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EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE DENSIFICATION RATE OF WATER-SATURATED FIRN IN THE ACCUMULATION AREA OF TEMPERATE GLACIERS (ABSTRACT)

Katsuhisa Kawashima¹, Tomomi Yamada² and Gorow Wakahama²

¹Railway Technical Research Institute, 8–38, Hikari-cho 2-chome, Kokubunji-shi, Tokyo 185 ²Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Kita-19, Nishi-8, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060

To clarify the densification rate of the water-saturated firn layer (firn aquifer), which is formed just above the firn-ice transition in temperate glaciers during the ablation period, compression tests under constant load of water-saturated firn were carried out. The overburden pressures were changed from 0.01 MPa to 0.2 MPa. The experimental results were compared with existing field data measured on temperate glaciers.

At each experiment, the following relationship was obtained: $\ln \dot{\rho} = k - 0.8 \ln t$, where $\dot{\rho}$ is the densification rate of firm (kg/m³/s) at a dry density ρ (kg/m³), t is the time (s) and k is the constant. Using this empirical equation, the time required for firm with dry density of 500 kg/m³ to transform into ice (ρ =830) was calculated. Consequently, it is suggested that water-saturated firm can transform into ice within the ablation period (2-4 months) at a pressure above 0.1 MPa. The pressure of 0.1 MPa equals 20 m depth of firm with density of 500 kg/m³. This result is considered to correspond with the fact that depths of firm-ice transition in the accumulation area of temperate glaciers are concentrated between 17 m and 32 m.

Furthermore, a linear relation was found between the logarithm of strain rate of densification and the logarithm of pressure, and the slope of proportionality changed at a pressure around 0.1 MPa, showing that the densification rate of water-saturated firn increased markedly above 0.1 MPa. This may be one of the most important phenomena determining the depth of the firn-ice transition in temperate glaciers.

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