## The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment

Ramesh GOVIND, Jean-Jacques VALETTE and John DAWSON

National Mapping Division Geoscience Australia PO Box 2 Belconnen, ACT, 2616 Australia

Geoscience Australia www.ga.gov.au







### The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment

 During the period 12<sup>th</sup> December 2001 to 5<sup>th</sup> February 2002, Geoscience Australia deployed a DORIS beacon on the Sorsdal Glacier, located in the vicinity of the Davis Station (68°S-78°E), Australian Antarctic Territory.

 It is the first site selected for the IDS DORIS Pilot Experiment



<u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Rationale

- DORIS provides an ideal technique for determining the high temporal resolution of the ice movement in a remote location.
- Approximately 23-25 passes per day
  - 8-10 SPOT-2 passes/day
  - 8-10 SPOT-4 passes/day
  - 5 TOPEX/Poseidon passes/day



<u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Rationale

 The Sorsdal Glacier is one of the key polar outlet glaciers that contribute to the drainage of the East Antarctic ice sheet.

 The objective of the investigation is to identify and monitor zones of fast flowing ice.



<u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Rationale

 The measurement of ice movement provides the basic data to compute the strain and strain rates across the ice mass and advance our understanding of glacier dynamics.

• The Sorsdal Glacier and its drainage basin offer an ideal region to study.



### <u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Setting Up





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<u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Final Set Up





### <u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Visit





### <u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Visit





<u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Data Acquisition

- Programmed to track SPOT and TOPEX
- Significant number of measurements lost
- Low power supply
- Programmed for 20 passes per day -overload.
- Schedule changed to track SPOT only



### <u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Data Acquisition

13/12/01 to 13/01/02	SPOT-2	SPOT-4	TOPEX
<pre># passes observed</pre>	11	59	3
# passes possible	30	163	10



<u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Data Processing

- Computations performed at CNES
- Valid passes tracked at Sorsdal
- 48 hour MOE/CNES orbit
- Solutions computed
  - successive passes
  - at least 2 successive passes
  - one-day solutions









# DORIS-SSALTO OPERATIONAL ABSOLUTE POSITIONING



solutions with at least 2 successives satellite passes, 48h MOE/CNES orbit

## DORIS ABSOLUTE POSITIONING







<u>The Antarctic Sorsdal Glacier Experiment</u> Conclusions/Problems/Lessons Learnt

•Can achieve high temporal resolution of a glacier in Antarctica in 3-D

•Limiting factor -- maintaining power to the transmitter

•Necessary to use a "warm box" to store the beacon and batteries

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