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Monitoring ice-calving at the Astrolabe glacier (Antarctica) with seismological and Sentinel-2 satellite data.

Floriane Provost¹, Jean-Philippe Malet^{2,3}, Dimitri Zigone^{2,3}, Emmanuel Le Meur⁴, Clément Hibert^{2,3}

1 : Université Laval, Département de Génie Civil et des Eaux, Québec, Canada

2 : Institut Terre et Environnement de Strasbourg (ITES), CNRS UMR 7063, Strasbourg.

3 : Ecole et Observatoire des Sciences de la Terre (EOST), CNRS UMS 830, Strasbourg.

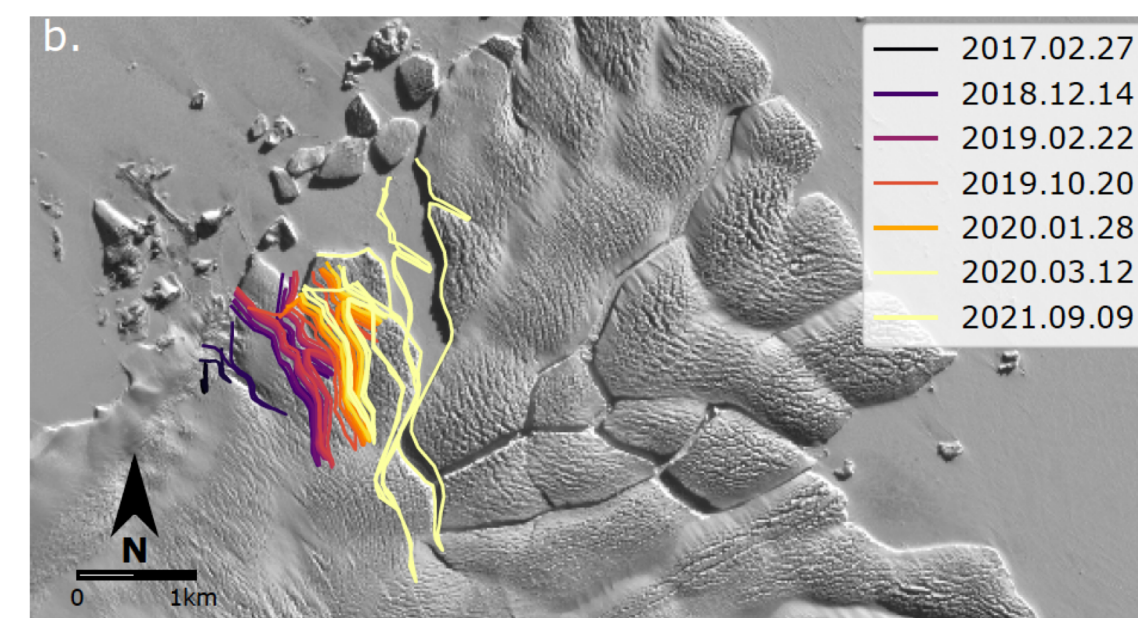
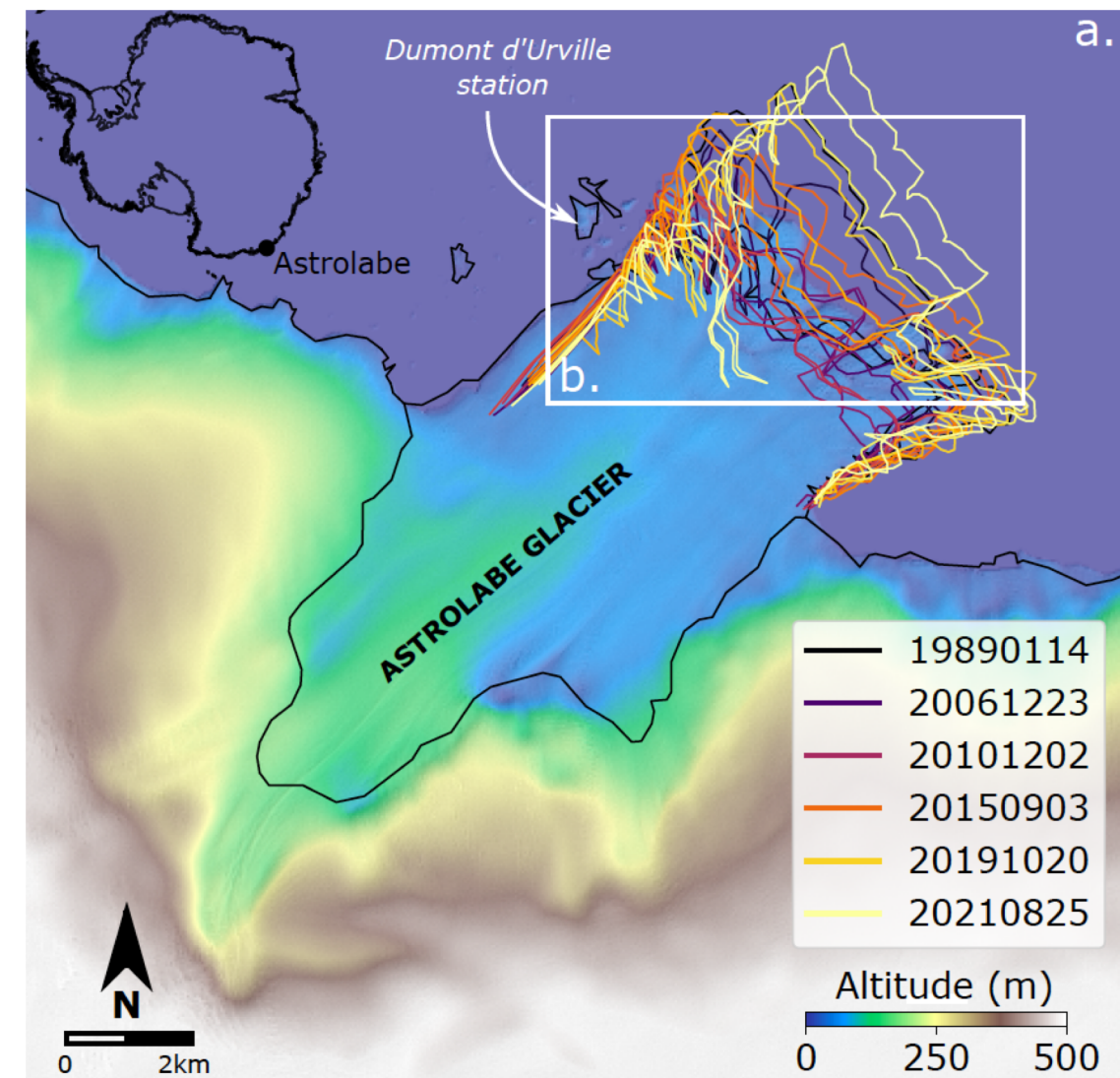
4 : Institut des Géosciences de l'Environnement, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS UMR 5001, Grenoble.



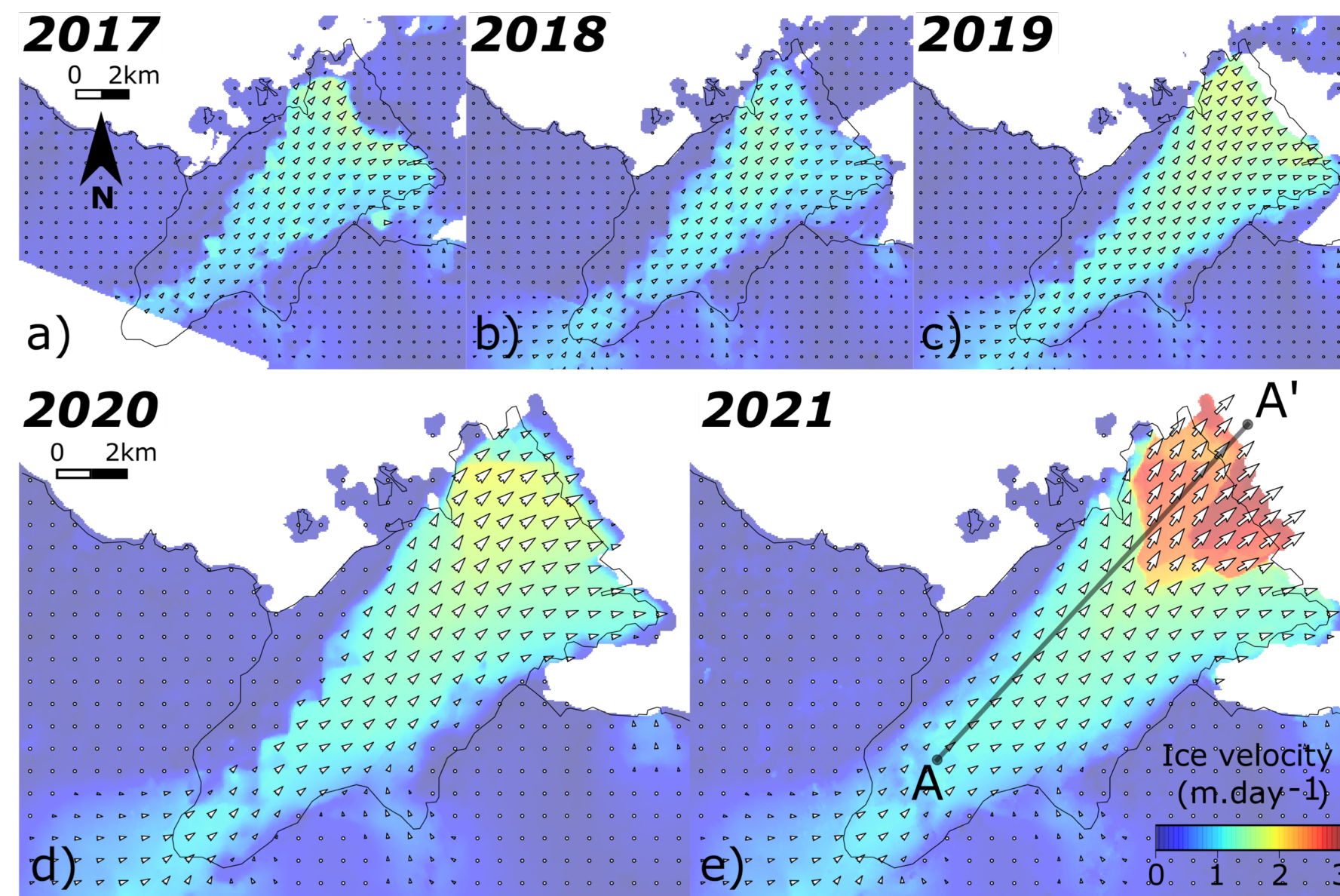
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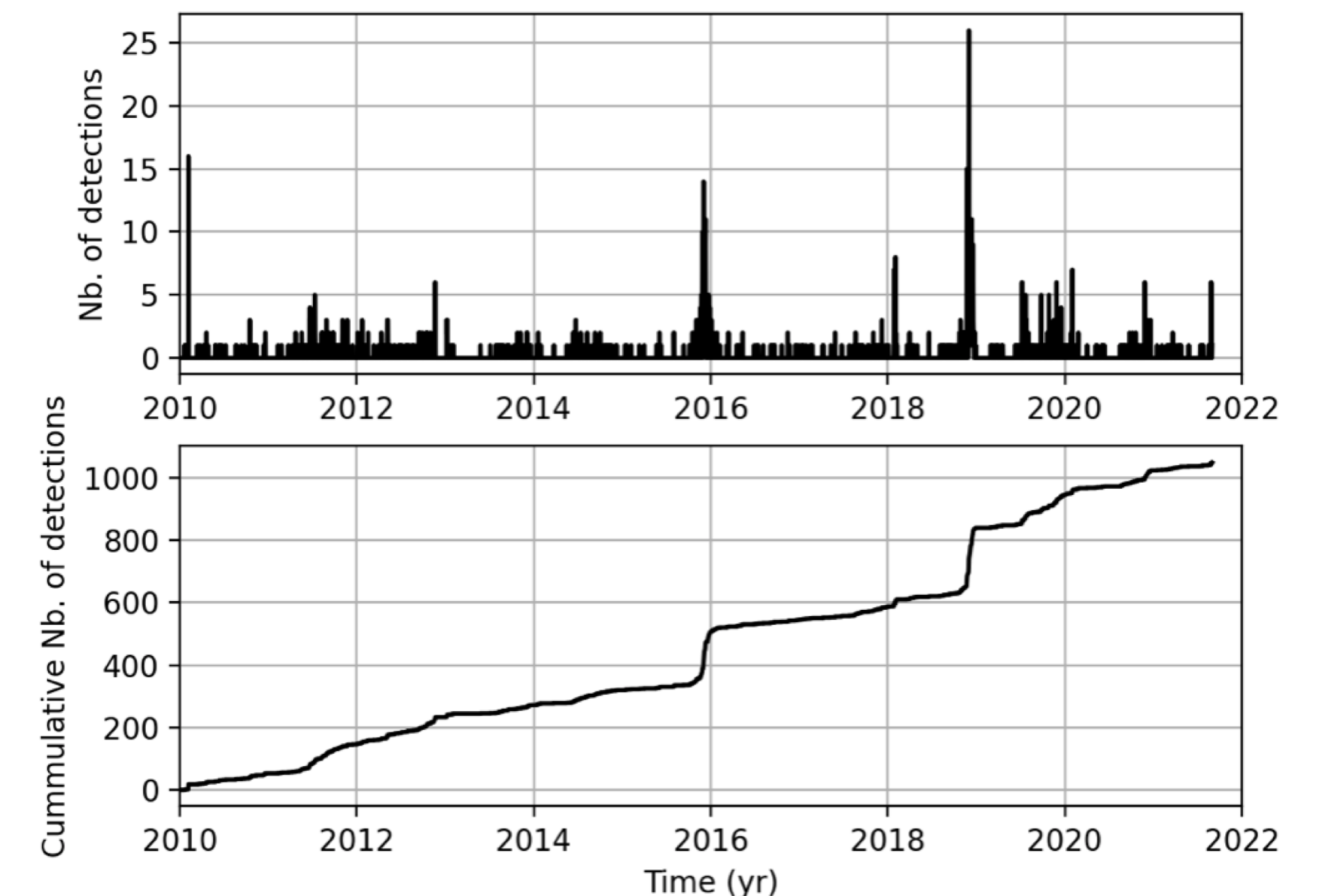
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The Astrolabe is a small ice sheet (16 km x 6 km) located in South-East part of Antarctica in the vicinity of the Dumont D'Urville observatory. In January 2019, a large fissure was detected in the tongue of the ice sheet. We analyzed satellite image time series (Sentinel-2, 10 m spatial resolution) and seismological data to understand the recent dynamics of the glacier.



Detected Calving events Astrolabe glacier 2010-2021



The ice velocity is computed with optical image correlation technique using the MPIC-OPT-ICE service on the the Sentinel-2 archive from February 2017 to September 2021. The seismological data from 2010 to 2021 are analyzed using cross-correlation techniques to detect calving events. The reference signal for the cross-correlation is taken as an event that has been witnessed by observers in the field in January 2019.