



Sea Ice: Model Developments, Predictability and Prediction

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With contributions from: Marika Holland (NCAR), Elizabeth Hunke (LANL), and Mariana Vertenstein (FA)

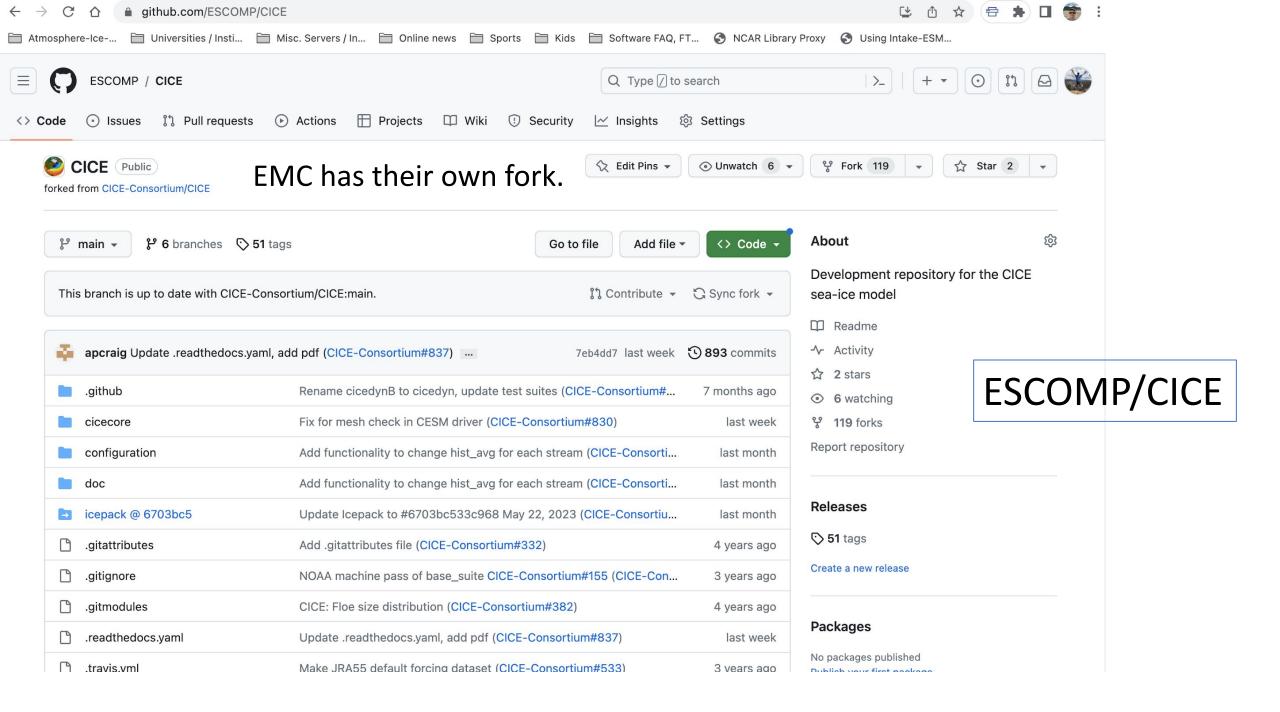
NCAR is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Why build a CICE Consortium?

to enhance sea ice model development for and by the community

Acceleration of scientific development
Acceleration of R&D transfer to operational use
Vehicle for collaboration and sharing https://github.com/CICE-Consortium





ESCOMP/CICE

- cicecore/drivers/nuopc/cmeps (same as used in UFS)
- Keep ESCOMP "main" up to date with CICE Consortium main.
- Issue PRs from forks back to Consortium main.
- Test the caps within their own model systems.
- CICE standalone driver tested on several machines.
- Separate wrapper layer ESCOMP/CESM_CICE.

CESM-PCWG Plans for CESM3 and beyond

Plan for sea ice within CESM3:

- using new CICE6 model physics including: improved snow physics, landfast ice, floe-size distribution (improved wave-ice interactions)
- Adding better ice-ocean freshwater / salt coupling (done!)
- Possible C-grid capability
- Inclusion of sea ice biogeochemistry and coupling to ocean

Plans for CESM3+

- Parameterizations of subgridscale snow heterogeneity influence
- Improvements to albedo (optical properties of ponds, spectral resolution, etc.)
- Improvements to pond parameterization (water retention on ice, etc.)
- Motivated by MOSAiC.

Status of CESM-CICE6 developments

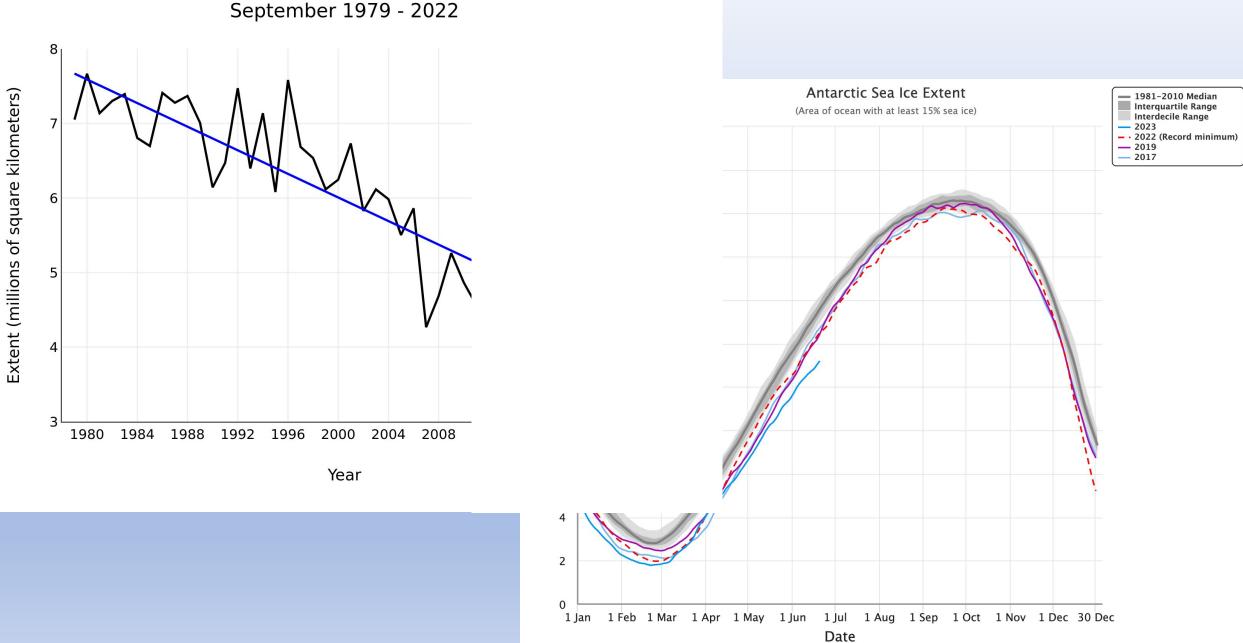
- Salt flux coupling to MOM6 is complete. Work in progress for enthalpy (heat from phase changes) coupling.
- Landfast sea ice: Need updated ocean bottom bathymetry.
- Snow physics: Mostly ready. Need to perform sensitivity studies to understand the coupled impacts. Wind blown snow into leads.
- Floe size distribution wave interaction: On hold due to physics concerns and also some technical challenges.
- C-grid: Some instabilities in standalone CICE with incremental remapping advection.
- BGC: Need to draw up coupling necessary between CICE and MARBL.

Predictability Work at NCAR

Holland et al. – Arctic and Antarctic sea ice predictability measures based on initial conditions for the sea ice and ocean.

Yeager et al. – Seasonal-to-Multiyear Large Ensemble (SMYLE). An initialized ensemble looking at predictability in the whole Earth system including sea ice.

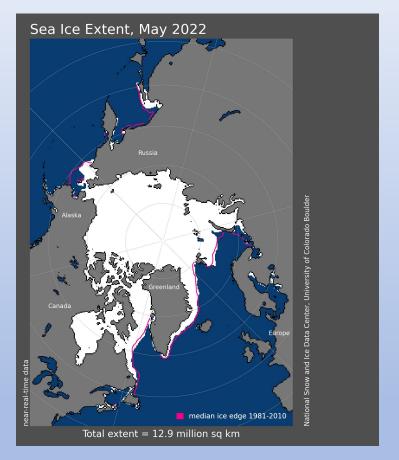
Bushuk et al. – Sea Ice Prediction Network (SIPN)

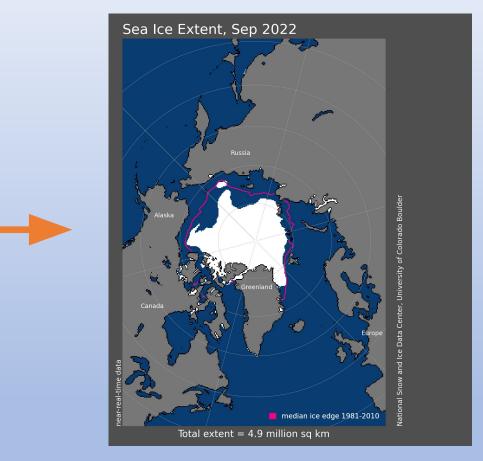


Average Monthly Arctic Sea Ice E September 1979 - 2022

Is May extent a good predictor for September?

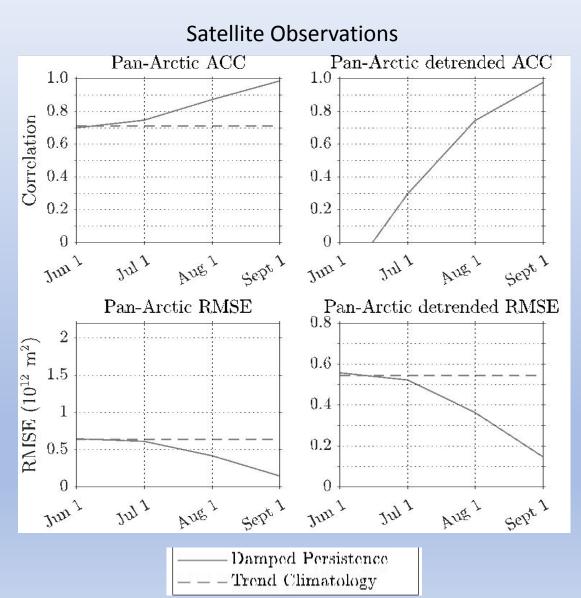
<u>???</u>

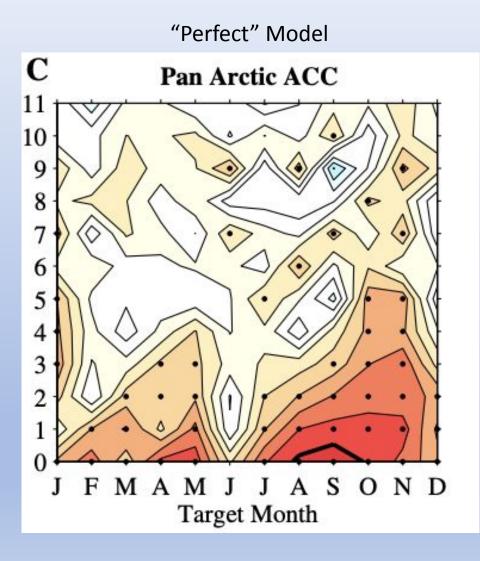




Short answer is no.

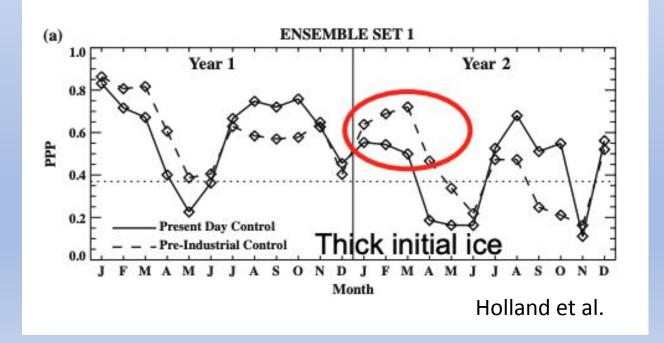
Predictability from Ice Area (Bushuk et al.)

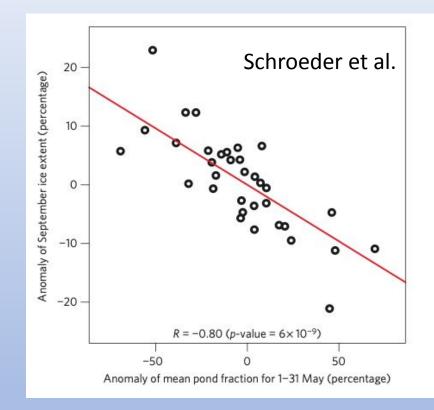




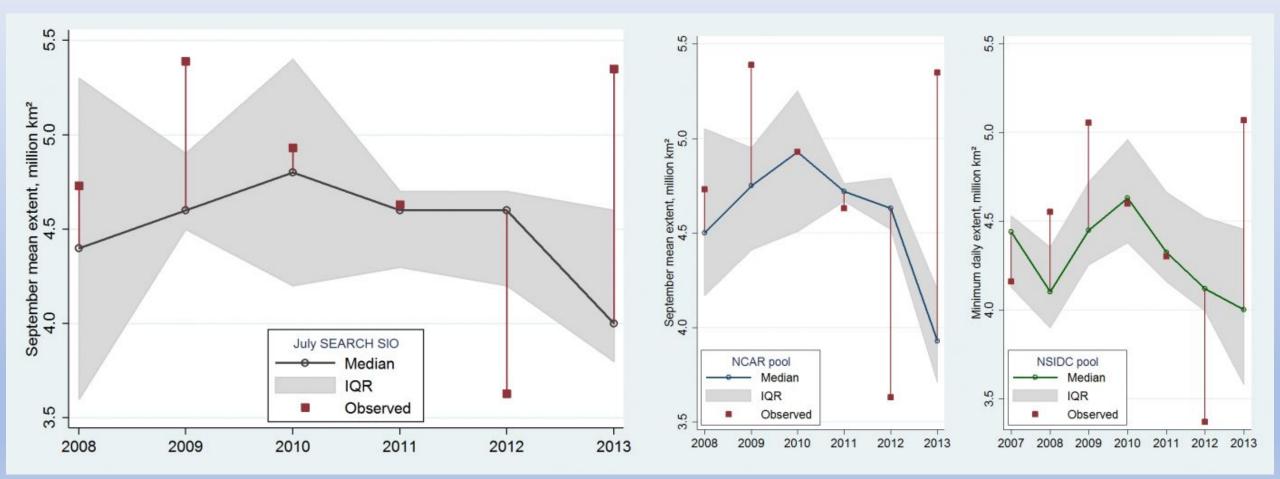
Predictability from Other Physical Quantities

- More predictability from sea ice thickness, melt ponds, ...
- We just need these in real time!





Sea Ice Prediction Network (SIPN)

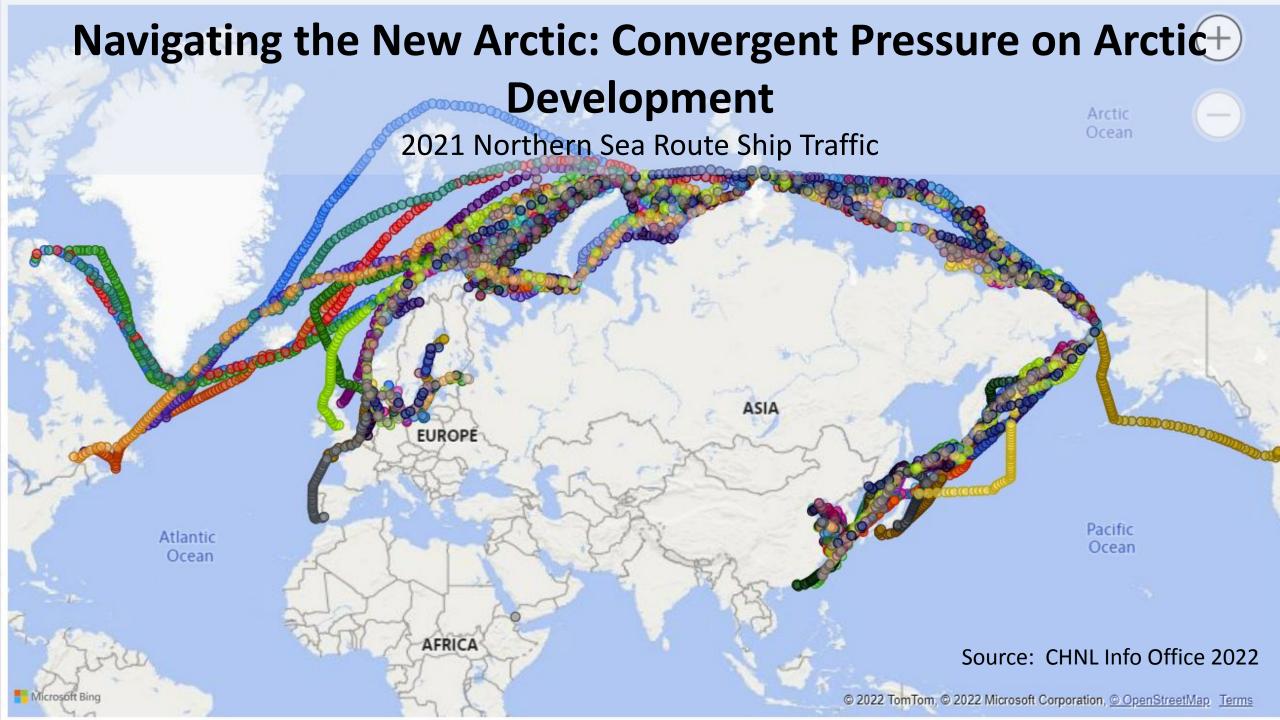


Stroeve et al. 2014

NCAR / CU Sea Ice Pool Results

Masha Tsukernik (15)
Keith Oleson (19)
Jen Kay (19)
James Screen (20)
Kevin Raeder (23)
Dave Bailey (26)
Gokhan Danabasoglu (27)
Marika Holland (30)
Ed Blanchard-Wrigglesworth (27)
Fred Castruccio (30)
Dave Bailey (33)
Peter Gent* (29)
Sally Zhang (33)
Sean Leister (38)
Gina Jozef (27)

*Peter Gent in the top 3 five times!



Summary

- CICE Consortium.
- CESM3 to be ready later in 2024.
- Snow physics and landfast ice likely to make it in. FSD-waves less certain.
- Arctic sea ice prediction is hard.
- Earth System Predictability and Actionable Science are key focus areas for NCAR.