

The impact of denying sea ice information on the predictability of atmospheric processes over the Arctic and at mid-latitude regions

L. Ponsoni, D. Flocco, F. Massonnet,
S. Delhaye, E. Hawkins and T. Fichefet



University of
Reading



Motivation:

To assess the impact of
denying sea ice
information on the
atmospheric conditions

Contextualization:

- Perfect model framework (model as true reference)
- Long-term (>250 years) control-run with EC-Earth
- Restart the control run from moments characterized by different conditions of Arctic sea ice volume
- Restart the control run from original and climatological Arctic sea ice conditions

Contextualization:

- Perfect model framework (model as true reference)
- Long-term (>250 years) control-run with EC-Earth
- Restart the control run from moments characterized by different conditions of Arctic sea ice volume
- Restart the control run from original and climatological Arctic sea ice conditions

Contextualization:

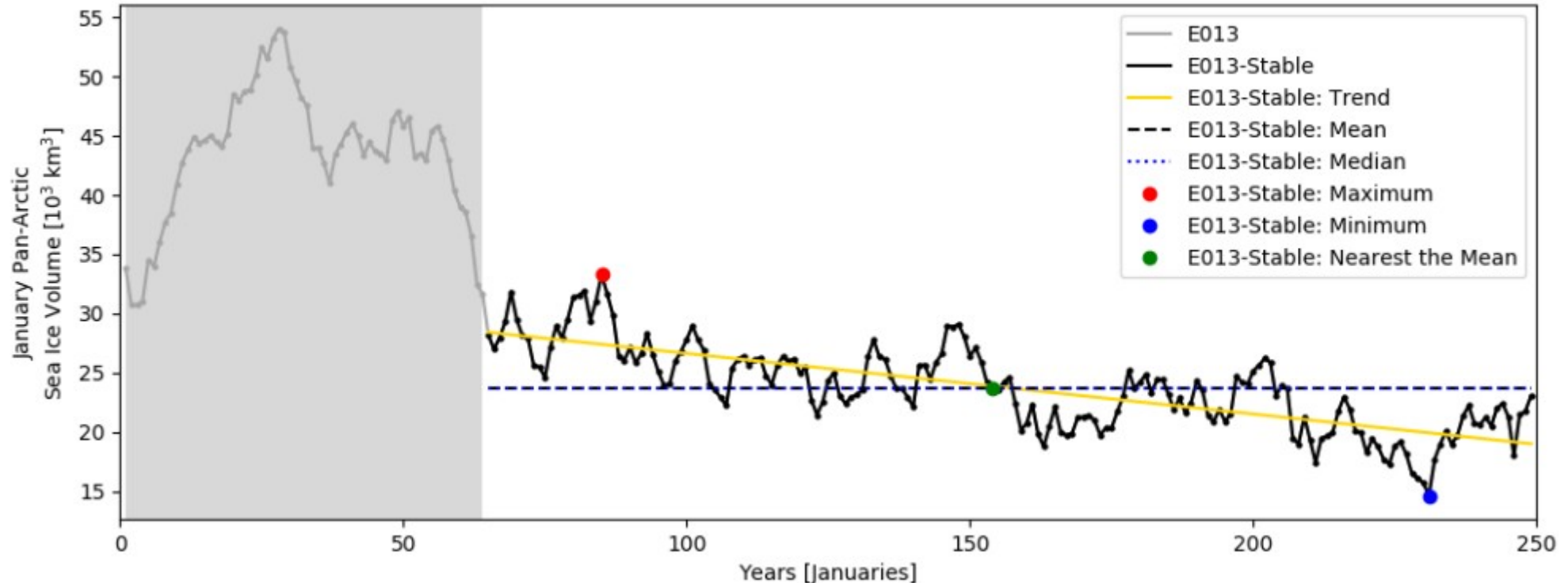
- Perfect model framework (model as true reference)
- Long-term (>250 years) control-run with EC-Earth
- Restart the control run from moments characterized by different conditions of Arctic sea ice volume
- Restart the control run from original and climatological Arctic sea ice conditions

Contextualization:

- Perfect model framework (model as true reference)
- Long-term (>250 years) control-run with EC-Earth
- Restart the control run from moments characterized by different conditions of Arctic sea ice volume
- Restart the control run from original and climatological Arctic sea ice conditions

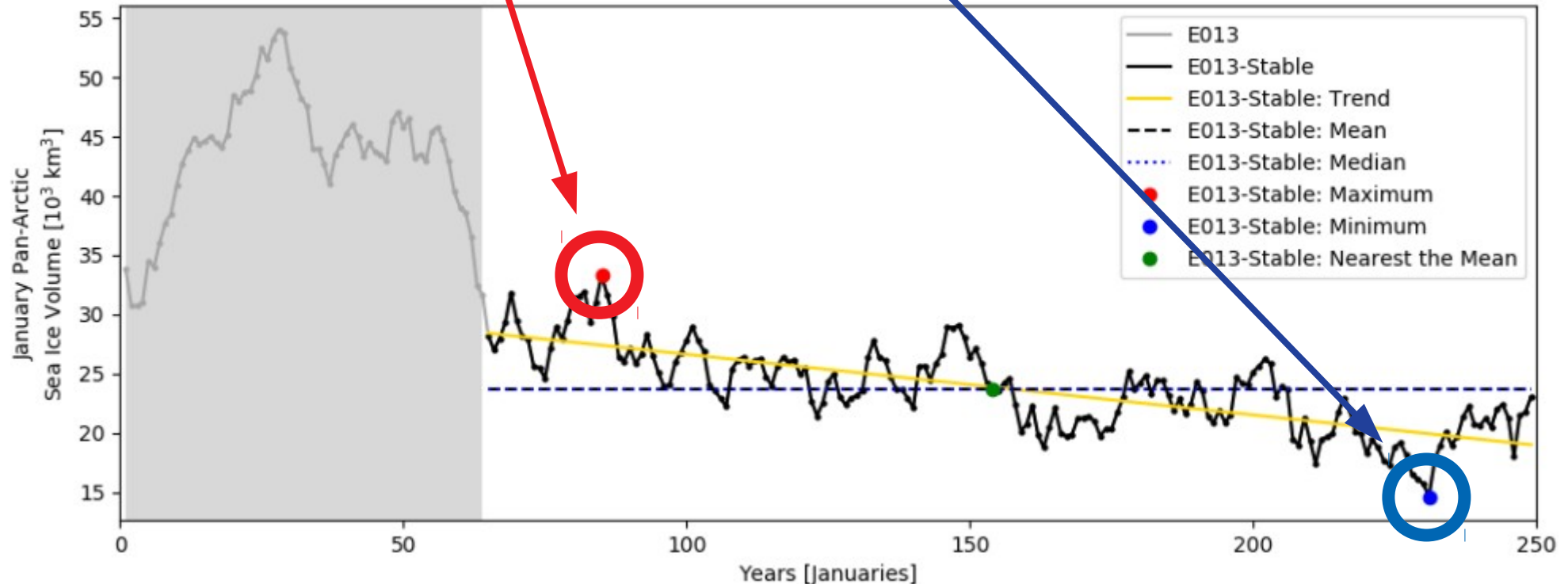
Experimental design:

- Restart from **maximum** and **minimum** Arctic sea ice volume conditions



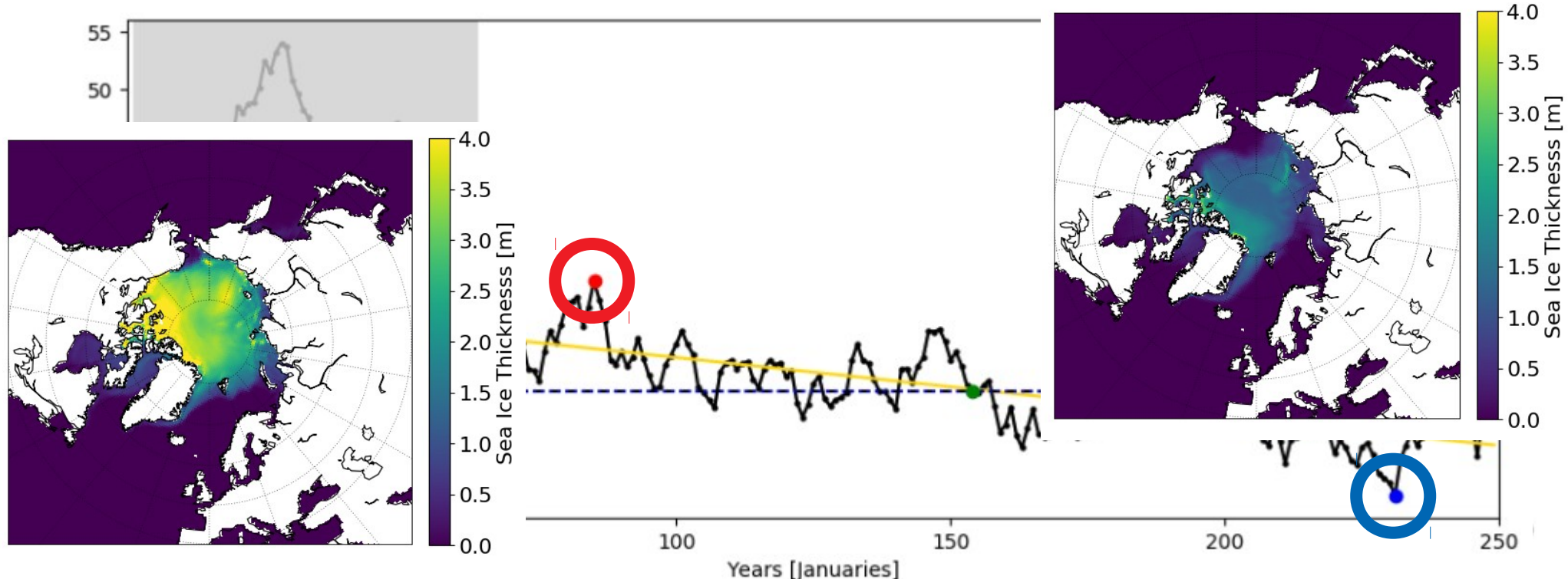
Experimental design:

- Restart from **maximum** and **minimum** Arctic sea ice volume conditions



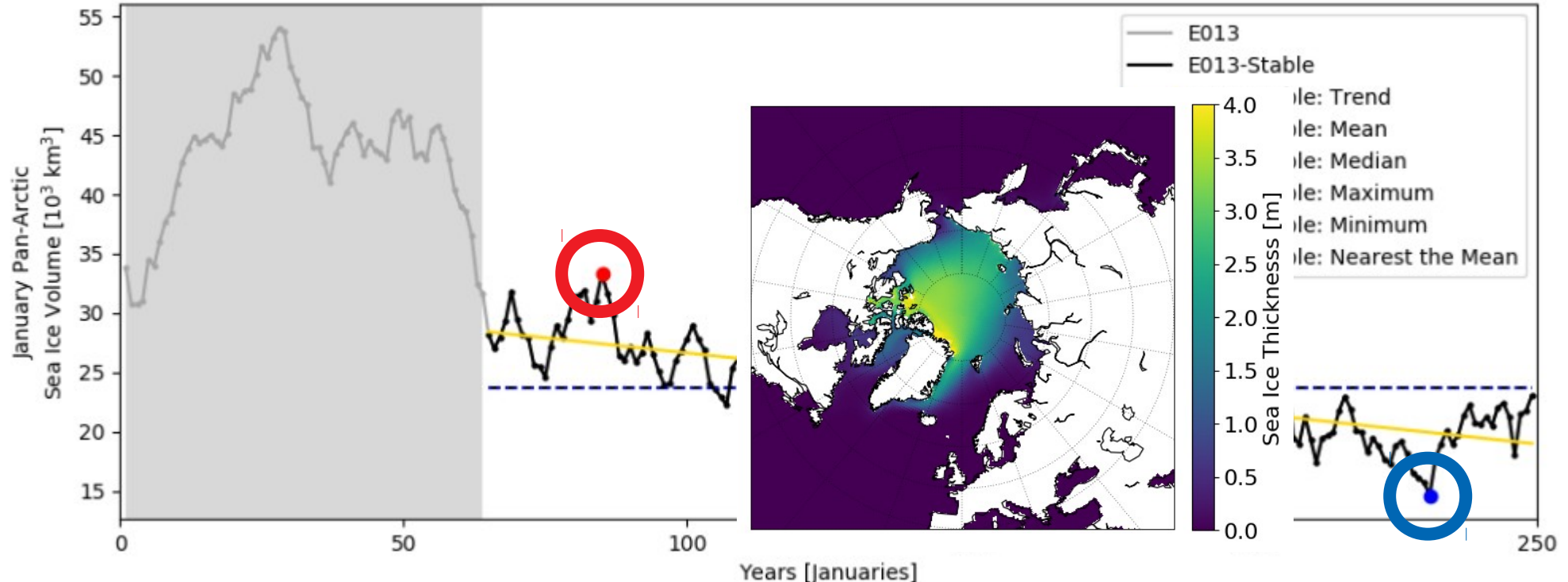
Experimental design:

- Two sets of experiments for each restart data [total of 4]:
Experiment Reference **[R]** = **Same ice conditions**



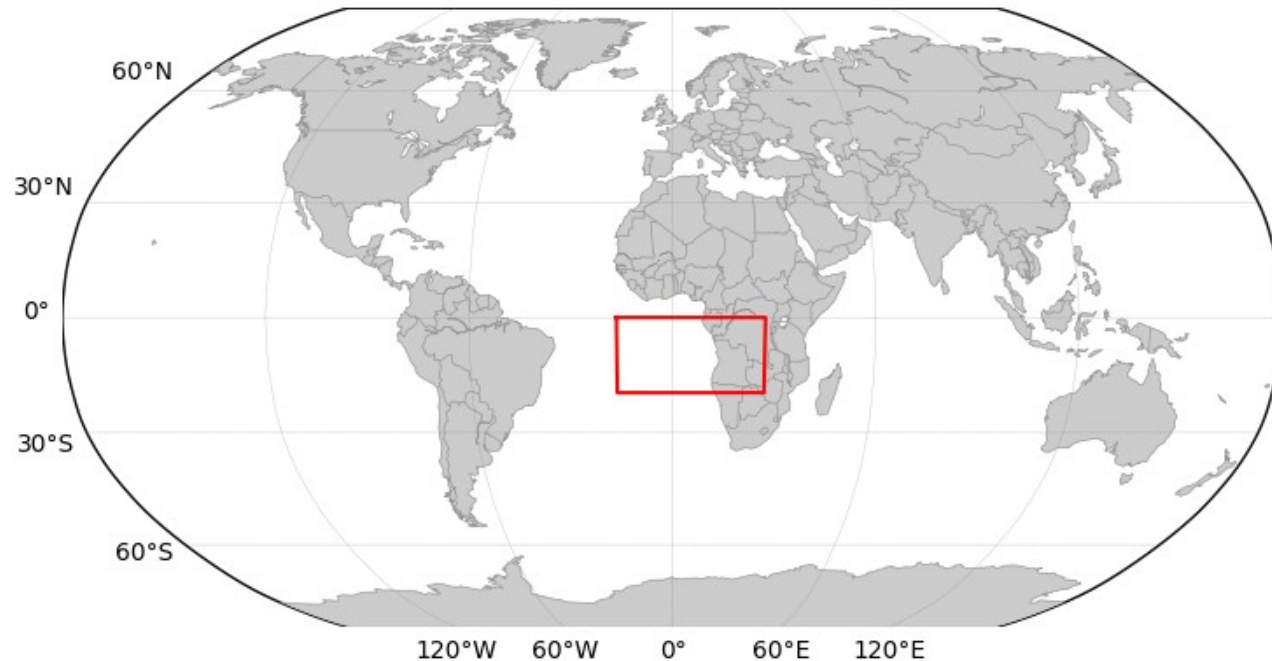
Experimental design:

- Two sets of experiments for each restart data:
- Experiment Climatological [C] = climatological ice conditions



Experimental design:

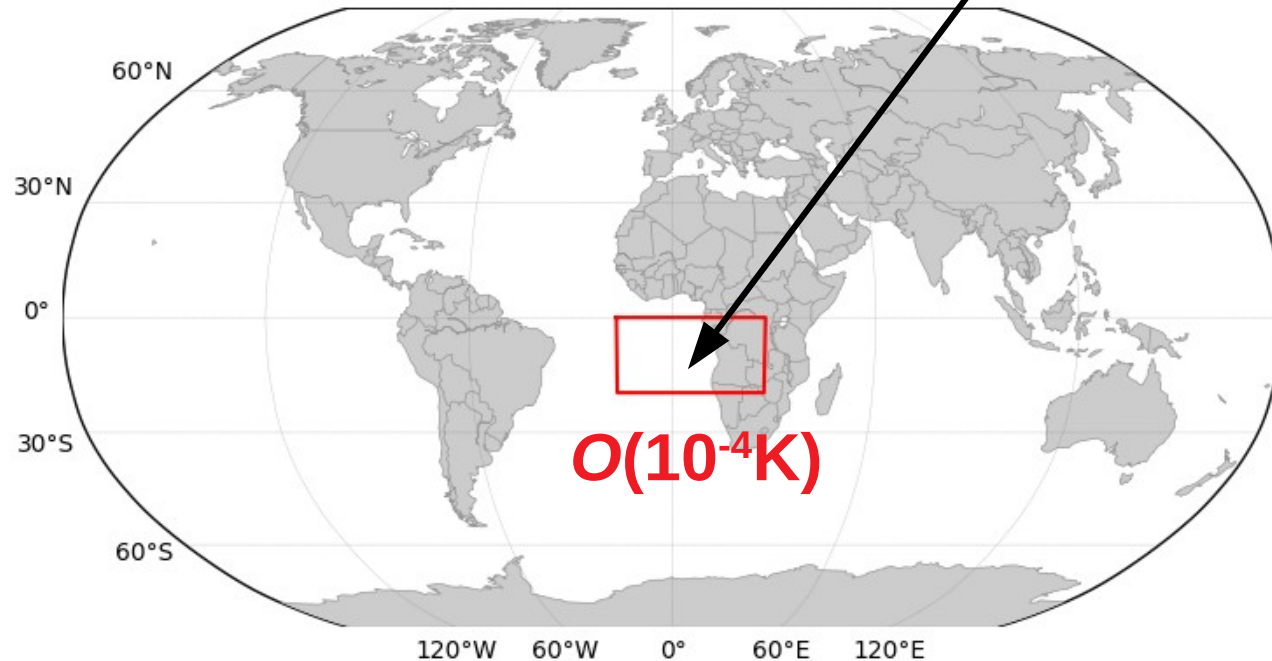
- 50 members each experiment
- 1 year simulations



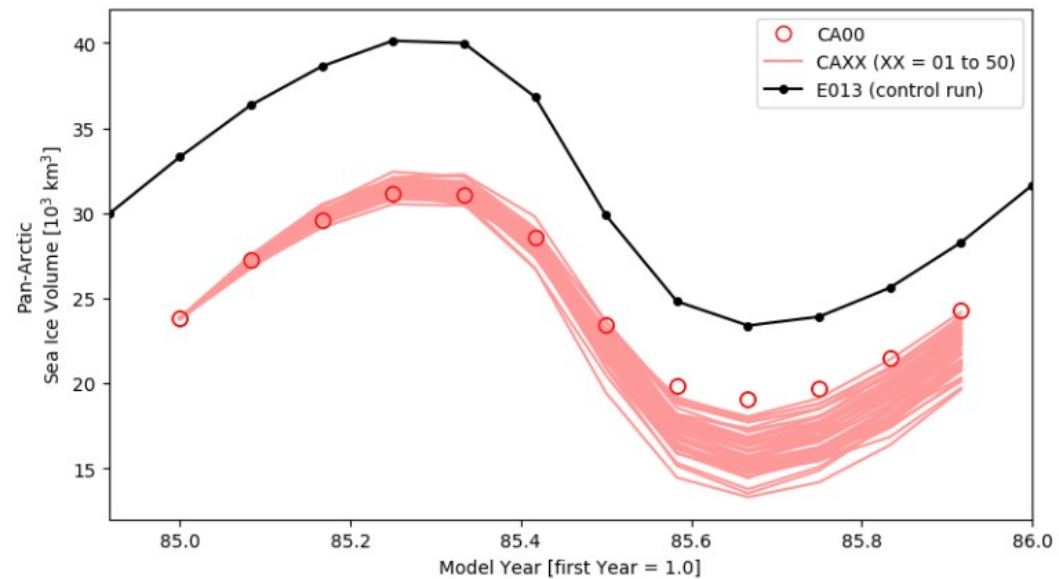
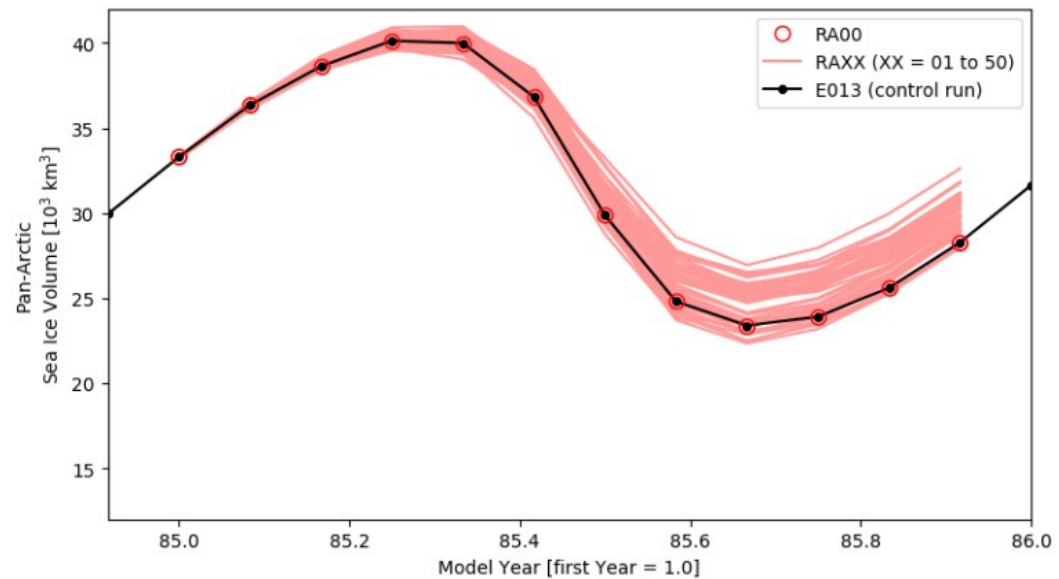
Experimental design:

- 50 members each experiment
- 1 year simulations

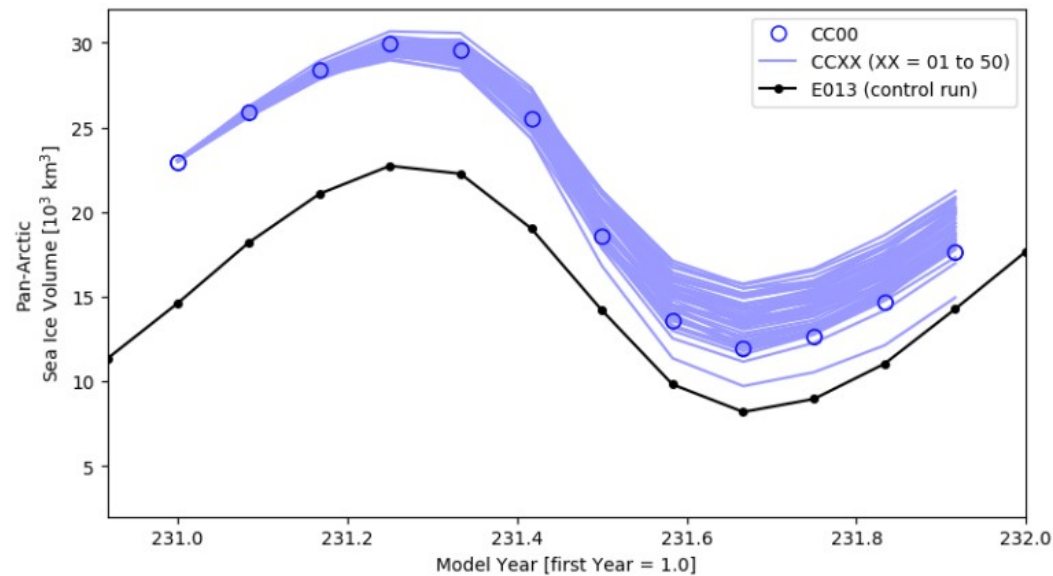
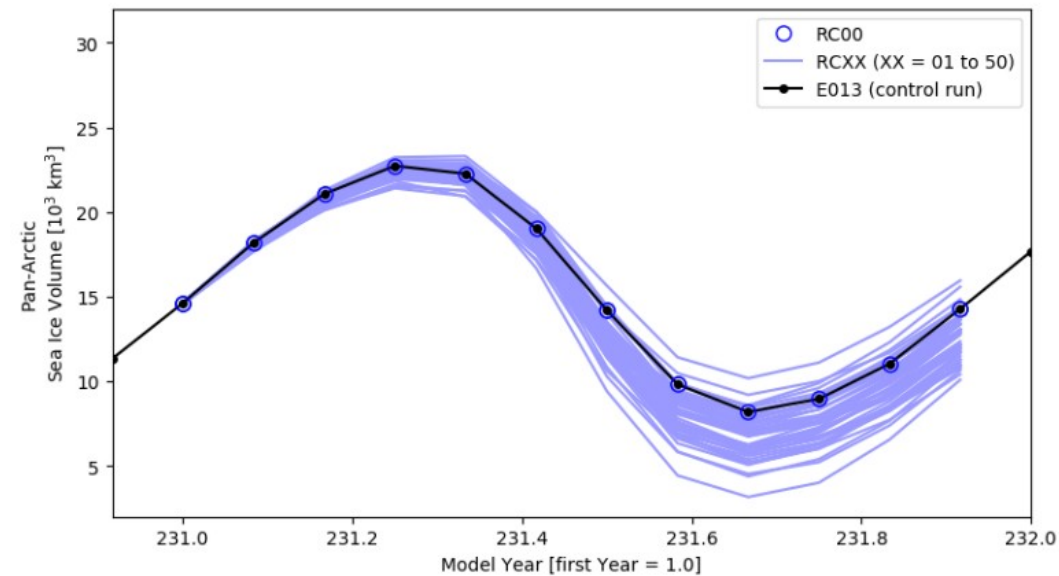
Small perturbation
to the SST NEMO
field #30



Diagnostics: Sea Ice Volume

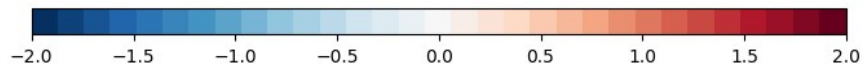
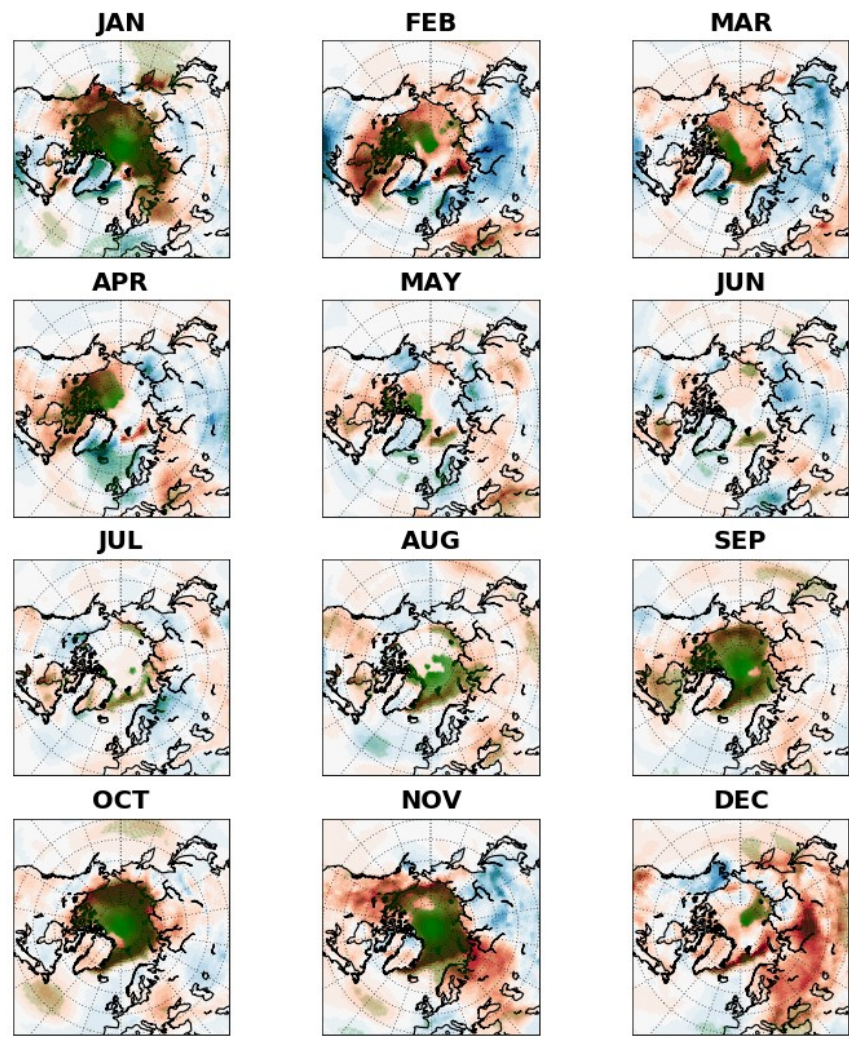


Diagnostics: Sea Ice Volume

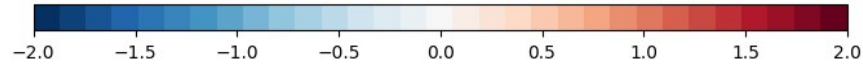
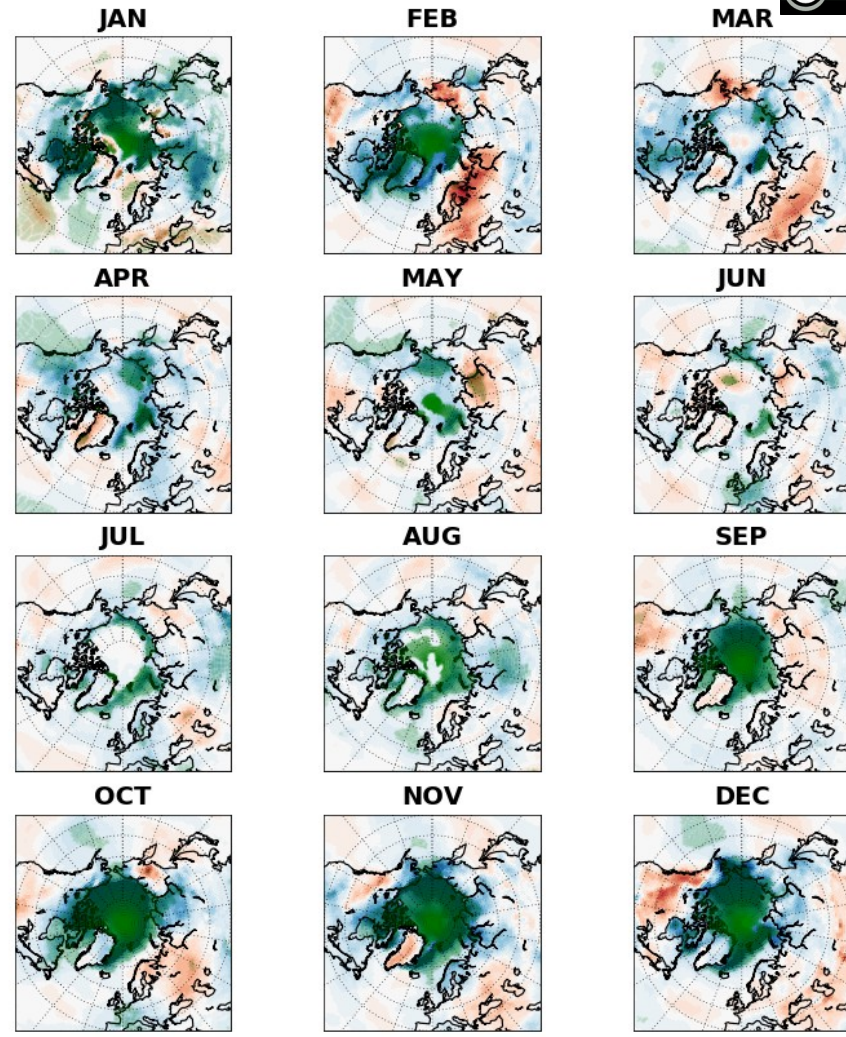


Diagnostics: 2 m air temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$]

Difference CA-RA



Difference CC-RC

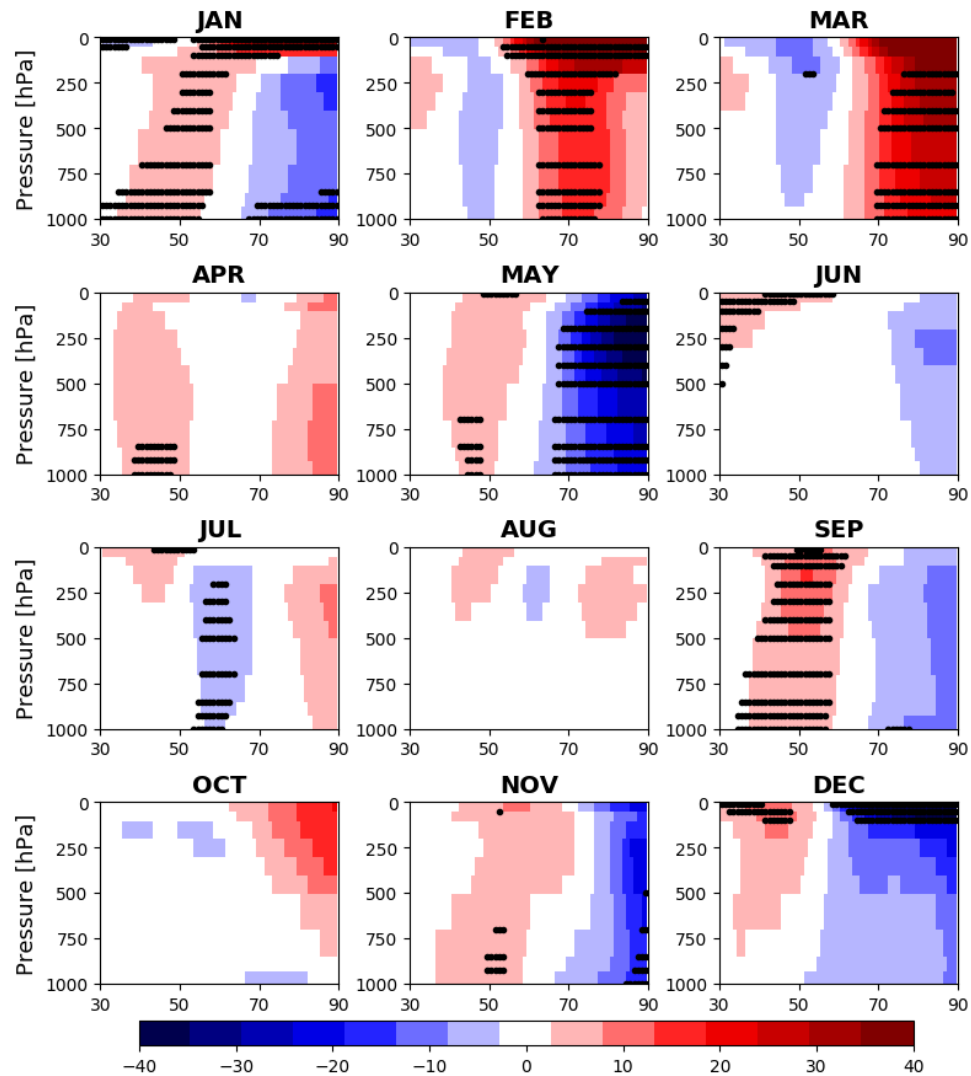


Temp.
[°C]

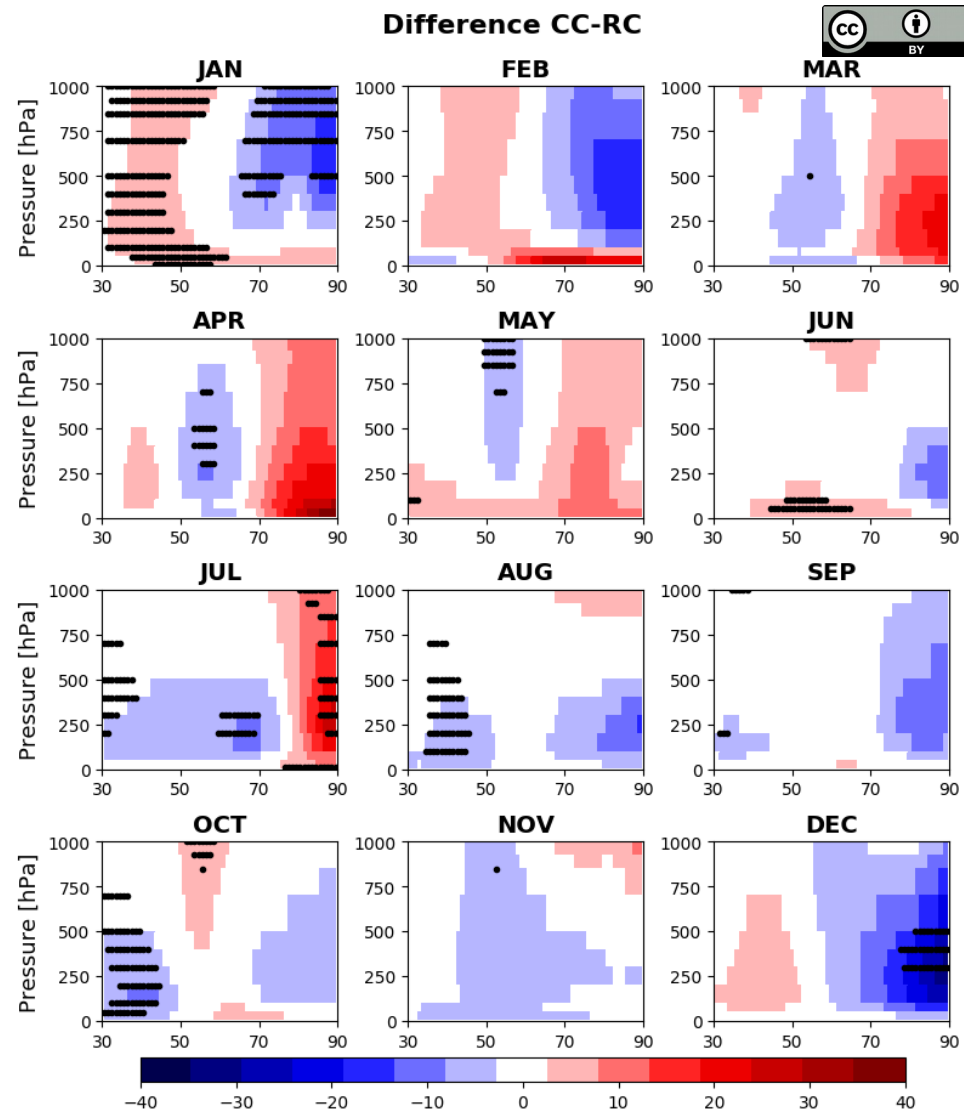


Diagnostics: geopotential height

Difference CA-RA



Difference CC-RC



Geopotential Height[m]

Preliminary Results and Final Remarks:

- Underestimation (overestimation) of January sea ice leads to air temperature warming (cooling) mainly in autumn and winter, although the response is not mirrored
- From May to August it seems that internal variability is stronger than the air temperature response to the modified ice conditions
- Underestimation of sea ice drives a cooling in the Northern Asia associated to an increase in the geopotential height
- Main impacts are constrained to the Arctic
- Maybe more members are needed to bring robustness to the statistical tests(?)
- Identical experiments are being developed by University of Reading with HadGEM