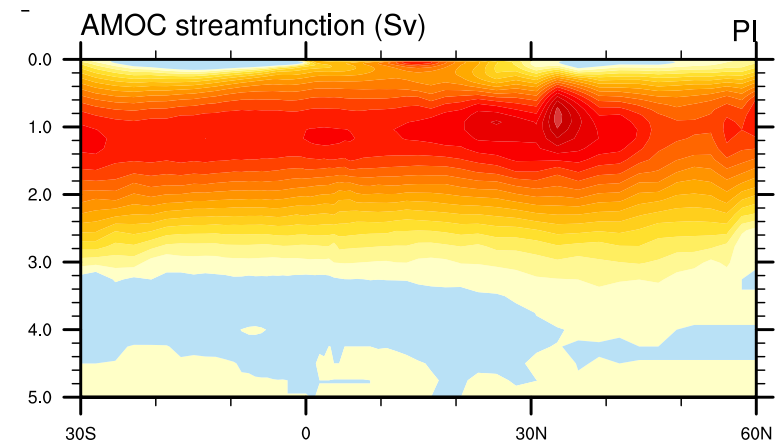
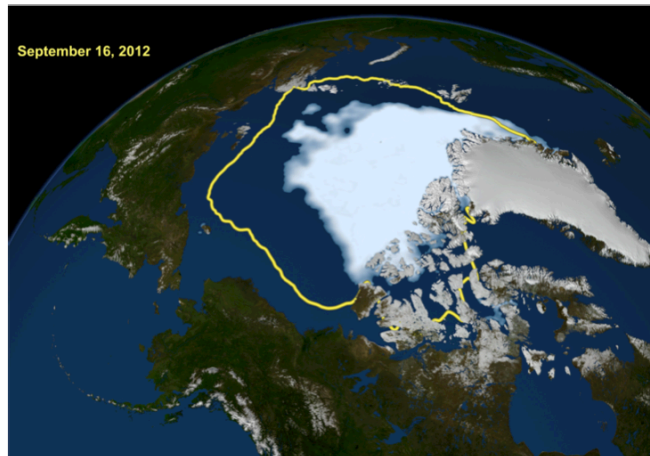


# Arctic ocean freshening, the slow-down of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) and global impacts of Arctic sea ice decline

*Alexey Fedorov*

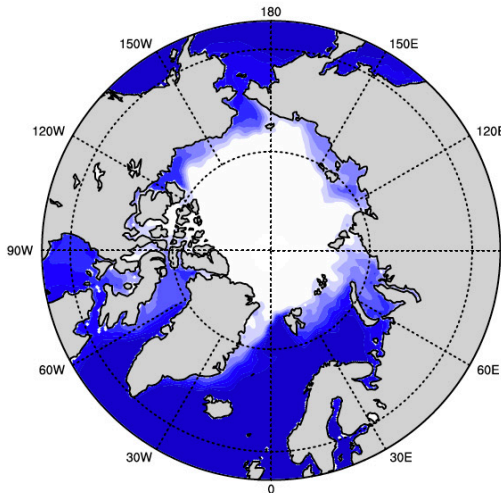
*Yale University and LOCEAN*



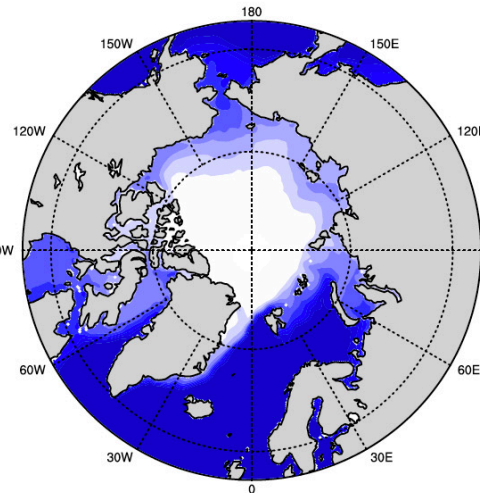
Co-authors: Florian Sévellec, Brest; Wei Liu, UC Riverside; Hui Li, Yale  
Funding: NSF and ARCHANGE (MOPGA)

# Arctic sea ice decline since 1979

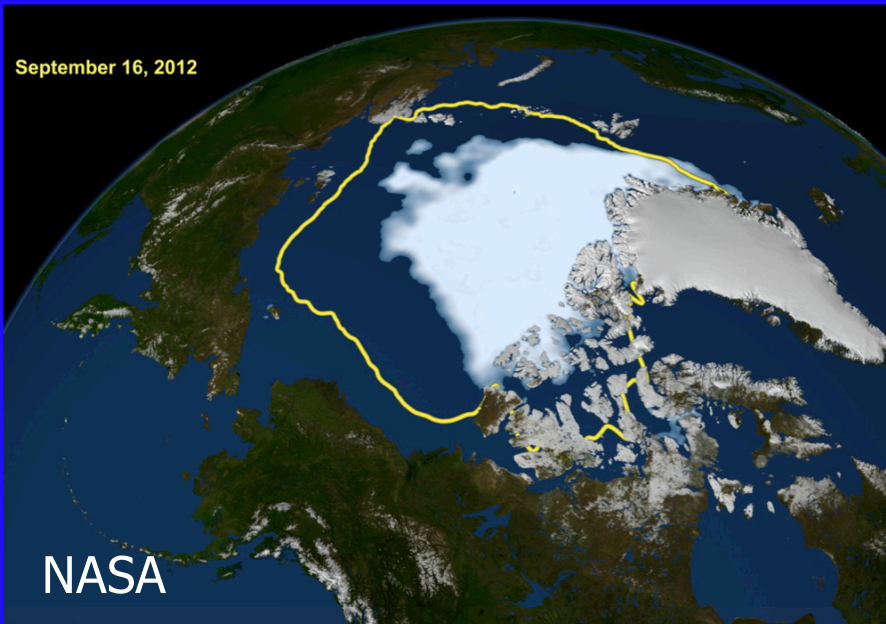
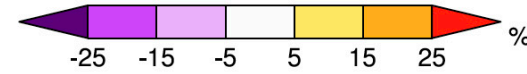
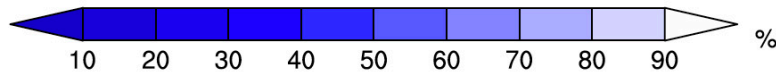
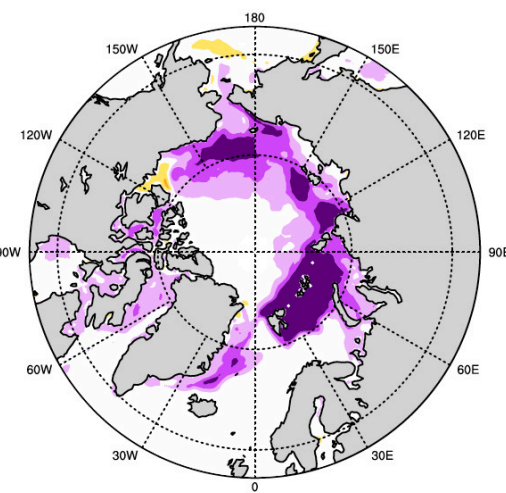
(a) SIC (NSIDC, 1979-1988)



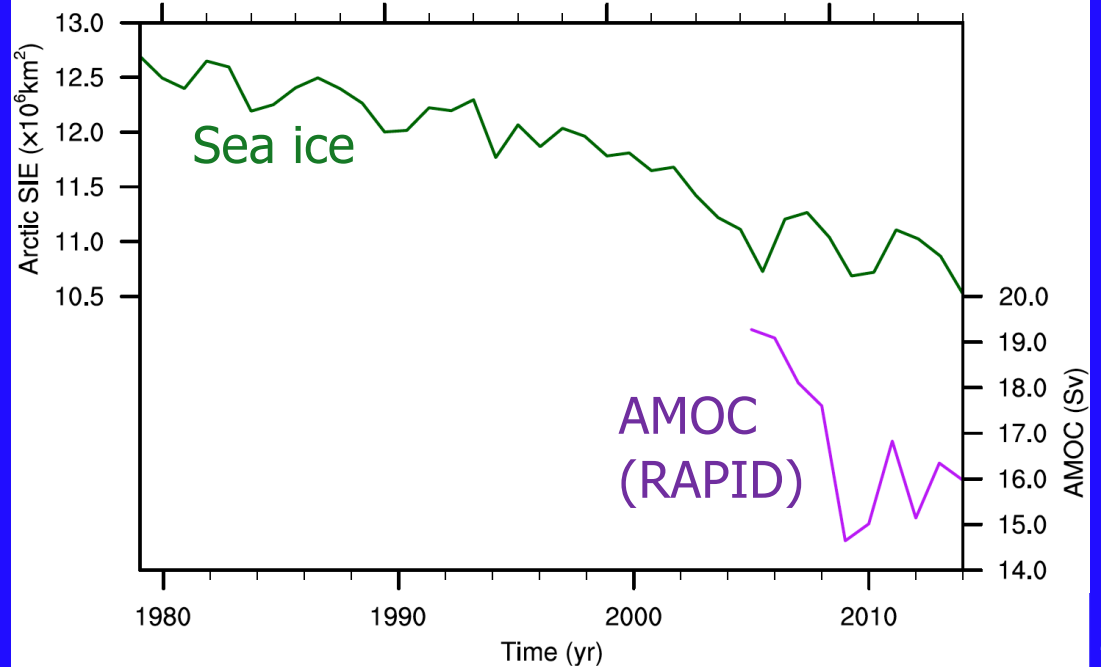
(b) SIC (NSIDC, 2005-2014)



(c) (b)-(a)



(d) Arctic SIE (NSIDC) & AMOC (RAPID)



# Outline:

I: The mechanisms of the AMOC slow-down induced by Arctic sea ice decline

II: Arctic ocean freshening induced by the sea ice decline

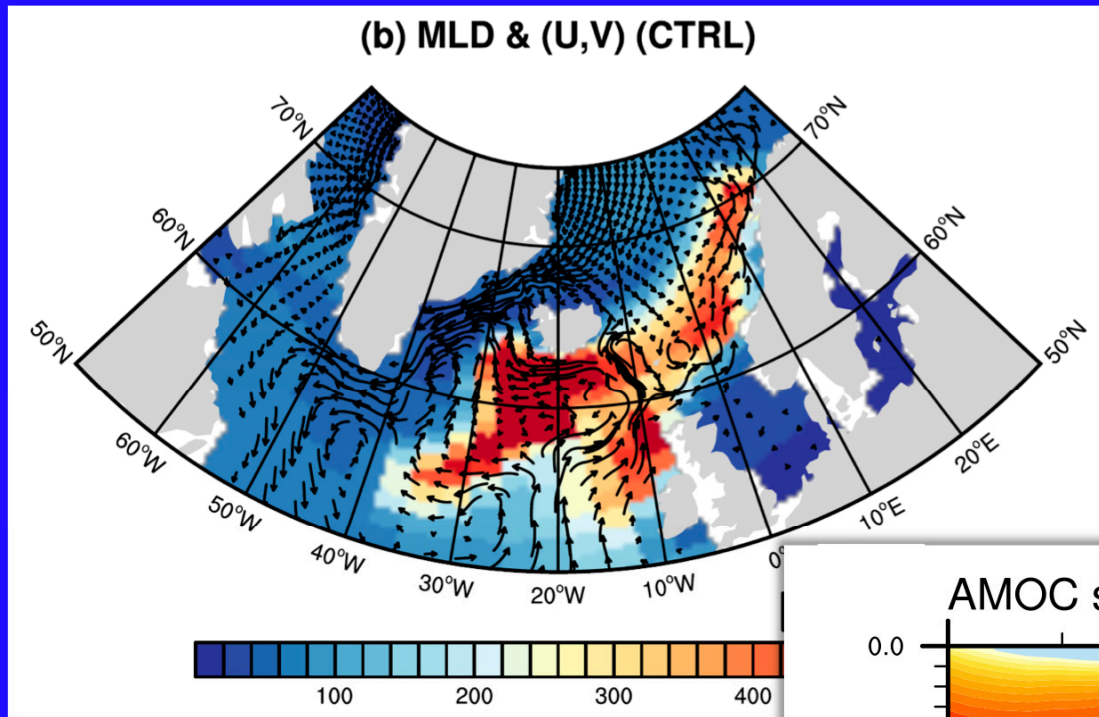
III: Global climate impacts of Arctic sea ice decline modulated by the AMOC slow-down

# Numerical experiments to isolate the impacts of Arctic sea ice decline

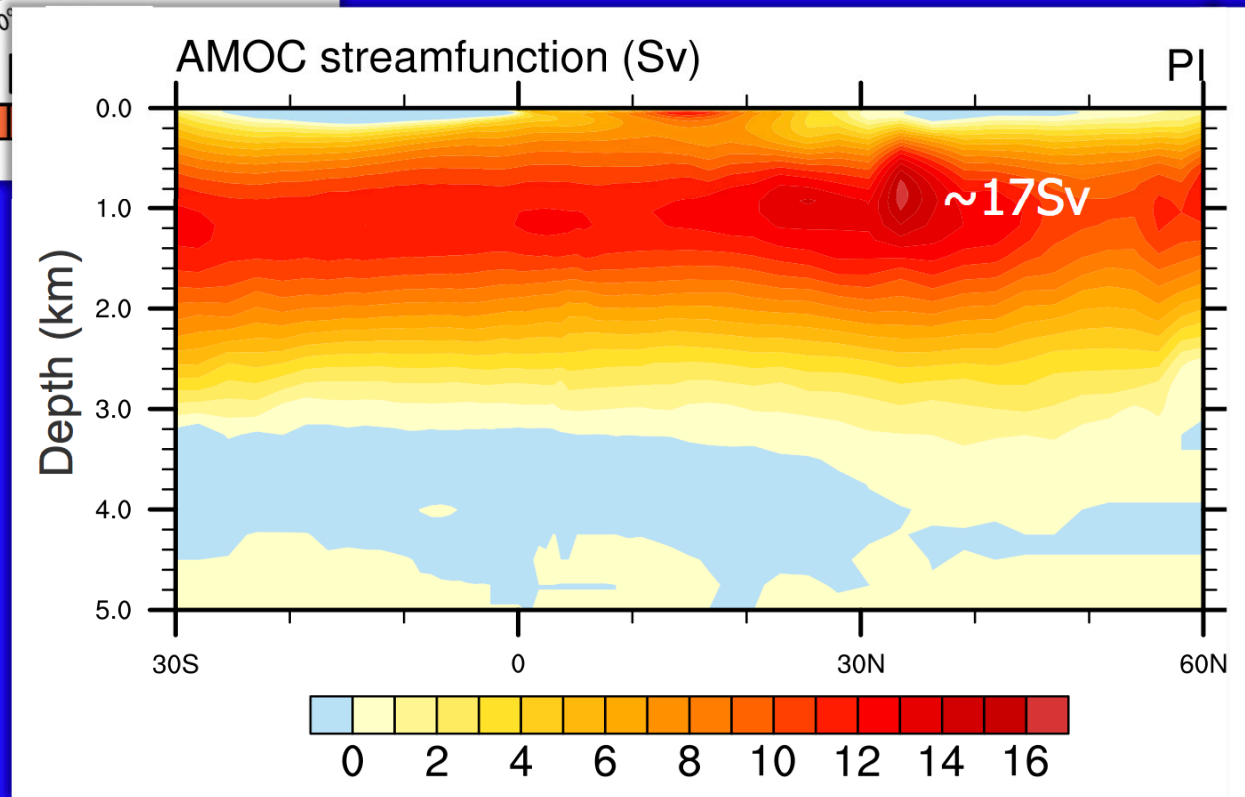
- Climate model: CESM\_T31
- Experiments – creating positive radiative imbalance for Arctic sea ice:
  - (1,2) reducing albedo of sea ice (SW and strong SW experiments)
  - (3,4) reducing emissivity of sea ice (LW and weak LW experiments)
- 200-year perturbed simulations
- SW and LW experiments are repeated in a 10-member ensemble



# Model and observed March mixed layer depth

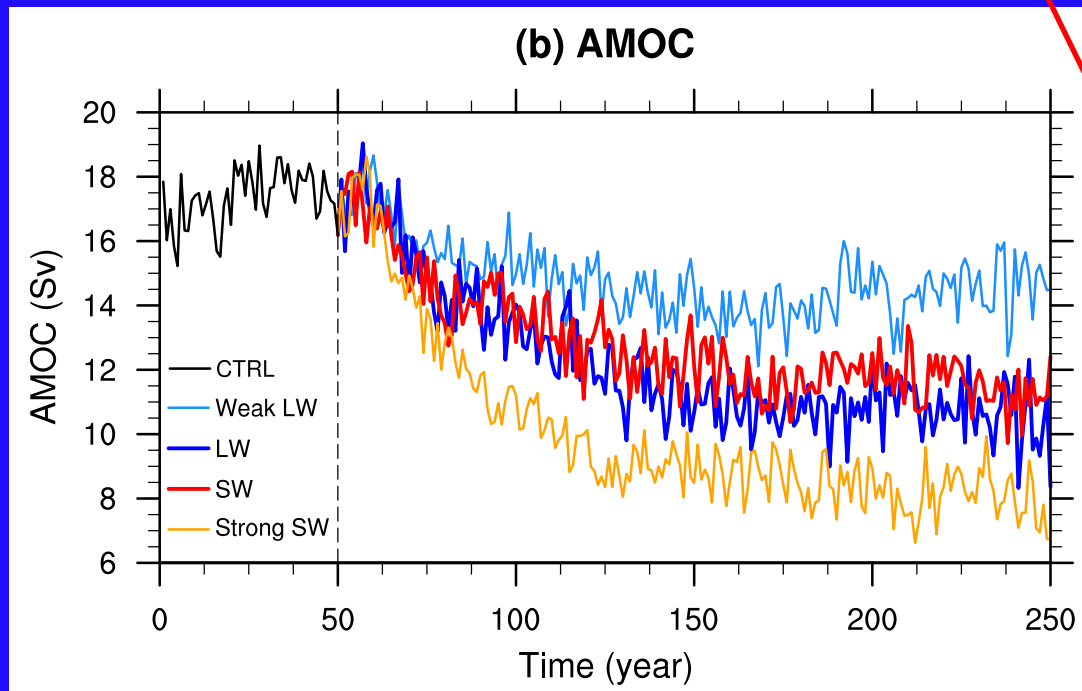
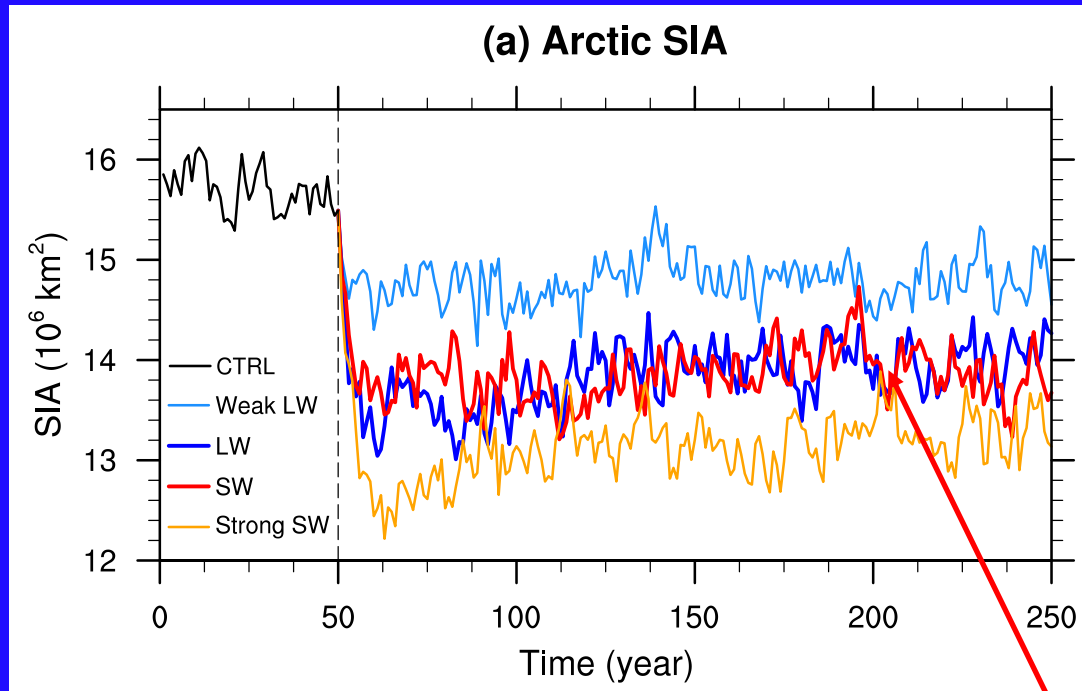


AMOC



# Part I: The mechanisms of the AMOC slow-down induced by Arctic sea ice decline

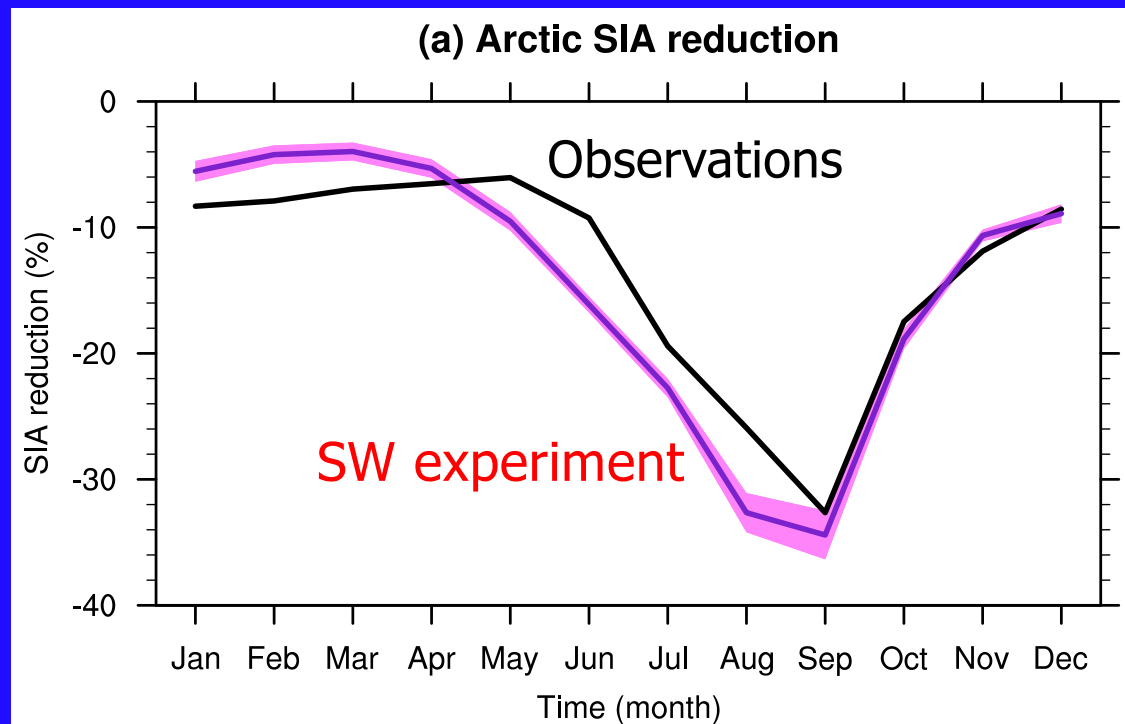
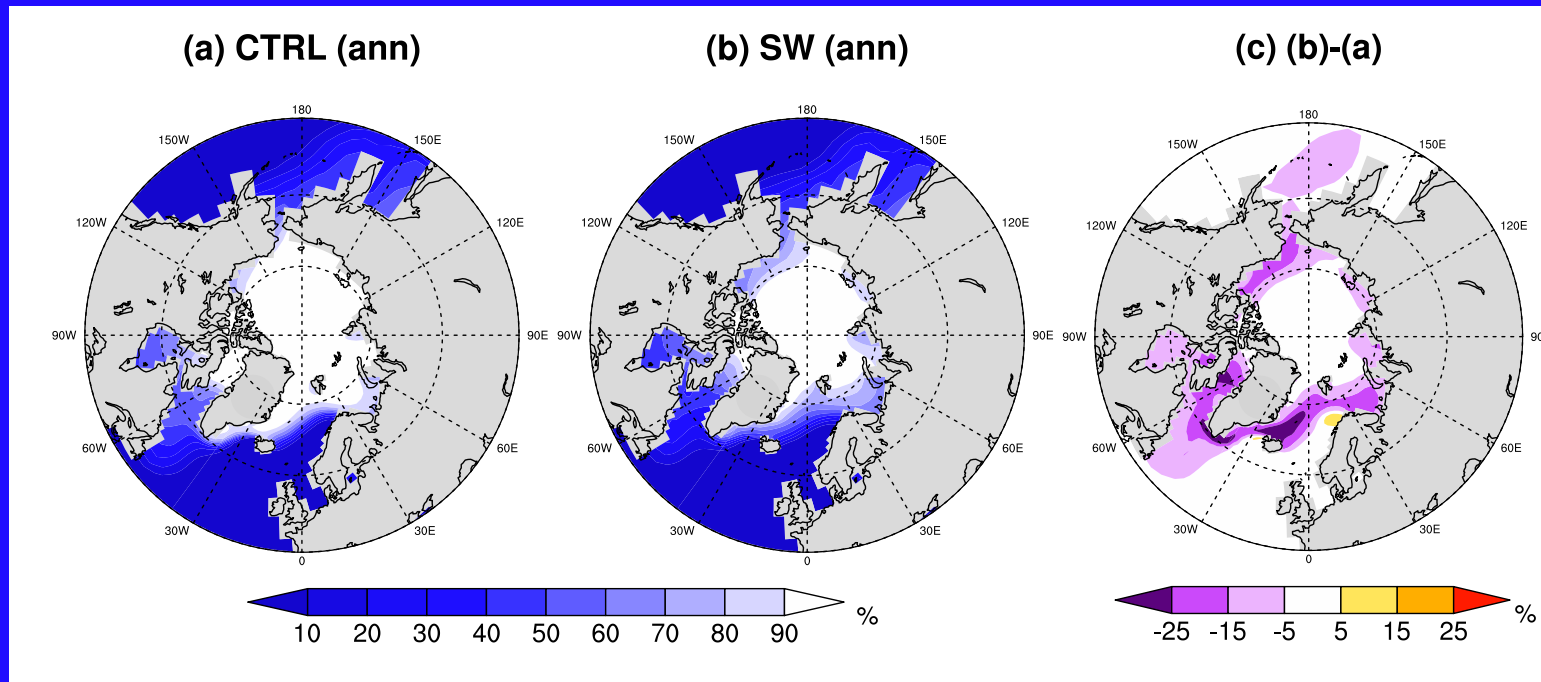
# Model changes in sea ice area (SIA) and AMOC response



SW experiment

Liu, Fedorov,  
Sevellec 2018

# Modeled sea ice decline in the SW experiment

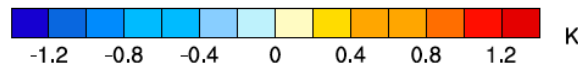
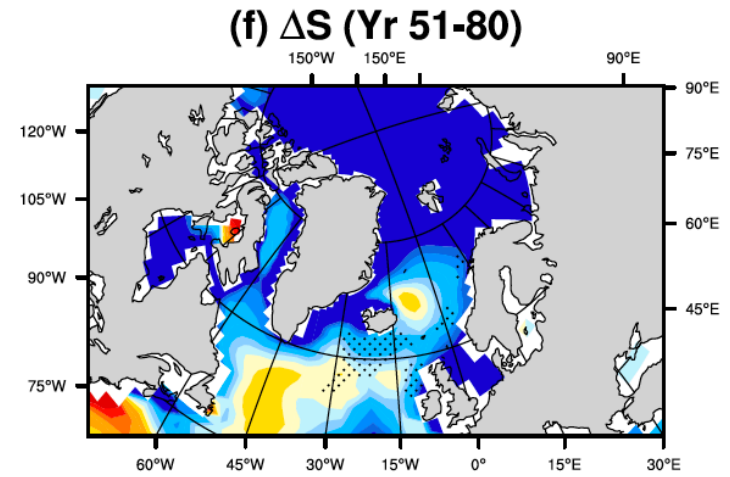
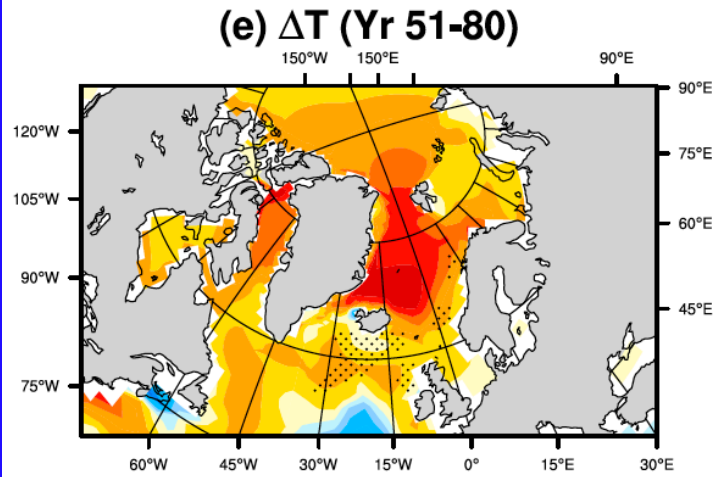
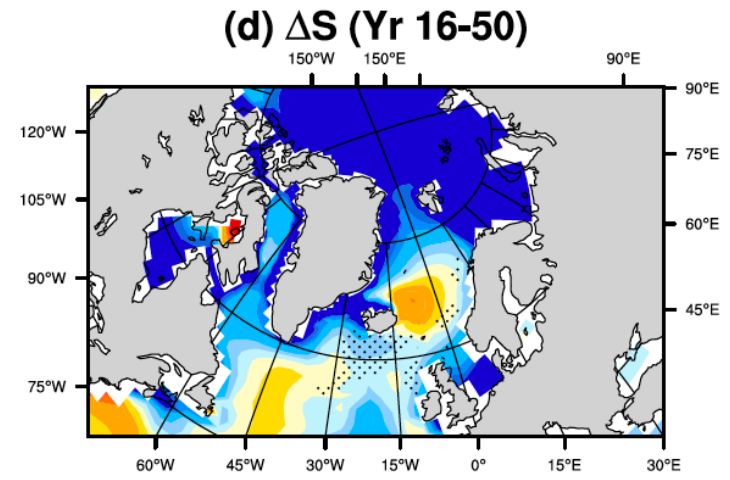
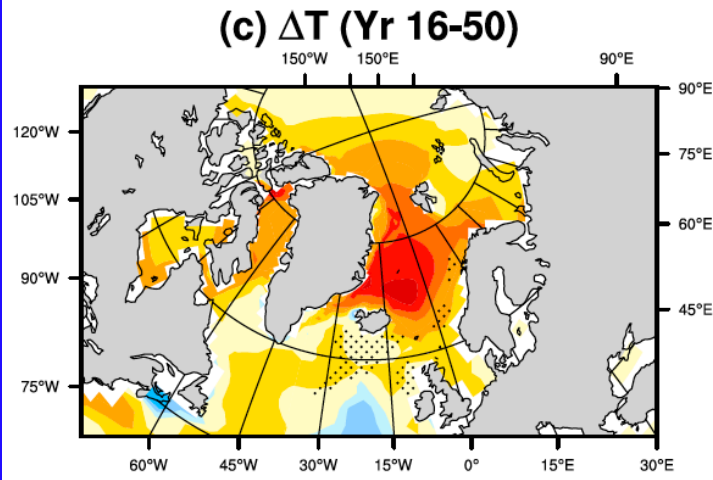
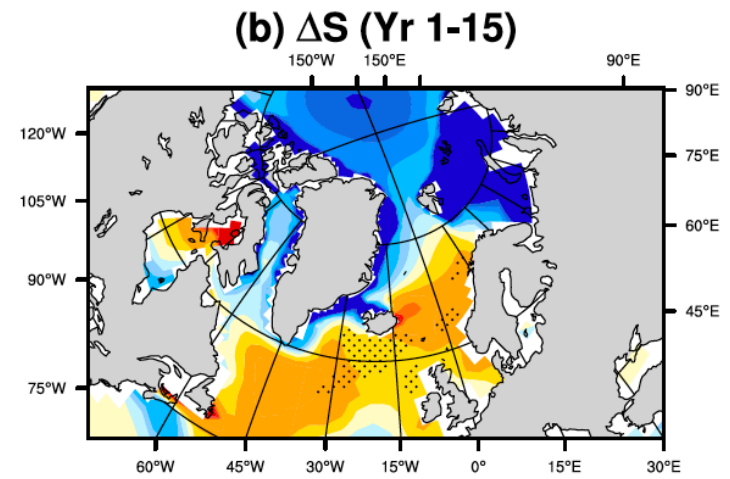
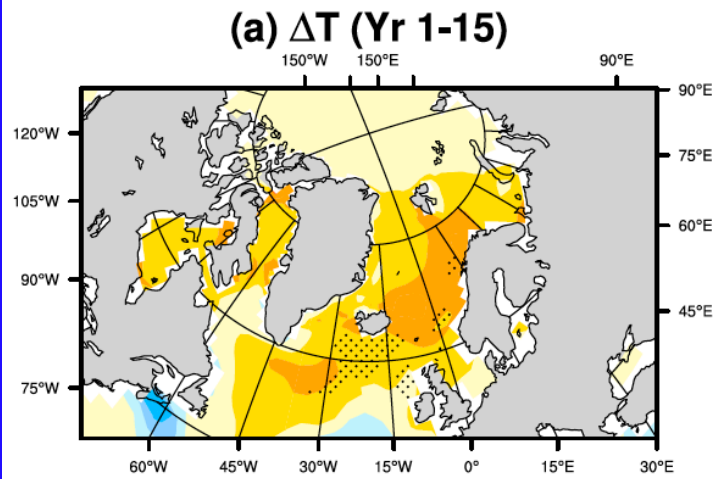


# Why is the AMOC weakening?

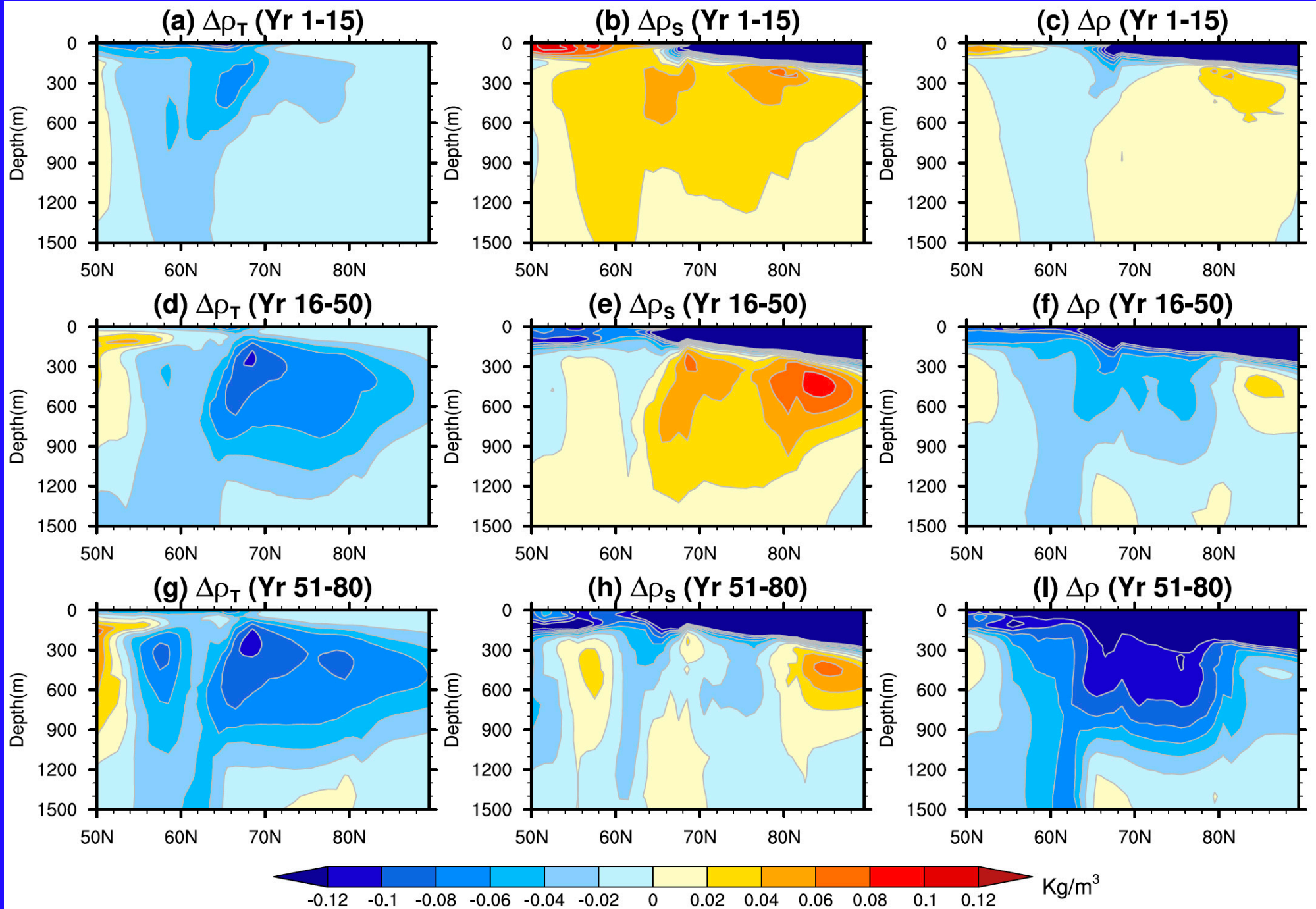
Positive buoyancy anomalies (warm and fresh) grow, accumulate and spread from the Arctic to the North Atlantic



Temperature and salinity anomalies (SW experiment; upper 1000m)

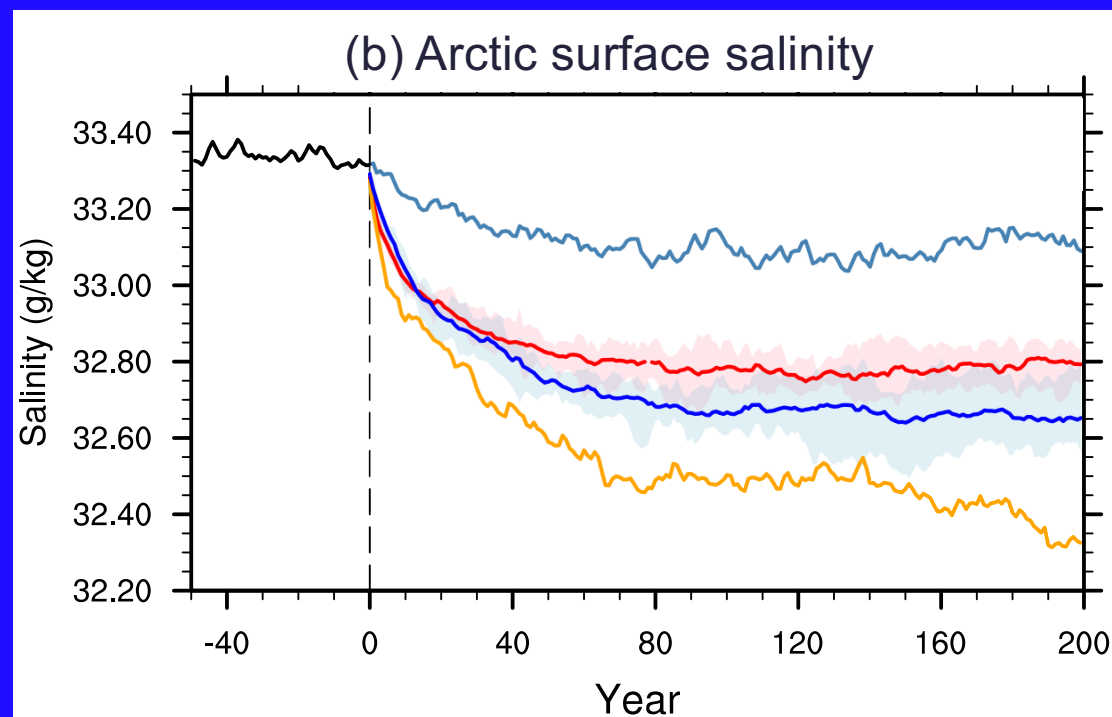
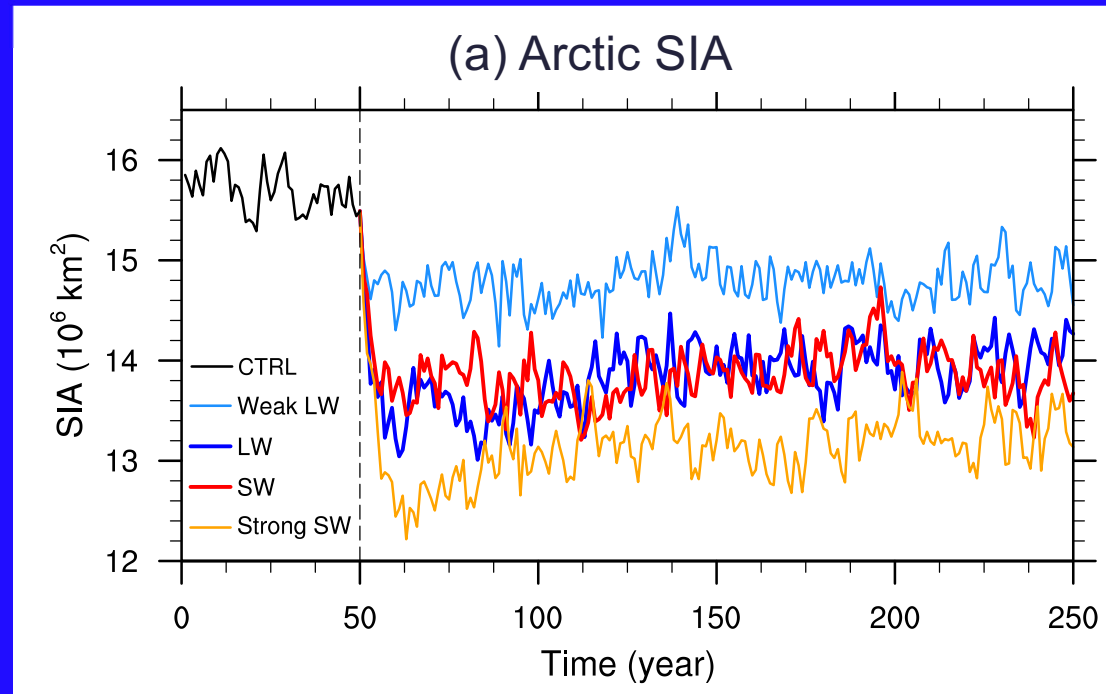


# Density anomalies due to temperature and salinity, and totals



## Part II: The freshening of the Arctic caused by Arctic sea ice decline

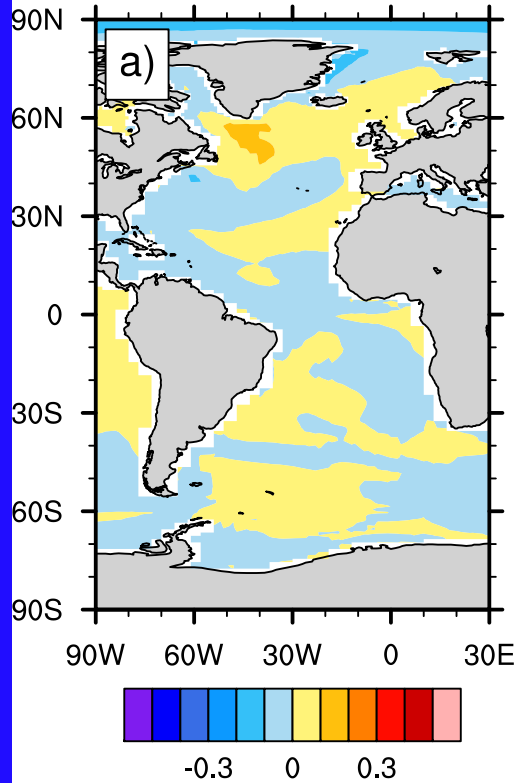
# Model changes in sea ice area (SIA) and Arctic salinity



# Arctic freshening: Column-integrated salt anomalies ( $10^6\text{g/m}^2$ )

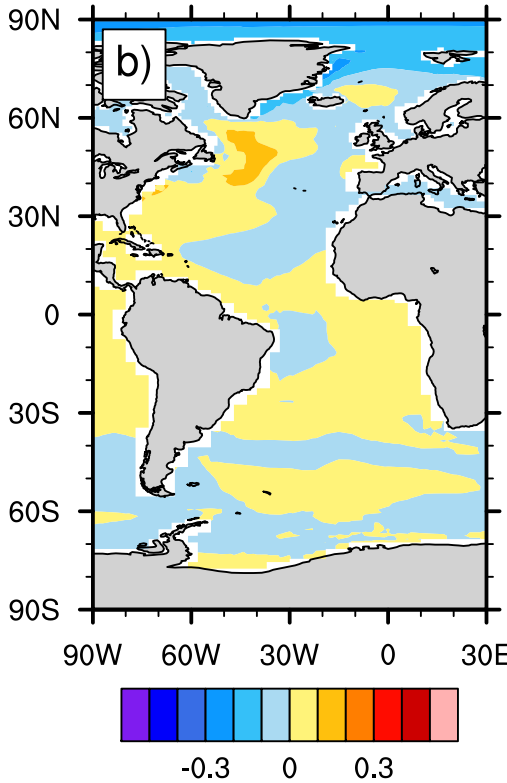
Year = 0-15

vertically integrated salt ( $\text{g/km}^2$ )



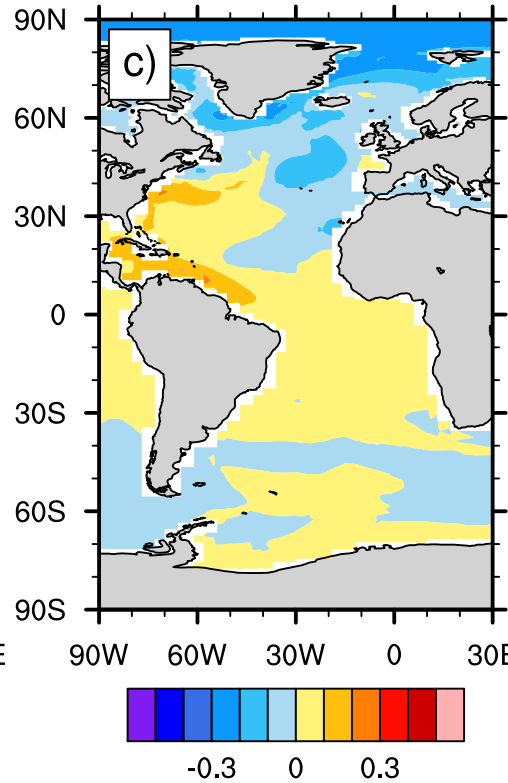
Year = 25-40

vertically integrated salt ( $\text{g/km}^2$ )



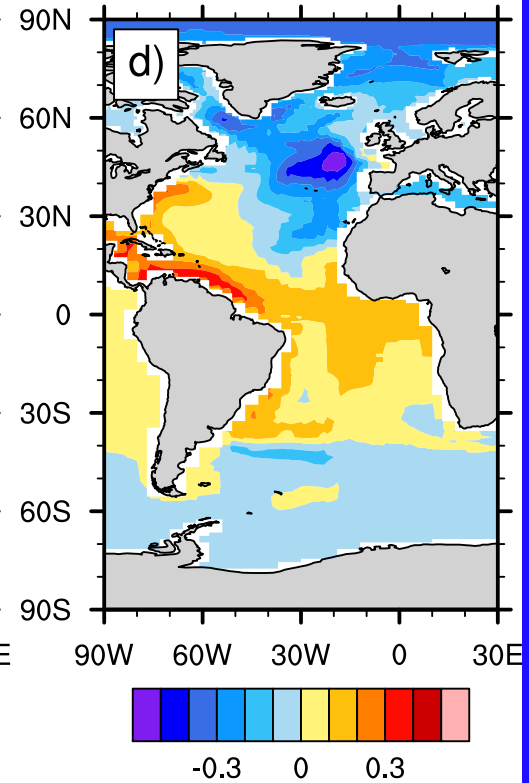
Year = 55-70

vertically integrated salt ( $\text{g/km}^2$ )



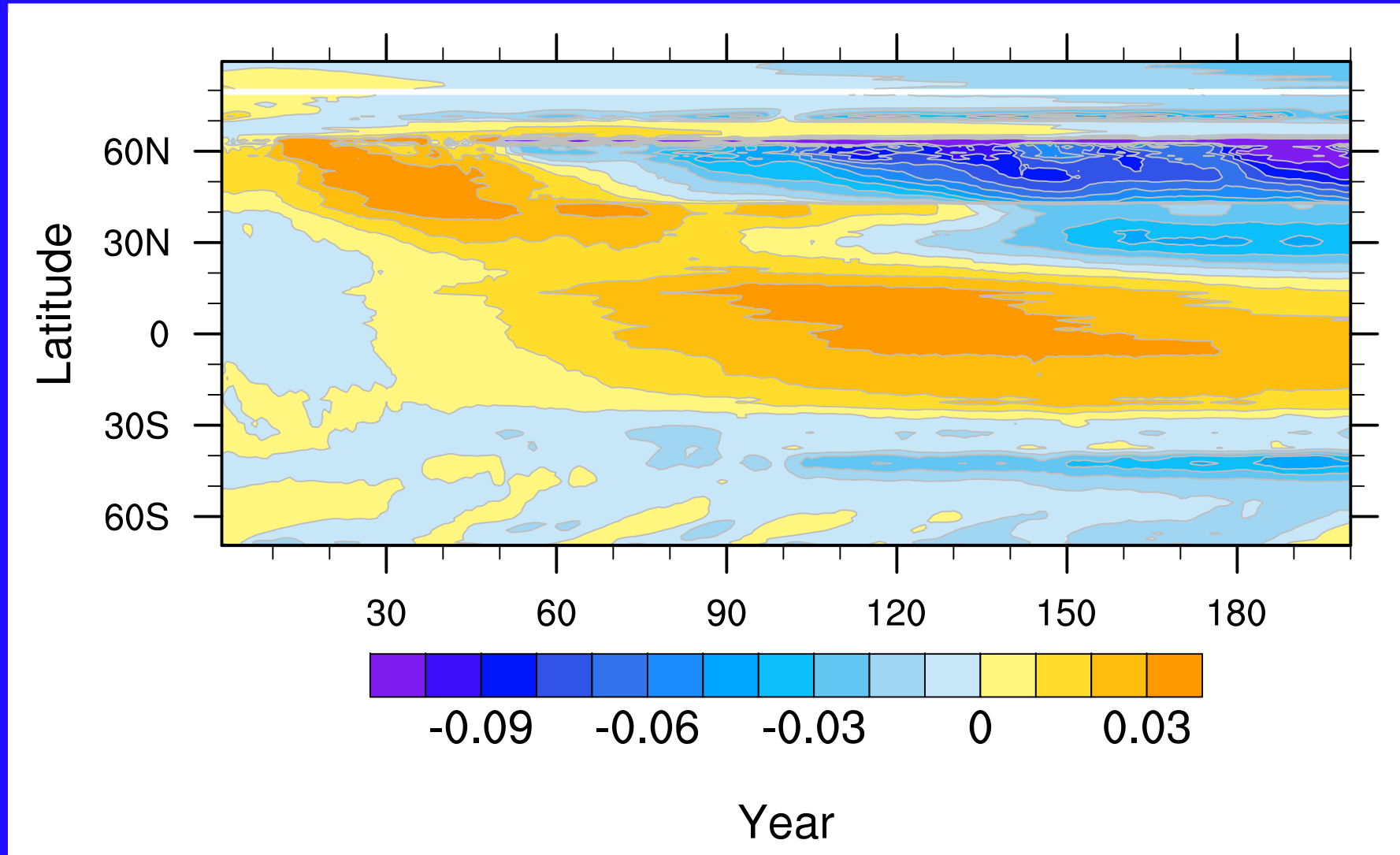
Year = 150-200

vertically integrated salt ( $\text{g/km}^2$ )

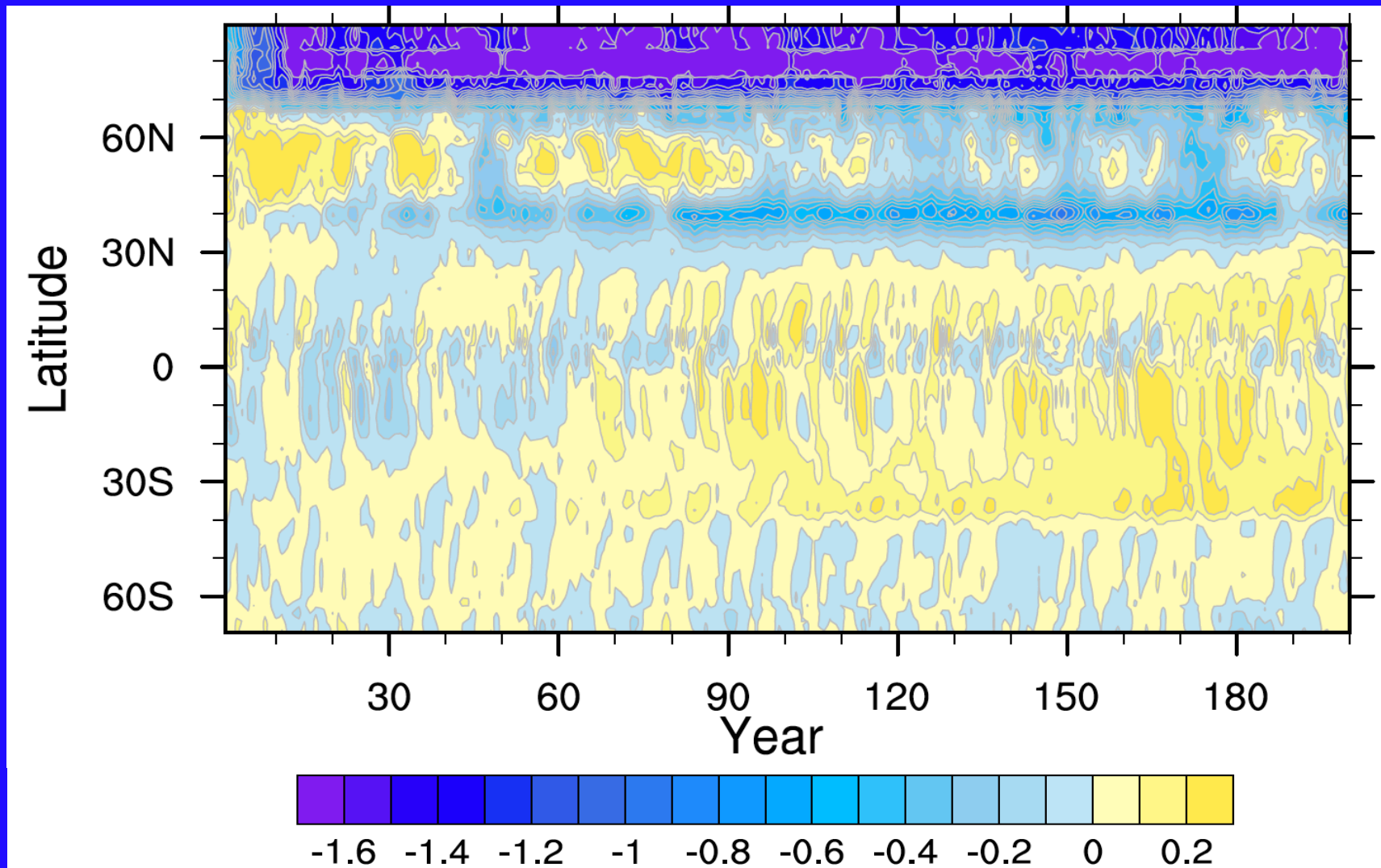




# Salinity anomalies (psu) between 1700-2000m at the depth of the Deep Western Boundary Current

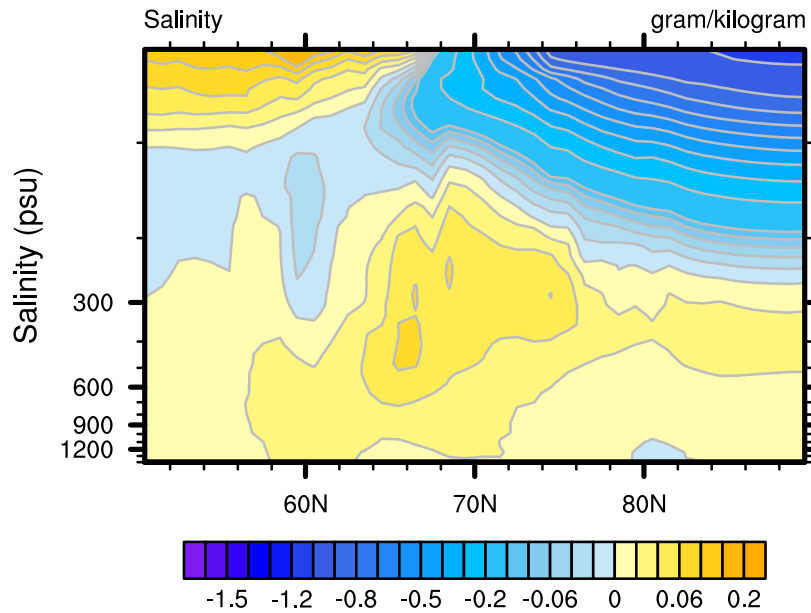


# Arctic freshening: Surface salinity anomalies (psu)

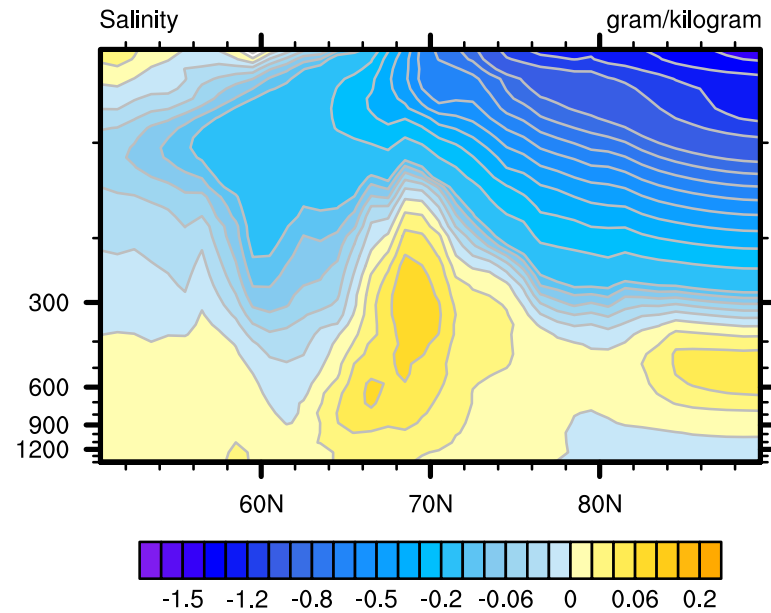


# Salinity anomalies transects

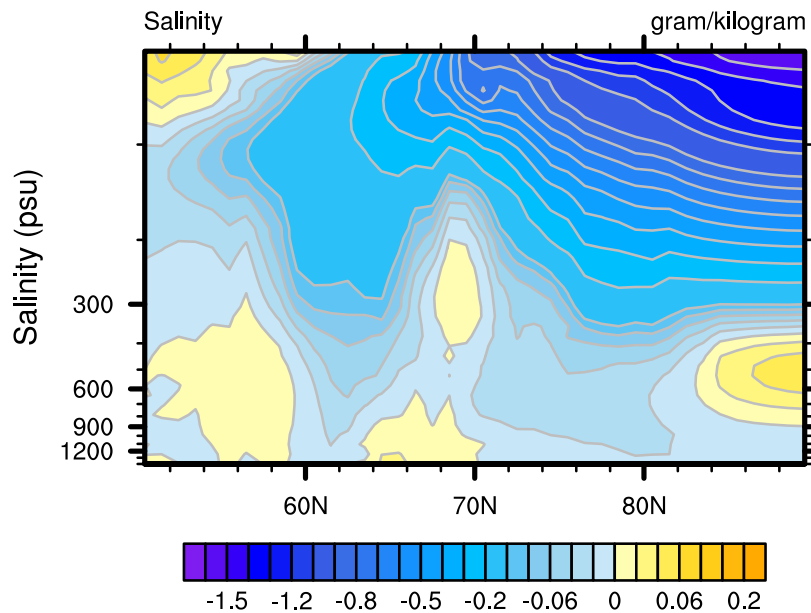
year 1-15



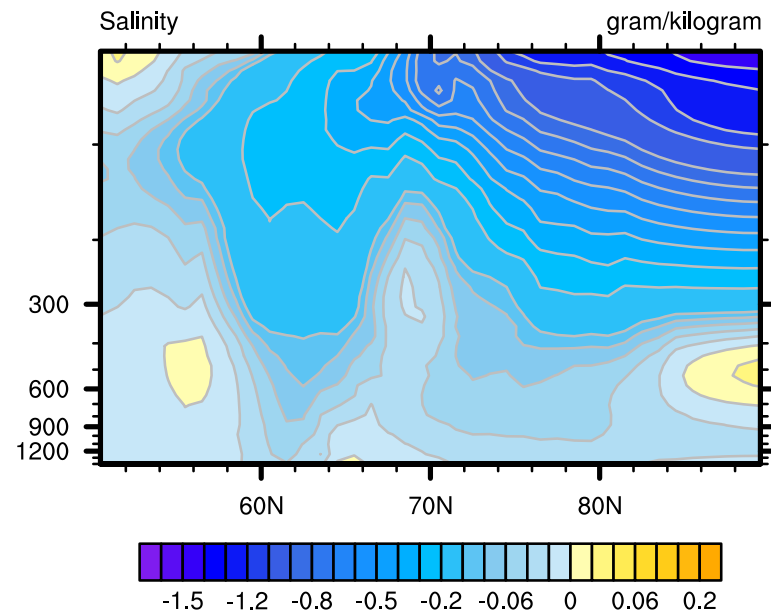
year 16-50



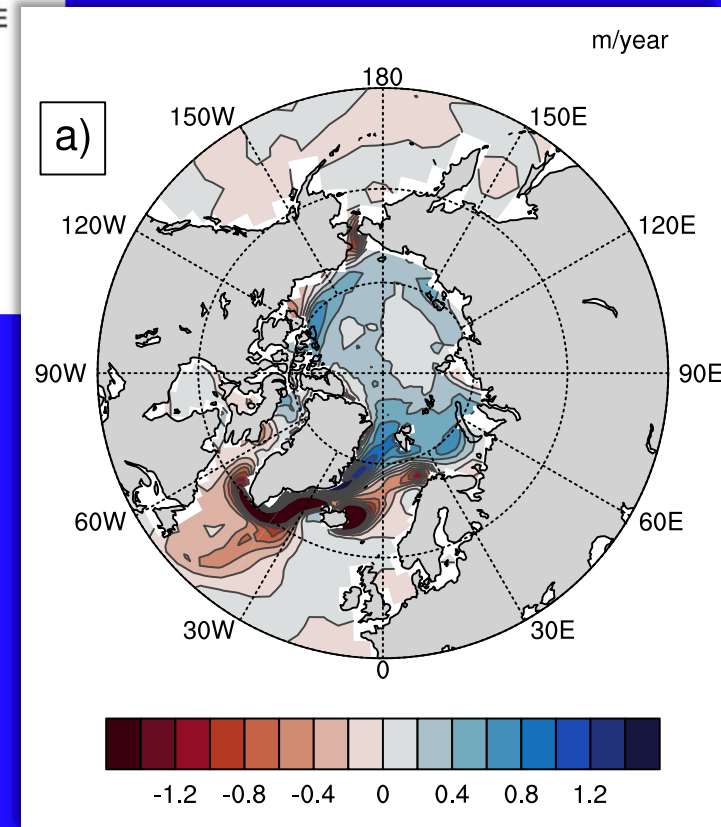
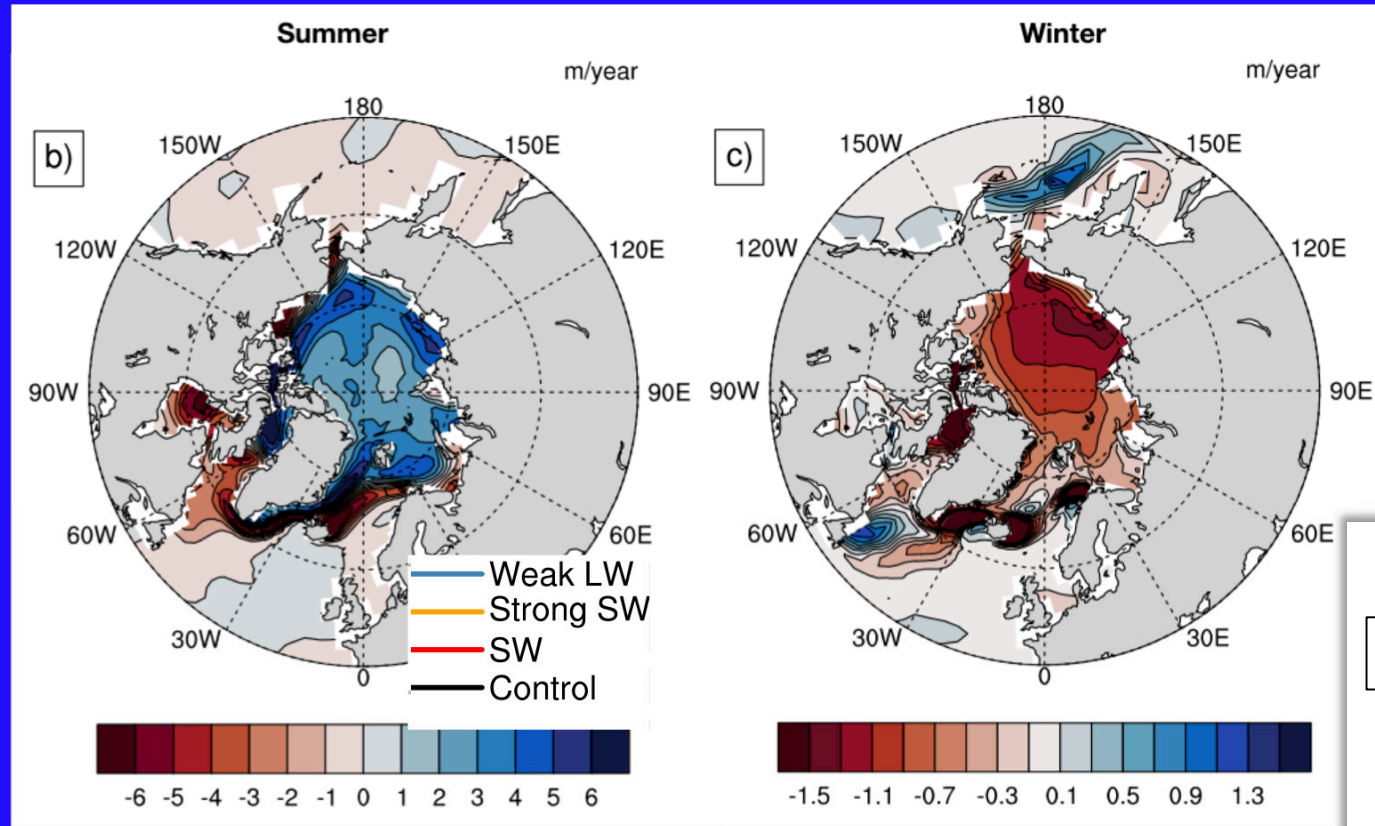
year 51-80



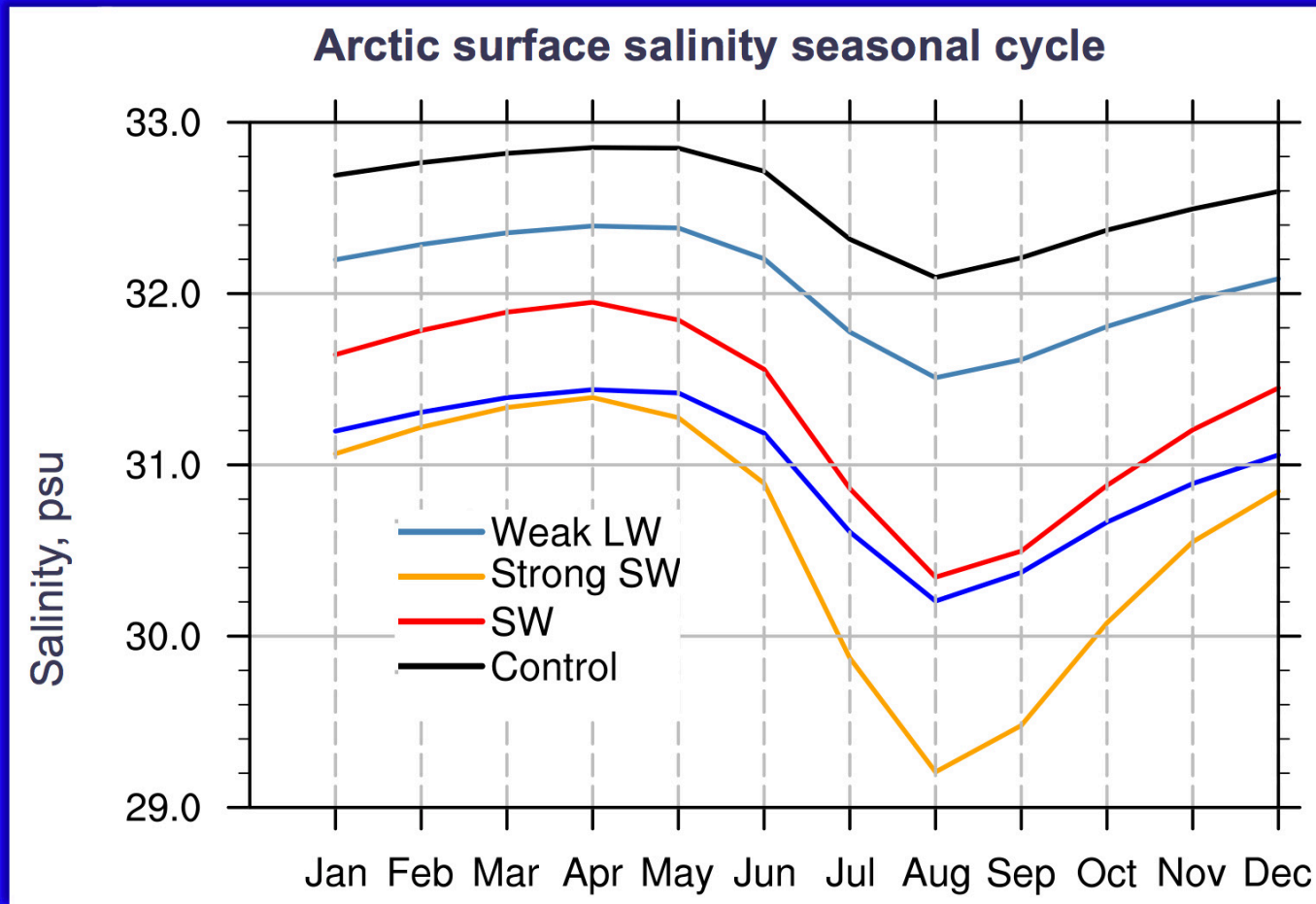
year 81-110



# Anomalous virtual freshwater fluxes (SW experiment)



# The strengthening of the seasonal cycle of Arctic salinity



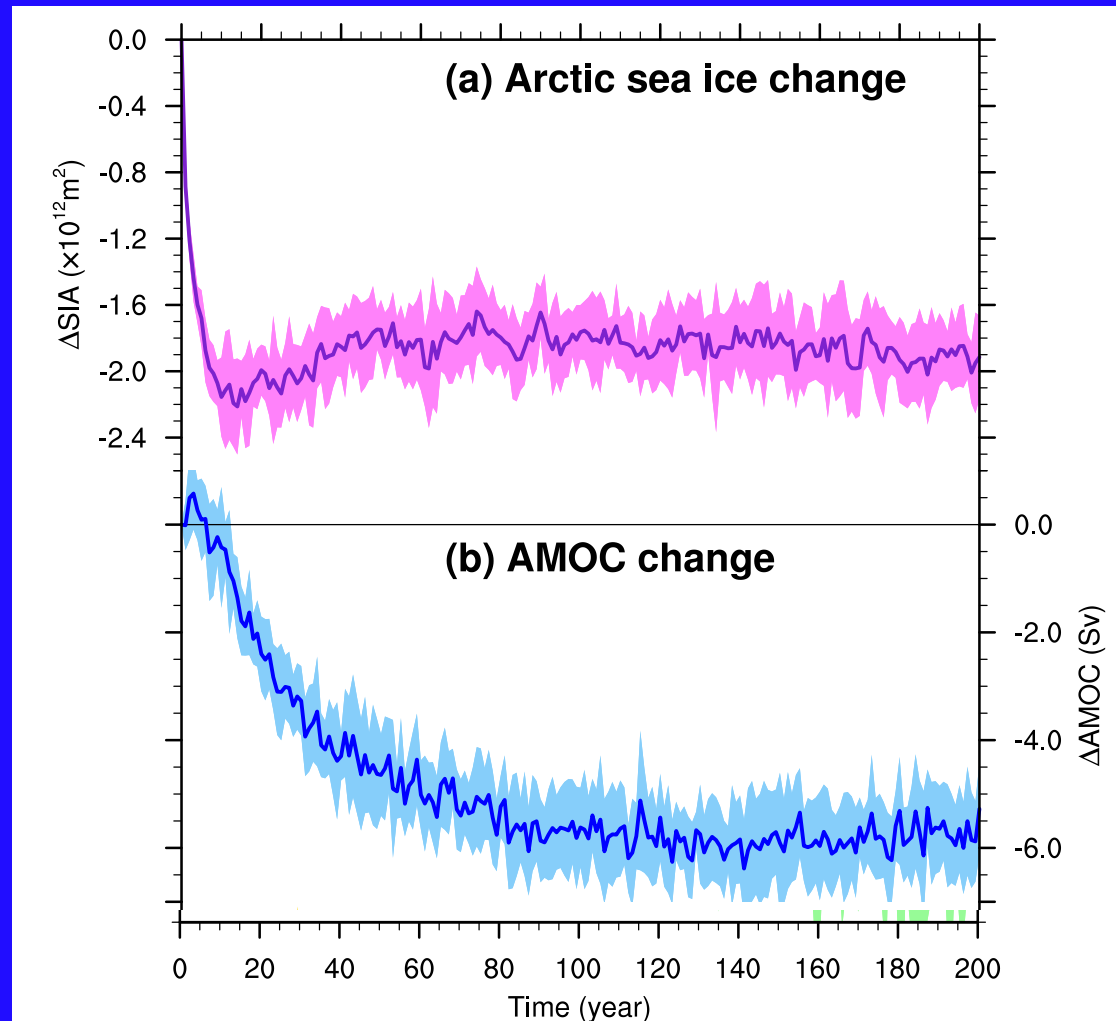


# Part III: Global climate impacts of sea ice decline modulated by the AMOC slow-down

# Changes in Arctic sea ice area and the AMOC response (SW experiment)

Lines:  
Ensemble  
means

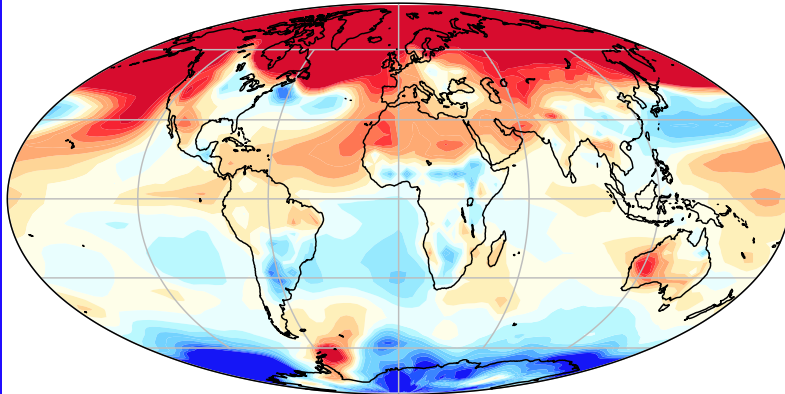
Shading:  
ensemble  
spread



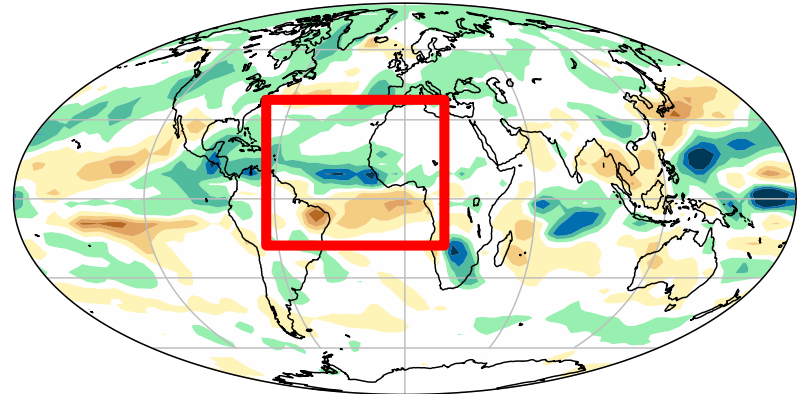
# Impacts of Arctic sea ice loss: surface air temperature and precipitation anomalies

AMOC  
stays the  
same

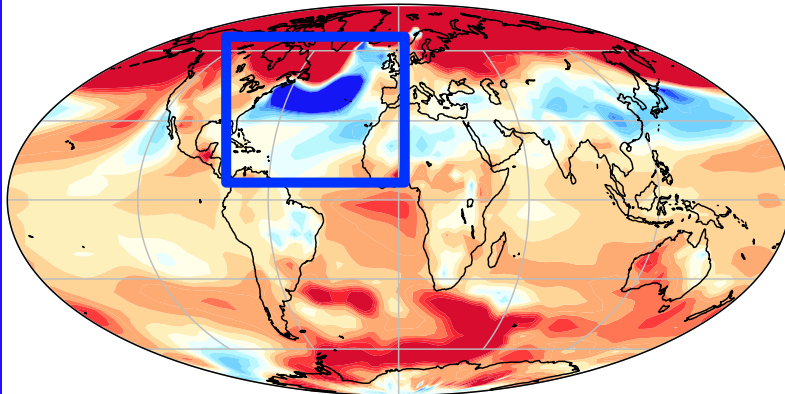
(a)  $\Delta$ SAT (Yr 1-15)



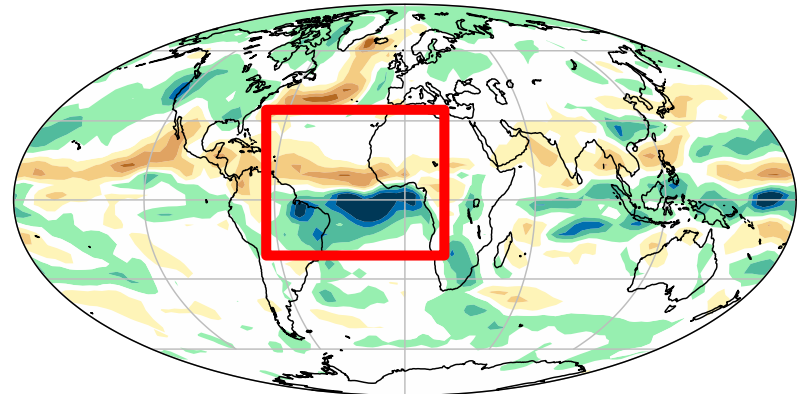
(b)  $\Delta$ Pr (Yr 1-15)



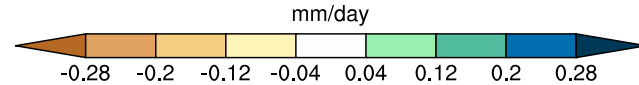
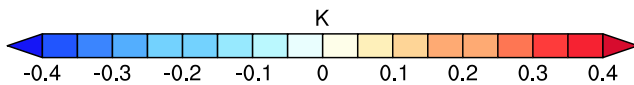
(c)  $\Delta$ SAT (Yr 151-200)



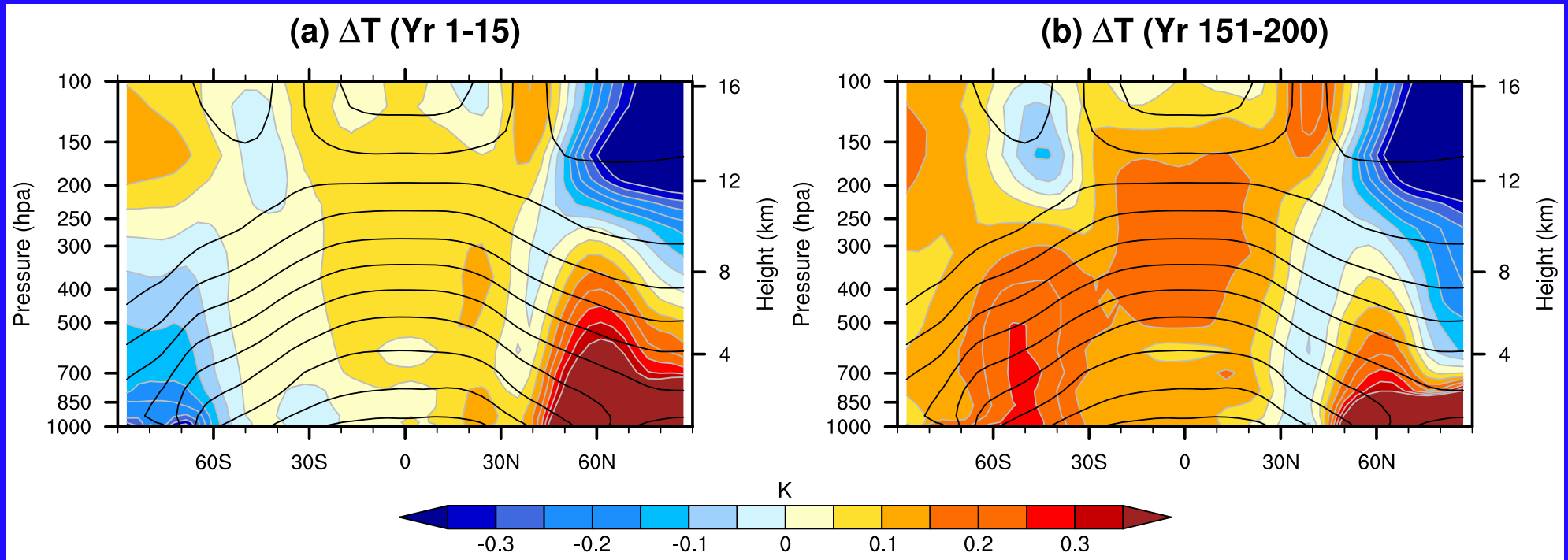
(d)  $\Delta$ Pr (Yr 151-200)



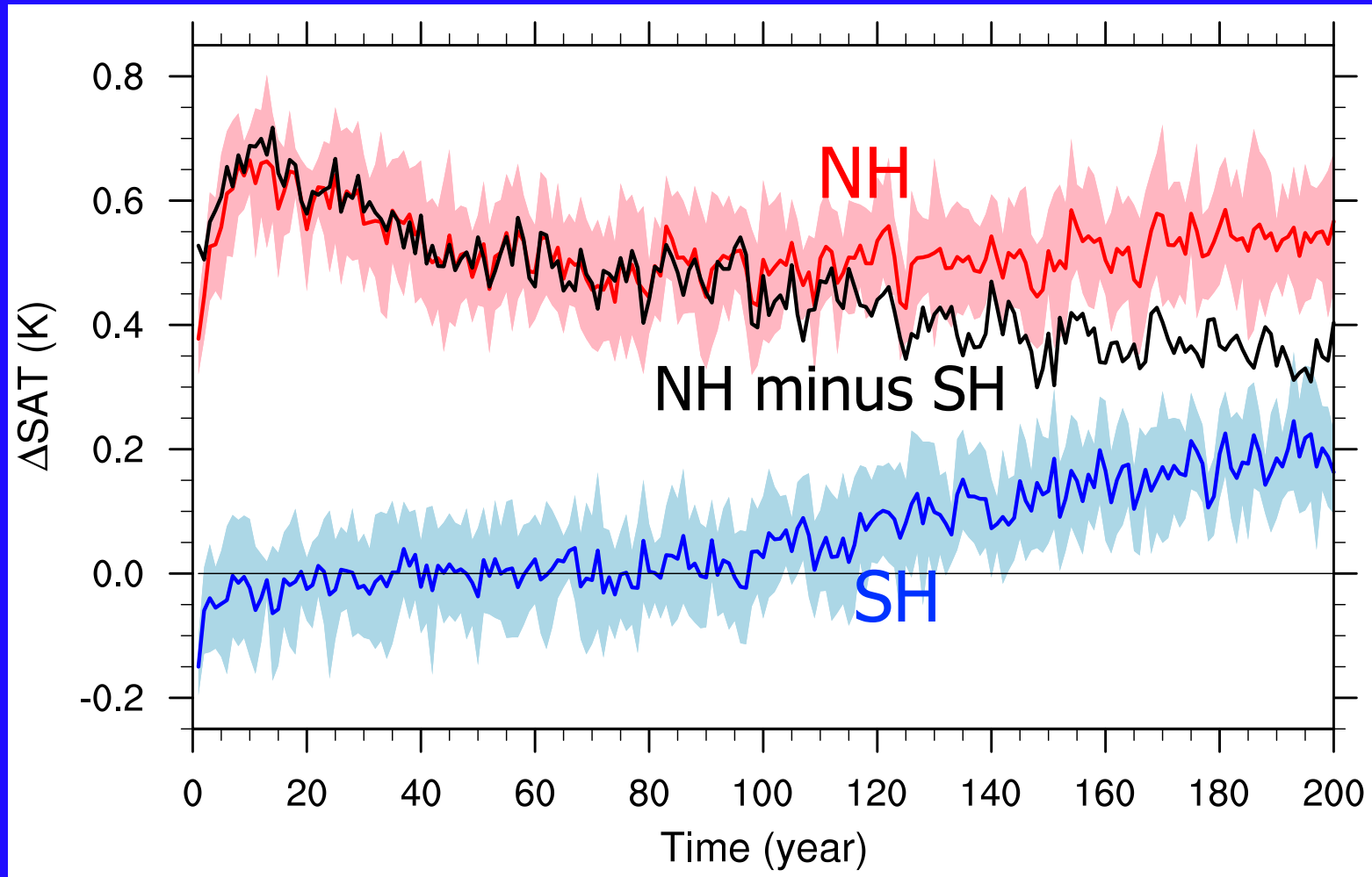
AMOC  
weakens



# Atmospheric temperature anomalies

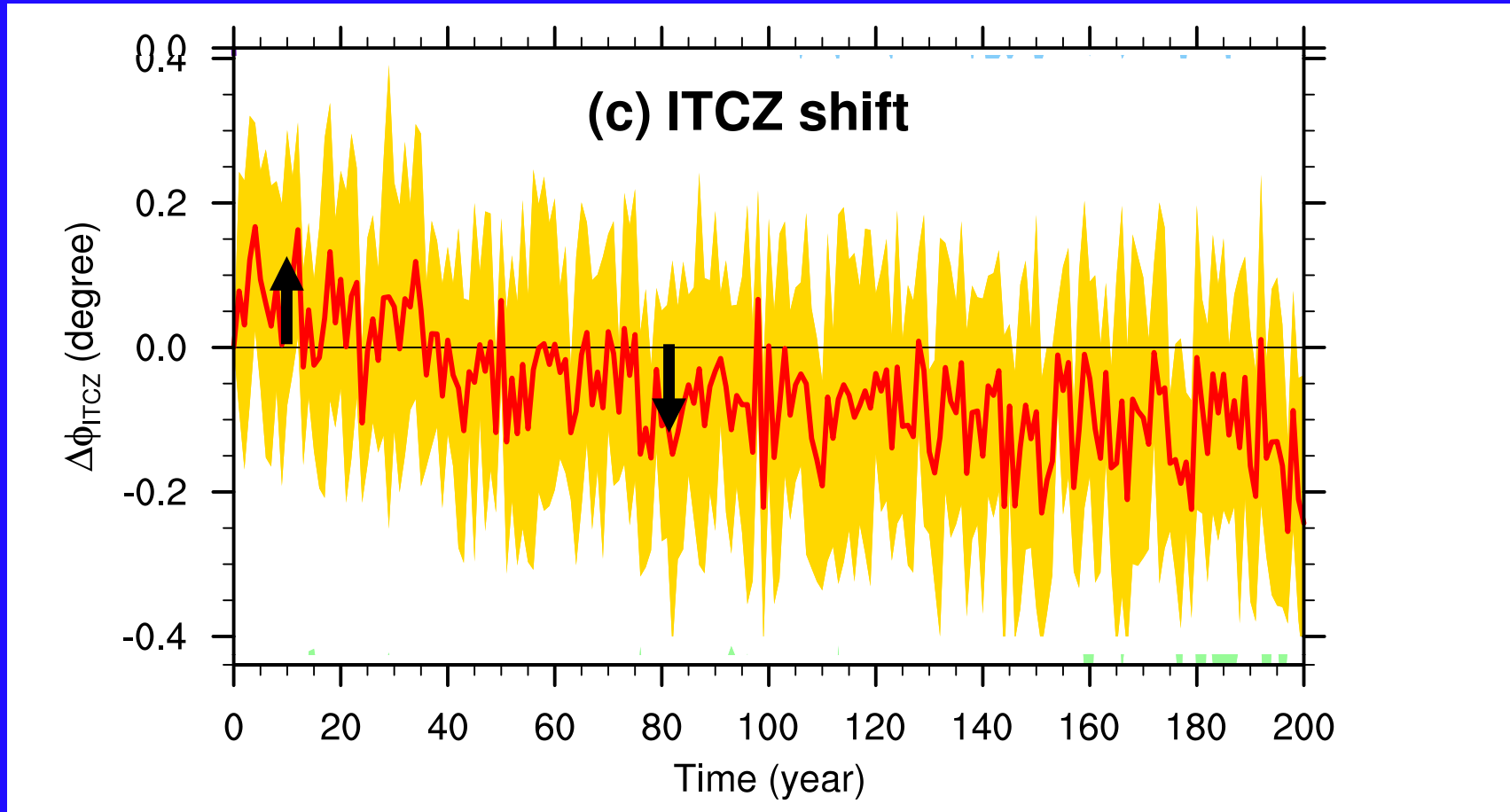


# Temperature anomalies: NH, SH, NH minus SH

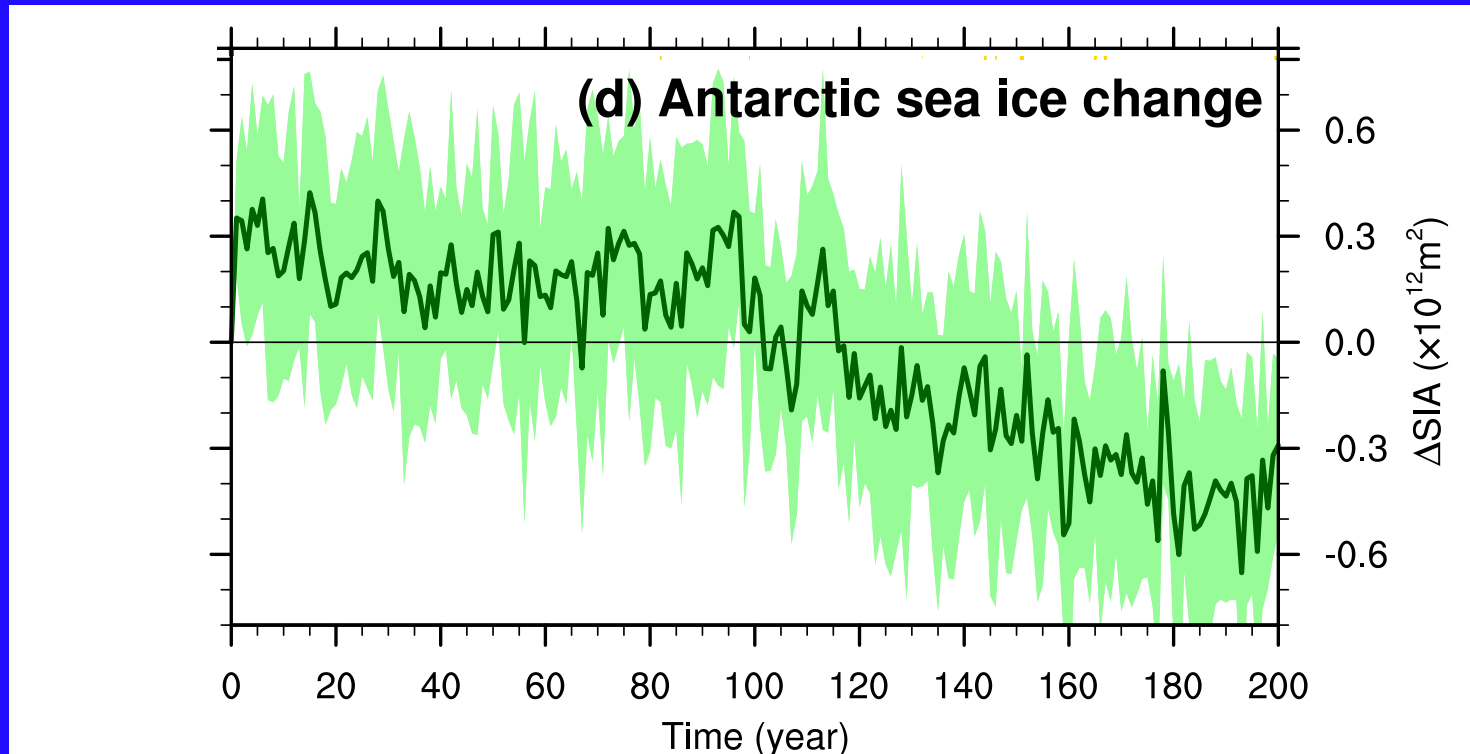




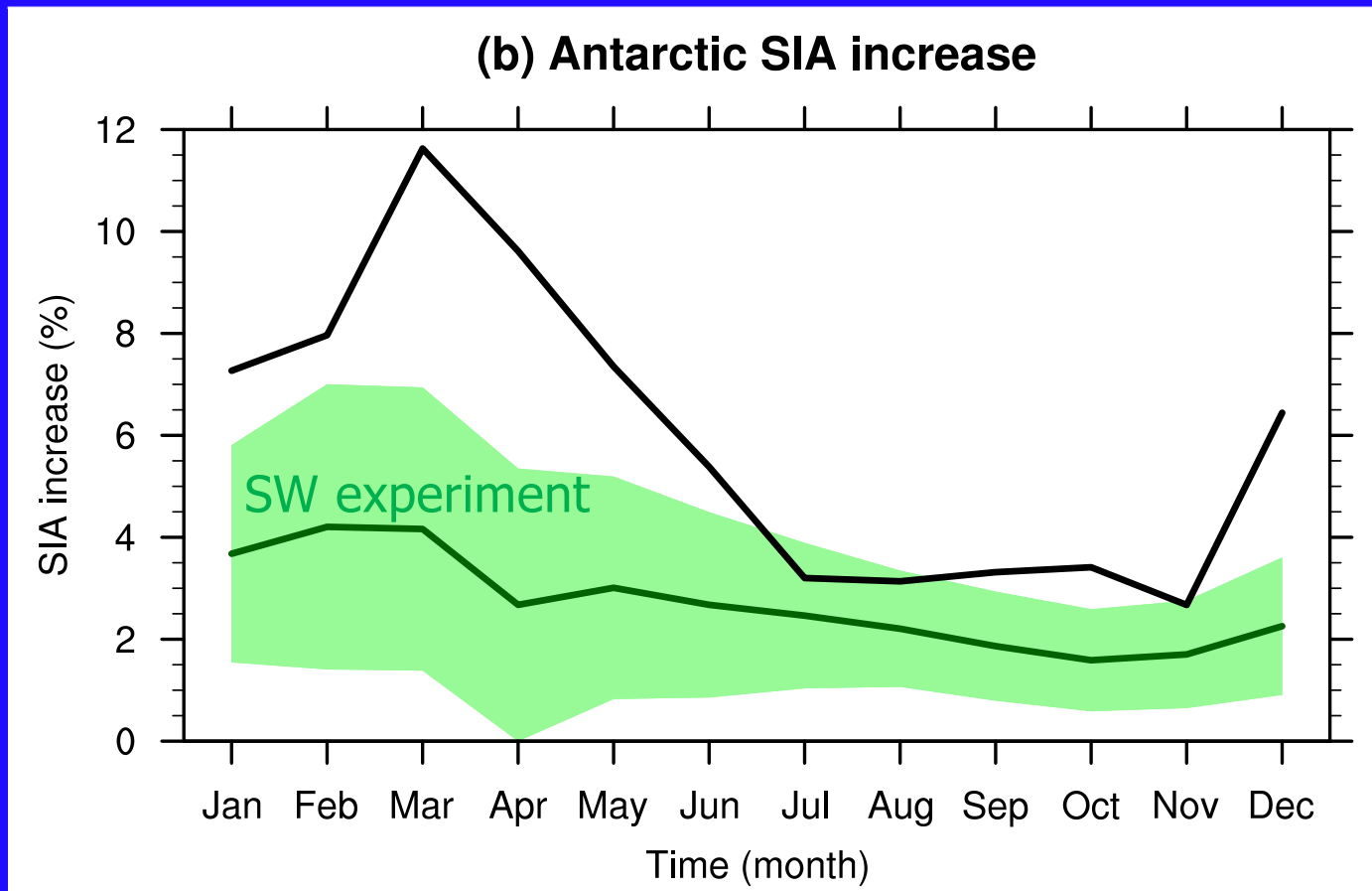
# Changes in the ITCZ position



# Changes in Antarctic sea ice area



# Seasonal Antarctic sea ice increase: Observations (2010s minus 1980s) and SW experiment (first 30 years)



# Summary

- Arctic sea ice decline generates positive (warm and fresh) buoyancy anomalies. On multi-decadal timescales these anomalies spread to the North Atlantic and weaken the AMOC. The effect is amplified by the salt-advection feedback. Global climate response to sea ice decline critically depends on AMOC changes.
- The freshening of the Arctic is a robust consequence of sea ice decline and the intensification of sea ice seasonal cycle. The freshening occurs as a distillation process – fresher waters remain in the Arctic, excessive salt is moved to the deep tropical Atlantic.

- 
- Liu, W., Fedorov, A.V. and Sevellec, F. 2019: The mechanisms of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation slowdown induced by Arctic sea ice decline. *J. Climate*
  - Liu, W. and Fedorov, A.V. 2018: Global impacts of Arctic sea ice decline mediated by Atlantic meridional overturning circulation. *GRL*
  - Sévellec, F. and Fedorov, A.V., and W. Liu, 2017: Arctic sea ice decline weakens the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation. *Nature Climate Change*
  - Li, H., and Fedorov, A.V., 2019: Arctic freshening caused by sea ice decline. To be submitted.