

Initial response of reduced ice albedo in coupled atmosphere-ocean-sea ice ECHAM-FESOM simulations

Tido Semmler, Dmitry Sidorenko, Thomas Jung

1. Motivation
2. Set-up of experiments
3. Results
 - a. Ice volume
 - b. Atmosphere
 - c. Ocean
4. Summary and conclusions

Starting point:

Semmler et al. (2012): Mean atmospheric response to reduced Arctic sea ice extent and thickness in a continuous 40-year atmosphere-only simulation.

One result: In winter weaker westerly flow in Northern midlatitudes. In coupled atmosphere-ocean simulations with increased greenhouse gas concentrations intensified westerly flow in Northern and Southern midlatitudes.

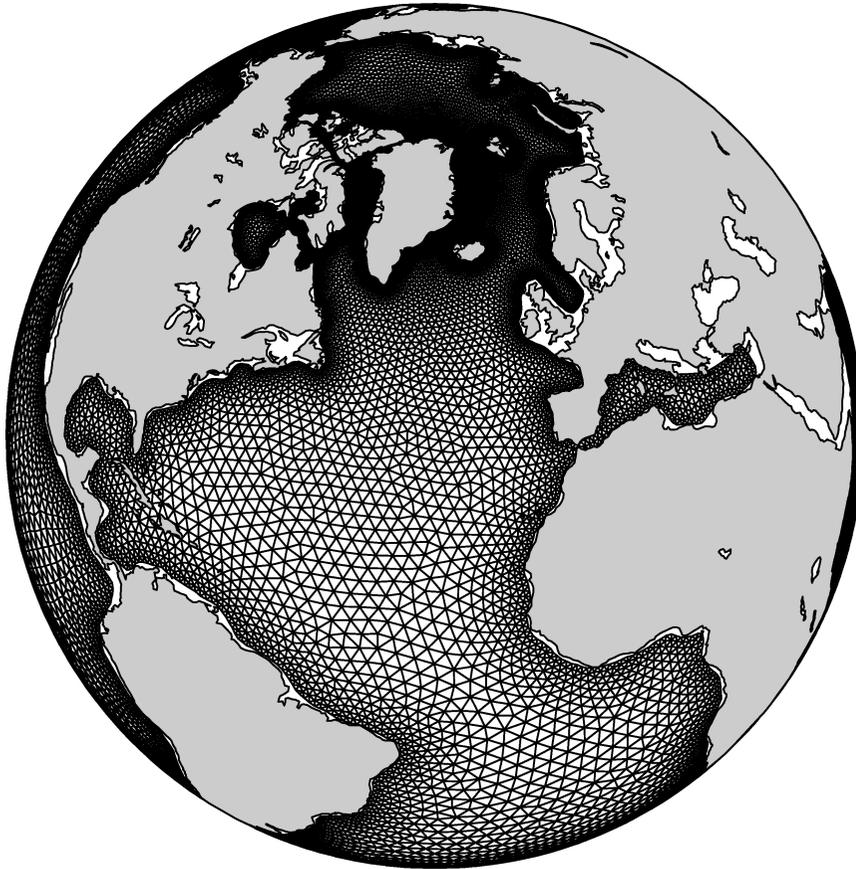
This study:

Use of a coupled atmosphere-ocean model

How is the initial reaction of the atmosphere and the ocean to rapid changes in the sea ice extent before an equilibrium is reached?

2. Setup of experiments

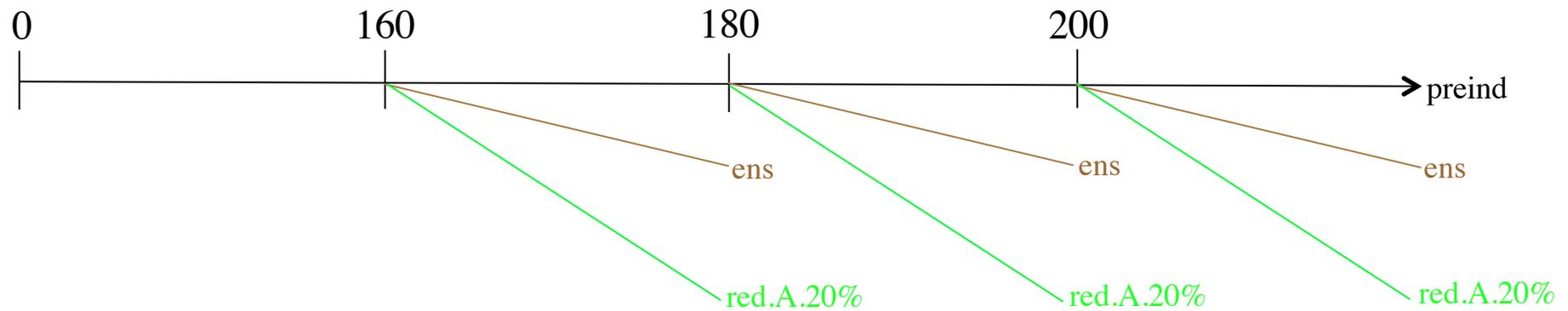
50,000 2D nodes



T63

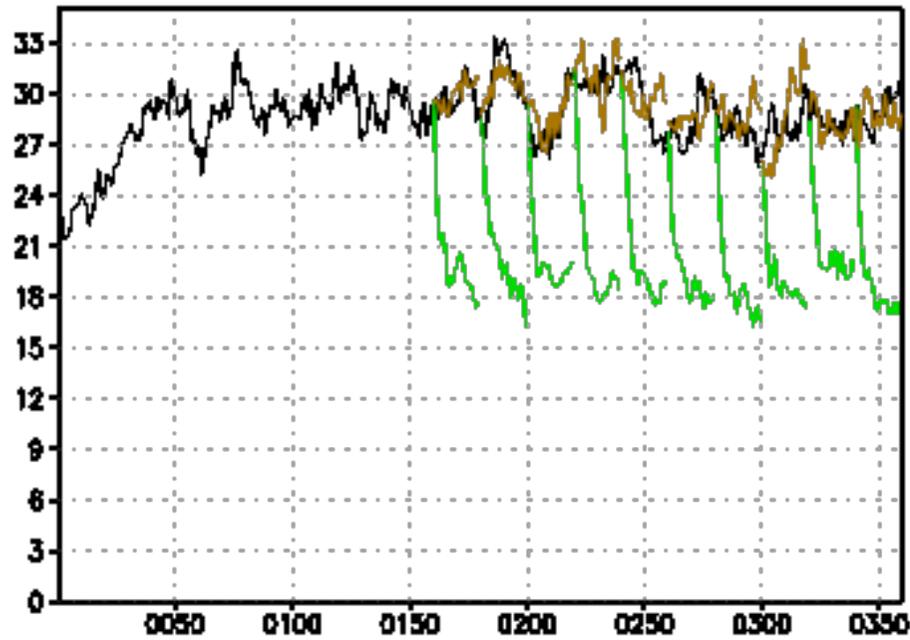


2. Setup of experiments

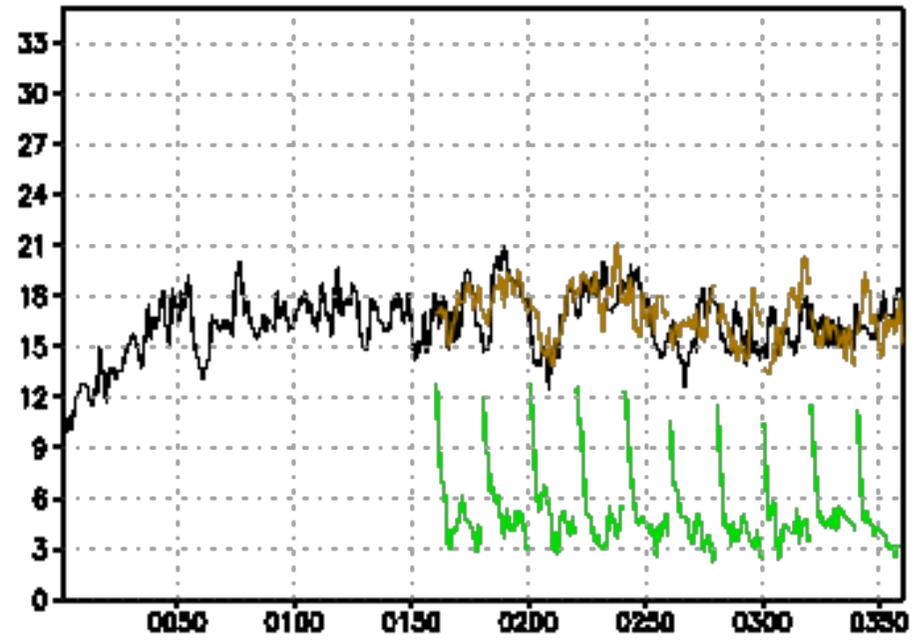


3a. Results: Ice volume

Arctic sea ice volume FMA [10E+03 km³]



Arctic sea ice volume ASO [10E+03 km³]



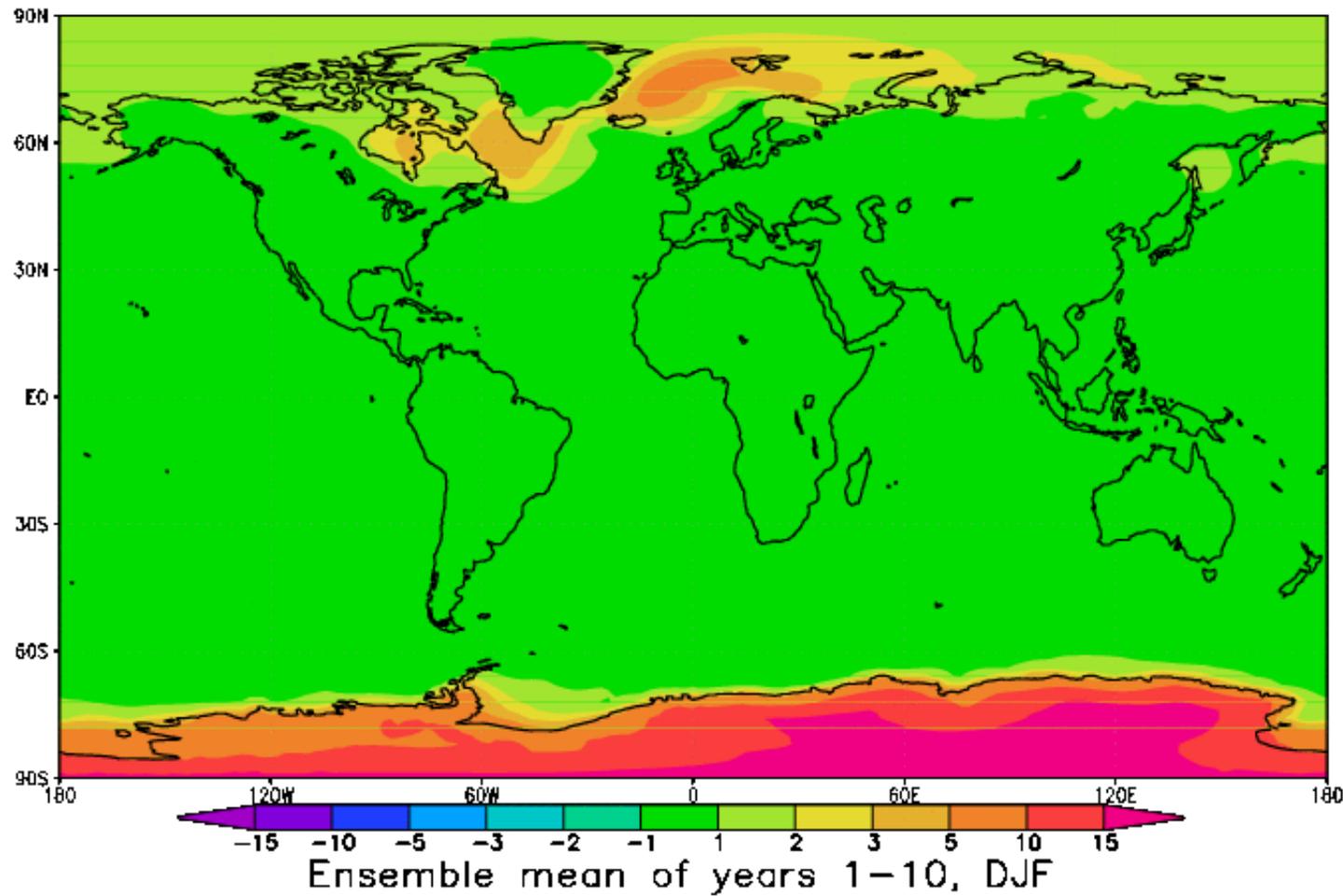
preind

red.A.20%

ens

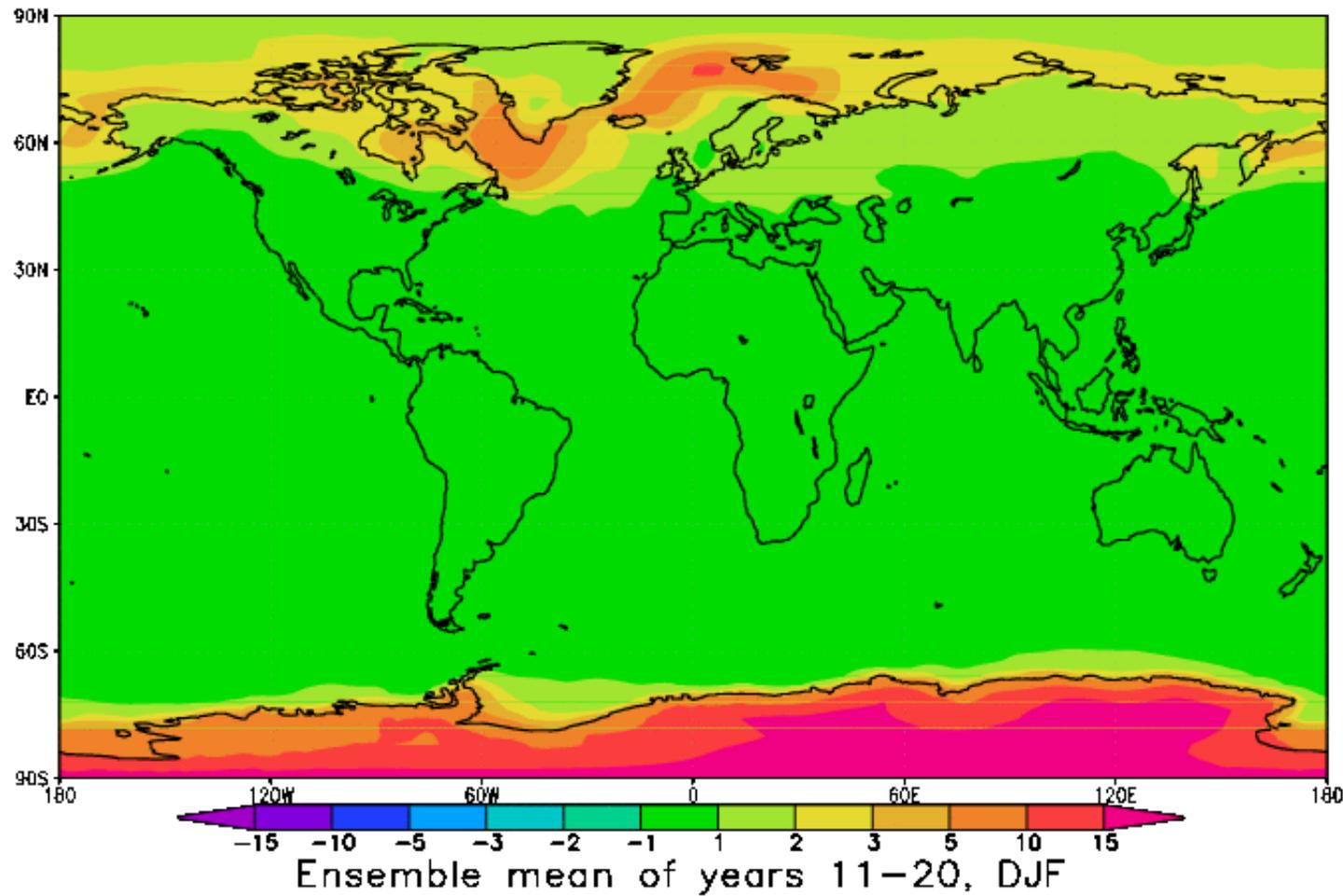
3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM 2 m temperature [C]
Sudden reda minus preind



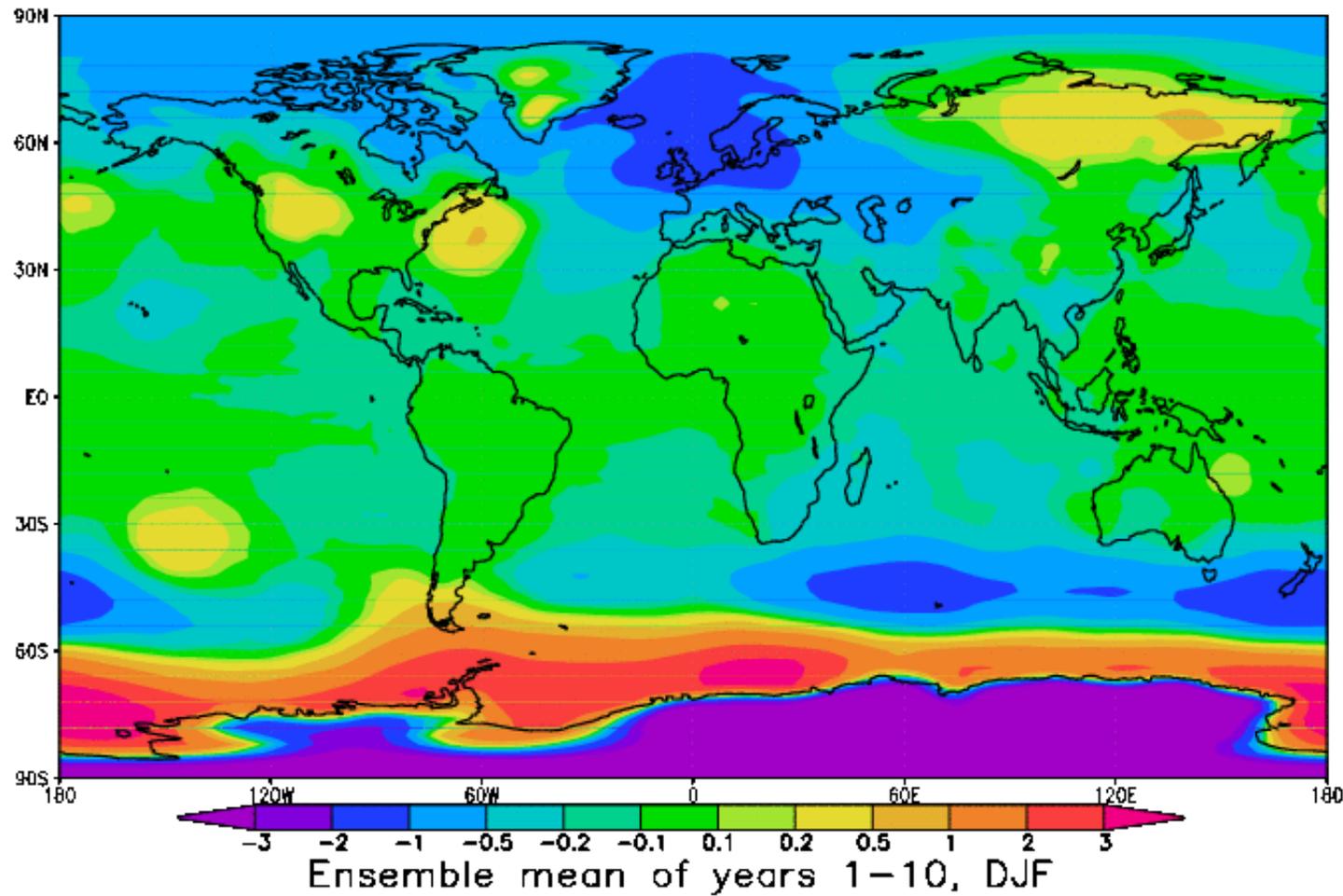
3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM 2 m temperature [C]
Sudden reda minus preind



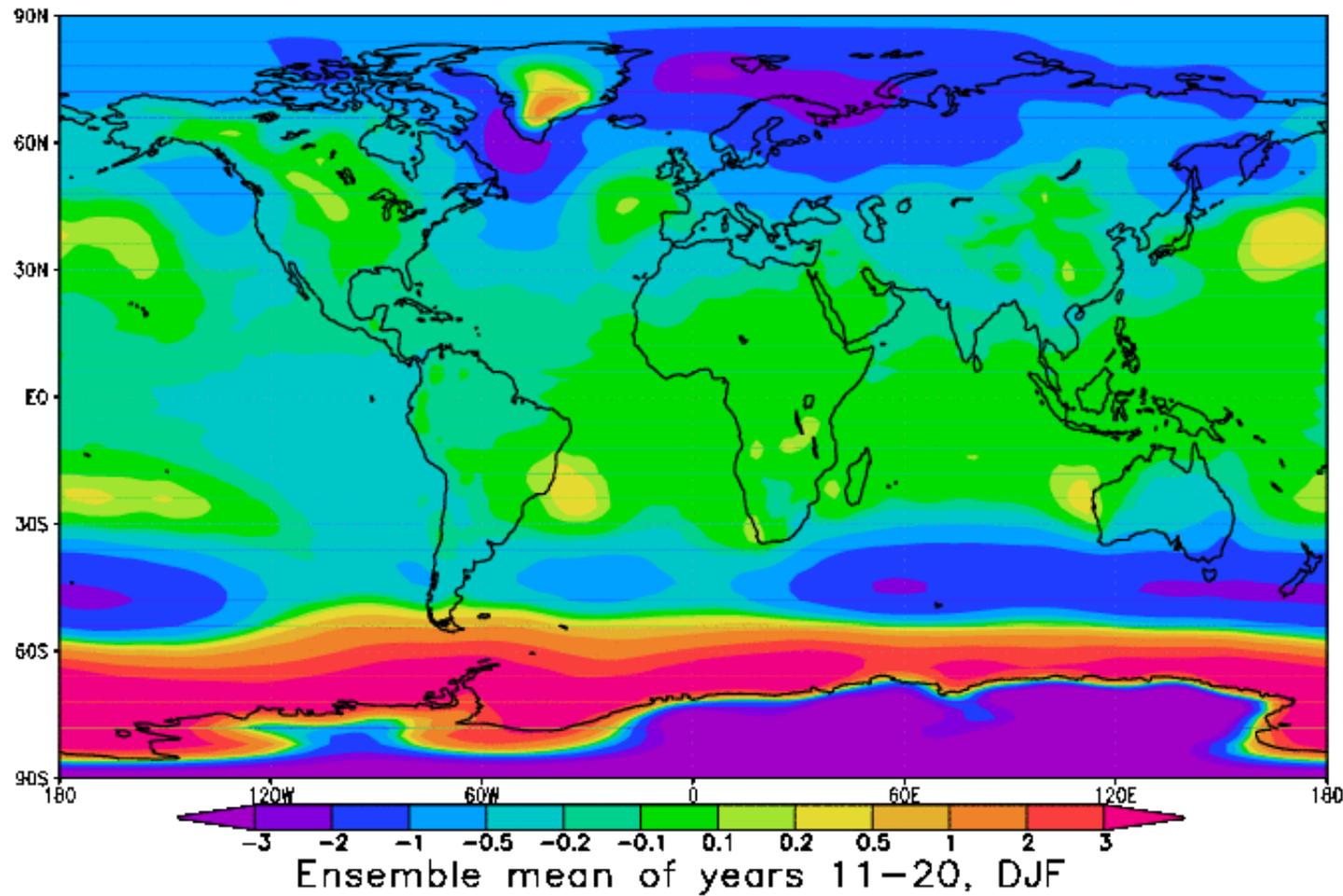
3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM mean sea level pressure [hPa]
Sudden reda minus preind



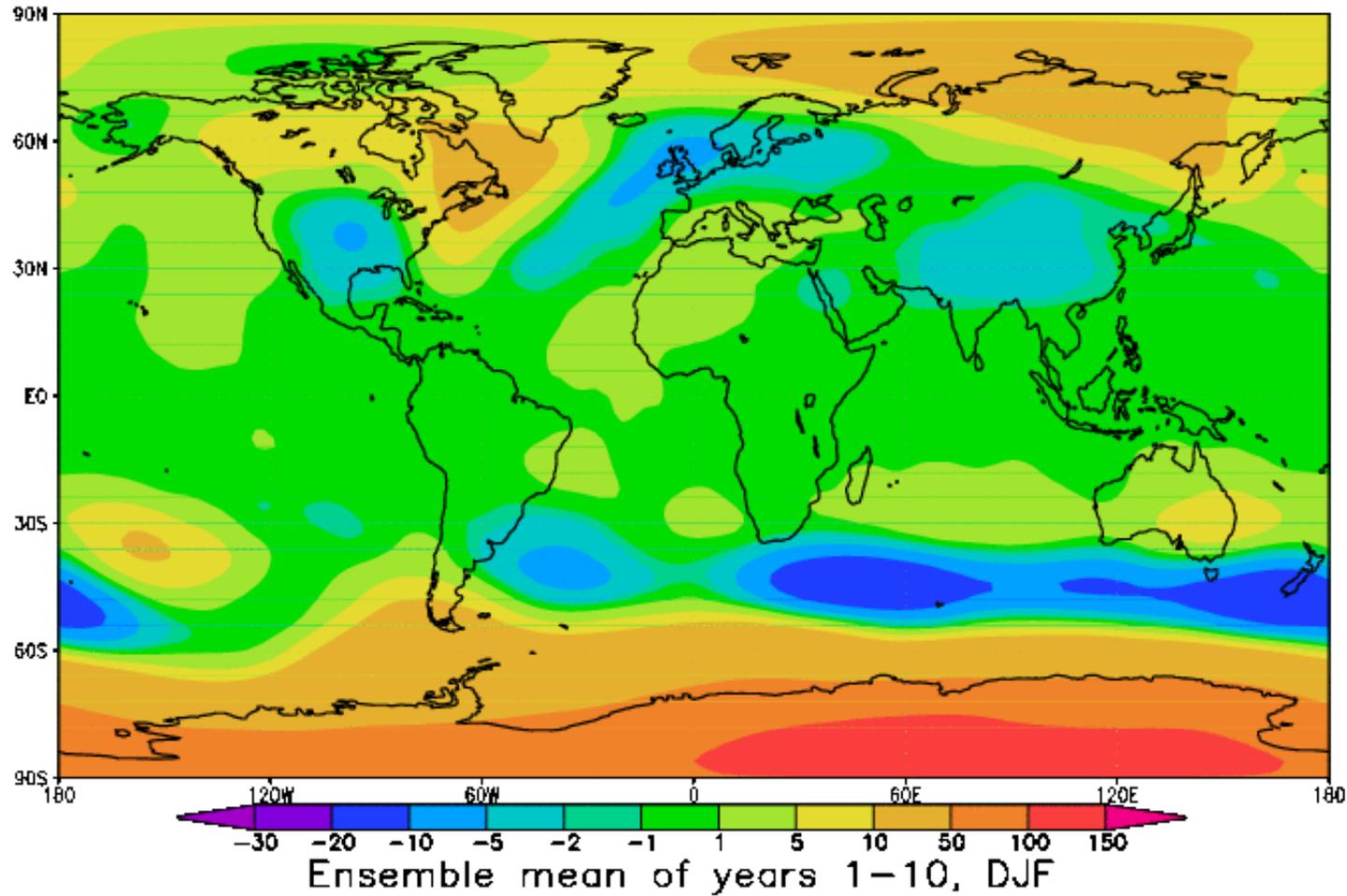
3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM mean sea level pressure [hPa]
Sudden reda minus preind



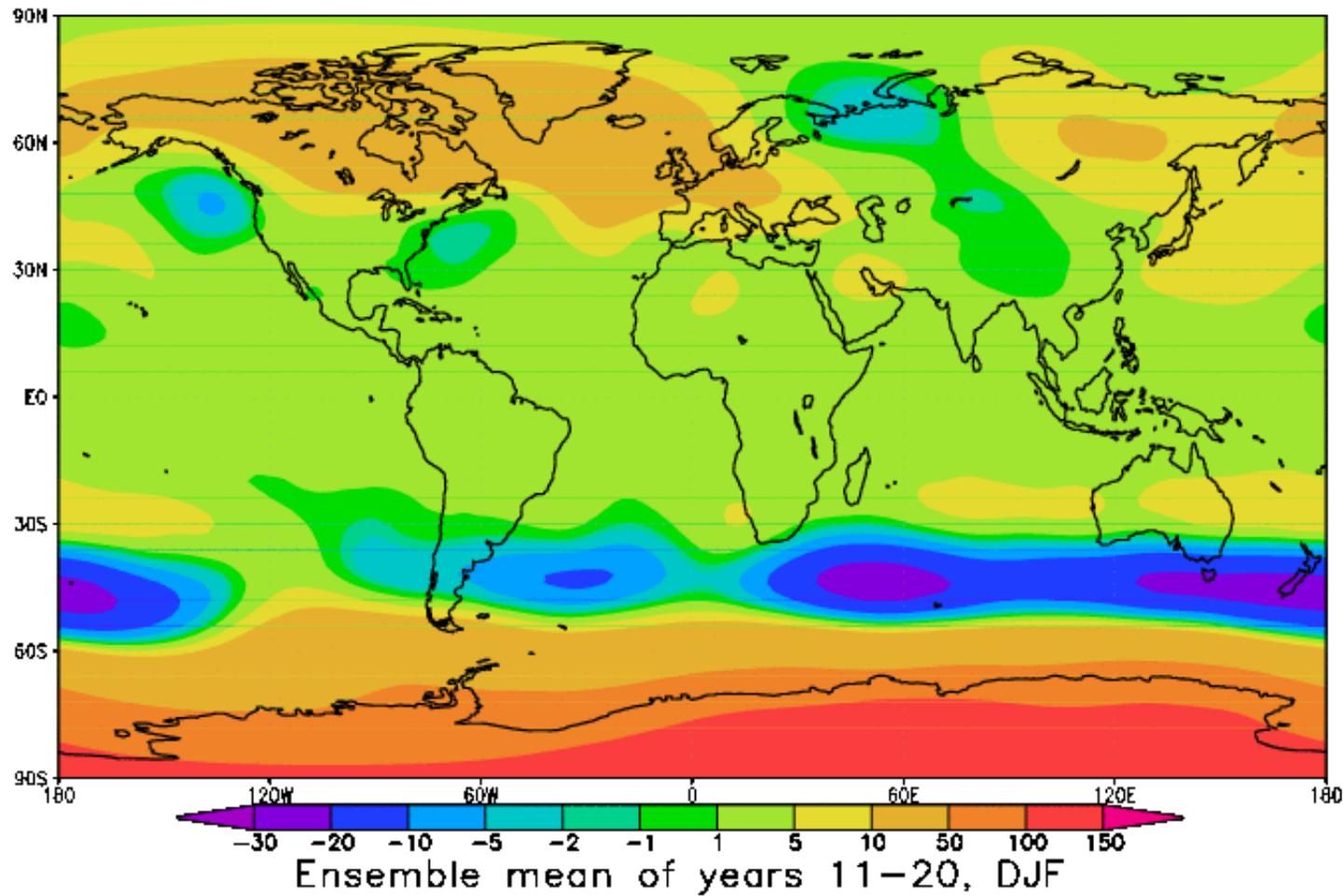
3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM 500 hPa Geopotential height [m]
Sudden reda minus preind



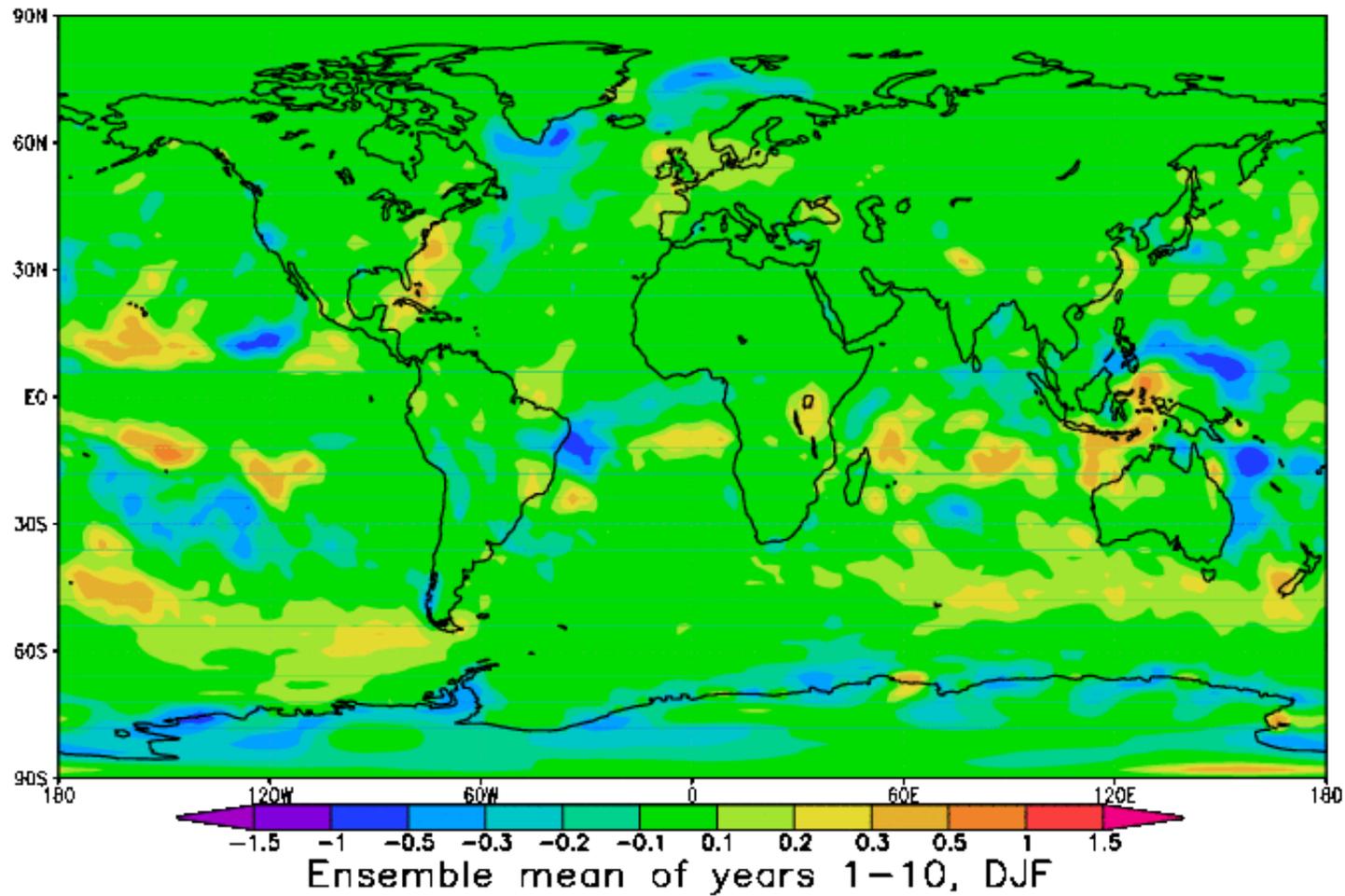
3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM 500 hPa Geopotential height [m]
Sudden reda minus preind



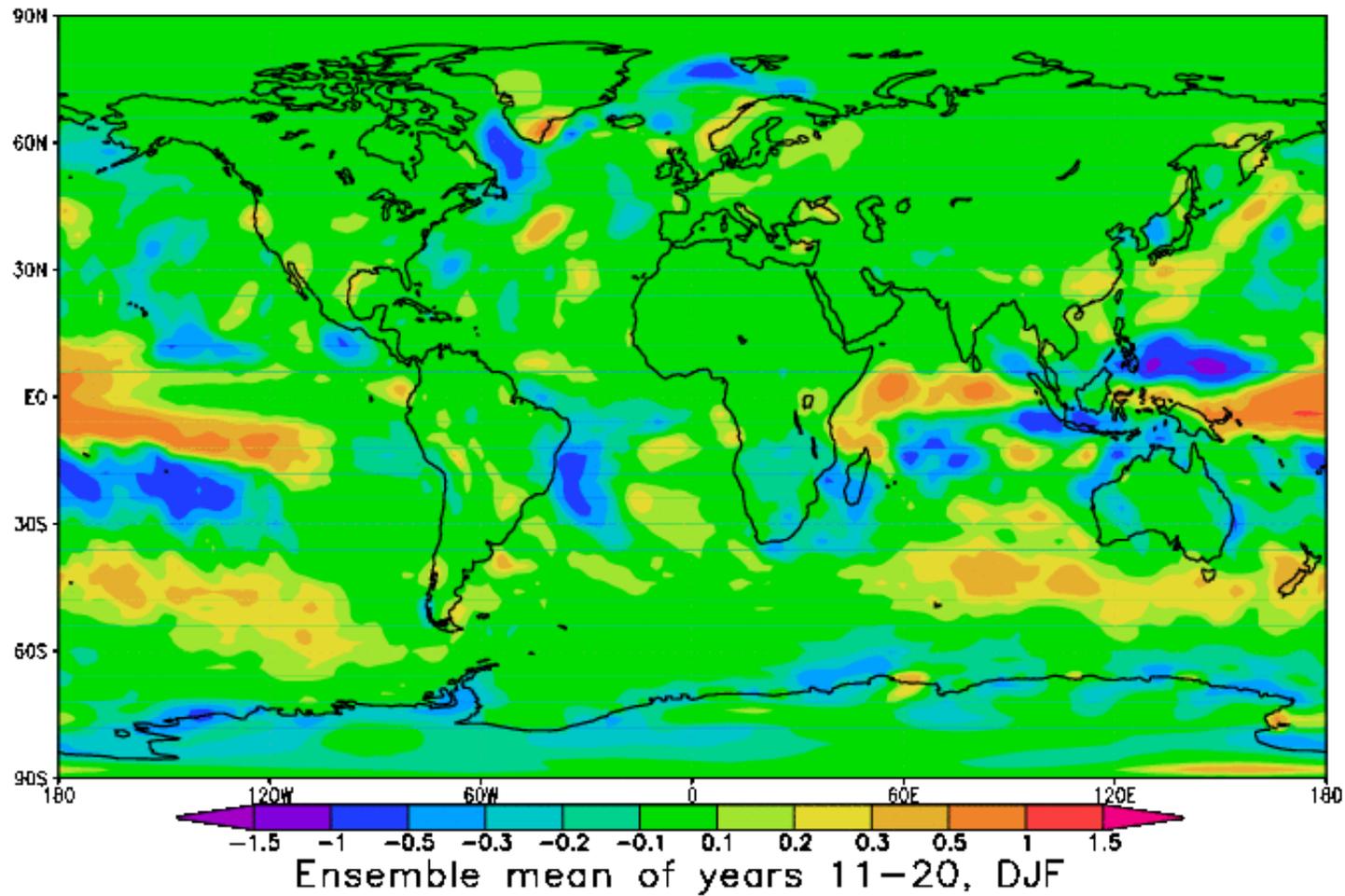
3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM P-E [mm/day]
Sudden reda minus preind

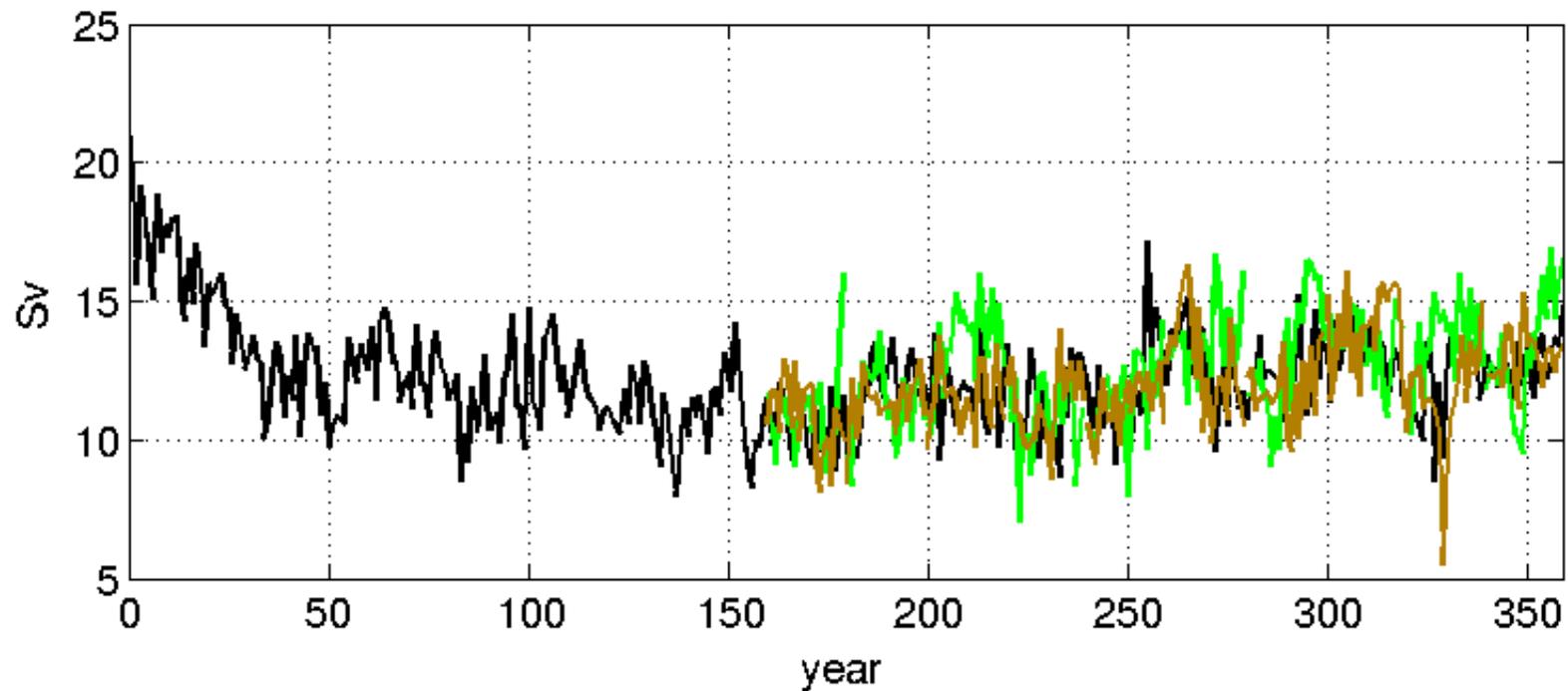


3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM P-E [mm/day]
Sudden reda minus preind



Maximum Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation 43 N to 46 N

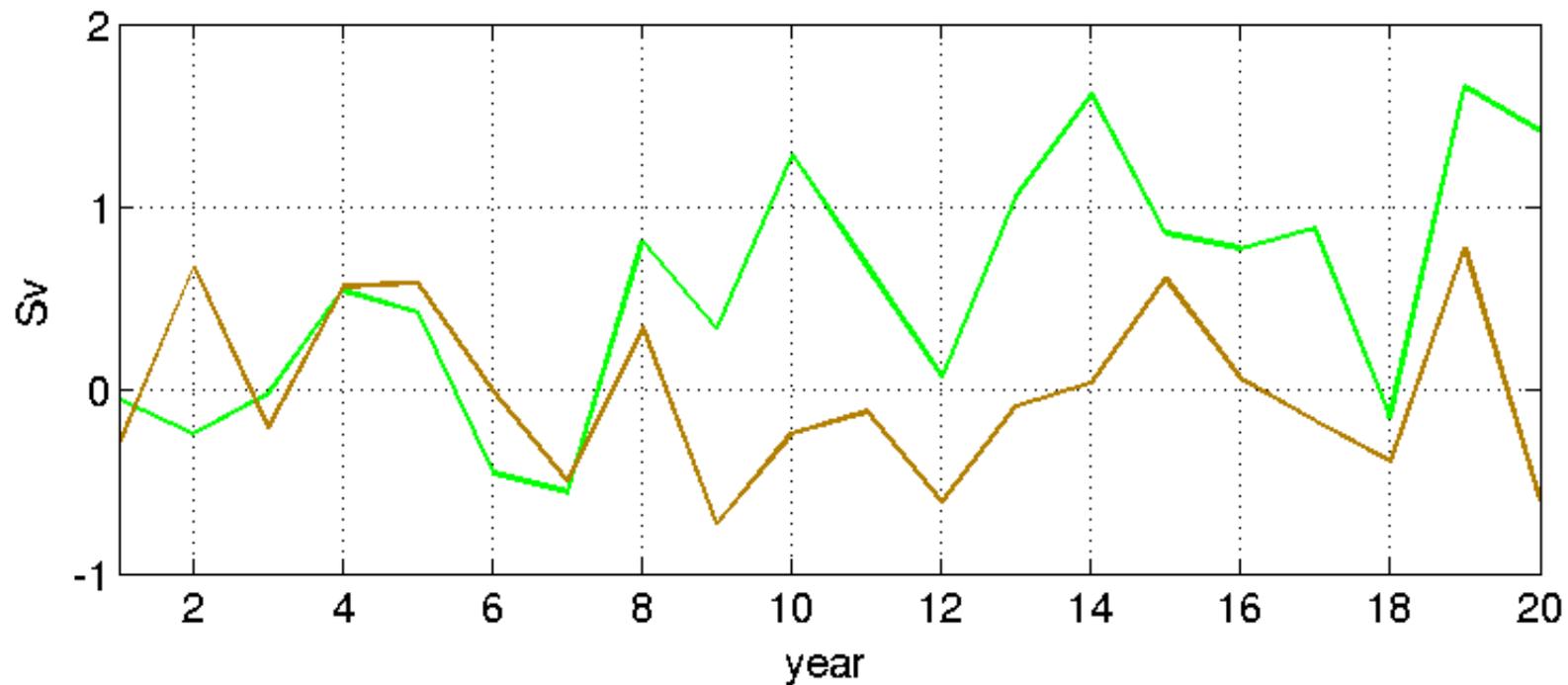


preind

red.A.20%

ens

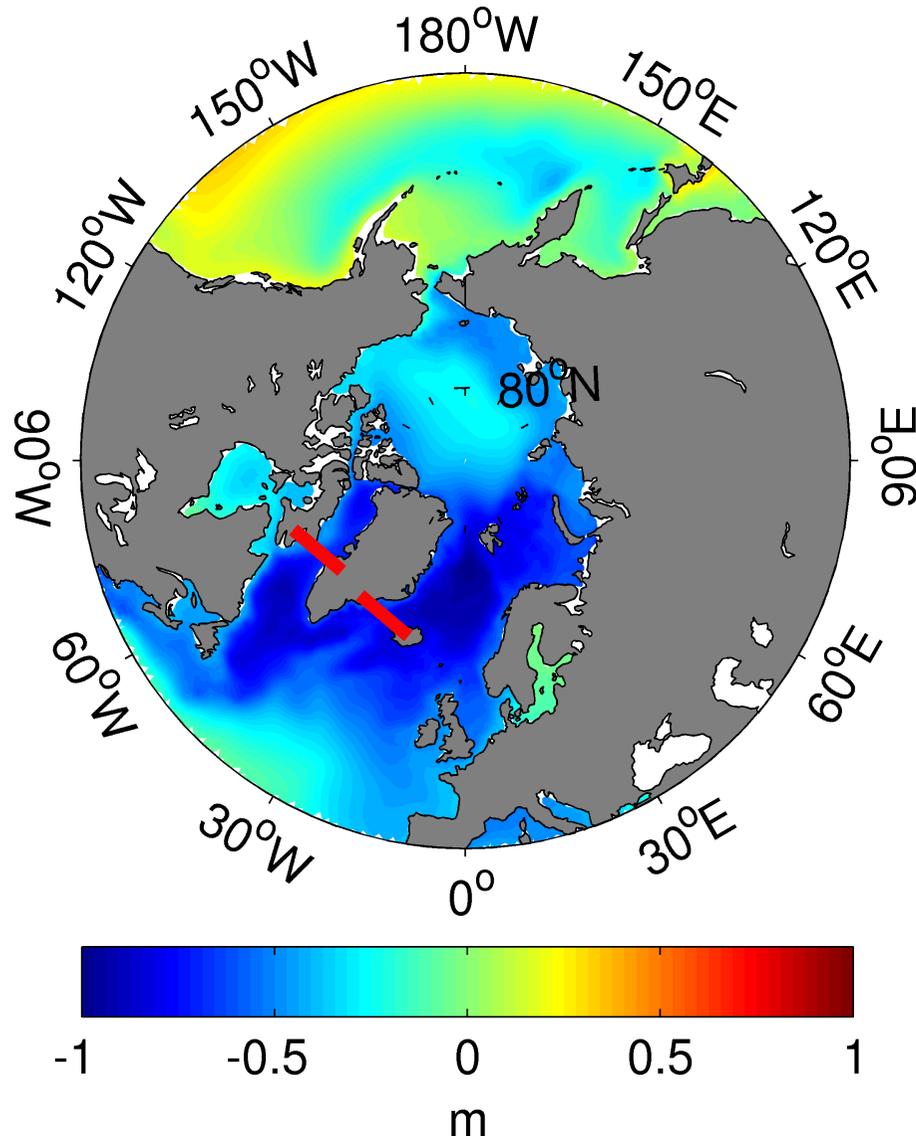
Maximum Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation 43 N to 46 N



ens

red.A.20%

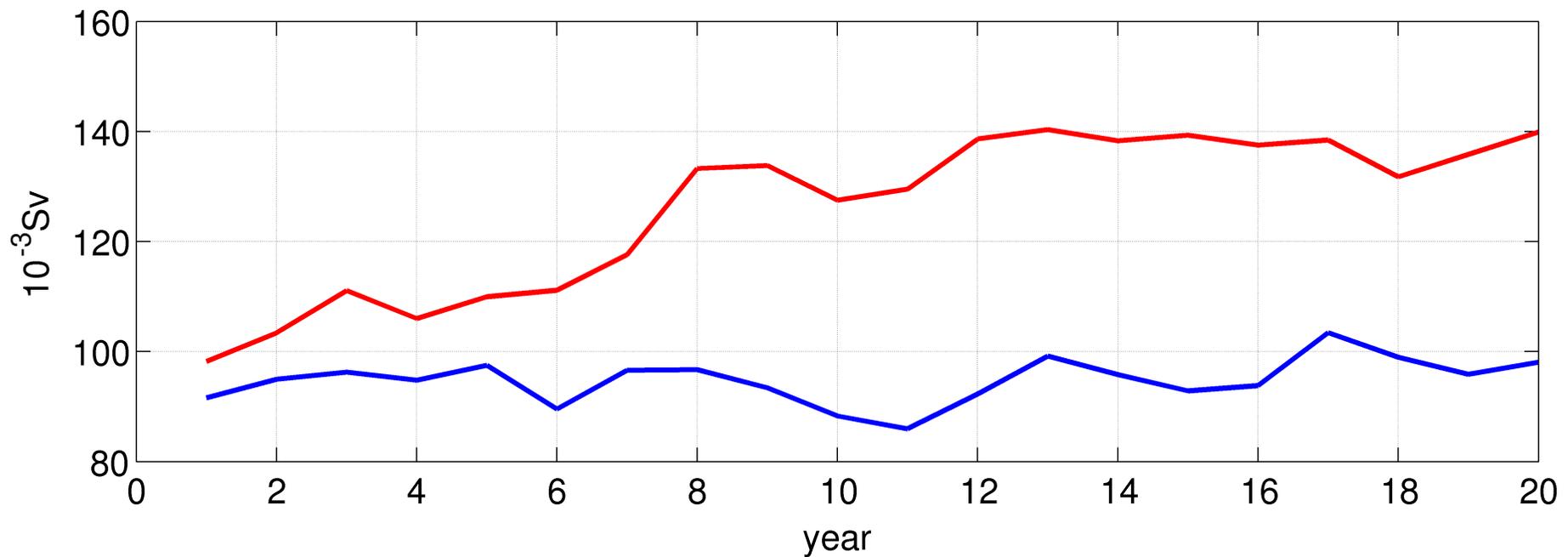
3c. Results: Ocean



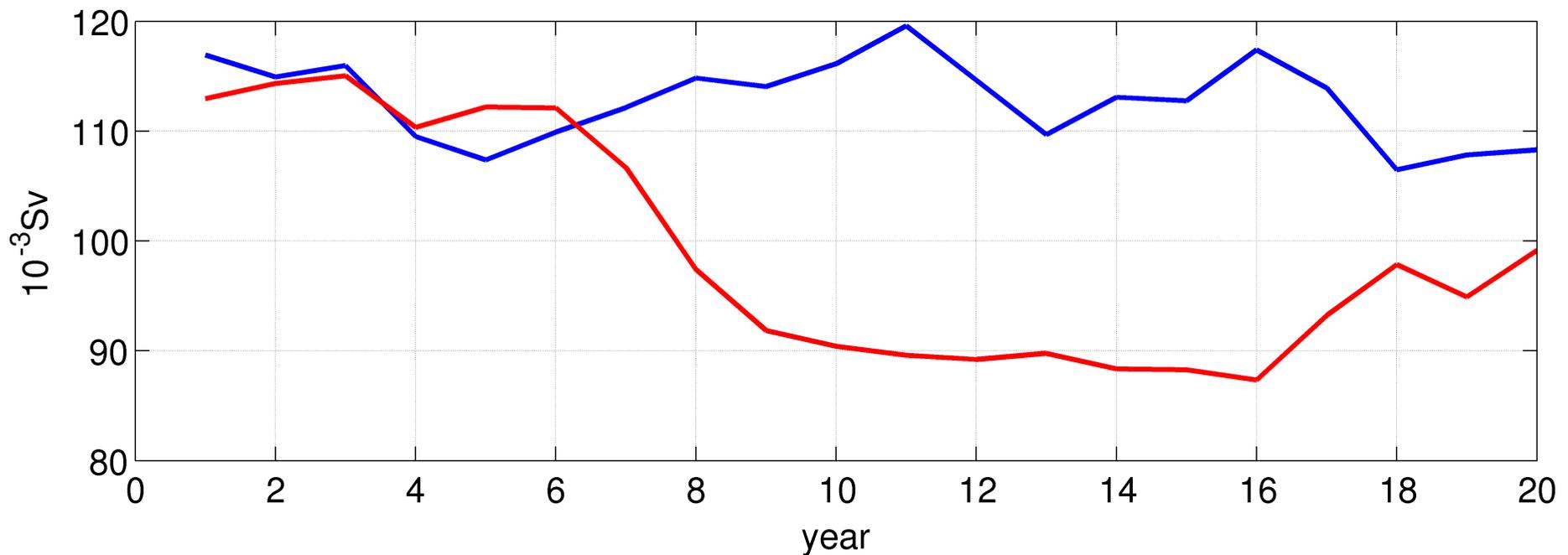
Calculation of fresh water transport through Davis Strait and Denmark Strait (red lines)

Background: mean SSH

Southward fresh water transport through Davis Strait averaged over 10 ensemble members (blue: reference, red: red.A. 20%)

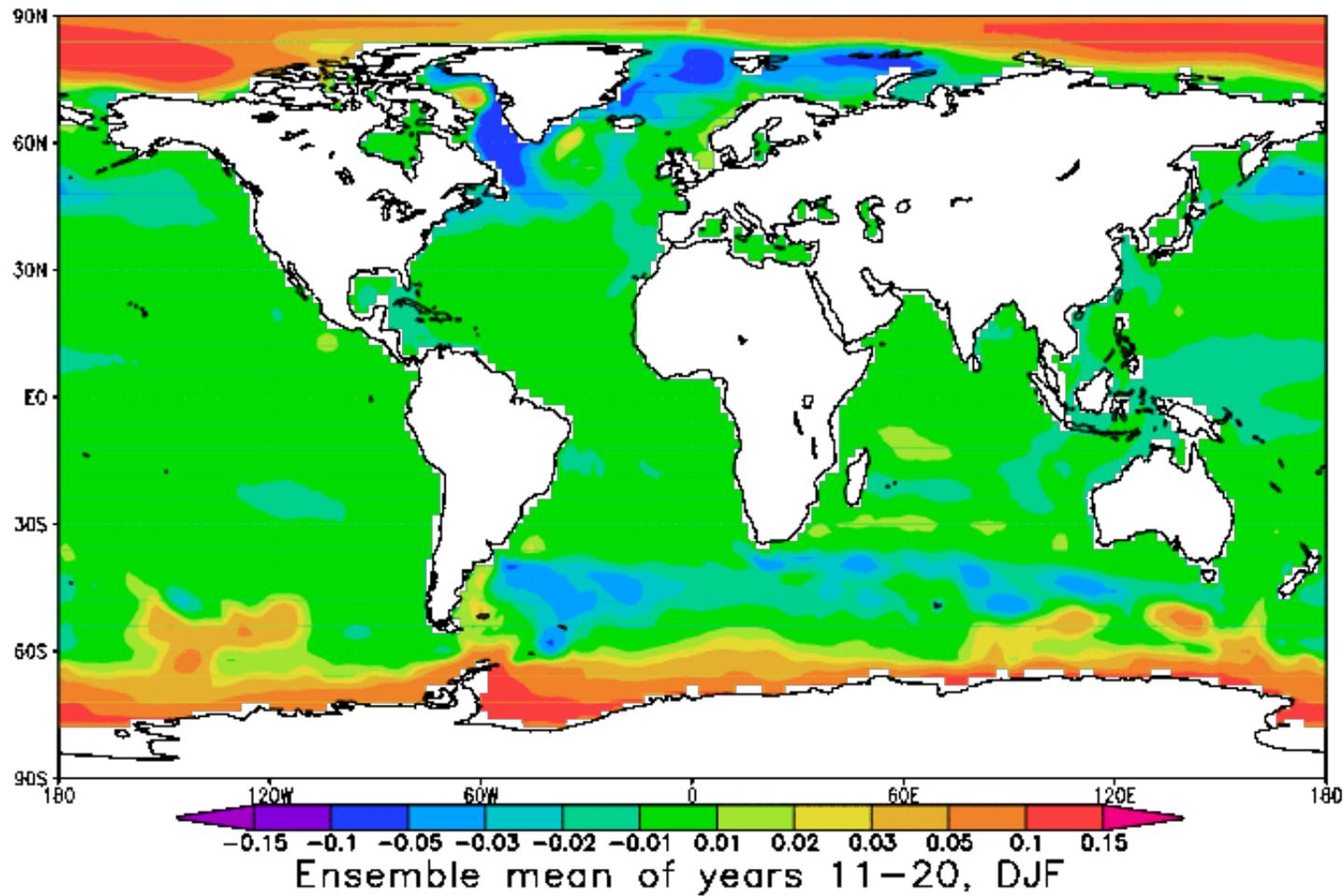


Southward fresh water transport through Denmark Strait averaged over 10 ensemble members (blue: reference, red: red.A. 20%)



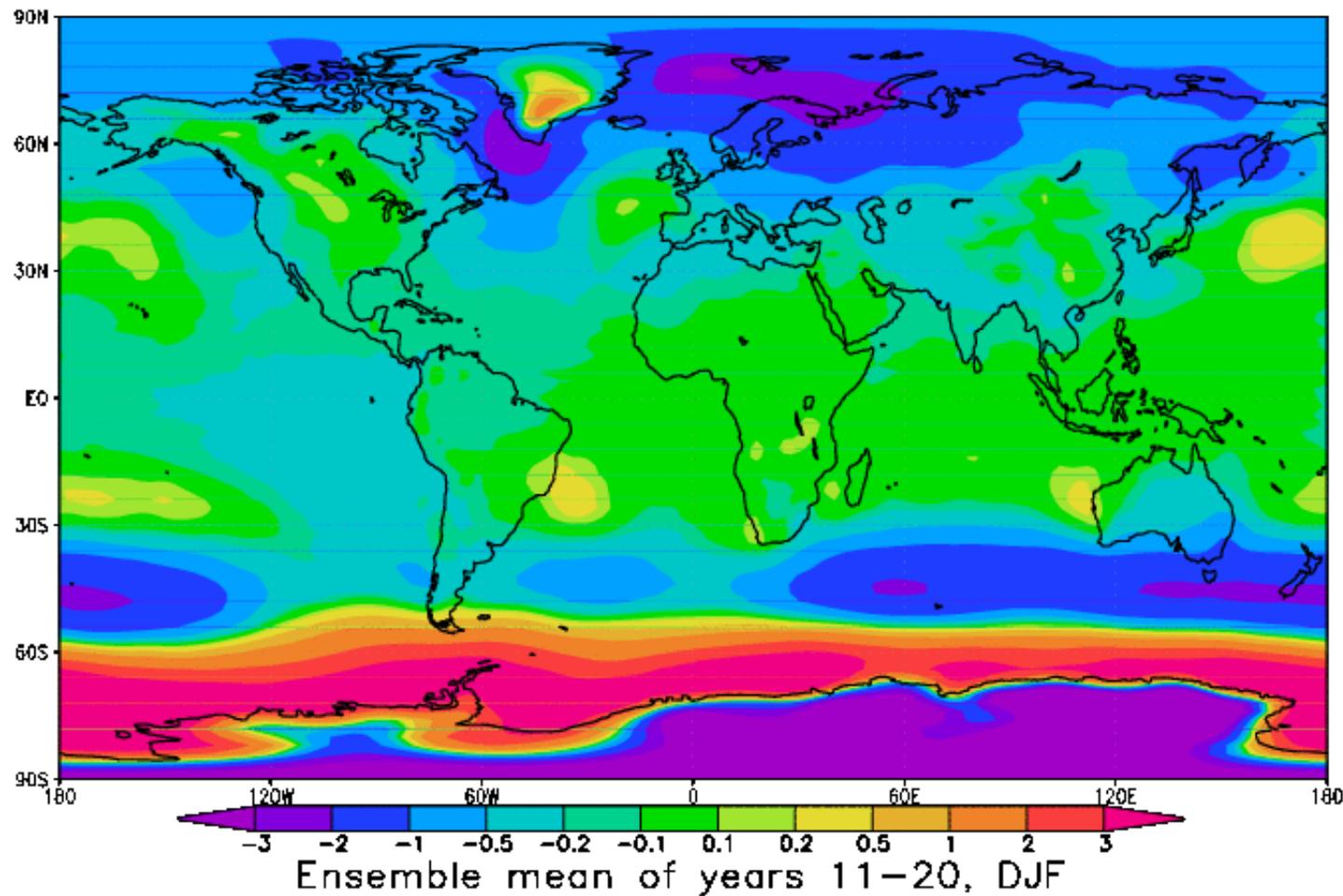
3c. Results: Ocean

ECHAM5-FESOM SSH [m]
Sudden reda minus preind



3b. Results: Atmosphere

ECHAM5-FESOM mean sea level pressure [hPa]
Sudden reda minus preind



4. Summary and conclusions

In reduced ice albedo experiments atmospheric circulation especially at 500 hPa weakened – contrasting to increased greenhouse gas experiments – counteracting influence through upper tropospheric warming in tropics

Arctic sea ice melts faster than predicted -> implications for atmospheric large scale circulation?

Southward freshwater transport through Davis Strait increased, through Denmark Strait decreased (due to atmospheric circulation changes)

No deep water formation area in Labrador Sea in our model experiments (pre-industrial times!) -> only decreased transport through Denmark Strait has impact on MOC -> slight increase of MOC

Decrease of P-E over deep water formation areas -> Increase of SSS -> slight increase of MOC

Again contrasting results compared to increased greenhouse gas experiments

Thank you!