

Reflectivity of second-year Arctic sea ice: Findings from the MOSAiC expedition

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⁵ University of Bremen, Germany

Photo: Sea Ice Albedo,
Isfjorden, Svalbard,
Apr 2018

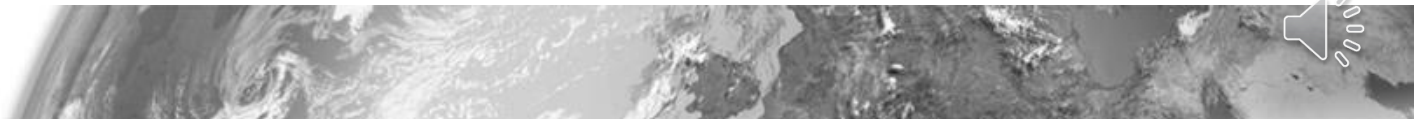


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Outline

1. Motivation for Sea-Ice Reflectometry
2. Measurement & Model
 - Polarstern Measurements
 - Reflection Models
3. Results for MOSAiC (first leg)
 - Reflectivity Profiles
 - Inverted Permittivity
4. Summary & Conclusions



Motivation for Sea-Ice Reflectometry

1. Importance of Sea Ice:

- crucial effect on Earth's radiation budget
- crucial factor for maritime activities in the Arctic

Cardellach et al. 2018

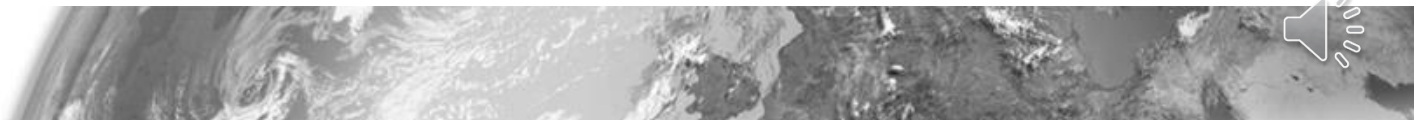
2. Sea Ice impact on GNSS signals:

- reflectivity decrease with increasing sea-ice concentration (SIC)
- it decreases also for old (low-salinity) sea-ice types
- roughness effect (elevation dependent)

Semmling et al. 2019

3. Opportunity of MOSAiC expedition:

- R/V Polarstern as platform for one year in Arctic sea ice
- record GNSS data at variable sea-ice conditions



Measurement & Model



Polarstern Measurements

MOSAiC first leg: Sep - Dec 2019

MOSAiC expedition 1st leg:

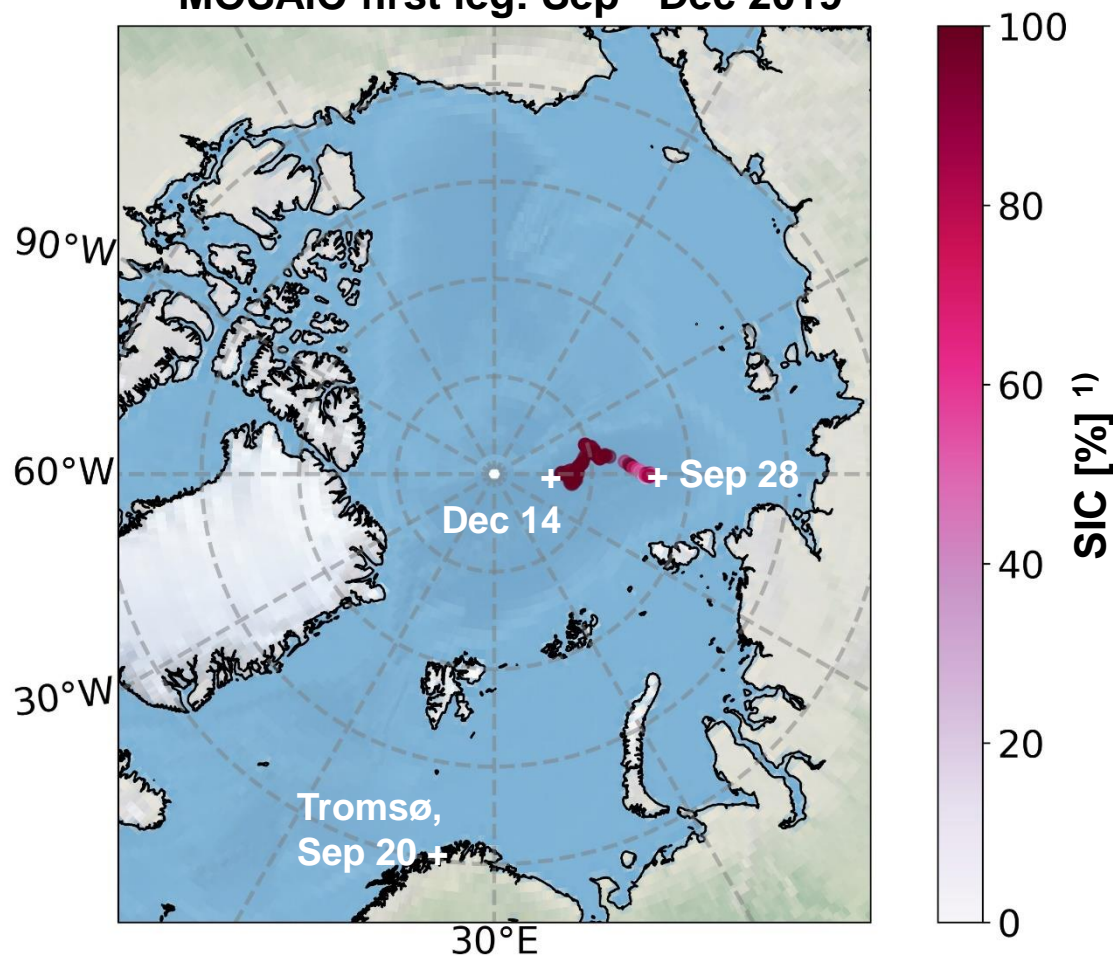
- from Tromsø into the central Arctic
- 86 days (Sep 20 – Dec 14, 2019)
- **data permission after Sep 26**

Marginal Ice Zone (MIZ):

- Siberian sec. lat. 82°N to 85° N
- 3 days (Sep 28 – 30, 2019)
- **variable sea-ice concentration**

Central Arctic (CA):

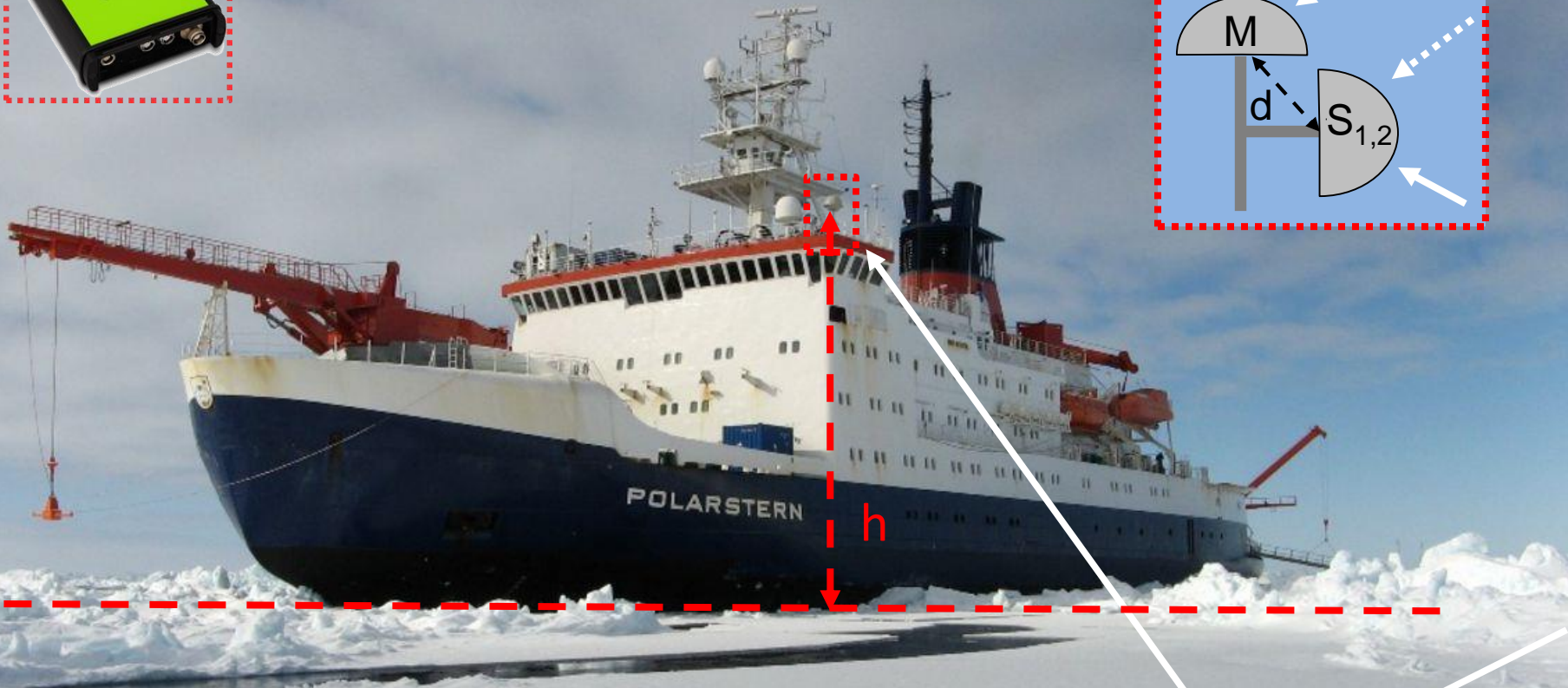
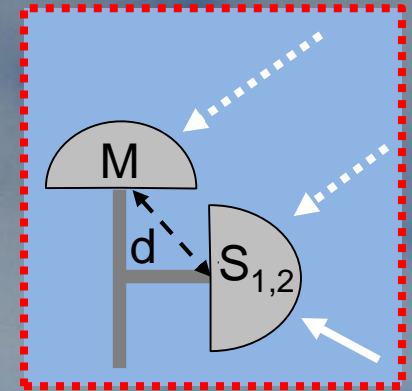
- during/after mooring to ice floe
- 14 days (Dec 1 – 14, 2019)
- **permanently compact sea ice**



1) in-situ obs. from the ship, ASSIST protocol



Polarstern Measurements



$h = 22 \text{ m}$

$d = 20 \text{ cm}$

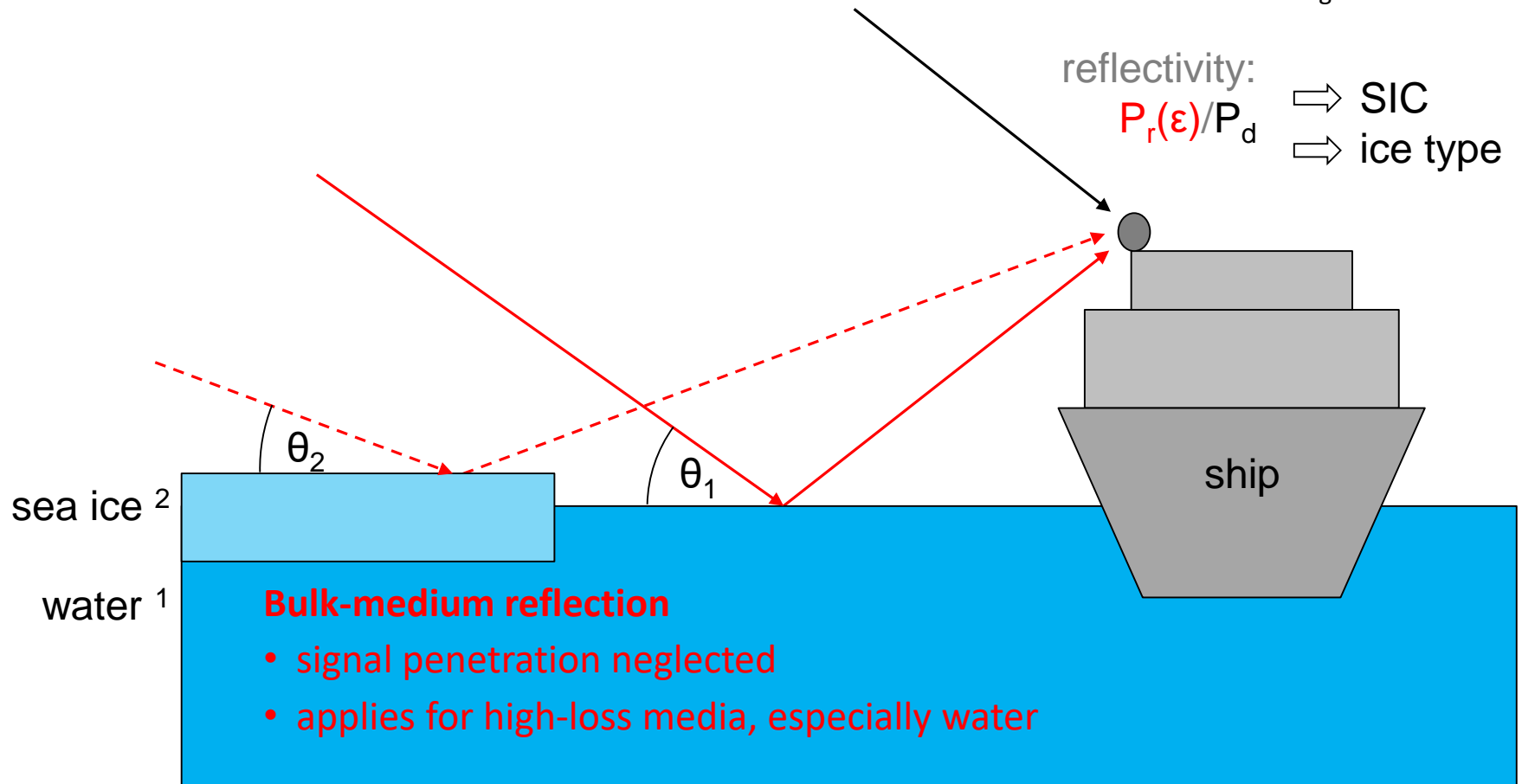
Master link (M): up-looking ant. RHCP

Slave links ($S_{1,2}$): side-looking ant. LHCP, RHCP



Reflection Model

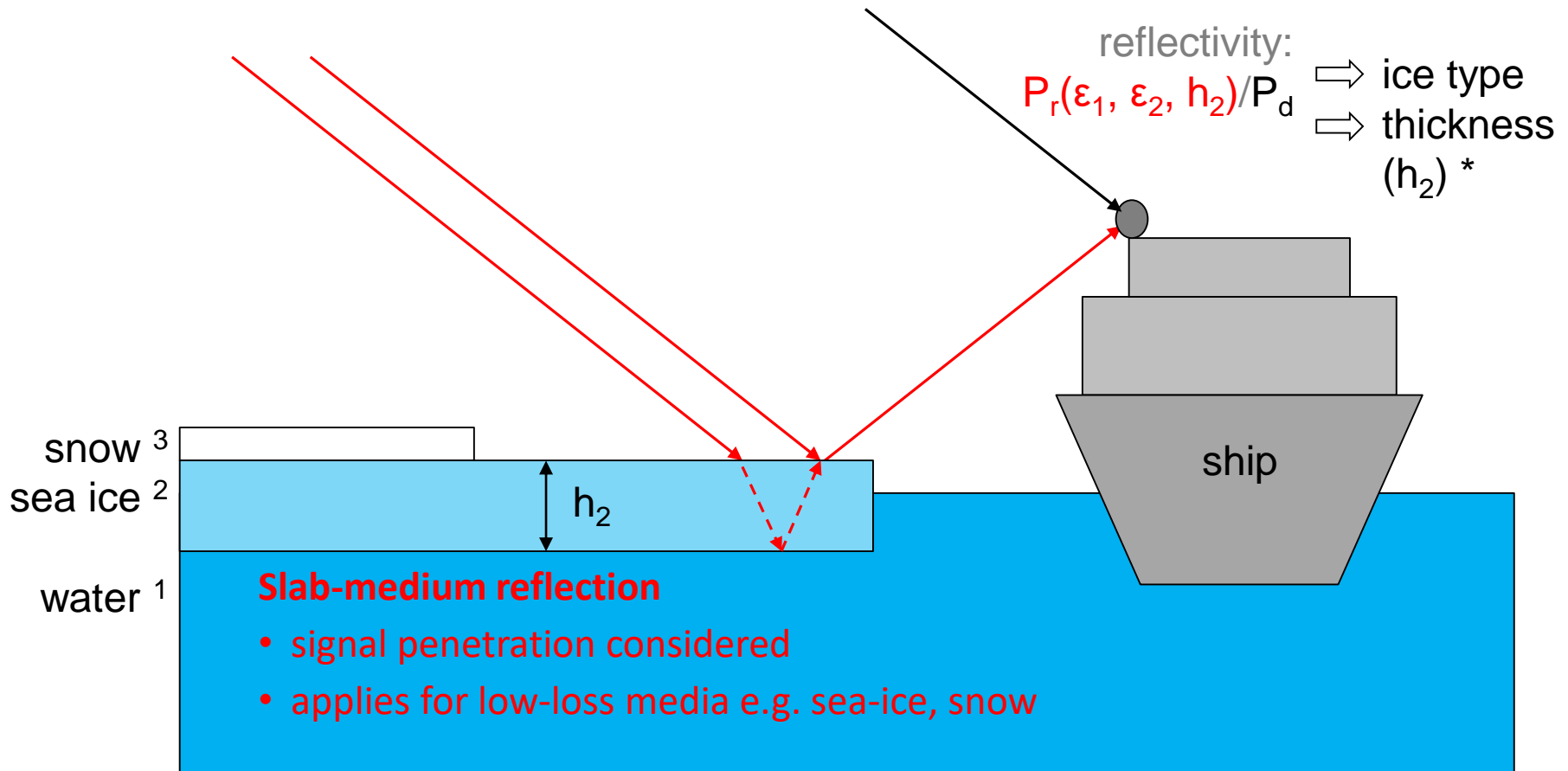
Semmling et al. 2019



rel. permittivity: $\epsilon_1 = 76.4 + i 48.5$; $\epsilon_2 = 3.31 + i 0.11$

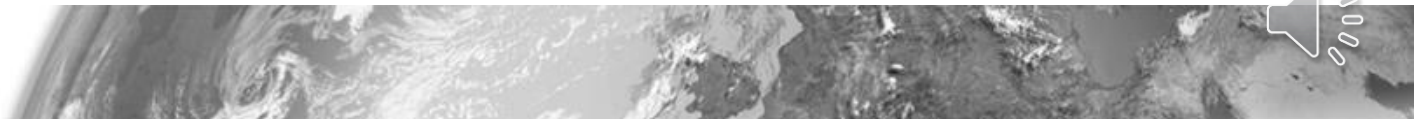


Reflection Model

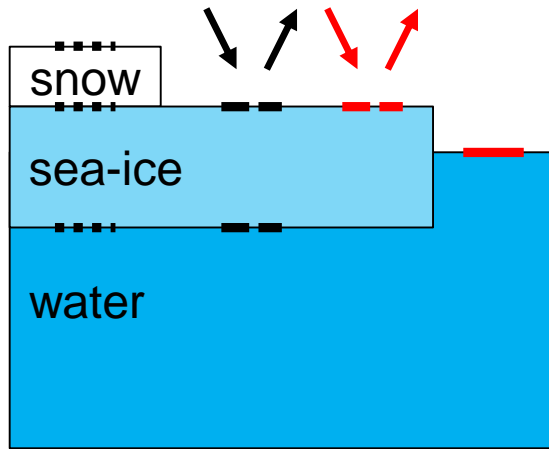


rel. permittivity: $\epsilon_1 = 76.4 + i 48.5$; $\epsilon_2 = 3.31 + i 0.11$; $\epsilon_3 = 1.76 + i 0.00$

* Munoz-Martin et al. 2020



Reflection Model



Bulk-medium reflection

Slab-medium reflection

Kaleschke et al. 2010

Water (W)

$\epsilon = 76.4 + i 48.5$
at 2°C
„opaque“

First-year (FY) ice type:

$\epsilon = 4.75 + i 0.91$
at -1°C, 1m thick
„opaque“

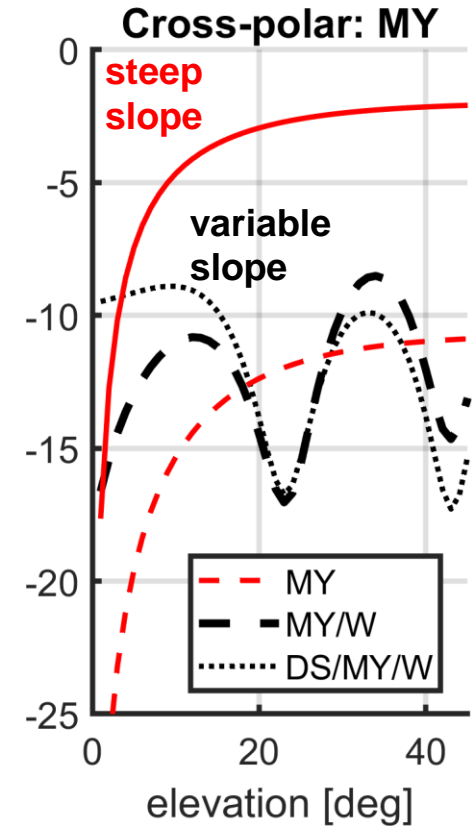
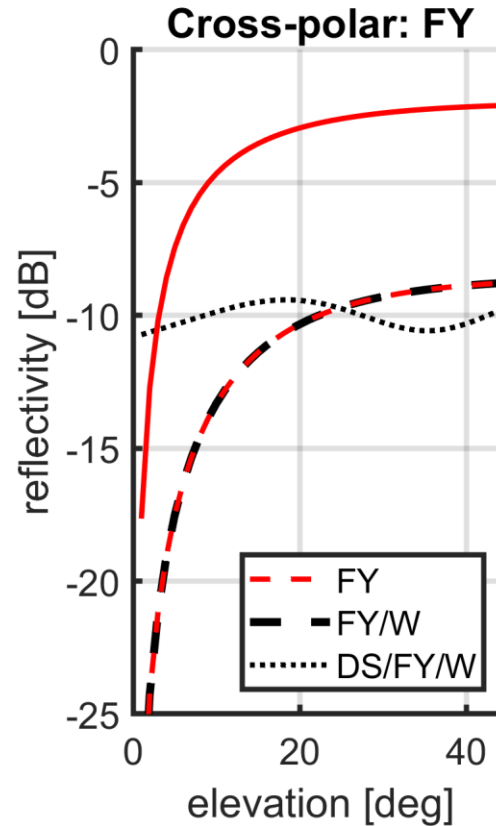
Multiyear (MY) ice type:

$\epsilon = 3.31 + i 0.11$
at -1°C, 1m thick
„transparent“

Dry Snow (DS) cover:

$\epsilon = 1.76 + i 0.00$
20cm thick
„transparent“

Semmling et al. (under review)

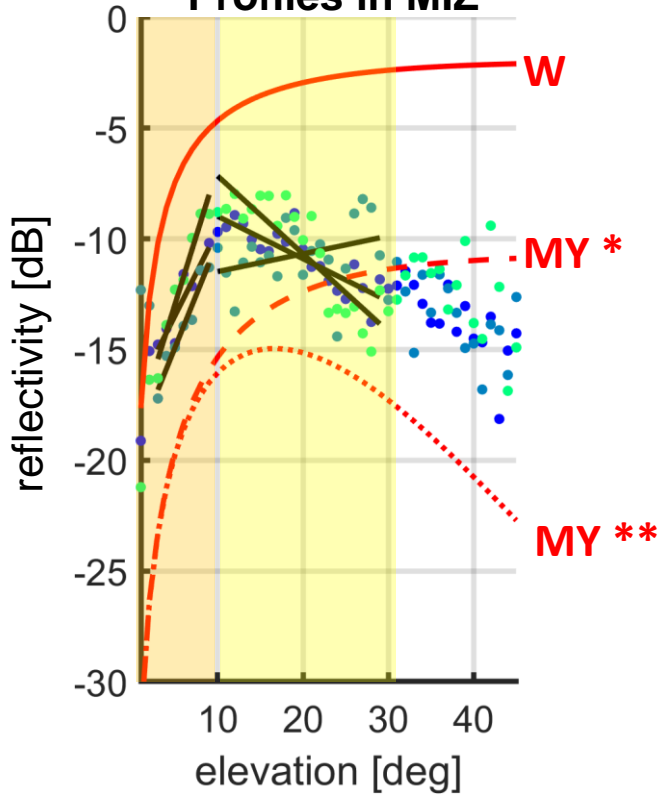


Results for MOSAiC (first leg)



Reflectivity Profiles

Profiles in MIZ



* smooth; ** rough

• obs. (day color-coded)

Low-Elevation Range (1° to 10°)

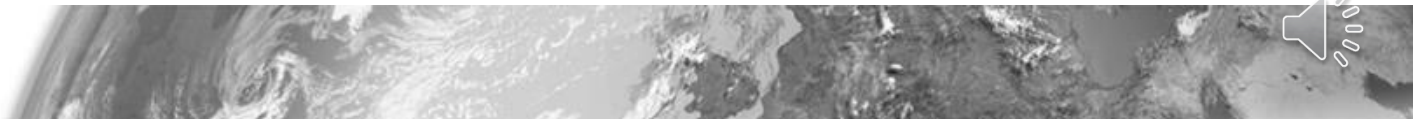
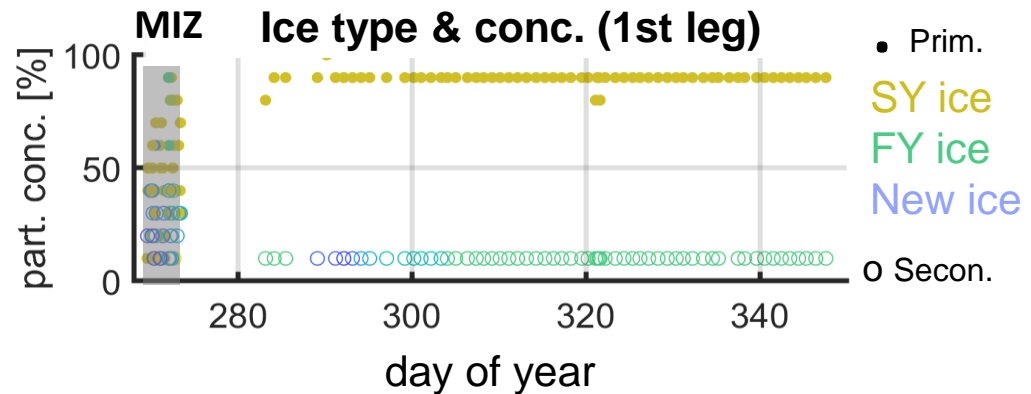
- reflect. between MY and W
- steep slope of bulk model
- no roughness effect

Mid-Elevation Range (10° to 30°)

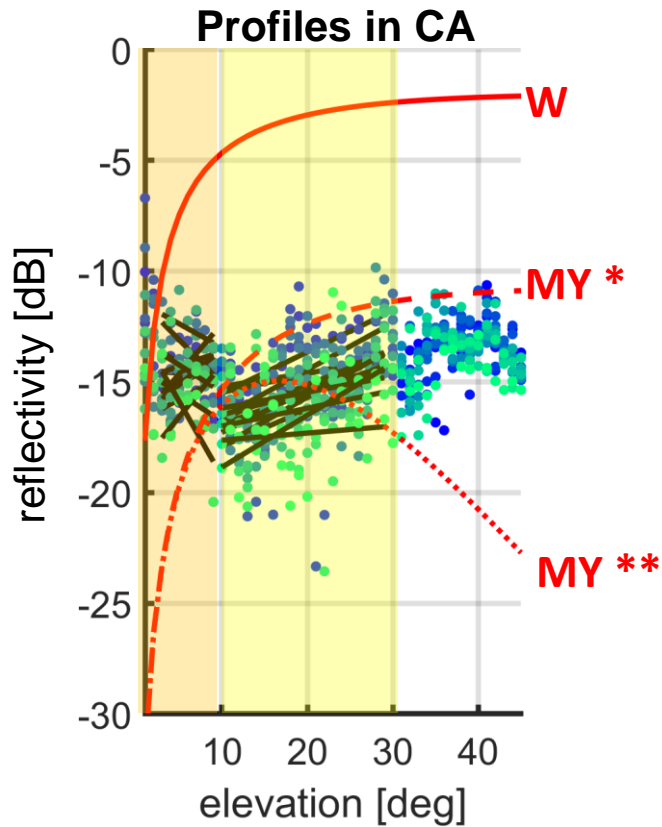
- reflect. above MY
- moderate slope (decrease)
- small roughness effect



permittivity inversion



Reflectivity Profiles



* smooth; ** rough
 • obs. (day color-coded)

Low-Elevation Range (1° to 10°)

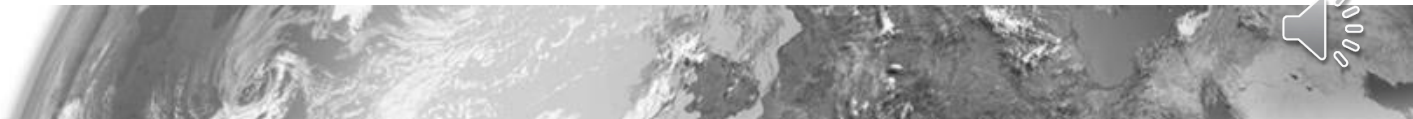
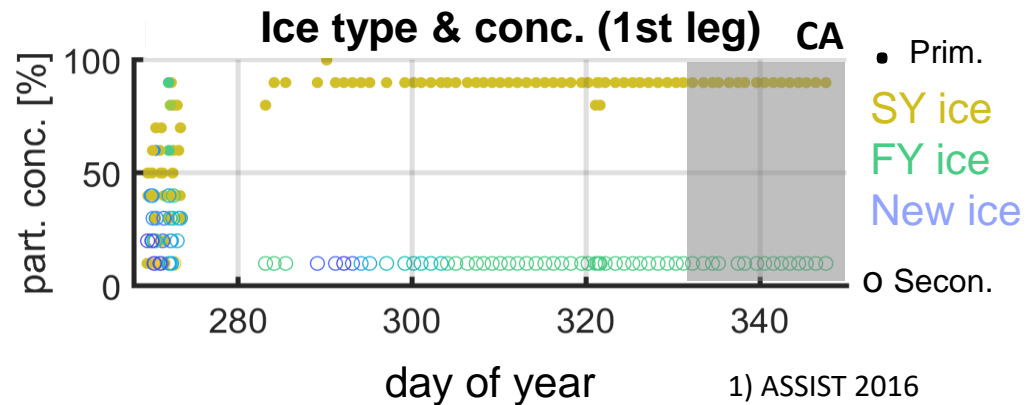
- reflect. between MY and W
- slope deviates from bulk model
- no roughness effect

⇒ slab anomaly

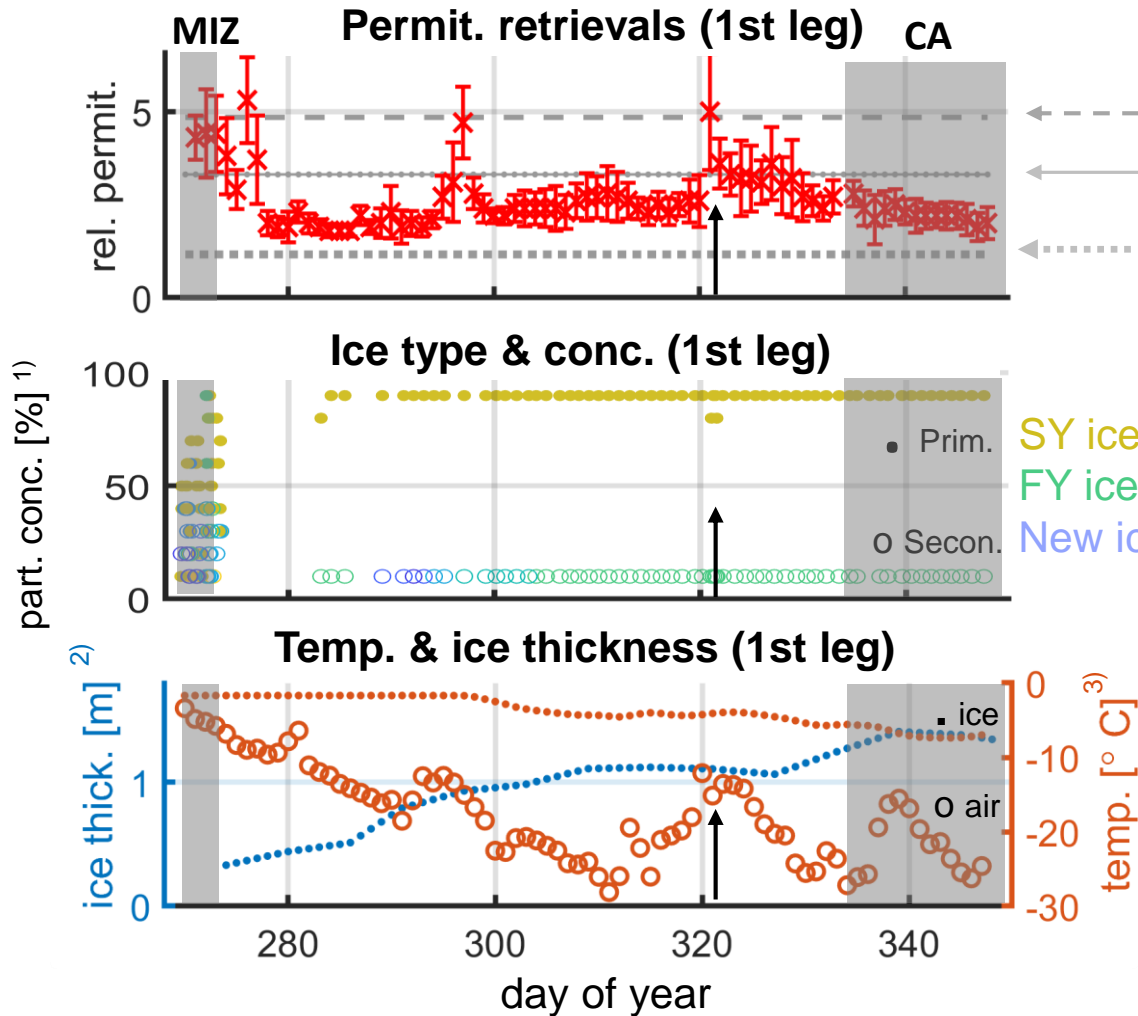
Mid-Elevation Range (10° to 30°)

- reflect. below MY
- slope of slight increase
- no roughness effect

⇒ permittivity inversion



Inverted Permittivity



← - - - FY ice
 ← - - - MY ice
 ← ····· Dry snow
 ↑ Storm event

Ice Concentration Impact

- MIZ: SIC < 1 (ϵ rather high)
- CA: SIC = 1 (ϵ low)
- Storm: SIC decrease (ϵ increase)

Ice Type Impact

- MIZ: mixed types (ϵ rather high)
- CA: SY dominates (ϵ low)
- often: ϵ below MY level

Ice Thickness & Temp. Impact

- in general: ϵ no clear effect of thich. (increase) and temp. (decrease)

1) Assist protocol (in-situ)
 2) AWI 2020 (sat. rem. sens.)
 3) ECMWF 2020 (global model)



Summary & Conclusions

MOSAiC Expedition

- R/V Polarstern in Arctic over 1 yr
- GNSS reflectometry aboard
- capable to estimate direct and reflected signal power

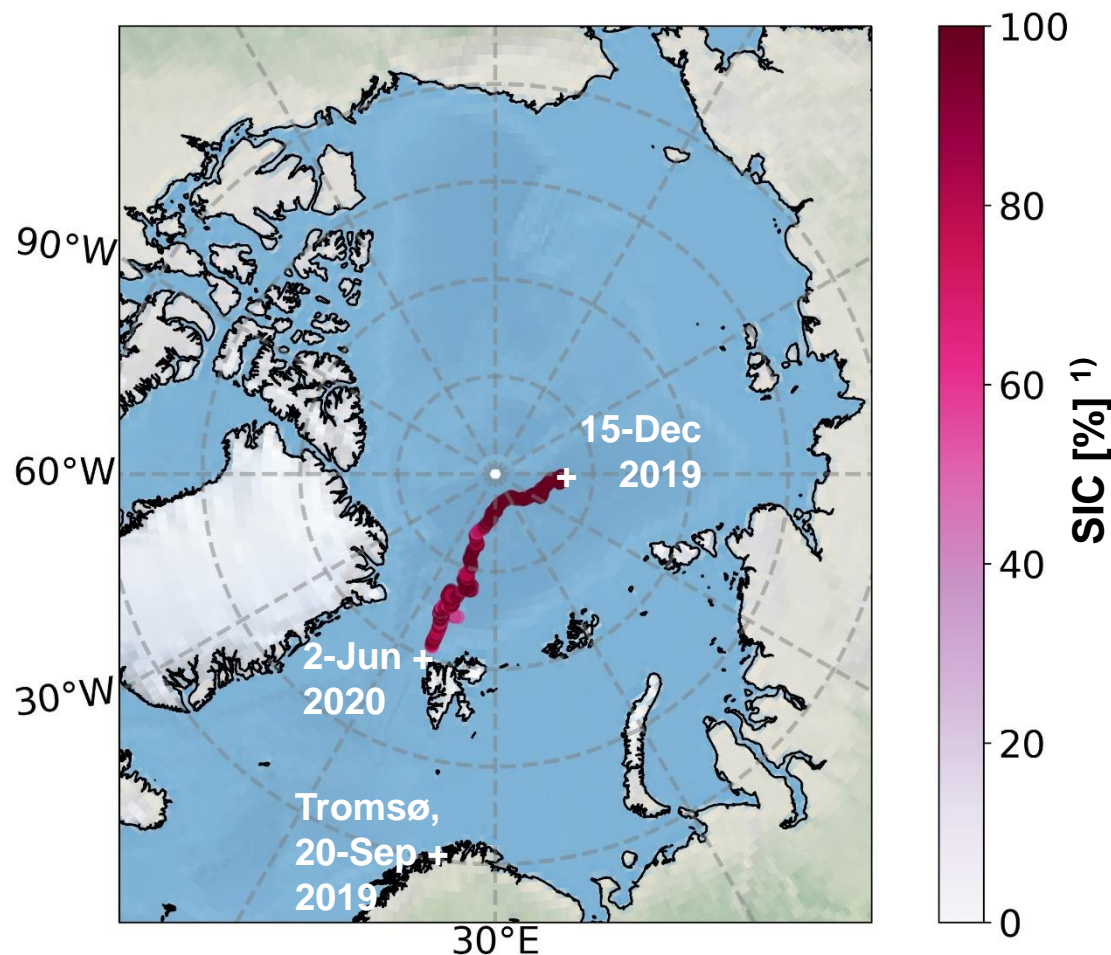
Reflectivity Profiles

- bulk reflection in MIZ
- slab refl. with ice penetration in CA
- permittivity inversion shows impact of SIC and different ice type

More data available

- for MOSAiC's second leg
- from central Arctic to Fram Strait
- 171 days (Dec 15, 2019 – Jun 2, 2020)

More MOSAiC: Dec 2019 - Jun 2020



1) in-situ obs. from the ship, ASSIST protocol



Acknowledgements

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Logistics at AWI & Crew of R/V Polarstern
Werkstatt and IT of GFZ Geodesy Department

Data used here was produced as part of MOSAiC project.

Photo: Sea Ice Albedo,
Isfjorden, Svalbard,
Apr 2018

Thank you for your attention ...



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- ECMWF 2020: ERA-5 reanalysis data, available via <https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu>
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