

Channelised melt with CryoSat-2: A case study over Pine Island Glacier

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Supervised by: Pierre Dutrieux, Paul Holland, Anna Hogg and Noel Gourmelen



**British
Antarctic Survey**

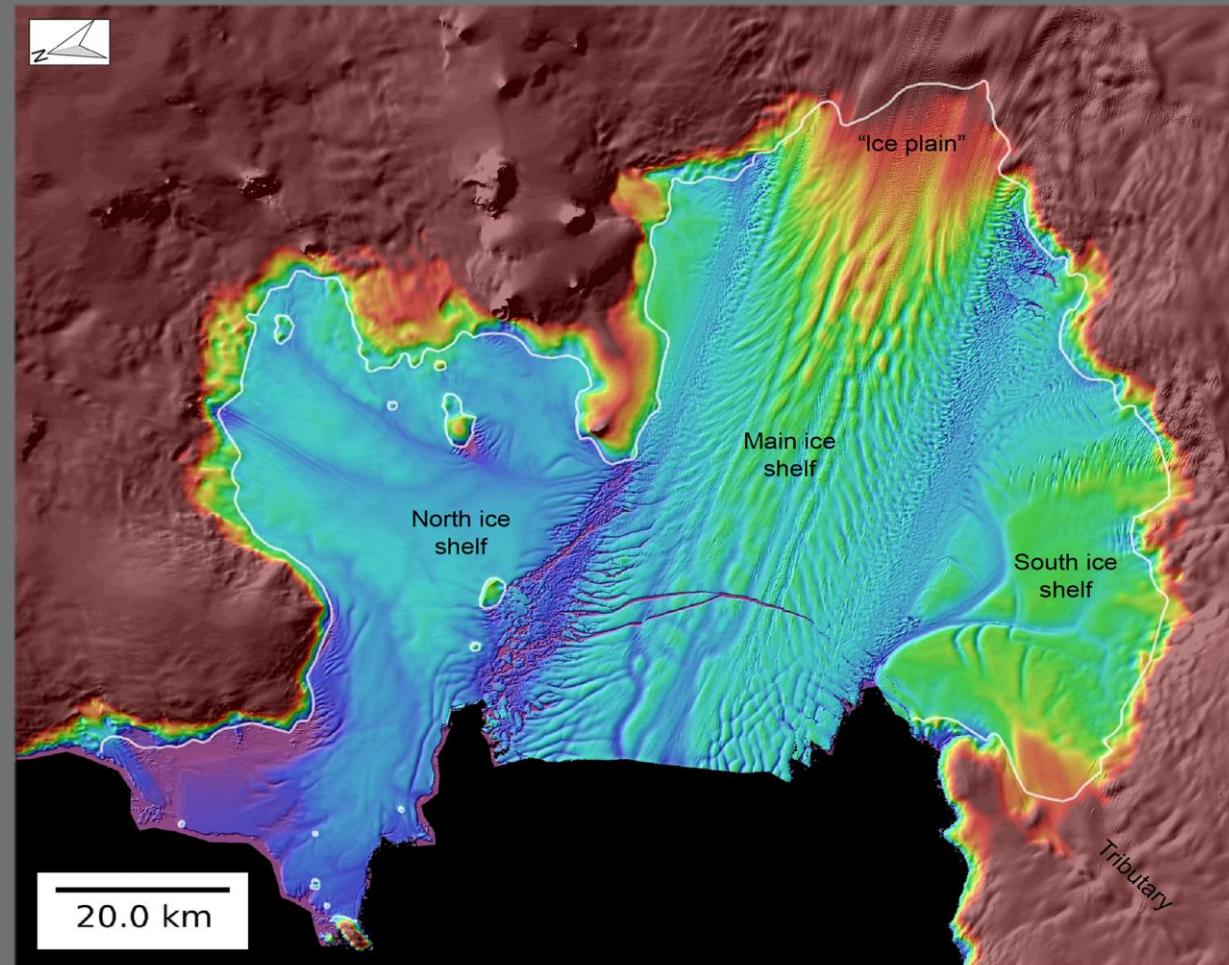
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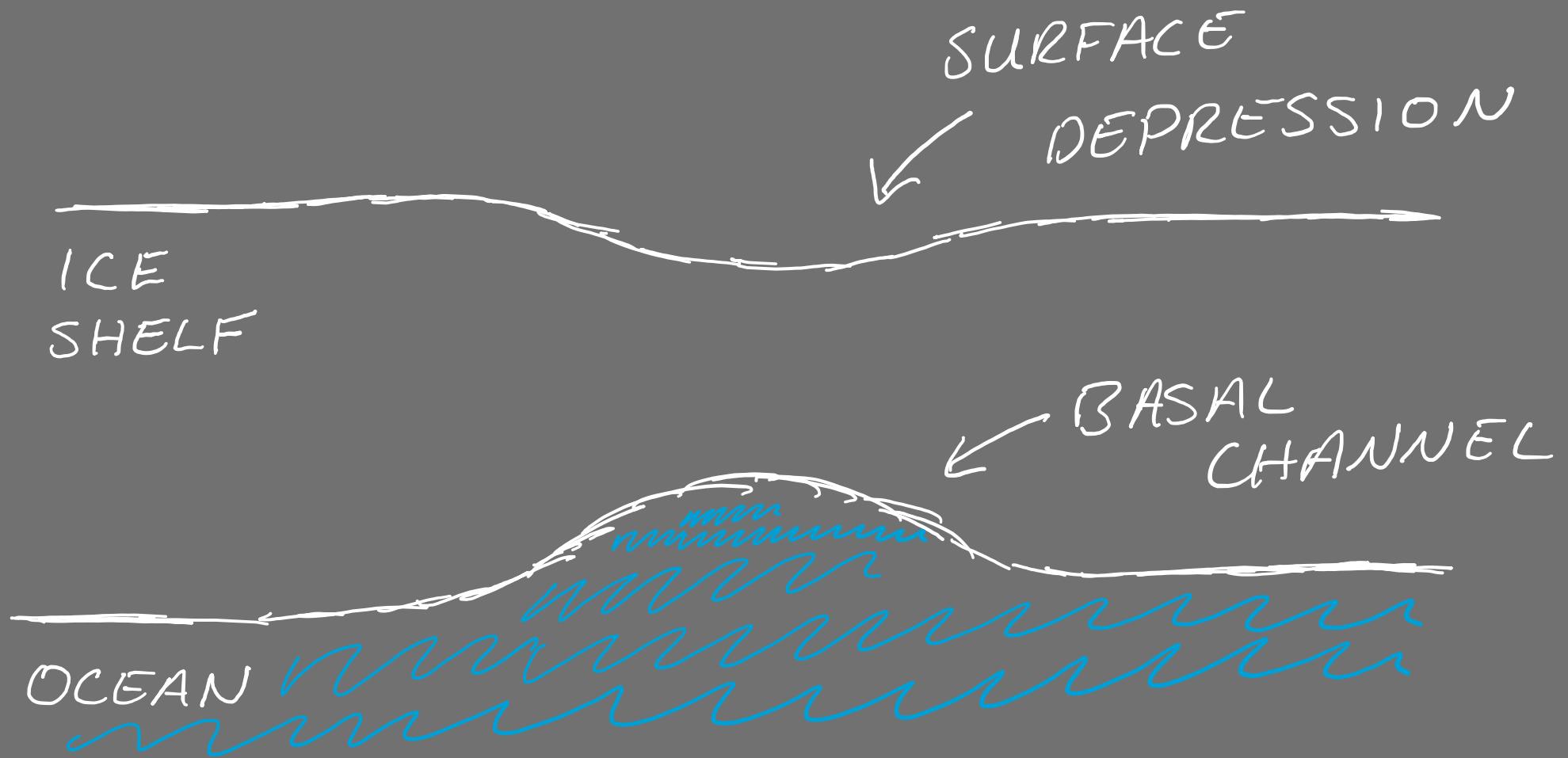
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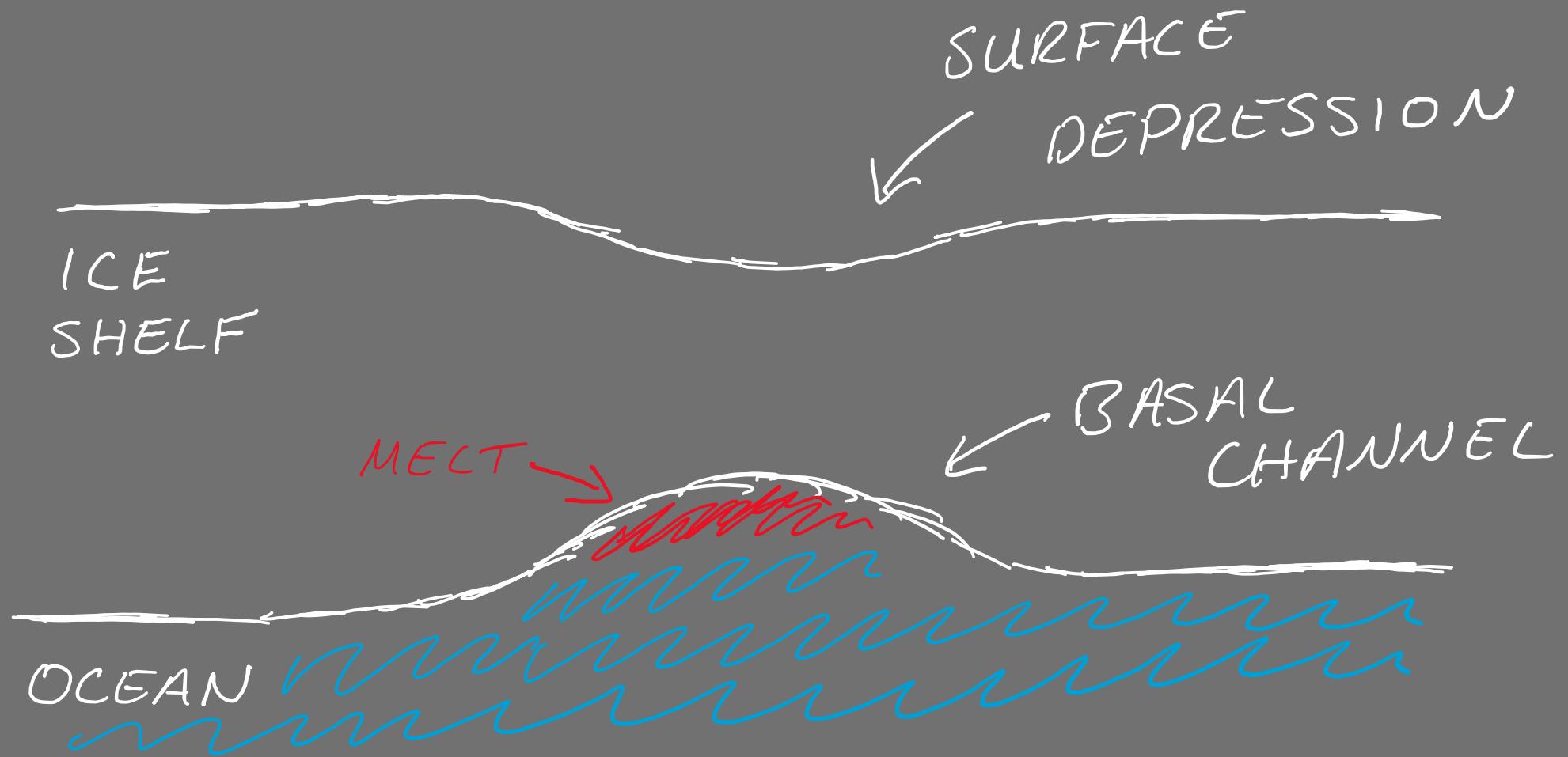


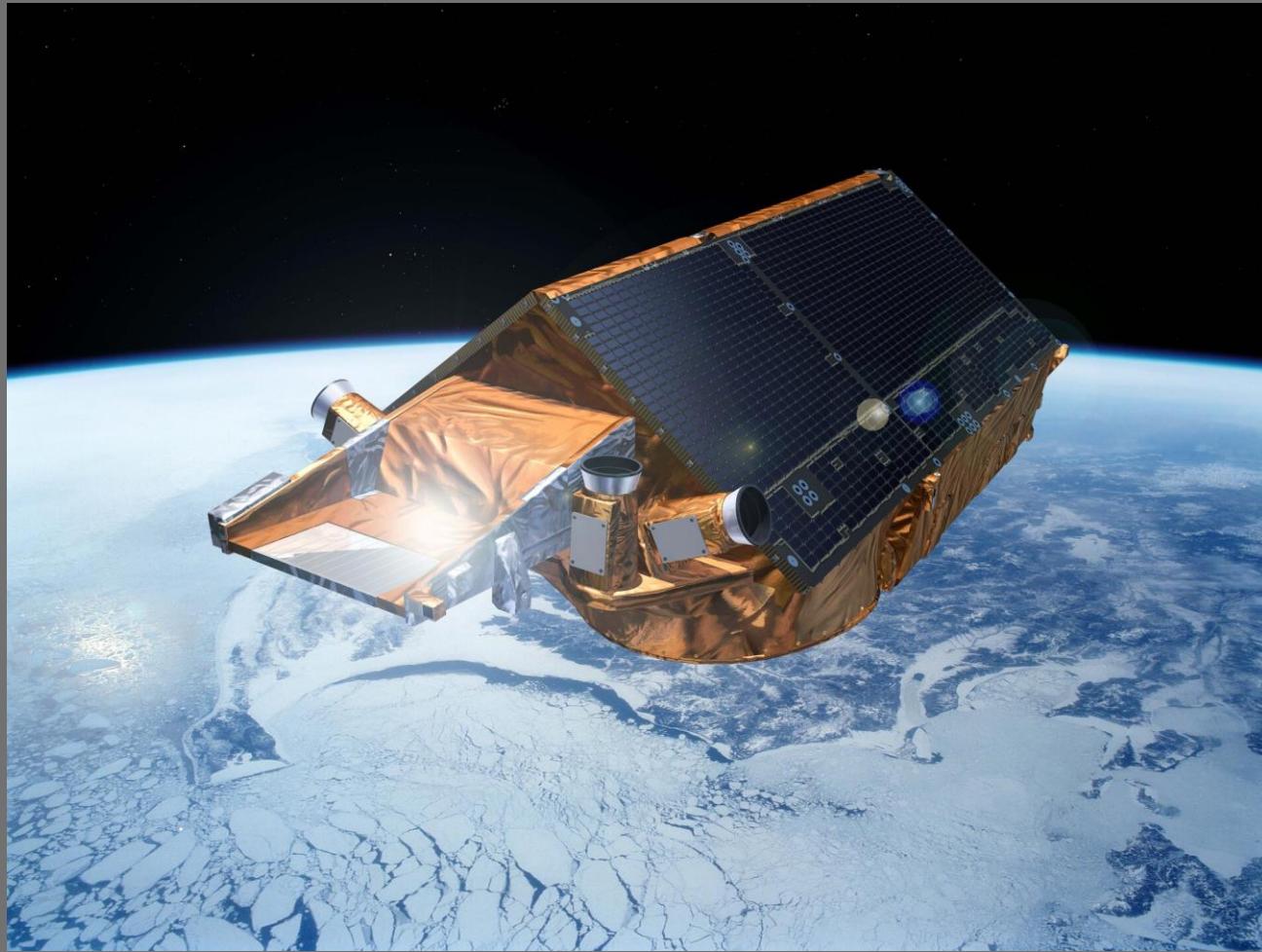


Shean et al., 2019



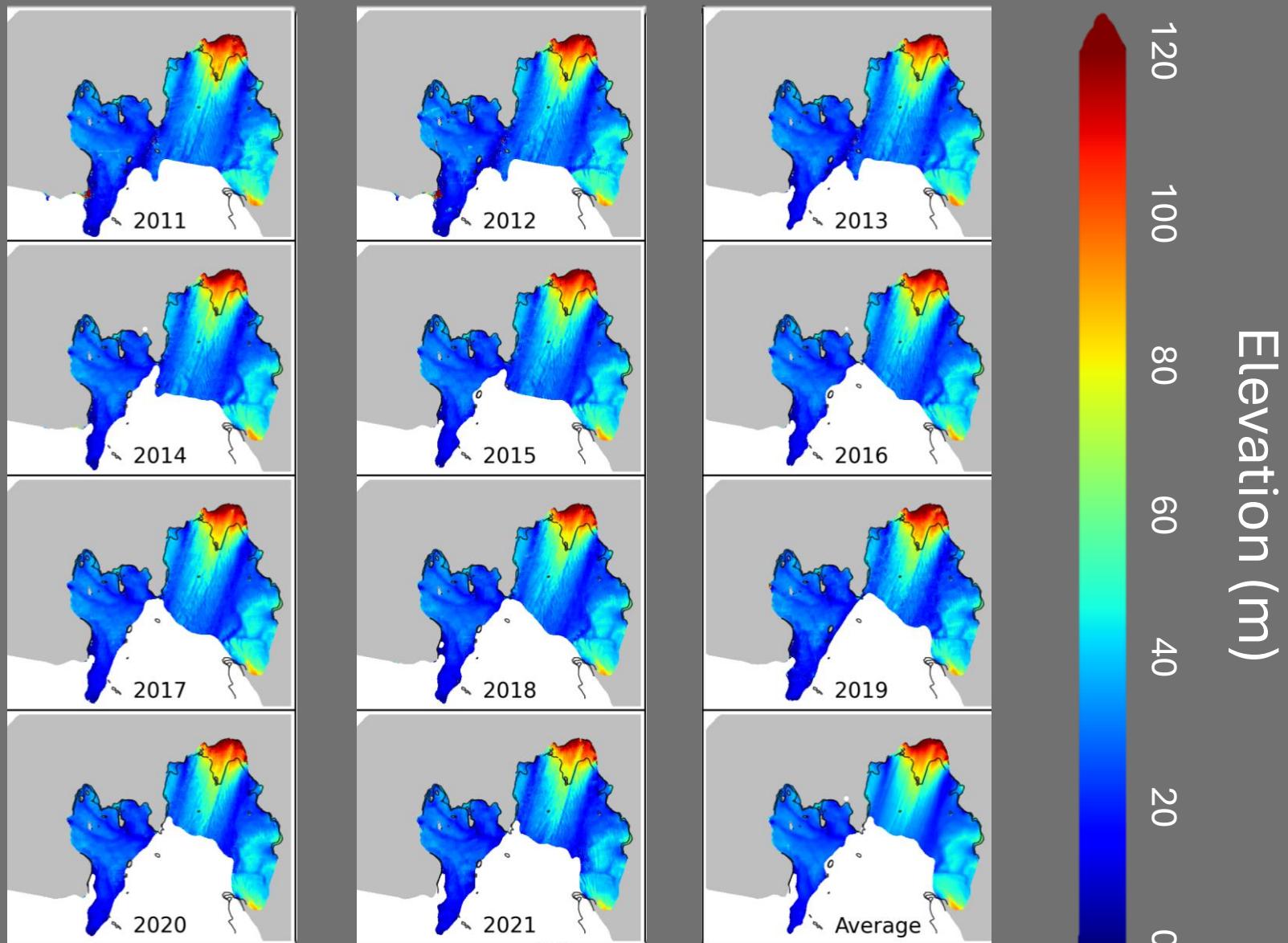






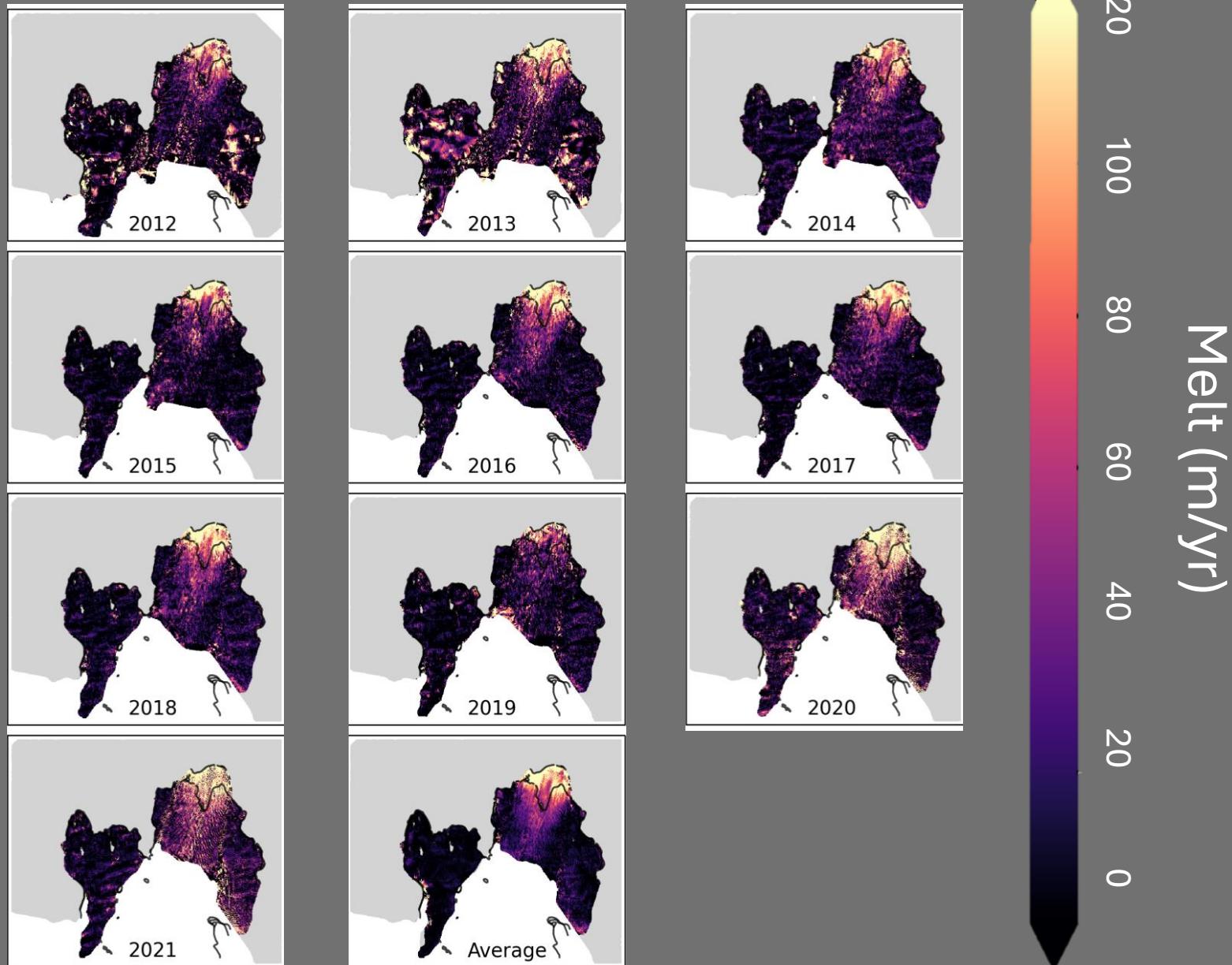
CryoSat-2 SARIn Swath surface elevation data

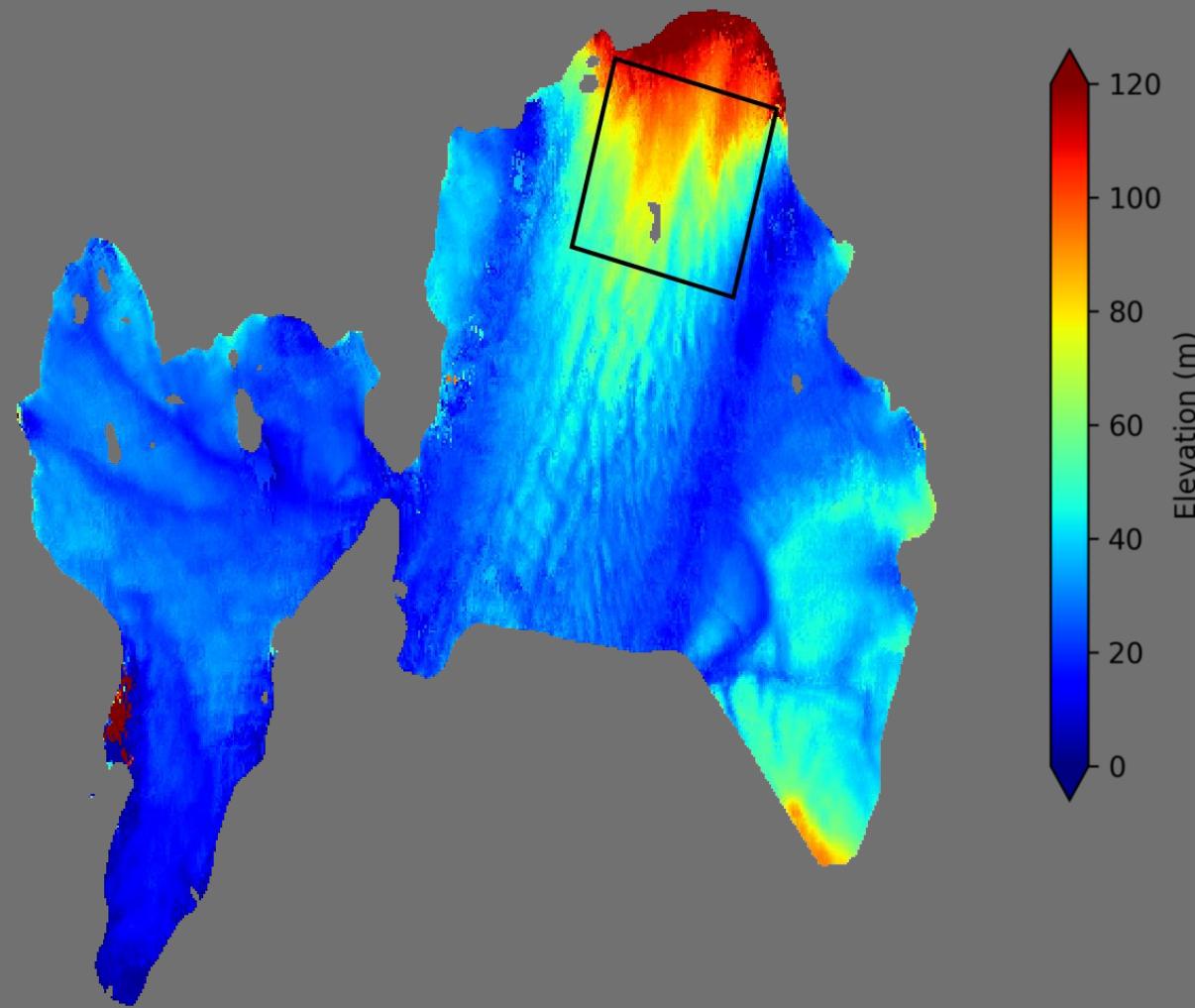


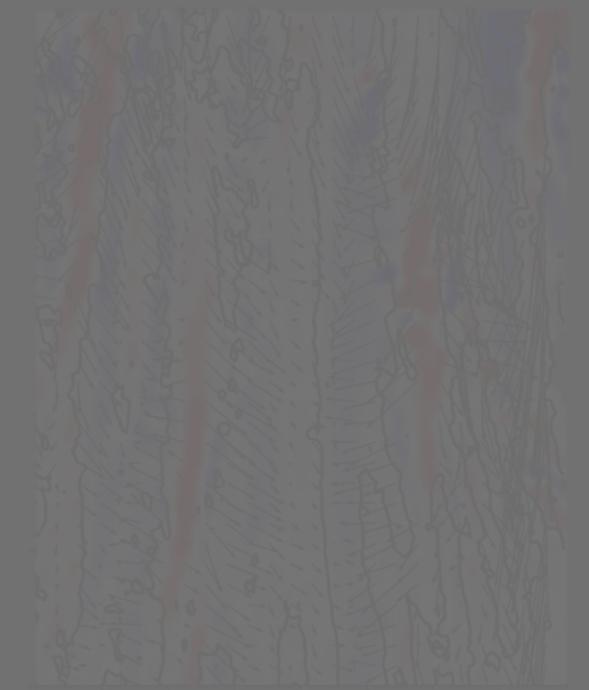
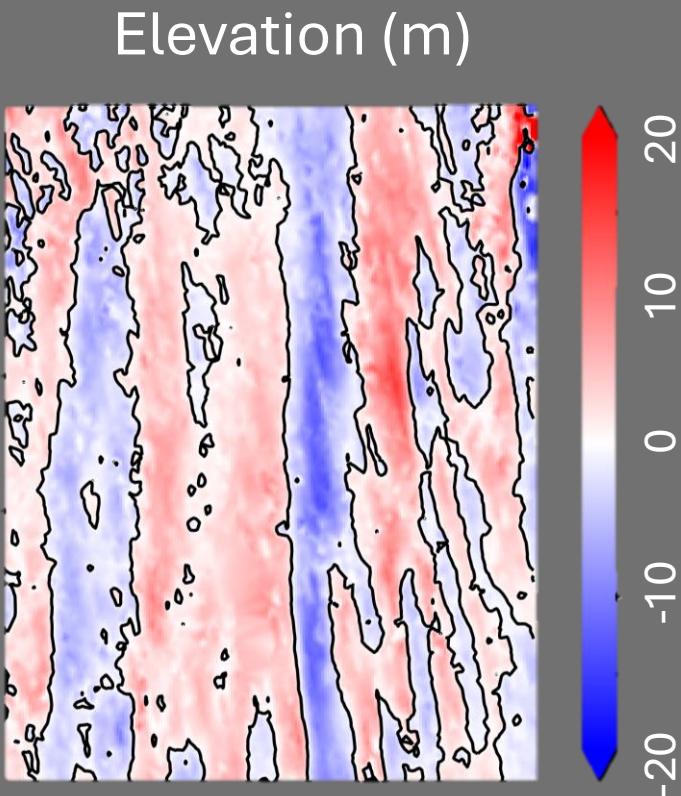


$$\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta T} = \text{Snow} + \text{Melt} + \text{Divergence}$$

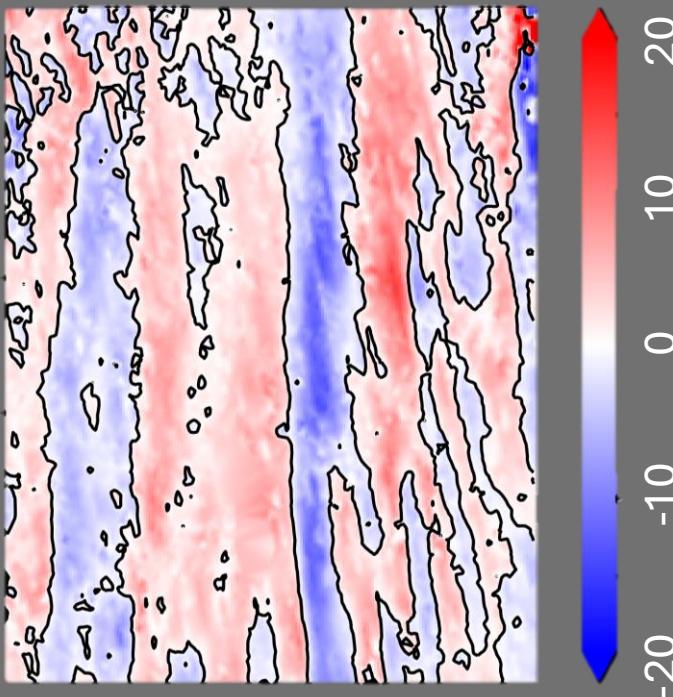




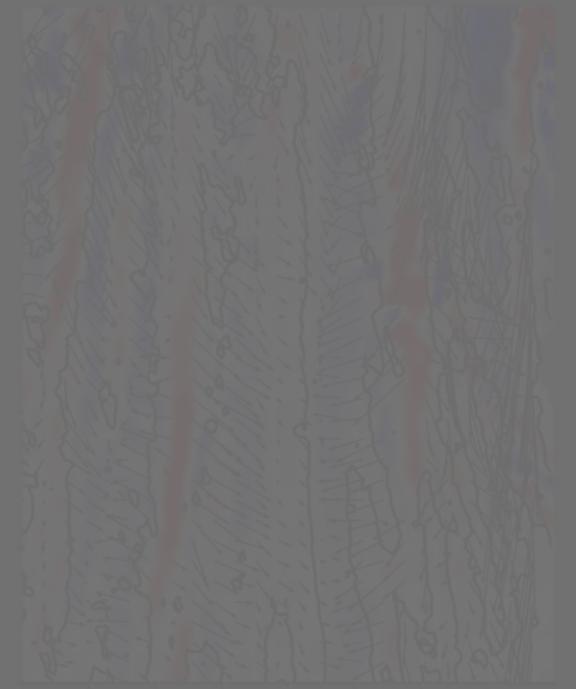
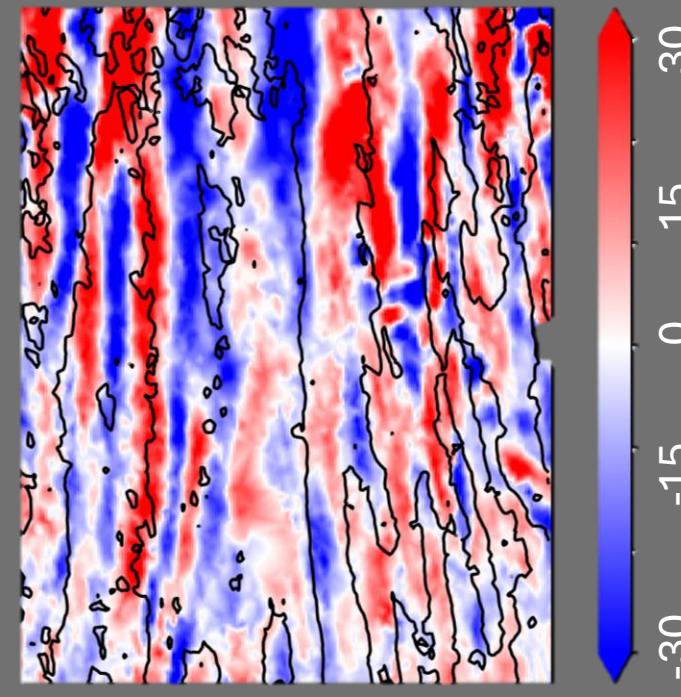


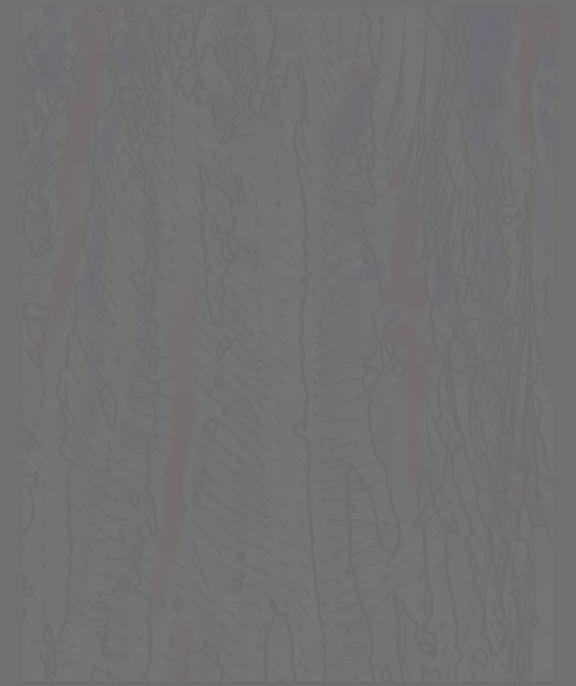
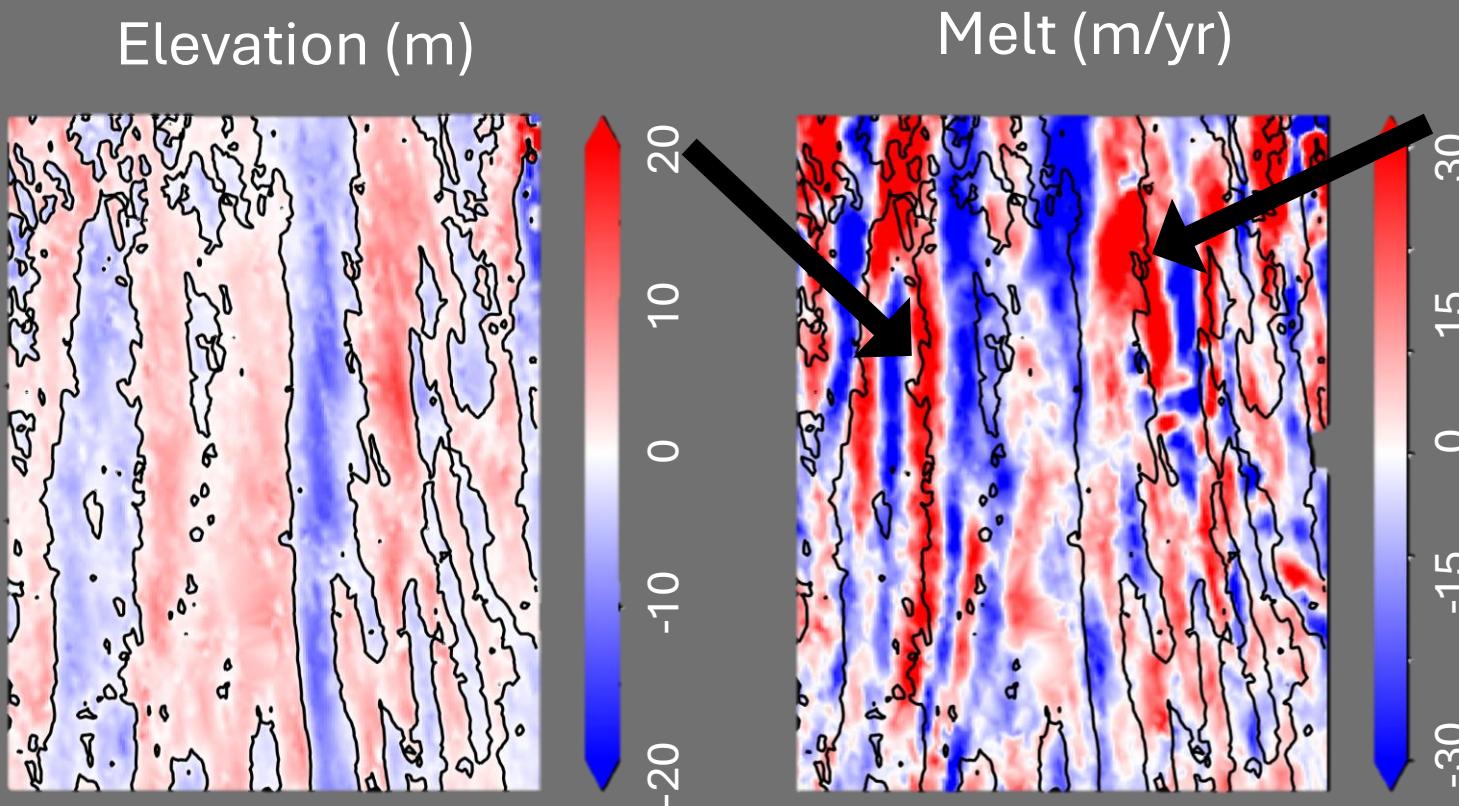


Elevation (m)

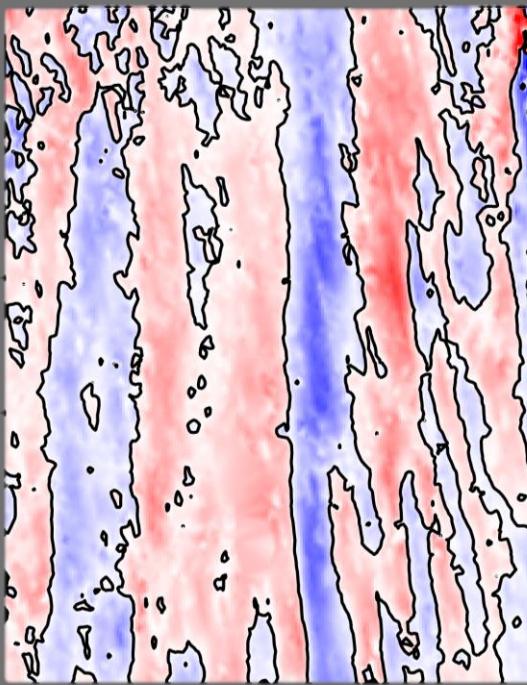


Melt (m/yr)



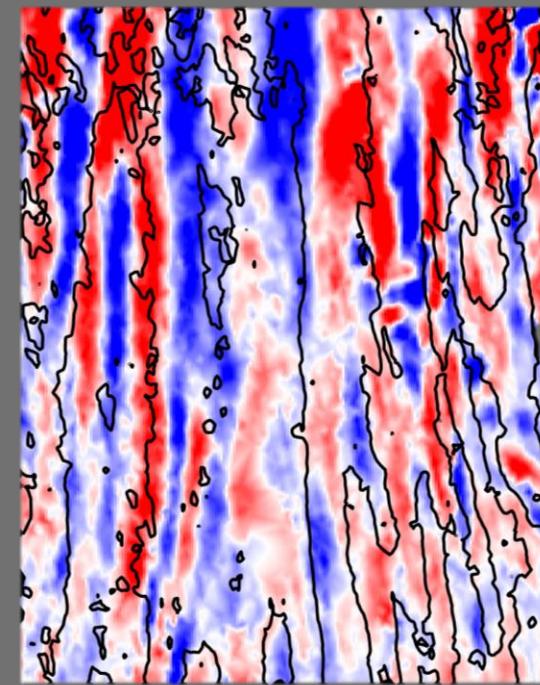


Elevation (m)



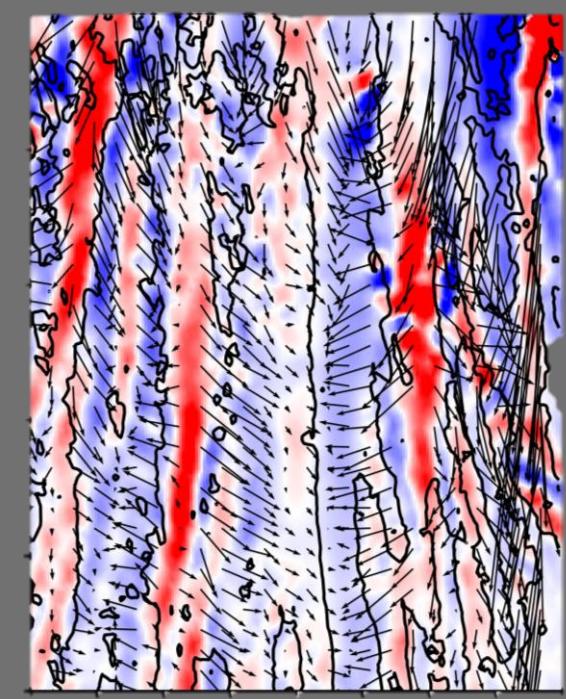
-20 -10 0 10 20

Melt (m/yr)



-30 -15 0 15 30

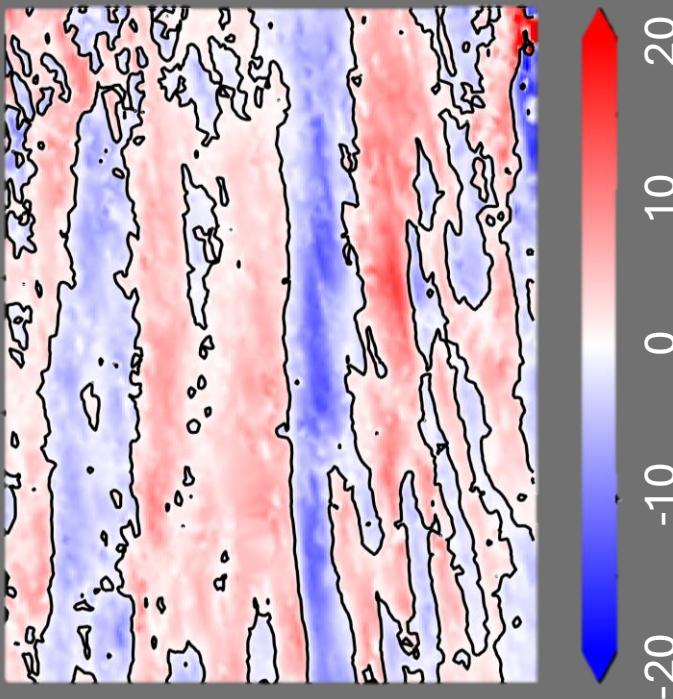
Divergence (m/yr)



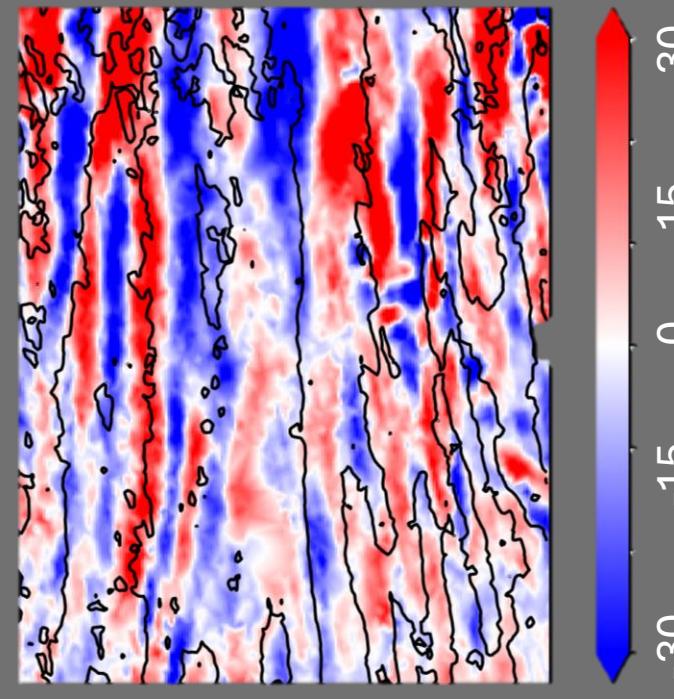
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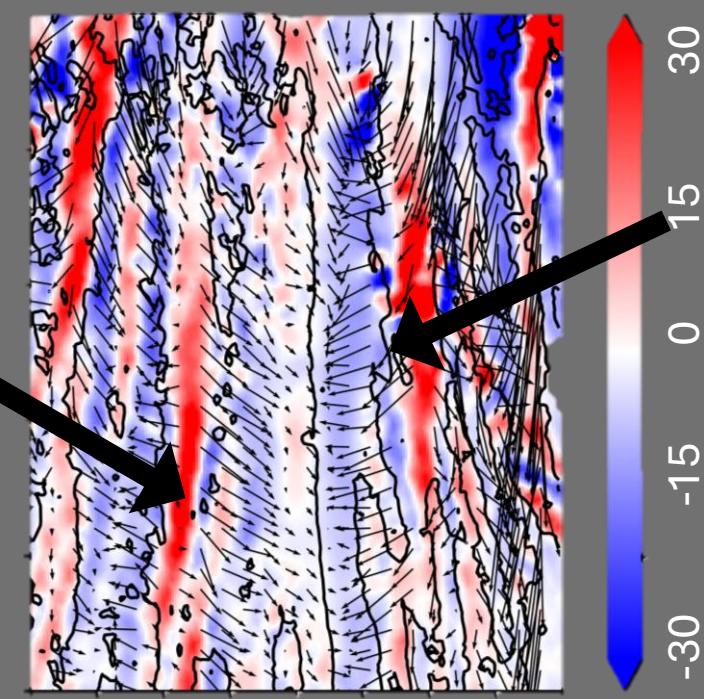
Elevation (m)

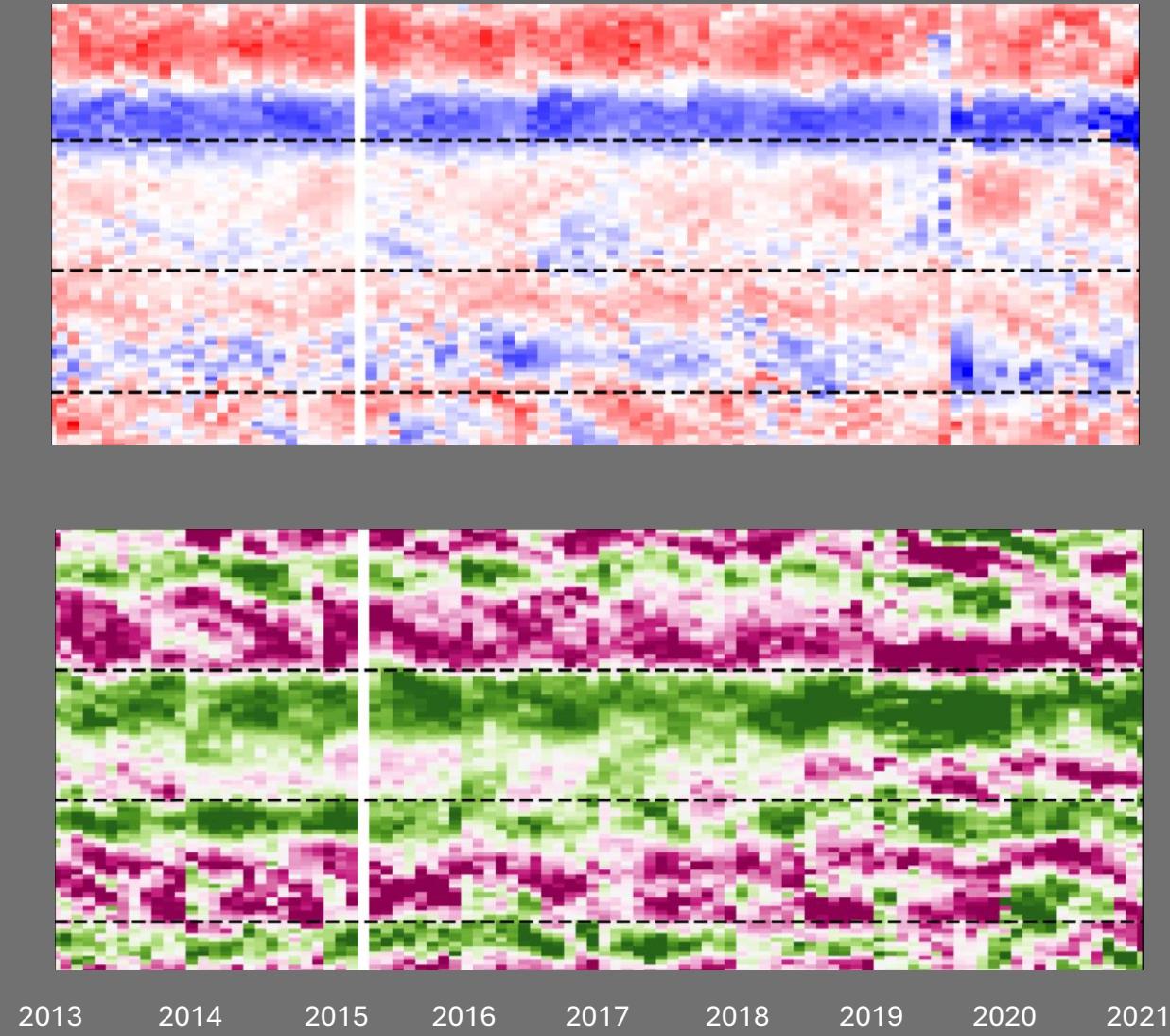
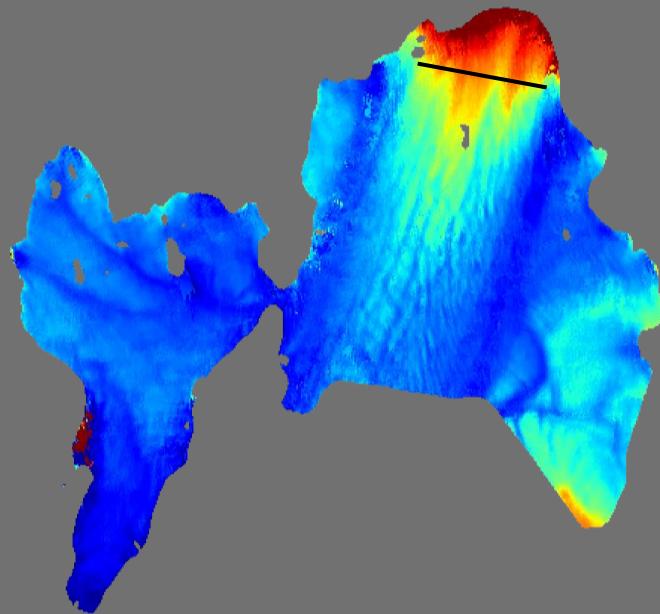


Melt (m/yr)



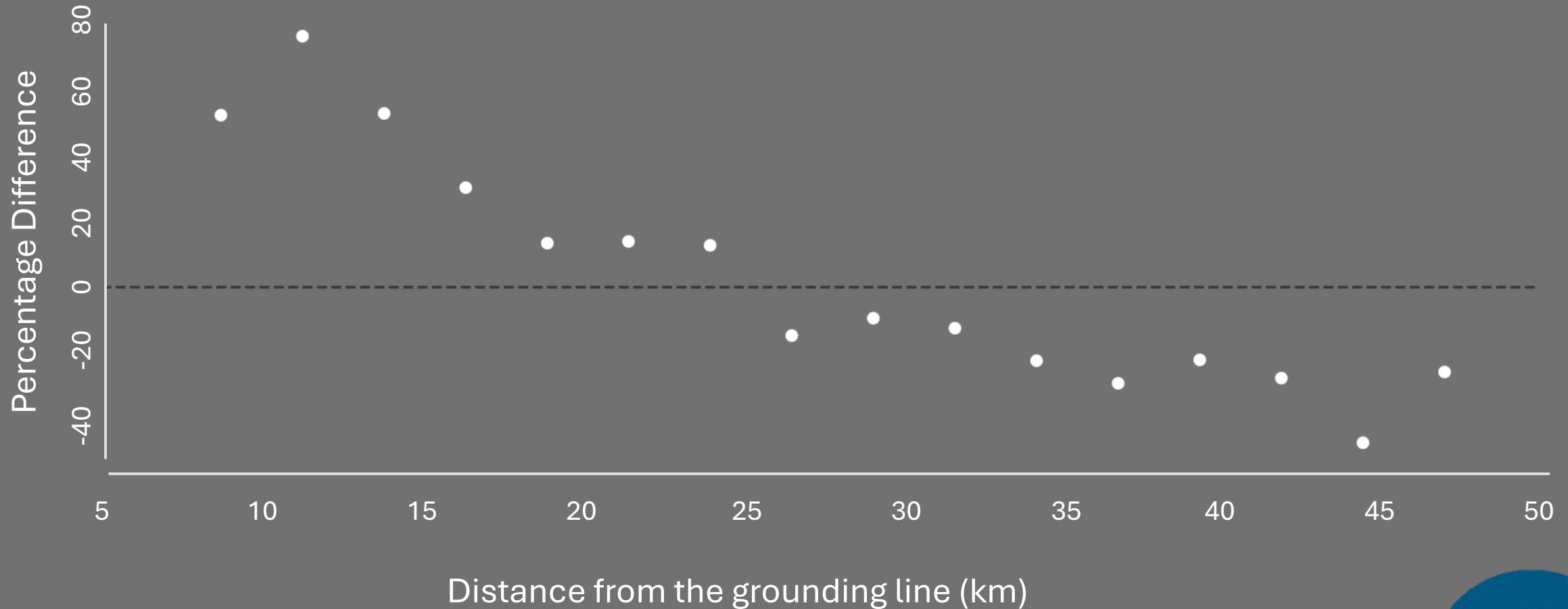
Divergence (m/yr)





Elevation Anomaly (m)
Melt Anomaly (m/yr)





Conclusions

- We can measure channelised melting using CryoSat-2
- Velocity and velocity divergence fields are crucial when deriving small scale ice shelf melt rates
- Basal Channels can modulate melting by over 50% near the grounding line



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Thanks for listening!



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