



What do climate models need sea ice for?

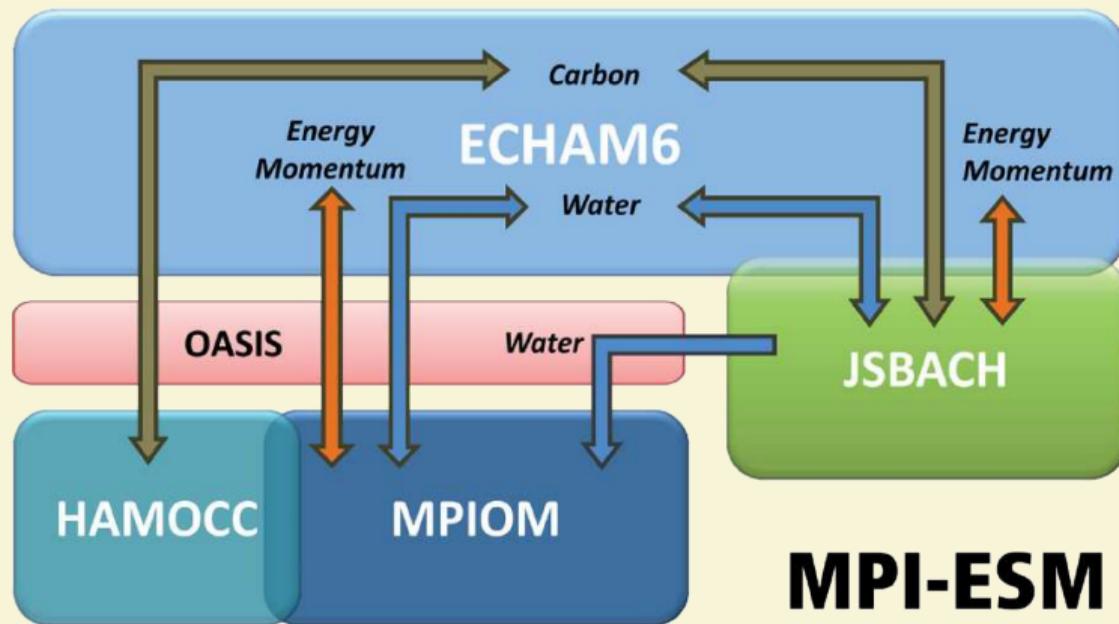
A visit to the engine room

Overview

- 1 How do we build a climate model?
- 2 How well must sea ice be represented in climate models?
- 3 Understanding the limited importance of sea ice
- 4 Concluding remarks



The building blocks of MPI-ESM



The MPI atmosphere model ECHAM6

Some of our explicit equations

- Navier Stokes equation
- Clausius Clapeyron equation
- Conservation laws (water, energy, momentum, carbon)

Some of our parameterisations

- Formation of clouds
- Interactions of clouds with radiation
- Gravity wave drag
- Turbulent boundary layer

The MPI ocean model MPIOM

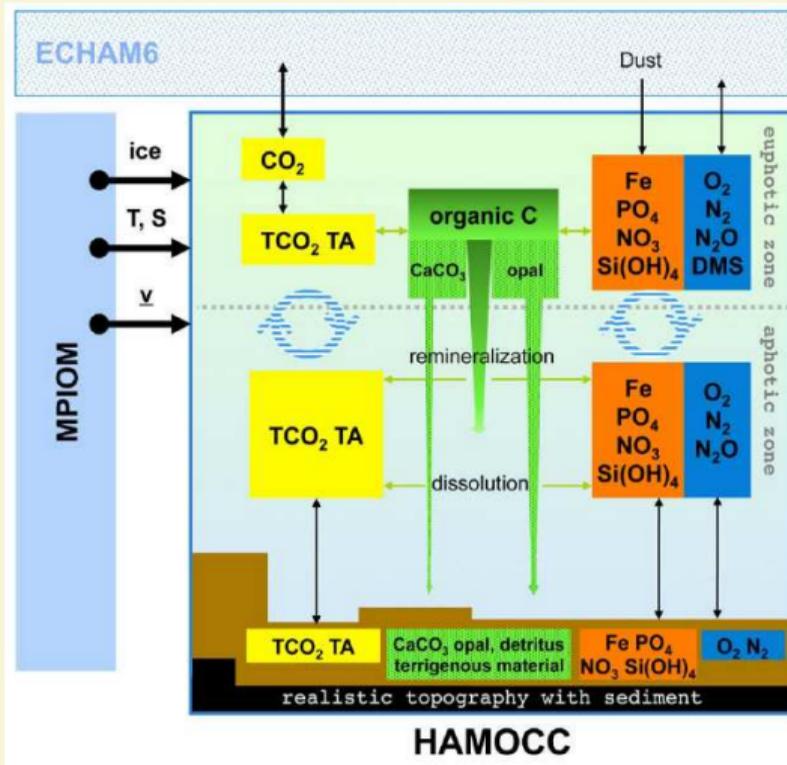
Some of our explicit equations

- Navier Stokes equation
- Equation of state of sea water
- Conservation laws (water, energy, momentum, carbon)

Some of our parameterisations

- Vertical and horizontal impact of eddies
- Slope convection

The MPI ocean biogeochemistry model HAMOCC



Some of our parameterisations

- Vegetation classes
- Soil moisture
- Fire

The MPI sea-ice model

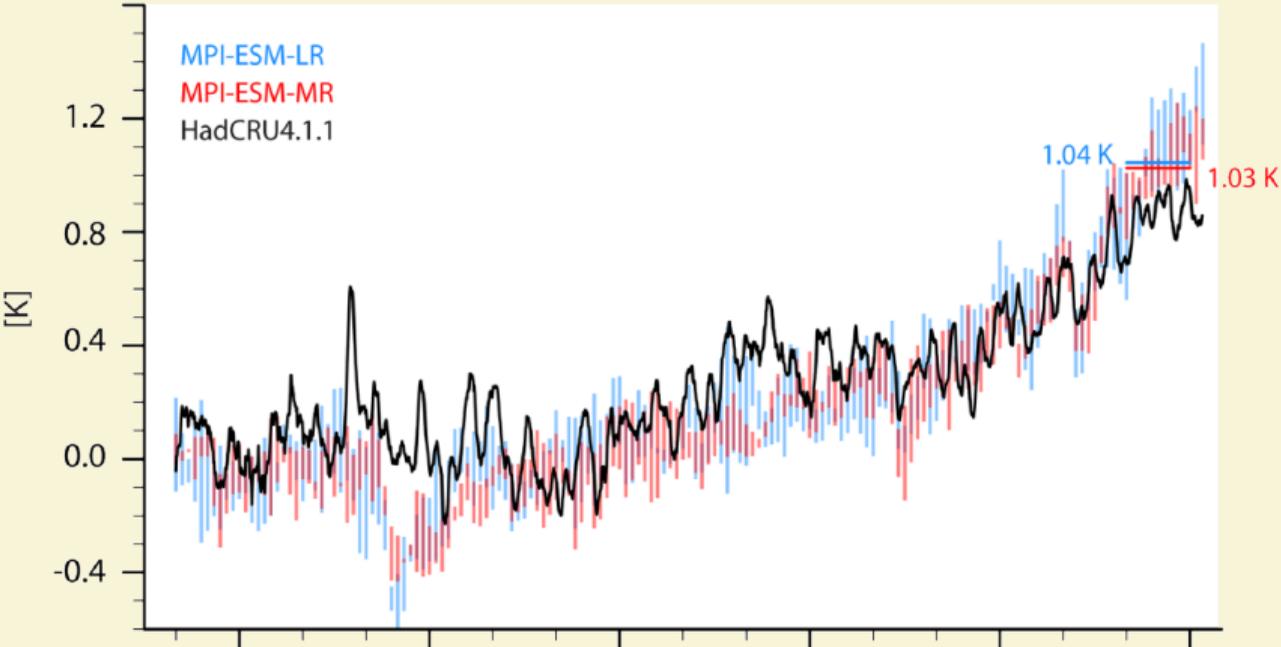
Some of our explicit equations

- Vertical heat transport (simplified)
- Conservation of salt, water, energy

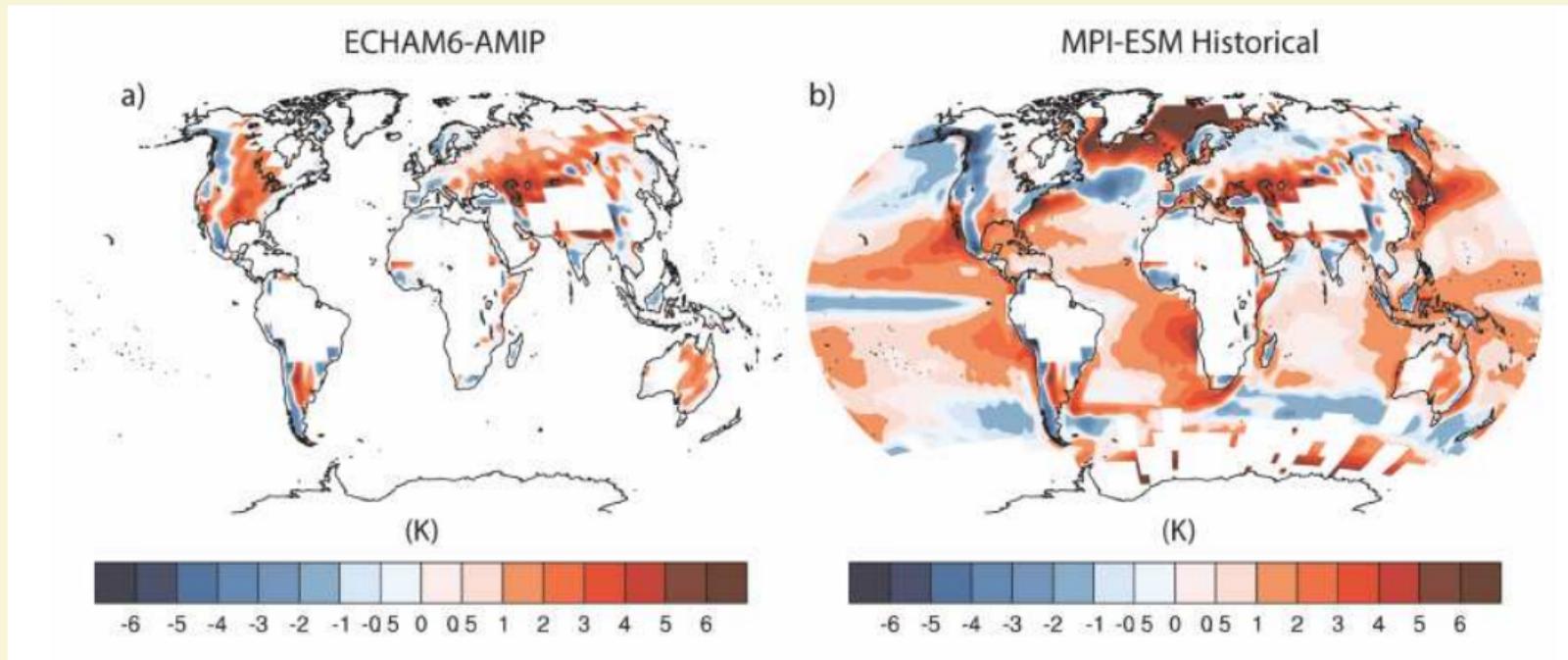
Some of our parameterisations

- Viscous-plastic rheology (Hibler)
- Virtual ice-thickness distribution (Hibler)
- Surface albedo (melt ponds, snow)
- Roughness

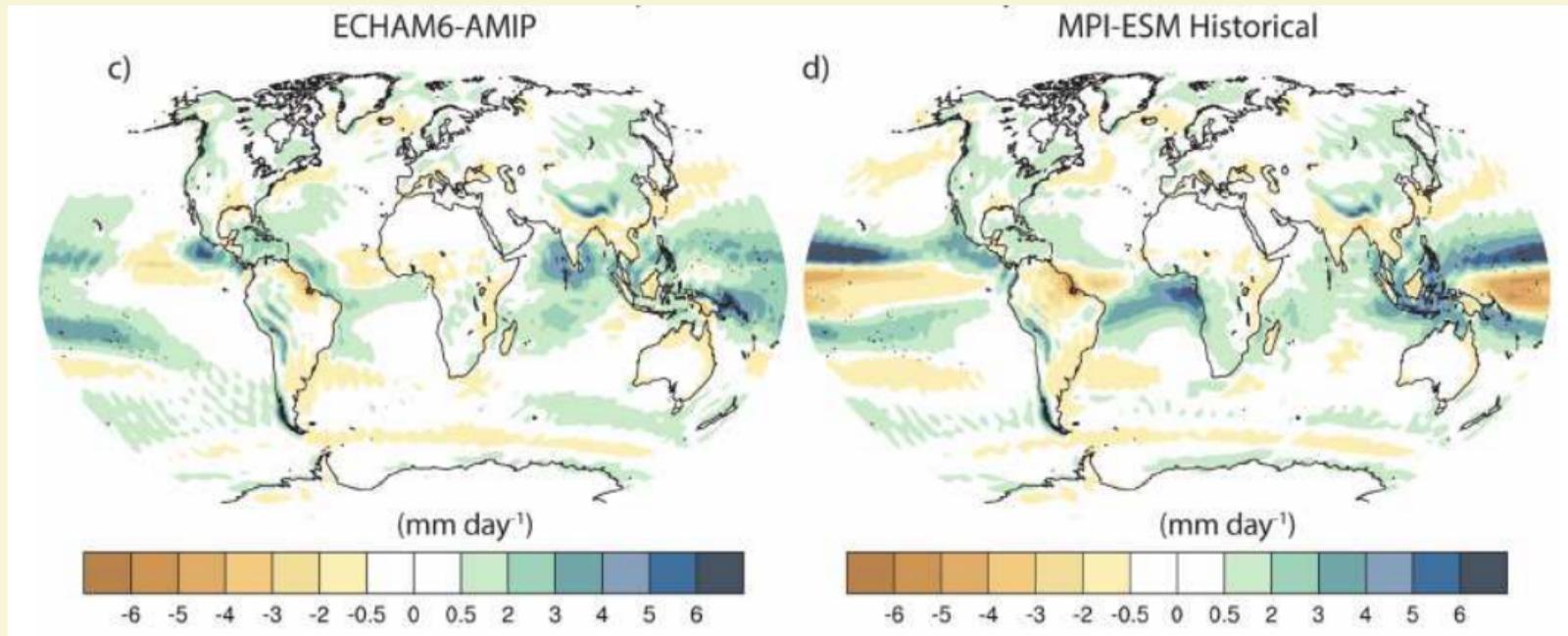
Global mean temperature



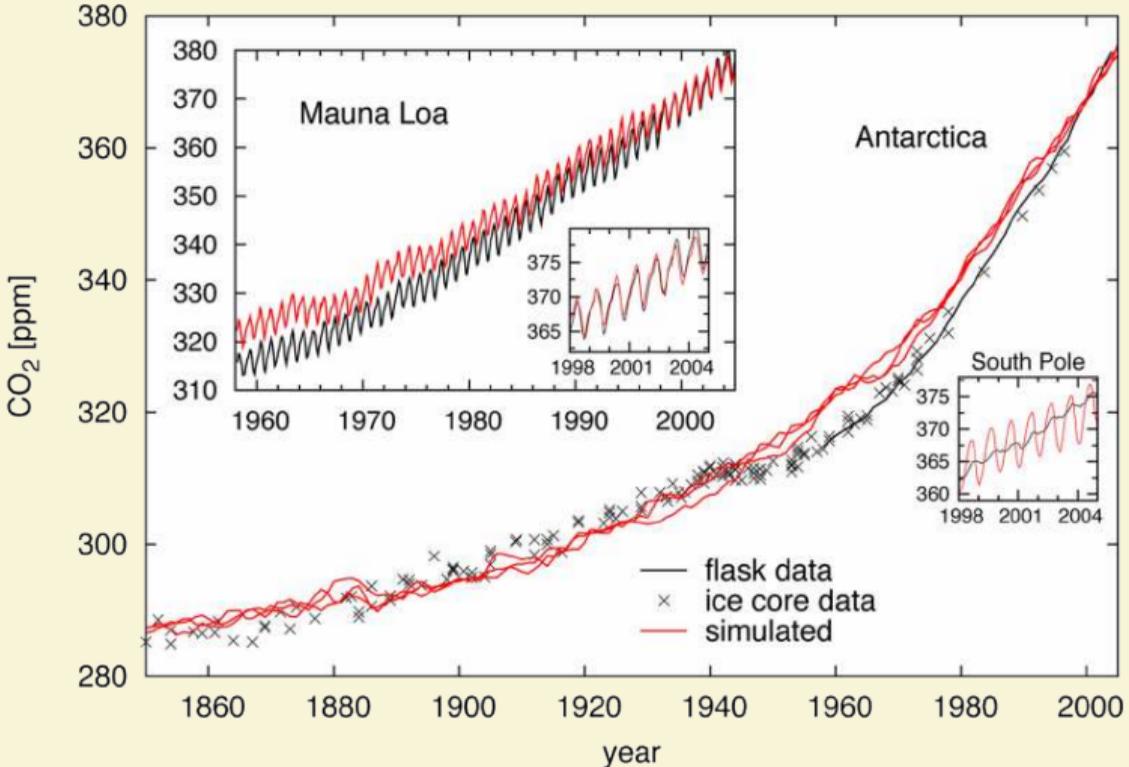
Regional biases of temperature



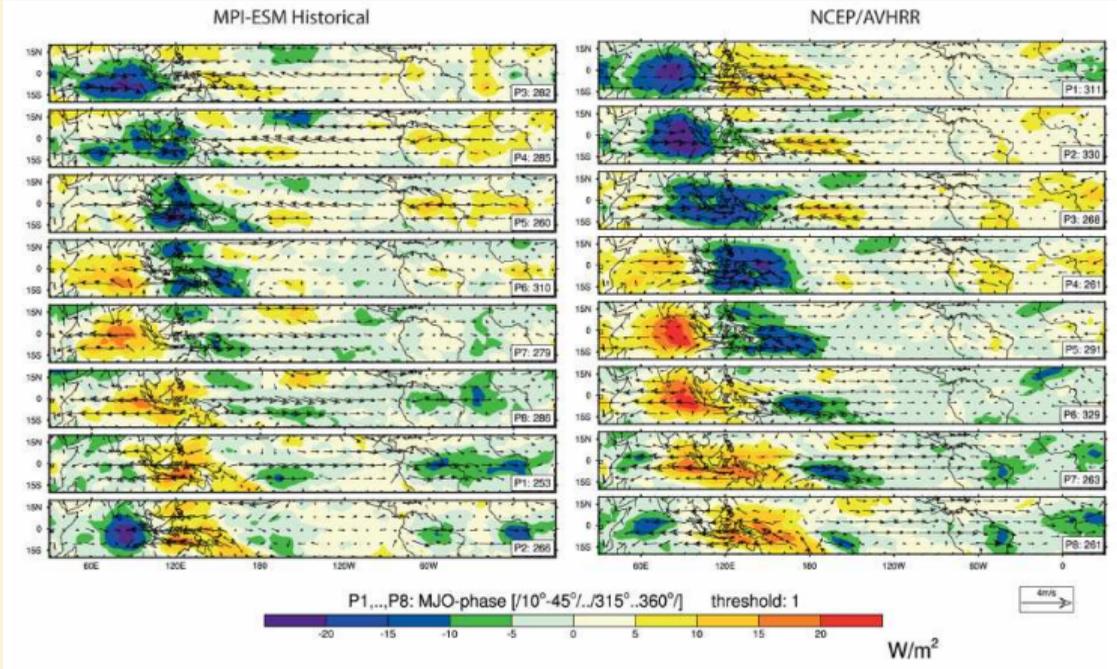
Regional biases of precipitation



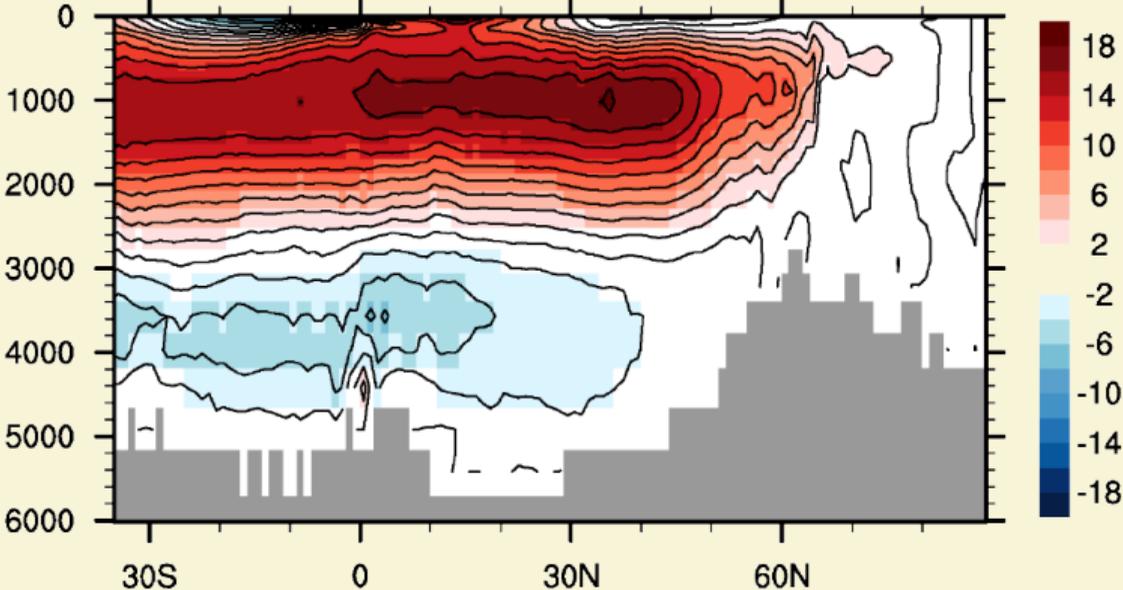
Atmospheric CO₂



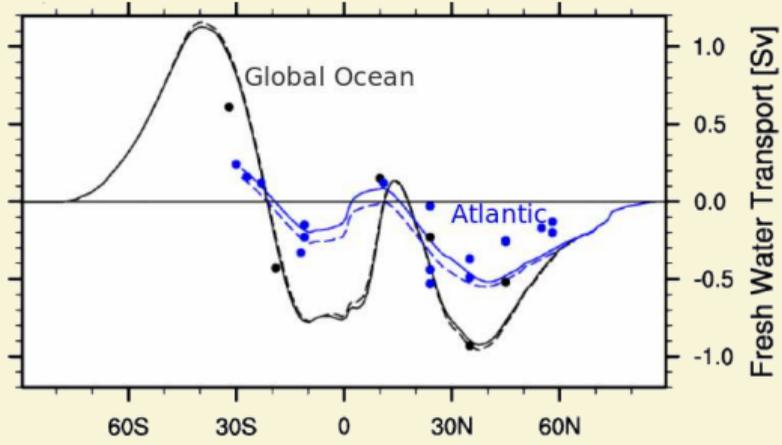
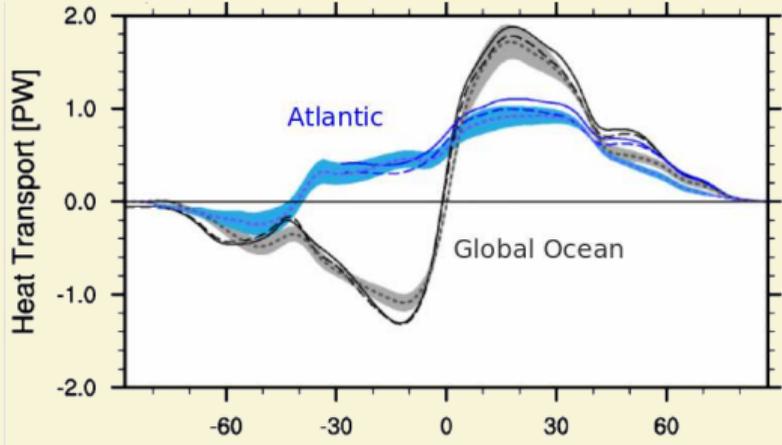
Madden-Julian-Oscillation



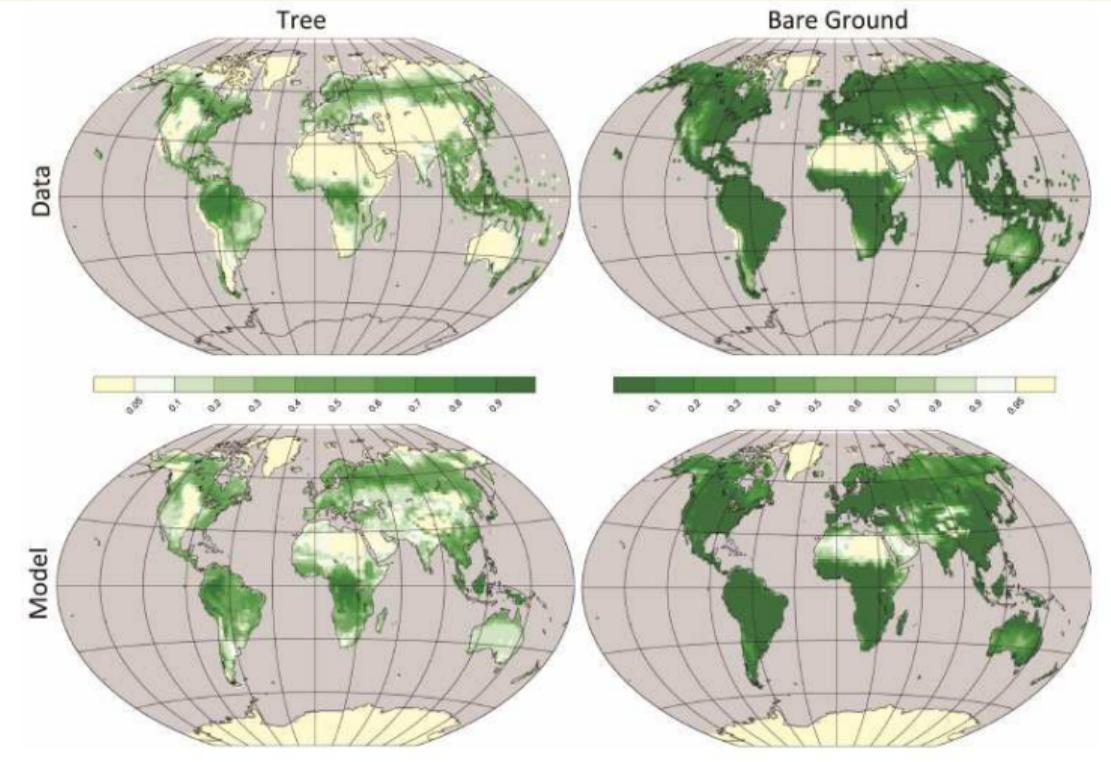
Meridional overturning circulation



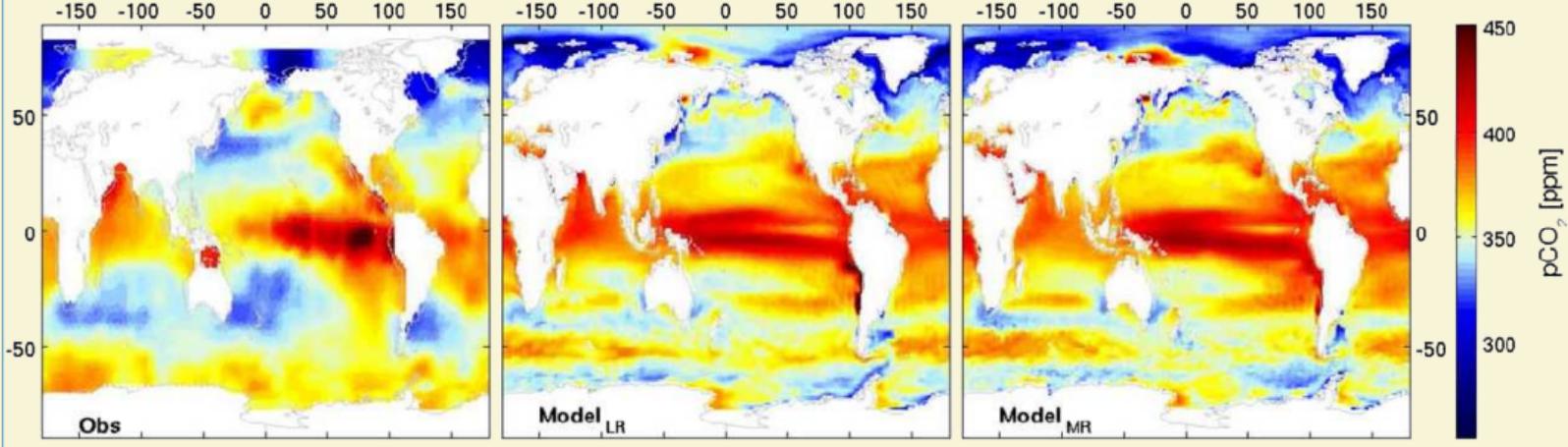
Meridional heat and freshwater transport in the ocean



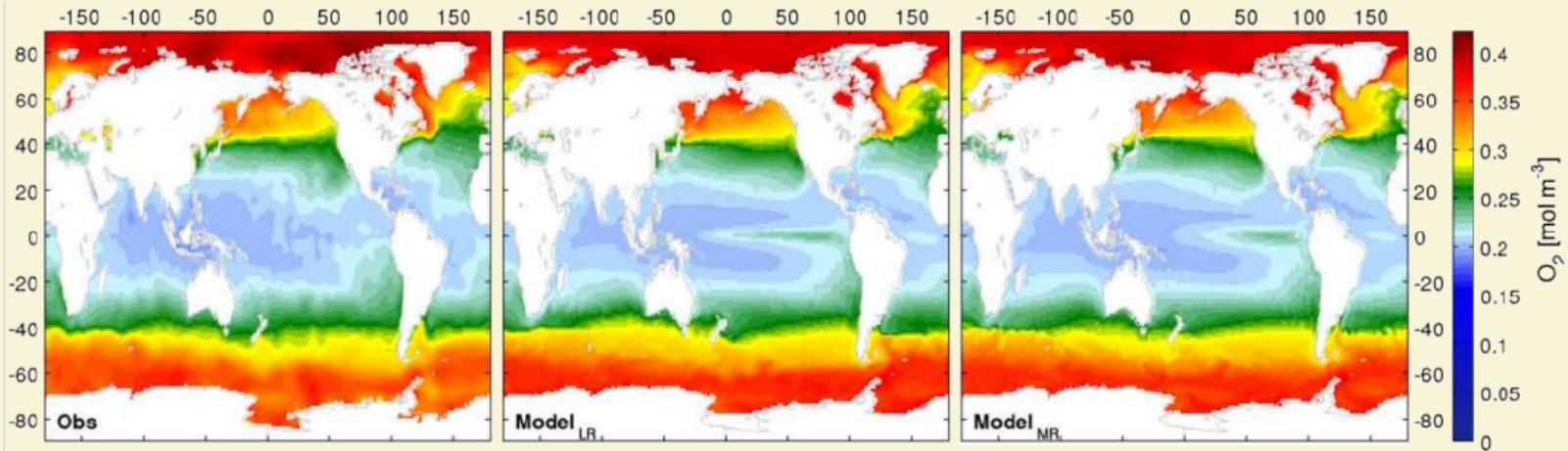
Land cover



Oceanic CO₂ distribution



Oceanic O₂ distribution



Overview

- 1 How do we build a climate model?
- 2 How well must sea ice be represented in climate models?**
- 3 Understanding the limited importance of sea ice
- 4 Concluding remarks

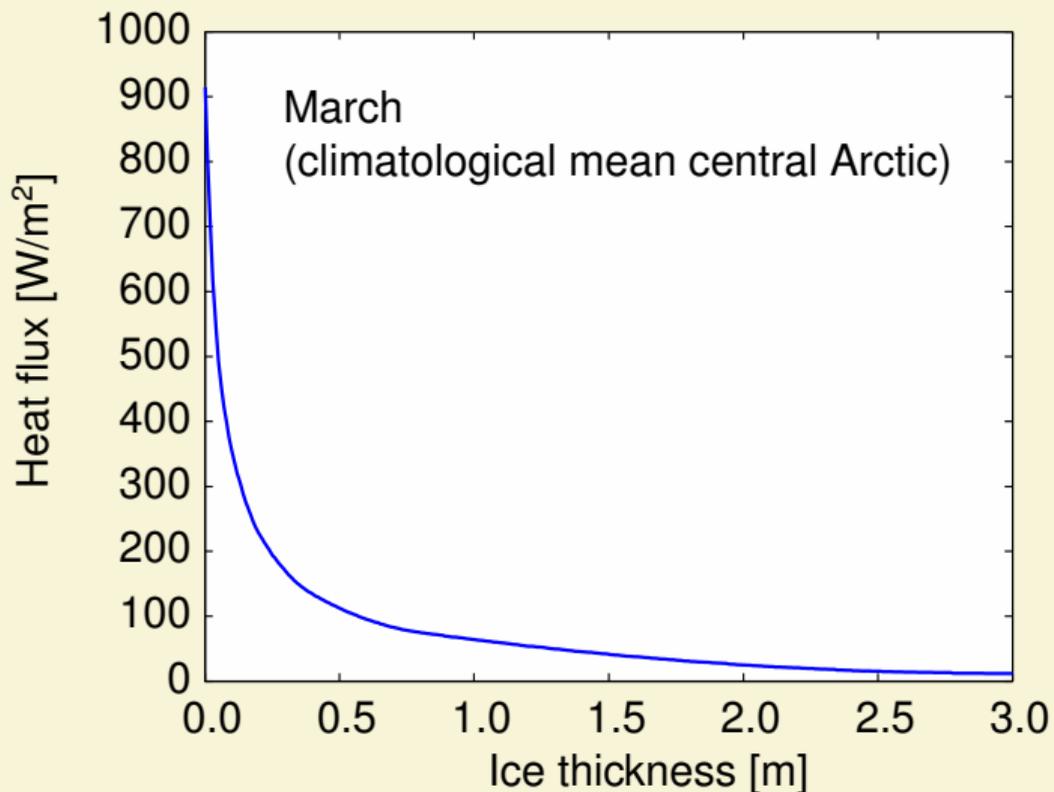


Why is sea ice important for the climate system

Main impact on ocean and atmosphere

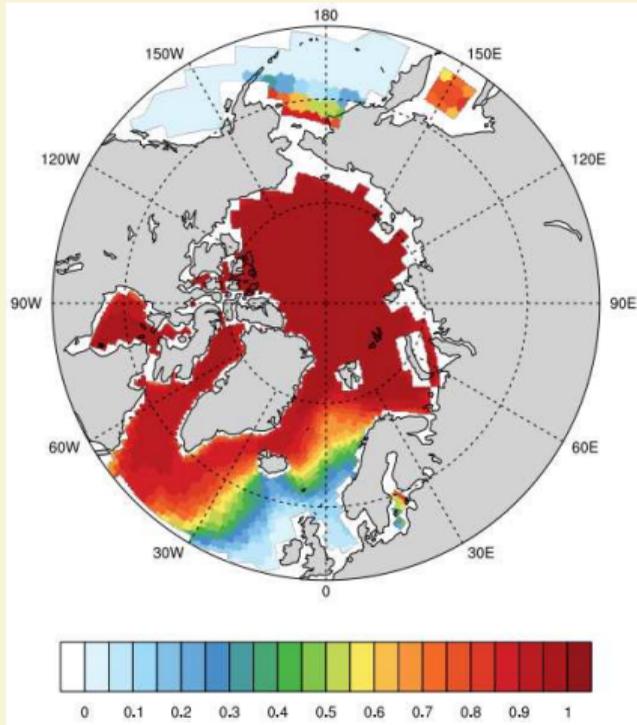
- Sea ice changes the heat exchange between ocean and atmosphere
- Sea ice changes the salinity structure of the ocean
- Sea ice changes the energy balance of the atmosphere and contributes to Polar Amplification

1. Heat exchange between atmosphere and ocean

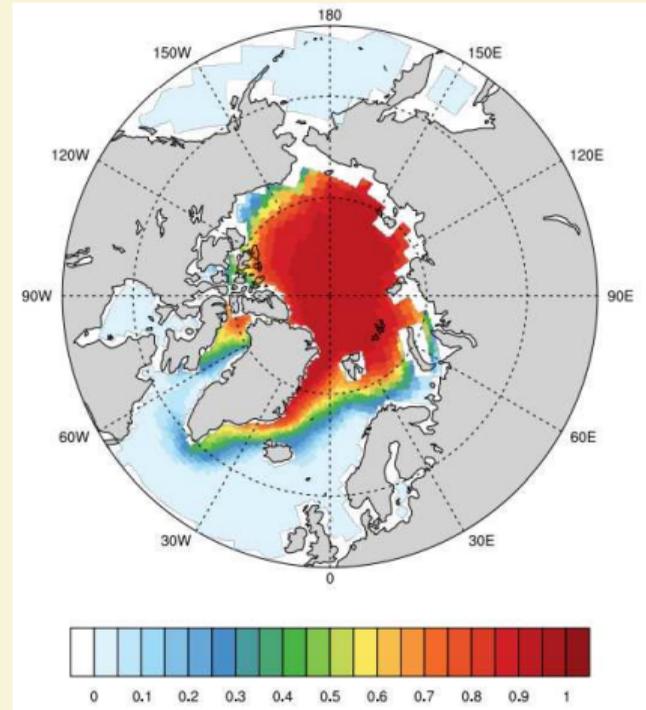


Coupled model simulation with excessive sea ice

Sea ice coverage in March

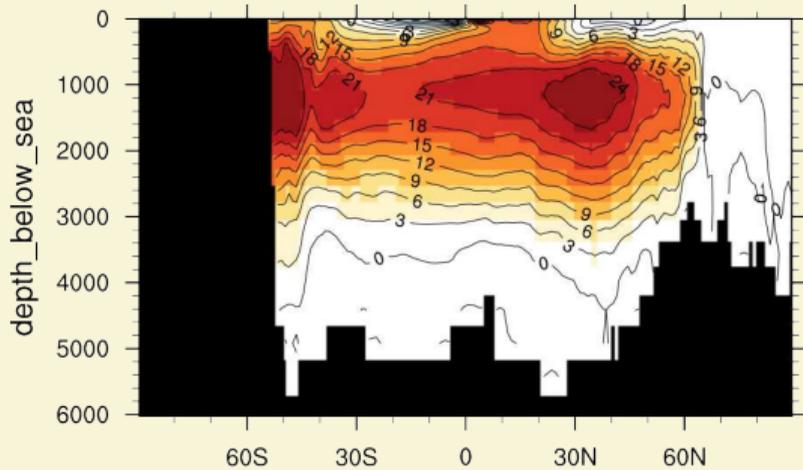


Sea ice coverage in September

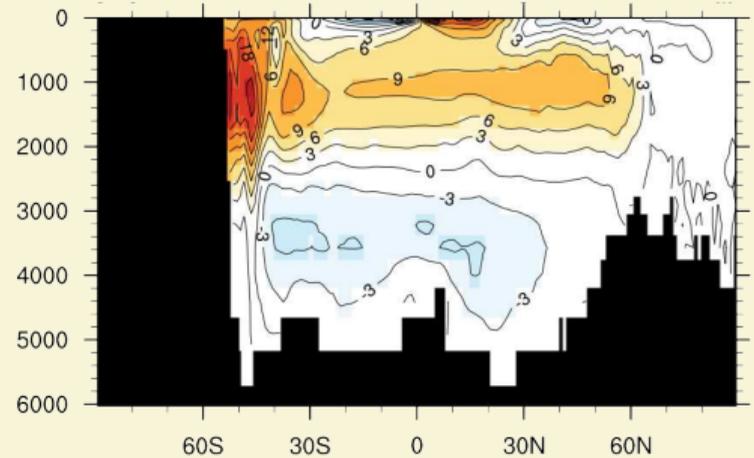


Coupled model simulation with excessive sea ice

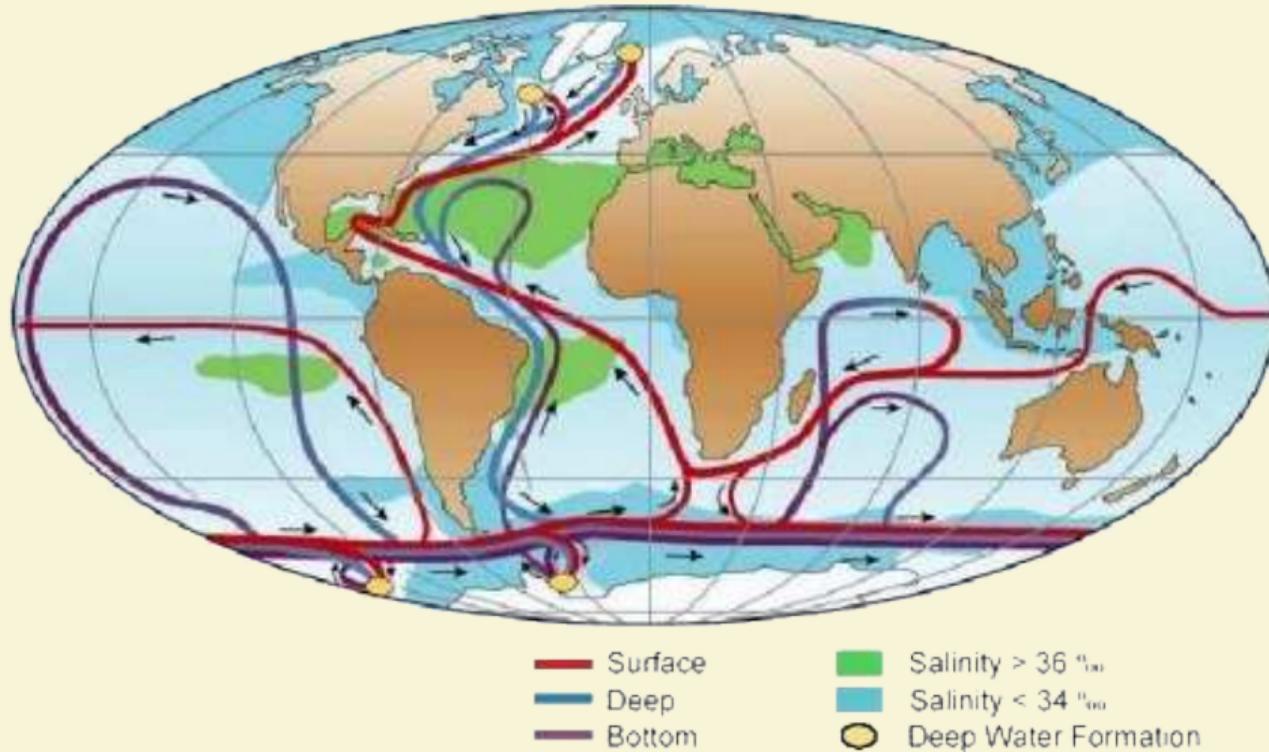
MOC in simulation with normal sea ice



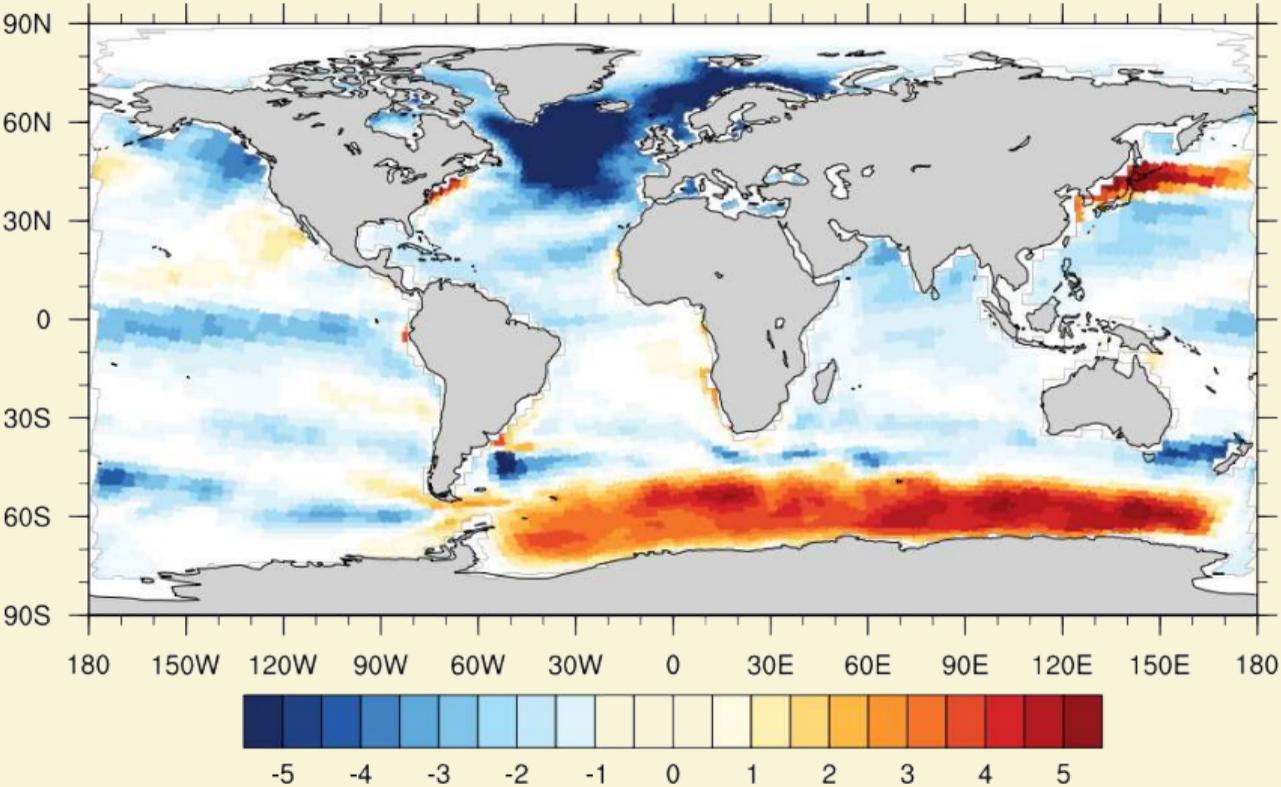
MOC in simulation with too much sea ice



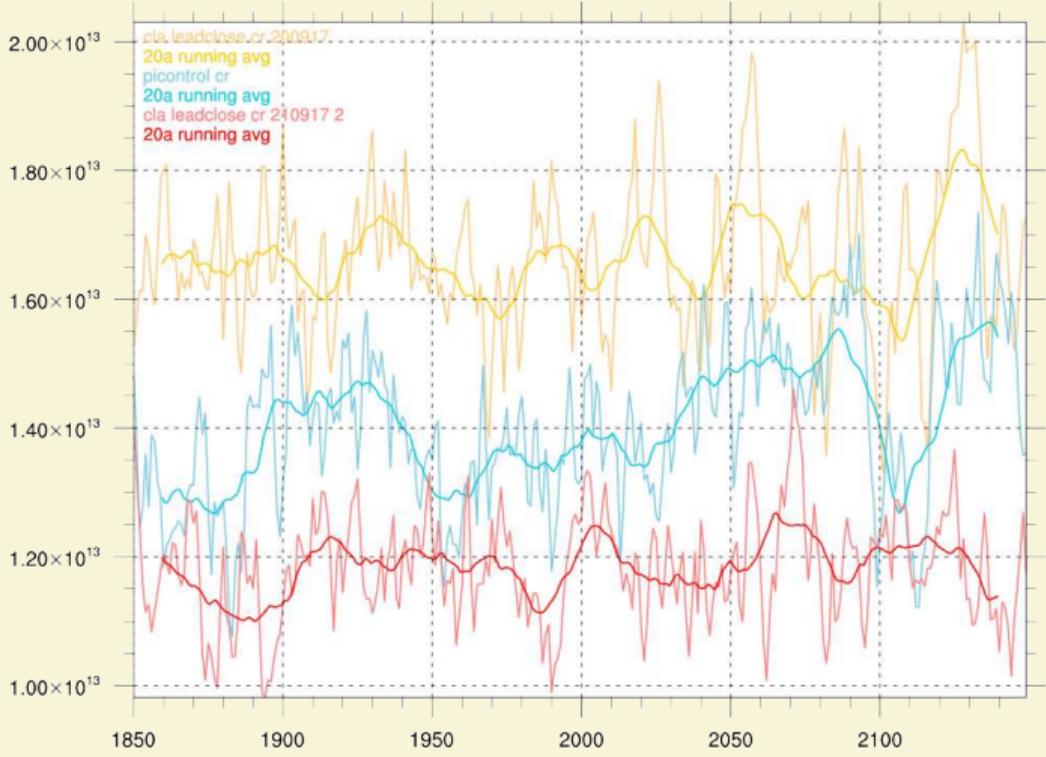
The Thermohaline Circulation III



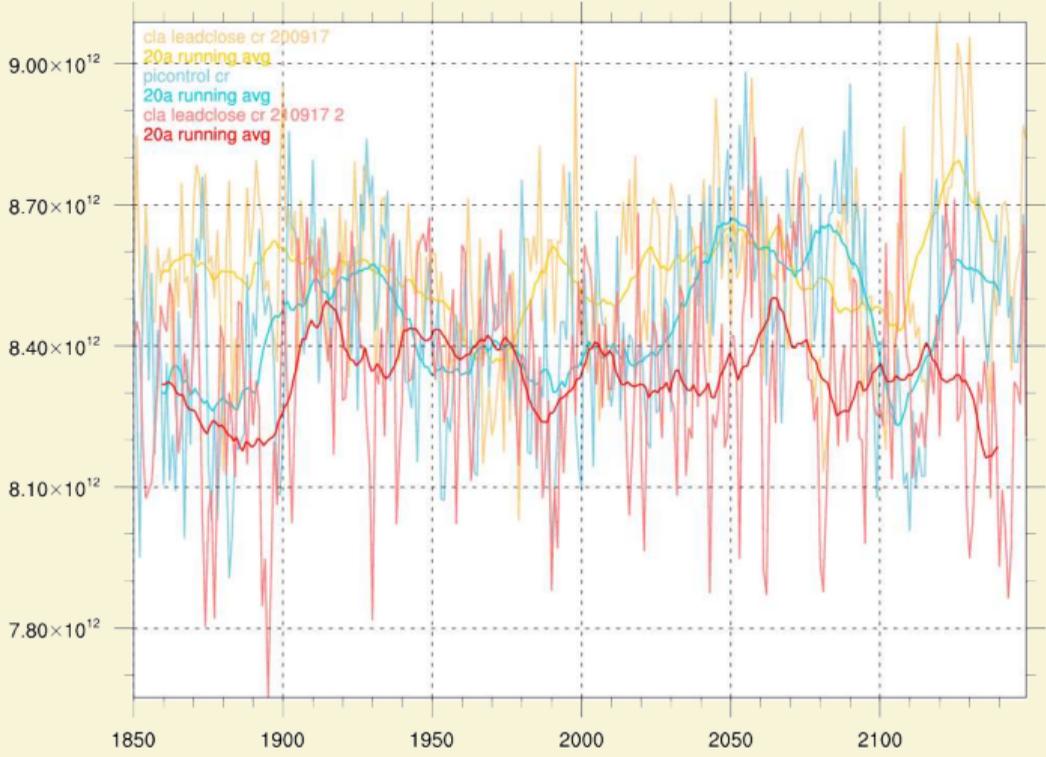
Coupled model simulation with excessive sea ice



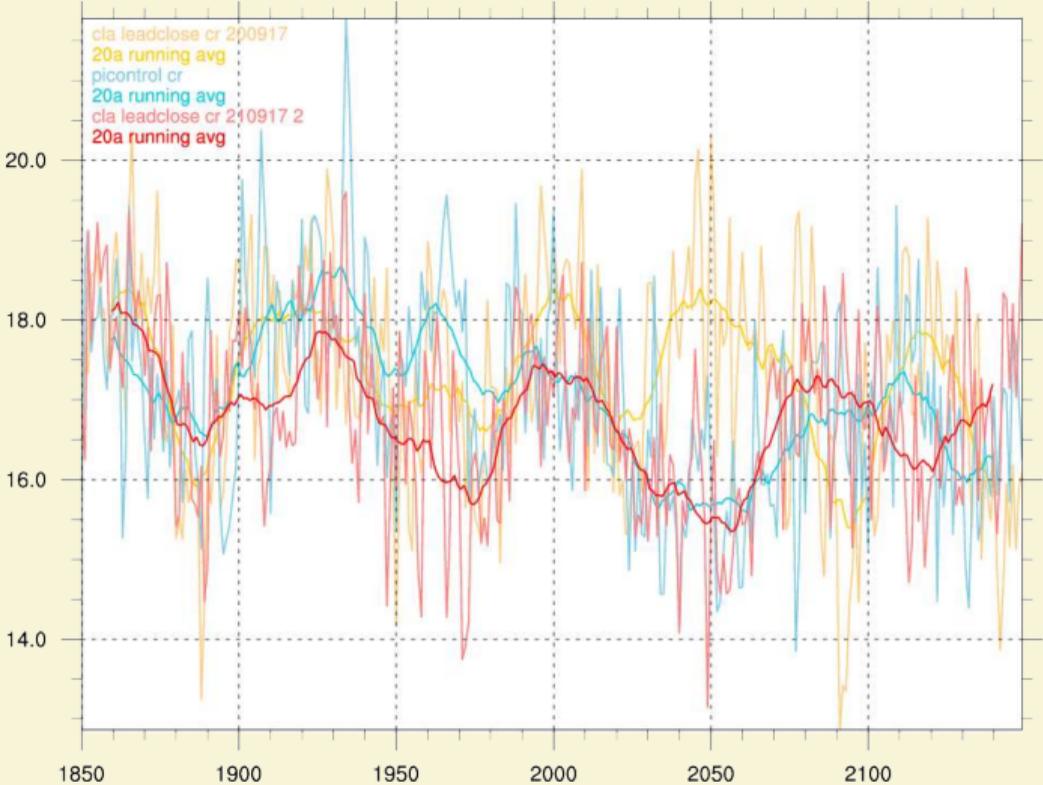
Sea-ice volume induced by changes in lead-close parameter



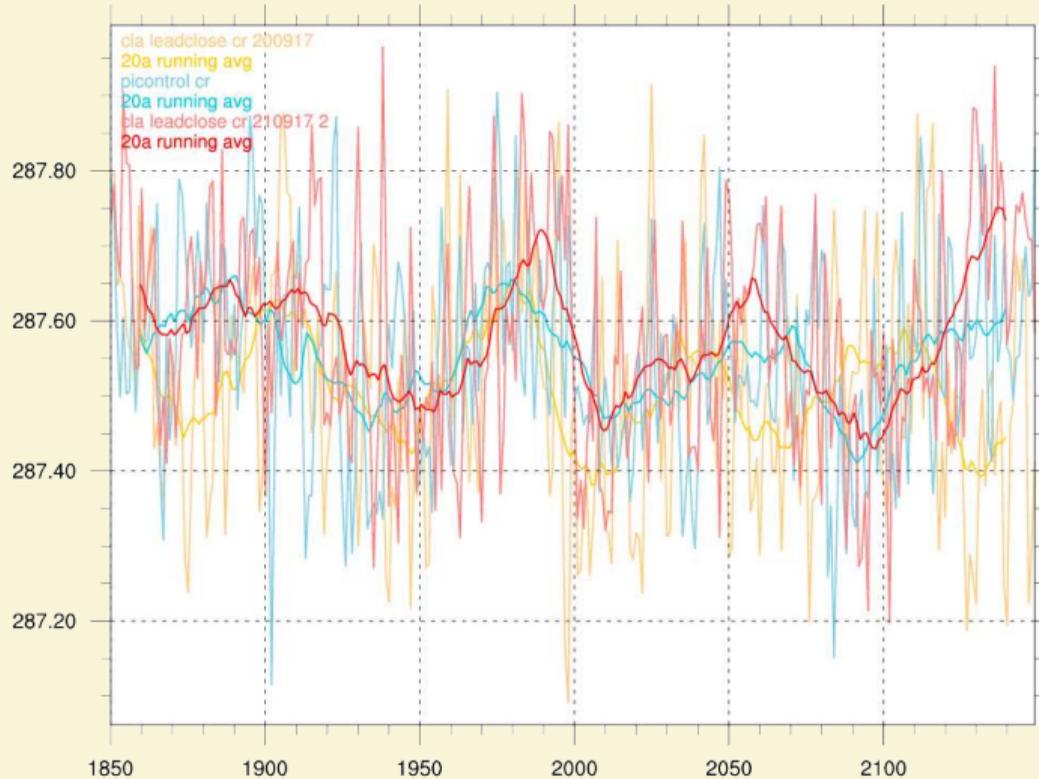
Sea-ice extent induced by changes in lead-close parameter



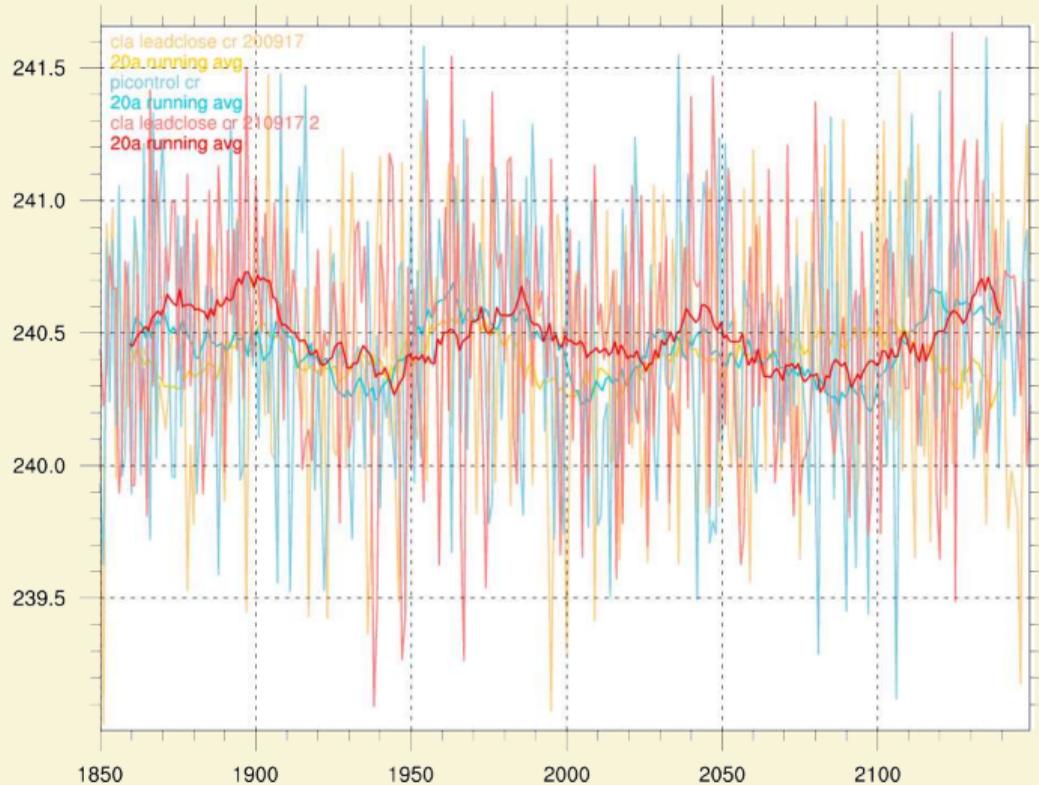
MOC induced by changes in lead-close parameter



2m air temperature induced by changes in lead-close parameter



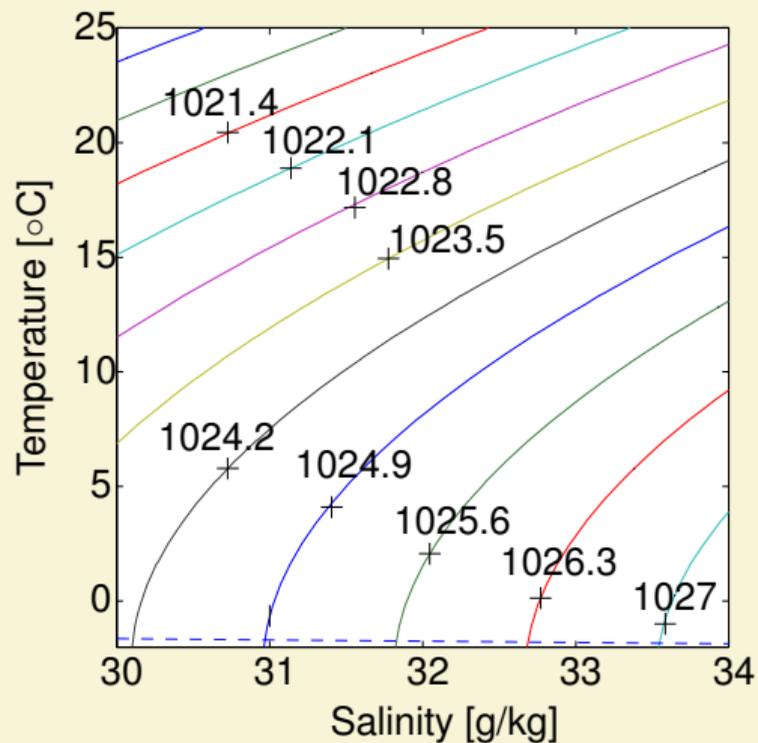
Outgoing SW radiation induced by changes in lead-close parameter



Importance of sea ice for heat exchange

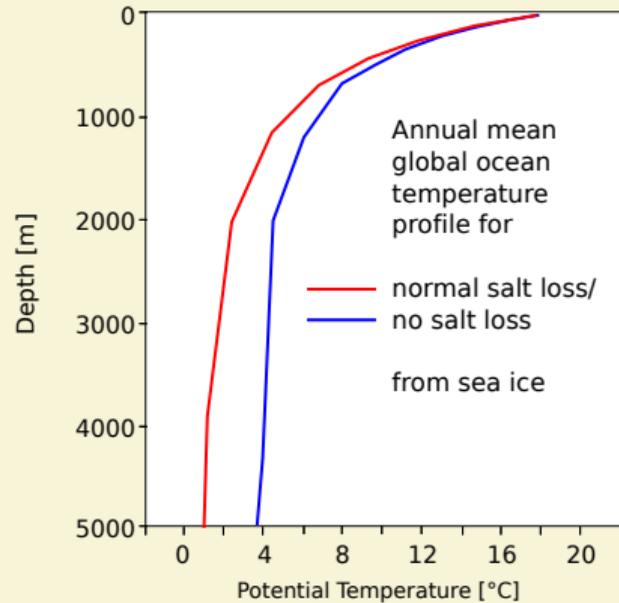
- Excessive sea ice can substantially alter the meridional overturning circulation (MOC) of the Atlantic Ocean
- Too little sea ice has only a minor impact on the MOC or atmospheric temperatures

2. Salt release into underlying ocean



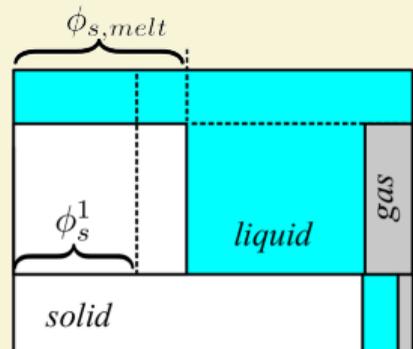
Ocean convection

Salt loss from sea ice changes deep convection in Southern Ocean



1. What is the salinity of first-year sea ice?

2. Model



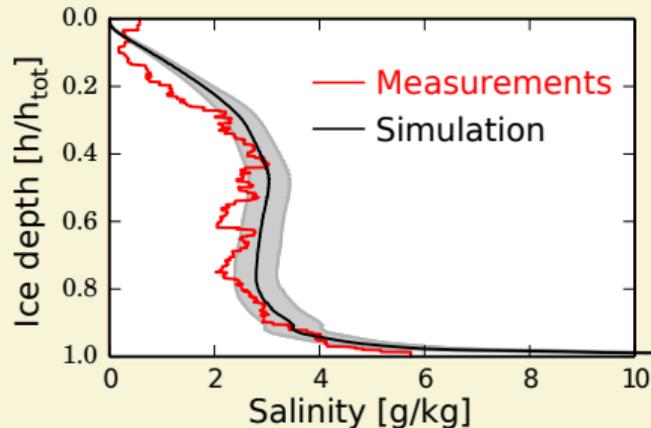
Salt loss is given by gravity drainage described by a Rayleigh number

$$Ra = \frac{\rho_{br} \beta \Delta S_{br} g h \Pi(\bar{\phi})}{\kappa \mu}$$

3. Measurements



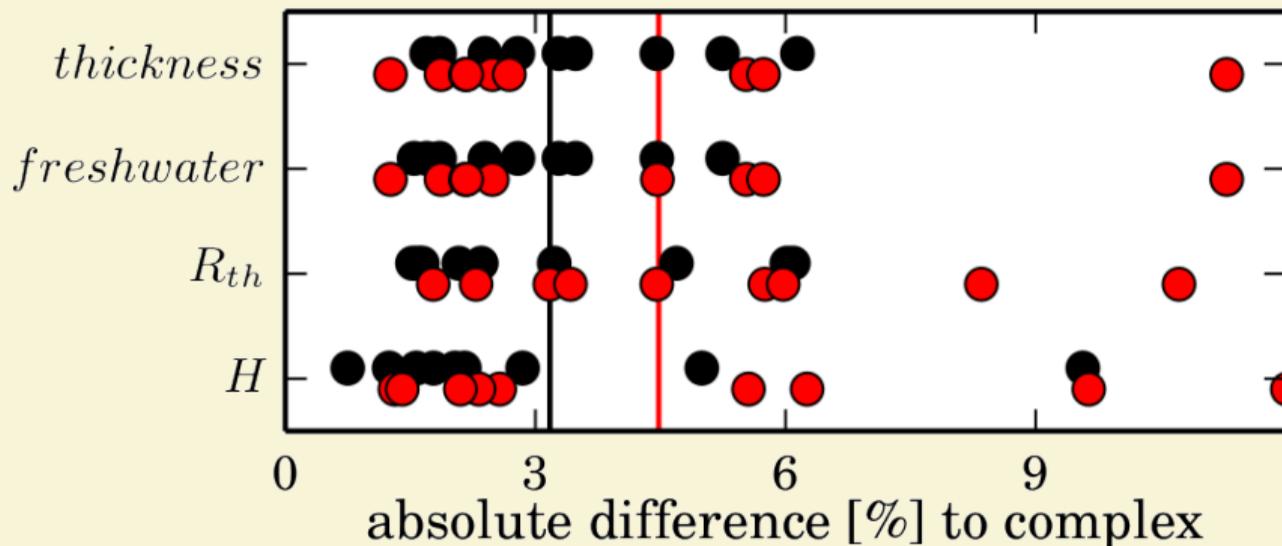
4. Comparison



Comparison of complex scheme with prescribed salinity profile

Difference after 4.5 years of simulation between complex scheme, simple scheme, and prescribed salinity

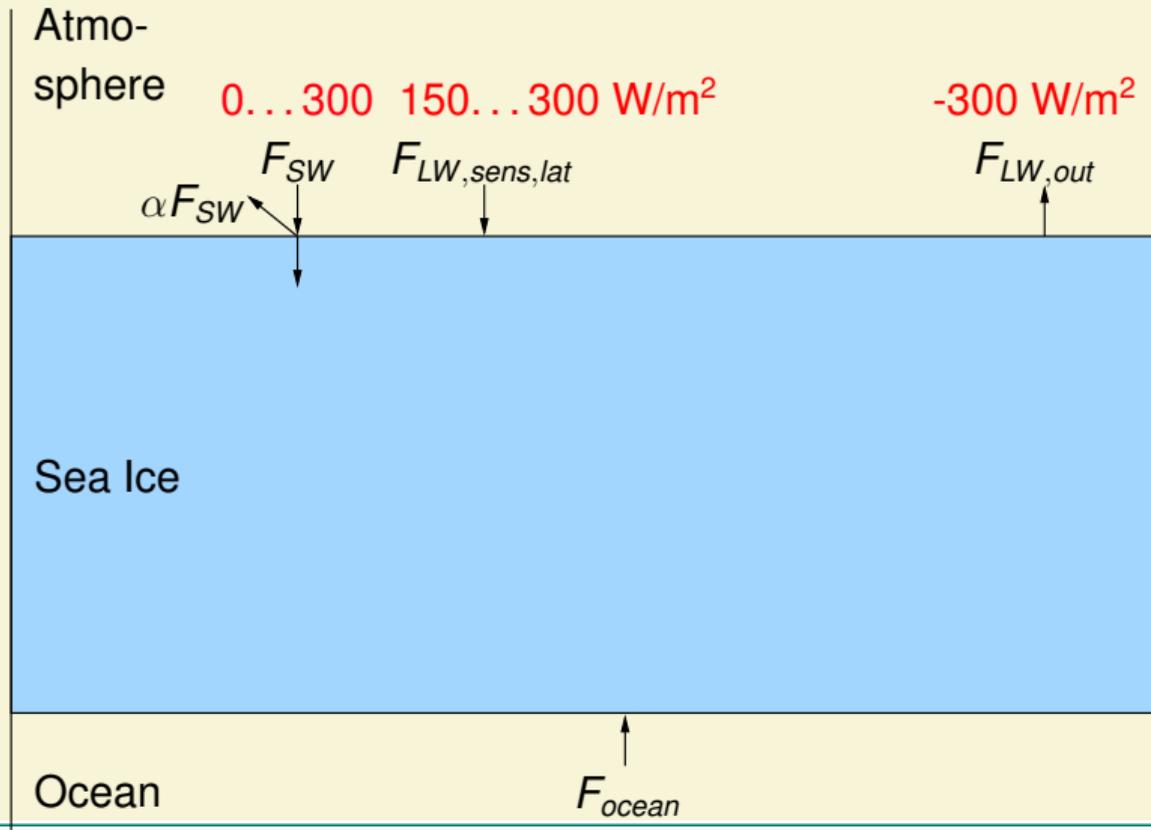
● simple ● prescribed — mean



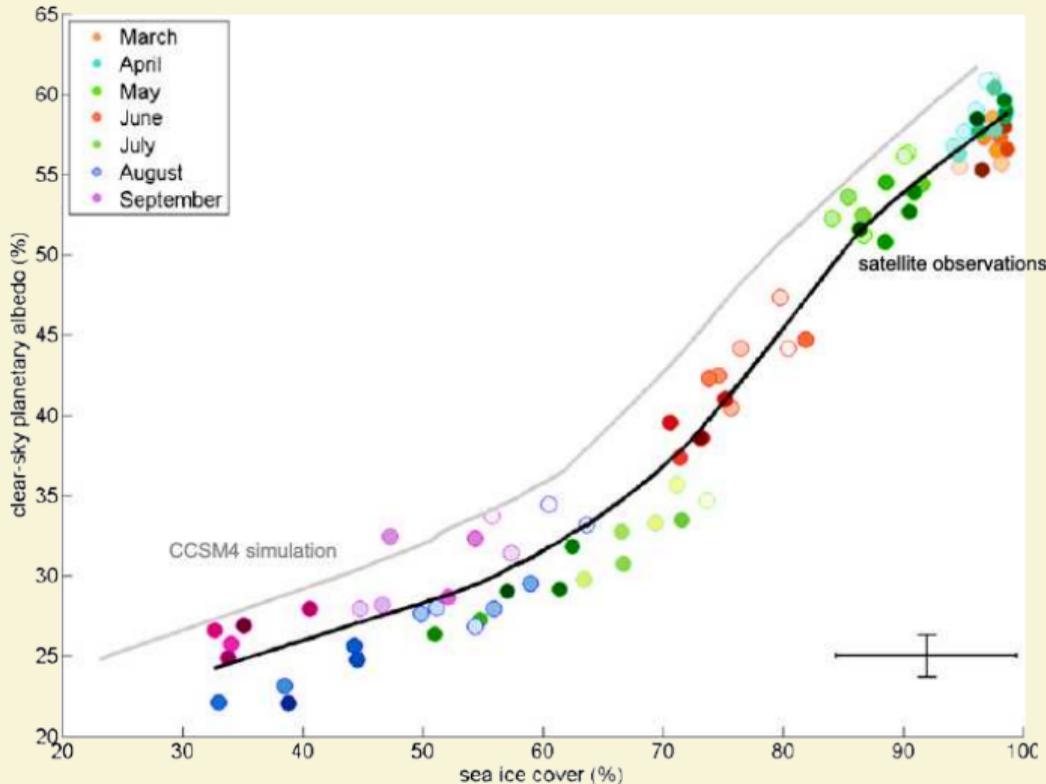
Importance of sea ice for salt release

- Salt release from sea ice is important for a reasonable simulation of the Southern Ocean
- A prescribed salinity profile might be good enough for most purposes
- Biases caused by lack of resolved eddies, under-ice shelf circulation, and iceberg freshwater discharge are likely more important for model biases in the Southern Ocean

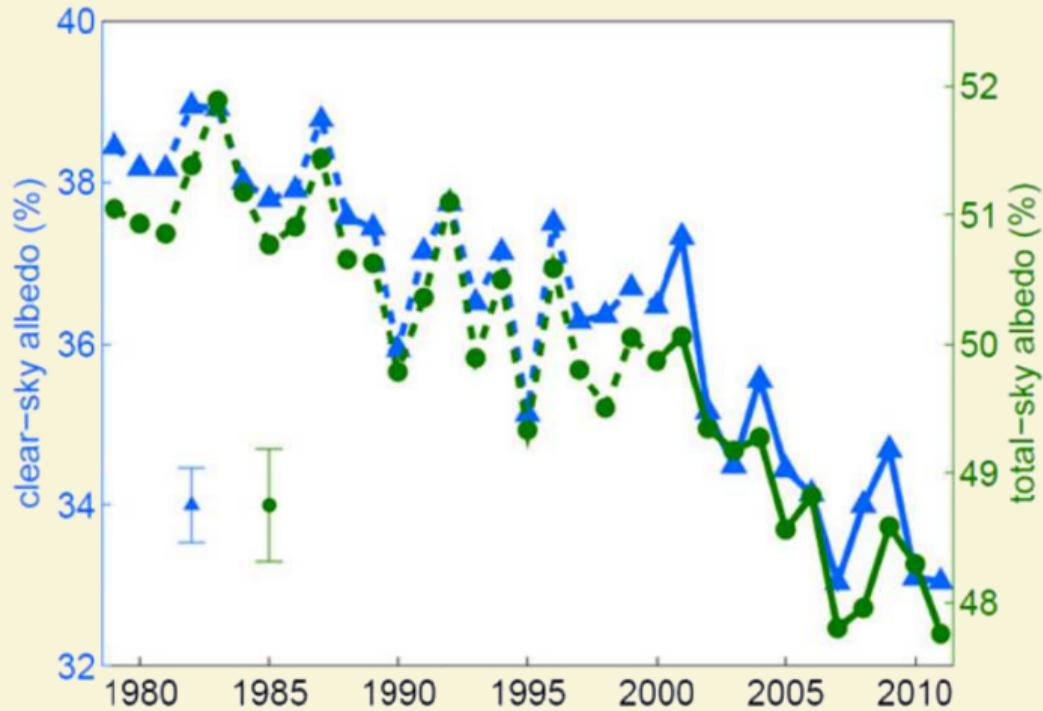
3. Heat balance of the atmosphere



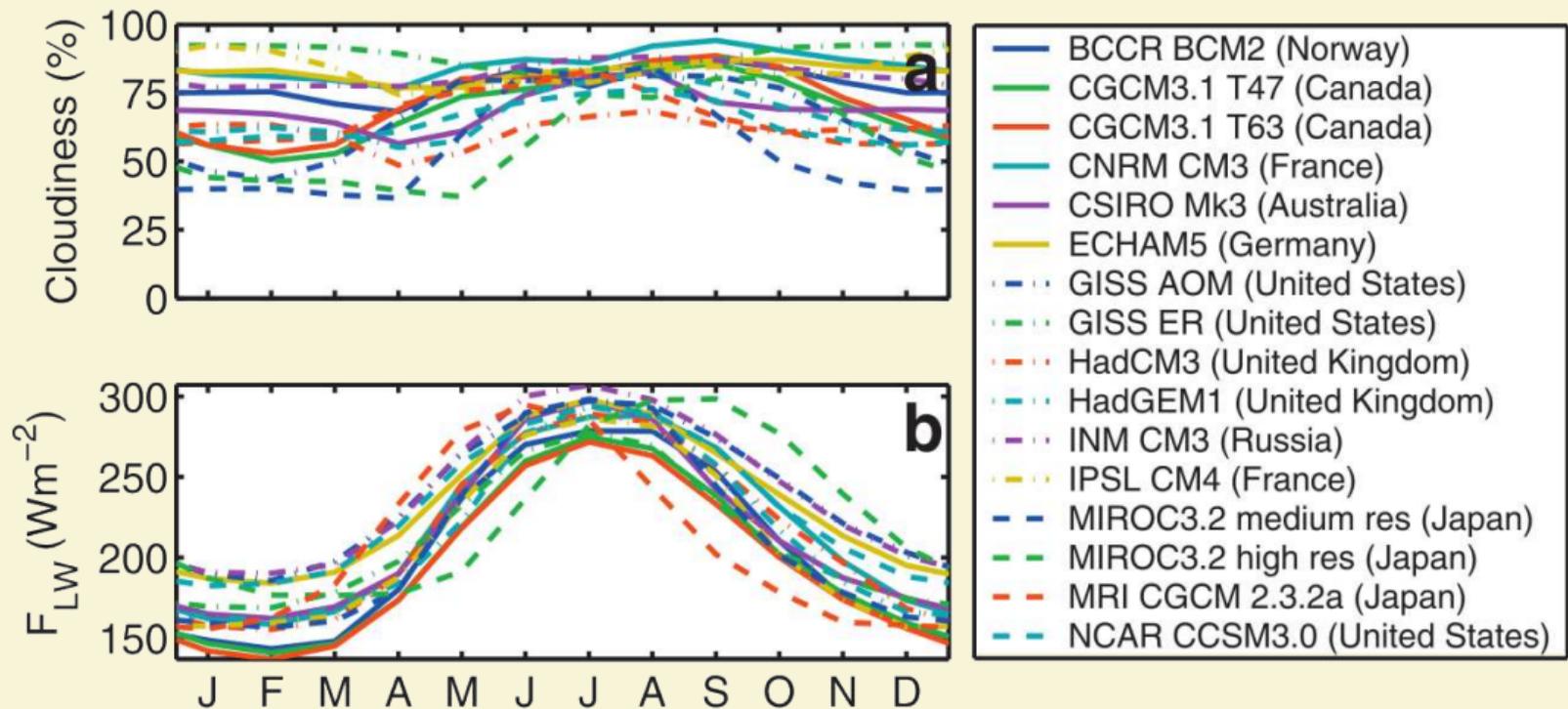
Changes in albedo



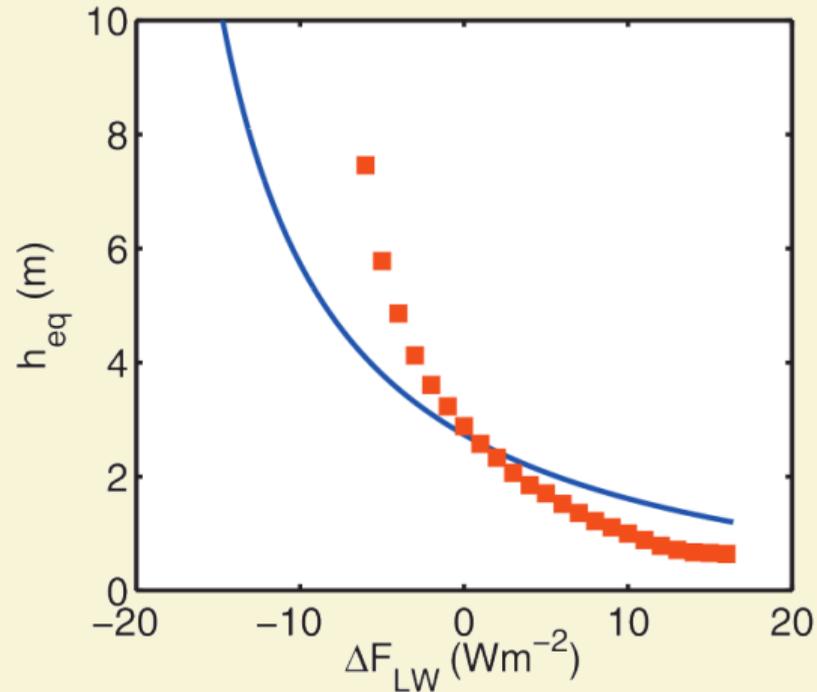
Changes in albedo



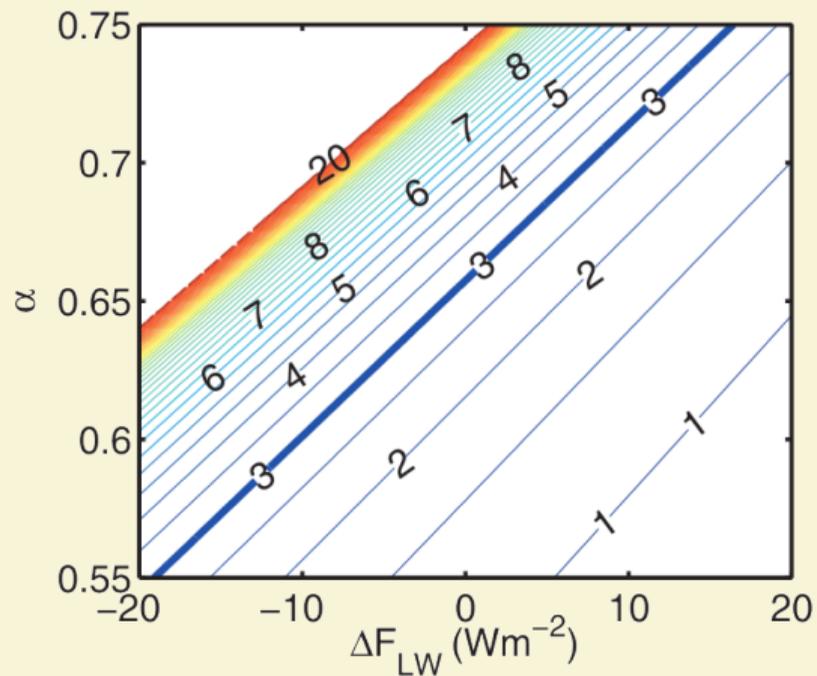
Impact of albedo change in a simplified setup



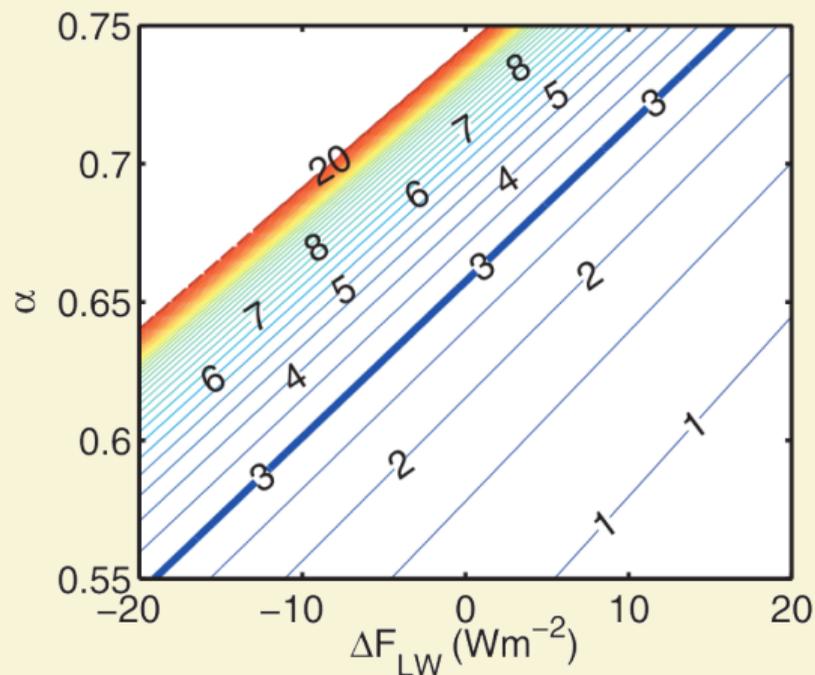
Impact of albedo change in a simplified setup



Impact of albedo change in a simplified setup

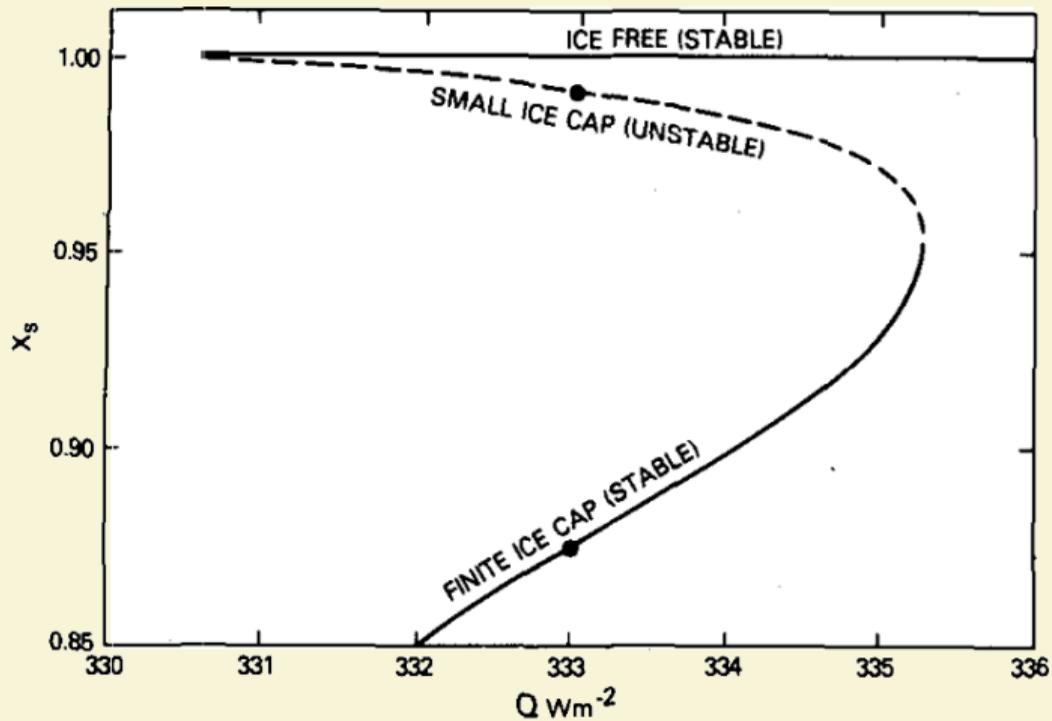


Impact of albedo change in a simplified setup



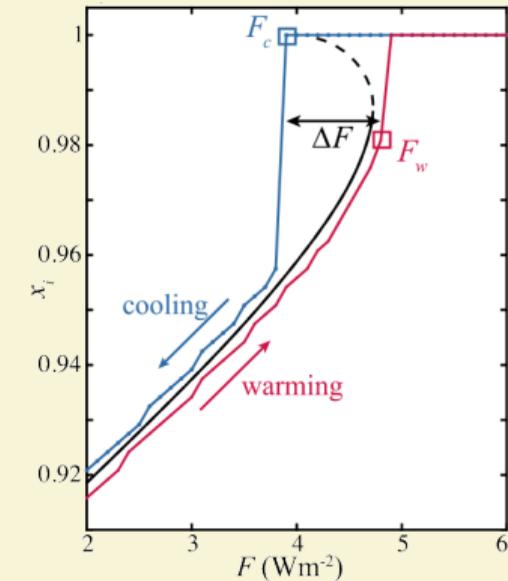
But Holland et al. (2006) only find a change in ice thickness from 1.95 m to 2.5 m

The small ice cap instability

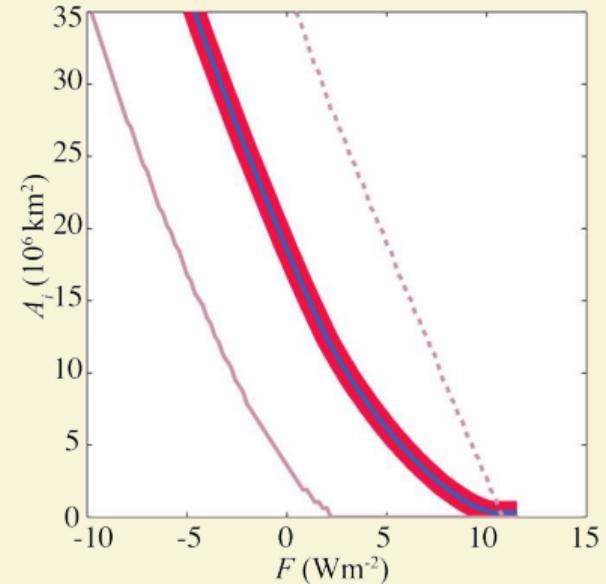


Instability only occurs in very simple models

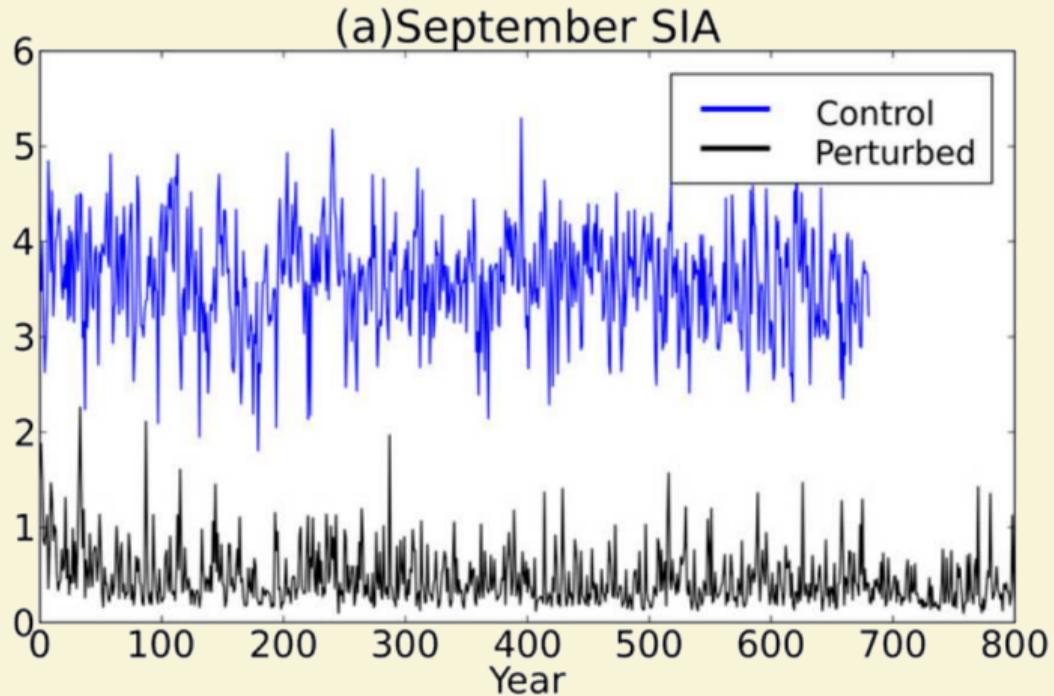
Hysteresis in very simple
Energy-balance model



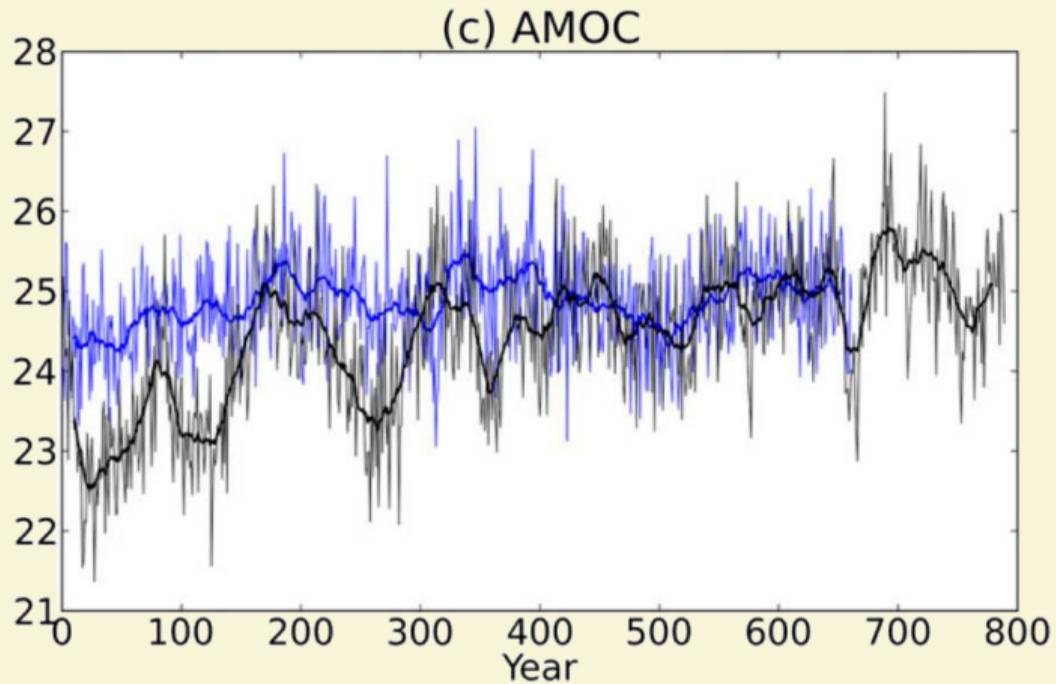
No hysteresis in model with seasonal
cycle and meridional heat transport



Impact of changes in albedo

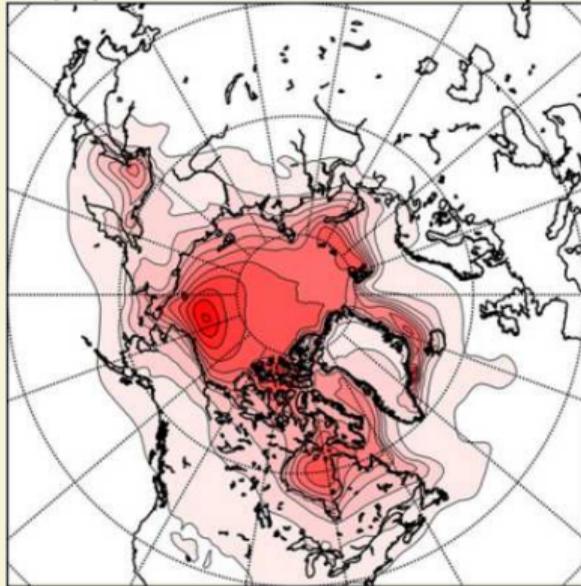


Impact of changes in albedo

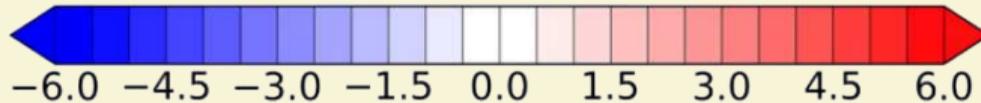
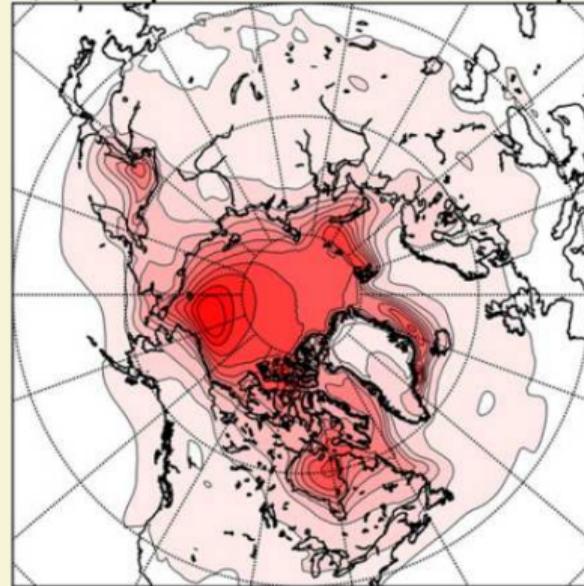


Impact of changes in albedo

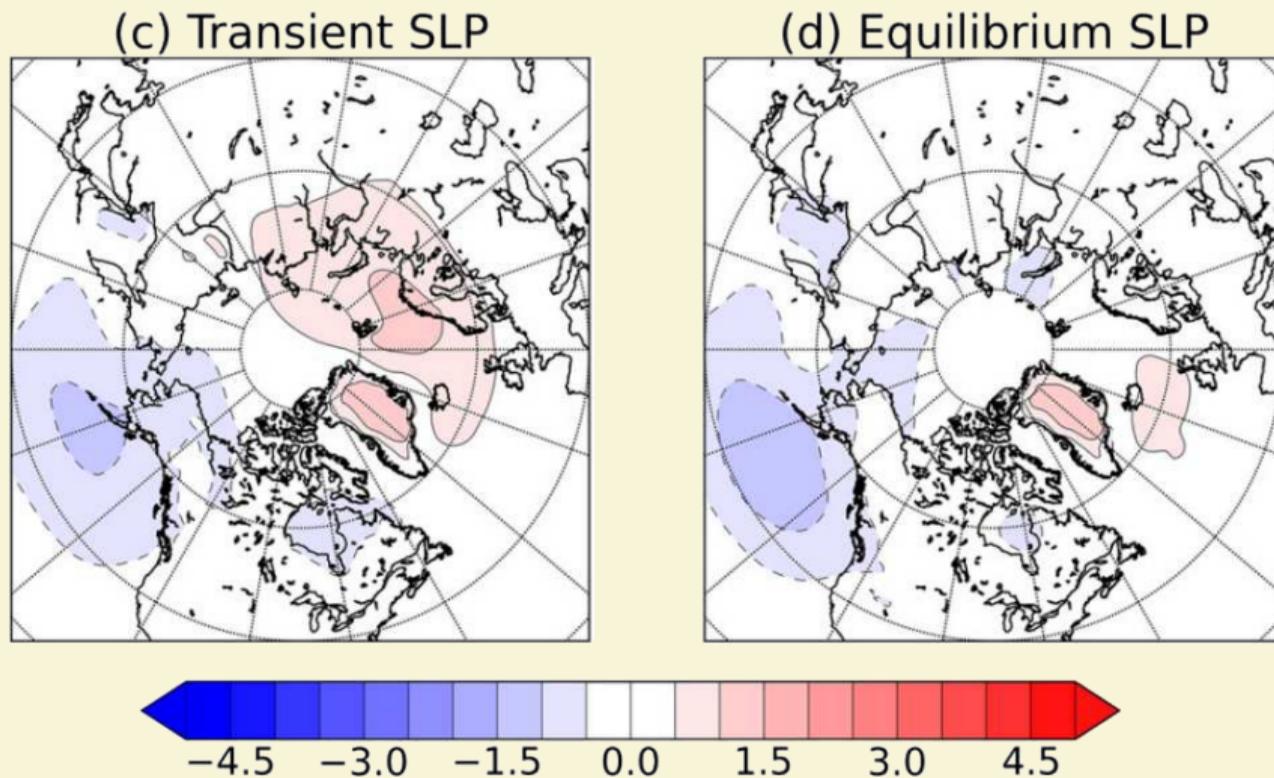
(a) Transient 2m Temp



(b) Equilibrium 2m Temp



Impact of changes in albedo

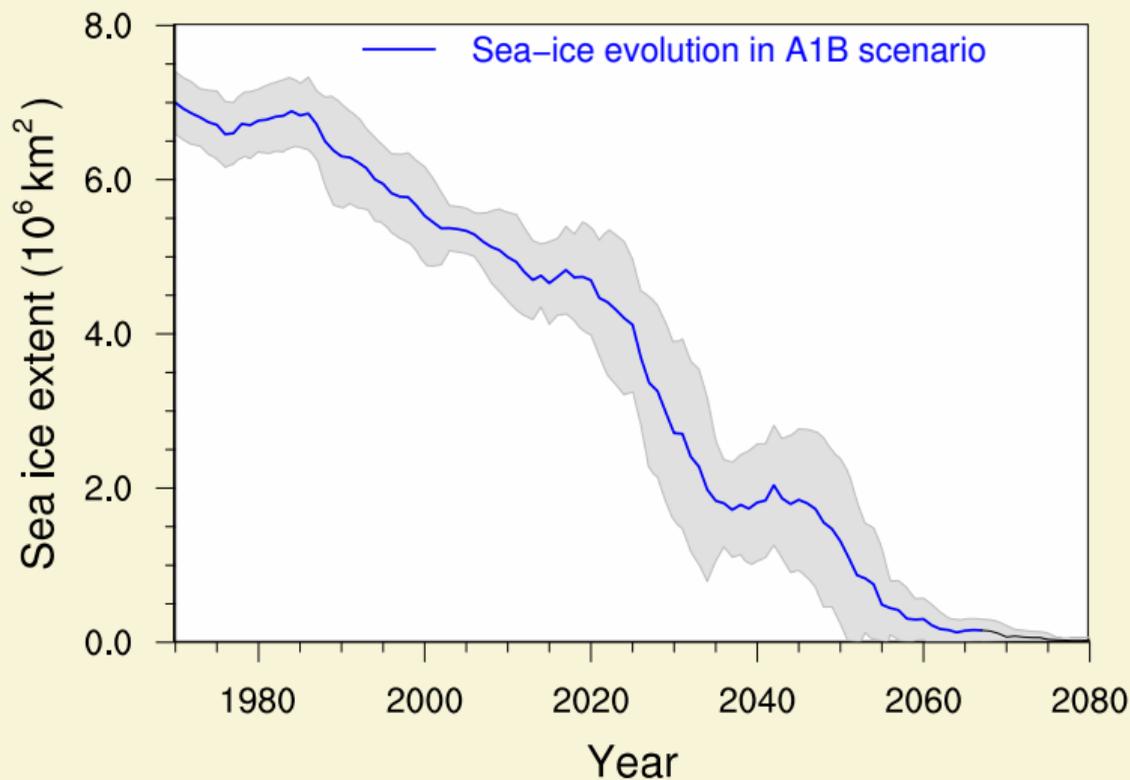


Overview

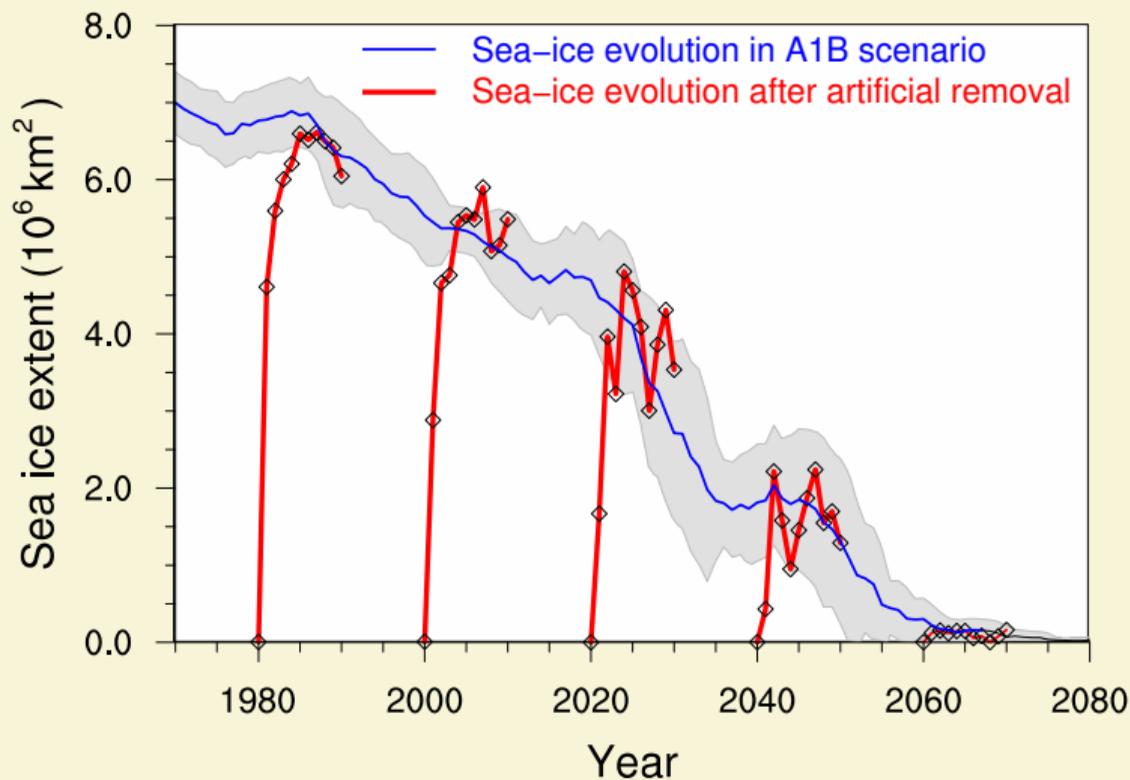
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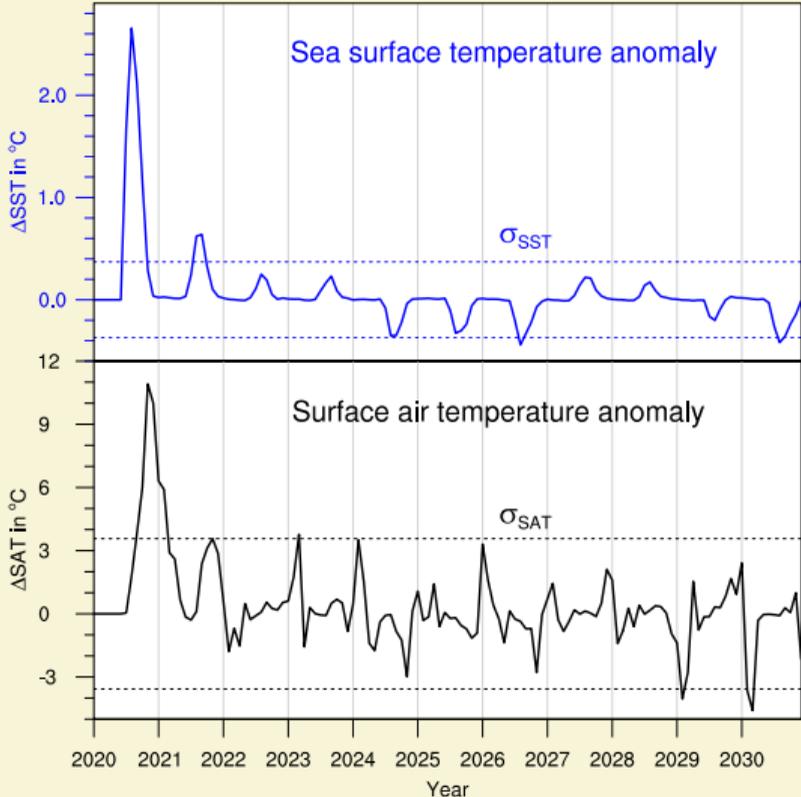
ECHAM5/MPI-OM modelled sea-ice evolution



Sea ice recovers efficiently after complete removal



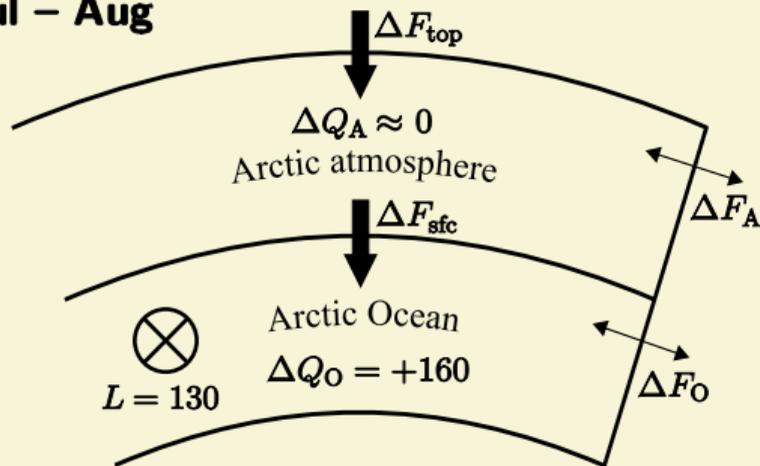
Surface temperature anomalies



Heat budget

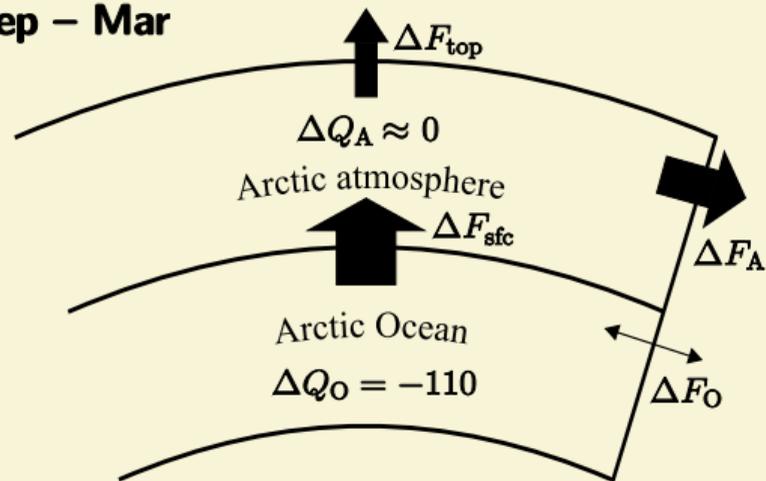
Heat budget summer

Jul – Aug

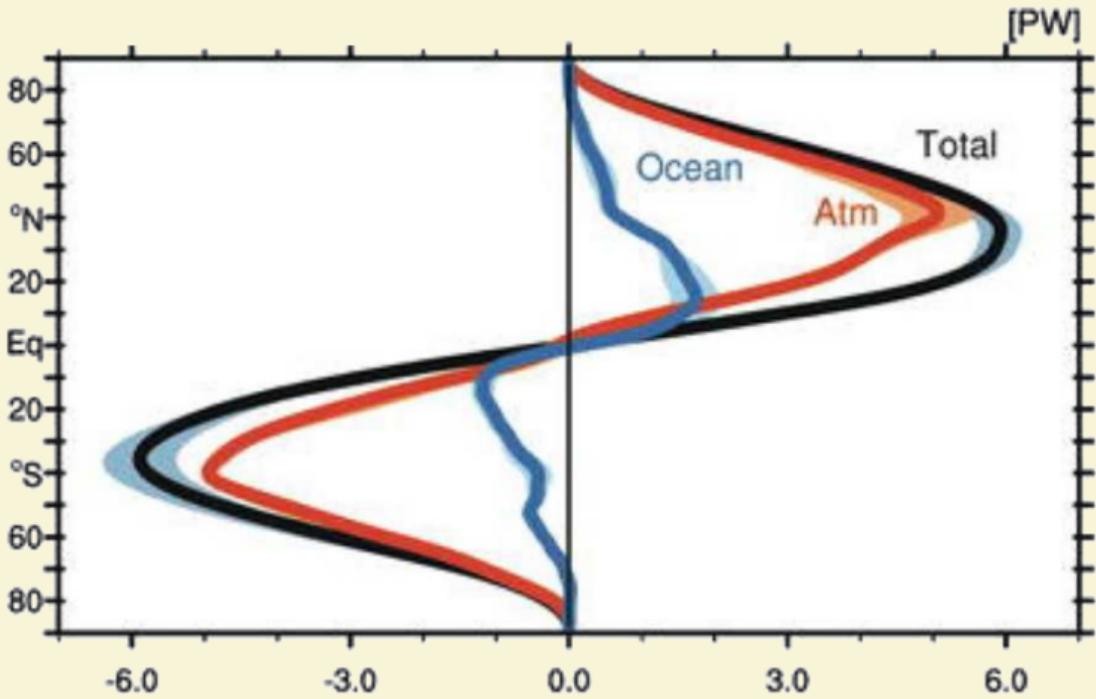


Heat budget winter

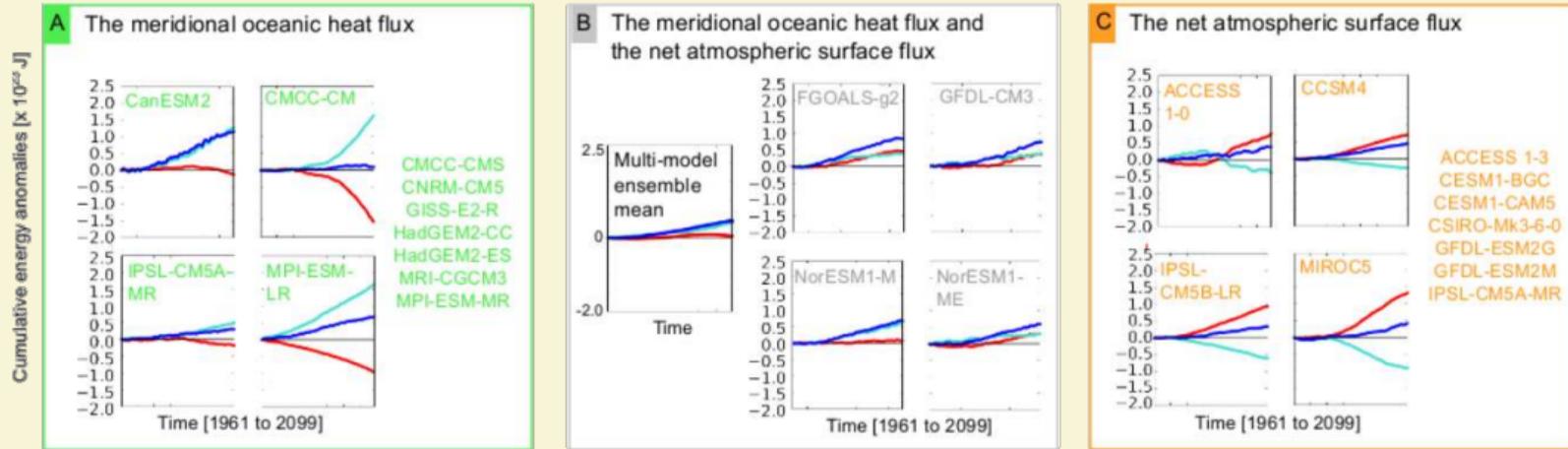
Sep – Mar



What provides the energy for the Arctic-Ocean warming?

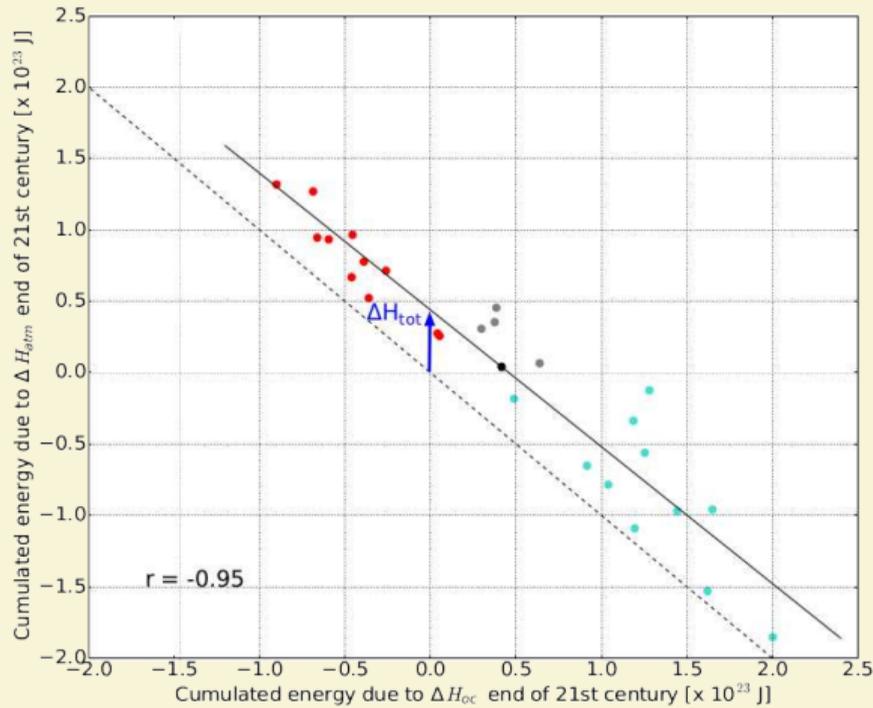


What provides the energy for the Arctic-Ocean warming?



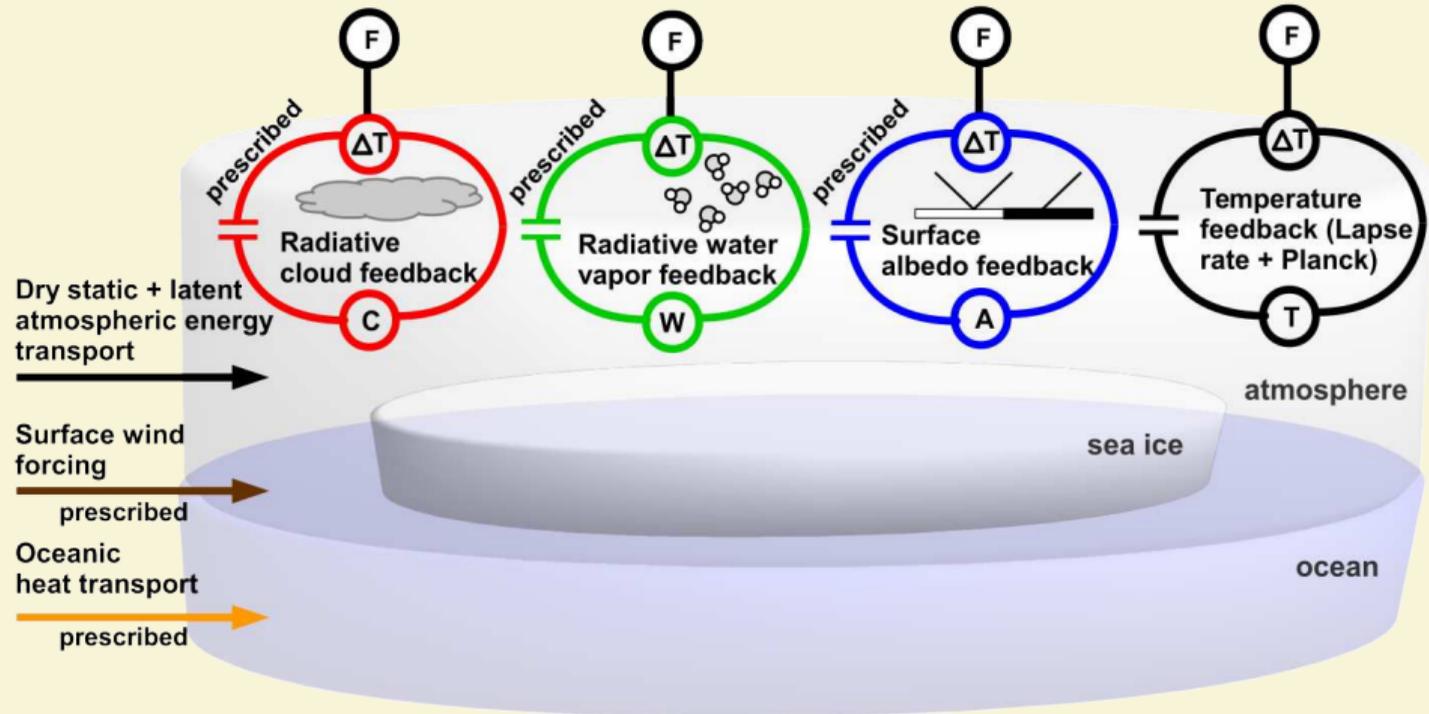
- Change in Arctic-Ocean heat content
- Change in surface heat flux from atmosphere
- Change in lateral heat flux in the ocean

What provides the energy for the Arctic-Ocean warming?

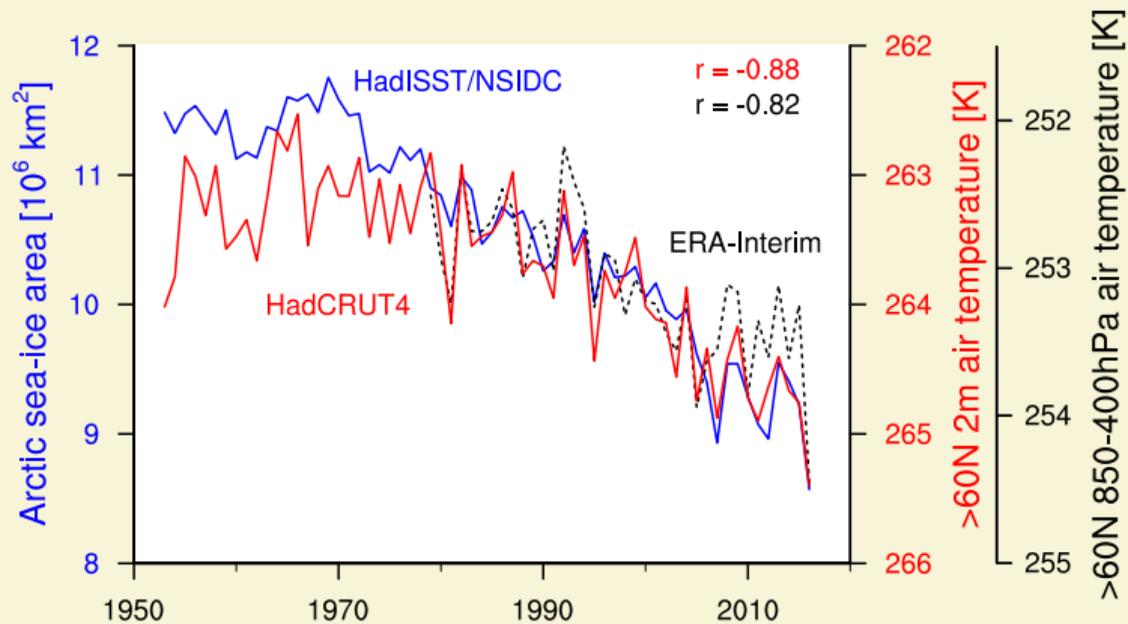


The total heat transport into the Arctic is very similar across all models. → Bjerknes compensation

Importance of sea ice for variability of sea ice

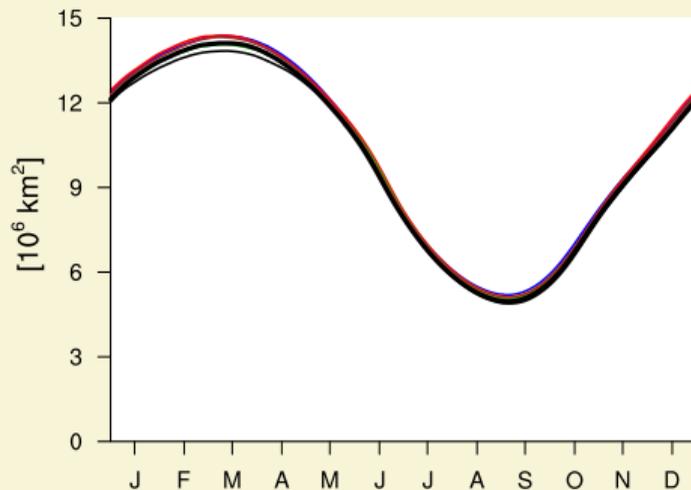


Importance of sea ice for variability of sea ice

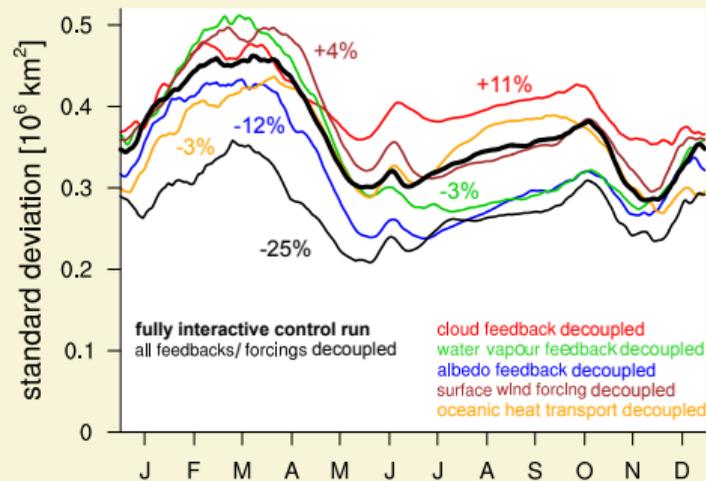


Importance of sea ice for variability of sea ice

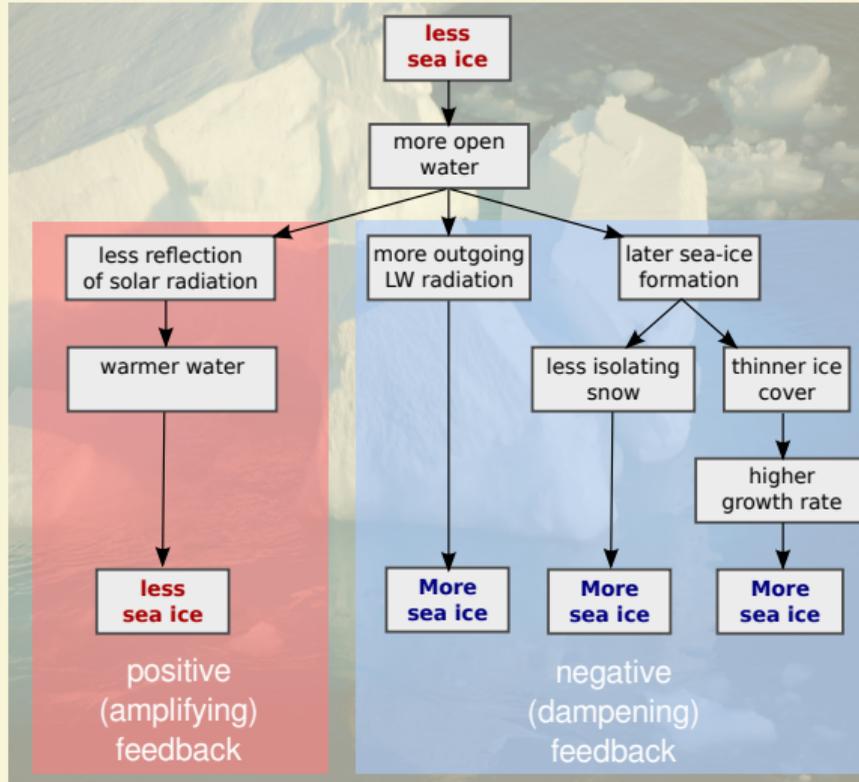
Mean state of Arctic sea-ice area



Variability of Arctic sea-ice area



Negative feedbacks dominate the evolution of sea ice



Therefore, uncoupled models usually overestimate the importance of changes in sea-ice code

Impact of numerical roundoff errors on Arctic sea-ice prediction

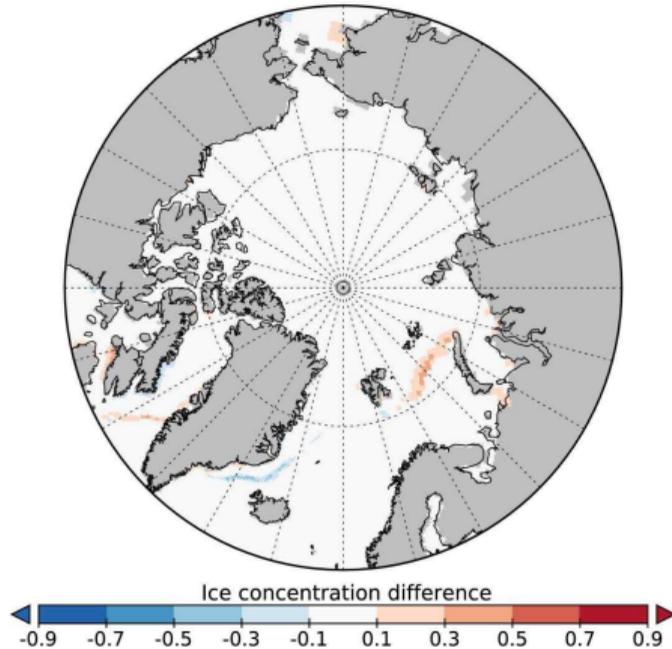
Two experiments with MPI-ESM-LR:

- 1.) Seasonal hindcast (single member) started on 1 May 2007
- 2.) Same as 1.) but with “disturbed” sea-ice concentration

“disturbed” = random number between $-1e-12$ and $+1e-12$
added to initial sea-ice concentration

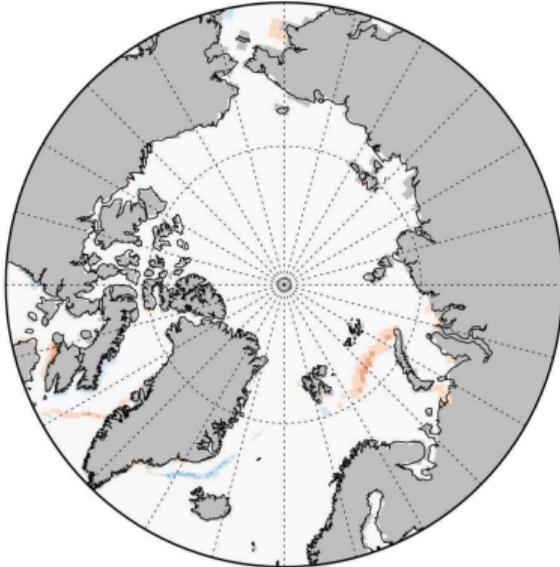
Sea-ice concentration

Ice concentration difference, May 2007

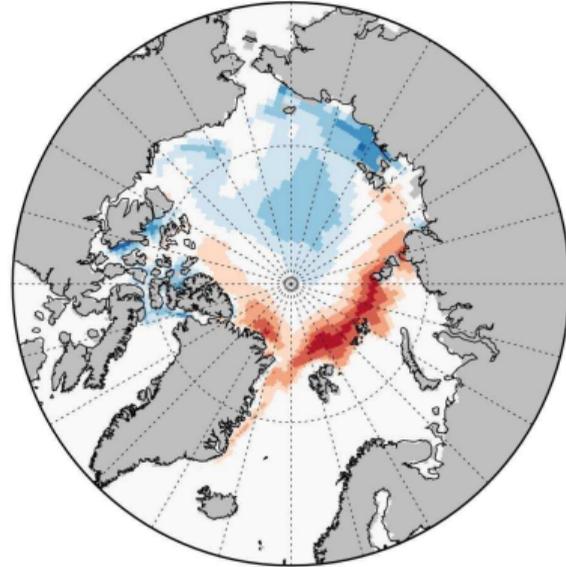


Sea-ice concentration

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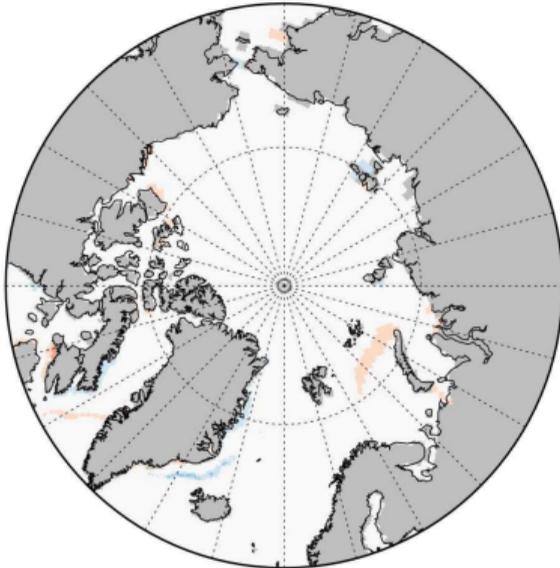


Ice concentration difference, September 2007

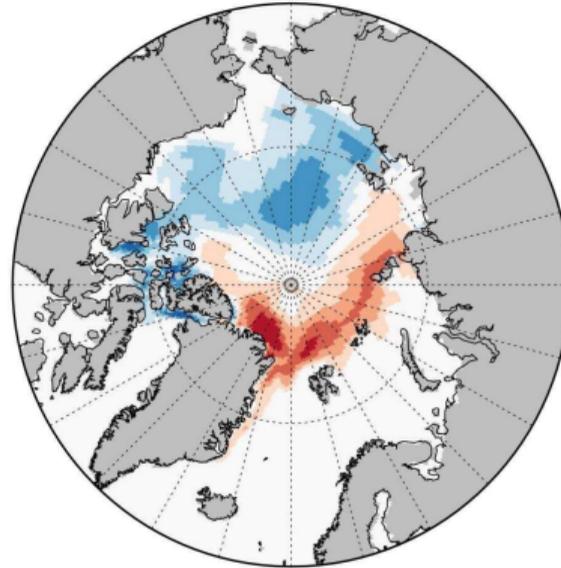


Sea-ice thickness

Ice thickness difference, May 2007



Ice thickness difference, September 2007

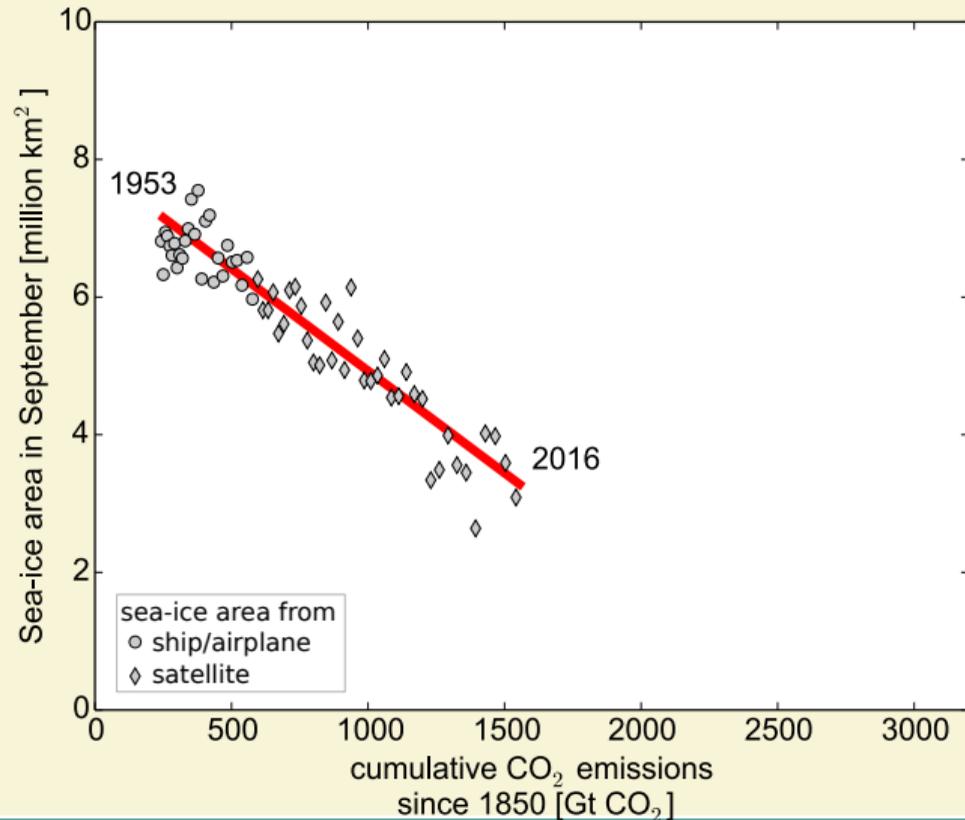


Overview

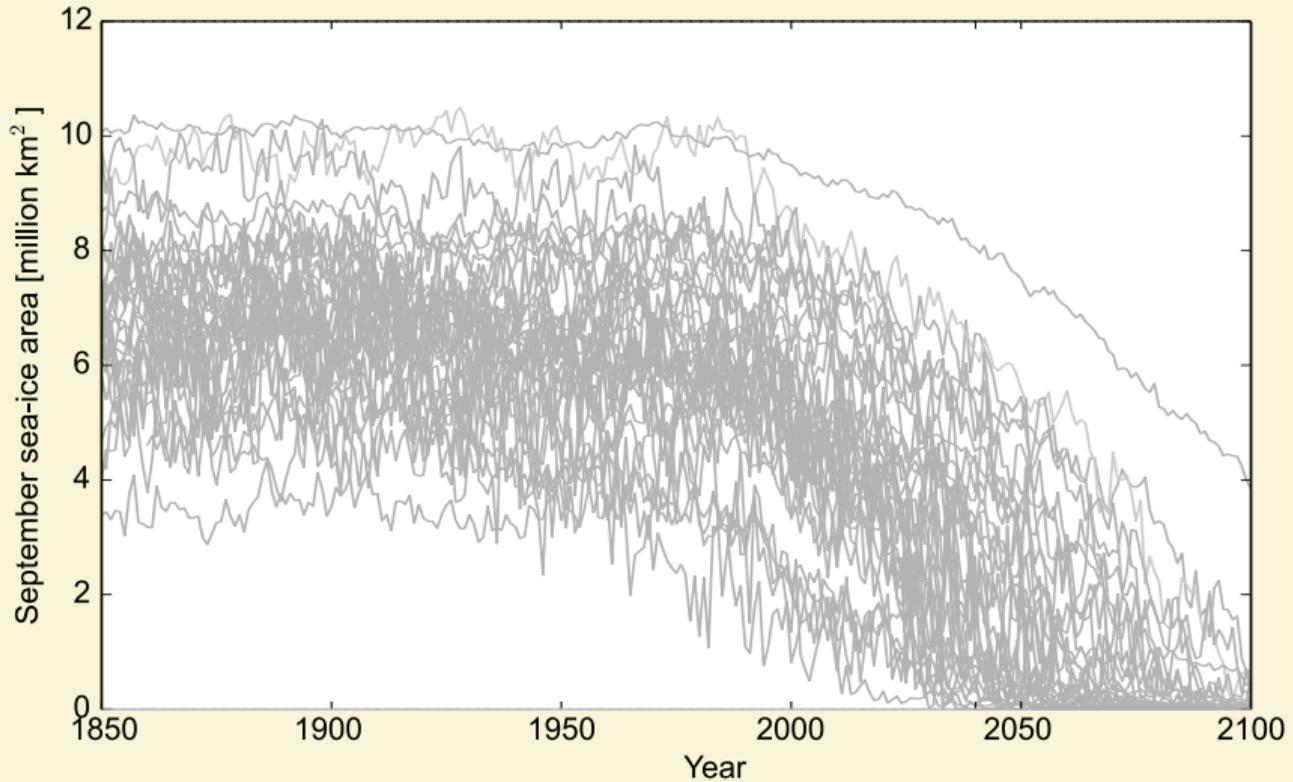
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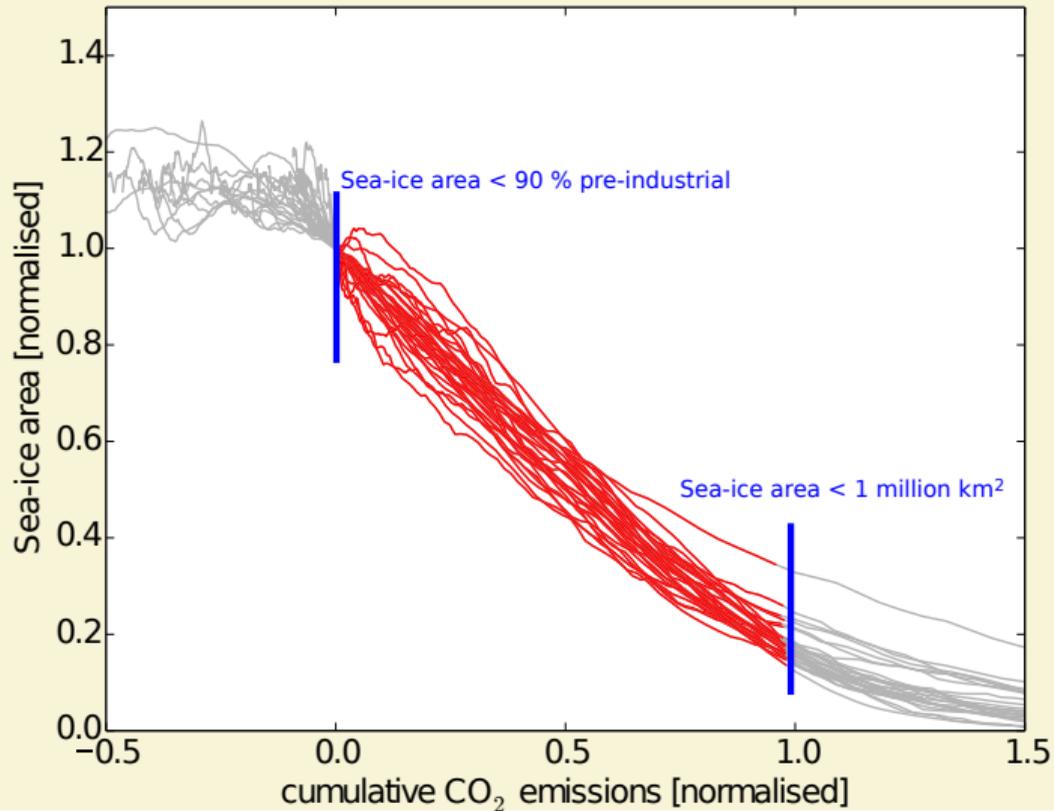
Sea-ice loss is primarily driven by CO₂ emissions



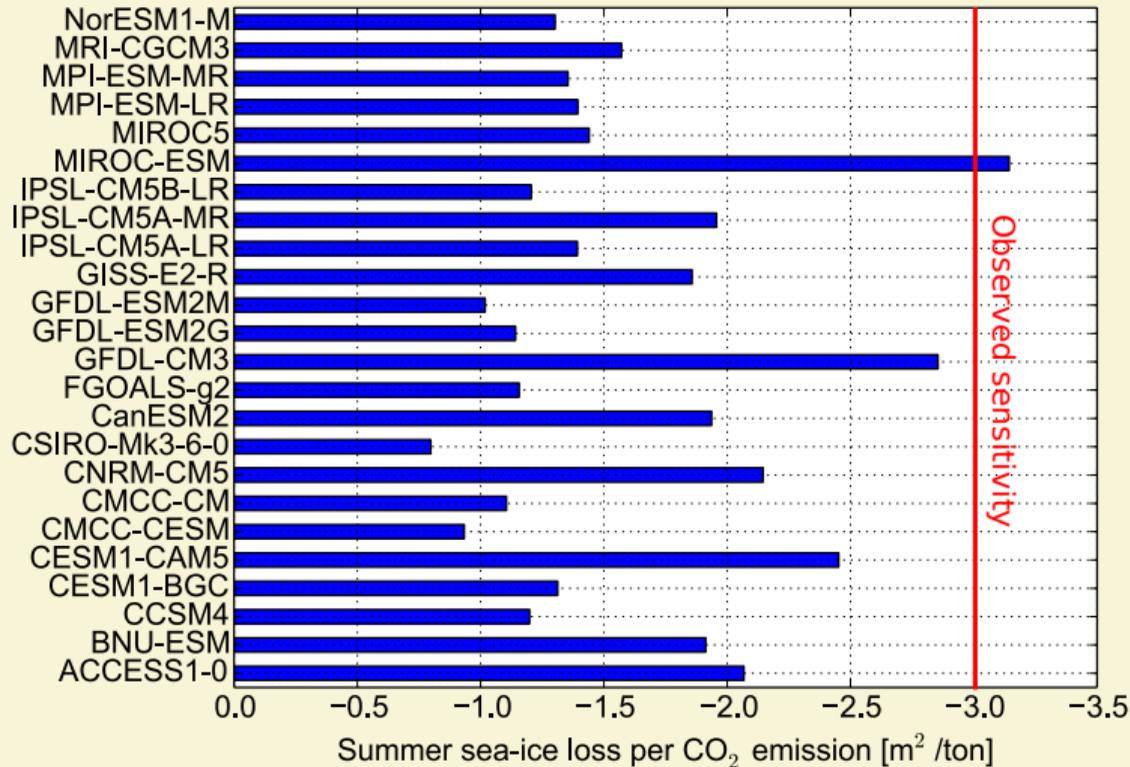
Arctic summer sea ice in CMIP5 models



Arctic summer sea ice in CMIP5 models

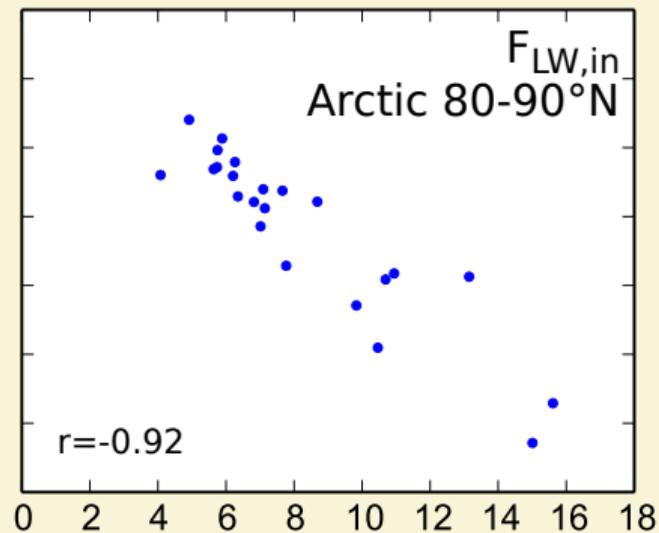
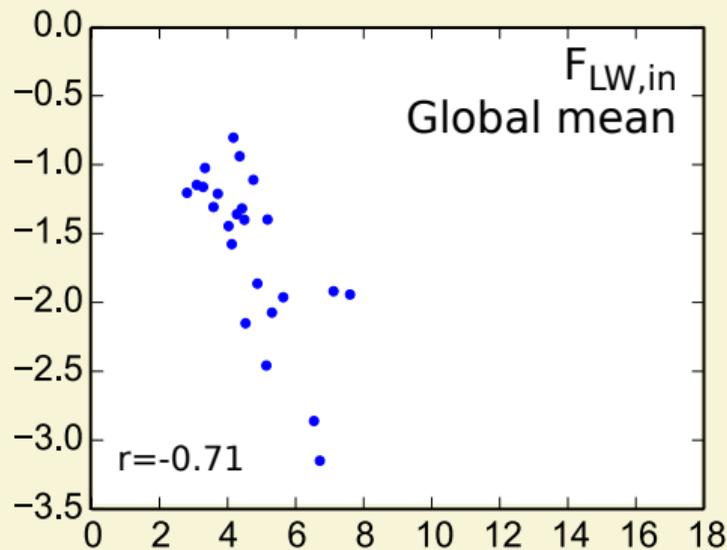


Models underestimate observed sensitivity



Relationship with incoming LW radiation is clear in models

Arctic summer sea-ice loss
per CO₂ emission
[m²/ton]



Change in surface flux per CO₂ emission [(mW/m²) / gigaton]

The importance of sea ice for the climate system. . .

- mostly derives from its impact on the ocean circulation. In particular, too much sea ice can slow down the oceanic overturning circulation
- is usually overestimated in uncoupled setups because negative feedbacks dominate sea-ice response
- is usually overestimated in coupled setups unless the model is re-tuned after changes to sea-ice code

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. . . and finally

- Understanding does not require the most realistic sea ice cover
- Not everything we do as scientists needs to be directly relevant for climate change. Sea ice simply is fascinating in its own right.