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Title	Robust Asymmetry of the Future Arctic Polar Vortex Is Driven by Tropical Pacific Warming
Author(s)	Matsumura, Shinji; Yamazaki, Koji; Horinouchi, Takeshi
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Robust asymmetry of the future Arctic polar vortex is driven by tropical Pacific warmingShinji Matsumura¹, Koji Yamazaki² and Takeshi Horinouchi¹

¹*Faculty of Environmental Earth Science, Hokkaido University, Kita 10 Nishi 5, Kita-ku, Sapporo, 060-0810, Japan*

²*Arctic Research Center, Hokkaido University, Kita 21 Nishi 11, Kita-ku, Sapporo, 001-0021, Japan*

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Introduction

The supporting information includes methods and supplementary results.

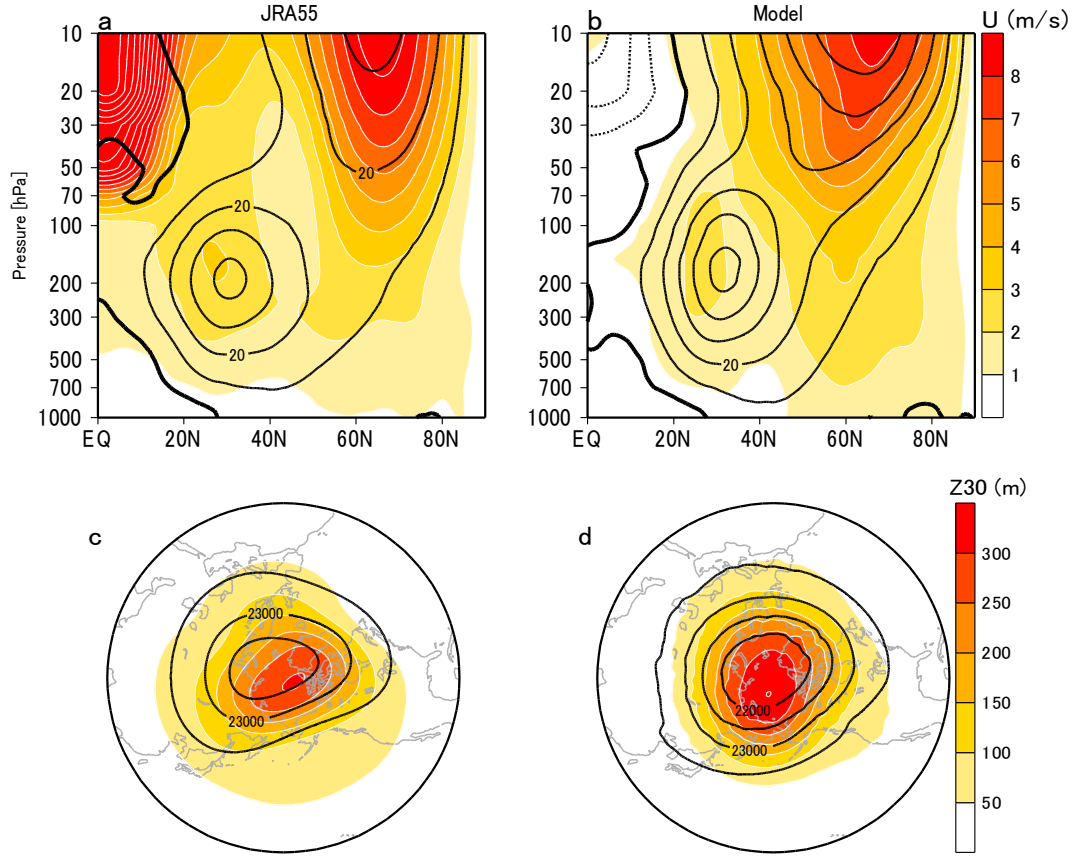


Figure S1. (a) Wintertime interannual variability of zonal-mean zonal wind for 1970–1999 in JRA55 reanalysis. (b) As in (a), but for ensemble variability in HIST experiment. (c) and (d) As in (a) and (b), but for 30hPa-geopotential height. Solid contours denote climatology (contour interval is 10 m s^{-1} in (a) and (b), with the zero contour thicker, and 500 m in (c) and (d)).

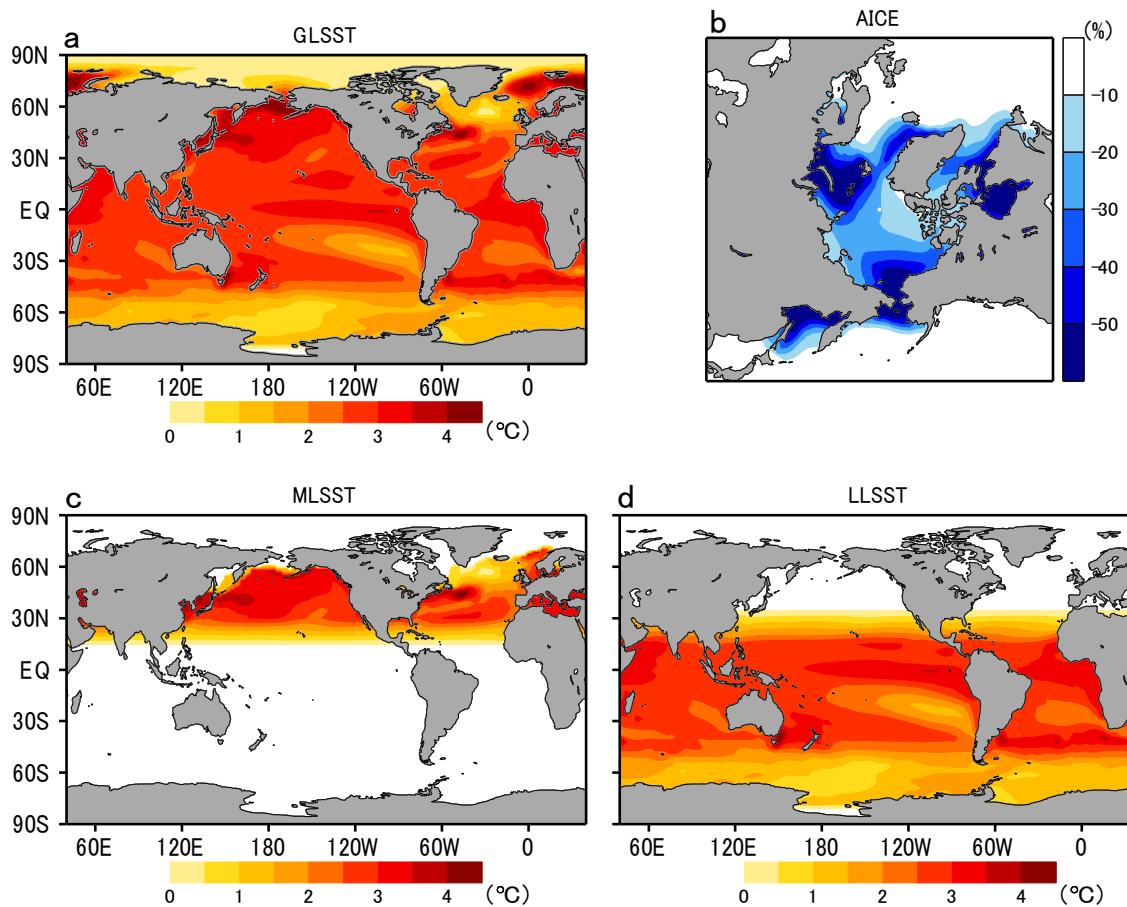


Figure S2. Wintertime SST and sea-ice concentration differences between RCP8.5 and historical scenarios based on multi-model mean for (a) GLSST, (b) AICE, (c) MLSST, and (d) LLSST responses.

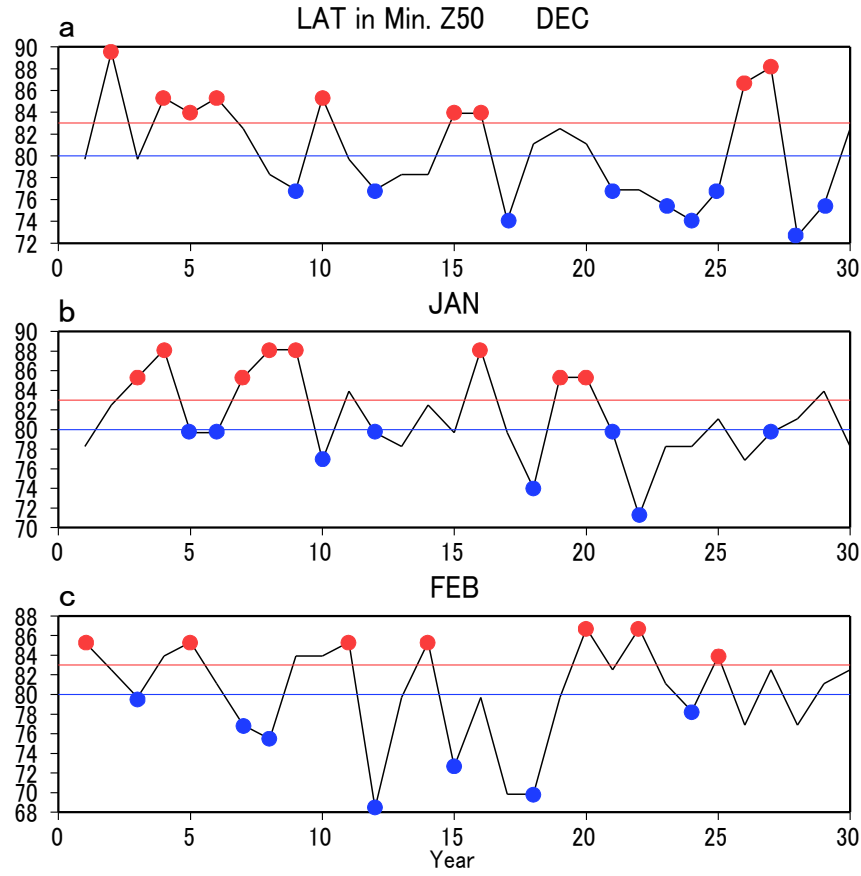


Figure S3. Time series of latitude ($^{\circ}$ N) of minimum geopotential height at 50 hPa for HIST experiment in (a) December, (b) January, and (c) February. Years during which the minimum geopotential height $< 80^{\circ}$ N (blue line) and $> 83^{\circ}$ N (red line) show with and without a polar vortex shift towards Eurasia, respectively are selected for a composite analysis (blue and red dots).

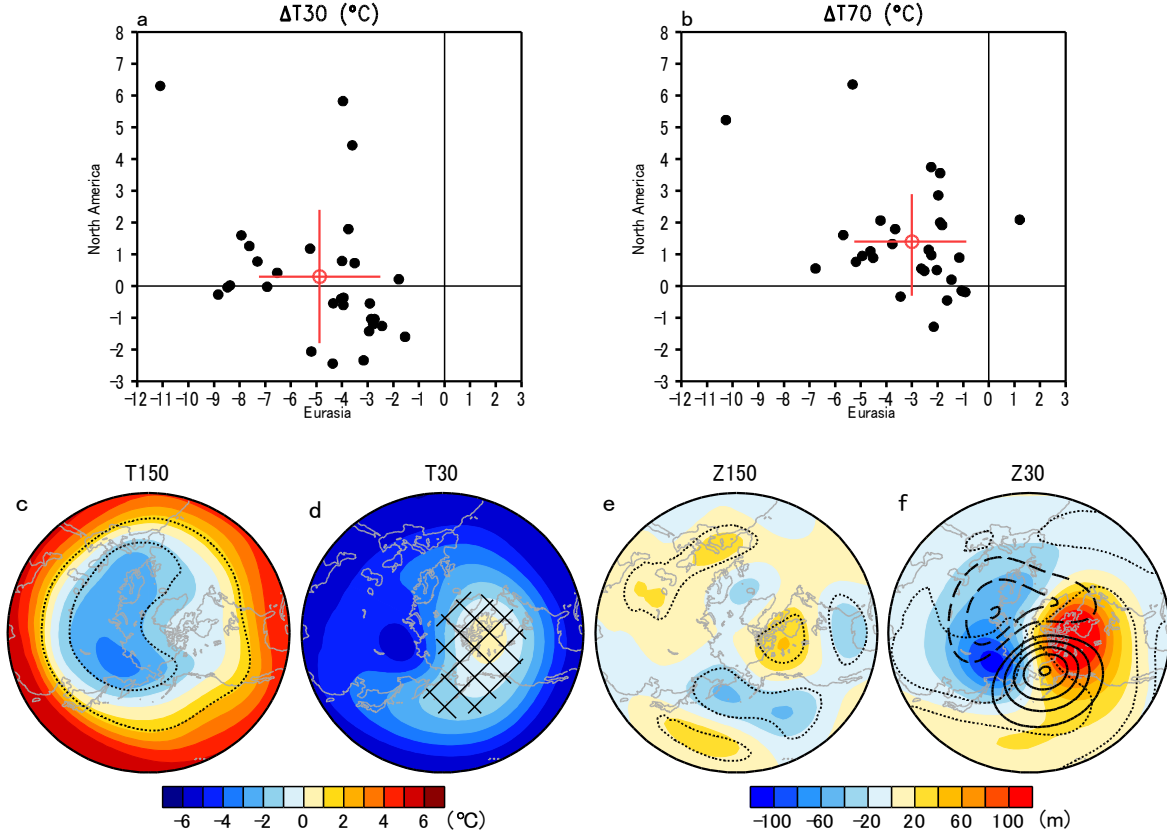


Figure S4. Scatterplot of North American temperature change (60°–110°W, 60°–70°N) and Eurasian temperature change (100°–150°E, 60°–70°N) at (a) 30 hPa and (b) 70 hPa among individual models (black circles). Red open circle and error bars denote the multi-model mean and standard deviation among the individual models, respectively. (c–f) As in Figure 1c–f, but for statistical significance at the 99% level, based on a standard two-tailed t -test (dotted contours). Hatching in (d) denotes changes that are not statistically significant at the 99% level.

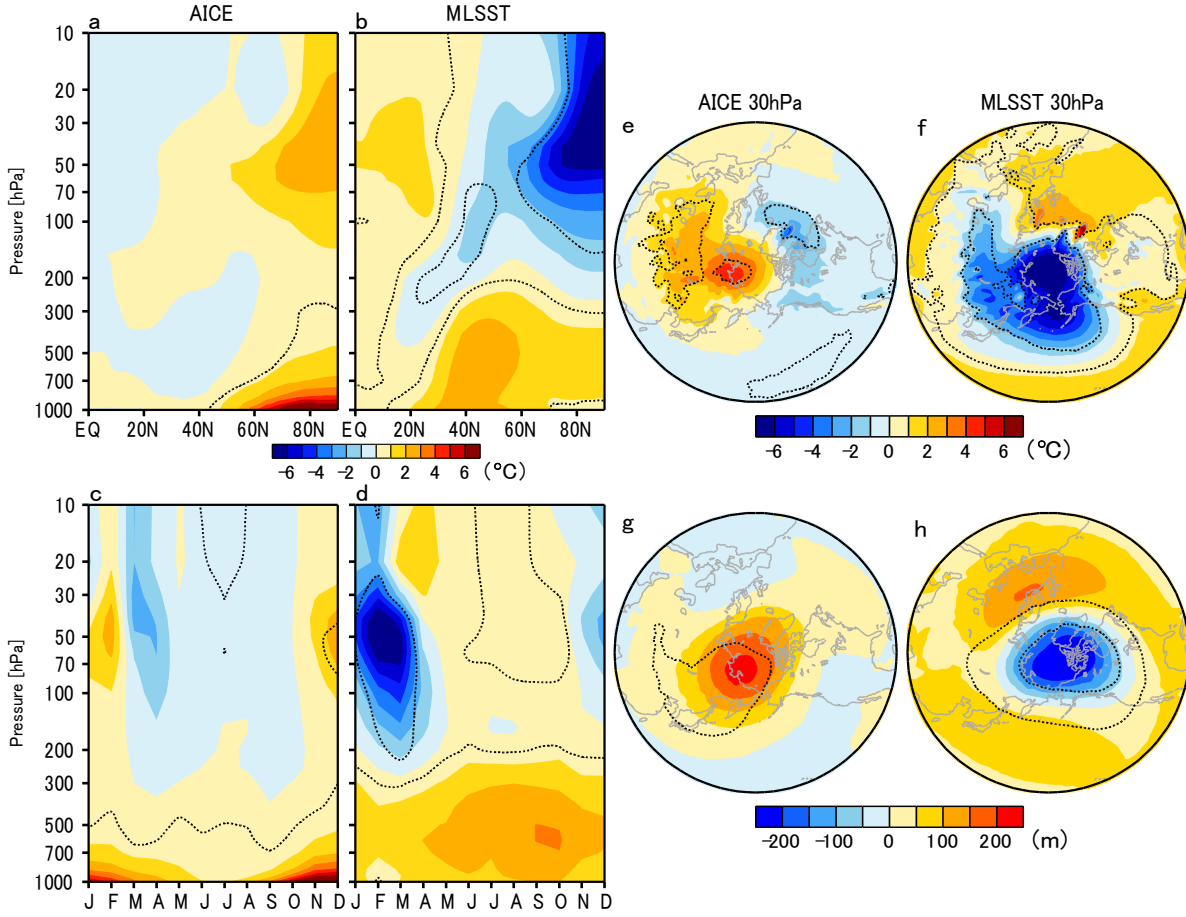


Figure S5. Vertical section of wintertime zonal-mean temperature response in (a) Arctic sea-ice loss (AICE) and (b) midlatitude SST warming (MLSST). (c) and (d) As in (a) and (b), but for time–vertical section of the Arctic temperature response. Response of wintertime temperature at 30 hPa in (e) AICE and (f) MLSST. (g) and (h) As in (e) and (f), but for geopotential height. Dotted contours indicate statistical significance at the 99% level.

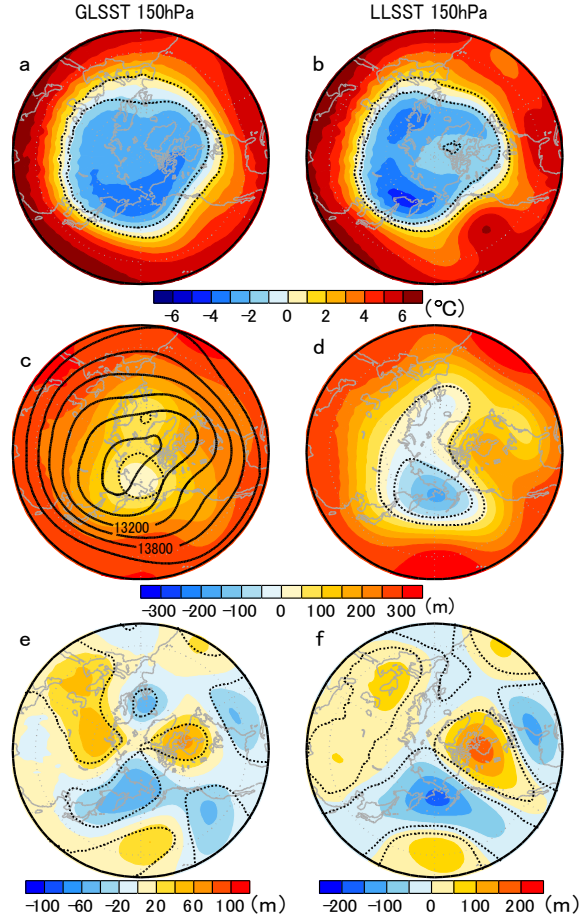


Figure S6. Response of wintertime temperature at 150 hPa in (a) GLSST and (b) LLSST. (c–f) As in (a) and (b), but for (c, d) geopotential height and (e, f) non-zonal component of geopotential height. Dotted contours indicate statistical significance at the 99% level. Thick contours denote the climatology in HIST experiment (contour interval is 300 m).

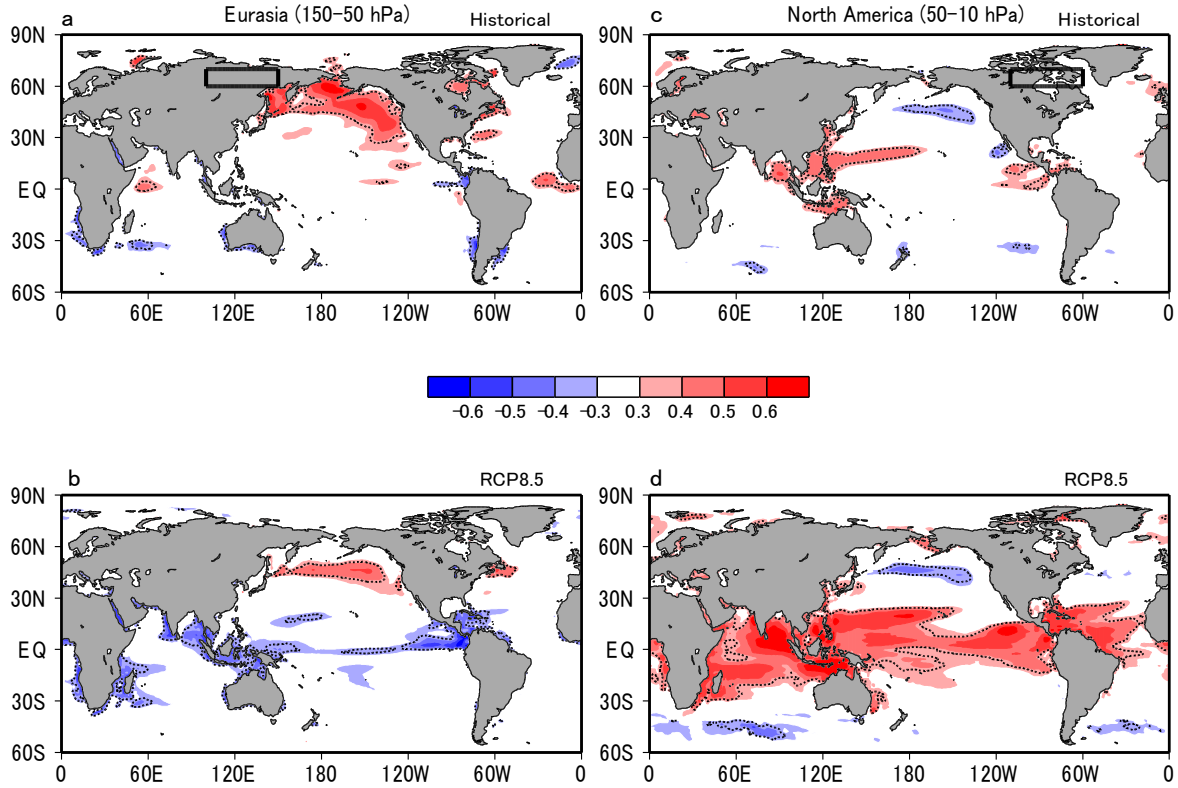


Figure S7. (a) Correlation between 150–50 hPa mean temperature over Eurasia (100°–150°E, 60°–70°N) and SST among the individual CMIP5 models in the historical climatology. (b) As in (a), but in the RCP8.5 climatology. (c) and (d) As in (a) and (b), but for 50–10 hPa mean temperature over North America (60°–110°W, 60°–70°N). Dotted contours indicate statistical significance over the 95% level.

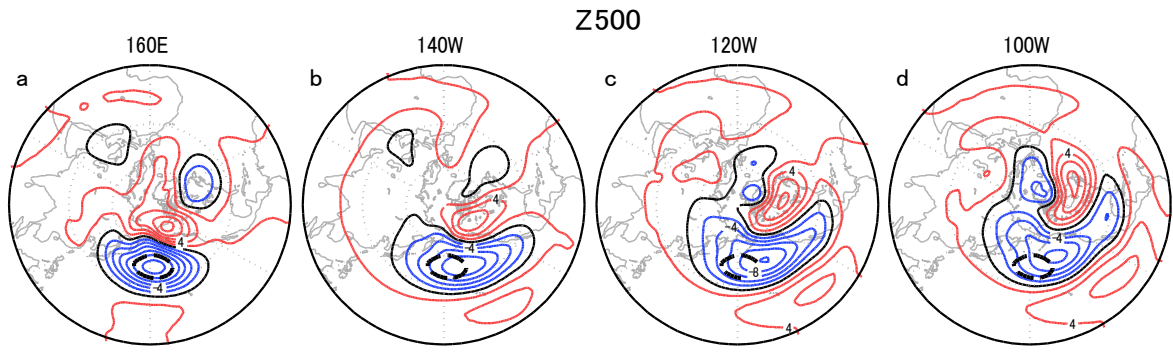


Figure S8. Response of 500-hPa geopotential height (m) to idealized heating centred over the equator at (a) 160°E, (b) 140°W, (c) 120°W, and (d) 100°W in the LBM experiments with January basic state. Contour interval is 2 m; red for positive, blue for negative, and black for the zero contours. Thick dashed lines denote centres of action for negative height anomalies over the North Pacific in (a).

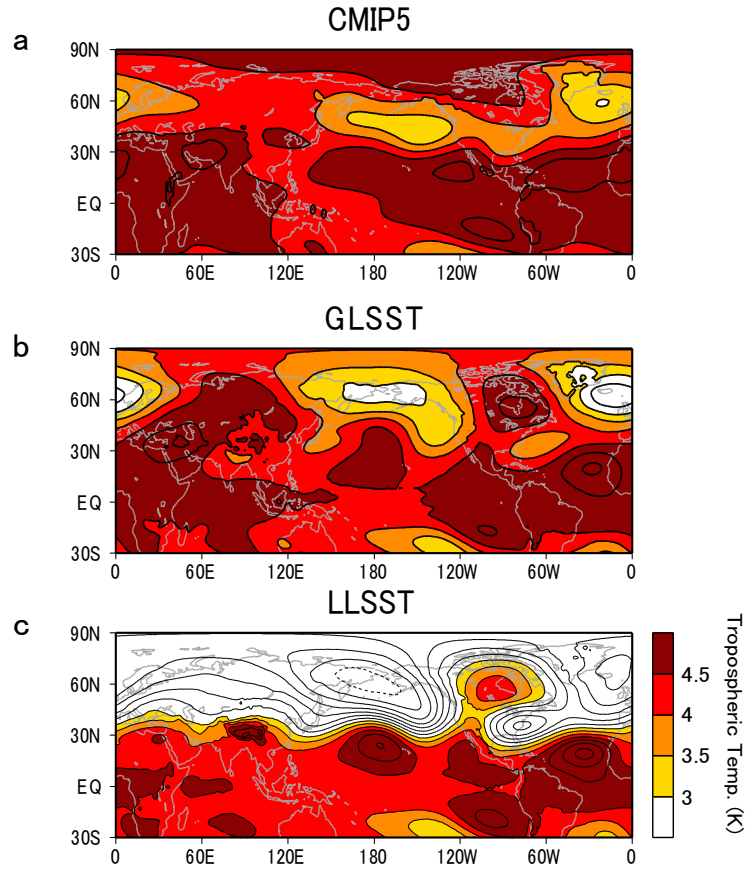


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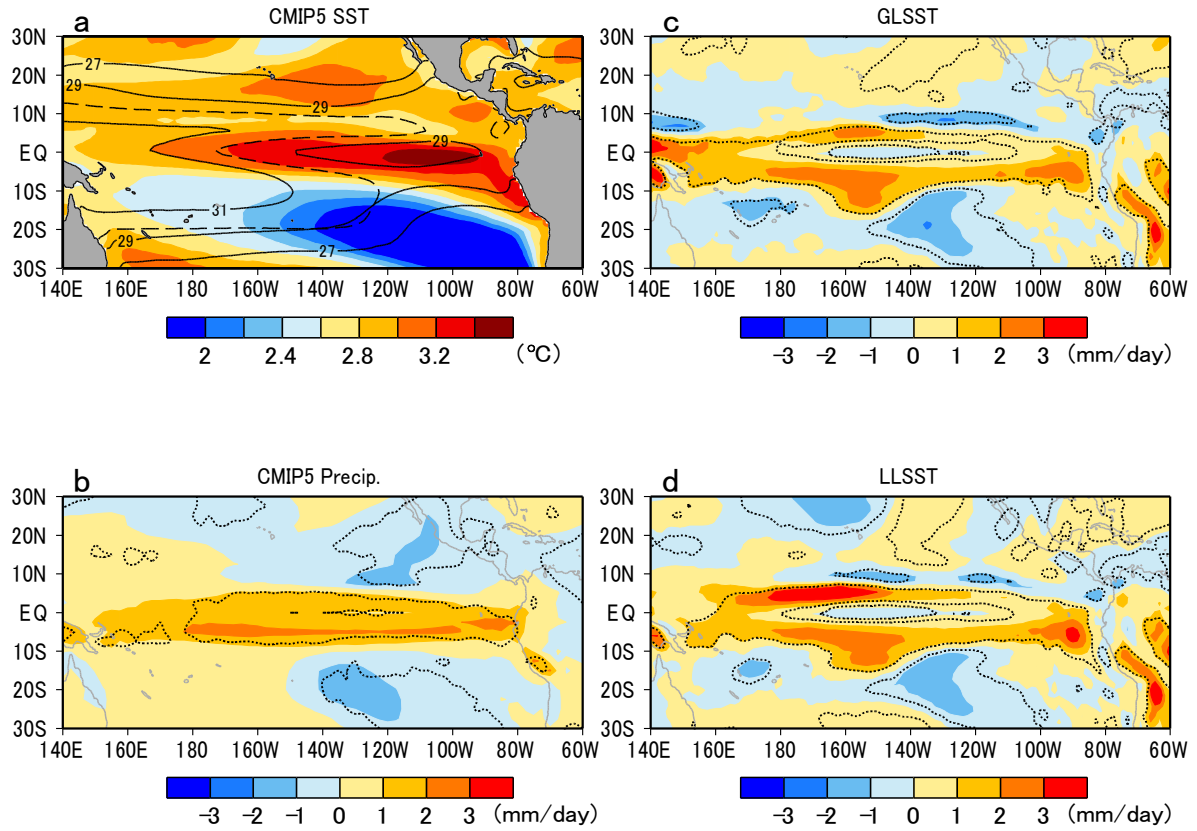


Figure S10. (a) Tropical Pacific SST difference between RCP8.5 and historical scenarios based on multi-model mean. Solid contours denote climatology in the RCP8.5 simulation and dashed contour denotes 27°C in the historical simulation. Response of precipitation in (b) CMIP5, (c) GLSST, and (d) LLSST. Dotted contours indicate $\geq 80\%$ model agreement on the sign of the difference in (b) and statistical significance at the 99% level in (c) and (d).

Table S1. CMIP5 Models used in this study.

No.	Model	No.	Model
1	ACCESS1-0	16	HadGEM2-AO
2	ACCESS1-3	17	HadGEM2-CC
3	bcc-csm1-1	18	HadGEM2-ES
4	bcc-csm1-1-m	19	inmcm4
5	CCSM4	20	IPSL-CM5A-LR
6	CESM1-BGC	21	IPSL-CM5A-MR
7	CESM1-CAM5	22	IPSL-CM5B-LR
8	CMCC-CM	23	MIROC-ESM-CHEM
9	CMCC-CMS	24	MIROC-ESM
10	CNRM-CM5	25	MIROC5
11	CanESM2	26	MPI-ESM-LR
12	FIO-ESM	27	MPI-ESM-MR
13	GFDL-CM3	28	MRI-CGCM3
14	GISS-E2-H	29	NorESM1-M
15	GISS-E2-R	30	NorESM1-ME

Table S2. A description of AGCM simulations.

Name	Description
HIST	Historical global SST and sea ice distribution
GLSST	RCP8.5 global SST and sea ice distribution
AICE	RCP8.5 Arctic sea ice distribution
MLSST + AICE	RCP8.5 mid-latitude SST and Arctic sea ice distribution