GNSS-Reflectometry-Based Mapping of Antarctic Ice Shelf Surface Characteristics

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Outline



GNSS Satellite (transmitter)

GNSS-R **signal coherence** is related to the presence of **surface features** and correlated with **surface roughness**.

- 1. Background: definitions, methodology, and dataset
- 2. Surface features
- 3. Surface roughness
- 4. Conclusions





Signal Coherence

- Signal coherence is a measure of the degree to which the GNSS carrier phase is intact
- It depends on surface scattering behavior (surface roughness, wavelength, elevation angle, etc.)
- It can be used to distinguish different surface types
 - Inland water body extent
 - Sea ice extent
 - Sea ice age



Coherence Quantification: Circular Statistics

Example track from 10/31/2021, Ross Ice Shelf





C. Roesler, Y. J. Morton, Y. Wang, and R. S. Nerem, "Coherent GNSS-Reflections Characterization Over Ocean and Sea Ice Based on Spire Global Cubesat Data," IEEE TGRS 2022

Dataset

- Spire Global Inc. commercial GNSS-R data, L1B Grazing Angle Reflectometry dataset
- Data collected in LEO at 5-30° elevation angle using adapted RHCP radio occultation antennas
- 924,843 total tracks collected between 2021 and 2023 in Antarctic region, 493,038 are used here





Signal Coherence Map: Antarctica

- Computed L1 and L2 phase noise circular length for ~500,000 tracks, saved maximum value (L1 or L2)
- Established 10km grid, took mean coherence value in each grid cell
- Observations:
 - Sea ice extent
 - Interesting coherence patterns in ice sheet interior
 - Detailed features visible in ice shelves

Mean Coherence





Gridded mean phase noise circular length for 2021-2023 data, 3km resolution





 Ross Ice Shelf/Ross Sea boundary





- Ross Ice Shelf/Ross Sea boundary
- Lack of coherence at Roosevelt Island, Ross Island, outside of ice shelf

Island





- Ross Ice Shelf/Ross Sea boundary
- Lack of coherence at Roosevelt Island, Ross Island, outside of ice shelf
- Flow stripes (streaklines)





- Ross Ice Shelf/Ross Sea boundary
- Lack of coherence at Roosevelt Island, Ross Island, outside of ice shelf
- Flow stripes (streaklines)
- Large open rifts





Ross Ice Shelf "Structural Provinces"





C. M. LeDoux, C. L. Hulbe, M. P. Forbes, T. A. Scambos, and K. Alley, "Structural Provinces of the Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica," Annals of Glaciology, 2017

Ross Ice Shelf Surface Roughness

- Reference Elevation Model of Antarctica (REMA) Digital Elevation Model (DEM) has 2m resolution
- Surface roughness dataset: standard deviation of REMA DEM using 5km grid size
- Calculated coherence at 5km resolution, regridded to match roughness dataset for comparison





Ross Ice Shelf Surface Roughness













Ross Ice Shelf Monthly Coherence (2021)





Conclusions

- Ice shelves cover 75% of the perimeter of the Antarctic coastline and play an important role in buttressing the ice sheet.
- Ice shelf surface roughness is related to stability and mass balance.
- L-band GNSS-R measurements can augment existing remote sensing data as we try to improve understanding of ice sheet and ice shelf mass balance and better predict sea level rise.



Questions?

Paper submitted to IEEE TGRS (Anderson, Wang, and Morton, "Relating GNSS Reflected Signal Coherence to Ice Shelf Surface Deformation and Roughness")





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Extra Slides



FRIS





FRIS





RIS





Ross Ice Shelf Surface Roughness





RIS 2021-2023 Evolution





RIS 2021-2023 Sea Ice Extent



https://usicecenter.gov/Products/AntarcHome



500m Elevation Contours (RAMP2 DEM)



