

Influence of surface mass balance on the high-end sea-level commitment from the Antarctic ice sheet

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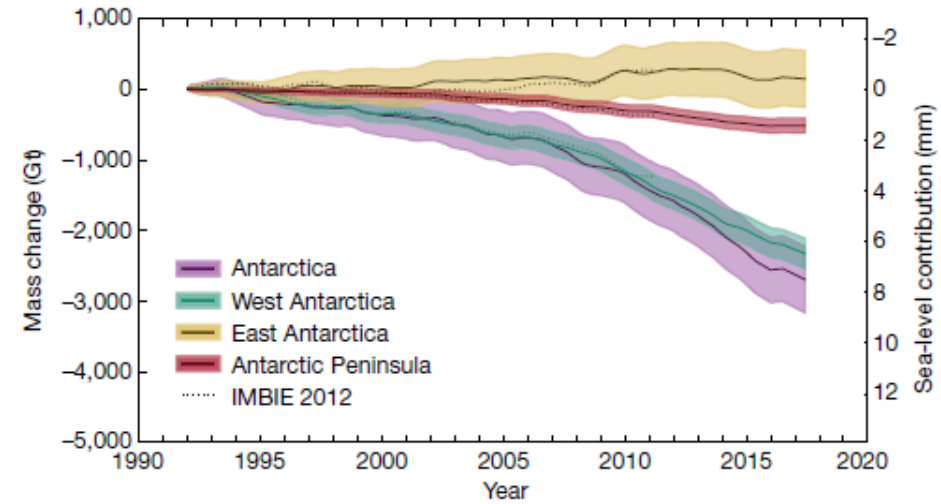
AN UNCERTAIN ANTARCTIC FUTURE

Competing processes under a warming climate

- ↑ sub-shelf melt
- ↑ snow accumulation
- ↑ surface runoff

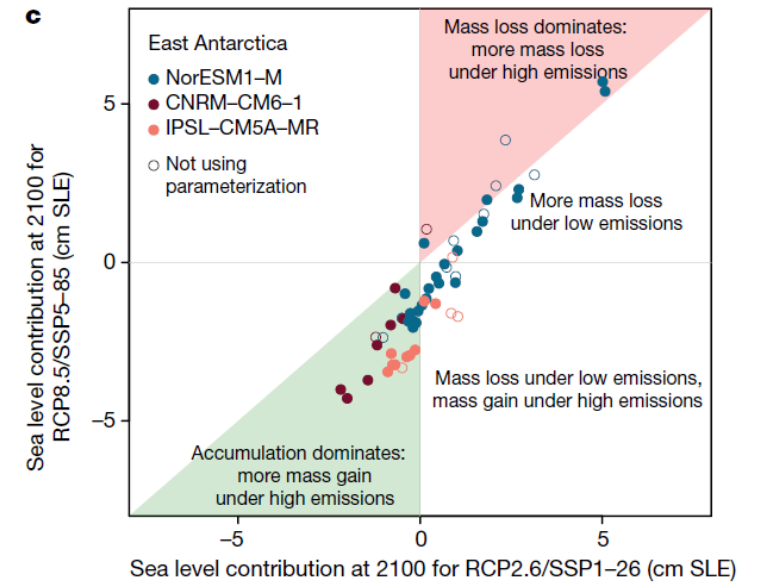
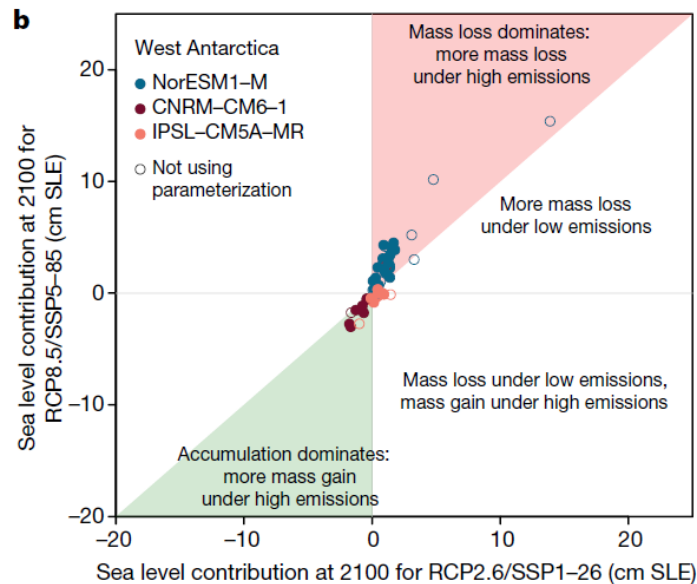
→ What will be the balance between them in the future?

PRESENT:



[From the IMBIE team, 2018]

FUTURE:



[From Edwards et al., 2021]

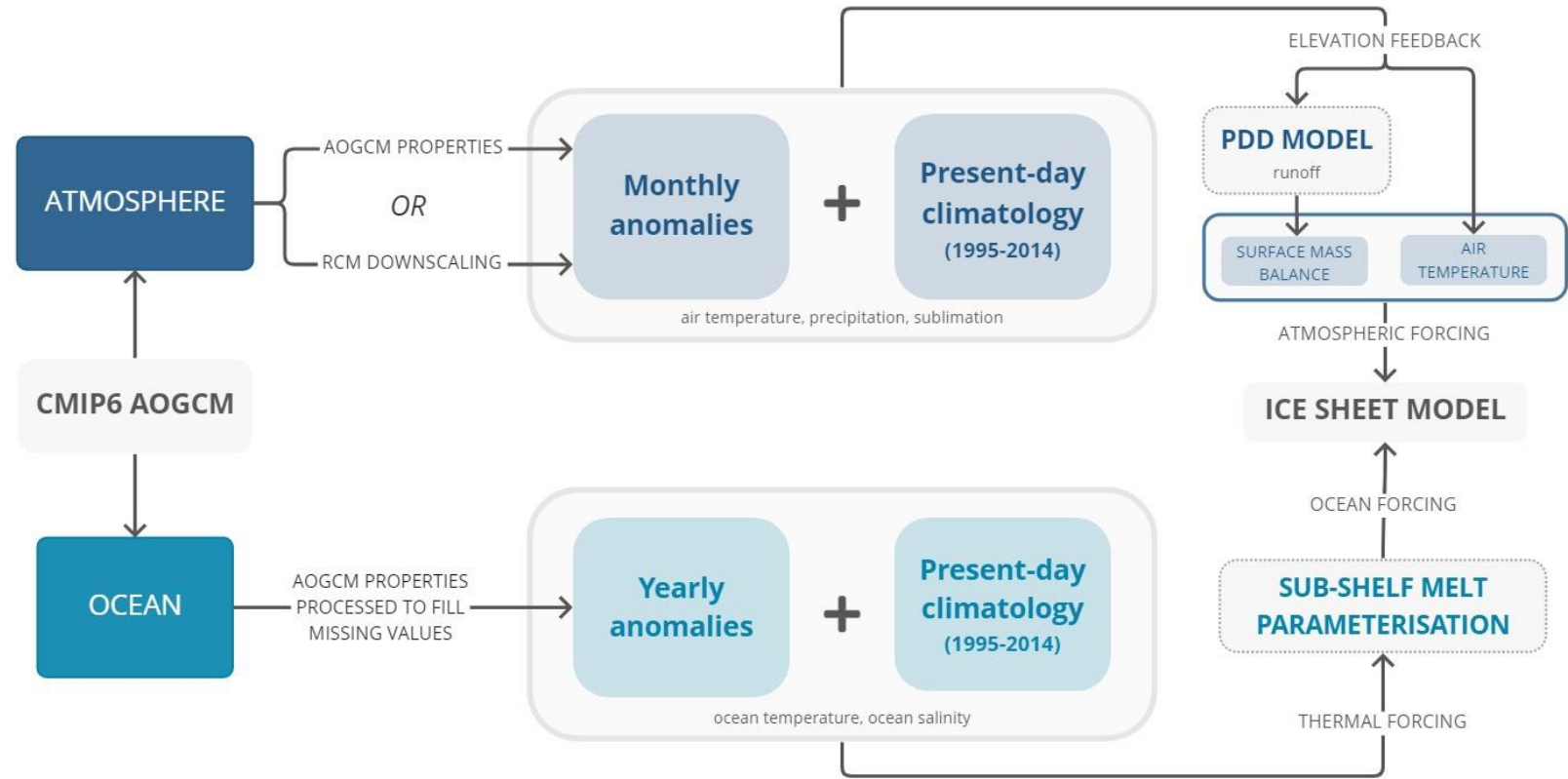
HOW?

Different climate forcings:

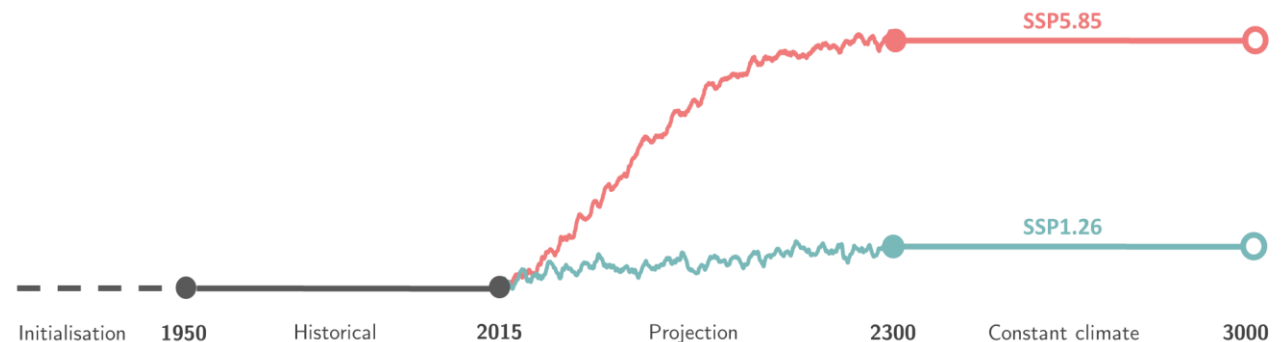
- MRI-ESM2-0
 - SSP1.26
 - SSP5.85
- IPSL-CM6A-LR
 - SSP5.85

For each of them:

- **Ensemble of simulations** covering **uncertainties** in **ice-ocean** and **ice-atmosphere** interactions



[From Coulon et al, in prep.]



[From Klose et al, in prep.]

ENSEMBLE VALIDATION

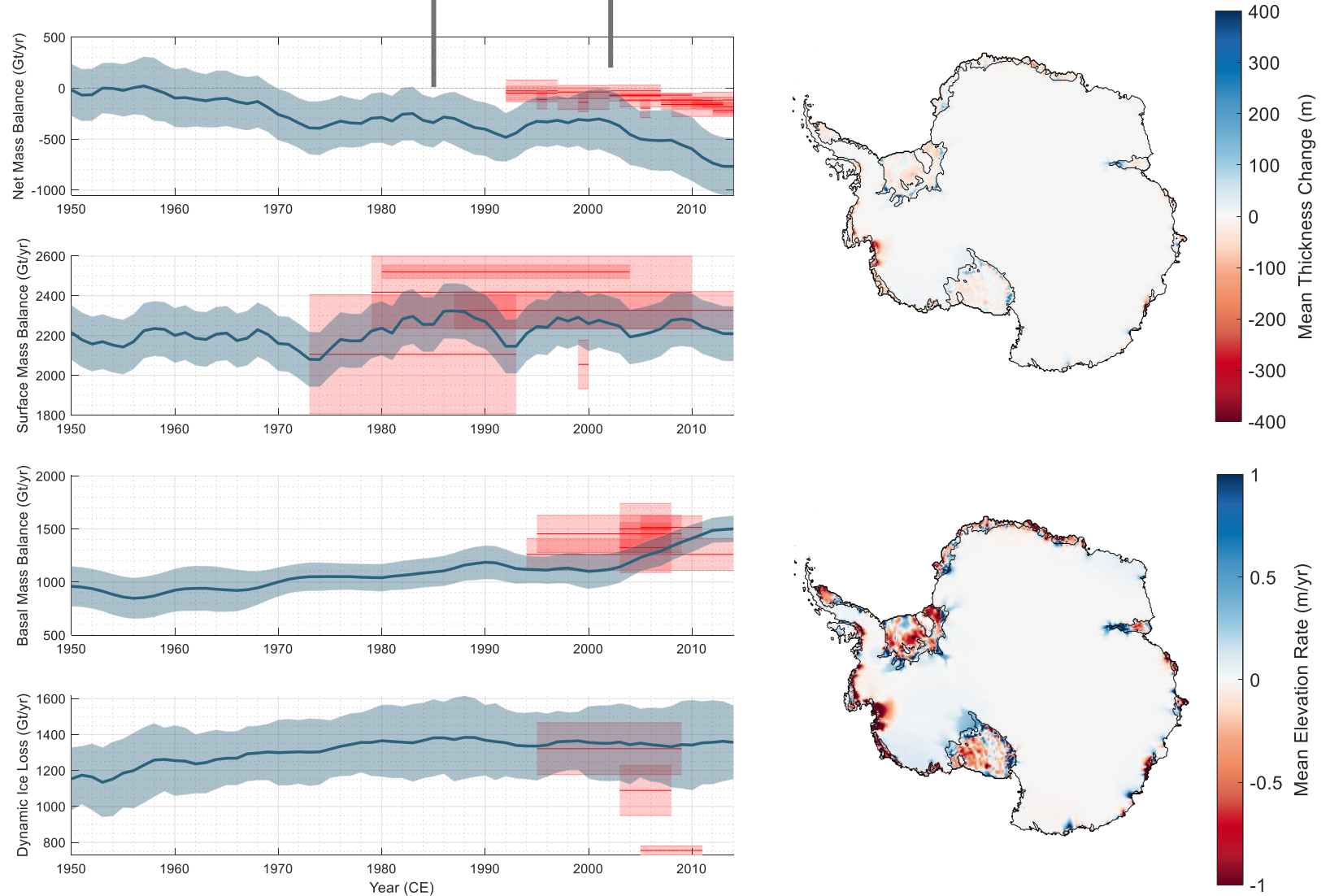


Satisfying
behaviour over
the historical
period.

→ How does it evolve
on multi-centennial to
millennial timescales?

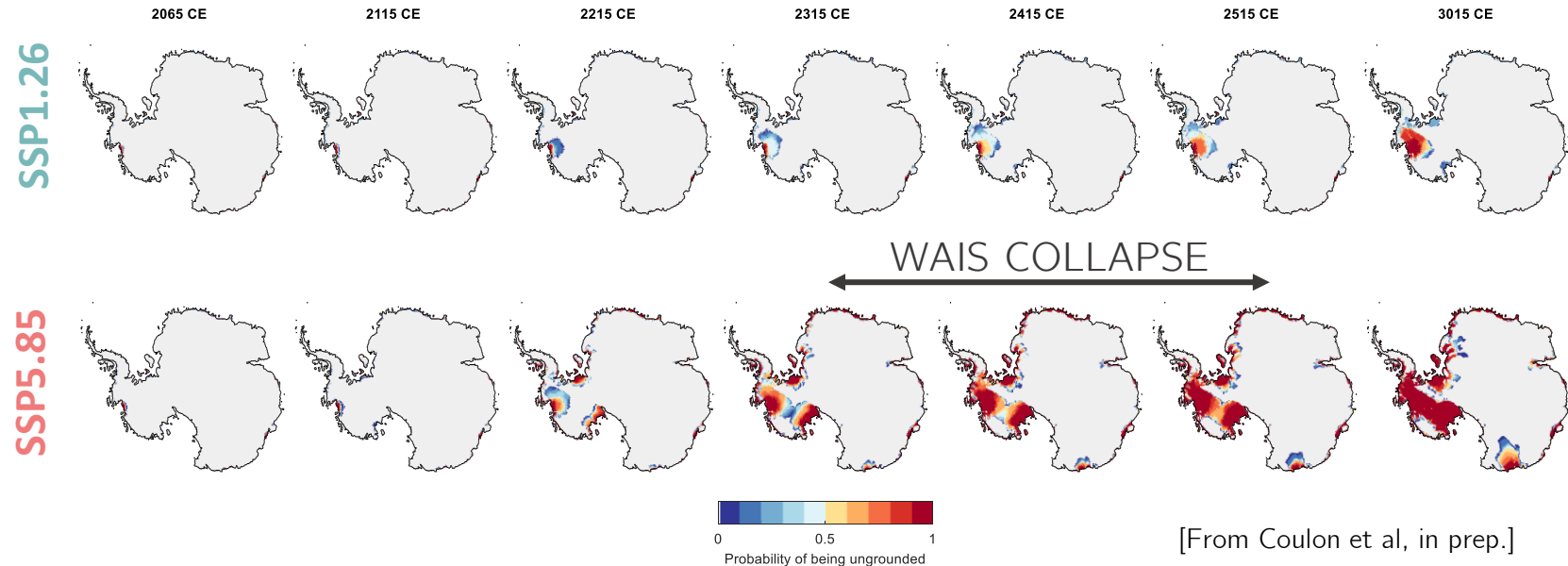
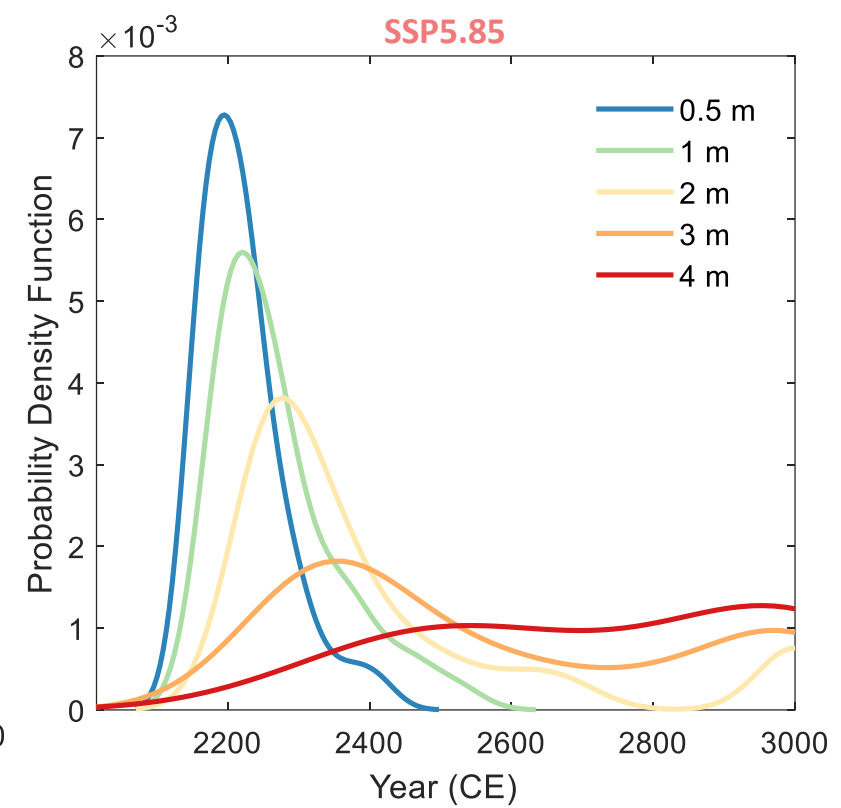
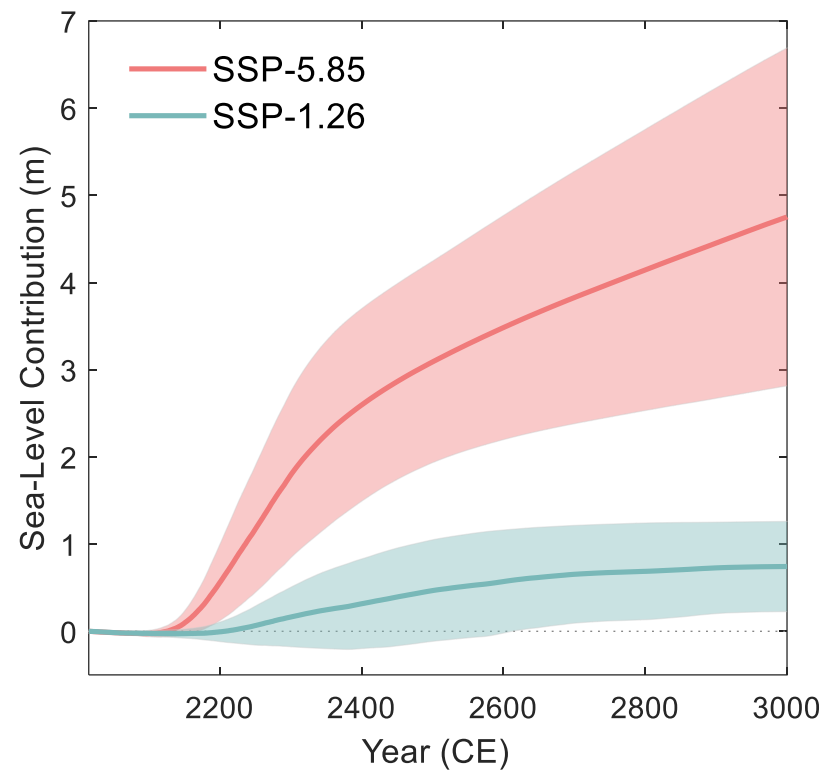
ENSEMBLE MEAN ←

→ OBSERVATIONS



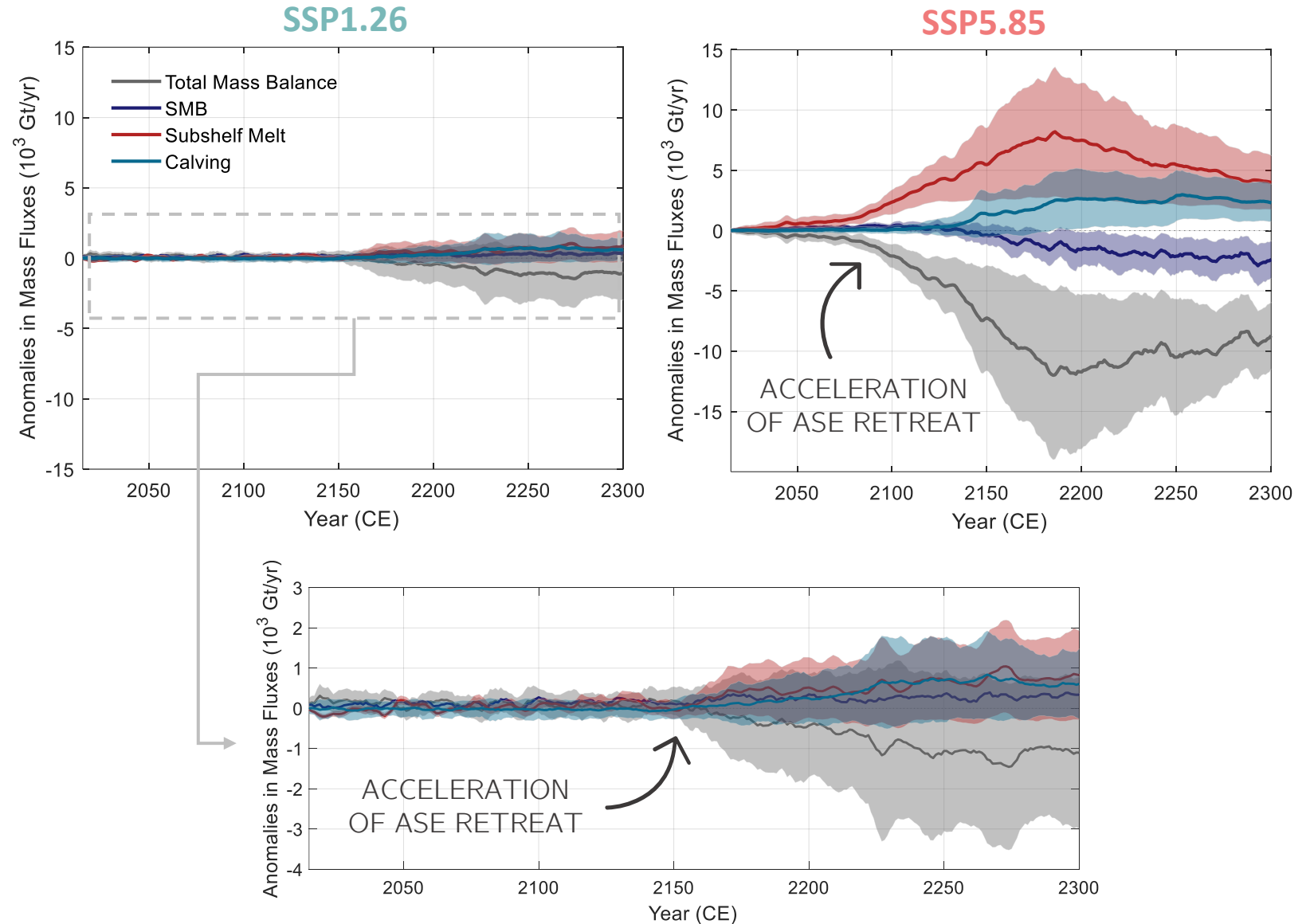
RESULTS

- AFTER 2100 CE: significant grounding line retreat in the ASE
- WAIS collapse expected to be **completed** between 2300 and 2500 CE under **SSP5.85**



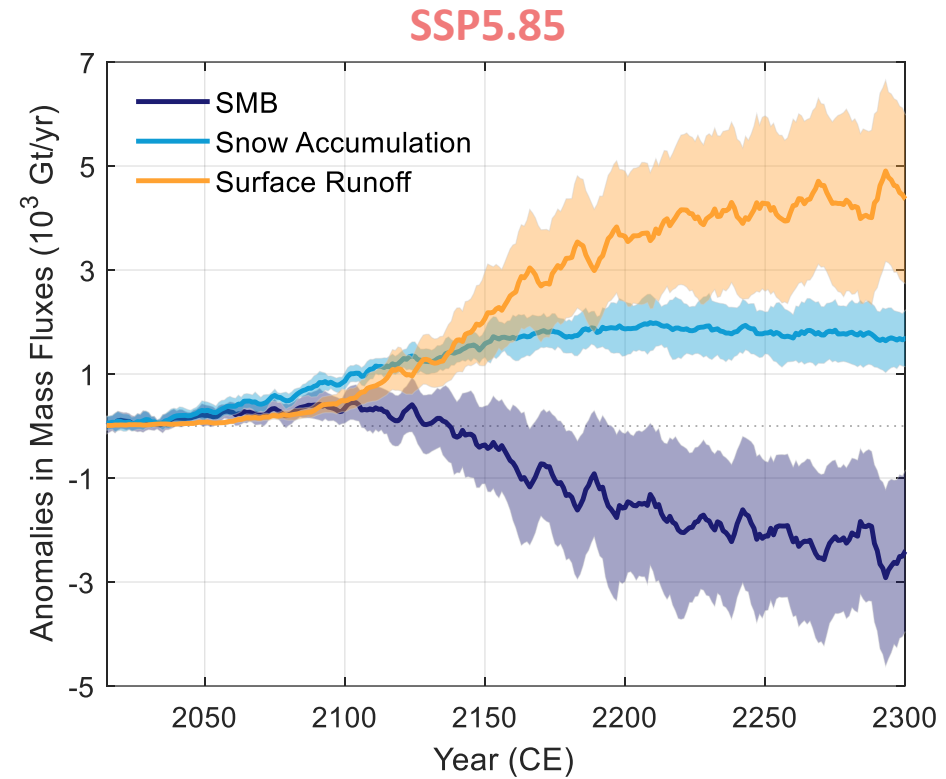
RESULTS

- Increase in **sub-shelf melt** → increase in ice discharge
- **Sub-shelf melt** largest contributor to uncertainties in future AIS mass changes



RESULTS

- SSP5.85:
 - Increase in **surface runoff** compensates increase in **snow accumulation**
→ **SMB** ↓
→ no longer mitigates the ice discharge

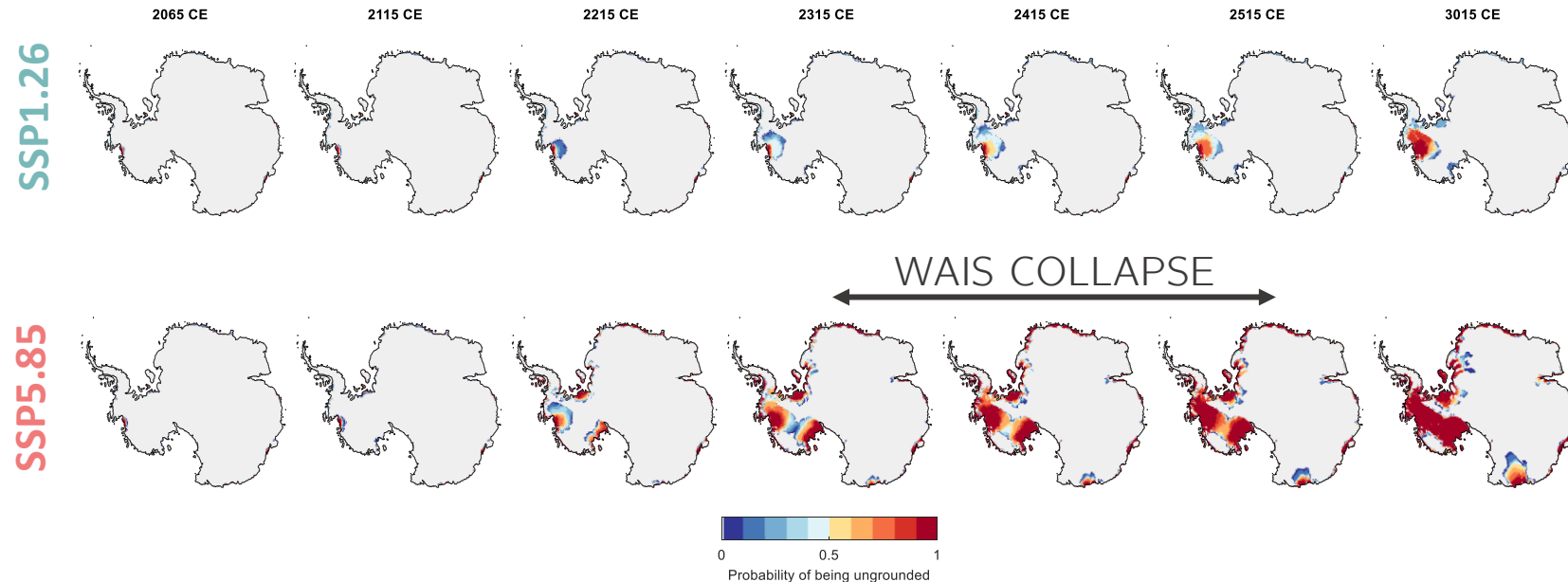
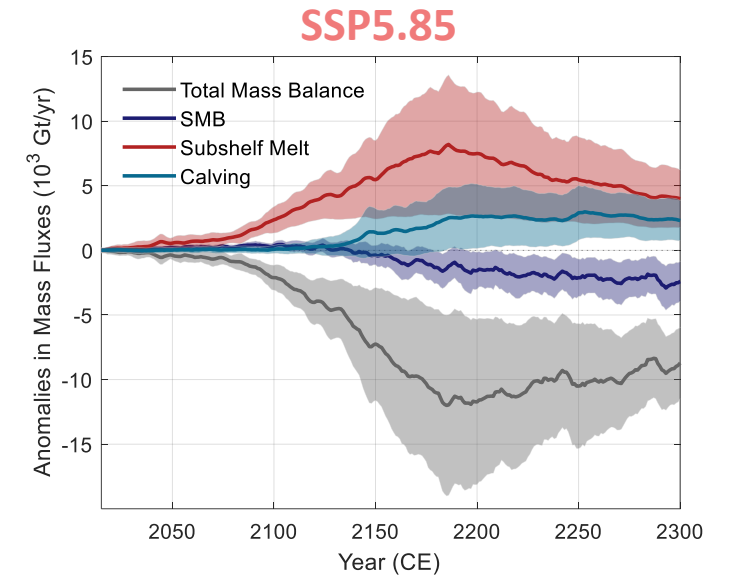
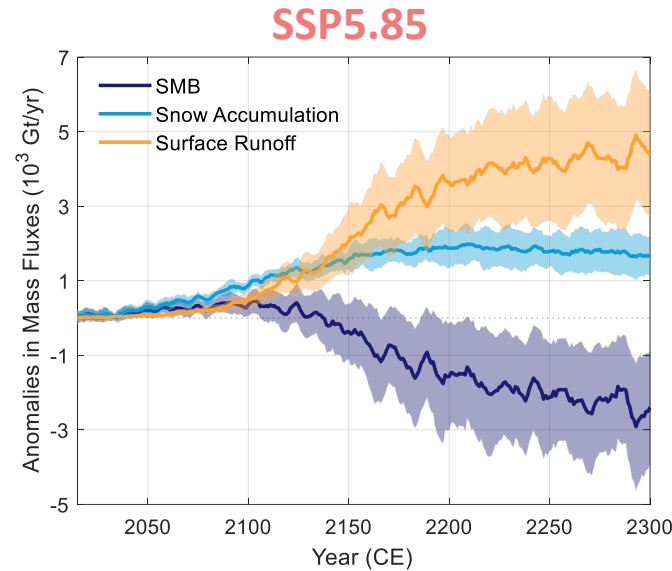


Major ice loss expected when increase in surface runoff outweighs increase in snow accumulation

CONCLUSIONS

- Sub-shelf melt largest contributor to uncertainties in future AIS mass changes
- Major ice loss expected when increase in surface runoff outweighs increase in snow accumulation

THANK YOU!



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