



Laboratoire d'Océanographie et du Climat

EGU Sharing Geoscience online May 2020



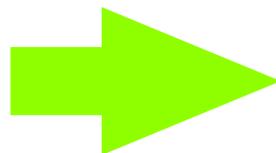
The role of tides in ocean–ice-shelf interactions in the southwestern Weddell Sea

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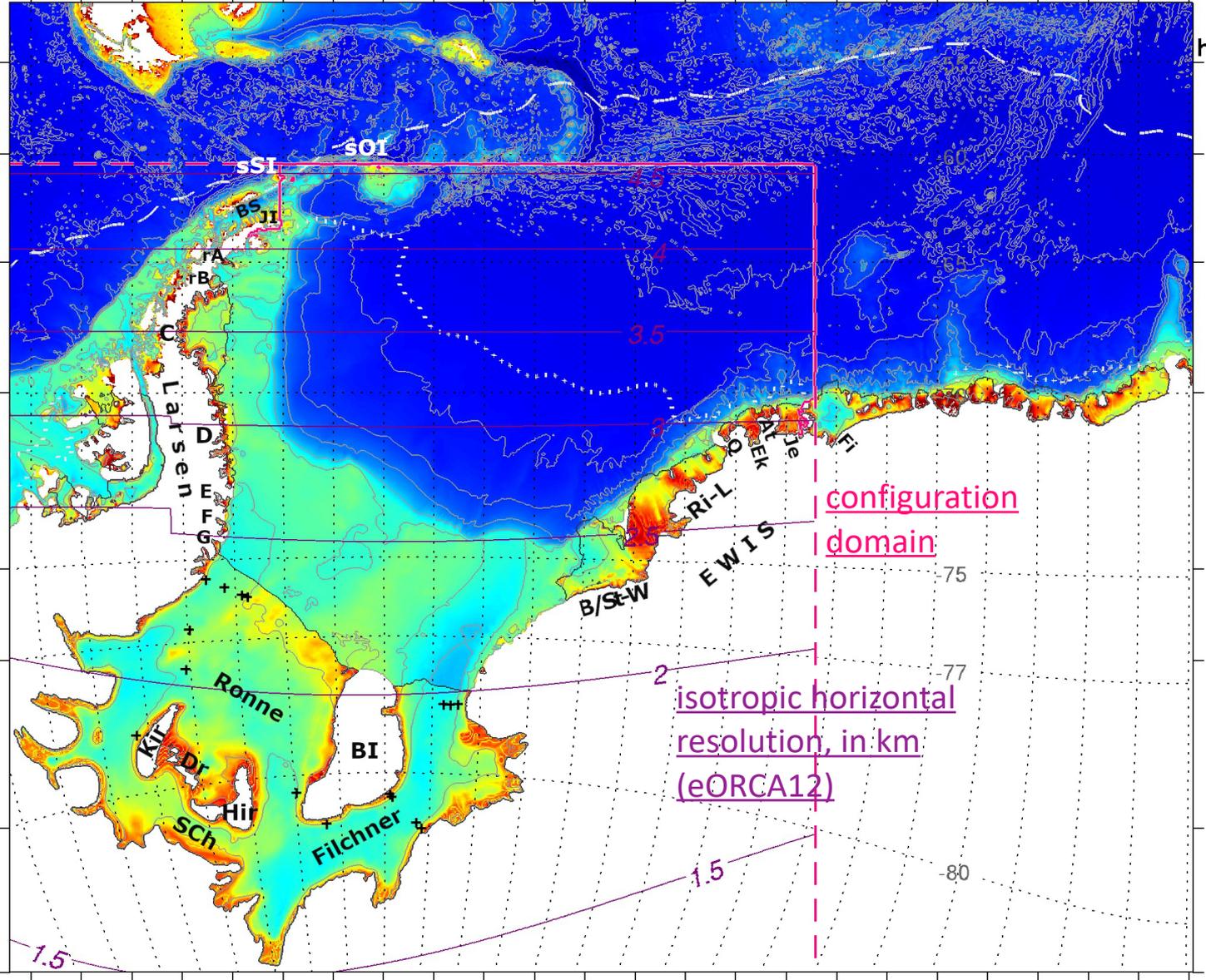


for more: Hausmann et al. (2020), *JGR Oceans*,
[doi: 10.1029/2019JC015847](https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JC015847) for materials from this: © 2020 AGU. All
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New regional ocean sea-ice model configuration, interacting with ice-shelf melting in resolved cavities

-80 -75 -70 -65 -60 -55 -50 -45 -40 -35 -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35



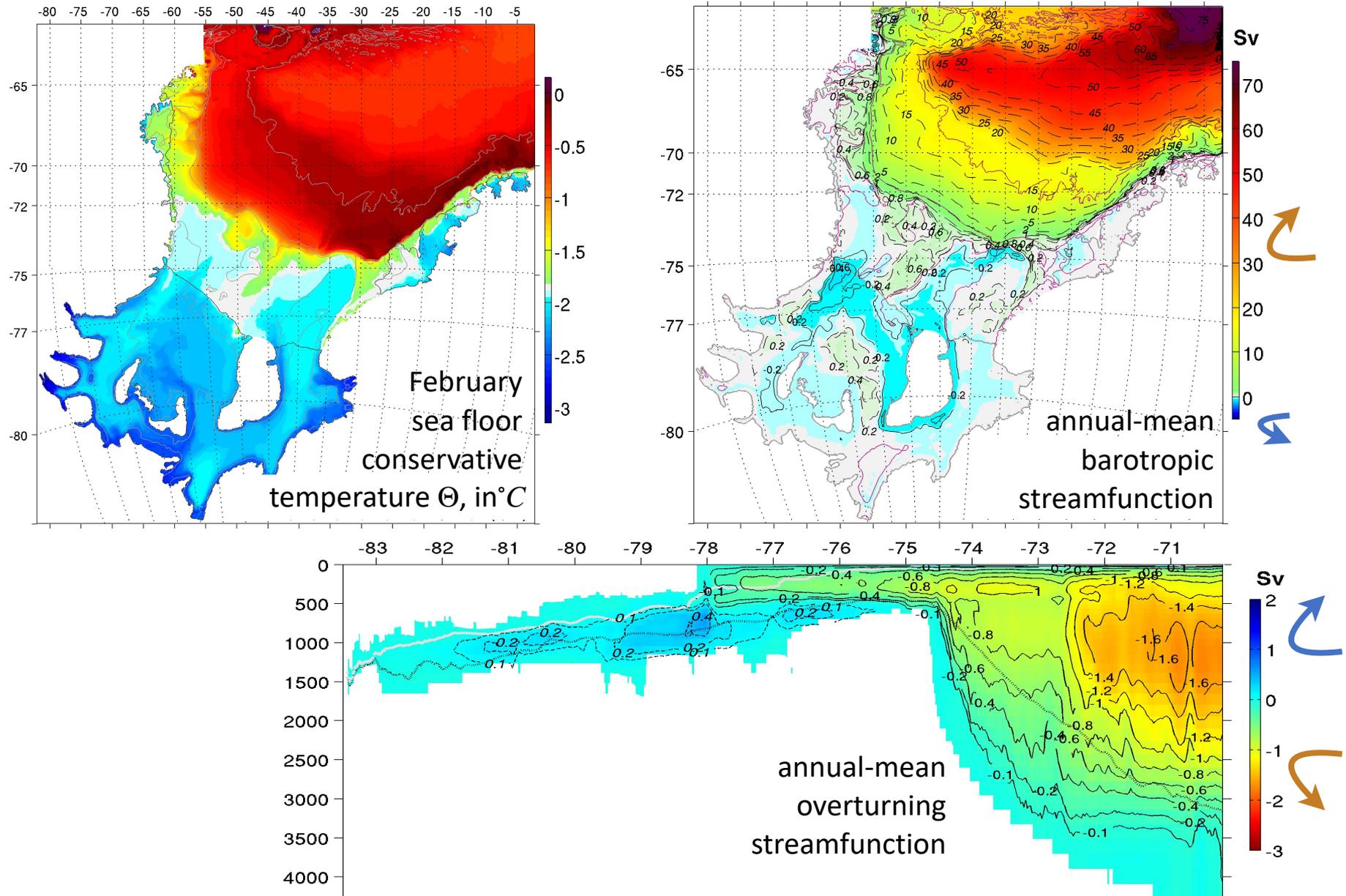
- NEMO 3.6
- interactive melt in resolved ice-shelf cavities ([Mathiot et al. 2017](#))
- z^* nonlinear free surface
- tides
- 75-level partial top & bottom cells
- eORCA12
- IBSCO/BEDMAP2

configuration domain

isotropic horizontal resolution, in km (eORCA12)

Figure & more info @ [Hausmann et al. 2020, JGR Oceans](#)

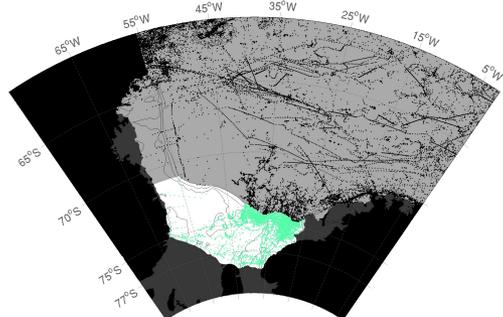
➤ illustration of reference experiment simulated properties (5yr-averages):



Filchner-Ronne open-ocean continental shelf & ice-shelf cavity water masses

➤ simulated water mass properties (colors):

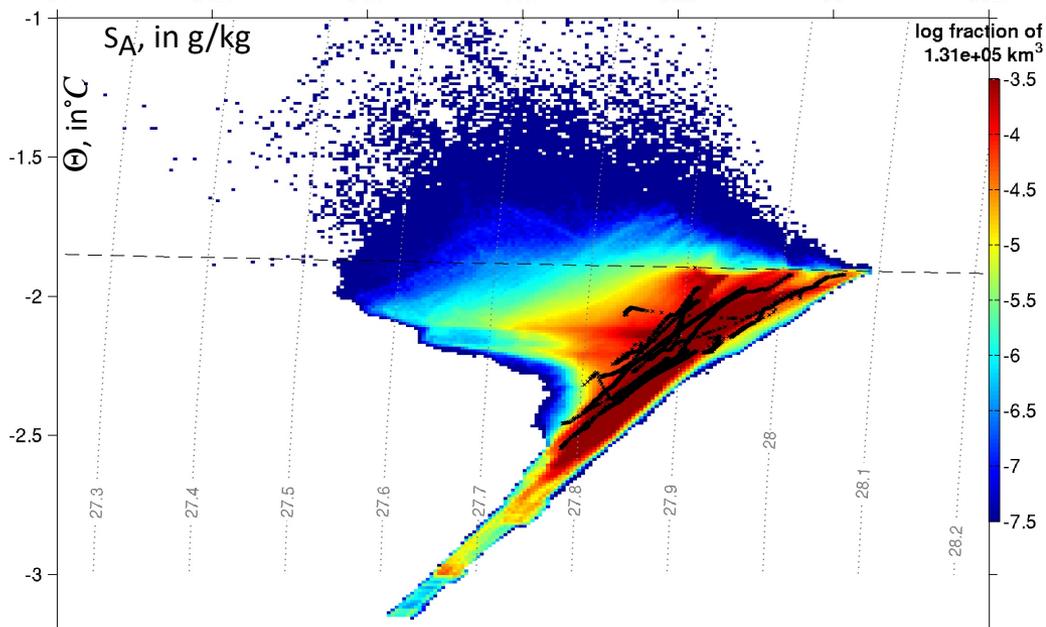
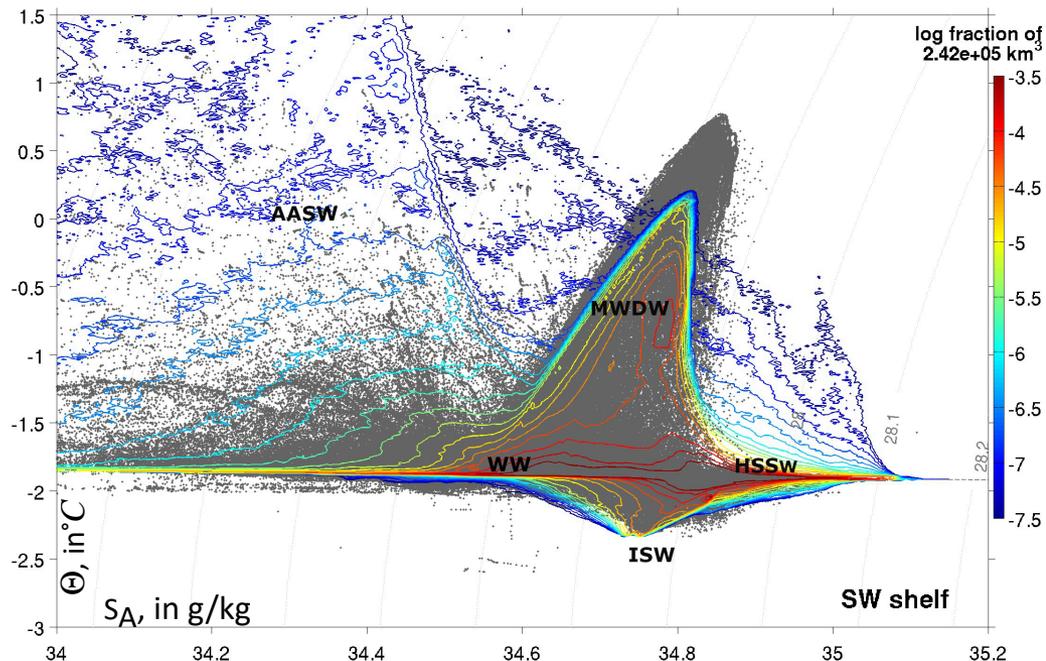
5yr volumetric census in conservative temperature (Θ) — absolute salinity (S_A) space



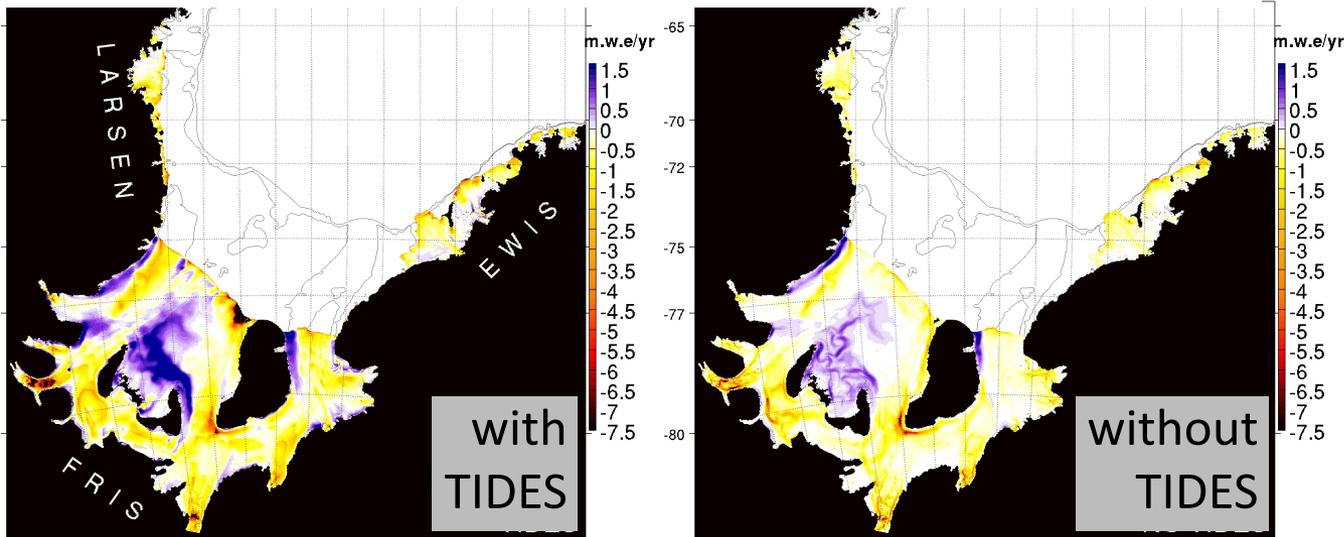
Southwestern Weddell Sea open-ocean continental shelf

versus all available in-situ observations (grey dots) from ships & seals (mapped green above)

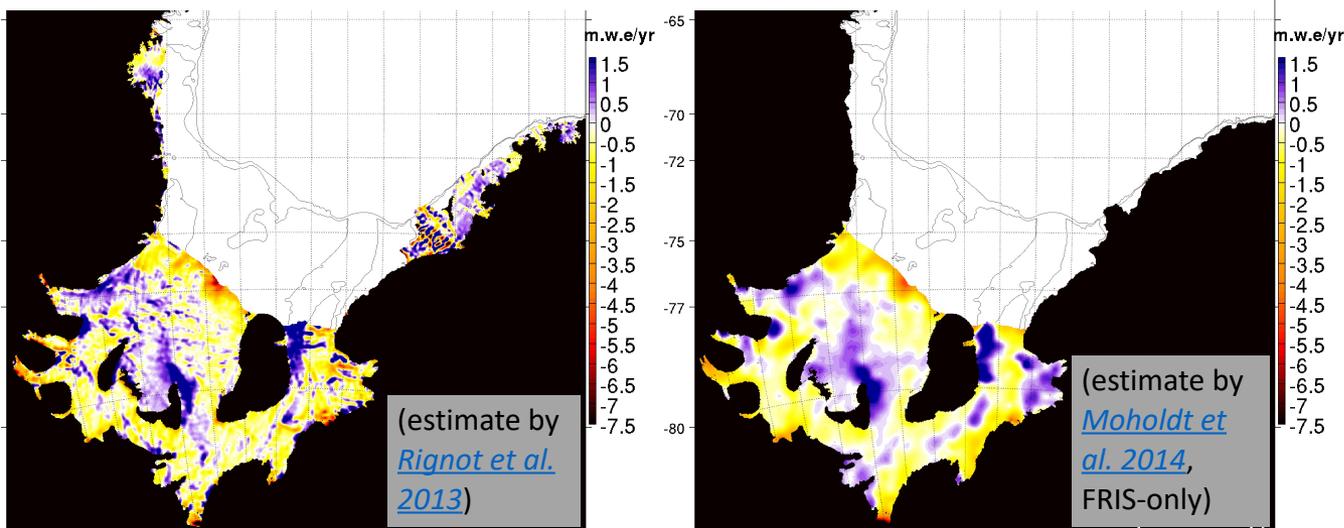
versus sub-ice-shelf CTD profile observations (black dots) from hot-water drill borehole sites (mapped with crosses on slide 2)



simulated basal melt rates (<0 melt, >0 refreeze):



satellite-observation derived basal melt estimates:



Ocean tides:

- instrumental in shaping observed melt: intensify basal melt/refreeze pattern, thereby **increase net mass loss by 50%**
- primary mechanism driving is enhanced time-varying kinetic energy at ice draft, with thermal adjustment substantially damping the melt response (by 85-90%)
- **associated meltwater fluxes feedback on melt-driven circulation, sea-ice distribution & deep water mass properties**
- **key to adequately represent** in the next generation of climate models & future coupled climate – ice sheet modelling