

# Cycle meeting – May 12, 2022

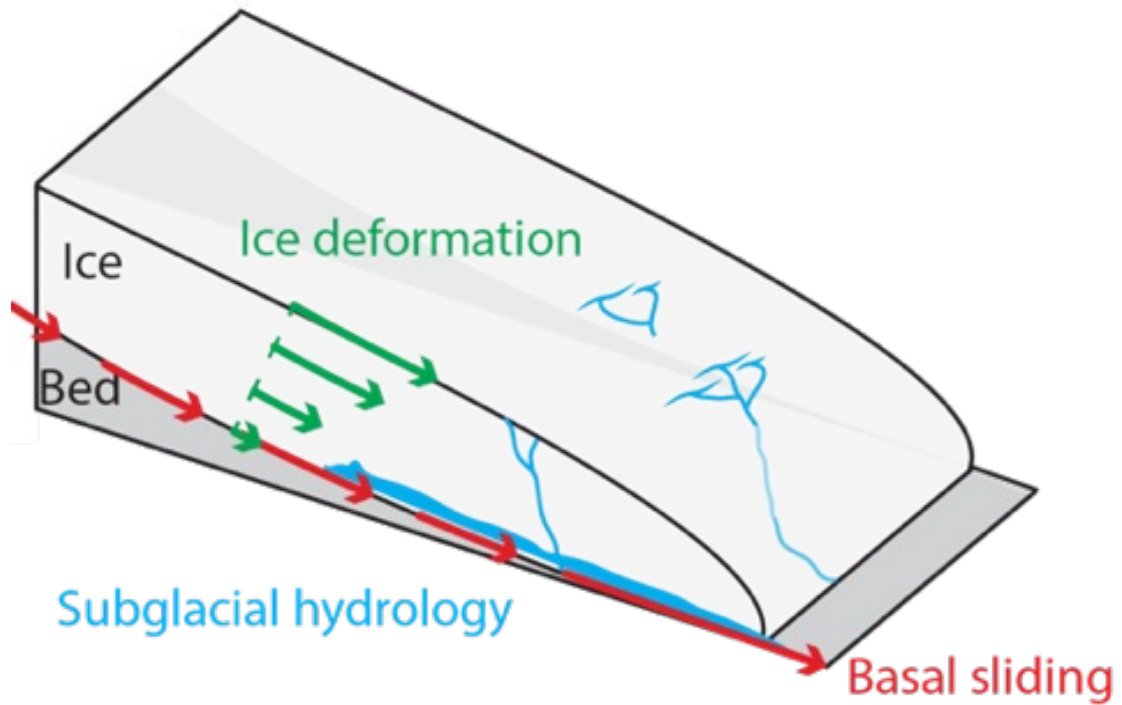
## **Rain-induced surface velocity variations of alpine glaciers monitored with a continuous GPS network**

Anuar Togaibekov, Andrea Walpersdorf, Florent Gimbert



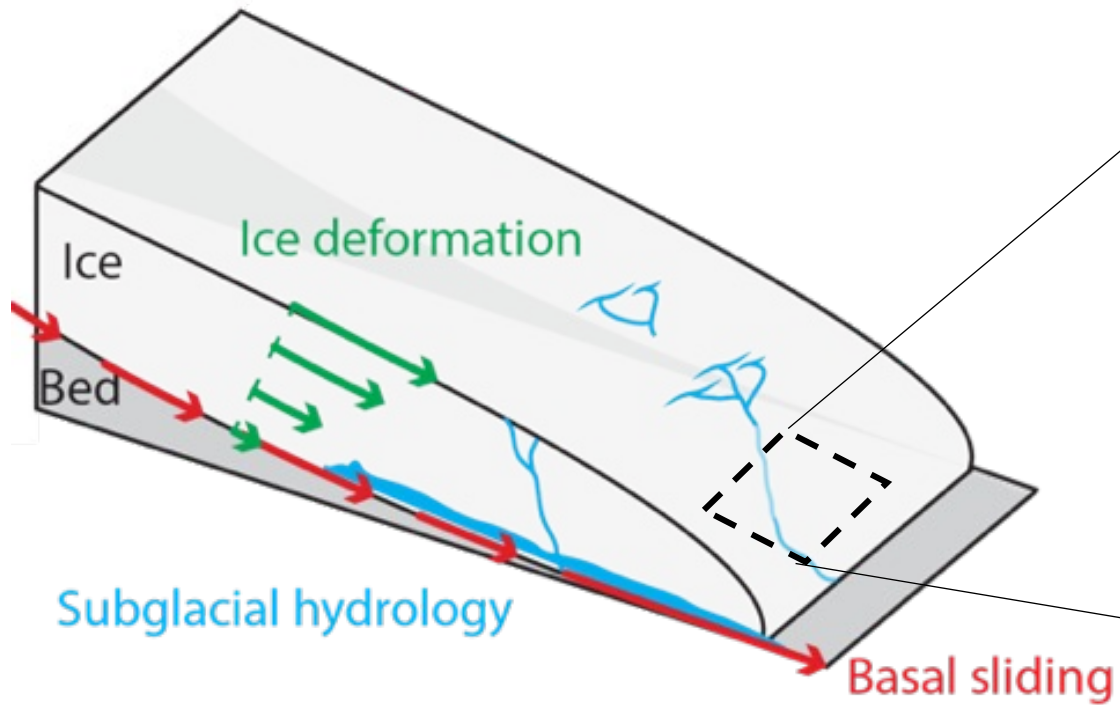
Grenoble, FRANCE

## Glacier flow



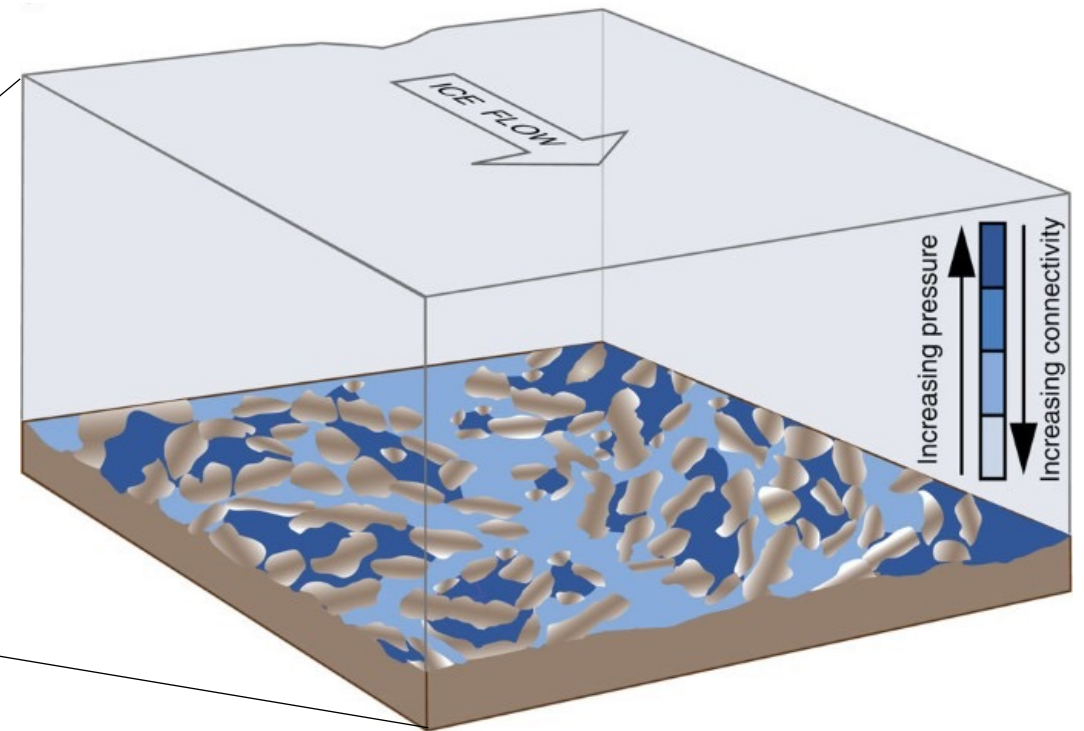
Nanni et al., 2020

## Glacier flow



Nanni et al., 2020

## Conceptual model of subglacial hydrologic system

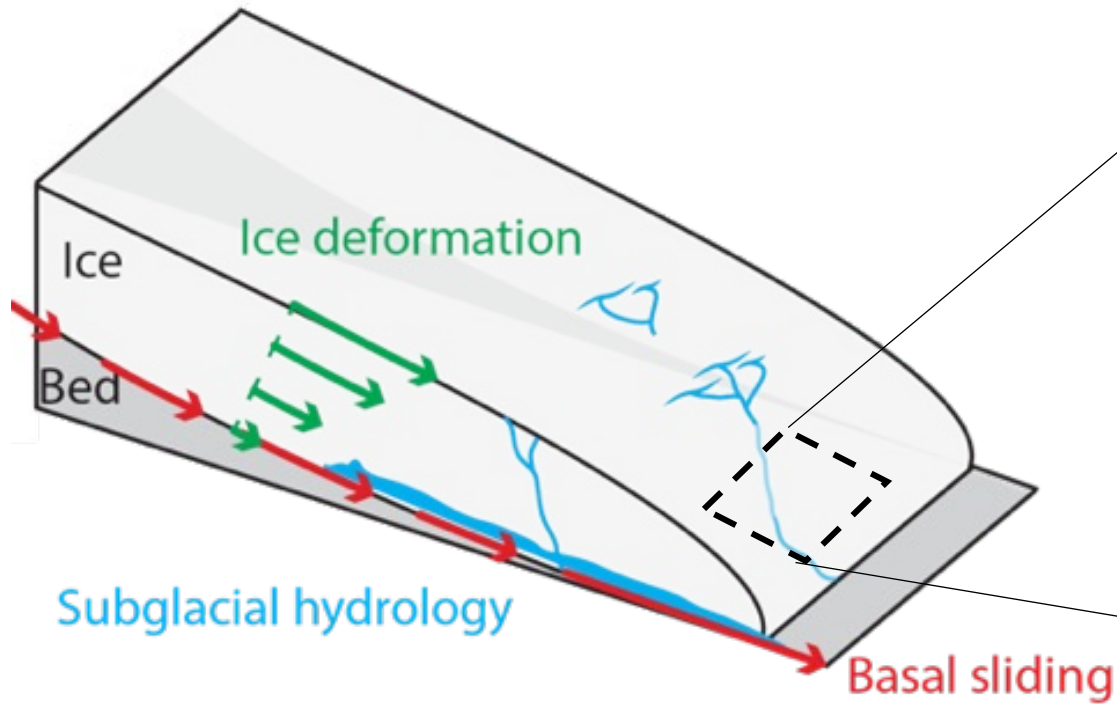


Hoffman et al., 2017

# Transient rain water input effect

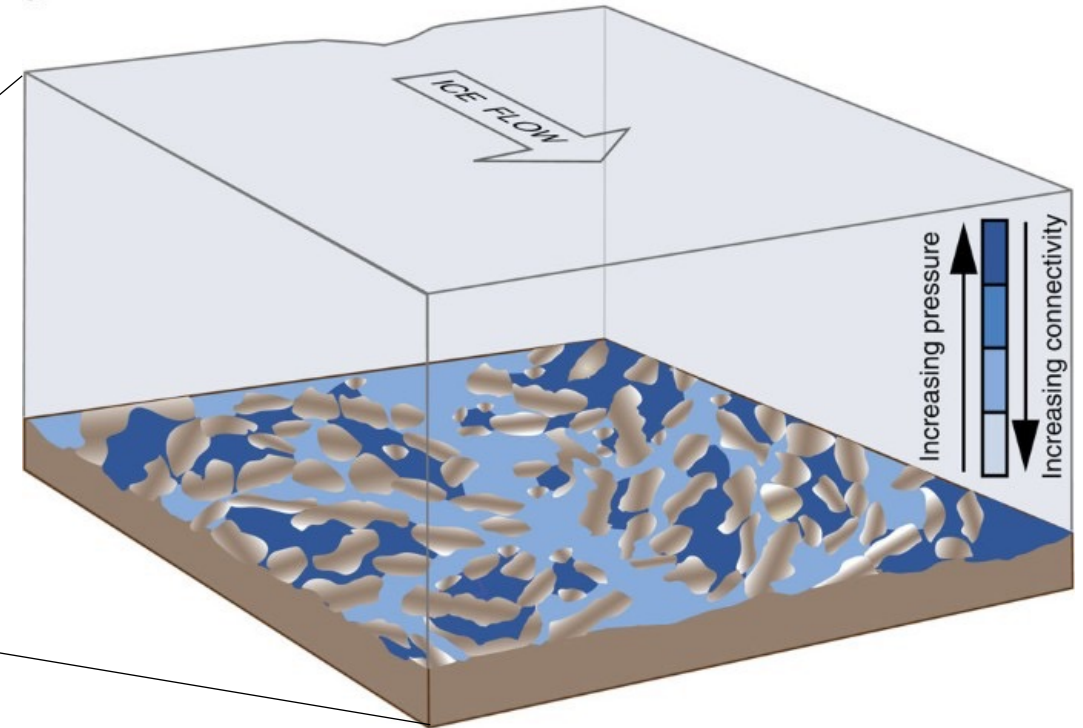
- How does water behave in the subglacial drainage system?
- Effect on changes in horizontal velocity?
- Effect on changes in vertical displacement?

Glacier flow



Nanni et al., 2020

Conceptual model of subglacial  
hydrologic system



Hoffman et al., 2017

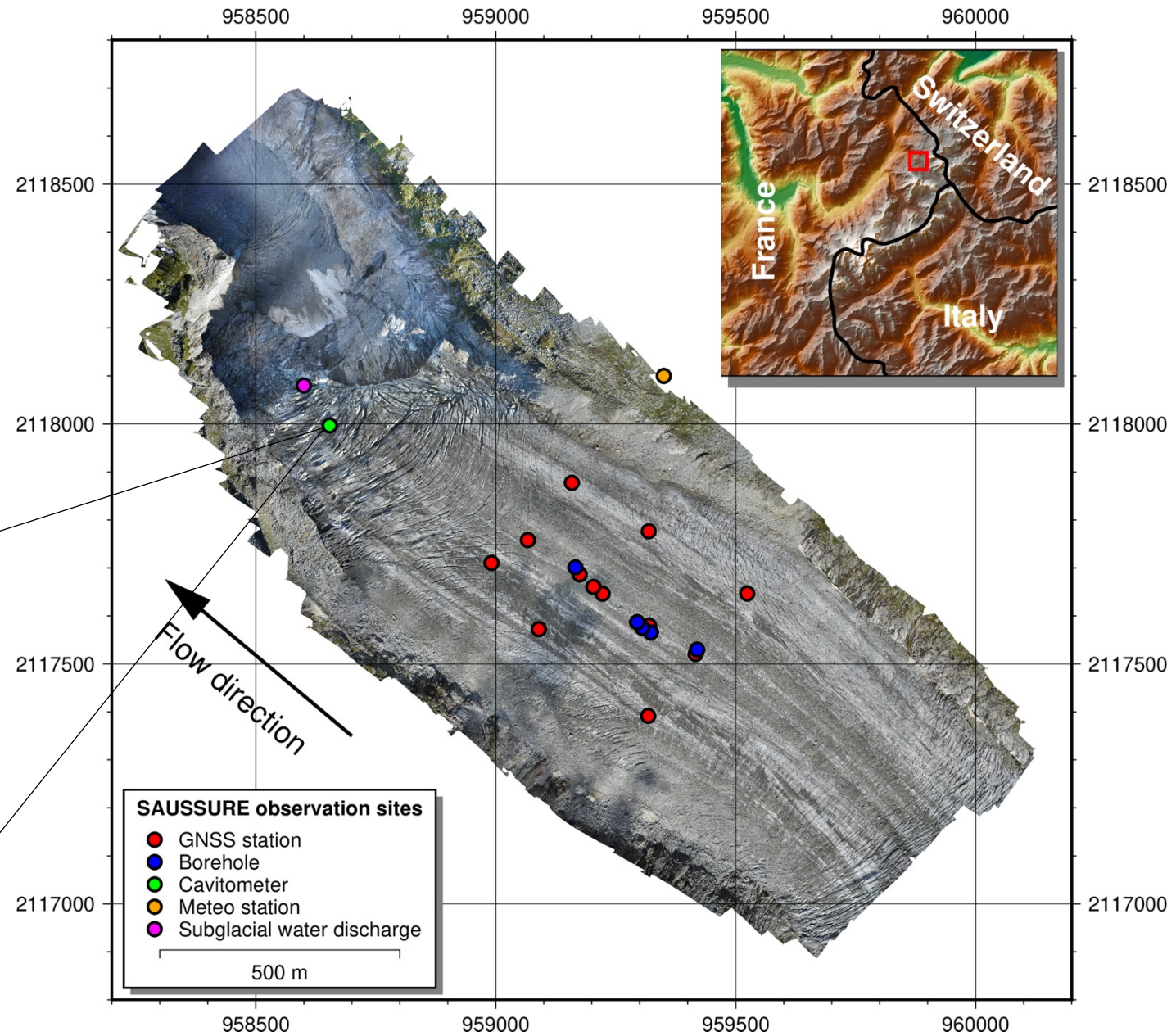




Photo credit: Andrea Walpersdorf

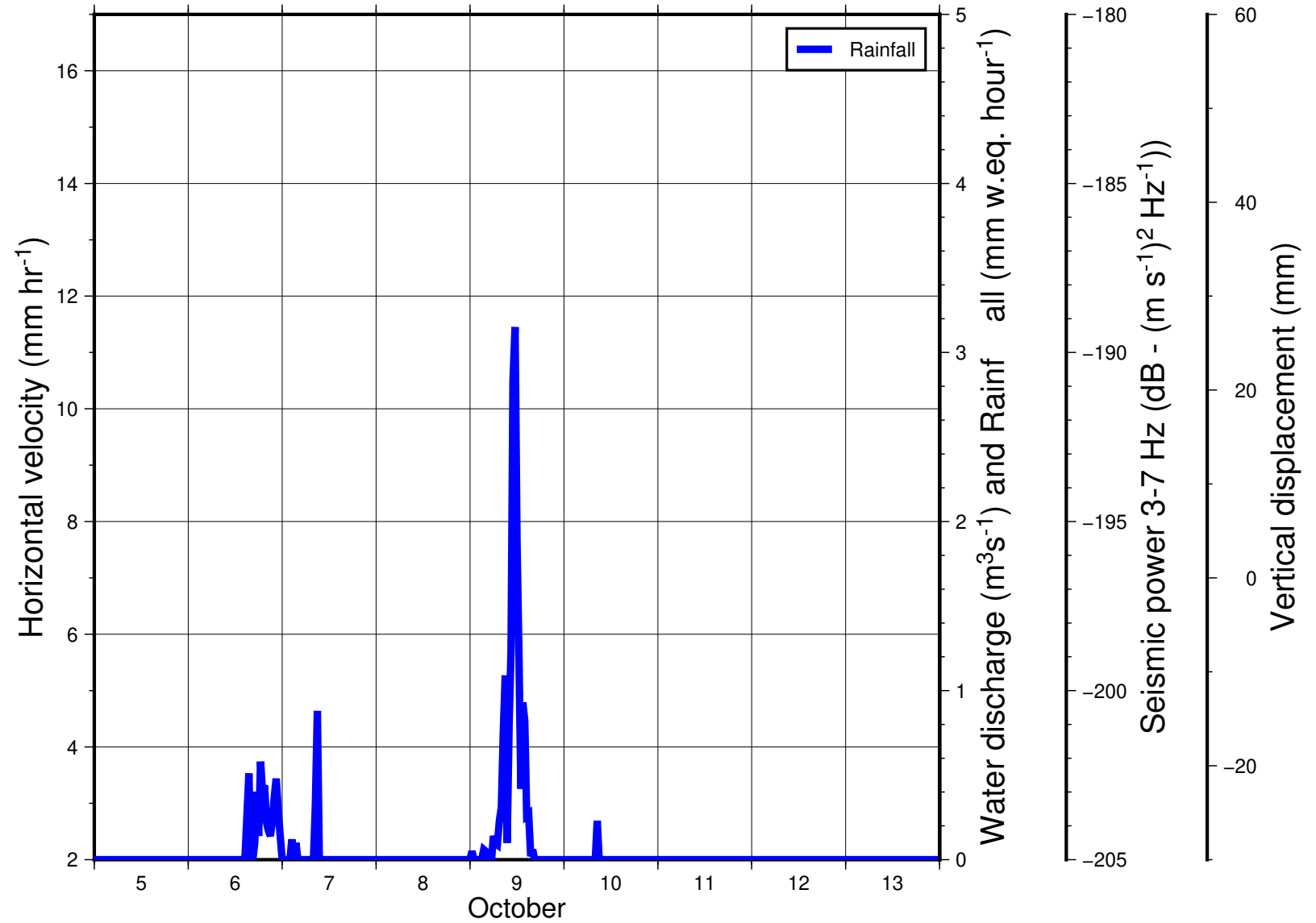


Photo credit: Luc Moreau



# Temporal relationship between:

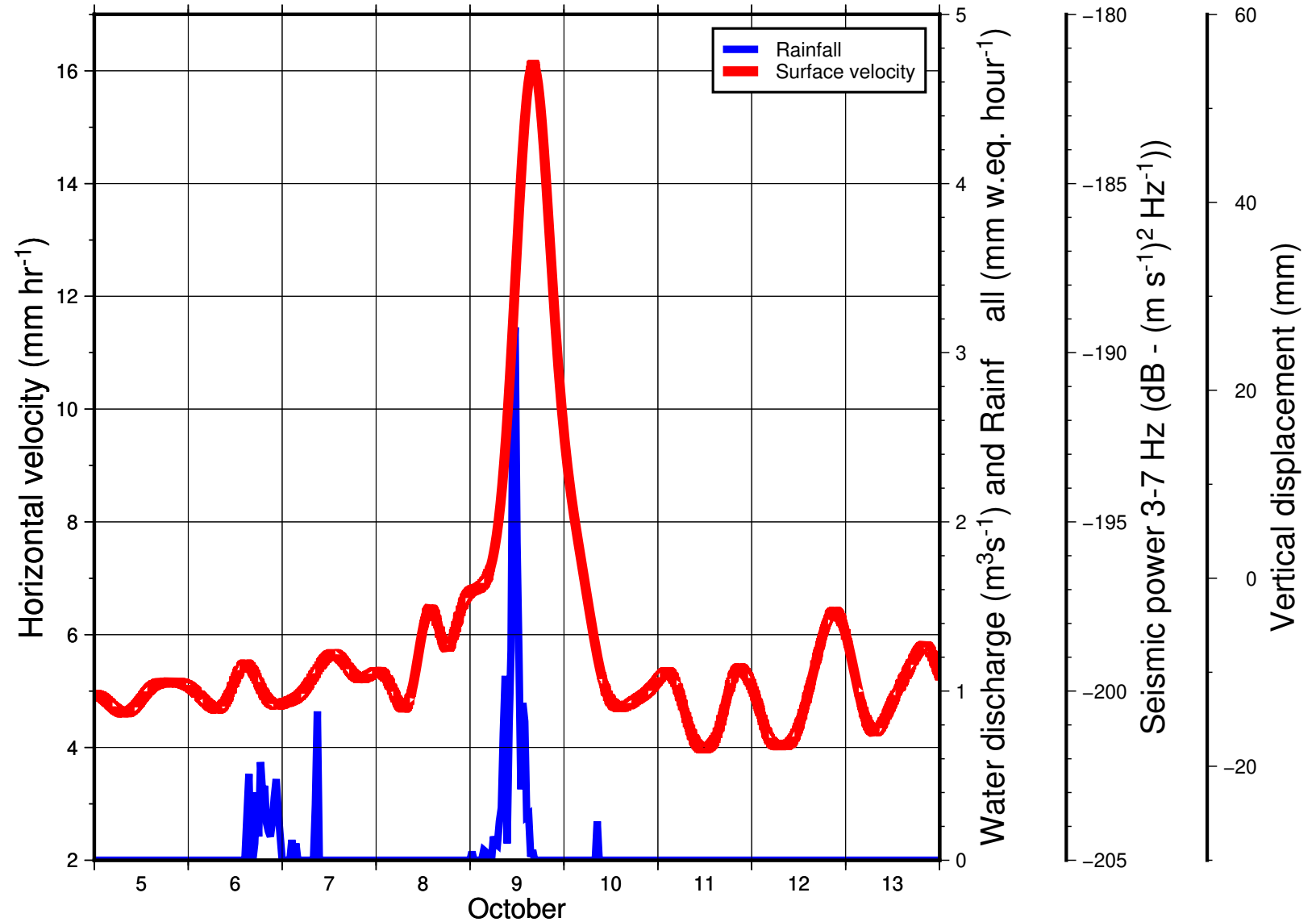
Rainfall



# Temporal relationship between:

Rainfall

Surface velocity

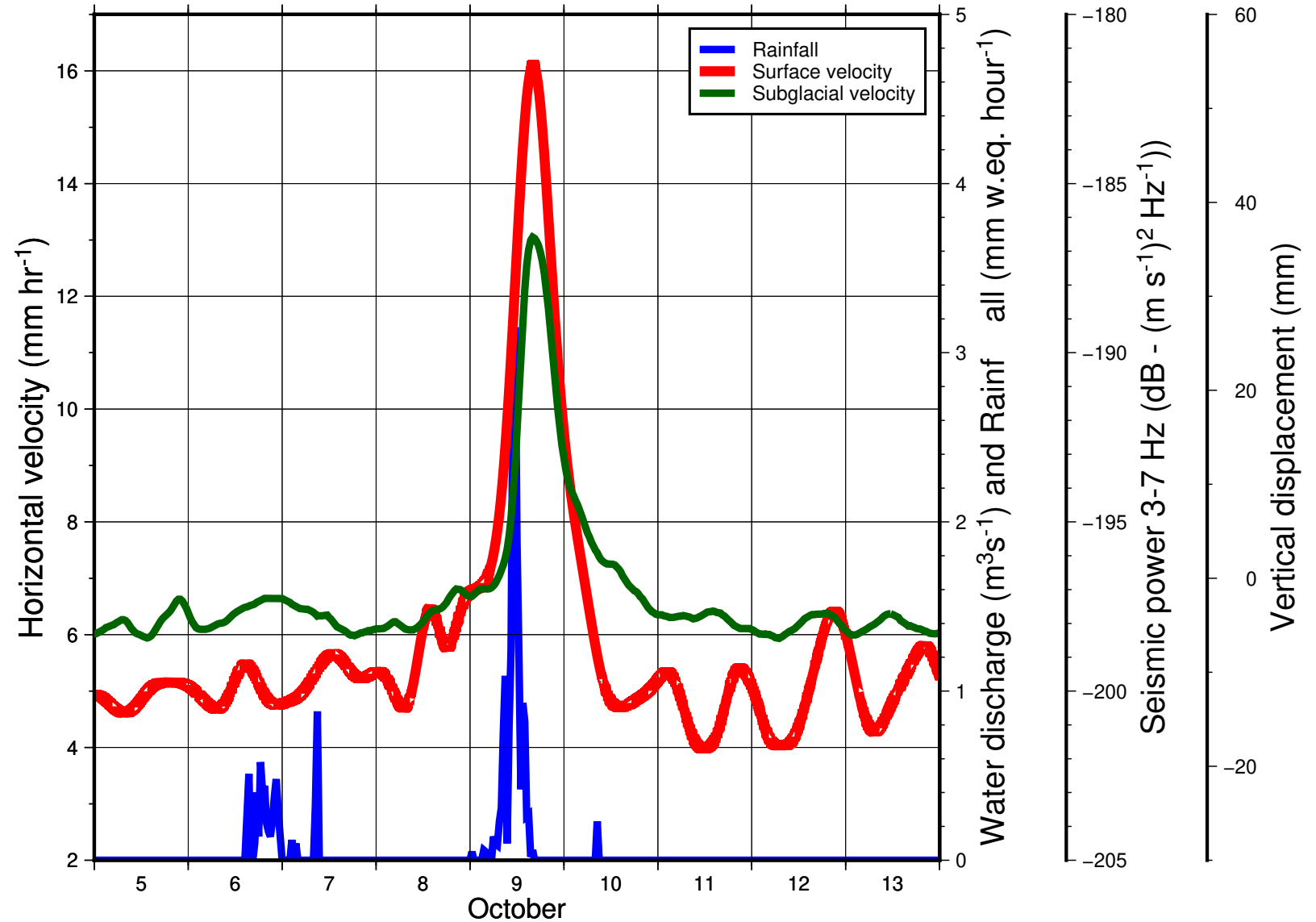


## Temporal relationship between:

Rainfall

Surface velocity

Subglacial velocity





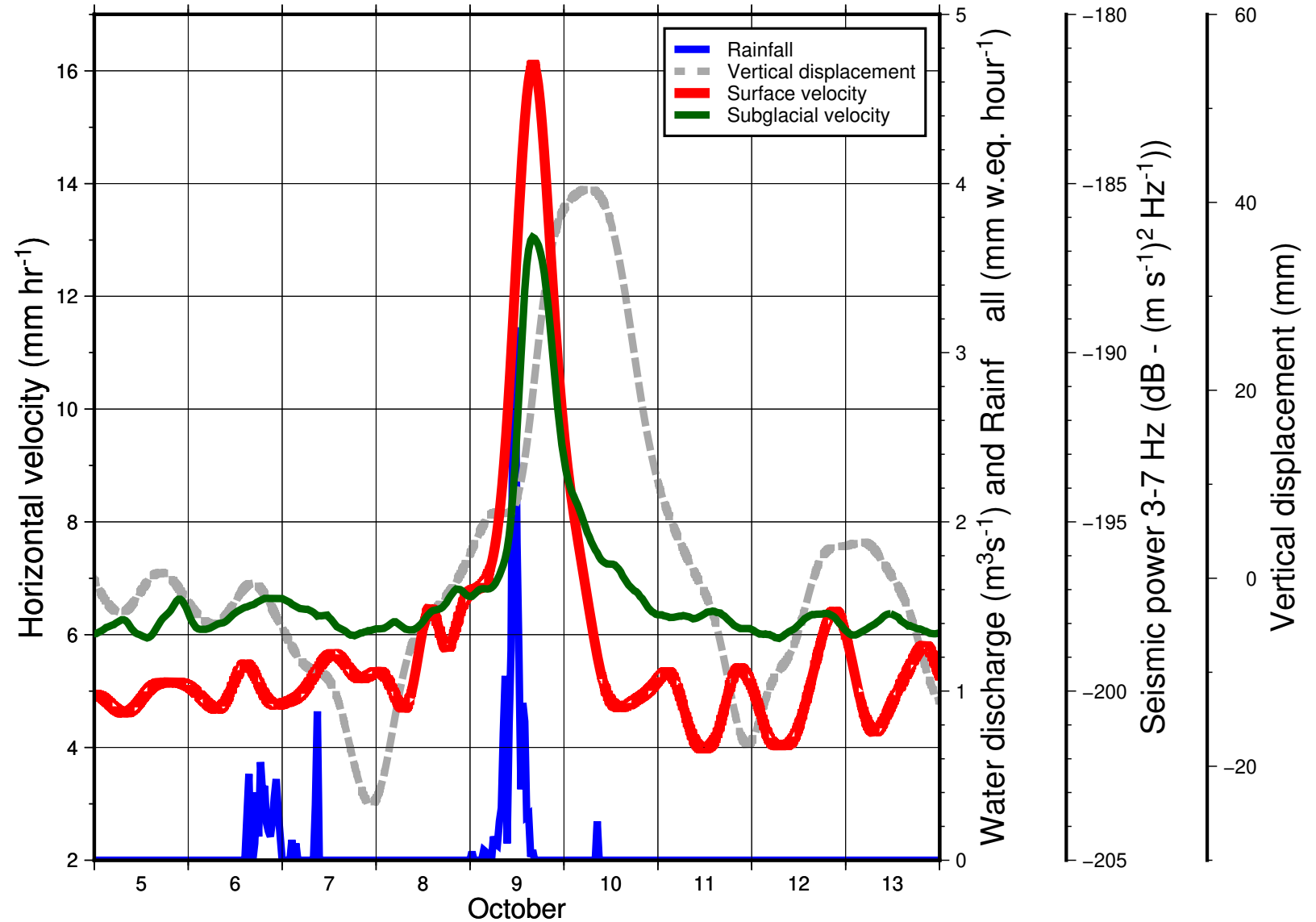
## Temporal relationship between:

Rainfall

Surface velocity

Subglacial velocity

Vertical uplift



## Temporal relationship between:

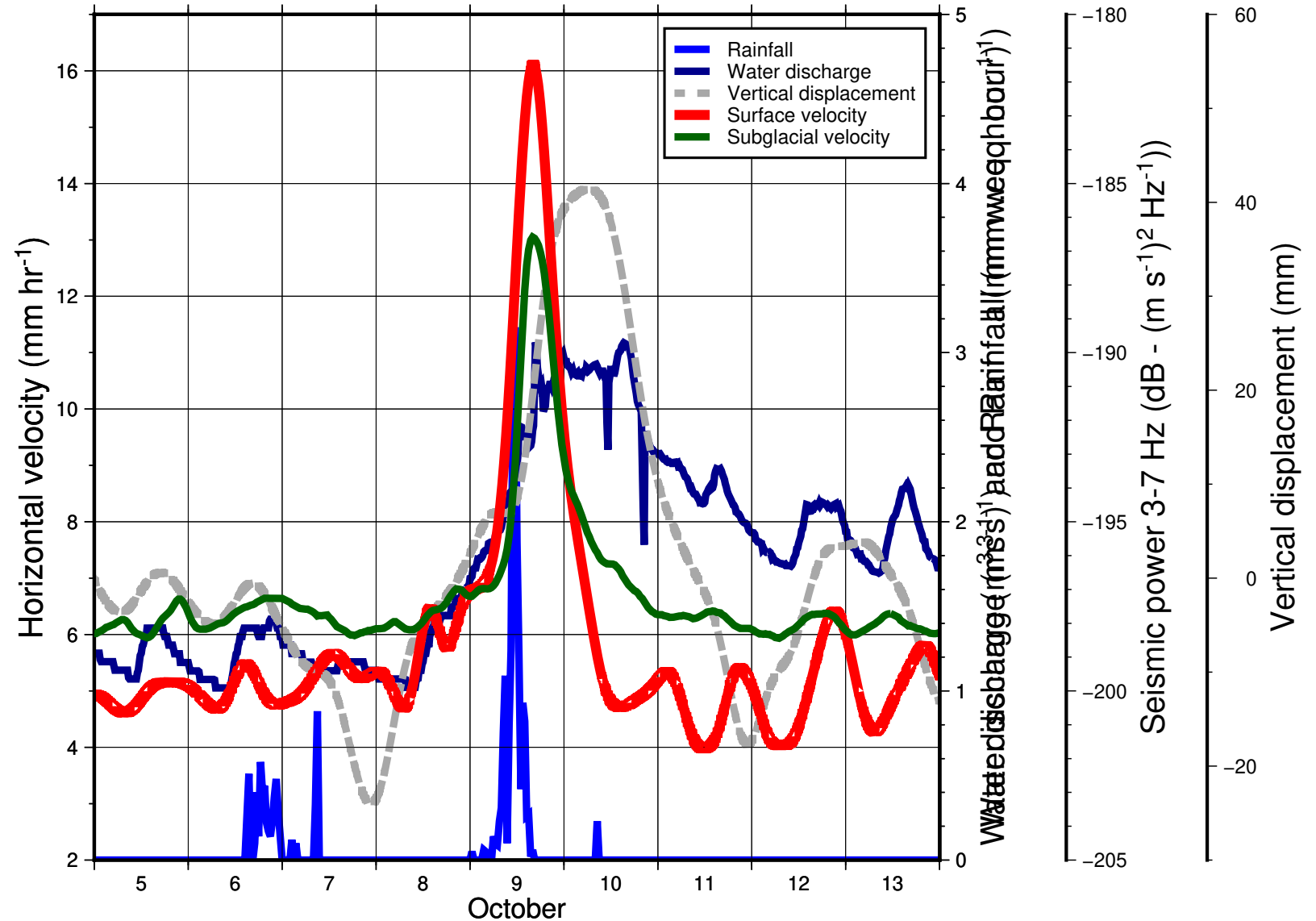
Rainfall

Surface velocity

Subglacial velocity

Vertical uplift

Water discharge



## Temporal relationship between:

Rainfall

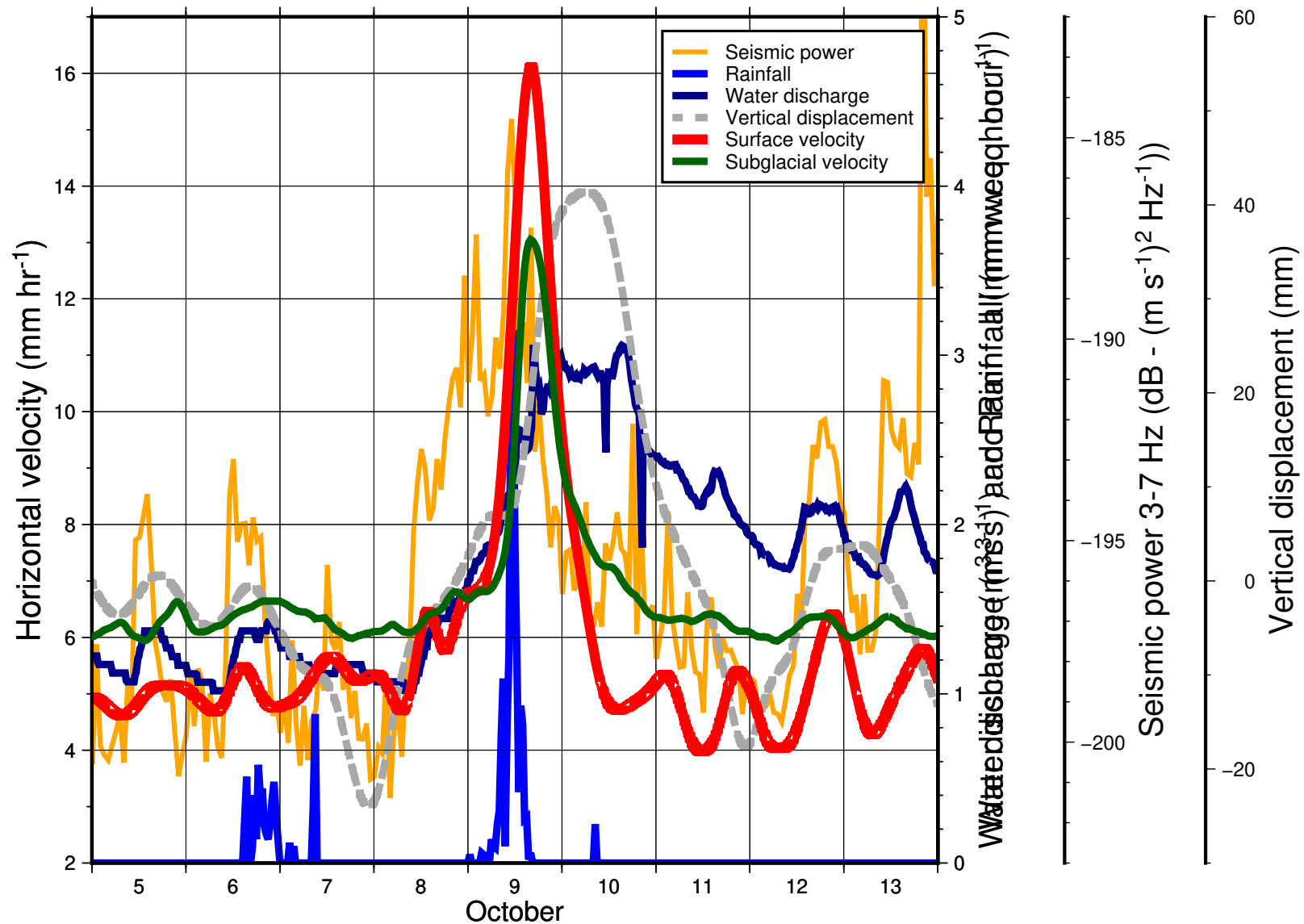
Surface velocity

Subglacial velocity

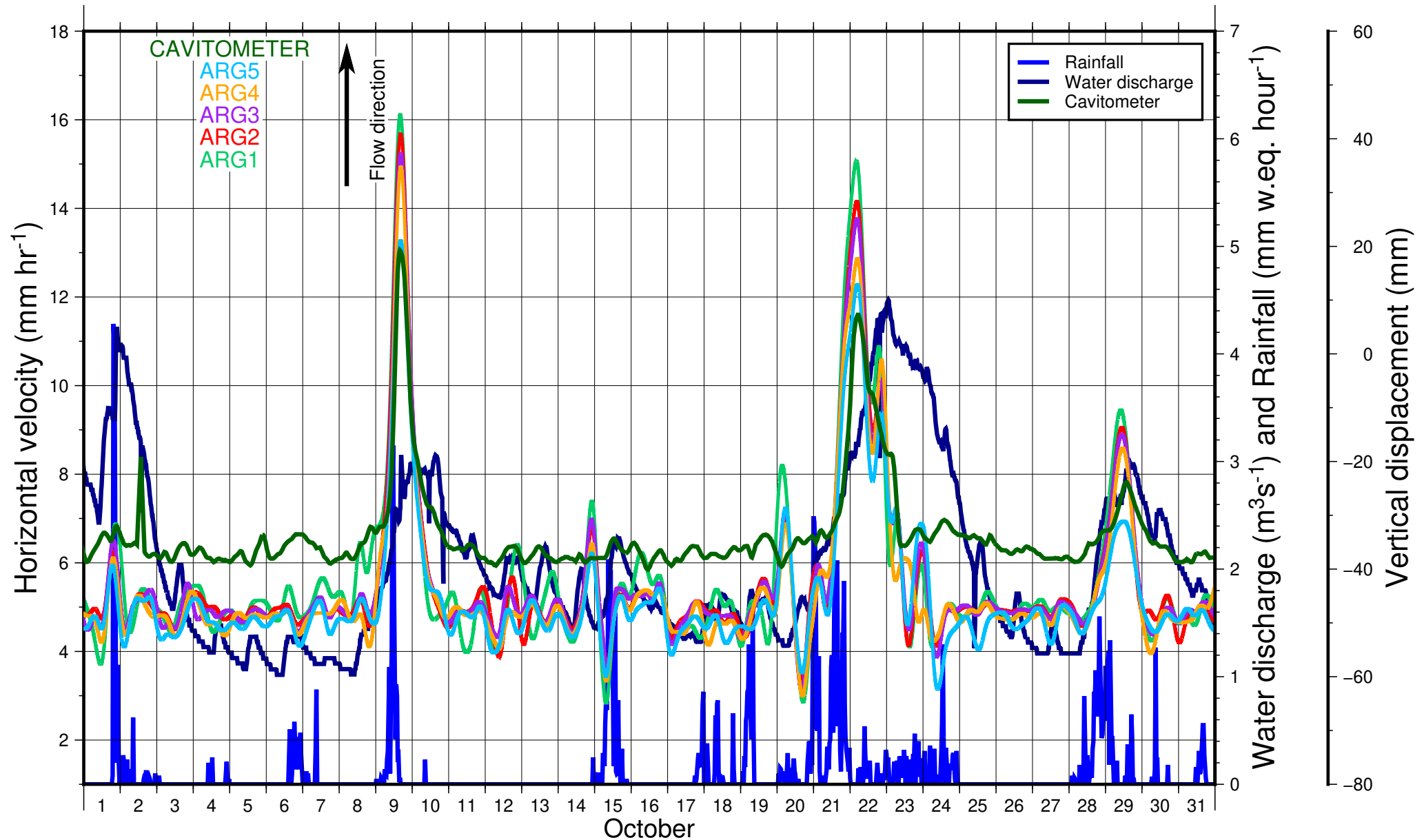
Vertical uplift

Water discharge

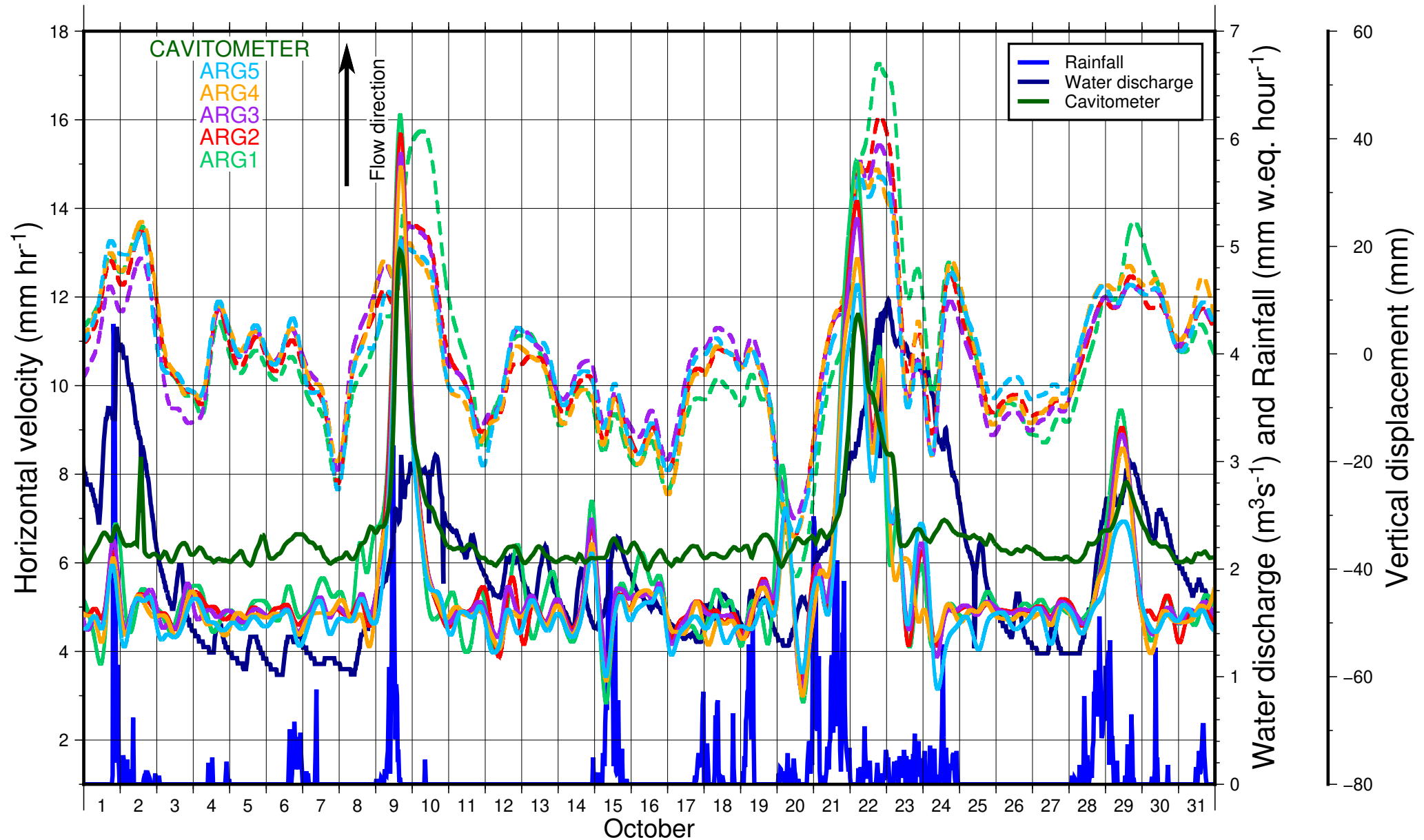
Seismic power



# Speed-up events in October 2019

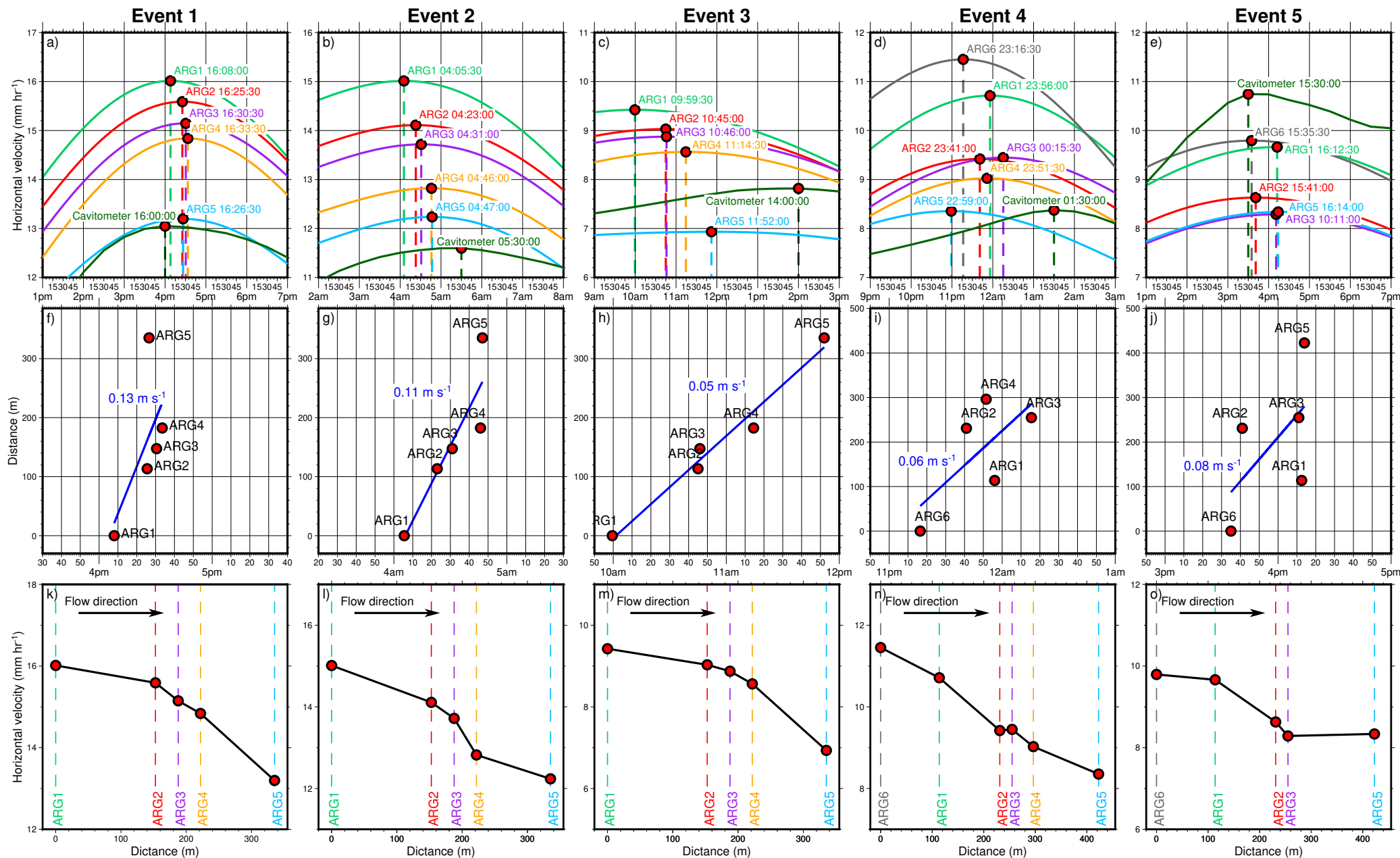


# Speed-up events in October 2019



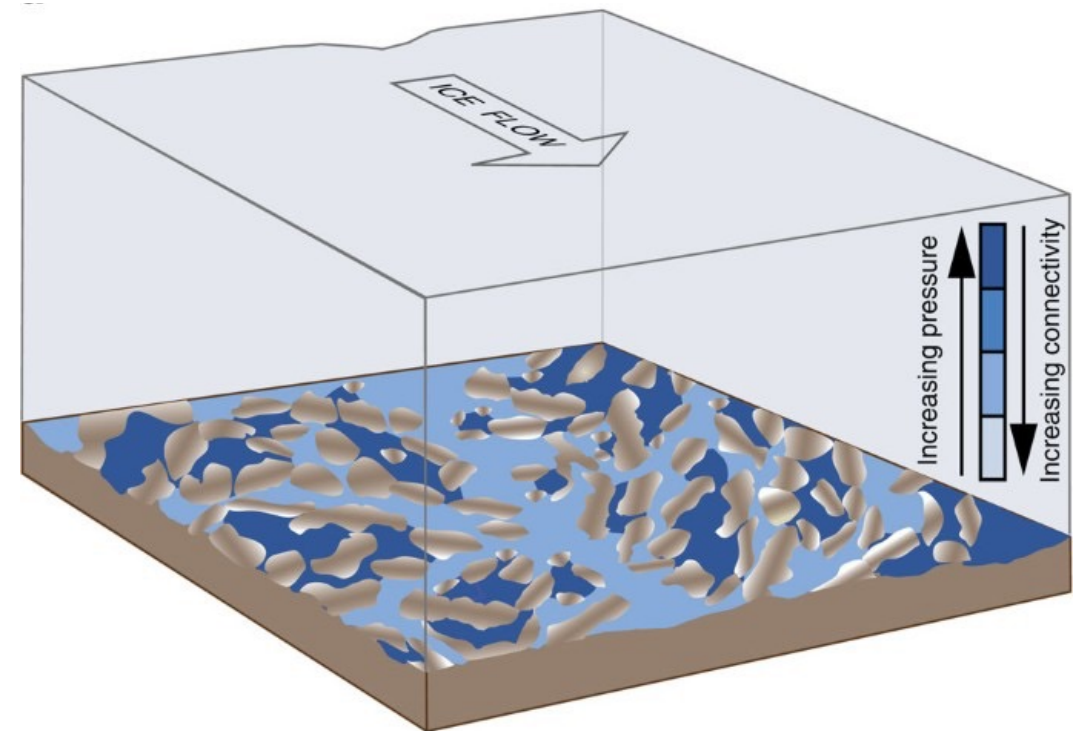


# Velocity pulse propagation



# SUMMARY

- The same mechanism does not entirely control horizontal acceleration and uplift
- Conditions for horizontal acceleration:
  - Rate of water flux rather than volume
  - Efficiency (connectivity) of subglacial drainage system
- Uplift is modulated by the water input in the system which is associated with cavity expansion
- Pulse propagation velocity ranges between 0.05 and 0.13 m s<sup>-1</sup> suggesting that the subglacial hydrologic system is distributed and inefficient



**Q&A**