



ICESat-2 and sea ice: Early results



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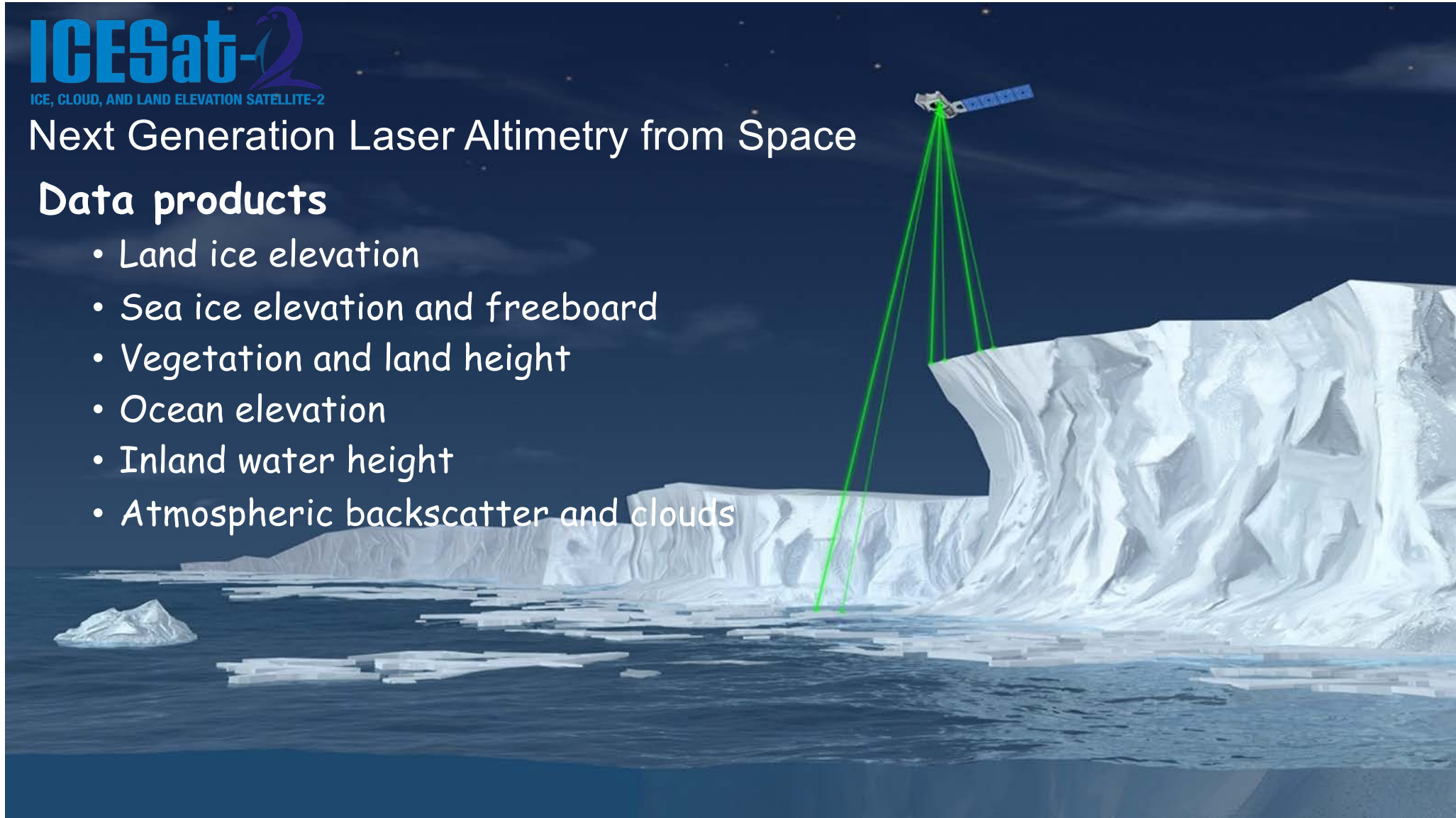
Special acknowledgment:
G. Cunningham (JPL), A. Ivanoff, J.
Wimert, D. Hancock (GSFC/Wallops)




Next Generation Laser Altimetry from Space

Data products

- Land ice elevation
- Sea ice elevation and freeboard
- Vegetation and land height
- Ocean elevation
- Inland water height
- Atmospheric backscatter and clouds

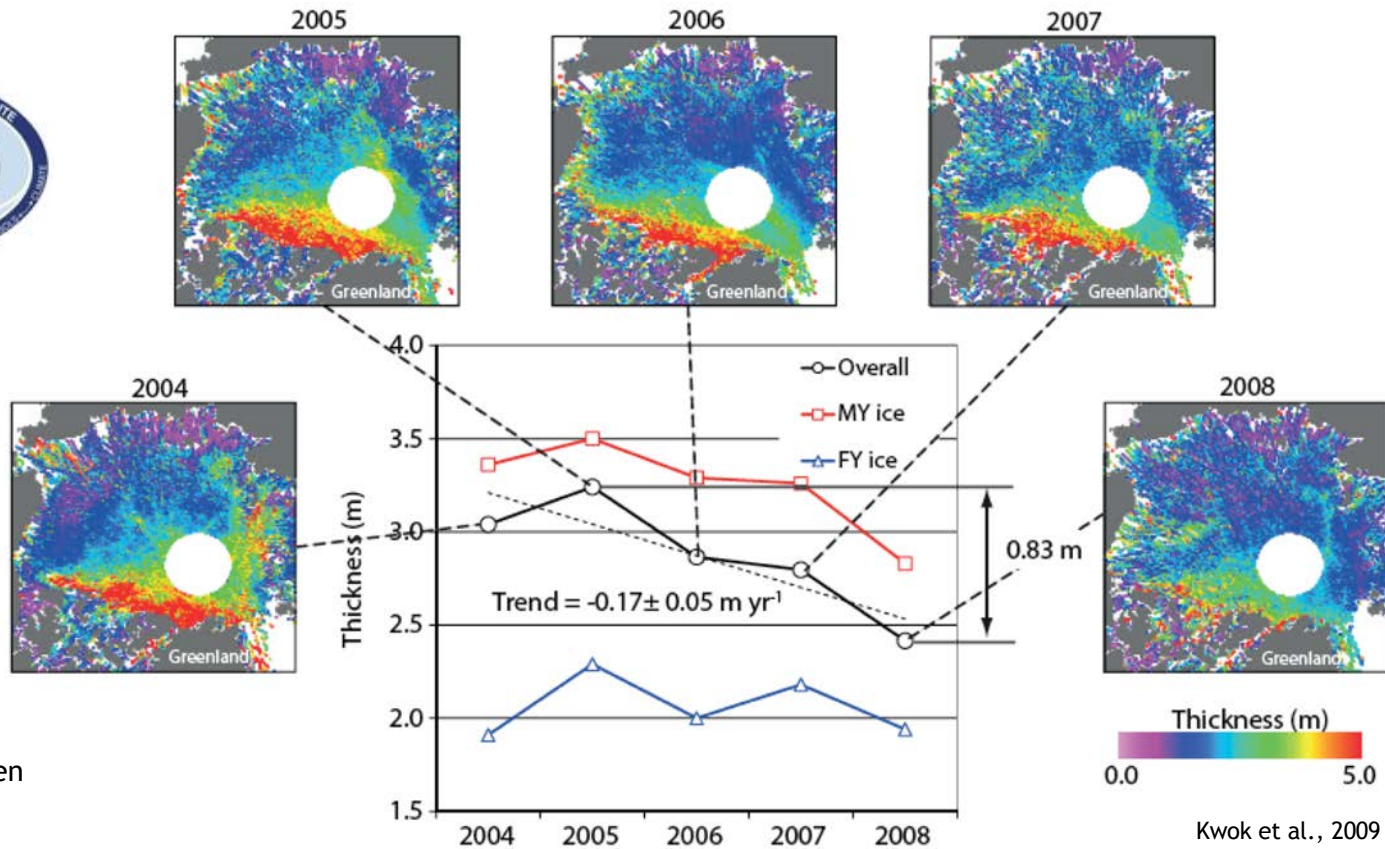


A photograph of the ICESat-2 satellite being launched on a Falcon Heavy rocket at night. The rocket is illuminated by ground lights, creating a large, bright plume of fire and smoke at the base. The rocket is white with a blue section in the middle. To the right of the rocket is a tall, green service tower with various NASA logos and equipment. The background is dark, and the foreground shows some ground lights and structures.

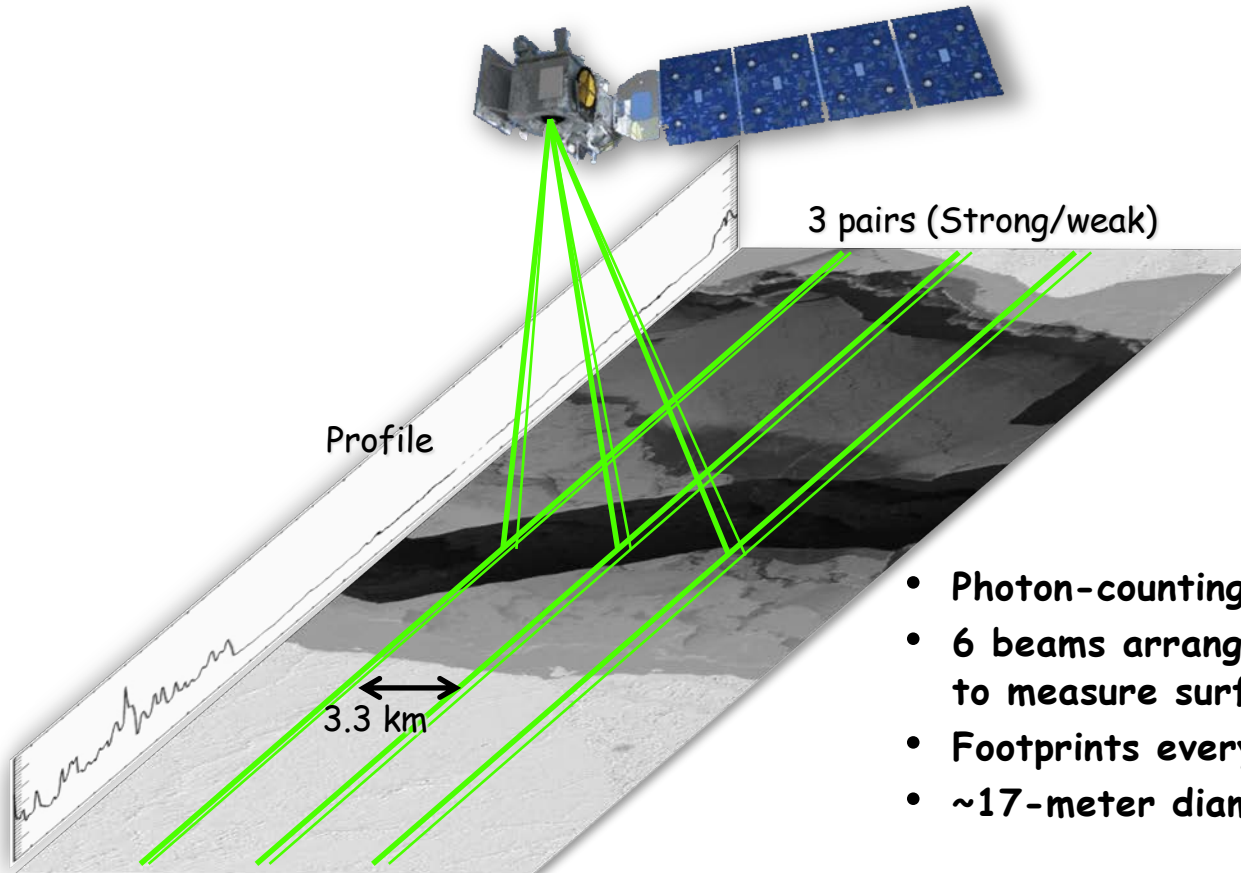
ICESat-2 – Launched September 15, 2018

Science data collection from
October 14, 2018!

- Sea ice heights and freeboard from multi-beam photon counting altimetry
- Examples from the Arctic/Antarctic
- Sea Ice Products
 - Sea Ice Height, Sea ice Freeboard
- Data Release
- Summary Remarks

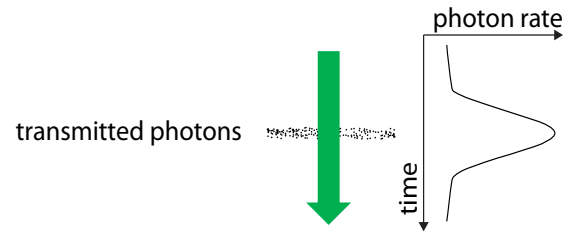


- Single beam profiler
- Footprint: 50-70 m
- 167 m spacing between spots

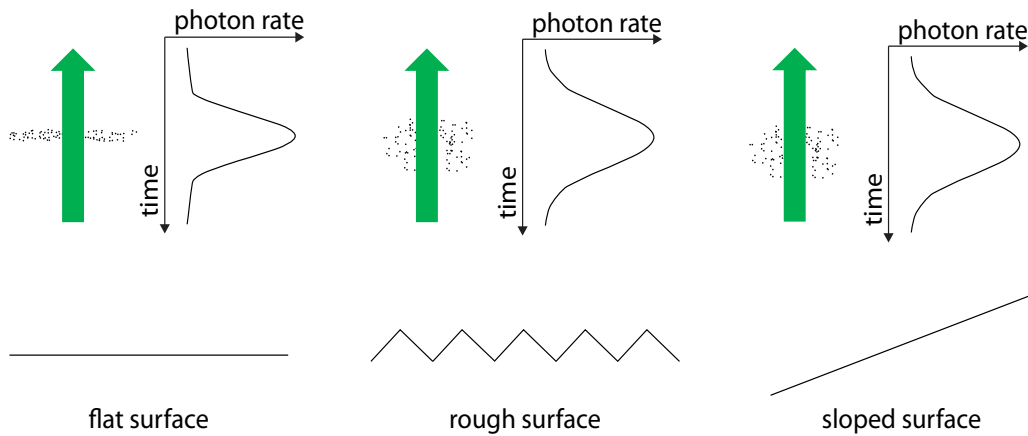


- Photon-counting lidar
- 6 beams arranged in 3 (Strong/weak) pairs to measure surface slope directly
- Footprints every 0.7 m (ICESat-1 167 m)
- ~17-meter diameter (ICESat-1 50-70 m)

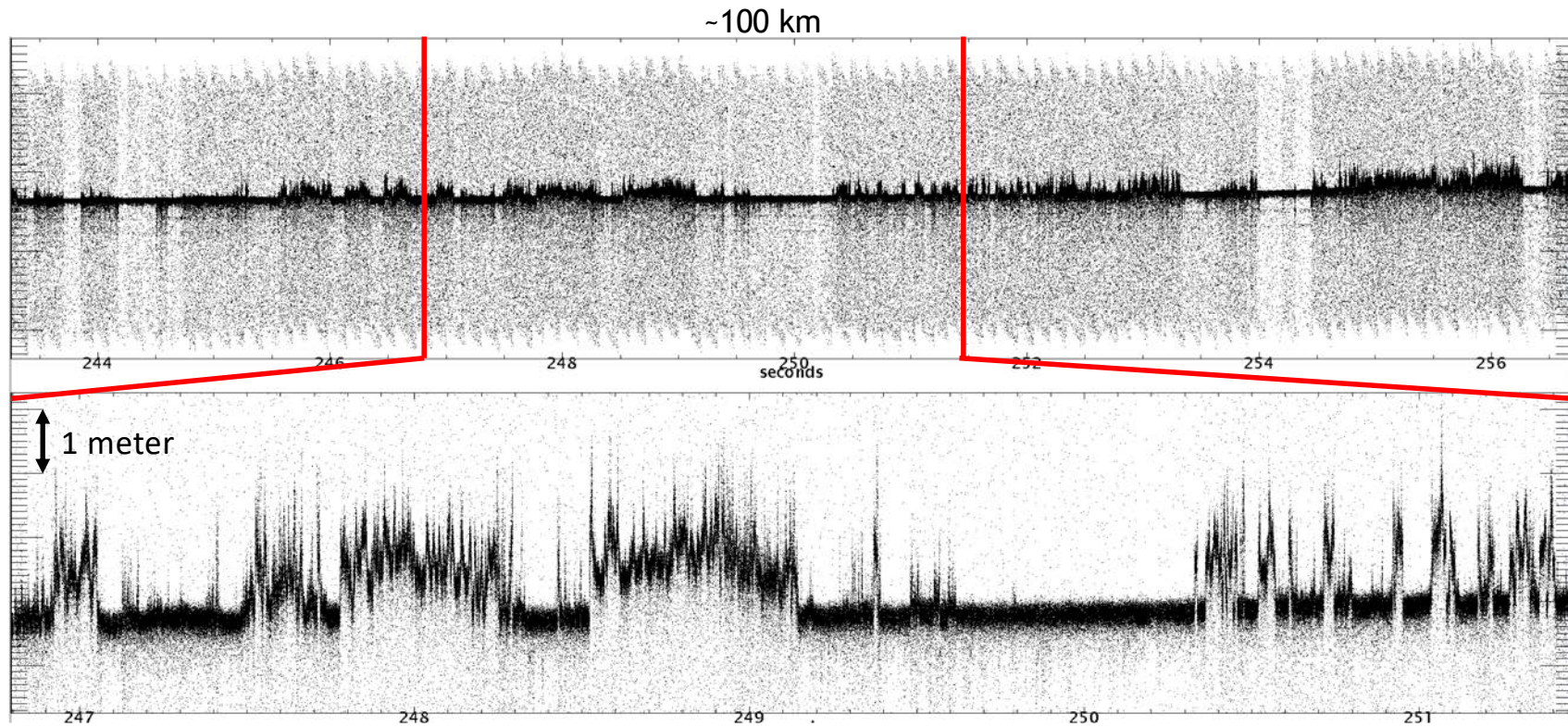
Multibeam Photon Counting Altimetry



Height estimate for every detected photon event !

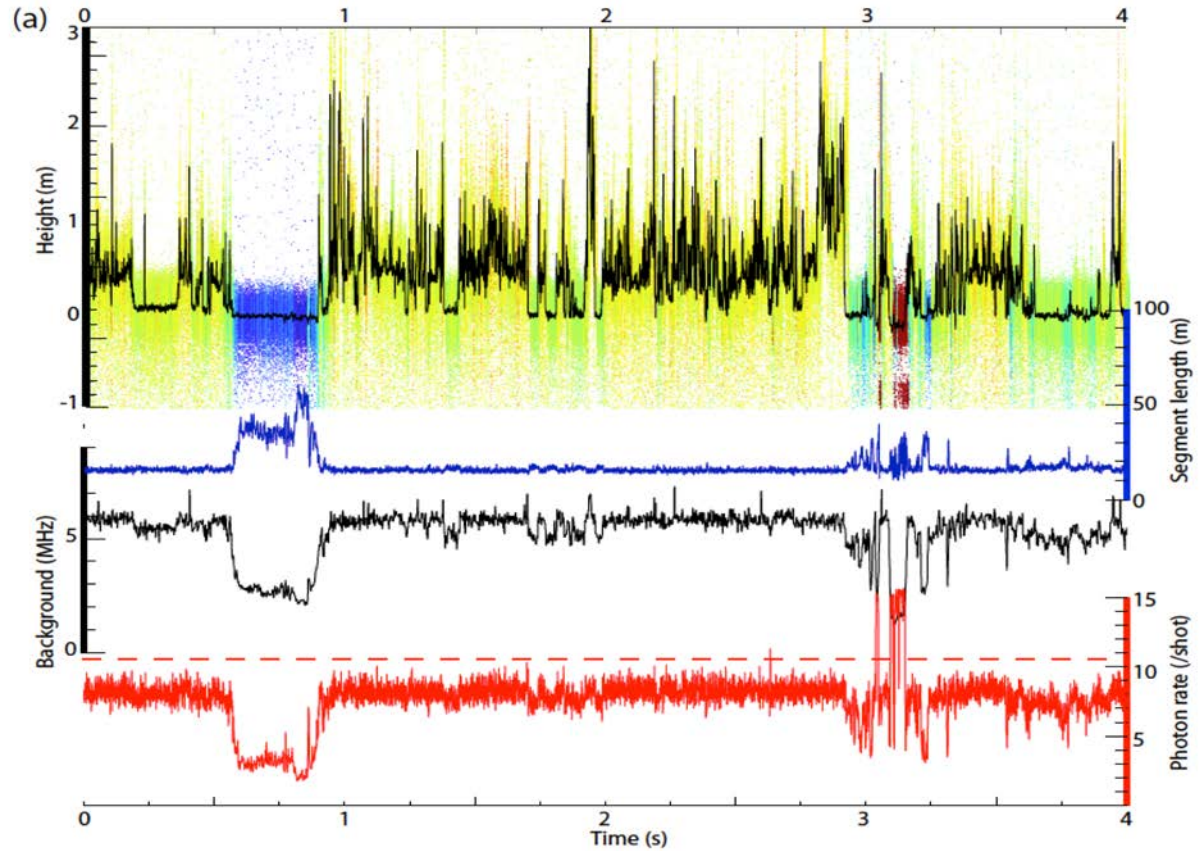
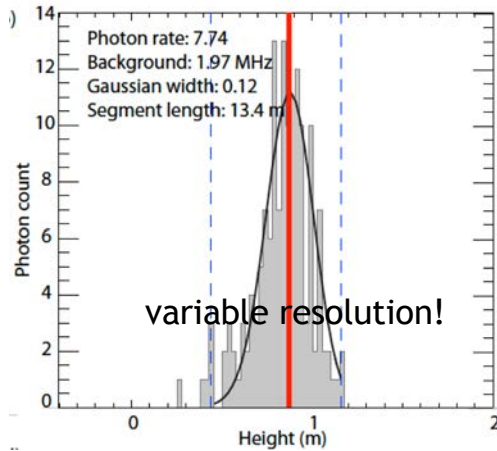


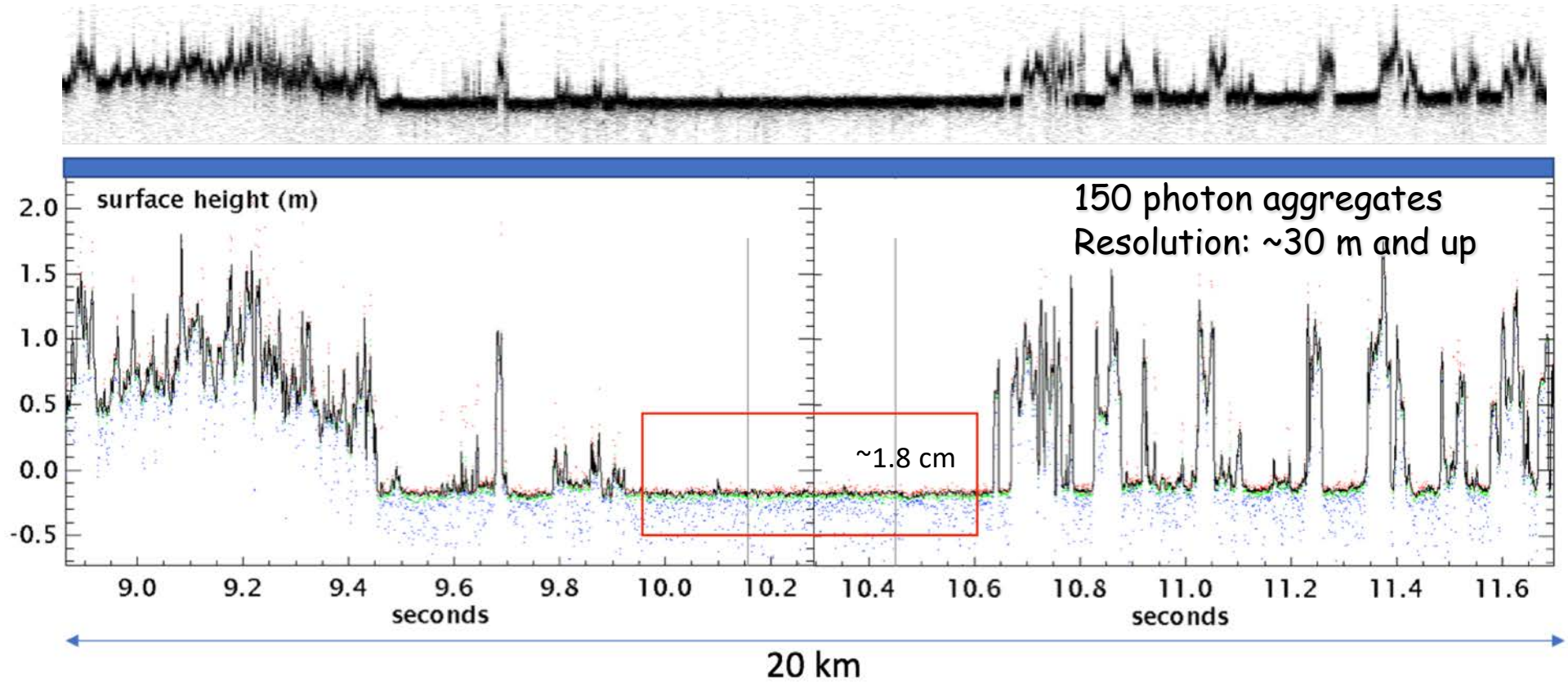
Photon Cloud (Returns from sea ice)

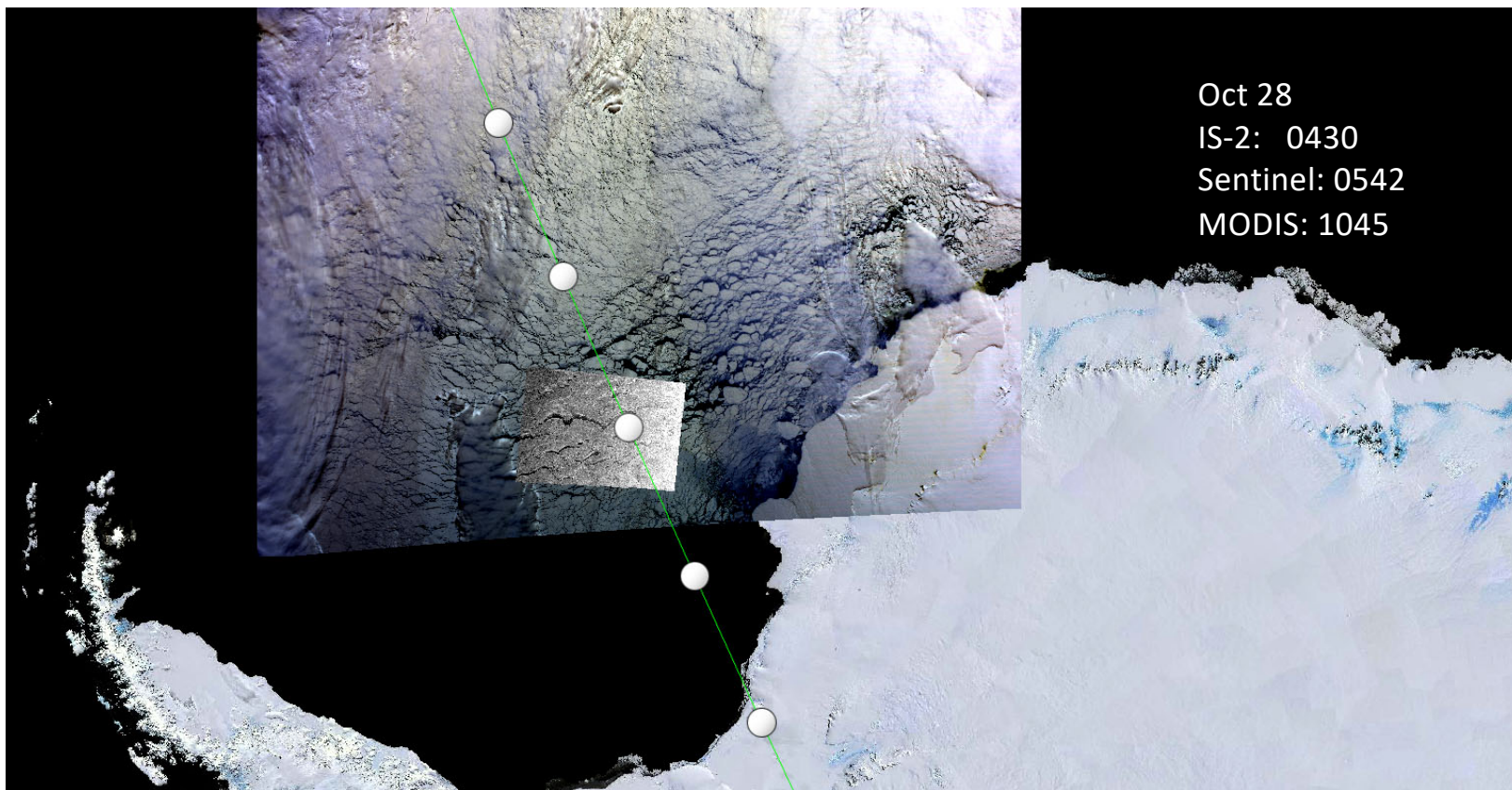


What's important for freeboard determination?
Spatial resolution:
Local sea level in narrow openings in the ice
(leads/cracks)

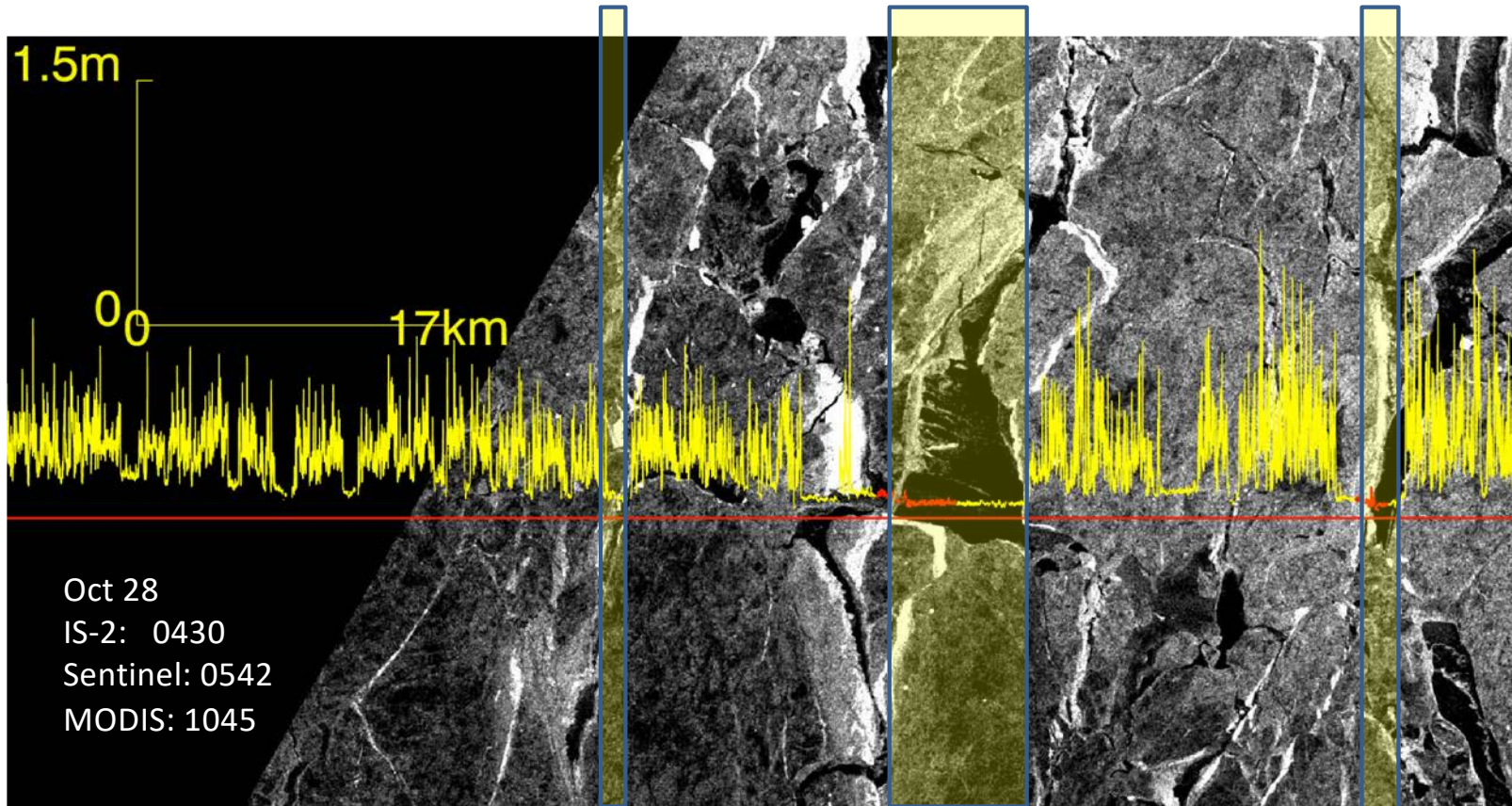
150 photon aggregates







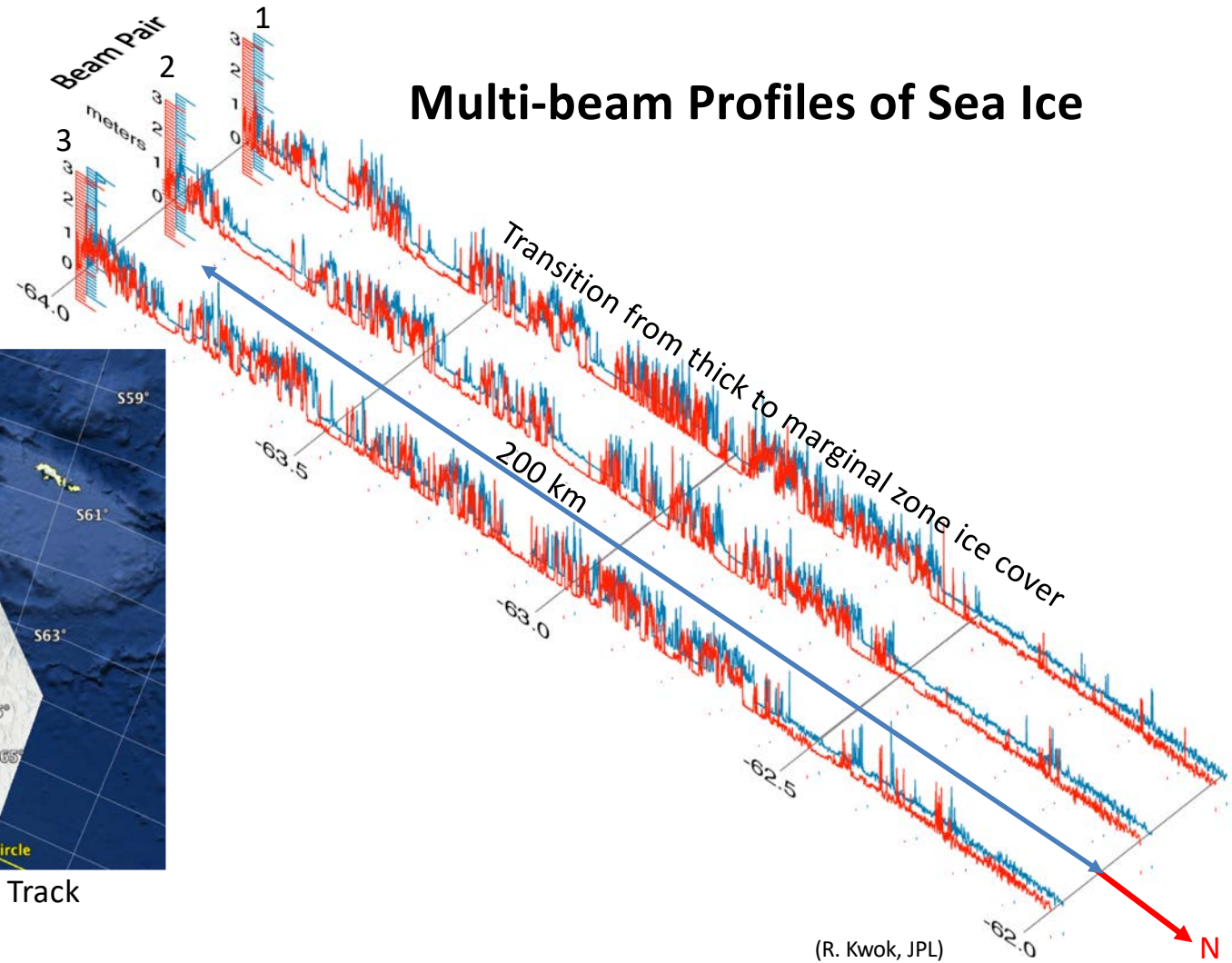
Heights of thin ice and leads



Multi-beam Profiles of Sea Ice



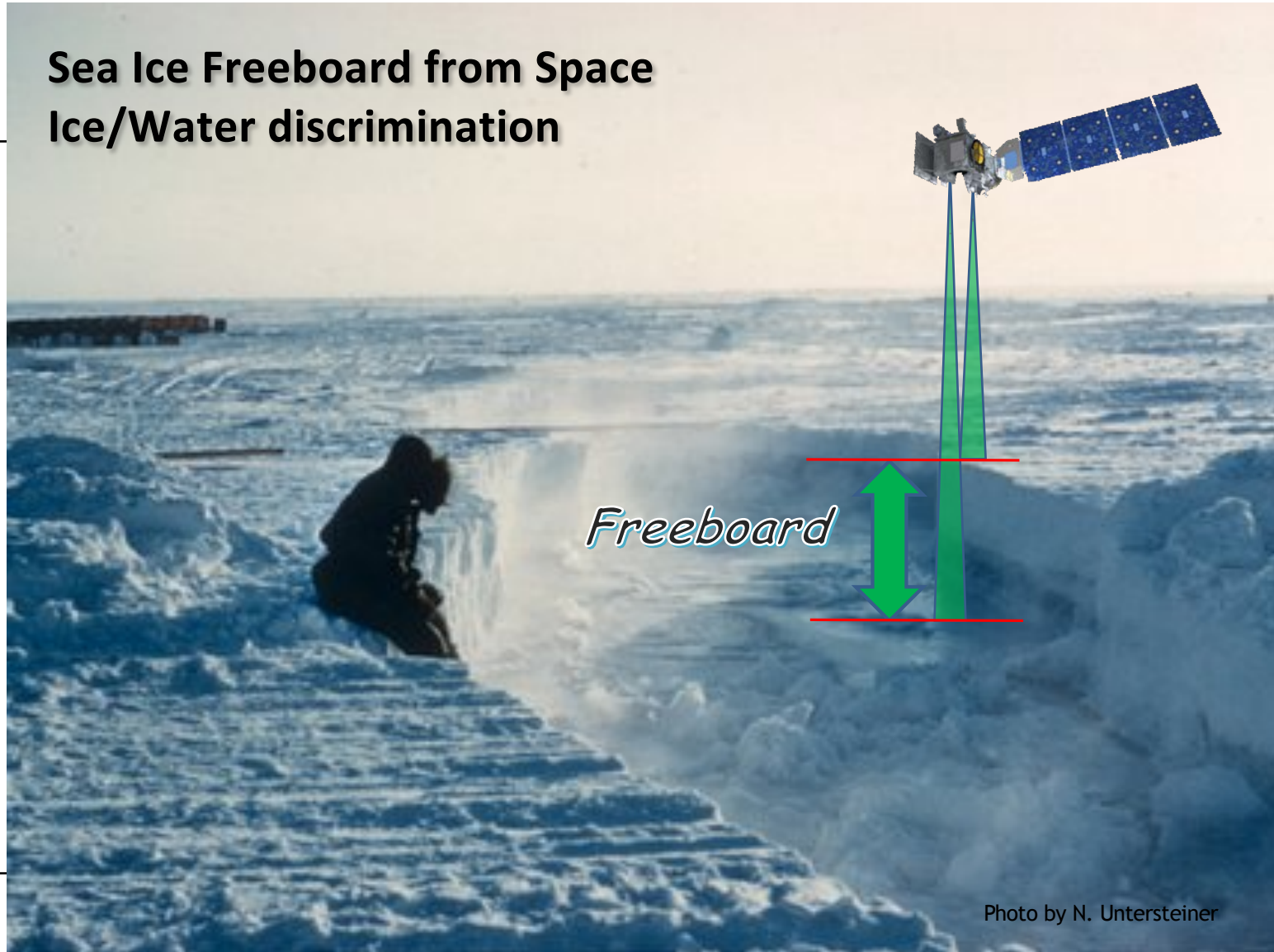
October 17, 2018 – Ascending Track



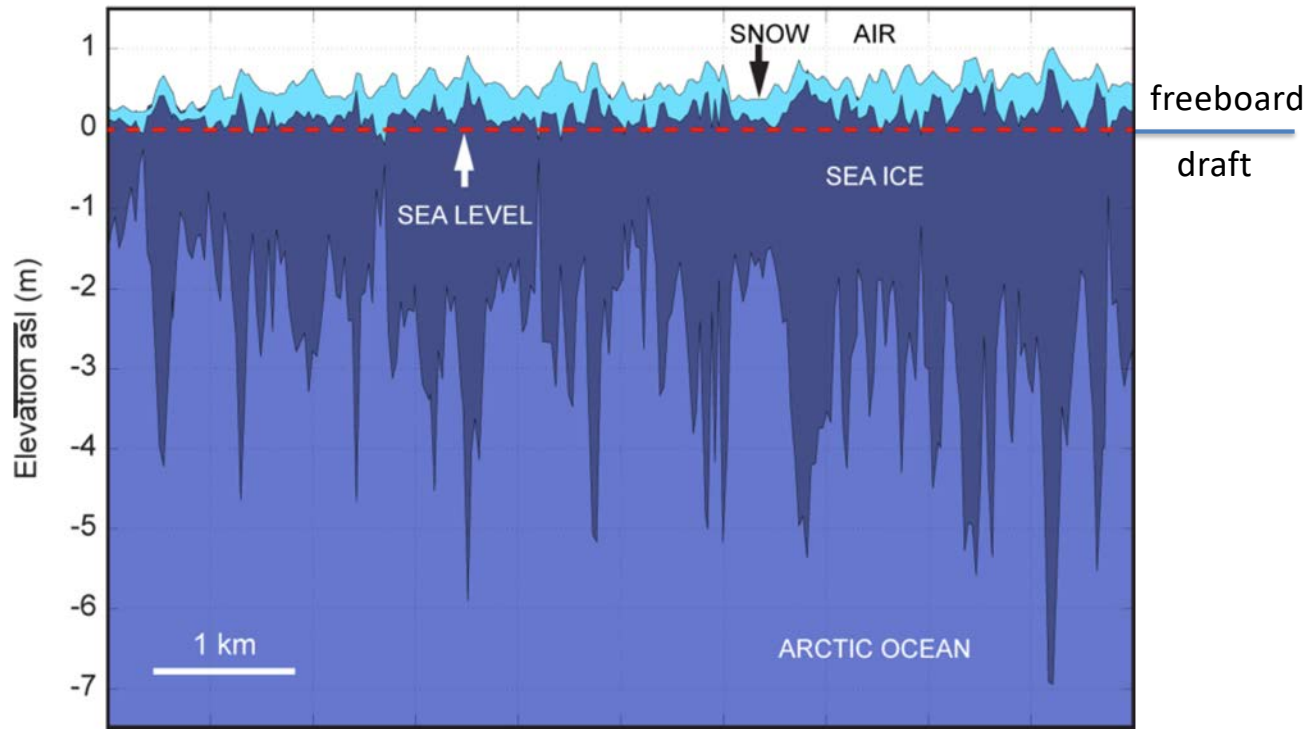


Freeboard from IS-2

Sea Ice Freeboard from Space Ice/Water discrimination

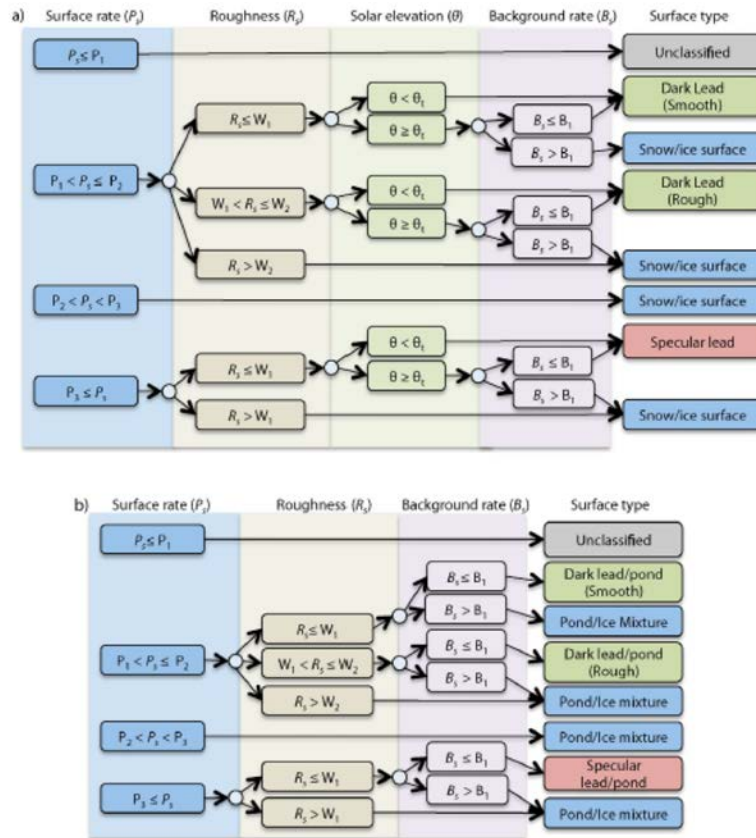


Reconstruction of thickness from freeboard



Graphics from Operation IceBridge:
NASA airborne mission

Separation of Ice/water samples for freeboard calculations



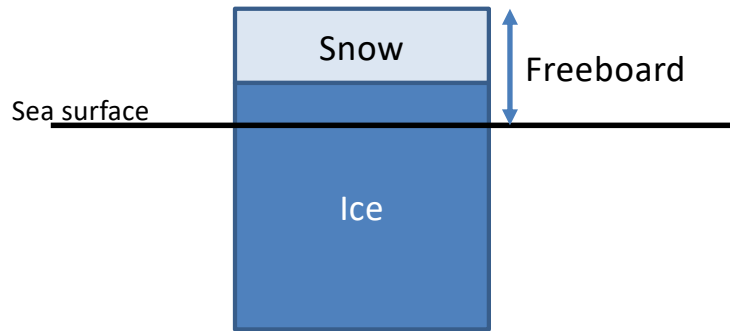
- Based on contrasts in:
 - Photon rate (average count/per shot); apparent surface reflectance
 - Surface roughness
 - Background rate
 - When sun elevation is high
 - Varies along an orbit
- Surface types
 - Dark lead (smooth, rough)
 - Snow covered ice
 - Shadow
 - Specular (open water)
 - Rough surface

Fig. 5. Decision tree for ice-water classification in (a) winter and (b) summer.

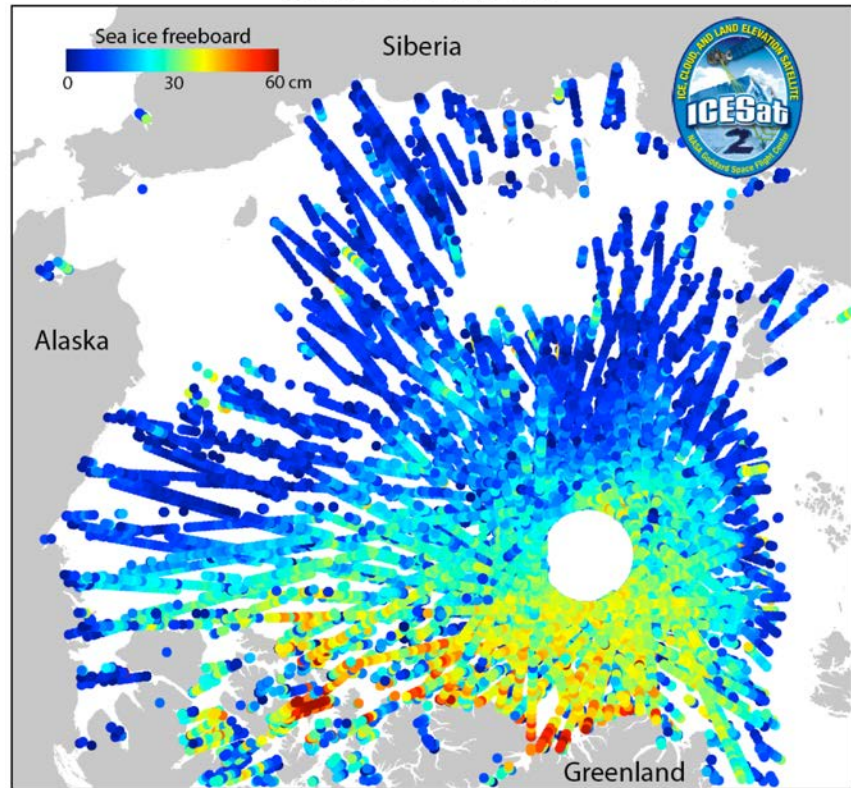


Sample fields

Thin ice (low freeboard in dark blue) at the beginning of growth season

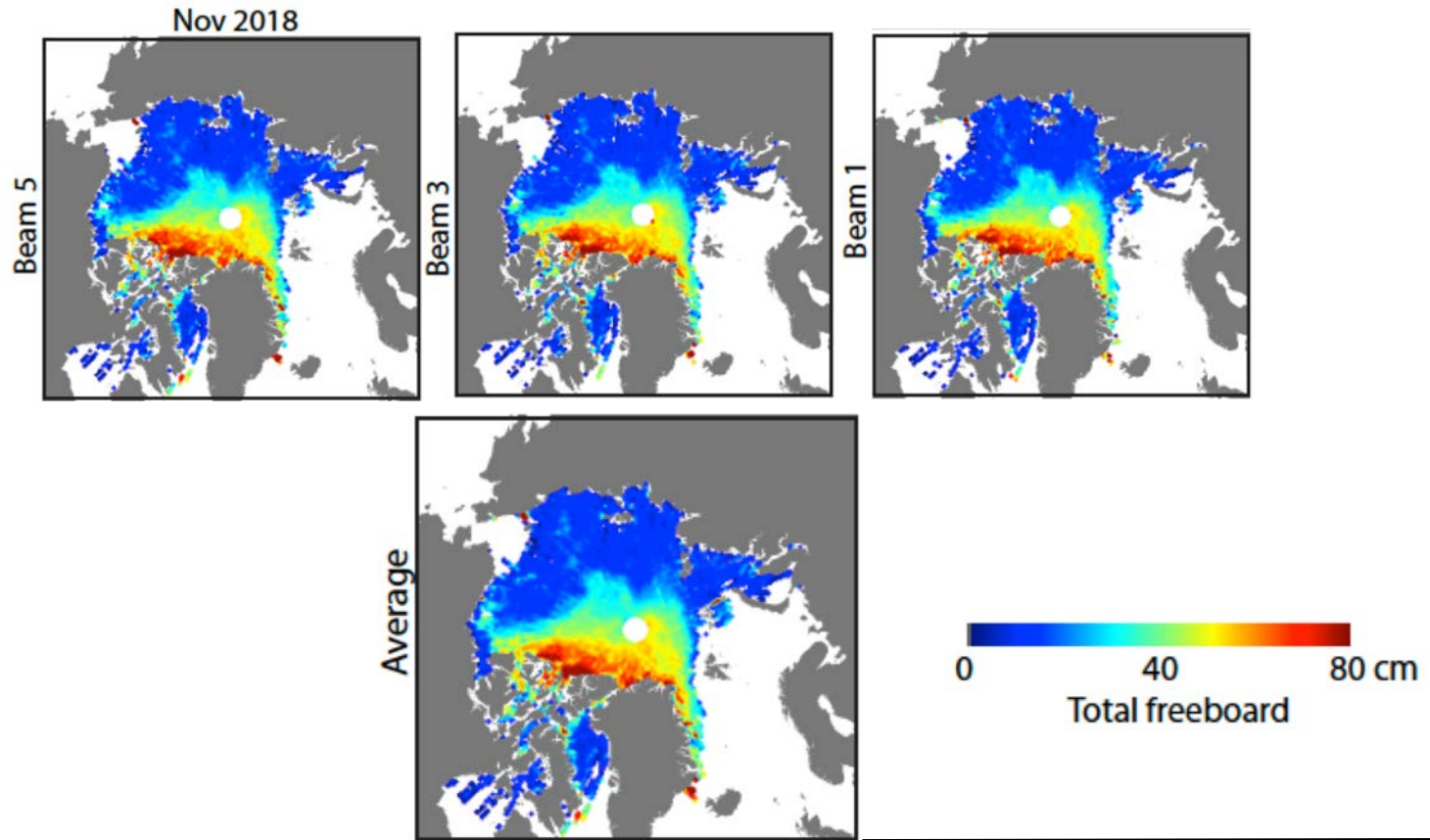


Oct 14 - Oct 28, 2018



R. Kwok, JPL

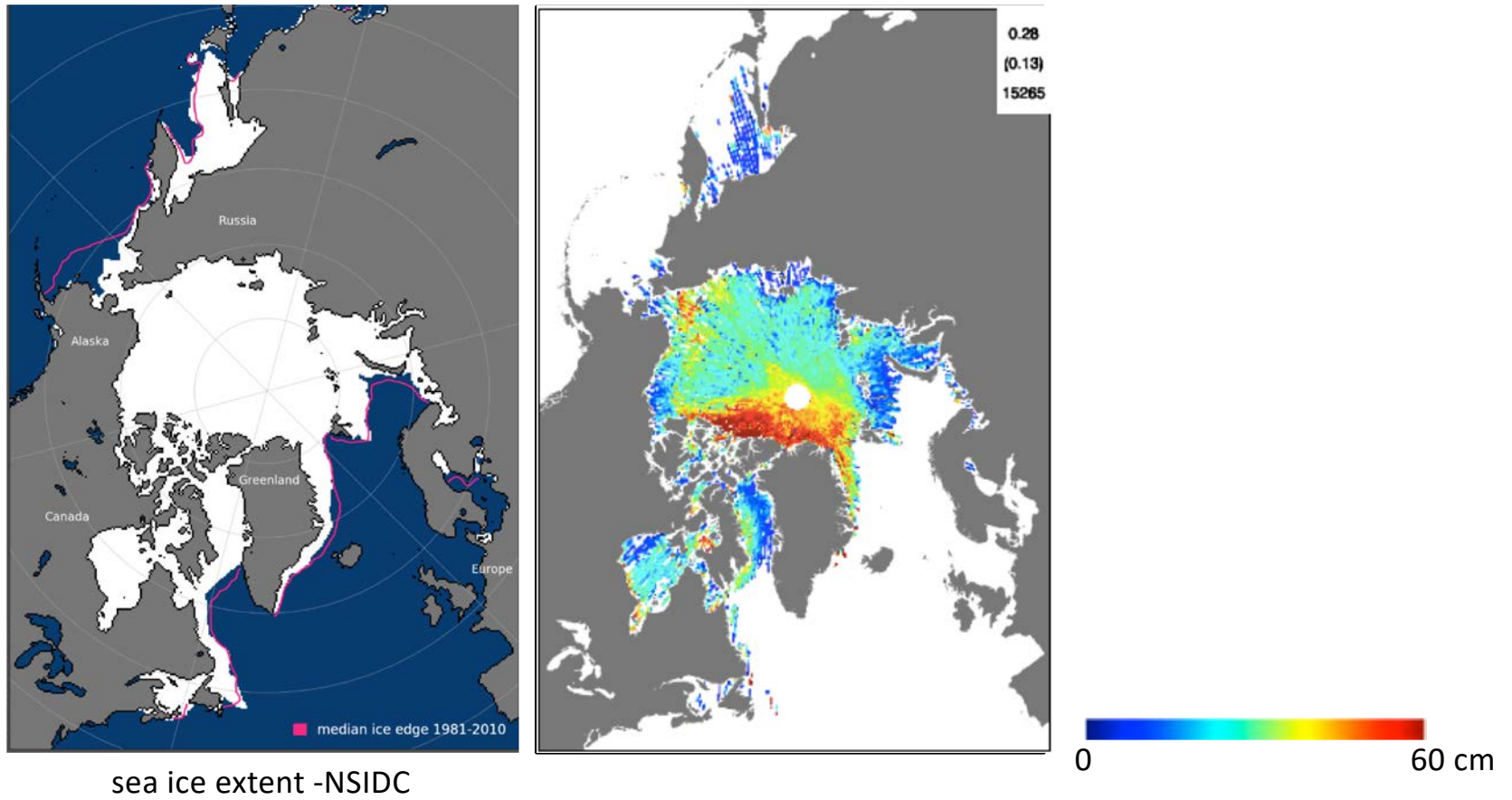
Three Strong Beams - Gridded fields





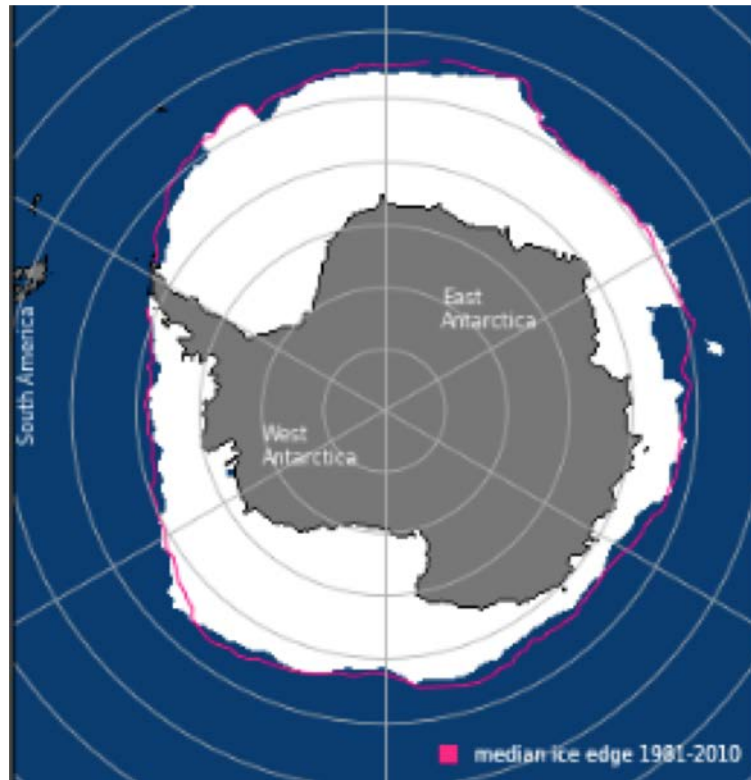
Northern Hemisphere sea ice freeboard

March 2019

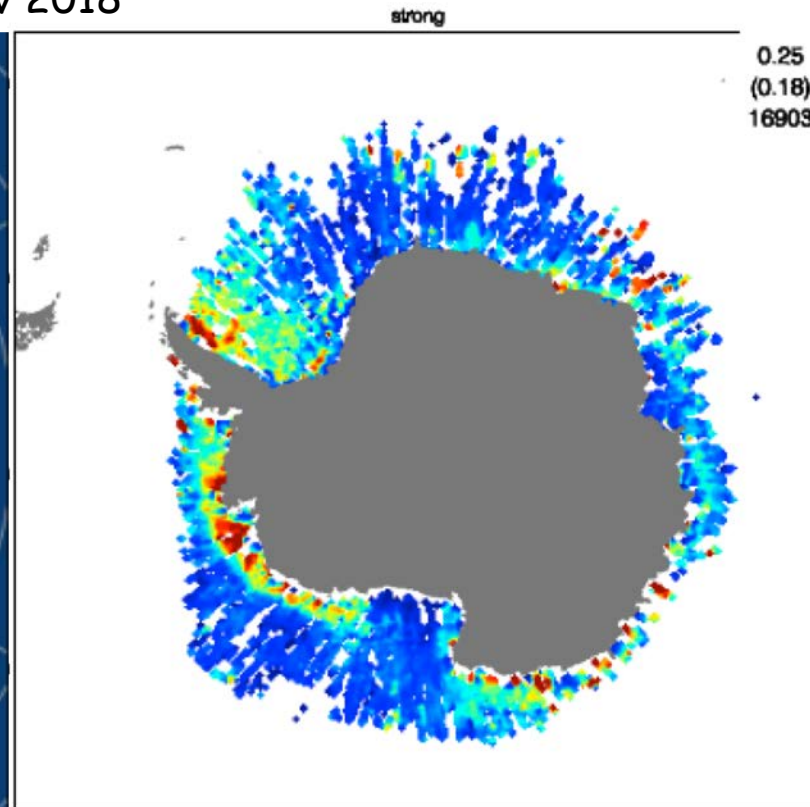


Southern Hemisphere sea ice freeboard

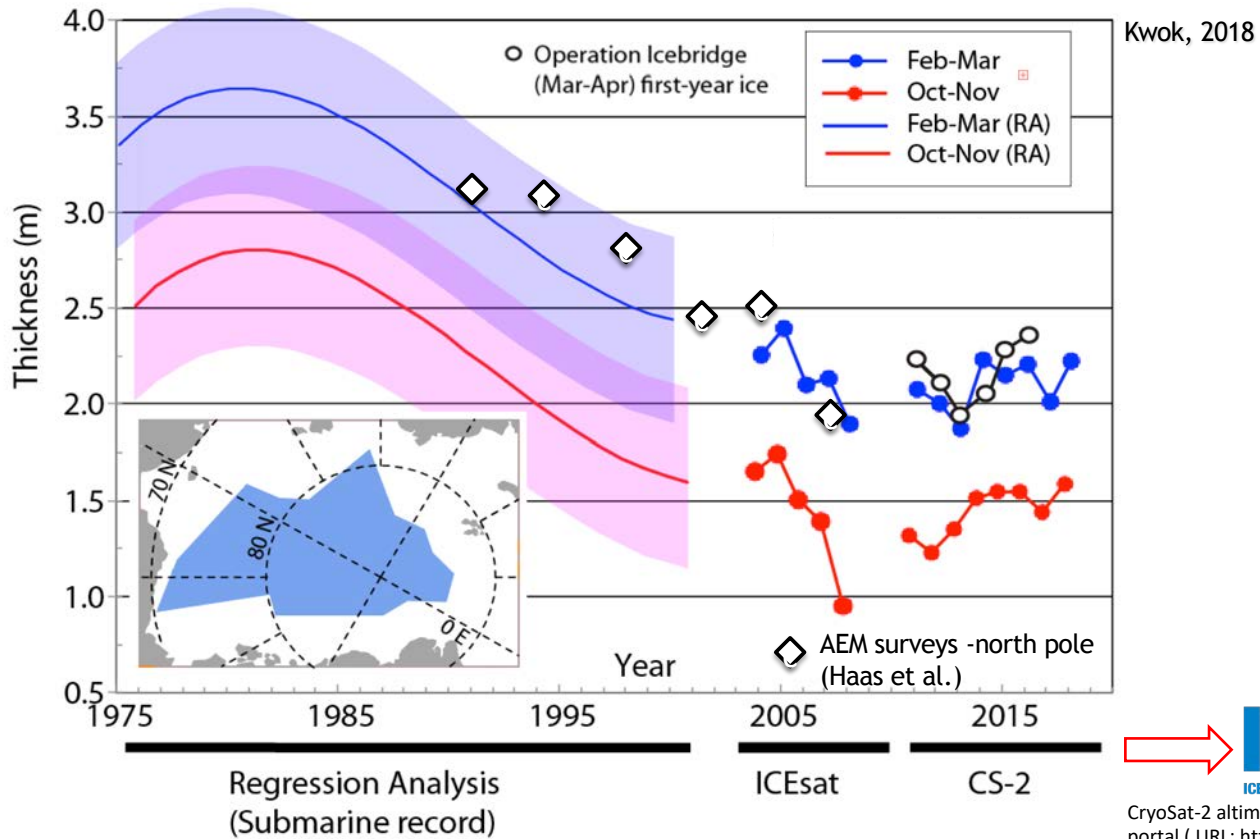
Nov 2018

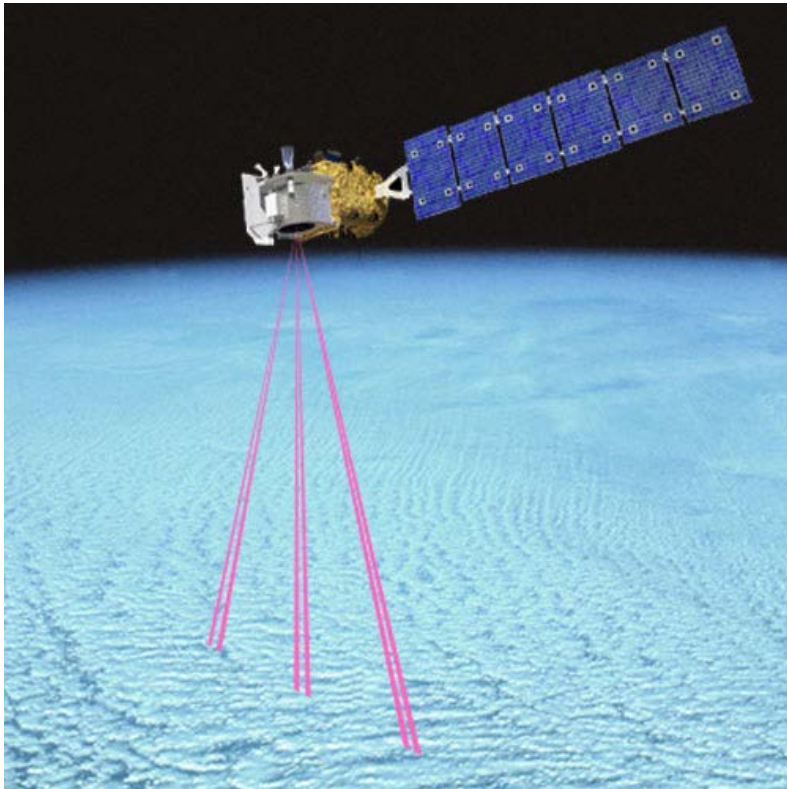


sea ice extent -NSIDC



Decline in sea ice thickness (Central Arctic Ocean): (Submarine, AEM, CS-2, OIB, and ICESat)





- Science data collection from October 14
- Routine Products
 - Along-track (from 6 beams)
 - sea ice and sea surface heights (Product: ATL07/L3A).
 - sea ice freeboard (ATL10/L3A).
 - Available at the end of May at NSIDC
 - Oct 14 thru Dec 27, 2018
- Research Products (GSFC)
 - Along-track sea ice thickness.
 - Gridded monthly sea ice thickness.

