

Supporting Information:

Partitioning uncertainty in projections of Arctic sea ice

David B. Bonan¹, Flavio Lehner^{2,3}, Marika M. Holland³

¹Environmental Science and Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

²Department of Earth and Atmospheric Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

³Climate and Global Dynamics Laboratory, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado

September 30, 2020

	model	ensemble member	RCP2.6	RCP4.5	RCP8.5
1.	ACCESS1.0	rlilpl		✓	✓
2.	ACCESS1.3	rlilpl		✓	✓
3.	BCC-CSM1.1	rlilpl			✓
4.	BCC-CSM1.1(m)	rlilpl			✓
5.	CanESM2	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
6.	CCSM4	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
7.	CESM1(BGC)	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
8.	CESM1(CAM5)	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
9.	CMCC-CESM	rlilpl			✓
10.	CMCC-CM	rlilpl		✓	✓
11.	CMCC-CMS	rlilpl		✓	✓
12.	CNRM-CM5	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
13.	FIO-ESM	rlilpl			✓
14.	GFDL-CM3	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
15.	GFDL-ESM2G	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
16.	GFDL-ESM2M	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
17.	HadGEM2-CC	rlilpl		✓	✓
18.	HadGEM2-ES	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
19.	INM-CM4	rlilpl		✓	✓
20.	IPSL-CM5A-LR	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
21.	IPSL-CM5A-MR	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
22.	IPSL-CM5B-LR	rlilpl		✓	✓
23.	MIROC-ESM	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
24.	MIROC-ESM-CHEM	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
25.	MIROC5	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
26.	MPI-ESM-LR	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
27.	MPI-ESM-MR	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
28.	MRI-CGCM3	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
29.	NorESM1-ME	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓
30.	NorESM1-M	rlilpl	✓	✓	✓

Table 1: List of the fully-coupled climate models and ensemble member used in this study. The check marks denote the output that was available for each RCP scenario.

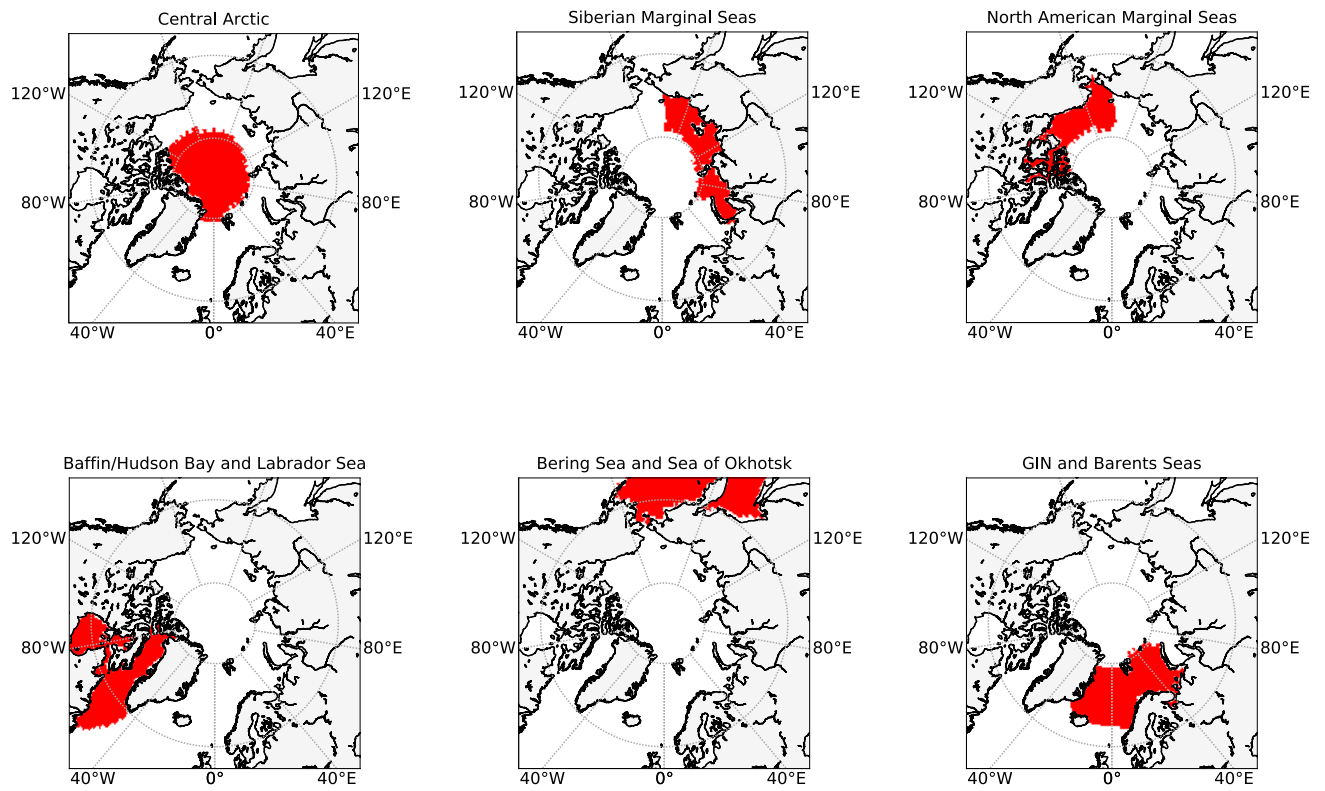


Figure 1: The regional Arctic domains considered in this study.

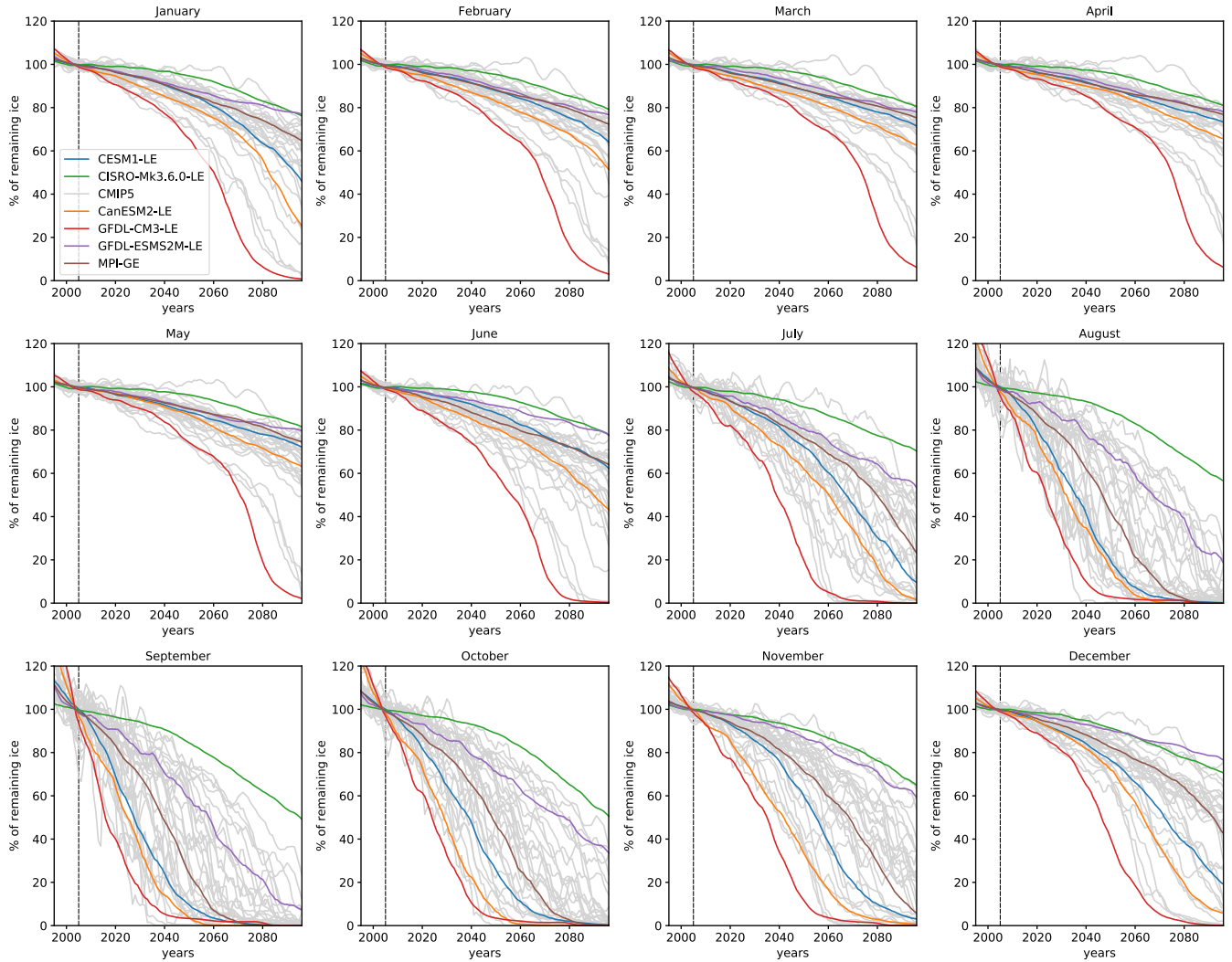


Figure 2: Percentage of remaining sea ice for each single-model initial condition large ensemble (SMILE) and the available CMIP5 output relative to 1995-2014 under historical and RCP85 forcing for each month. All panels are for five-year mean projections.

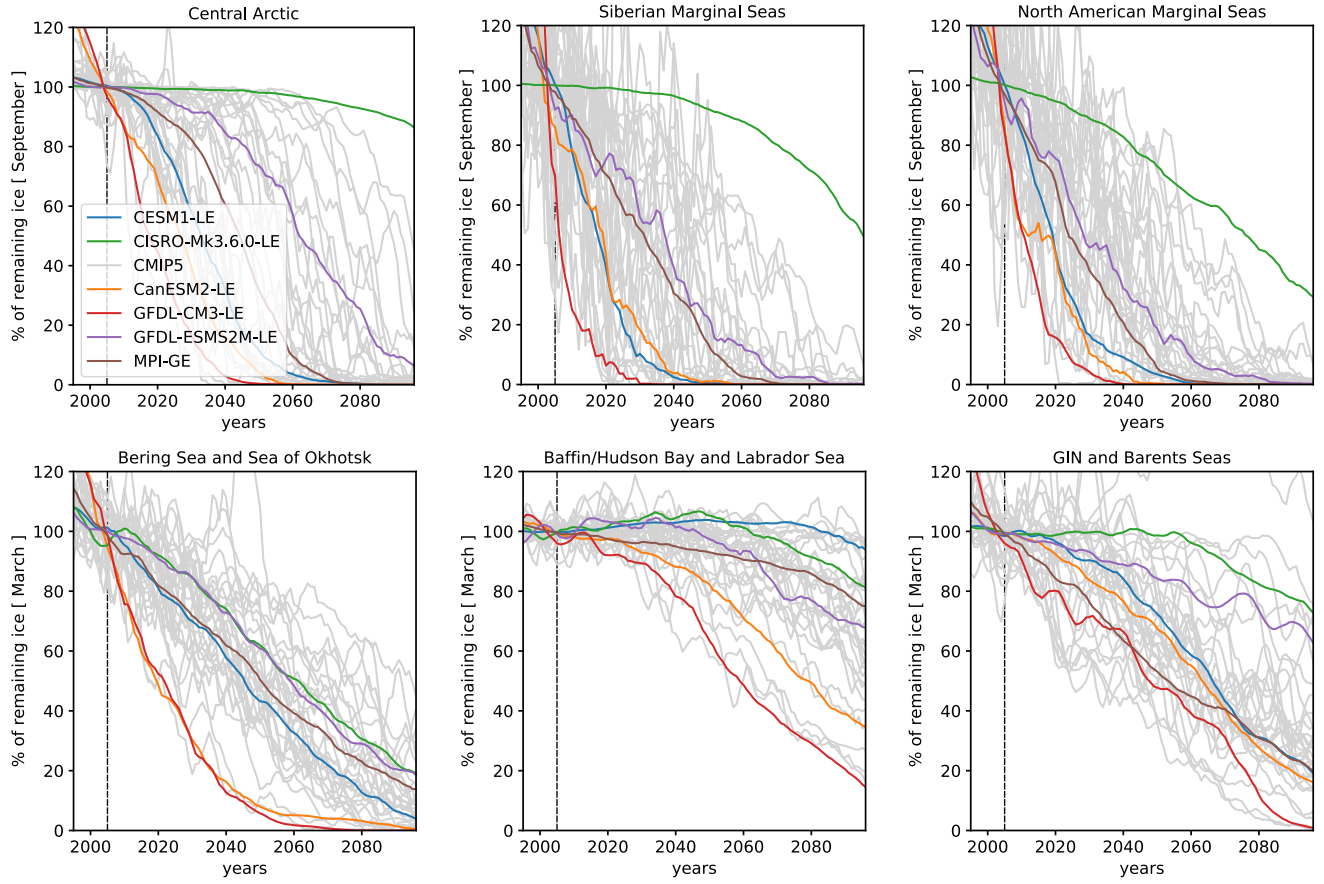


Figure 3: Percentage of remaining sea ice for each single-model initial condition large ensemble (SMILE) and the available CMIP5 output relative to 1995-2014 under historical and RCP85 forcing for each regional domain considered. All panels are for five-year mean projections. The top panels are for September sea ice and the bottom panels are for March sea ice.

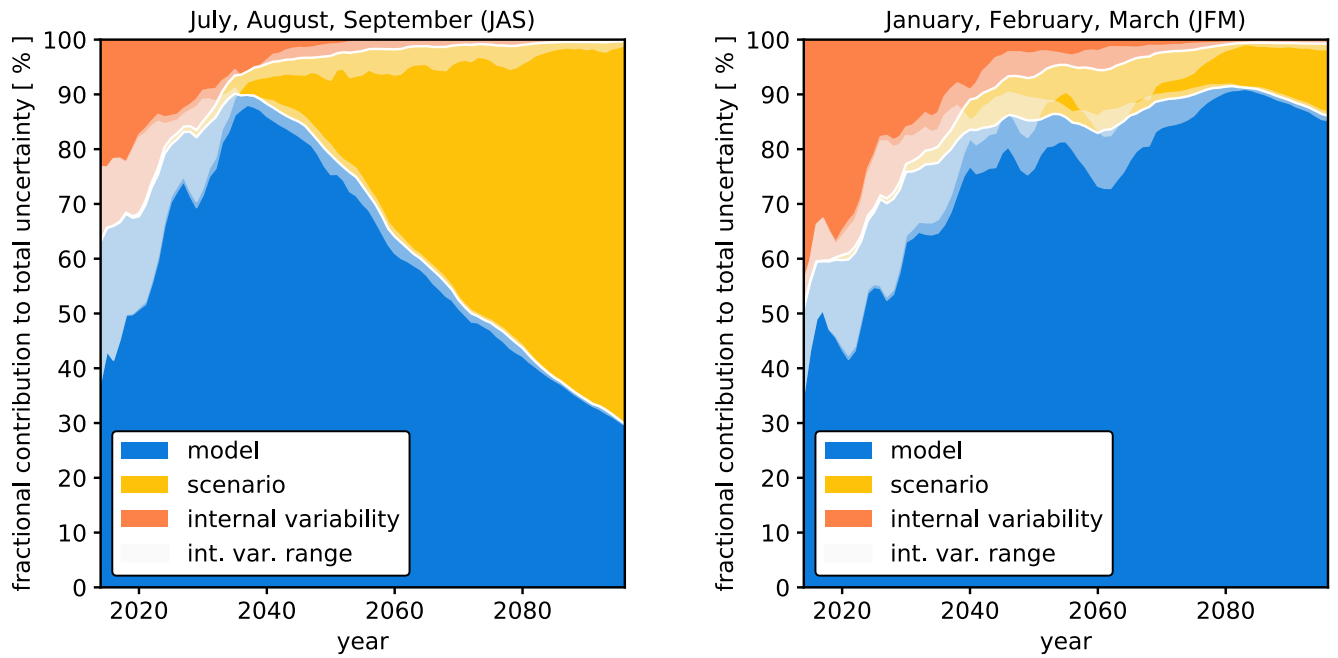


Figure 4: Fractional contribution of model structure, emissions scenario, and internal variability to total uncertainty for the percent of remaining Arctic sea ice cover in July, August and September (JAS) and January, February and March (JFM). The solid white lines denote the borders between each source of uncertainty, while the transparent white shading around those lines is the range of this estimate based on different estimates of internal variability in the MMLEA. Both fractional uncertainty panels are for five-year mean projections of percent of remaining Arctic sea-ice cover relative to 1995-2014.

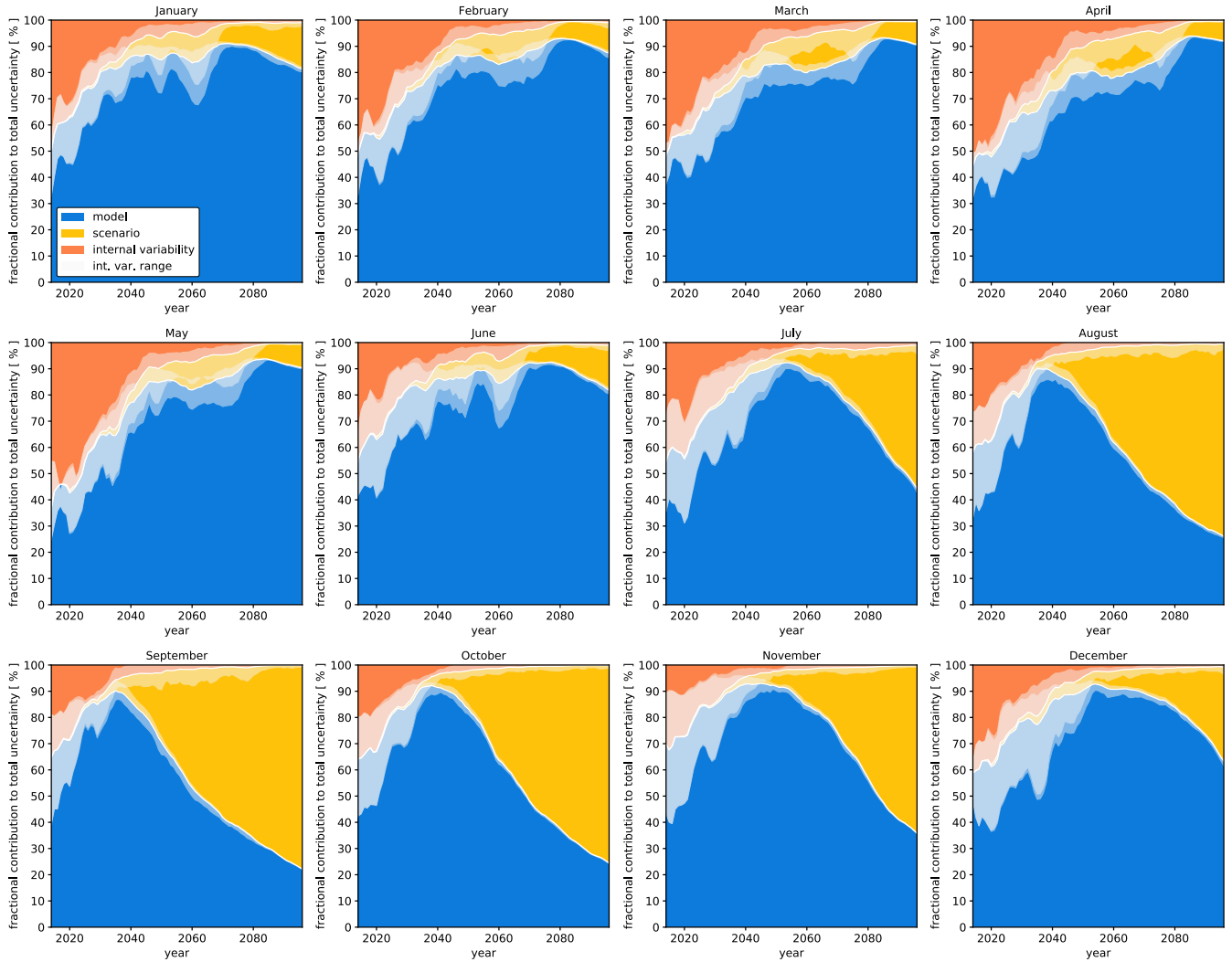


Figure 5: Fractional contribution of model structure, emissions scenario, and internal variability to total uncertainty for the percent of remaining Arctic sea ice cover in each month. The solid white lines denote the borders between each source of uncertainty, while the transparent white shading around those lines is the range of this estimate based on different estimates of internal variability in the MMLEA. Both fractional uncertainty panels are for five-year mean projections of percent of remaining Arctic sea-ice cover relative to 1995-2014.