(1) HYCOM-CICE – HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM) - Community Ice CodE (CICE); Coupled ocean and sea ice system

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- (3) Available modes for the model runs: Research, semi-operational and operational
- (4) Components & processes: Physical ocean and sea ice; ocean includes tracers

## (5) Brief model description

The ocean and sea-ice model system at the Danish Meteorological Institute, DMI [*Madsen et al.*, 2016] consists of the HYCOM v2.2.98, e.g. [*Chassignet et al.*, 2007] and CICE v4.0 e.g. [*Hunke and Dukowicz*, 1997; *Hunke*, 2001] coupled with the Earth System modeling Framework (ESMF) coupler [*Collins et al.*, 2004]. The model is forced with either operational data from ECMWF or ERA – Interim [*Dee et al.*, 2011]. It assimilates sea ice concentration based on OSISAF [*Eastwood et al.*, 2011] and SST from the global DMI\_OI Level 4 analysis [*Høyer et al.*, 2014]. The horizontal resolution is approximately 10 km in order to ensure an eddy-permitting ocean model and resolve the coastal shelf waters, while balancing computational resources. The domain covers the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean to approximately 20°S, see Figure 1.



**Figure 1** Snapshot of sea surface temperatures (SST) and ice thickness of the DMI coupled ocean and sea ice model. Ice thickness is shown where the ice concentrations is higher than 15%. Vertical colorbar illustrates ice thickness whereas the horizontal colorbar illustrates SST. The black contour around the sea ice edge illustrates the 15% ice concentration. Gray areas are land and white areas are areas that are not covered by the model domain. The model domain extends from 20°S in the Atlantic ocean northwards including the Arctic ocean.

The coupled model system describe the three dimensional flow of the ocean, the horizontal flow of the sea-ice and the thermodynamics of the ocean and the sea-ice. All model setups at DMI include tides and it is possible to do tracer experiments. CICE is a multicategory sea-ice model that in addition to the previous mentioned details describes the redistribution of sea-ice

between the different ice thickness categories. The model system can be setup as nested areas in high resolution, see e.g. [*Rasmussen et al.,* 2011]

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