



Recent slow melt of summer Arctic sea ice due to tropical Pacific SST changes

Ian Baxter¹, Qinghua Ding¹, Axel Schweiger², Bradley Markle¹, Daniel Topal^{1,3}, & Jian Lu⁴

1. Department of Geography, and Earth Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

2. Polar Science Center, Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Washington, Seattle, 98105, USA

3. Department of Meteorology, Eötvös Loránd University, H-1117 Budapest, Hungary

4. Atmospheric Sciences and Global Change Division, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington 99352, USA

Identification of a pause

- Pause identified in September Sea Ice Extent (red line) 4 years ago.
- Black line is the ensemble average
- Grey lines are individual members from the CMIP5 model ensemble



Relationship between carbon emissions and September sea ice extent



Sea Ice Extent with Annual Cycle Removed



SST Circulation Sea Ice

- **Motivation:** To understand the possible drivers contributing to recent pause/slowdown in the September sea ice extent trend
- **Possible Explanations:** Climate noise or emergence of low-frequency tropical variability favoring enhancement/masking of anthropogenic forcing in the Arctic
- **Importance:** Understand the mechanisms contributing to changes in Arctic sea ice over the past 30 years and to project future changes (first ice-free summers)
- We establish connection through comparison of observations during three periods showing a shift in extratropical/tropical SST forcing.



Anticyclone warms the Arctic by adiabatic processes





Trends 1979-2006

Anomalies 2007-2012 Period of enhanced PARC cool Pacific-warm Arctic phase.

Anomalies 2013-2017 Warm Pacific with weak Arctic cooling.



Correlation map between detrended JJA SST and September sea ice area



Stippling indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence level

Maximum Covariance Analysis

Leading mode of covariance obtained using SVD of a covariance matrix between detrended JJA SST in the tropics and JJA 200 hPa geopotential height in the Arctic



Detrended Monthly MCA

Leading mode of covariance obtained using SVD of a covariance matrix between detrended JJA SST in the tropics and JJA 200 hPa geopotential height in the Arctic



ECHAM GCM

Experiment

Model Set Up: ECHAMv4.6 GCM coupled to slab ocean.

The ocean temperature or sea-ice condition at each grid point is affected only by heat exchange across the air-sea interface.

Anthropogenic forcing is fixed at constant levels.

Both pacemaker simulations are integrated for 40 years (10 year spin up).

Sensitivity Run: Forced by observed tropical Eastern Pacific SST averaged from 2007-2012 (dashed black box).

Control Run: Forced with climatological (1979-2017) observed SST (12-month annual cycle) everywhere.



Annual mean transient experiment results 07-17



Conclusions

- Arctic sea ice extent has exhibited a near-zero trend since 2007 that appears inconsistent with the Arctic amplification theory used widely to explain Arctic climate change in the past decades.
- This slowdown in Arctic sea-ice loss is due to tropically-driven atmospheric teleconnections which switched from enhancing to masking the effect of anthropogenic forcing.
- A better understanding of this tropical Arctic teleconnection is important for the prediction of sea ice loss in global climate model simulations

An attempt at prediction a Linearly detrended 60N -30N EQ 30S

60E

U

120E

180

120W

60W



Data Source: NCEP Global Sea Surface Temperature Analyses Climatology (1981-2010)



Thank you!





References

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