





Explaining the

Impact of ocean heat transport on sea ice

using a simple energy-balance model

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Background

The uncertain future of Arctic sea ice



Background

Multi-model relationships

 Many studies find correlation between Arctic sea ice and OHT across CMIP models/simulations:



• But none provide an explanation – e.g., what sets the sensitivity?

Energy balance model (EBM)



(see Aylmer et al., 2020, J. Clim.)

- 1. Use energy conservation to relate large-scale heat fluxes
- 2. Account for physical processes in a simple manner

 $S\Delta\phi_{\rm i} = R\Delta T - C\Delta OHT$

radiation/geometric parameters (constants)

accounts for AHT and heat uptake

Results

CMIP6 simulations: 1980–2021



Results

CMIP6 future projections (1980–2050)

- Striking range of sea ice changes
- Possible link with seasonal ice loss? E.g., CanESM5 () becomes seasonal ~30 years earlier than CNRM-CM6-1 () O
- Model biases > internal variability



CMIP6 models

- O AWI-CM-1-1-MR
- O CESM2
- CESM2-FV2
- X CESM2-WACCM
- O CNRM-CM6-1
- CNRM-CM6-1-HR
- × CNRM-ESM2-1
- O CanESM5
- □ CanESM5-CanOE
- O GFDL-ESM4
- × GISS-E2-2-G
- O IPSL-CM6A-LR
- × MIROC6
- O MPI-ESM1-2-HR
- □ MPI-ESM1-2-LR
- △ MRI-ESM2-0
- O NorESM2-LM
- NorESM2-MM
- O UKESM1-0-LL
- UKESM1-1-LL

Results

What about the Southern Ocean?

• Weaker relationship and internal variability outweighs model biases



Summary







- CMIP6 models 12 O AWI-CM-1-1-MR Future sea ice loss (°N) CESM2 CESM2-FV2 × CESM2-WACCM CNRM-CM6-1 000 EBM 8 CNRM-CM6-1-HR \times CNRM-ESM2-1 0 CanESM5 CanESM5-CanOE 0 O GFDL-ESM4 \times GISS-E2-2-G O IPSL-CM6A-LR × MIROC6 O MPI-ESM1-2-HR MPI-ESM1-2-LR △ MRI-ESM2-0 0 O NorESM2-LM □ NorESM2-MM -80 80 160 0 O UKESM1-0-LL Future OHT change (TW) UKESM1-1-LL
- Simulated changes in sea ice are strongly correlated with ocean heat transport (OHT)
- Multi-model relationships captured by a simple energy balance model
- Systematic contribution of ocean biases to uncertainty in future projections of Arctic sea ice



References

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