

Coupling Ice Sheet Momentum and Thickness Evolution Equations

Mauro Perego^{*1}, Pavel Bochev¹, Marta D'Elia¹ and Max Gunzburger²

¹ Computational Mathematics Department
Sandia National Laboratories,
P.O. Box 5800, Albuquerque, NM 87185-1320, USA,
e-mail: {mperego, mdelia, pbboche}@sandia.gov

² Scientific Computing Department,
Florida State University,
400 Dirac Science Library, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4120
Email: mgunzburger@fsu.edu

ABSTRACT

Modeling ice sheet dynamics is of paramount importance for predicting climate evolution and in particular for accurately estimating the sea level rise in next the decades/centuries [1].

Ice behaves as a highly viscous non-Newtonian shear-thinning fluid, and it can be modeled using nonlinear Stokes equations coupled with a hyperbolic advection equation for the ice thickness evolution. Due to the shallow nature of the ice sheets, the Stokes equations and the advection equations are tightly coupled and a simple explicit coupling can lead to the use of prohibitively small time steps. As a matter of fact, using the so called Shallow Ice Approximation [2] (asymptotically valid for certain regimes), one can explicitly write the velocity as a function of the thickness, and show that the thickness equation has a parabolic nature.

In this talk we analyze the coupled problem and we propose a method to effectively solve the coupled system. Numerical results on idealized and realistic geometries are shown.

REFERENCES

- [1] IPCC, Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, edited by D. Qin, M. Manning, Z. Chen, M. Marquis, K. B. Averyt, M. Tignor, H. L. Miller and S. Solomon, pp. 1-18, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2007.
- [2] Greve, R., and H. Blatter, Dynamics of Ice Sheets and Glaciers, 1st edition. ed., Springer, 2009.