

Deformation forecasts from the SIDFEx database

V. Ludwig, H. Goessling and the SIDFEx team*

IICWG-DA workshop

Oslo

Mar 23, 2023

*Helge Goessling, Ed Blockley, Axel Schweiger, Valentin Ludwig, Ed Blanchard-Wrigglesworth, Thomas Krumpen, Marcel Nicolaus, Ignatius Rigor, Bob Grumbine, Frank Kauker, Simon Reifenberg, Wendy Ermold, François Massonnet, Quentin Dalaiden, Pam Posey, Joe Metzger, Michael Phelps, Rick Allard, Laurent Bertino, Malte Müller, Maxime Beauchamp, Amy Solomon, Janet Intrieri, Frédéric Dupont, Yukie Hata, Jean-François Lemieux, Nick Szapiro, Mario Hoppmann, Steffen Tietsche, Jennifer Hutchings, Thomas Rackow, Till Rasmussen, Cyril Palerme, Suman Singha, Antonia Jost

Best of SIDFEx applications, with a focus on deformation forecasts

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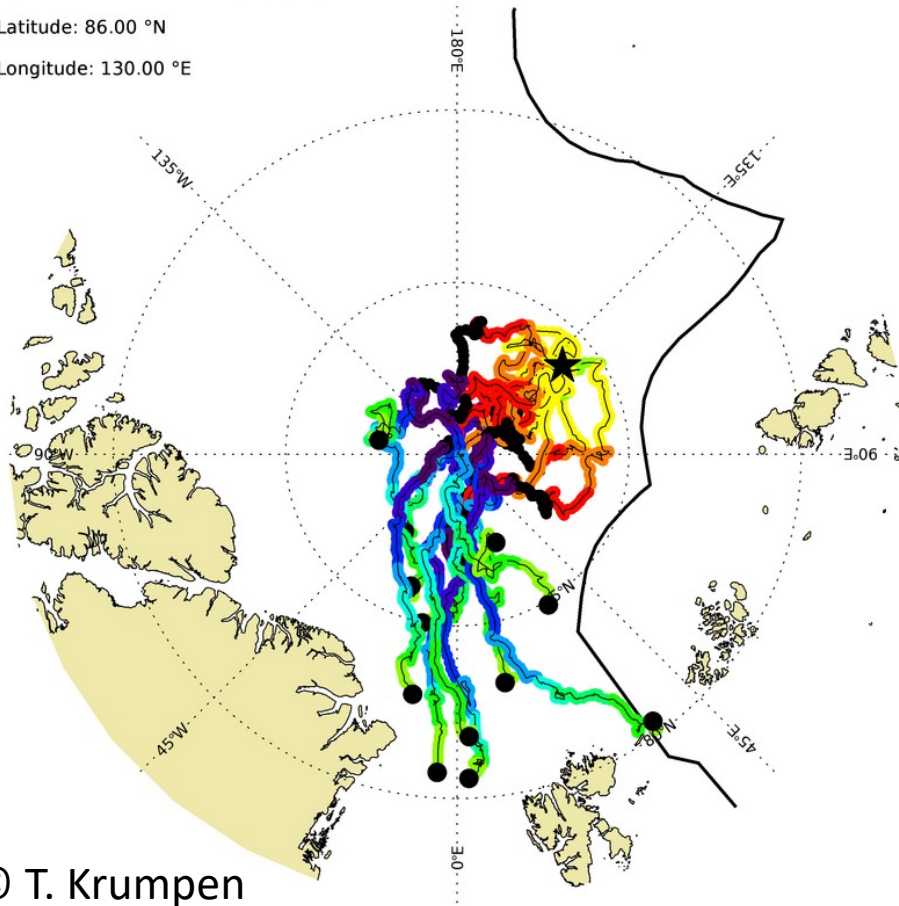
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Where to start MOSAic?

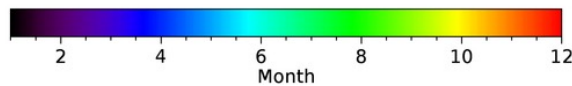
13 MOSAic drift estimates for the years 2005 - 2017

Start at Latitude: 86.00 °N

Start at Longitude: 130.00 °E



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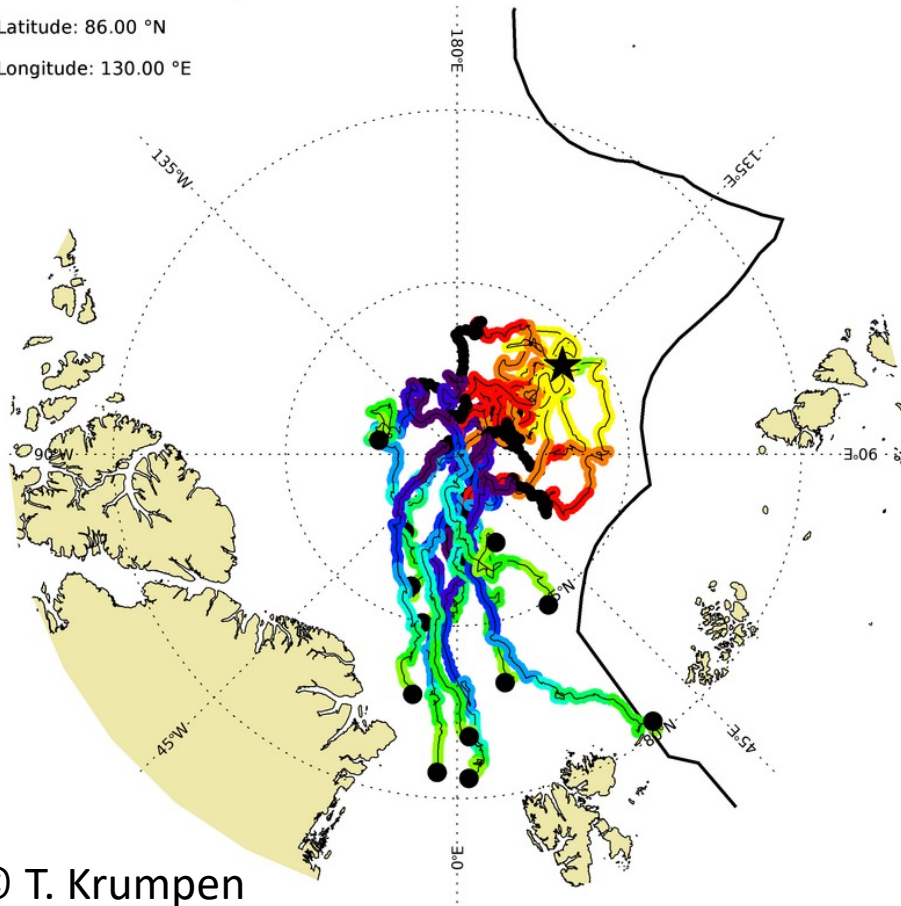


Where to start MOSAic?

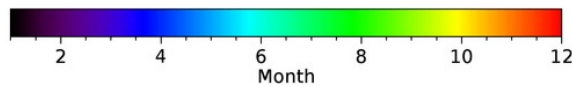
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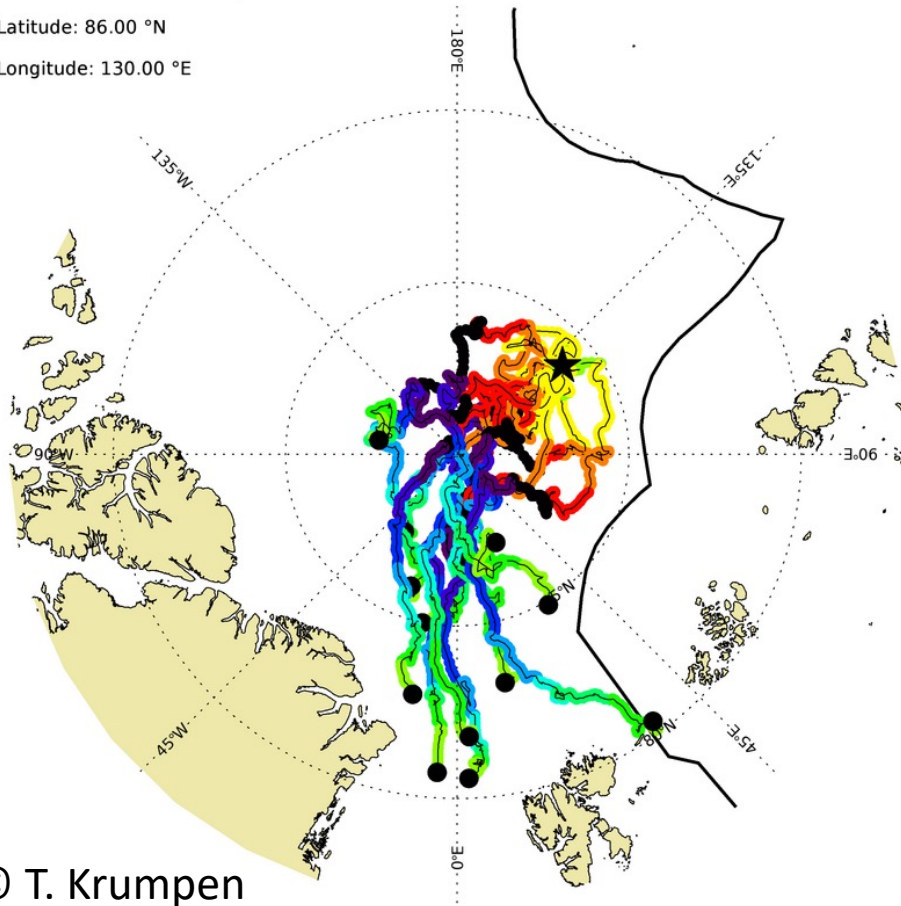


Where to start MOSAic?

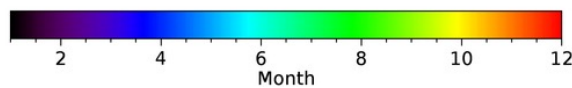
13 MOSAic drift estimates for the years 2005 - 2017

Start at Latitude: 86.00 °N

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The Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment

The Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment



Met Office



Meteorologisk institutt



Environment and Climate Change Canada

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The Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment



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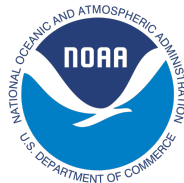
„SIDFEx is a community effort to collect and analyse Arctic sea-ice drift forecasts at lead times from days to a year.

Forecasts are made with various methods for drifting sea-ice buoys and the trans-Arctic MOSAiC drift campaign.“

The Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment



Met Office



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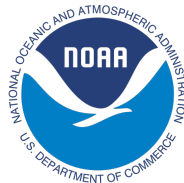
Hi...



The Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment



Met Office



Environment and Climate Change Canada



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HI...

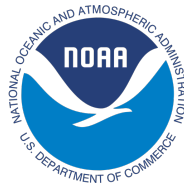
... or AI?



The Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment



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The Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment



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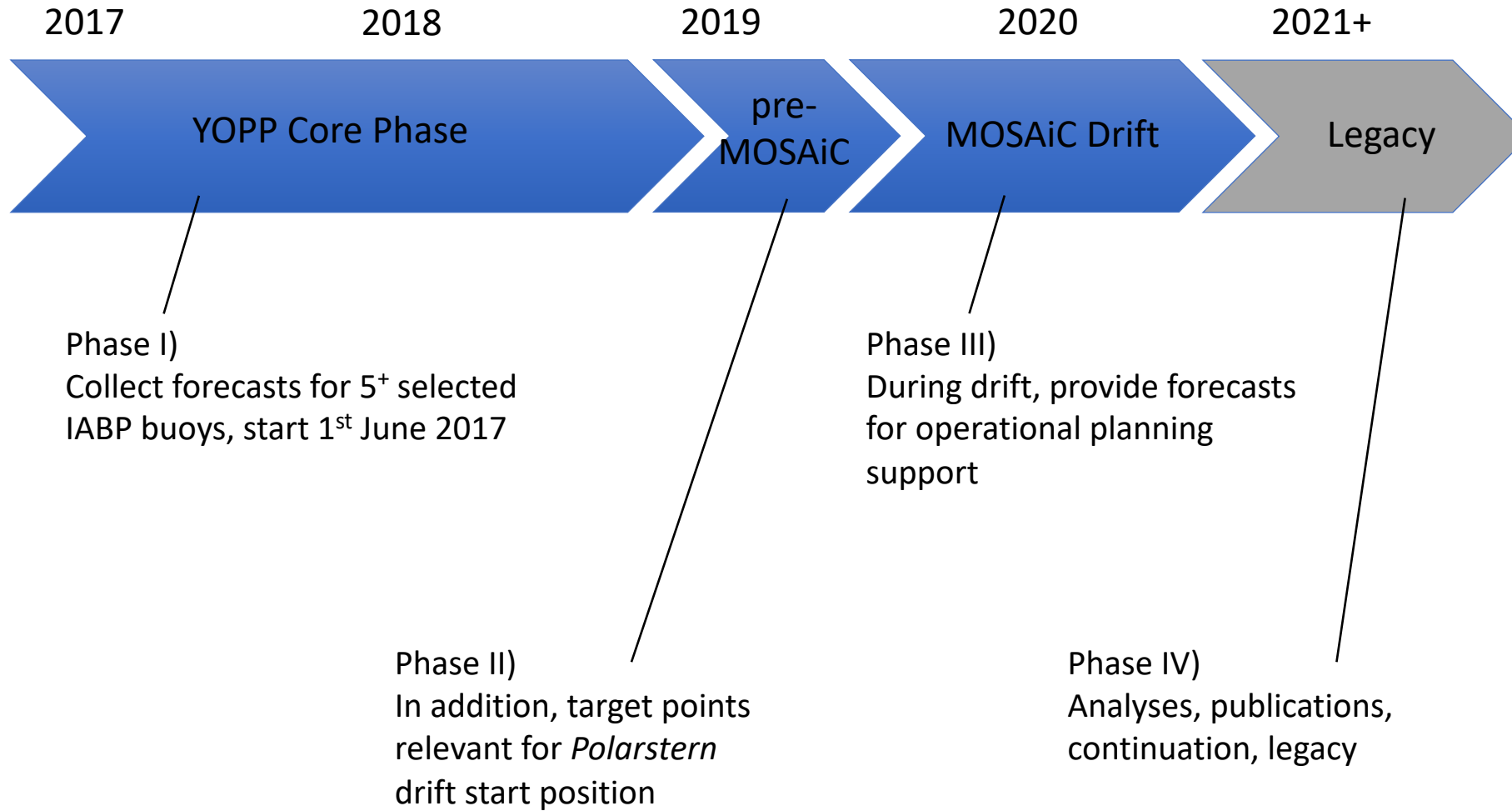


„SIDFEx is a community effort to collect and analyse Arctic sea-ice drift forecasts at lead times from days to a year.

Forecasts are made with various methods for drifting sea-ice buoys and the trans-Arctic MOSAiC drift campaign.“ (stolen from Helge’s slide)

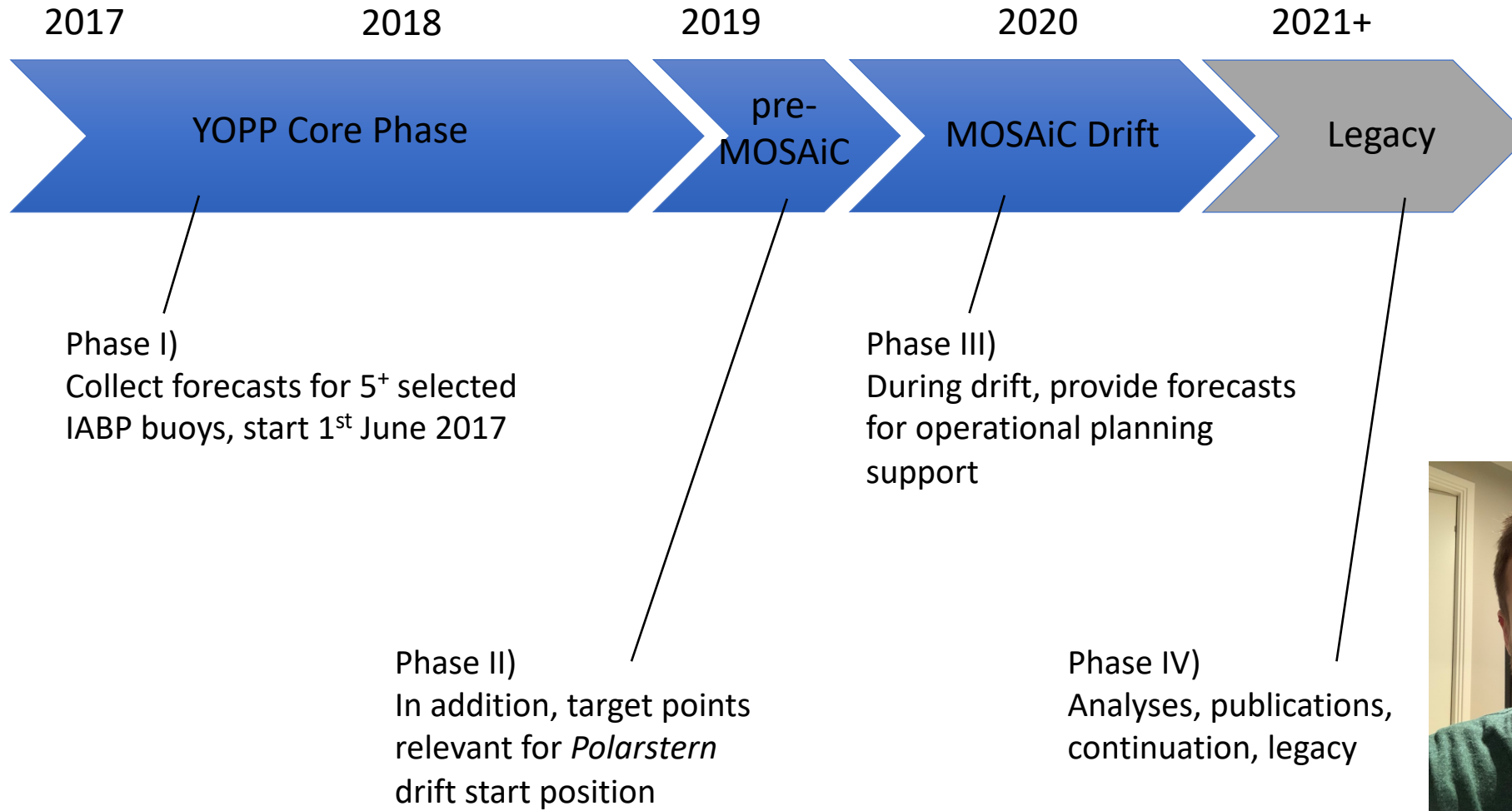
- **Sea Ice Drift Forecast Experiment**
 - 23 forecast systems, operated by groups in Europe, US and Canada
 - Use cases:
 - MOSAiC starting position
 - Ordering of SAR images
- “Because of SIDFEx, our hitting rate was about 80 - 85%. Without SIDFEx my expectation was below 50%.” (S. Singha)*
- Operational support

The SIDFEx CV



© H. Goessling

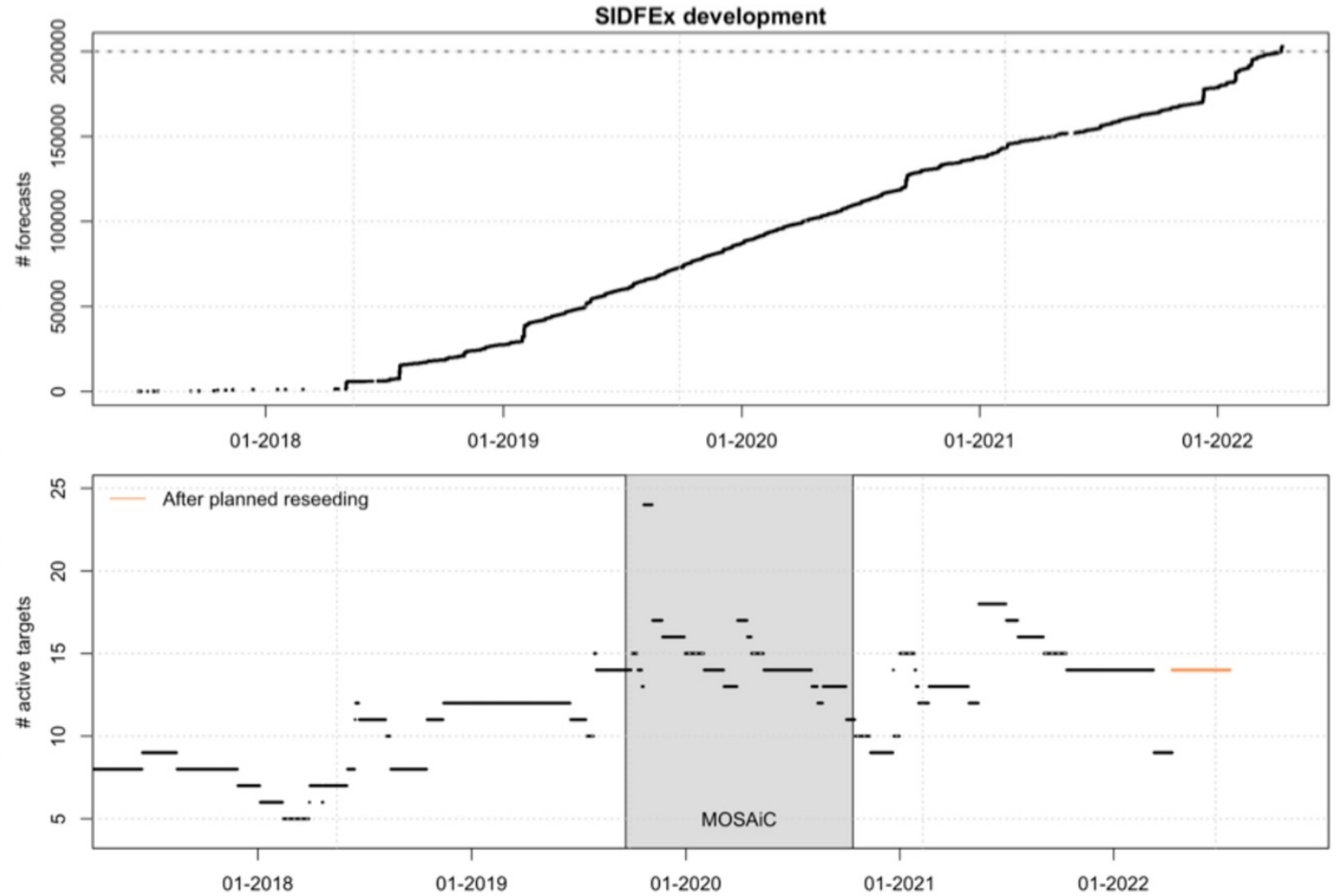
The SIDFEx CV



© H. Goessling

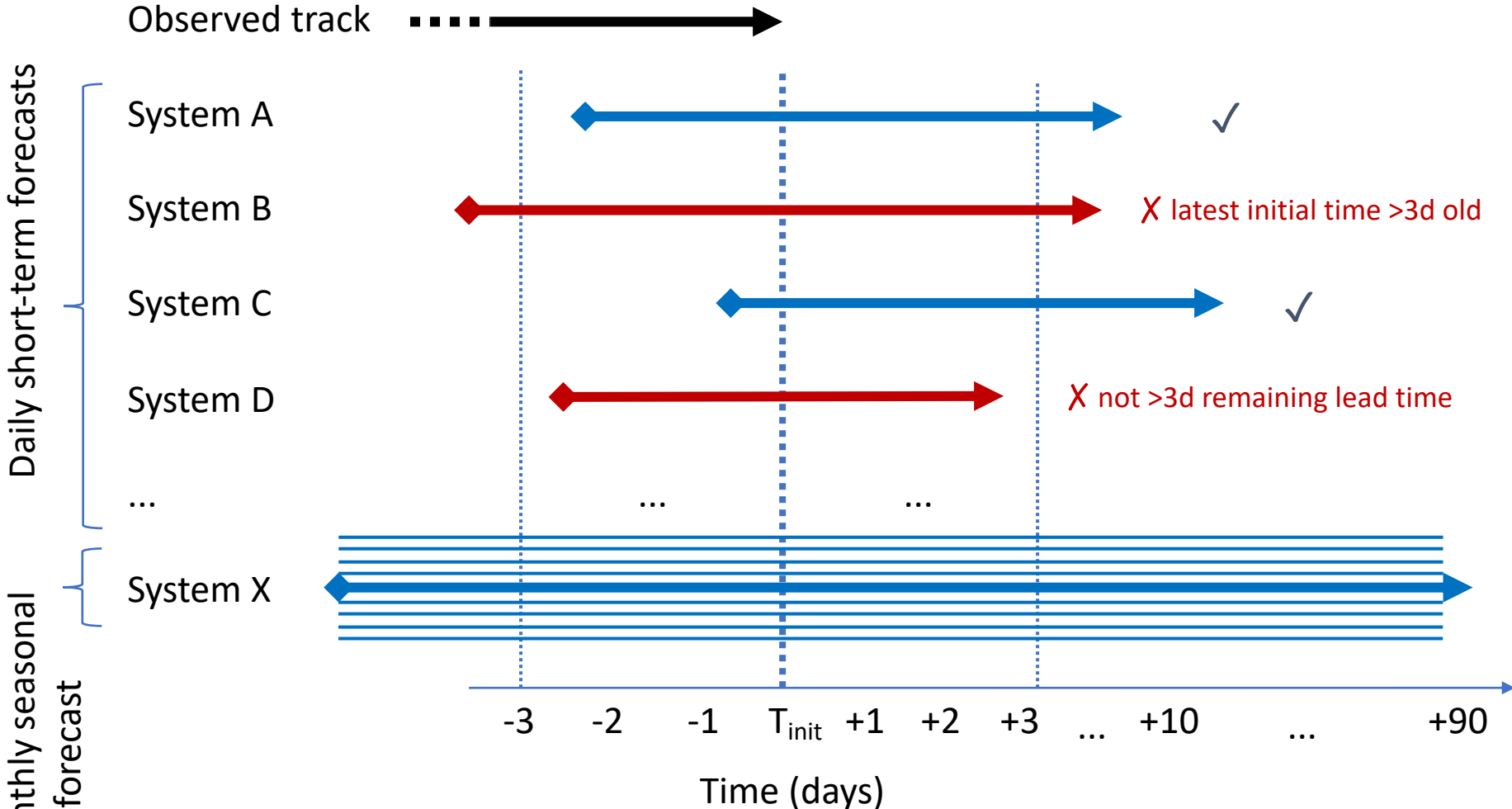
SIDFEx is growing up

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Sub ecmwf001_SEAS5_300234063803010_2018-335_003.txt
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Pro SubmitDayOfYear: 337.619
Pro ProcessedYear: 2018
Gro ProcessedDayOfYear: 337.625
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Ini MethodID: SEAS5
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Ens InitDayOfYear: 335
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Yea InitLon: 171.92274475
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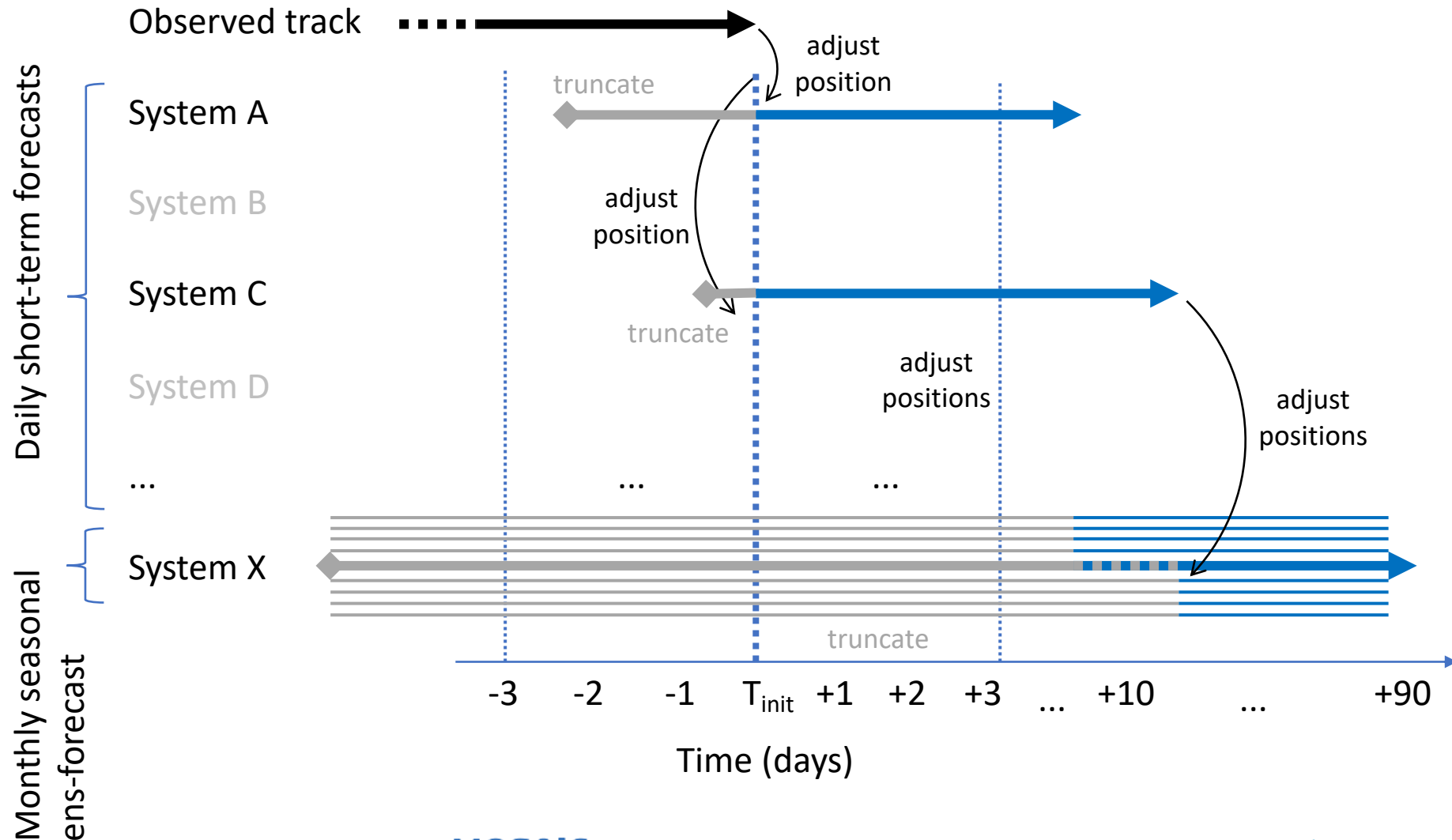
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SIDFEx consensus forecast



© H. Goessling

SIDFEx consensus forecast



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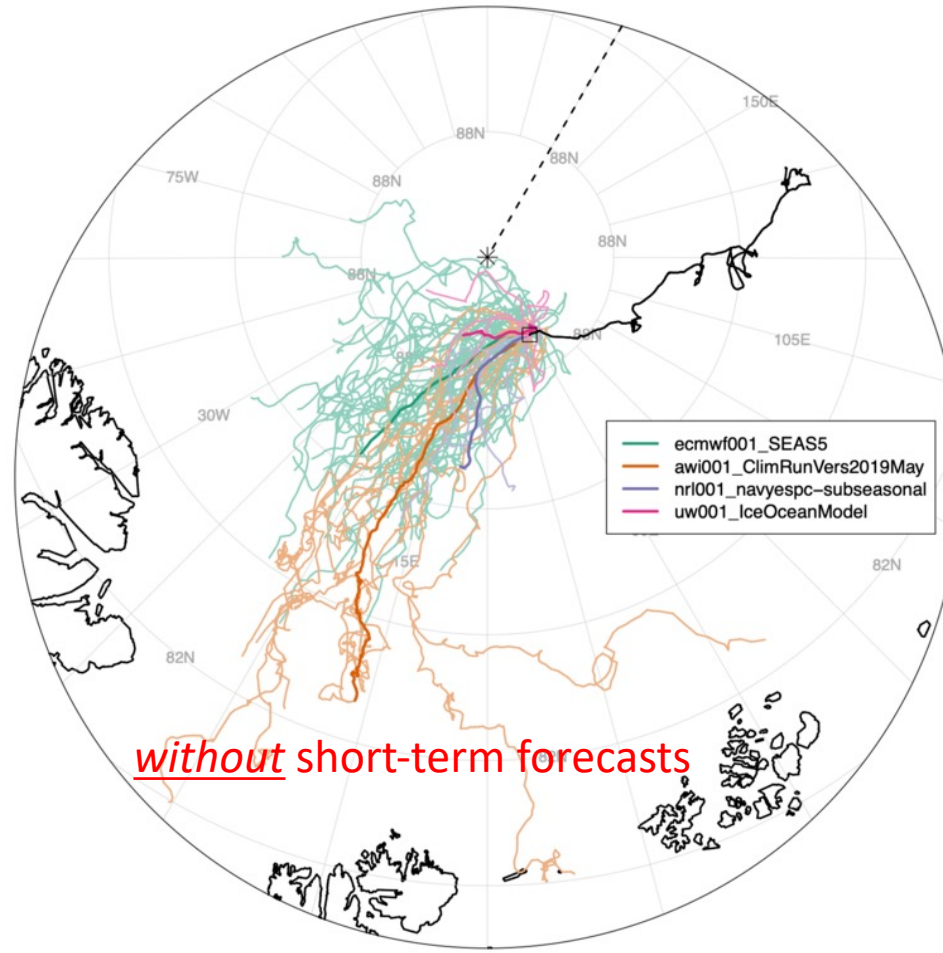


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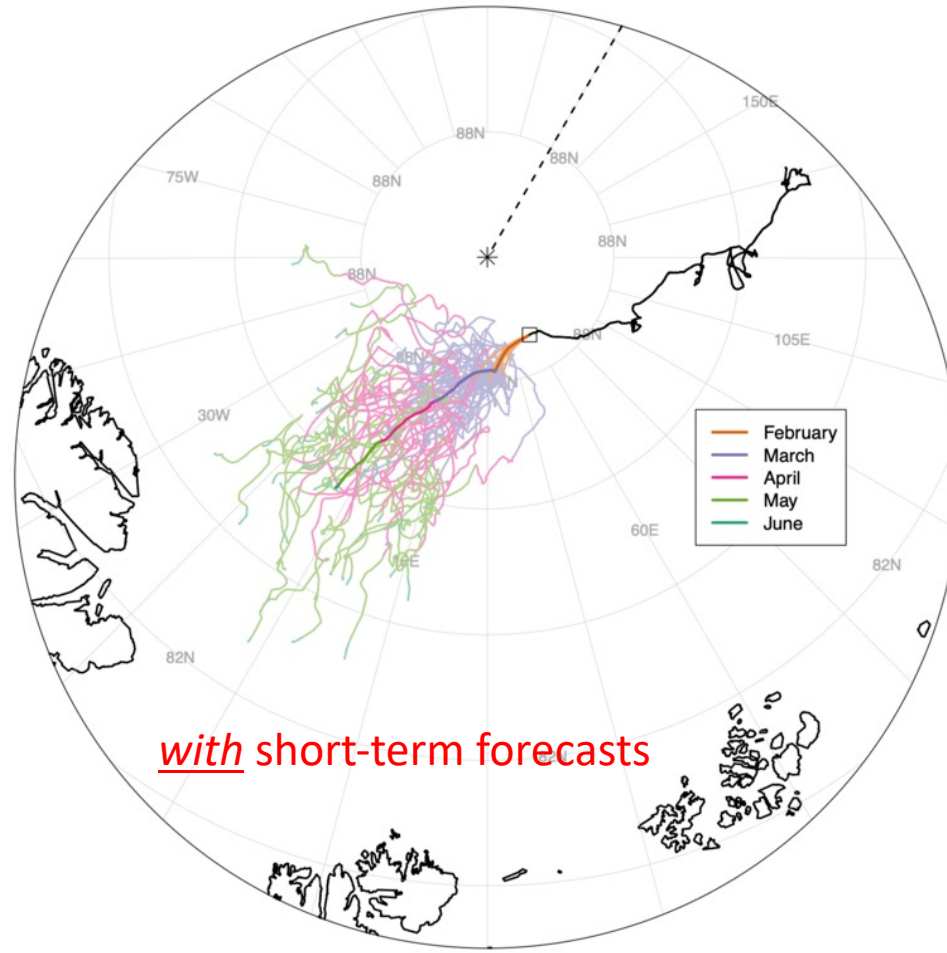
How close to the North Pole will Polarstern drift?

How close to the North Pole will Polarstern drift?



© H. Goessling

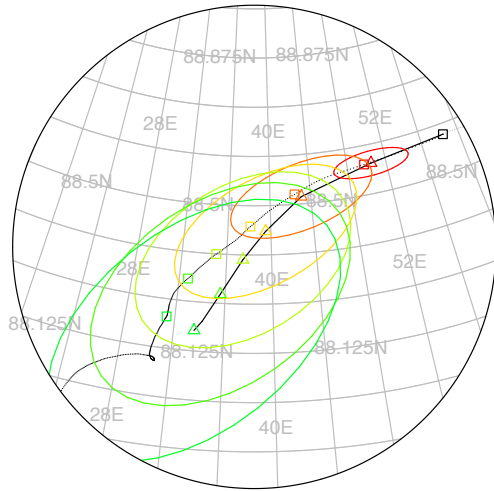
How close to the North Pole will Polarstern drift?



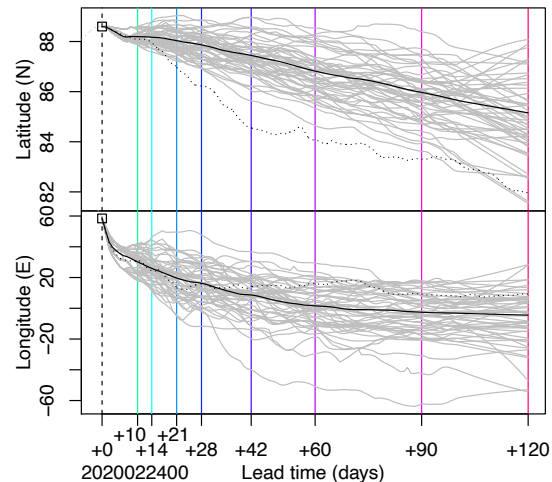
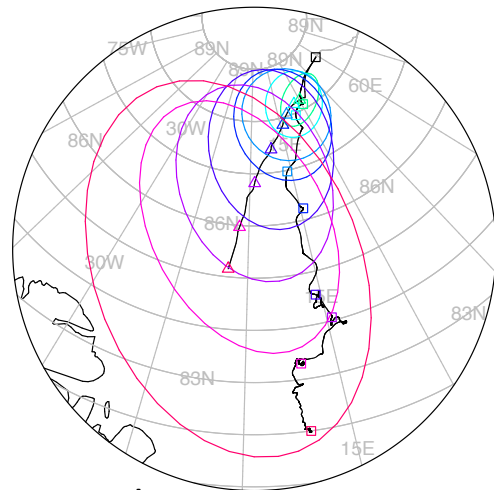
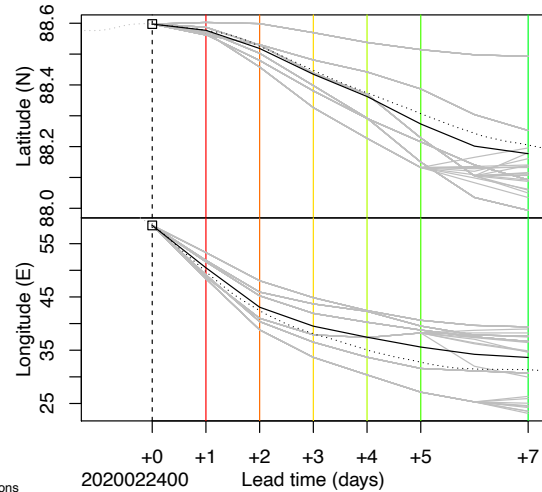
© H. Goessling

Support for research cruises

Support for research cruises



forecast trajectory with 90%–confidence regions
 observed trajectory (colour=lead-time, see right)



© H. Goessling



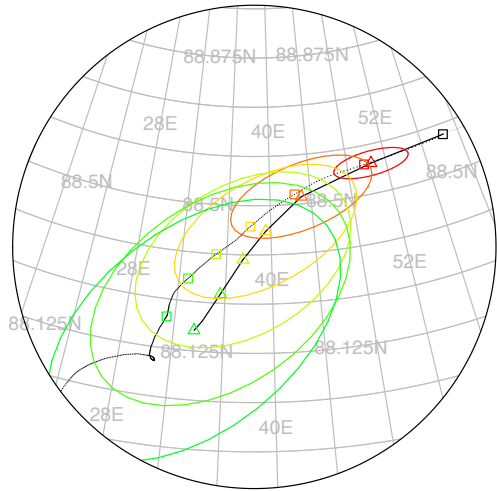
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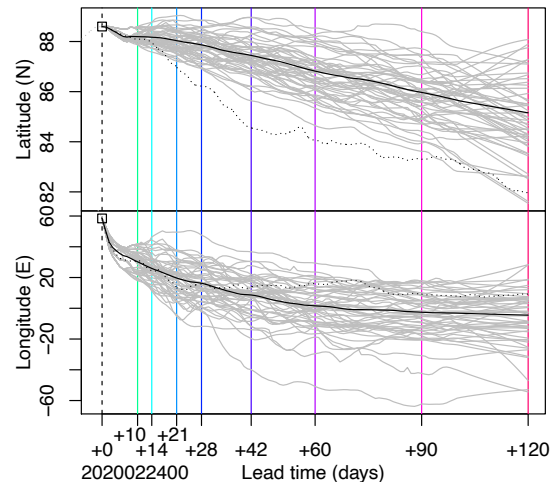
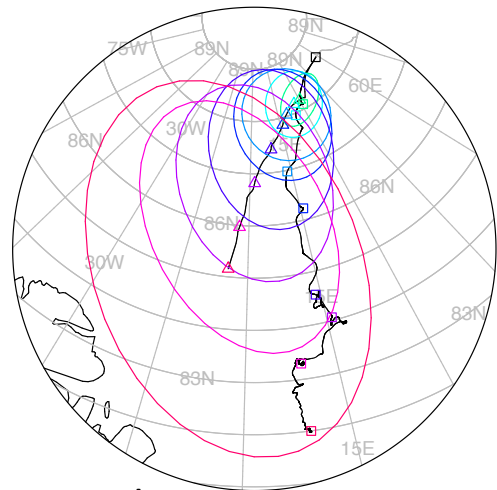
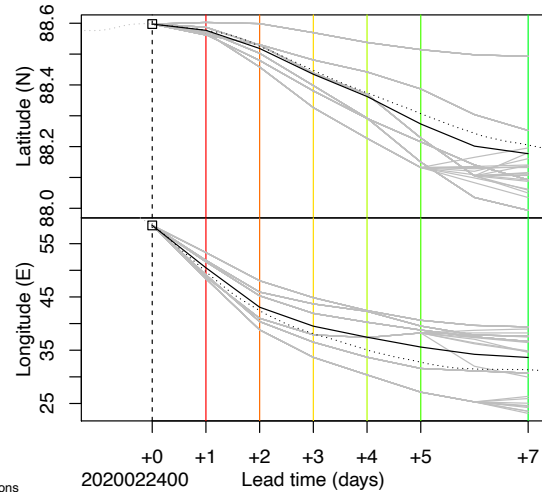
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forecast trajectory with 90%-confidence regions
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© H. Goessling



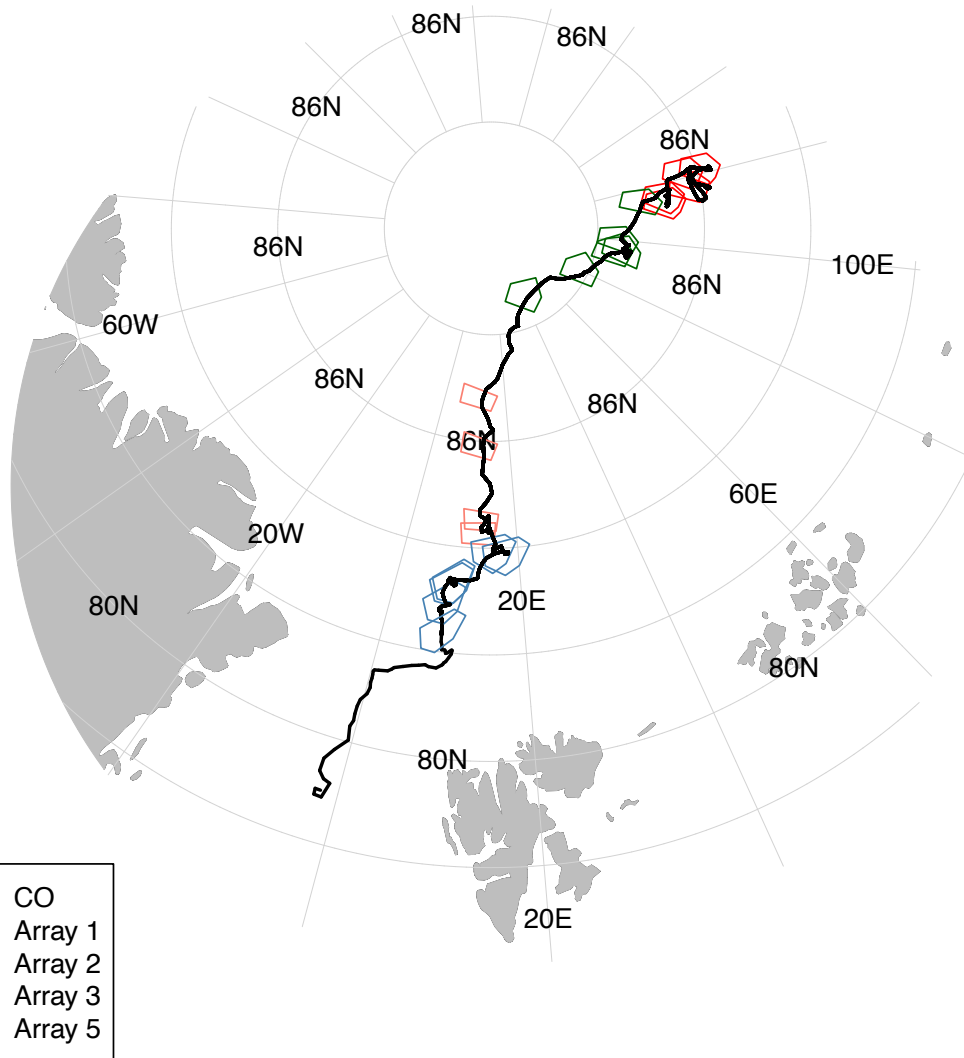
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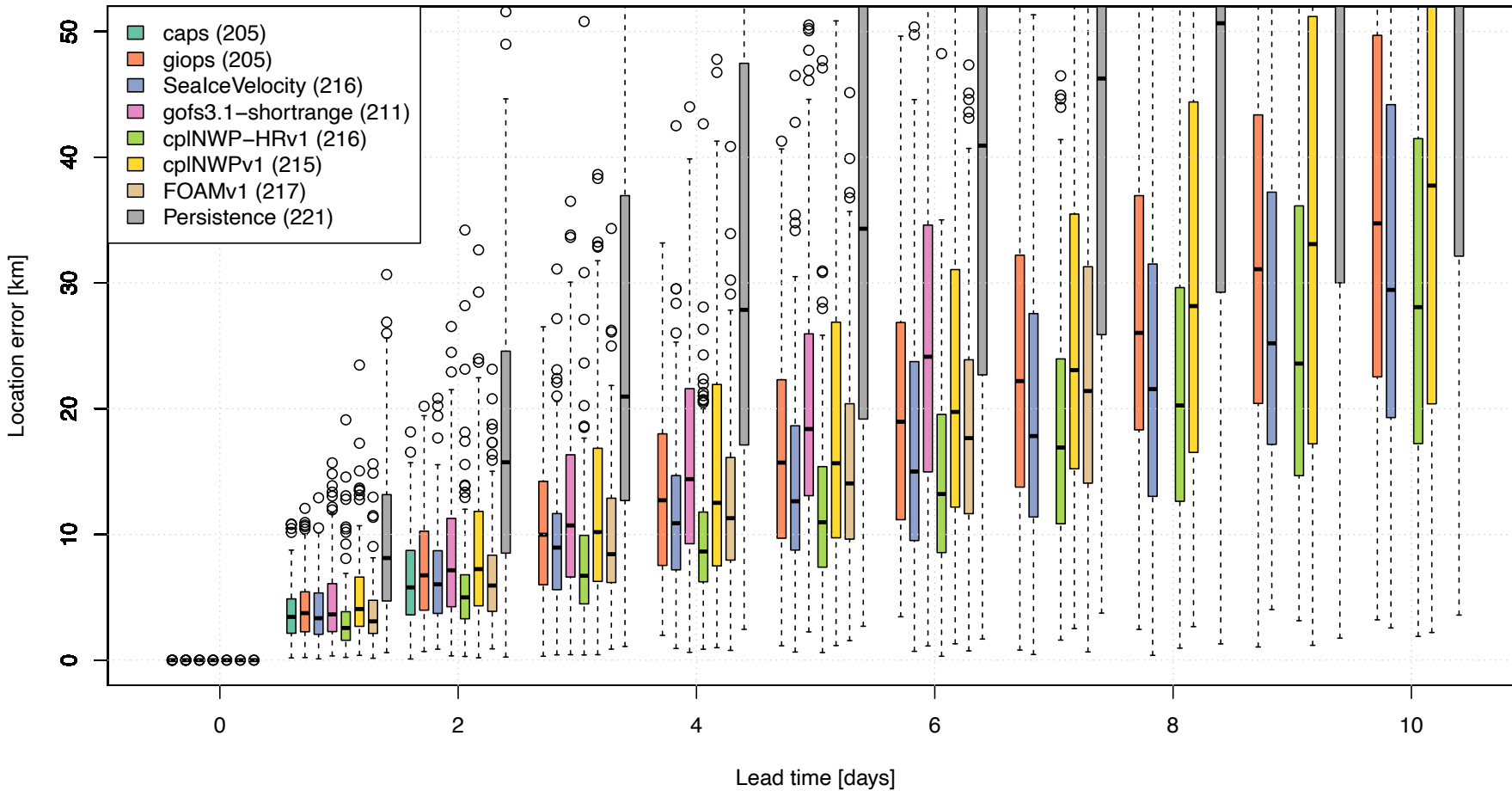
Tracking the DN



- Varying buoy constellations
- Tracking outer ring of DN
- Buoy spacing approx. 35 km
- Time: November 2019 – June 2020
- Endgame: derive deformation of buoy array

Forecast evaluation

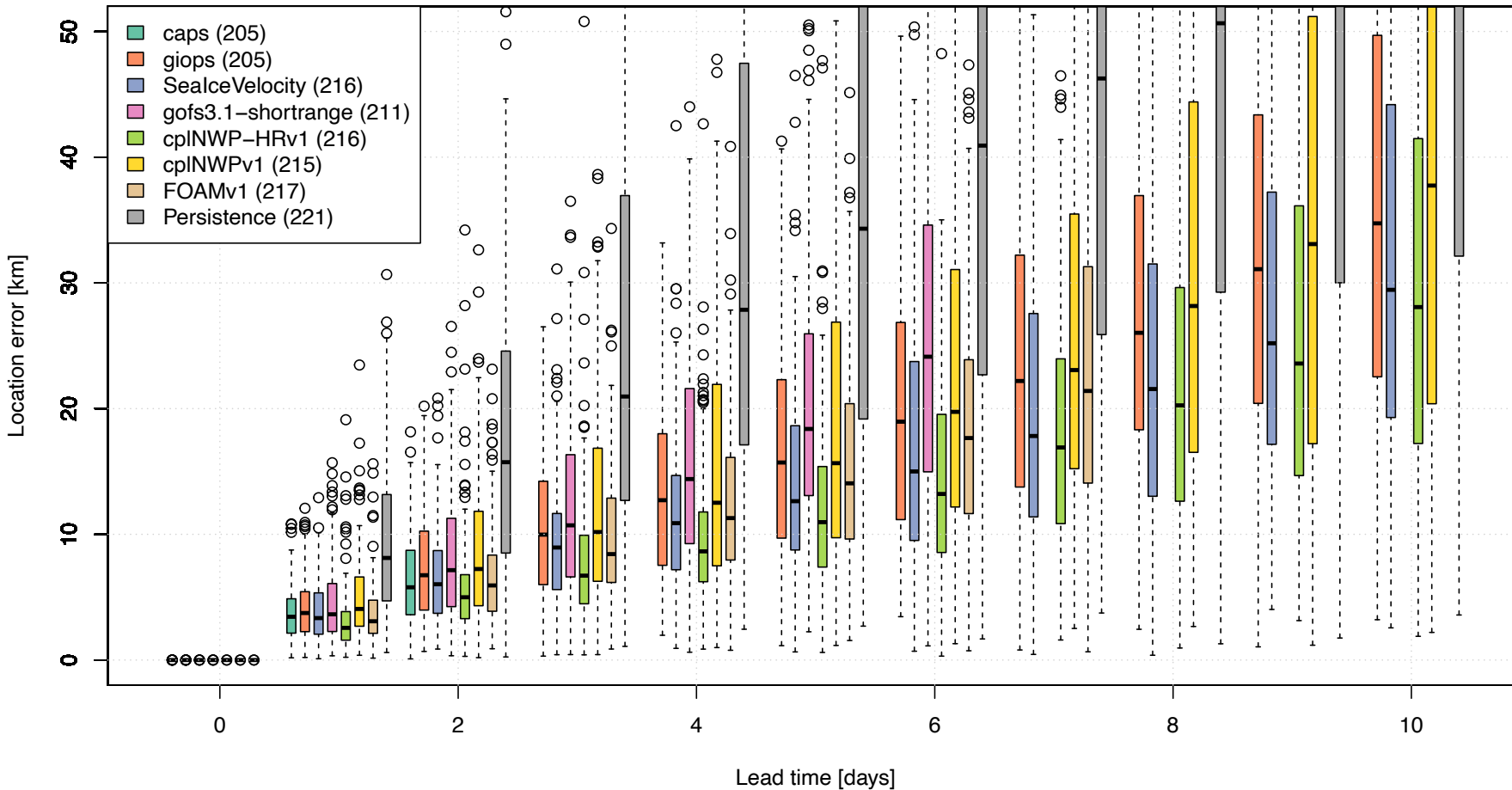
300234066089220, 2019–312 through 2020–168



- Forecasts for one buoy between November 2019 and June 2020
- Distance as function of lead time
- All systems beat persistence
- Inter-system spread increases after 3 days
- Skillful forecast for drift of single buoys, so...

Forecast evaluation

300234066089220, 2019–312 through 2020–168



- Forecasts for one buoy between November 2019 and June 2020
- Distance as function of lead time
- All systems beat persistence
- Inter-system spread increases after 3 days
- Skillful forecast for drift of single buoys, so...

...how about all buoys together and relative to each other?

Research questions



Research questions

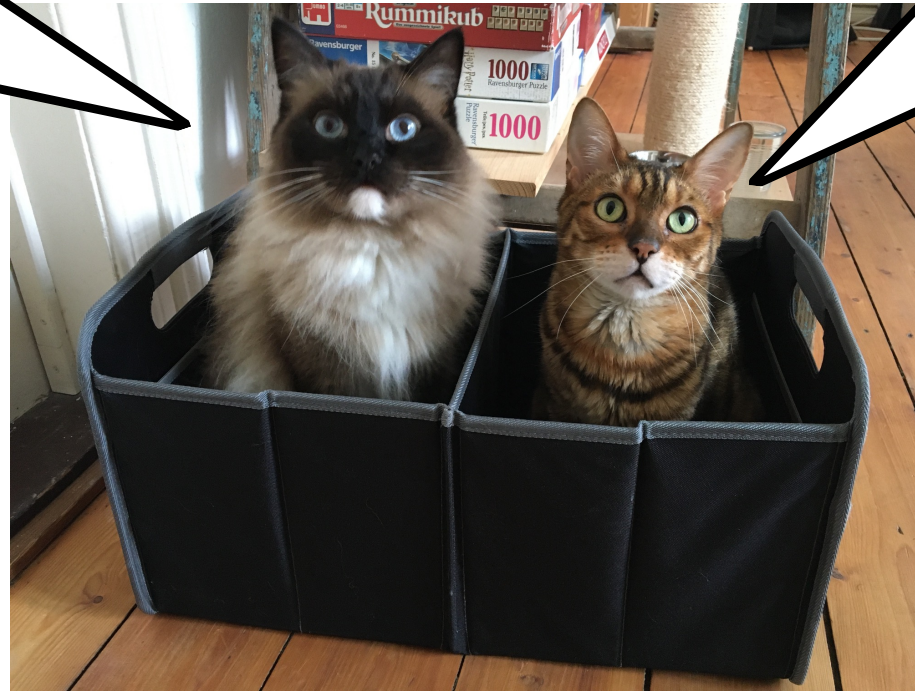
Can we use a numerical weather prediction model to forecast sea-ice deformation...



Research questions

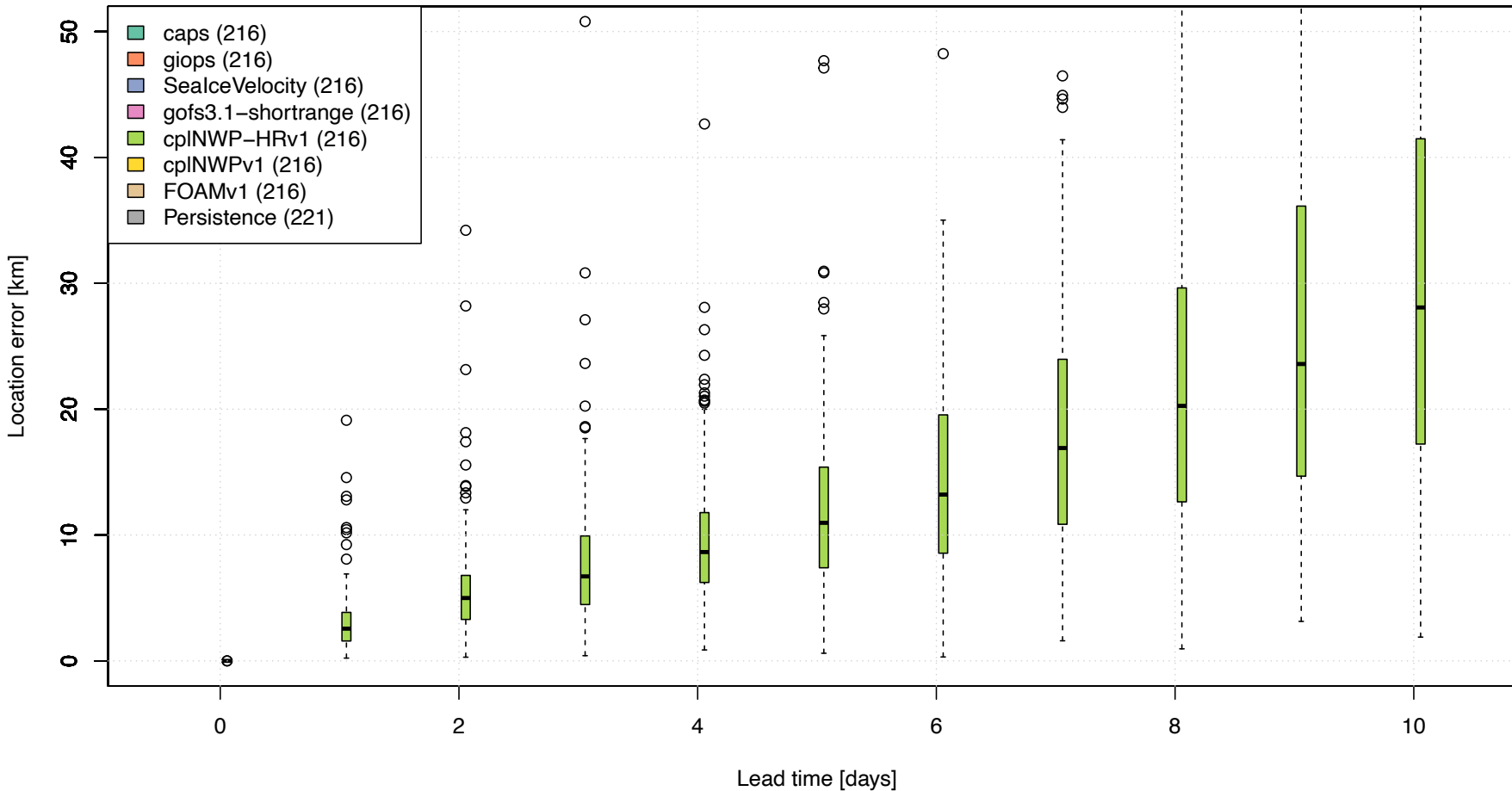
Can we use a numerical weather prediction model to forecast sea-ice deformation...

...and does the skill depend on the spatial scale?



Forecast evaluation

300234066089220, 2019-312 through 2020-168



- Forecasts for one buoy between November 2019 and June 2020
- Distance as function of lead time
- All systems beat persistence
- Inter-system spread increases after 3 days
- Choose high-res coupled NWP from UKMO
- ~10km for the atmosphere and ~12km for the ocean

Bending the ice

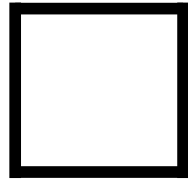
Divergence

Pure shear

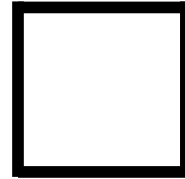
Normal shear

Bending the ice

Divergence



Pure shear

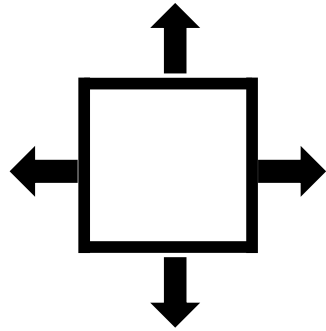


Normal shear

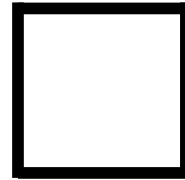


Bending the ice

Divergence



Pure shear

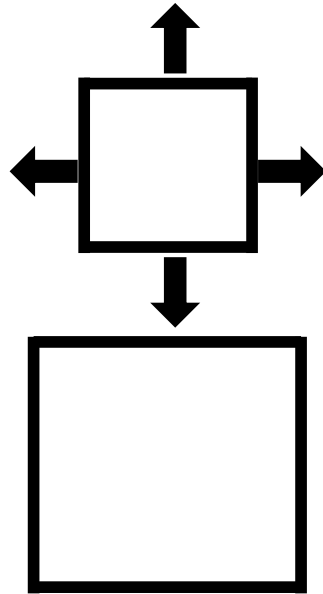


Normal shear

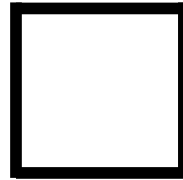


Bending the ice

Divergence



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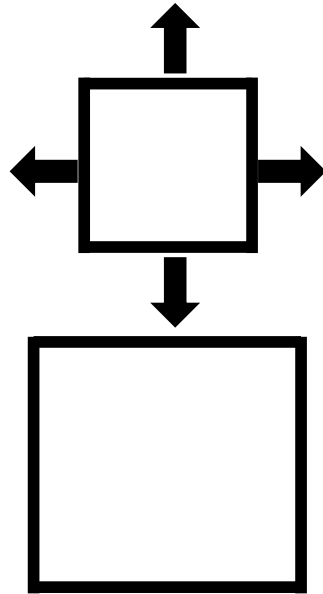


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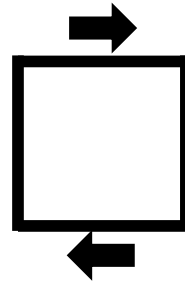


Bending the ice

Divergence



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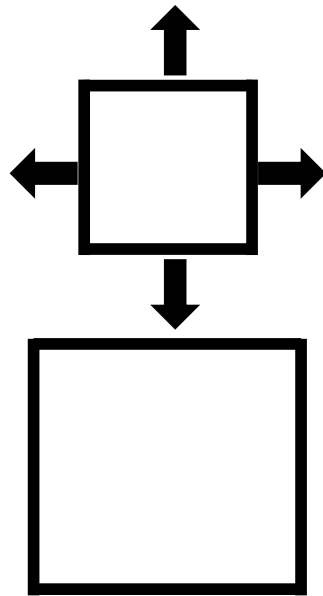


Normal shear

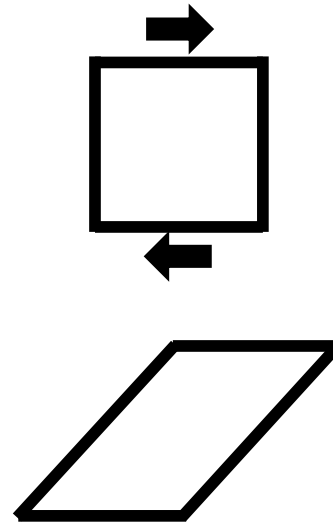


Bending the ice

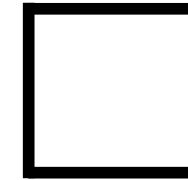
Divergence



Pure shear

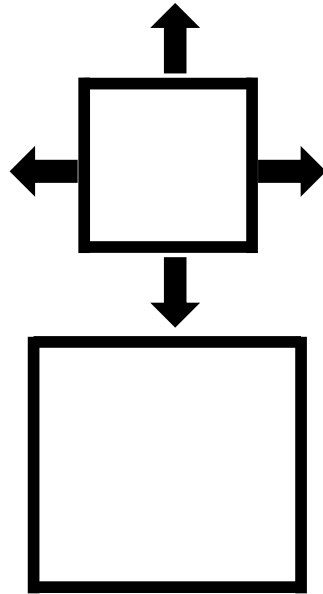


Normal shear

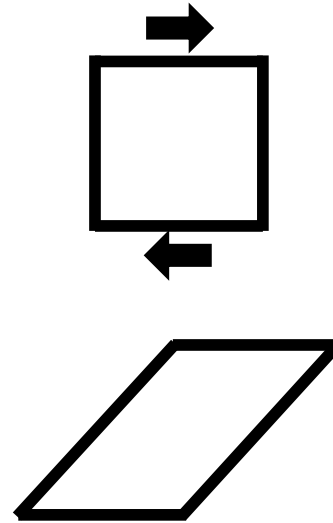


Bending the ice

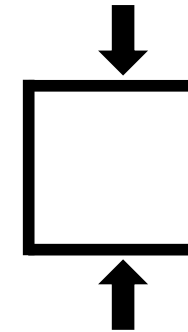
Divergence



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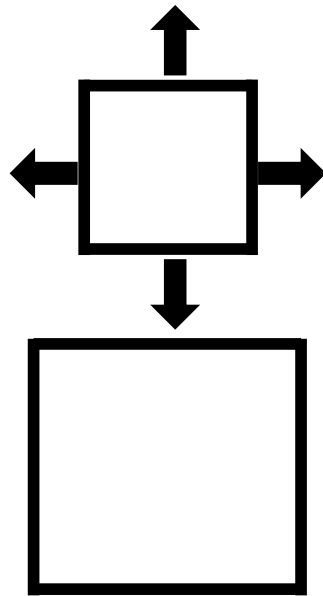


Normal shear

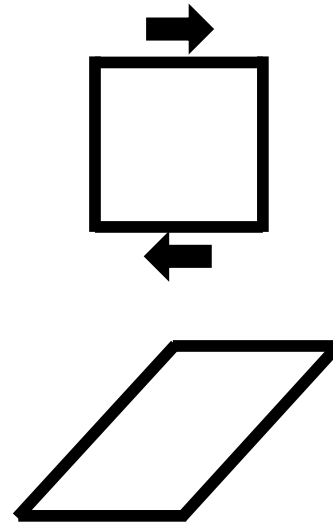


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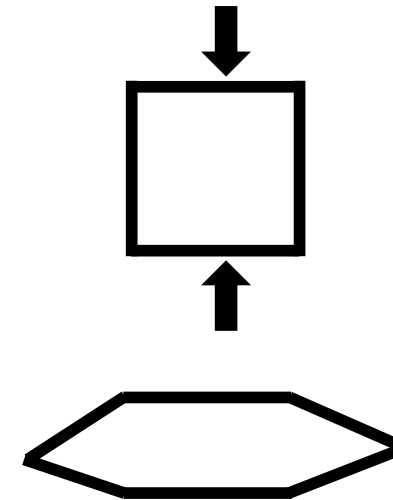
Divergence



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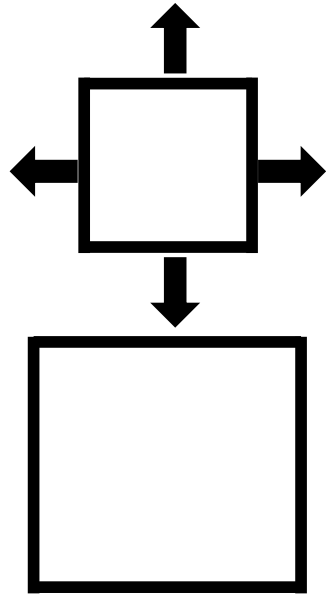


Normal shear



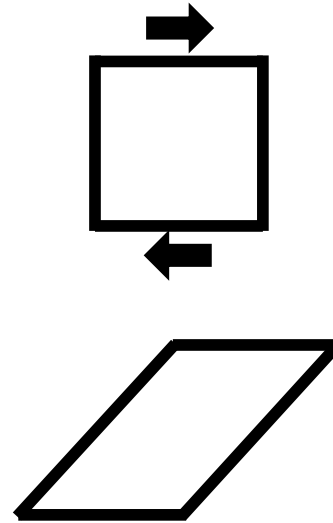
Bending the ice

Divergence



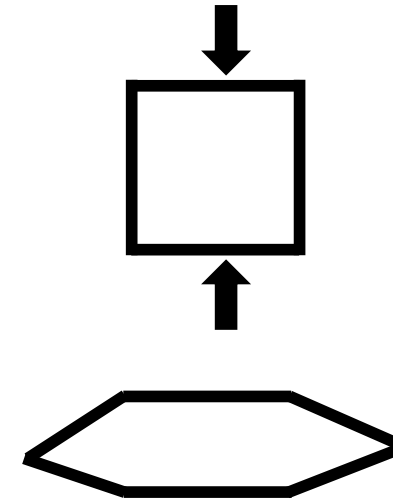
$$D = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Pure shear



$$S = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Normal shear



$$N = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Bending the ice

Divergence

$$D = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Pure shear

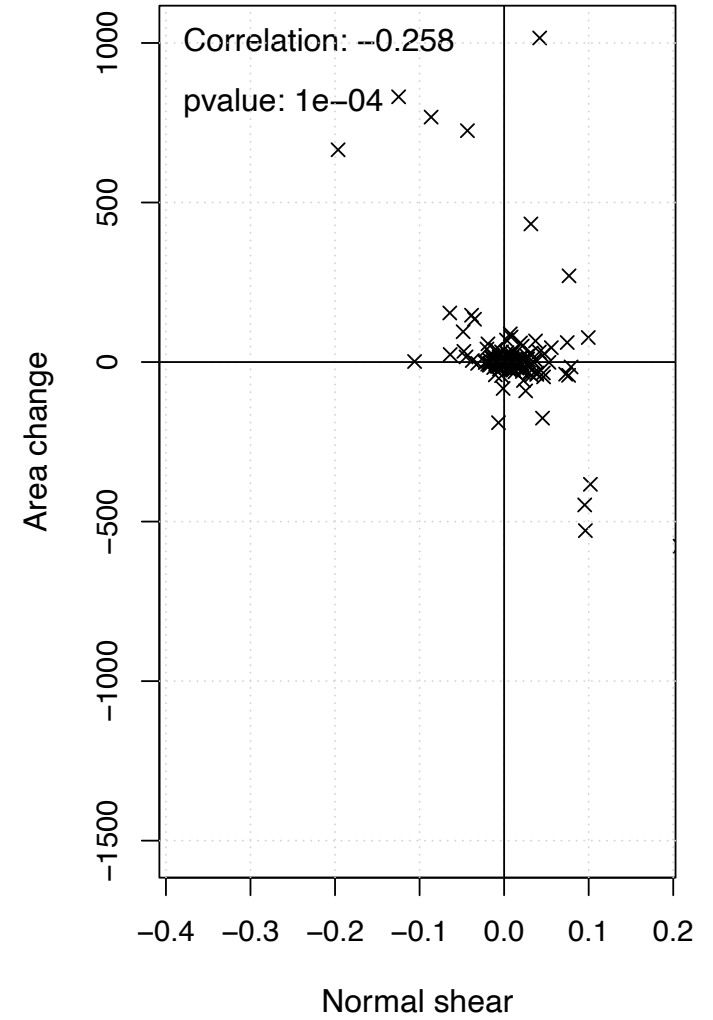
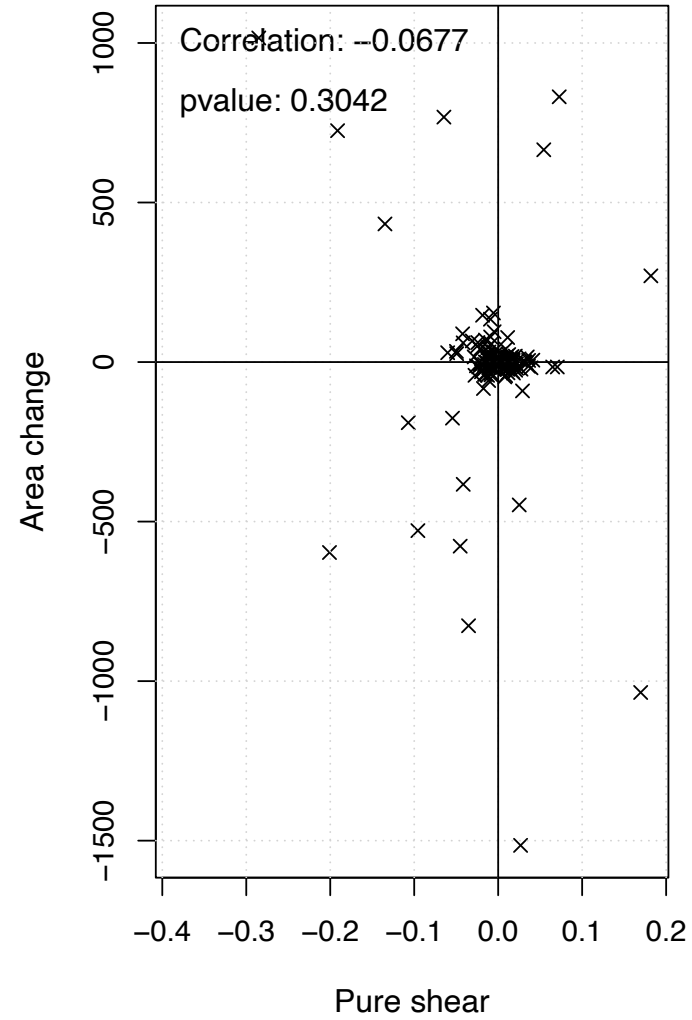
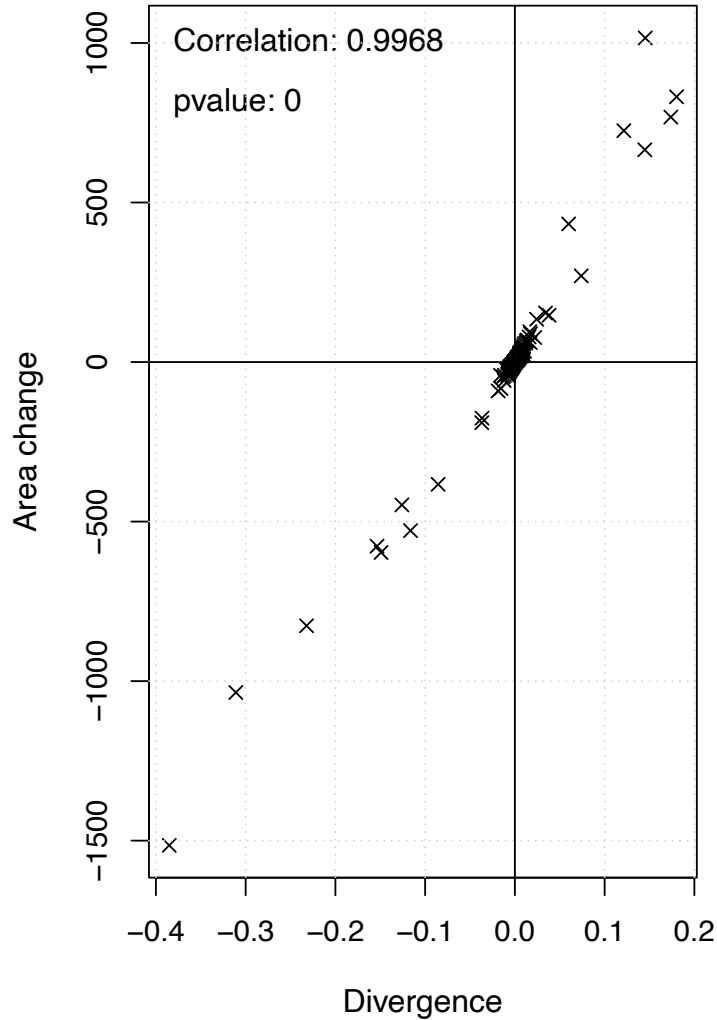
$$S = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Normal shear

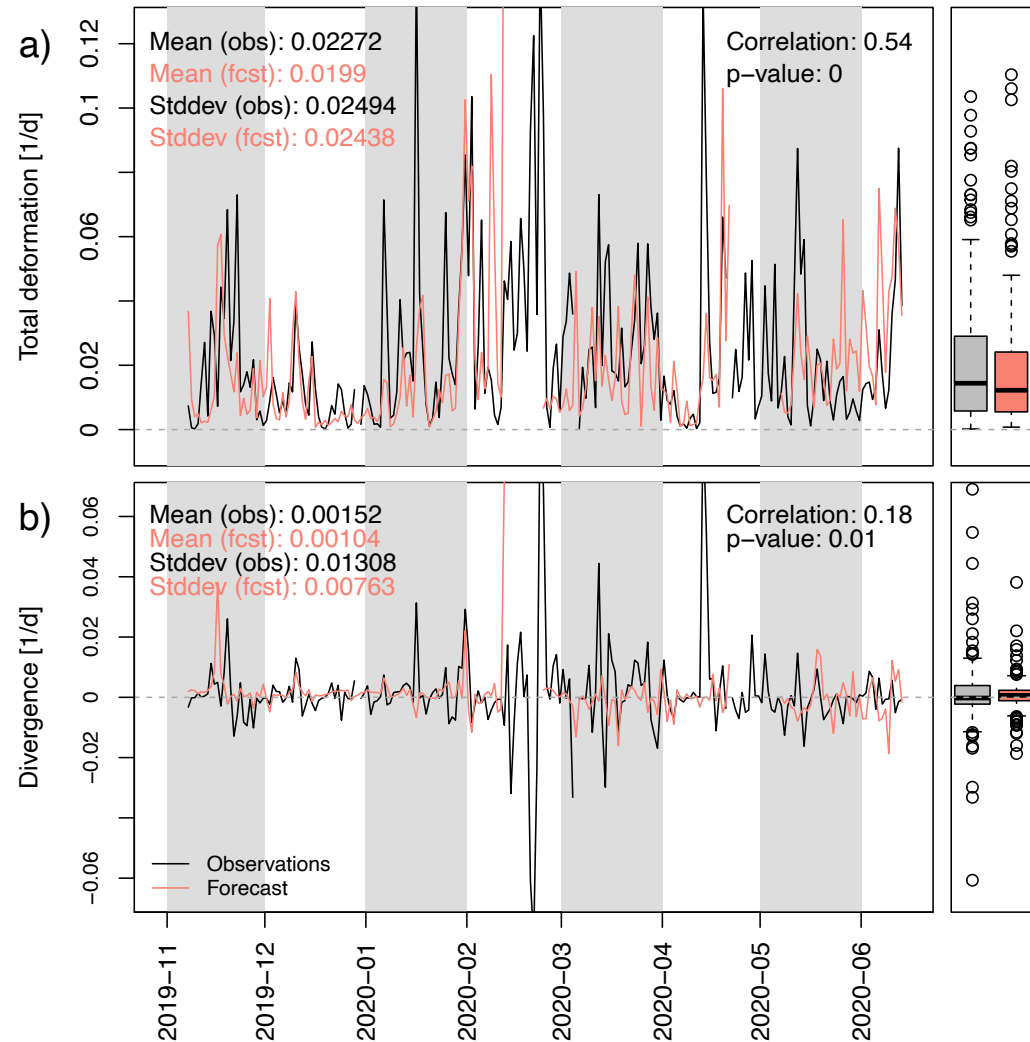
$$N = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$T = \sqrt{D^2 + S^2 + N^2}$$

Sanity check

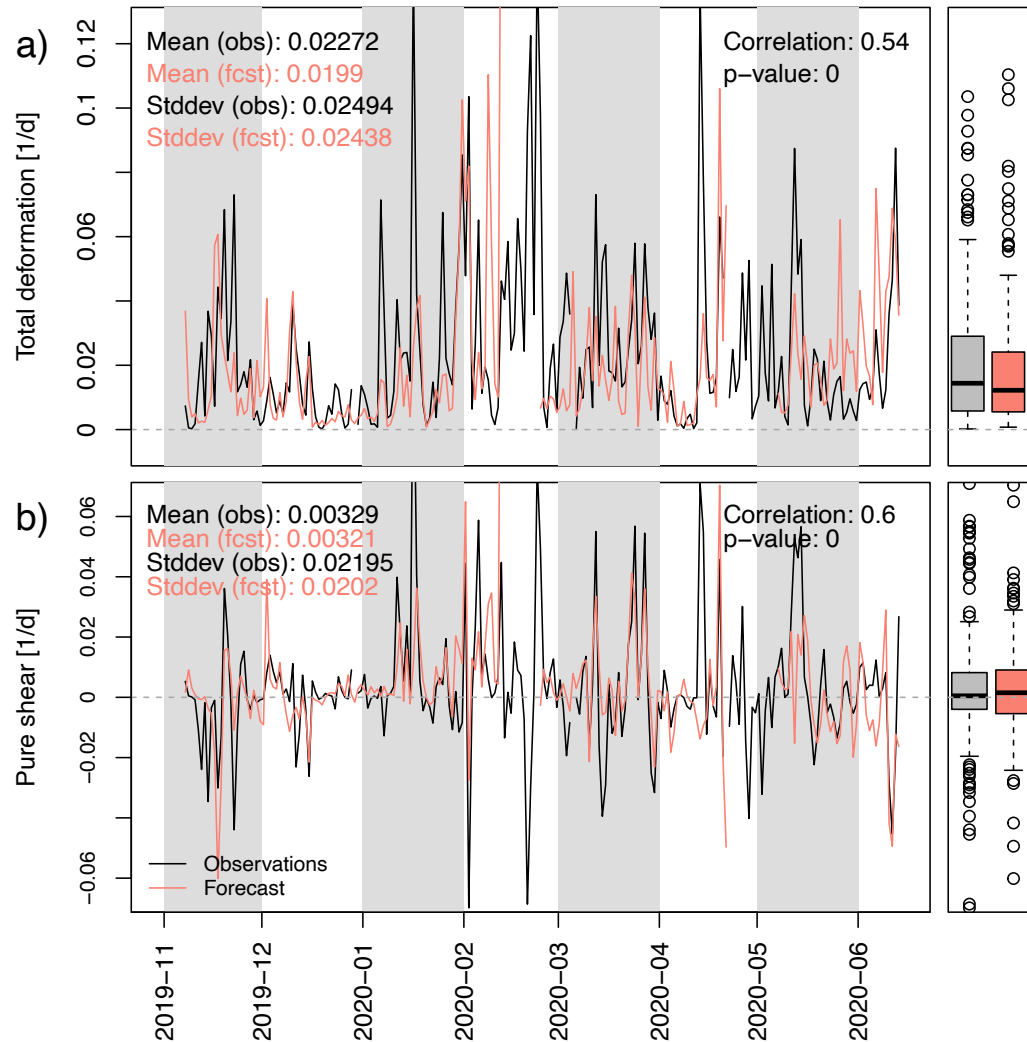


Forecast evaluation



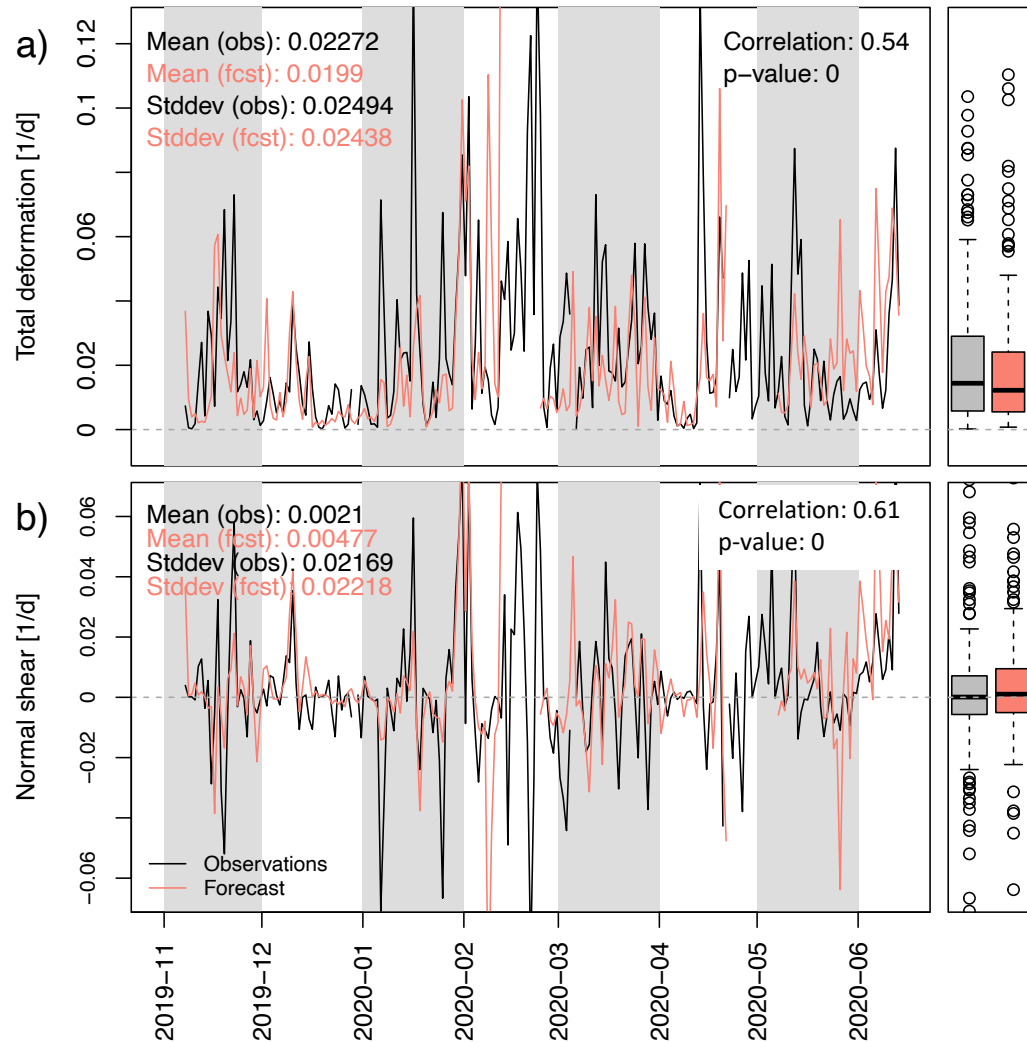
- Area roughly 4000km
- Compare forecast and observations at 1d lead time
- Total deformation: Means agree within 10%, variability is captured
- Divergence: correlation lower, distribution too narrow

Forecast evaluation



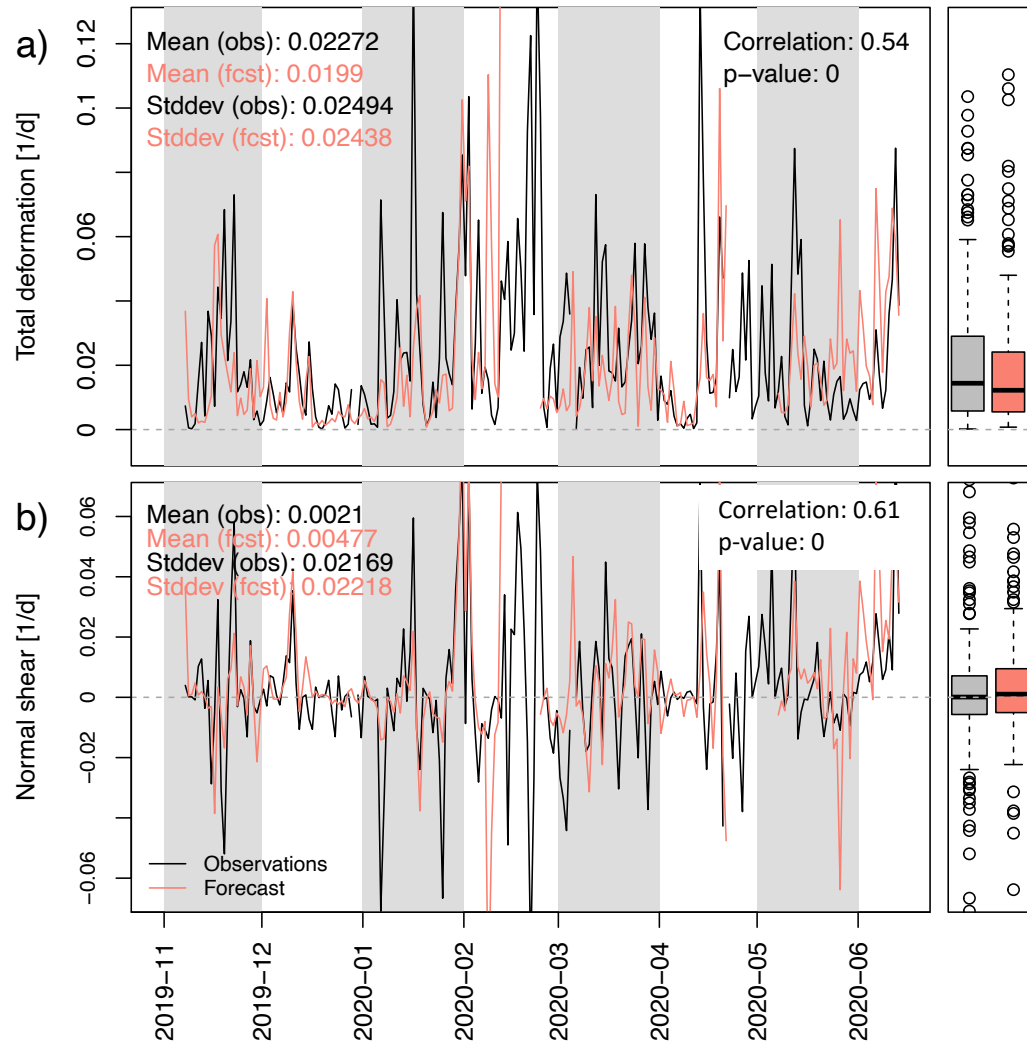
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Forecast evaluation



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- Pure and normal shear with higher correlations
- Models designed for larger scales/representation of mean states
- Still, there is skill even at small scales

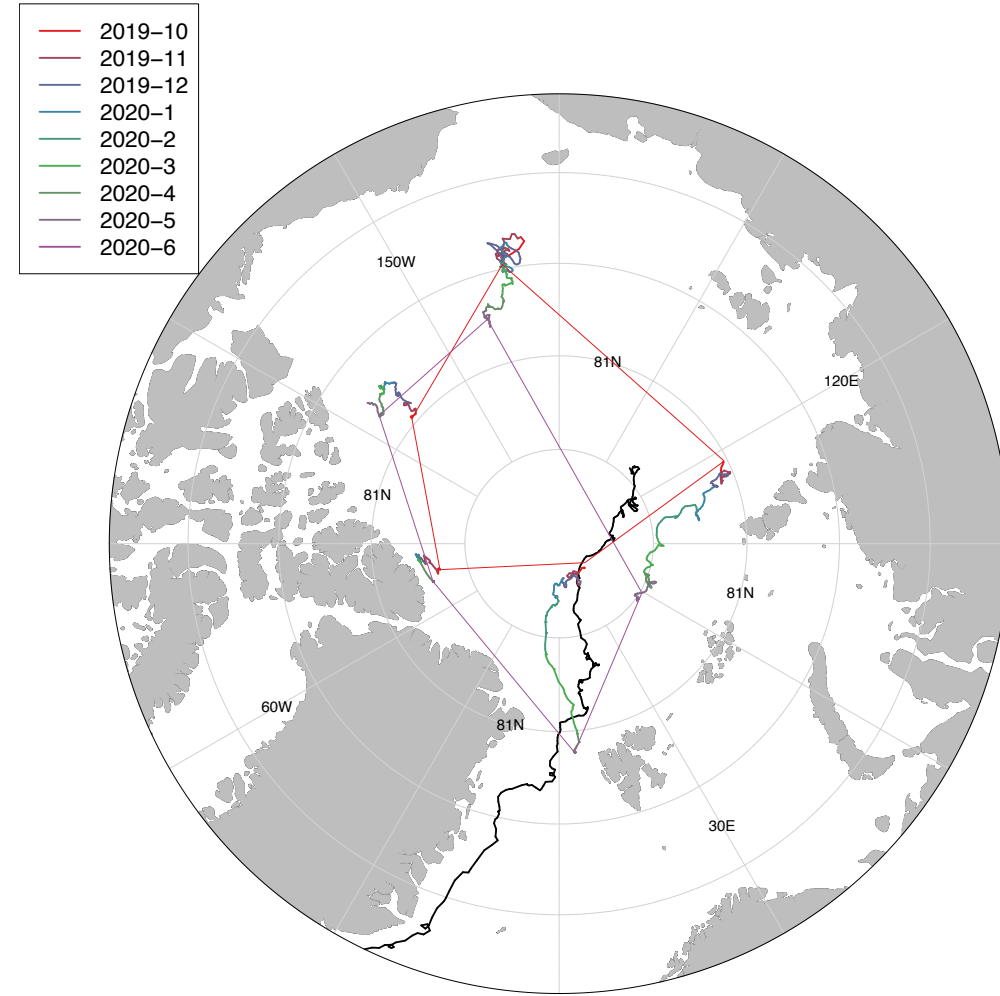
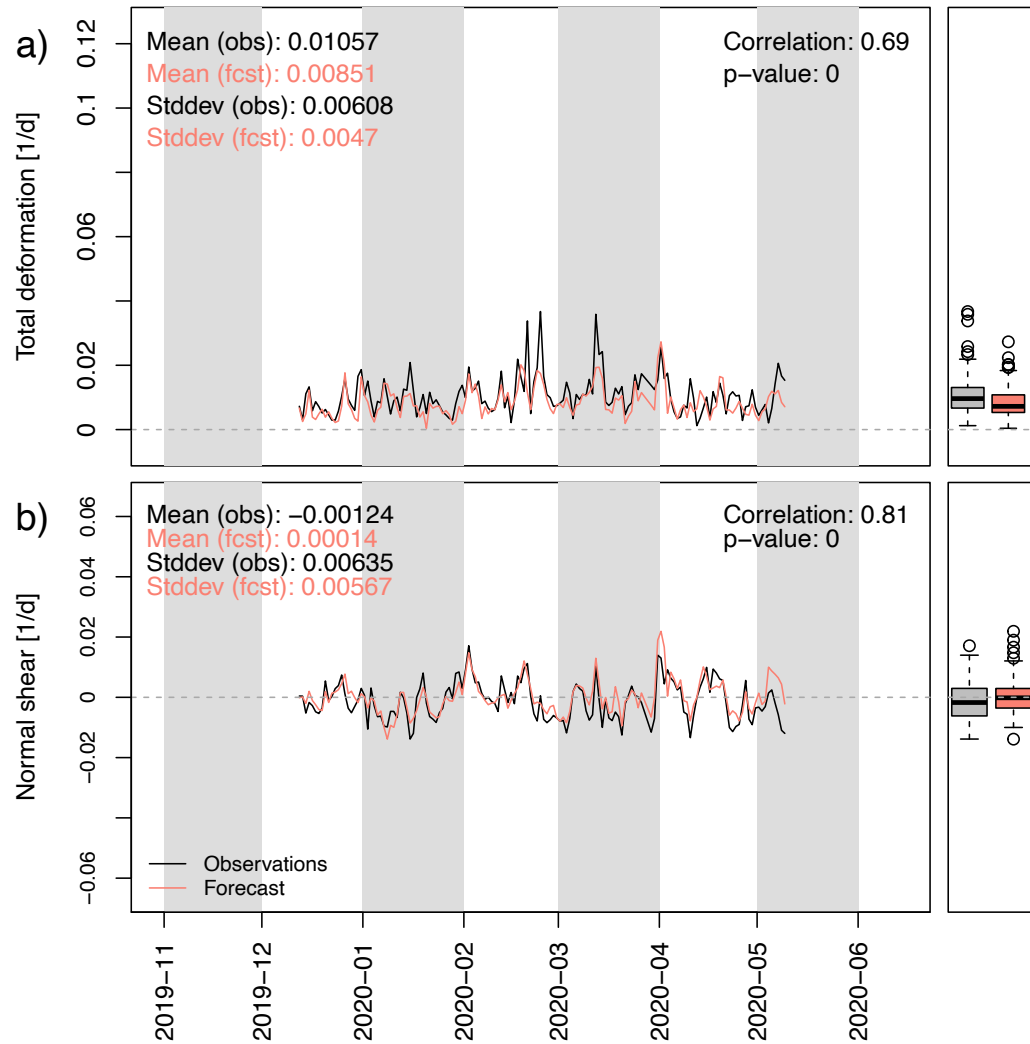
Forecast evaluation



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- Models designed for larger scales/representation of mean states
- Still, there is skill even at small scales

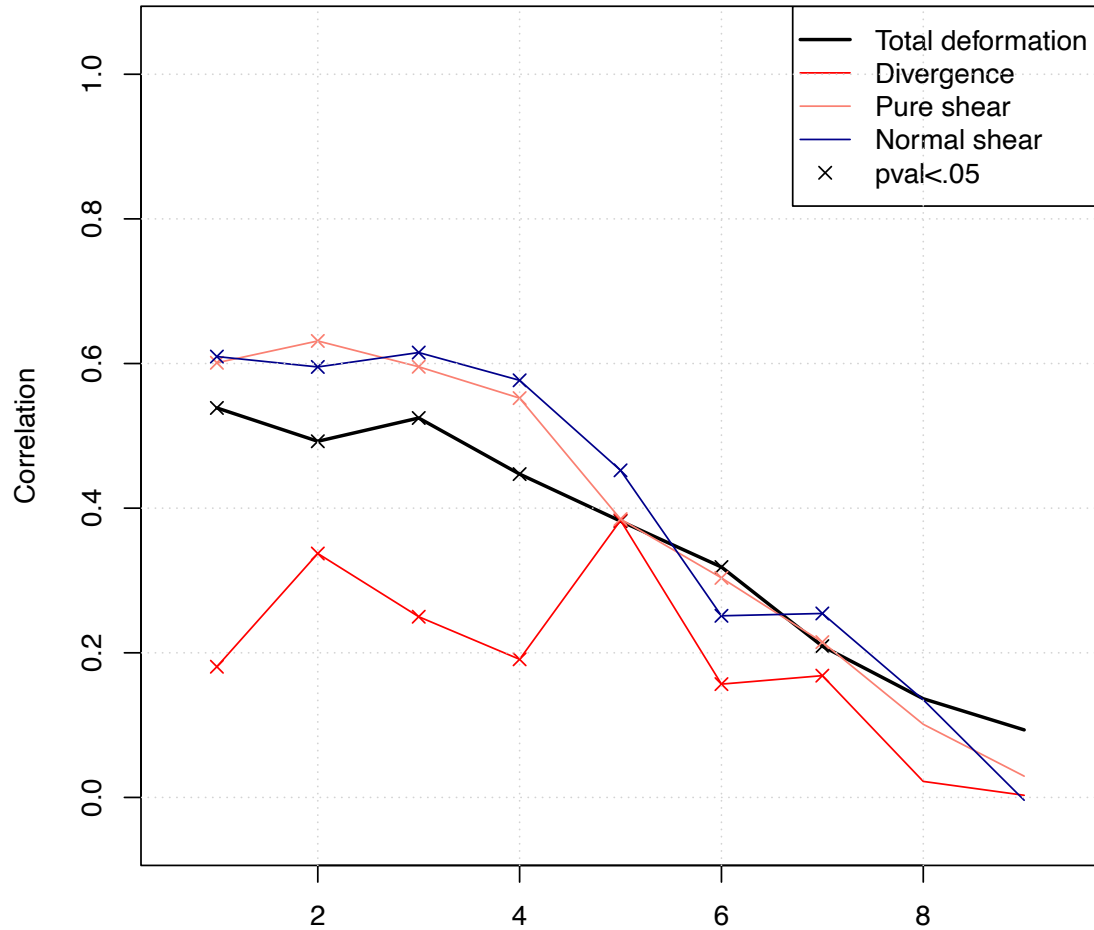
Let's go large!

Going for the large scale

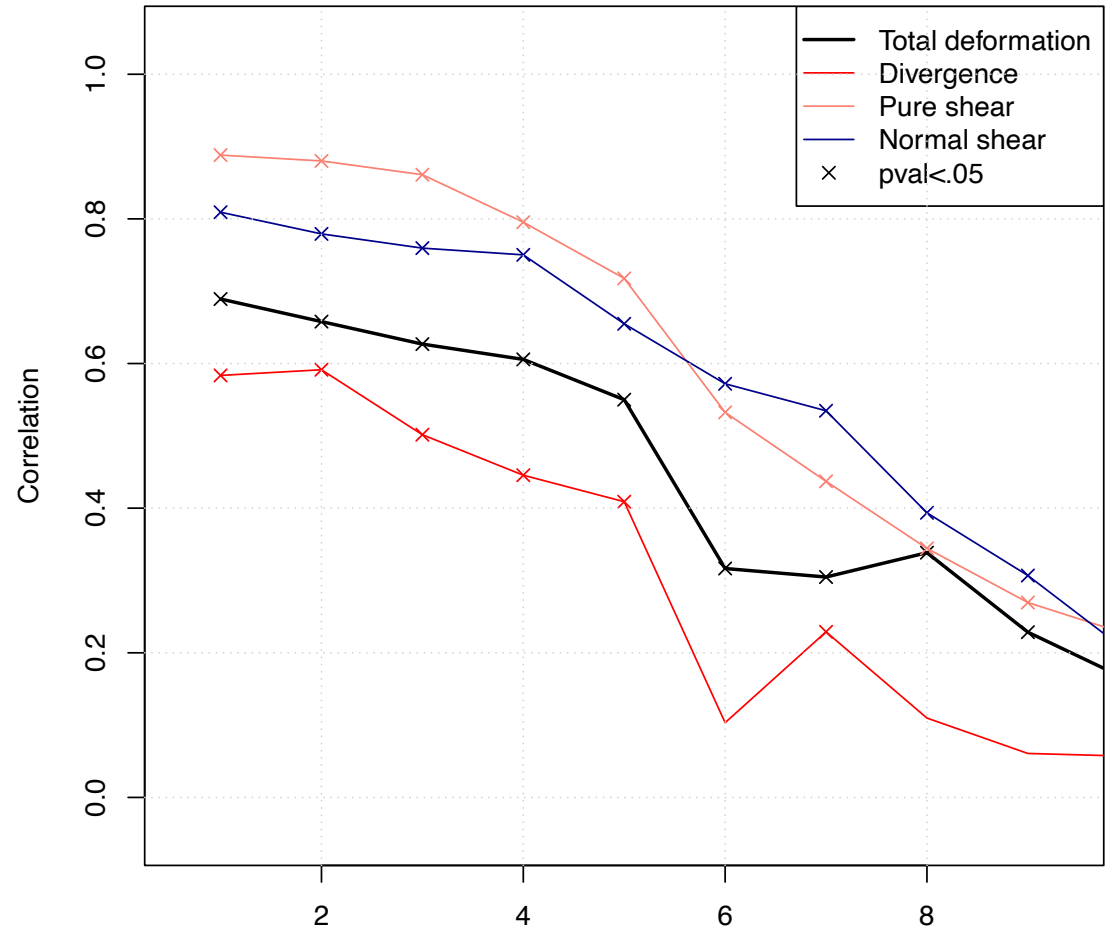


Going for longer lead times

DN scale, cpINWP-HRv1

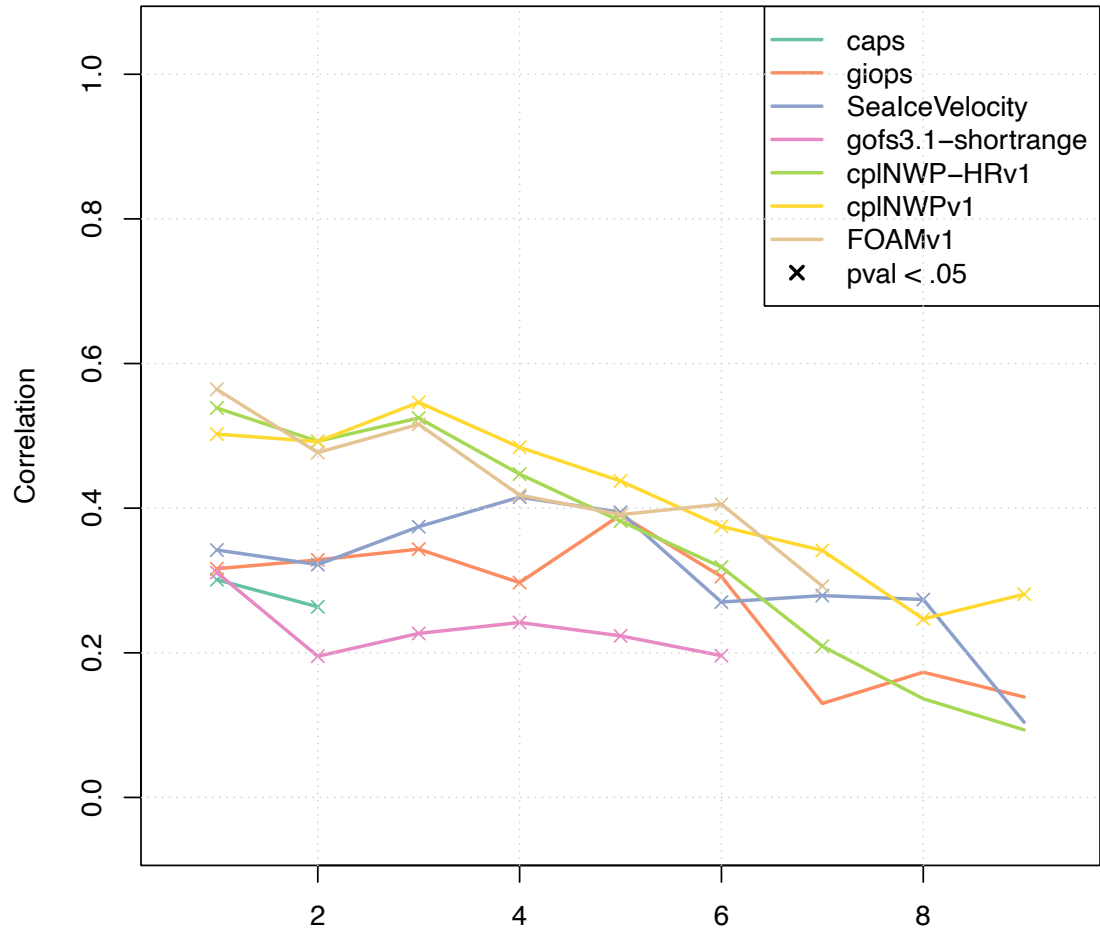


Large scale, cpINWP-HRv1

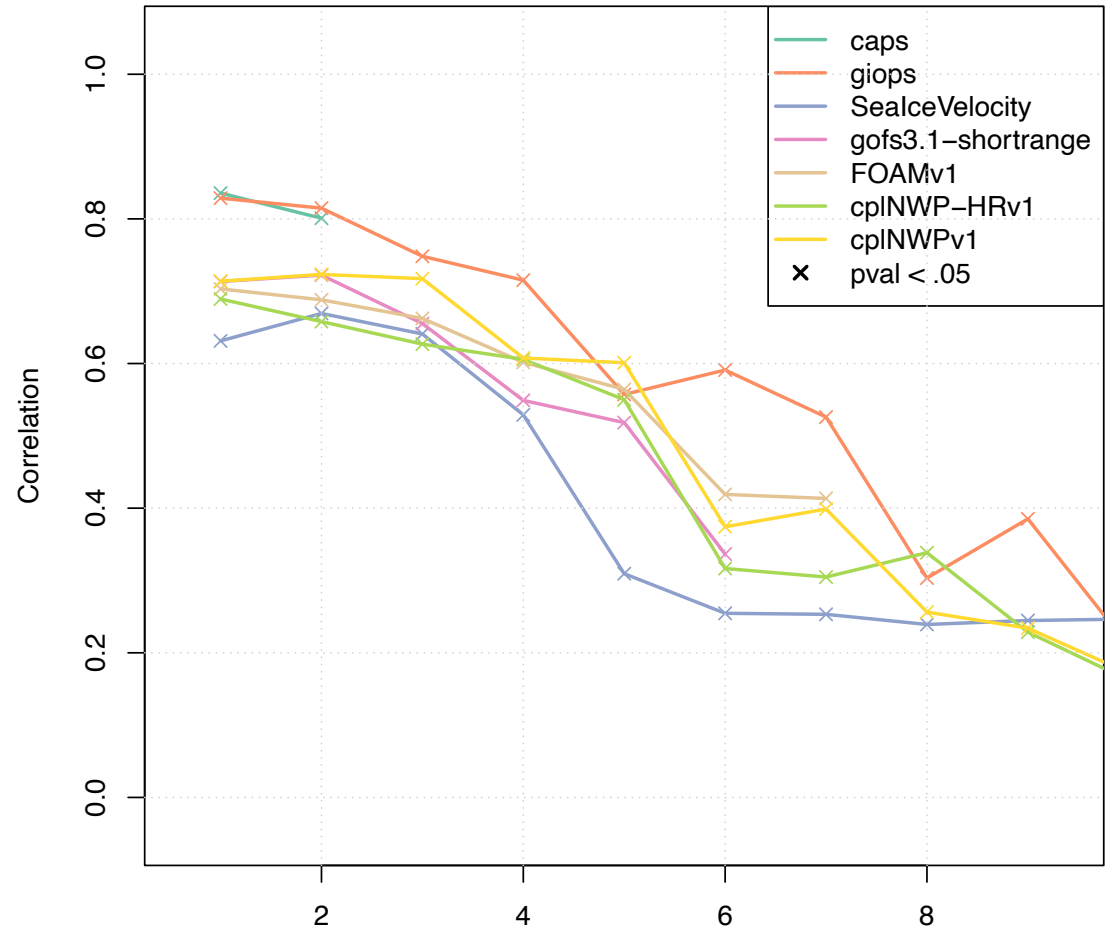


Going for multiple systems

DN scale, all systems



Large scale, all systems



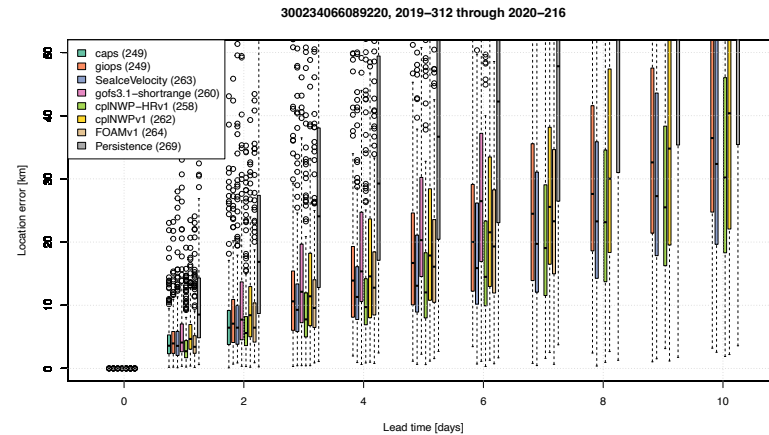
In a nutshell



In a nutshell



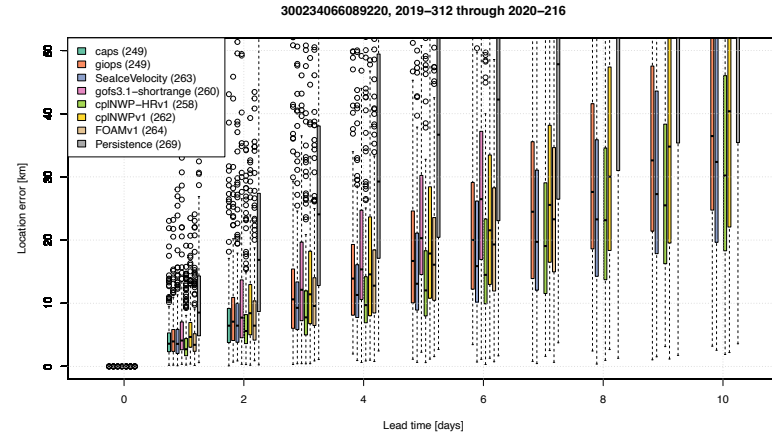
We provide skillful drift forecasts



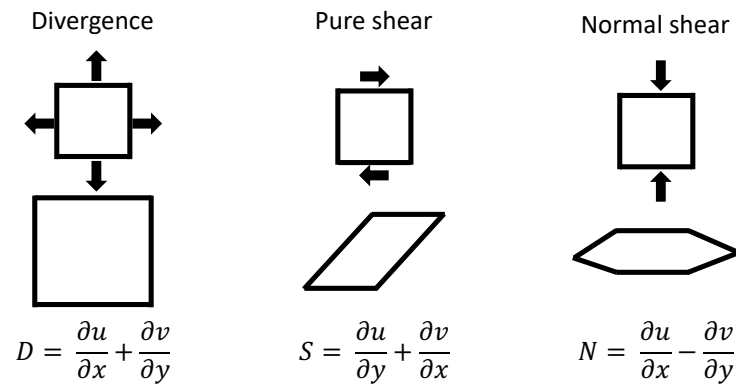
In a nutshell



We provide skillful drift forecasts



We look at sea-ice deformation

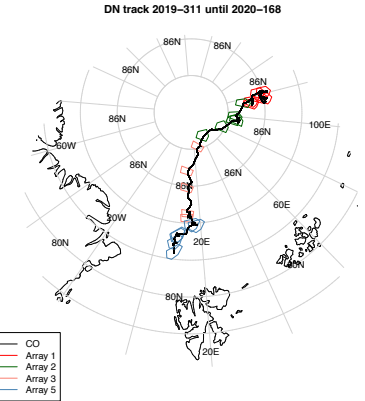
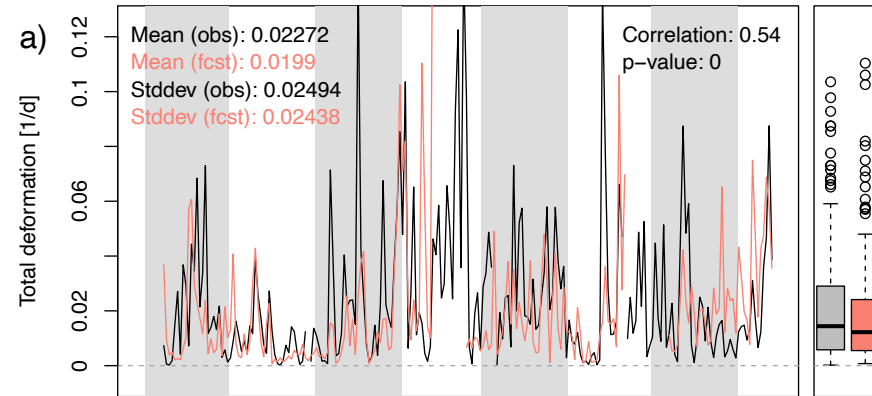
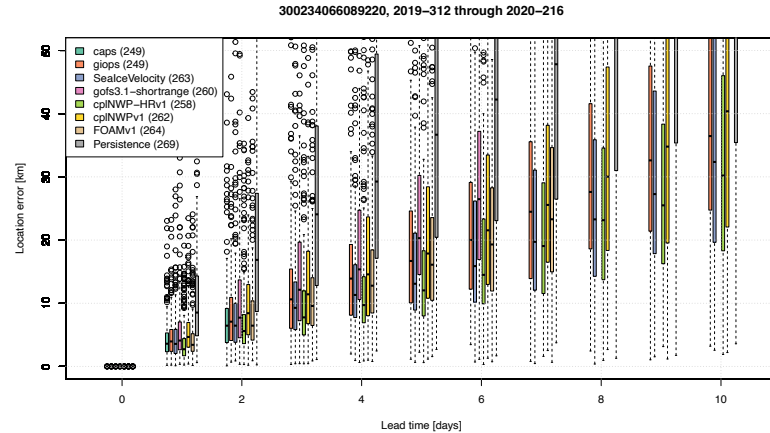


In a nutshell



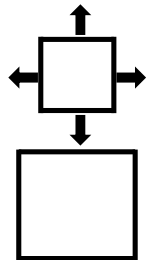
We provide skillful drift forecasts

It works ok at DN scales



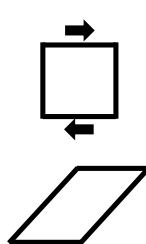
We look at sea-ice deformation

Divergence



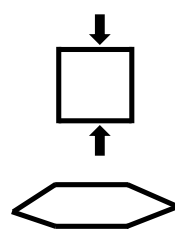
$$D = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Pure shear



$$S = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Normal shear

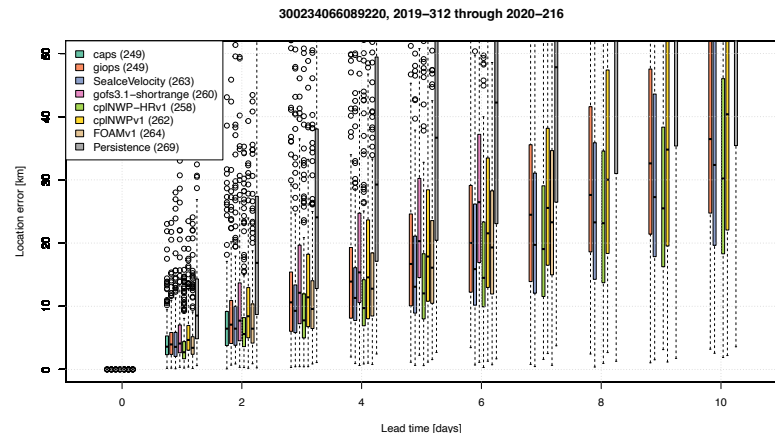


$$N = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

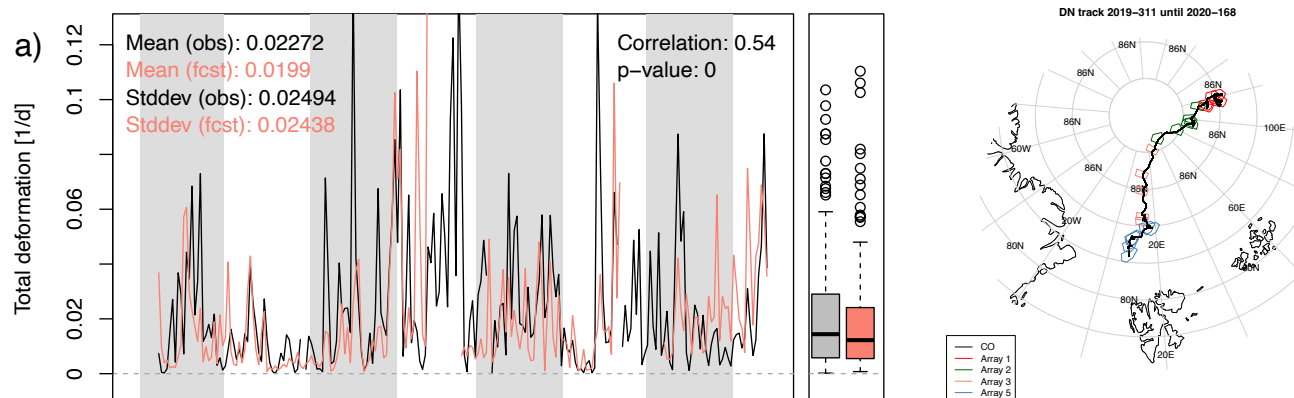
In a nutshell



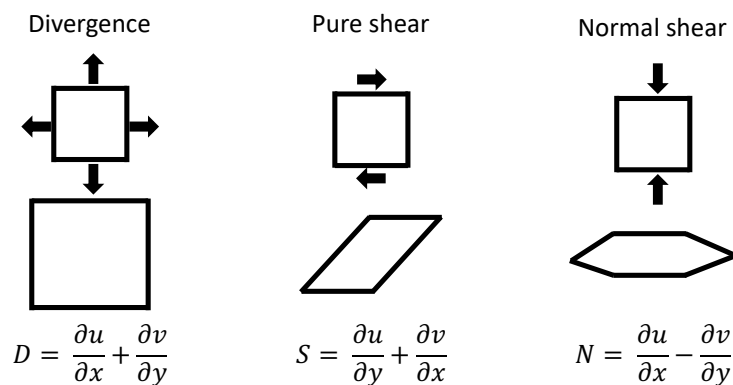
We provide skillful drift forecasts



It works ok at DN scales



We look at sea-ice deformation



It works even better at pan-Arctic scales

