

降水过量氘指示的北极冬季海冰消融及水汽变化

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摘要：在全球变暖背景下，持续减少的海冰正在通过降水和蒸发改变着北极水循环。降水同位素及其过量氘参数(d)作为水循环示踪剂对北极水文气候变化研究具有重要帮助，但由于观测资料匮乏，目前有关北极水循环的同位素示踪研究鲜有报道。本文以冬季海冰主要消融区——巴伦支—格陵兰海(BGS)为例，调查了BGS冬季降水 d 值与海冰和大气环流的关系。结果表明：BGS降水 d 值与海冰范围呈显著正相关，而与巴伦支—喀拉海(BKS)反气旋指数呈显著负相关。BGS降水 d 主要受海冰变化导致的局地蒸发控制，当海冰减少时，局地蒸发水汽增加，贡献了更多低 d 的降水。增强的BKS反气旋通过绝热下沉增温和向极的水热输送，加强了BGS海冰消融与局地蒸发，降低了降水 d 值；而较低纬地区输送水汽以高的 d 值为特征，其对BGS降水的直接贡献有限。该项研究从同位素的视角厘清了局地蒸发与较低纬地区水汽输送对北极降水的相对重要性，不仅有助于理解海冰减少对北极水循环的影响，也对北极古气候重建具有重要启示。

关键词：北极海冰；降水过量氘；局地蒸发；大气环流

Arctic winter sea ice loss and moisture dynamics revealed by precipitation deuterium excess

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Abstract: *Background, aim, and scope* The persistent reduction in sea ice under global warming is altering the Arctic hydrological cycle, especially in the Barents and Greenland Sea (BGS) where the strongest winter sea ice loss coupled with warming has increased local evaporation and precipitation. However, the relative importance of local evaporation and moisture advection from lower latitudes in BGS precipitation is still debated. In this study, we take deuterium excess (d) in BGS precipitation as a clue to explore how sea ice loss affects Arctic atmospheric water cycle. **Materials and methods** Monthly sea ice concentration (SIC) and sea ice extent (SIE) are obtained from the National Snow & Ice Data Center (NSIDC). Monthly precipitation d , calculated from $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD , is obtained from Global Network of Isotopes in Precipitation (GNIP) dataset. Monthly data of geopotential height and meridional wind at 500 hPa is obtained from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) ERA5 reanalysis dataset. Our analysis focuses on winter season (from December through February,

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DJF) during the period 1990—2020, when the GNIP stations in the BGS have the longest and continuous precipitation d records. Some statistical methods including linear regression, correlation and composite analyses are used in our analysis, and a two-sided Student's t -test is used to check the statistical significance. **Results** We found that the BGS precipitation d values are strongly positively correlated with SIE, but negatively with the BKS anticyclonic index. **Discussion** Changes in the BGS precipitation d values are controlled by both local evaporation due to sea ice loss and enhanced poleward moisture transport. The BKS anticyclonic circulation which accelerates sea ice reduction through adiabatic warming by subsidence is the dominant driver of BGS winter sea ice loss, and enhances poleward heat and moisture transport. The precipitation d values result mainly from enhanced local evaporation due to sea ice loss, rather than the poleward moisture advection that is characterized by higher precipitation d values. **Conclusions** The BGS winter sea ice loss is mainly driven by the BKS anticyclonic circulation through adiabatic warming by subsidence and enhanced poleward heat and moisture transport. The enhanced local evaporation due to sea ice loss is the major contributor to BGS winter precipitation, resulting low precipitation d values, while external moisture that features higher d values contributes less to BGS precipitation. **Recommendations and perspectives** This study provides isotopic evidence that the ongoing sea ice reduction is altering the Arctic hydrological cycle through enhanced local evaporation and precipitation. The results presented here contribute to a better understanding of how Arctic precipitation isotopes change in response to sea ice loss, and may have some implications for the past Arctic hydroclimate studies.

Key words: Arctic sea ice; precipitation deuterium excess; local evaporation; atmospheric circulation

海冰在北极水循环与能量平衡中扮演着重要角色。在全球变暖背景下，北极海冰正在加速消融，其一方面通过增加局地蒸发和降水改变了北极水循环（Kumar et al., 2010; Overland and Wang, 2010; Cattiaux and Cassou, 2013），另一方面通过海—冰—气相互作用加剧北极放大效应，影响北极甚至全球气候（Lesins et al., 2012; Ma et al., 2012; Park et al., 2015a; Cohen et al., 2020）。尽管北极海冰消融主要发生在夏季，但卫星观测和模式模拟均显示冬季海冰正在持续消融（Comiso, 2006; Bathiany et al., 2016; Kim and Kim, 2017），且速度逐渐加快（Stroeve et al., 2007; Stroeve and Notz, 2015; Luo and Yao, 2018）。特别是在巴伦支—格陵兰海域（Barents and Greenland Sea, BGS）冬季海冰消融最强（图 1）。北极冬季海冰的减少被认为与北极降水（Kattsov and Walsh, 2000; Screen and Simmonds, 2012; Bintanja and Selten, 2014; Bintanja et al., 2020）和中纬度地区暴风雪、寒潮等极端事件（Francis and Vavrus, 2012; Cohen et al., 2020; Bailey et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2022）的增加密切相关。但北极冬季降水增加的主要机制尚未明确，部分研究认为是由于海冰减少导致的局地蒸发加强（Bintanja and Selten, 2014;

Zhong et al., 2018; Bailey et al., 2021），而另一部分研究则认为是由远程向极输送的水汽主导（Bengtsson et al., 2011; Bintanja et al., 2020）。

降水稳定同位素（ $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 和 δD ）及其二次参数过量氘（ $d=\delta\text{D}-8\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ）是研究水循环和气候变化的重要示踪手段（Dansgaard, 1964），其中，降水 d 常用于示踪水汽来源，其变化主要受源区海表温度（sea surface temperature, SST）和相对湿度（relative humidity, RH）控制（Pfahl and Sodemann, 2014; Steen-Larsen et al., 2014）。北极局地蒸发水汽和远源输送水汽可能存在不同 d 信号，并且能够通过冷凝过程将该信号保存在降水（Sodemann et al., 2008; Kopec et al., 2016; Kostrova et al., 2020; Vasil'chuk et al., 2022）。因此，降水 d 值可以作为指示极地水汽来源的手段，为理解北极现代水循环（Kopec et al., 2016; Putman et al., 2017; Akers et al., 2020; Broadman et al., 2020）和古气候变化（Masson-Delmotte et al., 2005; Klein et al., 2016; Kurokaki et al., 2020）提供重要帮助。

本文结合观测的降水 d 、海冰和大气再分析数据，研究 1990—2020 年北极 BGS 海域降水 d 与海冰消融和大气环流的关系，讨论局地蒸发和较低纬地区向极水汽输送对北极降水增加的相对重要性。

1 数据与方法

1.1 数据来源

降水同位素数据来源于全球大气降水稳定同位素观测网 (Global Network of Isotopes in Precipitation, GNIP) (<https://nucleus.iaea.org/wiser>)，包括 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 、 δD 、降水量、气温、水气压等参数。本文主要采用 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 和 δD 数据计算获得二次参数 d 值，选取了BGS海域观测记录连续、覆盖时间最长(1990—2020年)的Ny Alesund ($78^{\circ}55'\text{N}$, $11^{\circ}56'\text{E}$) 和Danmarkshavn ($76^{\circ}46'\text{N}$, $18^{\circ}40'\text{W}$) 两个GNIP站点(图1a)，用于分析海冰消融对北极降水 d 及水汽来源的影响。

海冰数据主要包括海冰密集度 (sea ice concentrations, SIC) 与海冰范围 (sea ice extent, SIE)。二者均来源于美国国家冰雪数据中心 (National Snow & Ice Data Center, NSIDC)，覆盖时间范围为1978年10月至今，均为月分辨率数据，其中，SIC数据的空间分辨率为 $25\text{ km} \times 25\text{ km}$ (Cavalieri et al., 1996)，SIE数据为各海域海冰范围的平均值 (Fetterer et al., 2017)。

大气数据来源于ERA5大气再分析数据集。该数据集是欧洲中期天气预报中心 (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF) 新发布的第五代再分析产品 (Hersbach et al., 2019)，覆盖1959年至今时段，空间分辨率为 $0.25^{\circ} \times 0.25^{\circ}$ ，时间分辨率为月。本文使用的变量包括500 hPa位势高度场、经向风场、RH和SST。

为了与观测的降水 d 数据在时间上一致，本研究选取1990—2020年进行分析。所用数据均为冬季(前一年12月至当年2月)平均值。

1.2 分析方法

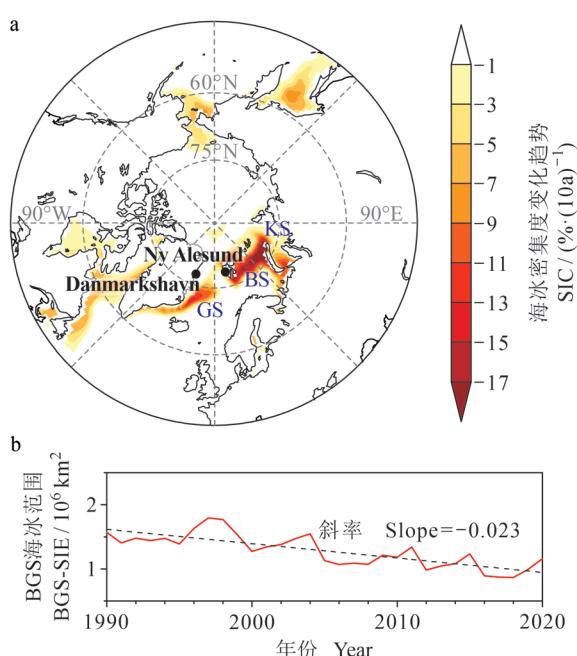
本文主要采用线性回归、相关分析和合成分析等统计方法，其中，前两种方法主要用于评估海冰的线性变化趋势以及降水 d 与海冰和大气环流的关系，结果的显著性采用 t 检验方法完成；合成分析主要用以评估环流异常对经向水汽输送的影响。

2 结果与分析

2.1 北极海冰消融时空特征

图1展示了研究期内北极冬季海冰消融的时空特征。北极冬季海冰在加速减少，并且其减

少速率存在明显的时空差异。海冰减少主要发生在欧亚海盆，特别是BGS海域，其SIC以大约 $9\% \cdot (10\text{a})^{-1}$ 的速率下降，是北极冬季海冰下降最快的地区(图1a)。与SIC变化同步，BGS海域SIE在同时段内也呈现显著减小的趋势(图1b)，从1990年的 $1.57 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ 减少到2020年的 $1.16 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ ，减小了约26%。BGS海冰减少还存在明显的年际和年代际变化，消融主要集中在2000年以后，并在2018年达到了观测期内最低值(图1b)。



a: 北极冬季SIC线性趋势(每10 a); b: 冬季BGS-SIE时间序列及线性趋势。a图中BS、GS和KS分别代表巴伦支海、格陵兰海和喀拉海；b图中虚线代表线性趋势。

a: linear trend of Arctic winter SIC (per decade); b: BGS winter SIE time series and linear trend. BS, GS and KS in Fig. 1a denote Barents Sea, Greenland Sea and Kara Sea, respectively. Dash line in Fig. 1b denotes the linear trend of BGS winter SIE.

图1 北极冬季海冰变化特征
Fig. 1 Characteristics of Arctic winter sea ice loss

2.2 降水过量氯与巴伦支—格陵兰海冰的关系

为探究BGS冬季海冰消融与降水 d 之间的关系，本文比较了研究期内Ny Alesund站和Danmarkshavn站降水 d 值随BGS冬季SIE的变化(图2)。结果表明：两个站点的降水 d 值均与BGS冬季SIE呈显著正相关，其相关系数分别为0.525($P=0.0049$)和0.601($P=0.0012$)；两个站点降水 d 值相对于BGS海冰的回归系数分

别为 $(8.56 \pm 2.78)\% \cdot (10^6 \text{ km}^2)^{-1}$ 和 $(6.08 \pm 1.65)\% \cdot (10^6 \text{ km}^2)^{-1}$ 。上述结果表明 BGS 海冰减少对该地区的降水 d 有显著影响，其覆盖范围每减少

10^6 km^2 会导致局地降水 d 值下降 6% 以上，但这种影响似乎在巴伦支海（Ny Alesund 站）更强一些，可能与巴伦支海更高的海冰减少速率有关。

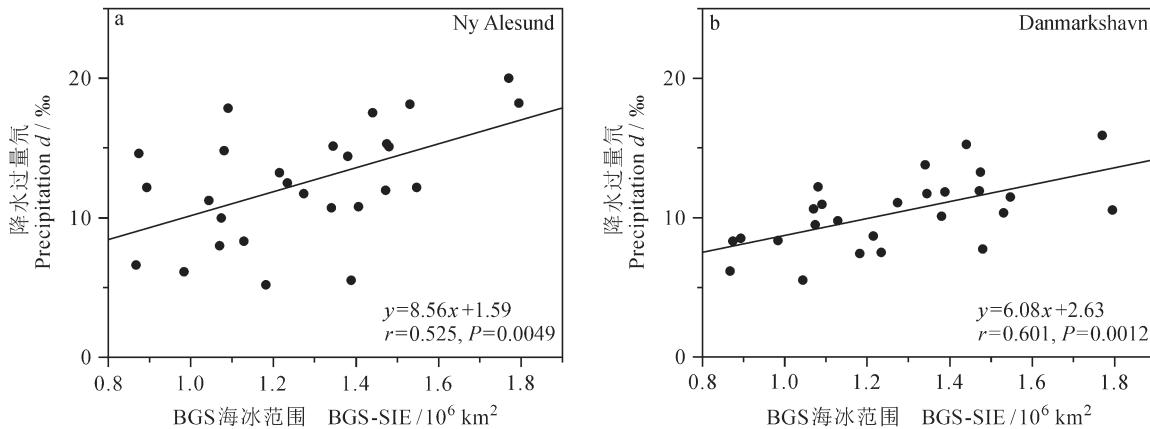


图 2 Ny Alesund 和 Danmarkshavn 站点冬季降水 d 与 BGS-SIE 散点图

Fig. 2 Scatter plots of winter precipitation d values in Ny Alesund and Danmarkshavn against BGS winter SIE

2.3 降水过量氘与北极大气环流的关系

北极冬季海冰减少主要受大尺度大气环流驱动（Park et al., 2015a; Park et al., 2015b; Gong et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2022），这些大气环流通过调控大气温度（Olonscheck et al., 2019）、湿度（Park et al., 2015a）、向下长波辐射（Gong et al., 2017）和表面风场（Ogi et al., 2010）等影响北极海冰变化。本文调查了 BGS 海冰与影响北极气候的三个主要环流模态的关系，结果显示：在研究期内北极涛动（Arctic Oscillation, AO） $(r=-0.048, P=0.798)$ 和北大西洋涛动（North Atlantic Oscillation, NAO） $(r=-0.172, P=0.354)$ 对 BGS 海冰的影响可以忽略。北极偶极子（Arctic Dipole, AD）对 BGS 海冰有微弱的影响 $(r=-0.388, P=0.031)$ ，正的 AD 相位会加速 BGS 海冰的减少，这与以前的发现一致，但其影响的强度却低于以前报道的结果（Wu et al., 2006）。

最近的研究发现北极冬季海冰减少主要受巴伦支—喀拉海（Barents and Kara Seas, BKS）反气旋环流控制（Liu et al., 2022），因此，进一步分析了 BGS 海冰及其降水 d 值与该反气旋环流的关系。北极冬季 500 hPa 位势高度场显示研究期内 BGS 海域主要受 BKS 反气旋环流控制（图 3a），其与 BGS 冬季 SIE 呈显著的负相关 $(r=-0.636,$

$P=0.0001$ ）（图 3b），这与以前的结果一致（Liu et al., 2022），证明持续加强的 BKS 反气旋是导致 BGS 冬季海冰减少的主要原因。

BKS 反气旋环流不仅主导了 BGS 冬季海冰变化，也影响着该地区的降水 d 变化。Ny Alesund 和 Danmarkshavn 站点冬季降水 d 随 BKS 反气旋指数变化的散点图表明：这两个站点的降水 d 值均与 BKS 反气旋指数呈现显著的负相关，其相关系数分别为 $-0.682 (P=0.0001)$ 和 $-0.386 (P=0.0426)$ （图 3c 和 3d）。BKS 反气旋环流对 Ny Alesund 站的降水 d 影响更强，其每增强一个单位，导致该站降水 d 值下降 $(2.92 \pm 0.59)\%$ ，约为 Danmarkshavn 站的 3 倍。该结果与前面发现的两个站点降水 d 对 BGS 海冰减少有不同程度的响应一致，可能反映了 BKS 反气旋环流主要通过海冰变化影响该地区的降水 d 值。

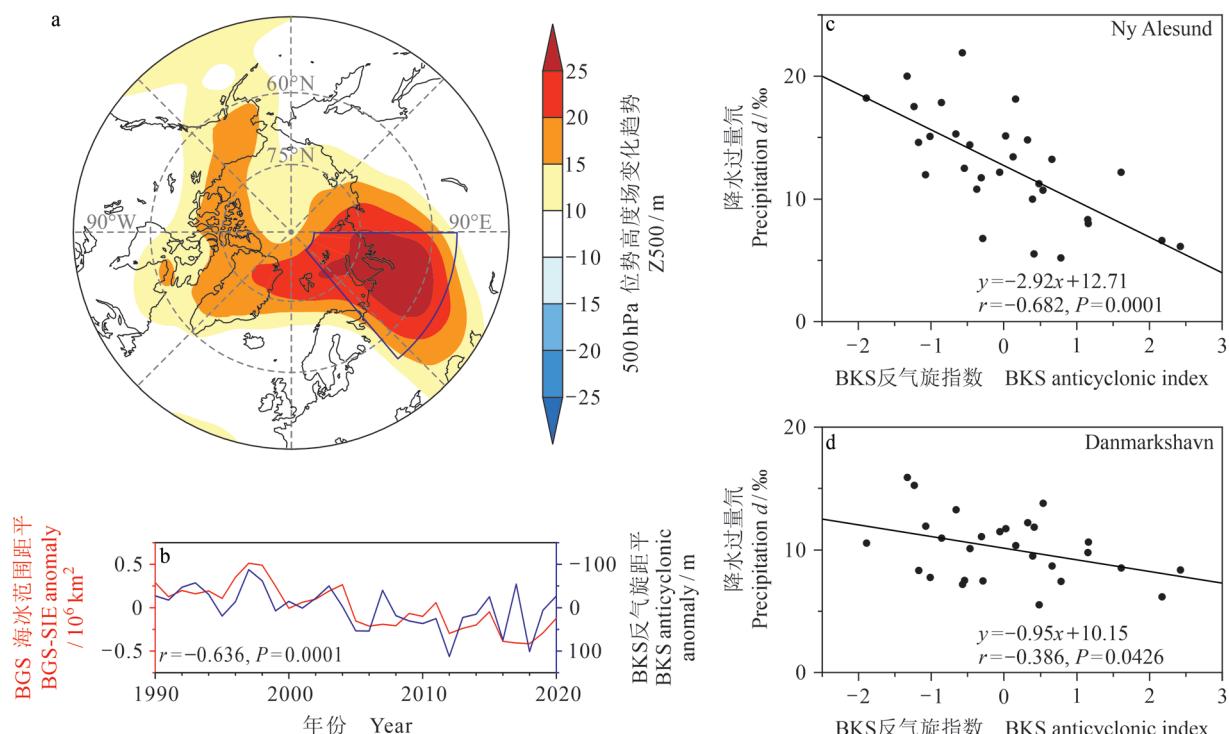
3 讨论

3.1 局地蒸发对北极降水 d 的影响

上述结果表明 BGS 冬季降水 d 与该海域 SIE 呈显著的正相关，这种关系可能反映了海冰消融所导致的局地蒸发对其降水 d 的影响。以前的研究表明降水 d 变化主要受水汽源区 SST 与 RH 控制（Pfahl and Sodemann, 2014; Steen-Larsen et al., 2014）。并且，北极地区局地蒸发的水汽

通常具有较低的 d 值 (Klein et al., 2015; Klein and Welker, 2016; Kopec et al., 2016)。为进一步验证海冰消融导致的局地蒸发影响, 分析了 BGS 海域 RH 和 SST 与 BKS 反气旋指数的关系 (图 4a 和 4b)。结果显示: BKS 反气旋指数与 RH 呈显著负相关, 而与 SST 呈显著正相关。这是由于当 BKS 反气旋加强时, 绝热下沉增强 (Liu et al., 2022), BGS 海域空气更加干燥, RH 降低, 蒸发加剧; 同时, BKS 反气旋会加强向极的热量和水汽输送 (图 5), 增加了 BGS 海域向下的长波辐射, 导致

SST 升高。这些热力过程共同加速了 BGS 海域海冰消融, 加强了局地蒸发, 贡献了更多的局地水汽 (Bintanja and Selten, 2014; Ford and Frauenfeld, 2022)。观测的站点降水 d 与 BGS 海域 RH 呈显著正相关, 与 SST 呈显著负相关 (图 4c 和 4d), 表明 BGS 海域蒸发加强, 会导致显著低的降水 d 值 (Kopec et al., 2016)。显著负的降水 d -BKS 反气旋指数相关性进一步支持了该结论。因此, BKS 反气旋加强导致的 BGS 海域海冰减少和蒸发加强是该区域降水 d 值减少的主要原因。



a: 北极冬季 500 hPa 位势高度 (Z500) 线性趋势; b: 冬季 BKS 反气旋与 BGS-SIE 距平时间序列; a 图中蓝线包围区域 (40° — 90° E, 55° — 85° N) 用于计算 BKS 反气旋指数。

a: linear trend of winter 500 hPa geopotential height (Z500) over the Arctic; b: time series of BKS anticyclonic and BGS-SIE anomalies; c, d: scatter plots of winter precipitation d values in Ny Alesund and Danmarkshavn against BKS anticyclonic index. Blue box (40° — 90° E, 55° — 85° N) shown in Fig. 3a is used to calculate the BKS anticyclone index.

图 3 北极冬季大气环流及其对 BGS 海冰和降水 d 的影响

Fig. 3 Winter atmospheric circulation pattern over the Arctic and its influence on BGS SIE and precipitation d

3.2 较低纬地区输送水汽对北极降水 d 的影响

如前文所述, 尽管 BKS 反气旋环流正异常会通过向极的水汽输送, 扩大 BGS 海冰消融, 促进局地蒸发, 但其也直接增加了对 BGS 降水的贡献。为进一步明确较低纬地区输送水汽对 BGS 降水 d 值的影响, 在向极水汽输送路径上选取了另外 5 个沿海 GNIP 站点 (图 6a), 通过与 Ny Alesund 和 Danmarkshavn 站点降水 d 平均值比较 (选取站

点数据的公共时段为 2005—2018 年), 分析了较低纬地区输送水汽对 BGS 降水 d 的影响。结果显示: 来自地中海与黑海蒸发的水汽, 其降水 d 值介于 $13.32\%_0$ — $17.31\%_0$, 均值约 $14.74\%_0$, 明显高于北极站点的降水 d 值 (在 $9.10\%_0$ — $10.81\%_0$ 波动, 均值约 $10.20\%_0$) (图 6b), 这表明较低纬地区输送水汽的 d 值高于北极局地蒸发水汽, 与 Kopec et al. (2016) 研究结果一致。因此, BKS 反

气旋环流的主要作用是通过热力过程扩大海冰消融和加强局地蒸发，增加了局地蒸发水汽对 BGS

降水及其 d 值的贡献，而其输送的较低纬地区水汽对 BGS 降水及其 d 值的直接影响有限。

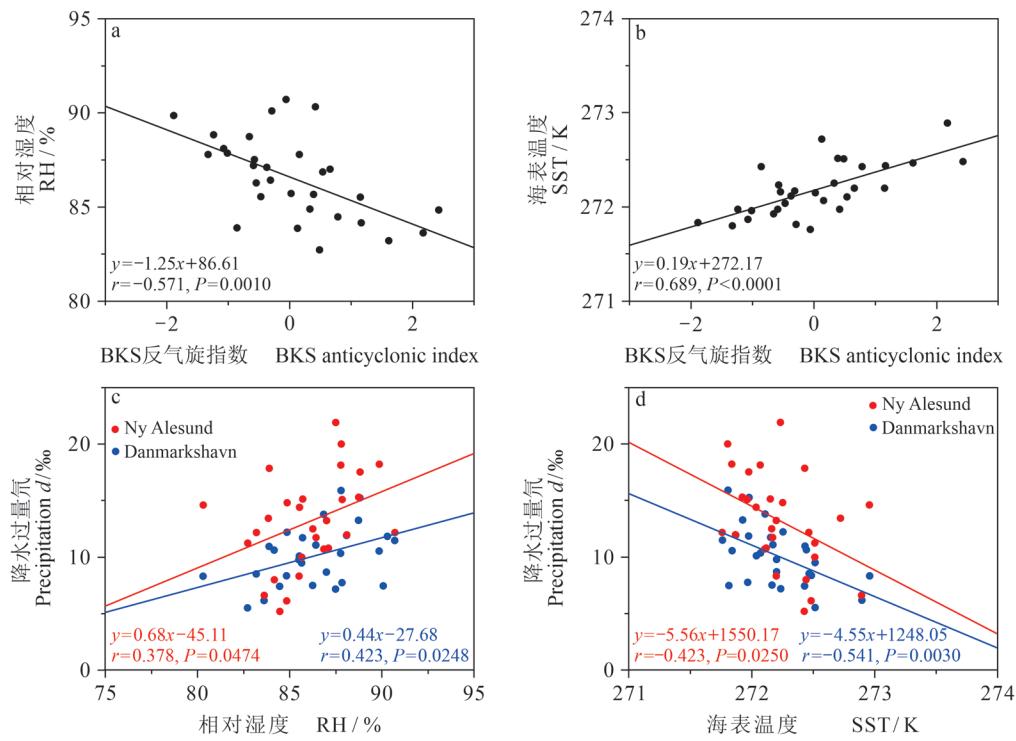
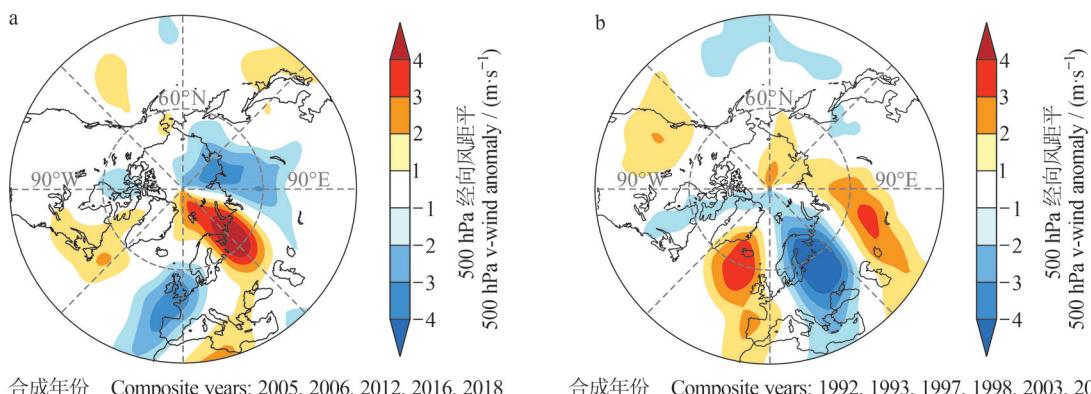


图 4 BKS 反气旋指数与 BGS 海域 (20°W — 60°E , 75° — 85°N) RH (a)、SST (b) 的散点图;
站点降水 d 与 BGS 海域 RH (c)、SST (d) 的散点图

Fig. 4 Scatter plots of BKS anticyclonic index and RH (a), SST (b) in BGS (20°W — 60°E , 75° — 85°N); scatter plots of station precipitation d and RH (c), SST(d) in BGS

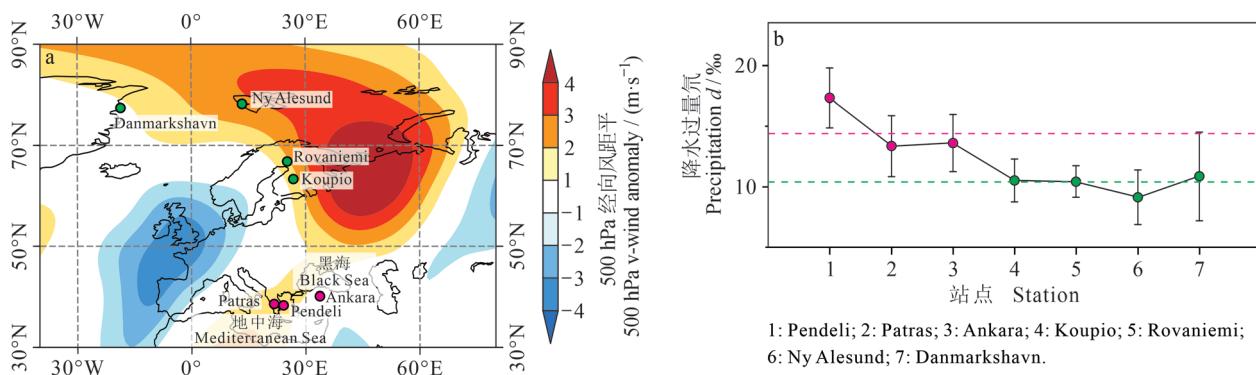


a: BKS 反气旋环流正异常年份 (BKS 反气旋指数 >1 , 2005, 2006, 2012, 2016, 2018) 500 hPa 经向风合成距平; b: BKS 反气旋环流负异常年份 (BKS 反气旋指数 <-1 , 1992, 1993, 1997, 1998, 2003, 2017) 500 hPa 经向风合成风距平。距平为相对于 1991—2020 年平均态的差值，正的距平代表南风，负的距平值代表北风。

a: the strongest positive (BKS anticyclonic index >1 , 2005, 2006, 2012, 2016 and 2018); b: negative (BKS anticyclonic index <-1 , 1992, 1993, 1997, 1998, 2003 and 2017) BKS anticyclonic circulation year composite meridional wind anomalies during the study period. The anomalies are calculated as the departures from the winter means between 1991 and 2020. The positive and negative anomaly values represent anomalously southerly and northerly winds, respectively.

图 5 BKS 反气旋环流对冬季 500 hPa 经向风的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of BKS anticyclonic circulation on meridional wind anomalies at 500 hPa



a: 水汽传输路径上选取的GNIP站点; b: 站点降水 d 值变化。图中红色与绿色圆点分别代表较低纬地区(地中海—黑海地区)与北极站点;b图中红色虚线表示较低纬地区站点降水 d 平均值(14.74‰),绿色虚线表示北极站点降水 d 平均值(10.20‰)。
 a: the selected GNIP stations along the moisture transport pathway; b: variation in precipitation d values of GNIP stations. Red and green dots represent lower-latitude (Mediterranean—Black Sea region) and Arctic stations, respectively. Red and green dashed lines shown in Fig. 6b represent the average of precipitation d values at lower-latitude (14.74‰) and Arctic (10.20‰) stations, respectively.

图6 不同来源水汽的冬季降水 d 值特征

Fig. 6 Characteristics of winter precipitation d values of moisture from different sources

4 结论

本文利用观测的冬季降水 d 、海冰和大气再分析数据,分析了降水 d 与BGS海冰和大气环流之间的关系,评估了海冰减少和不同来源水汽对降水 d 的影响。研究表明:北极冬季降水 d 与海冰覆盖范围呈显著的负相关,海冰减少所导致的局地蒸发水汽增加是北极降水 d 值下降的主要原因;向极的水汽输送主要通过加速北极海冰消融和加强局地蒸发,贡献了更多的局地蒸发水汽和更低降水 d 值,但对北极降水及其 d 值的直接贡献有限。该项研究从同位素的视角揭示了海冰变化如何影响北极降水,为北极地区现代水循环和古气候重建提供了重要启示。

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