



CLIMATE, OCEAN AND SEA ICE MODELING PROGRAM

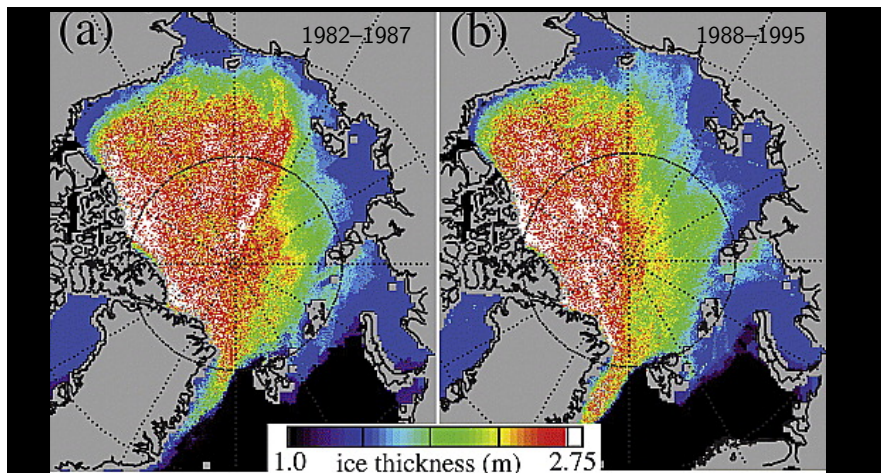
Sensitivity of **sea ice age** to  
physical parameterizations and resolution  
in the CICE sea ice model

Elizabeth Hunke

# Ice age: So what?

- Can be deduced from satellite observations
- Related to ice physical properties (albedo, salinity, thickness)
- Might be useful for prediction of near-future ice pack
- Seasonal ice pack implies simpler logistics/shipping
- Ecosystem ramifications

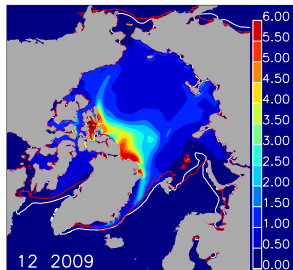
# Suggested proxy for ice thickness



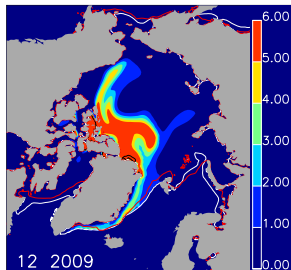
Maslanik et al., *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **34**, 2007

# Control

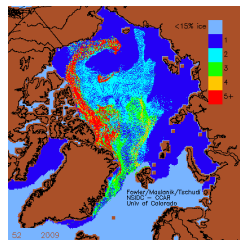
thickness (m)



age (years)



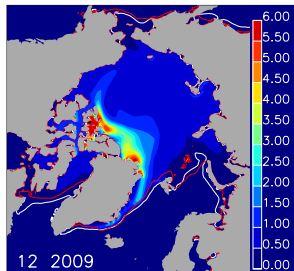
obs (years)



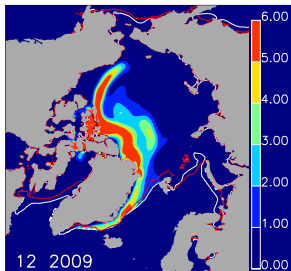
Fowler, C., Maslanik, J., Tschudi, M. Dept. of Aerospace Engr., Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO.

# Using Form Drag Parameterization

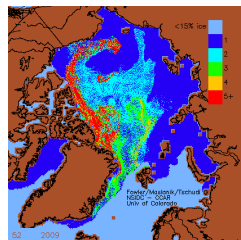
thickness (m)



age (years)



obs (years)

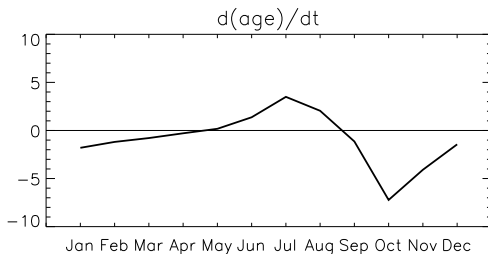


Fowler, C., Maslanik, J., Tschudi, M. Dept. of Aerospace Engr., Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO.

# What changes sea ice age?

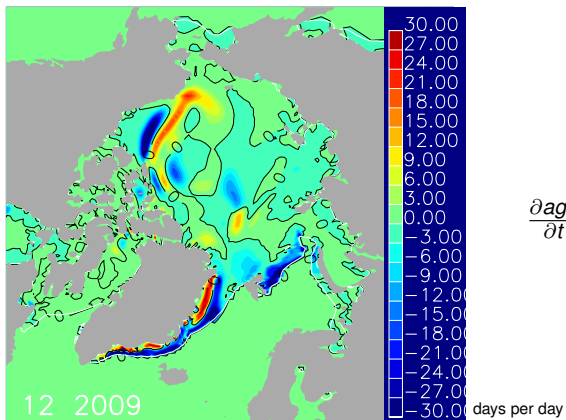
- the incessant march of time
- thermodynamics

	pack ice trend	
grow new ice	younger	thinner
melt older ice	younger	thinner
melt younger ice	older	thicker



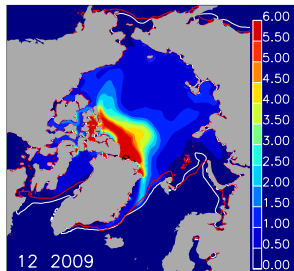
## What about dynamics?

control

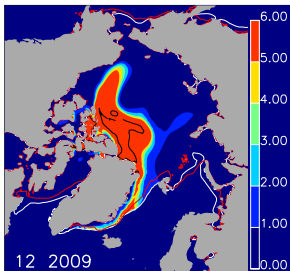
 $\frac{\partial \text{age}}{\partial t}$  due to dynamics

# Using Elastic-Anisotropic-Plastic Rheology

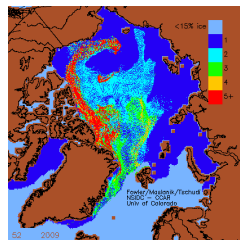
thickness (m)



age (years)



obs (years)

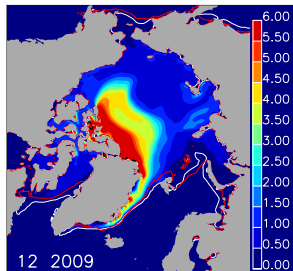


Fowler, C., Maslanik, J., Tschudi, M. Dept. of Aerospace Engr., Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO.

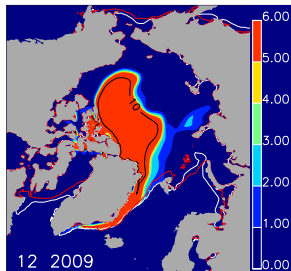


# Use $0.5 * U_{ice}$ for advection

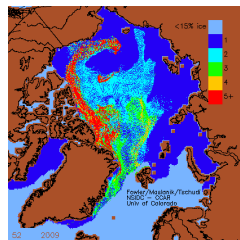
thickness (m)



age (years)



obs (years)



Fowler, C., Maslanik, J., Tschudi, M. Dept. of Aerospace Engr., Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO.

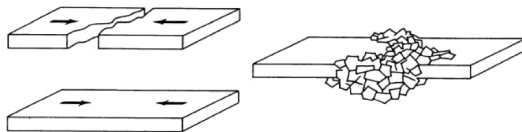
$\nabla \cdot U_{ice}$  is not altered explicitly

# Mechanical Redistribution

a.k.a. “Ridging”

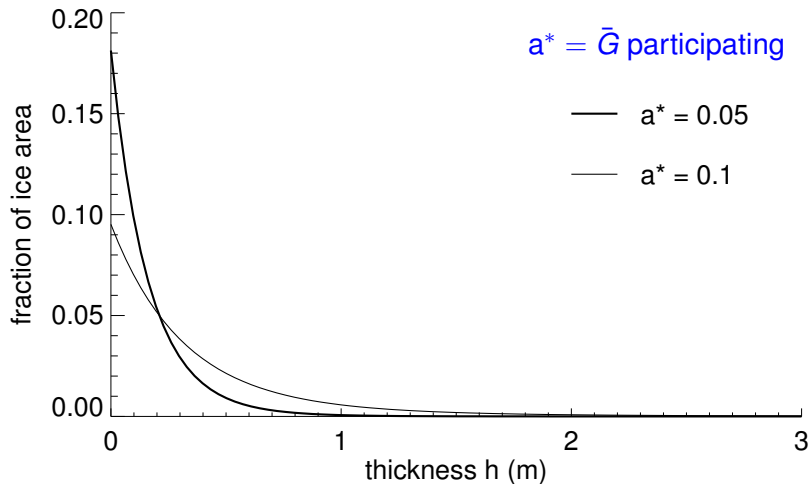
Based on gravitational work necessary to build ridges

- **Participation function**  
thinnest portion of ITD participates
- **Redistribution function**  
determines ITD of ridged ice



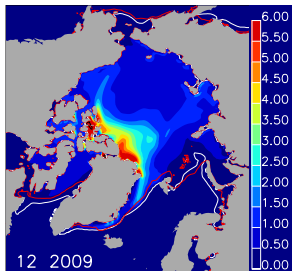
(From Sanderson, 1988)

# Ridging participation function

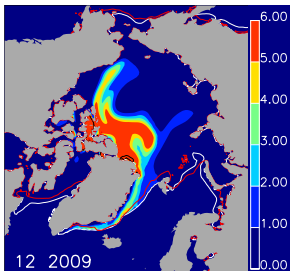


# Ridging participation function

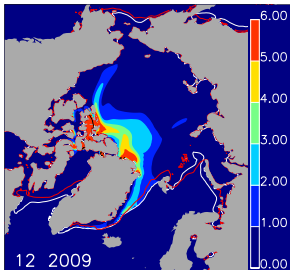
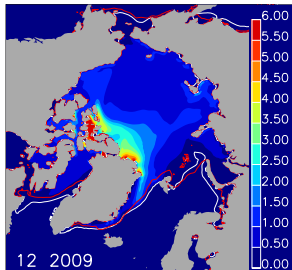
thickness (m)



age (years)



Control  
 $a^* = 0.05$



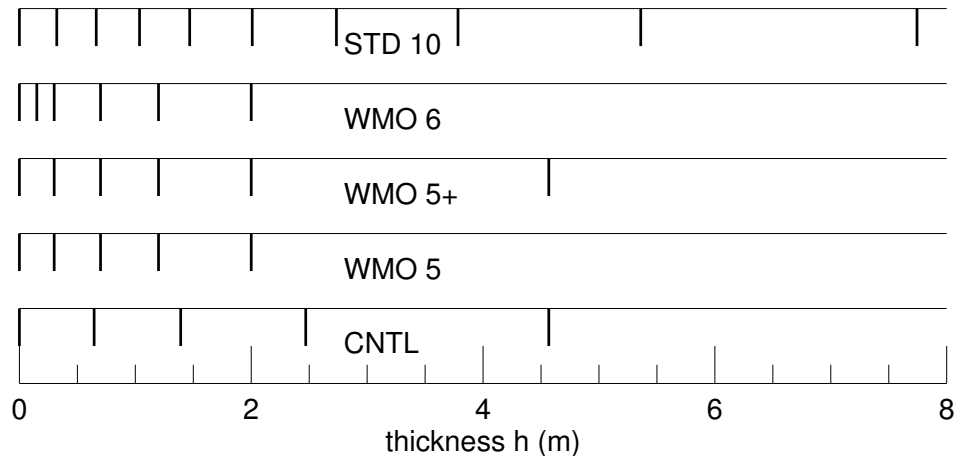
$a^* = 0.1$

# Participation / redistribution negative feedback

ridge thin ice    ⇒    tall, narrow ridges + open water  
more open water    ⇒    more new freezing, ridging  
                          ⇒    thicker ice pack

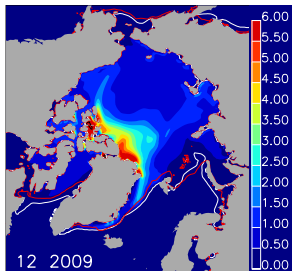
ridge thicker ice    ⇒    wider ridges, less open water  
less open water    ⇒    less new freezing, ridging  
                          ⇒    thinner ice pack

# Thickness category resolution

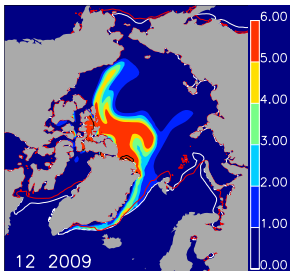


# Thickness category resolution

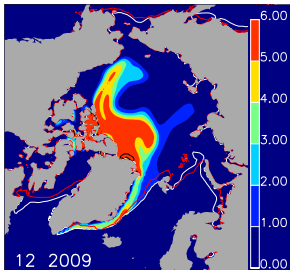
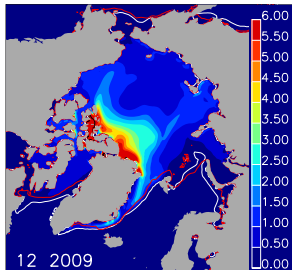
thickness (m)



age (years)

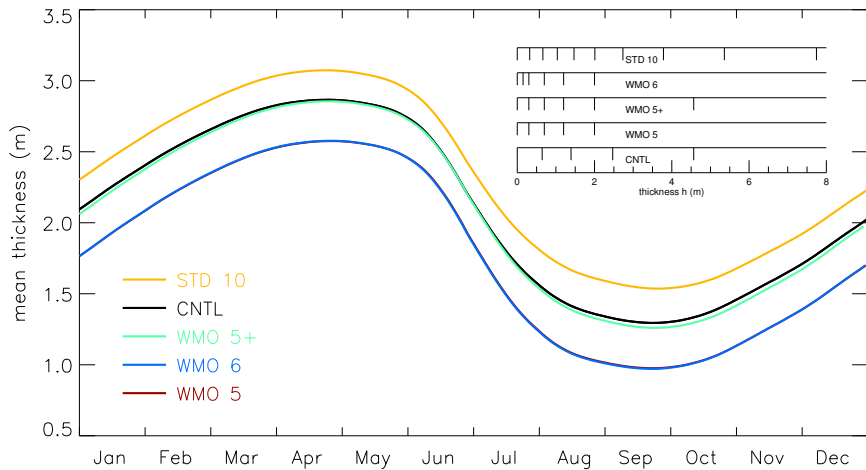


Control



10 categories

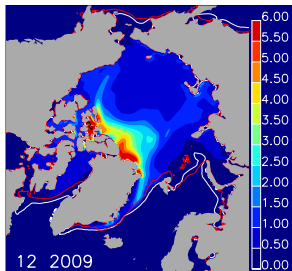
# Thickness category resolution



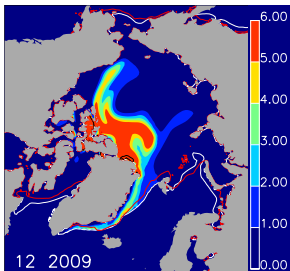


# Thickness category resolution

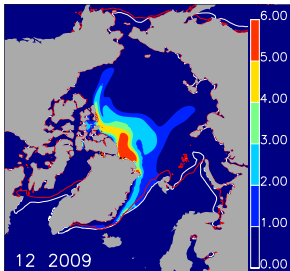
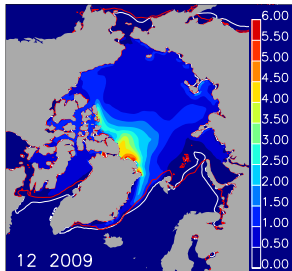
thickness (m)



age (years)



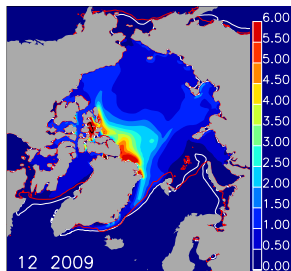
Control



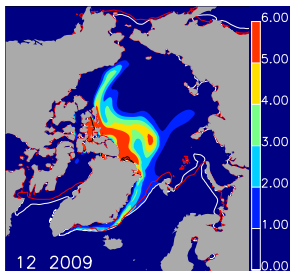
WMO 5

# Thickness category resolution

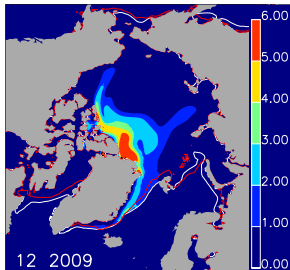
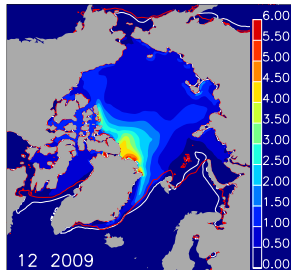
thickness (m)



age (years)

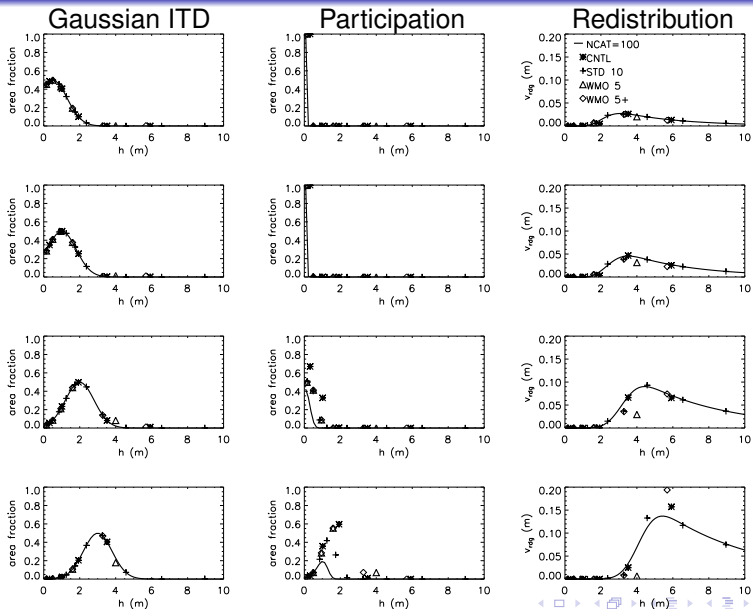


WMO5+



WMO 5

# Thickness category resolution



# Summary

Ice age may be useful for model tuning, validation.

Parameterizations:

- form drag looks very promising

- anisotropic rheology needs to be tuned

- need to constrain participation, redistribution functions

Resolution:

- need more!

- are 10 categories enough?

# CICE v5 options/tests for consideration by PCWG

## Physical parameterizations:

- mushy thermodynamics (prognostic salinity)
- explicit melt pond parameterizations (topo, level-ice)
- form drag
- anisotropic rheology
- other parameters?

## Biogeochemistry (still in development):

- Aerosols
- Skeletal layer vs vertical BGC

## Resolution:

- number of thickness categories
- vertical layers