# Metadata

Dataset Name	NEMO-ANHA4 Sea ice locking of icebergs
Dataset General Type	Model data
Dataset Type	Dataset
Dataset Level	2
Program Website	
Keyword Vocabulary	Polar Data Catalogue
Keyword Vocabulary URL	https://www.polardata.ca/pdcinput/public/keywordlibrary
Theme	
Title	Marine
URL	https://canwin-datahub.ad.umanitoba.ca/data/group/marine
Dataset Status	Planned
Maintenance and Update Frequency	Not planned
Dataset Last Revision Date	2023-11-07
Dataset DOI	10.34992/mq60-c722
Metadata Creation Date	2023
Publisher	CanWIN

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Type of Name

Personal

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**Dataset** 

Collection

2002-01-01

**Start Date** 

Dataset

Collection

2017-12-31

End Date

Sample Collection

Sample Collection 1

Sampling Instrument Name Standardized Sampling Instrument Name Sample Collection **Method Name** Comment **Method Link** Method **Summary** Method **Description** Methods Type **Activity** Collection **Type Preferred** citation **Analytical** Instrument **Analytical Instrument 1 Analytical** Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean (NEMO) v3.6 Instrument Name Standardized **Analytical** Instrument Name **Analytical** Instrument **Identifier Id Analytical** Instrument Alternative Title **Title Type Analytical** Instrument **Identifier Type Analytical** Method **Analytical** Method 1

Analytical Method Name

NEMO - ANHA4 simulations

**Method Link** 

Method Summary

The atmosphere was forced with CGRF (Smith et al., 2014), Greenland solid and liquid discharges with Bamber et al. (2018) dataset, and river runoff with HydroGFD (Stadnyk et al., 2021). Initial and boundary conditions were taken from GLORYS2v3 (Masina et al., 2017). The model was run from 2002 to 2017, and outputs were obtained as 5-day averages (for gridded variables). Iceberg trajectory files were generated daily. The two simulations, SIL and CTL, only differ with respect to how the sea ice force on icebergs is parameterized. CTL follows the traditional drag parameterization present in NEMO-ICB (Marsh et al., 2015), while SIL introduces a new formulation where icebergs are locked in sea ice if the latter reaches a strength (proportional to sea ice concentration and thickness) that is capable of withstanding all the other forces acting on the iceberg without breaking. See Marson et al. (2023/2024) for more details. ### Output files: \*\*1, griddedOutput.nc\*\* Here, you will find variables related to the ocean and sea ice that are outputted in the ANHA4 grid (544 x 800). All variables are placed at T-points (Arakawa-C grid): • lat: latitude of each grid T-point in ANHA4 • lon: longitude of each grid T-point in ANHA4 • SIL\_melttracer: vertically-integrated (m) passive tracer linked to iceberg melt by the end (Dec 31 2017) of the SIL simulation. • CTL\_melttracer: vertically-integrated (m) passive tracer linked to iceberg melt by the end (Dec 31 2017) of the CTL simulation. • SIL\_uovel\_winter: U component of ocean velocity averaged between 0-100 m from 2004-2017 for the months of January to March in the SIL simulation. • SIL\_vovel\_winter: V component of ocean velocity averaged between 0-100 m from 2004-2017 for the months of January to March in the SIL simulation. • SIL\_uivel\_winter: U component of sea ice velocity averaged from 2004-2017 for the months of January to March in the SIL simulation. • SIL\_vivel\_winter: V component of sea ice velocity averaged from 2004-2017 for the months of January to March in the SIL simulation. \*\*2. CTL\_trajfiles and SIL\_trajfiles folders\*\* The folders contain information from each particle (cluster of bergs) and the environmental conditions surrounding them at each simulation day for CTL and SIL runs. Each file contains a single variable, indicated by the filename. You will notice that there are four files for each variable (\*\_01.nc through \*\_04.nc). This was done because of the large number or particles generated by simulation (over 34,000). Therefore, the first 3 files have 10,000 particles each, and the fourth file has the remaining 4,025. The variables are matrices of size 5,840 by 10,000 (except for the ones in file \*\_04.nc, which are 5,840 by 4,025). Each column contains a time series for one particle, and each row represents day of simulation, from January 01, 2002 to December 31, 2017. Therefore, if you wanted to plot the trajectory of the 10th 'calved' particle in CTL, you would plot all the rows of the 10th column of lon\_01.nc versus all the rows of the 10th column of lat\_01.nc contained in the CTL\_trajfiles folder. Notice that the columns are usually padded with NaN's in the first and last rows, when the particle did not exist (was not yet calved or had already melted completely). So, you can calculate how many days a particle has survived by counting the rows with data in them. The variables available for each simulation are: • xi: particle's position in the ANHA4 grid along x • yj: particle's position in the ANHA4 grid along y • lat: particle's latitude • lon: particle's longitude • length, width, thickness: dimensions of icebergs contained in the particle • icnt: sea ice concentration • ithk: sea ice thickness at the particle's position • uvel, vvel: particle velocity components • uta, vta: wind velocity components at the particle's position • uti, vti: sea ice velocity components at the particle's position • uto, vto: ocean velocity components at the particle's position

Laboratory

Comments

Variables Measured

License Name

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International

Licence Type

Open

Embargo Date

Licence URL

https://spdx.org/licenses

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#### **Awards**

#### Awards 1

Award Title

**NSERC Discovery** 

Website

**Funder Name** 

**NSERC** 

**Funder** 

**Identifier Code** 

**Funder** 

**Identifier Type** 

Funder Identifier Scheme

**Grant Number** 

RGPIN202102921

### Related Resources

#### Related Resources 1

Related Resource Name

Resource Code

**Identifier Type** 

Relationship To This Dataset

**Resource Type** 

Online Resource

Type

**Series Name** 

#### **Publications**

#### **Publications 1**

Publication Name

Identifier Code	
Identifier Type	
Relationship to this dataset	
Resource Type	Online Resource
Publication Type	
Spatial regions	baffin-bay
Spatial extent West Bound Longitude	
Spatial extent East Bound Longitude	
Spatial extent South Bound Latitude	
Spatial extent North Bound Latitude	

# **Data and Resources**

URL <a href="https://canwinerddap.ad.umanitoba.ca/erddap/files/NEMO\_ANHA4\_SeaIceLocking\_309d\_54a5\_54cc/">https://canwinerddap.ad.umanitoba.ca/erddap/files/NEMO\_ANHA4\_SeaIceLocking\_309d\_54a5\_54cc/</a>

Name NEMO\_ANHA4 simulations

**Description** \*\*Sea ice driven iceberg drift in Baffin Bay.\*\* Simulations carried out with NEMO at 1/4 degree

resolution over the Arctic and Northern Hemisphere Atlantic (ANHA) domain. SIL differs from CTL only in the parameterization of the sea ice force over icebergs; for CTL it is simply a drag force, in SIL sea ice above 90% concentration is capable of locking icebergs. - Please select the \*\*ERDDAP Server - Individual Files\*\* tab below to see and download individual files. - To download the entire CTL and SIL

folders, please click the \*\*ERDDAP Server - Zipped Folders\*\* tab.

**Format** 

Resource Category

data

URL <a href="https://canwin-datahub.ad.umanitoba.ca/data/dataset/06dcb72d-b105-4655-8aab-">https://canwin-datahub.ad.umanitoba.ca/data/dataset/06dcb72d-b105-4655-8aab-</a>

3c7af6f0e453/resource/5bc299fb-85de-4222-84db-6007bfc44968/download/supplemental-

information.pdf

Name Supplemental Information

**Description** Information about the \*\*structure of the data files\*\*, \*\*variables\*\* in each file and \*\*model

initialization\*\*.

Format PDF

Resource

Category

supplemental