

GNSS remote sensing to study sea-ice and ionospheric irregularities in the central Arctic



M. Semmling (1), M. Kriegel (1), J. Wickert (2),
S. Gerland (3), G. Spreen (4), M. Hoque (1),
J. Berdermann (1)

- (1) Institute for Solar-Terrestrial Physics DLR-SO,
Neustrelitz, Germany
- (2) German Research Centre for Geosciences GFZ,
Potsdam, Germany
- (3) Norwegian Polar Institute NPI, Tromsø, Norway
- (4) University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany



GGOS Topical Meeting, Potsdam, Oct. 2024

Photo Polarstern: Peter Lemke, AWI

Outline



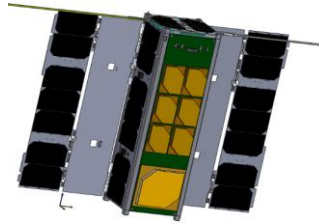
- GNSS Remote Sensing for Arctic Monitoring
- MOSAiC Expedition and GNSS Data in the Arctic
- Results of Sea-ice Reflectometry Analysis
- Results of Scintillation Index Analysis
- Conclusions



Motivation GNSS Remote Sensing

■ A: Low Earth Orbiter

Wickert et al. 2016
Semmling et al. 2016



■ B: Aircraft

Semmling et al. 2014
Moreno et al. 2022



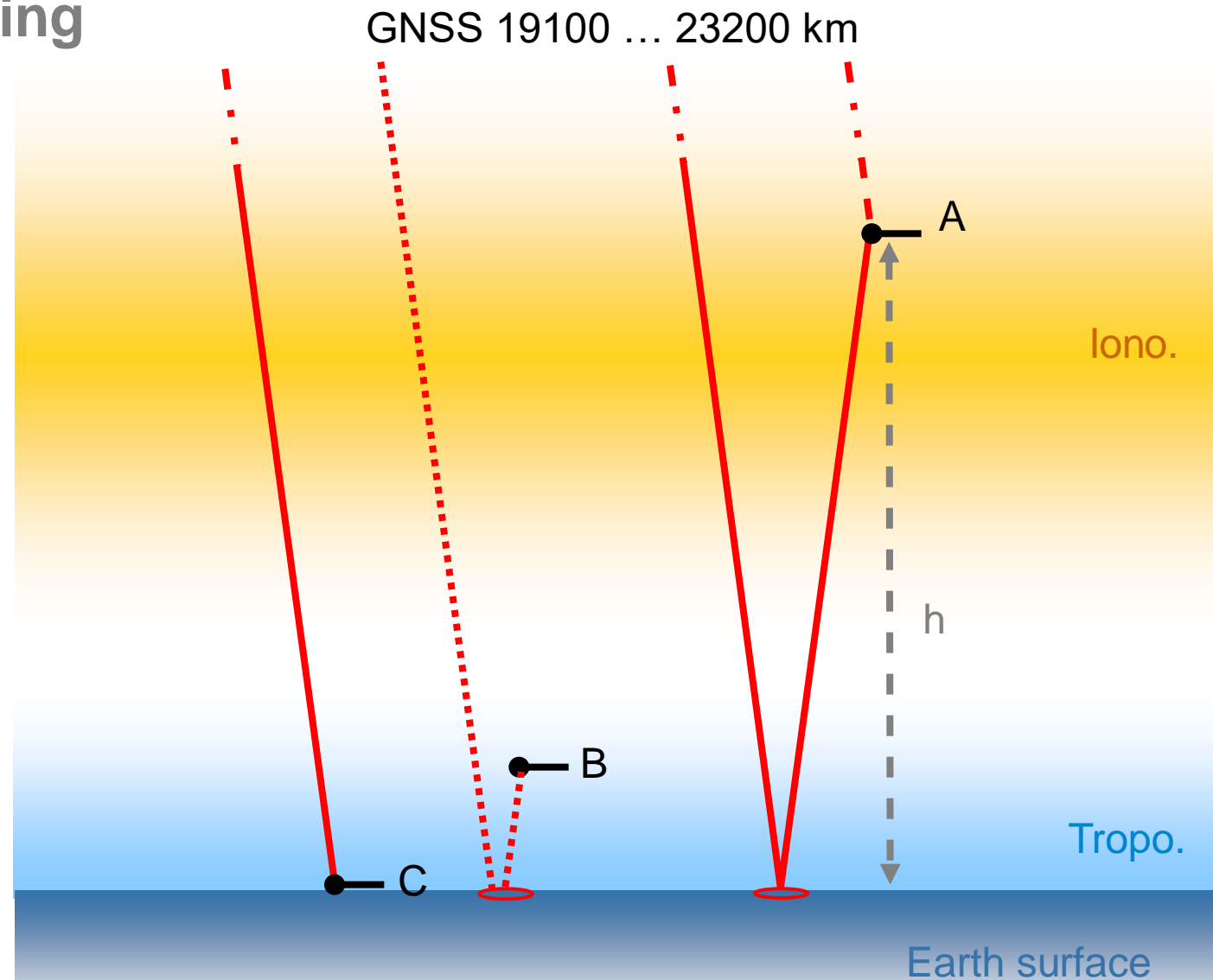
■ C: Research Vessels

Wang et al. 2019
Semmling et al. 2019, 2022
Semmling et al. 2023



■ Application

sea surface altimetry water vapor estimation
sea state estimation iono. scintillation detection
sea-ice detection

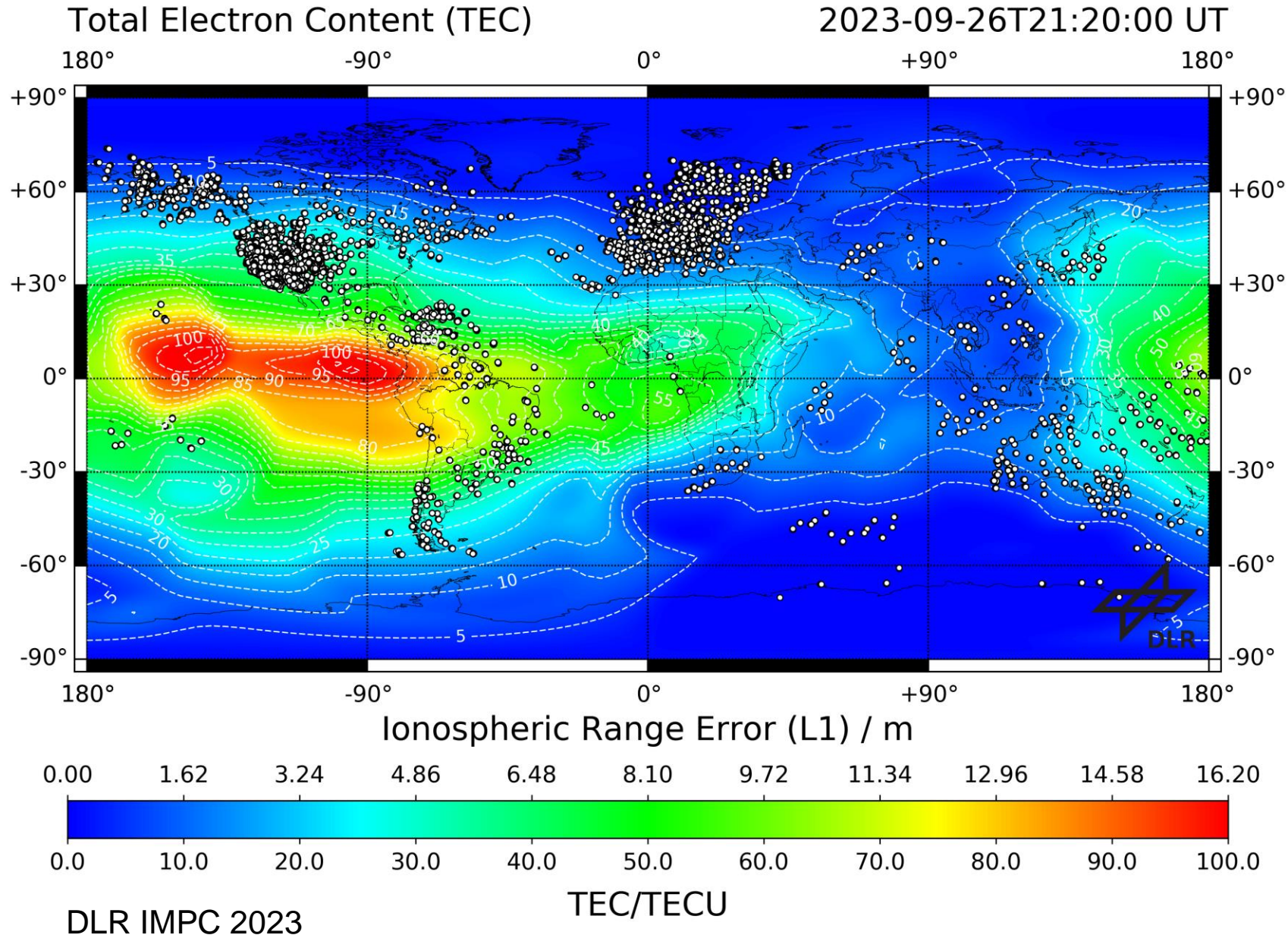


A: e.g. PRETTY, $h \sim 500$ km

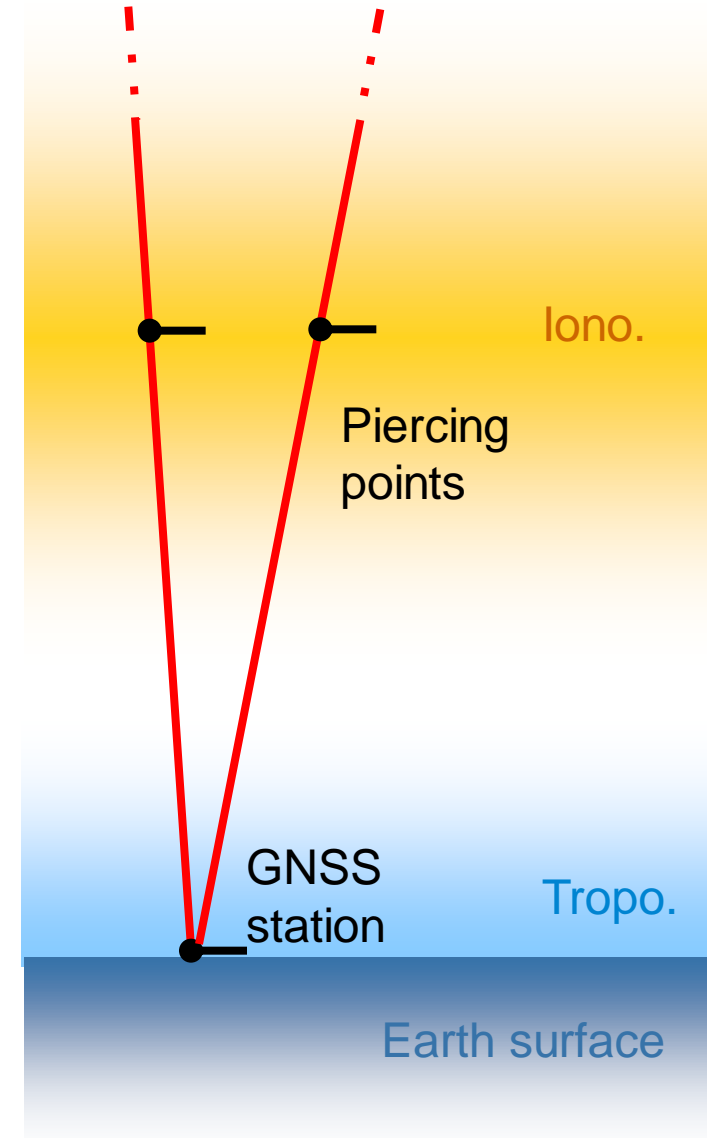
B: e.g. HALO, $h \sim 3500$ m

C: e.g. Polarstern, $h \sim 25$ m

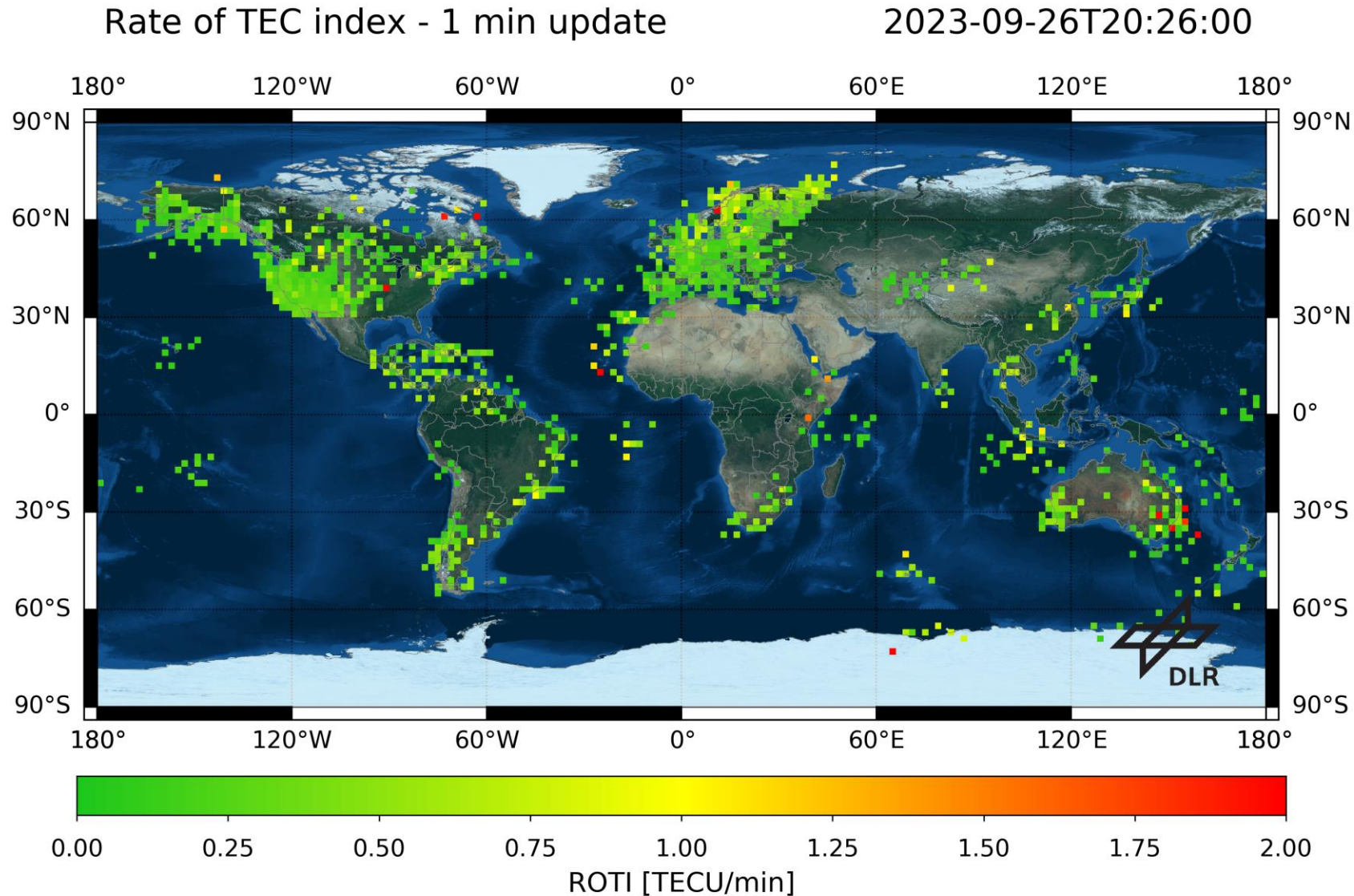
Ionosphere TEC Monitoring with GNSS



GNSS 19100 ... 23200 km

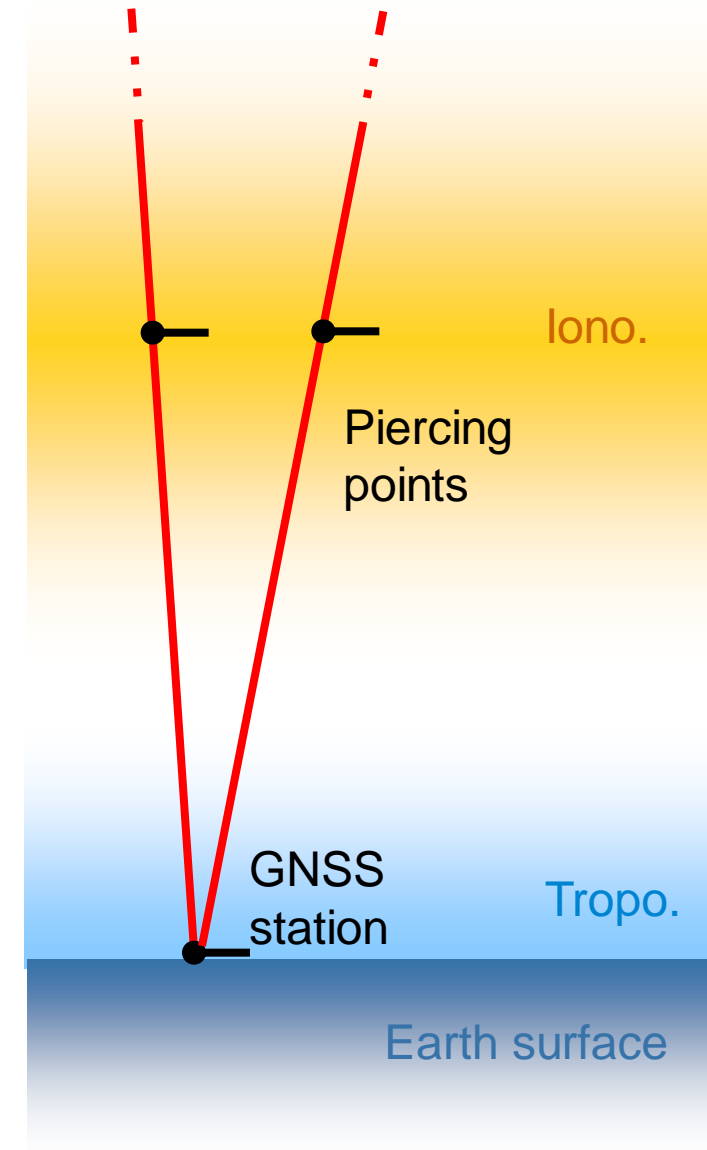


Ionosphere Disturbance Monitoring with GNSS



DLR IMPC 2023

GNSS 19100 ... 23200 km

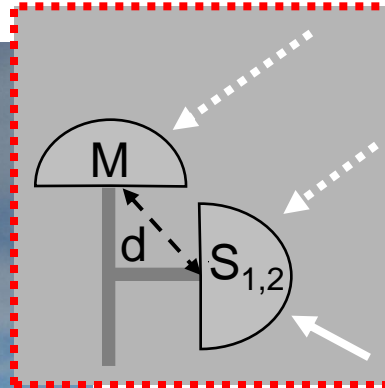
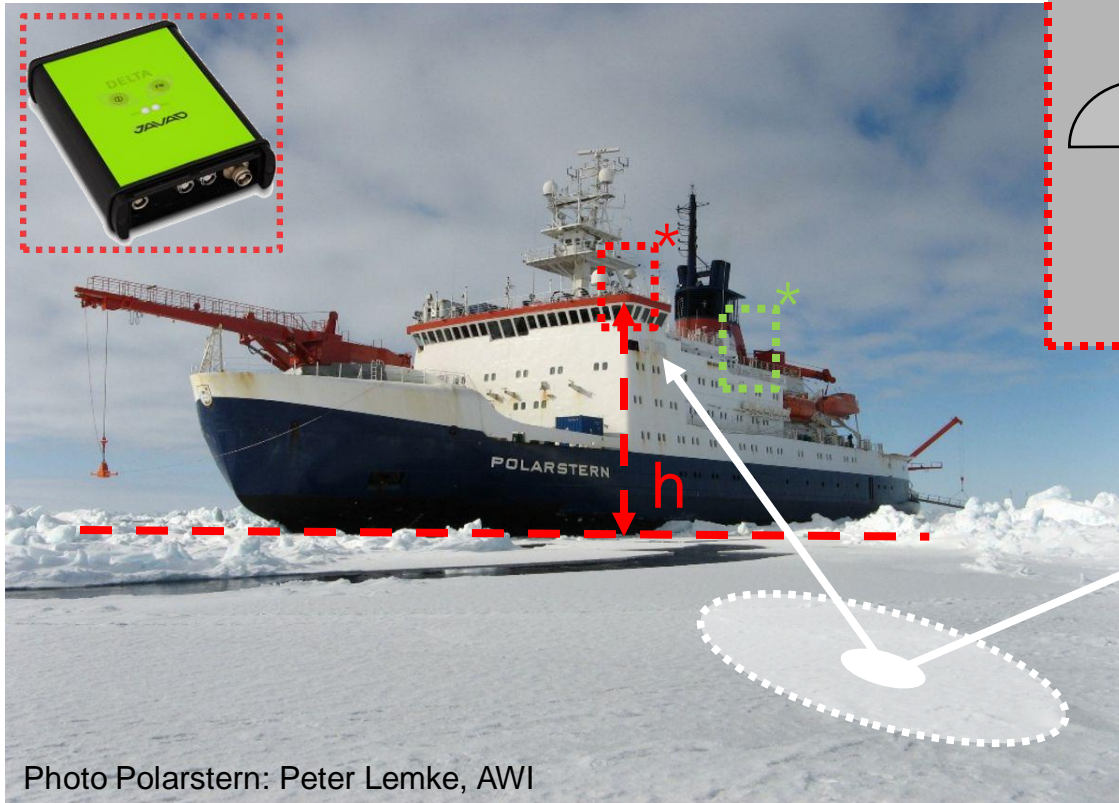


Can we benefit from ship-based data?

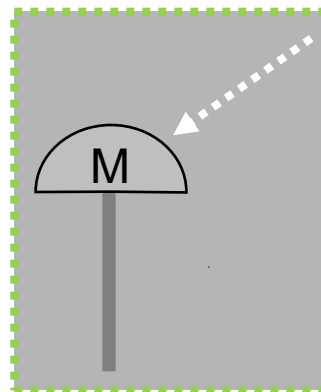
MOSAiC Expedition and GNSS Data in the Arctic

MOSAiC Expedition and Polarstern Setup

* GFZ GNSS-R setup * DLR GNSS setup



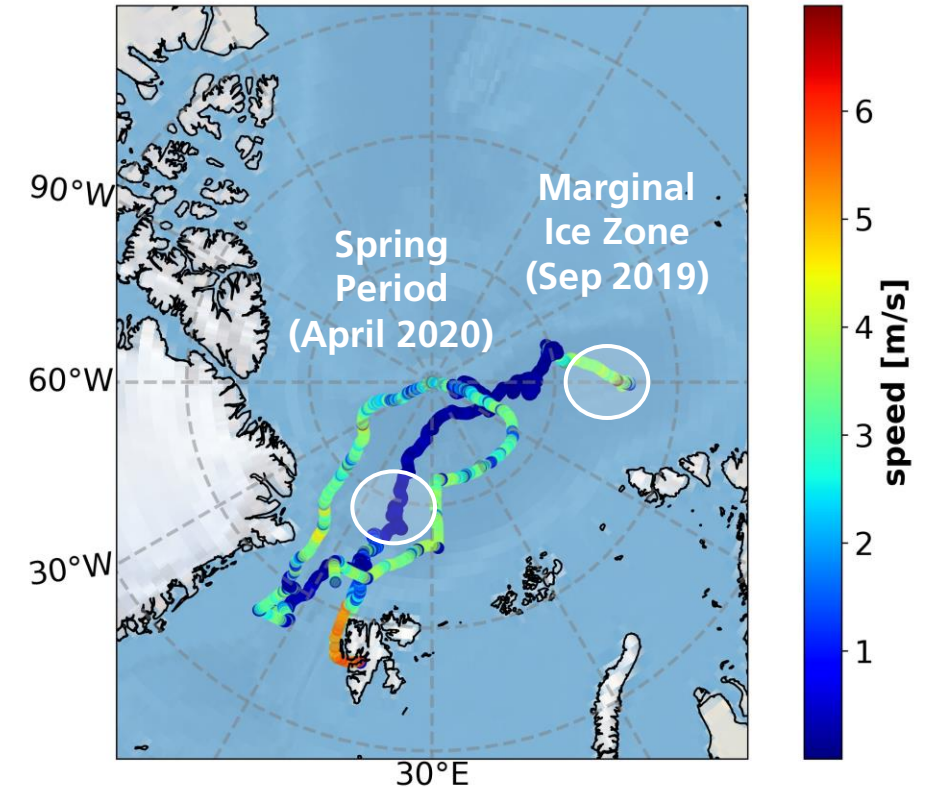
$h = 22\text{ m}$
 $d = 20\text{ cm}$



Helm et al. 2007
Semmling et al. 2013
Kriegel et al. 2017

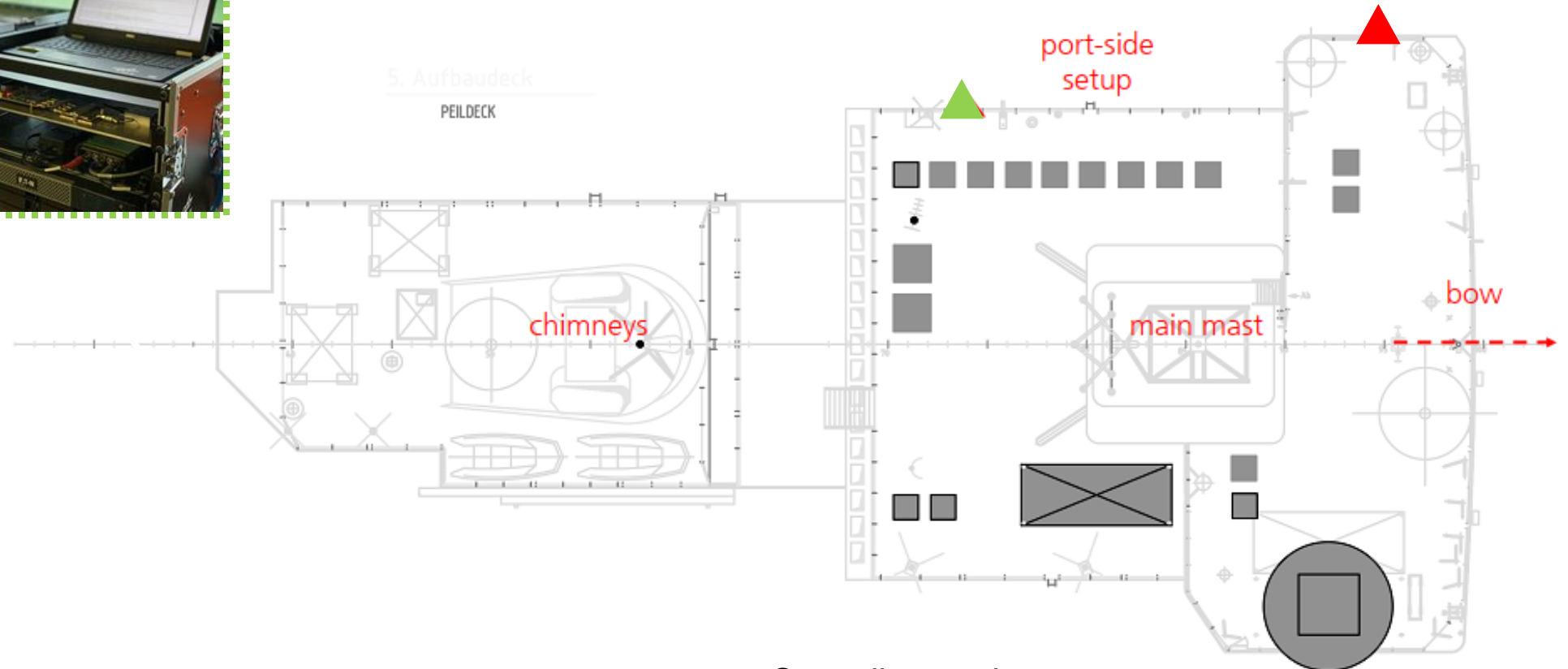
Master link (M): up-looking ant.
Slave links ($S_{1,2}$): side-looking ant.

MOSAiC expedition: Sep 2019 - Sep 2020



Cruising Periods: speed $> 1\text{ m/s}$
Drifting Period: speed $< 1\text{ m/s}$

MOSAiC Expedition and Polarstern Setup

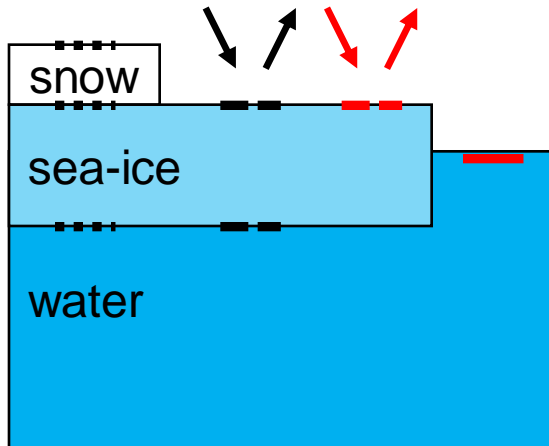


Semmling et al. 2023

Results of Sea-ice Reflectometry Analysis

How are reflectivity profiles affected by sea-ice conditions around the ship?

Some Simulations ...



Bulk-medium reflection

Slab-medium reflection

Kaleschke et al. 2010

Dry Snow (DS) cover:

$$\epsilon = 1.76 + i 0.00$$

20cm thick

„transparent“

Multiyear (MY) ice type:

$$\epsilon = 3.31 + i 0.11$$

at -1°C , 1m thick

„transparent“

First-year (FY) ice type:

$$\epsilon = 4.75 + i 0.91$$

at -1°C , 1m thick

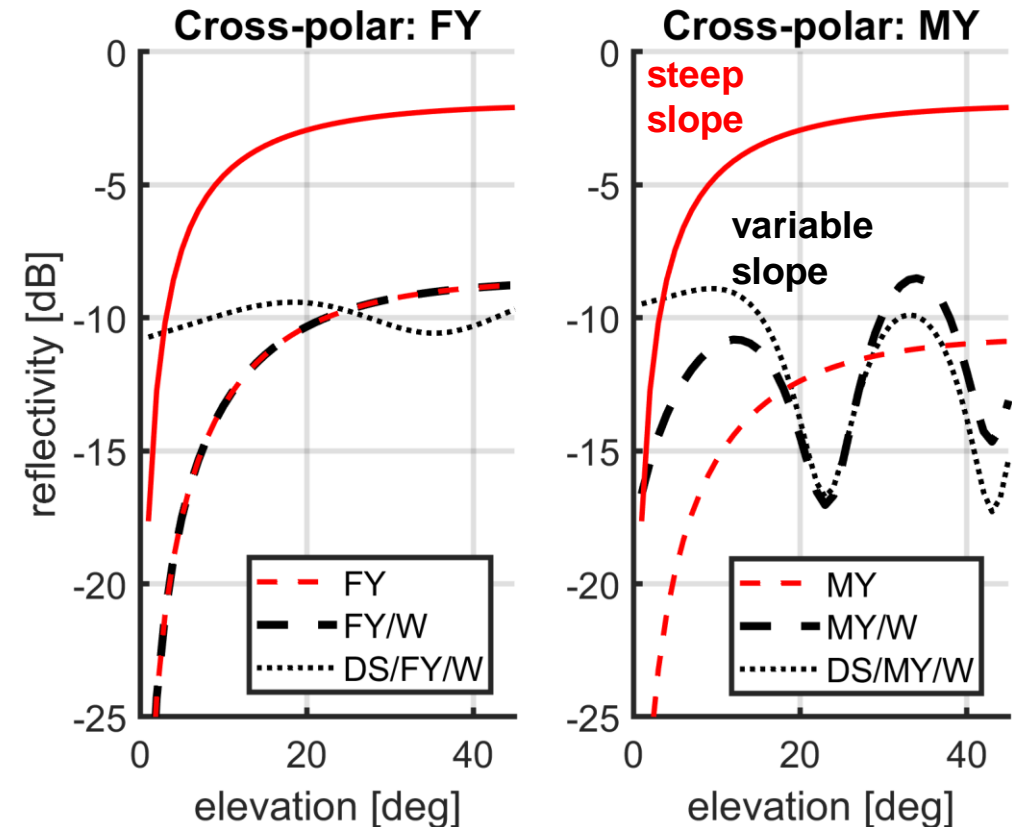
„opaque“

Water (W)

$$\epsilon = 76.4 + i 48.5$$

at 2°C

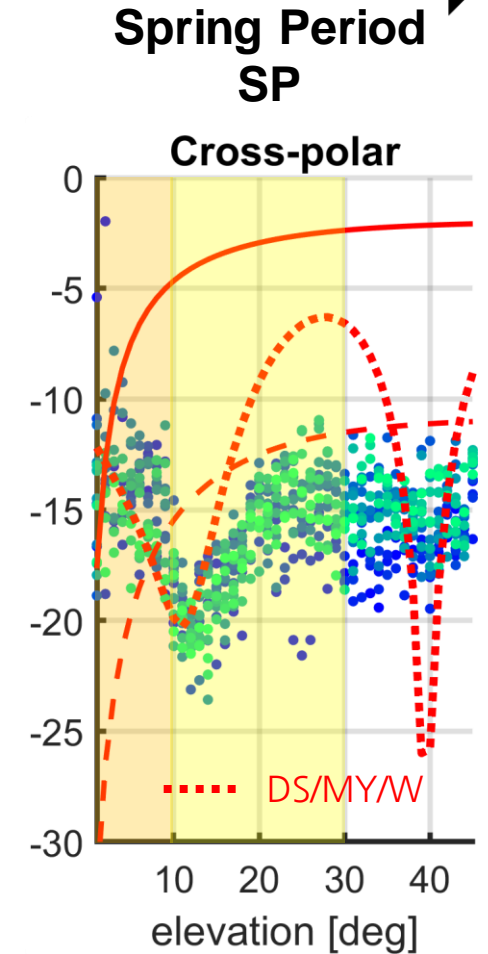
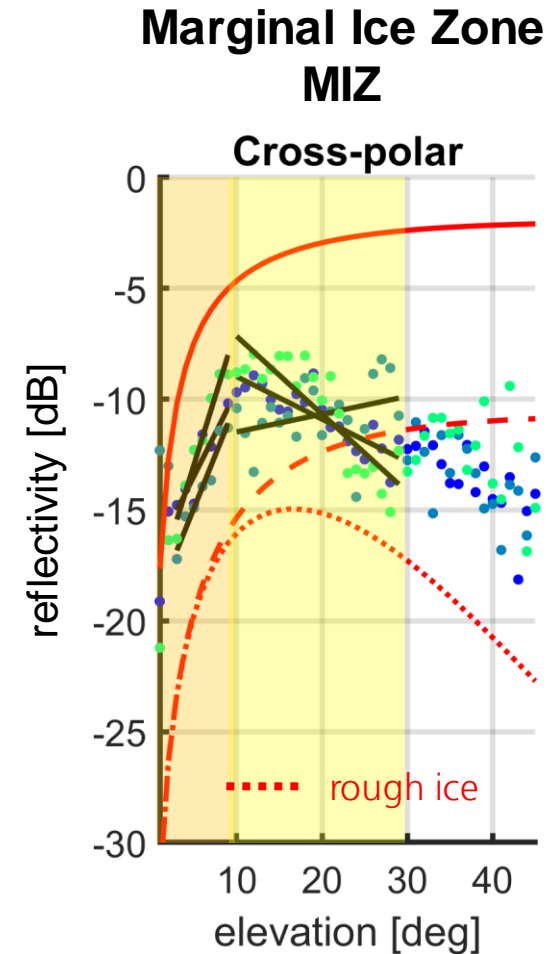
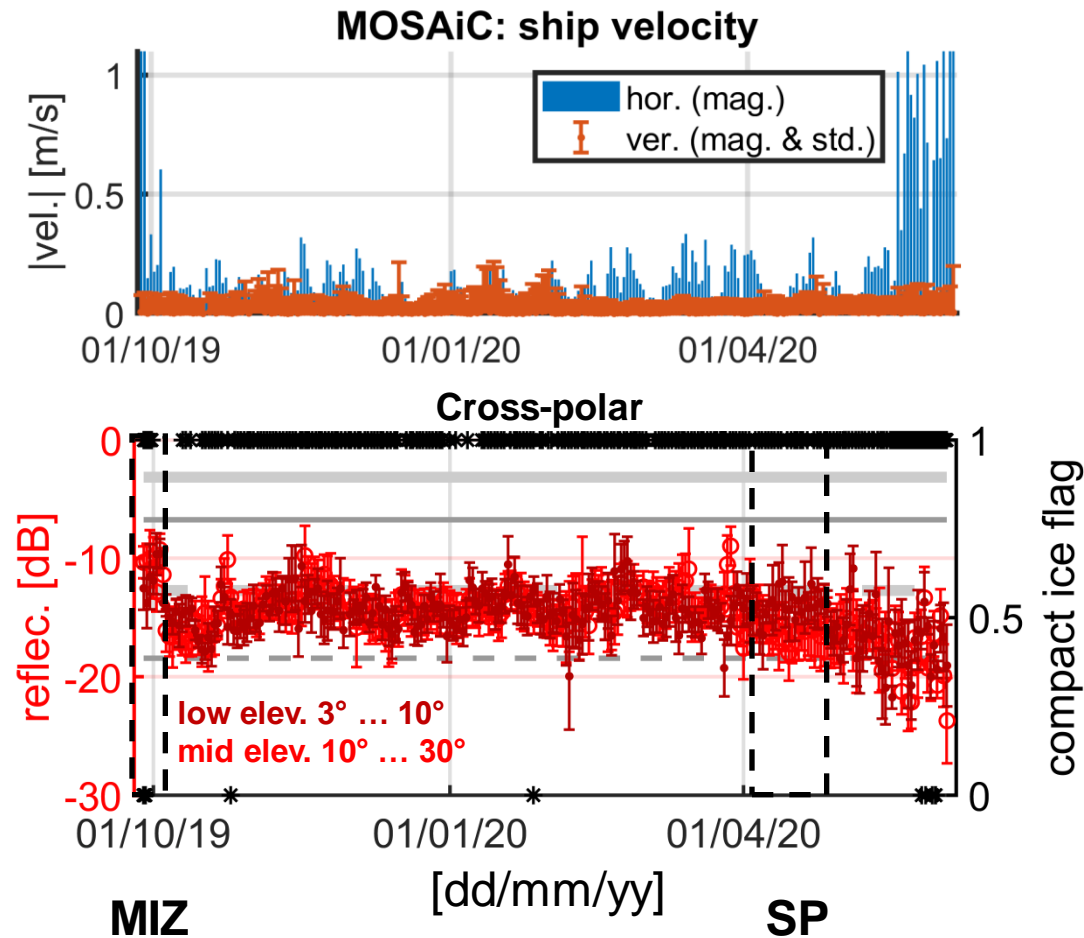
„opaque“



Coherent superposition of **slab reflection** result in **reflectivity fringes** (if top media are transparent).

Semmling et al. 2022

Cross-Polar Anomalies



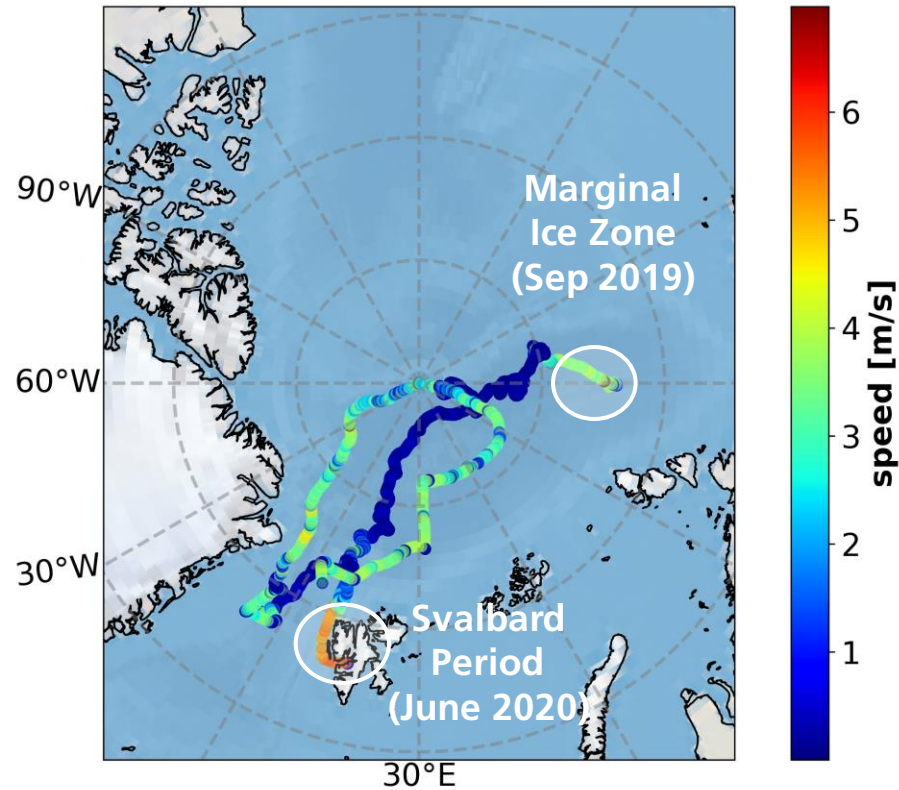
Broad **Fading** in **SP** due to **low conductivity snow/ice** conditions

Results of Scintillation Index Analysis

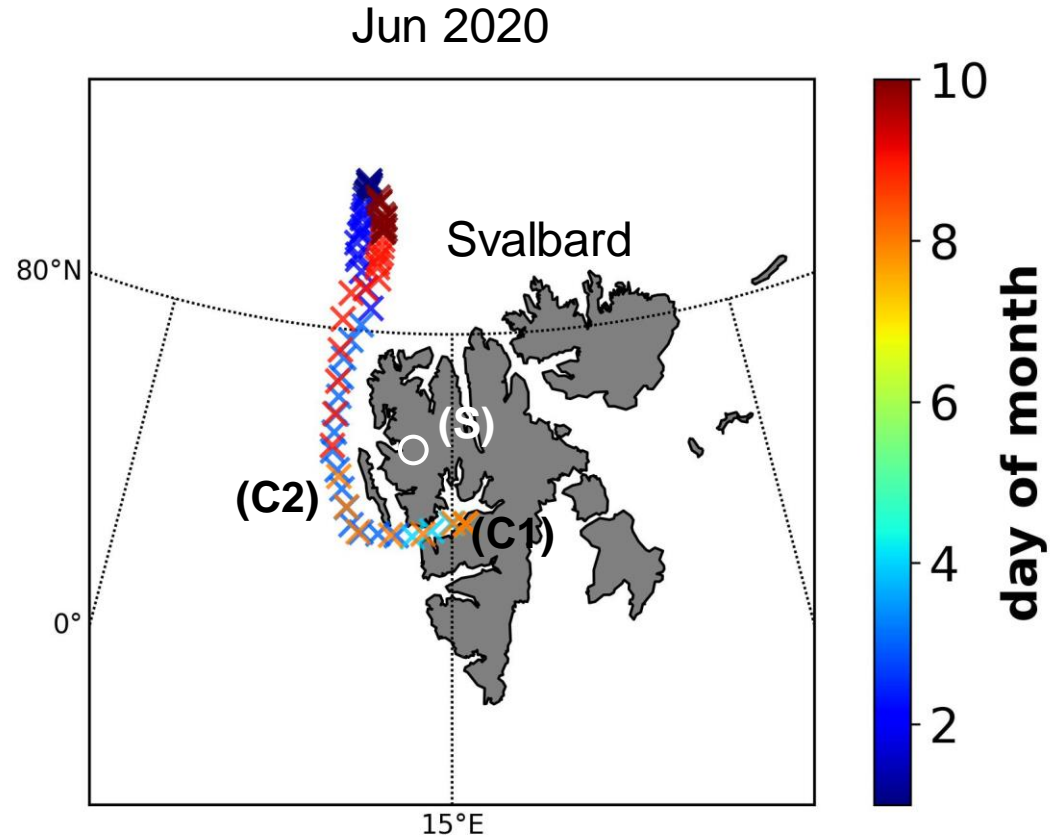
**Can we use ship-based scintillation index data
for ionosphere monitoring?**

Track of R/V Polarstern (PS)

MOSAiC expedition: Sep 2019 - Sep 2020



Cruising Periods: speed > 1 m/s
Drifting Period: speed < 1 m/s



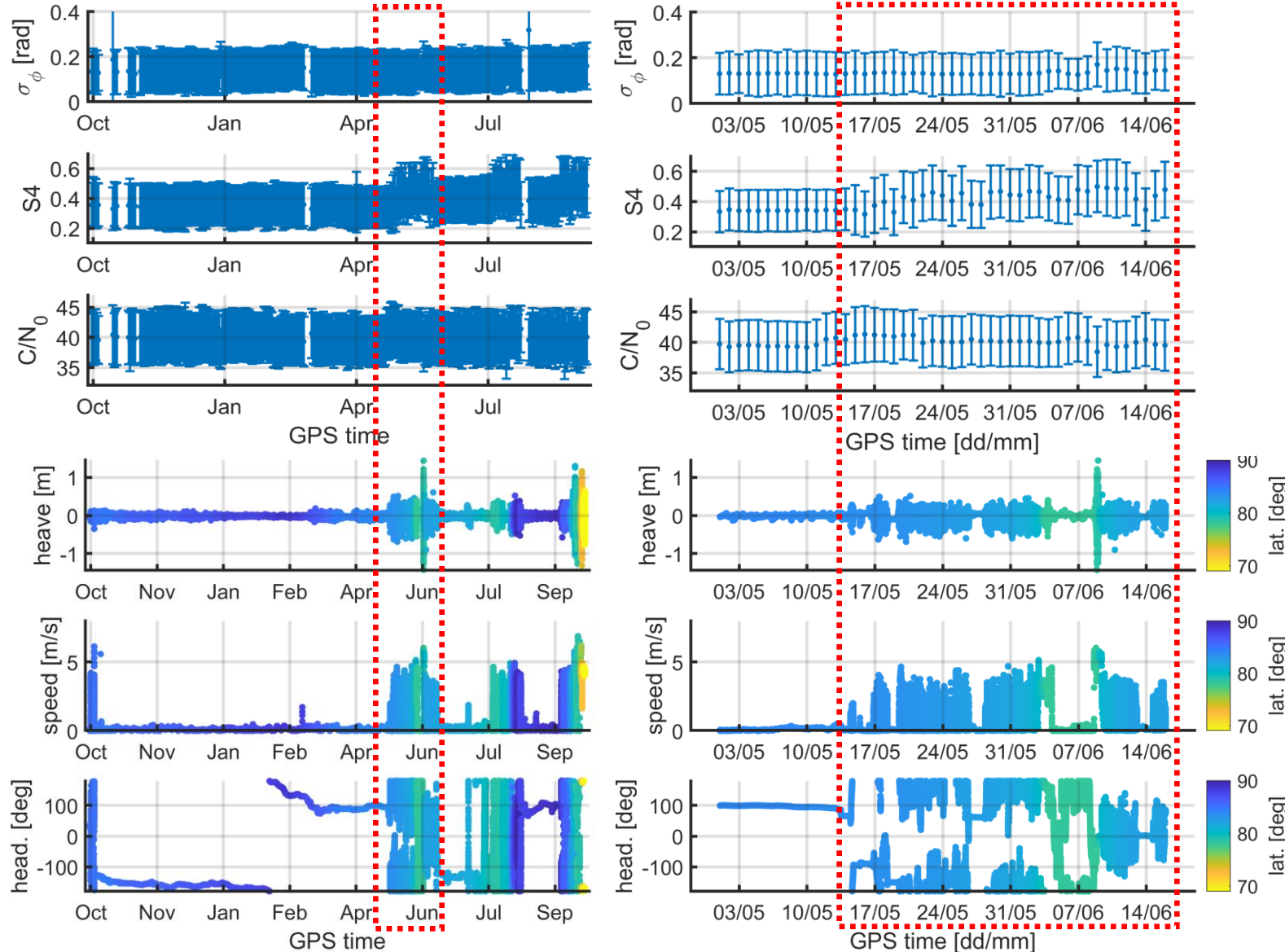
(C1) noon Jun 4 to afternoon Jun 8
(C2) night Jun 8

calm sea, inside fjord
high sea state, outside fjord

(S) Ny-Alesund station operated by Univ. of Oslo

PS results in relation to ship's movement

Ship near Svalbard



| | Jun 6 | Jun 7 | Jun 8 | Jun 9 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| av. σ_ϕ [rad] | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.17 |
| av. S4 | 0.41 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.50 |
| av. C/N0 [dB] | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 38.4 |
| max. heave [m] | < 0.2 | < 0.2 | < 0.2 | > 1.0 |

Remarks:

- night June 8-9 ship leaves fjord
- high sea state outside leads to **increased heave** of the ship
- scint. **indices slightly increased**

Summary of Scintillation Results at High Elevations



| | Feb 2020 | Mar 2020 | Jun 2020 | Sep 2020 | Oct 2020 | Mar 2020 | Jun 2020 |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Days of obs. | 28 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 31 | 30 |
| Av. Speed [m/s] | 0.1+-0.1 | 0.2+-0.1 | 0.7+-1.2 | 0.9+-1.3 | 4.4+-0.3 | - | - |
| Av. Heave [dm] | -0.2+-0.1 | -0.1+-0.4 | -0.1+-0.8 | 0.0+-0.5 | -0.5+-2.3 | - | - |
| High elev. Indices | | | | | | | |
| Av. S4 (% to ref.) | 0.26 (100) | 0.25 (95) | 0.29 (113) | 0.32 (122) | 0.31 (120) | 0.04 (15) | 0.04 (16) |
| Av. $\sigma(\varphi)$ [rad] (%) | 0.12 (100) | 0.11 (92) | 0.11 (93) | 0.11 (92) | 0.12 (99) | 0.05 (41) | 0.05 (38) |
| Av. C/N0 [dBHz] | 43+-2 | 44+-2 | 44+-3 | 43+-3 | 44+-3 | 51+-1 | 50+-1 |

S4 scint. is ...

Weak 0 ... 0.5
 Moderate 0.5 ... 0.8
 Strong > 0.8

$\sigma(\varphi)$ [rad] scint. is ...

Weak 0 ... 0.4
 Moderate 0.4 ... 0.7
 Strong > 0.7

Polarstern Setup
 during MOSAiC

Ny-Alesund Station
 on Svalbard

Conclusions



- **GNSS remote sensing** from a ship requires adapted processing (separate reflected signals, consider movement and mask out ship structure disturbance)
- **Sea-ice:** reflectivity profiles are retrieved and fading in profiles indicate presence of transparent layer (dry snow and multiyear ice)
- **Phase Scintillation:** for MOSAiC period index in weak scintillation regime (higher than station data)
- **Amplitude Scintillation:** index mainly in weak regime, however, increased (by ~20%) in periods of increased movement (e.g. heave) or increased multipath (calm water reflection)
- sensitivity to moderate and strong iono. scintillation expected, more data needed

Acknowledgements

Support from MOSAiC team
G. Spreen, L. Kaleschke, R. Ricker, A. Tavri
Logistics at AWI & Crew of R/V Polarstern
Werkstatt and IT staff at DLR and GFZ
Ny-Ålesund Station data by Y. Jin

Thank you for your attention.

Data used here were produced as part of MOSAiC project.

References

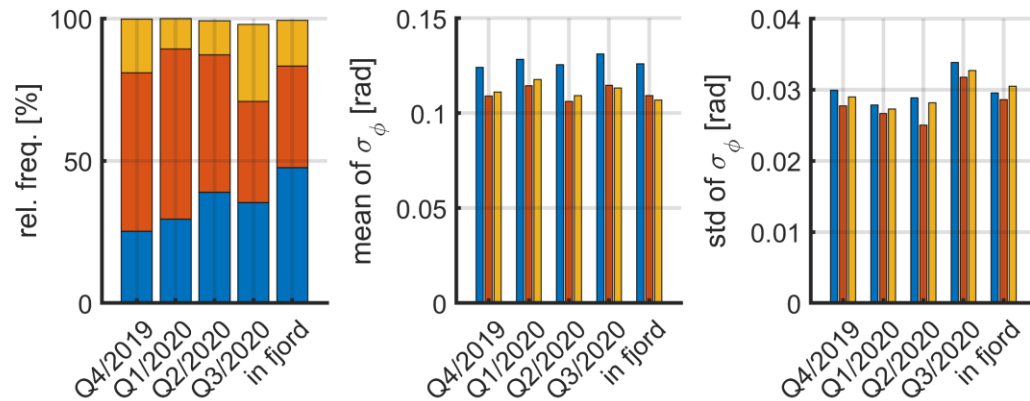


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IEEE Transaction on Geoscience and Remote Sensing
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URSI Radio Science Letters
- DLR IMPC 2023: Ionosphere Monitoring and Prediction Center
<https://impc.dlr.de/products/>

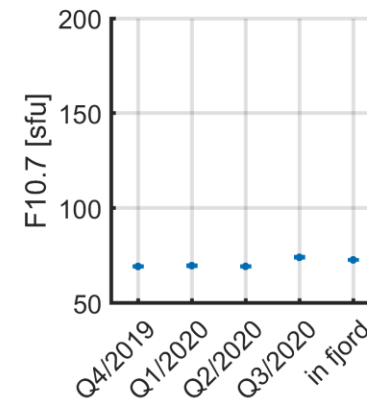
Appendix

σ_ϕ statistics comparing PS with station data

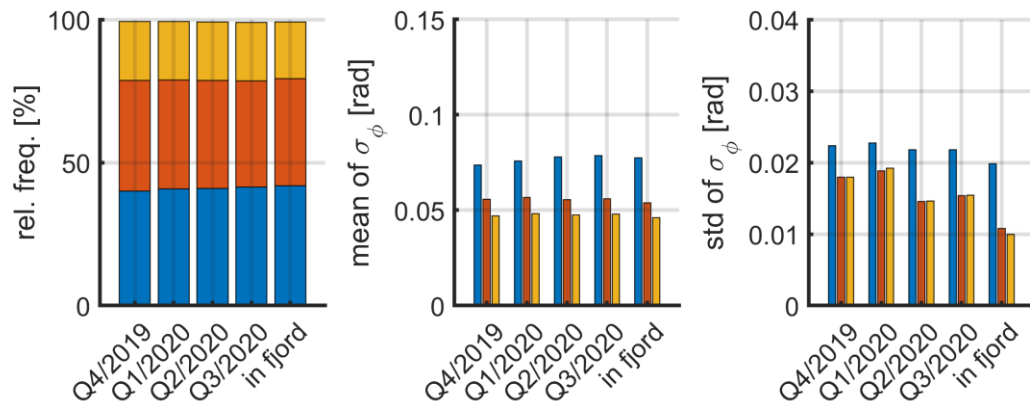
σ_ϕ on PS during MOSAiC – all weak (< 0.3 rad)



Solar radio flux – permanently low



σ_ϕ at Ny-Alesund station – all weak (< 0.3 rad)



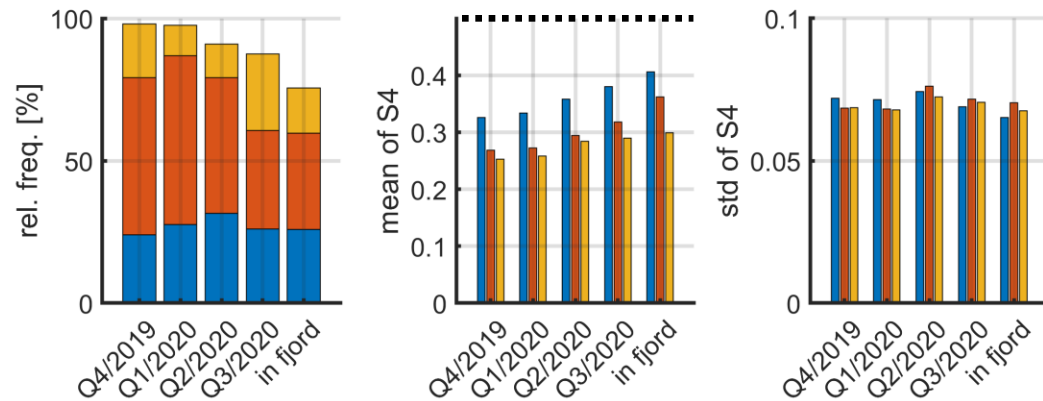
Remarks:

- In general, all σ_ϕ on PS and at the station are classified weak scint.
- σ_ϕ on average significantly higher on PS than at the station (0.05 rad to 0.1 rad)
- almost no changes over the year

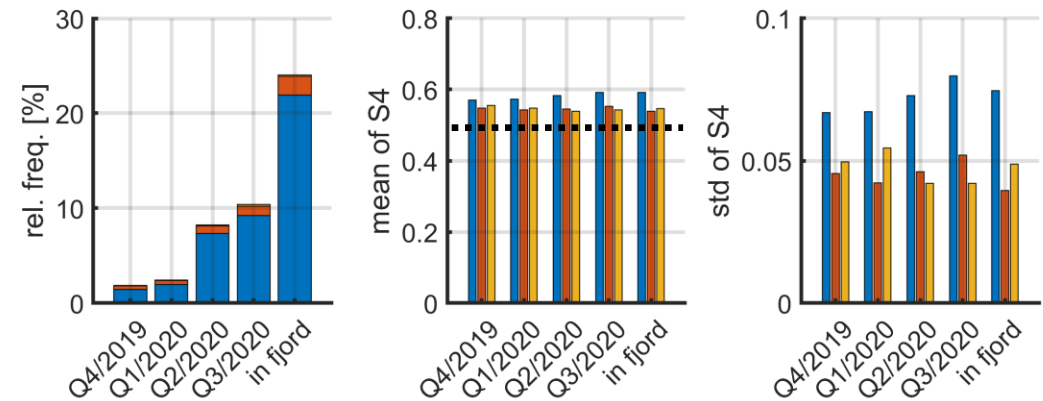
S4 statistics comparing PS with station data



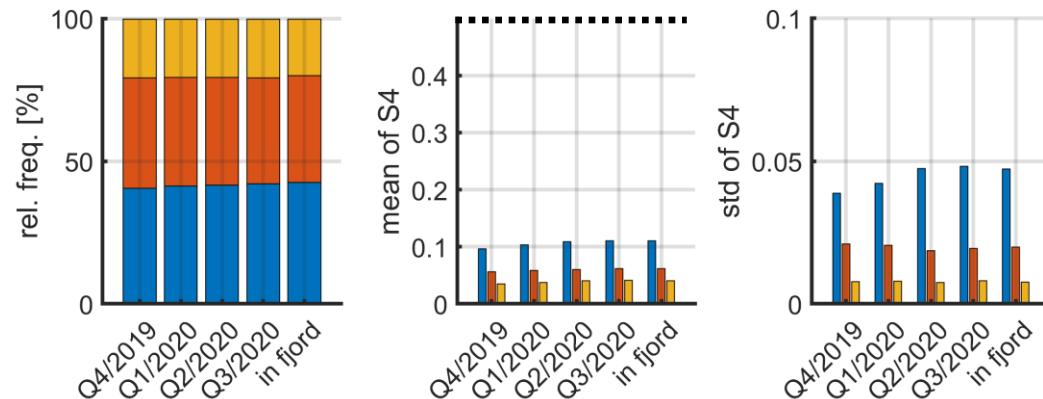
S4 on PS during MOSAiC – weak regime (< 0.5)



S4 on PS during MOSAiC – moderate regime (≥ 0.5)



S4 at Ny-Alesund station – all weak (< 0.5)

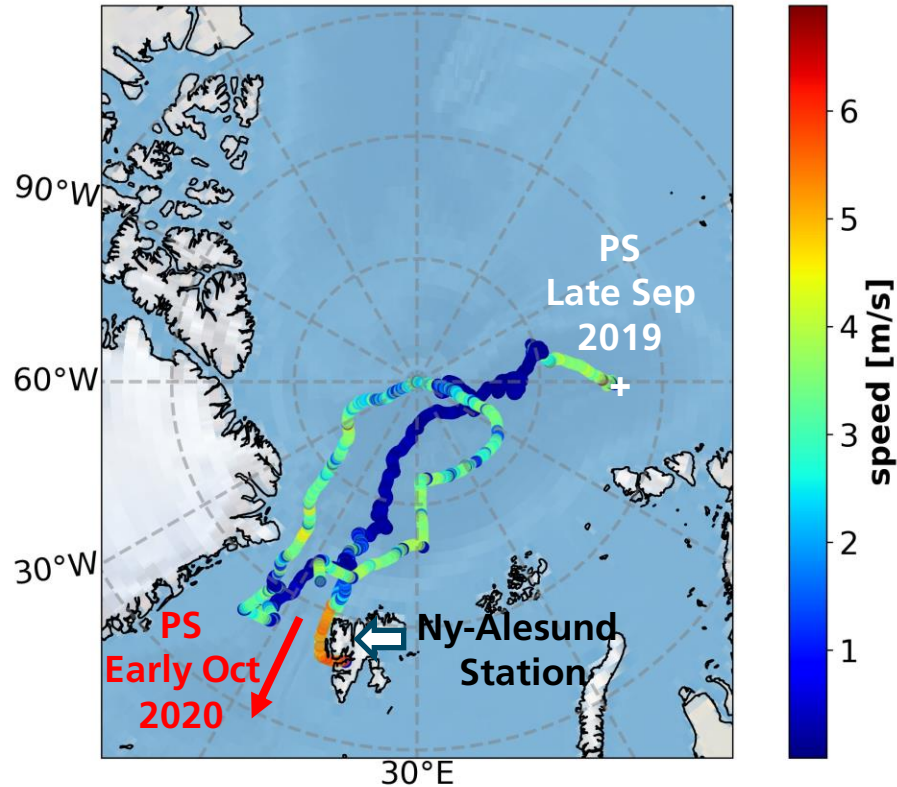


Remarks:

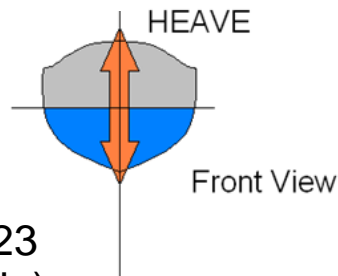
- weak part dominating ($> 75\%$) of S4 for PS
- moderate part for PS mainly at low elev. (10° - 30°), later in 2020 (Q2, Q3) and in fjord period
- S4 on average significantly higher for PS (0.25 ... 0.55 rad) than for station (0.05)
- reason for increased S4 at PS ?

Movement of Polarstern

MOSAiC expedition: Sep 2019 - Sep 2020

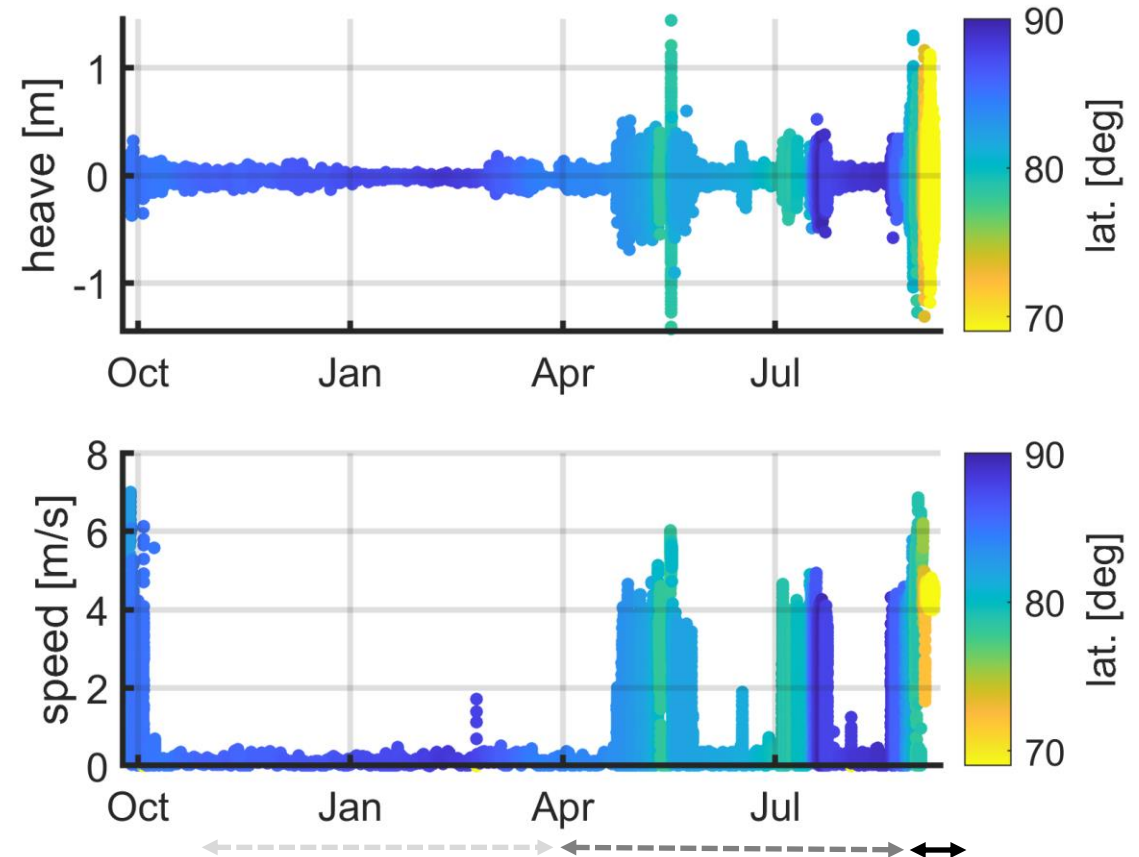


Cruising Periods: speed > 1 m/s
Drifting Period: speed < 1 m/s



Wikipedia 2023
 (Public Domain)

MOSAiC expedition: Polarstern 2019/2020



Drift (small heave)

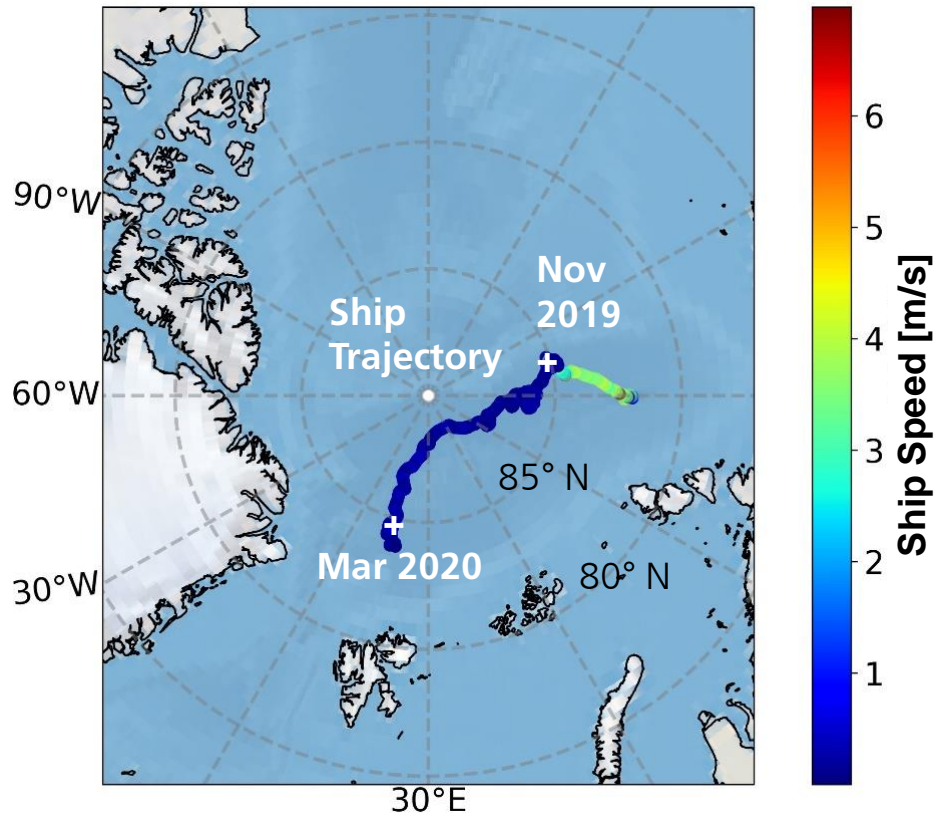
Drift & cruise (var. heave)

Nov 2019 – Mar 2020

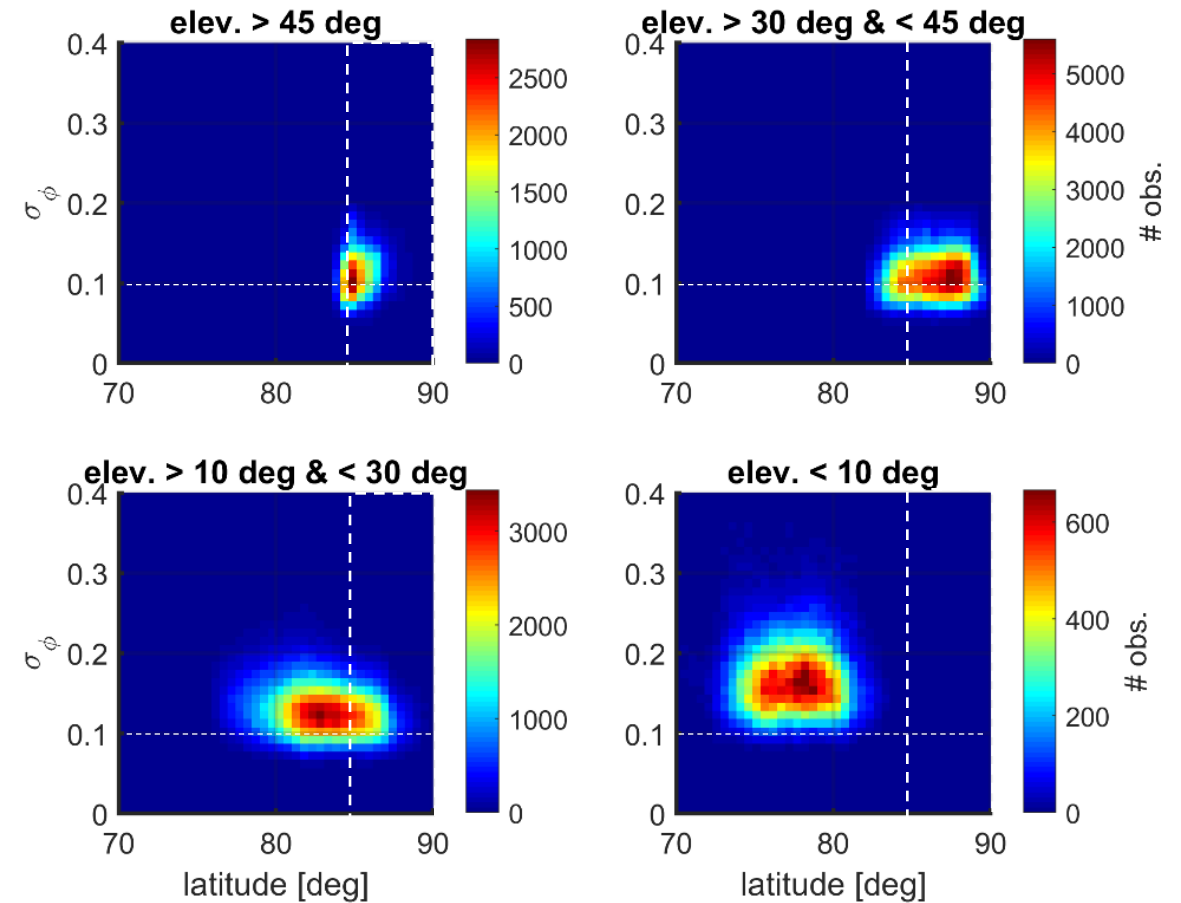
Apr 2020 – Sep 2020

Drift - High Arctic - Winter

GNSS obs. in the Central Arctic



σ_ϕ over lat. at IPP (height 350 km)

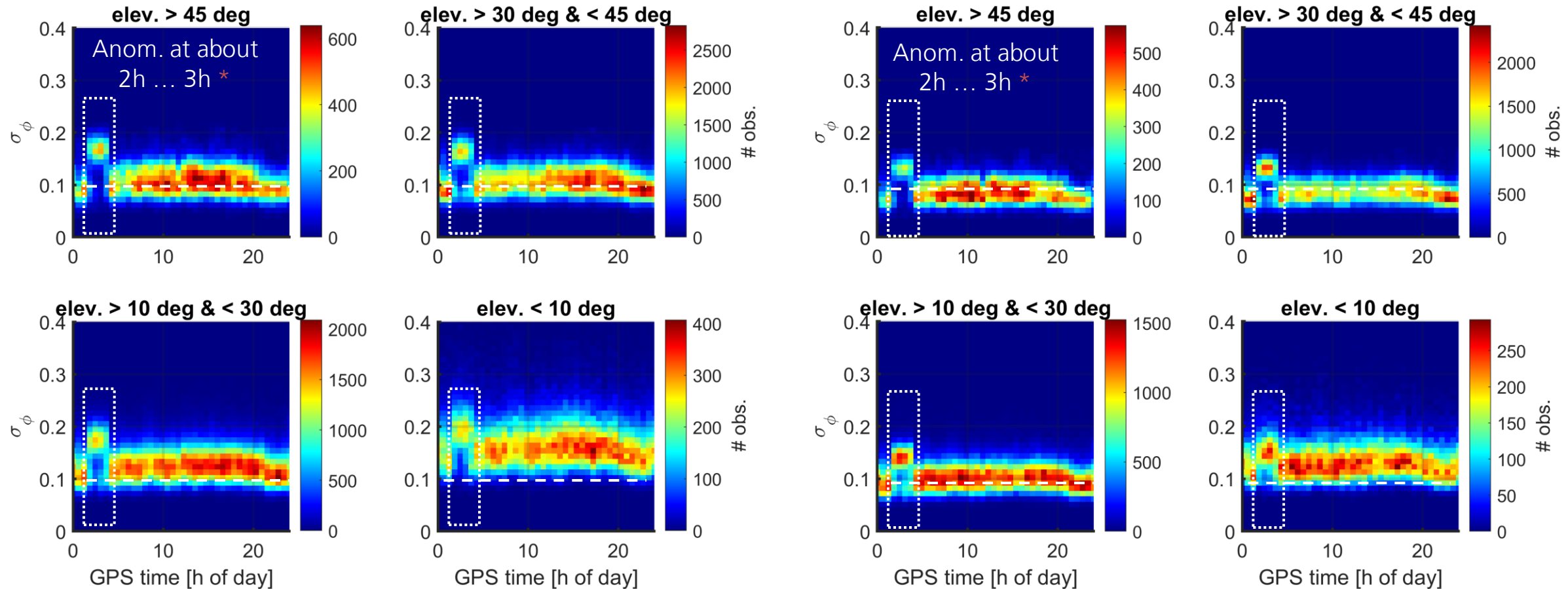


Nov 2019 ... Mar 2020

Drift - High Arctic - Winter

σ_ϕ for GPS L1 C/A over hour of day

σ_ϕ for GPS L2C over hour of day



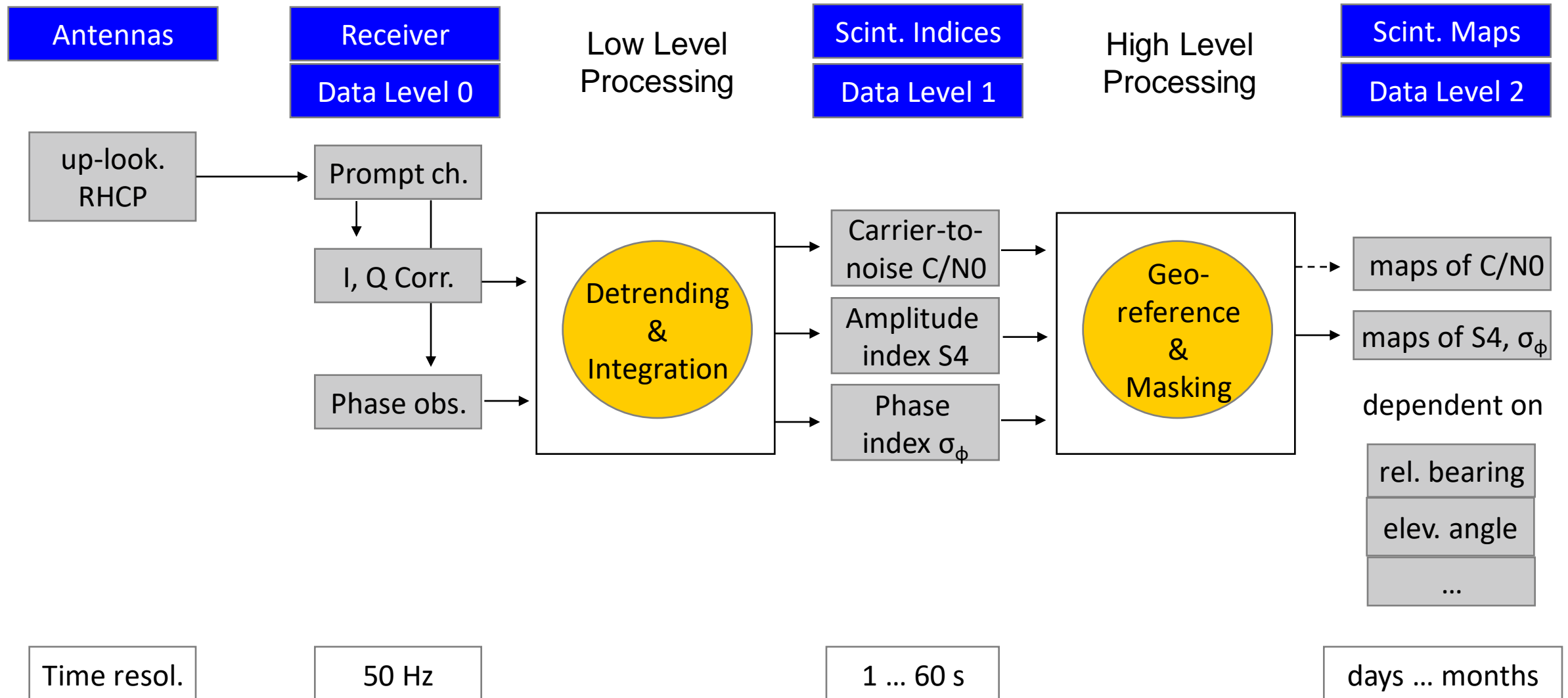
* Ship effect?

Nov 2019 ... Mar 2020

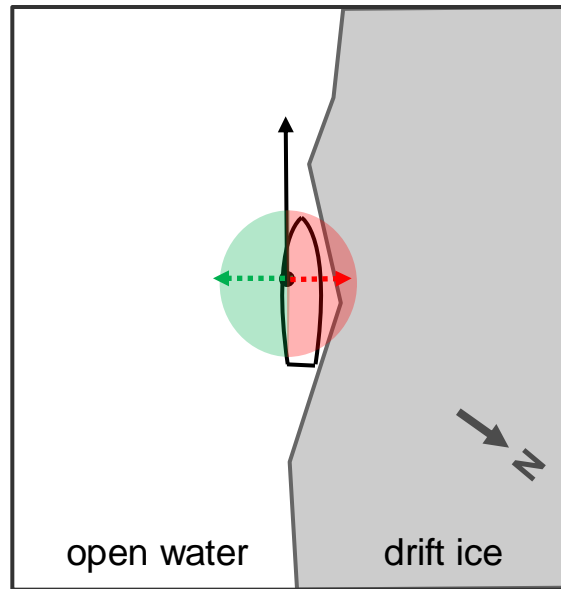
Nov 2019 ... Mar 2020

Processing and Masking of Ship-based Data

High-rate GNSS Data Processing



Limits of Visibility from the Ship

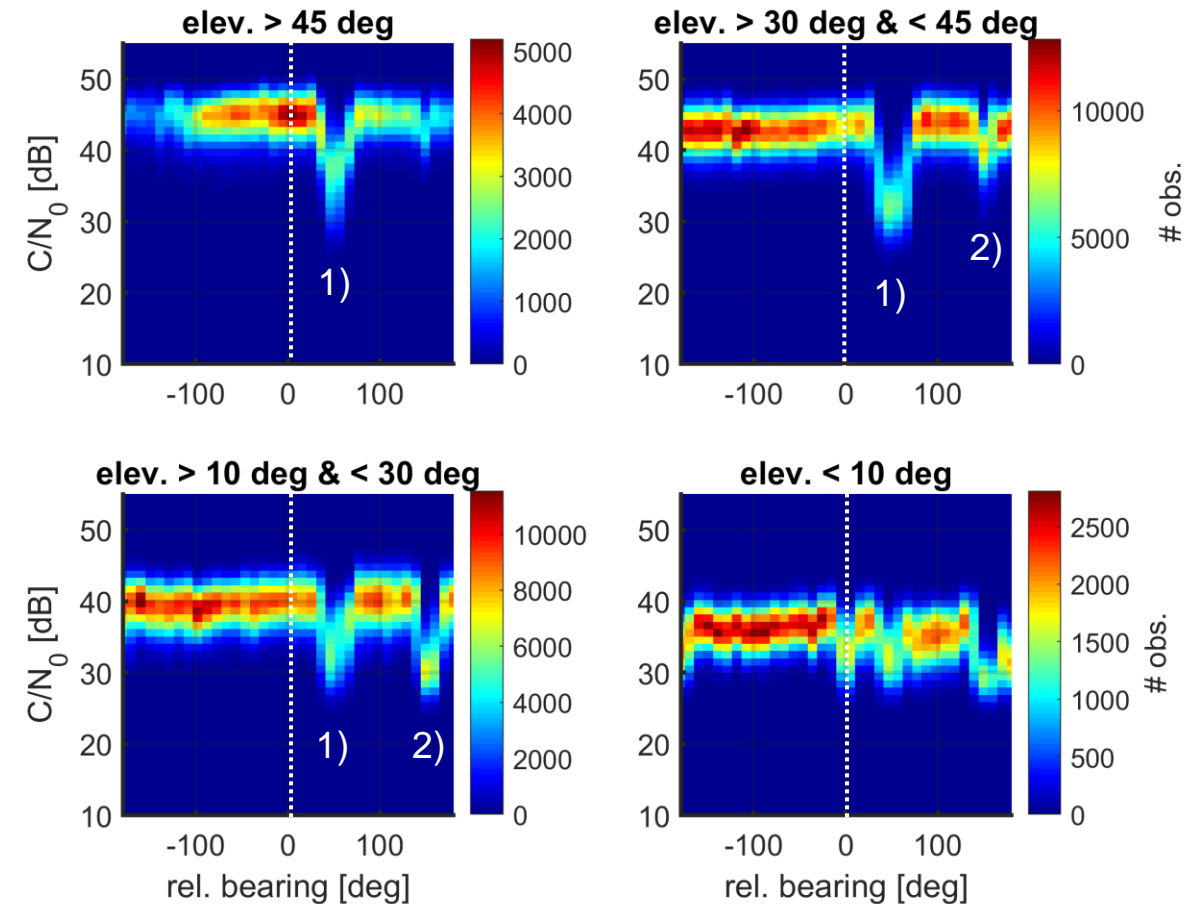


clear view
to port-side

left rel. Bearing:
-180° to 0°

- heading of the ship
- right rel. bearing (blocked)
- ← left rel. bearing (clear)

C/N0 over rel. bearing

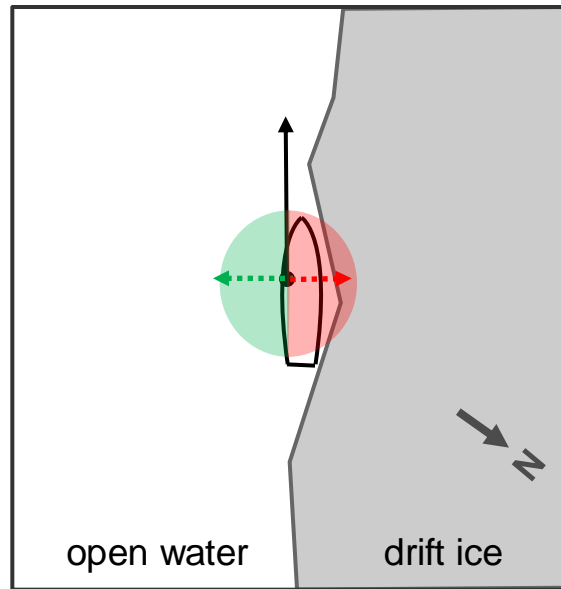


- 1) ship's main mast
- 2) ship's chimney

Semmling et al. 2023

Sep 2019 ... Sep 2020

Limits of Visibility from the Ship

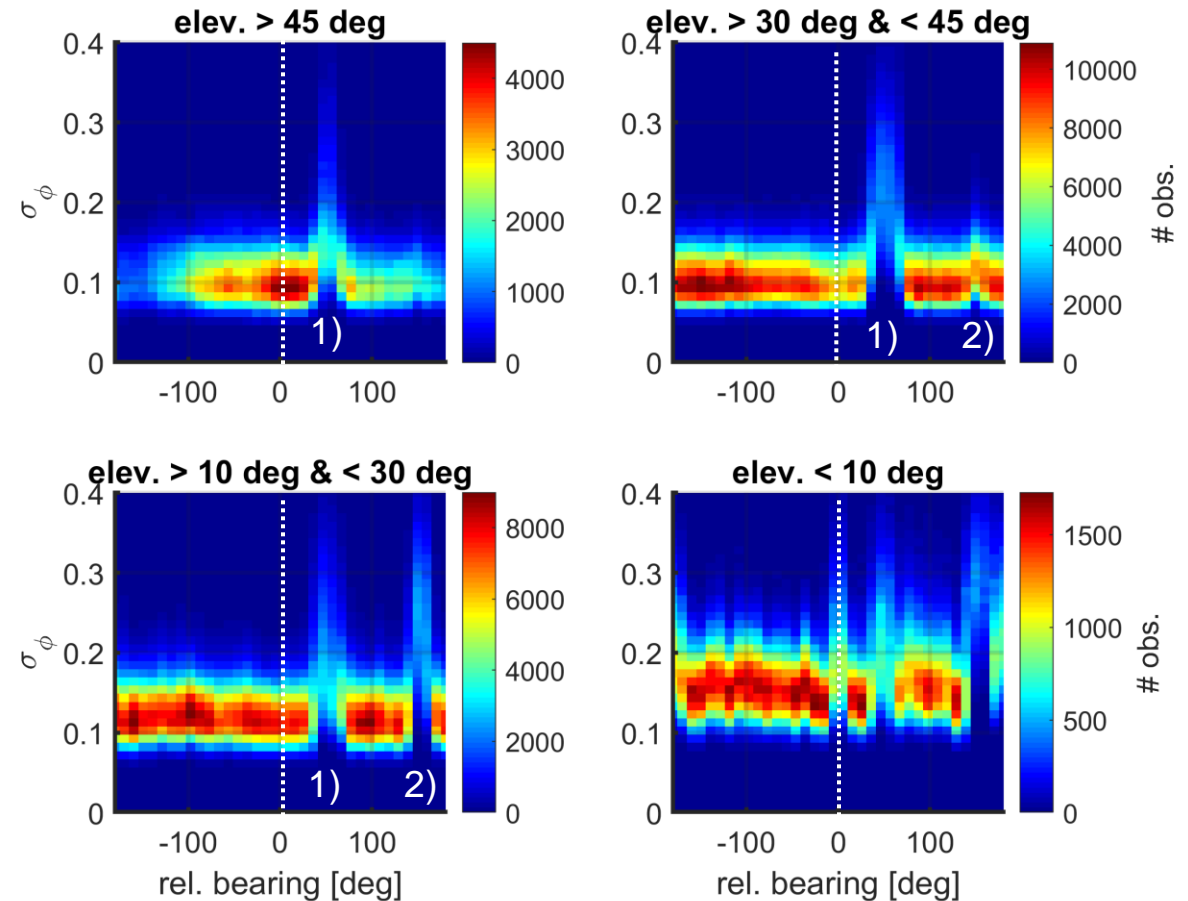


clear view
to port-side

left rel. Bearing:
-180° to 0°

- heading of the ship
- right rel. bearing (blocked)
- ← left rel. bearing (clear)

σ_ϕ over rel. bearing



Sep 2019 ... Sep 2020