

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



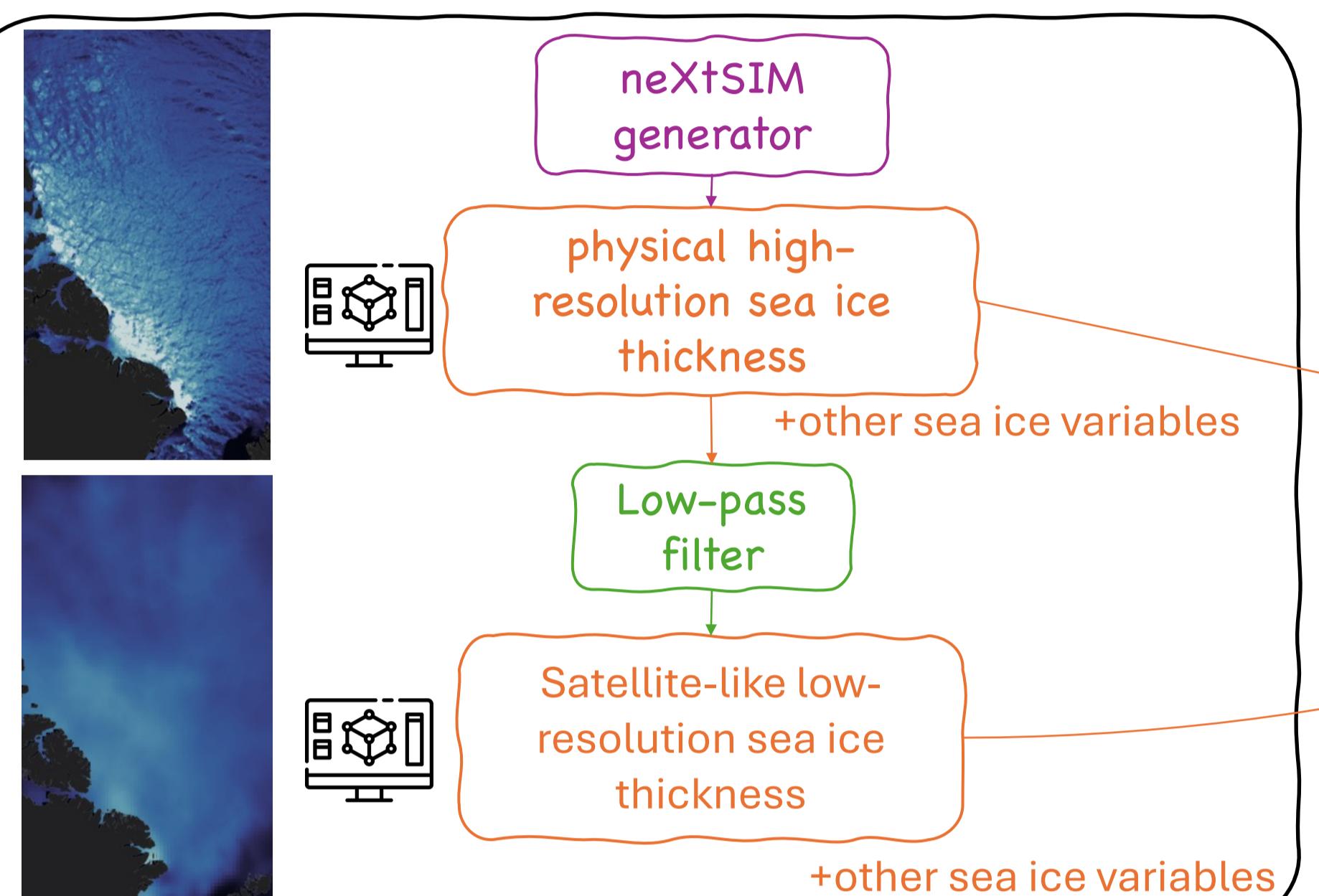
Julien Brajard, Richard Davy, Catherine Downy, Anton Korosov, Yiguo Wang, Henrike Wilborn.



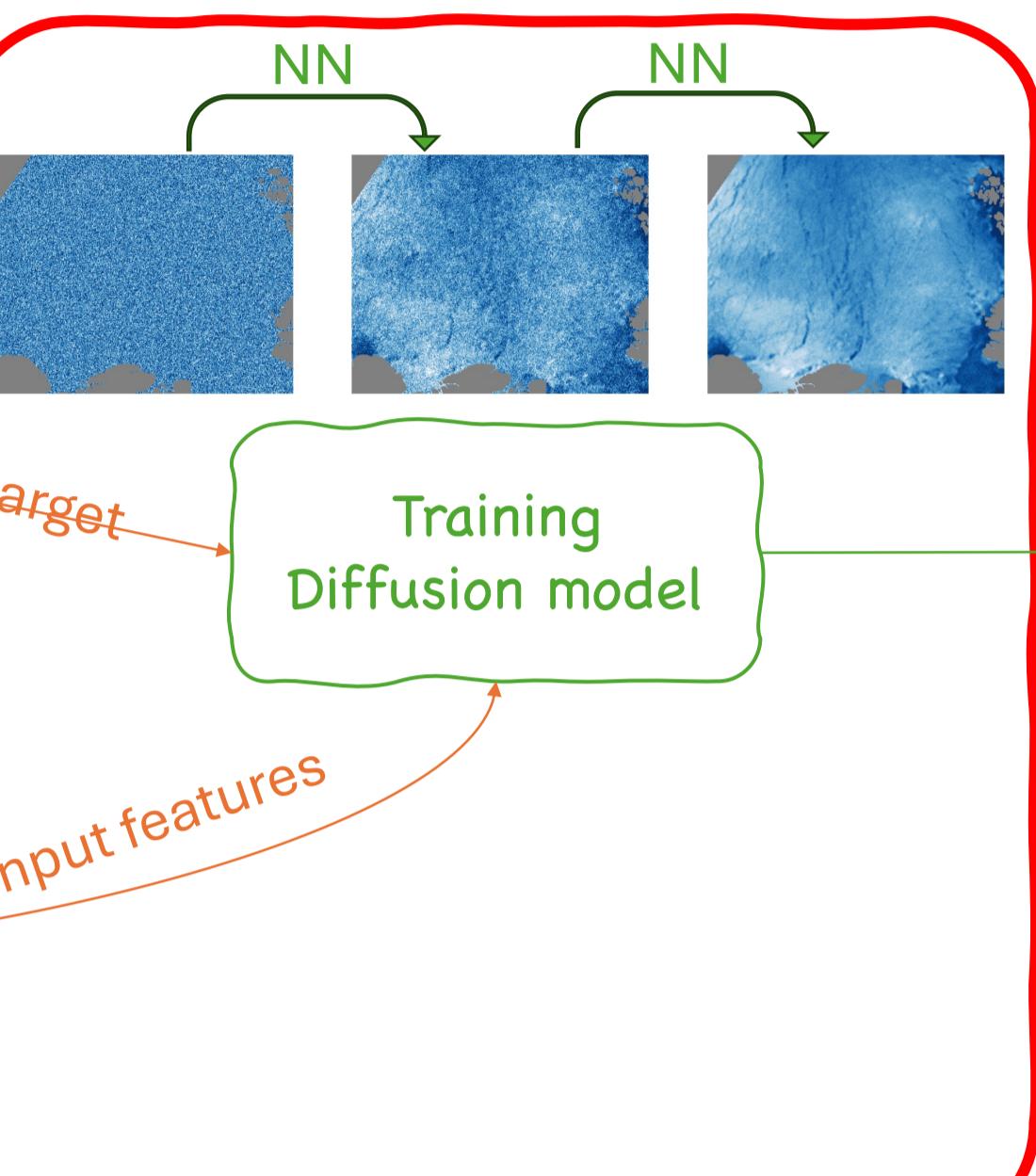
SuperIce project overview

Motivation	✓ Arctic Sea-ice thickness satellite observations have insufficient resolution ✓ It can degrade the initialization of seasonal forecast ✓ It leads to underestimate surface heat fluxes
Objective	✓ Produce high-resolution Sea-ice thickness product using a combination of physical modelling and artificial intelligence ✓ Demonstrate the impact on two use cases
Method	✓ High-resolution simulation with the NeXtSIM sea-ice model ✓ AI super-resolution with diffusion models

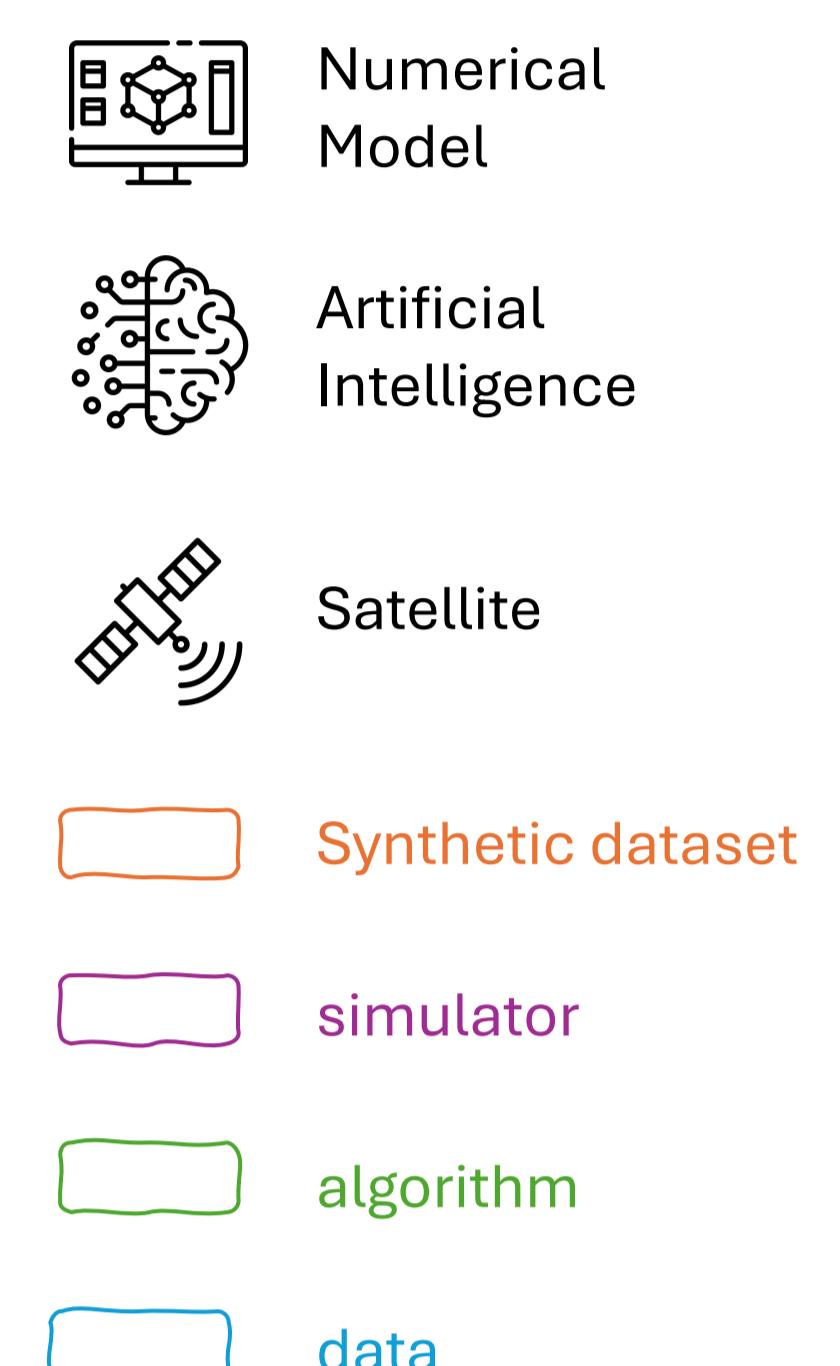
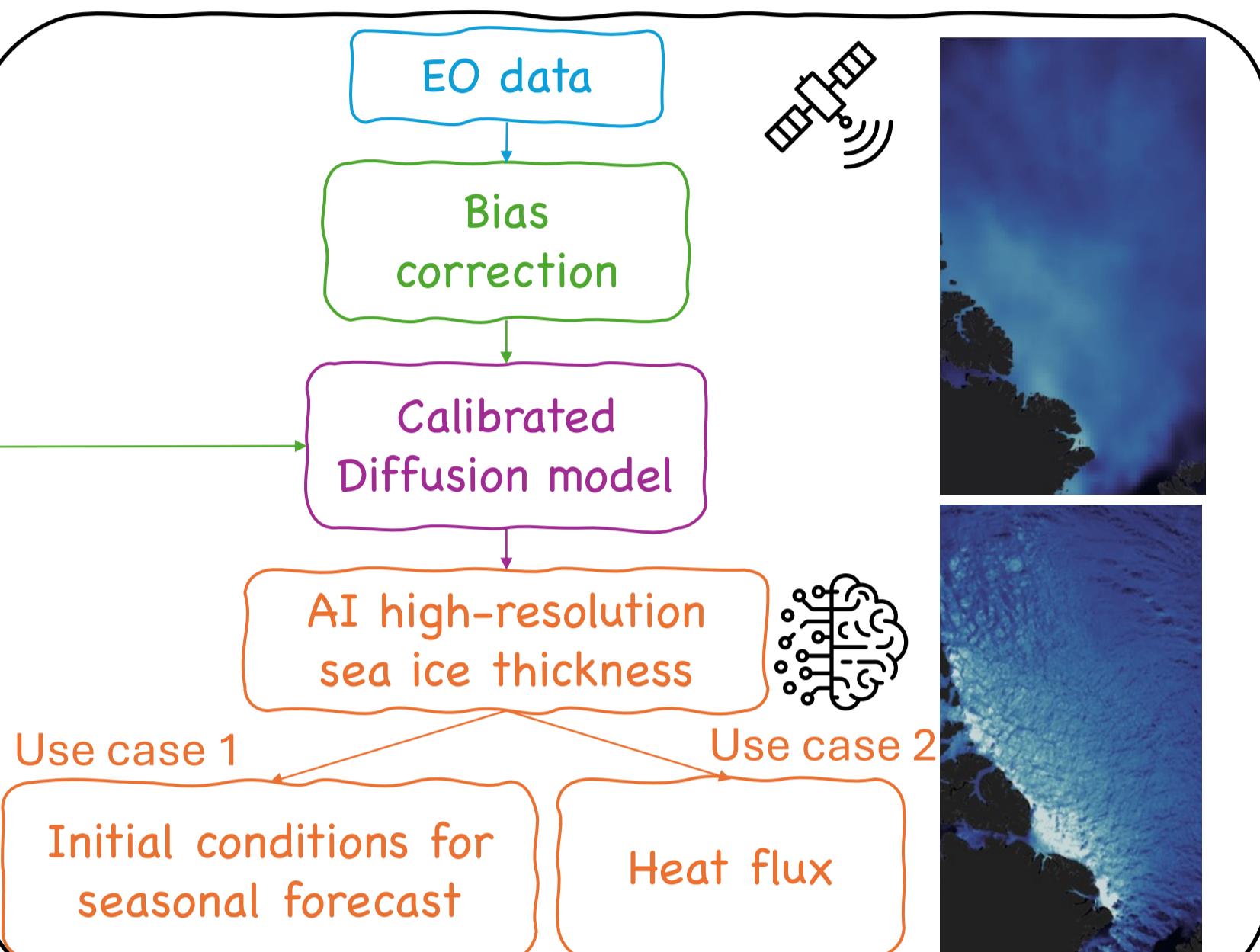
STEP 1



STEP 2



STEP 3

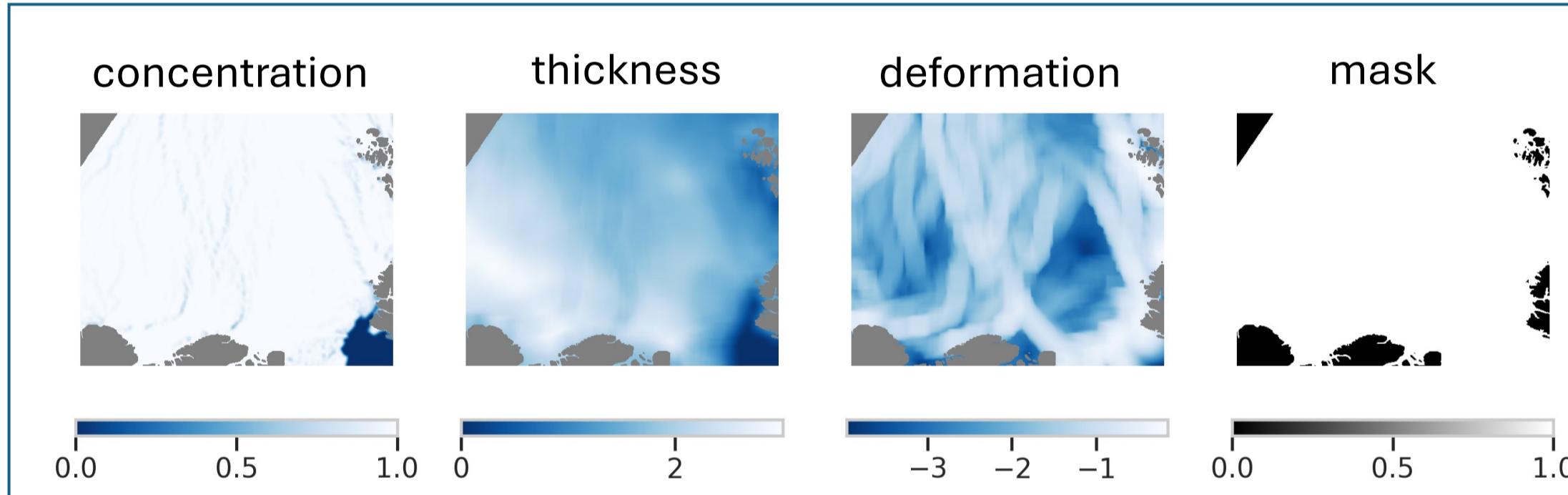


This poster

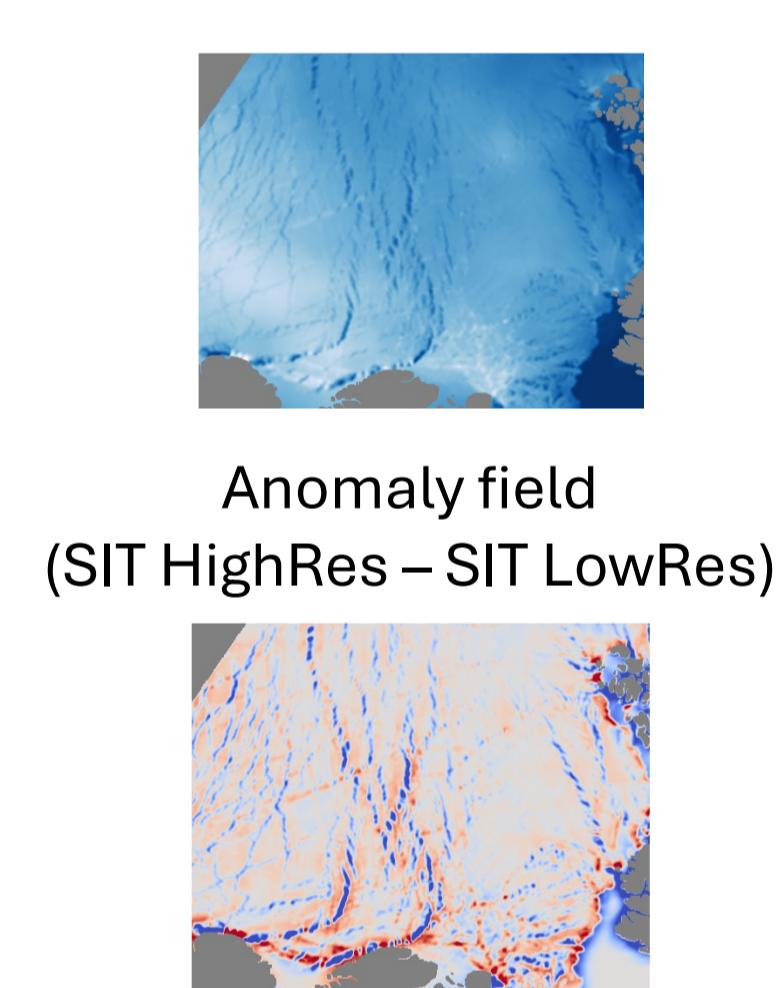
Principle of the diffusion model

Observable low-resolution images → A high-resolution image

The low-resolution "context" (low-resolution fields)

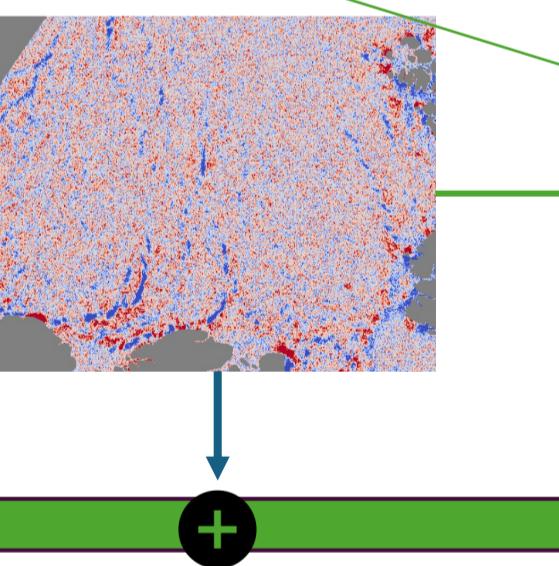
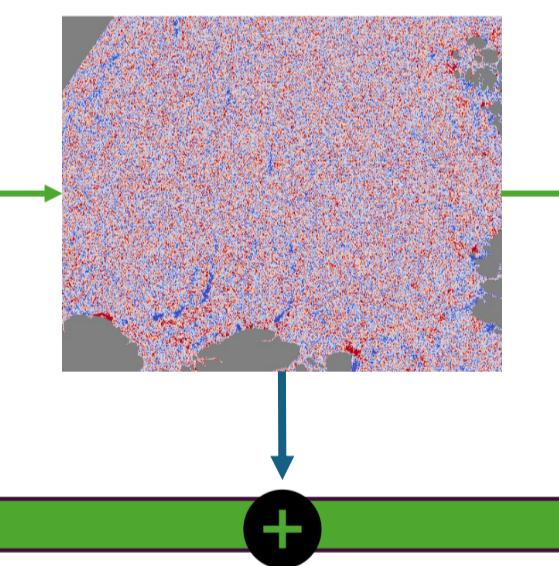
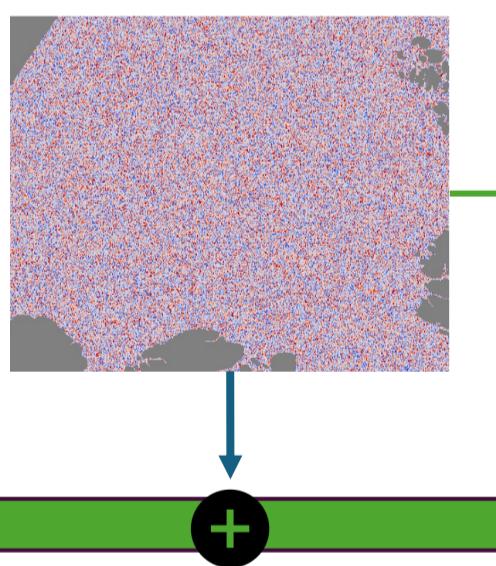


TARGET

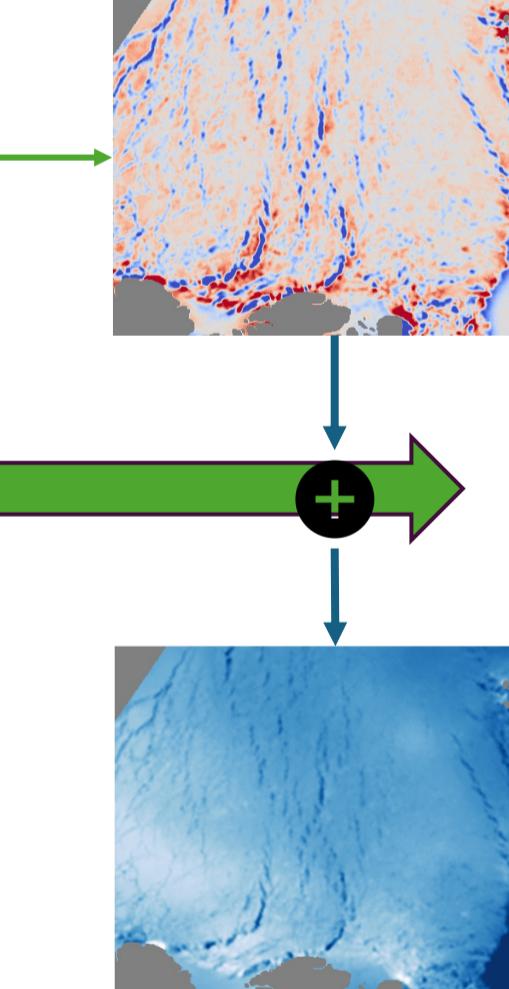


Anomaly field (SIT HighRes – SIT LowRes)

White gaussian noise



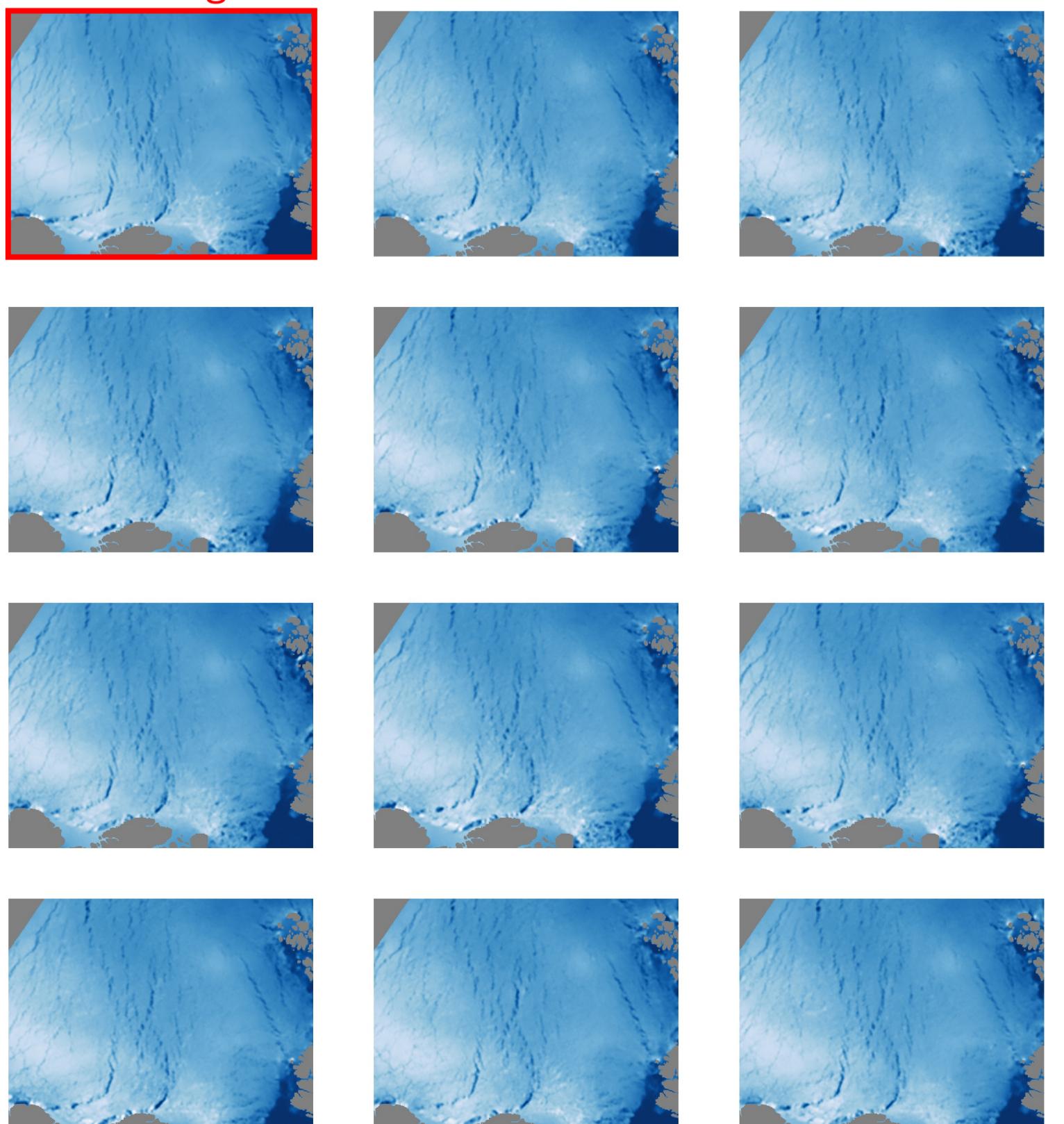
GENERATED IMAGE



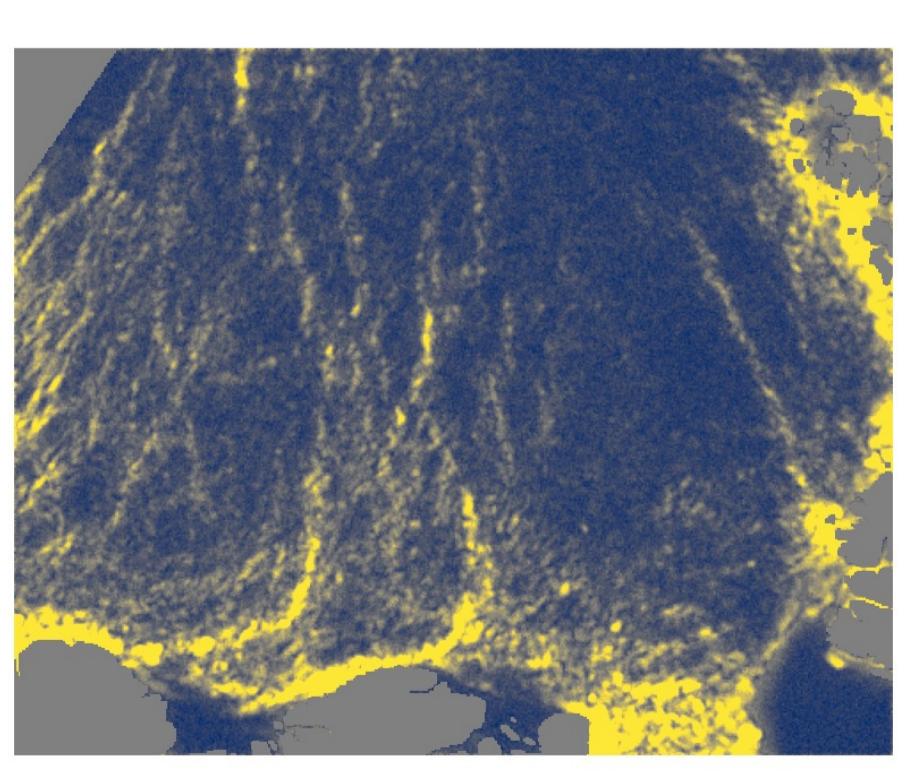
Ensemble generation

The generated process depends on the noise and enables to generate an ensemble of likely high-resolution images.

True image



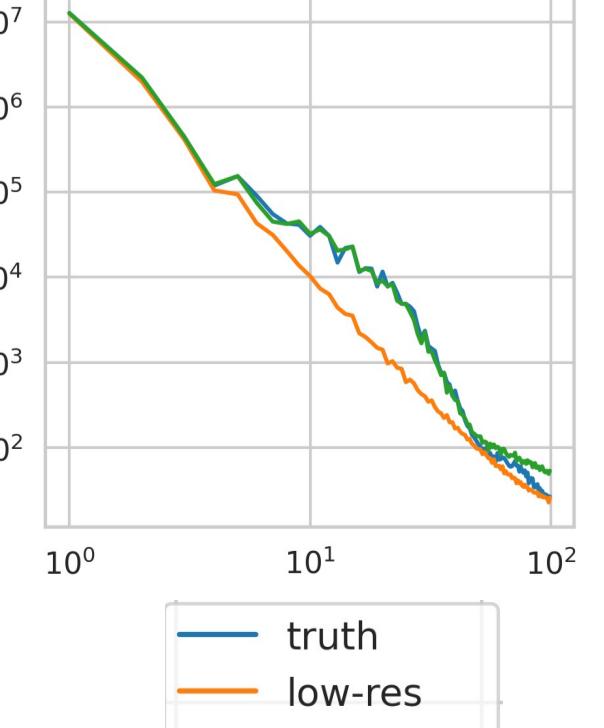
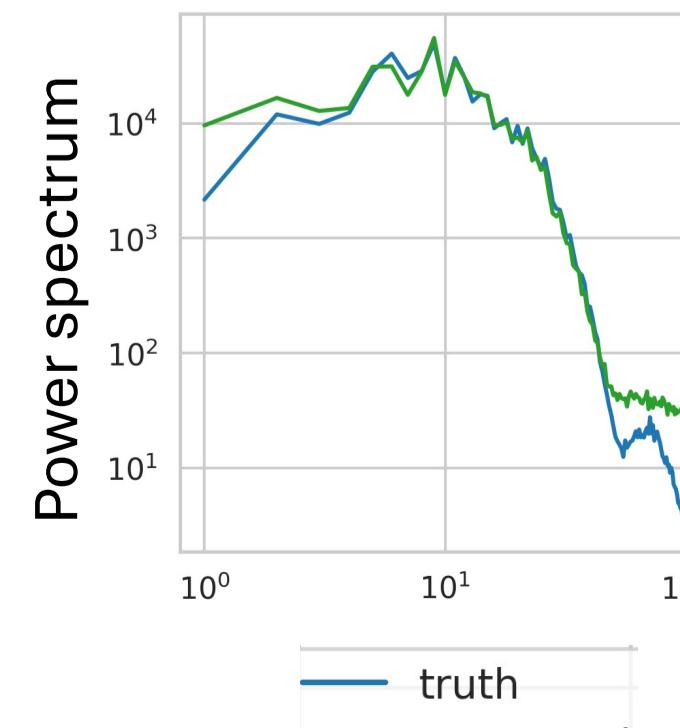
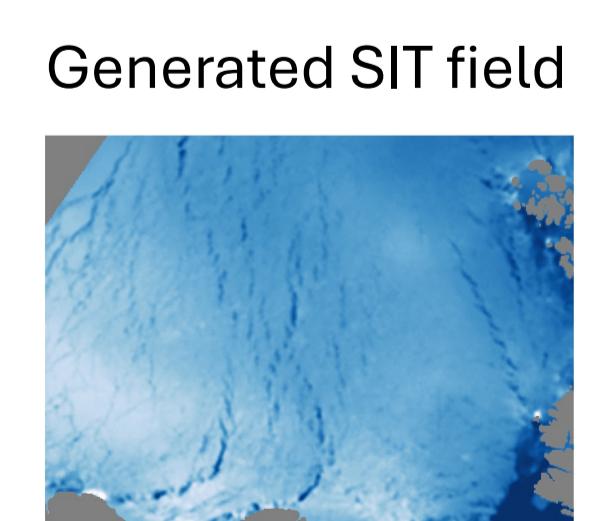
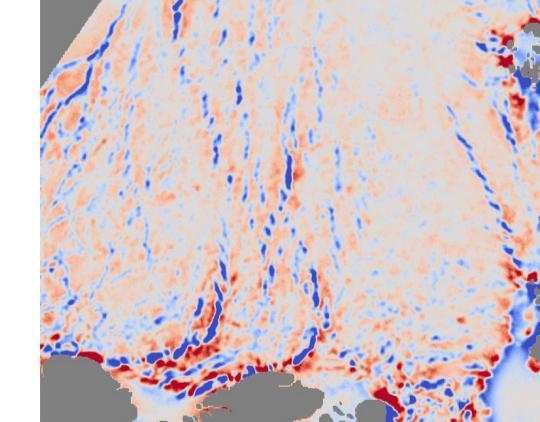
Spread



0.00 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20

Power Spectrum

Generated anomaly (SIT HighRes – SIT LowRes)



truth
generated