Investigating the role of the ocean heat content variability in the 2016 Antarctic sea ice event

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#### Recent Antarctic sea ice evolution



observations (NSIDC).

Late 20<sup>th</sup> - early 21<sup>st</sup> century up to 2016: positive trend in Antarctic sea ice extent;

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Antarctic Sea ice extent seasonal anomalies from observations (NSIDC).



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- Poorly caught by CMIP models (sparse observational data, ice shelf representations, high natural variability...)
- Suddent drop post-2016;

#### Analyzing the 2016 Antarctic sea ice events from observations

An ocean-based numerical study

Origin and impact of the 2016 anomalous ocean heat content

# Observations of sea ice extent in 2016



- ▶ 2016: regular year up to winter.
- ► Below average **minimum** in February

Data: NSIDC (obs.)

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- Below average minimum in February
- ► Early and low maximum in August 2016
- ► Record springtime retreat in 2016

Data: NSIDC (obs.)

# Sea ice velocity anomalies in 2016



Sea ice velocity norm (colormap) and direction (arrows) anomalies. Observational data taken from NSIDC-0116.

- Sea ice dynamics globally more intense than usual in 2016;
- Sustained northwards advection in the Weddell sea from the freezing season on;
- Less intense but still significant in the Ross sea.

# Advective and thermodynamical trends in 2015/2016



Advection-divergence and residual sea ice concentration evolution from NSIDC-G0220 and NSIDC-0116. Method taken from Holland et al. (2011). Analyzing the 2016 Antarctic sea ice events from observations

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# Separating different contributions leading to the 2016 events

Kusahara et al. (Environ. Res. Lett., 2018)

Ensemble re-runs of 2016 aiming at separating contributions from:

- 1. Thermodynamical surface forcings (heat fluxes)
- Dynamical surface forcings (wind stress)
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2016 sea ice concentration and SST anomalies for the regular year (a), and ensemble perturbations on: (b) initial Jan. 2016 ocean conditions; (c) wind forcings; (d) thermodynamical forcings.

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Investigate the potentially more predictable **ocean preconditioning**'s role in the 2016 events.



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# Configuration description

#### SO025: new NEMO-LIM3 configuration

- eORCA025 grid (1/4°, 75 levels) cut at  $30^{\circ}S$  ;
- Ice shelf cavity open to ocean circulation and dynamical melt;
- ERA-Int. reanalysis as atmosphere forcings;
- ► BedMachine2 & ETOPO1 bathymetry.
- Within the context of the Belgian
  PARAMOUR project (decadal predictability in 5-component coupled models). Still under development



Configuration bathymetry and ice shelf cavities around the Antarctic continent.

#### Comparing spatial sea ice concentration and volume 2016 anomalies



Regular summer and autumn.

anomalies (extent in green contour).

#### Comparing spatial sea ice concentration and volume 2016 anomalies



SO025 simulated seasonal sea ice concentration and volume 2016 anomalies (extent in green contour). Regular summer and autumn. Winter and spring:

- Matching concentration/volume patterns in the MIZ;
- Increased melt in the vicinity of the Antarctic peninsula;
- Strong volume anomaly in the Weddell sea without noticeable concentration anomaly.

# Ocean heat content anomaly spatial distribution



# Ocean heat content anomaly spatial distribution



 The sea ice cover constrains heat storage in upper layers;

- No clear signal above 60m;
- 120 180m: significant heat anomaly in the Weddell sea.

# Ocean heat content vertical distribution



► Shift between negative and positive surface anomaly in 2016;

 Pluri-annual, persistent ocean heat content anomaly developing below the winter MLD from 2013.

# Is it model drift?



Simulated detrended ocean heat content anomaly (ref. 2000 - 2014) south of 60°S.

- Longer-term, deeper trend is not 1st-order model drift;
- Lower layer anomaly significant in terms of standard deviation;
- ▶ Uninterrupted positive bias from 2013 on at 120 180m;
- ▶ 2016: generalized heating in mean above 180m.

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- Regularly reaches MLD level from 2010 on; progressively diffused upwards, reaching the surface in 2016;
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Two spin-off experiments from 2015 on: boosting or damping the turbulent mixing.  $\ell_b = \ell \times 2$  or  $\ell_d = \ell/2$  with  $\ell$  turbulent kinetic energy mixing length.

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#### Summer:

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Late-freezing season: small yet perceivable bias on surface temperature.

Perturbated mixing almost immediately yields strong & persistent below-MLD biases.

#### Seasonal impact of perturbated mixing on sea ice



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- ► Maximum sea ice cover: more mixing ⇒ warmer surface water during freezing months;
- Springtime retreat speed acts as a "regulator", bringing back sea ice extent to atmosphere forcing-induced minimum.

## Summary and conclusions

- Anomalous winds and atmosphere heat fluxes have played a crucial role in triggering and scaling the amplitude of the 2016 events, through sea ice advection & surface melt;
- However, pluriannual mid-depth heating brought up to the surface during winter may have impacted the freezing season, leading to the low August maximum;
- Heat anomaly most probably sustained by surface anomalies progressively stored at winter mid layer depths through mixing;
- Sea ice volume diagnoses and measurements are important and could lead to seasonal predictability (e.g. Weddell sea in 2016);
- Strongest anomalies located in the Weddell sea, which harbor several large ice shelves.

#### 2016 spatial sea ice evolution



Data: NSIDC-G02202 (obs.)





- Slight SO025 improvement compared with GLOB1
- Less spurious variability
- Better catch of the 2016 maximum
- Still too much amplitude and melt biases







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2016 (full lines), mean (dashed lines) and  $\pm 1STD$  (shades) of the SIE on observations (NSIDC), a previous low-res (GLOB-1) and our higher-res (SO025) simulations.

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#### Ocean heat content response to perturbated turbulent mixing



2015 - 2016 ocean heat content anomaly vertical distribution south of 60°S for the reference and perturbated simulations.