

A revised sea level budget equation to accurately represent physical processes driving sea level rise

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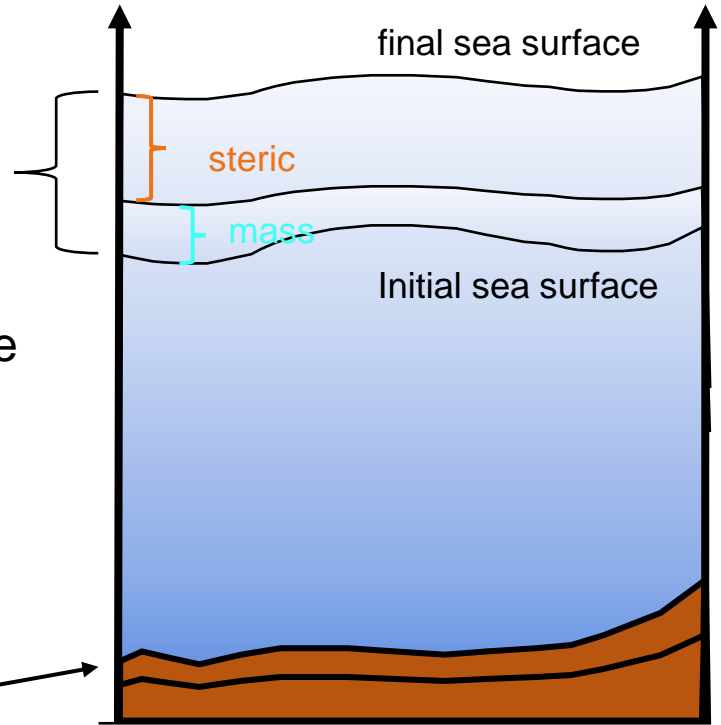
Attributing global sea level rise to its component parts

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Sea Level Budget (SLB)

- Sea Level Rise (SLR) →
- Total SLR = Mass + steric + ocean bottom shape
- Mass : addition of freshwater.
- Steric: temperature and salinity driven.
- Assuming: changes to the ocean bottom considered



Conventional SLB (1990s)

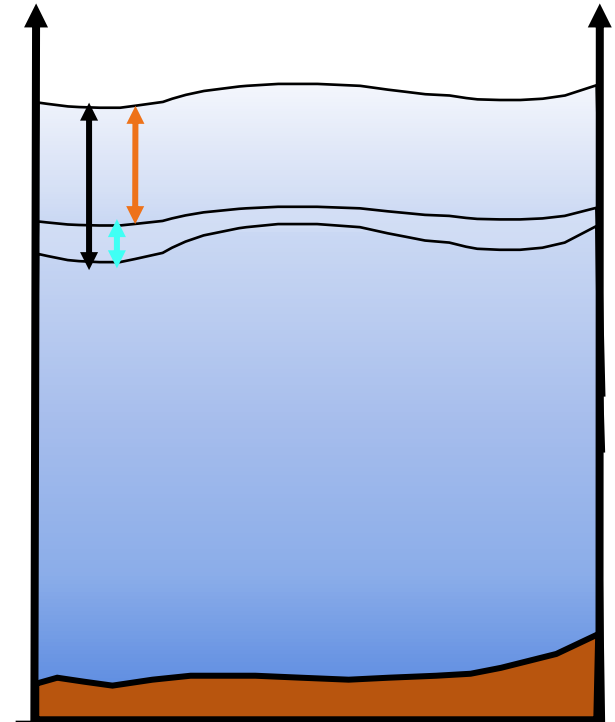
- SLR \approx steric + mass.

Why?

- Ocean bottom changes \rightarrow GIA + elastic deformation due to loading
- GIA \rightarrow modelled and removed.
- Early 2000: mass contribution small.
Mass \rightarrow Loading \rightarrow Solid Earth deformation, hence Ocean Bottom Deformation (OBD) negligible.

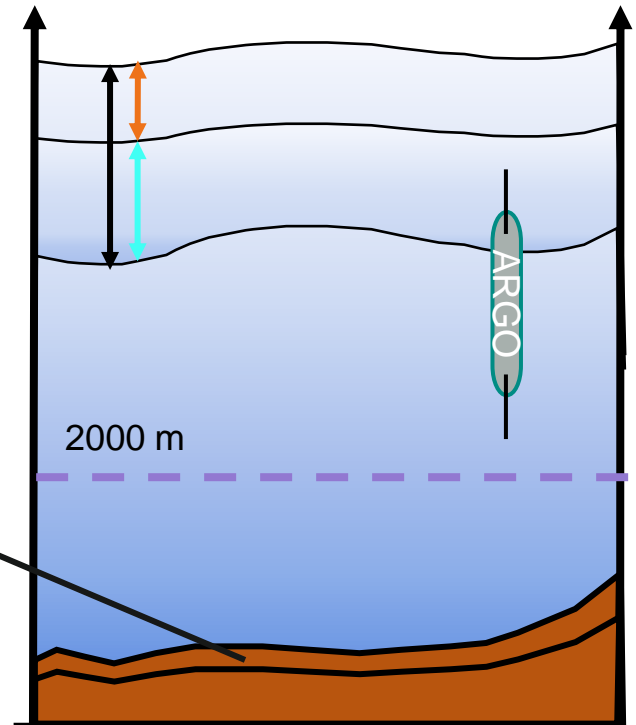
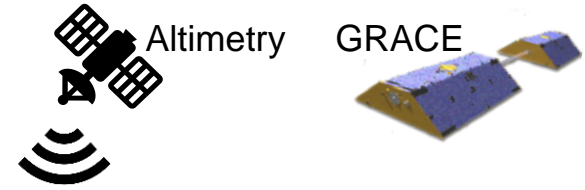


Altimeter



Contemporary SLR

- Mass change has accelerated, and
Mass \rightarrow Loading \rightarrow Solid Earth deformation,
- hence solid Earth deformation not negligible.
- OBD as large as deep-steric \leftarrow
- Acknowledged in the community, but a
mathematical derivation was missing!
(Kuo et al., 2008; Ray et al., 2013; Frederikse et al., 2017)



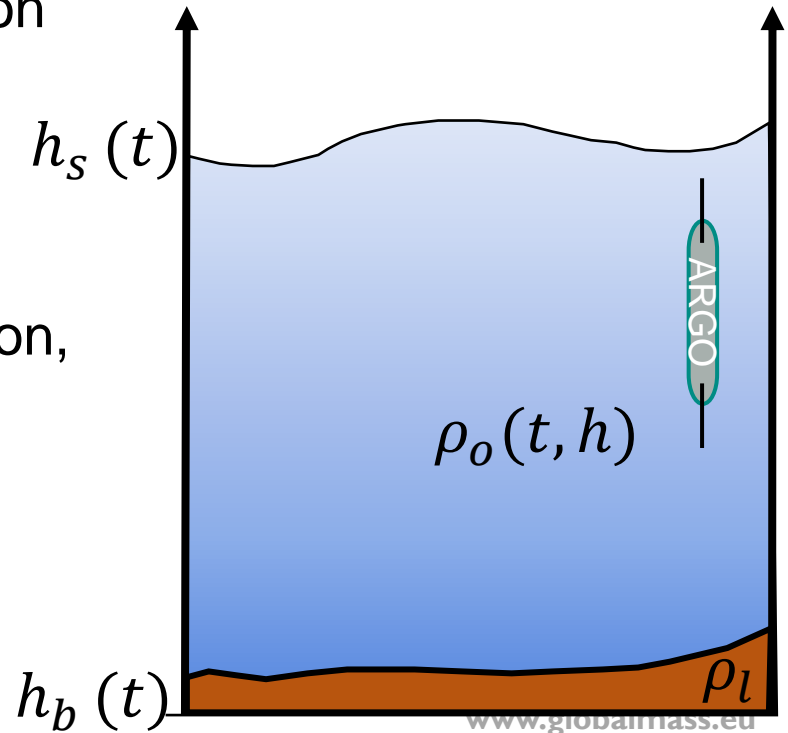
OBD term in the budget

- We derive the sea level budget equation

- show:

OBD should be a part of the SLB,
which assumption can lead to its omission,
a consistent SLB equation:

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = f\{SSH, steric, OBD\}.$$

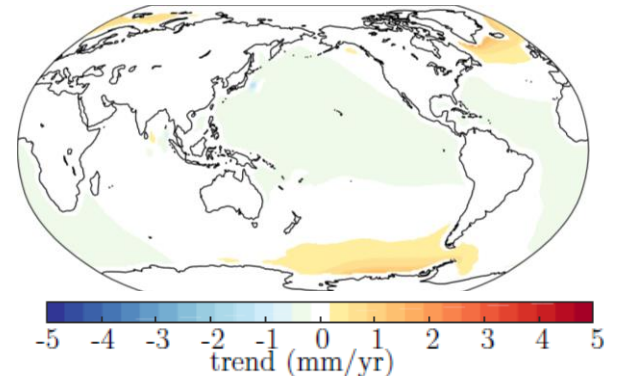


We updated the SLB

- Dedicated OBD term in the SLB:
SLR = mass + steric + OBD.
- Show that updated SLB = conventional SLB
(for constant ocean bottom $h_b(t)$)
- Updated equation represents physical processes better.

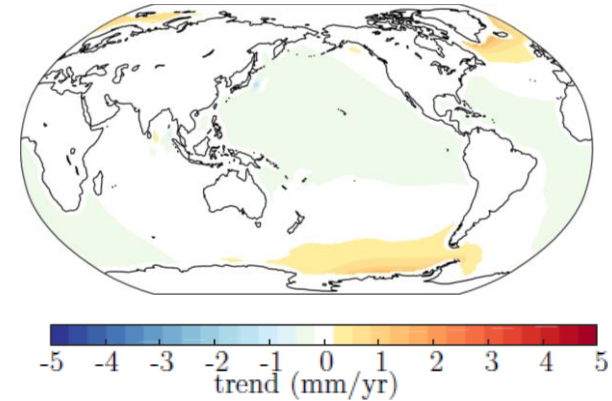
Computing OBD

- Get Mass redistribution from GRACE
- Already corrected for GIA (using ICE-6G)
- Using mass redistribution and Love load numbers, we estimate elastic deformation of solid Earth

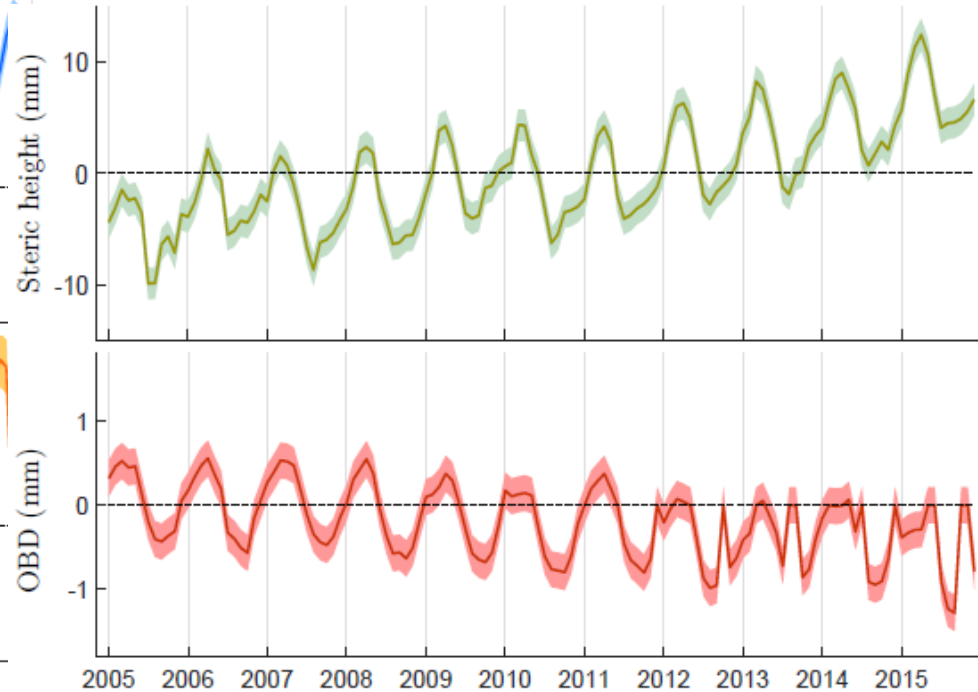
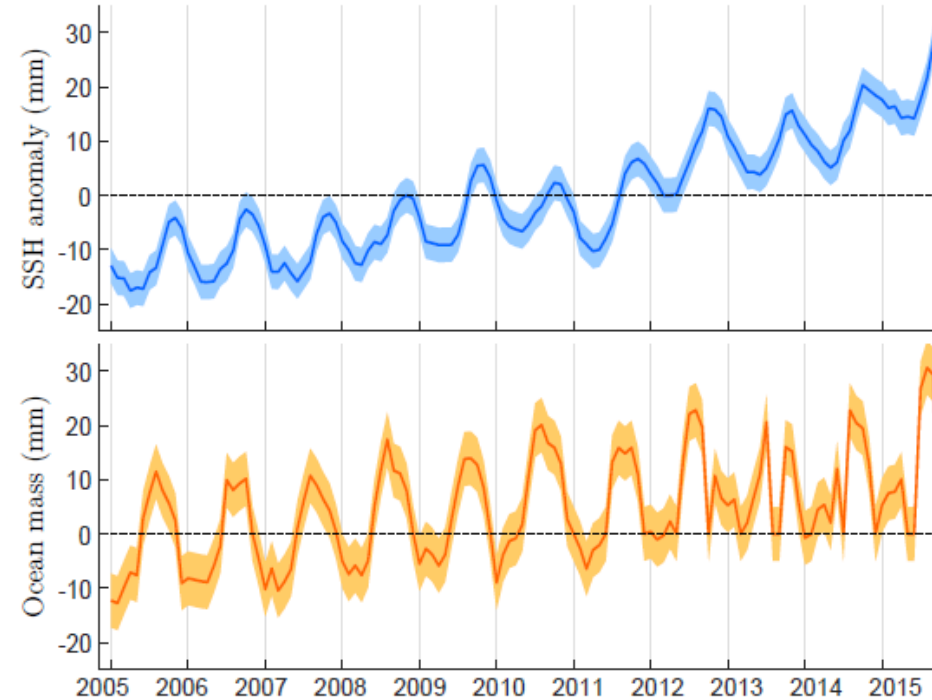


Results: global mean OBD

- Using JPL GRACE data: -0.11 ± 0.01 mm/yr.
- Frederikse et al., 2017: -0.13 ± 0.01 mm/yr.
- Deep-steric: 0.11 mm/yr.
- OBD has implications for regional SLB.
(regional signal nearly 10 time higher than global mean)
- Including OBD increases the gap in SLB.



Time-series



Conclusions

- Physical processes in SLB: mass, steric, and elastic OBD
- Conventional equation does not represents all the processes
- We derived and updated the SLB using volume-mass relation

Thank you

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Key Points:

- The conventional sea level budget equation does not include elastic ocean bottom deformation, implicitly assuming it is negligible
- Recent increases in ocean mass yield global-mean ocean bottom deformation of similar magnitude to the deep steric sea level contribution
- We use a mass-volume approach to derive and update the sea level

Sea Level Budgets Should Account for Ocean Bottom Deformation

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Abstract The conventional sea level budget (SLB) equates changes in sea surface height with the sum of ocean mass and steric change, where solid-Earth movements are included as corrections but limited to the impact of glacial isostatic adjustment. However, changes in ocean mass load also deform the ocean