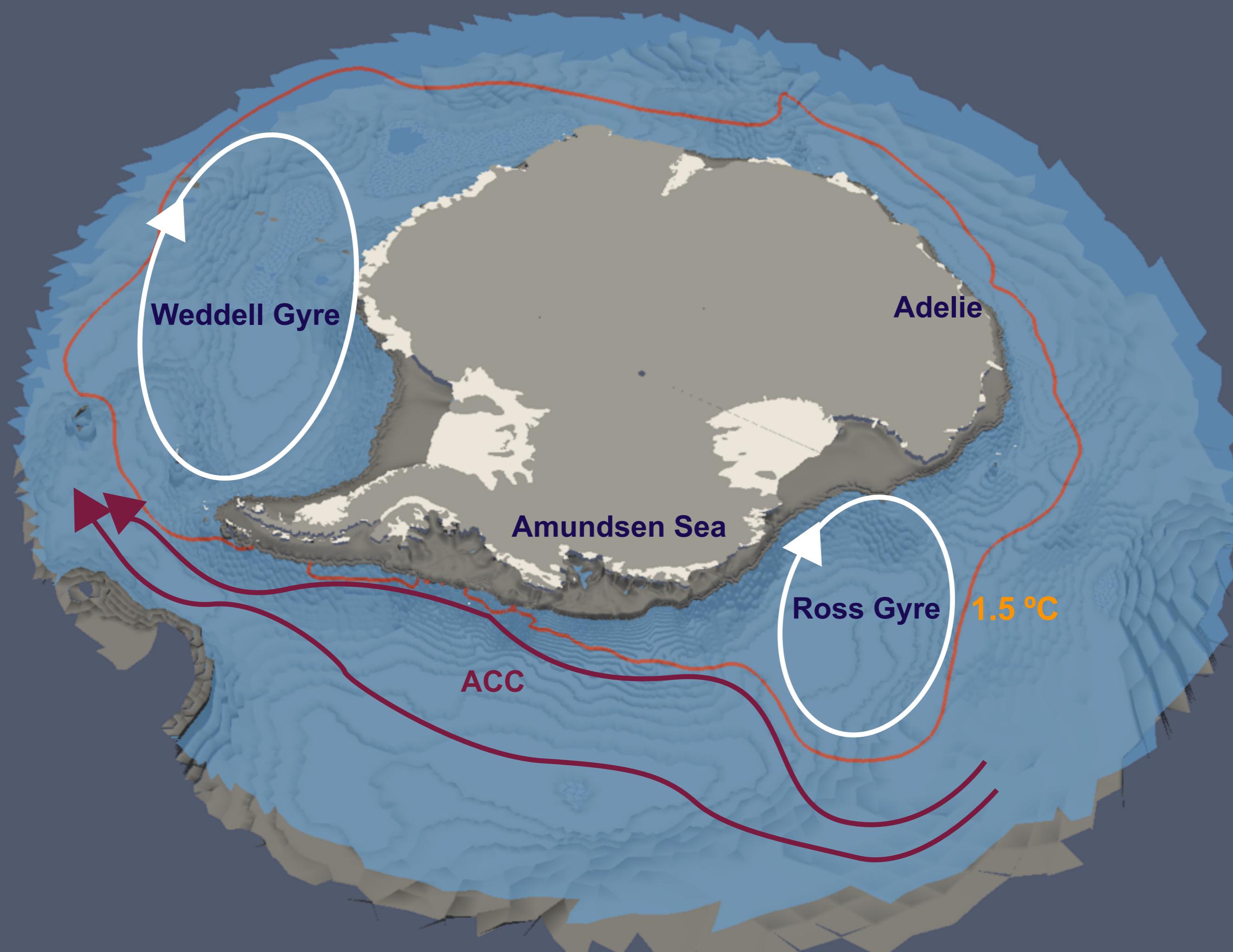


# Modeling the spreading of glacial melt water from the Amundsen and Bellingshausen Seas

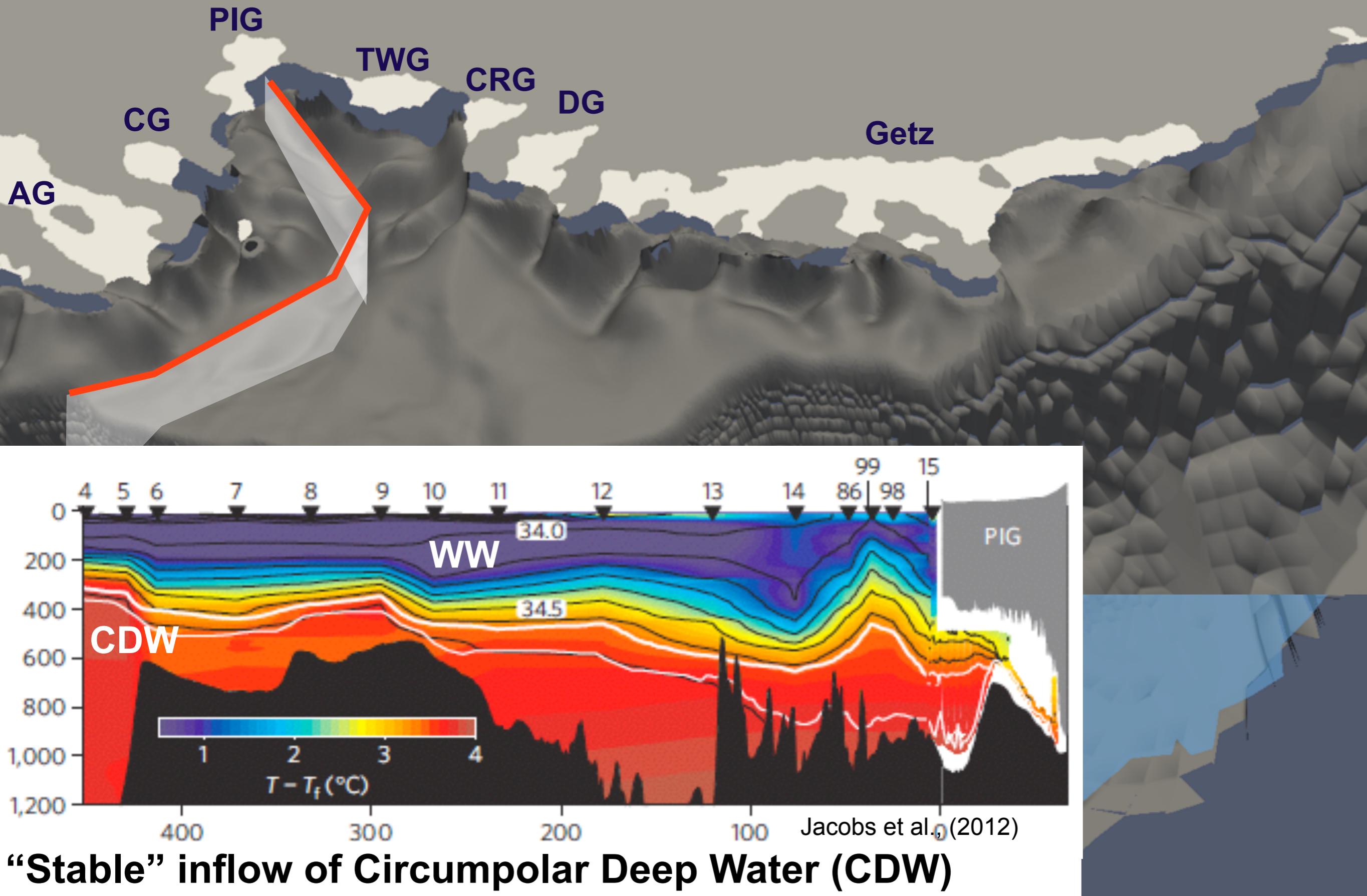
Yoshihiro Nakayama<sup>1</sup>, Ralph Timmermann<sup>1</sup>, Christian Rodehacke<sup>2</sup>, Michael Schröder<sup>1</sup>, Hartmut Hellmer<sup>1</sup>

1 :Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany.

2 :Danish Meteorological Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark



# How does warm CDW carried by ACC flows onto the continental shelf ?

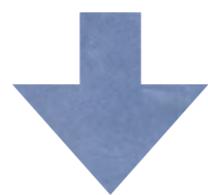


**Freshening of AABW in the Ross Sea and off Adelie Land.**

Aoki et al., 2005

Rintoul et al., 2007

Increase in basal melting in West Antarctic ice shelves



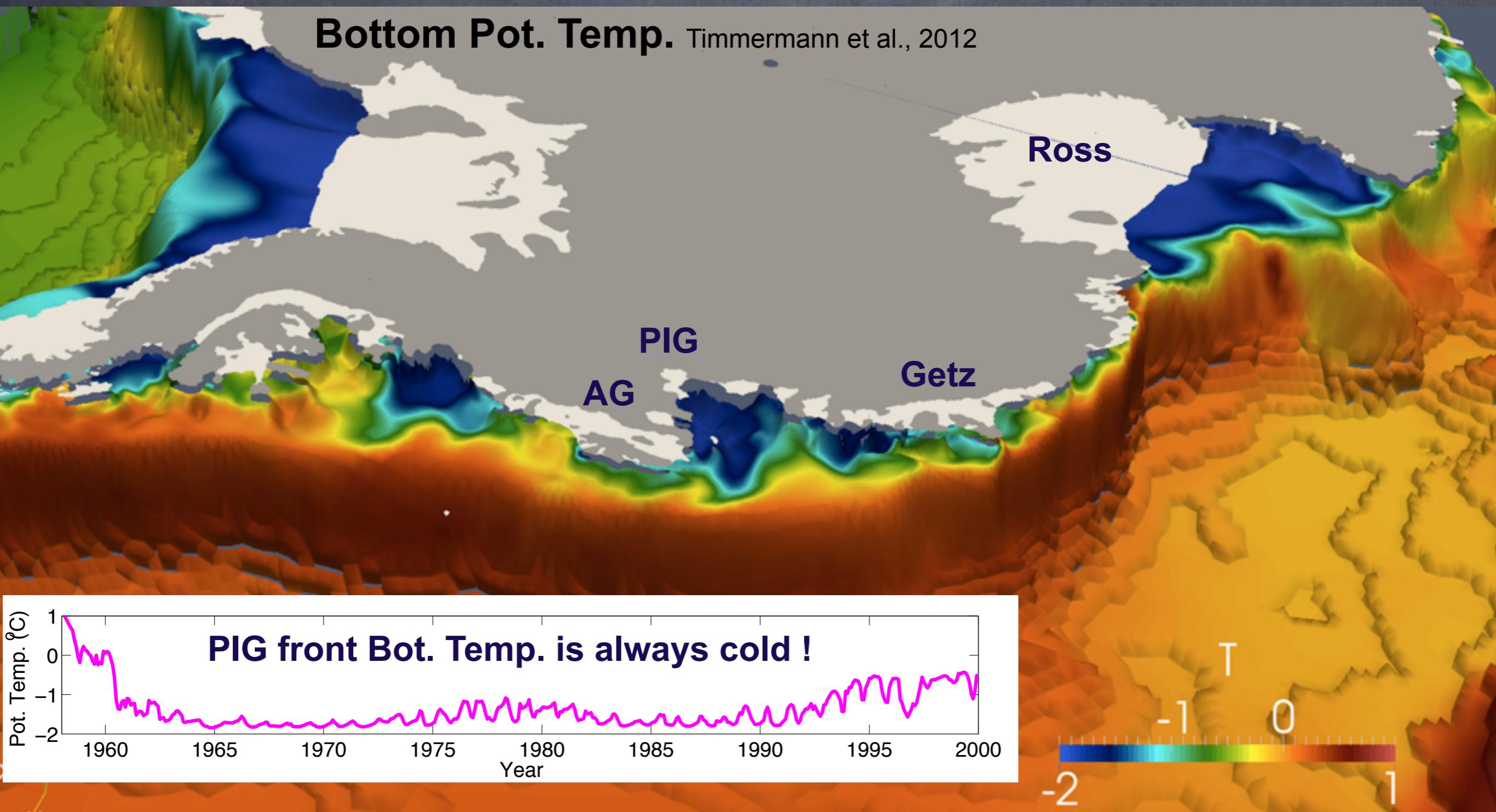
Freshening of the Ross Sea and Ross and Adelie bottom water ?

**Freshening of Ross Sea in the last 50 years**

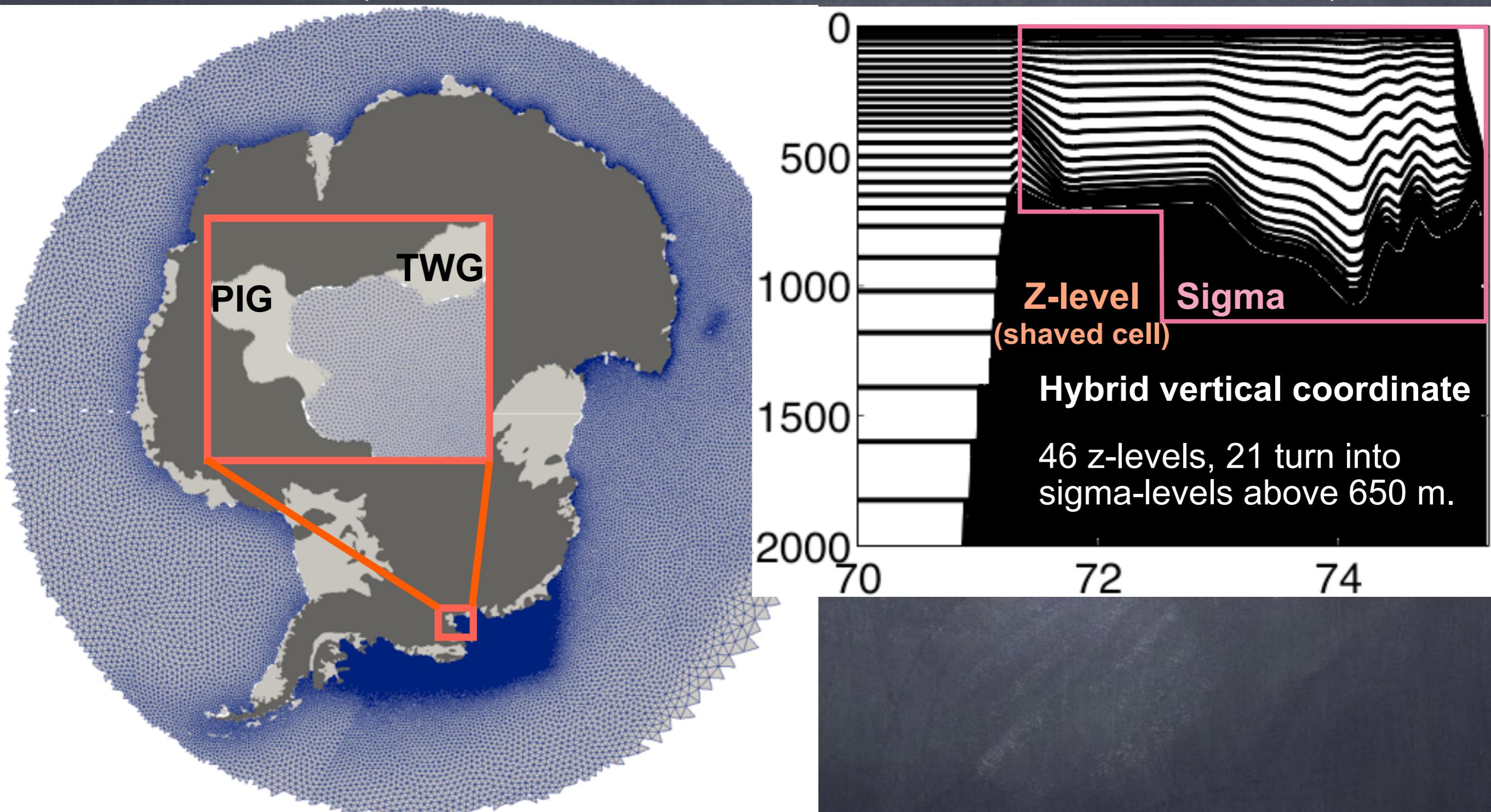
Jacobs et al., 2002

# Motivation

- Why global models make Amundsen Sea too cold ?
- Does spreading of glacial melt from West Antarctic Ice shelves cause freshening of the Ross Sea?

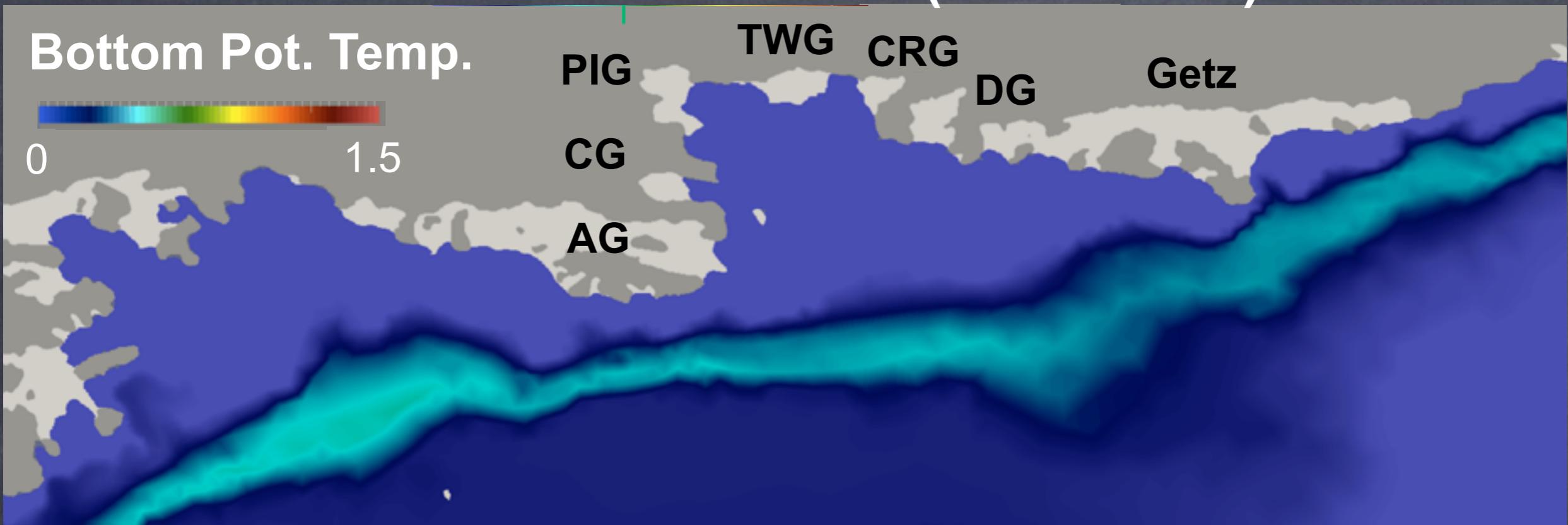


# FESOM (Finite Element Sea ice-Ocean Model; Timmerman et al., 2009)



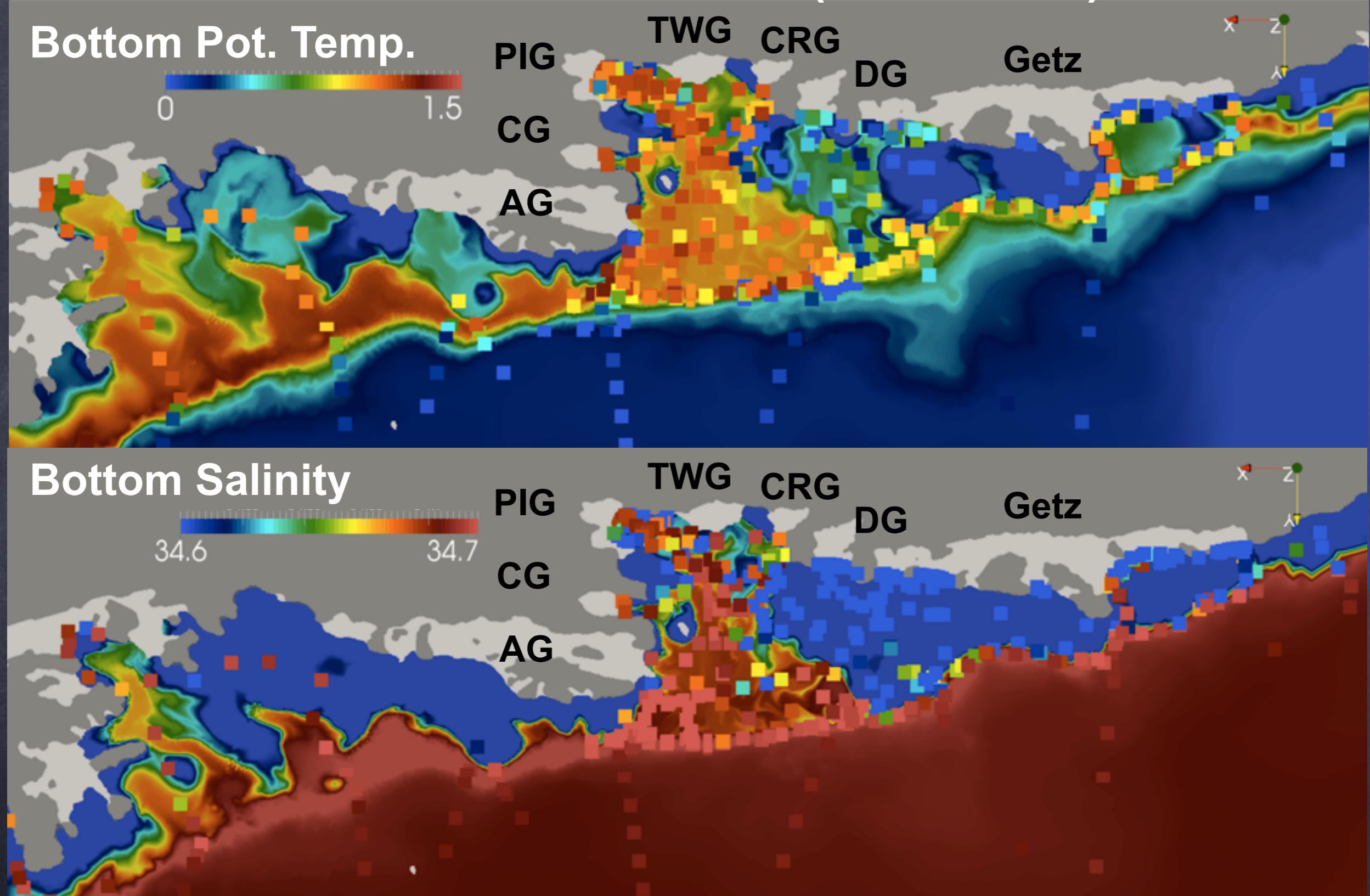
- A **global unstructured mesh** with finer resolutions in the Amundsen Sea (~2 km).
- Rtopo-1 (Timmerman et al., 2010), NCEP-cfsr forcing (1979-).
- Initialization for 5 years with 1979 forcing.
- T and S restoring in the small region in the Weddell Sea .

# Model Validation 1984 (Year 5 Jan)

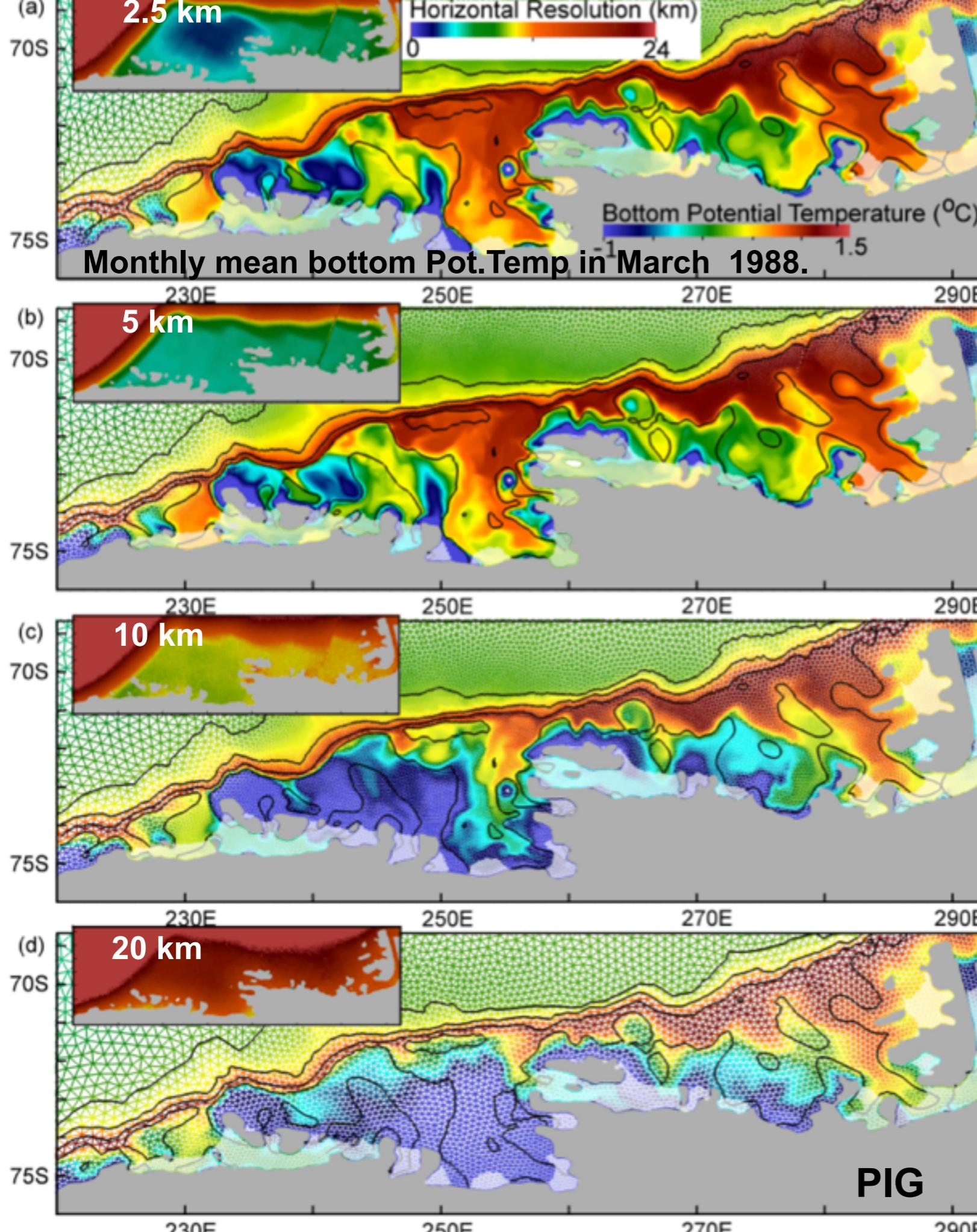


- CDW intrusion is well-reproduced. Slight difference in CDW property PIG ice front, which is colder and less saline ( $\sim 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 0.6 psu).

# Model Validation 1984 (Year 5 Jan)



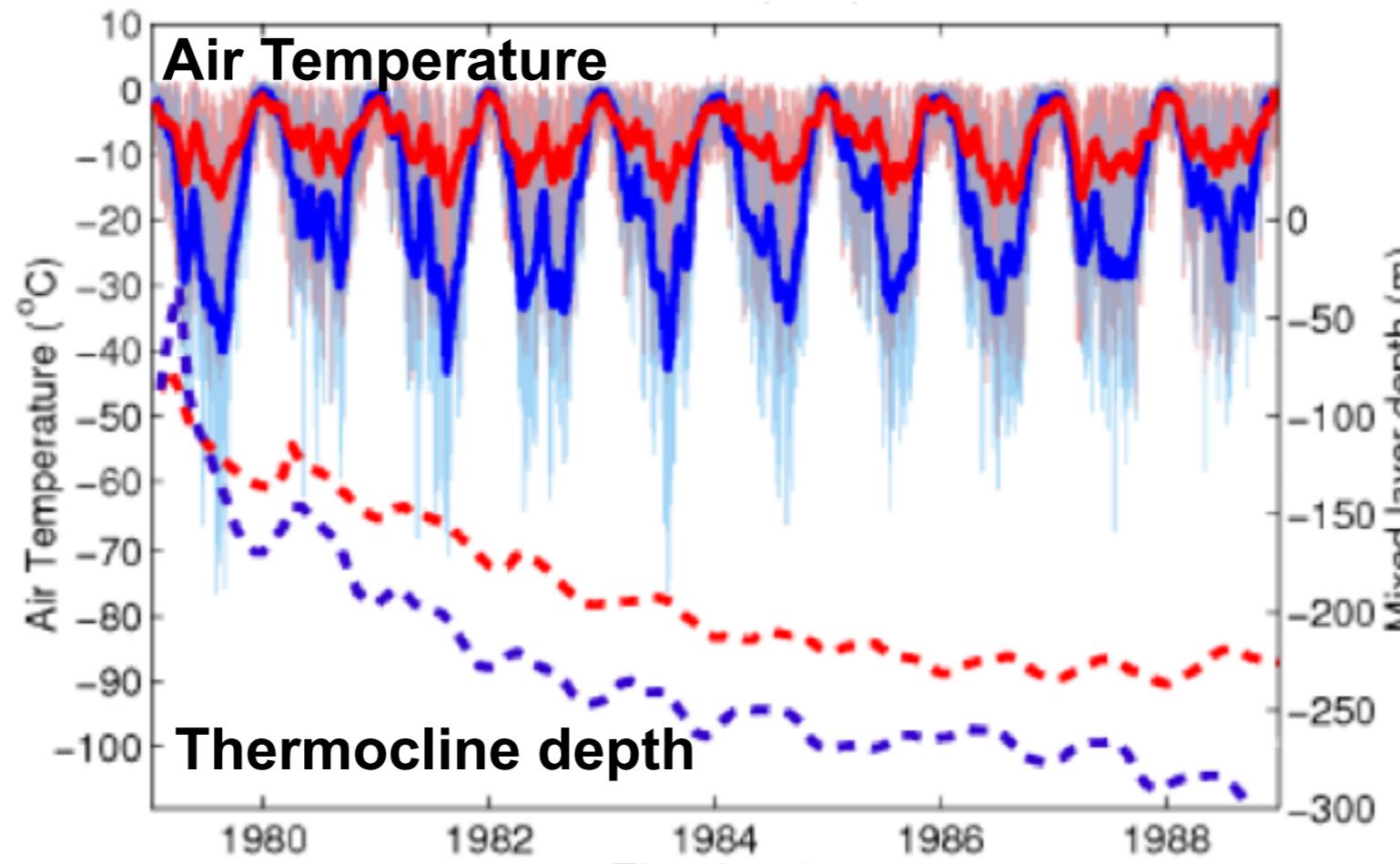
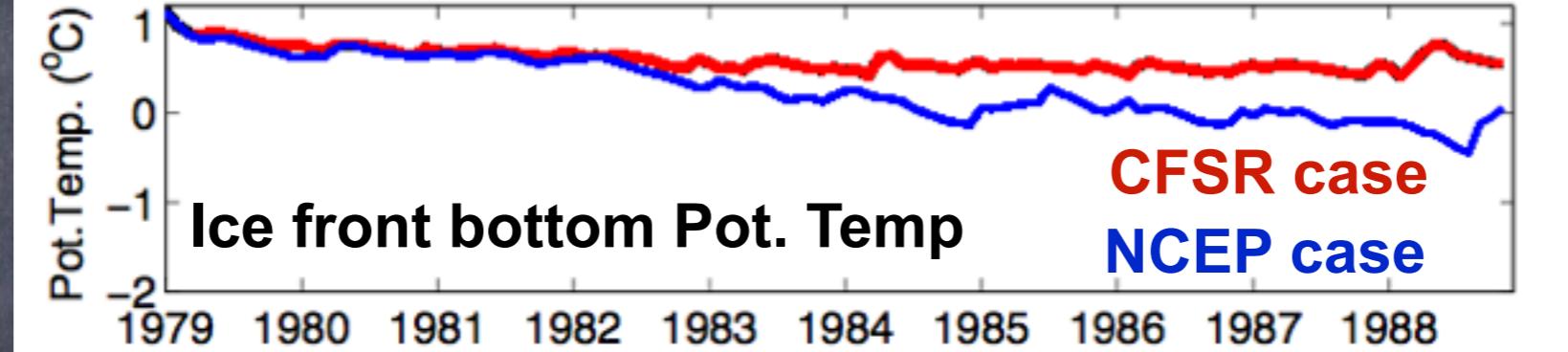
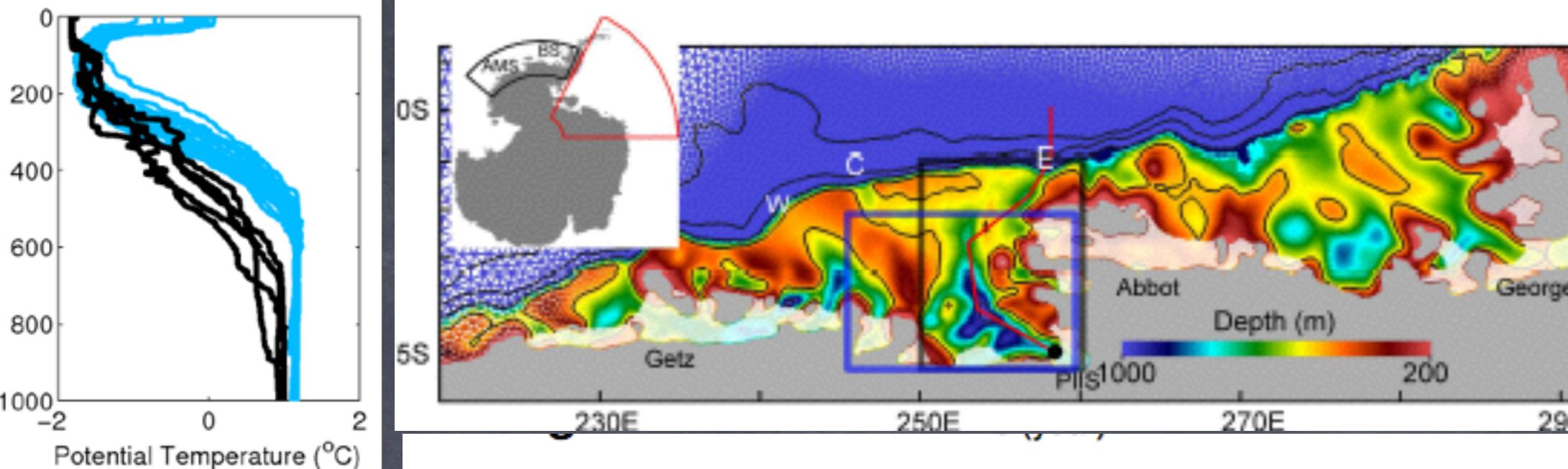
- CDW intrusion is well-reproduced. Slight difference in CDW property PIG ice front, which is colder and less saline ( $\sim 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 0.06 psu).



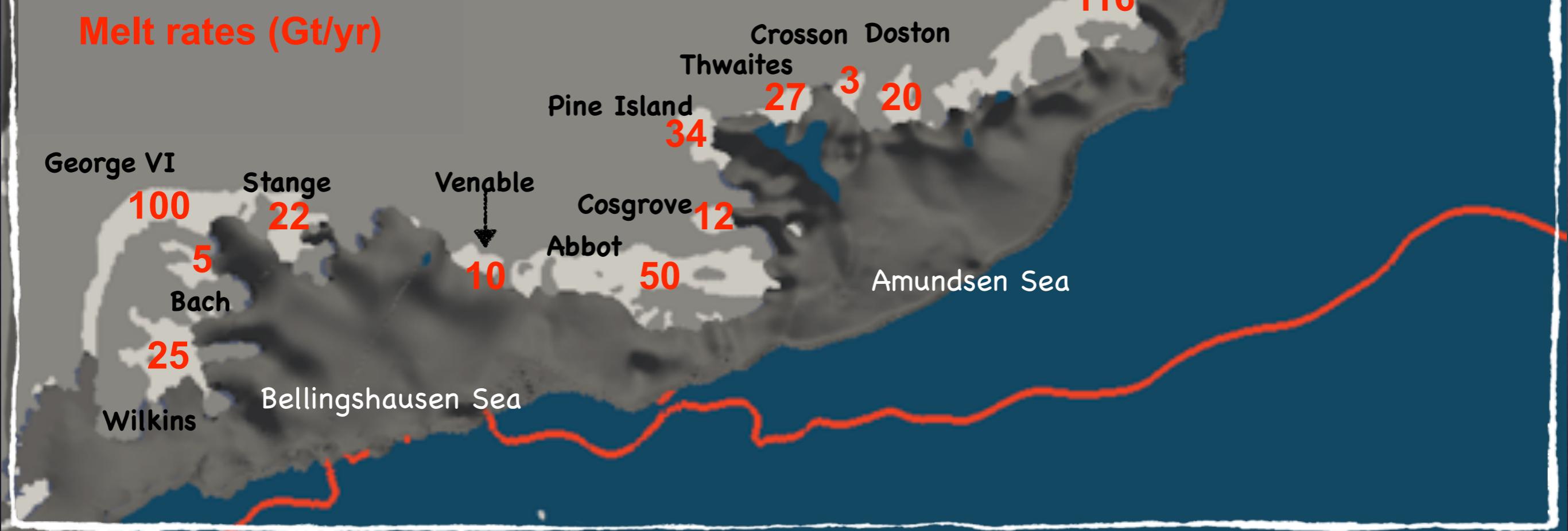
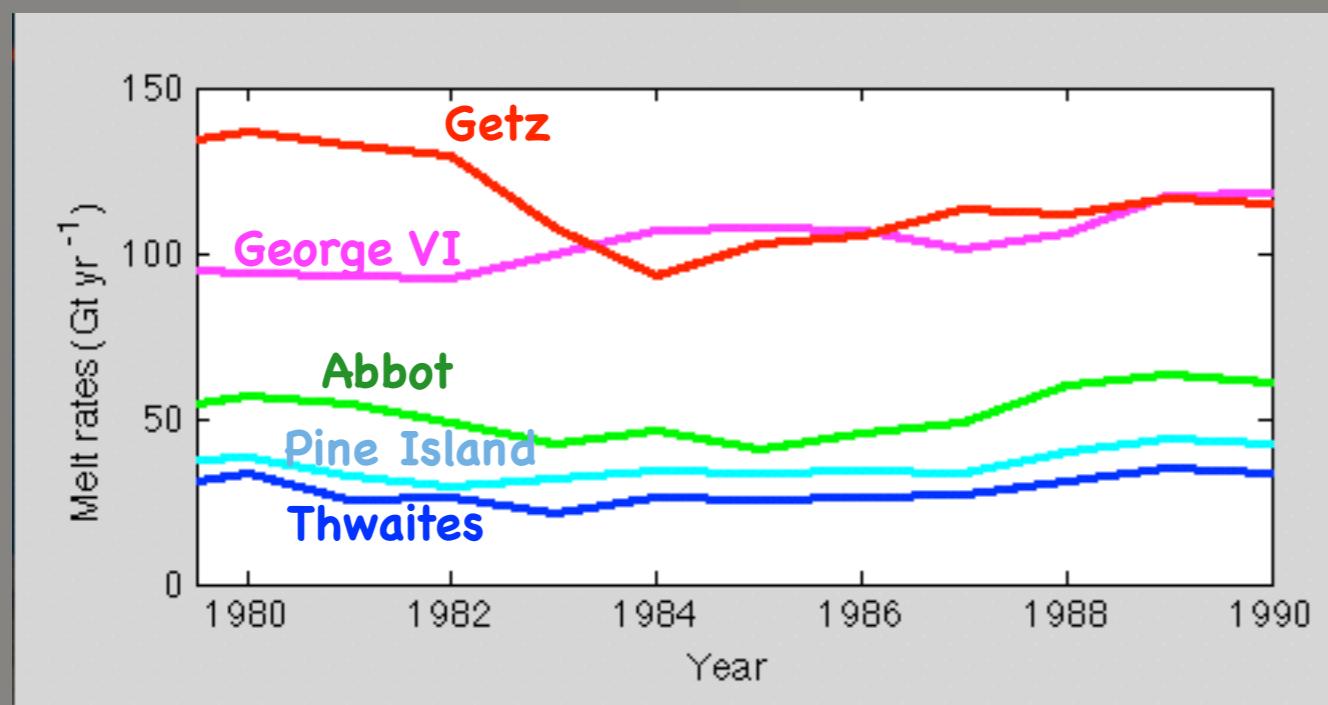
FINE

COARSE

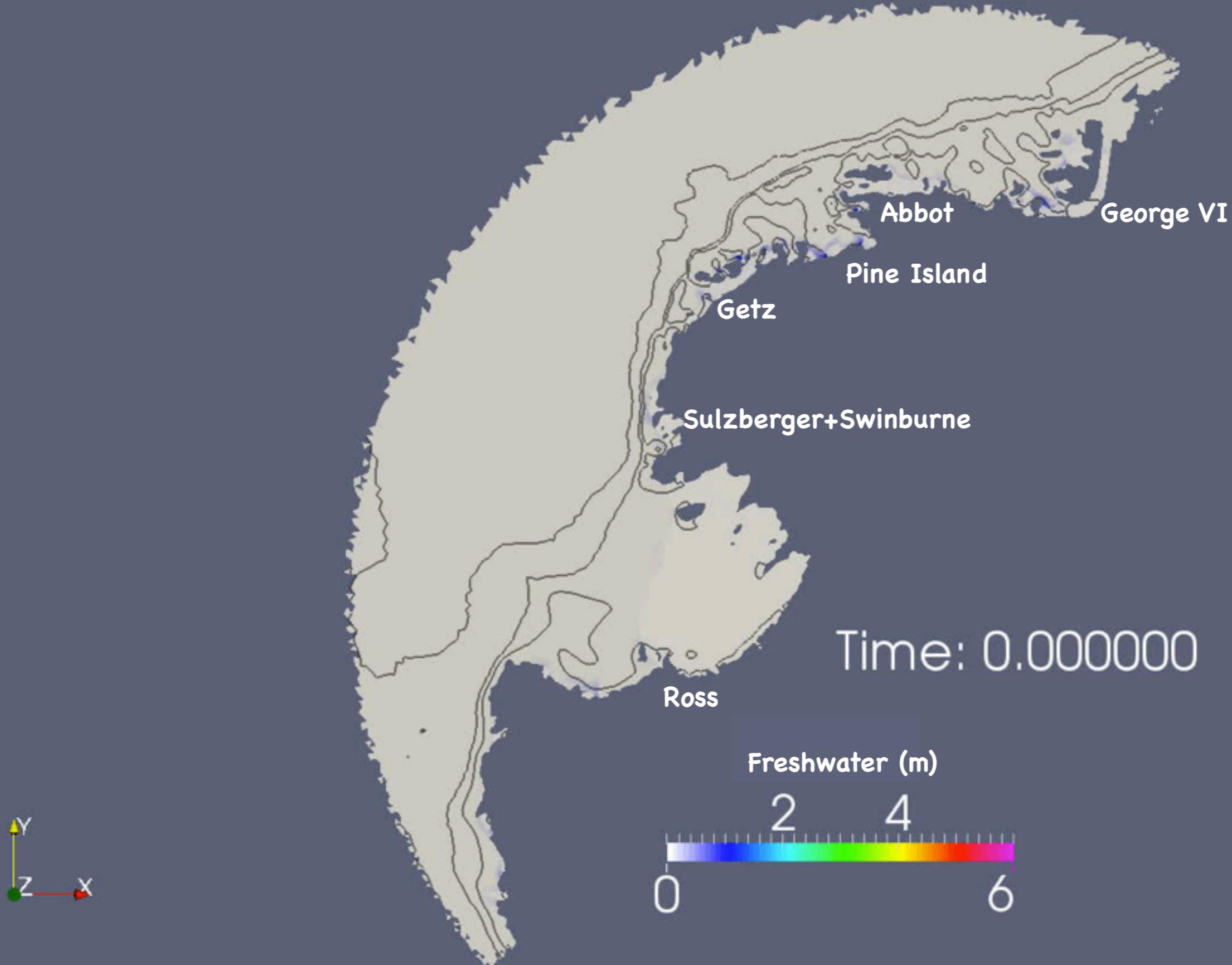
# Sensitivity studies (ice front Pot. Temp.)



# Time series of melt rates (10-year average)



# Spreading of melt water



# Spreading from different source (1989 January).

George VI

2%

Abbot

8%

Pine Island

10% **134°W**

Getz

55%

Others

25%

Freshwater (m)



# Sensitivity study : What if CDW gets warmer?

$$F_w = k_m M_{melt}$$

Freshwater and tracer flux from A.S. and B.S. ice shelves

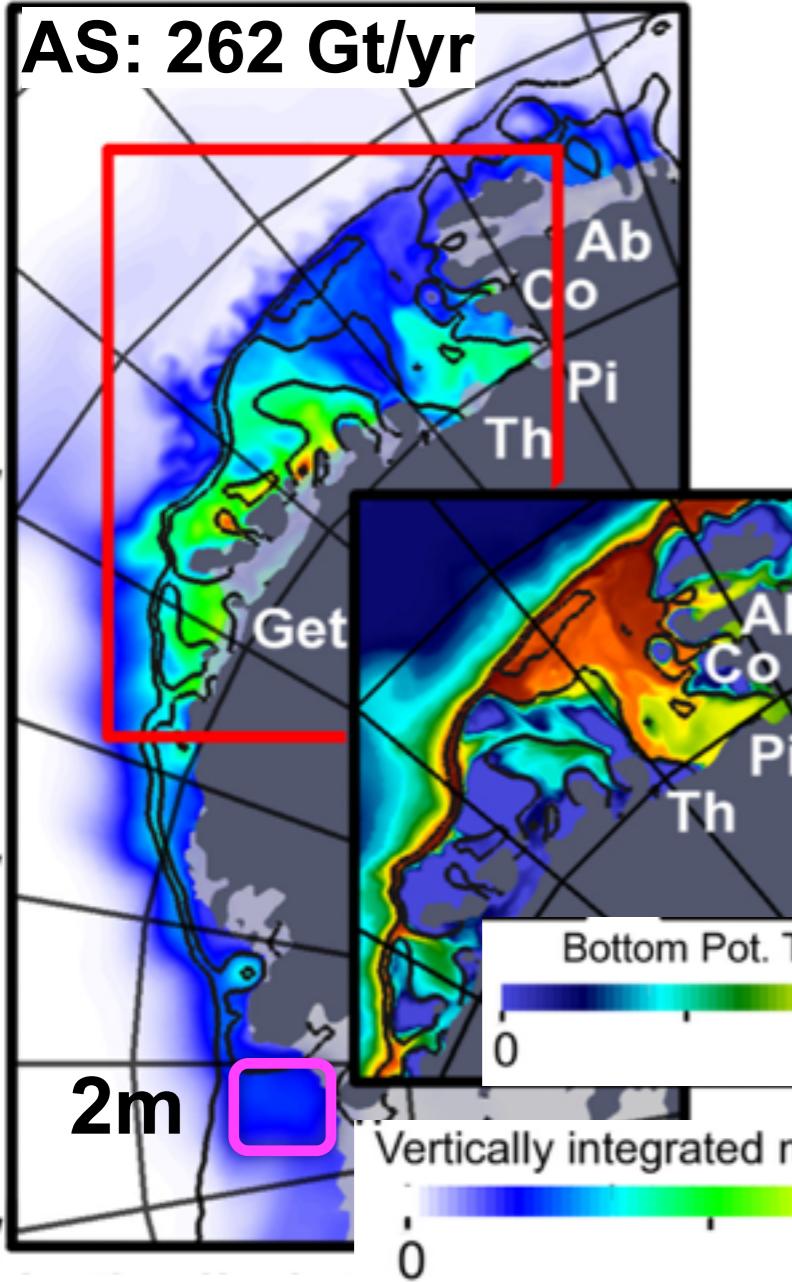
Freshwater flux based on Hellmer 1989 & Jenkins 1991

	Water flux ( $k_m$ )	Heat flux	Tracer flux
CTRL	1.0	1.0	1.0
130 Melt	1.3	1.0	1.3
200 Melt	2.0	1.0	2.0

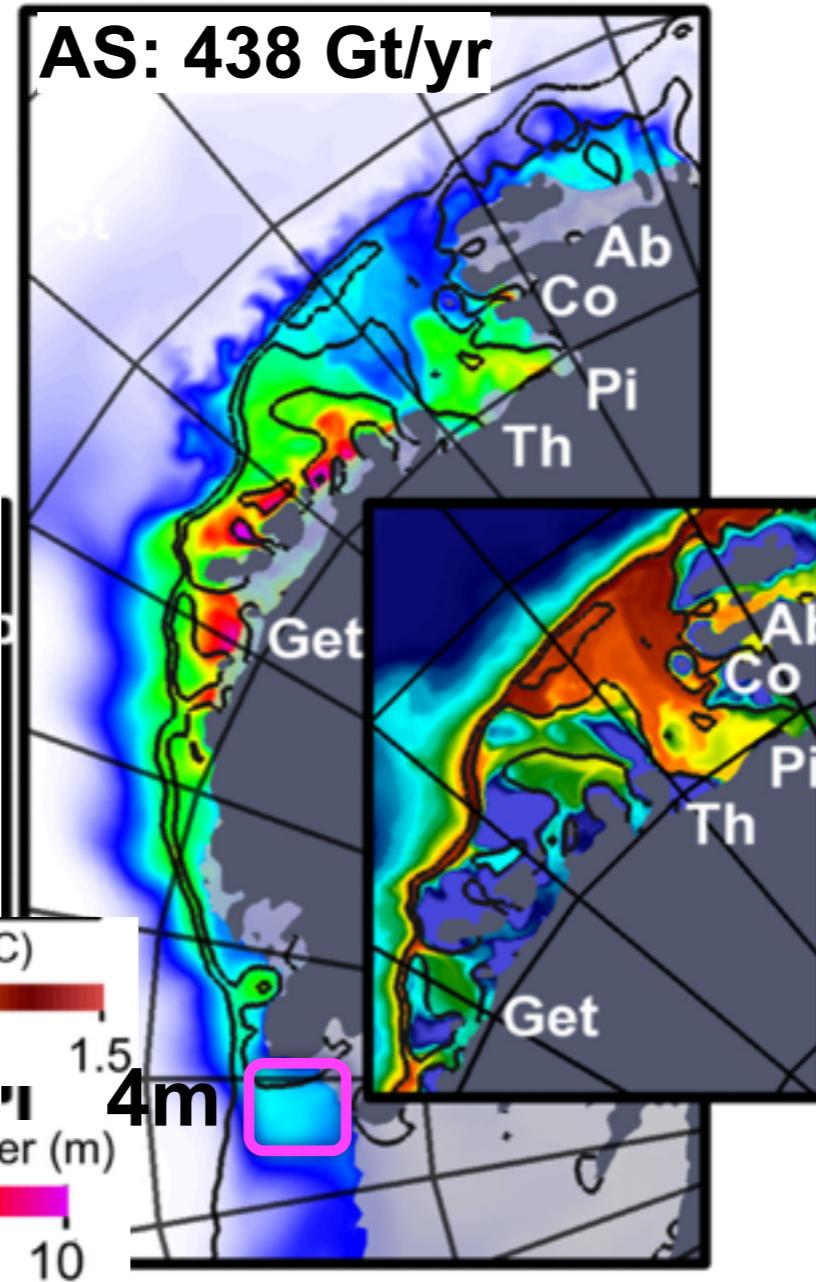
## 1989 January Tracer from ice shelves in the Amundsen Sea

130 Melt: inflow of 0.5°C → ~0.9°C  
200 Melt: inflow of 0.5°C → ~2.8°C

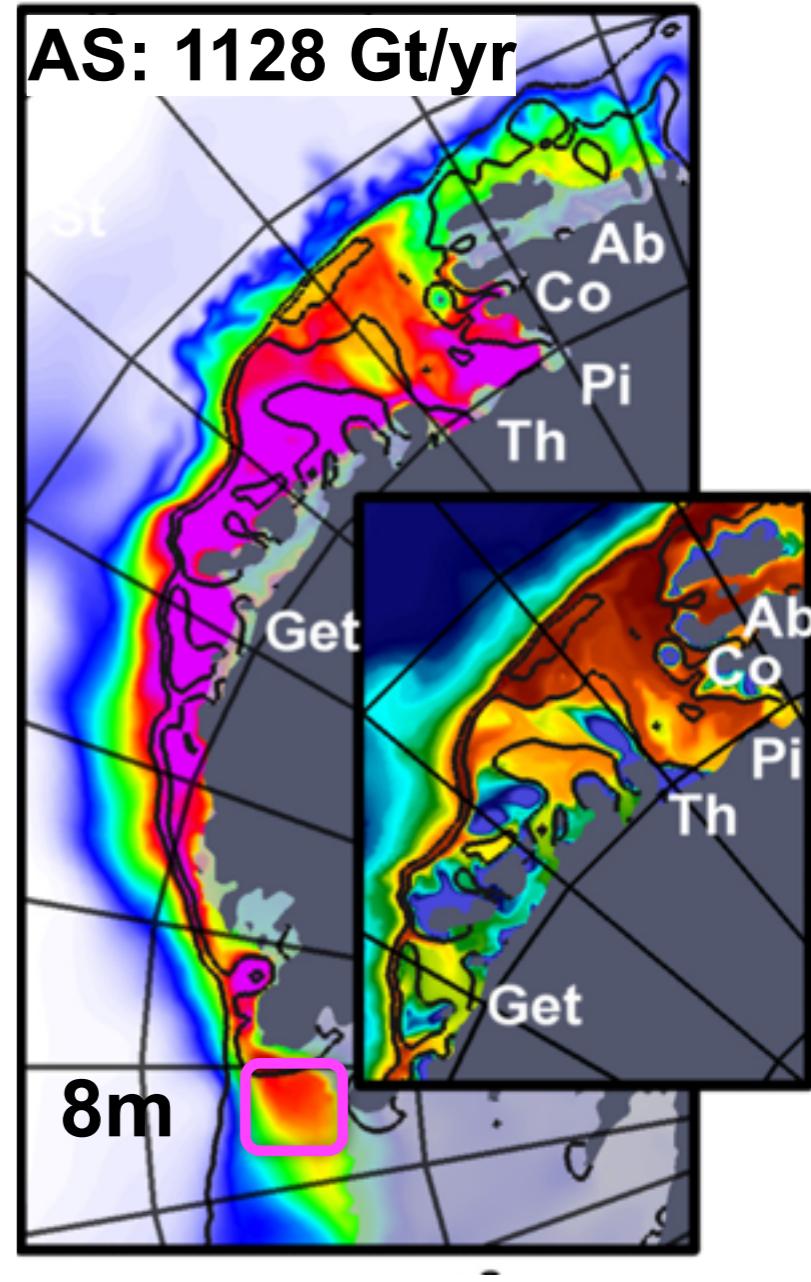
110W 90W  
**AS: 262 Gt/yr**



110W 90W  
**AS: 438 Gt/yr**



110W 90W  
**AS: 1128 Gt/yr**



# Summary

- Amundsen Sea is now well-reproduced in FESOM. Inflowing CDW properties are close to the observation. Melt rates of ice shelves in the West Antarctica is mostly consistent with other model results, observations and satellite-based estimates.
- Horizontal resolution of ~5 km is required to simulate realistic CDW intrusion.
- About 1.2 m of glacial melt from West Antarctic ice shelves is transported to the Ross ice shelf front in 10 years.  
George VI : Abbot : Pine Island : Getz = 2% : 8% : 10% : 55%.
- Sensitivity studies show that an increase in basal melting strengthens melt-driven circulation and even increases glacial melt transport into the Ross Sea. This may suggest that a slight increase in intruding CDW temperature can trigger large transport of glacial melt into the Ross Sea.





# Sensitivity studies

- Horizontal Resolution
- Horizontal Diffusion
- Forcing (NCEP and NCEP-cfsr)
- Grounded Ice Bergs

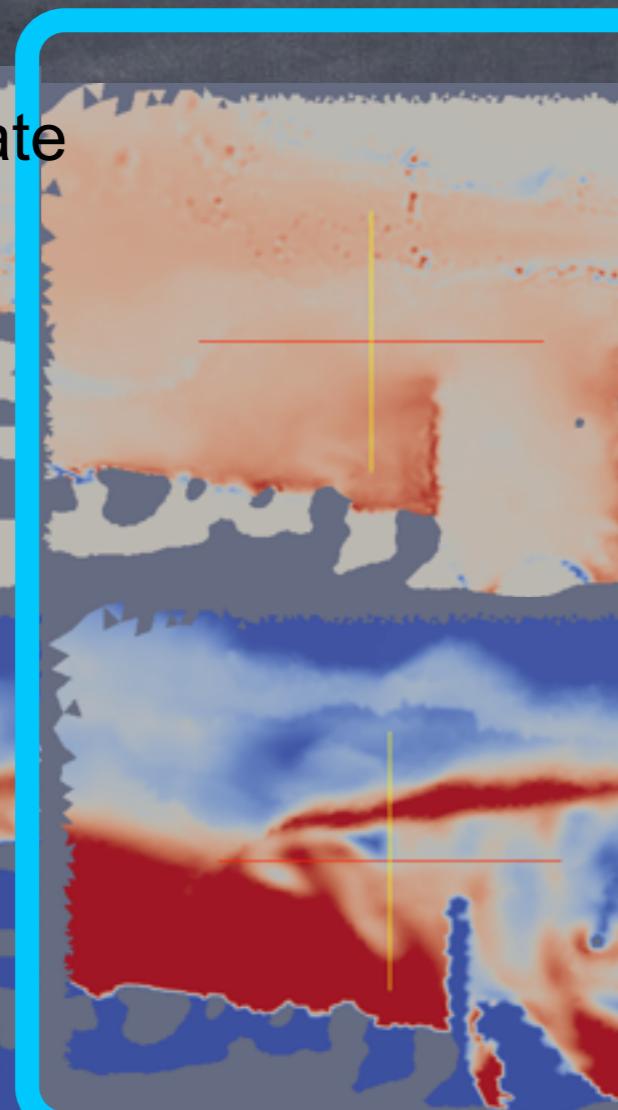
Case	CTRL	HG2	HG3	HG4	kh1	kh2	NCEP	Grounded Icebergs
Horizontal grid	HG1	HG2	HG3	HG4	HG1	HG1	HG1	HG1
$k_h$	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.90	0.45	0.05	0.9	0.9
Forcing	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	NCEP	CFSR
Grounded Icebergs	off	on						

# Grounded Ice bergs setting

Fast ice

Sea-ice production rate

Sea-ice velocity



73S

74S

75S

Amundsen Polynya

Pine Island Polynya

BP

250E

260E

