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# Early detection of the Weddell polynya re-opening using SAR imagery

Adriano Lemos (adriano.lemos@gu.se) and Céline Heuzé

Department of Earth Sciences, University of Gothenburg







## Motivation

- Two theories why the Weddell Polynya opens:
  - 1) Warm oceanic water upwelling from its nominal depth of several hundred metres to the surface where it melts the sea ice from underneath; or
  - 2) Opening of **leads** by a passing storm
    - ↳ Exchange heat, gas and moisture fluxes between the ocean and the atmosphere;  
Remain open either by the atmosphere or ocean and grow.
- Planning of scientific expedition and for navigation purposes, early detection of sea ice opening is needed.

## Objective

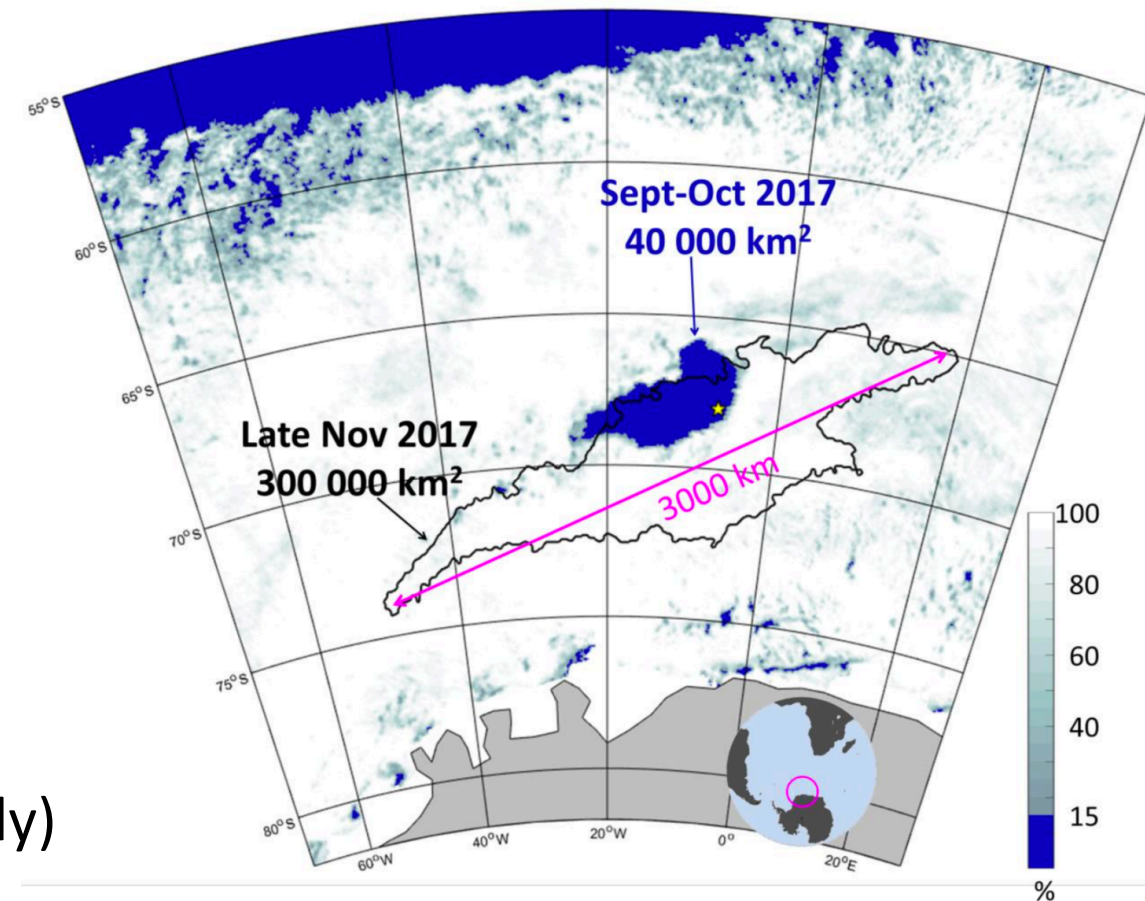
Estimate **how long in advance** the recent Weddell Polynya opening could have been **detected** by synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images due to the **decrease** of the **sea ice thickness** and/or **early** appearance of **leads**.

## Data

SAR Sentinel-1 Extra Wide swath mode using co- and cross-polarised bands (HH and HV respectively)

Future work:

- Envisat + RADARSAT (C-band)
- ALOS-2 PALSAR-2 (L-band)



Weddell Polynya region. Sea ice concentration (%) from AMSR-2 (Heuzé, 2018)

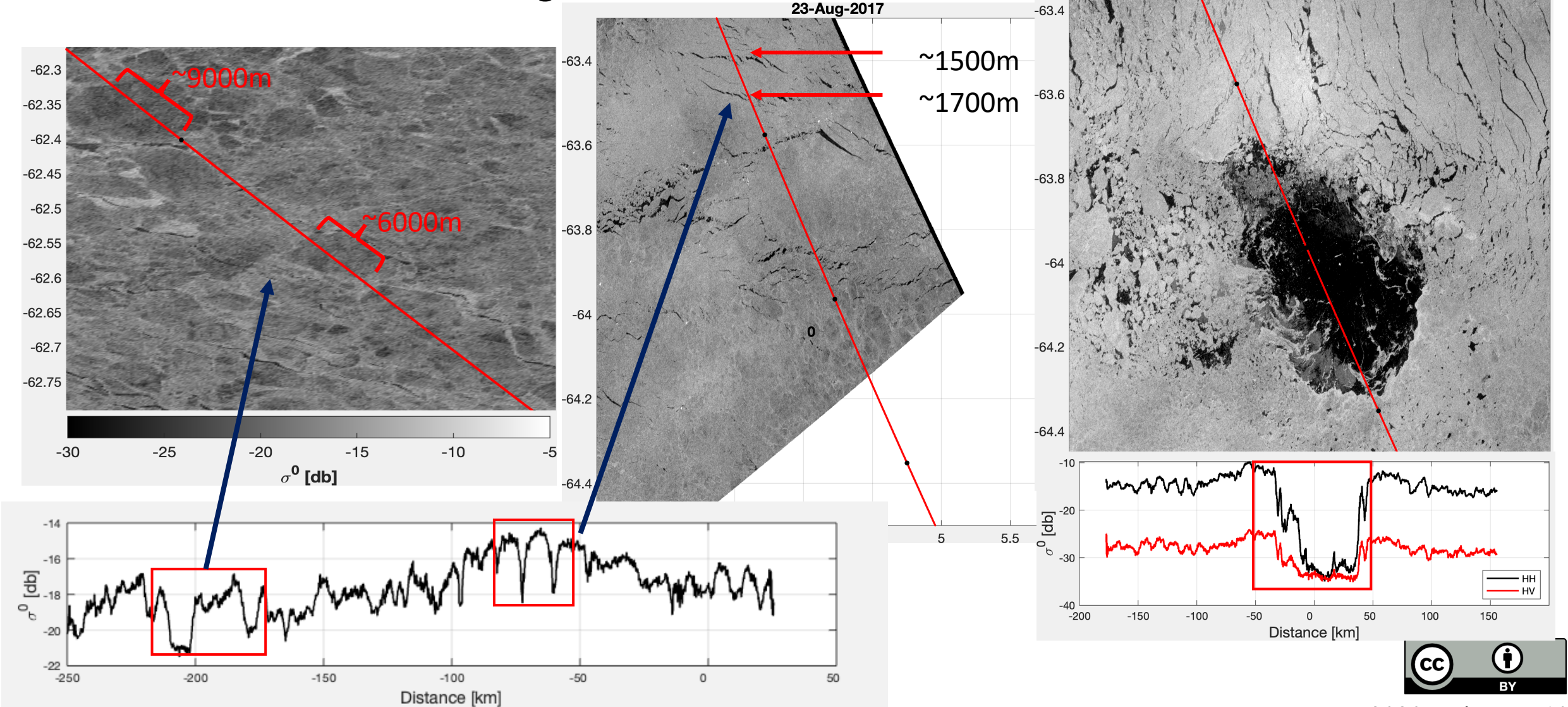
# Preliminary Results



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## Difficulties to detect leads using Sentinel-1 HH-band alone





# Preliminary Results

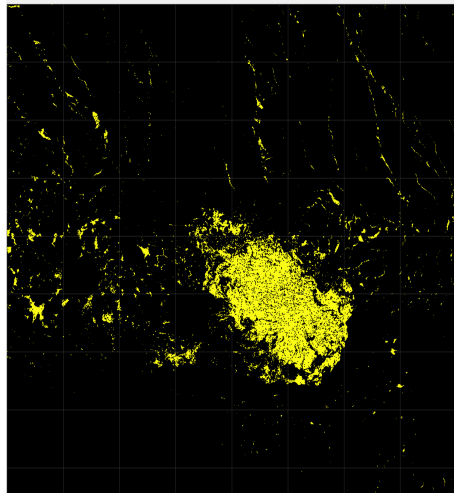
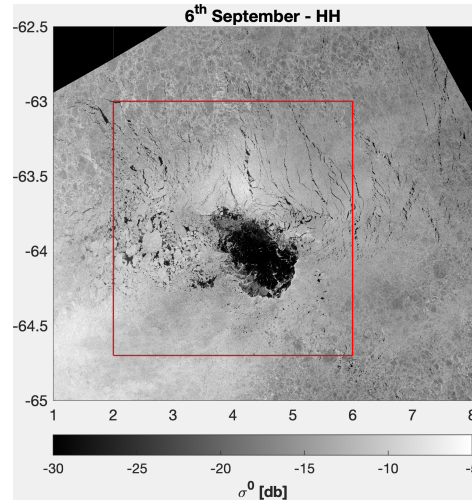


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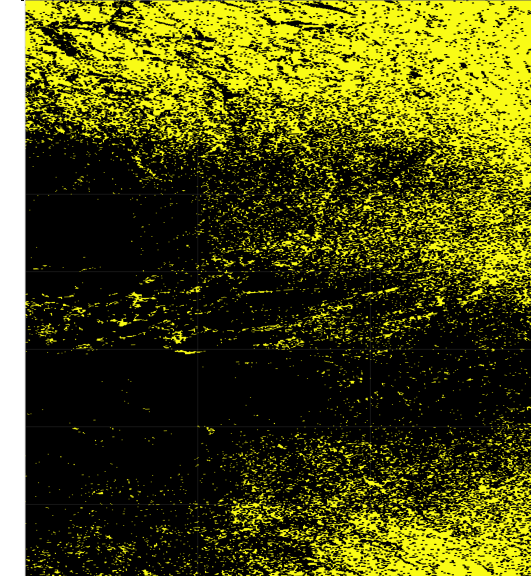
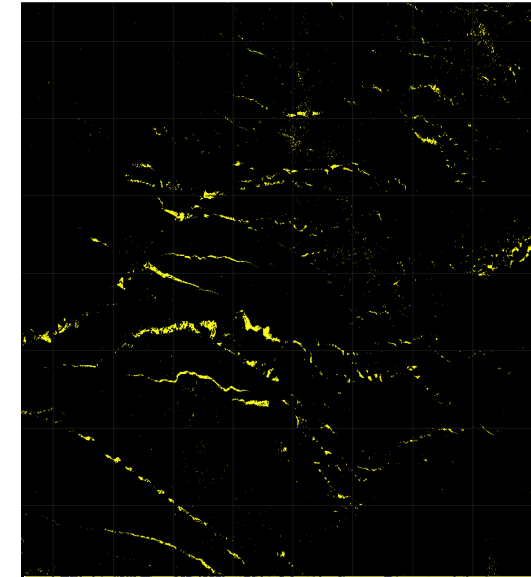
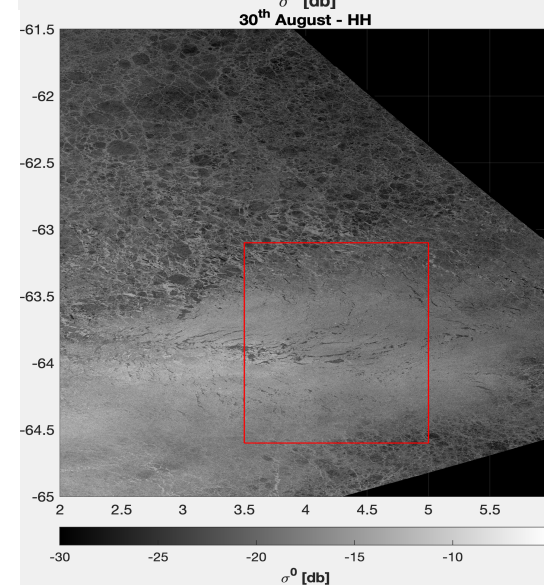
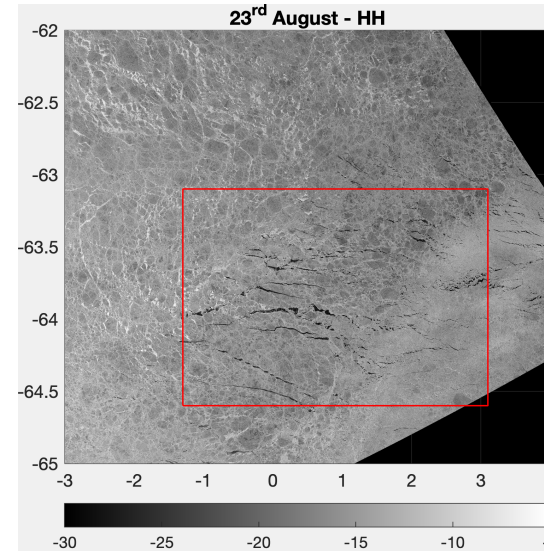


Leads detection using combined co- and cross-polarised bands (HH and HV);

TRAINING



- HH
- HV
- HH/HV
- HH\*HV



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## Ongoing and Future work:

- Improve the leads detection algorithm using Sentinel-1 for the Weddell Sea;
- Extend the method for other SAR products in C-band (Envisat and RADARSAT) and L-band (ALOS-2 PALSAR-2);
- Adapt the Artificial Neural Networks developed by Aldenhoff et al. (2018) to monitor changes in sea ice thickness over the polynya region → allowing us to distinguish three different categories: ice, thin ice, and open water;
- Integrate efforts from different sensors → e.g. SAR + Infrared (Heuzé & Lemos 2020 in The Cryosphere Discussions soon!).