

Interpretation and Analysis of Projected Ice Sheet Contributions from a Structured Expert Judgement

Or....How can you get 2 m by 2100?

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Attributing global sea level rise to its component parts

What are the options?

- **Deterministic ice sheet models:** critical unknown boundary/initial conditions, poorly understood processes, v. short observational record.....
- **Probabilistic approach** (e.g. Little, C. M. et al (2013), Probabilistic framework for assessing the ice sheet contribution to sea level change, *PNAS*, 110(9), 3264-3269.)
- **Plausibility approach** (e.g. Pfeffer, W.T., et al (2008), Kinematic constraints on glacier contributions to 21st-century sea-level rise, *Science*, 321(5894), 1340-1343.)
- **Structured Expert Judgement approach** (e.g. Bamber, J. L., Oppenheimer, M., Kopp, R. E., Aspinall, W. P. & Cooke, R. M. Ice sheet contributions to future sea-level rise from structured expert judgment. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 116, 11195-11200, doi:10.1073/pnas.1817205116 (2019).)

Why Structured Expert Judgement?

- Statistical theory and psychology demonstrates that:
 - i) the brain is capable of complex Bayesian analysis,
 - ii) a pooled, virtual expert has greater skill,
 - iii) capture the influence of the known unknowns & unknown unknowns
- SEJ is an approach that can identify uncertainties and quantify them. It is not a substitute for basic research.

What is it?

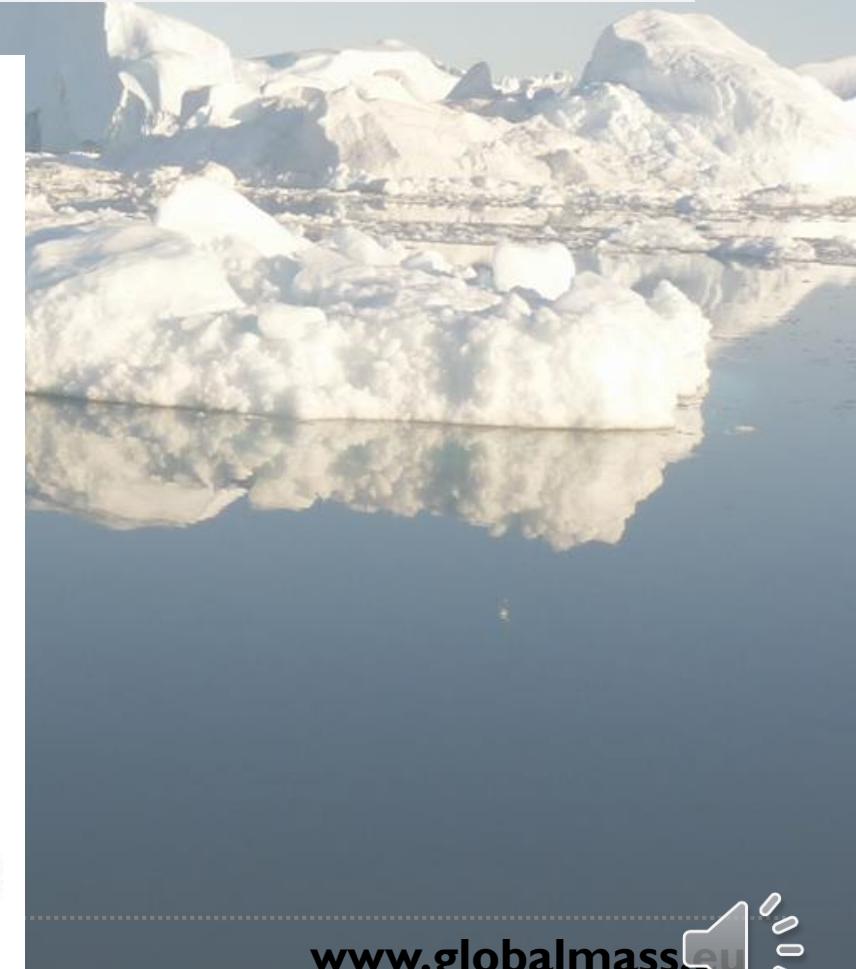
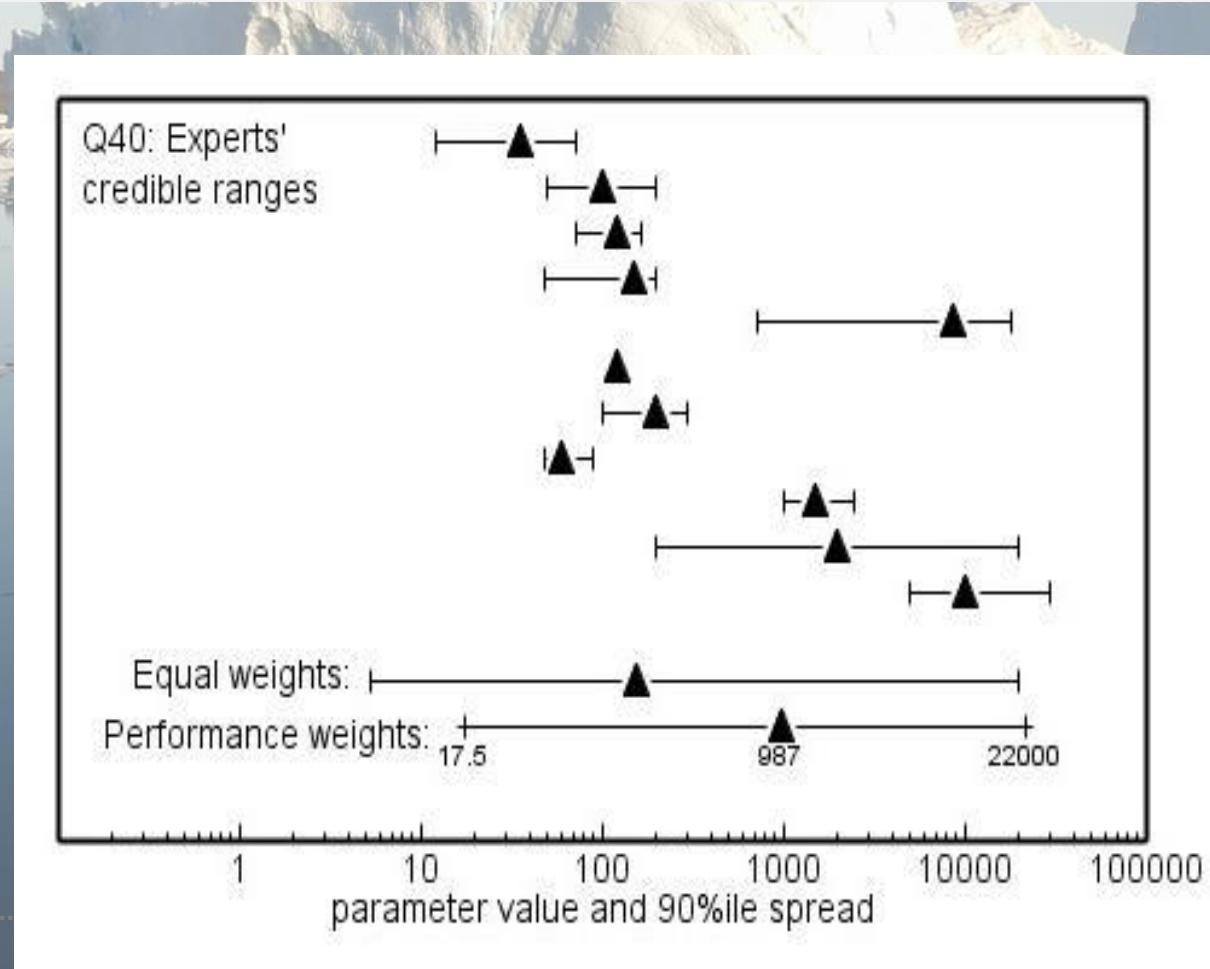
Uses calibrated (weighted) expert judgements, providing a formal (and reproducible) approach for estimating uncertain quantities based on current scientific understanding.

Particularly effective at identifying experts who are able to quantify their **uncertainties** with high statistical accuracy rather than, e.g., experts with restricted domains of knowledge, or high scientific reputation....

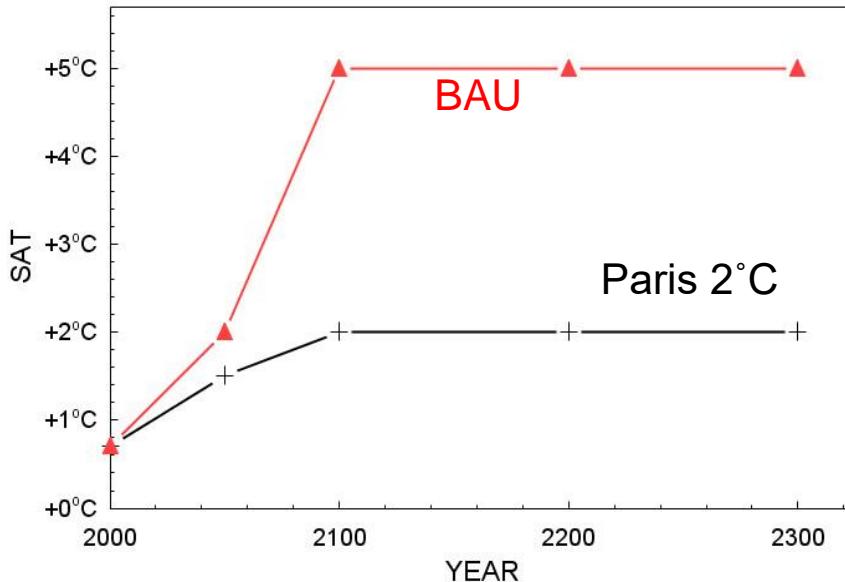
Two workshops in 2018, one in DC, one in London:



Elicit 5, 50 and 95th %ile and from these produce Prob Density Function (PDF)

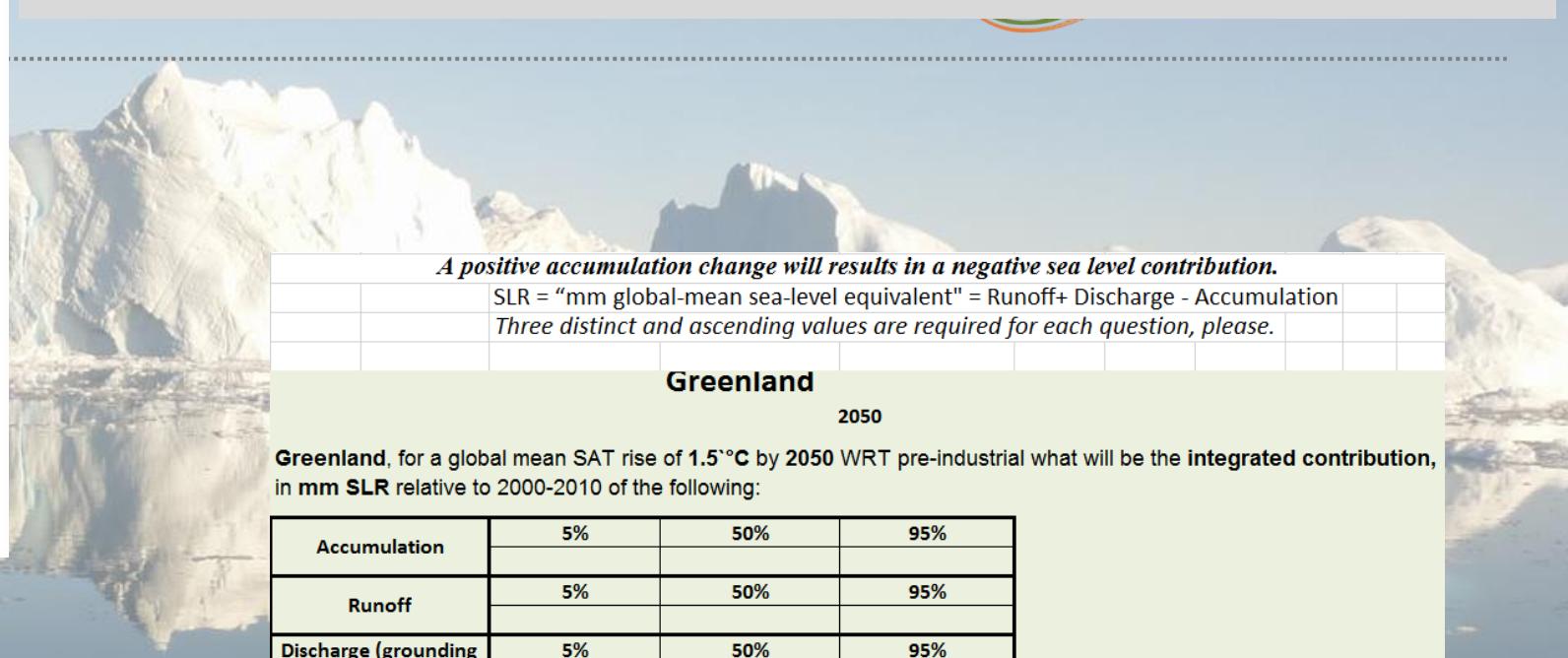


SAT trajectories



Three processes that
control the mass balance
of the ice sheets

Scenarios, time periods and processes:



Idem, 2°C by 2050

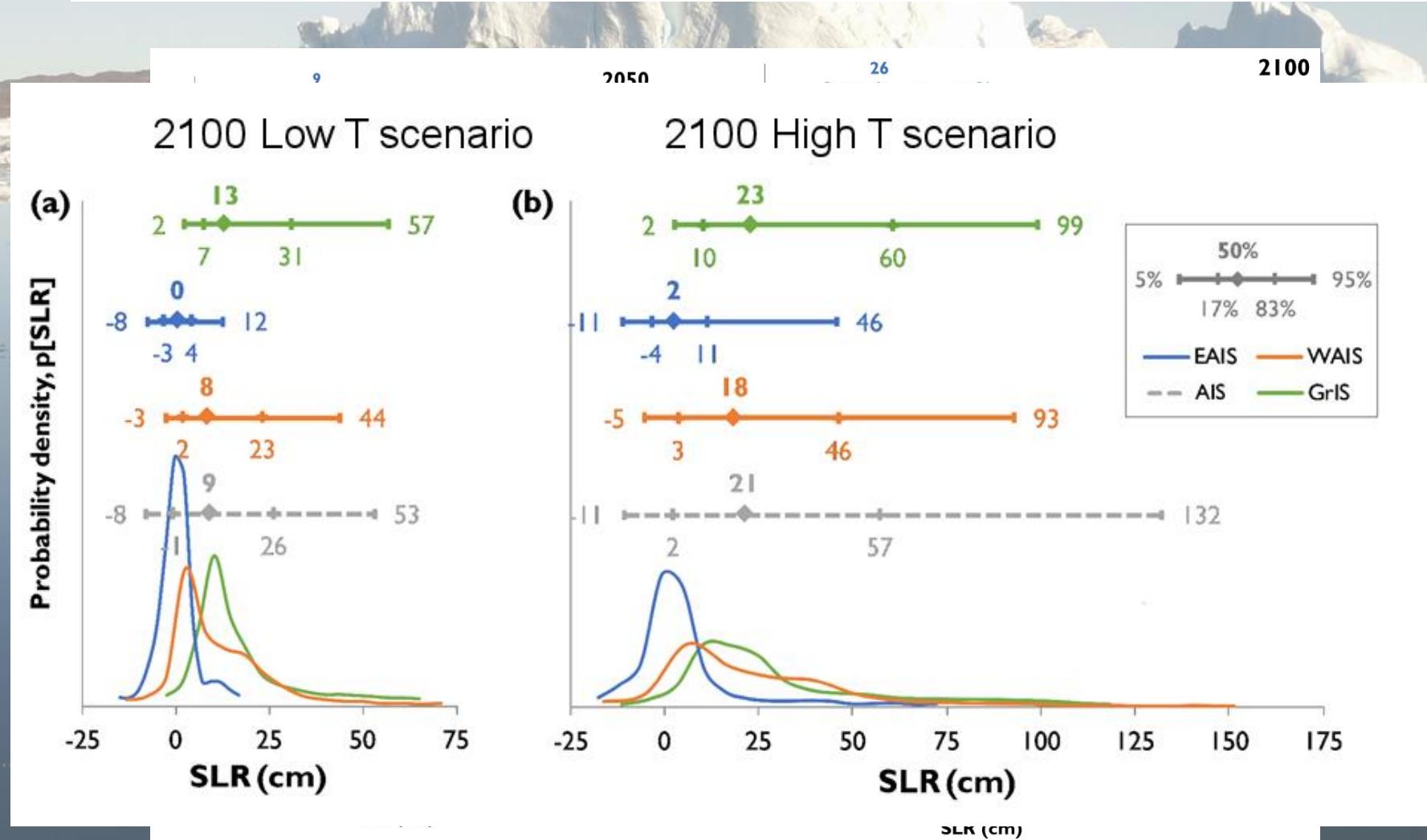
	5%	50%	95%
Accumulation			
Runoff			
Discharge (grounding line flux)			

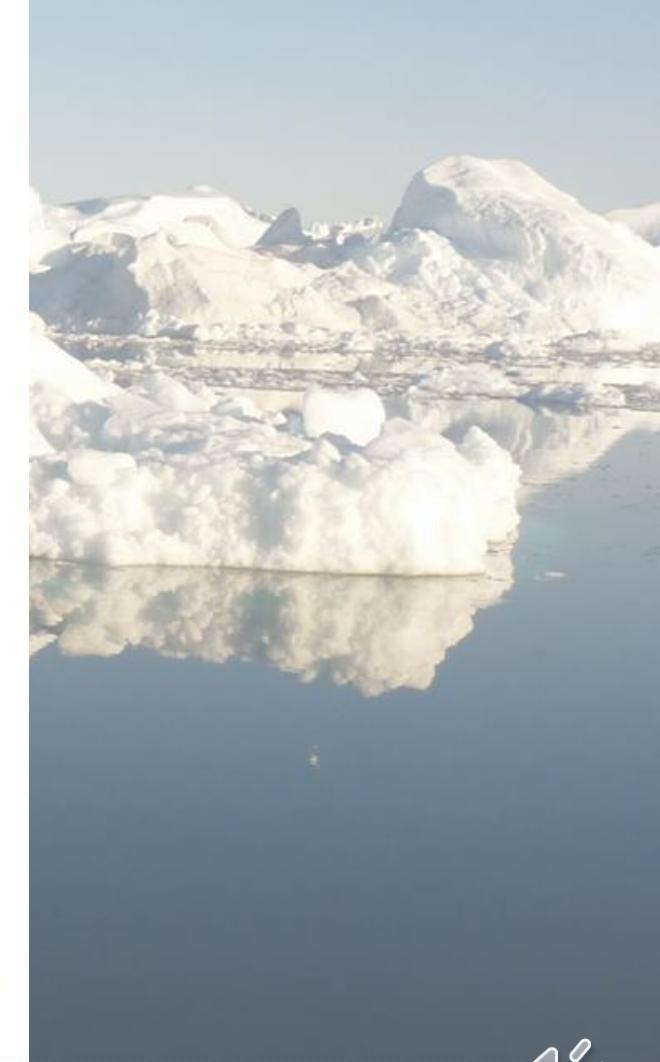
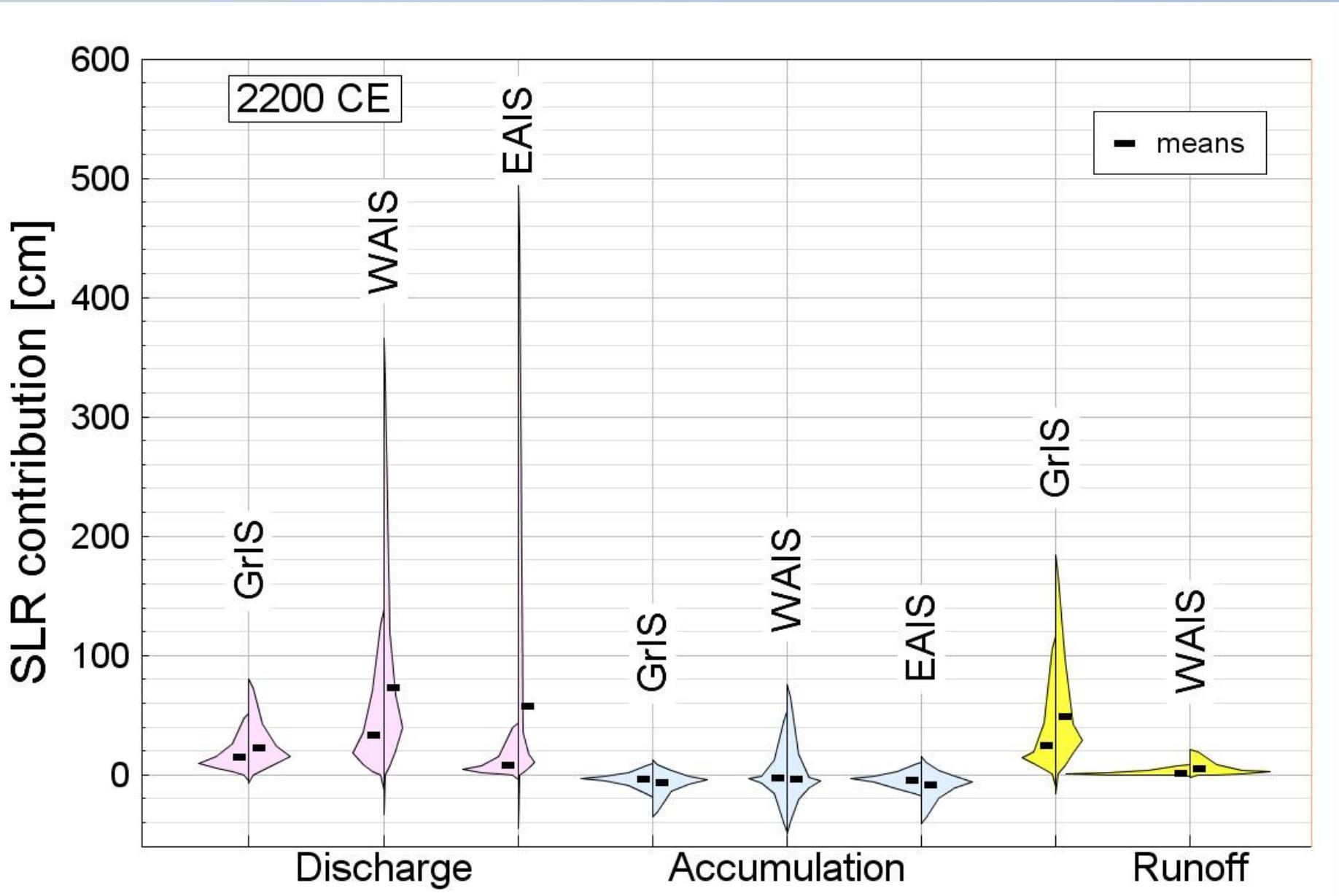
2100

Greenland, for a global mean SAT rise of 2°C by 2100 WRT pre-industrial what will be the integrated contribution, in mm SLR relative to 2000-2010 of the following:

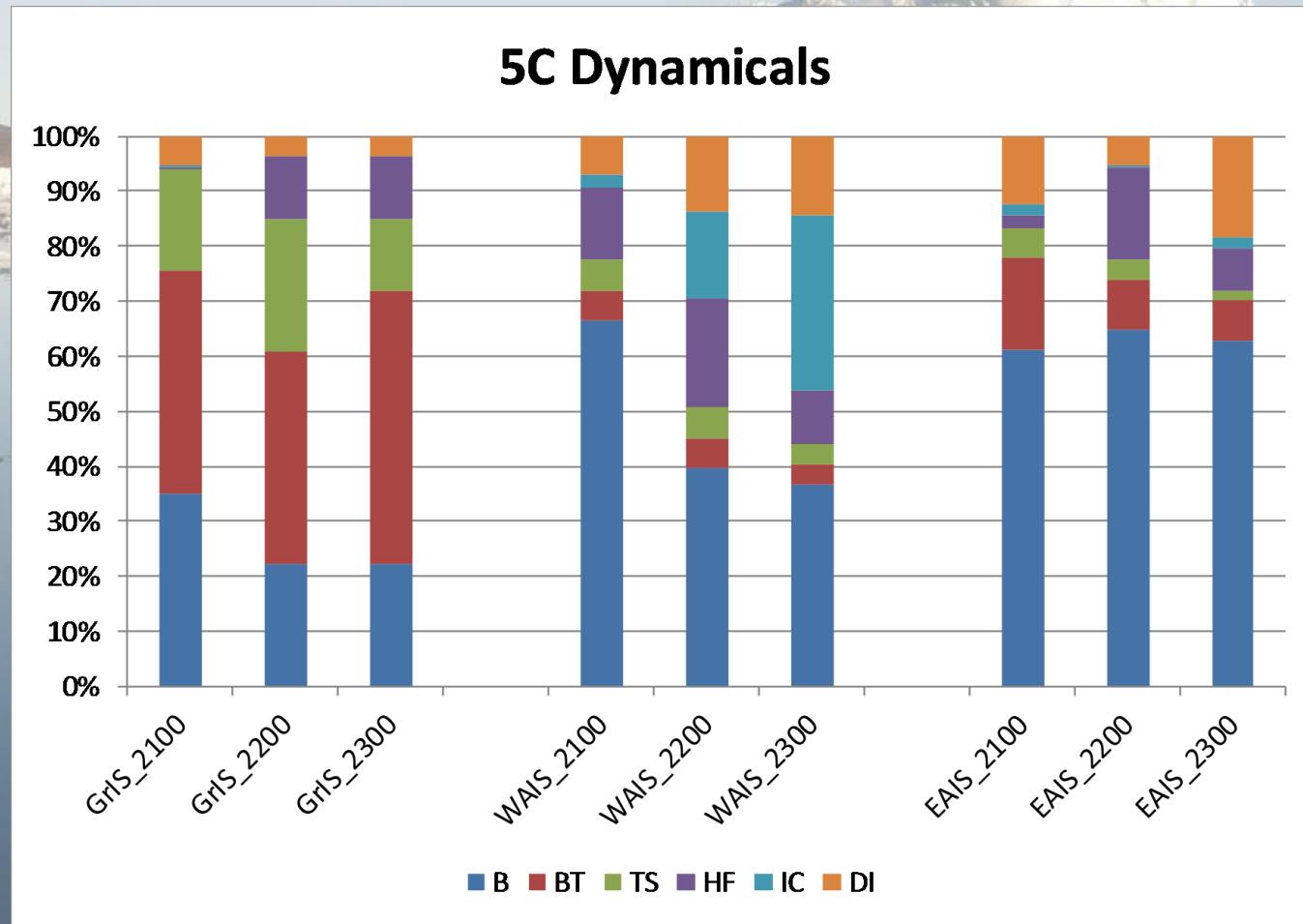


The findings. SLR PDFs





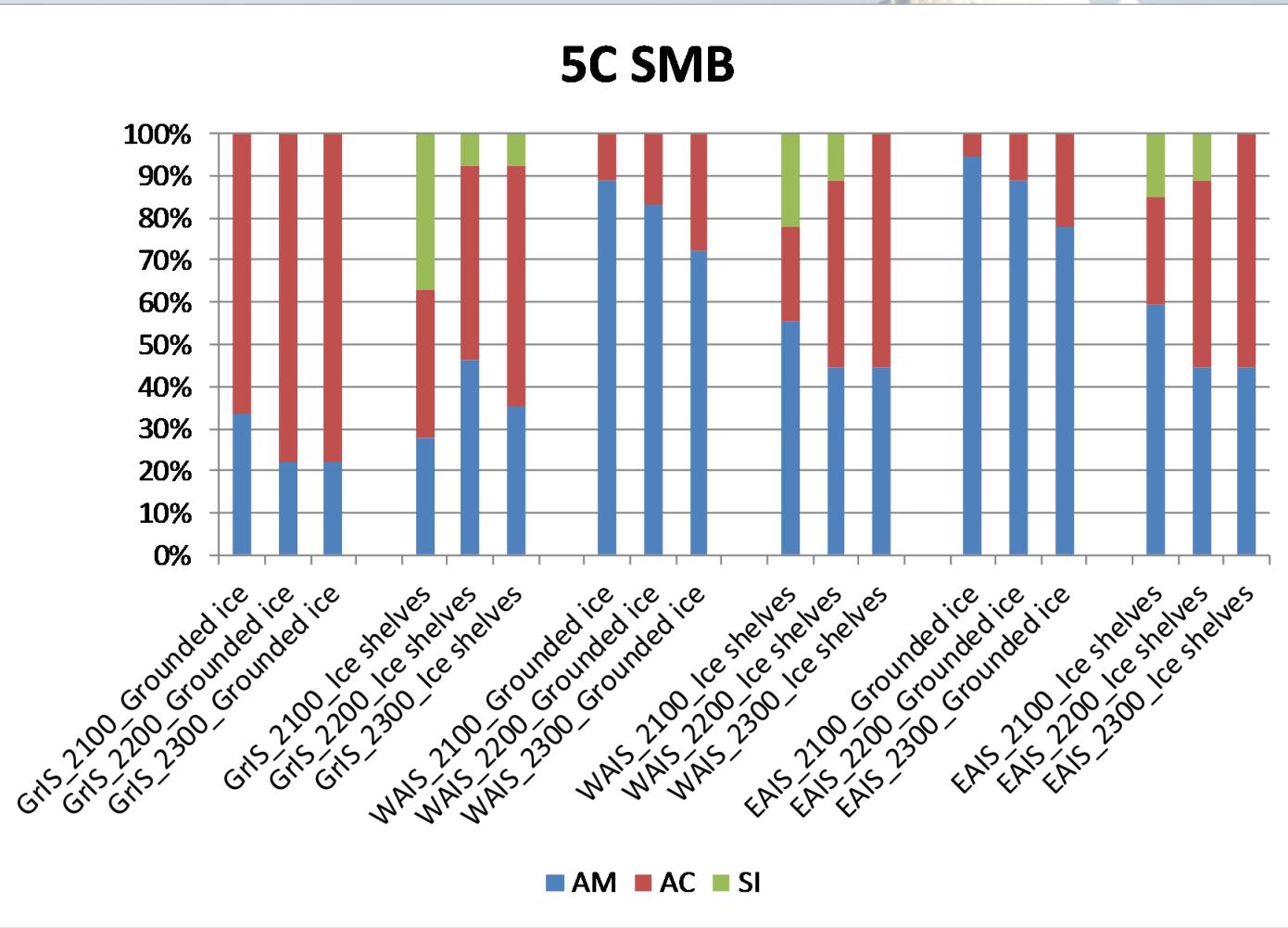
Relative importance of different processes for ice dynamics



B=buttressing
BT=basal traction
TS=transverse stresses
HF= hydrofracture
IC=ice cliff
DI=dissipation of icebergs

Also considered self gravitation and vertical land motion effects on stability (not considered 1st order).

Relative importance of different processes for SMB



Importance of changes in:

AM=atmos. moisture/circulation

AC=albedo

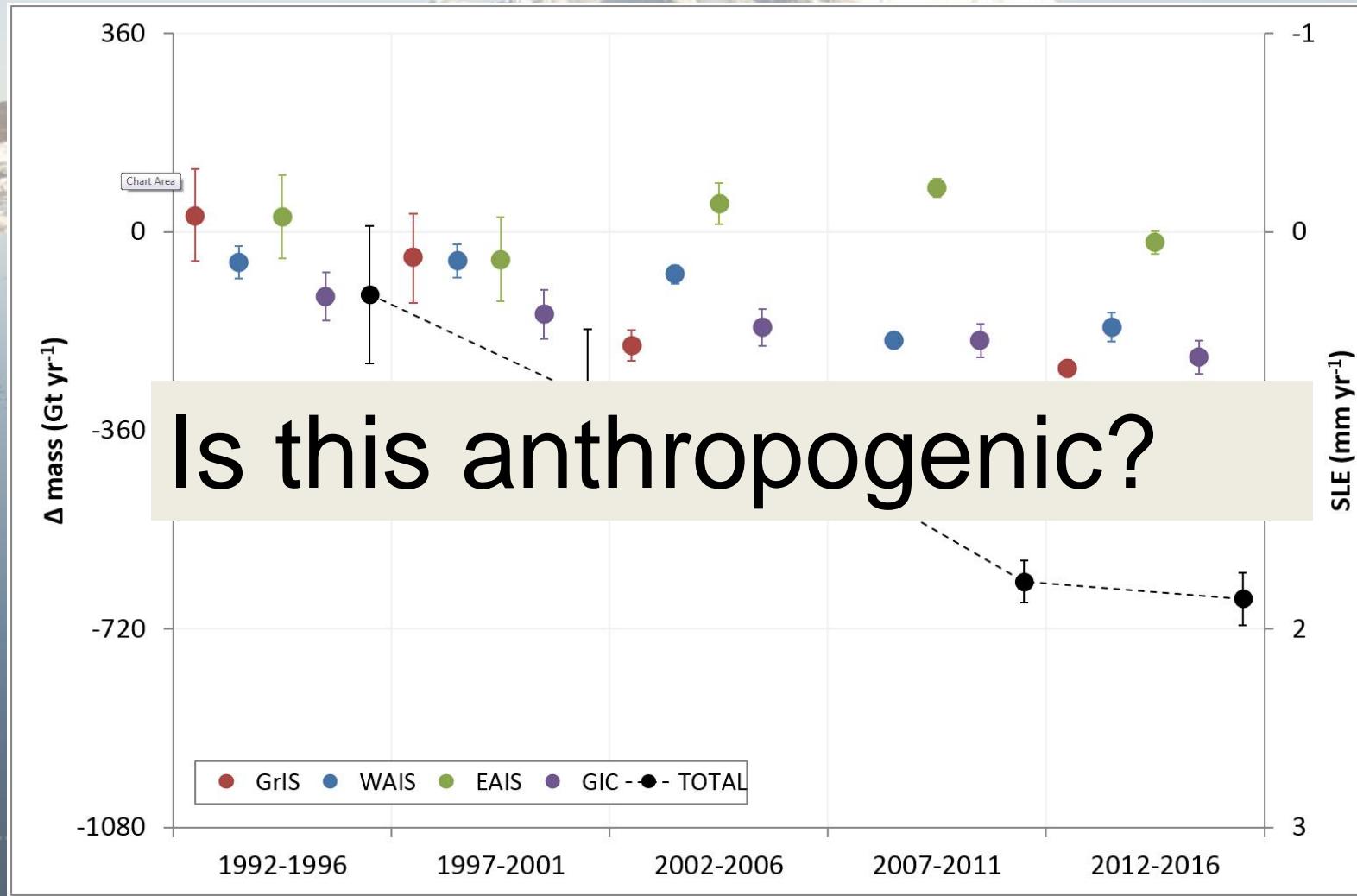
SI=sea ice

Take home messages



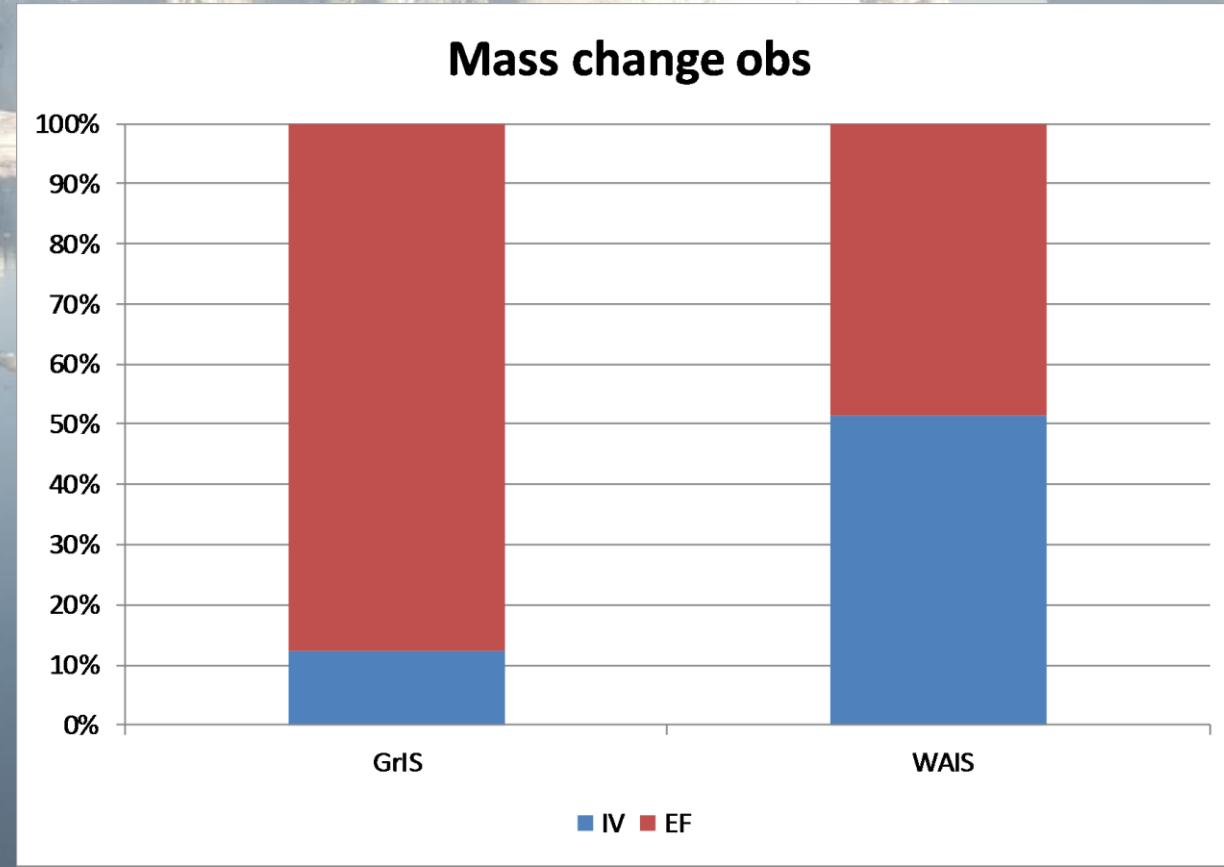
- IPCC AR5 (6...?) way too conservative using likely range
- SLR > 2m by 2100 plausible
- Could impact > 600 m people (1/10th of world population)
- Uncertainties fn. of ΔT and Δ time
 - buttressing, basal traction and albedo key players
- Bamber, J.L., et al. (2019); Ice sheet contributions to future sea level rise from a structured expert judgement approach, *PNAS*, for more details (**Open Access**)
- Follow up paper on its way (slowly)

The land ice contribution to SLR during the satellite era:

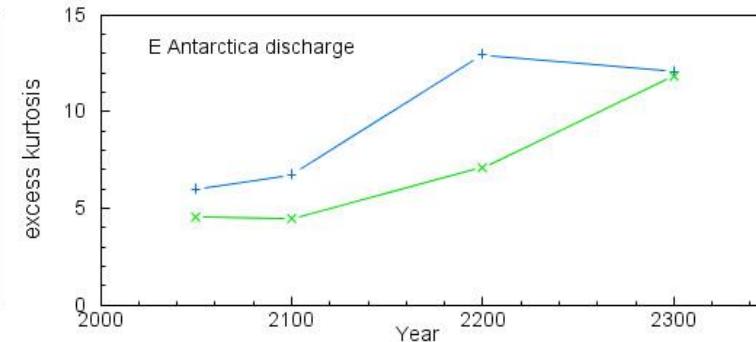
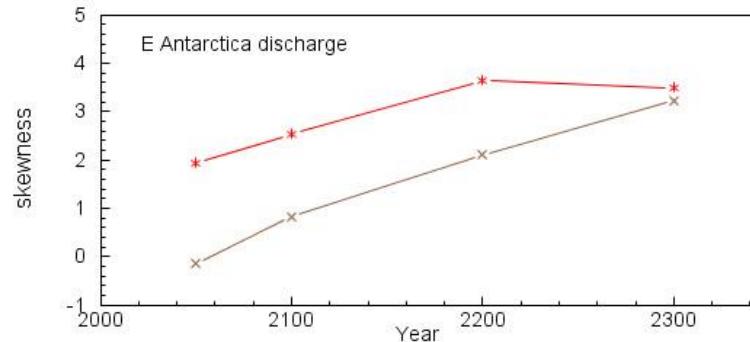
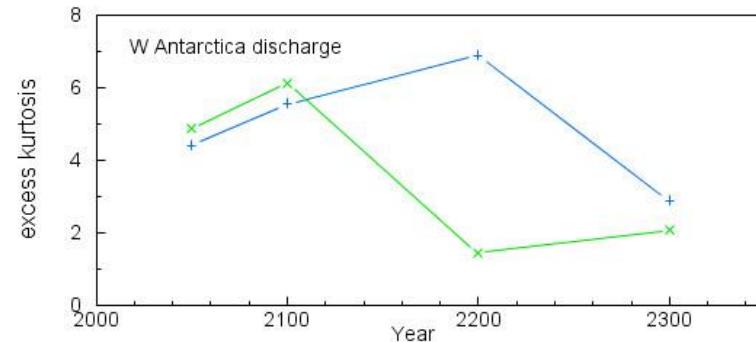
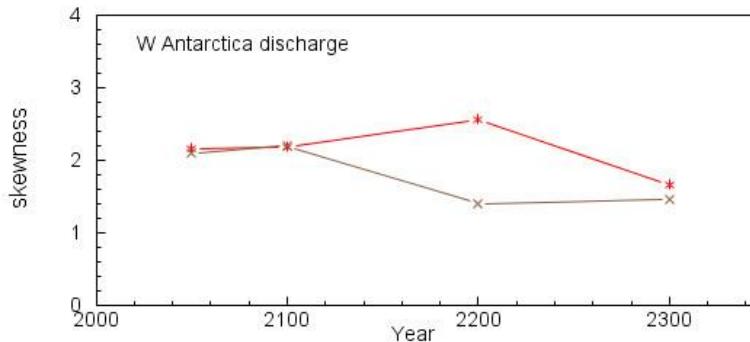
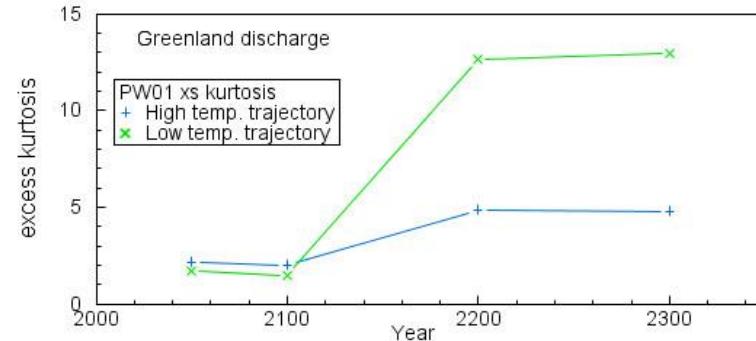
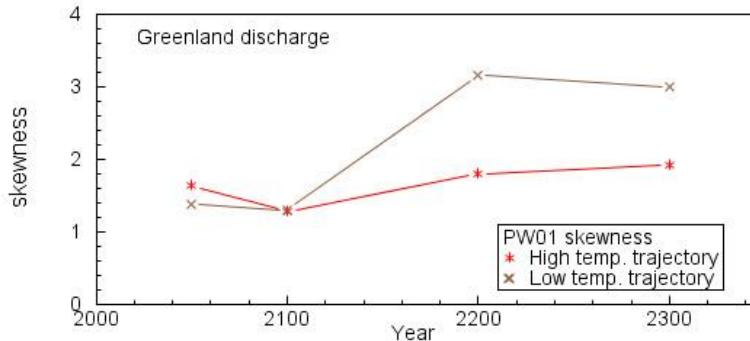


Bamber, J. L., R. M. Westaway, B. Marzeion, and B. Wouters (2018), The land ice contribution to sea level during the satellite era, *Env. Res. Lett.*, 13(6), 063008.

Internal Variability (IV) vs. External Forcing (EF)?



Process kurtosis and skewness



Kurtosis => tailedness

Skewness => non symmetry

Ice dynamic processes

Dynamicals	B	BT	TS	HF	IC	DI
GrIS_2100	0.13	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.02
GrIS_2200	0.02	-0.15	0.04	0.10	-0.02	0.02
GrIS_2300	0.03	0.08	-0.07	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
WAIS_2100	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.05
WAIS_2200	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.12
WAIS_2300	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.09
EAIS_2100	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.09
EAIS_2200	-0.06	-0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.05
EAIS_2300	-0.07	-0.08	-0.02	0.08	0.02	0.07

B=buttressing; BT=basal traction;
 TS=transverse stresses; HF= hydrofracture
 IC=ice cliff; DI=dissipation of bergs

SMB processes

SMB	AM	AC	SI
GrIS_2100_Grounded ice	0.00	0.00	0.00
GrIS_2200_Grounded ice	-0.11	0.11	0.00
GrIS_2300_Grounded ice	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAIS_2100_Grounded ice	0.06	-0.06	0.00
WAIS_2200_Grounded ice	-0.11	0.11	0.00
WAIS_2300_Grounded ice	-0.28	0.28	0.00
WAIS_2100_Ice shelves	0.02	-0.04	0.02
WAIS_2200_Ice shelves	-0.06	0.11	-0.06
WAIS_2300_Ice shelves	-0.06	0.11	-0.06
EAIS_2100_Grounded ice	0.00	0.00	0.00
EAIS_2200_Grounded ice	-0.11	0.11	0.00
EAIS_2300_Grounded ice	-0.22	0.22	0.00
EAIS_2100_Ice shelves	0.00	0.00	0.00
EAIS_2200_Ice shelves	-0.11	0.11	0.00
EAIS_2300_Ice shelves	-0.11	0.11	0.00

Ocean processes

Ocean processes	CDW	AMOC
GrIS_2100	-0.06	0.06
GrIS_2200	0.00	-0.06
GrIS_2300	0.00	0.00
WAIS_2100	0.00	0.00
WAIS_2200	0.06	-0.06
WAIS_2300	0.00	0.00
EAIS_2100	0.00	0.00
EAIS_2200	0.06	-0.06
EAIS_2300	-0.06	0.06

AM=atmos. moisture/circulation
 AC=albedo; SI=sea ice

What problems can SEJ address?

- Good for low probability/high impact processes/events
- E.g. earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, pandemics, tipping elements in the Earth System...

