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Supporting Information for

Air-Ice-Ocean Coupling During a Strong Mid-Winter Cyclone, Part 1: Observing Coupled Dynamic Interactions Across Scales

D. M. Watkins[1], P. O. G. Persson[2], T. Stanton[3], A. Solomon[2], J. K. Hutchings[4] J. Haapala[5], G. Svensson[6]

[1]Center for Fluid Mechanics, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA. [2]Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder CO and NOAA/Physical Sciences Laboratory, Boulder CO, USA. [3]Moss Landing Marine Laboratories and Naval Postgraduate School, CA, USA. [4]College of Earth Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA. [5]Finnish Meteorological Institute, Helsinki, Finland. [6]Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Corresponding author: Daniel Watkins (daniel_watkins@brown.edu)

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Introduction

The supplemental figures provide information on the 30 January storm (C_1) for comparison with the 31 January-1 February storm (C_2) that is the main focus of the article. Figure S2, which includes the buoy velocity components and wind speed map for comparison with Figure 8. Figure S2, which shows the deformation in the Distributed Network for comparison with Figure 10. Figure S3 shows the larger-scale deformation for comparison with Figure 9. Table S1 lists the reference buoys used at multi-sensor sites.

In addition, we include 5 animations. Animations fig09_animation.mp4, fig10_animation.mp4, figS2_animation.mp4, and figS3_animation.mp4 are useful for comparison with the corresponding figures, so that maps at hourly resolution can be easily accessed. The animation radar_animation.mp4 is a timelapse of the 15-min resolution ice radar data.

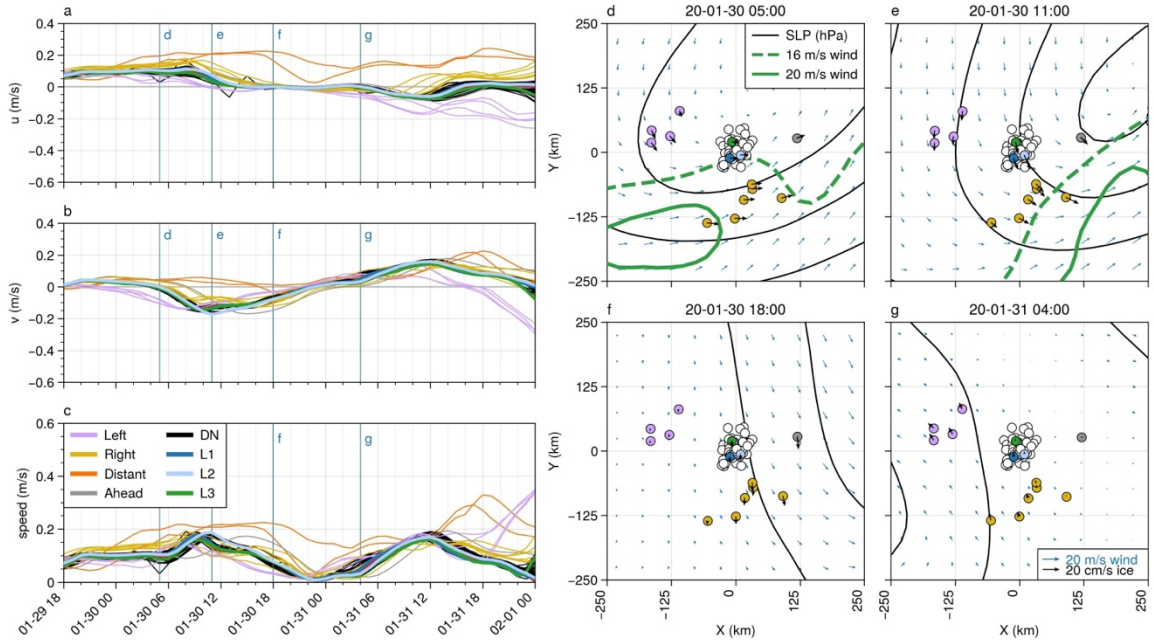

Figure S1. Left: Buoy velocity components (a, b) and magnitude (c) for the period from 18 UTC on Jan. 29 to 0 UTC on Feb 1. The top and middle panels show the u and v velocity components relative to the north polar stereographic projection, thus corresponding to the x and y axis, respectively, in the panels on the right. For the period shown here, the positive y direction is approximately northward. Right: Snapshots of buoy motion (thick black arrows) superimposed on the ERA5 sea level pressure isobars (black contours, 4 hPa spacing) and near-surface (10 m) wind fields (blue arrows) at times corresponding to vertical lines in the velocity time series to the left.

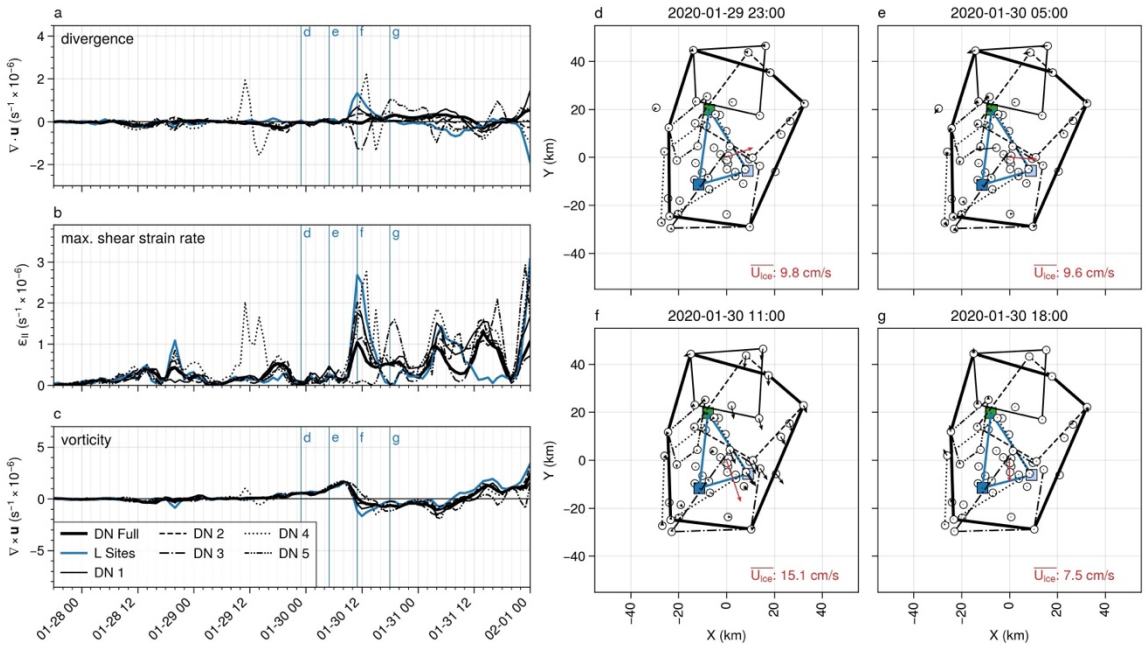

Figure S2. Strain rate components (a-c) and velocity anomalies (d-g) of the Distributed Network for the Jan 30 cyclone. Polygons used for the deformation calculations are shown in panels d-g. The polygons were selected manually; note that the buoy in the upper left was not included in the "DN Full" array due to periods of missing data. Velocity anomalies in panels d-g were computed relative to the ensemble average velocity, which is shown as the red arrow at the center of each panel.

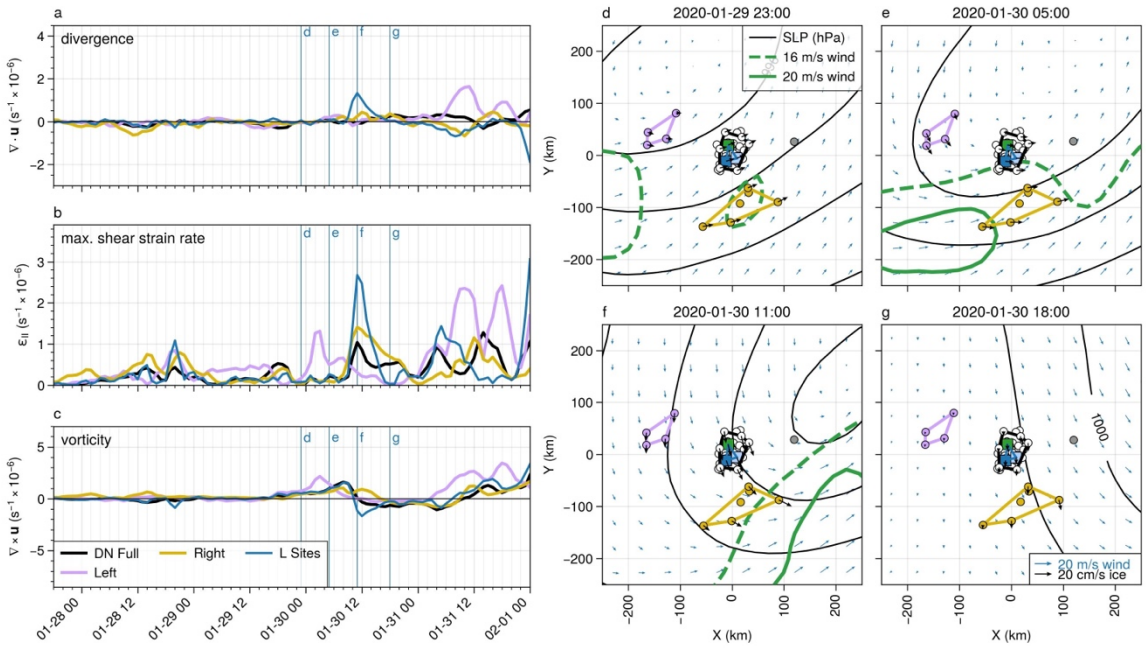

Figure S3. Strain rate components (a-c) and ice and wind velocities (d-g) of the Extended Distributed Network for the Jan 30 cyclone. Polygons used for the deformation calculations are shown in panels d-g.

Site	Sensor ID
CO1	2019T66
L1	2019T67
L2	2019T65
L3	2019S94
M1	2019O1
M2	2019V2
M3	2019O3
M4	2019O4
M5	2019O5
M6	2019O6
M8	2019T69
Table S1	

Table S1. Representative buoys for multi-sensor sites