

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth)
along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin^{1,2}, **S. Barker**³, **T. Blunier**⁴, **J. Chappellaz**², **J. Jouzel**⁵, **A. Landais**⁵,
V. Masson-Delmotte⁵, **J. Schwander**⁶, and **D. Veres**^{2,7}

¹Laboratoire Chrono-Environnement, Besançon, France

²UJF Grenoble 1, UMR5183, CNRS – Laboratoire de Glaciologie et Géophysique de l'Environnement (LGGE), Grenoble F38041, France

³School of Earth and Ocean Sciences, Cardiff University, UK

⁴Centre for Ice and Climate, Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁵Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

⁶Physics Institute, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

⁷Institute of Speleology, Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Received: 13 March 2012 – Accepted: 28 March 2012 – Published: 3 April 2012

Correspondence to: F. Parrenin (parrenin@ujf-grenoble.fr)

Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Abstract

We compare a variety of methods for estimating the gas/ice depth offset (Δdepth) at EPICA Dome C (EDC, East Antarctica). (1) Purely based on modelling efforts, Δdepth can be estimated combining a firn densification with an ice flow model. Observations allow direct and indirect estimate of Δdepth . (2) The diffusive column height can be estimated from $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and converted to Δdepth using an ice flow model and assumptions about past average firn density and thickness of the convective zone. (3) Ice and gas synchronisation of the EDC ice core to the GRIP, EDML and TALDICE ice cores shifts the ice/gas offset problem into higher accumulation ice cores where it can be more accurately evaluated. (4) Finally, the bipolar seesaw hypothesis allows us to synchronise the ice isotopic record with the gas CH_4 record, the later being taken as a proxy of Greenland temperature. The bipolar seesaw antiphase relationship is generally supported by the ice-gas cross synchronisation between EDC and the GRIP, EDML and TALDICE ice cores, which provide support for method 4. Applying the bipolar seesaw hypothesis to the deeper section of the EDC core confirms that the ice flow is complex and can help improving our reconstruction of the thinning function and thus of the EDC age scale. We confirm that method 1 overestimates the glacial Δdepth at EDC and we suggested that it is due to an overestimation of the glacial Close Off Depth by the firn densification model. In contrast we find that the glaciological models probably underestimate the Δdepth during termination II. Finally, we show that method 2 based on ^{15}N data produces for the last deglaciation a Δdepth estimate which is in good agreement with methods 3 and 4.

1 Introduction

Ice cores provide a wealth of information on past climatic variations (Jouzel et al., 2007; Pol et al., 2010) and on past greenhouse gases concentrations (Lüthi et al.,

CPD

8, 1089–1131, 2012

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

2008; Loulergue et al., 2008) at time scales ranging from centennial to orbital (Earth orbit variations, 10^4 – 10^5 yr).

To interpret the records from ice cores, it is essential to derive accurate chronologies (e.g. Parrenin et al., 2007b). One of the peculiarities of ice core dating is that two age scales need to be derived: one for the ice matrix and one for the gas phase. Gas bubbles are always younger than the surrounding ice because they close off and trap the air at 50–120 m (depending on site conditions) below the surface, after the snow has densified into ice (Schwander and Stauffer, 1984). What is important for paleoclimatic studies is the Lock-In Depth (LID), where gas diffusion becomes negligible, which is slightly smaller than the Close Off Depth (COD), where it is not possible to pump air (Witrant et al., 2011). The determination of this ice/gas offset is essential to derive the phase relationship between proxies recorded in the ice phase and in the gas bubbles. As an example, CO_2 was estimated to lag Antarctic temperature changes by 800 ± 600 yr during the last deglaciation (Monnin et al., 2001), by 800 ± 200 yr during termination III (Caillon et al., 2003) and on average by 600 ± 400 yr during the last three deglaciations (Fischer et al., 1999). This finding suggests that CO_2 was an amplifier rather than the initial trigger of glacial terminations.

The gas/ice offset can be characterized in two different ways. Δage measures the difference in age between the ice and gas phases at any given depth. Δdepth , on the other hand, represents the depth difference between gas and ice of the same age. Each parameter has advantages and drawbacks. Δage is fixed when the gas is locked in and does not evolve with time because there is no relative movement of the gas bubbles or hydrates with respect to the surrounding ice. Δage is, however, strongly dependent on the rate of surface snow accumulation at the site, which is poorly constrained for the past: for a given LID and density profile, Δage is inversely proportional to the accumulation rate. By contrast, Δdepth is independent of the reference age scale used. However, it continually evolves as the ice thins, which complicates its evaluation. Inversely, having observations of Δdepth from ice and gas proxies can provide useful information on the past flow of ice.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



In this paper we will focus on the evaluation of the Δ depth along the EDC ice core. There are several ways of estimating it and these fall into two categories: (1) estimation of the initial LID of gas bubbles and estimation of the thinning of snow/ice layers; (2) determination of synchronous events in gas and ice proxy records. In this study, we will apply different approaches to deduce Δ depth estimates along the EDC ice core. These various estimates will be inter-compared and discussed.

Note that in the following, we have to deal with datasets on both the EDC96 and EDC99 ice cores. We systematically transfer all EDC96 datasets to EDC99 depths using a linear interpolation of the volcanic tie points between both cores (Parrenin et al., 2012). We use the same depth-depth relationship for both gas and ice datasets, i.e. we assume that Δ age as a function of age is the same for both cores.

2 Methods

Δ depth from ice flow and densification models

From a mechanical point of view, Δ depth is given by:

$$\int \frac{D(z', t)}{\tau(z', t)} dz' = \int \frac{D(z', t=0)}{\tau(z', t=0)} dz', \quad (1)$$

where $D(z')$ and $\tau(z')$ are respectively the density of the material relative to pure ice and the thinning as a function (the ratio of a layer thickness to its initial thickness) of the depth z' and h is the Lock-In Depth (LID) at the time t when the initial snow layer, which is now ice at depth $z - \Delta$ depth(z), was at surface. We further define h_{ie} the Lock-In Depth in Ice Equivalent (LIDIE):

$$h_{ie} = \int D(y, t) dy, \quad (2)$$

Using this formalism, Δ depth is a function of the gas depth. We implicitly assumed that at a given depth z , the gas age is uniquely defined. In reality, because of gas diffusion

in the firm and because of the gradual bubble close off process, any depth contains a distribution of age which can be accurately approximated by a log-normal function (Köhler, 2010). We implicitly use here the median of this log-normal distribution as the so-called gas age for any given depth.

5 $D(z', t = 0)$ can be estimated by measuring the weight and the volume of the ice cores. However, no reliable quantitative proxy has been proposed for $\tau(z', t)$ and $D(z', t)$ and their evaluation usually relies on ice flow (e.g. Reeh, 1989; Parrenin et al., 2007a; Salamatin et al., 2009b) and firn densification modelling (e.g. Herron and Langway, 1980; Arnaud et al., 2000; Salamatin et al., 2009a). We will detail in the following the
10 ice flow model and firn densification model used in this study.

2.1 Ice flow model

A one-dimensional (1-D) ice flow model has been used to construct the modelled age scale X_m at the EDC drilling site and to derive a modelled thinning function τ_m (Parrenin et al., 2007a). In this model, the vertical velocity $u_{\bar{z}}$ of the ice relative to the bedrock is
15 expressed as:

$$u_{\bar{z}}(\bar{z}) = - \left[m + \left(a - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} - m \right) \omega(\zeta) \right] \quad (3)$$

where z is the vertical coordinate of the ice particle (oriented toward the top), $\bar{z} = z - B$ is the distance to the bedrock (B is the bedrock elevation), $\zeta = \bar{z}/H$ is the non-dimensional vertical coordinate, m is the melting rate at the base of the ice sheet, a is the surface accumulation rate, H is the ice thickness and $\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$ is its temporal variation. $\omega(\zeta)$, called
20 the flux shape function (Parrenin et al., 2007c), depends on the non-dimensional vertical coordinate and is the contribution of one sliding term and one deformation term:

$$\omega(\zeta) = s\zeta + (1 - s)\omega_D(\zeta) \quad (4)$$

where s is the sliding ratio (Ratio of the basal horizontal velocity to the vertically averaged horizontal velocity; it is 0 for no sliding and 1 for full sliding) and $\omega_D(\zeta)$ can be approximated by [Liboutry, 1979]:

$$\omega_D(\zeta) = 1 - \frac{\rho+2}{\rho+1}(1-\zeta) + \frac{1}{\rho+1}(1-\zeta)^{\rho+2} \quad (5)$$

5 where ρ is a parameter for the vertical profile of deformation $\omega_D(\zeta)$. The values of ρ , m and s are assumed constant through time.

The past variations of ice thickness $H(t)$ are obtained from a 1-D model (Parrenin et al., 2007a) fitted onto the results of a 3-D model of the Antarctic ice sheet (Ritz et al., 2001). The main process is the reduced accumulation rate during glacial times, which
 10 induces a lower elevation (and reduced ice thickness) at Dome C during glacial periods. However, preliminary results with an improved 3-D model with increased spatial resolution suggests that the presence of an ice sheet in the Ross embayment might limit the impact of a reduced accumulation on the elevation at the EDC site, at least during the last glacial maximum (Ritz, personal communication, 2012). This is why, in
 15 the following, we will also test the hypothesis of zero ice thickness variations at the EDC site. This appears as an extreme case, given that some geomorphological data in the Transantarctic Mountains show little elevation change of the Antarctic plateau for the last glacial maximum (Denton et al., 1989), despite the presence of the ice sheet in the Ross embayment.

20 Accumulation A_m and temperature T are deduced from the deuterium content of the ice extracted from the drill core, through the following relationships:

$$A_m = A^0 \exp(\beta \Delta \delta D_{\text{smo}}) \quad (6)$$

$$T = T^0 + \alpha \Delta \delta D_{\text{cor}} \quad (7)$$

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page	
Abstract	Introduction
Conclusions	References
Tables	Figures
⏪	⏩
◀	▶
Back	Close
Full Screen / Esc	
Printer-friendly Version	
Interactive Discussion	



where A^0 and T^0 are surface accumulation and temperature for a reference deuterium content of -396.5% (roughly corresponding to the present-day value). $\Delta\delta D_{\text{smo}}$ is a 50-yr smoothed version of $\Delta\delta D_{\text{cor}}$ because the accumulation rate A_m is supposed to be related to the isotope content of the deposited snow only over a certain time interval (high frequency variations of deuterium may be affected by post depositional processes such as wind scouring). The poorly constrained glaciological parameters $\rho = 2.30$, $m = 0.066 \text{ cm-of-ice yr}^{-1}$, $s = 2.23\%$, $A^0 = 2.841 \text{ cm-of-ice yr}^{-1}$ and $\beta = 0.0157$ were obtained by fitting independent age markers identified within the core (Parrenin et al., 2007a). The inferred value for β appears consistent with modern spatial gradients in central East Antarctica (Masson-Delmotte et al., 2008). Given the inability of the model to fit some age markers (Dreyfus et al., 2007; Parrenin et al., 2007b), the thinning function τ and surface accumulation rate A were tuned a posteriori using a spline method so that the age scale fit these age markers (see appendices of Parrenin et al., 2007b; Dreyfus et al., 2007).

It is difficult to quantify the uncertainty on the modeled thinning function $\tau_m(z)$ because we do not know which processes are missing in the ice flow models. Here we consider only the non-laminar ice flow effects and assume that the error they induce on $\ln(\tau_m)$ is:

$$\sigma_{\ln(\tau)}(z) = \frac{k}{H} \int \frac{D(z')}{\tau_m(z')} dz', \quad (8)$$

where $D(z)$ is the density of the material relative to pure ice and k is a proportionality coefficient. We infer the value of k with a residual approach using the multiplicative correction for the thinning function $C(z)$ which has been inferred from the orbital tuning of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{atm}}$ in the 2700–3200 m interval of the EDC ice core (Dreyfus et al., 2007). k is simply given by the standard deviation of the following function $f(z)$:

$$f(z) = \frac{\ln(C(z))}{H} \int \frac{dz'}{\tau_m(z')}, \quad (9)$$

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



which is represented in Fig. 1. This gives $k = 0.0974$ and the resulting $\sigma_{\ln(\tau)}$ function is plotted in Fig. 7.

2.2 Firm densification model

For the firm densification modeling exercise and the determination of $\rho(y)$, we used the Arnaud/Goujon model (Goujon et al., 2003). Arnaud et al. (2000) developed an advanced densification model which considers two densification stages: pure sliding of snow grains for density lower than $\sim 0.55 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, and pure deformation of grains for density higher than $\sim 0.55 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$. Goujon et al. (2003) then incorporated heat transfer into this model. In the applications below we used a surface density of 0.35 g cm^{-3} .

The Lock-In density $\rho(y = h)$ is determined from the Total Air Content (TAC) of the ice (Martinerie et al., 1992, 1994; Raynaud et al., 2007) corrected for local atmospheric pressure changes (due in particular to elevation changes) using the perfect gas law. In the applications below, for simplification and based on the approach by Martinerie et al. (1992, 1994), we use a conventional linear empirical relationship between the volume of pores at Close Off ($V_C, \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$) and surface temperature T_S (K) as:

$$V_C = 6.95 \times 10^{-4} T_S - 0.043 \quad (10)$$

The evolution of closed porosity in the firm, P_{closed} , is deduced from the following relationship:

$$P_{\text{closed}} = 0.37 P_{\text{total}} \left(\frac{P_{\text{total}}}{P_{\text{close-off}}} \right)^{-7.6}, \quad (11)$$

which has been calibrated with P_{closed} and P_{total} measurements on several ice cores from Greenland and Antarctica (Jean-Marc Barnola, personal communication, 2009). This relationship means that at Close-Off, 37% of the pores are closed. The LID is further defined, at EDC, when 20% of the pores are closed.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



The steady LID, Δ age and LIDIE/LID ratio simulated by the Goujon/Arnaud model are represented in Fig. 3 in a surface temperature-surface accumulation diagram for a surface density of 0.35 g cm^{-3} . Qualitatively speaking, LID is greater for a greater accumulation or for a lower temperature, while Δ age is greater for a lower accumulation or for a lower temperature. The LIDIE/LID ratio is practically constant: it only varies

between 0.682 and 0.702.

Δ depth from ice flow modelling and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ -based estimates of firn thickness

The ice flow modelling part of this estimate has been described above. We use here the variations of ice thickness at EDC as derived for the EDC3 age scale (Parrenin et al., 2007a, b).

Now h is estimated using the fact that, below a convective zone of height h_{conv} where the air is mixed (Colbeck, 1989, 1997), gravitational settling enriches heavy isotopes of inert gases (such as $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of N_2 and $\delta^{40}\text{Ar}$) proportionally to the diffusive column height h_{diff} (Craig et al., 1988; Sowers, 1989; Dreyfus et al., 2010) until gases no longer diffuse in the open pores. We implicitly assume here that all gases stop diffusing at the same depth. Note that a recent study suggested that some trace gases continue to diffuse below the LID defined by the start of the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ plateau (Buizert et al., 2011). In delta notation, this gravitational fractionation is expressed as:

$$\delta_{\text{grav}} = \left[\exp\left(\frac{\Delta m g h_{\text{diff}}}{RT}\right) - 1 \right] \times 1000, \quad (12)$$

where Δm is the mass difference between species (kg mol^{-1}), g is the gravitational acceleration (9.81 m s^{-2}), R is the universal gas constant ($8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$) and T is the firn temperature (K). Equation (12) can be approximated within 0.02 % with:

$$\delta_{\text{grav}} \simeq \left(\frac{\Delta m g h_{\text{diff}}}{RT}\right) \times 1000. \quad (13)$$

Thermal fractionation of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ occurs because of the temperature difference ΔT between the surface and the LID:

$$\delta_{\text{th}} = \Omega(T) Gh_{\text{diff}}, \quad (14)$$

where G is the vertical temperature gradient in the firn. $\Omega(T)$ has been estimated from laboratory measurements (Grachev and Severinghaus, 2003).

Conversely one can deduce h from the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data (Dreyfus et al., 2010):

$$h = h_{\text{conv}} + \delta^{15}\text{N} \left(\frac{\Delta mg \times 1000}{RT + \Omega(T)G} \right)^{-1}. \quad (15)$$

In the applications below, we will assume that there was no convective zone at EDC during the last 800 kyr, in agreement with current observations (Landais et al., 2006).

One of the reasons for variations in the convective height is the change of wind stress. GCM experiments for the LGM show little variations in wind on the East Antarctic plateau (Krinner et al., 2000). Note that we have evidence of a large convective zone at some sites and for the present (Bender et al., 2006; Severinghaus et al., 2010).

We further assume a constant 0.008°m^{-1} vertical temperature gradient in the firn, as measured for the present between 20 and 100 m (L. Arnaud, personal communication, 2012). We take the surface temperature as computed for the EDC3 age scale (Parrenin et al., 2007a), as a function of the ice depth. We also need a prior Δdepth estimate to convert the ice depths to gas depths and we use the EDC3 scenario 1 estimate (Loulergue et al., 2007). We estimate the uncertainty on the temperature estimate to be $<4\text{ K}$ which translates into a $<2\%$ 2σ error on h . We estimate the uncertainty on the temperature gradient to be <0.003 which translates into a $<1\%$ 2σ error on h .

Following the Goujon/Arnaud model simulations (see Fig. 3c), Eq. (2) is simplified into:

$$h_{\text{ie}} \simeq h \times 0.698. \quad (16)$$

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Bender et al. (2006) also used a similar approximation. It corresponds to assuming that the average density of the firm is correctly predicted by the Goujon/Arnaud model. If this model would not predict the right average densification velocity but would predict the right densification profile shape, this approximation would still be valid. So this leaves us with mainly two reasons why this approximation would not be valid: (1) a variable surface density and/or (2) a variable Lock In density. Option (1) cannot be ruled out since depending on the characteristics of the surface (glazed surface, megadunes, etc.) surface densities $>0.4 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ are observed on the East Antarctic plateau (Courville et al., 2007). Note that because the densification velocity is greater at surface than in depth, an error of x on the surface density has a relatively low impact of $\sim x/3$ on the average density. Because the density at the COD does not change very much with time (it is well constrained by the measured Total Air Content of the ice), option (2) would imply a varying difference between LID and COD. In total, we estimate the 2σ error of Eq. (16) to be 5%. Equation (1) is solved assuming the thinning function expressed as a function of z_{ie} , the ice equivalent depth, was the same at the time of deposition as for the present. The error of this approximation is due to the varying basal melting/accumulation ratio and to the varying ice thickness (Parrenin et al., 2007a) but we evaluate it to be $<0.1\%$ on Δ depth. The $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ record from the EDC ice core covers the last three glacial terminations and five glacial-interglacial cycles between 300 and 800 ka (Dreyfus et al., 2010).

2.2.1 Δ depth from ice and gas synchronisation to GRIP

Δ depth at the depth of the ^{10}Be peak (Raisbeck et al., 2007) in the EDC ice core can be estimated by linking the ice and gas signals to GRIP (Loulergue et al., 2007). The ice link is obtained by ^{10}Be synchronisation of EDC and GRIP for two ^{10}Be sub-peaks during the Laschamp event (Raisbeck et al., 2007). The gas link is obtained by matching the EDC CH_4 record to the GRIP ice isotopic record (Fig. 4), assuming that these two records are synchronous during the rapid DO transitions (Flückiger et al., 2004; Huber et al., 2006). On Fig. 4, we align the onsets of DO9 and DO11 and

remark that the onset of DO10 is also aligned. Linear interpolations allow to obtain the corresponding gas depths in EDC99. Note that our horizontal scale is expressed in GRIP ages, since there are significant variations of accumulation which would make the interpolation inaccurate in depths. It is not necessary to use an age scale for EDC since the variations of accumulation are small and the variations of thinning is <2 % in the considered interval.

This finally gives these two estimates of the Δdepth at EDC99: Δdepth at 782.9 m = 48.9 ± 2 m (2σ); Δdepth at 791.5 m = 48.2 ± 2 m (2σ). The uncertainty accounts for the uncertainty in the ^{10}Be sub-peaks positions in EDC (1.1 m) and in GRIP (1.1 m EDC equivalent depth) and for the GRIP-EDC synchronization (1.3 m).

2.2.2 Δdepth from ice and gas synchronisation to EDML

Another approach to deduce EDC Δdepth is to synchronize the ice core records, both in the ice and gas phases, to a higher accumulation Antarctic ice core, such as EDML (see Fig. 5) which has a better constrained ice/gas offset (Loulergue et al., 2007). Such an approach has already been applied to constrain the Vostok gas/ice offset using data from the Byrd ice core record (Blunier et al., 2004; Bender et al., 2006) and the EDC gas/ice offset using EDML (Loulergue et al., 2007). The EDC and EDML ice cores have been synchronised (Severi et al., 2007; Ruth et al., 2007) using volcanic stratigraphic markers recorded in the ice phase. Here we also derive 20 new CH_4 tie points (see Table 1 and Fig. 6) [Loulergue et al., 2007, 2008; Schilt et al., 2010] mainly at the onsets of Greenland Interstadials (GI) over the period 0–140 kyr BP. Note that we did not use systematically the tie points of Loulergue et al. (2007) or of Schilt et al. (2010) since, (1) we do not use ends of GIs because they are less well marked than the onsets and therefore bring little information with respect to the neighboring onsets, (2) we do not use GI2 and GI9 because we reckon their identification is too ambiguous (3) we choose the tie points exactly at the mid-transitions. The evaluation of Δdepth at EDC now relies on its evaluation at EDML. We derived the later from Eq. (1). For the thinning, we did not use estimates based on an ice flow model (Huybrecht et al., 2007)

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



because for the same age, the depth is larger at EDML than at EDC and the evaluation of the thinning function from ice flow modelling thus becomes inaccurate. Instead, we fixed the EDML1 age scale (synchronized to EDC3, Ruth et al., 2007), used EDML accumulation rates from Loulergue et al. (2007, scenario 1) and deduced an EDML thinning function. For the LID, we used the Goujon et al. (2003) densification model forced with the temperature and accumulation estimates as derived from Loulergue et al. (2007, scenario 1). The LID is taken at 5 % of closed porosity.

This method is more precise than a direct evaluation of the Δ depth at EDC from modelling. Indeed, the accumulation rate is 3 times higher at EDML than at EDC. An error in EDML LID thus has a 3 times lower impact than at EDC in terms of ages.

There are 4 sources of uncertainty in this EDML-synchro based approach: (1) the uncertainty in the gas (CH_4) synchronisation, (2) the uncertainty in the LID estimate at EDML, (3) the uncertainty in the thinning function at EDML and (4) the uncertainty in the ice (volcanic) synchronisation (including the interpolation between two neighboring volcanic tie points). We estimate uncertainty (1) (2σ) as half the duration of the CH_4 transition. Uncertainty (2) (2σ) is thought to be $<20\%$ at EDML (Landais et al., 2006) i.e. $<7\%$ at EDC. Based on the relative duration of events in different glaciological time scales (Parrenin et al., 2007b) we deduce that uncertainty (3) (2σ) is $<10\%$ (Parrenin et al., 2007b). With the same argument, uncertainty (4) (2σ) is estimated to be $<10\%$ of the distance to the nearest tie point, i.e. we neglected the uncertainty in the tie points. In order to compute the total uncertainty, we assume uncertainties 1, 2, 3 and 4 to be independent to compute the total uncertainty.

Note that a recent study (Köhler, 2010) suggested that aligning the mid-transitions of CH_4 in different ice cores induces an error because of the different diffusion times of the gas signals. We think their conclusion only applies if one defines the gas age as the minimum gas age of the distribution. We defined here the gas age as the median of the distribution and we are therefore free from such an error.

2.2.3 Δ Depth from ice and gas synchronisation to TALDICE

The method is the same as in the previous sub-section (see Fig. 5). Its advantage is also based on the fact that TALDICE accumulation rate is 3 times higher than EDC accumulation rate. The EDC and TALDICE ice cores can be synchronized in the ice phase using volcanic markers for the last 42 kyr (Severi et al., 2012) and isotopic records elsewhere (Jouzel et al., 2007; Stenni et al., 2011, see Table 2) and in the gas phase using CH₄ records (Louergue et al., 2008; Buiron et al., 2011, see Table 3 and Fig. 6). Note that we do not use the tie points of Buiron et al. (2011) since they are not always placed exactly at mid-transitions. We also restricted the tie point selection to the part of CH₄ records bearing the less disputable common structure. We use Δ age at TALDICE as computed by Buiron et al. (2011).

The uncertainty is calculated in the very same way as for the synchronisation to EDML.

2.2.4 Δ Depth from the thermal bipolar seesaw hypothesis

Following the so-called thermal bipolar seesaw hypothesis (Stocker and Johnsen, 2003), Greenland temperature is related to the derivative of the Antarctic temperature derived from EDC isotopic record (Barker et al., 2011). The most viable mechanism for abrupt climate changes in the North Atlantic region involves reorganizations of the ocean circulation (Stommel, 1961; Ruddiman and McIntyre, 1981) but atmospheric mechanisms may also be at play in the antiphase relationship proven for the last glacial period (Blunier et al., 1998; Blunier and Brook, 2001; EPICA community members, 2006; Capron et al., 2010). Using the seesaw hypothesis, we can consequently synchronise the deuterium content of the EDC ice (a proxy for Antarctic temperature) with the CH₄ content of the EDC (Louergue et al., 2008) gas bubbles (a proxy of Greenland temperature) and produce Δ depth estimates during periods of fast CH₄ variations corresponding to maximas or minimas in the deuterium record.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

To localize the maximas or minimas in the deuterium record, we used the synthetic Greenland temperature curve GL_{7_syn} from Barker et al. (2011) calculated from the deuterium record of ice at EDC. This curve was constructed by a mathematical process which involves separation of the high and low frequency components of the Antarctic temperature record and differentiation of the high frequency component before it is recombined with the low frequency component. Identifying an extrema in the EDC deuterium record thus corresponds to identifying a fast transition in the GL_{7_syn} curve. The fact Barker et al. (2011) were able to reconstruct a curve from an Antarctic ice isotope record which resembles the Greenland ice isotope record and in particular exhibits similar fast transitions is another proof that the seesaw was at play during the past.

In Fig. 7, we compare the GL_{7_syn} curve of Barker et al. (2011) and the EDC deuterium record of Jouzel et al. (2007) with the CH_4 record from EDC (Loulergue et al., 2008) on a depth scale. Using these constraints, 82 tie points (see Table 4) are derived between the two records, mainly at times of fast variations in Greenland temperature. These tie points correspond to maxima and minima in the EDC deuterium record (see Fig. 7). Δ depth estimates are simply computed as the depth of the transition in the methane record minus the depth of the transition in the GL_{7_syn} curve (or equivalently to the depth of the maxima or minima in the deuterium record).

There are two sources of error in this procedure. First, the identified transitions in GL_{7_syn} and CH_4 may not correspond to the same event. We therefore tagged the pairs of tie points as “virtually certain” or “tentative”. Second, even if the transitions in GL_{7_syn} and CH_4 correspond to the same event, there is an error linked to the determination of the depth of the transitions in both curves. To evaluate this (2σ) error of these Δ depth estimates, we added the error of the depth estimates of the transition in the methane and GL_{7_syn} curves respectively. These errors are evaluated as half of the duration of the transition.

The reasons why we used GL_{7_syn} and not the raw deuterium record are: (1) it is easier and more accurate to select a mid-transition than an extrema and (2) it is

also easier to estimate the error in the tie point picking as half of the duration of the transition.

3 Discussion

In Fig. 8, we compare the various Δdepth estimates derived previously. Several conclusions can be outlined.

3.1 Confirmation of the bipolar seesaw antiphase

The GRIP-synchro based estimate of Δdepth during the Laschamp is the most accurate (± 2 m) and robust (it does not rely on controversial hypotheses) estimate available among the EDC ice core data. It is important to note that this estimate is fully compatible with the bipolar seesaw-based estimate. In other words, the seesaw phasing is observed during the Laschamp geomagnetic excursion between EDC and GRIP, as was already concluded by Raisbeck et al. (2007).

A second noteworthy remark is that the EDML ice core records mainly confirm the seesaw hypothesis, as was already concluded (EPICA community members, 2006; Capron et al., 2010). One can however remark that the EDML synchro estimates tend to underestimate Δdepth during the last glacial period with respect to the seesaw-based estimates, by $\sim 2\text{--}3$ m in average, probably resulting from an underestimation of Δdepth at EDML, because a systematic offset in the CH_4 and volcanic synchronisations is unlikely. An underestimated LID by the densification model is also unlikely, because $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data shows the contrary (Landais et al., 2006). It thus leaves us only with an underestimation of EDML thinning, which may be due to an overestimation of EDML accumulation rates during the glacial. We indeed did not take into account the fact that accumulation rates are lower upstream of the EDML site, from where the ice originates (Huybrecht et al., 2007).

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



A third remark, coming from the present study, is that the TALDICE ice core records confirm the seesaw hypothesis. Contrary to the EDML ice core, we did not observe for the TALDICE ice core a systematic offset with respect to the seesaw-based estimates.

In the detail, there are EDML-based or TALDICE-based estimates which deviate significantly from the seesaw-based estimates. Note that we used exactly the same depths for the CH₄ transitions in all three methods. At ~651.90 m (onset of DO4), the seesaw-based estimate is very small (44.64 m) compared to the EDML-based and TALDICE-based estimates. The corresponding maxima in the deuterium curve is ambiguous and it is why this tie point has been tagged as “tentative”. Another possible explanation is that EDC3 underestimates the duration of events in this interval, leading to overestimated thinning function at EDML and TALDICE. At 809.2 m (onset DO11) and 848.5 m (onset DO12), the TALDICE-based estimates are very small (53.23 m and 48.42 m) compared to the EDML-based and seesaw-based estimates. We note however that we are here beyond the EDC-TALDICE volcanic synchronization, so this discrepancy can come from a poor EDC-TALDICE ice synchronization. At 1105 m, 1142 m, 1239 m, 1431.5 m and 1473 m (onsets DO19, 20, 21, 23 and 24), the seesaw-based estimates are systematically higher than the EDML-based and TALDICE-based estimates. One possible explanation is that EDML and TALDICE Δ depths are underestimated due to an overestimation of durations in EDC3.

3.2 The glacial Δ depth paradox at EDC

Focusing now on the modelling estimates of Δ depth during the last glacial period (the last deglaciation and the last glacial period), they are on average ~15 % larger than the seesaw-based estimates or the EDML-synchro and TALDICE-synchro based estimates. It is very likely that the modeled Δ depth may be inaccurate during this time period. We call this model-data discrepancy the “glacial Δ depth paradox at EDC”. This may be due either to an overestimation of the thinning function or to an overestimation of the LID.

One factor influencing the thinning function is the non-laminar flow effects. However, the amplitude of the Δ depth paradox is greater than the uncertainty on the thinning function due to non-laminar flow effects (Fig. 2).

Another factor which has a significant impact on the thinning function in the upper part of the ice sheet is the past variations of ice thickness. As previously explained, apart from the EDC3 scenario of past ice thickness variations, we tested a scenario without ice thickness variations as an extreme case (see Fig. 8). This scenario only partially solves the glacial Δ depth paradox at EDC.

The last factor that has a significant impact on the thinning function in the shallow part is the ice thickness at the site of snow deposition. The glacial Δ depth paradox at EDC could be solved if one assumes that the ice flow was not vertical in the past and that the ice originates from a site with greater ice thickness. This hypothesis is difficult to test from a modelling point of view because there are many unknown parameters in 3-D ice flow models of the Antarctic ice sheet influencing the position of the ridges and of the domes. We however remark here that the glacial Δ depth paradox at EDC only concerns the glacial part and is not present (and is even inverted) for the Eemian ice. This paradox therefore seems to have a climatic origin. Our conclusion is thus that, for reasons which are beyond the scope of the present manuscript, the firn densification model overestimates the glacial LID at EDC. A possible explanation is the effect of impurities on the densification process (Hörhold et al., 2012).

This remark is in contradiction with the conclusions of Caillon et al. (2003), who stated that the firn densification model applied for the termination III at Vostok correctly estimate Δ age. However, Caillon et al. (2003) based their conclusions on the assumption that $\delta^{40}\text{Ar}$ is a gas phase temperature proxy, which has never been demonstrated. If, as proposed by Hörhold et al. (2012), the densification velocity (and thus the gravitational fractionation) is influenced by impurities, $\delta^{40}\text{Ar}$ should be better correlated with the impurity record than with the ice isotopic record when both are not in phase (Röthlisberger et al., 2008).

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



3.3 The Termination II Δ depth paradox at EDC

During termination II, we have two different estimates of the Δ depth (see Fig. 8a, depth interval 1700–1800 m). On one hand the model-based estimate suggests a relatively low Δ depth. On the other hand, the seesaw method roughly agrees with the EDML-synchro and TALDICE-synchro methods and suggests a relatively high Δ depth (we should note however that the two seesaw points are only tentative at this stage). We call this discrepancy the “termination II Δ depth paradox at EDC”.

There are two possible explanations for this discrepancy. Either the seesaw phenomenon is not at work during the penultimate deglaciation, as it is the case during the last glacial period and the EDML-synchro and TALDICE-synchro methods are not precise during this time period; or the modelled estimates are too low.

One possibility to reconcile the model with the seesaw based estimates would be to increase the thinning function, which would have the side effect to decrease the duration of the penultimate interglacial in EDC and to give a better agreement with the duration of this stage in the Dome Fuji ice core (Parrenin et al., 2007b). Another possibility would be to increase the LIDIE, for example by assuming that the surface temperature has been underestimated during this time period. It is indeed not clear that the $\delta D-T$ relationships used in this study are valid for this time period which was warmer than the present (Sime et al., 2009).

3.4 Using Δ depth estimates in the deepest part to improve the EDC age scale

For the depth interval 2000–2800 m, Δ depth estimates regularly decrease from ~ 16 m to ~ 5 m. In this depth interval, the agreement between the seesaw-based and model-based based estimates is surprisingly good. The fact that the model does not systematically overestimate the Δ depth in this depth interval, contrary to the last glacial period, may be just a coincidence: an overestimated LIDIE may be exactly compensated by an underestimated thinning function.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



For the depth interval 2800–3200 m, the agreement is also good. In particular, the seesaw-based Δ depth estimates reproduce well the bumps in thinning function which have been suggested based on the comparison between $^{18}\text{O}_{\text{atm}}$ measurements and insolation variations and based on the phasing between δD and CO_2 (Dreyfus et al., 2007). We thus independently confirm the hypothesis that the flow in the bottom part of the EDC ice core is complex.

There are however several seesaw-based estimates which deviate significantly from the model-based estimates at ~ 2360 m (tentative tie point, ~ 260 kyr), ~ 2900 m (~ 527 kyr), ~ 2930 m (554 kyr), ~ 3000 m (~ 585 kyr) and ~ 3120 m (~ 719 kyr). This is somewhat in agreement with results by Landais et al. (2012) based on the tuning of the O_2/N_2 record on local insolation variations. They indeed suggested corrections of up to ~ 5 kyr for the time period 390–460 kyr, 550 kyr, 650 kyr and 750 kyr.

In conclusion, we thus suggest that using these seesaw-based estimates associated with new O_2/N_2 measurements could improve the reconstruction of the thinning function and thus the evaluation of the EDC chronology in the deep part.

3.5 Validity of the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ firn thickness estimate for the last deglaciation

The $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ record in association with the thinning model gives an evaluation of the Δ depth decreasing from 67 m to 45 m in the course of the last deglaciation. In this upper part of the EDC ice core, the uncertainty in the thinning function is thought to be small (Fig. 2). These Δ depth estimates are in good agreement with the estimates based on the synchronisation to EDML and TALDICE or based on the seesaw hypothesis. Consequently, we conclude that the model- $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data mismatch observed at EDC during the last deglaciation (Dreyfus et al., 2010) probably results from an incorrect representation of the densification process in firn models, and not to a varying convective height or to poorly known $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ fractionation processes (Dreyfus et al., 2010).

This conclusion seems in contradiction with a study on the Vostok ice core using ice and gas synchronisation to Byrd (Bender et al., 2006) which concluded that $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ underestimates the LID during the last glacial period. However, concerning this study,

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[⏪](#)[⏩](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

we note that: (1) there is no estimate of uncertainty in the Byrd-synchro method; (2) the thinning function reconstruction is a lot more uncertain than in our case because the coring point at Vostok is not situated on a dome (Parrenin et al., 2004); (3) the ice synchronisation is less precise than in our study because it is based on the ice isotope data; (4) the gas synchronisation is also less precise because it is based on a smaller number of CH_4 measurements.

In consequence, the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data seems to be a more appropriate tool as compared to the current densification models to estimate the LID during the last deglaciation at EDC. Is this conclusion valid for other time periods and for other Antarctic sites where a model – $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data mismatch has been observed, such as Vostok (Sowers et al., 1992; Caillon et al., 2003), EDML (Landais et al., 2006), Law Dome (Landais et al., 2006) and Dome Fuji (Severinghaus et al., 2010, based on the data by Kawamura, 2000)? Future studies similar to the one developed in this article are needed to answer this question.

4 Conclusions

We have shown that the bipolar seesaw antiphase relationship is generally supported by the ice-gas cross synchronisation of EDC to the GRIP, EDML and TALDICE ice cores. The glaciological model overestimates the glacial Δ depth at EDC (we called this the “glacial Δ depth paradox at EDC”) and this is probably due to an overestimation of the glacial Close Off Depth by the firn densification model. The glaciological models seem to underestimate the Δ depth during termination II (we called this the “termination II Δ depth paradox at EDC”). We have shown that the bipolar seesaw hypothesis confirms that the ice flow is complex in the deep part of the EDC ice core and can help improving the EDC age scale. For the last deglaciation, using $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data in association with an ice flow model gives Δ depth estimates in agreement with the estimates based on the synchronisation to TALDICE and EDML or based on the seesaw method.

Complete, precise and highly resolved $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and CH_4 records will be necessary to further improve the EDC gas and ice age scales. An automatic method to synchronize

records would both bring rigor and shorten the time to accomplish this difficult task. Further studies will be needed to make the firn densification models more useful for paleoclimatic studies in Antarctic ice core records. Both the firn modeling and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ approaches need a precise evaluation of the past surface and lock-in densities and further studies are needed to better constrain them. ^{10}Be measurements are in progress and should allow to extend the Antarctic-Greenland ice synchronisation and thus produce more Δdepth estimates based on this hypothesis-free approach. Studies on the Δdepth comparable to the present one could be applied to other low accumulation Antarctic ice cores such as Vostok and Dome Fuji. This study on the gas/ice depth offset at EDC has important implications on the phasing between CO_2 and Antarctic temperature during climatic changes and consequently on the role of CO_2 during these climatic changes.

Acknowledgements. We thank E. Lefebvre, J. M. Barnola and L. Arnaud for the EDC firn temperature data (INSU-CNRS program “Més0 Équippement Glaciologie Concordia” and IPEV program 902 Glaciologie), G. Dreyfus for measuring the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data and for helpful comments to the manuscript, E. Capron for helpful comments to the manuscript and M. Sachettini for informatic support. This work is a contribution to the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA), a joint European Science Foundation/European Commission scientific program, funded by the EU and by national contributions from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The main logistic support was provided by IPEV and PNRA at Dome C. We thank the technical teams in the field and at the labs. This is EPICA publication no. xx.



The publication of this article is financed by CNRS-INSU.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



References

- Arnaud, L., Barnola, J.-M., and Duval, P.: Physical modeling of the densification of snow/firn and ice in the upper part of polar ice sheets, in: *Physics of Ice Core Records*, edited by: Hondoh, T., Hokkaido University Press, Sapporo, Japan, 285–305, 2000.
- 5 Barker, S., Knorr, G., Edwards, R. L., Parrenin, F., Putnam, A. E., Skinner, L. C., Wolff, E., and Ziegler, M.: 800,000 Years of Abrupt Climate Variability, *Science*, 334, 347–351, 2011.
- Bender, M. L., Floch, G., Chappellaz, J., Suwa, M., Barnola, J.-M., Blunier, T., Dreyfus, G., Jouzel, J., and Parrenin, F.: Gas age-ice age differences and the chronology of the Vostok ice core, 0–100 ka, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 111, D21115, doi:10.1029/2005JD006488, 2006.
- 10 Blunier, T. and Brook, E. J.: Timing of millennial-scale climate change in Antarctica and Greenland during the last glacial period, *Science*, 291, 109–112, 2001.
- Blunier, T., Chappellaz, J., Schwander, J., Dällenbach, A., Stauffer, B., Stocker, T., Raynaud, D., Jouzel, J., Clausen, H., Hammer, C., and Johnsen, S.: Asynchrony of Antarctic and Greenland climate change during the last glacial period, *Nature*, 394, 739–743, 1998.
- 15 Blunier, T., Schwander, J., Chappellaz, J., Parrenin, F., and Barnola, J.-M.: What was the surface temperature in central Antarctica during the last glacial maximum?, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 218, 379–388, 2004.
- Buiron, D., Chappellaz, J., Stenni, B., Frezzotti, M., Baumgartner, M., Capron, E., Landais, A., Lemieux-Dudon, B., Masson-Delmotte, V., Montagnat, M., Parrenin, F., and Schilt, A.: TALDICE-1 age scale of the Talos Dome deep ice core, East Antarctica, *Clim. Past*, 7, 1–16, doi:10.5194/cp-7-1-2011, 2011.
- 20 Buizert, C., Martinerie, P., Petrenko, V. V., Severinghaus, J. P., Trudinger, C. M., Witrant, E., Rosen, J. L., Orsi, A. J., Rubino, M., Etheridge, D. M., Steele, L. P., Hogan, C., Laube, J. C., Sturges, W. T., Levchenko, V. A., Smith, A. M., Levin, I., Conway, T. J., Dlugokencky, E. J., Lang, P. M., Kawamura, K., Jenk, T. M., White, J. W. C., Sowers, T., Schwander, J., and Blunier, T.: Gas transport in firn: multiple-tracer characterisation and model intercomparison for NEEM, Northern Greenland, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, 11, 15975–16021, doi:10.5194/acpd-11-15975-2011, 2011.
- 25 Caillon, N., Severinghaus, J. P., Jouzel, J., Barnola, J.-M., Kang, J., and Lipenkov, V. Y.: Timing of Atmospheric CO₂ and Antarctic Temperature Changes Across Termination III, *Science*, 299, 1728–1731, 2003.
- 30

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[⏪](#)[⏩](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Capron, E., Landais, A., Chappellaz, J., Schilt, A., Buiron, D., Dahl-Jensen, D., Johnsen, S. J., Jouzel, J., Lemieux-Dudon, B., Loulergue, L., Leuenberger, M., Masson-Delmotte, V., Meyer, H., Oerter, H., and Stenni, B.: Millennial and sub-millennial scale climatic variations recorded in polar ice cores over the last glacial period, *Clim. Past*, 6, 345–365, doi:10.5194/cp-6-345-2010, 2010.

Colbeck, S.: Air movement in snow due to windpumping, *J. Glaciol.*, 35, 209–213, 1989.

Colbeck, S.: Model of wind pumping for layered snow, *J. Glaciol.*, 43, 60–65, 1997.

Courville, Z. R., Albert, M. R., Fahnestock, M. A., Cathles, L. M., I., and Shuman, C. A.: Impacts of an accumulation hiatus on the physical properties of firn at a low-accumulation polar site, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 112, F02030, doi:10.1029/2005JF000429 2007.

Craig, H., Horibe, Y., and Sowers, T.: Gravitational Separation of Gases and Isotopes in Polar Ice Caps, *Science*, 242, 1675–1678, 1988.

Denton, G. H., Bockheim, J. G., Wilson, S. C., and Stuiver, M.: Late Wisconsin and early Holocene glacial history, inner Ross Embayment, Antarctica, *Quaternary Res.*, 31, 151–182, 1989.

Dreyfus, G. B., Parrenin, F., Lemieux-Dudon, B., Durand, G., Masson-Delmotte, V., Jouzel, J., Barnola, J.-M., Panno, L., Spahni, R., Tisserand, A., Siegenthaler, U., and Leuenberger, M.: Anomalous flow below 2700 m in the EPICA Dome C ice core detected using $\Delta^{18}\text{O}$ of atmospheric oxygen measurements, *Clim. Past*, 3, 341–353, doi:10.5194/cp-3-341-2007, 2007.

Dreyfus, G. B., Jouzel, J., Bender, M. L., Landais, A., Masson-Delmotte, V., and Leuenberger, M.: Firn processes and $[\delta]^{15}\text{N}$: potential for a gas-phase climate proxy, *Quaternary Sci. Rev.*, 29, 28–42, 2010.

EPICA community members: One-to-one coupling of glacial climate variability in Greenland and Antarctica, *Nature*, 444, 195–198, 2006.

Fischer, H., Wahlen, M., Smith, J., Mastroianni, D., and Deck, B.: Ice Core Records of Atmospheric CO_2 Around the Last Three Glacial Terminations, *Science*, 283, 1712–1714, 1999.

Flückiger, J., Blunier, T., Stauffer, B., Chappellaz, J., Spahni, R., Kawamura, K., Schwander, J., Stocker, T. F., and Dahl-Jensen, D.: N_2O and CH_4 variations during the last glacial epoch: Insight into global processes, *Global Biogeochem. Cy.*, 18, GB1020, doi:10.1029/2003GB002122, 2004.

Goujon, C., Barnola, J.-M., and Ritz, C.: Modeling the densification of polar firn including heat diffusion: application to close-off characteristics and gas isotopic fractionation for Antarc-

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



tica and Greenland sites, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 108, ACL10/1-10, doi:10.1029/2002JD003319, 2003.

Guillou, H., Singer, B. S., Laj, C., Kissel, C., Scaillet, S., and Jicha, B. R.: On the age of the Laschamp geomagnetic excursion, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 227, 331–343, 2004.

5 Herron, M. M. and Langway, C. C.: Firn densification: an empirical model, *J. Glaciol.*, 25, 373–385, 1980.

Huber, C., Leuenberger, M., Spahni, R., Flückiger, J., Schwander, J., Stocker, T. F., Johnsen, S., Landais, A., and Jouzel, J.: Isotope calibrated Greenland temperature record over Marine Isotope Stage 3 and its relation to CH₄, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 243, 504–519, 2006.

10 Huybrechts, P., Rybak, O., Pattyn, F., Ruth, U., and Steinhage, D.: Ice thinning, upstream advection, and non-climatic biases for the upper 89% of the EDML ice core from a nested model of the Antarctic ice sheet, *Clim. Past*, 3, 577–589, doi:10.5194/cp-3-577-2007, 2007.

Hörhold, M., Laepple, T., Freitag, J., Bigler, M., Fischer, H., and Kipfstuhl, S.: On the impact of impurities on the densification of polar firn, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 325–326, 93–99, 2012.

15 Jouzel, J., Masson-Delmotte, V., Cattani, O., Dreyfus, G., Falourd, S., Hoffmann, G., Minster, B., Nouet, J., Barnola, J. M., Chappellaz, J., Fischer, H., Gallet, J. C., Johnsen, S., Leuenberger, M., Loulergue, L., Luethi, D., Oerter, H., Parrenin, F., Raisbeck, G., Raynaud, D., Schilt, A., Schwander, J., Selmo, E., Souchez, R., Spahni, R., Stauffer, B., Steffensen, J. P., Stenni, B., Stocker, T. F., Tison, J. L., Werner, M., and Wolff, E. W.: Orbital and Millennial Antarctic Climate Variability over the Past 800,000 Years, *Science*, 317, 793–796, 2007.

20 Köhler, P.: Rapid changes in ice core gas records – Part 1: On the accuracy of methane synchronisation of ice cores, *Clim. Past Discuss.*, 6, 1453–1471, doi:10.5194/cpd-6-1453-2010, 2010.

Kawamura, K.: Variations of atmospheric components over the past 340 000 years from Dome Fuji deep ice core, Antarctica, Ph.D. thesis, Tohoku University, 2000.

25 Krinner, G., Raynaud, D., Doutriaux, C., and Dang, H.: Simulations of the Last Glacial Maximum ice sheet surface climate: Implications for the interpretation of ice core air content, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 105, 2059–2070, 2000.

30 Landais, A., Barnola, J., Kawamura, K., Caillon, N., Delmotte, M., Ommen, T. V., Dreyfus, G., Jouzel, J., Masson-Delmotte, V., Minster, B., Freitag, J., Leuenberger, M., Schwander, J., Huber, C., Etheridge, D., and Morgan, V.: Firn-air $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ in modern polar sites and glacial-interglacial ice: a model-data mismatch during glacial periods in Antarctica?, *Quaternary Sci. Rev.*, 25, 49–62, 2006.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

[Title Page](#)
[Abstract](#)
[Introduction](#)
[Conclusions](#)
[References](#)
[Tables](#)
[Figures](#)




[Back](#)
[Close](#)
[Full Screen / Esc](#)
[Printer-friendly Version](#)
[Interactive Discussion](#)


- Landais, A., Dreyfus, G., Capron, E., Pol, K., Loutre, M. F., Raynaud, D., Lipenkov, V. Y., Arnaud, L., Masson-Delmotte, V., Paillard, D., Jouzel, J., and Leuenberger, M.: Towards orbital dating of the EPICA Dome C ice core using $\Delta O_2/N_2$, *Clim. Past*, 8, 191–203, doi:10.5194/cp-8-191-2012, 2012.
- 5 Lliboutry, L.: A critical review of analytical approximate solutions for steady state velocities and temperature in cold ice sheets, *Z. Gletscherkd. Glacialgeol.*, 15, 135–148, 1979.
- Loulergue, L., Parrenin, F., Blunier, T., Barnola, J.-M., Spahni, R., Schilt, A., Raisbeck, G., and Chappellaz, J.: New constraints on the gas age-ice age difference along the EPICA ice cores, 0–50 kyr, *Clim. Past*, 3, 527–540, doi:10.5194/cp-3-527-2007, 2007.
- 10 Loulergue, L., Schilt, A., Spahni, R., Masson-Delmotte, V., Blunier, T., Lemieux, B., Barnola, J. M., Raynaud, D., Stocker, T. F., and Chappellaz, J.: Orbital and millennial-scale features of atmospheric CH_4 over the past 800,000 years, *Nature*, 453, 383–386, 2008.
- Lüthi, D., Floch, M. L., Bereiter, B., Blunier, T., Barnola, J.-M., Siegenthaler, U., Raynaud, D., Jouzel, J., Fischer, H., Kawamura, K., and Stocker, T. F.: High-resolution carbon dioxide concentration record 650,000–800,000 years before present, *Nature*, 453, 379–382, 2008.
- 15 Martinerie, P., Raynaud, D., Etheridge, D. M., Barnola, J.-M., and Mazaudier, D.: Physical and climatic parameters which influence the air content in polar ice, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 112, 1–13, 1992.
- Martinerie, P., Lipenkov, V. Y., Raynaud, D., Chappellaz, J., Barkov, N. I., and Lorius, C.: Air content paleo record in the Vostok ice core Antarctica: A mixed record of climatic and glaciological parameters, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 99, 10565–10576, 1994.
- 20 Masson-Delmotte, V., Hou, S., Ekaykin, A., Jouzel, J., Aristarain, A., Bernardo, R. T., Bromwich, D., Cattani, O., Delmotte, M., Falourd, S., Frezzotti, M., Gallée, H., Genoni, L., Isaksson, E., Landais, A., Helsen, M. M., Hoffmann, G., Lopez, J., Morgan, V., Motoyama, H., Noone, D., Oerter, H., Petit, J. R., Royer, A., Uemura, R., Schmidt, G. A., Schlosser, E., Simões, J. C., Steig, E. J., Stenni, B., Stievenard, M., van den Broeke, M. R., van de Wal, R. S. W., van de Berg, W. J., Vimeux, F., and White, J. W. C.: A Review of Antarctic Surface Snow Isotopic Composition: Observations, Atmospheric Circulation, and Isotopic Modeling*, *J. Climate*, 21, 3359–3387, 2008.
- 25 Monnin, E., Indermuhle, A., Dallenbach, A., Fluckiger, J., Stauffer, B., Stocker, T. F., Raynaud, D., and Barnola, J.-M.: Atmospheric CO_2 concentrations over the last glacial termination, *Science*, 291, 112–114, 2001.
- 30

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



- Parrenin, F. and Hindmarsh, R.: Influence of a non-uniform velocity field on isochrone geometry along a steady flowline of an ice sheet, *J. Glaciol.*, 53, 612–622, 2007.
- Parrenin, F., Remy, F., Ritz, C., Siegert, M., and Jouzel, J.: New modelling of the Vostok ice flow line and implication for the glaciological chronology of the Vostok ice core, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 109, D20102, doi:10.1029/2004JD004561, 2004.
- Parrenin, F., Dreyfus, G., Durand, G., Fujita, S., Gagliardini, O., Gillet, F., Jouzel, J., Kawamura, K., Lhomme, N., Masson-Delmotte, V., Ritz, C., Schwander, J., Shoji, H., Uemura, R., Watanabe, O., and Yoshida, N.: 1-D-ice flow modelling at EPICA Dome C and Dome Fuji, East Antarctica, *Clim. Past*, 3, 243–259, doi:10.5194/cp-3-243-2007, 2007a.
- Parrenin, F., Barnola, J.-M., Beer, J., Blunier, T., Castellano, E., Chappellaz, J., Dreyfus, G., Fischer, H., Fujita, S., Jouzel, J., Kawamura, K., Lemieux-Dudon, B., Loulergue, L., Masson-Delmotte, V., Narcisi, B., Petit, J.-R., Raisbeck, G., Raynaud, D., Ruth, U., Schwander, J., Severi, M., Spahni, R., Steffensen, J. P., Svensson, A., Udisti, R., Waelbroeck, C., and Wolff, E.: The EDC3 chronology for the EPICA Dome C ice core, *Clim. Past*, 3, 485–497, doi:10.5194/cp-3-485-2007, 2007b.
- Parrenin, F., Petit, J.-R., Masson-Delmotte, V., Basile-Doelsch, I., Jouzel, J., Lipenkov, V., Rasmussen, S., Schwander, J., Severi, M., Udisti, R., Veres, D., Vinther, B., and Wolff, E.: Volcanic synchronisation between the EPICA Dome C and Vostok ice cores (Antarctica) 0–145 kyr BP, *Clim. Past Discuss.*, 7, 4105–4147, doi:10.5194/cpd-7-4105-2011, 2011.
- Pol, K., Debret, M., Masson-Delmotte, V., Capron, E., Cattani, O., Dreyfus, G., Falourd, S., Johnsen, S., Jouzel, J., Landais, A., Minster, B., and Stenni, B.: Sub-millennial climate variability during MIS 11 revealed by high resolution EPICA Dome C isotopic data – a comparison with the Holocene, *Clim. Past Discuss.*, 6, 1777–1810, doi:10.5194/cpd-6-1777-2010, 2010.
- Raisbeck, G. M., Yiou, F., Jouzel, J., and Stocker, T. F.: Direct north-south synchronization of abrupt climate change record in ice cores using Beryllium 10, *Clim. Past*, 3, 541–547, doi:10.5194/cp-3-541-2007, 2007.
- Raynaud, D., Lipenkov, V., Lemieux-Dudon, B., Duval, P., Loutre, M.-F., and Lhomme, N.: The local insolation signature of air content in Antarctic ice. A new step toward an absolute dating of ice records, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 261, 337–349, 2007.
- Reeh, N.: Dating by ice flow modeling : a useful tool or an exercise in applied mathematics?, in: *The environmental record in glaciers and ice sheets*, edited by: Oeschger, H. C. and Langway, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1989.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[⏪](#)[⏩](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

- Ritz, C., Rommelaere, V., and Dumas, C.: Modeling the evolution of Antarctic ice sheet over the last 420,000 years: implications for altitude changes in the Vostok region, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 106, 31943–31964, 2001.
- 5 Röthlisberger, R., Mudelsee, M., Bigler, M., de Angelis, M., Fischer, H., Hansson, M., Lambert, F., Masson-Delmotte, V., Sime, L., Udisti, R., and Wolff, E. W.: The Southern Hemisphere at glacial terminations: insights from the Dome C ice core, *Clim. Past*, 4, 345–356, doi:10.5194/cp-4-345-2008, 2008.
- Ruddiman, W. F. and McIntyre, A.: The mode and mechanism of the last deglaciation: Oceanic evidence, *Quaternary Res.*, 16, 125–134, 1981.
- 10 Ruth, U., Barnola, J.-M., Beer, J., Bigler, M., Blunier, T., Castellano, E., Fischer, H., Fundel, F., Huybrechts, P., Kaufmann, P., Kipfstuhl, S., Lambrecht, A., Morganti, A., Oerter, H., Parrenin, F., Rybak, O., Severi, M., Udisti, R., Wilhelms, F., and Wolff, E.: “EDML1”: a chronology for the EPICA deep ice core from Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica, over the last 150 000 years, *Clim. Past*, 3, 475–484, doi:10.5194/cp-3-475-2007, 2007.
- 15 Salamatın, A. N., Tsyganova, E. A., Popov, S. V., and Lipenkov, V. Y.: Ice flow line modeling in ice core data interpretation: Vostok Station East Antarctica, in: *Physics of Ice Core Records 2*, edited by: Hondoh, T., Hokkaido University Press, Sapporo, 2009a.
- Salamatın, A. N., Lipenkov, V. Y., Barnola, J. M., Hori, A., Duval, P., and Hondoh, T.: Snow-firn densification in polar ice sheets, in : *Physics of Ice Core Records-2*, edited by: Hondoh, T., Hokkaido University Press, Sapporo, 2009b.
- 20 Schilt, A., Baumgartner, M., Schwander, J., Buiron, D., Capron, E., Chappellaz, J., Loulergue, L., Schüpbach, S., Spahni, R., Fischer, H., and Stocker, T. F.: Atmospheric nitrous oxide during the last 140,000 years, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 300, 33–43, 2010.
- Schwander, J. and Stauffer, B.: Age difference between polar ice and the air trapped in its bubbles, *Nature*, 311, 45–47, 1984.
- 25 Severi, M., Becagli, S., Castellano, E., Morganti, A., Traversi, R., Udisti, R., Ruth, U., Fischer, H., Huybrechts, P., Wolff, E., Parrenin, F., Kaufmann, P., Lambert, F., and Steffensen, J. P.: Synchronisation of the EDML and EDC ice cores for the last 52 kyr by volcanic signature matching, *Clim. Past*, 3, 367–374, doi:10.5194/cp-3-367-2007, 2007.
- 30 Severi, M., Udisti, R., Becagli, S., Stenni, B., and Traversi, R.: Volcanic synchronisation of the EPICA-DC and TALDICE ice cores for the last 42 kyr BP, *Clim. Past*, 8, 509–517, doi:10.5194/cp-8-509-2012, 2012.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

[Title Page](#)
[Abstract](#)
[Introduction](#)
[Conclusions](#)
[References](#)
[Tables](#)
[Figures](#)




[Back](#)
[Close](#)
[Full Screen / Esc](#)
[Printer-friendly Version](#)
[Interactive Discussion](#)


- Severinghaus, J. P., Albert, M. R., Courville, Z. R., Fahnestock, M. A., Kawamura, K., Montzka, S. A., Mühle, J., Scambos, T. A., Shields, E., Shuman, C. A., Suwa, M., Tans, P., and Weiss, R. F.: Deep air convection in the firn at a zero-accumulation site, central Antarctica, Earth Planet. Sci. Lett., 293, 359–367, 2010.
- 5 Sime, L. C., Wolff, E. W., Oliver, K. I. C., and Tindall, J. C.: Evidence for warmer interglacials in East Antarctic ice cores, Nature, 462, 342–345, 2009.
- Sowers, T., Bender, M. and Raynaud, D.: Elemental and isotopic composition of occluded O₂ and N₂ in polar ice, J. Geophys. Res., 94, 5137–5150, 1989.
- Sowers, T. A., Bender, M., Raynaud, D., and Korotkevich, Y. L.: The $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of N₂ in air trapped in polar ice : a tracer of gas transport in the firn and a possible constraint on ice age-gas age differences, J. Geophys. Res., 97, 15683–15697, 1992.
- 10 Stenni, B., Buiron, D., Frezzotti, M., Albani, S., Barbante, C., Bard, E., Barnola, J. M., Baroni, M., Baumgartner, M., Bonazza, M., Capron, E., Castellano, E., Chappellaz, J., Delmonte, B., Falourd, S., Genoni, L., Iacumin, P., Jouzel, J., Kipfstuhl, S., Landais, A., Lemieux-Dudon, B., Maggi, V., Masson-Delmotte, V., Mazzola, C., Minster, B., Montagnat, M., Mulvaney, R., Narcisi, B., Oerter, H., Parrenin, F., Petit, J. R., Ritz, C., Scarchilli, C., Schilt, A., Schupbach, S., Schwander, J., Selmo, E., Severi, M., Stocker, T. F., and Udisti, R.: Expression of the bipolar see-saw in Antarctic climate records during the last deglaciation, Nat. Geosci., 4, 46–49, 2011.
- 15 Stocker, T. F. and Johnsen, S. J.: A minimum thermodynamic model for the bipolar seesaw, Paleoceanography, 18, 1–9, 2003.
- Stommel, H.: Thermohaline convection with two stable regimes of flow, Tellus, 13, 224–230, 1961.
- Wittrant, E., Martinerie, P., Hogan, C., Laube, J. C., Kawamura, K., Capron, E., Montzka, S. A., Dlugokencky, E. J., Etheridge, D., Blunier, T., and Sturges, W. T.: A new multi-gas constrained model of trace gas non-homogeneous transport in firn: evaluation and behavior at eleven polar sites, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 11, 23029–23080, doi:10.5194/acpd-11-23029-2011, 2011.
- 25

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

[Title Page](#)
[Abstract](#)
[Introduction](#)
[Conclusions](#)
[References](#)
[Tables](#)
[Figures](#)




[Back](#)
[Close](#)
[Full Screen / Esc](#)
[Printer-friendly Version](#)
[Interactive Discussion](#)

Table 1. CH₄ synchronisation tie points between EDC and EDML and corresponding Δ depth estimates at EDC.

description	EDC99 gas depth (m)	EDML gas depth (m)	Δ depth (m)	1 σ Uncertainty (m)
YD-Hol	418.5	718.0	58.4	3.84
BA-YD	443.5	766.4	56.2	3.79
onset BA	476.1	830.2	55.4	3.92
onset DO3	639.1	1155.1	49.7	3.32
onset DO4	651.9	1174.2	50.2	3.37
onset DO5	688.1	1233.7	49.3	3.26
onset DO6	702.1	1260.8	46.3	3.05
onset DO7	719.7	1286.4	48.3	3.15
onset DO8	751.3	1338.0	47.9	3.23
onset DO10	791.0	1404.6	48.0	3.10
onset DO11	809.2	1439.0	42.0	3.32
onset DO12	848.5	1490.0	44.0	3.09
onset DO14	925.0	1601.8	43.6	2.99
onset DO17	986.5	1688.2	43.0	2.92
onset DO18	1038.5	1760.5	43.1	2.82
onset DO19	1105.0	1861.3	41.2	3.05
onset DO20	1142.0	1915.0	39.4	2.73
onset DO21	1239.0	2023.2	34.2	3.01
onset DO24	1473.0	2230.3	28.3	2.32
onset MIS5.5	1722.0	2369.0	38.2	3.18

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Table 2. Isotopic synchronization tie points between the TALDICE and EDC99 ice cores.

depth-TALDICE	depth-EDC99
1160	800
1220	880
1260	950
1285	1002
1303	1059
1312	1100
1331	1200
1353	1320
1375	1449
1411	1700
1440	1855
1446	1889
1463	1906
1471	1935
1477.5	1952.5
1485	1981
1493.7	2027
1497	2048
1508	2093
1522.5	2170
1528	2222
1534	2235
1545	2295
1582	2500

Table 3. CH₄ synchronisation tie points between EDC and TALDICE and corresponding Δ depth estimates at EDC.

description	EDC gas depth (m)	Talos gas depth (m)	Δ depth (m)	1 σ uncertainty (m)
8.2 kyr event	323	553.0	64.5	4.19
YD-Holo	418.5	695.4	64.0	4.29
BO/YD	443.5	736.8	61.1	4.07
onset BA	476.1	785.5	57.4	4.06
onset DO3	639.1	941.0	55.9	3.72
onset DO4	651.9	953.0	58.3	3.81
onset DO5	688.1	990.0	52.9	3.55
onset DO6	702.1	1004.0	53.6	3.53
onset DO7	719.7	1025.0	50.0	3.29
onset DO8	751.3	1059.2	50.0	3.43
onset DO9	776	1085.0	55.4	3.57
onset DO10	791.0	1098.6	56.7	3.63
onset DO11	809.2	1125.0	53.2	3.56
onset DO12	848.5	1170.7	48.4	3.44
onset DO13a	862.0	1183.0	46.4	3.64
onset DO13b	876.0	1192.0	48.7	4.37
onset DO14	925.0	1229.0	44.9	3.45
onset DO15	945.0	1239.4	48.2	3.58
onset DO17	986.5	1263.3	42.0	3.05
onset DO18	1038.5	1286.7	42.4	3.20
onset DO19	1105.0	1307.2	38.3	3.52
onset DO20	1142.0	1315.1	37.3	3.67
onset DO21	1239.0	1333.5	35.9	4.89
onset DO23	1431.5	1369.0	34.4	6.63
onset MIS5.5	1722.0	1411.2	28.8	3.42

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Table 4. Ice-depth/gas-depth synchronisation based on the seesaw method and corresponding Δ depth along the EDC ice core.

description	Ice depth (m)	Gas depth (m)	Δ depth (m)	1σ (m)	Tentative or not
YD-Holo	359.82	418.50	58.68	5.12	
BA-YD	383.36	443.50	60.14	4.22	
onset BA	418.83	476.10	57.27	4.86	
end DO3	578.22	627.00	48.78	2.66	tentative
onset DO3	585.44	639.10	53.66	2.34	
end DO4	593.79	647.00	53.21	2.50	
onset DO4	607.26	651.90	44.64	2.10	tentative
end DO5	629.07	681.00	51.93	2.36	
onset DO5	636.90	688.10	51.20	1.80	
end DO6	644.07	696.00	51.93	1.95	
onset DO6	651.06	702.10	51.04	1.72	
end DO7	658.55	712.00	53.45	2.12	
onset DO7	669.51	719.70	50.19	2.59	
end DO8	686.46	732.50	46.04	3.05	
onset DO8	700.51	751.30	50.79	1.90	
end DO9	722.40	773.30	50.90	2.24	
onset DO9	729.37	776.00	46.63	1.46	
end DO10	733.82	784.20	50.38	1.68	
onset DO10	740.83	791.00	50.17	1.42	
end DO11	748.32	800.00	51.68	2.50	
onset DO11	759.81	809.20	49.39	1.98	
end DO12	772.34	823.00	50.66	2.83	tentative
onset DO12	797.00	848.50	51.50	2.76	
onset DO14	878.00	925.00	47.00	1.90	
end DO15	894.00	935.00	41.00	1.80	tentative
onset DO15	901.00	945.00	44.00	1.25	
end DO16	909.00	953.00	44.00	2.12	
onset DO16	923.00	969.00	46.00	2.12	

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

⏪ ⏩

◀ ▶

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Table 4. Continued.

description	Ice depth (m)	Gas depth (m)	Δ depth (m)	1σ (m)	Tentative or not
end DO17	931.00	974.00	43.00	2.12	tentative
onset DO17	940.00	986.50	46.50	1.90	
end DO18	990.50	1030.00	39.50	2.30	
onset DO18	997.00	1038.50	41.50	1.72	
onset DO19	1061.00	1105.00	44.00	1.85	
onset DO20	1101.00	1142.00	41.00	2.27	
onset DO21	1197.50	1239.00	41.50	2.50	
end DO22	1245.50	1281.00	35.50	1.95	
onset DO23	1393.00	1431.50	38.50	1.80	
end DO24	1413.00	1445.00	32.00	2.50	
onset DO24	1441.00	1473.00	32.00	1.95	
end DO25	1458.00	1485.00	27.00	2.12	
onset MIS5.5	1687.00	1722.00	35.00	3.64	tentative
	1777.50	1812.00	34.50	2.02	tentative
	2178.00	2194.00	16.00	2.12	
	2293.00	2307.00	14.00	1.58	tentative
	2322.50	2337.00	14.50	1.60	
	2369.00	2380.00	11.00	1.25	tentative
	2442.00	2454.00	12.00	0.90	
	2459.00	2470.00	11.00	1.12	tentative
	2470.20	2480.50	10.30	0.71	tentative
	2484.00	2493.50	9.50	0.71	tentative
	2513.30	2523.30	10.00	0.71	
	2574.50	2584.70	10.20	1.30	tentative

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Table 4. Continued.

description	Ice depth (m)	Gas depth (m)	Δ depth (m)	1σ (m)	Tentative or not
	2615.70	2623.30	7.60	0.38	tentative
	2640.30	2647.70	7.40	0.25	tentative
	2658.10	2665.50	7.40	0.39	
	2674.80	2682.70	7.90	0.49	
	2684.20	2691.00	6.80	0.43	
	2688.80	2694.90	6.10	0.57	tentative
	2691.70	2697.00	5.30	0.61	tentative
	2775.50	2780.70	5.20	0.71	
	2903.00	2907.00	4.00	0.71	
	2927.50	2935.00	7.50	1.12	
	2932.30	2941.00	8.70	0.64	
	2992.50	2997.80	5.30	0.64	
	3010.50	3013.20	2.70	0.35	tentative
	3036.50	3038.50	2.00	0.71	tentative
	3060.70	3064.90	4.20	0.29	tentative
	3066.30	3070.30	4.00	0.46	tentative
	3069.30	3074.30	5.00	0.43	tentative
	3074.00	3078.70	4.70	0.40	tentative
	3122.40	3124.00	1.60	0.35	
	3136.50	3139.50	3.00	0.56	
	3152.50	3157.50	5.00	0.35	
	3154.50	3159.10	4.60	0.35	
	3158.20	3162.20	4.00	0.57	
	3160.70	3164.40	3.70	0.43	
	3163.30	3167.00	3.70	0.61	
	3165.70	3169.00	3.30	0.35	
	3179.70	3182.60	2.90	0.39	

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

⏪ ⏩

◀ ▶

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

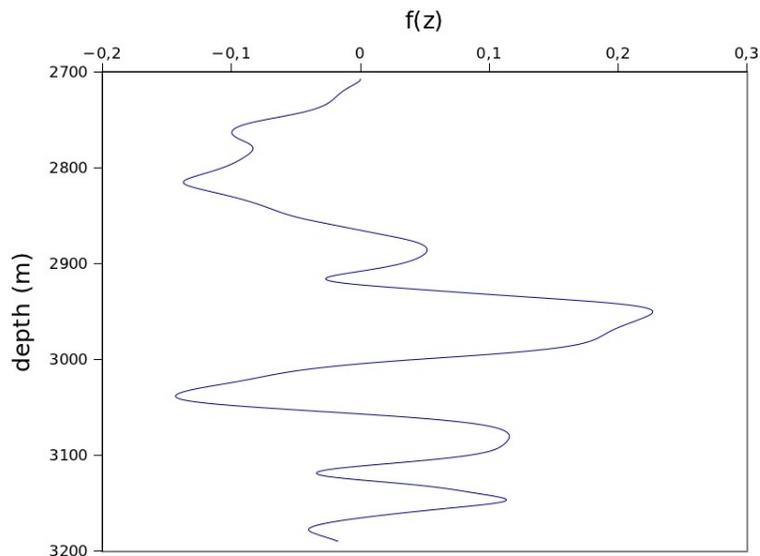
Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

**Fig. 1.** Function $f(z)$ in EDC as described in Eq. (9).

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

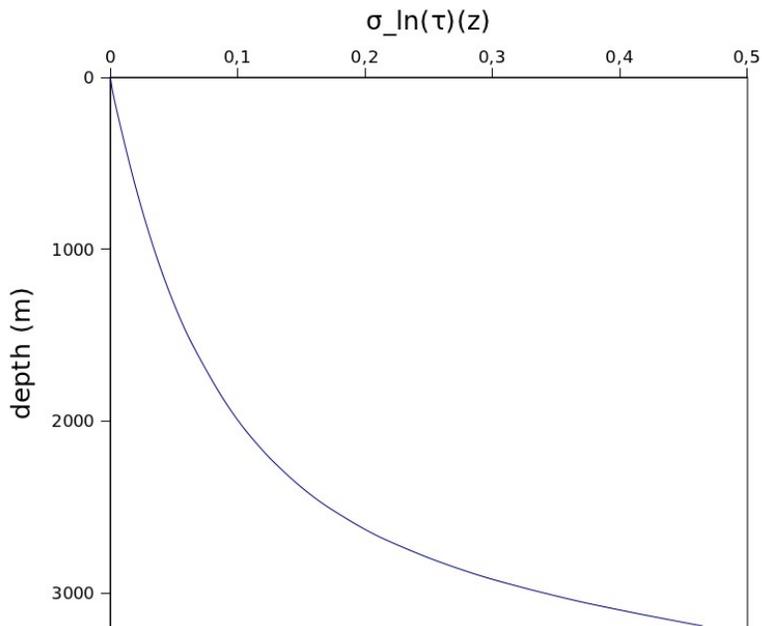


Fig. 2. Evolution of the error in the thinning function as a function of the depth in the EDC ice core.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

⏪ ⏩

◀ ▶

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

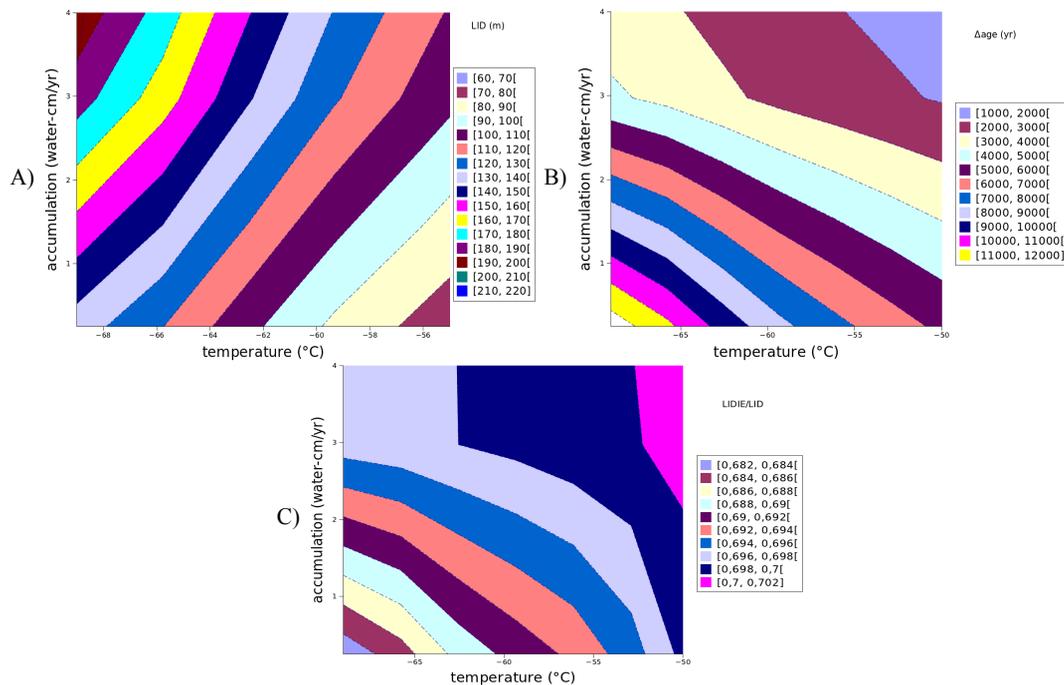


Fig. 3. Simulations of the Goujon/Arnaud firn densification model (Goujon et al., 2003), in a (surface temperature, surface accumulation) diagram. Surface density is 0.35 g cm^{-3} . LID is taken at 20% of closed porosity. **(A)** Simulated LID; **(B)** simulated Δ age; **(C)** simulated LI/DIE/LID ratio.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

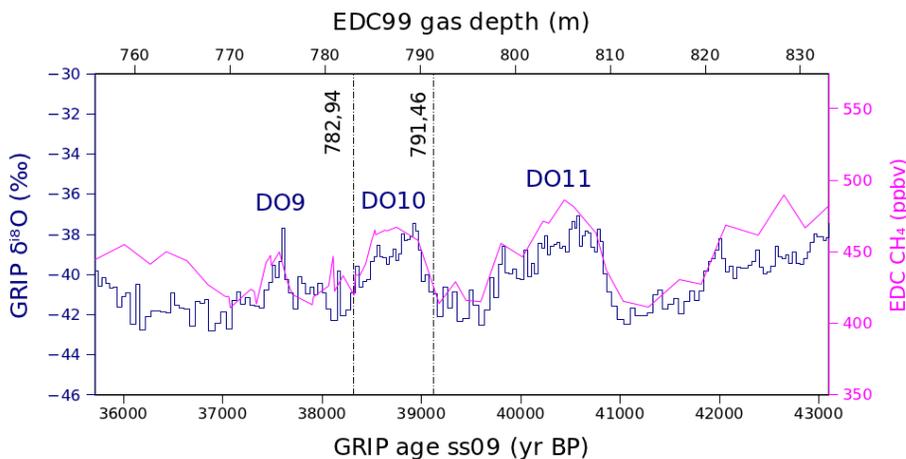


Fig. 4. Synchronization of GRIP $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and EDC CH_4 during DO9-11. The two vertical dashed lines mark the position of the ^{10}Be sub-peaks in the GRIP core and give the corresponding gas depths in the EDC99 ice core.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

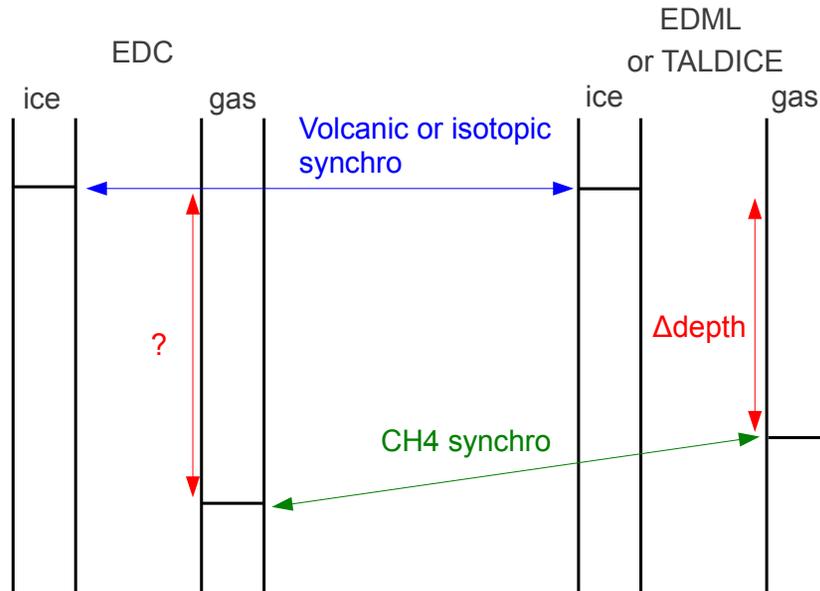


Fig. 5. Scheme illustrating the deduction of the Δdepth at EDC from ice (volcanic) and gas (CH_4) synchronisation to the EDML or TADLICE ice cores and evaluation of Δdepth at EDML or TADLICE.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δdepth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

⏪ ⏩

◀ ▶

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

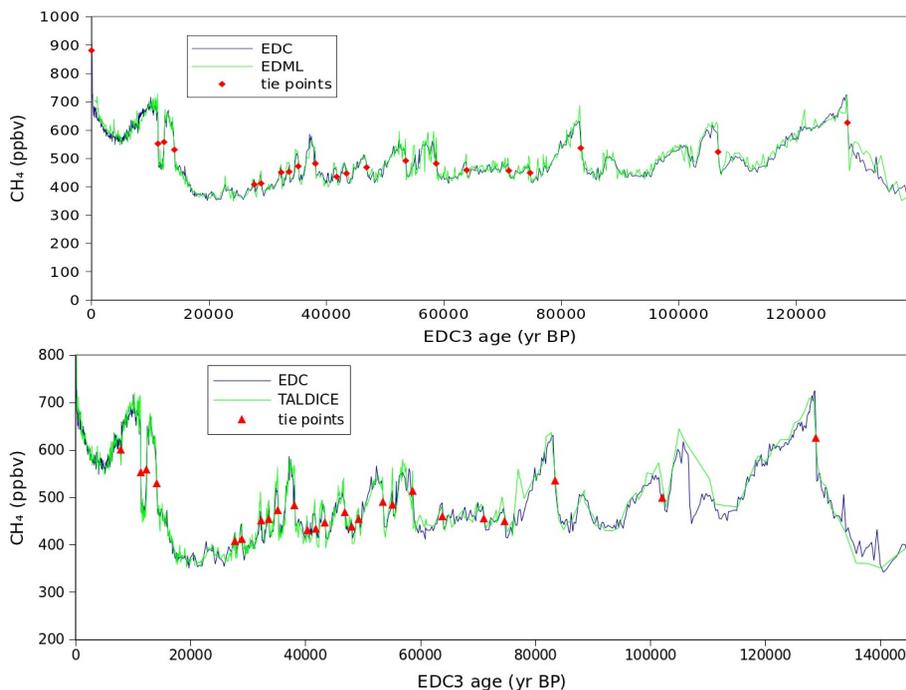


Fig. 6. Gas synchronisation between EDC and EDML (A) and between EDC and TALDICE (B) using the CH₄ records (Loulergue et al., 2007, 2008; Schilt et al., 2010; Buiron et al., 2011).

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

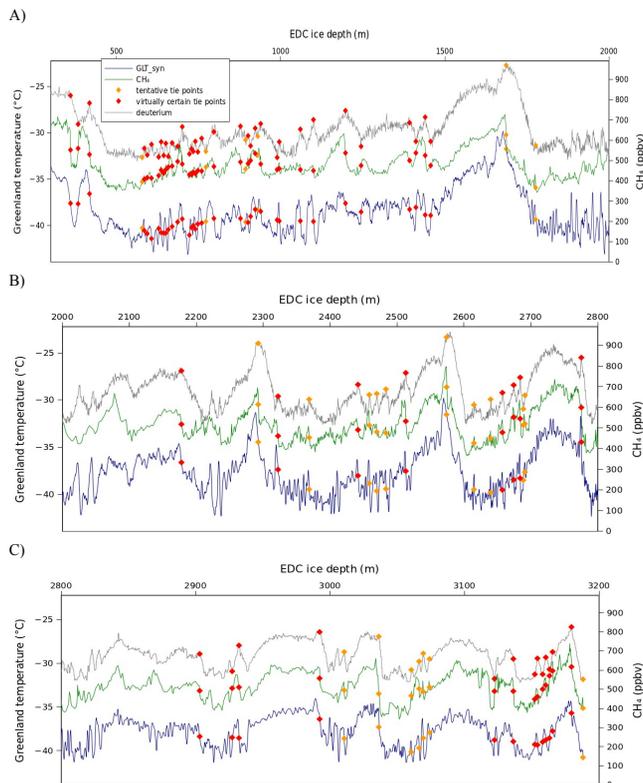


Fig. 7. Comparison between the GLT_{syn} curve (Barker et al., 2011), the EDC CH₄ record (Loulergue et al., 2008) and the EDC δD record (Jouzel et al., 2007): **(A)** in the depth interval 0–2000 m, **(B)** in the depth interval 2000–2800 m, **(C)** in the depth interval 2800–3200 m. The deuterium record has been resampled on 100 yr intervals.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

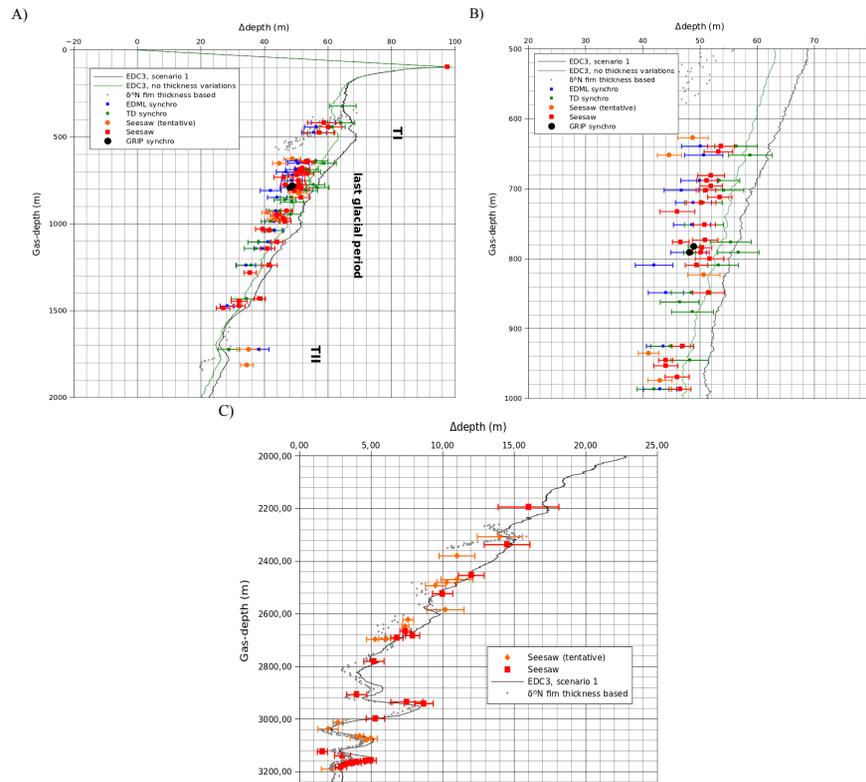


Fig. 8. Δ depth estimates along the EDC ice core. **(A)** Zoom on the 0–2000 m depth interval, which shows the glacial and termination II Δ depth paradoxes. **(B)** Zoom on the 500–1000 m depth interval encompassing the Laschamp event. **(C)** Zoom on the 2000–3200 m depth interval. The error bars have to be taken as 1σ uncertainty.

On the gas-ice depth difference (Δ depth) along the EPICA Dome C ice core

F. Parrenin et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion