

AEROCLOUD Event
10 May 2019, Brussels

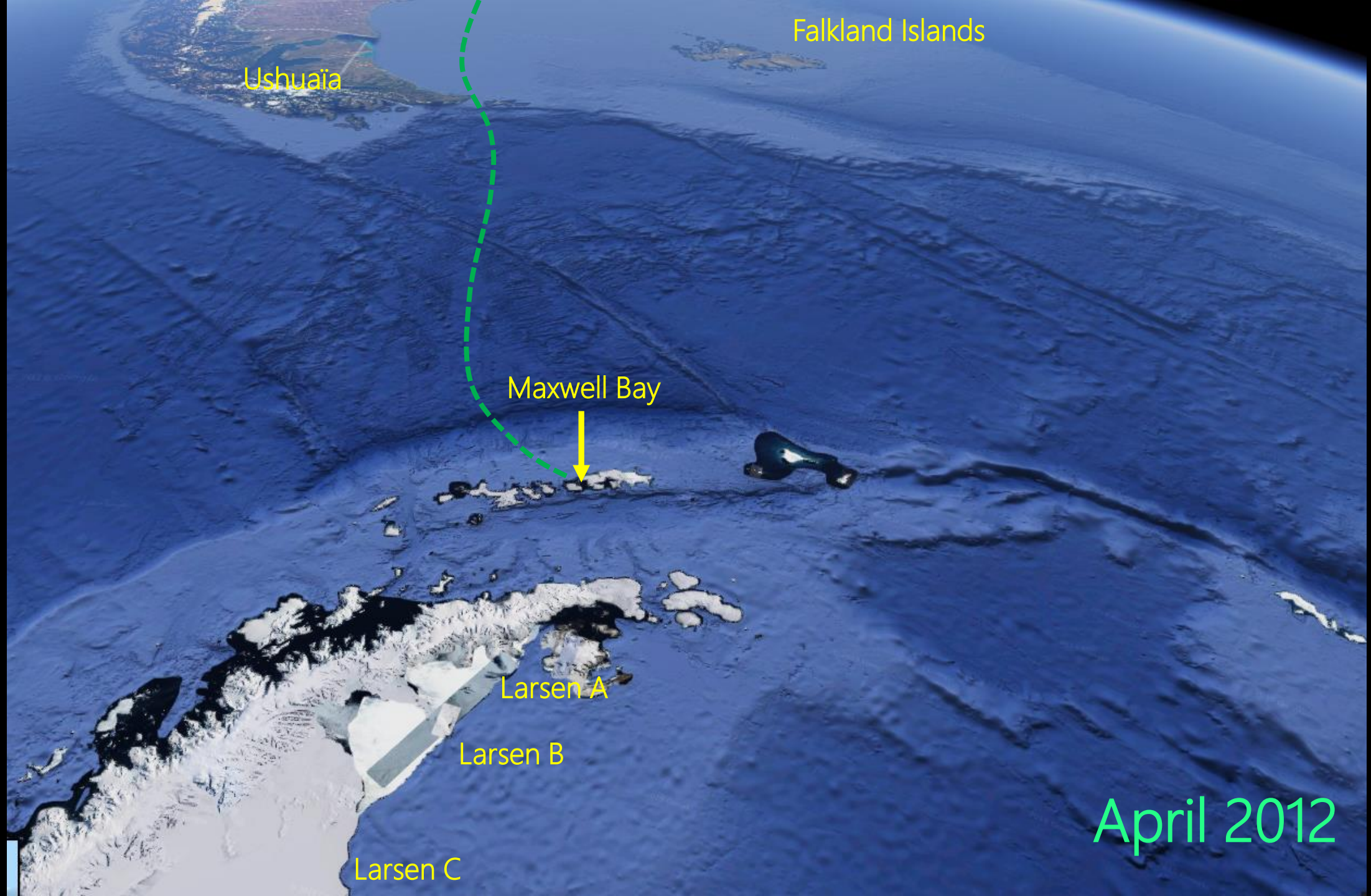


Coordinating sea ice prediction for the Southern Ocean

François Massonnet

J. Lieser, P. Reid, J. Fyfe, C. M. Bitz, W. Hobbs





Ushuaia

Falkland Islands

Maxwell Bay

Larsen A

Larsen B

Larsen C

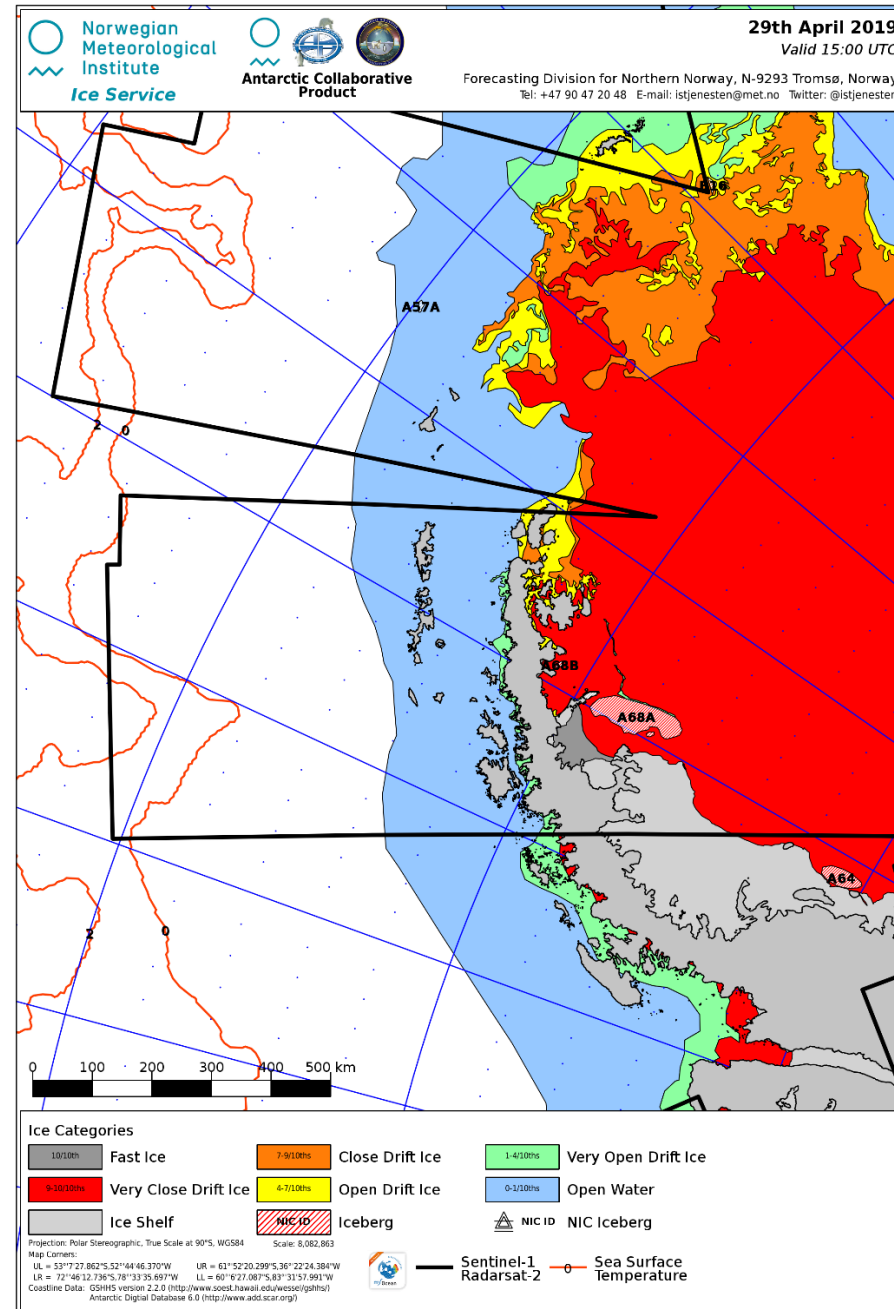
April 2012





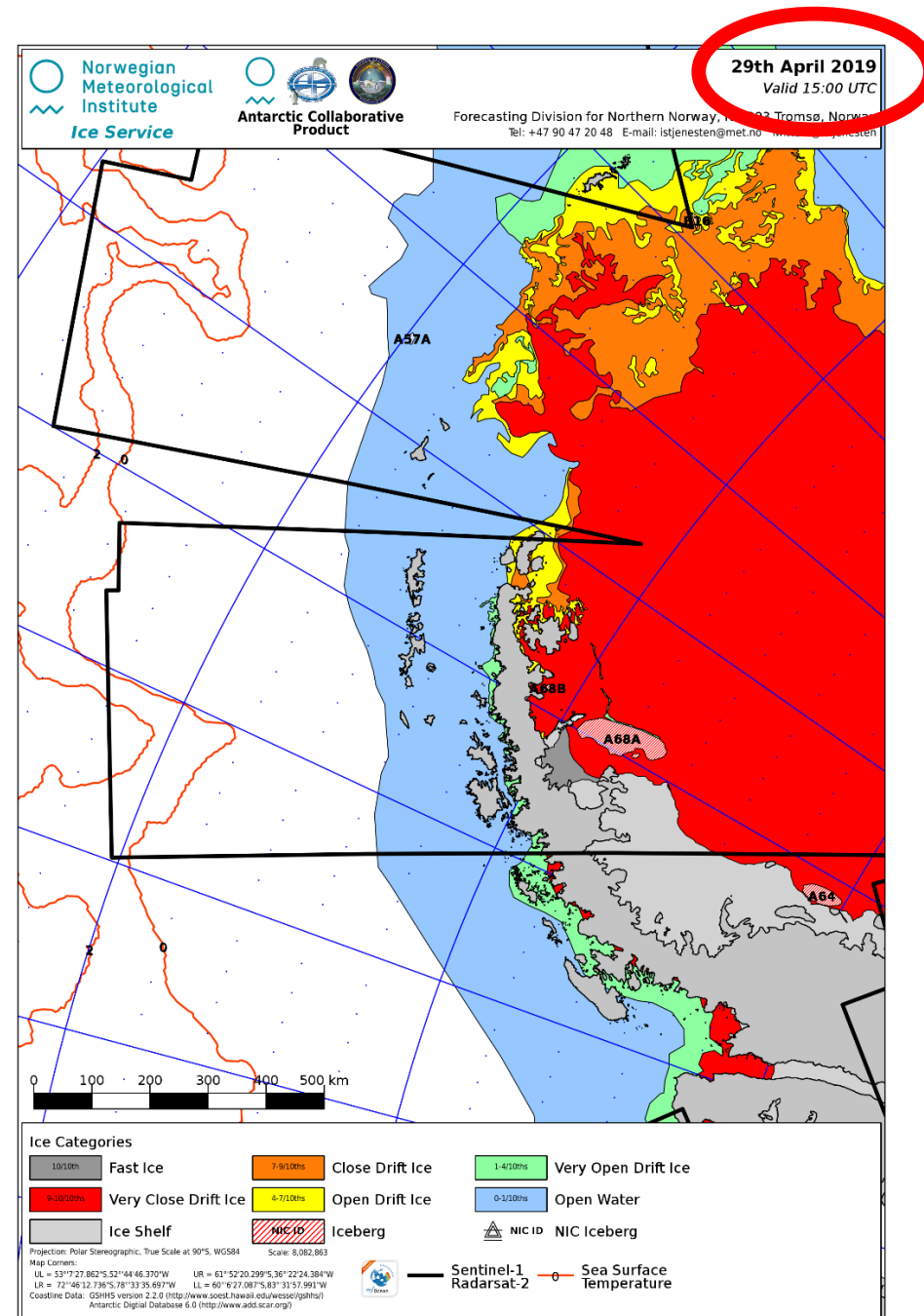


Ice charts: best available information on current sea ice conditions



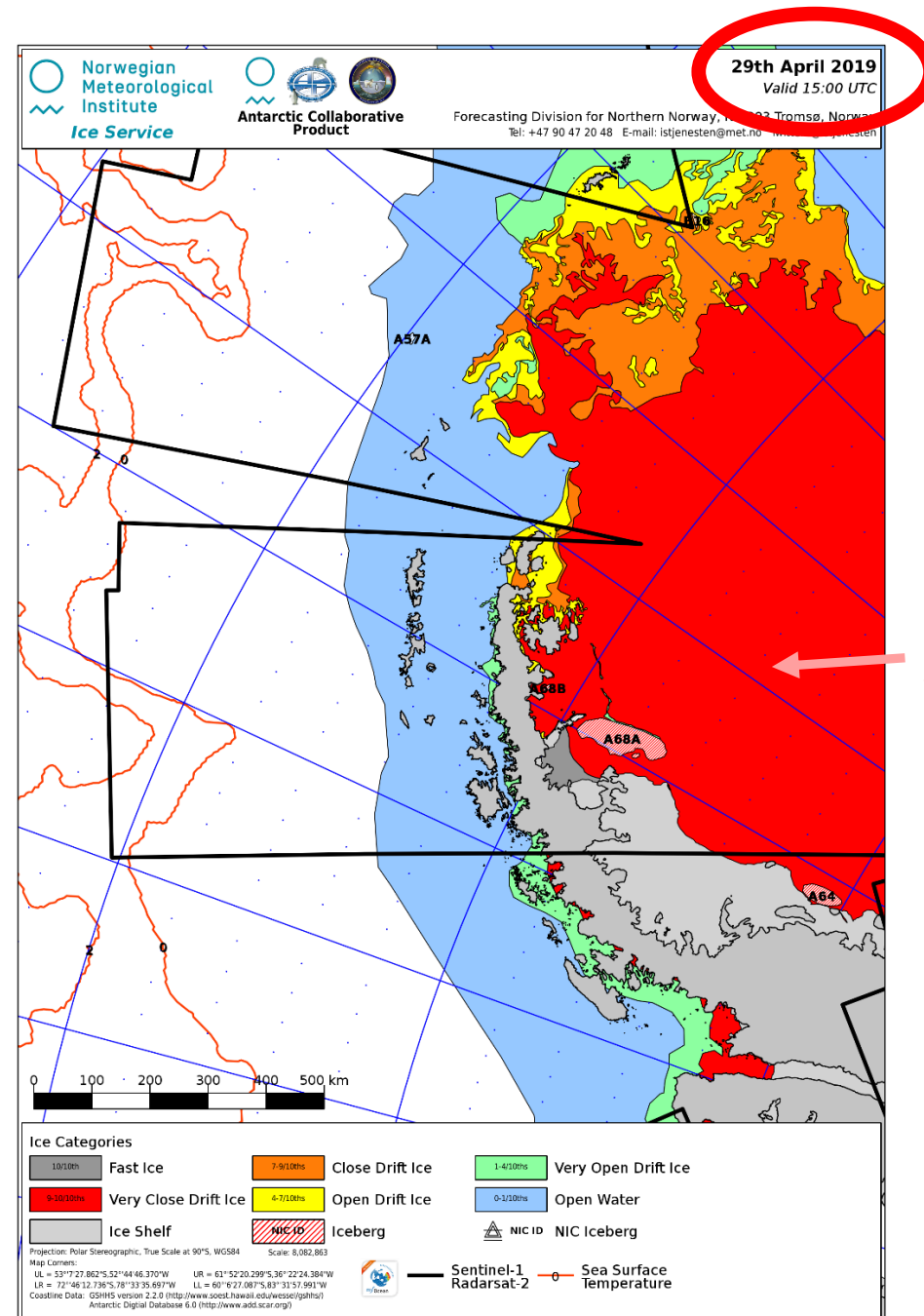
http://polarview.met.no/antarctic/peninsula_20190429.png

Ice charts: best available information on current sea ice conditions



« Now-casting »

Ice charts: best available information on current sea ice conditions



« Now-casting »

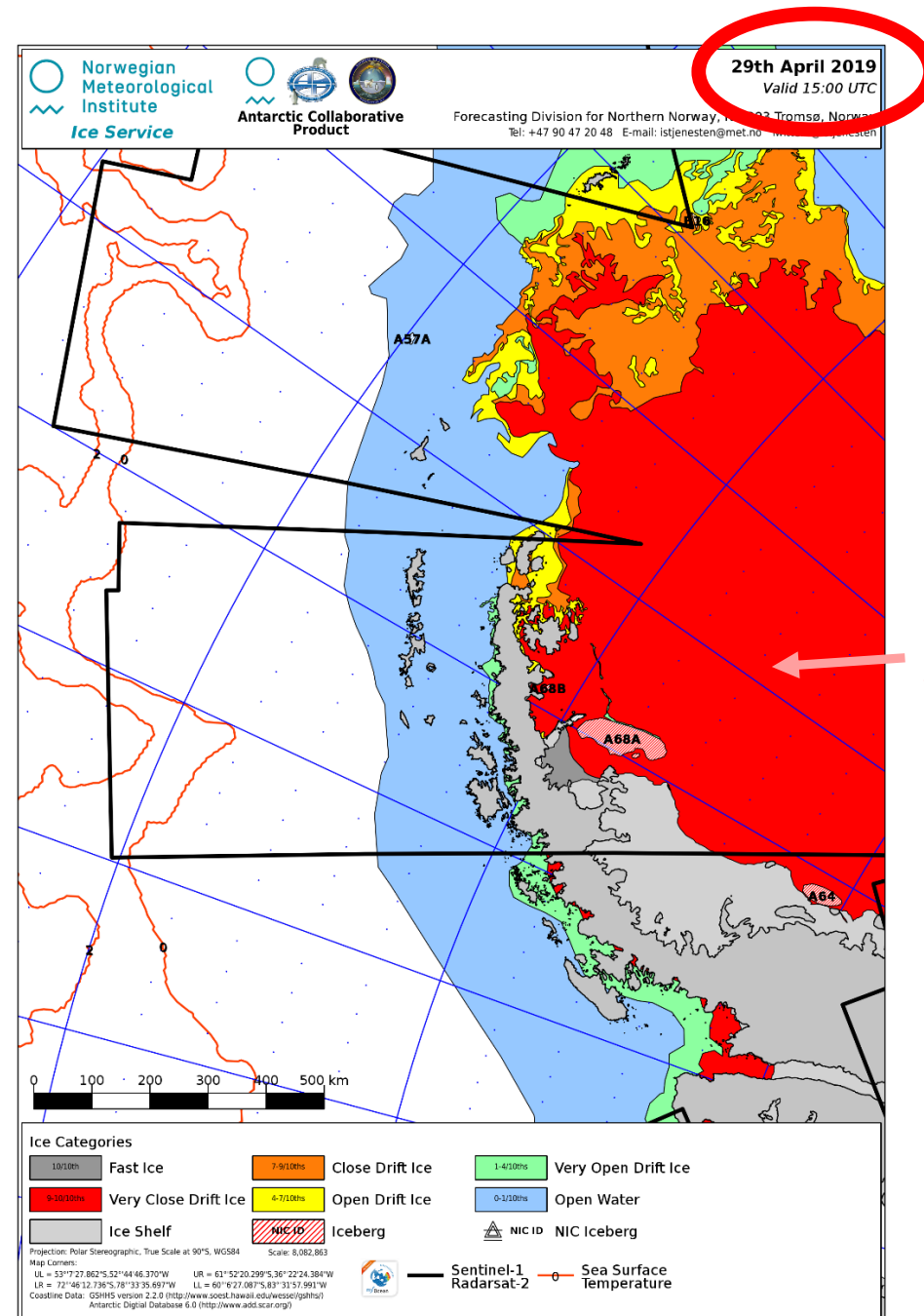
How about sea ice thickness here?

Ice charts: best available information on current sea ice conditions

Strong need for

- Information on date of sea ice edge retreat and advance
- Information on sea ice conditions inside the ice pack

possibly several weeks/months ahead

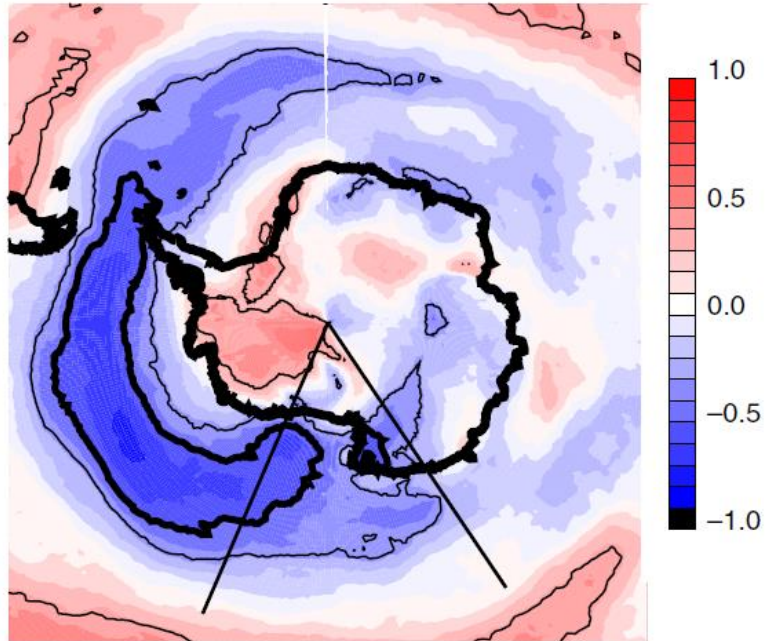


« Now-casting »

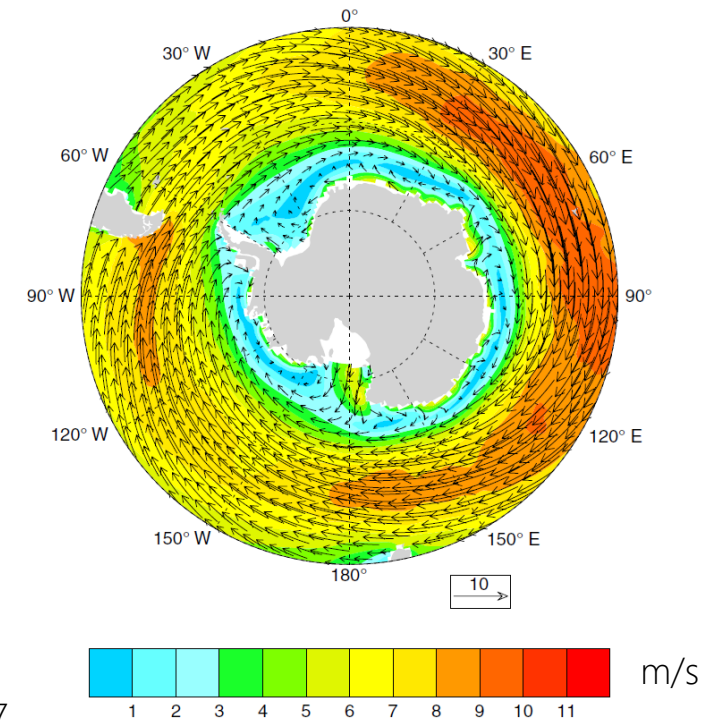
How about sea ice thickness here?

A mechanism for summer sea ice predictability in the Southern Ocean

Correlation of October grid-point zonal wind speed with following March western Ross Sea sea ice area (1979-2015)



Climatology of ERA-Interim winds (1979-2015)



Holland et al., *Nat. Commun.*, 2017

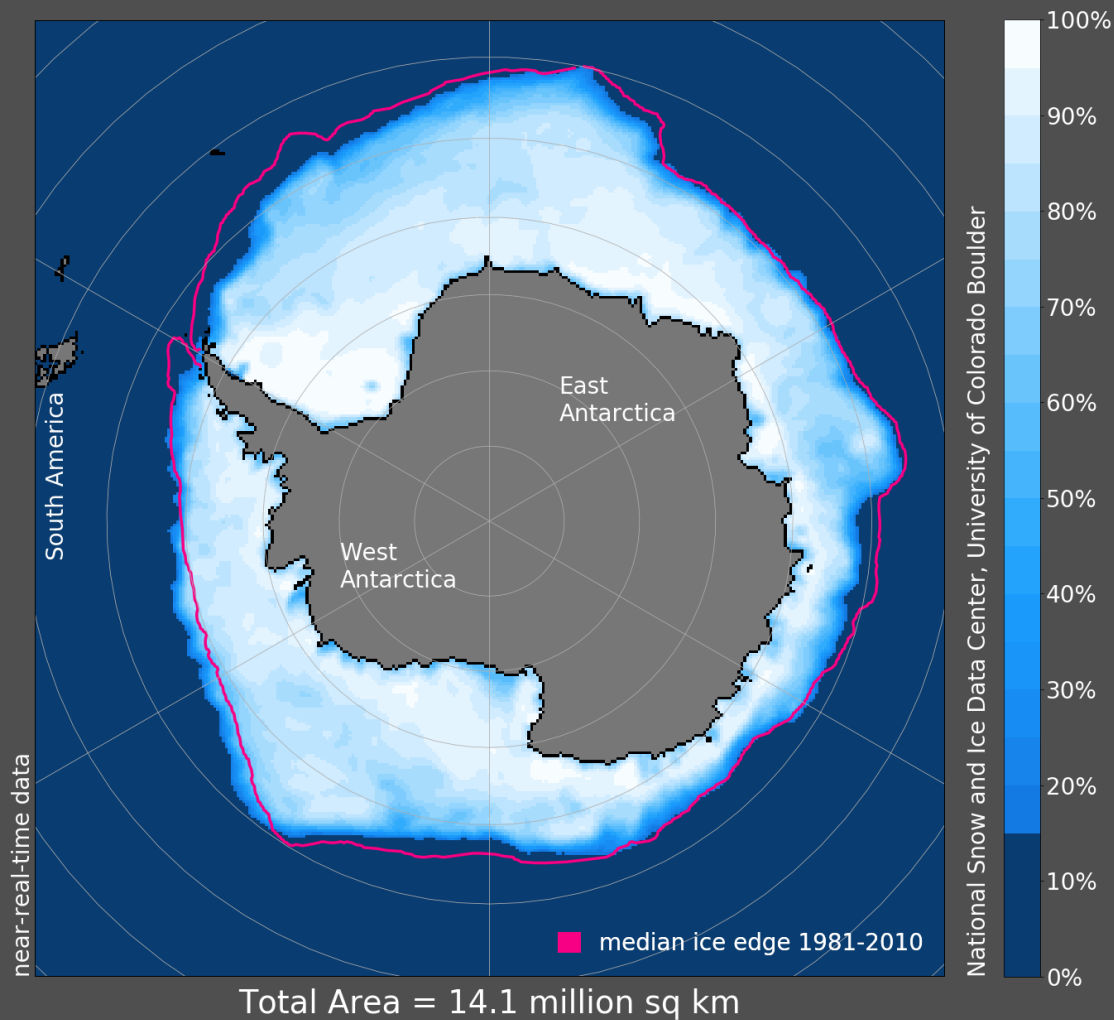
Enhanced October zonal winds → Increased ice divergence → Lower ice concentration → Lower albedo → Enhanced shortwave absorption → Increased oceanic heat storage → Delayed sea ice formation



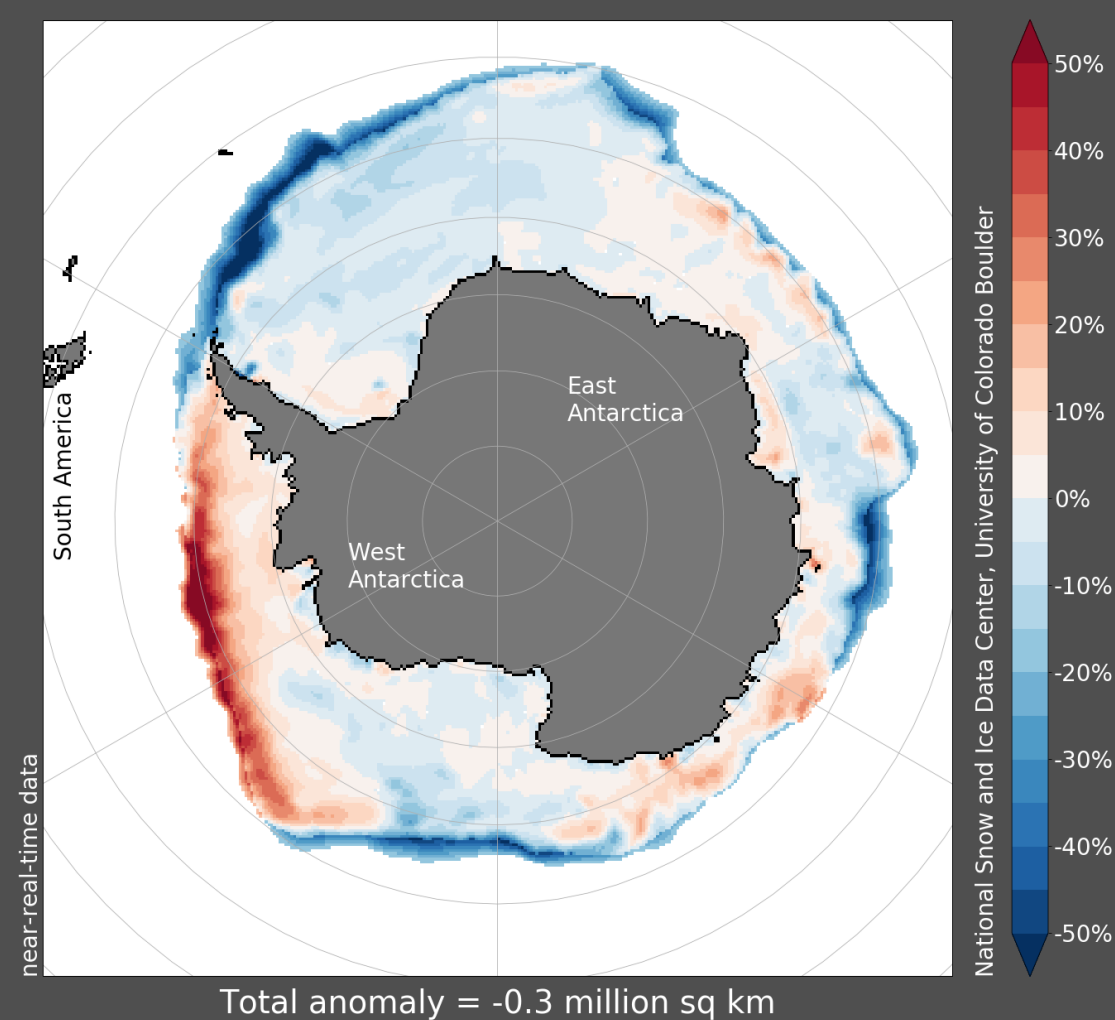
The Sea Ice Prediction Network South (SIPN South) has three main goals:

- 1) Identify existing efforts in Southern Ocean seasonal sea ice forecasting (currently scattered) and build an international network;
- 2) Coordinate realistic prediction test cases and evaluate the skill of current forecast systems;
- 3) Lay the foundations for systematic evaluation of forecasts in the coming years.

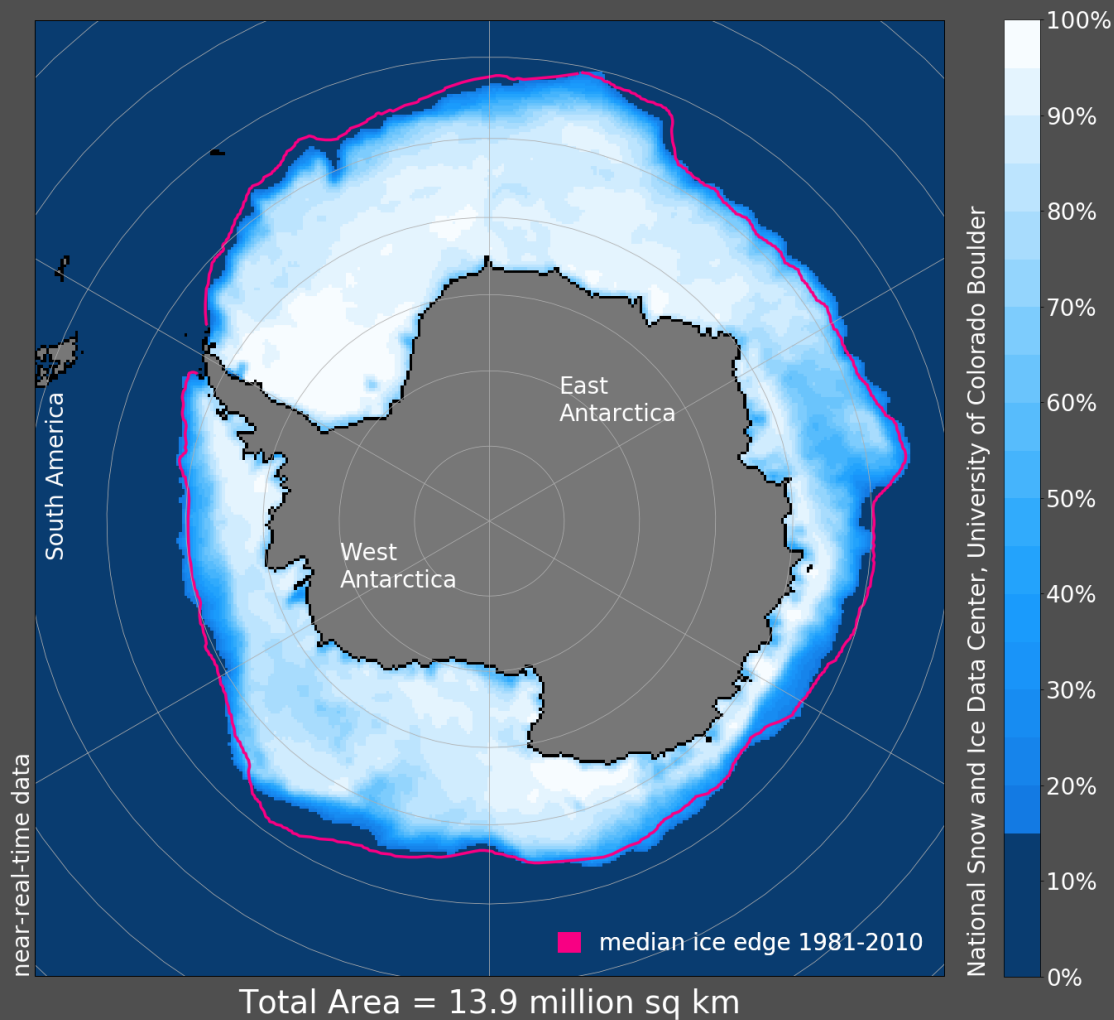
Sea Ice Concentration, Sep 2018



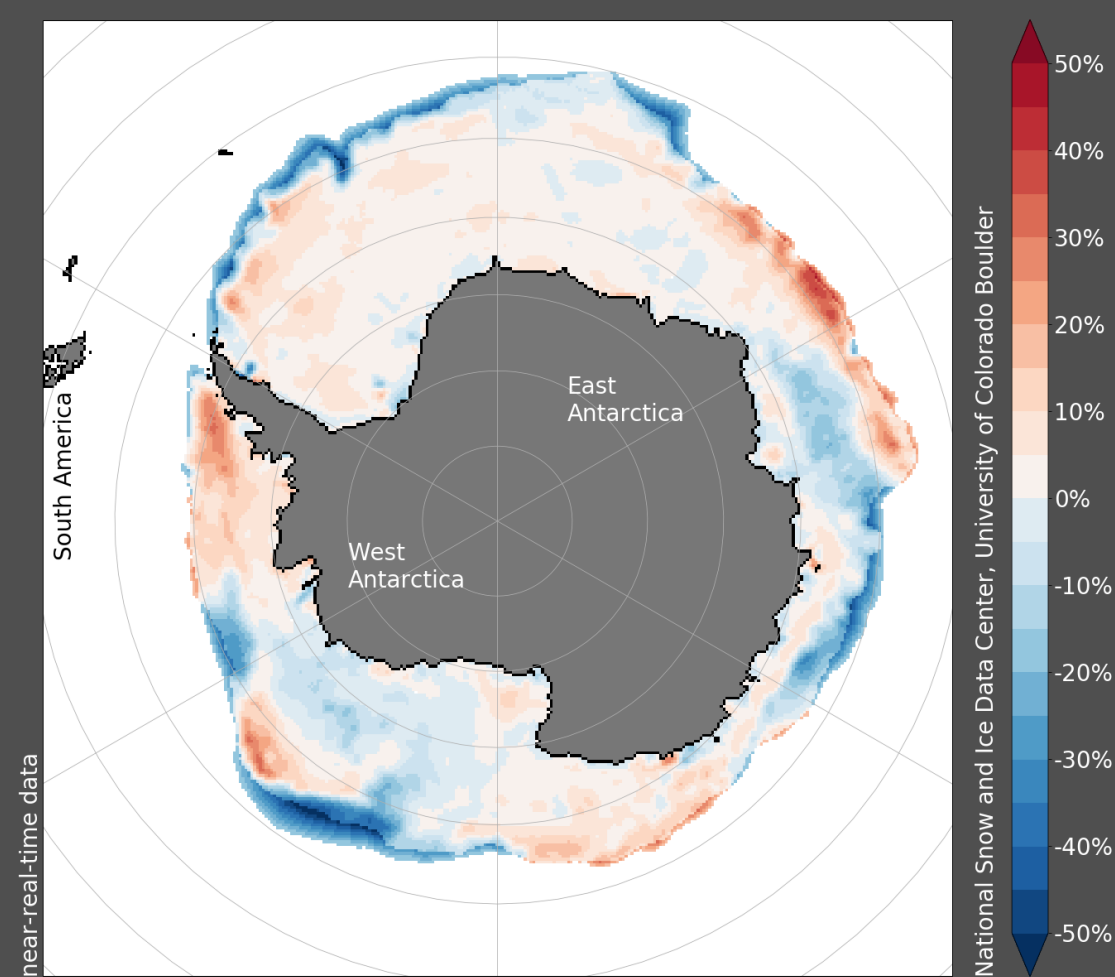
Sea Ice Concentration Anomalies, Sep 2018



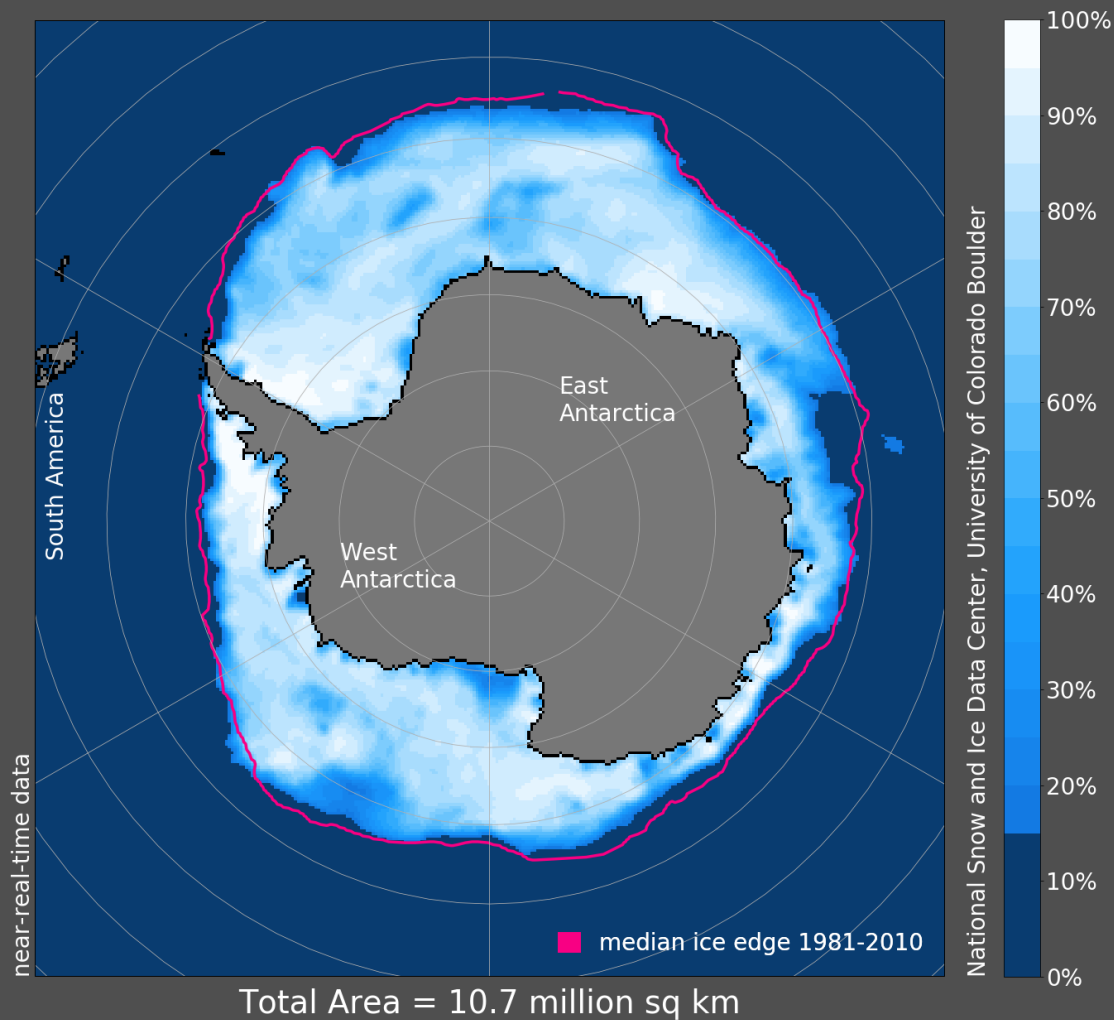
Sea Ice Concentration, Oct 2018



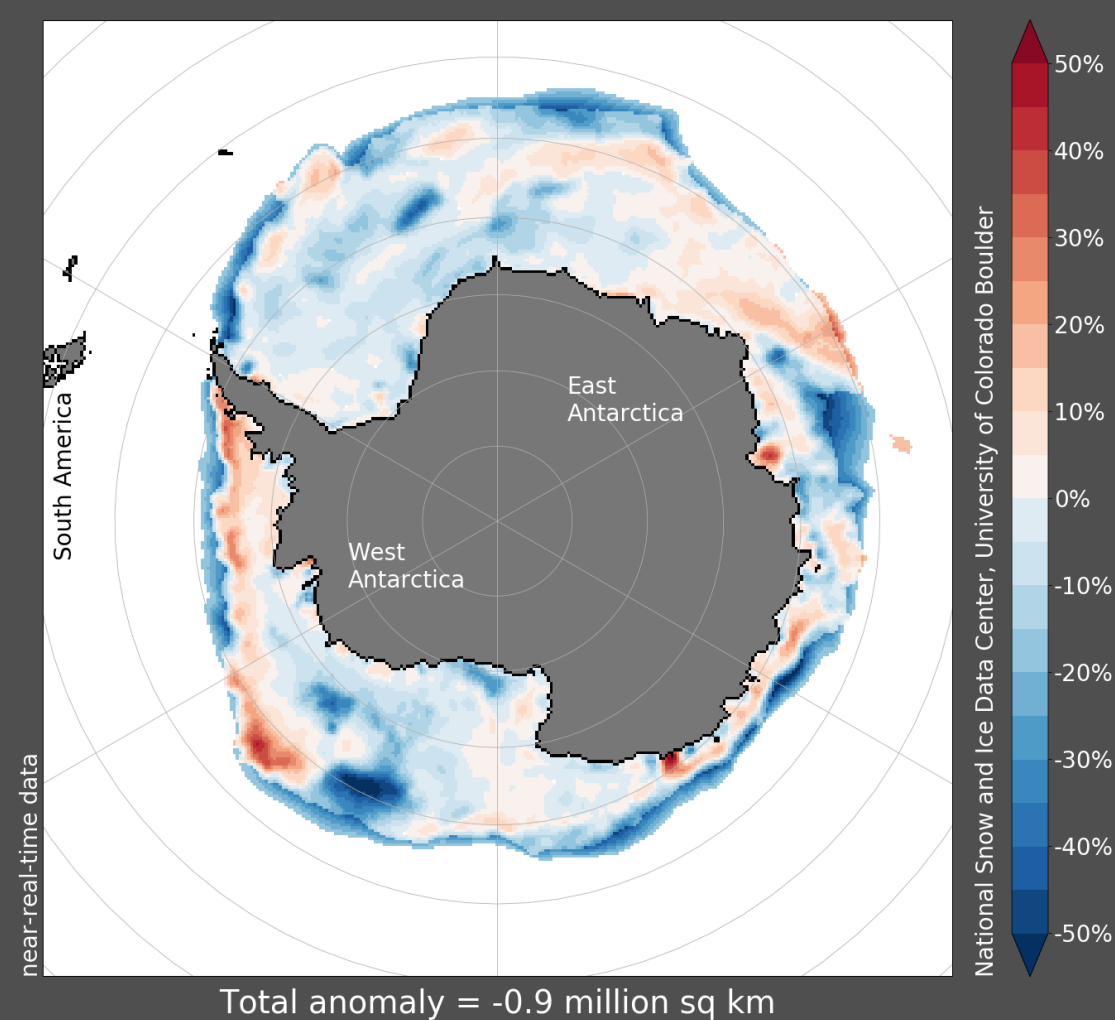
Sea Ice Concentration Anomalies, Oct 2018



Sea Ice Concentration, Nov 2018

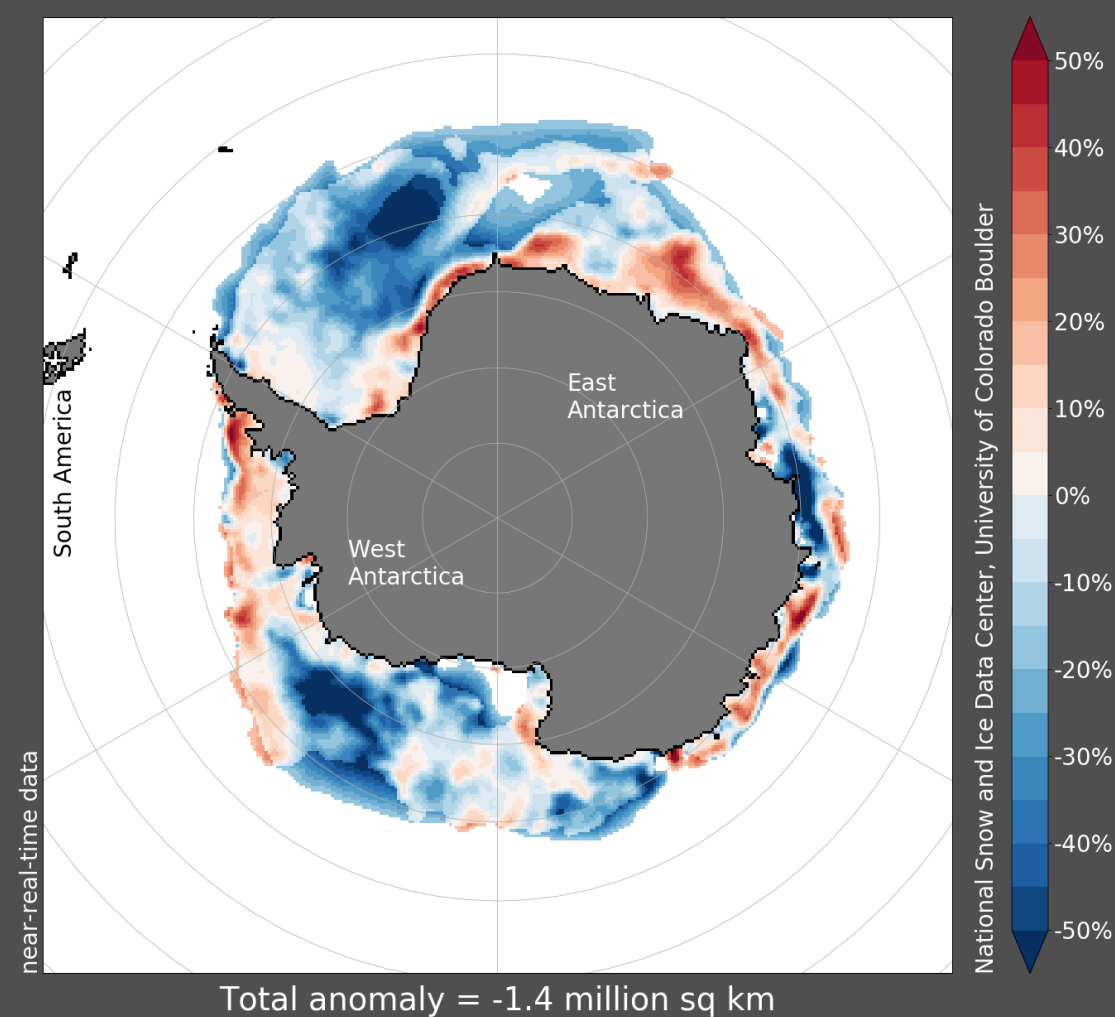
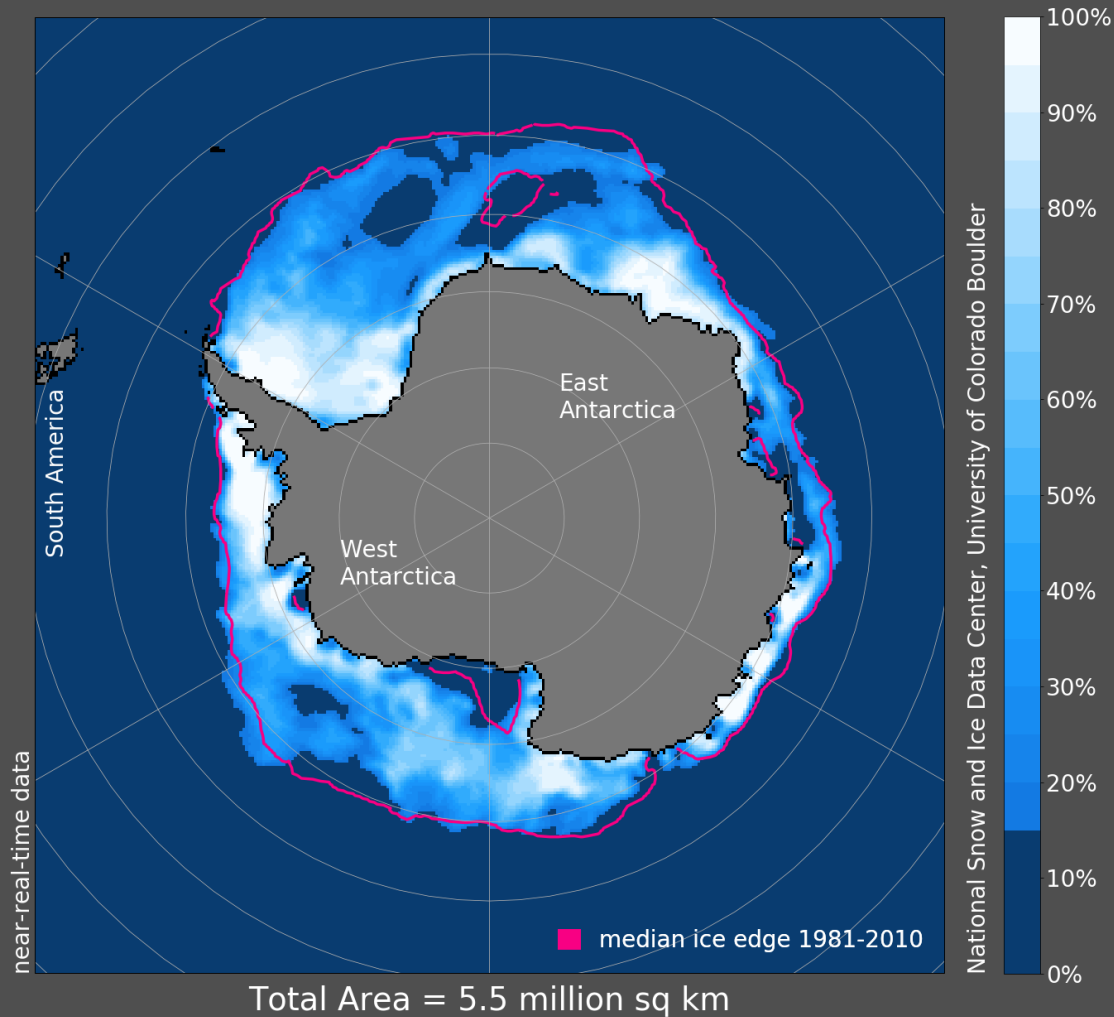


Sea Ice Concentration Anomalies, Nov 2018

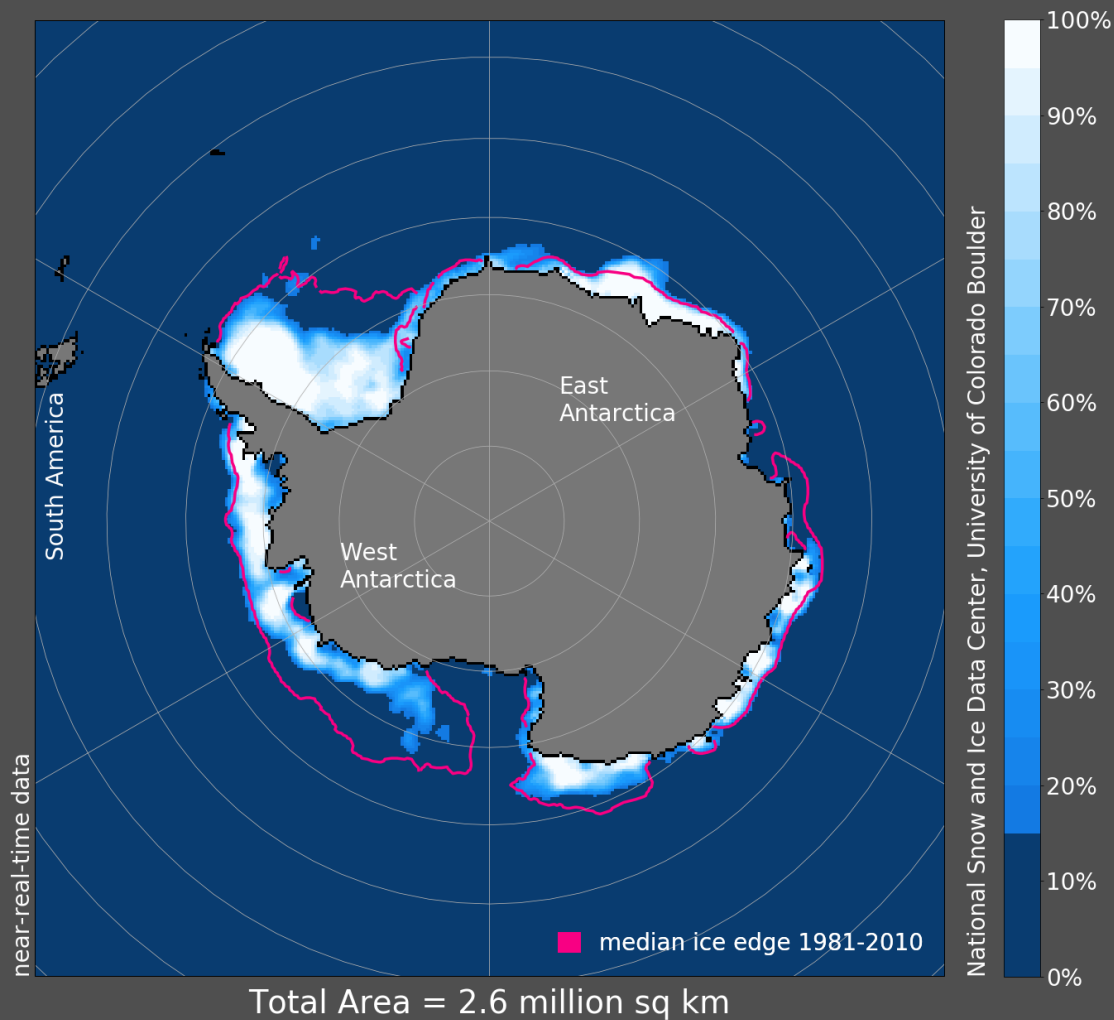


Sea Ice Concentration, Dec 2018

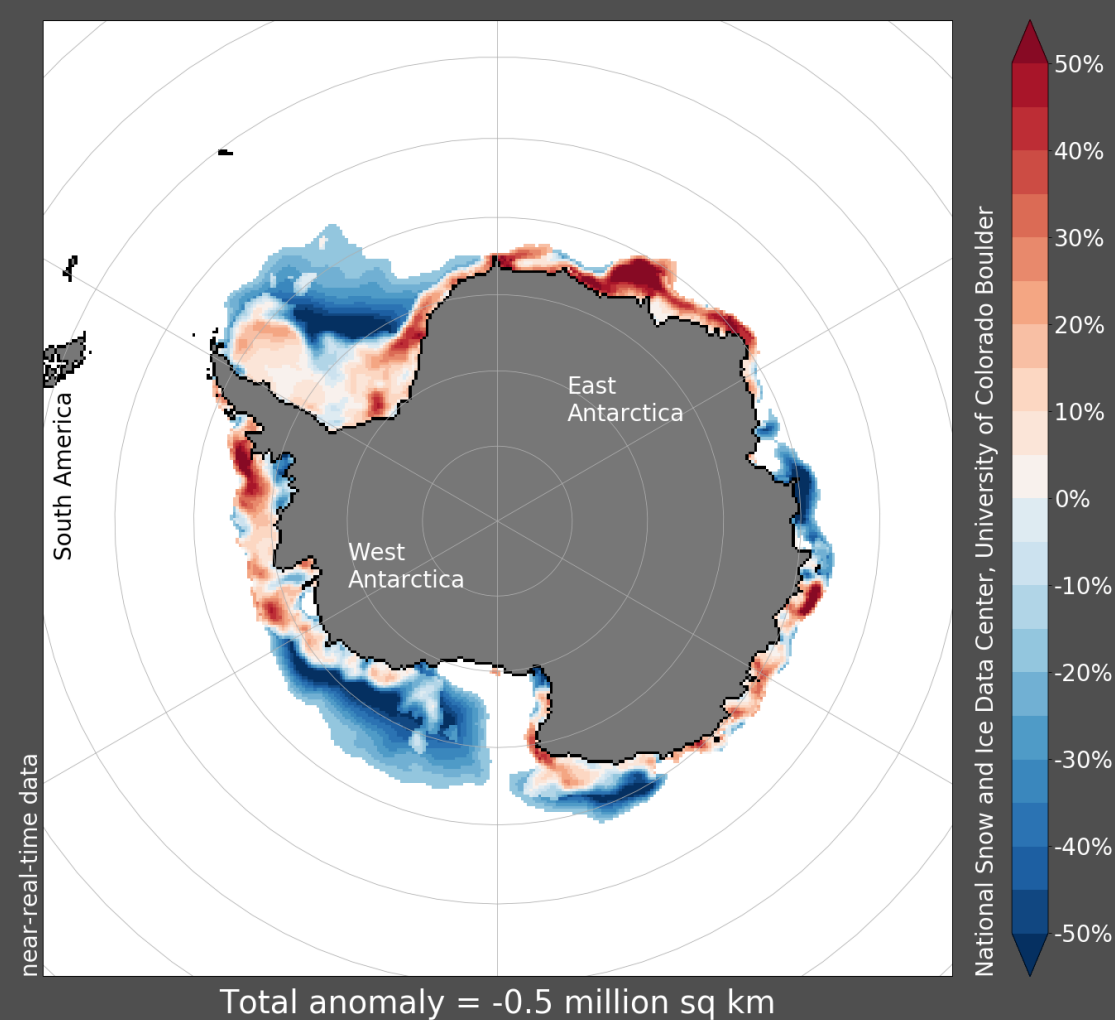
Sea Ice Concentration Anomalies, Dec 2018



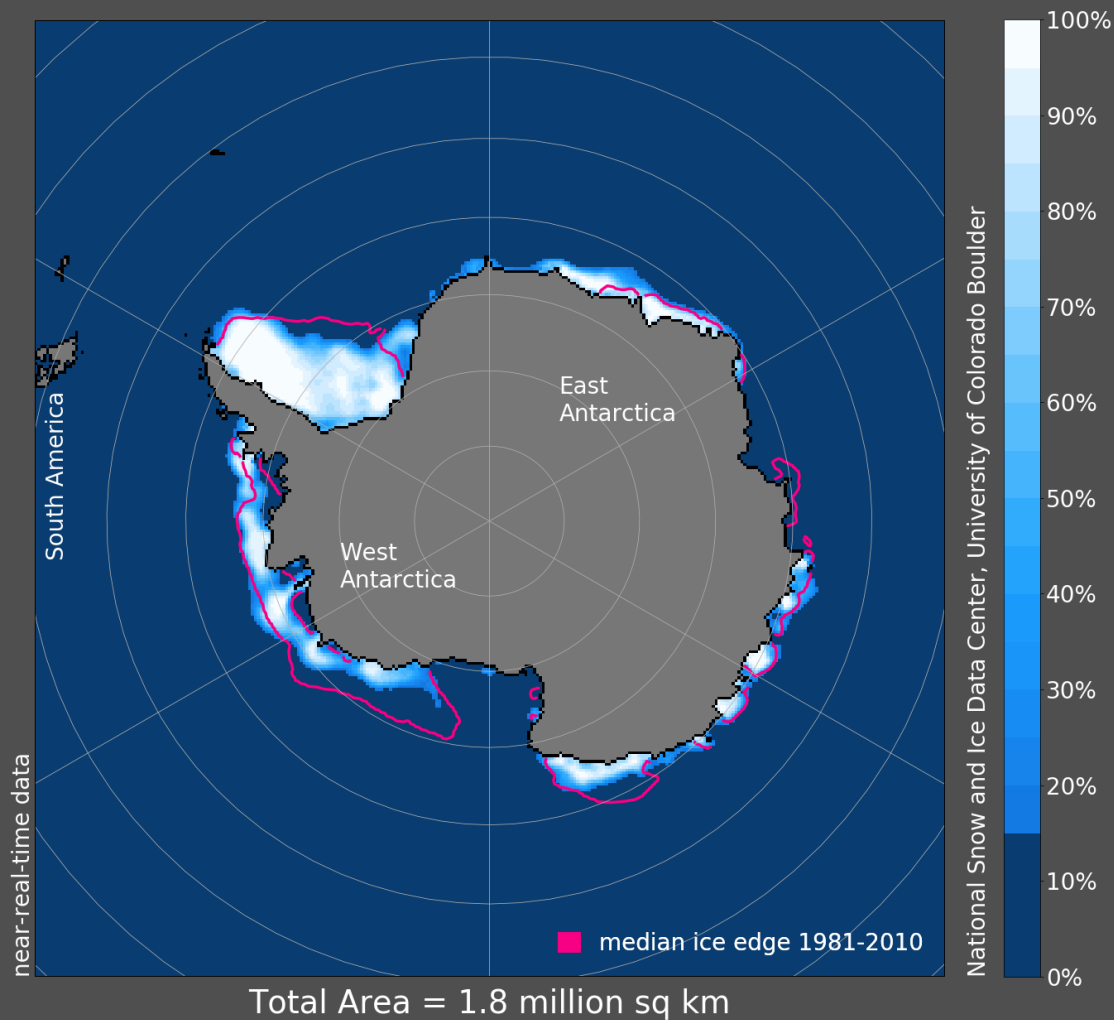
Sea Ice Concentration, Jan 2019



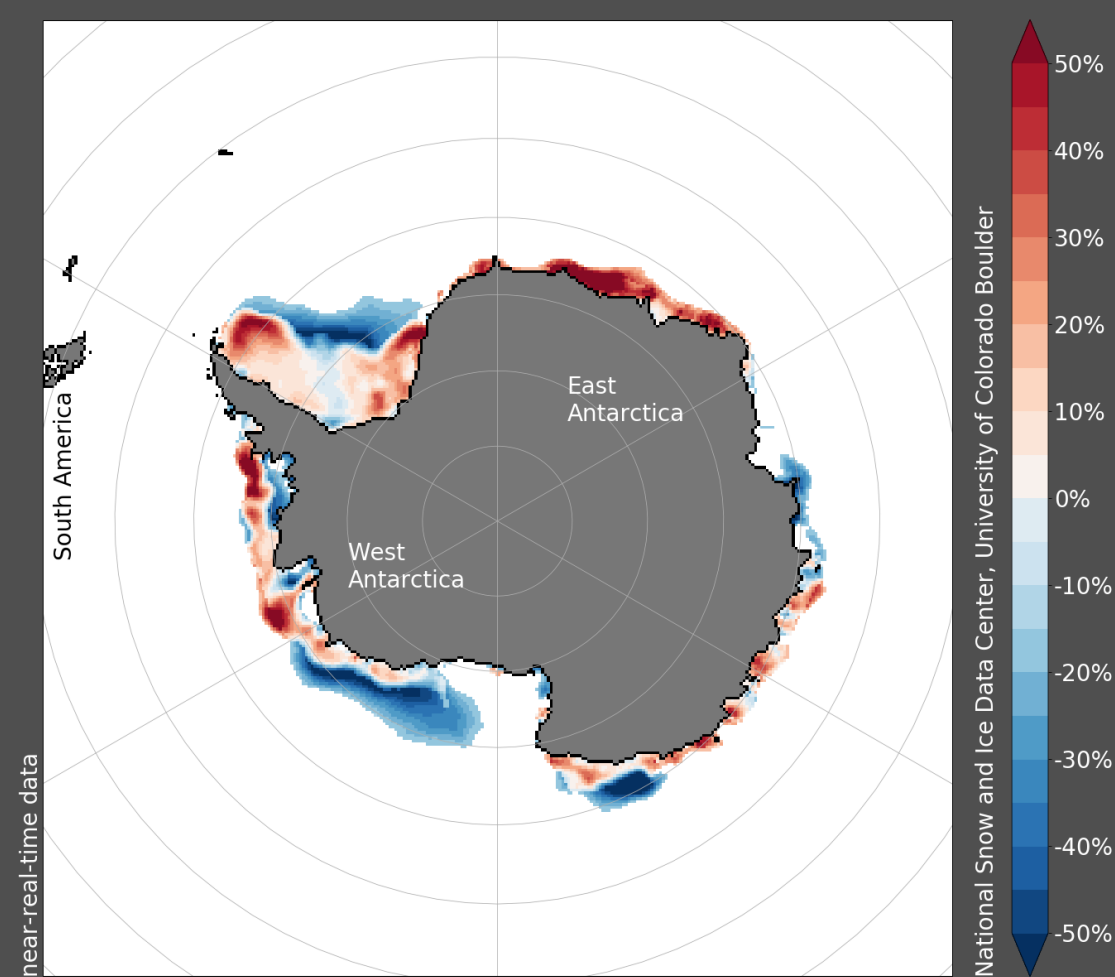
Sea Ice Concentration Anomalies, Jan 2019



Sea Ice Concentration, Feb 2019



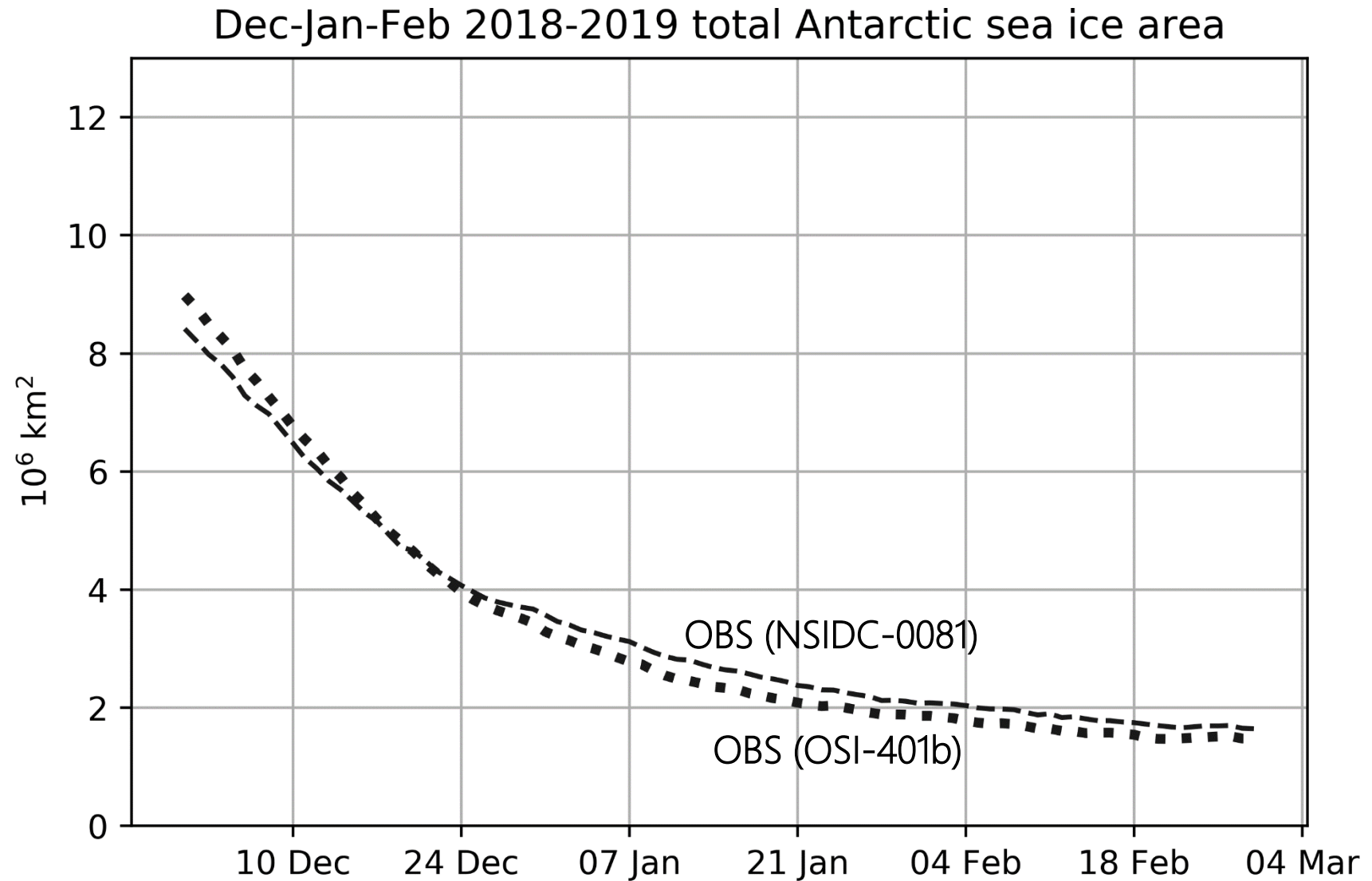
Sea Ice Concentration Anomalies, Feb 2019



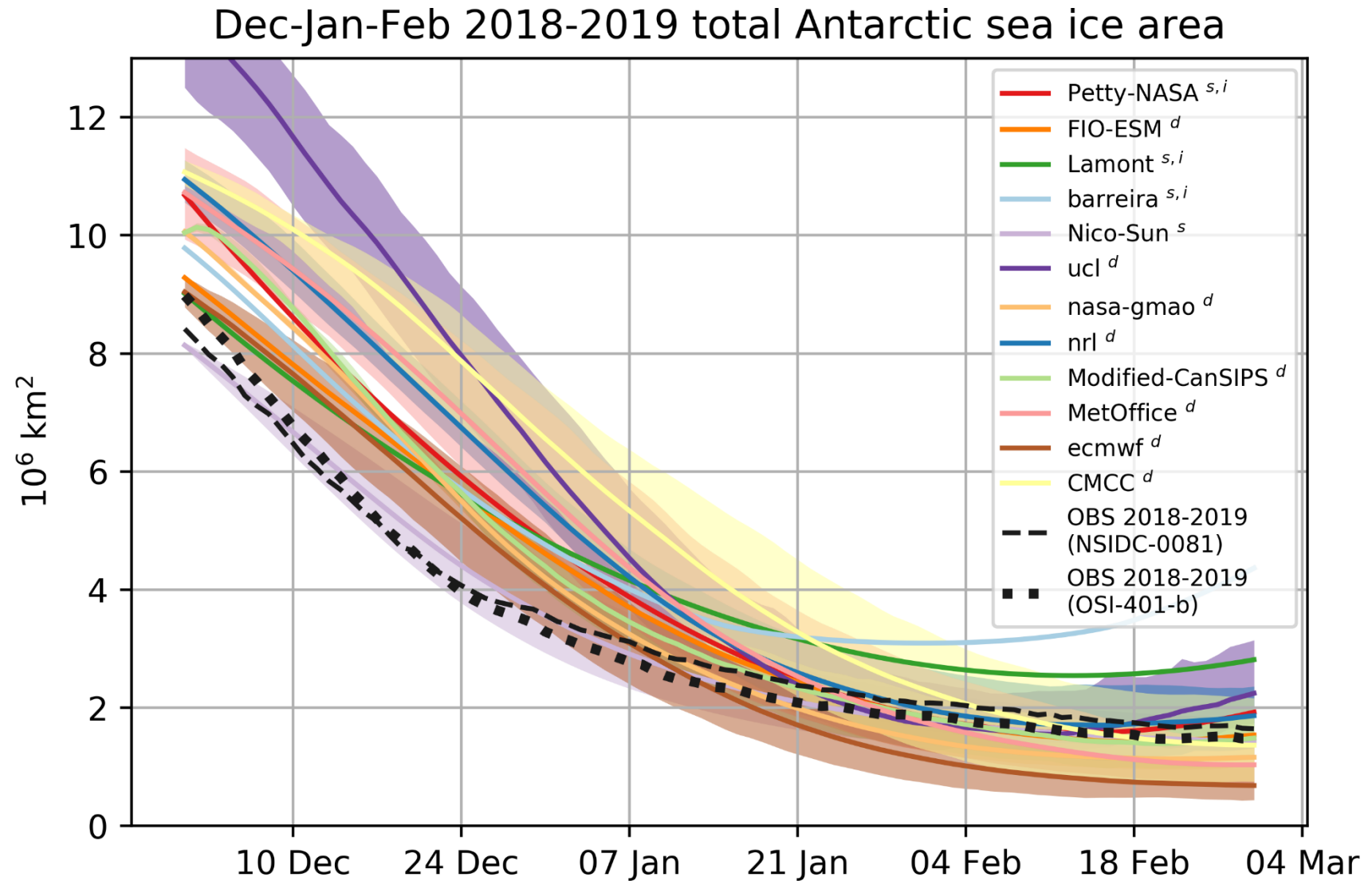
Coordinating 2018-2019 Southern Ocean summer sea ice forecasts

	<i>Contributor name</i>	<i>Short name (in figures)</i>	<i>Forecasting method</i>	<i>Nb. of forecasts</i>	<i>Initialization date</i>	<i>Diagnostics provided</i>
1	Naval Research Lab	nrl	Coupled dynamical model	9	Oct. 31 st , 2018	SIA + rSIA + SIC
2	Nico Sun	Nico-Sun	Statistical model	3	Nov. 30 th , 2018	SIA + SIC
3	NASA-GMAO	nasa-gmao	Coupled dynamical model	10	Nov. 27 th , 2018	SIA + SIC
4	FIO-ESM	FIO-ESM	Coupled dynamical model	1	Nov. 1 st , 2018	SIA
5	ECMWF	ecmwf	Coupled dynamical model	50	Dec. 1 st , 2018	SIA + rSIA
6	Lamont Sea Ice Group	Lamont	Statistical model	1	Oct. 31 st , 2018	SIA + rSIA + SIC (monthly, interp. daily)
7	Alek Petty	Petty-NASA	Statistical model	1	Nov. 30 th , 2018	SIA (monthly, interp. daily)
8	Modified-CanSIPS	Modified-CanSIPS	Coupled Dynamical Model	20	Nov. 30 th , 2018	SIA + rSIA
9	Met Office	MetOffice	Coupled Dynamical Model	42	Nov. 25 th , 2018	SIA + rSIA + SIC
10	CMCC	CMCC	Coupled Dynamical Model	50	Nov. 1 st , 2018	SIA
11	UCL	ucl	Ocean—sea ice Dynamical Model	10	July 1 st , 2018	SIA + rSIA + SIC
12	Sandra Barreira	Barreira	Statistical model	1	Dec. 1 st , 2018	SIA + rSIA + SIC (monthly, interp. daily)

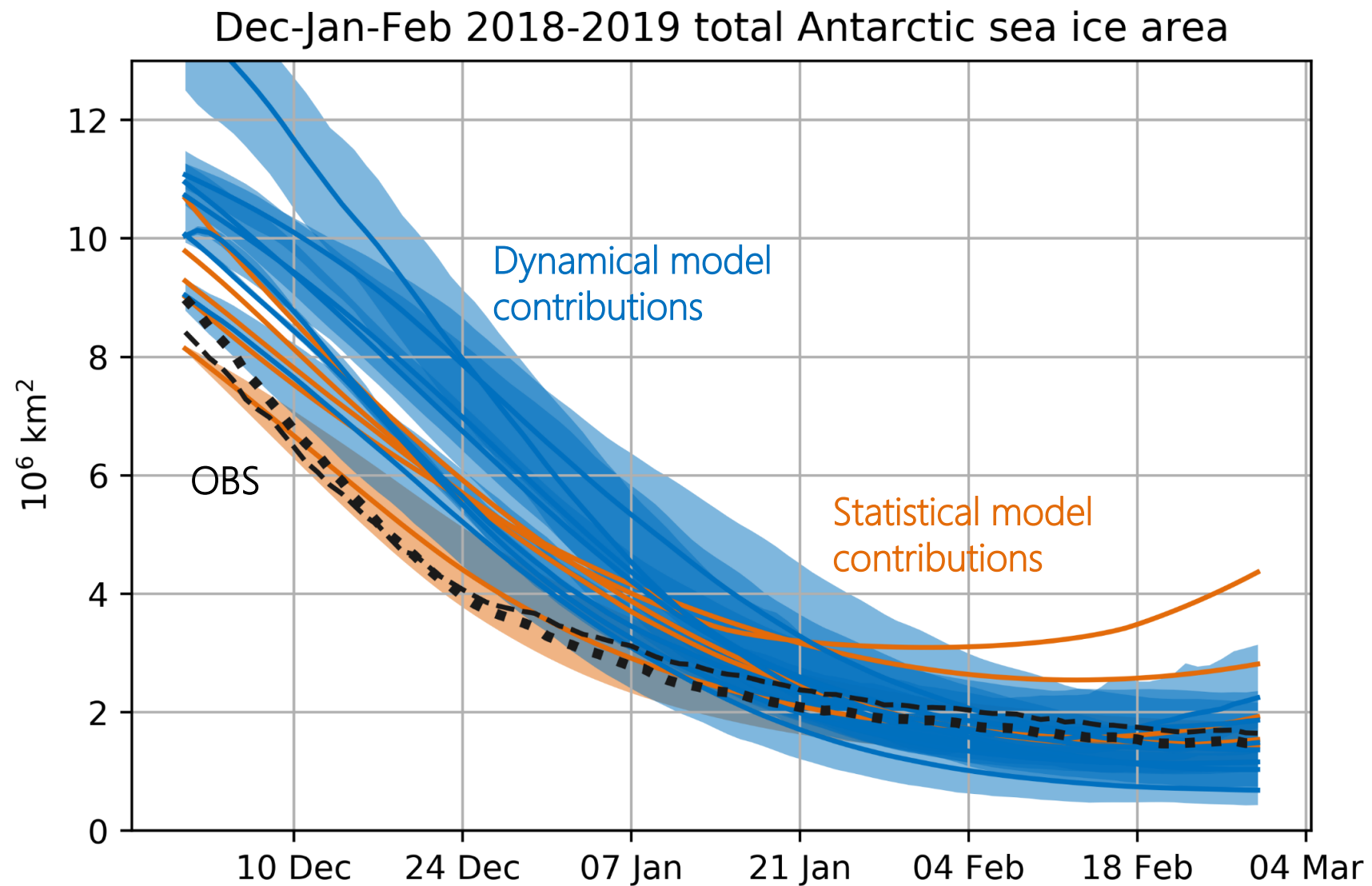
Rapid ice retreat through December 2018,
slowdown in January and February 2019



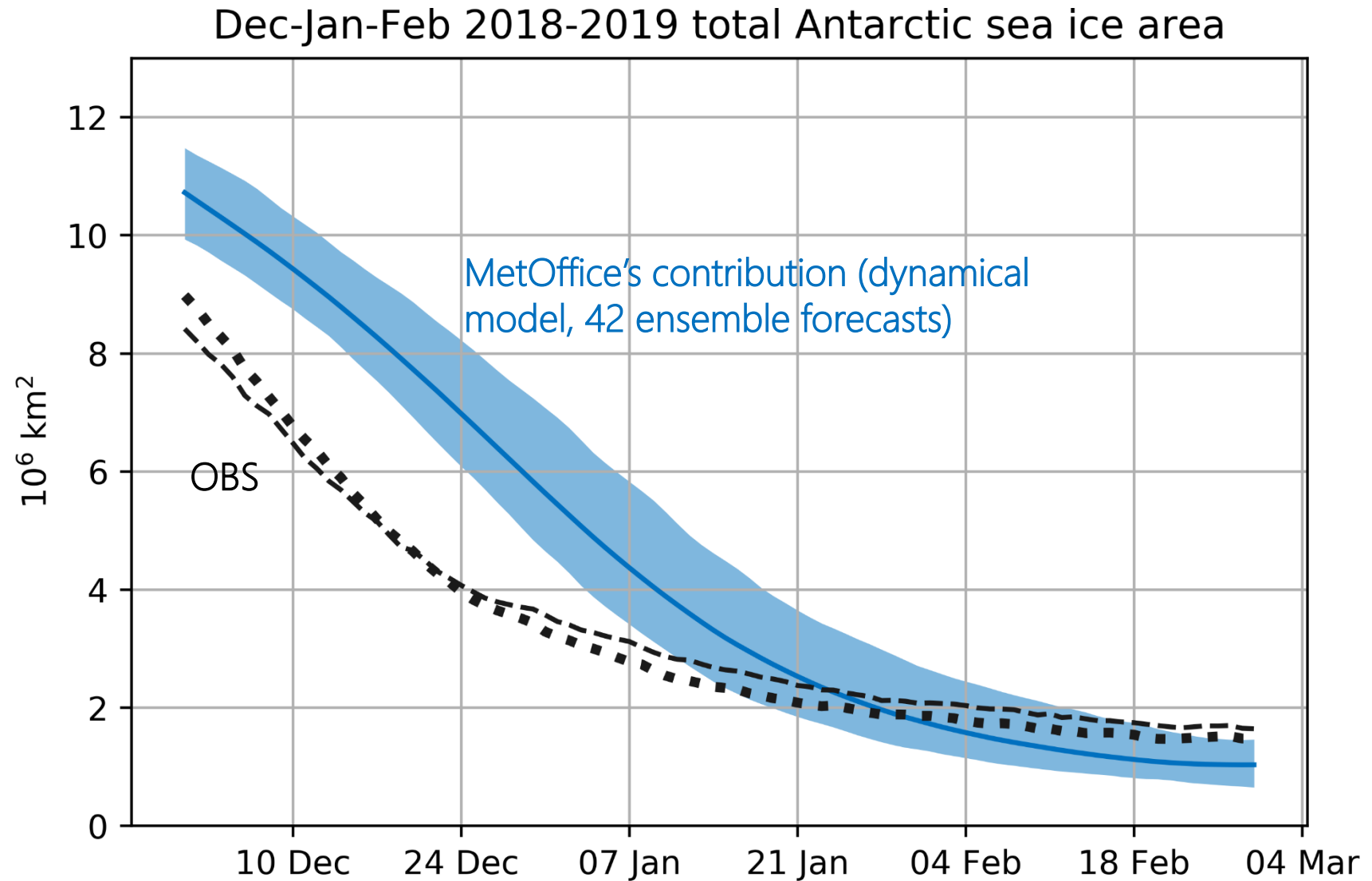
SIPN South predictions as submitted on 1 December 2018



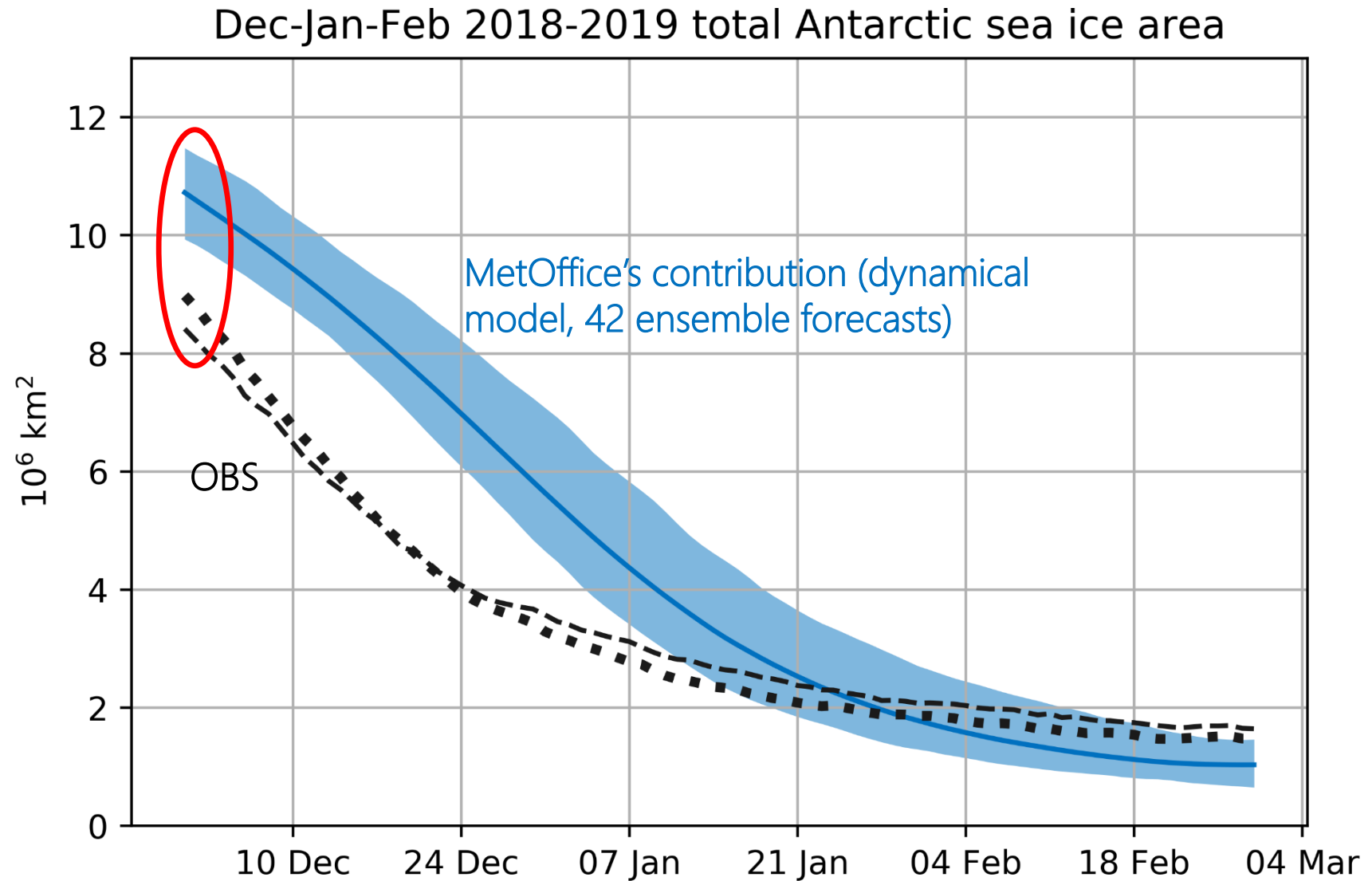
Sea ice area starts biased high
in most dynamical contributions



Sea ice area starts biased high
in most dynamical contributions

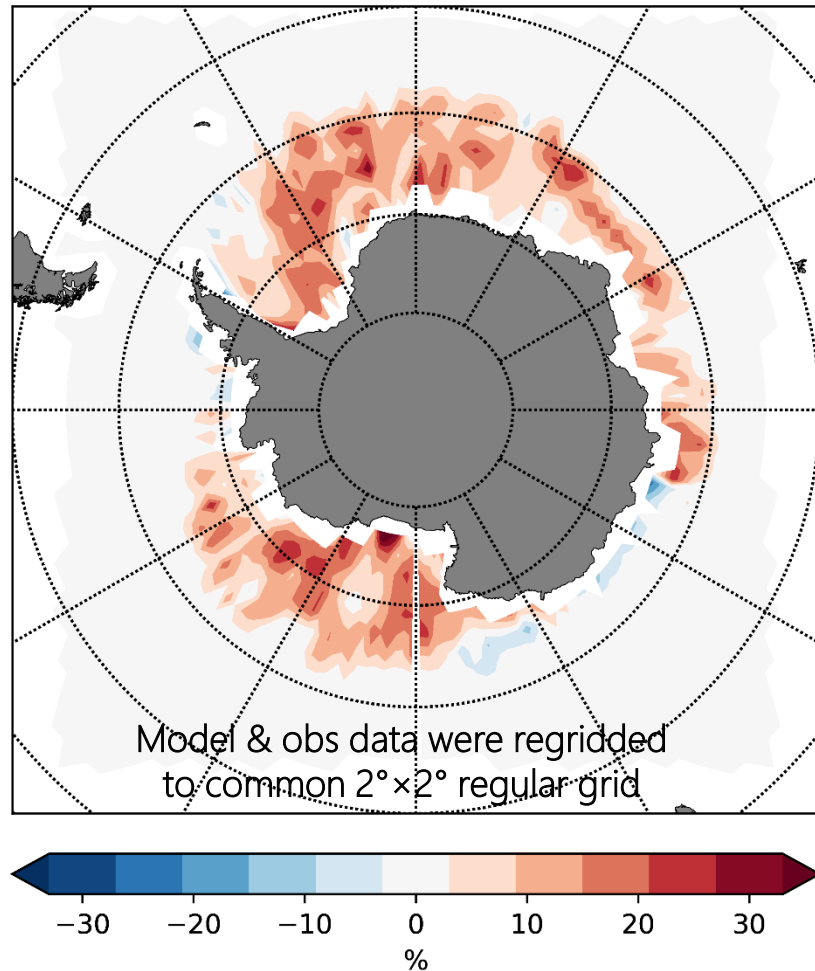


Sea ice area starts biased high
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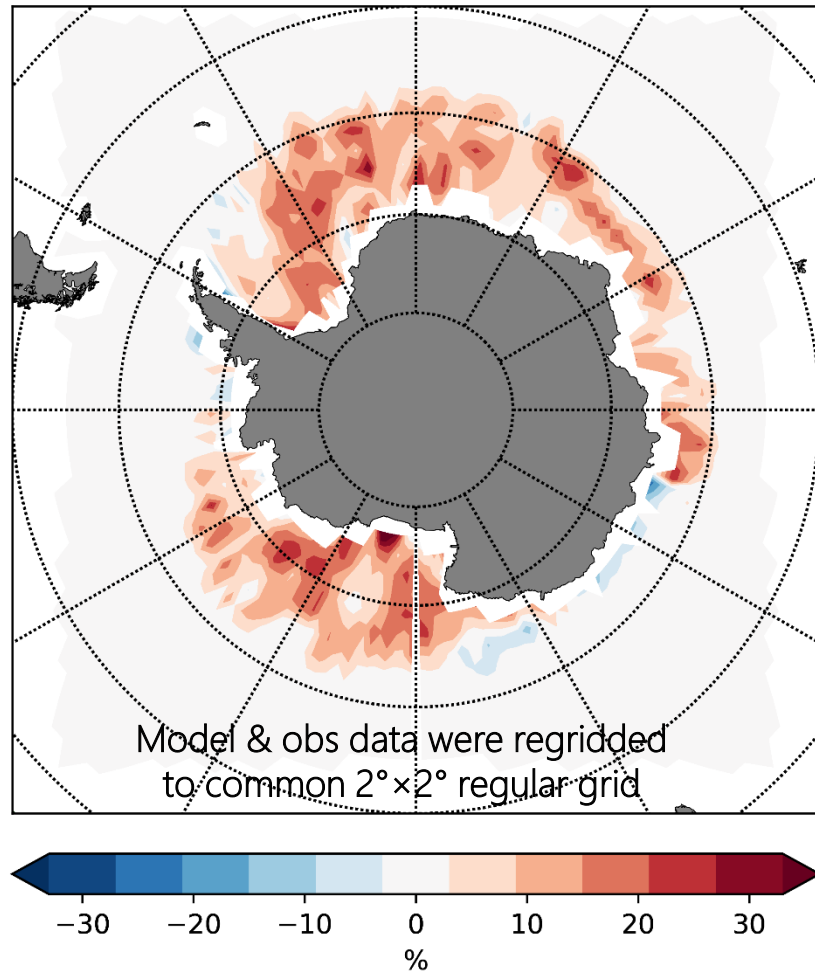
Challenges in initialization of coupled dynamical models

Bias in sea ice concentration at **day 1** of the MetOffice forecast (1 December 2018)

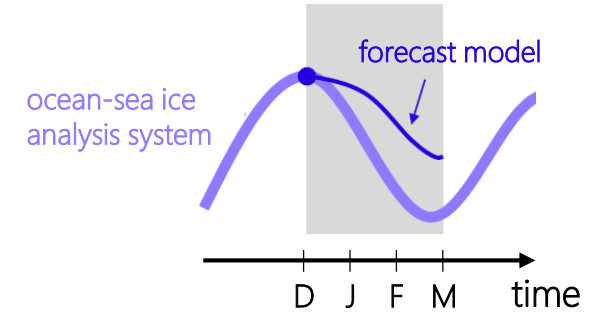


Challenges in initialization of coupled dynamical models

Bias in sea ice concentration at **day 1** of the MetOffice forecast (1 December 2018)

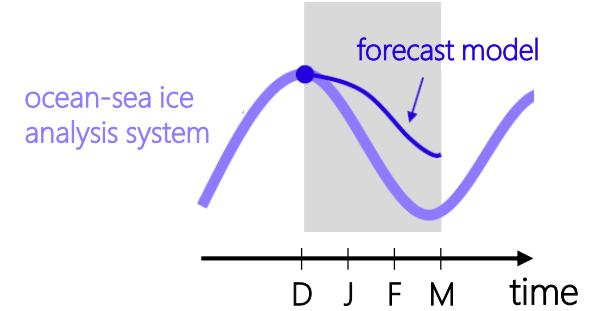
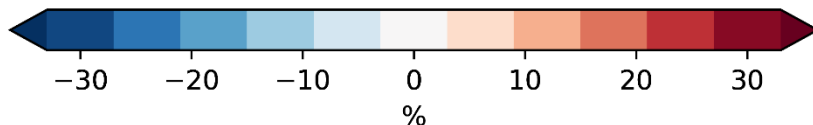
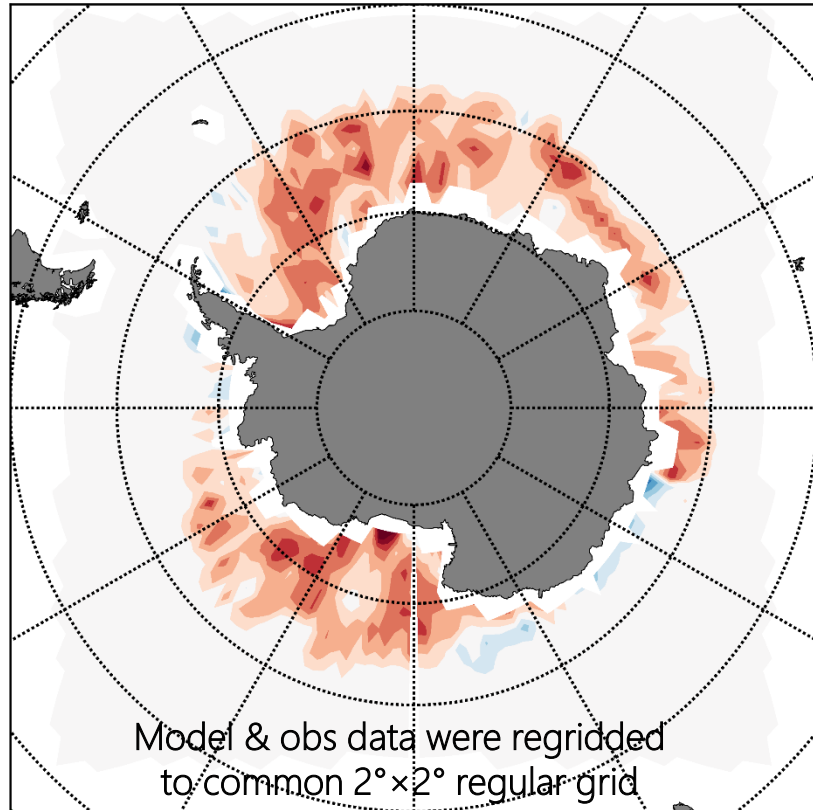


How is this possible?



Challenges in initialization of coupled dynamical models

Bias in sea ice concentration at **day 1** of the MetOffice forecast (1 December 2018)



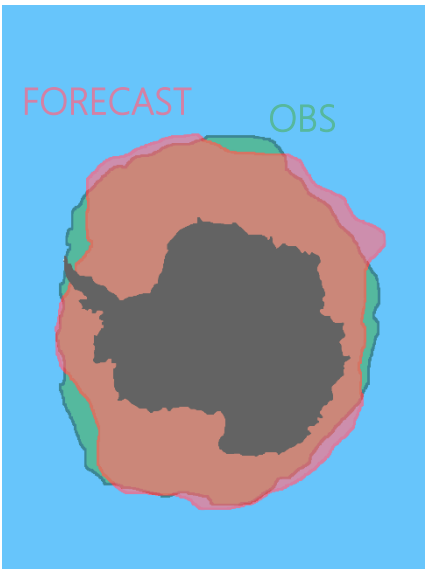
How is this possible?

The **forecast model** assumes constant freezing temperature: $T_{frz} = -1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$

The **ocean-sea ice analysis system** uses salinity-dependent freezing temperature: $T_{frz} = T_{frz}(S)$

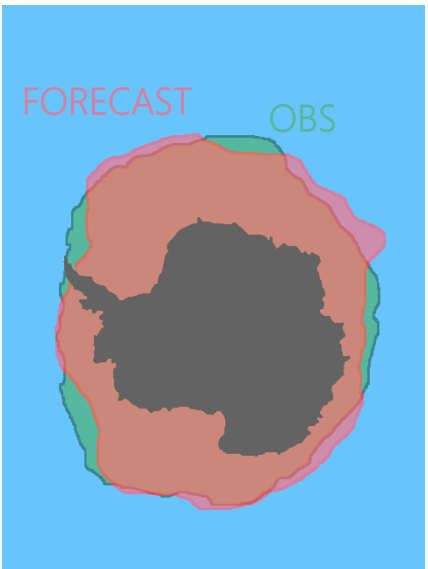
In the Southern Ocean, salinity is higher than in the Arctic Ocean so that $T_{frz} < -1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$. The analysis system produces open water at freezing temperature, which freezes rapidly as soon as the forecast model starts running.

Integrated Ice Edge Error: quantification of spatial errors in forecasted sea ice concentration

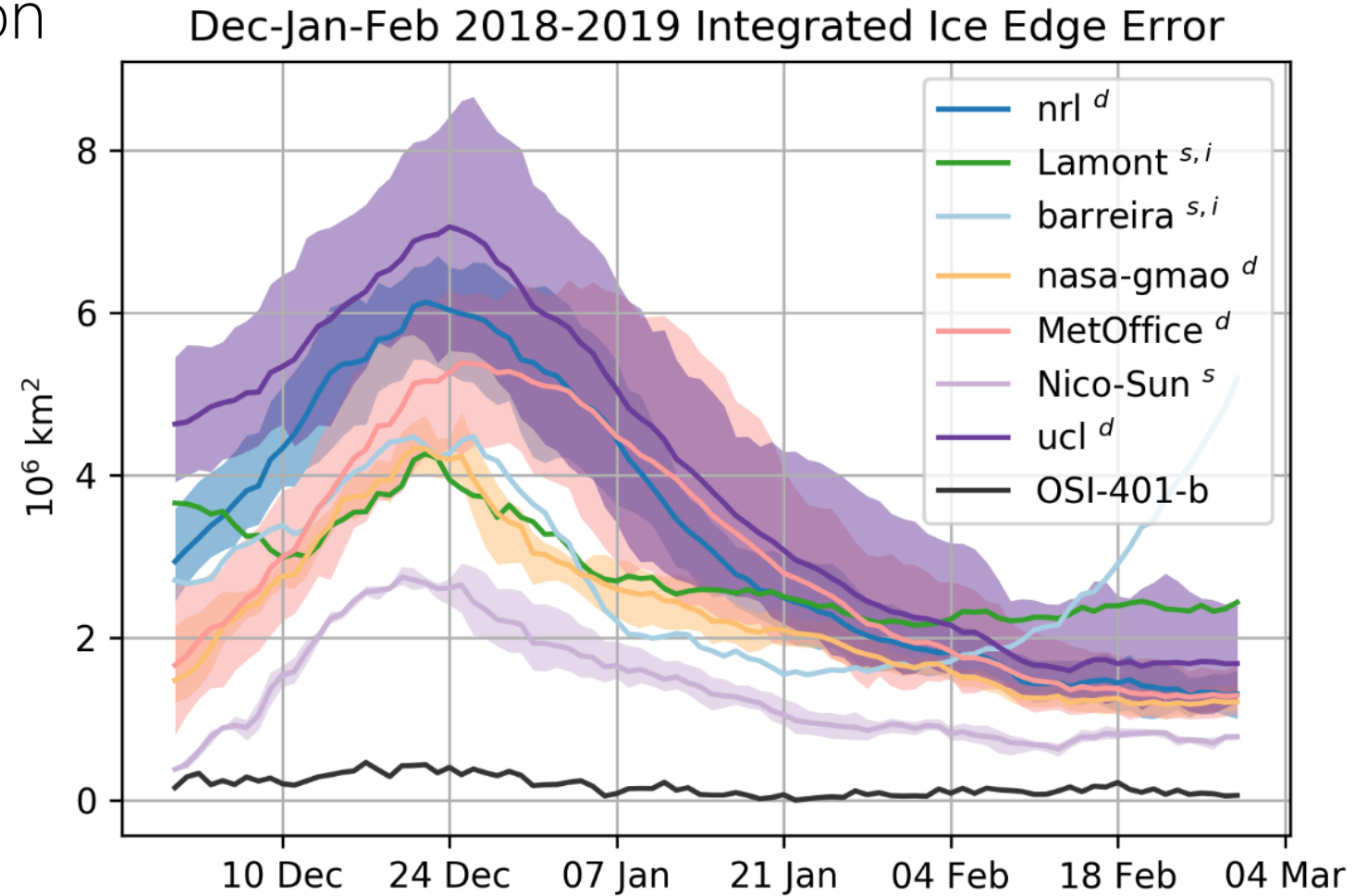


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Integrated Ice Edge Error} = & \\ & \text{Area of overestimation} \\ & + \\ & \text{Area of underestimation} \end{aligned}$$

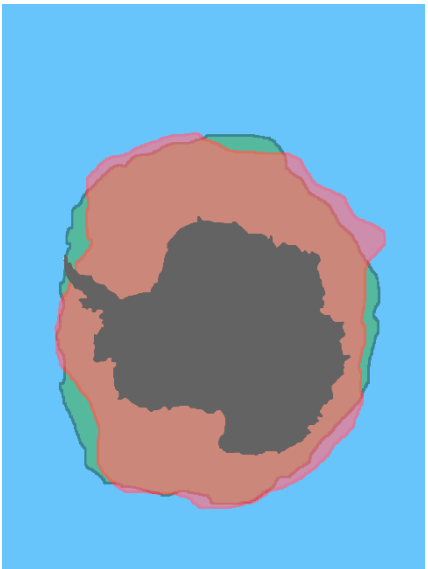
Integrated Ice Edge Error: quantification of spatial errors in forecasted sea ice concentration



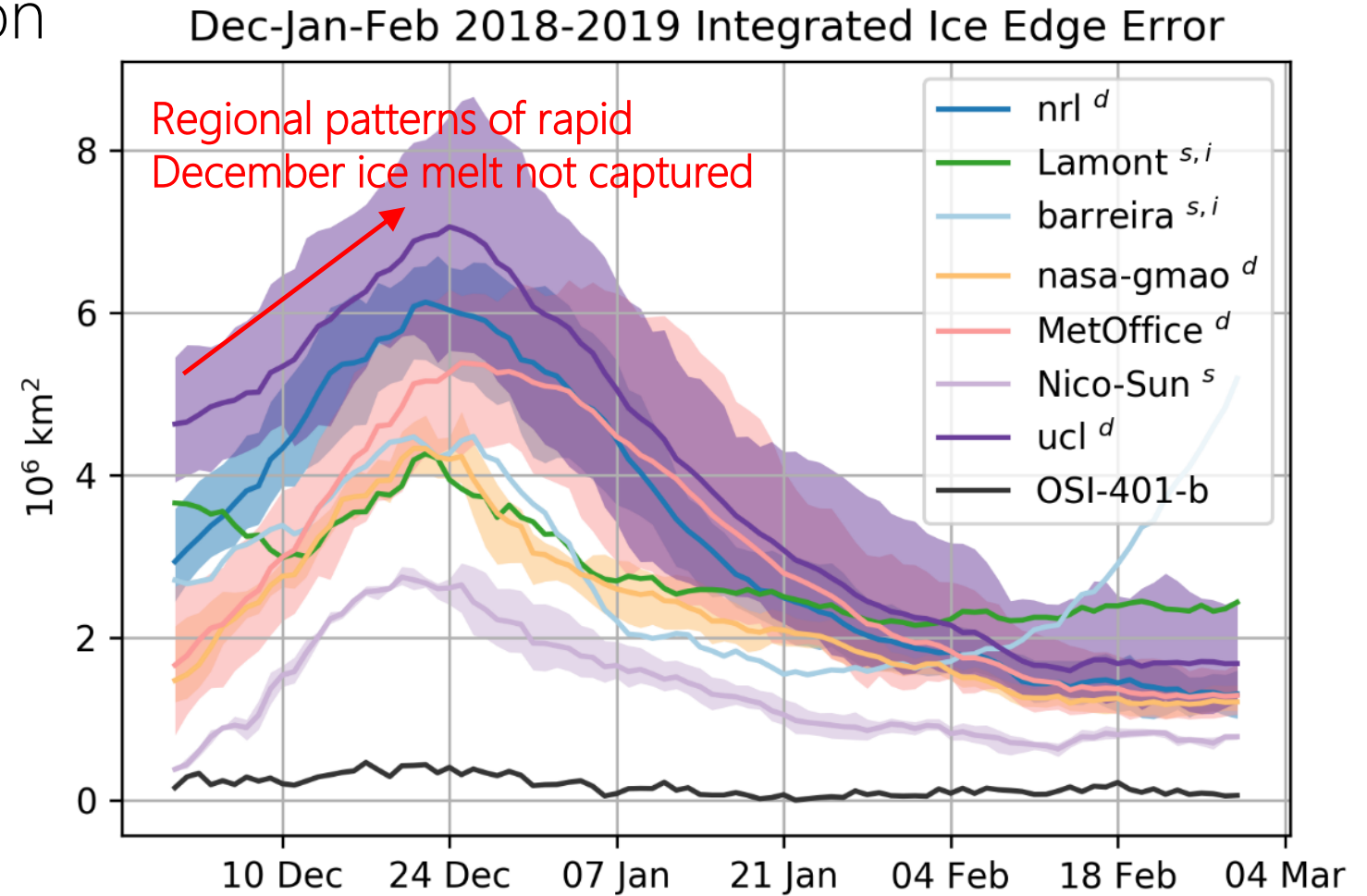
Integrated Ice Edge Error =
Area of overestimation
+
Area of underestimation



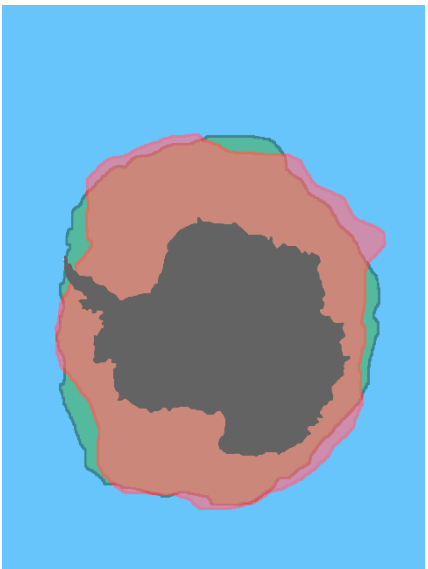
Integrated Ice Edge Error: quantification of spatial errors in forecasted sea ice concentration



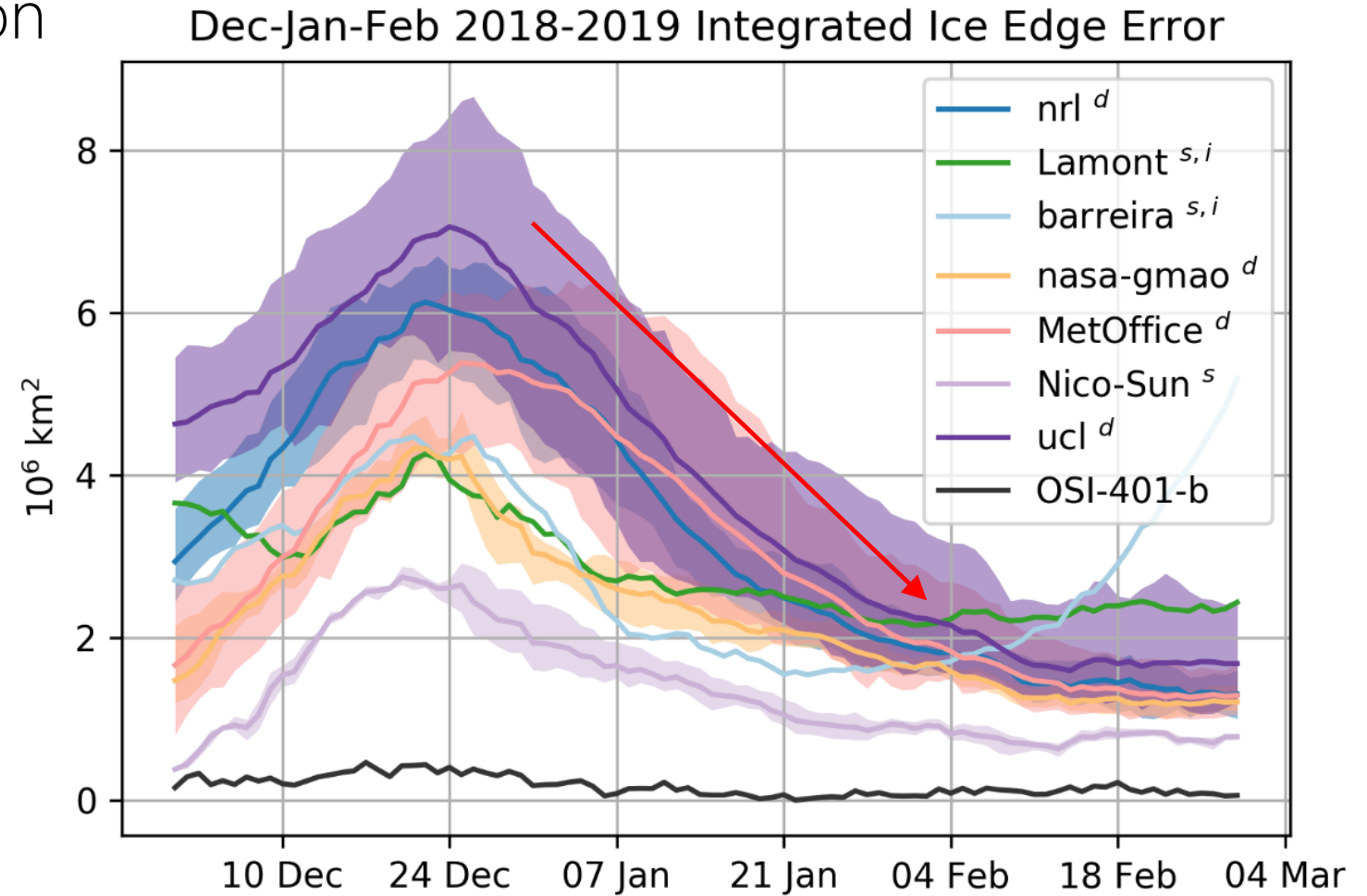
Integrated Ice Edge Error =
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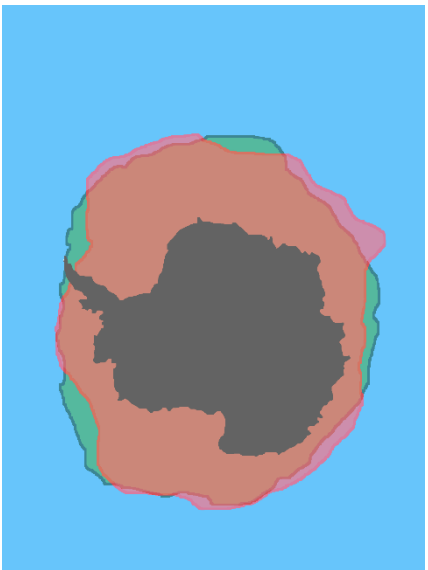
Integrated Ice Edge Error: quantification of spatial errors in forecasted sea ice concentration



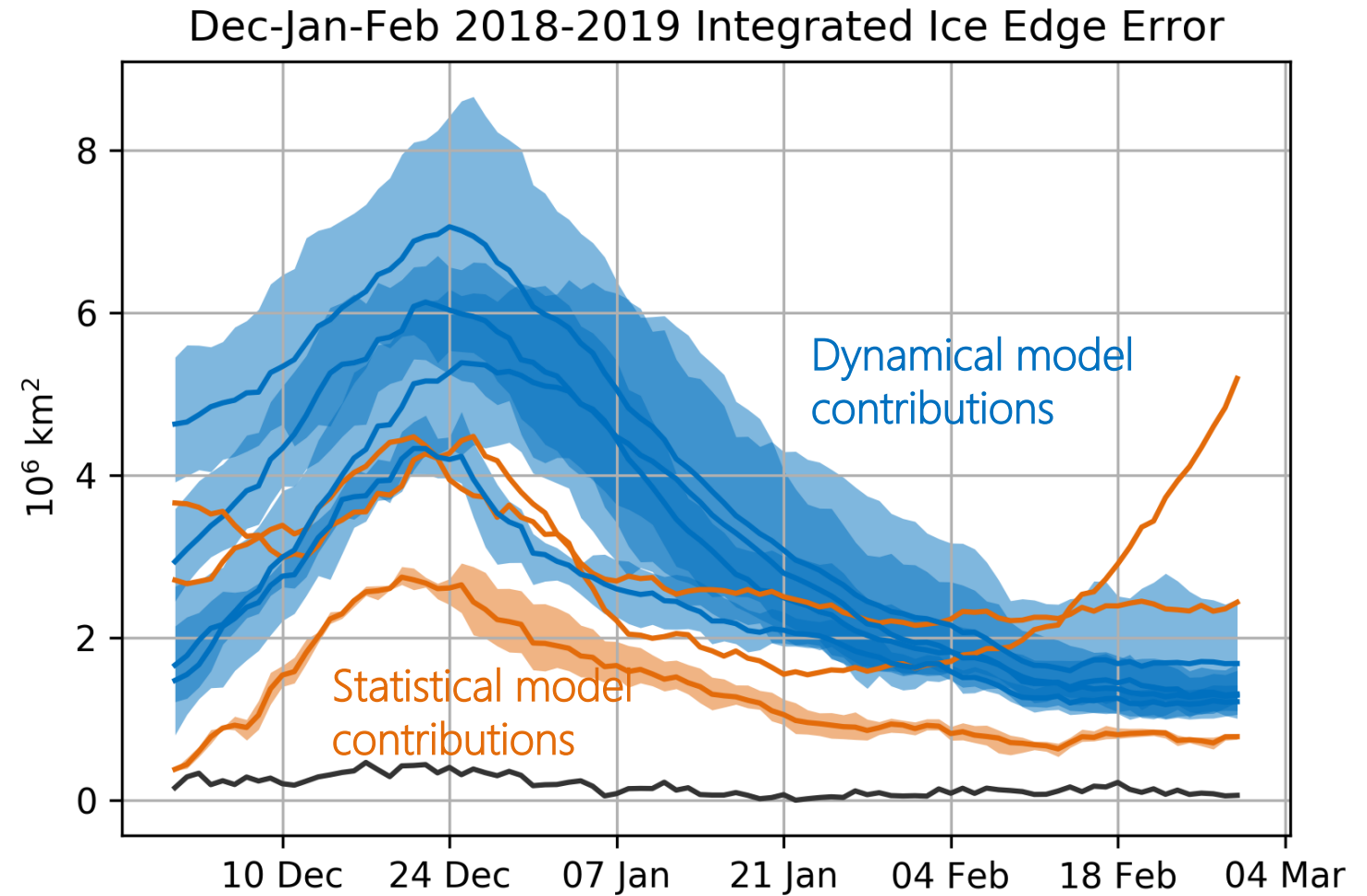
Integrated Ice Edge Error =
Area of overestimation
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Statistical model contributions
have on average a lower error



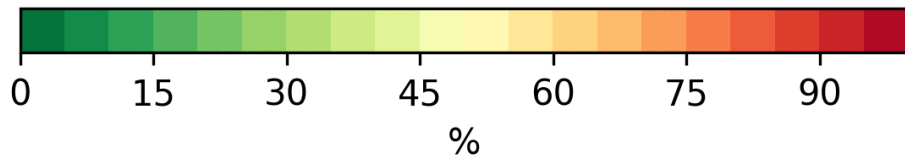
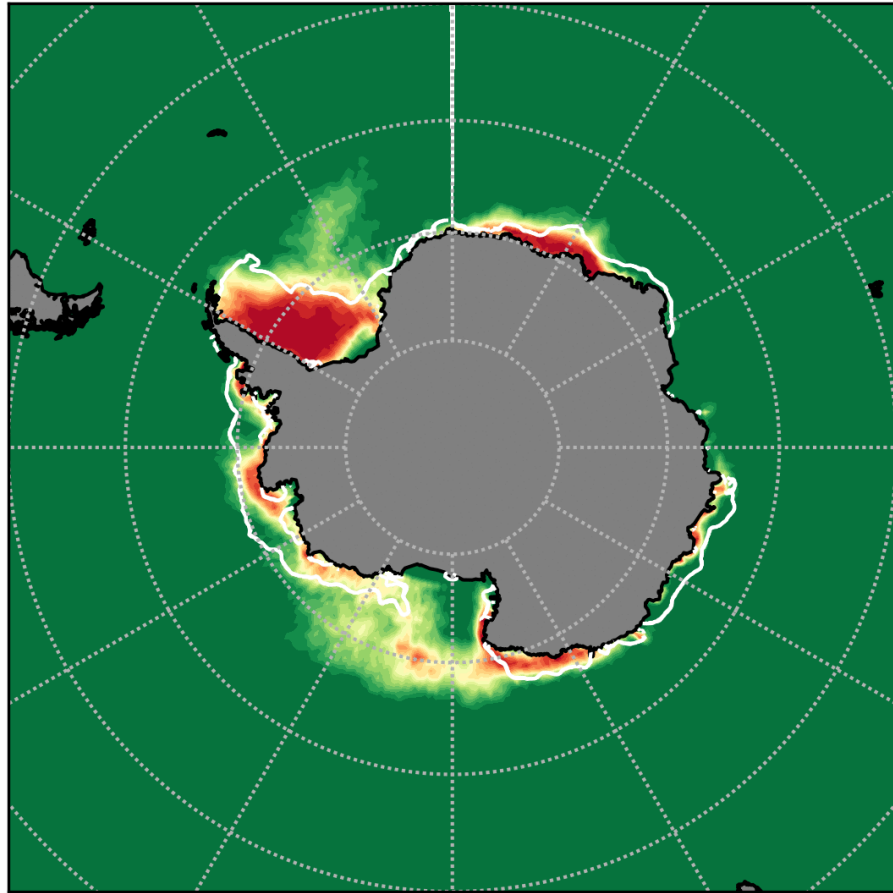
Integrated Ice Edge Error =
Area of overestimation
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Area of underestimation



Probability of sea ice presence

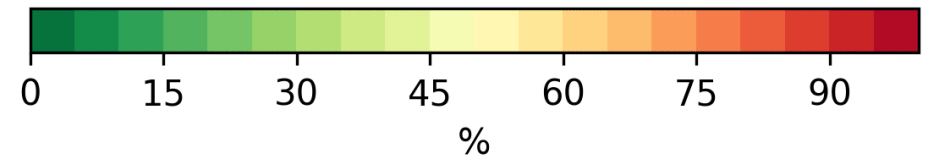
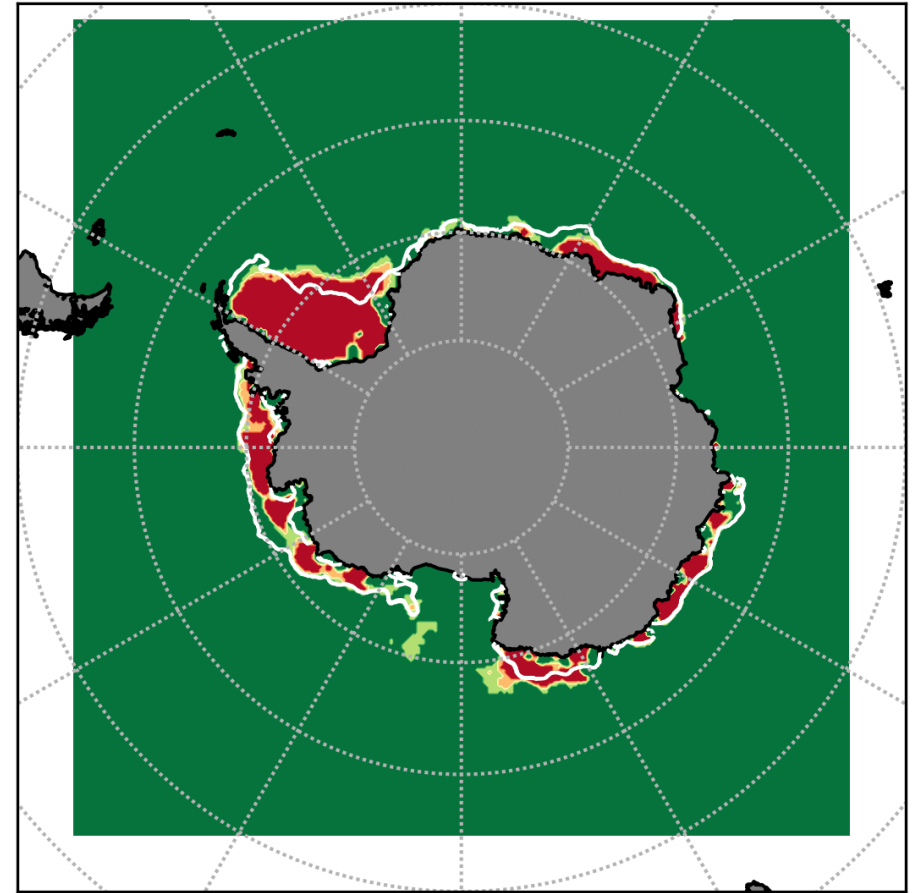
Dynamical model (42 forecasts)

MetOffice | prob > 15% | 01 February 2019



Statistical model (3 forecasts)

Nico-Sun | prob > 15% | 01 February 2019



Conclusions

- As Antarctica becomes a hot spot for research (and tourism) the **need for sea ice information is greater than ever**
- Currently, ship and vessel route planning relies on classical ice charts, which have severe limitations
- Modeling and observational studies show **evidence for seasonal Antarctic sea ice predictability**
- SIPN South seasonal forecasts **struggle to predict the regional patterns** of sea ice retreat
- Dynamical model contributions have **large biases** even at initial state, and are **outperformed by statistical contributions**



GitHub

fmassonn / sipn-south-public

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Data and scripts to process Sea Ice Prediction Network South (SIPN South) analyses.

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2 branches

0 releases

3 contributors

Branch: master

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fmassonn Fix title Fig IIEE

Latest commit de31b9b 3 days ago

data	Fix Barreira's issue (lat used instead of lon, thank W. Hobbs)	2 months ago
doc	Add Doc file	3 days ago
figs	Add Phil's Hovmoeller plot	11 months ago
scripts	Fix title Fig IIEE	3 days ago

Thank you



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