

# Internal Variability in Simulated 21<sup>st</sup> Century Arctic Sea Ice Loss: Climate Forcing and Response

Polar Climate Working Group Meeting  
February 28, 2011

Justin J. Wettstein and Clara Deser  
Climate Analysis Section, CGD, NCAR

acknowledgements:

Marika Holland, Adam Phillips, Dennis Shea, Matt Long,  
Dave Bailey, Gary Strand

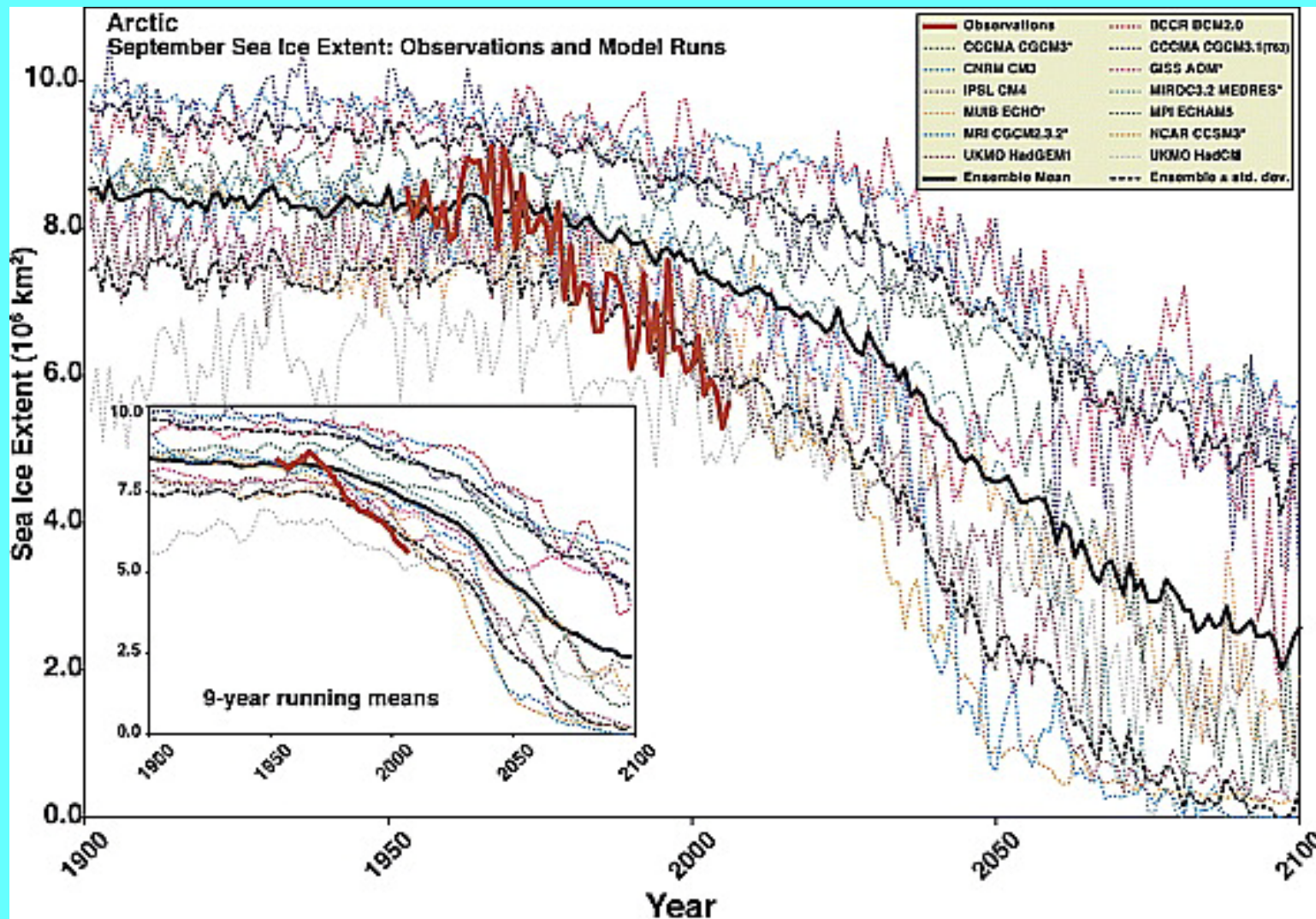


# Quick outline

- 1) Observed and simulated ice loss
- 2) Comparing the simulated evolution of sea ice extent and volume
- 3) Some preliminary assessments of climate forcing and response



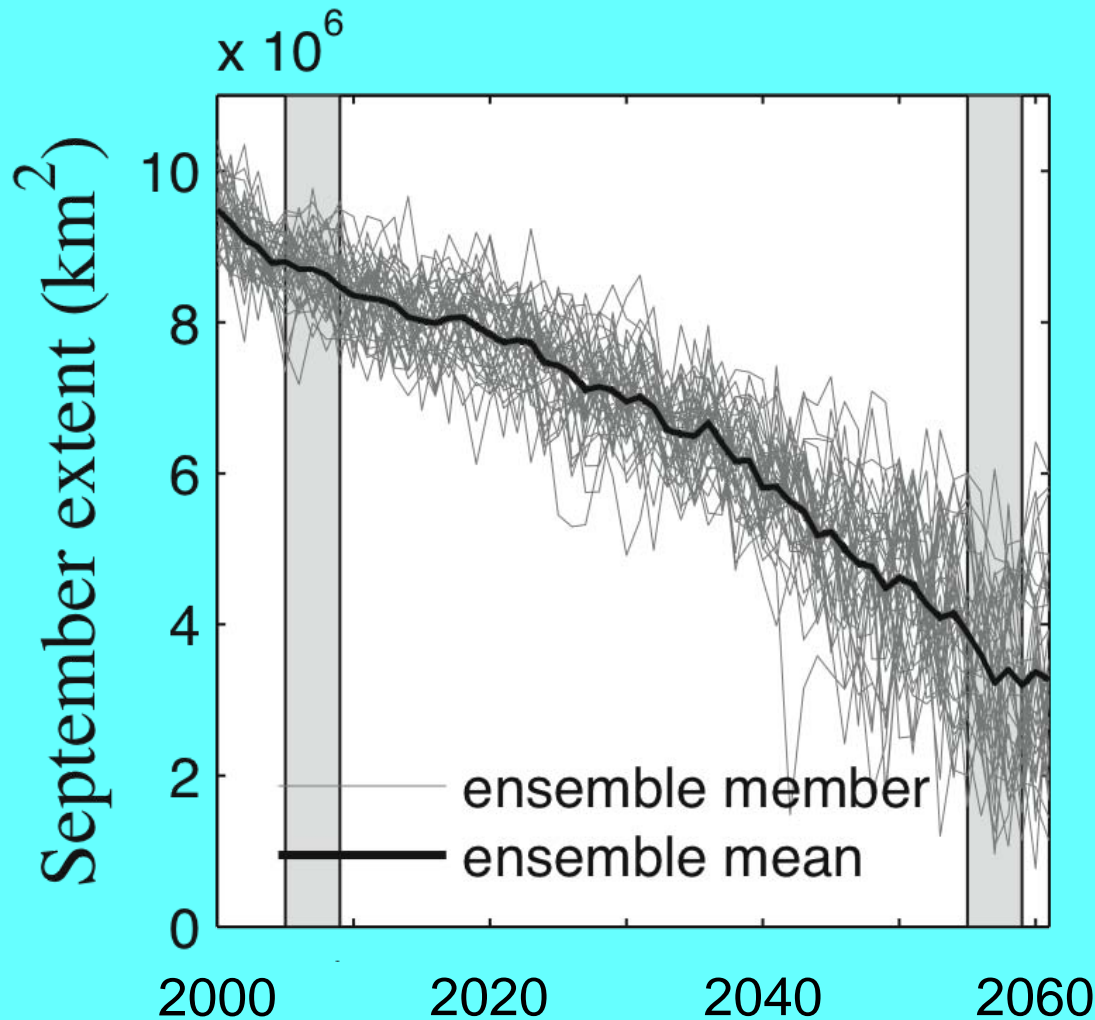
# Observed and simulated ice extent



Stroeve et al., 2007 GRL (A1B scenarios: 21st century)



# simulated ice extent



## NCAR CCSM3:

39-member T42 ensemble

Slightly different atmospheric initial conditions in each ensemble member

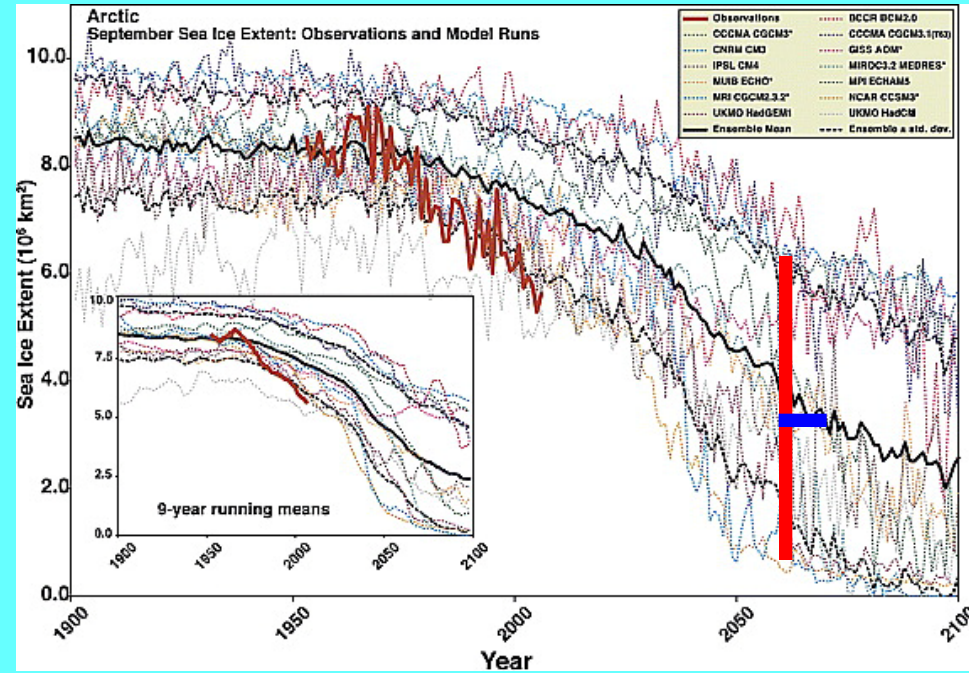
A1B 21st century forcing

Initial ice is too extensive & too thick  
(but it is not alone in this regard...)

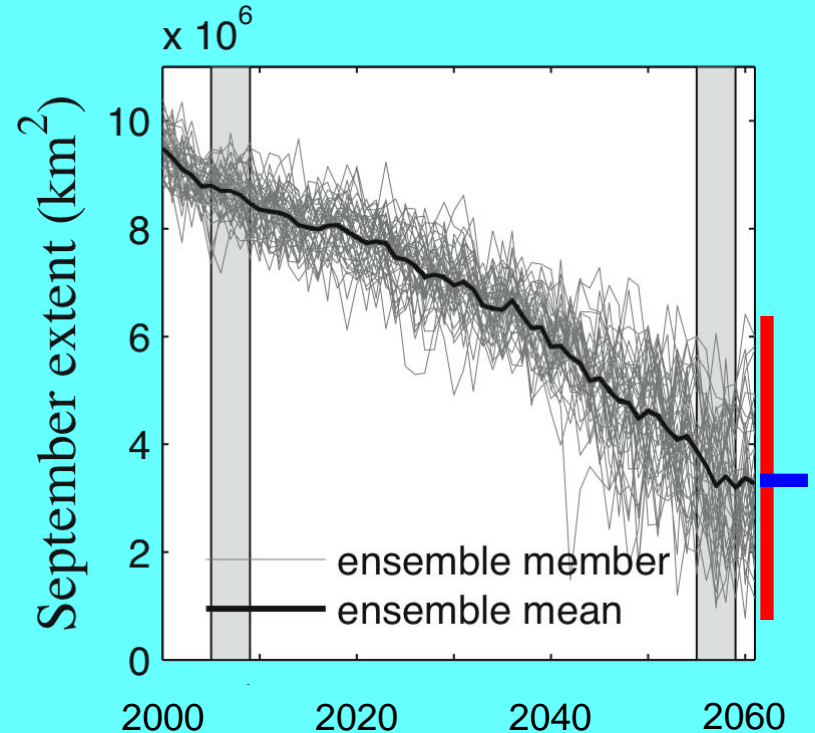
Initial ice is distributed incorrectly

2005-2009 vs. 2055-2059 average  
defines a “50-year epoch difference”

# Observed and simulated ice extent



Stroeve et al., 2007 GRL



NCAR CCSM3:

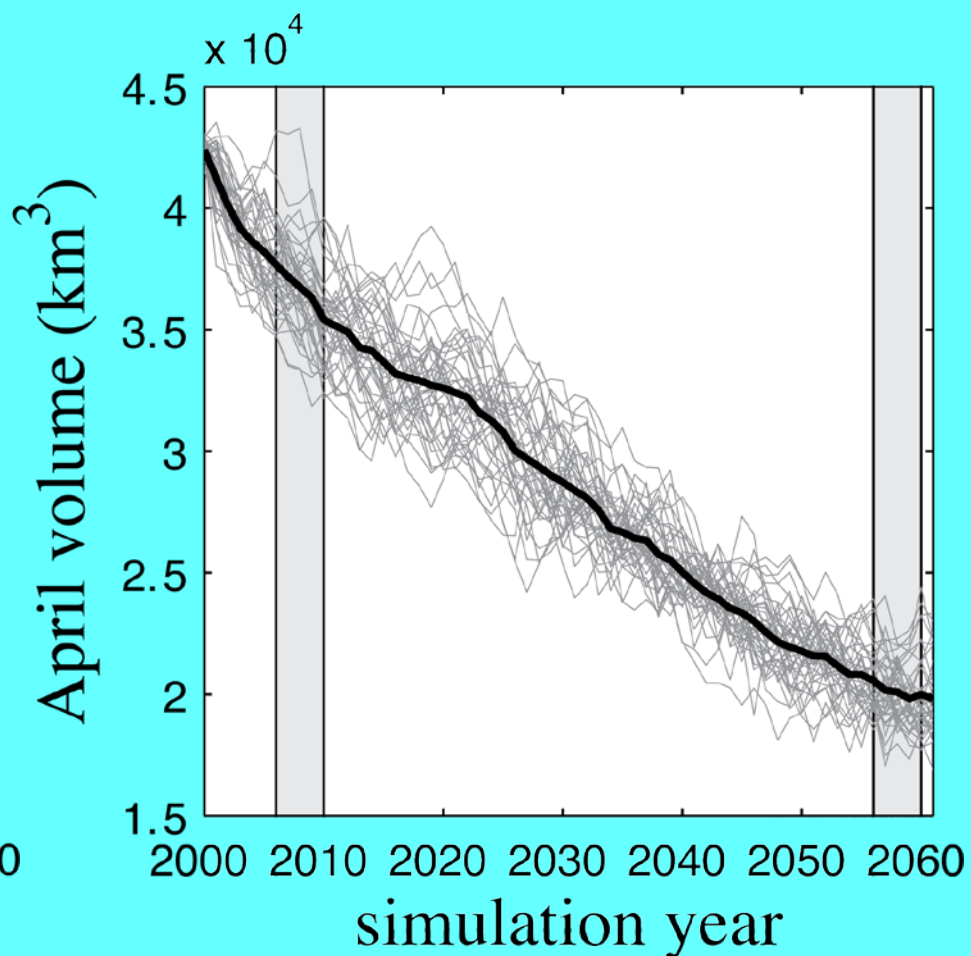
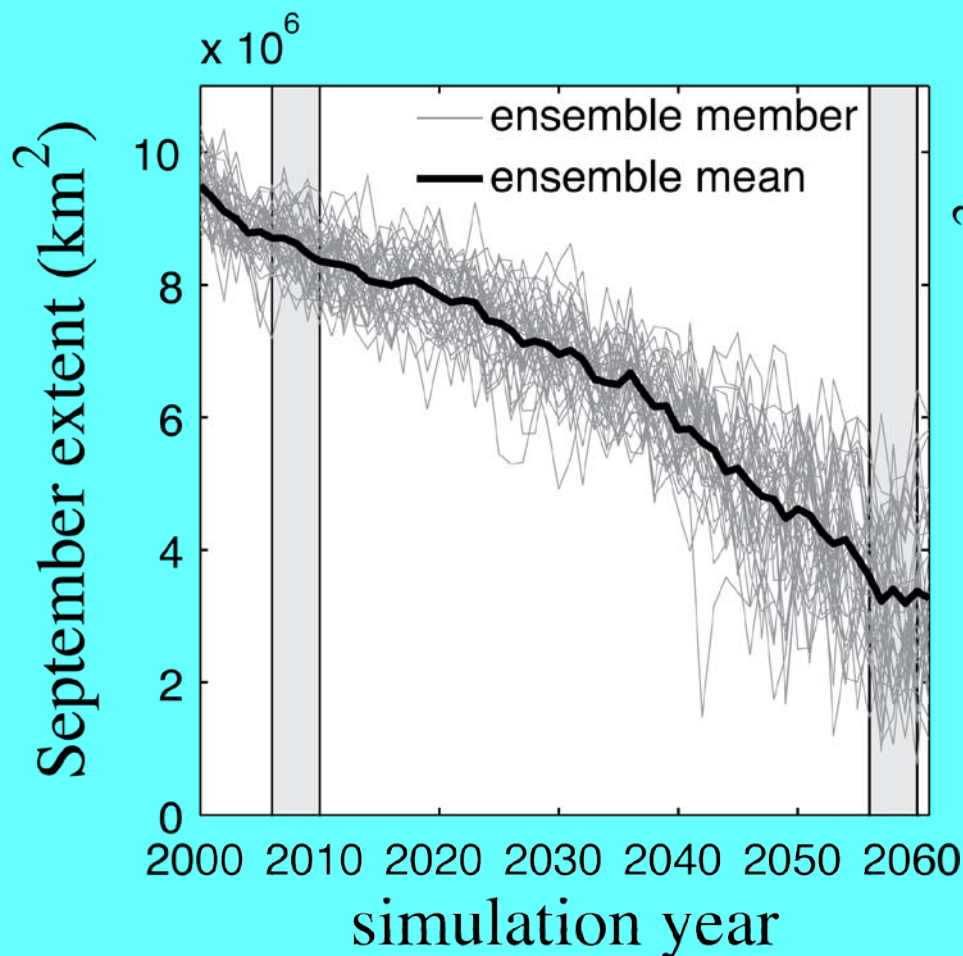
Between 42% and 74% reduction in epoch September sea ice extent

Key result:

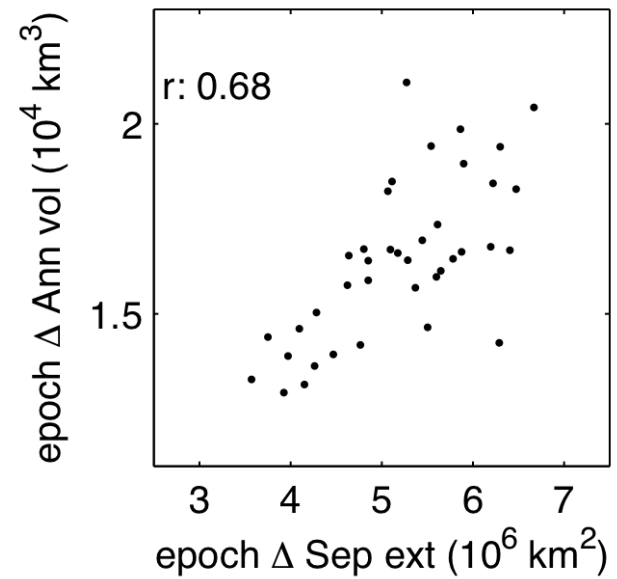
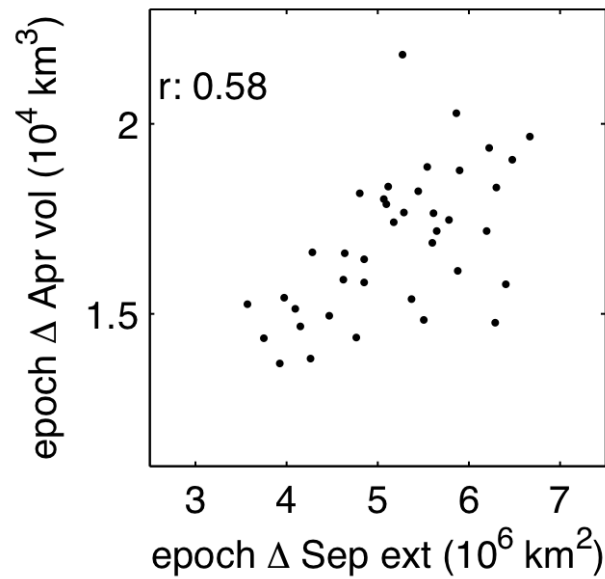
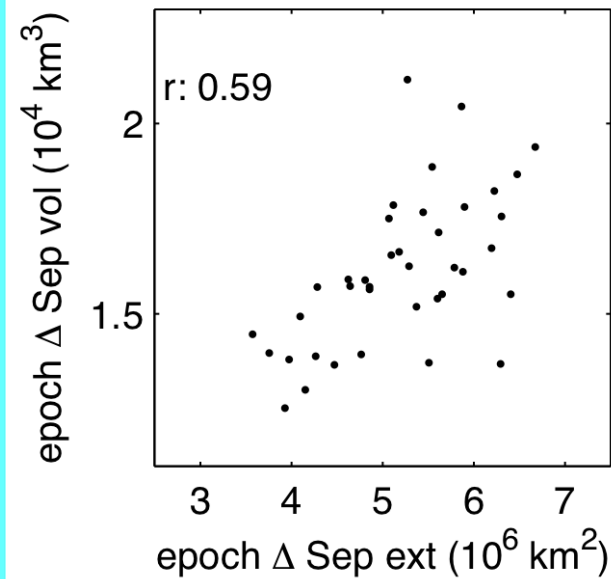
Internal variability is comparable to intra-model variability.



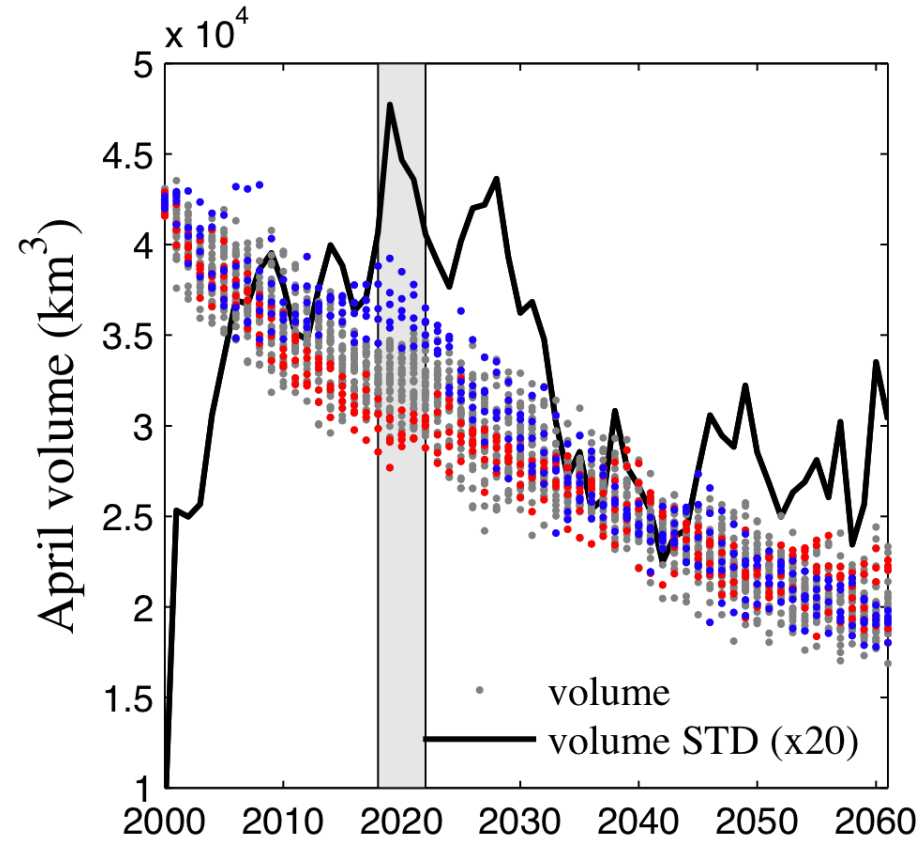
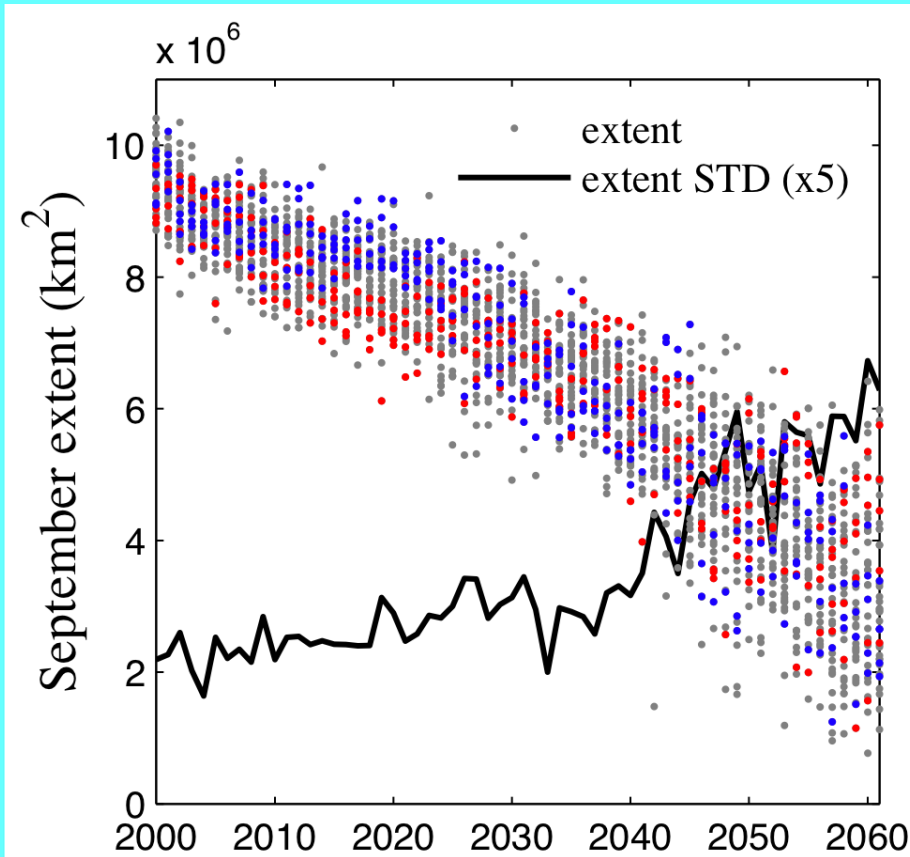
# Simulated ice volume and extent: CCSM3



# Epoch diff in extent (x) & volume (y)

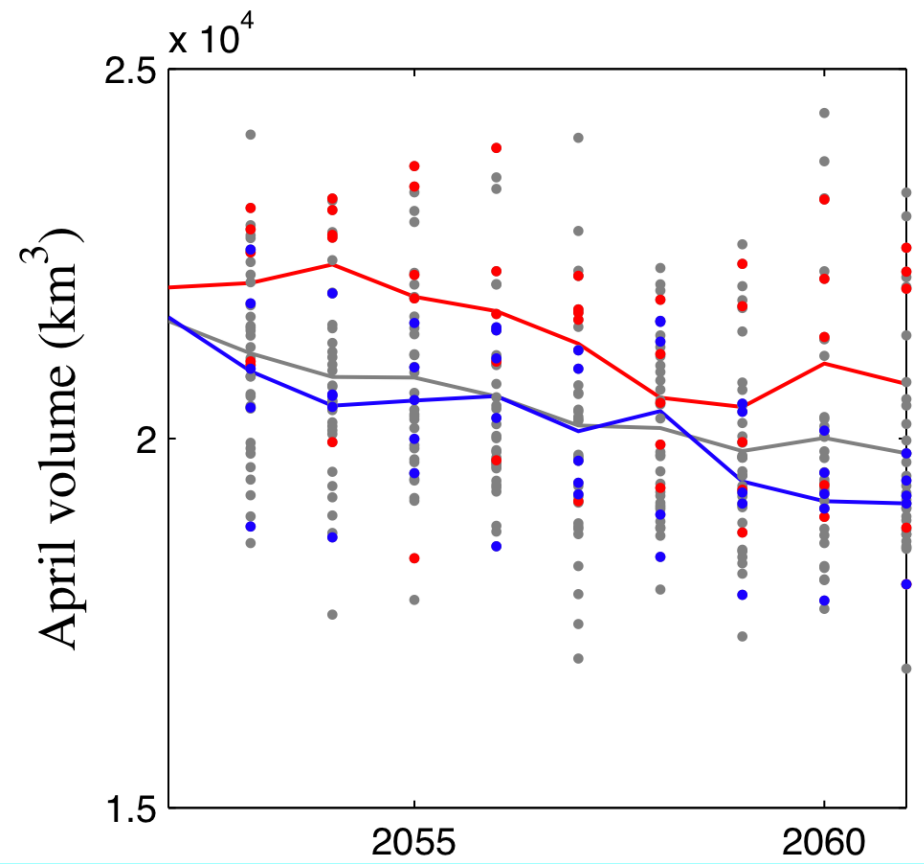
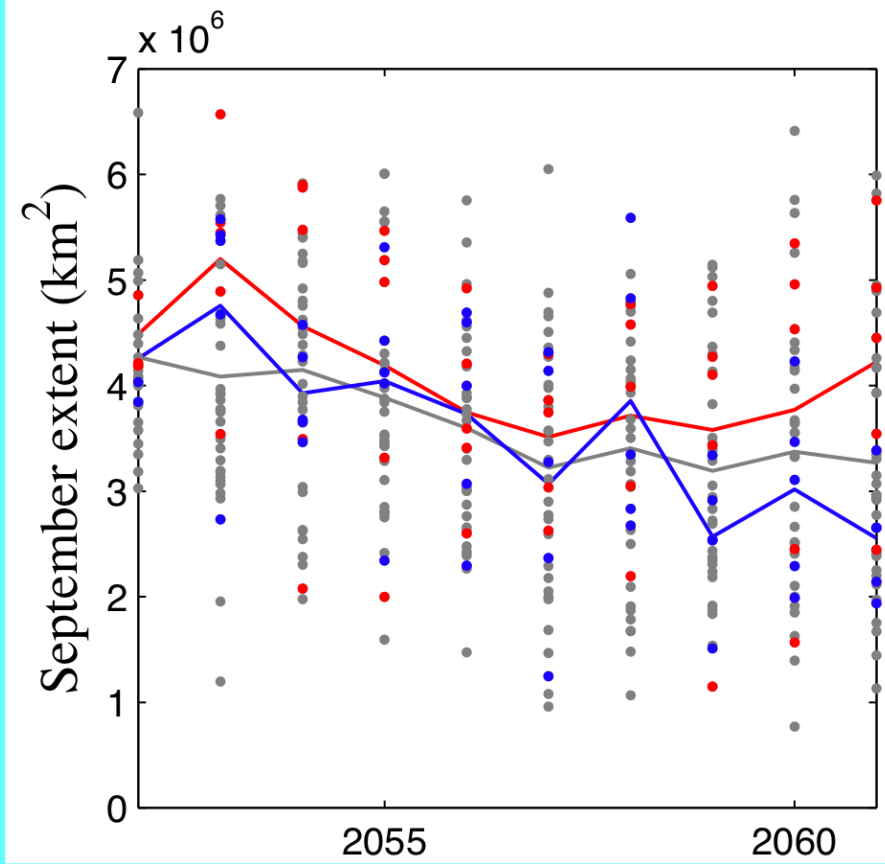
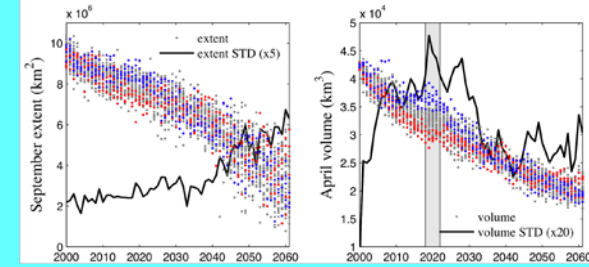


# Simulated ice volume and extent: CCSM3

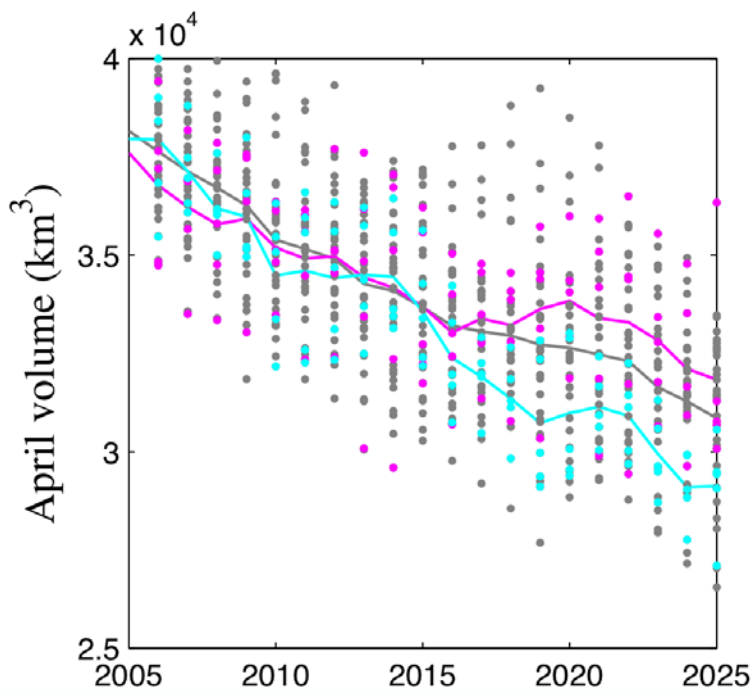
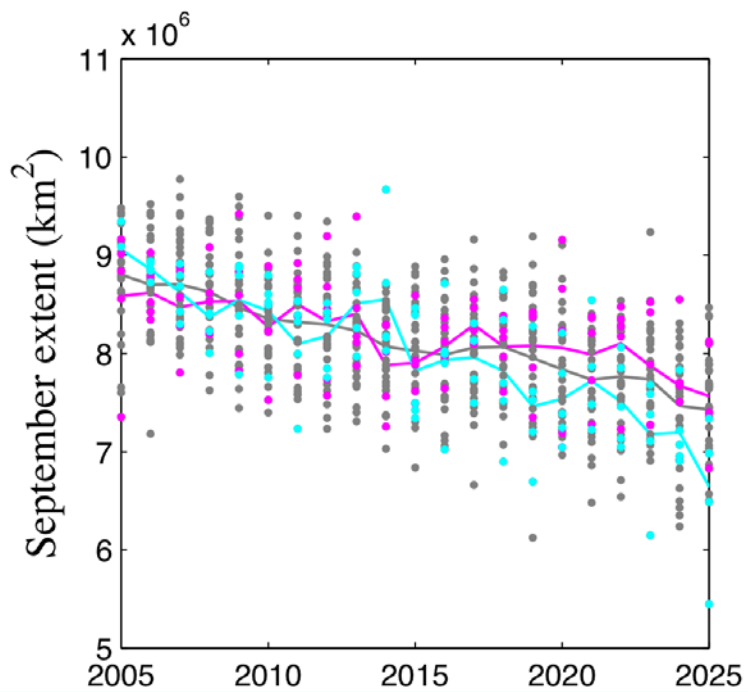
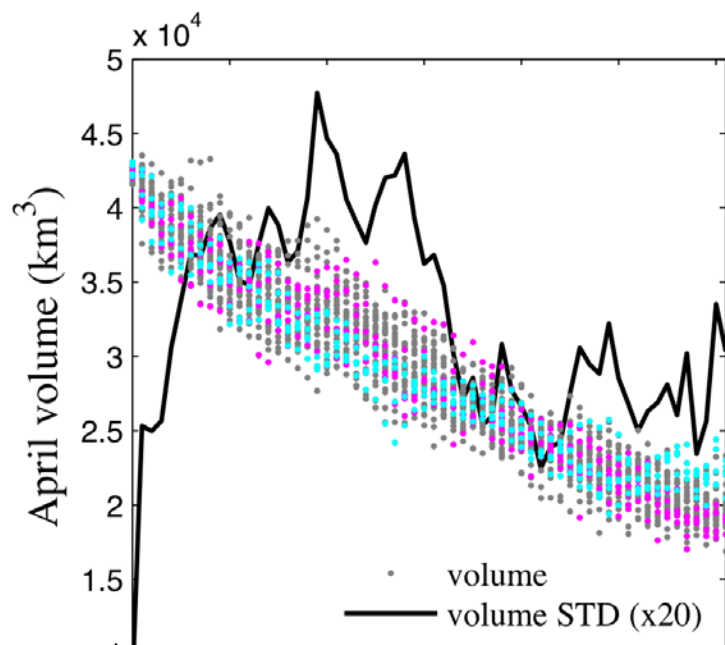
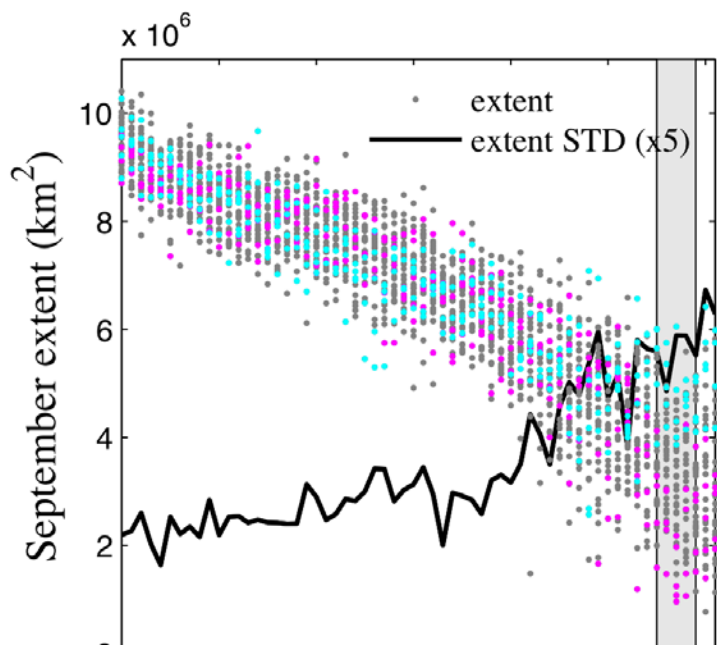




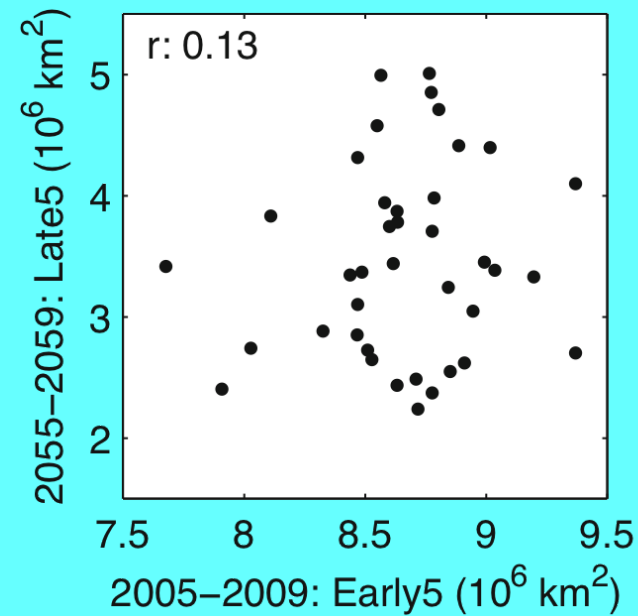
# 2020 volume to late ice



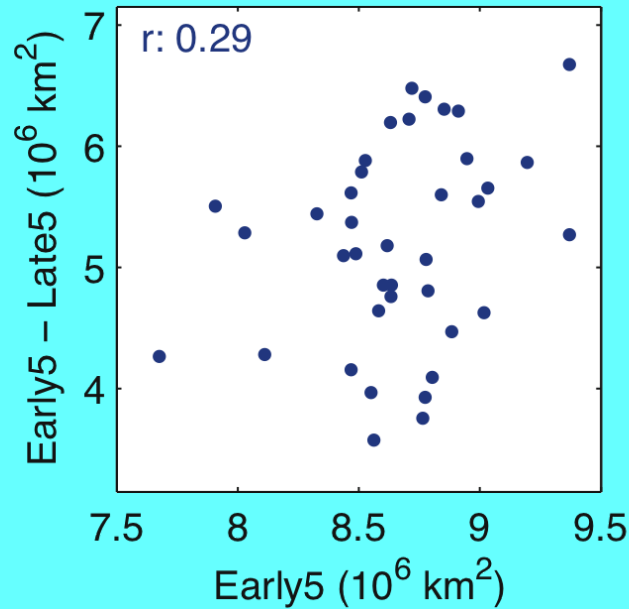
# Late extent to early ice



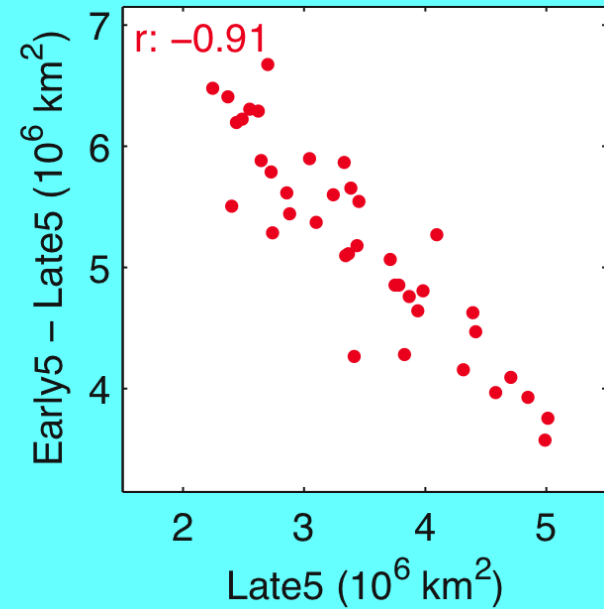
# ice extent scatterplots



Early extent  
has little to do  
with late extent

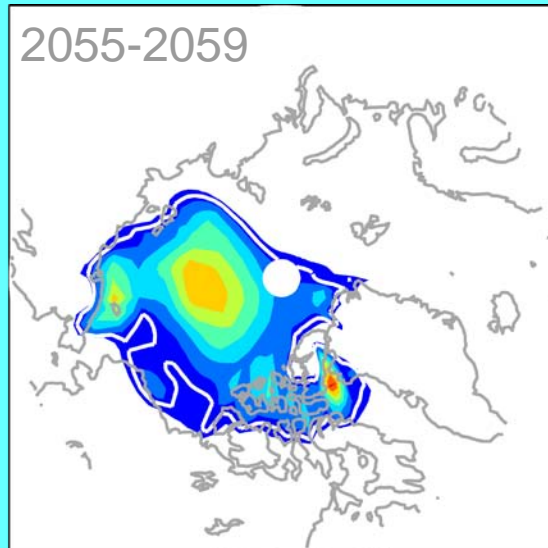
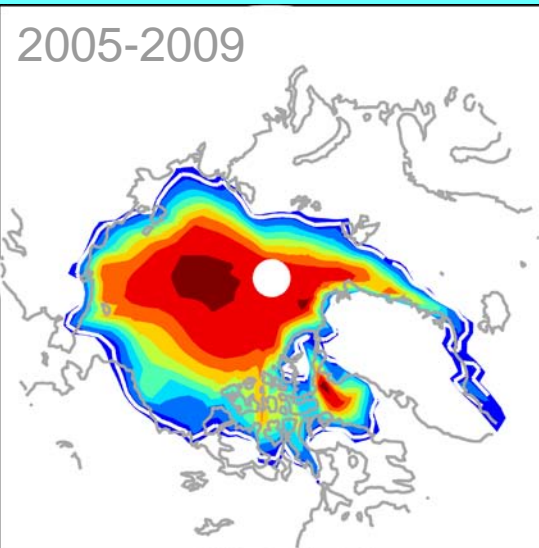


Epoch  
difference only  
weakly related  
to early extent

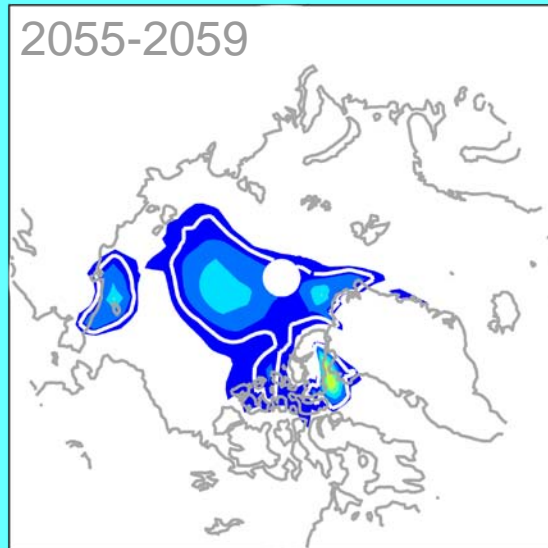
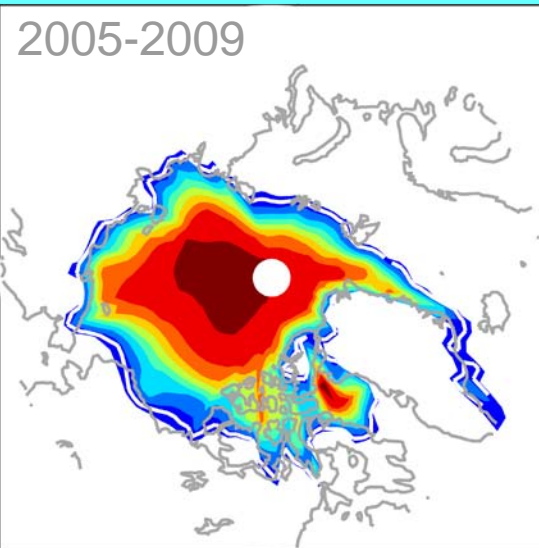


Epoch  
difference  
strongly related  
to late extent

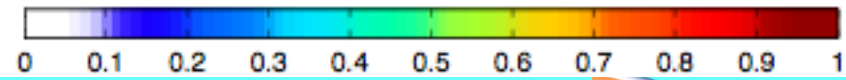
# Ice extent & concentration (color shading)



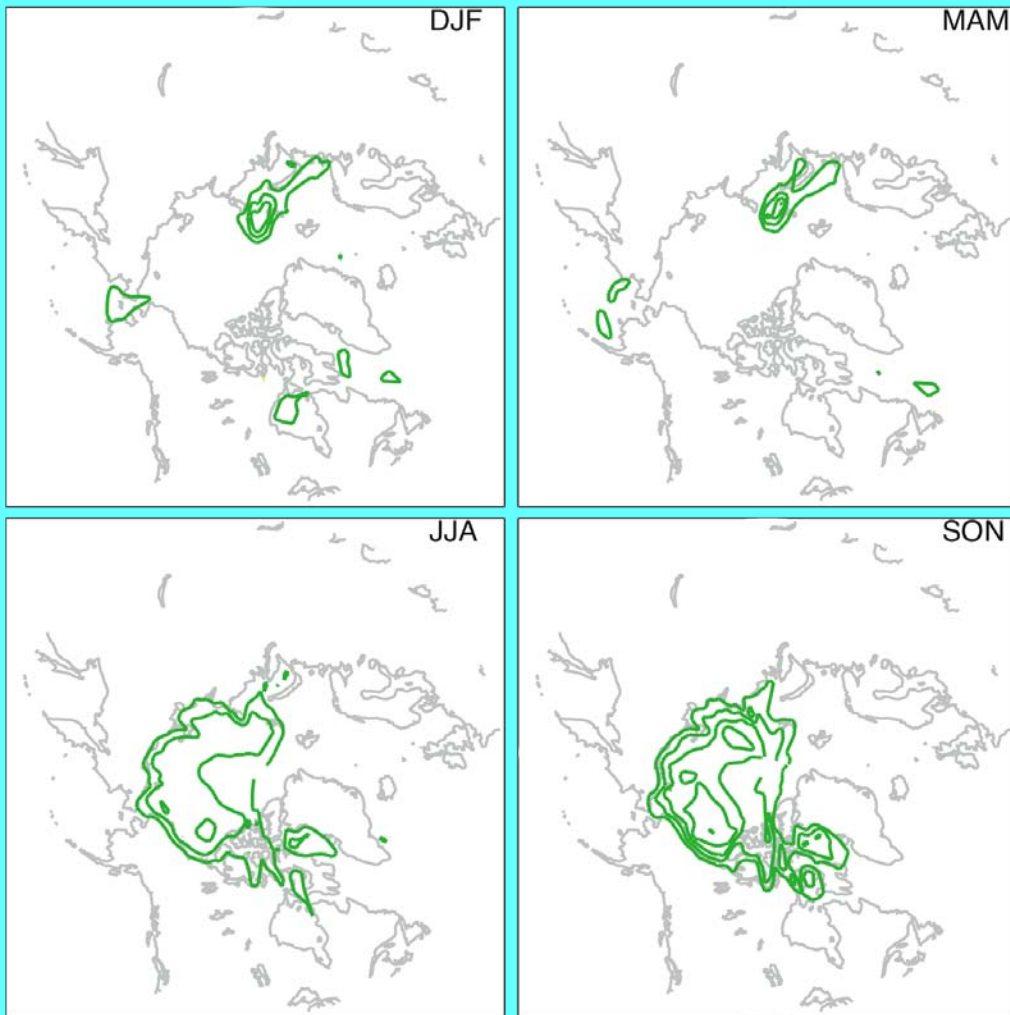
5 ensemble members with the SMALLEST epoch (2005-2009) - (2055-2059) difference in ice extent



5 ensemble members with the LARGEST epoch (2005-2009) - (2055-2059) difference in ice extent



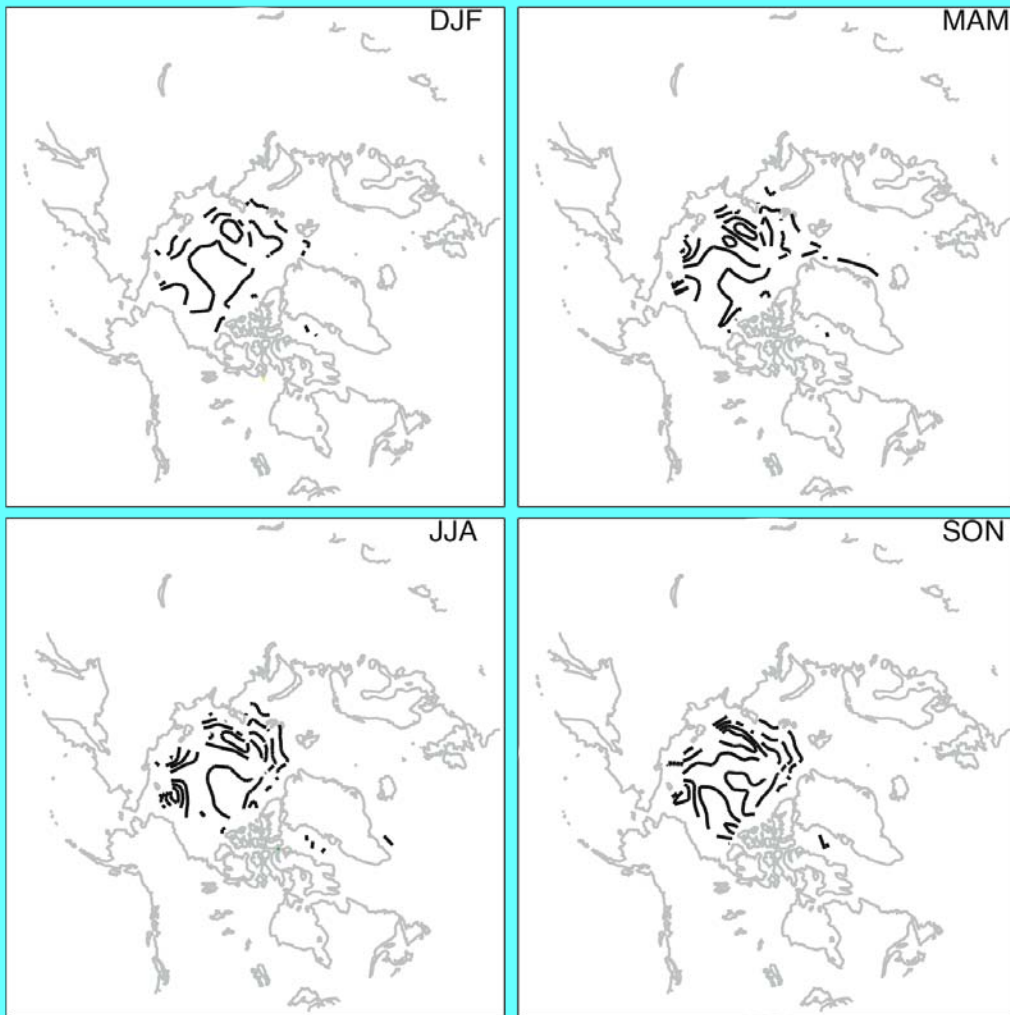
# Example climate forcing / response relationships: regressions onto the ensemble spread in epoch ice extent loss



Ice concentration regression:

c.i. 2% / 1 std Sept. ice extent loss

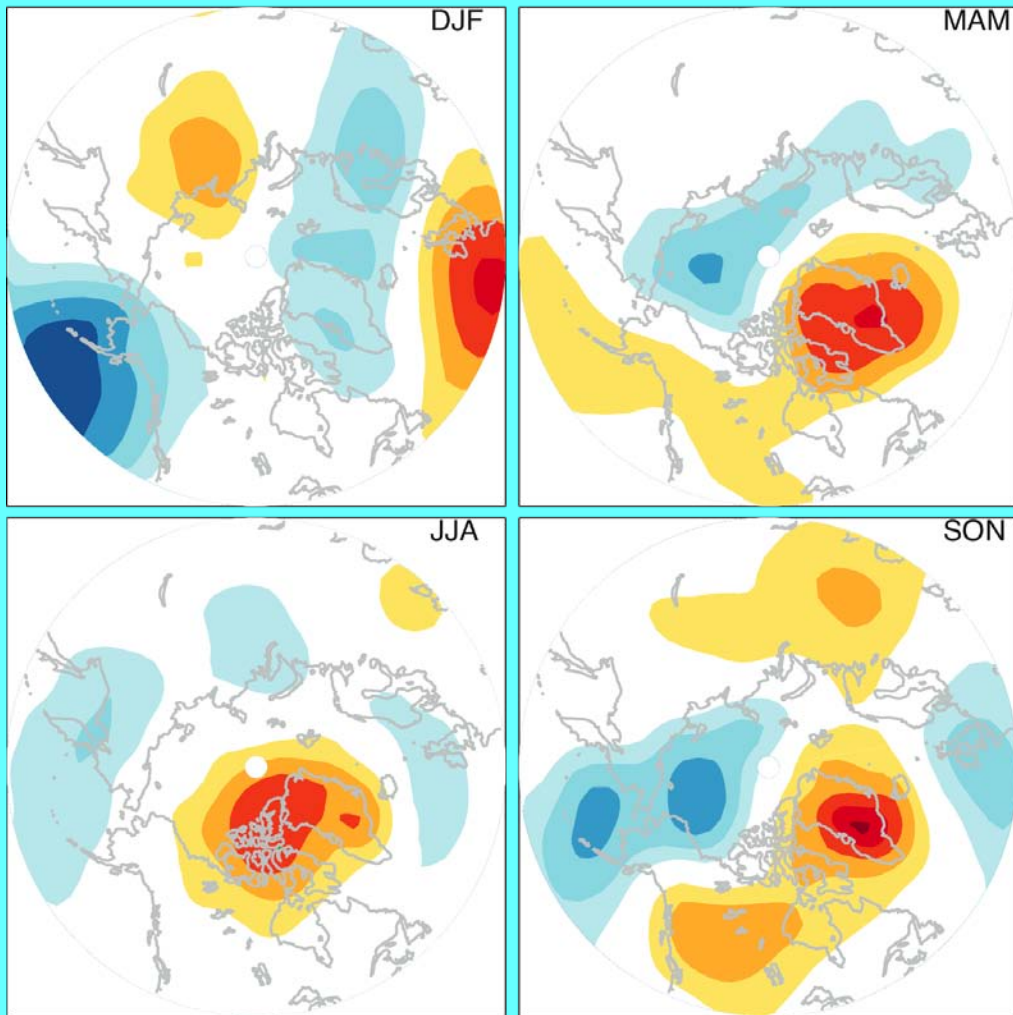
# Example climate forcing / response relationships: regressions onto the ensemble spread in epoch ice extent loss



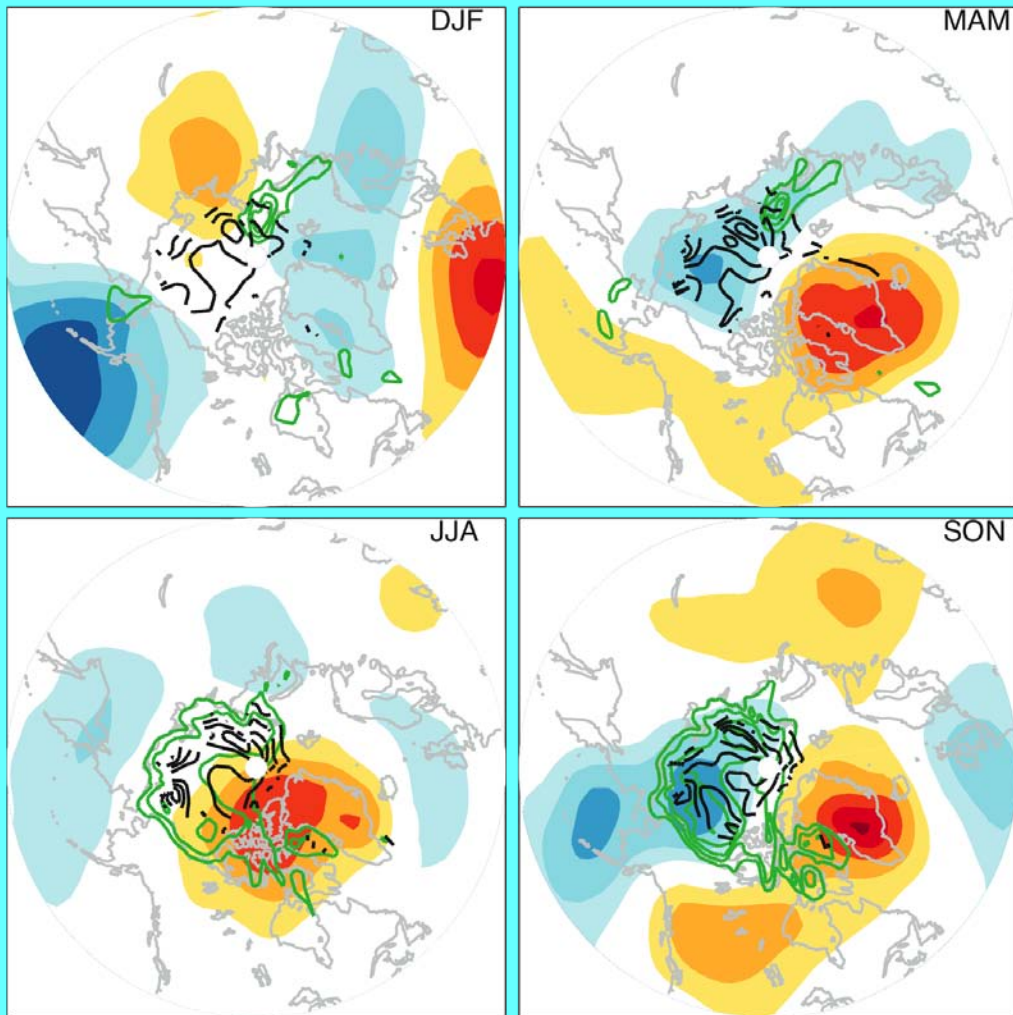
Ice thickness regression:  
c.i. 0.05 m / 1 std Sept. ice extent loss

# Example climate forcing / response relationships: regressions onto the ensemble spread in epoch ice extent loss

**SLP regression (shading):**  
c.i. 0.25 mb / 1 std Sept. ice extent loss



# Example climate forcing / response relationships: regressions onto the ensemble spread in epoch ice extent loss



**SLP regression (shading):**

c.i. 0.25 mb / 1 std Sept. ice extent loss

**Ice concentration regression:**

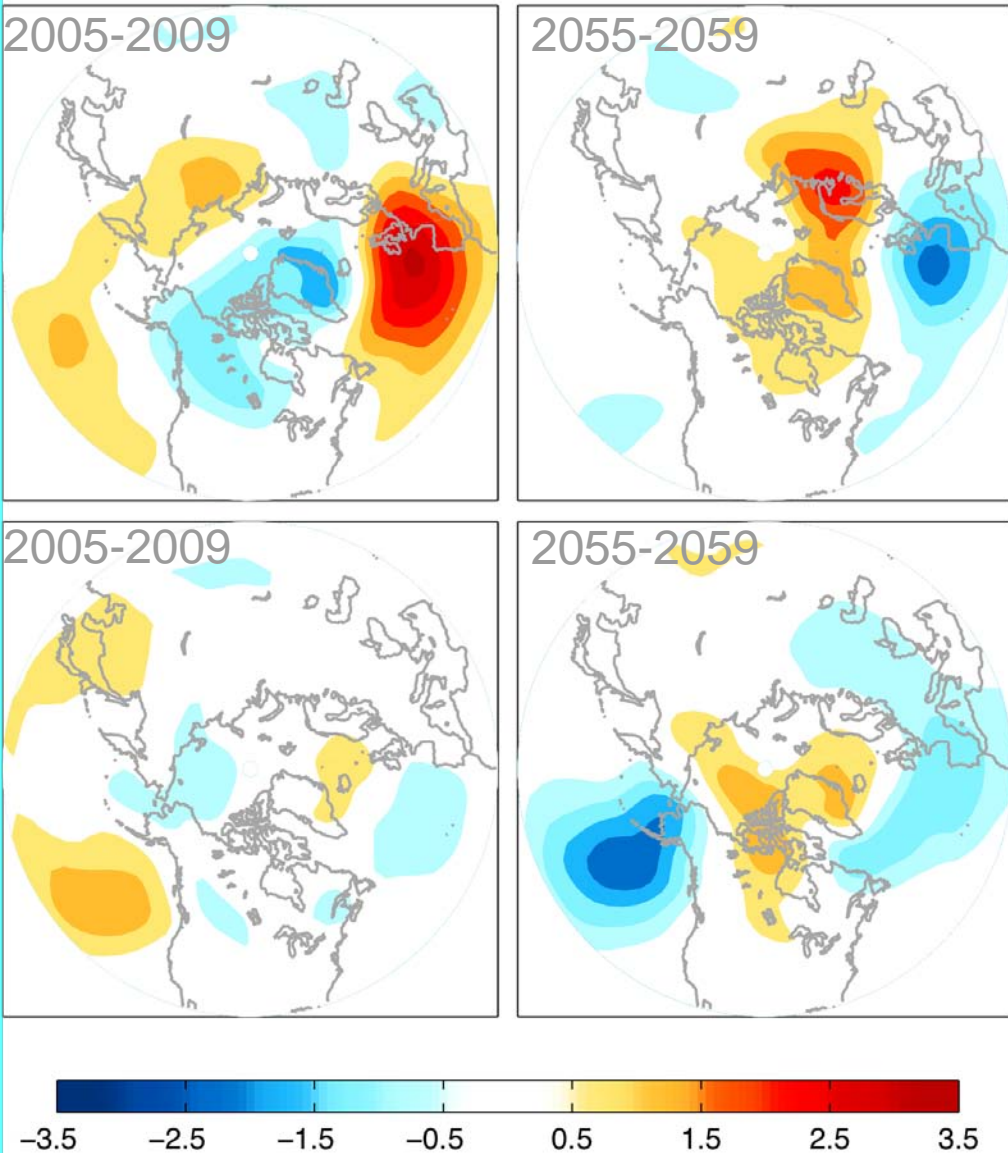
c.i. 2% / 1 std Sept. ice extent loss

**Ice thickness regression:**

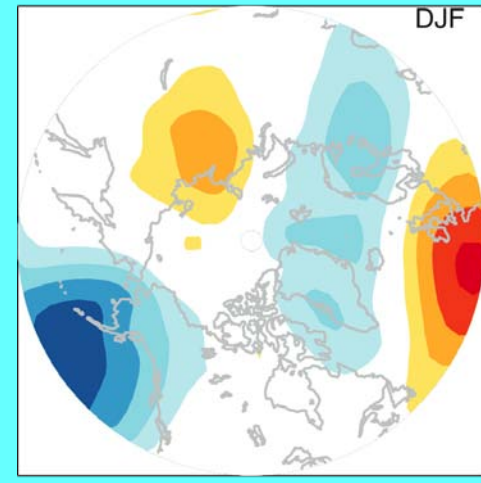
c.i. 0.05 m / 1 std Sept. ice extent loss



# DJF sea level pressure



5 ensemble members with the SMALLEST epoch (2005-2009) - (2055-2059) difference in ice extent



5 ensemble members with the LARGEST epoch (2005-2009) - (2055-2059) difference in ice extent

# Work in progress...

- Looking at dynamic (e.g., wind-driven, ocean heat transport) forcing / response to compare with thermodynamic forcing / response
- Compare high-frequency forcing and response to the epoch difference regressions
- Examine robustness in smaller T85 CCSM3 and CCSM4 ensembles; available observations

