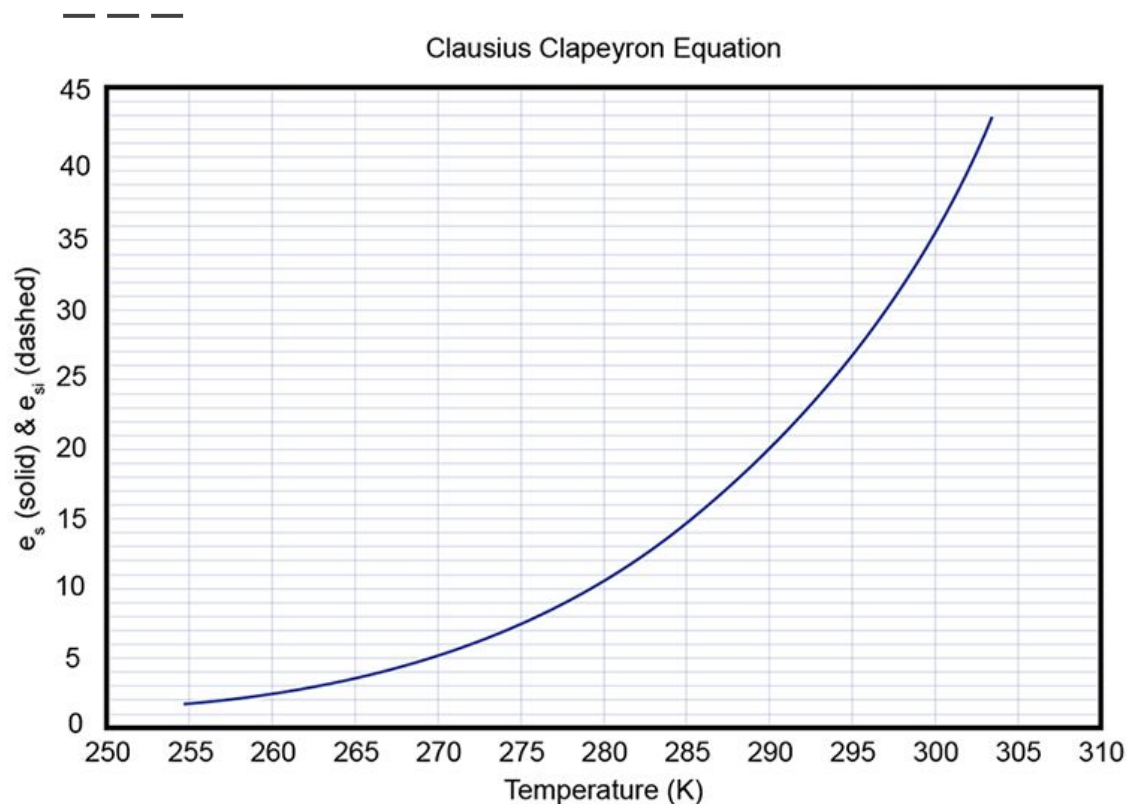


Local and remote controls of changes to Arctic precipitation under global warming

Kyeimiah, Thomas Amo & Villanueva, Lloyd
Supervisor: Professor Paul Kushner

Arctic Amplification \longleftrightarrow \uparrow Arctic Precipitation



Sources of moisture:

Local: Evaporation

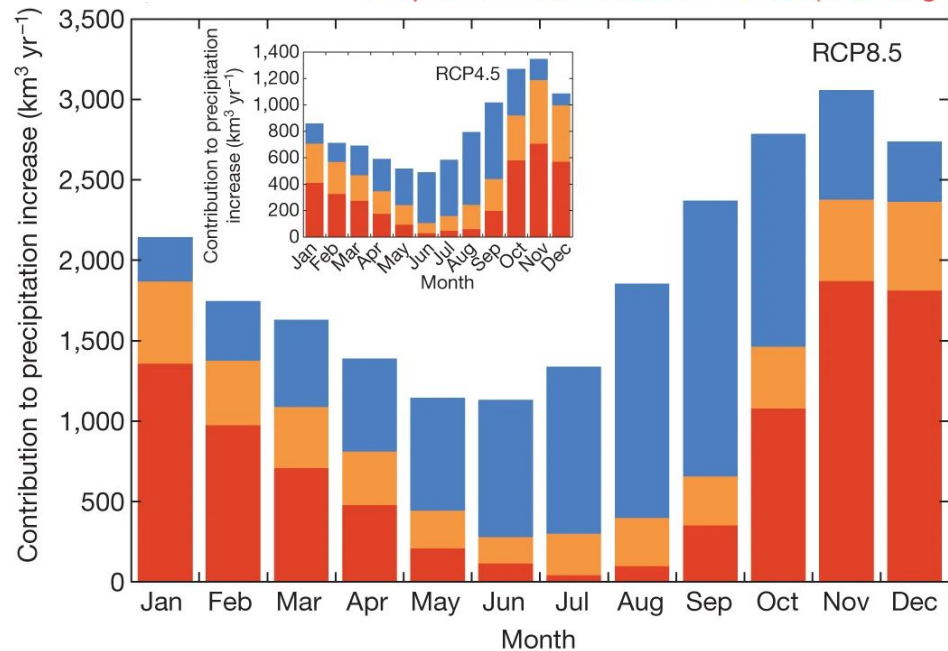
Remote: Moisture intrusion from lower latitude

Arctic Precipitation (Local vs Remote)

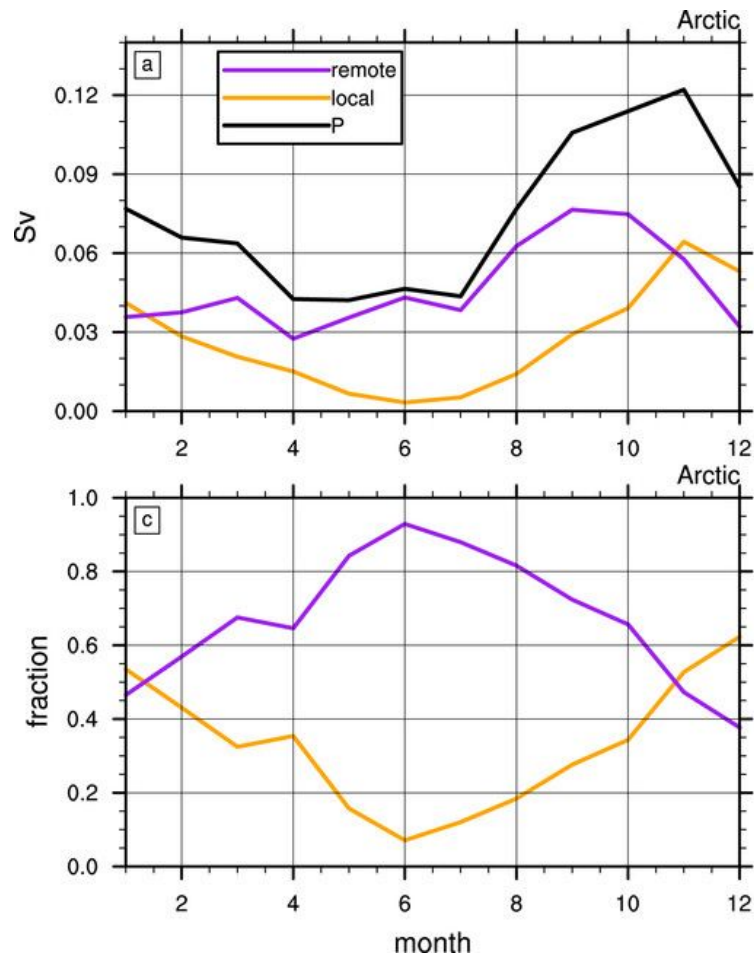
Transport (remote origin)

Evaporation unrelated to sea ice (local origin)

Evaporation due to sea-ice retreat (local origin)



Bintanja, et.al (2014)



Singh, et.al (2017)

**How does sea ice loss and doubling of CO₂ affect
the local and remote controls of Arctic
precipitation?
Is the effect additive?**

Model Simulations and Methodology

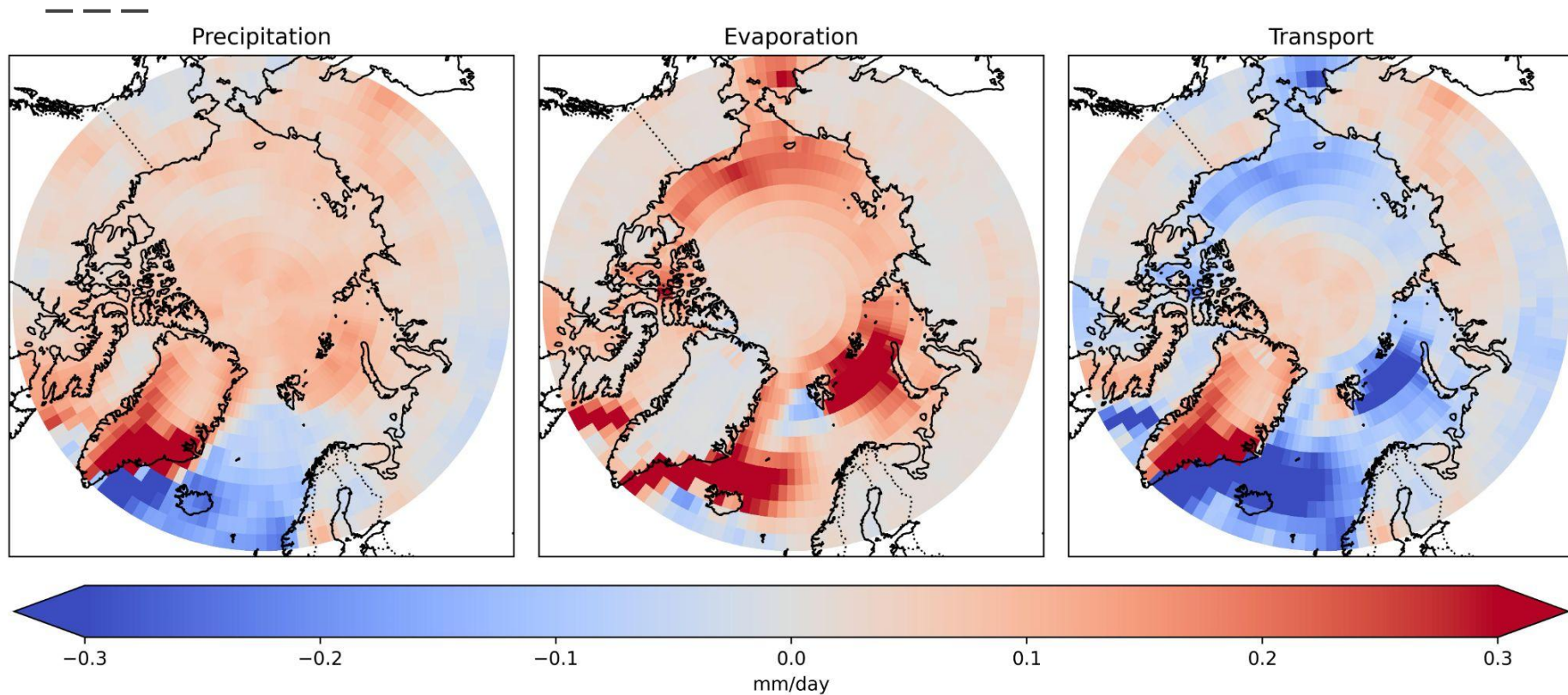
--- Last 50 years of multi-centennial simulation from
PAMIP (CESM with WACCM4)

Scenarios	Description
pa-pdSIC-ext	Present Day Sea Ice Concentration (SIC)
pa-futArcSIC-ext	Future Arctic Sea Ice Concentration
pa-pdSIC-2XCO2-ext	Present Day SIC with Doubling CO2
pa-futSIC-2XCO2-ext	Future SIC with Doubling CO2

Budget method to analyze the controls
Precipitation (P) – Evaporation (E) = Transport

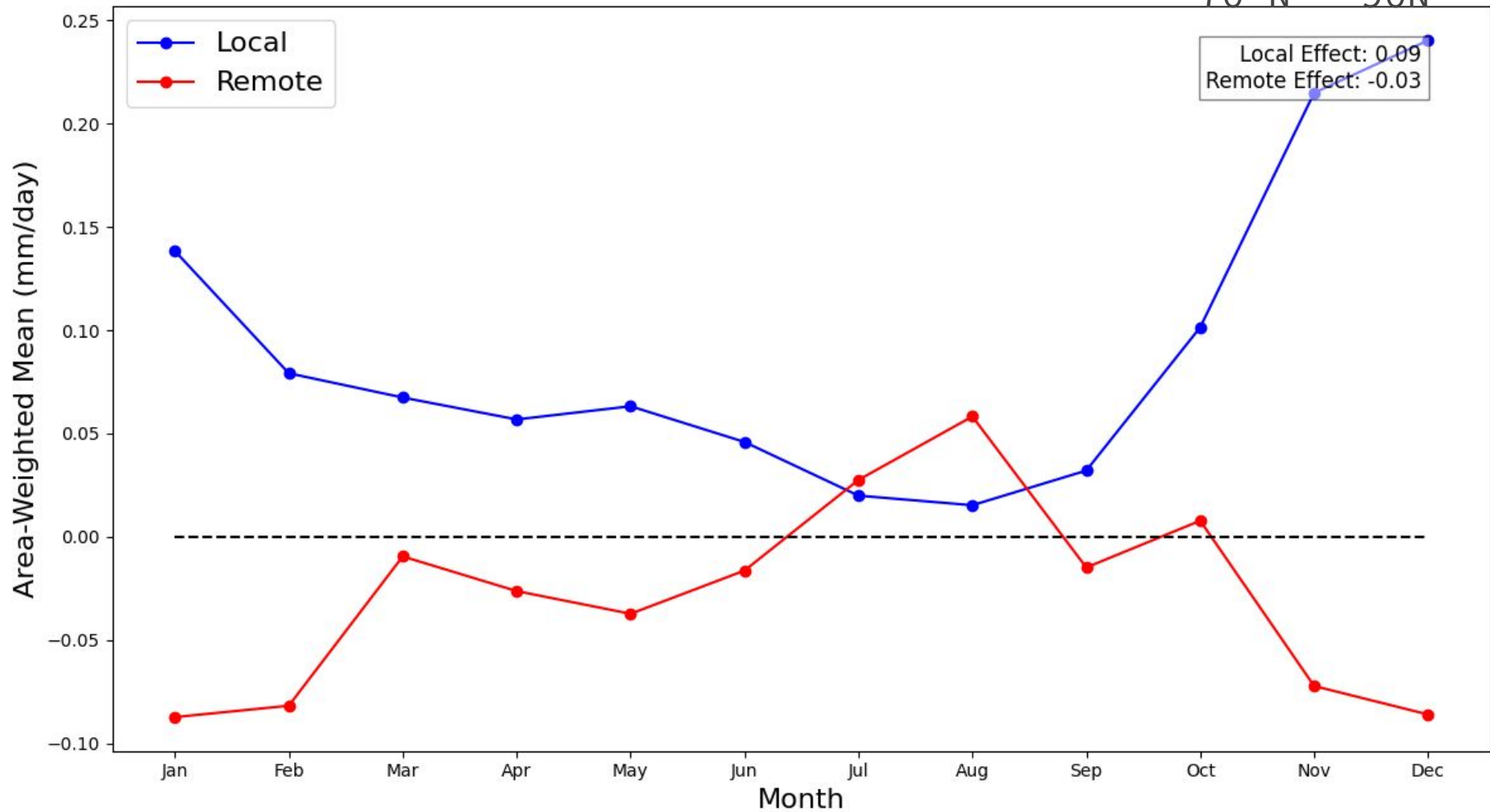
Results

Sea Ice Loss Effect

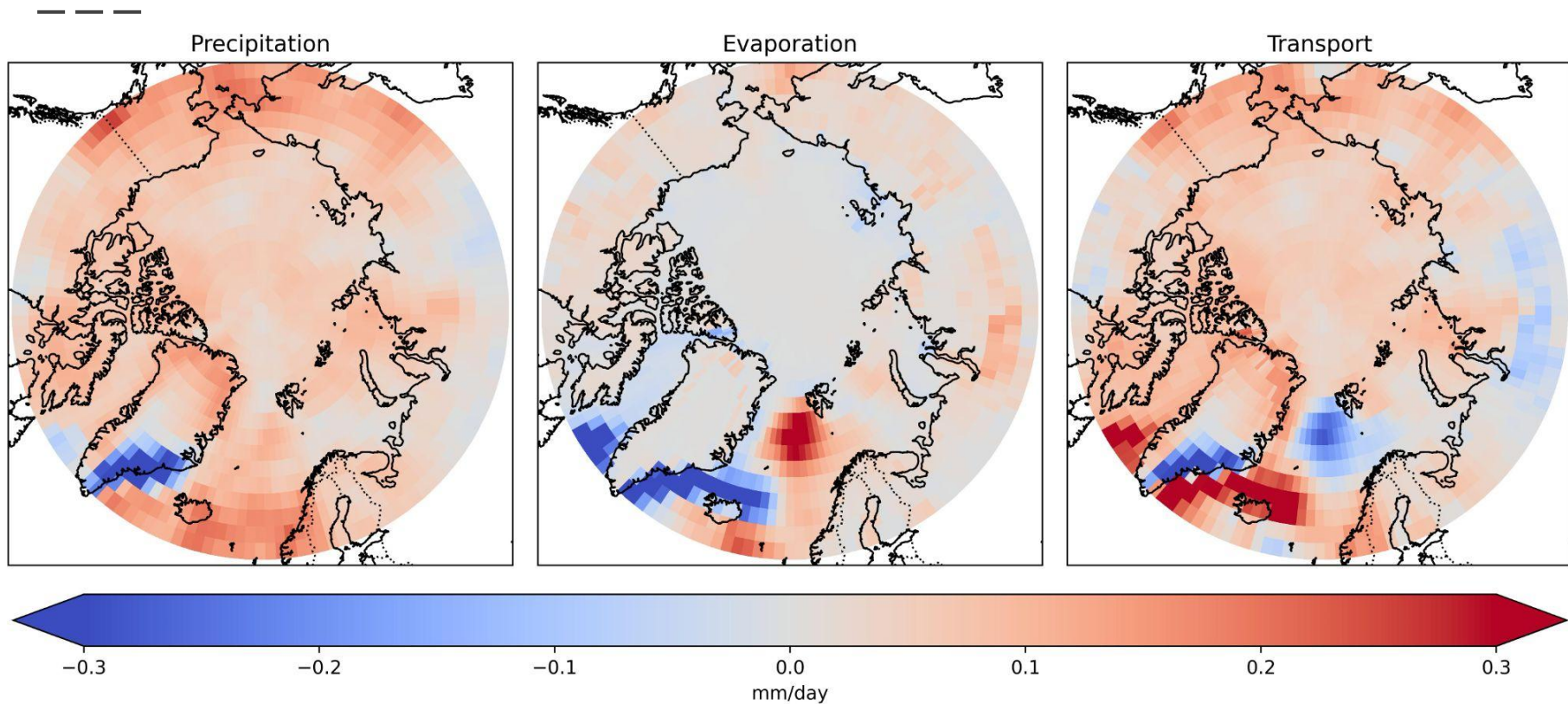


Sea ice loss effect

70°N - 90°N

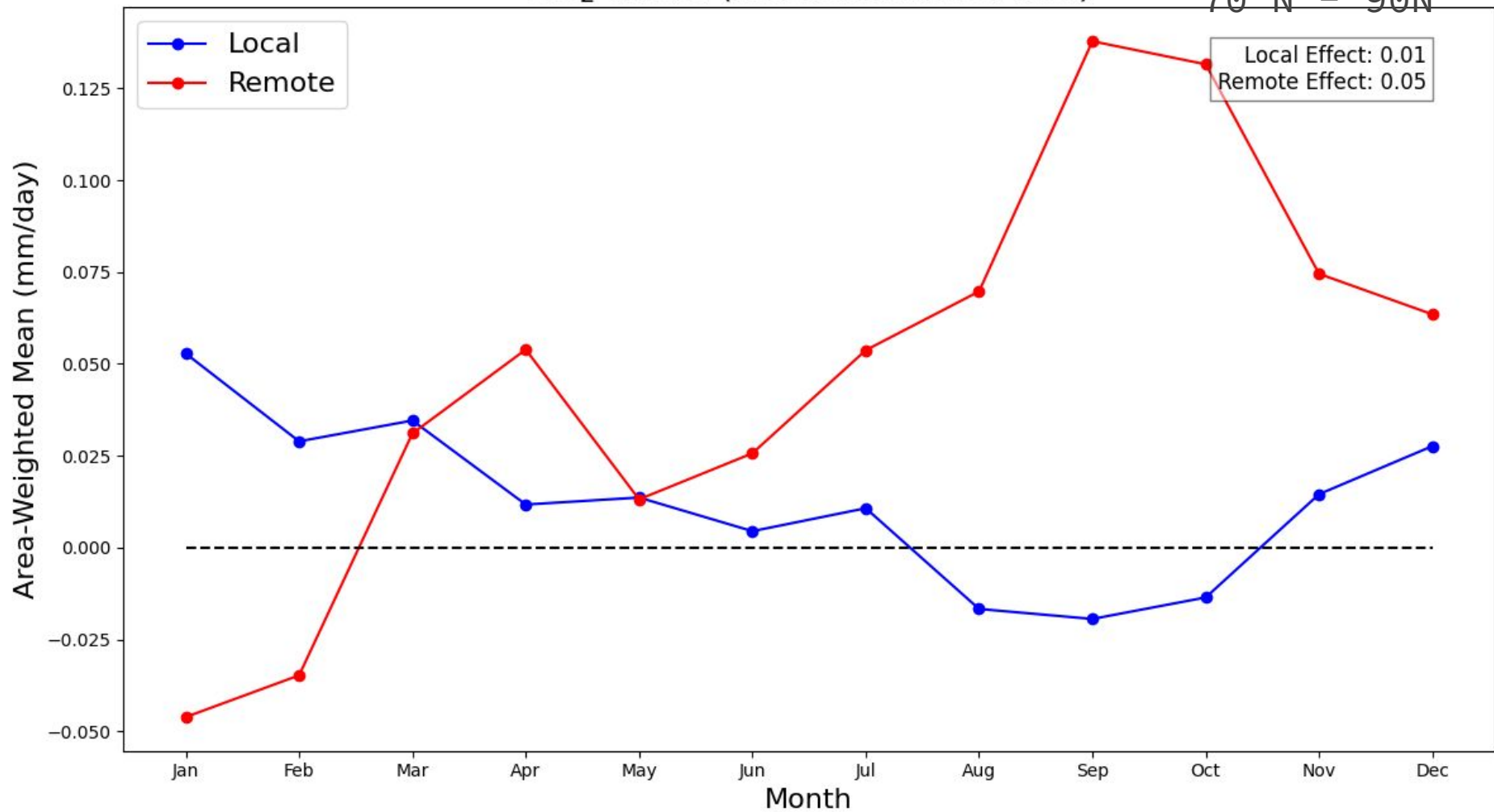


CO2 Effect - No Sea Ice Loss

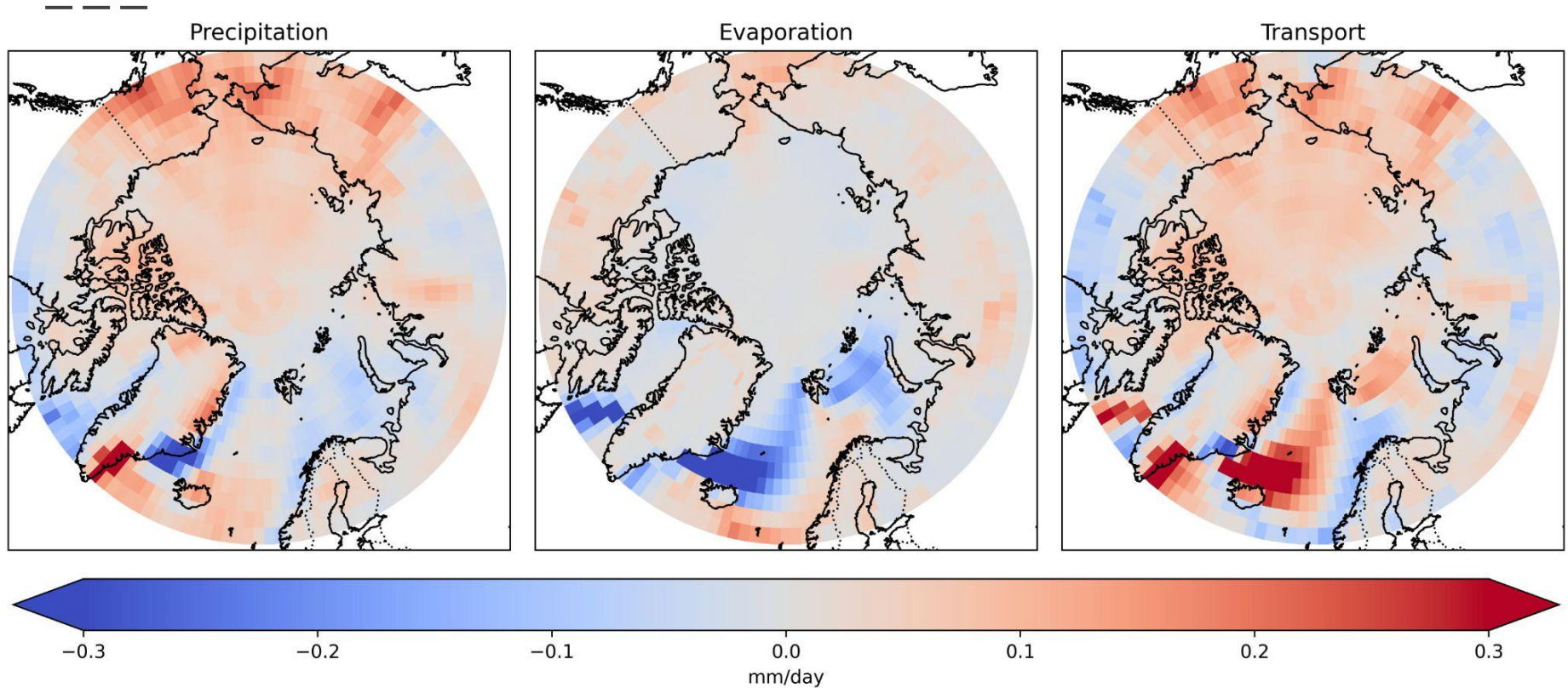


CO₂ effect (without sea ice loss)

70°N – 90°N

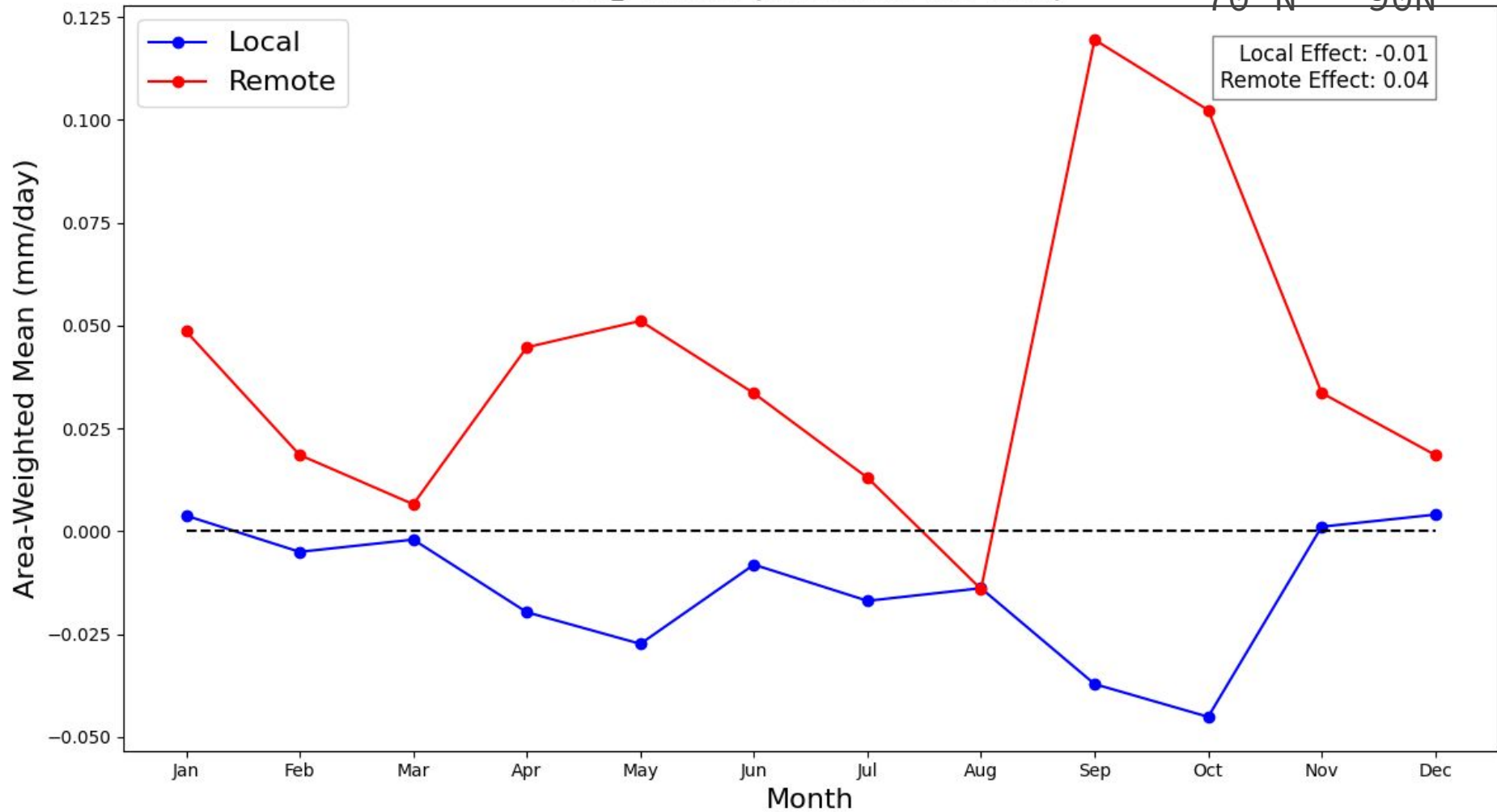


Combined Effect: CO2 Effect - With Sea Ice Loss

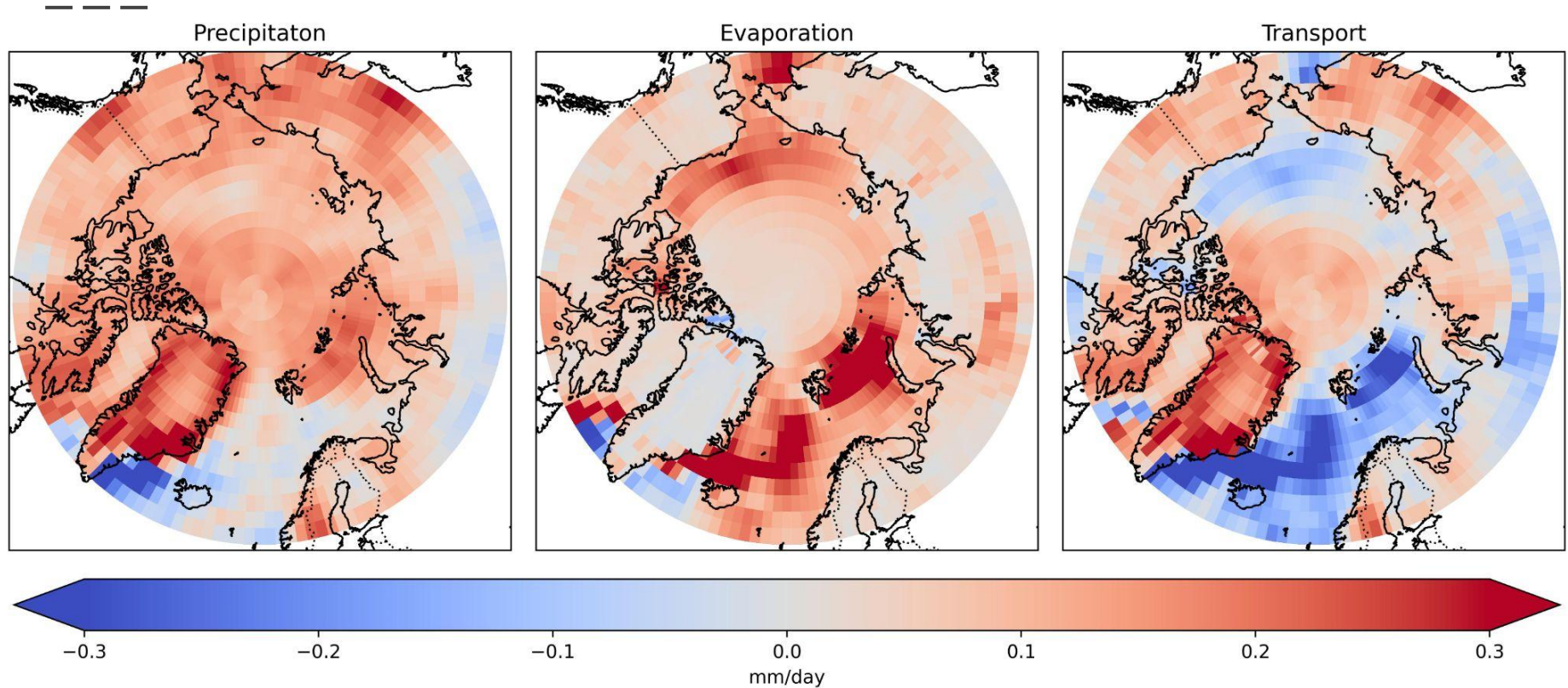


CO₂ effect (with sea ice loss)

70°N – 90°N



Combined Individual effects = Sea Ice Loss Effect + CO2 Effect



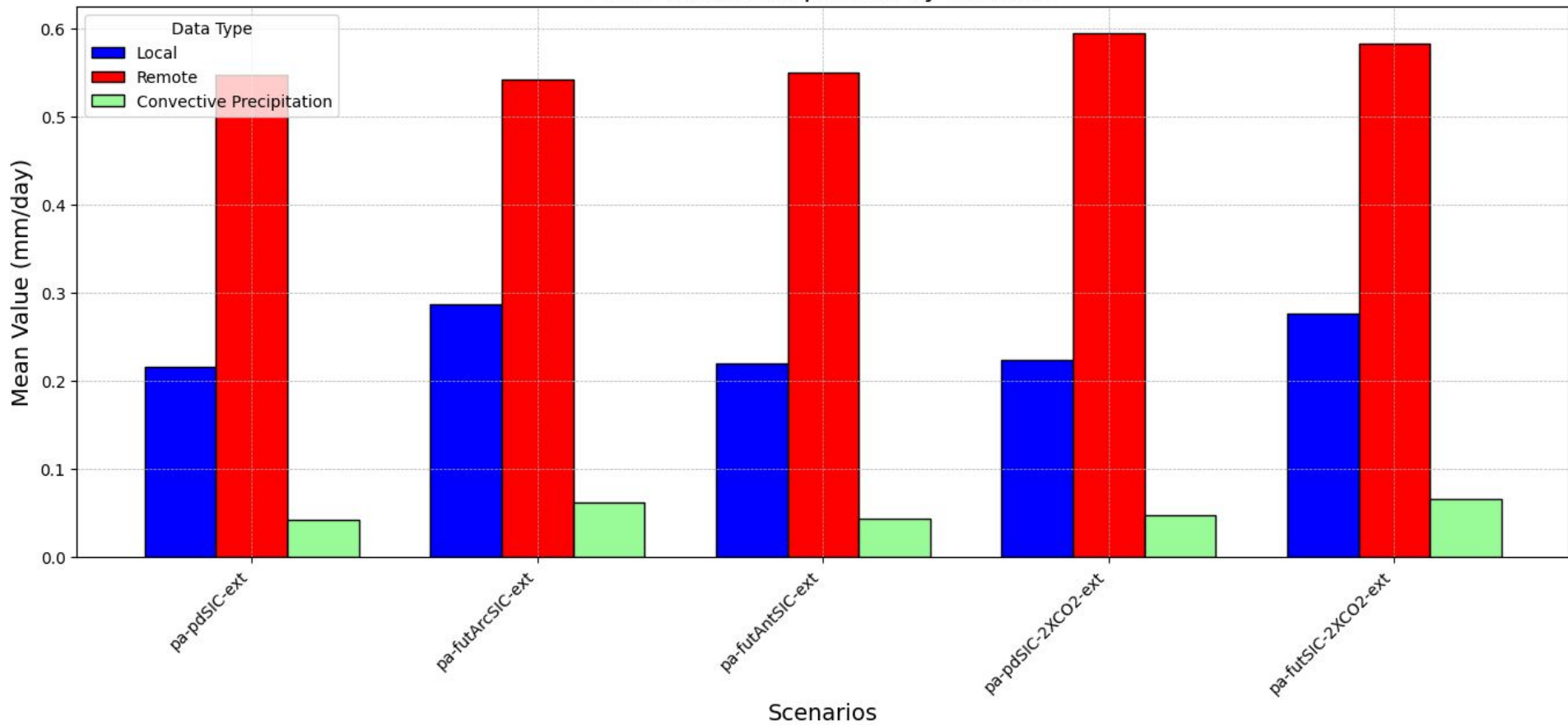
Summary

1. Sea ice loss enhances evaporation, while CO₂ doubling strengthens moisture transport, with both effects exhibiting strong seasonal variability.
2. The individual effects of sea ice loss and CO₂ on the controls are not additive; instead, they interact and modulate each other's impact on Arctic precipitation.

Future Plan

1. Investigate and quantify the strength of CO₂ and sea ice effect and its relation to the changes on controls.
2. How will convective precipitation be affected under these scenarios?
3. What are the notable effects of sea ice loss in Antarctica?
4. What do other model simulations predict about these changes?

Mean Value Comparison by Scenario



THANK YOU!



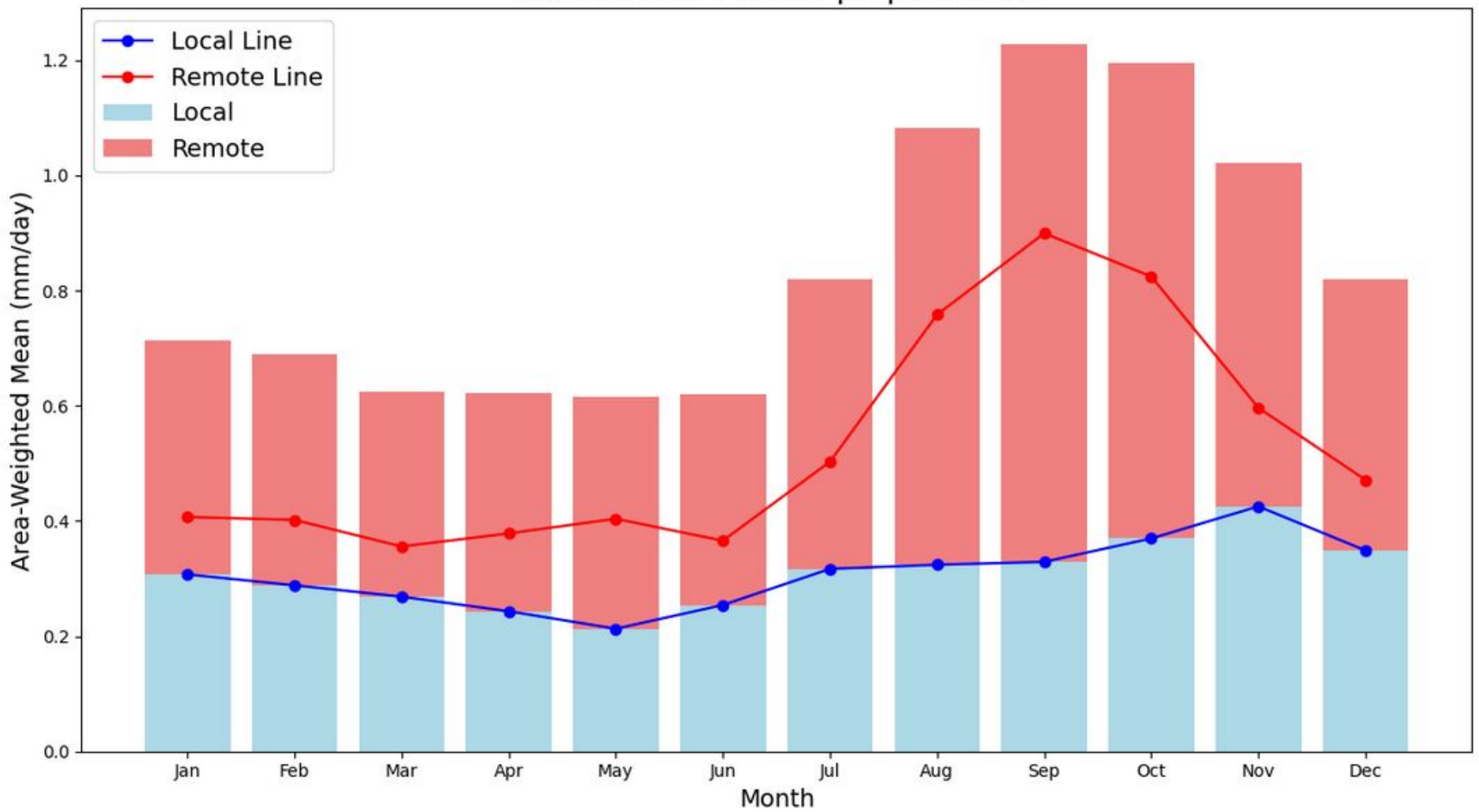
Reference

Bintanja, R., Selten, F. Future increases in Arctic precipitation linked to local evaporation and sea-ice retreat. *Nature* **509**, 479–482 (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature13259>

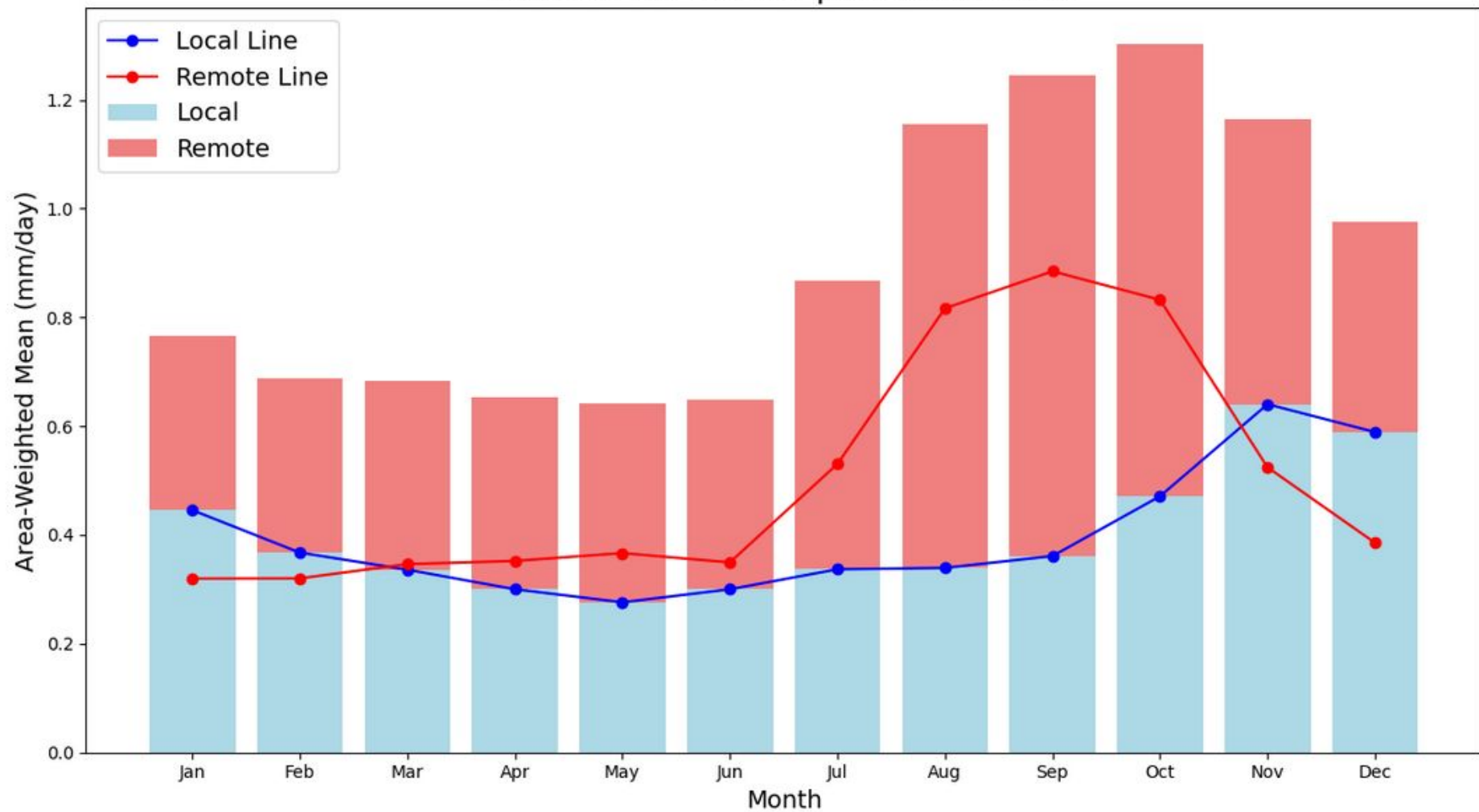
Singh, H. K., Bitz, C. M., Donohoe, A., & Rasch, P. J. (2017). A source–receptor perspective on the polar hydrologic cycle: Sources, seasonality, and Arctic–Antarctic parity in the hydrologic cycle response to CO₂ doubling. *Journal of Climate*, 30(24), 9999–10017

Supplementary plot

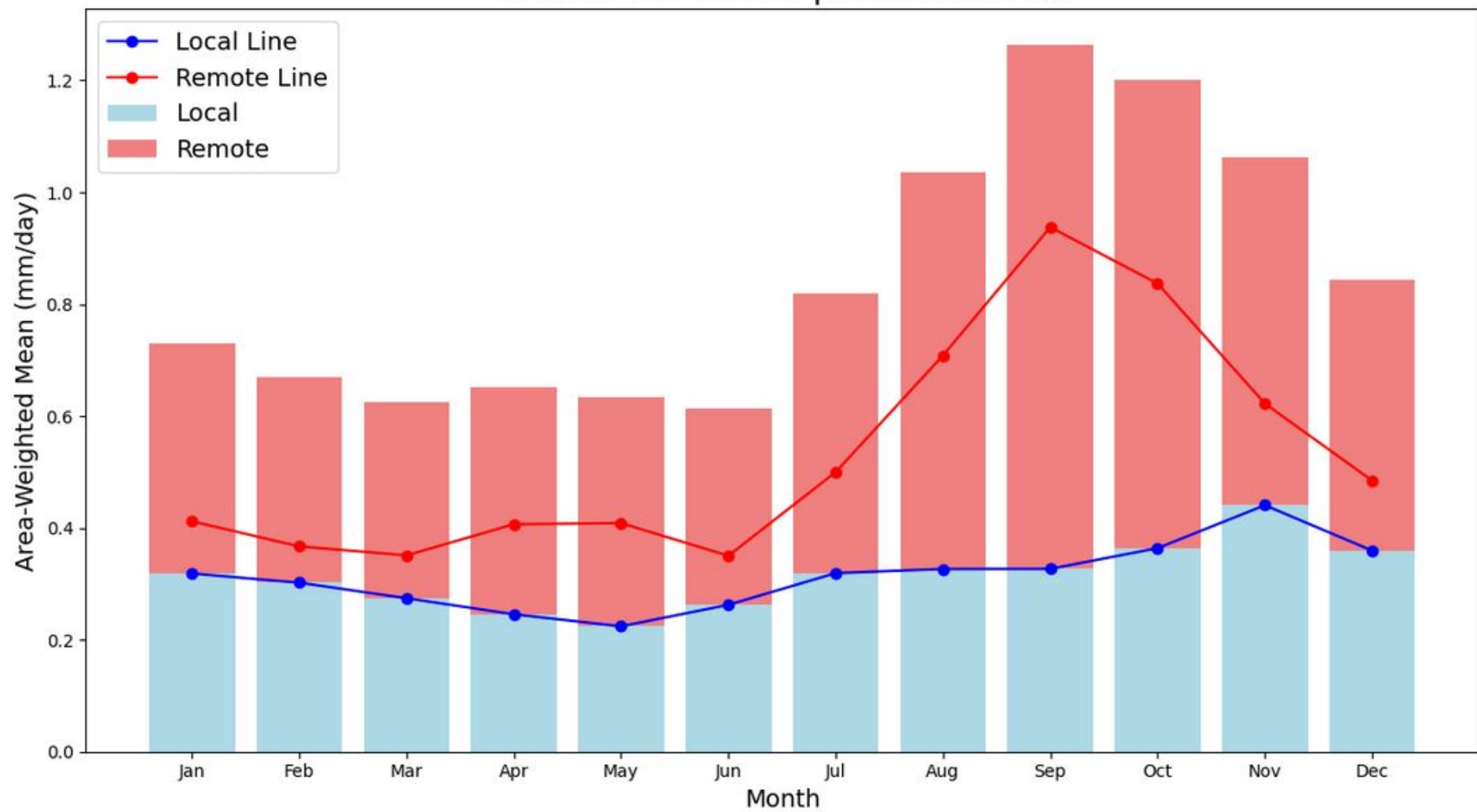
Stacked Bar Plot for pa-pdSIC-ext



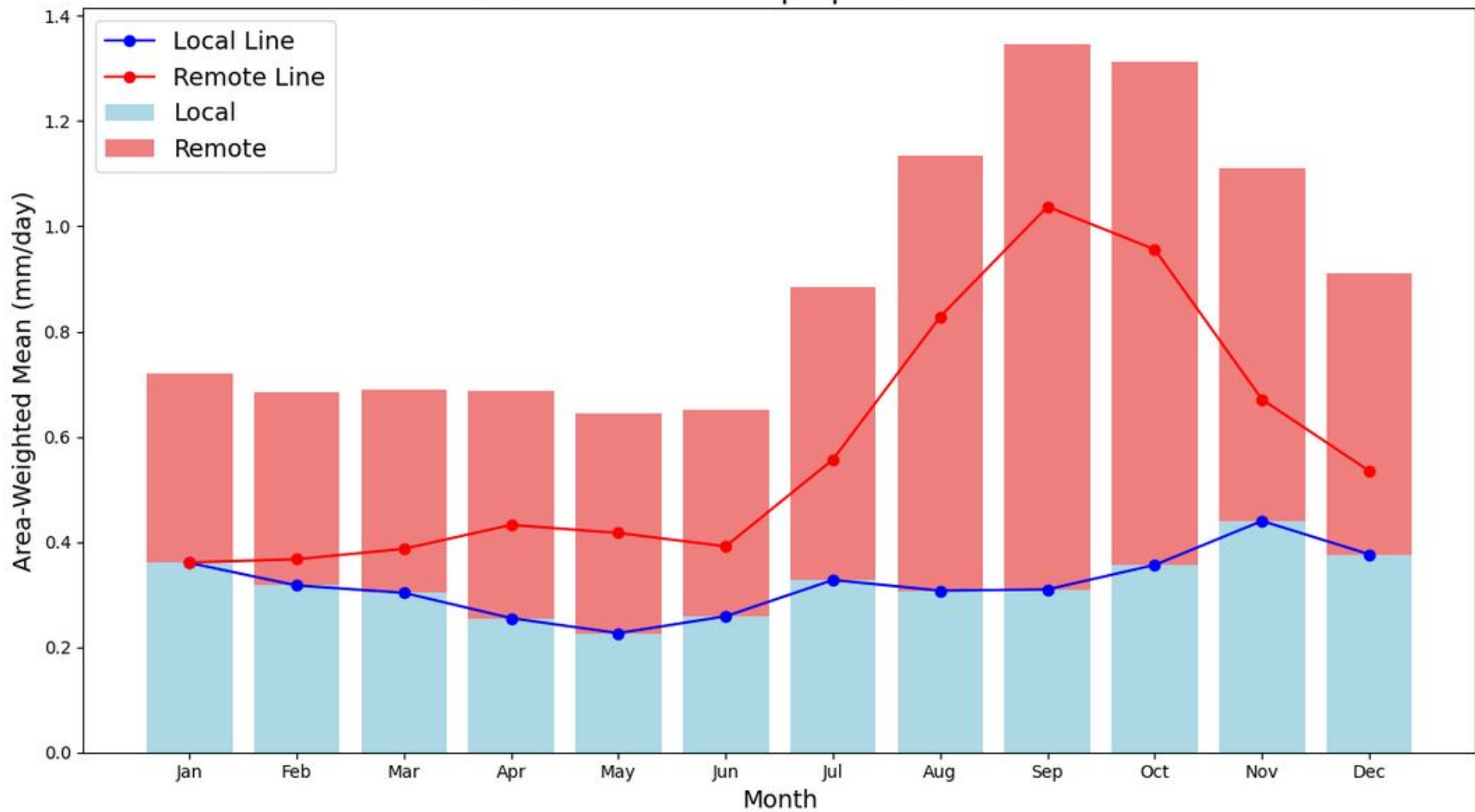
Stacked Bar Plot for pa-futArcSIC-ext



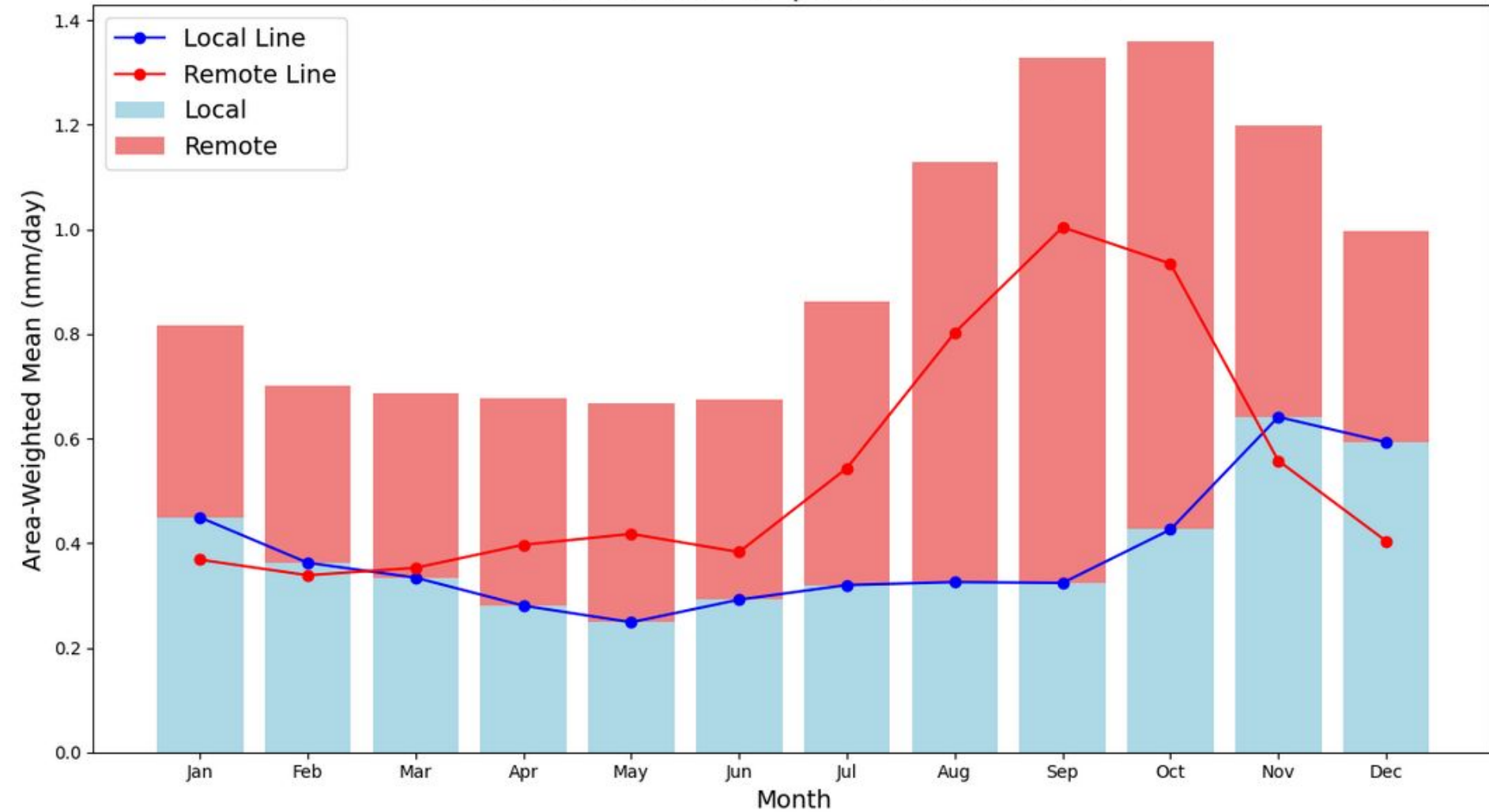
Stacked Bar Plot for pa-futAntSIC-ext



Stacked Bar Plot for pa-pdSIC-2XCO2-ext



Stacked Bar Plot for pa-futSIC-2XCO2-ext



Sea ice loss effect in doubling CO_2

