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Arctic Ocean Heat Budget

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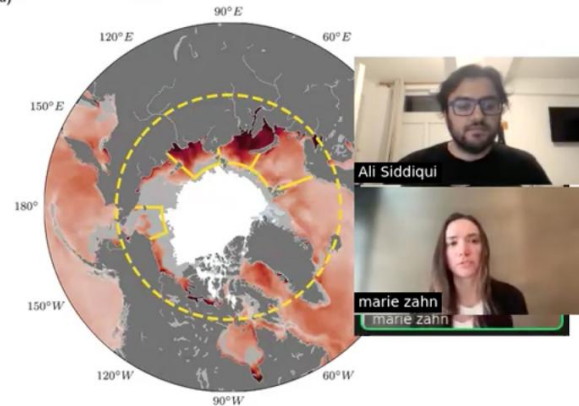
May 28, 2026

2026 ECCO Annual Project Meeting

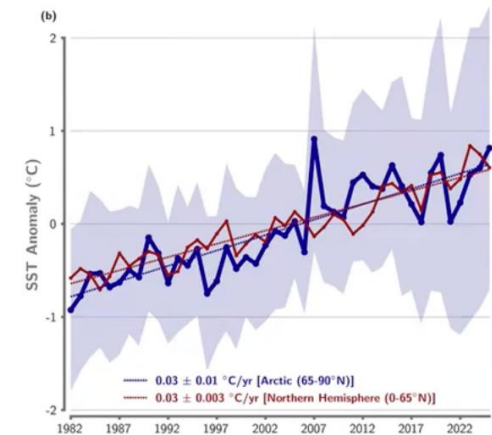


Motivation: Why Does Arctic OHC Matter?

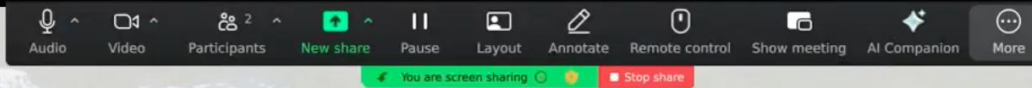
- **Arctic Amplification**
 - Warming >3x faster than the global mean, but warming is not regionally uniform
 - Ocean plays important role in accelerated warming through ice-albedo and ocean-atmosphere feedbacks
- **Sea Ice Decline**
 - ~50% loss in SIE since 1979
 - OHC variability is essential for explaining observed and projected ice loss trajectories
- **Atlantic & Pacific Water Intrusions**
 - Warm water masses entering the Arctic basin (“Atlantification”, Pacific Water inflow through Bering Strait) are increasing in temperature and depth penetration
- **Salinity Stratification Impacts**
 - Changes in upper OHC are closely tied to freshwater fluxes (e.g., ice melt and runoff), which enhance stratification, modulate vertical heat exchange, and influence sea ice



1982-2025 SST Linear Trend (°C/yr)



Timmermans & Labe (2025)



Objectives

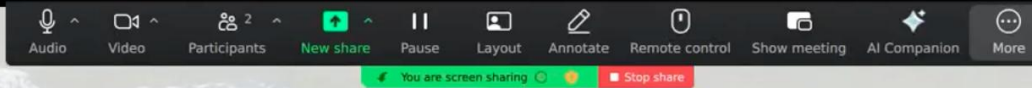
1. Resolution Sensitivity

To quantify the effect of model resolution on the Arctic Ocean heat budget, from coarse to eddy-permitting scales.

2. Regional Heat Budget & Sea Ice Coupling

To characterize regional Arctic OHC variability and its relationship to sea ice across seasonal to interannual timescales.



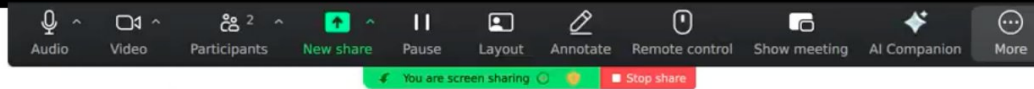


Key Scientific Questions

1. **How do Arctic heat budget terms vary across ECCO resolutions (llc90 → llc270 → llc1080)?**
 - a. What is the effect of downscaling to the eddy-permitting llc1080 solution?

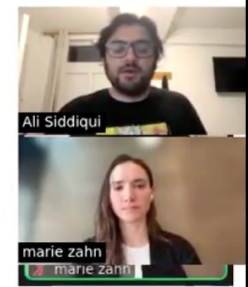
2. **How do heat budget terms vary regionally across the Arctic Ocean?**
 - a. How does ocean heat content in the upper mixed layer interact with sea ice thermodynamics?
 - b. How does OHC vary on seasonal to interannual timescales?





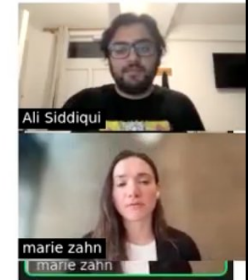
Why the need to do this?

- Evaluate effects of downscaling as these models are becoming more prevalent in our community with increasing computational capacity and push to high-res
- Provide a basis for model evaluation, and calibration of future Arctic modeling efforts.
- Extend previous estimates of Arctic heat, freshwater content and transports along with **sea ice volume** to **2024** (*Nguyen et al. 2021*, *Tsubouchi et al. 2018*, *Haine et al. 2015*, *Rossby et al. 2018*, *Woodgate et al. 2018*, *Schauer et al. 2009*, *Curry et al. 2011*, *Smedsrud et al 2010*, and many more)



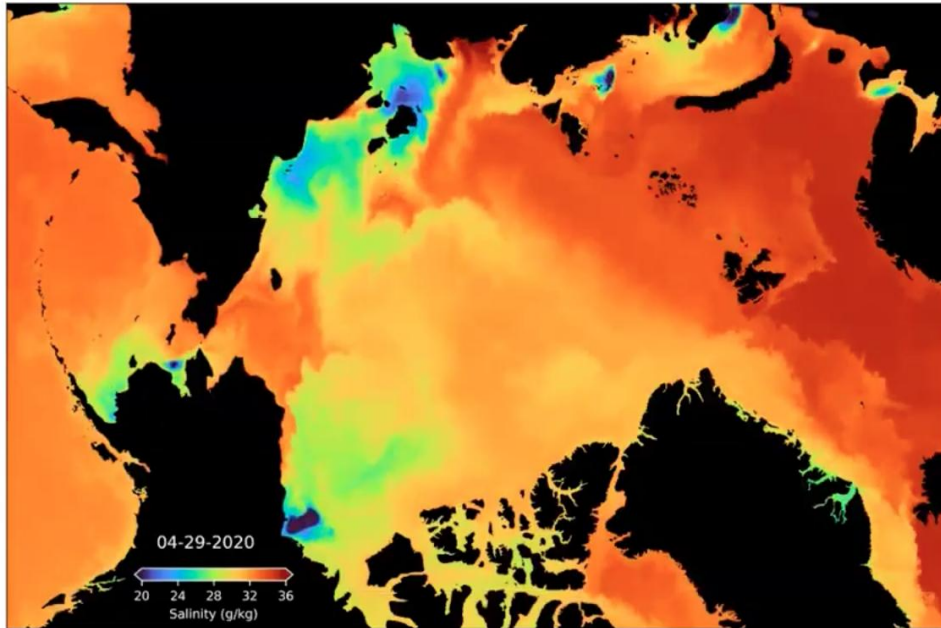
Three models, three configurations

<i>Model</i>	ECCOv4r6 llc90	ECCOv5r1 llc270	SASSIE ECCO llc1080
<i>Temporal Coverage</i>	1992-2024	1992-2024	2014-2020
<i>Temporal Resolution</i>	Monthly means	Monthly means	Daily means
<i>Horizontal grid resolution (Arctic)</i>	1° (~40 km)	1/3° (~14 km)	1/12° (~3.5 km)
<i>Vertical levels</i>	50	50	90
<i>Mixing Parameterization</i>	GM-Redi (not eddy-permitting)	GM-Redi (somewhat eddy-permitting)	KPP (eddy-permitting)
<i>Solution</i>	Adjoint-optimized	Adjoint-optimized	Free-running

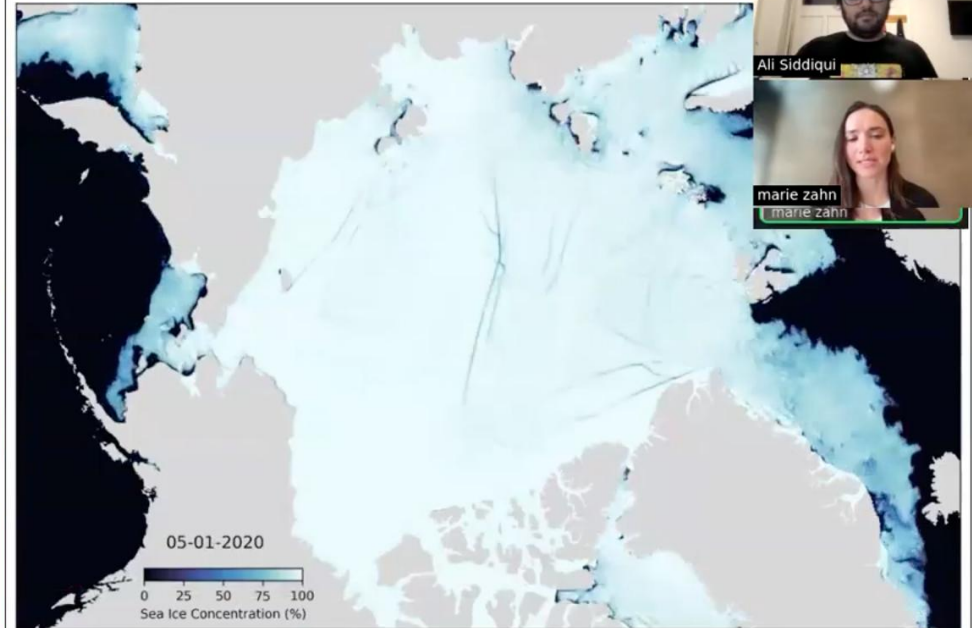


SASSIE ECCO Pan-Arctic High Res

Surface Salinity



Sea Ice Concentration



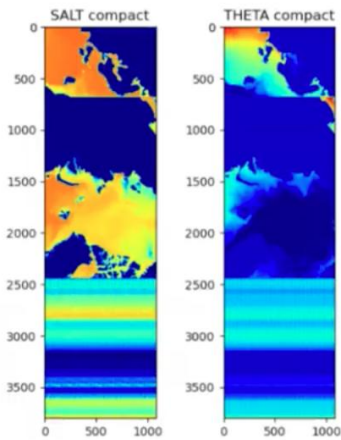
- Model generated for the NASA SASSIE (Salinity and Stratification at the Sea Ice Edge) campaign
- Produced by downscaling Ilc270 to $1/12^\circ$ (Ilc1080)
- Fields consolidated onto single pan-Arctic curvilinear grid face from the 5 faces of ECCO model output

SASSIE ECCO Model Development

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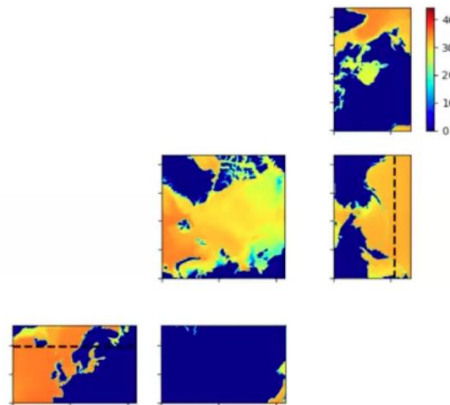
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1. Read in binary files

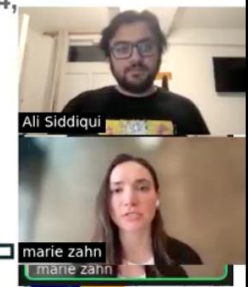
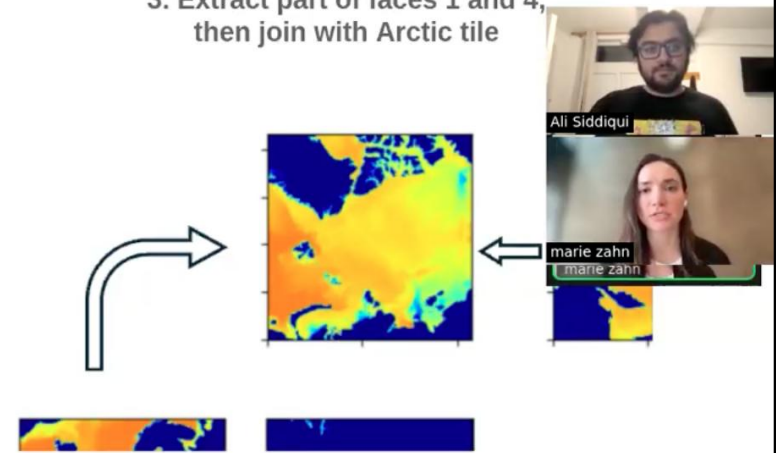


2. Convert to faces

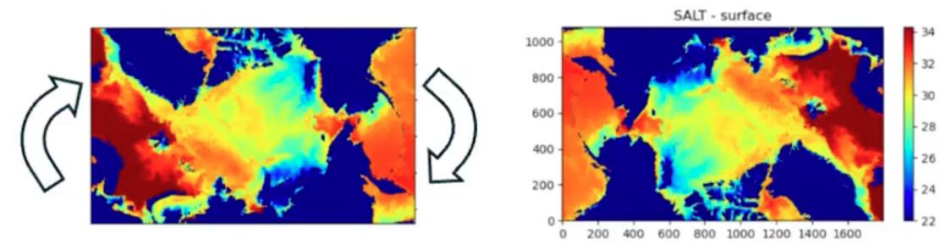
SALT faces



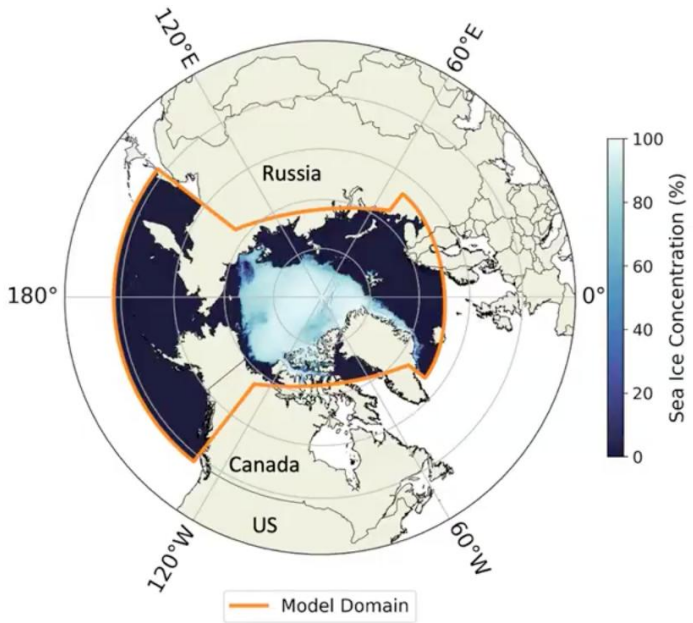
3. Extract part of faces 1 and 4, then join with Arctic tile



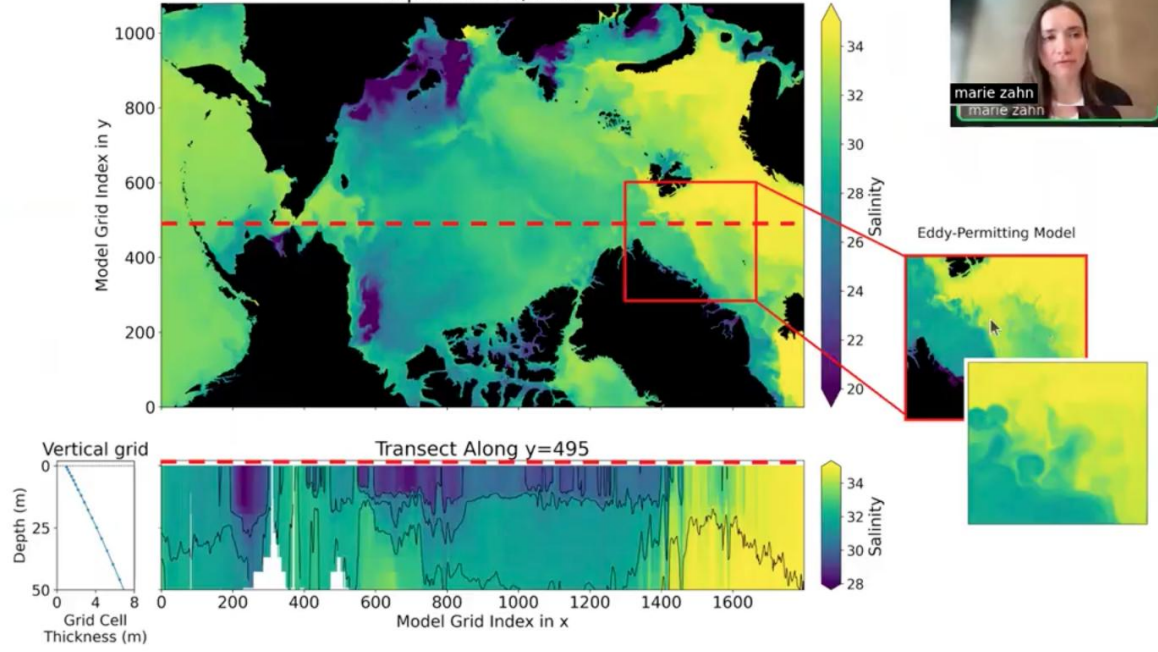
4. Rotate 180 degrees and apply land mask



SASSIE ECCO Pan-Arctic High Resolution Model



SASSIE ECCO Ocean Model: Surface Salinity (0-1 m)
September 15, 2020

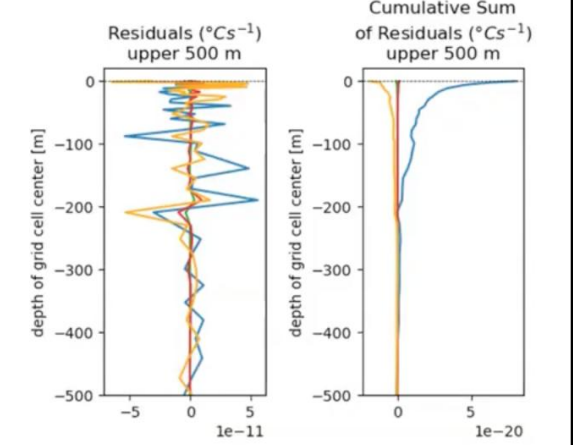
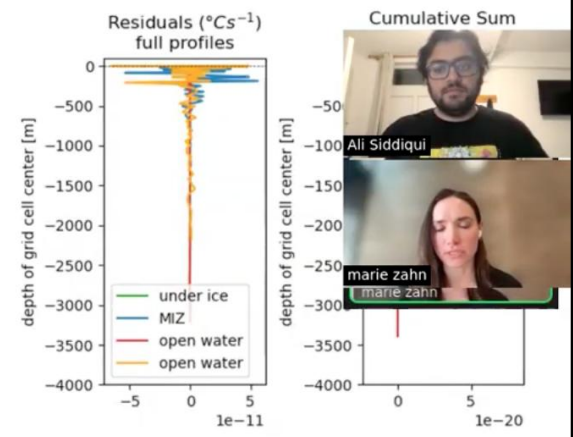
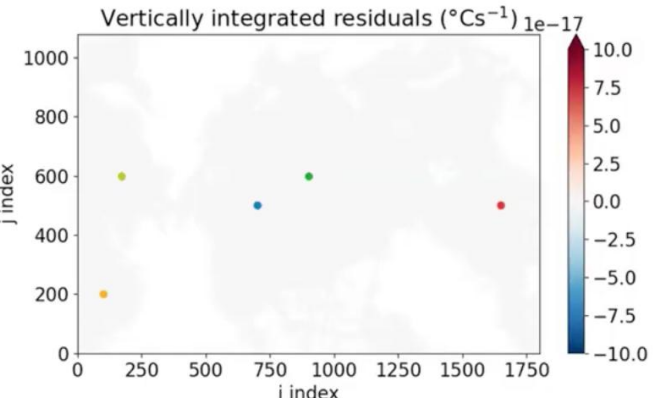
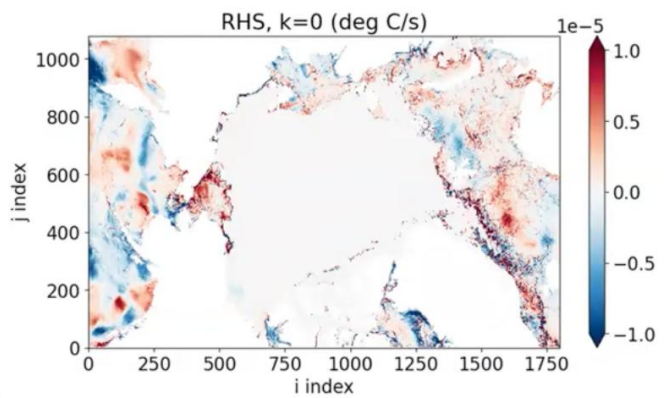


SASSIE ECCO Ocean Heat Budget Closure

- Heat budget is closed!
- The total tendency is the sum of the tendencies from advective heat convergence, diffusive heat convergence, and total forcing.

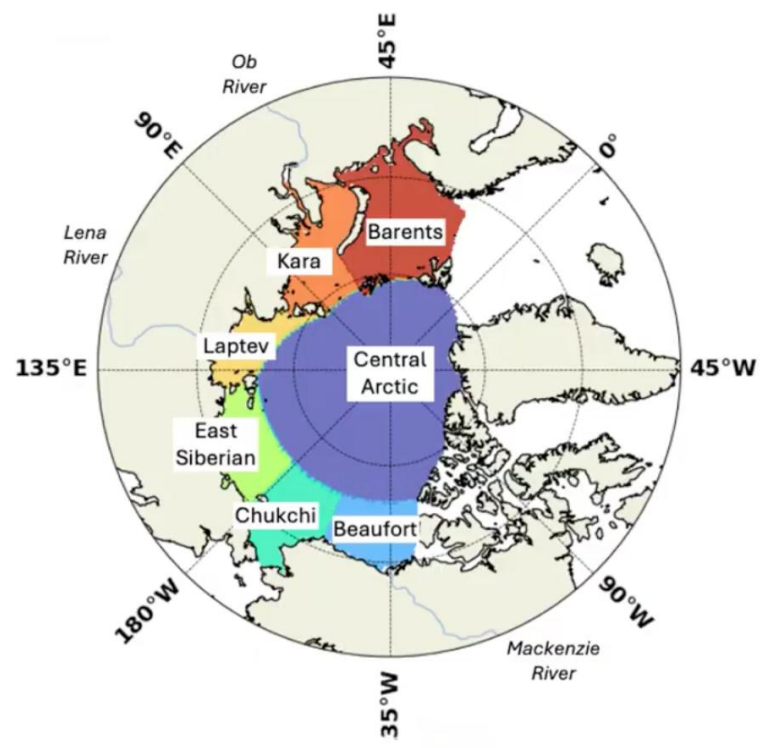
$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial(\theta)}{\partial t}}_{G_{total}^{\theta}} = \underbrace{-\nabla_{z^*} \cdot (\theta \mathbf{v}_{res}) - \frac{\partial(\theta w_{res})}{\partial z^*}}_{G_{advection}^{\theta}} - \underbrace{(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}_{diff}^{\theta})}_{G_{diffusion}^{\theta}} + \underbrace{F_{forc}^{\theta}}_{G_{forcing}^{\theta}}$$

- Evaluated heat budget for one day daily mean, two snapshots
- The residual is essentially zero everywhere



Starting with standard NSIDC masks

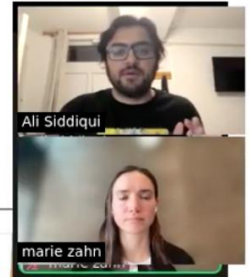
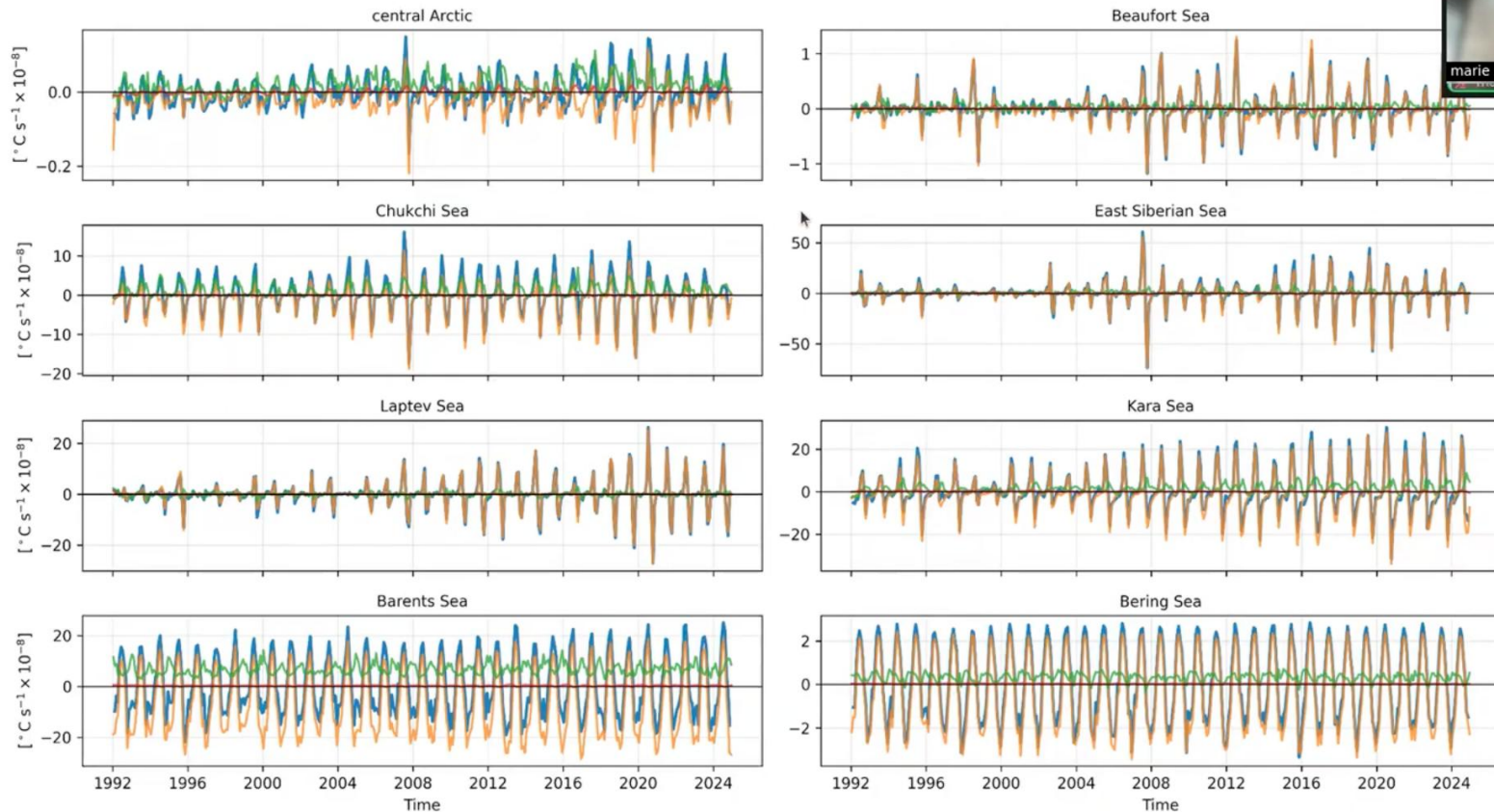
Masking out regions



Preliminary Results: Heat budget in the LLC90 simulation

Tendencies averaged over full depth

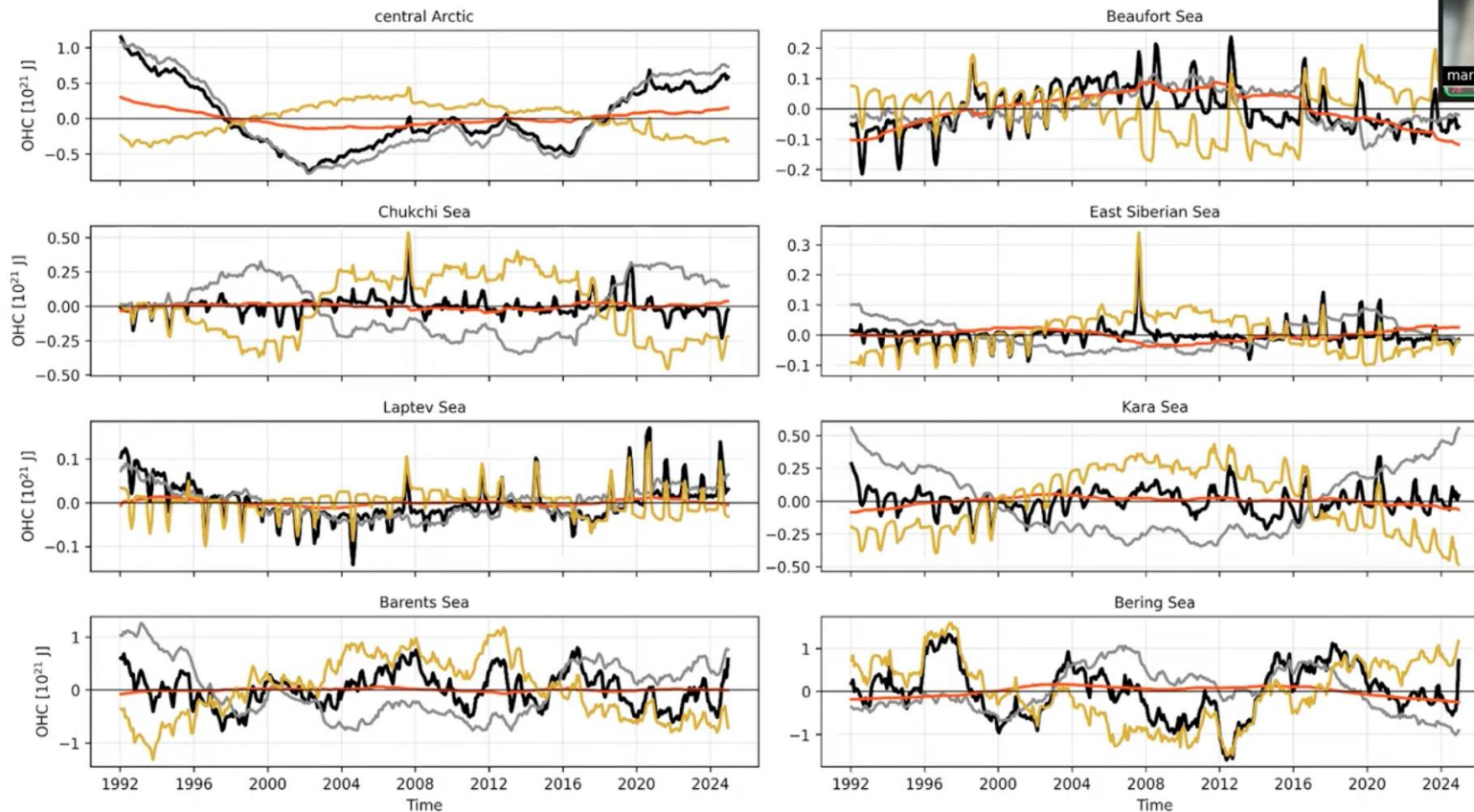
tendency forcing advection diffusion

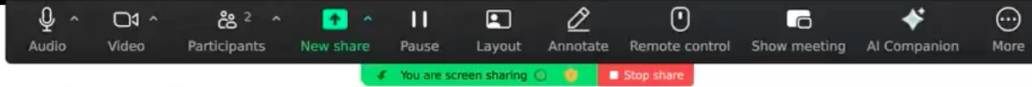


Preliminary Results: Heat budget in the LLC90 simulation

Ocean heat content anomalies, full depth

— total — advection — diffusion — surface forcing





Ongoing/Proposed work

- Quantify heat transport across regional boundaries and gateway sections
- Reynolds decomposition of the transport terms
- Analyze freshwater and sea ice volume budgets
- Build and share a Jupyter notebook for sea ice volume budget



Thank you!

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Ideas, suggestions, feedback welcome!

Lets collaborate!

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