



*Supplement of*

## **Assimilation of radar freeboard and snow altimetry observations in the Arctic and Antarctic with a coupled ocean/sea ice modelling system**

**Aliette Chenal et al.**

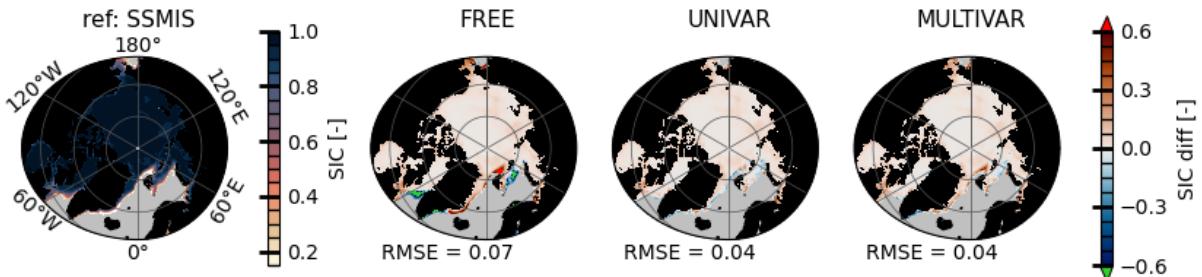
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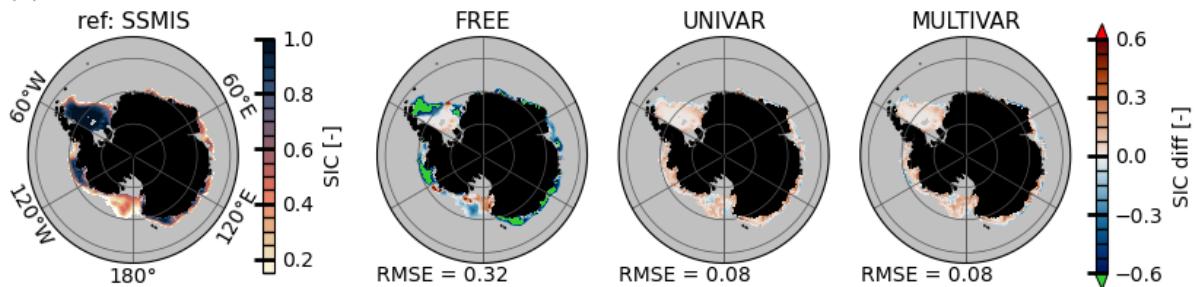
## S1 Additional figures

### 15 S1.1 Sea ice concentration

(a) March 2018 Arctic SIC differences relative to OSISAF SSMIS

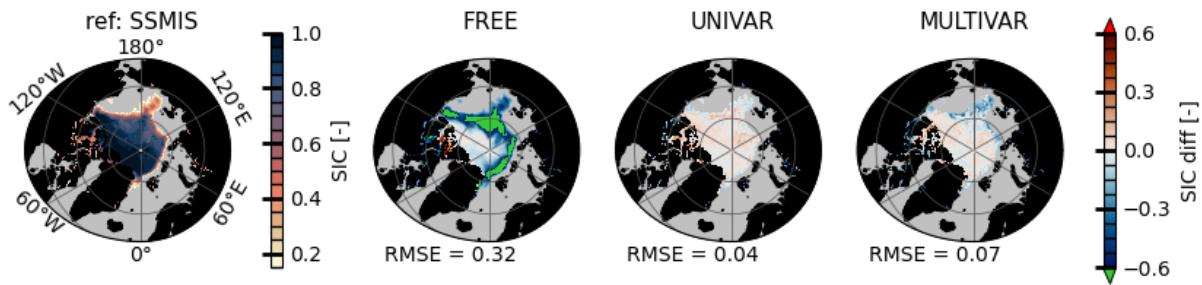


(b) March 2018 Antarctic SIC differences relative to OSISAF SSMIS



**Figure S1: Sea ice concentration in March 2018 in the Arctic (a) and in the Antarctic (b) for observation SSMIS (first column), and the difference between the experiments (FREE, UNIVAR and MULTIVAR) and the reference SSMIS observation on the following columns. Root mean squared errors (RMS) are provided under each map.**

(a) September 2018 Arctic SIC differences relative to OSISAF SSMIS



(b) September 2018 Antarctic SIC differences relative to OSISAF SSMIS

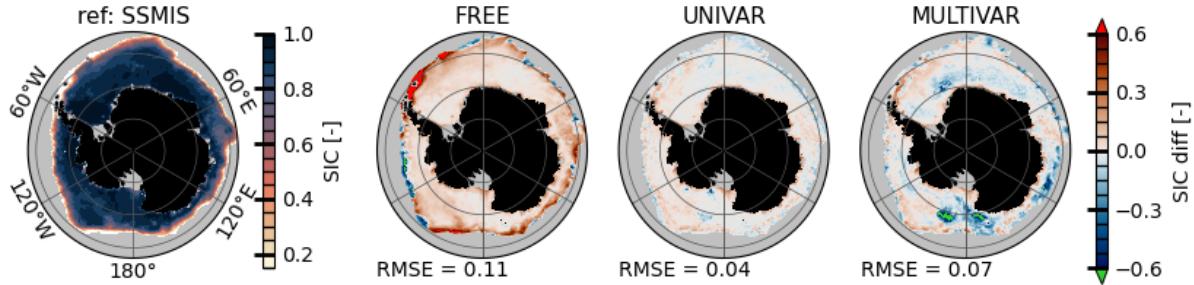
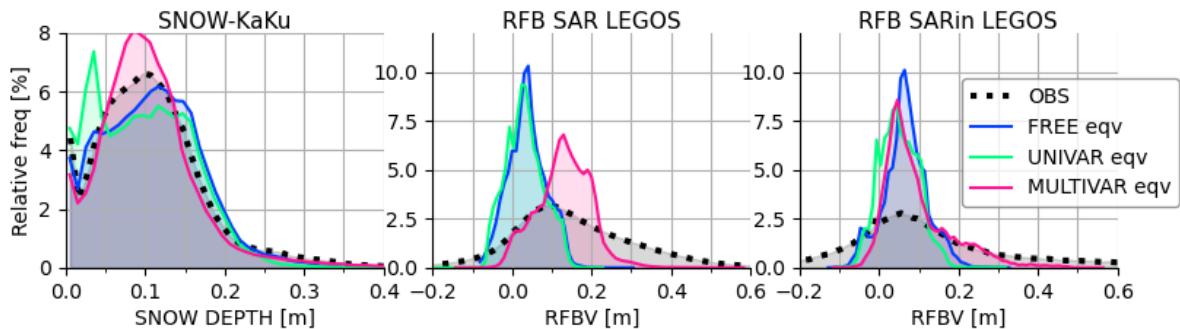


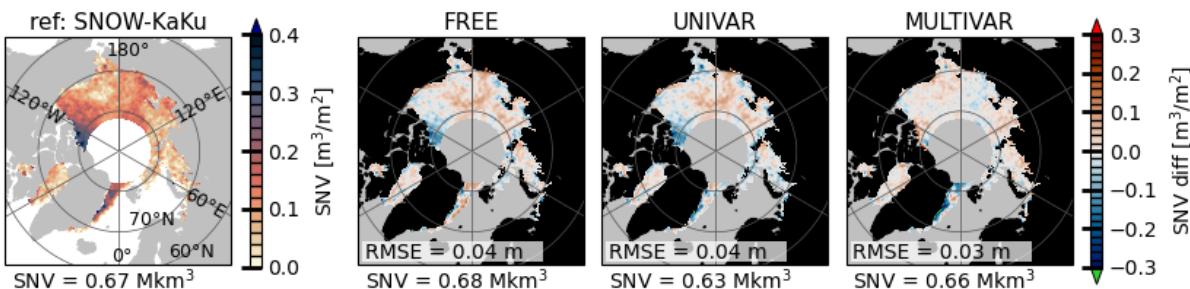
Figure S2: Same as figure S1 for September 2018.

## S1.2 Radar freeboard and snow

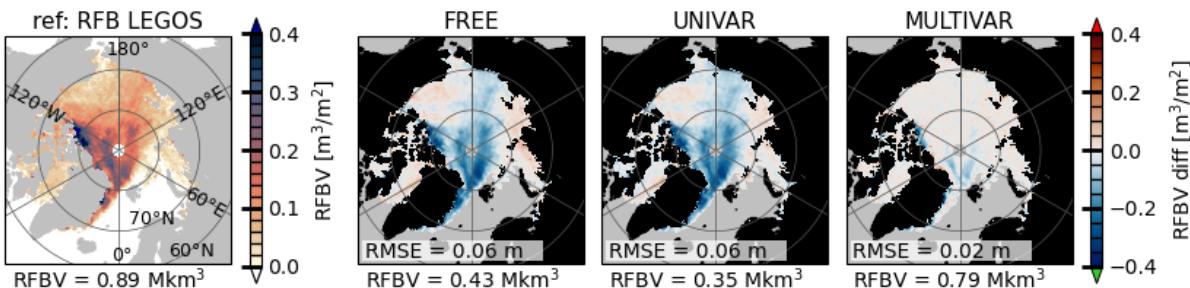
(a) January 2017 Arctic distributions



January 2017 Arctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu



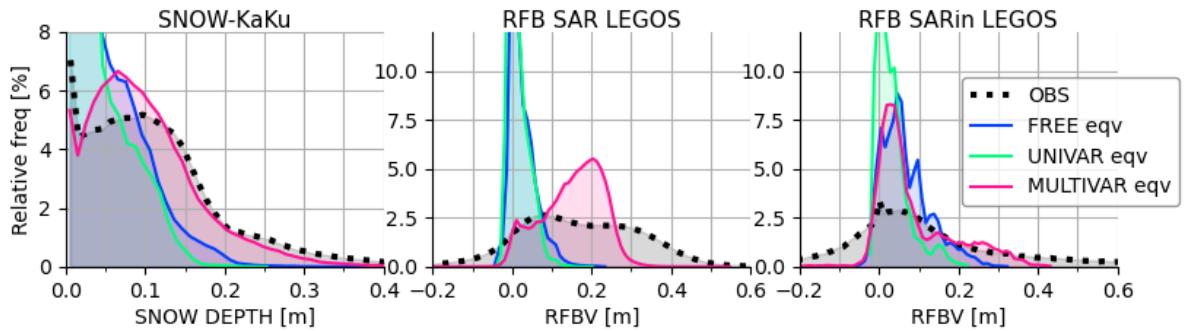
January 2017 Arctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS



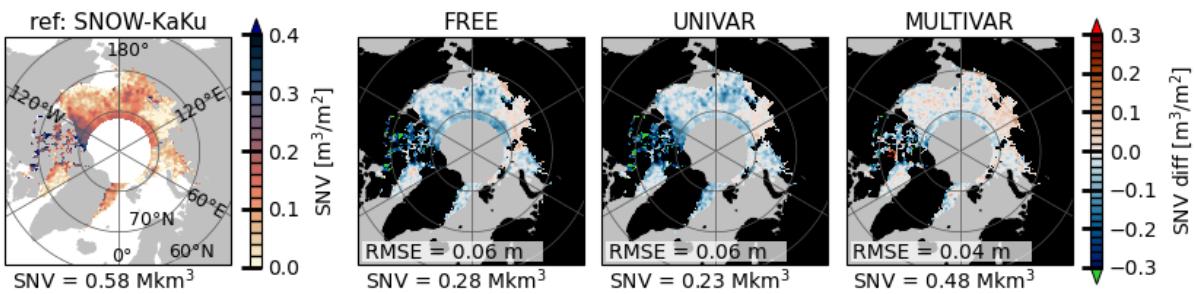
25 **Figure S3:** Top row panels: Probability density functions (%) of the snow thickness, the radar freeboard SAR and radar freeboard SARin observations (dotted black) and their model equivalent for the FREE (blue), UNIVAR (green) and MULTIVAR (pink) experiments in the Arctic for January 2017. Middle, resp. bottom, row panels: snow volume per unit area [ $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^2$ ], resp. radar freeboard volume per unit area, from SNOW-KaKu, resp. RFB LEGOS, (first column) and differences with FREE, UNIVAR and MULTIVAR experiments. Total snow and RFB volumes values and root mean squared difference (RMS) are provided under each map.

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(a) November 2017 Arctic distributions



November 2017 Arctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu



November 2017 Arctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

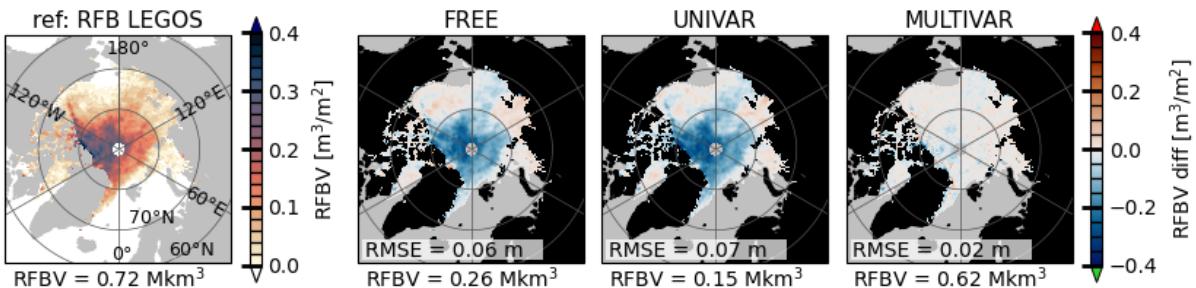
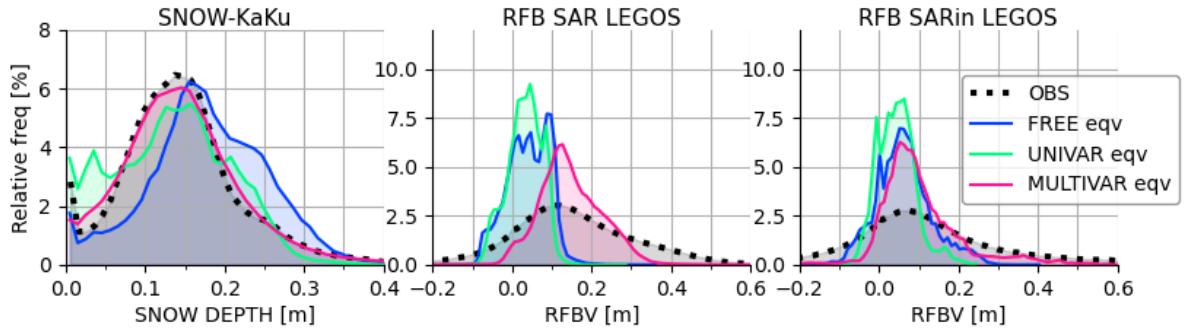
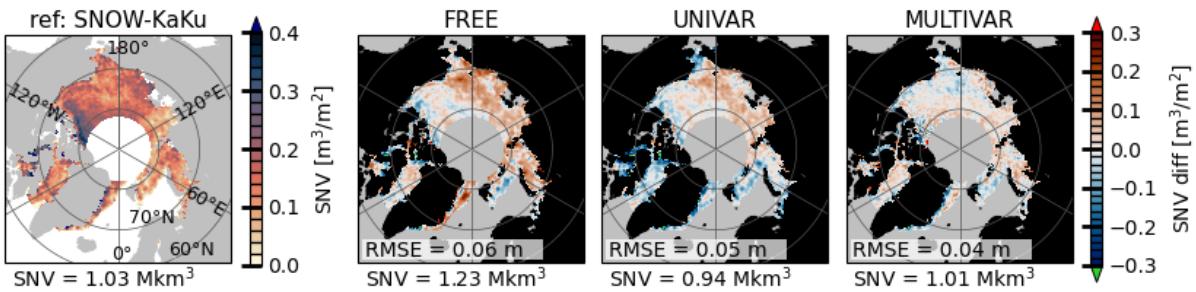


Figure S4: Same as Figure S3 for November 2017.

(a) March 2018 Arctic distributions



March 2018 Arctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu



March 2018 Arctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

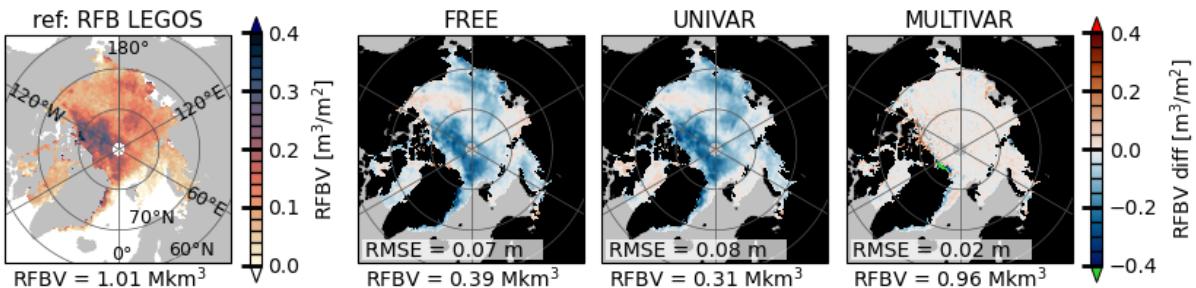
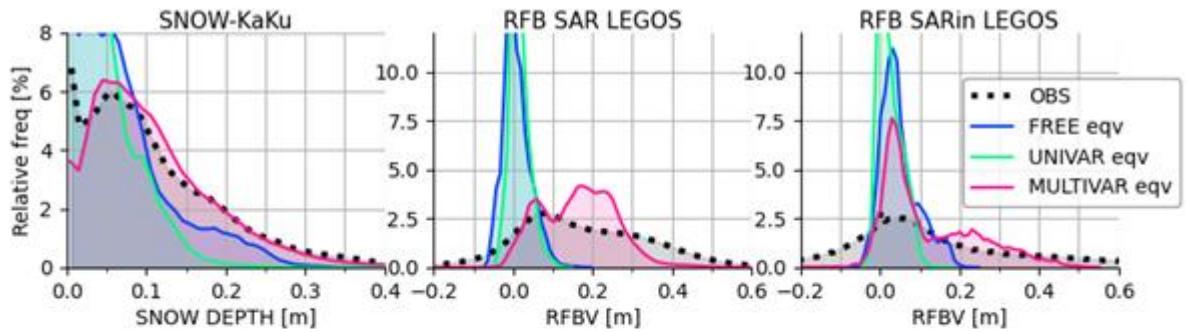
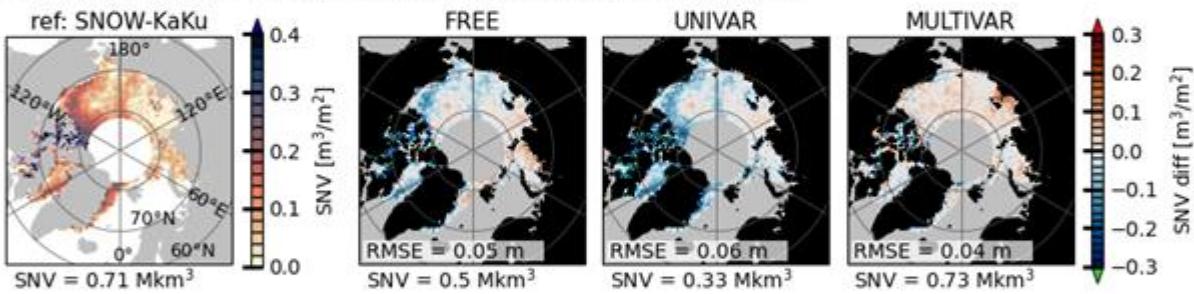


Figure S5: Same as Figure S3 for March 2018.

(a) December 2018 Arctic distributions



December 2018 Arctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu



December 2018 Arctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

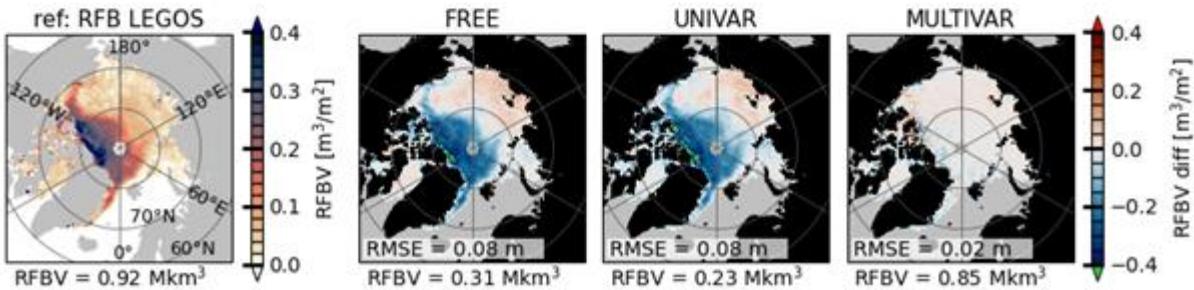
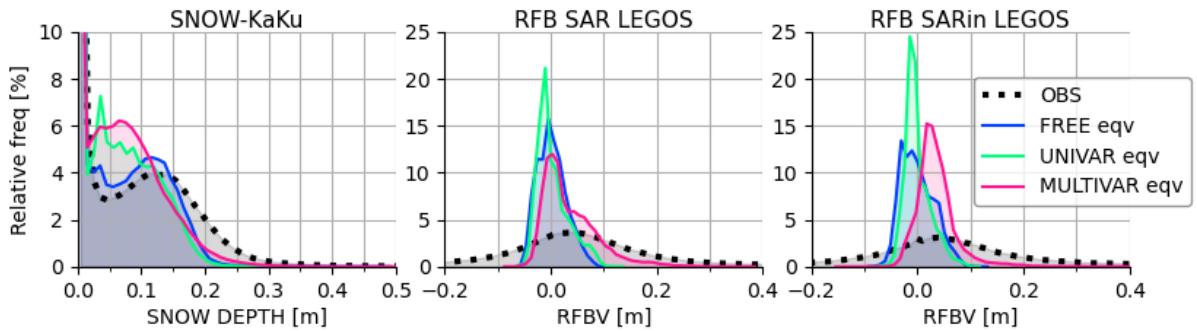
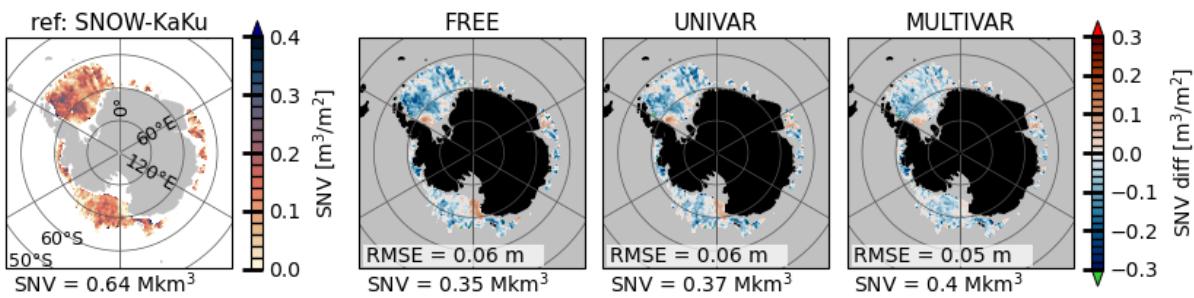


Figure S6: Same as Figure S3 for December 2018.

(a) May 2017 Antarctic distributions



May 2017 Antarctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu



May 2017 Antarctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

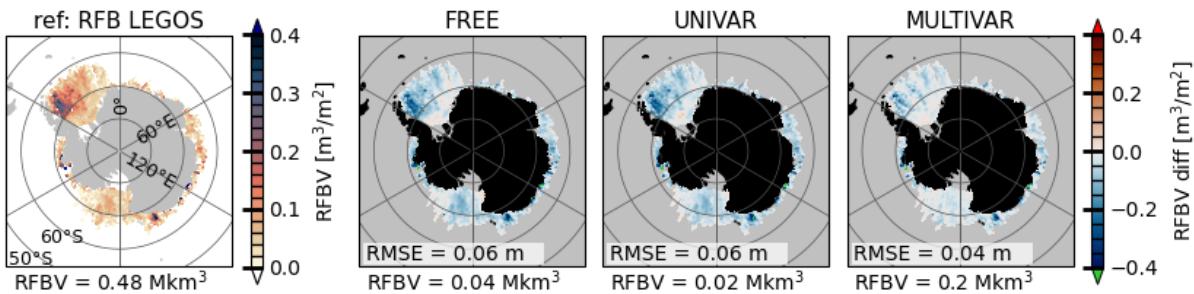
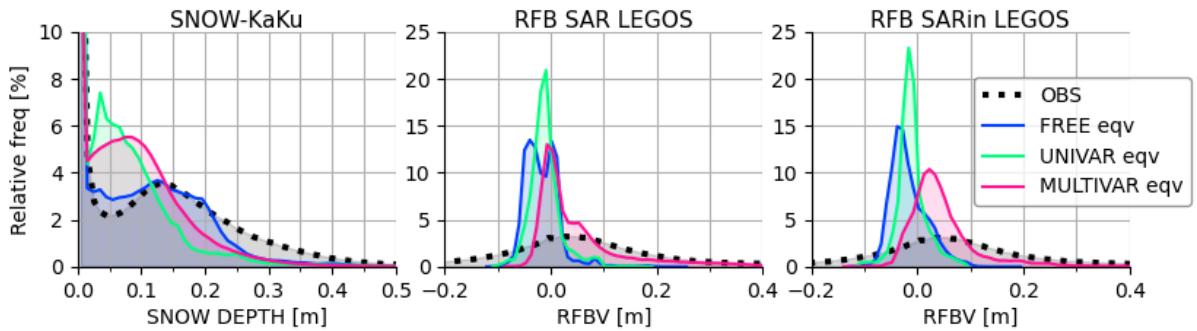
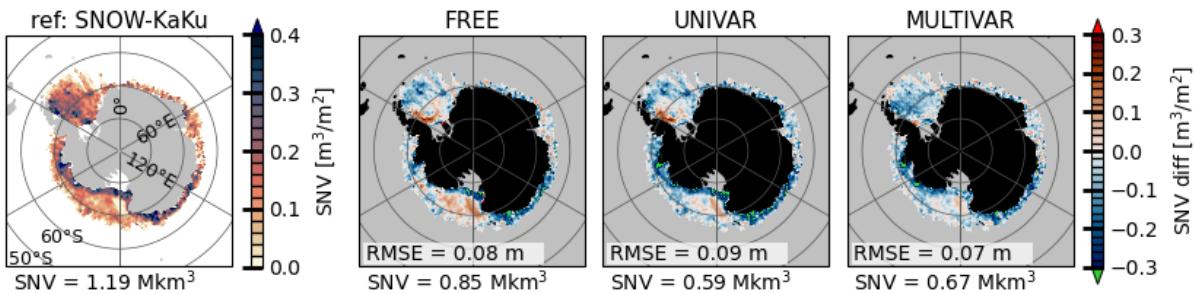


Figure S7: Same as Figure S3 for Antarctic and May 2017.

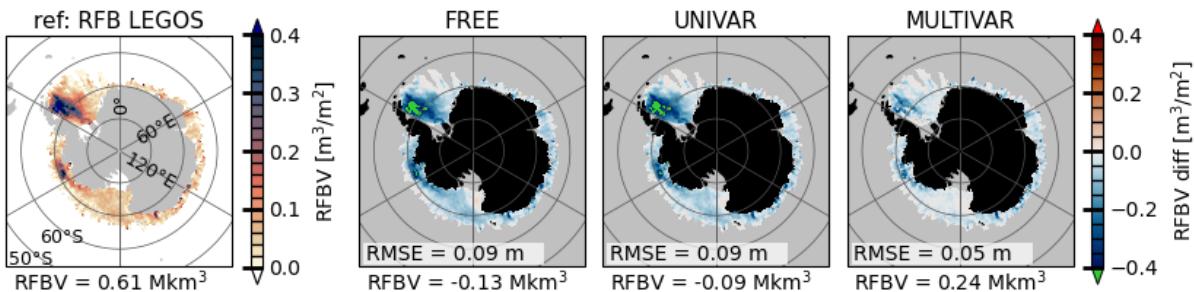
(a) May 2018 Antarctic distributions



May 2018 Antarctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu

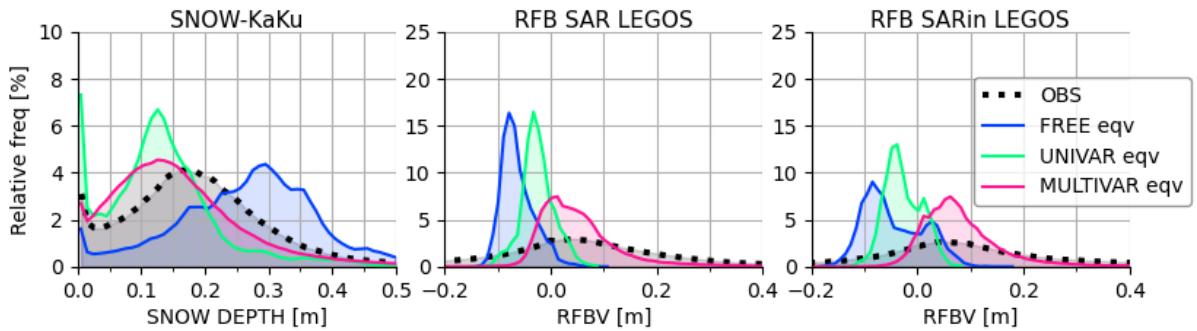


May 2018 Antarctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

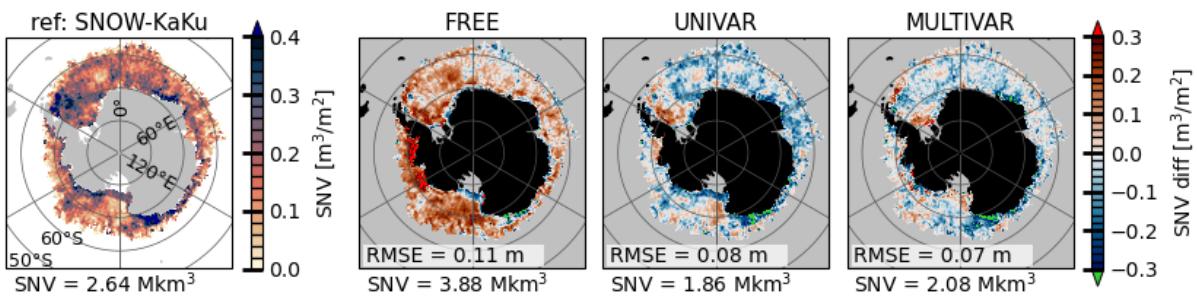


40 Figure S8: Same as Figure S3 for Antarctic and May 2018.

(a) October 2018 Antarctic distributions



October 2018 Antarctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu



October 2018 Antarctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

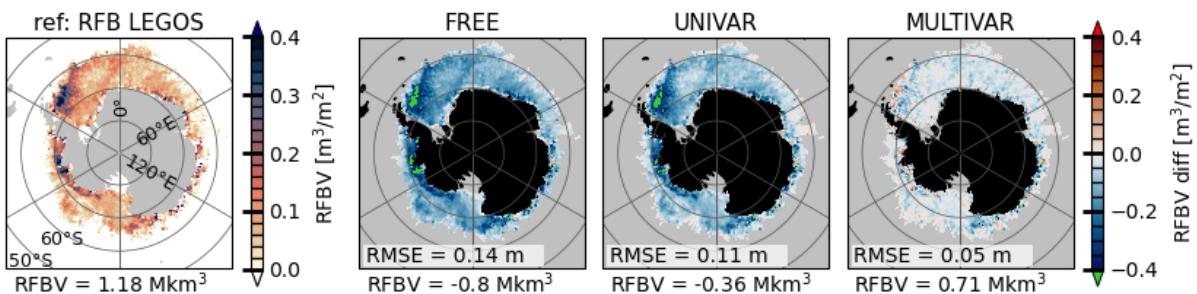
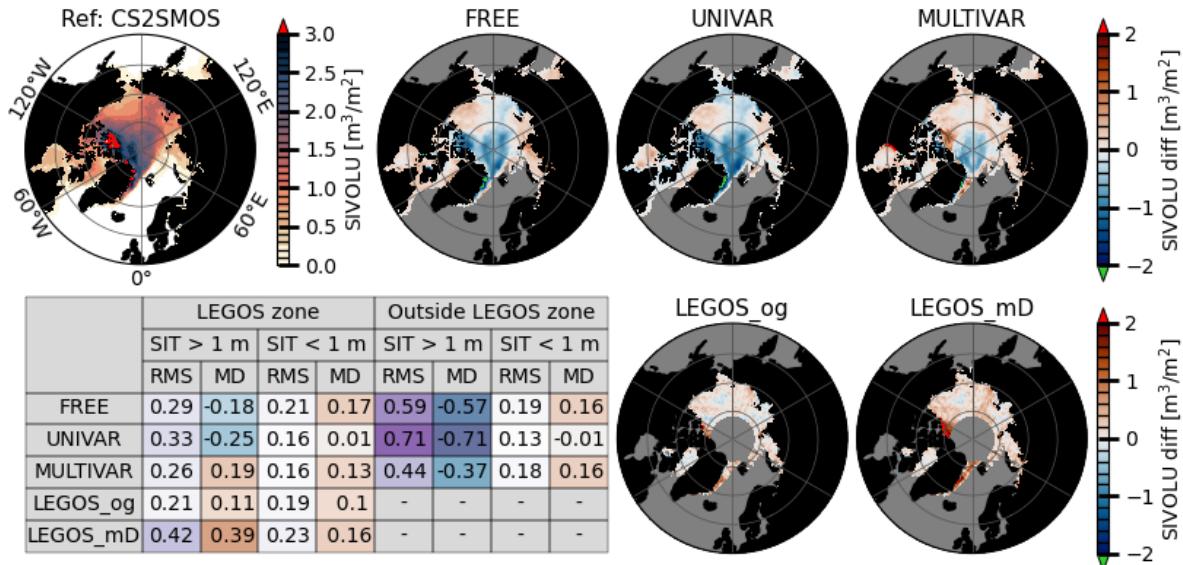


Figure S9: Same as Figure S3 for Antarctic and October 2018.

### S1.3 Sea ice volume: comparison to CS2SMOS and SMOS products

January 2017 Arctic sea ice volume



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Figure S10: Sea ice volume in the Arctic in January 2017 for CS2SMOS dataset (reference) and its difference with the FREE, UNIVAR, and MULTIVAR experiments (first line) and the observations LEGOS\_og (original) and LEGOS\_mD (with model constant densities). Table: root mean square error (RMS) and mean difference (MD) between FREE, UNIVAR, MULTIVAR, LEGOS\_og, LEGOS\_md and CS2SMOS data, calculated on the LEGOS zone and outside the LEGOS zone and for CS2SMOS sea ice thickness of less than or greater than 1m. The table colors highlight the values close to 0 (white) and the extremes (green for the RMS, and blue/red for the negative/positive MD).

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November 2017 Arctic sea ice volume

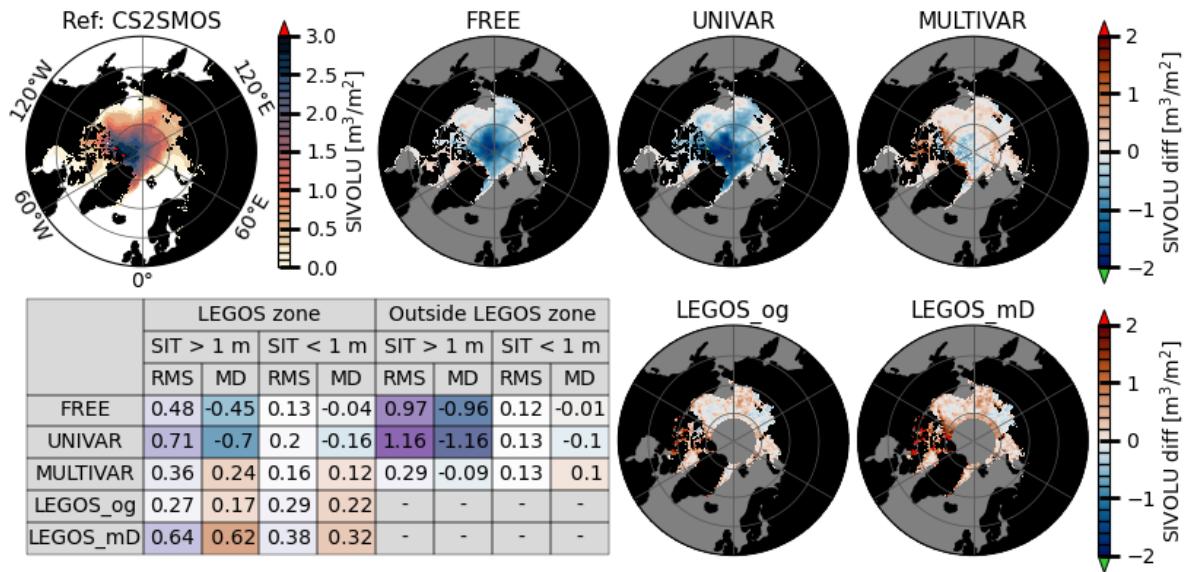
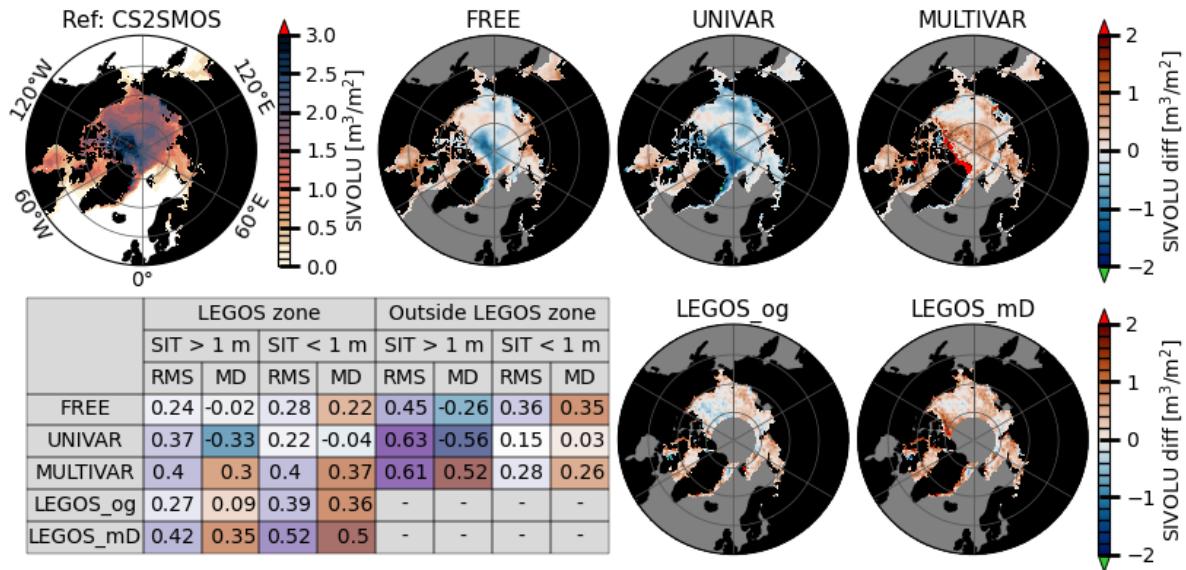


Figure S11: Same as Figure S10 for November 2017.

March 2018 Arctic sea ice volume



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Figure S12: Same as Figure S10 for March 2018.

May 2017 Antarctic sea ice volume, comparison with SMOS product

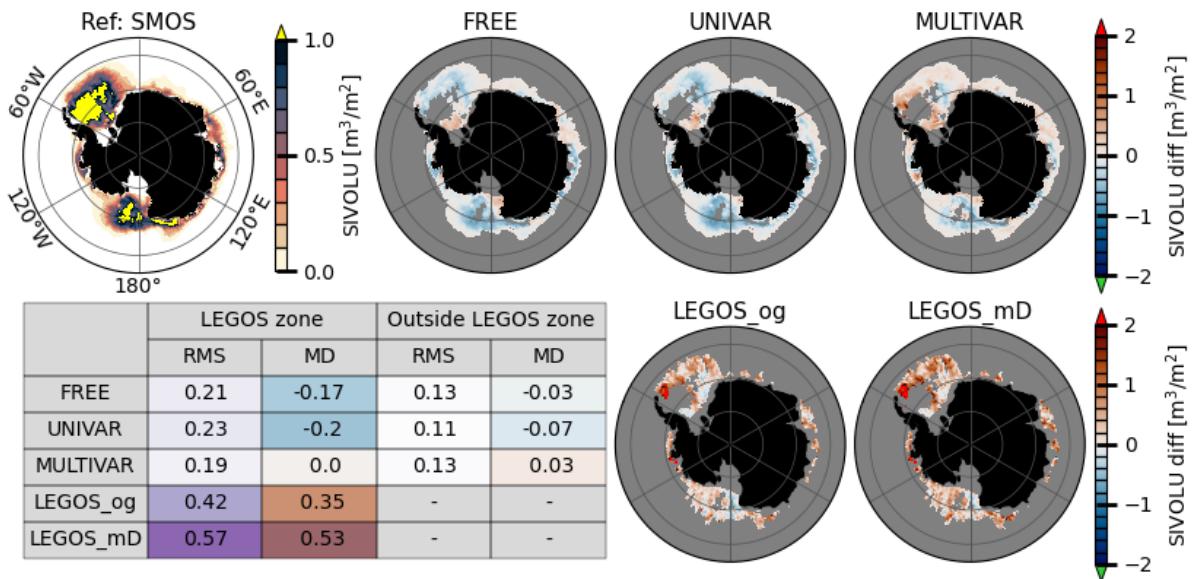


Figure S13: Same as Figure S10 for May 2017 in Antarctic.

May 2018 Antarctic sea ice volume, comparison with SMOS product

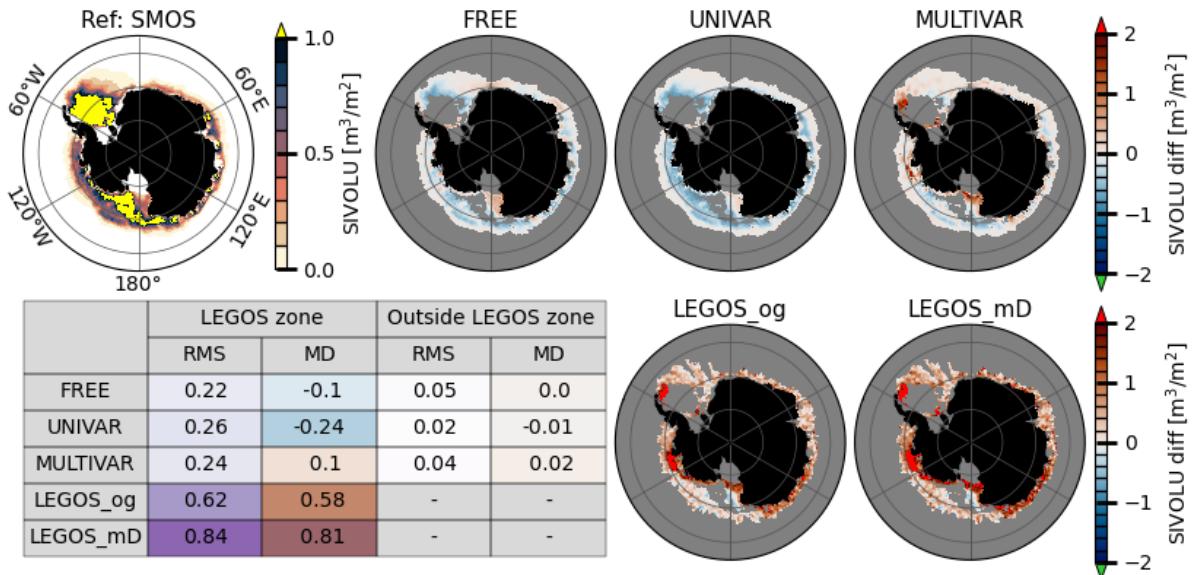


Figure S14: Same as Figure S10 for May 2018 in Antarctic.

September 2018 Antarctic sea ice volume, comparison with SMOS product

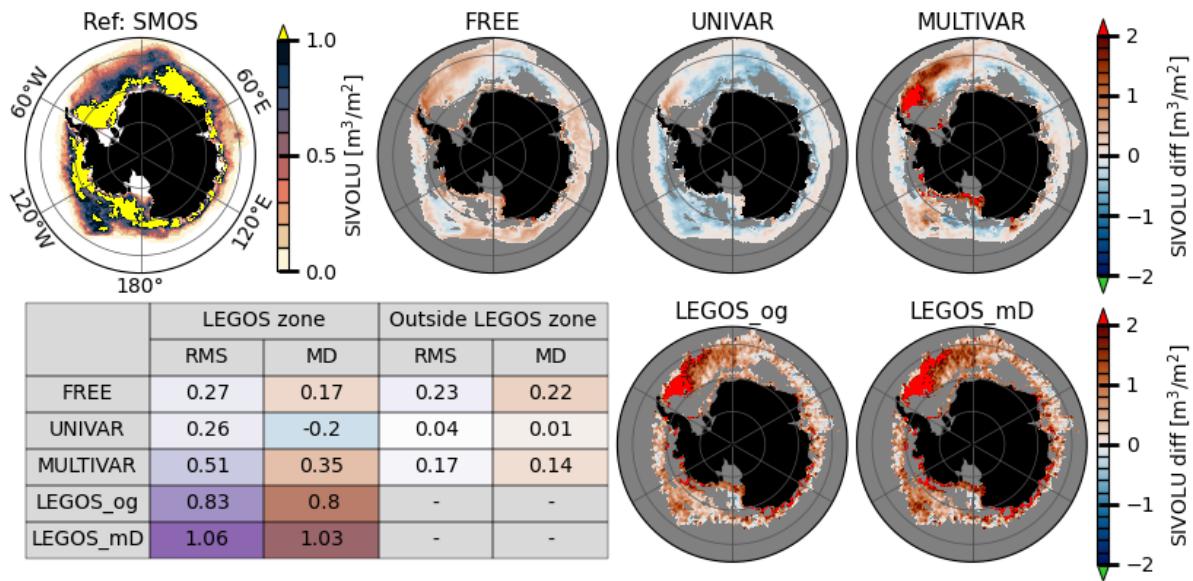


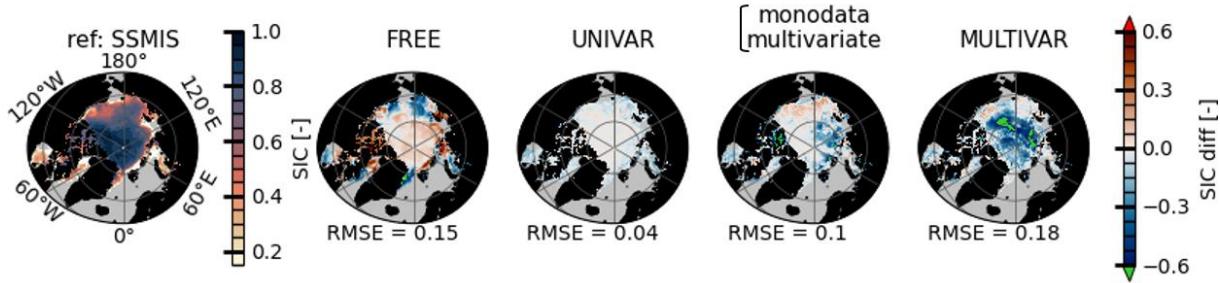
Figure S15: Same as Figure S10 for September 2018 in Antarctic.

## 65 S2 Monodata/multivariate experiment

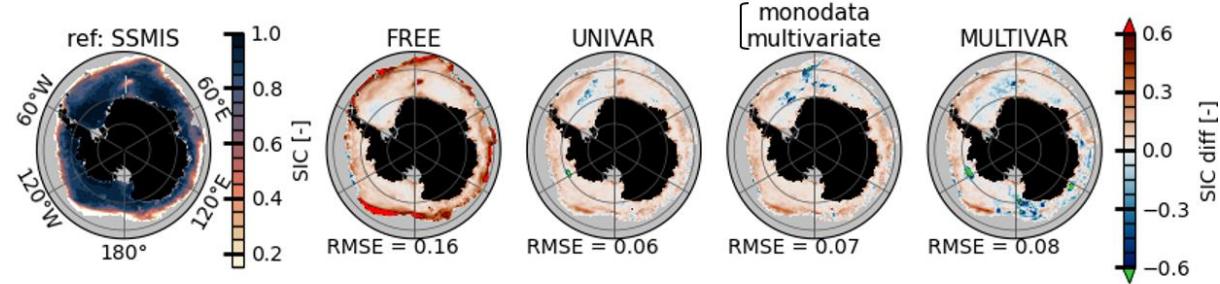
We performed a monodata/multivariate experiment assimilating the SIC OSISAF SSMIS product only with the multivariate assimilation system described previously. This experiment shows intermediate performances between monodata/univariate and multidata/multivariate for the sea ice concentration (Figure S16) and similar performance as monodata/univariate for the leads content (Figure S17). Similarly, this experiment provides intermediate performance for the RFB (Figures S18 and S19).  
 70 The sea ice volume in this experiment increases the sea ice volume compared to the monodata/univariate simulation but is significantly less than the multidata/multivariate experiment and far from the LEGOS altimetric observations, in both hemispheres (Figure S22).

## S2.1 Performance of the assimilation system

(a) July 2018 Arctic SIC differences relative to OSISAF SSMIS

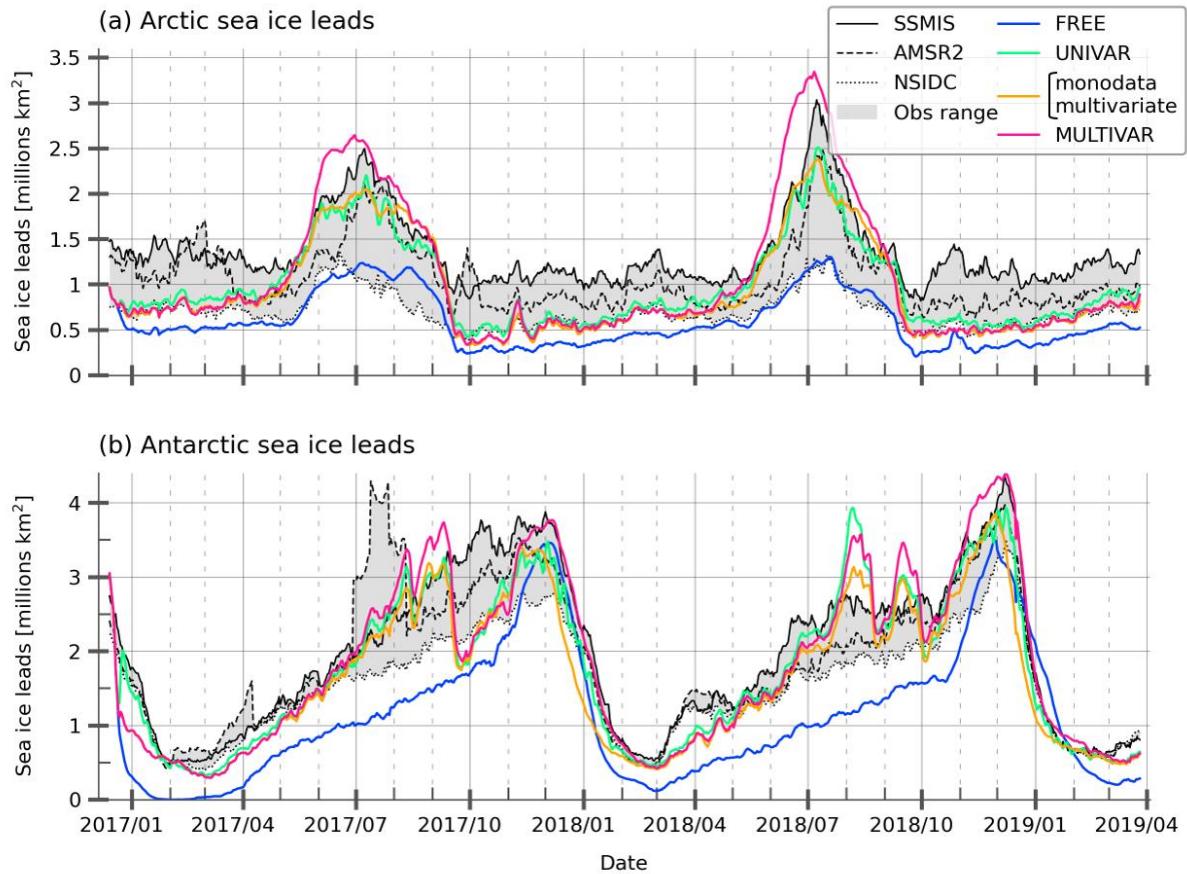


(b) September 2017 Antarctic SIC differences relative to OSISAF SSMIS



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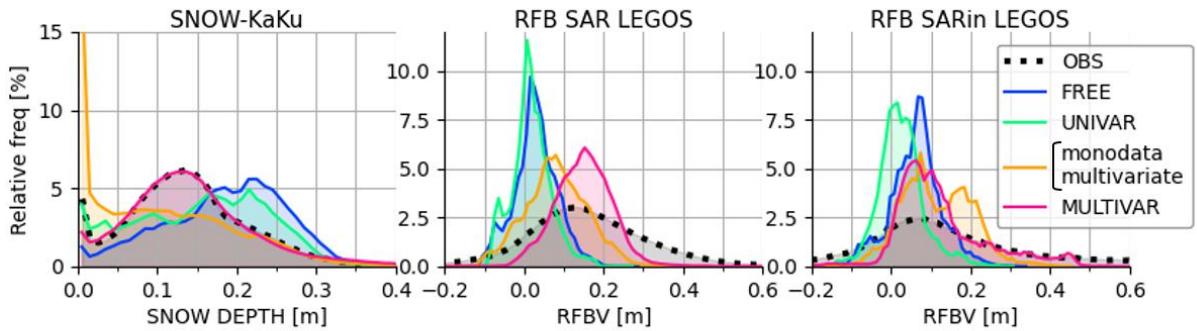
Figure S16: Same as Figure 1. in the paper. July 2018 in the Arctic (a) and September 2017 in the Antarctic (b) maps of the sea ice concentration, representing the observation SSMIS on the first column, and the difference between the experiments and the reference SSMIS observation on the following columns. The simulations are, in that order: FREE, UNIVAR, monodata/multivariate and MULTIVAR. Root mean squared errors (RMS) are provided under each map.



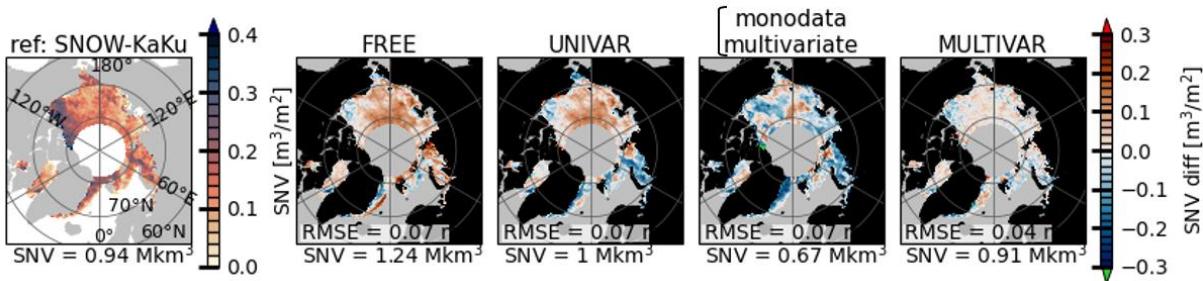
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Figure S17: Same as Figure 2 in the paper. Daily time evolution of Arctic (a) and Antarctic (b) surface covered by sea ice leads in millions of km<sup>2</sup> for SSMIS (black), AMSR2 (dashed black), NSIDC (dotted black) satellite data with the surface range covered by them (shaded grey) and for FREE (blue), UNIVAR (green), monodata/multivariate (orange) and MULTIVAR (pink) experiments.

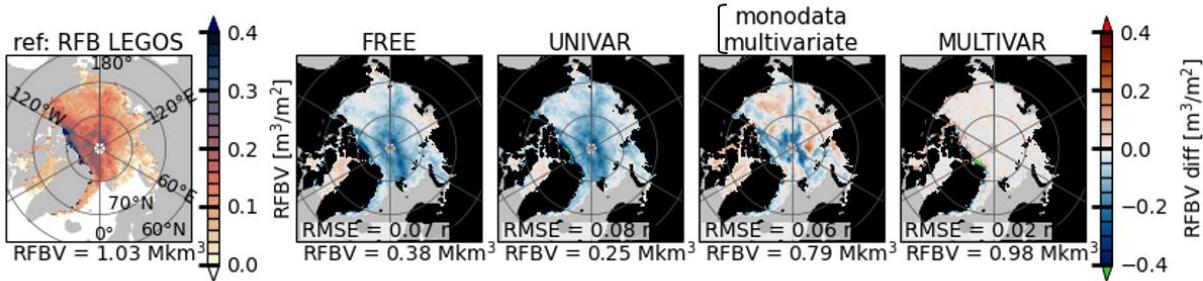
(a) April 2017 Arctic distributions



(b) April 2017 Arctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu

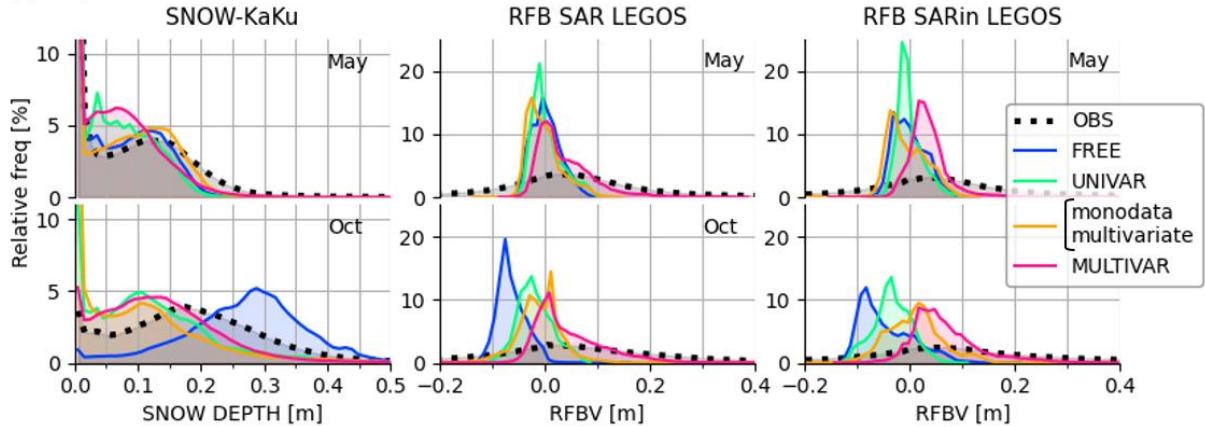


(c) April 2017 Arctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

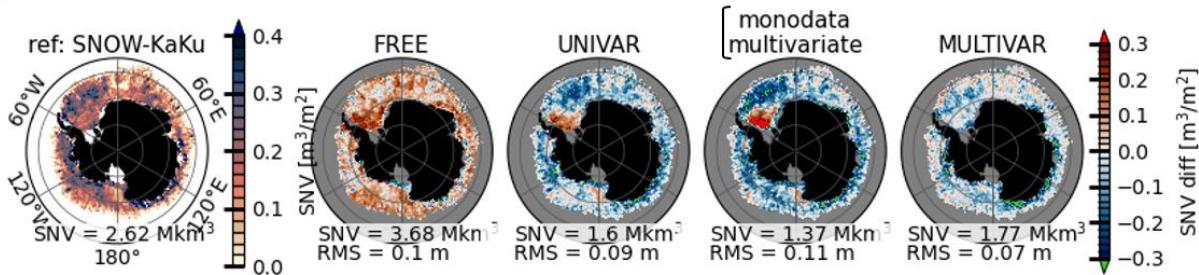


85 Figure S18: Same as Figure 3 in the paper. Top panels (a): Probability density functions (%) of the snow thickness, the radar  
 90 freeboard SAR and radar freeboard SARin observations (dotted black) and their model equivalent for the FREE (blue), UNIVAR  
 (green), monodata/multivariate (orange) and MULTIVAR (pink) experiments in the Arctic for April 2017. Middle (b), resp. bottom  
 (c), row panels: snow volume per unit area [ $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^2$ ], resp. radar freeboard volume per unit area, from SNOW-KaKu, resp. RFB  
 LEGOS, (first column) and differences with FREE, UNIVAR, monodata/multivariate and MULTIVAR experiments. Total snow  
 and RFB volumes values and root mean squared difference (RMS) are provided under each map.

95 (a) May and October 2017 Antarctic distributions



(b) October 2017 Antarctic snow volume differences relative to SNOW-KaKu



(c) October 2017 Antarctic radar freeboard volume differences relative to RFB LEGOS

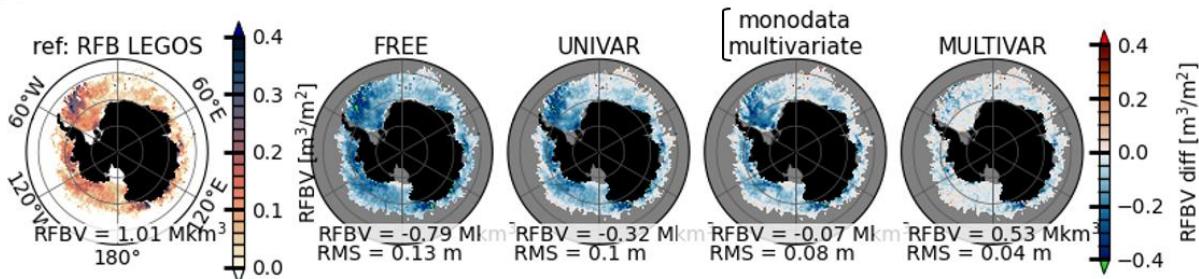


Figure S19: Same as Figure 4 in the paper. Top panels (a): Probability density functions (%) of the snow thickness, the radar freeboard SAR and radar freeboard SARin observations (dotted black) and their model equivalent for the FREE (blue), UNIVAR (green), monodata/multivariate (orange) and MULTIVAR (pink) experiments in the Antarctic for May and October 2017. Middle (b), resp. bottom (c), row panels: snow volume per unit area, resp. radar freeboard volume per unit area, from SNOW-KaKu, resp. RFB LEGOS, (first column) and differences with FREE, UNIVAR, monodata/multivariate and MULTIVAR experiments in October 2017. Total snow and RFB volumes values and root mean squared difference (RMS) are provided under each map.

## S2.2 Validation with independent datasets

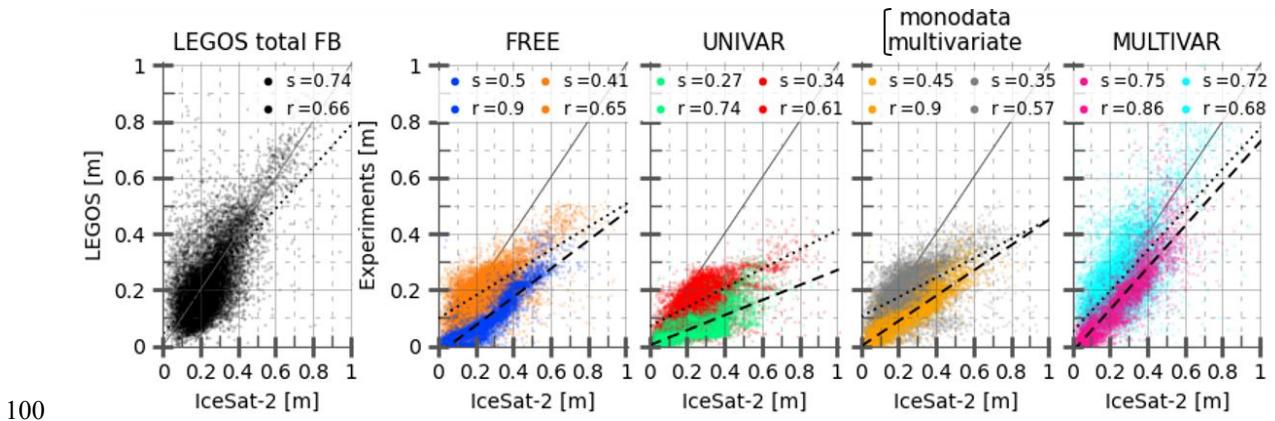


Figure S20: Same as Figure 5 in the paper. Scatterplots of the monthly Arctic ICESat-2 total freeboard against FREE, UNIVAR, monodata/multivariate, MULTIVAR experiments and LEGOS RFB/SND-KaKu data computed with model densities (black) for October 2018, beginning on the 14/10/2018 (experiments respectively in blue, green, orange and pink; no LEGOS data), and for January-February 2019 (experiments respectively in orange, red, grey and cyan). The x=y line (grey) and linear regressions for Oct 105 2018 (dashed black) and Jan-Feb 2019 (dotted black) are shown. Values of the linear slopes (s) and the r-values (r) are provided and all statistics are significant.

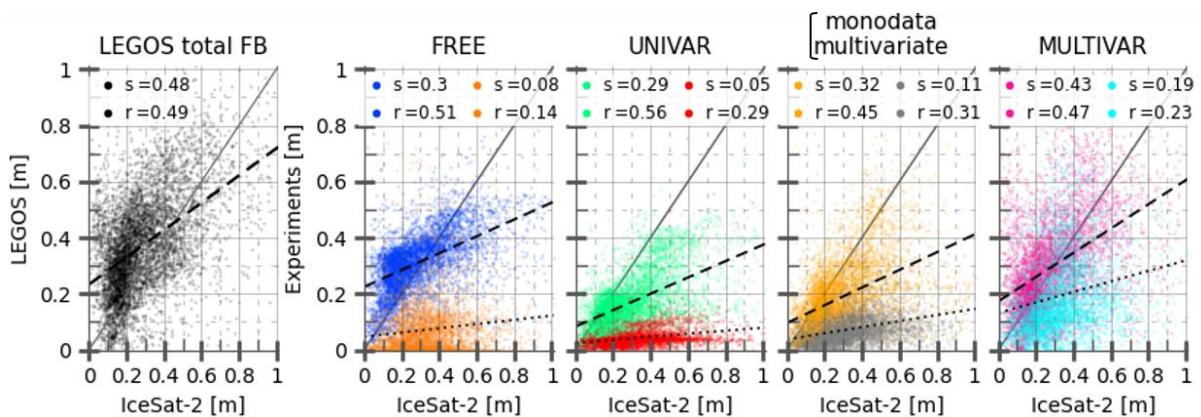
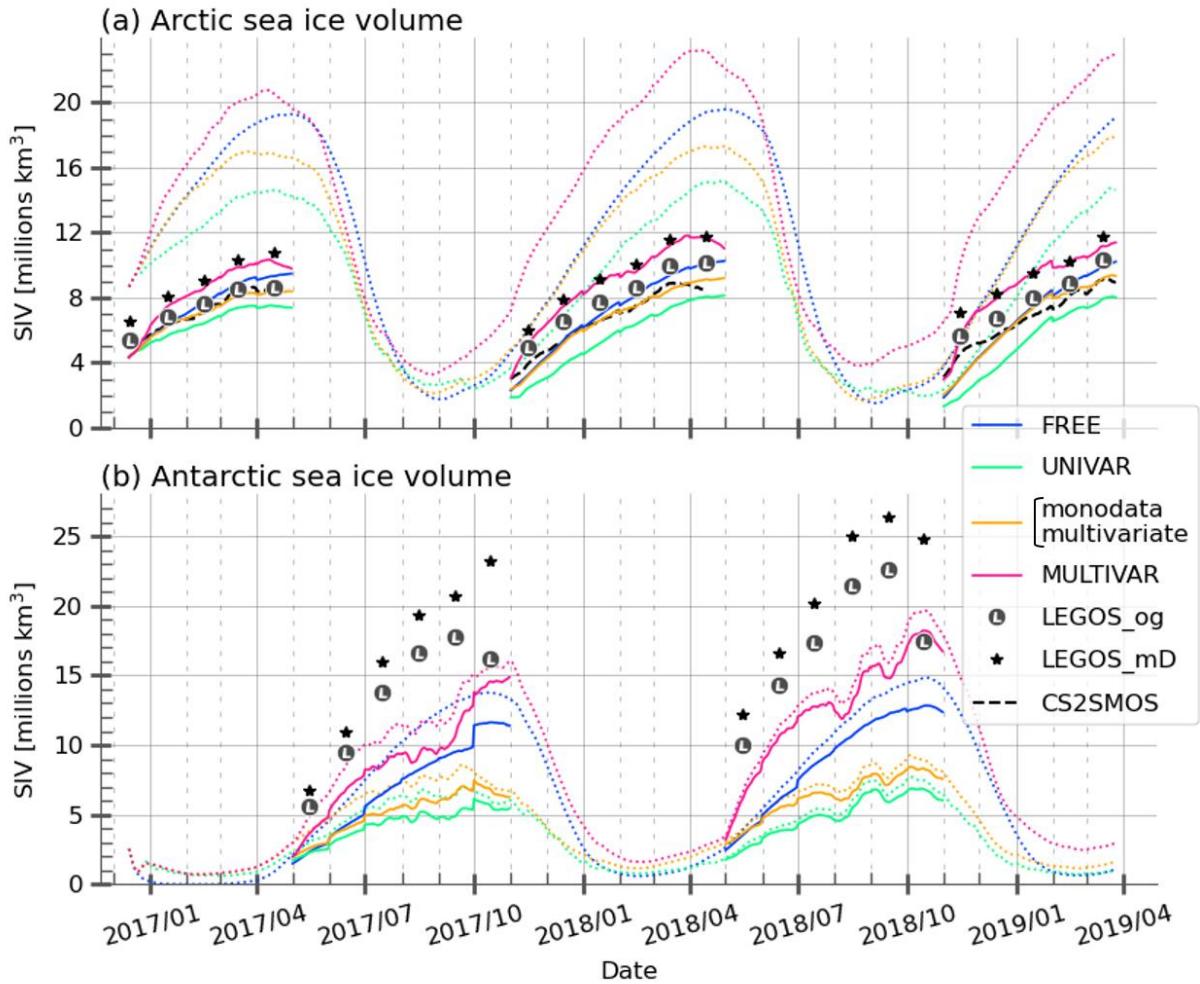


Figure S21: Same as Figure 6 in the paper. Idem Figure S20 but for Antarctica.



110 Figure S22: Same as Figure 7 in the paper. Time evolution of Arctic (a) and Antarctic (b) sea ice volume. The daily values are  
 presented for the simulations FREE (blue), UNIVAR (green), monodata/mutivariate (orange) and MULTIVAR (pink), integrated  
 over the whole h hemisphere (dotted) and over the observation domain (plain lines). SIV observations used for comparison are  
 computed over the LEGOS observation domain: LEGOS original SIT (LEGOS\_og, grey L in circles), SIT constructed from LEGOS  
 115 observations of RFB and snow and the model constant ice and snow densities (LEGOS\_mD, black stars), and CS2SMOS AWI data  
 in the Arctic (black dashes). The SIVOLU is computed using either SIC data provided by the supplier or the SIC OSISAF SSMIS  
 data.

April 2017 Arctic sea ice volume

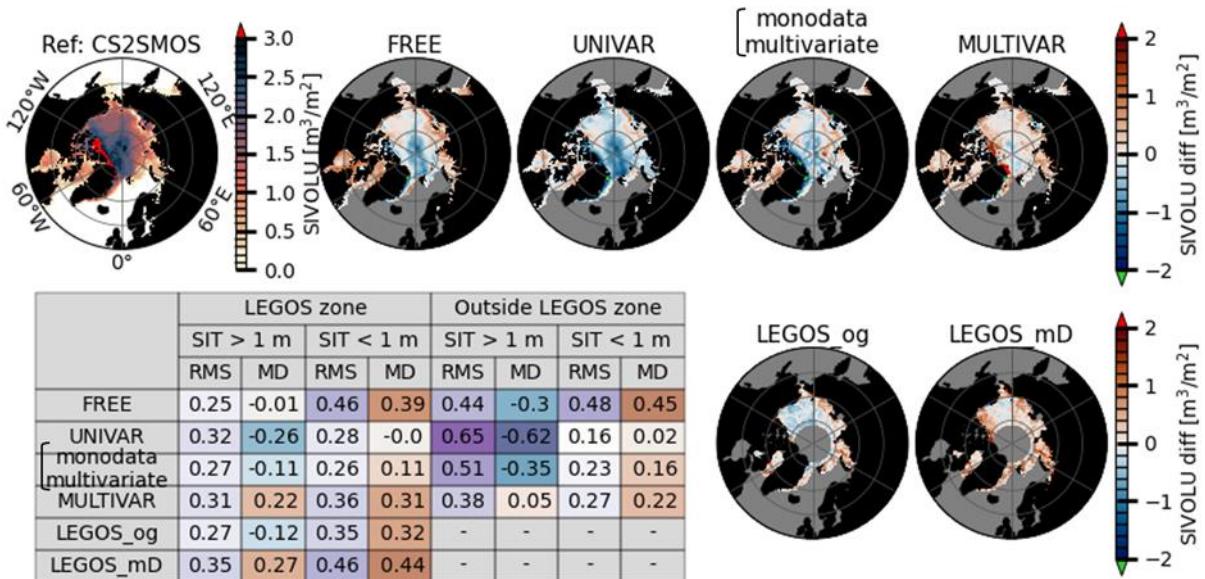


Figure S23: Same as Figure 8 in the paper. April 2017 sea ice volume in the Arctic for CS2SMOS dataset (reference) and its difference with the FREE, UNIVAR, monodata/multivariate and MULTIVAR experiments (first line) and the observations LEGOS\_og (original) and LEGOS\_mD (with model constant densities). Table: root mean square error (RMS) and mean difference (MD) between FREE, UNIVAR, MULTIVAR, LEGOS\_og, LEGOS\_mD and CS2SMOS data, calculated on the LEGOS zone and outside the LEGOS zone and for CS2SMOS sea ice thickness of less than or greater than 1m. The table colours highlight the values close to 0 (white) and the extremes (green for the RMS, and blue/red for the negative/positive MD). The LEGOS zone corresponds to areas where the KaKu snow depth is available.

September 2017 Antarctic sea ice volume, comparison with SMOS product

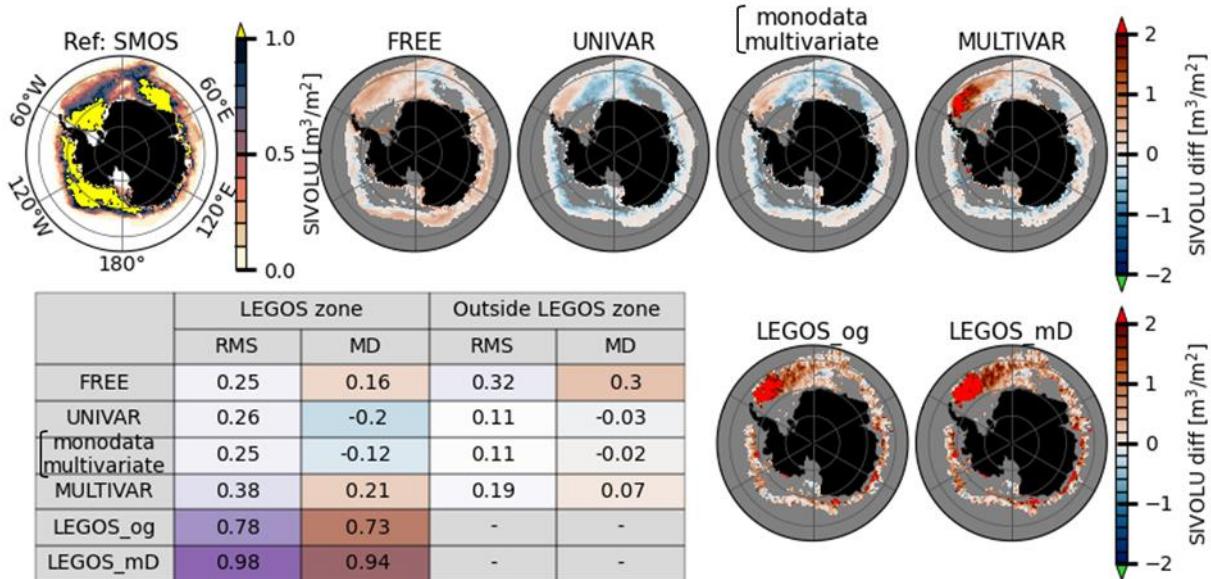


Figure S24: Same as Figure 9 in the paper. September 2017 sea ice volume maps in the Antarctic for the SMOS data (reference) and its difference to the FREE, UNIVAR, monodata/multivariate and MULTIVAR experiments (first line) and to the observations LEGOS\_og (original) and LEGOS\_mD (with model constant densities). The colorbar shows only which only measures the ice that is thinner than 1 m (thicker ice is represented in yellow). Table: root mean square error (RMS) and mean difference (MD) between FREE, UNIVAR, monodata/multivariate and MULTIVAR, LEGOS\_og, LEGOS\_mD and SMOS data, calculated on the LEGOS zone and outside the LEGOS zone. The table colours highlight the values close to 0 (white) and the extremes (green for the RMS, and blue/red for the negative/positive MD). The LEGOS zone corresponds to areas where the KaKu snow depth is available.

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