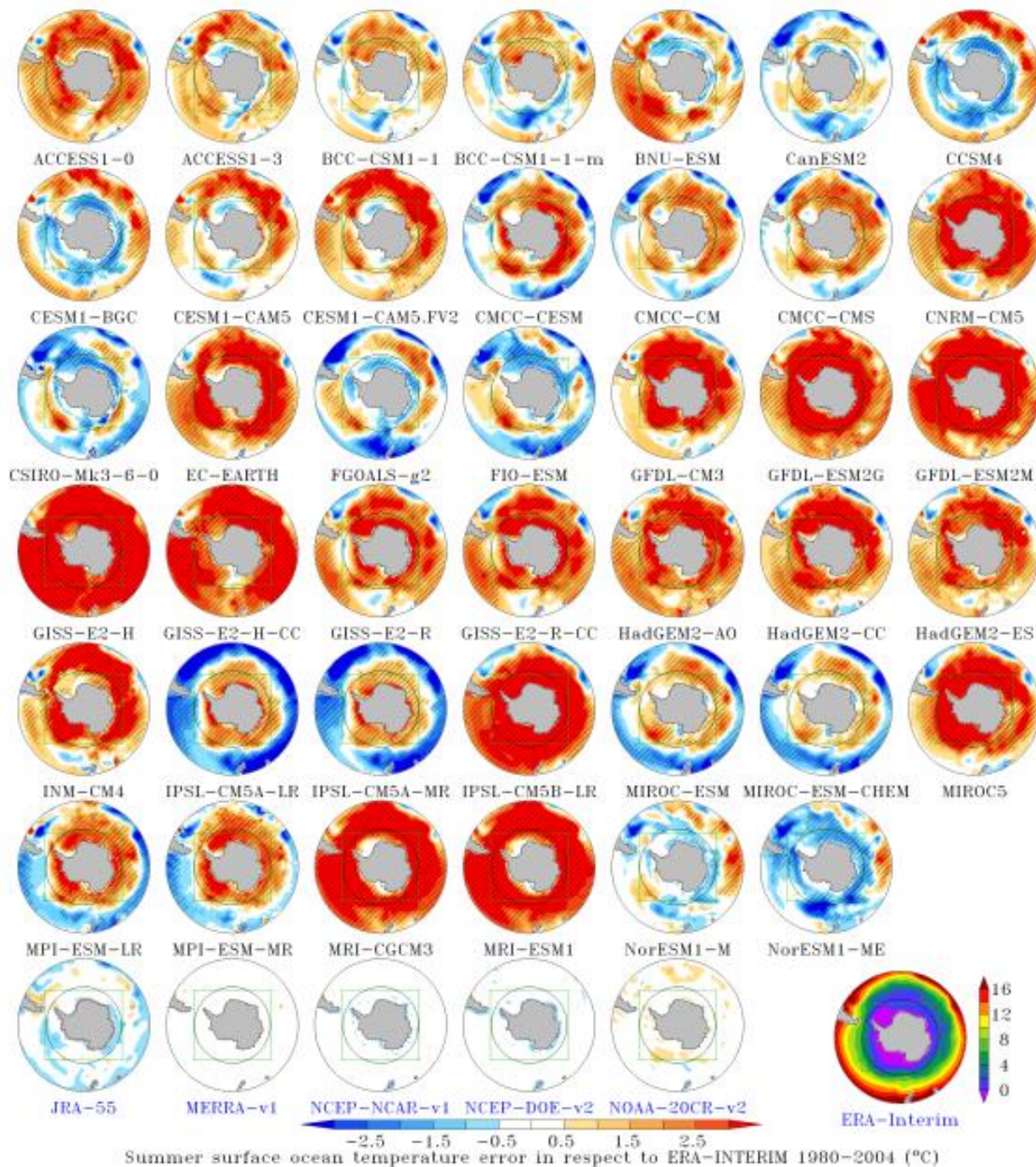


Sensitivity of the Antarctic surface mass balance to oceanic perturbations

MAR 2nd Workshop (13 – 15 Sept 2017)

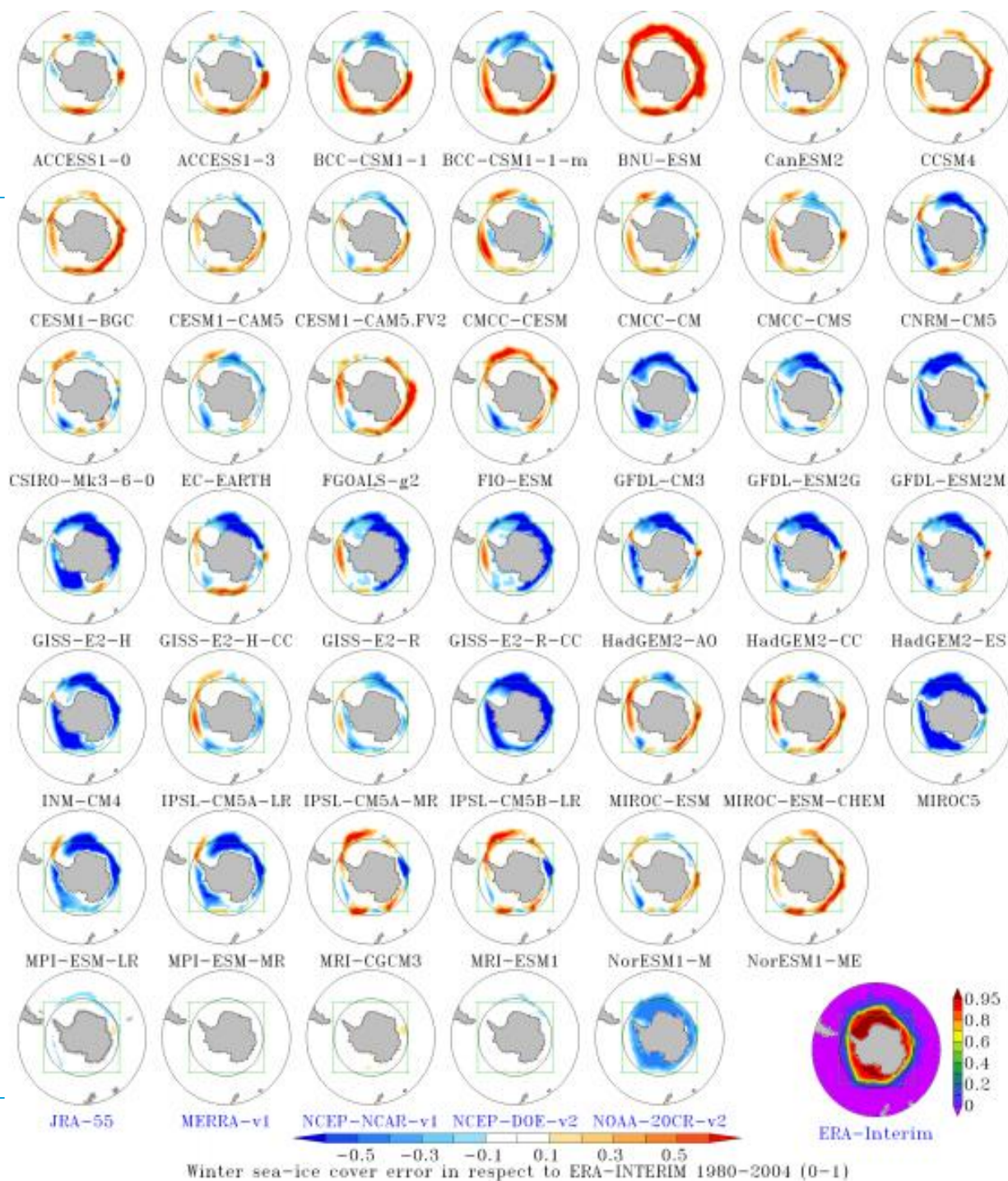
SMB sensitivity to sea surface conditions

- ▶ **Link between SSC and the Antarctic climate**
 - ▶ Already mentioned by Hubert Gallée in the first studies with MAR over the Ross Sea Sector (Gallée 1995 and 1996)
- ▶ **CMIP5 models are unable to correctly simulate the Antarctic climate** (Agosta *et al.*, 2014)
 - ▶ Particularly true for SST and SIC



Summer surface ocean temperature error in respect to ERA-INTERIM 1980-2004 (°C)

From Agosta et al. (2014)



From Agosta et al. (2014)



SMB sensitivity to sea surface conditions

- ▶ **Link between SSC and the Antarctic climate**
 - ▶ Already mentioned by Hubert Gallée in the first studies with MAR over the Ross Sea Sector (Gallée 1995 and 1996)
- ▶ **CMIP5 models are unable to correctly simulate the Antarctic climate** (Agosta *et al.*, 2014)
 - ▶ Particularly true for SST and SIC
- ▶ **Importance of the large-scale forcing at boundaries**
 - ▶ Even if SSC anomalies do not considerably impact Greenland Ice Sheet SMB (Noël *et al.*, 2014)

The MAR model

- ▶ **MAR v3.6.4**
 - ▶ Same set-up as C.Agosta
 - ▶ Density of fresh snow derived from observation
 - ▶ Z_0 snow-covered surface (T)
 - ▶ No drifting snow

Domain

▶ Dimensions

▶ 170x180 (dx=50km)

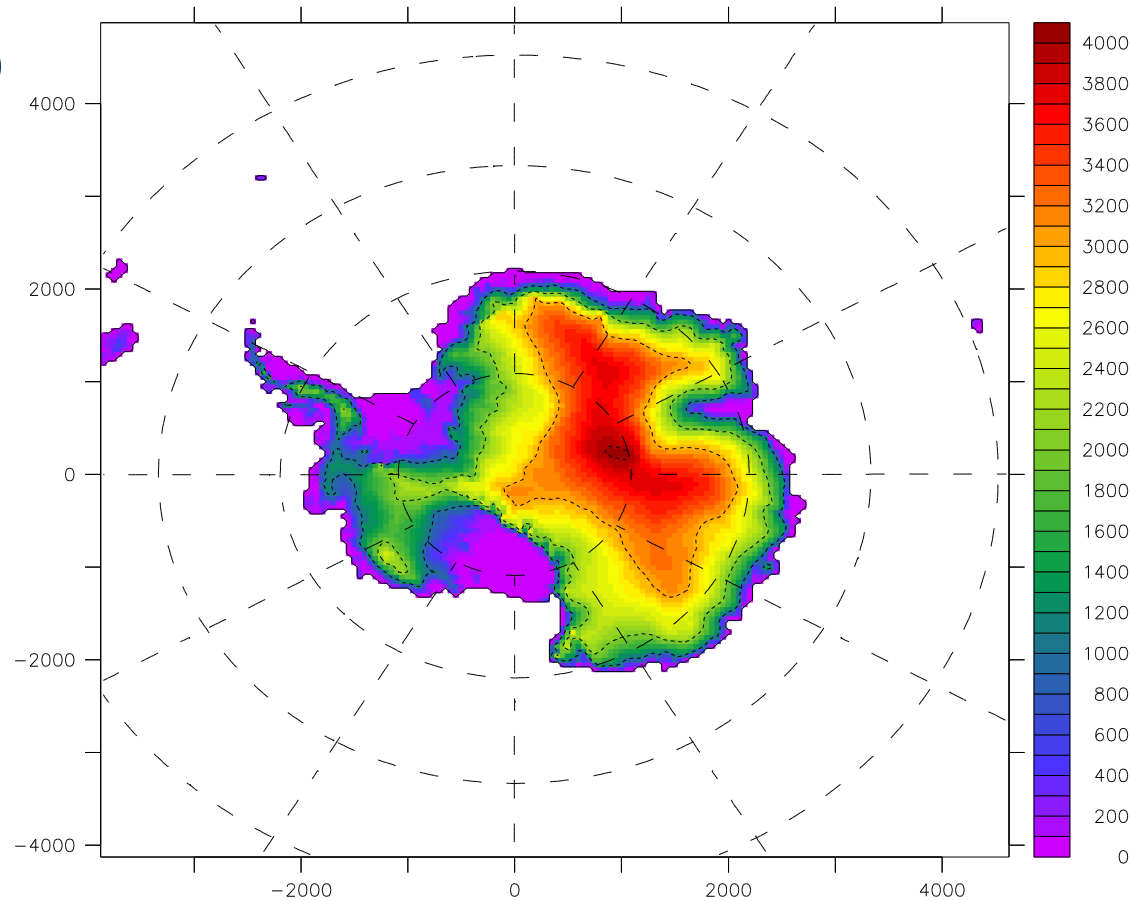
▶ 24 vertical levels

▶ Zmin=2m

▶ Mzabso=7

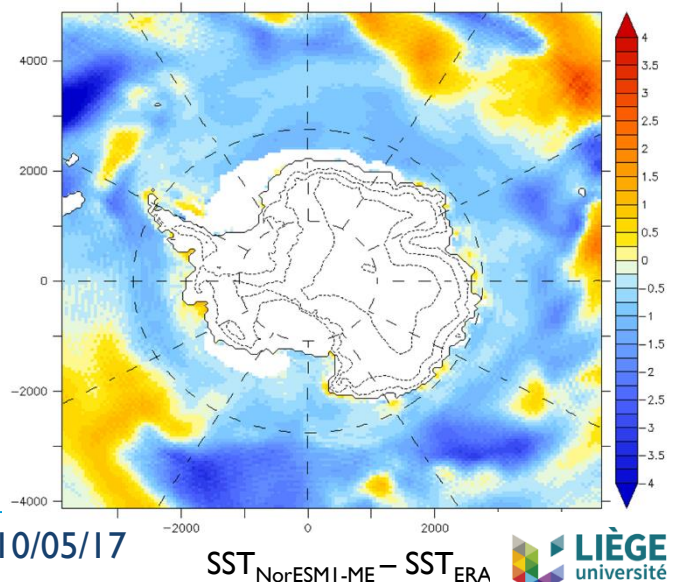
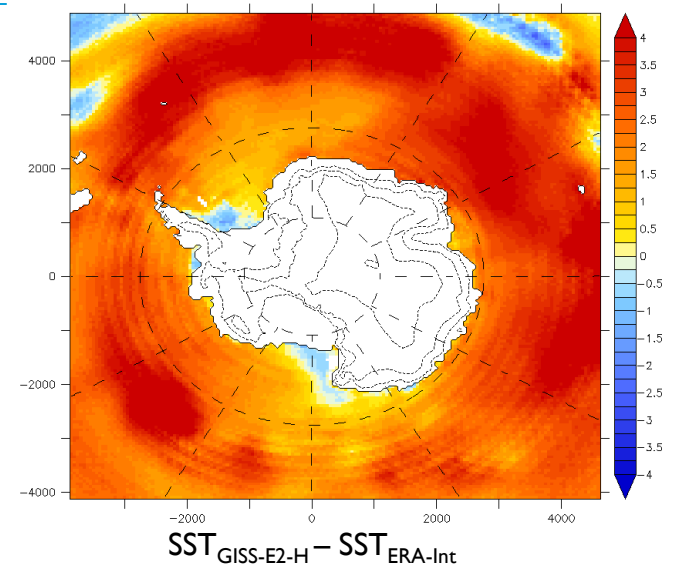
▶ UAR ~6000m

▶ 30 snow layers



Reference run and sensitivity experiments

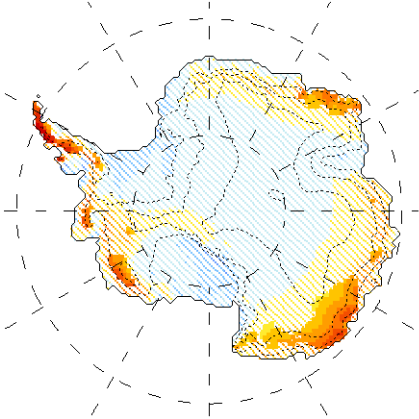
- ▶ Reference run
 - ▶ Forcing by ERA-Interim (1979-2015)
- ▶ Sensitivity experiments
 - ▶ SST anomalies
 - ▶ $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ and CMIP5 SST
 - ▶ SIC anomalies
 - ▶ ± 3 , ± 6 and CMIP5 SIC
 - ▶ Combined anomalies
 - ▶ SIT anomalies
 - ▶ 1m and 2m (rather than 0.5m)



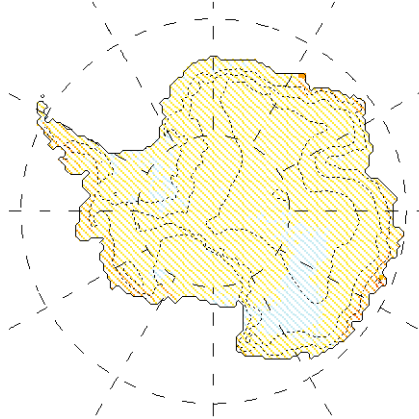
SMB sensitivity to sea surface conditions

► Résultats (units= Gt.yr⁻¹)

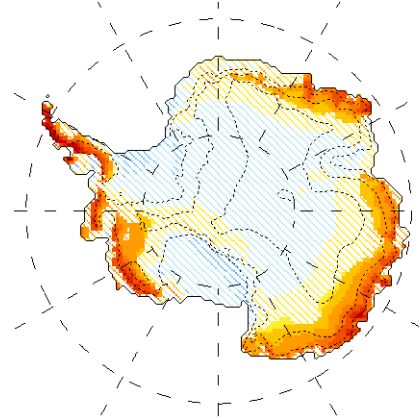
Des	SMB	RU	ME	RF	SF	SU
<u>Ref</u>	2565.5 (std 114.8)	0.9 (std 0.8)	97.0 (std 28.6)	20.0 (std 3.4)	2658.3 (std 110.)	108.9 (std 10.414)
Sic+3 T-2	2439.6	0.5	85.7	15.9	2533.4	101.4
Sic+6 T-4	2444.6	0.5	97.8	17.0	2525.0	93.7
Sic-3 T+2	2688.4	2.2	150.7	26.6	2784.5	118.3
SIC-6 T+4	2891.5	7.0	315.1	60.5	2962.8	122.3
ST-2	2483.7	0.5	76.3	15.6	2573.1	101.9
ST-4	2515.9	0.3	76.0	16.5	2597.2	94.4
ST+2	2606.3	1.8	136.4	24.8	2704.1	118.7
ST+4	2708.6	3.7	214.1	45.2	2795.3	125.8
SIC+3	2457.3	0.9	96.4	16.7	2554.2	110.5
SIC+6	2396.5	0.8	95.9	16.1	2492.6	109.0
SIC-3	2590.1	0.9	92.3	17.3	2686.5	110.5
SIC-6	2655.9	0.9	91.7	17.5	2751.9	110.2
dzSIce2	2563.2	0.9	96.8	20.1	2655.9	108.8
dzsice1	2565.3	0.9	96.8	20.0	2658.0	108.8



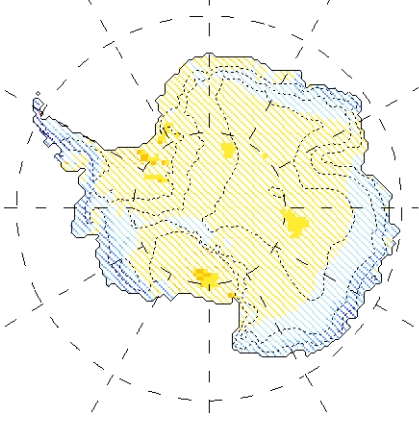
a) SST+4



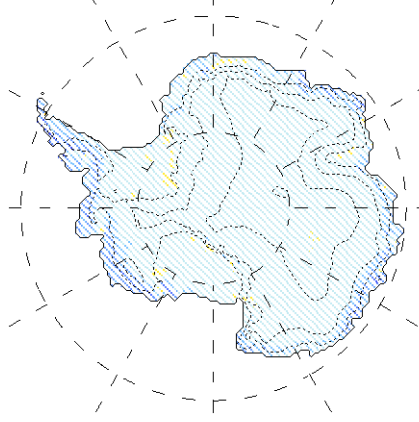
b) SIC-6



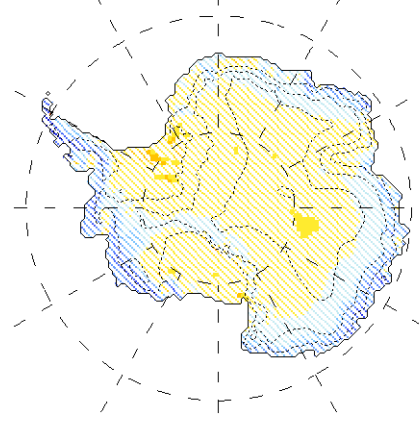
c) SST+4/SIC-6



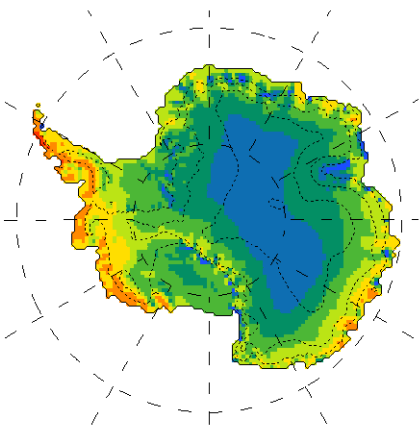
d) SST-4



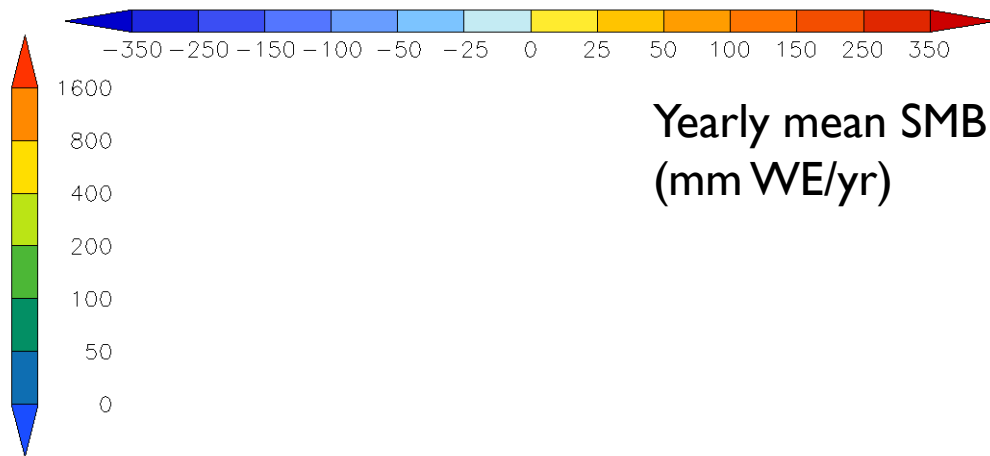
e) SIC+6



f) SST-4/SIC+6



g) Reference



Conclusion and perspectives

- ▶ Sensitivity to large SST and SIC biases
 - ▶ But still in GCM biases range (!)
- ▶ No sensitivity to sea ice thickness

- ▶ Importance of coupling MAR and NEMO-LIM
 - ▶ Feedbacks
 - ▶ Expecting more accurate SSC
 - ▶ Diurnal evolution
 - ▶ Higher resolution

