

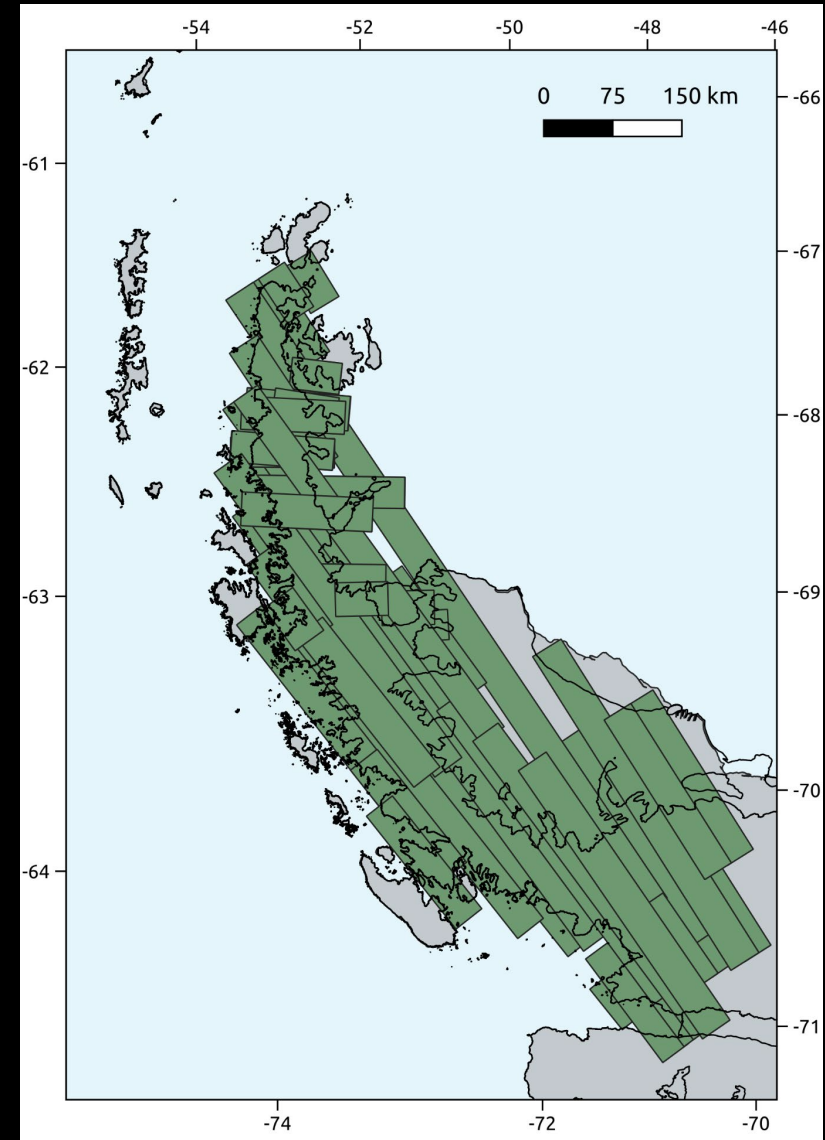
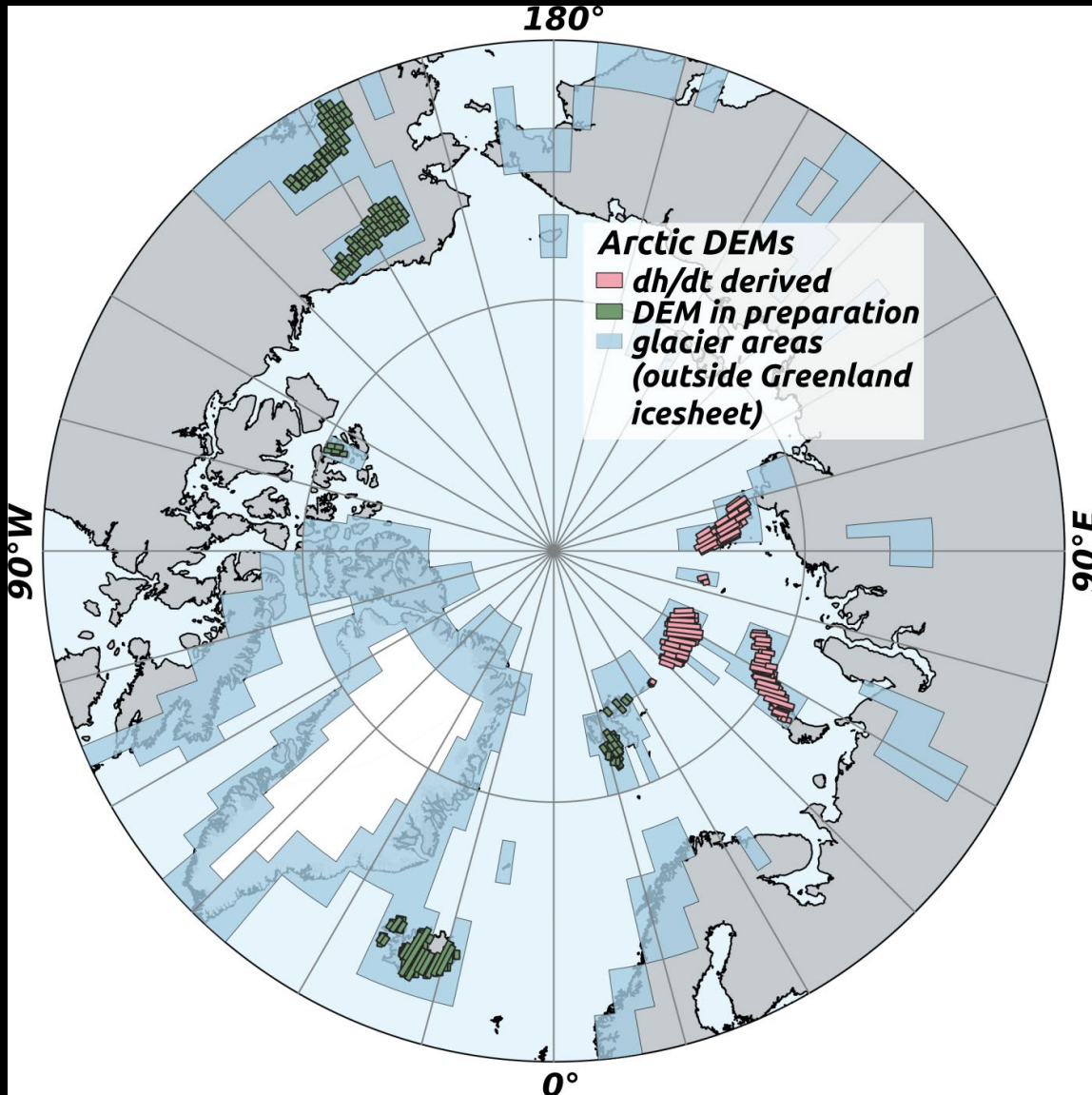


Determination of mass changes of Arctic and Antarctic glaciers

Thorsten Seehaus, Christian Sommer, Lukas Sochor, Philipp Malz, Matthias Braun
thorsten.seehaus@fau.de
Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg



Study Area: Arctic and Antarctic Peninsula



Characteristics

TanDEM-X Mission

Two satellites:

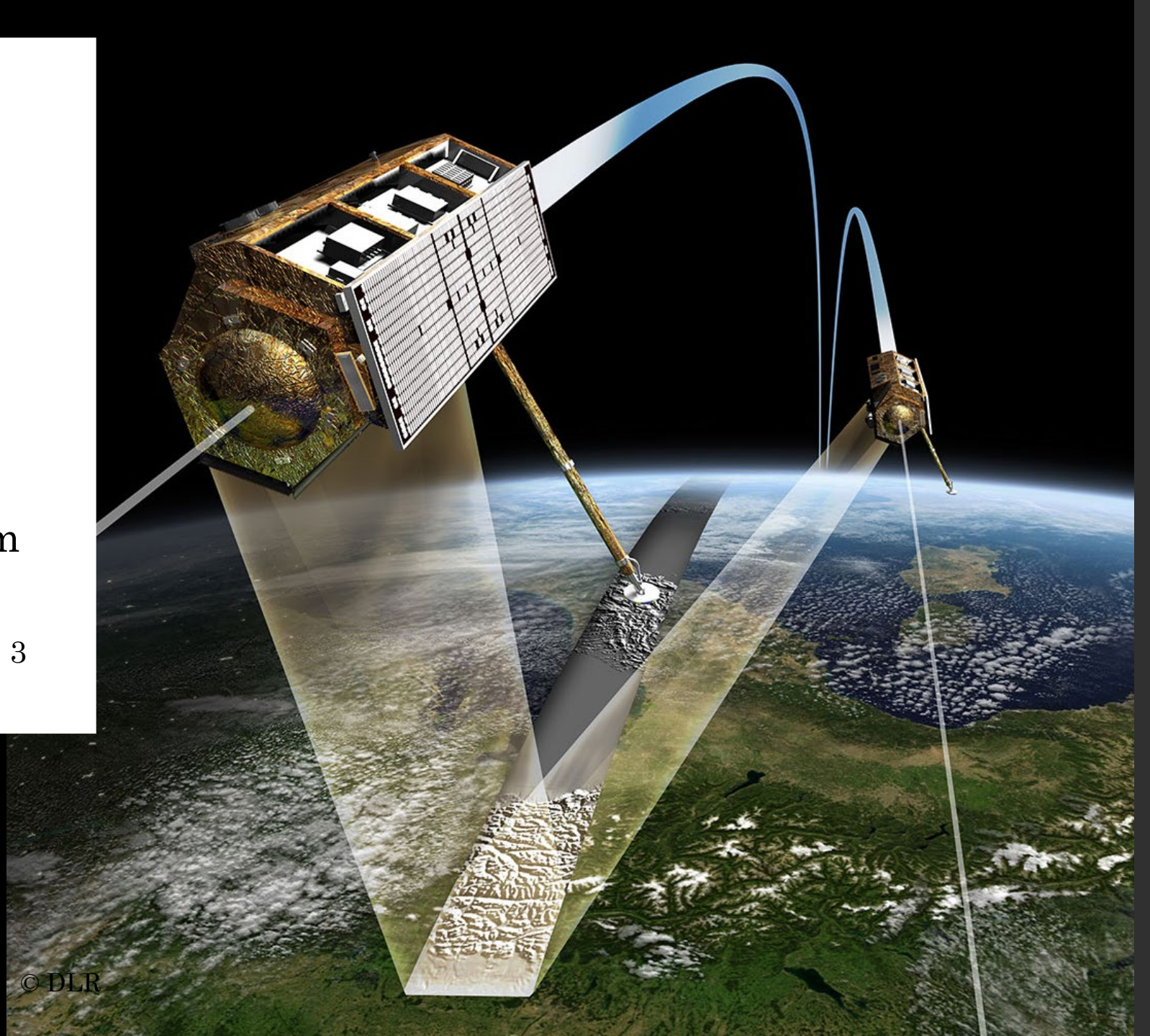
- TerraSAR-X (June 2007)
- TanDEM-X (June 2010)

-> twin satellite

Operating altitude: 514 km

Frequency: 9,65 GHz

(X-Band, micro wave , wavelength ~ 3 cm)



TanDEM-X DEM co-registration & elevation change rate calculation

TanDEM-X input A:

- *CoSSC-Product (Zink et al. 2016)
- *Beginning of observation period

TanDEM-X input B:

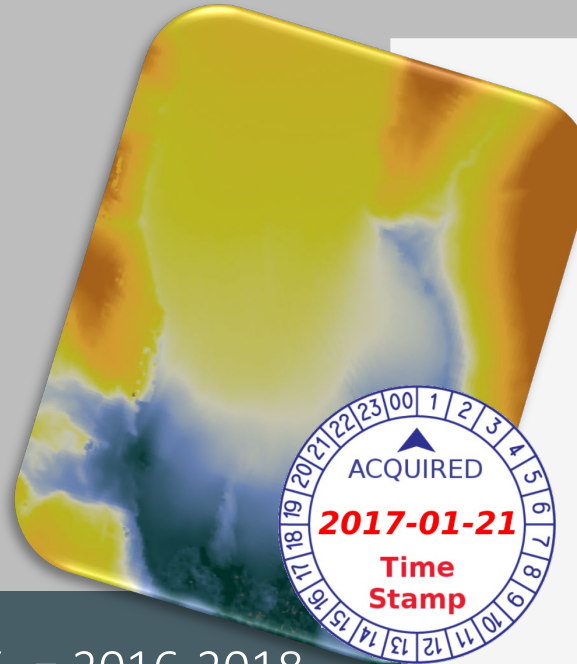
- *CoSSC-Product (Zink et al. 2016)
- *End of observation period

TanDEM-X – TanDEM-X output:

Projected 30x30 m pixel maps of dh/dt [m/a]:



$TDX_0 = 2010-2012$

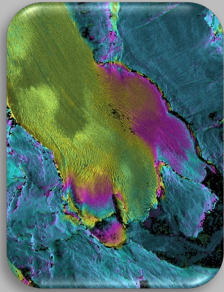
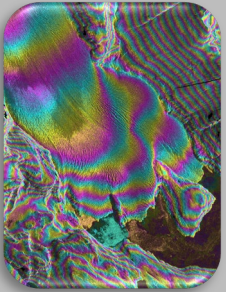


$TDX_1 = 2016-2018$



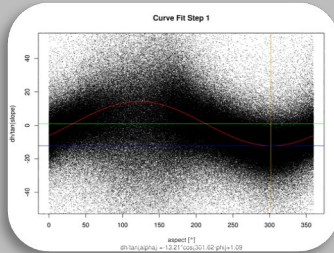
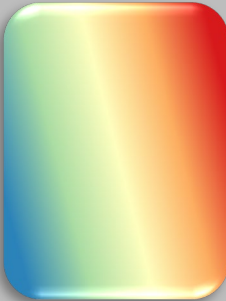
dh/dt dataset [m/a]

TanDEM-X DEM-processing



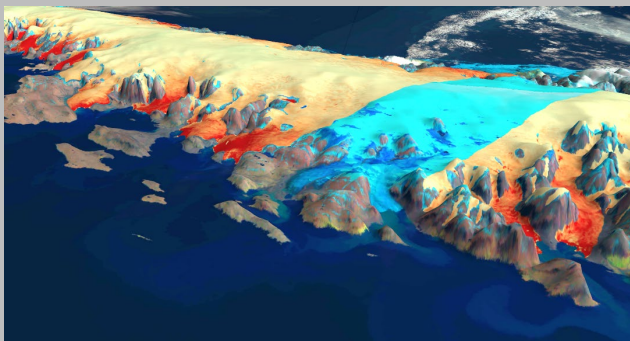
Differential InSAR processing:

- Interferogram calculation based on reference DEM
- Phase unwrapping



Deramping and further corrections:

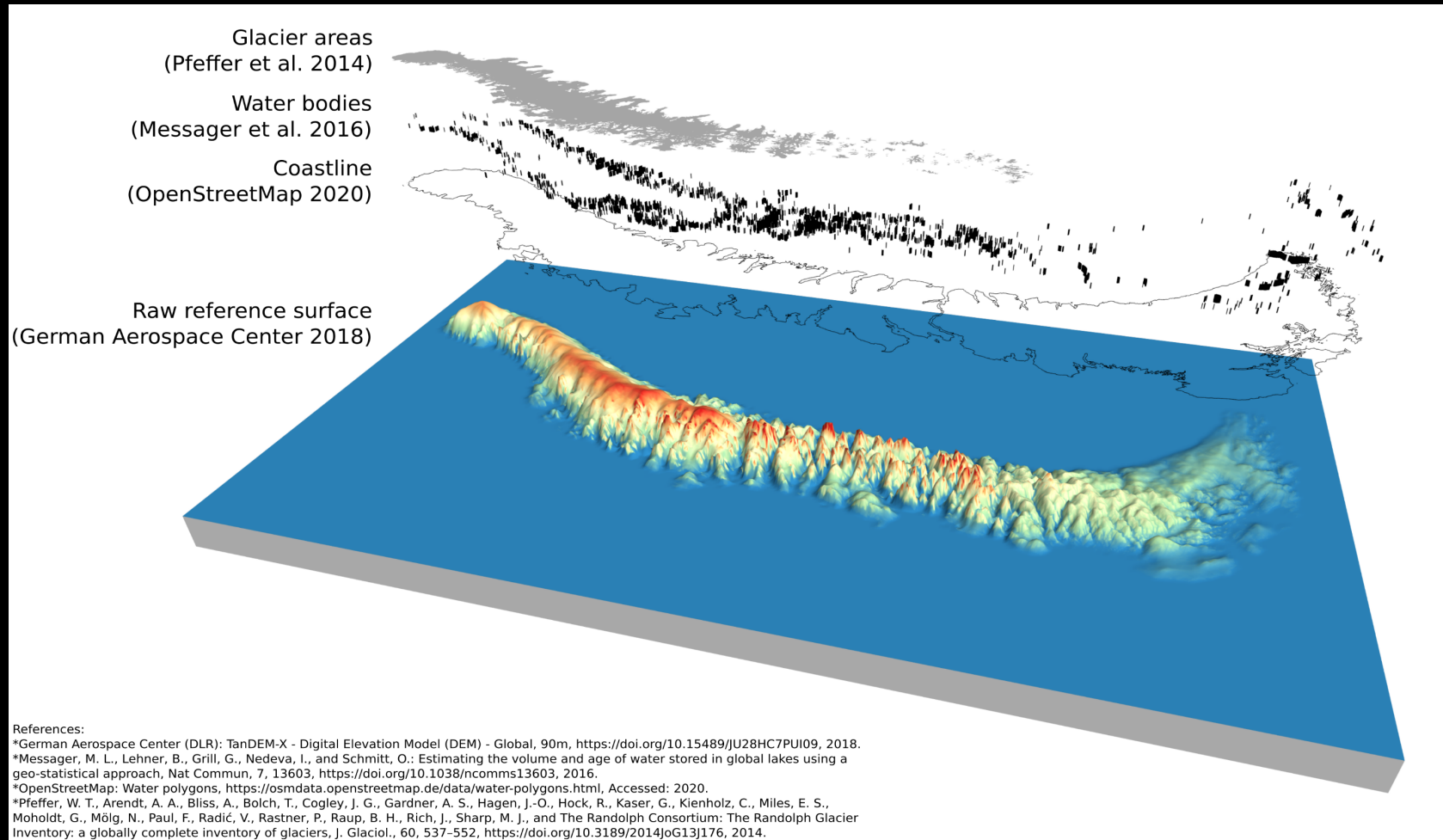
- Minimizing systematic errors for each DEM strip (Nuth & Kääb 2011, Malz et al. 2018)



Mosaicing, differencing, masking and error assessment

- Combining datatakes to a subregional result

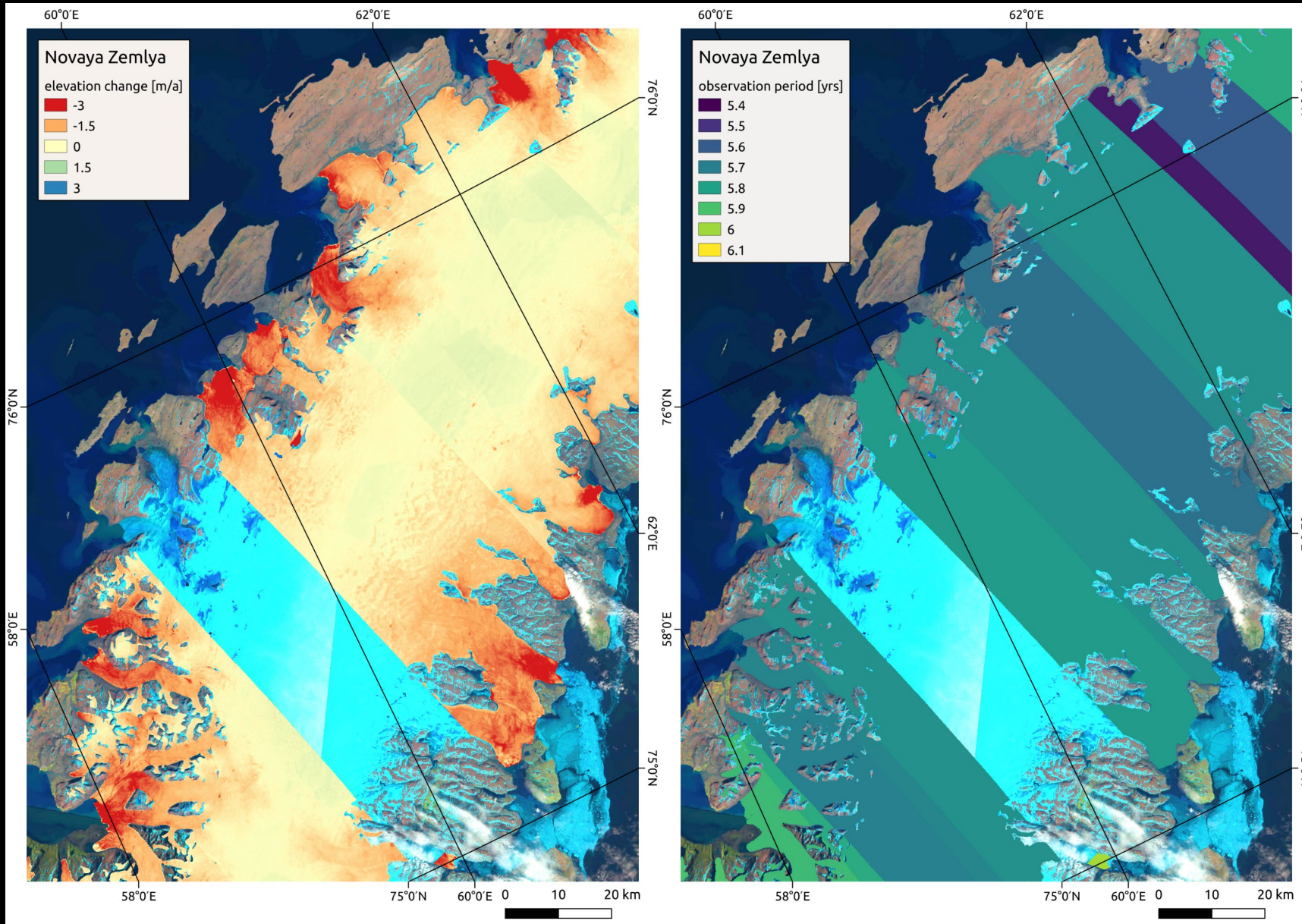
Reference surface for interferogram calculation (DEM)



Reference DEM for InSAR processing:

- TanDEM-X Global 90m DEM with undefined timestamp (German Aerospace Center (DLR) 2018)
- Coastline delineation → OSM waterpolygons (OpenStreetMap 2020)
- Removal of water bodies → HydroLakes dataset (Messenger et al. 2016)
- Removal of glacierized areas (during DEM co-registration) → Randolph Glacier Inventory 6.0 (Pfeffer et al. 2014)

DEM-differencing (TanDEM-X – TanDEM-X)



a) Elevation change rate (m/a)

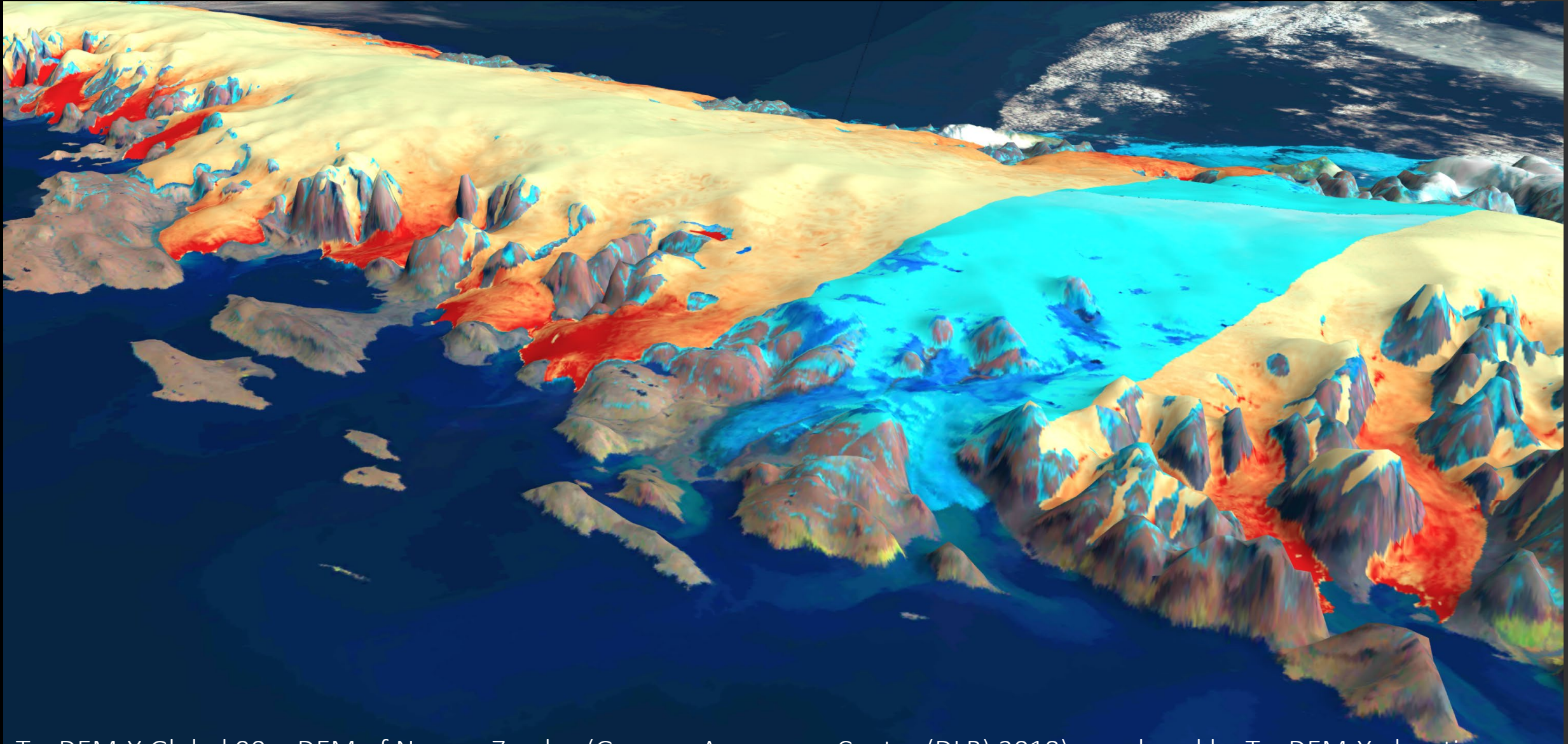
b) Observation period (years)

(Background: Landsat-8 image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey)

TanDEM-X elevation change:

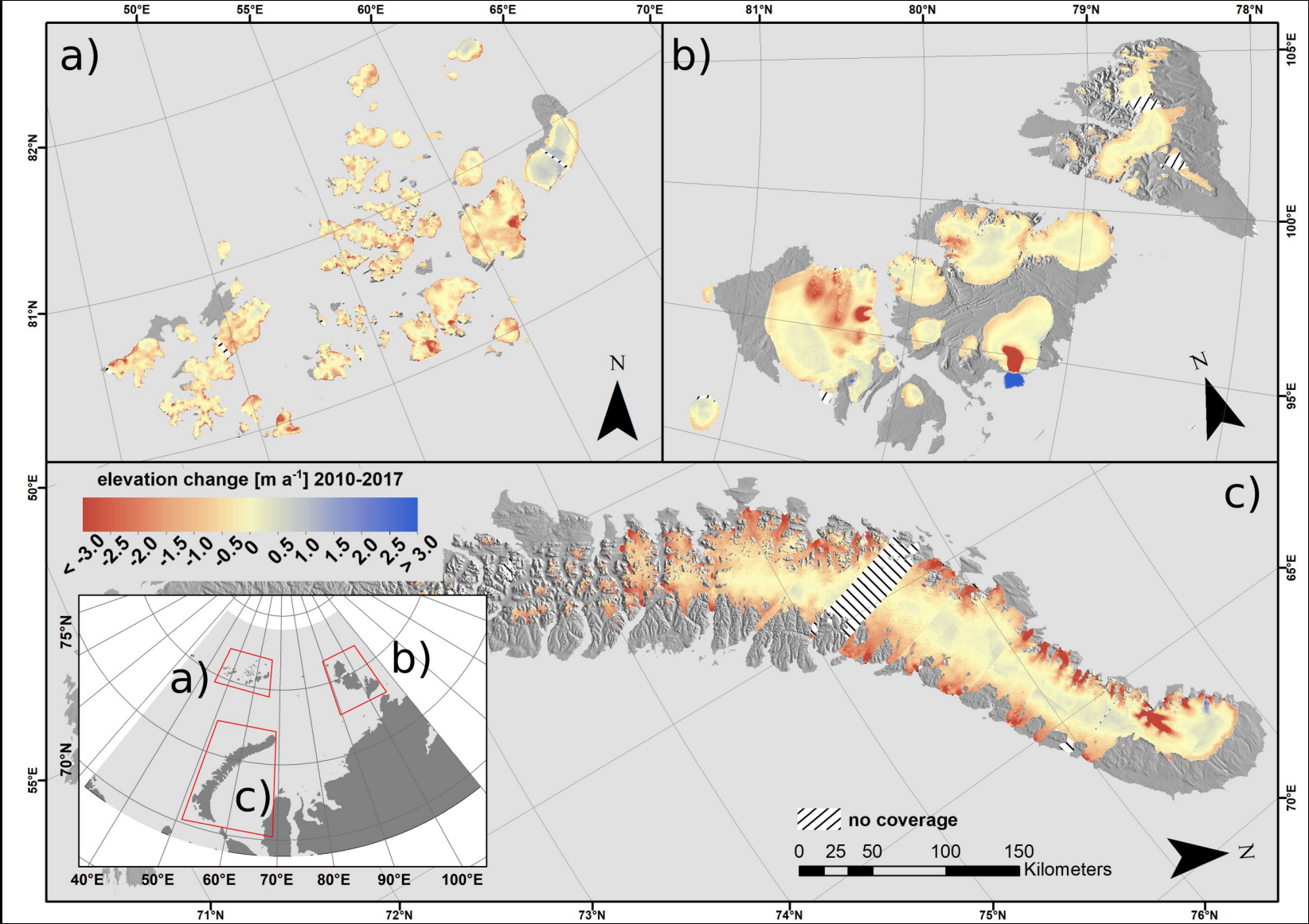
- co-registered elevation and date mosaics at two timesteps
- observation period per pixel

DEM-differencing (TanDEM-X – TanDEM-X)

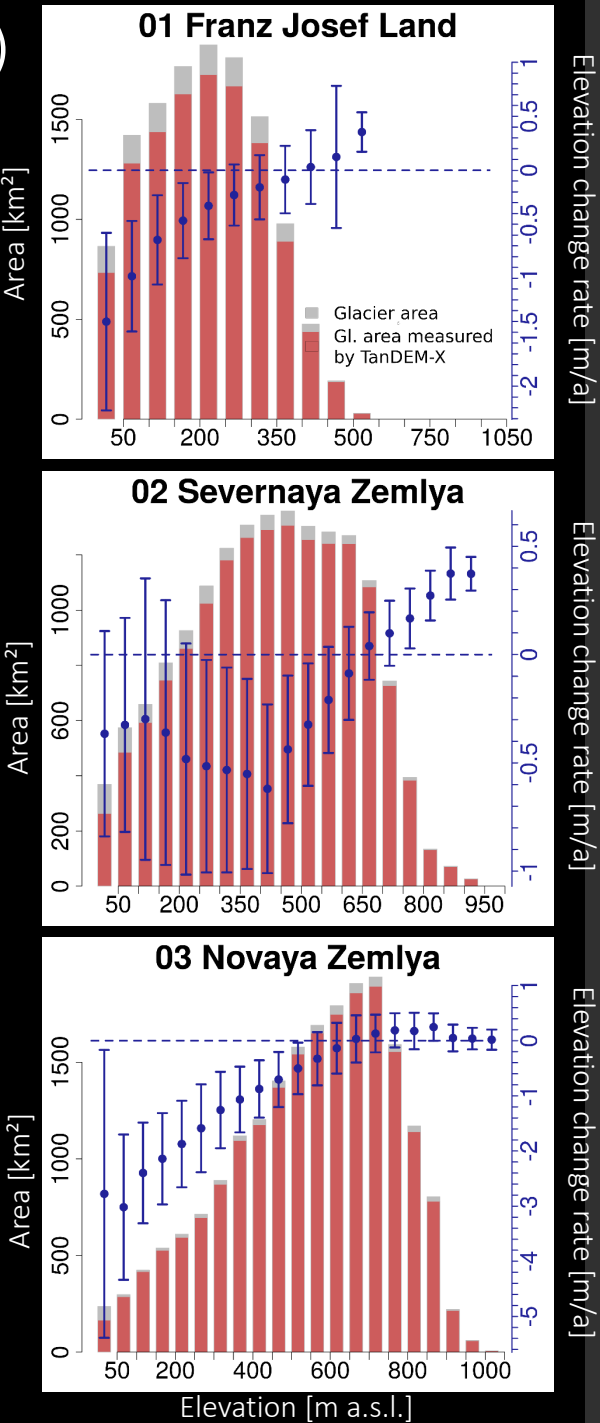


TanDEM-X Global 90m DEM of Novaya Zemlya (German Aerospace Center (DLR) 2018), overlaid by TanDEM-X elevation change rate 2010-2017 (Background: Landsat-8 image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey).

Glacier elevation change Russian Arctic archipelagos (2010-2017)

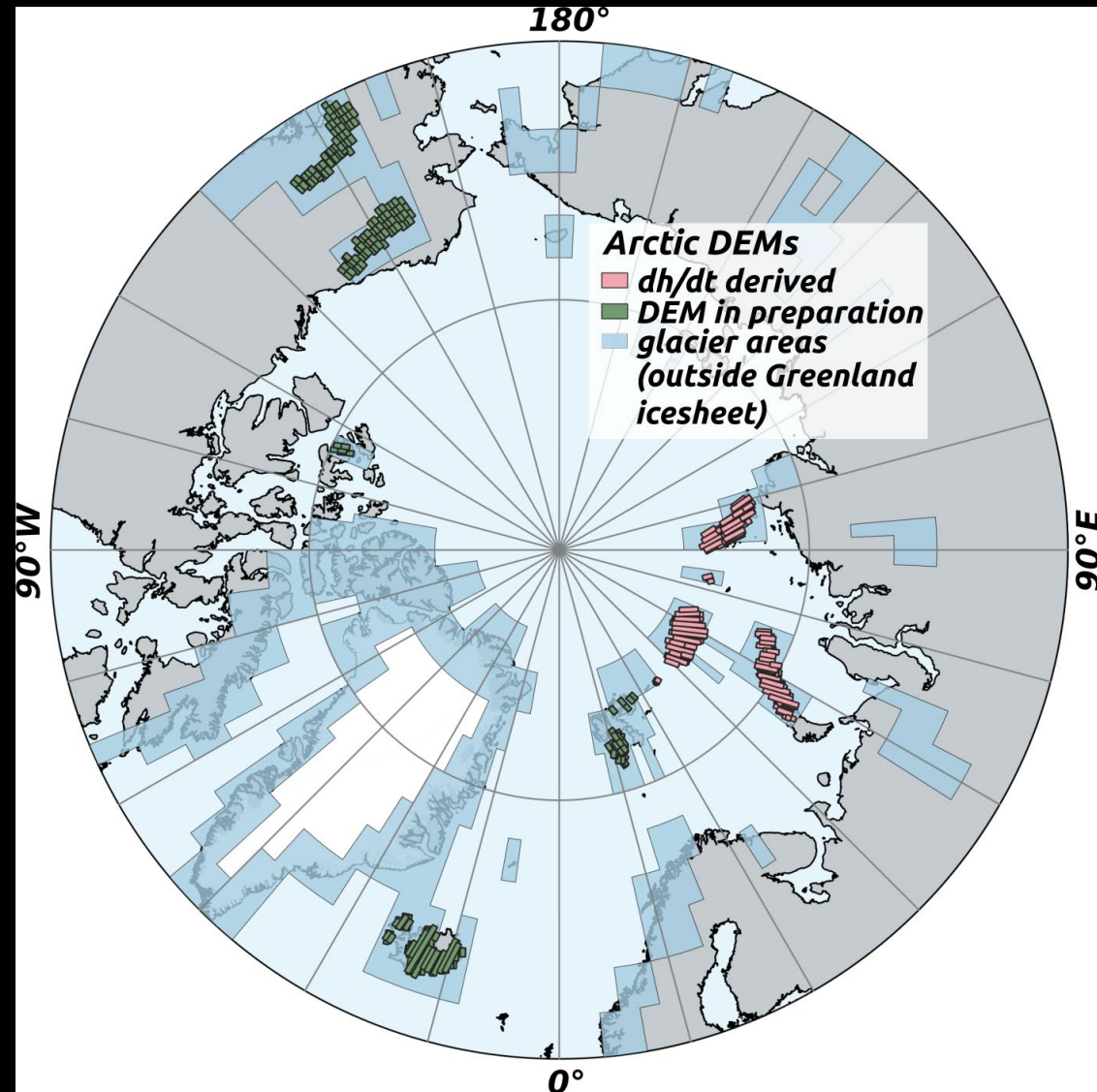
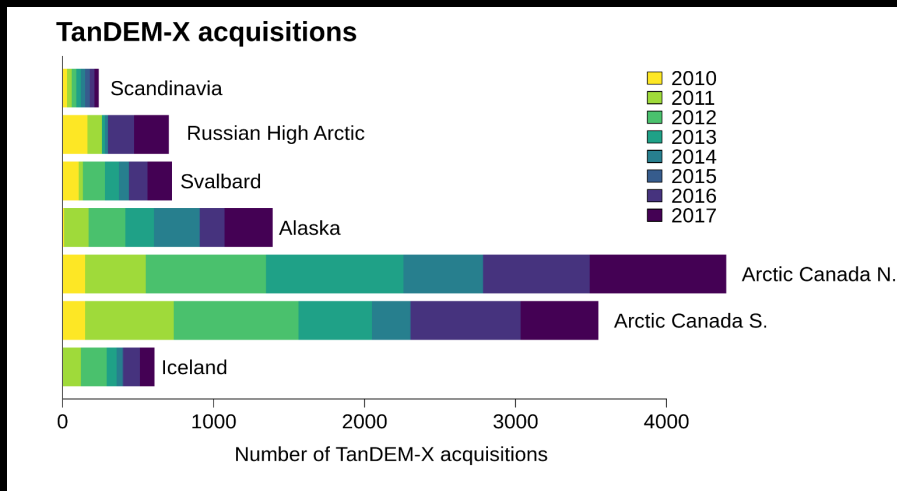


Glacier elevation change rates (m/a) TanDEM-X – TanDEM-X of: a) Franz Josef Land, b) Severnaya Zemlya and c) Novaya Zemlya (Sommer et al. 2020).

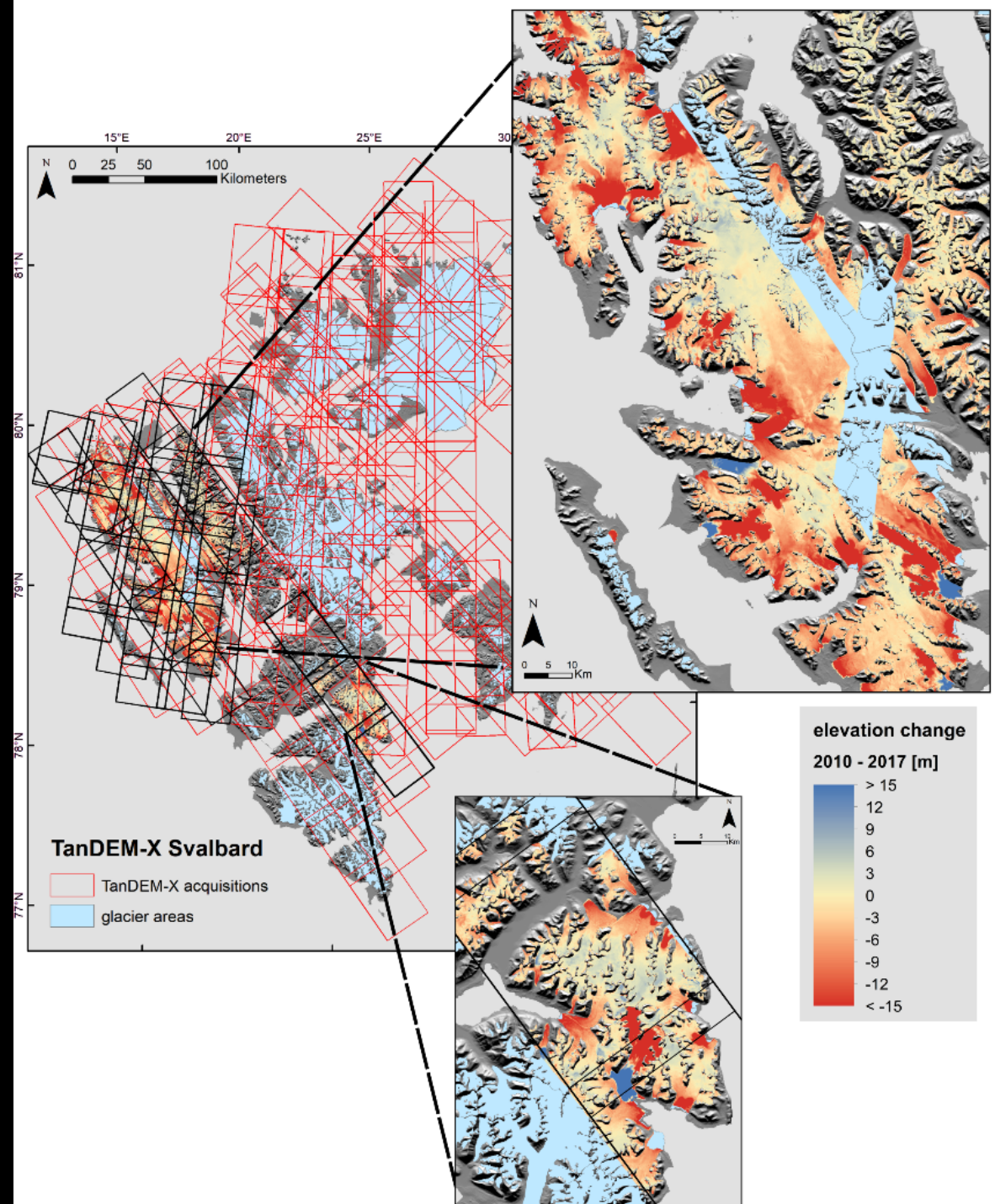


TanDEM-X processing of High Arctic

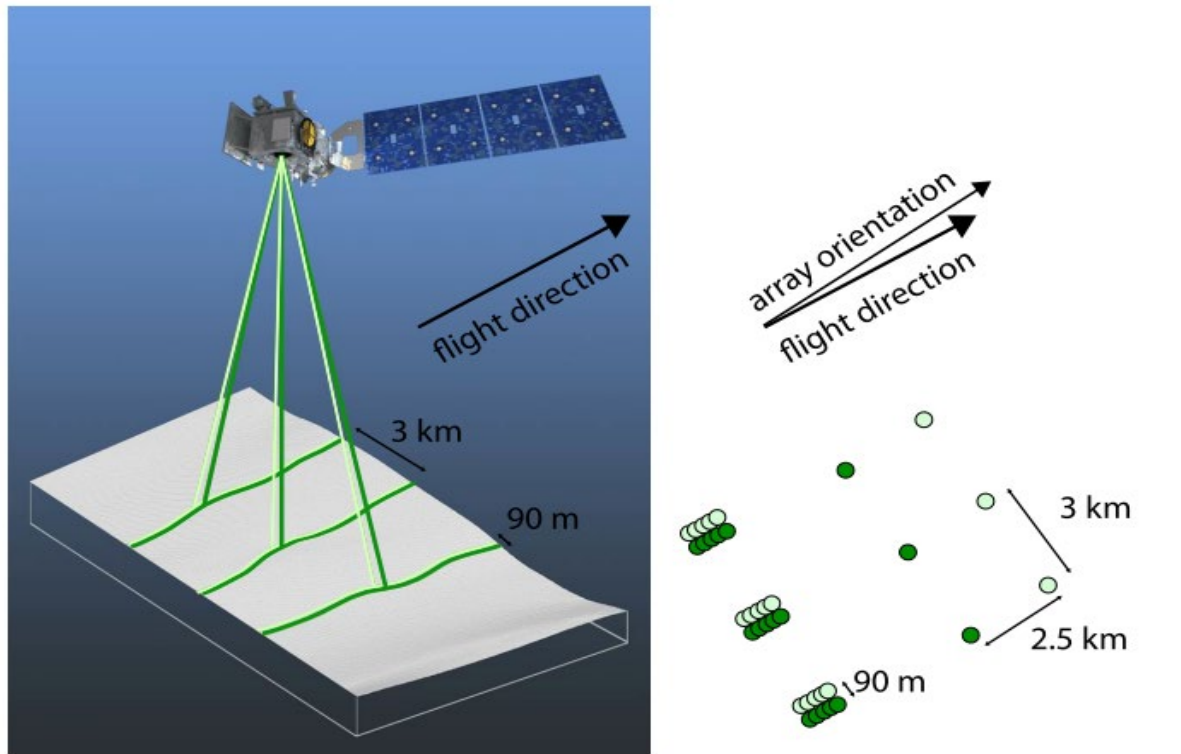
- TanDEM-X data in preparation for Svalbard, Iceland & Alaska
- Elevation (and mass) change rate derived: Russian Arctic (Sommer et al. 2020)
- Upcoming areas: Arctic Canada & Northern Asia



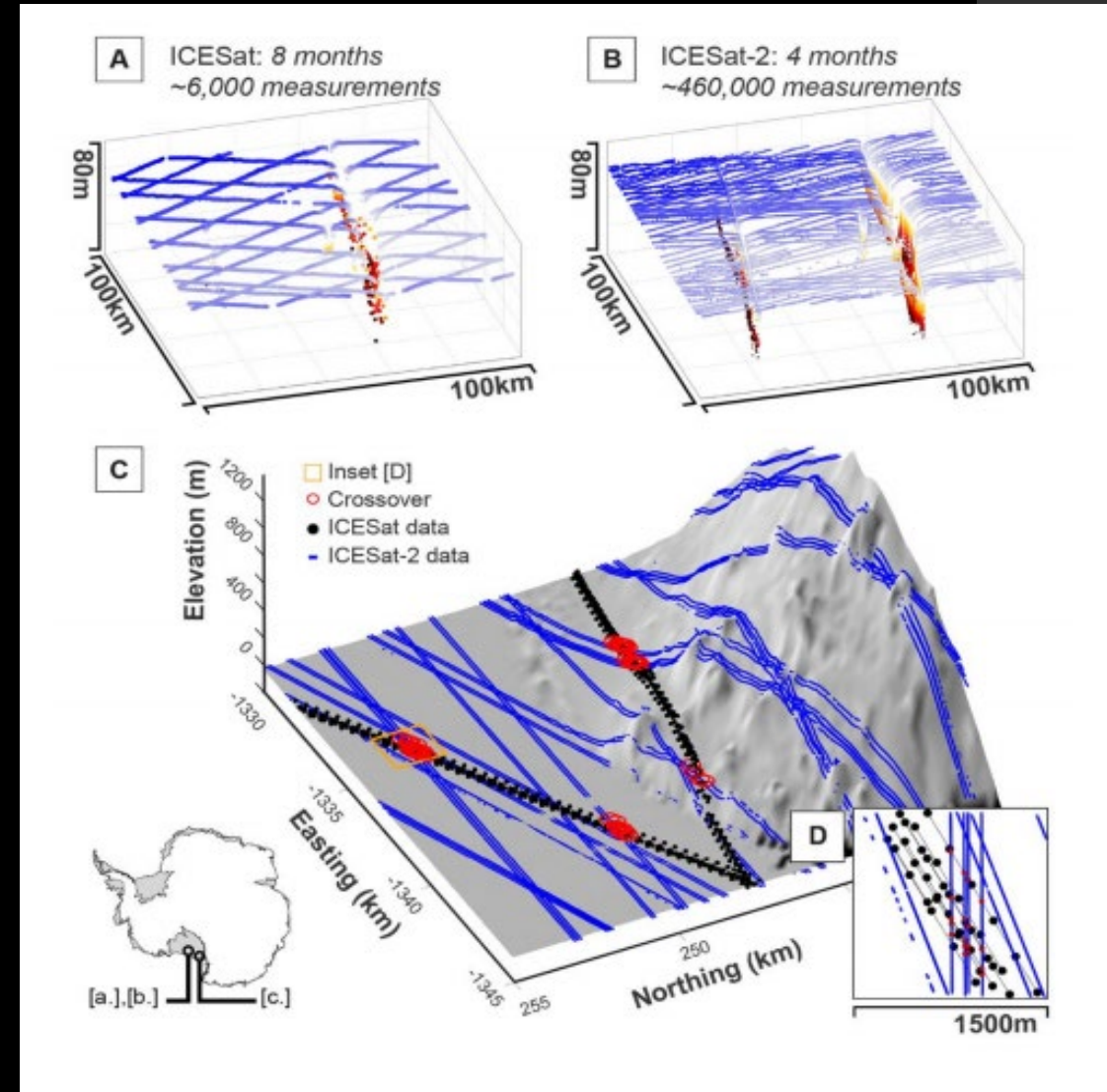
Preliminary Results Svalbard TanDEM-X



ICESat/ICESat-2

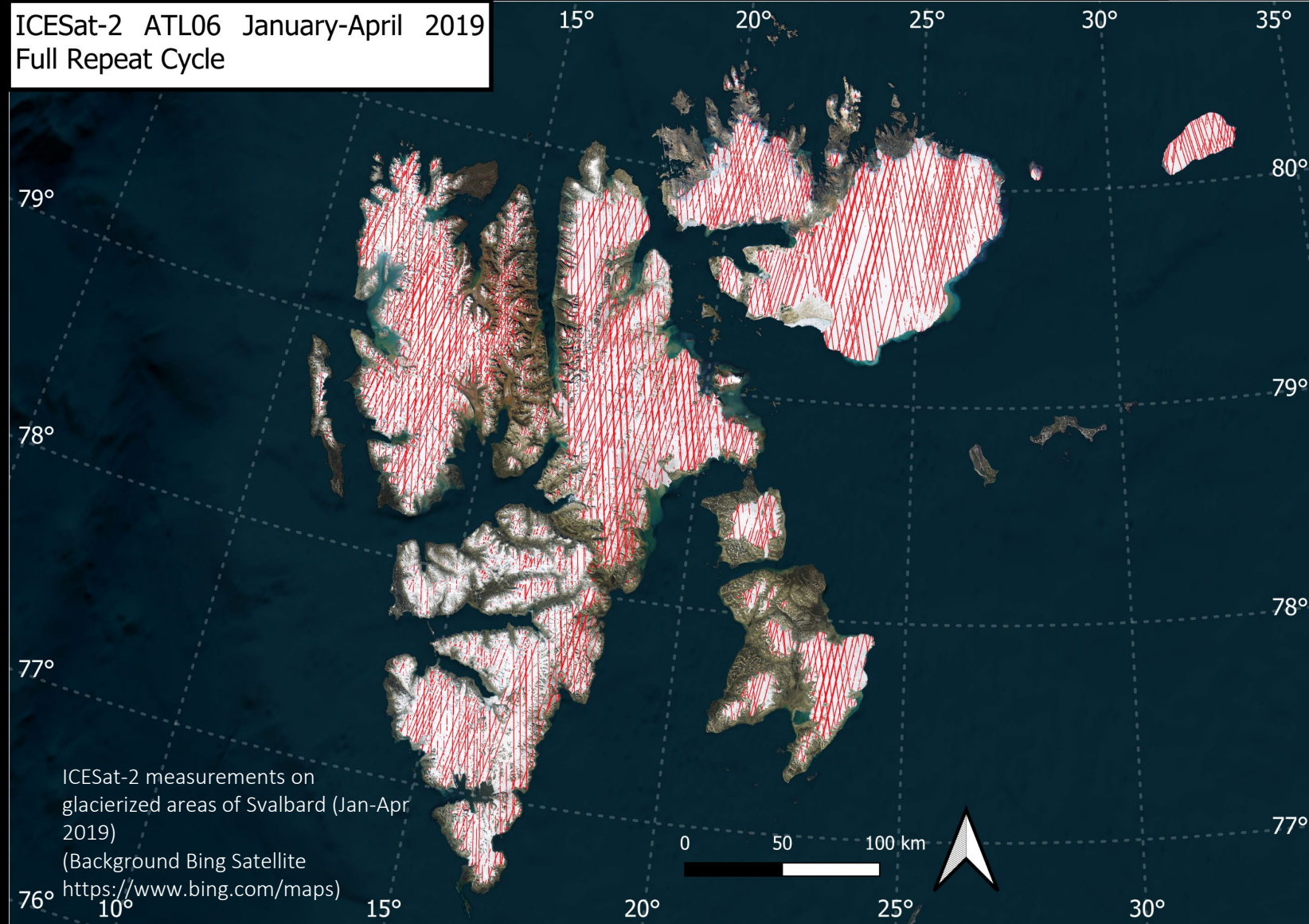


Source: Neumann et al. 2018

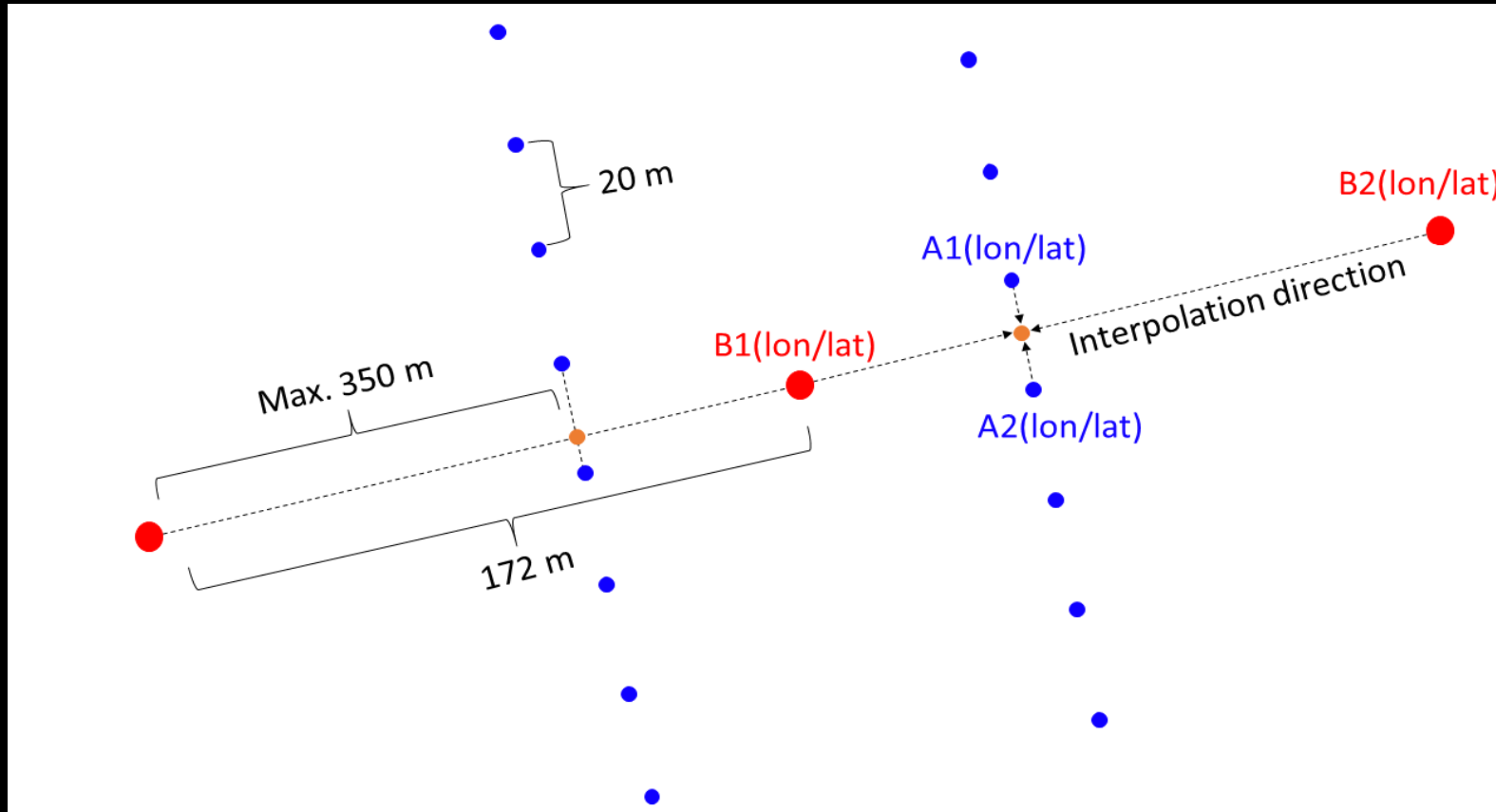


Elevation accuracy assessment

- Uncertainty due to SAR signal penetration
- Comparison to absolute elevation measurements (e.g. ICESat-2 laser altimetry)



Crossover Analysis

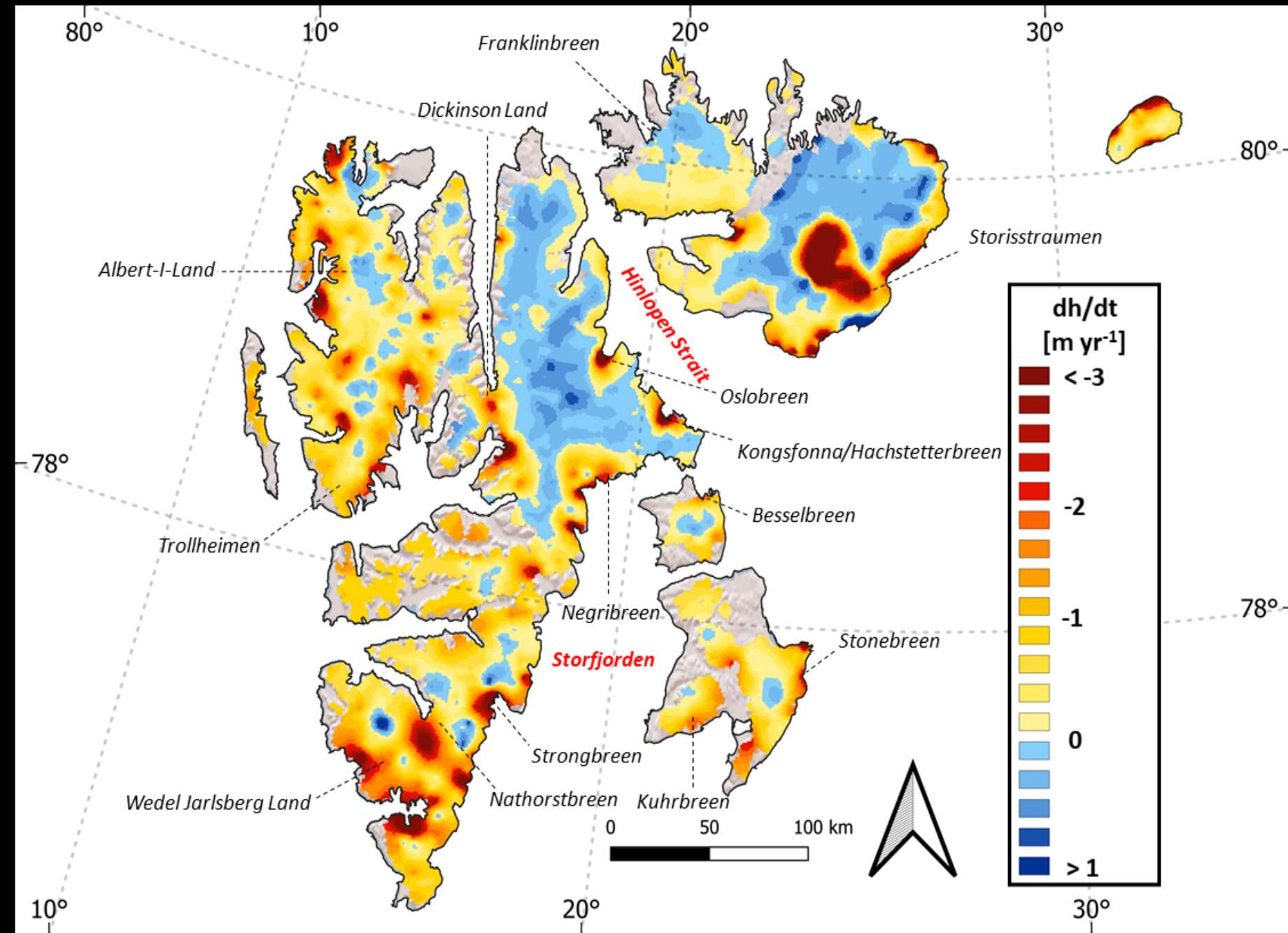


,**captoolkit**‘: F. Paolo, J. Nilsson, A. Gardner, T. Sutterly
(<https://github.com/fspaolo/captoolkit>)

ICESat (2)

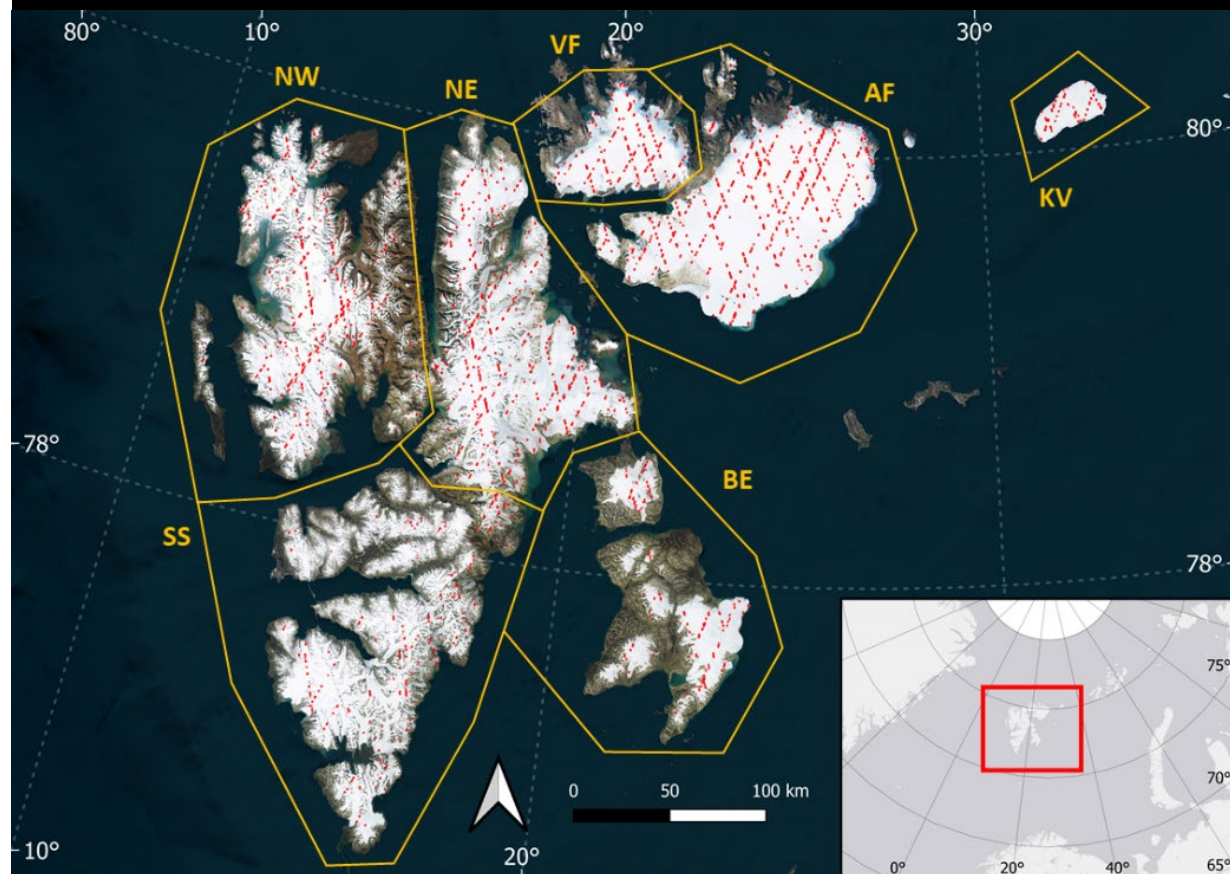
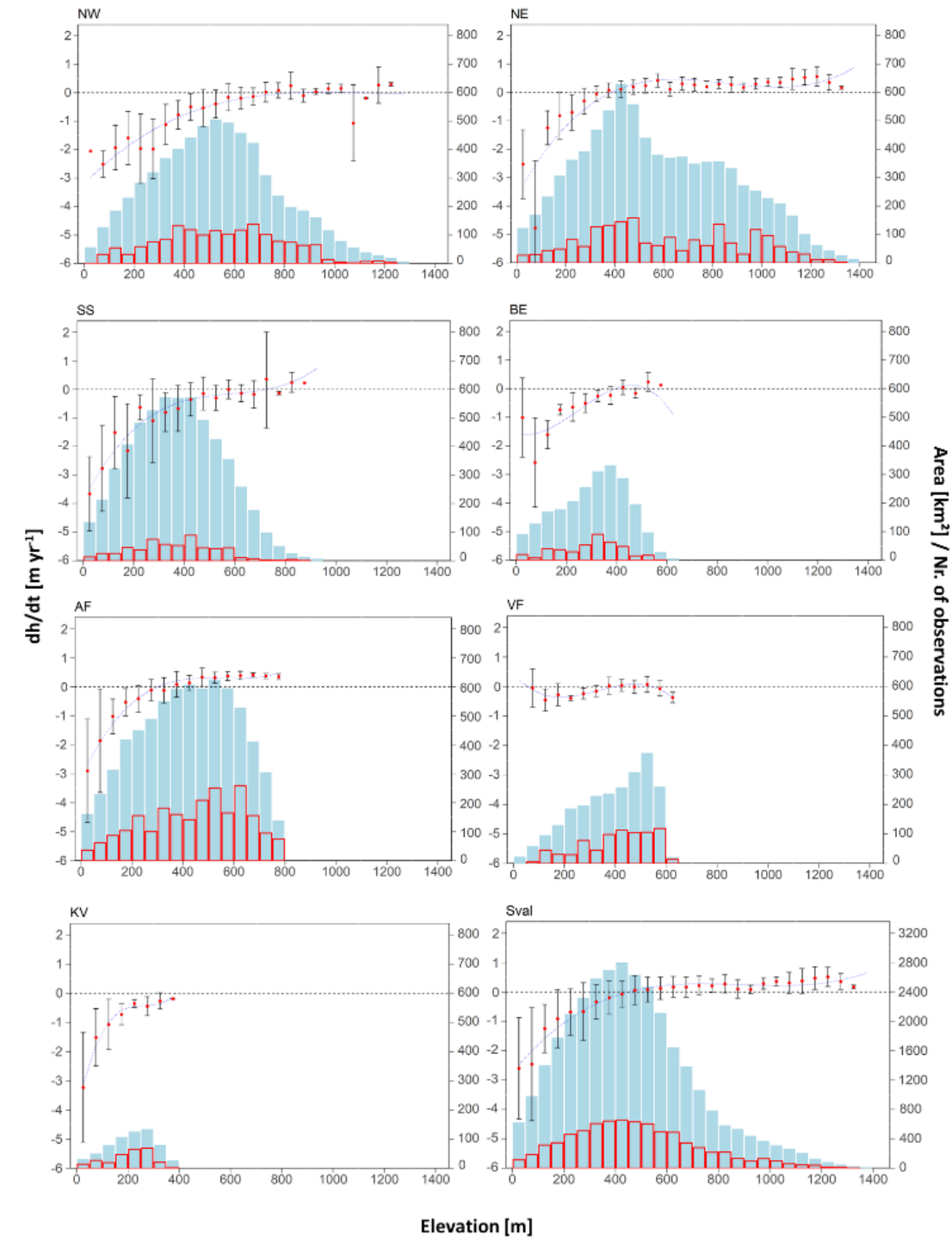
Results Svalbard

08.10.2021



Sochor et al. 2021

ICESat (2) Results Svalbard

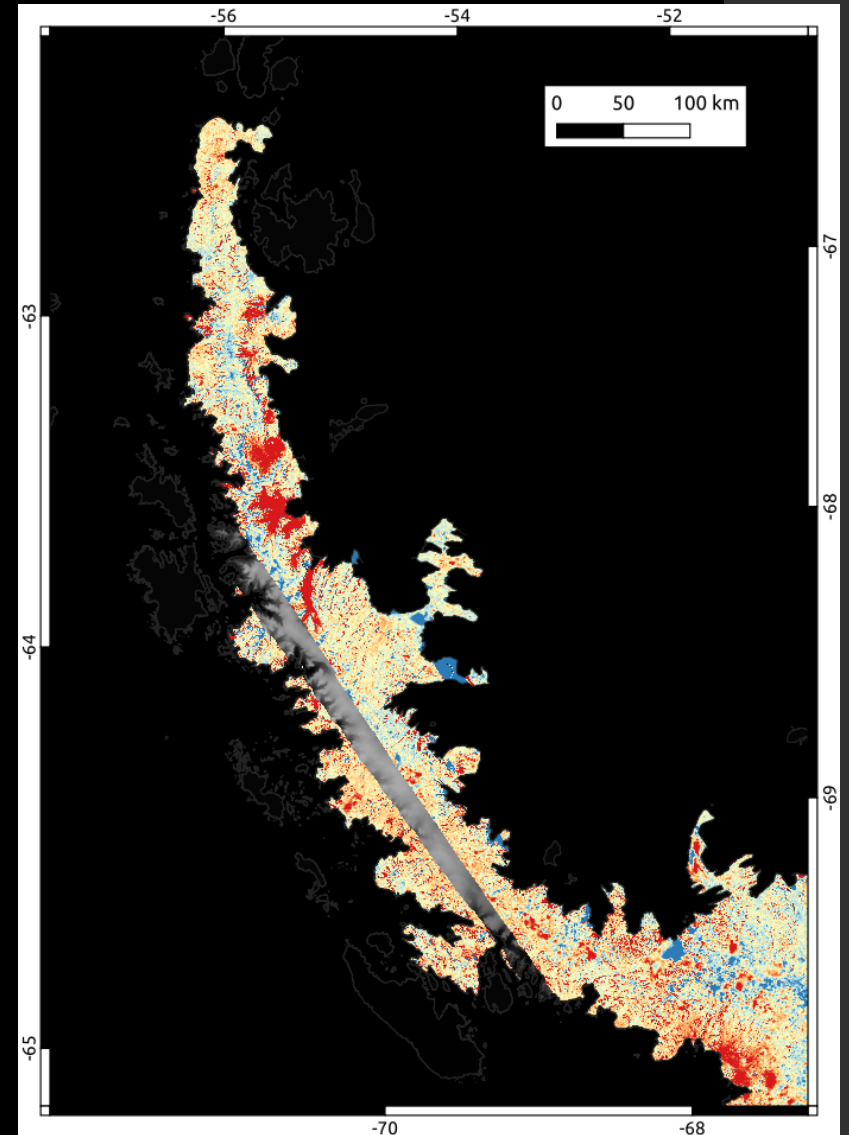
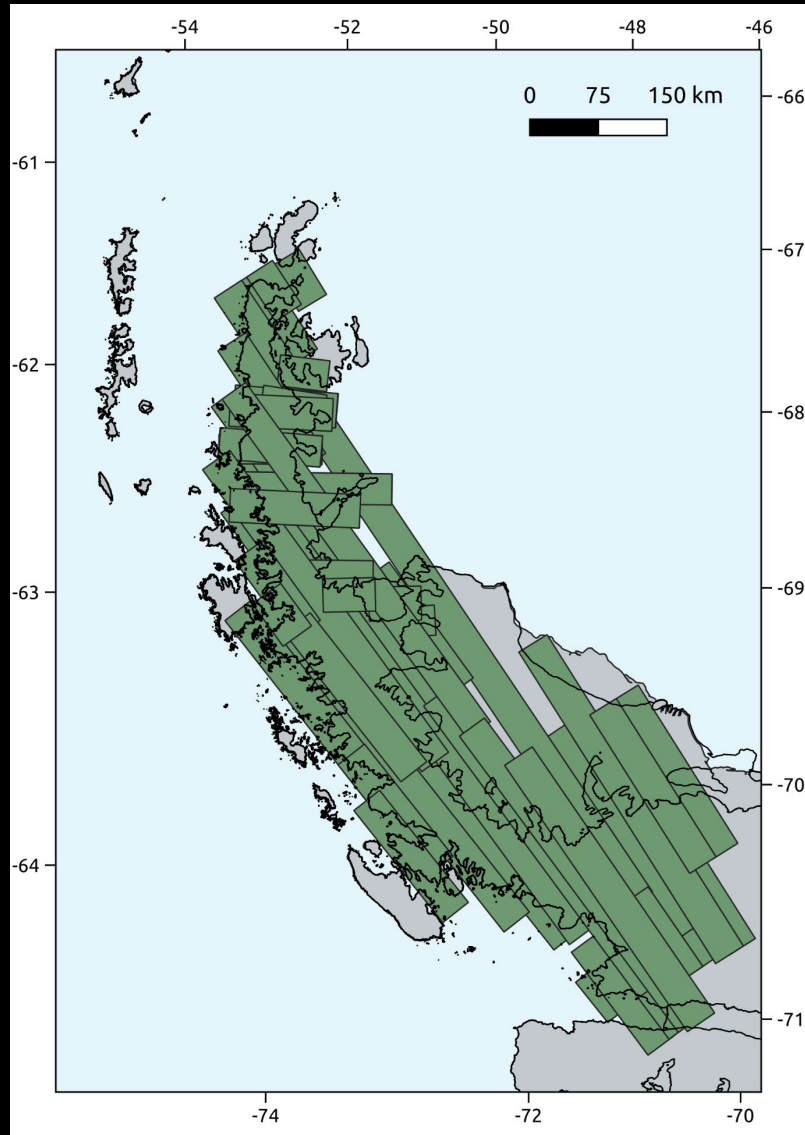


Sochor et al. 2021

Antarctic Peninsula glacier elevation change

(very preliminary results)

- Observation period ~2013-17
- Spatial coverage: Antarctic peninsula & South Shetland Islands (Shahateet et al. 2021)
- Nearly no ice-free areas for referencing



References:

German Aerospace Center (DLR) (2018): TanDEM-X - Digital Elevation Model (DEM) - Global, 90m. <https://doi.org/10.15489/ju28hc7pui09>

Malz, P.; Meier, W.; Casassa, G.; Jaña, R.; Skvarca, P.; Braun, M.H. Elevation and Mass Changes of the Southern Patagonia Icefield Derived from TanDEM-X and SRTM Data. Remote Sens. 2018, 10, 188. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10020188>

Messenger, M. L., Lehner, B., Grill, G., Nedeva, I., and Schmitt, O.: Estimating the volume and age of water stored in global lakes using a geo-statistical approach, Nat Commun, 7, 13603, <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms13603>, 2016.

Nuth, C.; Kääb, A. Co-registration and bias corrections of satellite elevation data sets for quantifying glacier thickness change. Cryosphere 2011, 5, 271–290.

OpenStreetMap, Waterpolygons: <https://osmdata.openstreetmap.de/data/water-polygons.html>, Accessed: 2020.

Pfeffer, W. T., Arendt, A. A., Bliss, A., Bolch, T., Cogley, J. G., Gardner, A. S., Hagen, J.-O., Hock, R., Kaser, G., Kienholz, C., Miles, E. S., Moholdt, G., Mölg, N., Paul, F., Radić, V., Rastner, P., Raup, B. H., Rich, J., Sharp, 280 M. J., and The Randolph Consortium: The Randolph Glacier Inventory: a globally complete inventory of glaciers, J. Glaciol., 60, 537–552, <https://doi.org/10.3189/2014JoG13J176>, 2014.

Shahateet, K., Seehaus, T., Navarro, F., and Braun, M.: First geodetic mass balance estimate of the bulk of the South Shetland Islands ice caps, EGU General Assembly 2021, online, 19–30 Apr 2021, EGU21-2758, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu21-2758>, 2021.

Sommer, C., Seehaus, T., Glazovsky, A., and Braun, M. H.: Brief communication: Accelerated glacier mass loss in the Russian Arctic (2010–2017), The Cryosphere Discuss. [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-2020-358>, in review, 2020.