

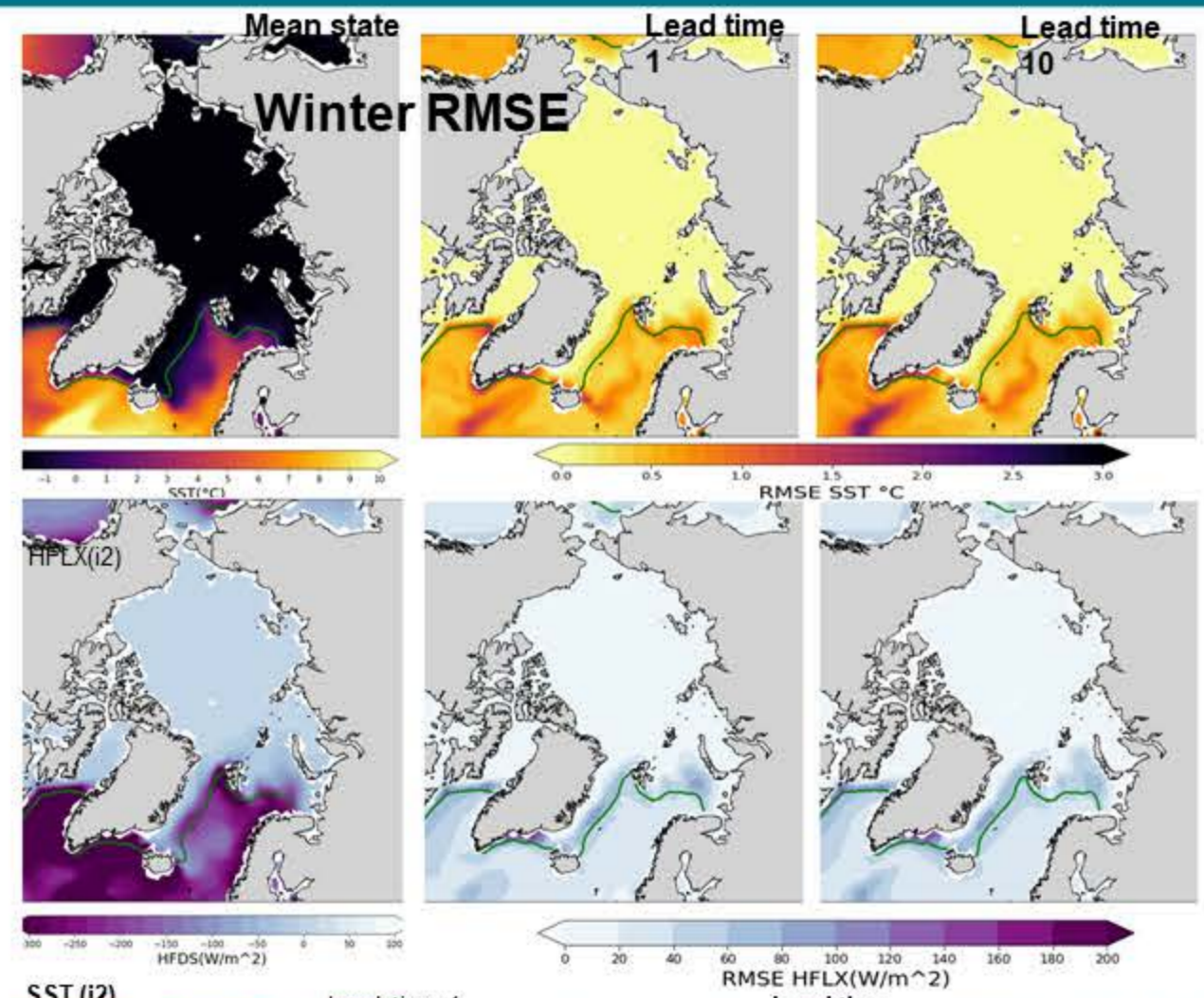
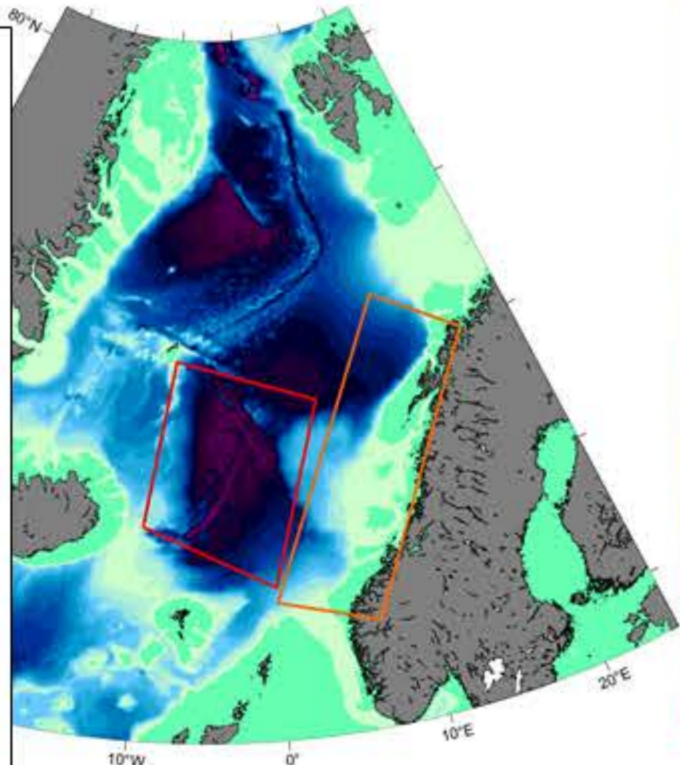
Winter surface heat flux and SST analysis in the Nordic Seas and Arctic Ocean in the Norwegian Climate Prediction Model



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Introduction

- Winter prediction skill analysis in **NorCPM** (Langehaug et al., 2017).
- Comparing the **ensemble mean hindcasts** from NorCPM with NorCPM reanalysis dataset.
- **Winter months** are the ones representative of the Atlantic water layer in terms of SST (Asbjørnsen et al., 2019).
- Detect heat **anomalies** that enter and propagate within the Nordic Seas (Årthun et al., 2017).



Results

- Maximum SST RMSE in the Norwegian Basin
- Maximum HFLX RMSE close to the ice edge
- SST correlations:
 - + **SST correlations in the NwAC (close to Norway)**
 - **SST correlation in the Norwegian Basin**
- HFLX correlation: Opposite to SST but with weaker correlations

Data and Methods

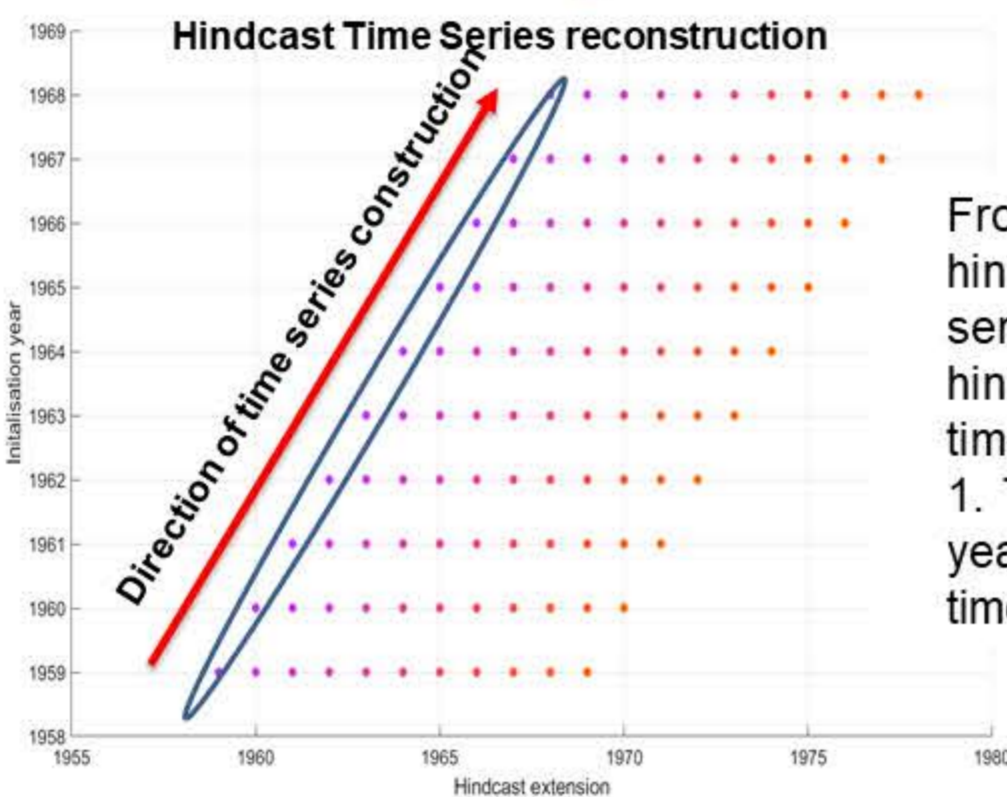
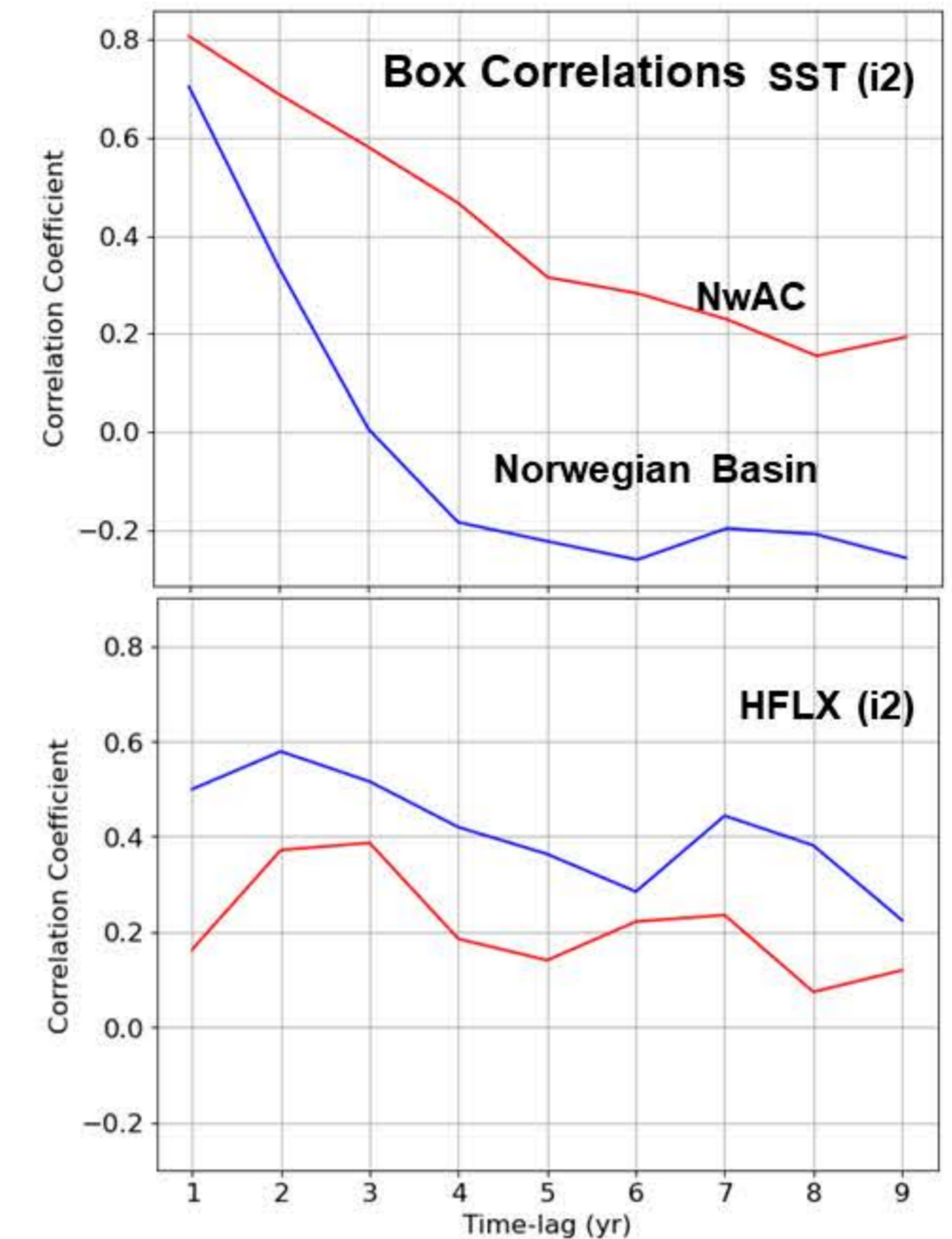
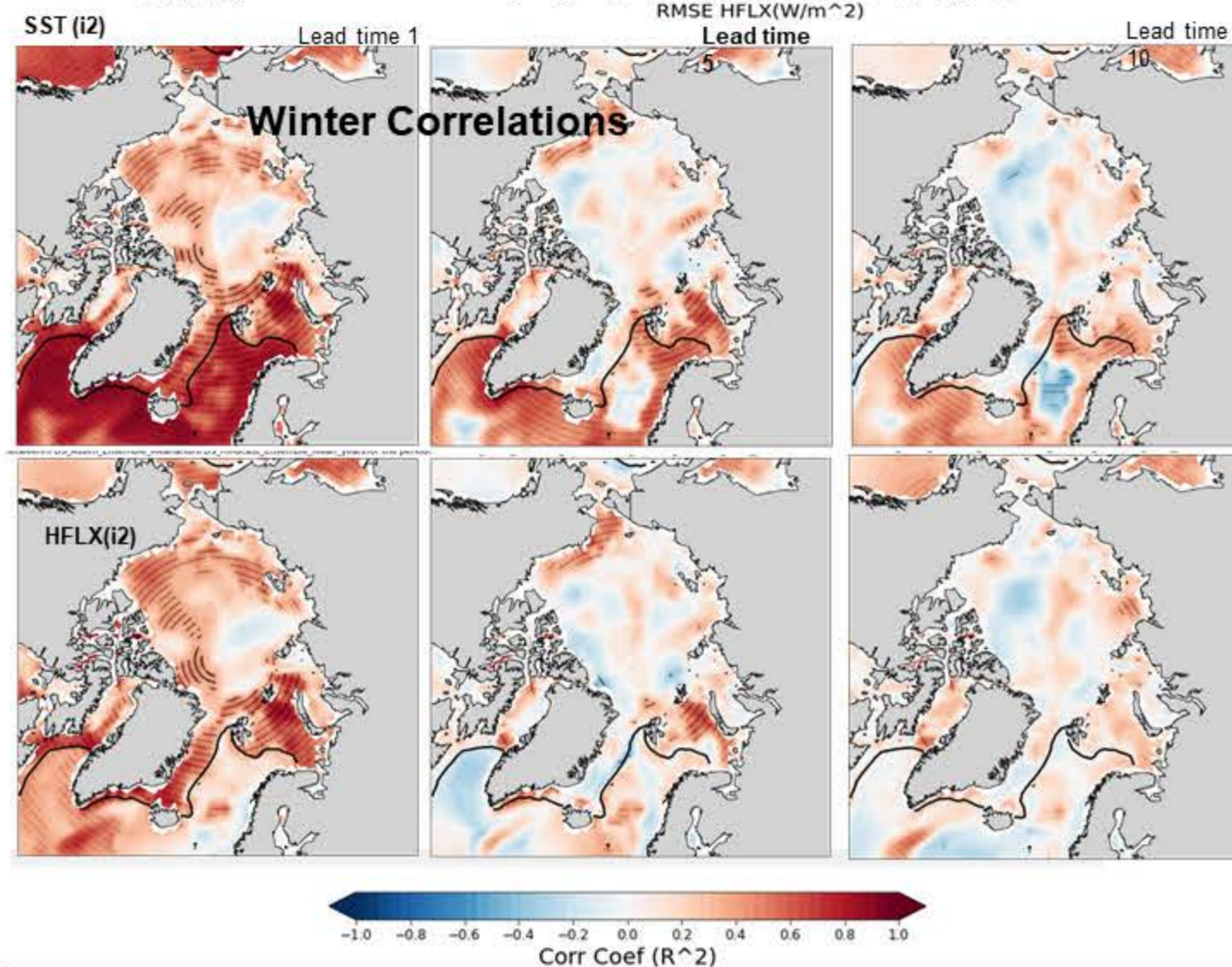
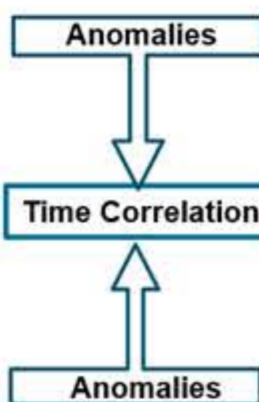
NorCPM-DCPP-CMIP6

Variables:

- SST
- HFDS
- SICONC

Hindcast-(1960-2018)-r[1-10] i2

Reanalysis-(1960-2018)-r[1-30] i2



From each year of the hindcasts we create a time series. All first years of each hindcast constitute one time series, the lead time 1. This is applied to all 10 years, resulting in 10 lead time series.

Further steps:

- Compare NorCPM SST with independent data set (HadISST).
- Follow individual temperature anomalies in NorCPM as they propagate through the Nordic Seas (e.g., Hovmöller diagram).