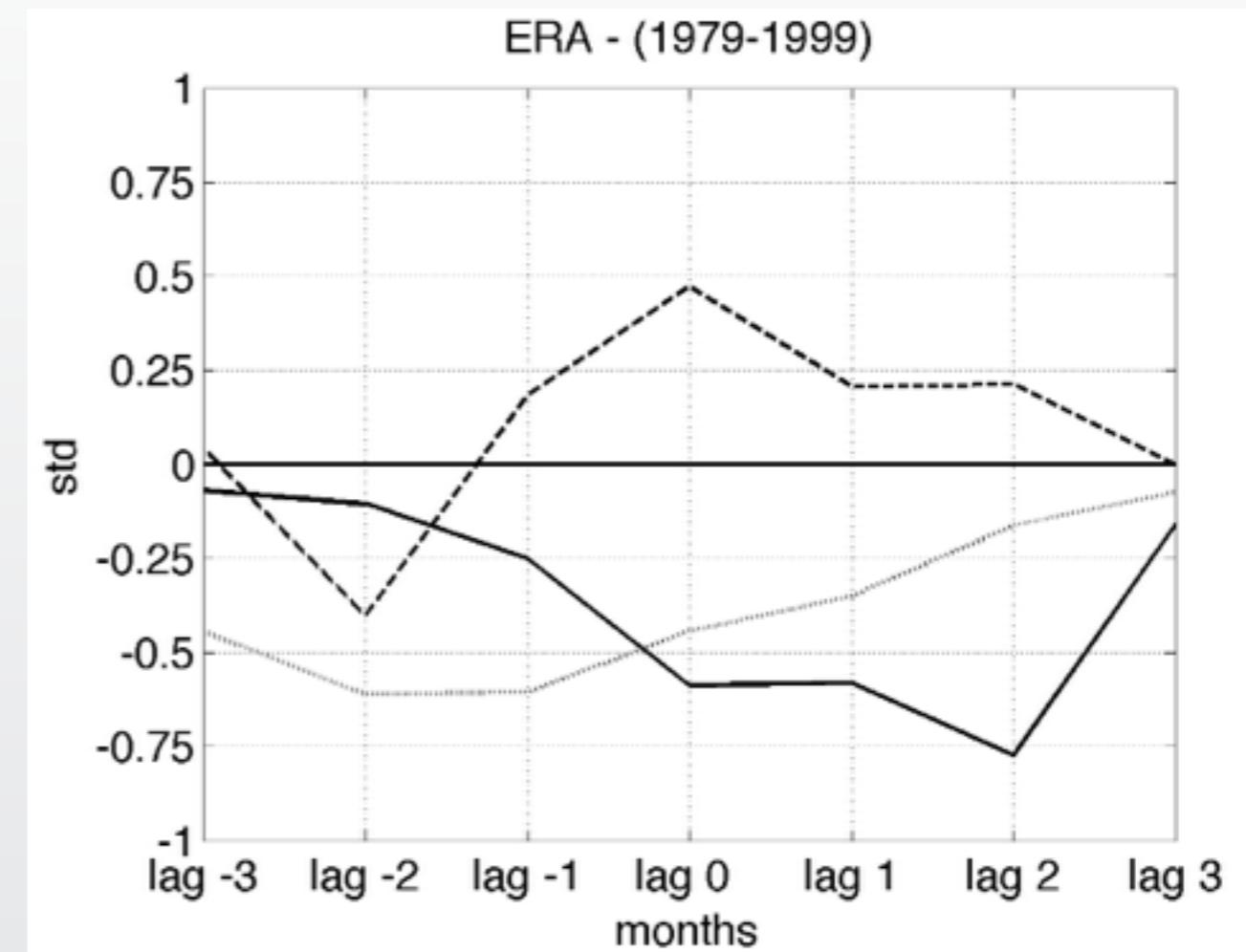
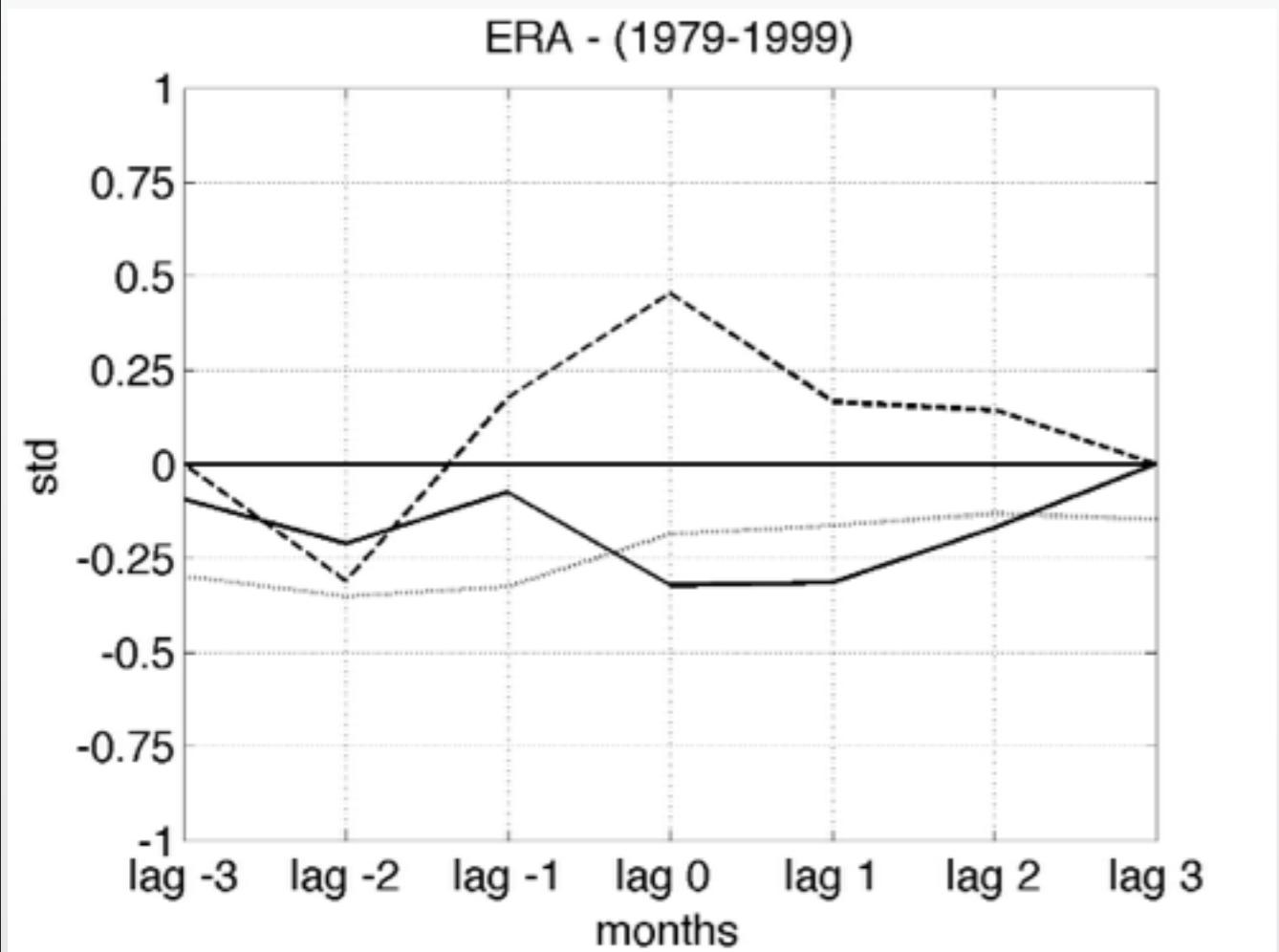


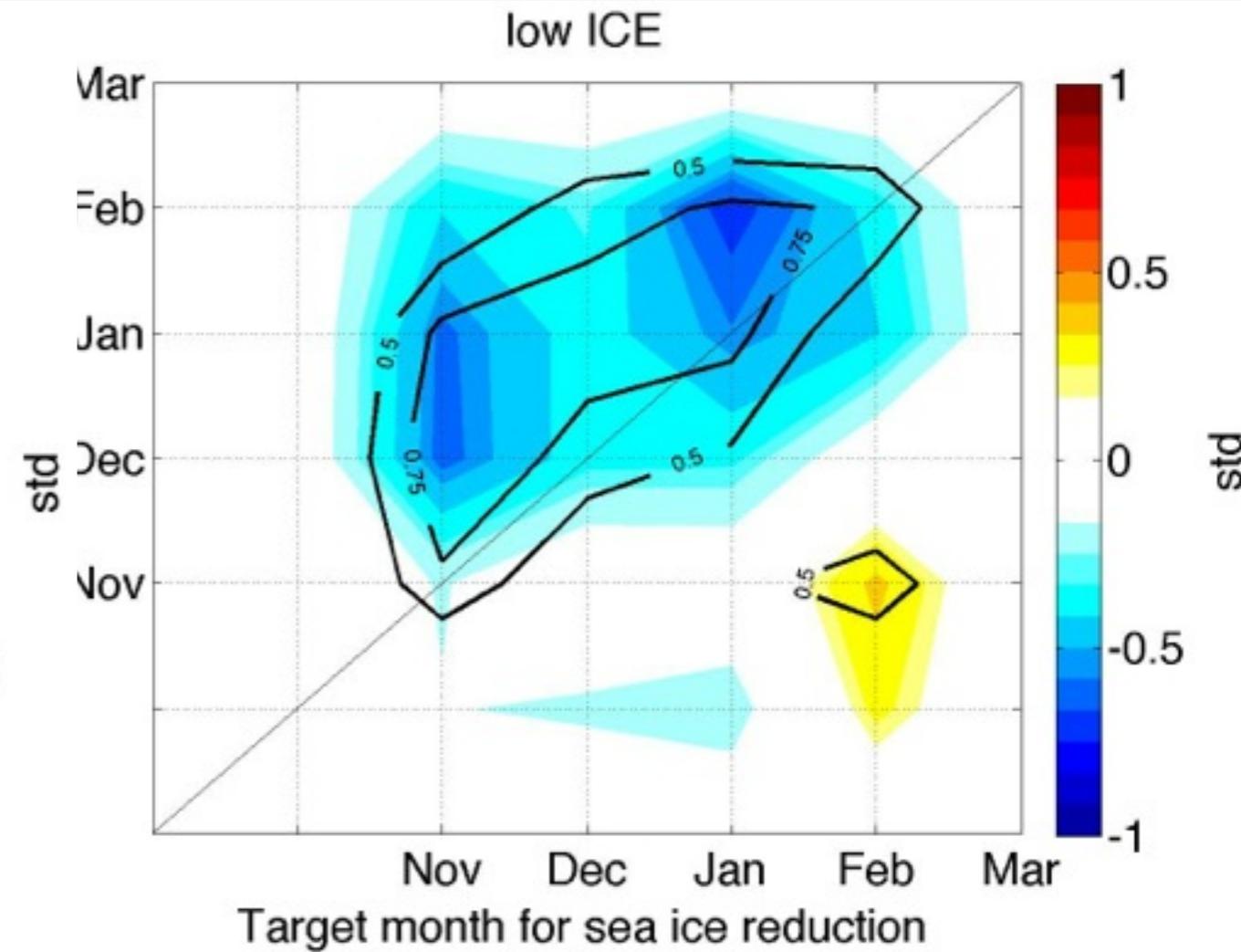
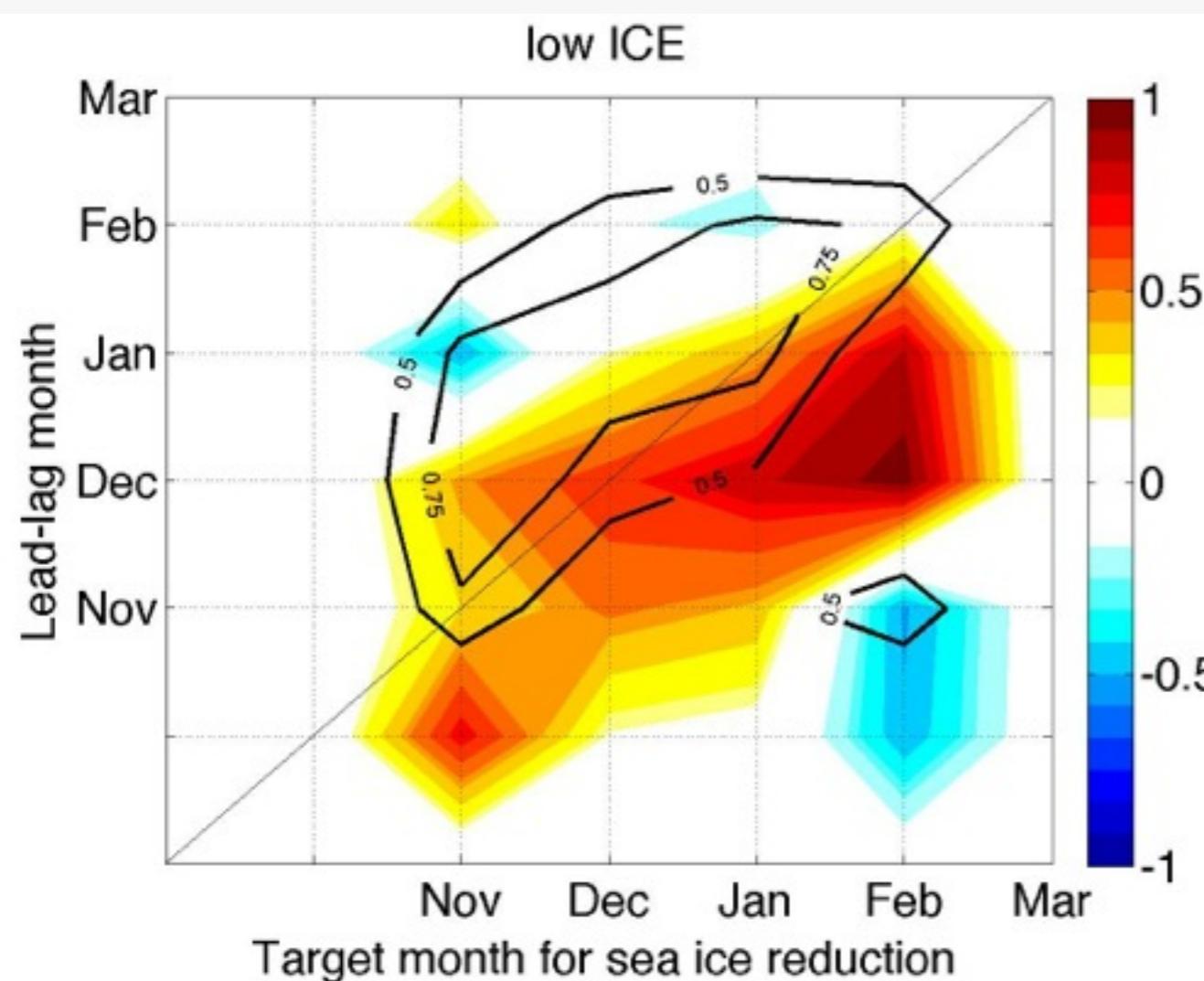
**Speedy
Sea-ice Reduction
1-15 Jan**

**ERA-Interim
Low Sea-Ice
Dec-Jan**



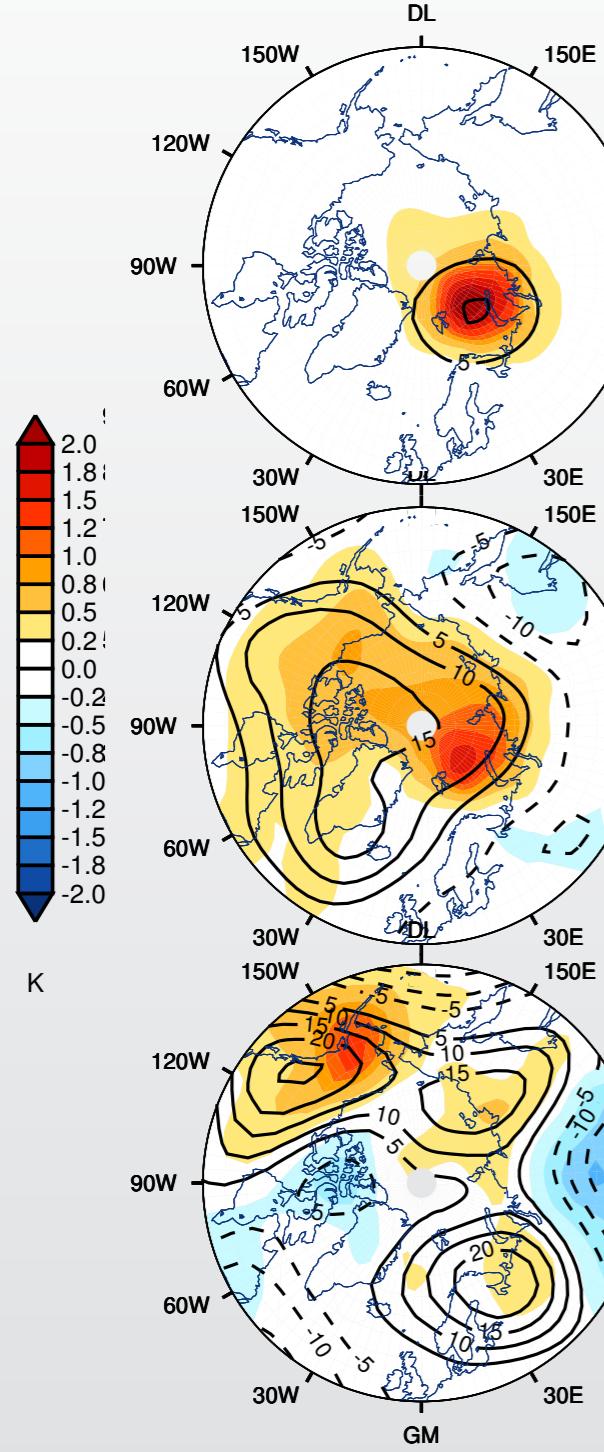
Detrend



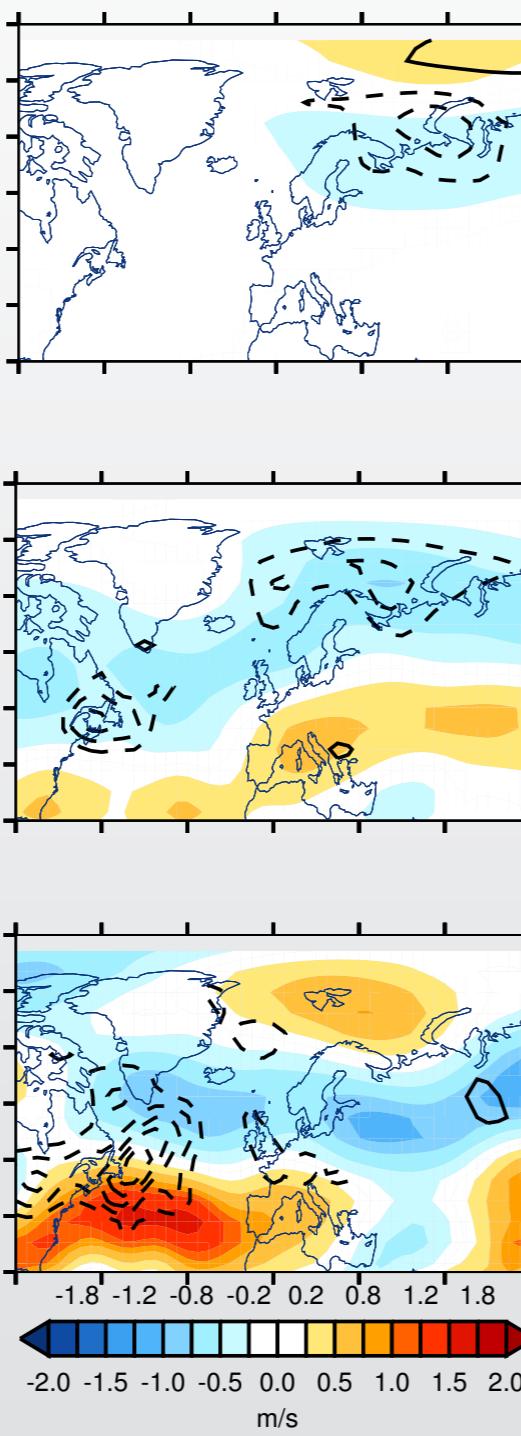


REGIMES OF ATMOSPHERIC RESPONSE

Z500 - T850



V'T' 850 - U300



Up to Week 3

Shallow, local, fast

Week 3-5

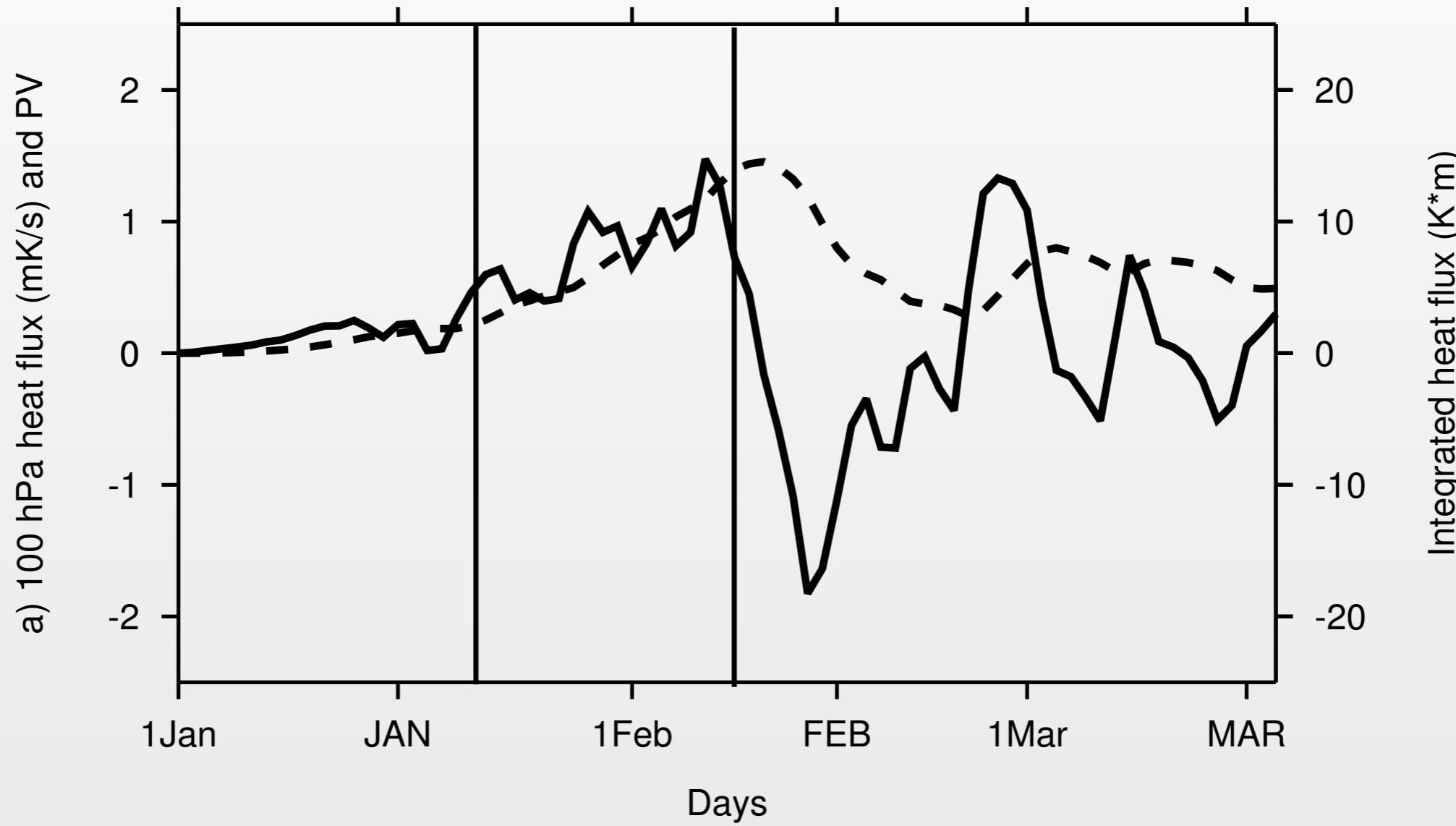
Deep, non-local, fast

Week 5-7

Deep, non-local,
delayed

THE UPPER-TROPOSPHERE

100 hPa eddy heat flux (v^*T^*)



- **November sea-ice can be used to predict NAO 1-2 months ahead
NOT LINKED TO RECENT SEA ICE LOSS
(Garcia Serrano et al.2015)**

