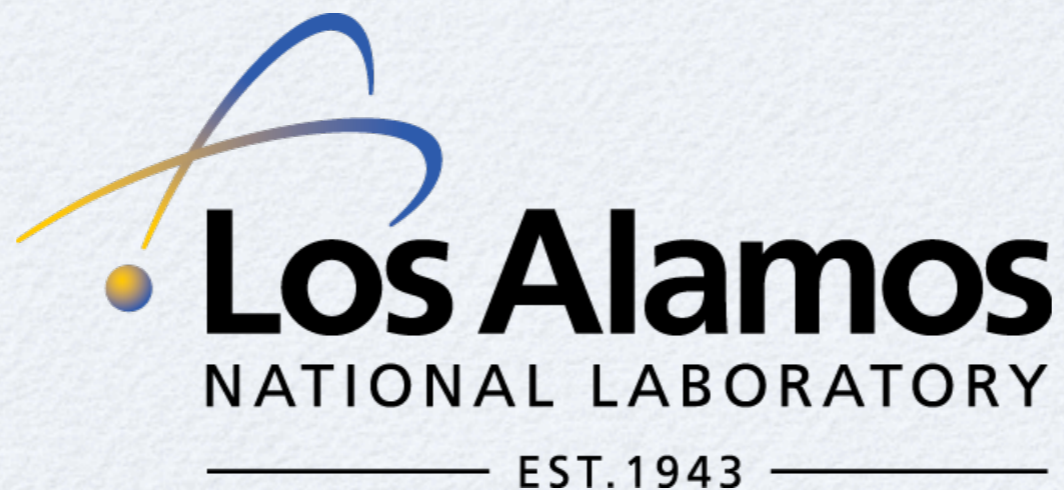


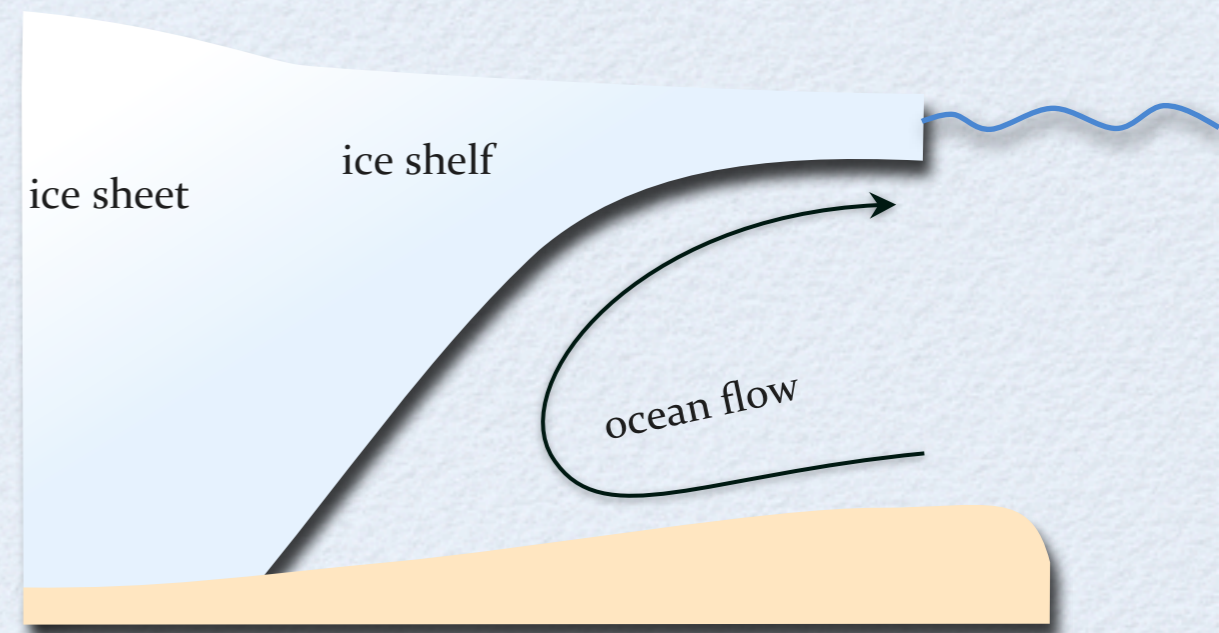
AN UPDATE ON LANL'S METHOD  
FOR SIMULATING  
DYNAMIC ICE SHELVES IN POP

Xylar Asay-Davis



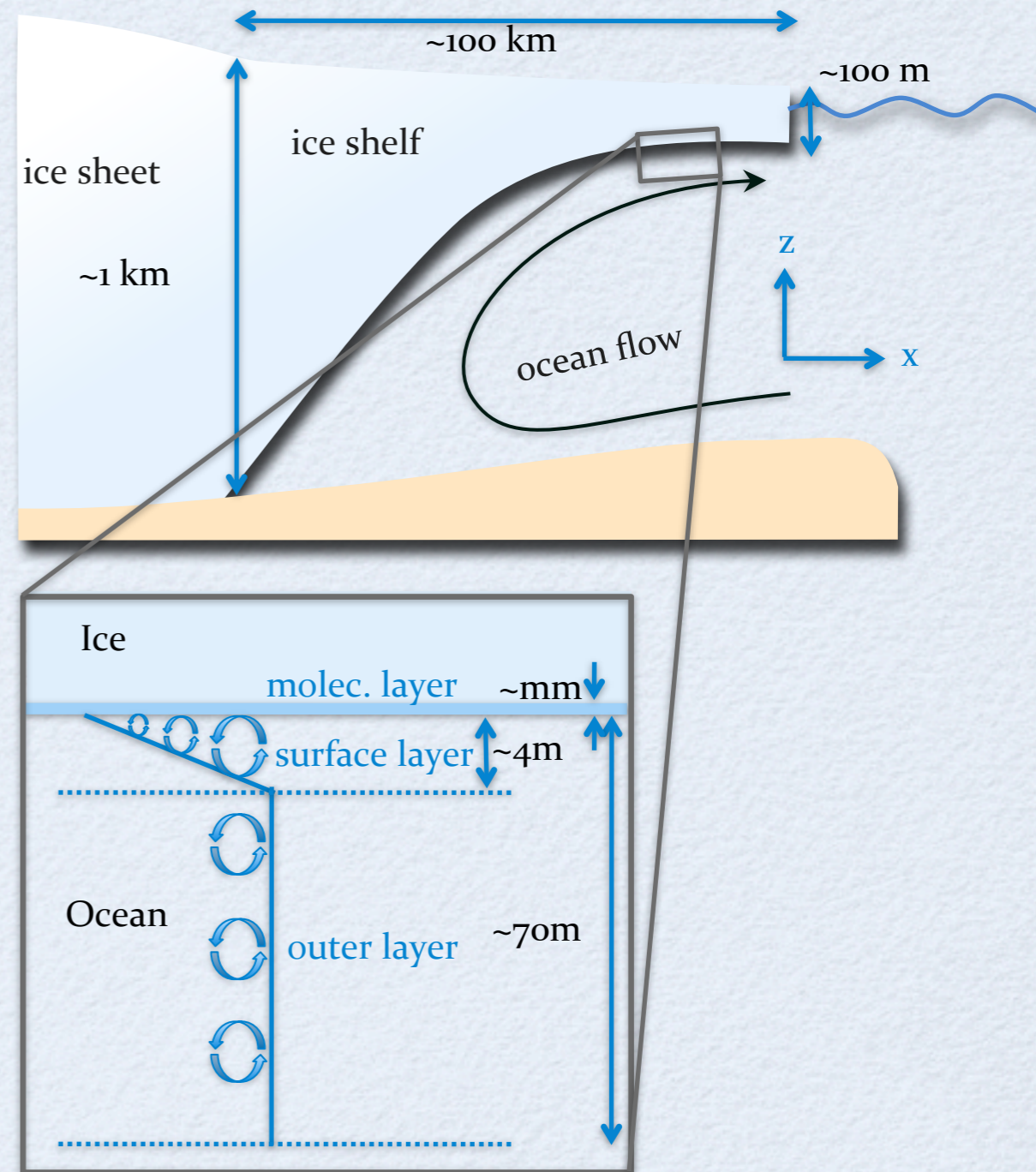
# OUTLINE

- Boundary Layer Physics
- Immersed Boundary Method
- Partial Cells Method
- New Ocean Model Grid



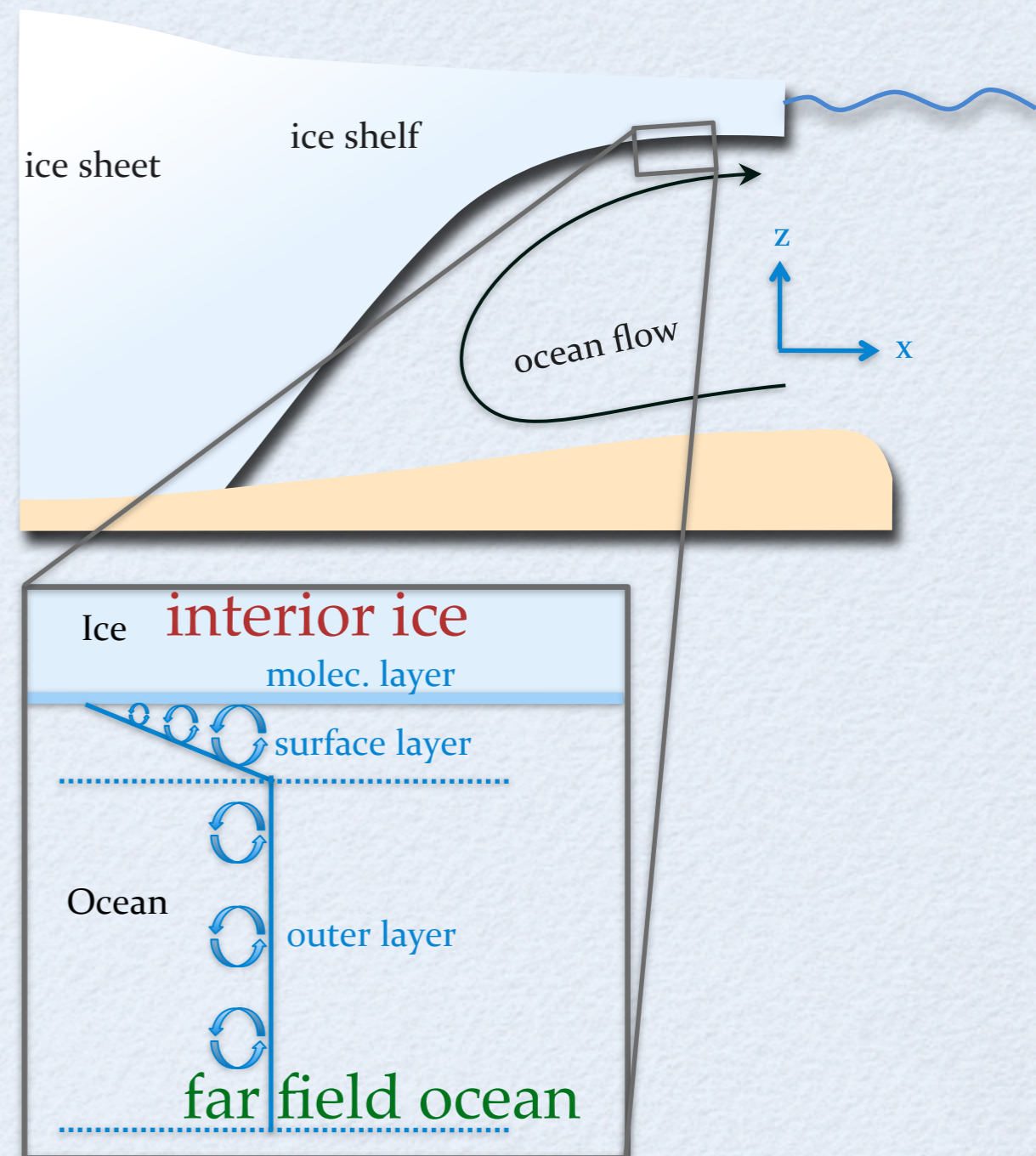
# BOUNDARY LAYER PHYSICS

- *Very few* observations under ice shelves:
- So, using boundary layer theory validated under **sea ice** (McPhee 2008)
- Includes stabilizing effect of **stratification**, very important for rapid melting



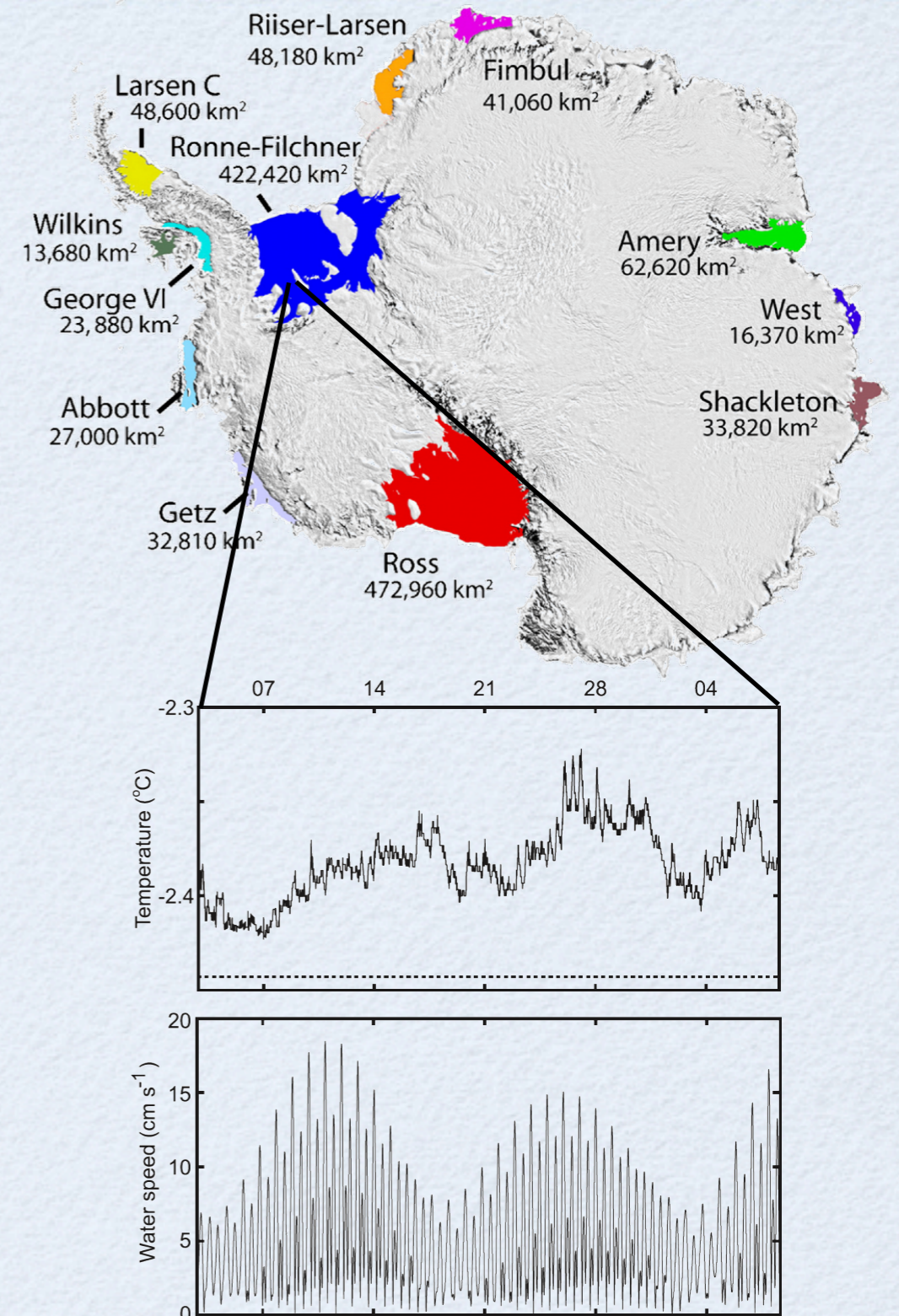
# BOUNDARY LAYER PHYSICS

- Requires:
  - far field ocean temp., velocity, salinity
  - interior ice temperature
- Gives at interface:
  - heat flux
  - salt flux
  - momentum flux
  - mass flux



# BOUNDARY LAYER PHYSICS

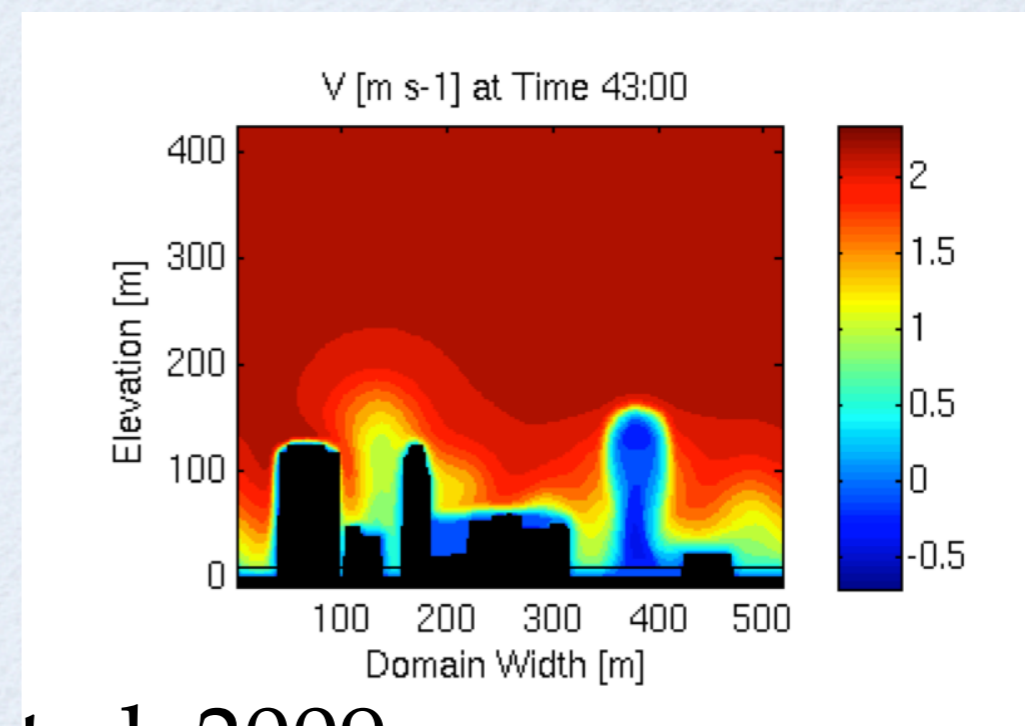
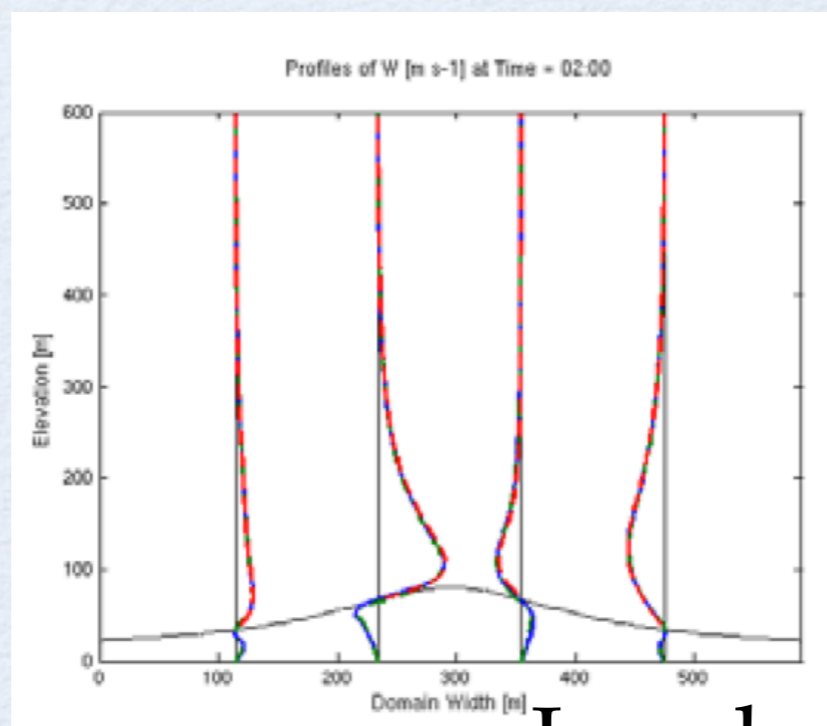
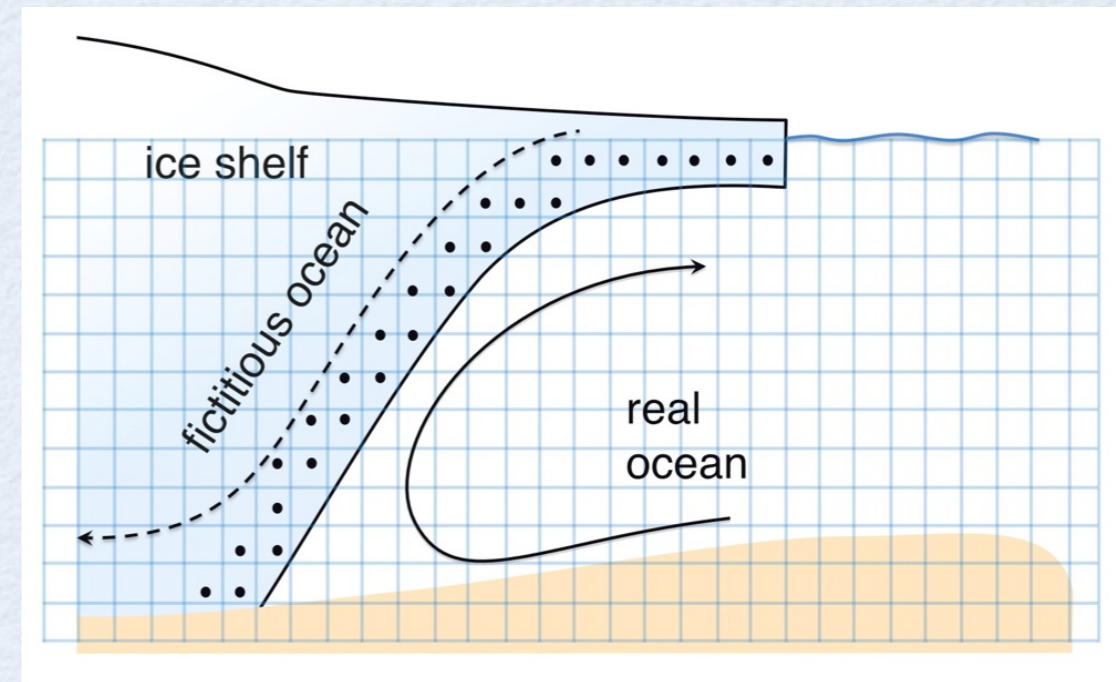
- 2 coeffs. are calibrated using measurements under Ronne Ice Shelf (Jenkins et al. 2010)
  - Surface roughness
  - Molec. transport coeff.
- More calibration data expected in coming years (Fimbul, Larsen C, George VI, Pine Island Ice Shelves)



Jenkins et al. 2010

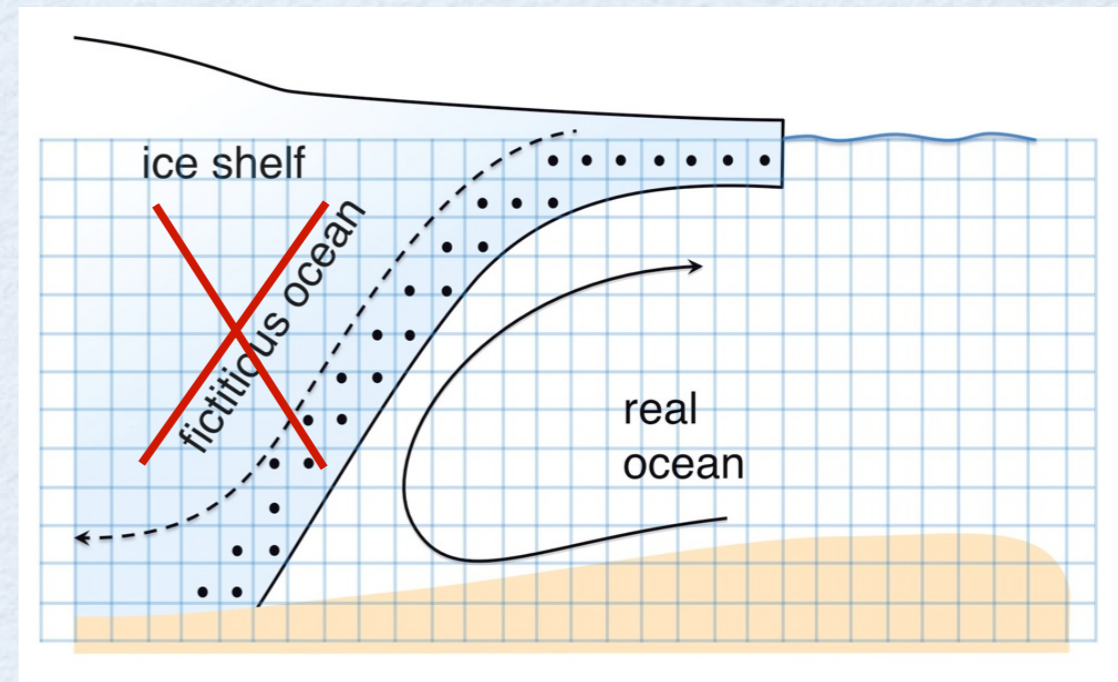
# IMMERSED BOUNDARY METHOD

- Handle complex, moving boundaries on fixed grids
- Fictitious flow (interior to solid surface) in many fluid dynamics applications



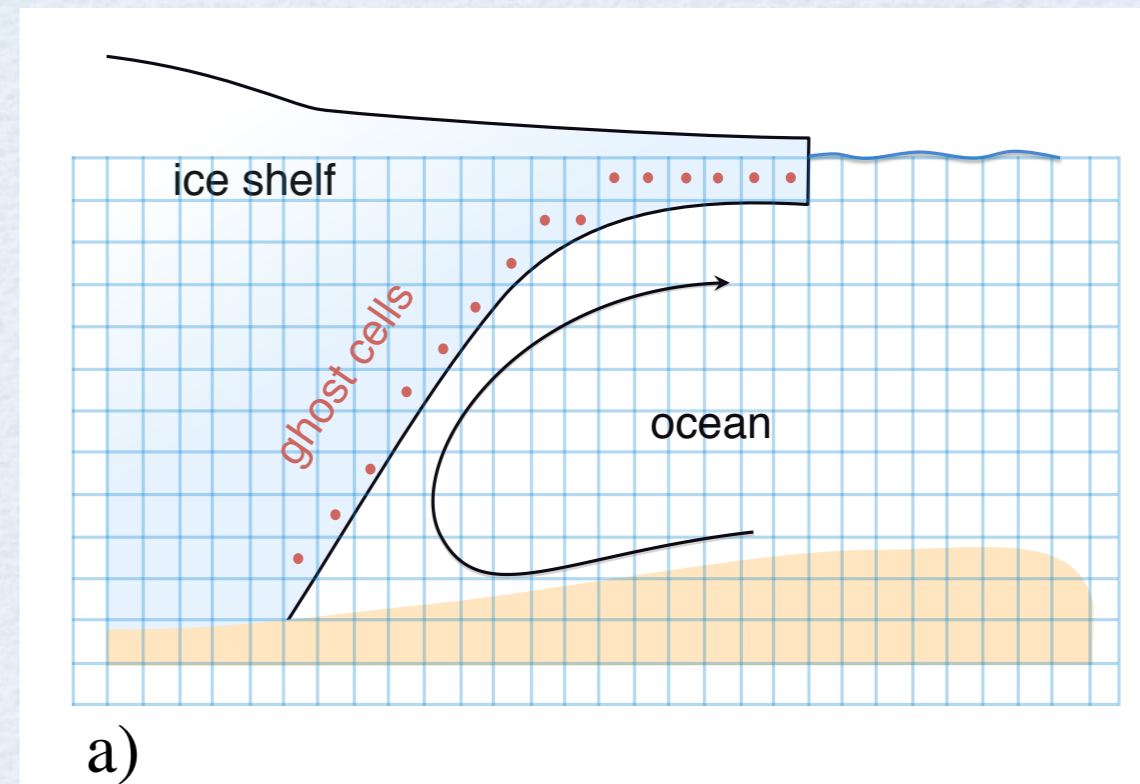
# IMMERSED BOUNDARY METHOD

- Handle complex, moving boundaries on fixed grids
- Fictitious flow (interior to solid surface) in many fluid dynamics applications
- Not feasible in POP ocean model (very anisotropic, barotropic/baroclinic splitting)



# IMMERSED BOUNDARY METHOD

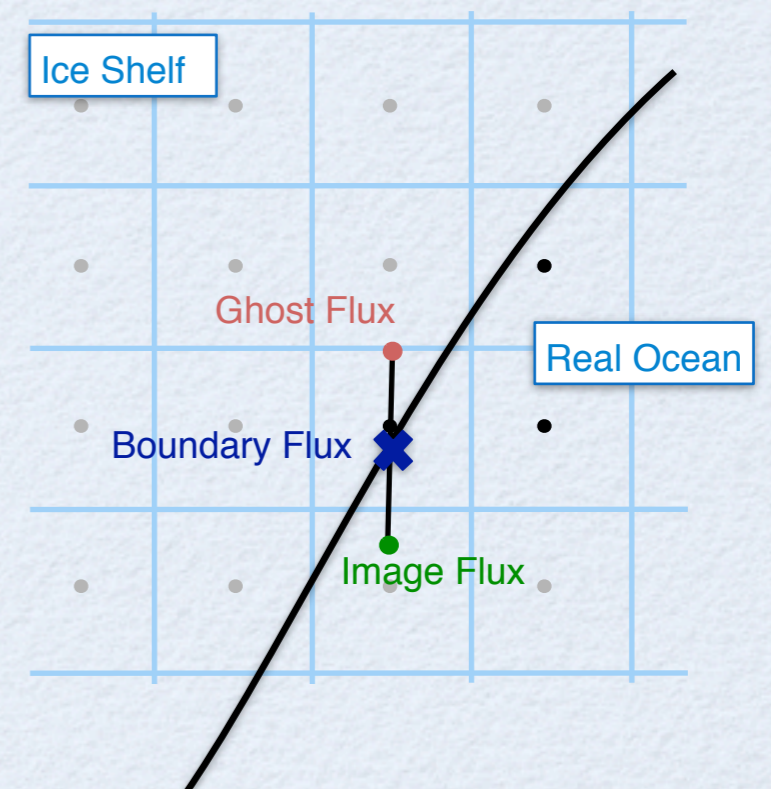
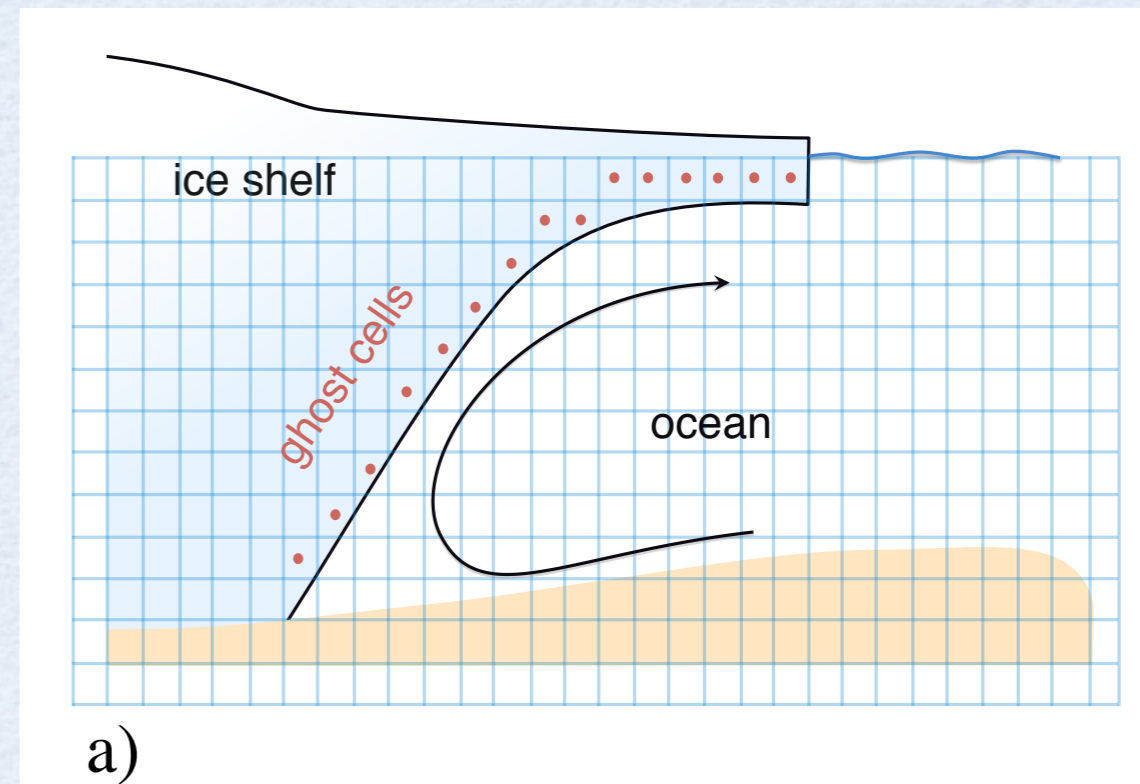
- Include only **ghost cells** adjacent to boundary (not full fictitious flow)





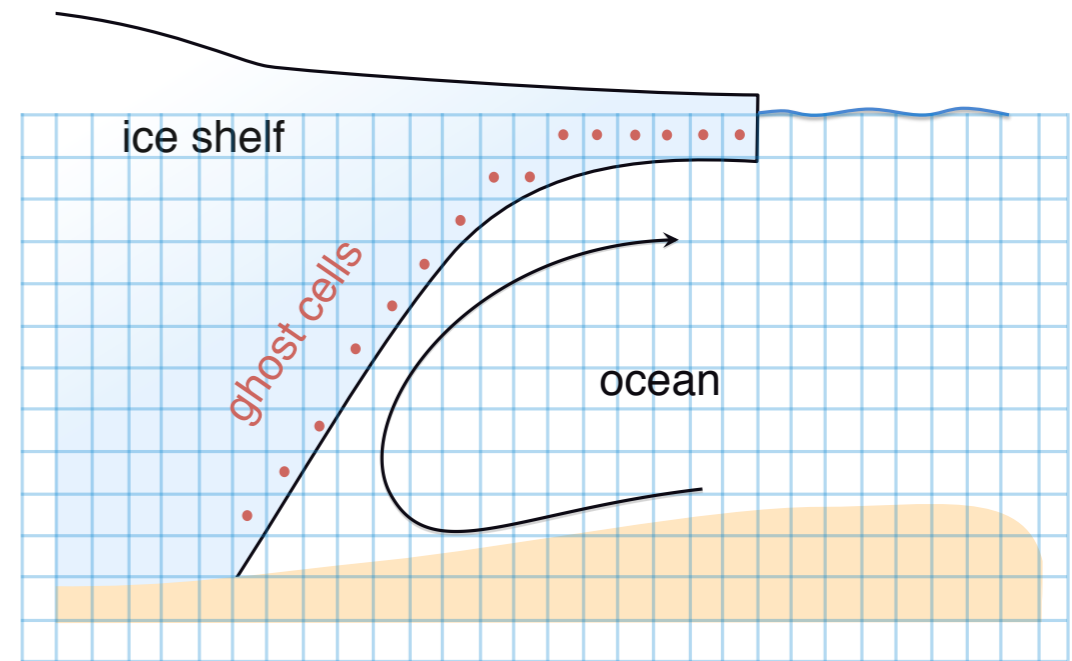
# IMMERSED BOUNDARY METHOD

- Include only **ghost cells** adjacent to boundary (not full fictitious flow)
- Interpolate flux at an **image point**
- Extrapolate flux to a **ghost point** using the boundary condition (momentum, heat or salt flux)

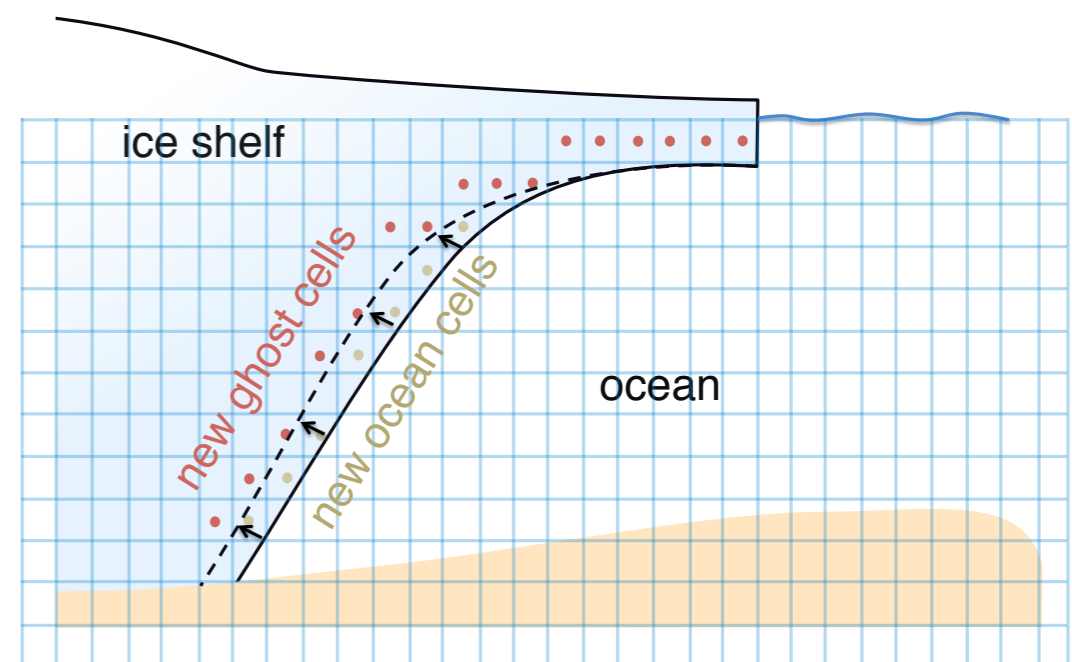


# IMMERSED BOUNDARY METHOD

- Include only **ghost cells** adjacent to boundary (not full fictitious flow)
- Interpolate flux at an **image point**
- Extrapolate flux to a **ghost point** using the boundary condition (momentum, heat or salt flux)
- As ice sheet / shelf retreats, **ghost cells** become **new ocean cells**



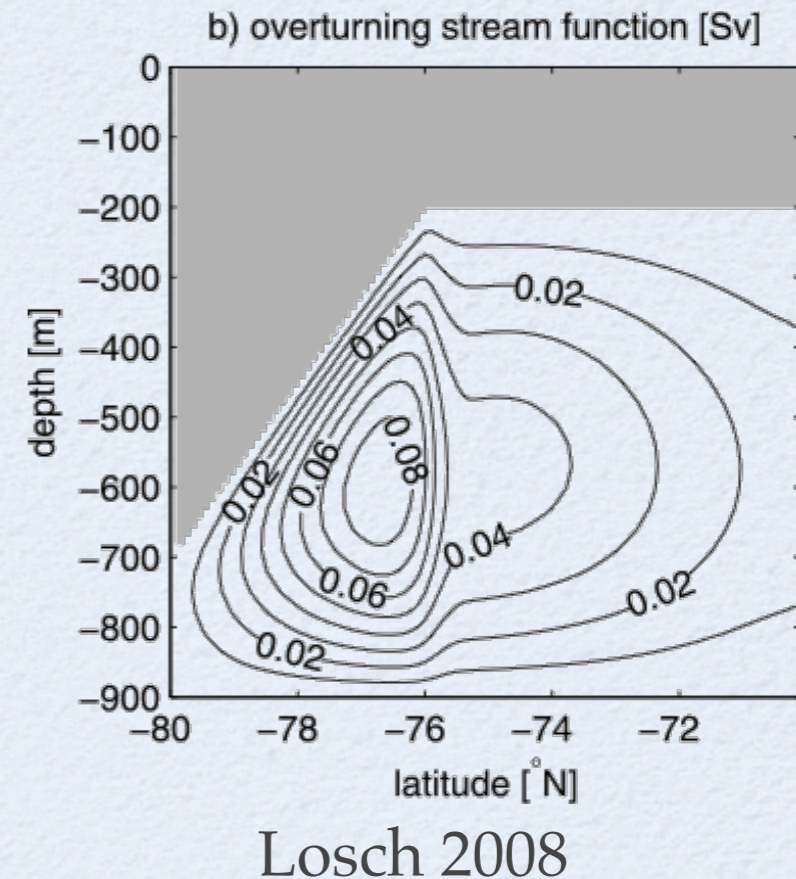
a)



b)

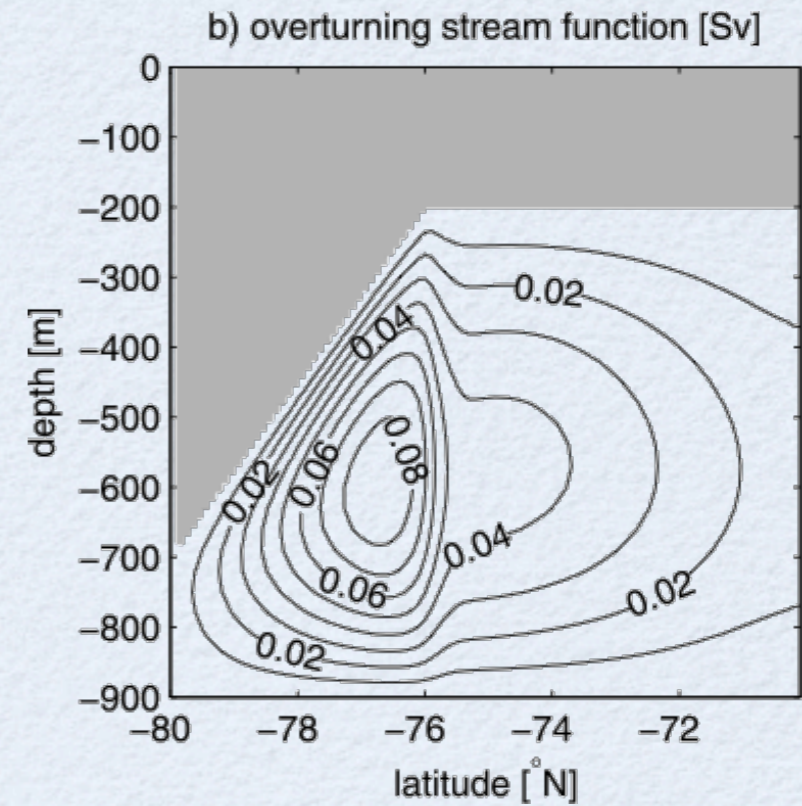
# PARTIAL CELLS METHOD

- Interface by partial cells, like bathymetry
- No ghost cells / fictitious flow
- Based on Losch 2008: static ice shelves in MITgcm

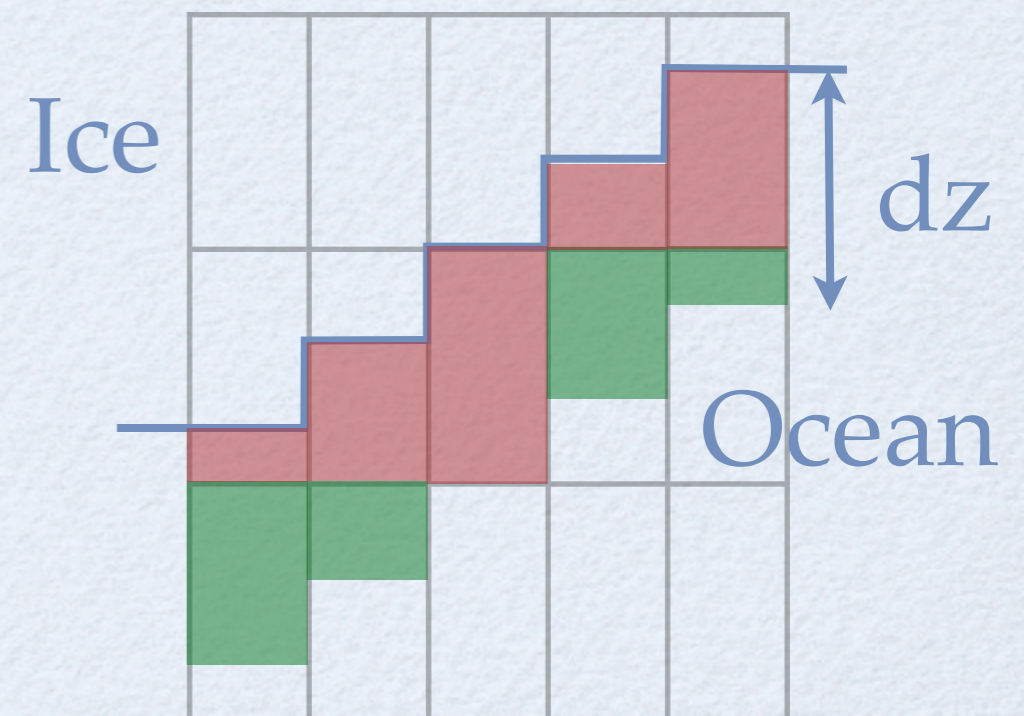


# PARTIAL CELLS METHOD

- Interface by partial cells, like bathymetry
- No ghost cells / fictitious flow
- Based on Losch 2008: static ice shelves in MITgcm
- Salt/heat from melting/freezing mixes into both **partial cell** and **next cell below** (reduces noise)

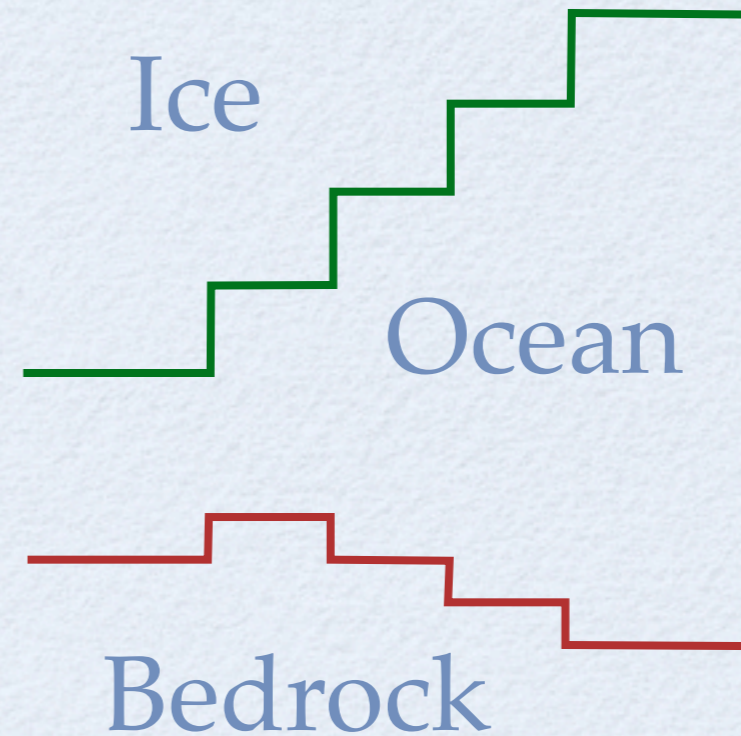


Losch 2008



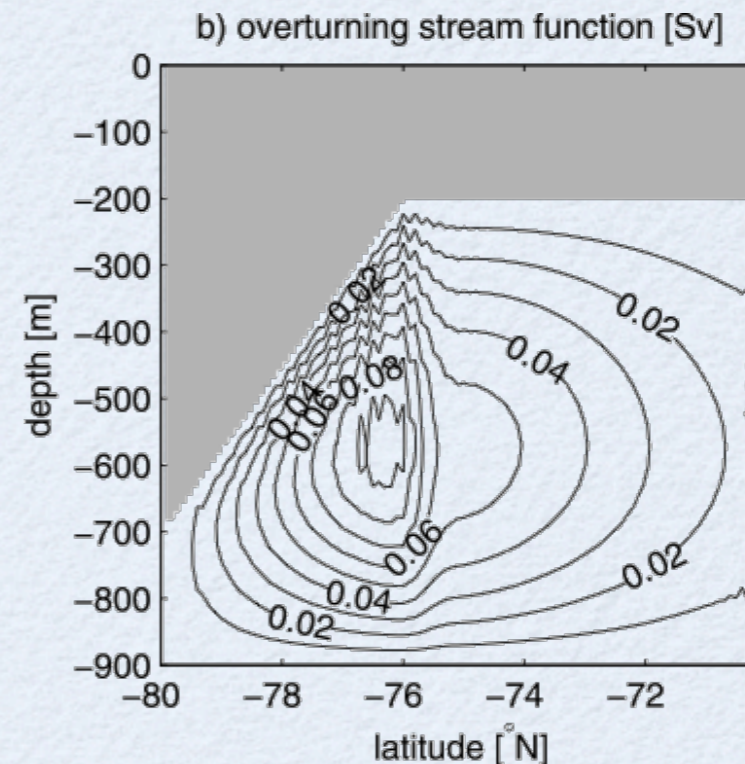
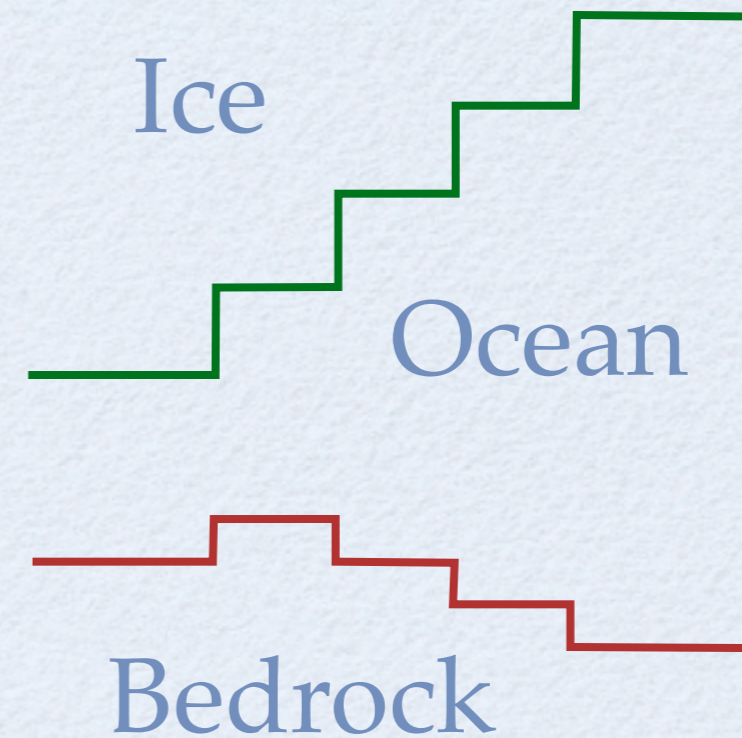
# PARTIAL CELLS METHOD

- Pros:
  - Static **interface** tested with other ocean models
  - Similar to **bathymetry**
  - Same boundary conditions as IBM



# PARTIAL CELLS METHOD

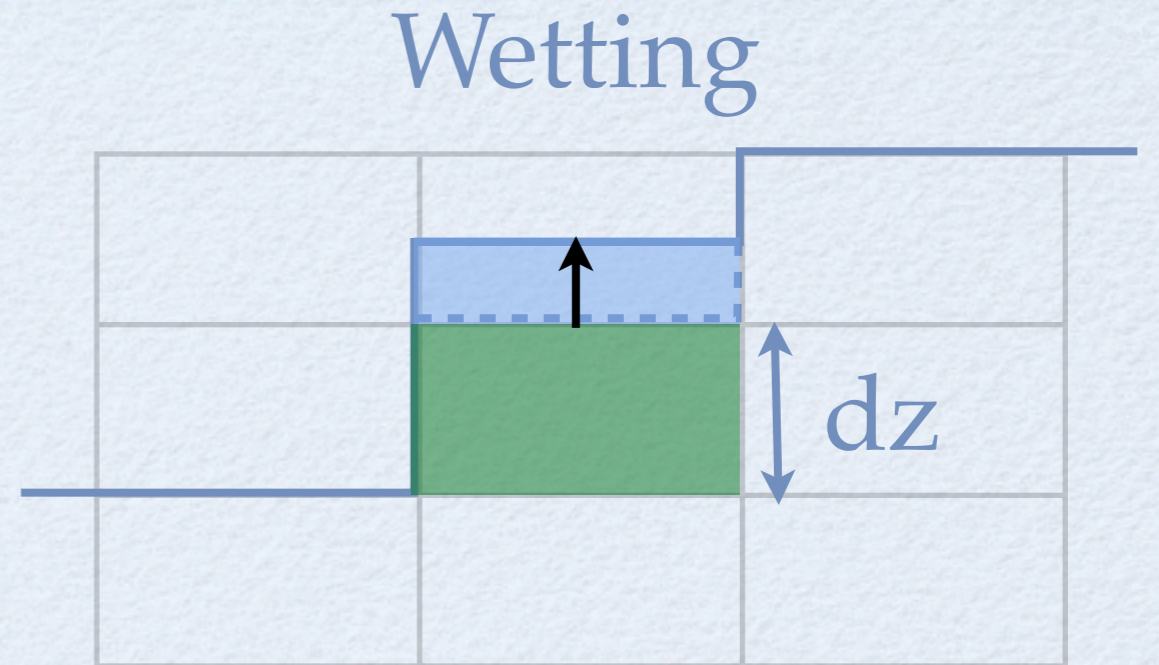
- Pros:
  - Static **interface** tested with other ocean models
  - Similar to **bathymetry**
  - Same boundary conditions as IBM
- Cons:
  - Designed for static ice shelves
  - Stair-step geometry can lead to noisy fields
  - How to handle infinitesimally thin cells?



# PARTIAL CELLS METHOD

“Wetting” and “drying” of cells:

- Tracers in new “wetted” cells conservatively distributed *from* neighboring cell(s)

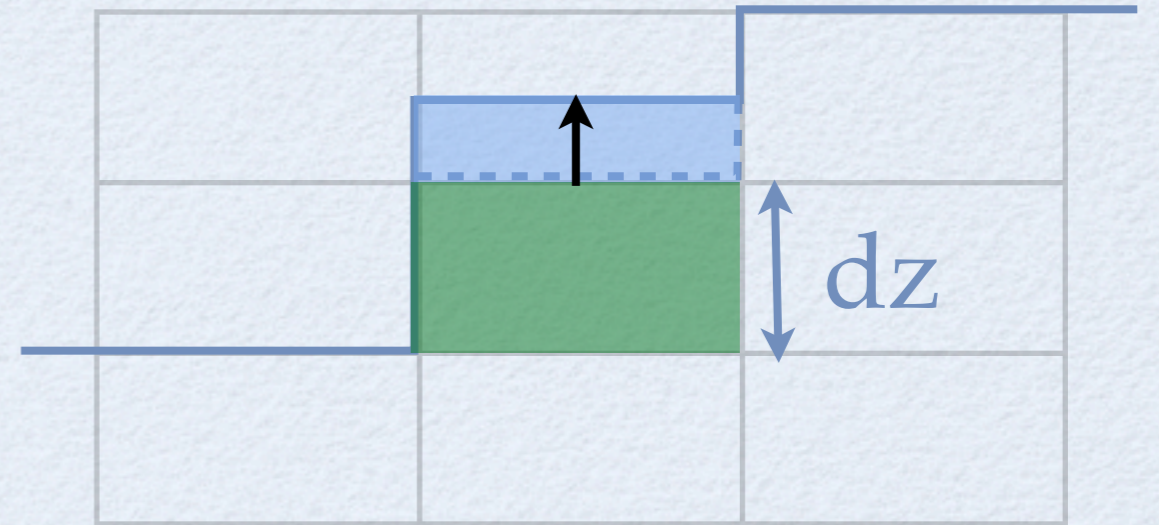


# PARTIAL CELLS METHOD

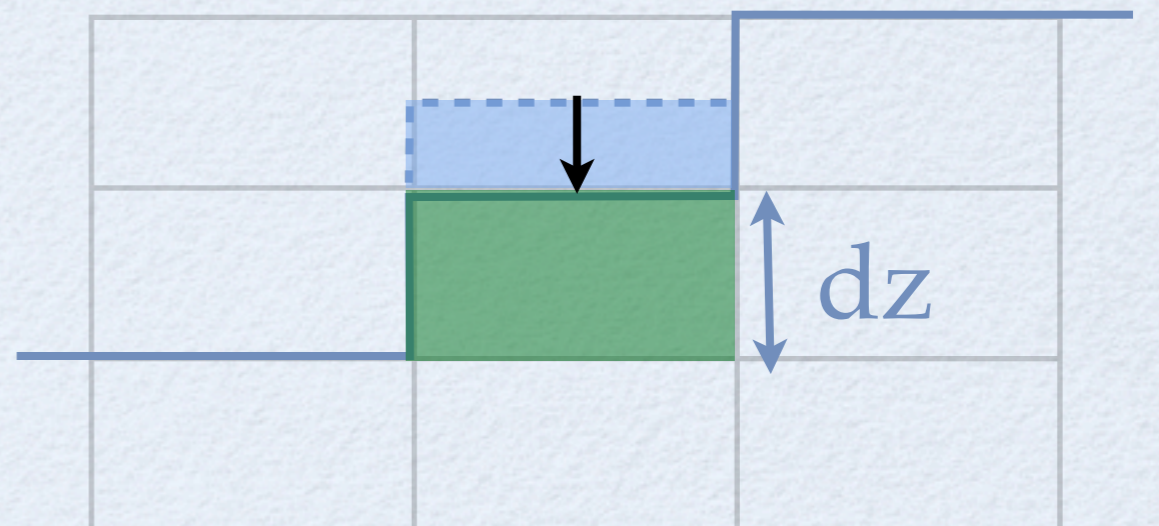
“Wetting” and “drying” of cells:

- Tracers in new “wetted” cells conservatively distributed *from* neighboring cell(s)
- Tracers in old “dried” cells conservatively distributed *to* neighbor(s)

Wetting



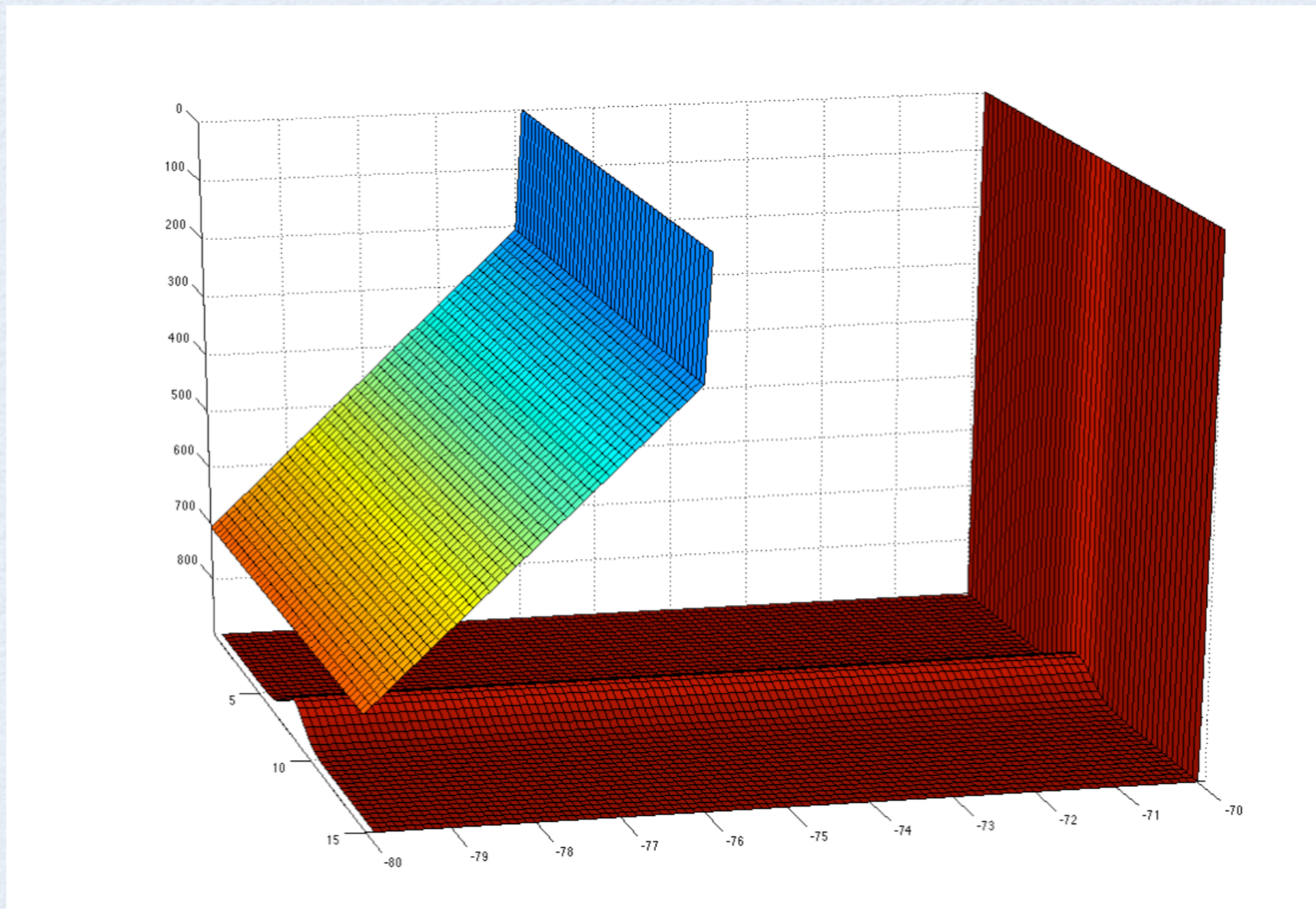
Drying





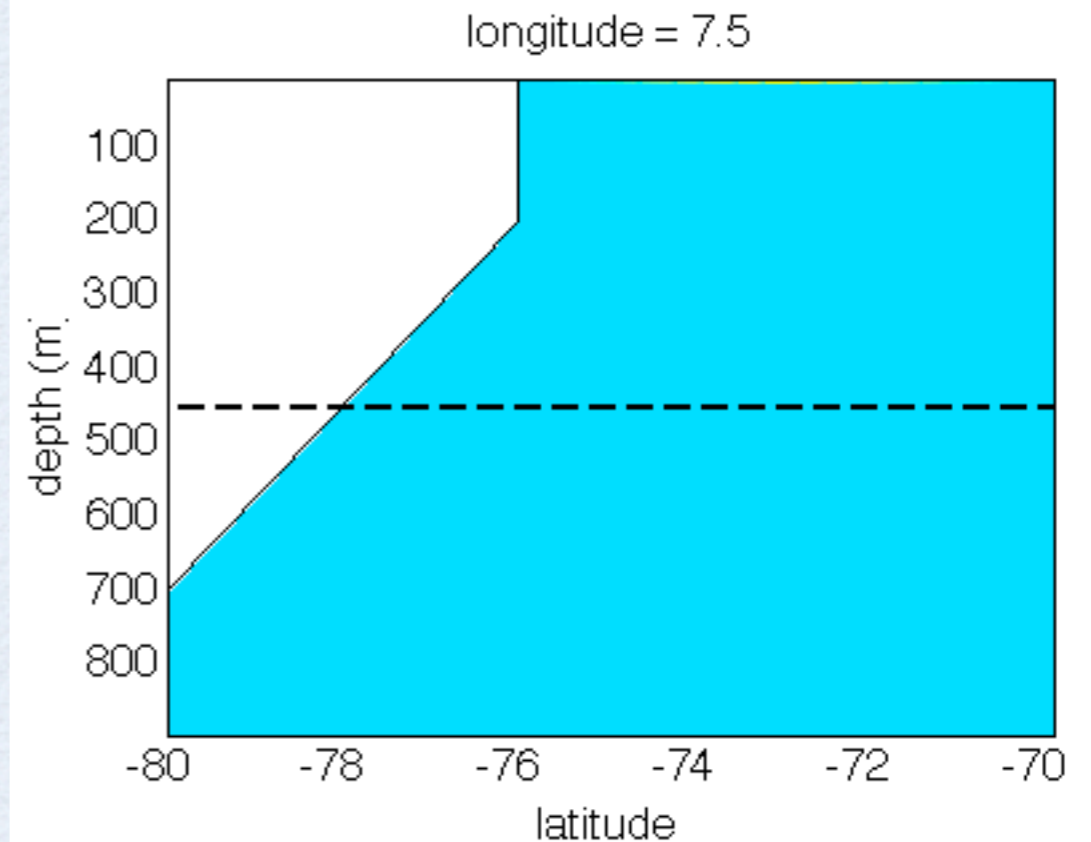
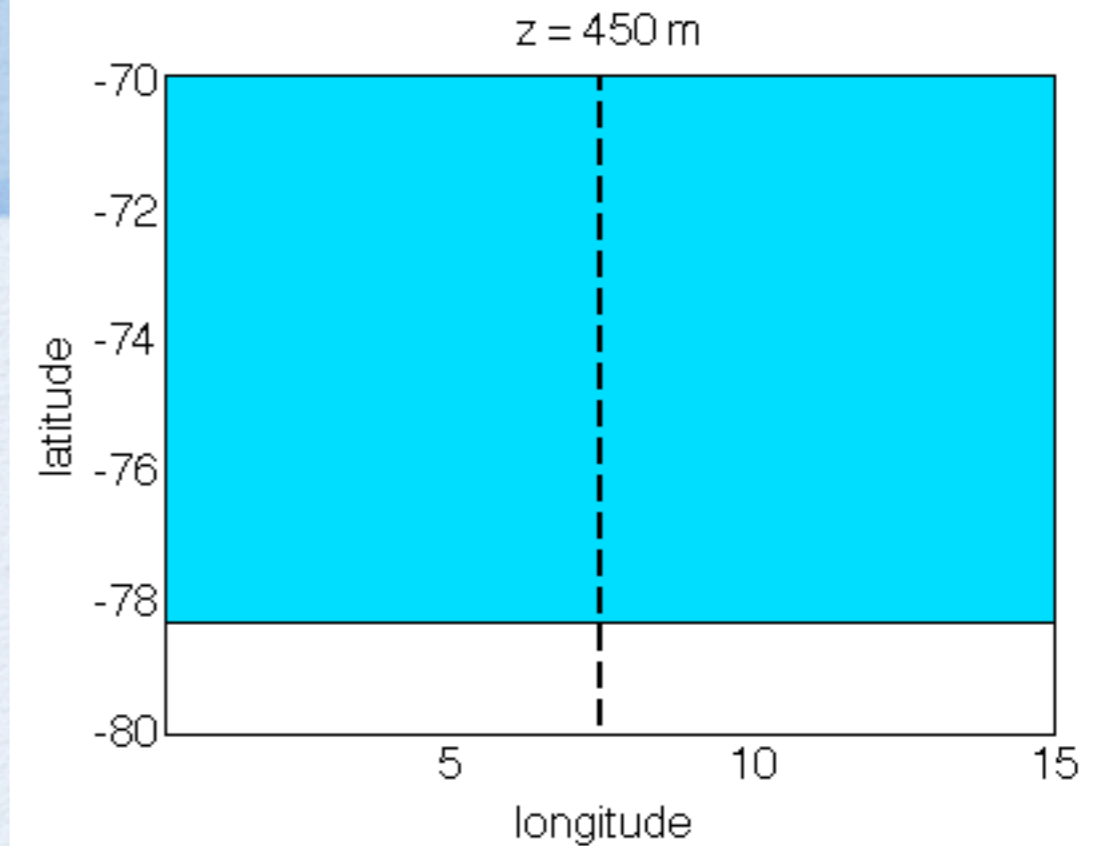
# CURRENT STATE

- POP has been modified to support a top vertical index



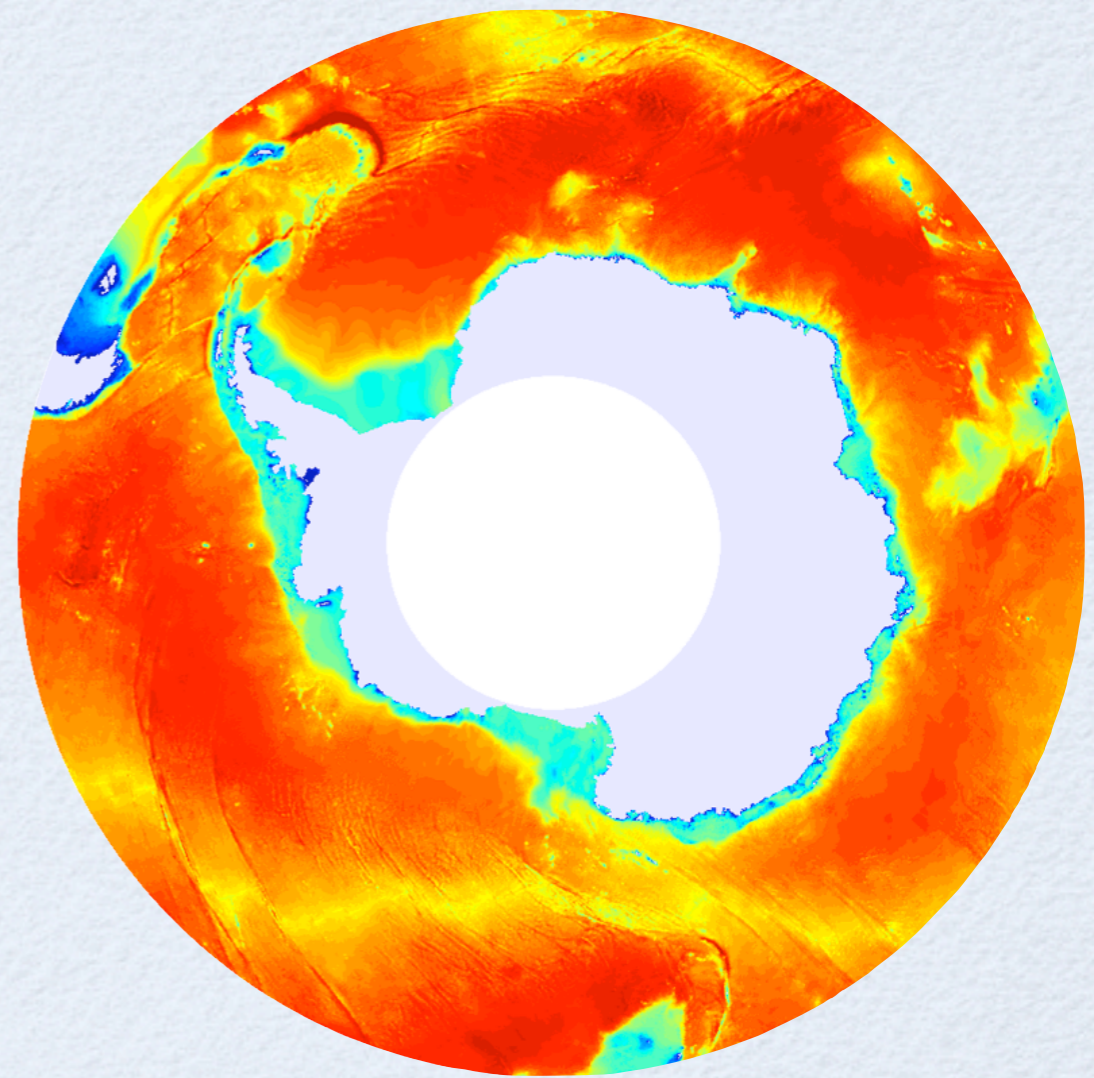
# CURRENT STATE

- POP has been modified to support a top vertical index
- Momentum advection / diffusion successful
- Debugging tracer advection / diffusion, pressure gradient
- Implementing thermodynamic boundary conditions



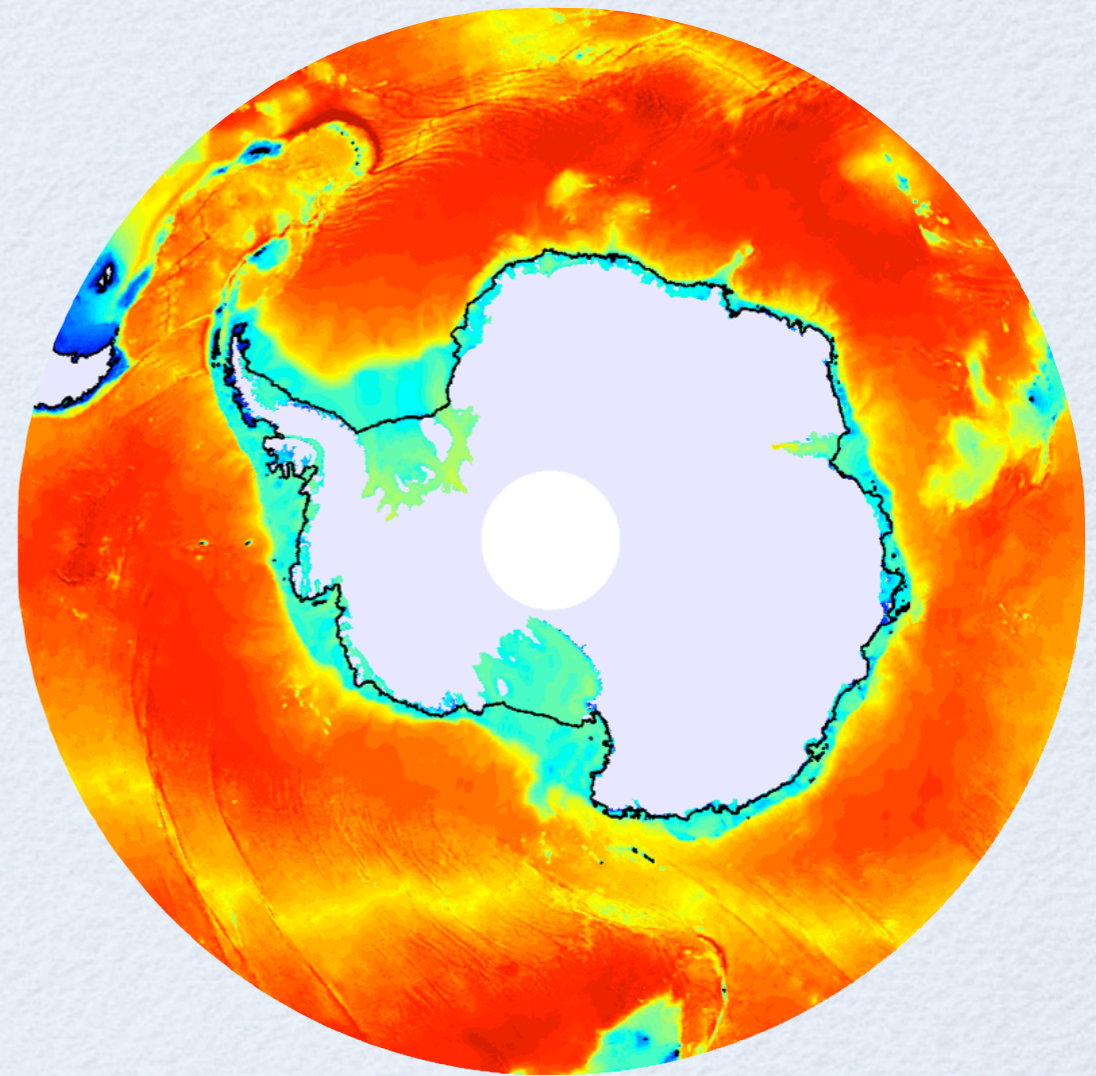
# NEW OCEAN MODEL GRID

- Working with Mat Maltrud at LANL
- Existing POP grid: No cavities under ice shelves

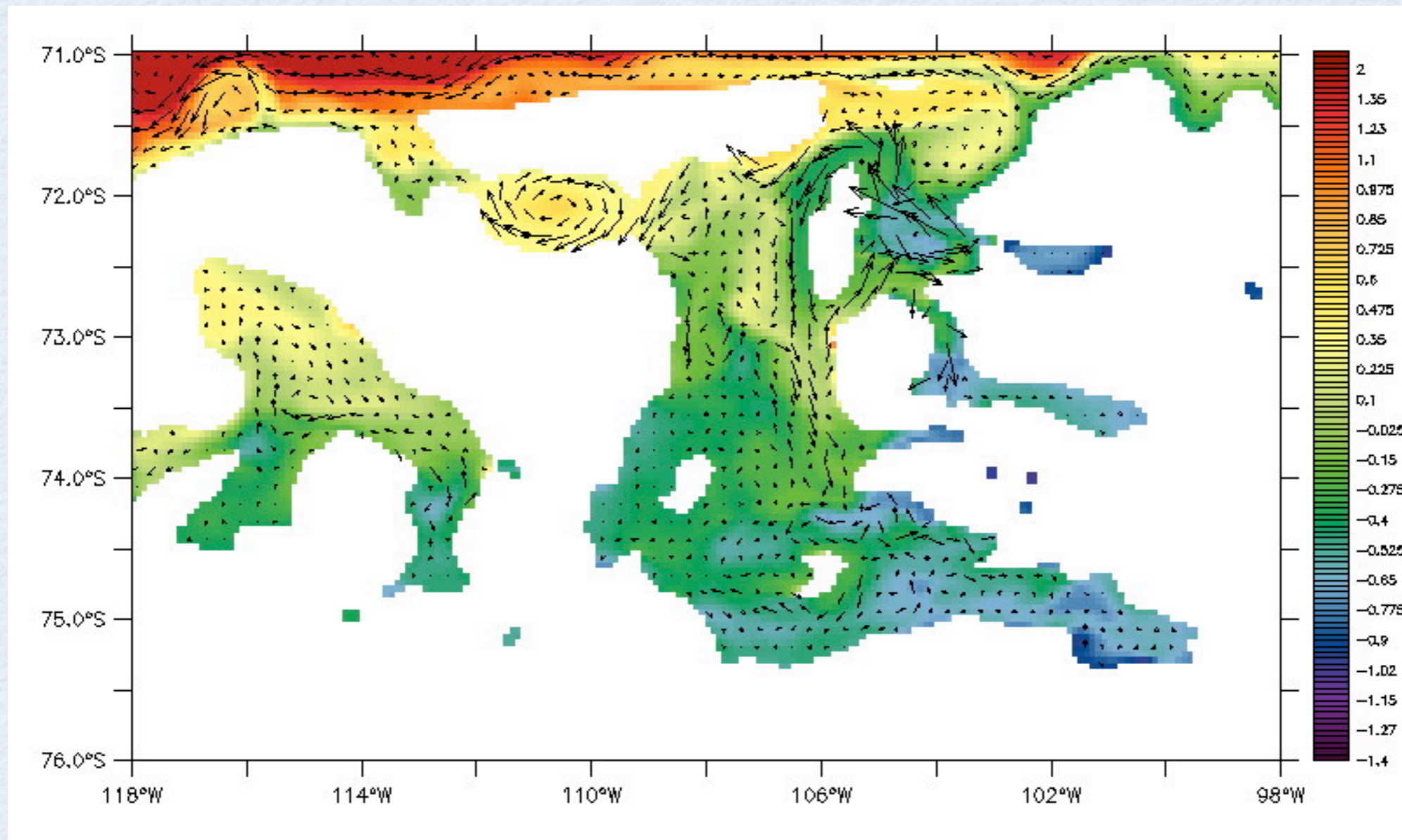


# NEW OCEAN MODEL GRID

- Working with Mat Maltrud at LANL
- Existing POP grid: No cavities under ice shelves
- New POP grid: Ice shelves replace by open ocean
- Bathymetry from RTOPO-1 data set (Timmermann et al. 2010)



# NEW OCEAN MODEL GRID



Model temperature and velocity vectors in the Amundsen Sea at 579 m depth after 2 simulated years.

# FUTURE WORK

- Finish debugging static shelves (both partial-cell and immersed-boundary methods)
- Ice Shelf-Ocean Model Intercomparison Project (ISOMIP) experiments
- Regional experiments in Weddell and Amundsen Sea domains

