







Arctic sea-ice dynamics / state and ocean heat transport in HighResMIP

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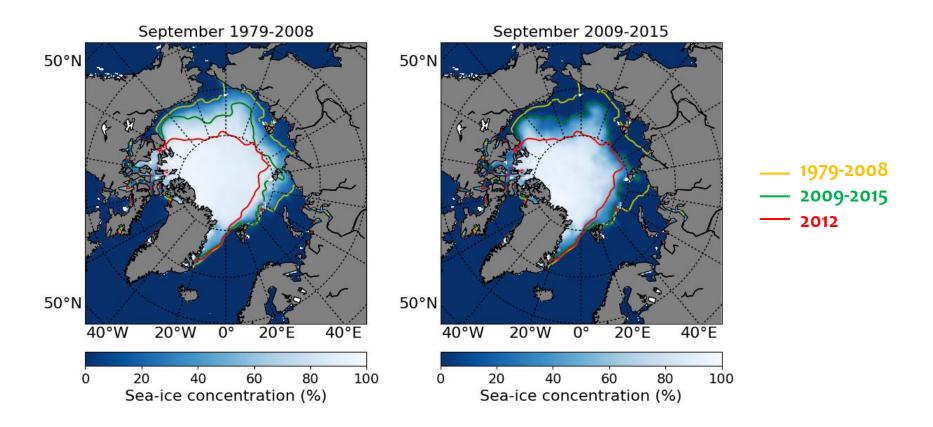


NSIDC / Andy Mahoney

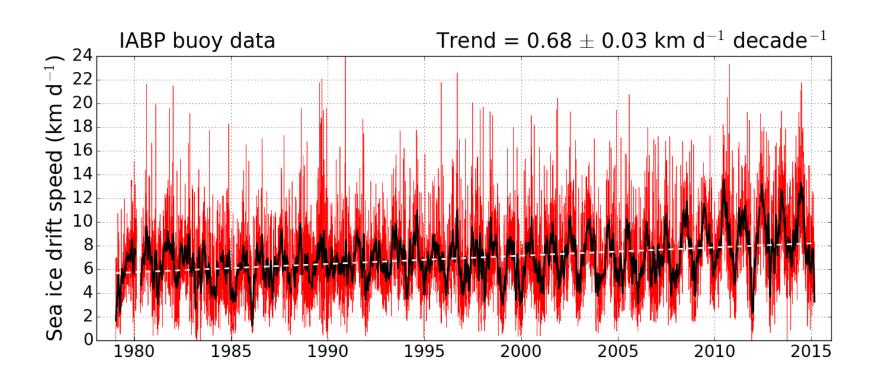


NASA / Kathryn Hansen

Arctic sea ice is retreating and thinning

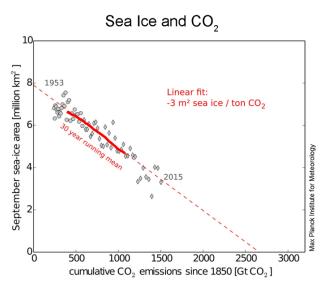


Arctic sea ice is becoming more mobile



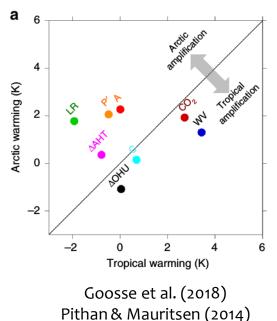
Why is the Arctic changing?

Anthropogenic Global Warming

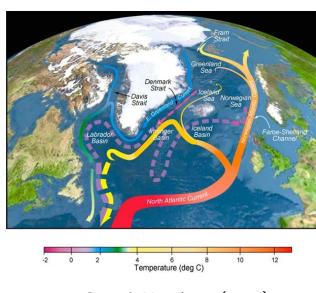


Notz & Stroeve (2016)

2. Climate Feedbacks



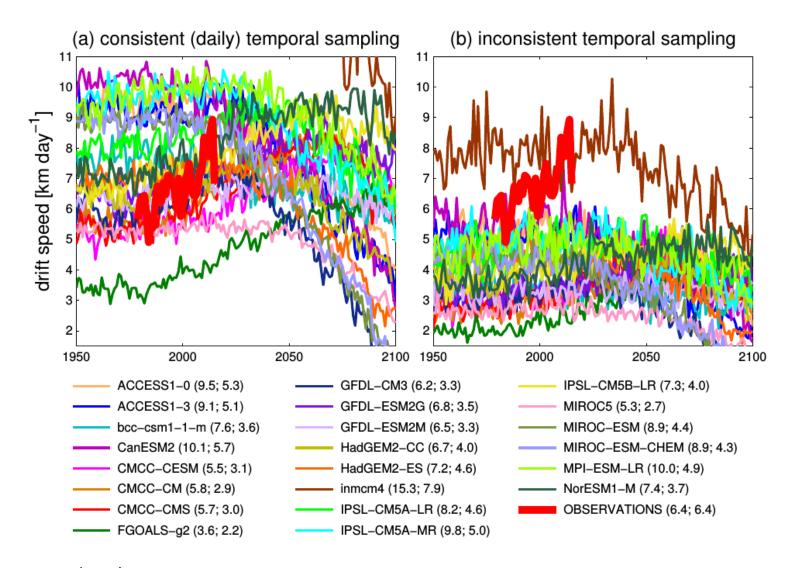
3. Ocean Heat Transport (OHT)



Curry & Mauritzen (2005)

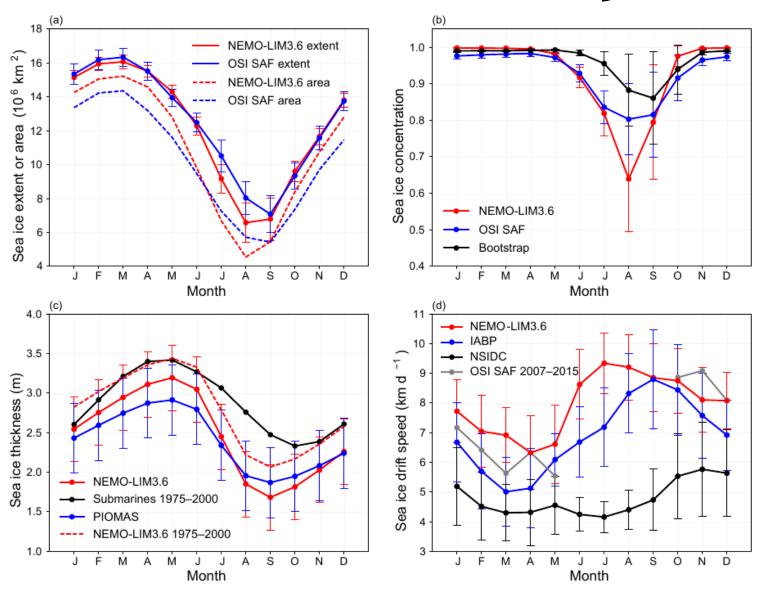
4. Large-scale atmospheric circulation

CMIP5 sea-ice drift speed vs. Observations



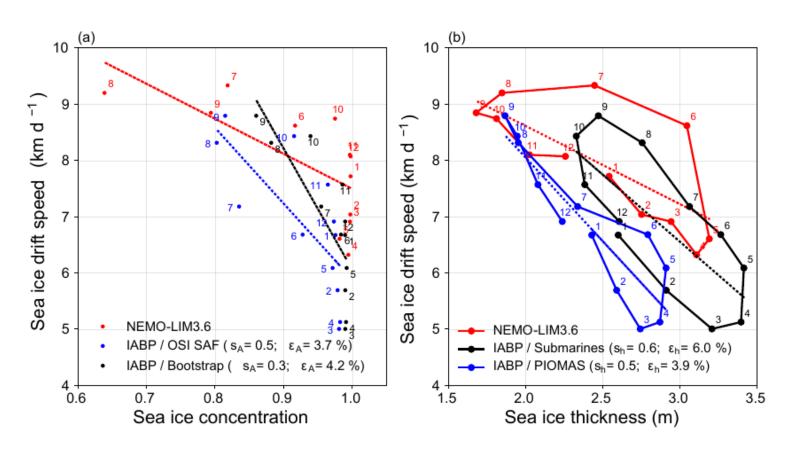
Tandon et al. (2018)

Evaluation of NEMO-LIM3.6



Drift-strength relationship

NEMO-LIM3.6 vs. Observations



1979-2013





Institution	MOHC, UREAD, NERC	EC-Earth KNMI,SHMI, BSC, CNR	CERFACS	МРІ-М	AWI	СМСС	ECMWF
Model name	HadGEM3 GC3.1	EC-Earth3	CNRM-CM6	MPIESM-1-2	AWI-CM 1.0	CMCC-CM2	ECMWF-IFS
Model components	UM NEMO CICE	IFS NEMO LIM	ARPEGE NEMO GELATO	ECHAM6.3 MPIOM1.63 MPIOM1.63	ECHAM6.3 FESOM FESIM	CAM4 NEMO CICE	IFS cycle43r1 NEMO3.4 LIM2
Atmos dynamical scheme (grid)	Grid point (SISL, lat- long)	Spectral (linear, reduced Gaussian)	Spectral (linear, reduced Gaussian)	Spectral (triangular, Gaussian)	Spectral (triangular, Gaussian)	Grid point (finite volume, lat-long)	Spectral (cubic octohedral, reduced Gaussian)
Atmos grid name	N96 , N216, N512	Tl255, Tl511	Tl127, Tl359	T127, T255	T63, T127	1x1, 0.25x0.25	Tco199, Tco399
Atmos mesh spacing 0N	208, 93, 39	78,39	156,55	104,52	200, 100	100, 28	50, 25
Atmos mesh spacing 50N	135, 60, 25	71,36	142,50	67,34	129,64	64, 18	50, 25
Atmos nominal res (CMIP6)	250, 100, 50	100,50	250,50	100, 50	250, 100	100, 25	50, 25
Atmos model levels (top)	85 (85km)	91 (0.01 hPa)	91 (78.4 km)	95 (0.01 hPa)	95 (0.01 hPa)	26 (2 hPa)	91 (0.01 hPa)
Ocean grid name	ORCA	ORCA	ORCA	TP	FESOM (unstructured)	ORCA	ORCA
Ocean nominal res (km)	100, 25	100,25	100, 25	40, 40	50, 25	25, 25	100, 25
Ocean levels	75	75	75	40	47	50	75

7 AOGCMs that follow the CMIP6 HighResMIP protocol

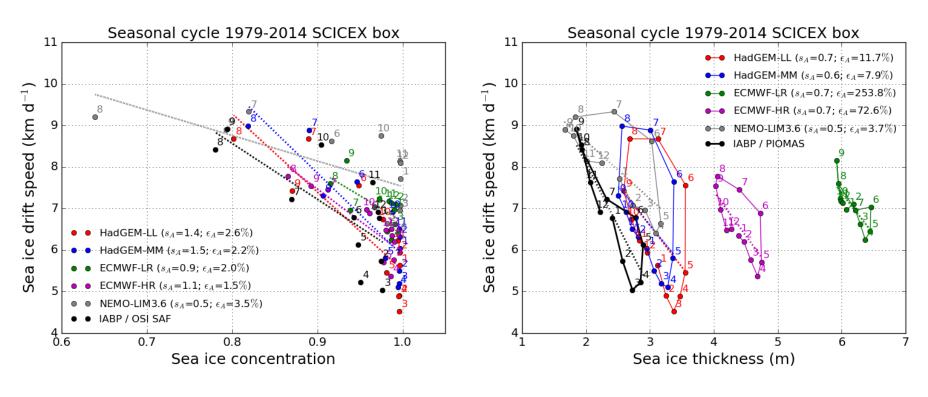
HadGEM-LL: 135km / 1° HadGEM-MM: 60km / 0.25°

AWI-LR: 130km / 24-110km AWI-HR: 65km / 10-60km

ECMWF-LR: 50km / 1° ECMWF-HR: 25km / 0.25°

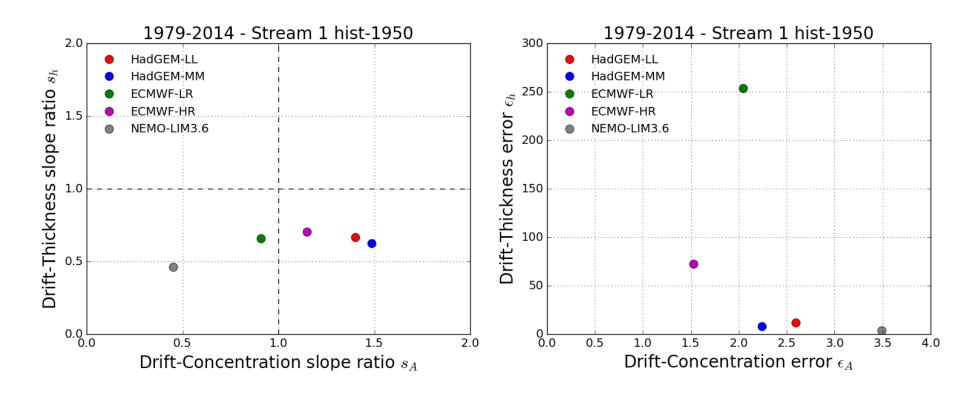
Drift-strength relationship

PRIMAVERA models vs. NEMO-LIM3.6 and Obs.



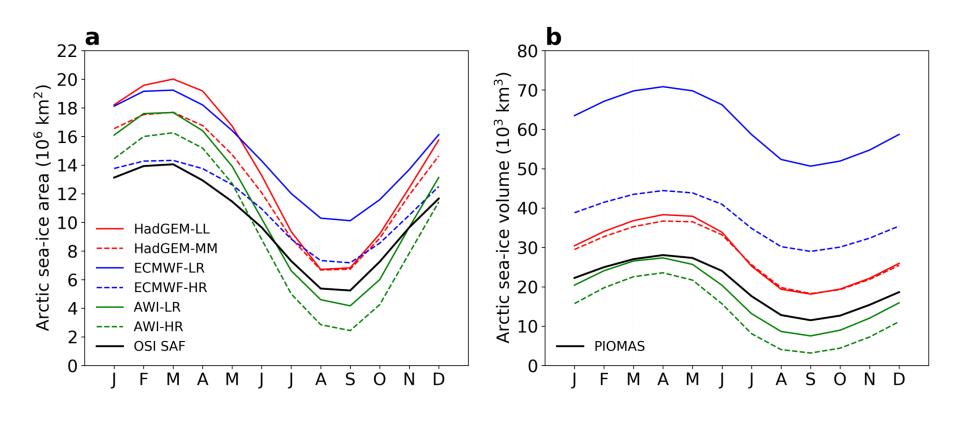
1979-2014

Building metrics



1979-2014

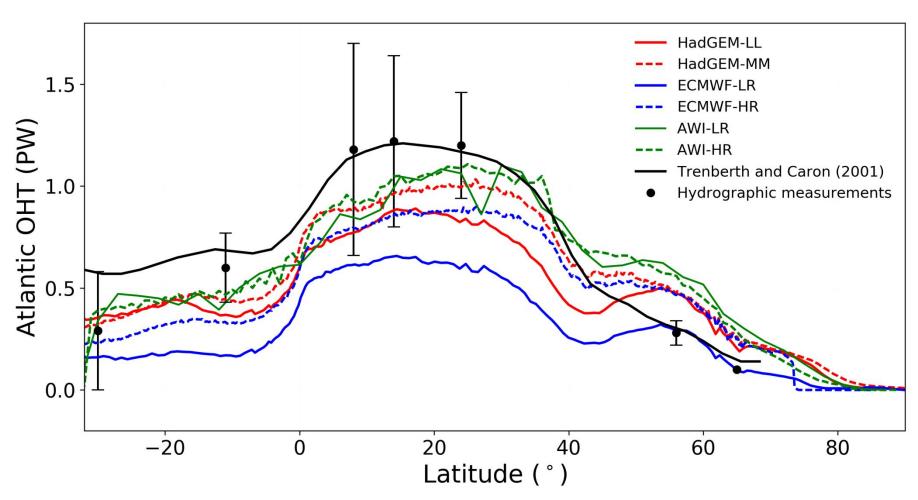
Arctic sea-ice area and volume decrease with finer resolution



1979-2014

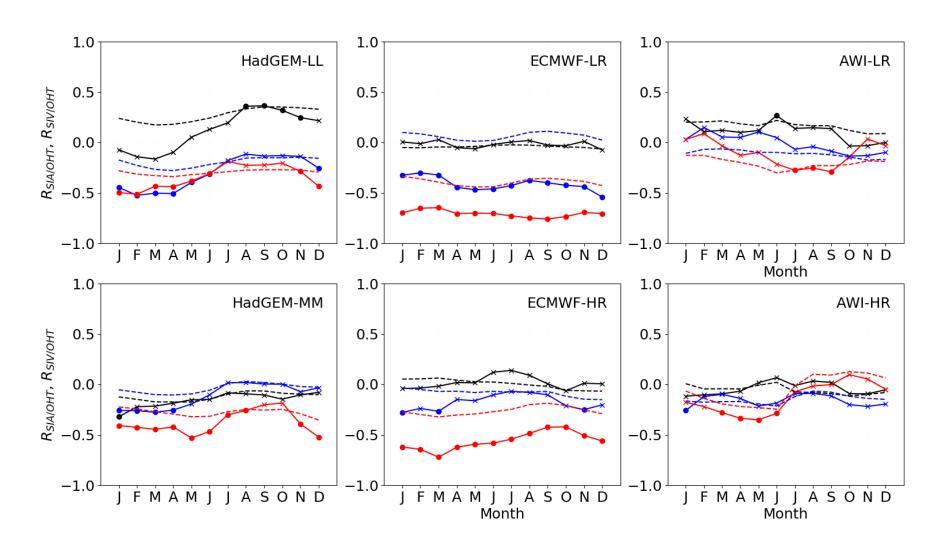
Atlantic ocean heat transport (OHT) increases with finer resolution

1950-2014



Correlation Arctic sea ice - Atlantic OHT

---- OHT_{50N}
---- OHT_{60N}
---- OHT_{70N}
---- R_{SIV/OHT}



Summary

1. Context

Arctic sea ice is retreating, thinning and more mobile

2. Sea ice drift-strength

- NEMO-LIM3.6: rather OK
- ECMWF and HadGEM: fair (except ECMWF-LR for drift-thickness)

3. Sea ice – ocean heat transport

- Arctic sea ice area/volume decrease with finer resolution
- Atlantic OHT increases with finer resolution
- Need for 0.25° ocean resolution

4. Outlook

More models/resolutions are needed



More food

Poster 196: François Massonnet (presented by Jan Lieser)

SIPN South: Coordinating seasonal predictions of sea ice in

the Southern Ocean

Poster 202: Sylvain Marchi

Seasonal prediction of the Antarctic sea ice using NEMO-LIM

Poster 205: François Massonnet (presented by David Docquier)

Re-interpreting thermodynamic Arctic sea-ice feedbacks

Poster 249: Olivier Lecomte (presented by Hugues Goosse)

Vertical ocean heat redistribution sustaining sea-ice trends

in the Ross Sea

Poster 268: Jean Sterlin

Importance of deformed ice in the polar regions for the climate

models