

Modelling of ice rises in East Antarctica with Elmer/Ice

Clemens Schannwell¹ and Reinhard Drews¹

¹Department of Geosciences, University of Tuebingen



Outline

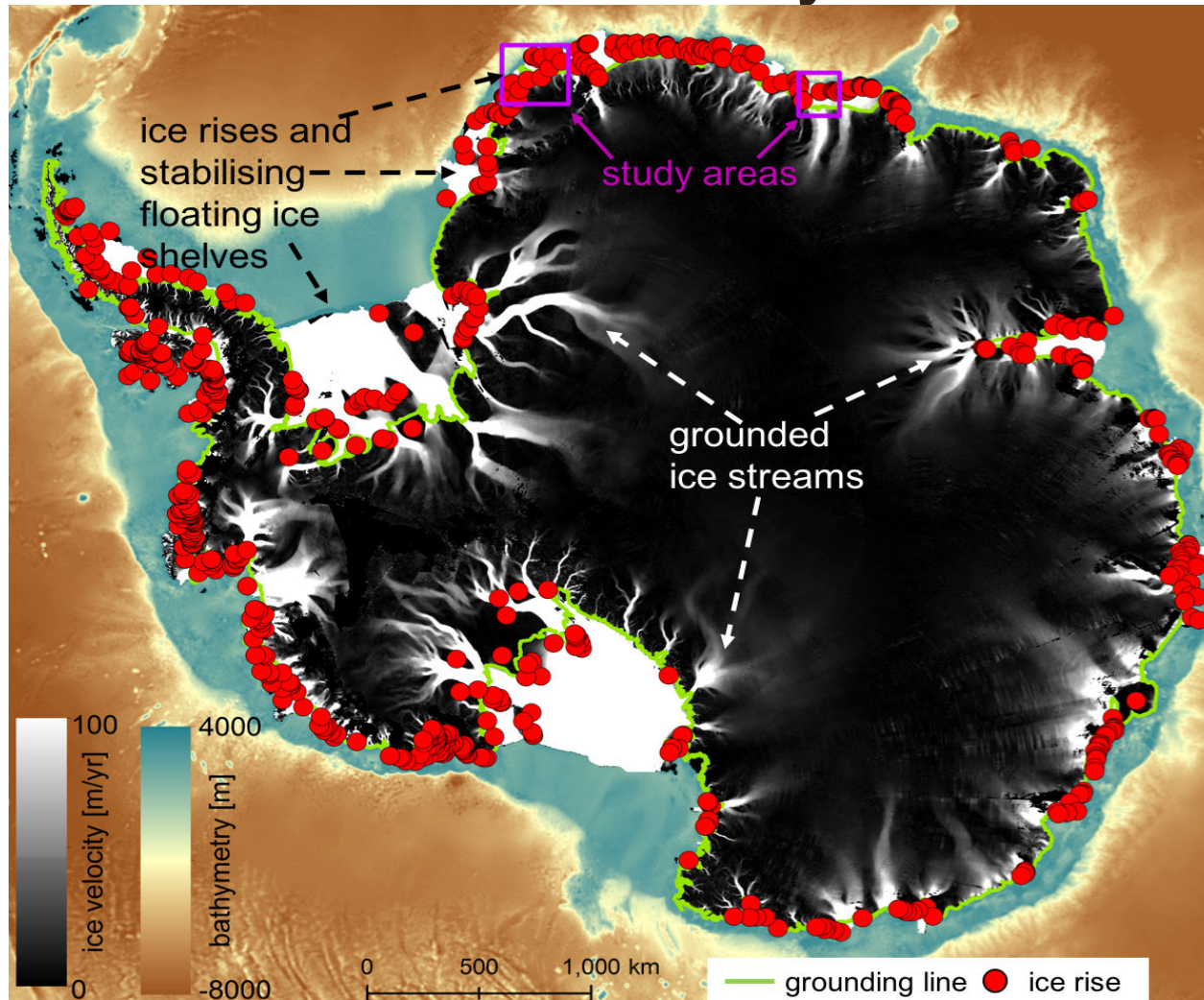
1. Introduction

2. 3D Elmer/Ice modelling
Halvfaryggen Ice Rise

3. 3D Elmer/Ice synthetic geometry

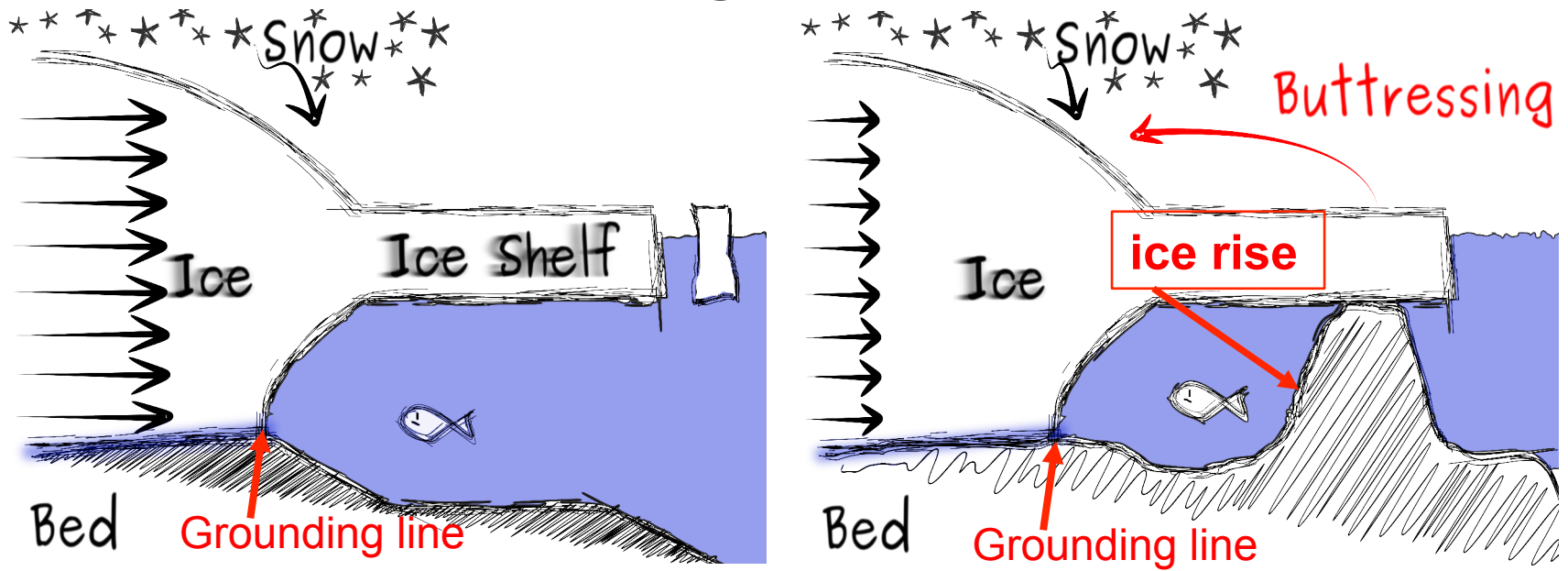


Antarctica surrounded by ice rises



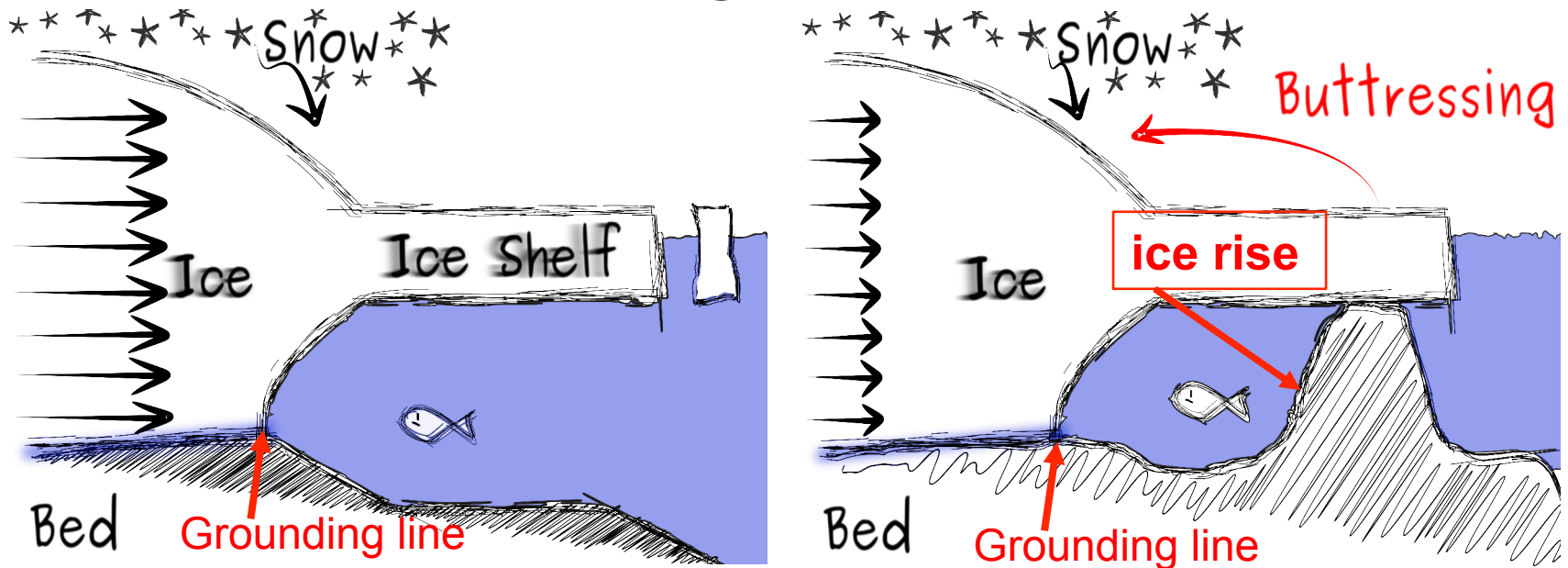


Ice shelf buttressed through ice rise





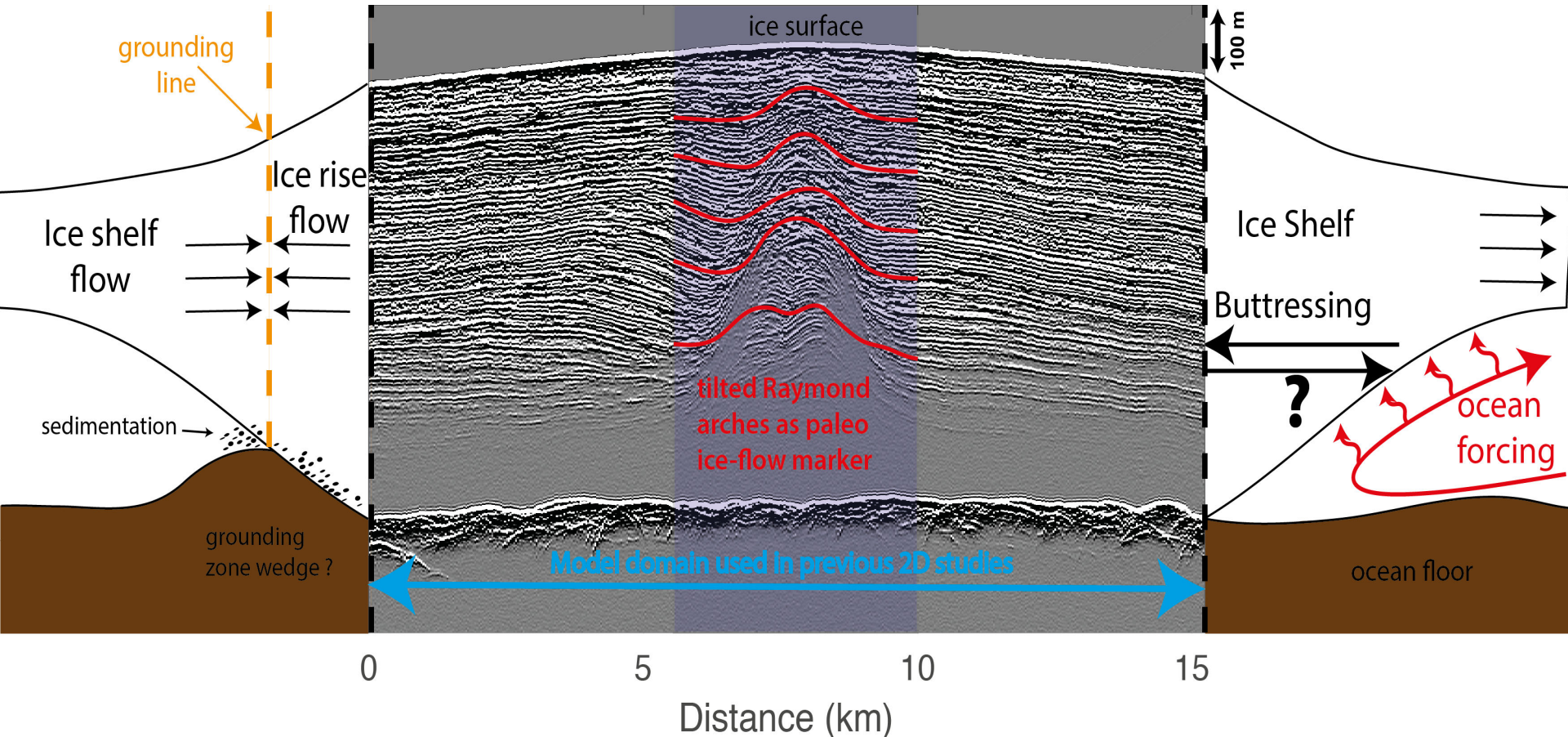
Ice shelf buttressed through ice rise



- **Ice rises usually omitted in continental scale simulations**



Previous modelling approach





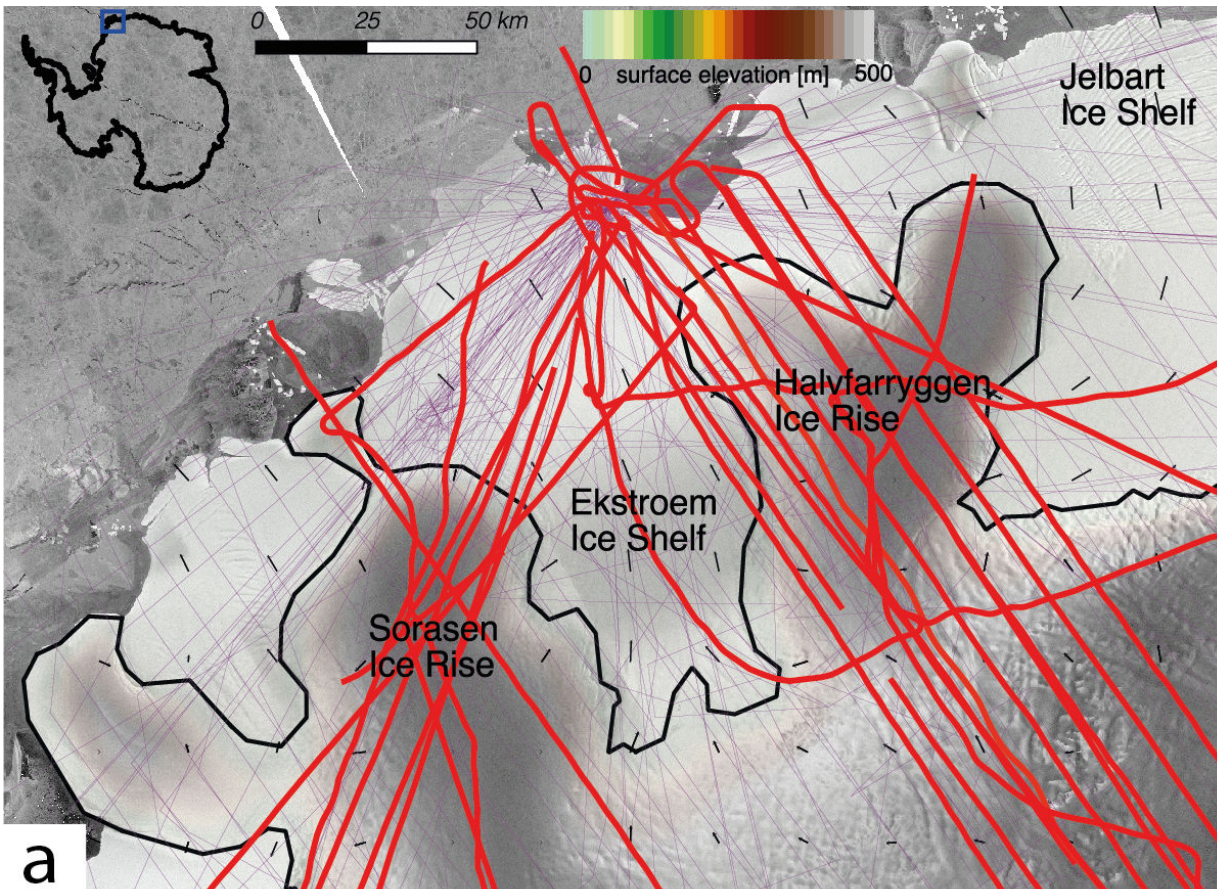
Hypotheses tested

1. Ice rises are paramount for the stability of the Antarctic ice sheet
2. Ice rises are an untapped archive for past ice thickness and grounding-line positions



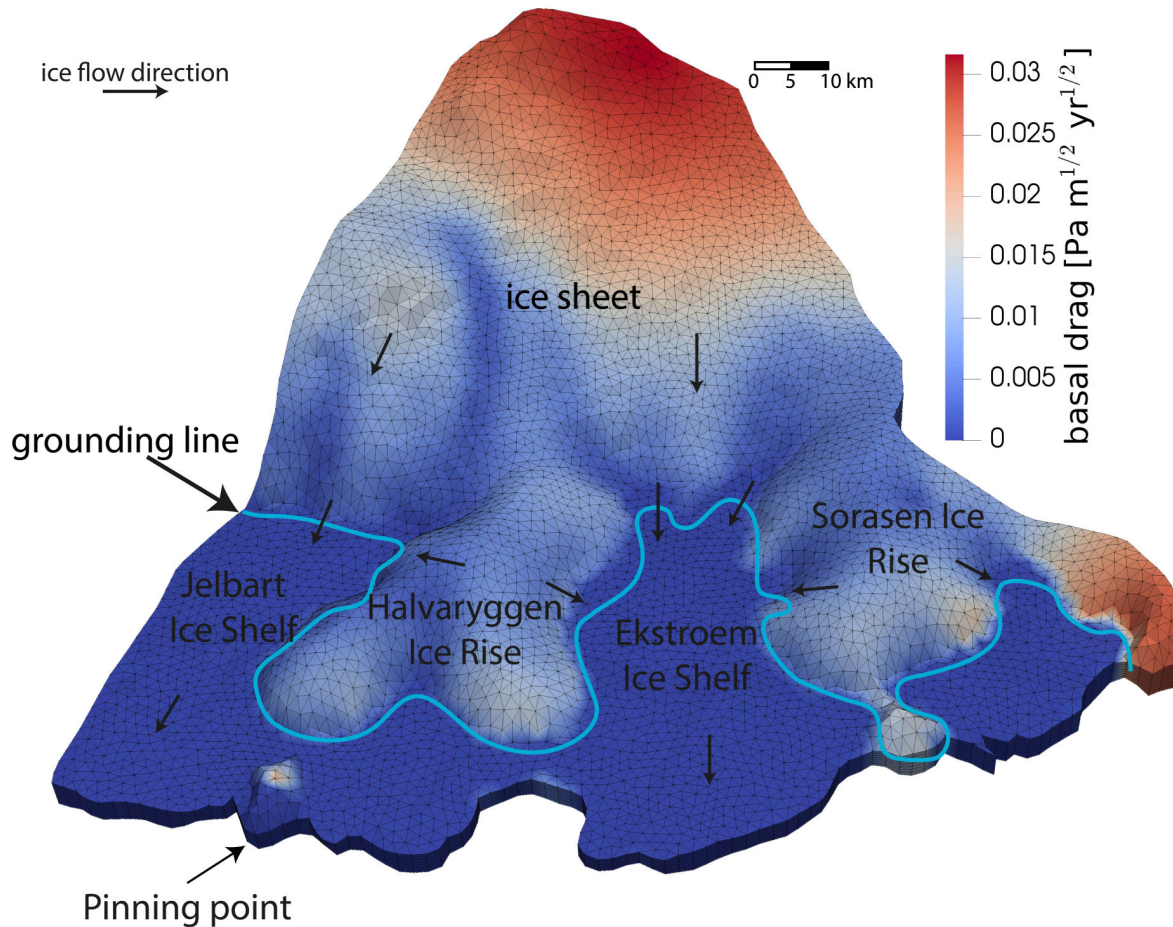
Study site: Ekstroem Ice Shelf

- **Dense network of boundary input datasets** (e.g. bedrock and surface topography)





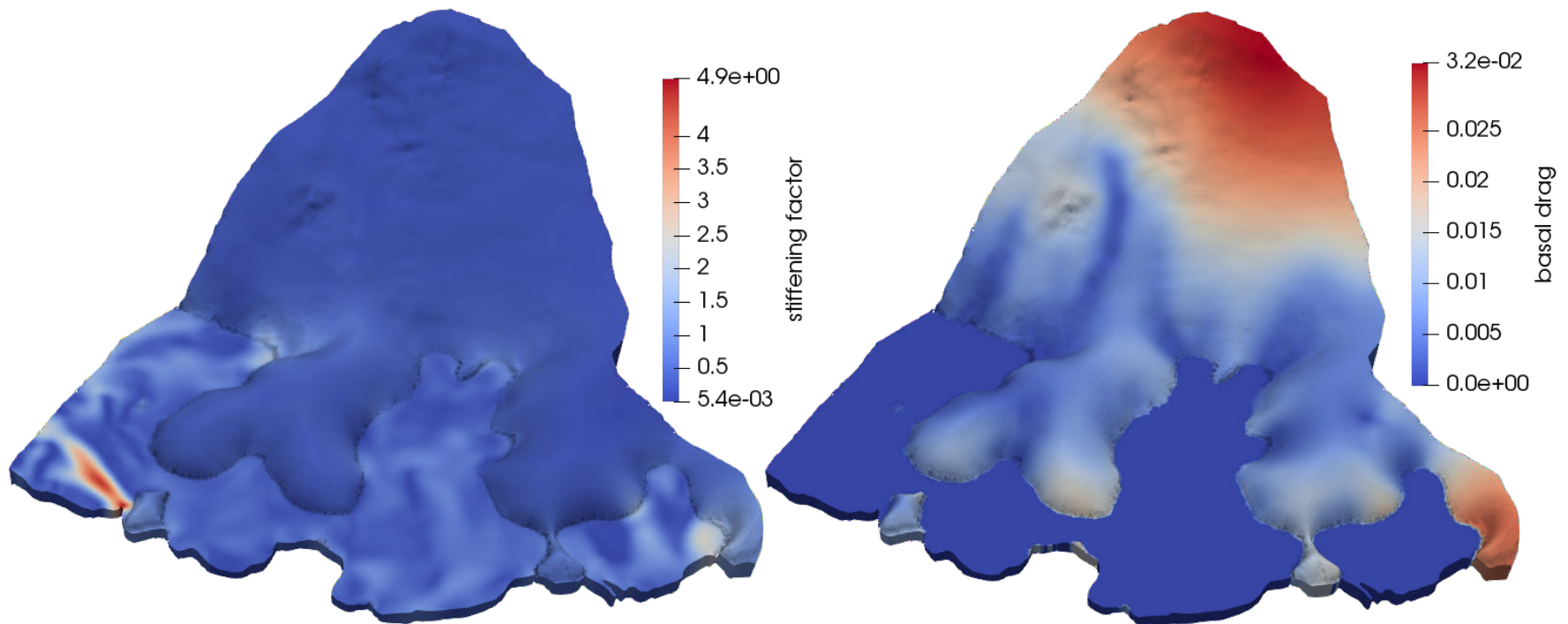
Model domain



- **Dense network of boundary input datasets** (e.g. bedrock and surface topography)
- **Multiple ice rises and pinning points**



Inversion for basal drag and ice stiffening



- **Ice stiffening factor** inferred from inverse method **at 1km horizontal resolution**

- **Basal drag coefficient** inferred from inverse method **at 1km horizontal resolution (linear Weertman)**

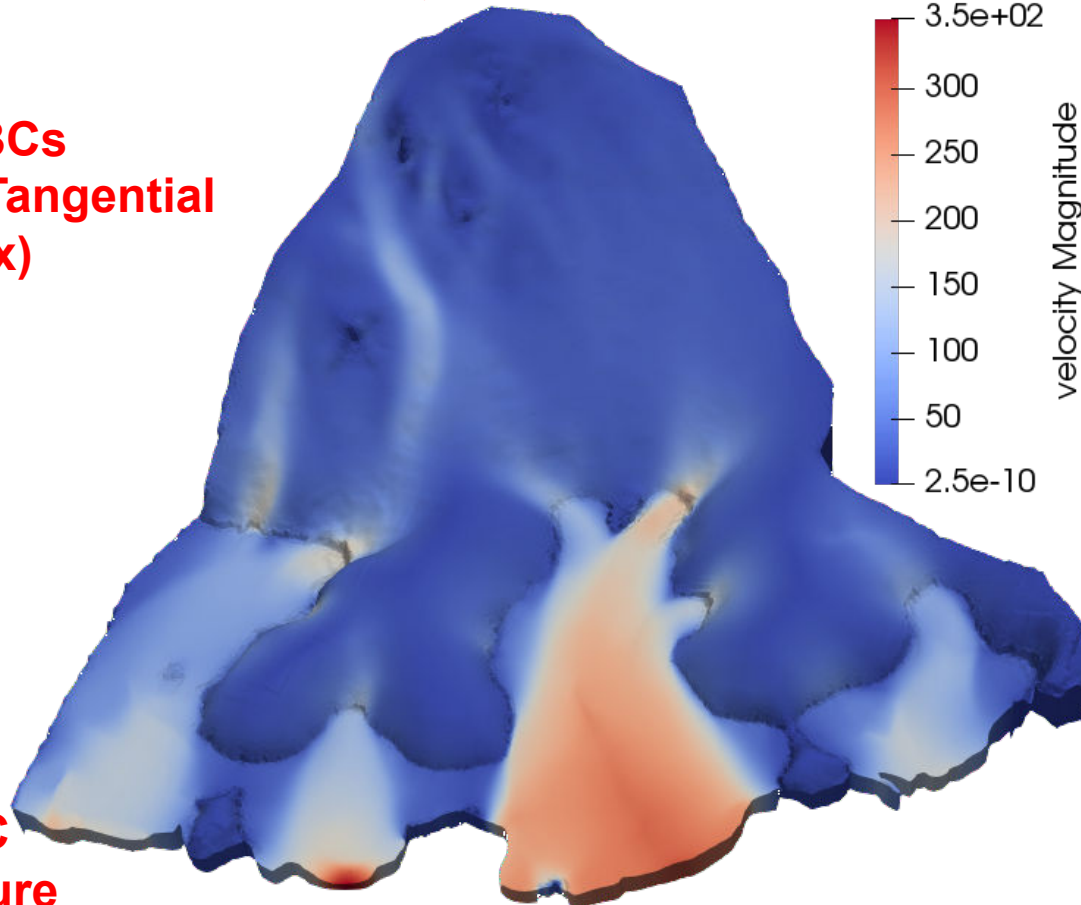


Model Setup Relaxation Simulation

Back BC Normal Tangential
Vel 1 = 0; Vel 2 = 0

Lateral BCs
Normal Tangential
(no influx)
Vel 1 = 0

Front
Calving BC
Sea Pressure



Basal BC
Linear Sliding

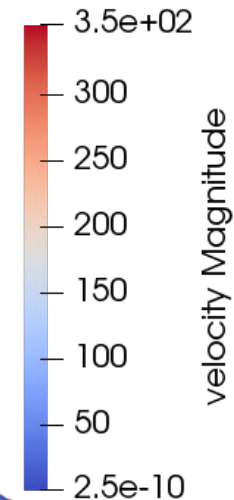


Model Setup Relaxation Simulation

Back BC Normal Tangential
Vel 1 = 0; Vel 2 = 1e10

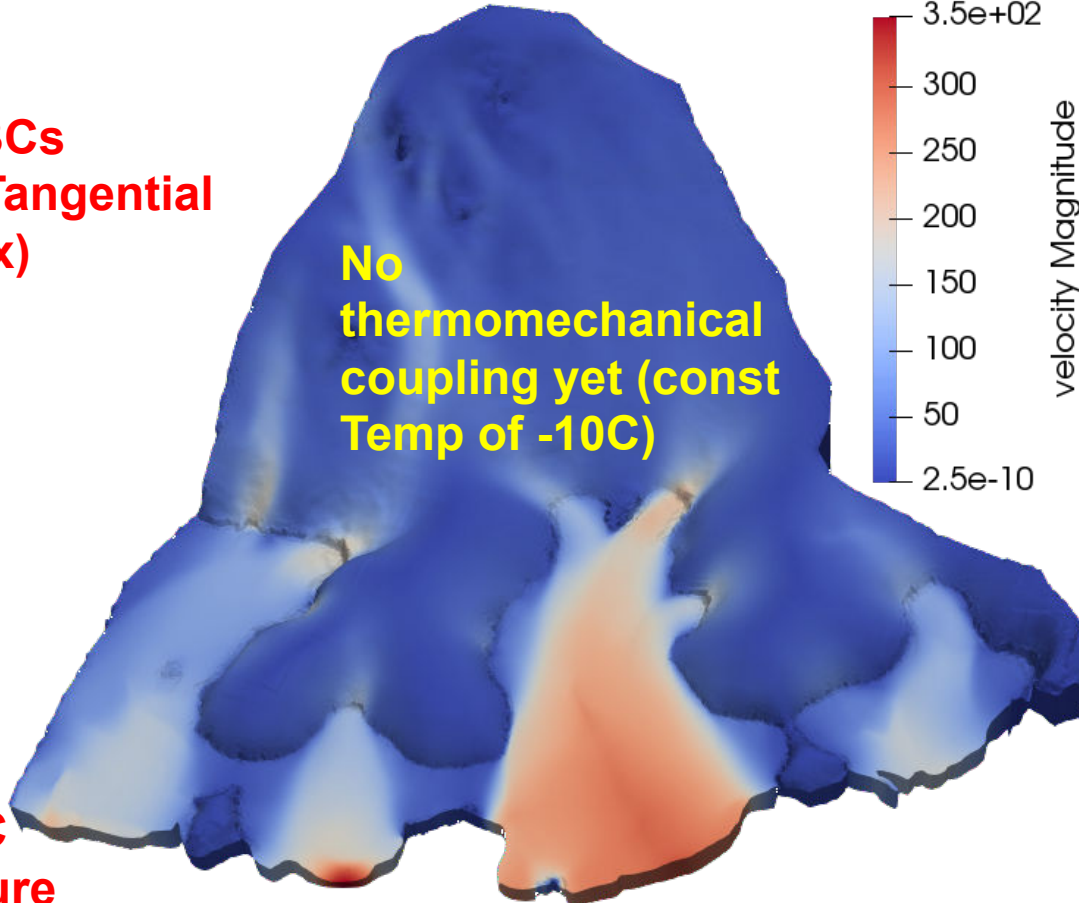
Lateral BCs
Normal Tangential
(no influx)
Vel 1 = 0

No
thermomechanical
coupling yet (const
Temp of -10C)



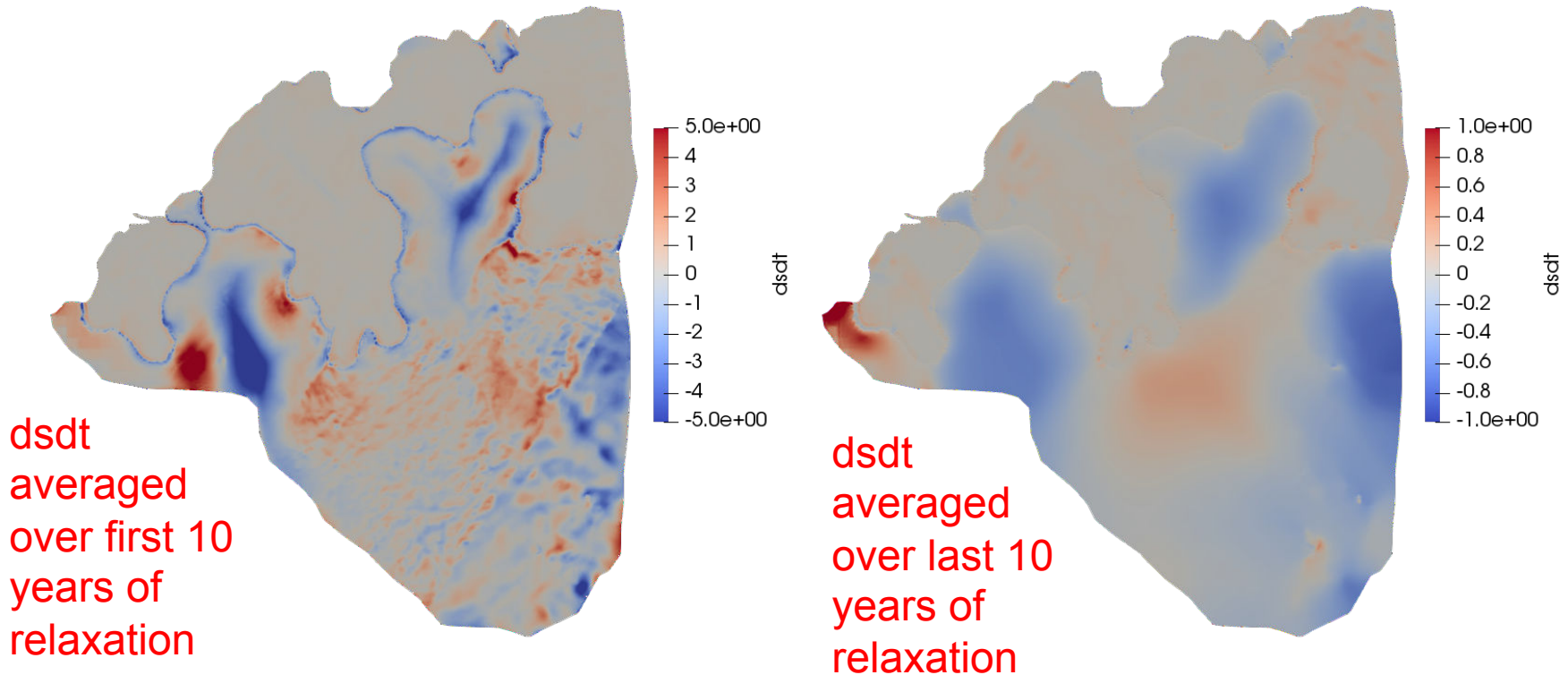
Basal BC
Linear Sliding

Front
Calving BC
Sea Pressure





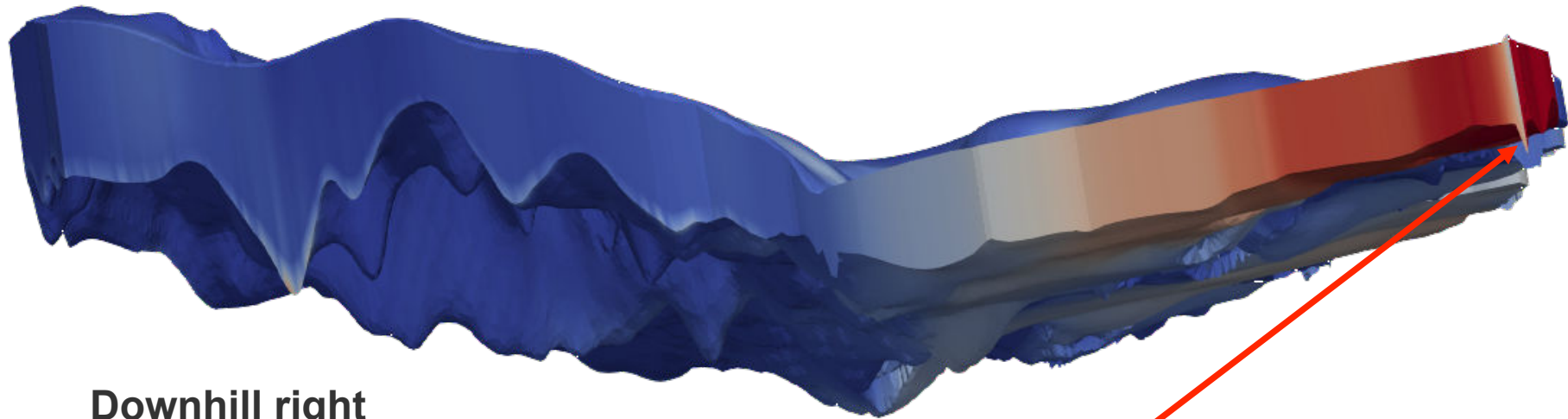
Ice loss at ice divides



- Total ice loss of ~200 m at divides over 100 year relaxation simulation



Horns at ice shelf boundary

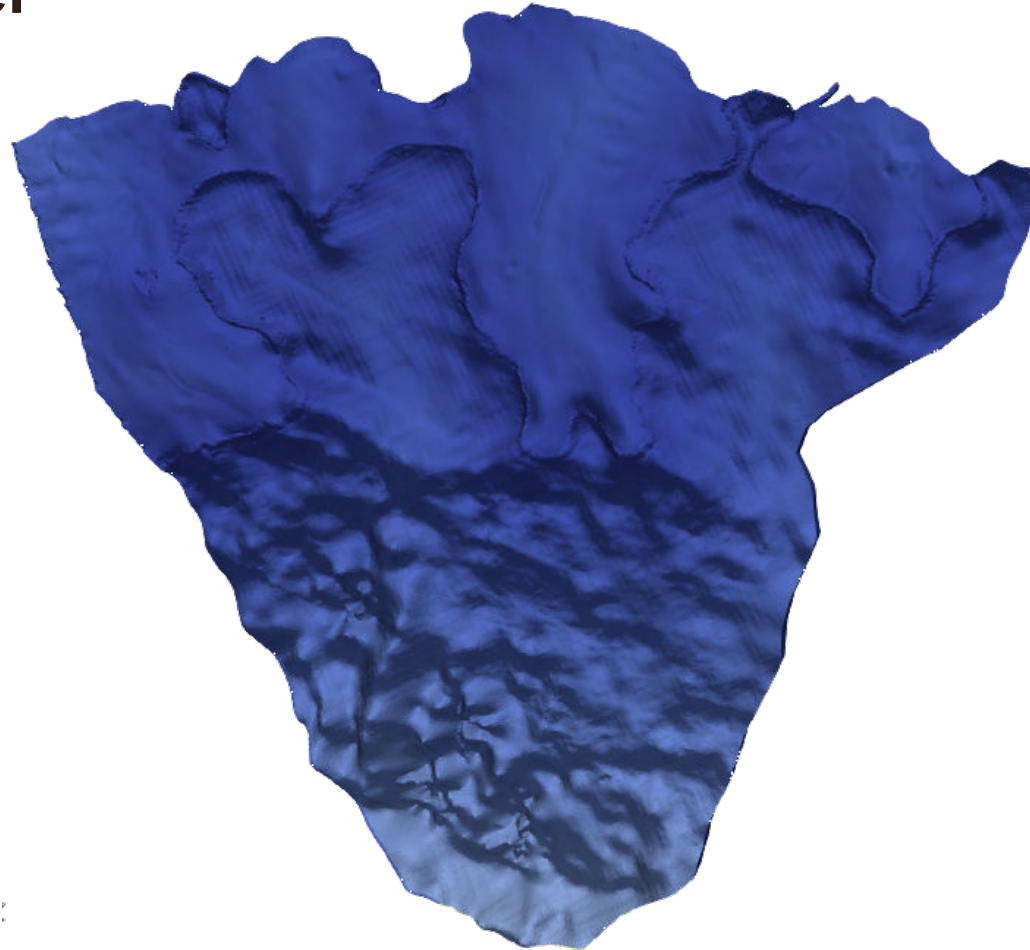


Downhill right
boundary

Horn



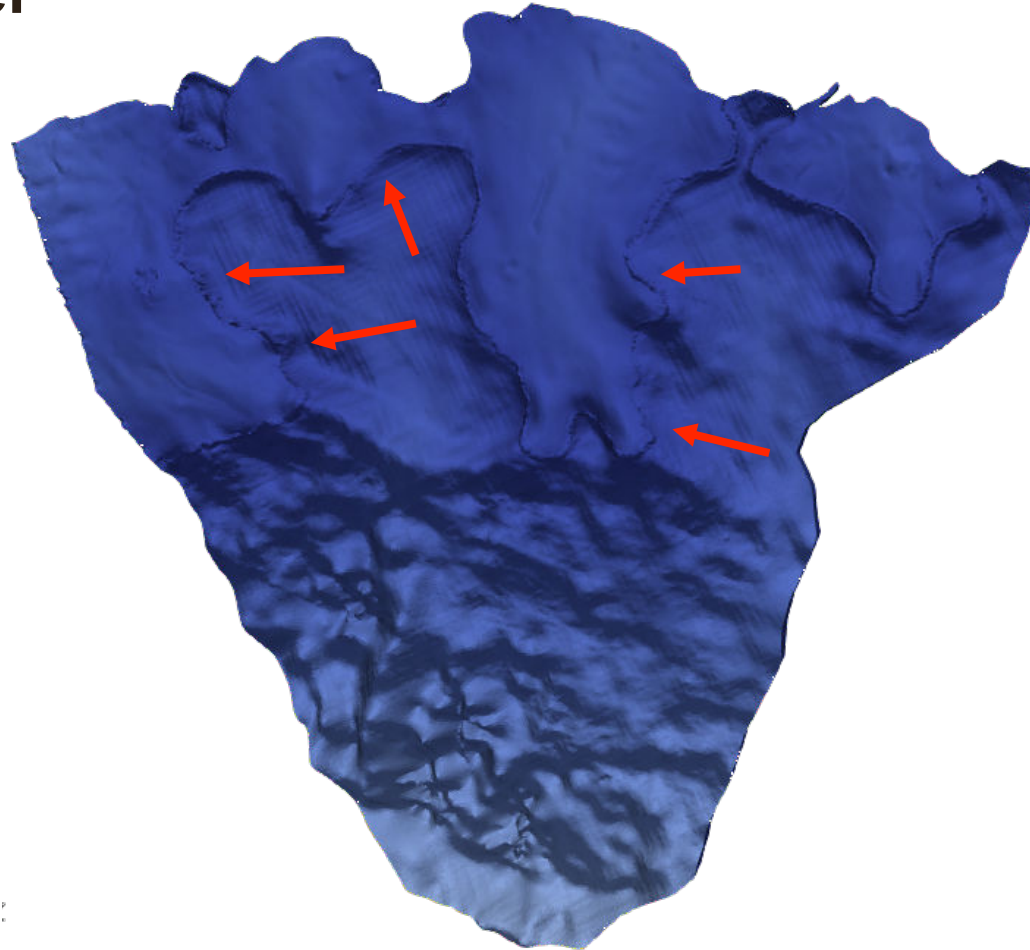
Reading relaxed geometry back in with Structured Mesh Mapper



Underside of
the ice sheet



Reading relaxed geometry back in with Structured Mesh Mapper

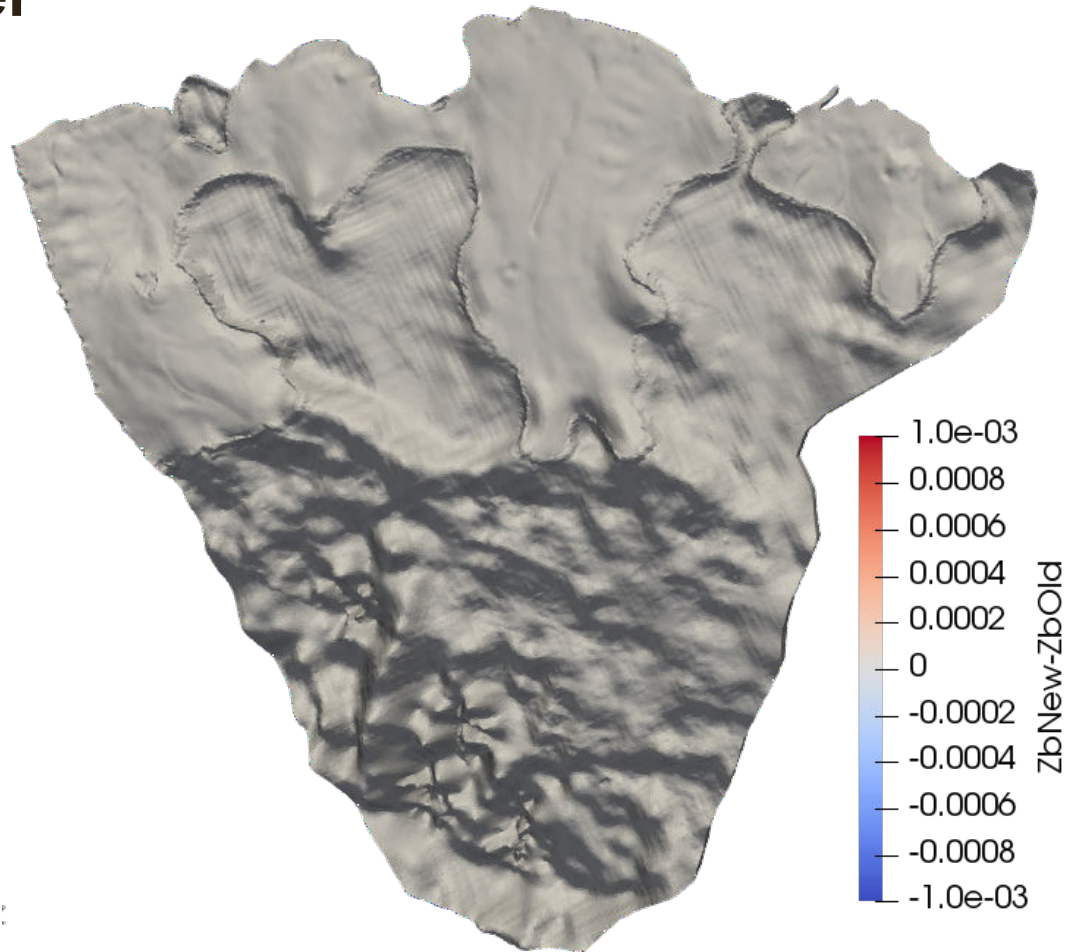


Underside of
the ice sheet



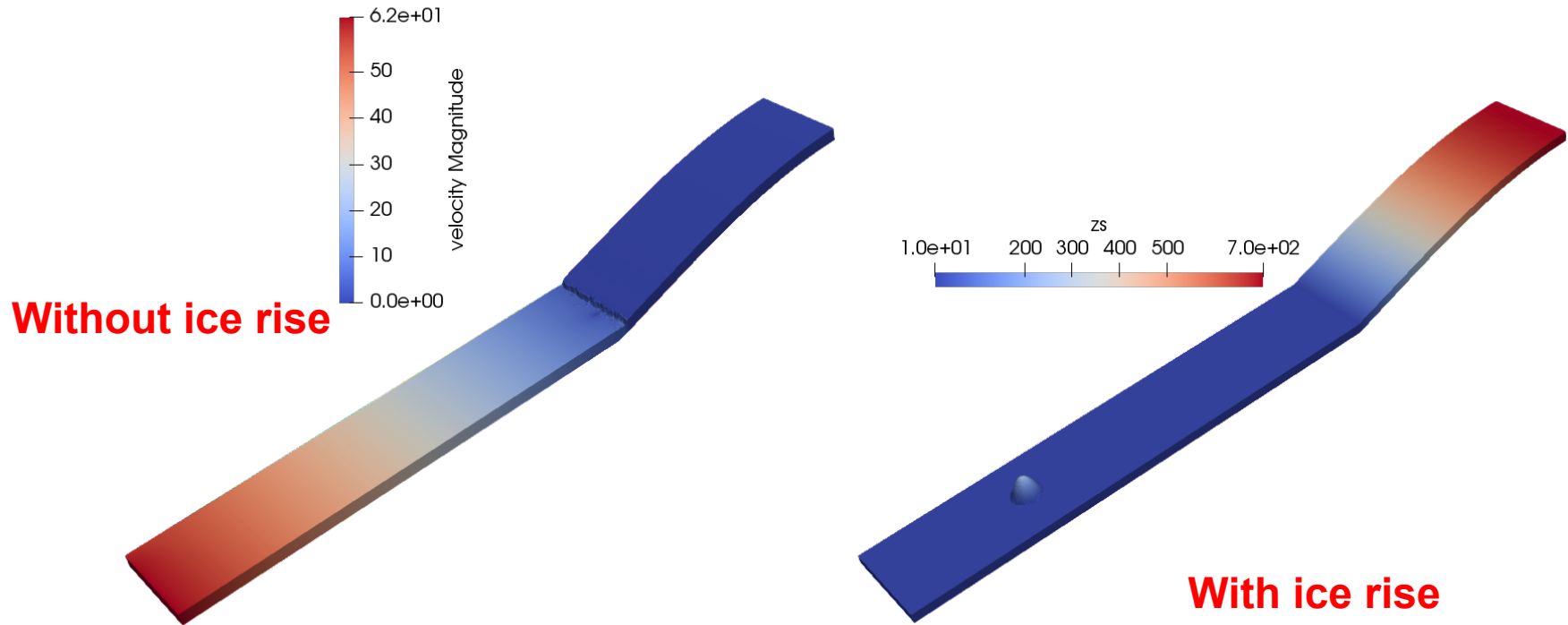
Reading relaxed geometry back in with Structured Mesh Mapper

Underside of
the ice sheet





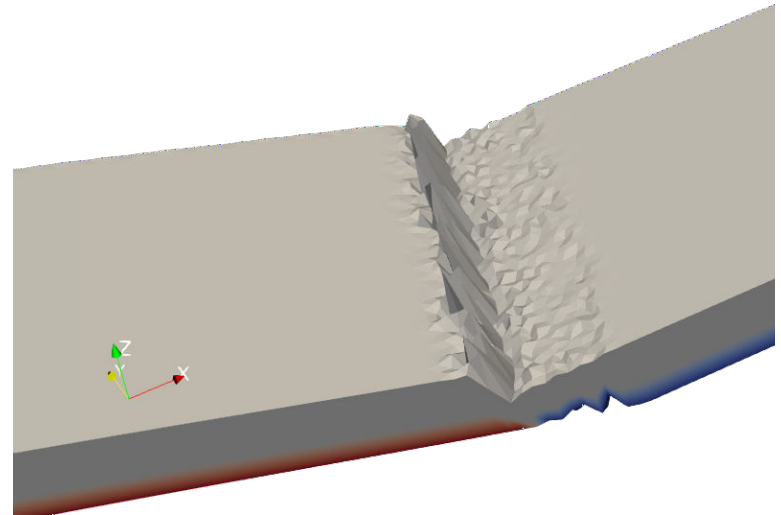
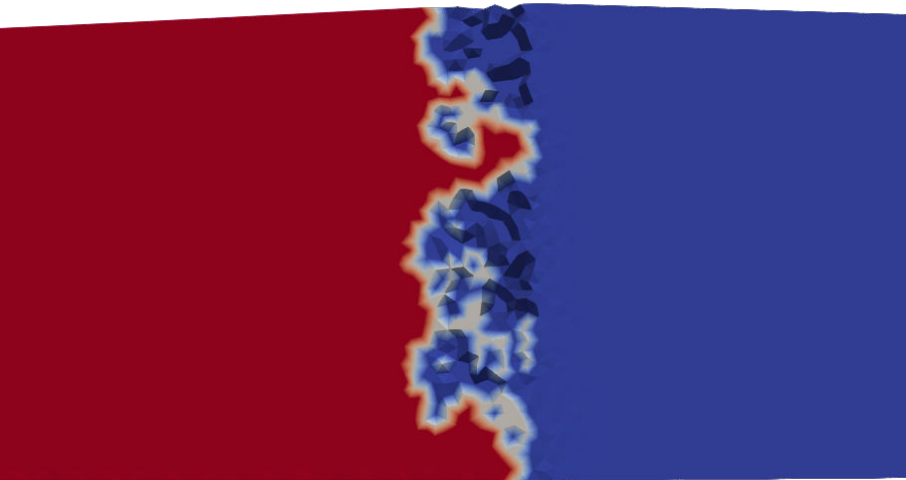
Synthetic 3D experiment



- Geometry from Favier 2015
- Run to steady state; force retreat by increase in sea-level



Synthetic 3D experiment





Future Work

- Age solver in shelf (semi-lagrangian solver together with Carlos Martin)
- L-Curve analysis, Convergence study
- Forcing experiments (e.g. ocean melting, divide migration)
- Coupling to landscape evolution model



Thank you.

Contact: Clemens Schannwell

Department of Geosciences
University of Tuebingen

Wilhelmstrasse 56

72074 Tübingen · Germany

Phone: +49 7071 29-73141

Clemens.schannwell@uni-tuebingen.de