

Coupled ice sheet model in HadGEM3

Jeff Ridley¹, Robin Smith², Pierre Mathiot¹

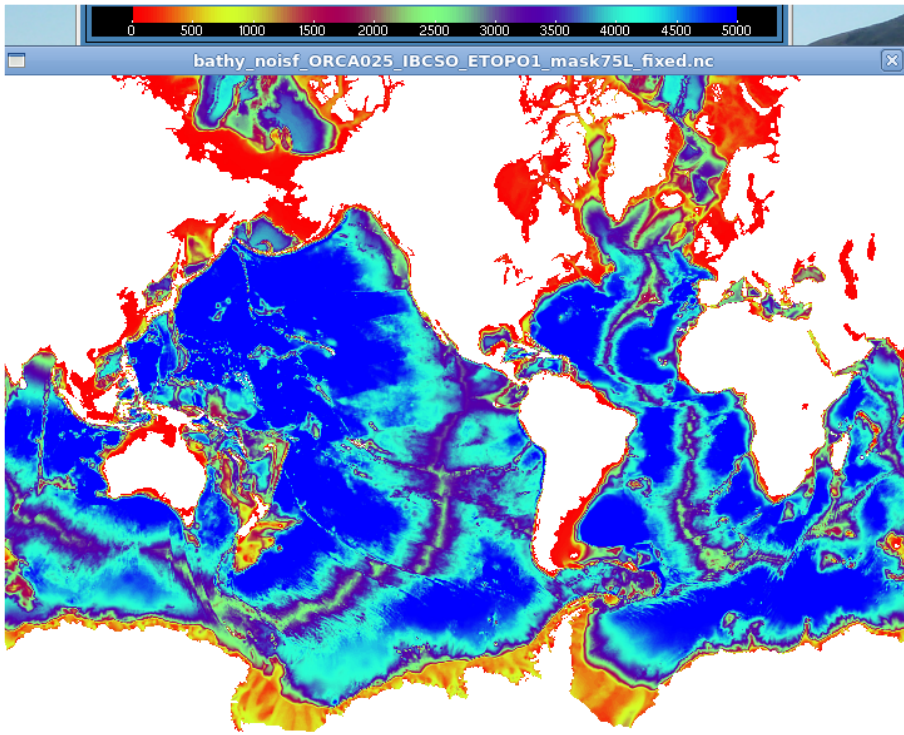
1; Met Office, 2; UKESM1

- What do we have working – ice sheet-ocean (BISICLES-NEMO)
- Issues encountered
- Issues to be resolved

The logo for the Met Office Hadley Centre is set against a black rectangular background. It features a stylized green and yellow wave icon to the left of the text "Met Office" and "Hadley Centre" stacked vertically in a white, sans-serif font.

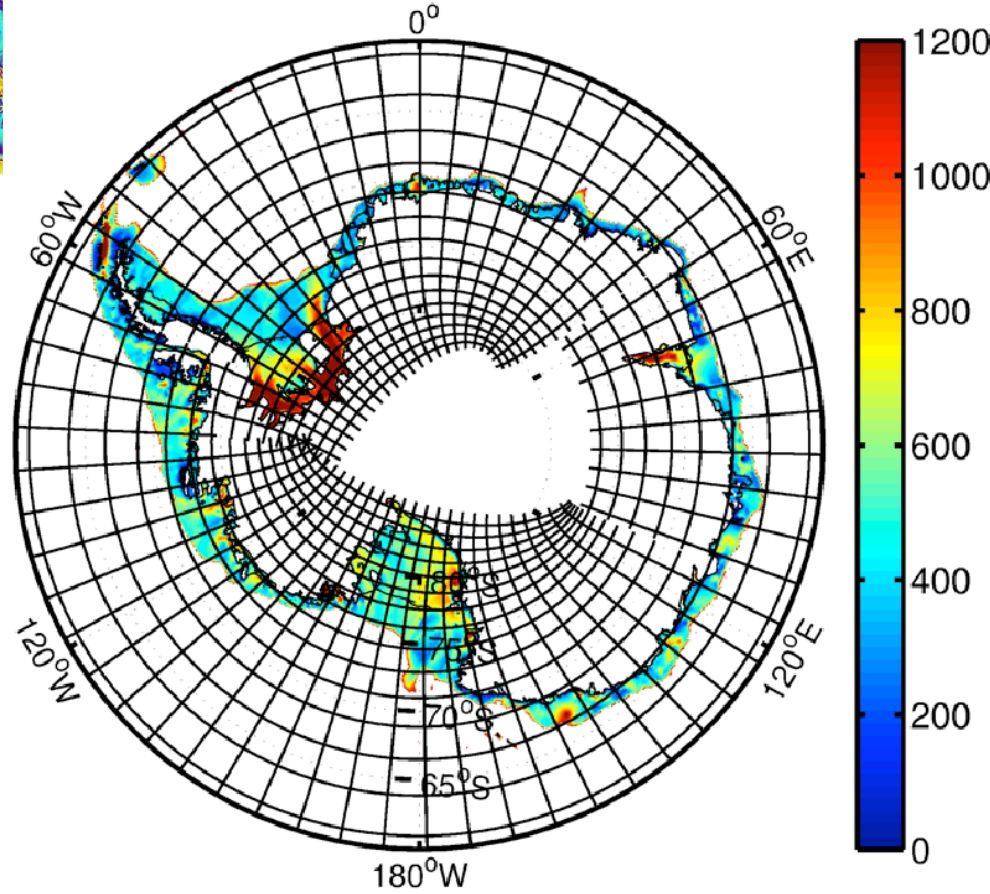
NEMO

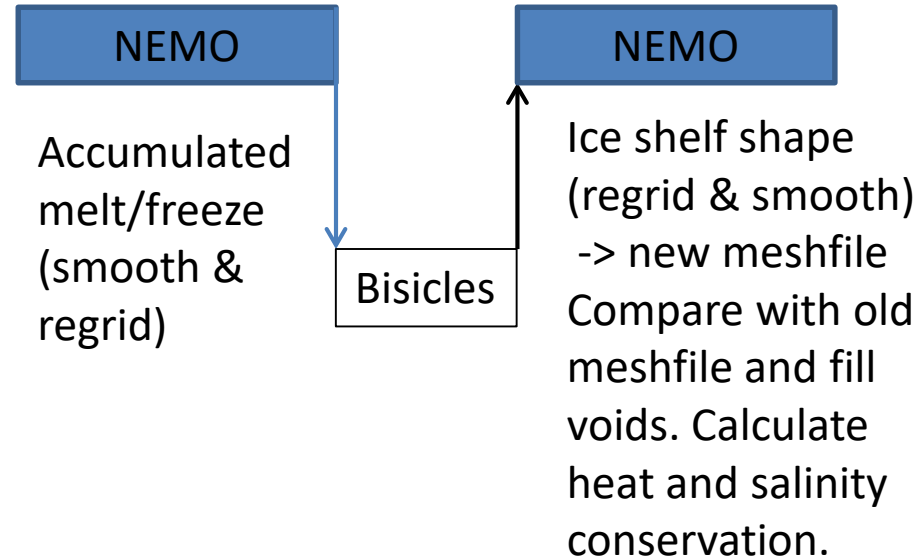
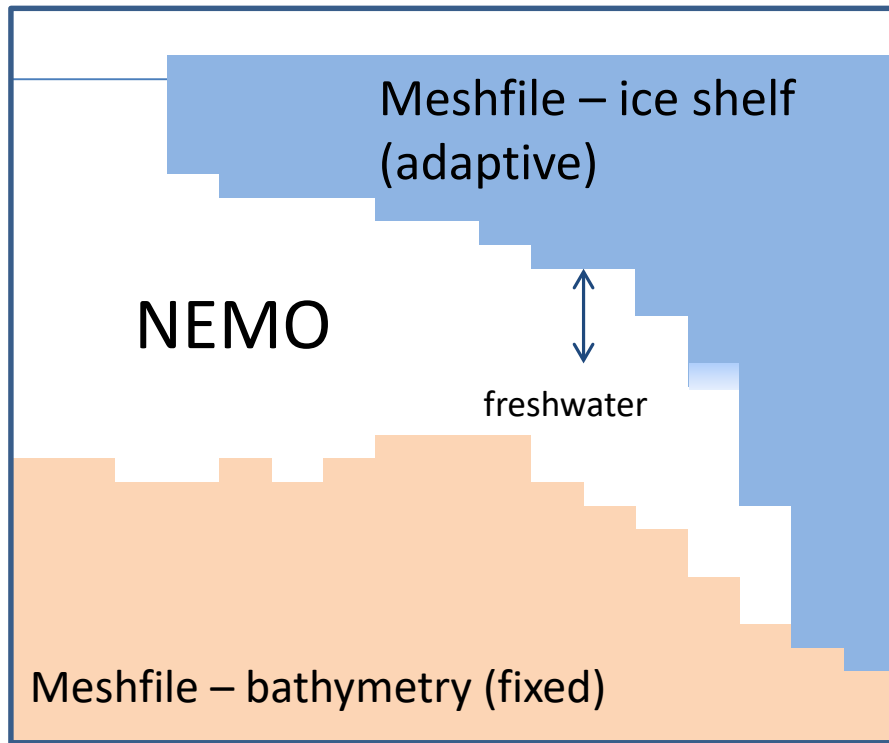
- European ocean model (C-grid)
- Resolutions used 1, 1/4 & 1/12°
- 75 vertical levels 1m (top 10) and 60m at 1000m depth.
- Lagrangian icebergs drift, breakup and melt
- Extended grid to cover ice shelf cavities and regions of potential ice shelf retreat.
- Presently bathymetry not defined under grounded ice.



extended grid for ice shelves + modified Antarctic bathymetry

Maximum grid resolution same as that near Northern poles (blocks of 25x25 grid-cells shown).

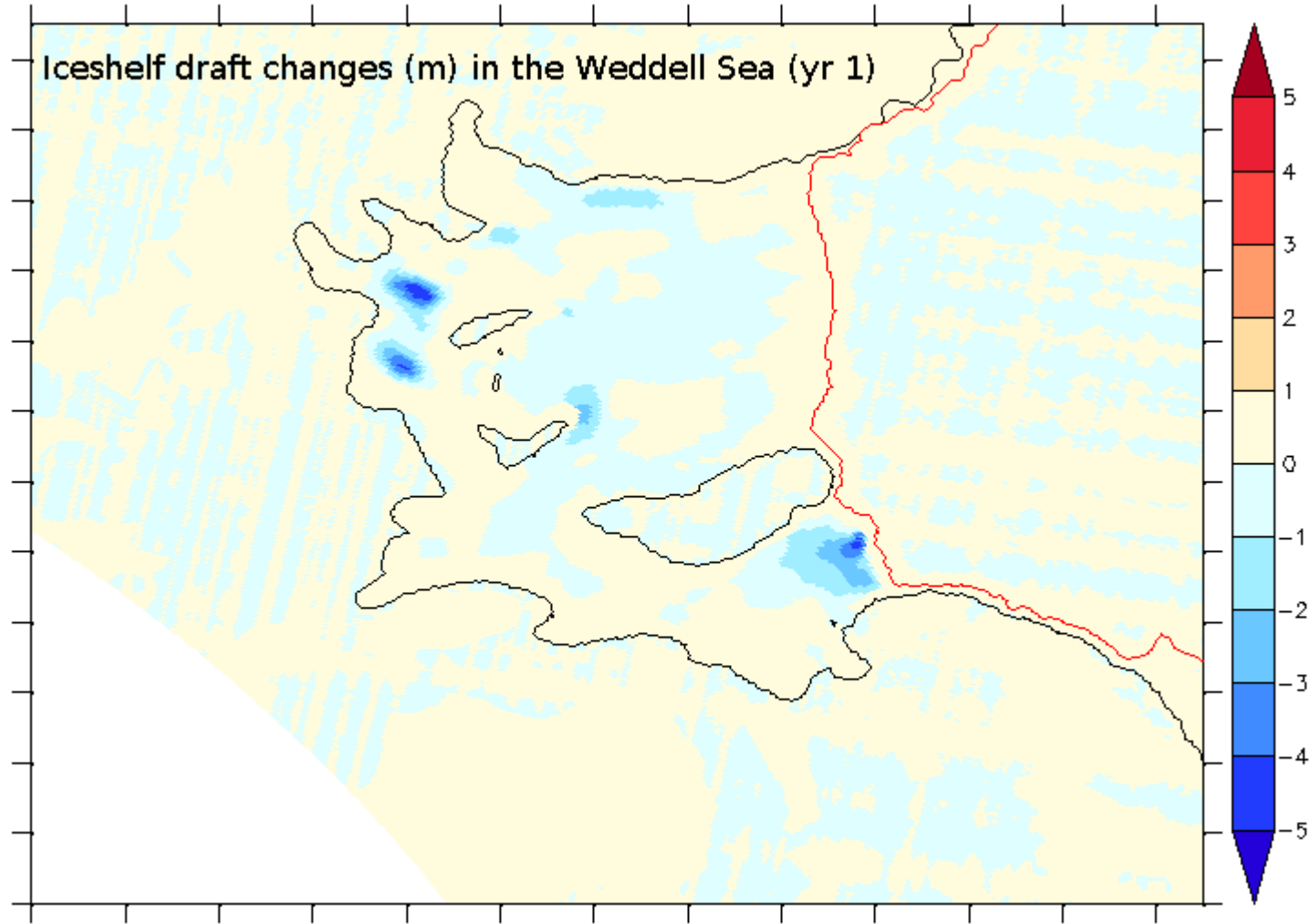




- Smoothing required for stability
- However smoothing reduces ice shelf feedback
- Solution is more frequent coupling (monthly)

- Coupling requires halting ocean model
- Increases total model runtime 2% each coupling per year

Annual update example (spin-up)

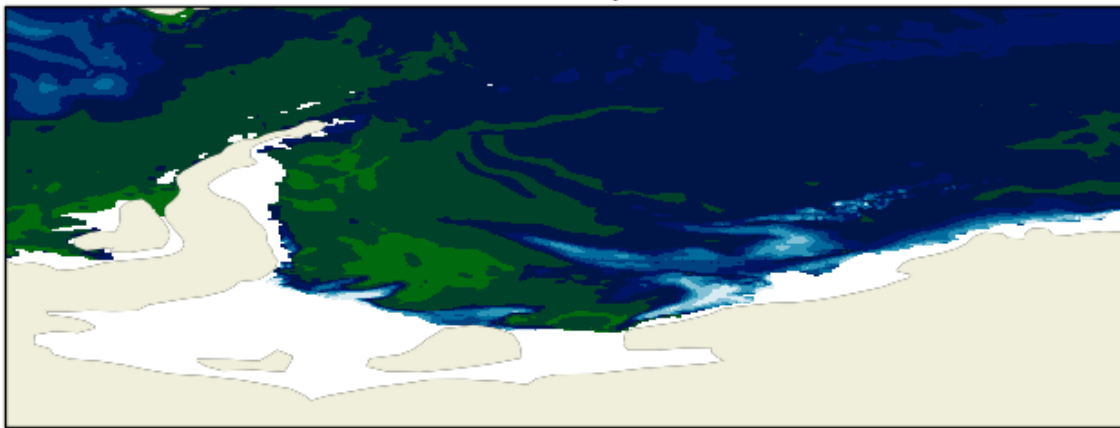


Ocean and ice sheet stable

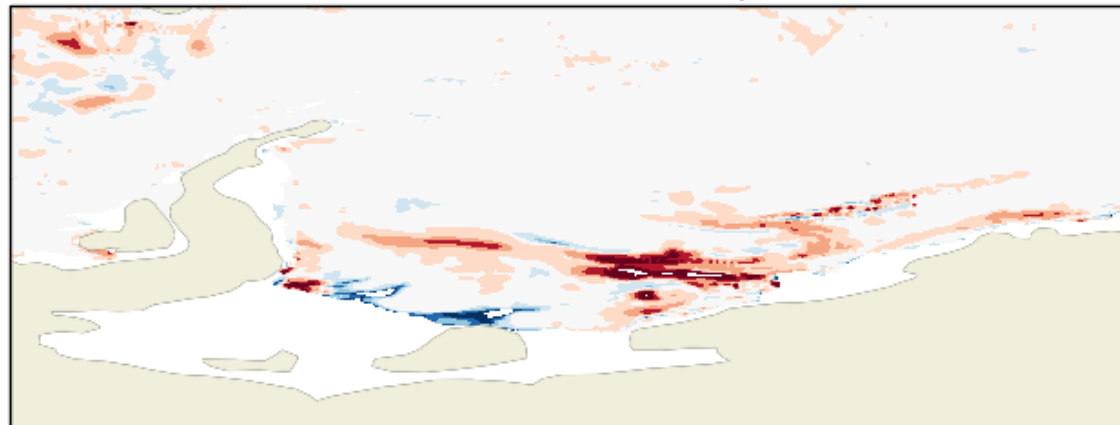
Oceanographic changes

Add ice-shelf cavities keeping same freshwater flux (referenced to open cavities).

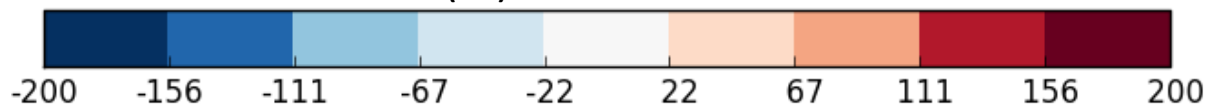
- Stratification in latent heat polynyas
- Increase in mixing depth at continental shelf-break
- No significant far field effects (but only 10 year run).

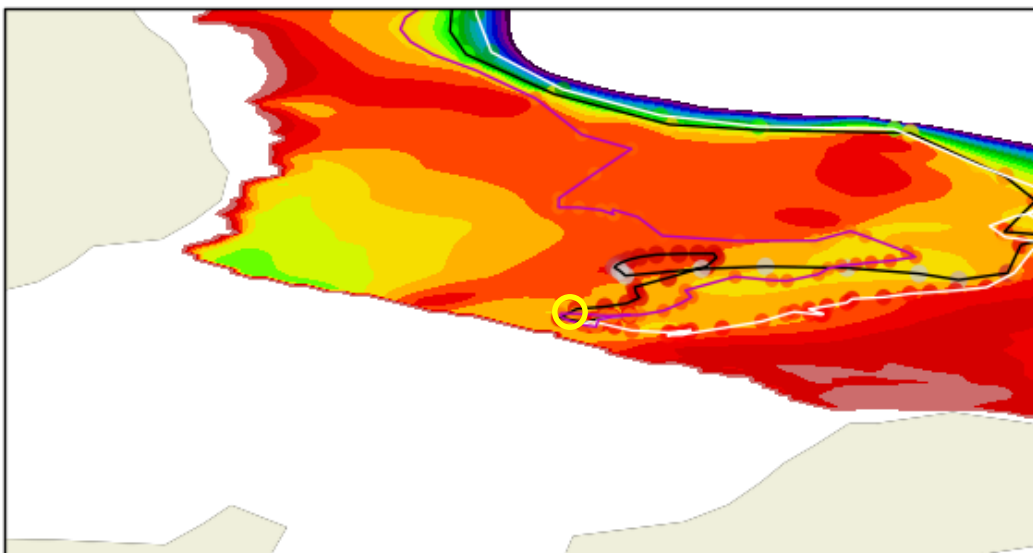


Turbocline depth (m)



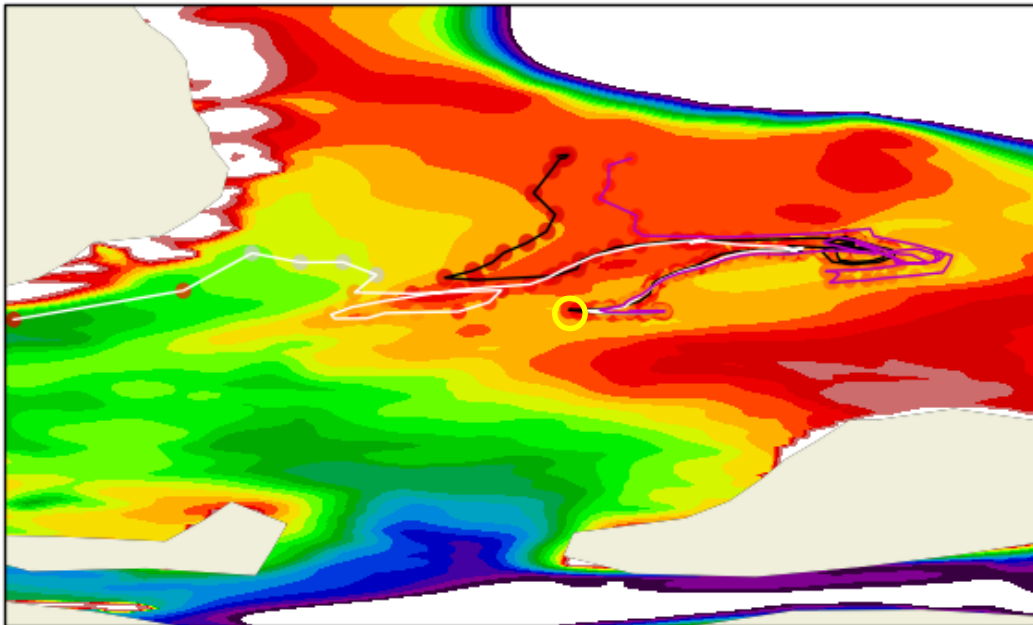
Difference in turbocline depth with cavities (m)





Lagrangian tracers

Particle tracers starting from bottom three model levels (at yellow circle). Dot on tracks every 10 days and total 3 years (colour for depth as bathymetry)



No cavity

- All tracks follow shelf-break

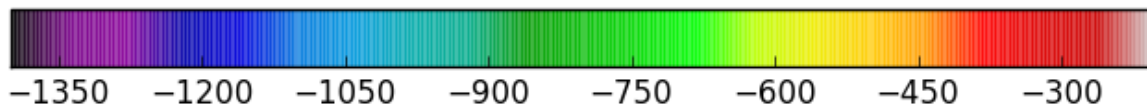
Cavity

- Dwell time on shelf increased
- One track follows western cavity boundary to grounding line

Other start points show no tracks proceed under shelf

Missing processes?

Tides?



Processes-1

- Freshwater input from shelf melt treated identically in NEMO as are river outflows
 - Freshwater input causes local divergence flow
- Conservation of heat and freshwater in NEMO
 - Infill of ice shelf voids and extension (melt and refreeze) leads to latent heat and salinity conservation issues.
 - Infill of voids uses mean ocean properties of neighbour cells
 - heat and salinity adjustment applied globally spread over subsequent coupling period.

Processes-2

- Ice shelf floating seaward boundary fixed to avoid reconfiguring land/atmosphere scheme and associated conservation issues.
 - Fixed calving front means no calving law required with ice mass crossing front becomes source of Lagrangian icebergs.
 - Sea ice mask (CICE) need not be updated
 - However, on ice shelf retreat in BISICLES, the GCM ‘ice shelf’ is negligibly thin, with no ocean-atmosphere heat flux through it and no basal melt.
 - Locations of water mass formation do not change - possible missing ocean-climate feedback.

Issues to be resolved-1

- Ice shelves in shallow shelf seas
 - Underlying ocean depth 2 model levels but shallow model levels are thin (1-2m)
 - Freshwater and heat fluxes from ice shelf causes local ocean instability (transport/convection).
- Solution - treat as grounded ice
 - With no basal melt, ice in BISICLES gets thicker
 - Retain original calving front
- Long term solution – wetting/drying scheme

Issues to be resolved-2

- Ocean (NEMO) grid/bathymetry is amply defined for regions of potential grounding line retreat.
 - Grid configuration such that resolution does not continue to increase polewards (avoiding associated model time-step reduction).
 - Result is that configuration does not allow a sea passage to open between Weddell and Bellingshausen seas.
 - Remaining task - input bedrock into bathymetry mesh (Isostatic rebound not in GCM model but in BISICLES)
- Solution – a new double pole grid?

Issues to be resolved-3

- Coupled model spin-up (untested)
 - Fixed grounding line, basal friction inversion
 - Free grounding line, fixed basal melt, friction inversion
 - Iterate to free grounding line, free basal melt -> fixed bedrock friction field
 - Bayesian friction solutions preferred but impracticable

Summary

- Atmospheric 2-way coupled ice sheet completed (evaluation ongoing)
- Functional ocean-ice sheet coupling (Antarctica)
- Yet to be integrated into the HadGEM3-GC3 (CMIP6) infrastructure
- Completion + testing + evaluation by Dec 2017
- Coupled spin-up strategy (Pre-industrial)?