

# Advances in Airborne Altimetric Techniques for the Measurement of Snow on Arctic Sea Ice

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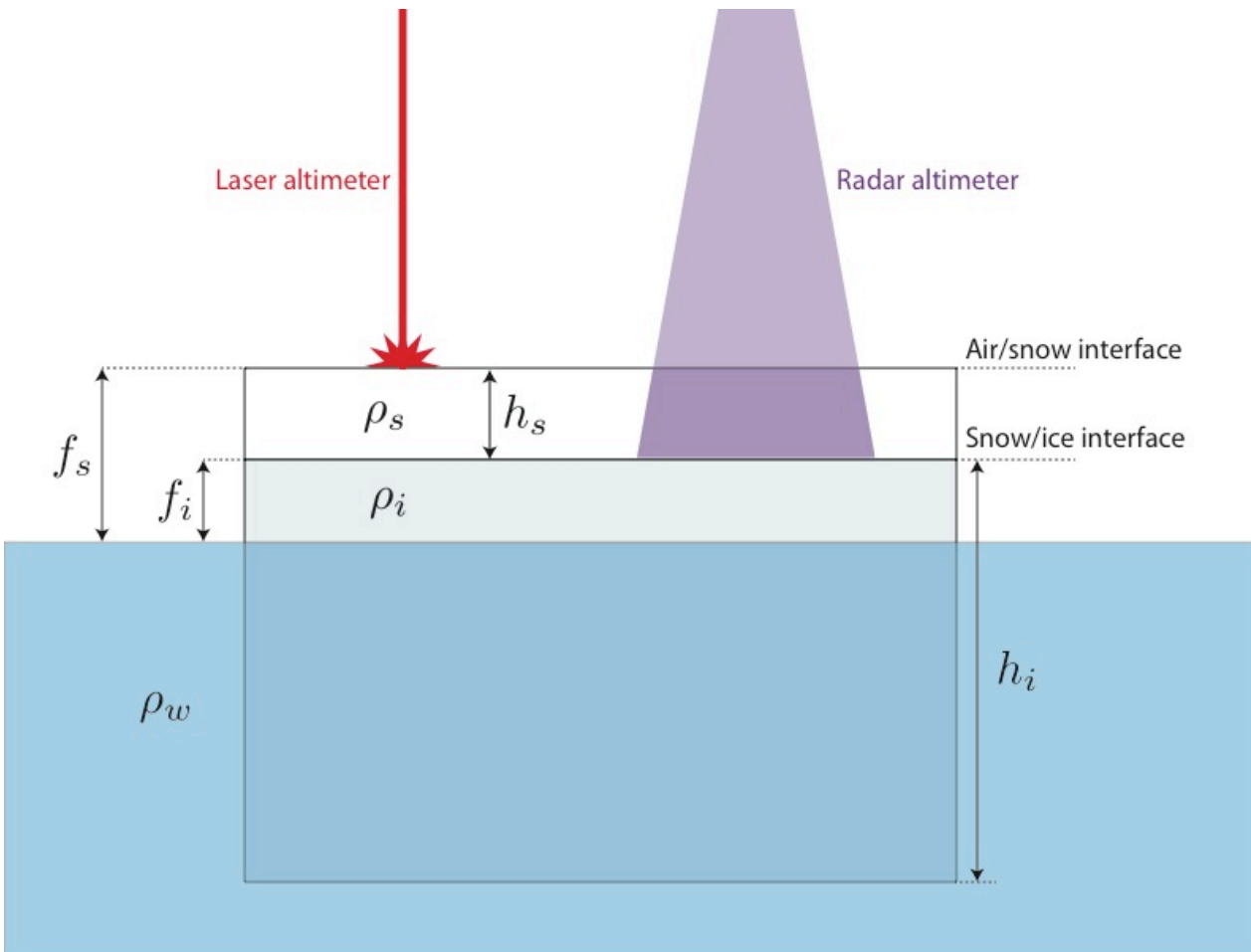
# Altimetry over sea ice

Ice floe

lead



# Altimetry over sea ice



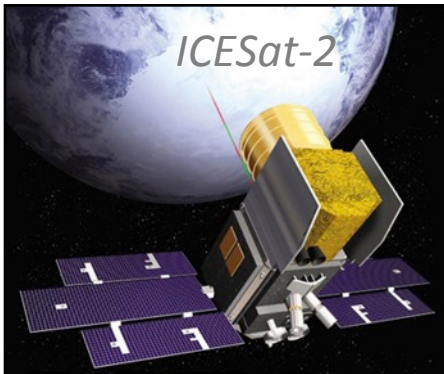
- Measure surface elevation
- Discriminate leads from floes
- Open water required for calibration
- Derive freeboard
- Assume hydrostatic equilibrium to Infer ice thickness, which is a function of:
  - Snow, ice and water density
  - **Snow depth**
  - Ice freeboard
- Ice thickness uncertainty influenced by errors freeboard and **snow depth**

# Deriving sea ice thickness



Radar  
altimeters

$$h_i = f_i \frac{\rho_w}{(\rho_w - \rho_i)} + \boxed{h_s} \frac{\rho_s}{(\rho_w - \rho_i)}$$



Laser  
altimeters

$$h_i = f_s \frac{\rho_w}{(\rho_w - \rho_i)} + \boxed{h_s} \frac{(\rho_s - \rho_w)}{(\rho_w - \rho_i)}$$



# Snow depth uncertainty



Radar  
altimeters

$$\epsilon_{hs}^2 \left[ \frac{\rho_s}{(\rho_w - \rho_i)} \right]^2$$

$$\epsilon_{hs}^2 \times 8.62$$

*Giles, K.A. et al., 2007. Combined airborne laser and radar altimeter measurements over the Fram Strait in May 2002. Remote Sensing of Environment, 111(2-3), pp.182-194.*



Laser  
altimeters

$$\epsilon_{hs}^2 \left[ \frac{\rho_s}{(\rho_w - \rho_i)} - \frac{\rho_w}{(\rho_w - \rho_i)} \right]^2$$

$$\epsilon_{hs}^2 \times 41.92$$

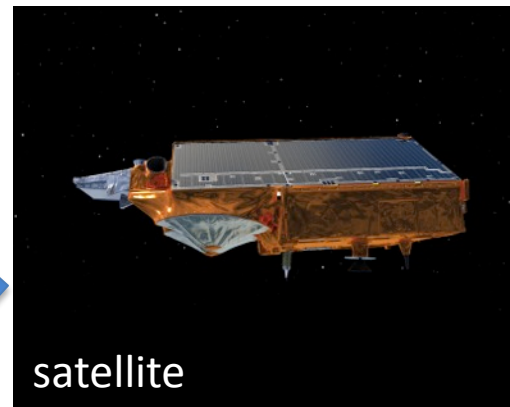
*Giles, K.A. et al., 2007. Combined airborne laser and radar altimeter measurements over the Fram Strait in May 2002. Remote Sensing of Environment, 111(2-3), pp.182-194.*

# Nested validation approach: Theory

- In-situ measurements used to validate airborne measurements
- Airborne measurements used to validate satellite estimates
- NASA operation IceBridge aircraft providing yearly surveys of Arctic sea ice each March/April
- IceBridge instruments on P-3 aircraft:
  - Ku-band radar altimeter (13-17 GHz)
  - Snow radar (2-8 GHz)
  - Airborne Topographic Mapper (ATM) laser altimeter
  - Digital mapping System (DMS) digital camera

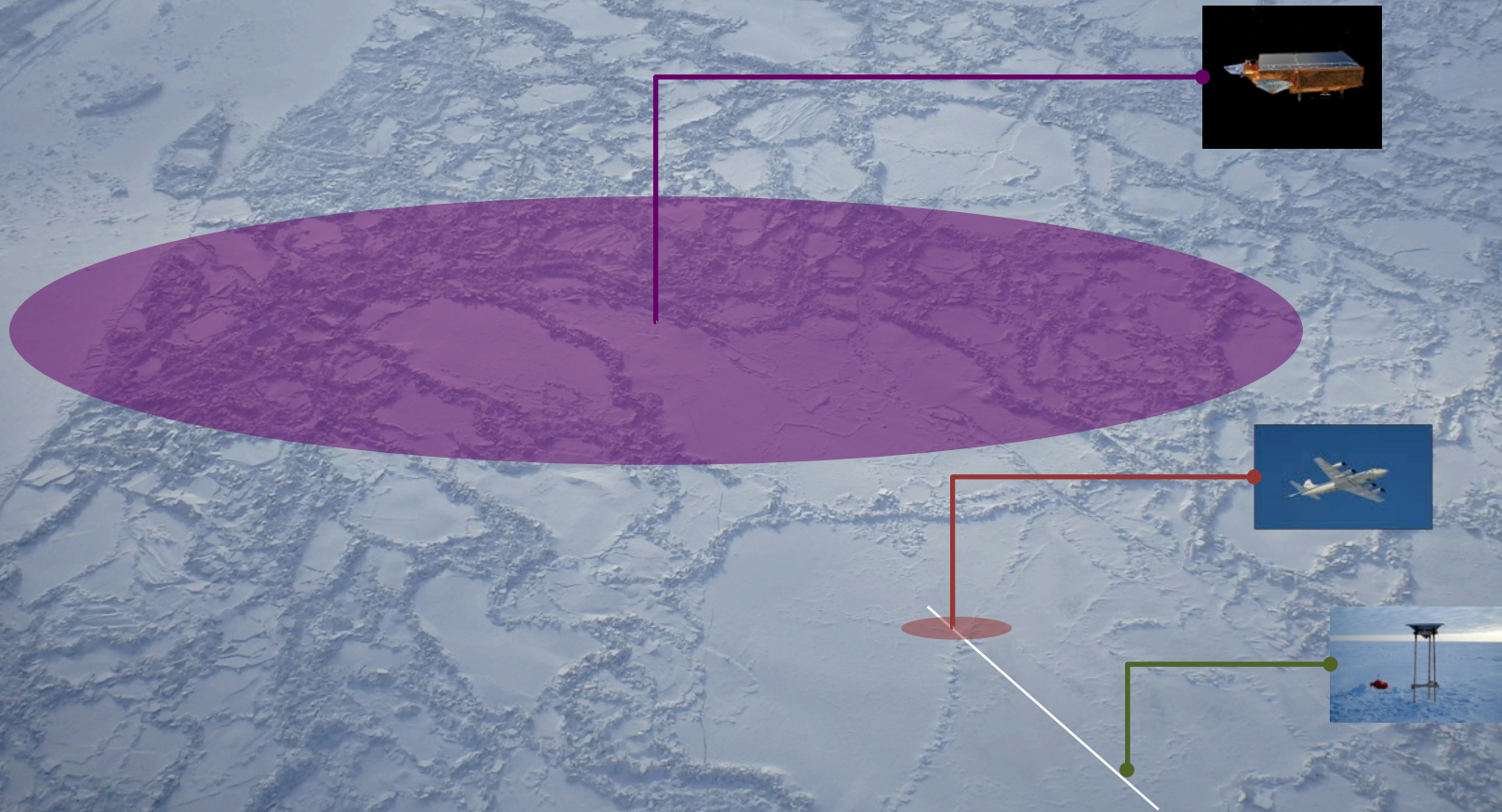
Aircraft  
validates  
satellite

In-situ  
validates  
aircraft





# Nested validation approach: Reality





# Airborne validation – ICEX 2011

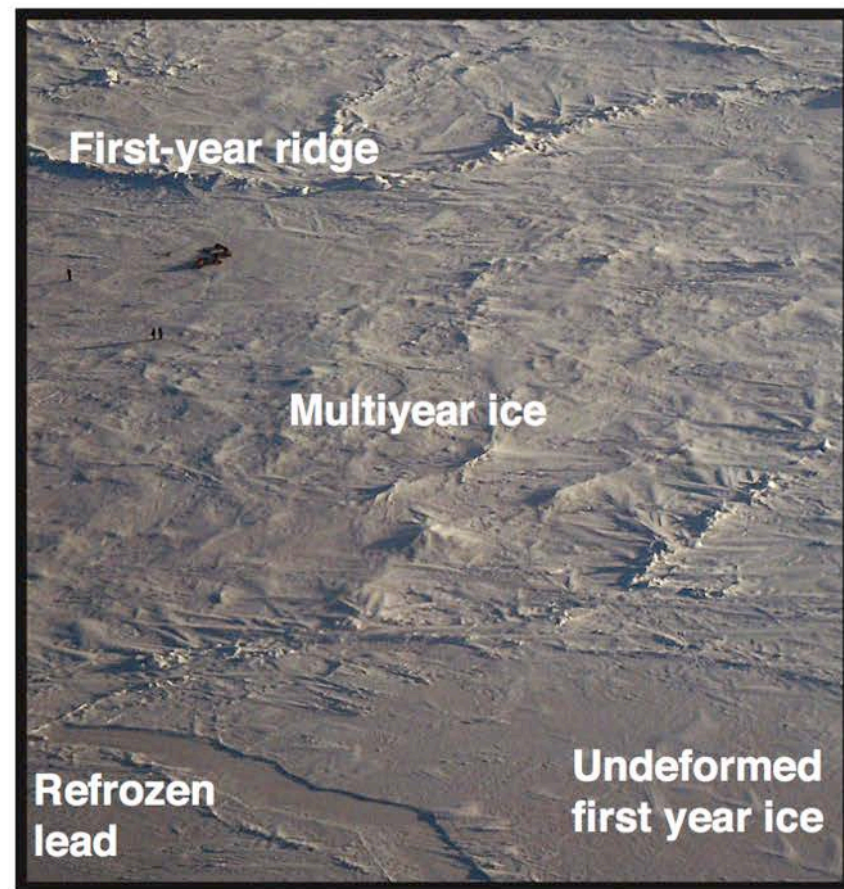
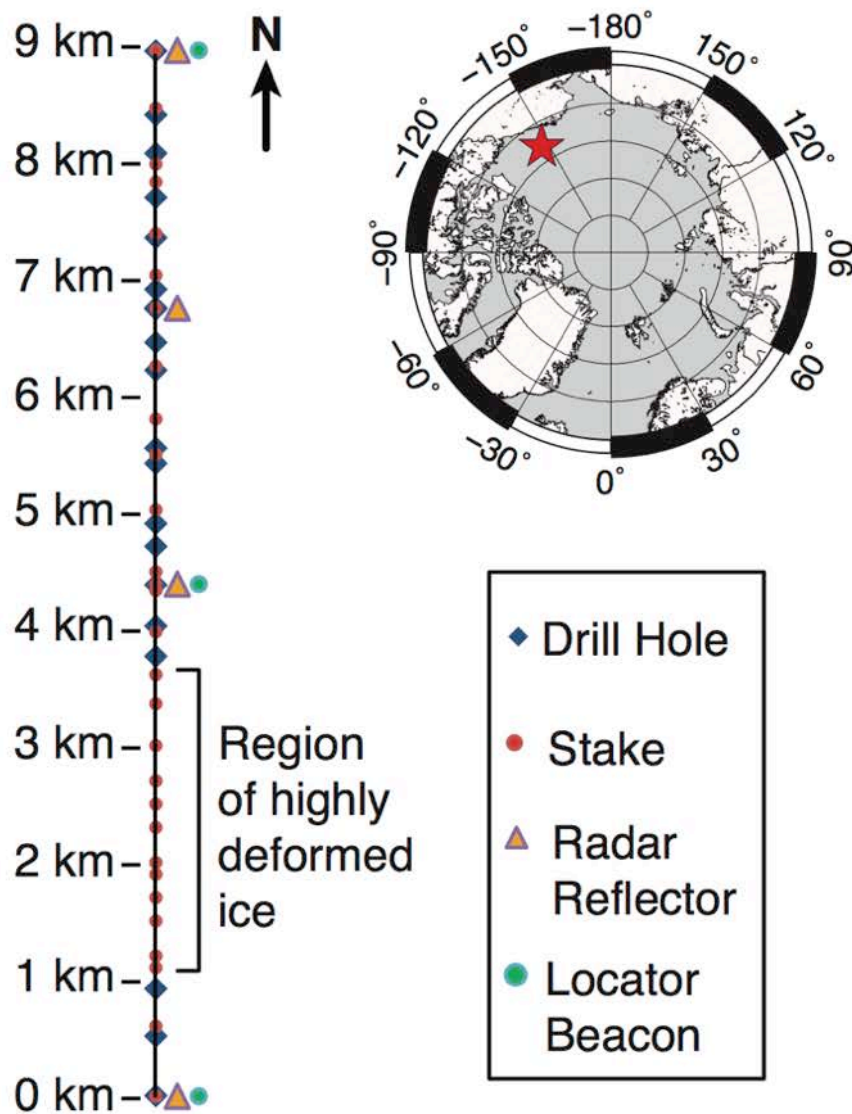
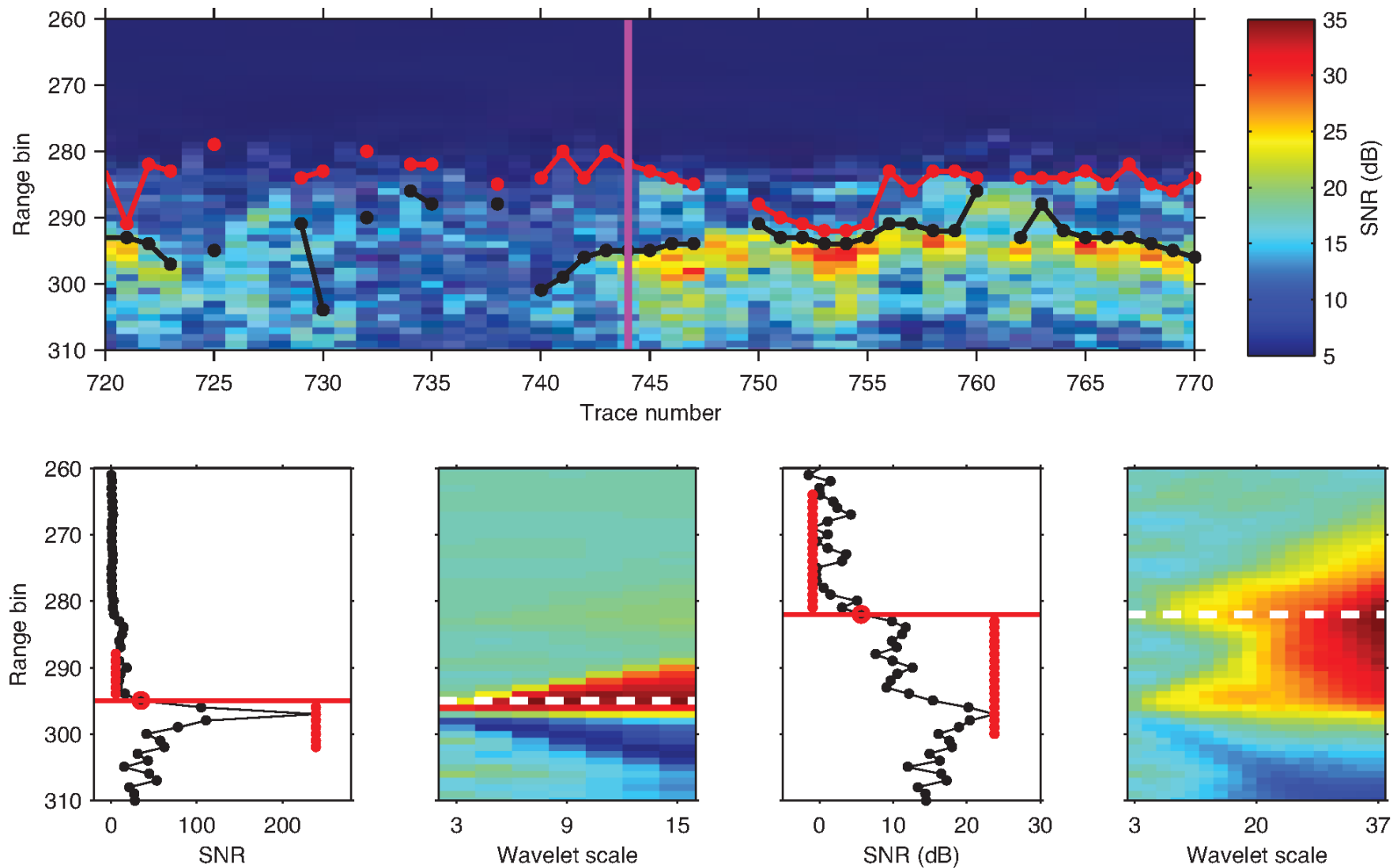


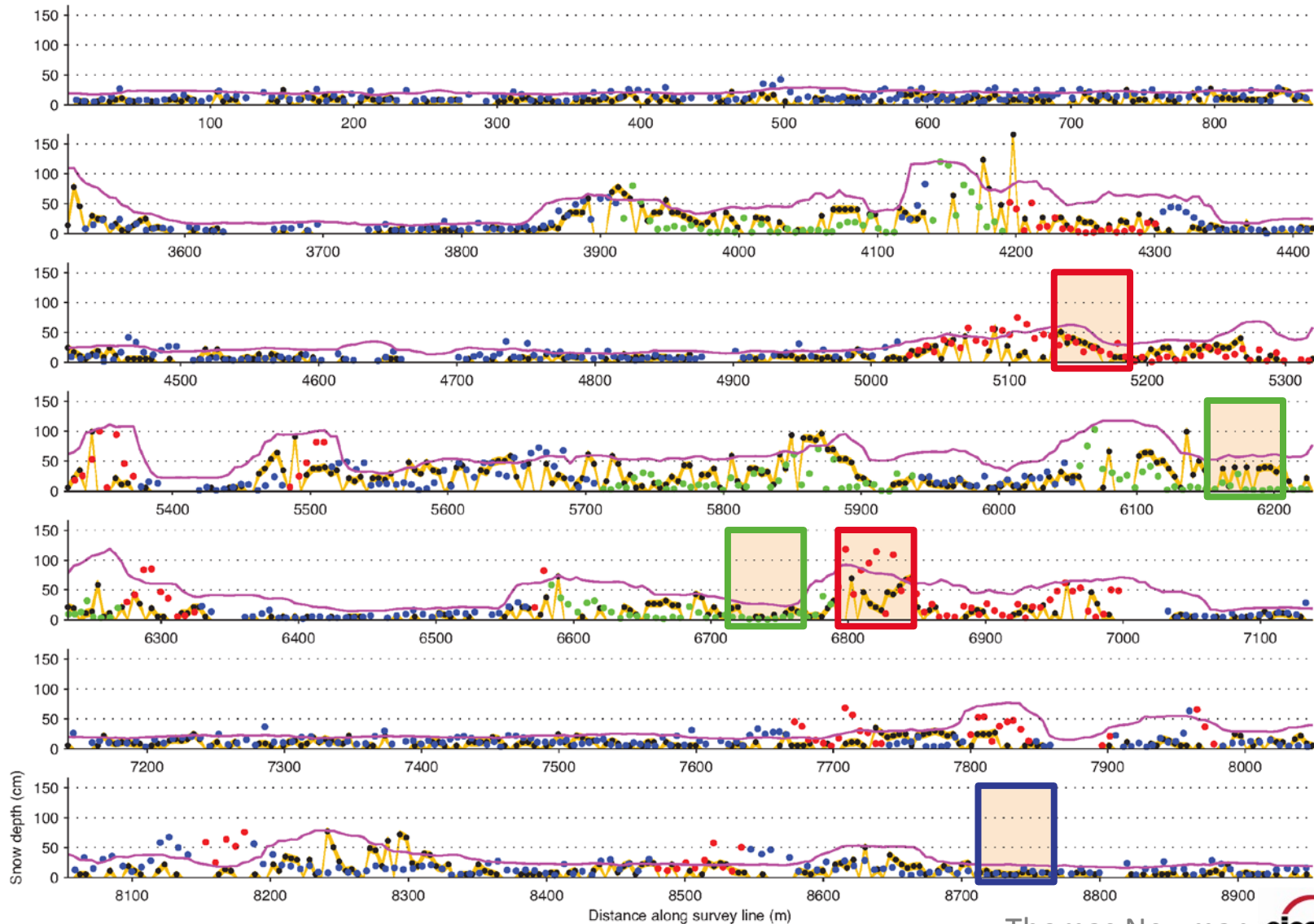
Photo Studinger/NASA



# Snow radar echogram Interface detection - Wavelet techniques

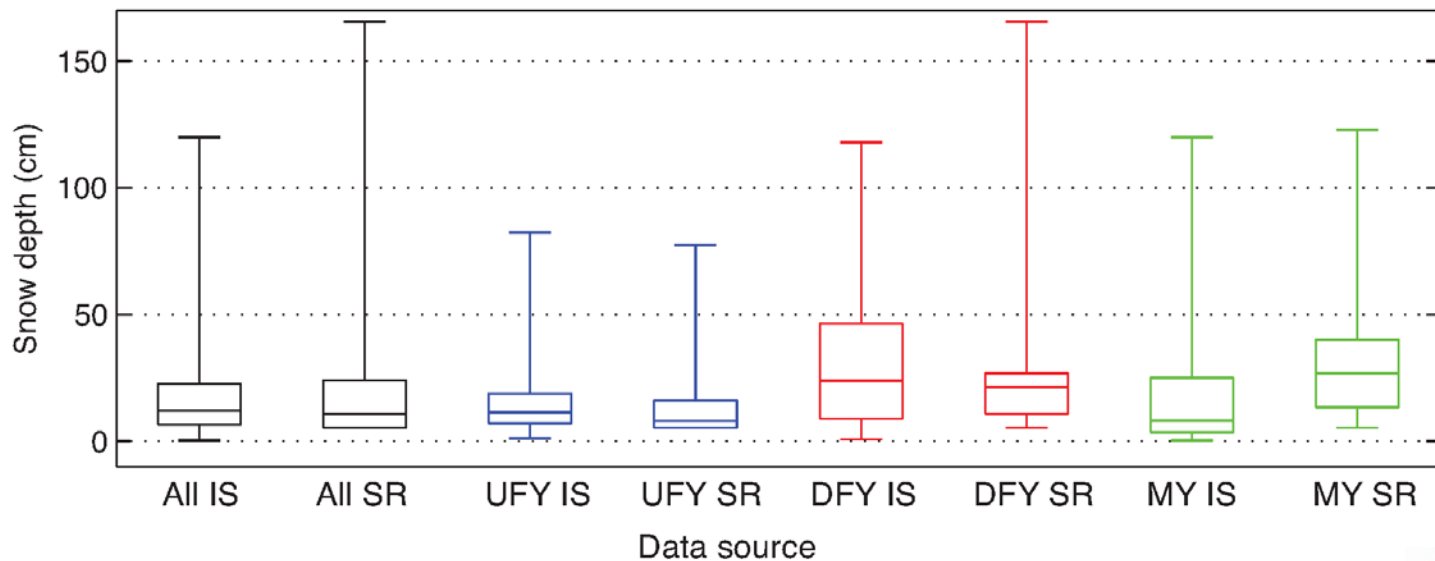
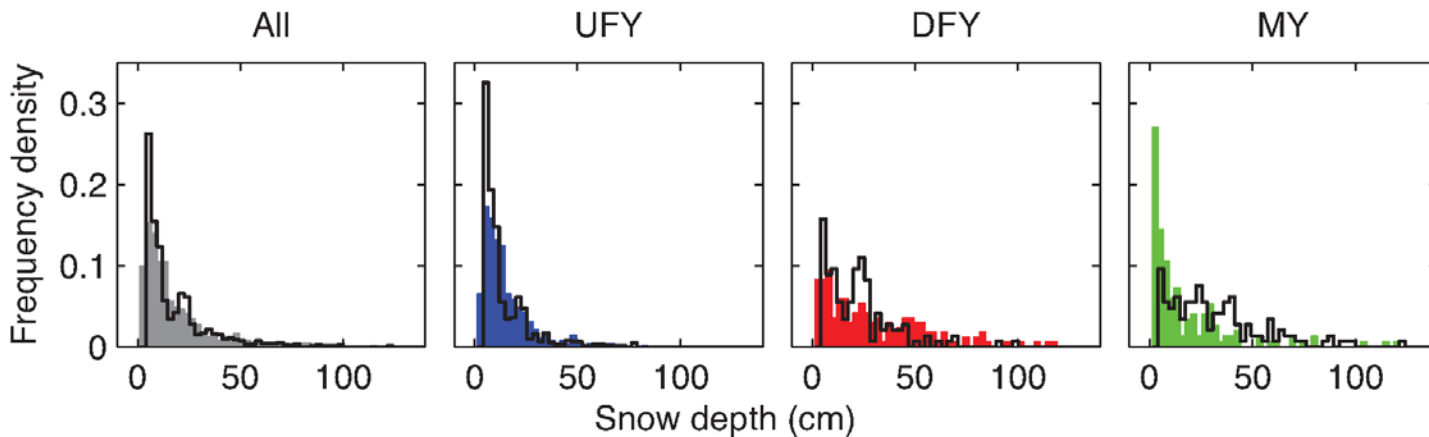


# ICEX 2011 point-by-point comparison

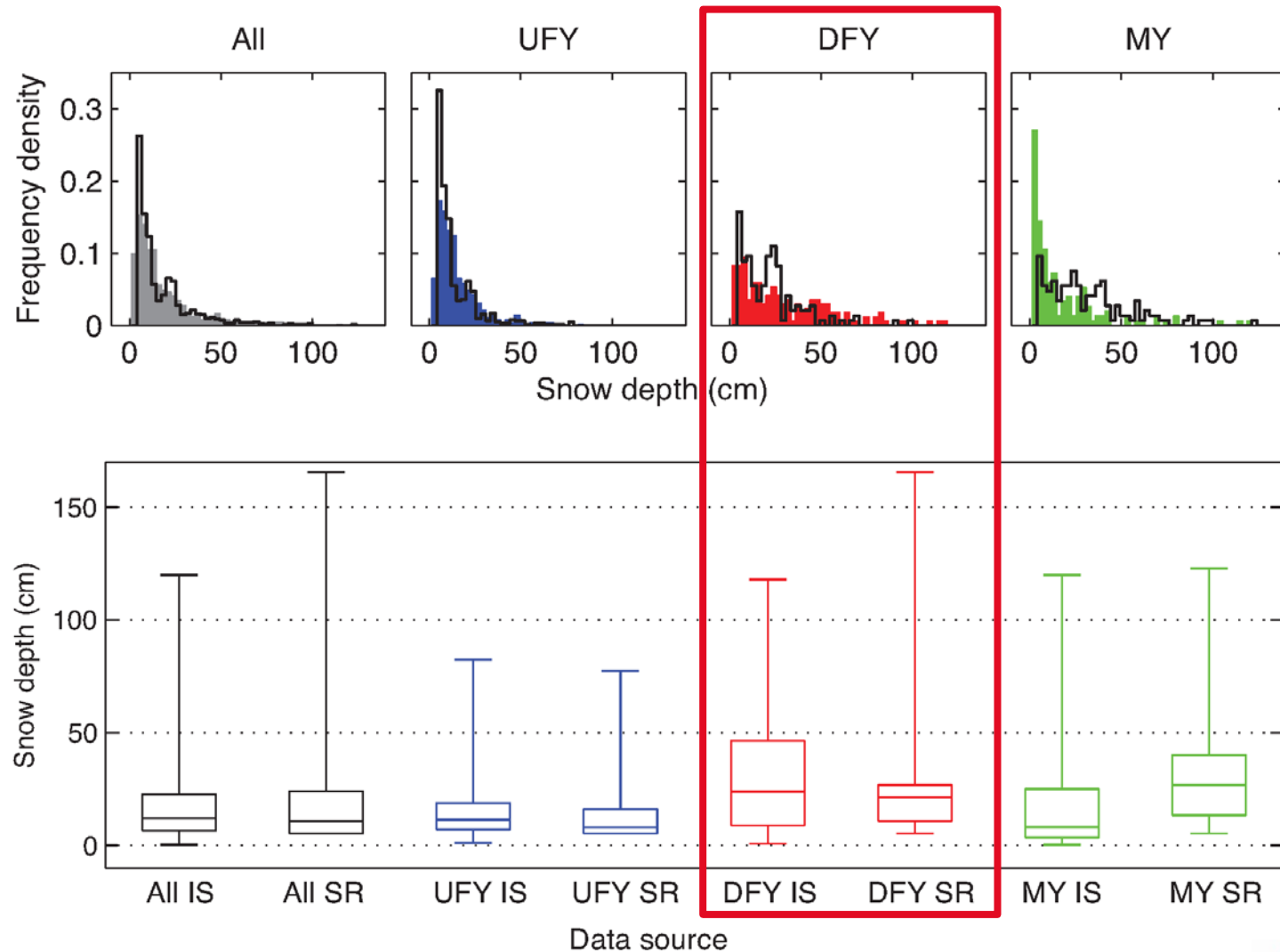




# ICEX 2011 – Validation by ice type

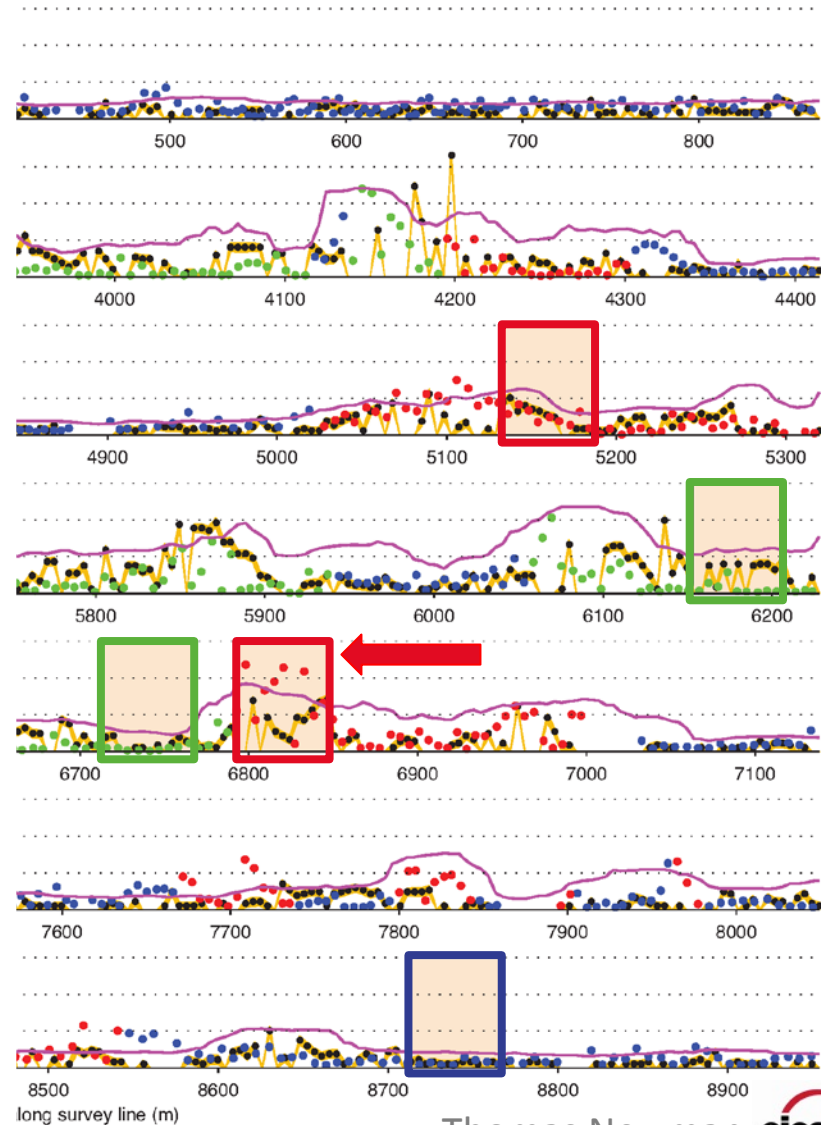
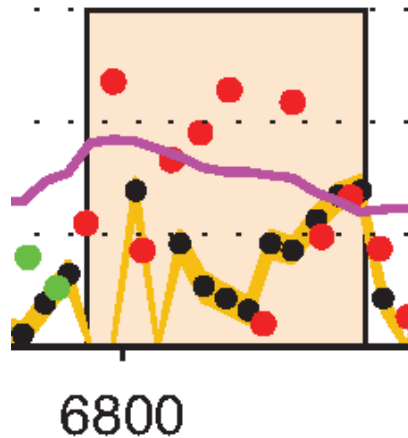


# Case study - Deformed first year ice (DFY)

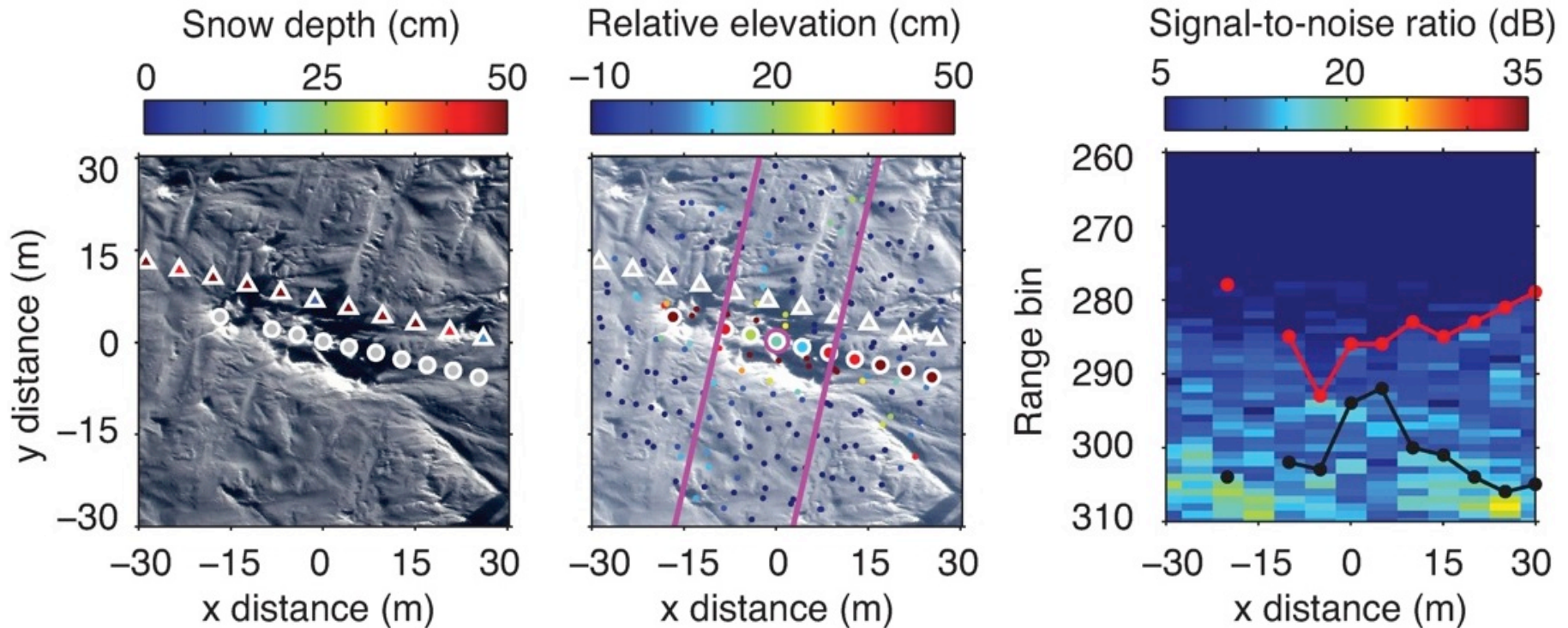




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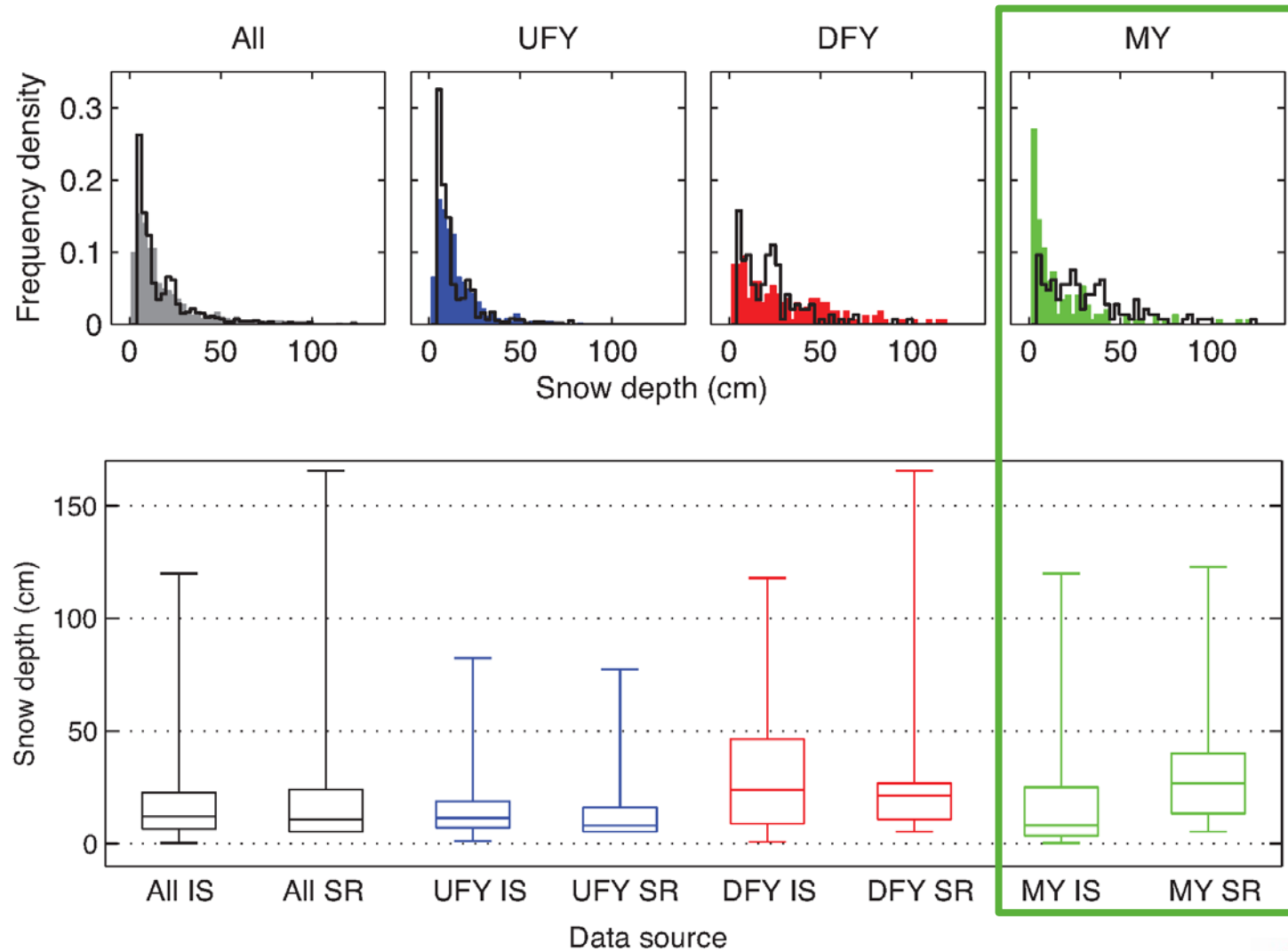


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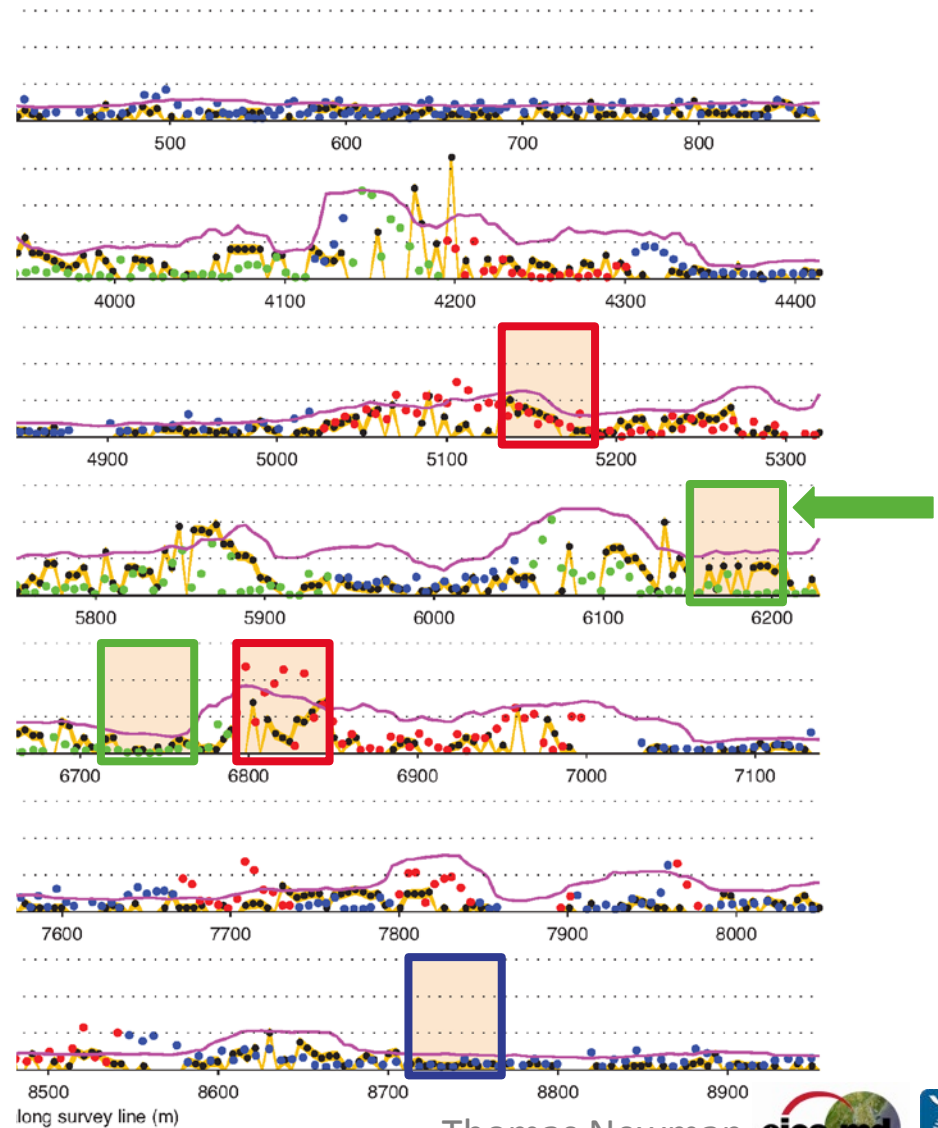
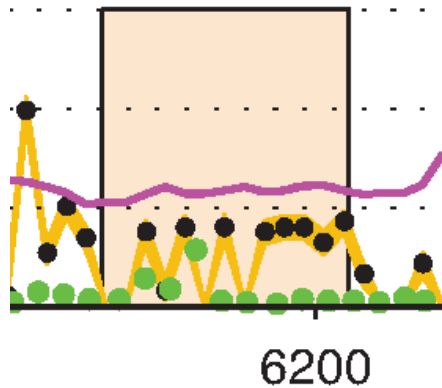




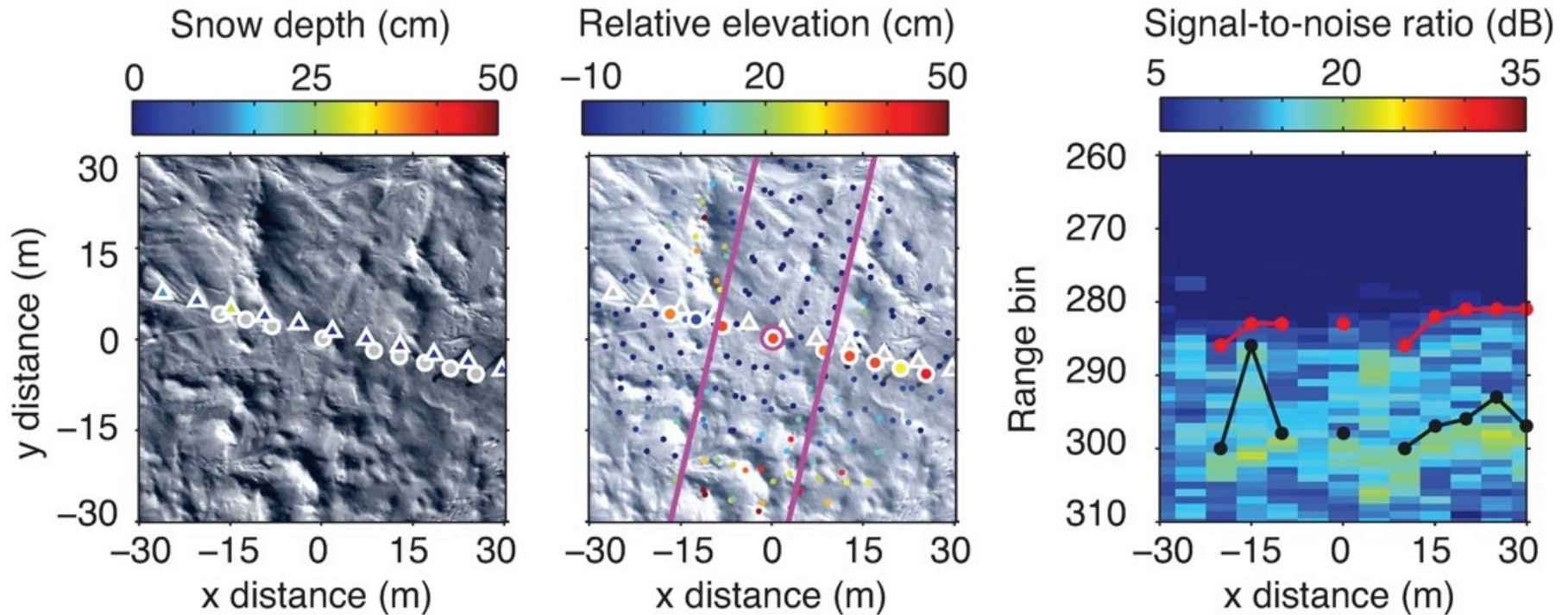
# Case study - Multiyear ice (MY)



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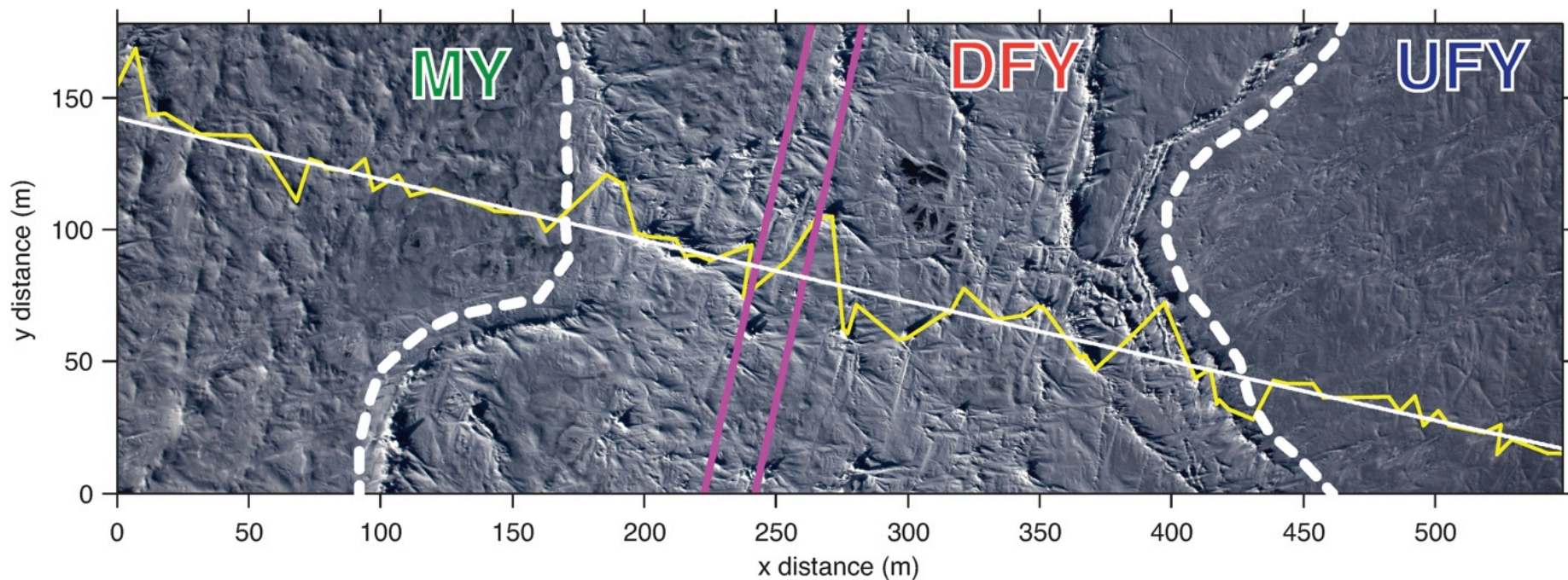


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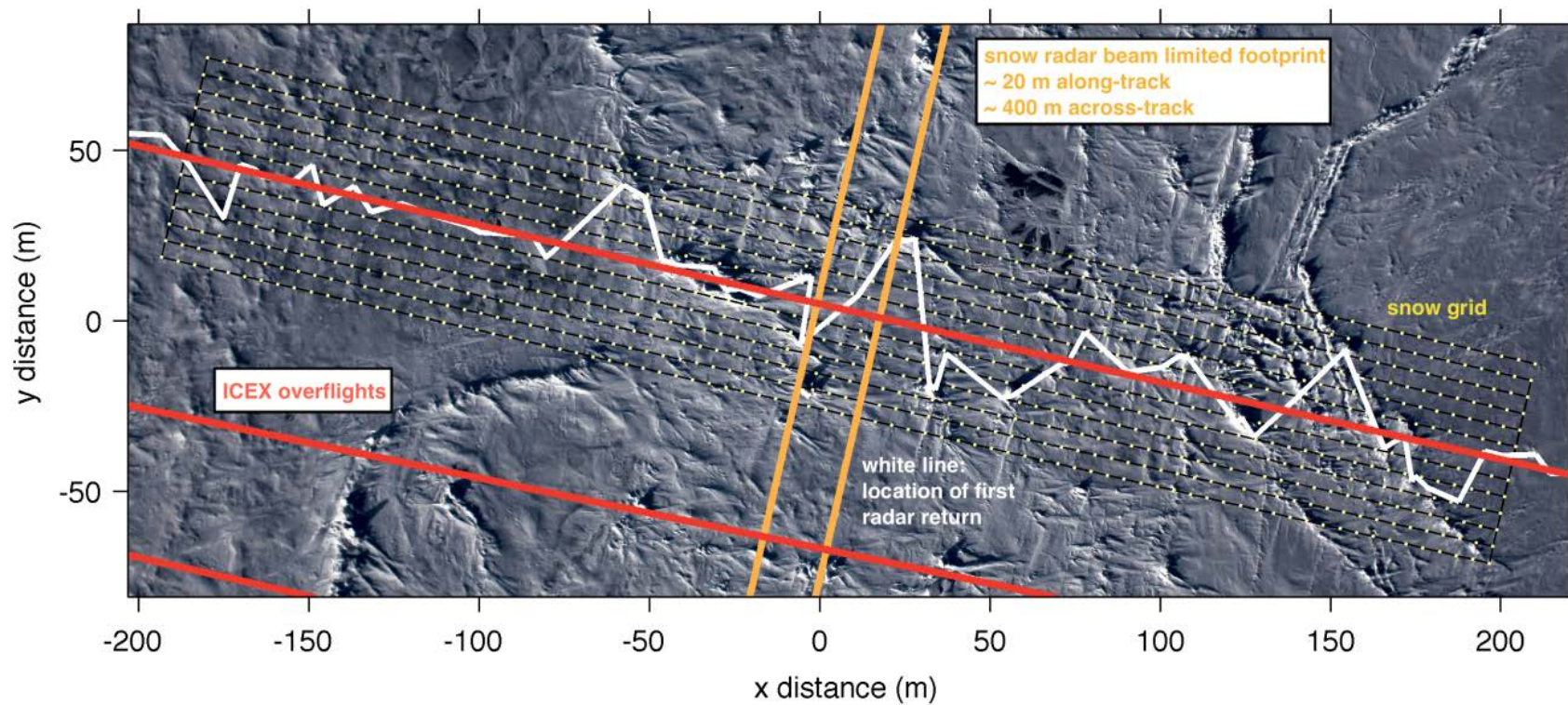




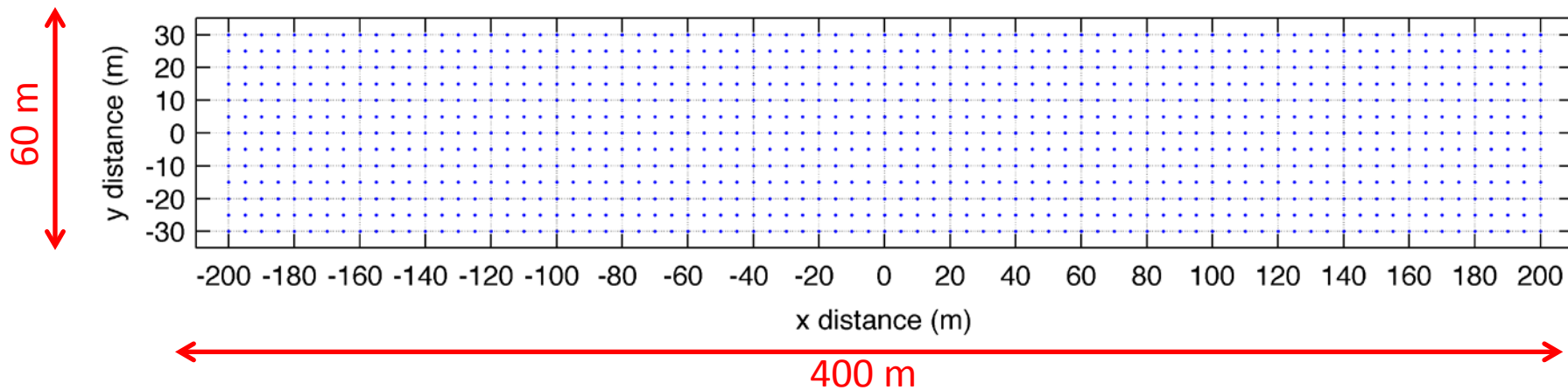
# Off-nadir scattering



## 2D snow grid



## 5m-by-5m snow survey grid









A black and orange striped pole, likely a surveying or survey marker, lies diagonally across a snowy surface. A black flag is attached to the top of the pole. Several footprints are visible in the snow, suggesting a path or movement. The scene is brightly lit, casting shadows.

QUESTIONS?