

Cryo2S1: Cross-Sensor Representation Learning for Sea Ice Radar Freeboard and Leads in Sentinel-1 SAR



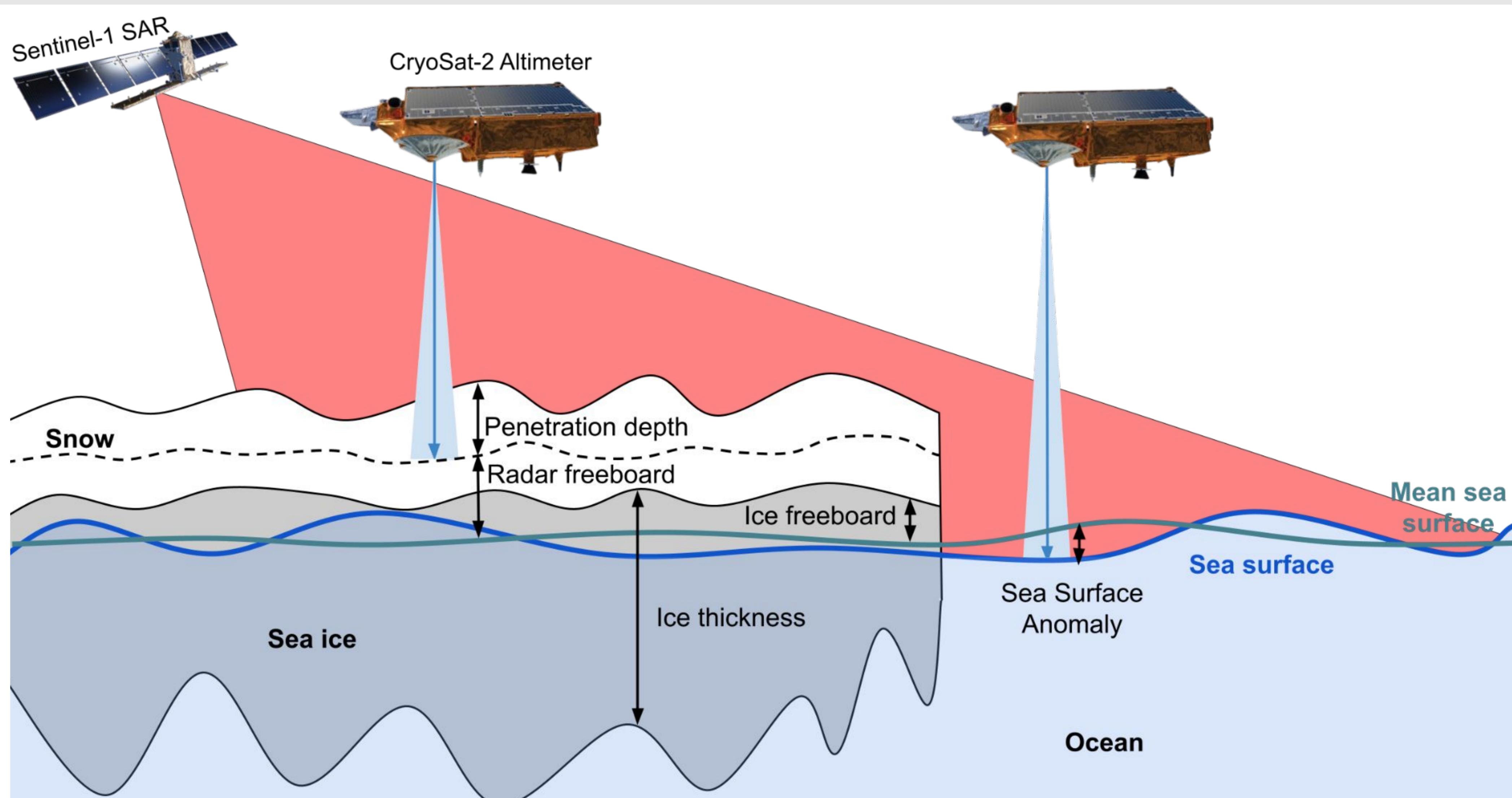
Andreas Stokholm^{1*}, Jack Christopher Landy², Tore Wulf³, Roberto Saldo¹, Peter Naylor⁴, Nicolas Longépé⁴ and Sine Munk Hvædegaard¹

¹DTU Space, Technical University of Denmark; ²UiT, The Arctic University of Norway; ³DMI, Danish Meteorological Institute; ⁴Φ-Lab, The European Space Agency

*stokholm@space.dtu.dk

Motivation & Aims

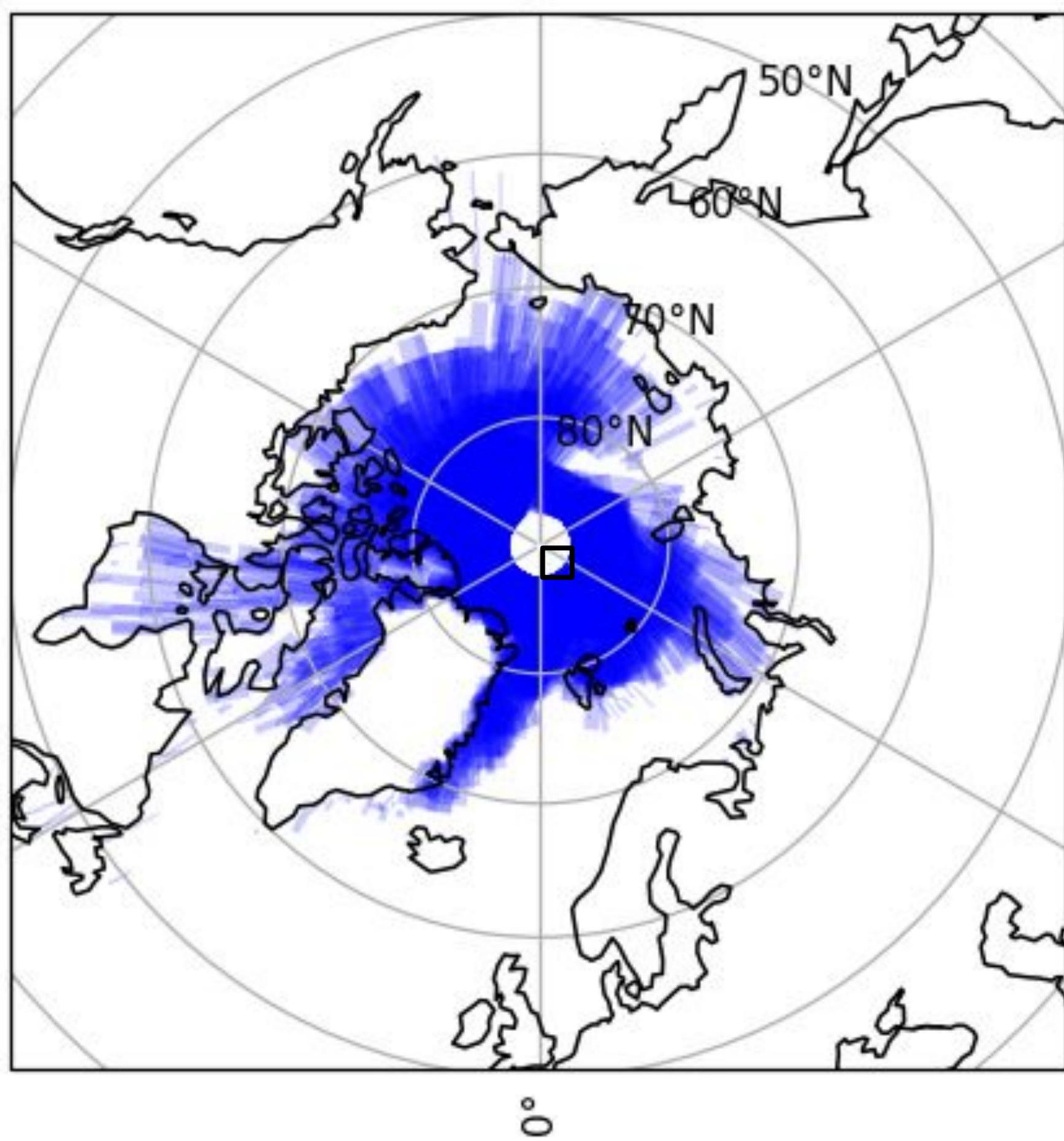
- Sentinel-1 SAR offers wide coverage but only captures surface features to classify ice type, not ice thickness or height.
- Satellite altimeters, like CryoSat-2, measure sea ice radar freeboard (height above ocean) to estimate thickness.
- CryoSat-2's swath (~1600 m across track) limits spatial coverage compared to Sentinel-1's 250/400 km swath.
- Combining SAR and altimeter data could improve sea ice thickness mapping by merging wide coverage with freeboard.
- We test fusing these two satellite data sources for improved sea ice thickness mapping with deep learning.



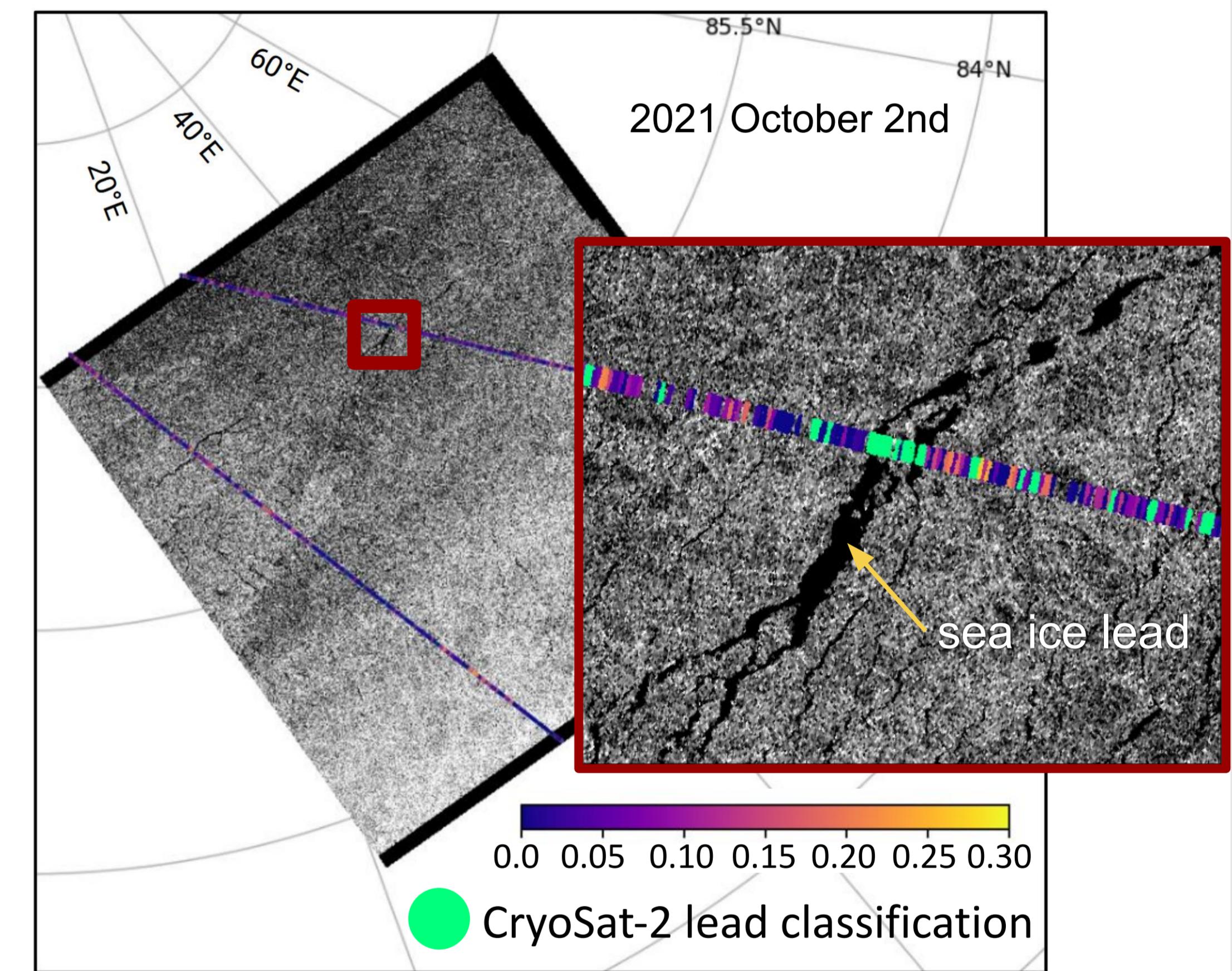
Data

- Geographical coverage: Pan-Arctic
Most scenes North of Greenland
- Winter period: January-April + October-December, 2020-2021
- Sentinel-1 Noise Corrected (ESA IPF v3.2-4)
IW + EW GRD (10 / 40 m pixel spacing)
- CryoSat-2 Sea ice radar freeboard, sea ice roughness and sea ice lead classification
- Sentinel-1 and CryoSat-2 overlap: +/- 1 hour
- ~4516 processed crossover scenes
 - Training: 3866 scenes
 - Validation: 219 scenes
 - Testing: 431 scenes

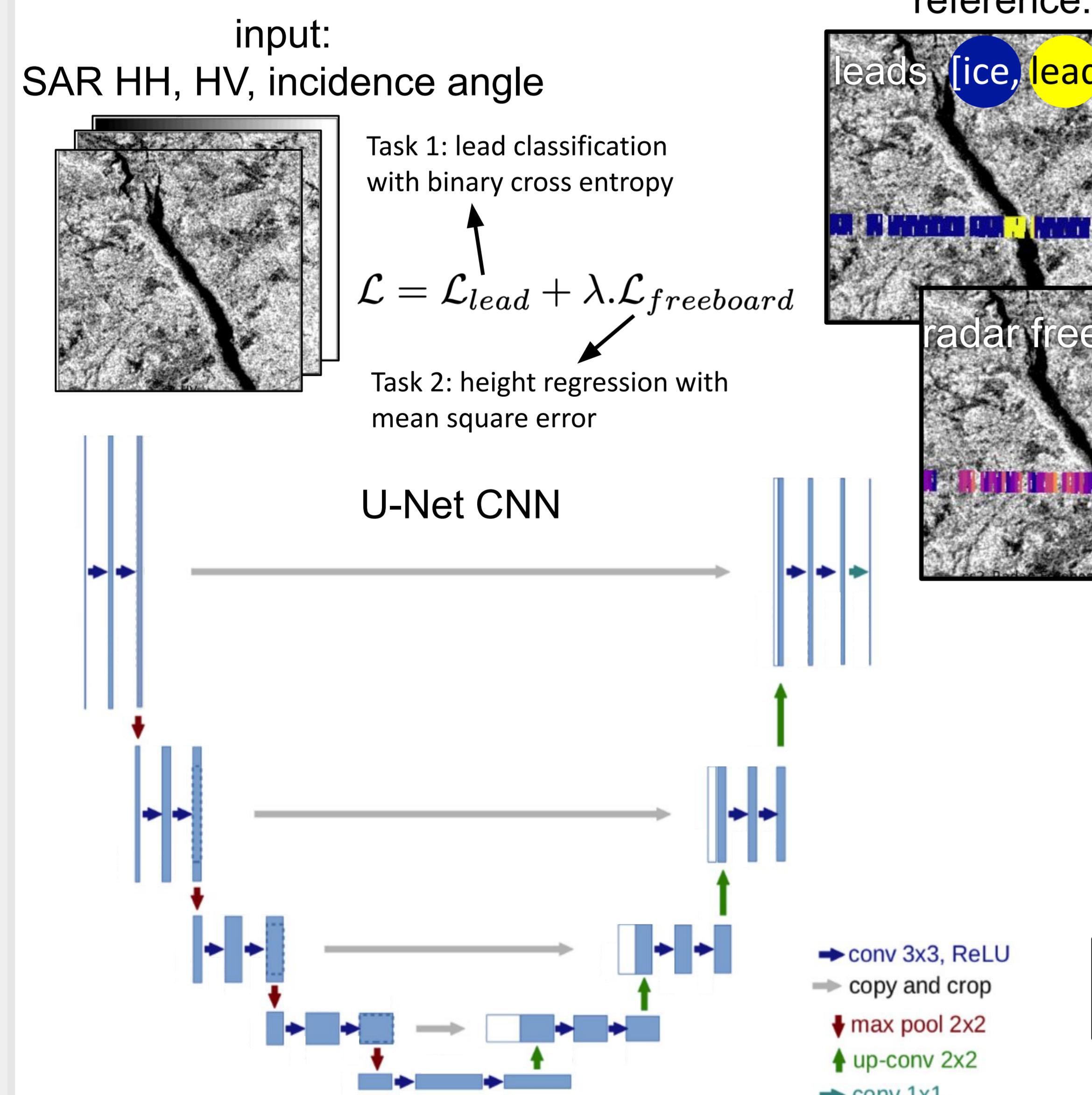
Geographical overview



Sentinel-1 SAR HH + CryoSat-2 altimeter



Model and results



Model inference results on a full Sentinel-1 SAR image

