Modulation of PDO in the Arctic tropospheric warming

Lingling Suo\textsuperscript{1}, Yongqi Gao\textsuperscript{1}, Guillaume Gastineau\textsuperscript{2}, Yu-Chiao Liang\textsuperscript{3}, Rohit Ghosh\textsuperscript{4}, Tian Tian\textsuperscript{5}, and Ying Zhang\textsuperscript{6}

\textsuperscript{1}Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center, Bergen, Norway  
\textsuperscript{2}Sorbonne Université, CNRS/IRD/MNHN, UMR LOCEAN, Paris, France  
\textsuperscript{3}Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, U.S.A.  
\textsuperscript{4}Max Planck Institute for Meteorology, Hamburg, Germany  
\textsuperscript{5}Danish Meteorological Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark  
\textsuperscript{6}Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The Arctic amplified warming under global warming is one of the prominent climate change events during the past several decades. Arctic sea ice retreat contributed the majority of the near-surface warming, and little to the mid-troposphere warming. The remote factors might contribute to or modulate the aloft Arctic warming.

Here we performed a multi-model joint-analysis to study the role of the Pacific decadal oscillation, which is one of the most important recurring ocean-atmosphere variability in the climate system, in the tropospheric Arctic warming. In the multi-model simulation, PDO reduced the Arctic warming trend during 1979-2013 significantly in spring, Autumn and early winter season from the near-surface to the upper troposphere. The reduction of warming reaches 0.3 / 0.2 °C per decade in the upper / lower troposphere.