

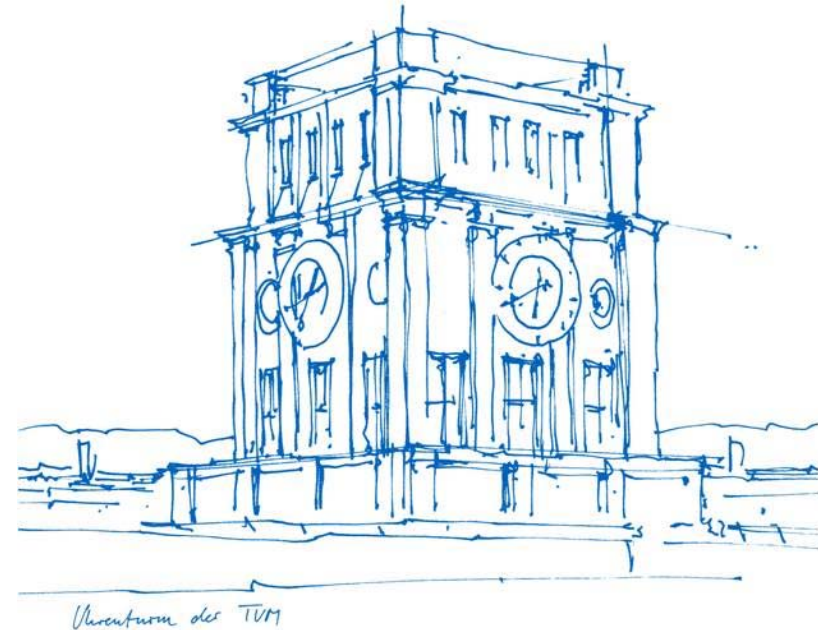
Automatic delineation of the grounding line of Antarctica in DInSAR interferograms

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Motivation

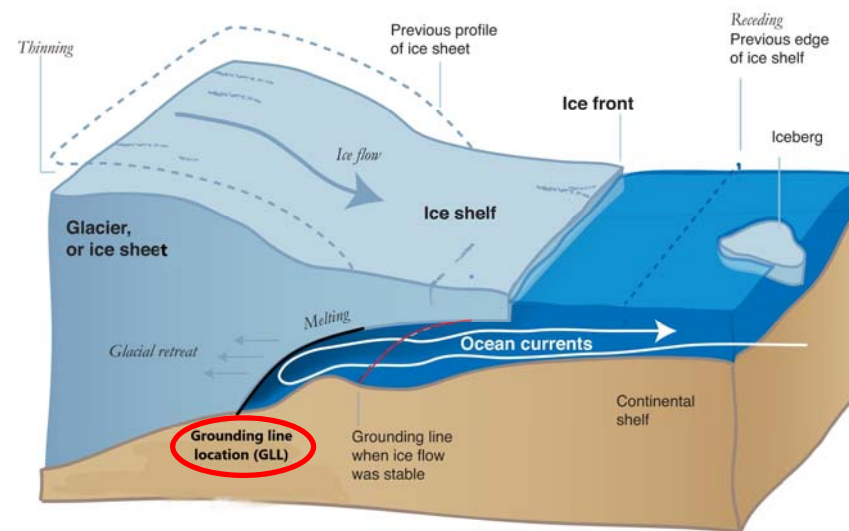
The grounding line marks the boundary where an outlet glacier no longer lies on bedrock but starts to float over open water (e.g. ocean)

Significance:

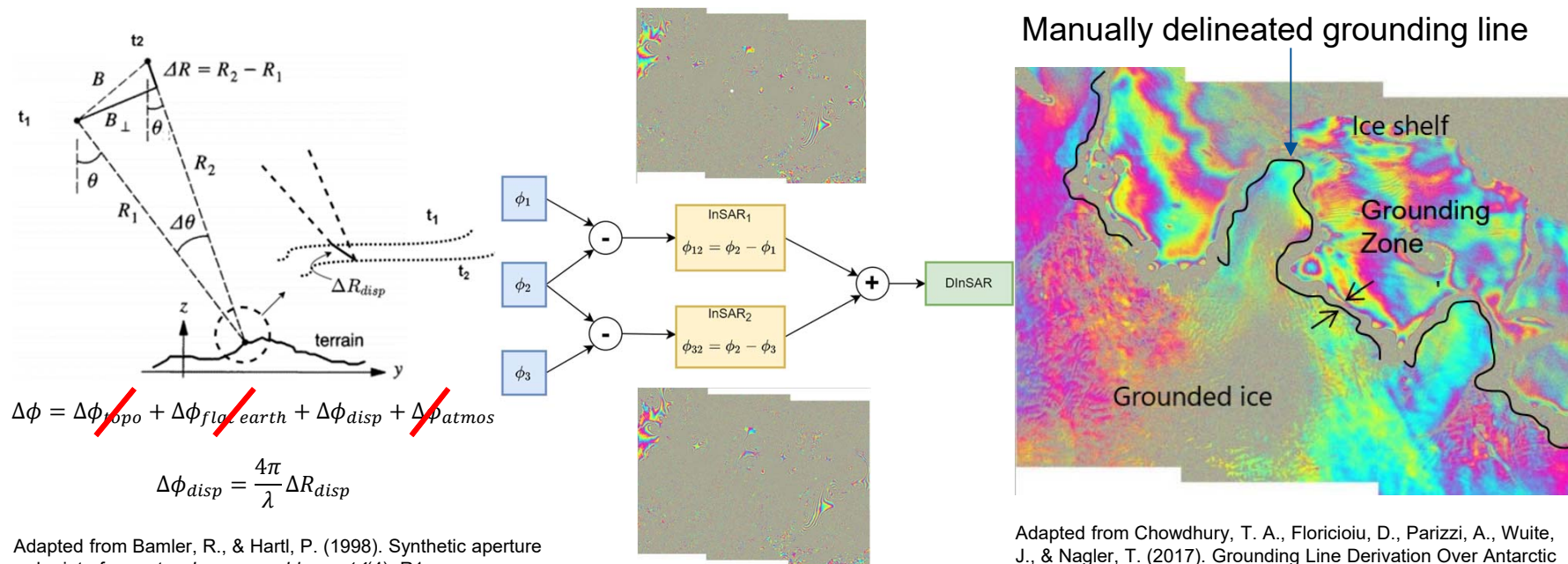
- Ice mass transported out of ice sheets is estimated at the grounding line
- Site of basal melting, indicator of ice sheet stability

Challenges

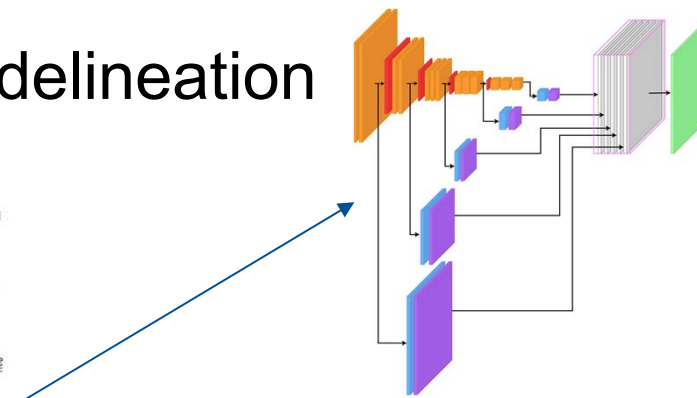
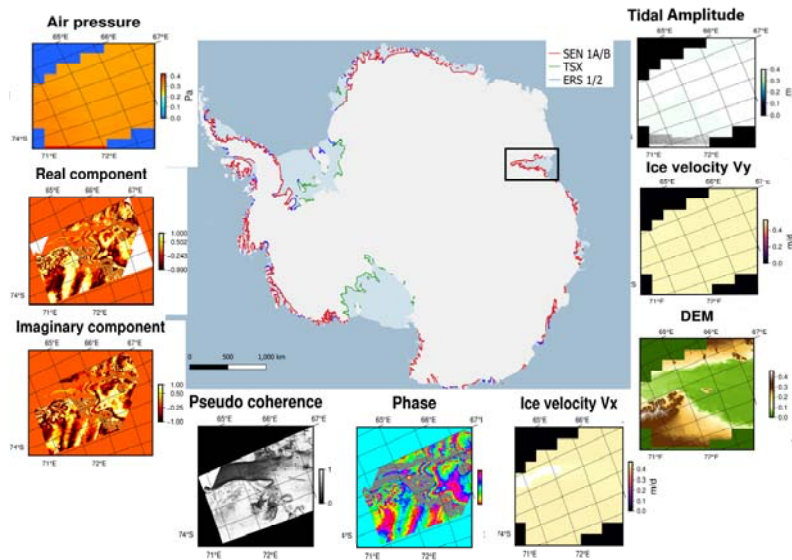
- GLLs are subsurface features
- GLLs move:
 - short term – tidal bending of ice shelves
 - long term – changes in ice thickness



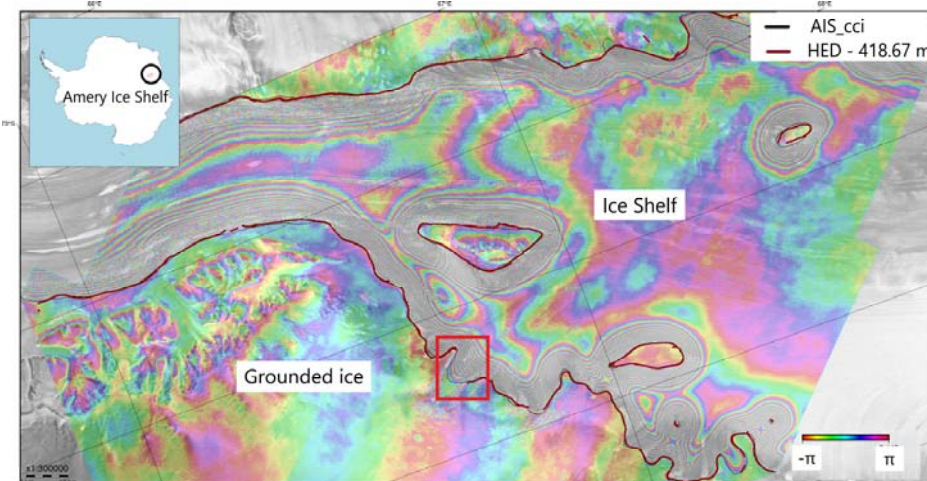
Differential InSAR based grounding line detection



Deep learning based GLL delineation



Xie, S., & Tu, Z. (2015). Holistically-nested edge detection. In *Proceedings of the IEEE international conference on computer vision* (pp. 1395-1403).



Tarekere, S. R. (2022). Mapping the grounding line of Antarctica in SAR interferograms with machine learning techniques.(Master thesis)

Conclusion

- The best performing model has an overall deviation of **209 m** from ground truth
- DEM, ice velocity, tidal amplitude and air pressure do not significantly contribute to the network delineations
- Potential first approximation of GLL → could save some manual effort

Future scope:

- Physics aware deep learning based GLL delineation
- Generation of monthly or half yearly GLLs → useful for studying migration patterns
- Integration into numerical ice sheet model

Thank you for your attention!