# Assessing the summer mass balance and freshwater storage of Arctic sea ice

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Photo: Lianna Nixon



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#### Freshwater budget – sea ice and upper ocean



### Freshwater budget – observations

$$M_{snow} + M_{i,top} + M_{i,bottom} + M_{i,lat} + R = V_{mp} + V_{ui} + V_{lead} + V_{uo} + V_{internal}$$

#### SOURCES:

SINKS:



- The residual ( $V_{uo}$ ) is about 75% of total freshwater sources
  - $\circ$   $\,$  Most of sea ice and snow meltwater makes it into the ocean
- Freshwater that is retained in other sinks (melt ponds, thin meltwater layers) is likely important to capture well

#### Comparison of freshwater sources

- Total meltwater sources are about 30% lower in the model compared to observations
- Bottom melt is a higher fraction in the model, while surface melt is a lower fraction



#### Comparison of freshwater storage in melt ponds

Pond storage fractions are fairly similar between MOSAiC (2020; FYI/SYI) and SHEBA (1998; MYI), though with different temporal evolution

CESM2 substantially underestimates melt pond storage for both, though especially for MYI/SYI



## Diagnosing differences in freshwater production and storage



- In forced 1D comparisons, meltwater production compares pretty well, but melt ponds don't
- Differences in freshwater sources may be a result of the climate, but melt ponds are likely a result of processes

#### Local freshwater has far-reaching impacts in the Arctic system

- The under-representation of melt ponds is a key target for improvement (Clemens-Sewall, in prep)
- Thin layers in the upper ocean are unresolvable with the model, and may be important to parameterize for impacts on mass balance and coupled processes

