

Density Driven Circulation under Antarctic Ice Shelves: An investigation using laboratory experiments



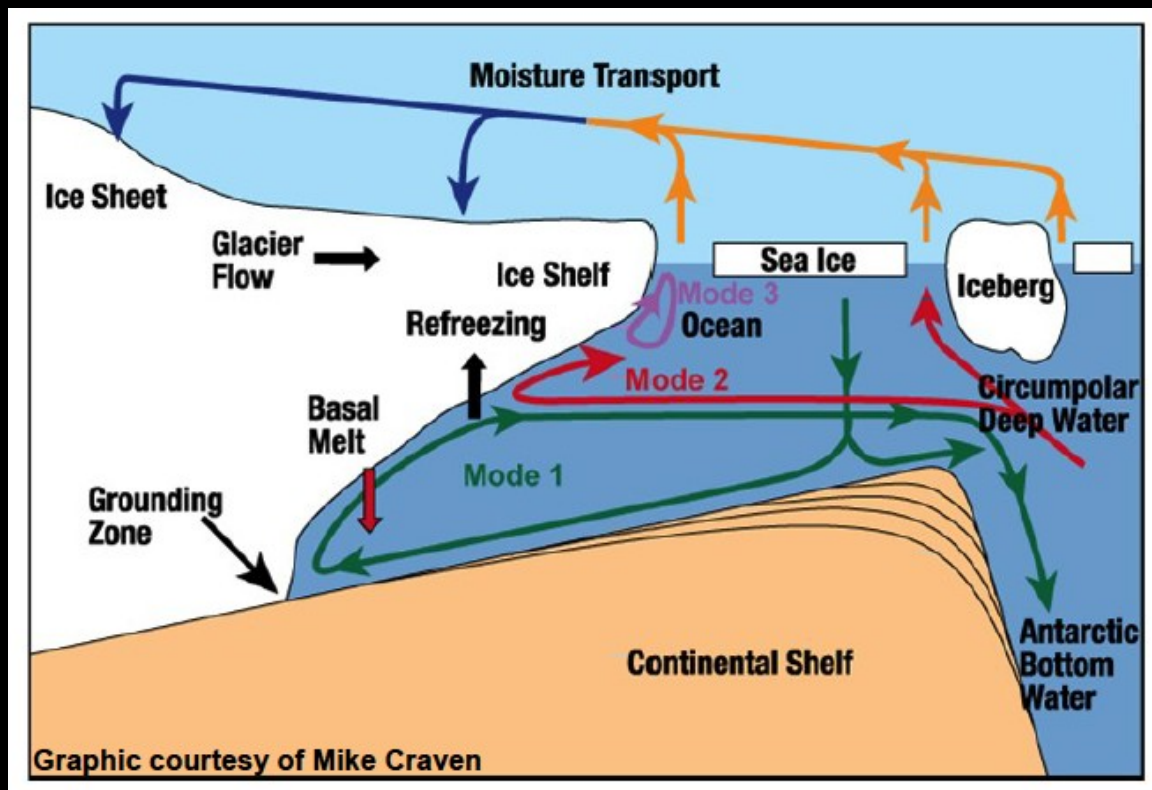
Alon Stern – Courant Institute of Mathematical Science - October, 2013
Collaborators: David Holland, Paul Holland, Adrian Jenkins, Joel Sommaria

Outline:

- Motivation and physical setup
- Experimental setup
- Results
- Concluding remarks



Motivation:



The “Ice Pump”

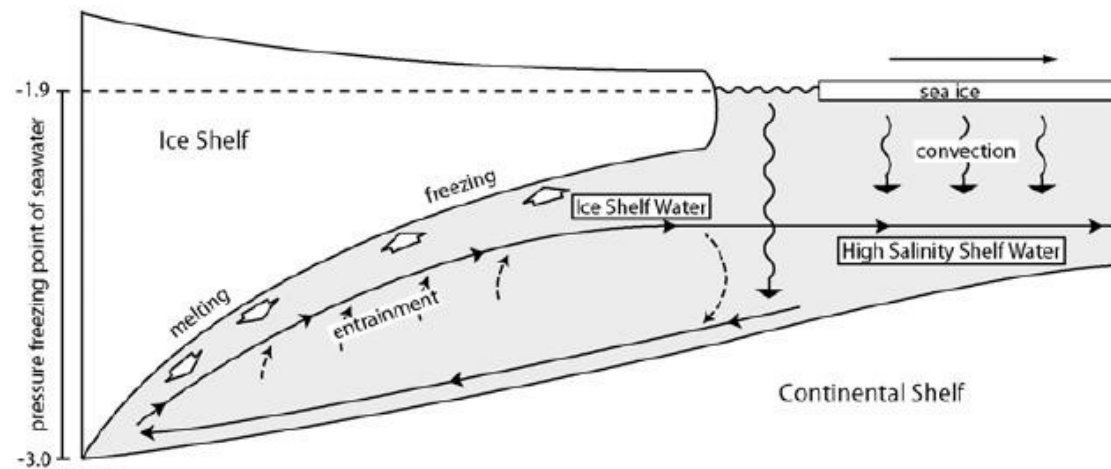
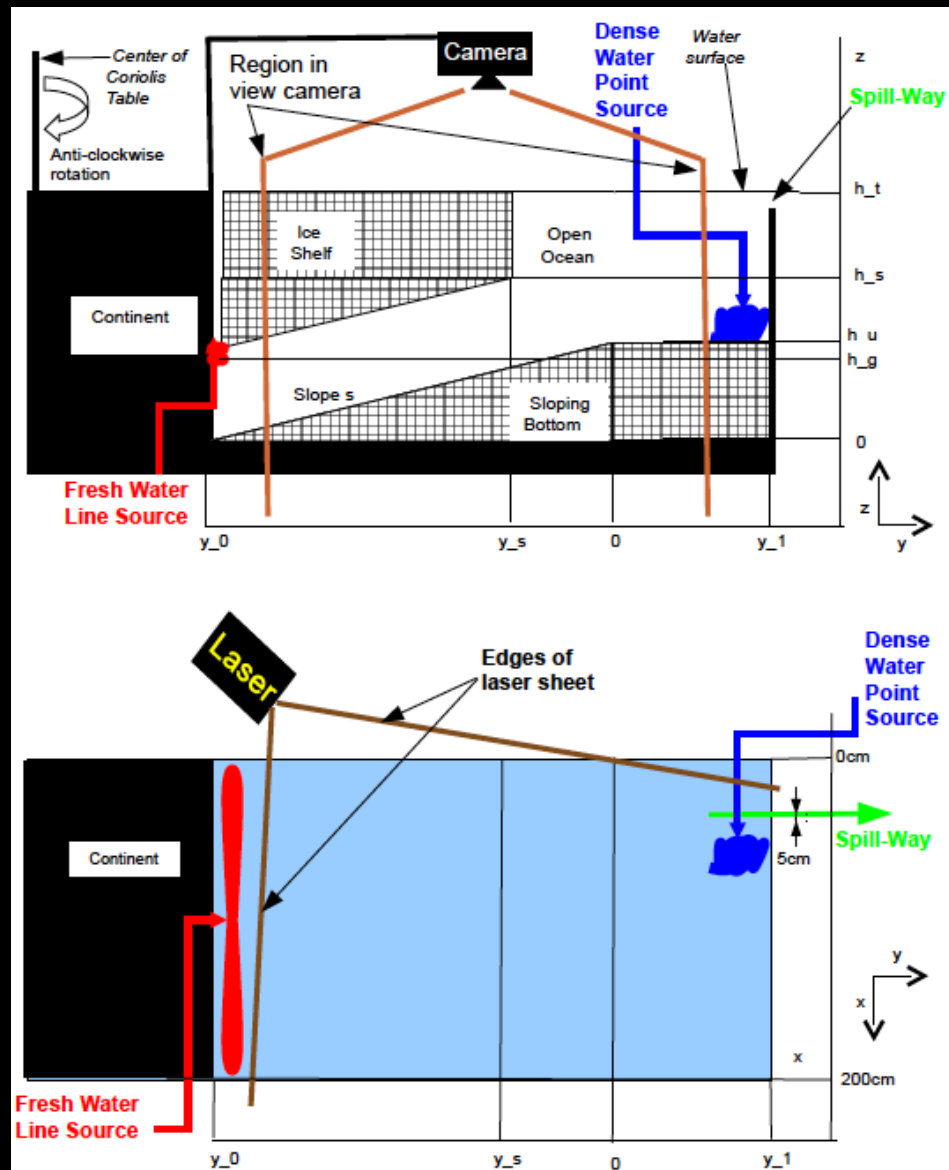
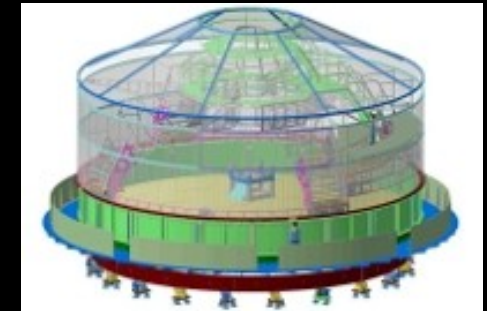


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of processes beneath an idealised ice shelf.

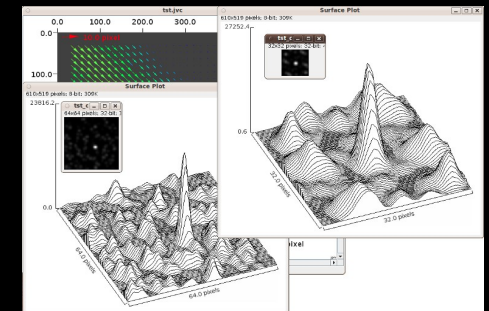
Experimental setup



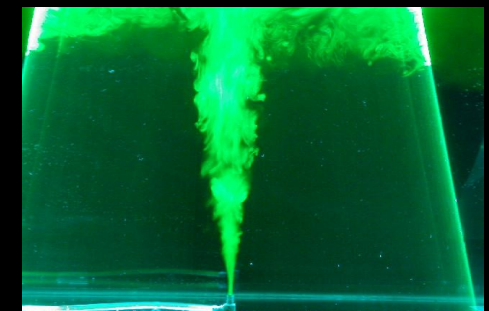
Rotating table at Coriolis Lab



Particle Image Velocimetry

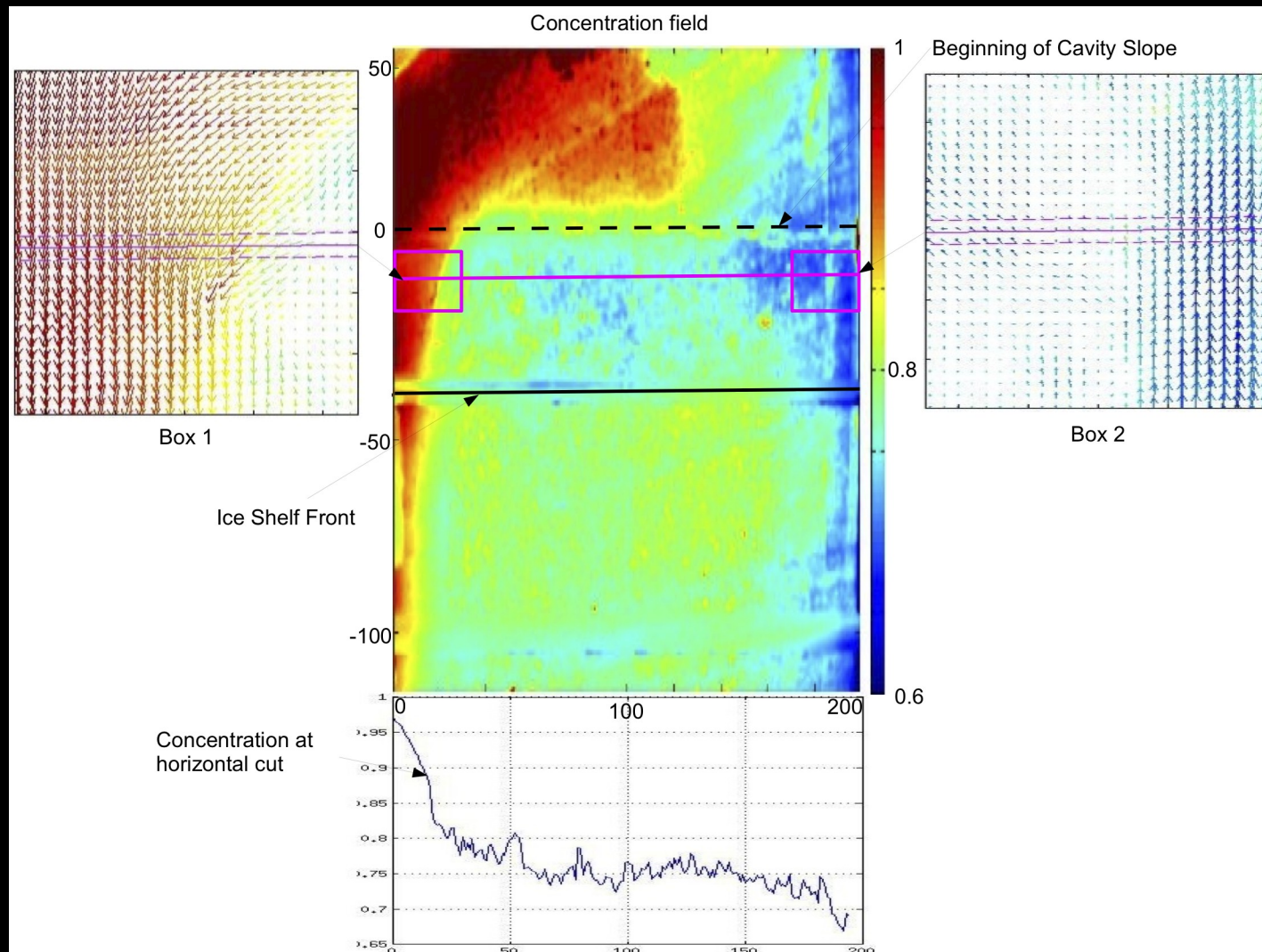


Laser Induced Florescence



Results

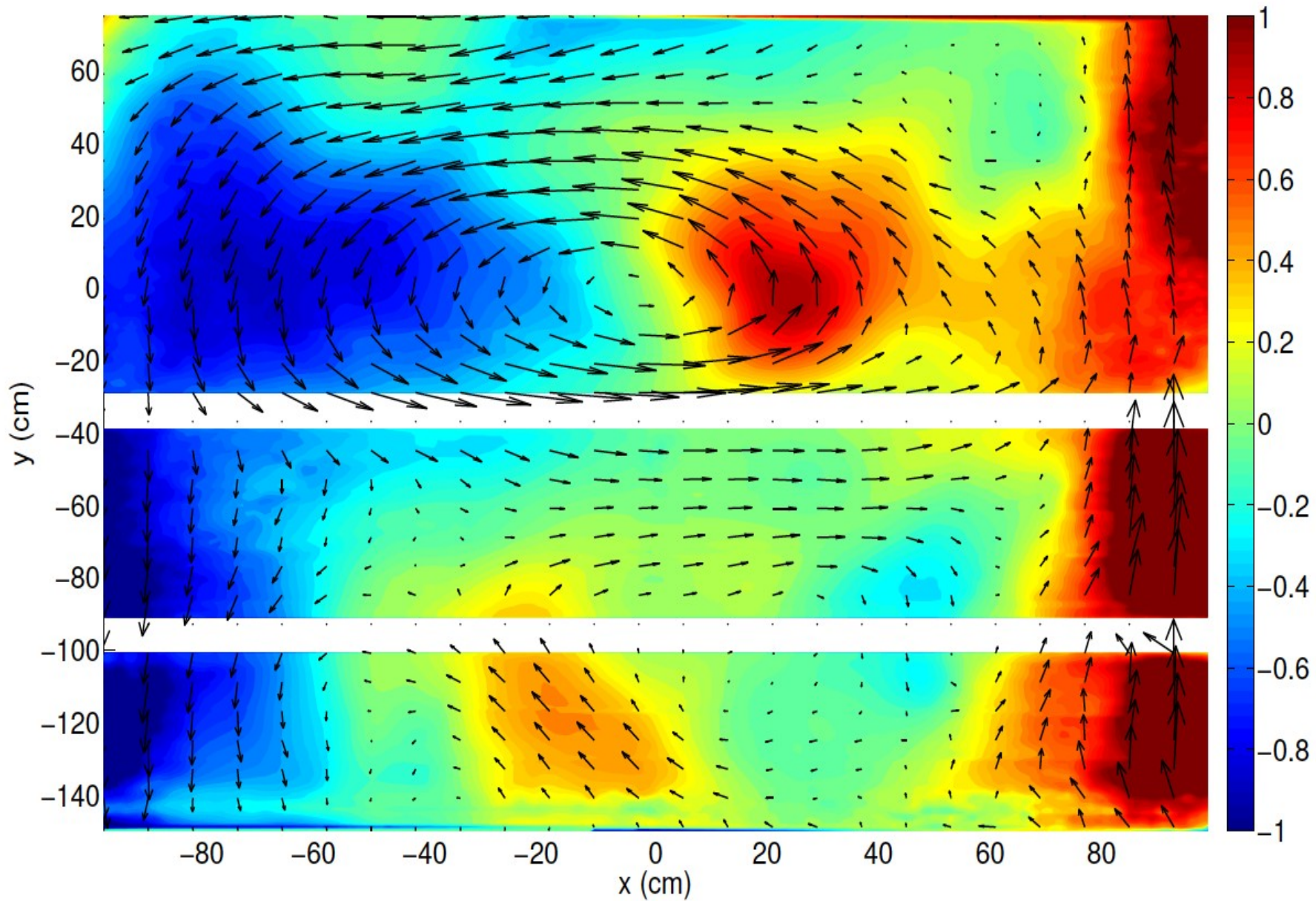
Typical Density Field



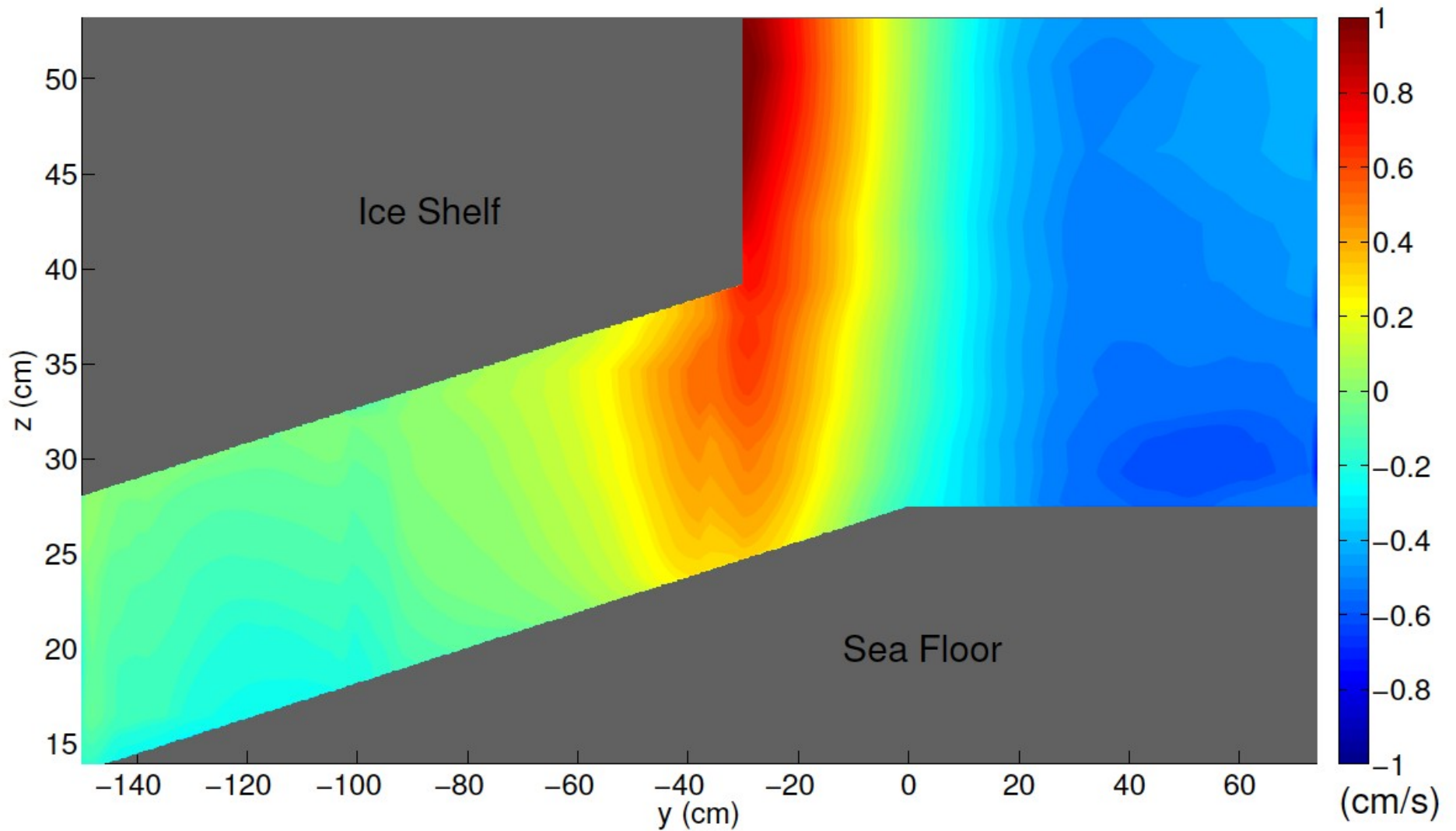
Depth integrated vorticity



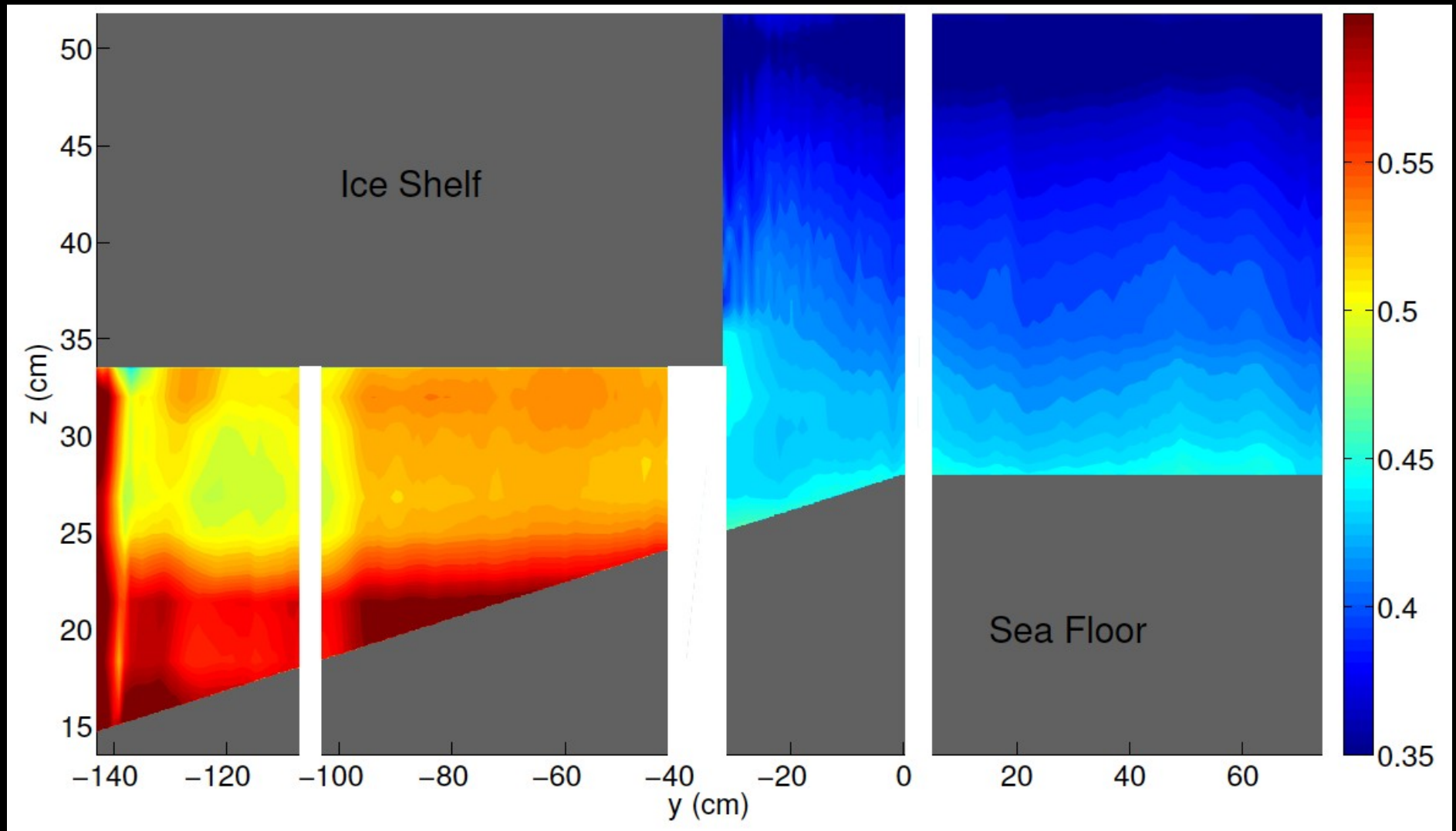
Time mean meridional Velocity Field



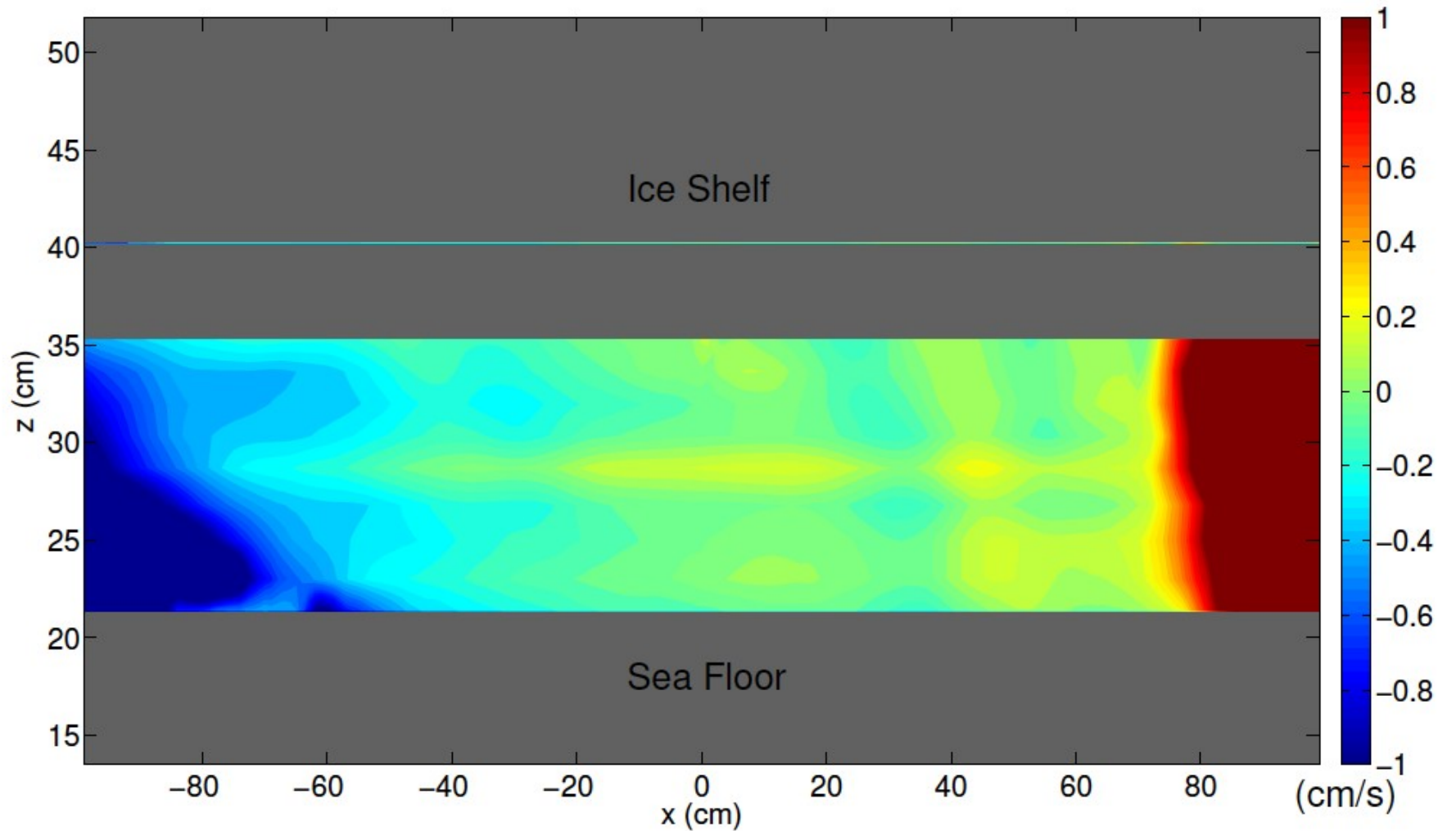
Zonal Velocity



Time mean density field

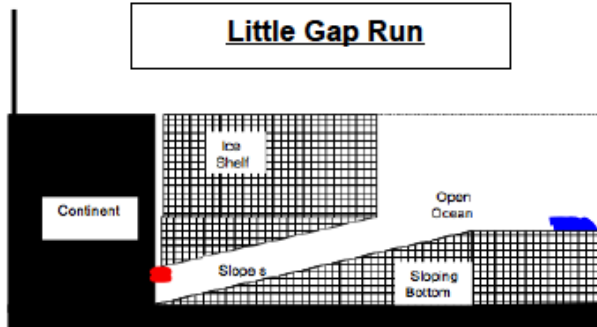


Dense and Fresh Plumes

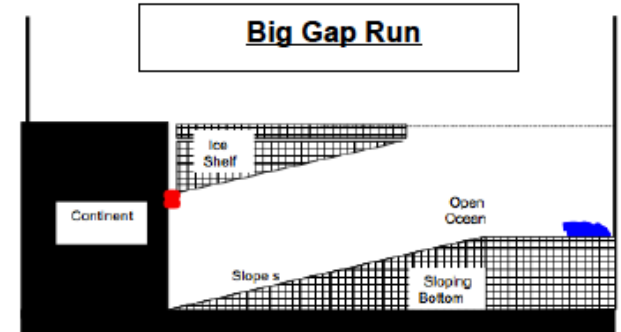


Shelf geometries and buoyancy fluxes

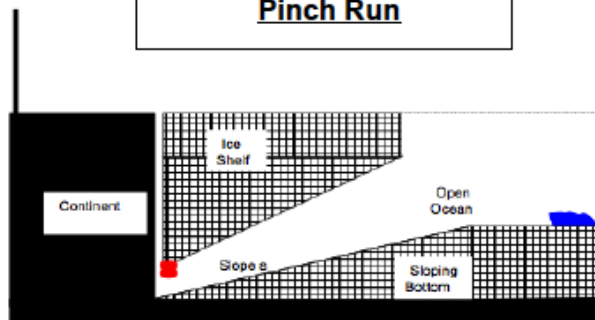
Little Gap Run



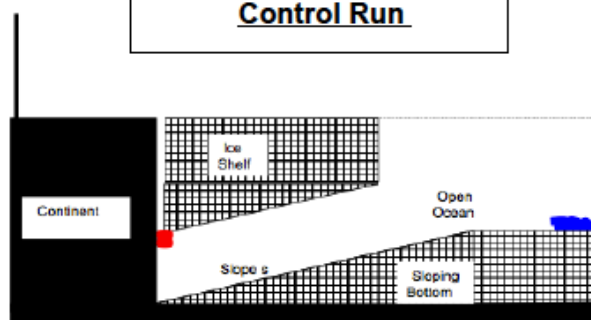
Big Gap Run



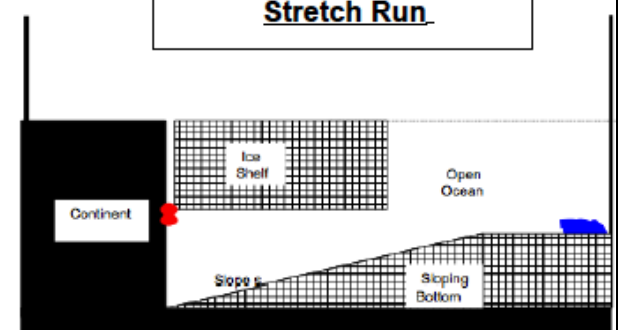
Pinch Run



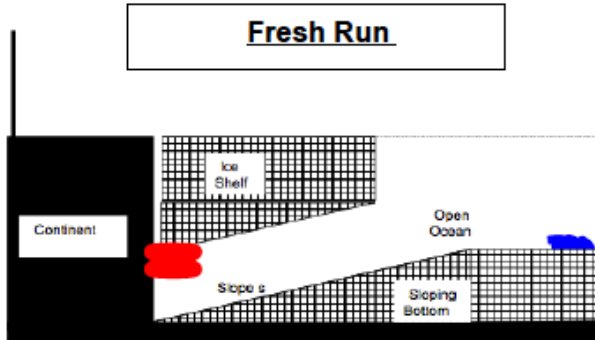
Control Run



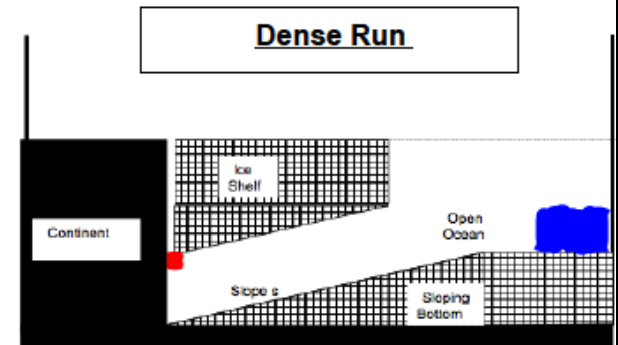
Stretch Run



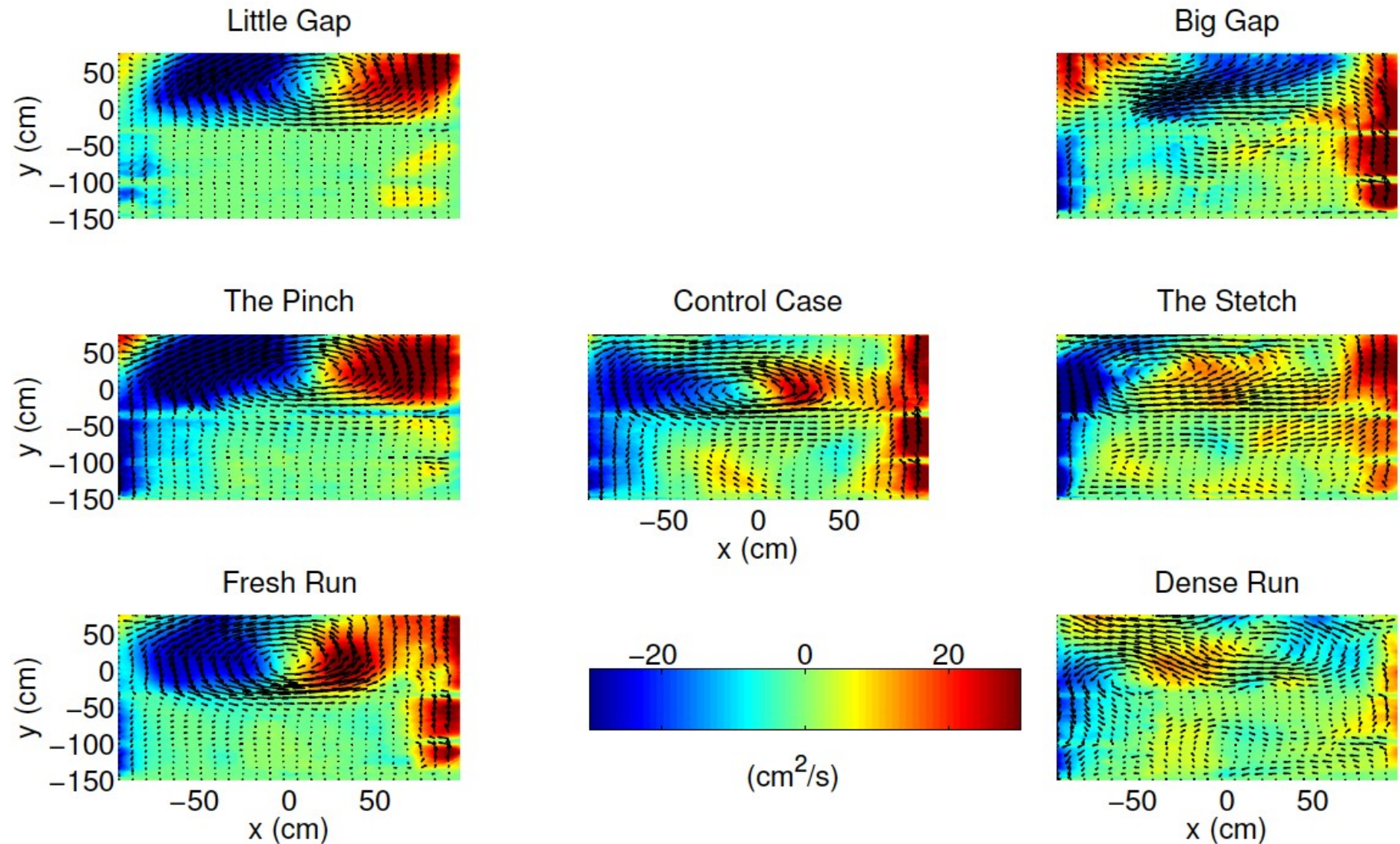
Fresh Run



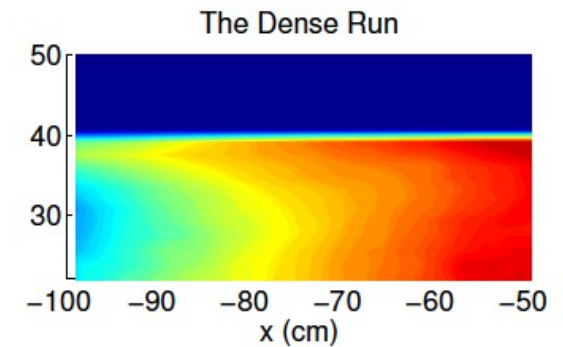
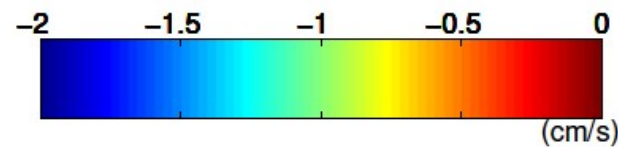
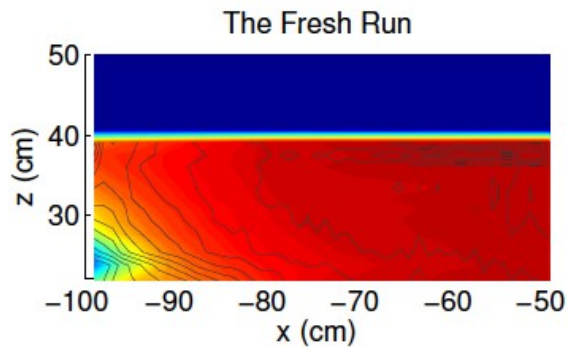
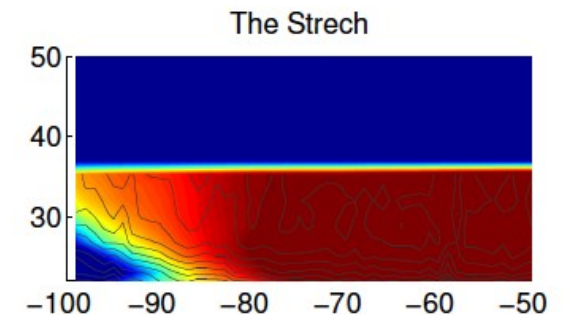
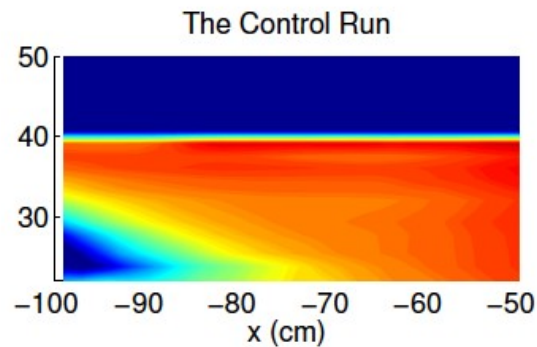
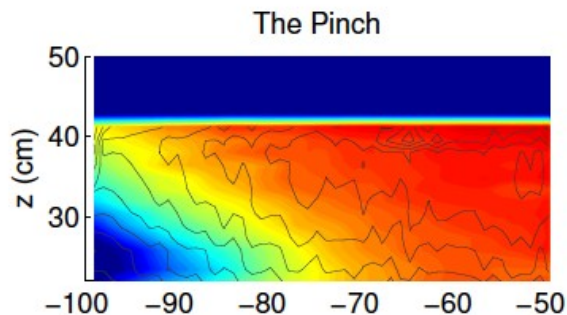
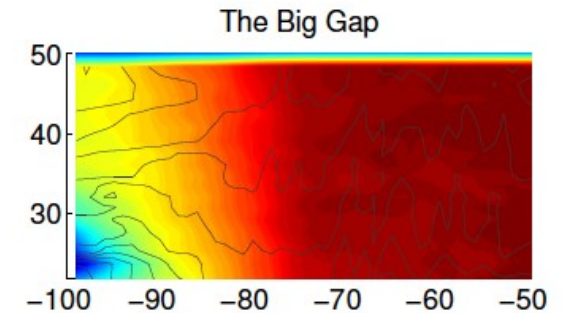
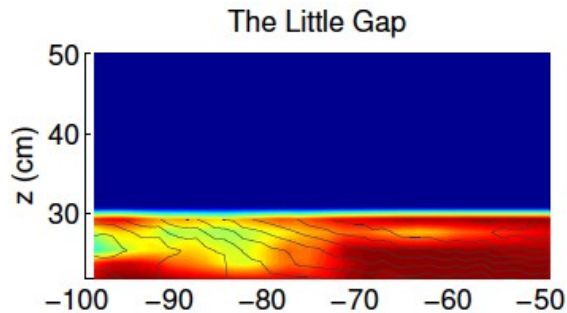
Dense Run



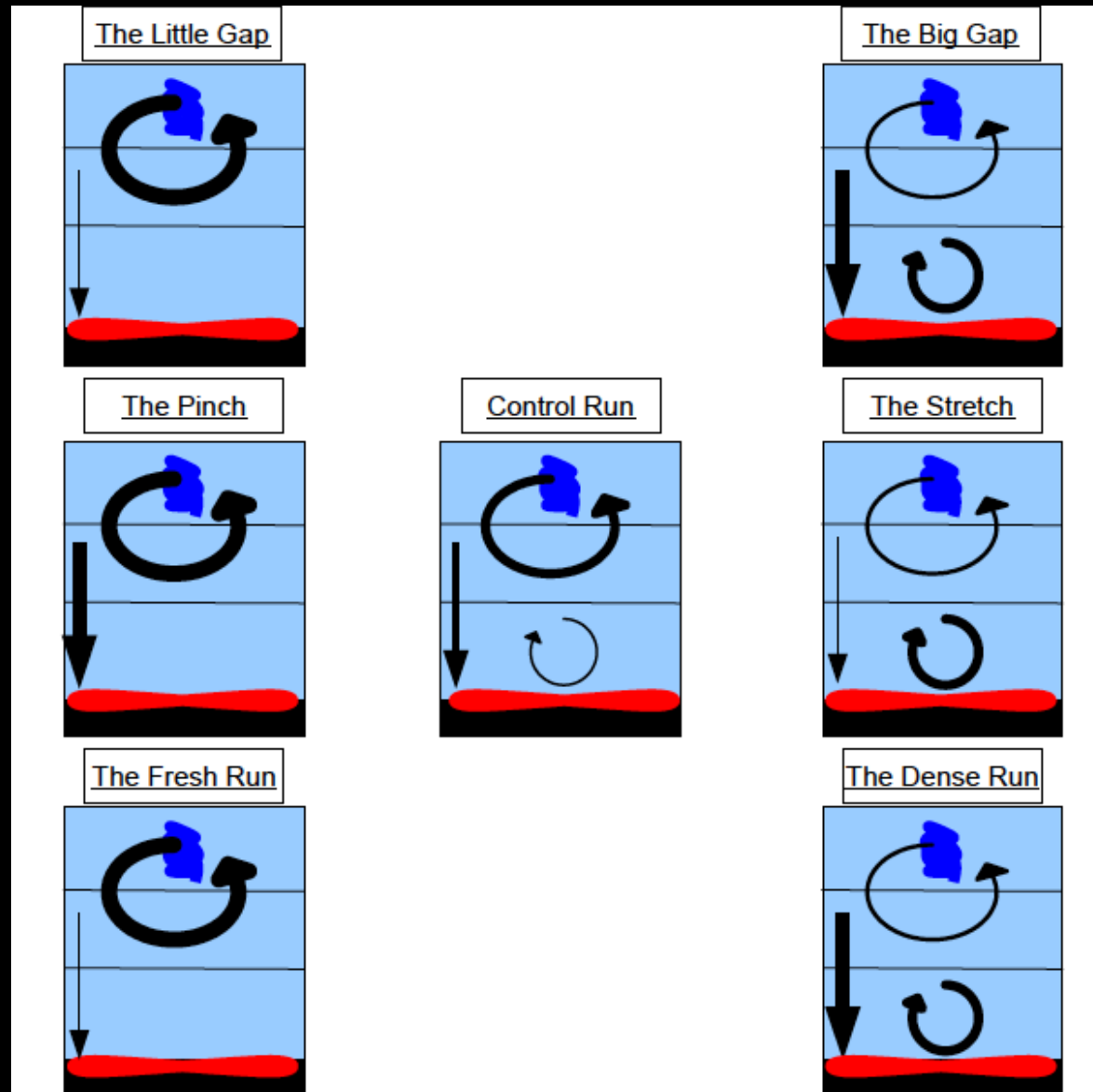
Time mean meridional volume flux for different geometries



Dense plumes for different geometries



Schematic summarizing the results



Conclusions

- A density driven current under an “ice shelf” has been successfully reproduced in a laboratory setting.
- Results confirm the dynamic significance of the ice shelf front as a dynamical barrier.
- Strong boundary currents which run along the sides of the domain are responsible for a large percent of the flow into the ice shelf cavity.
- The strength of the dynamical barrier is sensitive to the ice shelf geometry and the flux of dense and fresh water.
- Recent advancements in quantitative velocity and density measurement techniques mean that laboratory experiments could be a useful way to learn about ice shelf cavity circulation.

Extra Slides

Particle Image Velocimetry

Image at time= t

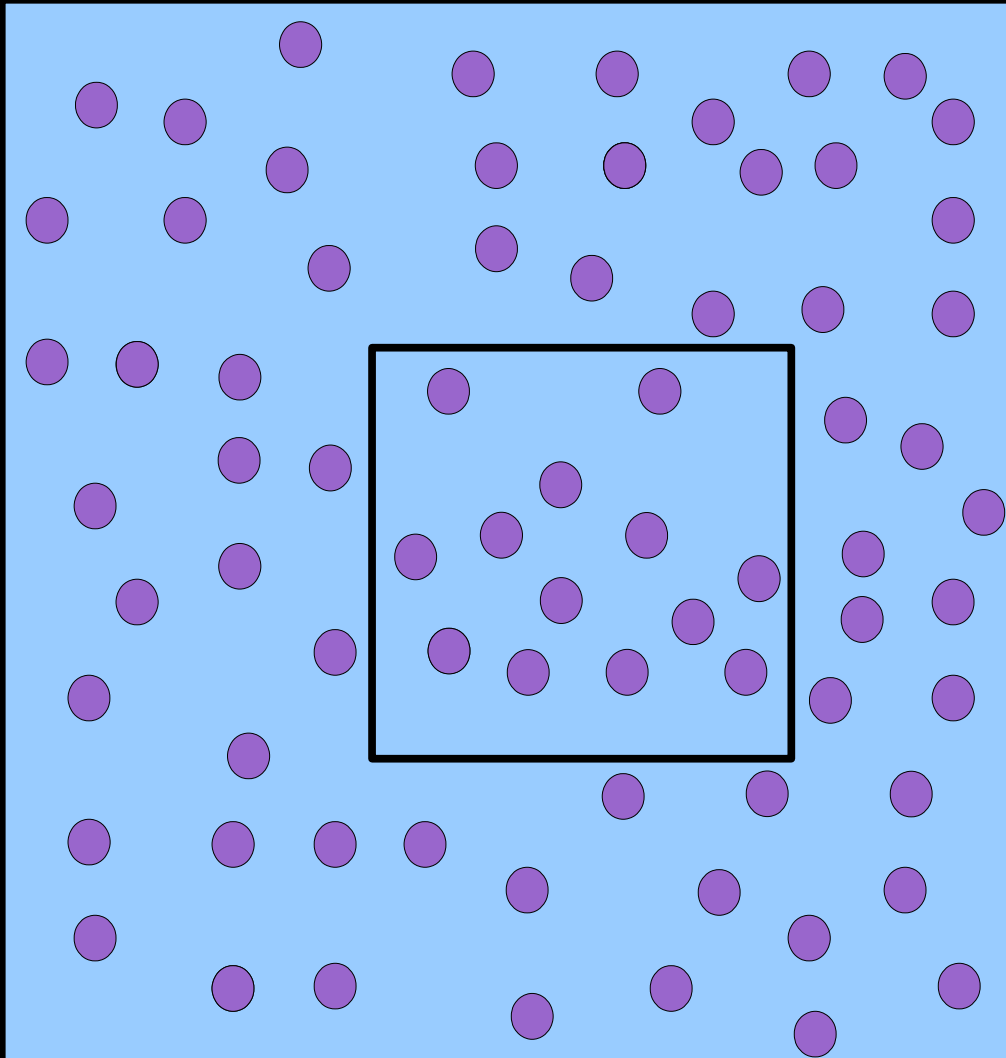
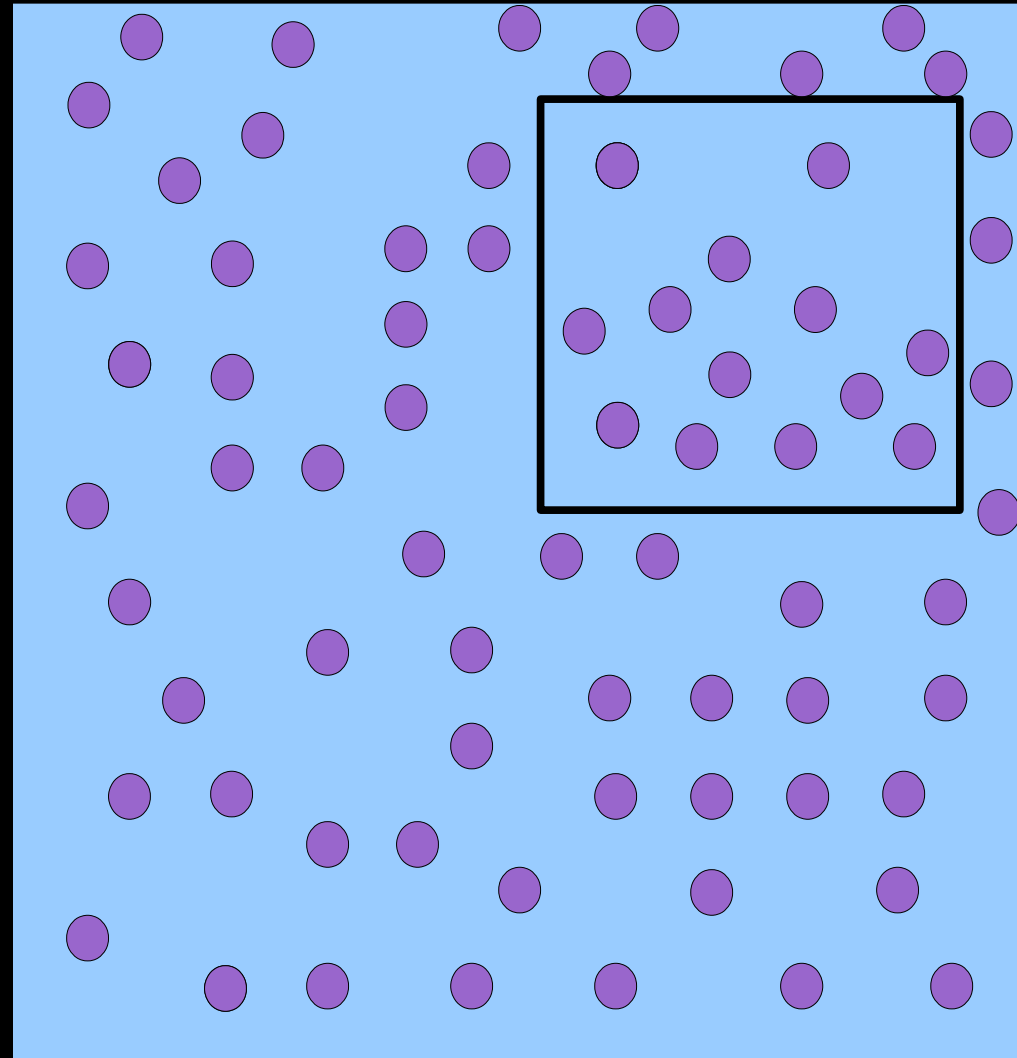


Image at time= $t+dt$



Particle Image Velocimetry

Image at time= t

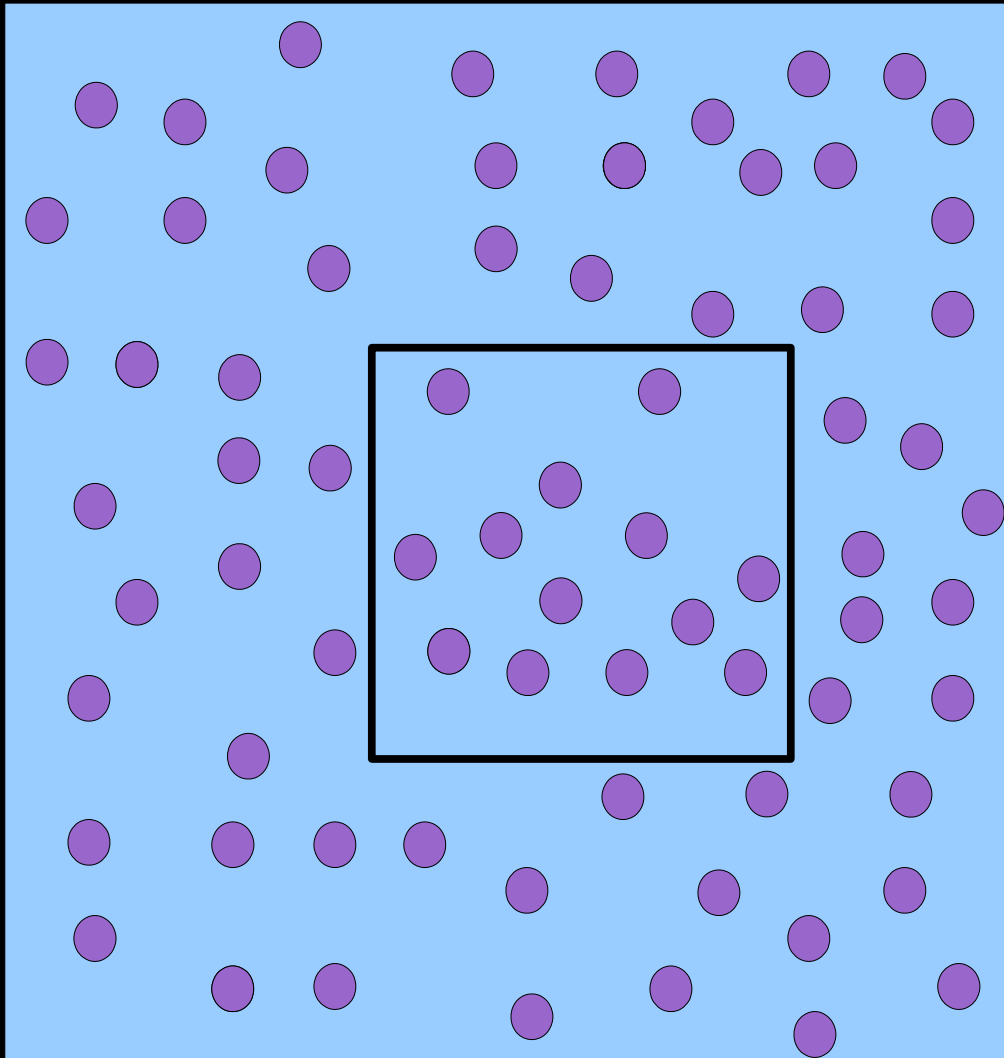
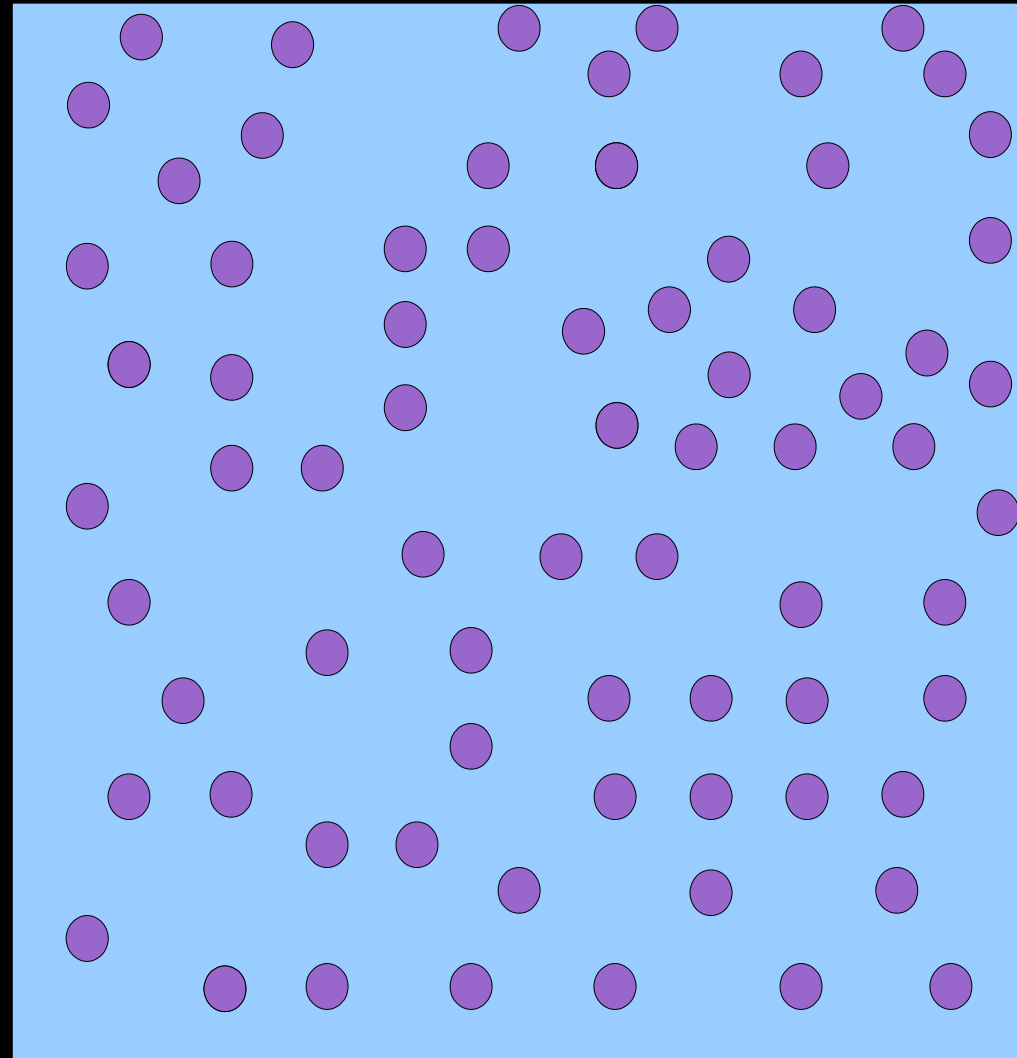


Image at time= $t+dt$



Particle Image Velocimetry

Integration box at time= t

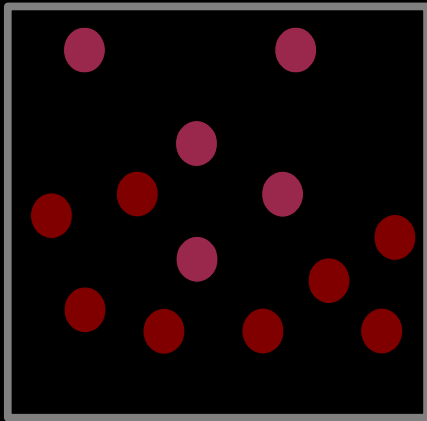
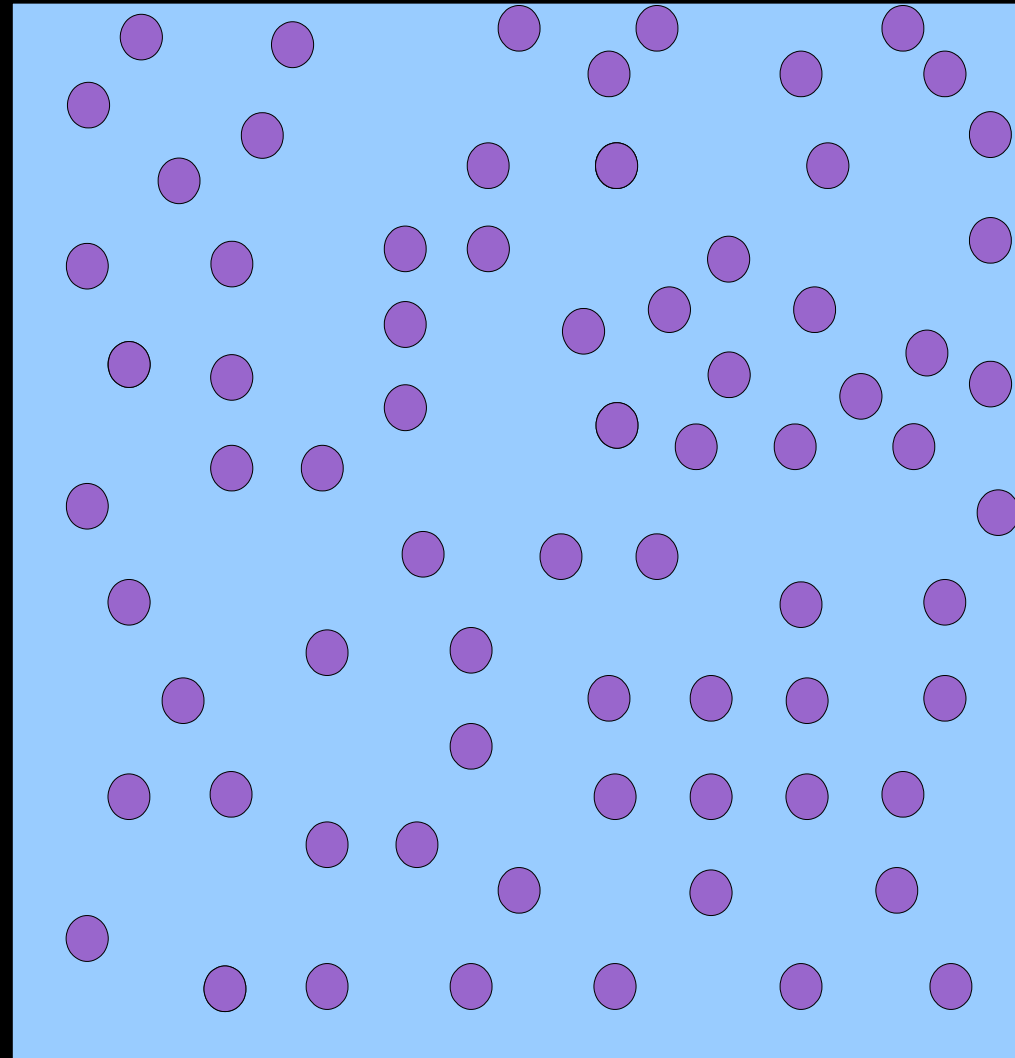


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Particle Image Velocimetry

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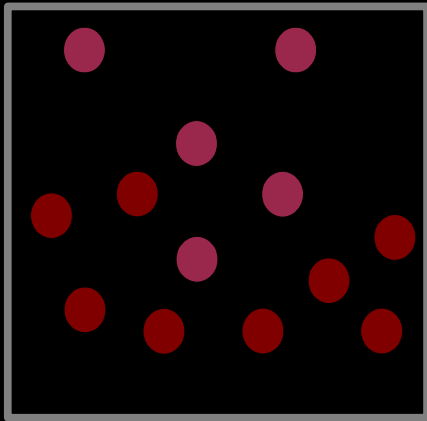
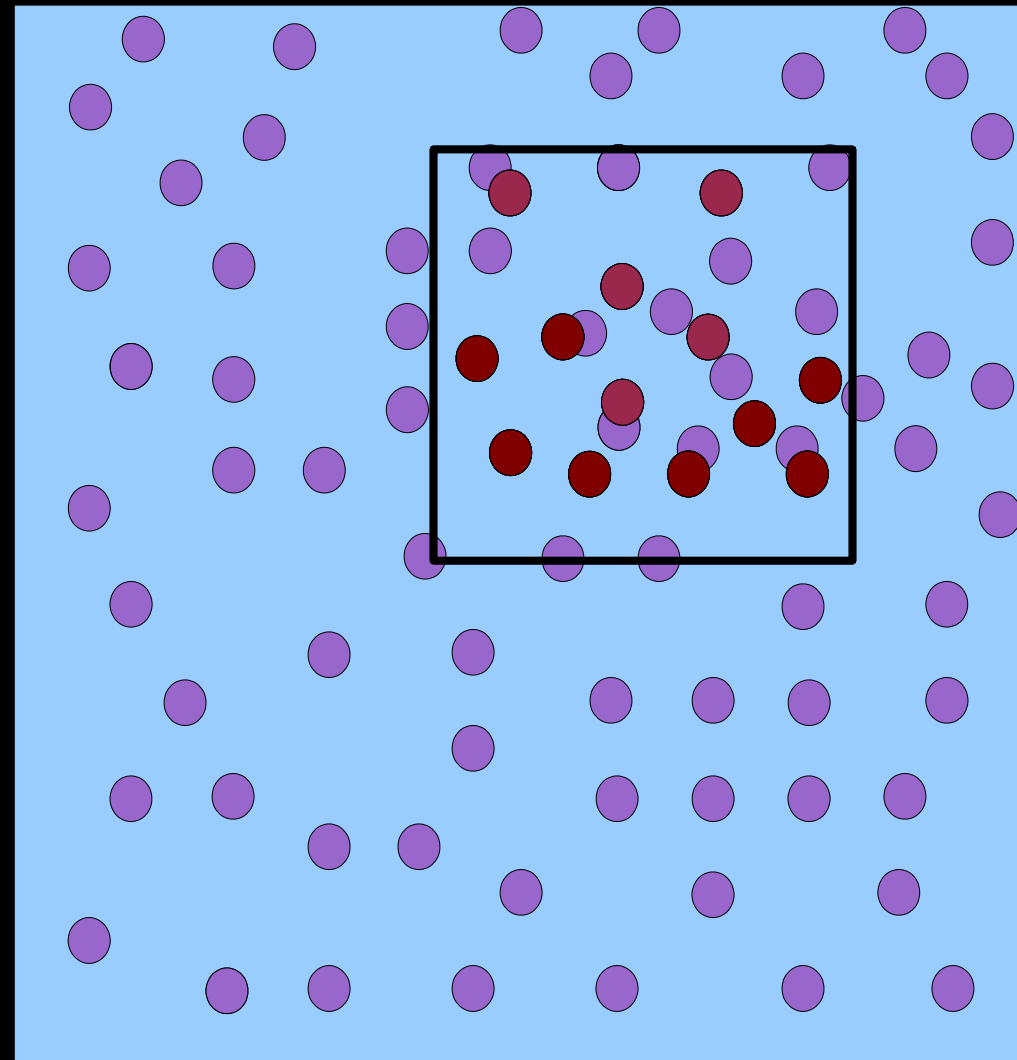


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Particle Image Velocimetry

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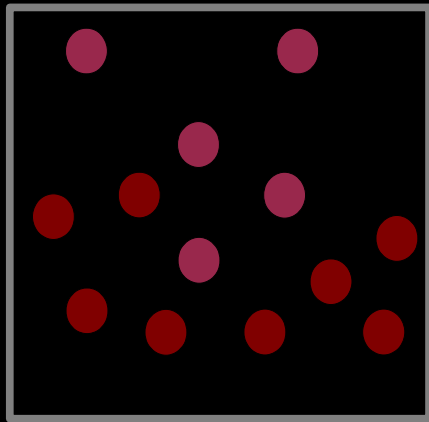
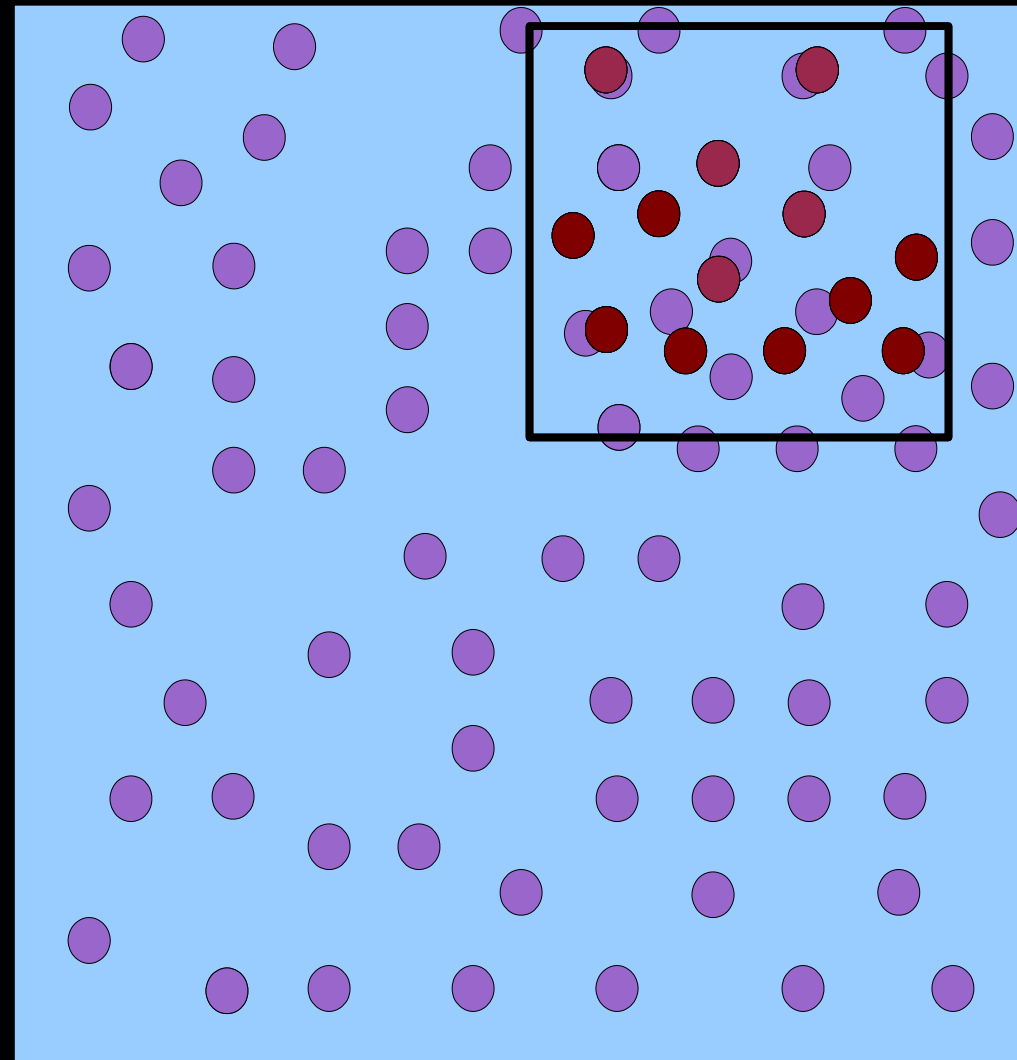


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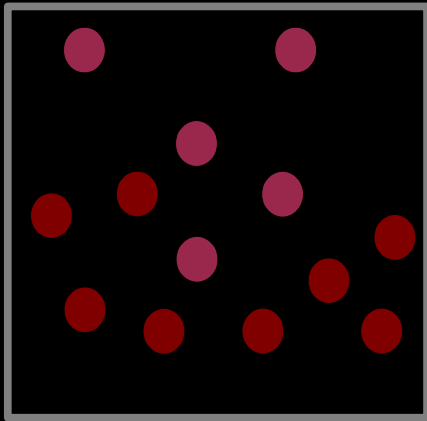
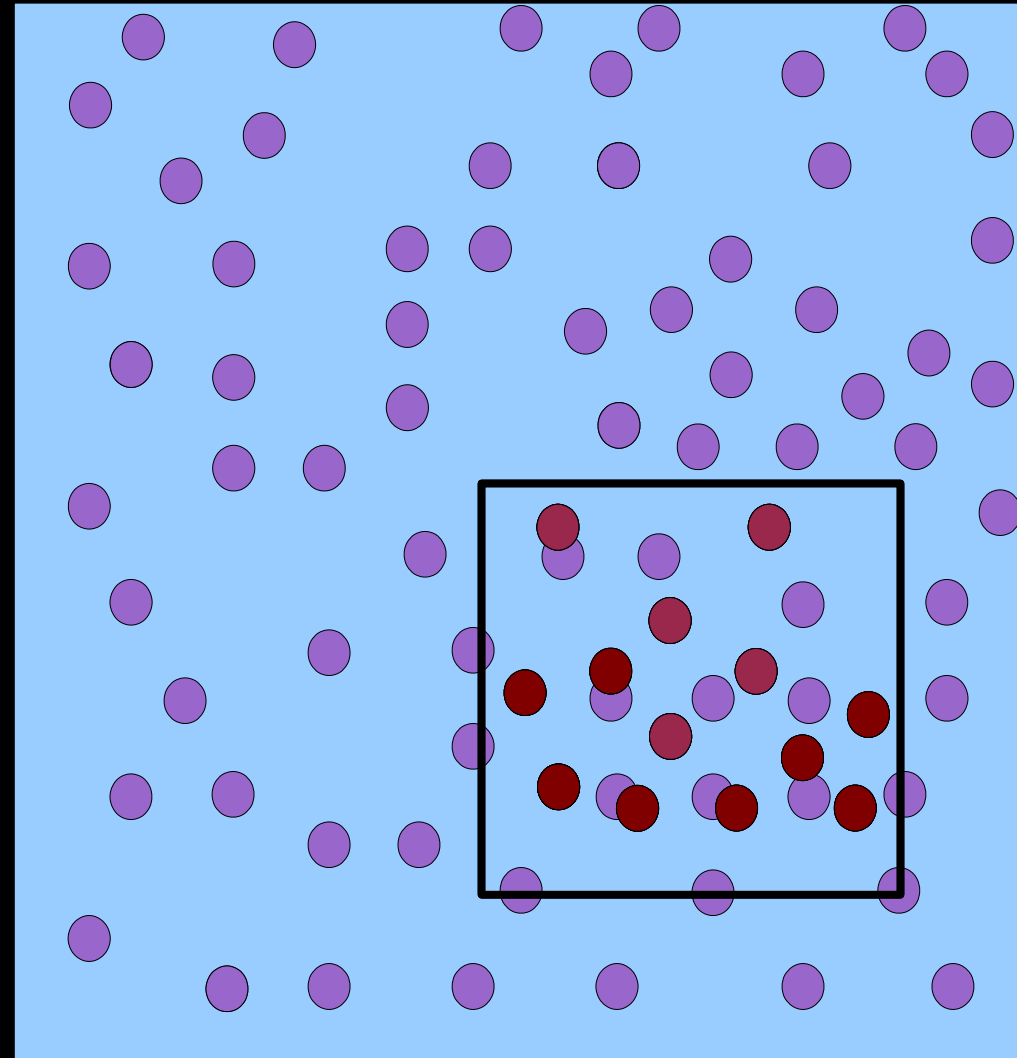


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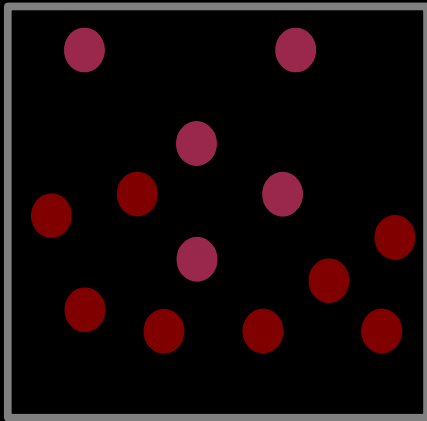
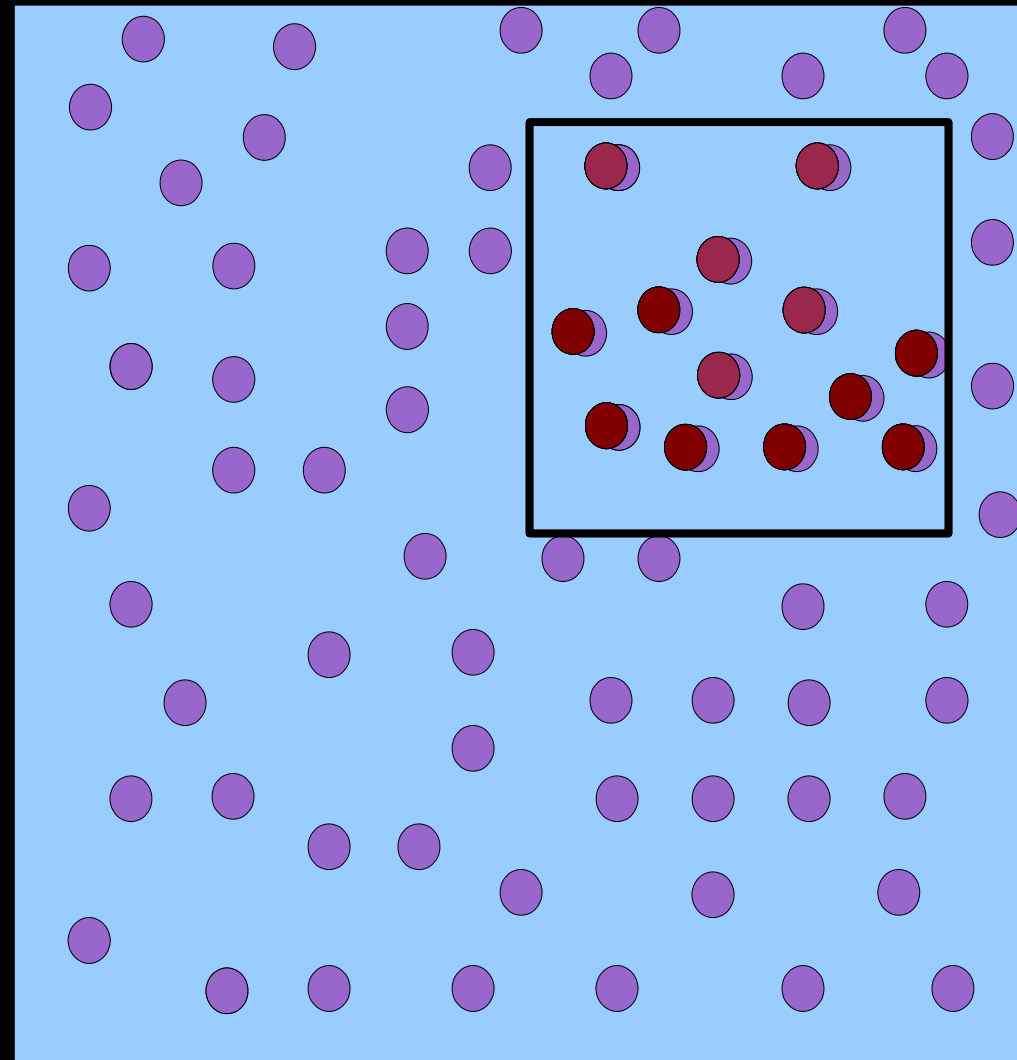
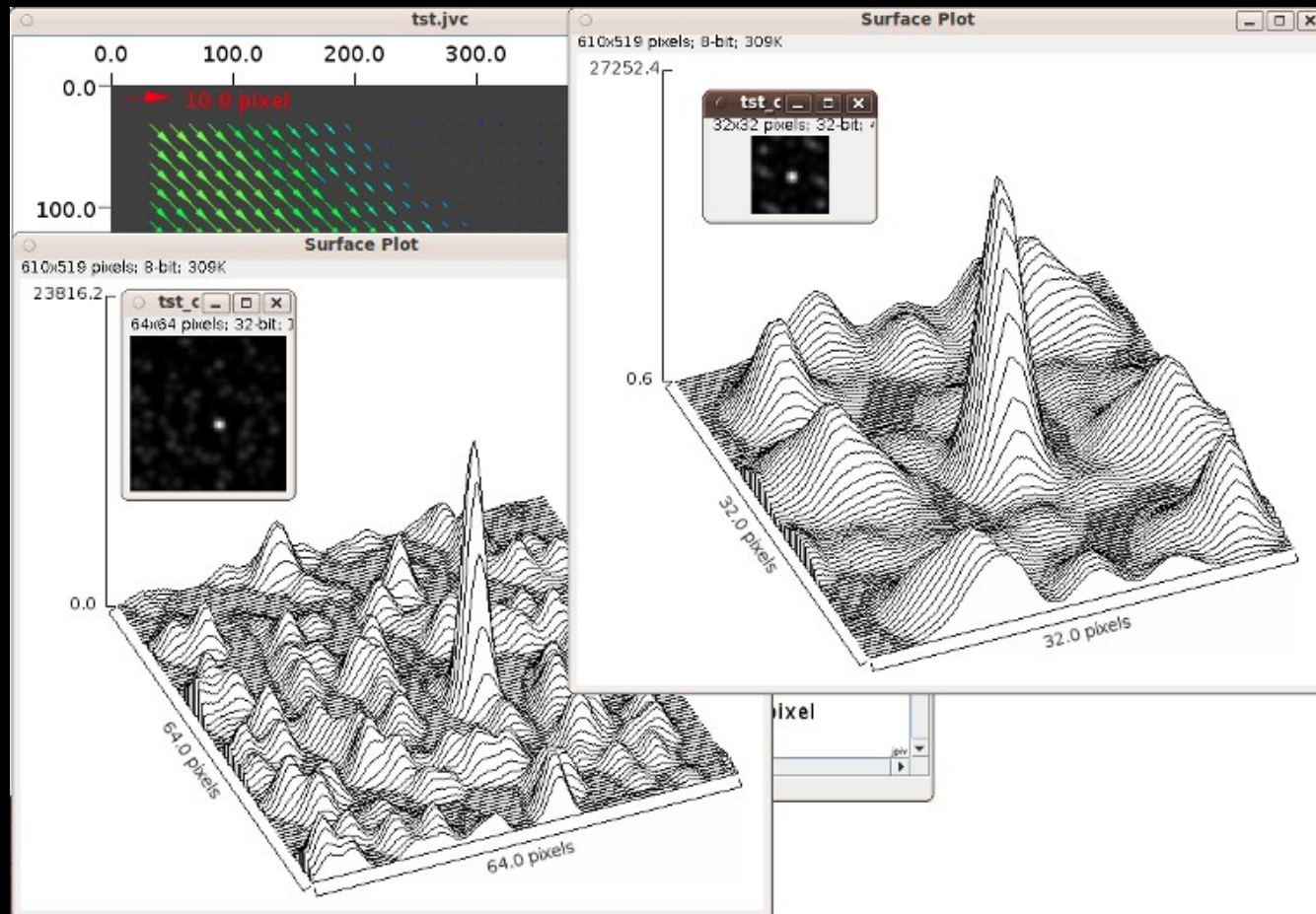
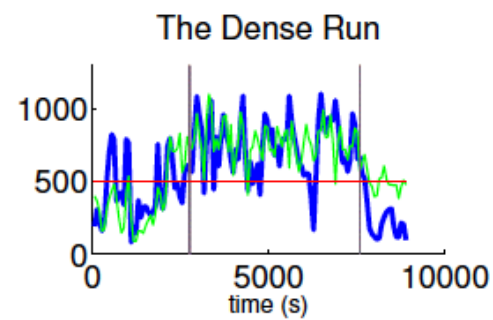
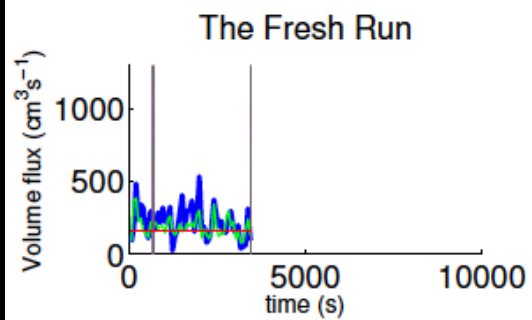
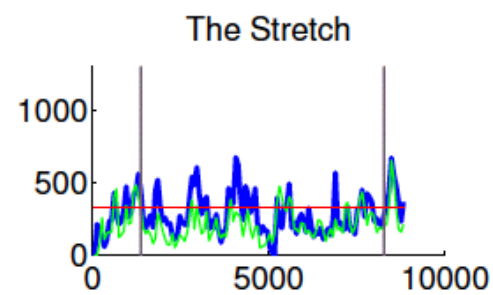
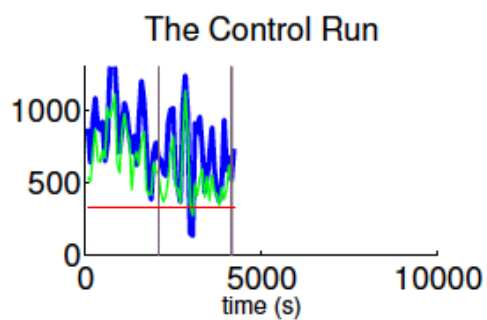
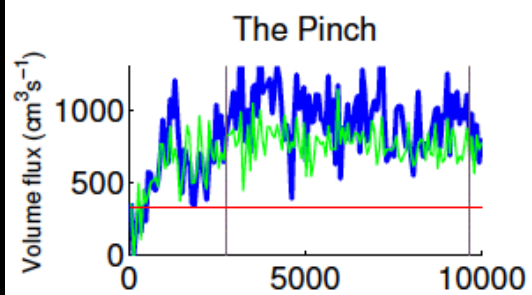
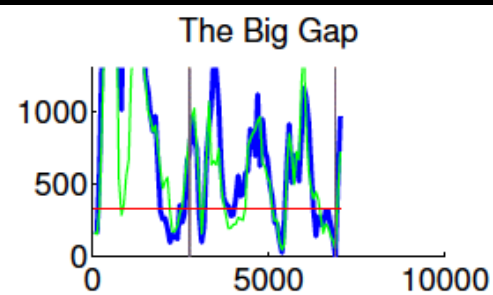
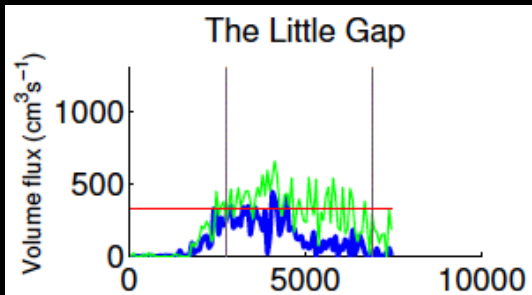


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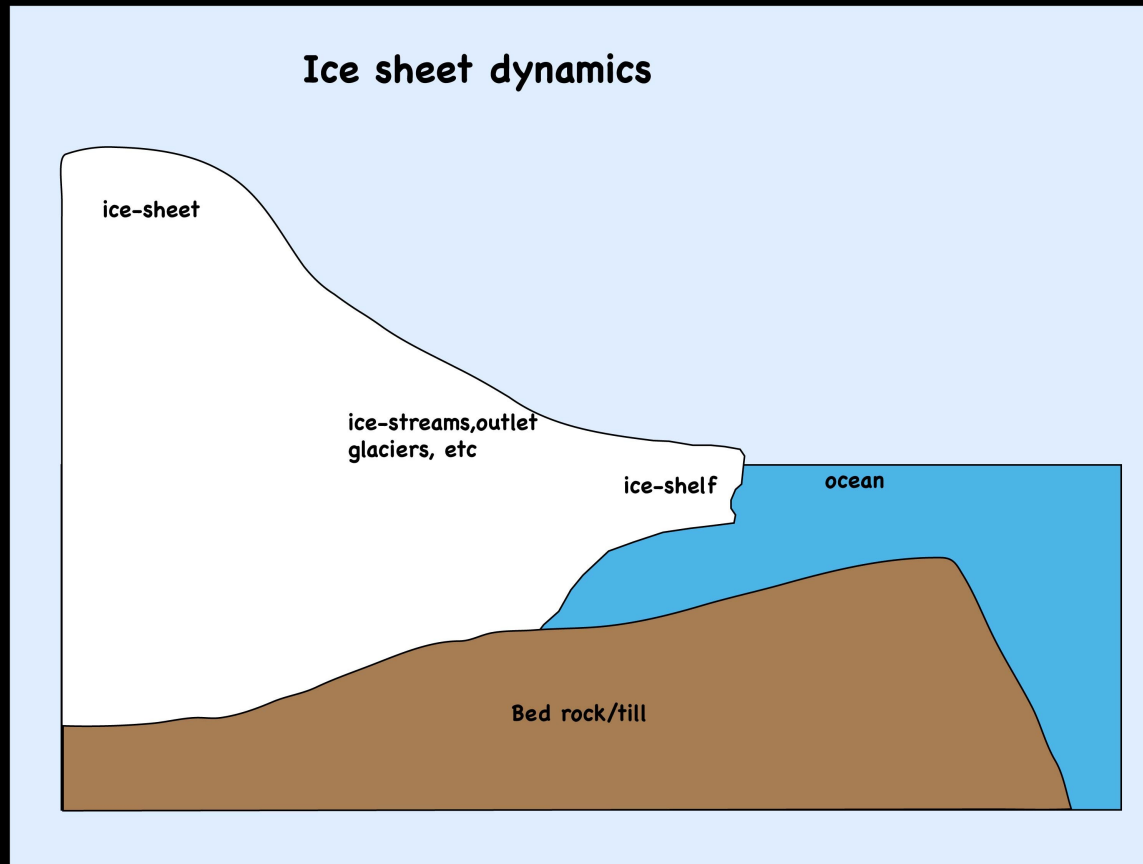


Particle Image Velocimetry





An idealized ice shelf



Ice Shelves around Antarctica

