

SuperIce - Super-resolution of sea ice thickness by combining machine learning and physical-based approach

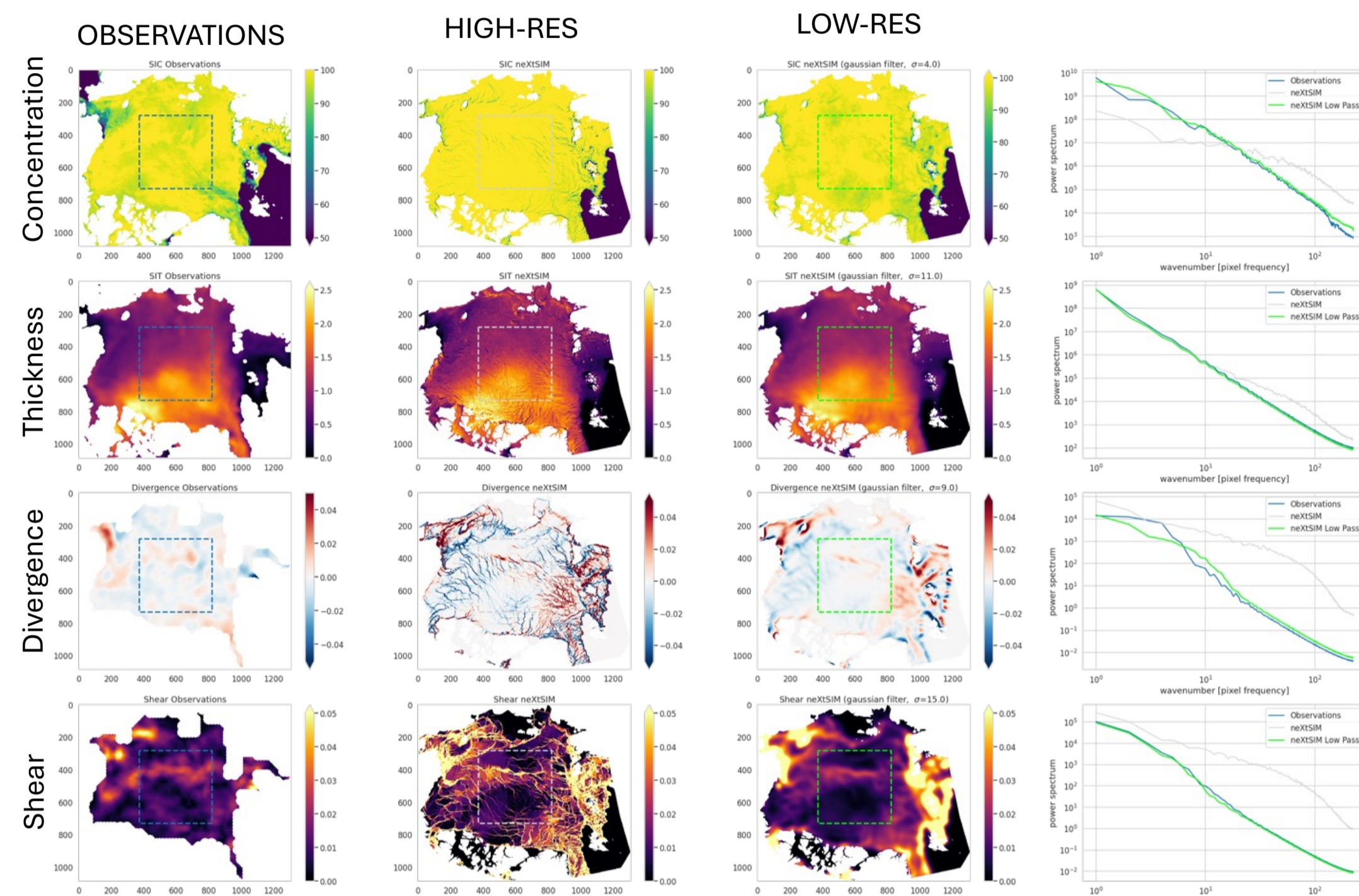
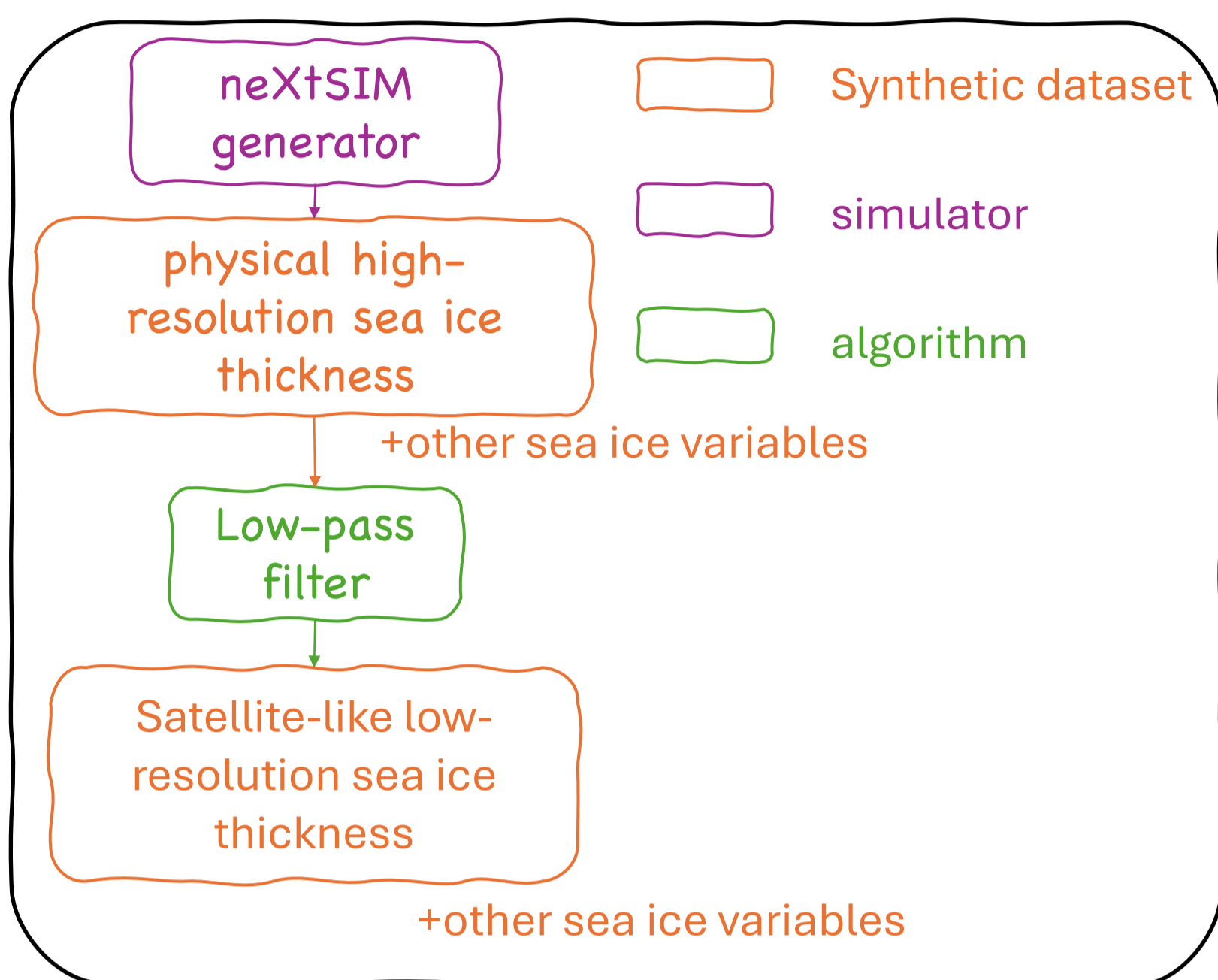
Julien Brajard^{1,2}, Fabio Mangini¹, Anton Korosov¹, Richard Davy^{1,2}, Yiguo Wang^{1,2}

¹NERSC, Bergen, Norway ²Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, Bergen, Norway



Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Arctic Sea-ice thickness (SIT) satellite observations have insufficient resolution ✓ It can degrade the initialization of seasonal forecast ✓ It leads to underestimated surface heat fluxes
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Produce a high-resolution Sea-ice thickness product using a combination of physical modelling and artificial intelligence
Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High-resolution simulation with the NeXtSIM sea-ice model ✓ AI super-resolution with diffusion models

STEP 1: CREATE THE DATASET



✓ High-resolution dataset produced by the physical model NeXtSIM (Olason et al., 2022)
 ✓ Filtering and physically realistic noise was added to mimic low-resolution satellite data

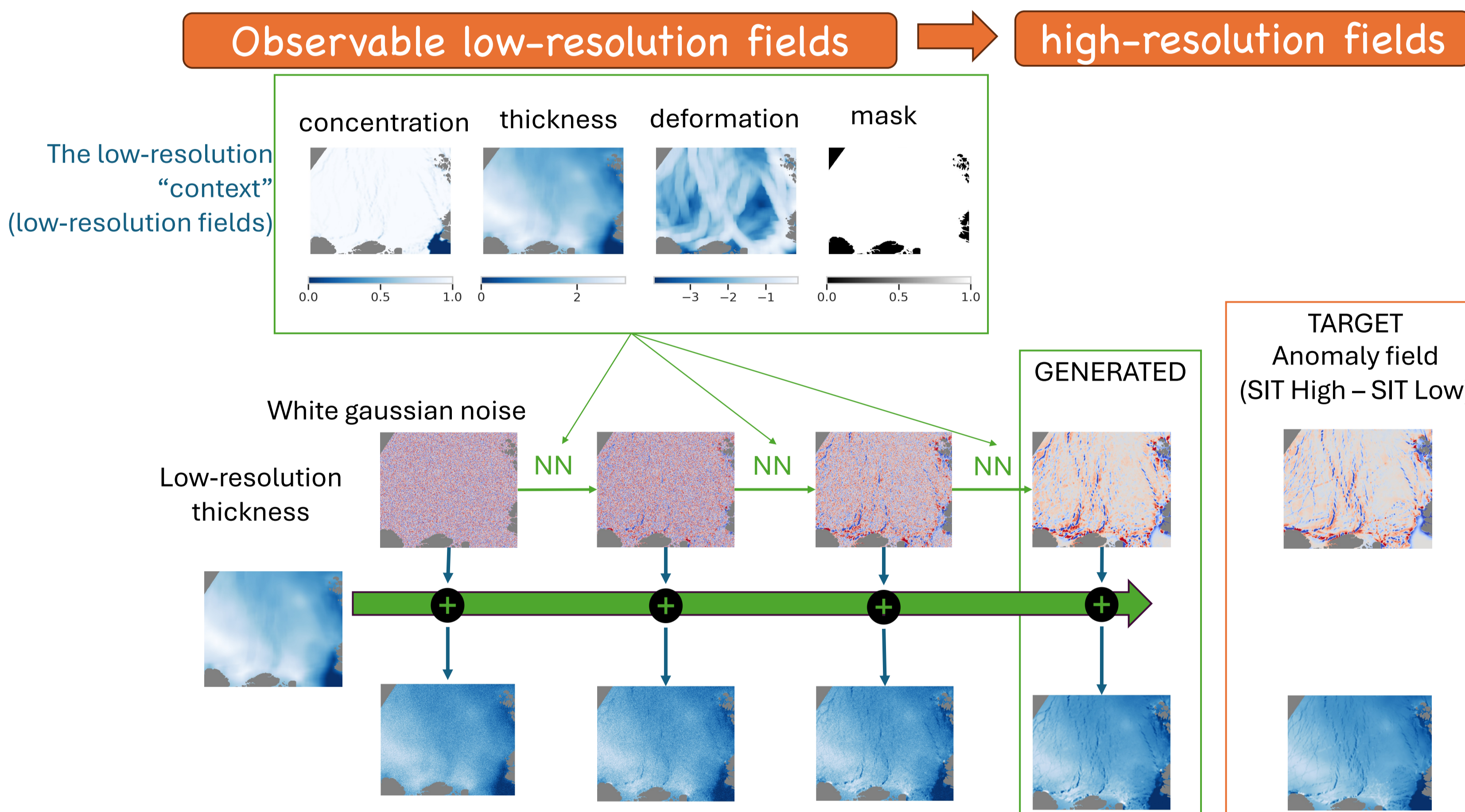
✓ Matching high-res/low-res fields are available for every winter 2013-2023
<https://archive.norstore.no/pages/public/datasetDetail.jsf?id=10.11582/2024.00126>



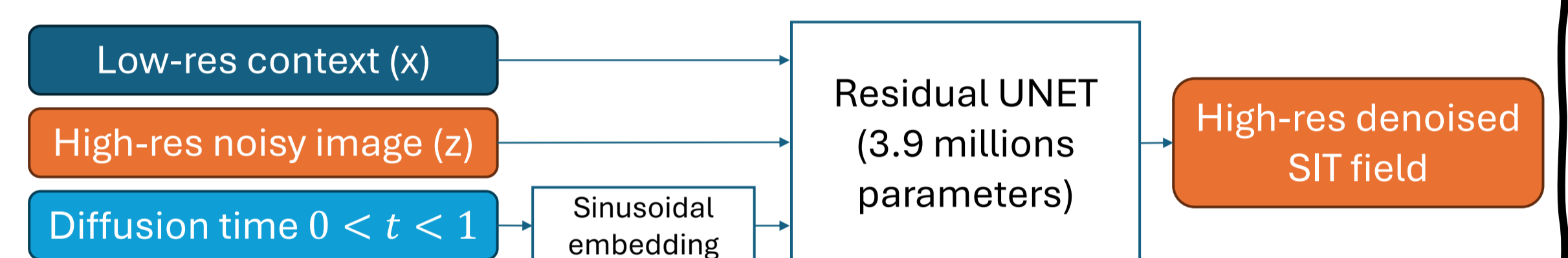
Download the dataset

STEP 2: TRAIN THE MODEL

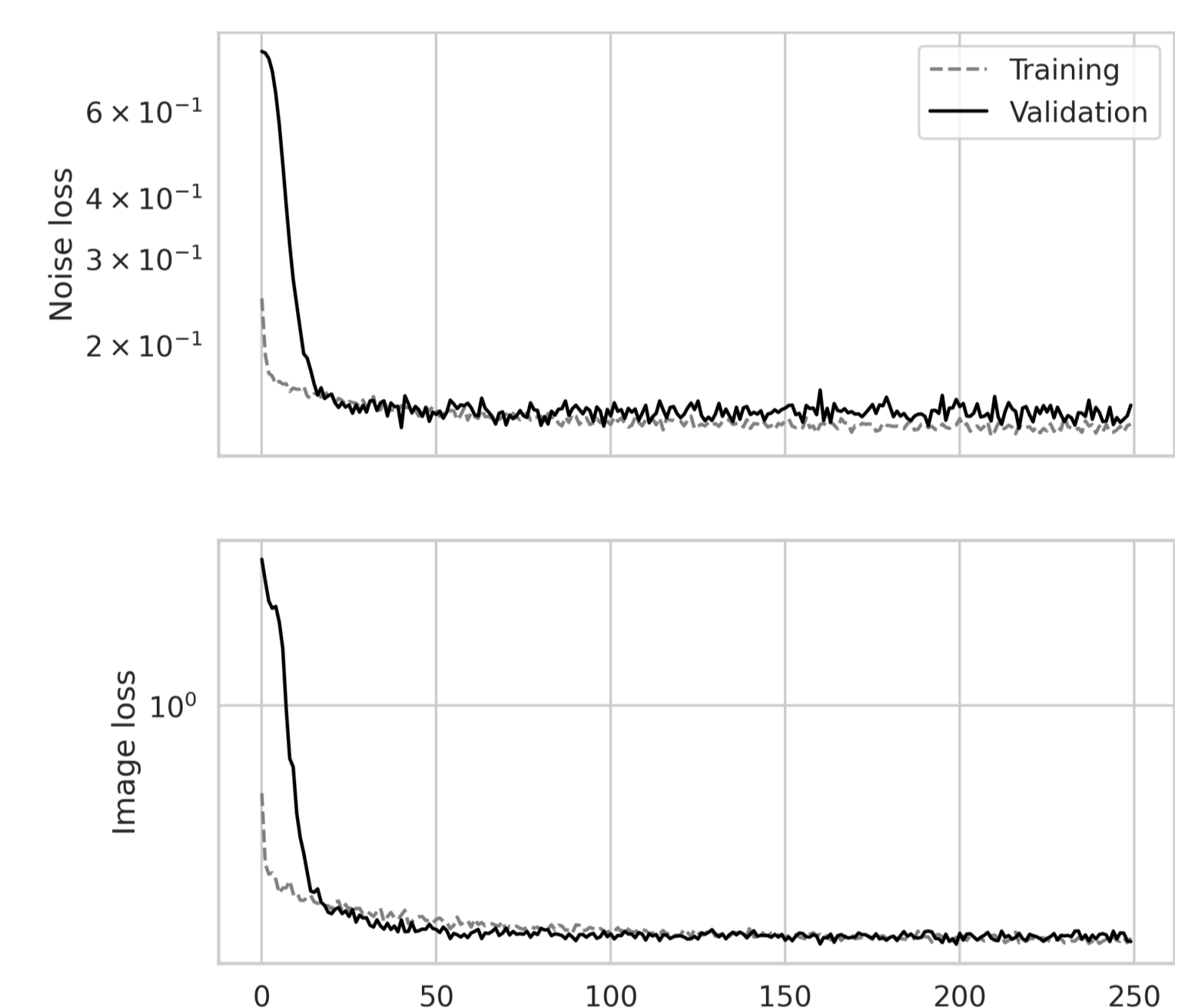
Principle of the diffusion model



Neural net architecture

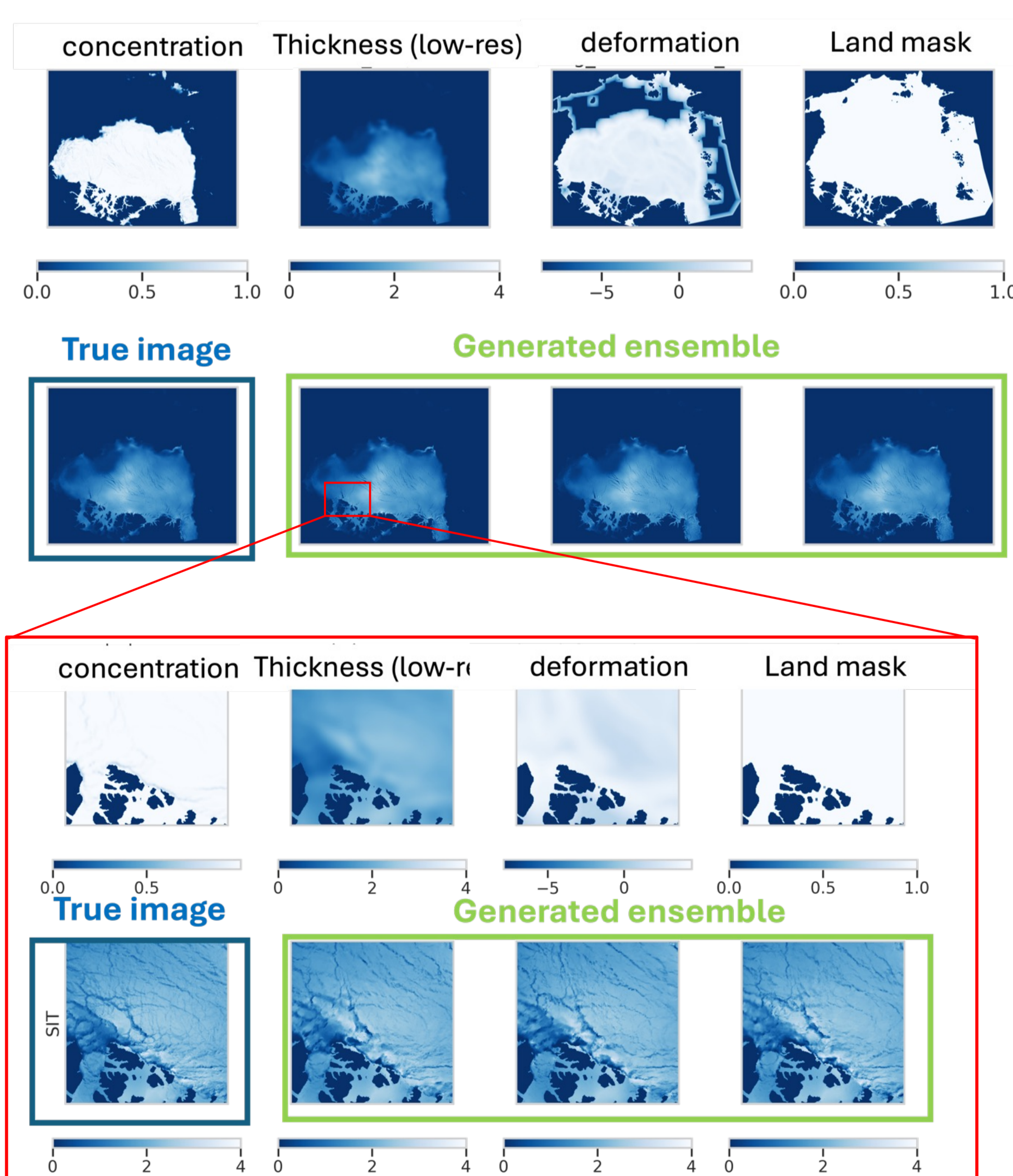


Training

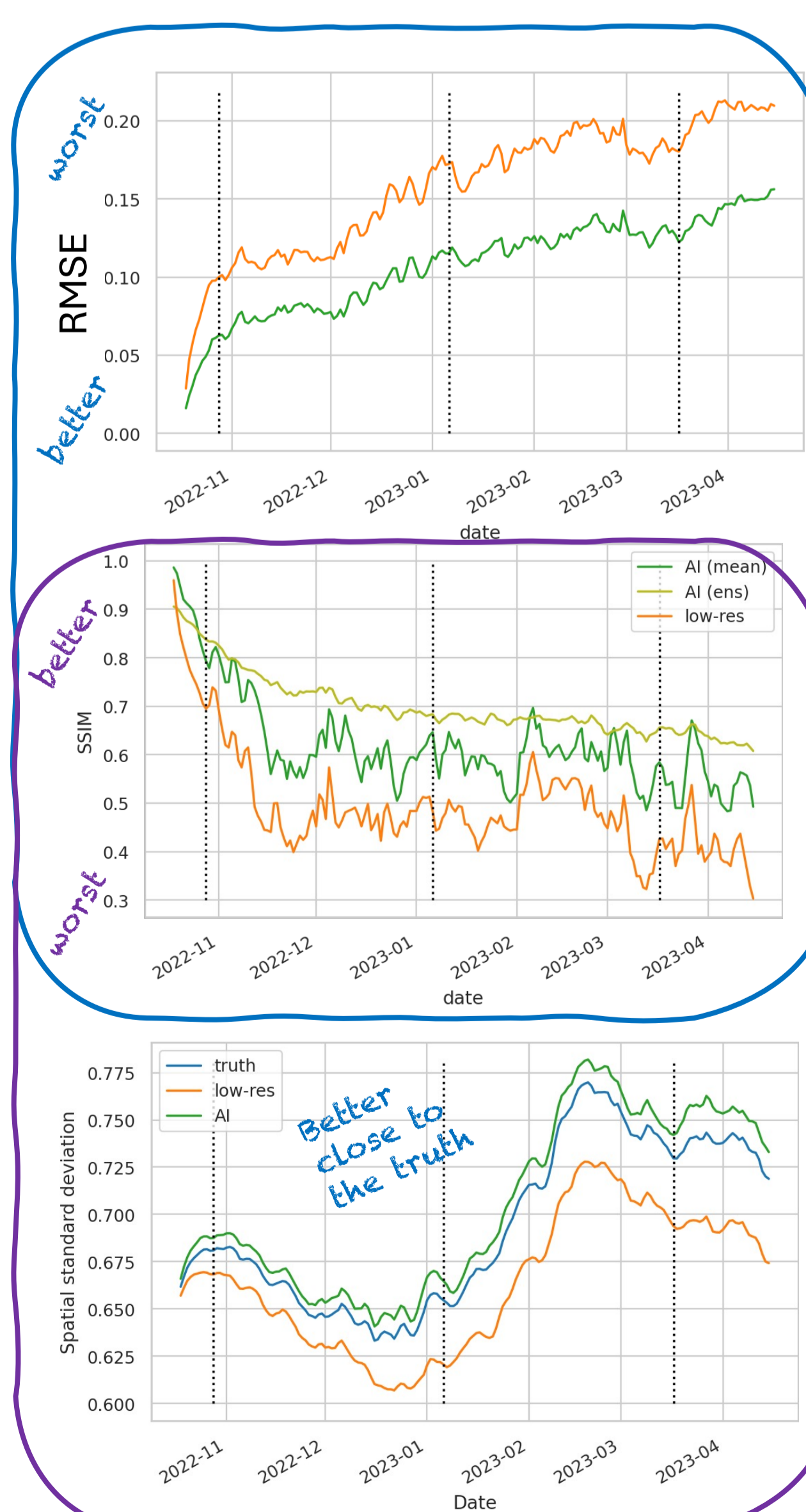


STEP 3: ASSESS

Generated field 23/10/2020



Metrics over the test set (2022-2023)



Metrics used:

- ✓ **Accuracy:** Root-mean square error (RMSE), Structural similarity index measure (SSIM)
- ✓ **Realism:** spatial standard deviation, SSIM, Power spectral density (PSD)

Examples of generated SIT

