Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster



# Proposal for a TSX background mission

#### Antarctic Peninsula & Antarctic Ice Shelves

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11 Jul 2008 Wilkins Ice Shelf TerraSAR-X ScanSAR

#### Why the Antarctic Peninsula?

- Hot spot of global warming (2.5 3K in 50-60 years)
- Strong E-W and N-S climatic gradients
- Acceleration of tidewater glacier tongues
- Acceleration of tributary glaciers after ice shelf collapse (Larsen-A, B, Wordie)
- Retreat of glaciers on the West coast of the AP
- 7 ice shelves have disappeared (some of them collapsed, others continuously retreated)



#### What?

- Spatial and temporal variability of ice dynamics (seasonal, annual)
- Monitoring of glacier termini and their changes
- Detection of surface structures and melt patterns of glaciers
- Snow cover dynamics on ice free areas





## How?

Purpose	Location	Mode	Interval
glacier extent	entire Antarctic Peninsula and Sub-Antarctic Islands	Stripmap	annual or bi-annual
glacier velocities	major outlet glaciers of the western Antarctic Peninsula, tributaries of still existing ice shelves & glaciers of Sub- Antarctic Islands	Stripmap	6-8x per year, interval adapted to speeds
temporal variation of glacier velocities	selected target areas	Stripmap	in one year several 11 day revisits
glacier acceleration after ice shelf collapse	Larsen-A, Larsen-B, Wordie tributaries	Stripmap	10 revisits, same orbit
snow cover dynamics	subsets of King George Island	Spotlight	every 11 days (1-2 years)

### Why? (Ice Shelves)

- Detection of fine scaled ice shelf structures
- Mapping of deformation patterns and ice shelf velocities
- Improved understanding of ice mechanics and physics

## What did we learn from Wilkins?



#### Wilkins Ice Shelf

#### Calving

#### break-up





#### From healthy to fragil



#### From healthy to fragil



## February break-up



#### May-June break-up



ENVISAT ASAR 27-30-31 May 03-Jun 2007 © ESA

## July 2007



#### From fractures to break-up



#### Reasons for the fracturing

- Buyoancy forces for different ice thickness cause bending stress as large as 11 MPa
- Longitudinal stresses due to creep of ice add on (175 kPa)



## Why TSX



#### TerraSAR-X



## July 2008 break-up





## How?

Purpose	Location	Mode	Interval
annual mapping	selected (all) ice shelves	ScanSAR	1x per year
identification of changes & rift development	selected ice shelves	Stripmap	1x every 3-5 years
ice shelf velocities, shear zones, rift development	subsets of selected ice shelves & tributaries	Stripmap ScanSAR	4-5 times within austral winter
temporal variation of ice velocity	subsets of selected ice shelves& tributaries	Stripmap	in one year several 11 day revisits
break-up processes, rifts and surface structures in sensitive areas	Wilkins Ice Shelf	ScanSAR Stripmap	weekly or 2x weekly

#### Cooperations

#### Confirmed

- Dr. Ricardo Jana, Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH), Punta Arenas, Chile (King George Island, Antarctic Peninsula)
- Dr. Jorge Arigony, Professor Adjunto for Geoinformatics, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG), Brazil (King George Island, Antarctic Peninsula)
- Drs. Jack Kohler, E. Isaksson, O.A.Nøst, Norsk Polar Institut, Tromsø, Norway (Fimbulisen)
- Dr. Hilmar Gudmundsson, British Antarctic Survey, U.K. (Brunt Ice Shelf/Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue System)

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#### Where?

- Sub-Antarctic Islands (South Georgia / South Orkney Islands)
- South Shetland Islands (e.g. King George Island)
- Major outlet glaciers on the west and east coast of the AP
- Tributaries of already disintegrated ice shelves: Larsen-A, Larsen-B and Wordie
- Tributaries of Wilkins and GeorgeVI ice shelves

### Why TSX for the AP?

Observation requirements:

- High-resolution for feature tracking
- Regular revisiting over the year, adapted to expected flow speeds
- Stripmap mode for high spatial resolution and geometric integrity
- Consistent viewing geometry
- Very good geolocation

