

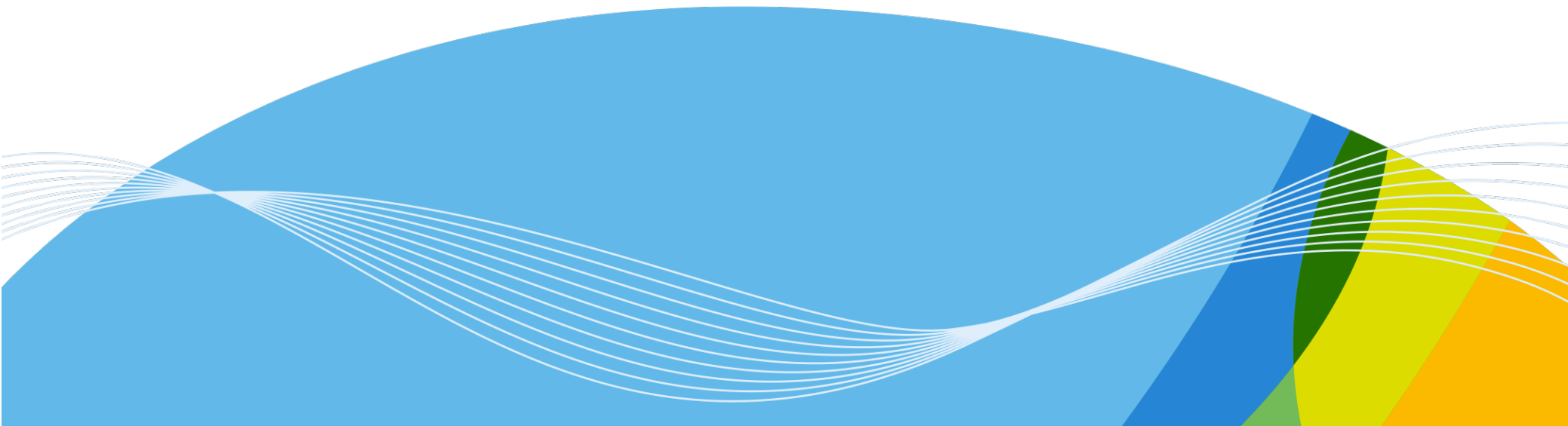


FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE



SPICES

Detecting Sea Ice Extremes from Satellites





What is extreme?

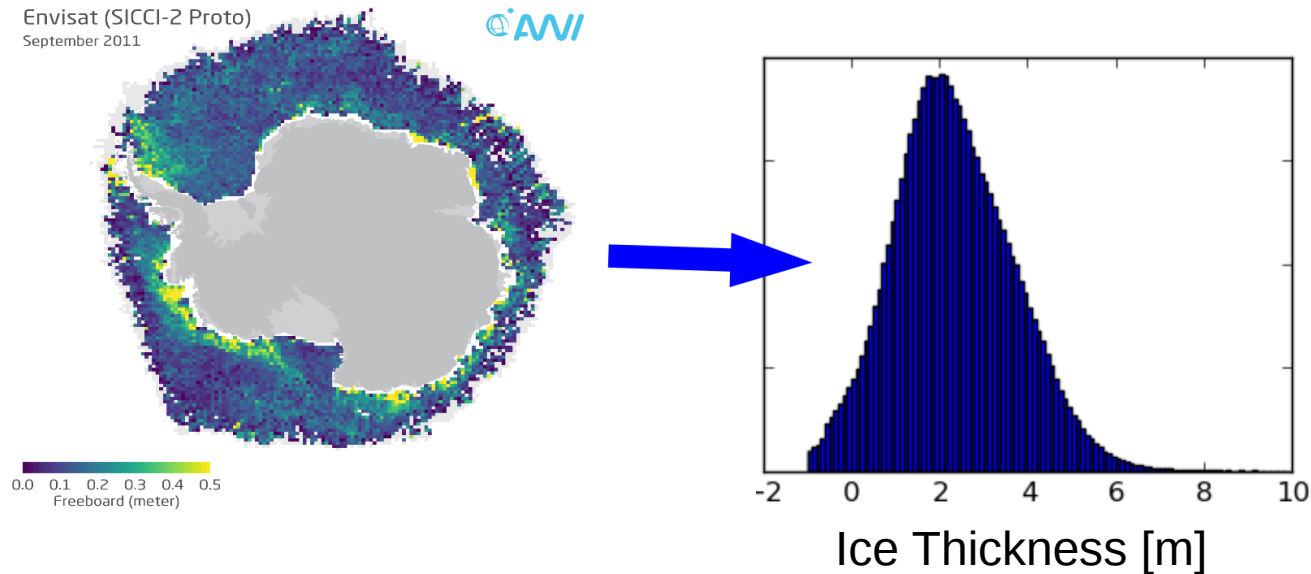
- “Exceeding what is usual or reasonable; immoderate”





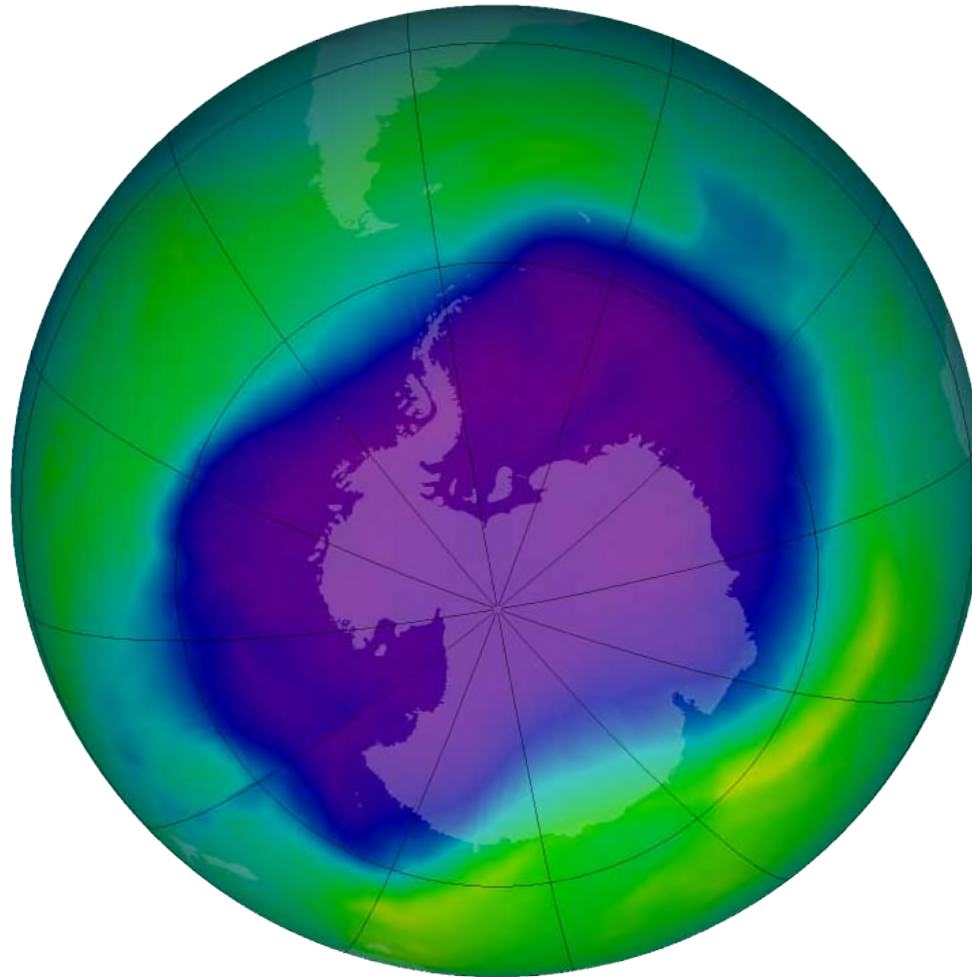
Note about satellites

- Satellite measurements are always noisy.
- Thus, satellites excel at measuring the average and not the extreme!





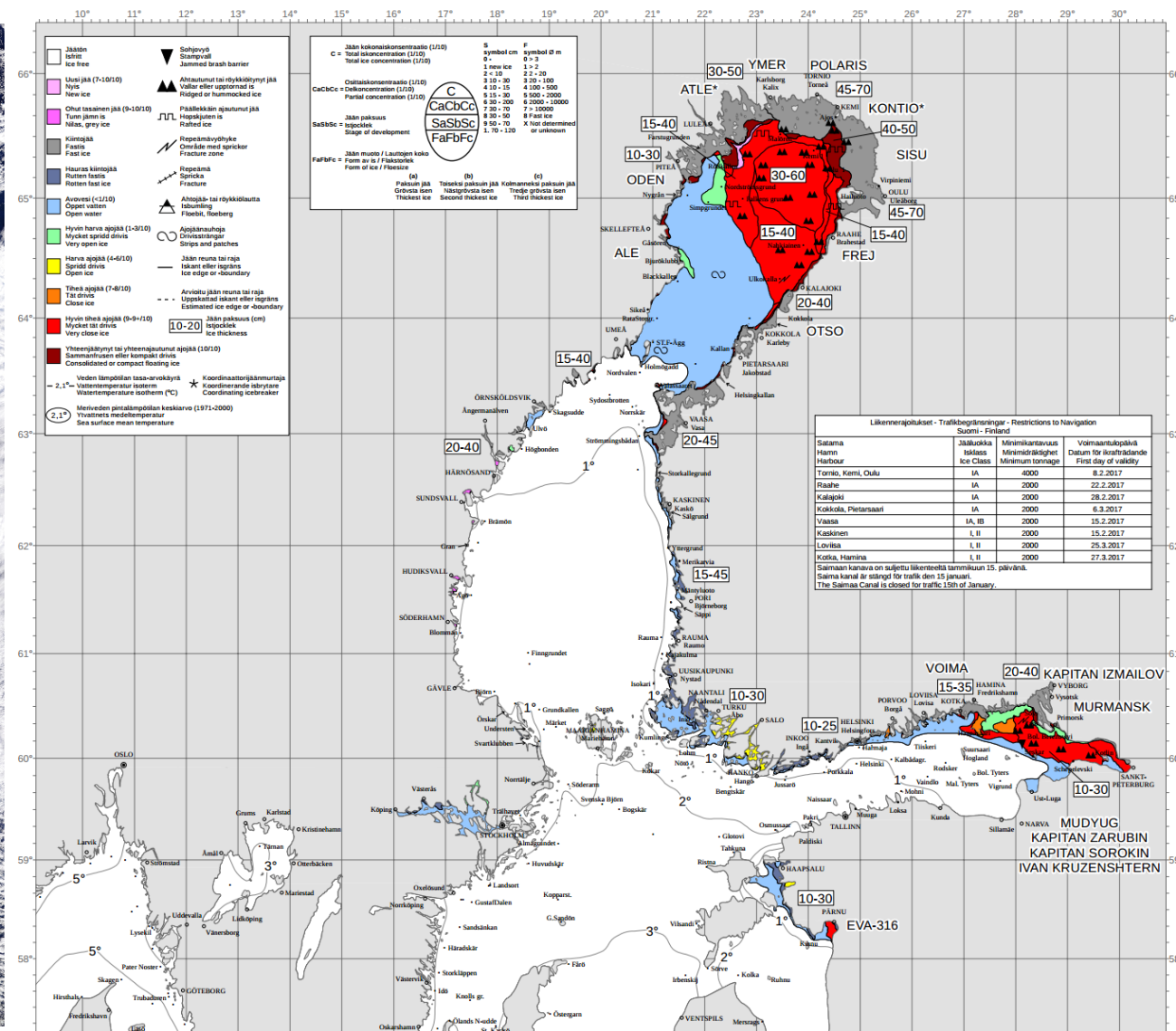
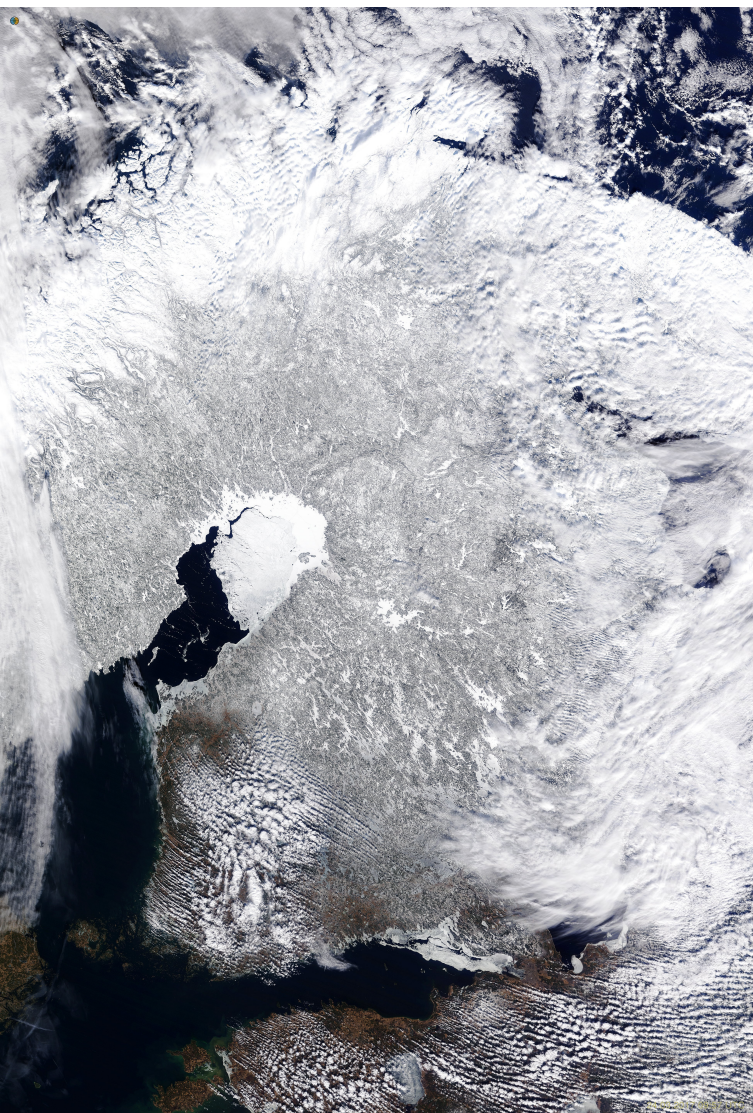
Remember the ozone hole!



Jääkartta Iskarta Ice Chart

N:o 120

27.3.2017





Space-borne observations for detecting and forecasting sea ice cover extremes

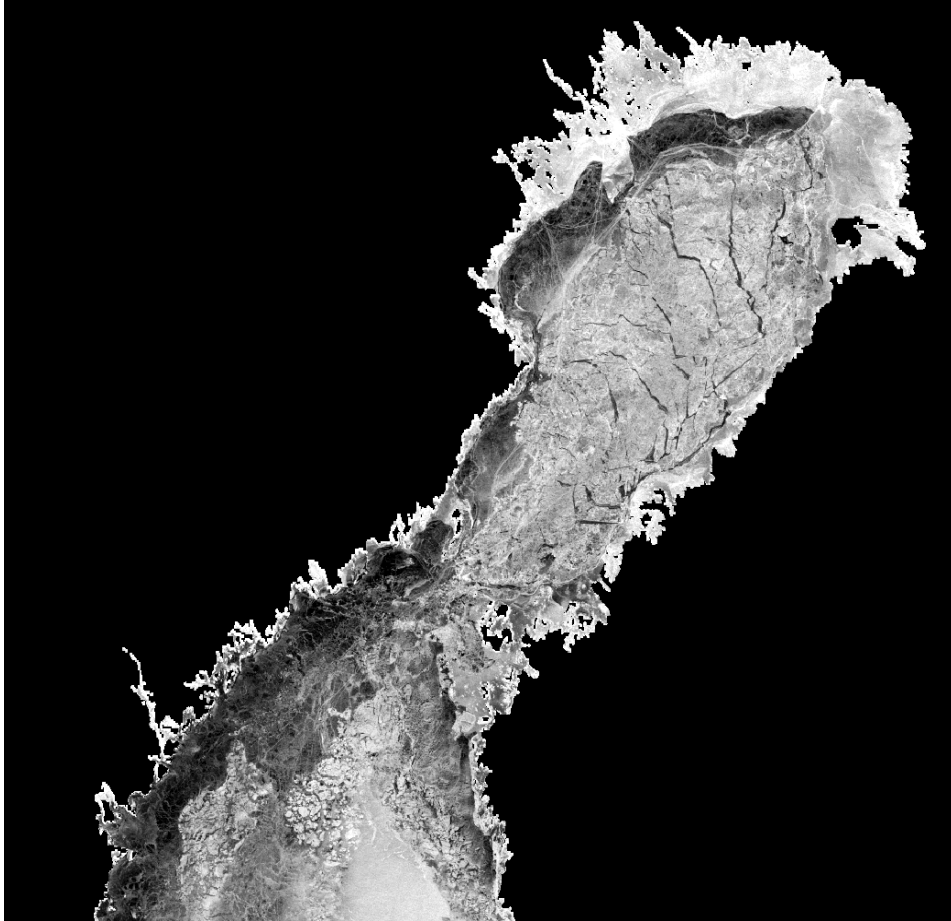


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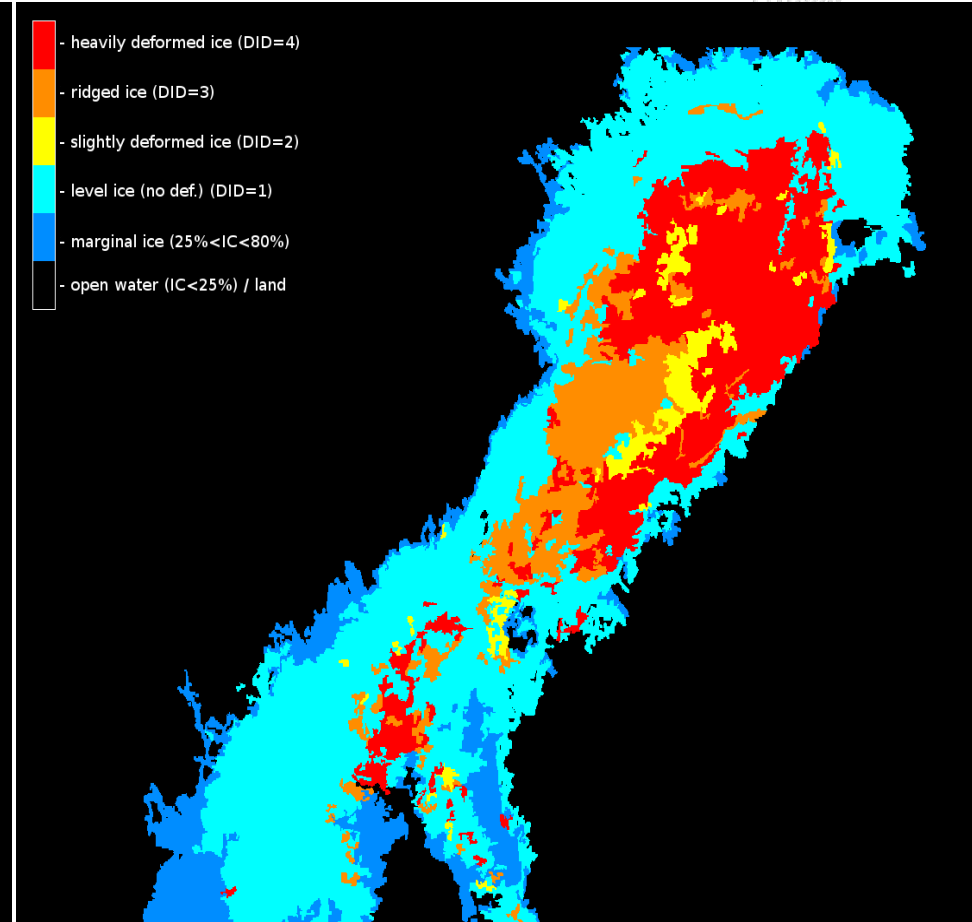


SPICES SAR classification

RadarSat-2 SAR HH



DID estimated (Random Forest Classifier)

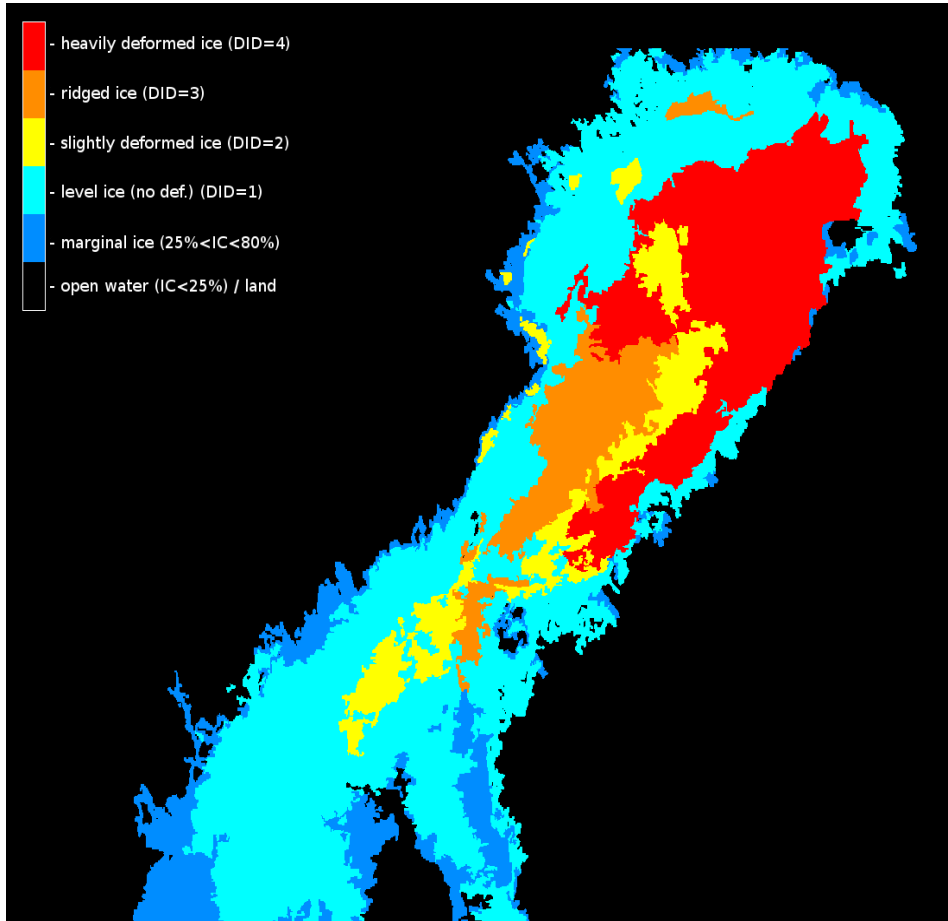


2nd Feb 2013

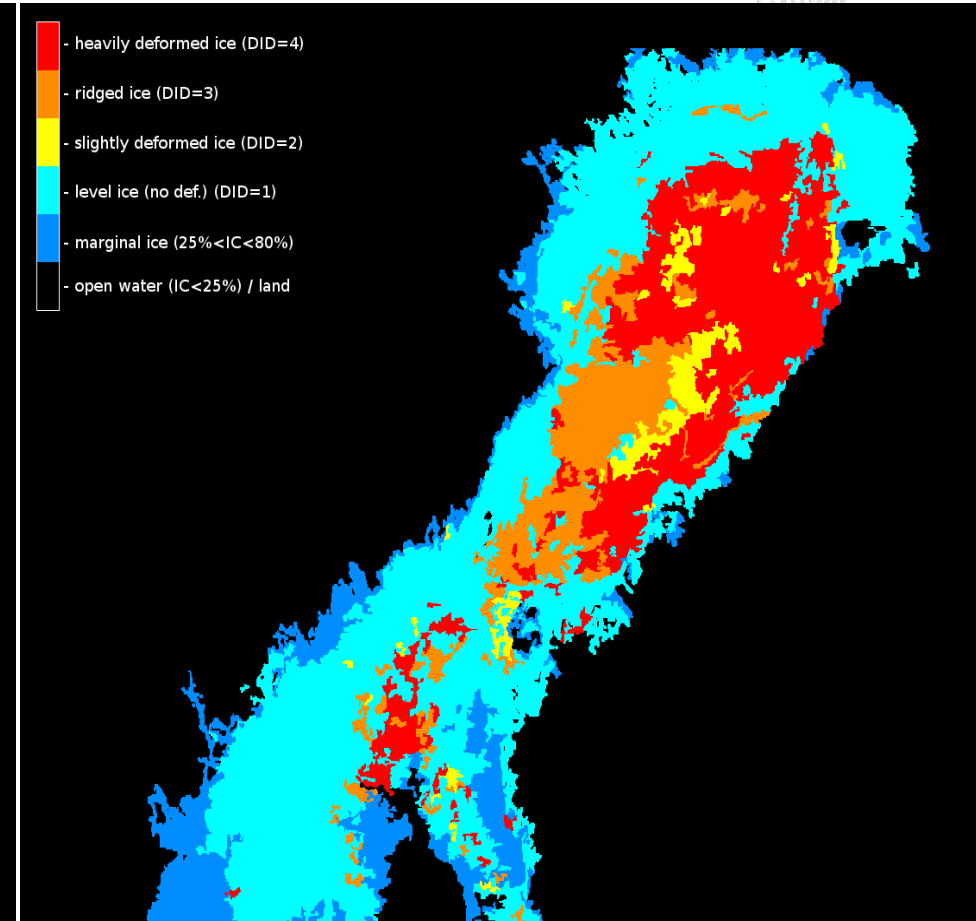


SPICES SAR classification

DID from Ice Chart



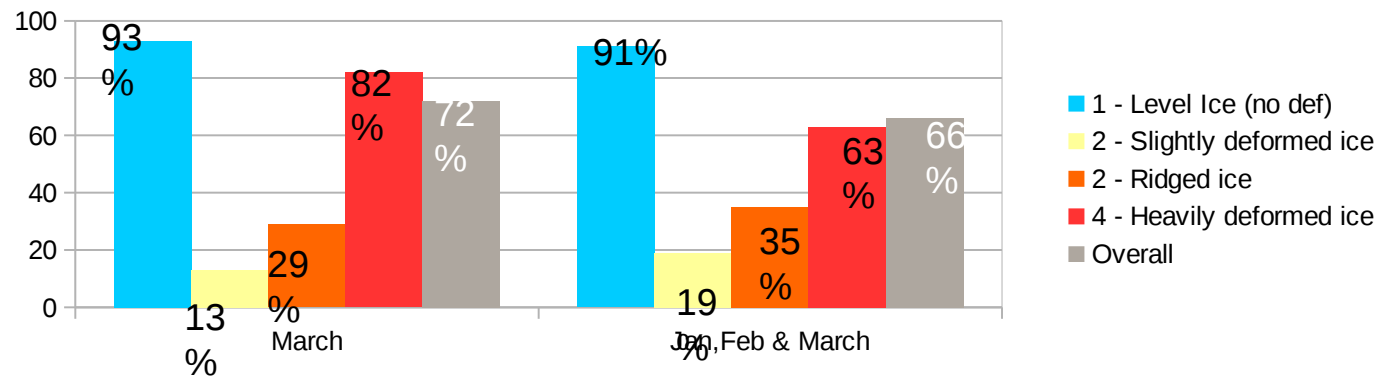
DID estimated (Random Forest Classifier)



2nd Feb 2013



SPICES SAR classification





What is POLARIS RIO?

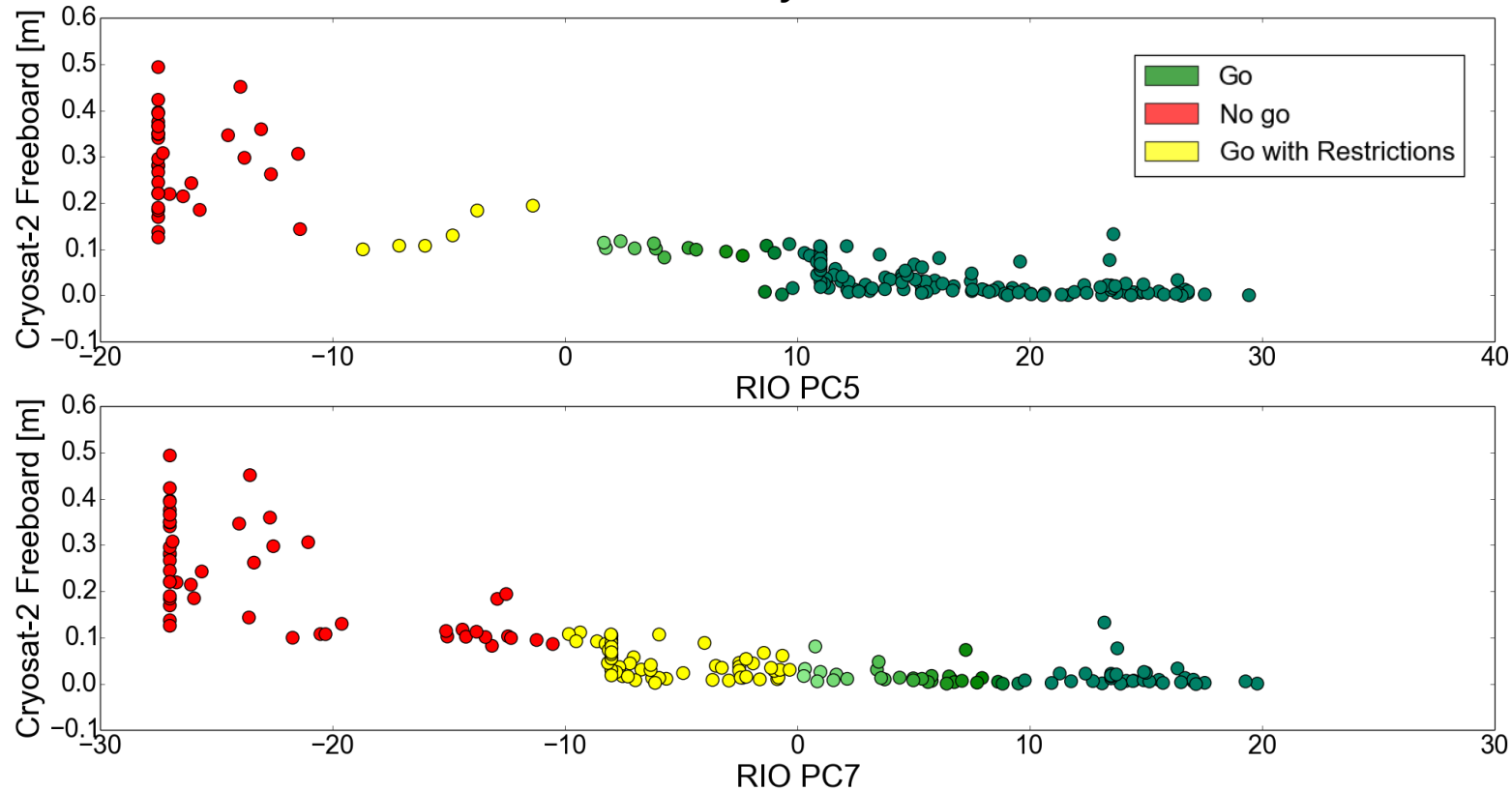
- Risk Index Outcome (RIO) is a number that represents the risk posed to a ship by sea ice.
- Part of the Polar Code
- RIO is a function of ship ice class (PC1 – PC7, Finnish Swedish ice classes and no classification) – stronger the ship, lower the risk!
- RIO is meant for decision making:
 - $\text{RIO} > 0 \rightarrow$ Operations permitted \rightarrow GO
 - $-10 < \text{RIO} < 0 \rightarrow$ Operations permitted with restrictions
 - $\text{RIO} < -10 \rightarrow$ Operations not permitted \rightarrow NO GO





Cryosat-2 radar freeboard vs. RIO

January 2017

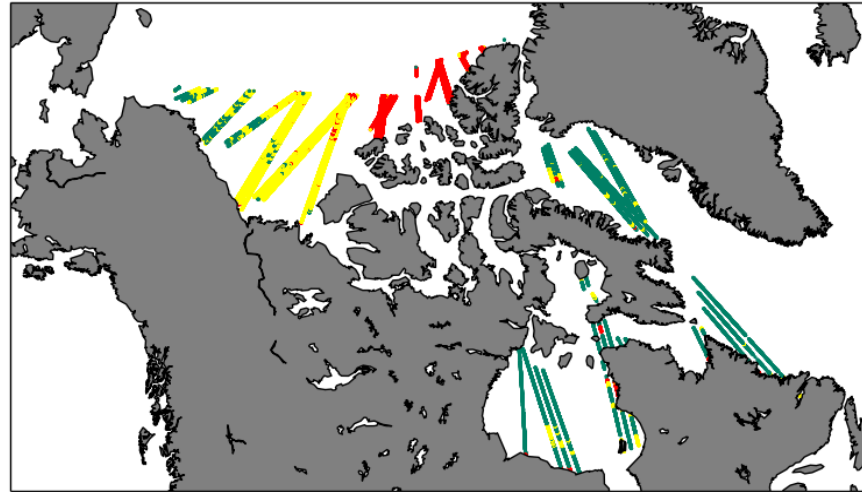




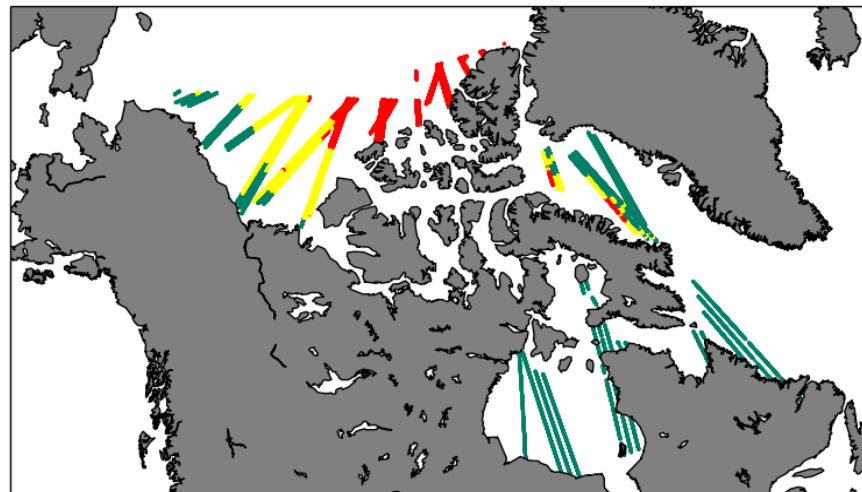
Waveform method, January 2017

“Go with restrictions” mixes with both go and nogo classes, but false “go” in “nogo” areas and vice versa is rare (~ 3%)

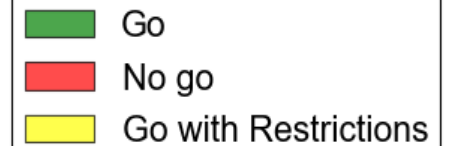
CS-2 classifier



CIS ice chart



16-20 Jan 2017





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