

Tale of Two Sea-ice Models



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Outline

Sea ice model features

- Dynamics
- Thermodynamics

Ice models in ROMS

- Budgell ice
- CICE
- Examples
- Future directions





Dynamics

Momentum equation:

 $m\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \vec{\tau}_a + \vec{\tau}_w - \hat{k} \times mf\mathbf{u} - mg\nabla H_{\circ}$

Assumptions:

- Continuum approximation
- Isotropic
- Viscous-plastic behavior
- Nonlinear advection is small





Isotropic?







Viscous-plastic?

- Plastic means will be rigid under weak forces, will break under sufficiently strong pressure
- Assumed no tensile strength
- Viscous term for ease of solution
 - Hibler's 1979 model had elliptic solver





Dynamics

Viscous-plastic term:

 $\sigma_{ij} = 2\eta \dot{\epsilon}_{ij} + (\zeta - \eta) \dot{\epsilon}_{kk} \delta_{ij} - \frac{P}{2} \delta_{ij}$ $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$

Ice strength - linear or quadratic?

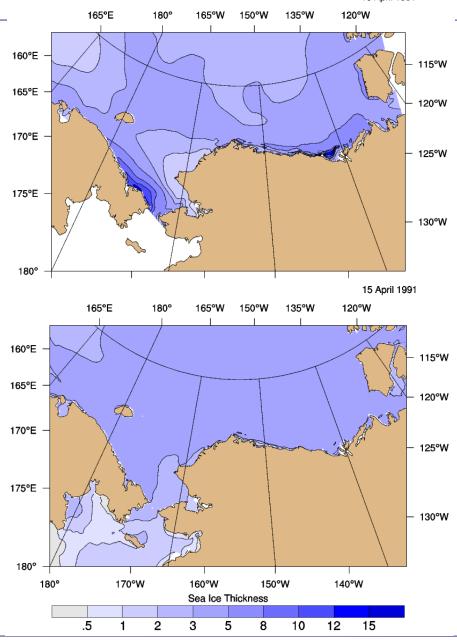
$$P = P^* A h_i e^{-C(1-A)}$$
$$P = P^* A h_i^2 e^{-C(1-A)}$$



16 April 1991



lce Thickness







EVP Dynamics

•Rearrange VP:

$$\frac{1}{2\eta}\sigma_{ij} + \frac{\eta - \zeta}{4\eta\zeta}\sigma_{kk}\delta_{ij} + \frac{P}{4\zeta}\delta_{ij} = \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}$$

•EVP version:

$$\frac{1}{E}\frac{\partial\sigma_{ij}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2\eta}\sigma_{ij} + \frac{\eta-\zeta}{4\eta\zeta}\sigma_{kk}\delta_{ij} + \frac{P}{4\zeta}\delta_{ij} = \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}$$





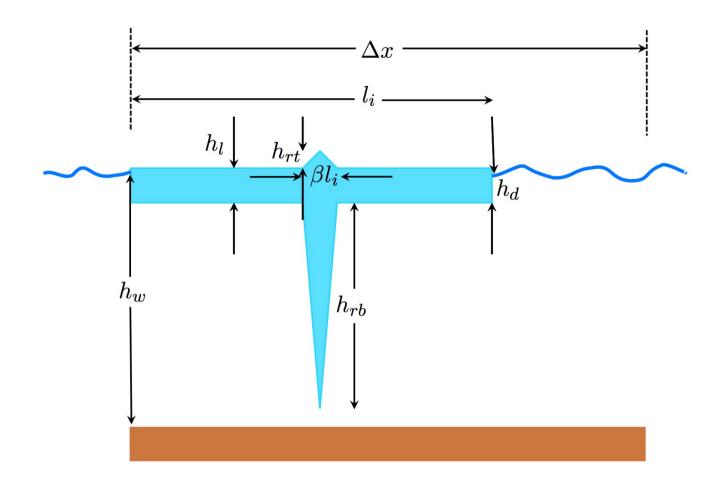
Solution

- Young's modulus E depends on ice thickness to keep solution close to VP solution
- Stress tensor equation is timestepped explicitly
- Ice velocities then timestepped with air/water stresses, Coriolis
- Since it is all explicit, easy to parallelize (domain decomposition)
- Iterate solution each baroclinic dt





Landfast Ice (Lemieux)







Basal Stress

- Add a stress term which represents deepest keels dragging on the bottom
- Assume an ice thickness distribution
- U-momentum term:

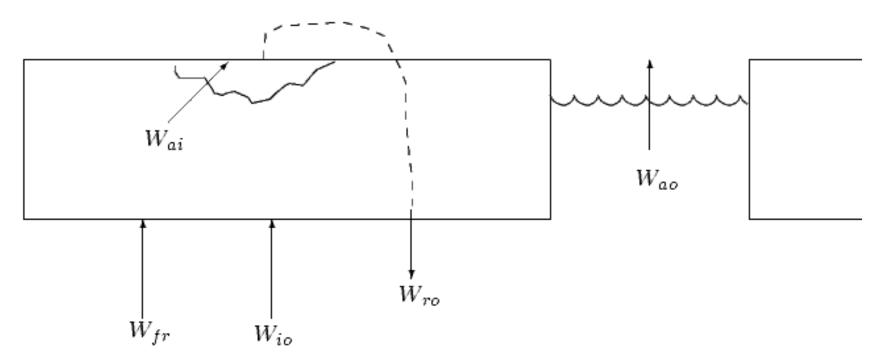
$$\tau_{bu} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } h \leq h_c, \\ k_2 \left(\frac{u}{|\vec{v}| + u_0} \right) (h - h_c) \exp^{-C_b(1 - A)} & \text{if } h > h_c. \end{cases}$$

- Some tunable parameters
- Next paper includes tensile strength





Thermodynamics

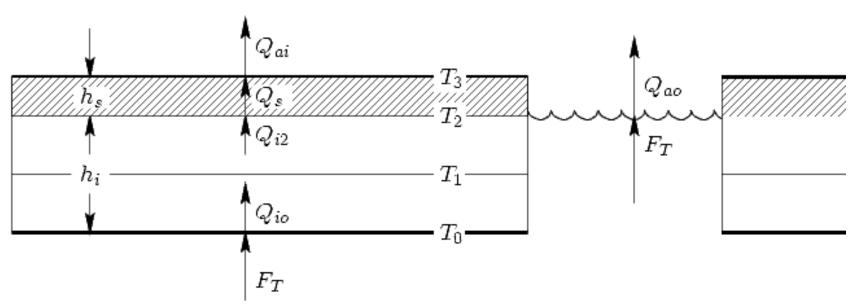


Need to compute all the ice growth/melt terms shown





Thermodynamics



- Heat fluxes are computed through the ice and snow
- Temperature profile is piecewise linear

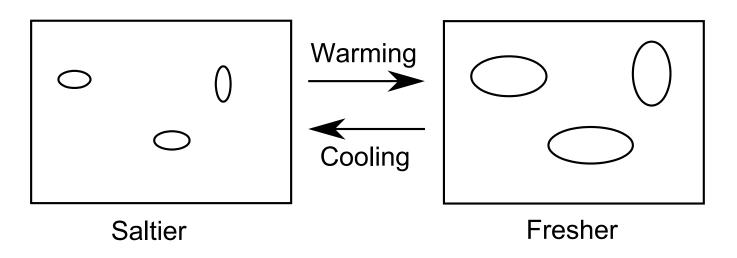




Brine Pockets

Need to track enthalpy of ice

 Brine pockets grow and shrink with warming and cooling: phase change



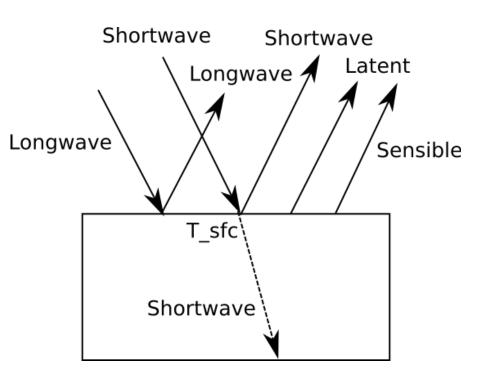




Thermodynamics

Solve for each ice thickness category:

- Surface temperature from surface heat fluxes
- Heat flux through ice
- Shortwave light penetration
- Shortwave albedo
 depends on surface
 conditions







Thermodynamics

Snow ice formation

- When snow weighs down ice to submerge ice surface
- Convert snow into ice
- Budgell model could be more careful about salt conservation here...





Sea Ice Models







Budgell Ice

- EVP dynamics
- Mellor-Kantha thermodynamics
- Single ice category, single layer
- Integral to ROMS (subroutine call)
 - ROMS grid
 - ROMS timestep
 - Arakawa C-grid
 - ROMS tiling and nesting





Evolution of Tracers

$\frac{DAh_i}{Dt} = \frac{\rho_o}{\rho_i} \left[A(W_{io} - W_{ai}) + (1 - A)W_{ao} + W_{fr} \right]$ $\frac{DA}{Dt} = \frac{\rho_o}{\rho_i h_i} \left[\Phi(1 - A)W_{ao} + (1 - A)W_{fr} \right]$

- Ice volume is Ah_i
- Ice concentration is A, $0 \le A \le 1$
- Phi is tunable parameter, value depends on sign of Wao





CICE (Hunke et al.)

- EVP or EAP dynamics
- User chooses number of ice categories, layers, snow layers (compile time)
- Arakawa B-grid, own tiling, no nesting
- A few coupling options
 - "Fake" coupler (subroutine call)
 - Metroms (MCT)
 - PolarCOAWST (MCT)





Pronunciation

"We pronounce the model name as "sea ice", but there has been a small grass-roots movement underway to alter the model name's pronunciation..."

- English "sice"
- French "cease"
- Japanese "shii-aisu"
- Italian "chee-chay"
- Don't call it "sis"





Fundamental CICE Equation $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (g\mathbf{u}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial h}(fg) + \psi$

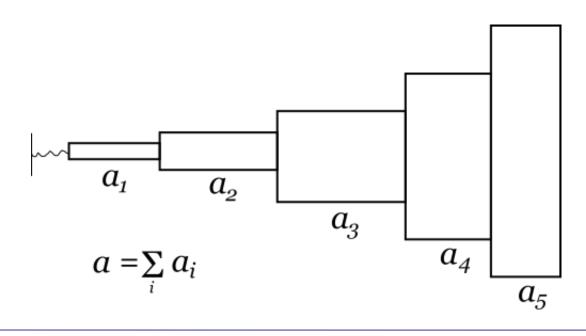
- $g(\mathbf{x}, h, t) \, dh$ is the ice thickness distribution function
- u is velocity vector
- f is the rate of thermodynamic ice growth
- ψ is the ridging redistribution function





Ice Thickness Distribution

 Each cell has a number of different ice thicknesses and open water







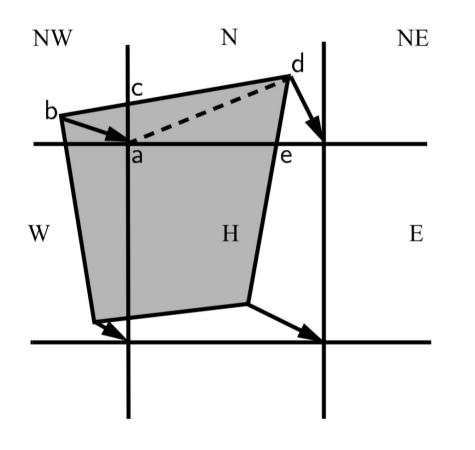
Horizontal Transport

- Upwind or incremental remapping, latter better for:
 - Conservation
 - Non-oscillatory
 - Monotonic
 - Second-order accurate
 - Efficient for many tracers





Incremental Remapping



- Compute weights once per timestep
- Use on all tracers
- Some tracers numbered NICELYR* NICECAT





Thermodynamics

Three options

- Zero-layer of Semtner
- Bitz and Lipscomb with fixed salinity profile

- "Mushy" with evolution of salinity profile

 Temperature-dependent specific heat for brine pockets (options #2 and #3)





More Thermo

Lateral melt

- Adjust ice energy and fluxes

– Assume floe diameter of 300 m

- Three melt pond options plus default implicit ponds
 - CESM
 - Торо
 - Level





Boundary Conditions

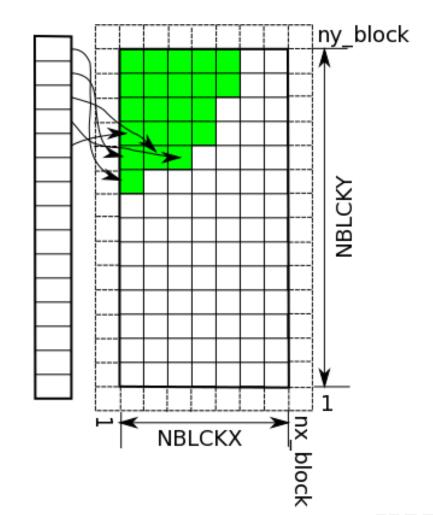
- Place away from ice edge
- Can specify boundary values with "restore_ice" option
 - Persistent initial conditions by default
 - Requires "restart_ext" option
- Unreleased branch BC code?





Domain Decomposition

- Set size of tiles at compile time
- All tiles numbered 1 to nx_block, 1 to ny_block (halo of 1)
- On each tile, each step, build list of cells with ice to compute over

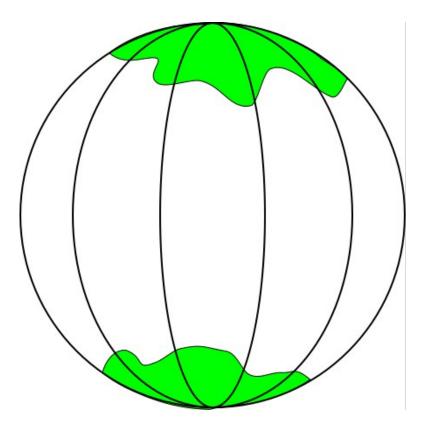






Domain Decomposition

- Load-balance by having similar amounts of ice on all tiles
- Tiles on global grids like slices of an orange (or tripole equivalent)







Exchange of Information

• ROMS to CICE

- Atmospheric forcing fields
- Frazil ice formed/available heat
- Surface ocean properties
- CICE to ROMS
 - Ice concentration
 - Heat, salt and momentum fluxes
- ROMS must compute bulk fluxes over water and merge with fluxes from CICE





CICE Compile-time Options

- SITE points to config in CICE's bld directory
- SYSTEM_USERDIR where to put object files
- SRCDIR location of CICE code
- RES name of domain
- GRID dimensions of horizontal grid
- NTASK number of MPI processes





Continued...

- BLCKX size of tiles in i-direction
- BLCKY size of tiles in j-direction
- NICELYR number of vertical ice layers
- NSNWLYR number of vertical snow layers
- NICECAT number of ice thickness categories





Continued....

- Tracer options
- BGC options
- IO_TYPE none, pio or netcdf
- THRD for OpenMP





ice_in

- Run-time switches for many things (namelists)
 - Time variables
 - Grid setup
 - Restart
 - Dynamic and thermodynamic choices (EVP vs EAP, melt ponds, etc)
 - Output control
- NPROCS must match compiled-in value!





Model Domains with Sea Ice







Examples

Bering Sea

– 10 km WRF grid

Arctic2

- Also known as PAROMS

Beaufort Sea

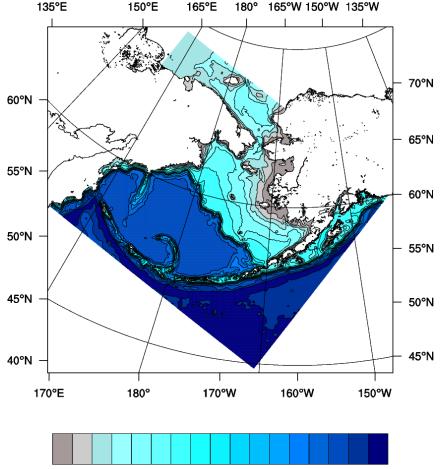
- Offline nesting (Budgell ice)





Bering Sea Test

- Start in
 September with
 no ice
- Watch ice grow and retreat over a year
- WRF-ROMS for Nov 2011 storm (future plan)



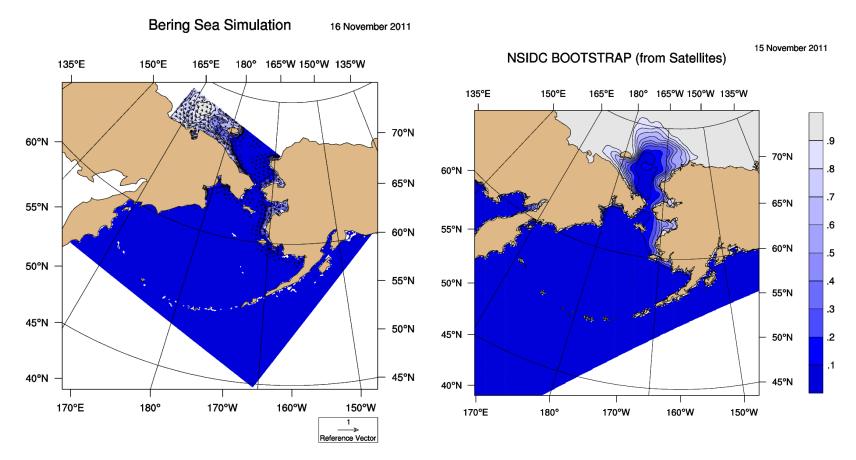
200 400 600

800 1000 1500 2000 3000 4000 5000





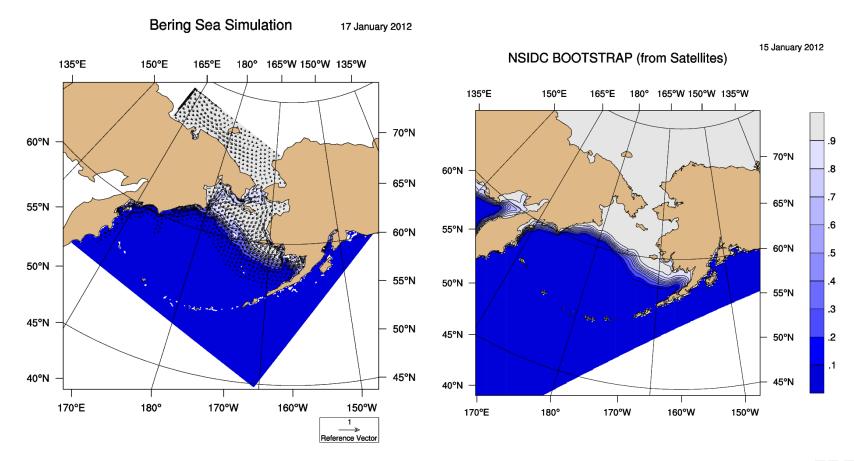
November 2011







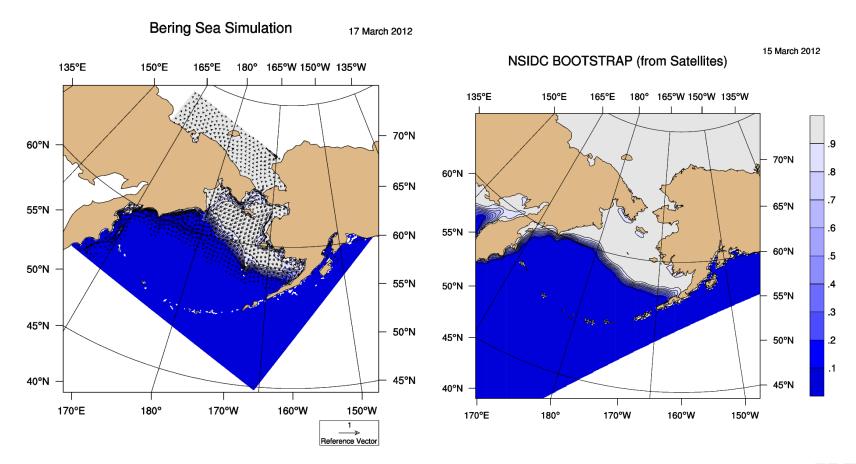
January 2012







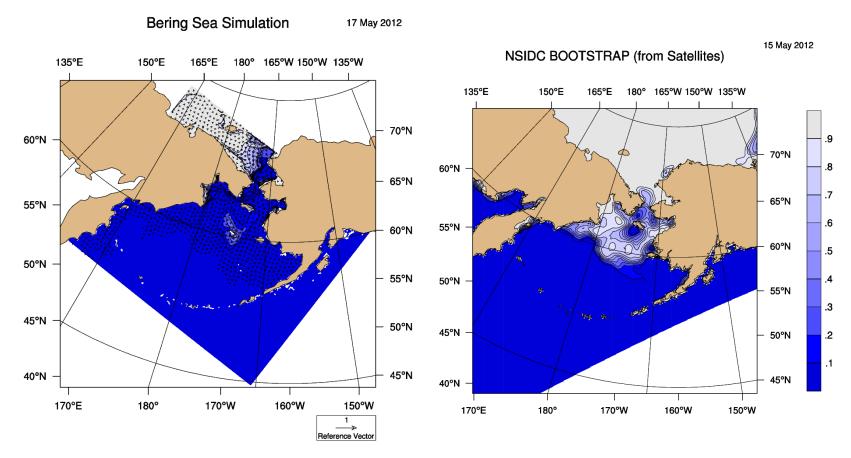
March 2012







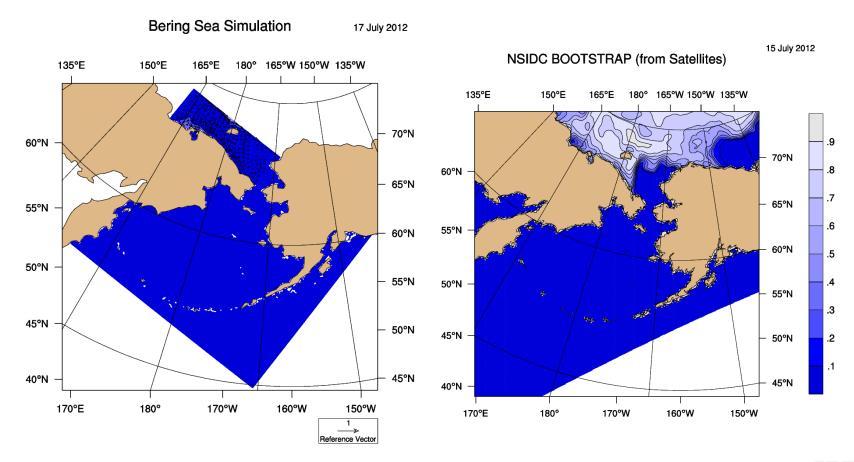
May 2012







July 2012

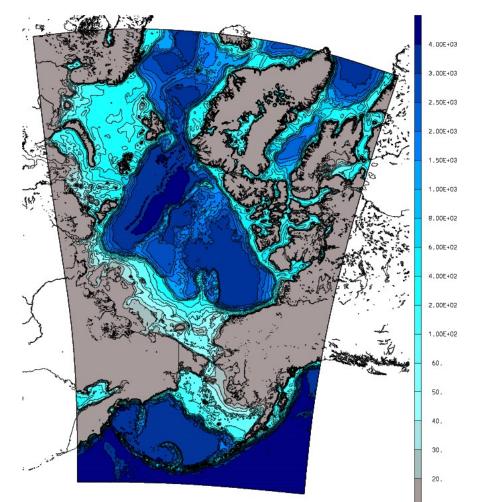






PAROMS

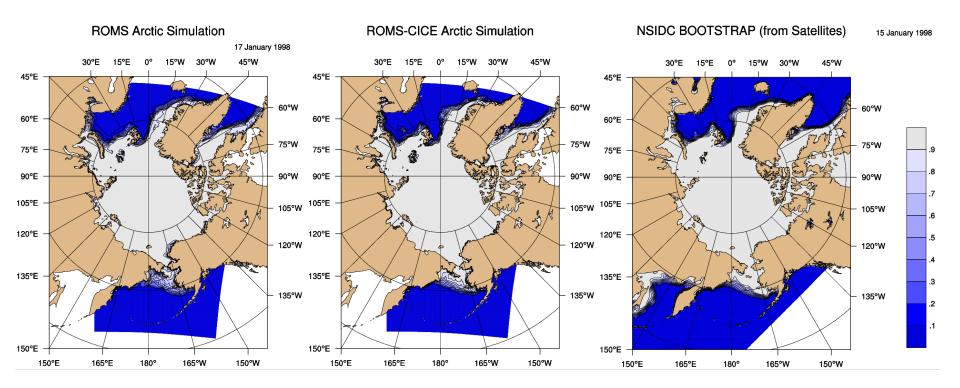
- MERRA forcing
- Fresh water
 - ARDAT in Arctic
 - Dai et al.
 elsewhere
- GLORYS IC
- SODA BCs (HYCOM in other years)







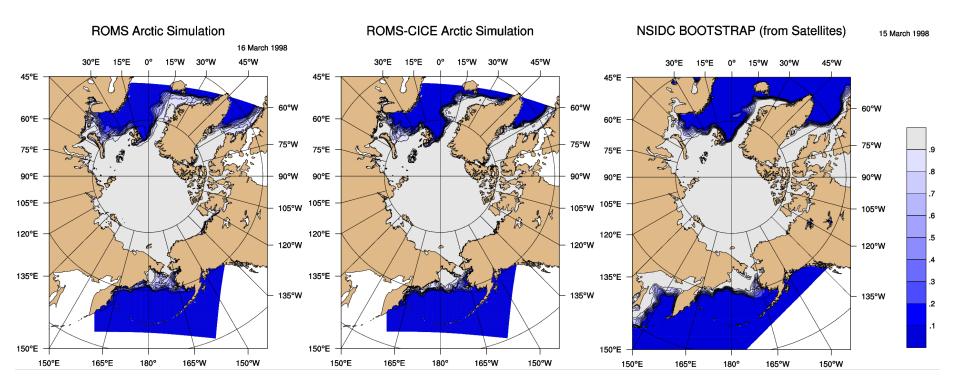
January 1998







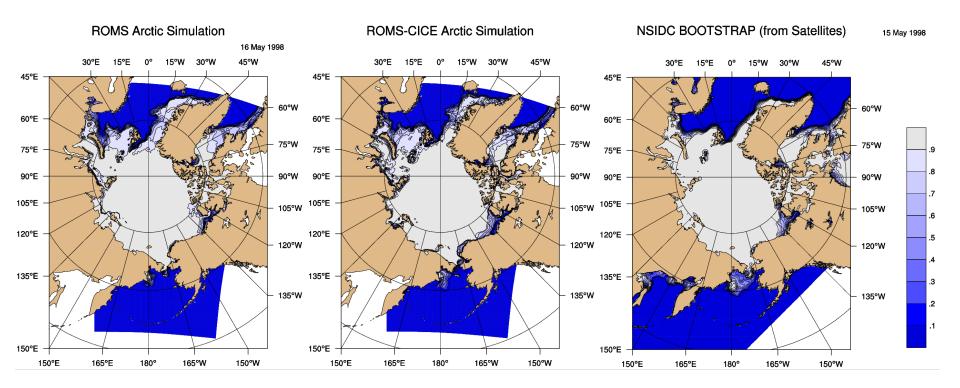
March 1998







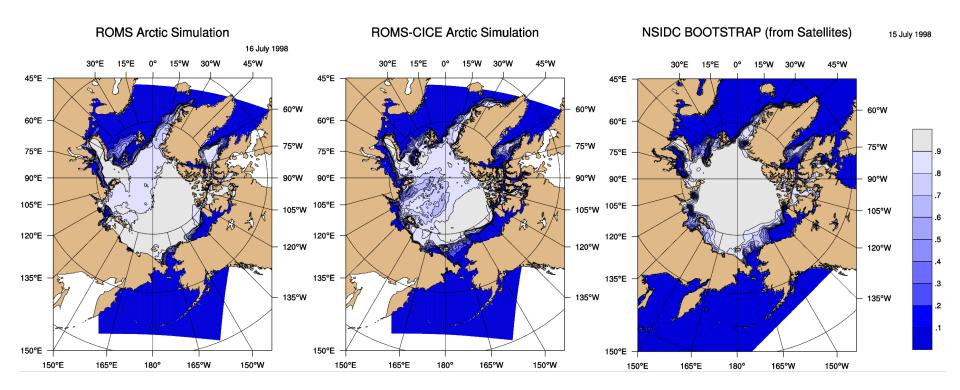
May 1998







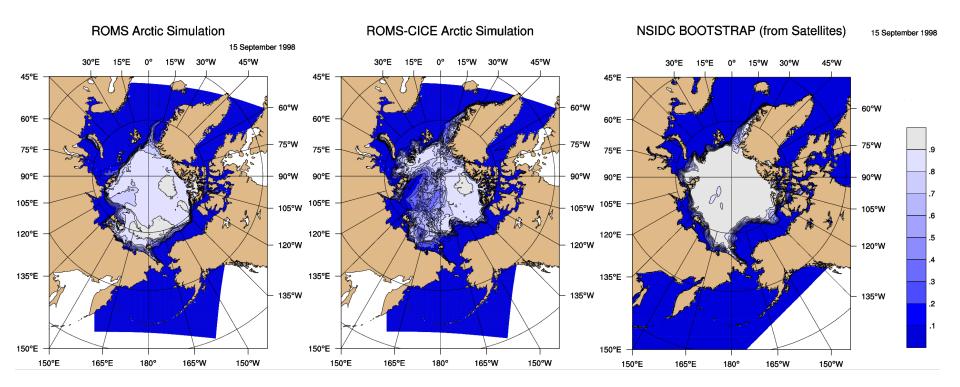
July 1998







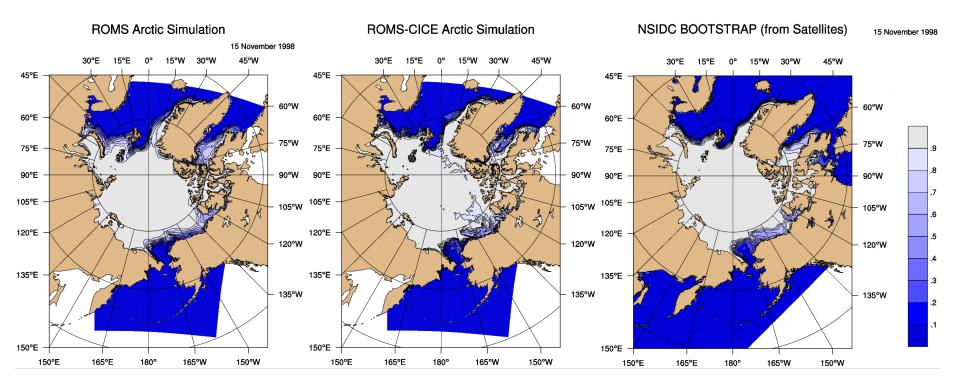
September 1998







November 1998

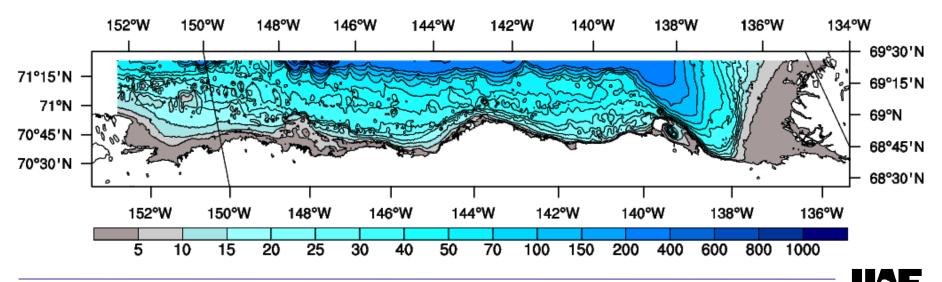






Beaufort Sea

- BOEM-funded project in coastal Beaufort Sea
 - Flow near barrier islands
 - Flow under landfast ice
 - Budgell ice, offline nesting

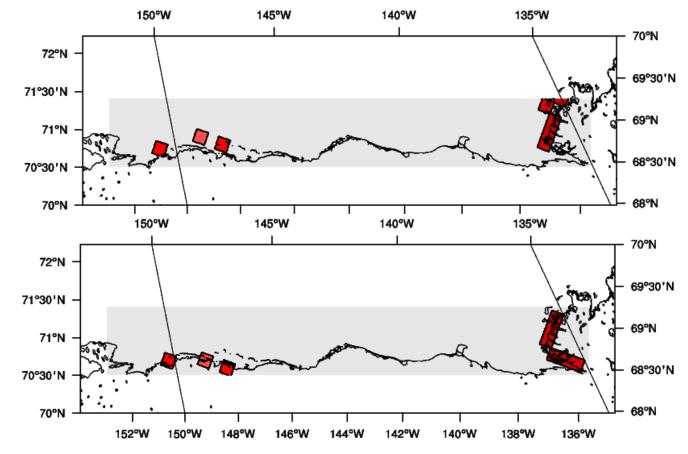


FAIRBANKS



Arctic River (ARDAT) Climatology

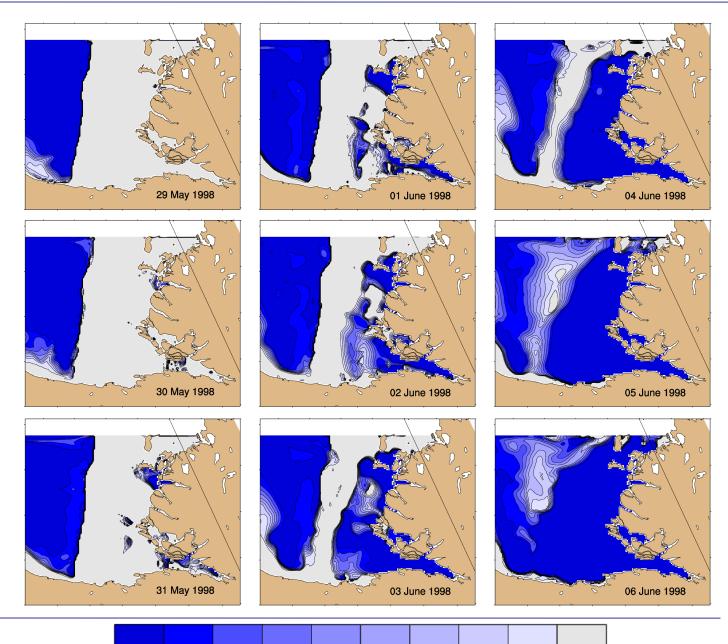
- Adjust locations
- Map to ROMS grid
- Move to ROMS coastline
- Convert to river file







Sea Ice Concentration in MacKenzie Delta



.5

.6

.7

.8

.9

.2

.1

.3

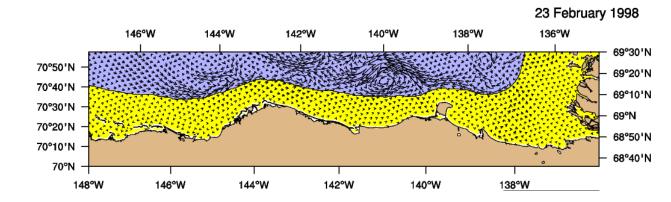
.4



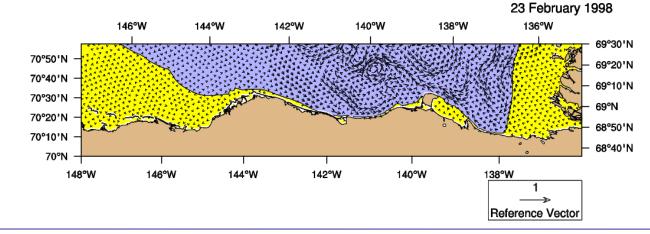


Landfast ice

Clamp to Mahoney climatology

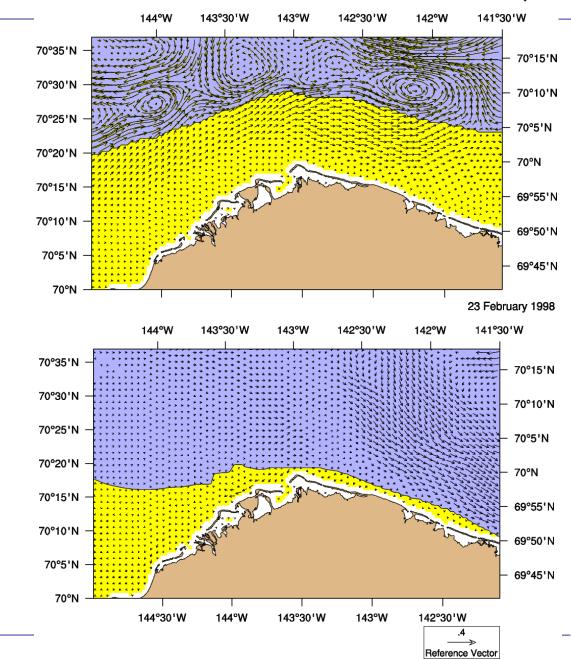


Lemieux (2015) parameterization





23 February 1998



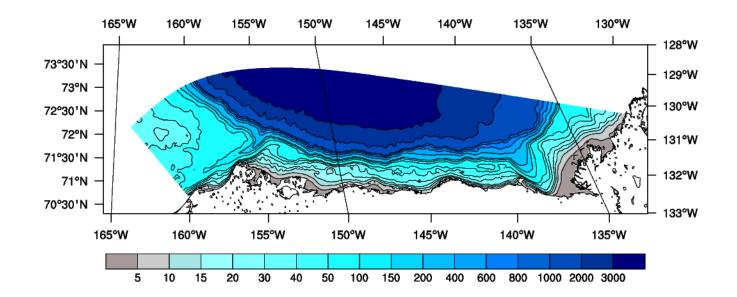
Zooming in





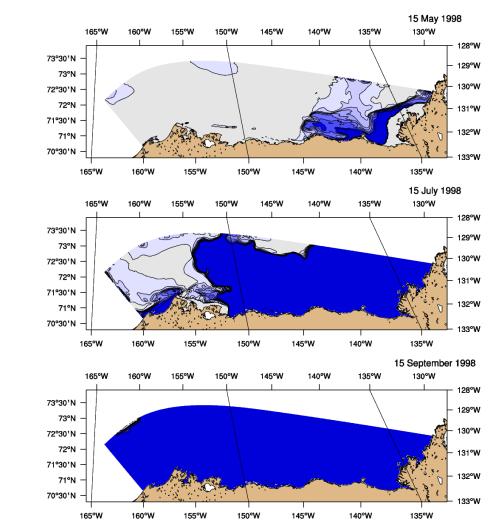
Beaufort #2

3 km resolution





Run 9



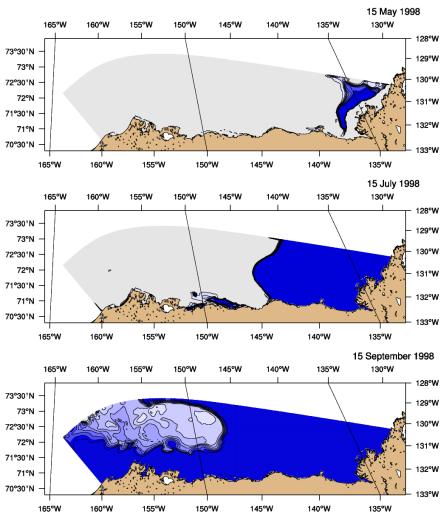
.7

.8

.9

.6

Run 8



.2

.1

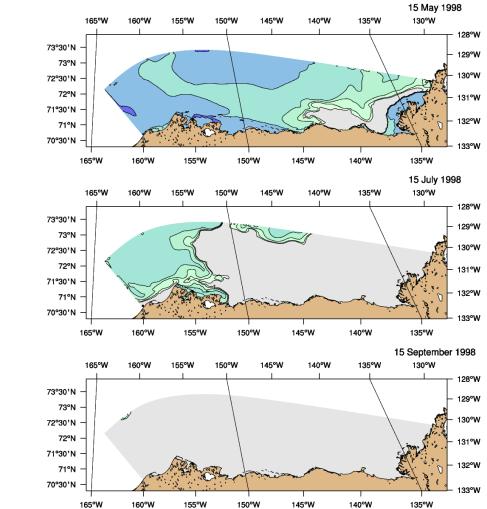
.3

.5

.4



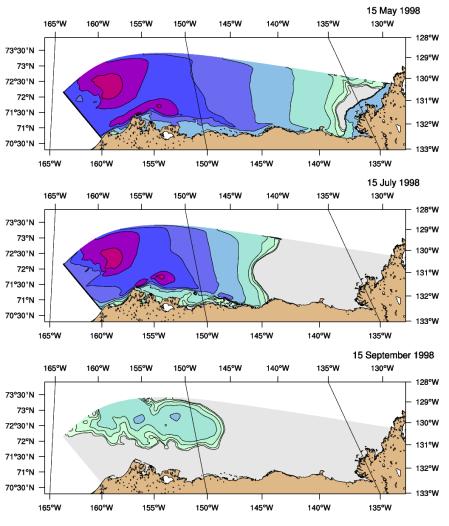
Run 9



6

5

Run 8



.2

.1

.5

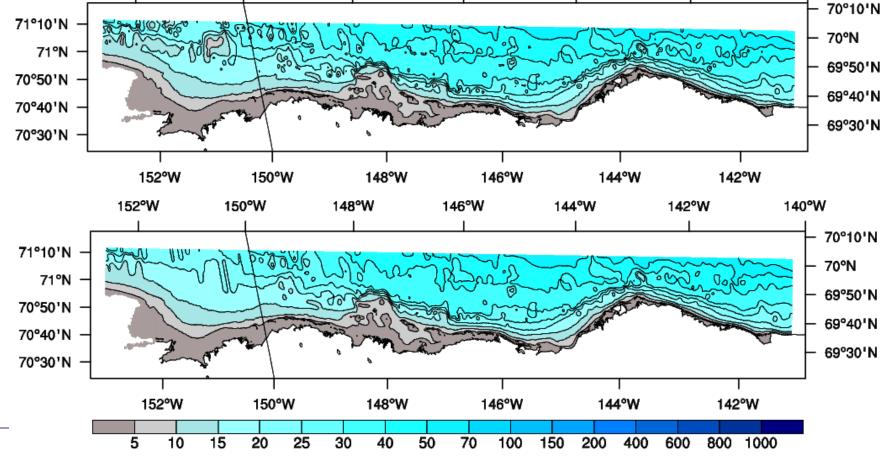
2

3

4







Beaufort #3

146°W

1**44°W**

142°W

140°W

500 m resolution

150°W

148°W

152°W





Boundary Fussing

- Boundary condition with external values
 - aice, hice, hsn
 - sigma
- Nudging band
- Turn off landfast ice in nudging band
- Bathymetry





Learn More

- Budgell ice in ROMS manual
- CICE comes with very complete manual in doc directory
- Many relevant papers in doc/PDF directory





Random Tips

- Circumpolar considerations
 - GLOBAL_PERIODIC
 - grid_coords.F (floats, stations)

Tell CICE the truth about the date

- Albedo
- Output filenames
- Python scripts to make CICE (POP) grid files from ROMS grid files

- Fake coupler different from metroms





Future Plans







Ongoing Efforts

PolarCOAWST group activities

- With WRF
- With ice shelves

CICE Consortium

Continue improvements to CICE

- Hernan's plans?
- Biogeochemistry
- · SIS2





SIS2 (Hallberg, Winton, Bushuk and Shao)

- Arakawa C-grid
- Embedded ice (instead of floating on top of ocean)
 - Solves an instability
 - Needed for icebergs too
- Conservation of enthalpy, mass, salt
- Does the bulk flux computations everywhere
- Code on github, including test cases

