Seasonal sea ice hindcasts with UFS

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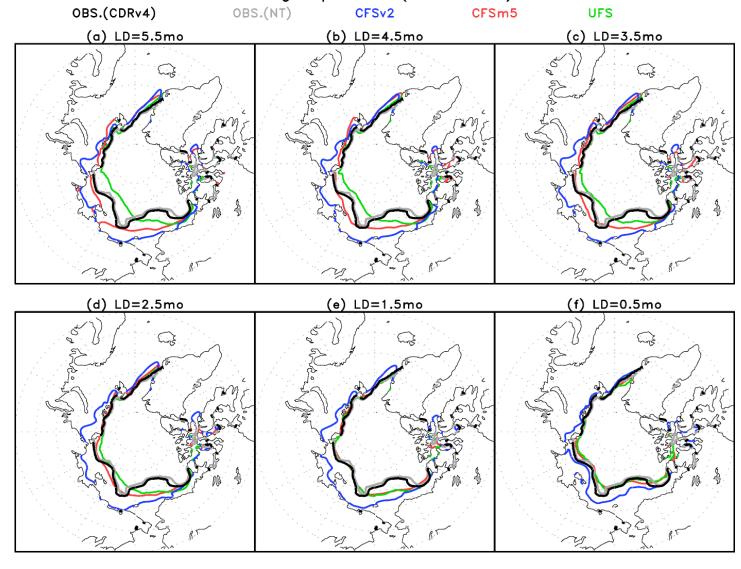
Hindcast configurations:

- Model: UFS P5 with some adjustments about cloud parameters
- ICs: CFSR OCN/ATM + CSIS ICE
- Period: Mar.-Aug. IC (21-25), 2007-2020

Validations:

- **OBS**: SICs from NOAA/NSIDC CDR v4
- **Prior hindcasts**: CFS5m (5 members)+CFSv2 (10 members)

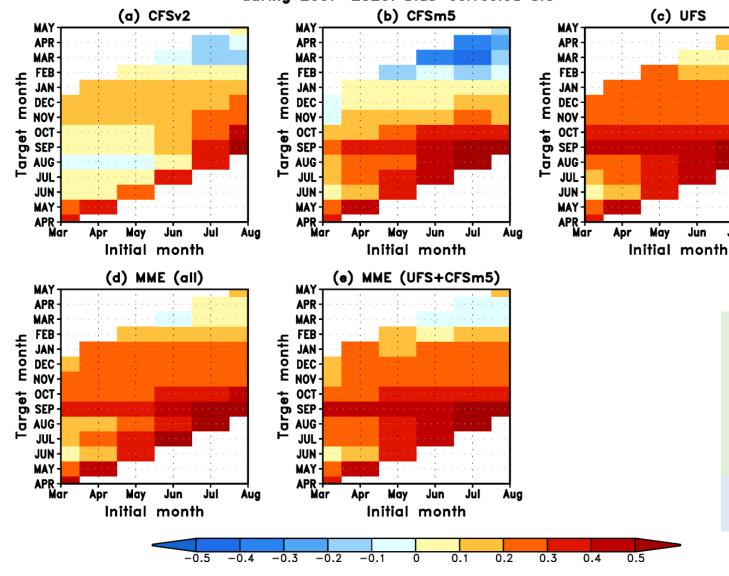
Mean hindcast and observed 15% sea ice concentration during September (2007–2020)



Sea Ice Area:

- 1) CFSv2 > OBS at all lead times;
- 2) CFSm5 > OBS at LD >1mo;
- 2) LIES ~ OBS but with arrors in spatial distributions

Heidke Skill Score of Sea ice existenc (SIC>0.15) during 2007-2020: bias-corrected SIC



$$HSS = \frac{AC - AC_e}{AT - AC_e}$$

AC: Area of correct forecast of sea ice existence

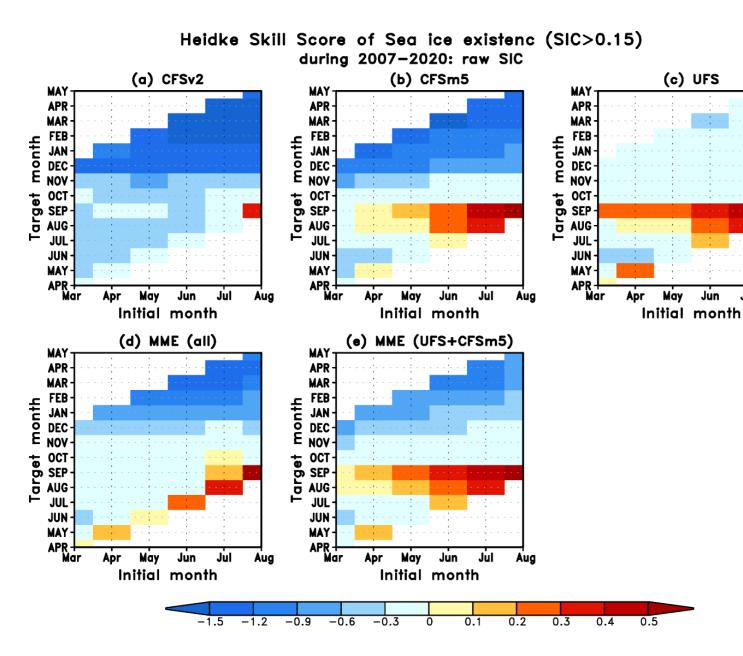
 AC_e : Area of expected correct forecast of sea ice existence (using climatological SIC during 1991-2020 here)

Model SICs are bias-corrected by removing lead time-dependent climatologies;

CFSm5 better than CFSv2 for summer target season

LIFC is bottom than an comparable to NANAEs

UFS improves over CFSm5 and CFSv2 for all target seasons



- Model SICs are model direct outputs with no any bias corrections.
- The essential no skill suggests the importance of bias corrections in seasonal sea ice predictions.

Main points:

 This work is the first attempt with the UFS for seasonal predictions;

 UFS presents better performance in seasonal prediction of Arctic sea ice than current operational systems;

 Bias corrections are still critical for skillful seasonal prediction of sea ice with the contemporary model systems.