



Conversion and Interpolation of the Ice Thickness Distribution in ACCESS-0M2

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OceanMAPSv4 is based on ACCESS-OM2-01 with the addition of:

- Optimized performance for stability and frequent restarts,
- Atmospheric forcing by ACCESS-G3,
- Hybrid ENKF-C data assimilation,



Assimilation of the Bureau's observational datasets.

Demonstration operations on NCI's gadi since October 2021.

We intended to develop a parallel configuration with an Ice Thickness Distribution (ITD) with higher resolution and a focus of thinner ice, as more typical of Antarctic sea ice.

Can we take an existing CICE restart with a 5-category ITD, and convert it to more categories?

Technique

For each grid point:

- Determine mean ice thickness in each category,
- For a given set of new thickness categories, determine which category ice of each mean thickness is located,
- Integrate with a new restart, allowing model to adjust.



Figure 4: Southern Hemisphere sea-ice area by thickness category for the three runs.



Figure 5: Differences in Southern Hemisphere sea-ice area between the two 10-category runs for corresponding thickness categories.





Further Work

Explore seasonality: restart model with converted ITD at different times of year. Does adjustment time vary? Linear interpolation: developing method to linearly interpolate the ITD, based on how CICE 'remaps' thickness categories following melting/freezing. Will hopefully reduce adjustment time.

Implement with DA: this will reduce adjustment time further.