

A central Arctic **extreme** aerosol event triggered by a **warm air-mass** intrusion



University of Colorado
Boulder



Lubna Dada

VERT Forum, EMPA

22.03.2024

nature communications

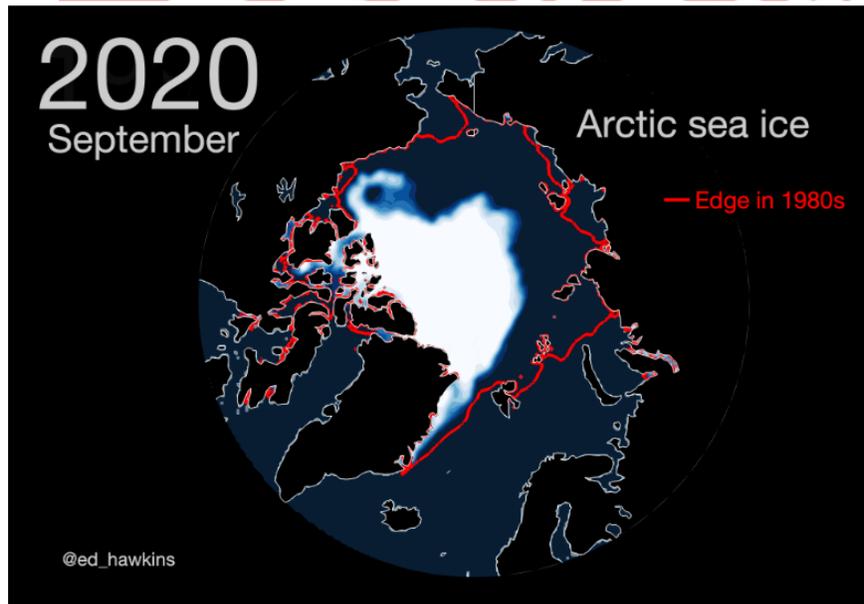
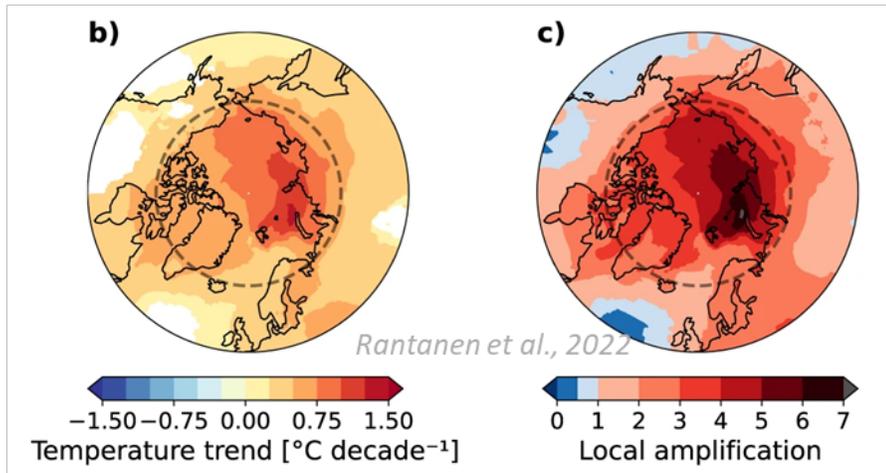
Article | [Open Access](#) | Published: 08 September 2022

A central arctic extreme aerosol event triggered by a warm air-mass intrusion

[Lubna Dada](#) , [Hélène Angot](#), [Ivo Beck](#), [Andrea Baccarini](#), [Lauriane L. J. Quéléver](#), [Matthew Boyer](#), [Tiia Laurila](#), [Zoé Brasseur](#), [Gina Jozef](#), [Gijs de Boer](#), [Matthew D. Shupe](#), [Silvia Henning](#), [Silvia Bucci](#), [Marina Dütsch](#), [Andreas Stohl](#), [Tuukka Petäjä](#), [Kaspar R. Daellenbach](#), [Tuija Jokinen](#) & [Julia Schmale](#) 

Nature Communications **13**, Article number: 5290 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

The Arctic has warmed nearly four times faster than the globe since 1979



An animation created by Professor Ed Hawkins of how summer Arctic sea ice extent has varied from 1979 to 2022, using data from the National Snow and Ice Data Center.

2020 WAS ARCTIC'S SECOND-WARMEST YEAR ON RECORD

Arctic Sea Ice Shrinks to Second-Lowest Extent Amid Record High Temperatures



Research icebreaker *Polarstern* passing through broken ice en route to the North Pole in August 2020. (Source: Courtesy AWI/Steffen Graupner)

Published at: Sep 22 2020 - 10:47 / Updated at: Sep 22 2020 - 10:47

Following the warmest summer on record in the Arctic, just 3.74 million square kilometers of Arctic sea ice remain. This is the second-lowest ice extent since satellite observations began in 1979 and only the second time that sea ice shrank below 4 million square kilometers.

POPULAR LATEST

NEWSLETTER

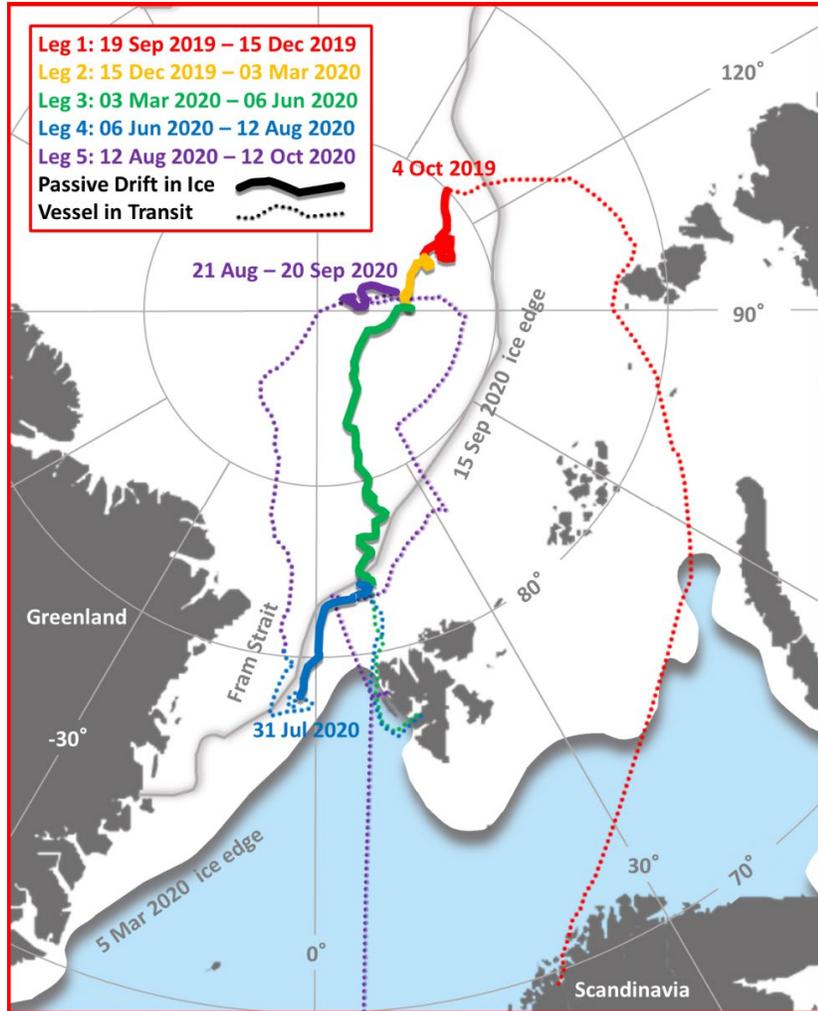
Stay on top, click here for our weekly newsletter:

SUBSCRIBE

FROM
MALTE HUMPERT



Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate



Shupe et al., 2020



Photo: Michael Gutsche

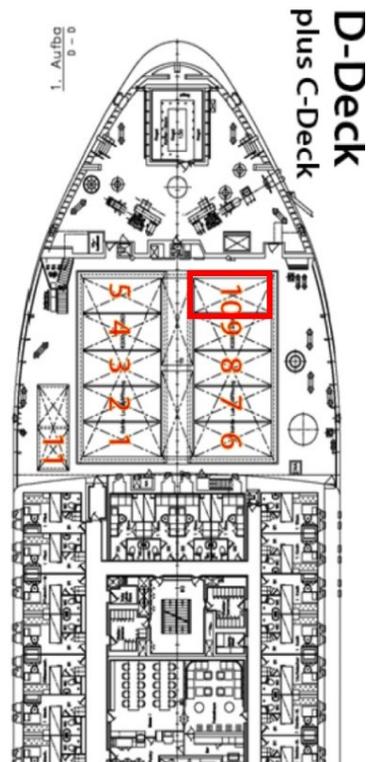
lubna.dada@psi.ch

Measurement of chemical and physical properties of atmospheric aerosols

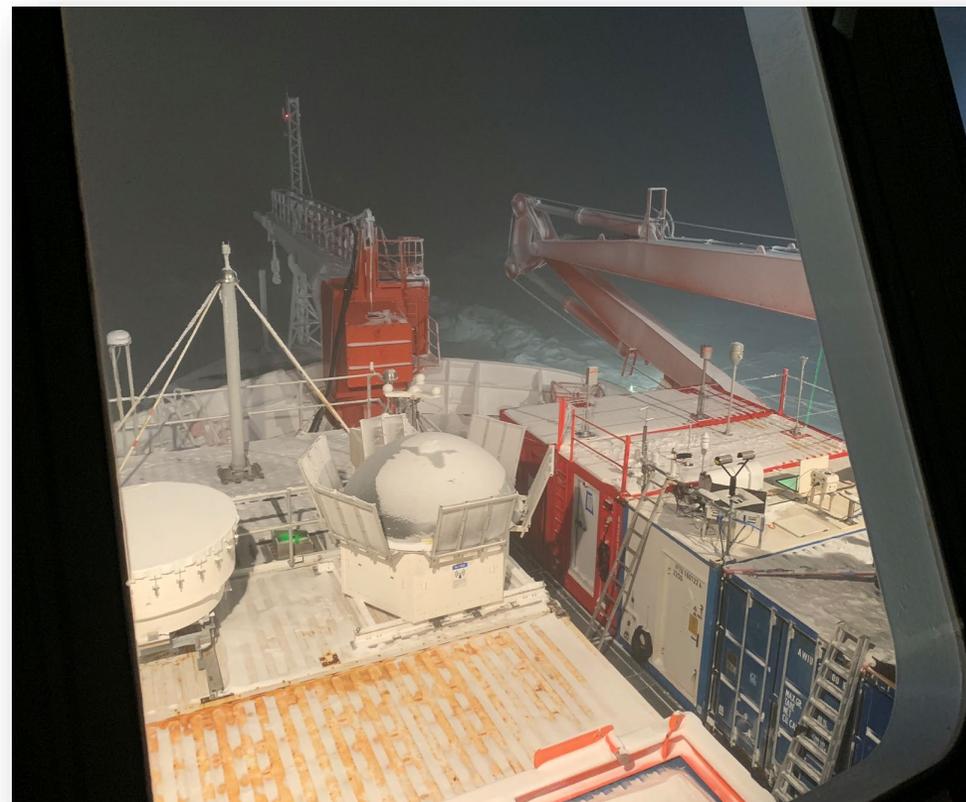


L.L.J. Quéléver

 container location

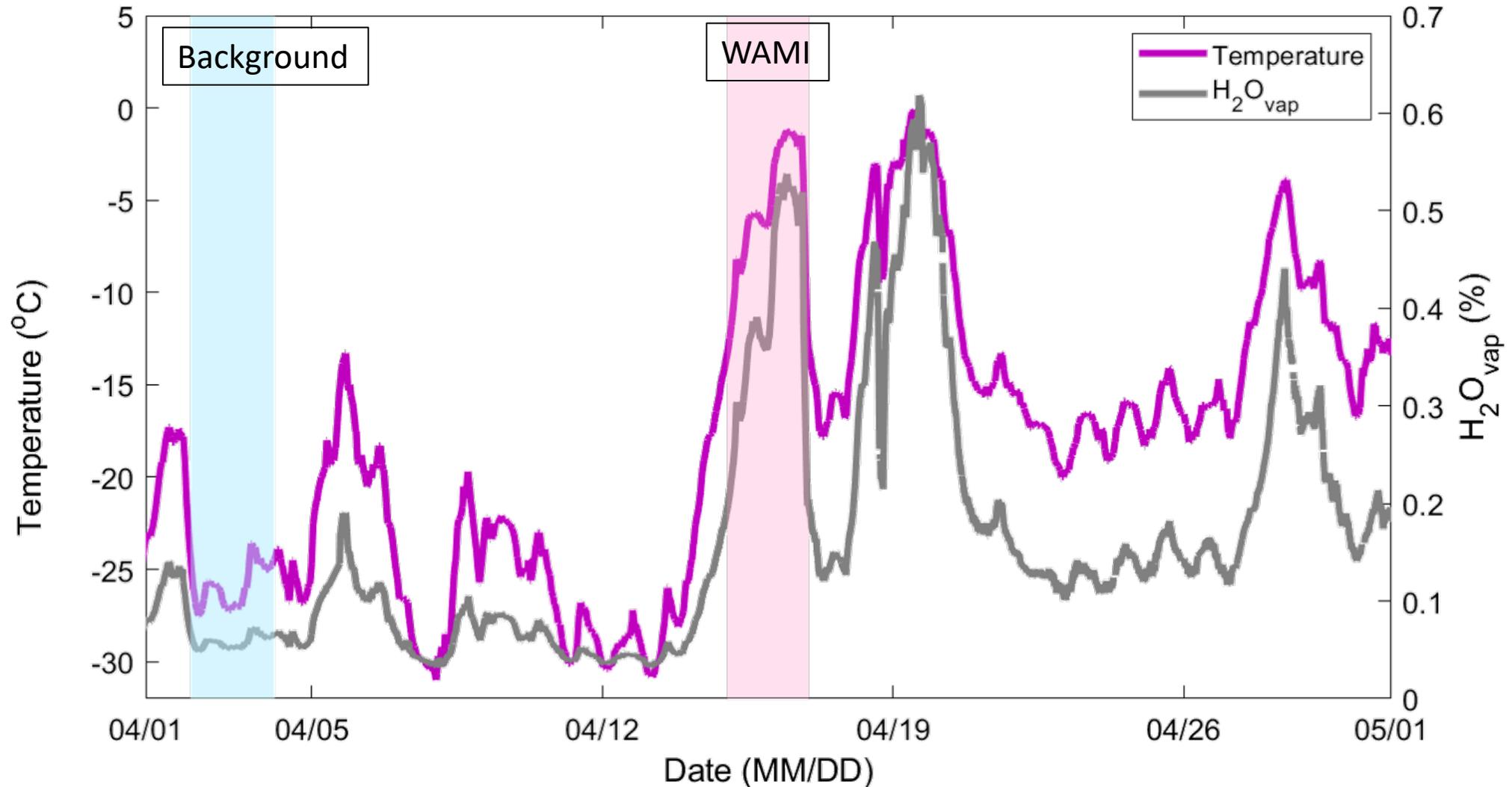


Polarstern

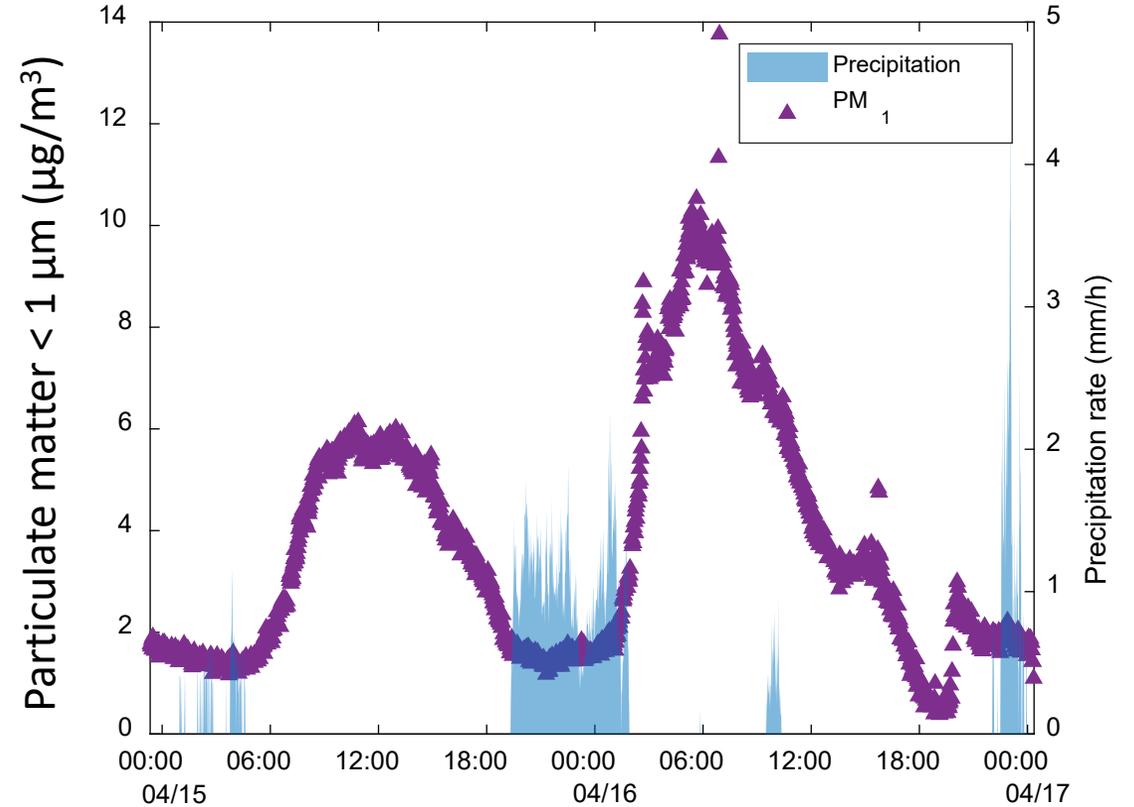
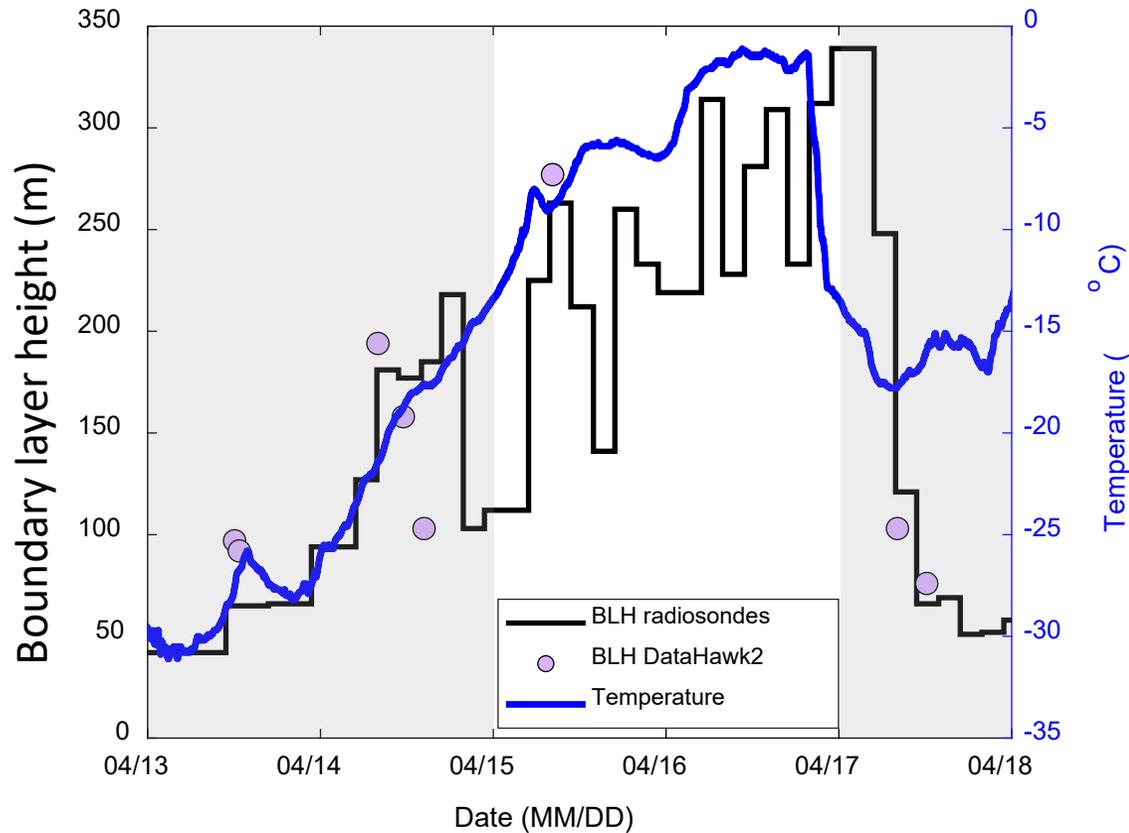


L.L.J. Quéléver

In April 2020, the surface temperature in the central Arctic ocean increased by **30 °C** in less than **48 hours**.



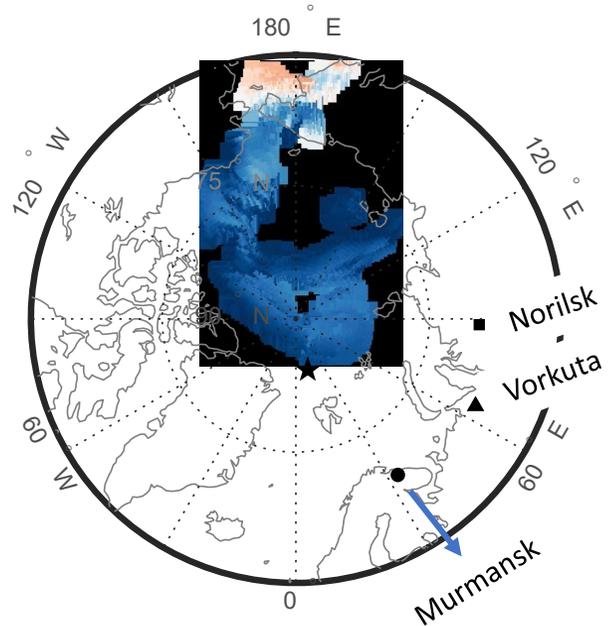
This increase was caused by an **extreme** warm and moist air-mass intrusion.



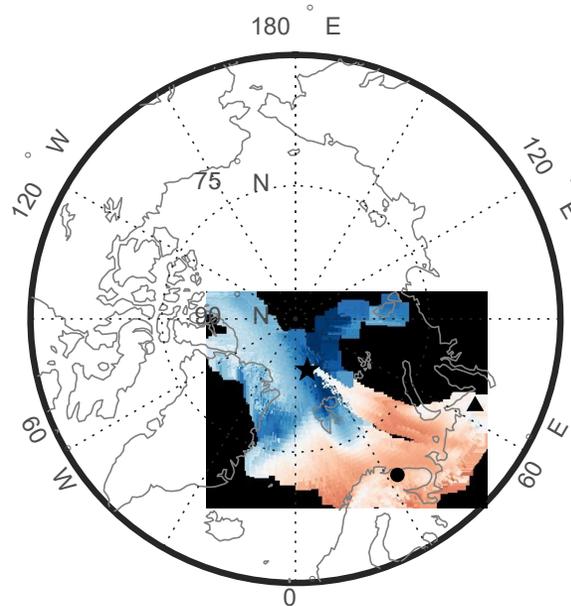
Warm intrusion divided into two peaks

Origin of the intrusions

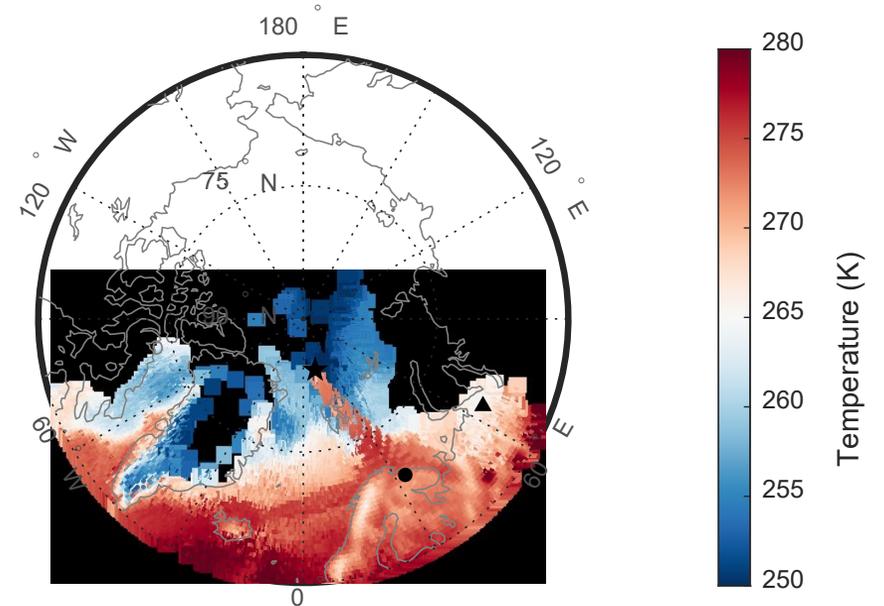
Background



First Peak



Second Peak

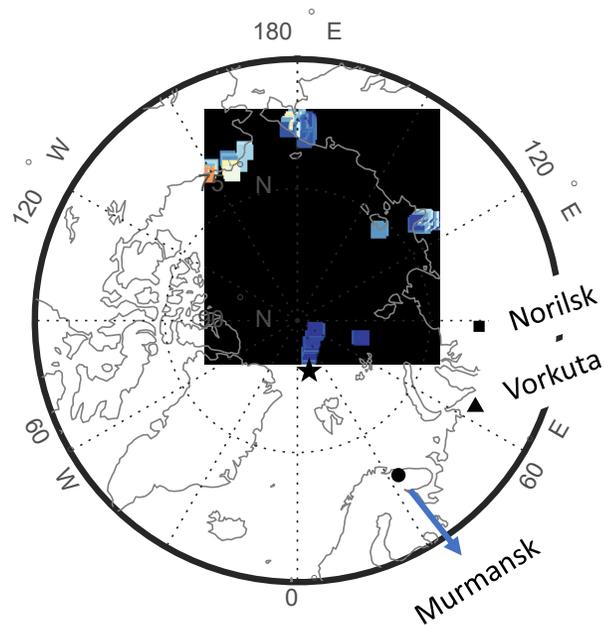


- Norilsk (coal and metal mining and smelting)
- ▲ Vorkuta (coal-mining)
- Murmansk (mining and metallurgy)

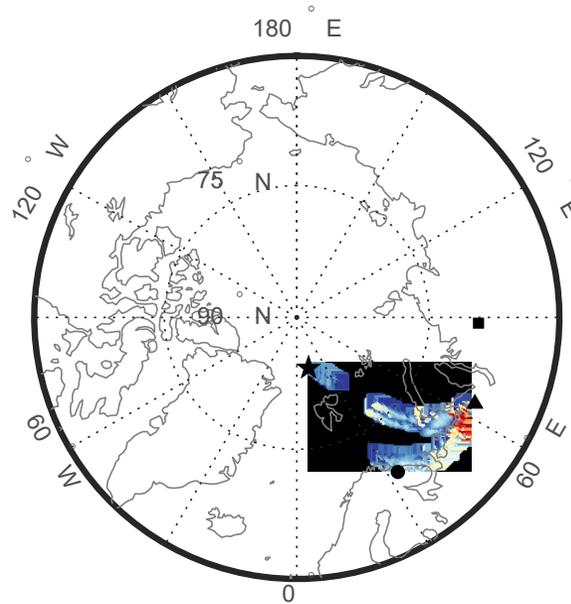
Travel time < 48 hours

Origin of the intrusions

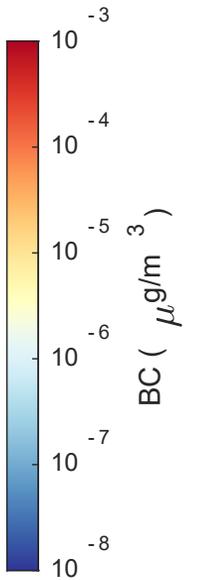
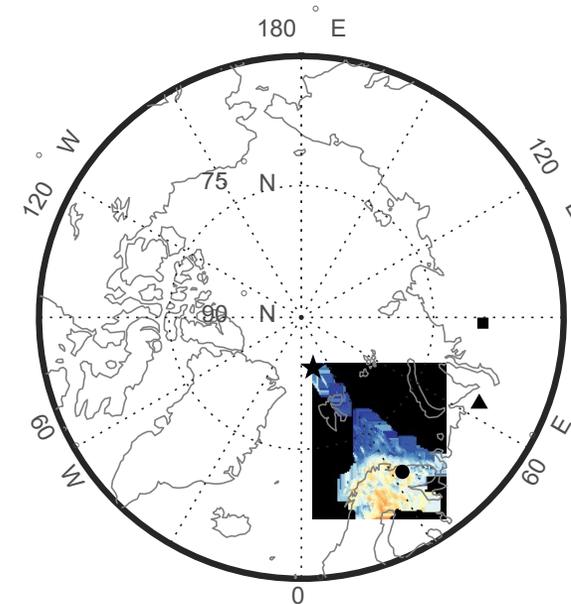
Background



First Peak



Second Peak



- Norilsk (coal and metal mining and smelting)
- ▲ Vorkuta (coal-mining)
- Murmansk (mining and metallurgy)

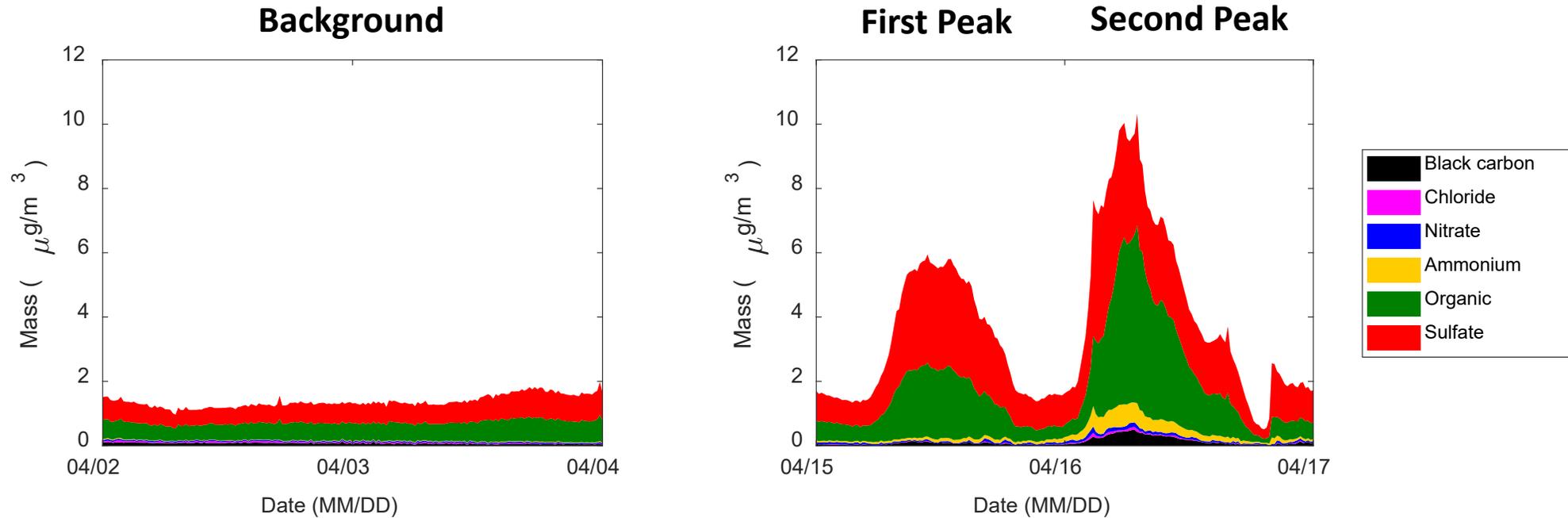
Travel time < 48 hours

Are we part of this?

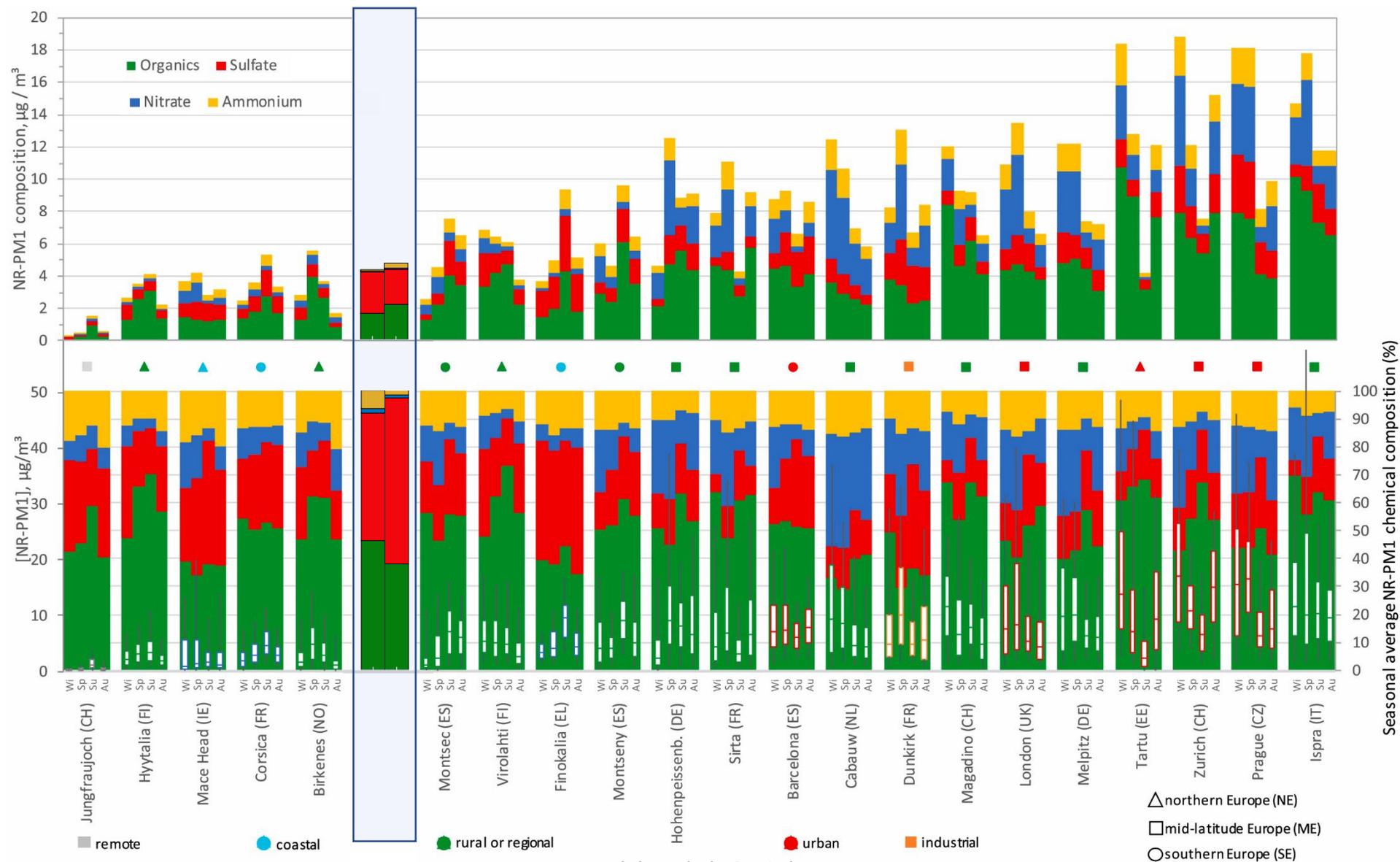


Source: CAMS/Copernicus/ECMWF

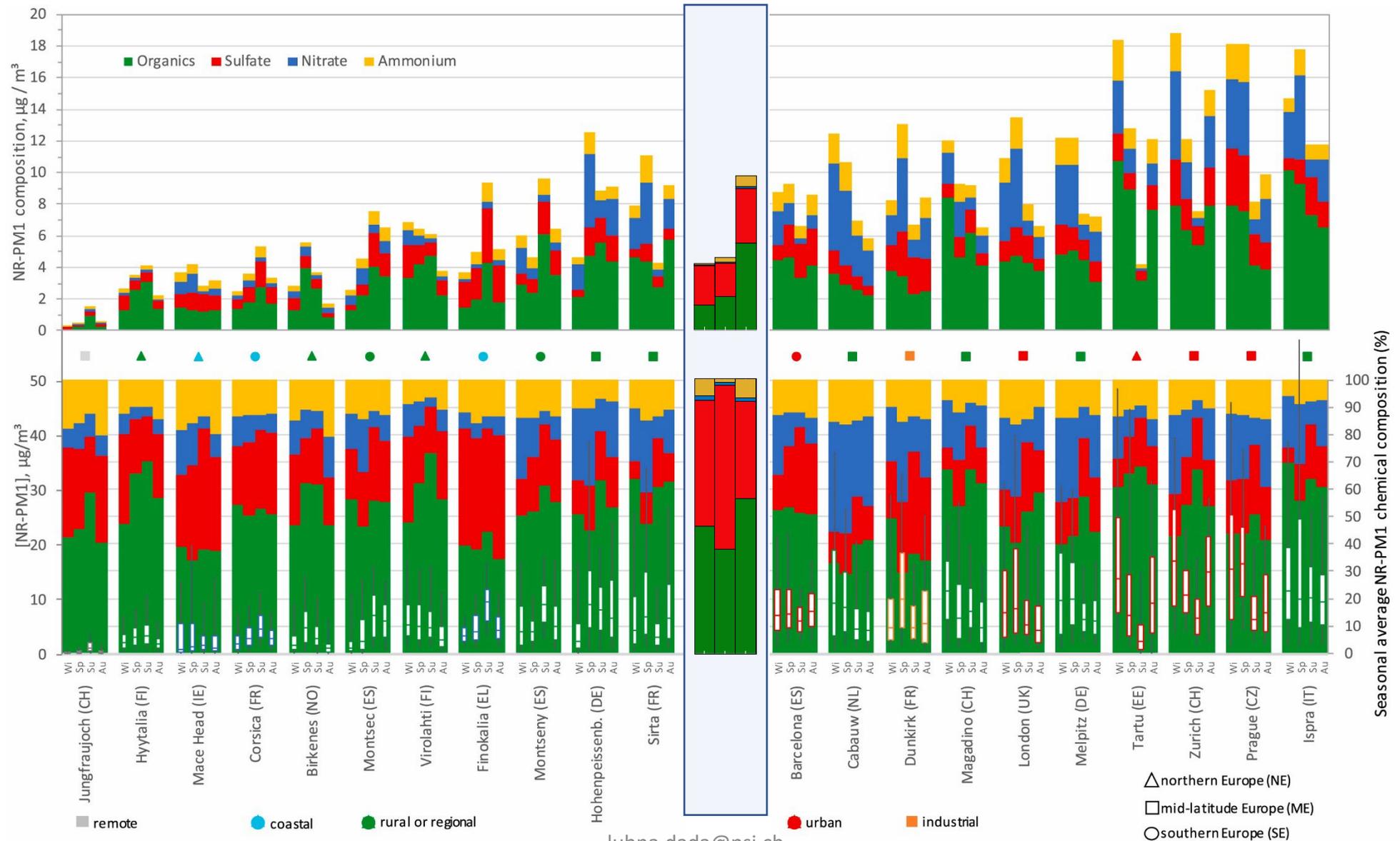
Chemical composition of the aerosol associated with the air-mass intrusions.



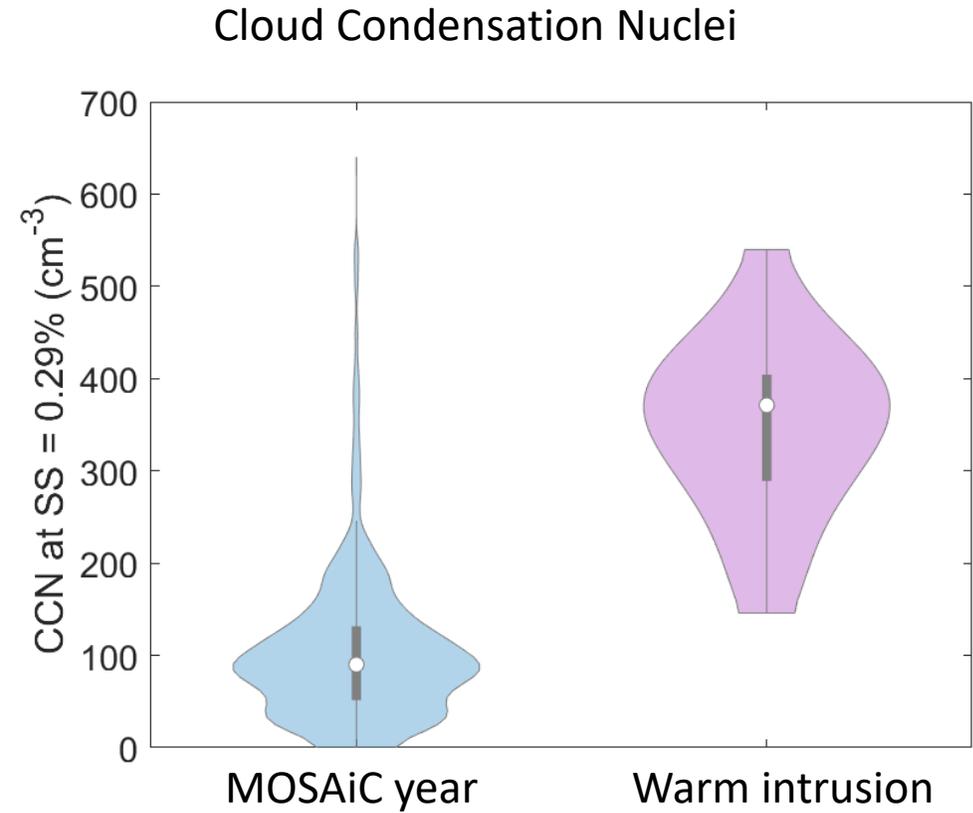
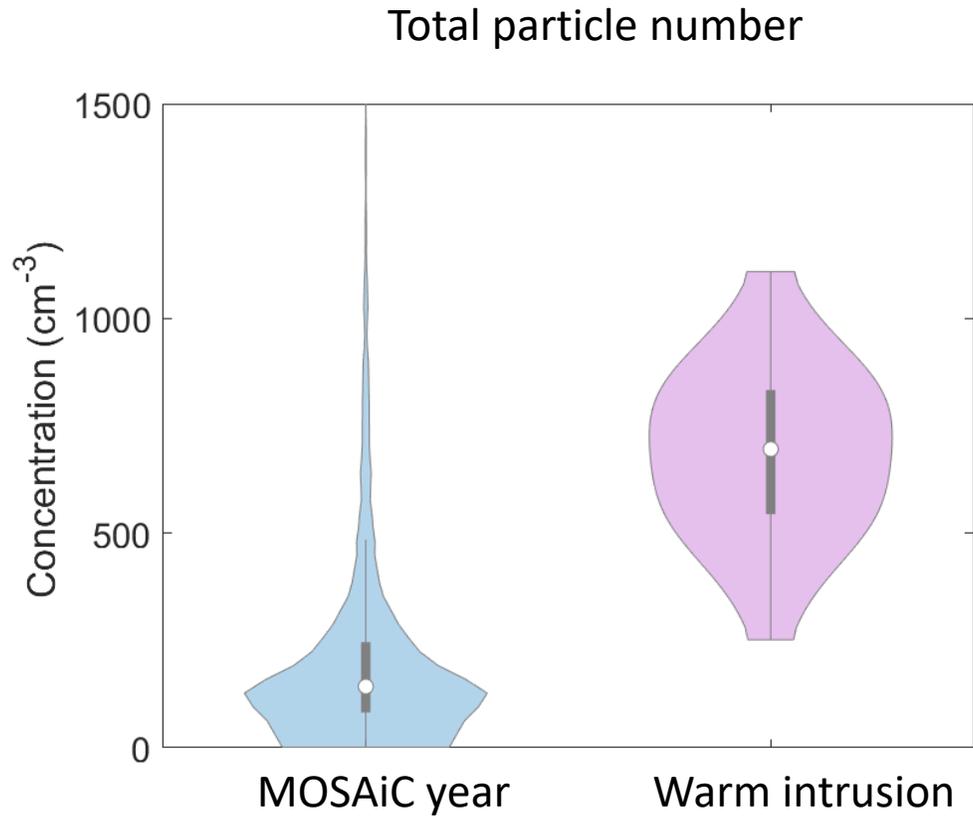
Intrusion aerosol in perspective.



Intrusion aerosol in perspective.

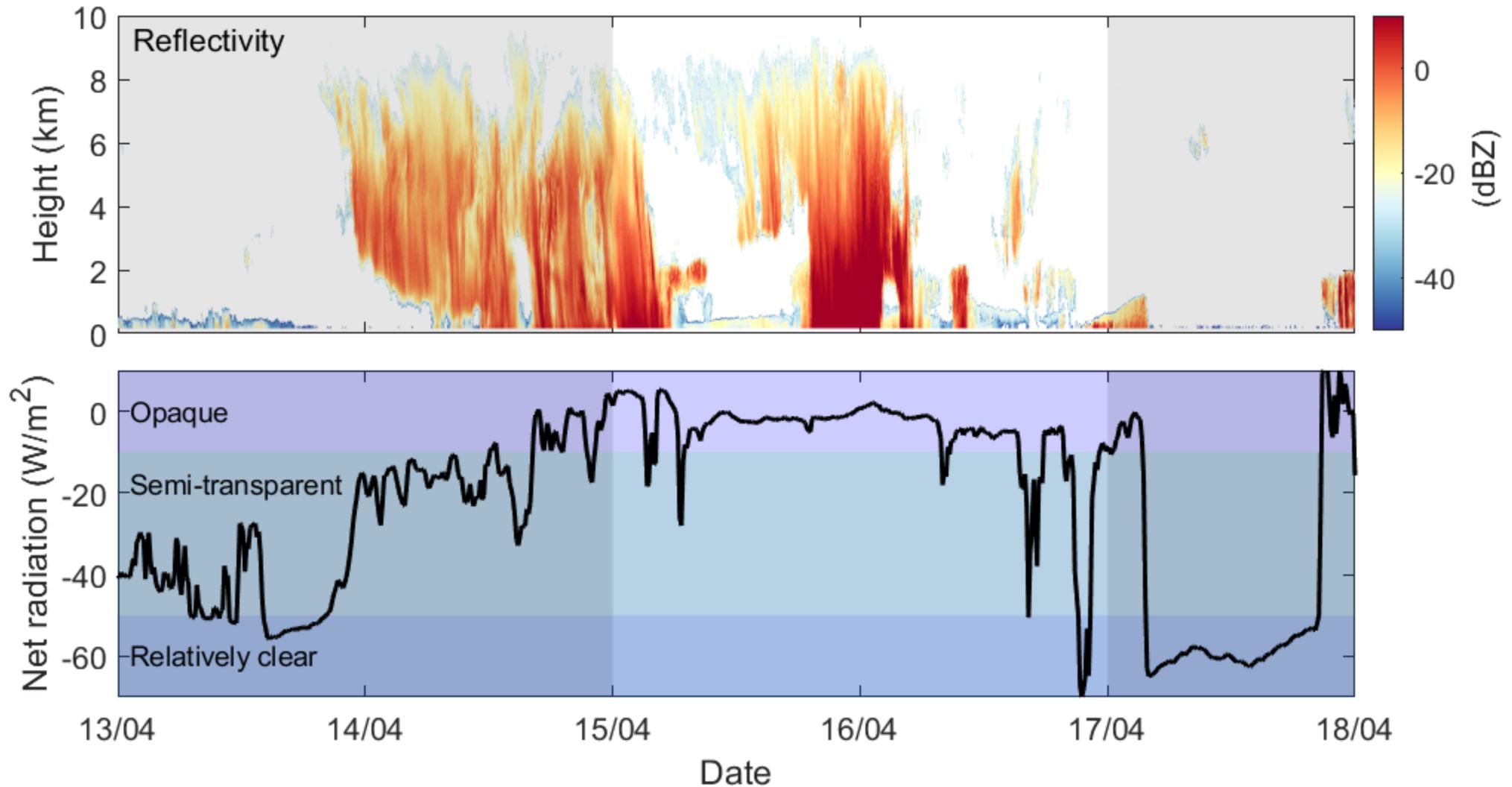


Aerosol particles are cloud seeds.

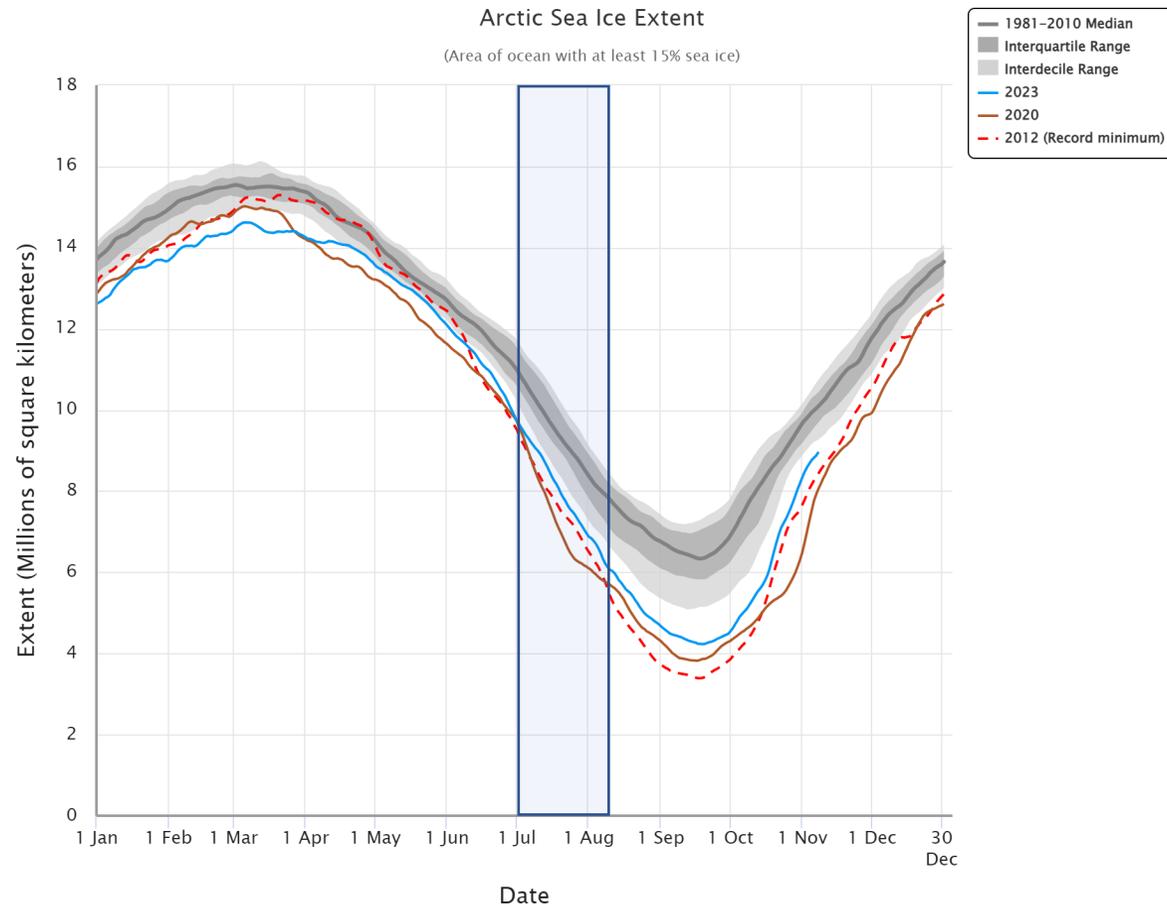


Clouds act as warming blankets: low level and opaque.

Warm intrusion



Implications on sea-ice extent.

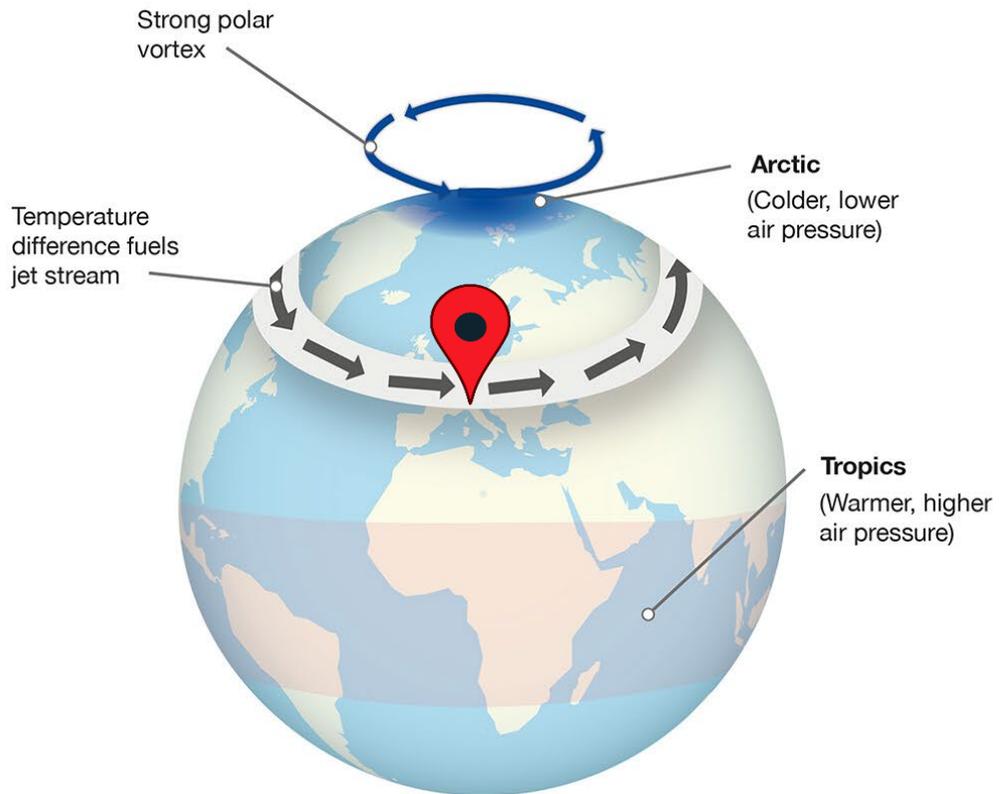


National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder, CO

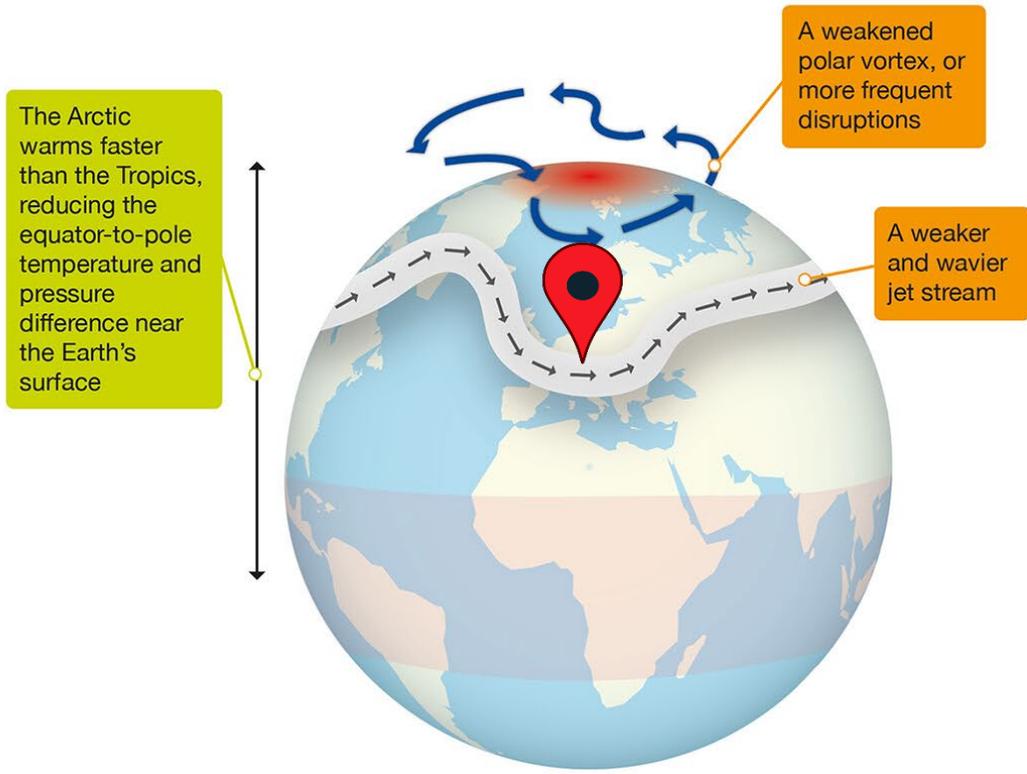
The extreme air-mass intrusion has been associated with the **lowest Arctic sea ice extent** in the last 40 years!

Why do we care?

Normal

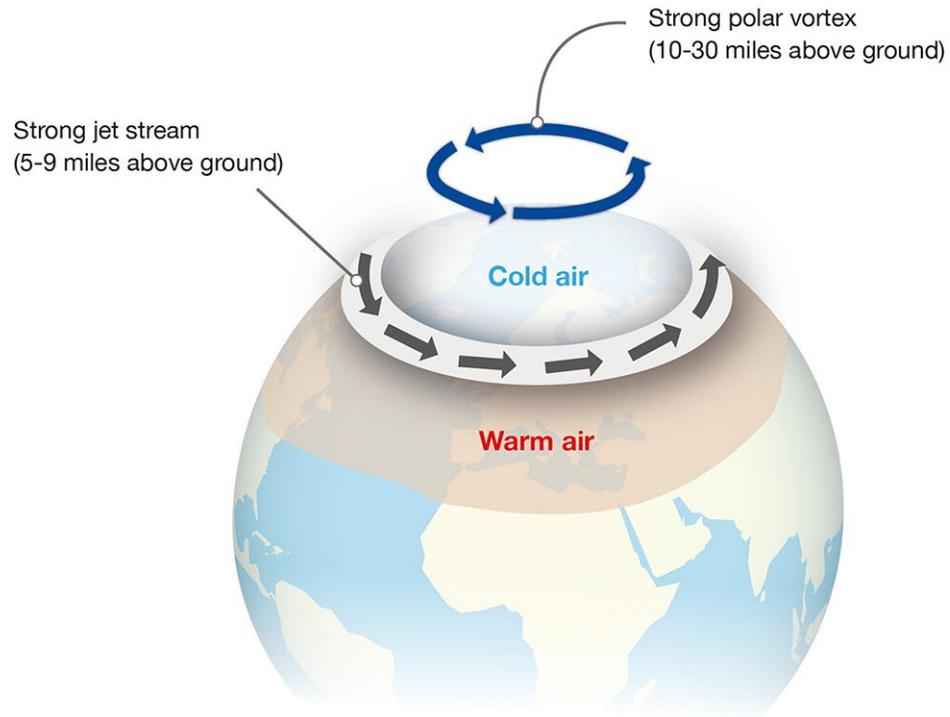


Warm Arctic

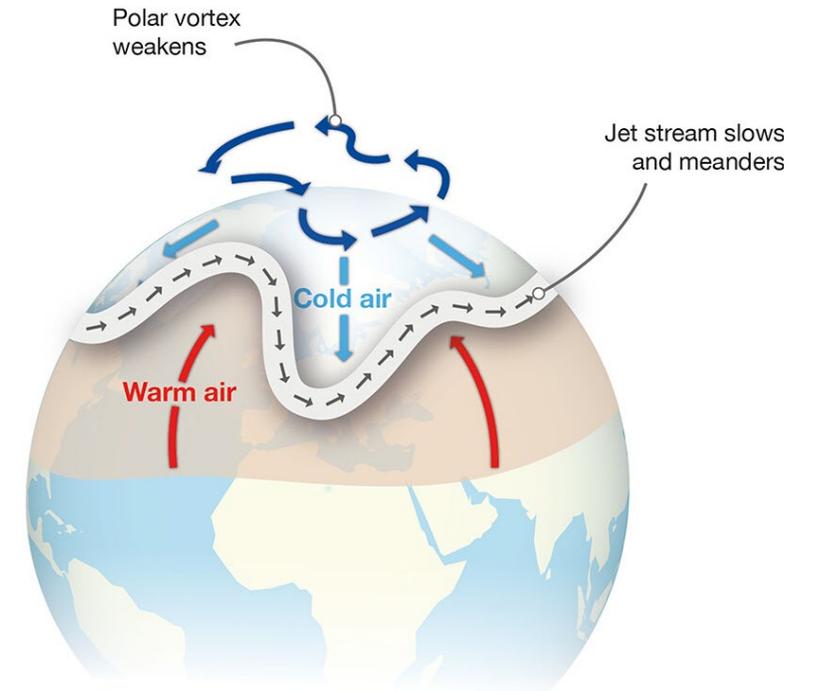


Why do we care?

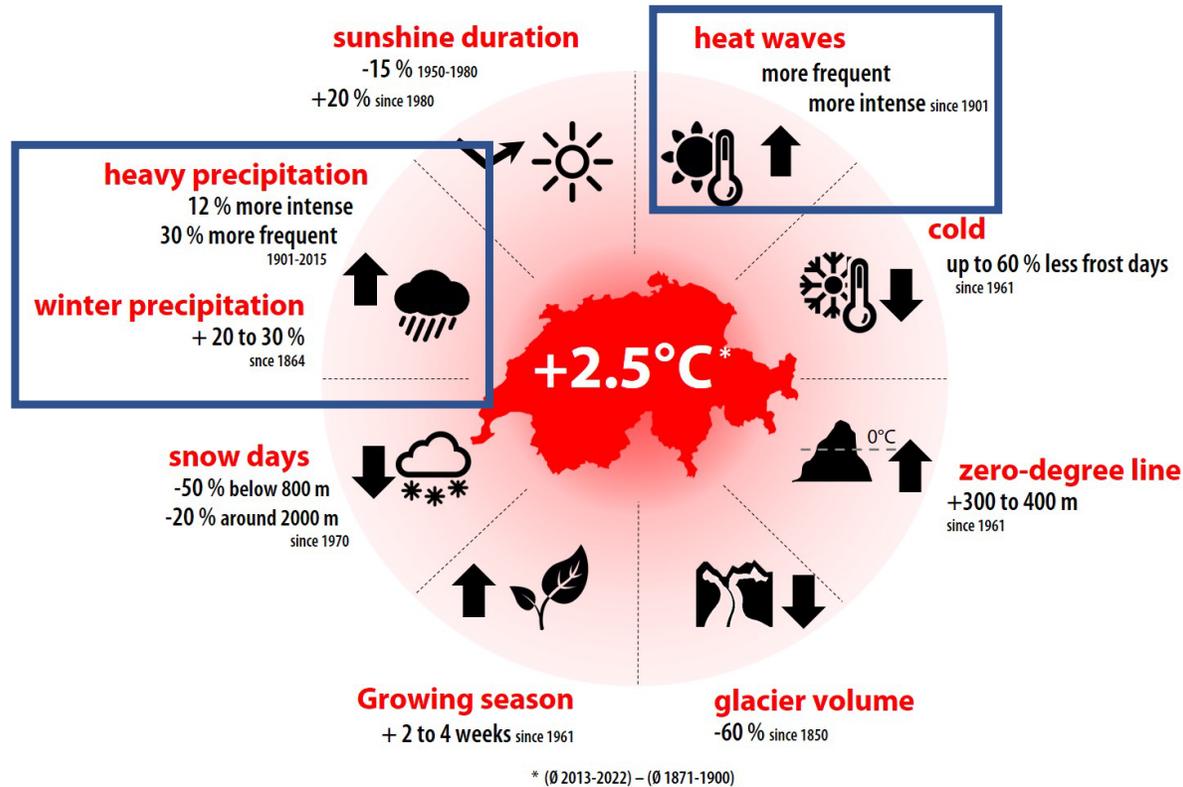
Normal



Warm Arctic

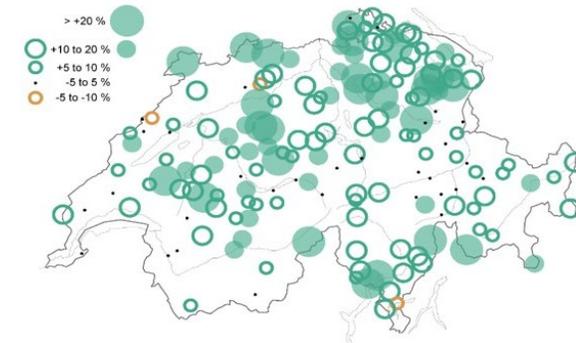


Increase in **extreme** weather events in Switzerland

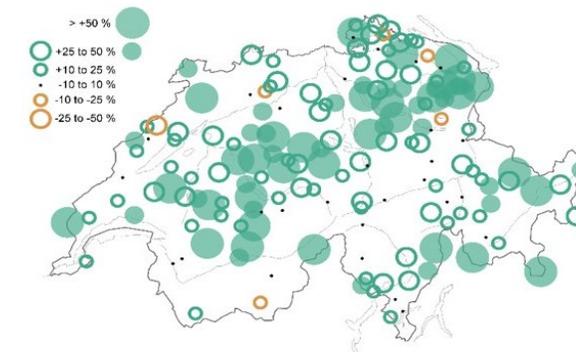


Observations

1901-2015



**+12%
more
intense**



**+30%
more
frequent**

Heavy precipitation

**In the future:
more frequent
and longer
WAMIs**

