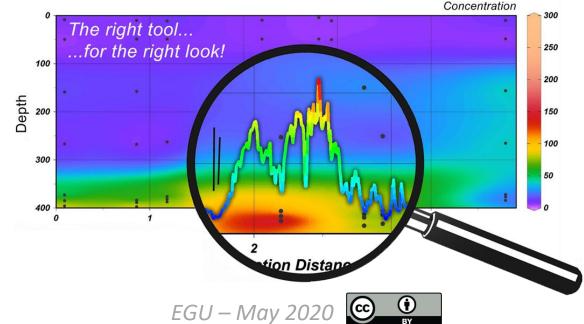


Subsea Water Isotope Sensors A novel tool for continuous and in-situ analysis

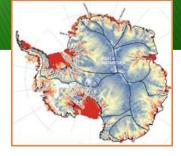
Roberto Grilli, Camille Blouzon



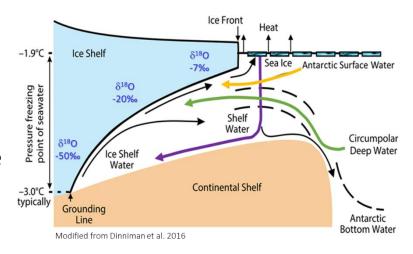




SWIS - Context and motivations



- 1. Antarctica has 56-m potential on sea level rise
- 2. ~300 km³ of ice sheet lost every year
- 3. 180M people affected by 1-m sea level rise
- 4. Ice-shelves have key role in retaining grounded ice
- 5. Ice losses from Antarctica represent the largest uncertainty in sea-level projections



A new tool for better constrain the principal mechanisms responsible for ice shelve melting

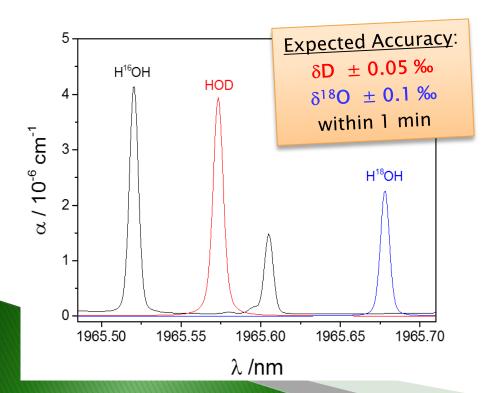
SWIS - Project plans

1. Instrumental Development

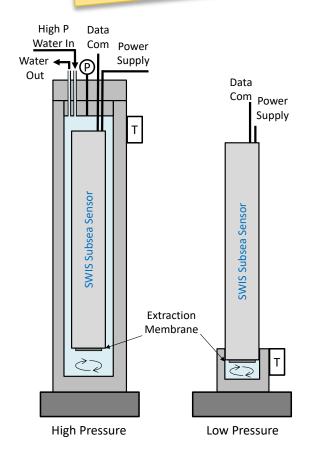
High sensitive OFCEAS technique







2. Laboratory Calibrations



3. Test campaigns in the Mediterranean and Baltic Sea

SWIS - Project plans

Engineering work

- High precision and reliability
- Miniaturization
- Low power consumption

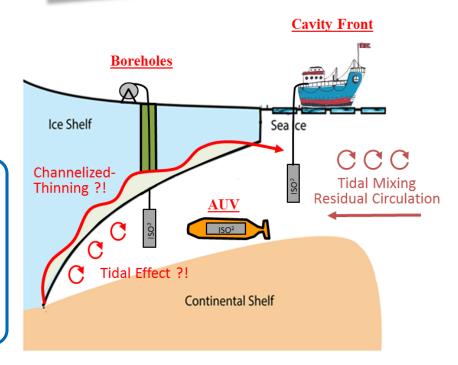
Adapted for AUV and Borehole applications



Characteristics

- 50-cm long, 19-cm diam.
- Weight: 25 kg (2000m)35 kg (6000m)
- 60W consumption
- Battery autonomy: 12h

4. High spatial and temporal information at the ice shelves



Answering new questions

What is the role of:

- Tidal and mesoscale mixing?
- Ocean-driven channelized thinning?

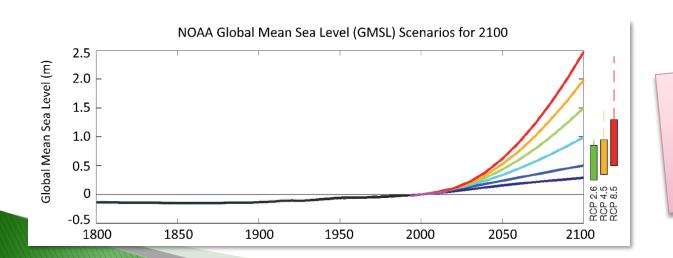
SWIS - Impacts

⇒ A new tool for in situ water isotope signature in the oceans





- ⇒ More observation for better constrain the models
- ⇒ Better understanding of the mechanisms responsible for the ice shelf melting
- ⇒ More precise sea level rise projections



High Uncertainties 20 cm - 2.5 m in 2100