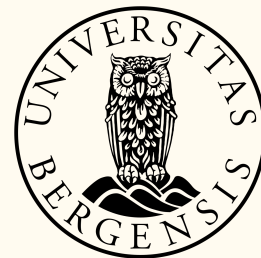
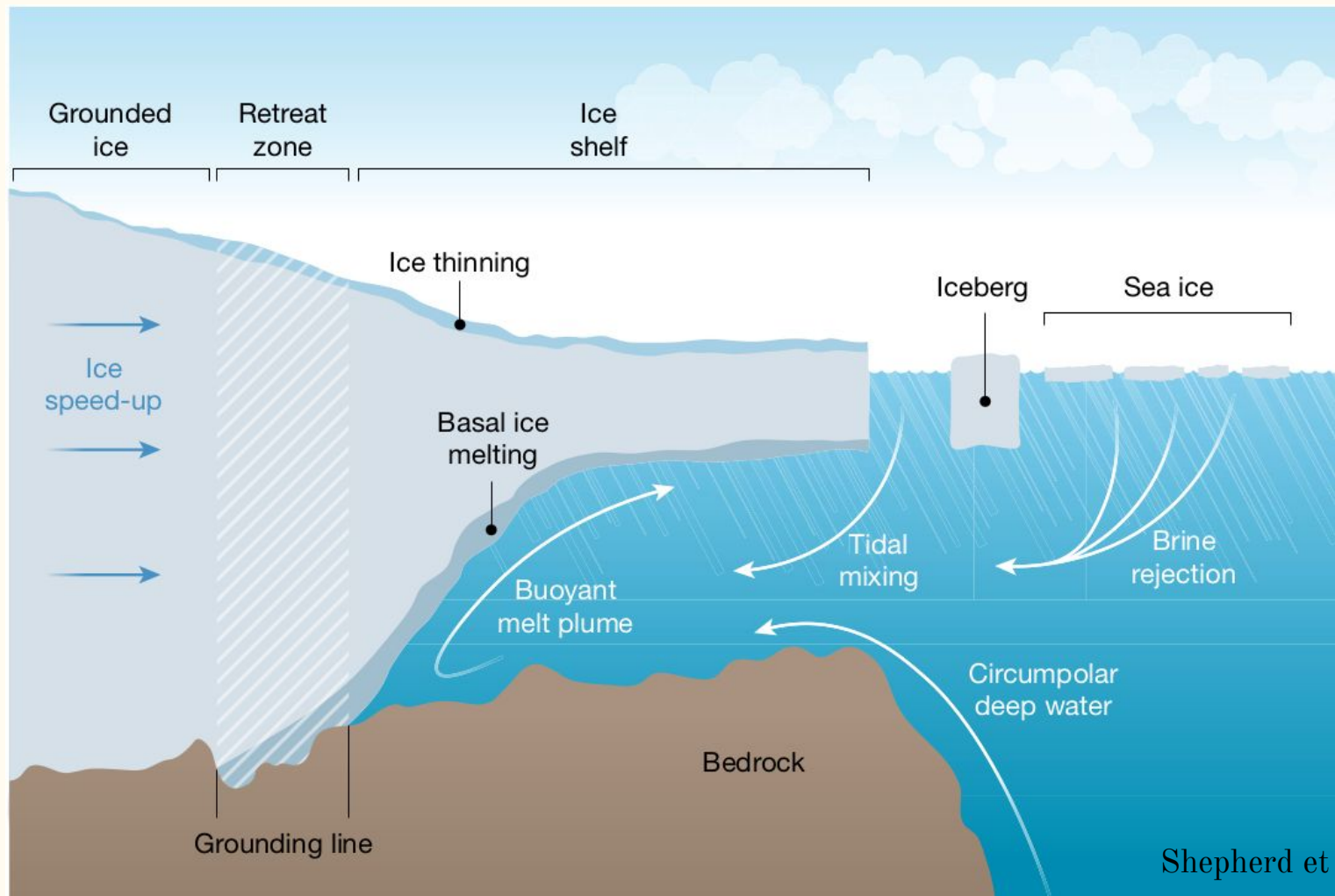


Changes on Aurora basin, East Antarctica, in coupled and uncoupled ice-ocean simulations

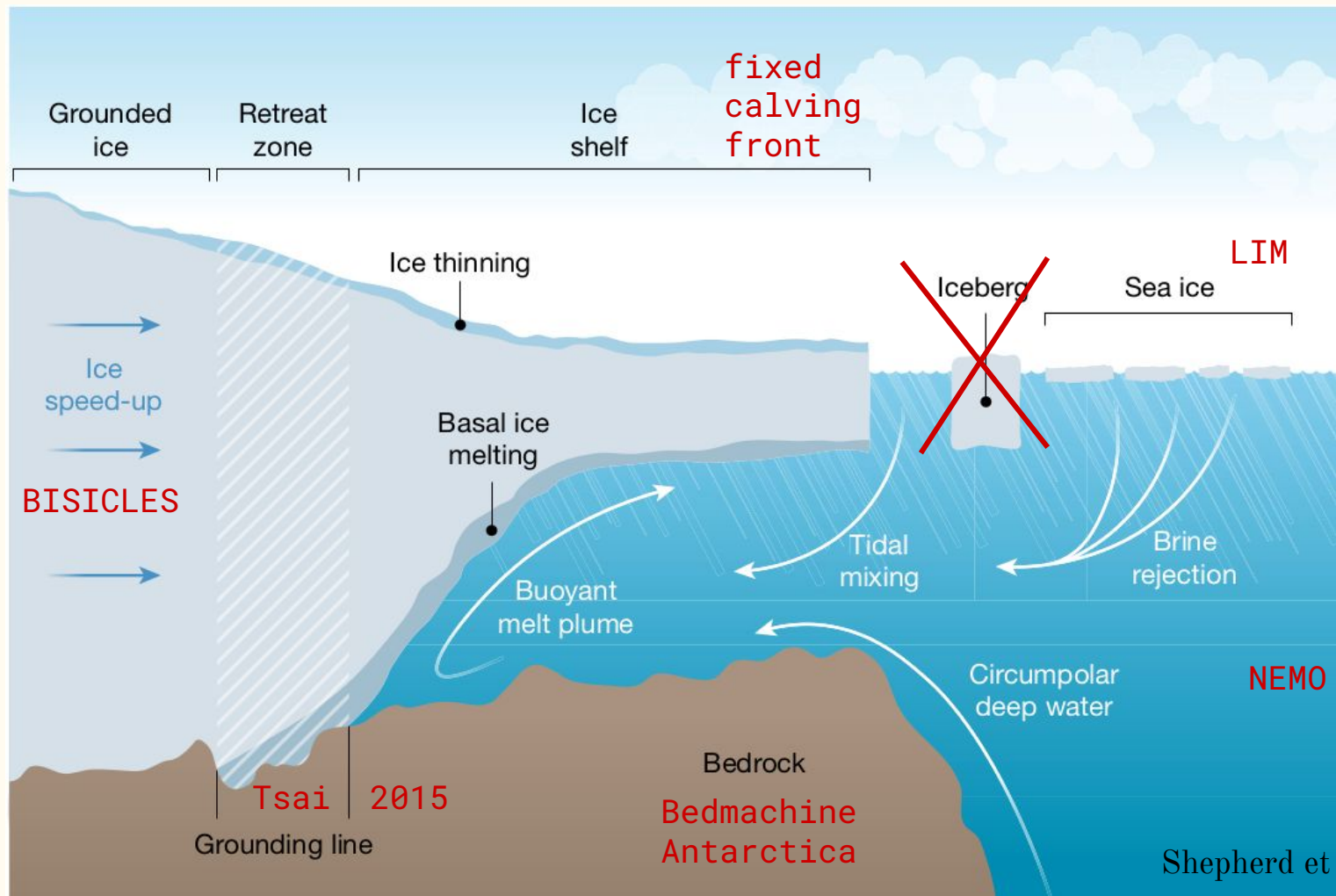
Konstanze Haubner, Guillian Van Achter, Charles Pelletier, Lars Zipf, and Frank Pattyn

May 27th 2022





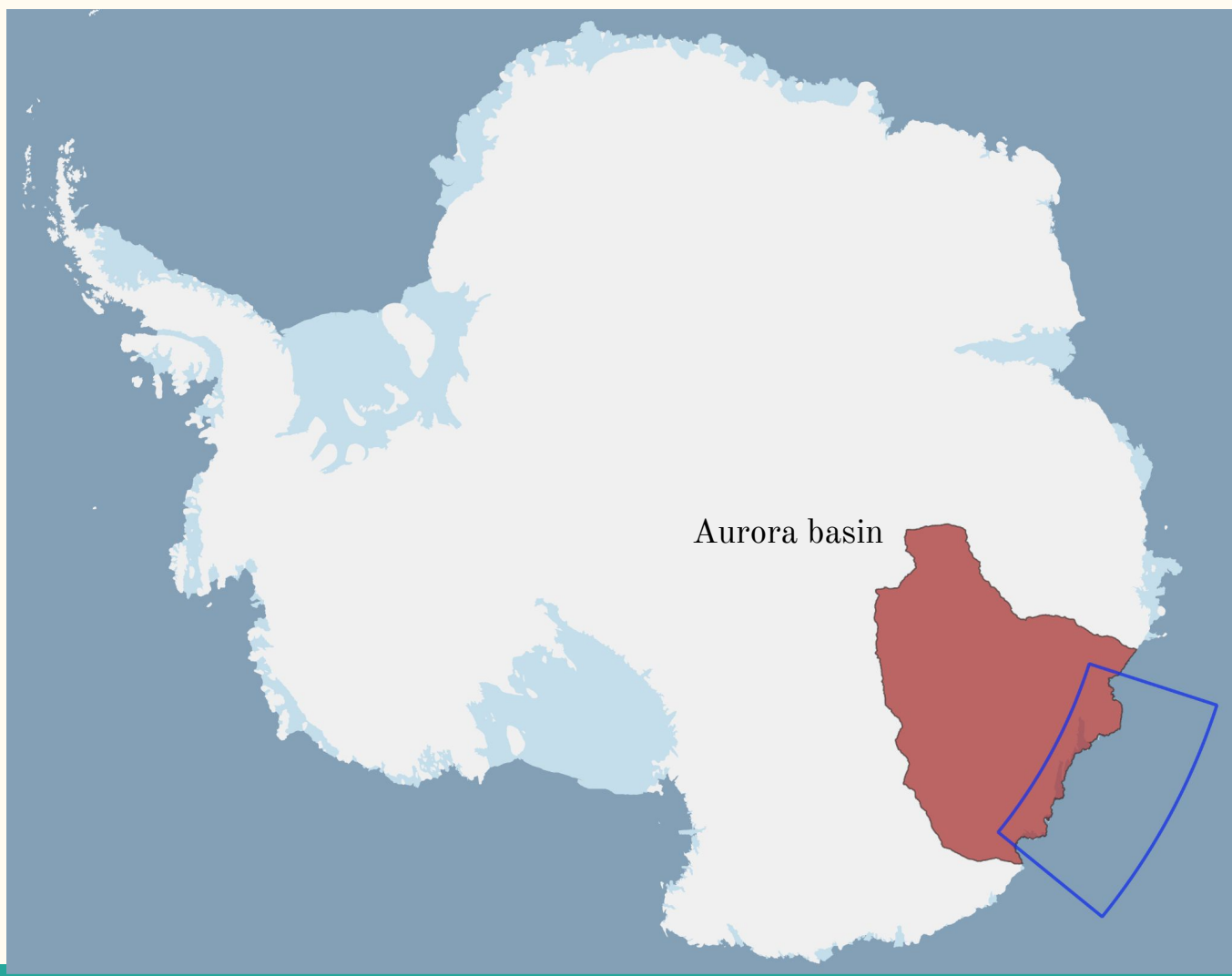
Shepherd et al., 2018





&

BISICLES



Overview

Resolution (temporal & spatial)

NEMO: 150sec 1/24° grid (~2km)

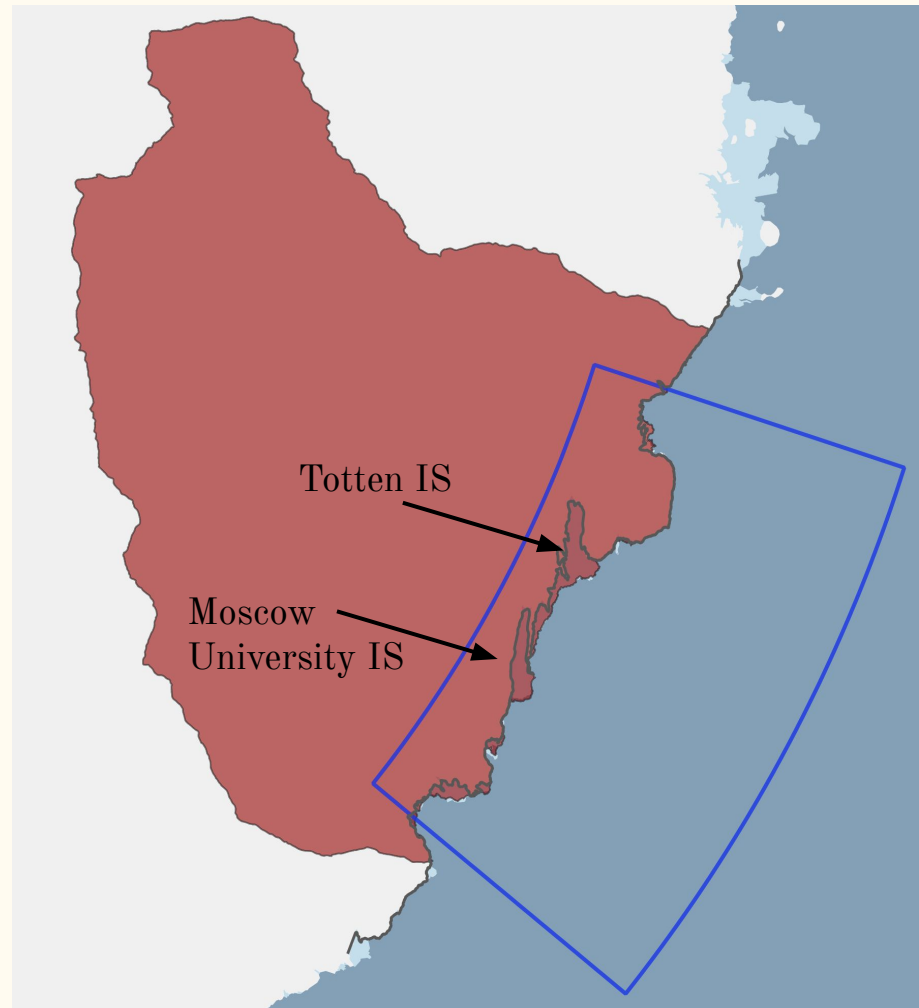
LIM: 900sec 1/24° grid (~2km)

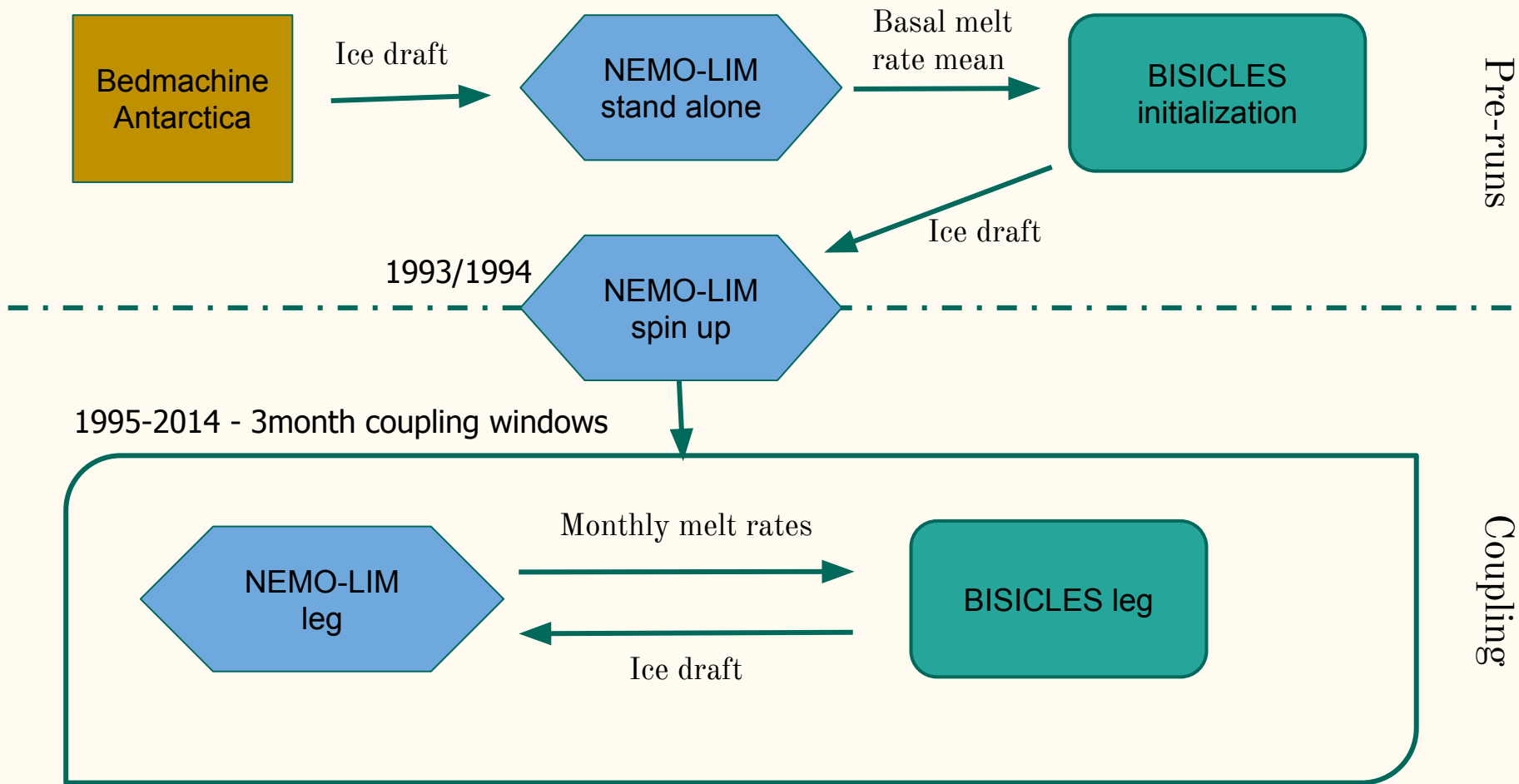
BISICLES: ~ 10d (adaptive time steps (CFL))
500m - 4km

Boundary Conditions:

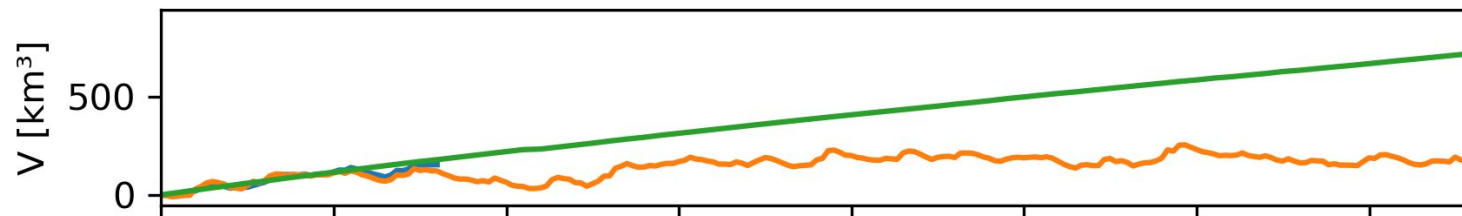
NEMO: NEMO PARASO (Antarctica run)
& ERA5

BISICLES: MAR mean SMB(1988-1998)
+ monthly COSMO-CLM anomalies
fixed calving front

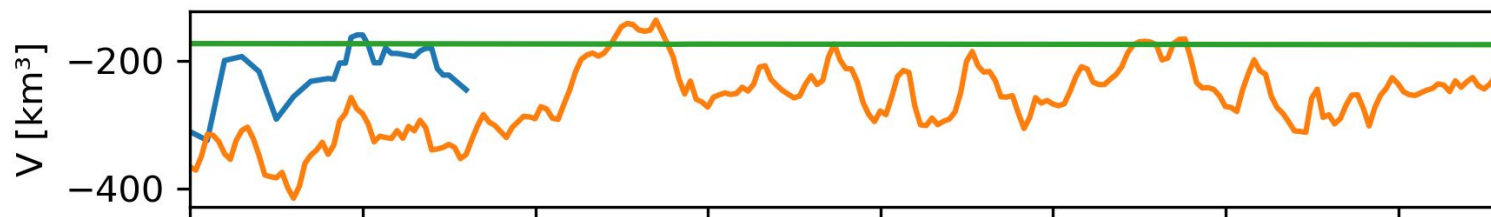




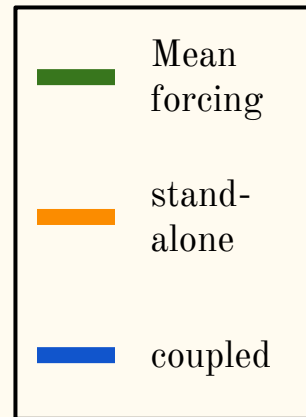
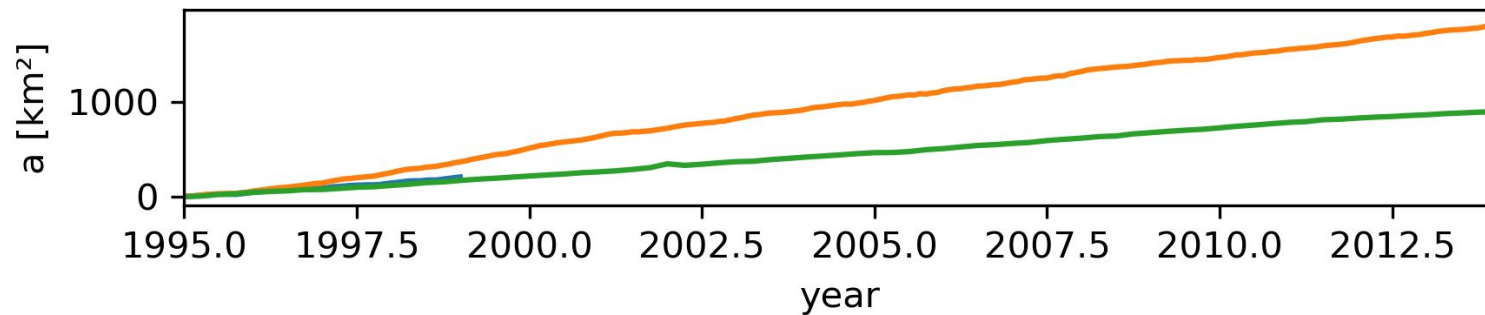
Change of ice volume above floatation



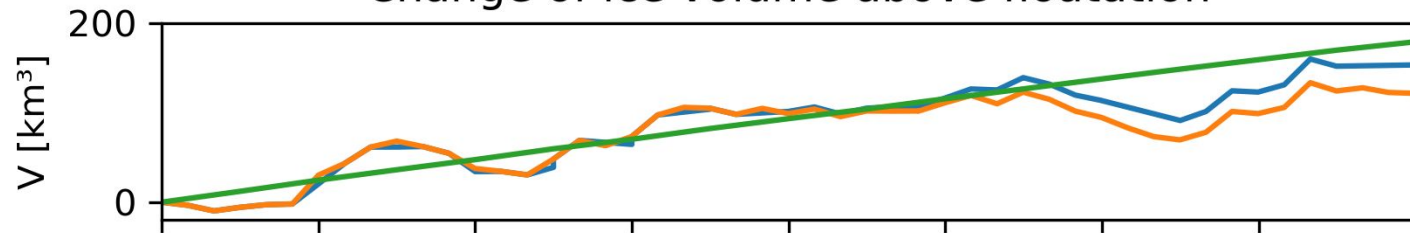
Total ice melt



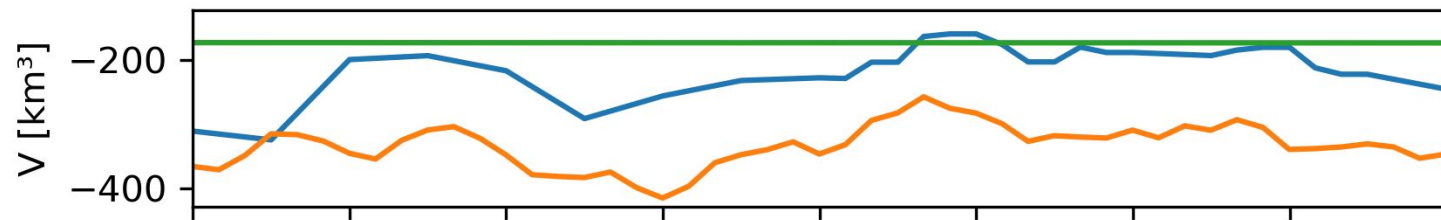
Change in ice shelf area



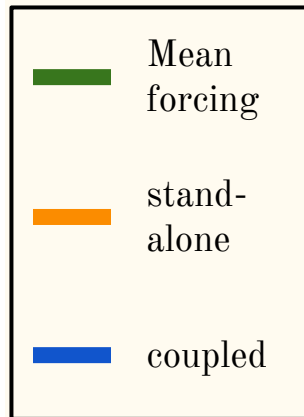
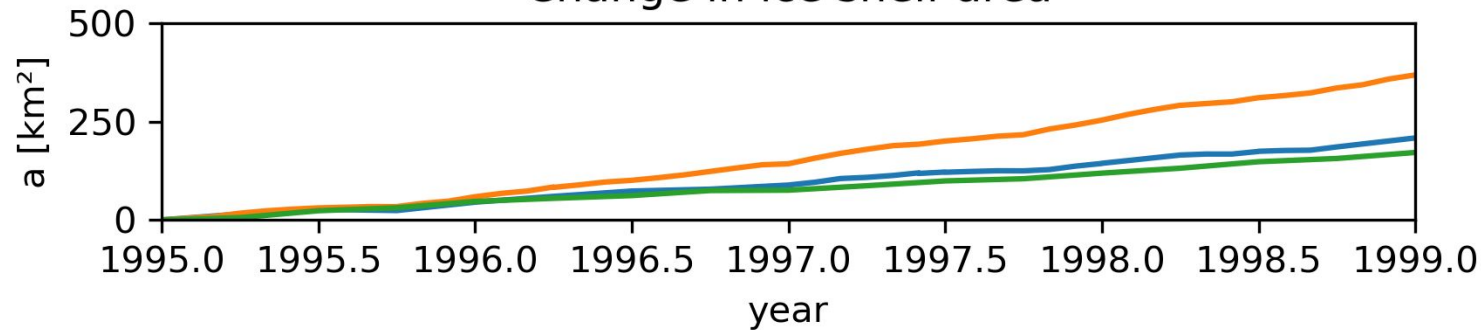
Change of ice volume above floatation



Total ice melt

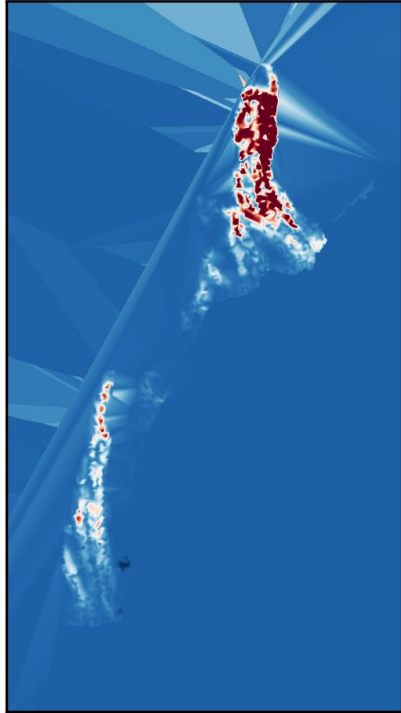


Change in ice shelf area

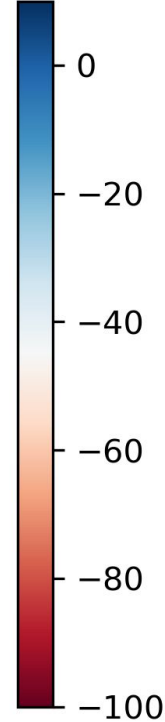


Ocean melt rates in Jan 1998

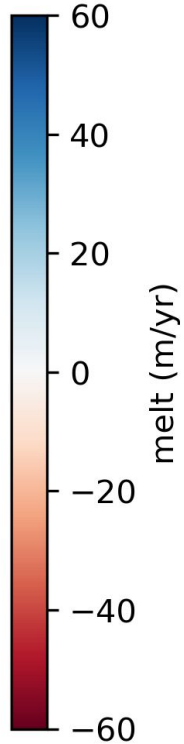
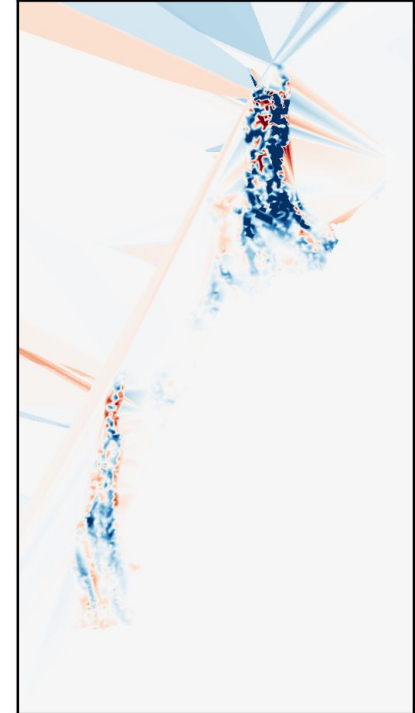
Ocean melt stand alone



Ocean melt coupled



Ocean melt coupled - stand alone



Conclusions

- NEMO can deal with ice draft changes on this resolution
- Fluctuation in melt rates seem still to be dominated by boundary condition forcing
- Ocean stand alone simulation over-estimates melt rates (ice draft changes in coupled run lead to decrease in melt rates)

...to be continued (16 more years of simulation)