



*Norwegian
Meteorological Institute
met.no*

Norwegian Ice Service

Key Facts for the Season 2010/11

Nick Hughes

Leader of the Norwegian Ice Service

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*Signe Alvarstein and
Håvard Larsen*





Introduction

- WMO Publication No. 574 “*Sea Ice Information Services of the World*”
- 2 Norwegian Ice Services
 - Norwegian Meteorological Institute (“met.no” after <http://www.met.no/>)
 - Represented at IAW-3 by Nick Hughes, Signe Alvarstein and Håvard Larsen
 - Norwegian Coastal Administration (Kystverket)
 - Handles ice information for southern Norway (Oslofjord and Skagerrak)
 - Customer of met.no
- Organisation
 - History
 - Employees
 - Ice Chart Production
- Data Acquisition
 - Radarsat-2
 - Envisat ASAR
 - AMSR-E
 - OSI SAF
 - AVHRR and MODIS
- Output Products
 - Ice Charts (Arctic and Antarctic)
 - METAREA-XIX Ice Edge
- Forecasts and Forecast Methods
- Publications
- Mailing and Internet Addresses





History



Isfjord Radio on Svalbard

- First organised sea ice reporting started in 1930, with reporting from Isfjord Radio on Svalbard, and continued until WW2
- Ice reporting from Bjørnøya and Isfjord Radio resumed in 1963 by Norwegian Polar Institute
- IR images started to be used from the winter of 1969/70 when met.no started to download analogue satellite images
- met.no took over the Ice Service (Istjenesten) in April 1970 with weekly ice chart production
- In June 1997 Ice Service moved to the Forecasting Division for Northern Norway (Vervarslinga for Nord-Norge) and production moved to a digital format with updating every weekday
- First SAR (Radarsat-1) images used in 2005
- Weekly Antarctic (Weddell Sea and Peninsula) chart production started in 2009/10 season



Forecasting Division for
Northern Norway, Tromsø





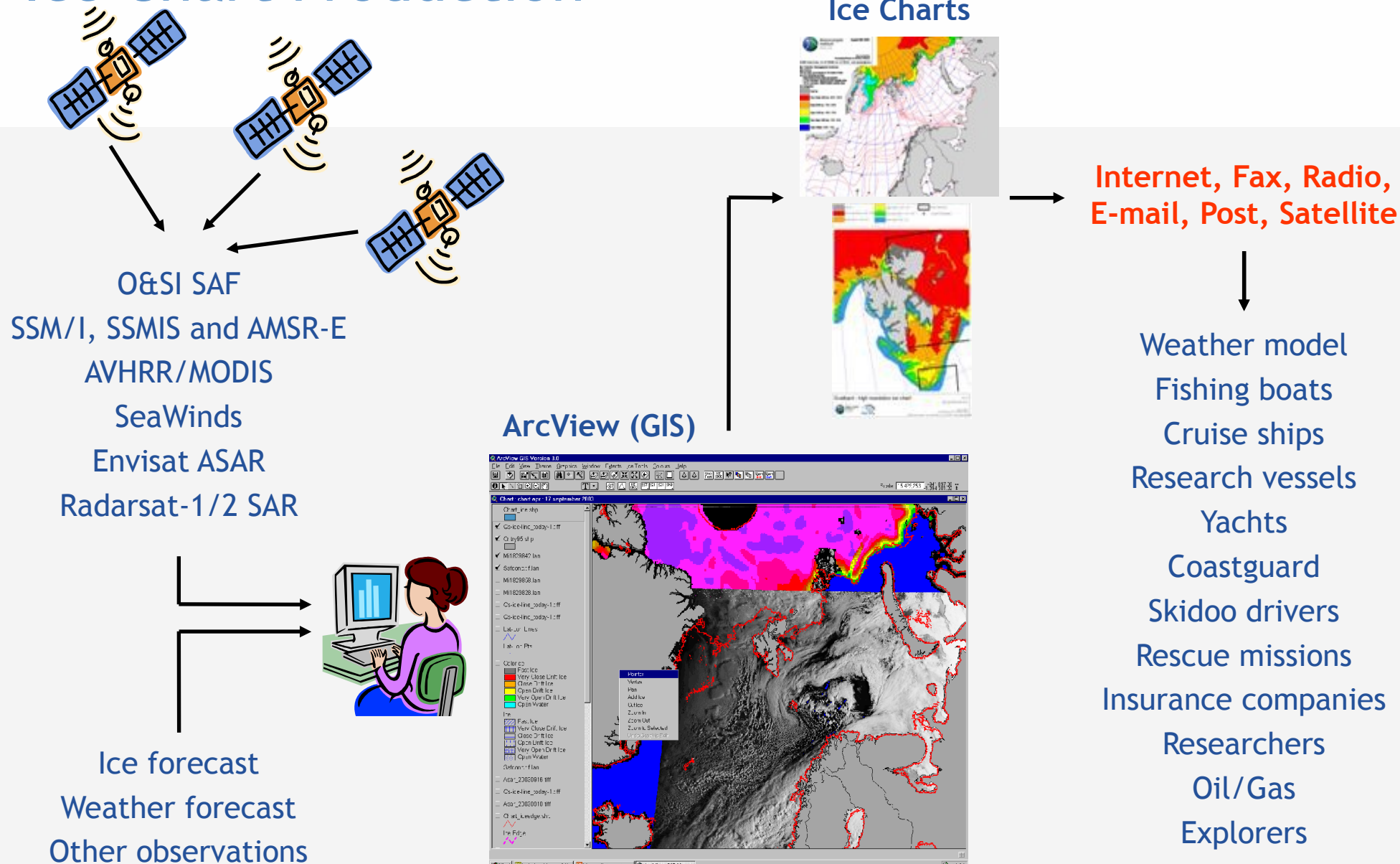
Employees

- Leader of the Ice Service
 - Nick Hughes
- Ice Analysts
 - Trond Robertson
 - Signe Alvarstein
 - Håvard Larsen
 - Odd Ivar Olsen
 - A.N. Other (starts July)
- Research Group
 - Frode Dinessen
 - Keguang Wang



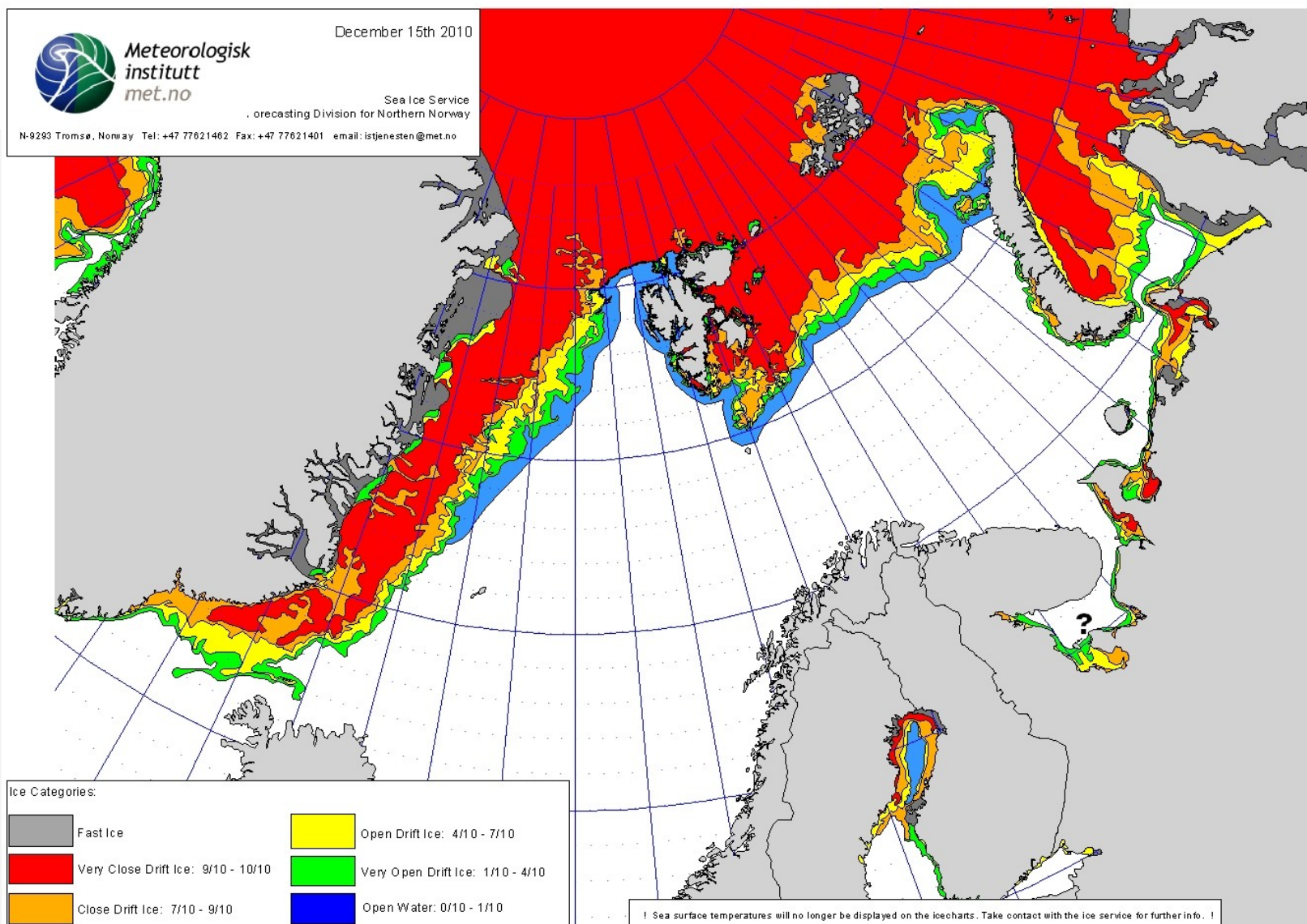


Ice Chart Production



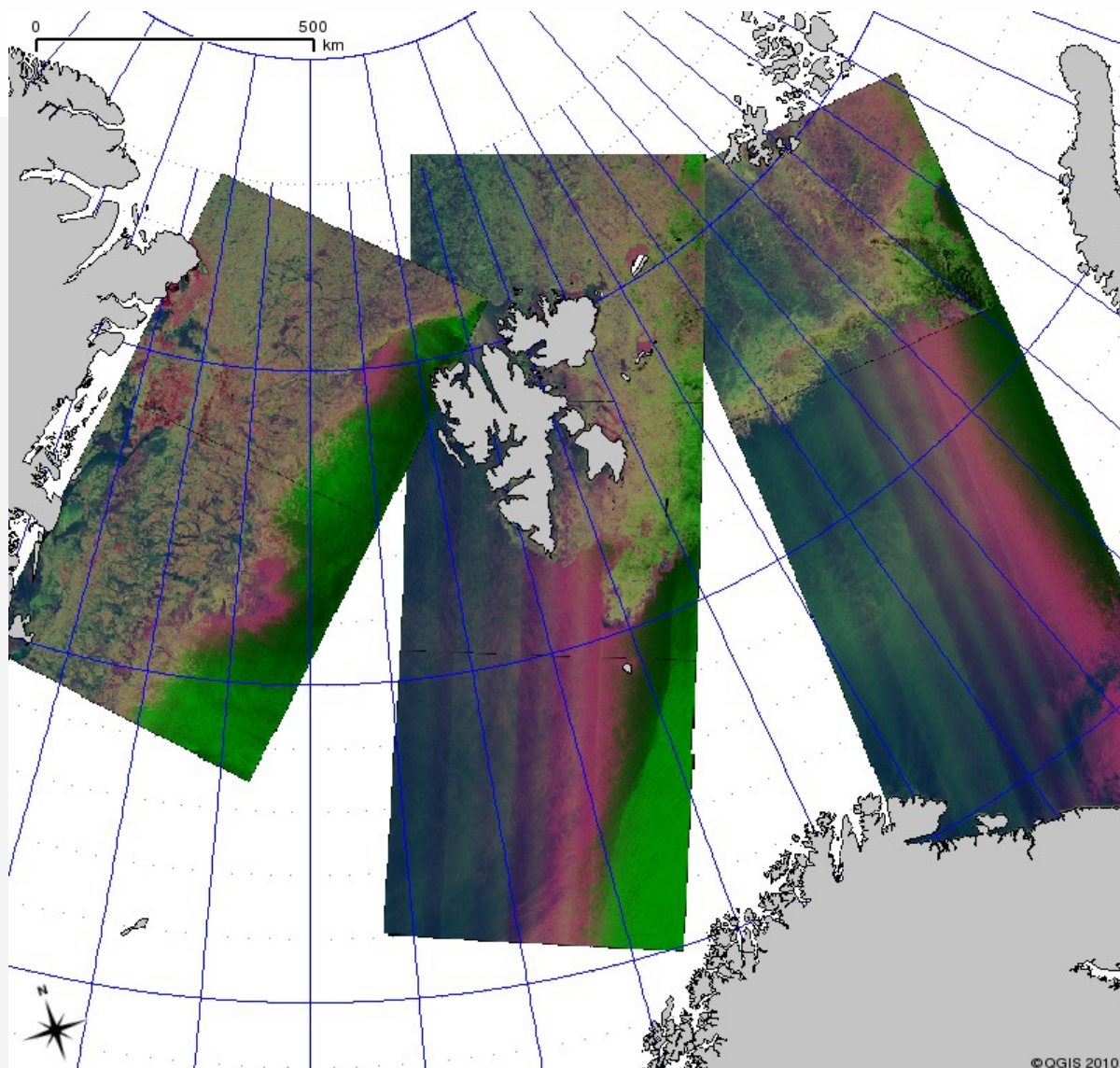


Typical Ice Chart





Radarsat-2 Images

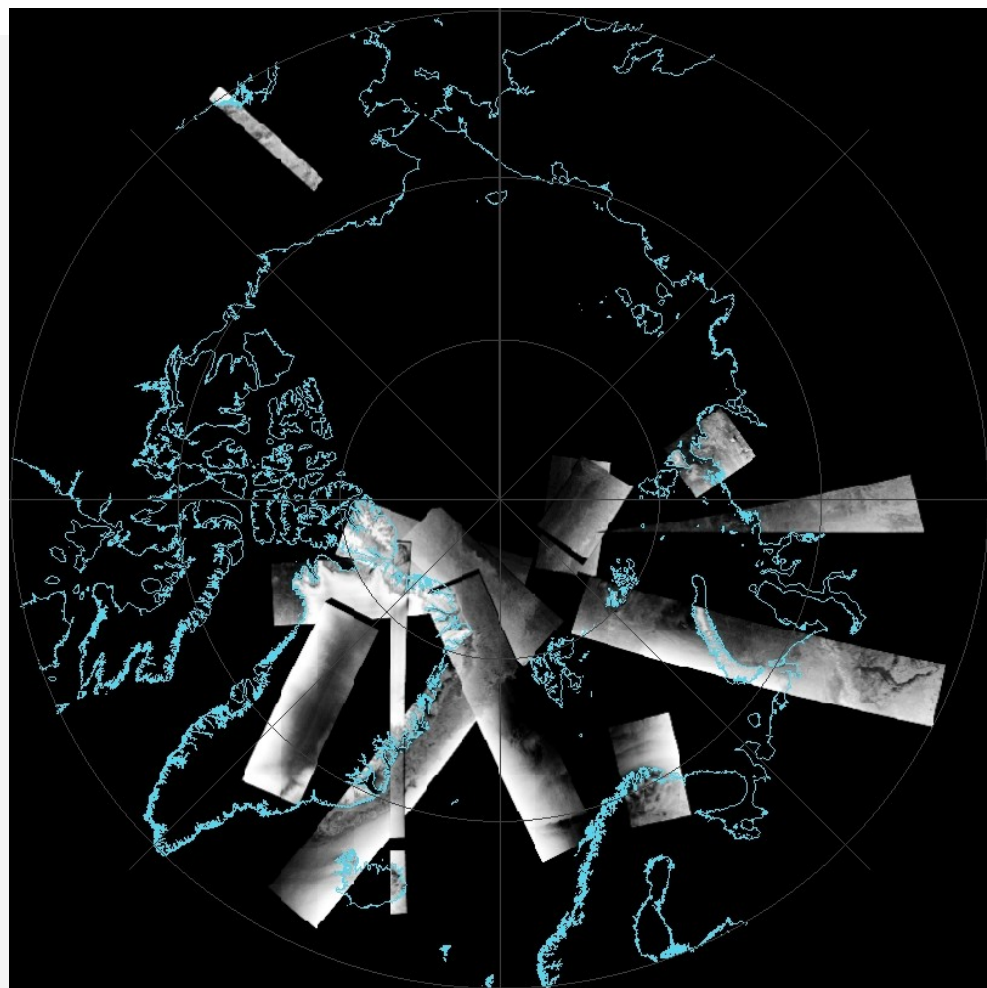


- Radarsat-2 dual-polarisation images for 15 December 2010
- RGB composite
 - Red = HH
 - Green = HV
 - Blue = HH - HV
- Use of RS2 for ice charting started in September 2008
 - HV provides better open water detection
- Image archive
 - > 1,500 images
 - Coverage mostly in the region shown
 - Also datasets for Northern Sea Route, North West Passage, and Antarctica





Envisat ASAR



- Specifications
 - Active radar in C-band 5.331 GHz
 - Resolution depends on operating mode
 - 1km Global Monitoring
 - 125m Wide Swath
 - 25m Alternating Polarisation
 - 12.5m Imaging
 - Single polarisation (HH or VV) or alternating (HH+HV, VV+VH)
- Data can be utilized for a wide range of uses, and in Tromsø there are research institutions working on
 - Ship detection
 - Wave and wind detection
 - Ice analysis

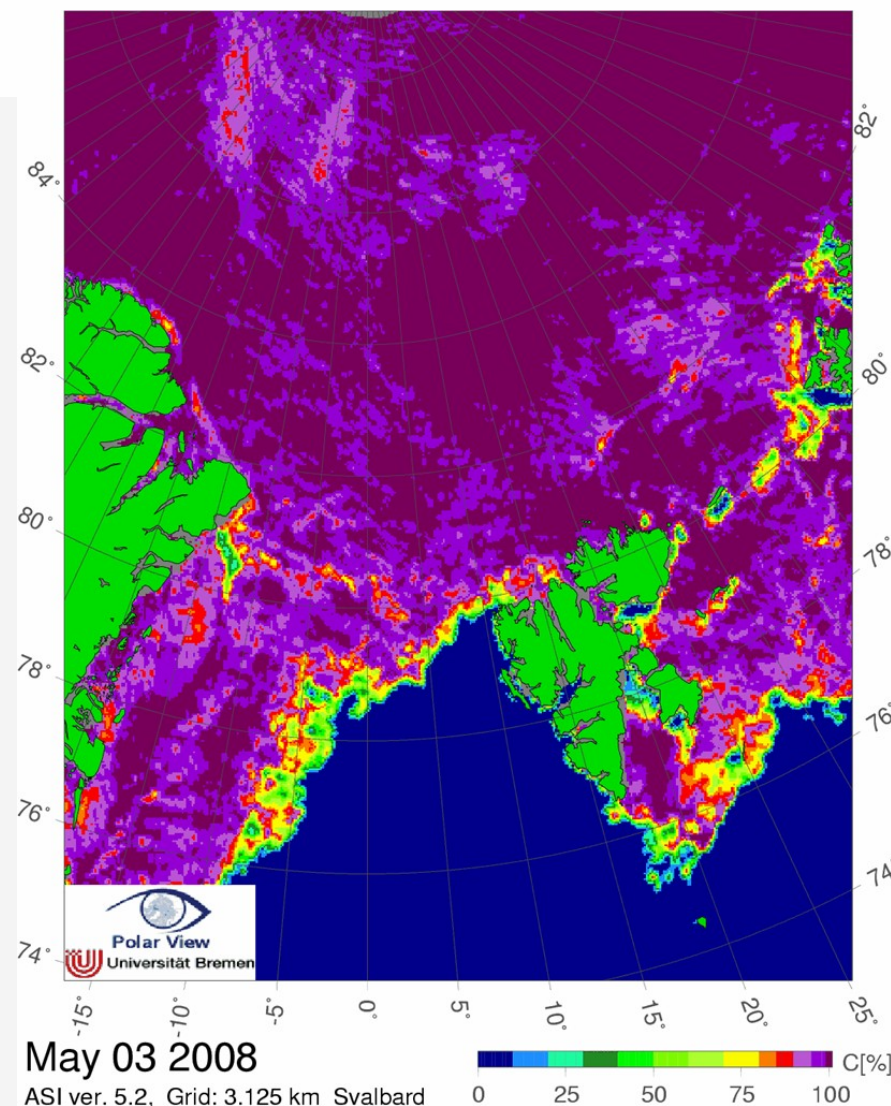


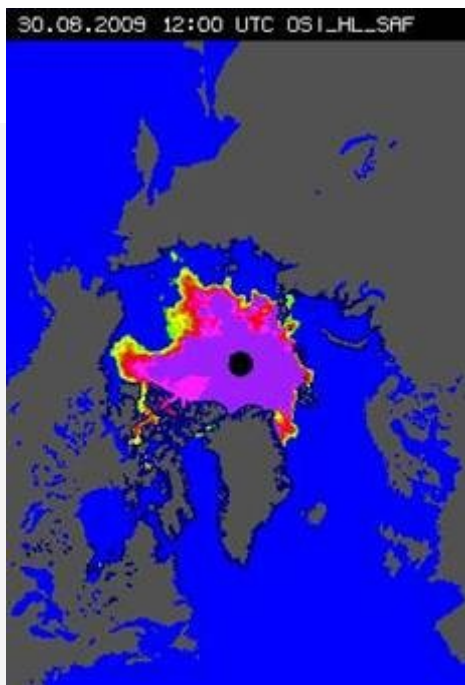


AMSR-E

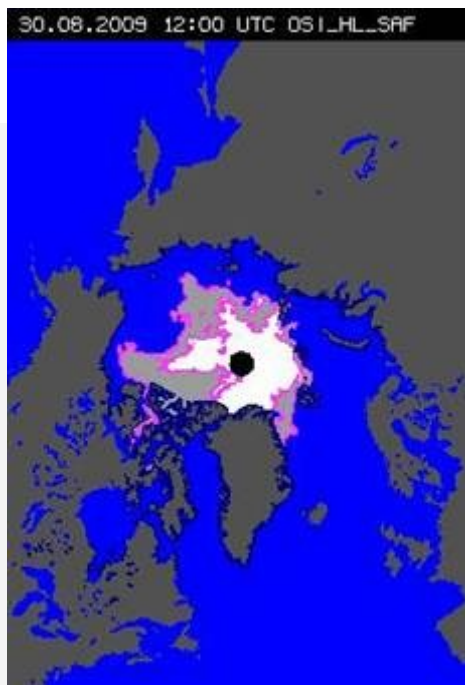
(Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer - EOS)

- Instrument onboard NASA's Aqua EOS satellite
 - 12 channels
 - 6 frequencies ranging from 6.9 to 89.0 GHz, H and V polarized
 - Approximately double the resolution of SSM/I
 - 6.25 km for 89.0 GHz channels
 - Precursor to future advanced passive microwave sensors
- University of Bremen produces ice concentration data that the ice service uses for ice charting





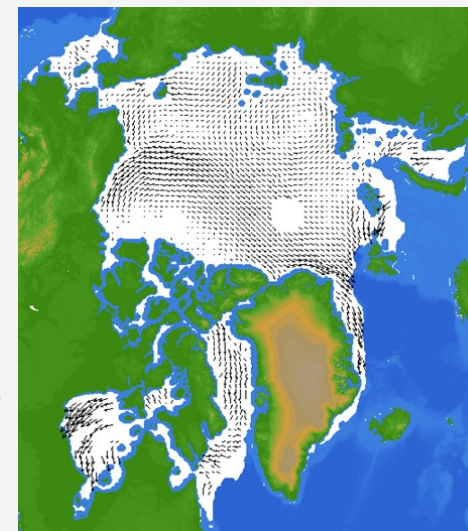
Ice Concentration



Ice Type



Ice Edge



Ice Drift

- Coordinated by EUMETSAT
- High Latitude Processing Centre
 - met.no Oslo (<http://saf.met.no/>)
 - Generates sea ice concentration, type and edge products

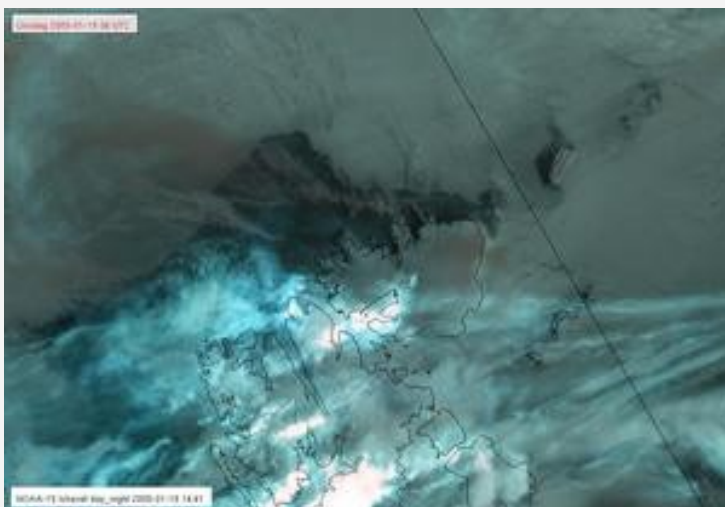
- Generated automatically daily
- Based on satellite data from SSM/I and ASCAT data
- Resolution 10 km



AVHRR

(Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer)

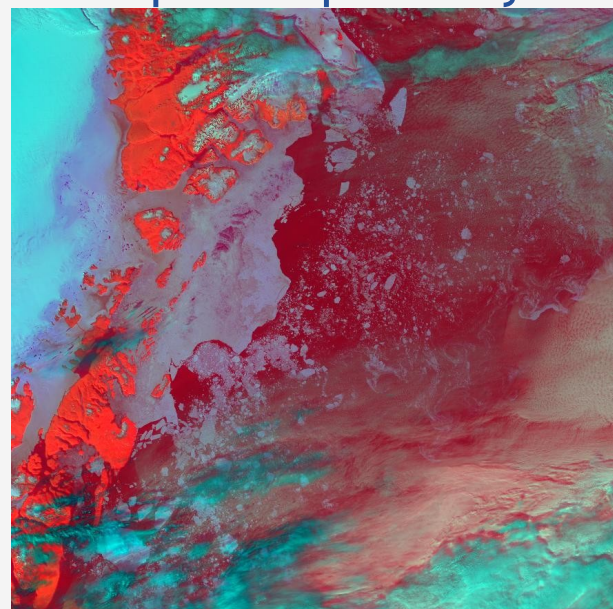
- Standard sensor on NOAA meteorological satellites
 - Latest version is 6 channels covering visual and infrared
 - 1km resolution



MODIS

(Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer)

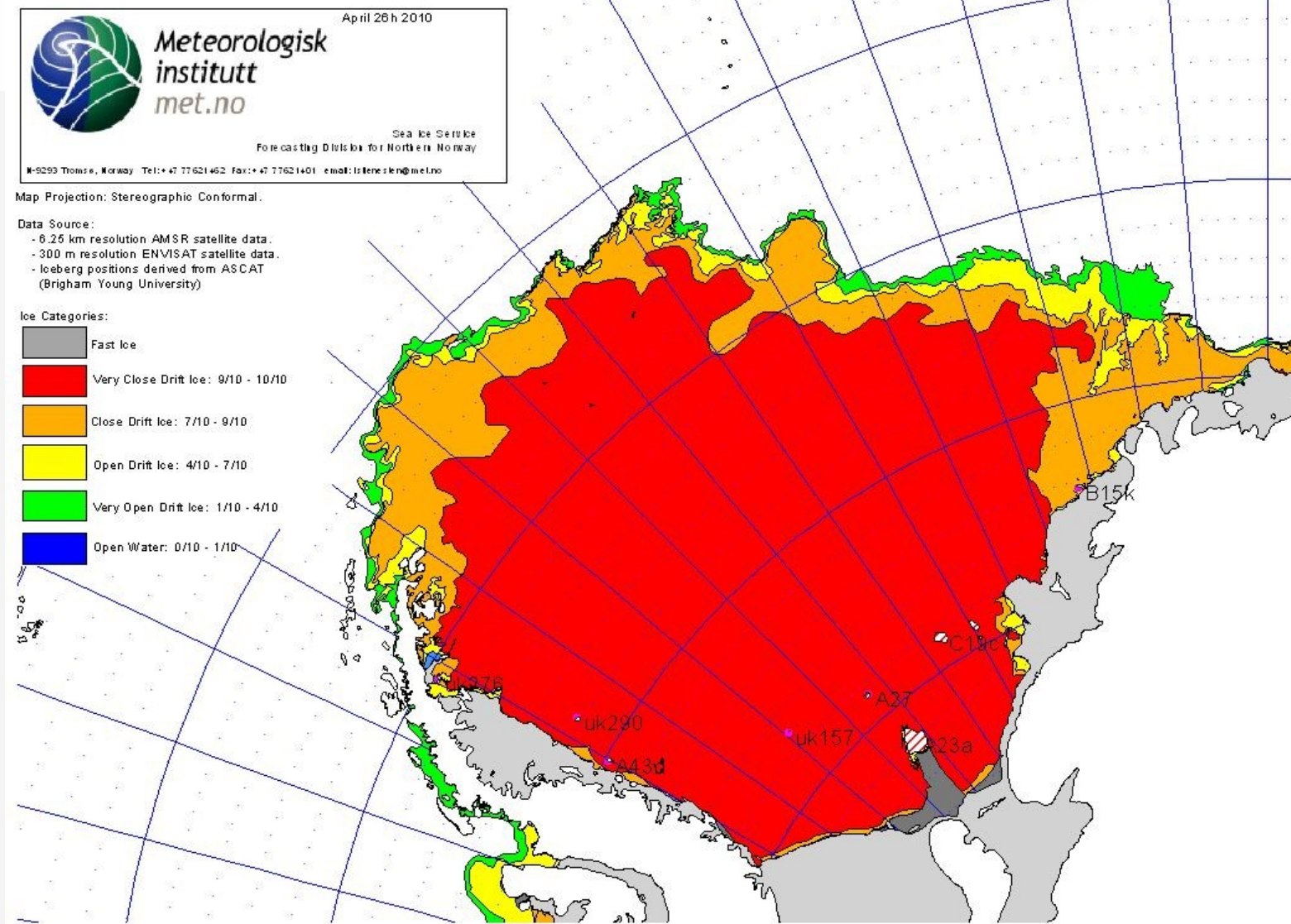
- Sensors on NASA EOS Aqua and Terra satellites
 - 36 spectral bands covering visual and infrared
 - 1km, 500m and 250m resolution
- Ice service uses data from the Rapid Response System





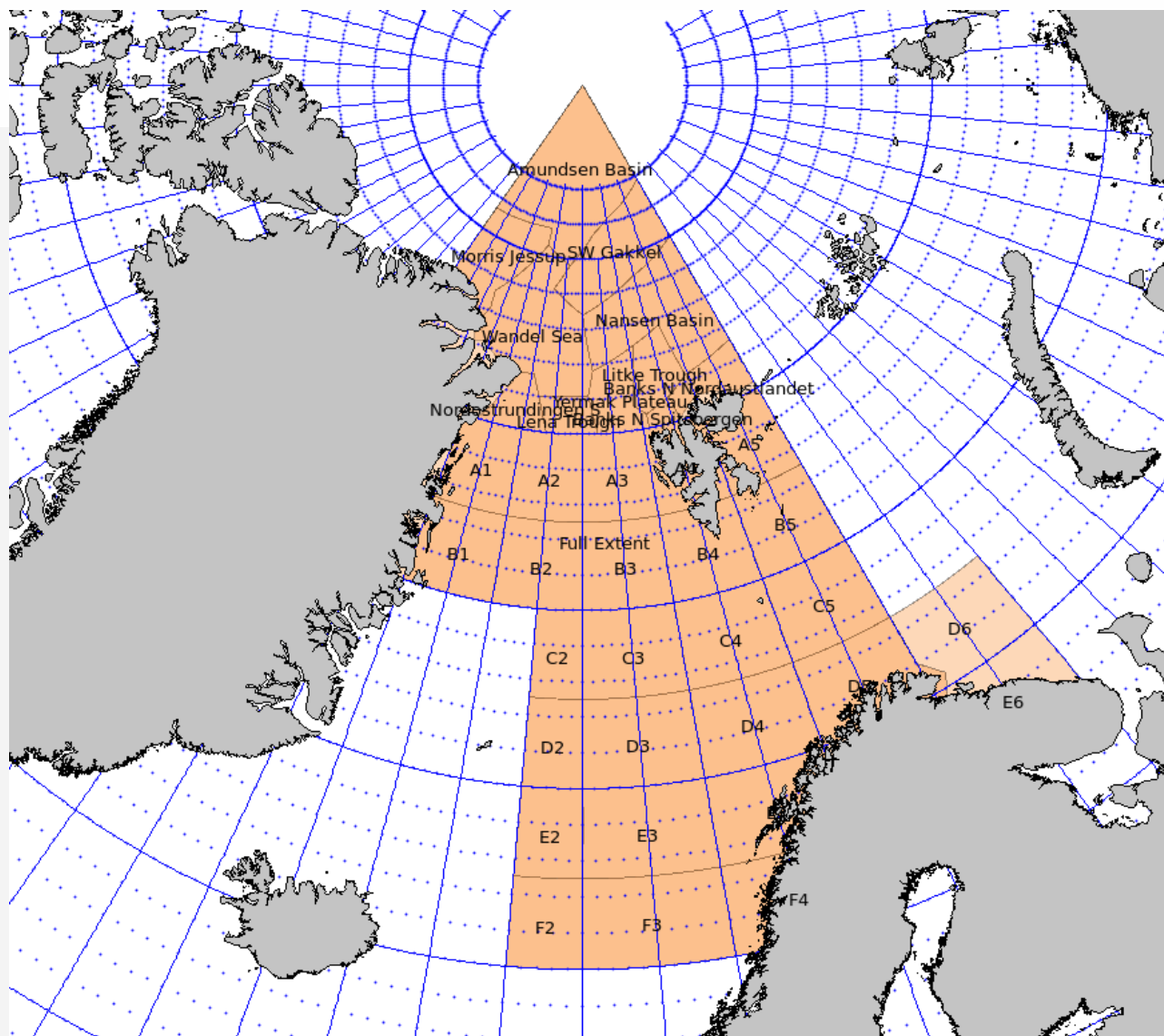


Antarctic Ice Charts



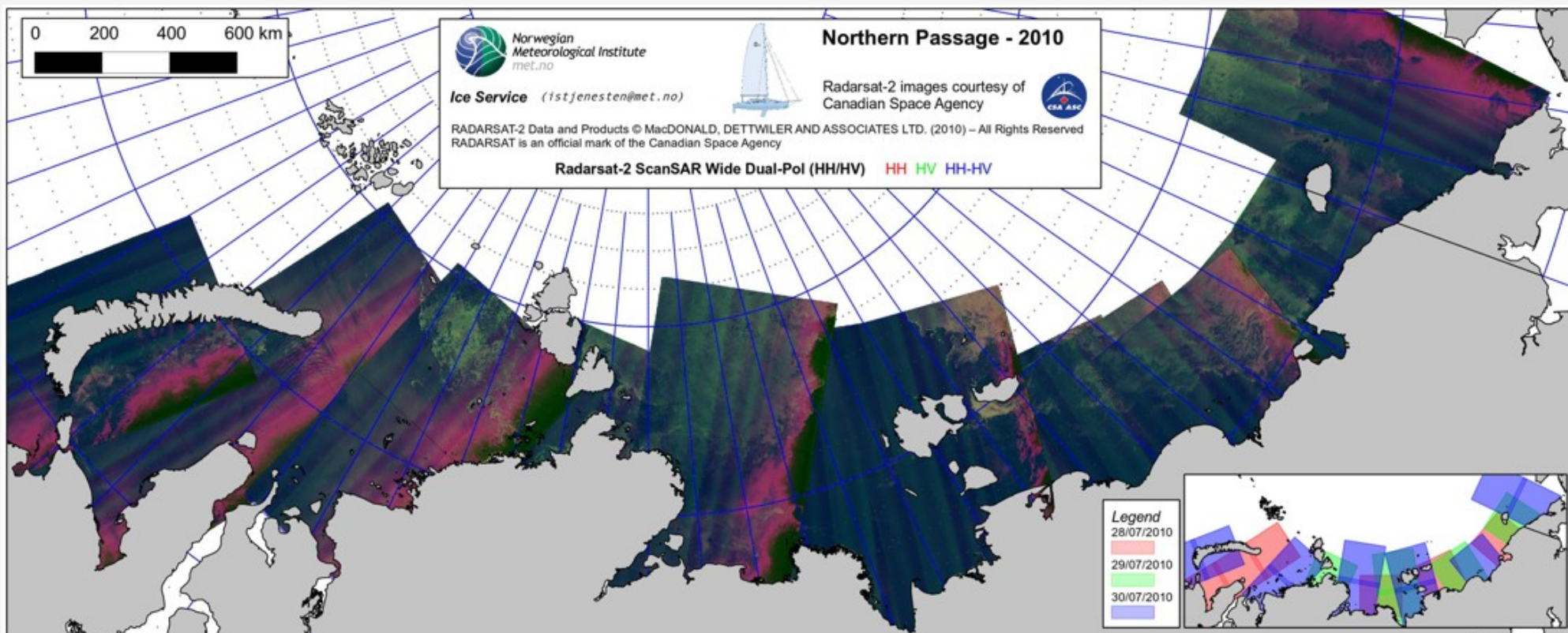


METAREA-XIX



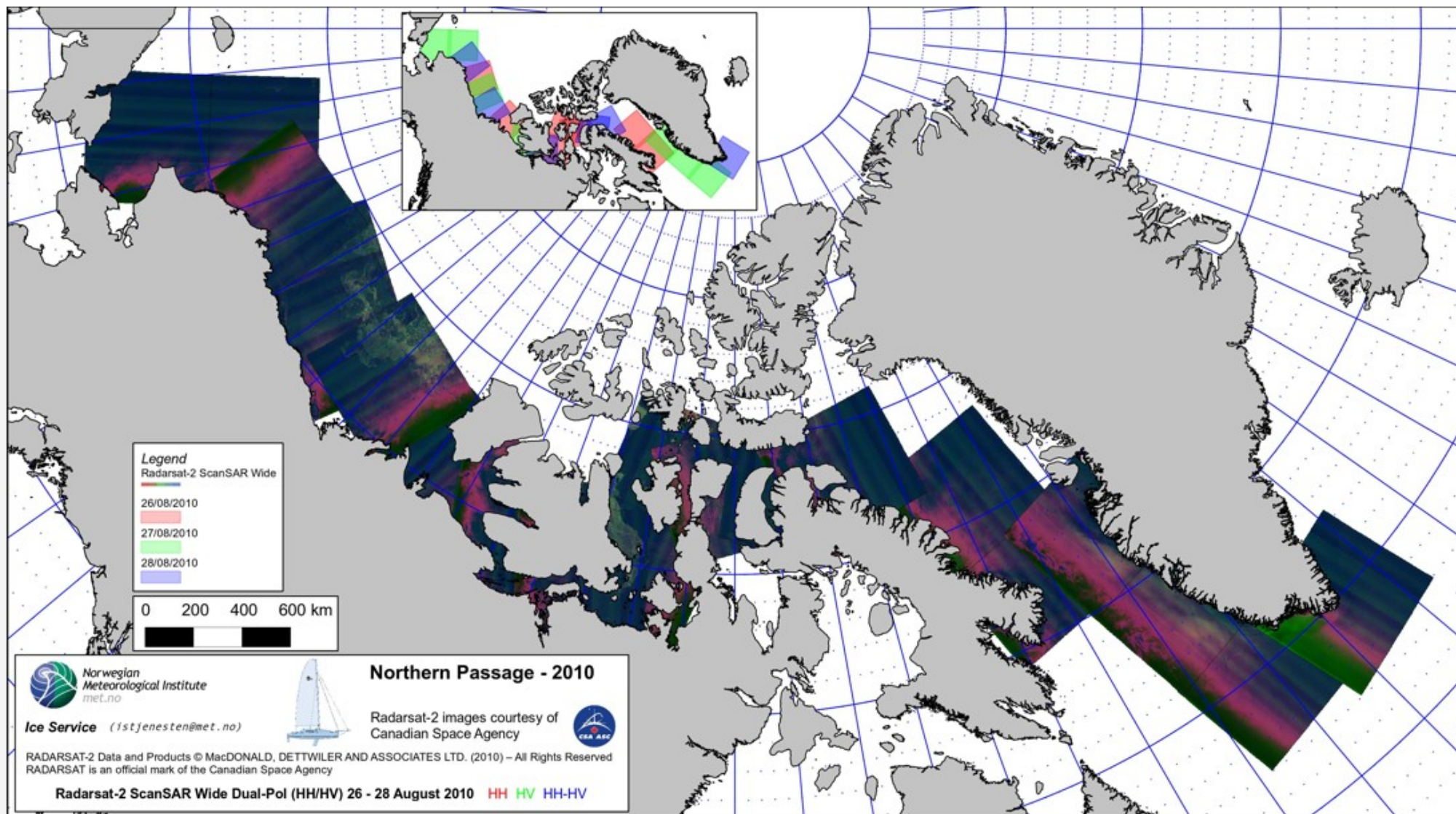


Customer Products - Northern Sea Route



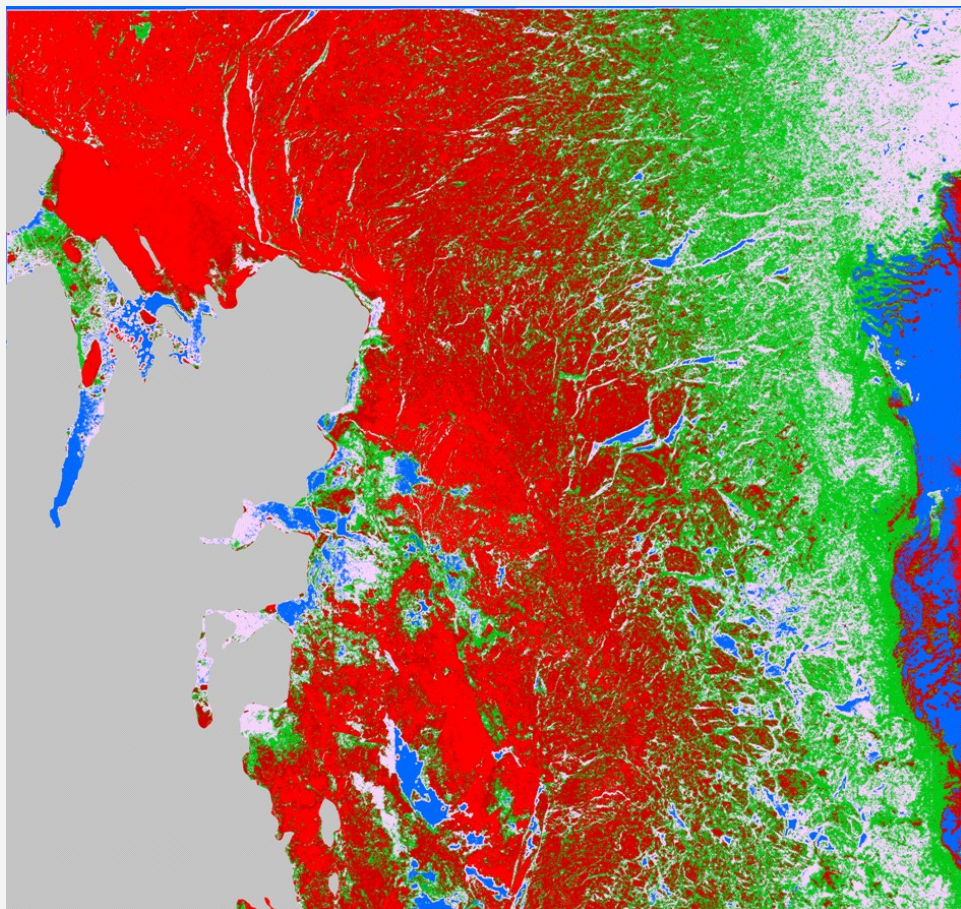


Customer Products - North West Passage



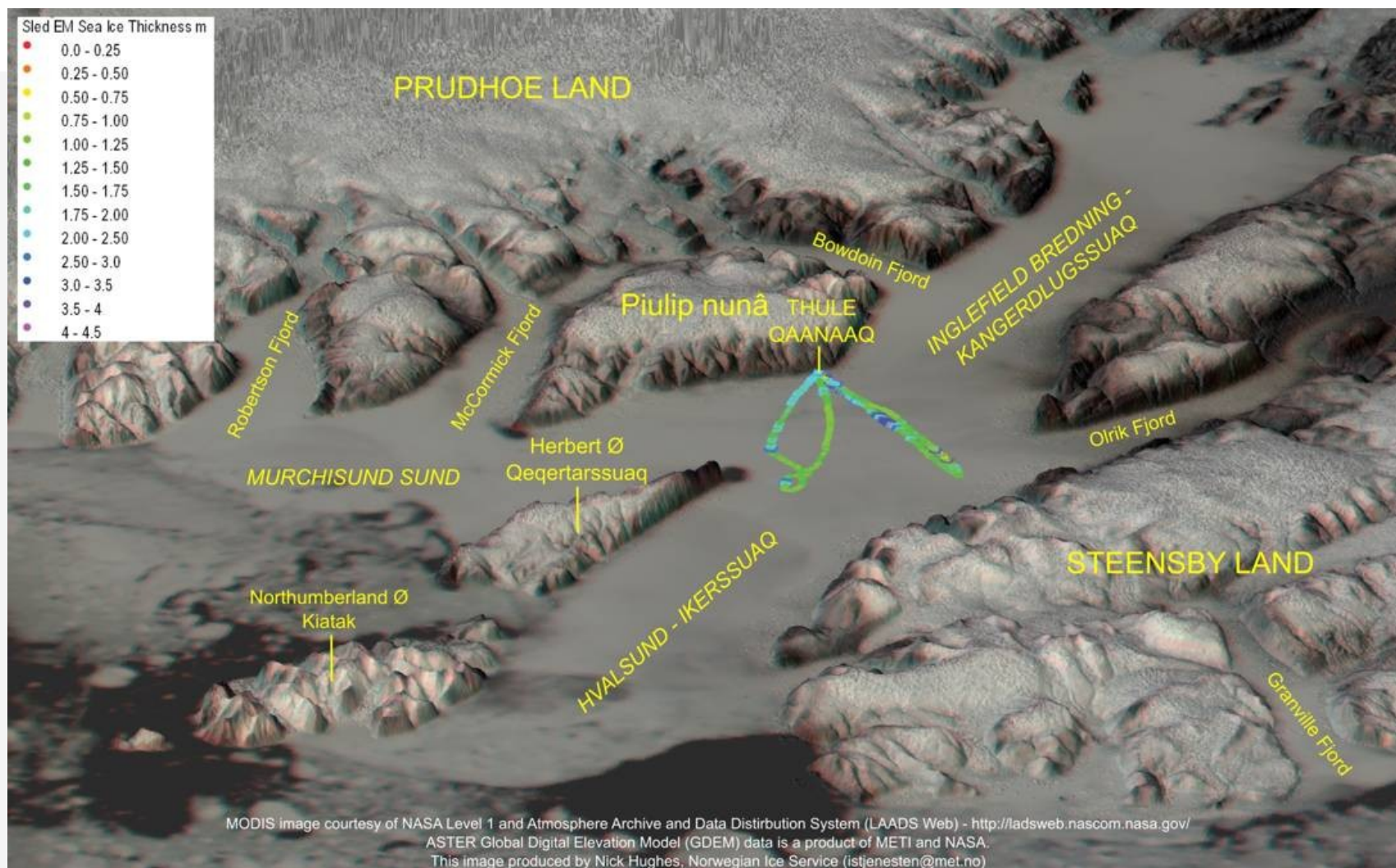


Customer Products - Multi Year Ice Mapping





Fusion and Presentation of Different Sea Ice Information Sources





Forecasts and Forecast Methods

- MI-IM (Røed and Debernard, 2004) (RegClim; Damocles; SatHav-is)
 - EVP dynamics
 - 1 ice layer with prognostic internal energy + insulating snow cover
 - Coupled to MIPOM, and to MICOM as part of the ORCM
 - Nudging of ice concentration in MI-IM
- CICE, v4.0 and 4.1 (Hunke and Lipscomb, 2010) (NorClim; iAOOS; ACCESS)
 - EVP dynamics
 - 5 thickness categories, 4 levels, 1 snow layer
 - Part of the NorESM, **iAOOS: coupling to ROMS**
- ROMS-ice (Budgell, 2005) (**RegClim; NorClim**; iAOOS; myOcean)
 - Based on 2003 version of MI-IM, somewhat simpler thermodynamics, but more advanced coupling to ocean (incl. double diffusive effects when ice melts)
 - No assimilation
- TOPAZ (MyOcean)
 - EVP (CICE solver on a B-grid)
 - Based on Drange and Simonsen (1996), Semtner 0-layer thermodynamics
 - Advanced assimilation based on EnKF
- FRAMPS (Istjenesten)
 - Nested fine resolution model developed by Keguang Wang
 - **<http://polarview.met.no/regs/f24.png>**

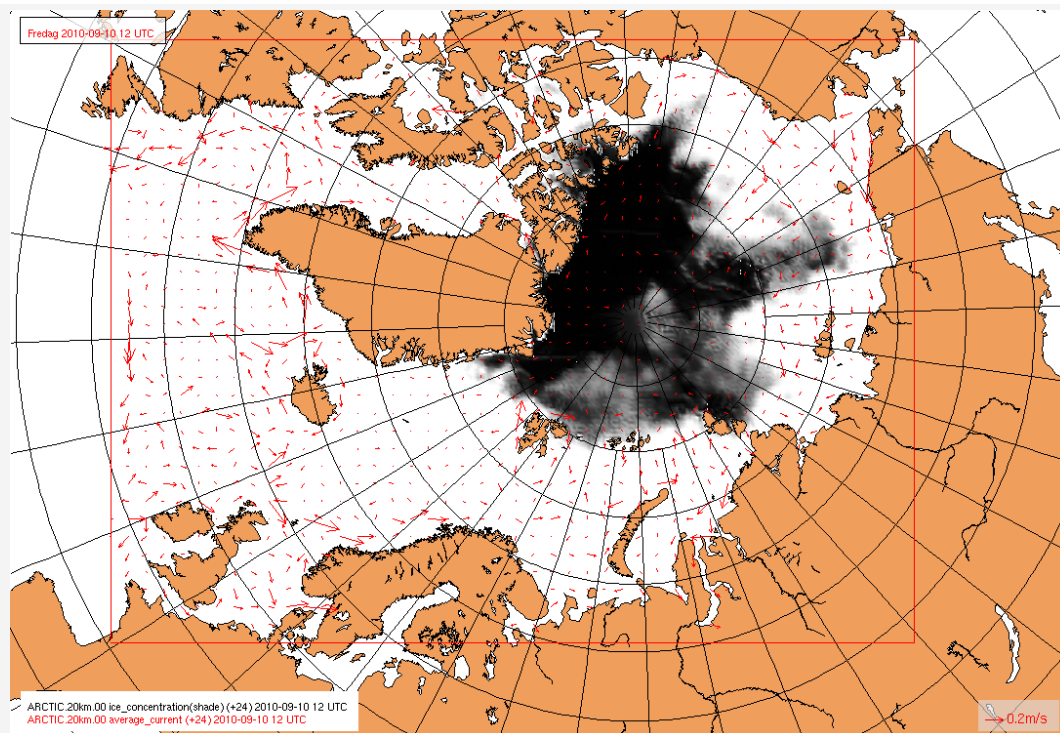




MI-IM

“Meteorological Institute’s (met.no’s) Ice Model”

- Full description
 - Røed and Debernard, 2004
- Used in the RegClim, Damocles and SatHav-Is projects
- Elastic-viscous-plastic (EVP) dynamics
- 1 ice layer with prognostic internal energy + insulating snow cover
- Coupled to
 - MIPOM
 - Meteorological Institute's Princeton Ocean Model
 - MICOM (as part of the ORCM)
 - Miami Isopycnic Coordinate Ocean Model
 - Oslo Regional Climate Model
- Nudging of ice concentration in MI-IM



Arctic.20KM, 24 hour forecast sea ice concentration and surface current valid 1200 UTC, 9 September 2010.

Røed and Debernard, 2004 -

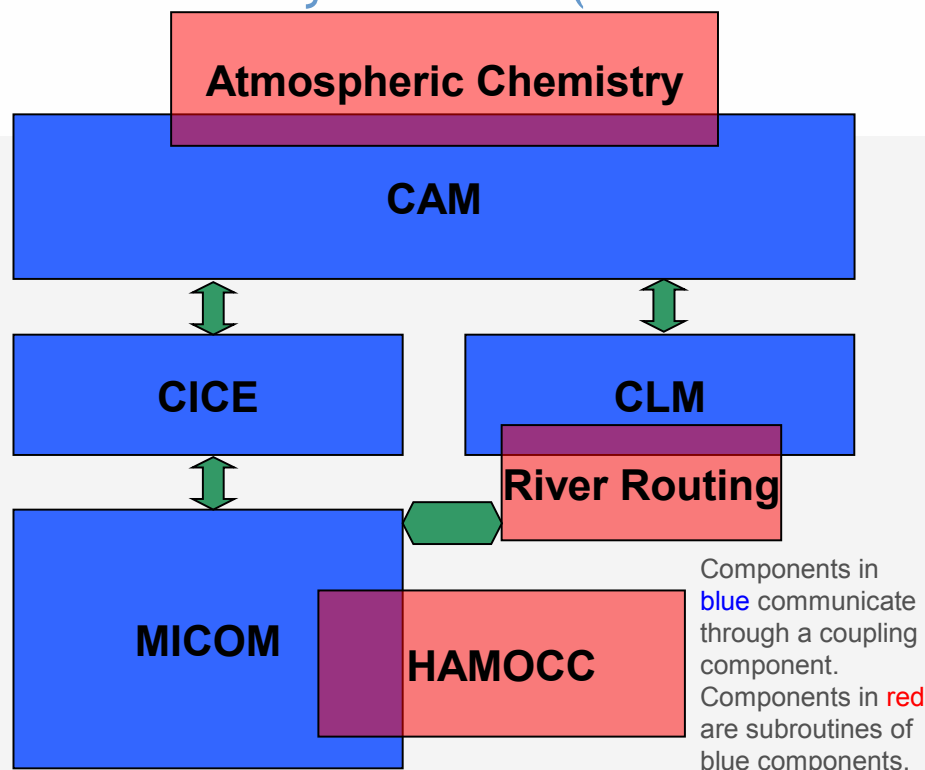
<http://www.met.no/filestore/MI-IM-Documentation.pdf>





CICE

A Community Ice Code (Los Alamos Sea Ice Model)



NorESM framework and model components.



- Description of CICE v4.0 and 4.1
 - Hunke and Lipscomb, 2010
- Used in the NorClim, iAOOS and ACCESS projects
- Elastic-viscous-plastic (EVP) dynamics
- 5 thickness categories
 - 4 ice levels
 - 1 snow layer
- Current work as part of the NorESM and iAOOS
 - Coupling to ROMS
 - Regional Ocean Modelling System

Hunke and Lipscombe, 2010 -

[http://oceans11.lanl.gov/](http://oceans11.lanl.gov/trac/CICE/raw-attachment/wiki/WikiStart/cicedoc.pdf)

[trac/CICE/raw-attachment/wiki/WikiStart/cicedoc.pdf](http://oceans11.lanl.gov/trac/CICE/raw-attachment/wiki/WikiStart/cicedoc.pdf)

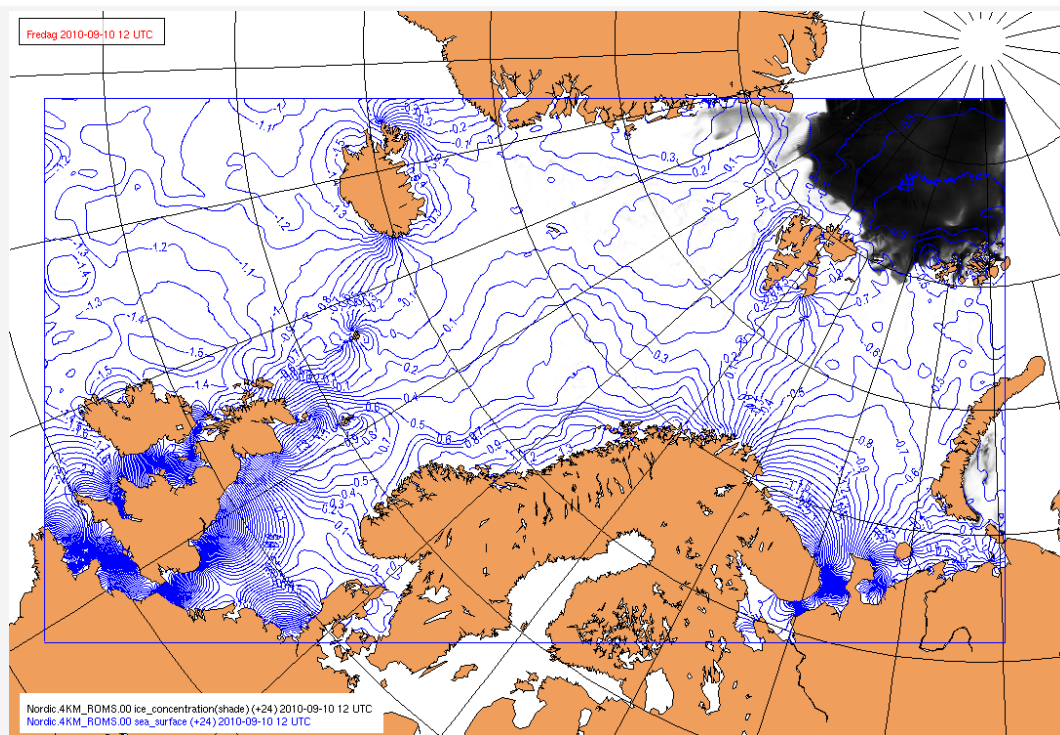




ROMS-ice

Regional Ocean Modelling System - Ice

- Description in
 - Budgell, 2005
- Used in the RegClim, NorClim, iAOOS, and MyOcean projects
- Based on 2003 version of MI-IM
 - Somewhat simpler thermodynamics
 - More advanced coupling to ocean
 - Including double diffusive effects when ice melts
- No data assimilation



Nordic.4KM-ROMS, 24 hour forecast sea ice concentration and sea surface height valid 1200 UT, 9 September 2010.

Budgell, 2005 -

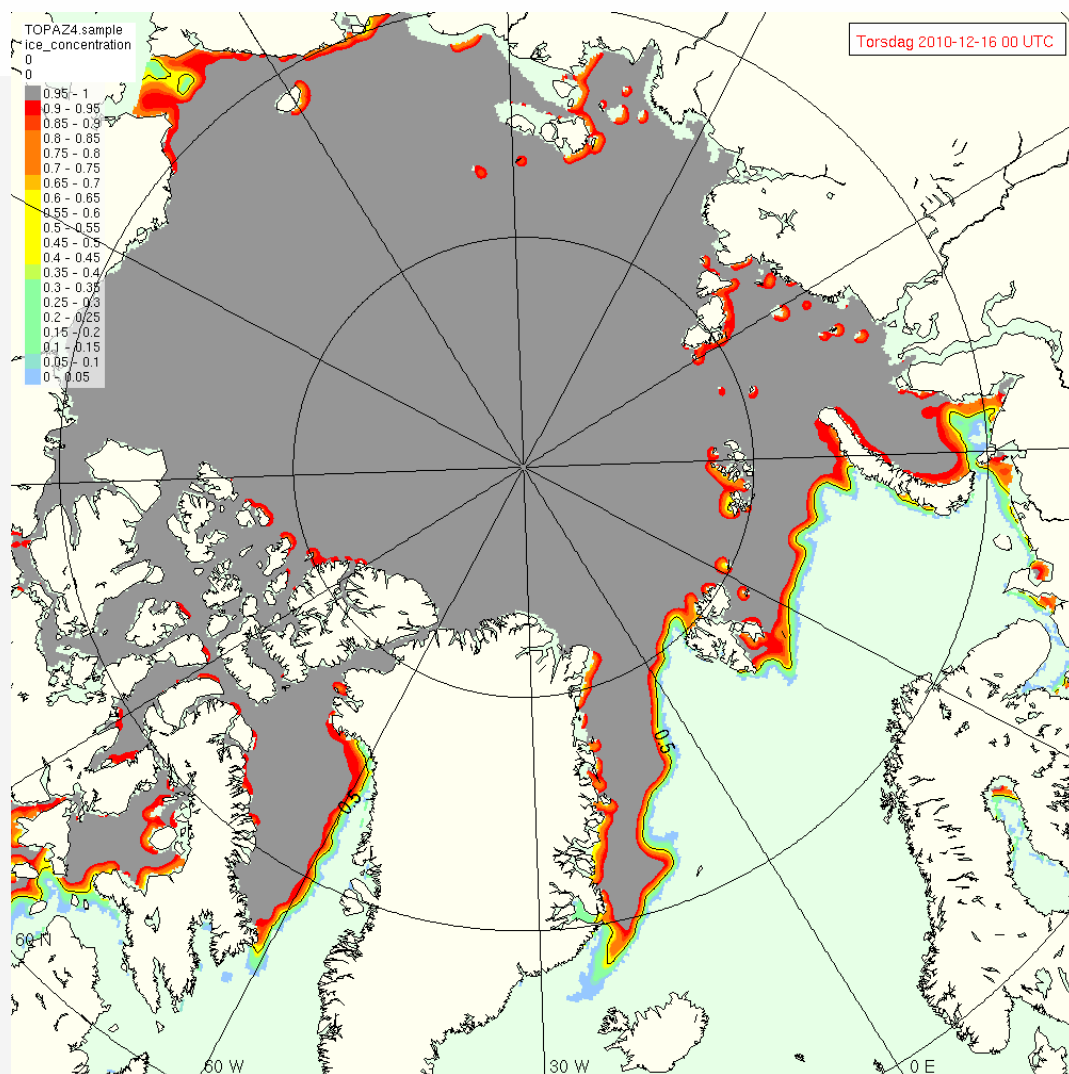
http://www.myroms.org/Papers/Budgell_od.pdf





TOPAZ

“(Towards) an Operational Prediction system for the North Atlantic European coastal Zones”



- Used in the MyOcean project
- Elastic-viscous-plastic (EVP)
 - CICE solver on a B-grid
 - Bentsen et al, 1999
- Semtner 0-layer thermodynamics
 - Drange and Simonsen, 1996
- Advanced data assimilation based on the Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF)
 - Lisæter et al, 2003

Bentsen et al, 1999 -

<http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/1520-0493%281999%29127%3C2733%3ACTOASU%3E2.0.CO%3B2>

Drange and Simonsen, 1996 -

Drange, H. and K. Simonsen (1996): Formulation of air-sea fluxes in the ESOP2 version of MICOM, Technical Report, 125, Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center, Bergen

Lisæter et al, 2003 -

<http://enkf.nersc.no/Publications/lis03a.pdf>

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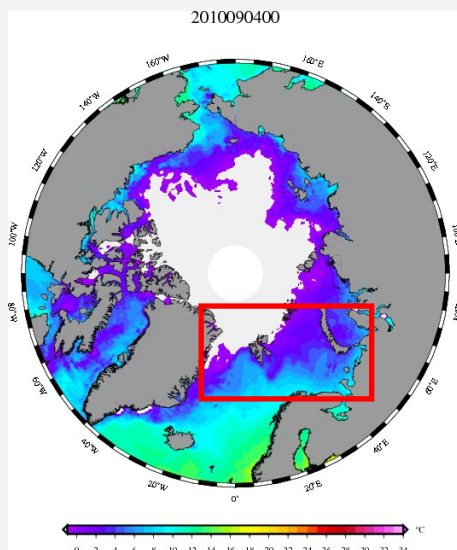




FRAMPS

(Fine Resolution Arctic Modelling and Prediction System)

- Being developed by Keguang Wang at the Norwegian Ice Service
 - Experimental output charts now available!
 - <http://polarview.met.no/regs/f24.png>
- Using the existing TOPAZ or CICE met.no model runs for the pan-Arctic



Model domain:

- Pan-Arctic domain ($> 60^{\circ}\text{N}$): ~ 10 km resolution

- Fram Strait, Svalbard, Barents

Sea: 2 km resolution

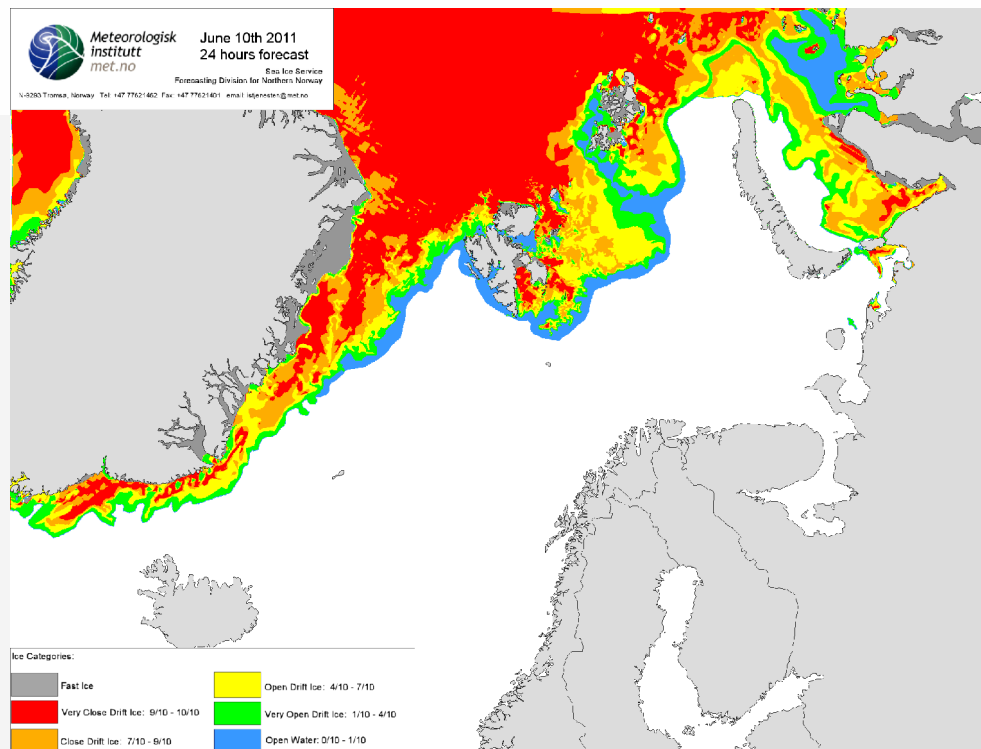
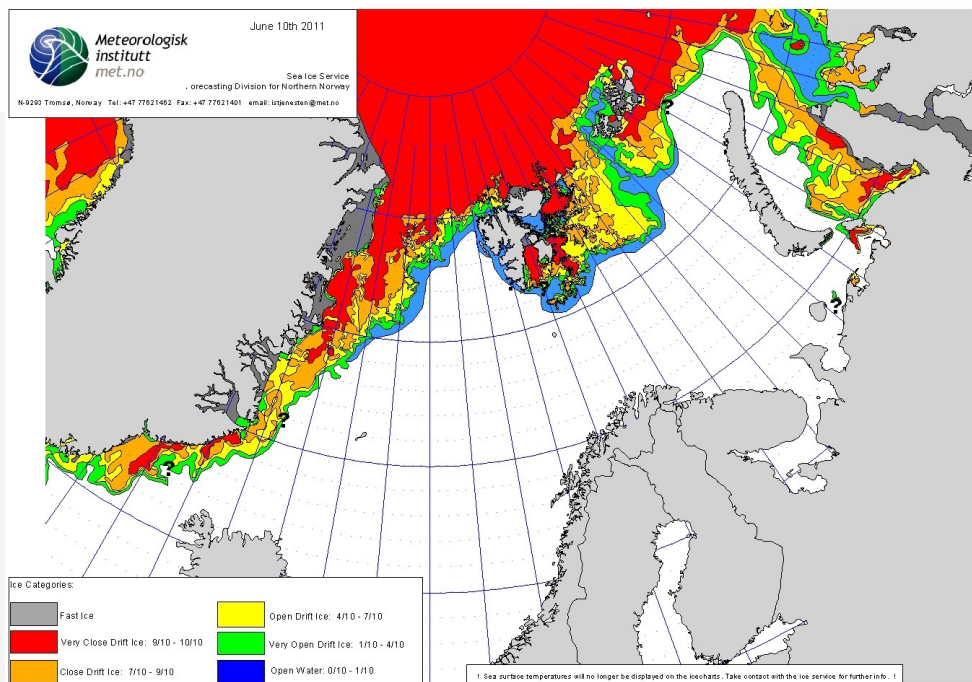


- Nested fine resolution model
 - Dynamic and thermodynamic sea ice model
 - Dynamic component (Wang and Wang, 2009)
 - Thermodynamic component, similar to Saloranta (1997) and Launiainen and Cheng (1998)
 - Transportation model: particle-in-cell
- Ice categories
 - Level ice
 - New ice: < 10 cm
 - Grey ice: 10 - 15 cm
 - Grey-white ice: 15 - 30 cm
 - Thin first-year ice: 30 - 70 cm
 - Thick first-year ice: > 70 cm
 - Multiyear ice
 - Deformed ice
 - Rafted ice
 - Ridged ice
 - Data assimilation



FRAMPS

(Fine Resolution Arctic Modelling and Prediction System)





Publications

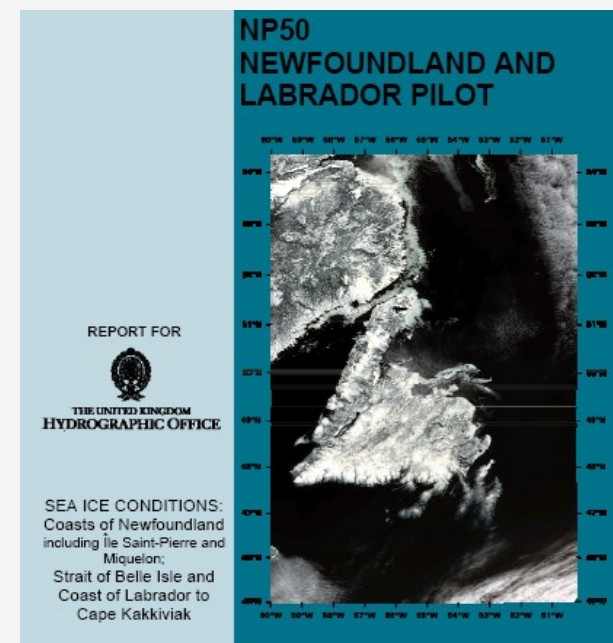
- No weekly or monthly summaries are prepared
- An annual summary is prepared for the IICWG
- Ice Service participates, in collaboration with the Norwegian Polar Institute, in SEARCH regional sea ice outlooks





Research and Consultancy

- Research
 - SIDARUS
 - ACCESS
 - ICEMAR
 - Polar View
 - OSI SAF
- Other
- Consultancy
- Number of different clients requesting data and analysis





Research - SIDARUS

(Sea Ice Downstream Services for Arctic and Antarctic Users and Stakeholders)

- Overall objective is to develop and implement a set of downstream services for
 - Climate research
 - Marine safety (offshore industry, shipping companies)
 - Environmental monitoring
- Will provide
 - New satellite-derived sea ice products
 - Ice forecasting from regional models
 - Validation of sea ice products using non-satellite data
- Services include
 - High-resolution sea ice and iceberg mapping using SAR
 - Sea ice albedo from optical satellite sensors
 - Sea ice thickness from radar altimeter and passive microwave data
 - ARGOS tracking of marine mammals combined with sea ice maps
 - Ice forecasting based on numerical models and satellite data





Research - SIDARUS

(Sea Ice Downstream Services for Arctic and Antarctic Users and Stakeholders)

- The project will analyse data from in situ, airborne and under-ice field campaigns
 - This is essential for validating satellite retrievals and quantifying the level of errors in products.
- User Group
 - Will participate in the design phase where the system requirements,, user requirements, and system architecture are defined.
 - Participants required!
 - A Service Level Agreement (SLA) will be made with members.
 - User workshops (including training) will be held annually
 - Reporting on development of products
 - Users to give their feedback





Research - ICEMAR

(The GMES Pilot Ice Service for Maritime Operational Use)

- Overall objective is to establish a pilot downstream GMES sea ice information service to improve access to existing and new ice information products to aid ships navigating near or within ice-infested waters in the European Arctic.
- Will include:
 - One-entry user and stakeholder access to sea ice information products
 - Assure the availability of relevant ice information that can be used for determining and predicting the development of climate change
 - Establish a technical end-to-end service chain enabling the capability to visualize the assembled and integrated ice information on-board a vessel
 - Document the usefulness of the service for selected users, and raise the awareness of the existence of the service among the users
 - Expand the service utilisation into new users and/or geographical areas
- User Group





Research - ACCESS

(Arctic Climate Change, Economy and Society)

- Overall objective is quantification of climate change impacts on economic sectors in the Arctic
- Project is a follow-on to DAMOCLES
- ACCESS will evaluate climate impacts (for the next 20 years) on
 - Marine transportation (including tourism)
 - Fisheries
 - Marine mammals
 - Extraction of hydrocarbons
- met.no work includes
 - Collating existing and new datasets
 - Producing the climate model scenarios (R&D, Oslo)
 - Evaluation of user requirements and needs for forecasting of ice conditions
 - Based on current conditions
 - Based on predicted conditions due to climate change
 - User participants required!
 - Development of modelling to aid oil-spill in/under ice response
 - Iceberg detection and tracking





Scientific Output

- Conferences

- Arctic Frontiers, Tromsø, January 2010
 - Hughes, N.E., F. Dinessen, S. Eastwood, L.-A. Breivik, T. Lavergne. *Regional and Global Sea Ice Reanalysis*
- International Glaciological Society Symposium on Sea Ice, Tromsø, May 2010
 - Hughes, N.E., J.P. Wilkinson, and P. Wadhams. *Multi-Satellite Sensor Analysis of Fast Ice Development in the Norske Øer Ice Barrier* (Paper in press, Annals of Glaciology, 57).
- ESA Living Planet Symposium, Bergen, July 2010
 - Hughes, N.E., J. Rodrigues, and P. Wadhams. *Comparison of ENVISAT ASAR and Submarine Sea Ice Thickness Statistics* (Paper in press)

- Papers

- Hughes, N.E. (2009). Sea ice type classification from multichannel passive microwave datasets, *IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium 2009 (IGARSS'09)*, vol.3, no., pp.III-125-III-128, 12-17 July 2009.
doi: 10.1109/IGARSS.2009.5418031
- Wilkinson, J.P., et al. (2009), Ice Tank Experiments Highlight Changes in Sea Ice Types, *Eos Trans. AGU*, **90**(10).
doi:10.1029/2009EO100002.





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 - <http://www.met.no> and <http://www.yr.no>
 - http://retro.met.no/kyst_og_hav/iskart.html (regular ice charts)
 - <http://www.yr.no/satellitt/> (satellite imagery, mainly NOAA)
 - <http://retro.met.no/radar/index.html> (real-time radar imagery for the Baltic Sea and Norwegian coastal waters)
 - <http://polarview.met.no> (alternative web site for ice charts and experimental products including Antarctic and WMS)

