Relative contribution of atmospheric drivers to 'extreme' snowfall over the Amundsen Sea Embayment

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Key Points:

- The main drivers of extreme snowfall events over Amundsen Sea Embayment are identified, and their relative contribution is quantified
- A coupled pattern consisting of Amundsen Sea low and a blocking high to the east is the dominant driver of extreme snowfall during 1979-2016
- In addition, El Niño Southern Oscillation and 'atmospheric rivers' are also linked to several extreme snowfall events over the region

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Abstract

We investigate the atmospheric drivers of extreme precipitation over the Amundsen Sea Embayment (ASE) of West Antarctica (WA) using daily output from RACMO2 model and reanalysis data (1979-2016). Empirical Orthogonal Function analysis of geopotential height anomalies (at 850 hPa) reveals that the dominant drivers of atmospheric variability over WA are the Southern Annular mode (SAM), PSA-patterns associated with Amundsen Sea low (ASL) and El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), and atmospheric rivers (ARs). Overall, 93.7% of days with extreme precipitation at the 2 coastal stations of ASE are associated with these patterns. ASL is the main driver of extreme precipitation over ASE (associated with 44.75% of extreme precipitation days) followed by PSA-1/ENSO (22.16%), ARs (21.1%) and SAM (12%). ASL is the main driver of extreme precipitation in all seasons except summer when ARs are dominant. Extreme precipitation linked to ASL and ARs are more intense (by ~ 2 mm/day) than the rest.

Plain Language Summary

Snowfall is a key component of the mass balance or 'stability' of the West Antarctic ice sheet. Around 41% of the total precipitation over the Amundsen Sea Embayment of West Antarctica comes from "extreme" snowfall events. We analyse the output from a regional climate model and global re-analysis data to study the seasonal distribution of these extreme events. We identify the atmospheric patterns responsible for these events, and quantify their relative importance. The low pressure system over Amundsen Sea was found to be the dominant driver of these events. Moreover, "atmospheric rivers" and remote forcing due to periodic warming of the tropical Pacific Ocean can also lead to extreme snowfall over the region.

1 Introduction

The contribution of Antarctic Ice Sheet to the global sea level rise has increased in recent decades, primarily due to ice loss driven by basal melting of ice shelves in West Antarctica (WA) and Antarctic Peninsula (H. Pritchard et al., 2012). The accumulated contribution of WA to sea level rise is 6.9 ± 0.6 mm since 1979 (Rignot et al., 2019). Warmer ocean temperature and incursions of warm circumpolar deep water onto the continental shelf are considered to be the key processes driving the basal melting of WA ice shelves (Vaughan et

al., 2001; Mayewski et al., 2009; Summerhayes et al., 2009; Turner et al., 2009; Bromwich et al., 2013).

Antarctic Mass Balance is maintained by accumulation of precipitation, blowing snow and ice loss due to melting, evaporation/sublimation and calving of ice along the coast. The accelerated mass loss from the continent (Rignot et al., 2008; H. D. Pritchard et al., 2009) is partially compensated by snowfall (Zwally et al., 2017; Paolo et al., 2018). As the atmospheric moisture content over Antarctica is low, precipitation in coastal regions is mainly dominated by intense 'high' precipitation events which are highly episodic, and driven by moisture transport from low-latitude areas associated with certain synoptic conditions (Noone & Simmonds, 1998; Sodemann & Stohl, 2009). Generally, these extreme precipitation events (EPEs) are responsible for most of the annual precipitation over coastal Antarctica (Turner et al., 2019). Turner et al. (2009) demonstrated that during 1979–2016, around 70% of the variance in annual precipitationof Antarctica is accounted for by variability in EPEs, with the figure rising to 97% at one location over the Amundsen Sea Embayment (ASE) (83°S, 146°W). Another recent study (Maclennan & Lenaerts, 2021) documents the importance of EPEs over the Thwaites Glacier region in WA, with EPEs accounting for around 60% of the total snowfall.

The spatial variability of different atmospheric and cryospheric parameters in WA is largely controlled by the large-scale circulation patterns in the southern high latitudes, e.g., the Southern Annular Mode (SAM), the Pacific-South American (PSA1 and PSA2) patterns (Ghil & Mo, 1991; Lau et al., 1994; Kidson, 1988; Deb et al., 2016; G. J. Marshall et al., 2017). The PSA1 pattern is known to be modulated by sea surface temperature anomalies over tropical eastern Pacific Ocean i.e., ENSO variability (Mo & Paegle, 2001). ASE has the strongest teleconnection to ENSO manifested via modifications in the Amundsen Sea Low (ASL) (Deb et al., 2018). PSA2 is a dominant zonal wavenumber-3 pattern in Southern Hemisphere which is also found to be influenced by tropical western Pacific Ocean (M. Raphael, 2004; Clem & Fogt, 2015, 2015; Irving & Simmonds, 2015). A coupled atmospheric structure consisting of a blocking high to the west of Antarctic Peninsula and the ASL represents the western branch of the PSA2 pattern (M. Raphael, 2004), and drives a strong meridional flow towards the coastal WA (Deb et al., 2018). G. J. Marshall et al. (2017) showed that polarities of these principal modes of atmospheric circulation control

the EPEs over Antarctica. Moreover, "atmospheric rivers" that carry copious amount of moisture from midlatitudes have also been linked to several coastal EPEs in Antarctica (Zhu & Newell, 1998; Gorodetskaya et al., 2014).

The scarceness and uneven distribution of observation records limit our understanding of the fine scale distribution of precipitation, particularly over the coastal regions (Banta et al., 2008; Maclennan & Lenaerts, 2021). Moreover reanalyses products and global climate model simulations are too coarse to capture the complex spatial pattern of topography and related meteorological processes over the region (Orr et al., 2014; Deb et al., 2016). To this end, dynamical downscaling of global reanalysis data using limited-area high-resolution regional atmospheric models (e.g., Giorgi et al. (1994)) has emerged as a useful tool to generate physically consistent temporal and spatial pattern of Antarctic precipitation (J. T. Lenaerts et al., 2013; G. J. Marshall et al., 2017). For example, the performance of the Regional Atmospheric Climate Model (RACMO) has been vetted by two recent studies in capturing the mean and extreme precipitation over Antarctica (Turner et al., 2019; Maclennan & Lenaerts, 2021). These studies have attempted to quantify the variability and contribution of extreme snowfall events over Antarctica (Turner et al., 2019), and to identify the atmospheric drivers of EPEs over the Thwaites glacier region of WA (e.g., Thwaites glacier).

However, no studies exist that quantify the role of dominant atmospheric drivers of EPEs across the ASE, or quantify the seasonal contribution of these drivers to the occurrence of EPEs. Here, we present the intensity and frequency of EPEs over ASE using output from a high-resolution regional climate model (RACMO2). Thereafter, we identify the primary atmospheric drivers of these EPEs, and quantify their relative and seasonal contribution.

2 Data and methods

Daily precipitation flux derived from an Antarctic-wide simulation of RACMO2 (version 2.3,Van Wessem et al. (2014)) during the period from 1979-2016 (January to December) is used to calculate daily precipitation (mm/day). The model uses a horizontal resolution of 27 km and a vertical resolution of 40 levels. The model combines the atmospheric dynamics of the High Resolution Limited Area Model (HIRLAM; Undén et al. (2002)) with the physics package of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) Integrated Forecast System (IFS). The model is forced by 6-hourly ERA-Interim reanalysis

data (Dee et al., 2011), and the interior of domain is set free while the lateral and ocean boundaries are constrained. This model version 2.3 is optimised for polar regions by interactively coupling it to a multilayer snow model (Ettema et al., 2010). A prognostic scheme for snow grain size is used for the calculation of snow albedo (Kuipers Munneke et al., 2011) while the interaction of the near-surface air with drifting snow is simulated by drifting snow scheme (Déry & Yau, 1999; J. Lenaerts et al., 2010).

We define daily EPEs as days during which daily precipitation exceeds the 95^{th} percentile of daily precipitation values of the whole time series. Empirical Orthogonal Function (EOF) analysis of daily geopotential height anomaly was performed to identify the dominant patterns of atmospheric variability over WA. Spatial patterns of the major EOF modes over the domain encompassing 60°-90°S and 180°-60°W were computed by considering the daily geopotential height anomalies at 850 hPa derived from ERA-Interim re-analysis at a horizontal resolution of 0.75° by 0.75° during 1979-2016. The time series of these EOF modes are called principal components (PCs), are normalised such that their mean is zero and standard deviation is one. Next, the values of the normalised major PCs are extracted for each EPE day. For a particular EPE day, a PC mode is considered to be dominant if the magnitude of the normalised PC is greater than 1 for that day.

Further, moisture divergence and moisture transport data derived from ERA-Interim re-analysis were used to study the atmospheric condition during EPE days. To identify the climatic drivers of the EPEs, several global climate indices were also analysed, e.g., ENSO (National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center), Marshall SAM index (G. Marshall, 2018), ASL index (S. Hosking, 2020). We also define an ASL-lon index, following Deb et al. (2018), as the difference between mean sea level pressure averaged over a box in the western Amundsen Sea region (to the west of 125°W; labeled "Box 1" in Figure-1a) and a box in the Bellingshausen Sea (to the east of 110°W, labeled "Box 2" in Figure-1a). Positive (negative) values of index indicates the eastward (westward) shift of the location of the ASL. This index effectively captures the blocking pattern over WA and the zonal migration of ASL.

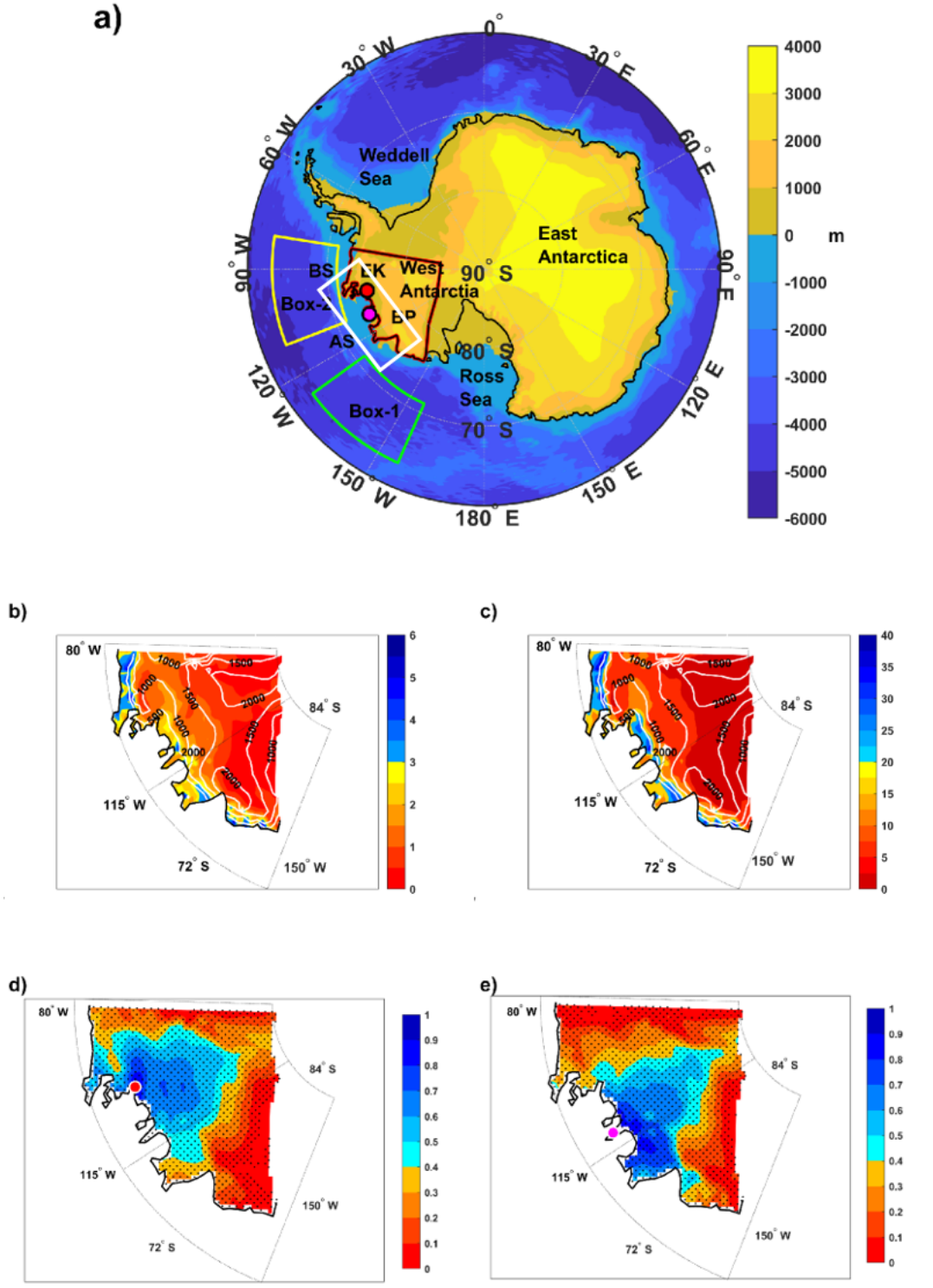

Figure 1. (a) Map of Antarctica with surface elevation in the background (shaded, in m). The Study area outlined in thick red lines. White box is the region of Amundsen Sea Embayment. EK-Evans Knoll, BP-Bear Peninsula, BS- Bellingshausen sea, AS-Amundsen sea, box-1 and box-2 are regions in AS and BS. Spatial distribution of (b) average daily precipitation (mm/day) and (c) average precipitation (mm/day) from all EPEs at each grid of study area for time period 1979-2016. Correlation between (d) Evans Knoll and (e) Bear Peninsula to study domain at 95% significant level.

3 Results

Spatial distribution of average daily precipitation over WA during 1979-2016 is shown in Figure-1b. Coastal areas with elevation less than 1000 m are associated with higher average precipitation values ($>$ 3 mm/day). The average precipitation values drop down to below 2 mm/day in the inland areas. Over the coastal areas, the mean daily precipitation from EPEs (Figure-1c) is approximately 7 times more than that of average daily precipitation (Figure-1b). The mean precipitation from EPEs is much lower ($<$ 10 mm/day) when compared to coastal areas. Overall, the total precipitation accumulated for the whole domain (outlined in thick red lines in Figure-1a) is $1.9471*10^4$ Gt out of which the total contribution from EPEs is $6.8523*10^3$ Gt during 1979-2016. Thus, EPEs contribute 35.19% to the total precipitation over the WA domain.

In coastal areas, the mean precipitation linked to EPEs show large values, particularly over the ASE region. In order to capture the characteristics and drivers of EPEs over the ASE, two coastal locations, namely Evans Knoll (EK, red circle in Figure-1d) and Bear Peninsula (BP, magenta circle in Figure-1e), are selected. Interestingly, time series of average daily precipitation from the two stations are closely related to one another (correlation of 0.7). Moreover, the daily average precipitation at these two stations are significantly correlated to a large portion of the WA, with particularly high correlation over the ASE (Figures-1d and 1e). The precipitation over EK shows the strongest correlation with precipitation over ASE to the east of 115°W (correlation $>$ 0.6), while the precipitation over BP is strongly associated with precipitation over ASE to the west of 95°W (correlation $>$ 0.6). Since, the precipitation at these two locations are representative of precipitation over the entire ASE (and also over a larger WA domain), we focus on these locations instead of area averaged values over ASE.

The frequency distribution and seasonality of EPEs are similar at both the locations with the maximum number of EPEs occurring in JJA, followed by MAM and SON. Significantly less number of EPEs are found in DJF (Supplementary Figure-S1 and S2). Given the strong correlation with precipitation over the rest of the domain, a similar frequency distribution and seasonal variability is expected over most of the WA domain. The rest of this section will focus on identifying the key drivers of EPEs at the two locations.

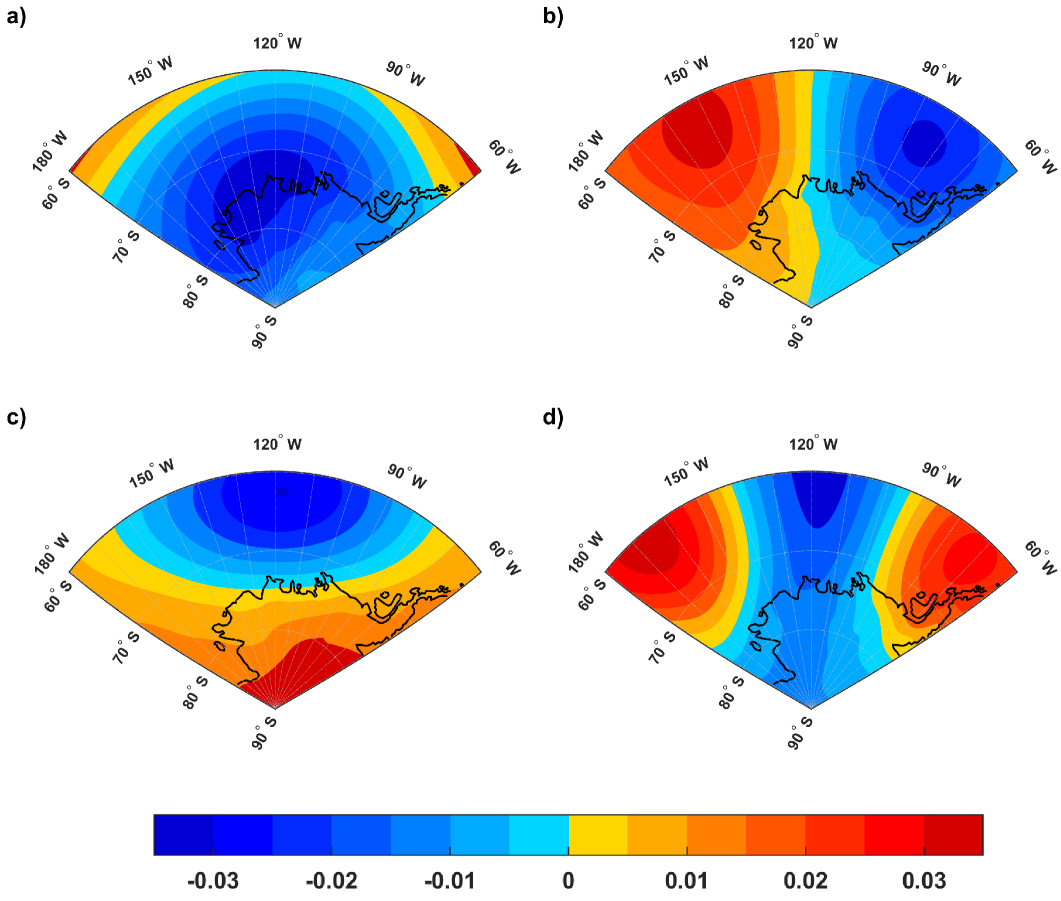

Figure 2. Spatial analysis of first four EOF modes (a,b,c and d) of geopotential height at 850 hpa over the region 60° S to 90°S and 180°W to 60°W.

3.1 Dominant patterns of atmospheric variability over coastal WA

The dominant modes of near-surface atmospheric circulation over the study domain are identified from the EOF analysis of daily geopotential height anomalies at 850 hPa. The first dominant mode (EOF-1) which explains $\sim 48\%$ of the total variability is the Southern Annular Mode (SAM,Limpasuvan and Hartmann (1999); Thompson and Wallace (2000)). The spatial pattern is associated with an annular structure and a negative anomaly centred at 130°W (Figure-2a). The first PC time series shows a strong positive correlation (> 0.7) with SAM and it has a weak negative correlation with ASL- actual central pressure index (Supplementary Table S1).

The second EOF mode (EOF-2) (Figure-2b) explains $\sim 19\%$ variability. The spatial pattern is characterised by positive anomalies centred at 150°W (Amundsen Sea region in the western WA) and negative anomalies centred at 90°W (west of Antarctic Peninsula). This spatial pattern, consisting of pressure anomalies of opposite signs to the west of Antarctic Peninsula and over the Amundsen Sea region, is representative of the western branch of the PSA2 pattern. The change in polarity of this pattern (equivalent to a zonal shift in ASL) can be conveniently represented by the ASL lon index as presented in Deb et al. (2018). This is evident from a strong positive correlation (> 0.9) of the corresponding PC with ASL-lon index (Table S1).

The spatial pattern of EOF-3 mode (Figure-2c), which accounts for $\sim 17.14\%$ of total variability, resembles the ENSO spatial pattern with negative (positive) anomalies over Amundsen Sea during El Niño (La Niña) events (Clem & Fogt, 2013; Deb et al., 2018). The modulation of this mode by eastern Pacific Ocean is further evident from a significant negative correlation (~ -0.5) of the PC time series with ENSO index (Table S1).

The EOF-4 mode explains around 8.04% of the total variability, and resembles the structure of an 'atmospheric river' consisting of an elongated negative anomaly pattern extending from mid latitudes onto the continent (Figure-2d). The pattern, along with the blocking structures on either sides, shows close proximity to the observed atmospheric river pattern mentioned in Wille et al. (2019).

The following subsection will focus on the contribution of these atmospheric modes towards moisture convergence and precipitation over the two stations over the ASE.

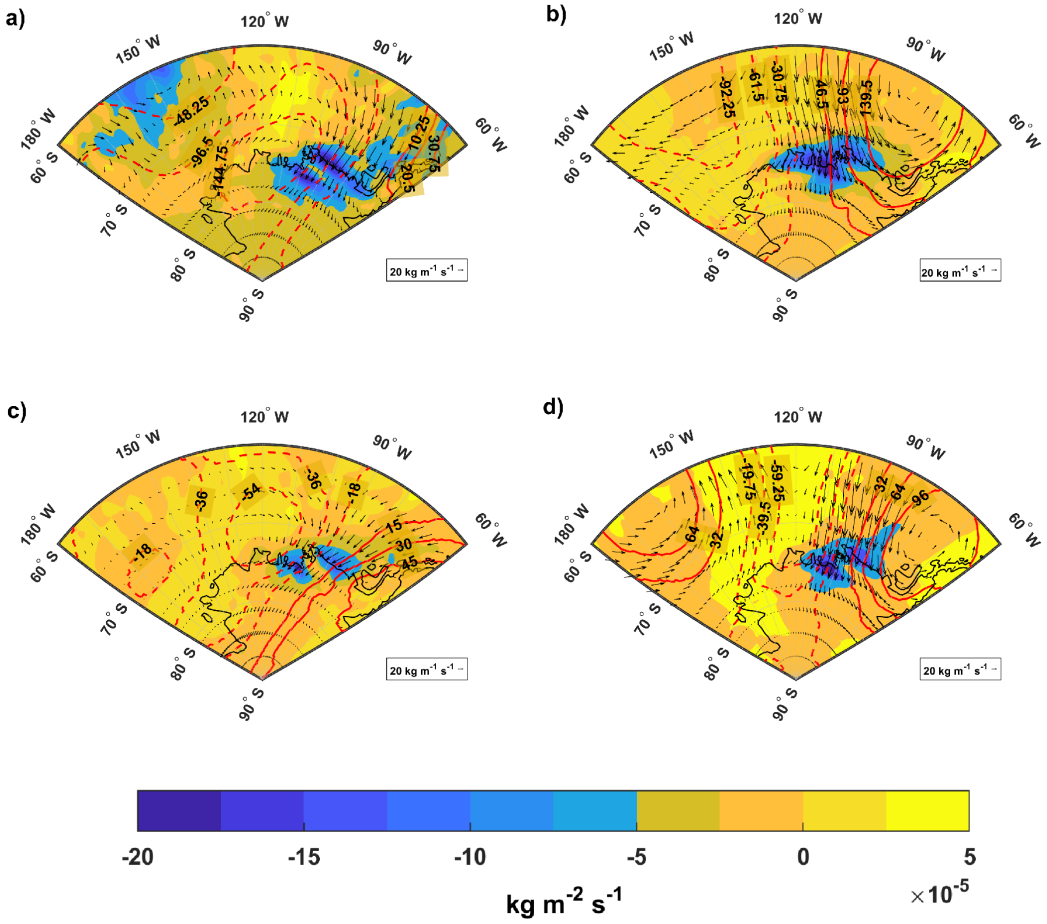

Figure 3. Composite anomalies of moisture divergence (shaded,in $kgm^{-2}s^{-1}$), moisture transport (vectors,in $kgm^{-1}s^{-1}$) and geopotential height at 850 hpa(positive and negative anomalies are represented by red solid lines and red dotted contours, respectively) during EPE days of EK, when only respective PC-1 (a), PC-2 (b), PC-3 (c) and PC-4 (d) modes are dominant.

3.2 Role of the main atmospheric modes in driving EPEs over coastal WA

A particular atmospheric mode is considered to play the dominant role during an EPE day if the corresponding PC on that day shows the largest value among the 4 major modes. Composites of 3 important variables (e.g., divergence of moisture flux, moisture transport and geopotential height anomalies at 850 hPa) are computed during EPE days at EK dominated by each individual mode (Figure-3). For example, Figure-3a shows the composite for EPE days dominated by the first EOF mode. A cyclonic geopotential height anomaly is noticed over coastal WA which is consistent with the spatial pattern of EOF-1 mode in Figure-2a. A strong meridional moisture transport towards the continent leads to intense moisture convergence (magnitude $> 5*10^{-5}$ $kgm^{-2}s^{-1}$) along the eastern WA coastline (between 120°W and 60°W) and western Antarctic Peninsula (blue shading). This circulation anomaly explains the occurrence of EPEs at EK station during the days dominated by first mode of atmospheric variability over WA, i.e., the SAM. Figure-3b shows that the EPE days at EK that are dominated by the second EOF mode show a dipole-like geopotential anomaly pattern with anti-cyclonic and cyclonic anomaly centres to the east (west) of $\sim$ 110°W. This pattern (which is clearly similar to spatial pattern of the second EOF mode) drives a strong meridional moisture transport towards the WA coast, with the strongest moisture convergence (magnitude $> 5*10^{-5}$ kg/m/s) concentrated over the ASE (140°W – 90°W). Atmospheric circulation pattern during EPE days (at EK) dominated by the third EOF mode is shown in Figure-3c. Similar to the spatial pattern of EOF-3 (as shown in Figure-2c), a cyclonic circulation anomaly is observed over the Amundsen Sea region accompanied by anomalous moisture transport towards the coastal WA leading to intense moisture convergence along the coastline. However, the area of the strongest moisture convergence (i.e., magnitude$> 5*10^{-5}$ $kgm^{-2}s^{-1}$) is limited within the ASE (e.g., 100°W – 80°W longitude belt). Therefore, the cyclonic circulation anomaly associated with the third mode can bring copious amount of moisture towards the coastal stations over the ASE and cause EPEs.

EPE days at EK that are dominated by EOF-4 mode show a distinct atmospheric river pattern (Figure-3d). This pattern is associated with strong moisture transport towards the coastal WA and leads to intense moisture convergence with particularly large values (magnitude $> 5*10^{-5}$ $kgm^{-2}s^{-1}$) concentrated over the ASE (110°W – 80°W longitude belt). Similarly, the composite anomalies during EPE days at BP when dominated by 4 individ-

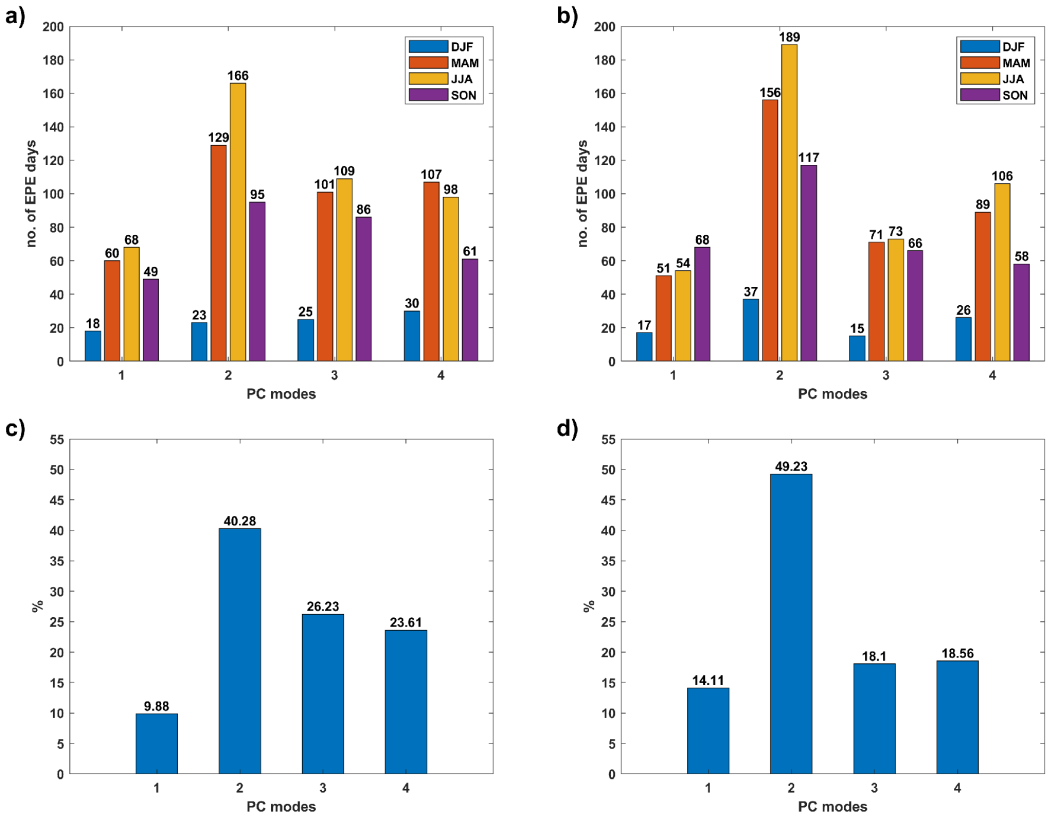

Figure 4. Seasonal distribution of EPE days and PCs of (a) EK and (b) BP. Percentage contribution of dominant PCs to EPEs of (c) EK and (d) BP.

ual EOF modes are shown in Supplementary figure-S3. The composite anomaly patterns remain broadly similar to that in the case of EK (i.e., Figure-3). However, the spatial extent of moisture convergence is less when compared to that of EK (Figure-3) but is found to be more intense near coastal ASE region. Supplementary figure-S3 is same as Figure-3 but shows the composites of only precipitation anomalies over the WA domain. It is clear that the magnitude of precipitation associated with ASL-lon and AR is larger by at least 2 mm/day.

3.3 Relative seasonal contribution of different atmospheric modes

Figure-4a and b indicates the seasonal contribution of EOFs to EPEs at the two coastal locations over WA while the 'total' contribution of the EOF modes is shown in Figure-4c and d. The second EOF mode or the ASL-lon zonal pattern (i.e., the coupling of ASL with a blocking high over the Antarctic Peninsula) was found to be the leading driver of EPEs over coastal WA with a total contribution of 40.28% (49.23 %) at EK (BP) (Figure-4c and 4d). This pattern was previously reported to be the main driver of high snowfall events over Thwaites Glacier region of WA (Maclennan & Lenaerts, 2021). The pattern is particularly important for EPEs during MAM, JJA and SON seasons (Figure-4a and 4b). This is followed by EOF-3 (representative of ENSO influence over WA) and EOF-4 (linked to the intrusion of atmospheric rivers) modes with percentage contributions of 26.23 and 23.61, respectively, to EPE days at EK (Figure-4c). Their respective contribution is 18.1 % and 18.56 % at BP (Figure-4d). On average, EOF-4 is slightly more dominant than EOF-3 during DJF, MAM and JJA seasons while EOF-3 is more dominant in SON (Figure-4a and 4b). In contrast, the first EOF mode associated with SAM showed the least percentage contribution to EPE days in all four seasons. The total contribution of EOF-1 to EPE days is 9.88 % and 14.11 % at EK and BP, respectively.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

Despite several attempts to understand the seasonal and inter annual changes in mass balance and precipitation over WA, only a few studies have attempted to understand the short lived extreme precipitation events and their atmospheric drivers. Most of annual precipitation over the coastal WA comes from EPEs (Turner et al., 2019). For example, we find that at two coastal stations over the ASE of WA (EK and BP), EPEs contribute around 41% of the total precipitation, with the maximum contribution from EPEs noted in winter followed

by autumn, spring and summer seasons. As EK and BP are representative of the precipitation over the coastal WA, and also over inland areas (as evident from the significantly high correlation in Figure-1a), precipitation from these two stations are used to understand the frequency distribution and drivers of EPEs over coastal WA, and particularly the ASE.

The 'ASL-lon' pattern or the zonally coupled structure consisting of ASL and a blocking high over the Antarctic Peninsula was found to be the leading driver of EPEs over the ASE. Total contribution from 'ASL-lon' pattern to EPEs at the coastal stations over the ASE ($\sim 40-49\%$) is significantly higher than the total contribution from PSA-1 pattern ($\sim 18-26\%$) and the atmospheric river pattern ($\sim 18-23\%$). The 'ASL-lon' pattern was previously shown to be responsible for high snowfall events over Thwaites Glacier region of WA in a previous study (Maclennan & Lenaerts, 2021). ASL-lon pattern shows the maximum (minimum) contribution to EPEs in winter (summer).This seasonality in the contribution of ASL-lon is due to the well-defined annual cycle in the zonal location of ASL with a clear westward movement towards the Ross Sea in winter which drives strong northerly wind into the ASE (J. S. Hosking et al., 2013; M. N. Raphael et al., 2016).

El Niño years associated with a large positive geopotential height anomaly centre off the coast of WA which drives anomalous warm and moist air advection into the WA ice sheet (Welhouse et al., 2016; Deb et al., 2018). The local circulation changes during El Niño years are associated with an increased likelihood of extreme surface temperature (Deb et al., 2018), and an increase in precipitation over the ASE (Paolo et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2021). The ENSO signal over WA is captured by EOF-3 mode in our study, and explains more then 25% of the EPEs over coastal WA.

AR pattern is represented by EOF-4 mode in our analysis and explains only 8% of the total variability, but it is associated with the most intense moisture convergence among all the modes (Figure-4). Despite their extreme rarity, ARs have been linked to a number of heavy precipitation events across Antarctica (Gorodetskaya et al., 2014; Wille et al., 2019; Adusumilli et al., 2021). Our analysis shows that during the simulation period of 1979-2016, ARs are associated with approximately 18-24% of the extreme snowfall days over ASE. However, their contribution in terms of the actual amount of snowfall will be much higher as the EPEs during ARs are much more intense (Supplementary figure-S4) due to

the high moisture convergence.

As a large fraction (around 35%) of the precipitation over coastal WA comes from EPEs, the future mass balance changes over WA will be highly sensitive to the future changes in the atmospheric drivers of EPEs identified in this study. A westward (and poleward) shift of ASL (J. S. Hosking et al., 2016; Brown et al., 2020) along with a likely increase in the frequency of ARs land falling on Antarctica by the end of the 21^{st} century (Espinoza et al., 2018; Payne et al., 2021) are expected to make a positive contribution to future mass balance changes over WA. However, projected change in ENSO, and hence the associated teleconnection, remain highly uncertain. Therefore, it is essential that the dynamics of these drivers and their interaction with the WA coastline are well-understood in order to constrain the future mass balance changes over ASE and coastal WA.

5 Open Research

The data required to reproduce the above findings are available to download from `https://ramadda.data.bas.ac.uk/repository/entry/show?entryid=bbf12a6f-7d97-4951-9bd1-e4224e2abac9`, `https://apps.ecmwf.int/datasets/`, `https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/amundsen-sea-low-indices`, `https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/marshall-southern-annular-mode-sam-index-station-based`, `https://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI_v5.php`

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