



Greenland Ice Sheet Elevation Change from Radar and Laser Altimetry

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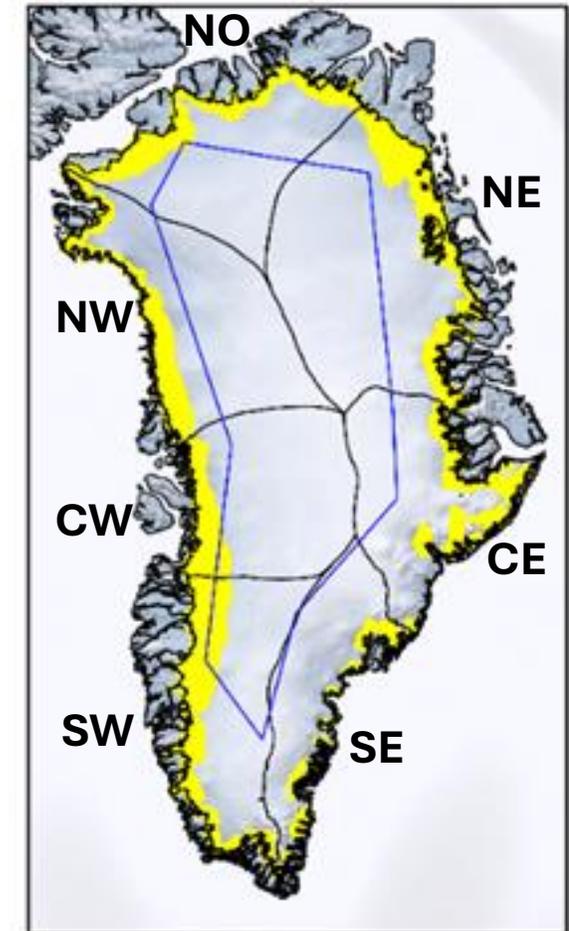
- Introduction
- Method
- Sensitivity of Elevation Changes to Processing Parameters
- Agreement between CryoSat-2 and ICESat-2
- Elevation and Volume Changes
- Spatial - Temporal Variability of Differences
- Conclusions

- It is unclear if radar and laser altimeters resolve elevation changes differently
- Past comparisons have been across limited areas (McMillan et al., 2016; Otosaka et al., 2020; Simonsen and Sørensen, 2017; Slater et al., 2021; Sørensen et al., 2015, etc.)

Along-track Data Products

CryoSat-2: Cryo-TEMPO Baseline B

ICESat-2: ATL06 Version 5

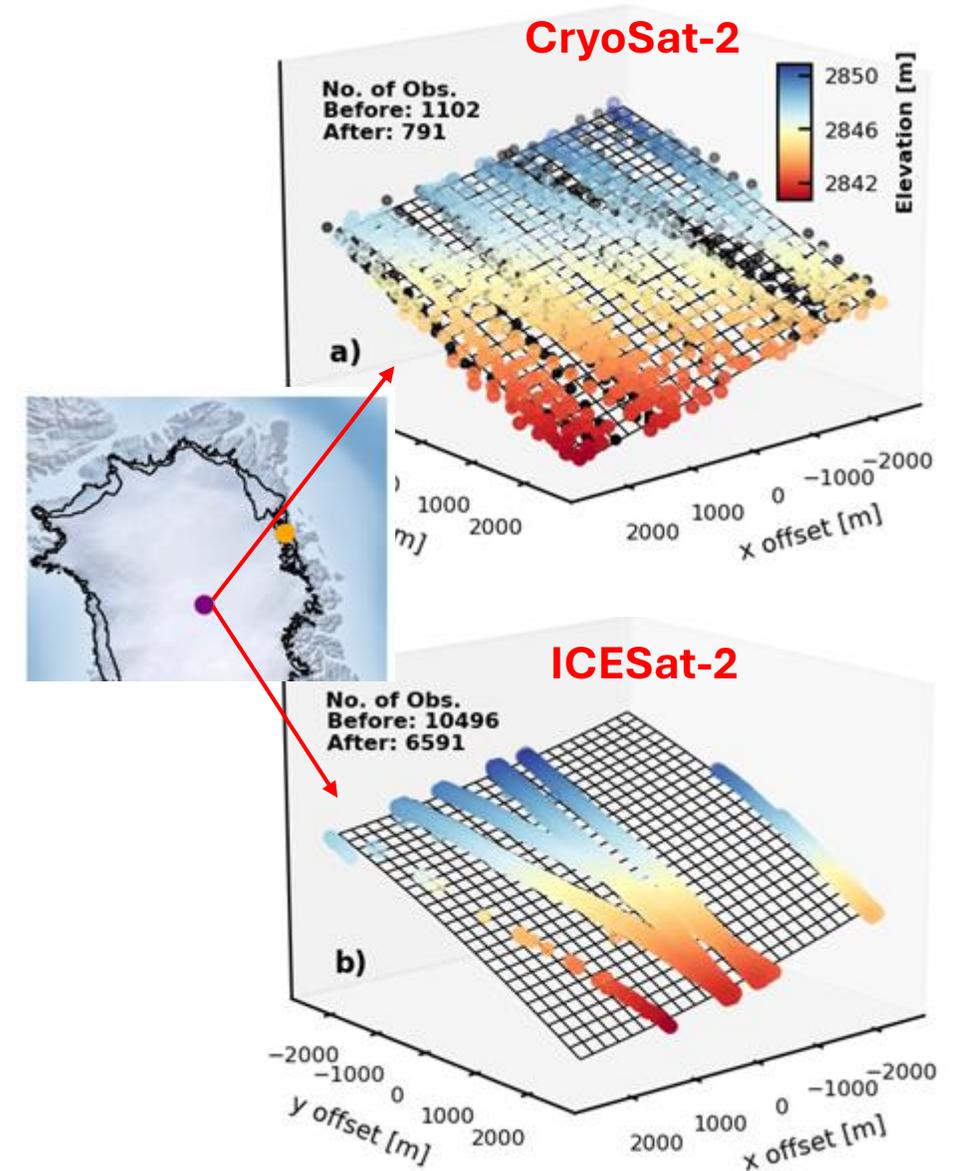


Black: Ice sheet and basins (Mouginot and Rignot, 2019)

Yellow: Ablation zone (Slater et al., 2021)

Blue: CryoSat-2 Mode Mask

- We apply the iterative **plane fit method** on 5km x 5km grid
- Processing parameters
 - Outlier exclusion limit (2, 3, 4*SD)
 - Epoch window size (30, 60, 91.25-Day)
 - Interpolation Distance (0, 25, 50 km)
- **We produce 27 ensemble solutions for each mission**
- We calculate:
 - Interannual trends (dh/dt)
 - Seasonal Amplitudes
 - Summer: 1st Apr to 30th Sep
 - Winter: 1st Oct to 31st Mar

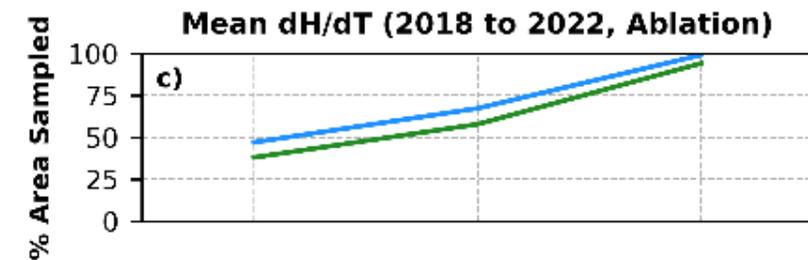
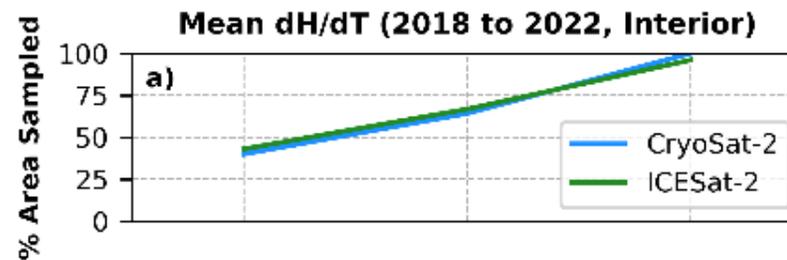


Sensitivity of Interannual Elevation Trends

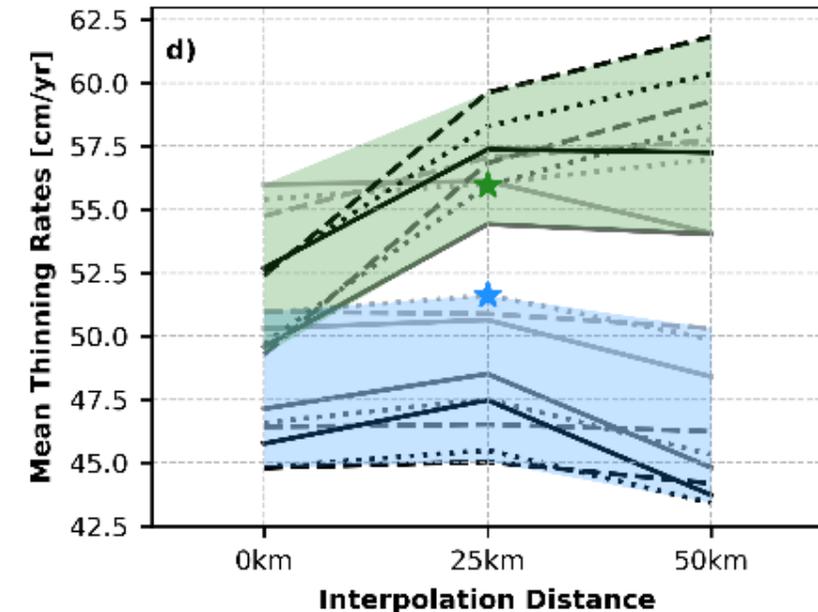
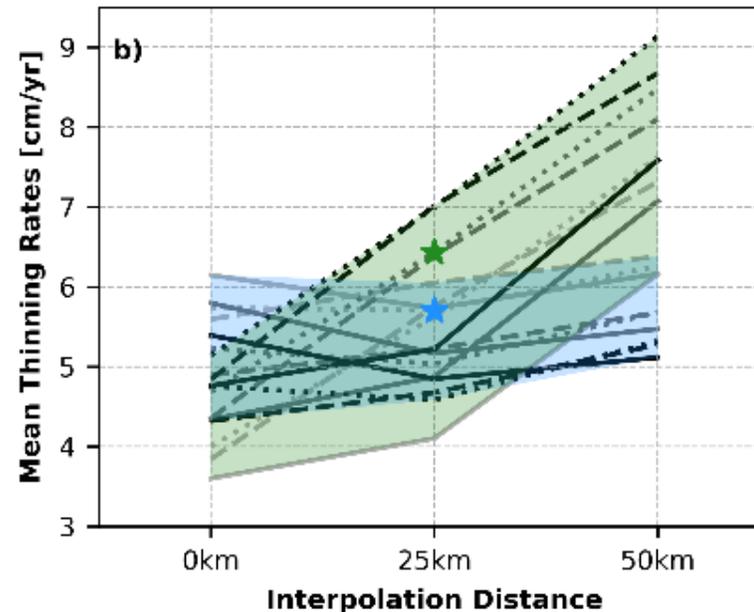


Interannual trends are mainly influenced by **interpolation distance**.

- Orbits affect the level of influence (spatial sampling)



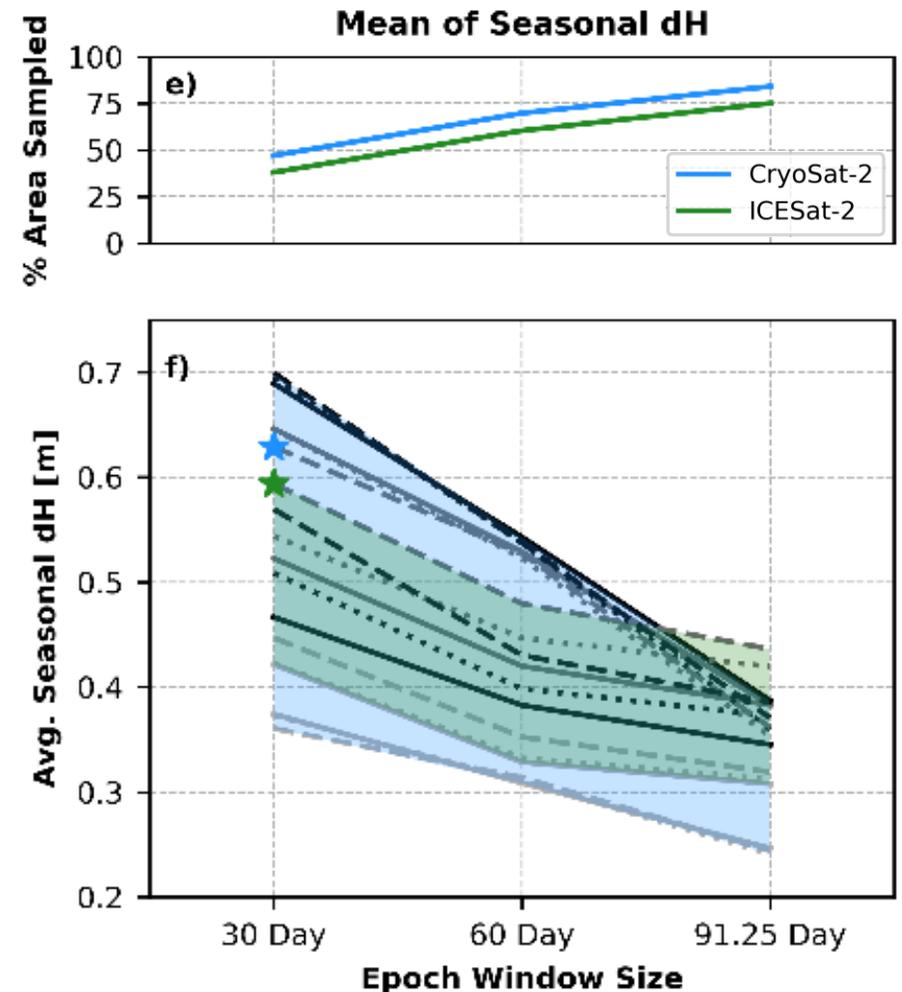
25 km maximises overlap of estimates between both missions



Seasonality of elevation changes is primarily influenced by **epoch window size** (temporal sampling).

- Outlier exclusion limit has a secondary influence.
- Smaller epoch window and larger outlier exclusion limit is better suited

30-day epoch window and **3*SD** outlier limit retains much of the seasonality



Agreement between CryoSat-2 and ICESat-2

Elevation changes



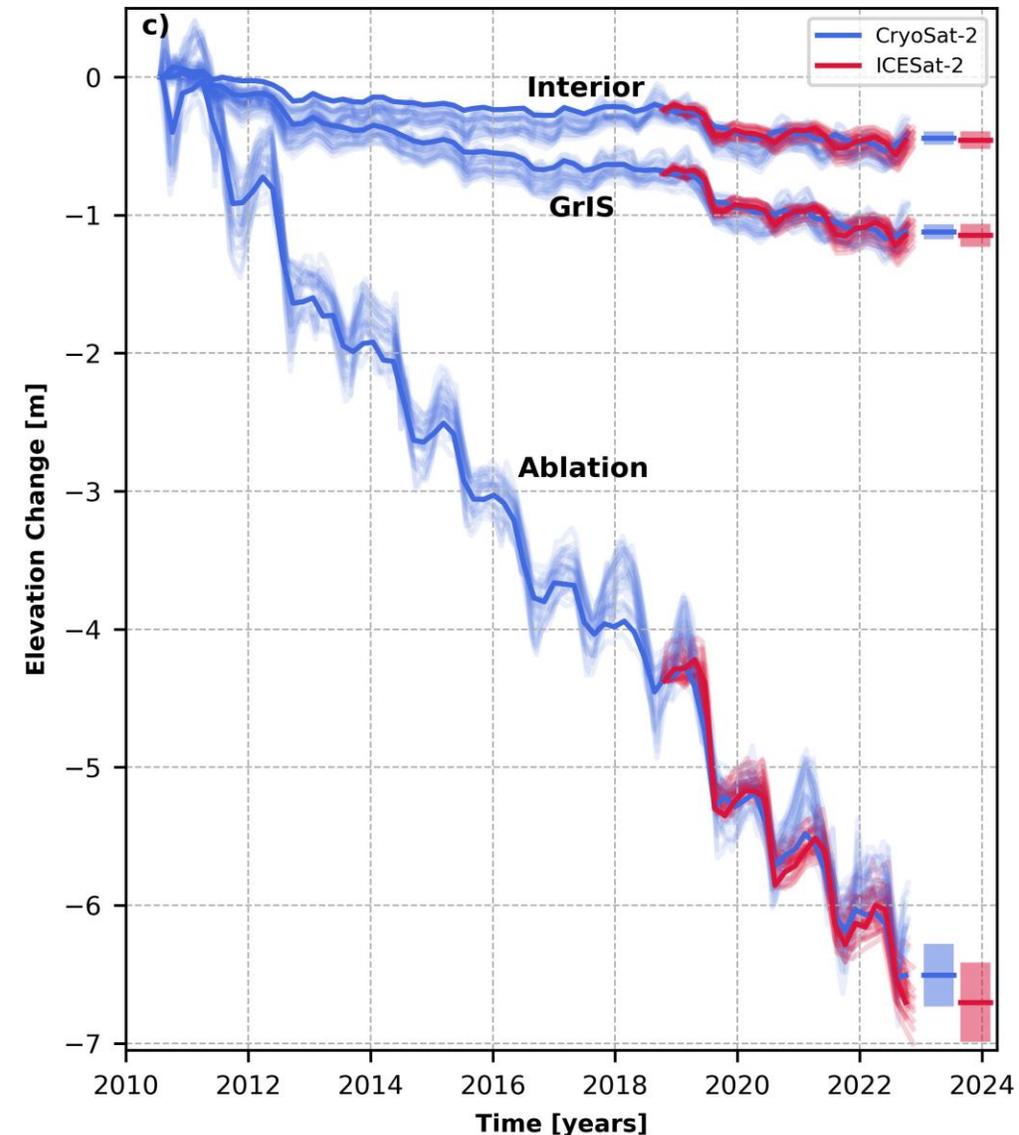
Bi-monthly time series

Region	RMSD [cm]	R ²
GrIS	5.4	0.9
Interior	5.0	0.75
Ablation	12.6	0.97

Trends & Seasonal changes

- Agree within respective uncertainties

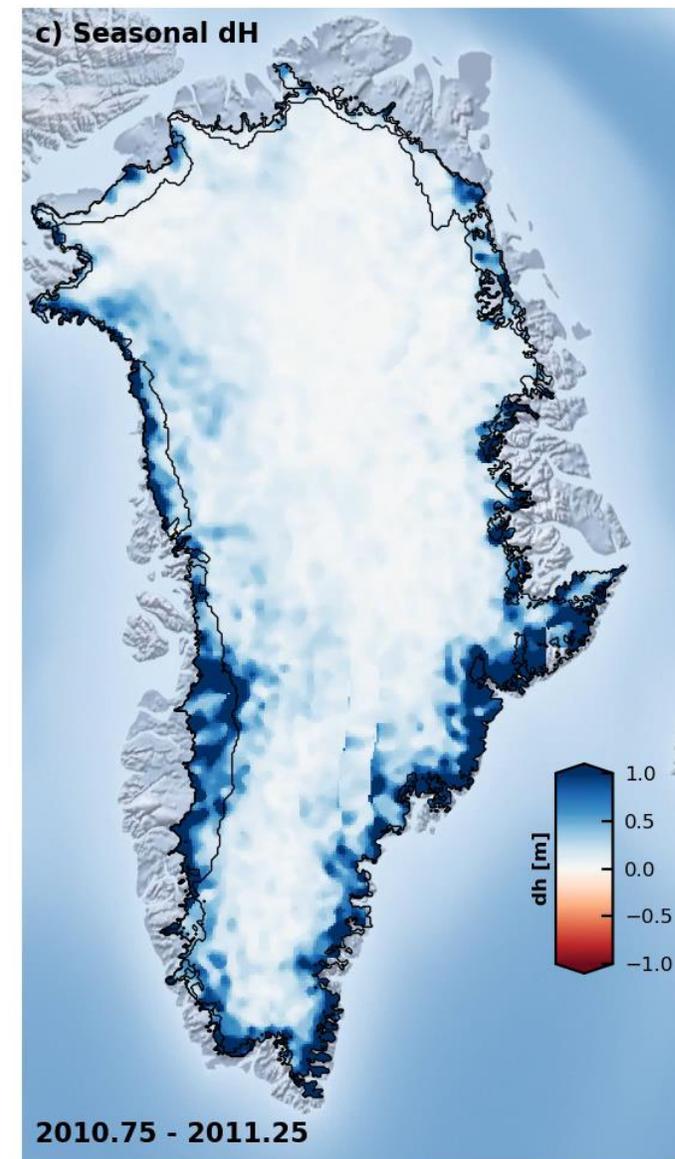
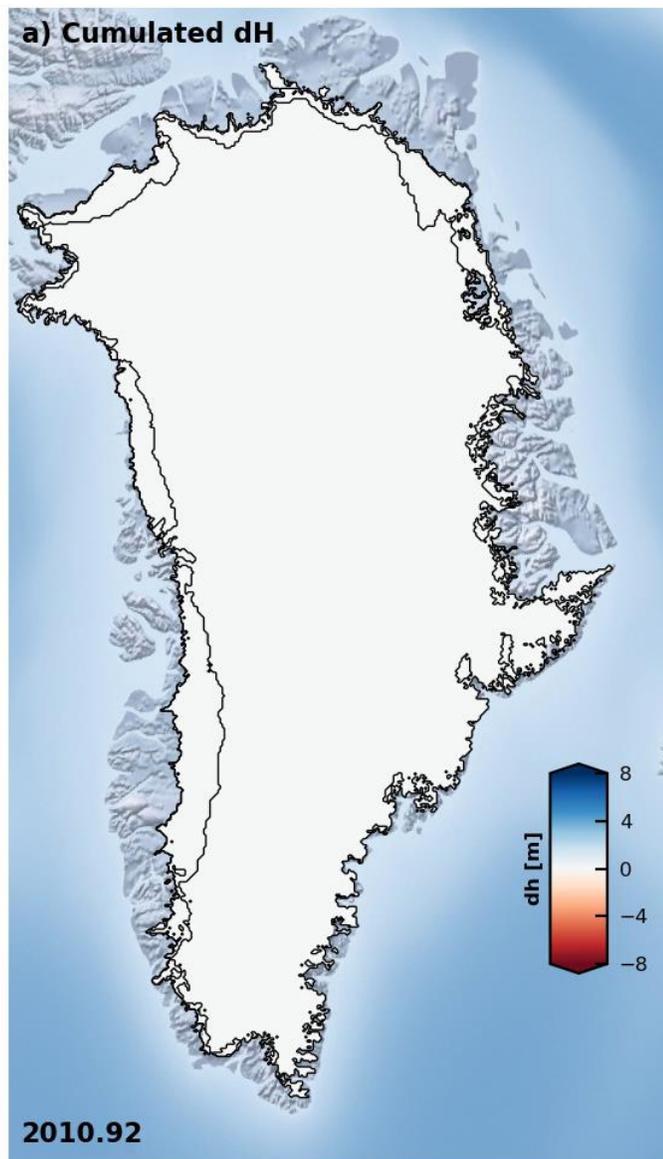
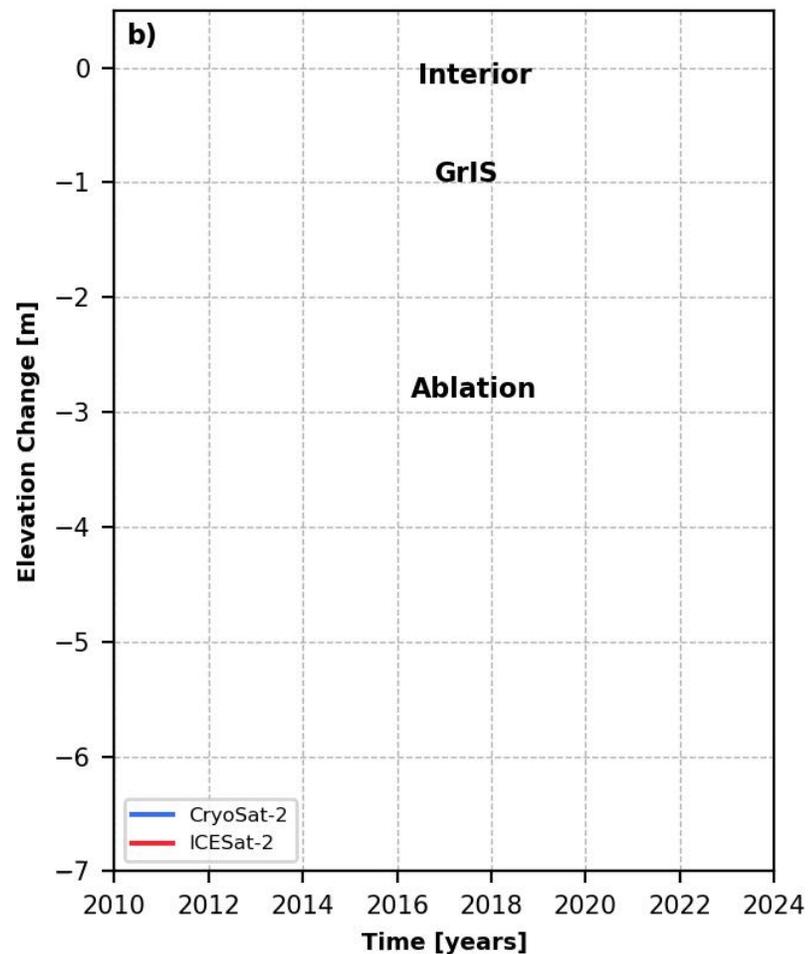
Region	Difference in Trends [cm/yr]	Difference in seasonality [cm]
GrIS	-0.3 ± 1.8	-
Interior	-0.2 ± 1.5	-
Ablation	3.3 ± 6.0	3.5 ± 38.0



Elevation changes from CryoSat-2 and ICESat-2



CryoSat-2 only



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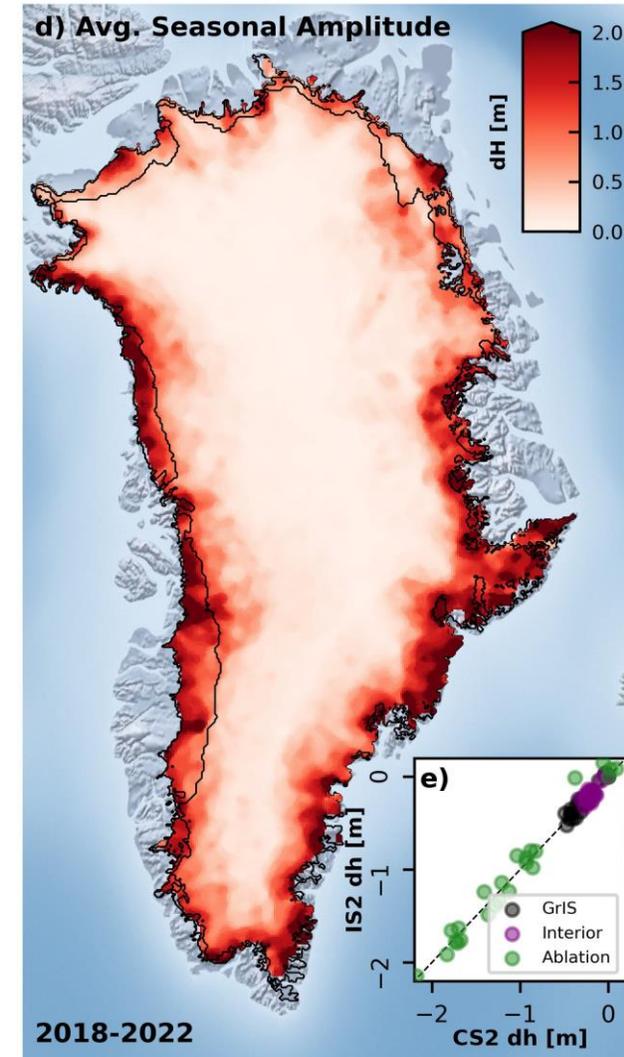
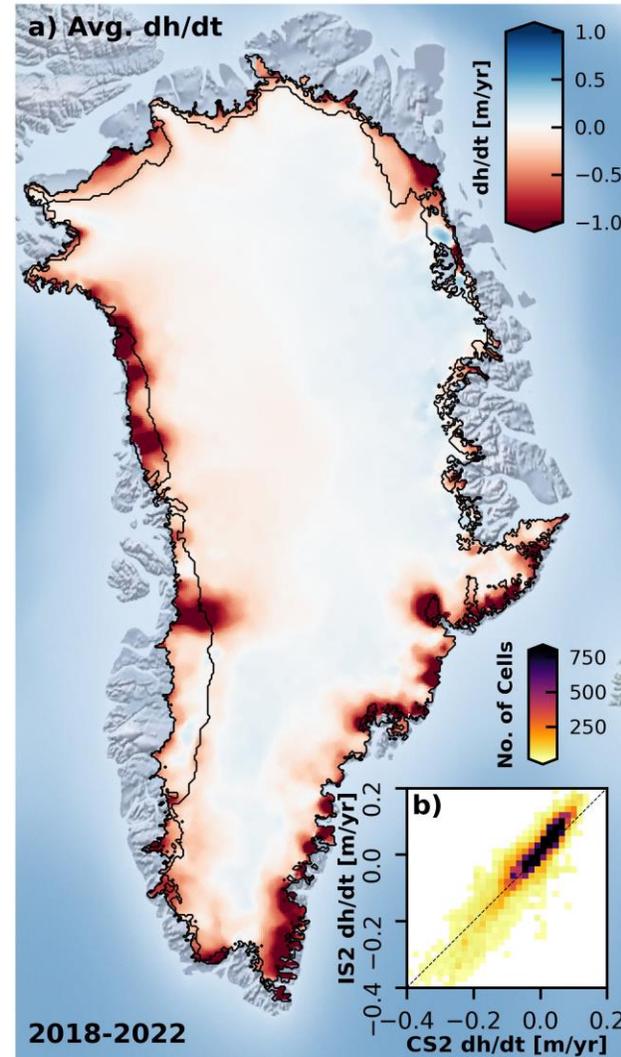


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Elevation and Volume changes from combined radar and laser altimetry



- Between 2018 & 2022, GrIS thinned at 11.6 ± 1.6 cm/yr
- Mean seasonal amplitude in the ablation zone is 61.1 ± 26.8 cm
- Between 2010 & 2022, volume loss rate is 196 ± 37 km³/yr
 - Large interannual variability in the interior (96 km³/yr) - SMB driven

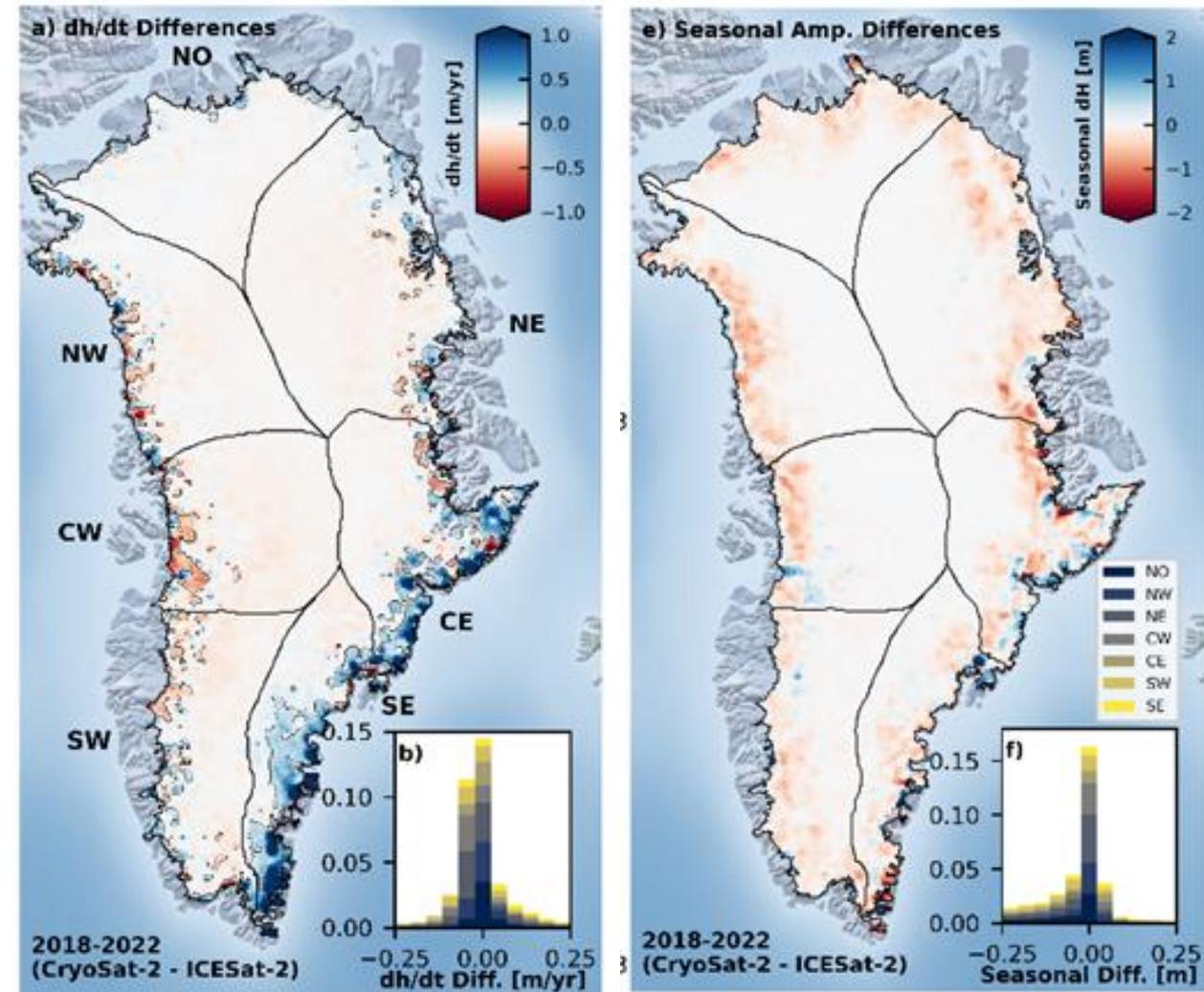


Spatial Variability of Differences



At basin scale,

- **NO, NE and NW** have best agreement
 - Interannual trends agree within -1.2 ± 1.8
 - Seasonal amplitudes agree within 12.5 ± 23.5
- **SE** has the largest differences
 - Complex topography affects elevation measurements



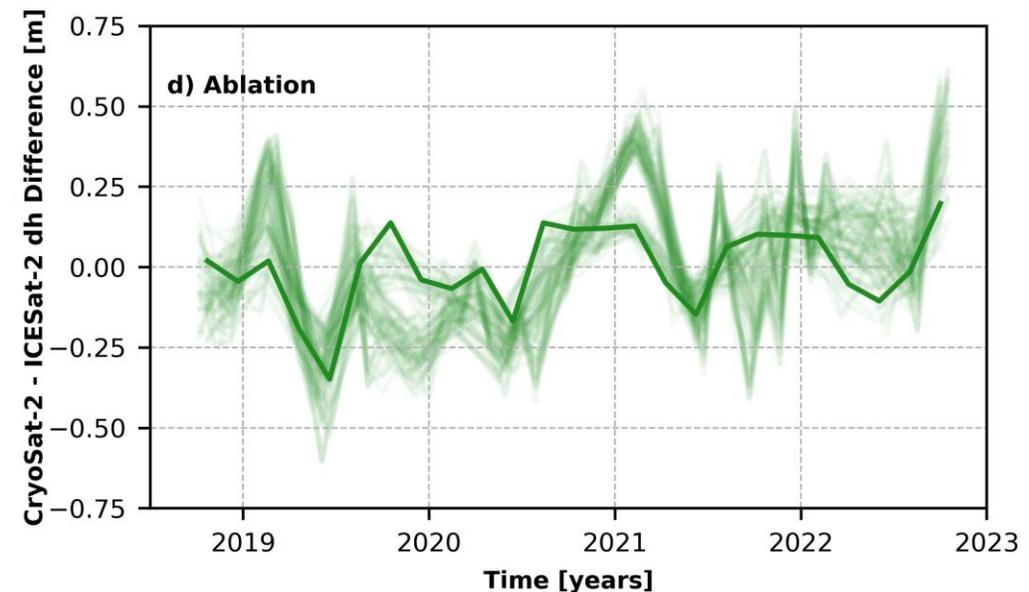
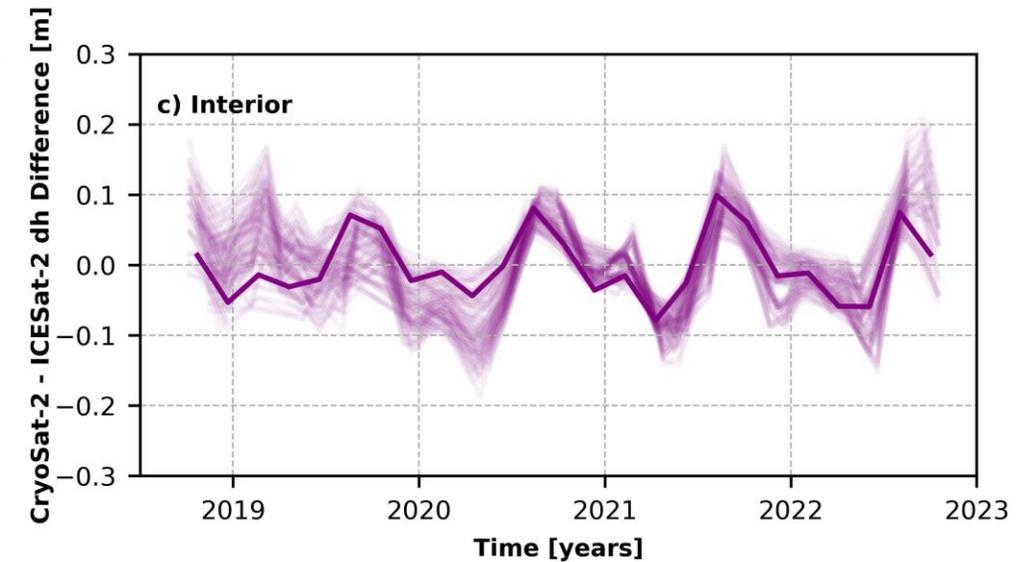
Temporal Variability of Differences



Height change differences exhibit a seasonal pattern

In the interior, this could be due to

- Sampling differences
- Impact of snow/firn properties on penetration
- In the ablation zone
 - Onset of seasons are not same
 - Heavy snowfall events can be differently resolved



Interannual trends and seasonal changes are sensitive to spatial and temporal sampling, respectively

	CryoSat-2			ICESat-2		
	Outlier Exclusion	Epoch Window	Interpolation Distance	Outlier Exclusion	Epoch Window	Interpolation Distance
Interannual Trends	2*SD	60-Day	25 km	3*SD	60-Day	25 km
Seasonal Changes	3*SD	30-Day	50 km	3*SD	30-Day	50 km

- Our parameter choices lead to strong agreement
 - Interannual trends agree within -0.3 ± 1.8 cm/yr
 - Seasonal amplitudes agree within 3.5 ± 38.0 cm

Volume change rate between 2010 to 2022 is 196 ± 37 km³/yr

- Large interannual variability likely due to SMB-related processes such as strong summer melts

Residual differences may arise due to-

- Spatio-temporal sampling
- Short-term SMB-driven fluctuations in snow/firnpack properties

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