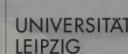


# Environmental conditions in the North Atlantic sector of the Arctic during the HALO-(AC)<sup>3</sup> campaign

by Andreas Walbröl, Janosch Michaelis, Sebastian Becker, Henning Dorff, Irina Gorodetskaya, Benjamin Kirbus, Melanie Lauer, Nina Maherndl, Marion Maturilli, Johanna Mayer, Hanno Müller, Roel A. J. Neggers, Fiona M. Paulus, Johannes Röttenbacher, Janna E. Rückert, Imke Schirmacher, Nils Slättberg, André Ehrlich, Manfred Wendisch, and Susanne Crewell



Universität  
Hamburg

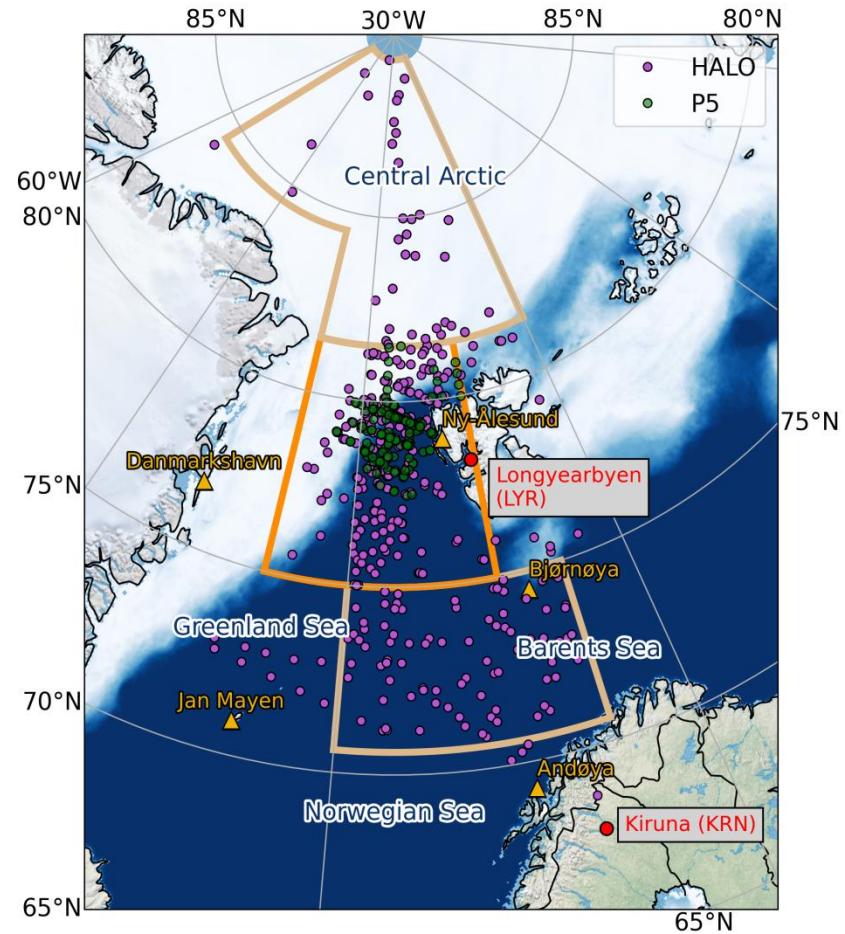


# Measurement regions

- Selection of measurement regions was based on flight track coverage:
  - Southern region
  - Central region
  - Northern region
- Central region also includes flights from P5 and P6

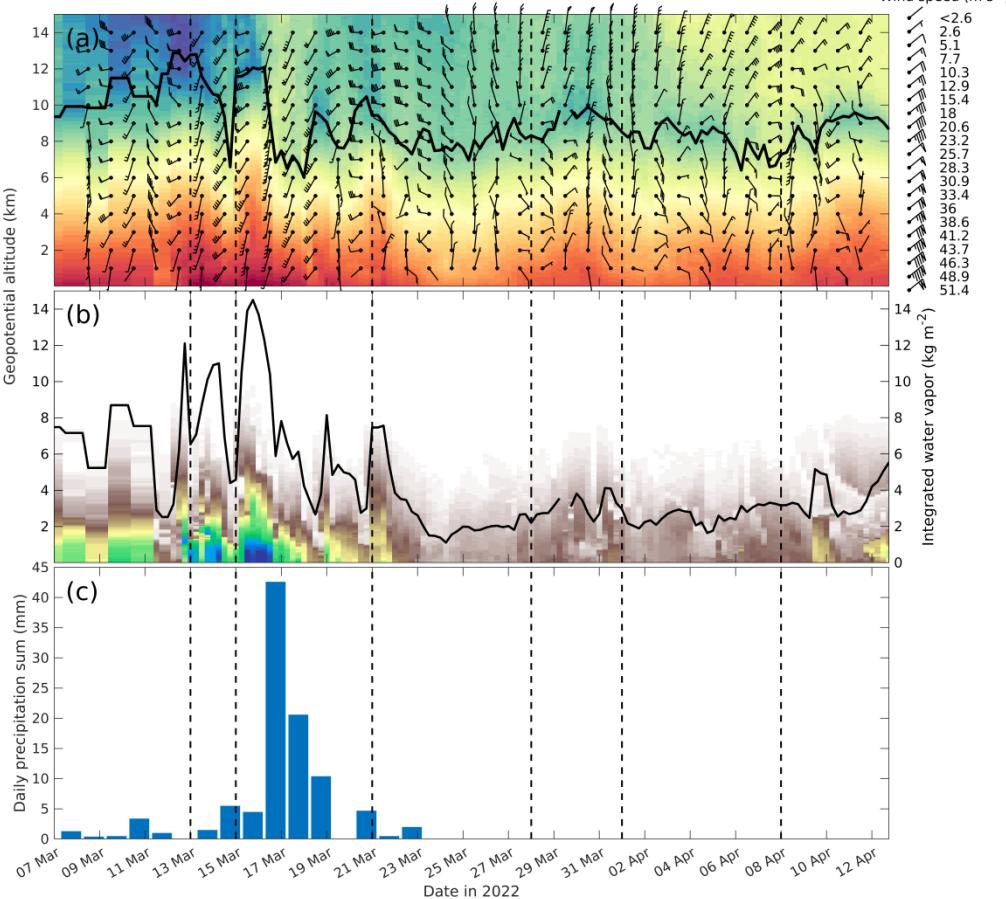
## Data

- Observations at Ny-Ålesund
- Sea ice concentration from satellites
- ERA5:
  - ERA5 data was averaged over measurement regions
  - Land grid points were excluded
  - ERA5 climatology years:  
Satellite era (1979-2022)



# Overview of the campaign period: Observations at Ny-Ålesund

- Large variability of temperature and humidity within just 5 weeks
- Two Atmospheric Rivers passed over Ny-Ålesund
- Record temperatures and daily precipitation for March since the beginning of measurements
- During the second half of the campaign, cold and clear sky conditions prevailed



# Separation into warm and cold period

- Integrated water vapour transport (northwards):

$$\text{IVT}_{\text{north}} = \frac{1}{g} \int_{p_{\text{sfc}}}^{p_{\text{top}}} q v dp$$

$q$  : specific humidity

$v$  : meridional wind

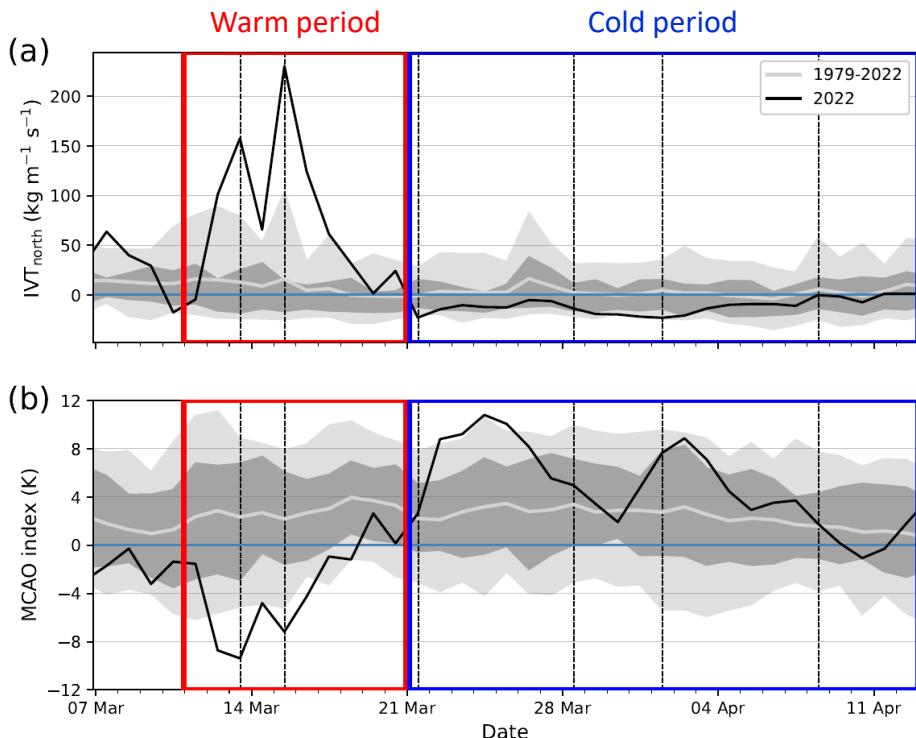
$dp$ : pressure increment

- Marine Cold Air Outbreak index (MCAO index):

$$M = \theta_{\text{SKT}} - \theta_{850}$$

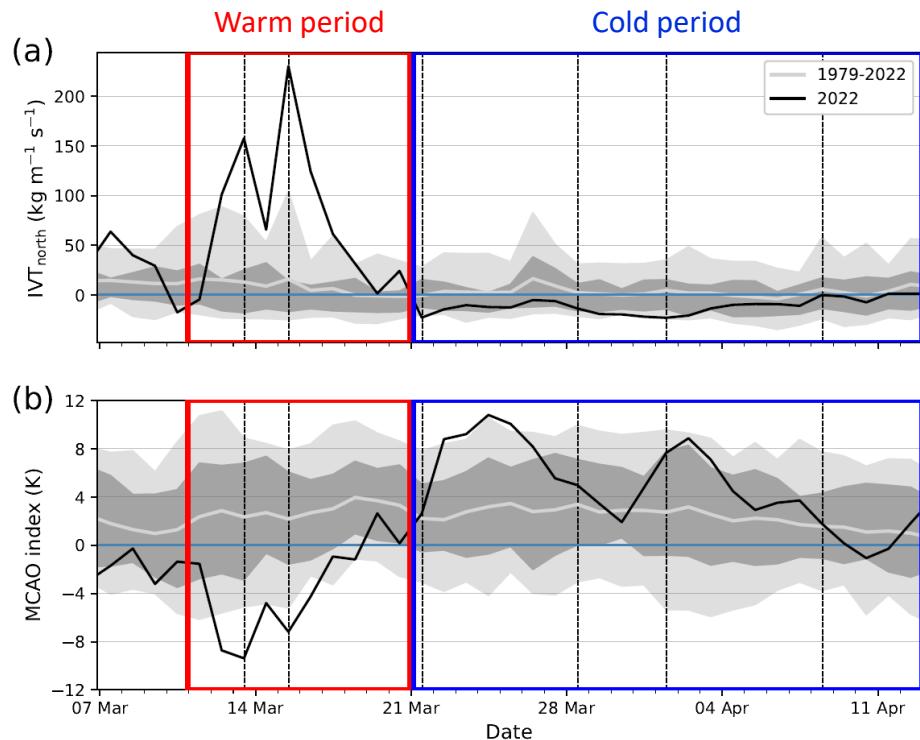
$\theta_{\text{SKT}}$  : potential skin temperature

$\theta_{850}$  : potential temperature at 850 hPa



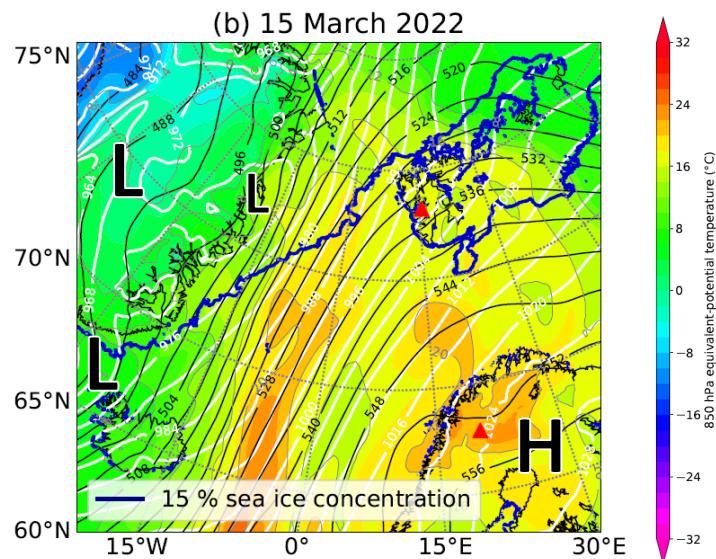
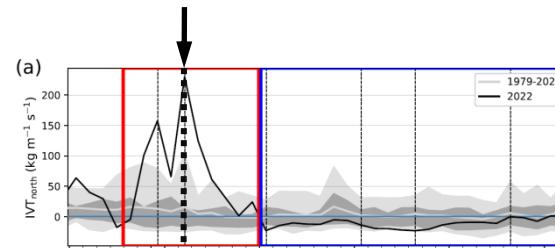
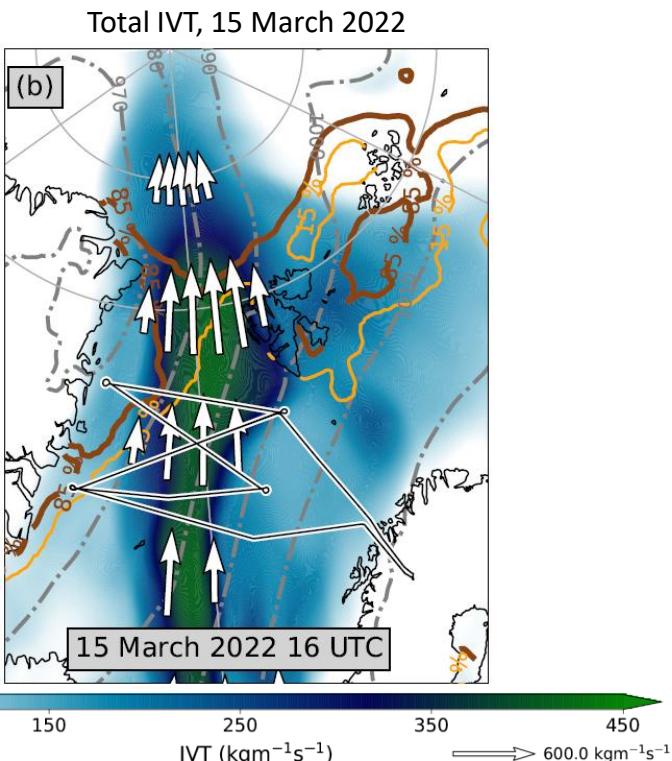
# Separation into warm and cold period

- Warm period:
  - Moist and warm air intrusions
  - Atmospheric Rivers (ARs)
- Cold period:
  - MCAOs
  - Polar Low
  - Arctic Cirrus



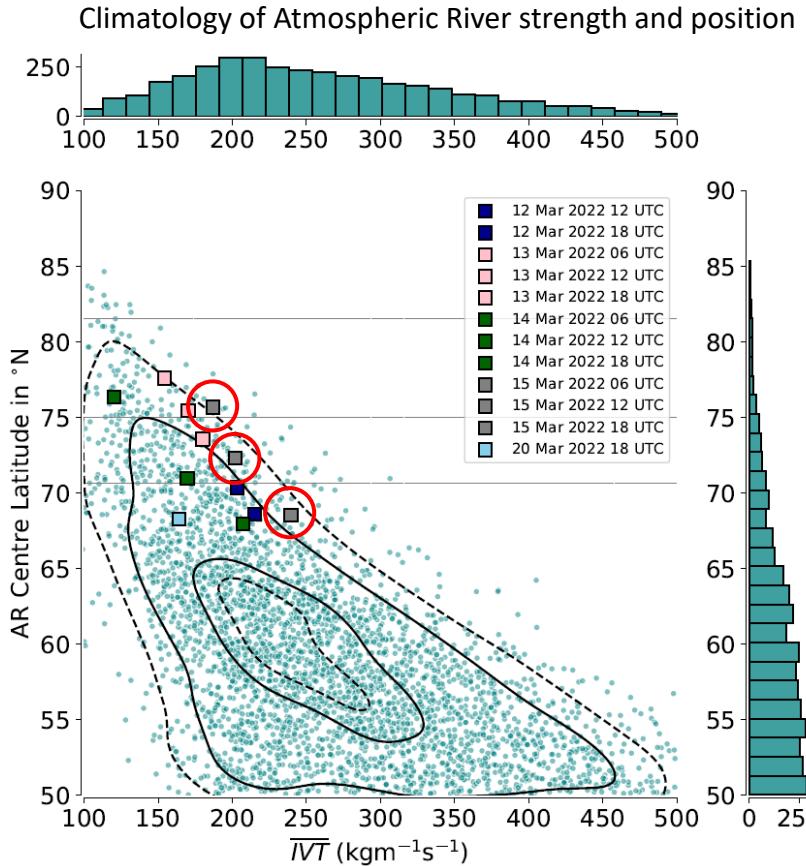
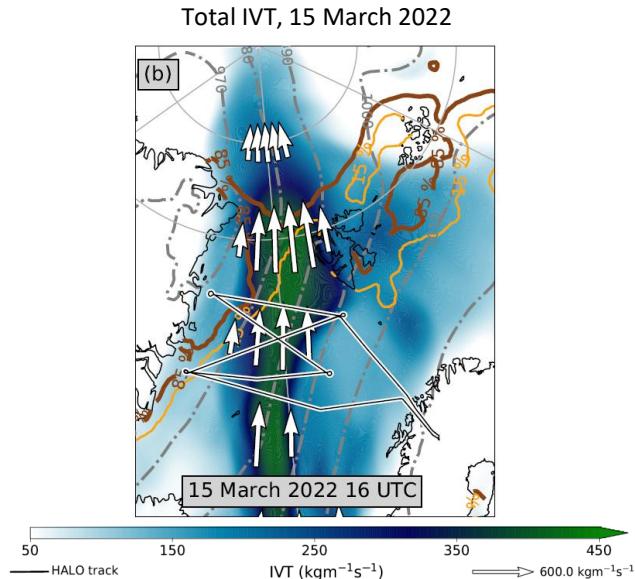
# Warm period: Warm air intrusions & Atmospheric Rivers

- 15 March: Moist and warm air intrusion + AR



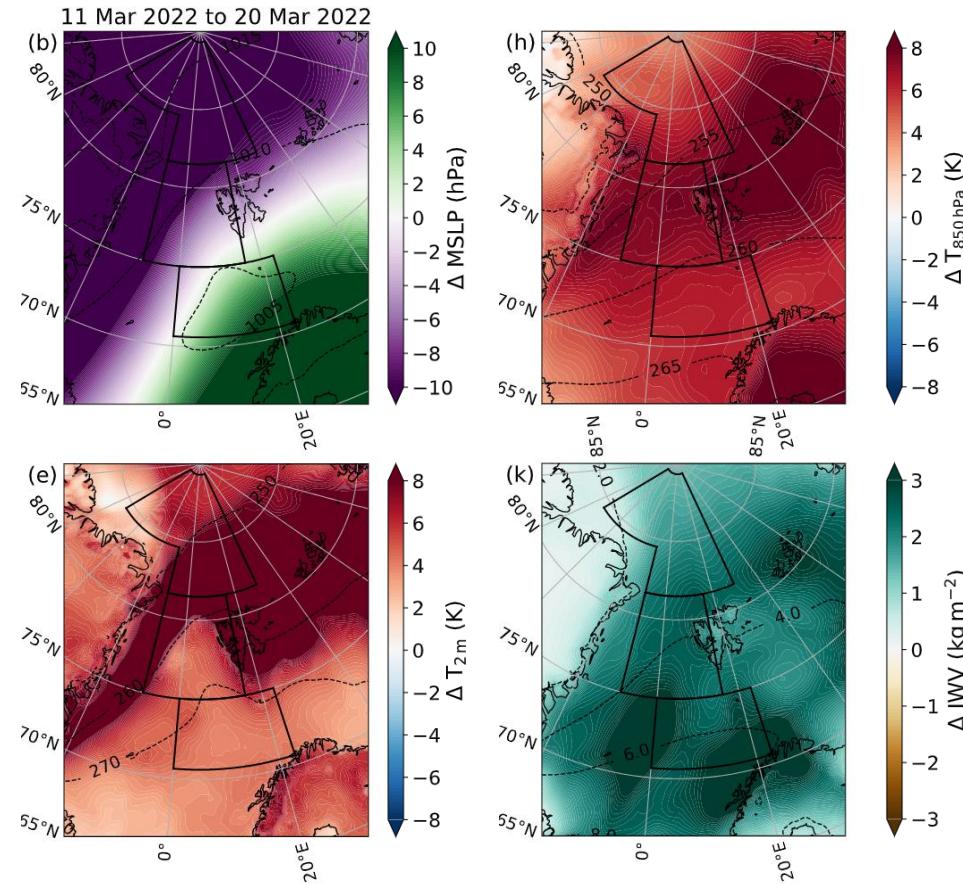
# Climatological context: Record breaking warm air intrusion

- 15 March: Moist and warm air intrusion + AR

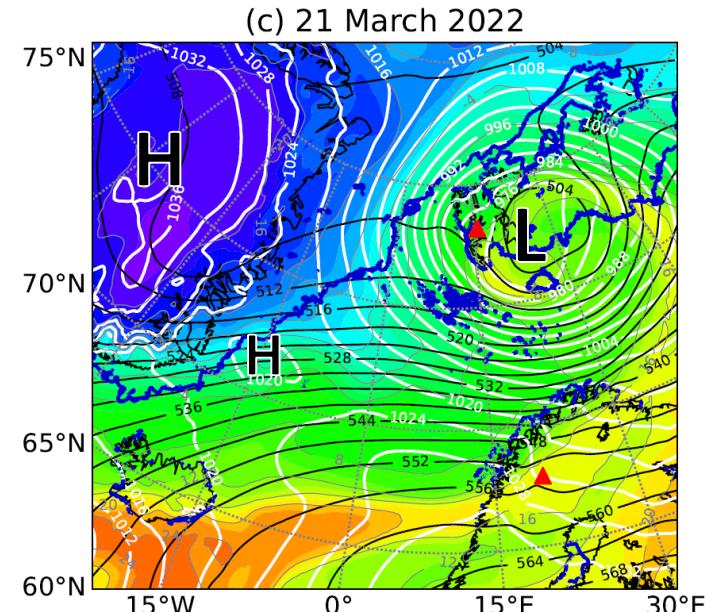
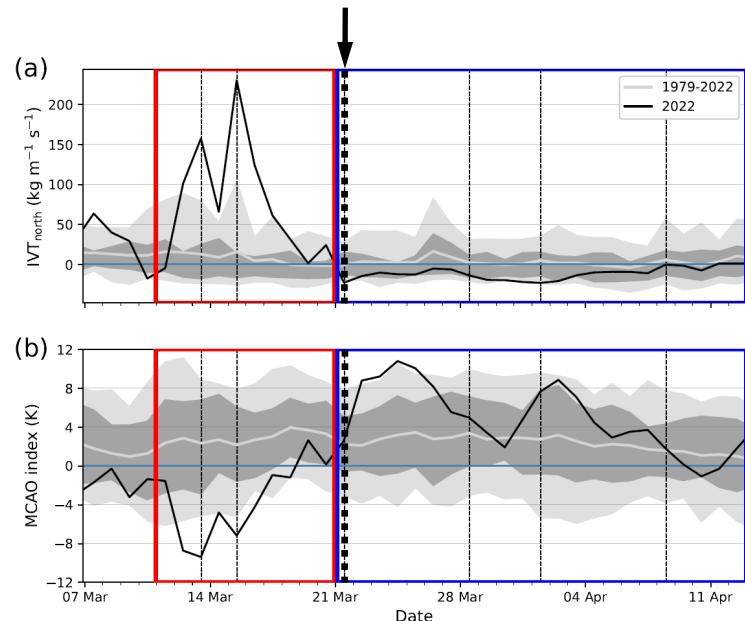


# Climatological context: Deviations from climatology (1979-2022)

- Strong pressure anomalies led to the persistent southerly flow
- Highest temperature anomalies are over sea ice
- Highest integrated water vapour (IWV) anomalies are found in the southern region



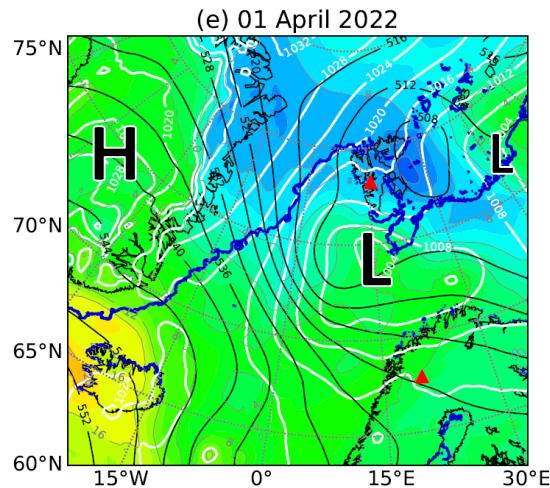
# Transition to cold period



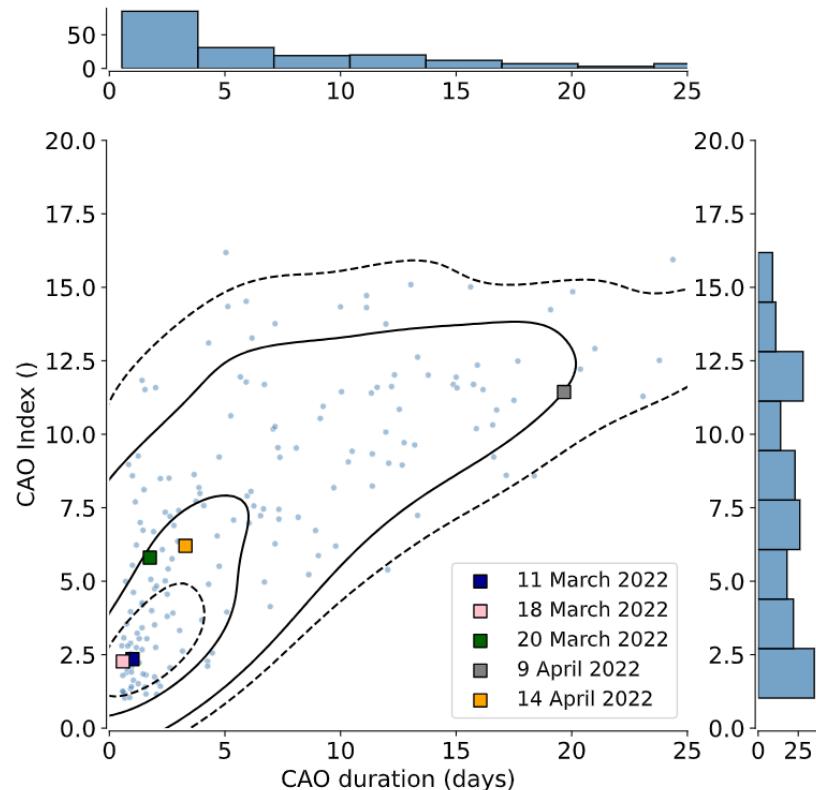
- Cyclone bomb: Shapiro-Keyser cyclone moved through central region
- High pressure formed over Greenland

# Cold period: Several MCAOs occurred in the Fram Strait

Typical pressure constellation during cold period

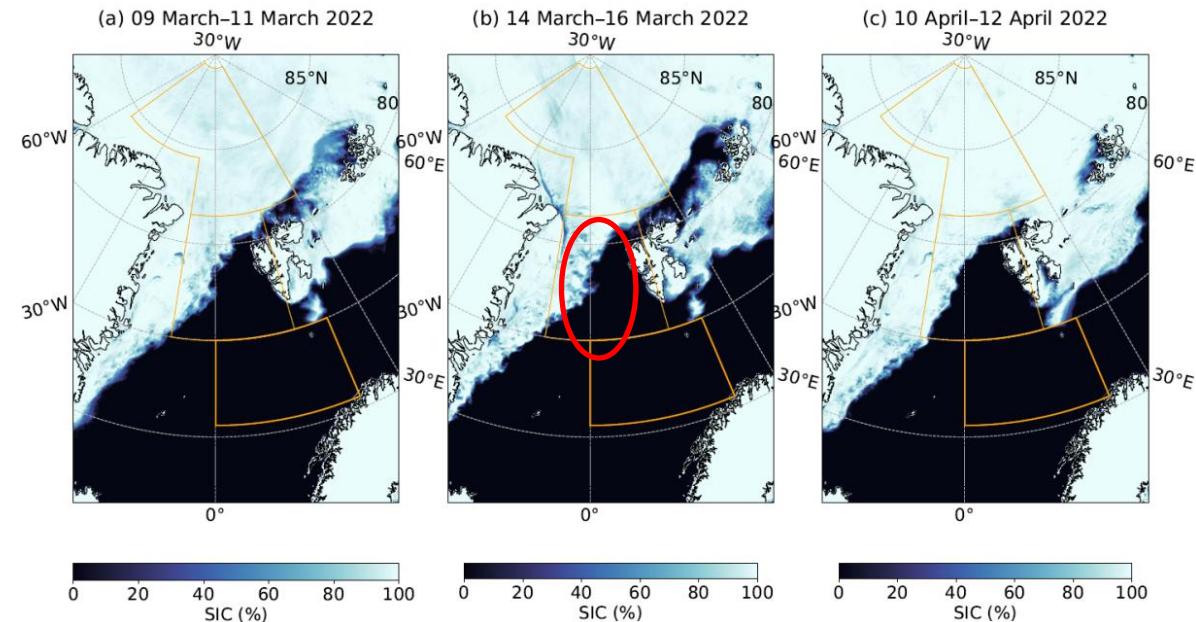


Climatology of MCAO strength and duration



# Impact of the weather events on sea ice

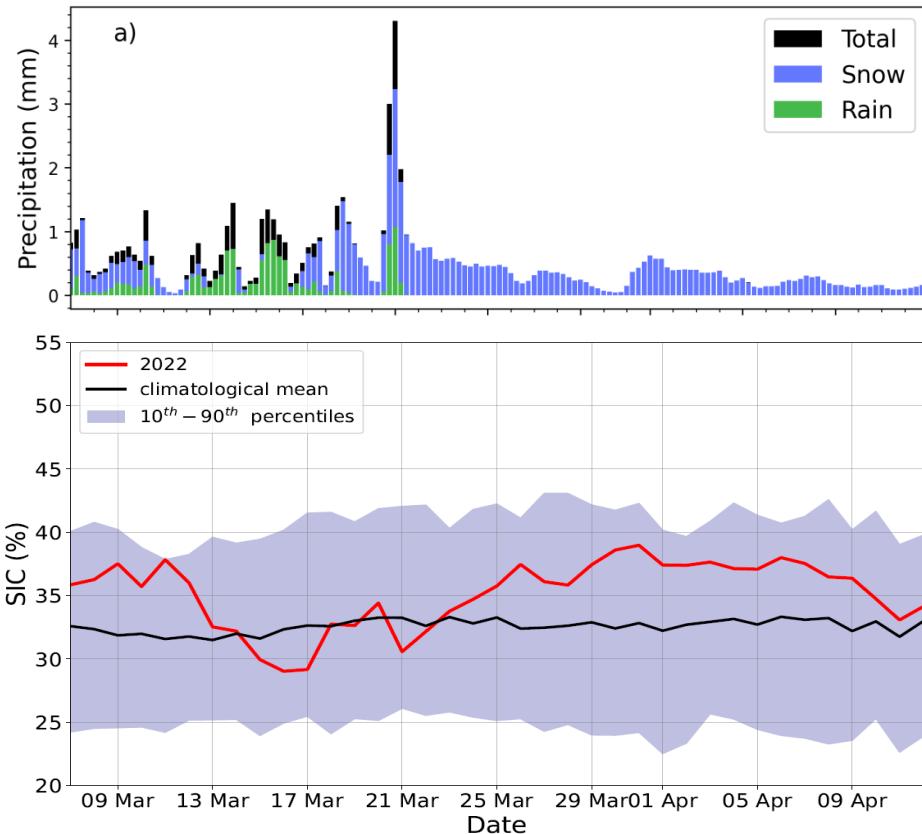
- A large polynya was opened between Svalbard and Franz-Josef-Land
- Many leads formed in the sea ice in the Fram Strait
- Reduction in sea ice cover was probably mainly caused by strong winds



# Impact of the weather events on sea ice

- A large polynya was opened between Svalbard and Franz-Josef-Land
- Many leads formed in the sea ice in the Fram Strait
- Reduction in sea ice cover was probably mainly caused by strong winds
- Time series shows that liquid precipitation correlates well with reduced sea ice coverage

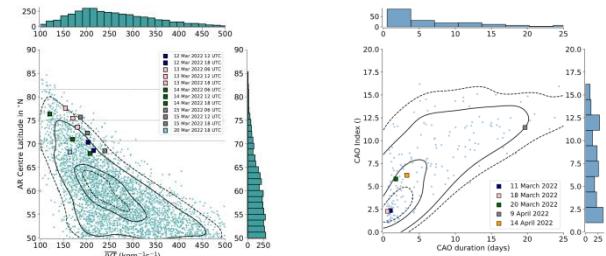
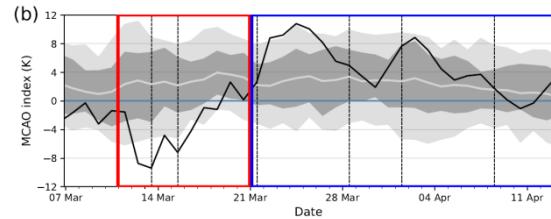
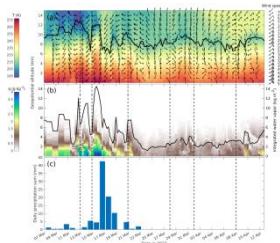
Precipitation and sea ice concentration in the Central Region



# Summary

HALO-(AC)<sup>3</sup> featured...

- Record temperatures and precipitation at Ny-Ålesund
- Two distinct periods:
  - Warm period with strong Atmospheric Rivers and high positive temperature anomalies
  - Cold period with several Marine Cold Air Outbreaks



**Thank you for your attention!**



## References