

Operational sea ice forecasting in the Barents and Kara Seas with NEMO-LIM3

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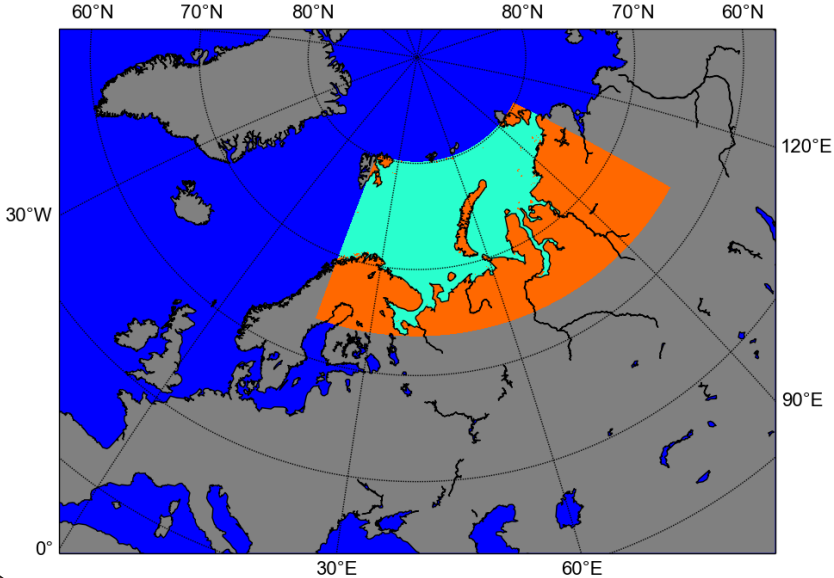
Motivation...



Ship traffic in the Kara Sea is expected to increase.



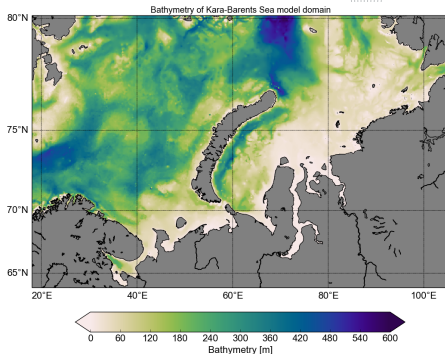
Model domain covering Barents and Kara Sea



Model setup for sea ice simulations

... thanks to Robinson Hordoir for support

- Geographical grid with high resolution: ≈ 4 km
- Bathymetry: From ETOPO1, lakes filled
- NEMO 3.6 stable, r8195
- Simple landfast ice parameterisation (Robinson)
- Mapping of ice categories at lateral boundaries (Clement)



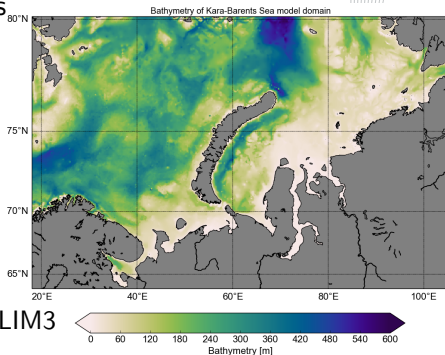
Surface boundary conditions (CORE)

- 10-day weather forecasts from ECMWF
- Parameters:
 - 2-meter temperature
 - 2-meter dew point
 - 10-meter wind velocity
 - Precipitation & Snowfall rates
 - Longwave and shortwave radiation
 - (Sea surface pressure)
- De-accumulate precipitation and radiation
- Hourly/3-hourly/6-hourly until 90h/144h/240h
→ interpolate to 1-hourly
- On-the-fly interpolation to Kara grid by weights (SCRIP)



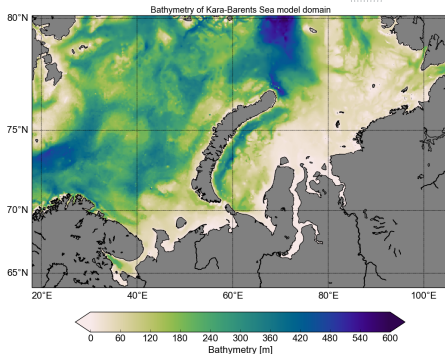
Lateral boundary conditions (BDY)

- Global ocean+ice forecast by Mercator Ocean, available from Copernicus Marine Services
- Parameters:
 - Sea surface height
 - Barotropic ocean current
 - Sea water temperature + salinity
 - Ice concentration + thickness
- NEMO 3.1 - LIM2, ORCA12
 - → Assign ice thickness to corresponding ice category in LIM3
 - Snow thickness set to 0
- Interpolate to Kara grid using SOSIE
- Create bdy-files using a Python script



Some settings for the Kara Sea

- River runoff climatology
- Tidal harmonics from OTPS added at lateral boundaries
- 5 ice thickness categories (for expected ice thickness of 1.2 m)
- Time step: 6 minutes for ocean, 18 minutes for sea ice



Hindcasting

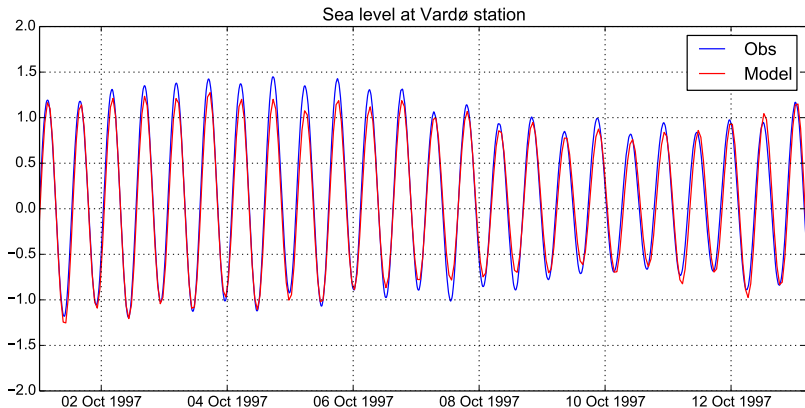
To get initial conditions for the forecasts.

- Hindcast 1996-2018
- Atmospheric forcing data from DRAKKAR and ERA-INTERIM
- Lateral boundary conditions from a global eORCA025 simulation

Some results...

Model evaluation: Sea surface height

Vardø station (Oct 1997)



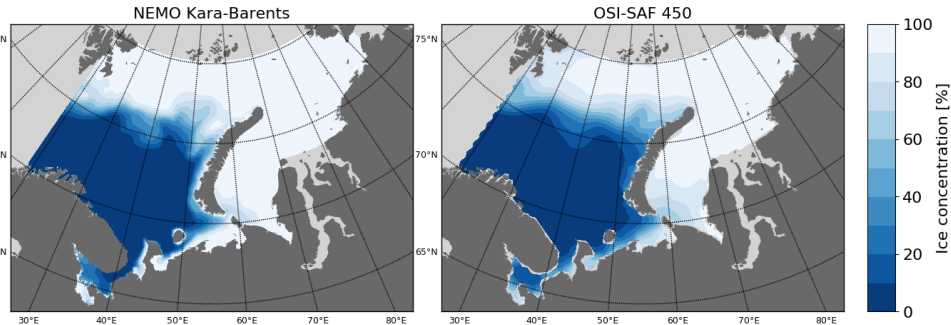
Comparison of simulated sea surface height to measurements

http://www.gloss-sealevel.org/station_handbook/stations/323/#.Wg8Ha0emAUE



Model evaluation: Sea ice concentration

Mean simulated Dezember sea ice concentration (1979-2015) vs. satellite observations



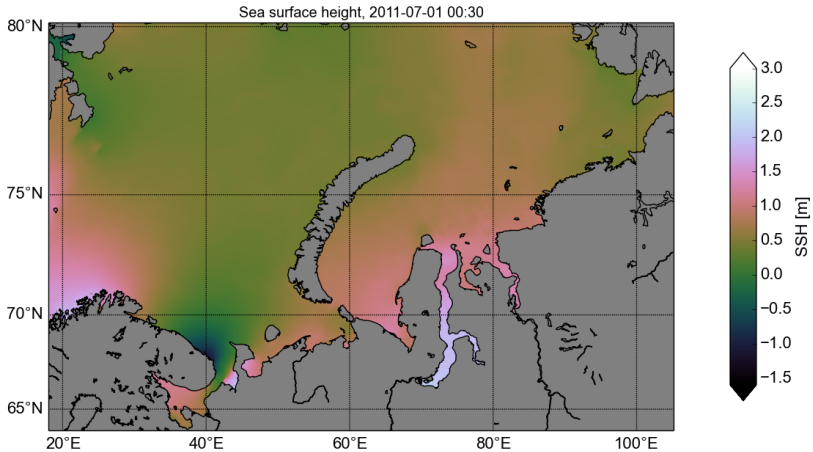
Courtesy: Iiro Kokkonen



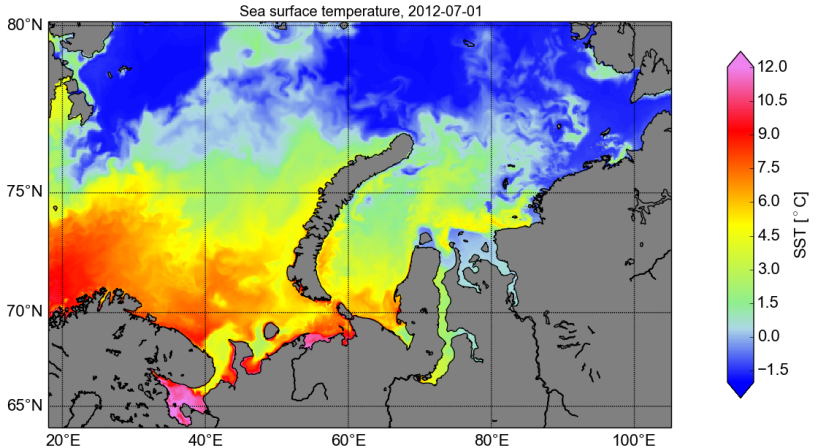
Impressions of the model simulations...



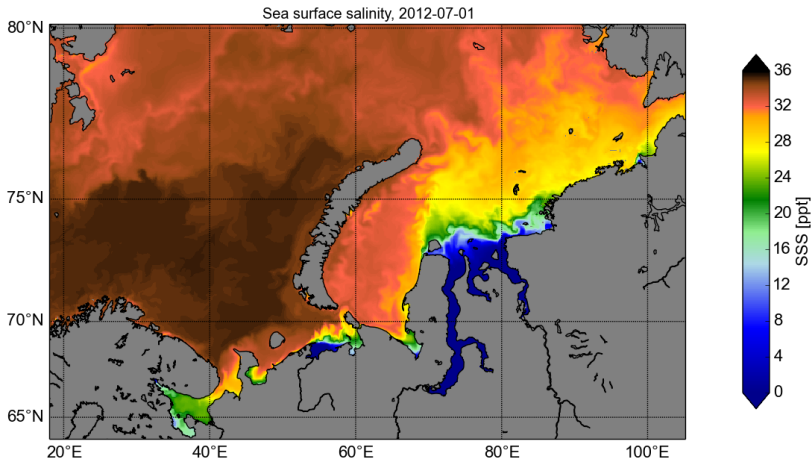
Tides July 2011



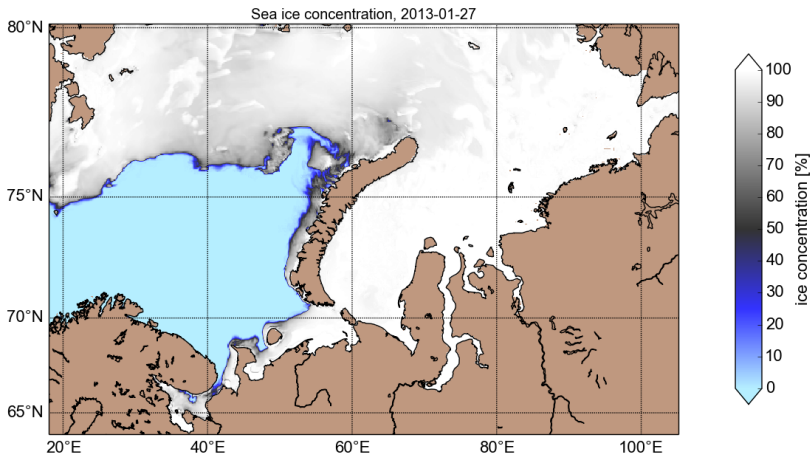
Sea surface temperature Jul 2012 – Jun 2013



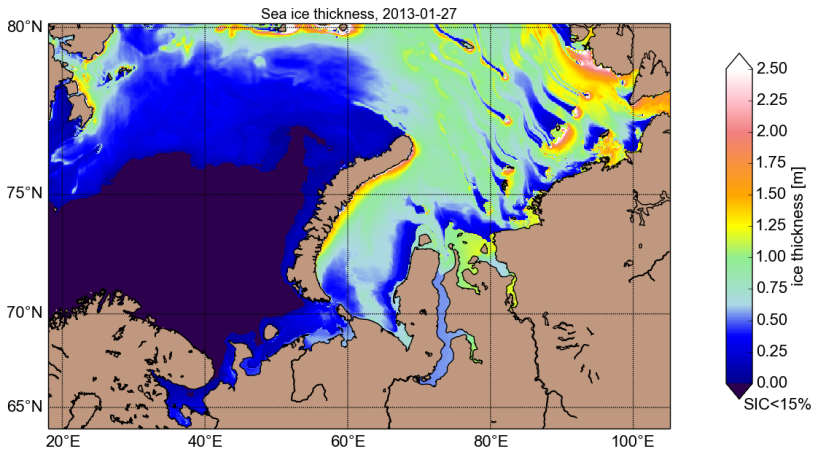
Sea surface salinity Jul 2012 – Jun 2013



Ice concentration Oct 2012 – Jun 2013



Ice thickness Oct 2012 – Jun 2013



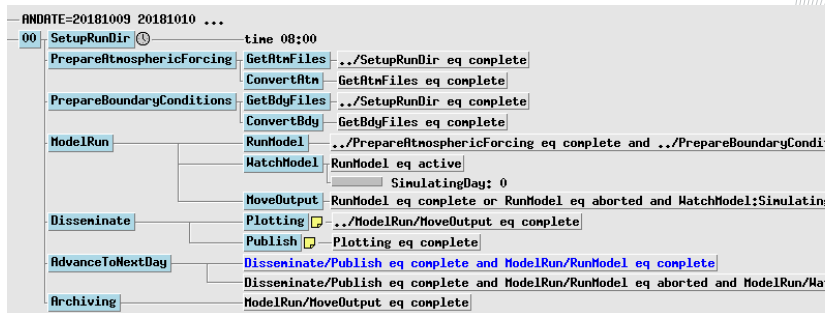
Pre-operational forecasting

- Initial conditions for 01 Jan 2018 from hindcast simulation
- Since 2018: Initialized from yesterday's 1-day forecast
- 9-day forecast
- Automatic scheduling of preprocessing, simulation, and postprocessing by ecfLOW



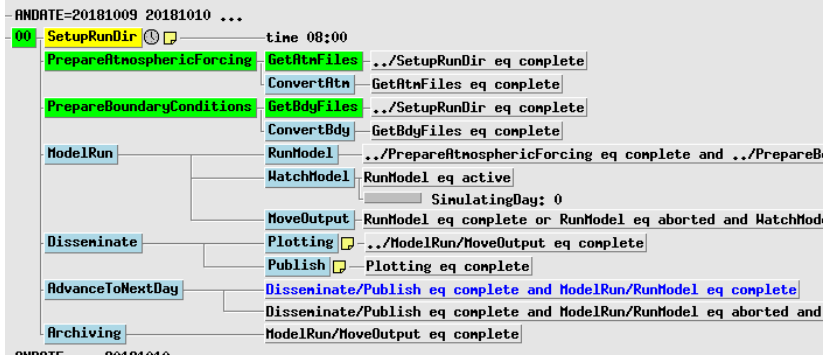
Scheduling with Ectflow

Similar to pre-operational NEMO Nordic setup at FMI (Jonni)

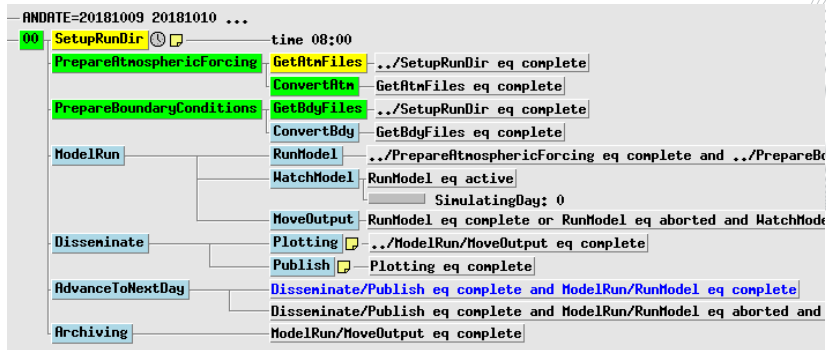


- Different TASKs for all (pre/post)-processing scripts
- Dependencies between TASKs

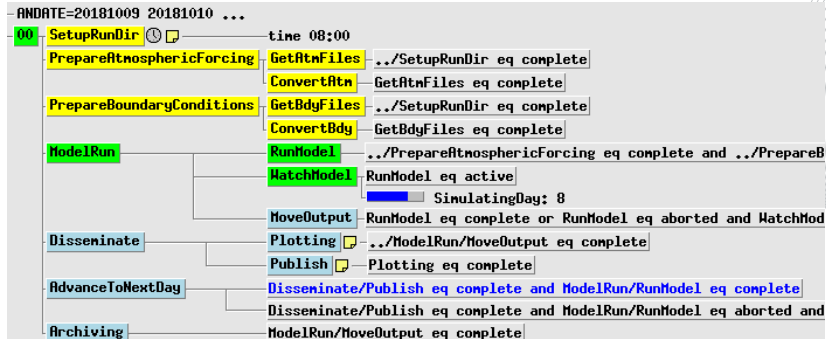
Scheduling with Ectflow



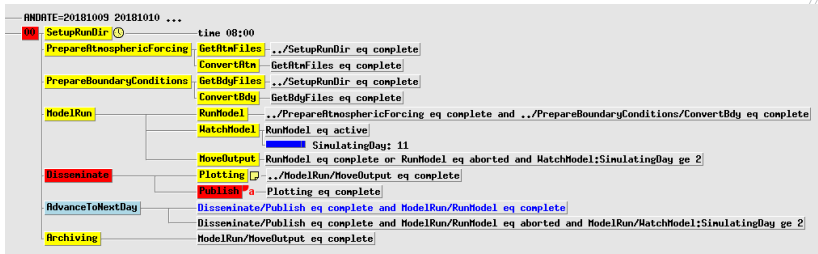
Scheduling with EcfLOW



Scheduling with EcfLOW

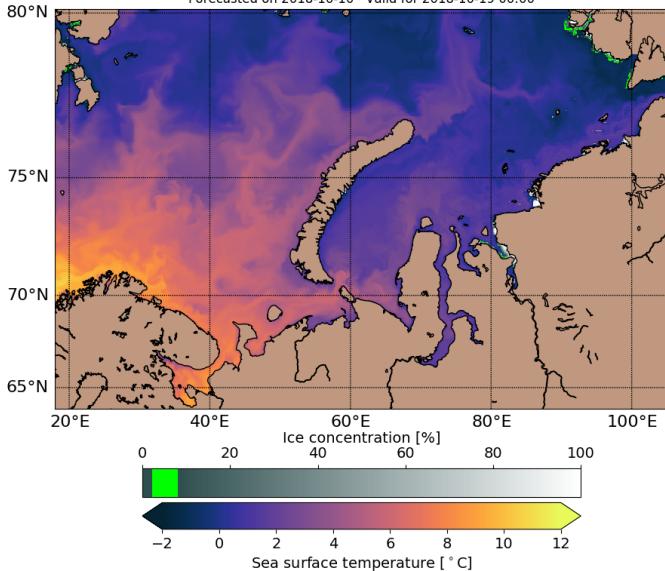


Scheduling with Ectflow

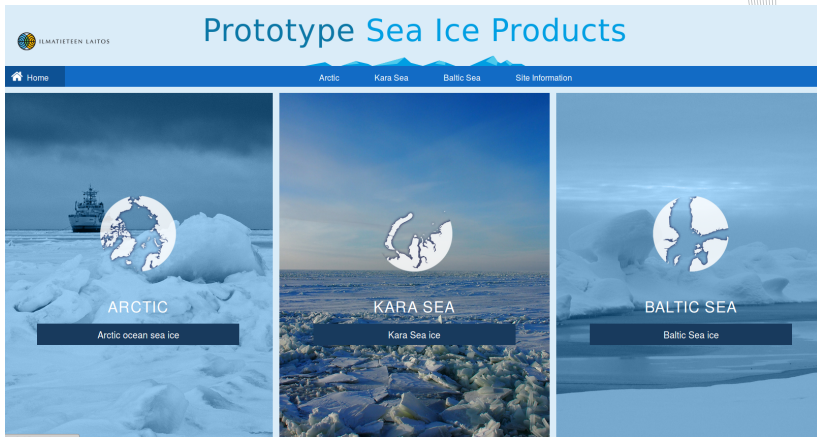


Forecast for 19. October 2018

Ice concentration and sea surface temperature
Forecasted on 2018-10-10 Valid for 2018-10-19 00:00



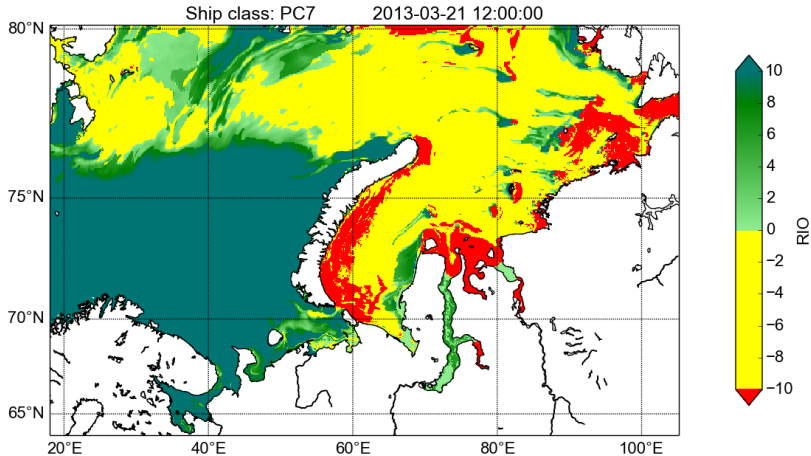
- FMI's webpage to display ice-related products
- Still under development...



Summary

- FMI has a sea ice forecast model for the Barents and Kara Seas
- 9-day forecasts are run pre-operationally every day
- First evaluations show that the model results are mostly reasonable
- Plots are available on ice.fmi.fi

Ship navigability in 2012/2013



Ship navigability in 2012/2013





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