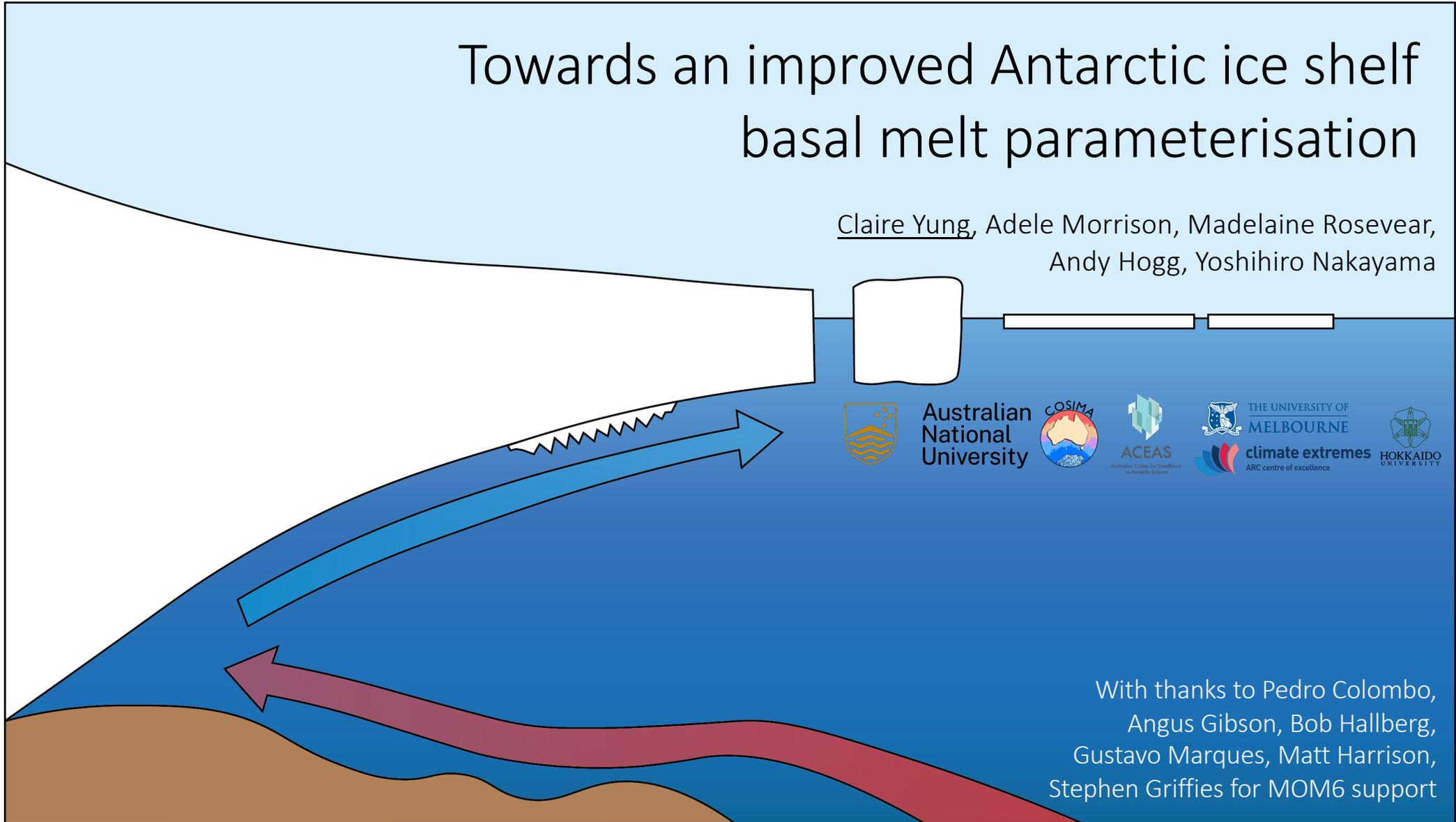


Towards an improved Antarctic ice shelf basal melt parameterisation

Claire Yung, Adele Morrison, Madelaine Rosevear,
Andy Hogg, Yoshihiro Nakayama



Australian
National
University

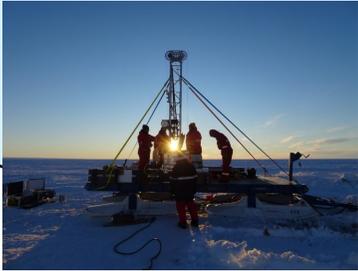


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MELBOURNE
climate extremes
ARC centre of excellence



With thanks to Pedro Colombo,
Angus Gibson, Bob Hallberg,
Gustavo Marques, Matt Harrison,
Stephen Griffies for MOM6 support

Antarctic ice shelf basal melting is important, but hard to observe



Credit: Sophie Berger

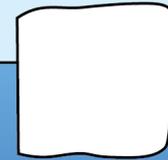
ice flow



refreezing



iceberg calving



sea ice



Credit: Jason Gobat/University of Washington

basal melting

Ice Shelf Water

ice shelf cavity

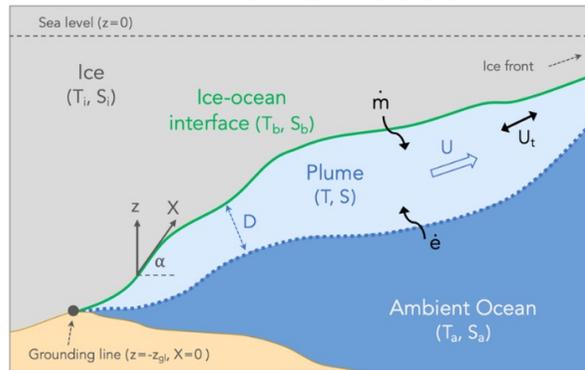
grounding line

Circumpolar Deep Water



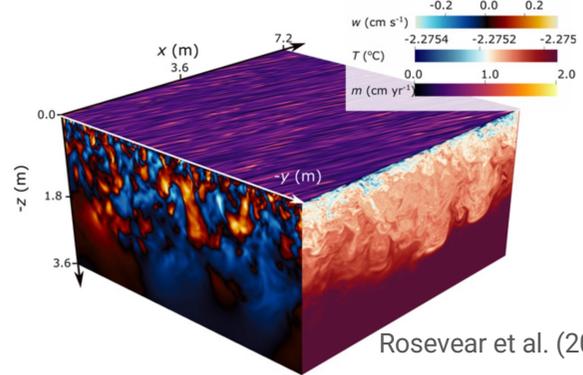
Ice shelf models of different scales and complexity

1D Plume Models



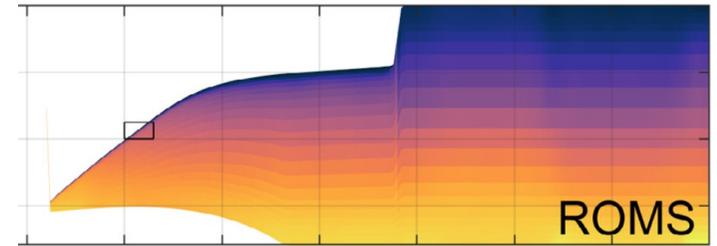
Anselin et al. (2023)

LES/DNS Simulations



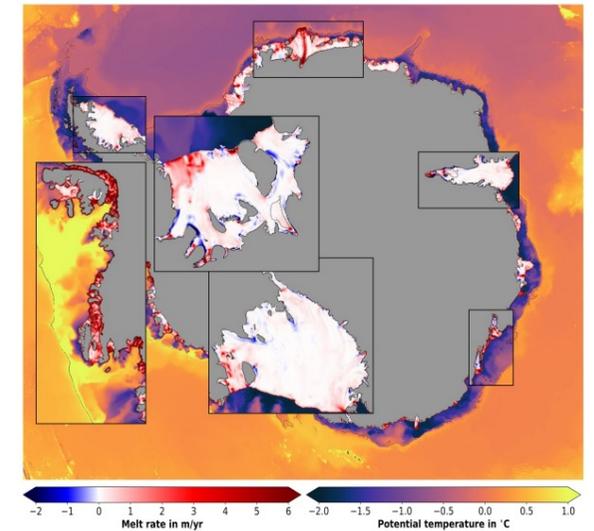
Rosevear et al. (2022)

Idealised Ocean Models



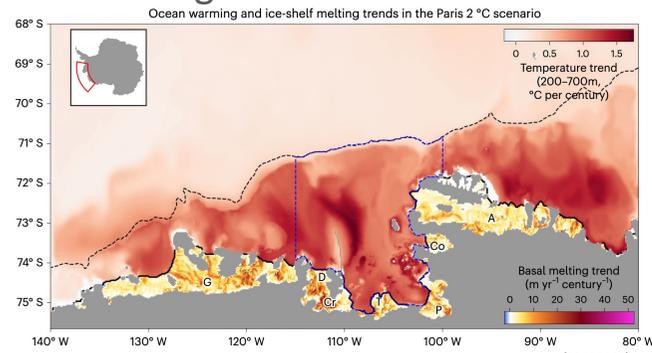
Gwyther et al. (2020)

Pan-Antarctic Ocean Models



Richter et al. (2022)

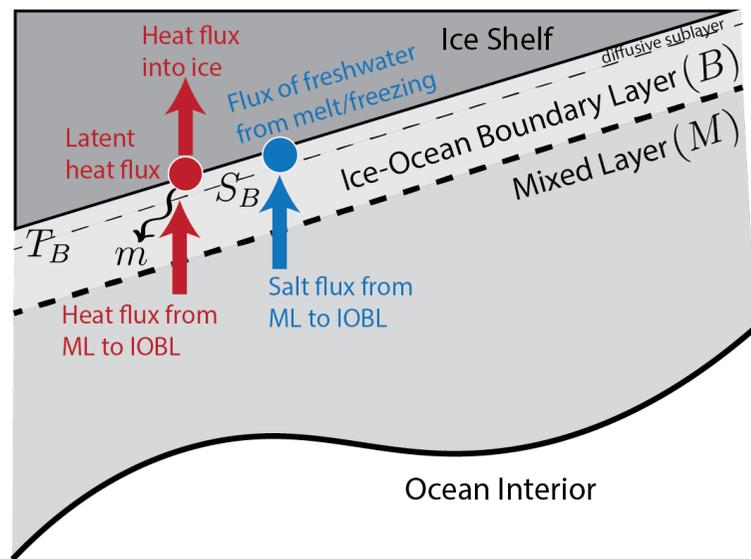
Regional Ocean Models



Naughten et al. (2023)

Basal melting parameterisations

Three-equation parameterisation (conservation of heat, salt and equation of state) approximates as:



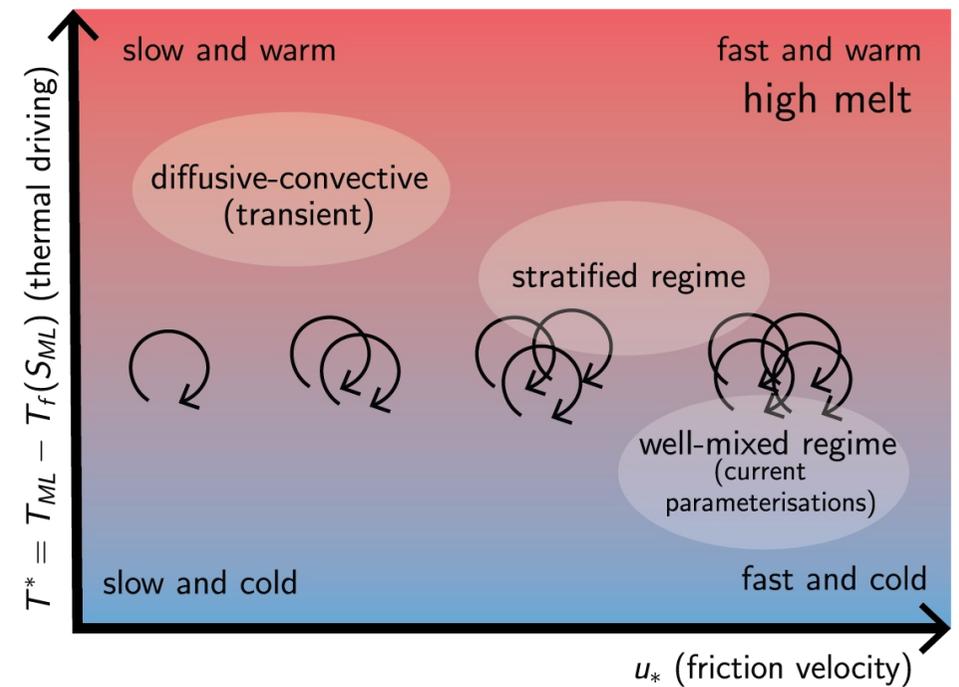
$$m \propto \Gamma_T (T_M - T_B) u_*$$

Melt (m/yr) points to m .
Thermal driving points to $(T_M - T_B)$.
friction velocity points to u_* .
transfer coefficient of heat transport from mixed layer to ice points to Γ_T .

However....

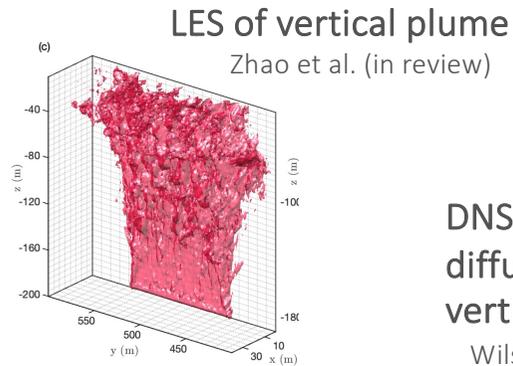
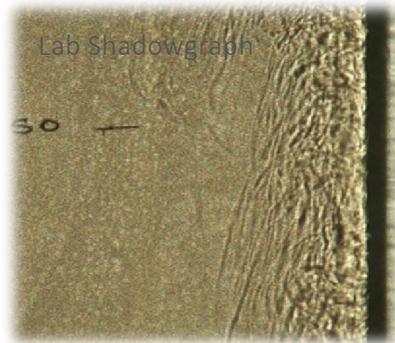
- Transfer coefficients Γ_T and Γ_S are not well constrained
- Often tuned to cold Filchner-Ronne ice shelf (Jenkins et al. 2010)
- Overestimate melting by a factor of 2 to 70 (Rosevear et al. 2022)

....because Antarctic ice shelves are not all the same.

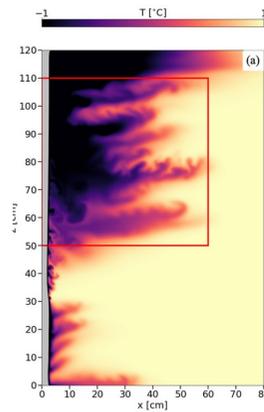


Lab and LES/DNS studies can inform basal melt parameterisations

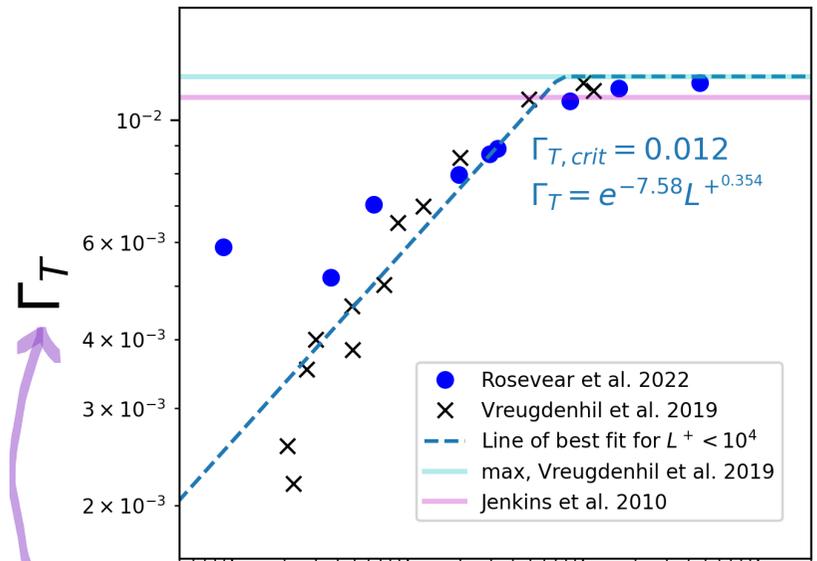
$\text{melt} \propto \sin^{2/3} \theta$ ← Basal slope
 $\text{melt} \propto (T_\infty - T_b)^{4/3}$ ← Far-field ocean temperature
 (lab-based experiments of sloping ice, McConnochie & Kerr, 2018)



DNS of double diffusion at vertical ice face
 Wilson et al. (2023)



LES studies inform parameters
Vreugdenhil et al. (2019) and Rosevear et al. (2022)

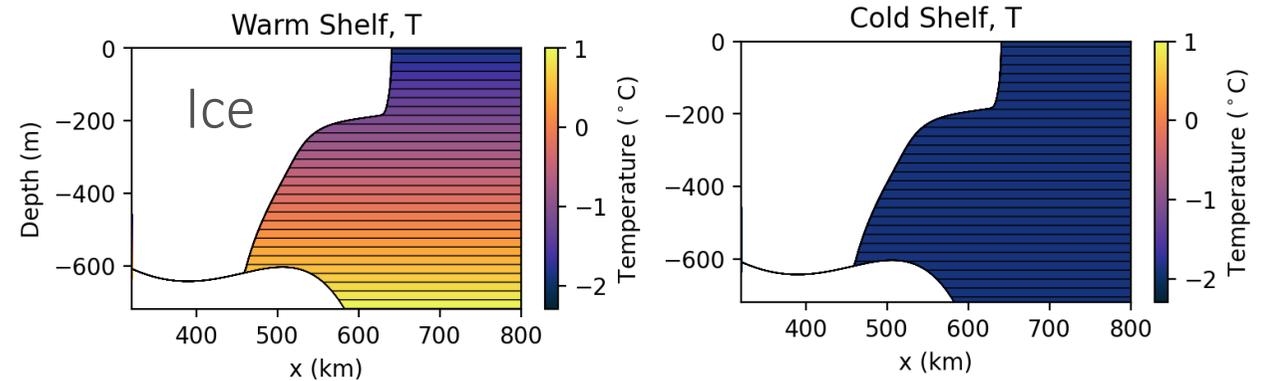
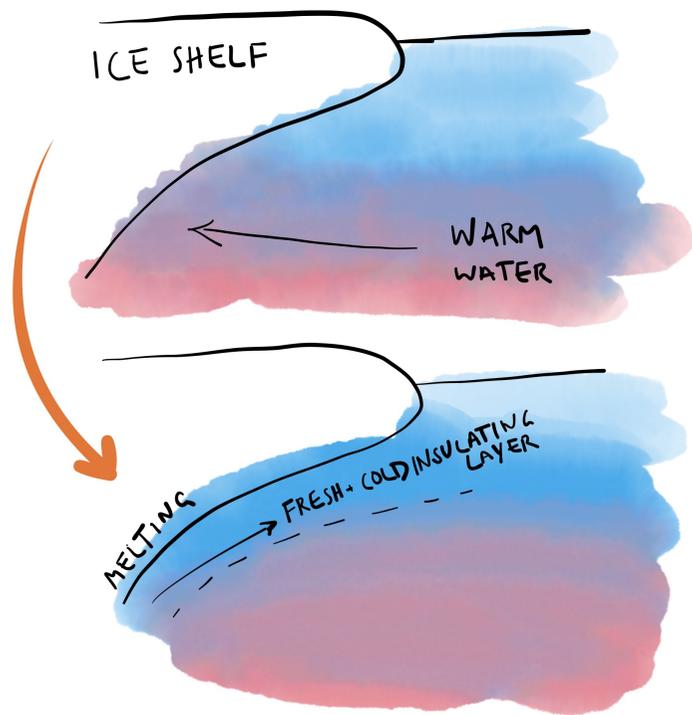


$m \propto \Gamma_T (T_M - T_B) u_*$

$L^+ \propto \frac{u_*^4}{\text{Buoyancy}}$

Viscous Obukhov Scale

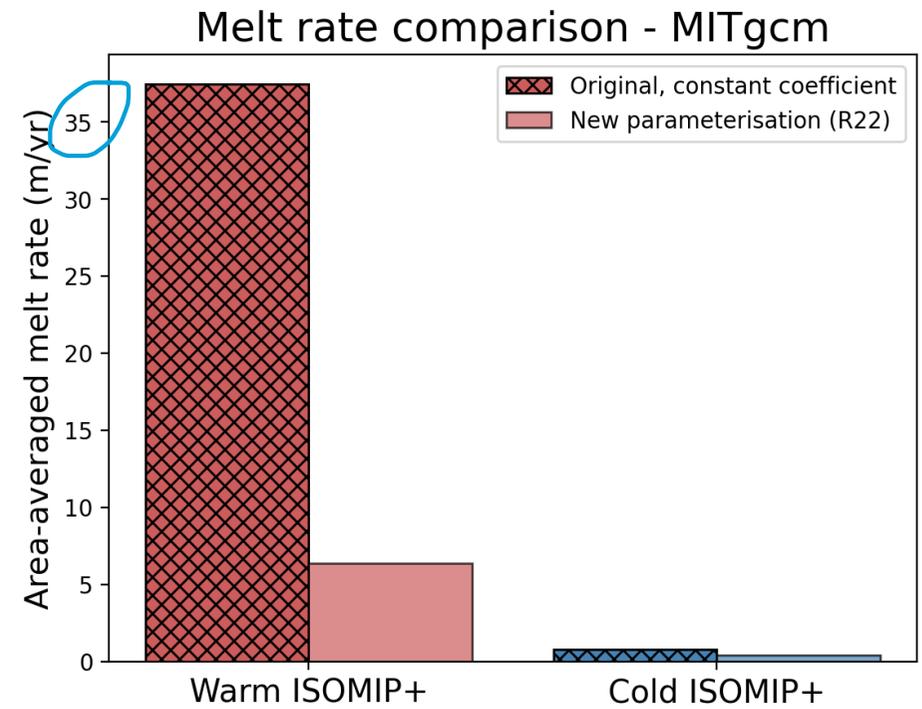
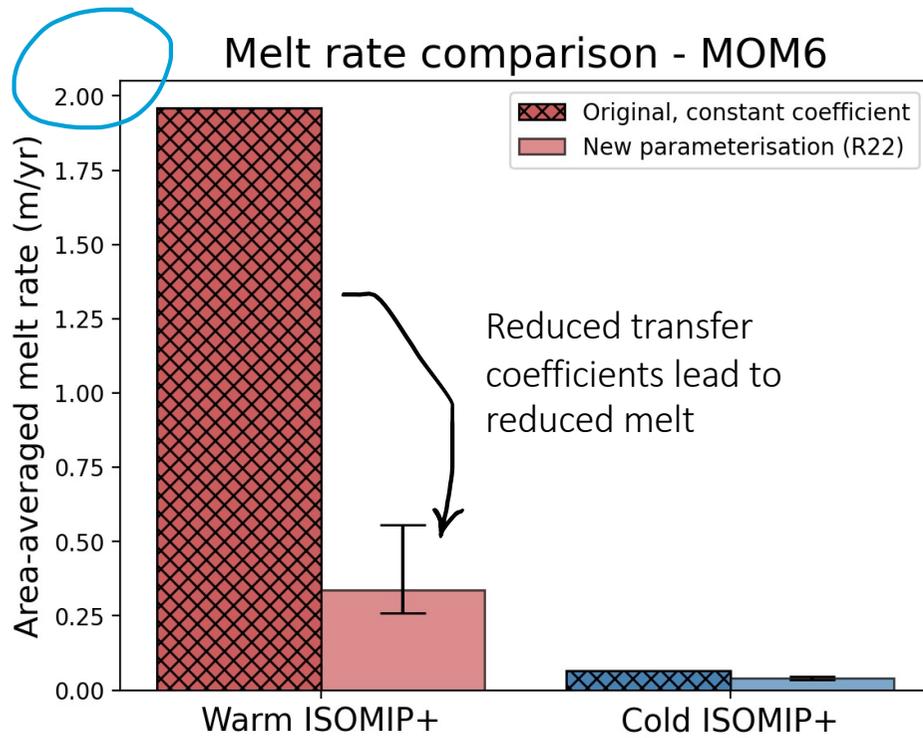
Stratification suppression of melting – R22 parameterisation



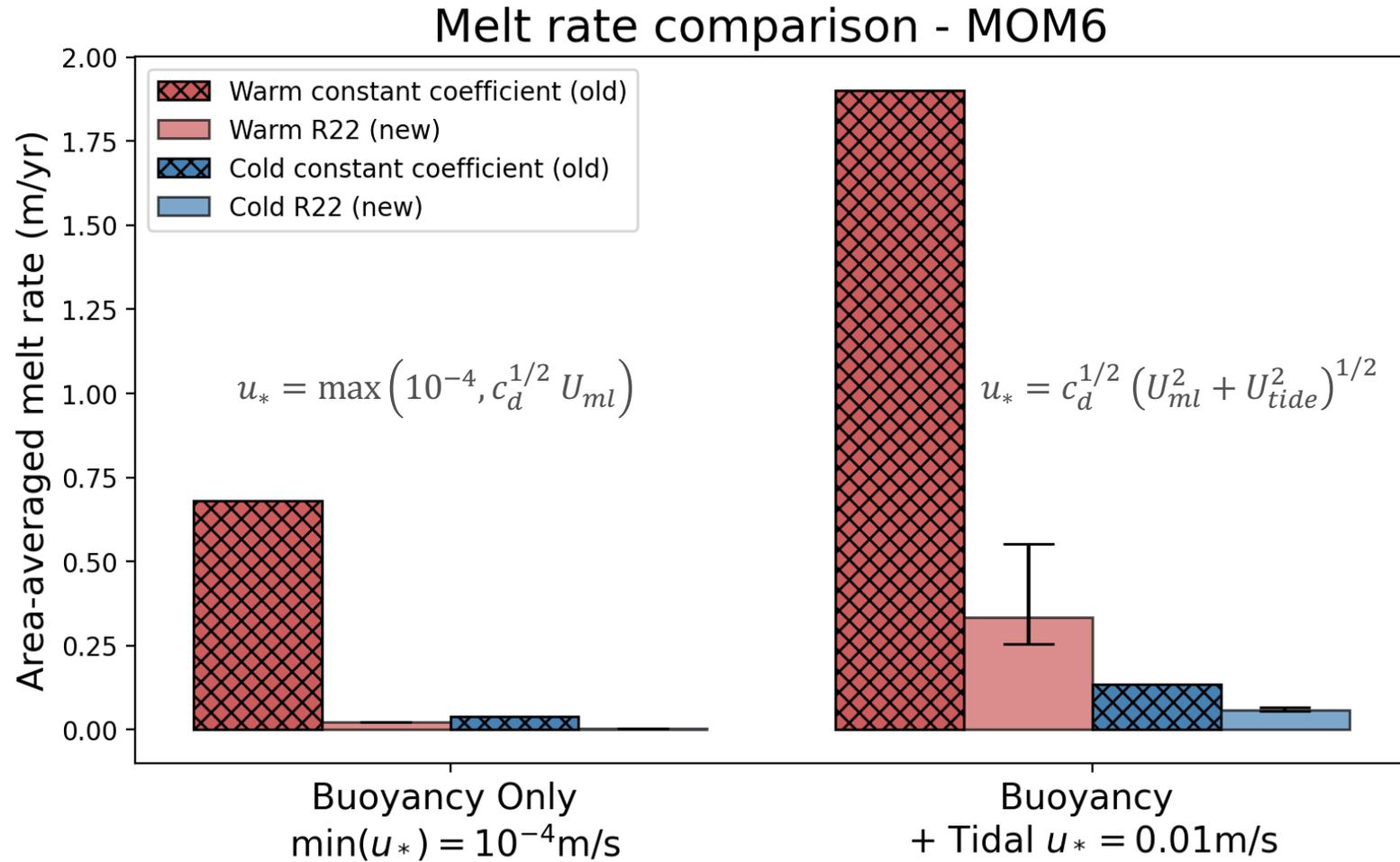
R22 parameterisation: $\Gamma_{T,S} = f(u_*, Buoyancy)$

- **MOM6**: isopycnal layered coordinate with a bulk mixed layer (Stern et al., 2017, 2019)
- **MITgcm**: zstar (Losch, 2008, Y. Nakayama)
- **Idealised ISOMIP+ domain** (Asay-Davis, 2016)

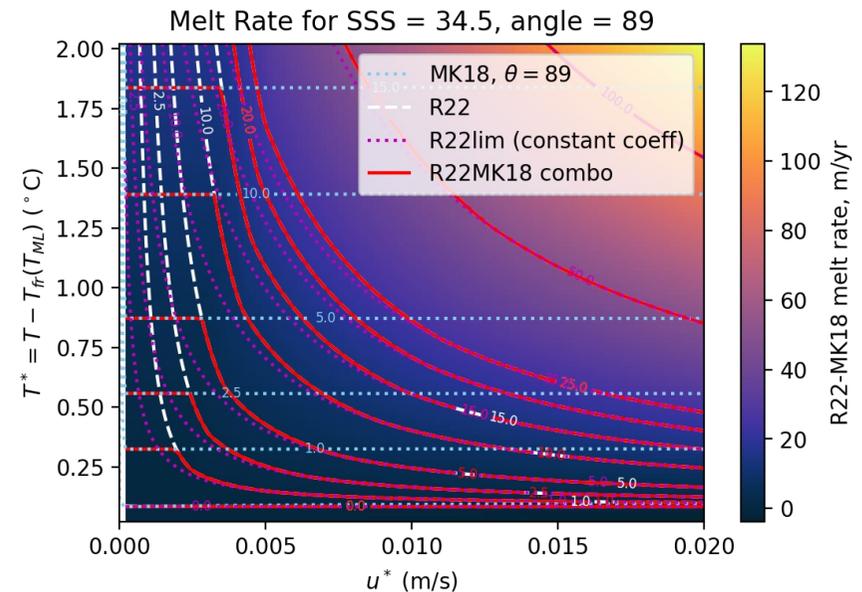
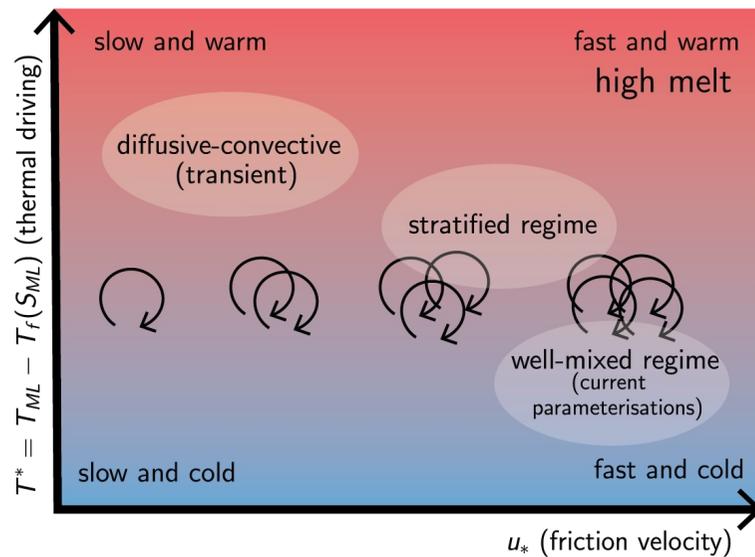
Modified melt rate ratios are consistent between models



Sensitivity to prescribed tidal velocity or minimum friction velocity



What do we do at the warm, quiet limit?

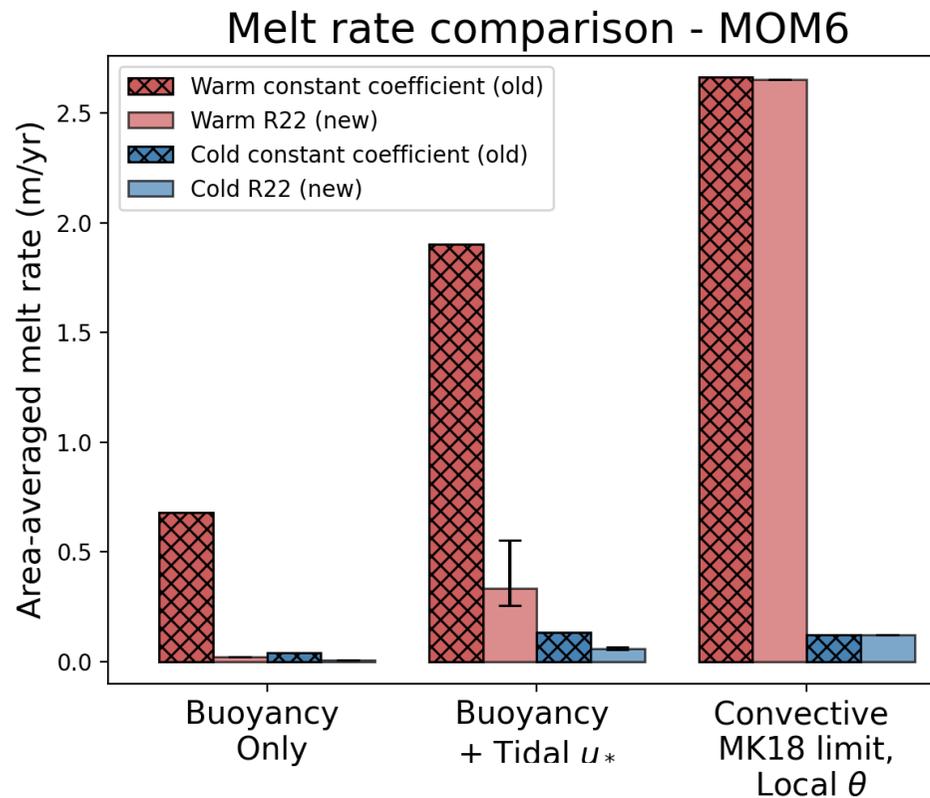


We want nonzero melt rate even if the mixed layer velocity = 0

- Minimum u_* \sim molecular diffusivity
- Tidal u_* offset

- Smoothly transition to a velocity independent parameterisation (e.g. Schulz (2022) for vertical ice fronts)
 - Use McConnochie and Kerr (2018) lab-based results, where effective transfer velocity $\gamma_{T,S}^* = f(\theta)$ (and weakly a function of S and T)

Regime-based parameterisation result

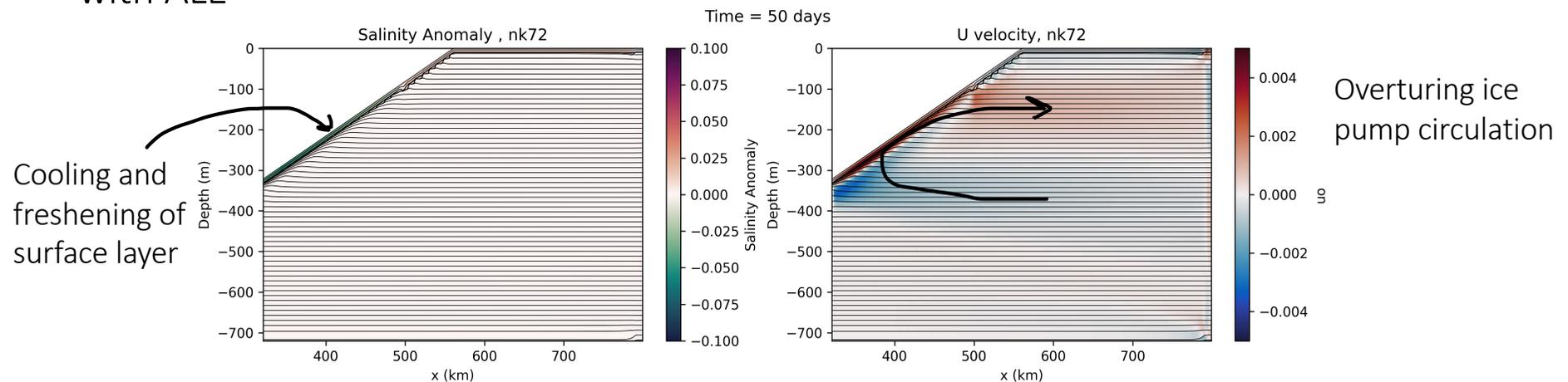


- Basal melt parameterisation continuously transitioning between shear-driven (original) regime, stratified regime (R22) and convective regime (MK18)
- Melt rates controlled by convective regime in ISOMIP+ without prescribed tidal u_* .
- Ongoing challenges to
 1. Extend a LES/lab-based regime-aware melt parameterisation to the large scale
 2. Test the parameterisation in a variety of regimes – perhaps ISOMIP+ is not suitable

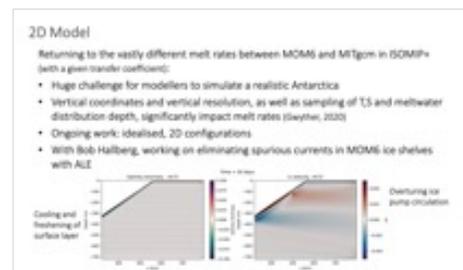
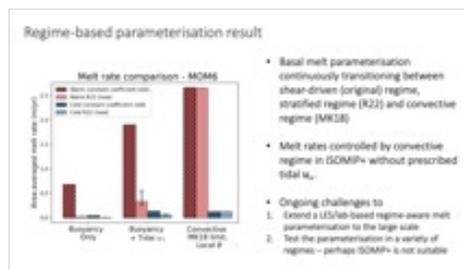
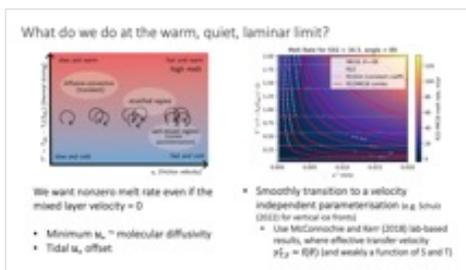
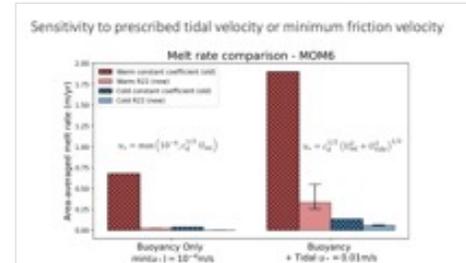
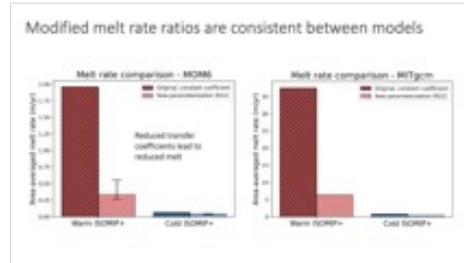
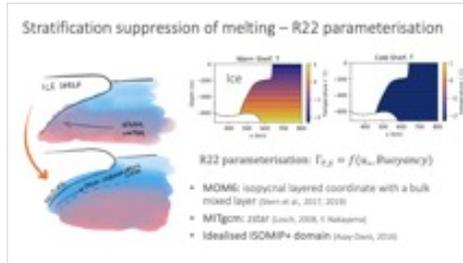
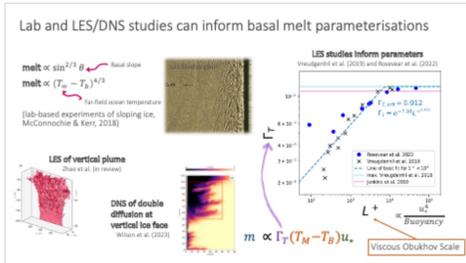
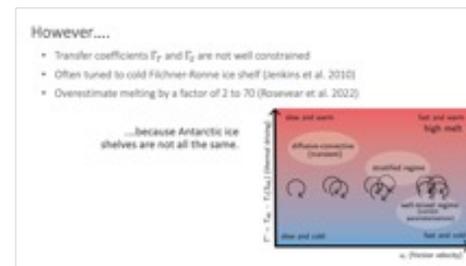
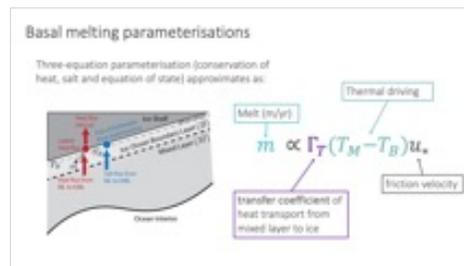
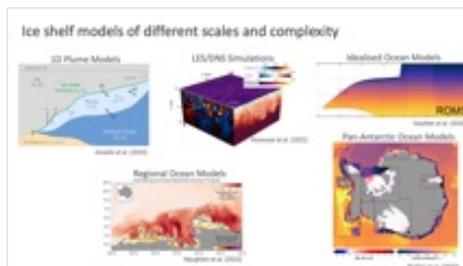
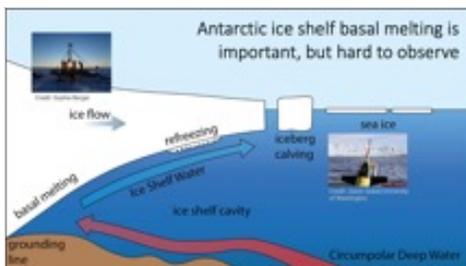
2D Model

Returning to the vastly different melt rates between MOM6 and MITgcm in ISOMIP+ (with a given transfer coefficient):

- Huge challenge for modellers to simulate a realistic Antarctica
- Vertical coordinates and vertical resolution, as well as sampling of T,S and meltwater distribution depth, significantly impact melt rates (Gwyther, 2020)
- Ongoing work: idealised, 2D configurations
- With Bob Hallberg, working on eliminating spurious currents in MOM6 ice shelves with ALE



Thank you



Email me: claire.yung@anu.edu.au

