



A new Arctic 25-year Altimetric Sea-level Record (1992-2016) and Initial look at Arctic Sea Level Budget Closure

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Contribution to ESA SL_CCI + SLBC projects

Outline

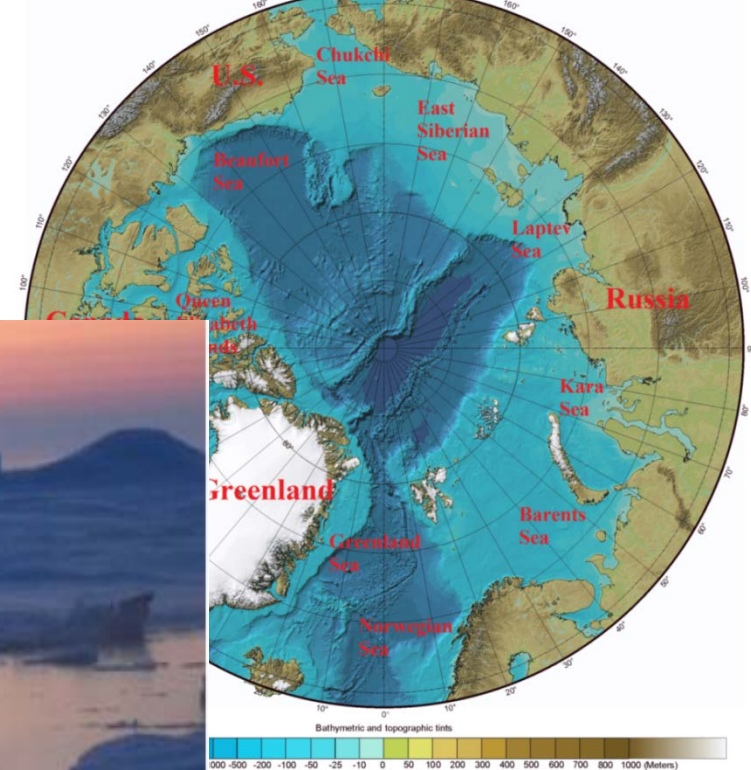
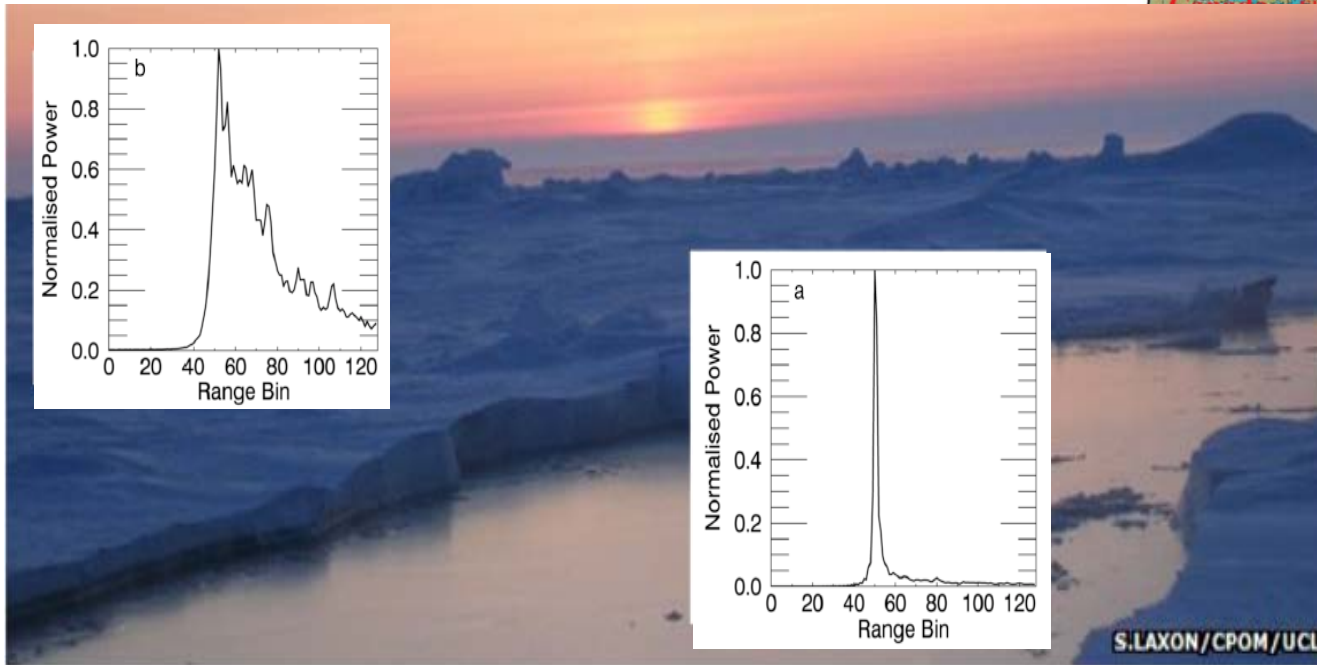
- Arctic Ocean
- 25 years Arctic Sea Level Products
 - DTU (reprocessed but largely un-retracked)
 - DTU/TUM (ALES+ retracked, REAPER and in house processed)

Linear Arctic Sea level change.

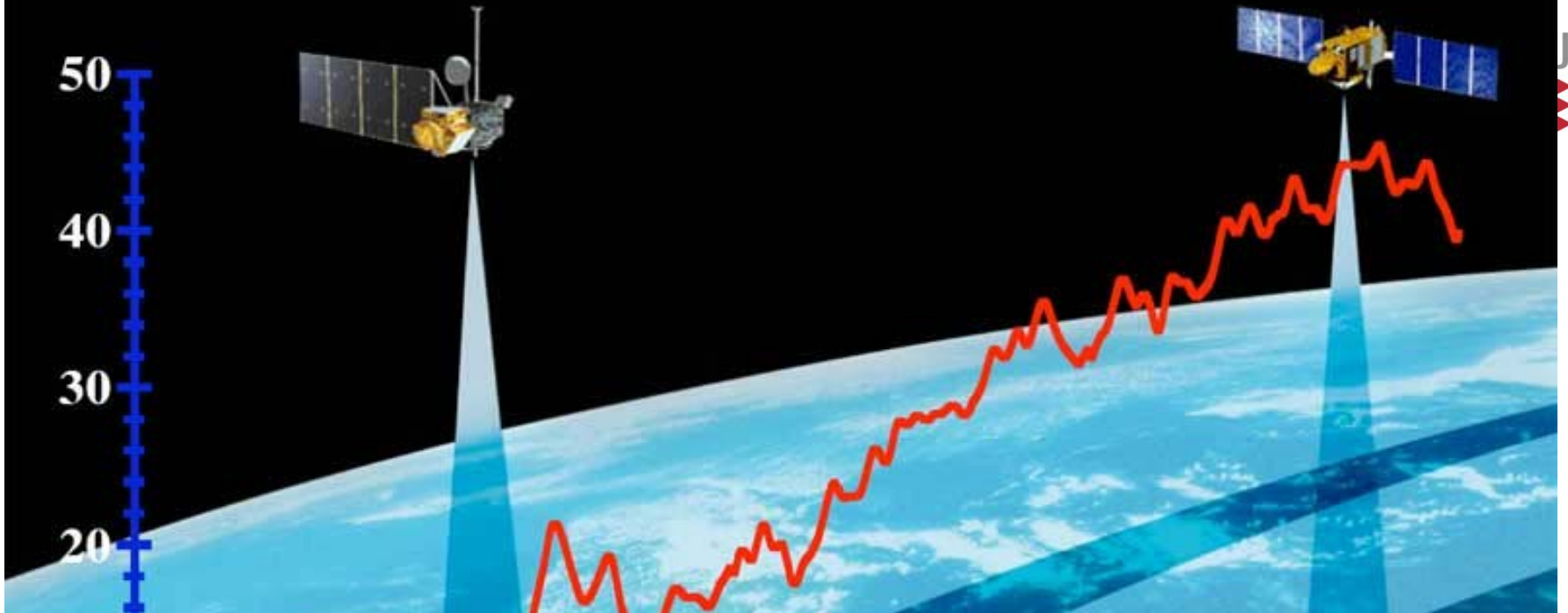
Preliminar Arctic sea level budget closure

Conclusion

Arctic Ocean –

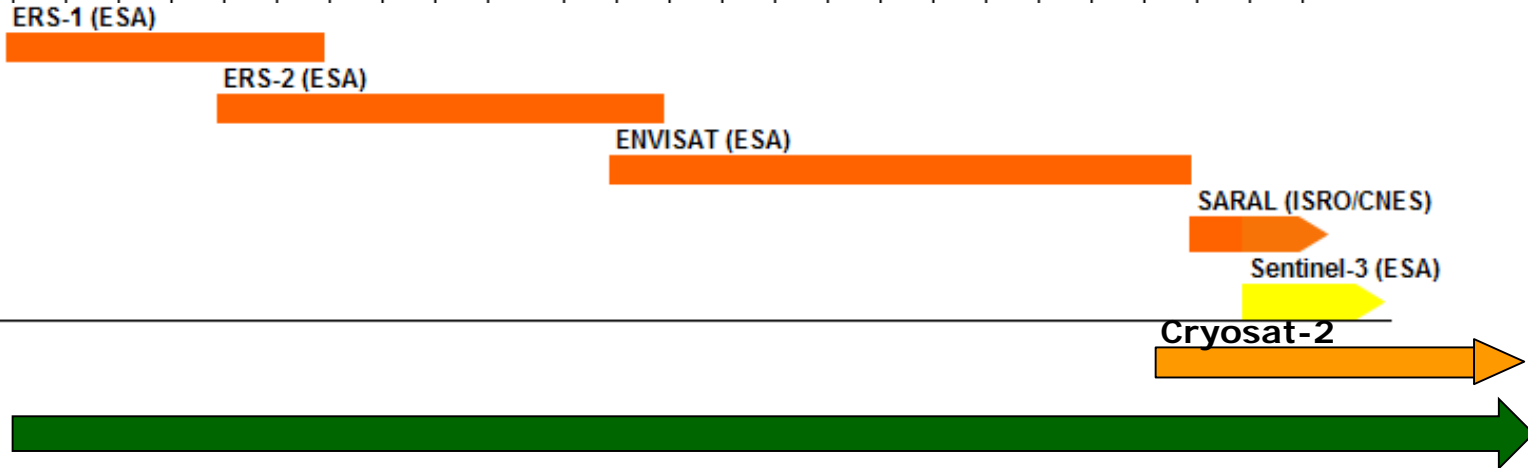


- Arctic Ocean challenges:
- Seasonal to permanent ice cover
- Radiometer+altimeter observations are affected by ice
- Ocean tide models less accurate (sun-synchronous ERS/ENVISAT/C2/S3)
- Retracking is challenging
- Residual orbit errors



General Timeline for Satellite Radar Altimeters with Short Repeat Periods

1985 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 2000 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 2015



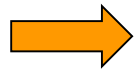
Repeat period
 10-days
 17-days
 35-days
 27-days

Two Arctic Sea level products

DTU sea level product

Covers Arctic Ocean (68N-82N -> 1991-2016)

Gridded: Spatial res: 0.5 degree, Temporal: 3 Days/1 month.



NO RETRACKING of ERS/ENVISAT (Brown/Haines retracked).

In stead: Tailored Arctic reprocessing of RADS data.

Retracking of Cryosat-2 Baseline B/C SAR data (DTU-LARS).

Data available from ftp.space.dtu.dk/pub/ARCTIC_SEALEVEL

Pros: consistent data, Cons: Not adequate data.

DTU/TUM product

ALES+ RETRACKING of ERS-2 and ENVISAT.



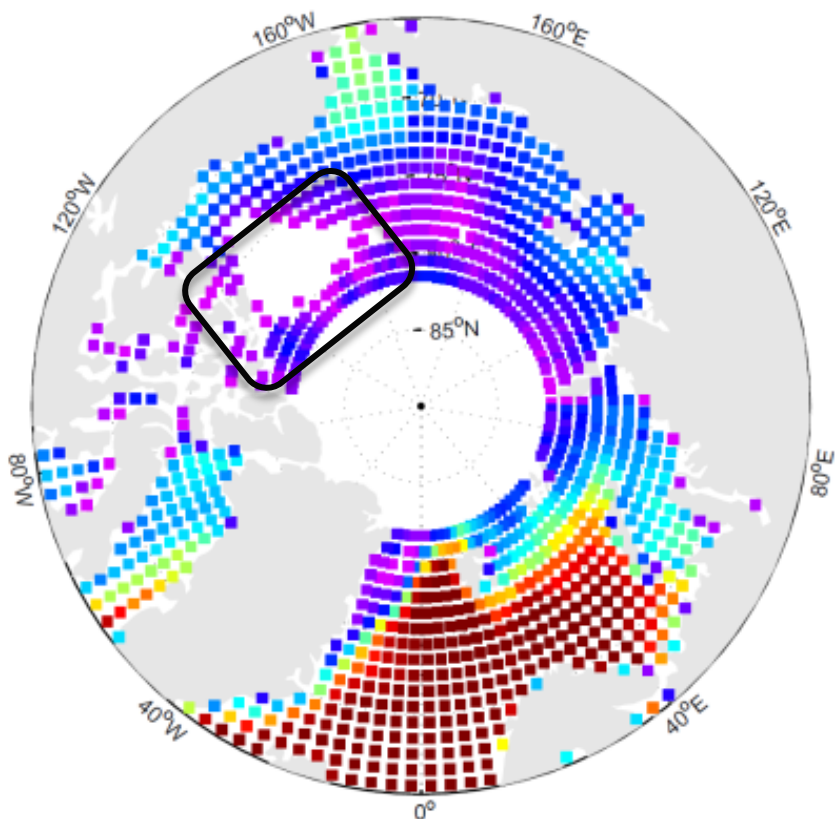
Retracking of Cryosat-2 Baseline B/C SAR data (DTU-LARS).

REAPER retracking of ERS-1.

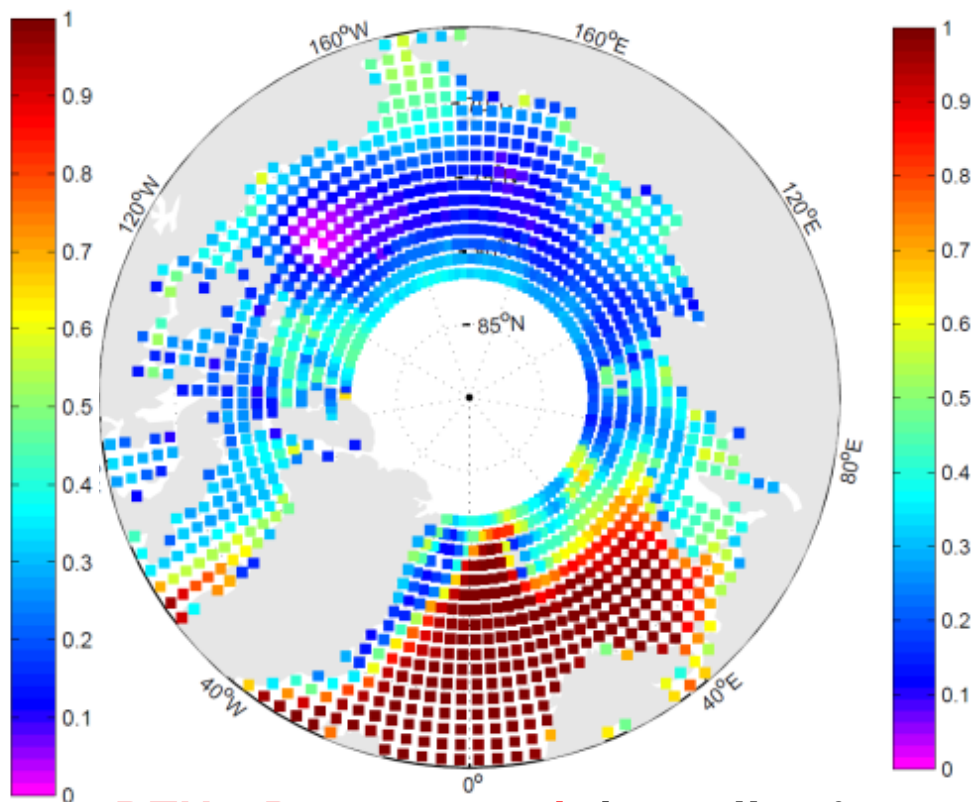
Gridded: Spatial res: 0.5 degree, Temporal: 3 Days/1 month.

Pros: More data & inverse barometer signal (comp to tidegauge)

DTU Sea Level Product – reprocessed (ESA-SLcci_ECV V2)



RADS available default data
Relative to DTU13 MSS



DTU - Reprocessed data allowing
for low SWH+few 20Hz obs and
using model corrections (wet)
relative to DTU13 MSS

Western Arctic/Beaufort: average data increases of **383%**.
(74N-80.5N, 130W-180W) on average data increase of 130 %



ALES (non-peaky waveforms):

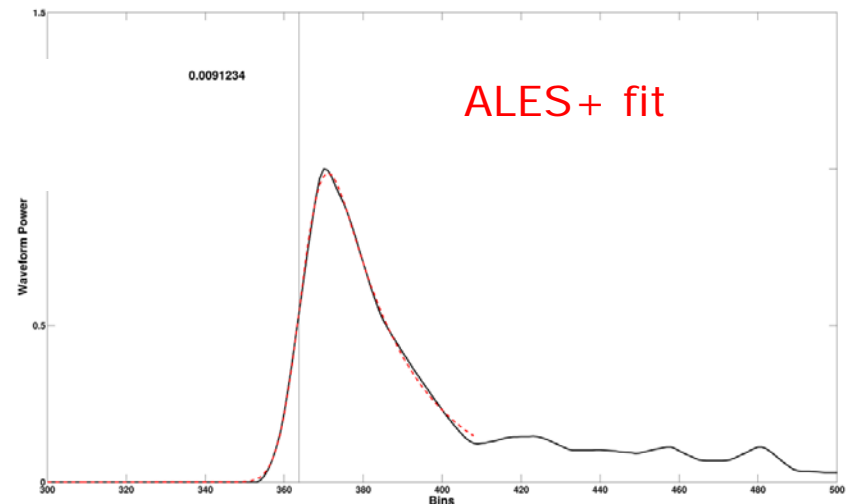
1. *Leading Edge Detection*
2. First retracking (leading edge only)
3. Subwaveform extension
4. Second retracking of the extended subwaveform

ALES (peaky waveforms):

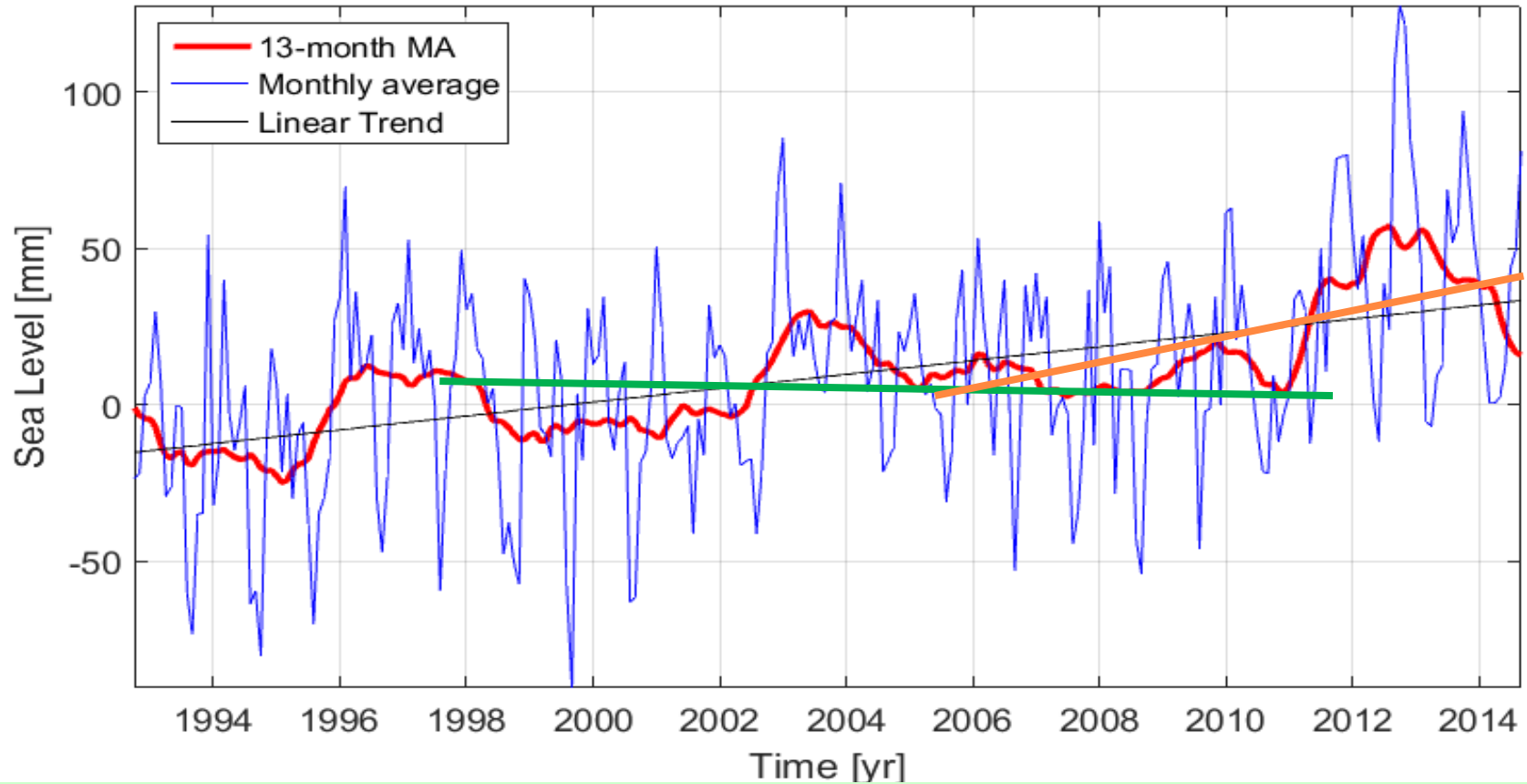
1. *Leading Edge Detection*
- 1a*: *External estimation of trailing edge slope*
2. First retracking (leading edge only)
3. Subwaveform extension
4. Second retracking of the extended subwaveform

*1a: Brown-Hayne simplified model with trailing edge slope as 4th unknown

Retracking ENVISAT + ERS2
Considerably increases
number of retrieved SLA valuable to
complete time series.

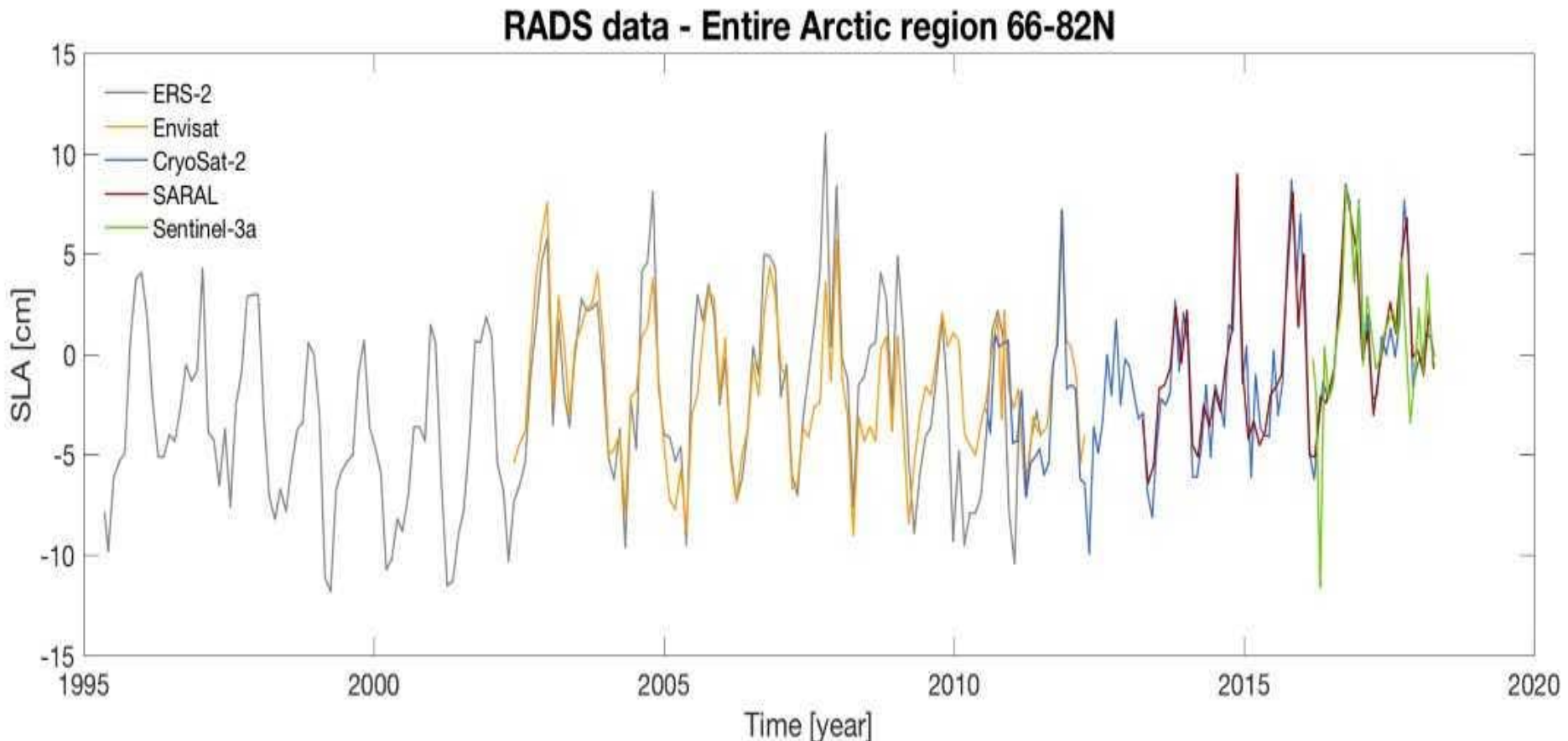


23 year Arctic Sea Level trend (68° N – 82° N)



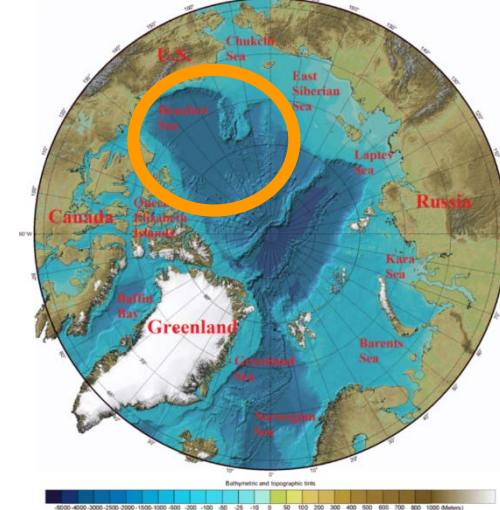
Average linear trend 2.2 mm/year. Large inter-annual variations (AO driven)

Updating the time series to 2018 incl S-3 and SARAL

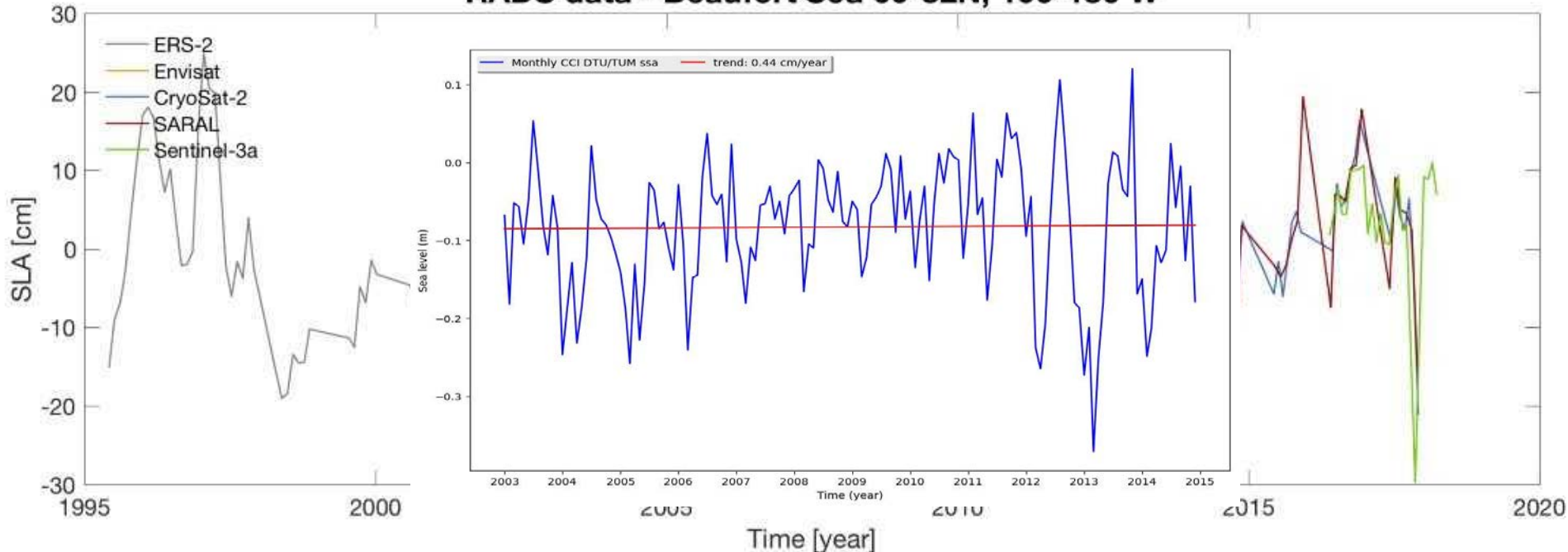


Beaufort Gyre

- Average 0.8 cm sea level increase over the 25 years.
- Recently



RADS data - Beaufort Sea 66-82N, 100-180 W



Initial Arctic regional sealevel budget.

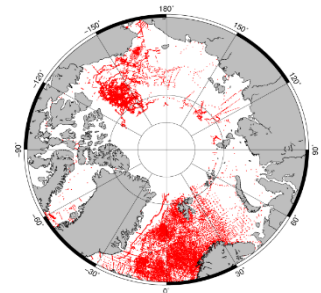
The sea level budget may be expressed as height changes using the main components of sea level change:

$$\Delta SSH = \Delta SH + \Delta OM$$

SSH = sea surface height, *SH* = steric height,
OM = ocean mass from GRACE (JPL-MASCONS)

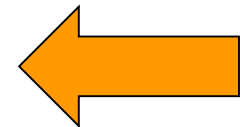
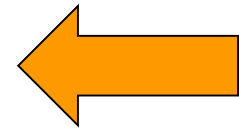
Steric signal from NOAA model -> 2005-2015 period.

No ARGO data available



Closing the Arctic Sea Level budget (2005-2015 -> "first attempt")

Components	Linear trend (2005 – 2015) [mm/y]
Sea level (Altimetry)	4.34 ± 2.44
Mass (GRACE)	3.85 ± 0.87
Total steric (NOAA)	0.09 ± 0.36
Thermosteric	0.33 ± 0.32
Halosteric	-0.24 ± 0.14
GRACE + steric	3.94 ± 0.94



Sea level budget closure within 0.5 mm/year (68N-82N)
 During 2005-2010 large halosteric component found (0.9 mm/year).

Summary and availability.

- The DTU and DTU/TUM sea level product available (ftp.space.dtu.dk/pub/ARCTIC_SEALEVEL)
- The Annual signal is heavily influenced by atmospheric pressure
- The linear sea level trend has large inter-annual variations (AO driven).
- First attempt to close Arctic Sea level budget closes at < 0.5 mm/year