

# Changes in Southern Ocean sea ice thickness and volume reconstructed with data assimilation

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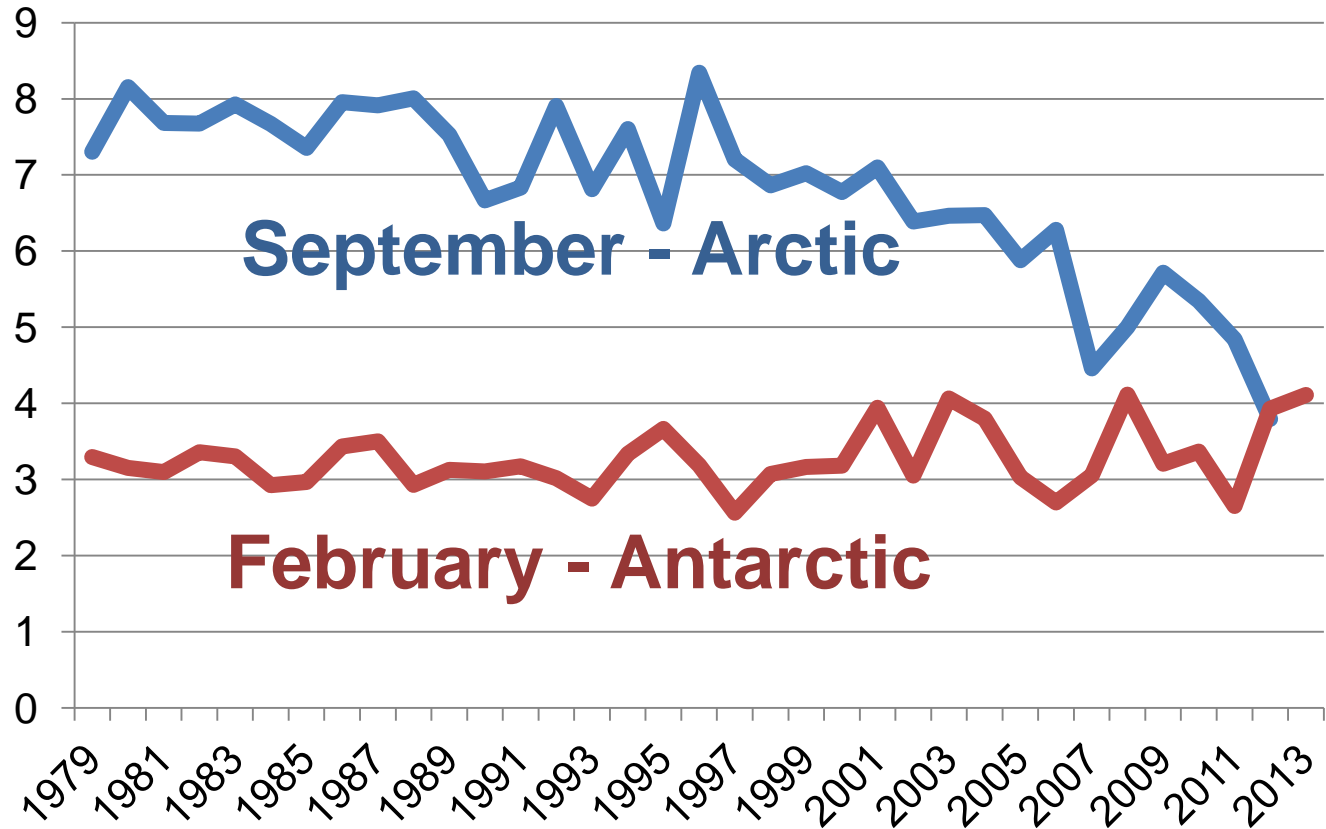
H. Goosse • C. König Beatty

M. Vancoppenolle • T. Lavergne

# The 2012 sea ice kiss

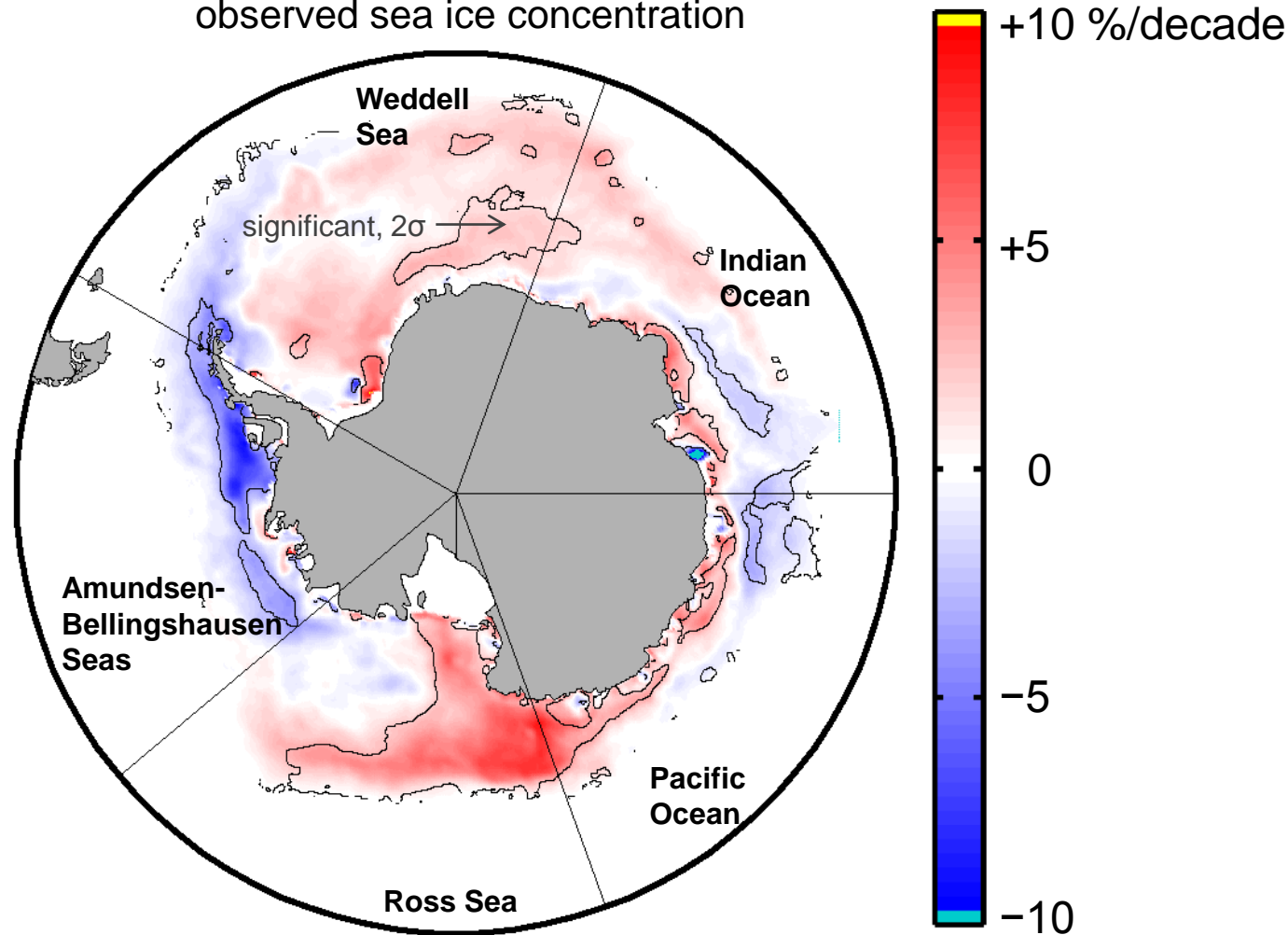
Observed summer sea ice extent

Million km<sup>2</sup>



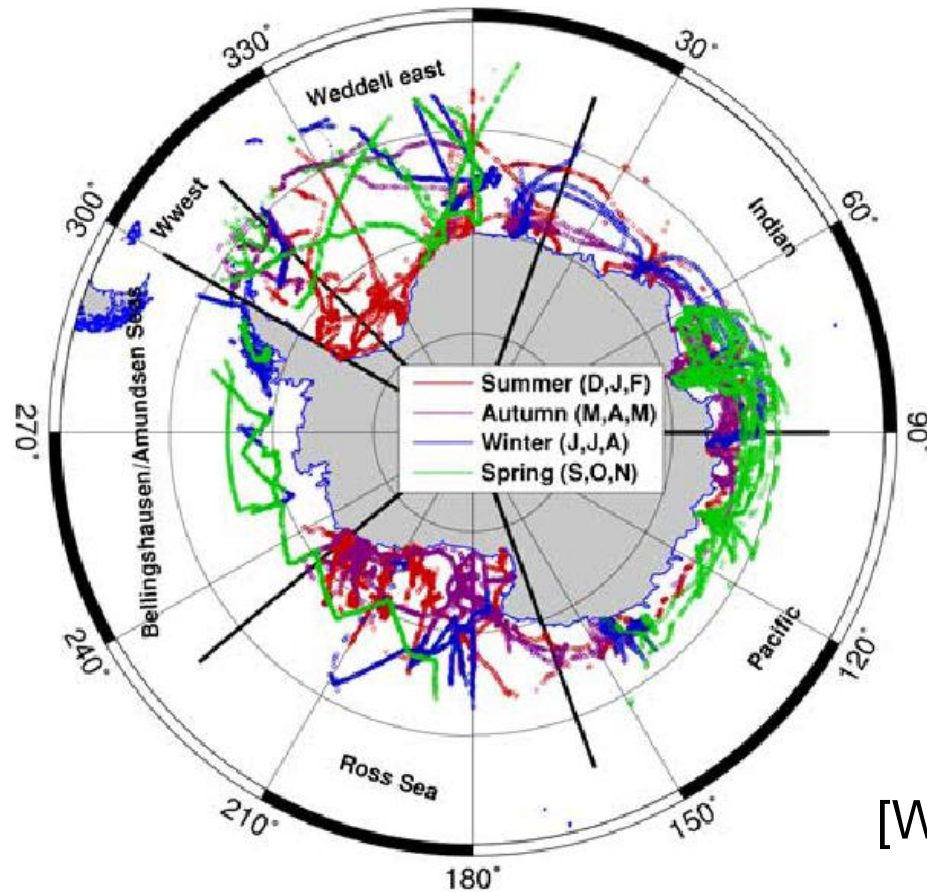
# Complex sea ice changes

1980-2008 linear trend in  
observed sea ice concentration



# Complex sea ice changes incomplete understanding

About 80 field campaigns provided ice thickness measurements over 1981-2005



[Worby et al., 2008]

-Data assimilation as an optimal solution

-Increased sea ice volume in a warming world

-Data assimilation as an optimal solution

-Increased sea ice volume in a warming world

# The ensemble Kalman filter is a forecast-analysis method

$x^f$

**Forecast**  
(NEMO-LIM2)

$d$

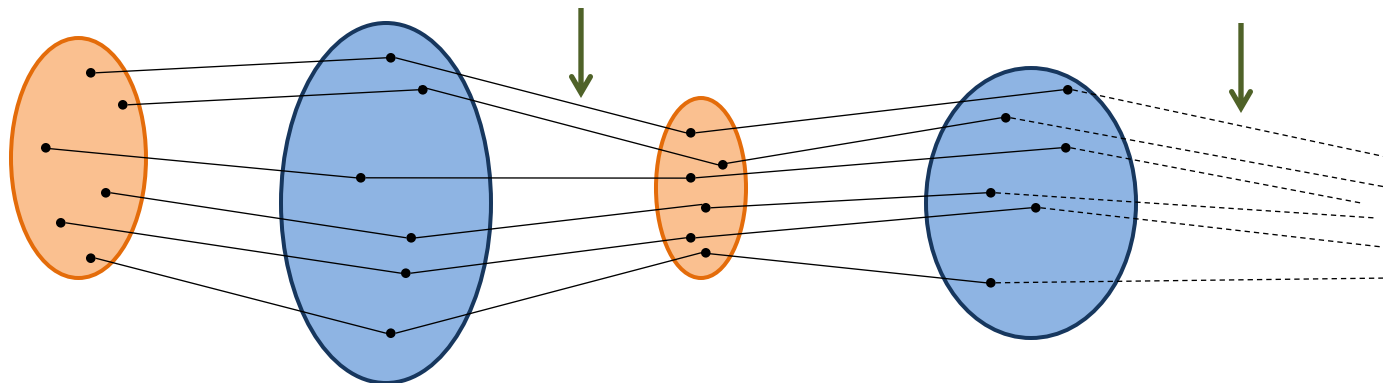
**Observations**  
Global, daily sea-  
ice **concentrations**  
(OSI-SAF)

# The ensemble Kalman filter is a forecast-analysis method

$$\mathbf{x}^a = \mathbf{x}^f + \mathbf{K} (\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}^f)$$

**Analysis**                      **Forecast**  
(NEMO-LIM2)

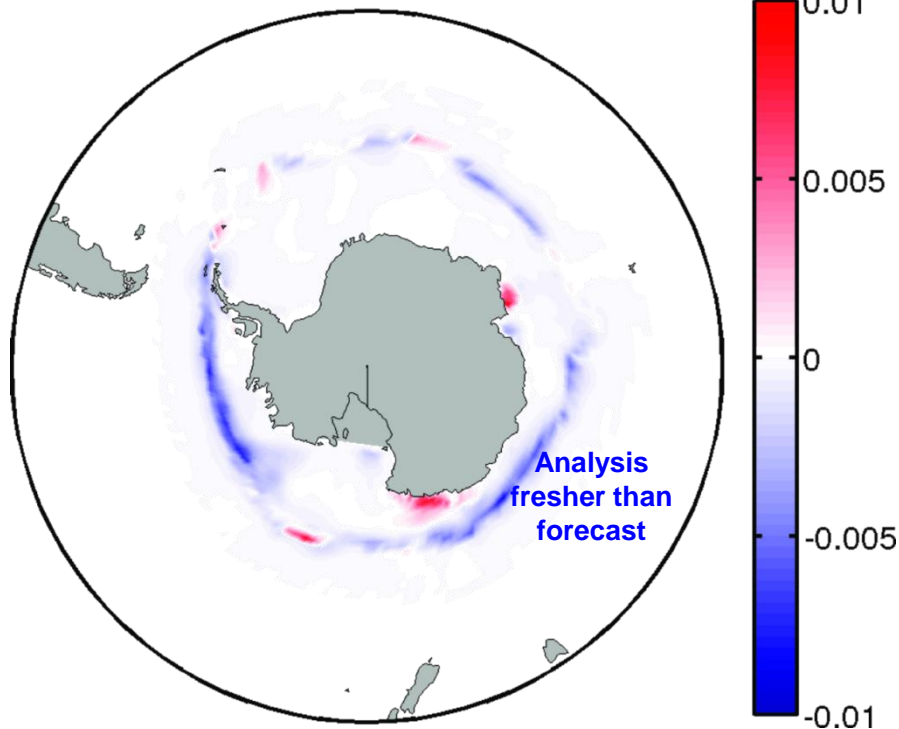
**Kalman gain**                      **Observations**  
Global, daily sea-  
ice **concentrations**  
(OSI-SAF)





# The ensemble Kalman filter is a forecast-analysis method

Example of an update in  
sea surface salinity

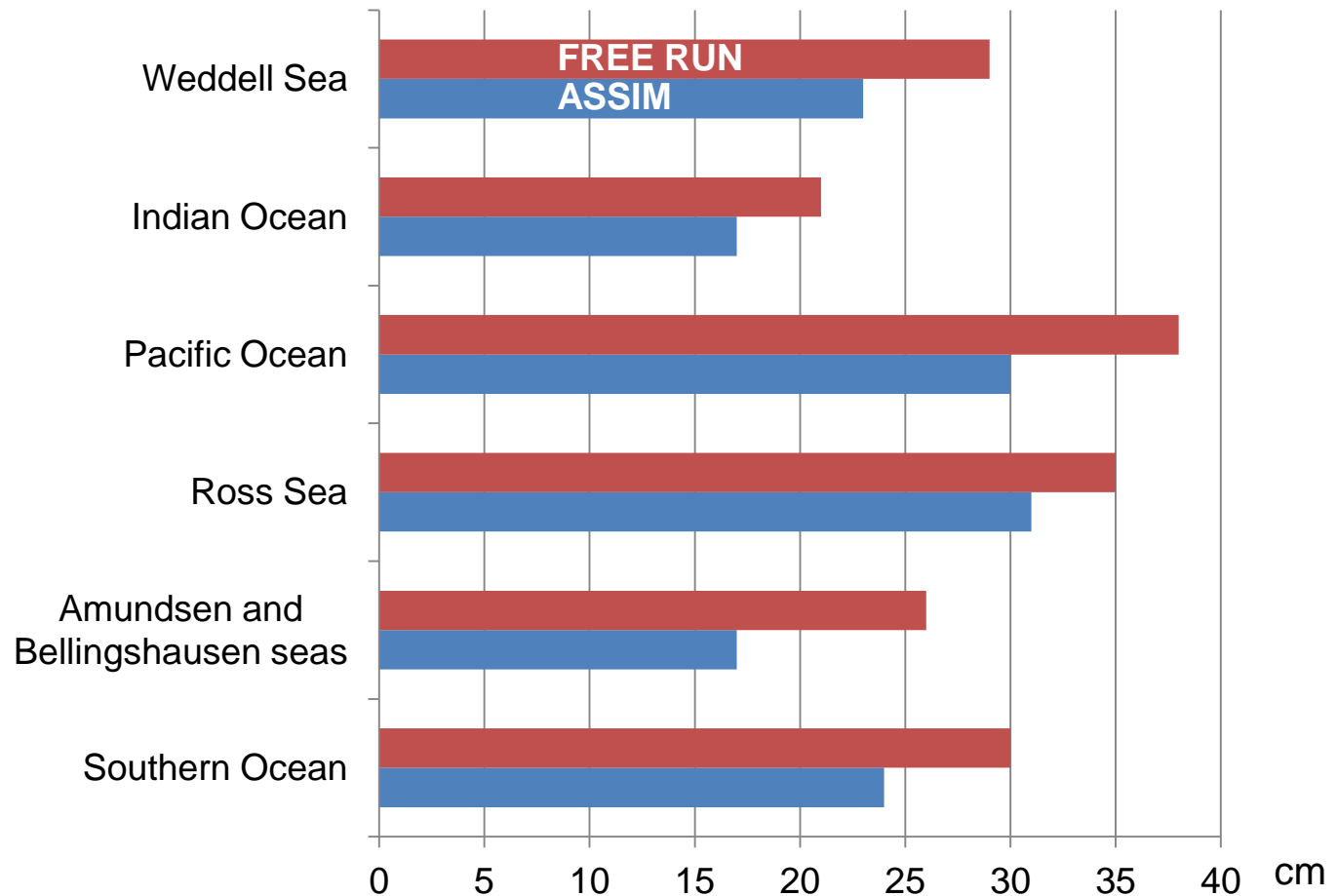


A practical solution to  
the full-state estimation  
problem

A good tradeoff for the  
estimation of model error  
covariance matrix in a  
nonlinear system

# Improved simulated sea ice thickness

Mean **bias** in simulated thickness against ASPeCt data [Worby et al., 2008]



## -Data assimilation as an optimal solution

- > Solves the full state estimation problem
- > Effective improvements in simulated ice thickness

-Increased sea ice volume in a warming world

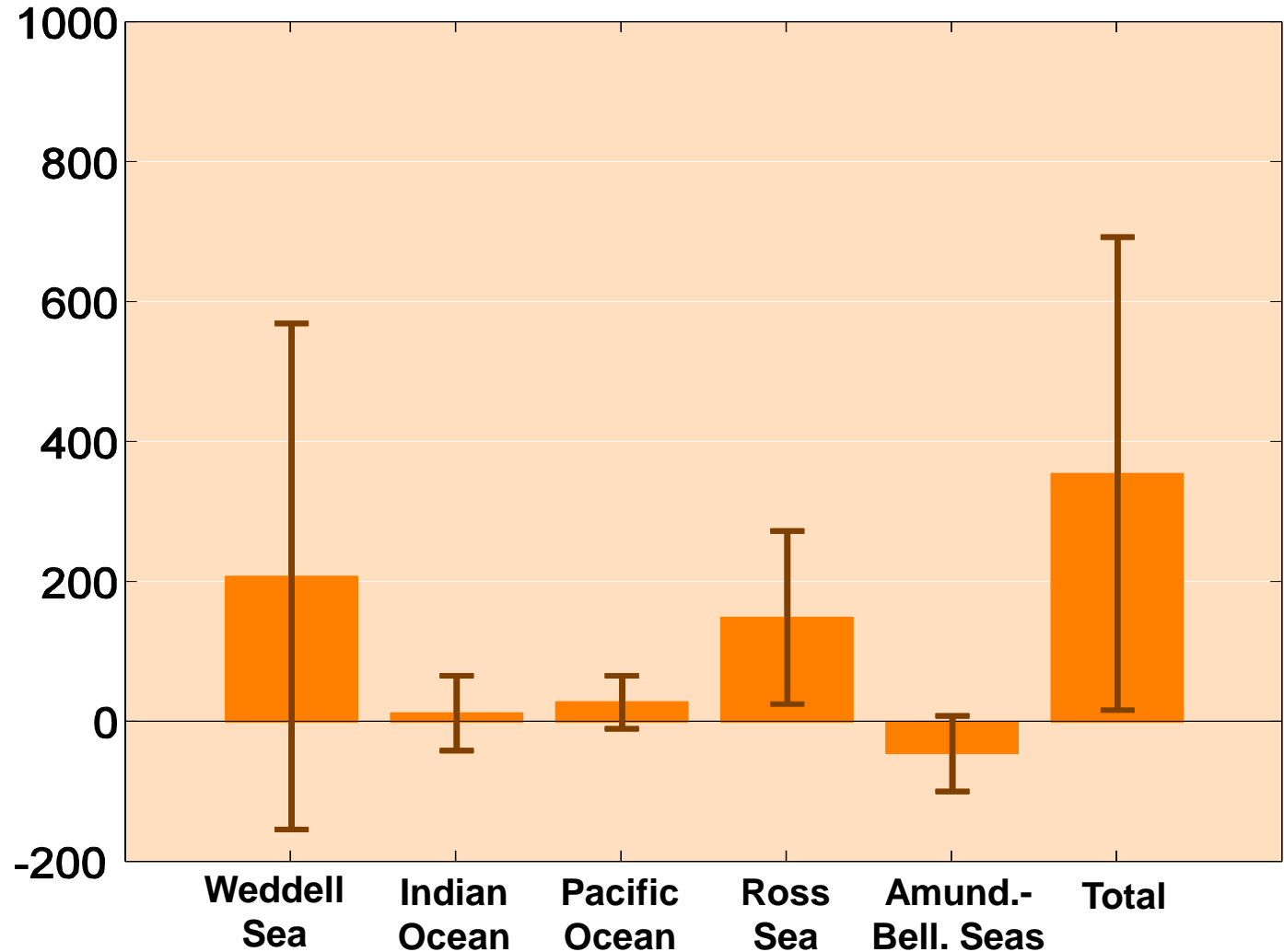
## -Data assimilation as an optimal solution

- > Solves the full state estimation problem
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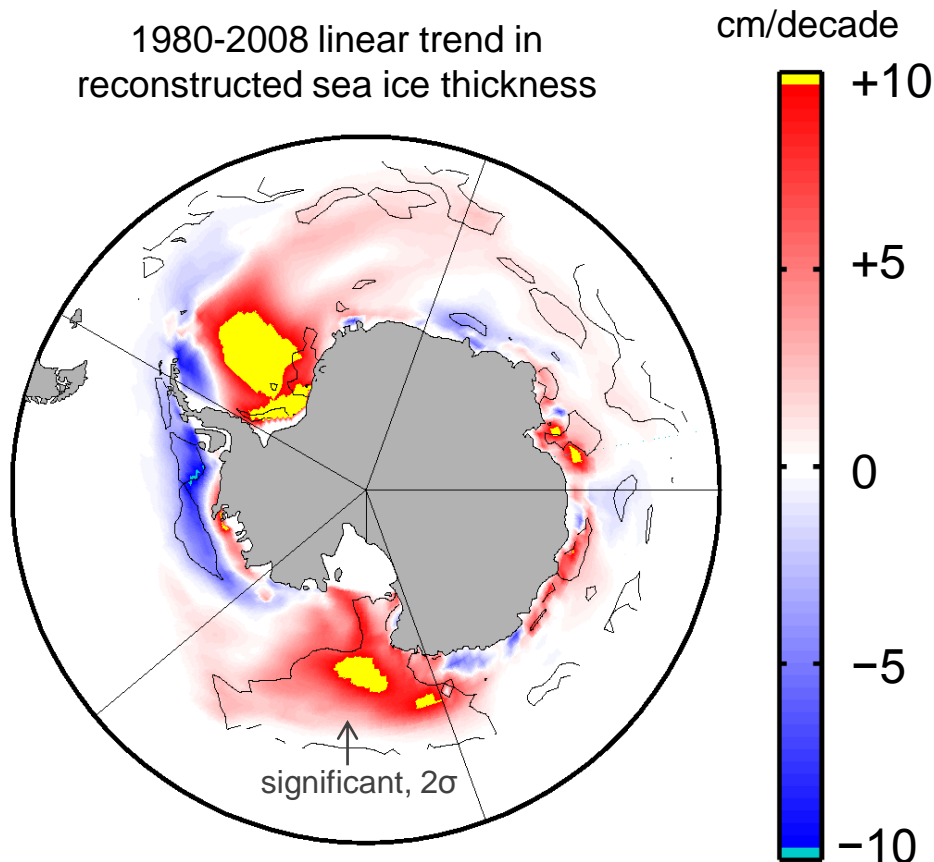
## -Increased sea ice volume in a warming world

# Weak, regionalized and noisy increase in Antarctic sea ice volume

1980-2008 trend in  
sea ice volume  
[km<sup>3</sup>/decade]



# Mechanisms for Southern Ocean sea ice variability



The global increase in volume should be analyzed at the regional scale first

Regional signed responses are a result of regional dynamical and thermodynamical processes

## -Data assimilation as an optimal solution

- > Solves the full state estimation problem
- > Effective improvements in simulated ice thickness

## -Increased sea ice volume in a warming world

- > The signal-to-noise ratio is low!
- > Sea ice volume/thickness interannual trends follow area/concentration trends

# Take home messages

-Data assimilation is a promising tool to estimate past changes for which we cannot have more measurements

-The reconstruction is available on request if you know what you are using!

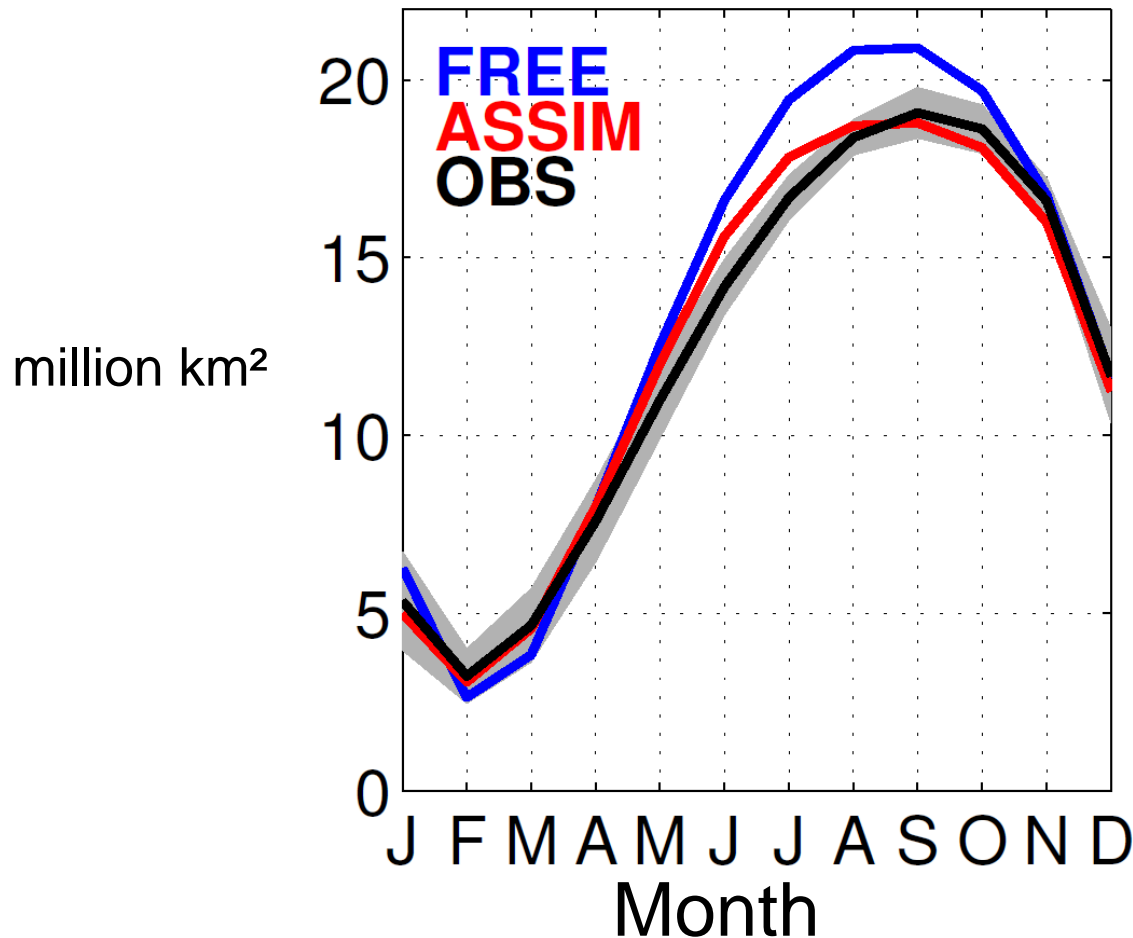


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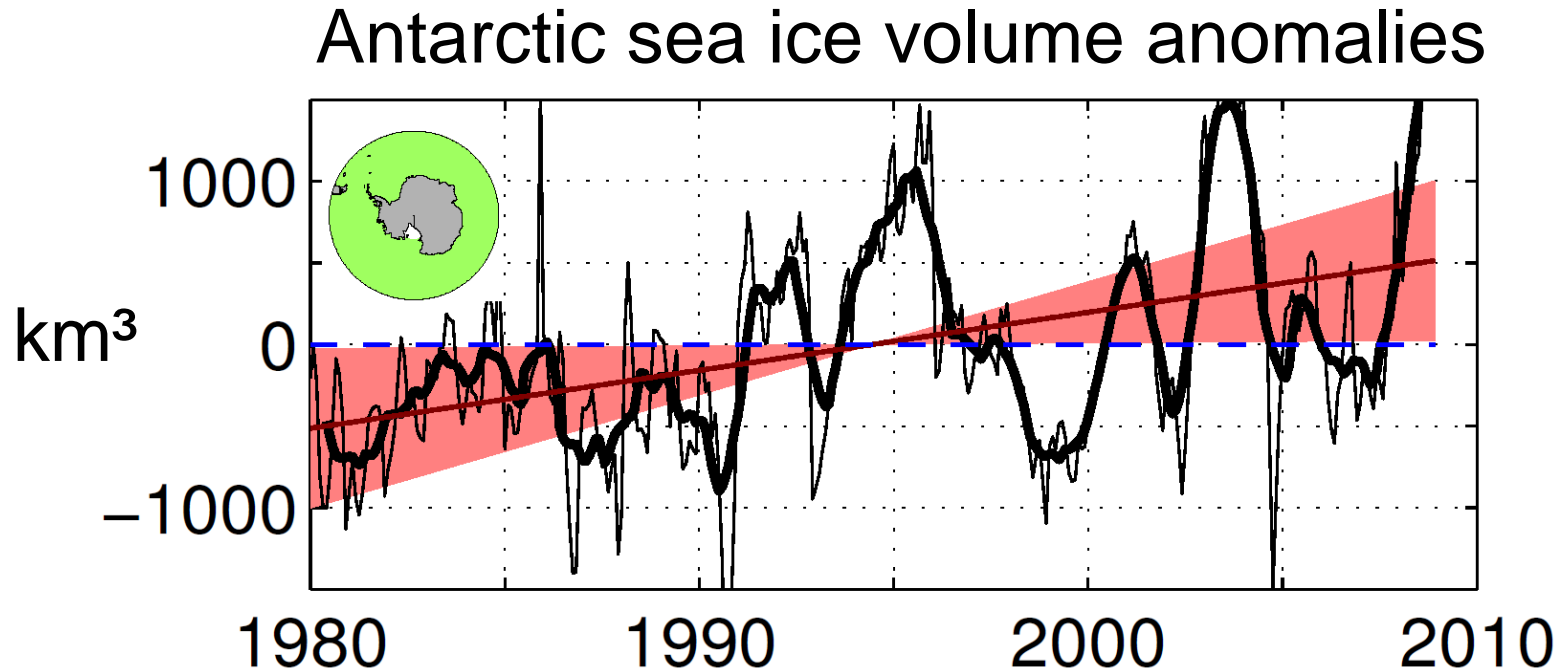
[www.climate.be/u/fmasson](http://www.climate.be/u/fmasson)

# Improved simulated sea ice extent (« of course »)

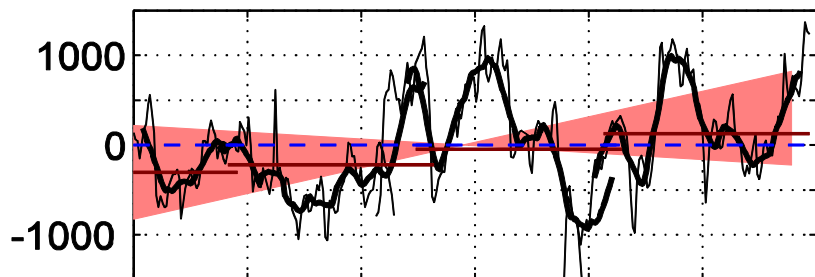
Seasonal cycle of Southern Ocean  
sea ice extent over 1980-2008



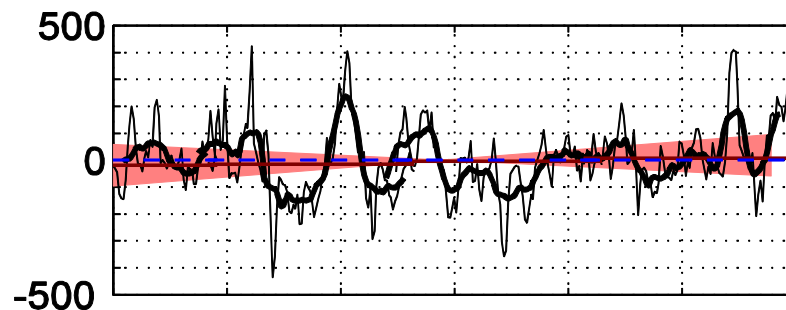
# Weak, regionalized and noisy increase in Antarctic sea ice volume



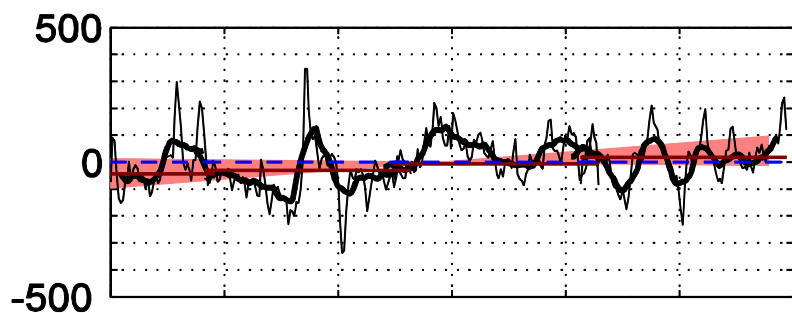
Weddell Sea



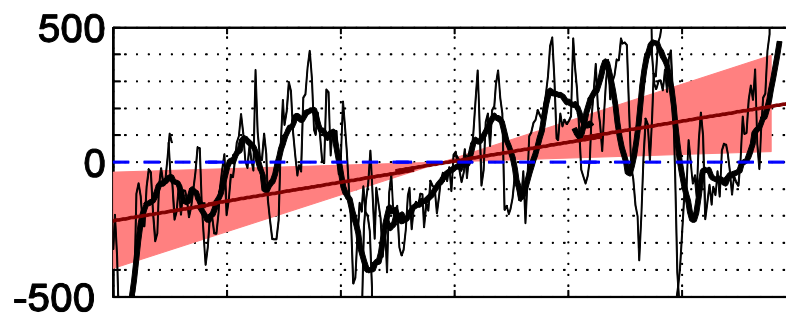
Indian Ocean



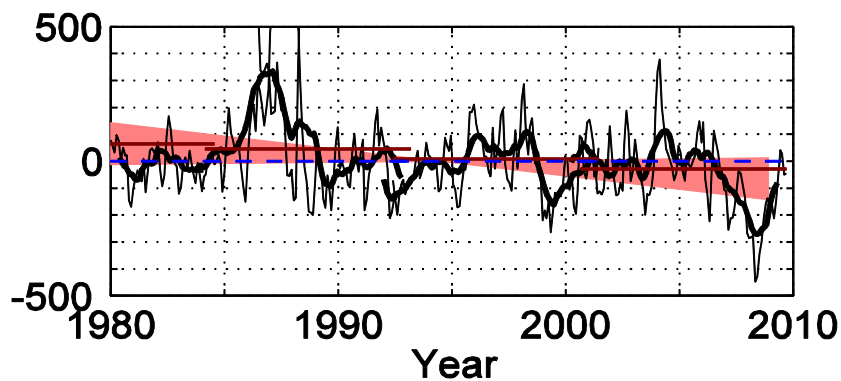
Pacific Ocean



Ross Sea



Amund.-Bell. Seas



Southern Ocean (= sum )

