

CICE in ROMS



Kate Hedstrom, UAF





Wise Words from Hernan

- All sea ice models are the same (in-breeding)
- All sea ice models are terrible
- Satellites measure ice concentration (more or less)
- We need to assimilate ice volume





Outline

- CICE pronunciation
- CICE components
 - Dynamics
 - Thermodynamics
- CICE user controls
 - Build script
 - ice_in
- Examples
- Future directions





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

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

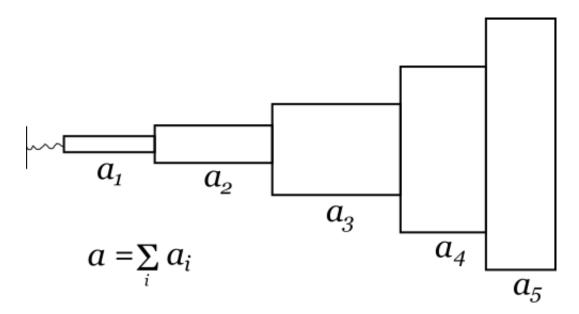
- $g(\mathbf{x}, h, t) \, dh$ is the ice thickness distribution function
- u is velocity vector
- f is the rate of thermodynamic ice growth
- ψ is the ridging redistribution function





Ice Thickness Distribution

 Each cell has a number of different ice thicknesses (compiletime option) and open water







Advection of Tracers

 Each tracer is advected using one of these equations:

$$\frac{\partial (a_{in}T_n)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (a_{in}T_n\mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (v_{in}T_n)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (v_{in}T_n\mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (v_{sn}T_n)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (v_{sn}T_n\mathbf{u}) = 0$$





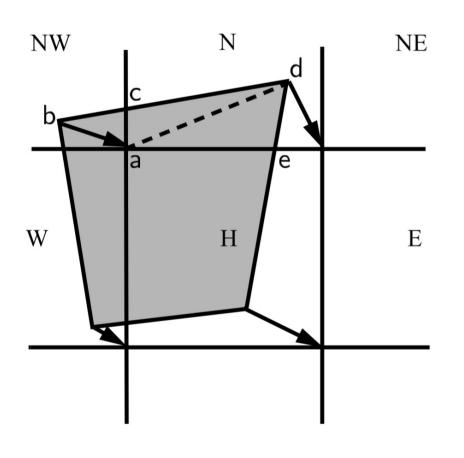
Horizontal Transport

- 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





Changes in Thickness Space

- Like 2-D remapping, but in 1-D thickness space
- Compute thickness changes due to thermodynamics
- Remap the ice thickness categories
- Can't move more than one category per time-step





Mechanical Redistribution

- Under convergence, convert thin ice to thick ice.
- Several choices to make, based on values of krdg_partic, krdg_redist and kstrength
- I have long been unhappy with kstrength=0 (Hibler, 1979)





Dynamics

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

Momentum equation:

- Internal ice forces
- Atmospheric stress
- Ocean stress
- Coriolis
- Sea-surface tilt





Rheology

- EVP elastic-viscous-plastic
 - Emulates viscous-plastic rheology
- EAP elastic-anisotropic-plastic
 - New variable is local structure tensor
 - Rhombus-shaped floes
- Both use elastic waves for computational efficiency
- Ice strength, yield curve both part of rheology





Landfast Ice

- Lemieux parameterization via bottom stress
 - Deepest ice keels drag on the bottom and slow the pack ice
 - Parameterized ice thickness distribution –
 can be used with one ice class
 - Requires bathymetry
 - New to CICE





Thermodynamics

- Three options
 - Zero-layer of Semtner
 - Bitz and Lipscomb with fixed salinity profile
 - "Mushy" with evolution of salinity profile
- Heat fluxes and temperature profiles are computed through the ice and snow
- Temperature-dependent specific heat for brine pockets (options #2 and #3)





Thermodynamics

- Solve for each ice thickness category:
 - Surface temperature from surface heat fluxes: latent, sensible, longwave, shortwave
 - Heat flux through ice
 - Shortwave light penetration
 - Delta-Eddington
 - CCSM3 (implicit ponds)





Melt Ponds

- Three different schemes, all need delta-Eddington radiation
 - CCSM
 - Topographic
 - Level ice

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(a_{pnd}a_i) + \nabla \cdot (a_{pnd}a_i\mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(h_{pnd}a_{pnd}a_i) + \nabla \cdot (h_{pnd}a_{pnd}a_i\mathbf{u}) = 0$$





Growth and Melt

- Surface temperature must be freezing or colder
 - Extra enthalpy goes to melting
- Bottom temperature at freezing
 - Freeze or melt depending on balance of heat fluxes
- Frazil ice added to thinnest category or to whole cell
- Sublimate or deposit at surface
- Rebalance thicknesses after above





More Thermo

Lateral melt

- Adjust ice energy and fluxes
- Assume floe diameter of 300 m

Snow ice formation

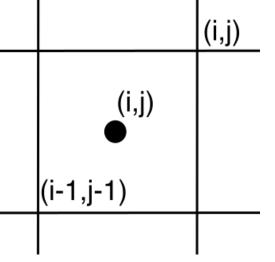
- When snow weighs down ice to submerge ice surface
- Convert snow into ice





Horizontal Grid

- Arakawa B-grid
- Can create NetCDF grid file from ROMS grid with Python script
 - Uses the same grid
 - There's CICE code to read it...
 - NE convention (ROMS is SW)
- No nesting







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
- 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





Albedo

- ROMS default has shortwave radiation being net into the water
 - Preprocess shortwave to account for albedo
- Ice/snow/melt ponds affect albedo, so incoming shortwave must be before albedo corrections
 - Don't preprocess shortwave
- Various options exist...





ROMS Albedo Options

- ALBEDO_CLOUD needs clouds
 - Water only
- ALBEDO_CURVE function of latitude
 - Water only
- ALBEDO_FILE
 - Ice and water
- Careful what you pass to CICE
 - And don't lie to it about dates because it only computes albedo when the sun shines





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
 - Dynamical choices (EVP vs EAP, etc)
 - Output control
- NPROCS must match compiled-in value!





Sea Ice Options for ROMS

- Budgell ice presentation from two years ago
 - Be sure to get updates from fall 2015!
- CICE with fake coupler
 - Very slow
- Norwegian CICE-ROMS:
 - https://github.com/metno/metroms
- PolarCOAWST
- Hernan's? Sasha's?





Examples

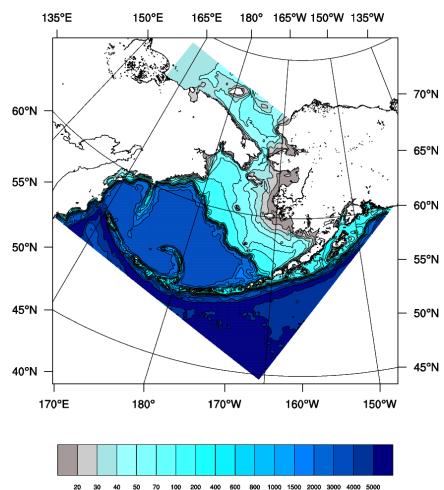
- Bering Sea
 - 10 km WRF grid
- Arctic2
 - Also known as PAROMS
- Both are ice-ocean only, using the fake coupler (so far)





Summary of Bering Sea

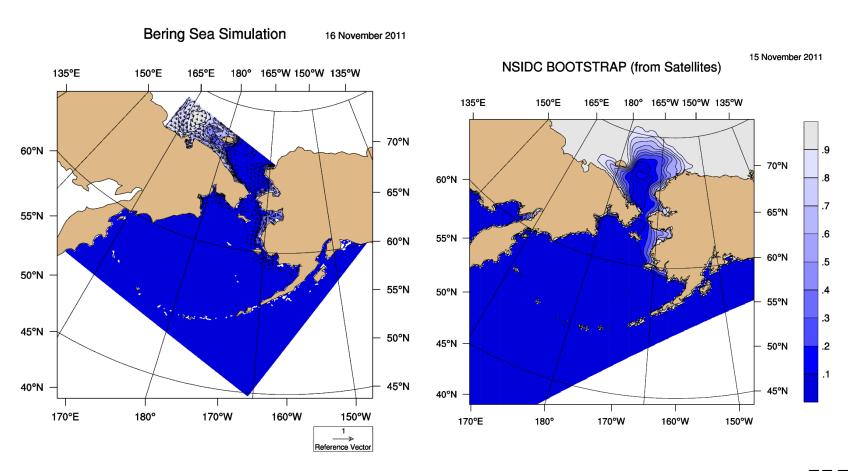
- Start in
 September with
 no ice
- Watch ice grow and retreat with seasons
- WRF-ROMS for Nov 2011 storm (future plan)







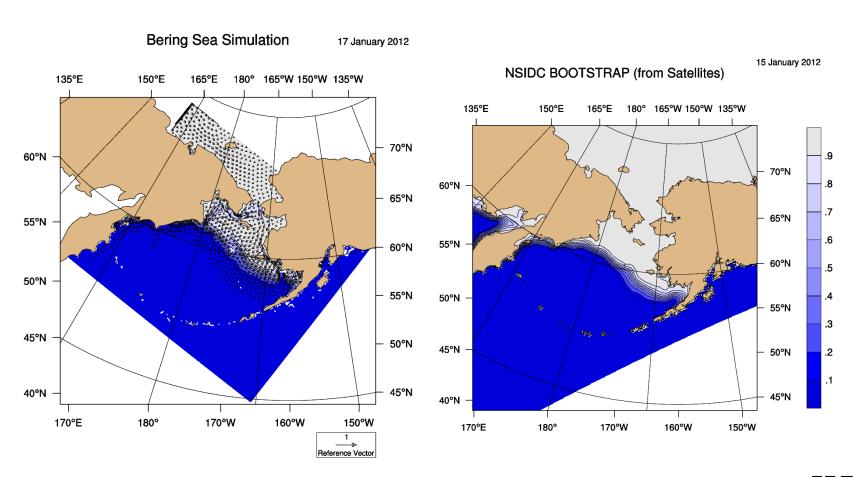
November 2011







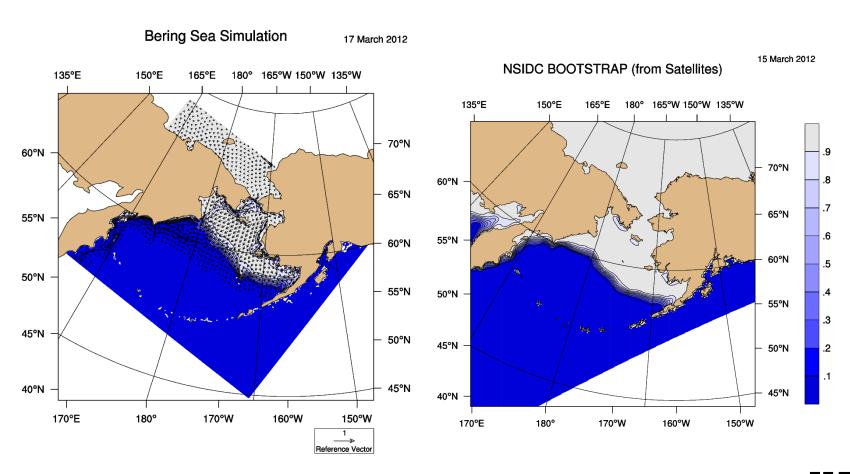
January 2012







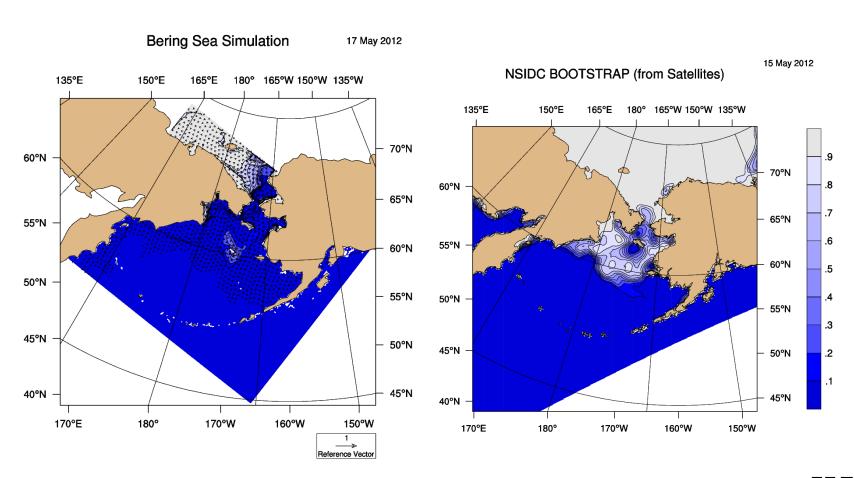
March 2012







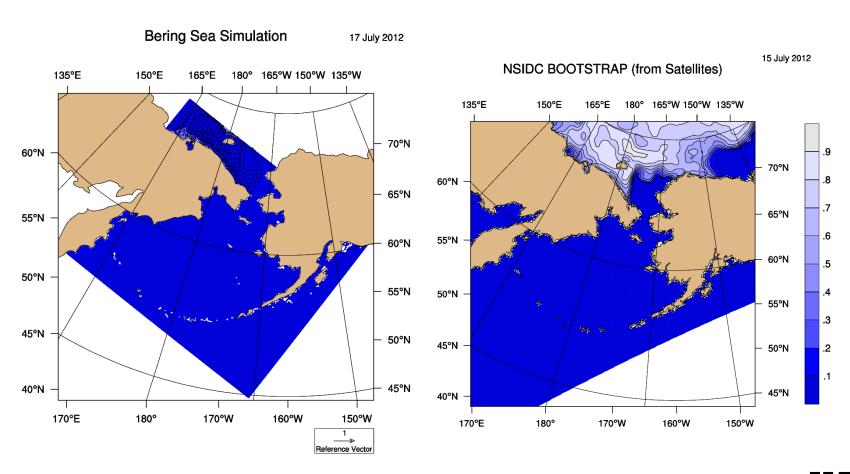
May 2012







July 2012

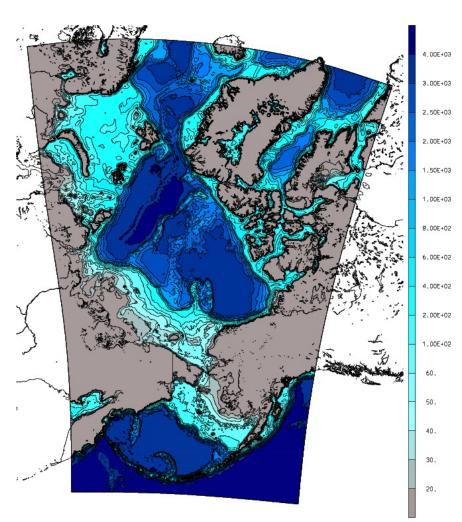






PAROMS

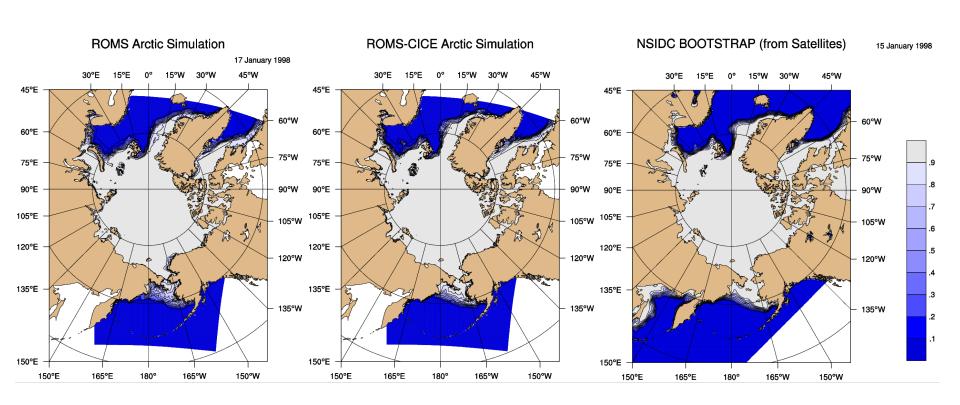
- MERRA forcing
- Fresh water
 - ARDAT in Arctic
 - Dai et al.elsewhere
- GLORYS ice IC
- SODA/HYCOM
 IC/BCs







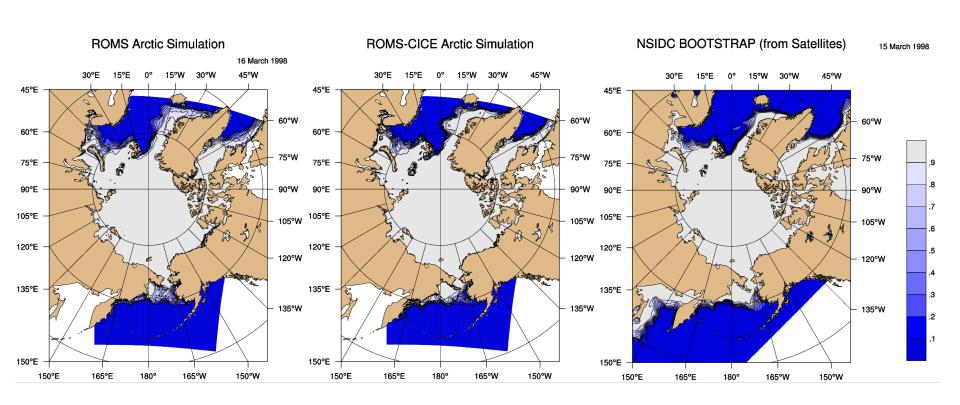
January 1998







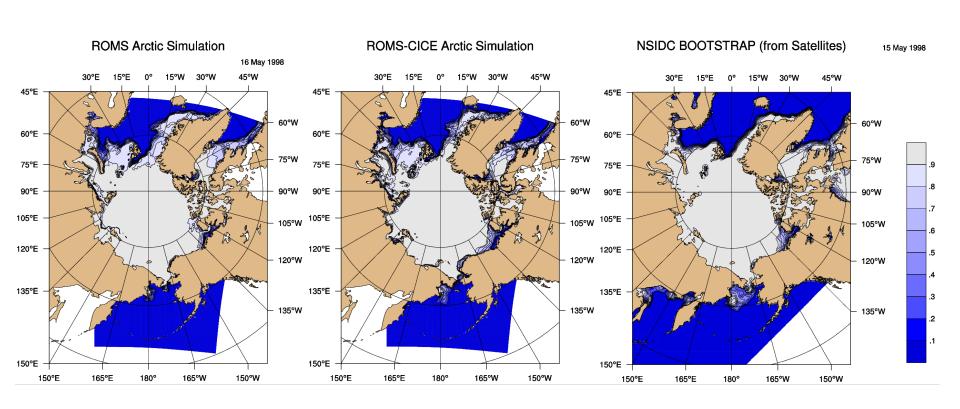
March 1998







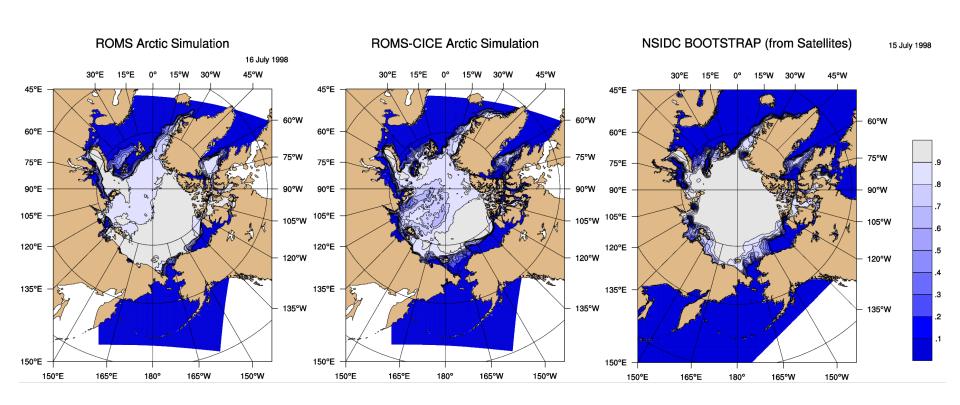
May 1998







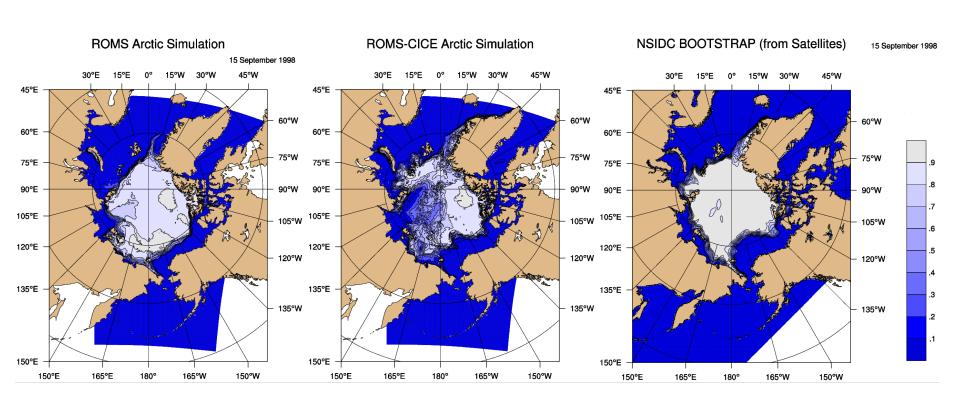
July 1998







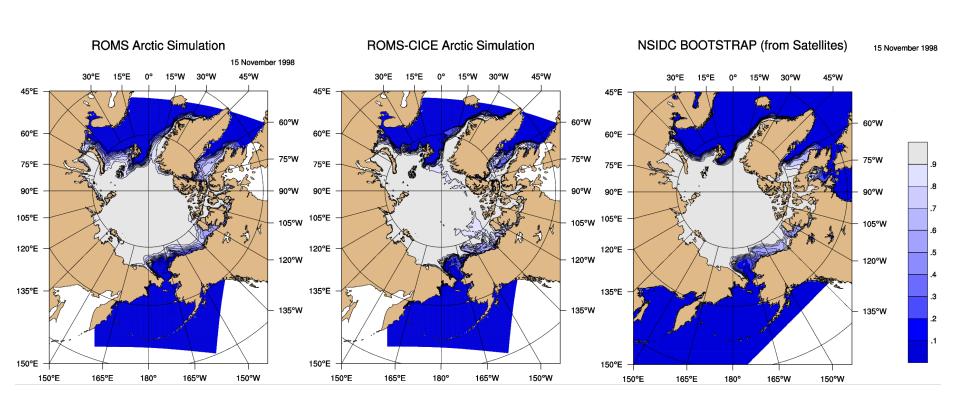
September 1998







November 1998







Learn More

- 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





Future Plans

- PolarCOAWST group activities
 - With WRF
 - With ice shelves
- CICE Consortium
 - Continue improvements to CICE





Biogeochemistry

- Ice algae on the bottom, near oceanic source of nutrients
- A number of options described in the manual and other papers
- Not yet attached to an ocean BGC model – need to exchange flux_bio array





Aerosols

- Particles landing on ice surface
- Two tracers per aerosol
 - Surface scattering layer (for radiation computation)
 - Snow or ice interior
- Rates of gain/loss: faero_atm and faero_ocn





A few words about pyroms

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Pyroms → PyCNAL

Python2 → Python3

Scrip → ESMF (coming...)
```

- Future improvements will be going into PyCNAL
- Both on github (ask me about git)







UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS