



ALFRED-WEGENER-INSTITUT  
HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM FÜR POLAR-  
UND MEERESFORSCHUNG

# Recent achievements in sea ice thickness derived from radar altimetry

**Robert Ricker<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Hendricks<sup>1</sup>, Stephan Paul<sup>2</sup>,  
Lars Kaleschke<sup>3</sup>, Xiangshan Tian-Kunze<sup>4</sup>**

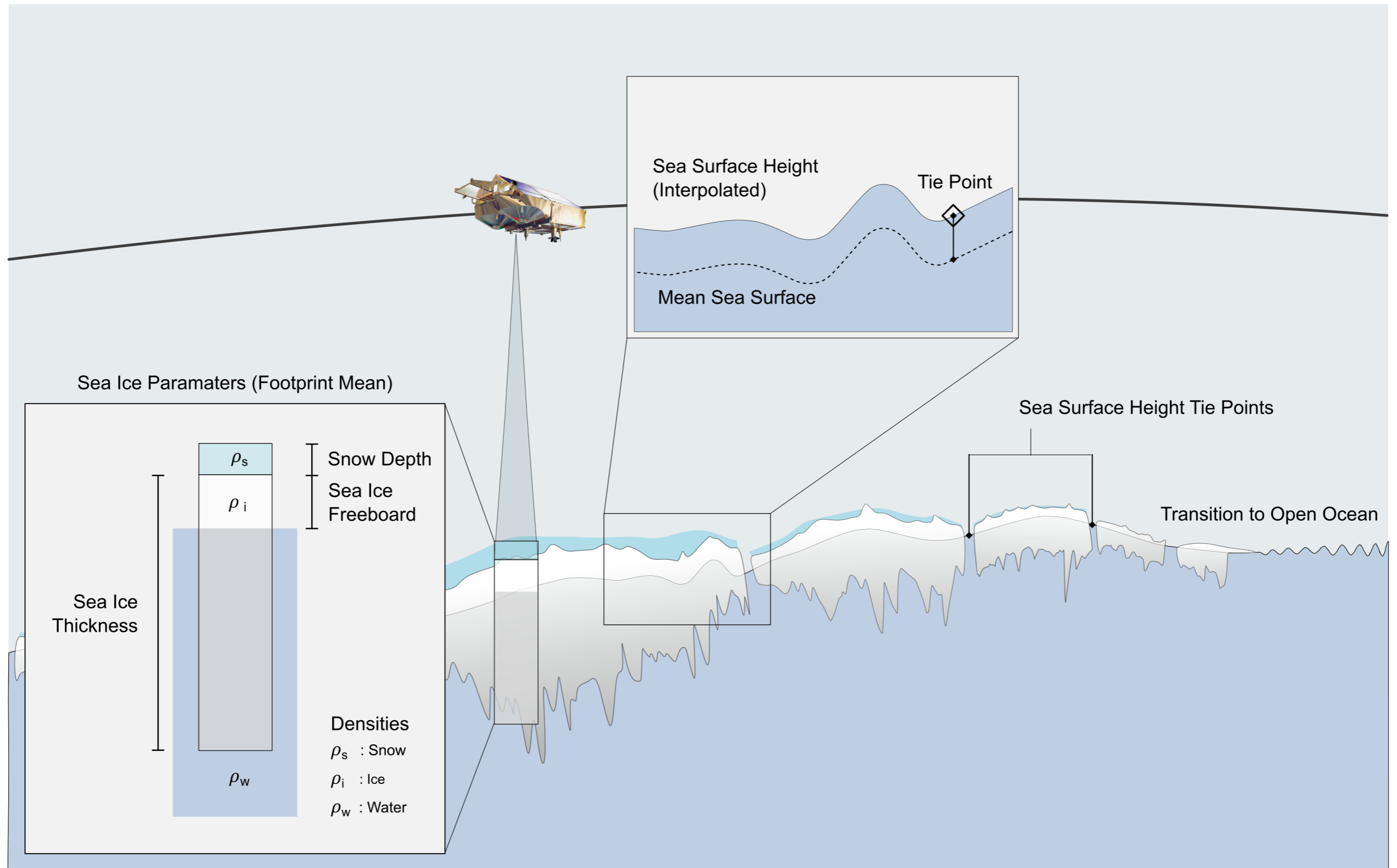
<sup>1</sup> Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research

<sup>2</sup> LMU München

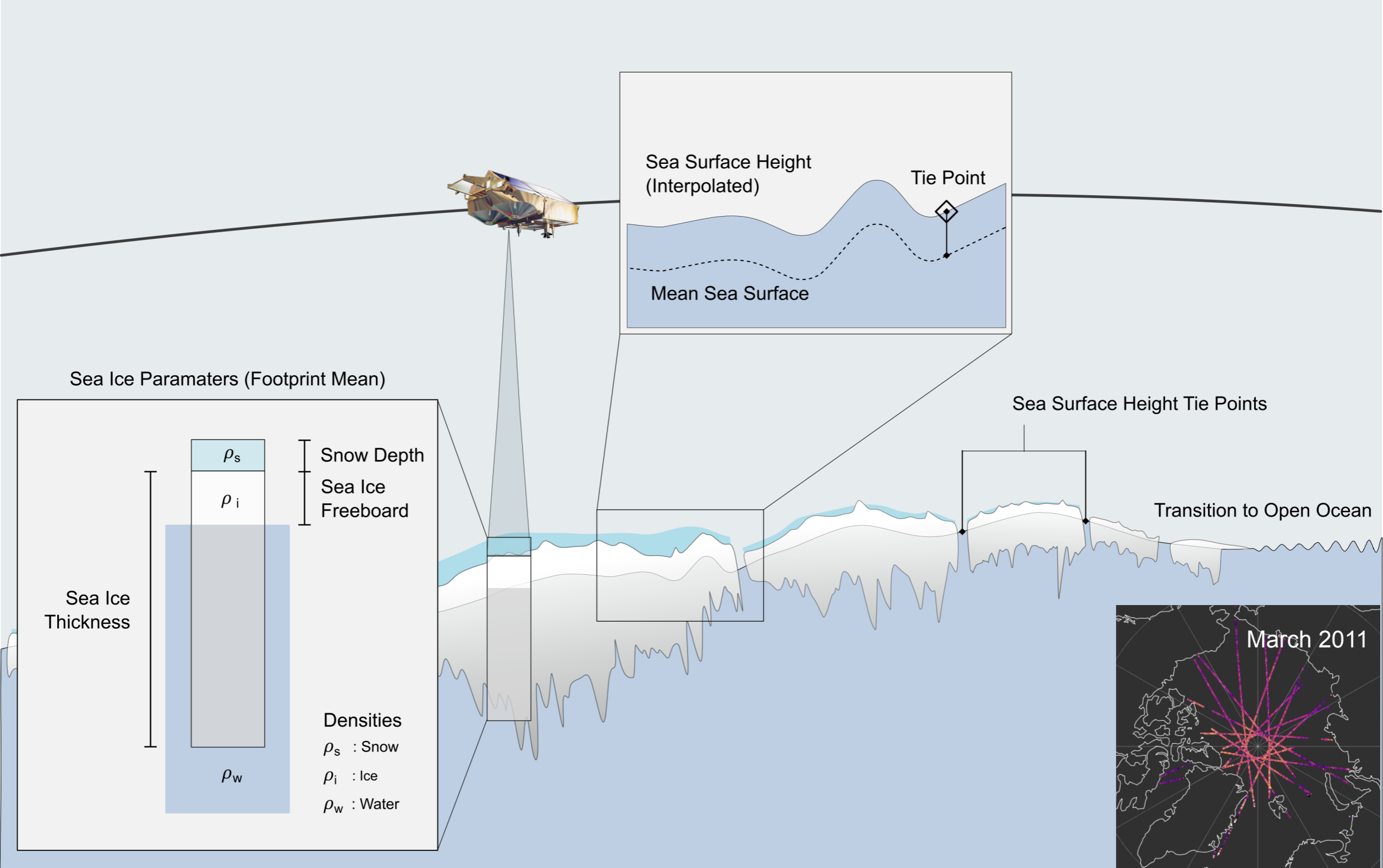
<sup>3</sup> Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie, Hamburg

<sup>4</sup> University of Hamburg

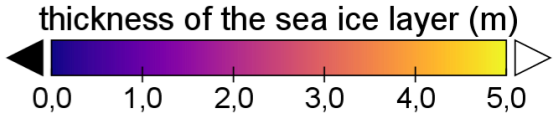
# Radar altimetry over sea ice



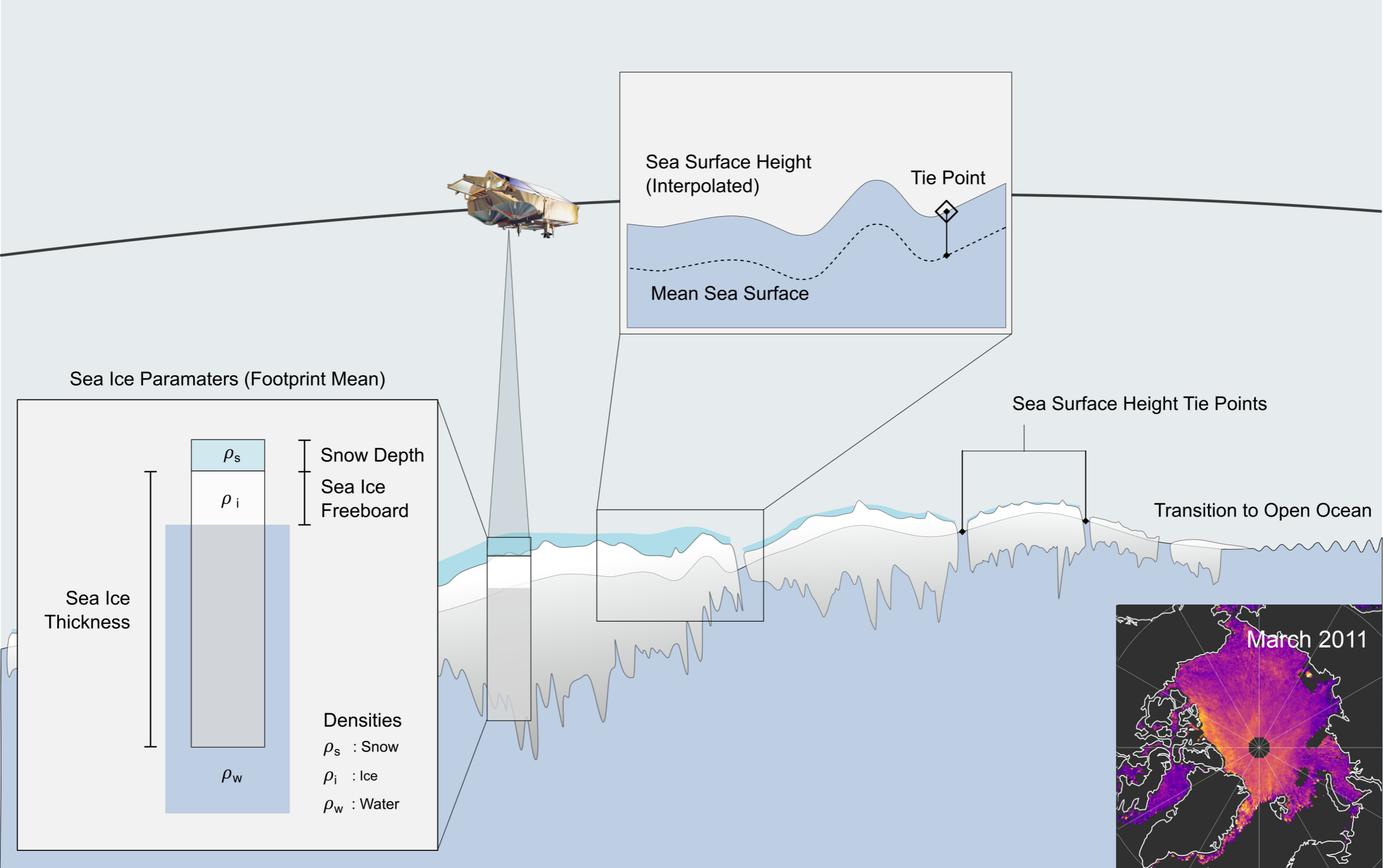
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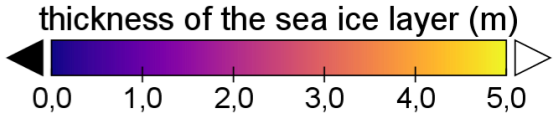
Credit: Stefan Hendricks



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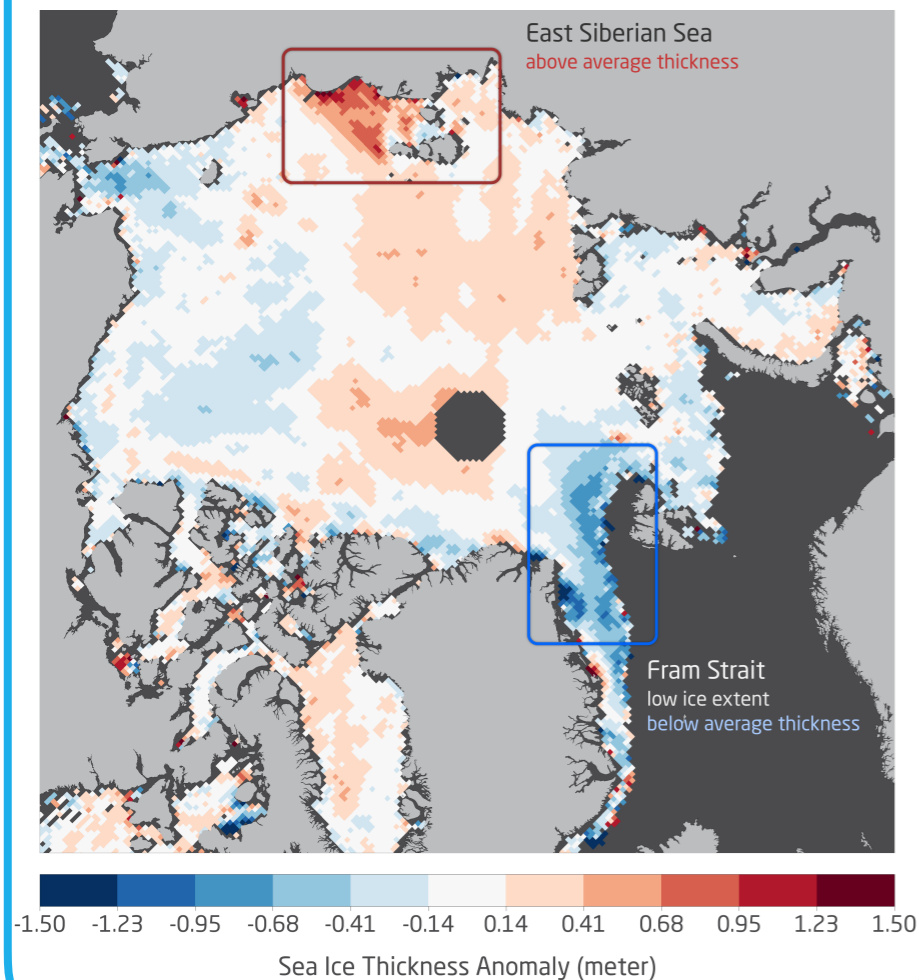
Credit: Stefan Hendricks



# Last winter mean Arctic sea ice thickness



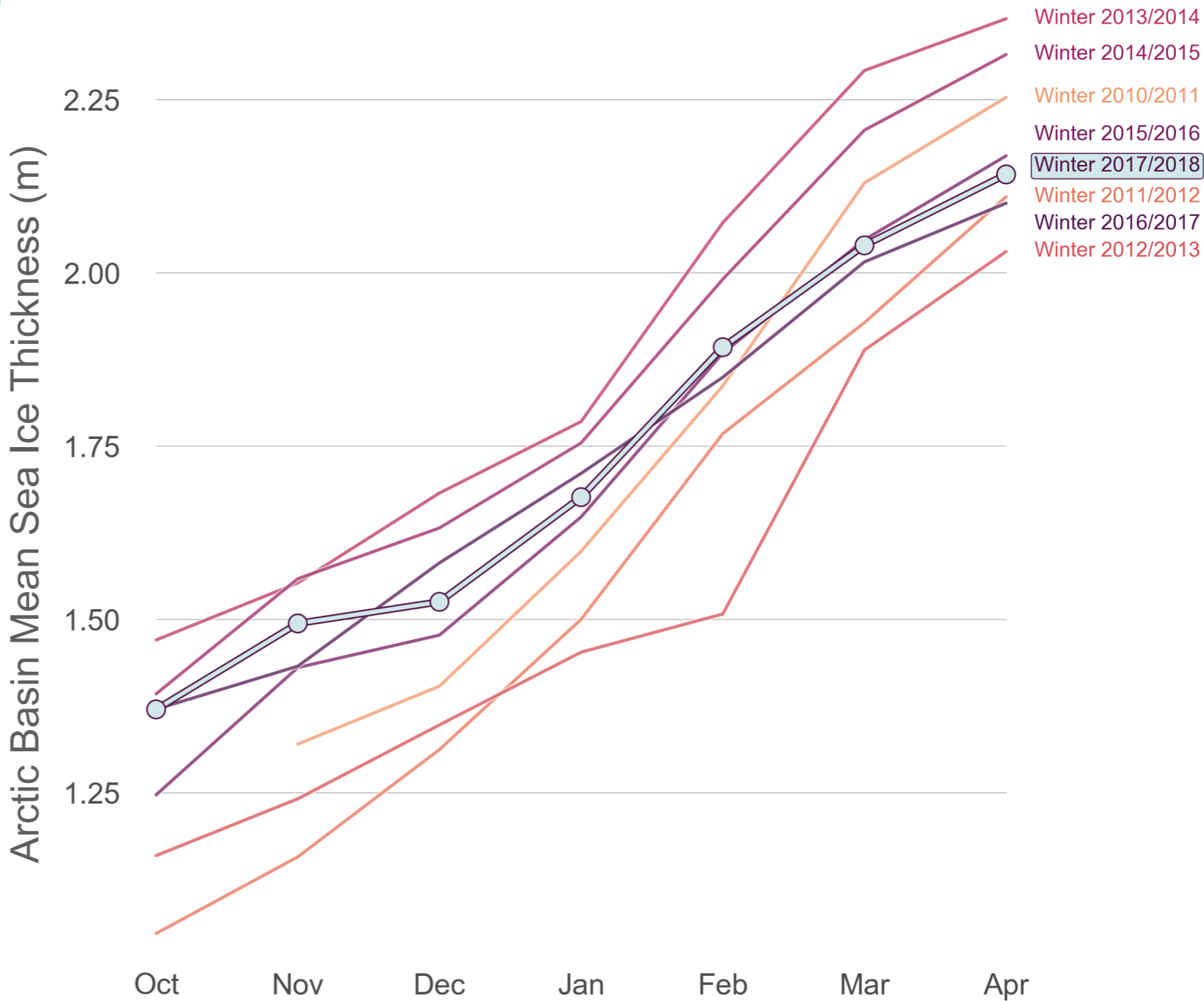
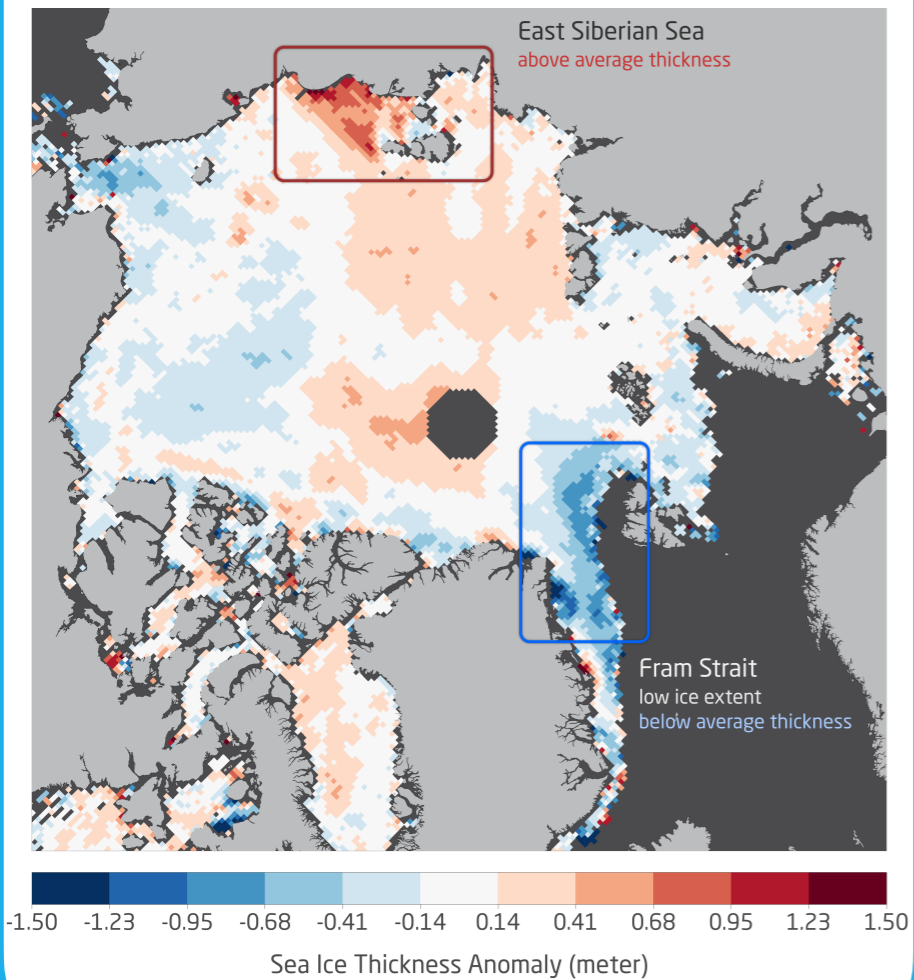
- Winter 2017/2018 thickness anomaly
- referenced to 2010-2017 winter mean ice thickness



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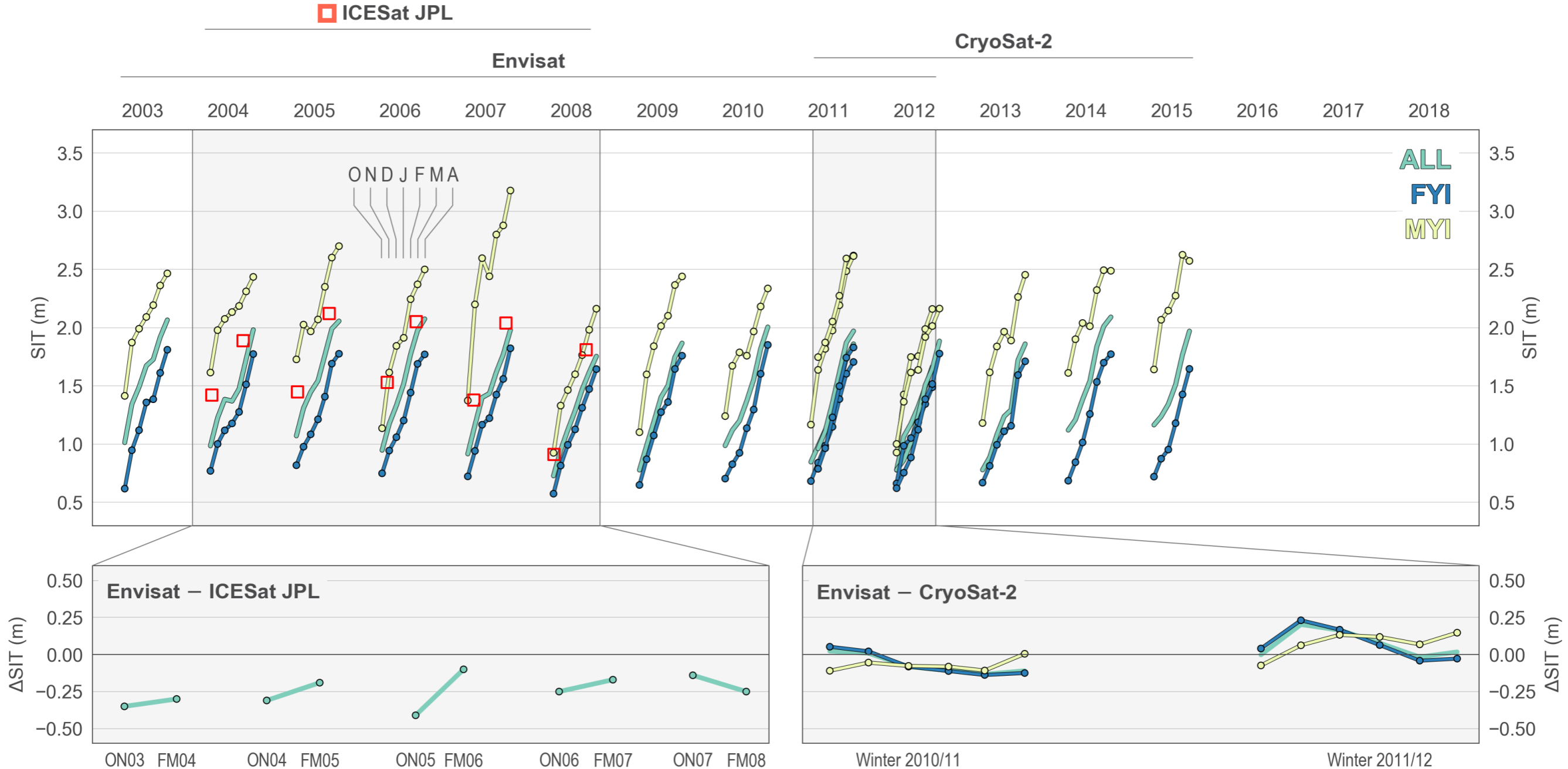


Credit: Stefan Hendricks

# Consistent sea ice thickness time series



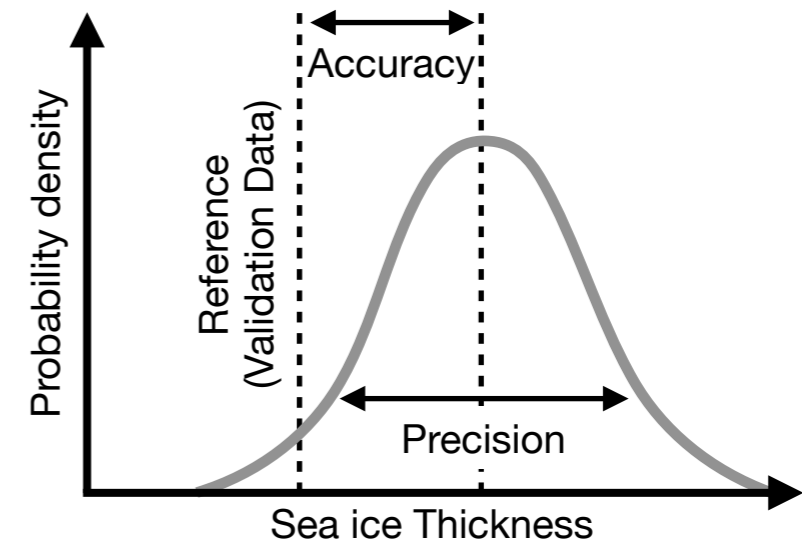
- Minimizing inter-mission biases between subsequent satellite missions, **Paul et al. (2018), TCD**
  - ▶ Consistent surface-type classification scheme
  - ▶ Adaptive retracker threshold that depends on waveform-characteristics



# Assessing sea ice thickness uncertainties



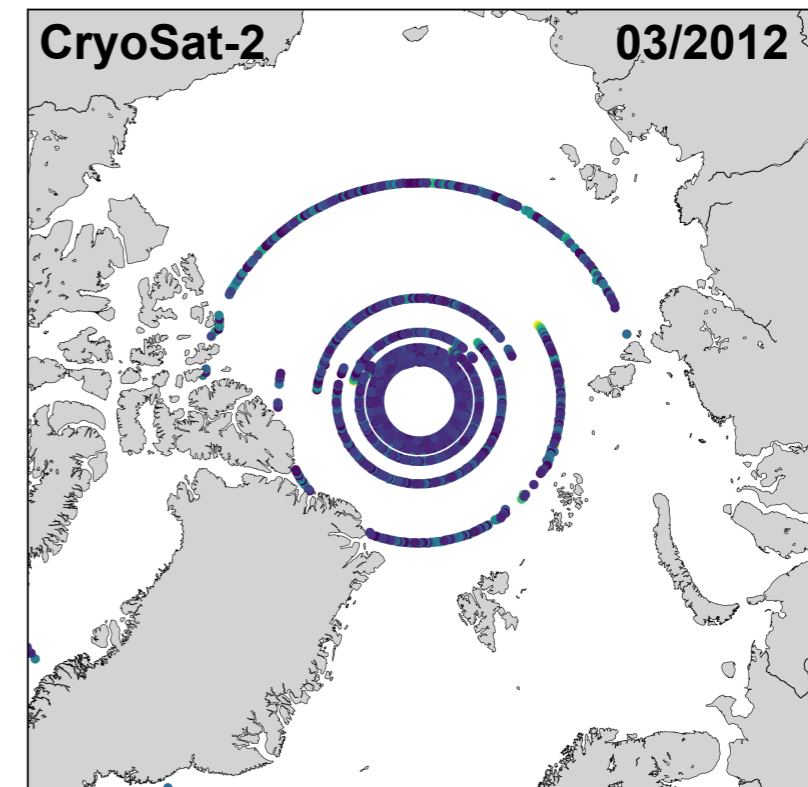
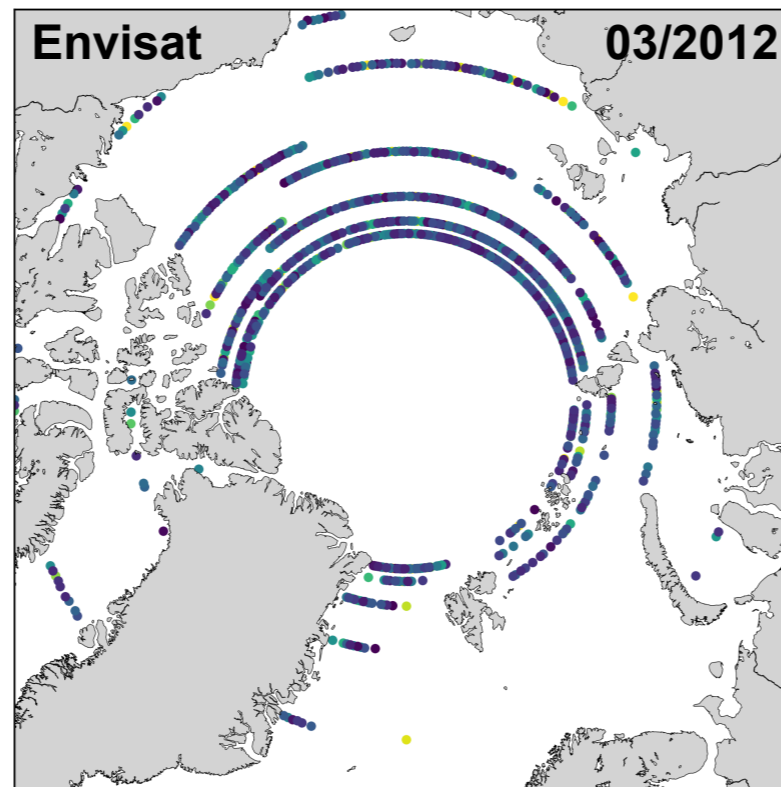
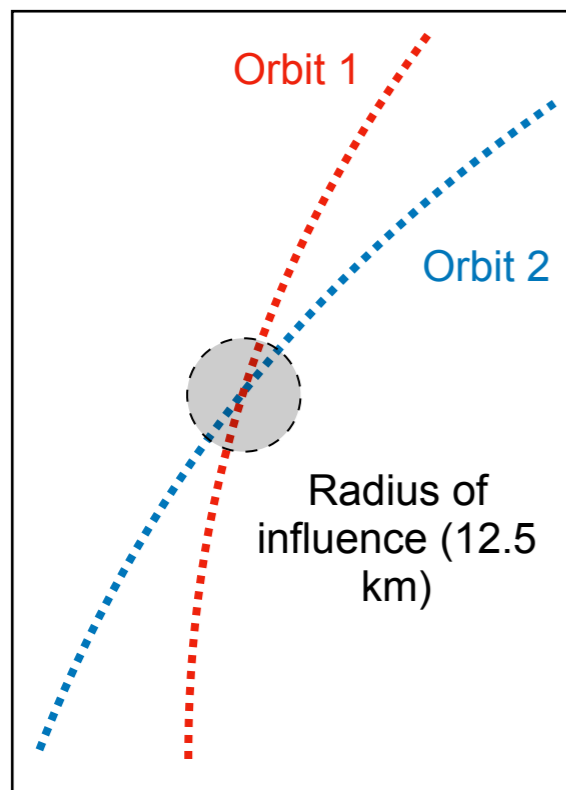
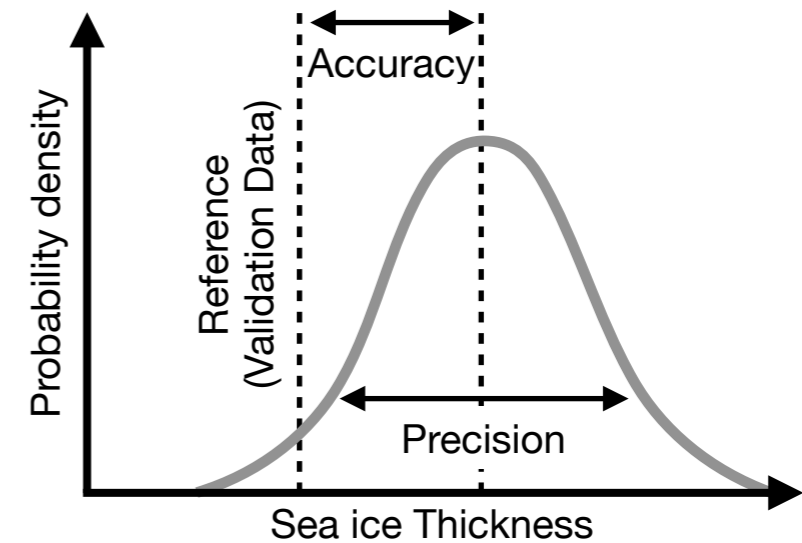
- The precision is assessed with an orbit crossover analysis
- All CryoSat-2 and Envisat crossovers within 24h
- The accuracy can be evaluated with Airborne EM and ULS sea ice thickness data sets





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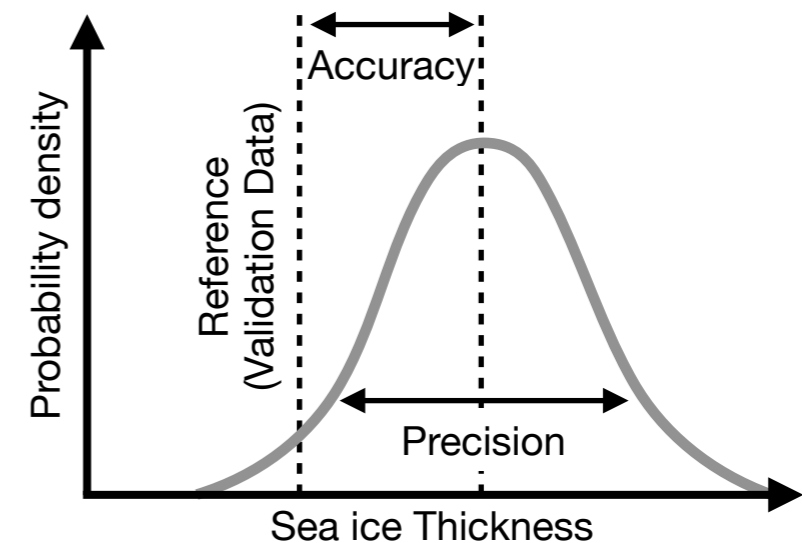


Difference in sea ice thickness (m)

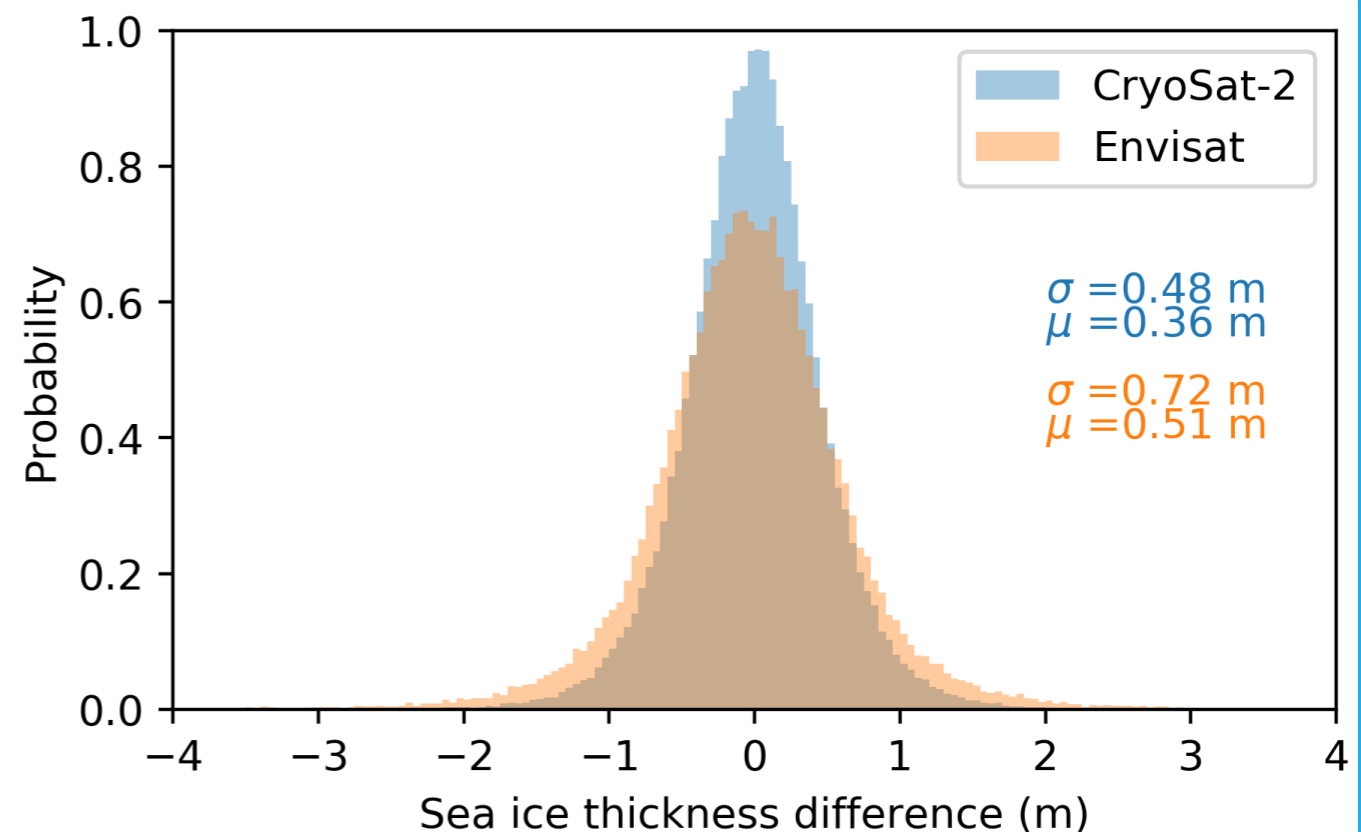


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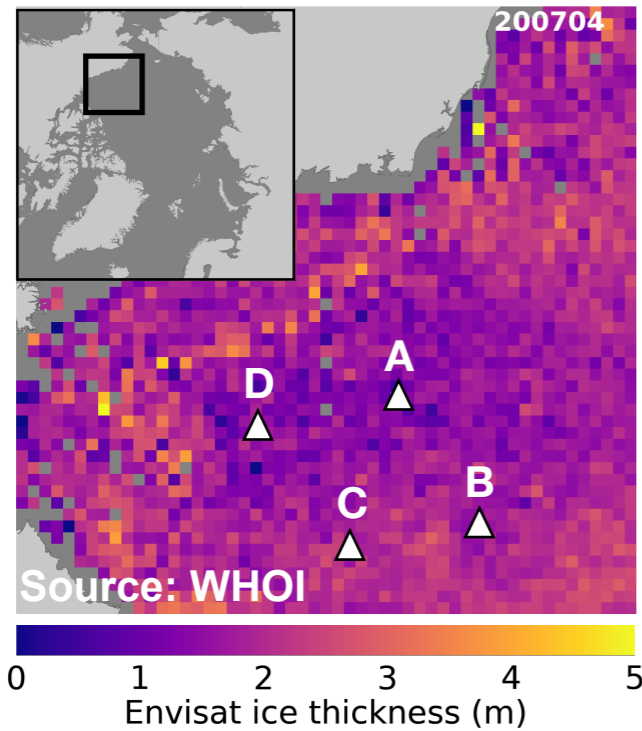
- Binned **crossover sea ice thickness differences** for Envisat and CryoSat-2 with mean absolute differences ( $\mu$ ) and standard deviation of differences ( $\sigma$ )
- CryoSat-2: 2010-2017  
Envisat: 2002-2012



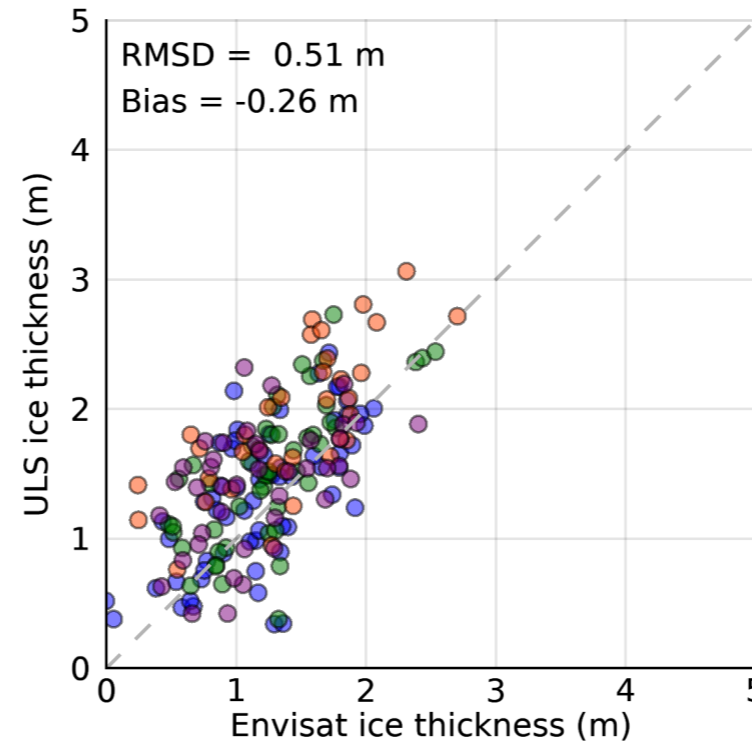
# Sea ice thickness validation



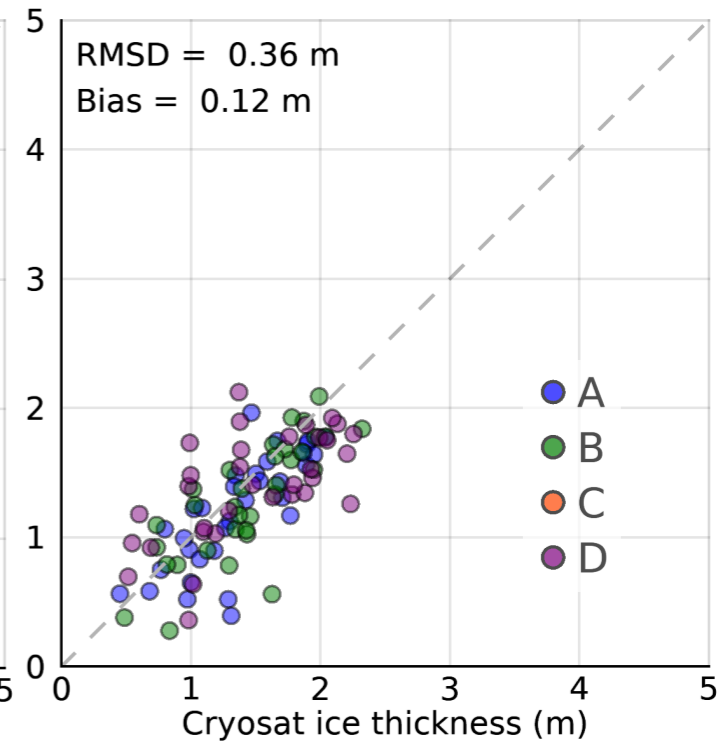
### Upward Looking Sonar (BGEP-ULS)



### Envisat (2002-2012)



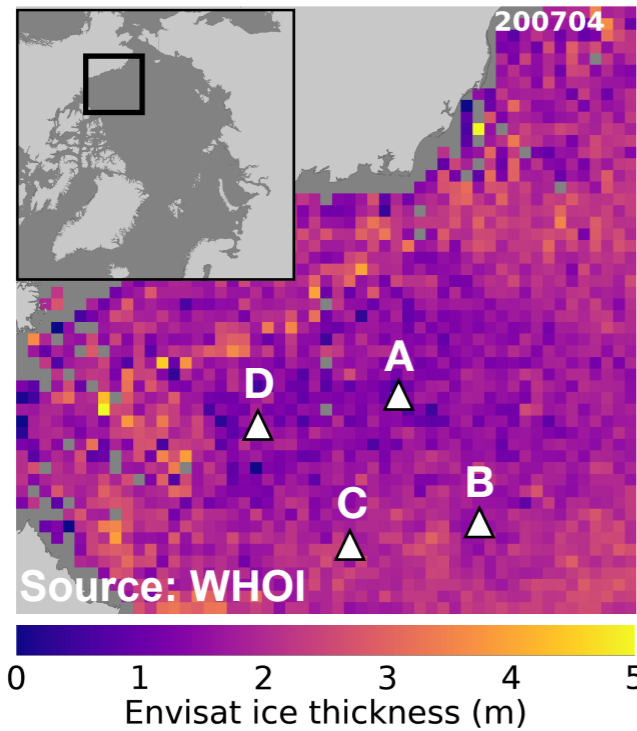
### CryoSat-2 (2010-2017)



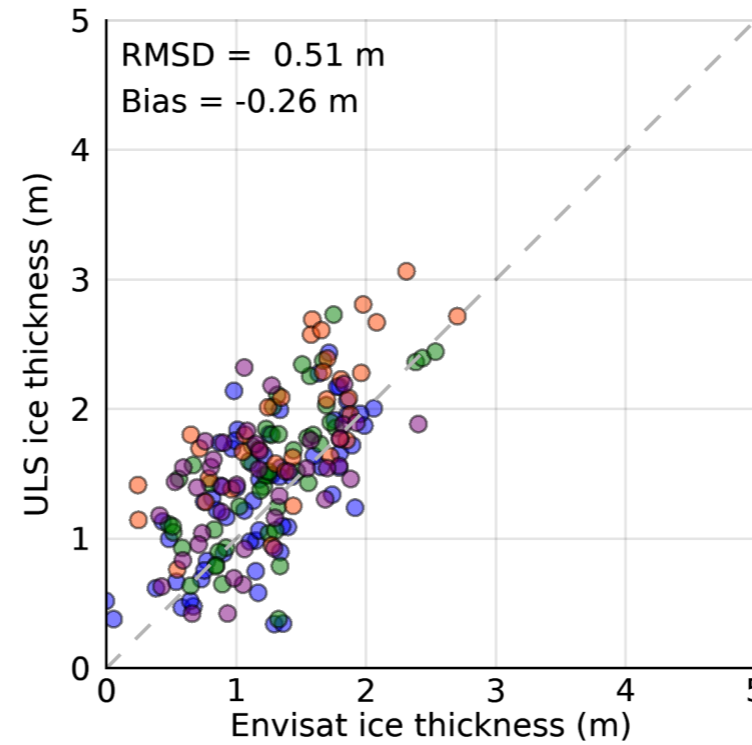
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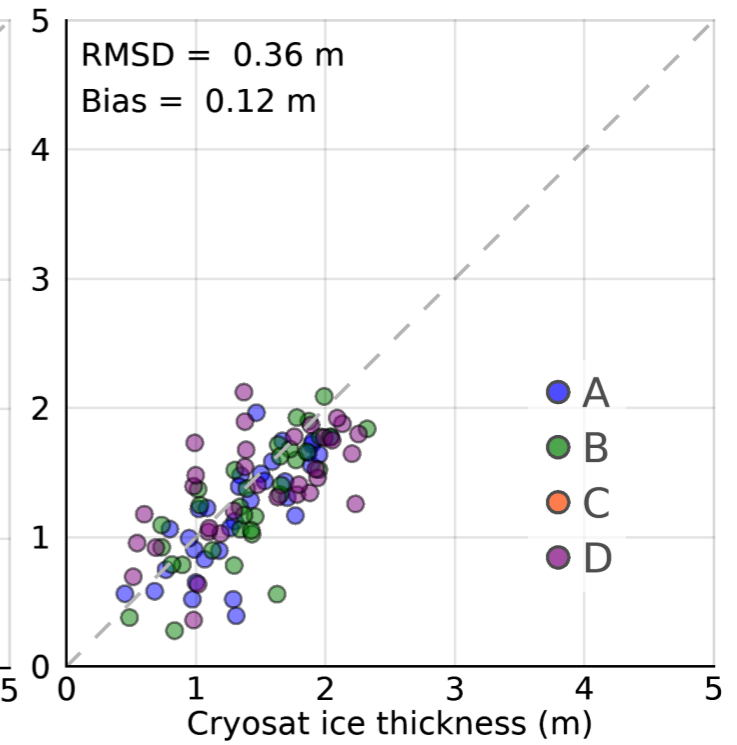
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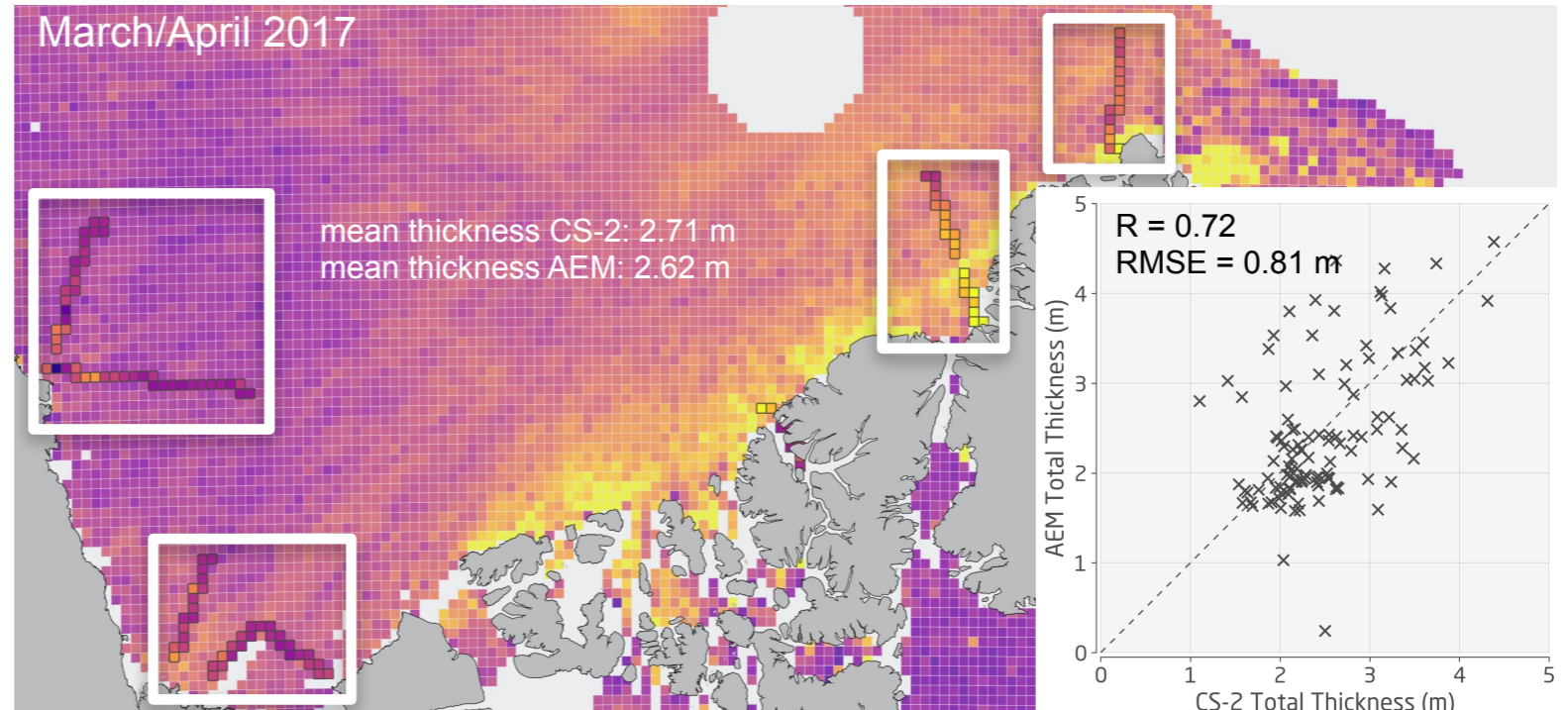


## Airborne EM (AEM)

Polar 5 with EM-Bird



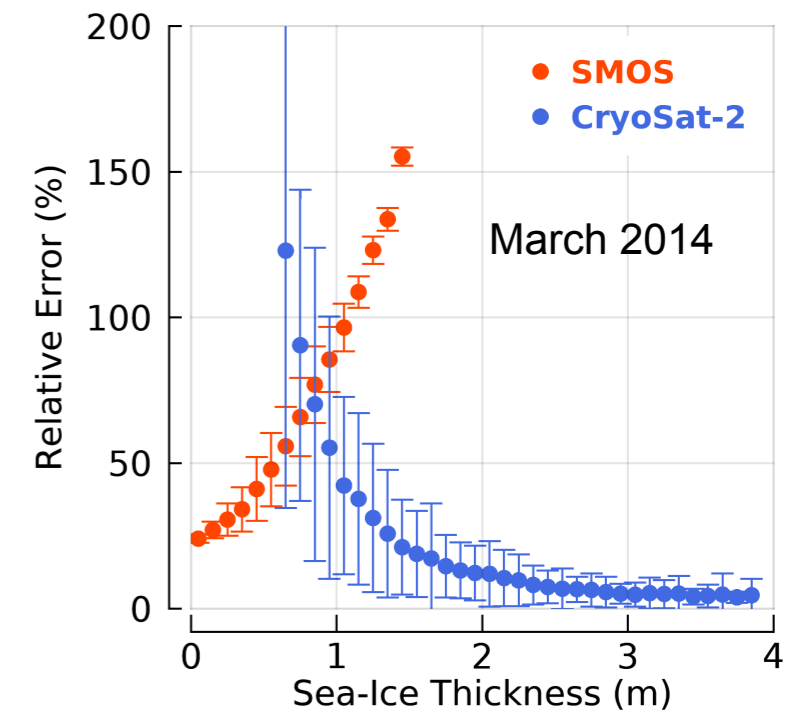
March/April 2017



# Reducing uncertainties over thin ice



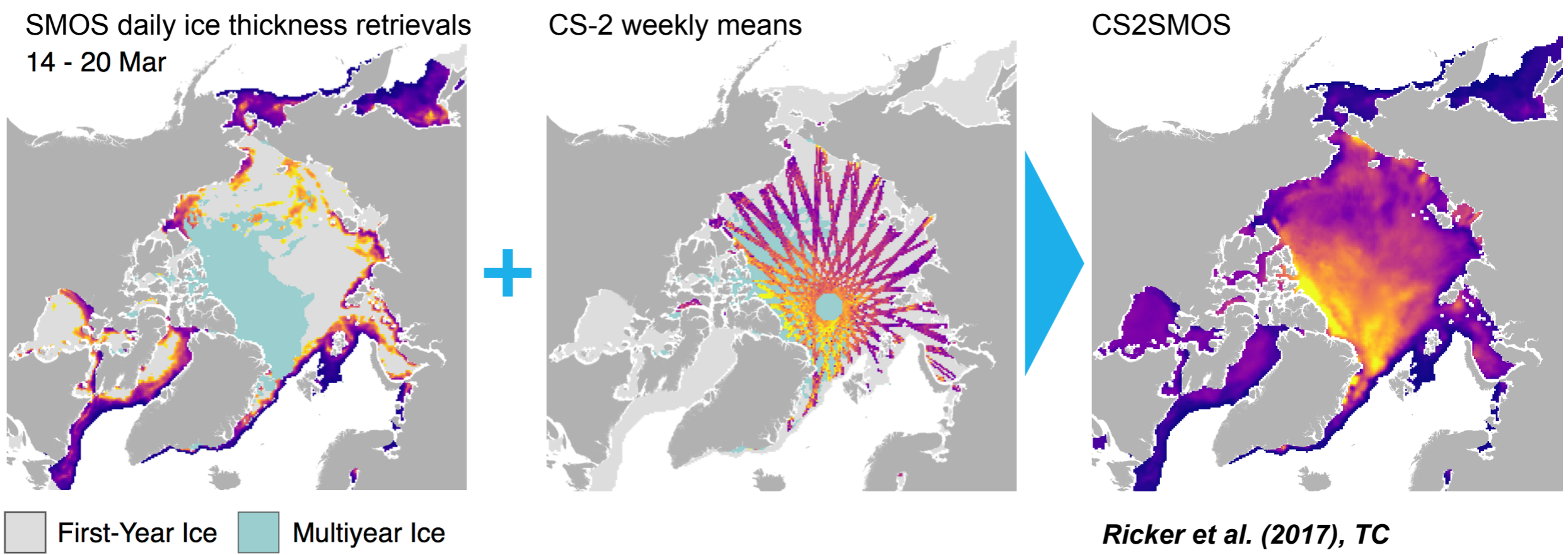
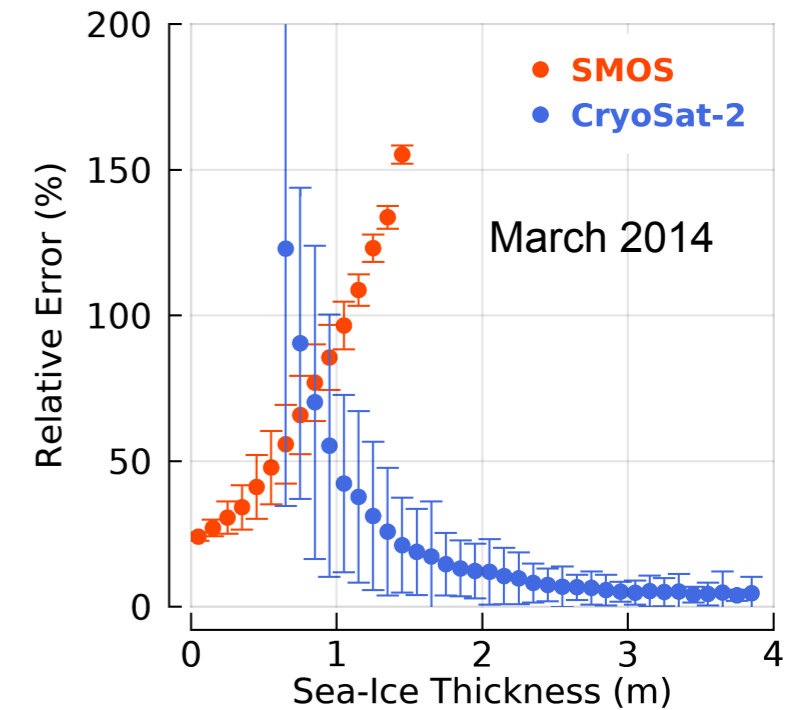
- Taking advantage of the complementary thickness retrievals derived from the CS2 altimeter and the SMOS radiometer
- An optimal interpolation scheme is used to produce weekly Arctic-wide sea-ice thickness fields



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Ricker et al. (2017), TC

# Applications and future plans

## Application of satellite sea ice thickness records

- Application in model assimilation, model evaluation, and reanalysis data records, e.g. **Mu et al. (2018), Q.J.R. Meteorol. Soc., Kaminski et al. (2018), TCD**
- Estimates of Arctic sea ice volume export, , e.g. **Ricker et al. (2018), TCD, Friday 10:00 (Atmosphere-Ice-Ocean interactions in the Polar Regions)**
- AWI CryoSat-2 data products and CryoSat-2/SMOS products are available on: **<http://data.seaiceportal.de>**
- AWI CryoSat-2/Envisat timeseries: **CCI Climate Data Store, CCI Open Data Portal**

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## Future Plans

- providing sea ice thickness products by a service that meets the requirements for climate applications and operational systems
- 25 years time series of sea ice thickness data records from radar altimetry