

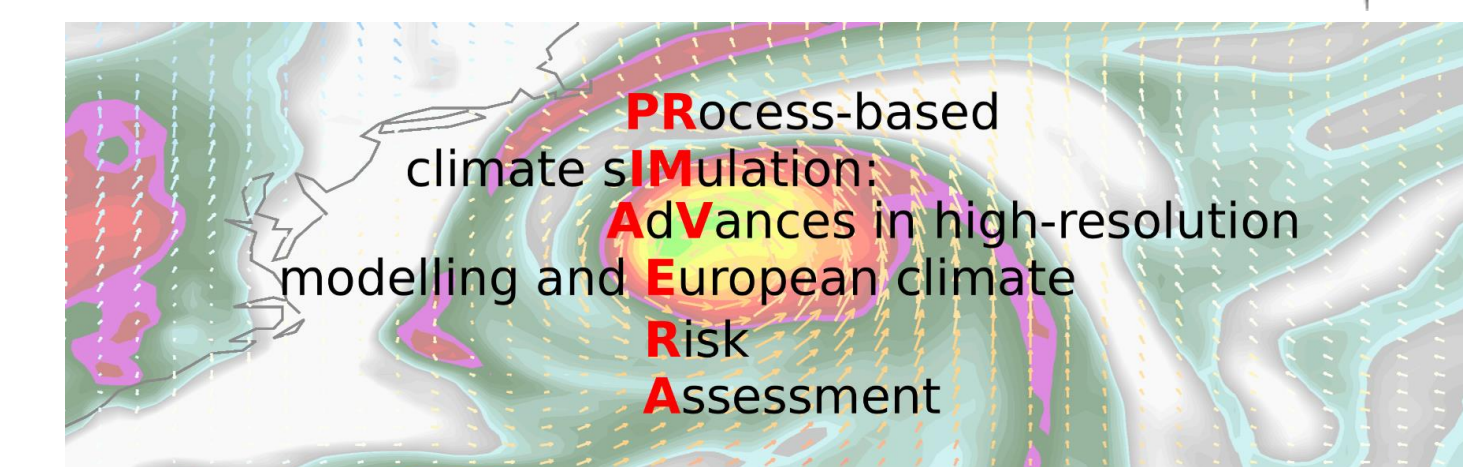
Arctic sea ice drift modeled by NEMO-LIM3.6 at different resolutions

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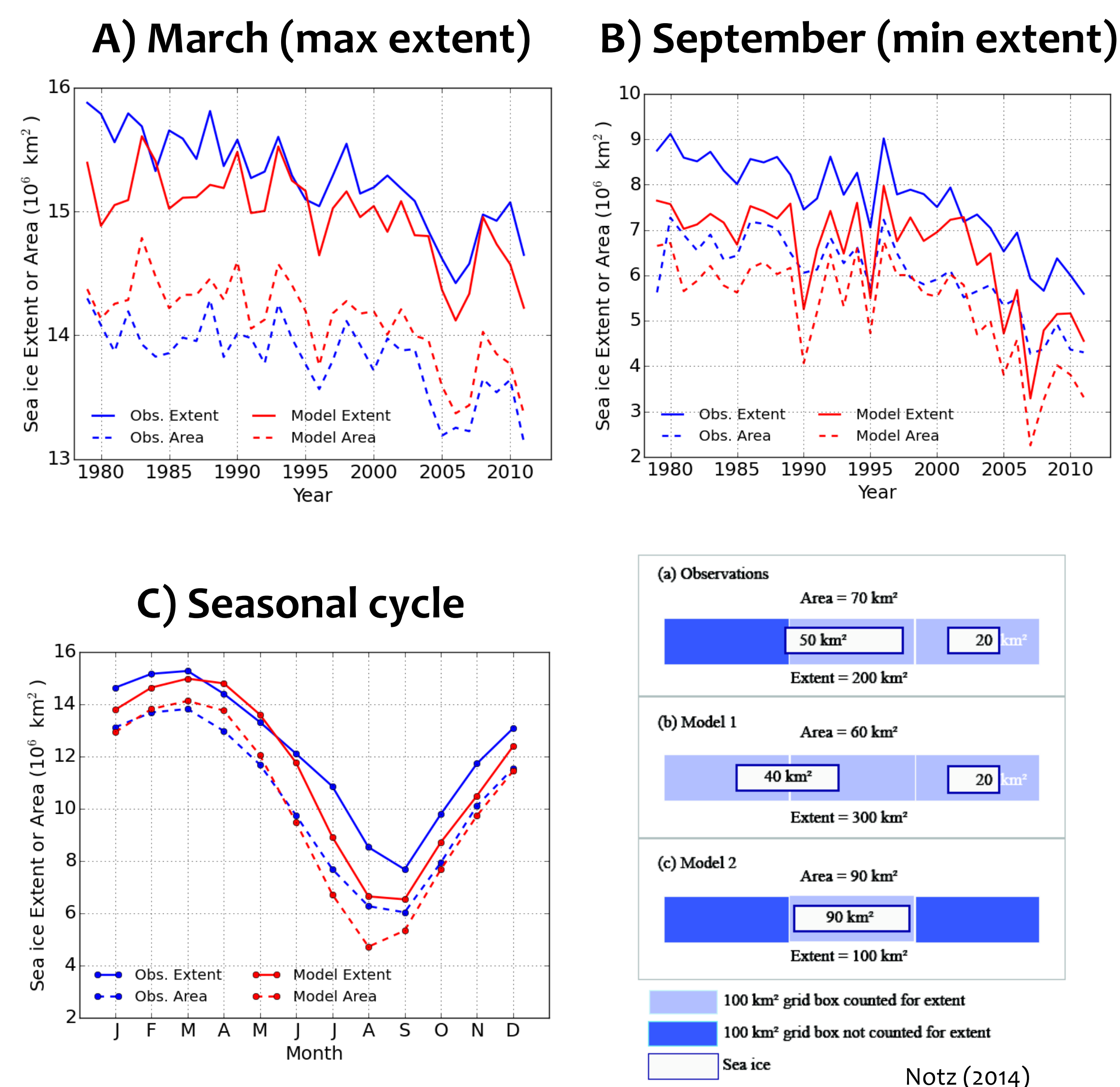
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1. Arctic sea ice loss from 1979 to 2011

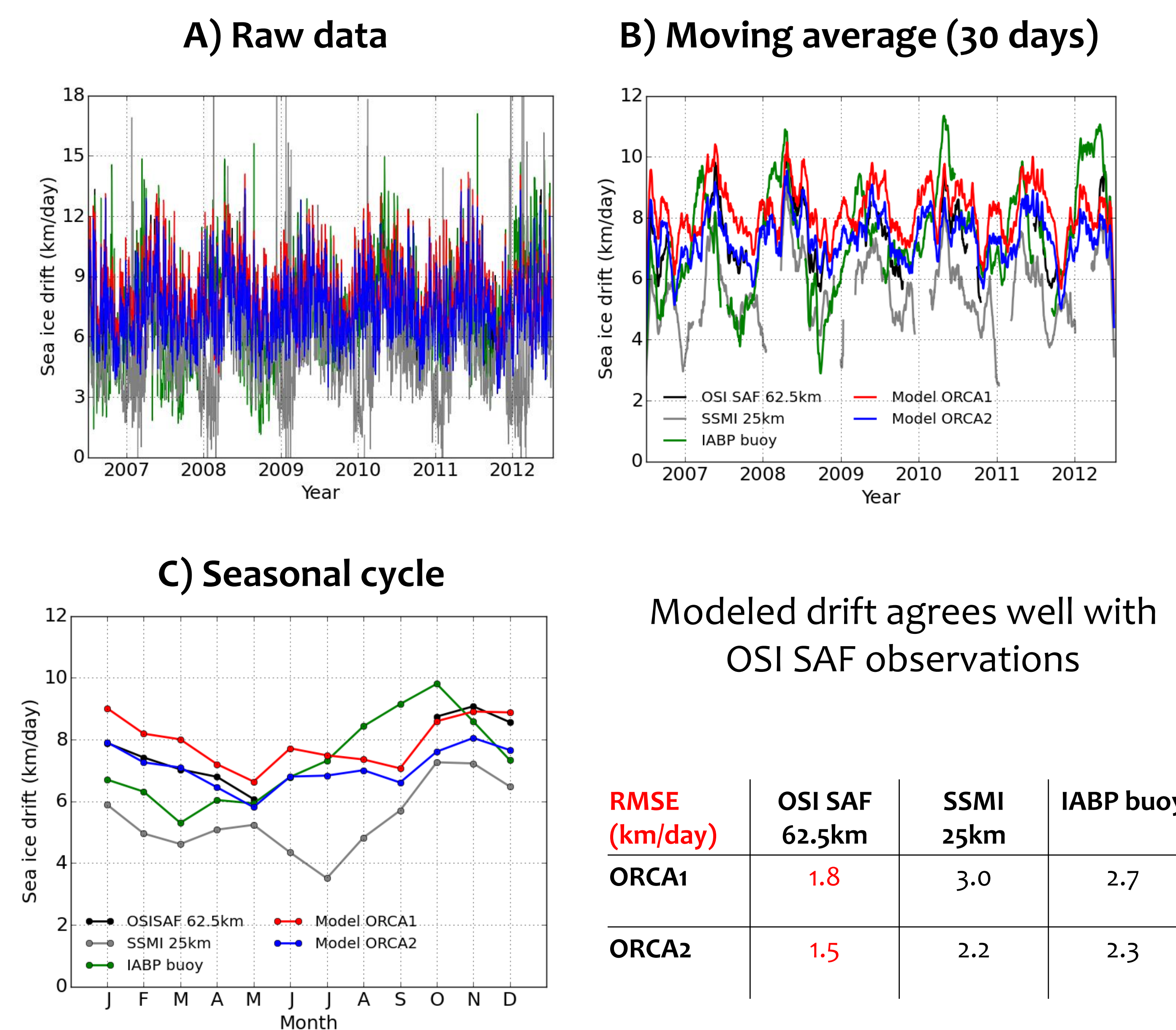
Observed by OSI SAF (SSMI, 10km)

Modeled by NEMO-LIM3.6 (ORCA2)



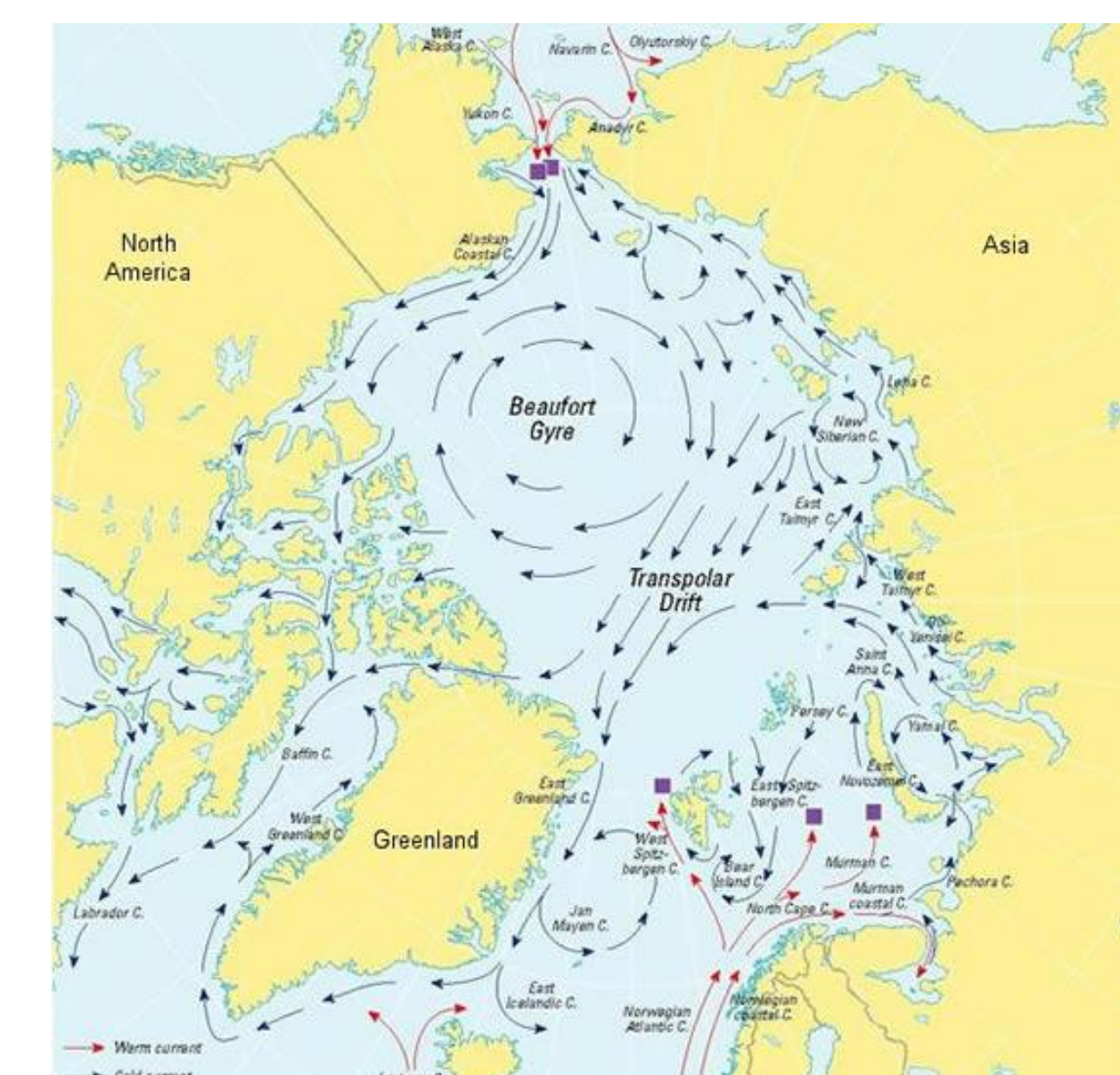
2. Sea ice drift from 2007 to 2012

Latitude $\geq 50^\circ\text{N}$, ice concentration ≥ 0.15

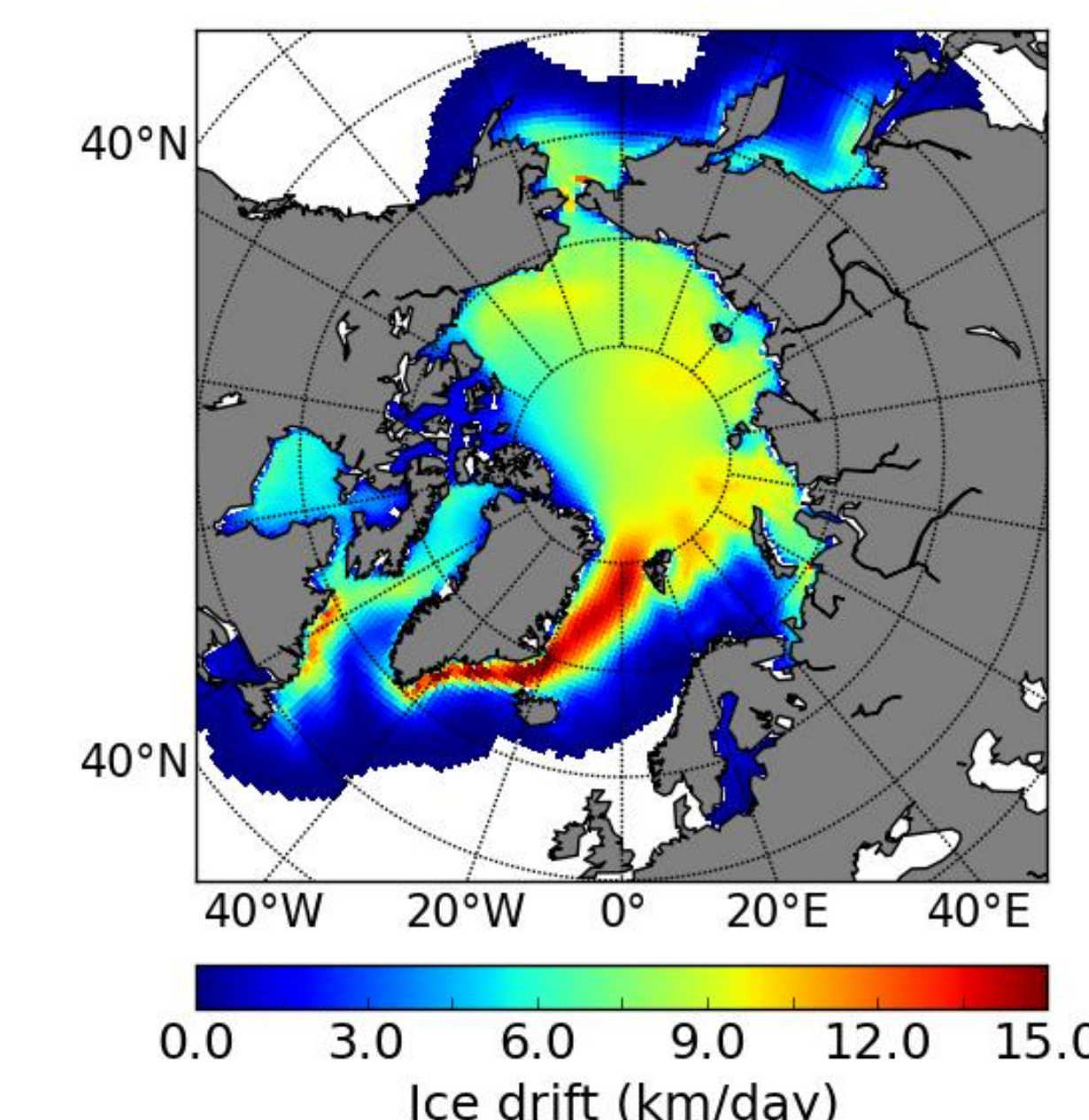


4. Spatial variability of drift

A) Arctic ocean circulation
Courtesy of AMAP



B) Modeled by NEMO-LIM3.6 (ORCA1)
Mean 2007-2012

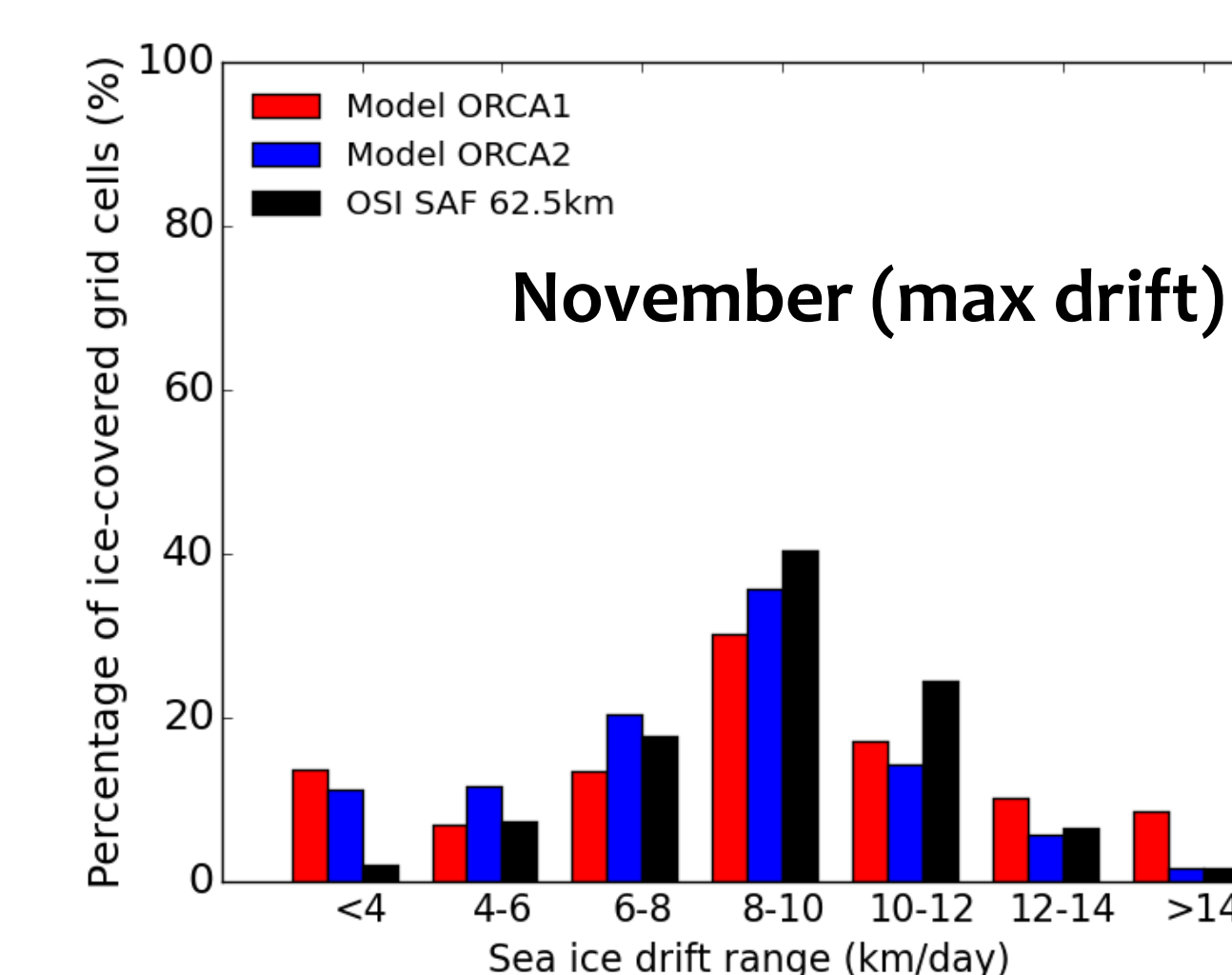


5. Frequency histograms

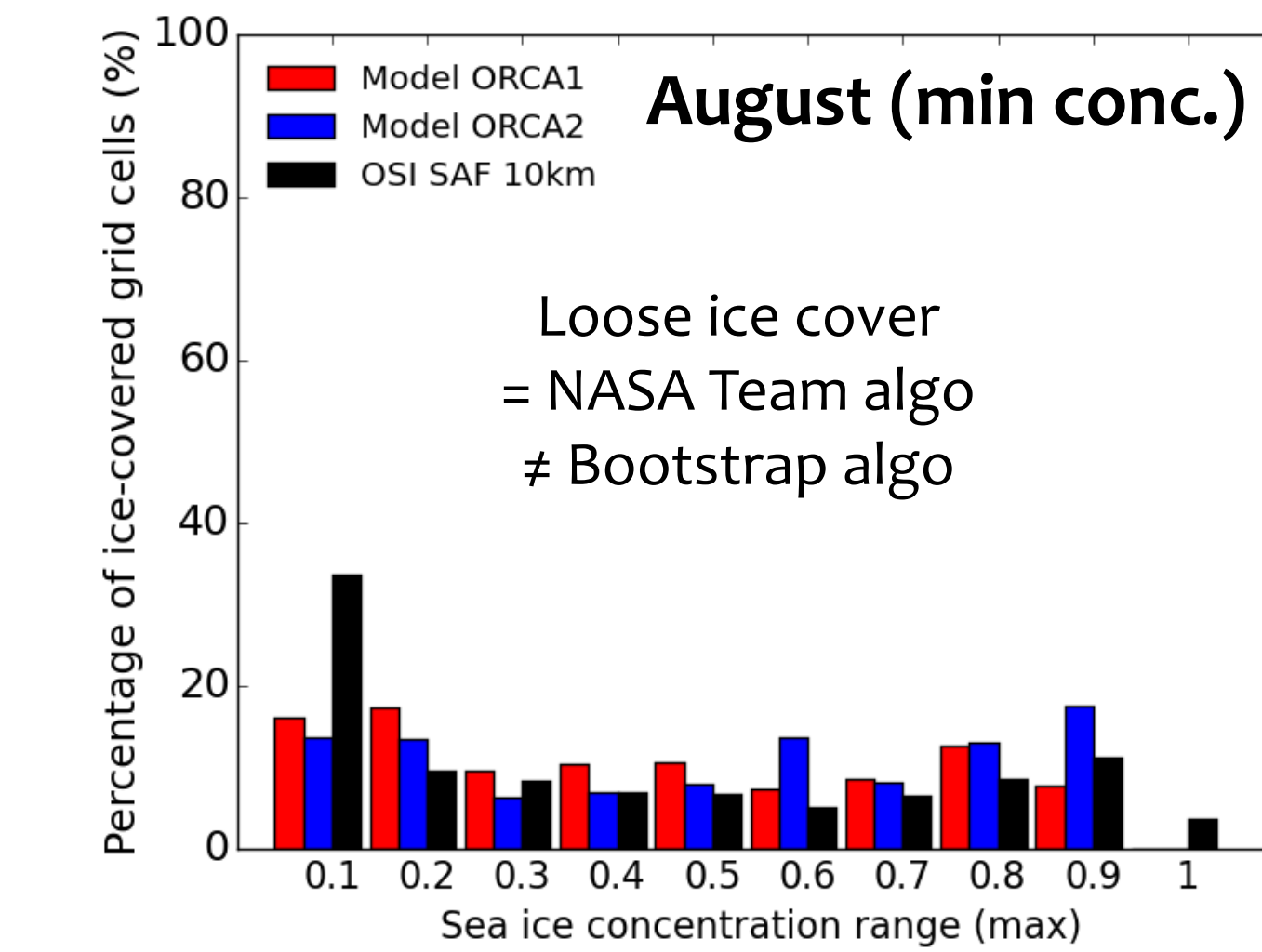
Mean 2007-2012

Inspired by Notz (2014)

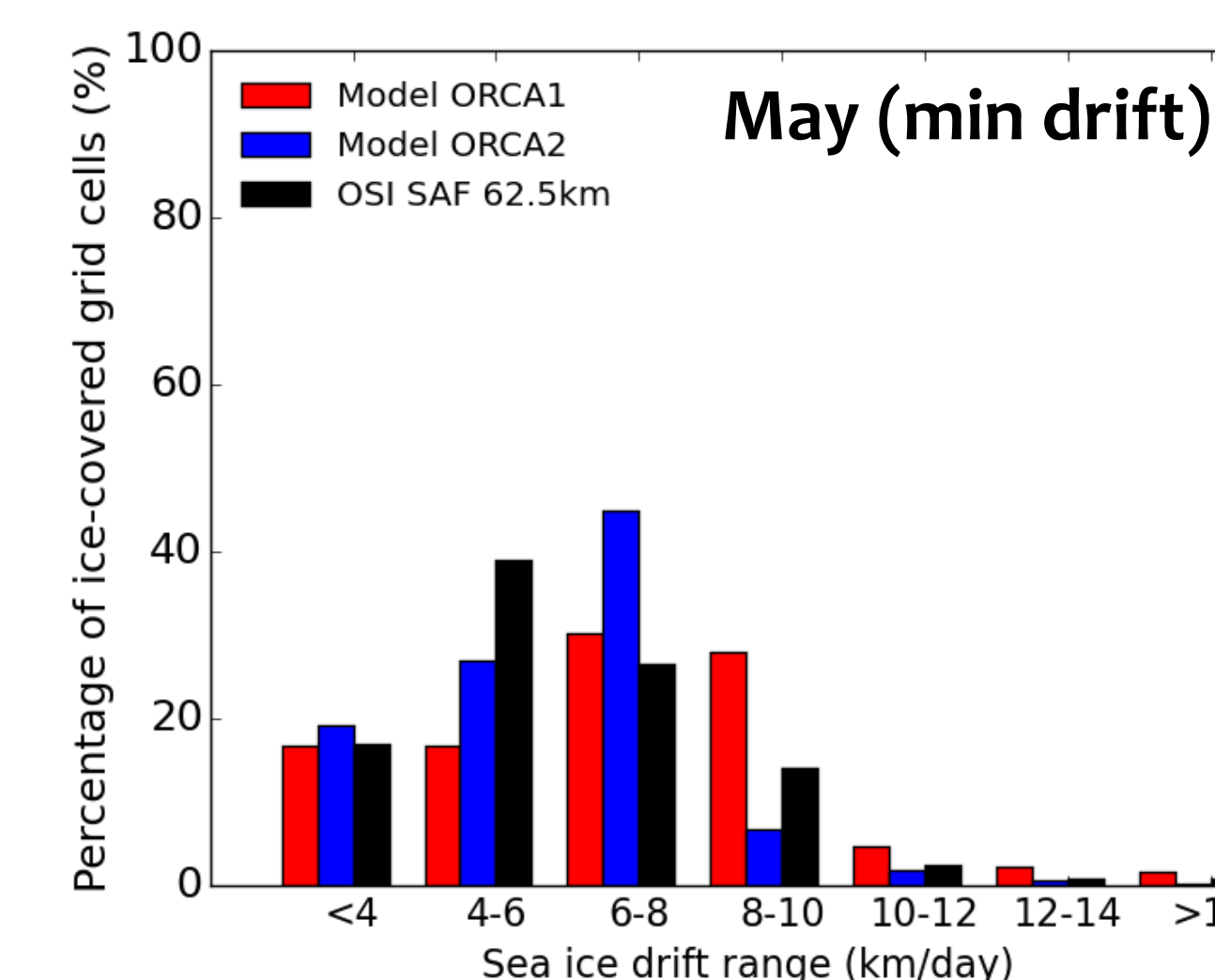
A) Sea ice drift



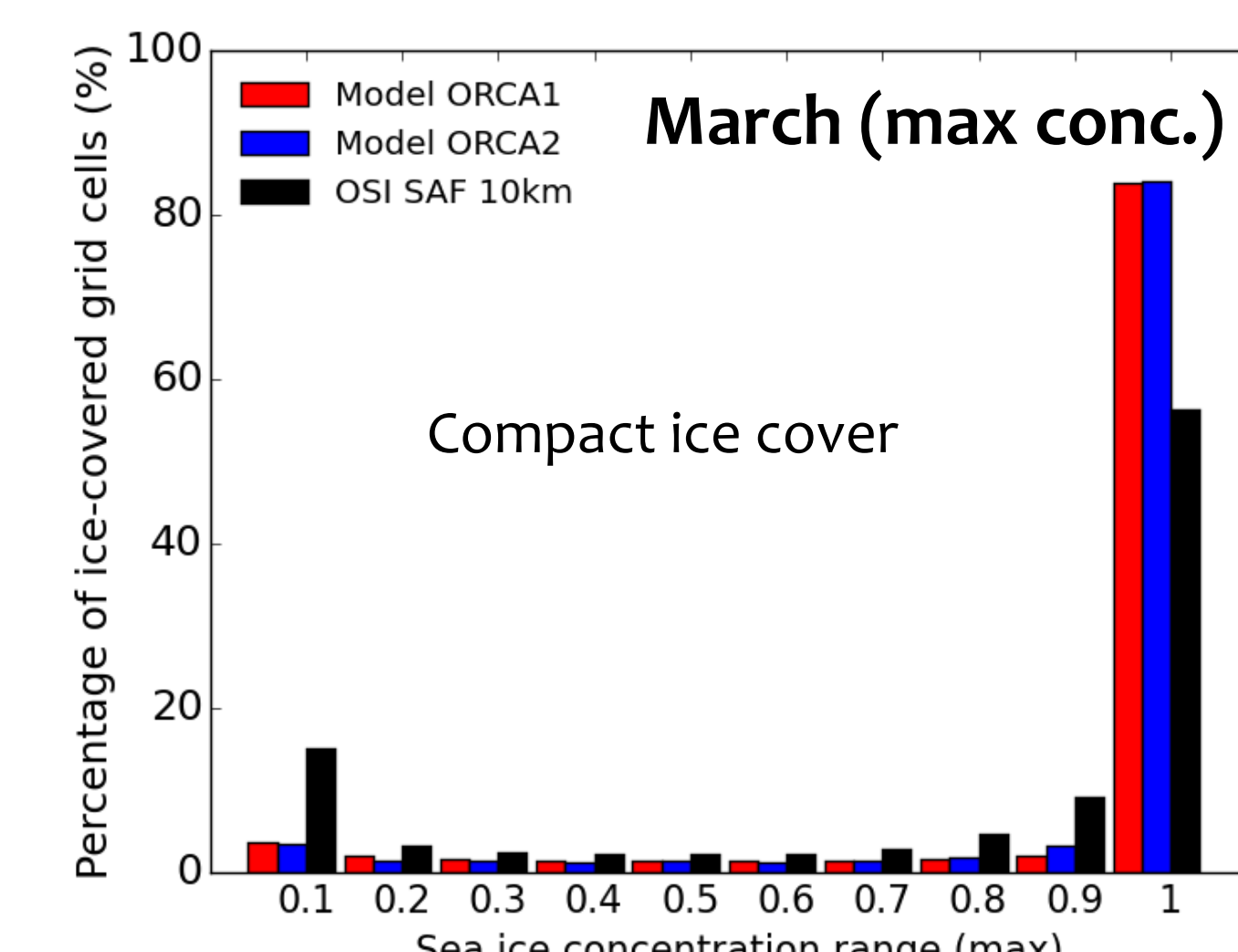
B) Sea ice concentration



May (min drift)



March (max conc.)



3. Drivers of drift

Ice velocity is computed from momentum conservation:

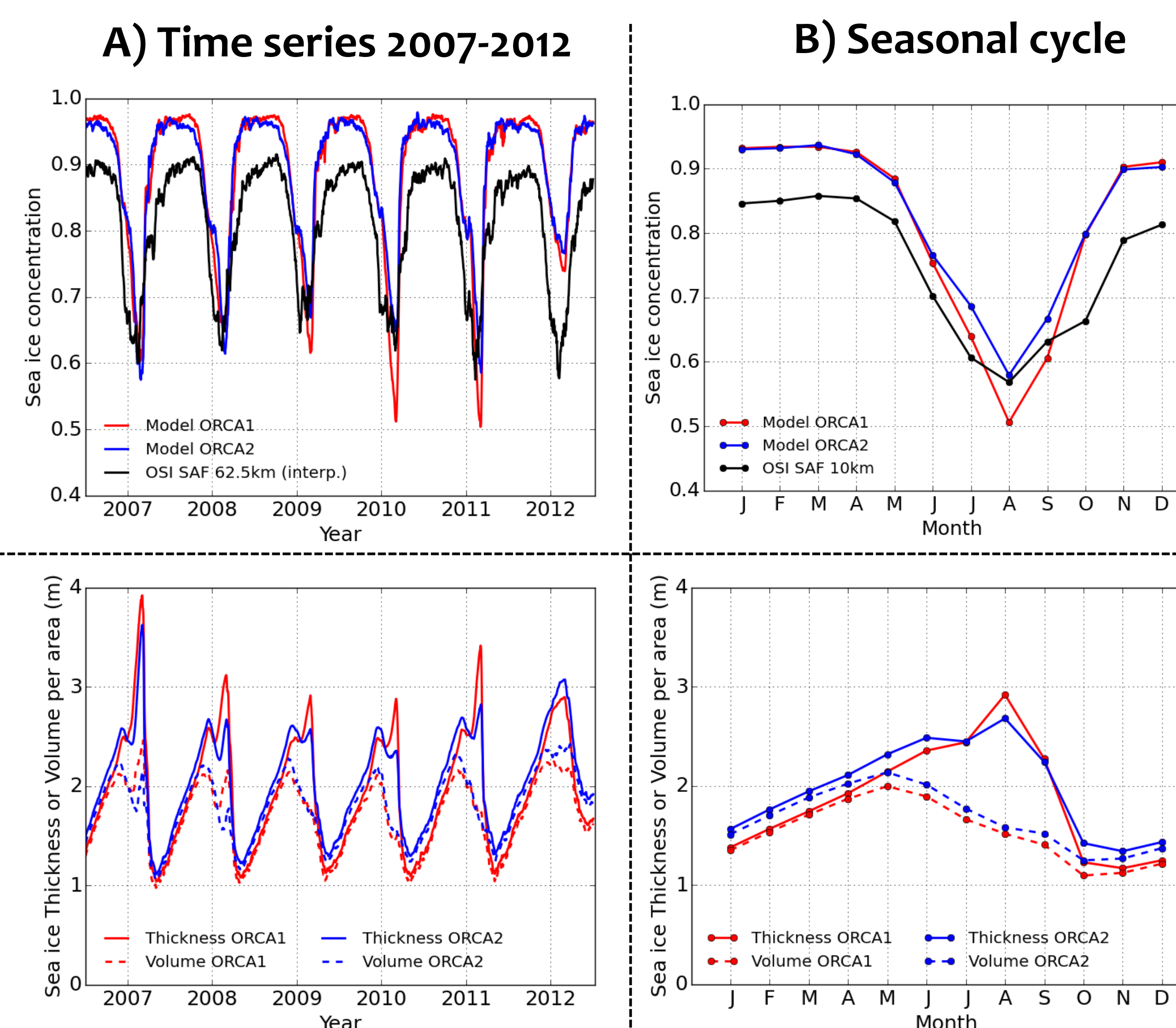
$$m \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \sigma + A(\tau_a + \tau_w) - m f k \times u - m g \nabla \eta$$

Acceleration Ice internal stress Wind stress Ocean stress Coriolis force Ocean surface tilt

Sea ice concentration

Sea ice thickness

- Drift variability driven by concentration and thickness through mechanical strength; wind and ocean stresses also control ice drift
- What is the real contribution of the different drivers? See Olason & Notz (2014)
- Model overestimates concentration but matches drift: is thickness underestimated?
- Do we need to look at sea ice thickness or volume per area?



6. Conclusions

- NEMO-LIM3.6 agrees well with OSI SAF observations in terms of Arctic sea ice extent, area and drift; differences in drift between obs. datasets
- Concentration and thickness drive drift; loose ice cover in summer
- Drift varies from one region to the other, higher at Fram Strait