

# Status and Results from ICESat-2

The background of the slide is a high-resolution image of the ICESat-2 satellite in orbit. The satellite is a complex, multi-colored structure with a long, thin solar panel array extending from its side. It is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the frame, with its instruments pointed towards the Earth's surface. The Earth's horizon is visible in the lower half of the image, showing a curved edge with a mix of white clouds and dark landmasses. The sky is a deep, dark blue/black, filled with numerous small, bright stars.

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Thanks to Lori Magruder, Eric Guenther,  
and Mike Alonzo at UT Applied  
Research Laboratories

NASA Terrestrial Ecology Meeting  
September 23, 2019



You're Not  
You're Excited to  
Hungry  
Download ICESat-2  
Data

ICESat-2 Successfully Launched on  
September 15, 2018 from  
Vandenberg AFB

ICESat-2 has a laser altimeter that  
collects ranging measurements  
globally

First release of data was made  
available May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2019



# ICESat-2 Timeline

## SATELLITE

September 15, 2018:	Launch
October 14, 2018:	Began Science Mode Acquisition
June 26 – July 10, 2019:	ICESat-2 in safe-hold due to potentiometer issue on the s/c bus (No Science Data collected during this time)
July 10 – July 25:	Science mode resumes, but timing bias in pointing solution
July 26, 2019 - Now:	Nominal Science mode acquisitions

## DATA PRODUCTS

Release 001: October 14, 2018 – May 3, 2019 currently available on NSIDC

**Release 002:** October 14, 2018 – June 26, 2019 available on NSIDC ~late-October

**Release 002:** Post July 26, 2019 – plan to get to nominal processing cadence (~49 day latency)



# ICESat-2 Science Objectives



Quantify polar ice-sheet contributions to current and recent sea-level change and the linkages to climate conditions

Quantify regional signatures of ice-sheet changes to assess mechanisms driving those changes and improve predictive ice sheet models; this includes quantifying the regional evolution of ice sheet change, such as how changes at outlet glacier termini propagate inward.

Estimate sea-ice thickness to examine ice/ocean/atmosphere exchanges of energy, mass and moisture;

**Measure vegetation canopy height** as a basis for estimating large-scale biomass and biomass change.



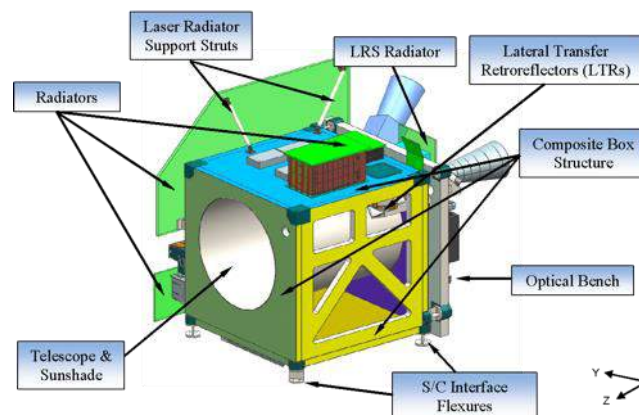
# ICESat-2 Mission Overview



## Payload

**ATLAS – Advanced Topographic Laser Altimeter System** developed at GSFC

- Measures time of flight of laser pulses
- Measures pointing direction
- Single-photon sensitive detection
- 6 beams, arranged in 3 pairs
- 10 kHz pulse-rep. rate
- 14 m footprint
- spaced 0.7m along-track
- 532nm wavelength



## Implementation

**Launch Date:** September 15, 2018

**Lifetime:** 3 years, with consumables for 5+

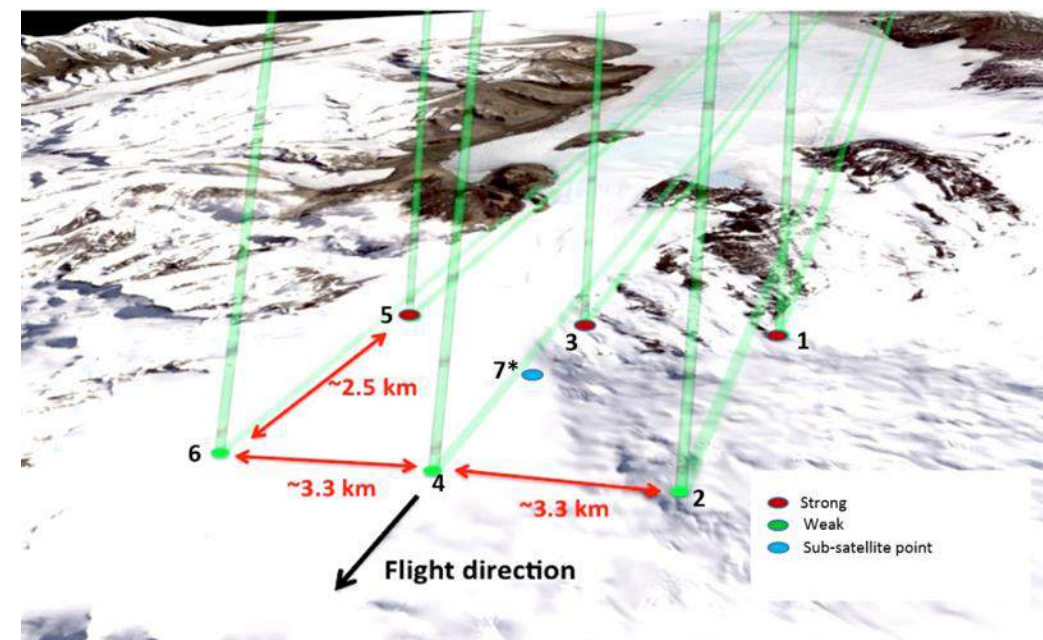
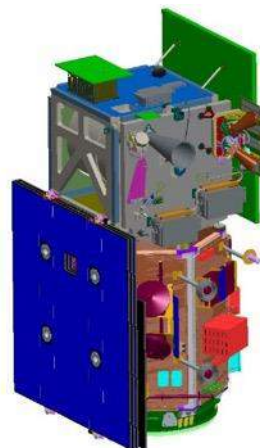
**Orbit:** 454 km, non-sun-synch, 92° inclination

**Repeat:** 91 day exact repeat, ~30 day sub-cycle

**Science Data:** 1 TB/day

**System Pointing:** Control = 45 m (14.3 m, CBE)

Knowledge = 6.5 m (4.0 m, CBE)

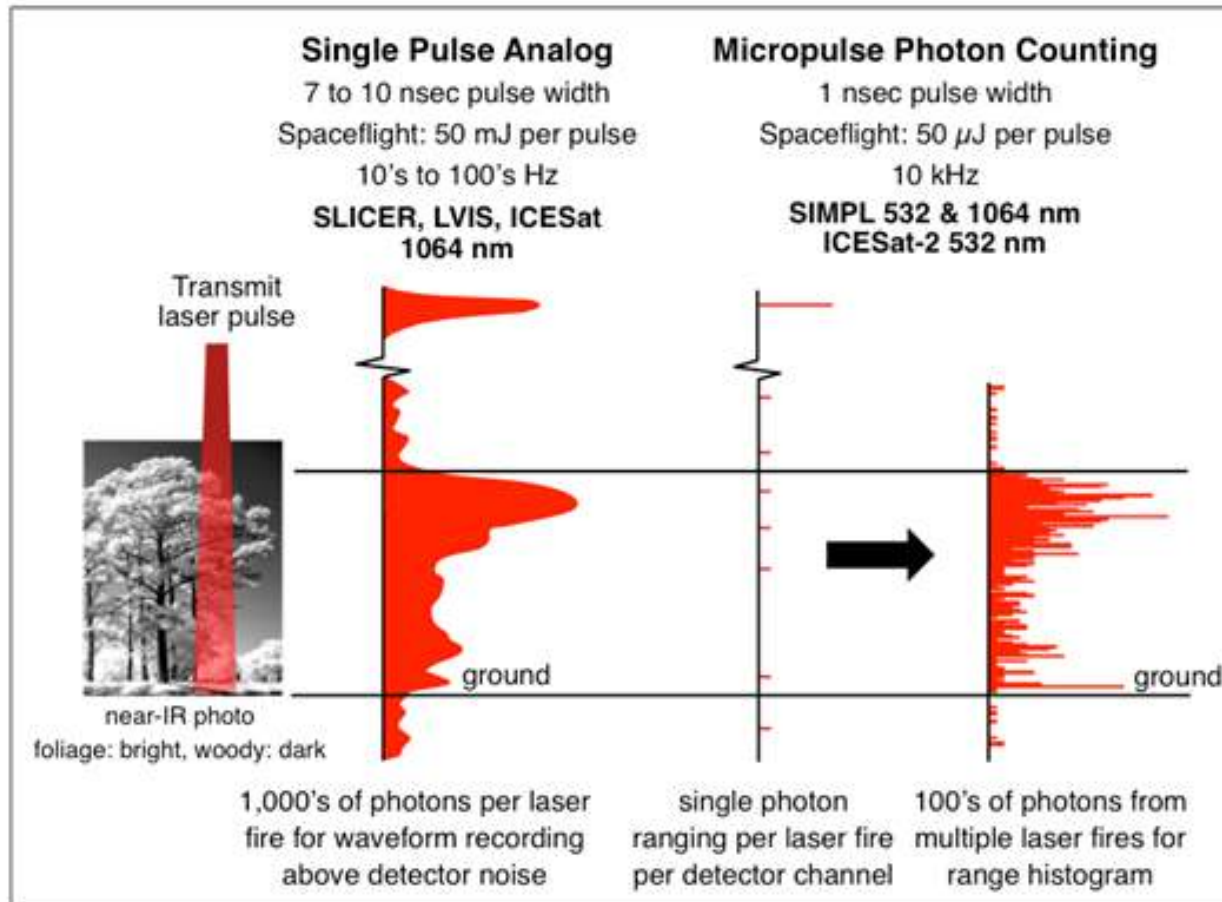


Single laser pulse at 532nm split into 6 beams.  
Single-photon sensitive detection.

~3 km spacing between pairs provides spatial coverage  
~90 m pair spacing for *slope determination* (2° yaw)  
**high-energy beams (4x)** for better performance over low-reflectivity targets.



# What is Photon Counting Lidar?



The reflectance of the surface at 532 nm drives the number of returned photons detected by ICESat-2

Land ("Vegetation and Ground") are not as bright of reflectors as snow or ice.

We are expecting to get a per shot average of about 1 photon from the ground and 1 photon from vegetation

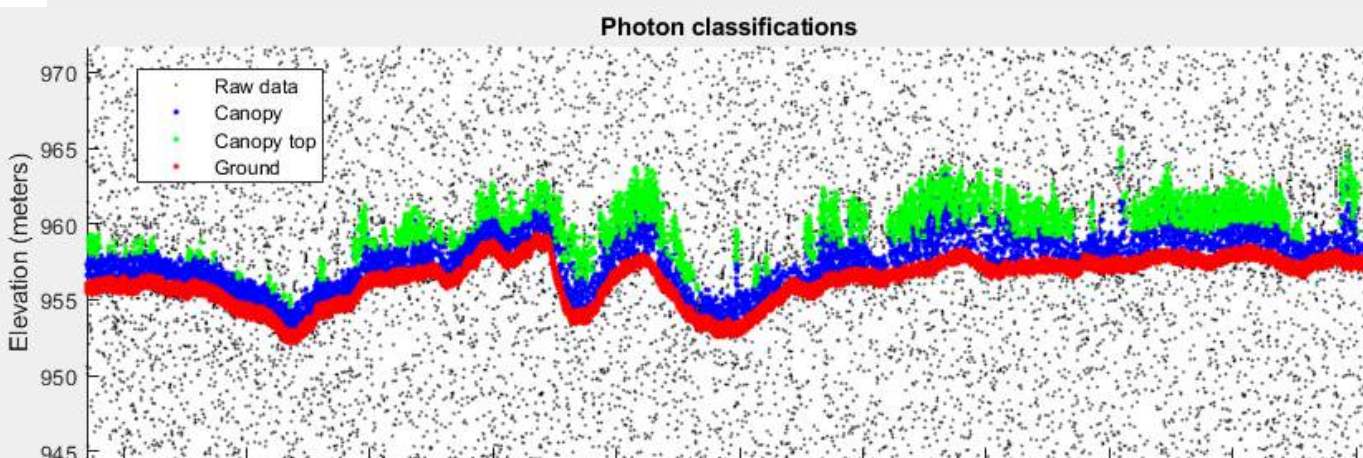
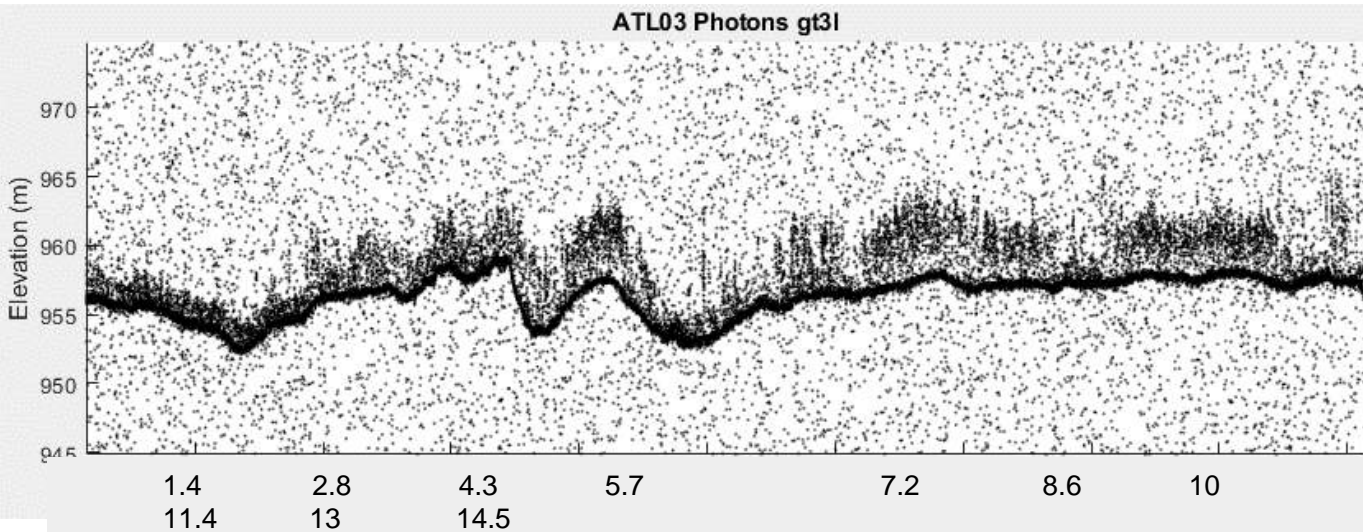
1 shot every 70 cm in the along-track direction





# Semi-arid Woodlands in Botswana

February 3, 2019 day acquisition of ICESat-2 over northern Botswana. Trees with heights  $< 5\text{m}$  are detected and labeled with ICESat-2.



A mixture of Mopane and Acacia trees dot the landscape in this region of Botswana

Biomass from woodlands are typically estimated empirically from optical data (e.g. Landsat).

With ICESat-2, we can now calculate canopy heights for these landscapes –thus reducing uncertainty in global biomass estimates



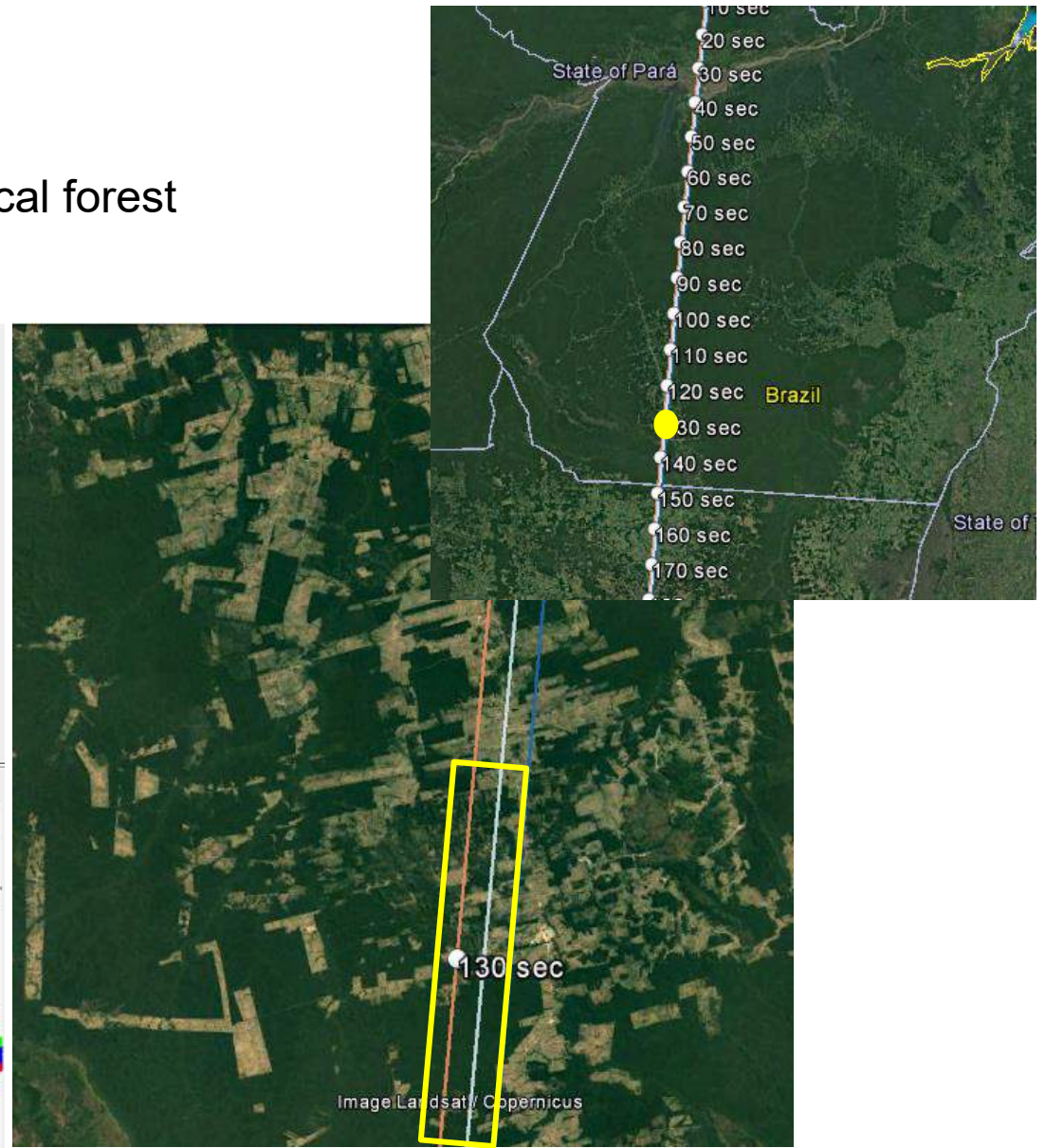
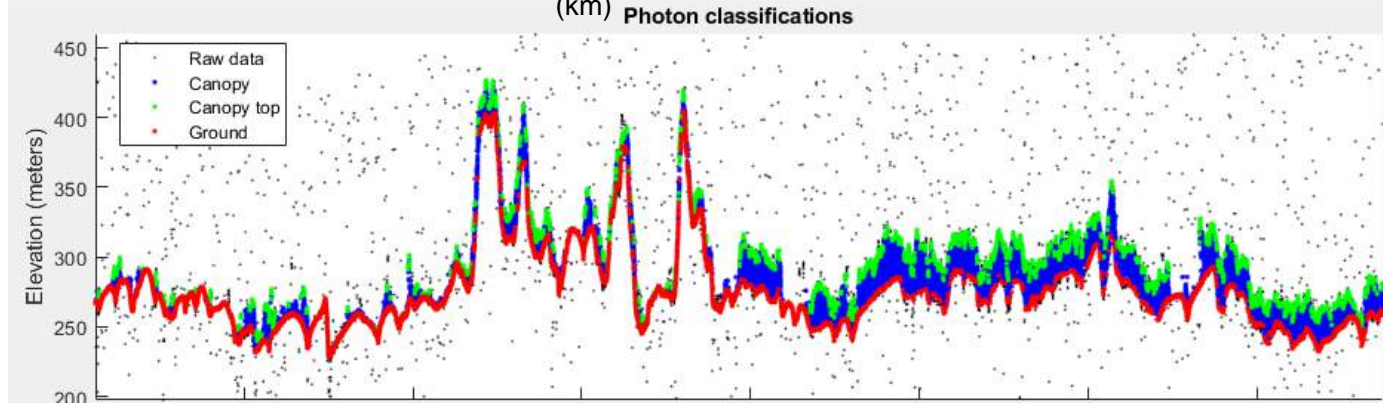
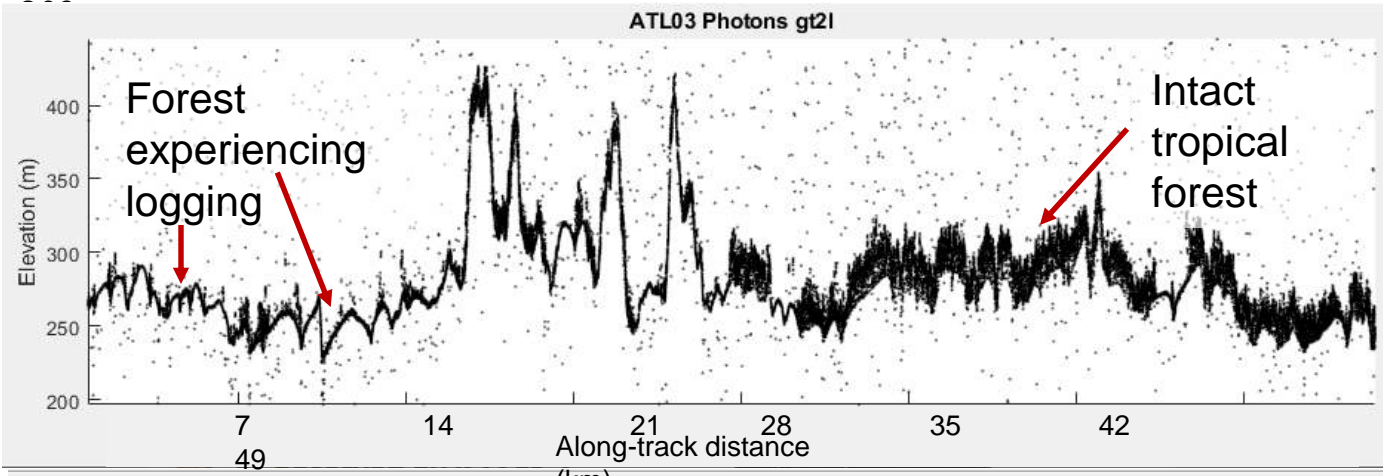




# Deforestation from Logging as observed by ICESat-2

March 19, 2019 night acquisition of ICESat-2 over Brazil's tropical forest

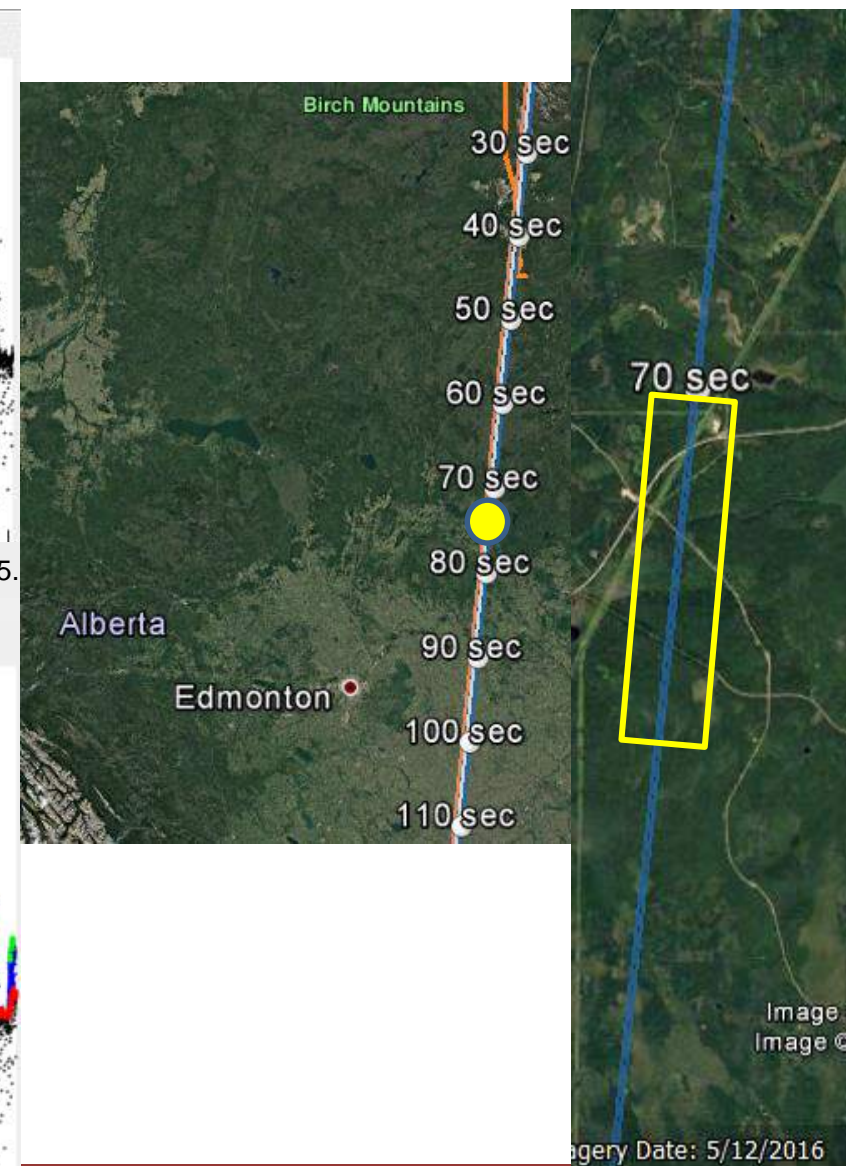
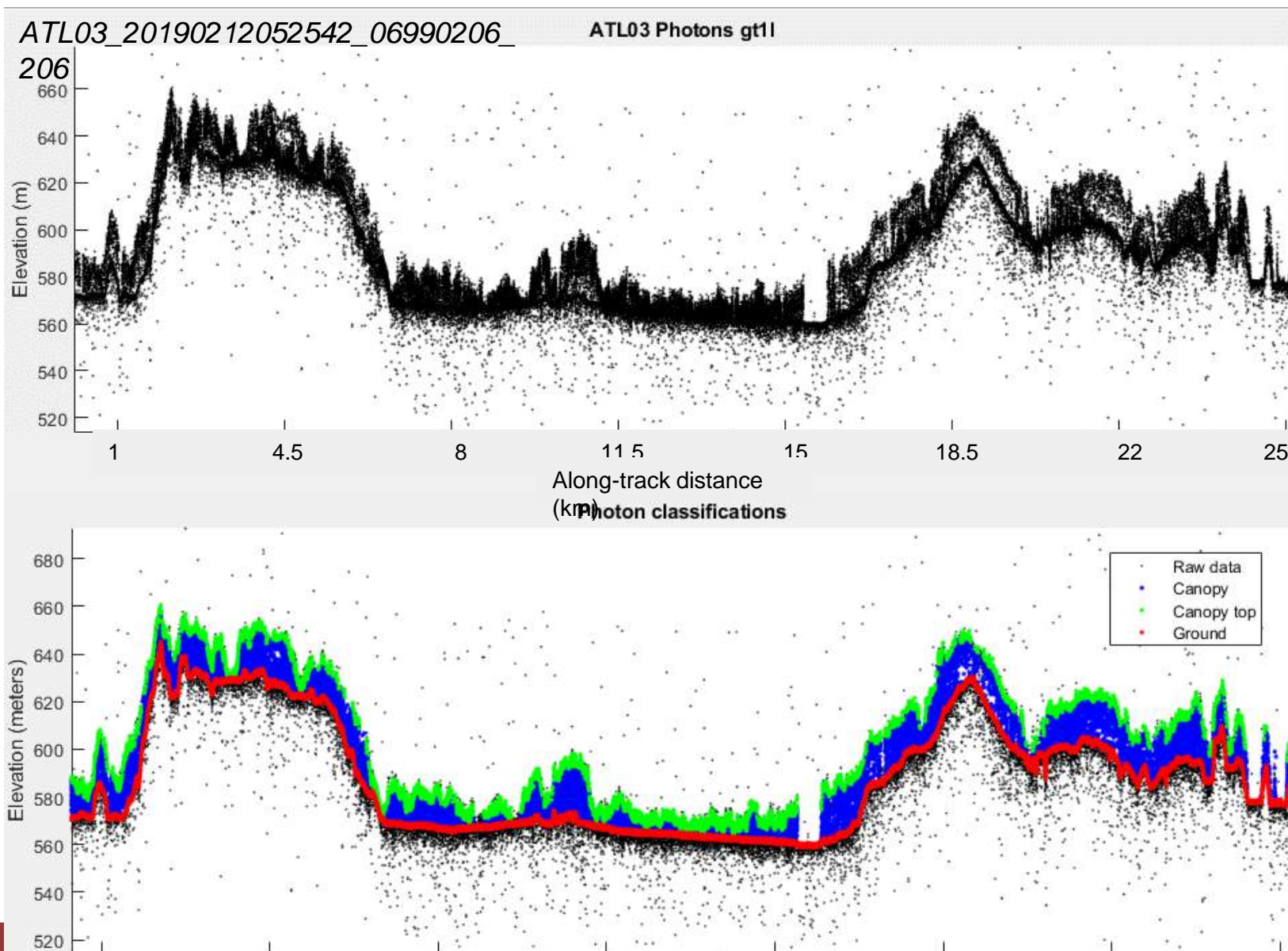
ATL03\_20190319234325\_12450208\_







# Boreal forest in Alberta Canada as observed by ICESat-2







# ICESat-2 Data Products



**When are they available?** Release 1 May 28, 2019; Rel 2 ~late October 2019

**Where can you get them?** NSIDC or through Earth Data Search

**What's the latency for final products?** Approximately 49 days from acquisition

## Along-track Products

- ATL03 – Along-track Geolocated Photons
- ATL06 – Along-track Land Ice Data Product
- ATL07 – Along-track Sea Ice Data Product
- ATL08 – Along-track Land/Vegetation Data Product
- ATL09 – Along-track Atmospheric Data Product
- ATL12 – Along-track Ocean Data Product
- ATL13 – Along-track Inland Water Data Product



You might want this product too



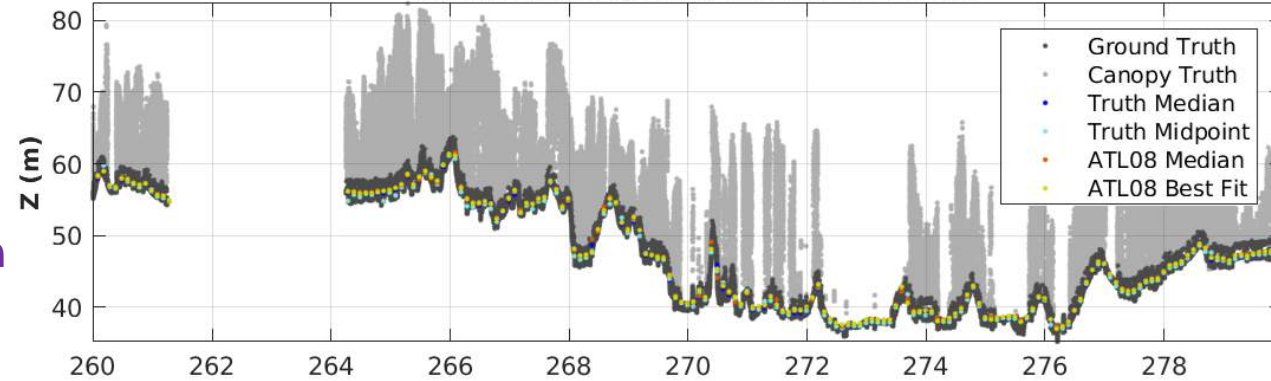
Definitely get this product

User's Guide for each data product is available from NSIDC

Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document is available for each data product at <https://icesat-2.gsfc.nasa.gov>

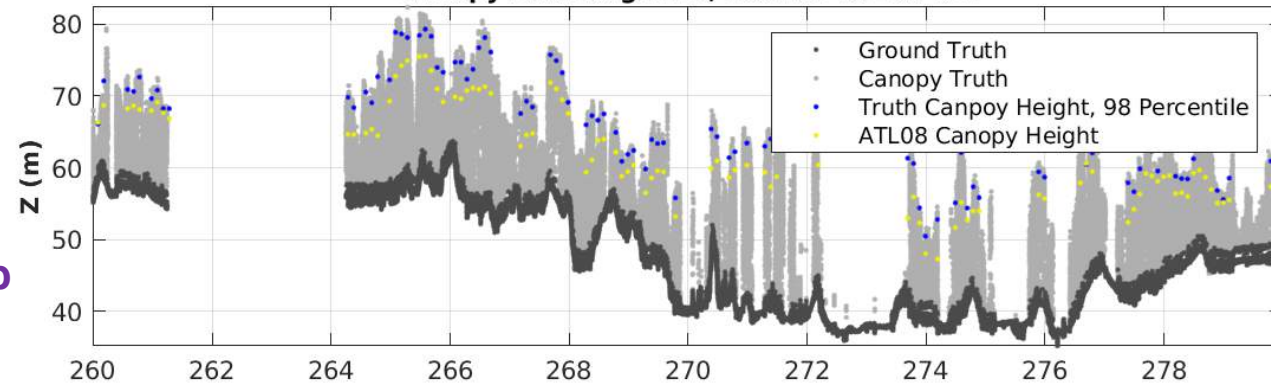
# ATL08 Validation: Results

ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01 (gt2l): Ascending  
Ground Data Segment, 260 km to 280 km



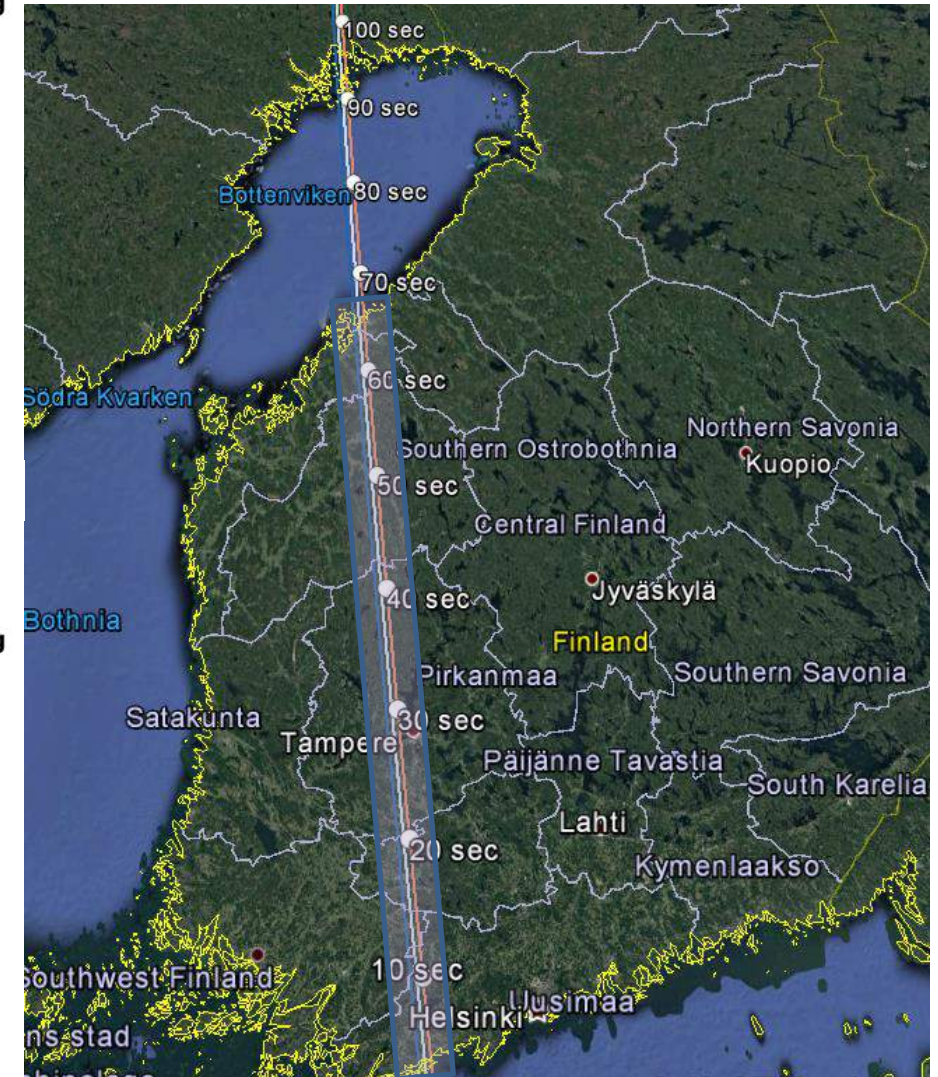
Median Residuals (MAE = 0.30 m, RMSE = 0.35 m, Mean Error = -0.26 m)  
Best Fit Residuals (MAE = 0.36 m, RMSE = 0.43 m, Mean Error = -0.28 m)

ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01 (gt2l): Ascending  
Canopy Data Segment, 260 km to 280 km



Residuals (MAE = 3.62 m, RMSE = 3.99 m, Mean Error = 3.61 m)

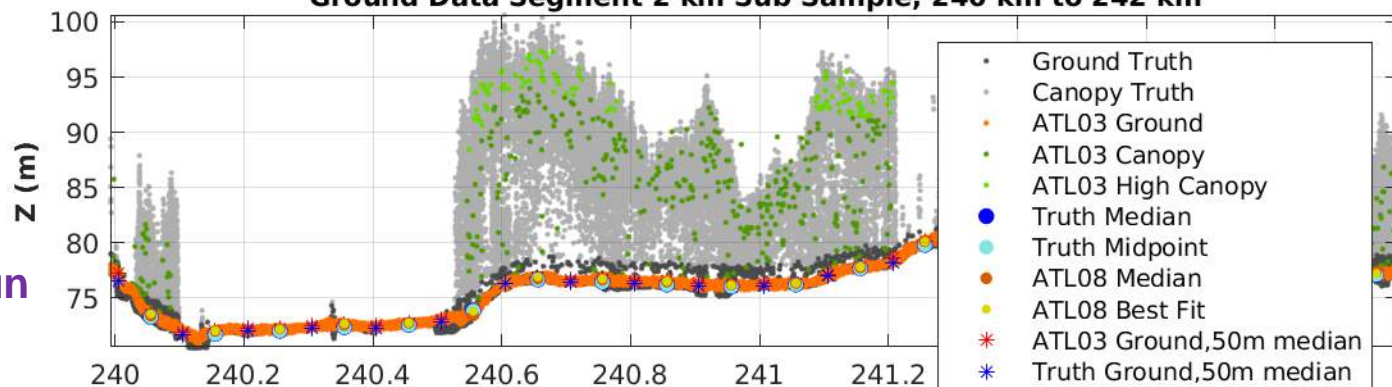
Calculate statistics on 20 km intervals over granule





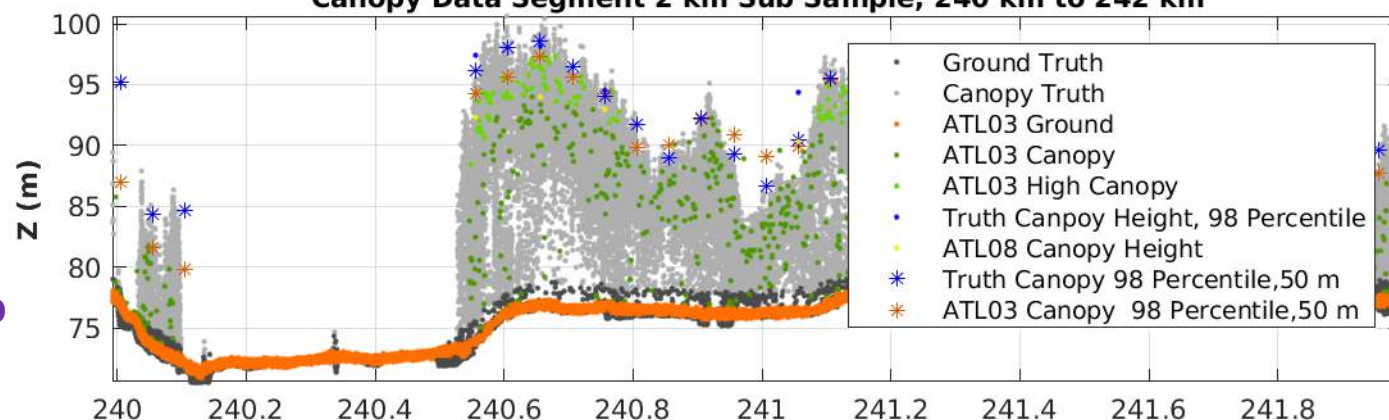
# ATL08 Validation:

ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01 (gt2l): Ascending  
Ground Data Segment 2 km Sub Sample, 240 km to 242 km

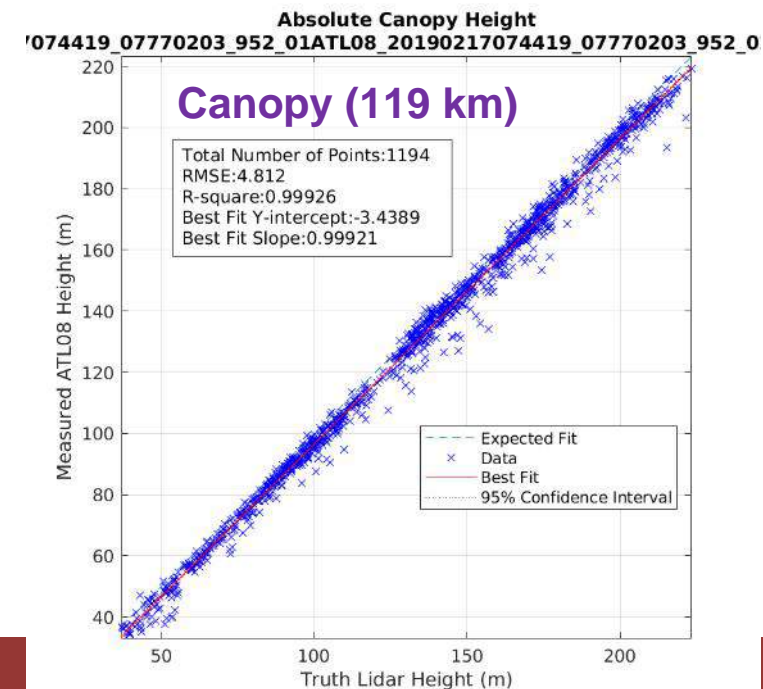
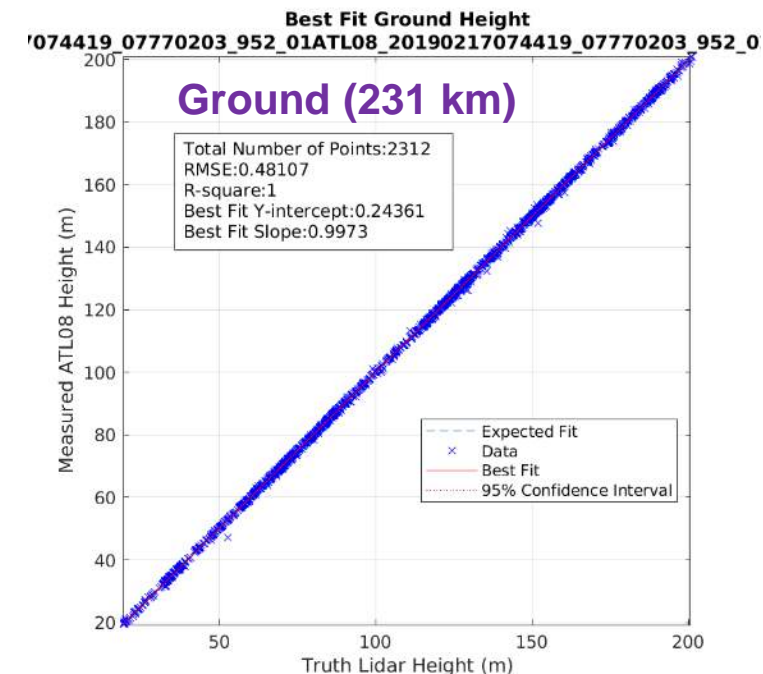


Median Residuals (MAE = 0.19 m, RMSE = 0.21 m, Mean Error = -0.15 m)  
Best Fit Residuals (MAE = 0.21 m, RMSE = 0.24 m, Mean Error = -0.17 m)  
50 m Binned Residuals (MAE = 0.21 m, RMSE = 0.24 m, Mean Error = -0.20 m)

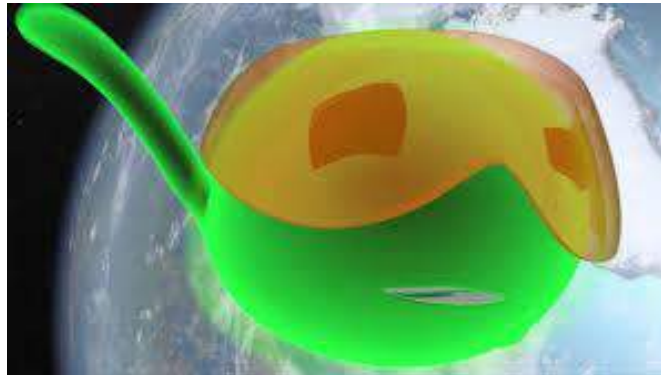
ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01ATL08\_20190217074419\_07770203\_952\_01 (gt2l): Ascending  
Canopy Data Segment 2 km Sub Sample, 240 km to 242 km



Residuals (MAE = 3.11 m, RMSE = 3.40 m, Mean Error = 3.11 m)  
50 m Binned Residuals (MAE = 1.45 m, RMSE = 2.22 m, Mean Error = 0.73 m)



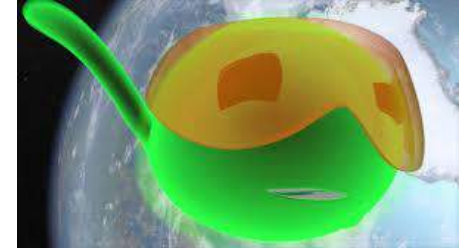
# ICESat-2 Python Tools (PhoREALpy) Photon Research Exploitation Analysis Library



Pho the Photon



# ICESat-2 Python Tools (PhoREAL)



## Components:

HDF5 Component Reader

ATL03 Reader

ATL08 Reader

ATL03/ATL08 Photon Class Matching

Geographic/Projected Coordinate Conversion  
Utilities

Rotate Data

Basic Plotting Functionality

Basic Javascript Plotting Functionality

Output as LAS

Output as ASCII/CSV

Time Convert (UTC to local time)

KML/KMZ generator for each track

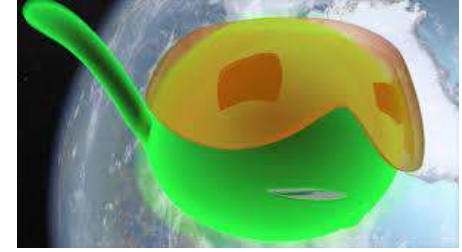
Version 1 of PhoREALpy is posted to GitHub as of Monday September 23, 2019  
[github.com/icesat-2UT/phoREAL.py](https://github.com/icesat-2UT/phoREAL.py)

Jupyter notebook outlining all the modules will also be available on GitHub

Requirements: python3 (and associated libraries)

Windows/Linux GUI python wrapper to run most of these basic tools

# PhoREAL\_Toolbox.exe (linux and Windows)



PhoREAL Toolbox v1.0

ATL03 File:  **Browse**

ATL08 File (Optional):  **Browse**

Output Directory:  **Browse**

**Ground Track Numbers:**

☒ GT1R ☐ GT1L  
☒ GT2R ☐ GT2L  
☒ GT3R ☐ GT3L

**Trim Info Options:**

☒ None  
☐ Auto  
☐ Manual

☐ Latitude **Min:**  **Max:**  Degrees  
☐ Time **Min:**  **Max:**  Seconds

☒ Create .las File  
☒ Create .kml File  
☒ Create .csv File

**RUN**

Progress:

**Plotting Options:**

Ground Track:

X Axis:  X Label:

Y Axis:  Y Label:

Title:

Filter On:

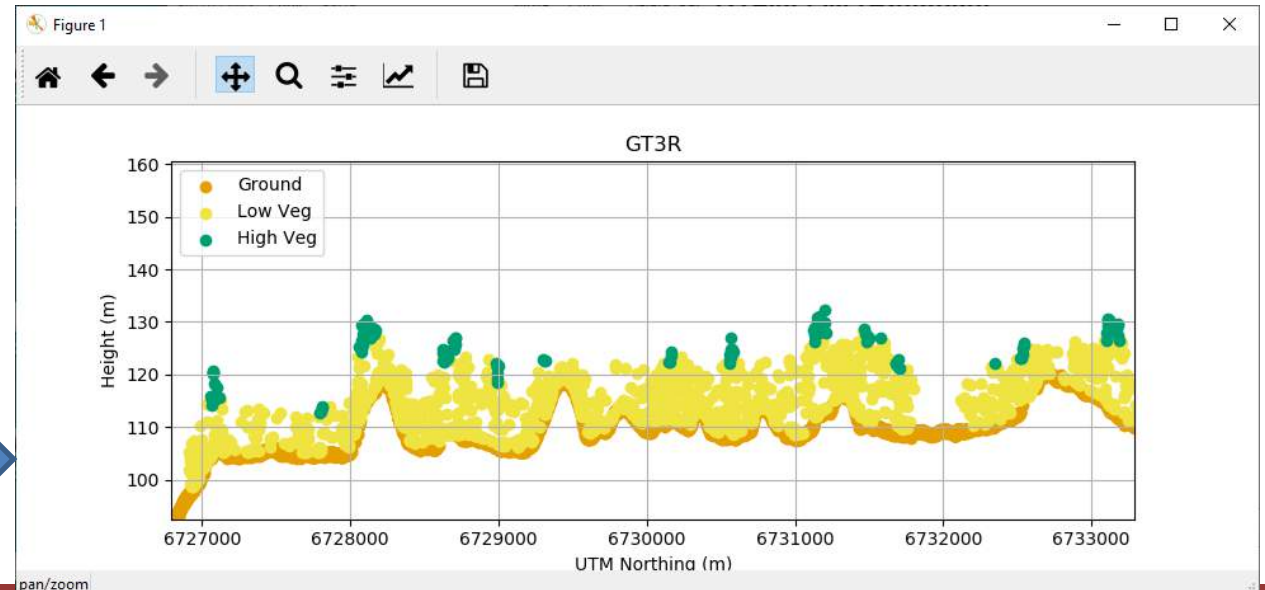
**PLOT**

Output .kml file



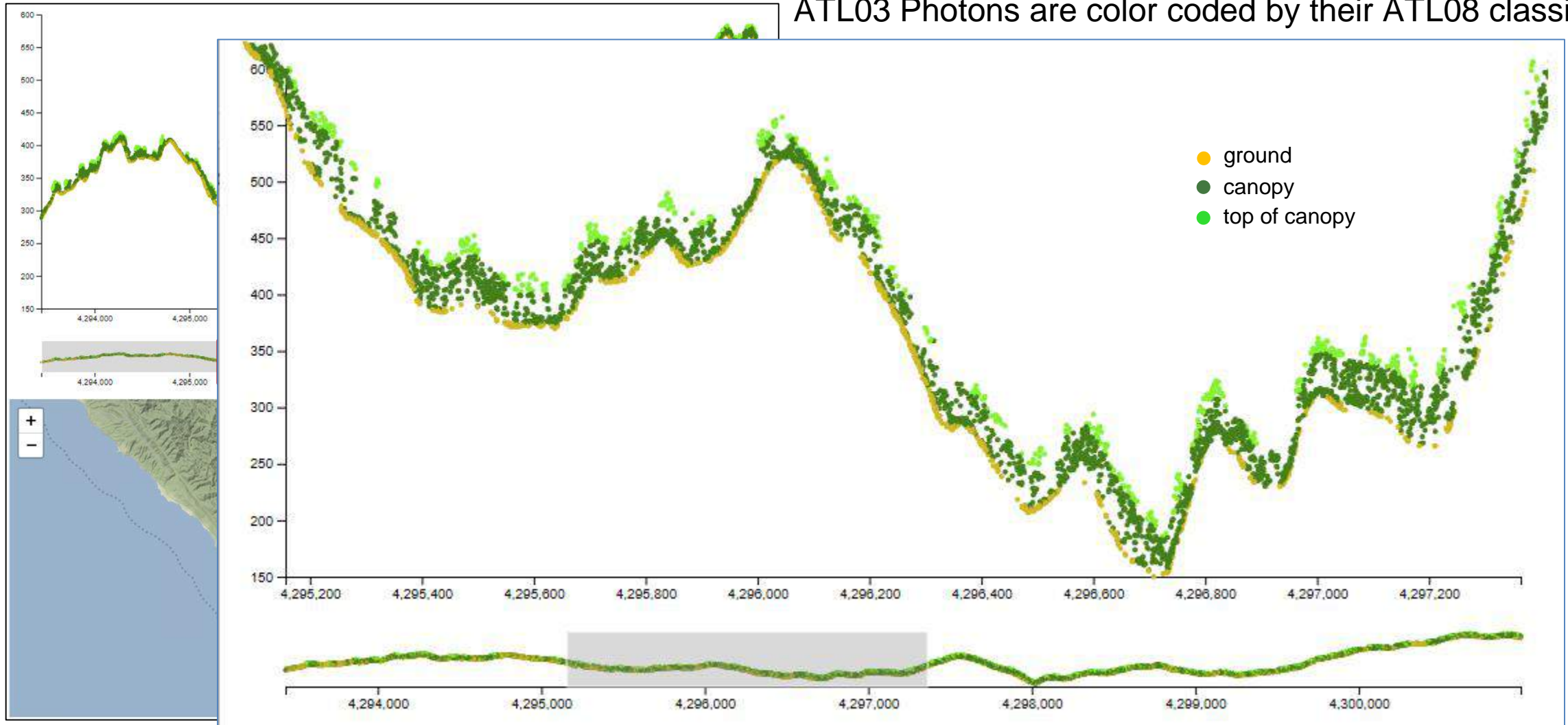
Output ATL03.csv file

Time (sec)	Latitude (deg)	Longitude (deg)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Cross-Track (m)	Along-Track (m)	Height (m)	Classification	Signal Confidence
322.0834073	38.99999986	-123.0860224	492551.1729	4316780.086	0	0	289.5704041	1	4
322.0835073	38.99999351	-123.0860232	492551.1023	4316779.382	0.001665168	0.707230377	289.6274109	1	4
322.0835073	38.99999302	-123.0860247	492550.9679	4316779.328	0.130085809	0.774383127	289.6410620	2	4
322.0835073	38.99999106	-123.0860246	492550.9784	4316779.332	0.120032454	0.769318978	289.6577271	2	4
322.0836073	38.99998714	-123.0860241	492551.0243	4316778.676	0.010380393	1.418150155	290.2347717	1	4
322.0836073	38.99998679	-123.0860252	492550.8278	4316778.657	0.102544185	1.466472008	287.4217224	2	4
322.0836073	38.99998714	-123.0860241	492551.0232	4316778.675	0.011395886	1.418684725	290.2139843	1	4
322.0836073	38.9999871	-123.0860242	492551.013	4316778.671	0.021156155	1.421794792	291.0750732	2	4
322.0836073	38.99998710	-123.086024	492551.0286	4316778.678	0.000215341	1.413957417	289.9099751	1	4
322.0836073	38.99998717	-123.086024	492551.0311	4316778.679	0.008810328	1.414691245	289.7224426	1	4
322.0837073	38.99998075	-123.086025	492550.9392	4316777.966	0.025867843	2.132648403	291.372406	2	4
322.0837073	38.99998074	-123.0860251	492550.9354	4316777.965	0.029451914	2.134496239	291.6503290	2	4
322.0837073	38.99998074	-123.0860251	492550.937	4316777.965	0.029907741	2.13171824	291.5299072	2	4
322.0838073	38.99997449	-123.0860258	492550.6742	4316777.285	0.022187471	2.837068017	291.0128174	1	4
322.0838073	38.99997437	-123.086026	492550.8575	4316777.288	0.038607852	2.84340007	292.2511997	2	4
322.0838073	38.9999744	-123.0860259	492550.8634	4316777.362	0.028626296	2.840486042	291.5150757	1	4
322.0839073	38.99996726	-123.0860291	492550.5824	4316776.471	0.235148233	3.655194419	307.5491698	3	4
322.0839073	38.99996809	-123.0860266	492550.8056	4316776.562	0.021847271	3.54313249	290.5152579	1	4
322.0839073	38.99996728	-123.0860291	492550.5846	4316776.472	0.238091502	3.654102655	307.388916	3	4
322.0840073	38.99996177	-123.0860273	492550.7395	4316775.86	0.019155376	4.248272612	290.6391907	1	4
322.0840073	38.99996174	-123.0860274	492550.732	4316775.857	0.020379254	4.23205475	291.1994019	1	4



# Web-based Visualizer (PhoSHOW)

ATL03 Photons are color coded by their ATL08 classification



*Javascript Plotting Functionality*



# Key Takeaways

- ICESat-2 is a space-based, profiling lidar mission
  - Does not provide the same resolution as airborne lidar mapping data
  - Does provide global coverage
- Use of strong beams are recommended for vegetation studies
- Night acquisitions are better than day acquisitions
  - Less background noise
- Data quality should improve over time
  - Improved calibrations of the ranging data
  - Improved modeling of orbital variations
  - Improvements to software will continuously be made
  - data will be reprocessed periodically (Release 002 available ~late October 2019)

# Thank you

PhoREALpy [github.com/icesat-2UT/phoREAL.py](https://github.com/icesat-2UT/phoREAL.py)

Send comments/praise/love to  
[amyn@arlut.utexas.edu](mailto:amyn@arlut.utexas.edu)

Send issues/bugs/complaints to  
[phoreal@arlut.utexas.edu](mailto:phoreal@arlut.utexas.edu)

# LVIS flown during ABoVE summer campaign

