

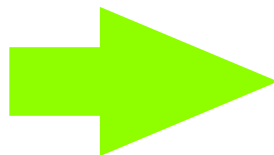
The role of tides in ocean—ice-shelf interactions in the southwestern Weddell Sea

Ute Hausmann¹

J.B. Sallée¹, N. Jourdain², C. Rousset¹, P. Mathiot³,
G. Madec¹, J. Deshayes¹, T. Hattermann⁴

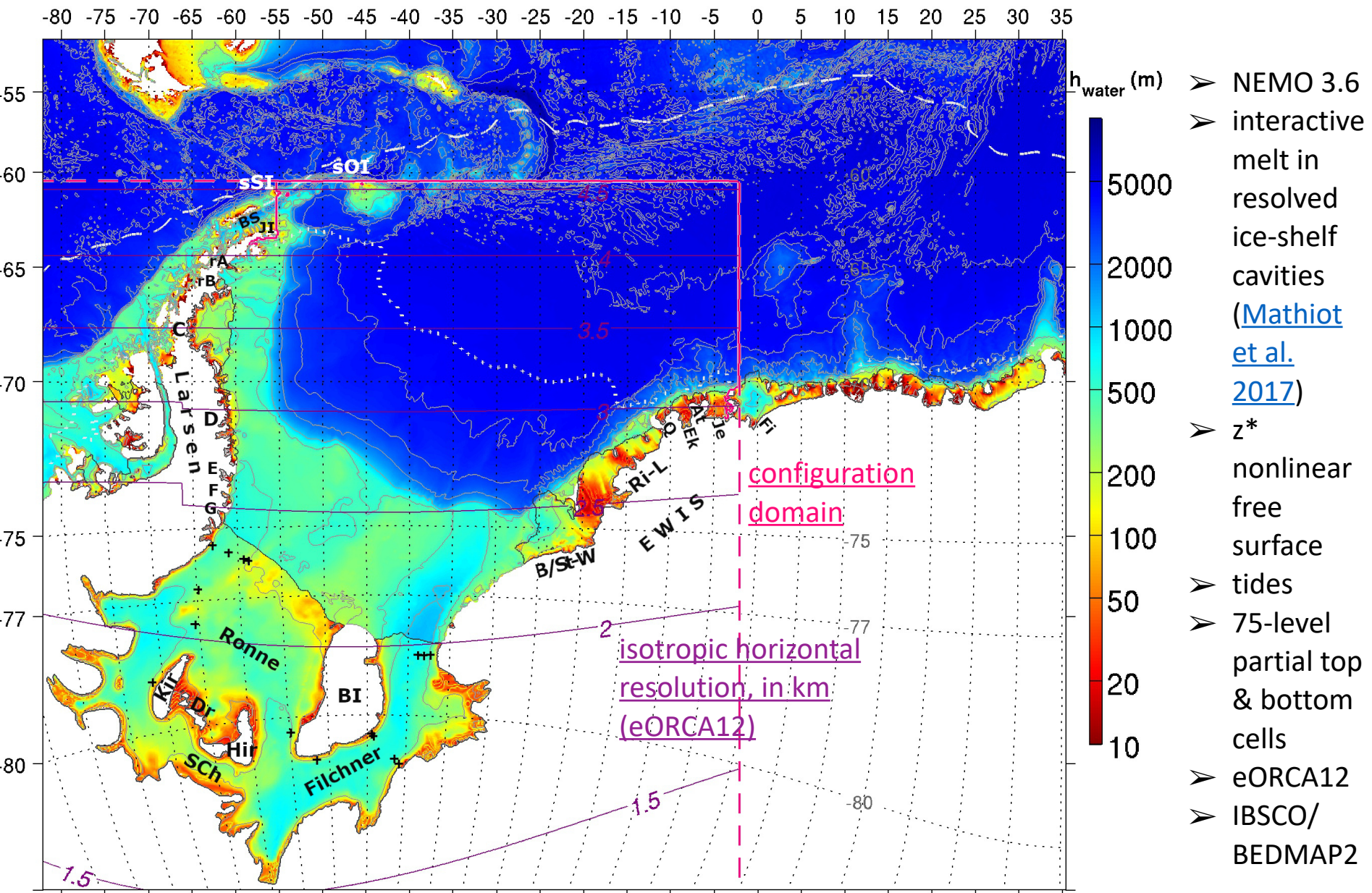


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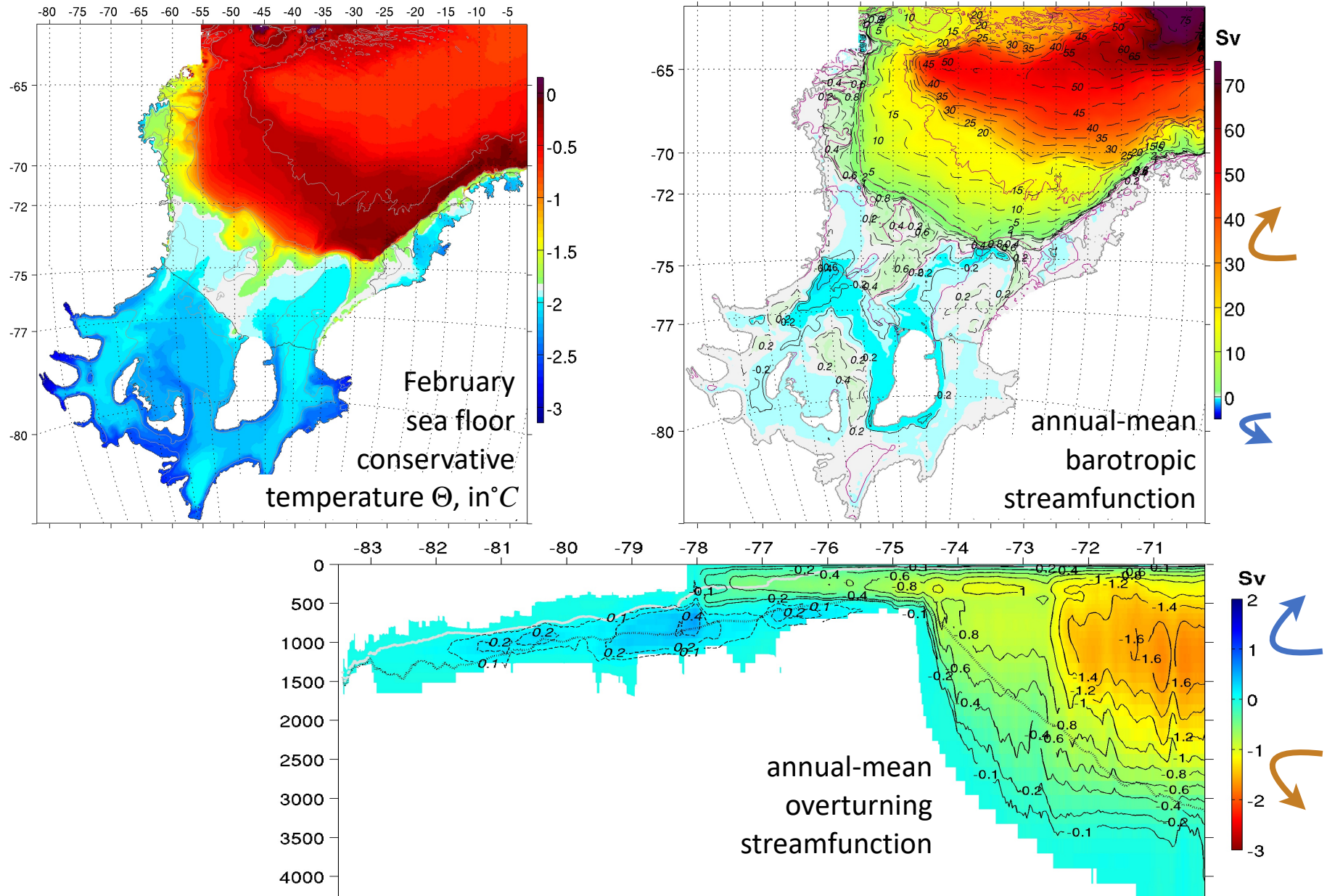


for more: Hausmann et al. (2020), *JGR Oceans*,
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New regional ocean sea-ice model configuration, interacting with ice-shelf melting in resolved cavities



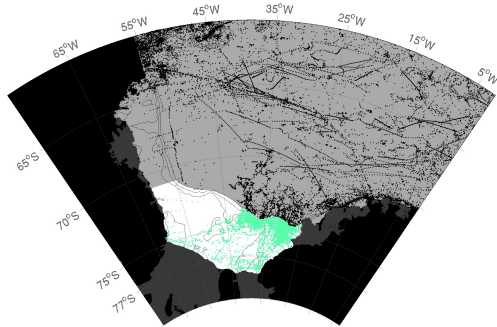
➤ illustration of reference experiment simulated properties (5yr-averages):



Filchner-Ronne open-ocean continental shelf & ice-shelf cavity water masses

➤ simulated water mass properties (colors):

5yr volumetric census in
conservative temperature (Θ) —
absolute salinity (S_A) space

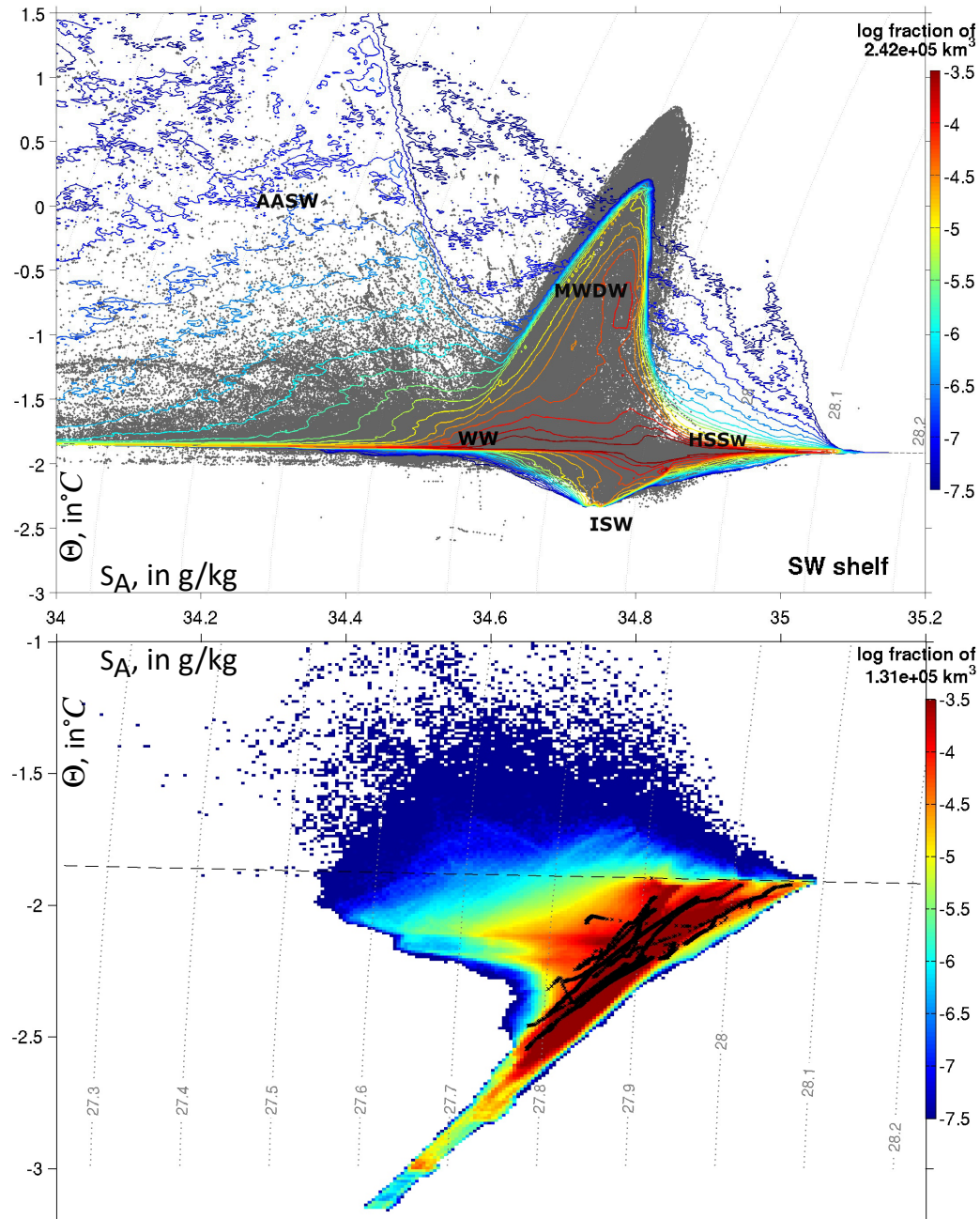


**Southwestern
Weddell Sea
open-ocean
continental shelf**

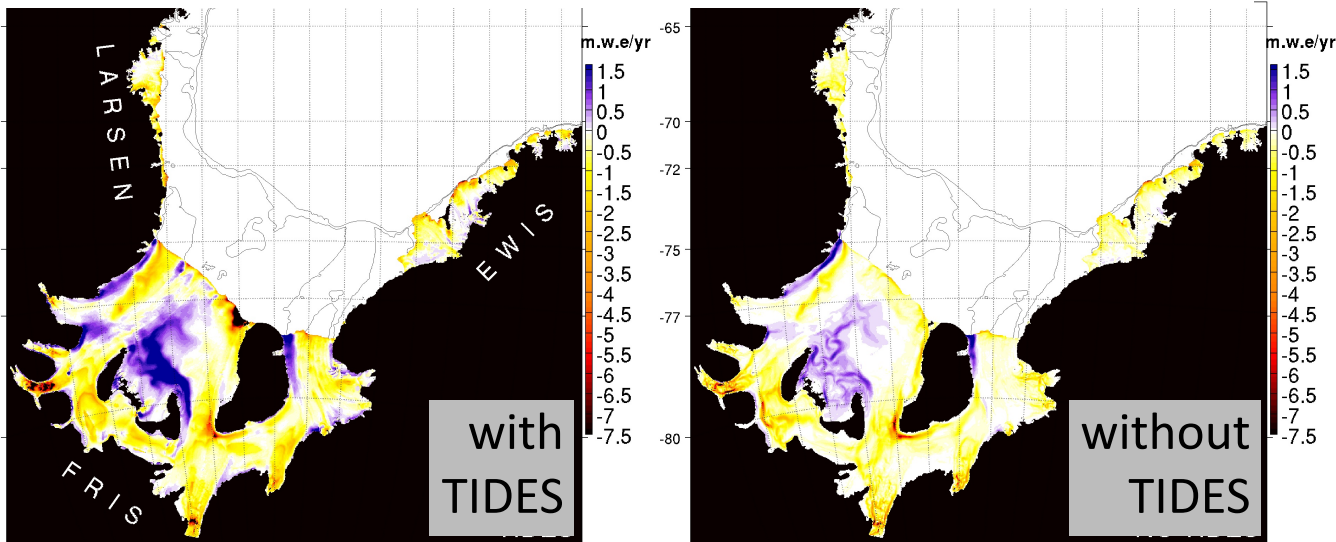
*versus all available in-situ
observations (grey dots)
from ships & seals (mapped green above)*

*versus sub-ice-shelf CTD profile
observations (black dots)
from hot-water drill borehole sites
(mapped with crosses on slide 2)*

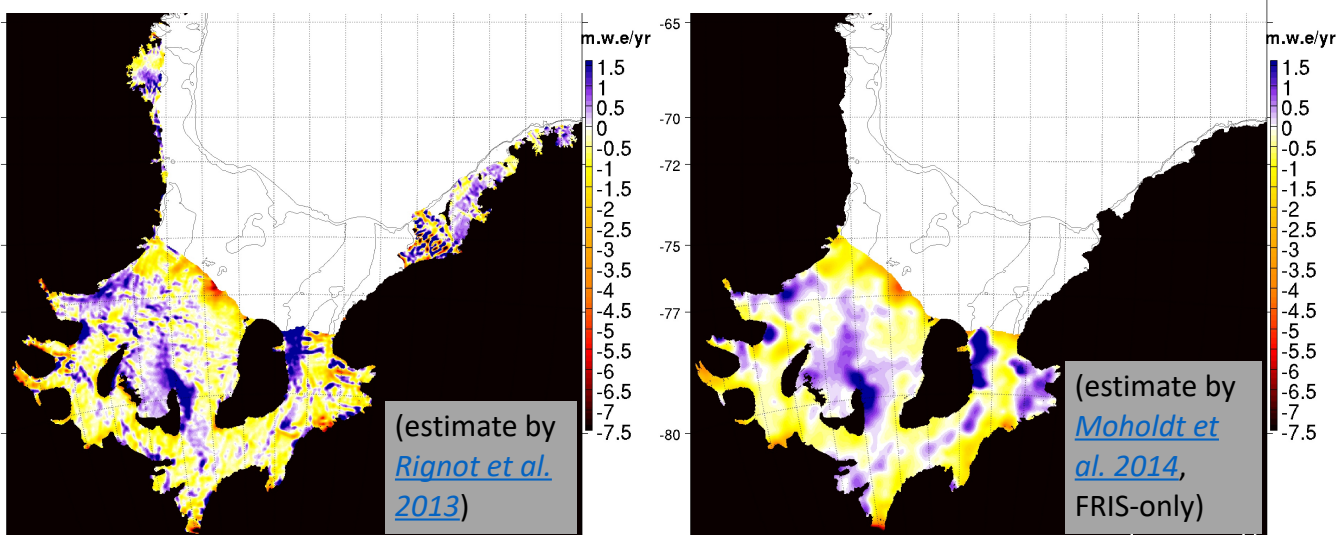
**Filchner-Ronne
ice-shelf cavity**



simulated basal melt rates (<0 melt, >0 refreeze):



satellite-observation derived basal melt estimates:



Ocean tides:

- instrumental in shaping observed melt: intensify basal melt/refreeze pattern, thereby **increase net mass loss** by 50%
- primary mechanism driving is enhanced time-varying kinetic energy at ice draft, with thermal adjustment substantially damping the melt response (by 85-90%)
- **associated meltwater fluxes feedback on melt-driven circulation, sea-ice distribution & deep water mass properties**
- **key to adequately represent** in the next generation of climate models & future coupled climate – ice sheet modelling