

Modeling the Melt

What math tells us about disappearing polar sea ice

Ken Golden, University of Utah



Arctic sea ice extent

September 15, 2020





recent losses in comparison to the United States



Perovich

New Record Low for Antarctic Sea Ice February 13, 2023

Much of Antarctica warmer than average





ARCTIC summer sea ice loss



predictions require lots of math modeling

Sea Ice is a Multiscale Composite Material *microscale*

brine inclusions



H. Eicken

Golden et al. GRL 2007

Weeks & Assur 1969

millimeters

polycrystals



Gully et al. Proc. Roy. Soc. A 2015

centimeters

brine channels



D. Cole

K. Golden

mesoscale

macroscale

Arctic melt ponds



Antarctic pressure ridges





sea ice floes

sea ice pack





K. Golden

J. Weller

kilometers

NASA

meters

HOMOGENIZATION for Composite Materials



Maxwell 1873 : effective conductivity of a dilute suspension of spheres Einstein 1906 : effective viscosity of a dilute suspension of rigid spheres in a fluid

Wiener 1912 : arithmetic and harmonic mean **bounds** on effective conductivity Hashin and Shtrikman 1962 : variational **bounds** on effective conductivity

widespread use of composites in late 20th century due in large part to advances in mathematically predicting their effective properties

microbes, megafauna, and the physics of sea ice

How do sea ice properties affect the life it hosts?

How does life in and on sea ice affect its physical properties?



What is our research about?

Using math, physics & engineering to model sea ice and its ecosystems, advance representation of sea ice in climate models & IMPROVE PROJECTIONS.





<u> AAAAAA</u>









fractals

self-similar structure non-integer dimension



microscale

fluid flow through the porous microstructure of sea ice governs key processes in polar climate and ecosystems

evolution of Arctic melt ponds and sea ice albedo



nutrient flux for algal communities







Antarctic surface flooding and snow-ice formation

- evolution of salinity profiles - ocean-ice-air exchanges of heat, CO₂

brine volume fraction and *connectivity* increase with temperature



$T = -15 \,^{\circ}\text{C}, \ \phi = 0.033$ $T = -6 \,^{\circ}\text{C}, \ \phi = 0.075$ $T = -3 \,^{\circ}\text{C}, \ \phi = 0.143$



 $T = -8^{\circ} C, \phi = 0.057$

X-ray tomography for brine in sea ice



 $T = -4^{\circ} C, \phi = 0.113$

Golden et al., Geophysical Research Letters, 2007

Critical behavior of fluid transport in sea ice



PERCOLATION THRESHOLD $\phi_c \approx 5\%$ \checkmark $T_c \approx -5^{\circ}C, S \approx 5$ ppt

RULE OF FIVES

Golden, Ackley, Lytle Science 1998 Golden, Eicken, Heaton, Miner, Pringle, Zhu GRL 2007 Pringle, Miner, Eicken, Golden J. Geophys. Res. 2009

cross pollination





sea ice







compressed powder



radar absorbing composite use stealth technology to predict 5%

sea ice is a radar absorbing composite!





sea icehuman bonethe math doesn't careif it's sea ice or bone!





young healthy trabecular bone old osteoporotic trabecular bone

new method of monitoring osteoporosis from sea ice

Golden, Murphy, Cherkaev, J. Biomech. 2011

mesoscale

melt pond formation and albedo evolution:

- major drivers in polar climate
- key challenge for global climate models

numerical models of melt pond evolution, including topography, drainage (permeability), etc.

Lüthje, Feltham, Taylor, Worster 2006 Flocco, Feltham 2007 Skyllingstad, Paulson, Perovich 2009 Flocco, Feltham, Hunke 2012



Are there universal features of the evolution similar to phase transitions in statistical physics?

From magnets to melt ponds



magnetic domains Arctic melt ponds in cobalt

100 year old model for magnetic materials used to explain melt pond geometry



magnetic domains Arctic melt ponds in cobalt-iron-boron





model



real ponds (Perovich)

Ma, Sudakov, Strong, Golden, *New J. Phys.* 2019

Scientific American, EOS, PhysicsWorld, ...



polar bear foraging in a fractal icescape

Nicole Forrester Jody Reimer Ken Golden

It costs the polar bear 5 times the energy to swim through water than to walk on sea ice.

What pathway to a seal minimizes energy spent?

macroscale

Filling the polar data gap with
partial differential equationshole in satellite coverageof sea ice concentration field

previously assumed ice covered

Gap radius: 611 km 06 January 1985

Gap radius: 311 km 30 August 2007





fill = harmonic function satisfying satellite BC's plus learned stochastic term

Strong and Golden, *Remote Sensing* 2016 Strong and Golden, *SIAM News* 2017 Global Sea Ice Concentration Climate Data Records, 2022

Lavergne, Sorensen, et al., Norwegian Met. Inst., ... OSI SAF

Conclusions

Our research is helping to improve projections of climate change, the fate of Earth's sea ice packs, and the ecosystems they support.

Developing MATH for sea ice advances theories of composites, imaging, climate, computation, data science and other areas.

MATH enables CROSS POLLINATION.

The math doesn't care if it's sea ice, magnets, bone, or a stealthy coating!

... leading us to unexpected areas of math, physics & engineering.

Thank you to so many postdocs, graduate students, undergraduates, high school students and colleagues who contributed to this work!



U. of Utah students in the Arctic and Antarctic (2003-2022): closing the gap between theory and observation - making math models come alive and experiencing climate change firsthand.

THANK YOU

Office of Naval Research

Applied and Computational Analysis Program Arctic and Global Prediction Program

National Science Foundation

Division of Mathematical Sciences Division of Polar Programs











Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Water Resources Australian Antarctic Division











Buchanan Bay, Antarctica Mertz Glacier Polynya Experiment July 1999