

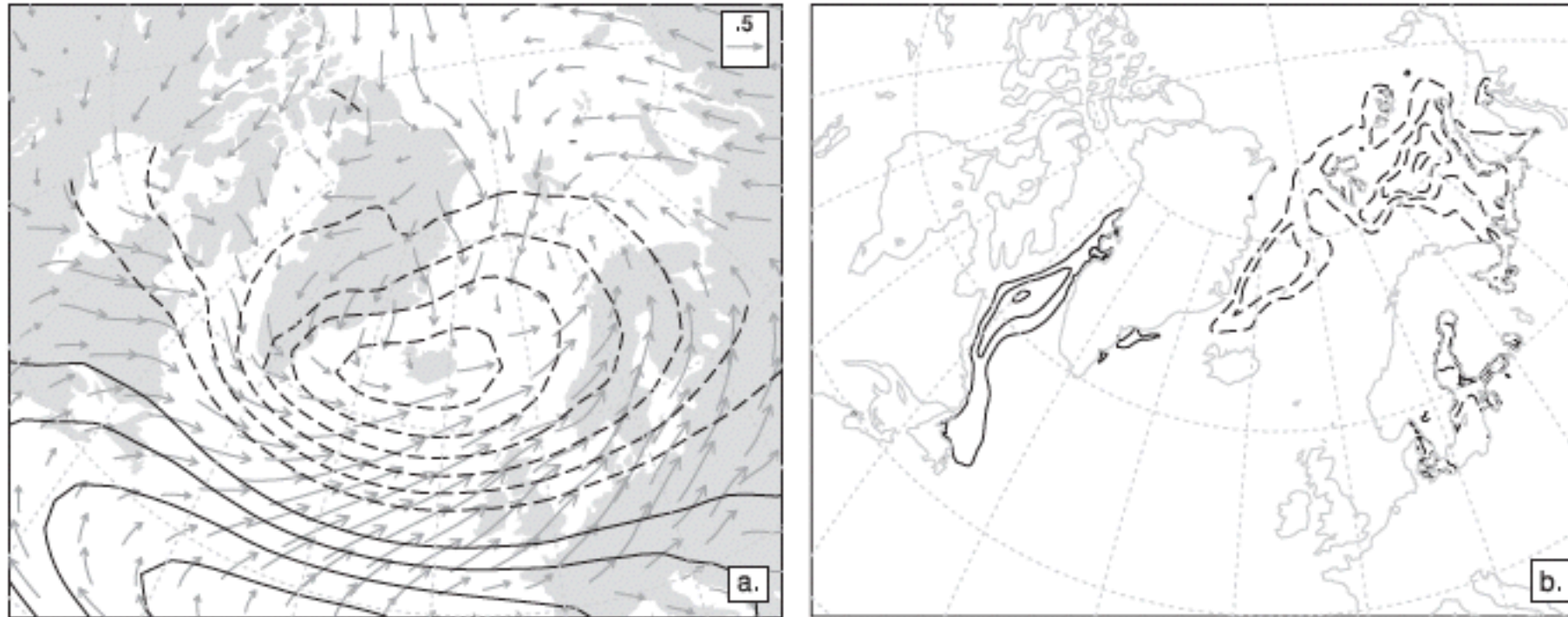


Linking Stratospheric Circulation Extremes and Minimum Arctic Sea Ice Extent

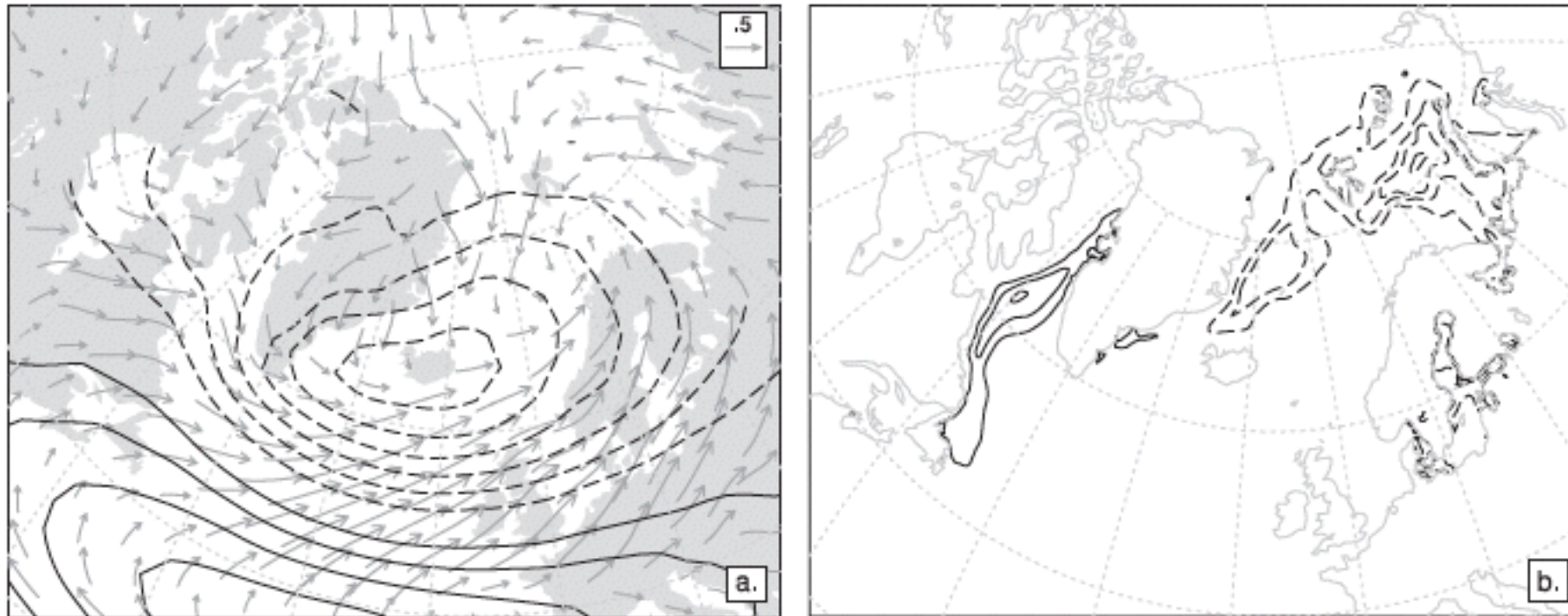
Karen Smith, Lorenzo Polvani & Bruno Tremblay

AGCI Workshop on Polar Amplification
June 15, 2017

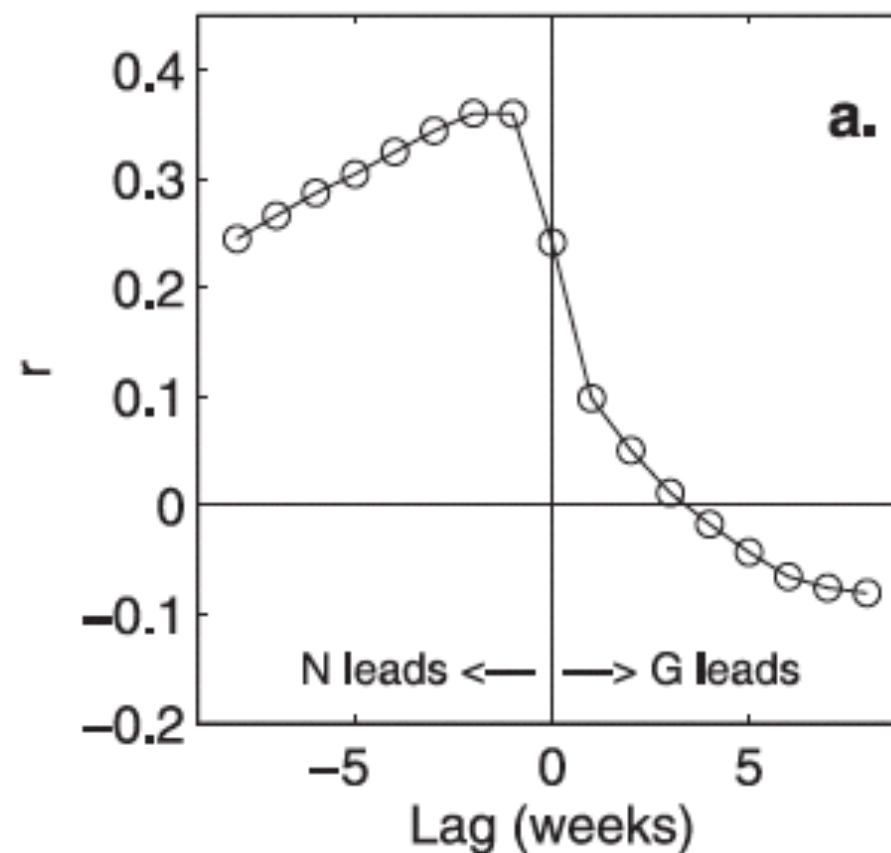
Interannual SIC variability



Interannual SIC variability



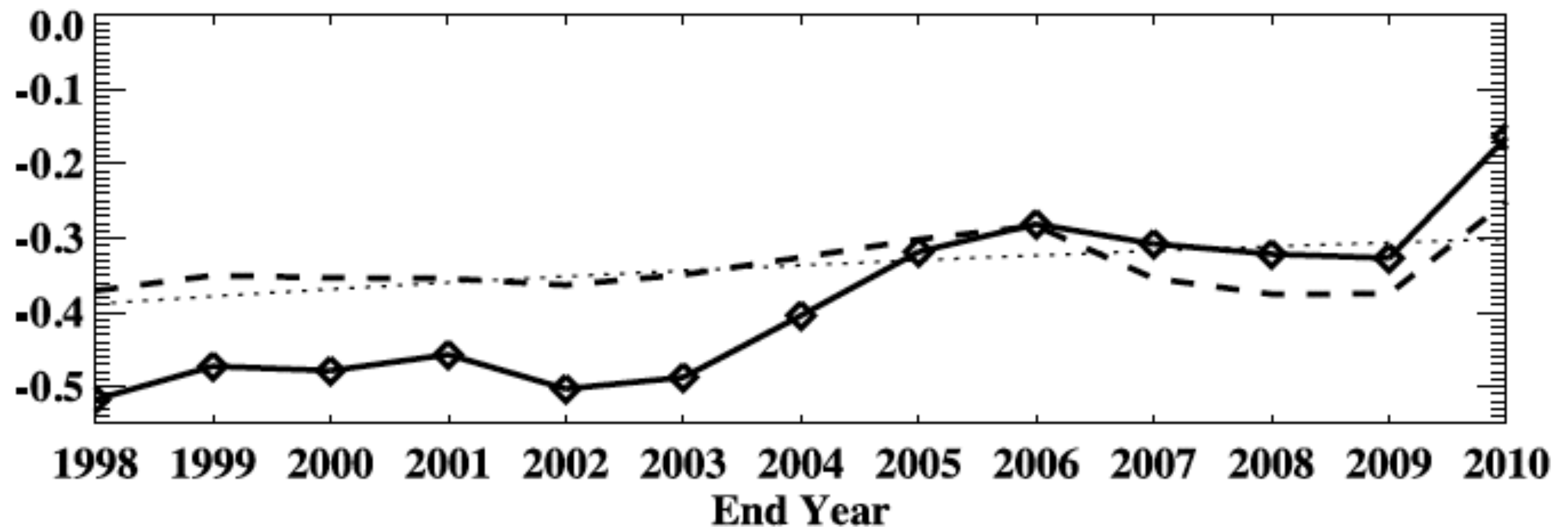
NAO Leads



SIC Leads

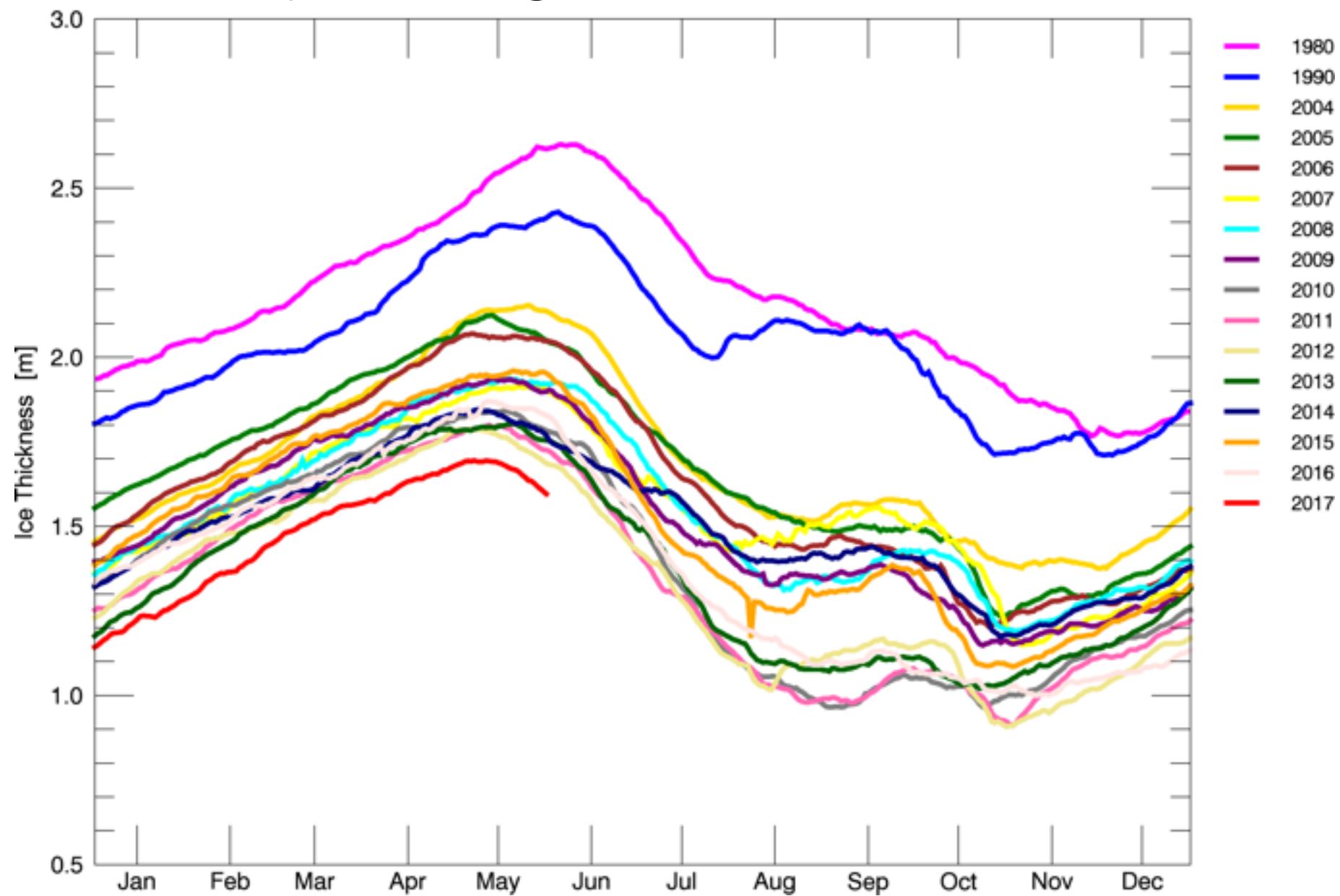
Interannual SIC variability

Correlation between AO and September SIE



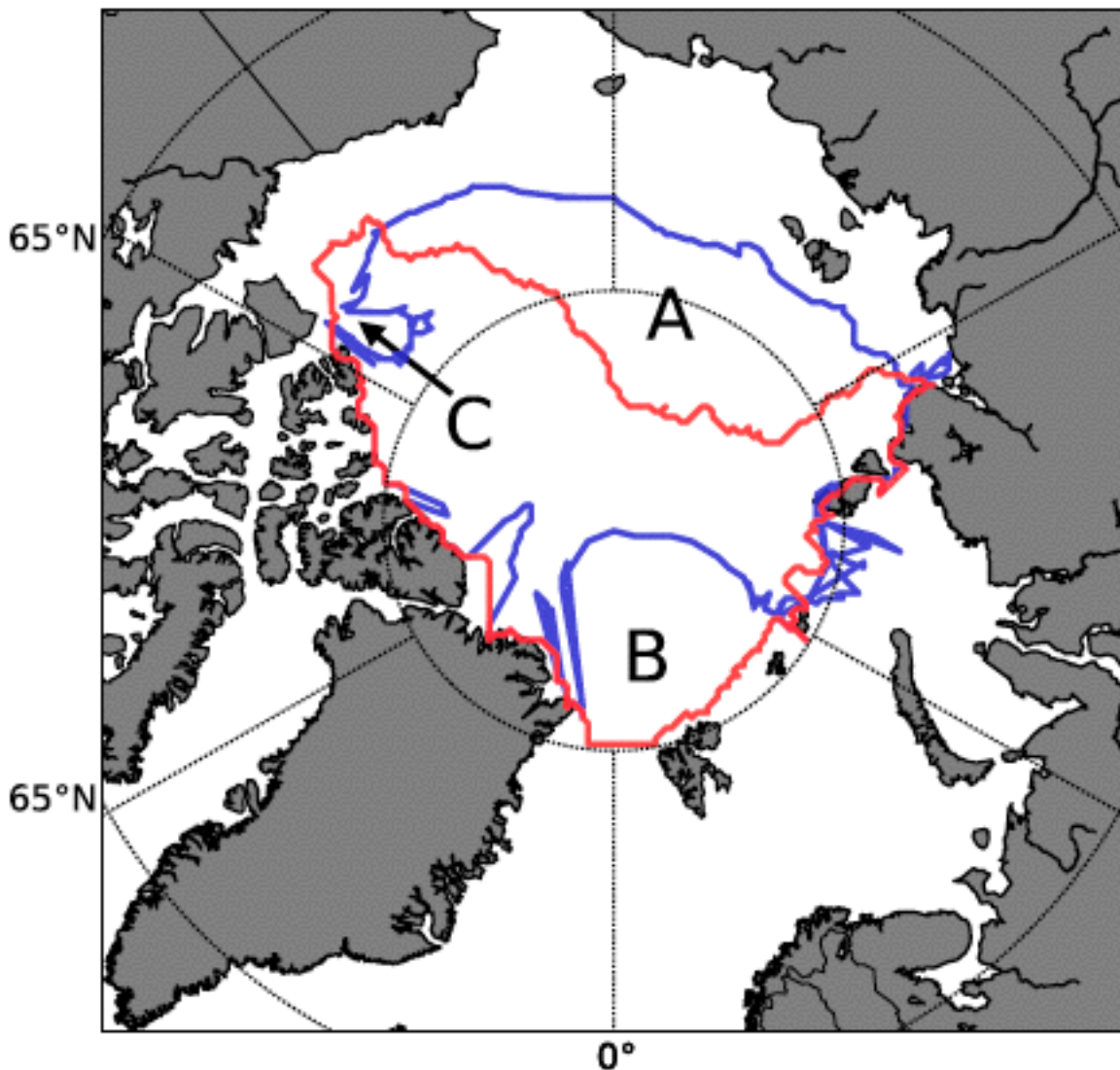
Interannual SIC variability

Daily Average Sea Ice Thickness



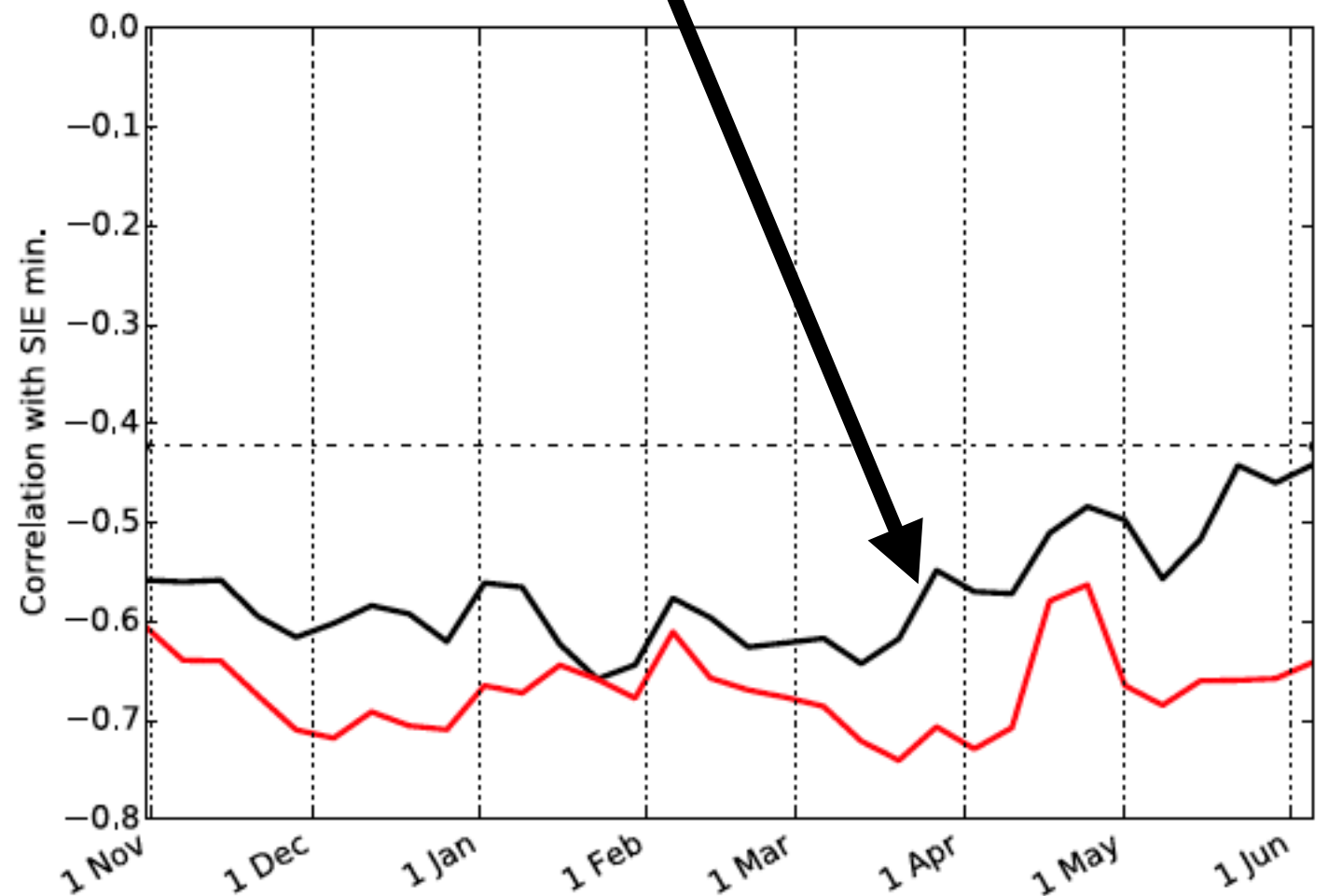
data: PIOMASS

Interannual SIC variability



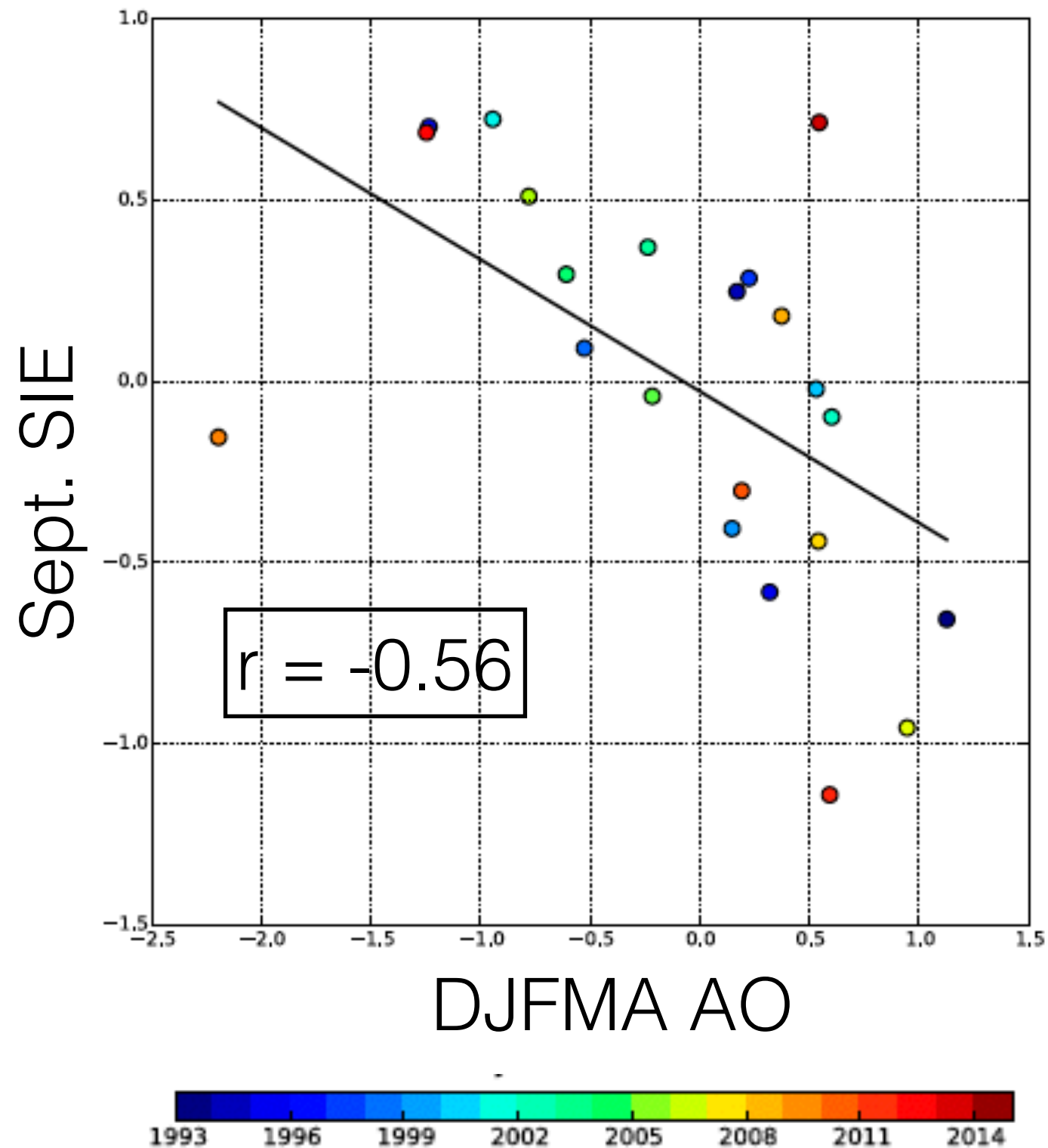
Data are for 1993-2014

Dynamic Pre-conditioning



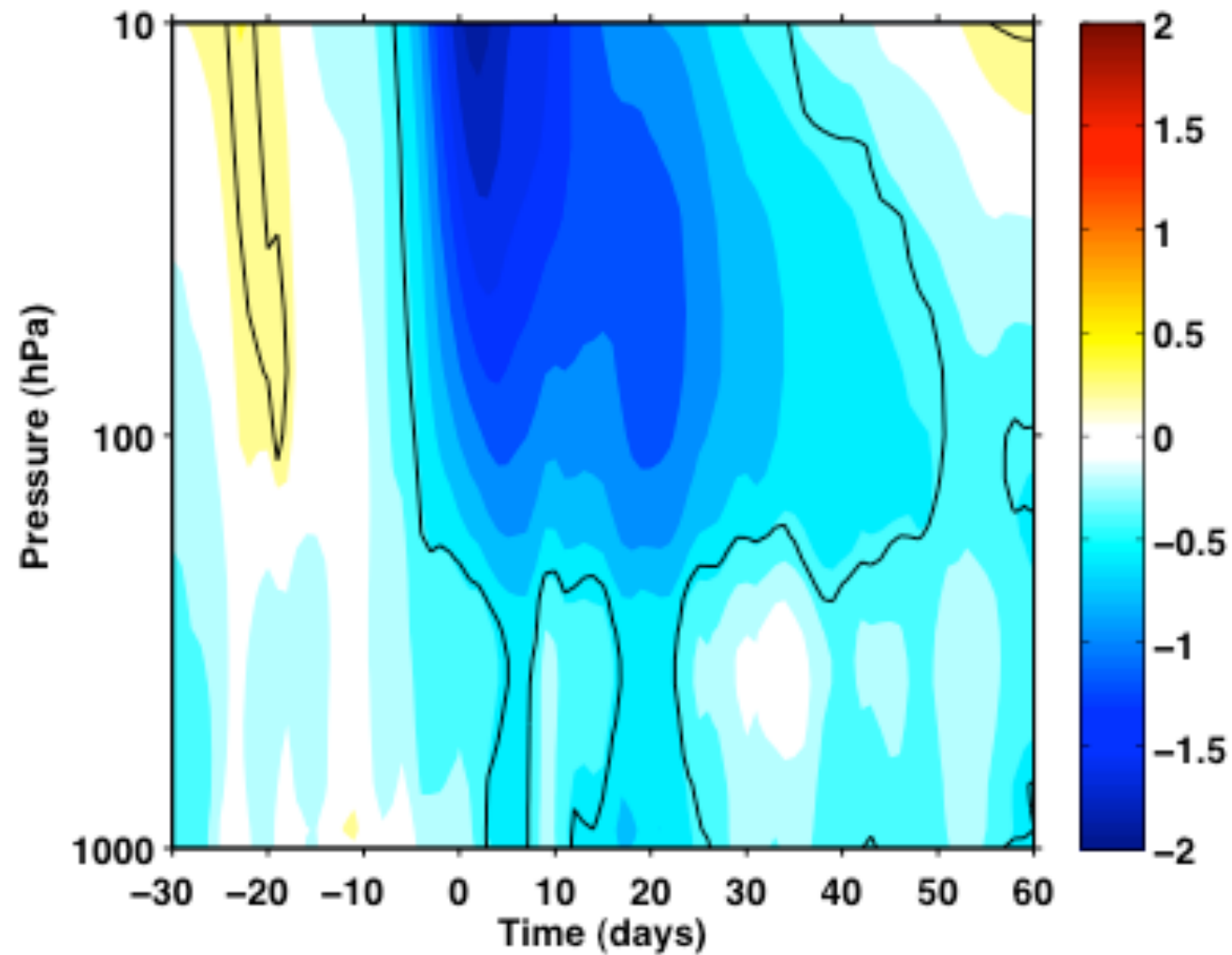
Area A - Area C

Interannual SIC variability

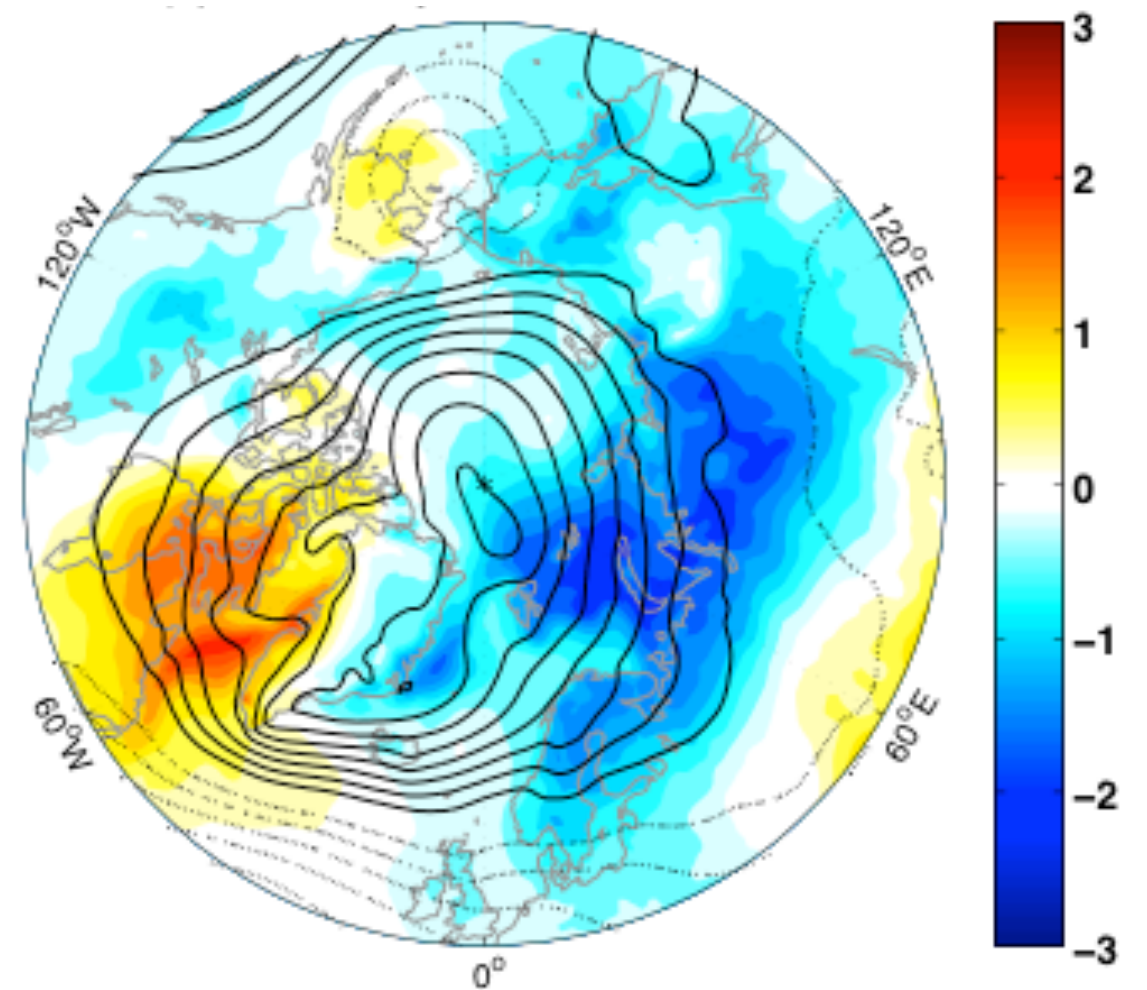


Stratospheric circulation and the AO/NAO

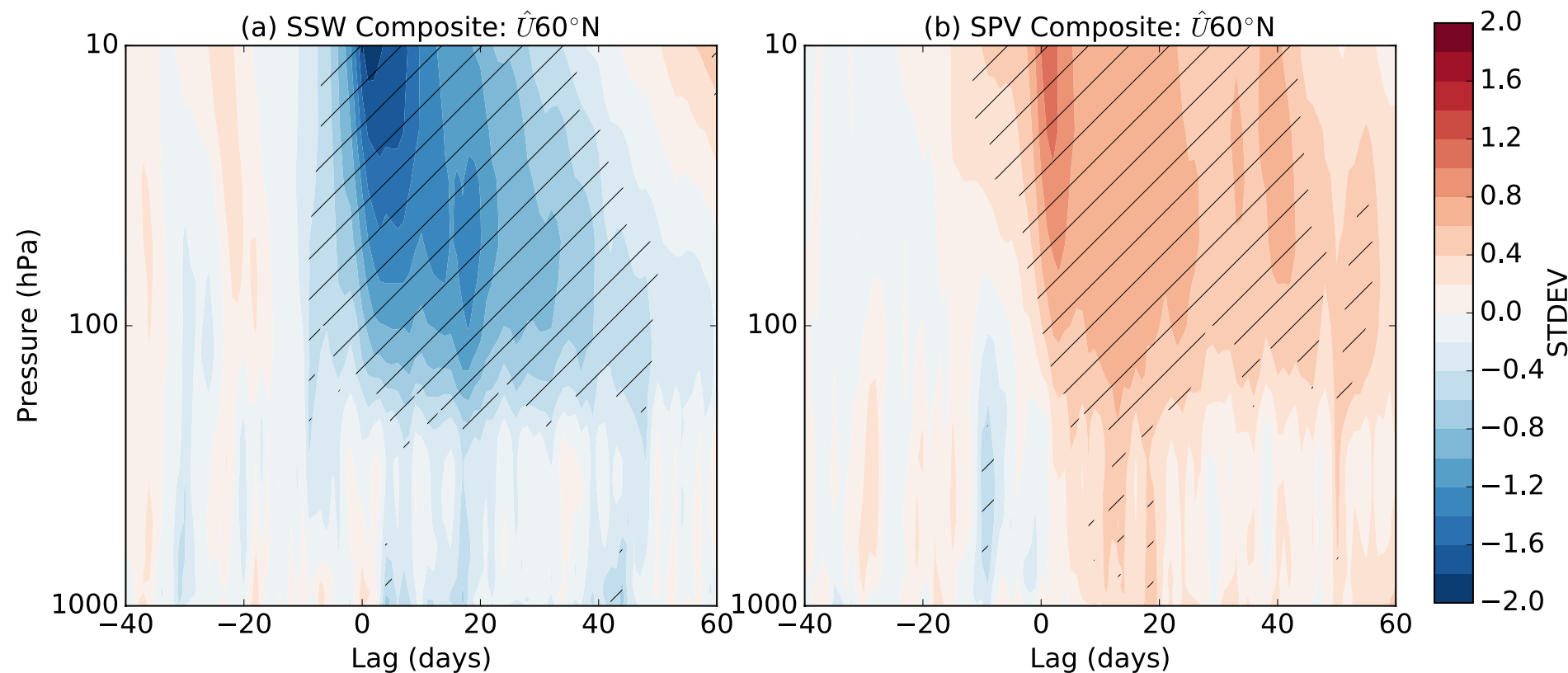
SSW Composite: AO Index



SAT & SLP days 10-60 after SSW



SSWs & SPVs - Definitions



ERA-I

- **SSW identification:** Zonal wind reversal at 60°N and 10 hPa
- **SPV identification:** Zonal wind exceeds 48 m/s at 60°N and 10 hPa

Model & Integration

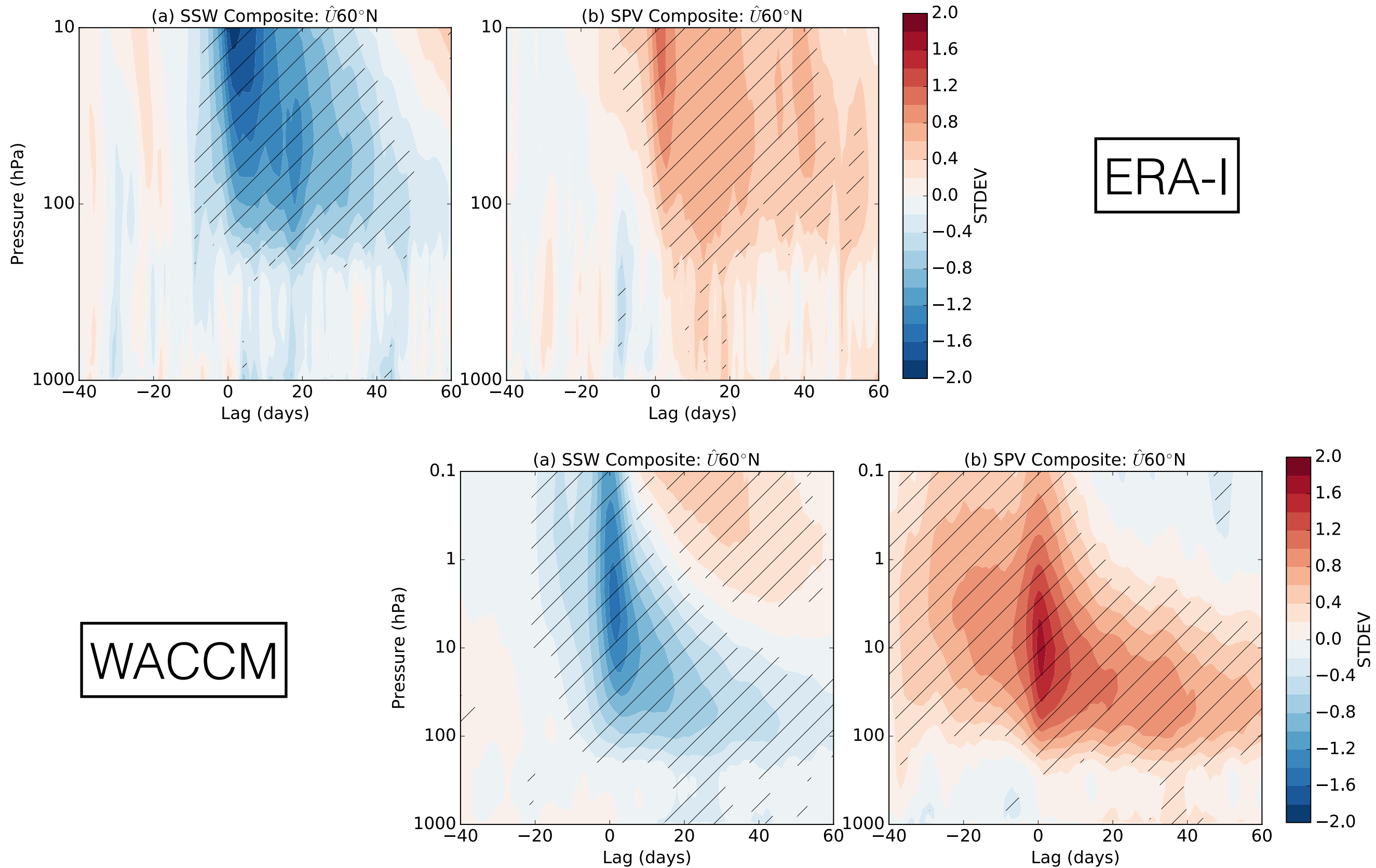
- **Model:** CESM1(WACCM), fully coupled, stratosphere-resolving model.
- **Integration:** 400-year long *Year-2000* Control integration, no QBO, solar average.
- Daily atmospheric data (+ SSTs & SIC) and monthly data for all other sea ice fields

SSWs & SPVs - Statistics & Composites

Number of SSWs & SPVs

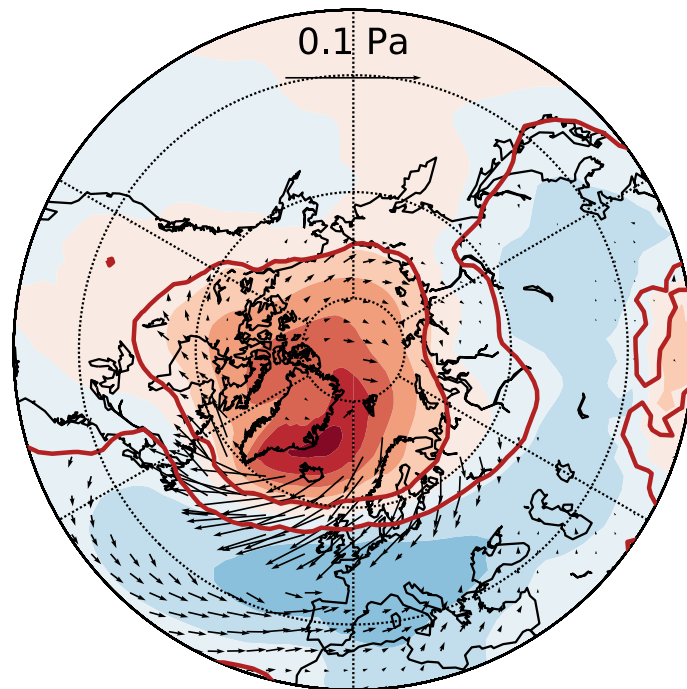
	ERA-I	WACCM
SSWs	21	193
SSW Years	8	126
SPVs	26	156
SPV Years	14	99

SSWs & SPVs - Definitions

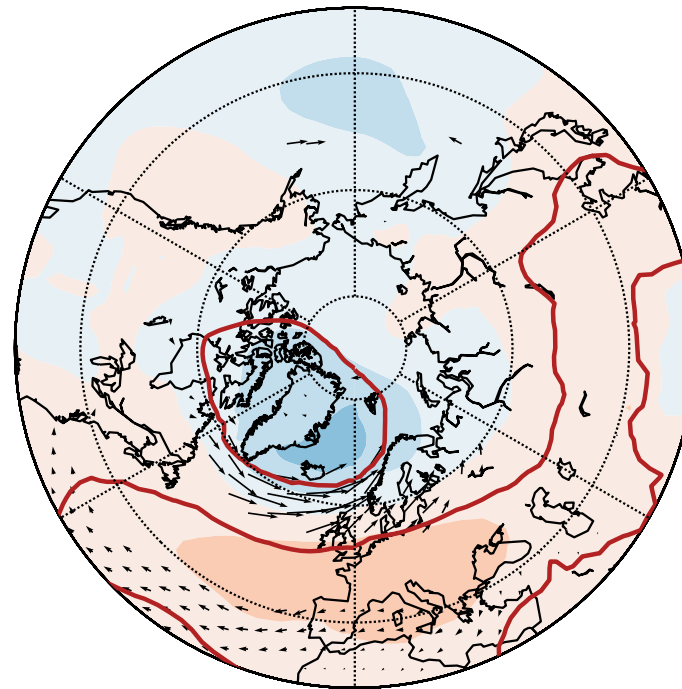


SSWs & SPVs - Surface Signatures

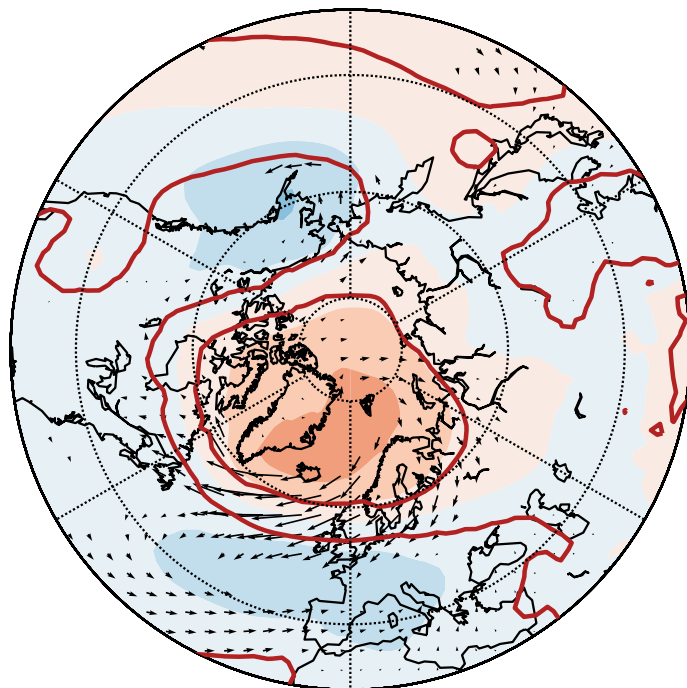
(a) SSW Composite: days 0-40



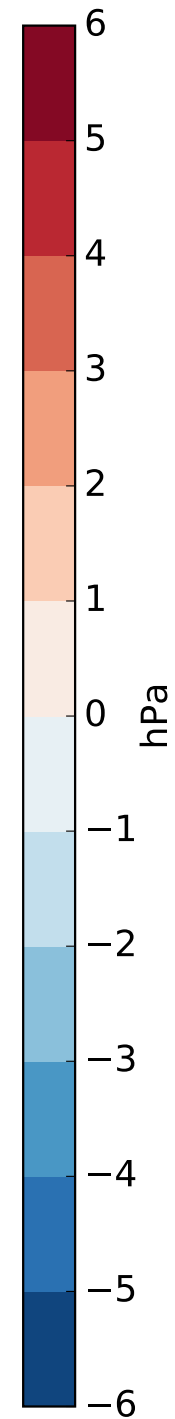
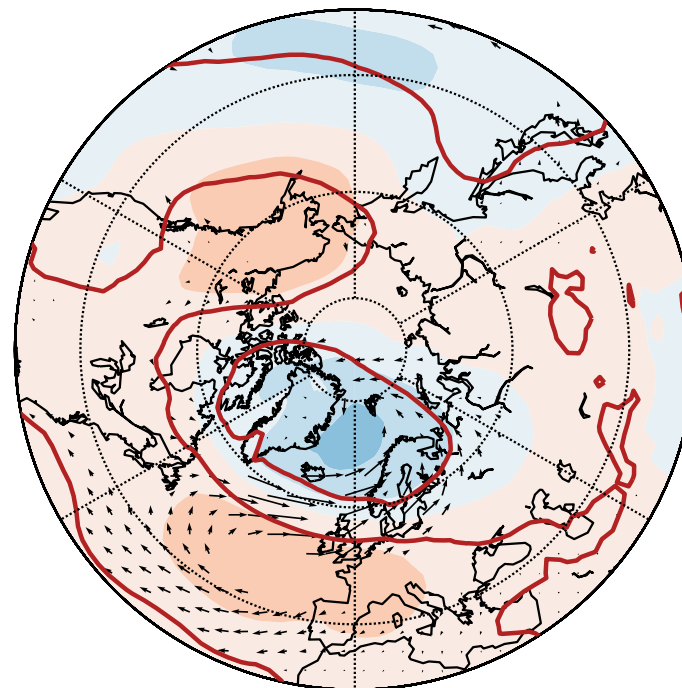
(b) SPV Composite: days 0-40



(c) SSW Years: JFM

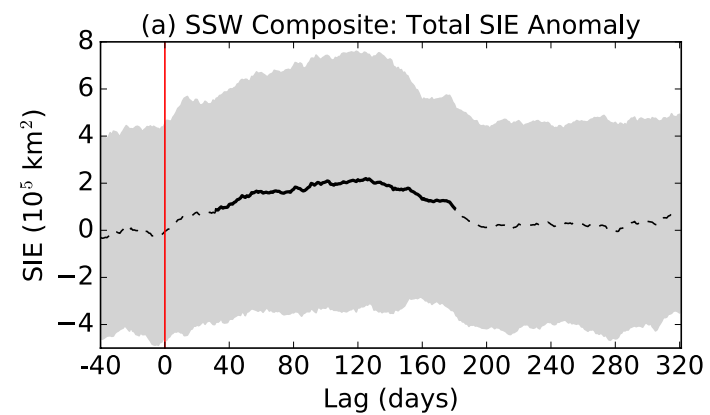


(d) SPV Years: JFM

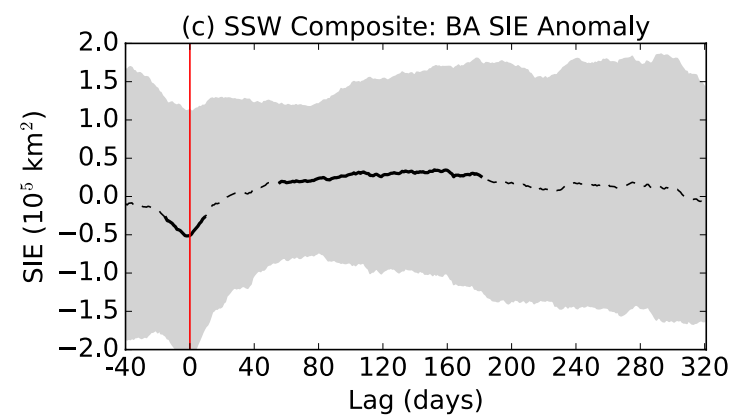


Sea Ice Extent

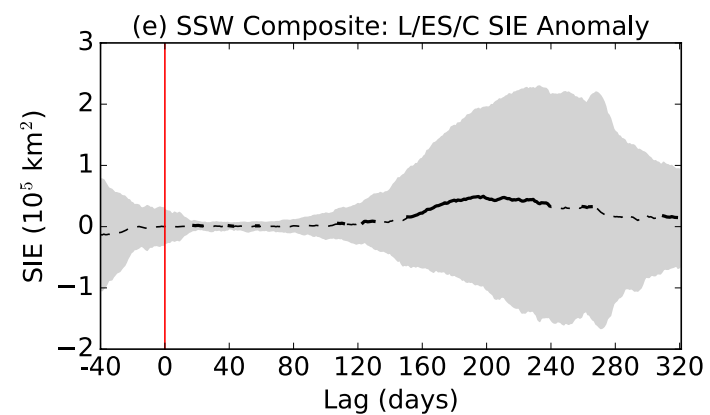
Total



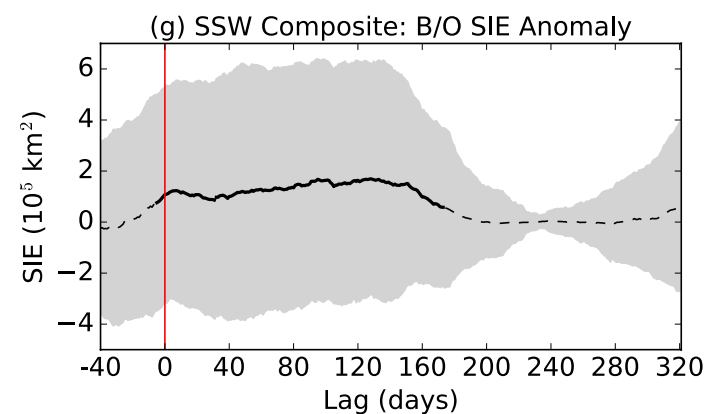
Barents



Laptev/E.Sib/
Chukchi

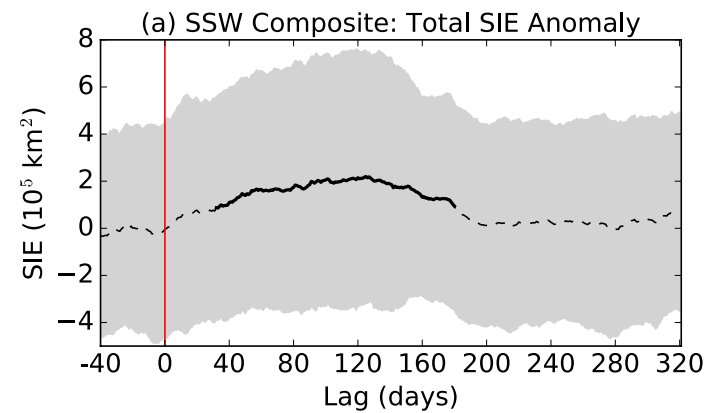


Bering/
Okhotsk

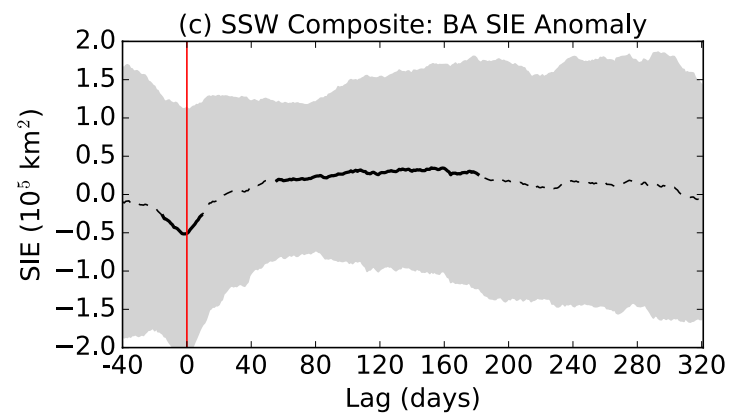


Sea Ice Extent

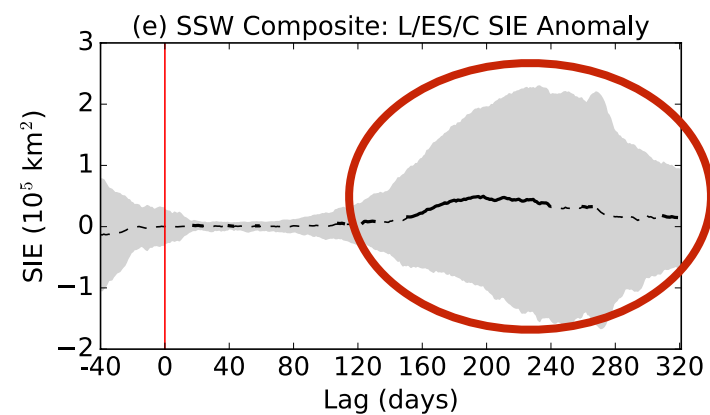
Total



Barents

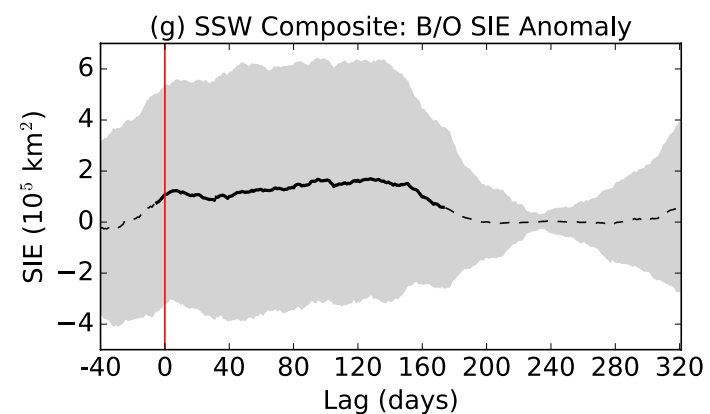


Laptev/E.Sib/
Chukchi



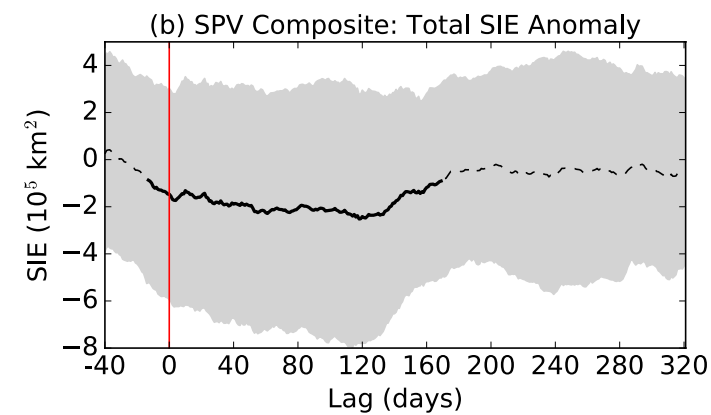
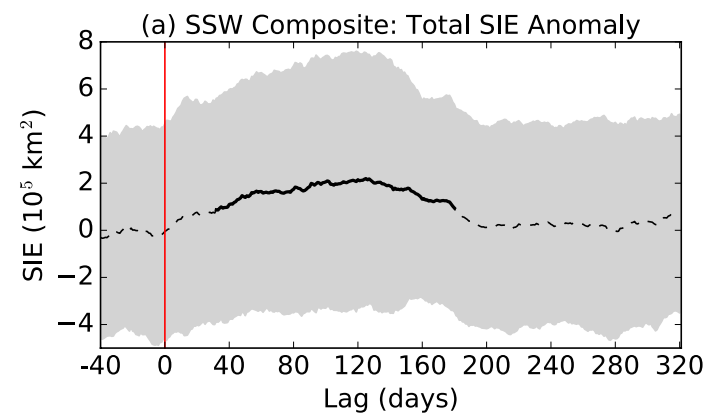
Significant SIE anomalies
extending well into late
summer

Bering/
Okhotsk

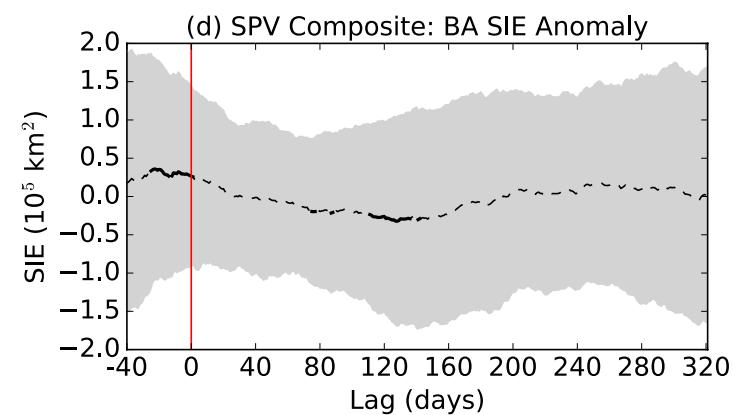
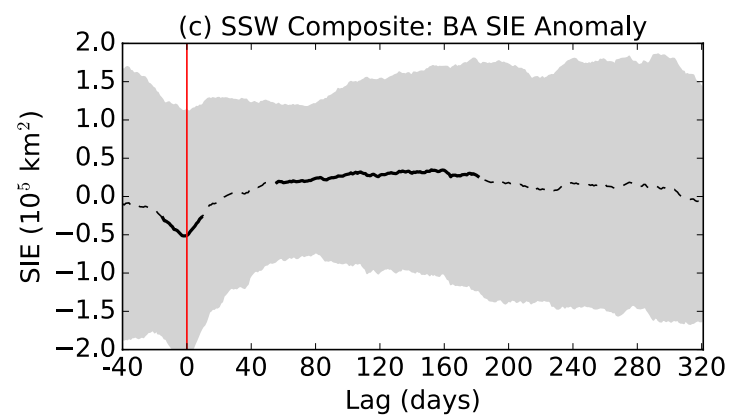


Sea Ice Extent

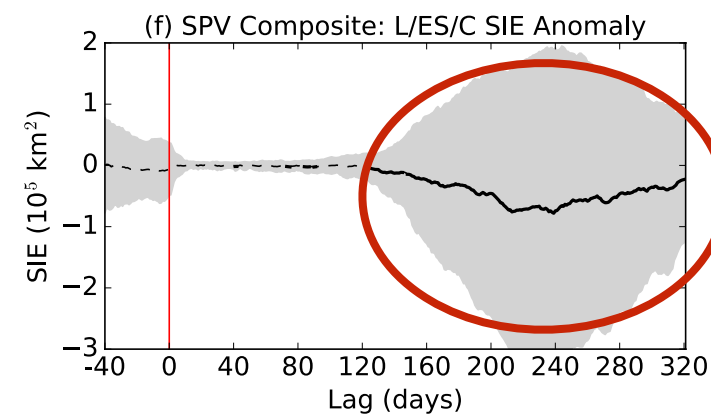
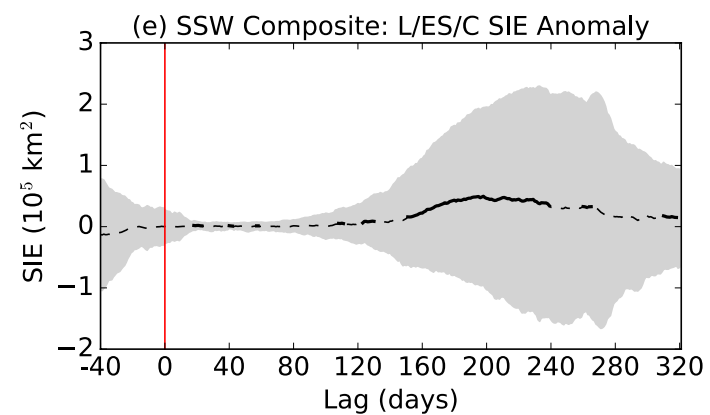
Total



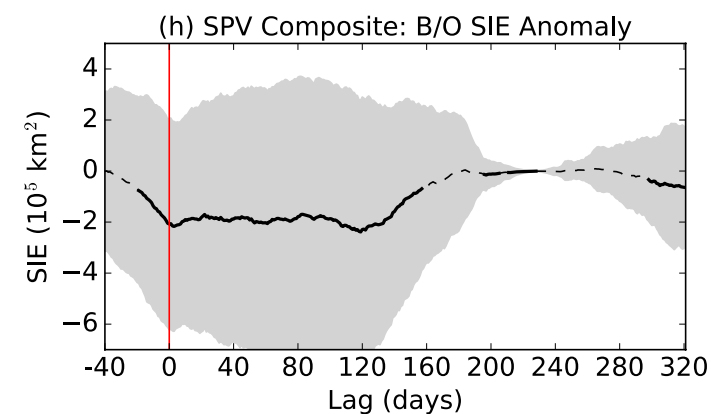
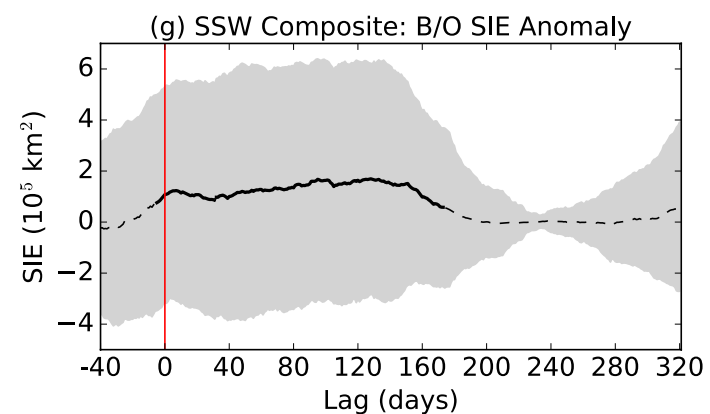
Barents



Laptev/E.Sib/
Chukchi

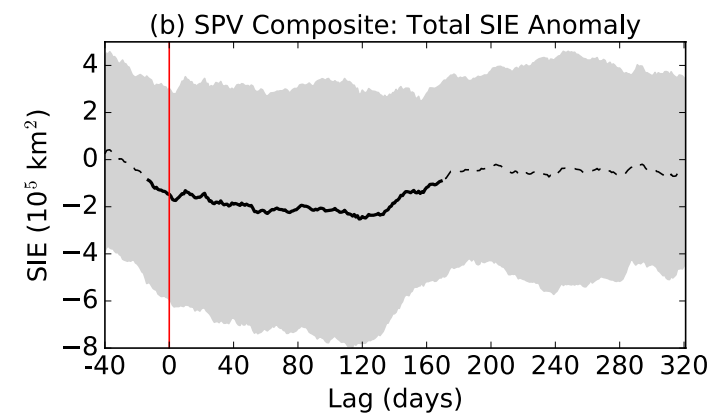
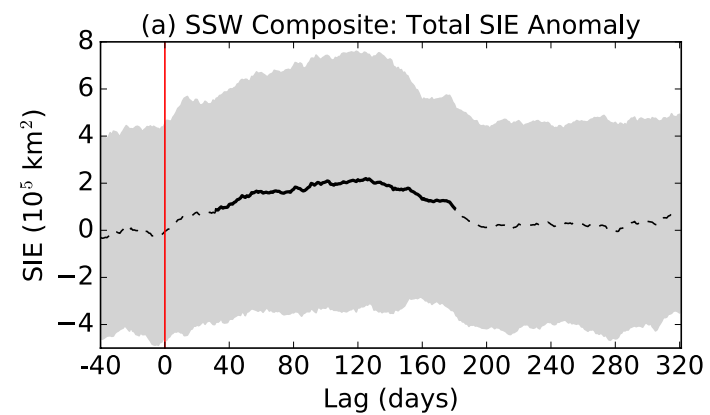


Bering/
Okhotsk

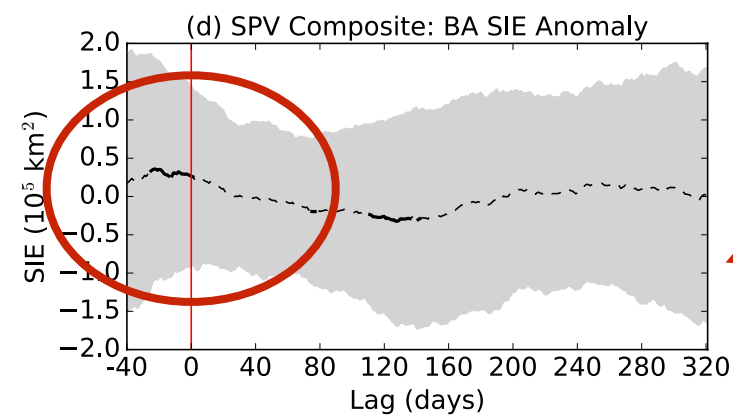
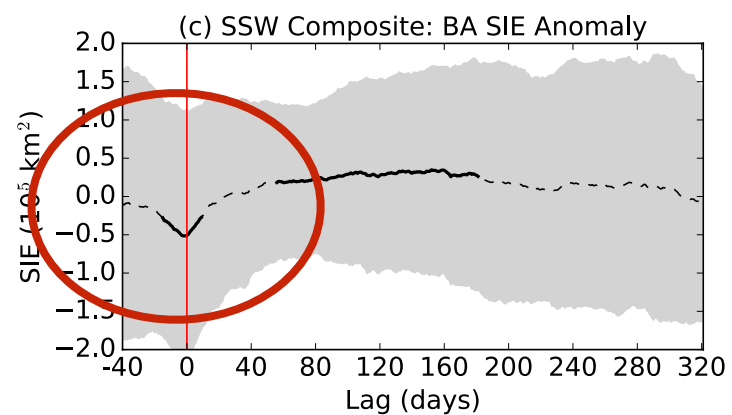


Sea Ice Extent

Total

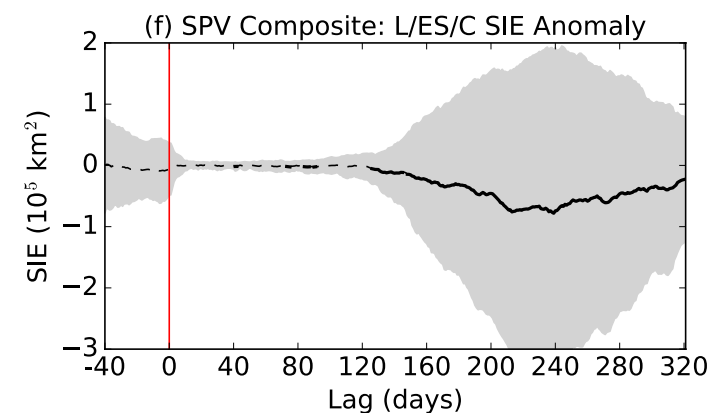
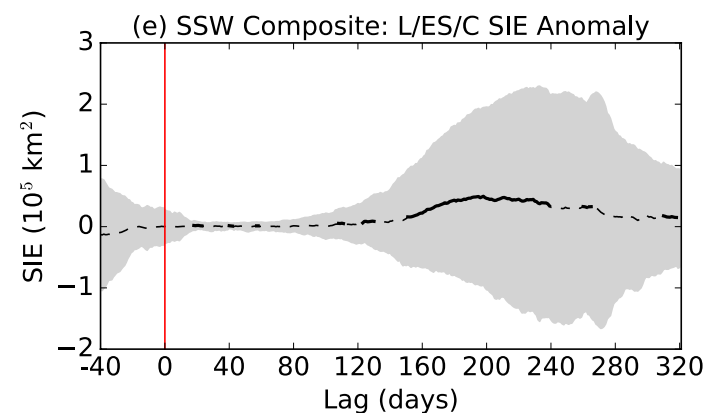


Barents

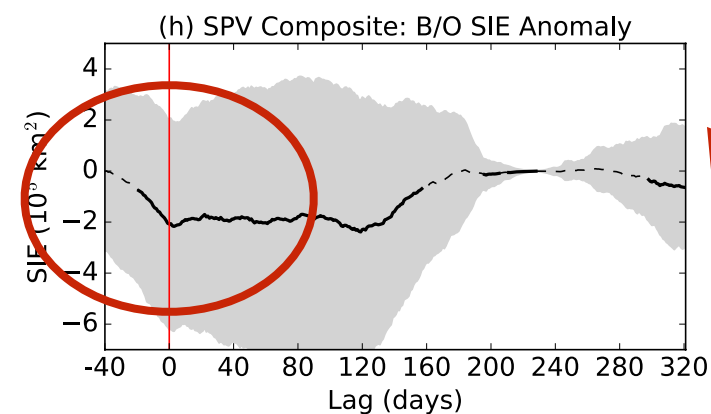
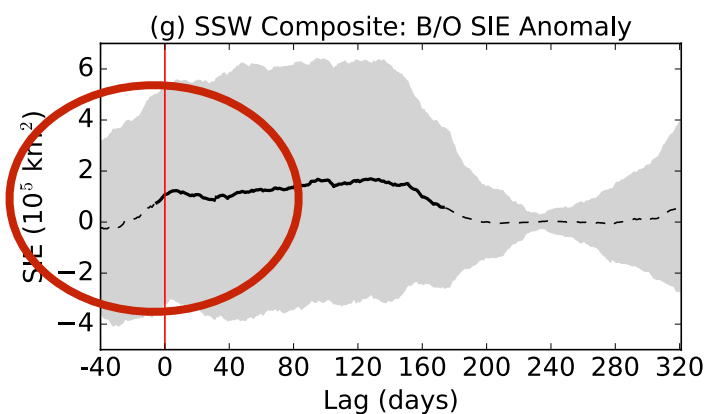


tropospheric precursor?

Laptev/E.Sib/
Chukchi

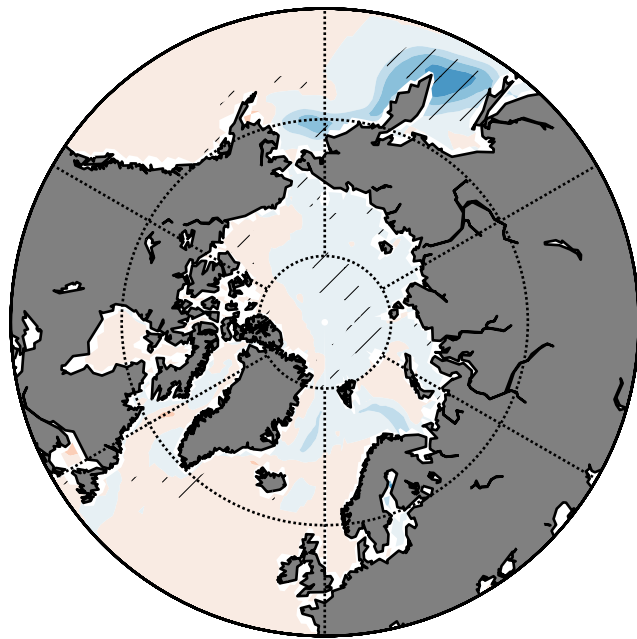


Bering/
Okhotsk

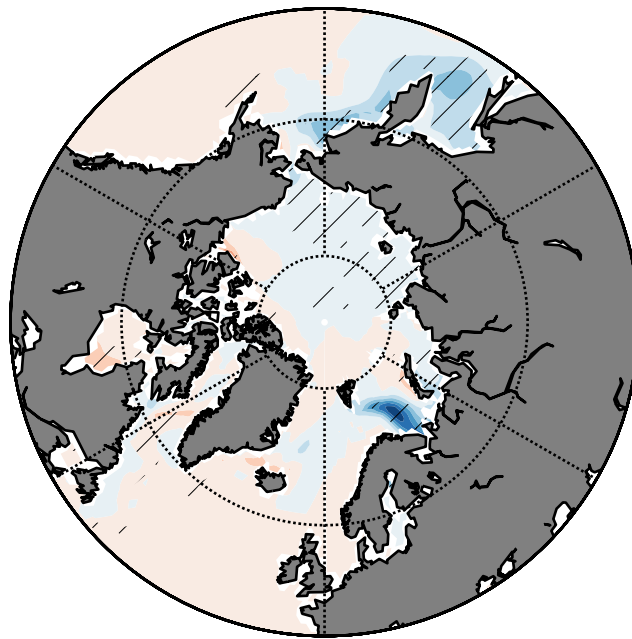


Sea Ice Concentration

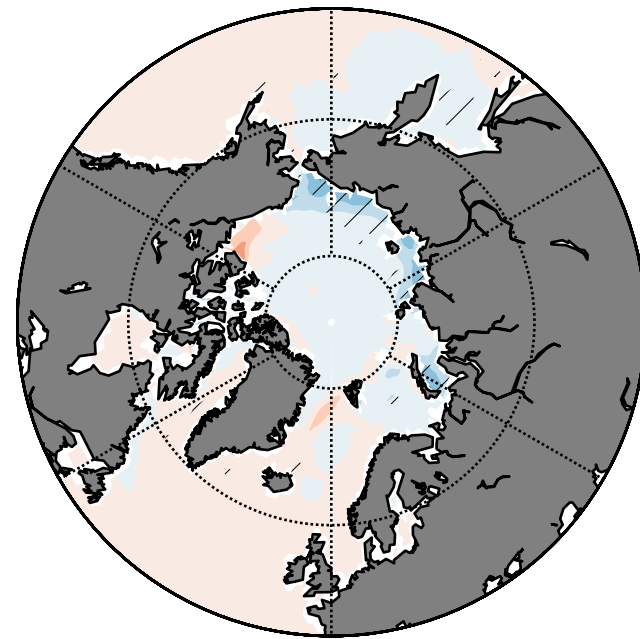
(a) SSW Years: JFM



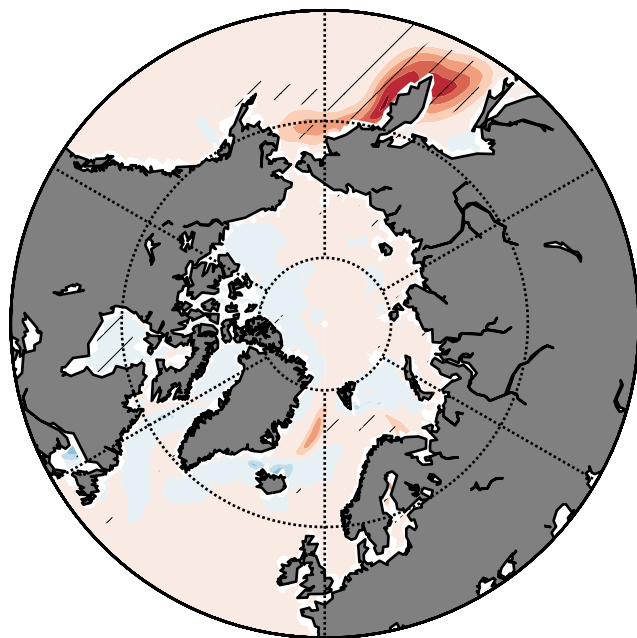
(b) SSW Years: AMJ



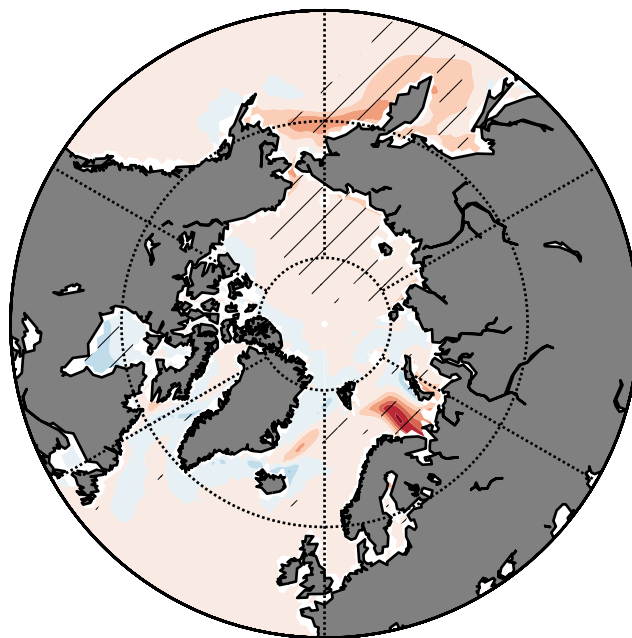
(c) SSW Years: JAS



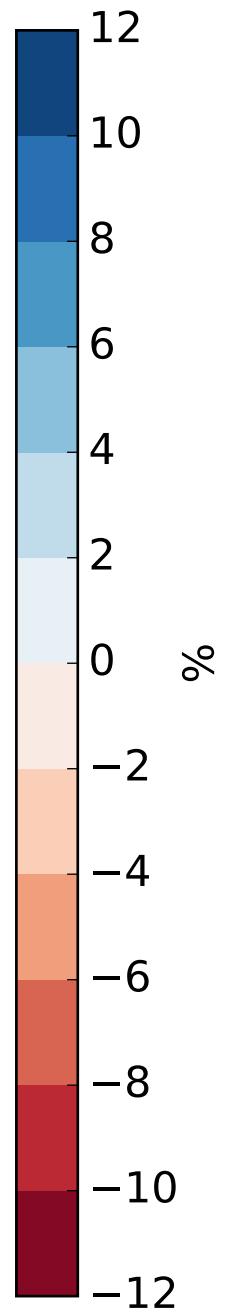
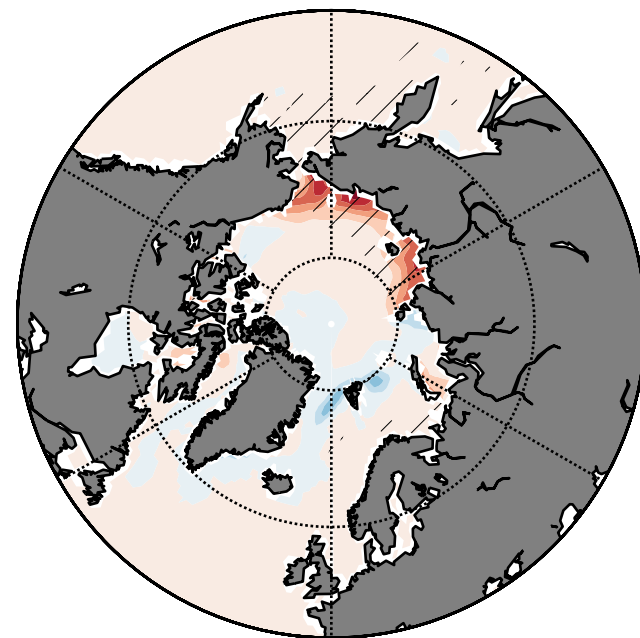
(d) SPV Years: JFM



(e) SPV Years: AMJ

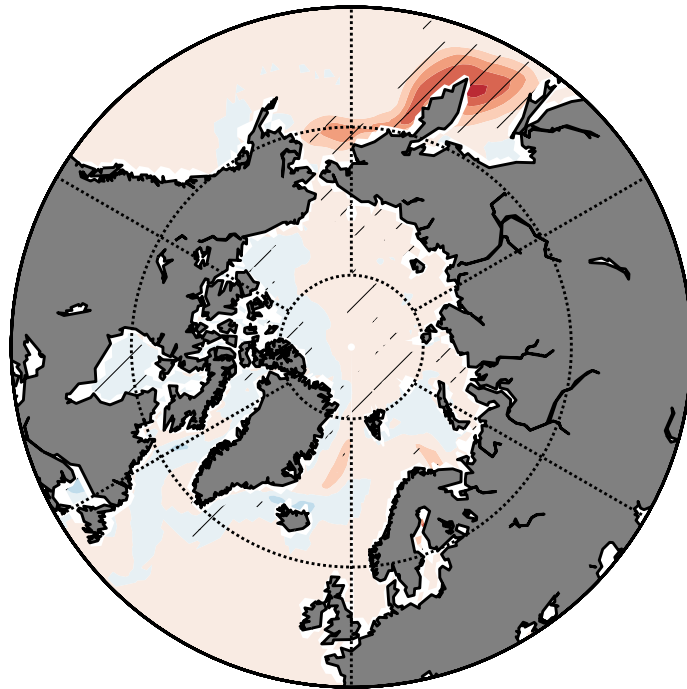


(f) SPV Years: JAS

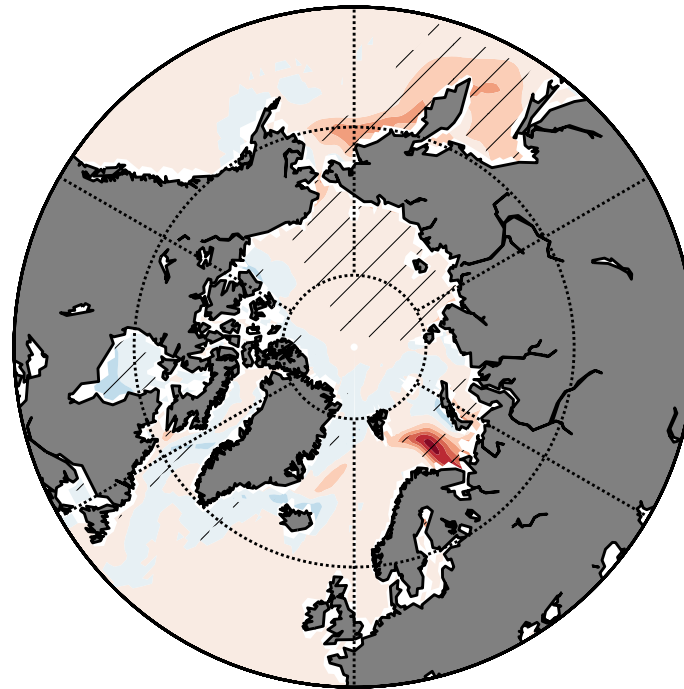


Sea Ice Concentration

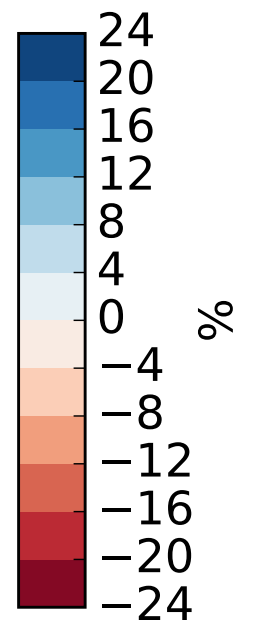
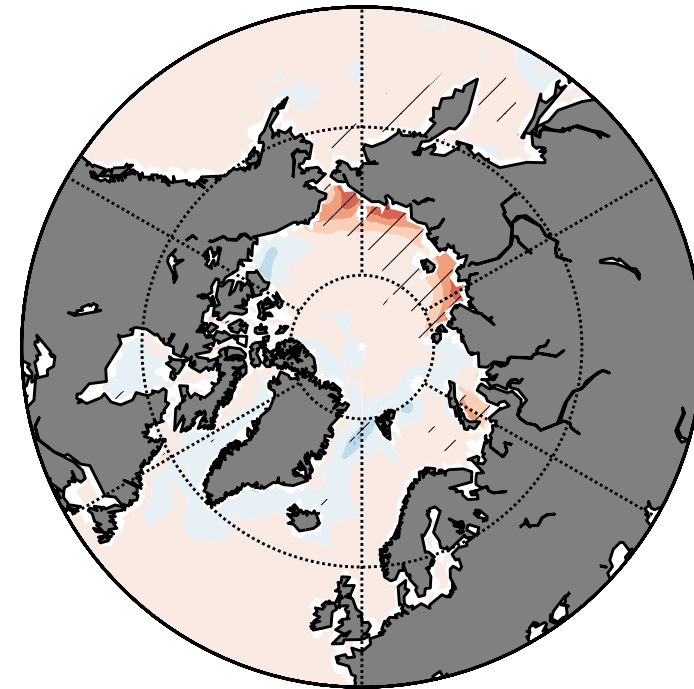
(g) SPV - SSW Years: JFM



(h) SPV - SSW Years: AMJ



(i) SPV - SSW Years: JAS



- **Barents Sea:** SSW & SPV anomalies are $\sim 25\%$ of a STDEV.
- **Laptev/E. Sib/Chukchi Seas:** SSW anomalies are $\sim 25\%$ of a STDEV and SPV anomalies are $\sim 50\%$ of a STDEV.

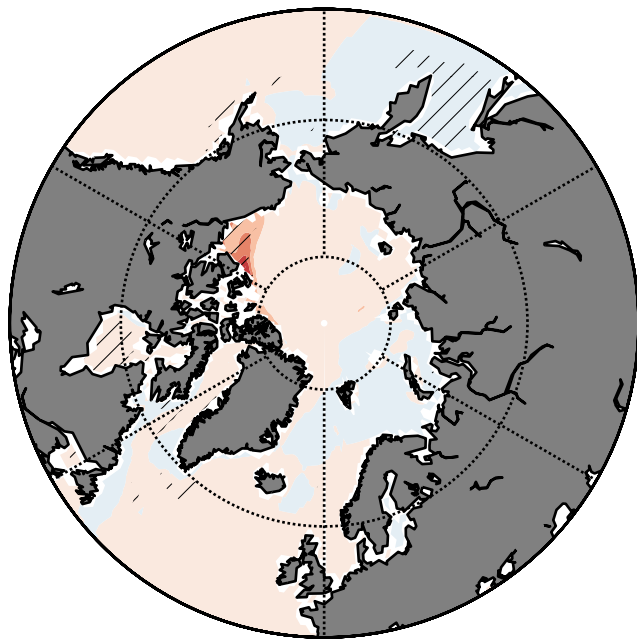
Story so far:

1. SSWs and SPVs are followed by SIC anomalies in the Barents Sea in spring and the Laptev/E. Siberian/Chukchi Seas in summer
2. Anomalies appear to be consistent with the interannual relationships between AO/NAO and SIC in literature

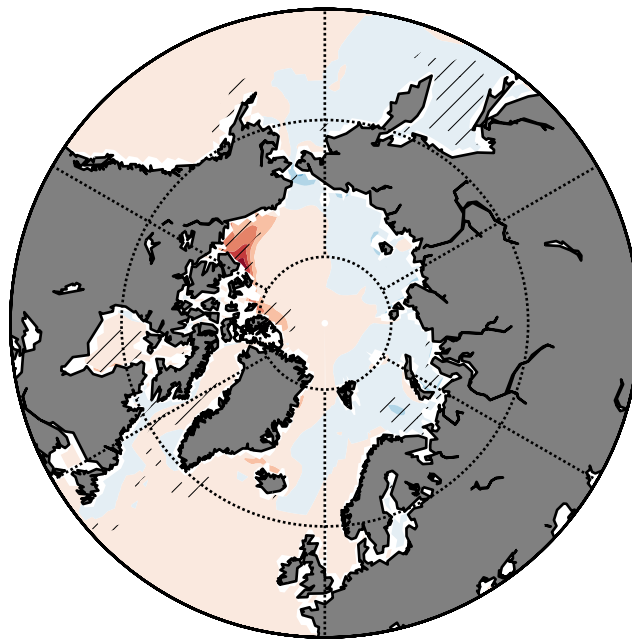
Are the mechanisms also consistent?

Sea Ice Thickness

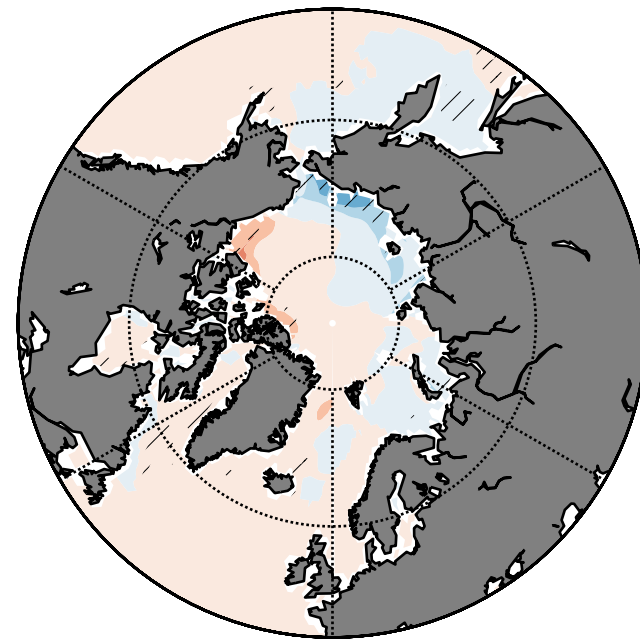
(a) SSW Years: JFM



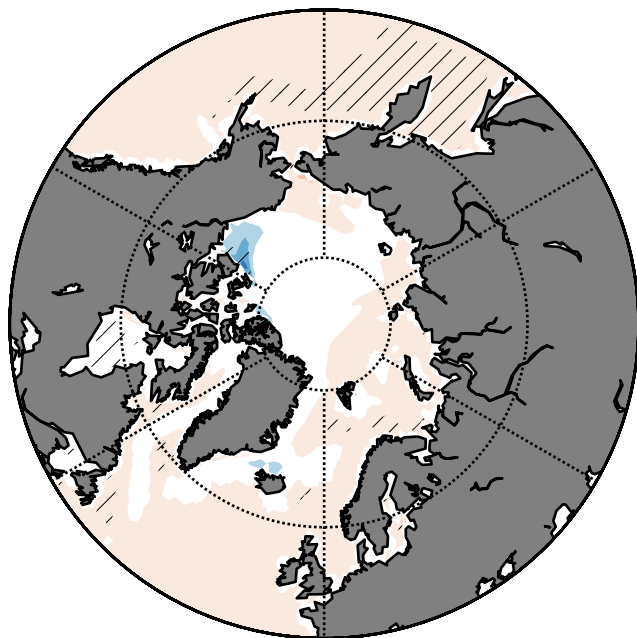
(b) SSW Years: AMJ



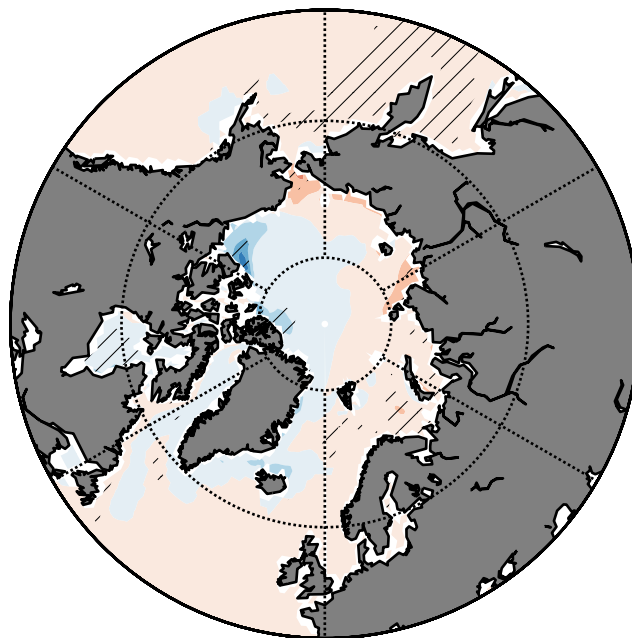
(c) SSW Years: JAS



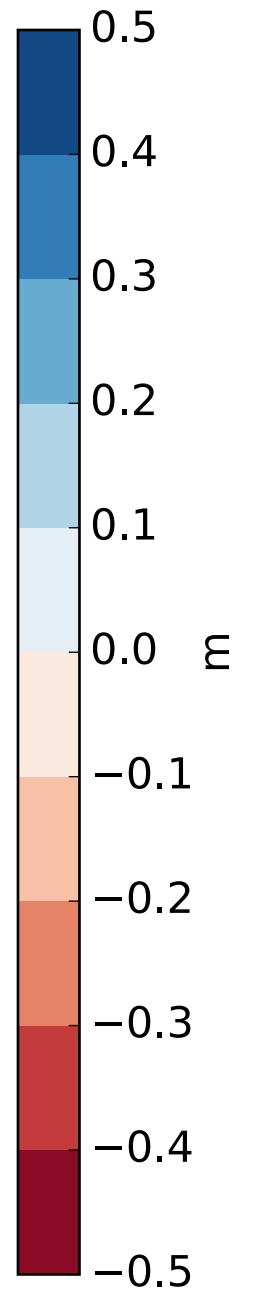
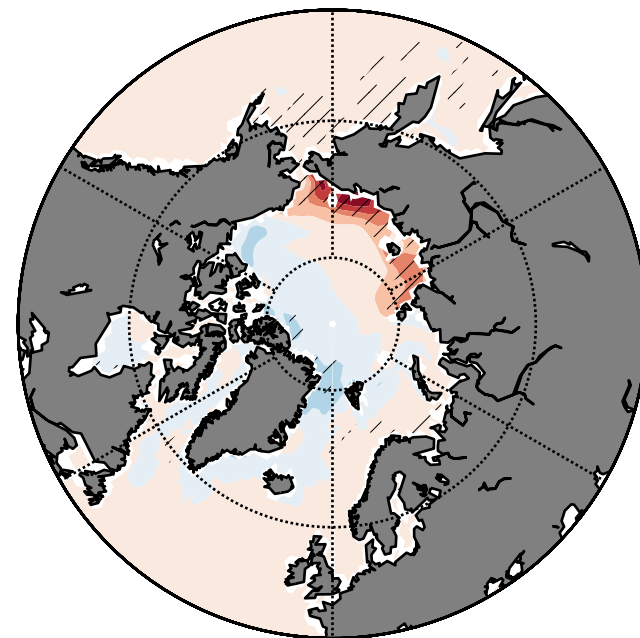
(d) SPV Years: JFM



(e) SPV Years: AMJ

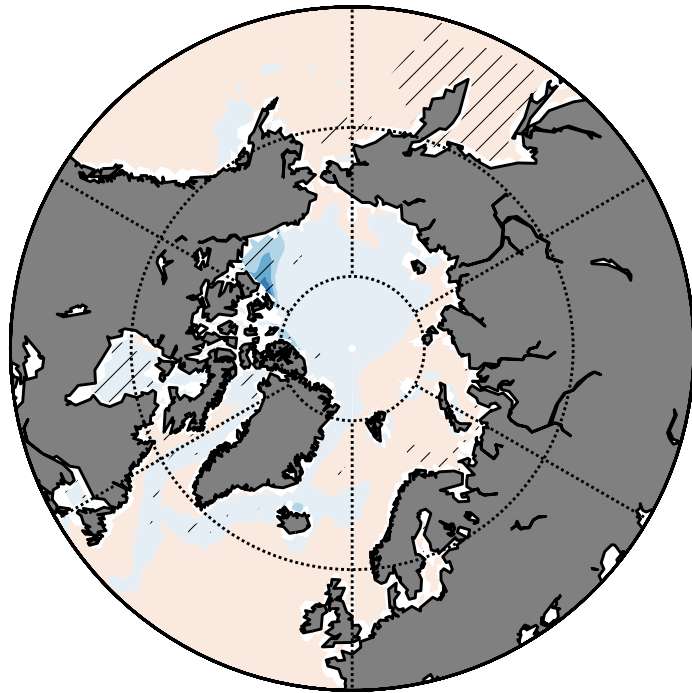


(f) SPV Years: JAS

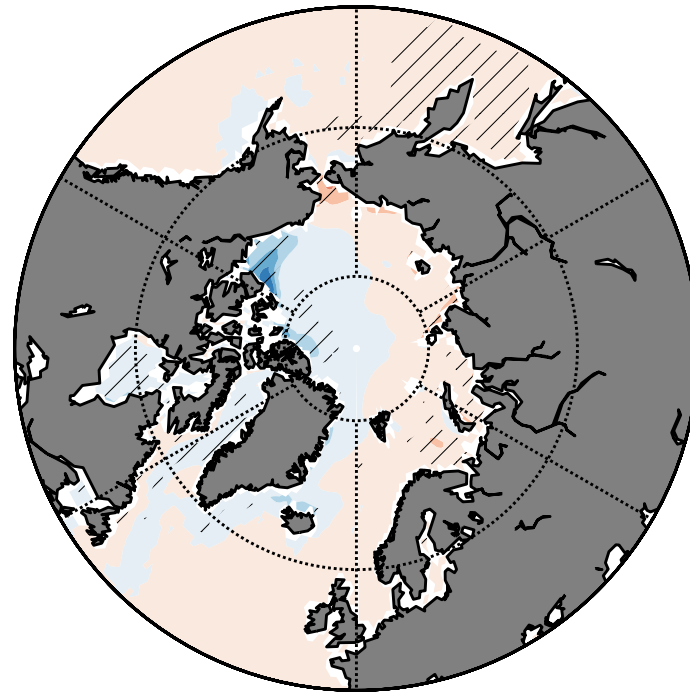


Sea Ice Thickness

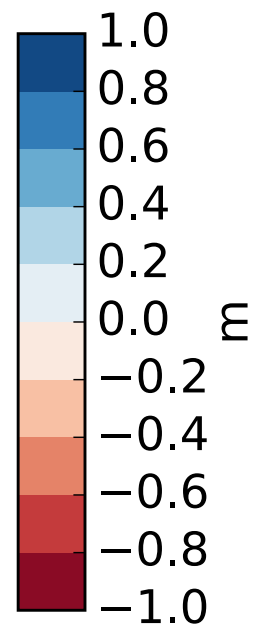
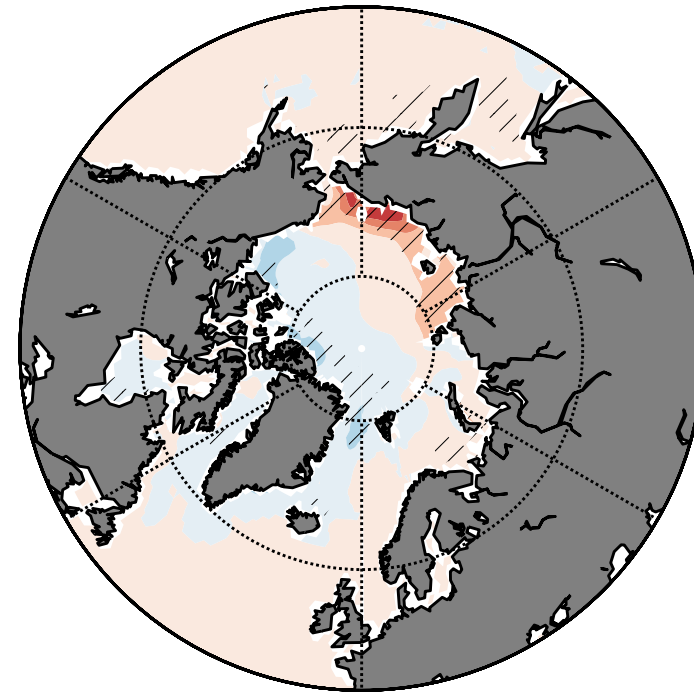
(g) SPV - SSW Years: JFM



(h) SPV - SSW Years: AMJ

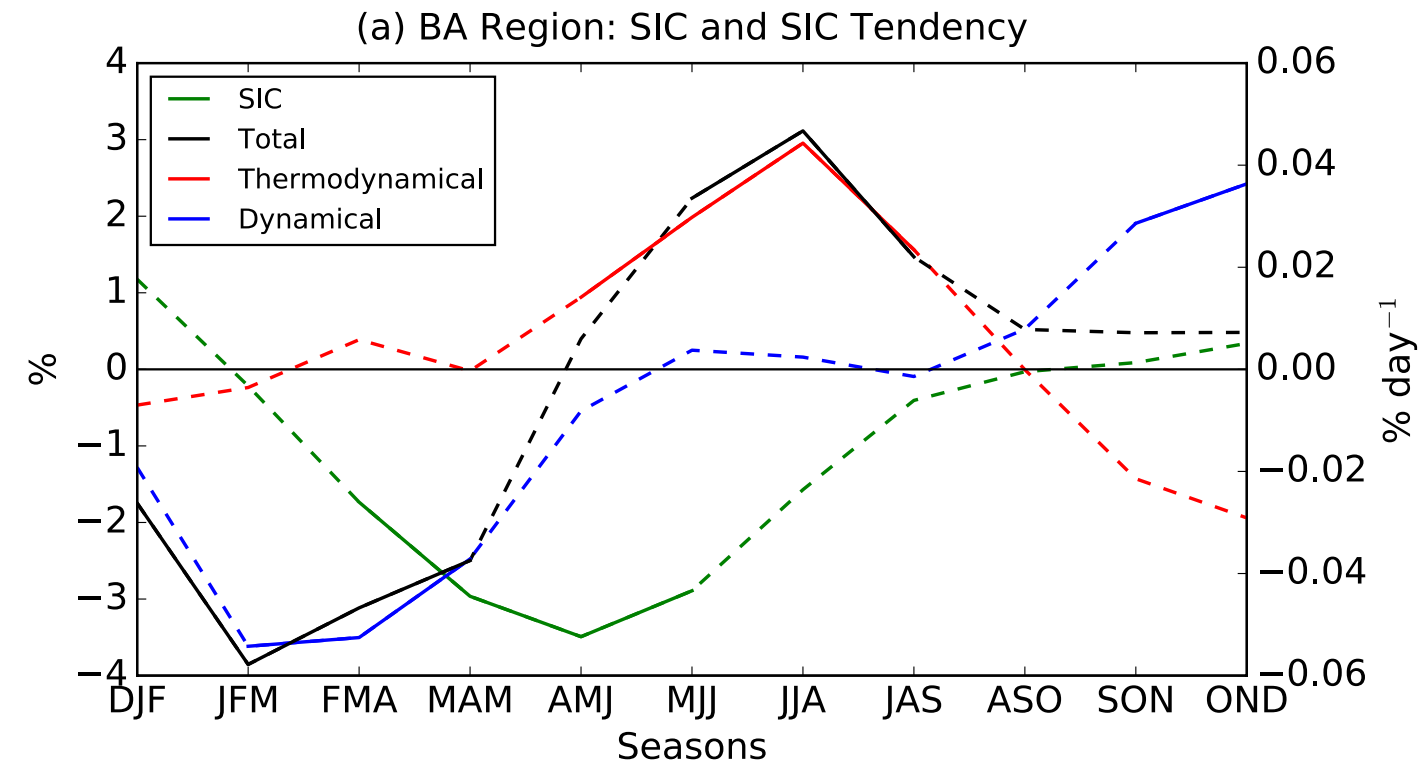


(i) SPV - SSW Years: JAS

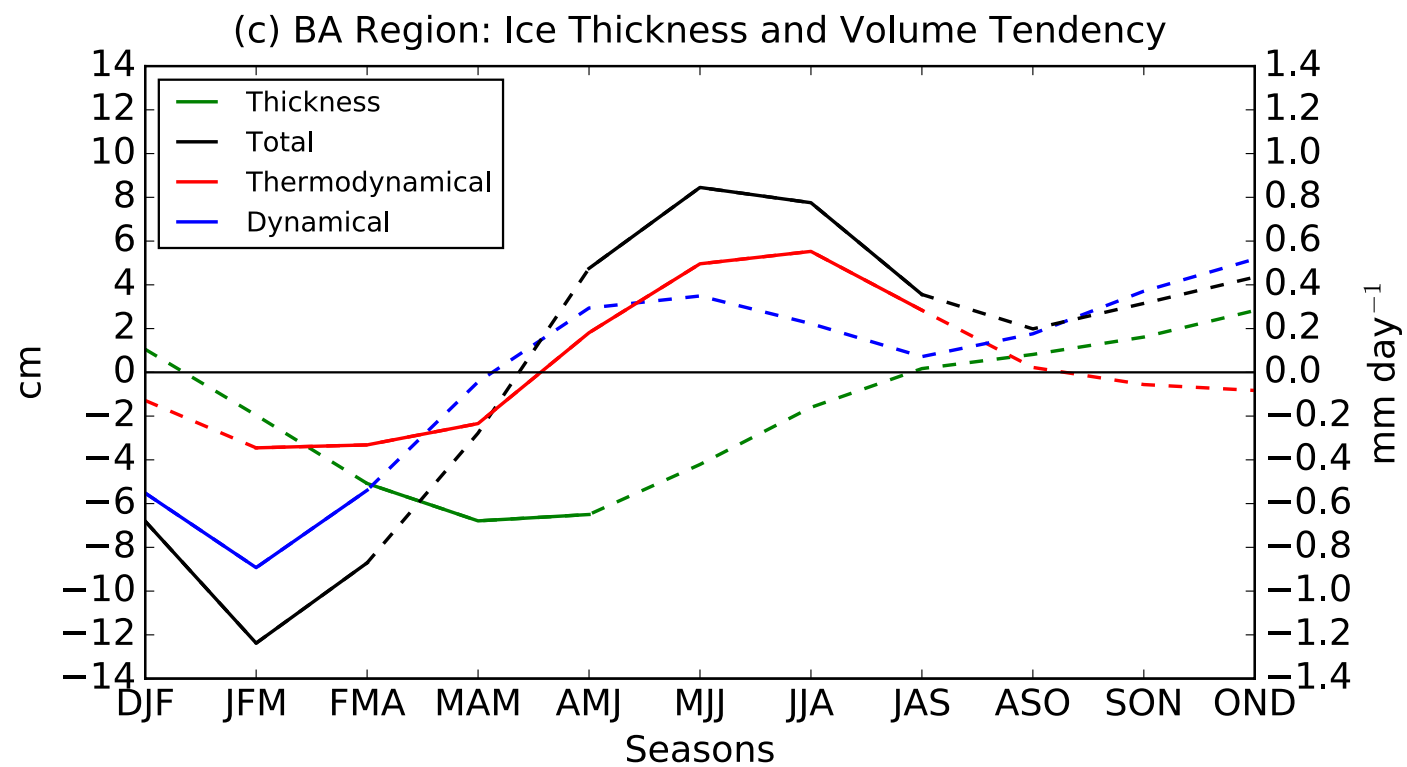


- **Laptev/E. Sib/Chukchi Seas:** SSW anomalies are ~16% of a STDEV and SPV anomalies are ~32% of a STDEV.

Processes: Barents Sea

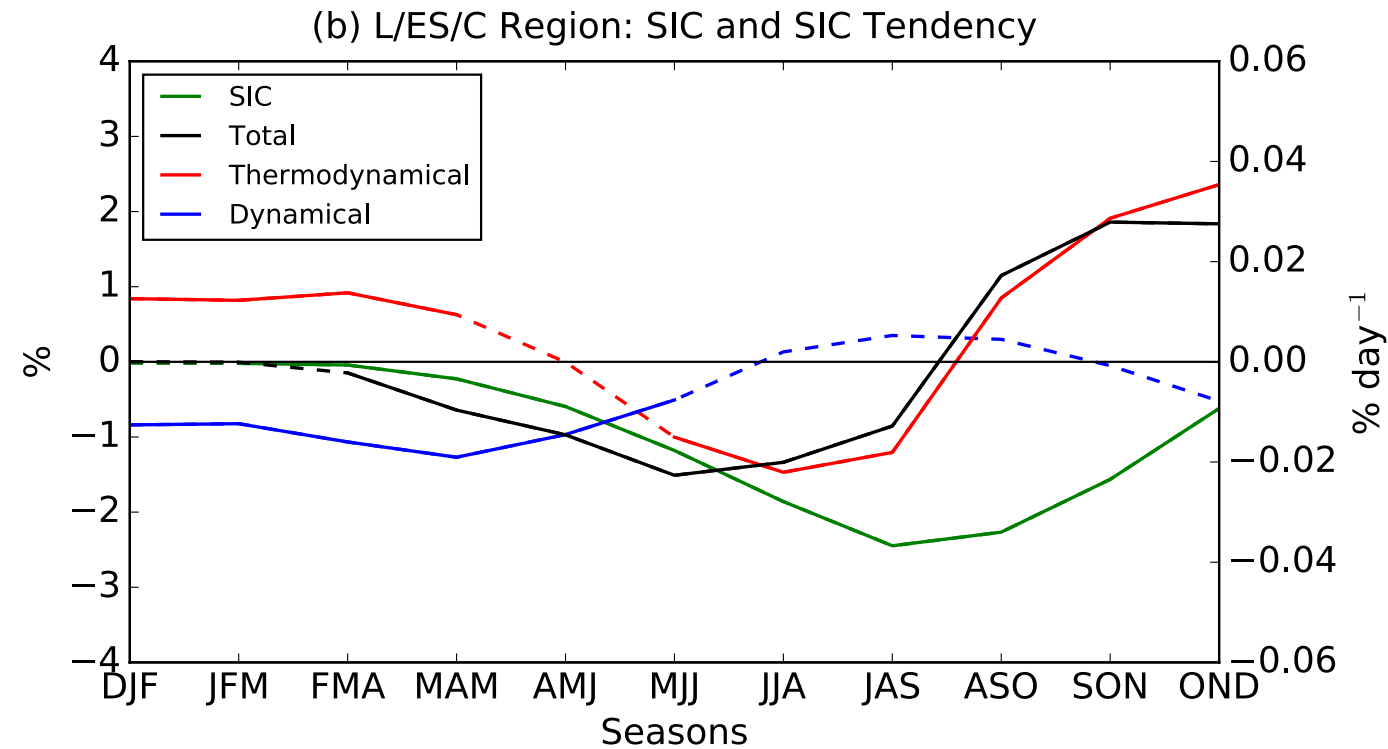


SIC Tendencies

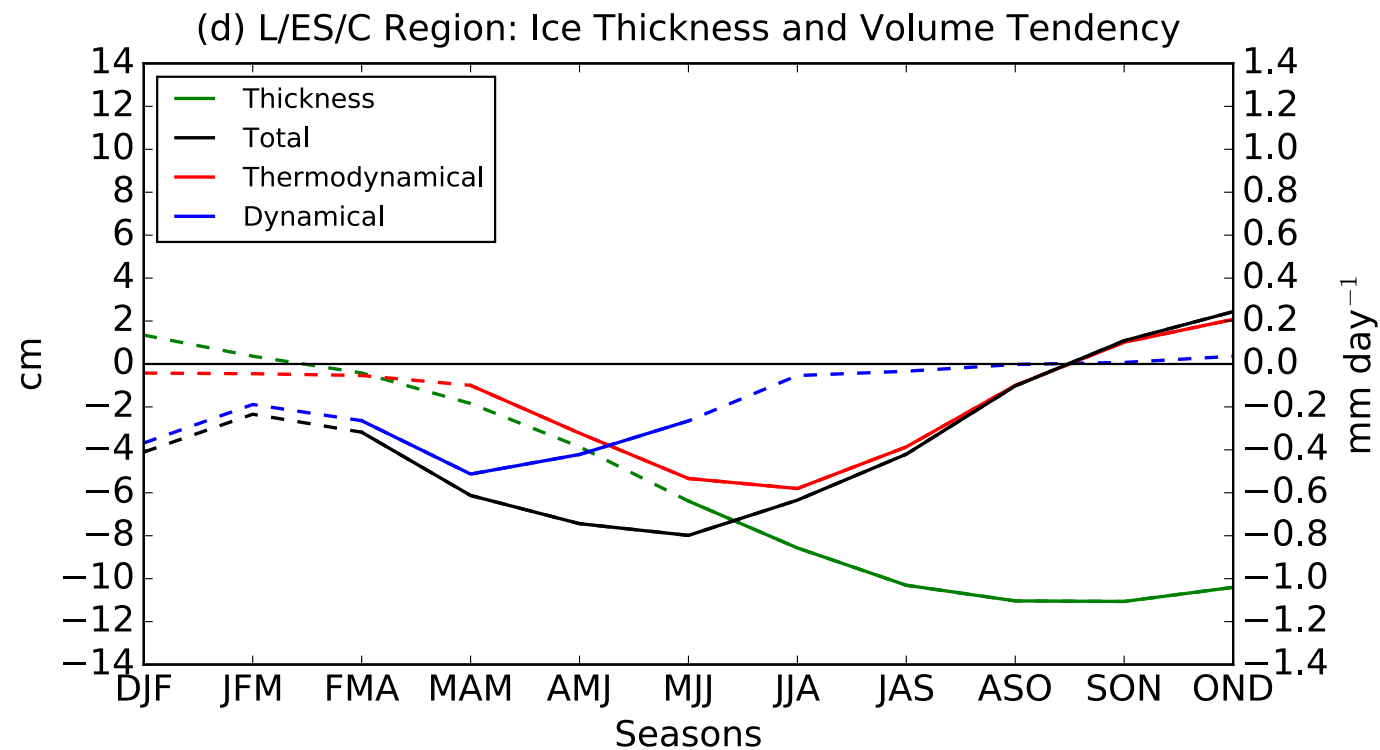


SIT Tendencies

Processes: Laptev, E. Siberian & Chukchi Seas

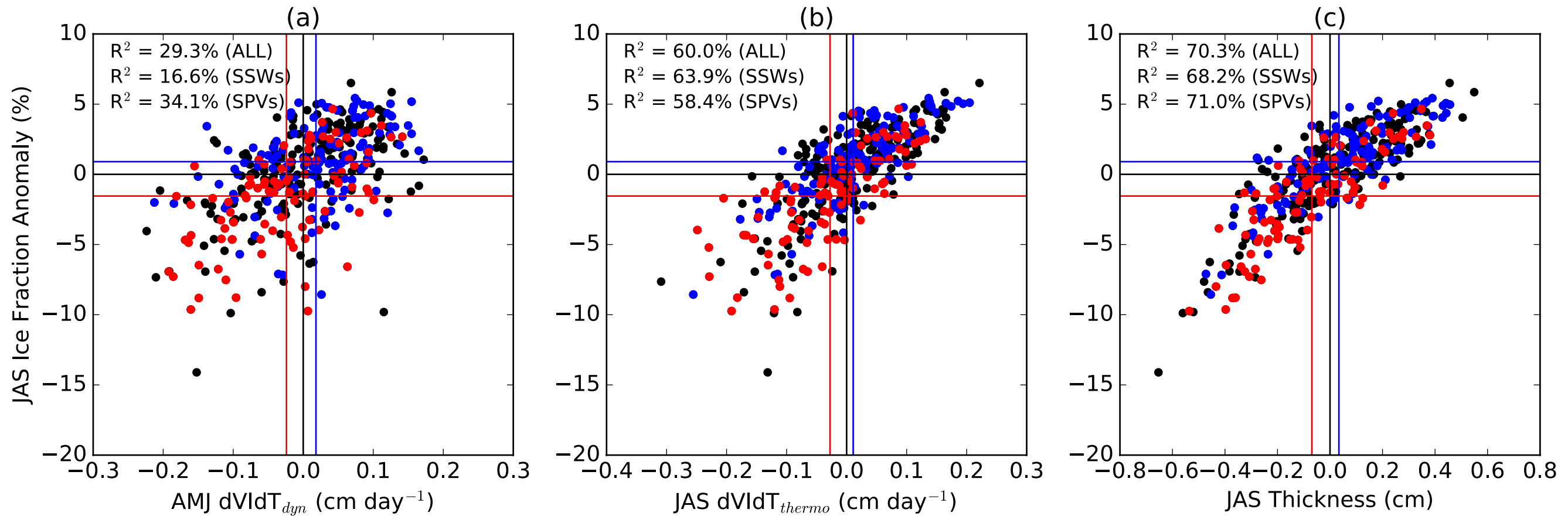


SIC Tendencies

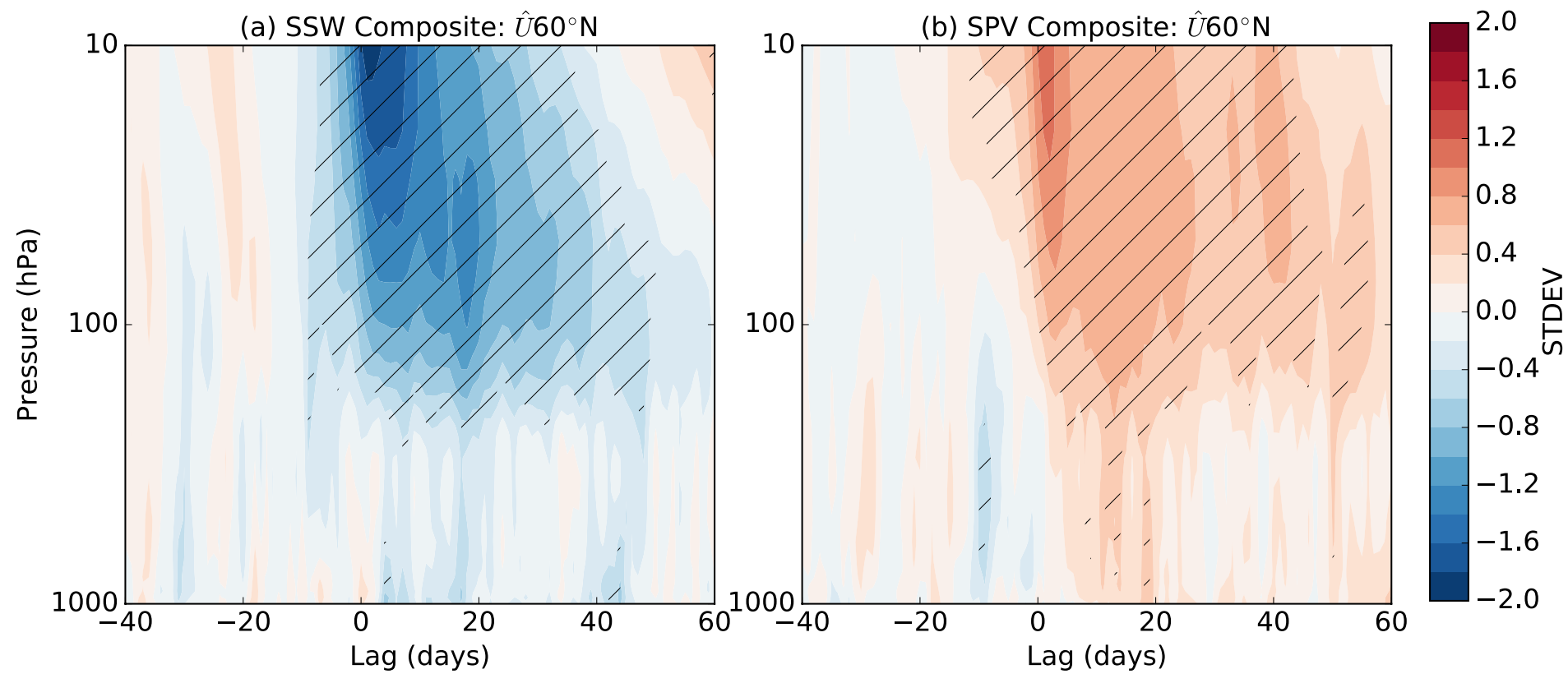


SIT Tendencies

Processes: Laptev, E. Siberian & Chukchi Seas

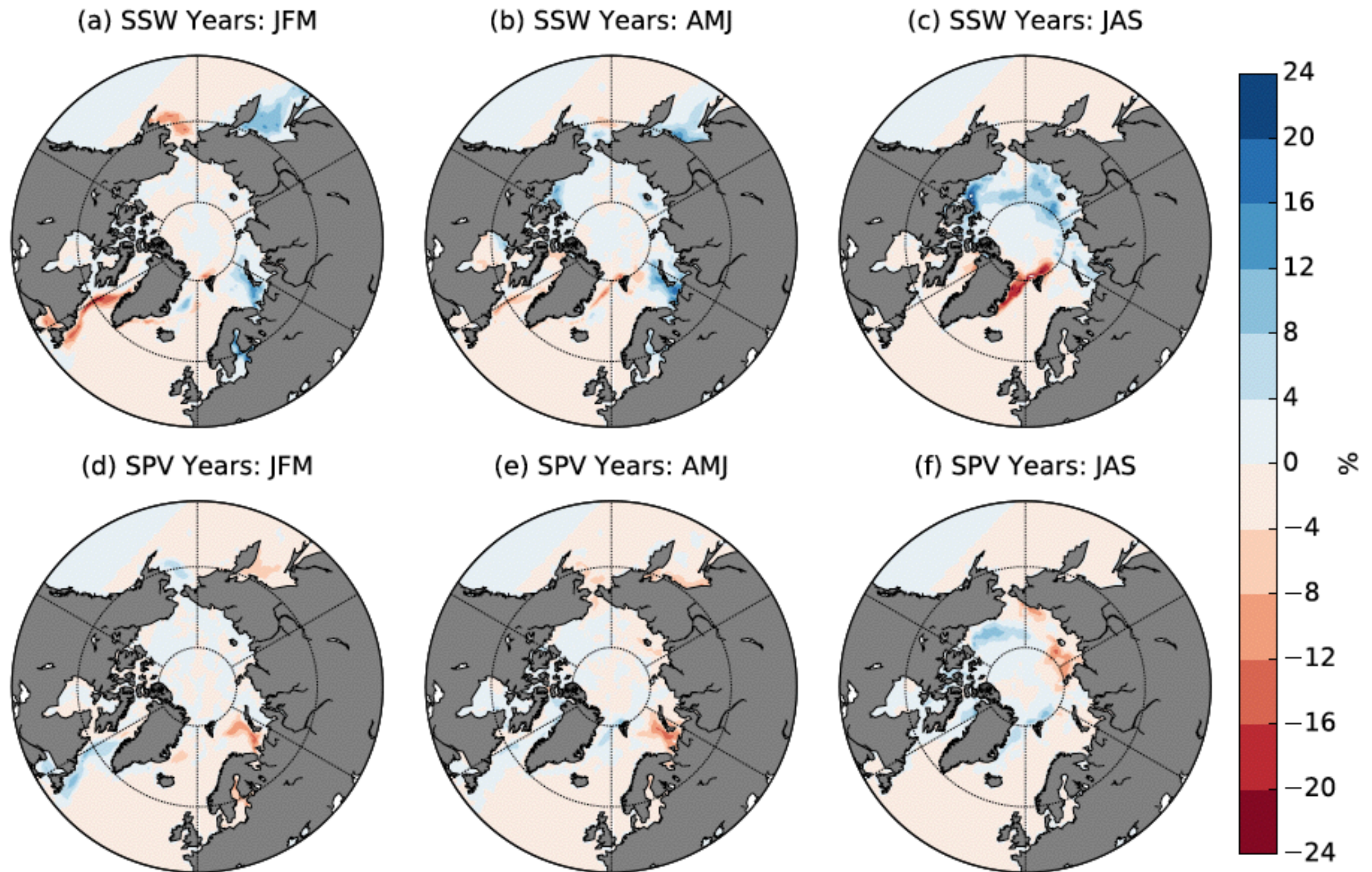


SSWs & SPVs: Reanalysis



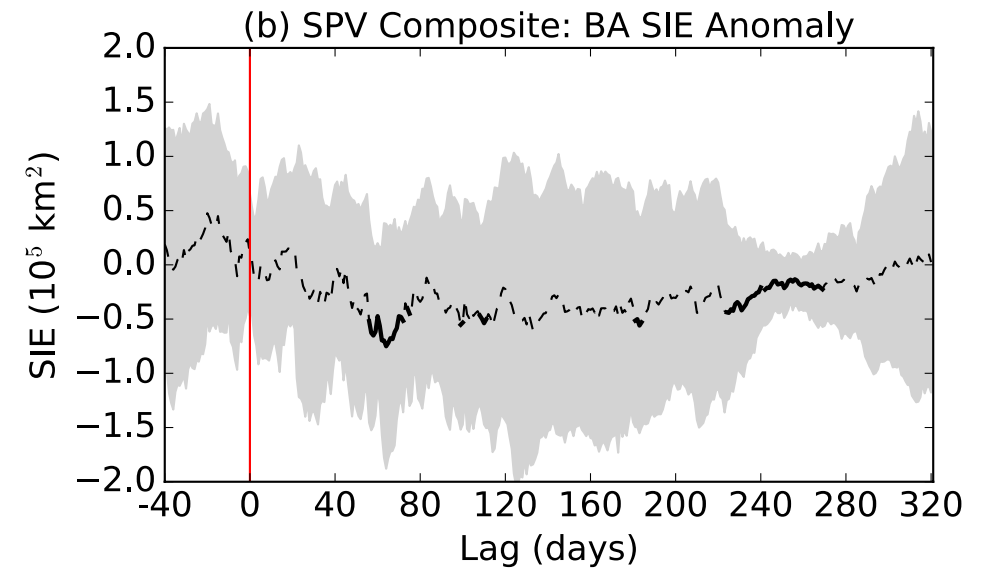
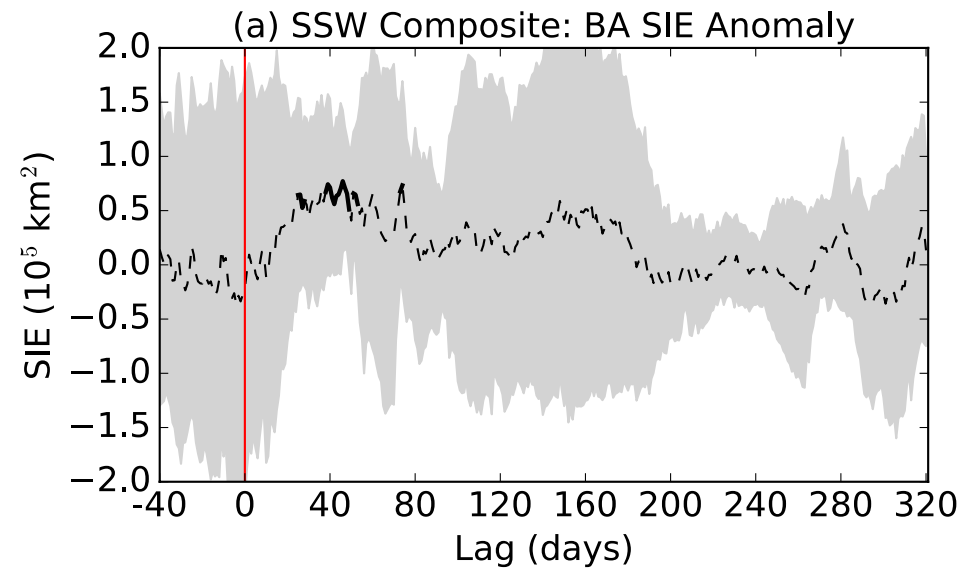
ERA-I

Sea Ice Concentration: NSIDC

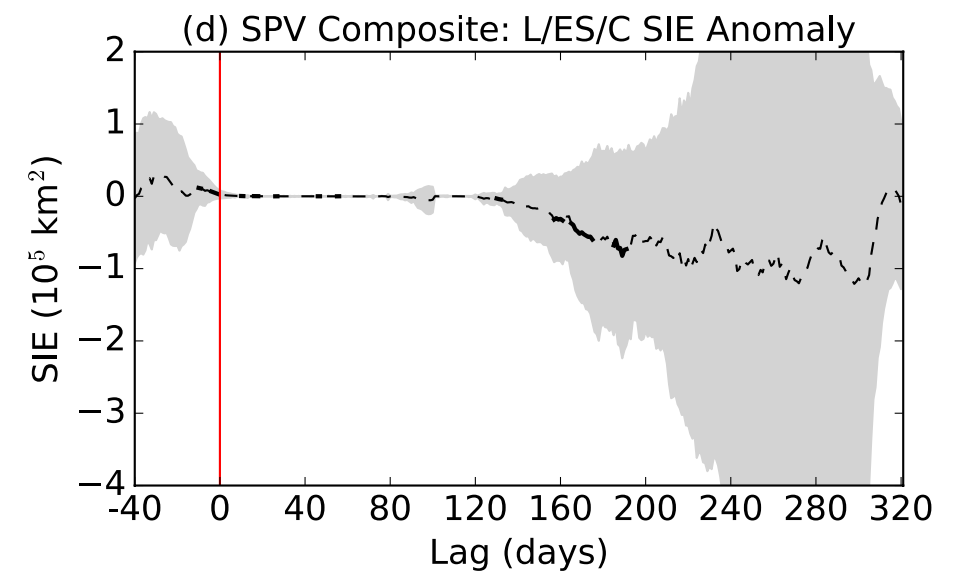
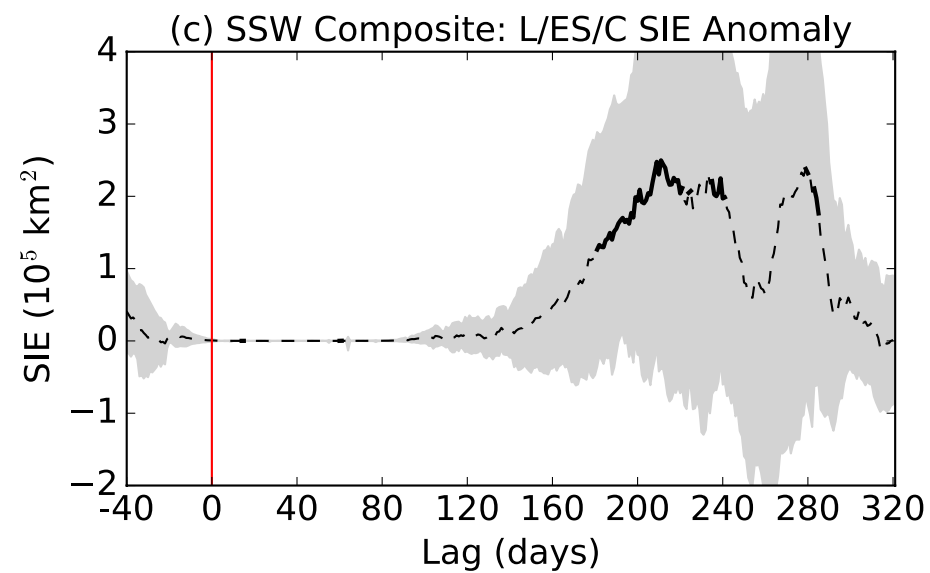


Sea Ice Extent: NSIDC

Barents



Laptev/E.Sib/
Chukchi

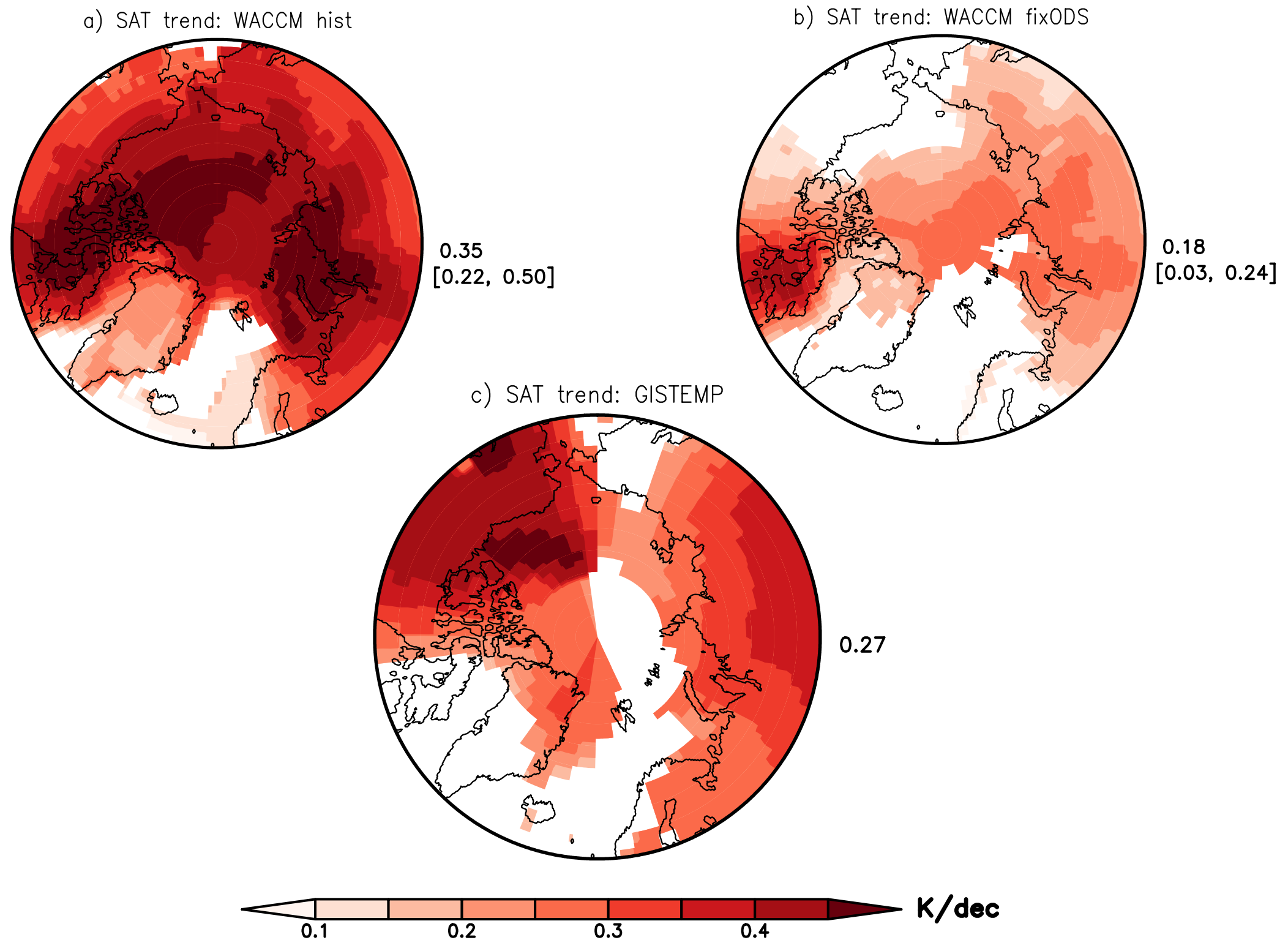


Conclusions

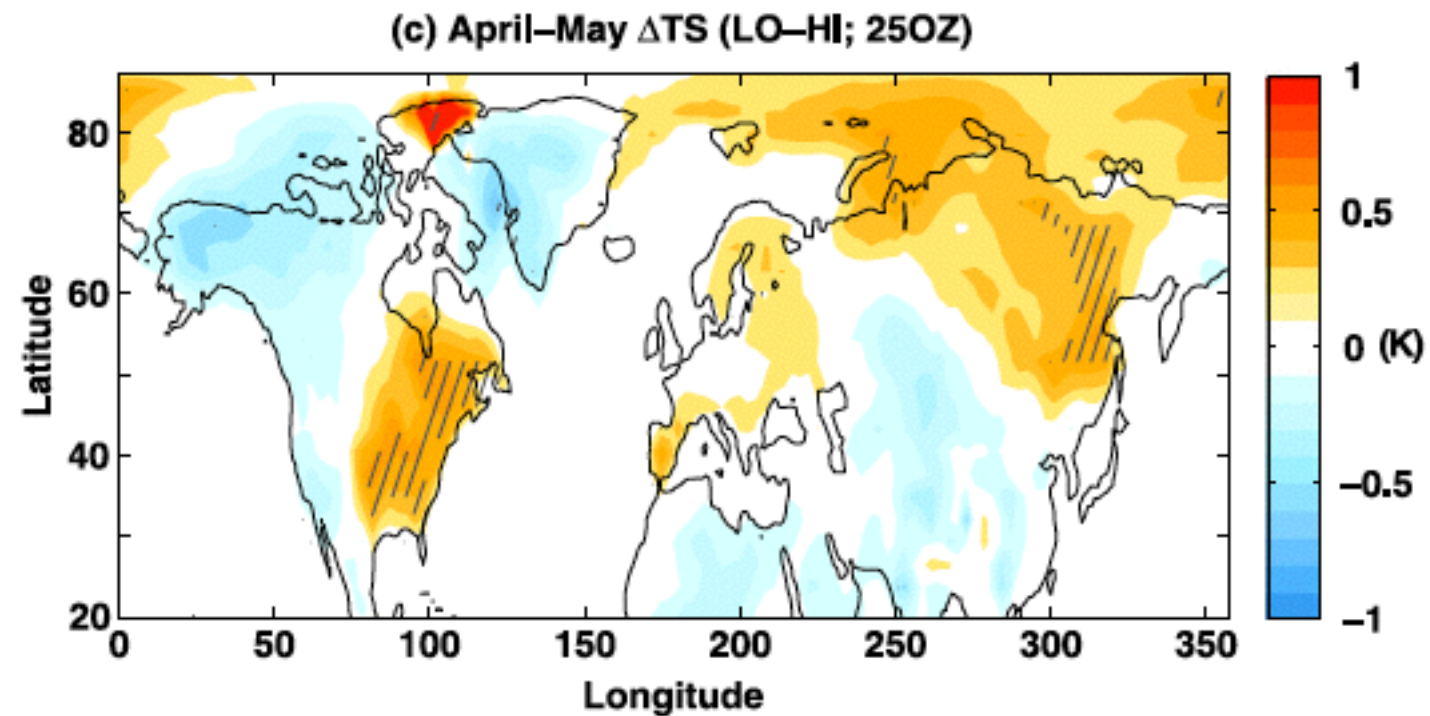
- **SSWs: Positive** SIC anomalies in Barents Sea in spring and Laptev/E. Siberian/Chukchi Seas in summer
- **SPVs: Negative** SIC anomalies in Barents Sea in spring and Laptev/E. Siberian/Chukchi Seas in summer
- In the BA region, SIE anomalies are driven by winter ice advection, while SIE anomalies in the L/ES/C region arise due to ice thickness anomalies, generated by coastal sea ice divergence in late winter and enhanced by thermodynamical feedbacks in spring and summer.
- Because stratospheric anomalies precede AO anomalies in the troposphere, there is the potential to extend the period over which skillful prediction of Arctic SIE may be achieved if knowledge of stratospheric conditions is known.

Multi-decadal stratospheric influence on Arctic

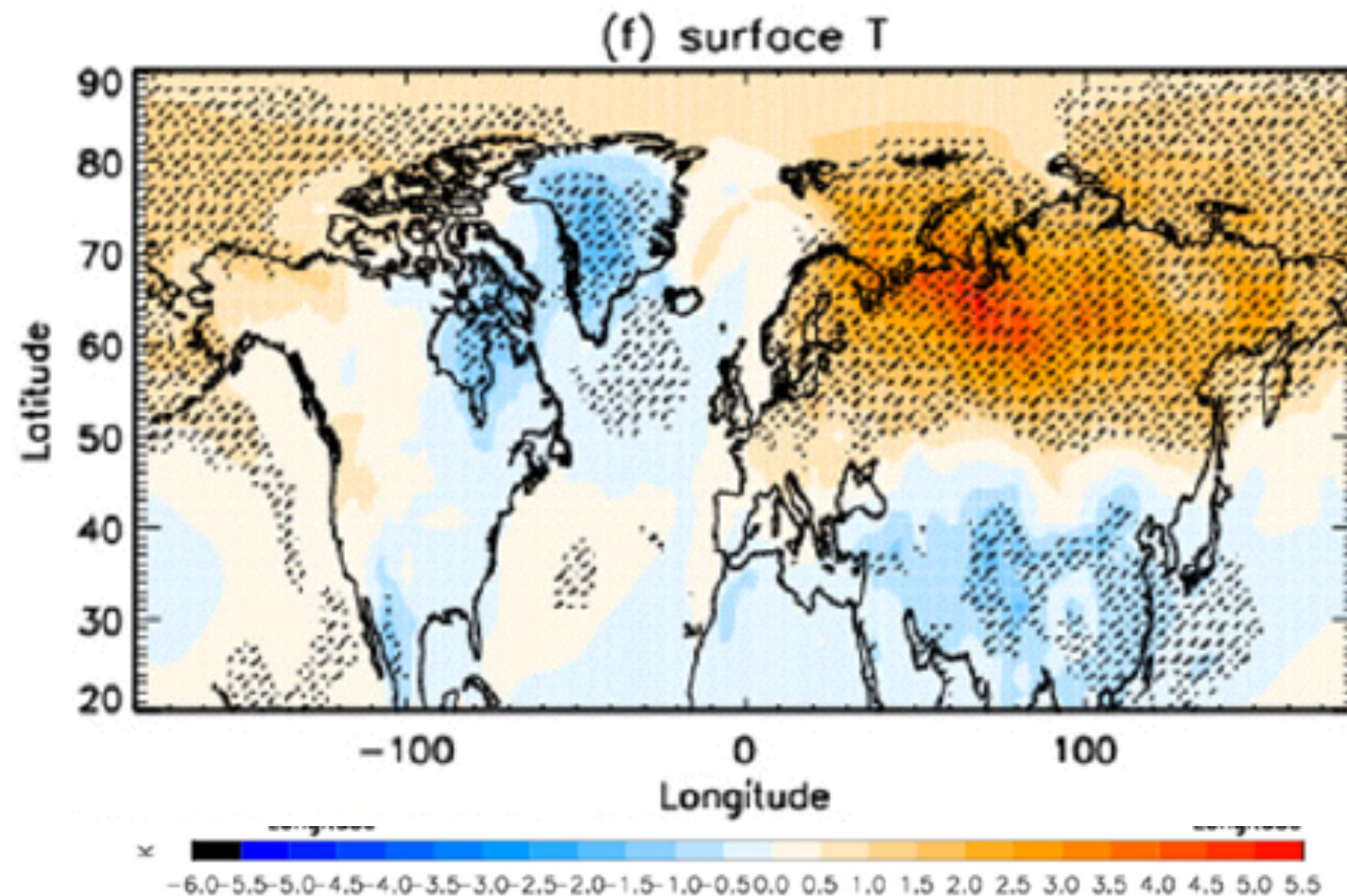
Multi-decadal stratospheric influence on Arctic



Multi-decadal stratospheric influence on Arctic



CAM4



WACCM4

Smith & Polvani 2014
Calvo et al. 2015

Multi-decadal stratospheric influence on Arctic

Historical - FixODS

