

Theoretical Challenges for Ocean Dynamics Ice-Ocean Interactions

A Jupyter Notebook

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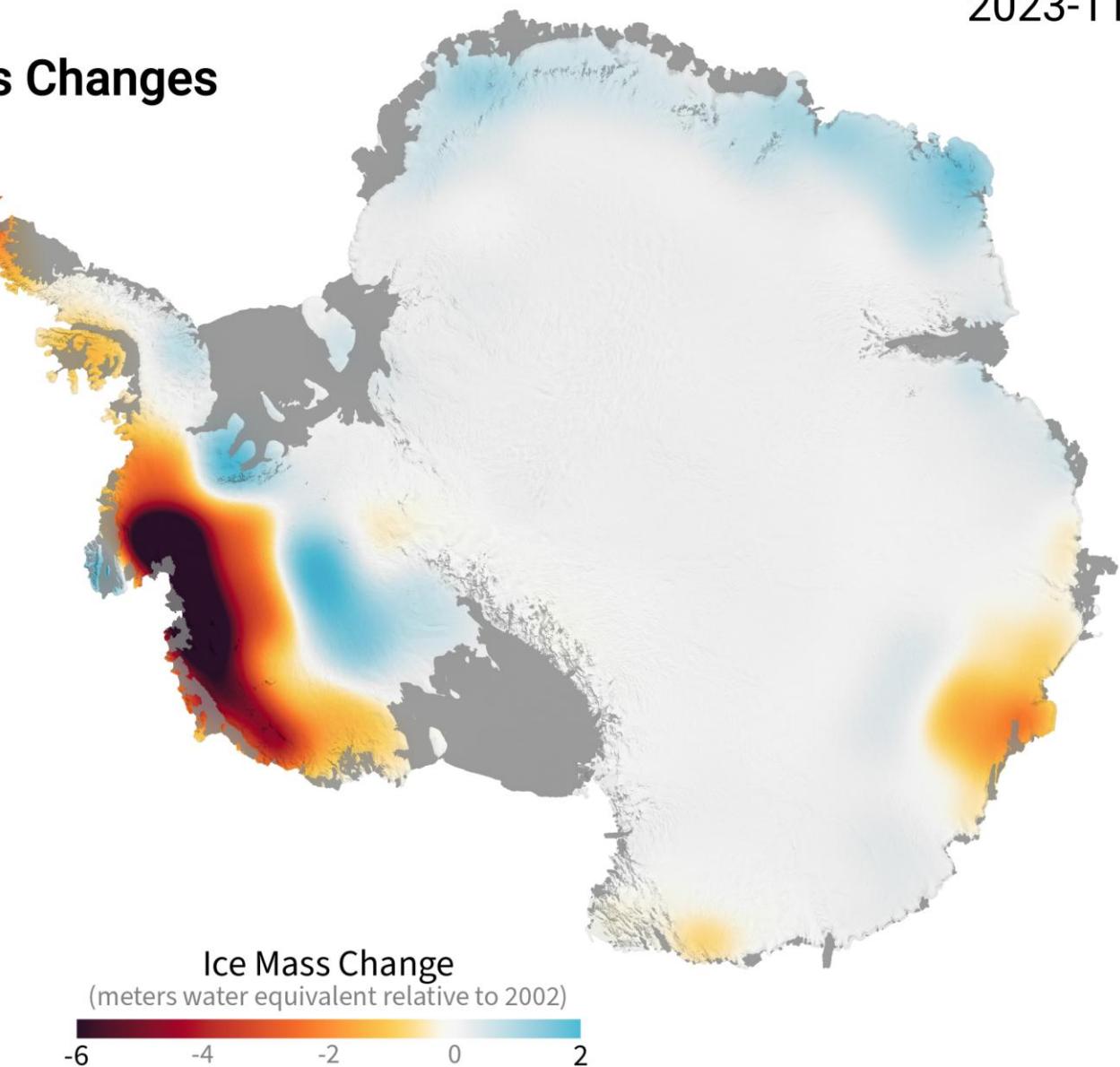
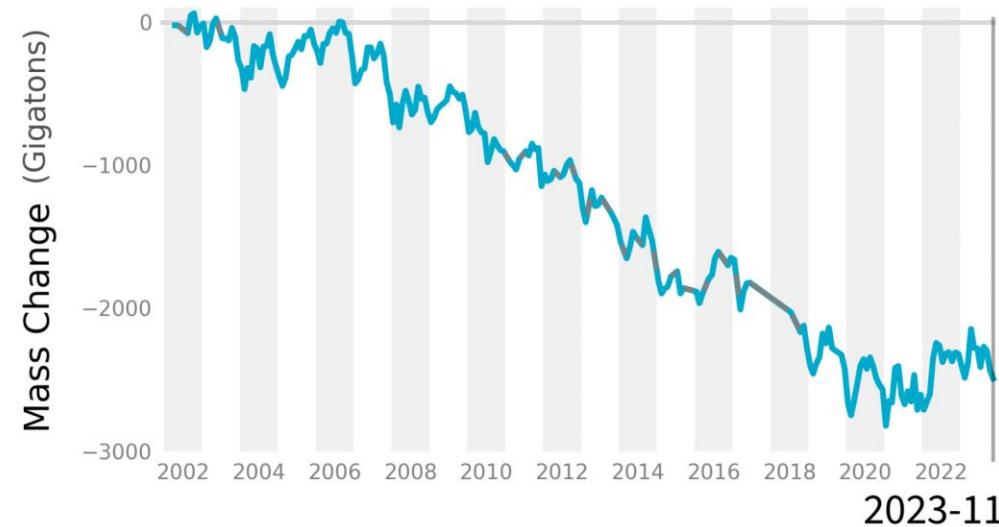
Ice losses globally, with large regional differences

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2023-11

Observations of Antarctic Land Ice Mass Changes

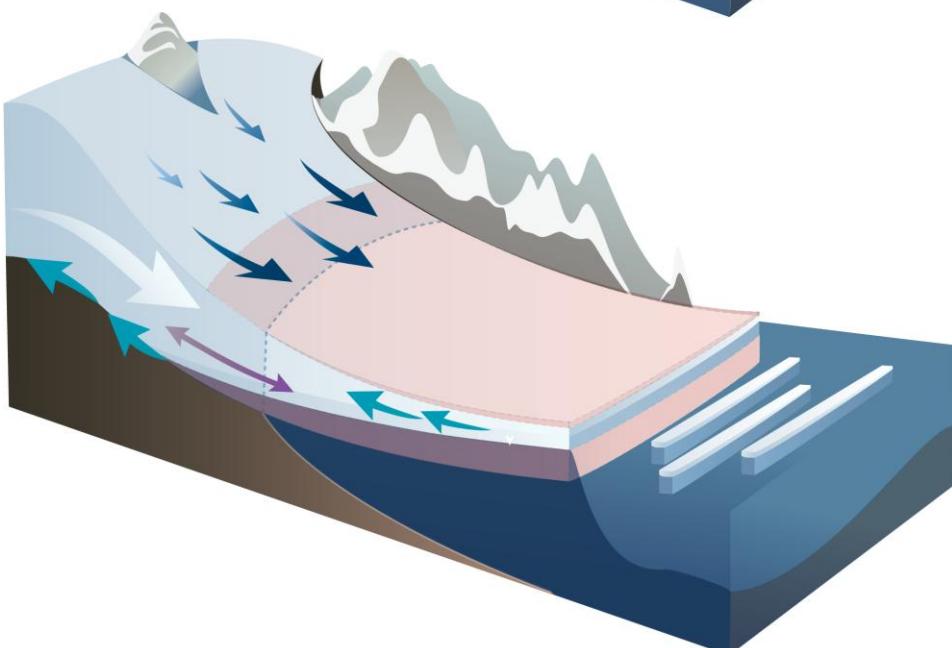
Average Mass Loss:
142 Gigatons/year



Ocean-driven ice-shelf thinning increases ice losses

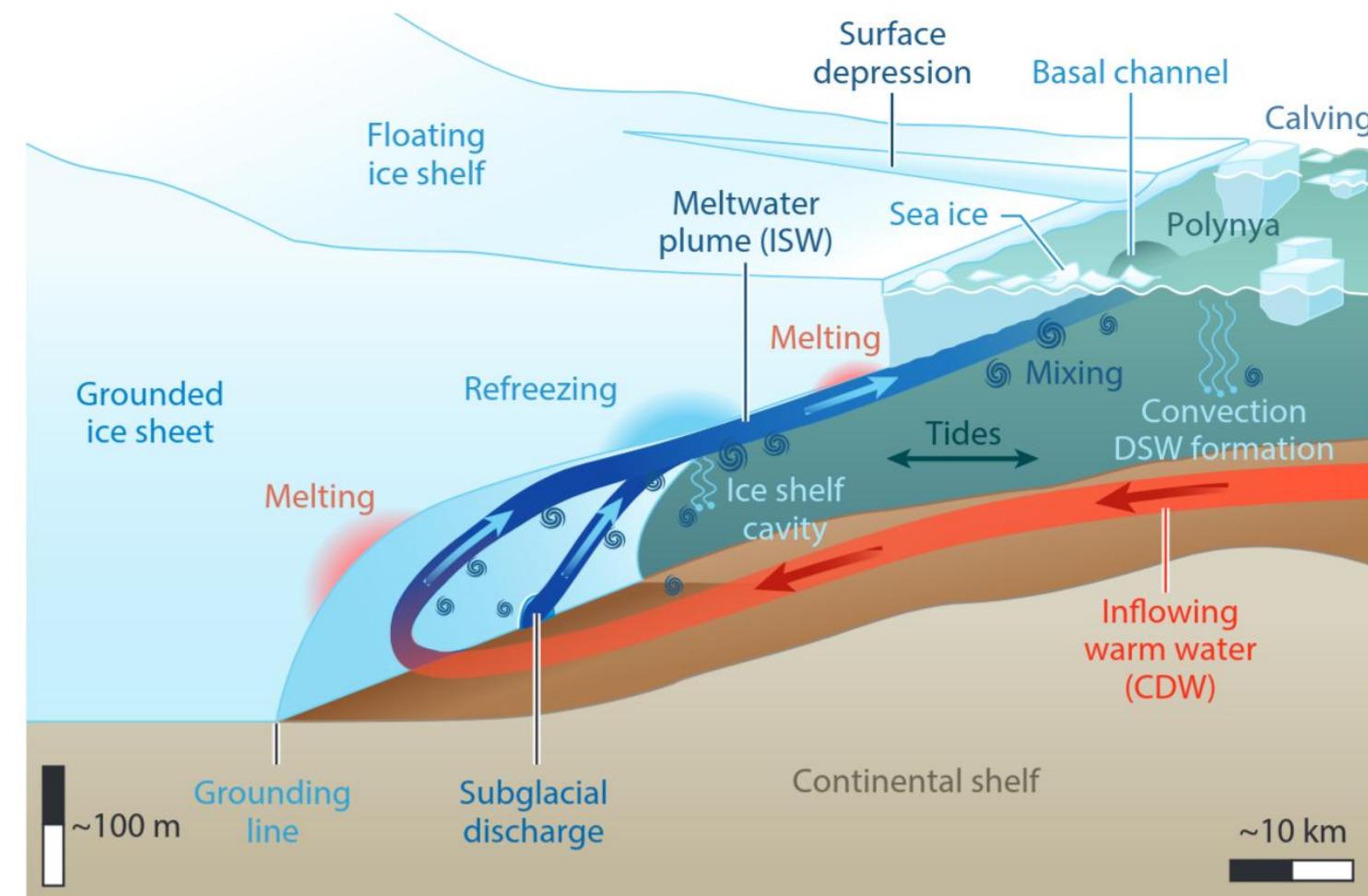


- Ice sheets are viscous gravity-driven flows
- Ice shelves (often) provide buttressing against the flows of continental ice upstream depending on the stress budget
- Ice-shelf thinning reduces side friction, enabling faster grounded ice discharge into the ocean

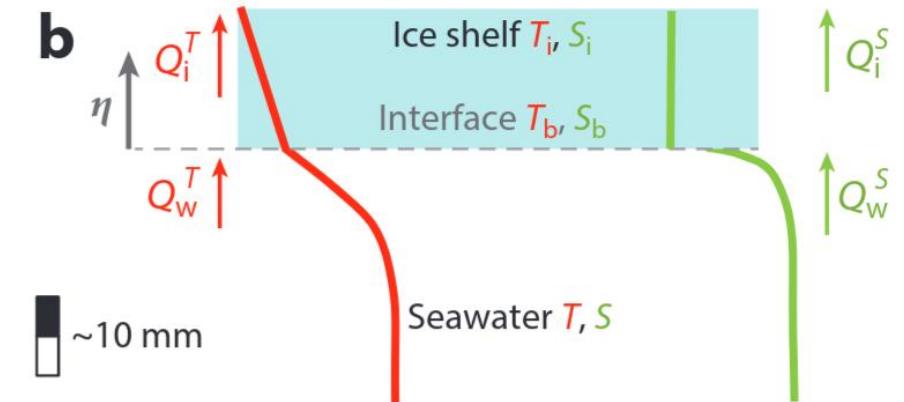


Melting and stratification in the ice-ocean boundary layer

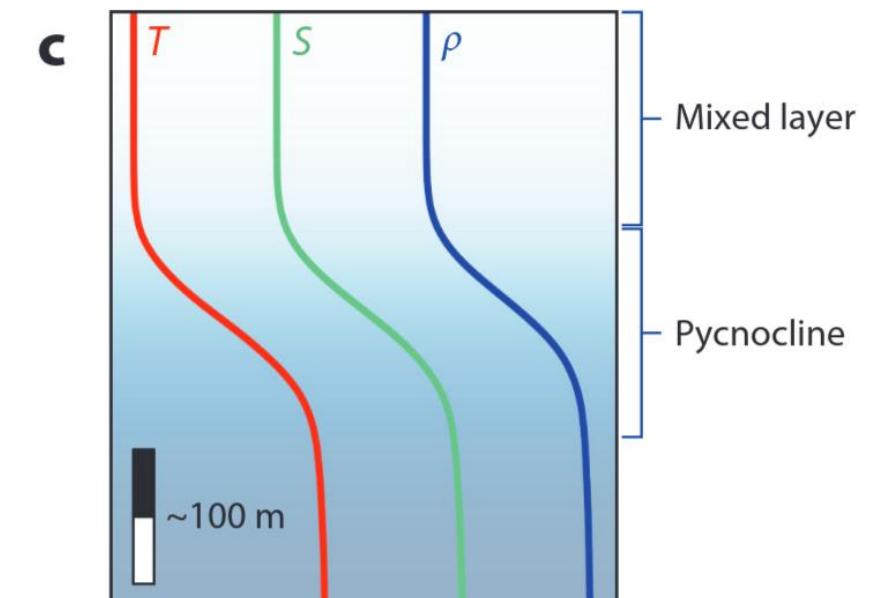
a



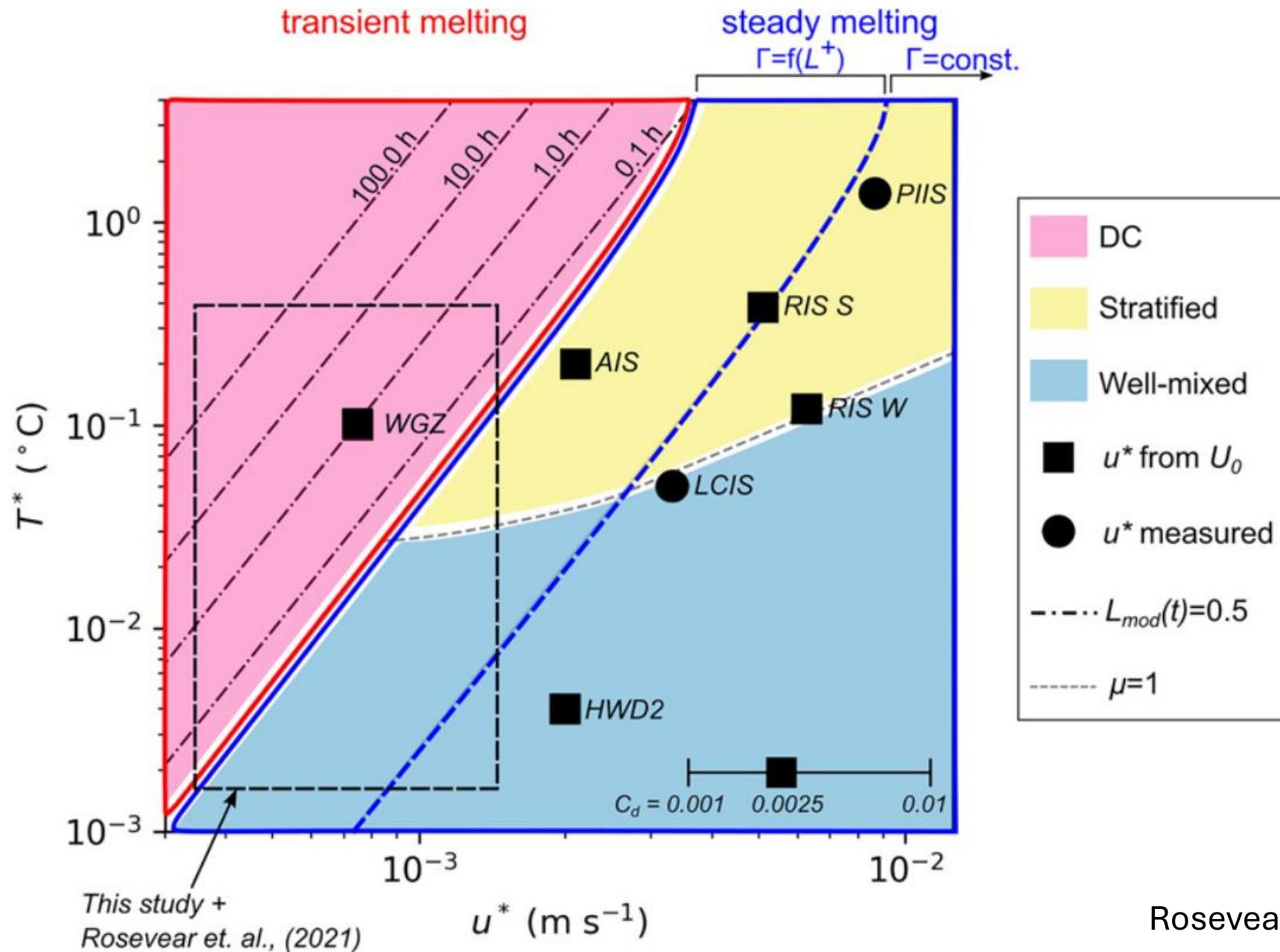
b



c



Multiple regimes



One parameterization to govern them all

$$\rho_i a_b L_i = \rho_i c_i a_b (T_i - T_b) - \rho_w c_w u_* \Gamma_T (T_b - T_w), \quad (11)$$

$$\rho_i a_b (S_b - S_i) = -\rho_w u_* \Gamma_S (S_b - S_w), \quad (12)$$

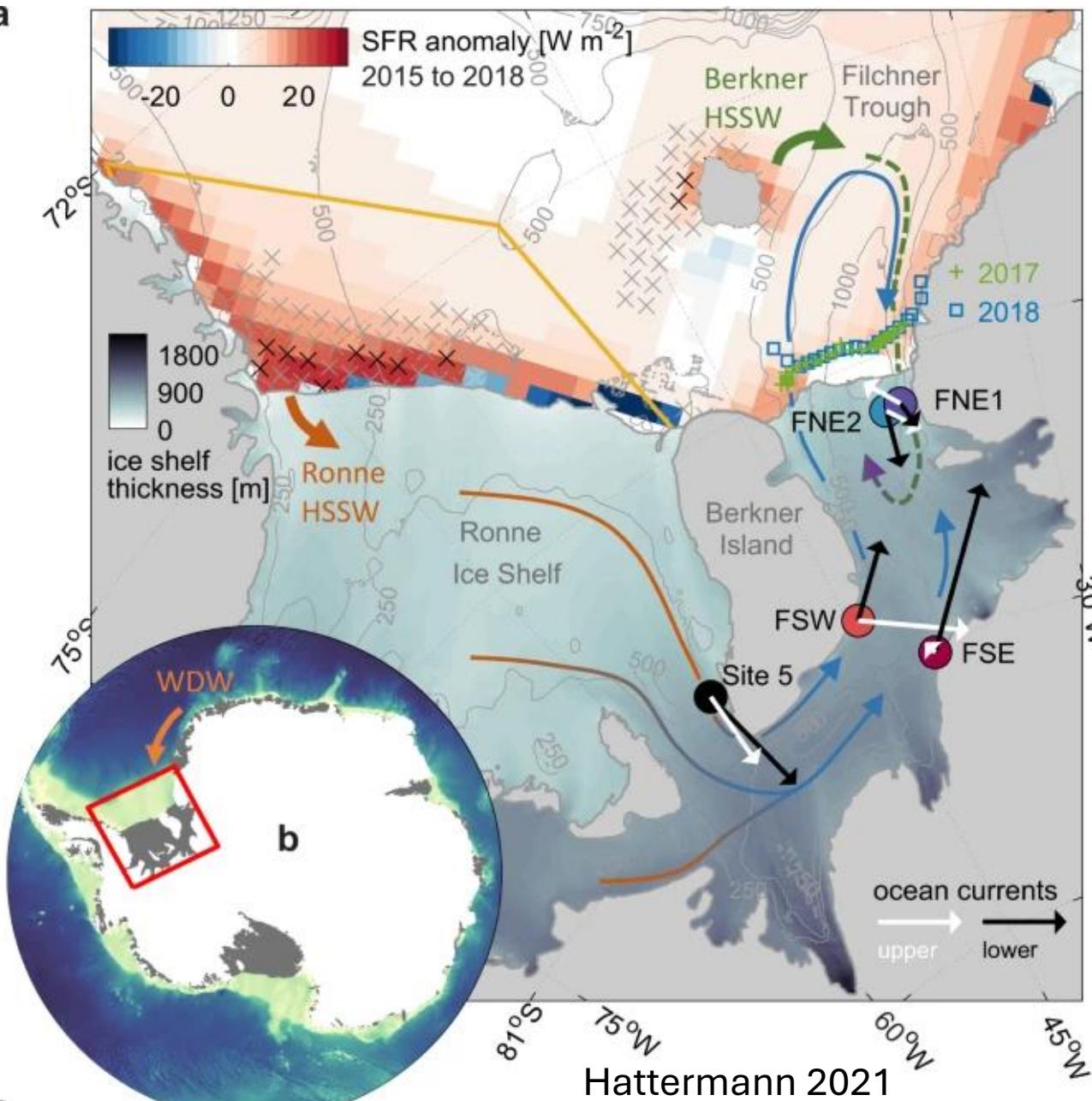
and

$$T_b = \lambda_1 S_b + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 P_b \quad (13)$$

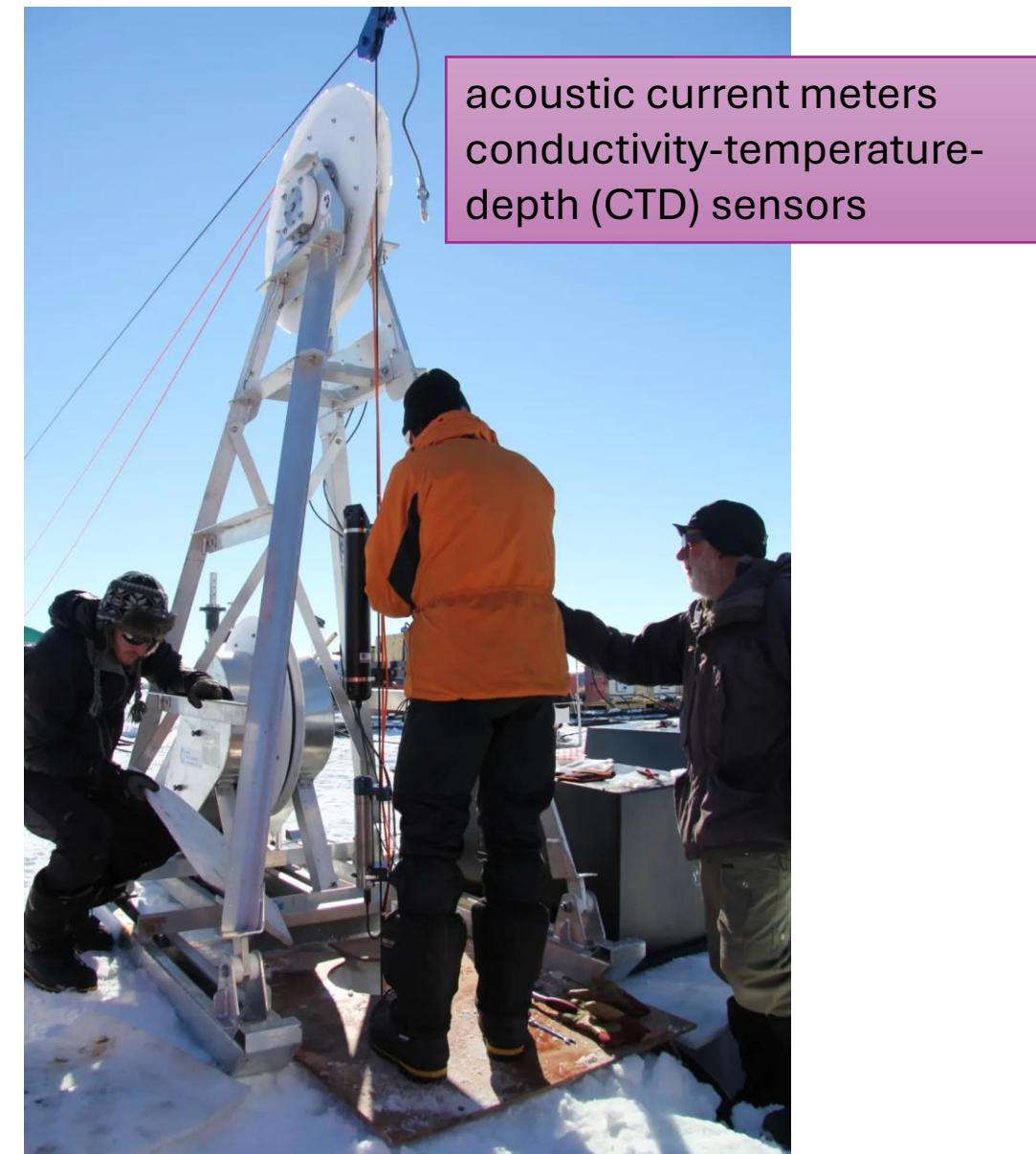
$$u_*^2 = C_d U^2, \quad (3)$$

How is that going to work? The Ronne ice shelf test case

a



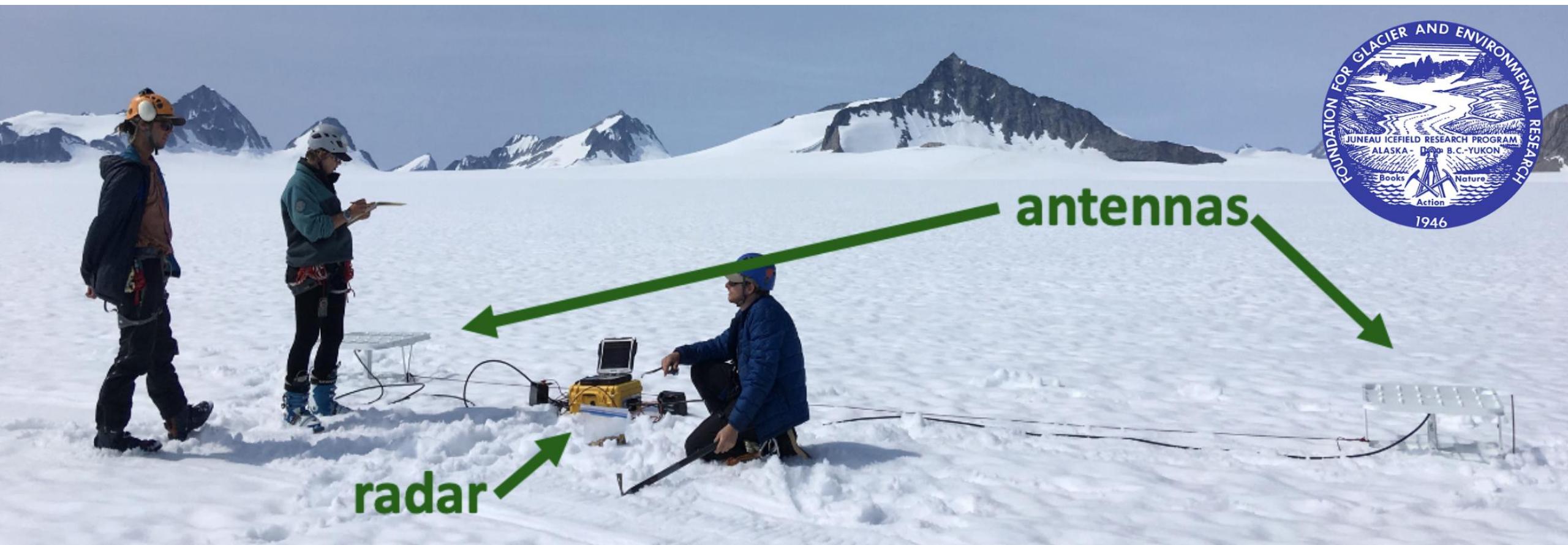
c



Hot water drilling - 770m (Keith Makinson)

7

The truth. Autonomous phase-sensitive Radio Echo Sounder (ApRES)



The Glaciology Data Analysis and Modeling book (Elizabeth Case)