

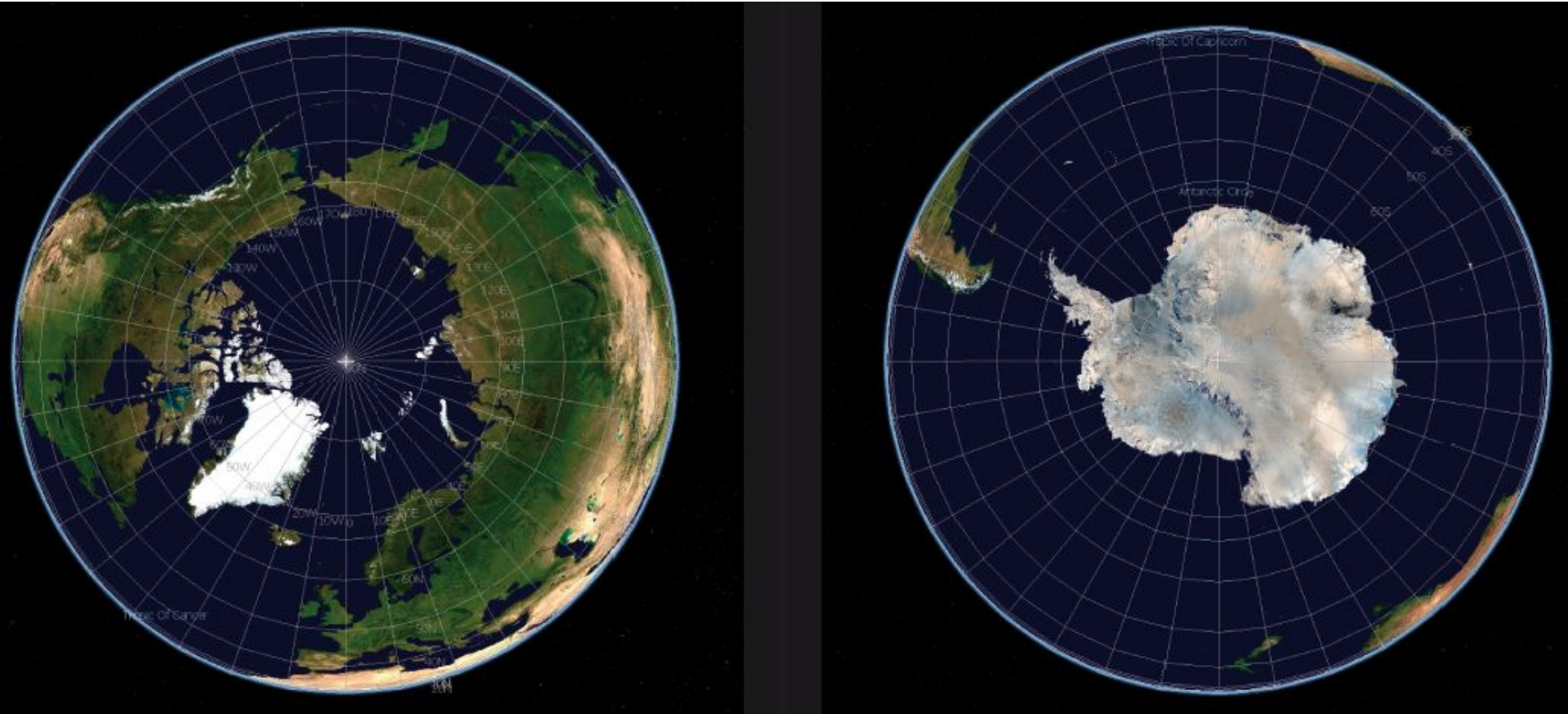
Voyage à l'intérieur d'une carotte de glace.

Maurine Montagnat

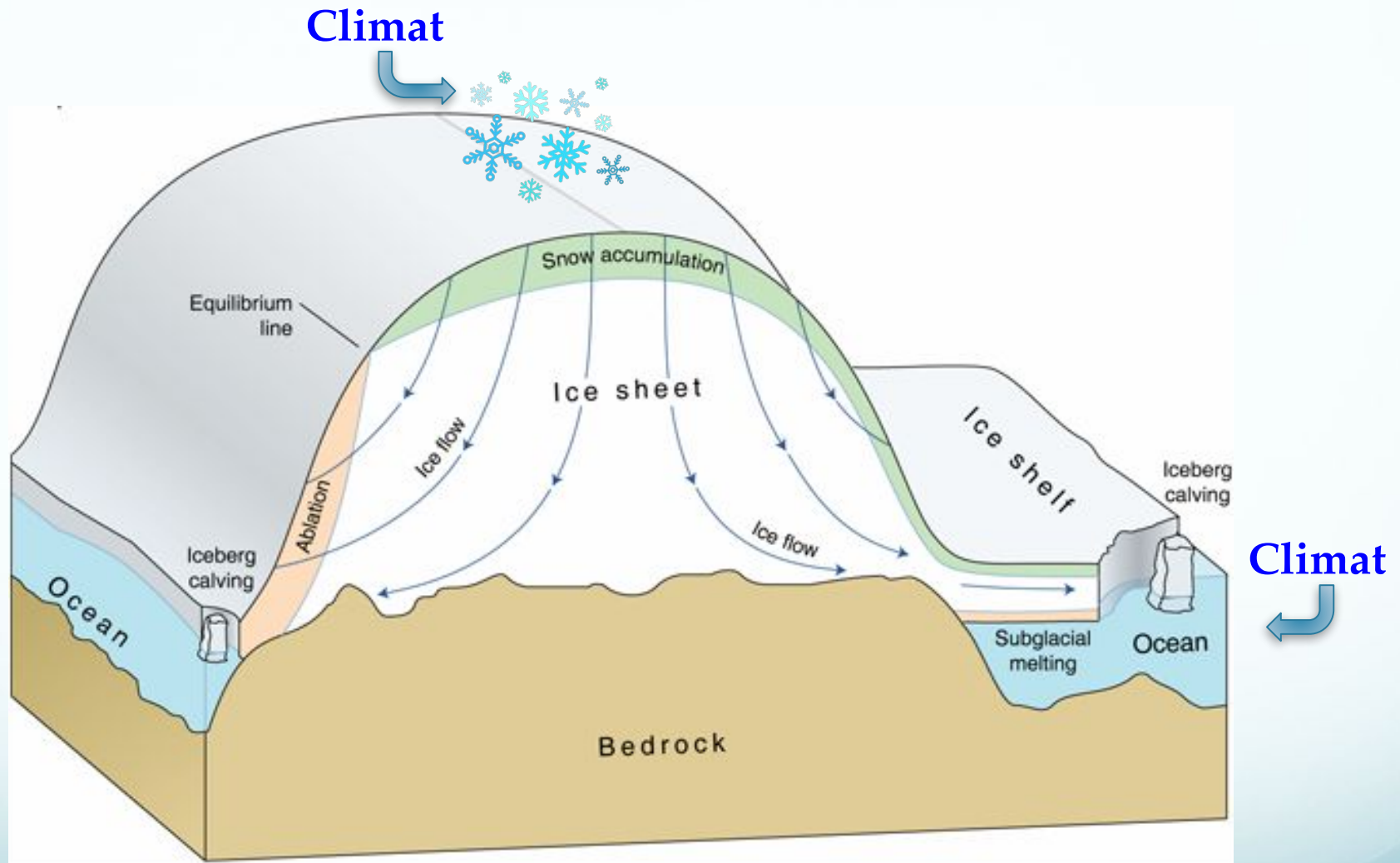
CNRS

Institut des Géosciences de l'Environnement
Grenoble

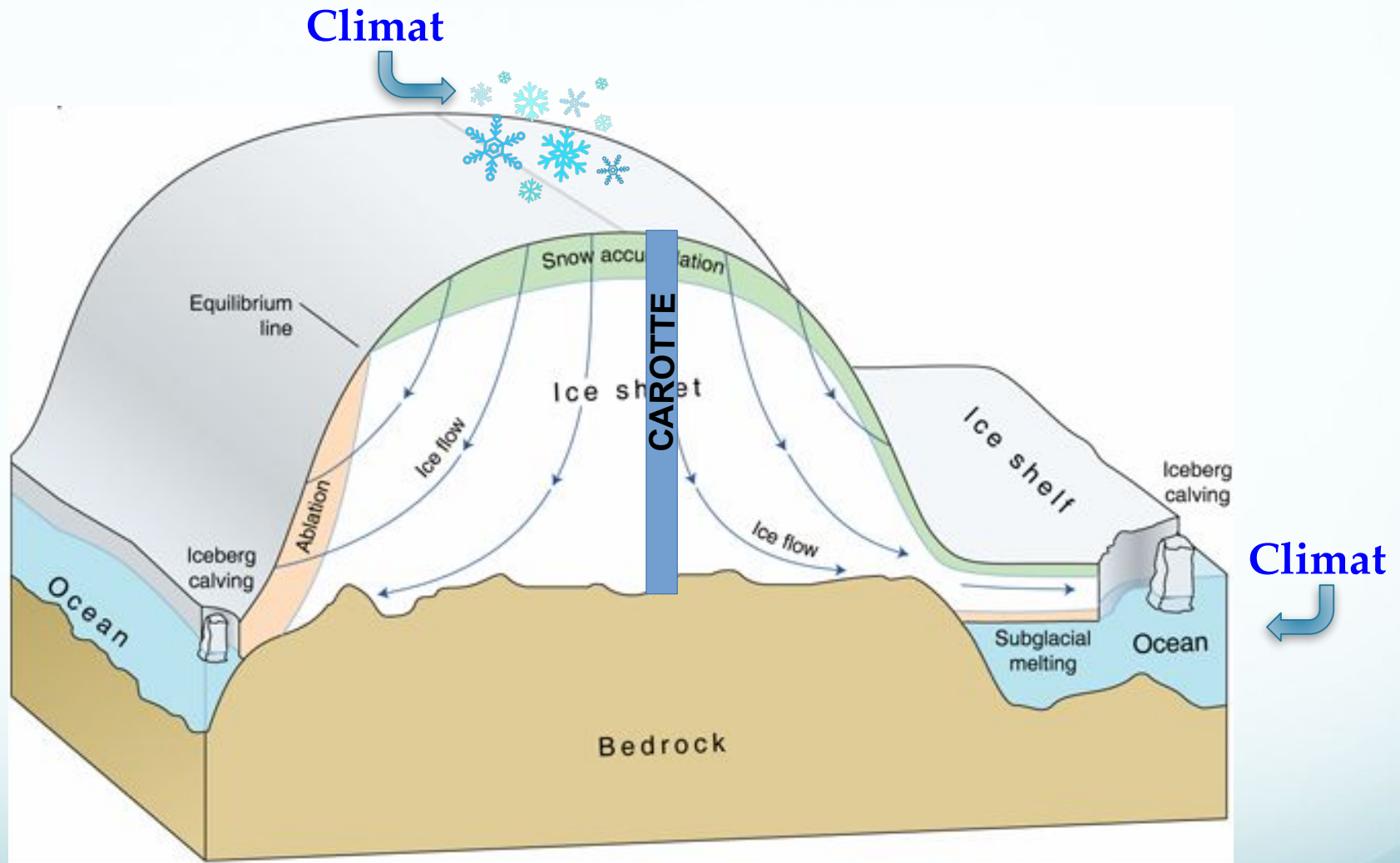
Les calottes polaires, Groenland et Antarctique



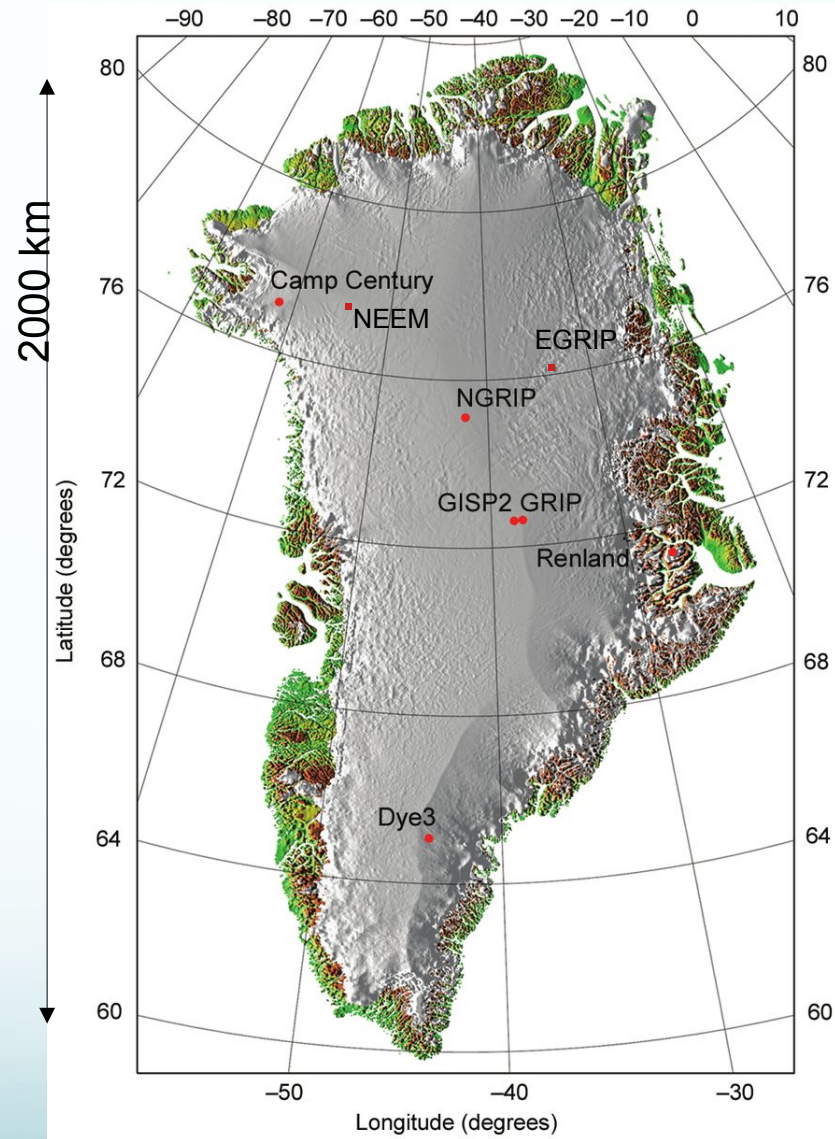
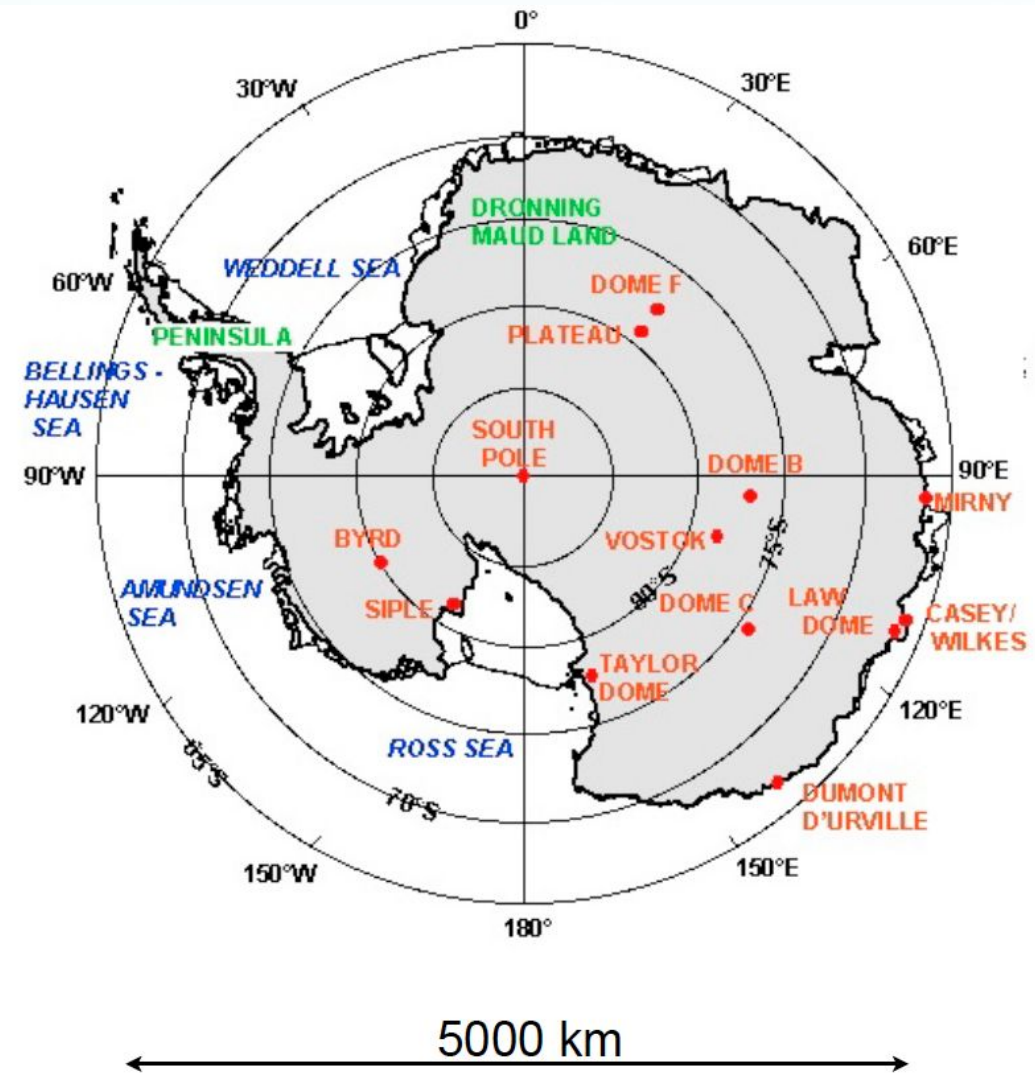
Le climat imprègne « sa trace » dans les calottes polaires



Le climat imprègne « sa trace » dans les calottes polaires



Différents sites de forage



Vostok, Antarctica



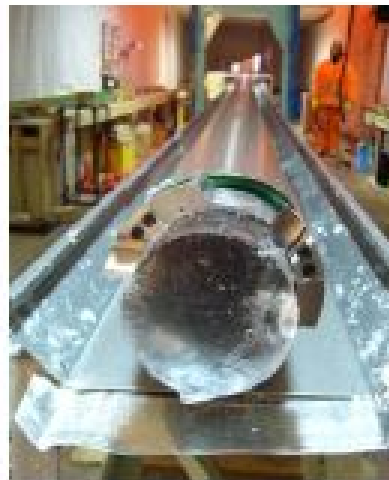
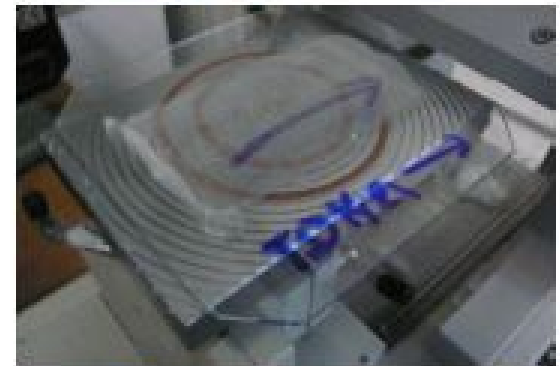
Dome C, Antartique



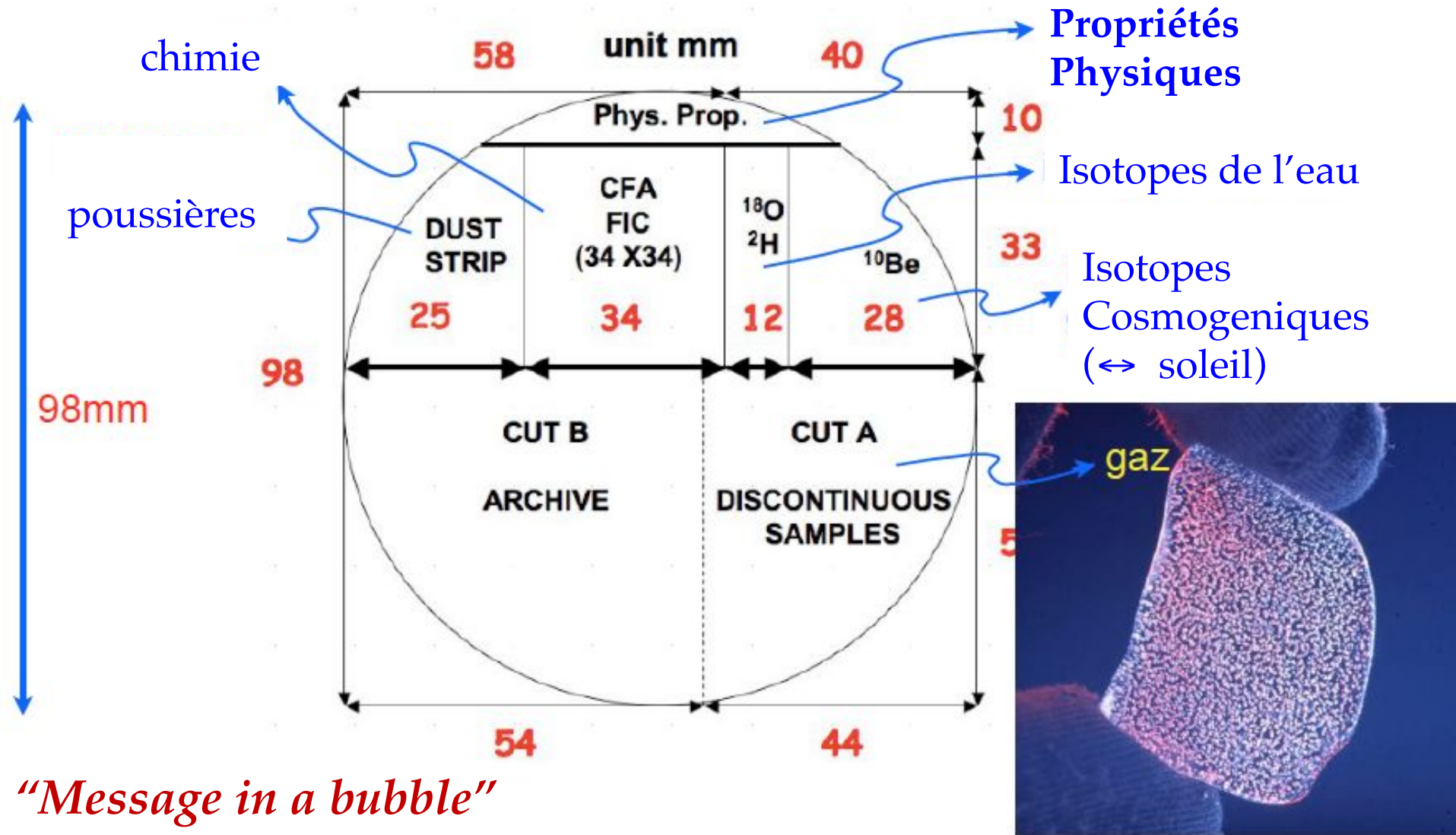
Base permanente, Concordia, Dome C



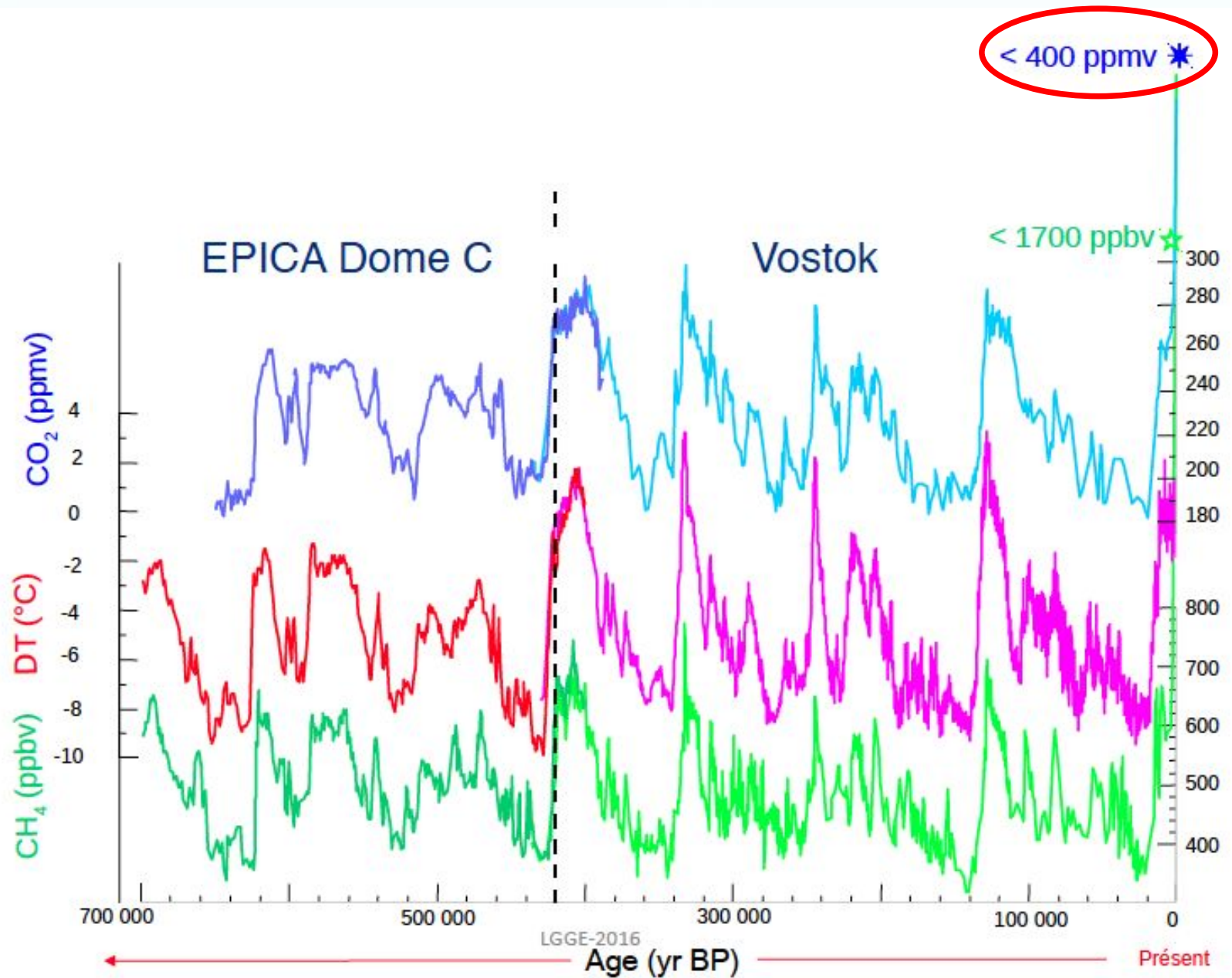
Carottages profonds



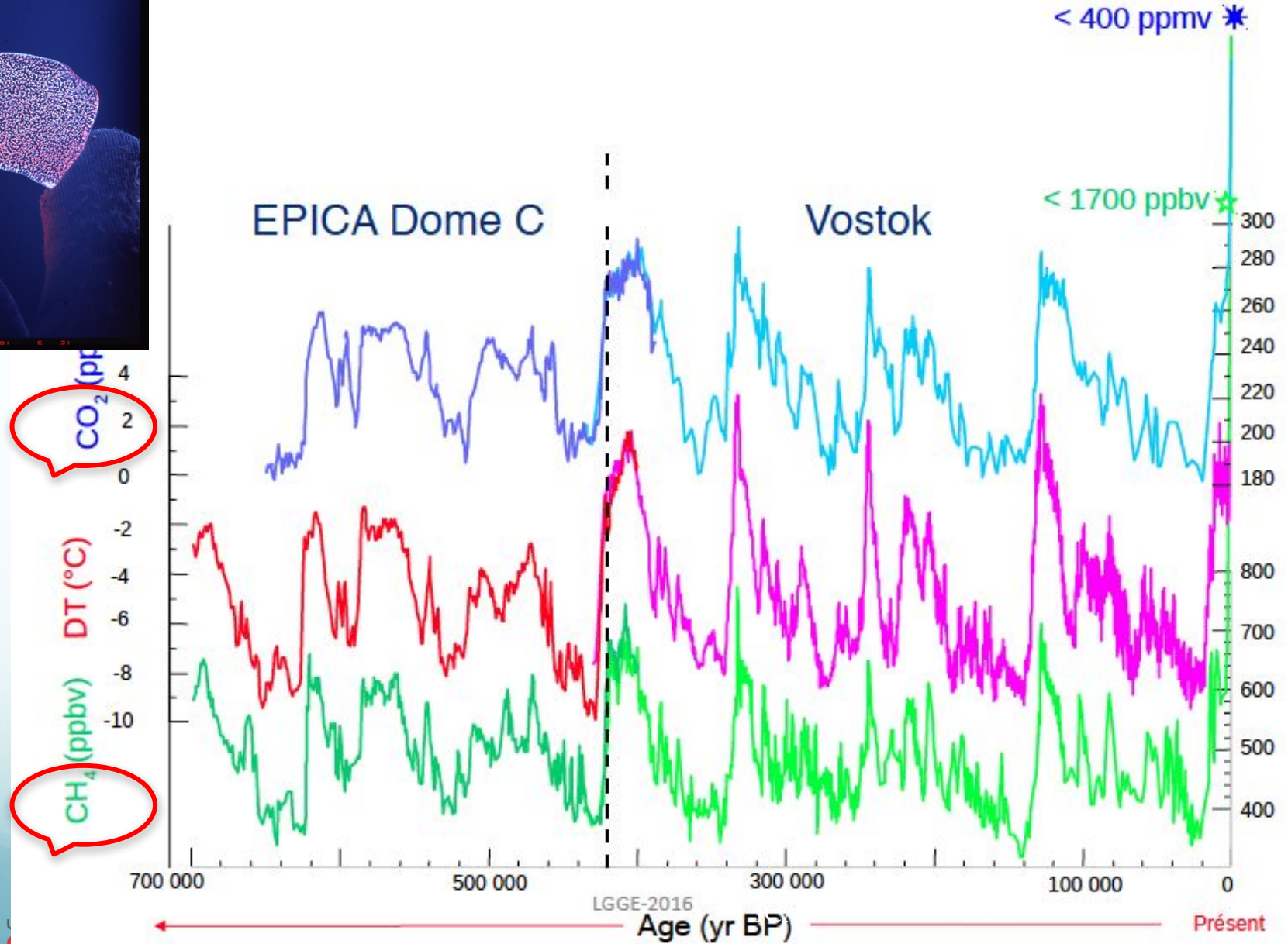
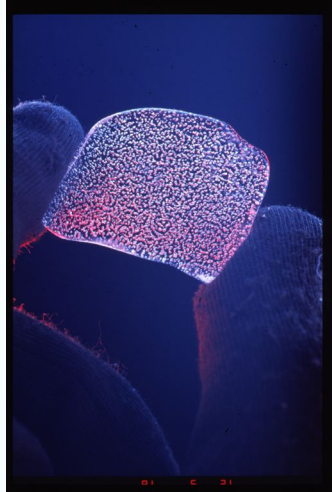
Que mesure-t-on dans une carotte de glace?



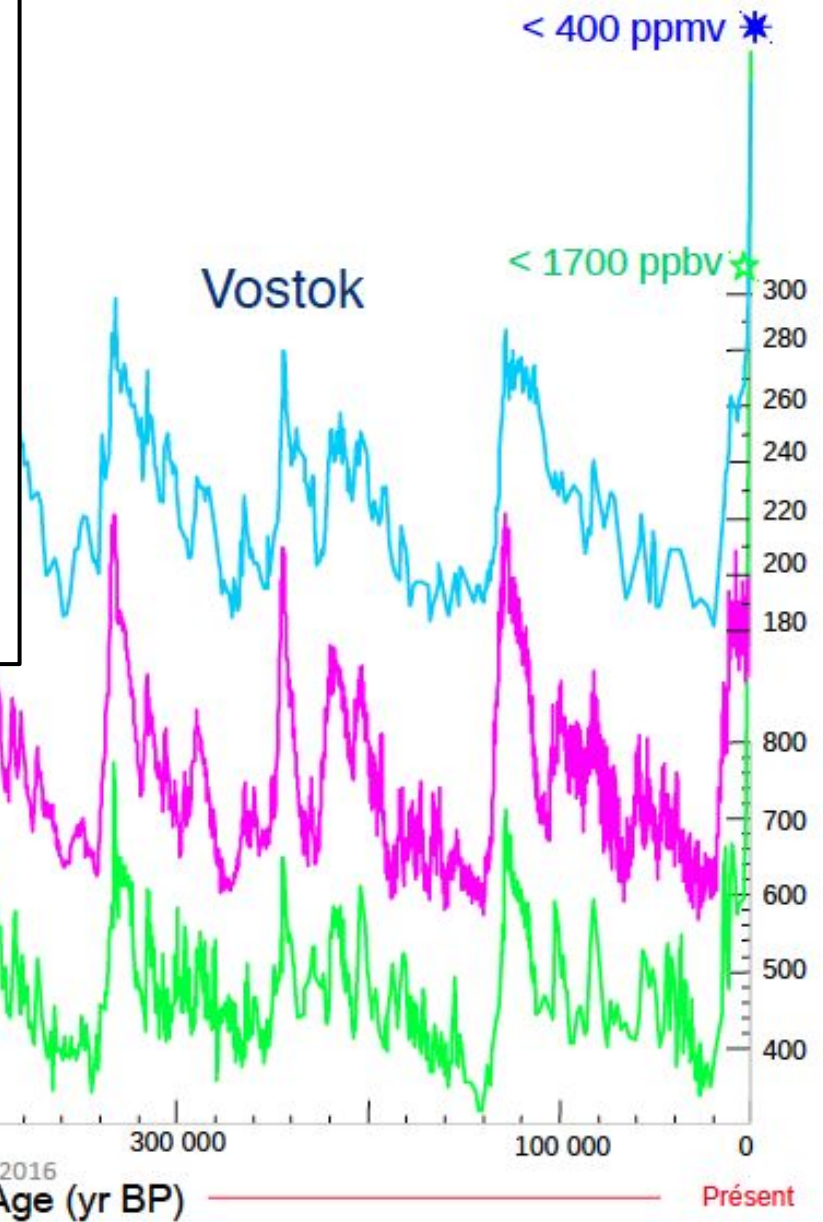
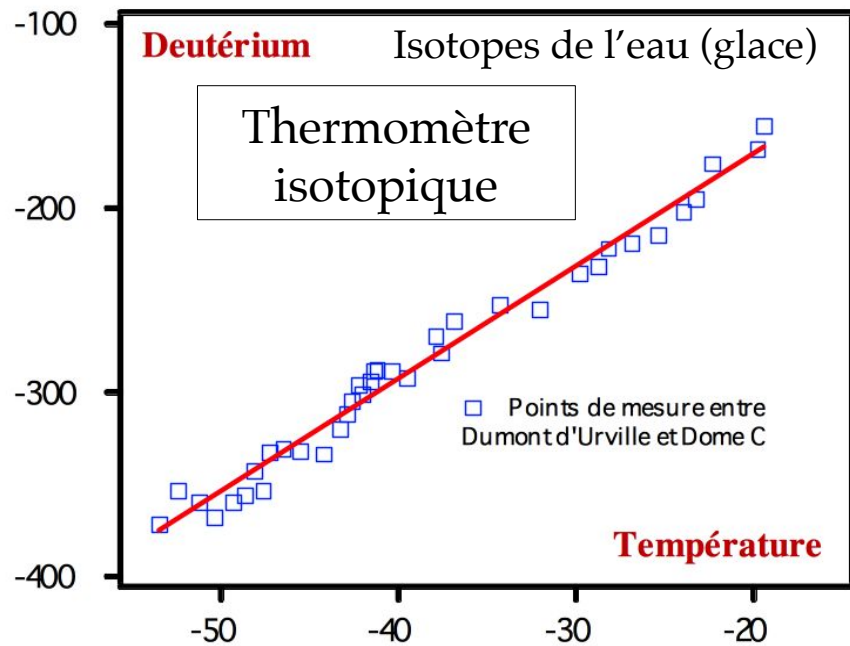
Le climat du passé



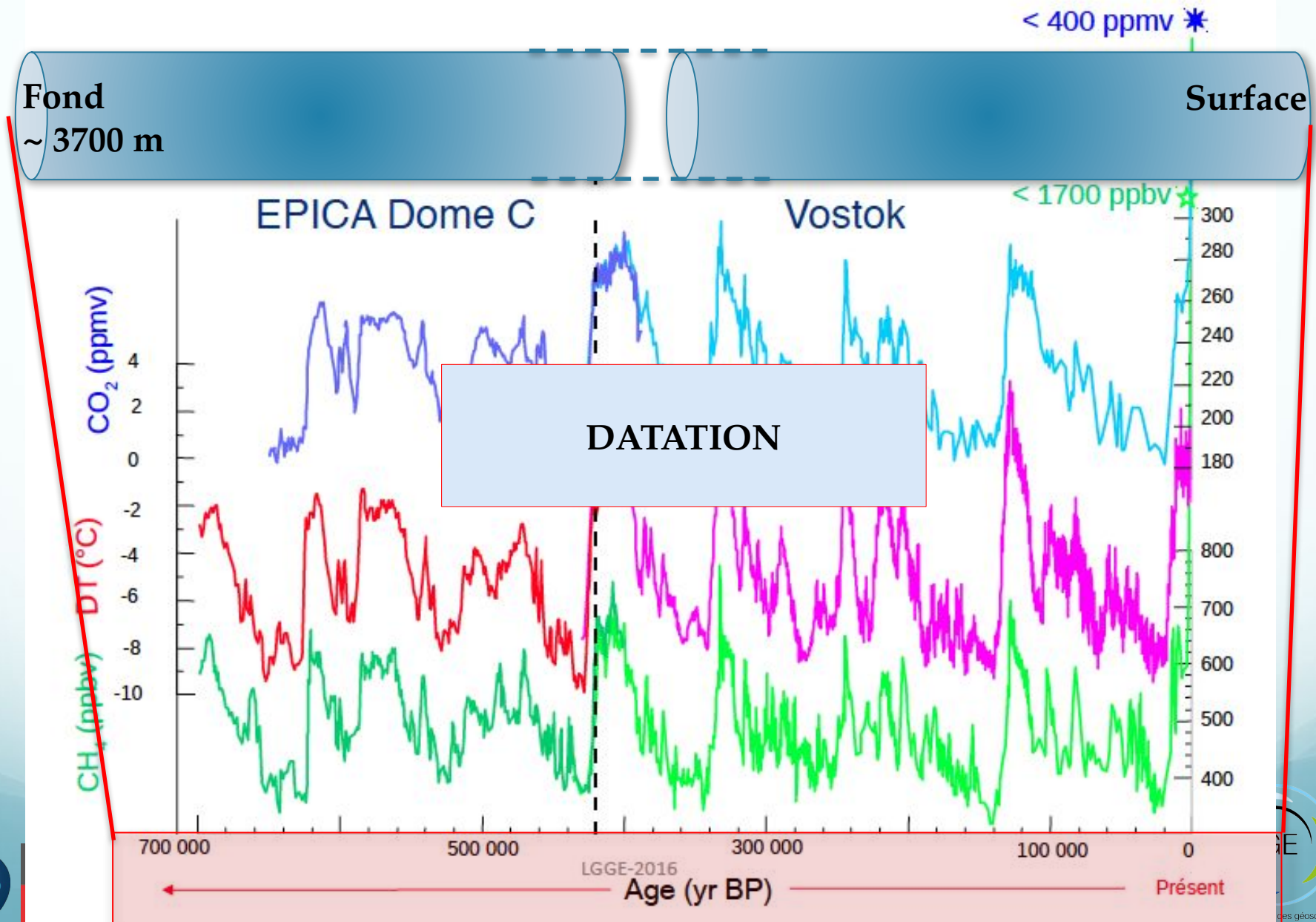
Le climat du passé



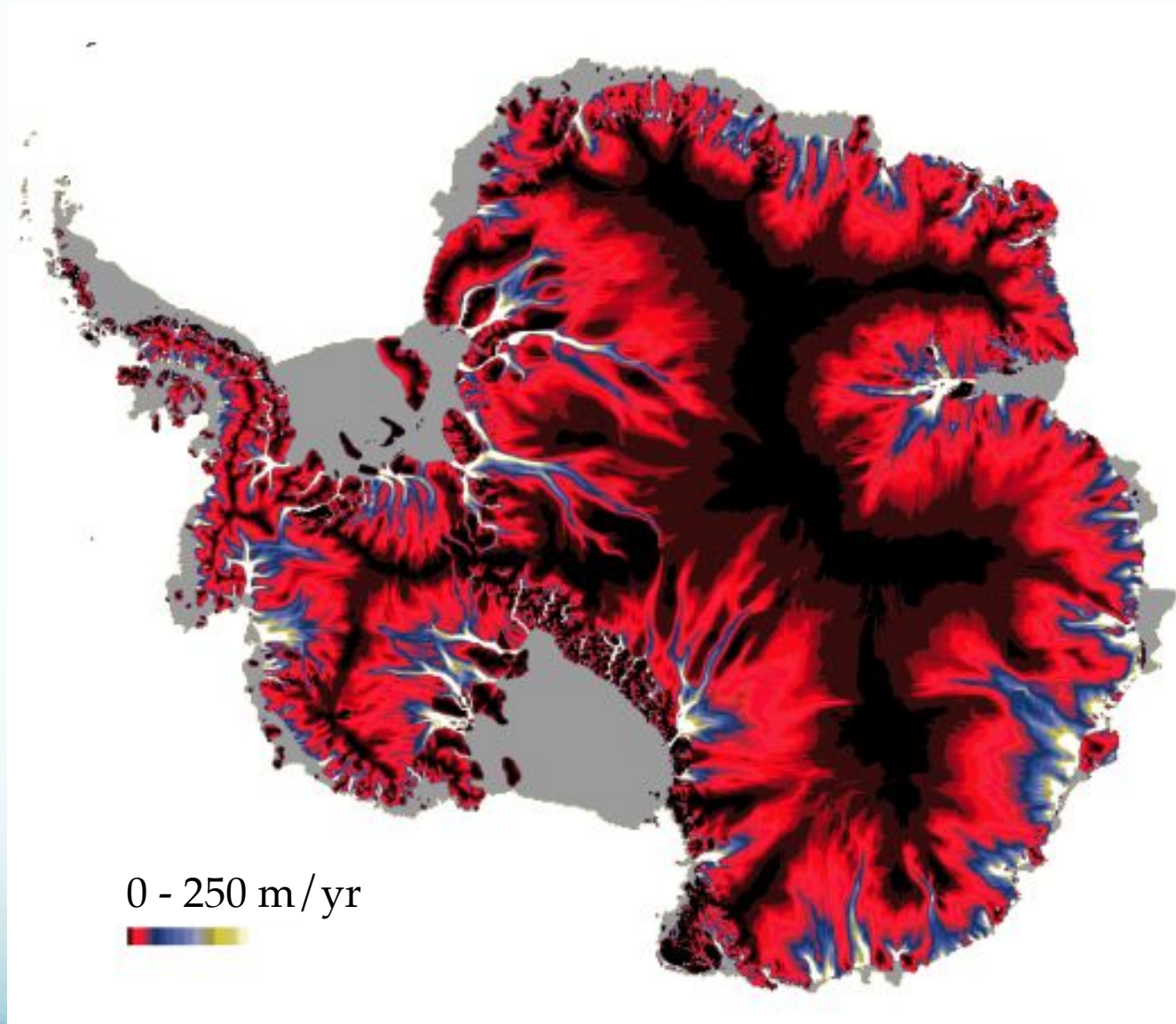
Le climat du passé



Le climat du passé

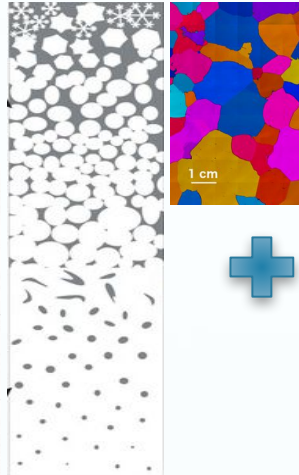
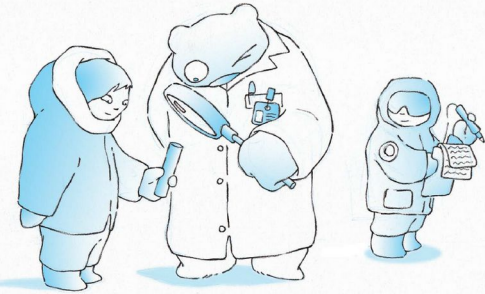


Vue de satellite, la glace s'écoule !



Calottes polaires : climat du passé et du futur

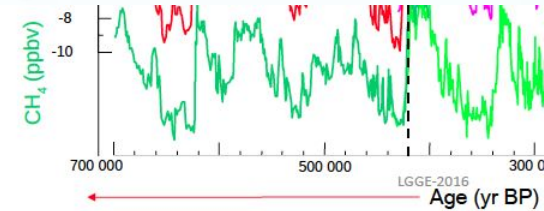
Densification
Deformation



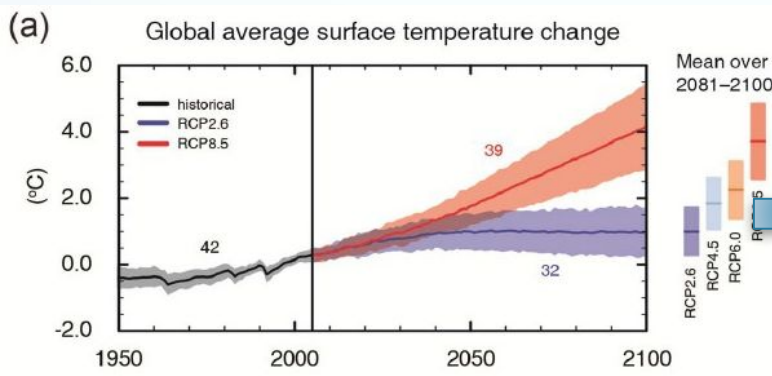
Modélisation
de
l'écoulement



DATATION



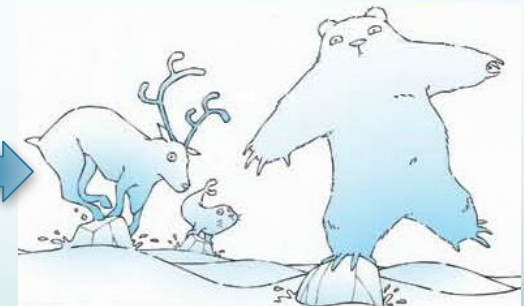
Climat du Futur



Modélisation
de
l'écoulement



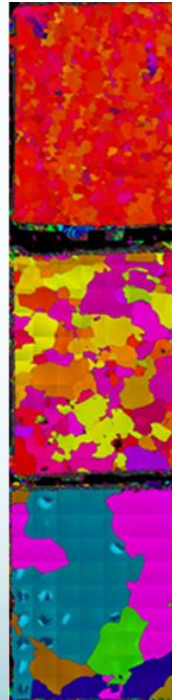
Evolution de la calotte



Processus physiques et carottes de glace

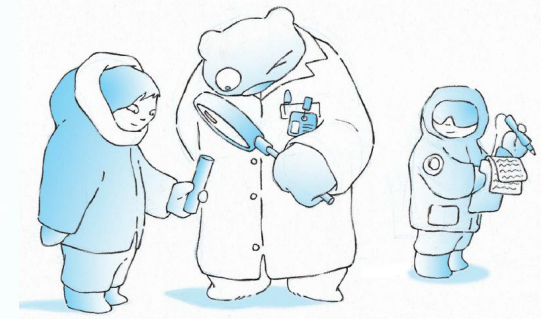
DEFORMATION

Microstructures
Textures
→ écoulement

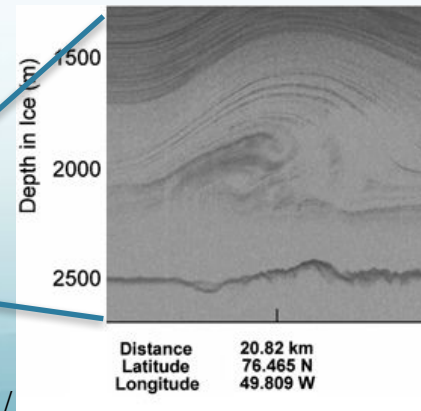


DENSIFICATION
Microstructures poreuses

Delta âge → datation



Couches profondes perturbées – Interaction avec le socle → écoulement



Modélisation de l'écoulement : ingrédients



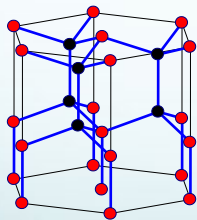
Écoulement lent

→ **équations de Stokes (fluide)**

$\text{div } \mathbf{u} = 0$; conservation de la masse

$\text{div } \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \rho \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{0}$; conservation du moment

+ **Comportement visco-plastique:**
 $\mathbf{S}$ (contrainte) = $\mathbf{f}$ (Déformation)



Monocrystal

Anisotropie viscoplastique
Hétérogénéités ($\mathbf{S}$, $\mathbf{D}$, ...)

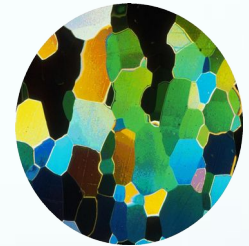
...

Rheologie
Texture
Recristallisation

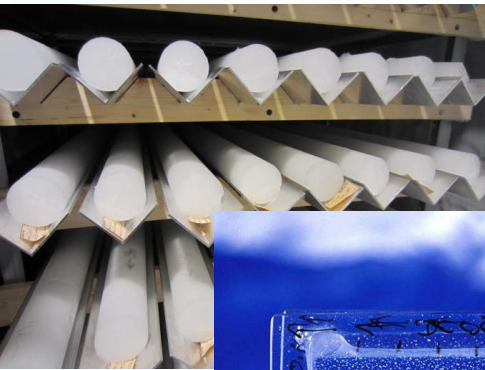
...



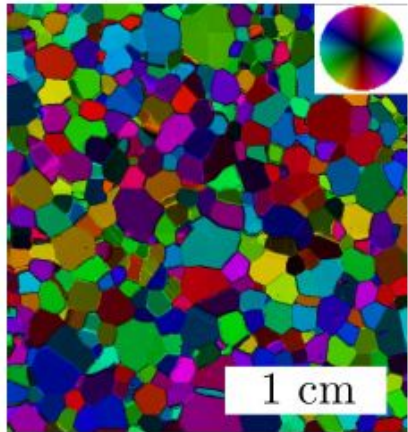
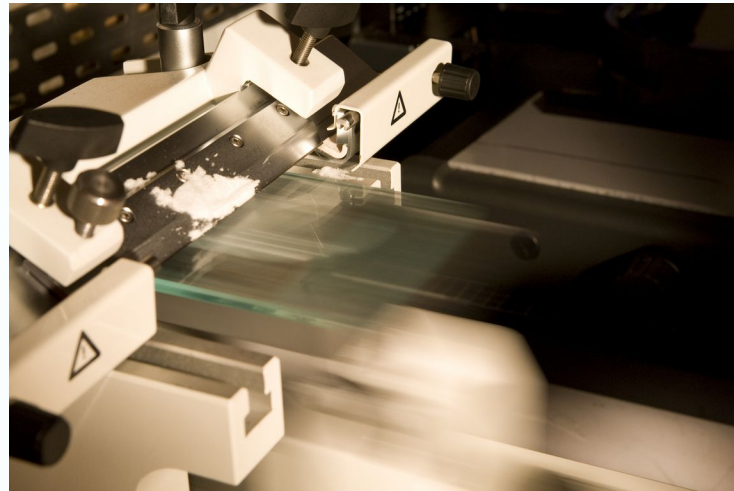
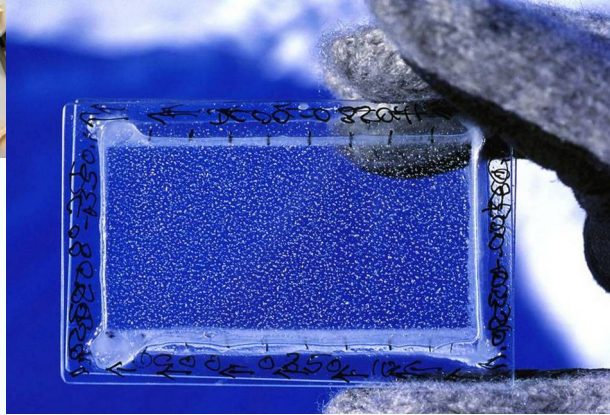
Polycrystal



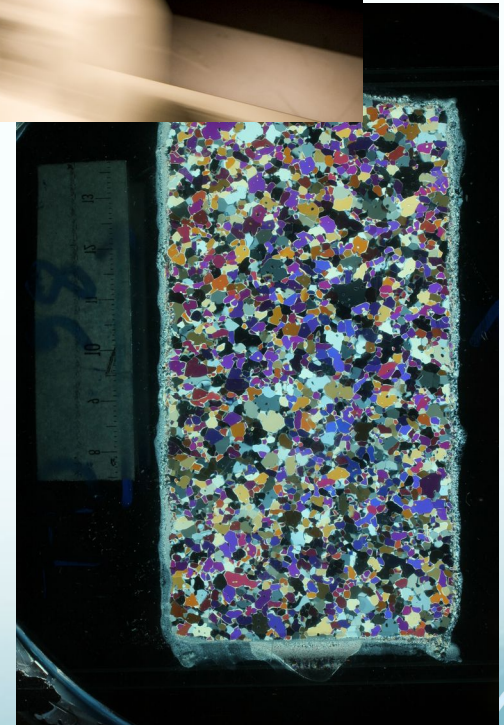
Microstructures et textures



Lame mince

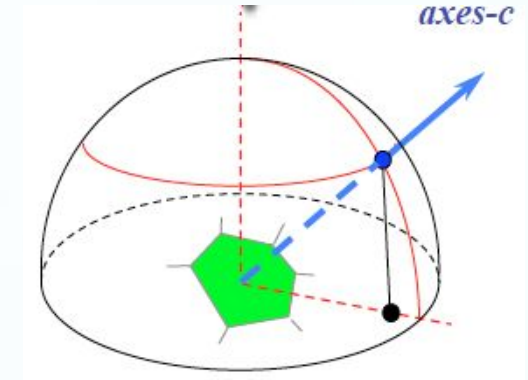
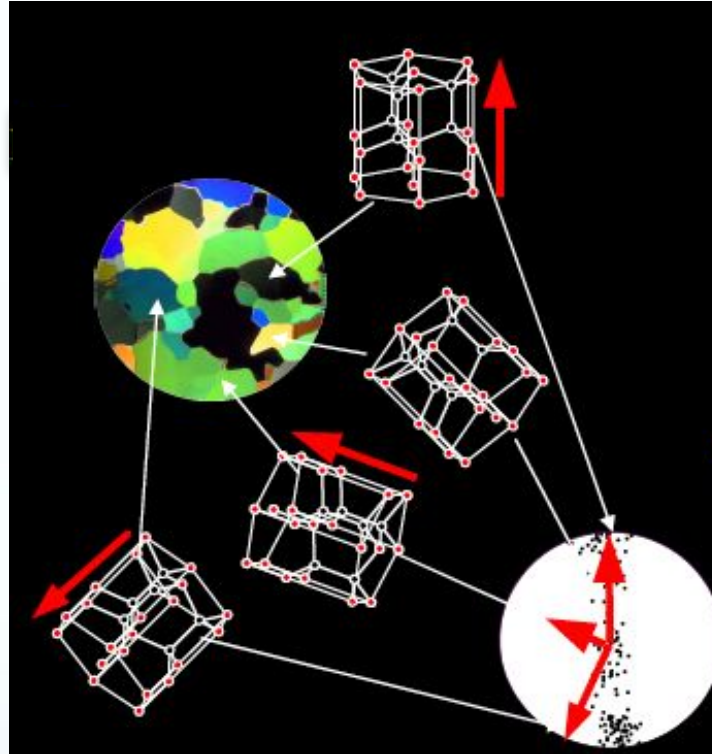


Microstructure
Texture



Microstructures et textures

Texture



+ Tenseur
d'orientation :

$$a^{(2)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum^N c \otimes c$$

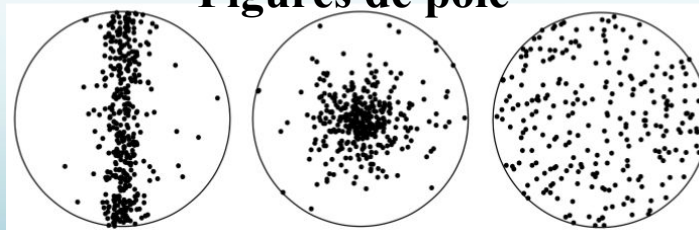
$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 1$$

$$a_1 \gg a_2 \sim a_3 \text{ c\^one}$$

$$a_1 \sim a_2 \gg a_3 \text{ couronne}$$

$$a_1 \sim a_2 \sim a_3 \sim 0,3 \text{ isotrope}$$

Figures de p\^ole

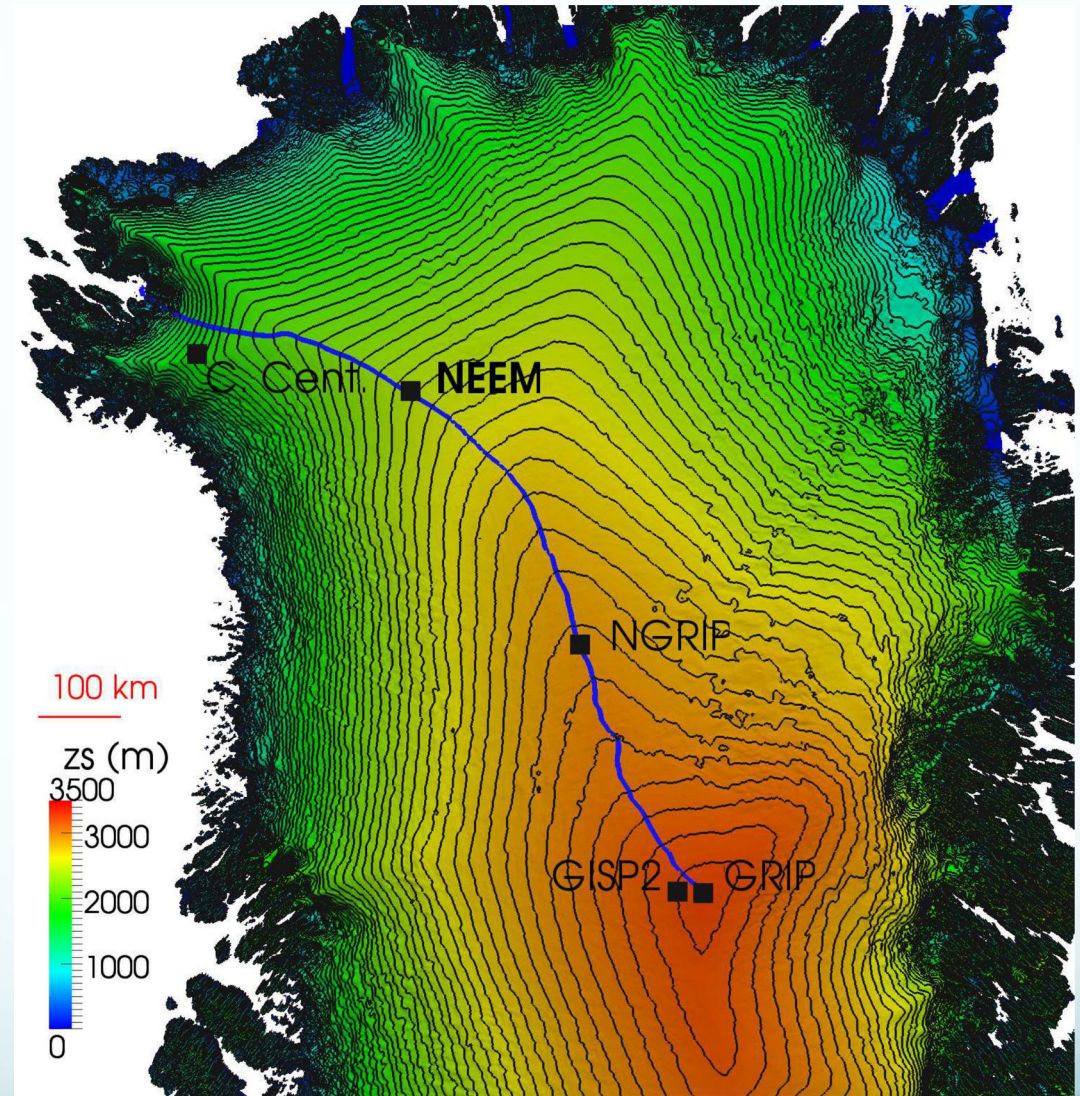


Exemple – Carotte de NEEM

Forée étés 2009 - 2012

Deformation =
Compression +
Cisaillement (au fond)

Vitesse de def. verticale $\sim 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Contrainte déviatoire $\sim 0.1 \text{ MPa}$

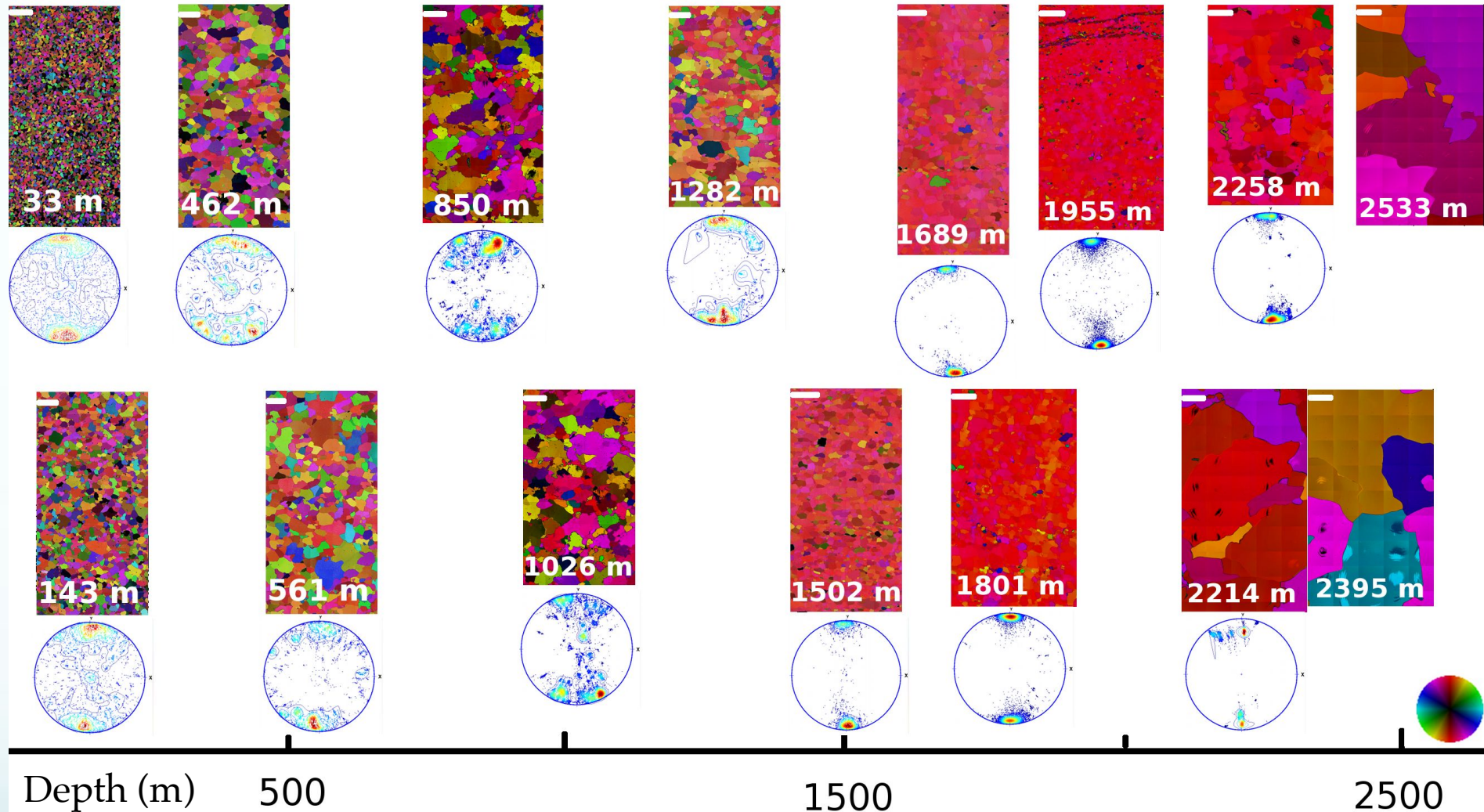


Exemple : carotte de NEEM

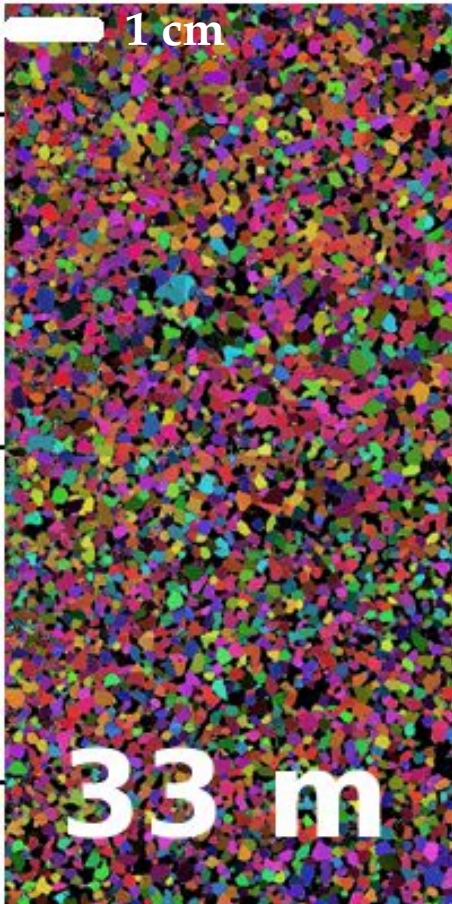


Carotte de ~ 2500 m de long

~ 1 lame mince / 10 m = 250 lames minces!

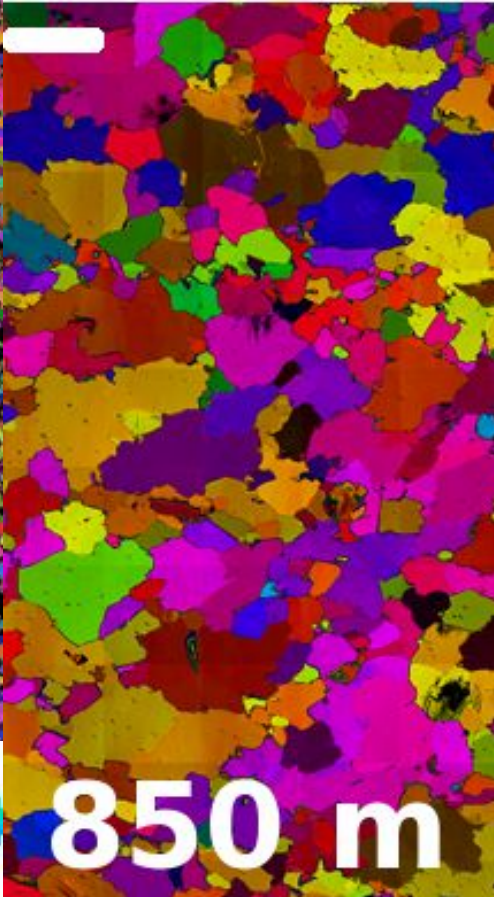


Microstructure et texture sur les lames minces



33 m

Névé



850 m

Déformation (compression)
viscoplastique +
Recristallisation dynamique

Cisaillement +
Changement
d'origine climatique!

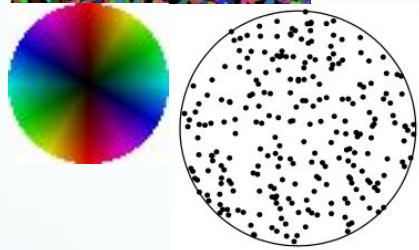
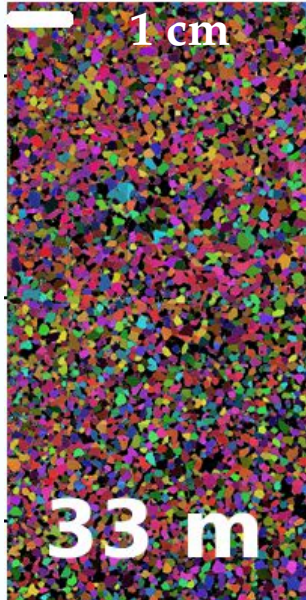
Plus chaud vers
le fond:
recristallisation



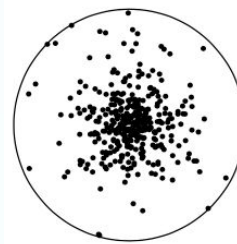
1502 m



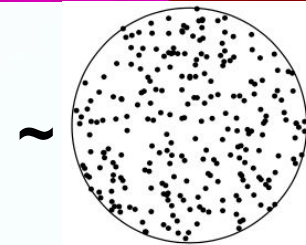
2533 m



Comportement
mécanique ~
isotrope



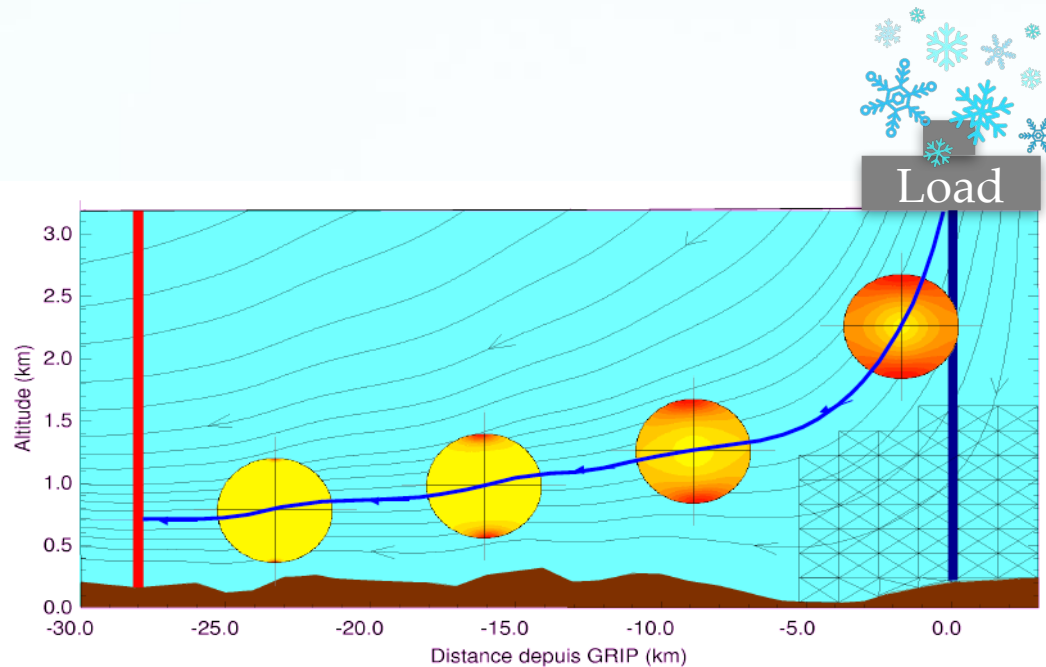
Comportement
mécanique
fortement anisotrope



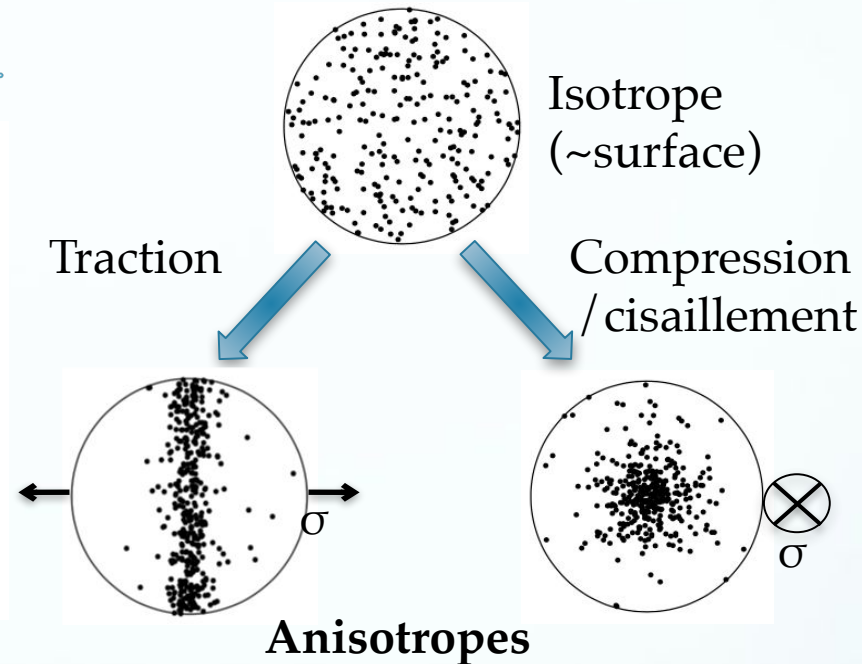
Comportement
mécanique ~
isotrope

**Déformation + recristallisation
→ impact sur l'écoulement !!**

Textures, déformation et écoulement de la glace



Simulation de l'évolution de la texture autour du site de forage de GRIP (Groenland)

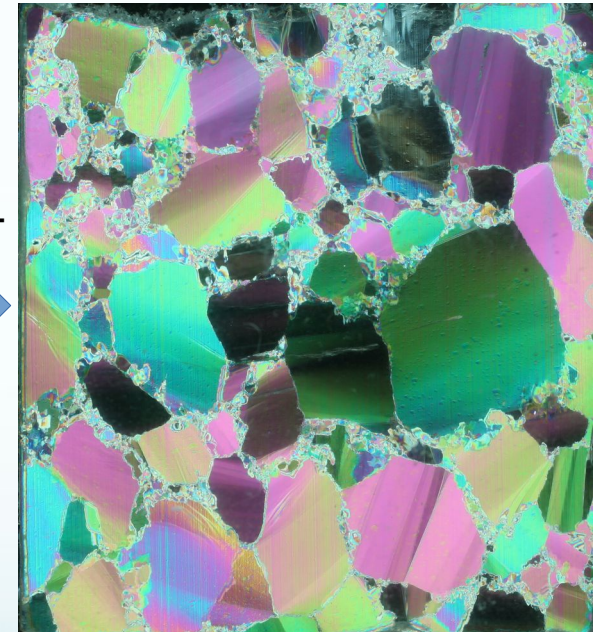
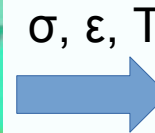
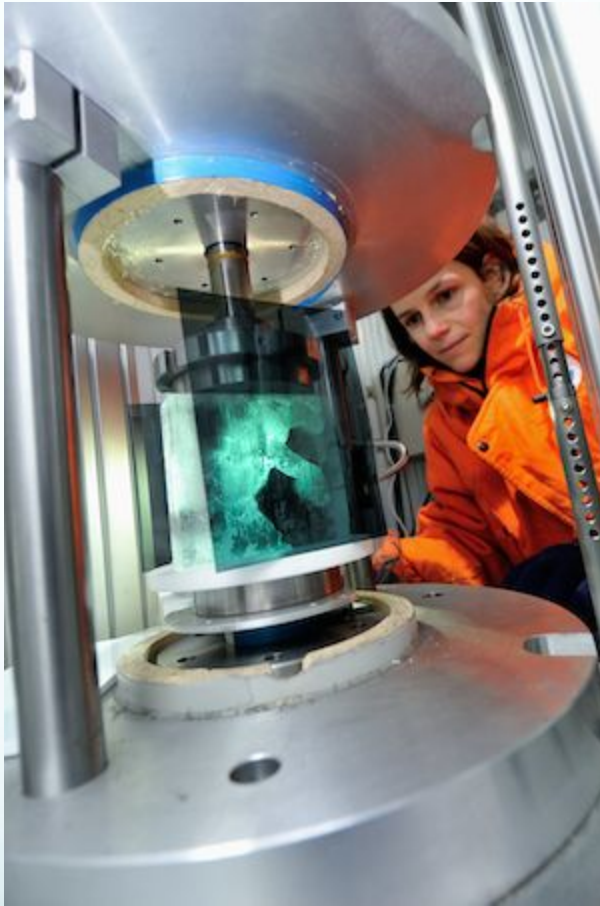


Les textures évoluent avec l'écoulement
ET

Les textures influencent l'écoulement
(e.g. texture "cône": dure pour compression, molle pour cisaillement...)

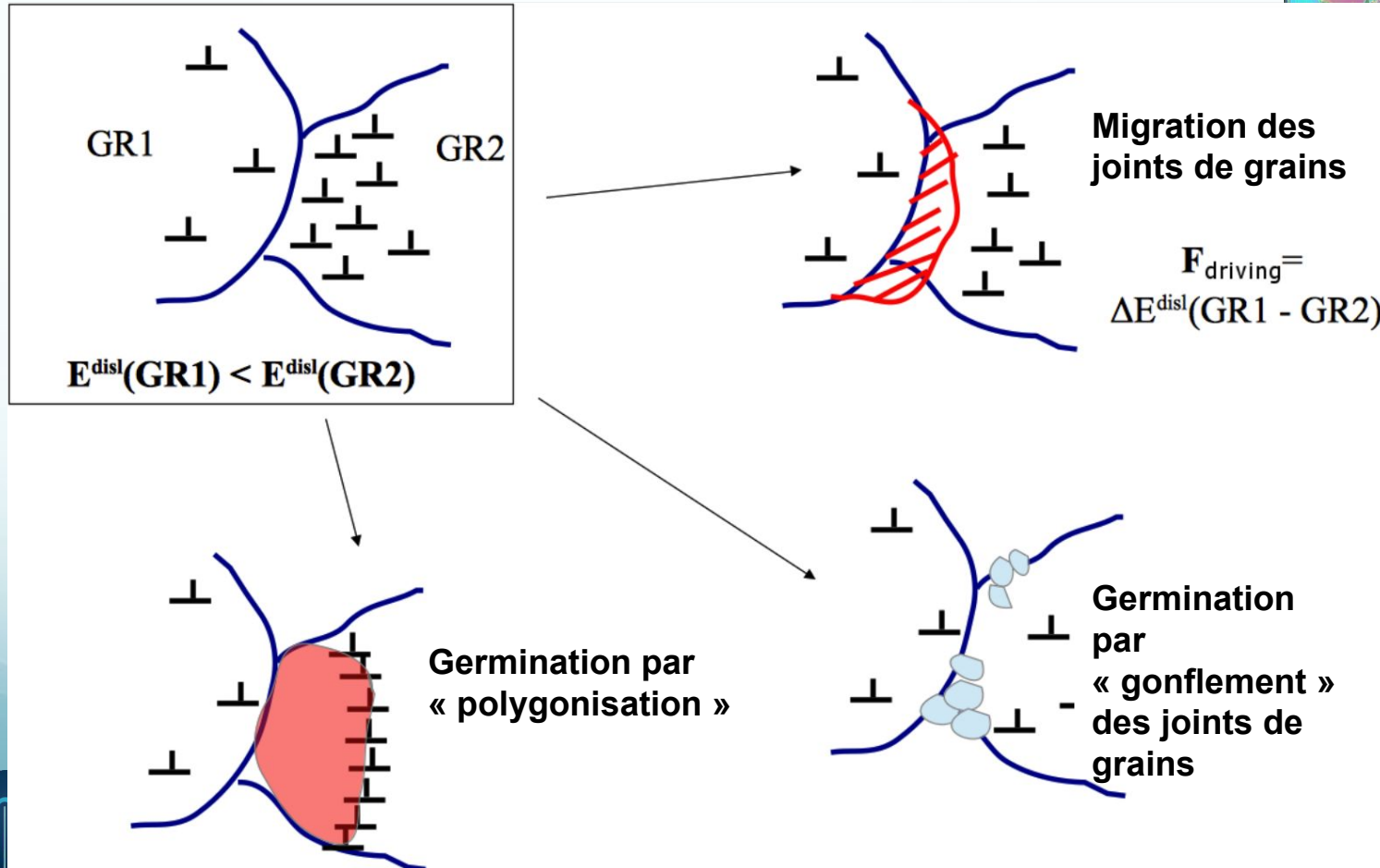
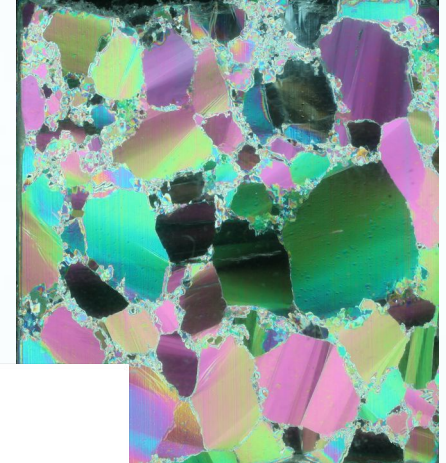
Etude des processus physiques en laboratoire

Exemple pour la Recristallisation dynamique

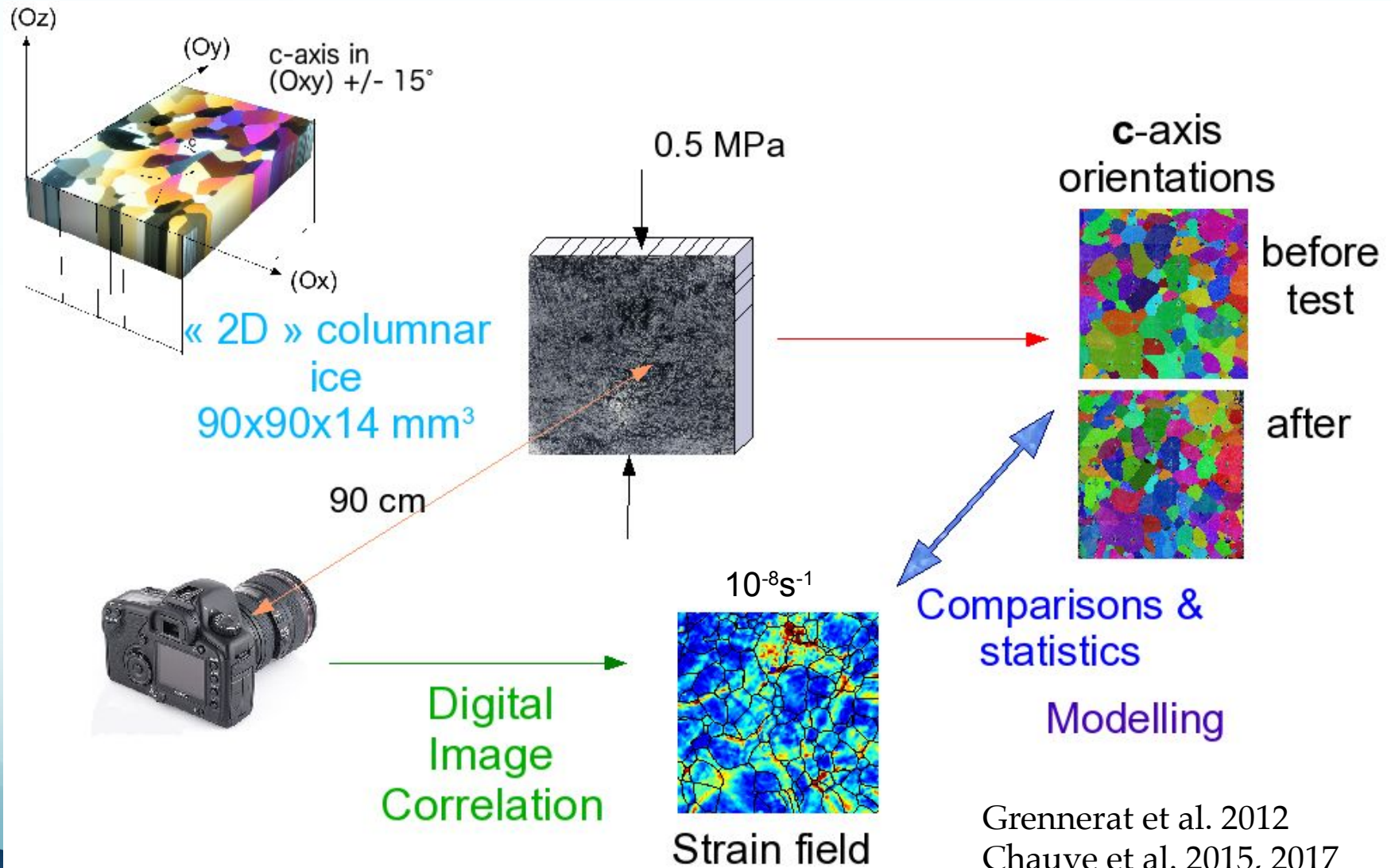


Etude des processus physiques en laboratoire

Déformation viscoplastique $\leftrightarrow$ dislocations (défauts linéaires) $\leftrightarrow$ énergie de déformation (E^{disl}) $\rightarrow$
recristallisation



Recrystallisation dans la glace suivie par corrélation d'images numériques

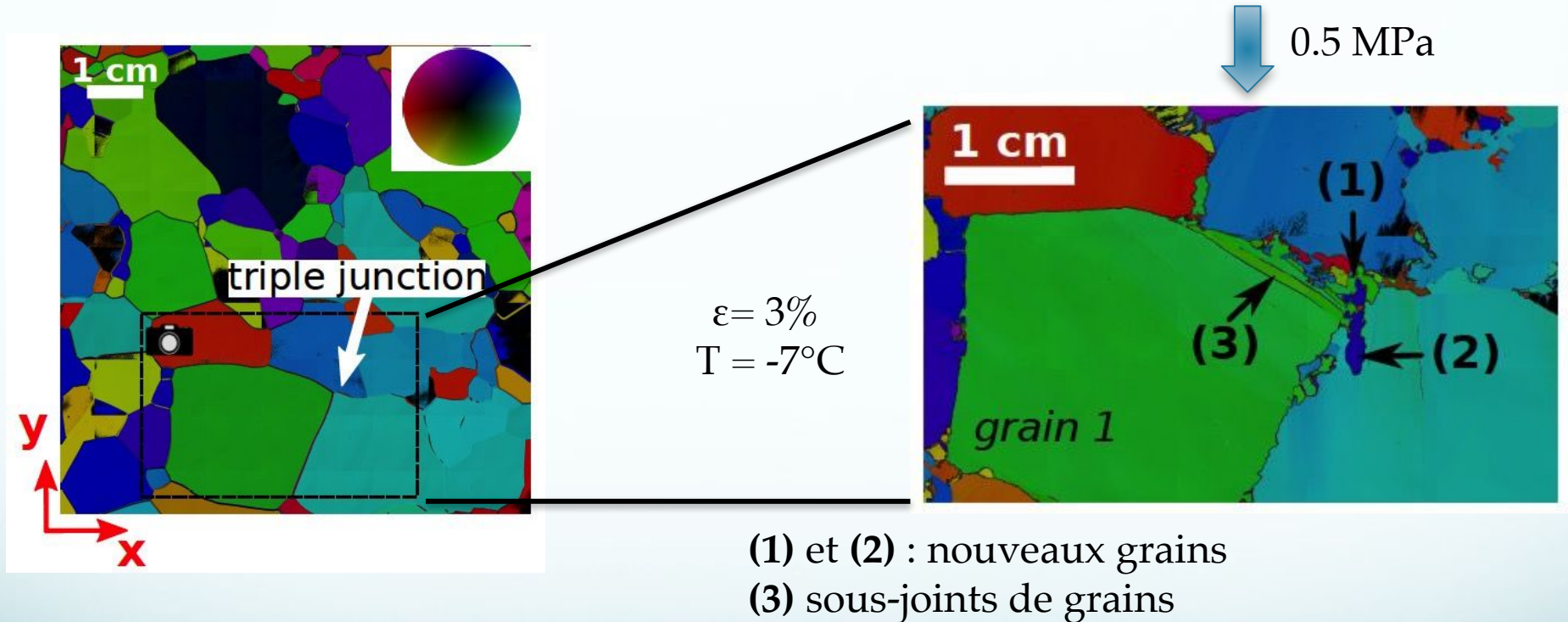


Recrystallisation dans la glace

Essai de compression - **corrélation d'images numériques**

1 image / 10 min

Resolution en déformation : 0.2%

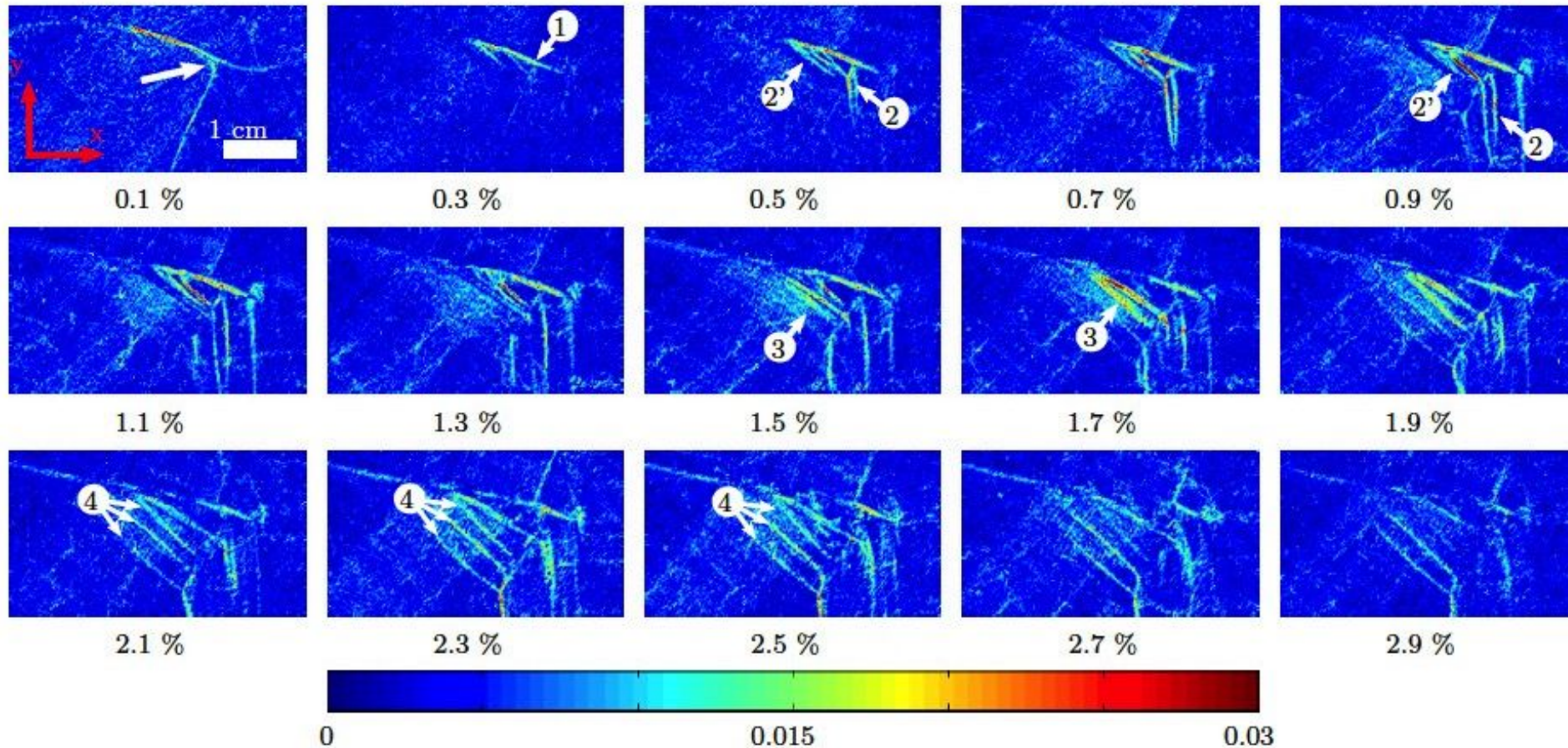
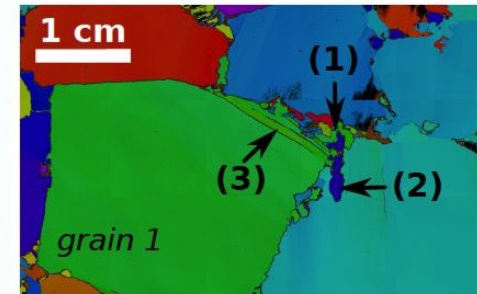


Chauve et al. 2015, 2017

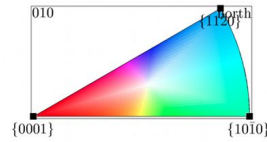
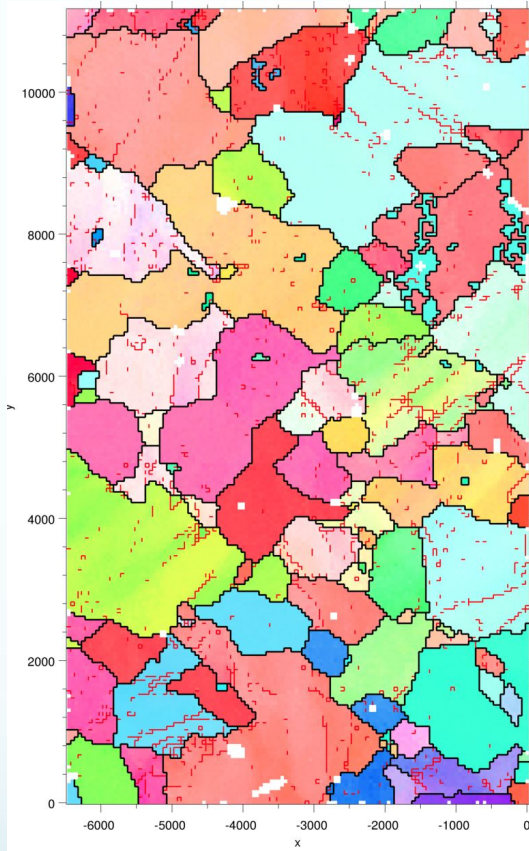
Recrystallisation dans la glace

Suivi “en live” des mécanismes de germination
via leur impact sur le champ de déformation

$\Delta\epsilon_{eq}$ pour chaque pas de 0.1% de déformation globale



Recristallisation dans la glace - microstructures



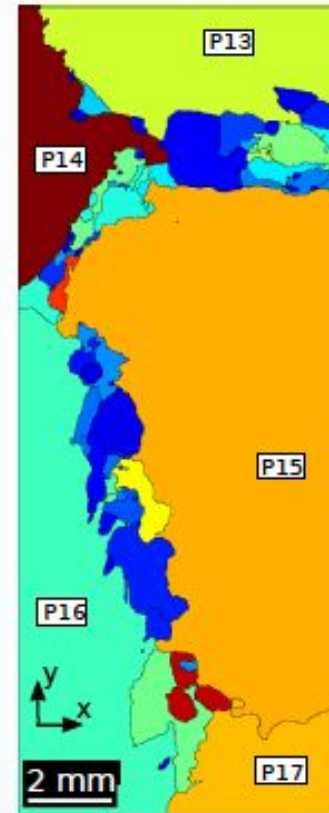
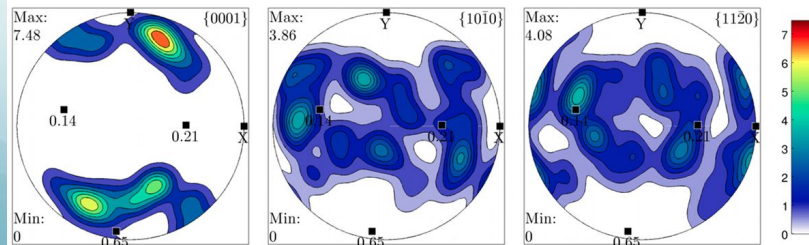
— $> 5^\circ$
— $> 1.5^\circ$

**Microscope
électronique à
balayage (MEB)**

Désorientation
des cristaux

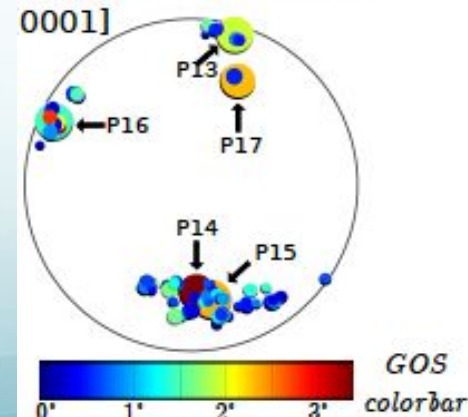
+

Textures



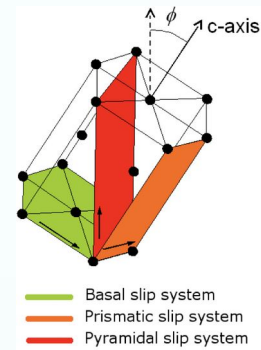
*MEB
Géosciences
Montpellier*

Obs des
nouveaux grains,
germination



Modélisation de l'impact de la DRX sur les textures

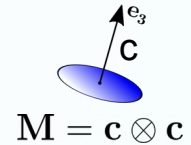
Chauve et al. 2024



Anisotropie viscoplastique <-> Loi transverse isotrope continue (Boehler 1987)

$$\mathbf{S} = \eta_n^* \left(2\alpha_1 \mathbf{D} + 2\alpha_2 \mathbf{M}^D \text{Tr}(\mathbf{MD}) + \alpha_3 (\mathbf{MD} + \mathbf{DM})^D \right)$$

$$\eta_n^* = 2\eta_n \left(\alpha_1 \text{tr}(\mathbf{D}^2) + \alpha_2 \text{tr}(\mathbf{MD})^2 + \alpha_3 \text{tr}(\mathbf{MD}^2) \right)^{\frac{1-n}{2n}}$$



$\mathbf{S}$: deviatoric stress $\mathbf{D}$: deviatoric strain rate
 n : stress exponent (= 3) η_n, α_i fitted on lab experiments (Duval et al. 1983)

Textures issues de la recristallisation (DRX):

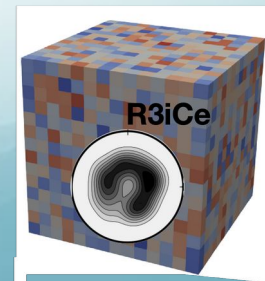
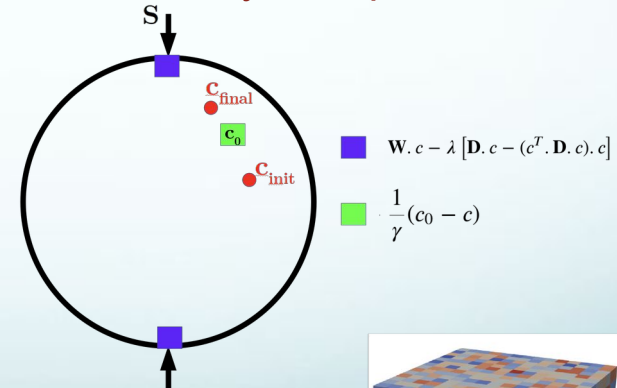
Rotation de l'axe c due à la déformation + rotation due à la recristallisation dynamique

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{c}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{c} - \lambda [\mathbf{D}\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{c}) \mathbf{c}] + \frac{1}{\Gamma_{RX}} (\mathbf{c}_0 - \mathbf{c})$$

Chauve et al. 2024

DRX -> rotation de l'axe c vers un attracteur $\mathbf{c}_0$

$\mathbf{c}_0$: maximise la contrainte résolue sur le plan de base (0001)



Modélisation de l'écoulement : ingrédients



Écoulement lent

→ **équations de Stokes (fluide)**

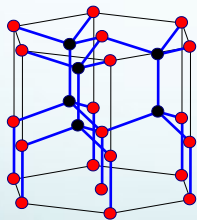
$\text{div } \mathbf{u} = 0$; conservation de la masse

$\text{div } \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \rho \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{0}$; conservation du moment

+ **Comportement visco-plastique: $\mathbf{S}$ (contrainte) = $\mathbf{f}$ (Deformation)**



<http://elmerice.elmerfem.org/>
Gagliardini et al. 2013



Monocrystal

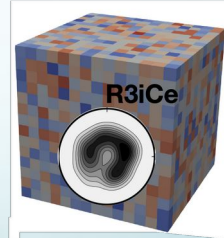
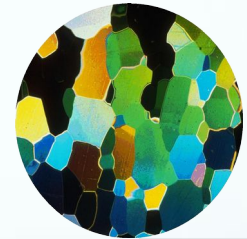
**Anisotropie viscoplastique
Hétérogénéités ($\mathbf{S}$, $\mathbf{D}$, ...)**

...

**Rheologie
Textures
Recristallisation**

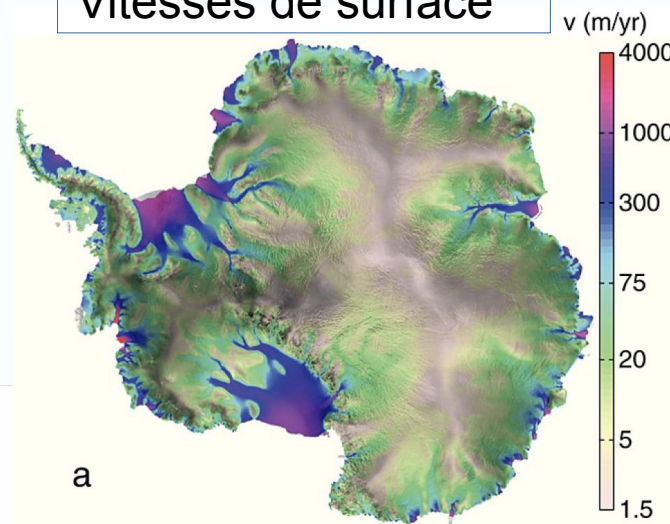
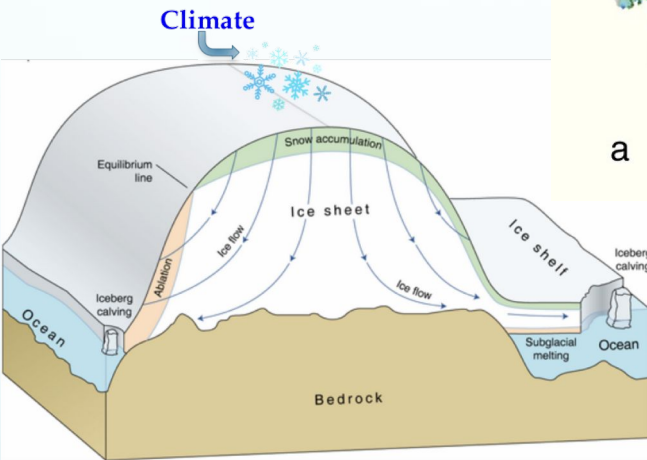


Polycrystal

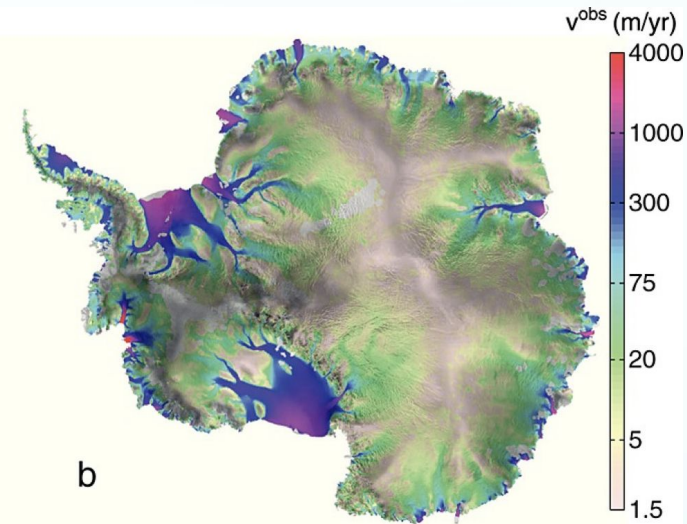


Modélisation de l'écoulement : Antarctique

Vitesses de surface



Simulations Elmer/Ice



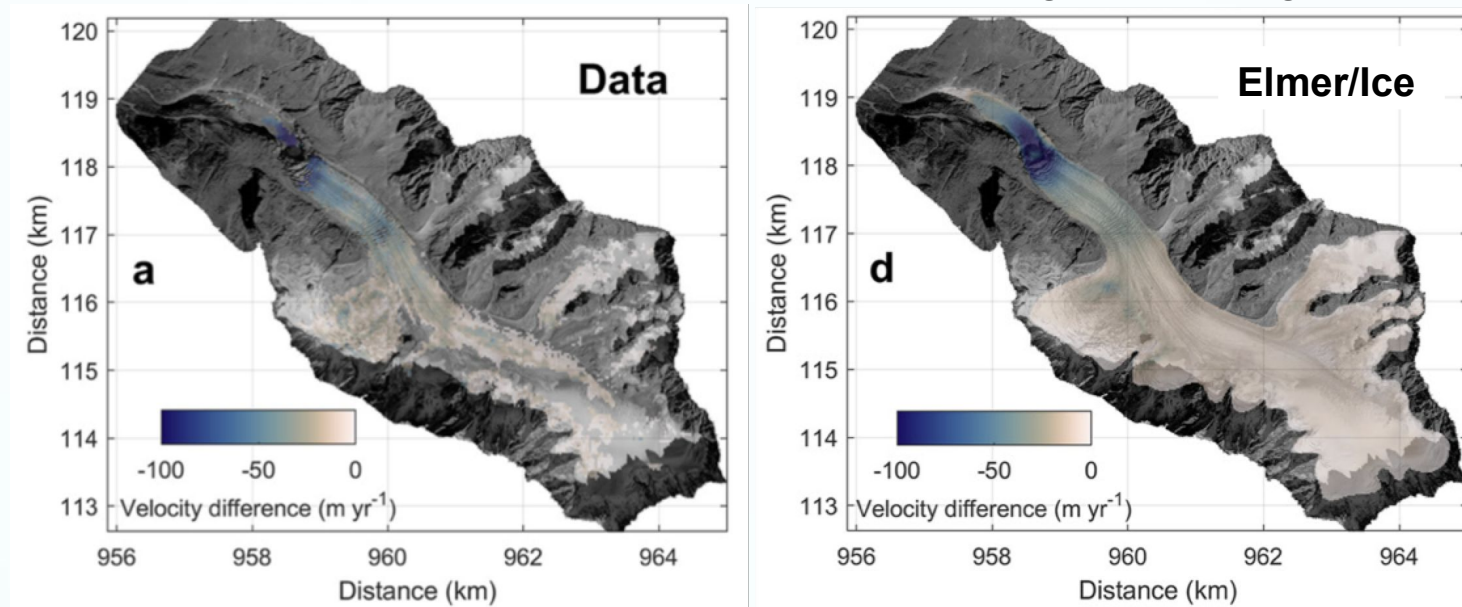
Observations satellite

INGREDIENTS

- Modélisation full-stocks de l'écoulement
- Résolution spatiale 3 km sur la côte
- Inversion des paramètres de friction basale
- **Viscosité isotrope : loi non linéaire dite « de Glen »**

Modélisation de l'écoulement : les glaciers

Différences vitesses de surface 2018-2003, glacier d'Argentière



From Gilbert et al. 2023

INGREDIENTS

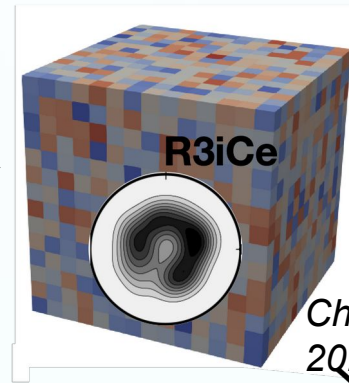
- Modélisation full-stockes de l'écoulement
- Résolution spatiale 3 km
- Inversion des paramètres de friction basale
- Viscosité isotrope : loi non linéaire dite « de Glen »
- Inversion de l'exposant des contraintes (n) via mesures locales d'inclinométrie

Modélisation de l'écoulement et évolution des textures

- Loi anisotrope (GOLF, Gillet-Chaulet et al. 2006)
- Intelligence Artificielle ? Tannous et al. 2024

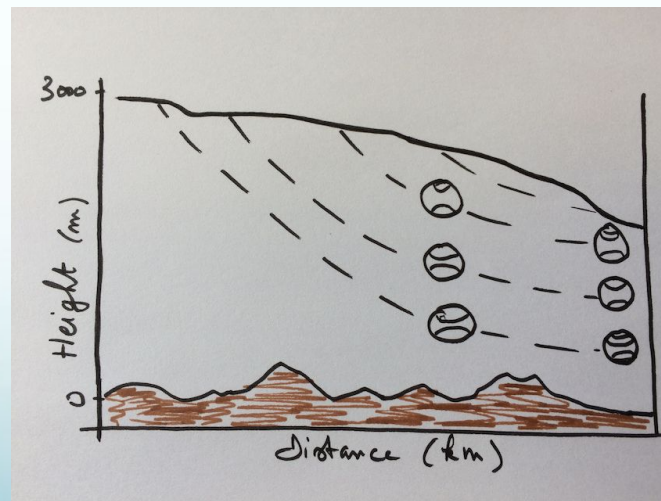
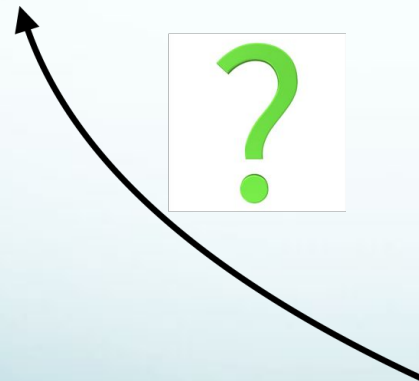


<http://elmerice.elmerfem.org/>
Gagliardini et al. 2013



Chauve et al.
2024

- Avec recristallisation ?



Ce que vous pouvez retenir

Analyser les propriétés physiques le long des forages permet de comprendre et modéliser la déformation de la glace

Les modèles grande échelle sont nécessaires pour

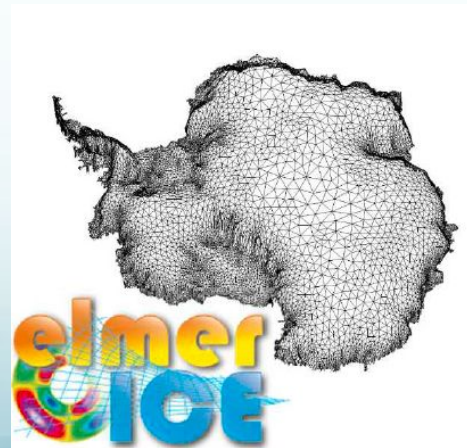
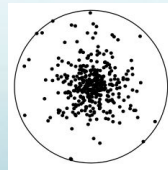
- Interpréter les données climatiques (datation)
- Prédire l'évolution des calottes dans un climat changeant

Modéliser les mécanismes à grande échelle demande

- Des connaissances précises à petite échelle (ex. labo)
- Des modèles à base physique
- Des méthodes de changement d'échelle



$$\dot{\epsilon} = f(\sigma, \text{texture}, \text{etc.})$$

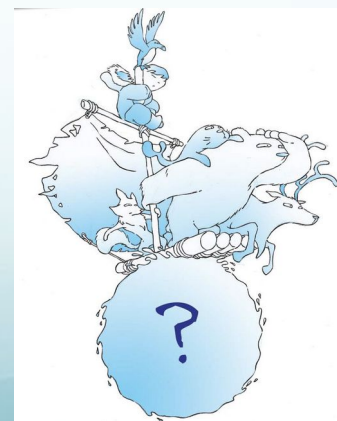
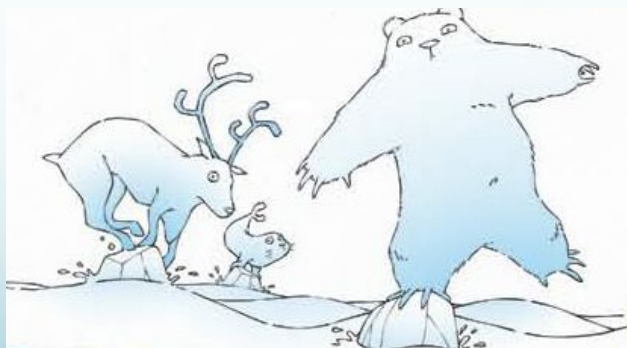
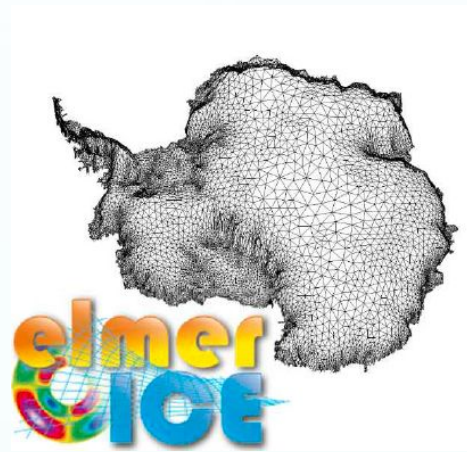
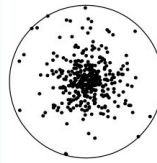


Merci à

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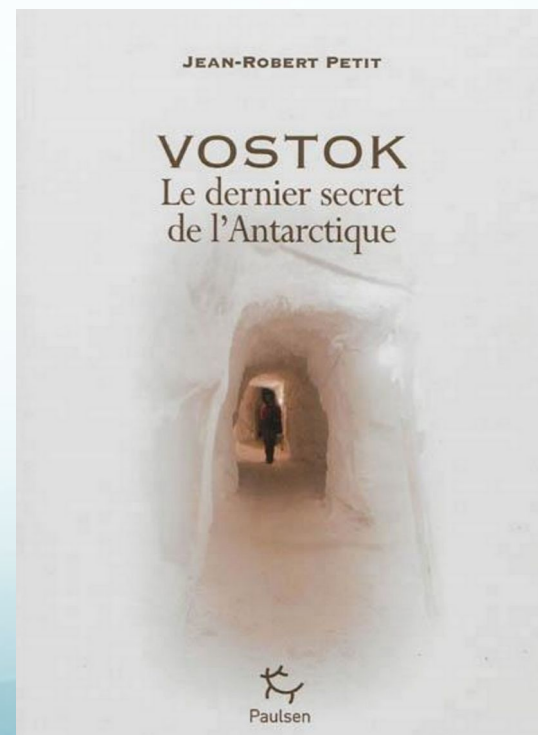
$$\dot{\epsilon} = f(\sigma, \text{texture}, \text{etc.})$$

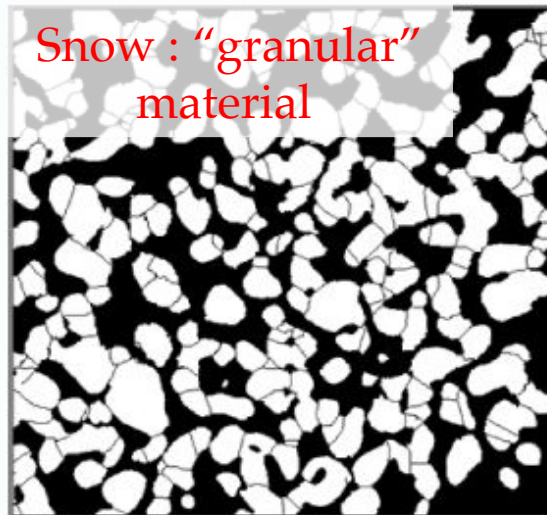


Remonter l'histoire d'un climat grâce aux forages de glace... ... une longue histoire qui remonte à la Guerre Froide!

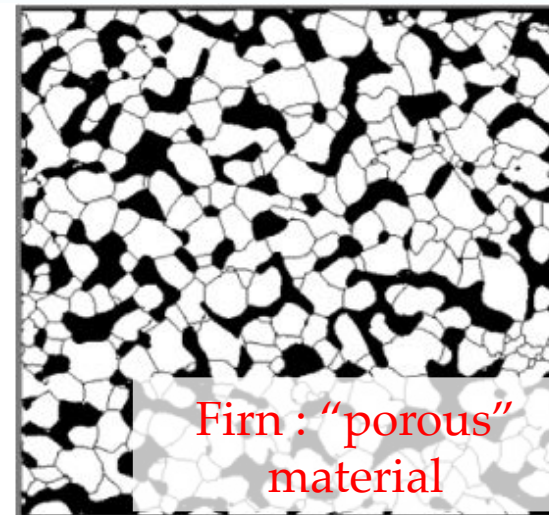
Je vous conseille

- La Glace et Le Ciel (Luc Jacquet, avec Claude Lorius),
laglaceetleciel.com
- Vostok, de Jean-Robert Petit, l'histoire d'une véritable aventure scientifique qui a défié le temps et la politique!

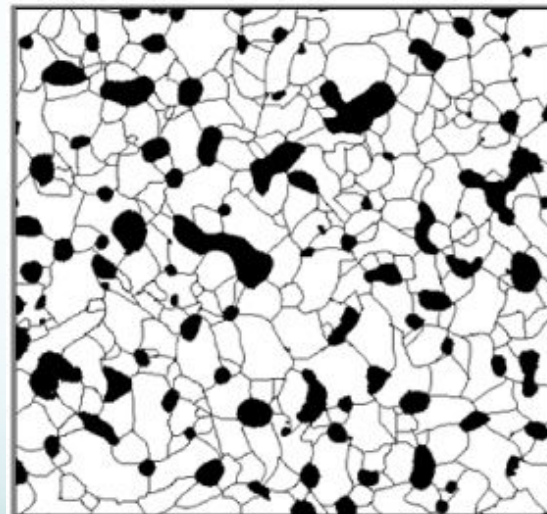




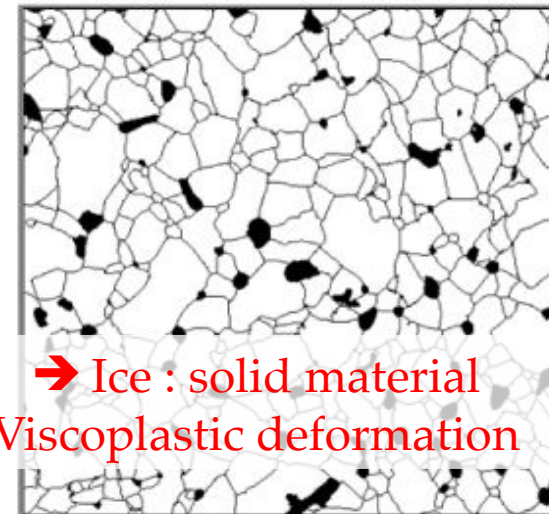
(a) 19.8 m, 0.5 g/cm³



(b) 45 m, 0.65 g/cm³

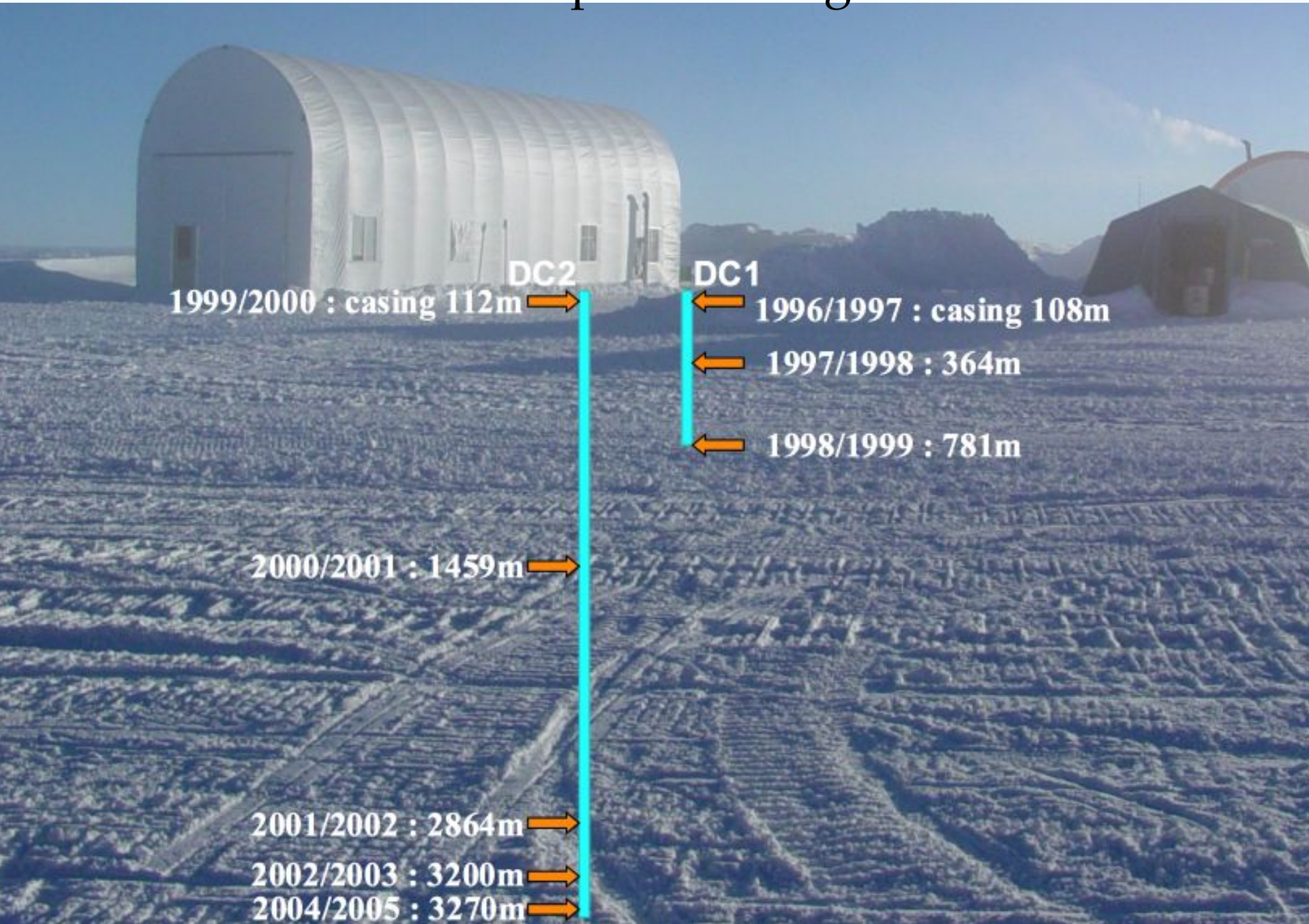


(c) 97.8 m, 0.84 g/cm³

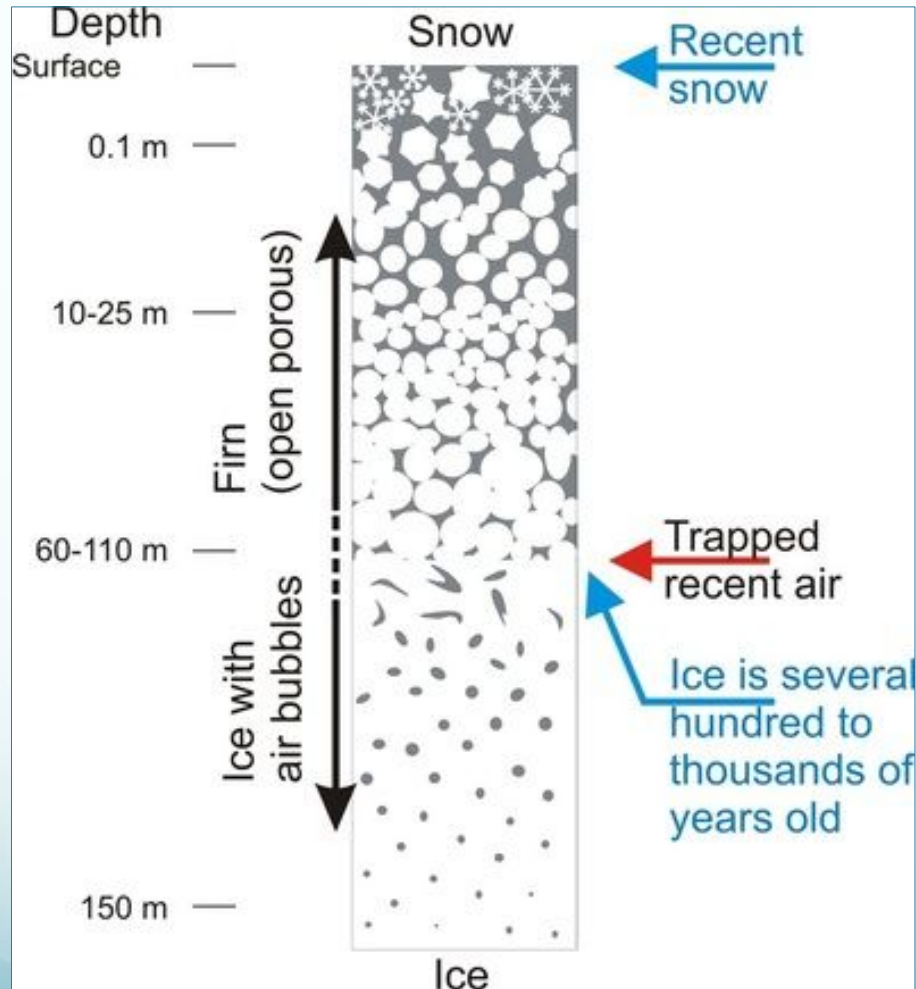


(d) 120 m, 0.88 g/cm³

EPICA Dome C – Les étapes du forage



Snow – firn – ice: densification



From snow to ice:

- Pore close-off
- Trapping of climatic history

In gaz bubbles: greenhouse gases

In ice: temperature (isotopic thermometer)

Difference between ice and air ages :

Δage

100 to more than 2500 yrs!

Crucial ingredient for datation!

Requires modeling of densification processes