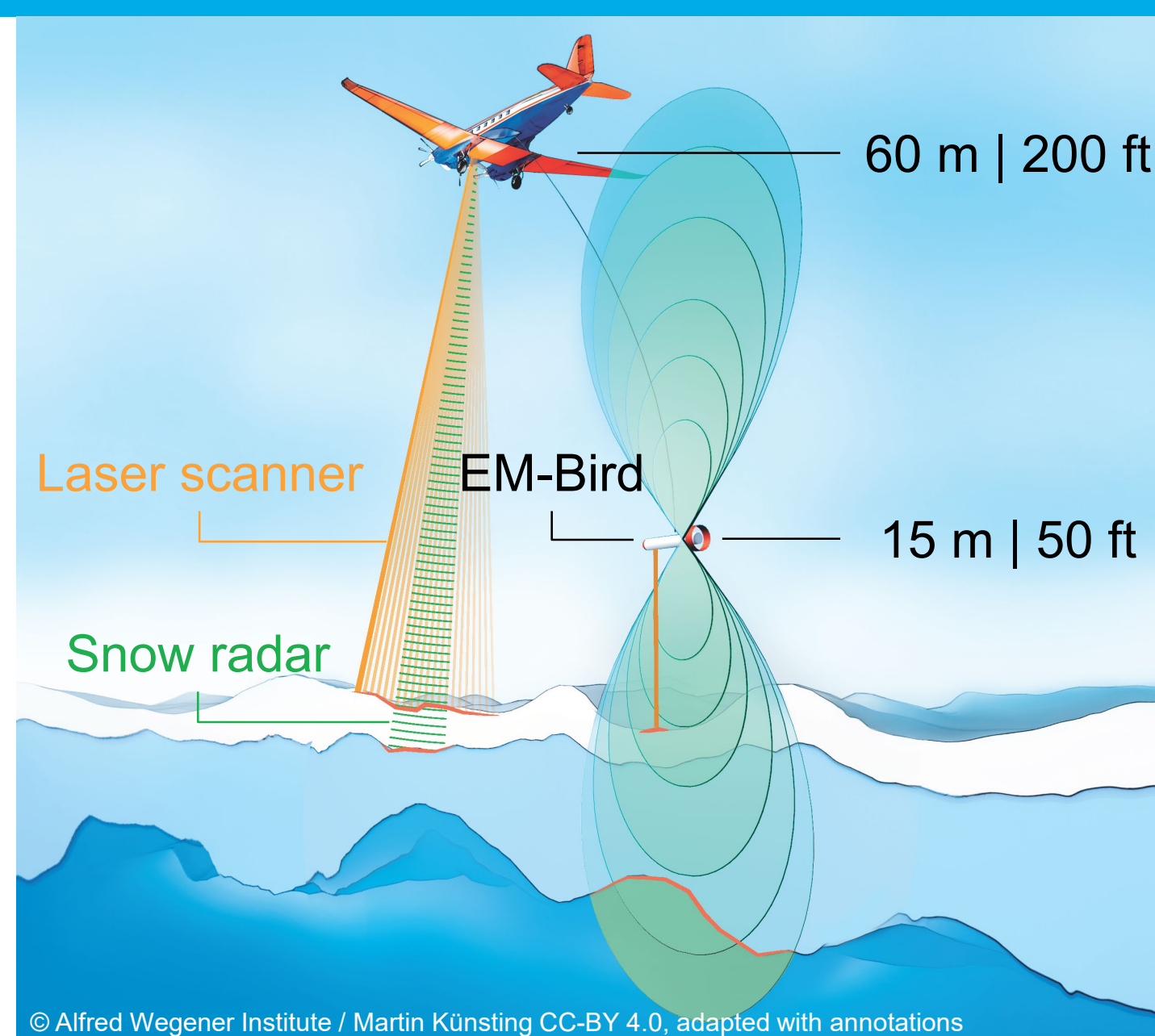


Observing the Relationship Between Freeboard, Snow Depth, and Sea-Ice Thickness: Recent Advances in the AWI IceBird Campaigns

Background

- ▶ Airborne high-resolution monitoring of Arctic sea ice since 2010
- ▶ Winter (April, Western Arctic) and summer (August, North of Fram Strait) campaigns
- ▶ Instrument configuration with snow radar since winter 2017



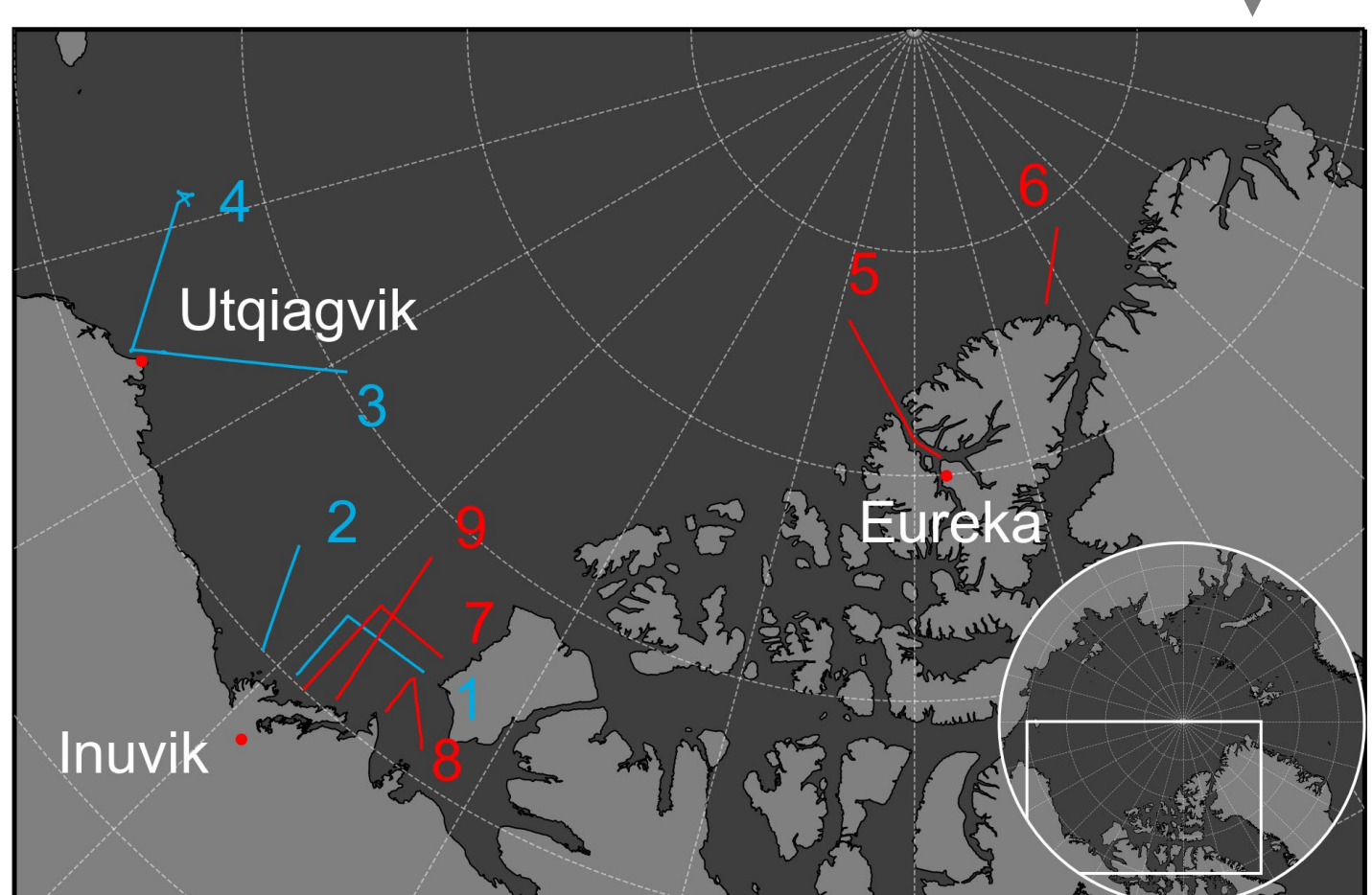
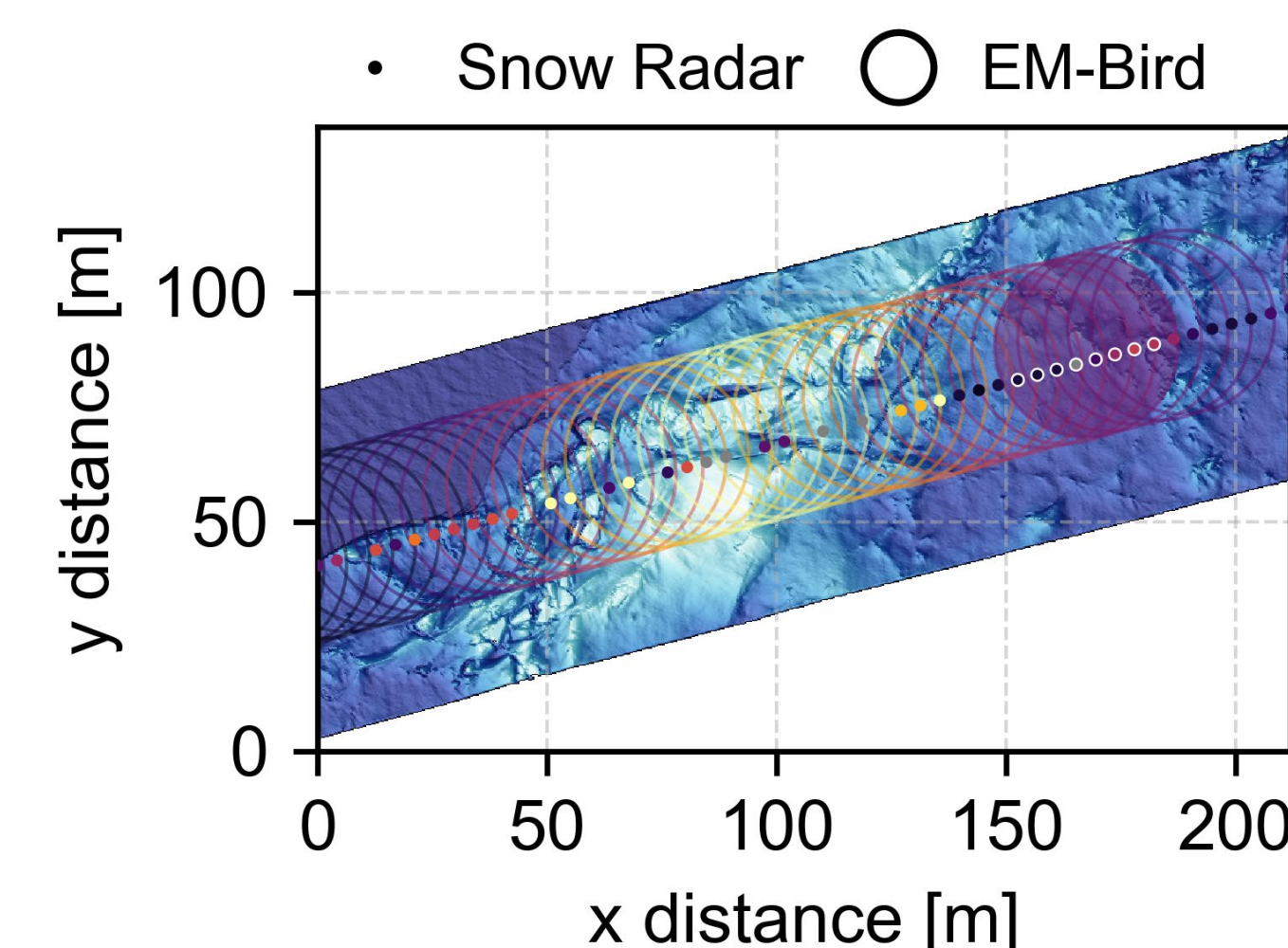
| Instrument | Parameter | Data specification |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| EM-Bird electromagnetic induction sounding | total (ice+snow) thickness | accuracy: 0.1 m footprint: 40 m sample spacing: 5–6 m |
| Laser scanner line-scanning Riegl VQ-580, 1064 nm | surface elevation (snow freeboard) | accuracy: 25 mm (0.1 m) swath width: 60 m grid size: 0.25 m |
| Snow radar CRSIS 2–18 GHz FMCW quad-pol. | snow depth | range resolution in snow: 1.14 cm across/along track footprint: 2.6/1.0 m sample spacing: 4–5 m |
| Infrared radiation pyrometer Heitronics KT19.85II | surface temperature | accuracy: 0.5 °C footprint: 3.1 m sample spacing: 1 m |

Motivation

- ▶ Together with snow mass, unknown **sea-ice density is a major uncertainty factor** in freeboard-to-thickness conversion for satellite altimetry

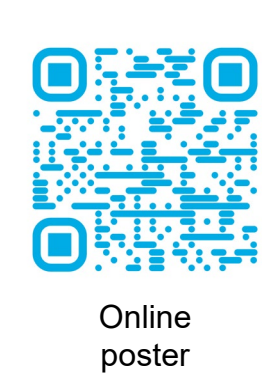
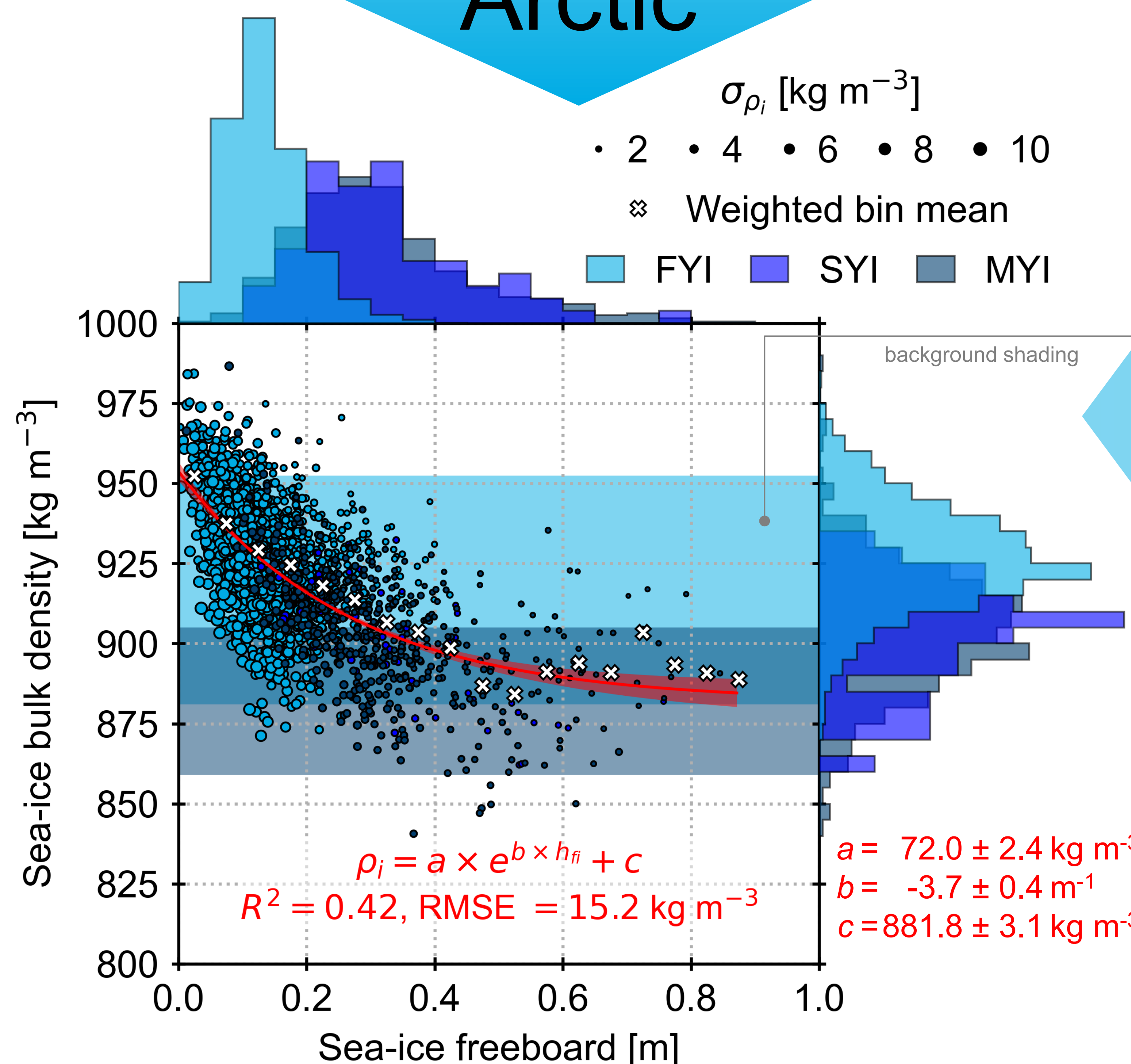
Data

- ▶ Nine surveys, a total of 3410 km, in early April 2017 and 2019
- ▶ Unique data set of simultaneous and collocated snow depth, snow freeboard, sea-ice thickness, and surface temperature
- ▶ Auxiliary data: sea-ice age (NSIDC)



References
Jutila, A., King, J., Paden, J., Ricker, R., Hendricks, S., Polashenski, C., Helm, V., Binder, T., and Haas, C.: High-Resolution Snow Depth on Arctic Sea Ice From Low-Altitude Airborne Microwave Radar Data, *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, pp. 1–16, doi: 10.1109/TGRS.2021.3063756, 2021.
Jutila, A., Hendricks, S., Ricker, R., von Albedyll, L., Krumpen, T., and Haas, C.: Retrieval and parametrisation of sea-ice bulk density from airborne multi-sensor measurements, *The Cryosphere Discuss.* [preprint], doi: 10.5194/tc-2021-149, in review, 2021.

New freeboard-based parametrisation of sea-ice bulk density to improve satellite-based sea-ice thickness and volume estimates in the Arctic



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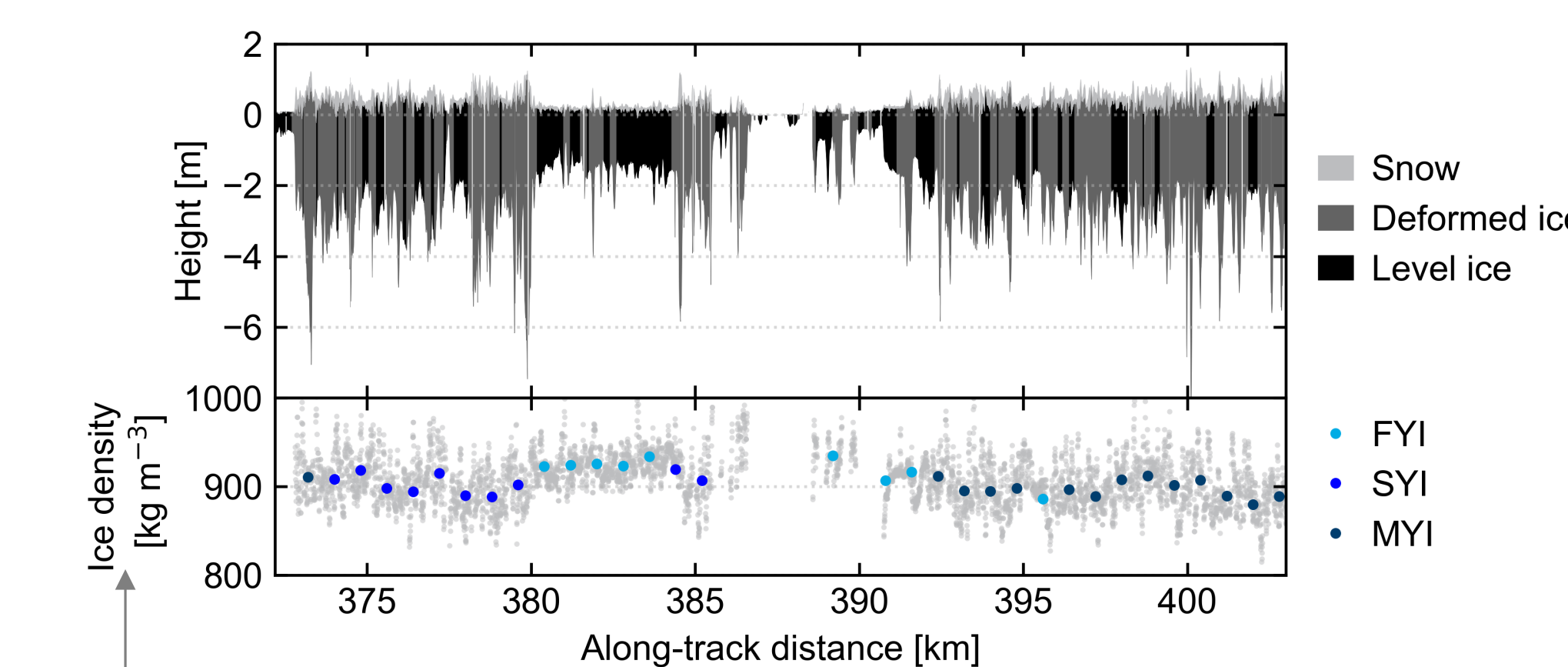


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Results

- ▶ Along-track profiles of the snow and sea-ice layers and freeboard

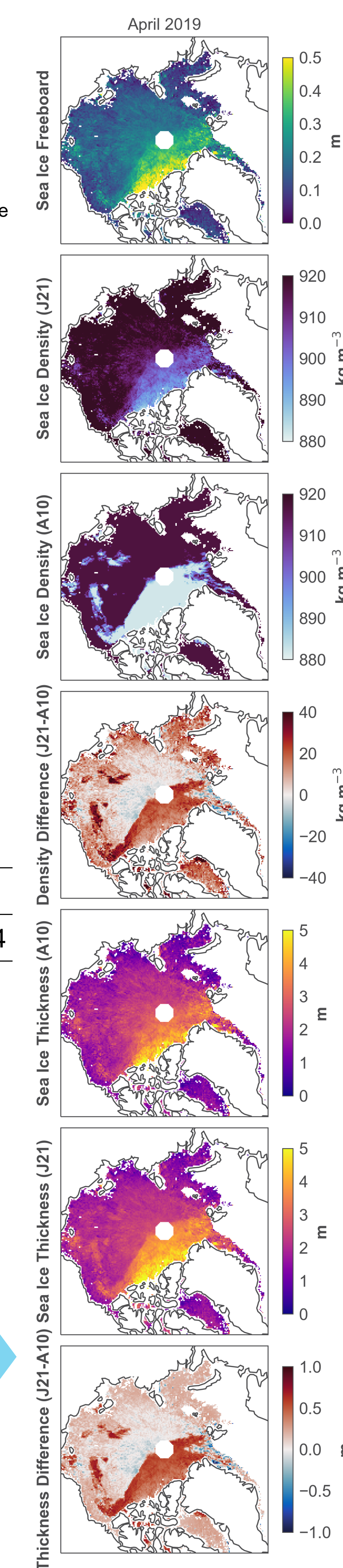


- ▶ From layer thicknesses to **sea-ice bulk density**: isostatic equilibrium over a satellite altimeter footprint scale (800 m)
- ▶ Average FYI and MYI bulk densities are higher and do not differ from each other as much as earlier studies suggested due to younger and deformed sea ice

| Sea-ice density [kg m ⁻³] | Year | FYI | SYI | MYI |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| This study | 2017 | 929.3 ± 16.0 | N/A | N/A |
| level & deformed ice | 2019 | 925.4 ± 17.7 | 899.3 ± 17.4 | 902.4 ± 19.4 |
| Alexandrov et al. (2010) level FYI, MYI from literature | 1978–1988 | 916.7 ± 35.7 | N/A | 882 ± 23 |

Sea-ice bulk density parametrisation

- ▶ We found a functional, exponential relationship between sea-ice bulk density and sea-ice freeboard
- ▶ We applied the parametrisation (J21) to the monthly gridded AWI CryoSat-2 product which uses fixed sea-ice density values (A10) and the modified Warren snow climatology
- ▶ Differences in sea-ice density and thickness are the largest on MYI in proximity to FYI, highlighting the impact of the snow mass parametrisation (previously counteracted by A10)



AWI CryoSat-2

Outlook

- ▶ Evaluation of the freeboard-to-thickness conversion from satellite altimetry for dedicated underflights and orbit collections (ICESat-2, CryoSat-2, Sentinel-3A, Altika)
- ▶ Impact assessment of the density parametrisation on decadal sea-ice thickness data record

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