



Supplement of

Bathymetric and oceanic controls on Abbot Ice Shelf thickness and stability

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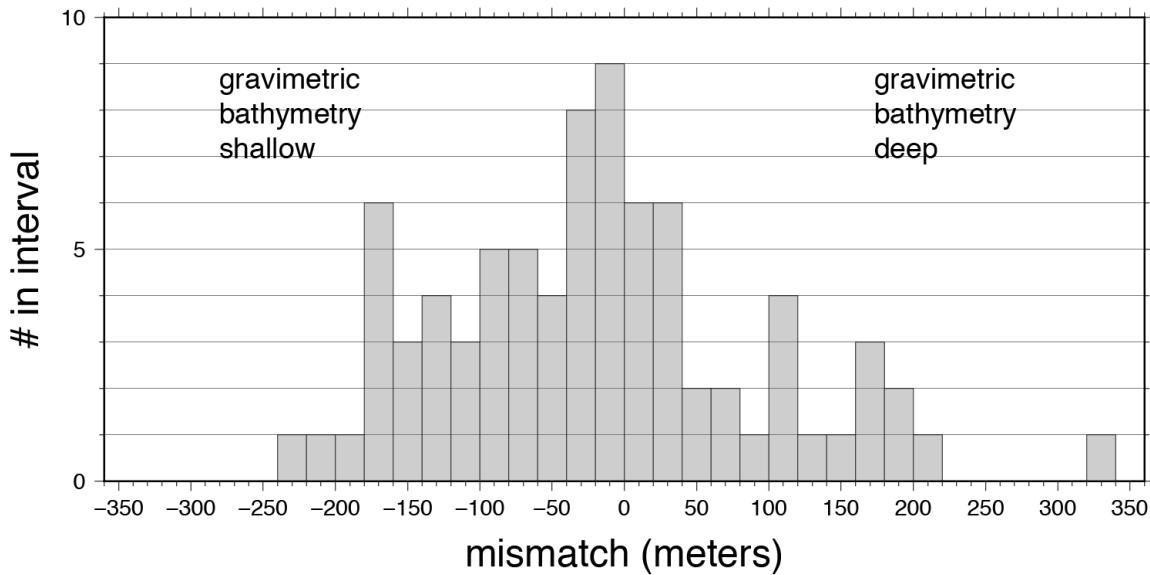


Figure S1: Distribution of mismatches between gravimetrically [Cochran and Bell, 2012] and seismically [Brisbourne *et al.*, 2014] determined bathymetry beneath the Larsen C Ice Shelf. The gravimetric bathymetry was determined by inversion of NASA Operation IceBridge gravity data using the Parker/Oldenburg technique [Oldenburg, 1974] and assuming a uniform crustal density of 2.7 g/cm³ and a mean depth of 535 mbsl in the area of the inversion [Cochran and Bell, 2012]. No sediment layer was included. The seismically determined depths are determined from the two-way travel time of reflected sound waves generated by explosions and recorded on geophones. The sound velocity in the upper 100 m of ice was determined from three seismic refraction lines and velocities of 3812 m/s and 1445 m/s were assumed for the lower part of the ice and the water column, respectively [Brisbourne *et al.*, 2014]. The grid of gravimetrically determined depths was sampled at the locations of the seismic reflection measurements to determine the mismatch. The standard error of the gravimetric depths relative to the seismic depths is 59.0 m with 60% of the differences less than 100m.

References Cited

Brisbourne, A. M., A. M. Smith, E. C. King, K. W. Nicholls, P. R. Holland, and K. Makinson (2014), Seabed topography beneath Larsen C Ice Shelf from seismic soundings, *The Cryosphere*, 8, 1-14, doi:10.5194/tc-8-1-2014.

Cochran, J. R., and R. E. Bell (2012), Inversion of IceBridge gravity data for continental shelf bathymetry beneath the Larsen ice shelf, Antarctica, *J. Glaciology*, 58, 540-552, doi:10.3189/2012JoG11J033.

Oldenburg, D. W. (1974), The inversion and interpretation of gravity anomalies, *Geophysics*, 39, 536-536,