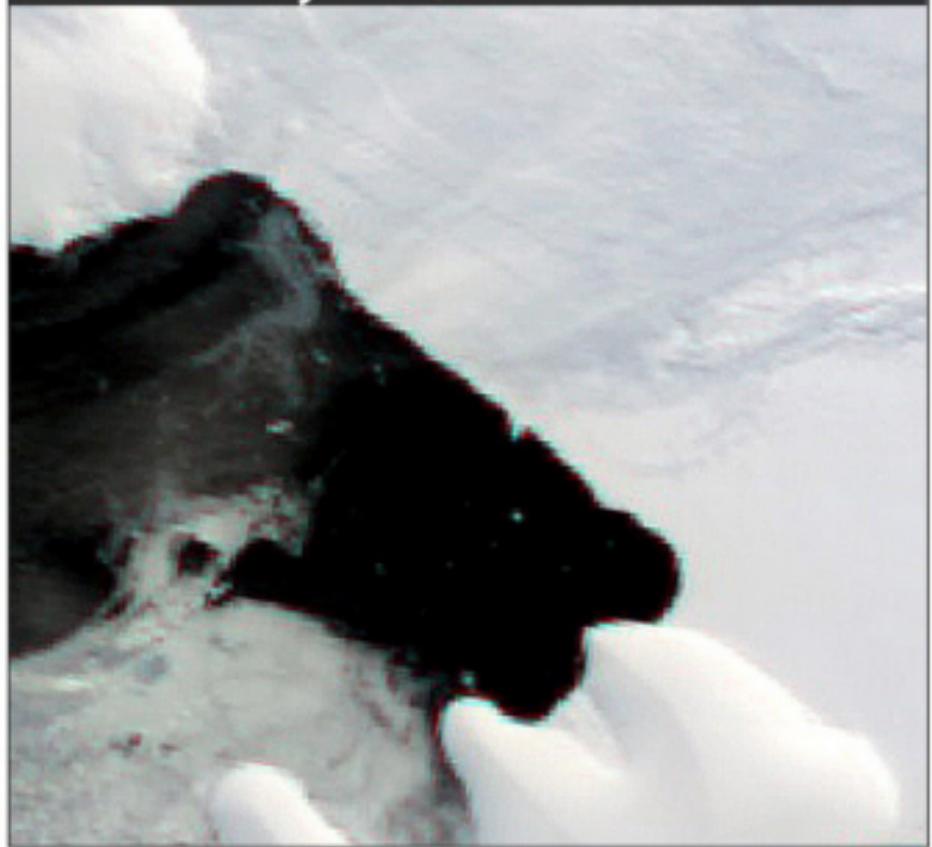
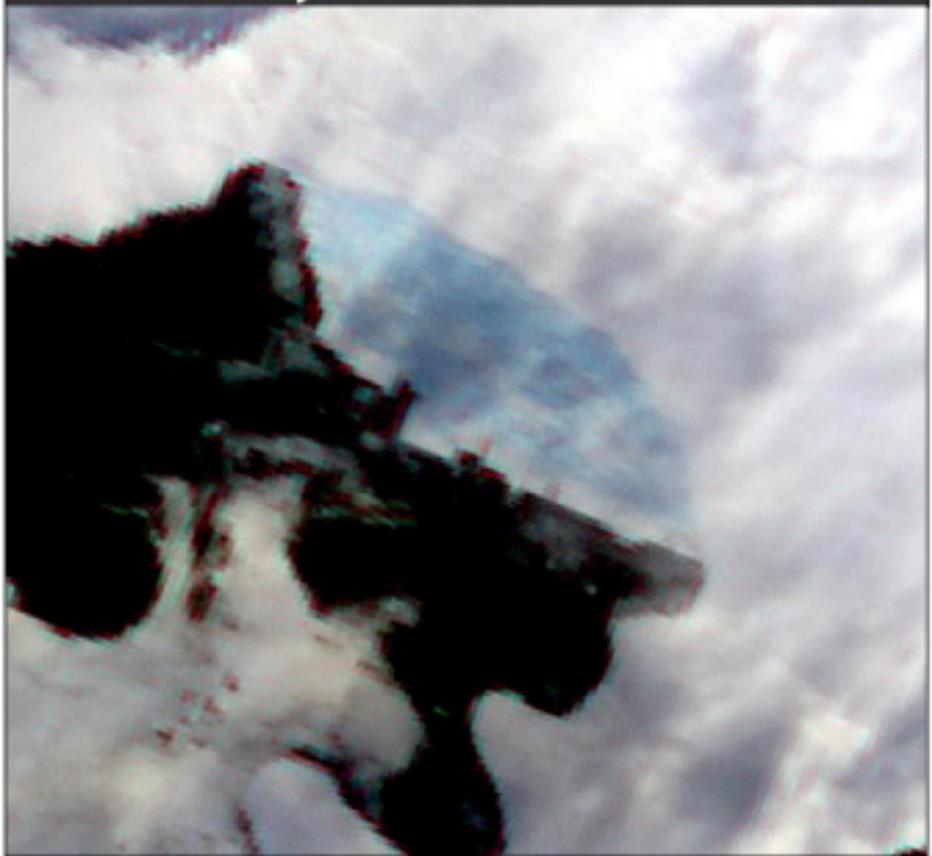


Simulation of Glaciogenic  
Tsunamis During the Collapse  
of the Wilkins Ice Shelf in  
2008

February 28, 2008



February 29, 2008



March 8, 2008



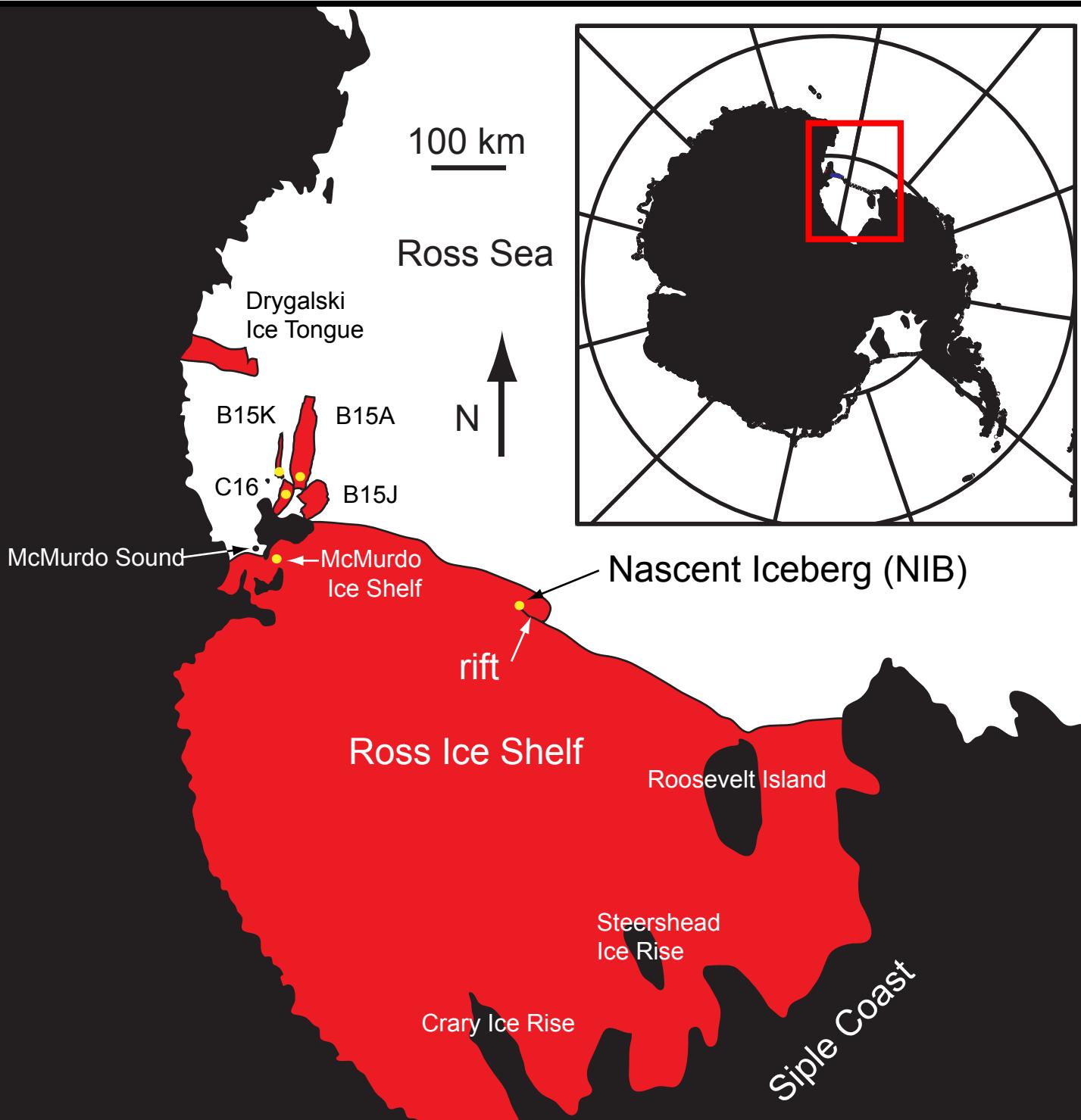
National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder, CO

# Explosive pattern of ice shelf disintegration: (what we'd like to know)

- The abrupt, near simultaneous onset of iceberg calving across a large-scale stretch of ice front... (all this happens in **one day!**) ...
- High outward drift velocity (about 0.3 m/s) of a leading “phalanx” of tabular icebergs ...
- Efficient “surface coverage” of the ocean surface in “glaciological mosh pit”...
- Extremely large gravitational potential energy conversion rates, e.g., up to  $3 \times 10^{10}$  W, by the “inverted submarine landslide” process over short periods of time (e.g., hours to days) in the absence of significant ice deformation  
*where does this energy go???*
- The apparent lack of proximal iceberg-calving triggers (e.g., strong atmospheric storms in the local environment) at the time ...
- What really is the role of “climatic enabling conditions”???

current orthodoxy...

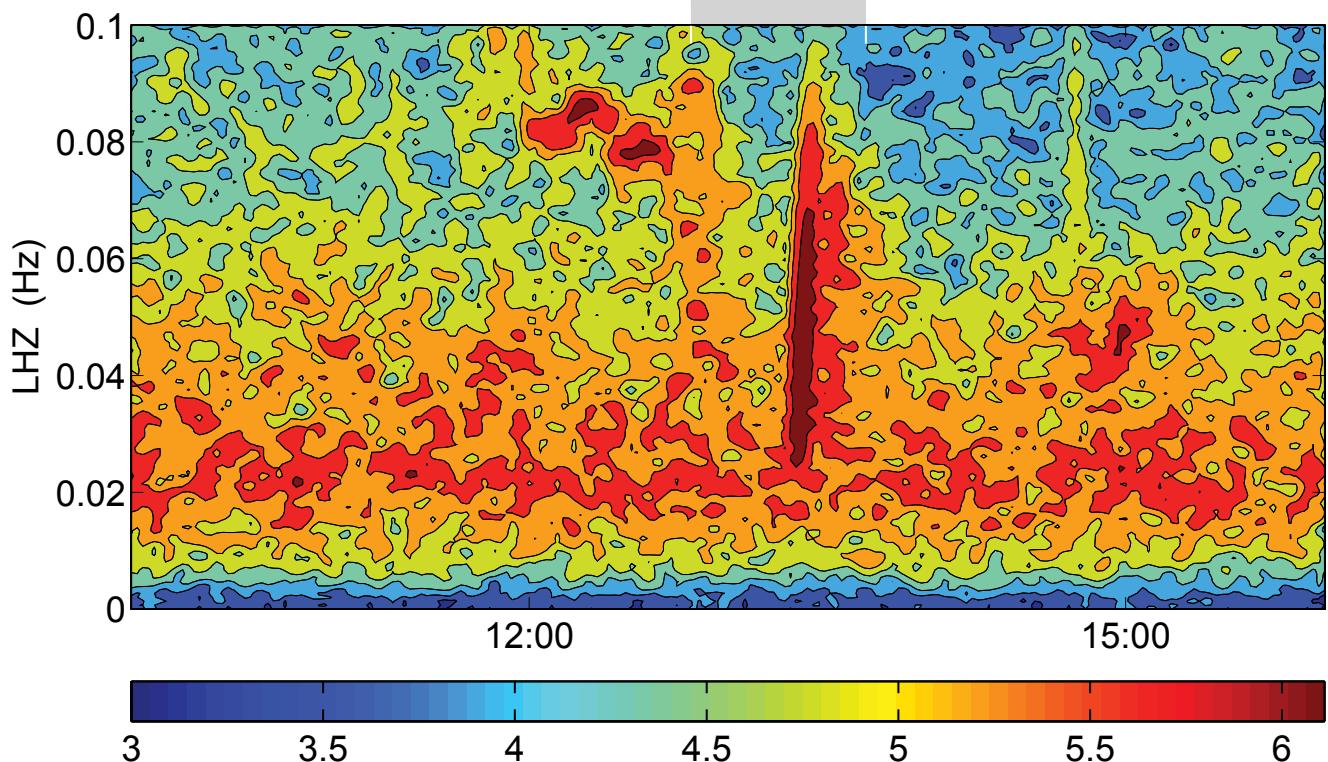
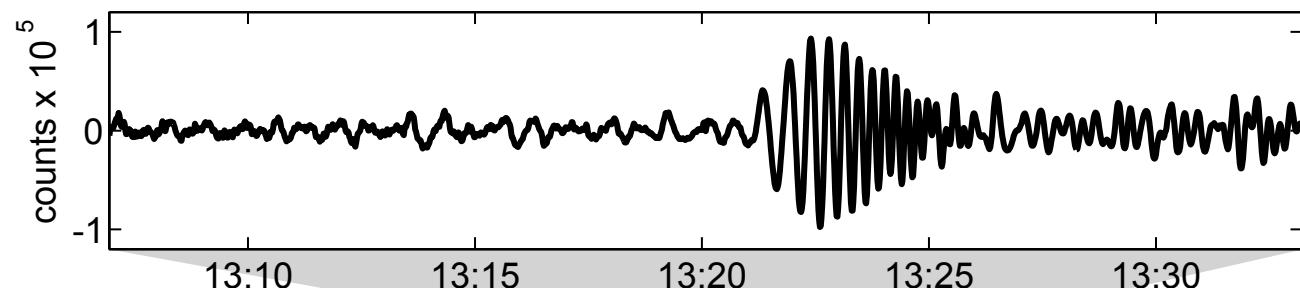
**Ocean waves (tsunamis) made by icebergs  
are at the root of this problem...**



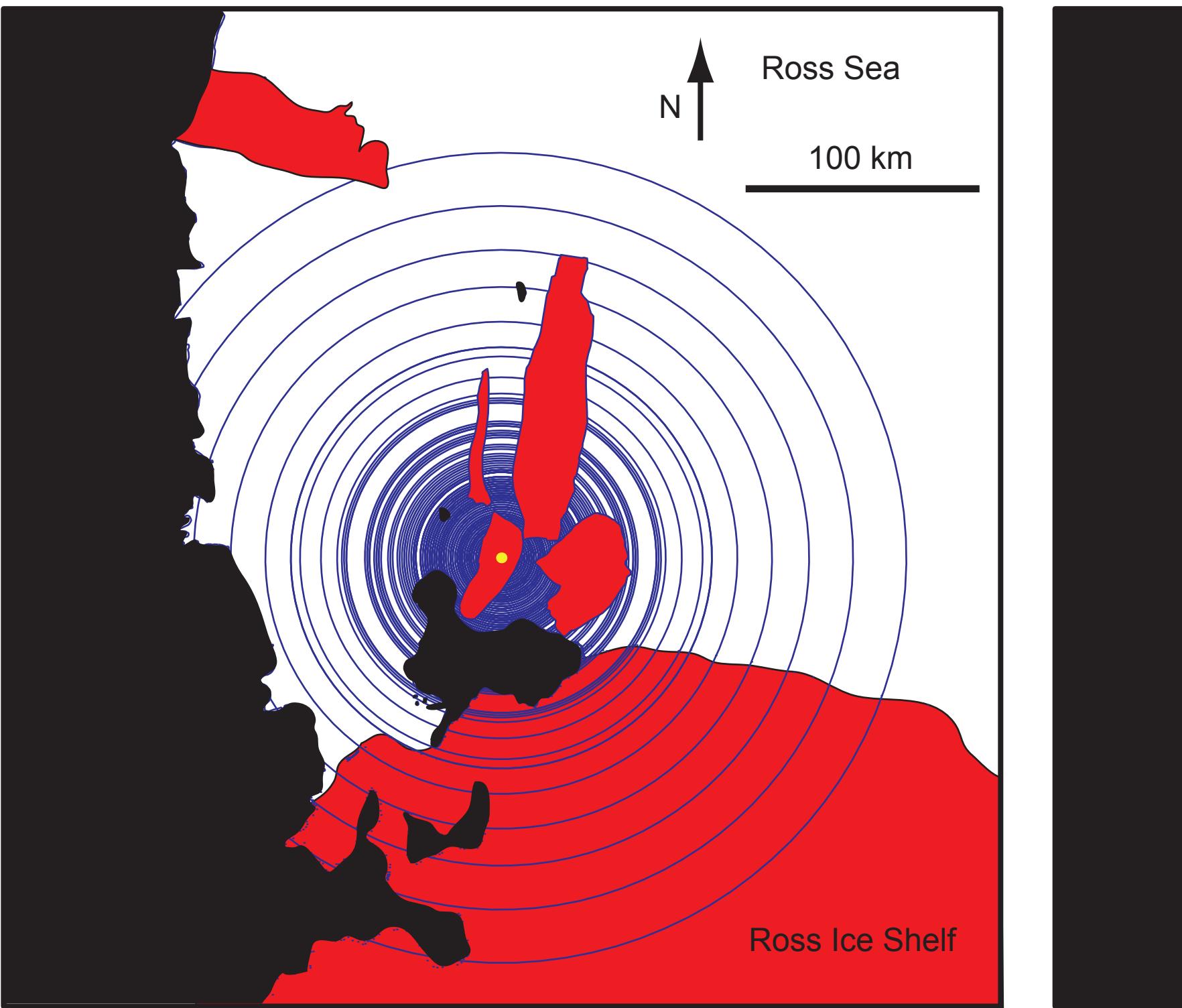
**West Antarctica's ice sheet is tsunamigenic...**

# "Incoming" signals:

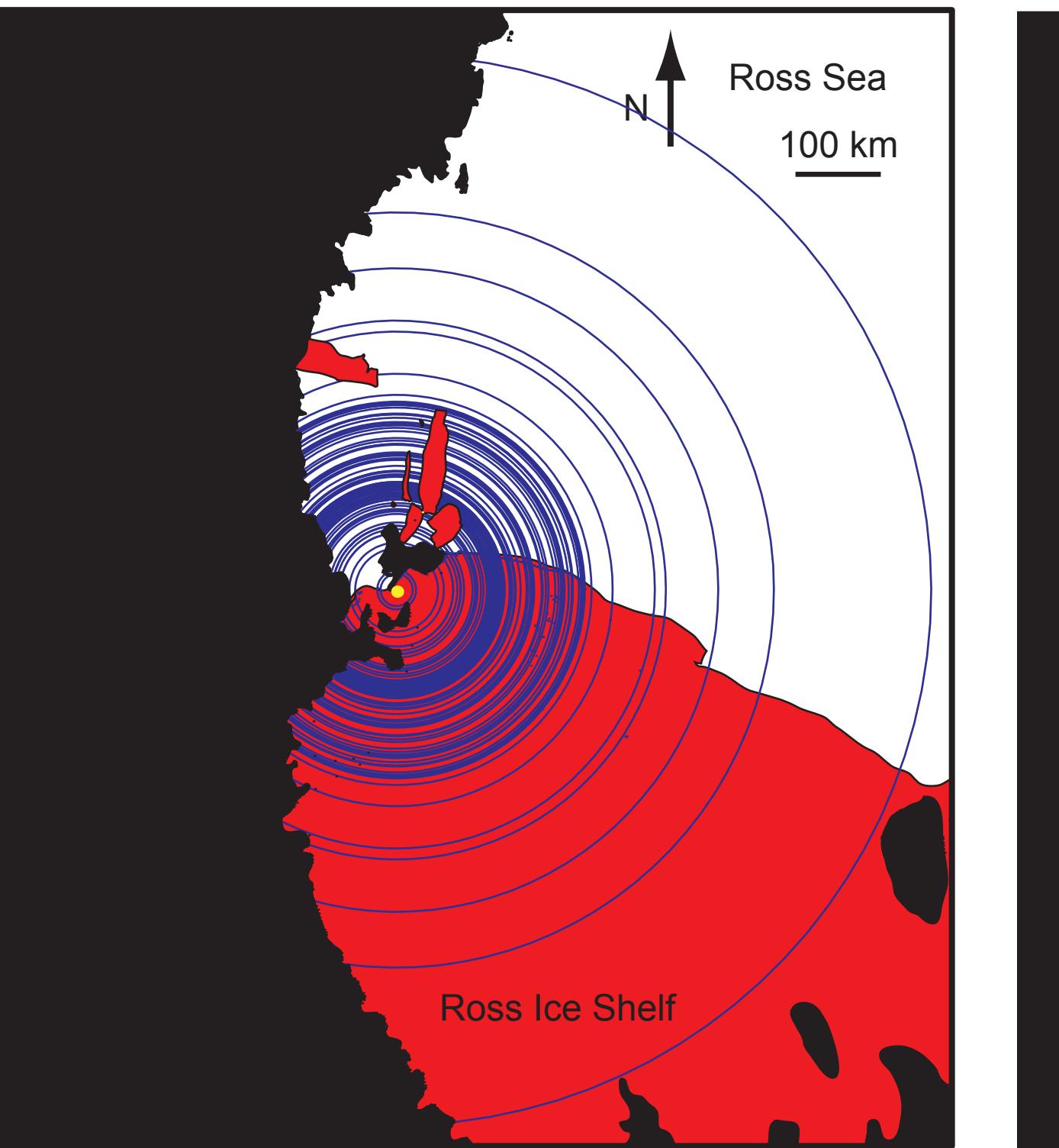
12/06/03, C16 B, LHZ, 0.02 Hz to 0.1 Hz



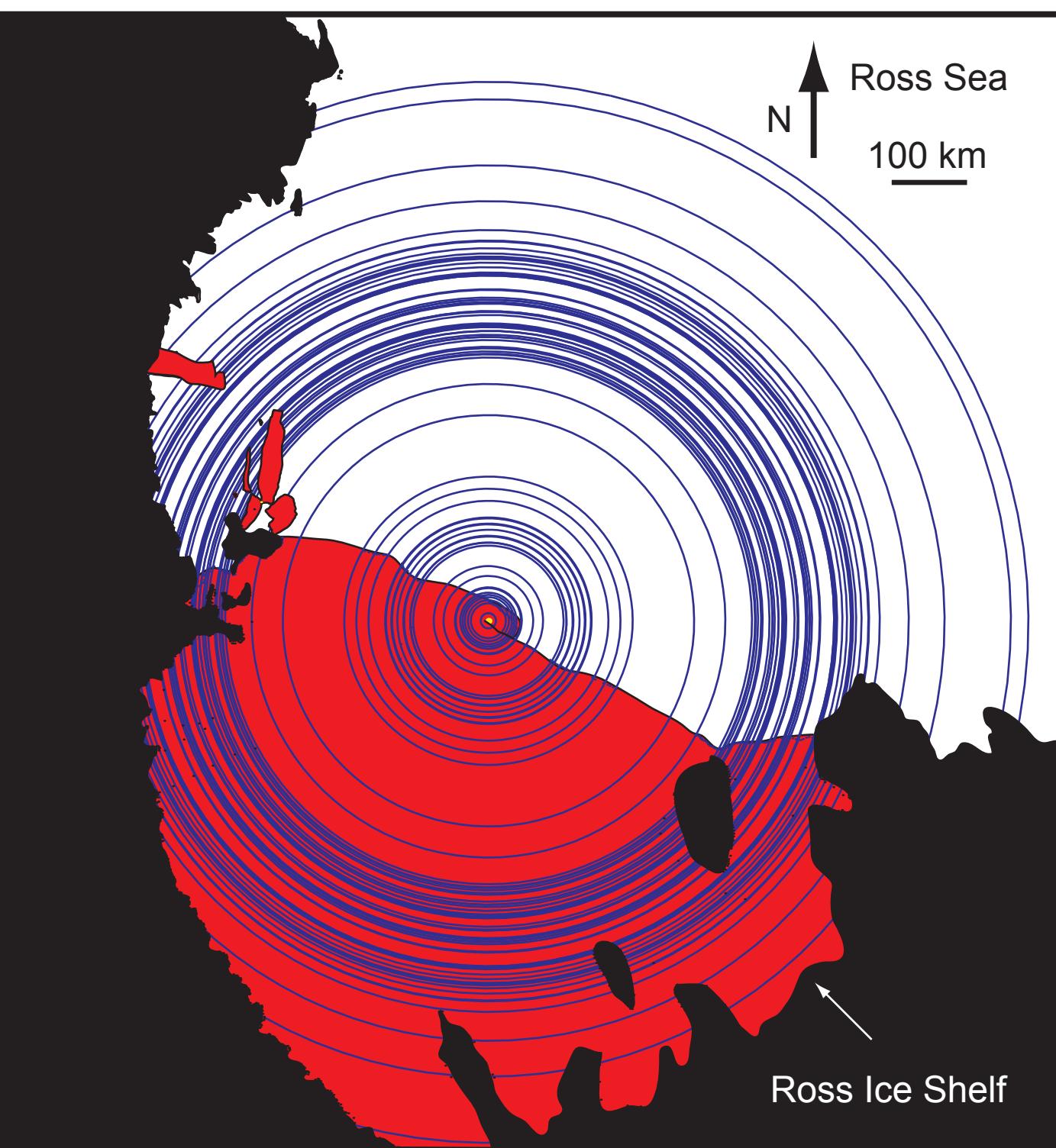
C16 A (2003-2004)



McMurdo Ice Shelf (2004)

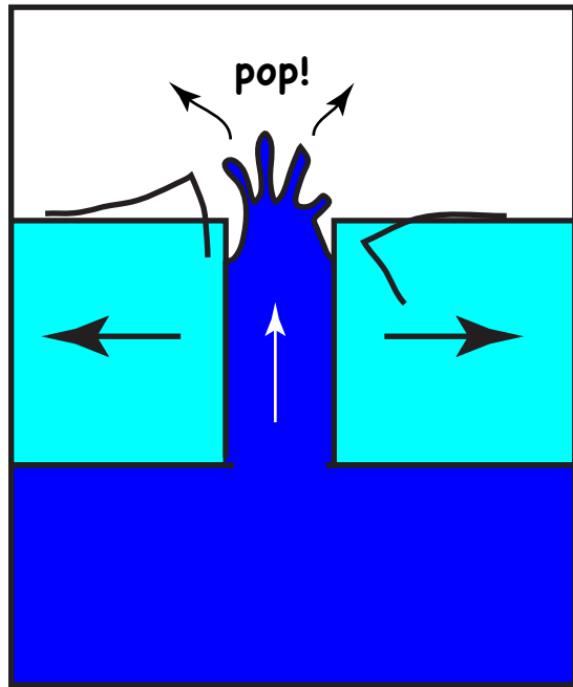


Nascent Iceberg (2004-2006)

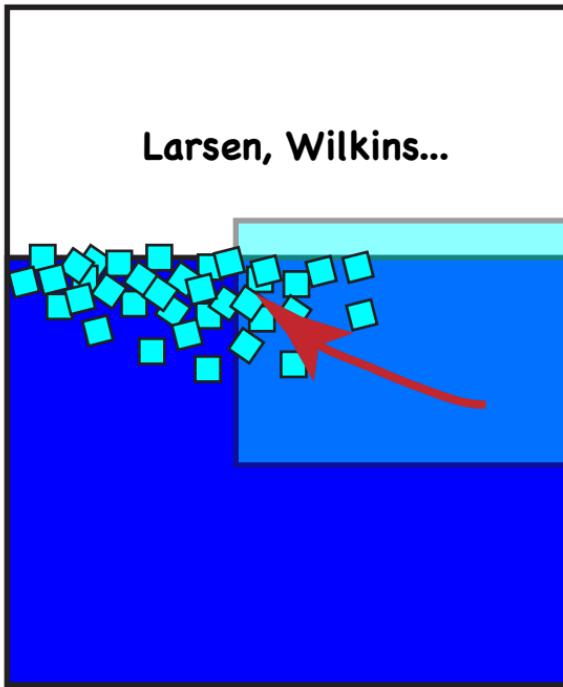


# Glacial tsunamigenesis mechanisms:

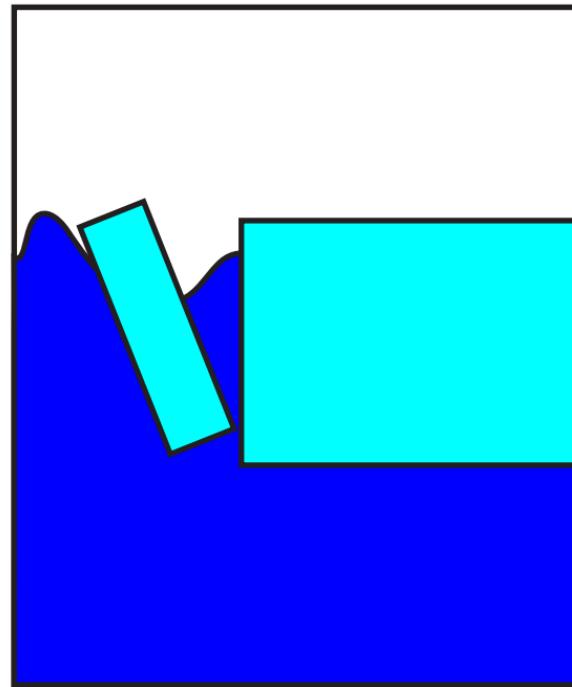
water movement during  
ice-shelf rifting...



water movement during  
upside down landslide...



water movement during  
calving and capsizing...



# Ice-shelf disintegration liberates energy...

$$\Delta h \times g \times \Delta \rho \text{ (volume collapse rate)} \approx 2.8 \times 10^{10} \text{ W}$$

For Wilkins:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \rho &\approx 100 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \Delta h &\approx 100 \text{ m} \\ \text{volume} &\approx 25 \text{ km}^3 \\ \text{time} &\approx 1 \text{ day}\end{aligned}$$

about 1/100 of total Antarctic  
rate of energy dissipation

← “micro-tsunamis?”

1030 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$\Delta h = \text{upward movement}$   
 $\text{of buoyancy surplus}$

900 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$$\Delta E + \Delta E_w = \frac{1}{2} \rho_i g \left( 1 - \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_w} \right) A H \Delta H$$

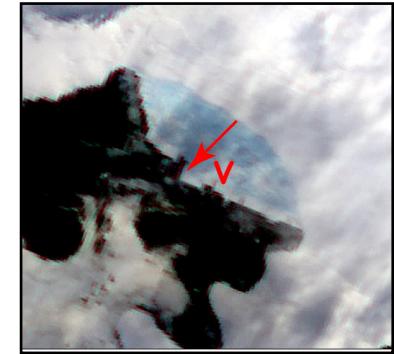
ice goes up, water goes down...  
ice is less dense than water...  
gravitational P.E. liberated...

# What happens to the energy?

- What if all goes into kinetic energy?

$$V = \sqrt{g \left( \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho_w} \right) \Delta H}$$

- About 1/2 of energy must be radiated as wave energy, because blue slurpee advances too slowly...



"blue slurpee" advance  
rate of  $\approx 1.5$  m/s  
 $\approx 3.0$  knots  
observed  $\approx 0.3$  m/s

Wilkins Ice Shelf Collapse of Feb. 2008 =  $2.6 \times 10^{15}$  J

1946 Aleutian landslide of about 8 times the mass produced a tsunami carrying  $1.5 \times 10^{14}$  J, rose 46 m in area, killed 159 people in Hawaii, caused destruction of Graham Land Hut operated by British in Antarctica (cited by Sir V. Fuchs)....

Yes, but ocean waves (tsunamis) can't break ice shelves... so forget about it!

Not so fast, my dear friends !!!

- waves **do** break ice in Greenland, on everyday basis
- also, main mechanism proposed by recent papers for Wilkins cite the role of calving-face bending ...

Jacobshaven Isbrae

Jason Amundson, U. Ak.

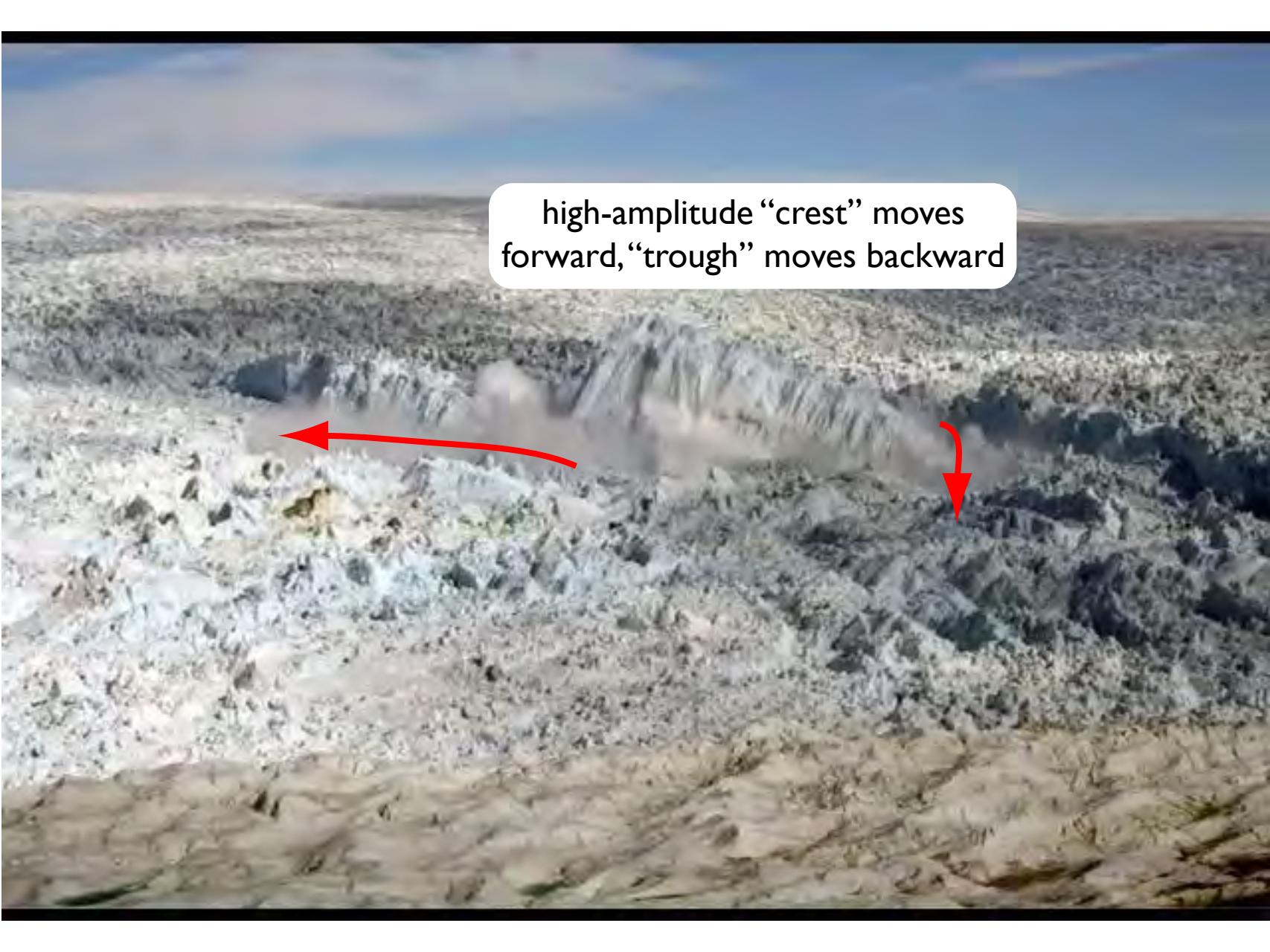


Two large icebergs roll backward...









high-amplitude “crest” moves forward, “trough” moves backward



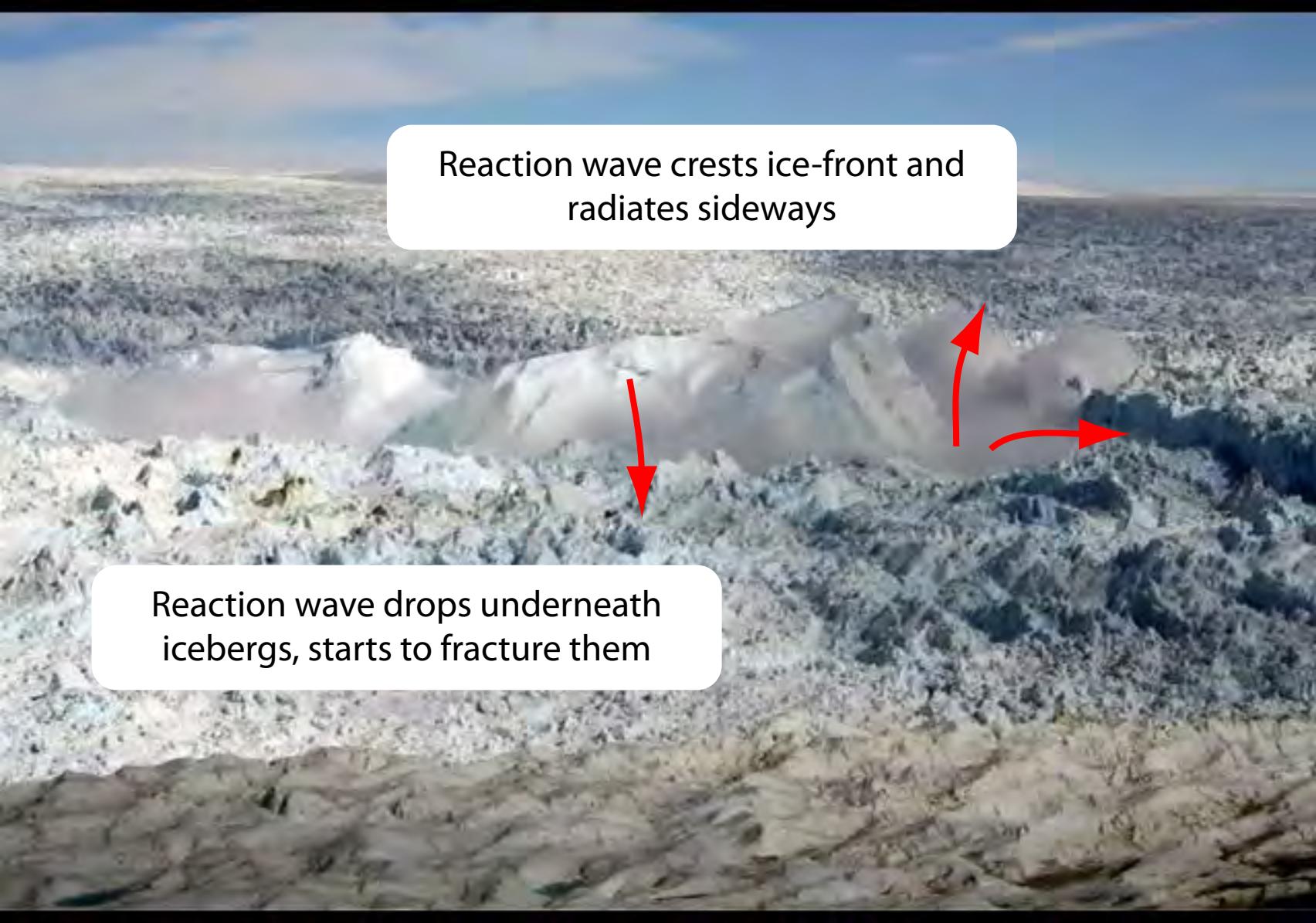






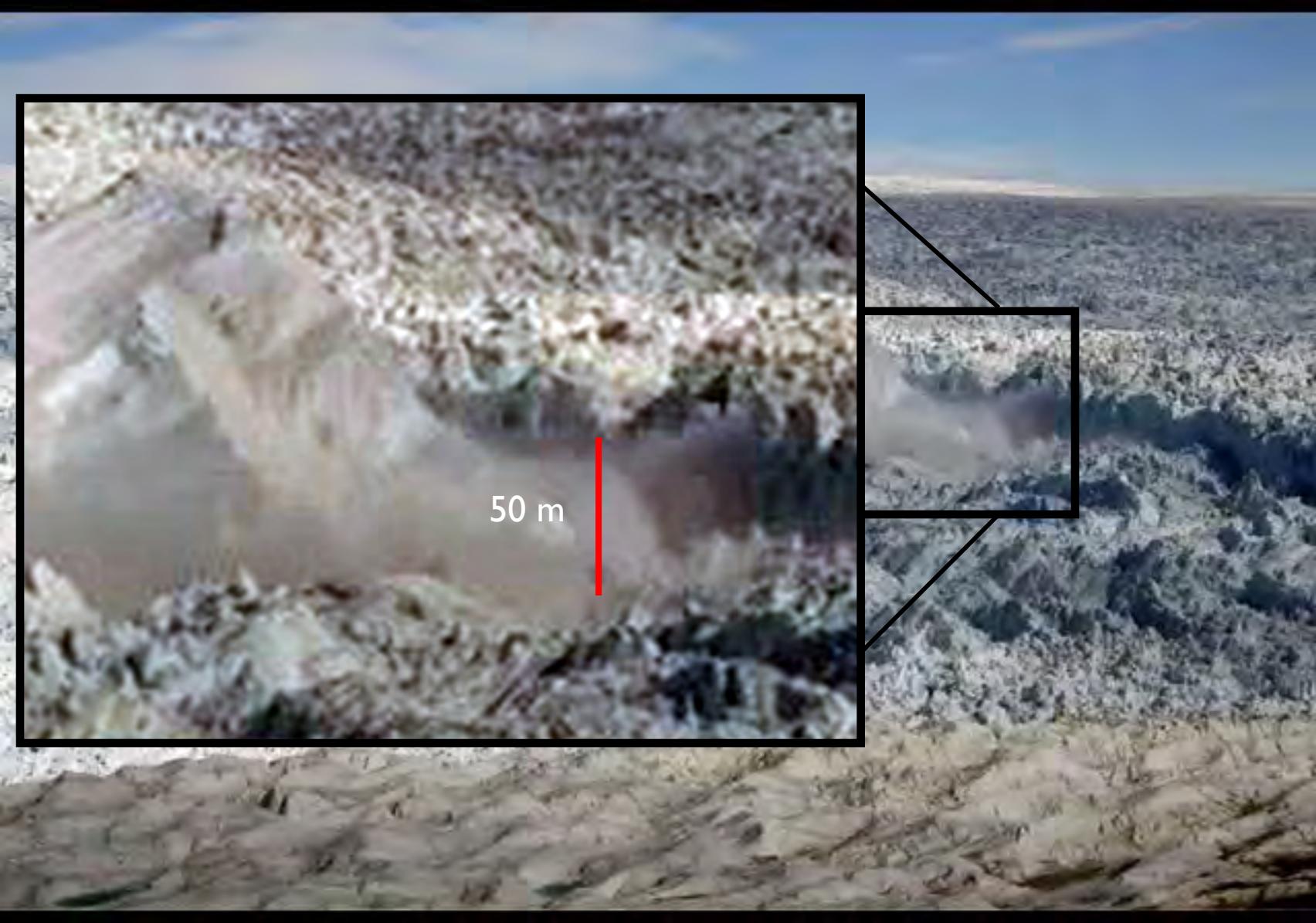






Reaction wave crests ice-front and  
radiates sideways

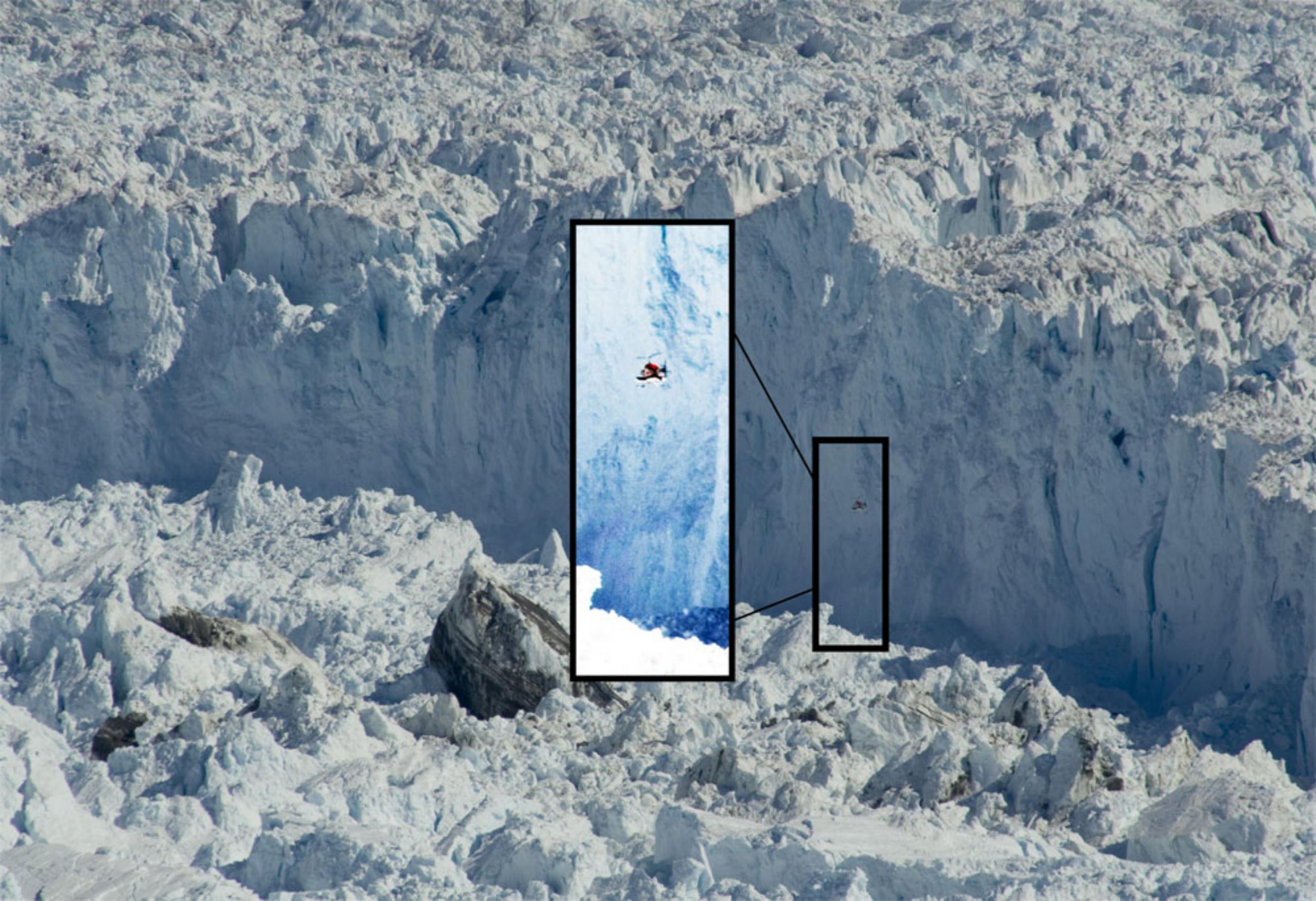
Reaction wave drops underneath  
icebergs, starts to fracture them



50 m







iceberg begins to “break its back”  
with first cracks on ice/firn transition...





edge wasting as wave impacts cliff

ice mélange “flung” against cliff



shadows on intact glacier ice  
surface change during wave  
arrival...





ice-mélange platform begins  
to "trampoline" from wave radiation

















additional calving caused by intact  
ice pieces “slumping” into hole  
created by wave trough...





















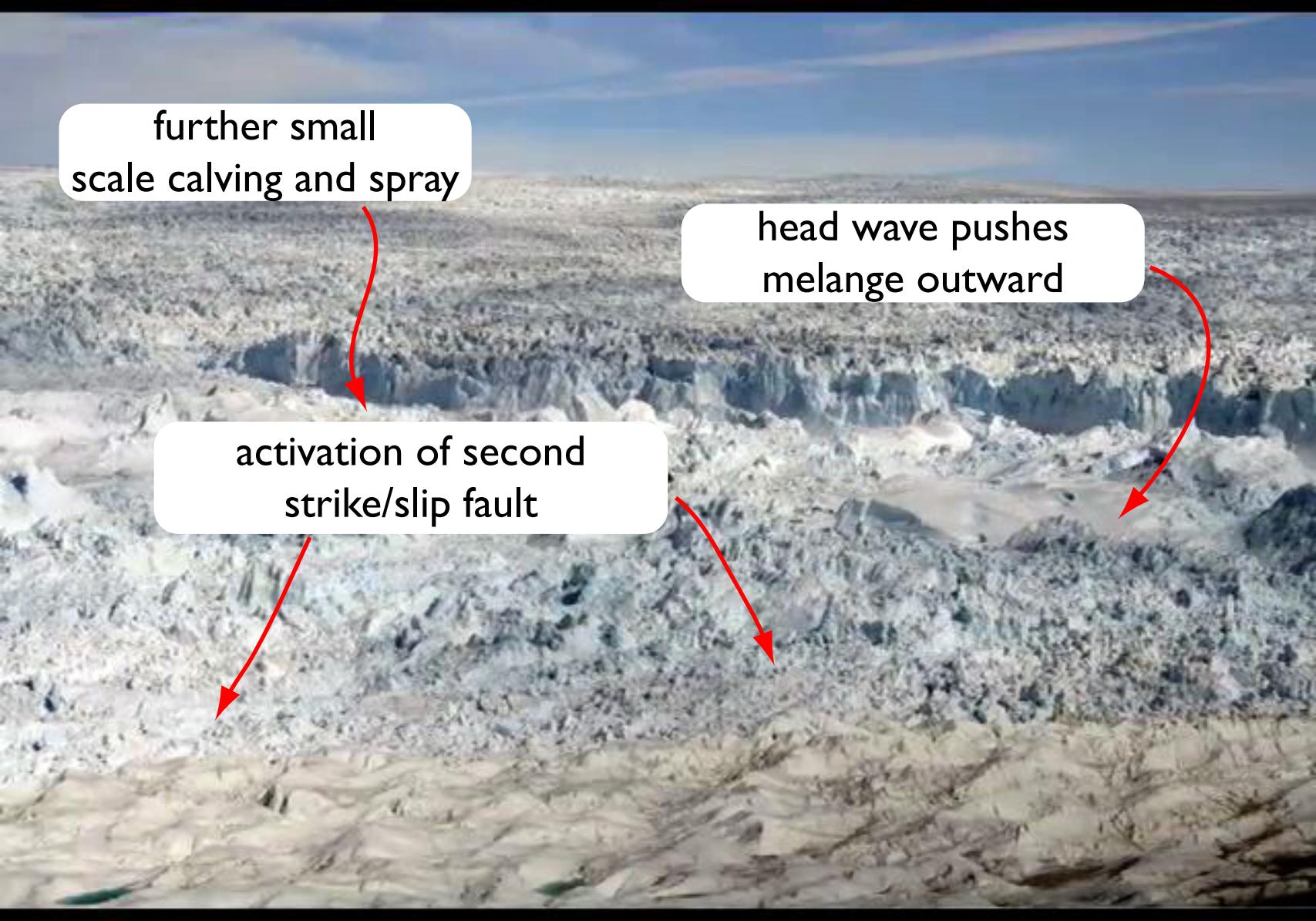












further small  
scale calving and spray

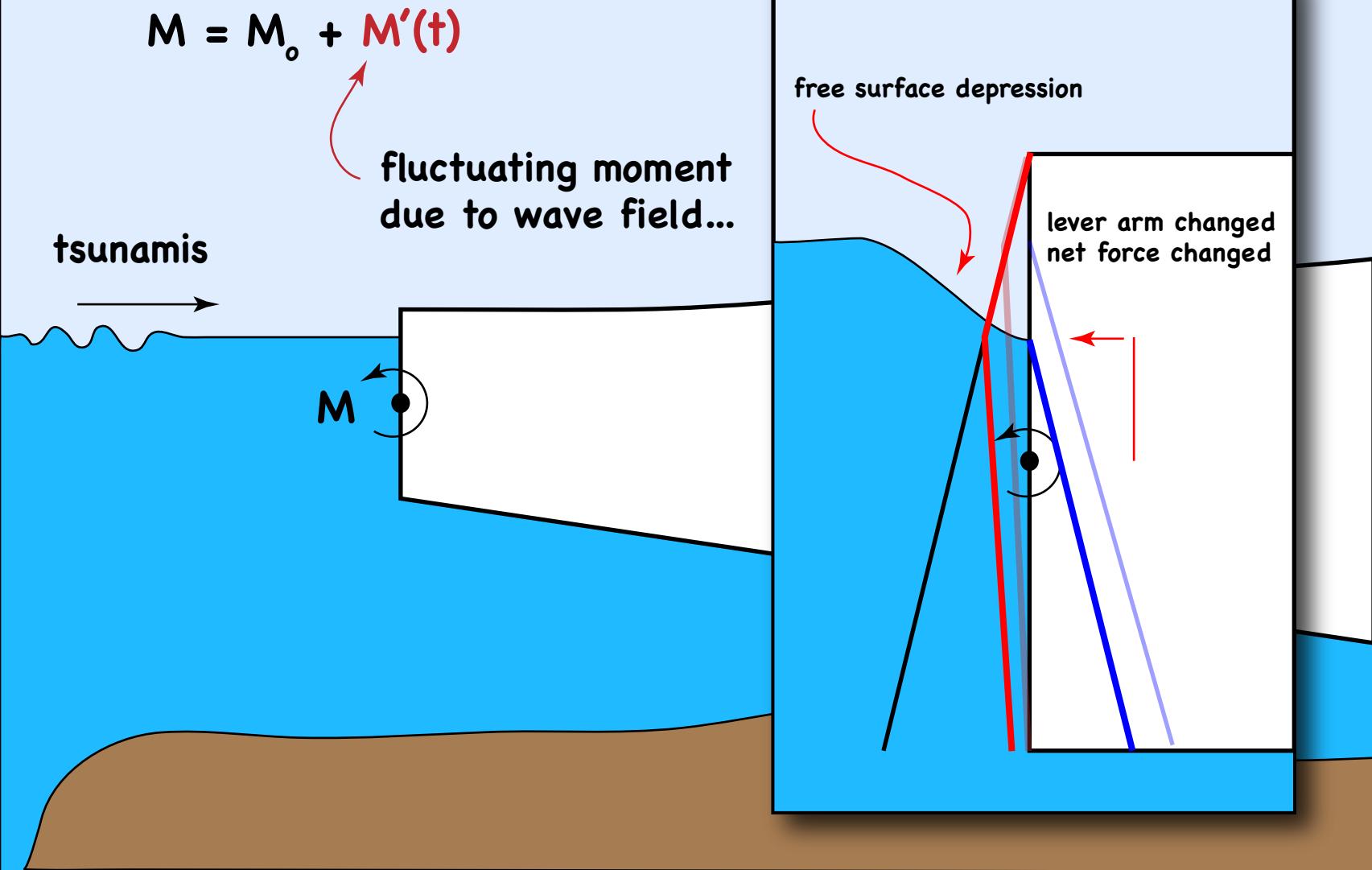
head wave pushes  
melange outward

activation of second  
strike/slip fault



Thank you to  
Jason Amundsen, Martin Truffer  
and Mark Fahnestock!

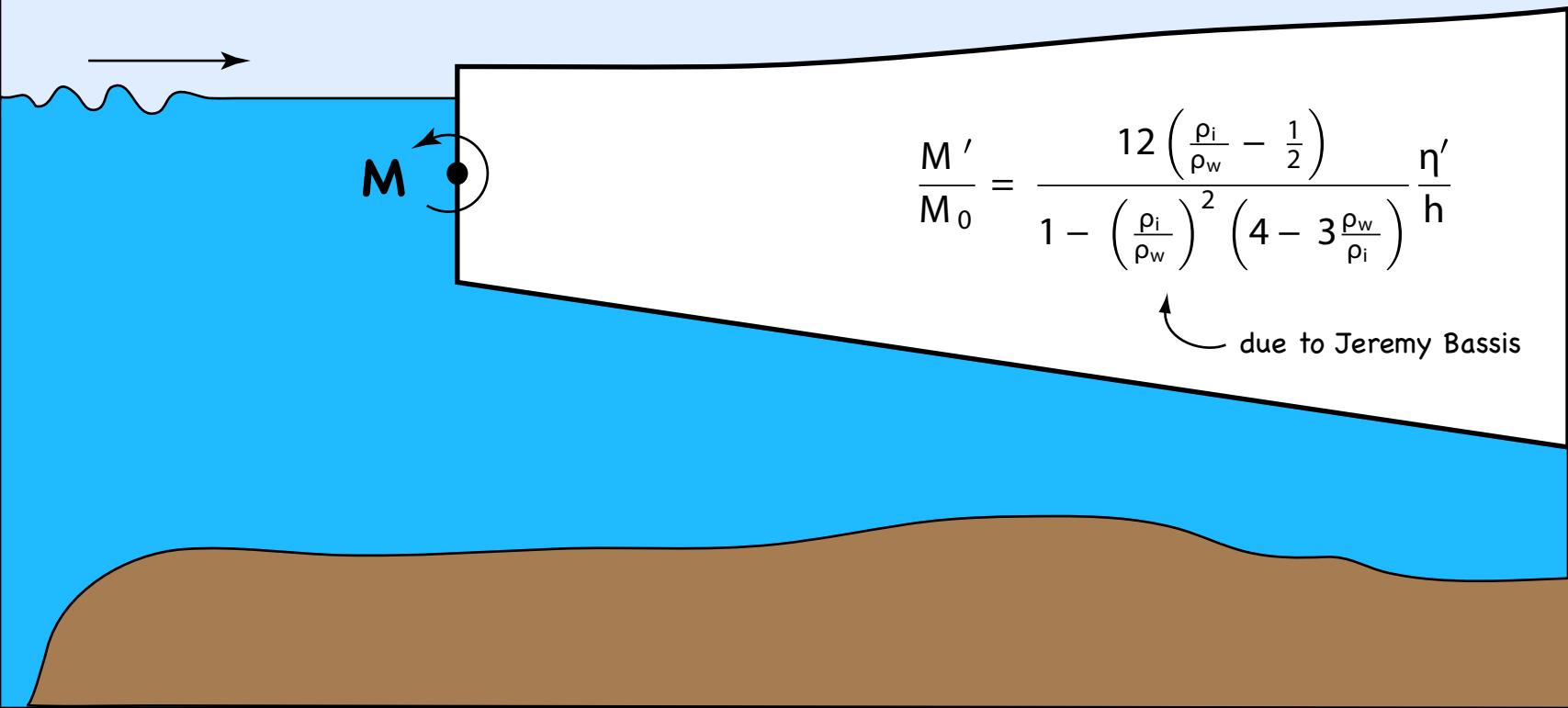
# ... A question of bending moments ...



# ... A question of bending moments ...

$$M'/M \approx 1000 \Delta h/h$$

a 2 meter wave produces a 20% fluctuation  
of bending moment at ice front...



**Is ice-shelf collapse an autocatalytic process?**

# Can tsunami energy be “trapped”?

