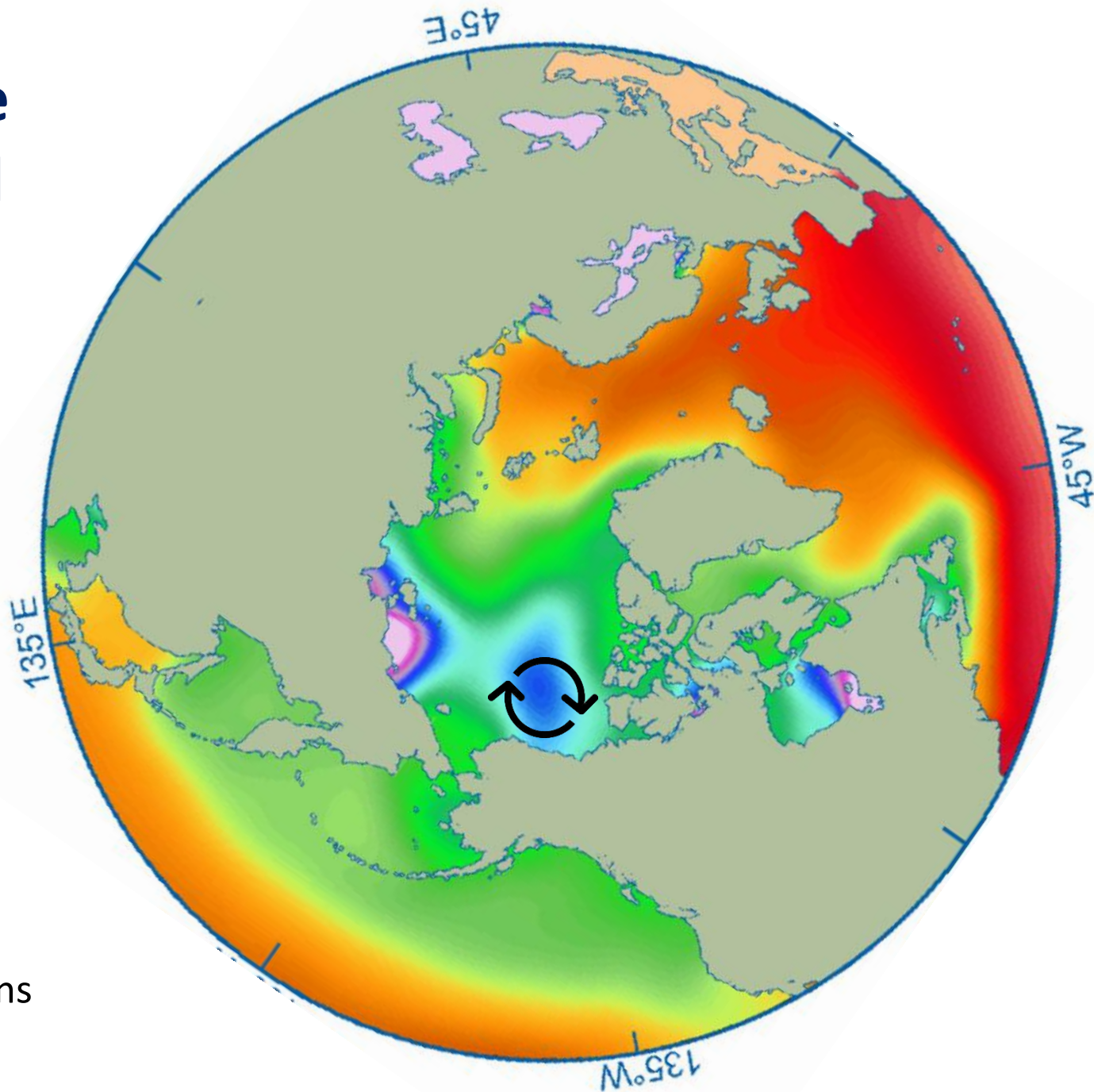


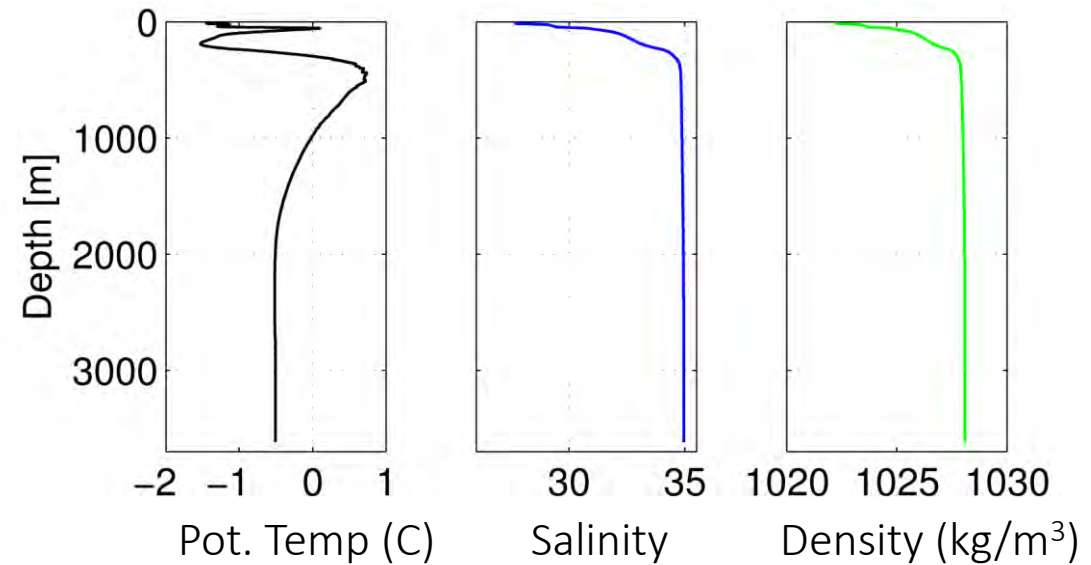
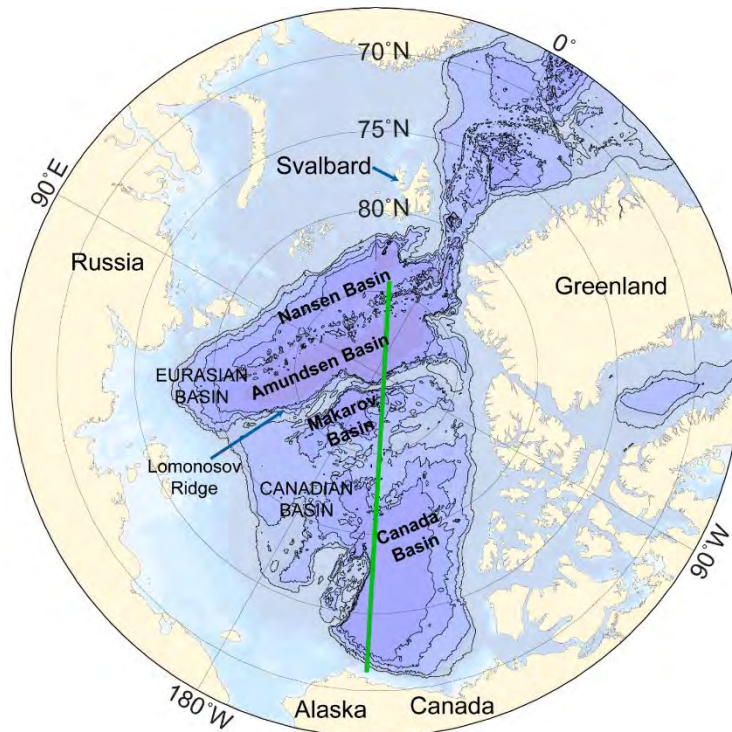
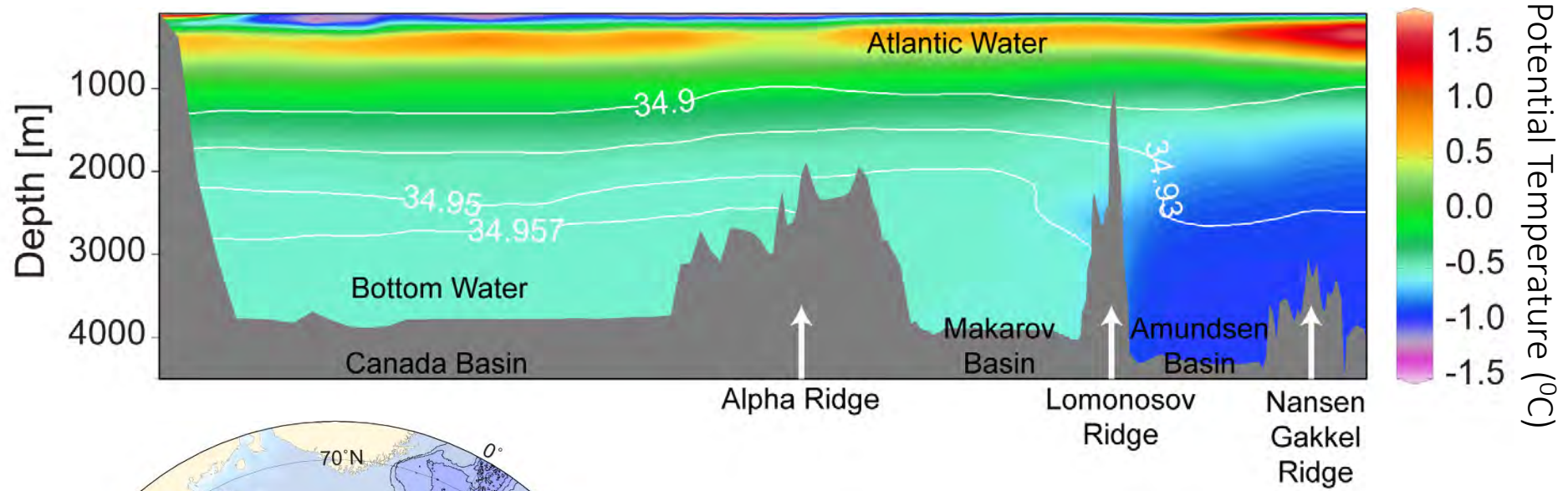
Beaufort Gyre Structure and Dynamics



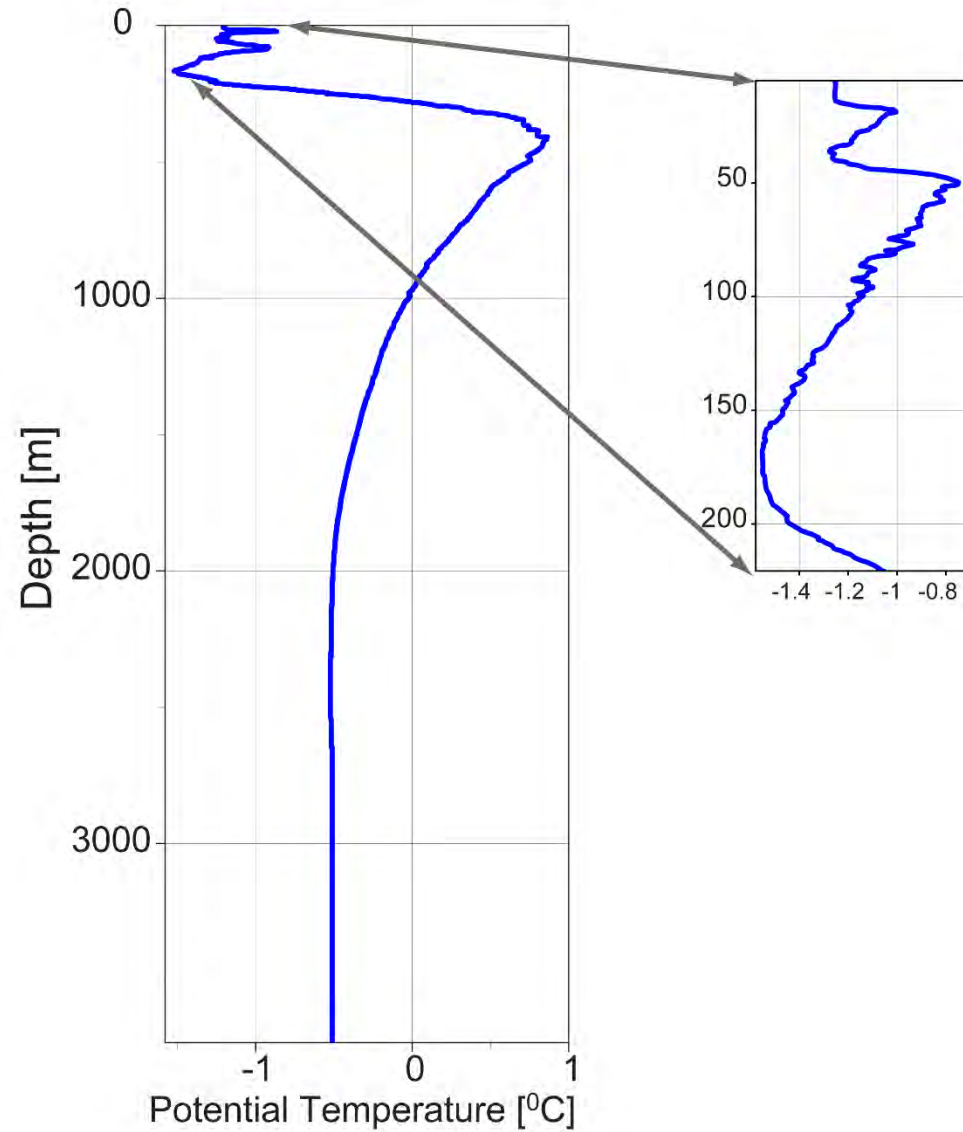
Mary-Louise Timmermans

Yale

Arctic Ocean Stratification

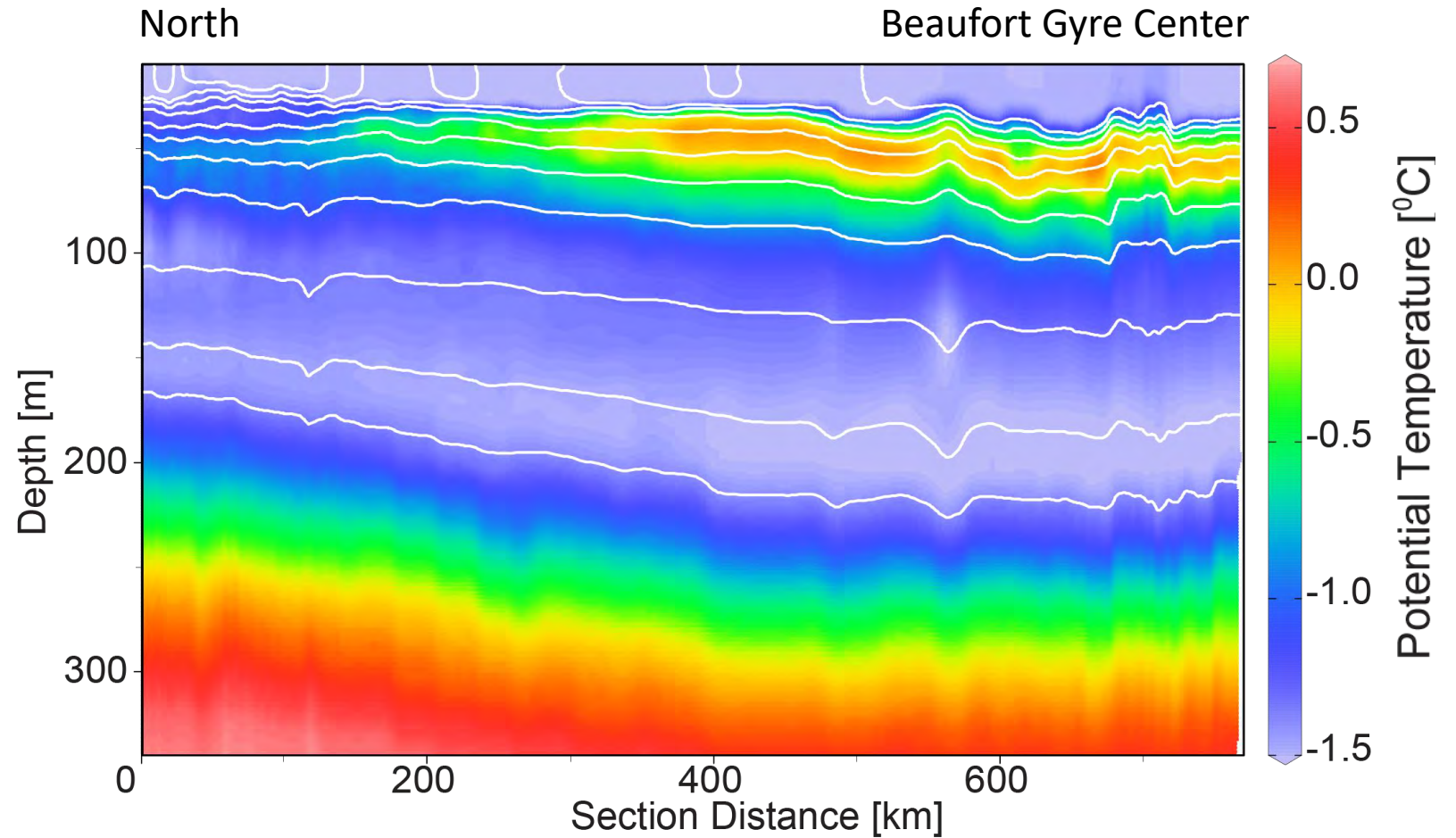
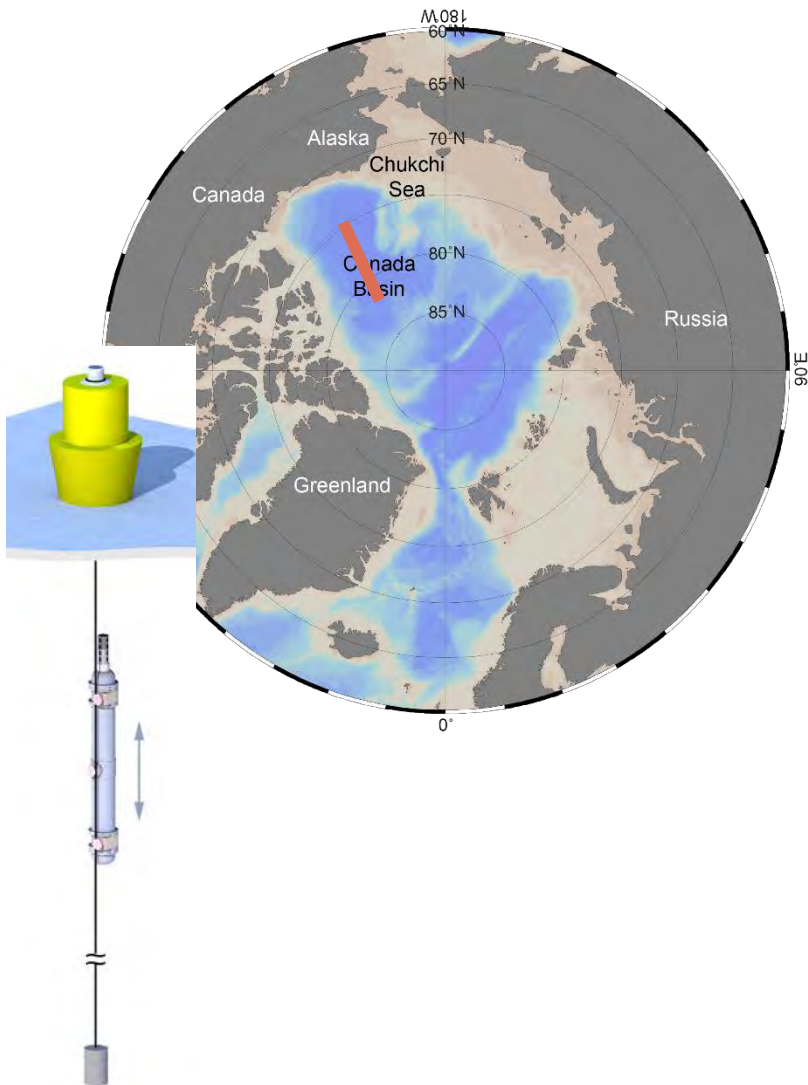


Arctic Ocean Temperature Profile

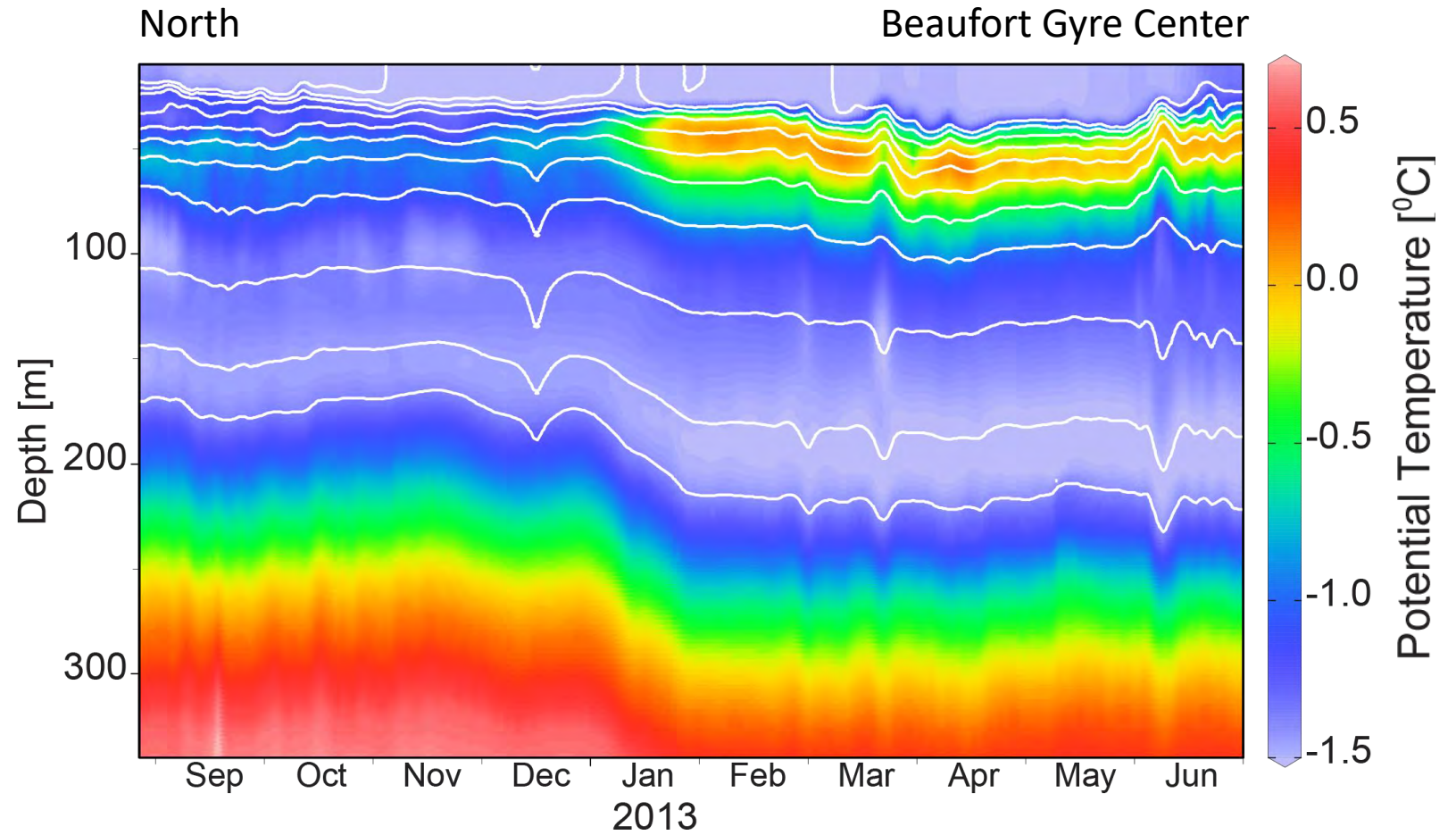
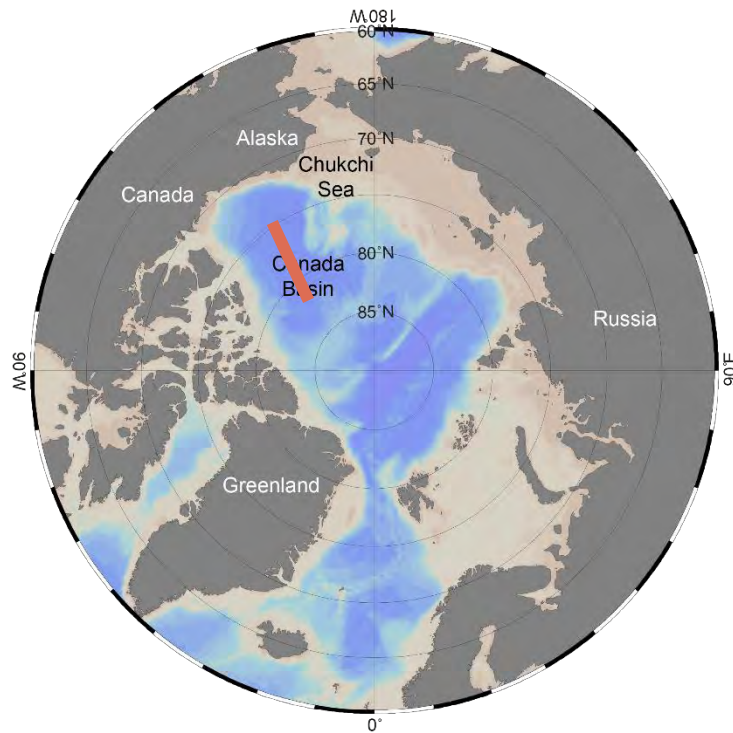


Interleaving warm layers
in the Arctic halocline

The Beaufort Gyre Halocline

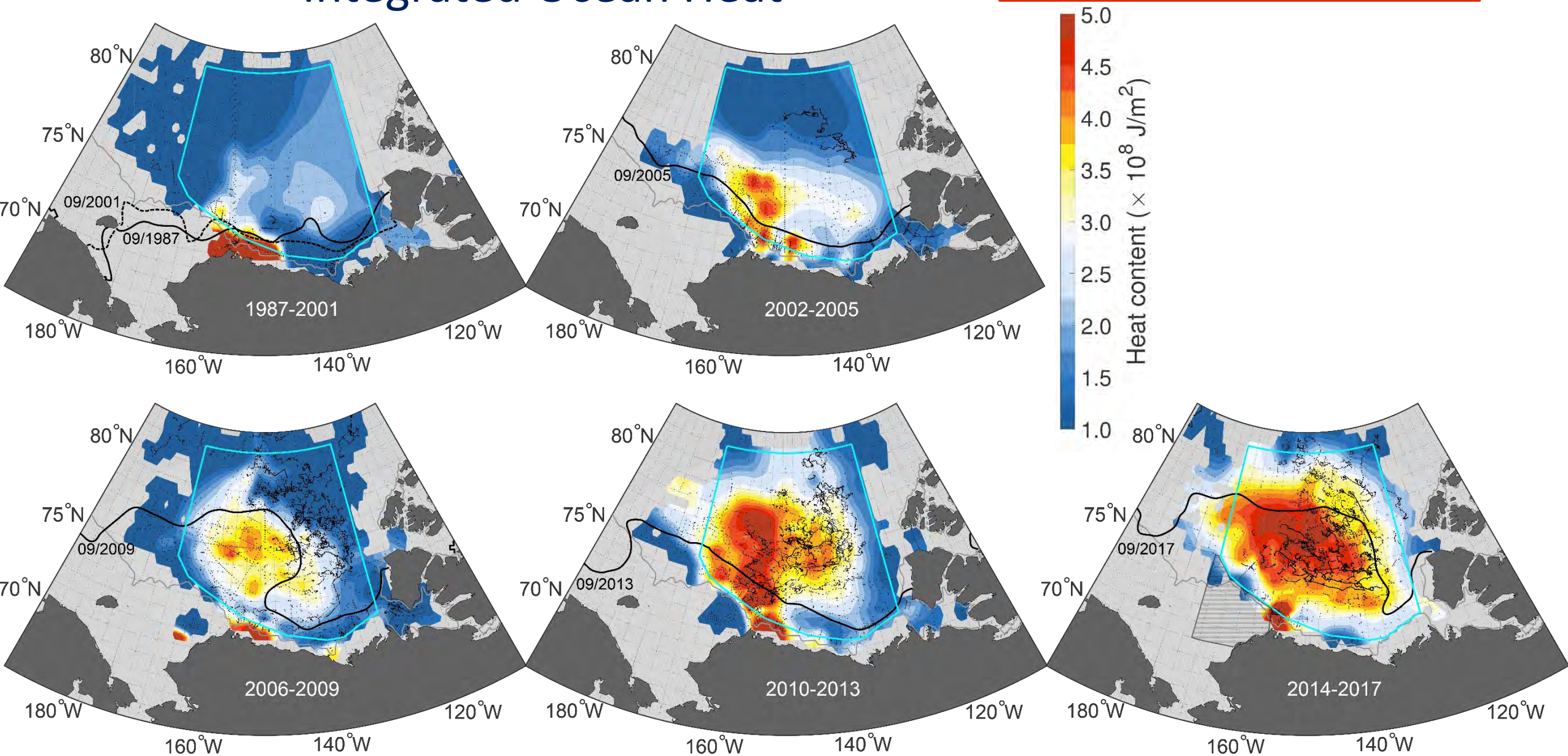


The Beaufort Gyre Halocline



Integrated Ocean Heat

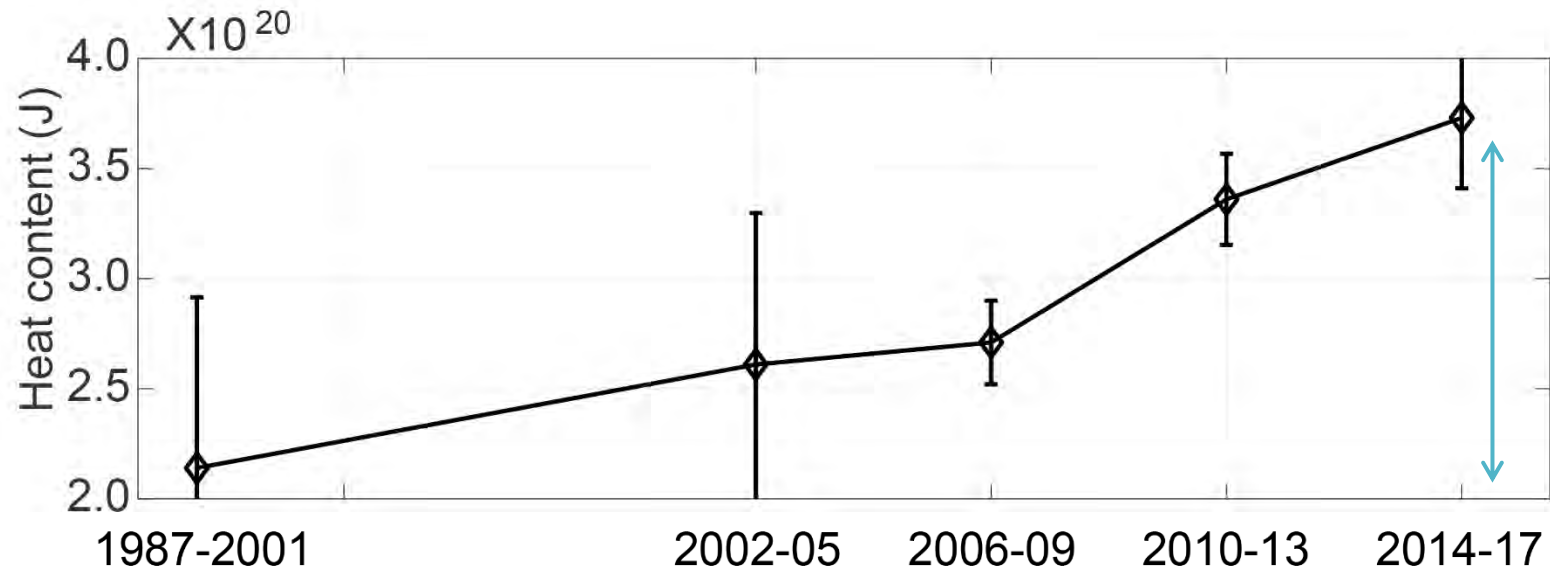
$$Q = \int_{d_{31}}^{d_{33}} \rho(z) c_p(z) [T(z) - T_f(z)] dz$$



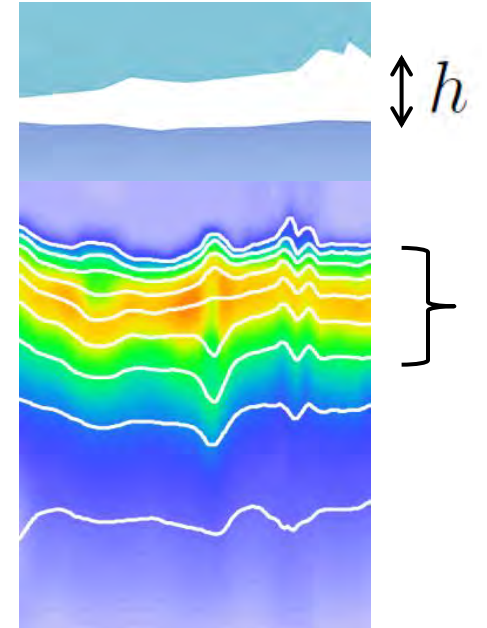
Timmermans, Toole and Krishfield (2018)

Warm Halocline Heat Content

Total heat content in the warm halocline layer:
near doubling in ocean heat content over the past 3 decades



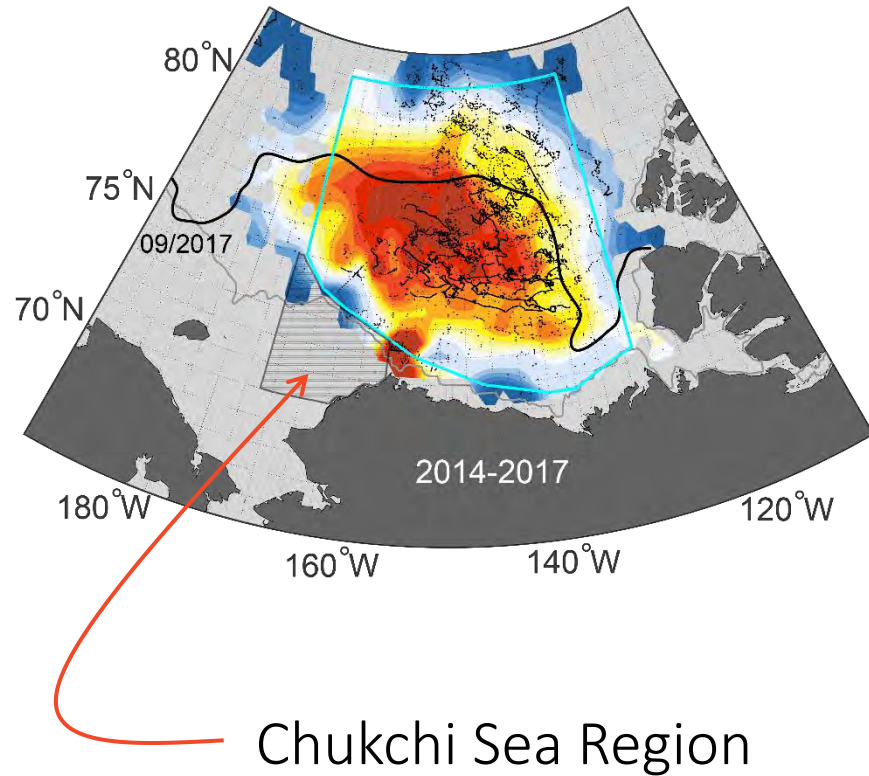
Sea-ice melt
equivalent?



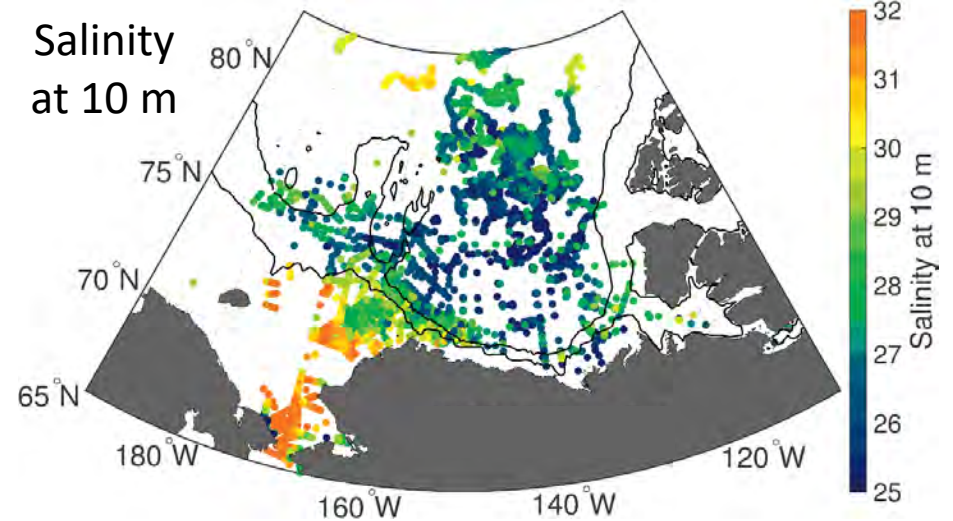
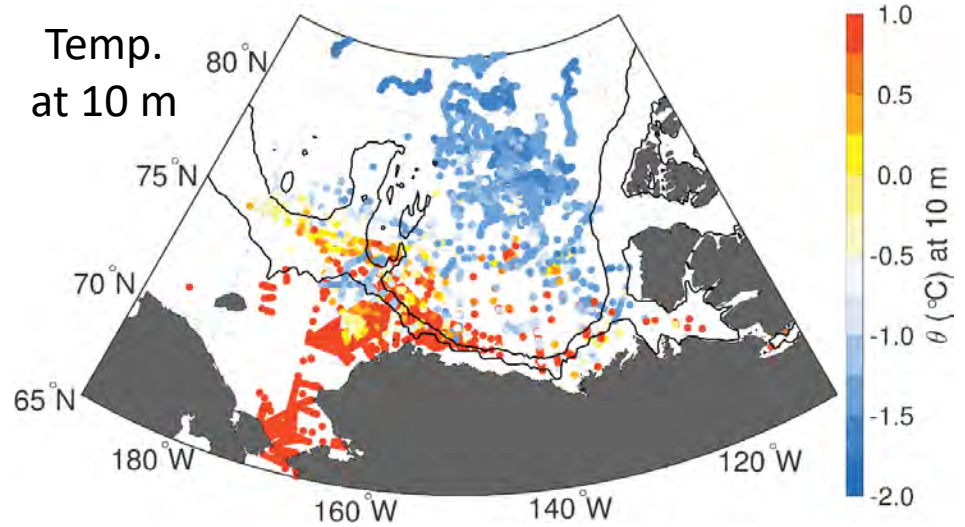
The capacity for sea ice melt of
the additional heat content:

$$h = \frac{2 \times 10^8 \text{ [J m}^{-2}\text{]}}{L \text{ [J kg}^{-1}\text{]} \rho_{\text{ice}} \text{ [kg m}^{-3}\text{]}} \approx 0.8 \text{ m}$$

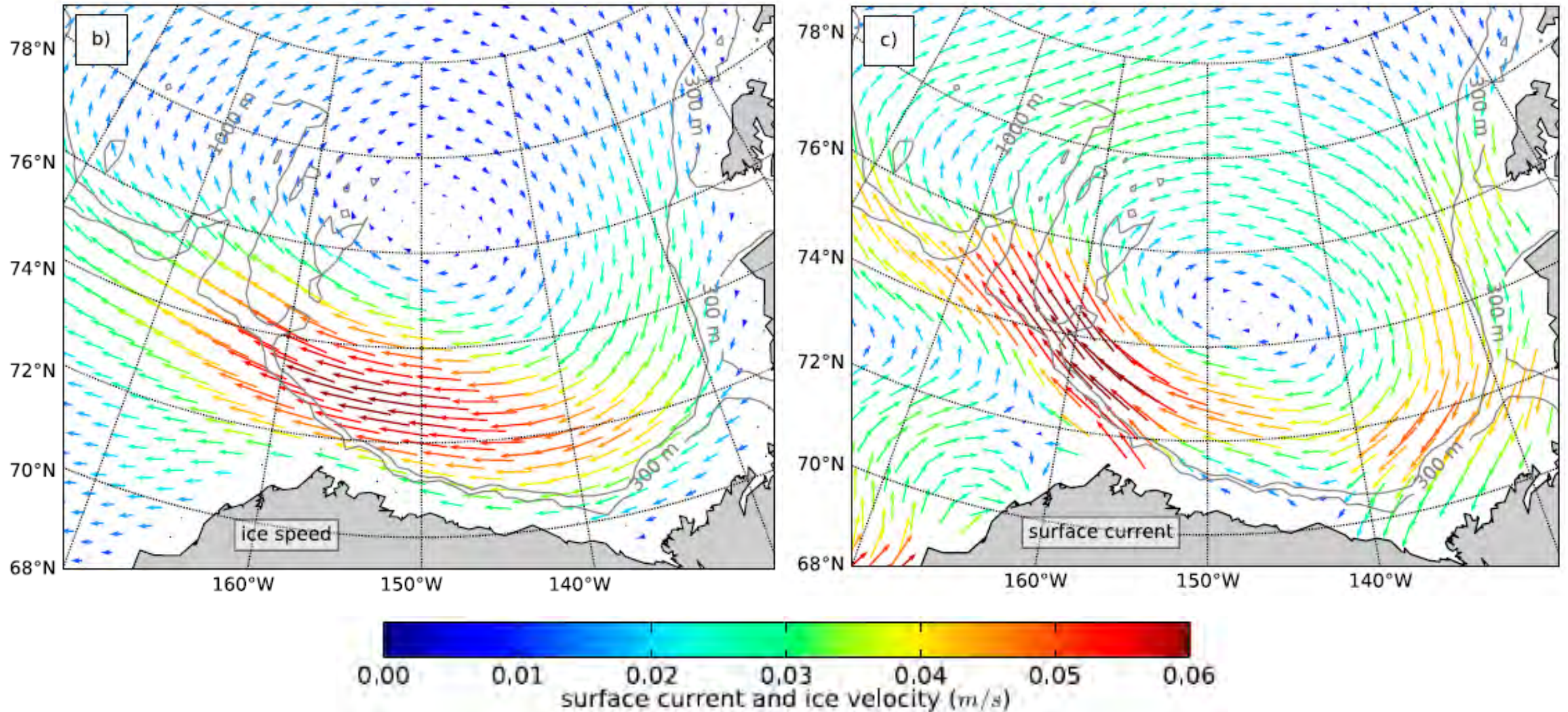
Source of Halocline Heat



Summer 2003-2013

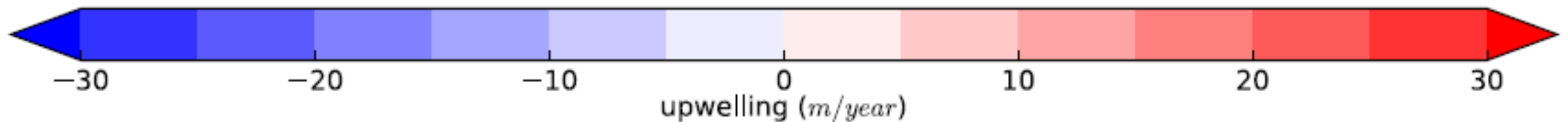
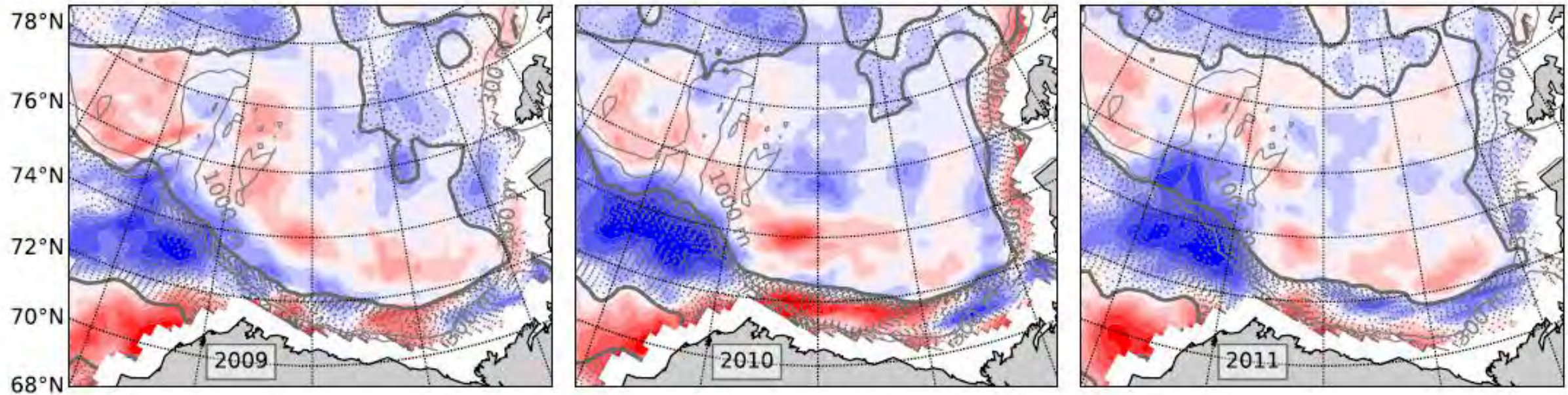


Ice Speed and Surface Geostrophic Currents: 2003-14

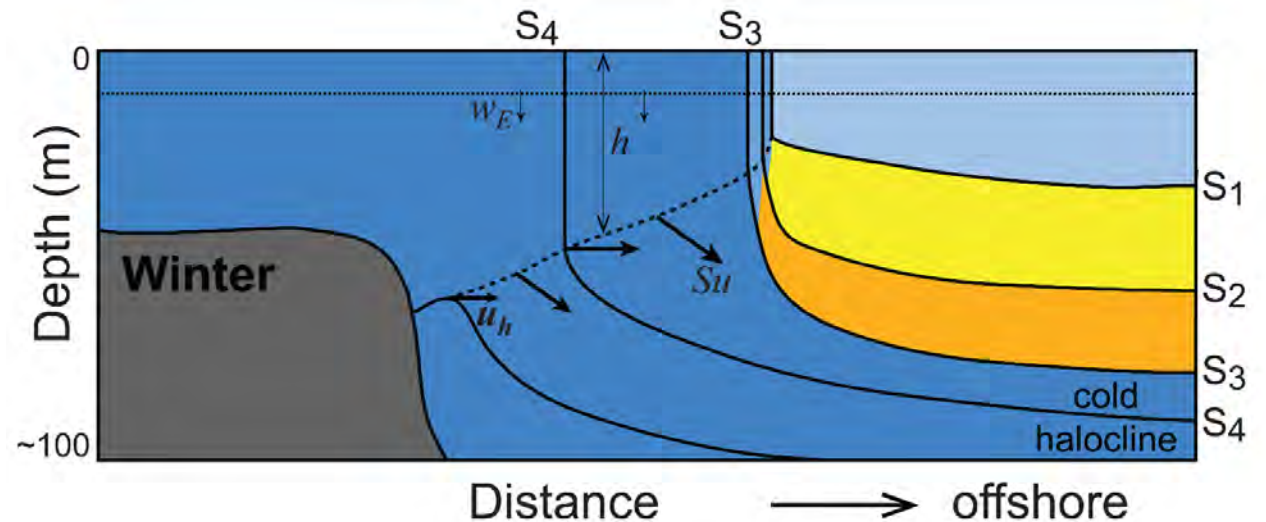
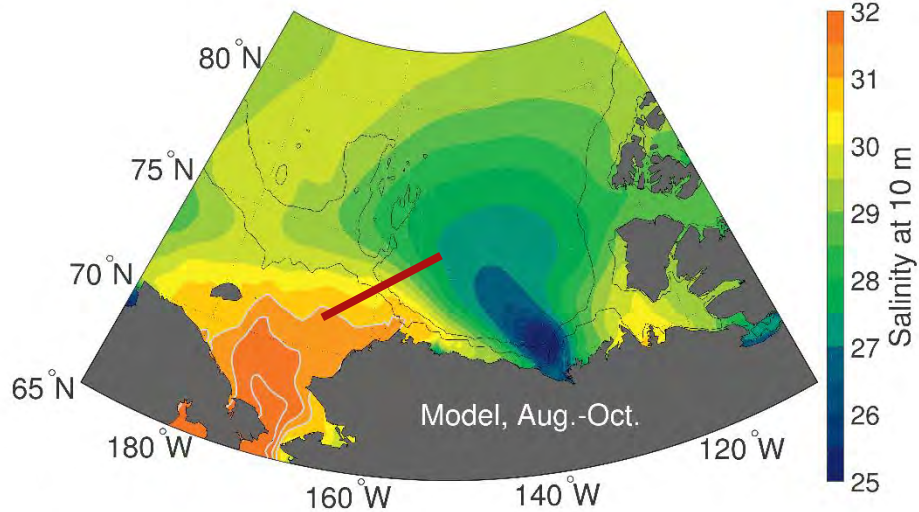
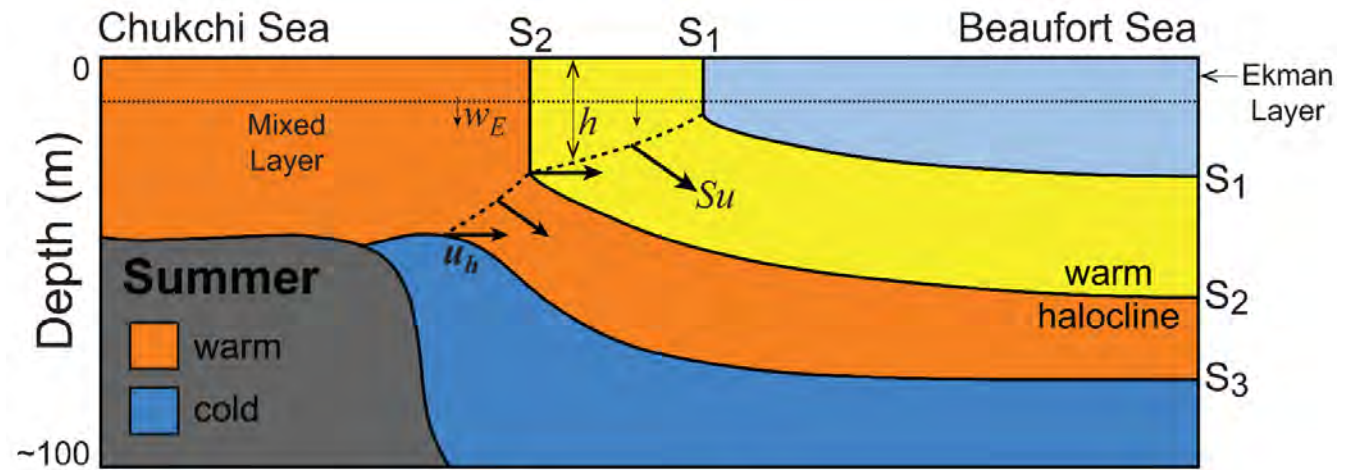
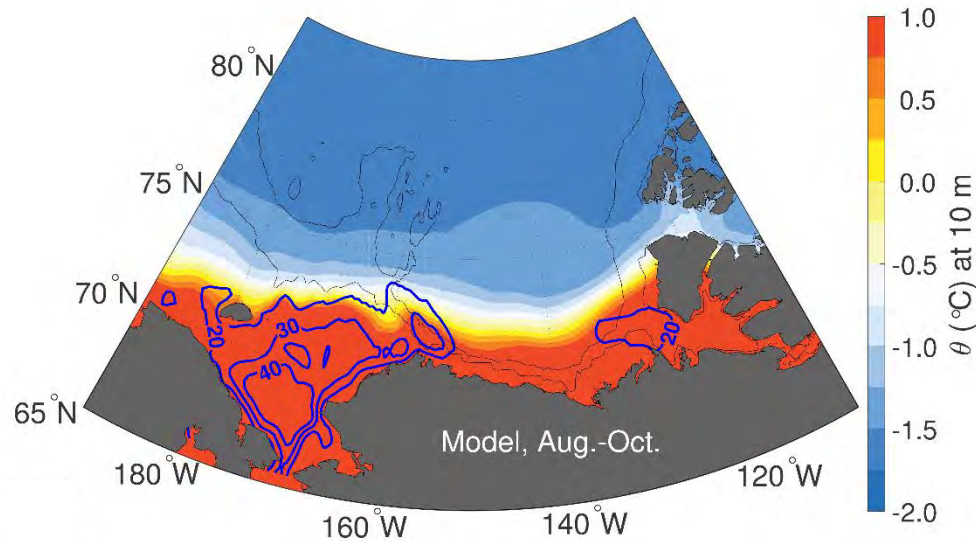


Annual Average Ekman Pumping (m yr^{-1})

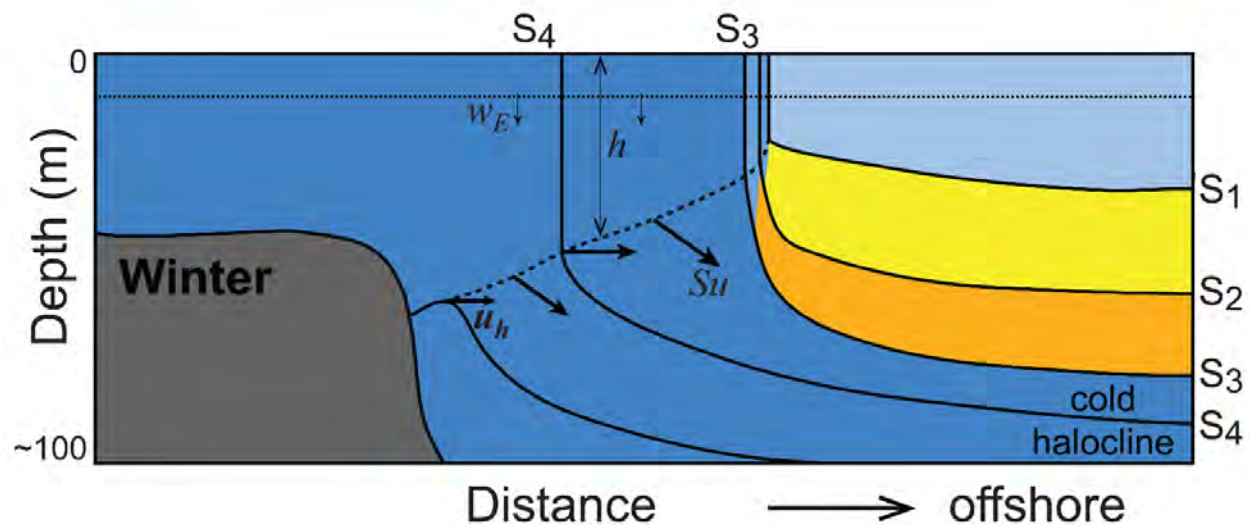
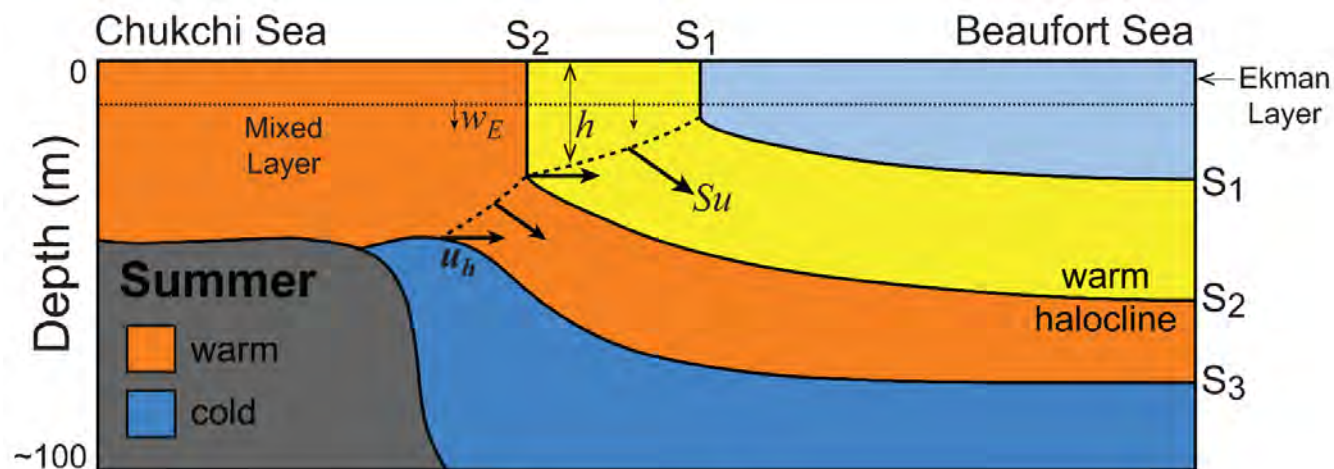
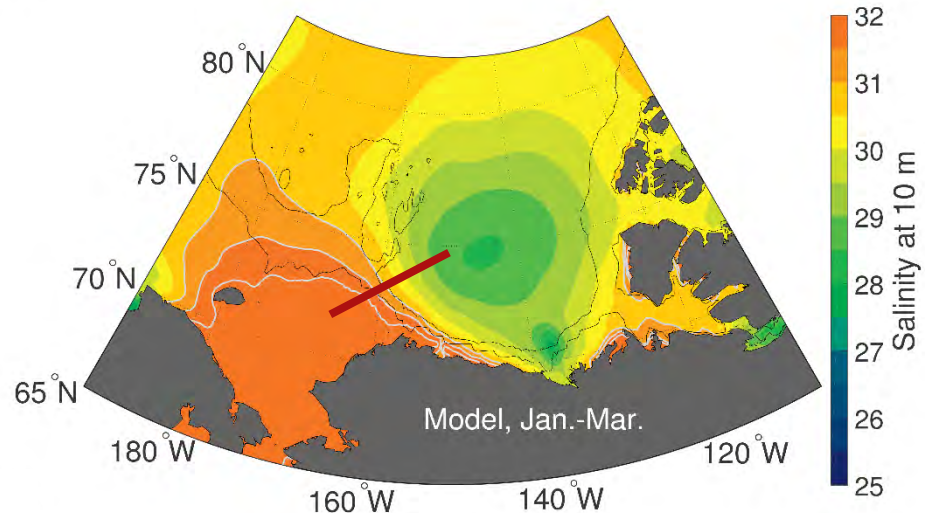
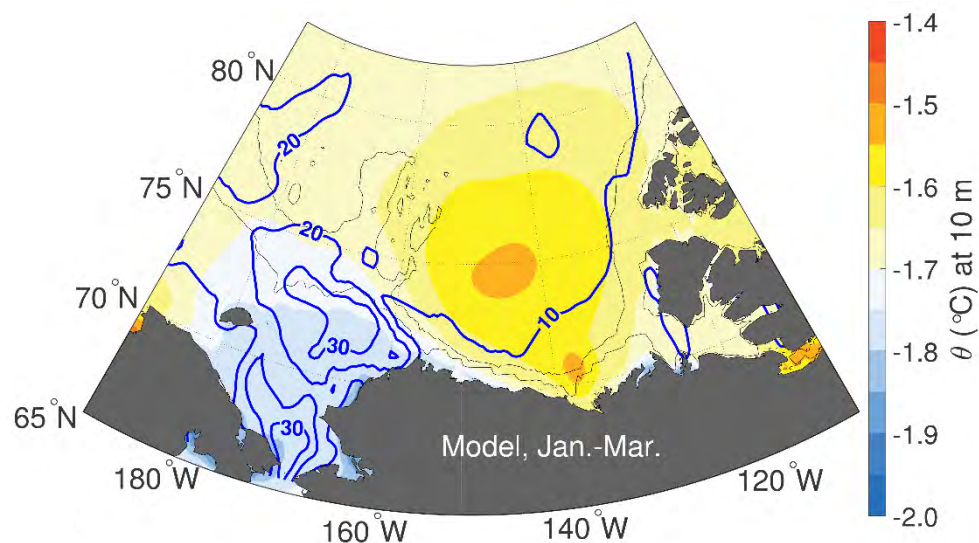
computed from wind stress, sea-ice drift, ocean geostrophic currents



Northern Chukchi Sea: Entryway for Halocline Waters

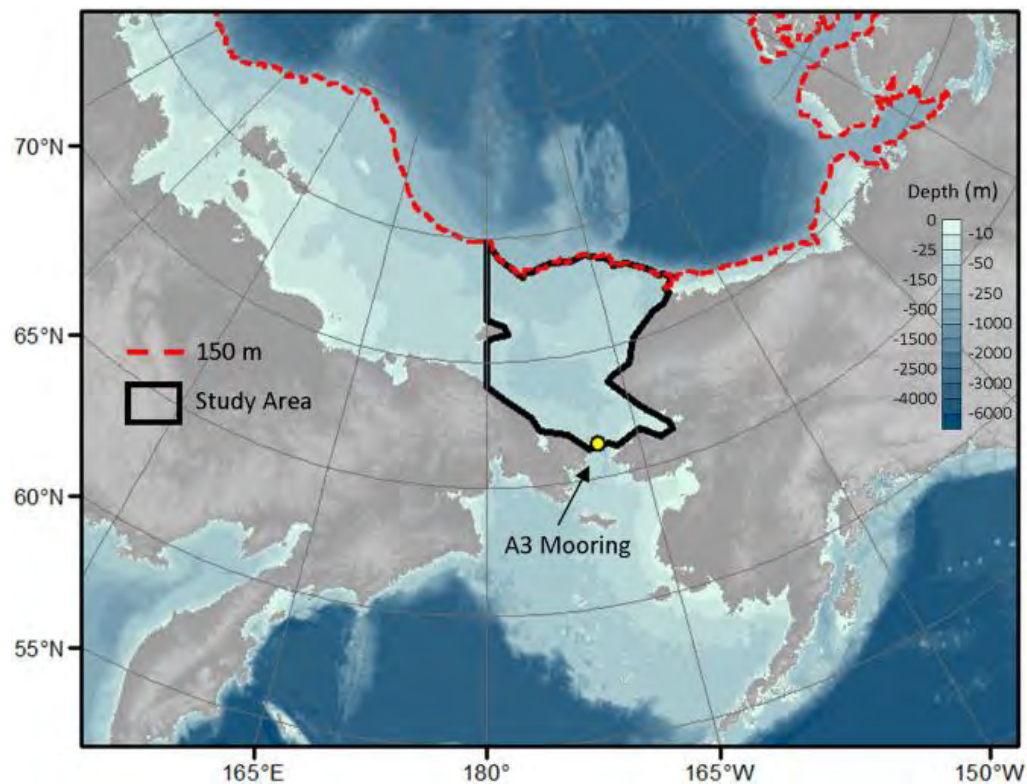


Ventilation of the Halocline: Trapping the Heat

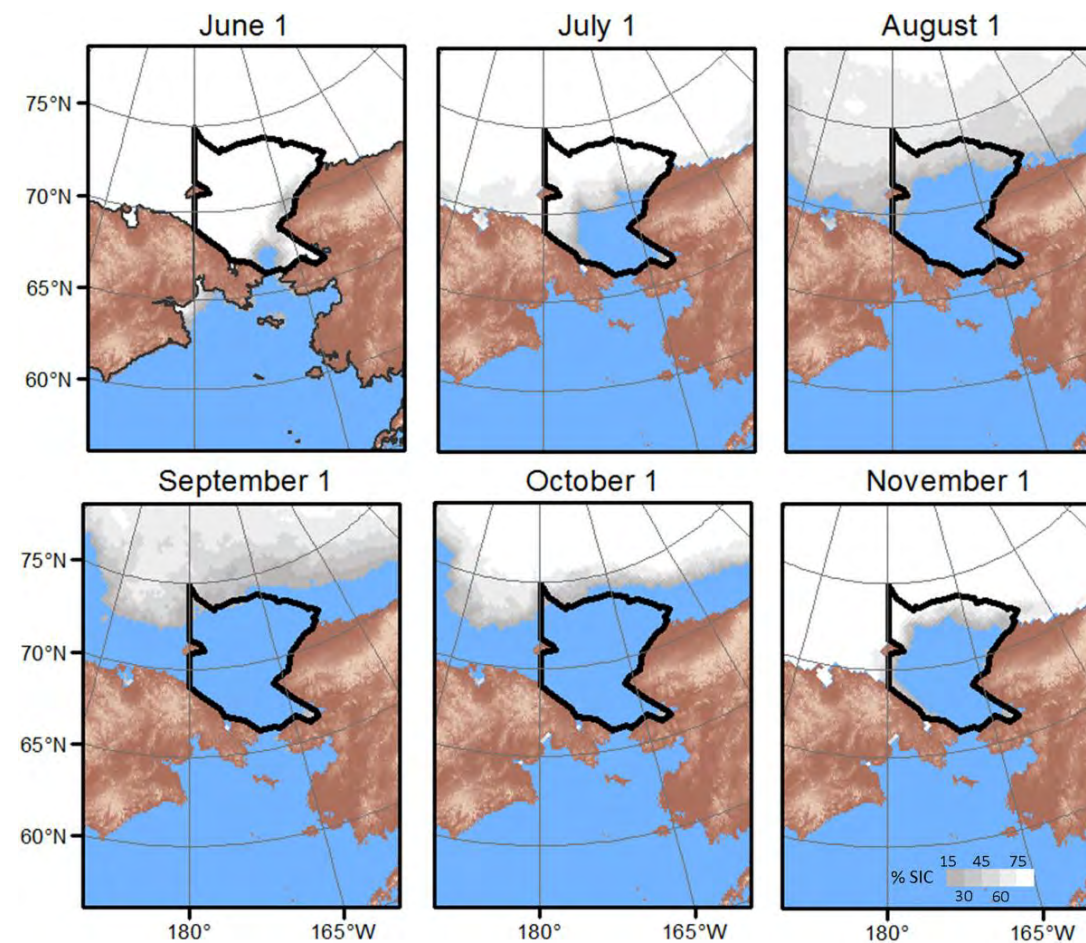


Timmermans, Marshall, Scott & Proshutinsky (2017)

Sea ice in the Chukchi Sea

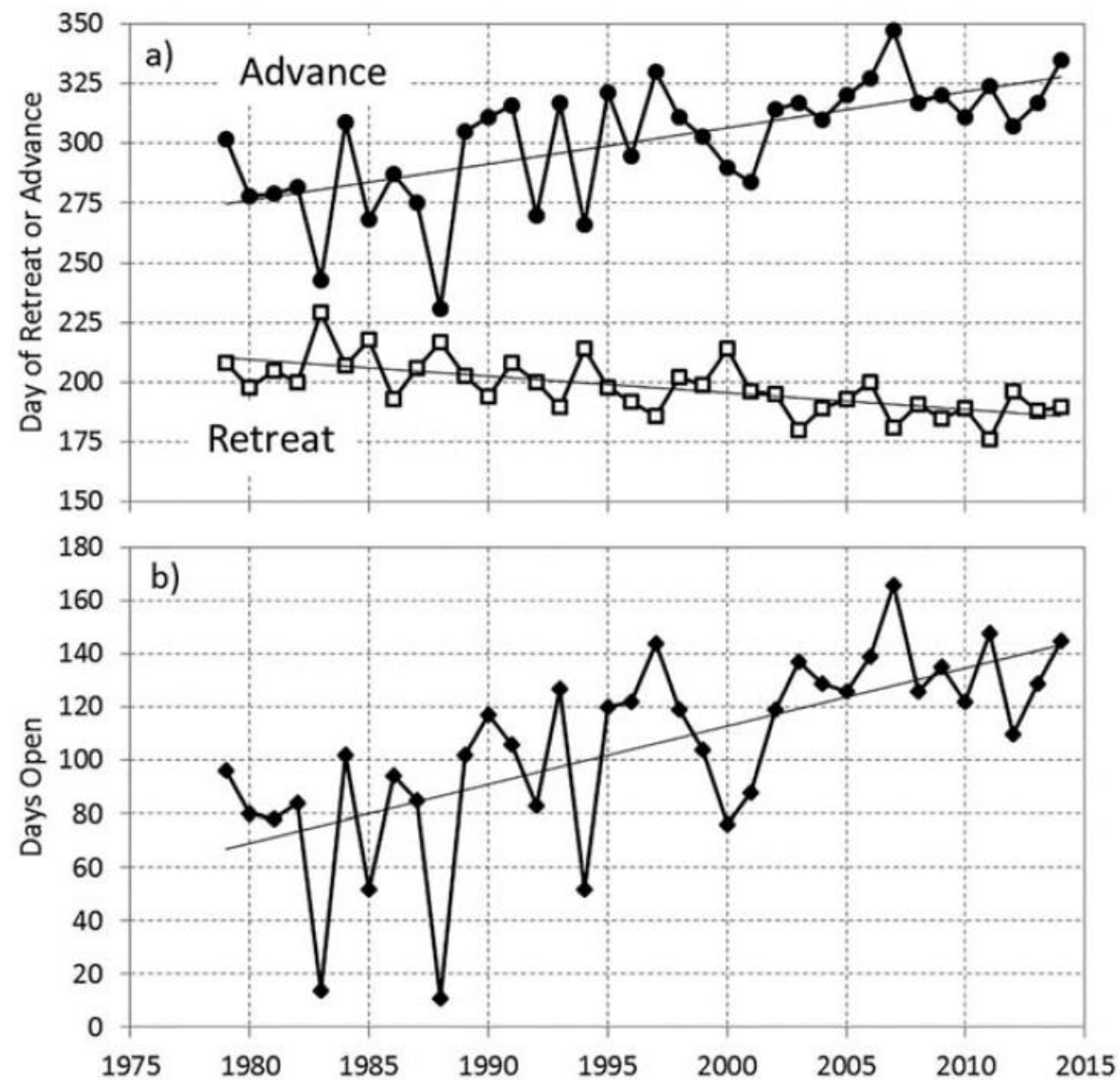
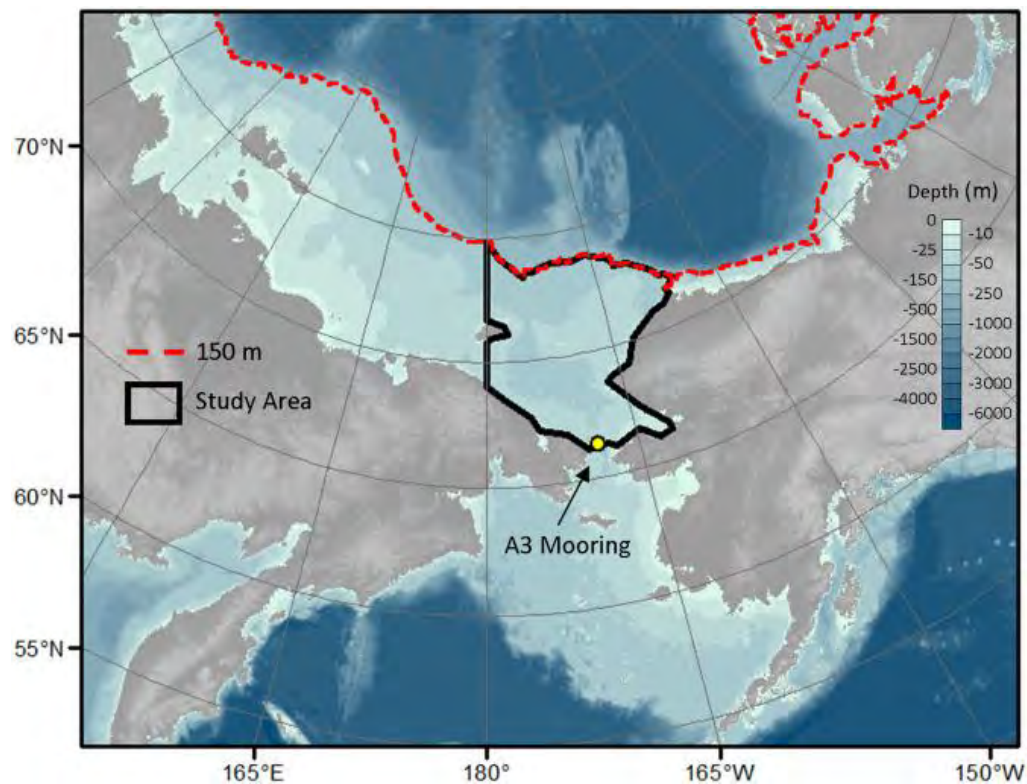


Serreze et al. (2016)



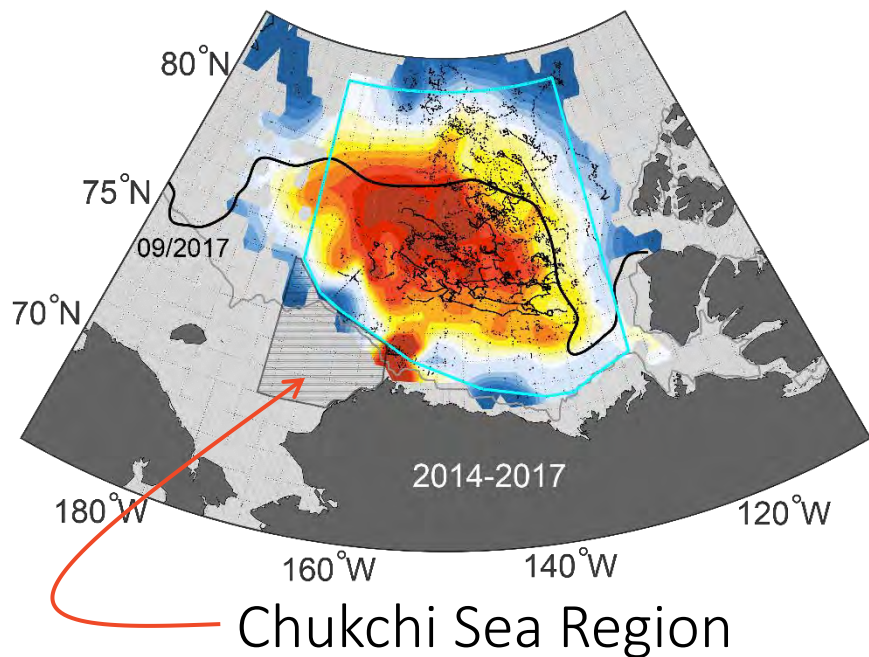
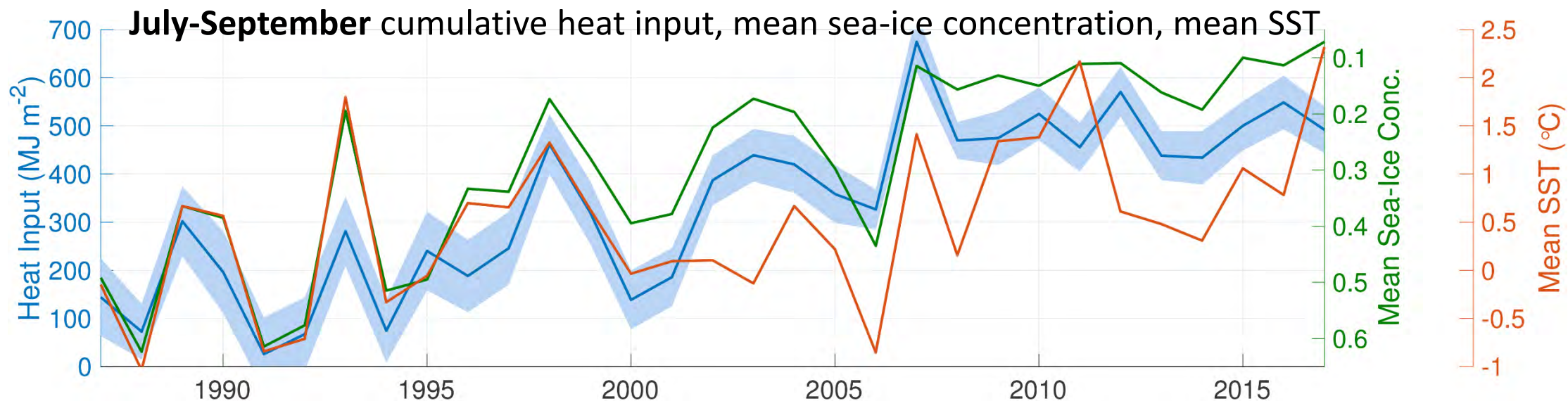
Median ice conditions in the Chukchi Sea: 1979–2014

Sea ice in the Chukchi Sea



Serreze et al. (2016)

Time series in the Chukchi Sea Region



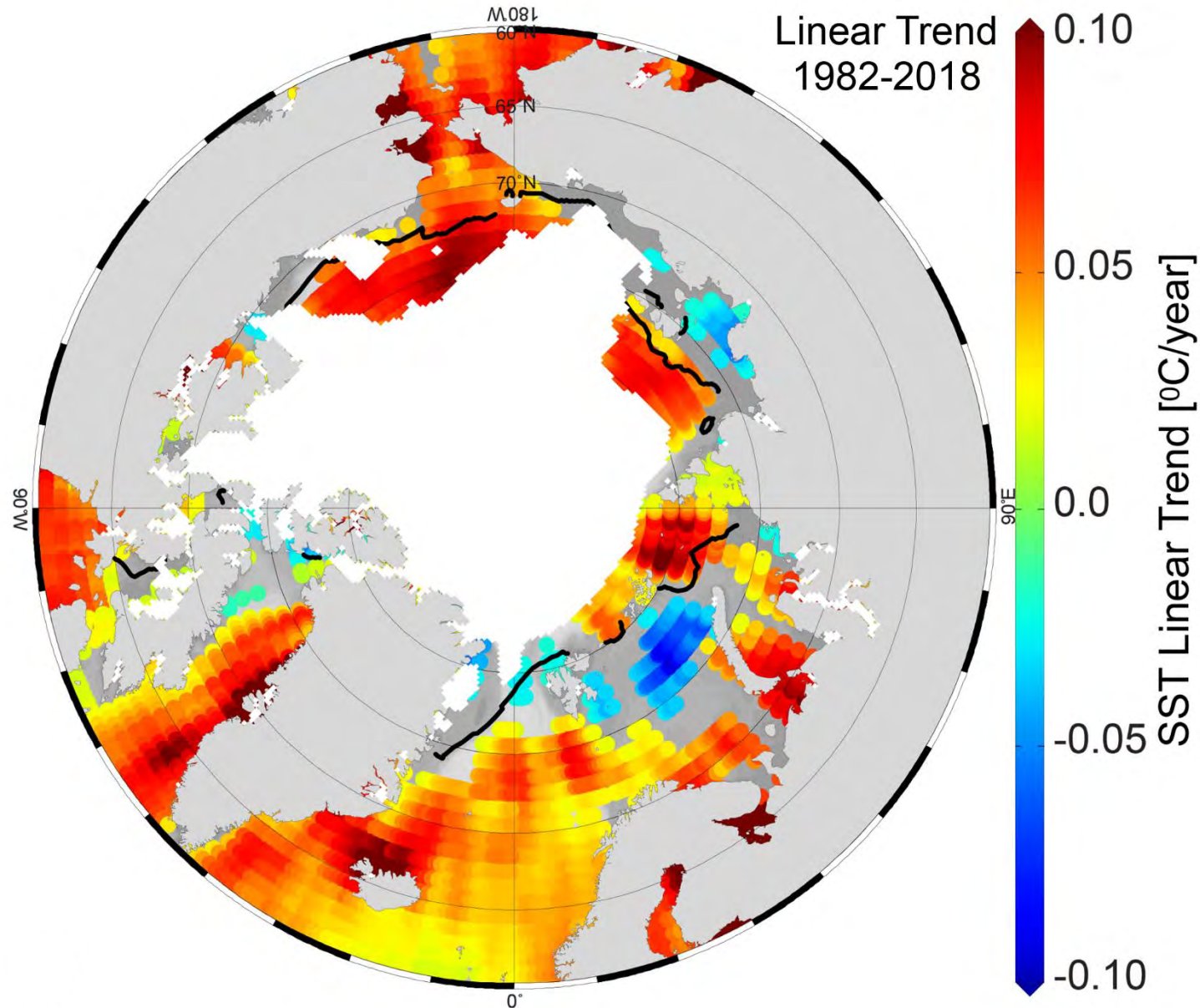
Cumulative net heat flux for July to September has a main component of surface solar absorption.

~ 400 MJ m^{-2} heat input increase primarily due to sea ice loss.

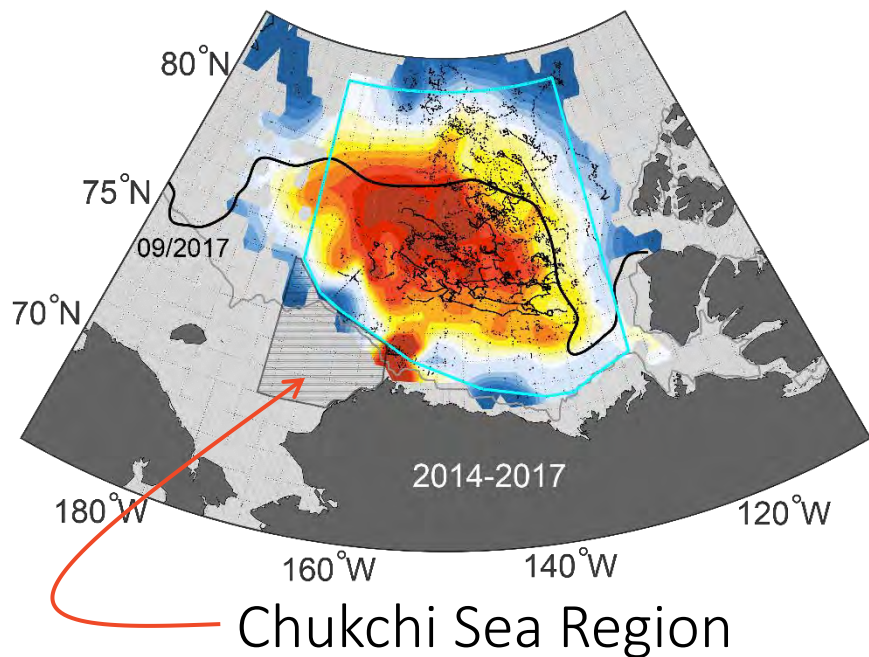
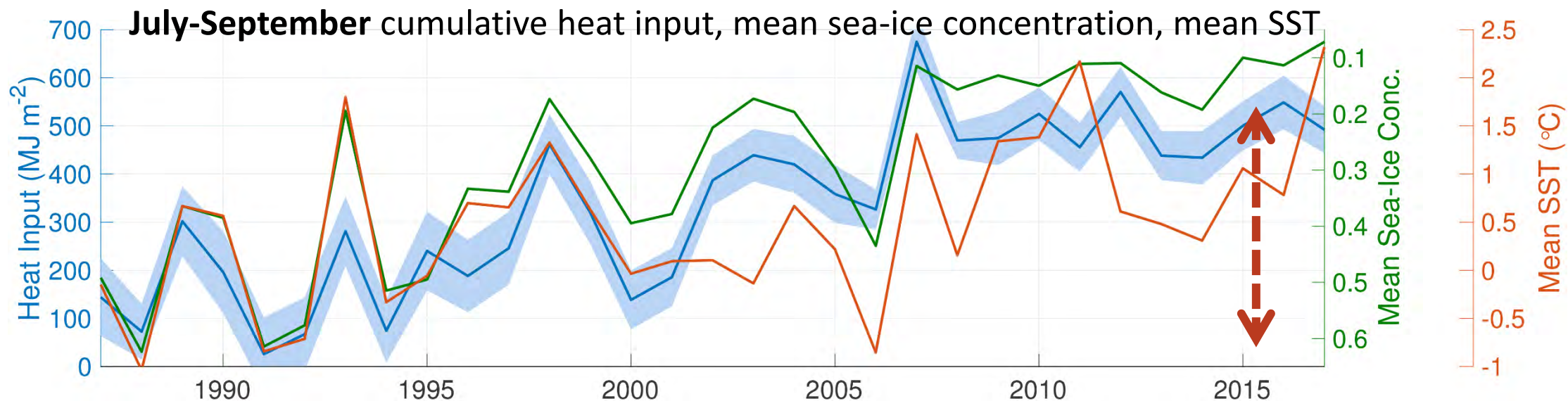
Surface Arctic Ocean: Sea Surface Temperature

1982-2018
Linear Trend
August
Sea-Surface
Temperature

SST is increasing at rates of 0.5°C per decade over large sectors that are ice-free in summer.



Time series in the Chukchi Sea Region



Late summer SSTs should be $\sim 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ warmer in recent years compared to three decades ago.

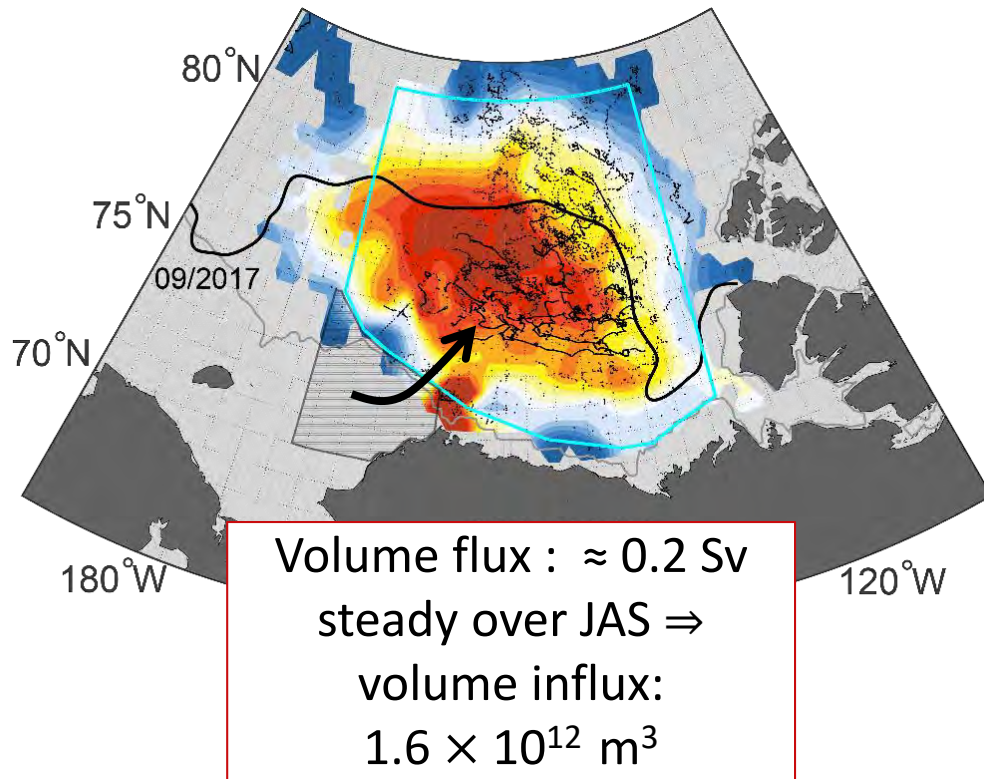
Cumulative heat input can account for observed SST increase.

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{F}{\rho c_p D}$$

$$D \approx 20 \text{ m}$$

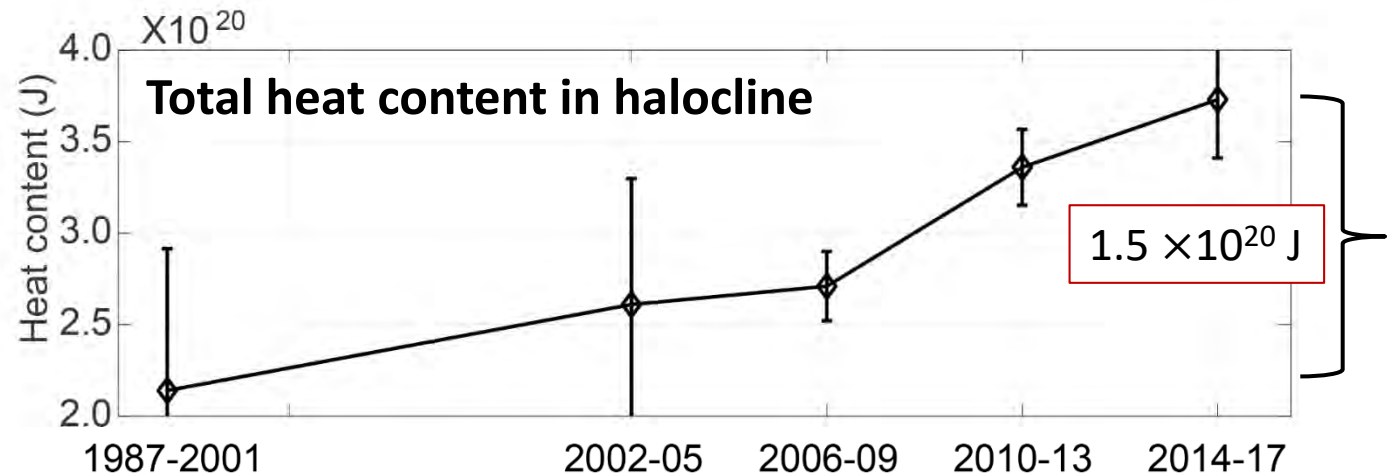
Heat Entering the Halocline

heat entering halocline = energy density in Chukchi \times volume flux into halocline



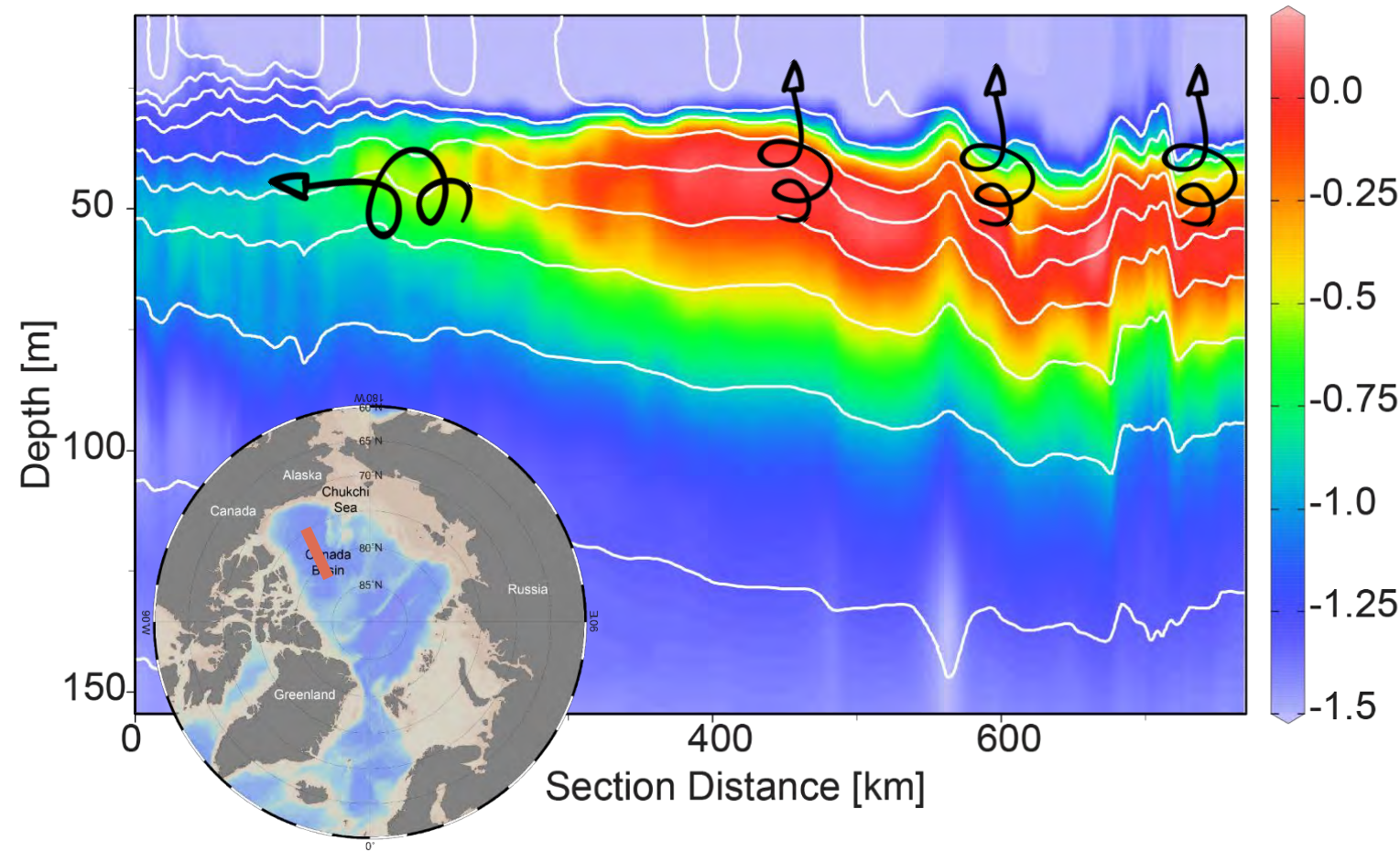
Energy density: $\rho c_p [\text{SST} - T_f]$ Heat content/volume
relative to freezing

Area averaged summer SST time series yields
cumulative heat input to halocline: $4 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}$.



Increased heat in the Chukchi region can account for interior basin halocline warming.

Fate of the Halocline Heat



Range of estimated diffusivities:

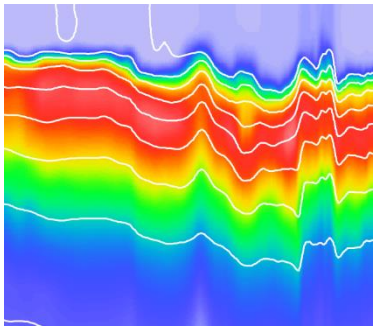
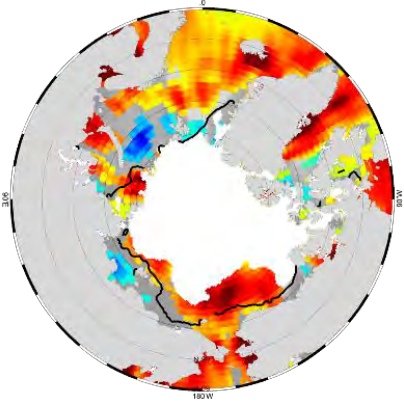
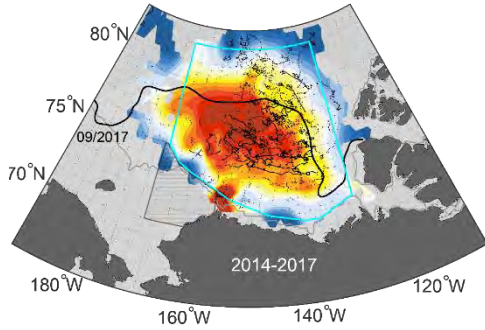
$$\sim 10^{-7} - 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

⇒ upward heat fluxes: 0.03 to 0.3 W m^{-2}

These fluxes ⇒ diffusive removal of heat would take 40-400 years

Eddy fluxes also transport heat laterally out of the region in a dynamical response to the wind-energy input.

Summary and needs for viable decadal projections



- Heat content increases in Beaufort Gyre interior due to sea ice losses at the basin margins
- Effects of ice-albedo feedback have consequences far beyond the summer season
- How will mixing change as sea ice cover declines? Will stratification continue to suppress turbulent mixing?
- How do episodic mixing events and their timing influence the system?
- Will we see a shift to α conditions, or will freshwater dominate?
- How does/will the Beaufort Gyre/Freshwater equilibrate?