



Sea ice – Ocean interactions in the Arctic



David Docquier Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium

European Marine Board Science Webinar Online, 16 February 2023

Plan

1) Recent and future changes in Arctic sea ice

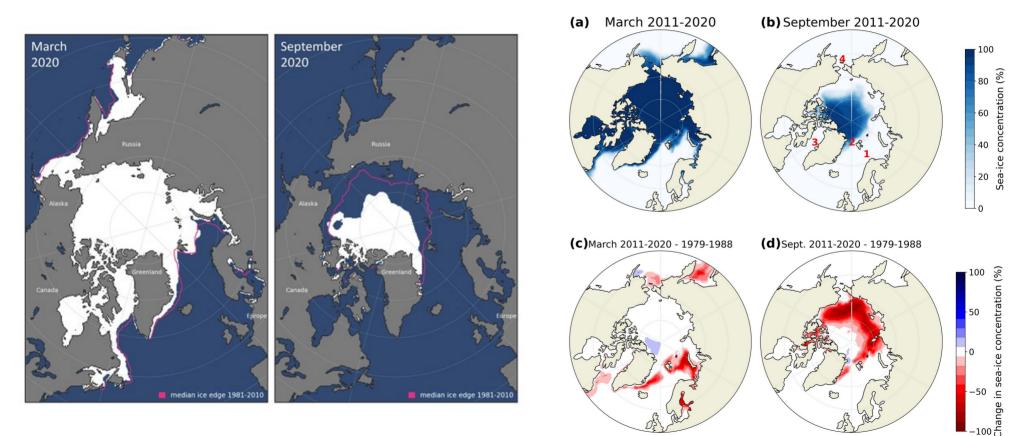
2) Causes of Arctic sea-ice loss

3) Influence of the ocean on Arctic sea ice \rightarrow MAIN PART

- 4) Influence of Arctic sea ice on the ocean
- 5) Causal analyses
- 6) Research gaps
- 7) Conclusions

Recent changes in Arctic sea ice

Satellite observations



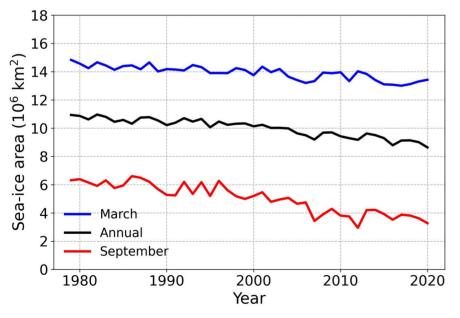
Perovich et al. (2020)

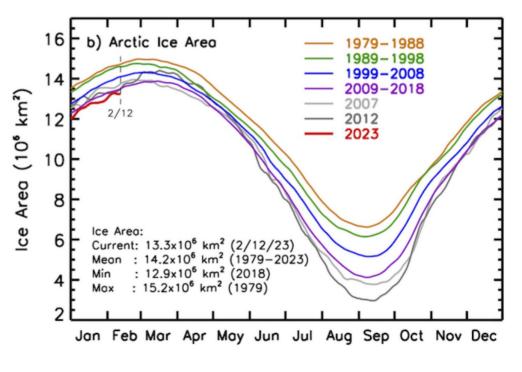
Docquier & Koenigk (2021)

Recent changes in Arctic sea ice

Satellite observations

- Strong decline since 1979
- More pronounced in summer

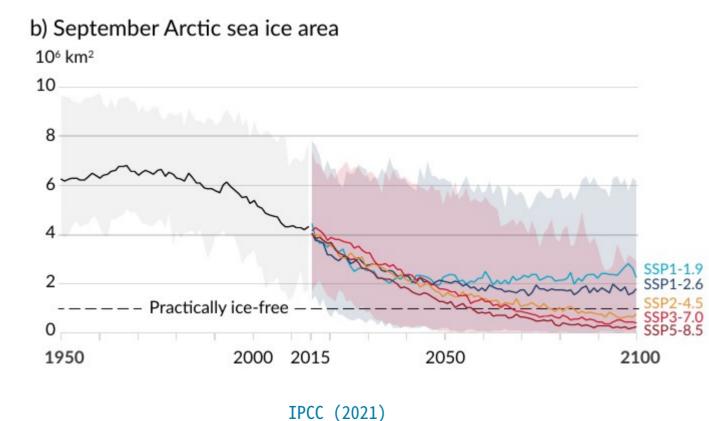




NASA; Comiso et al. (2023)

Docquier & Koenigk (2021)

Future loss of Arctic sea ice

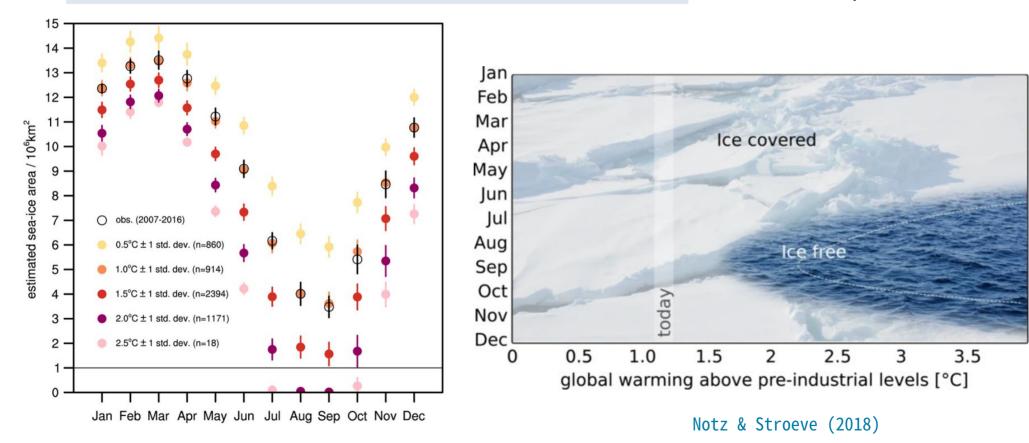


CMIP6 models

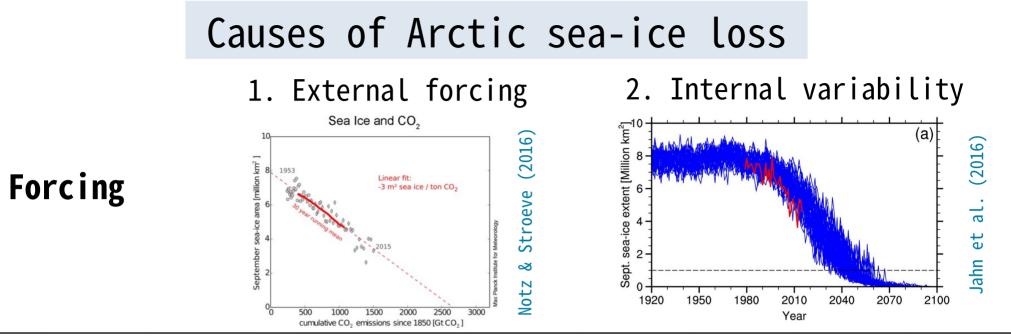
- The Arctic could be almost ice-free in summer at least once before 2050
- Future changes in Arctic sea-ice area strongly depend on the greenhouse gas emission scenario

Future loss of Arctic sea ice

Observational extrapolation



Niederdrenk & Notz (2018)

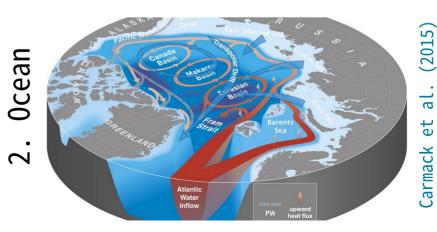


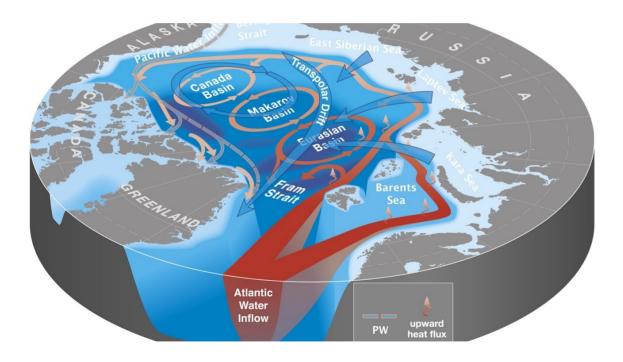


1. Atmosphere

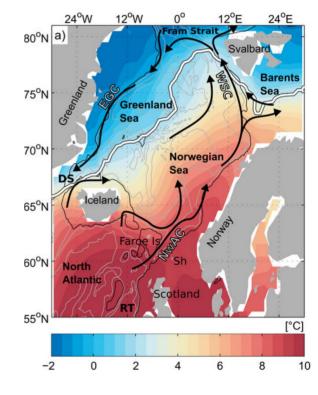


NASA





Carmack et al. (2015)



Arthun & Eldevik (2016)

(2015)

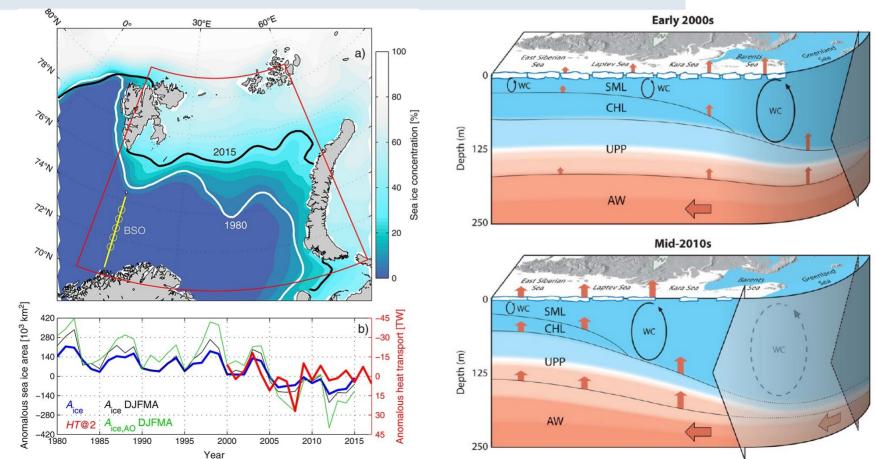
•

al

et

Onarheim

Observations



9

Influence of ocean heat transport

CESM-LE model

- 0.6

0.4

0.2

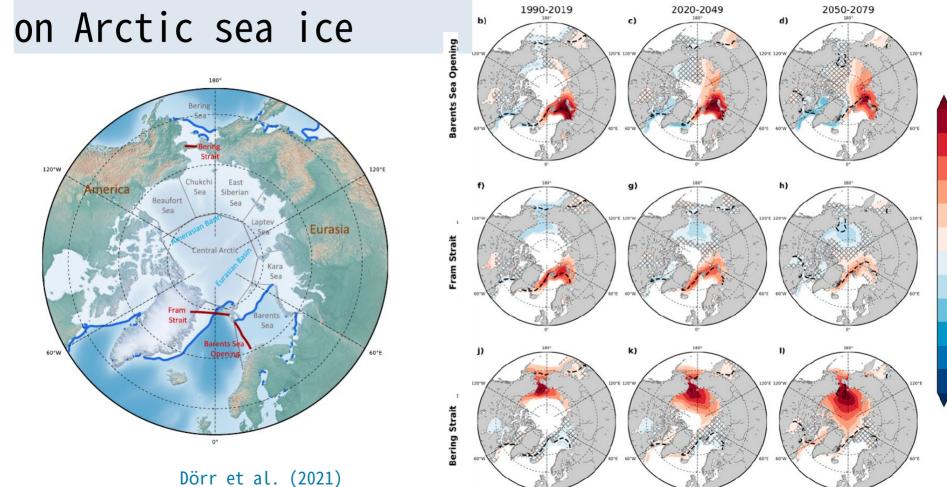
0.0

-0.2

-0.4

-0.6

elatior



Future Present

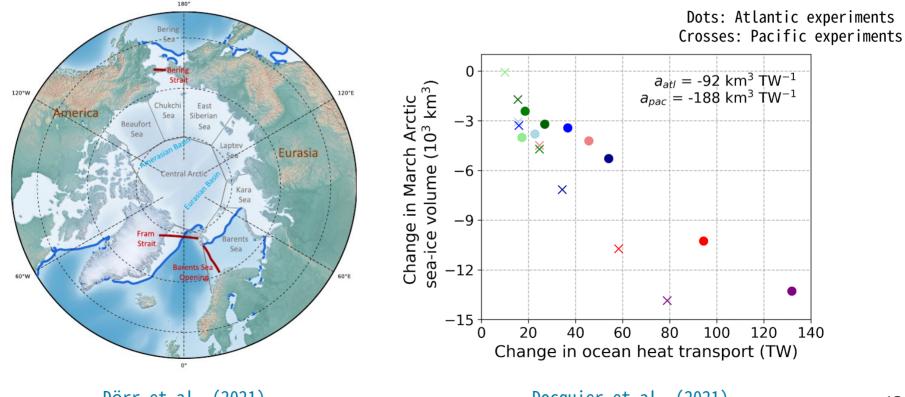
CESM-LE model Dörr et al. (2021)

max $r(OHT, \phi_i)$ Model φo r ACCESS-CM2 58 +0.86ACCESS-ESM1-5 69 +0.94CAMS-CSM1-0 +0.8965 CanESM5 59 +0.88CanESM5-CanOE 58 +0.91CESM2 55 +0.73CESM2-FV2 69 +0.59CESM2-WACCM 56 +0.55CESM2-WACCM-FV2 +0.8269 CNRM-CM6-1-HR +0.9862 CNRM-ESM2-1 62 +0.98HadGEM3-GC31-LL 58 +0.84HadGEM3-GC31-MM 68 +0.94IPSL-CM6A-LR 58 +0.94MPI-ESM-1-2-HAM +0.6950 MPI-ESM1-2-HR 70 +0.90MPI-ESM1-2-LR 51 +0.77+0.72MRI-ESM2-0 69 NorCPM1 51 +0.59UKESM1-0-LL 57 +0.89

CMTP6 models

Aylmer et al. (2022)

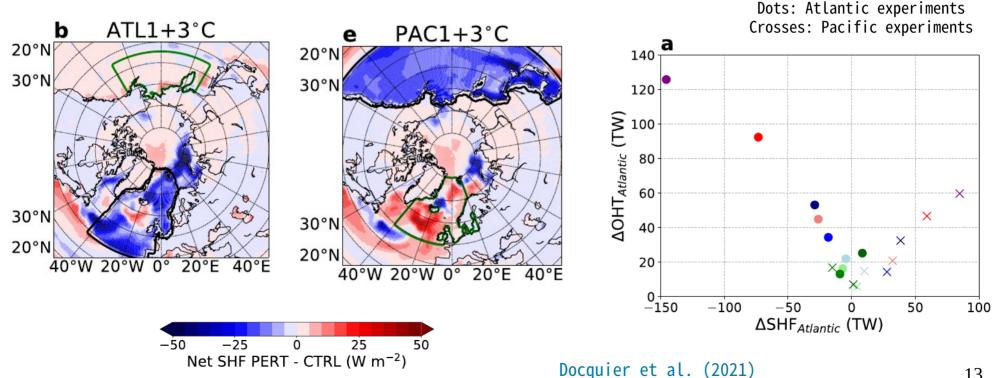
EC-Earth3 model



Dörr et al. (2021)

Docquier et al. (2021)

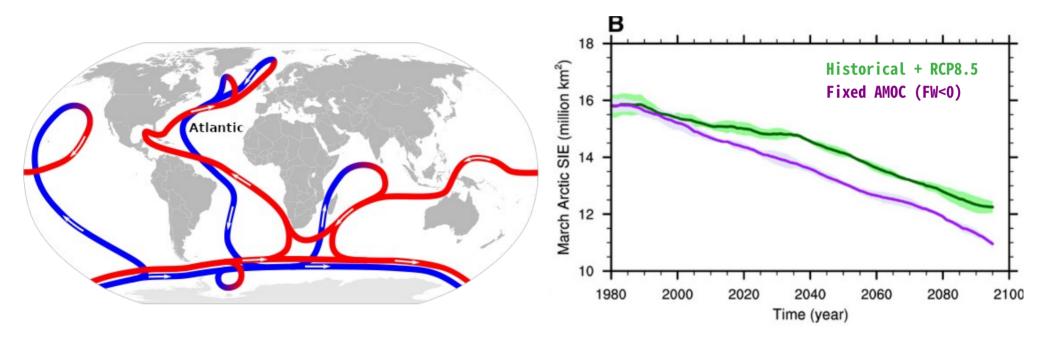
EC-Earth3 model



13

Influence of AMOC on Arctic sea ice

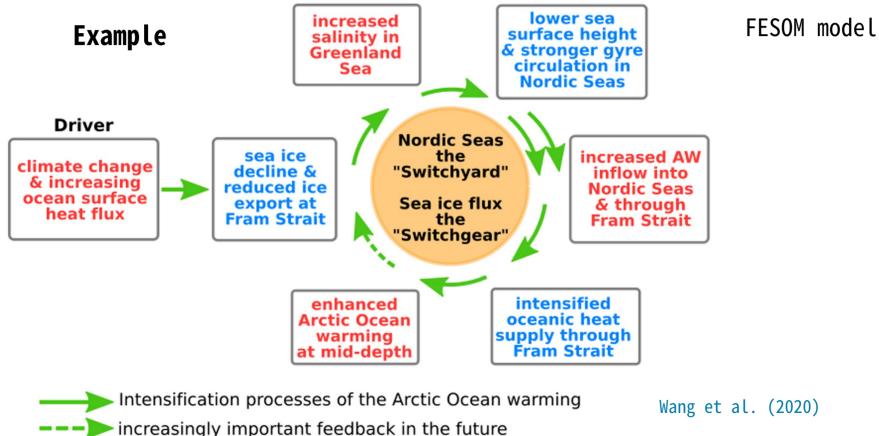
CCSM4 model



Wikimedia Commons

Liu et al. (2020)

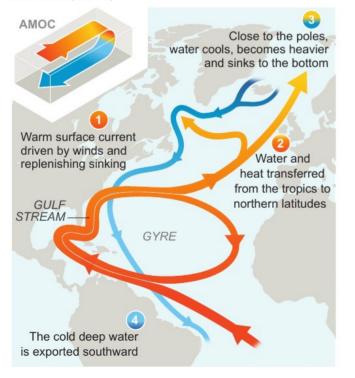
Arctic sea ice also influences the ocean



Potential future impact of sea-ice melting: Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) weakening

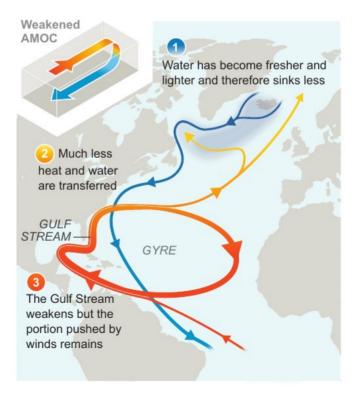
Today

The Gulf Stream is part of both the horizontal, subtropical gyre and the vertical, Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)



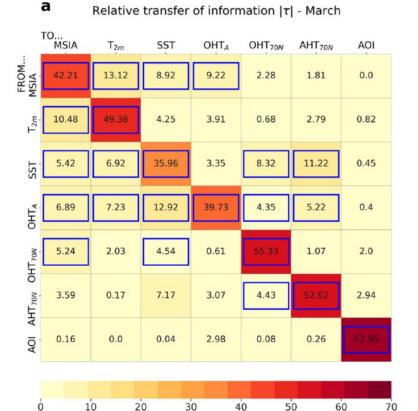
In a warmer world

Climate change weakens the AMOC, which slows the Gulf Stream down



IPCC (2021) 16

Two-way causal links between Arctic sea ice and ocean/atmosphere variables



40

 $|\tau|$ (%)

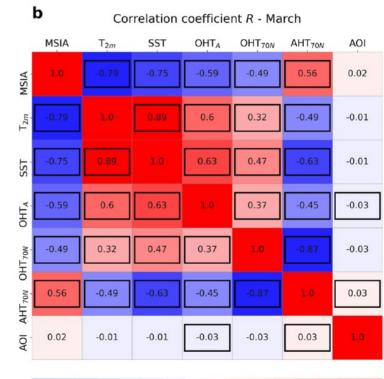
(2022)

al.

et

Docquier

Ó



-0.25

-0.50

-1.00

-0.75

0.00

0.25

0.50

0.75

1.00

FC-Farth3 model



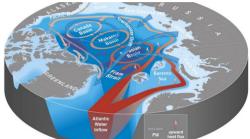






Examples of research gaps (1)

- Need to improve observations
 - Large uncertainties in sea-ice thickness coming from satellites
 - Better understand the pathways of ocean heat entering the Arctic
 - \rightarrow important to monitor under sea ice
 - \rightarrow better quantify risk of large amounts of inflowing warm water to come into contact with Arctic sea ice in the near future
- Need to improve climate models
 - > More realistic description of ocean current system
 - > Finer model resolution
 - \rightarrow gain precision into ocean and sea-ice processes
 - Combination of 3 approaches: multi-model comparison, sensitivity experiments, large model ensemble simulations



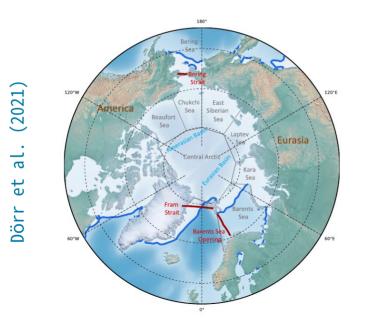
Carmack et al. (2015)



DKRZ

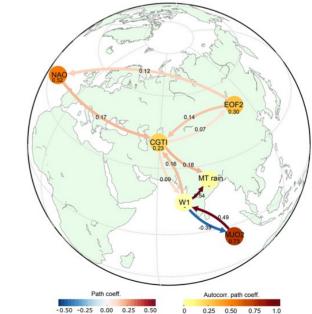
Examples of research gaps (2)

- More emphasis on regions and processes that are less studied
 - > Pacific side of the Arctic
 - > Influence of sea ice on the ocean





- Need to improve techniques to evaluate and analyze observations and models
 - > e.g. use of causal methods



Conclusions

- Large decrease in Arctic sea-ice area and volume in the past 40 years, due to both anthropogenic global warming and internal variability → projected to continue in the future
- Major influence of ocean heat transport on Arctic sea ice
- Influence of the AMOC on Arctic sea ice
- Arctic sea ice also influences the ocean
- Causal methods help in identifying causes of recent climate changes
- Need to improve observations, models and techniques to analyze them, as well as focus on less studied regions/processes



Further reading



- Arctic freshwater
 - Solomon et al. (2021). Freshwater in the Arctic Ocean 2010-2019. Ocean Science.
- Ocean heat transport Arctic sea ice
 - Carmack et al. (2015). Towards quantifying the increasing role of oceanic heat in sea ice loss in the New Arctic. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society.
 - Docquier & Koenigk (2021). A review of interactions between ocean heat transport and Arctic sea ice. Environmental Research Letters.
 - Smesdrud et al. (2022). Nordic seas heat loss, Atlantic inflow, and Arctic sea ice cover over the last century. Reviews of Geophysics.
- Ocean circulation Arctic sea ice
 - Timmermans & Marshall (2020). Understanding Arctic Ocean circulation: A review of ocean dynamics in a changing climate. *Journal of Geophysical Research Oceans*.
 - Wang & Danilov (2022). A synthesis of the upper Arctic ocean circulation during 2000-2019: Understanding the roles of wind forcing and sea ice decline. *Frontiers in Marine Science*.
- Arctic Atlantification and Pacification
 - Polyakov et al. (2020). Borealization of the Arctic Ocean in response to anomalous advection from sub-Arctic seas. *Frontiers in Marine Science*.
 - Ingvaldsen et al. (2021). Physical manifestations and ecological implications of Arctic Atlantification. Nature Reviews Earth & Environment.
- Research Topic on Sea Ice Ocean Interactions in Frontiers in Marine Science
 - > Editors: D. Docquier, L. Ponsoni, A. Simon, A. Piola
 - Manuscript deadline: 15/03/2022