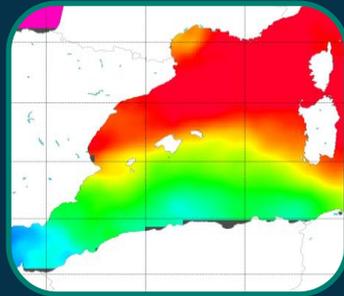


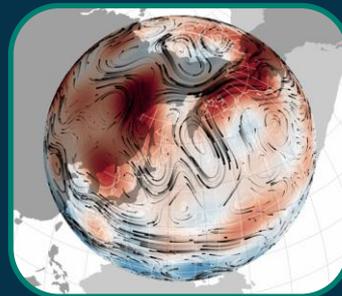




Engaging the community



New methods & observation products



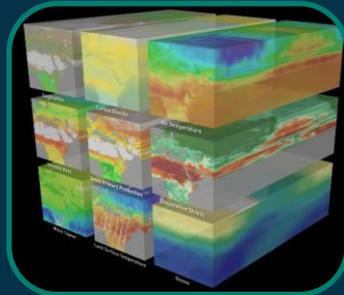
Advancing Earth System Science



Advanced simulations & predictability



Training and Education



Open Science Tools/Virtual Labs

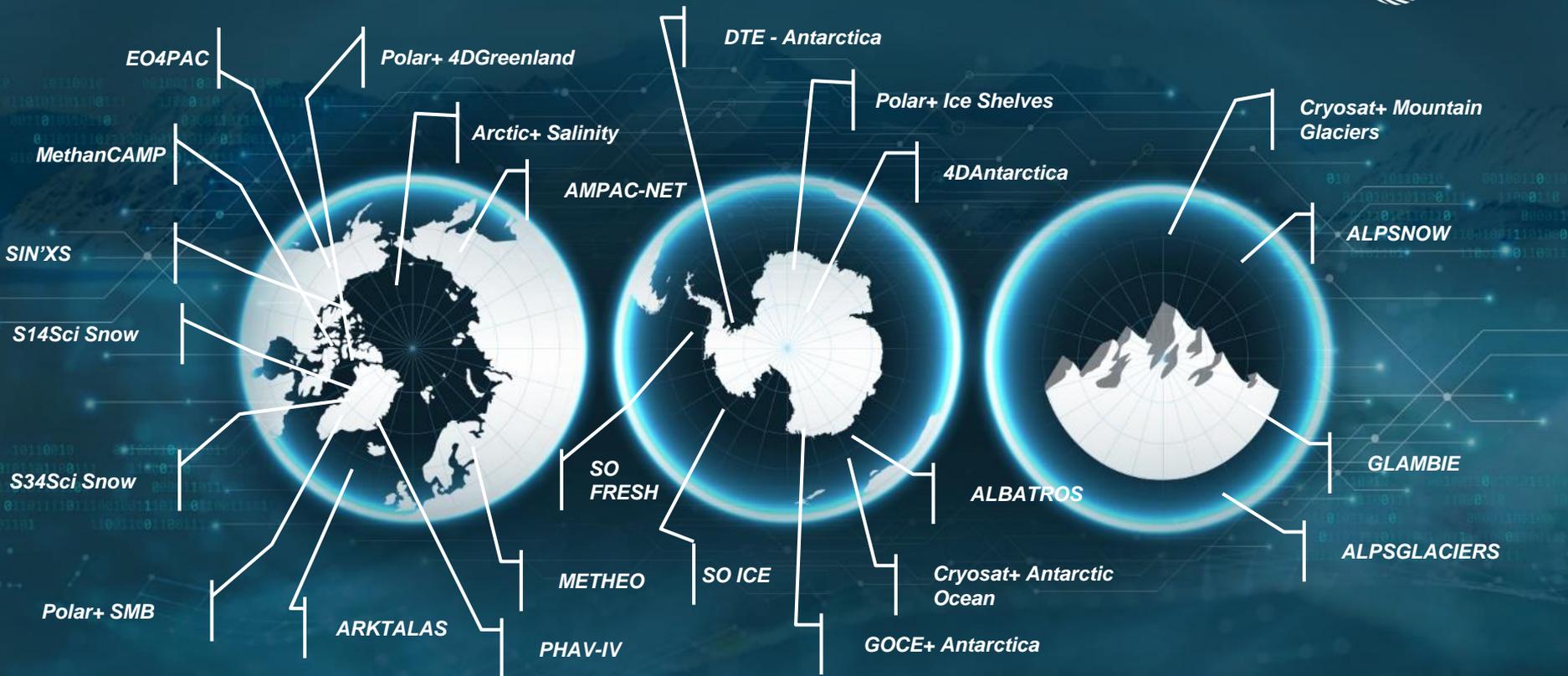


Scientific Campaigns



Transfer to future missions

ESA Polar Science Cluster Activities



Major advances since the last Polar Science Week in 2020

SMOS very thin sea ice below 0.5 m

SMOS + Cryosat sea ice thickness

Snow on sea ice

Sea ice with dynamic snow accumulation

Daily multi-mission radar freeboard

Dedicated Antarctic sea ice thickness products Antarctic SSH, MDT

Cryosat Swath elevation and elevation change over ice sheets

Cryosat Swath elevation and elevation change over mountain glaciers and ice caps

Cryosat Swath based sub-glacial lakes

Active sub-glacial lakes volume discharge

Glaciers an ice cap mass change and attribution

Ice Sheet Basal melting

Ice shelves thickness

Ice shelves surface and basal melting

Ice shelves fractures

Calving fronts

3D Surface velocities

S1 TOP based velocities

Combined INSAR + Offset tracking velocities

Grounding line

Ice thickness temperature profiles

Snow extend

Snow albedo

Snow grain size

Snow melting/wet

Supra-glacial lakes coverage

Supra-glacial lakes volume

SMB Run-off

Sea Surface Salinity Arctic

Sea Surface salinity Antarctica

Bathymetric and tides Arctic

Bathymetry and tides Antarctica

Antarctic lithosphere model

Arctic/Greenland lithosphere model

Arctic heat-flux and GIA

Antarctica heat-flux and GIA

Greenland integrated hydrology assessment

Antarctica integrated hydrology assessment

Arctic ocean process studies

Antarctic ocean ice shelves interactions pro

Antarctic ocean sea ice and salinity proces

Cryosphere Virtual Lab

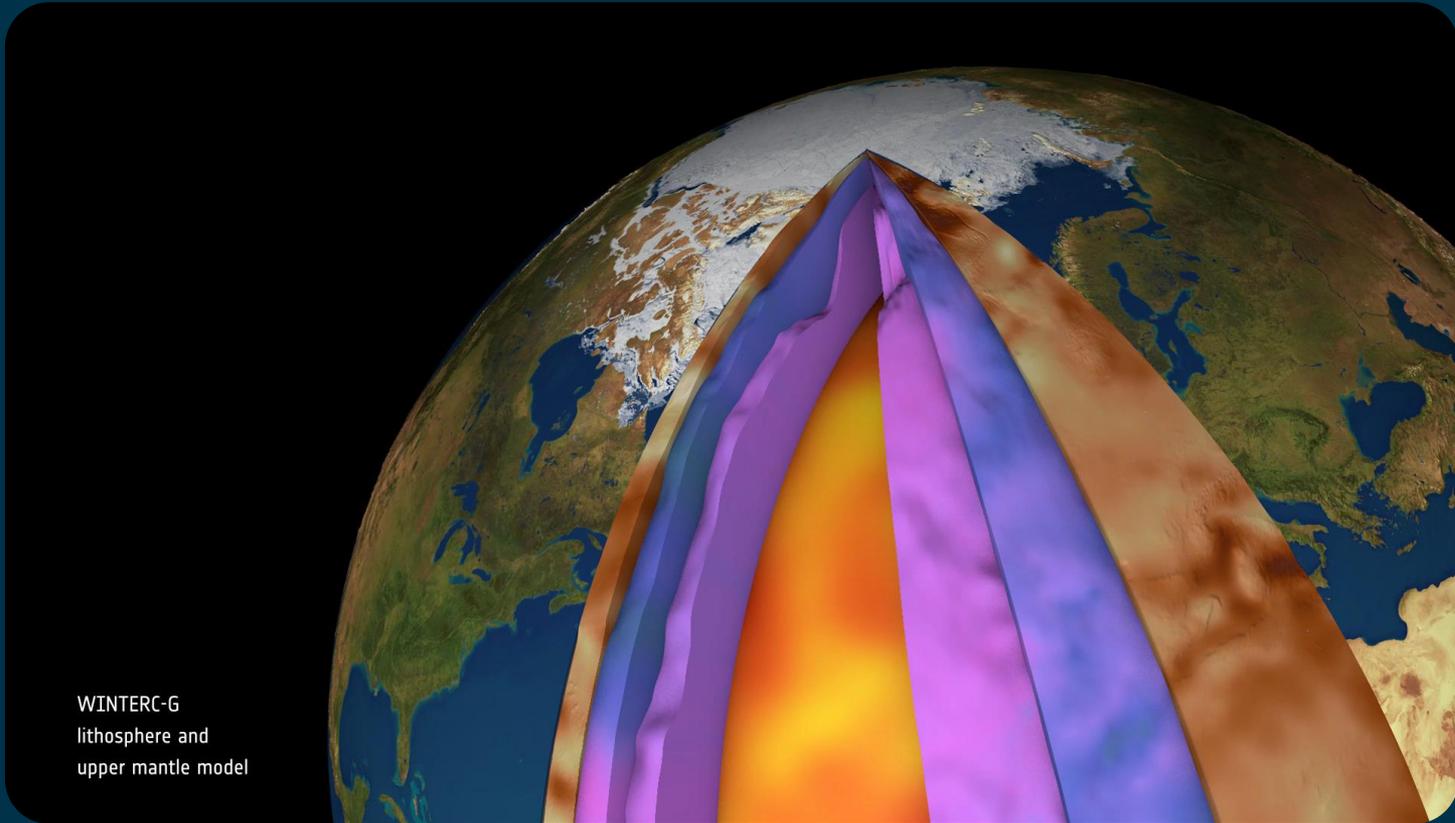
Prototype Antarctic

Product



GOCE and SWARM sensing the Earth interior...

Source: 4DEarth team



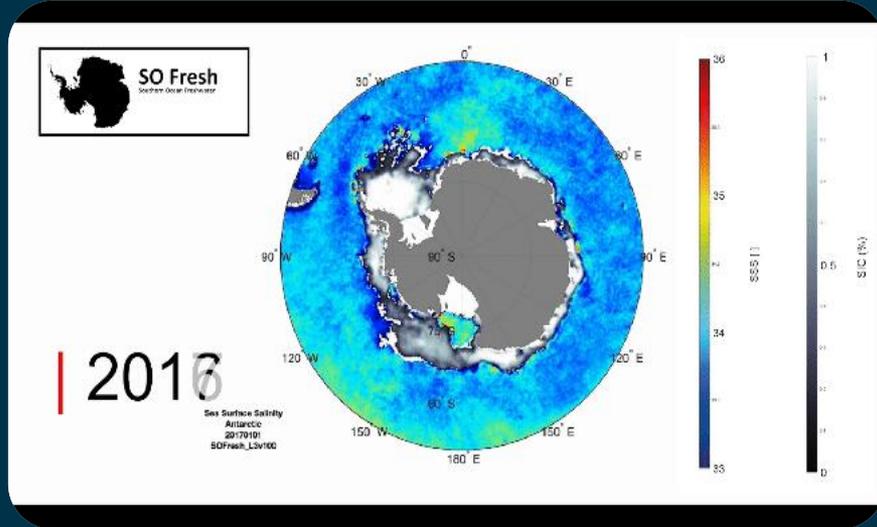
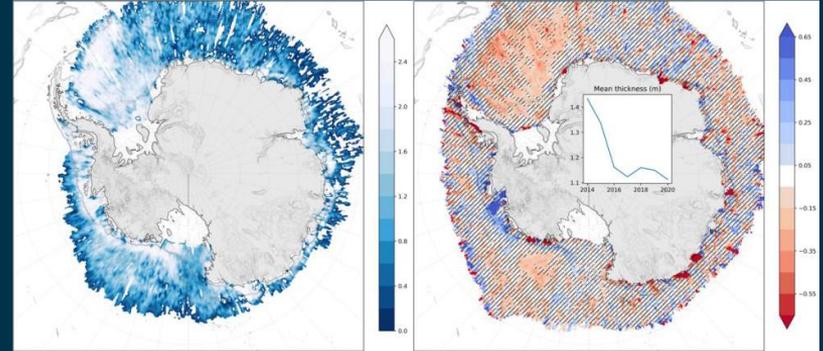
WINTERC-G
lithosphere and
upper mantle model



First summertime sea ice thickness observations, SO Sea Ice Thickness and enhanced Sea Surface Salinity in Polar regions

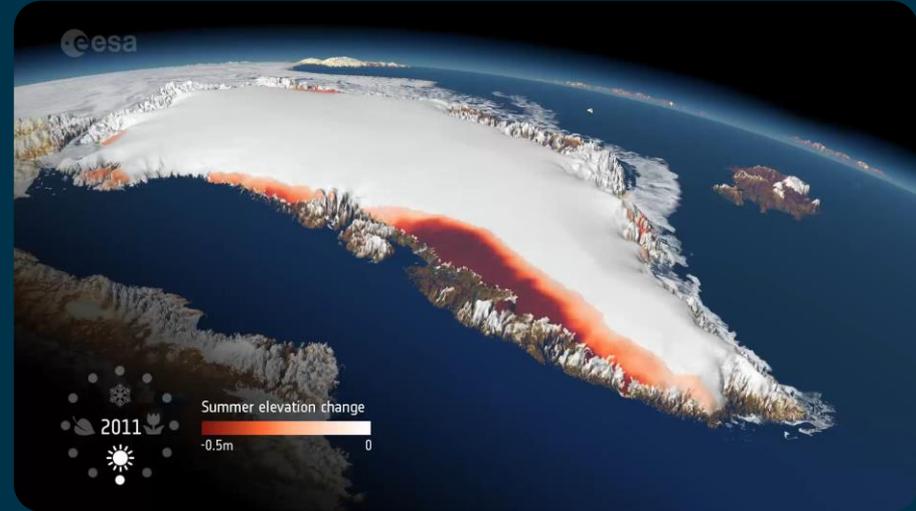
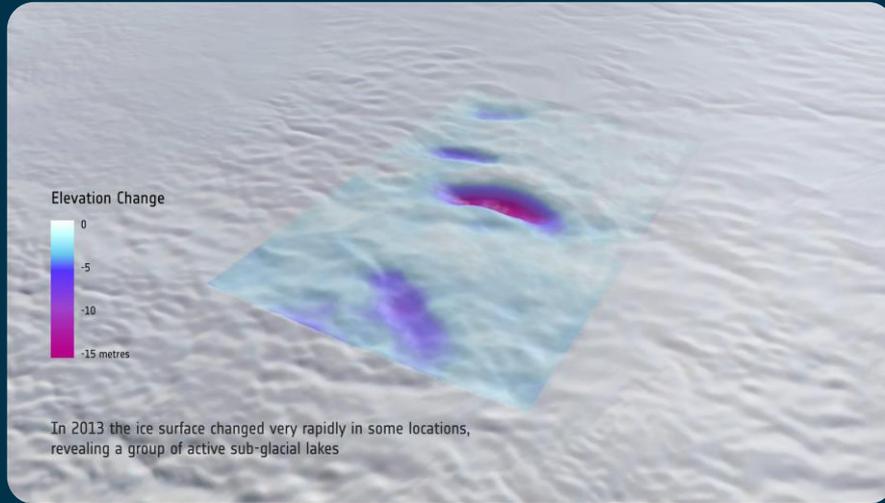
Source: Jack Landy (Un. Tromso), SO-FRESH Team and CSAO Team

Left: September sea ice thickness (m)
Right: September sea ice thickness trend (m/yr)



CRYOSAT OPEN NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Source: Univ. of Edinburg and U. of Leicester



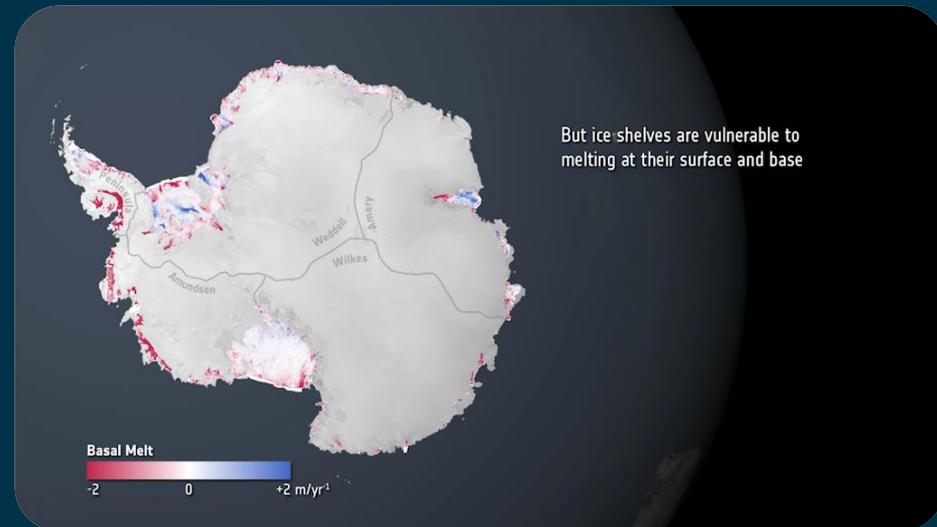
Enhancing observations and understanding of ice shelves



Source: Noel Gourmelen (U. of Edinburgh) and Anna Hogg (. Of Leeds)

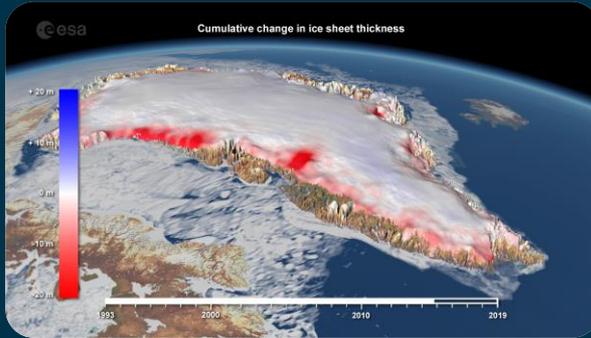
Dotson Ice Shelf
West Antarctica

Floating ice shelves are vulnerable to melting by the ocean below, causing them to thin.



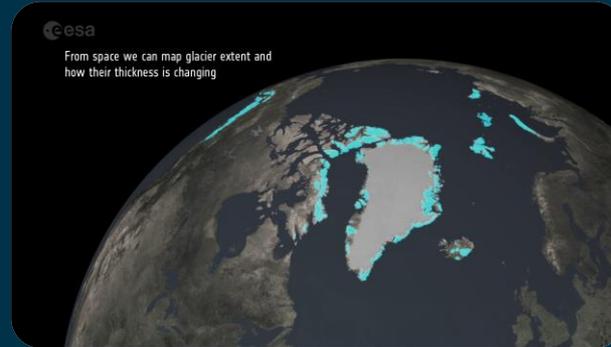
Advances in International cross-Atlantic collaboration

Source: IMBIE Team, GLAMBIE Team and AMPAC Team



IMBIE

*Ice sheet mass balance
inter-comparison exercise*



From space we can map glacier extent and how their thickness is changing

GLAMBIE

*Global Glaciers mass balance
inter-comparison exercise*

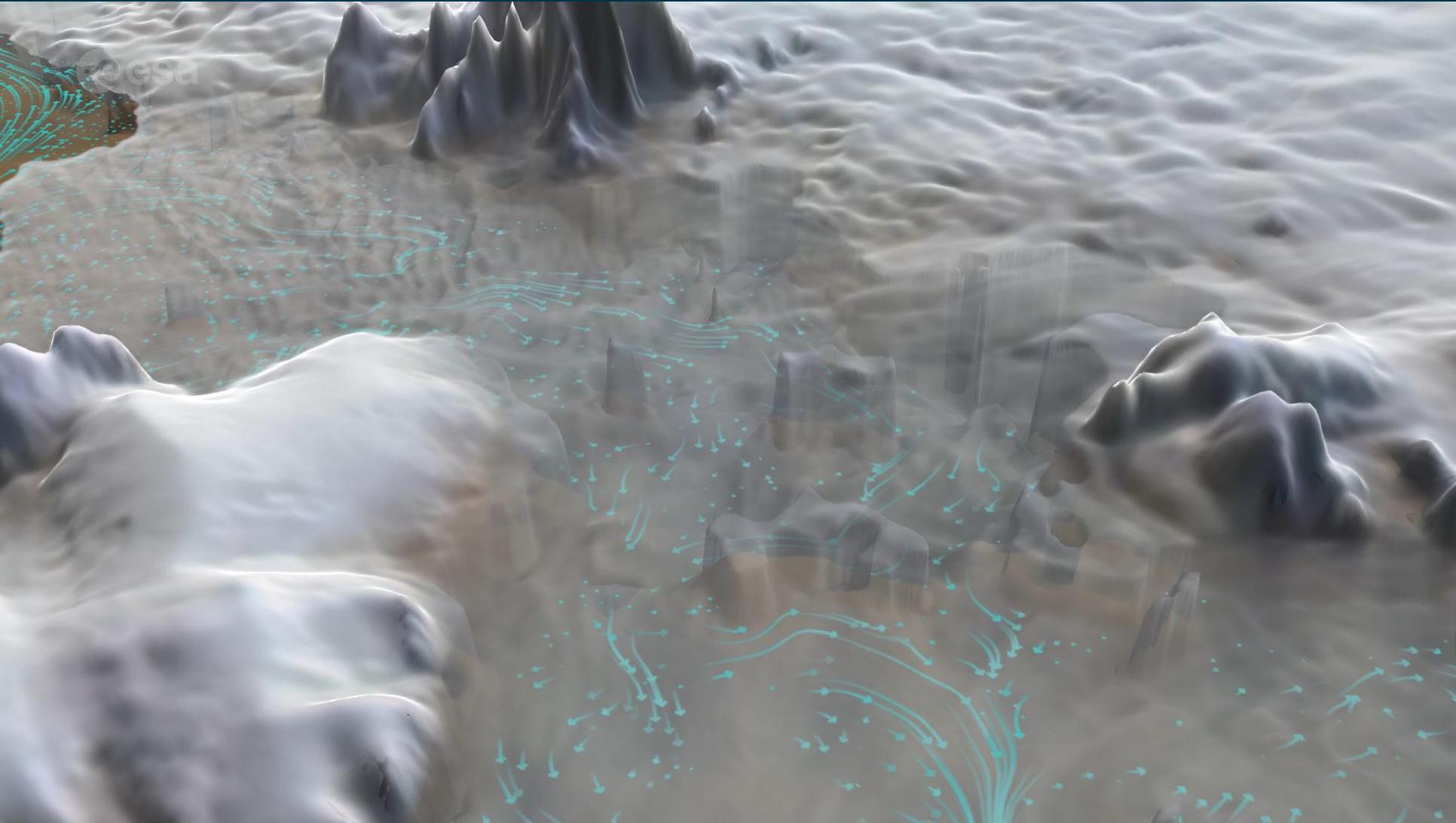


SMOS can also detect whether the soil is frozen or thawed

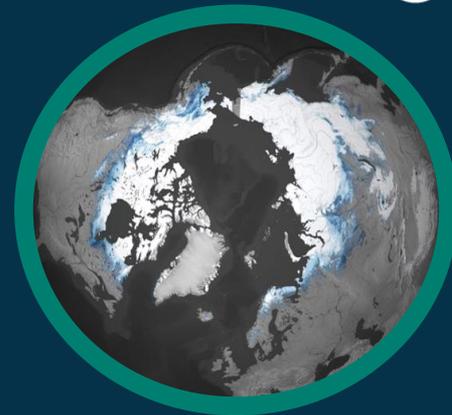
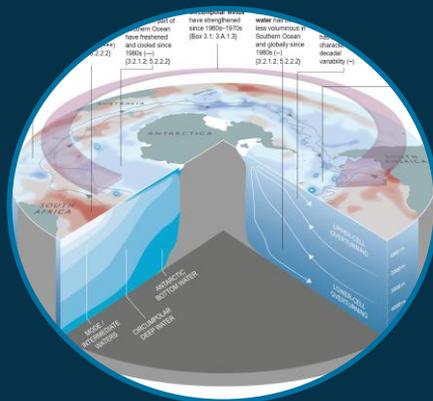
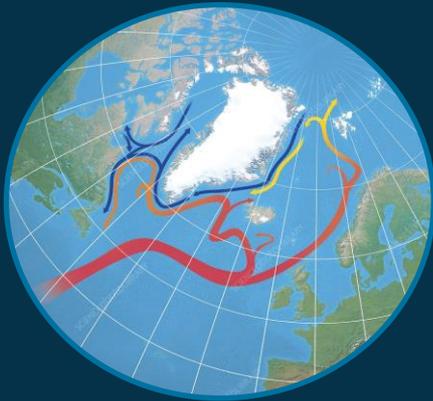
AMPAC

*Arctic Methane and
Permafrost Challenge*





New ESA Activities and Opportunities for collaboration...



Coordinated Actions on Greenland: joint assessment of changes and impacts through EC-funded project (see call below) and ESA 4DGreenland (Dedicated Extension) and new ESA relevant Arctic activities...

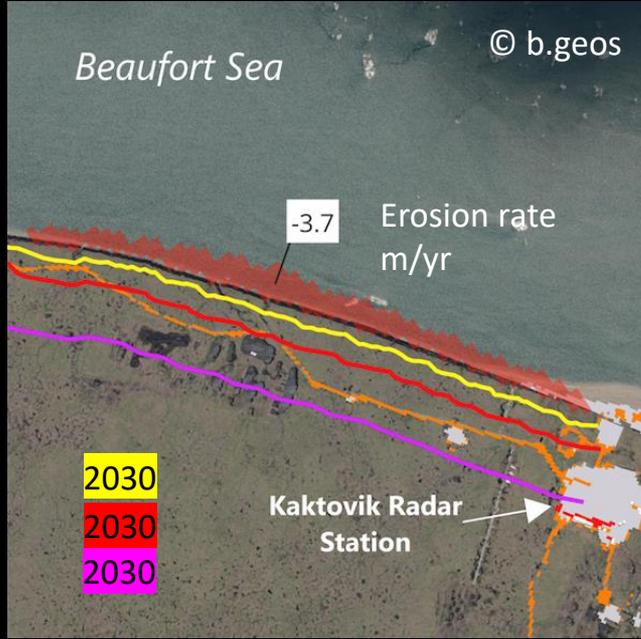
Coordinated Action on Antarctica/SO: ESA new 5DAntarctica and SO-SIMBA projects, also as an ESA contribution to Antarctic Insync....

Coordinated Action on the Arctic: ESA new set of Arctic projects (e.g., Artic Carbon, AMOC, Extremes, fresh-water impacts on biology...)

In coordination with existing EC funded projects and the resulting teams from HE call:

HORIZON-CL5-2024-D1-01-02 Inland ice, including snow cover, glaciers, ice sheets and permafrost, and their interaction with climate change

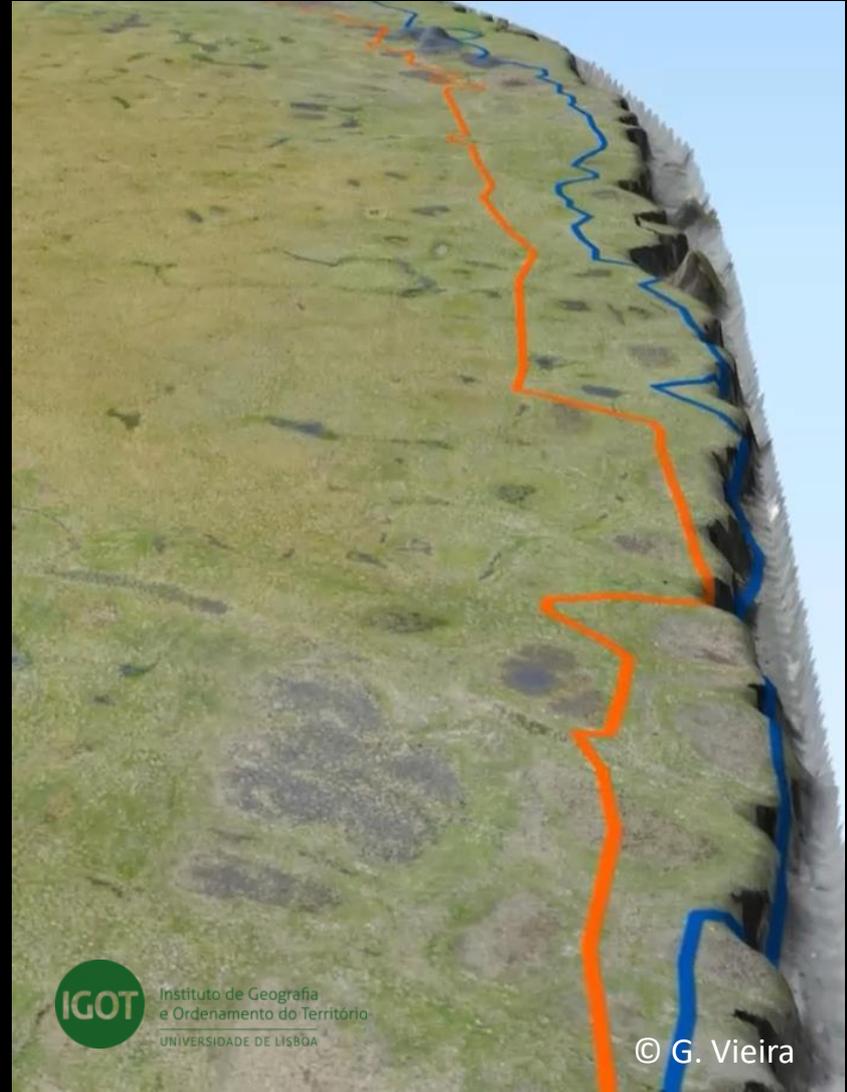
EO4PAC small contribution to EU Nunataryuk

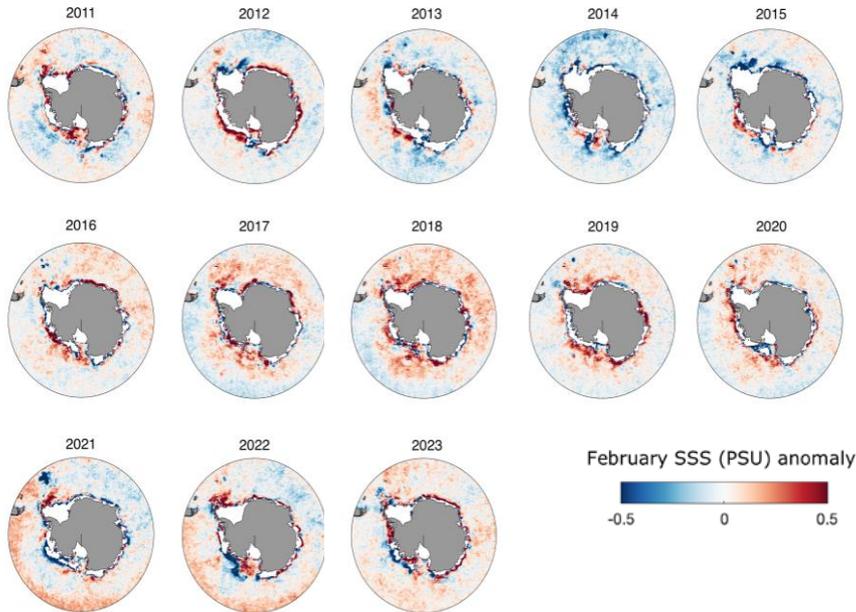
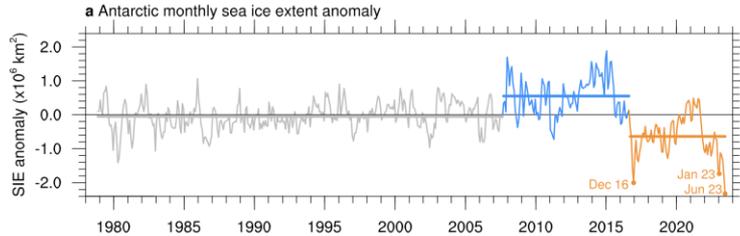


b·geos ANI

Erosion rates are high along permafrost coastlines and are expected to increase with climate change, the prolongation of the open water season

Satellite data allow us to determine the rates of erosion as well as accretion. This also allows future predictions of the coastline using rates of the last 20 years.





EC SO-CHIC

Southern Ocean Carbon
and
Heat Impact on Climate



November 2019 -2023
16 partners

ESA SO-FRESH



ESA SO-ICE

Southern Ocean Ice-Ocean
Interactions
SO-ICE



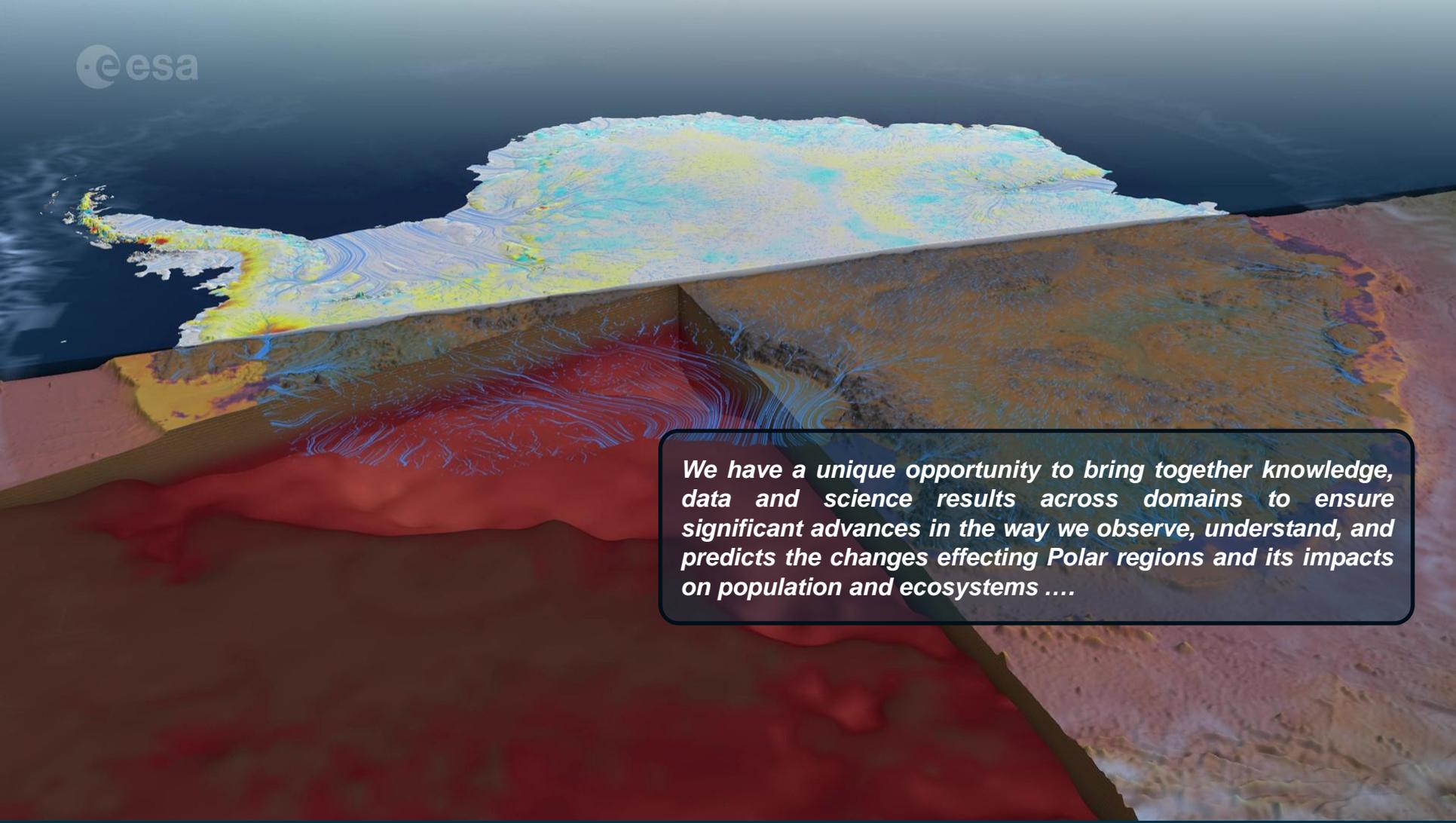
Sept 2021 -2023
6 partners



A. Silvano
U. of Southampton

**ESA Science Hub Visiting
Scientist**

March/August 2024

The background of the slide is a 3D visualization of a polar region, likely Antarctica. The top surface is a flat, textured plane colored in shades of cyan, yellow, and white, representing ice or snow. Below this, the terrain is shown in cross-section, with various layers and colors including red, orange, and brown, indicating different geological or glacial features. The overall scene is set against a dark blue background, possibly representing the ocean or sky.

We have a unique opportunity to bring together knowledge, data and science results across domains to ensure significant advances in the way we observe, understand, and predicts the changes effecting Polar regions and its impacts on population and ecosystems