

Supporting Information for

**An Assessment of Antarctic Sea-ice Thickness in CMIP6 Simulations with  
Comparison to the Observations**

Shreya Trivedi<sup>1</sup>, Will Hobbs<sup>2</sup>, and Marilyn Raphael<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles

<sup>2</sup>Australian Antarctic Program Partnership, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania,  
nipaluna/Hobart, Australia.

**Contents of this file**

Figures S1 to S4

Tables S1 to S5

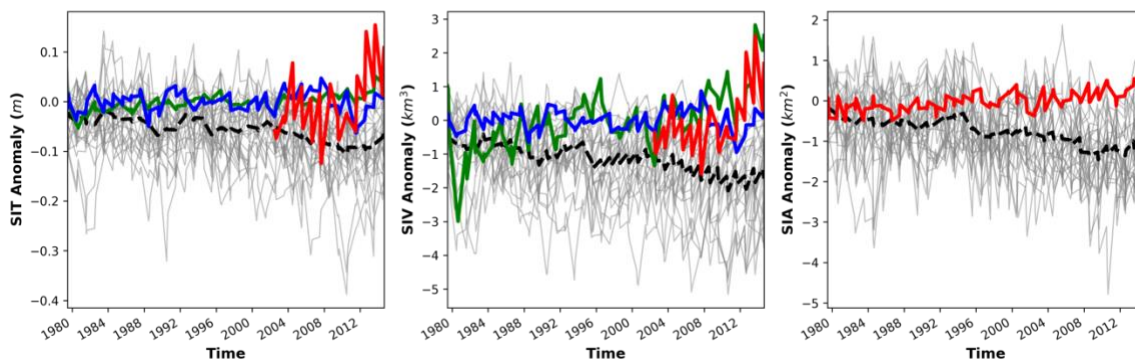
**Introduction**

The data files used in the supporting document are derived using Python. The format of the datasets was netcdf (.nc) format. The visualization generated is in the form of images (.png) format.

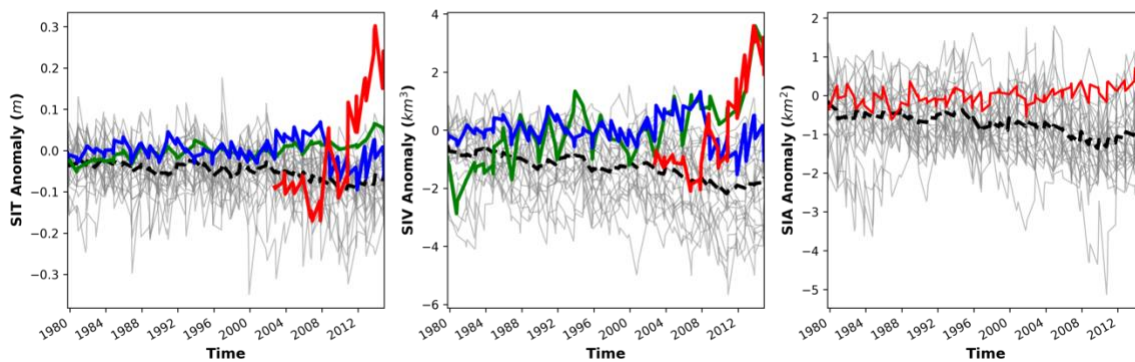
The anomaly time series have been produced by removing the climatological means from every timestep of the data for each sea-ice parameter i.e., Sea-ice Area, Thickness and Volume. These anomaly time-series were then segregated for four *austral* seasons (Fig.S1). We defined summer from December-February, Fall from March-May, Winter from June August, and Spring from September-November. Taylor diagram has been produced in Python using "*skill\_metrics*" package (Fig.S2). The spatial biases are calculated in Python by subtracting the observation dataset for respective months from the CMIP6 modeled data. (Fig.S3)

The reference data of sea-ice thickness is known to have exaggerated values especially for southern hemisphere.

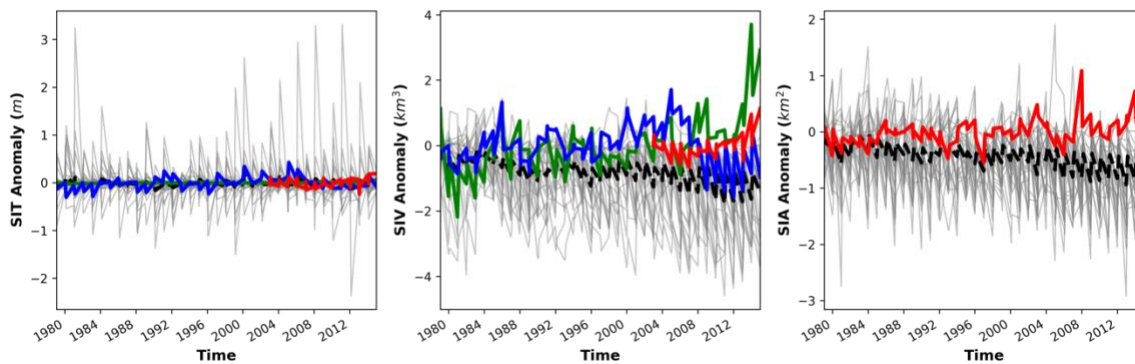
### Winter: 1979-2014



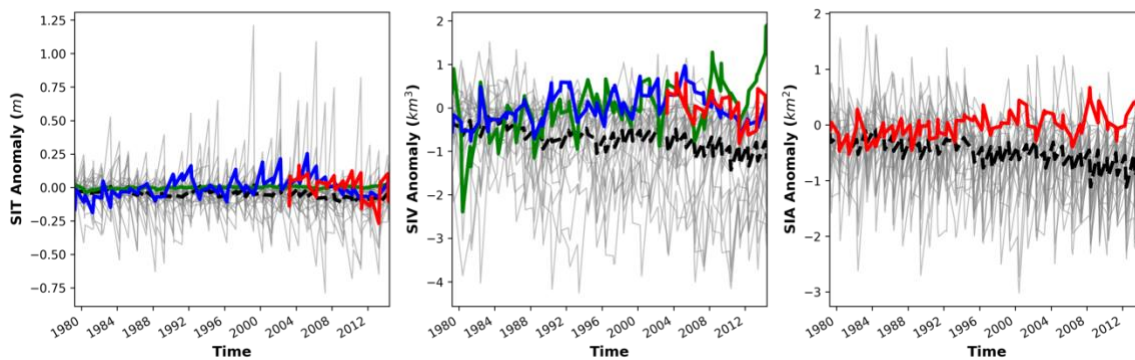
### Spring: 1979-2014



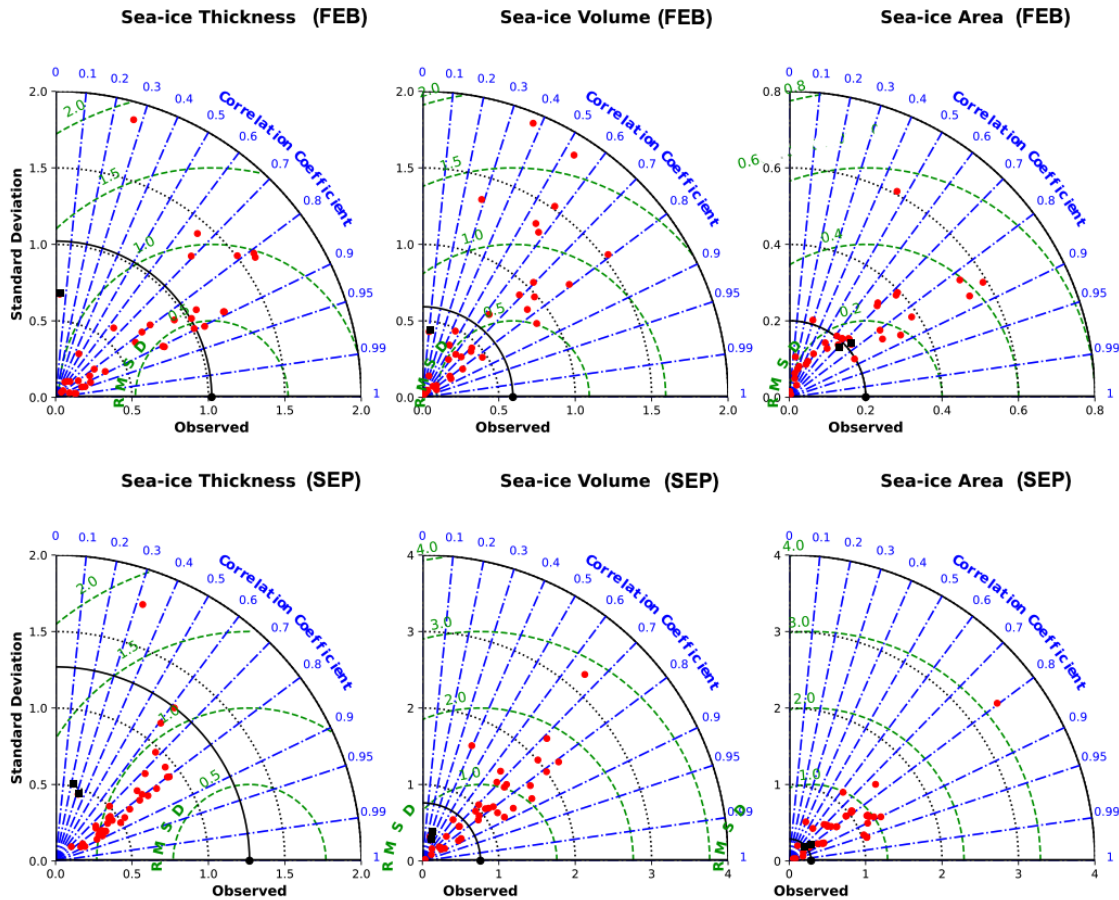
### Summer: 1979-2014



### Fall: 1979-2014

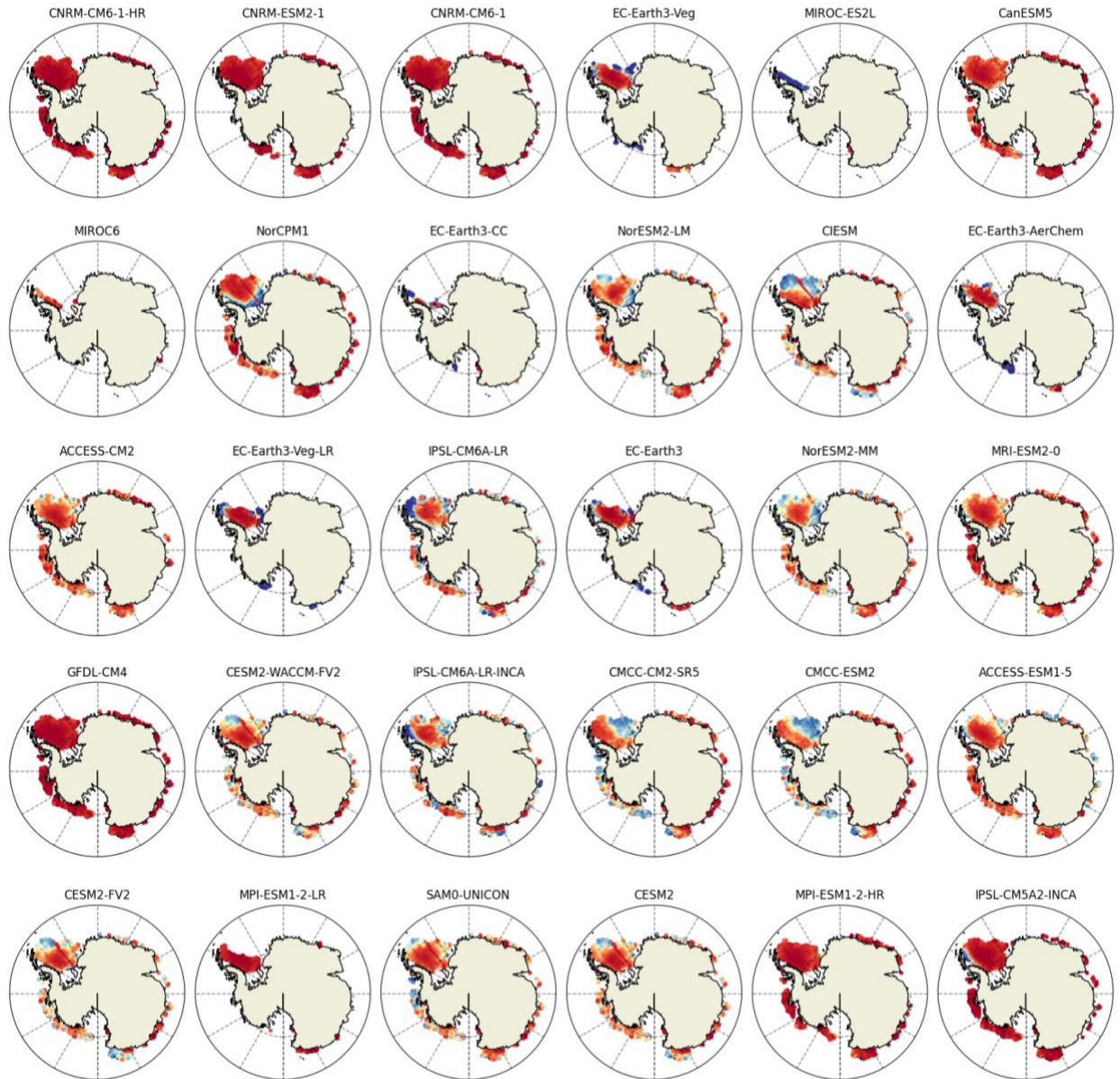


**Figure S1:** Anomalies for four seasons: Spring and Winter (Colder Seasons), Summer and Fall (Warm Seasons) of sea-ice thickness (left), sea-ice volume (middle) and sea-ice area (right) of the circumpolar Antarctic. All the CMIP6 models are shown as grey lines, Multi-model mean in dashed line, GECCO3 in blue, GIOMASS in green, and Envisat-CryoSat-2/NSIDC in red. Scale: million  $\text{km}^2$  and thousand  $\text{km}^3$ .

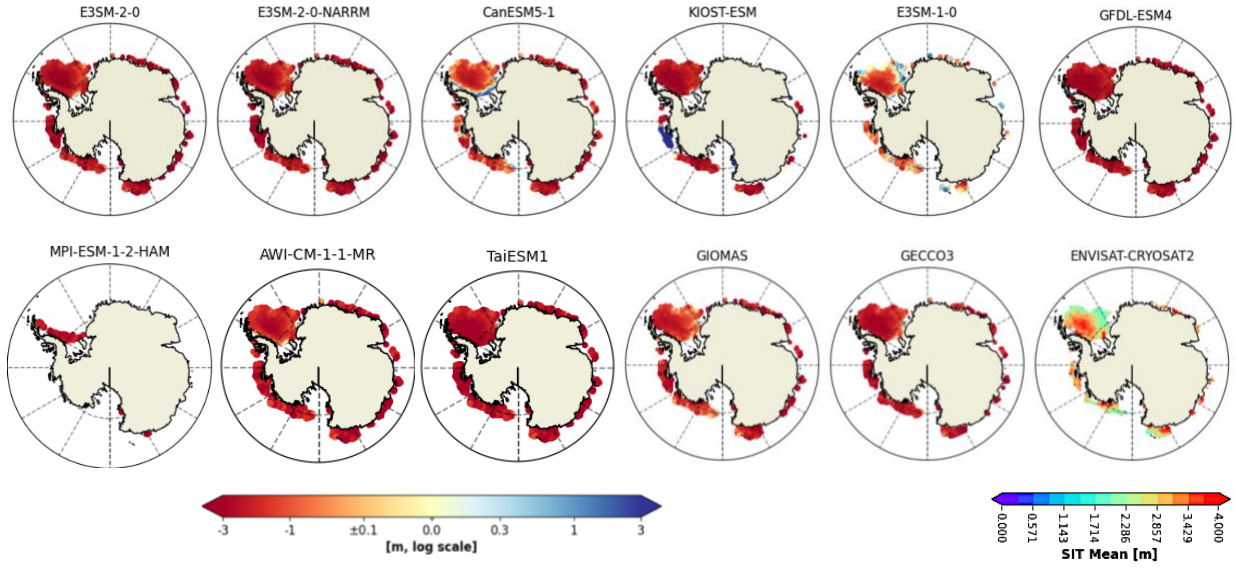


**Figure S2:** Taylor Diagrams representing spatial correlation using time-averaged means between CMIP6 models and different observation datasets where the distance between each model and the point labeled "Observed" is a measure of how realistically each model reproduces observations. For each model, three statistics are plotted: the Pearson correlation coefficient, related to the azimuthal angle (blue contours); the centered Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD) in the simulated field viz proportional to the distance from the point on the x-axis identified as "observed" (green dashed contours); and the standard deviation of the simulated pattern viz proportional to the radial distance from

the origin (black dotted contours). Red dots represent individual CMIP6 models and black squares represent Reanalysis datasets. The period used for comparison is 2002-2014 for February (a,c,e) and September (b,d,f). For February, GECCO3 is not included as it had very small negative correlation. Reference datasets used for SIT and SIA are Envisat-CryoSat2 and NSIDC, respectively.







**Fig. S4:** Spatial Biases of SIT from 2002 to 2014 (February) from 39 CMIP6 models and Reanalyses from the reference dataset: ENVISAT-CS-2. Last figure shows the time averaged SIT for ENVISAT-CS-2.

### Tables

Source	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution	Variable used	References
<b>SATELLITE PRODUCTS:</b>  Envisat ( <i>Radar Altimeter 2 (RA2)</i> ) and CryoSat-2 ( <i>Synthetic-Aperture Interferometric Radar Altimeter (SIRAL)</i> ). Based on Ku-band frequencies.	50 km	2002-2012 (Envisat)  Since 2010 (CryoSat-2)	Sea-ice Thickness	(Hendricks et al., 2018)
<b>SEA-ICE ESTIMATES AND REANALYSES:</b>  Global Ice-Ocean Modeling and Assimilation System ( <i>GIOMAS</i> )	0.8 degrees	2002-2014	Effective Sea-ice Thickness (“ <i>heff</i> ”)	(Zhang and Rothrock, 2003)
German contribution to the Estimating the Circulation and Climate of the Ocean project (GECCO3)	0.4 degrees	2002-2014	Effective Sea-ice Thickness (“ <i>heff</i> ”)	(Köhl, 2020)

**Table S1:** Table showing observation dataset details.

<b>Model Name</b>	<b>Atmospheric Model</b>	<b>Ocean Model</b>	<b>Sea-Ice Model</b>	<b>References</b>
ACCESS-CM2	MetUM-HadGEM3-GA7.1	ACCESS-OM2	CICE5.1.2	Dix et al., 2019
ACCESS-ESM1-5	HadGAM2 [250km]	ACCESS-OM2 (MOM5) [100km]	CICE4.1 [100km]	Ziehn et al., 2020
AWI-CM-1-1MR	ECHAM6.3.04p1	FESOM 1.4.	FESOM 1.4.	Semmler et al., 2018
CanESM5	CanAM5	NEMO3.4.1	LIM2	Swart et al., 2019
CanESM5-1	CanAM5	NEMO3.4.1	LIM2	Swart et al., 2019
CESM2	CAM6 [100km]	POP2 [100km]	CICE5.1 [100km]	Danabasoglu et al., 2020
CESM2-FV2	CAM6 [100km]	POP2 [100km]	CICE5.1 [100km]	Danabasoglu et al., 2020
CESM2-WACCM-FV2	WACCM6	MAM4	CICE5.1	Danabasoglu et al., 2020, Gettelman et al., 2019
CIESM	CIESM-AM	CIESM-OM	CICE4	Lin et al., 2020
CMCC-CM2-SR5	CAM5.3	NEMO3.6	CICE4.0	Lovato et al., 2020
CMCC-ESM2	CAM5.3	NEMO3.6	CICE4.0	Cherchi et al., 2019
CNRM-CM6-1-HR	Arpege 6.3 [100km]	Nemo 3.6 [25km]	Gelato 6.1 [25km]	Voldoire, 2019
CNRM-ESM2-1	Arpege 6.3 [250km]	Nemo 3.6 [100km]	Gelato 6.1 [100km]	Roland, 2018
CNRM-CM6-1	Arpege 6.3	Nemo 3.6	Gelato 6.1	Voldoire, 2018
E3SM-1-0	EAM	MPAS-Ocean	MPAS-Seaice	Bader et al., 2019
E3SM-2-0	EAMv2	MPAS-Ocean	MPAS-Seaice	Golaz et al., 2022
E3SM-2-0-NARRM	EAMv2	MPAS-Ocean	MPAS-Seaice	Tang et al., 2023
EC-Earth3	IFS cy36r4	NEMO3.6	LIM3	Massonnet et al., 2020
EC-Earth3-AerChem	IFS cy36r4	NEMO3.6	LIM3	van Noije et al., 2021
EC-Earth3-CC	IFS cy36r4	NEMO3.6	LIM3	Döscher et al., 2022
EC-Earth3-Veg	IFS cy36r4 [100km]	NEMO3.6 [100km]	LIM3 [100km]	Earth E.C., 2019
EC-Earth3-Veg-LR	IFS cy36r4	NEMO3.6	LIM3	Wyser et al., 2020
GFDL-CM4	GFDL-AM4.0.1	GFDL-OM4p25	GFDL-SIM4p25	Held et al., 2019
GFDL-ESM4	GFDL-AM4.1	GFDL-OM4p5	GFDL-SIM4p5	Krasting et al., 2018
IPSL-CM5A2-INCA	LMDZ	NEMO-OPA	NEMO-LIM3	Boucher et al., 2020
IPSL-CM6A-LR-INCA	LMDZ	NEMO-OPA	NEMO-LIM3	Boucher et al., 2021
IPSL-IPSL-CM6A-LR	LMDZ [250km]	NEMO-OPA [100km]	NEMO-LIM3 [100km]	Lurton et al., 2020
KIOST-ESM	GFDL-AM2.0	GFDL-AM2.0	GFDL-AM2.0	Kim et al., 2019

MIROC6	CCSR AGCM [250km]	COCO4.9 [100km]	COCO4.9 [100km]	Tatebe et al., 2019
MIROC6-ES2L	CCSR AGCM [500km]	COCO4.9 [100km]	COCO4.9 [100km]	Shiogama et al., 2019
MPI-ESM1-2-HAM	ECHAM6.3	MPIOM1.63	UNNAMED (thermodynamic (Semtner zero-layer) dynamic (Hibler 79))	Mauritsen et al., 2019
MPI-ESM1-2-HR	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Gutjahr et al., 2019
MPI-ESM1-2-LR	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Mauritsen et al., 2019
MRI-ESM2-0	MRI-AGCM3.	MRI.COM4.4	MRI.COM4.4	Yukimoto et al., 2019
NorCPM1	CAM-OSLO4.1	MICOM1.1	CICE4	Counillon et al., 2016
NorESM2-LM	CAM-OSLO	MICOM	CICE	Seland et al., 2020
NorESM2-MM	CAM-OSLO	MICOM	CICE	Seland et al., 2020
SAM0-UNICON	CAM5.3 with UNICON	POP2	CICE4.0	Park et al., 2019
TaiESM1	TaiAM1	POP2	CICE4	Lee et al., 2020

**Table S2:** Details of the specifications of 39 CMIP6 models used in the study.

Models	February			September		
	STD	RMSD	Corr	STD	RMSD	Corr
ENV-CS2	1.021	0	1	1.269	0	1
ACCESS-CM2	0.777	0.326	0.903	0.534	0.642	0.847
NorCPM1	0.779	0.352	0.794	0.944	0.647	0.76
MPI-ESM1-2-HAM	0.095	0.207	0.948	0.33	0.744	0.855
NorESM2-LM	1.507	0.498	0.789	1.267	0.769	0.613
MIROC6	0.135	0.193	0.982	0.34	0.652	0.777
MRI-ESM2-0	0.785	0.387	0.907	0.592	0.648	0.82
GFDL-ESM4	0.13	0.535	0.592	0.351	0.739	0.833
IPSL-CM5A2-INCA	0.323	0.502	0.471	0.503	0.725	0.702
EC-Earth3-CC	0.366	0.199	0.887	0.349	0.745	0.754
GFDL-CM4	0.117	0.544	0.517	0.379	0.716	0.862
NorESM2-MM	1.08	0.393	0.903	0.818	0.678	0.716
EC-Earth3-AerChem	0.626	0.217	0.81	0.489	0.709	0.792
CMCC-CM2-SR5	1.238	0.507	0.892	0.714	0.636	0.793
MPI-ESM1-2-HR	0.205	0.26	0.94	0.42	0.734	0.811
SAM0-UNICON	1.028	0.426	0.865	0.813	0.58	0.813
ACCESS-ESM1-5	1.012	0.39	0.896	0.704	0.655	0.758
CESM2-WACCM-FV2	1.281	0.57	0.693	0.966	0.707	0.677

<b>EC-Earth3-Veg-LR</b>	0.708	0.227	0.798	0.461	0.723	0.775
<b>CESM2-FV2</b>	1.417	0.655	0.655	1.134	0.779	0.607
<b>EC-Earth3</b>	0.634	0.226	0.823	0.446	0.725	0.777
<b>CESM2</b>	1.084	0.499	0.849	0.74	0.605	0.817
<b>IPSL-CM6A-LR</b>	1.603	0.395	0.809	0.914	0.59	0.8
<b>MPI-ESM1-2-LR</b>	0.185	0.262	0.93	0.362	0.755	0.834
<b>CMCC-ESM2</b>	1.233	0.494	0.891	0.679	0.626	0.811
<b>CIESM</b>	0.927	0.281	0.838	0.456	0.697	0.813
<b>CNRM-ESM2-1</b>	0.05	0.209	0.74	0.05	0.209	0.74
<b>CNRM-CM6-1</b>	0.066	0.219	0.748	0.066	0.219	0.748
<b>EC-Earth3-Veg</b>	0.184	0.101	0.808	0.184	0.101	0.808
<b>MIROC-ES2L</b>	0.127	0.049	0.978	0.127	0.049	0.978
<b>CanESM5</b>	0.264	0.155	0.846	0.264	0.155	0.846
<b>E3SM-2-0-NARRM</b>	0.14	0.221	0.674	0.342	0.327	0.863
<b>CanESM5-1</b>	0.313	0.159	0.808	0.382	0.302	0.858
<b>E3SM-1-0</b>	0.249	0.096	0.919	0.306	0.331	0.886
<b>KIOST-ESM</b>	1.885	0.955	0.271	1.771	0.744	0.322
<b>E3SM-2-0</b>	0.592	0.225	0.642	0.494	0.327	0.862
<b>TaiESM1</b>	0.296	0.146	0.644	0.613	0.515	0.788
<b>GIOMAS</b>	0.675	0.487	0.041	0.515	0.699	0.226
<b>GECCO3</b>	0.876	0.478	-0.033	0.46	0.702	0.32

**Table S3:** Table showing spatial correlations, RMSDs and Standard Deviations for Sea-ice Thickness.

Models	February			September		
	STD	RMSD	Corr	STD	RMSD	Corr
<b>ENV-CS2</b>	0.592	0.000	1	0.760	0.000	1
<b>ACCESS-CM2</b>	0.301	0.263	0.567	1.070	0.536	0.77
<b>NorCPM1</b>	1.532	0.788	0.793	2.203	1.431	0.809
<b>MPI-ESM1-2-HAM</b>	0.227	0.113	0.791	0.953	0.432	0.73
<b>NorESM2-LM</b>	1.357	0.325	0.547	1.417	0.528	0.687
<b>MIROC6</b>	0.057	0.120	0.578	0.673	0.393	0.596
<b>MRI-ESM2-0</b>	0.890	0.302	0.84	1.168	0.543	0.842
<b>GFDL-ESM4</b>	0.032	0.328	0.492	0.144	0.485	0.813
<b>IPSL-CM5A2-INCA</b>	1.933	1.228	0.375	3.234	2.280	0.657
<b>EC-Earth3-CC</b>	0.105	0.110	0.881	0.449	0.397	0.699
<b>GFDL-CM4</b>	0.008	0.337	0.423	0.042	0.548	0.848
<b>NorESM2-MM</b>	0.696	0.282	0.628	1.041	0.533	0.708
<b>EC-Earth3-AerChem</b>	0.338	0.143	0.772	0.682	0.383	0.752
<b>CMCC-CM2-SR5</b>	0.484	0.309	0.445	0.949	0.444	0.782



<b>MPI-ESM1-2-HR</b>	0.099	0.166	0.686	0.287	0.441	0.765
<b>SAM0-UNICON</b>	1.211	0.431	0.793	2.000	1.288	0.812
<b>ACCESS-ESM1-5</b>	1.045	0.349	0.695	1.557	0.869	0.657
<b>CESM2-WACCM-FV2</b>	1.520	0.665	0.57	2.007	1.049	0.753
<b>EC-Earth3-Veg-LR</b>	0.367	0.141	0.693	0.663	0.392	0.732
<b>CESM2-FV2</b>	1.868	0.845	0.531	2.284	1.216	0.713
<b>EC-Earth3</b>	0.437	0.146	0.727	0.657	0.395	0.727
<b>CESM2</b>	0.922	0.315	0.688	1.722	0.867	0.82
<b>IPSL-CM6A-LR</b>	0.895	0.263	0.767	1.442	0.741	0.743
<b>MPI-ESM1-2-LR</b>	0.457	0.153	0.707	1.168	0.491	0.794
<b>CMCC-ESM2</b>	0.385	0.307	0.459	0.907	0.408	0.807
<b>CIESM</b>	0.147	0.274	0.291	1.107	0.535	0.782
<b>CNRM-ESM2-1</b>	0.032	0.129	0.553	0.287	0.172	0.848
<b>CNRM-CM6-1</b>	0.050	0.130	0.602	0.333	0.159	0.873
<b>EC-Earth3-Veg</b>	0.120	0.063	0.76	0.295	0.187	0.804
<b>MIROC-ES2L</b>	0.012	0.031	0.343	0.203	0.181	0.614
<b>CanESM5</b>	0.223	0.084	0.837	0.541	0.240	0.872
<b>E3SM-2-0</b>	1.32	0.201	0.576	1.648	0.935	0.869
<b>E3SM-2-0-NARRM</b>	0.356	0.218	0.613	1.374	0.932	0.865
<b>CanESM5-1</b>	0.322	0.117	0.818	0.585	0.288	0.866
<b>E3SM-1-0</b>	0.472	0.197	0.832	1.216	0.788	0.882
<b>KIOST-ESM</b>	1.350	0.634	0.287	1.640	1.479	0.394
<b>TaiESM1</b>	0.589	0.285	0.597	1.499	1.256	0.791
<b>GIOMAS</b>	0.432	0.287	0.102	0.334	0.418	0.301
<b>GECCO3</b>	0.566	0.292	-0.074	0.297	0.424	0.368

**Table S4:** Table showing spatial correlations, RMSDs and Standard Deviations for Sea-ice Volume. The STD and RMSD values are of scale  $10^9\text{m}$ .

Models	February			September		
	STD	RMSD	Corr	STD	RMSD	Corr
<b>NSIDC</b>	0.200	0.000	1	0.288	0.000	1
<b>ACCESS-CM2</b>	0.130	0.121	0.488	1.031	0.742	0.787
<b>NorCPM1</b>	0.590	0.312	0.86	1.331	0.933	0.901
<b>MPI-ESM1-2-HAM</b>	0.107	0.134	0.151	1.141	0.901	0.617
<b>NorESM2-LM</b>	0.171	0.116	0.551	0.676	0.458	0.742
<b>MIROC6</b>	0.015	0.126	0.05	0.555	0.461	0.39
<b>MRI-ESM2-0</b>	0.383	0.213	0.836	1.139	0.778	0.901
<b>GFDL-ESM4</b>	0.037	0.115	0.52	0.218	0.131	0.848
<b>IPSL-CM5A2-INCA</b>	0.608	0.480	0.464	3.415	2.705	0.797
<b>EC-Earth3-CC</b>	0.016	0.126	0.097	0.526	0.396	0.588

<b>GFDL-CM4</b>	0.009	0.125	0.466	0.061	0.195	0.866
<b>NorESM2-MM</b>	0.162	0.110	0.613	0.711	0.478	0.772
<b>EC-Earth3-AerChem</b>	0.076	0.124	0.287	0.687	0.483	0.717
<b>CMCC-CM2-SR5</b>	0.106	0.114	0.459	0.761	0.511	0.81
<b>MPI-ESM1-2-HR</b>	0.051	0.121	0.277	0.320	0.162	0.825
<b>SAM0-UNICON</b>	0.542	0.267	0.824	1.250	0.899	0.887
<b>ACCESS-ESM1-5</b>	0.339	0.195	0.684	1.047	0.758	0.779
<b>CESM2-WACCM-FV2</b>	0.387	0.237	0.723	1.175	0.866	0.864
<b>EC-Earth3-Veg-LR</b>	0.077	0.124	0.285	0.681	0.480	0.724
<b>CESM2-FV2</b>	0.394	0.235	0.719	1.195	0.862	0.874
<b>EC-Earth3</b>	0.085	0.125	0.302	0.661	0.470	0.691
<b>CESM2</b>	0.332	0.203	0.693	1.189	0.871	0.864
<b>IPSL-CM6A-LR</b>	0.186	0.108	0.713	0.953	0.629	0.786
<b>MPI-ESM1-2-LR</b>	0.211	0.174	0.293	1.510	1.156	0.748
<b>CMCC-ESM2</b>	0.097	0.114	0.454	0.769	0.517	0.811
<b>CIESM</b>	0.065	0.125	0.225	1.050	0.802	0.785
<b>CNRM-ESM2-1</b>	0.047	0.055	0.534	0.435	0.294	0.856
<b>CNRM-CM6-1</b>	0.068	0.055	0.59	0.483	0.322	0.879
<b>EC-Earth3-Veg</b>	0.044	0.058	0.389	0.336	0.222	0.805
<b>MIROC-ES2L</b>	0.002	0.061	0.045	0.227	0.184	0.48
<b>E3SM-2-0</b>	0.218	0.139	0.71	1.064	0.857	0.956
<b>E3SM-2-0-NARRM</b>	0.218	0.142	0.718	0.105	0.855	0.957
<b>CanESM5-1</b>	0.198	0.758	0.862	0.501	0.346	0.89
<b>E3SM-1-0</b>	0.164	0.143	0.7	0.828	0.756	0.899
<b>KIOST-ESM</b>	0.207	0.135	0.668	0.103	0.848	0.944
<b>CanESM5</b>	0.191	0.073	0.847	0.512	0.346	0.887
<b>TaiESM1</b>	0.436	0.225	0.768	1.195	0.855	0.874
<b>GIOMAS</b>	0.213	0.000	0.761	0.190	0.000	0.943
<b>GECCO3</b>	0.187	0.000	0.682	0.090	0.000	0.936

**Table S5:** Table showing spatial correlations, RMSDs and Standard Deviations for Sea-ice Area. The STD and RMSD values are of scale  $10^9$ m.