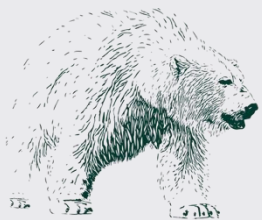


End-to-end forecast of the Arctic sea ice initialized directly from observations

Julien Brajard, Léo Edel, Célia Roess, Cyril Palerme, Anton Korosov, Laurent Bertino



NERSC
NANSEN ENVIRONMENTAL
AND REMOTE SENSING CENTER
THE NANSEN CENTER • BERGEN • NORWAY



**Meteorologisk
institutt**

This work has been carried out as part of the Copernicus Marine Service **IceCastNet** project. Copernicus Marine Service is implemented by Mercator Ocean in the framework of a delegation agreement with the European Union.



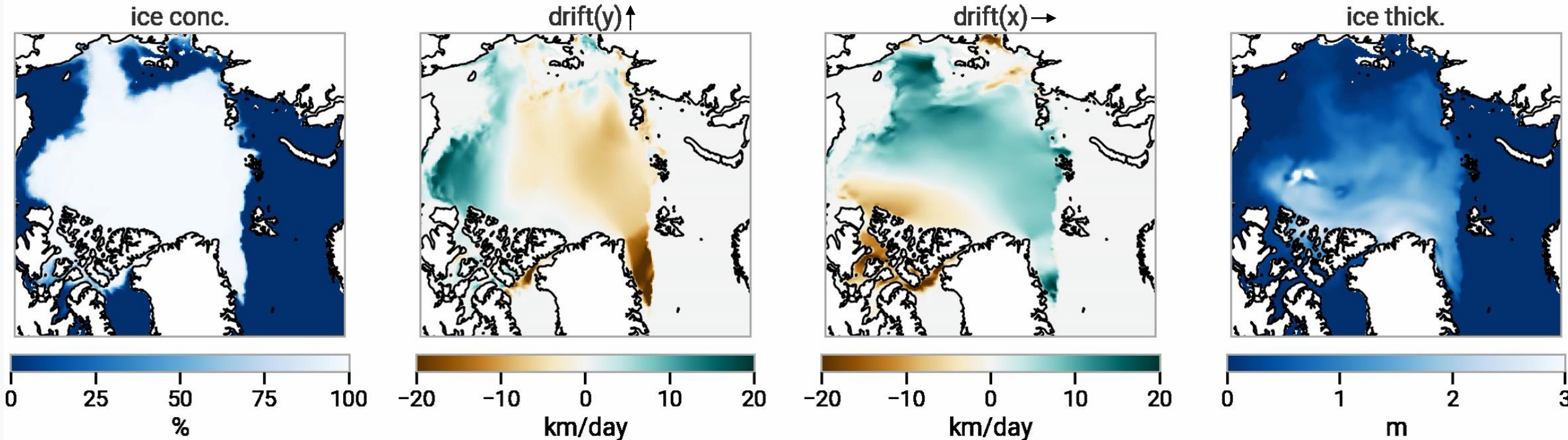
Current sea ice forecast

Sea ice forecast are produced operationally by **physical-based models**.

Ex: the **TOPAZ system** (available on Copernicus marine) delivers every day forecast **up to 10 days**



2022-10-21

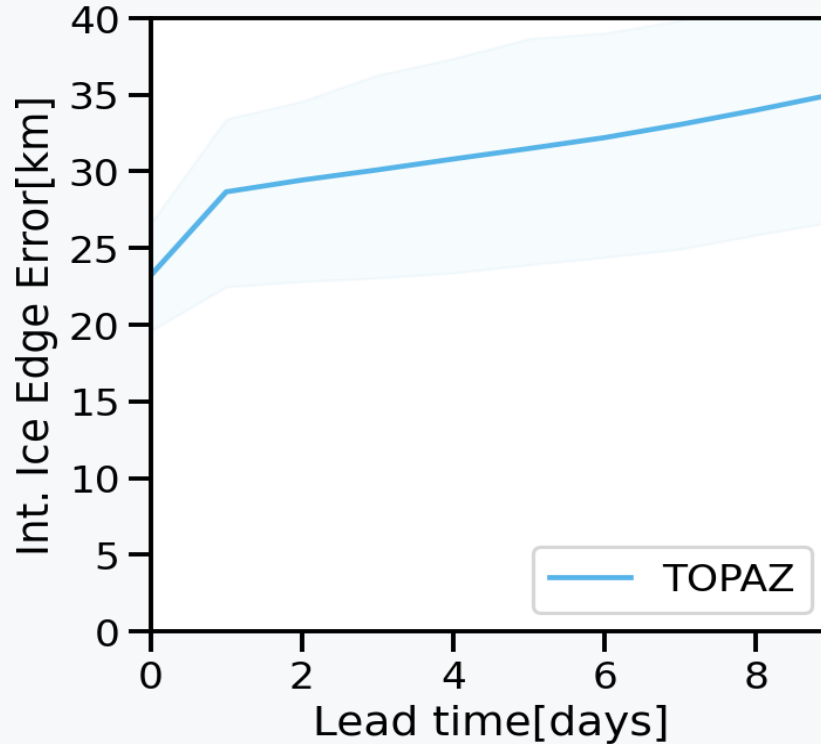


Instrumental for navigation in the Arctic, search-and-rescue, oil spill contingency planning: **~5000 Monthly downloads...**

Limitations of current physical-based sea ice forecast


1 Biased forecast

Error in positioning the ice edge



Comparison versus observations
(average 2022-2023)

2 Computational efficiency

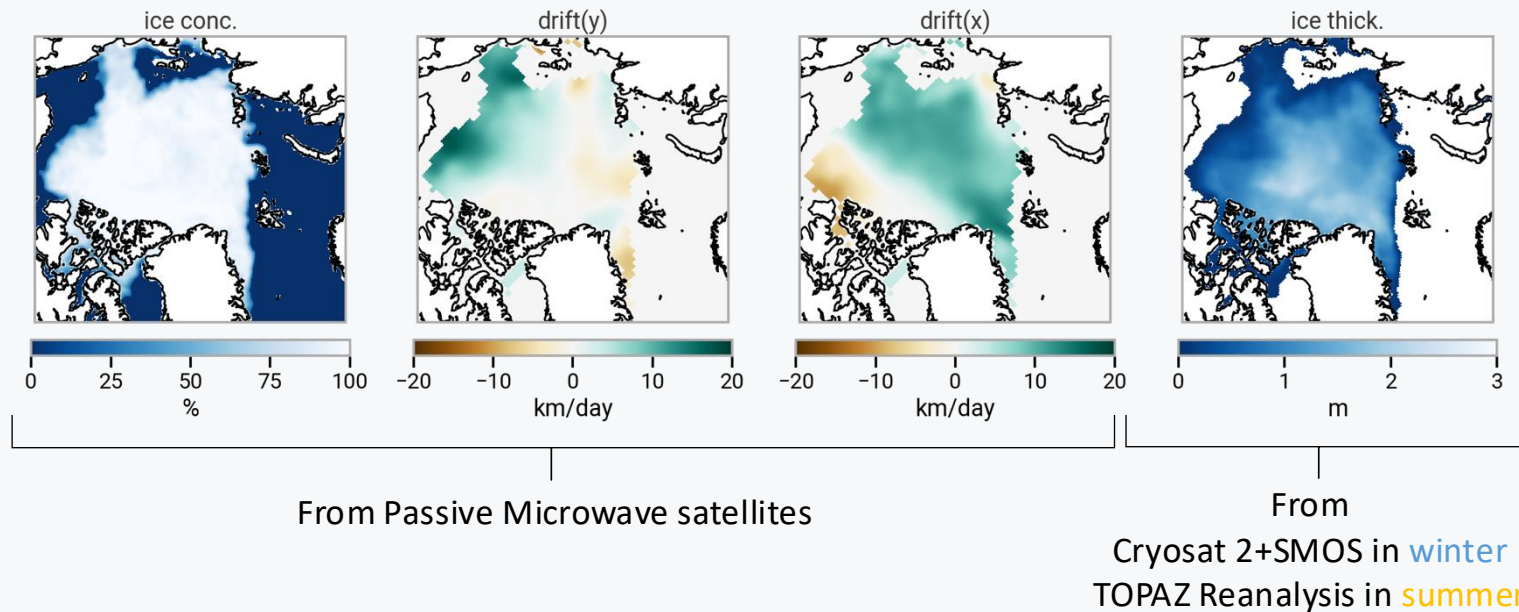
Computation time: 
12 h over 100 GPU (ocean + sea ice)
~1h30 for the sea ice only

Explore the use of machine learning: IceCastNet

1 ~~Biased forecast~~

Unbiased forecast

Training based on satellite observations



Example from October 20, 2022

2 ~~Computational efficiency~~

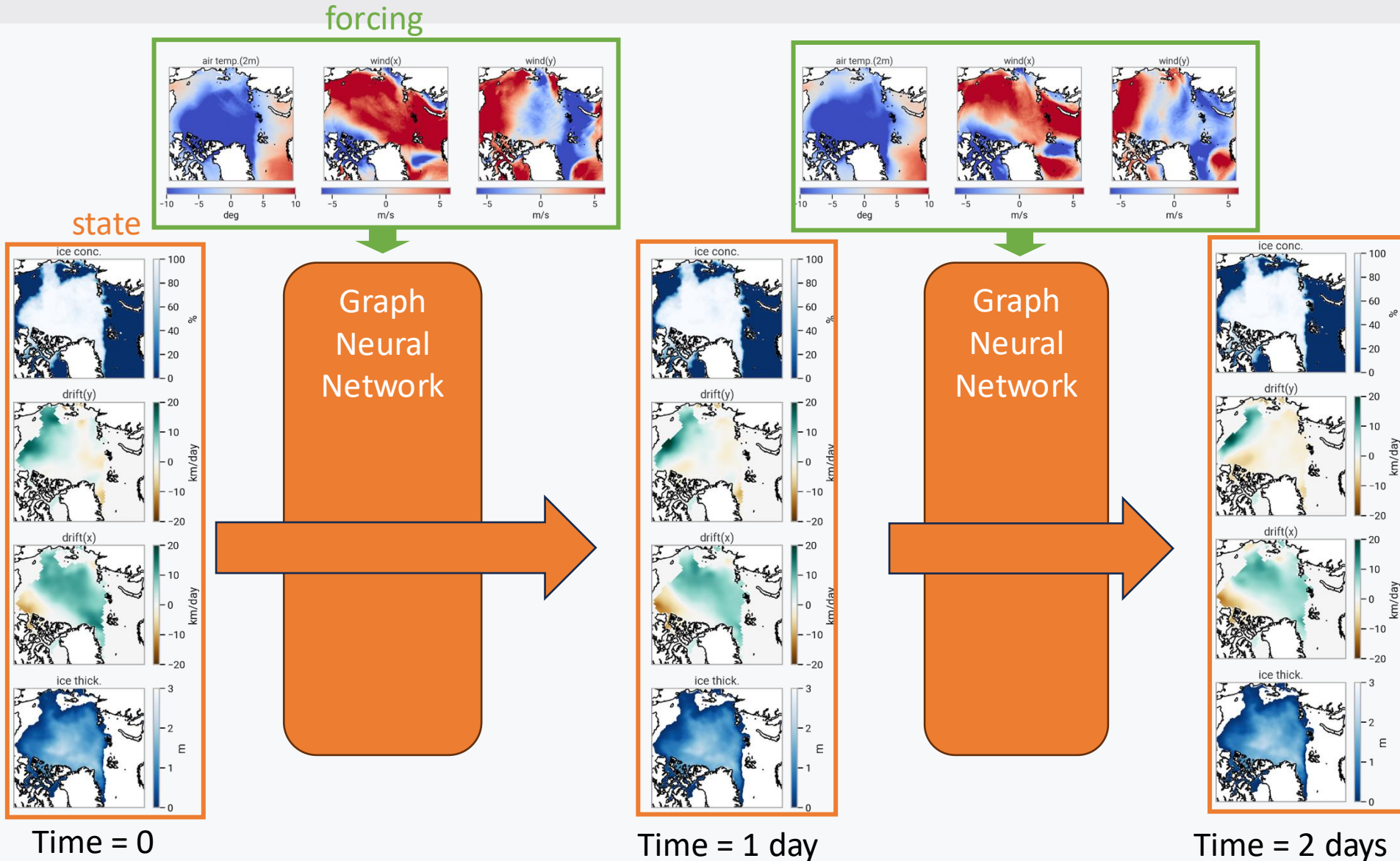
~1h30 on multiple GPU 

Efficient Model

Graph Transformer 

~10 sec on one GPU

Scheme of the method



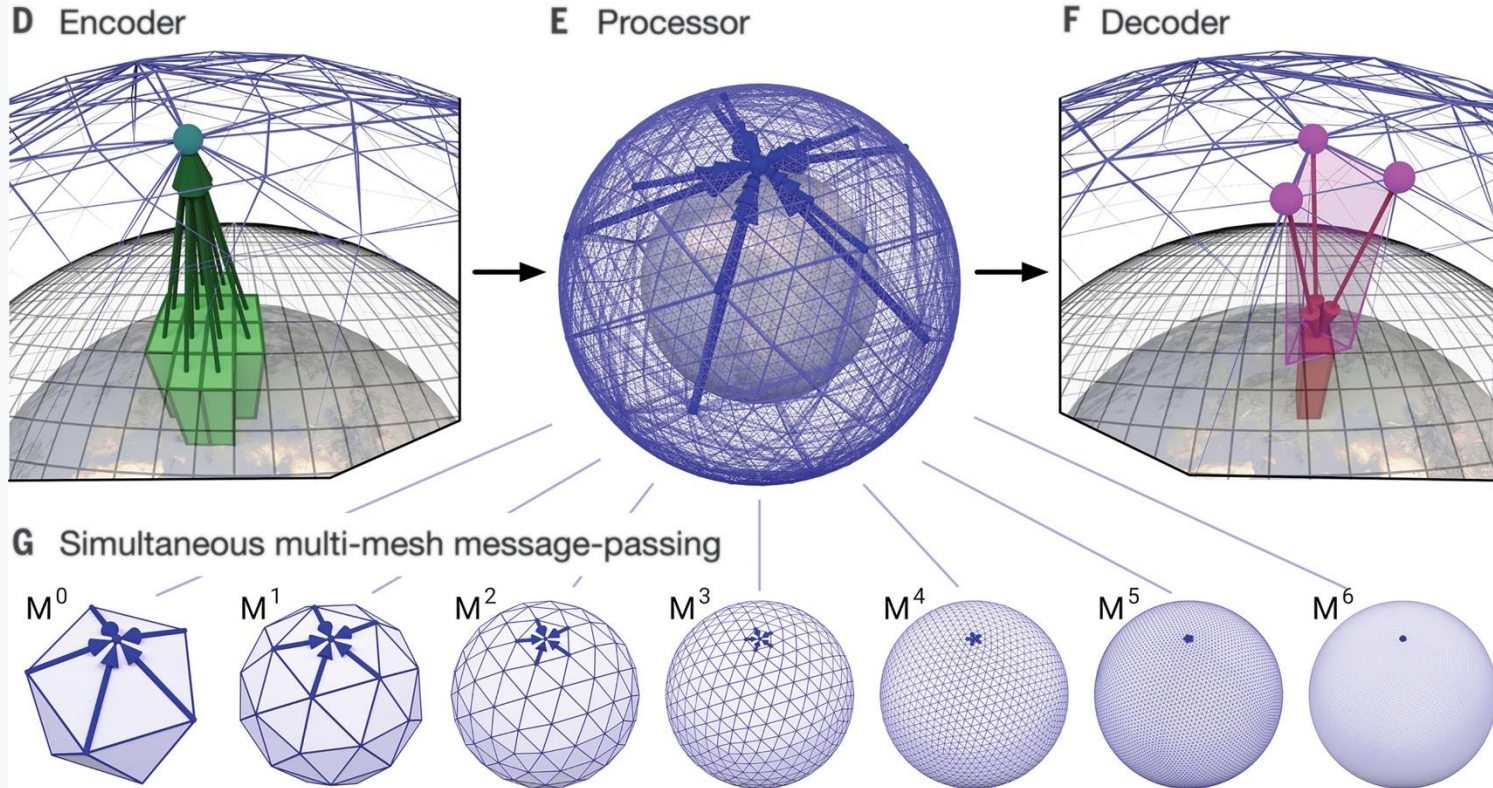
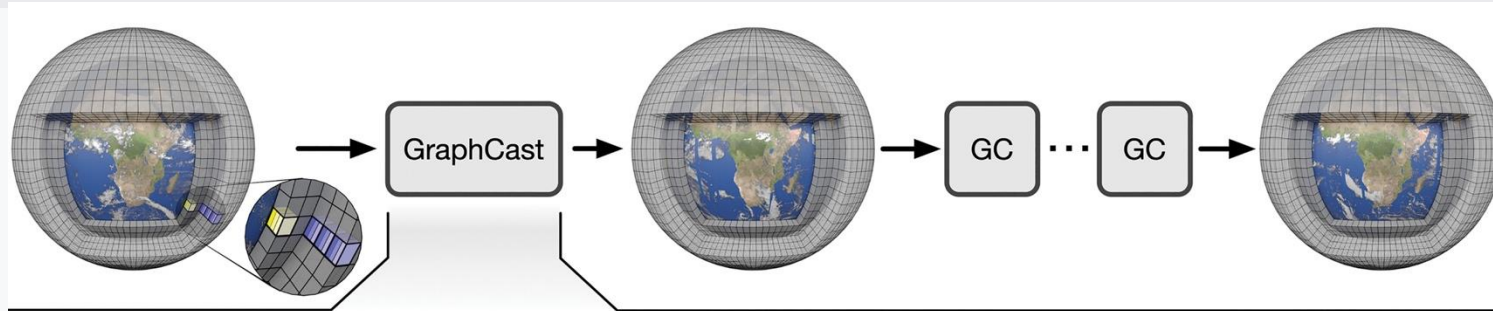
Training: 2018-2022
Evaluation: 2022-2023

Size of the model:
~87.5 millions
parameters

Framework used:
 anemoi

Model architecture

From Lam et al. 2023



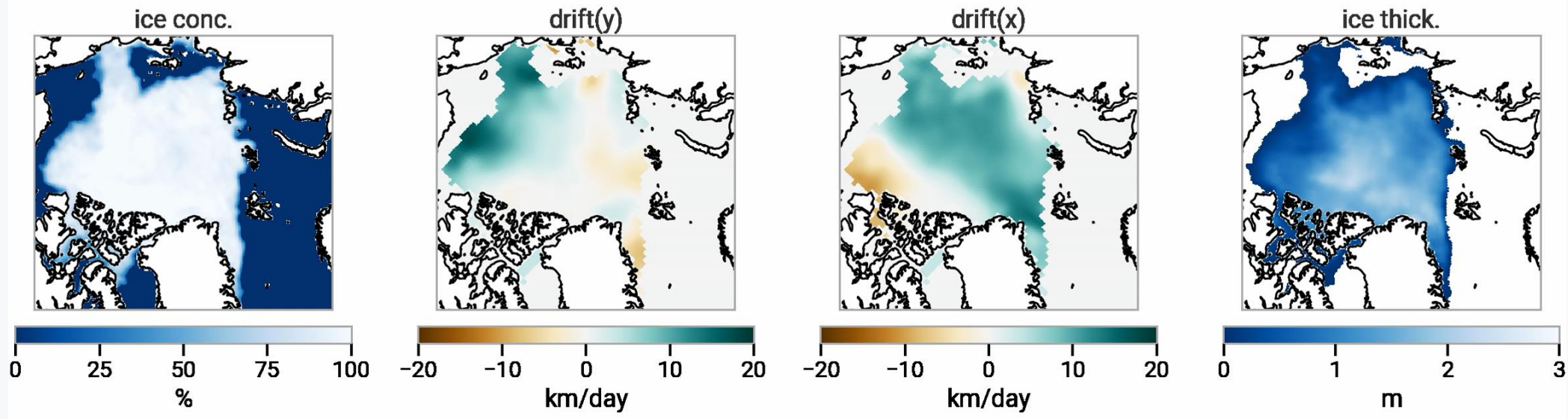
Similar approach as Graphcast:
Restricted to the Arctic region
Encoder: 0.6 cutoff
Processor: M7 multimesh
Decoder: 3 Nearest neighbours

One result



2022-10-20

IceCastNet forecast

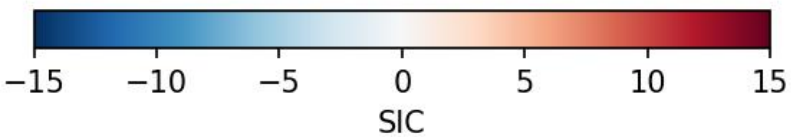
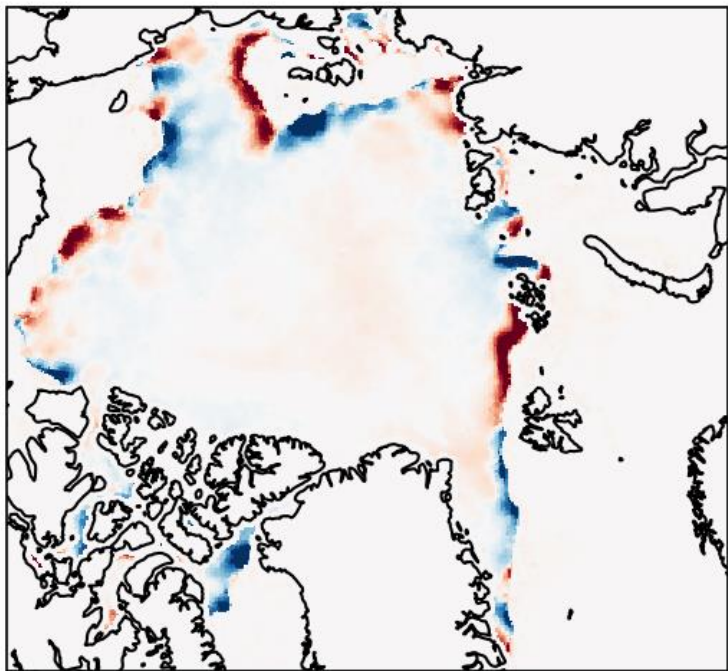


Comparison with TOPAZ (Sea Ice concentration)

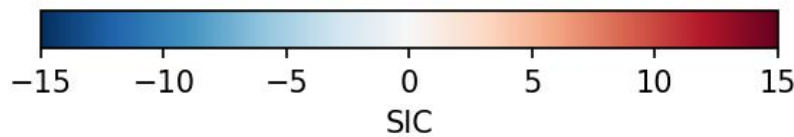
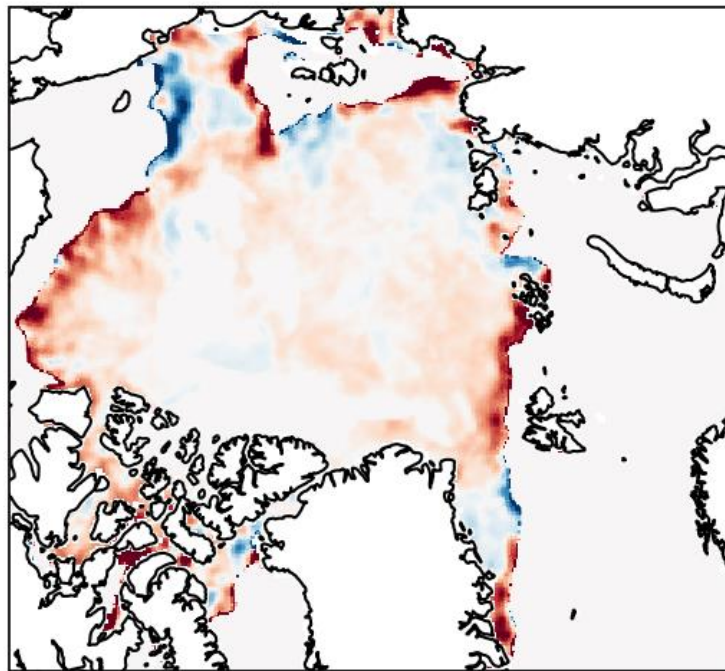


2022-10-20: increment over 1 day

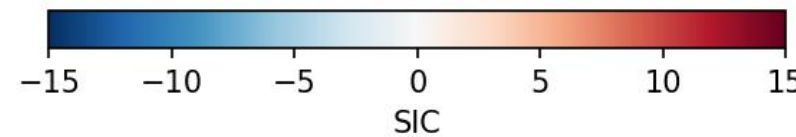
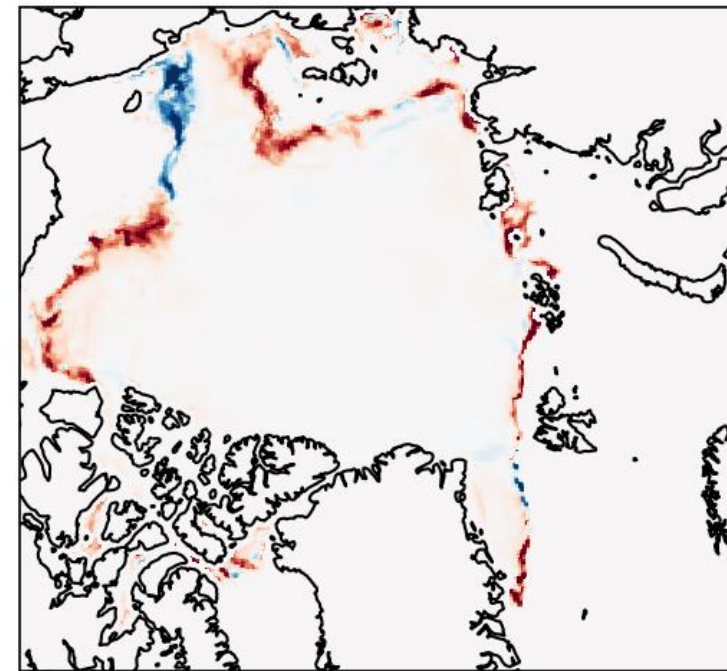
Predicted: ICN



Truth: OSISAF

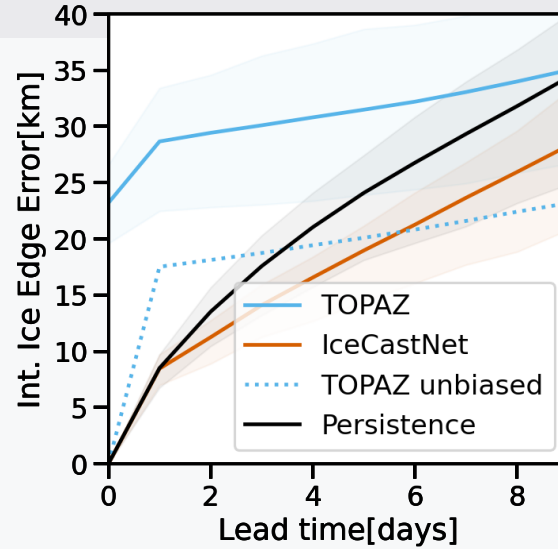


Forecasted: TOPAZ4-F

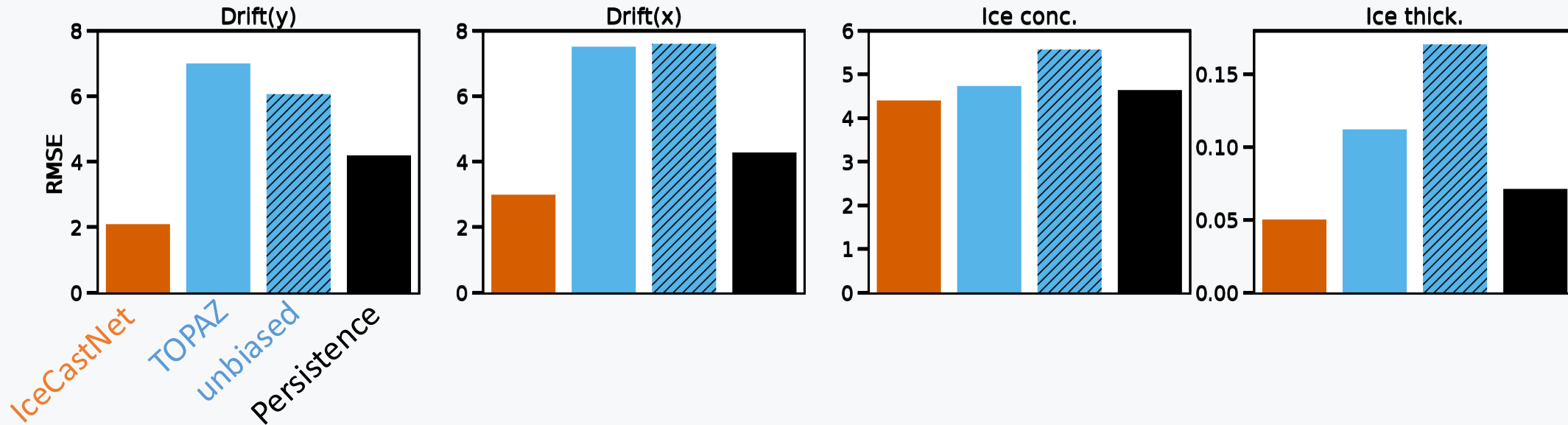


Validation with observational product (average over 2022-2023)

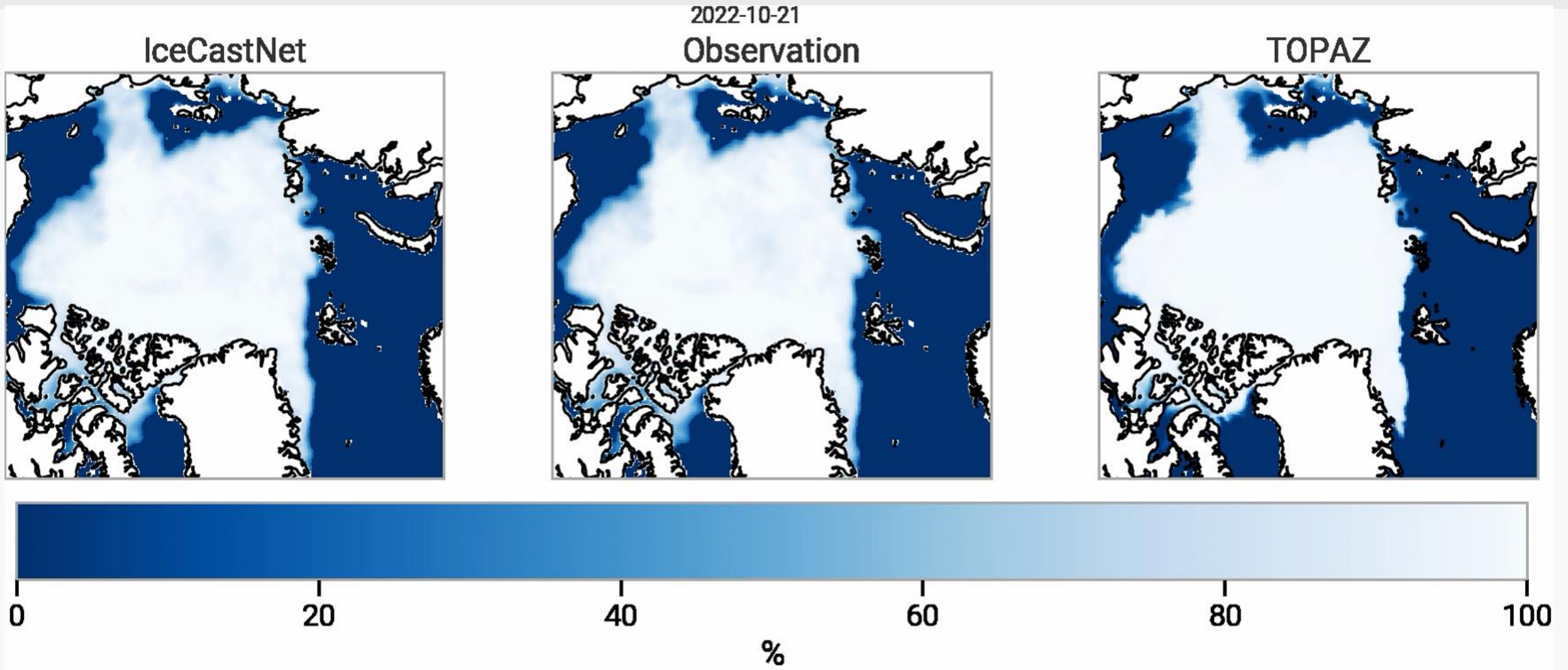
Error in positioning the ice edge



Error at Lead time: 9 days



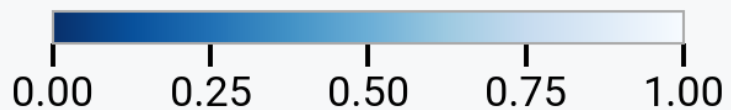
Comparison of sea ice concentration prediction



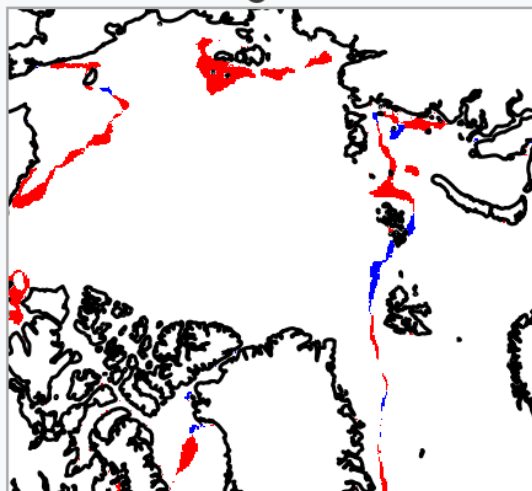
Sea Ice Extent



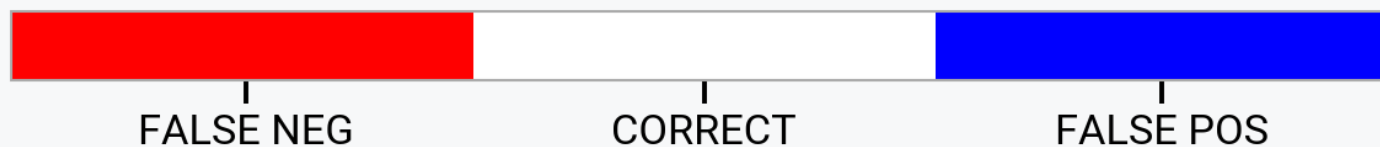
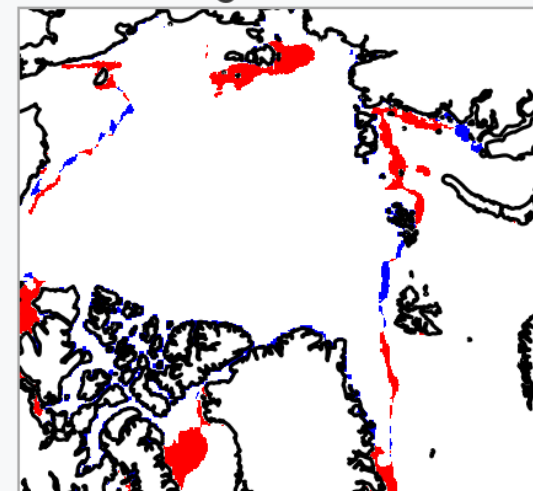
True Sea Ice Extent



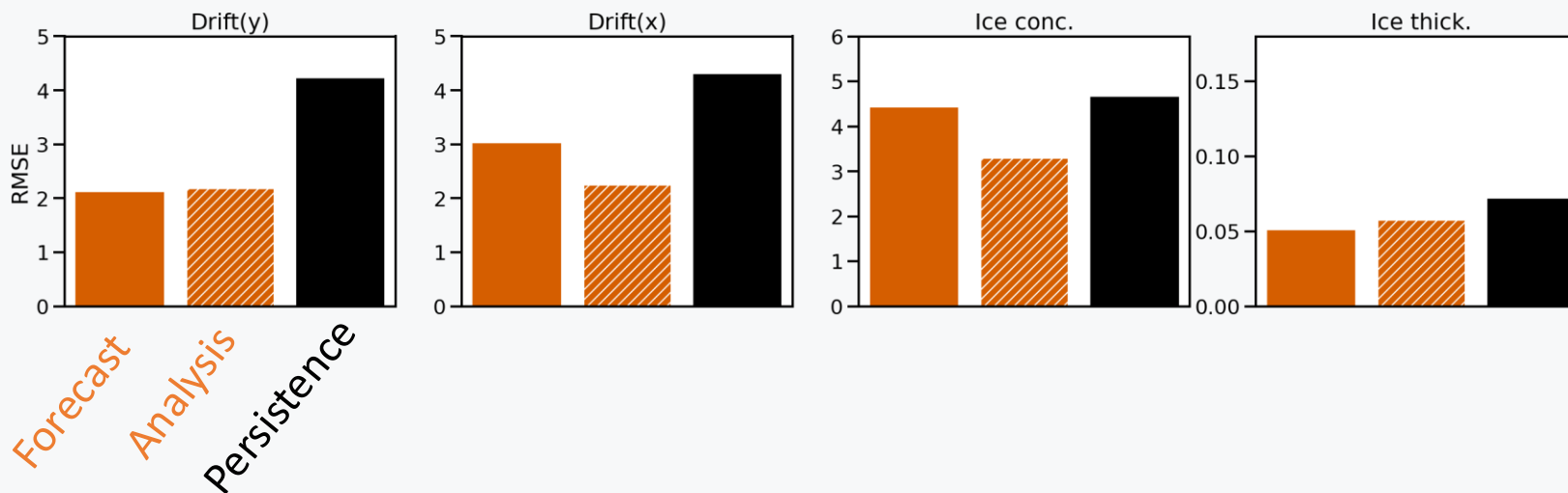
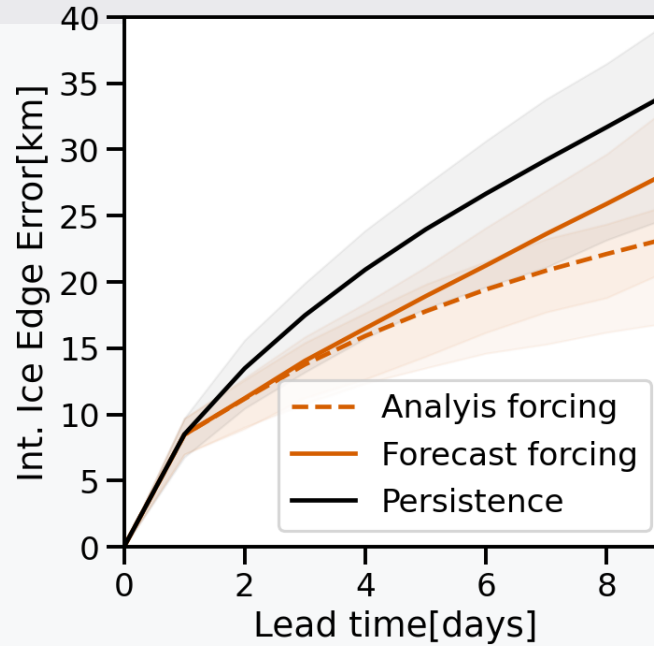
IceCastNet Edge Err.= $3.41e+03$



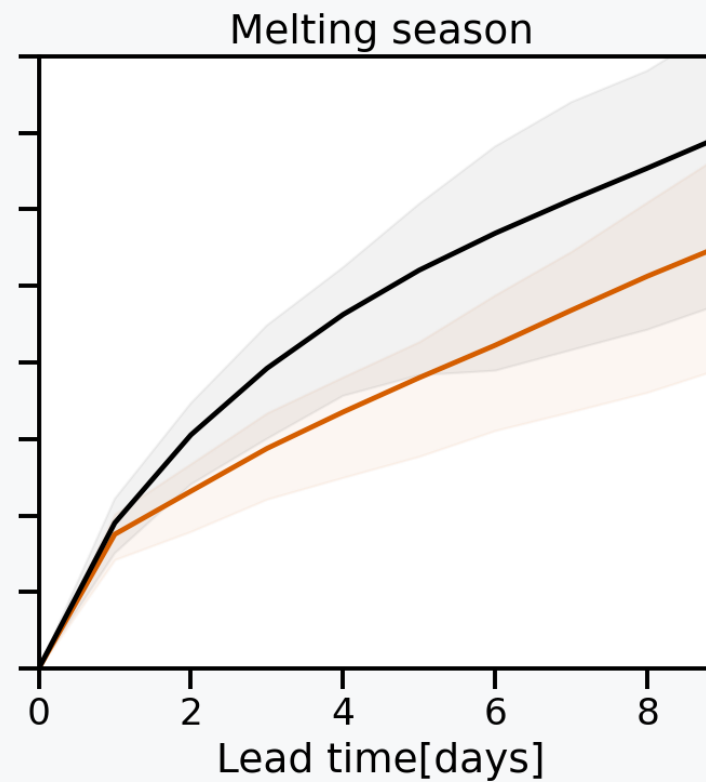
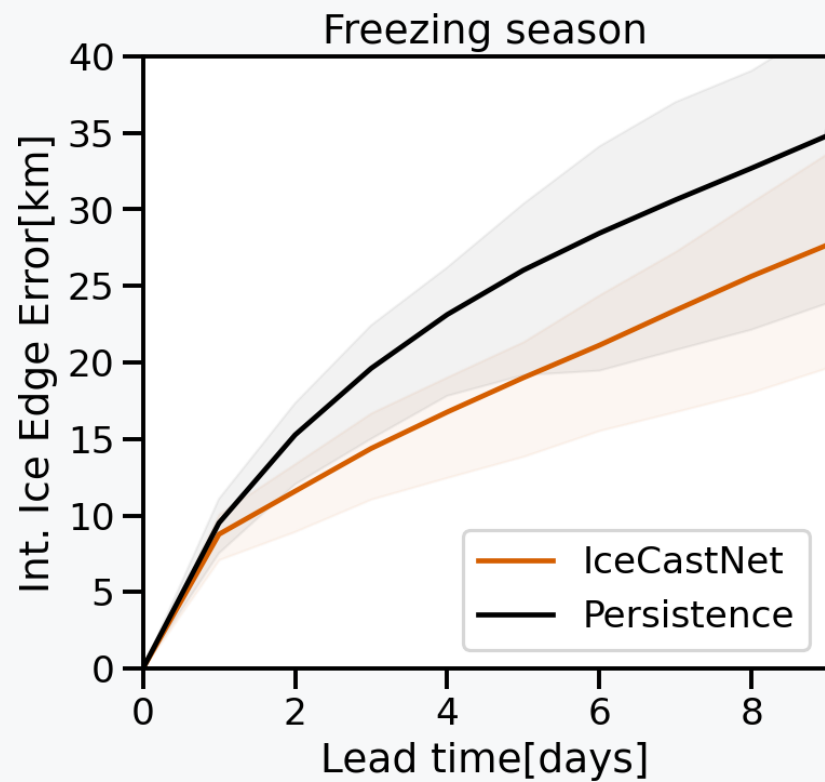
TOPAZ Edge Err.= $7.71e+03$



Meteorological forecast Vs Meteorological analysis



Different seasons?

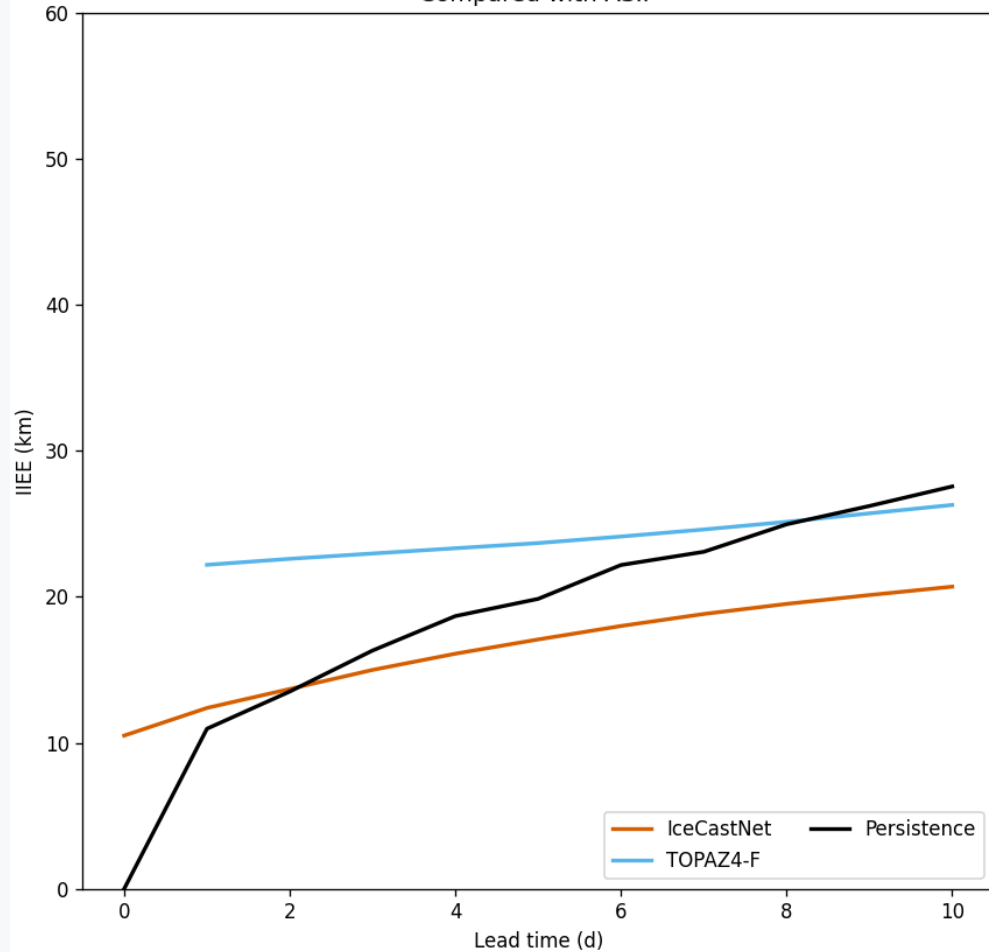




Validation using other products (ASIP+NIC)

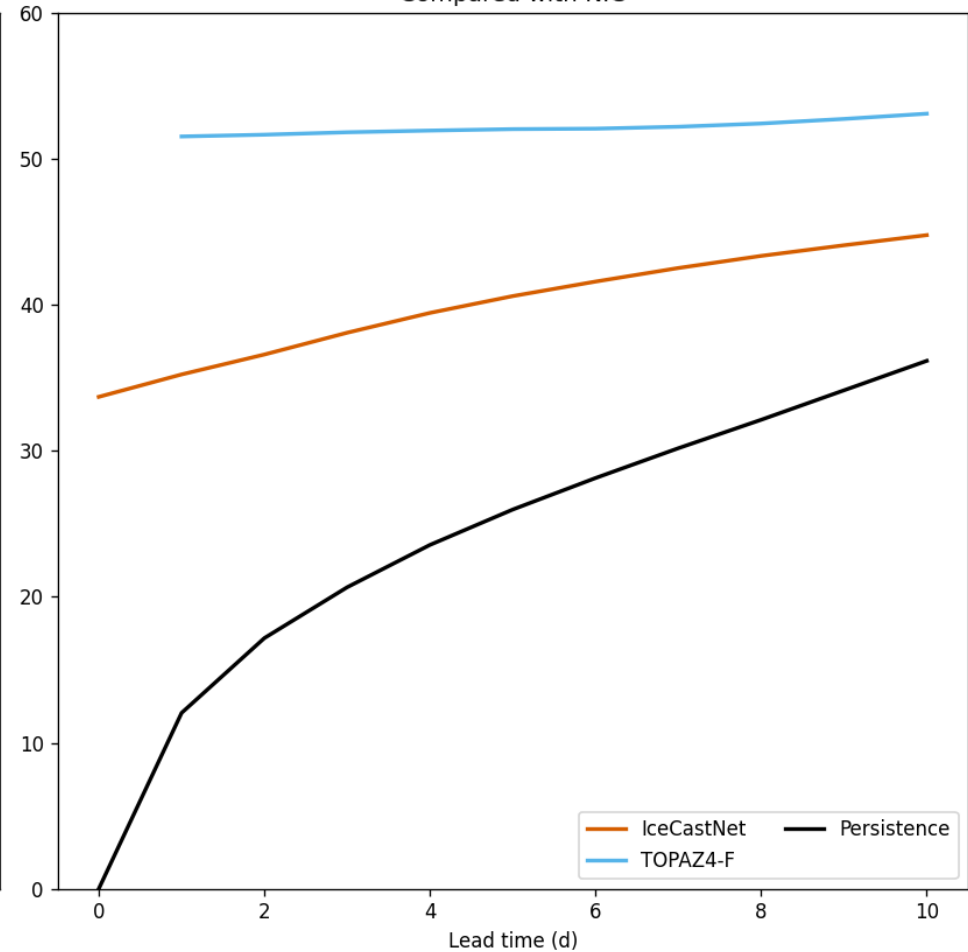
ASIP (SAR)

Compared with ASIP



US ice charts

Compared with NIC



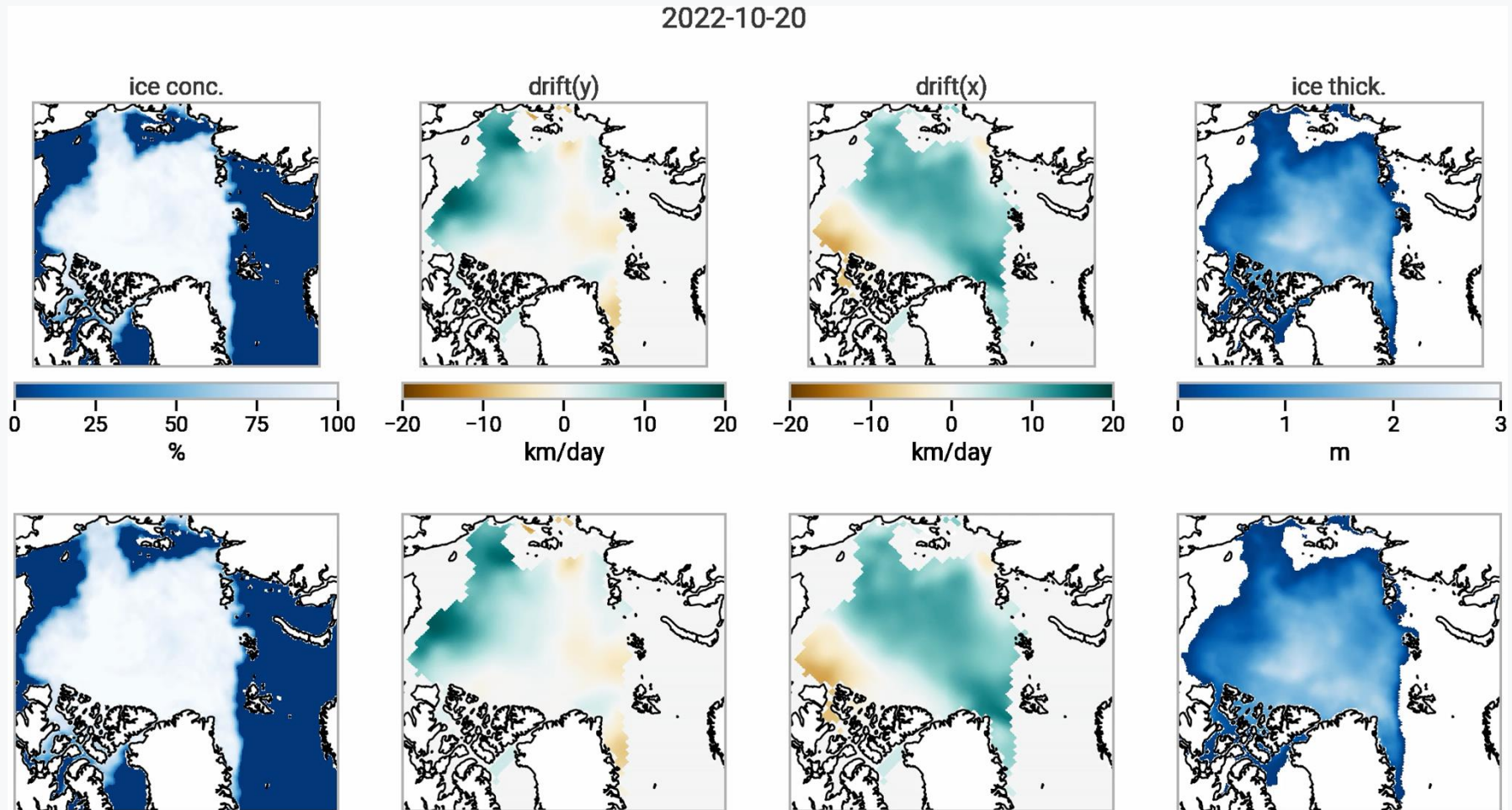
Push the limits?

Run over **3 months**, forced by meteorological analysis.

Running time (on 1 GPU): **1m15s**

IceCastNet forecast

Observations





Conclusion

- ✓ **IceCastNet** is a data-driven model simulating **sea ice concentration, thickness and drift**
- ✓ **IceCastNet** is trained (almost) exclusively from **observational dataset** and is forced by atmospheric forecast
- ✓ Over a lead time of 10 days, **IceCastNet** is **faster (10 sec Vs 1h30)** and **less biased** than the the operational physics-based model (compared with observations)
- ✓ **IceCastNet** is stable over long runs