ATLAS/ICESat-2 L3B Gridded Antarctic and Arctic Land Ice Height, Version 6

USER GUIDE

How to Cite These Data

As a condition of using these data, you must include a citation:

Smith, B., Sutterley, T., Dickinson, S., Jelley, B. P., Felikson, D., Neumann, T. A., Fricker, H., Gardner, A., Padman, L., Markus, T., Kurtz, N., Bhardwaj, S., Hancock, D., & Lee, J. (2026). *ATLAS/ICESat-2 L3B Gridded Antarctic and Arctic Land Ice Height* (ATL14, Version 6) [Data set]. Boulder, Colorado USA. NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center Distributed Active Archive Center. https://doi.org/10.5067/ATLAS/ATL14.006 [Date Accessed].

FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE DATA, CONTACT NSIDC@NSIDC.ORG

FOR CURRENT INFORMATION, VISIT https://nsidc.org/data/ATL14

National Snow and Ice Data Center

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DATA DESCRIPTION

The ATL14 data product is described in detail in the Ice, Cloud, and land Elevation Satellite (ICESat-2) Project Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD) for Land-ice DEM (ATL14) and Land-ice height change (ATL15) (Smith et al., 2026).

1.1 Parameters

This data set contains a high-resolution (100 m) gridded digital elevation model (DEM) for the Antarctic ice sheet and regions around the Arctic. The data are derived from the ATLAS/ICESat-2 L3B Slope-Corrected Land Ice Height Time Series product (ATL11).

1.2 File Information

1.2.1 Format

Data are provided in netCDF-formatted files.

1.2.2 File Contents

A complete list of all ATL14 parameters is available in the ATL14 Data Dictionary.

Data files are provided for individual ice sheet and glacier regions. To keep file sizes manageable, the Antarctica data are split into four quadrants (A1, A2, A3, and A4) along 90º longitudes (Figure 1). Each quadrant is provided as a separate file (see Section 1.2.3 Naming Convention).

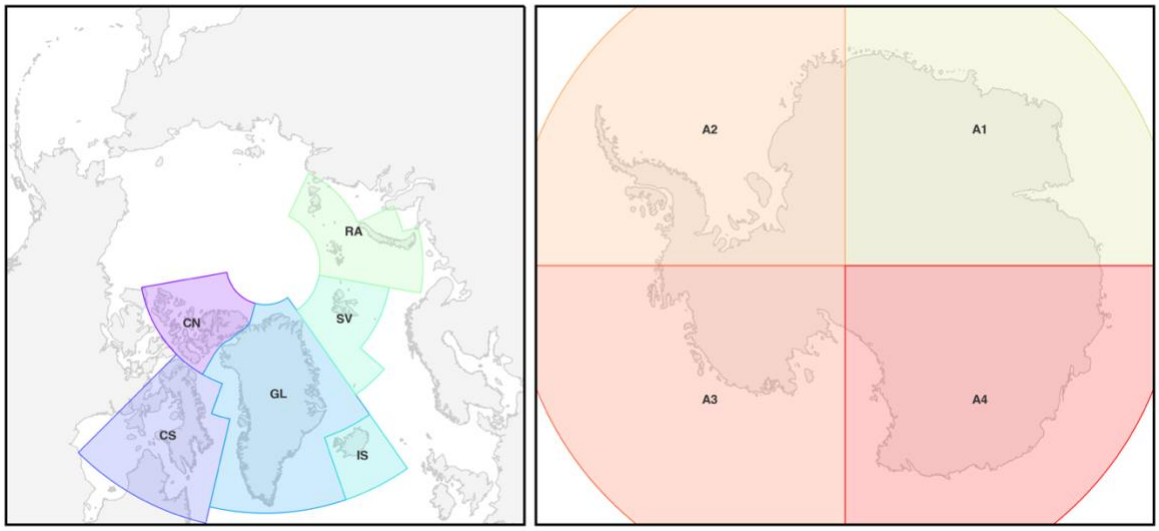


Figure 1. Regions for ATL14.

Within data files, similar variables such as science data, instrument parameters, and metadata are grouped together. The following figure shows data groups and variables stored at the top level in ATL14 data files:

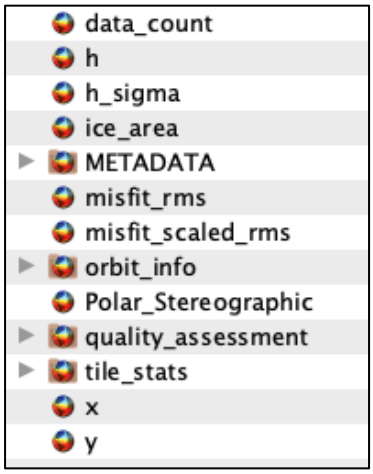


Figure 2. ATL14 top-level data groups and variables.

The following sections describe the contents of the data groups stored at the top level in ATL14 data files.

1.2.2.1 METADATA

ISO19115 structured summary metadata for the granule, including content that describes the required geospatial information. The version(s) of the input files are included in the file name attribute under the `Lineage` group.

1.2.2.2 orbit_info

Bounding polygons (in latitude and longitude) for each granule.

1.2.2.3 quality_assessment

Quality assessment data for the granule as a whole, including a pass/fail flag and a failure reason indicator. These variables will be marked as *valid(0)* in all released granules.

1.2.2.4 tile_stats

Information specific to the tiles (overlapping subdomains) on which the ATL14/15 solution was originally computed. These data sets are intended to help identify tiles on which there were significant problems.

- `N_bias`: number of bias values solved for
- `N_data`: number of data used in fit

- `Polar_Stereographic`: NSIDC Sea Ice Polar Stereographic North
- `RMS_bias`: root mean of squared, scaled bias values
- `RMS_d2z0dx2`: root mean square of the constraint equation residuals for the second spatial derivative of z0
- `RMS_d2zdt2`: root mean square of the constraint equation residuals for the second temporal derivative of dz
- `RMS_d2zdx2dt`: root mean square of the constraint equation residuals for the second temporal derivative of dz/dt
- `RMS_data`: root mean of squared, scaled data misfits
- `sigma_tt`: weighting values for the constraint equations on the second temporal derivatives of the surface height
- `sigma_xx0`: weighting values for the constraint equations on the second spatial derivatives of the DEM
- `sigma_xxt`: weighting values for the constraint equations on the second spatial derivatives of the height-change rate
- `x`: tile-center x-coordinate in projected coordinates
- `y`: tile-center y-coordinate in projected coordinates

1.2.2.5 Data variables

The following variables are stored at the top level of ATL14 data files alongside the data groups described above:

- `data_count`: weighted number of data contributing to each node in the DEM
- `h`: DEM surface height, referenced to WGS84
- `h_sigma`: uncertainty in the DEM surface height
- `ice_area`: ice-covered area of each grid cell accounting for the area distortion in the polar stereographic projections
- `misfit_rms`: root mean square or the residuals associated with each DEM node
- `misfit_scaled_rms`: root mean square of the error-scaled residuals associated with each DEM node
- `x`: x coordinate of the DEM cell centers in projected coordinates
- `y`: y coordinate of the DEM cell centers in projected coordinates

For additional information, see “Section 4.1: ATL14 product” and “Section 4.3: Parameters common among groups” in the ATBD (Smith et al., 2025).

1.2.3 Naming Convention

Data files utilize the following naming convention:

```
ATL14_[RR]_[CCCC]_100m_[vvv_rr].nc
```

Table 1. File Naming Convention Variables and Descriptions

Variable	Description
ATL14	ATLAS/ICESat-2 L3B Gridded Antarctic and Arctic Land Ice Height product
RR	Region code. Antarctica = A1, A2, A3, or A4; Arctic Canada North = CN; Arctic Canada South = CS; Greenland and peripheral ice caps = GL; Iceland = IS; Svalbard = SV; Russian Arctic = RA.
CCCC	First and last complete cycles of repeat-track data included in the file (i.e., 0331 includes cycles 3 through 31, inclusive)
100m	Spatial resolution
vvv_rr	Version and revision number*

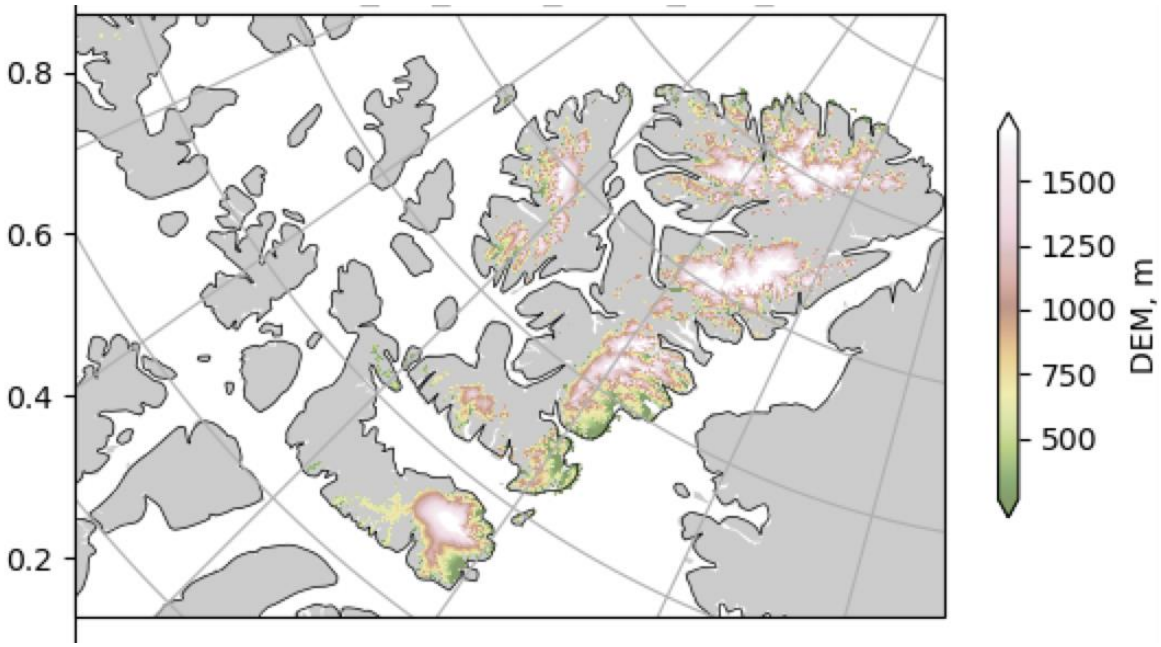
Example:

`ATL14_IS_0331_100m_006_01.nc`

*Occasionally, NSIDC receives reprocessed granules from our data provider. These granules have the same file name as the original but the revision number has been incremented. Although NSIDC deletes the superseded granule, the process can take several days. As such, if you encounter multiple granules with the same file name, please use the granule with the highest revision number.

1.2.4 Browse Files

Each granule contains JPG browse images called `default1` and `default2`. `default1` visualizes the DEM surface height (`h`), and `default2` visualizes the uncertainty in the DEM surface height (`h_sigma`). To minimize outliers, the plotted values span the 1st to 99th percentiles. Example browse images are shown in Figure 3.



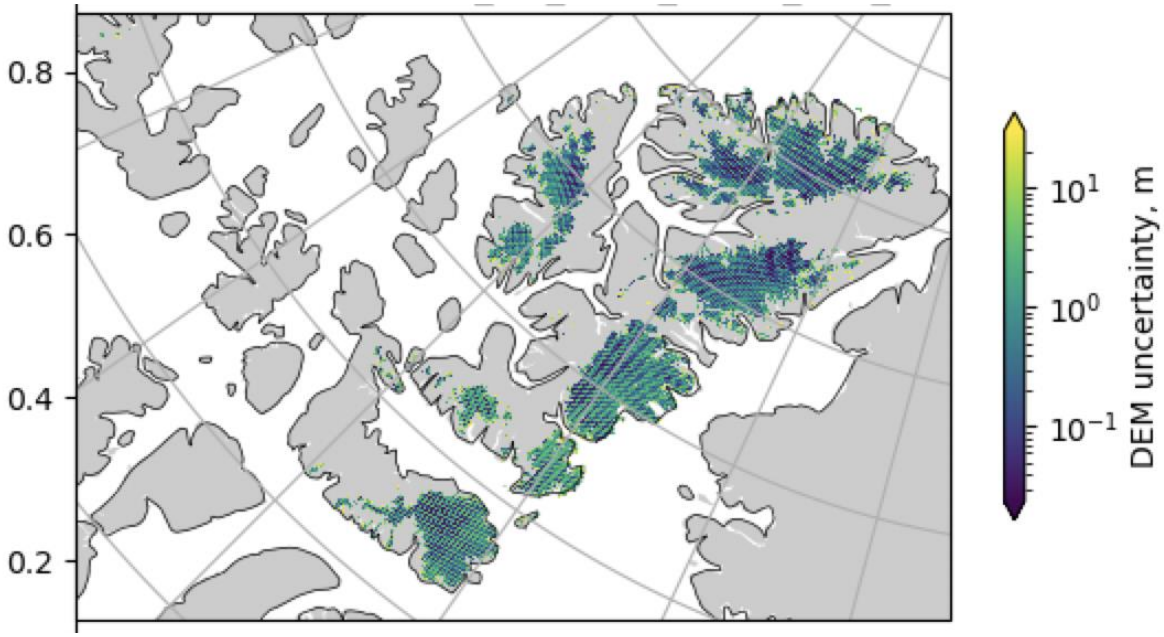


Figure 3. Example `Default1` (top) and `Default2` (bottom) browse images.

1.3 Spatial Information

1.3.1 Coverage

North and south polar regions:

- North of 59.0° N
- South of 60.0° S

1.3.2 Resolution

100 m

1.3.3 Geolocation

Northern Hemisphere: NSIDC Sea Ice Polar Stereographic North (EPSG 3413)
Southern Hemisphere: Antarctic Polar Stereographic (EPSG 3031)

The product is defined on grids that are square in the projected coordinates; thus, the area of each grid cell is different from the square of the grid spacing.

1.4 Temporal Information

Time is expressed in days since the ATLAS epoch (midnight at the start of 1 January 2018).

1.4.1 Coverage

1 January 2019 through the most current processing

1.4.2 Resolution

Not applicable

2 DATA ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING

2.1 Background

ATL14 is a gridded version of the time-varying height estimates provided in ATLAS/ICESat-2 L3B Slope-Corrected Land Ice Height Time Series (ATL11). ATL14 provides a high-resolution DEM, which is a spatially continuous gridded data set of ice sheet surface height. It can be used to initialize ice sheet models, as boundary conditions for atmospheric models, or to help with the reduction of other satellite data such as optical imagery or synthetic aperture radar (SAR).

2.2 Acquisition

ATL14 is derived from ATL11, which contains spatially organized time series of land-ice surface heights derived from the ATLAS/ICESat-2 L3A Land Ice Height product (ATL06). The algorithm that aggregates the DEM for ATL14 is summarized in the following sections.

2.3 Processing

The ATL14/15 algorithm works through several steps to fit height and height-change maps to the ATL11 repeat-track-corrected height estimates.

Define subdomains: The ice sheet is divided into 61x61 km tiles (44x44 km near the poles) to reduce computational costs. Independent calculations are performed on tiles centered on a 40 km grid to minimize edge effects.

Select high-quality data: Reliable along-track and crossover ATL11 data are selected based on a combination of geographic and parameter-based factors.

Compute two-component solution: The solution is a combination of (1) the model comprising the interpolating functions (between the model parameters and ATL11 height measurements) and a set of estimated height biases and (2) a regularized least-squares solution that identifies the simplest

model that fits the height data and rejects statistically outlying measurements. This solution is iterated to remove outlying data points.

Calculate model errors: A dominant error source in ATL11 data is the effect of geolocation errors over sloping surfaces. Data biases are included as parameters in the solution to produce a smooth model.

Combine solutions: Error estimates are calculated, each tile solution is recomputed by applying linear constraint at the edges, and the solutions are combined using a weighting scheme to form the final ATL14/15 product. Each data point is assigned an error estimate based on the ATL11 data and bias-parameter constraints.

Details on the processing steps can be found in the ATBD under “Section 3.0 | Algorithm Theory” and subsections therein (Smith et al., 2026).

2.4 Quality, Errors, and Limitations

The feature resolution of ATL14 is limited by the spatial coverage of the ICESat-2 tracks, the temporal sampling of the tracks, and the resolution of the grids chosen for these data products. More detailed information on all three limitations can be found in "Section 2.1 | Limitations of the ATL14/15 product" of the ATBD (Smith et al., 2026). Users should consult the `data_count` and `delta_h_sigma` fields to help understand how spatial coverage by ICESat-2 might affect the accuracy of surface-height estimates.

Error estimation for ATL14 is detailed in "Section 3.4.8 | Error estimates" of the ATBD (Smith et al., 2026).

3 VERSION HISTORY

Table 2. Version History Summary

Version	Date	Description of Changes
6.0	Sep 2026	• This version was derived from ATL11 v7 • Added check on input data against most recent ATL14/15 product to provide an initial outlier flag • Refactored code for improved maintainability and more efficient use of computing resources • Extended temporal coverage through cycle 31
4.0 (retire)	Jun 2026	Removed data access for v4.0. Temporal coverage was 1 Jan 2019 to 25 Dec 2024.
5.0	Mar 2026	Extended temporal coverage through cycle 29

Version	Date	Description of Changes
5.0	Dec 2025	This version was derived from ATL11 v7; extended temporal coverage through cycle 28.
4.0	Apr 2025	Extended temporal coverage through cycle 25
4.0	Feb 2025	Replaced erroneous Antarctic files (1 Jan 2019 to 16 Sep 2024)
3.0 (retire)	Feb 2025	Removed data access for v3.0. Temporal coverage was 29 Mar 2019 to 16 Apr 2023.
4.0	Jan 2025	Extended temporal coverage through cycle 24
4.0	Oct 2024	Extended temporal coverage through cycle 23
4.0	Jul 2024	• Extended temporal coverage through cycle 21 • Relaxed constraints for higher velocity ice sheets in Greenland • Smoothed error estimates before interpolation to correct for zero error conditions reported • Corrected longitude metadata extents for Antarctic regions • Removed data from cycle 1 (Quarter 4 of 2018) to avoid artifacts from previous geolocation challenges This version was derived from ATL11 v6
2.0 (retire)	Apr 2024	Removed data access for v2.0. Temporal coverage was 29 Mar 2019 to 23 Mar 2022.
3.0	Oct 2023	All regions: • Extended temporal coverage through cycle 18 Antarctica: • Updated and improved time-varying ocean mask based on data from the IceLines project • Data from the 400x400 km square surrounding the pole are calculated on 44 km tiles rather than 60 km tiles • Data are split into four quadrants (A1, A2, A3, and A4) along 90° longitudes Greenland: • New time-varying ice-front mask This version was derived from ATL11 v6
1.0 (retire)	May 2023	Removed data access for v1.0. Temporal coverage was 29 Mar 2019 to 23 Jun 2021.
2.0	Nov 2022	• Extended temporal coverage through cycle 14 • Included one independent bias parameter for each RGT, cycle, and beam pair in the bias model • In all regions except Antarctica, used minimum error estimate for every unique crossover • Applied a time-variable ice mask, as reflected in the ice_area variable • Achieved tile-to-tile matching using linear constraint at tile edges • Decreased computation tile size to 61x61 km, and compute tiles in two stages instead of three This version was derived from ATL11 v5
1.0	Dec 2021	Initial release; this version was derived from ATL11 v4

4 REFERENCES

Magruder, L. A., Brunt, K., Neumann, T., Klotz, B., & Alonzo, M. (2020). Passive ground-based optical techniques for monitoring the on-orbit ICESat-2 altimeter geolocation and footprint diameter. *ESS Open Archive*. https://doi.org/10.1002/essoar.10504571.1

Smith, B., Sutterley, T., Dickinson, S., Jelley, B. P., Felikson, D., Neumann, T. A., Fricker, H., Gardner, A., Padman, L., Markus, T., Kurtz, N., Bhardwaj, S., Hancock, D., & Lee, J. (2026). *Ice, Cloud, and land Elevation Satellite (ICESat-2) Project Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD) for Land-ice DEM (ATL14) and Land-ice height change (ATL15)*. NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. https://doi.org/10.5067/ISOWJDGZ8MRH

5 DOCUMENT INFORMATION

5.1 Publication Date

September 2026

5.2 Date Last Updated

September 2026

APPENDIX A – ICESAT-2/ATLAS DESCRIPTION

The ICESat-2 observatory utilizes a photon-counting lidar (the ATLAS instrument) and ancillary systems (GPS, star tracker cameras, and ground processing) to measure the round-trip time a photon takes to travel from ATLAS to Earth and back again. The time-of-flight, absolute time, spacecraft location and pointing are used to determine the reflected photon's geodetic height, latitude, and longitude.

The ATLAS instrument uses a single laser and a beam splitter to illuminate six different “spots” that each trace out a ~11 m wide track (Magruder et al., 2020) as ICESat-2 orbits Earth (Figure A - 1). Three of the spots are considered “strong” (spots 1, 3, and 5) and the other three “weak” (spots 2, 4, and 6). Three independent Photon Counting Electronics (PCEs) record the photons returned to the telescope, each for a single pair of strong/weak spots. PCE1 records spots 1 and 2; PCE2 records spots 3 and 4; and PCE3 records spots 5 and 6.

Higher-level ATLAS/ICESat-2 data products are organized by ground track (GT), with GT1L and GT1R forming pair one, GT2L and GT2R forming pair two, and GT3L and GT3R forming pair three. Each GT is numbered according to the relative location of the laser spot that generates it, with GT1L on the far left and GT3R on the far right. Left/right beams within each pair are approximately 90 m apart in the across-track direction and 2.5 km in the along-track direction.

The mapping between the strong and weak spots of ATLAS, and their relative positions on the ground, depends on the orientation (yaw) of the ICESat-2 observatory, which is changed approximately twice per year to maximize solar illumination of the solar panels. The forward orientation corresponds to ATLAS traveling along the +x coordinate in the ATLAS instrument reference frame (Figure A - 1, left), with the weak spots leading the strong spots. In the backward orientation, ATLAS travels along the -x coordinate in the instrument reference frame, with the strong spots leading the weak spots (Figure A - 1, right). Atmospheric profiles are generated from strong spots only, and the instrument orientation determines which GT label ("gtx") corresponds to which profile. The spacecraft orientation is tracked in the ICESat-2 Major Activities document (.xlsx).

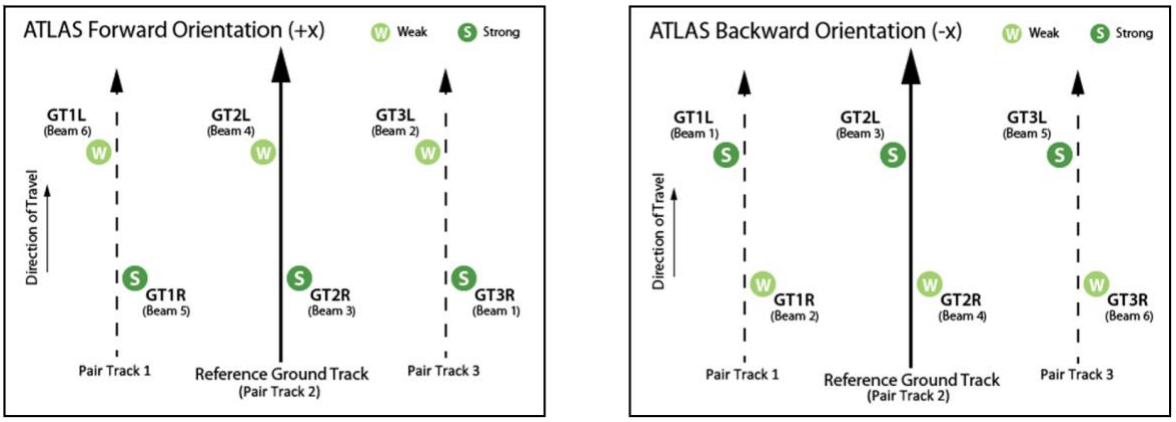


Figure A - 1. Spot and Ground Track (GT) naming convention.

The Reference Ground Track (RGT) is an imaginary track on Earth through the six-spot pattern that is used to point the observatory. 1,387 RGTs are sampled over the course of 91 days, allowing seasonal height changes to be detected. Onboard software aims the laser beams so that the RGT is between GT2L and GT2R (i.e., coincident with Pair Track 2). Nominal RGT pointing occurs over the oceans and polar regions and is periodically adjusted over vegetated land areas to broaden global coverage. Cycle numbers track the number of 91-day periods that have elapsed since the ICESat-2 observatory entered the science orbit. RGTs are uniquely identified by appending the two-digit cycle number (cc) to the RGT number.

Over lower latitudes, the satellite points slightly off the RGT during most cycles to measure canopy and ground heights. Off-pointing began on 1 August 2019 with RGT 518 after the ATLAS/ICESat-2 Precision Pointing Determination (PPD) and Precision Orbit Determination (POD) solutions were adequately resolved, and the instrument had pointed directly at the RGT for at least a full 91 days (1,387 orbits).

NOTE: ICESat-2 RGTs with dates and times can be downloaded as KML files from NASA's ICESat-2 | Technical Specs page, below the Orbit and Coverage table. Pointing plans summarized by cycle and off-pointing angle are posted in the ICESat-2 Major Activities document.

The ATLAS data and data collected from ancillary systems are telemetered to the ground and processed into several data products (Figure A - 2). The ATL01 algorithm reformats and unpacks the Level 0 data and converts it into engineering units. ATL02 processing converts ATL01 data to science units, applies instrument corrections, and produces photon time-of-flight data. The PPD and POD solutions compute the pointing vector and position of the ICESat-2 observatory as a function of time. ATL02, PPD, and POD are used to produce the global geolocated photon data of ATL03 and the normalized relative backscatter profiles of ATL04, which are the base products for all higher-level data sets.

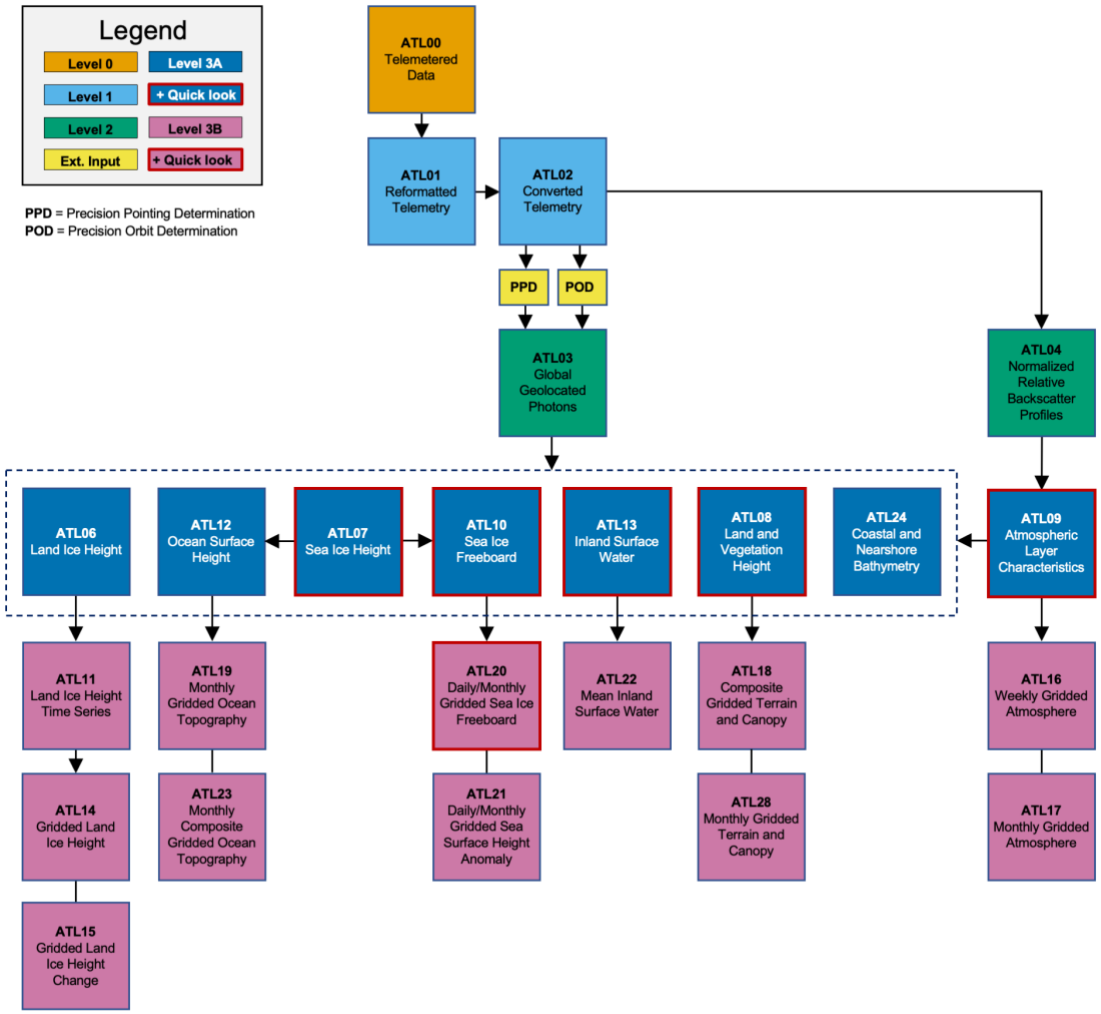


Figure A - 2. Schematic of ICESat-2 data processing and data products.

In satellite altimetry, the reflection point of an emitted signal occurs on an instantaneous and often dynamic planetary surface (Figure A - 3). For ICESat-2, reflective surfaces include oceans, inland water bodies, solid ground, ice, vegetation, and manmade structures. Depending on the product and surface type, geophysical corrections are applied to measurements to account for various time-varying processes (Table A - 1). Upper-level products may undergo additional height corrections, including corrections for pulse shape and instrument characteristics. For more information, refer to the data product's ATBD.

Table A - 1. Geophysical Corrections Applied to ICESat-2 Products

ICESat-2 Products by Surface Type	**Geophysical Corrections[1]**
Photon-level product (ATL03) (i.e., corrections applicable across all surface types)	Ocean loading Solid Earth tide Solid Earth pole tide Ocean pole tide Total column atmospheric delay
Land Ice, Land, and Inland Water (ATL06, ATL08, and ATL13)	*No geophysical corrections beyond ATL03*
Sea Ice (ATL07 and ATL10)	ATL03 corrections Referenced to mean sea surface Ocean tide Long period equilibrium ocean tide Dynamic atmosphere correction
Ocean (ATL12)	ATL03 corrections Ocean tide Long period equilibrium ocean tide

[1]For details, see Section 5 of the *ICESat-2 Data Comparison User's Guide for Rel007* available on the ATL03 data set landing page.

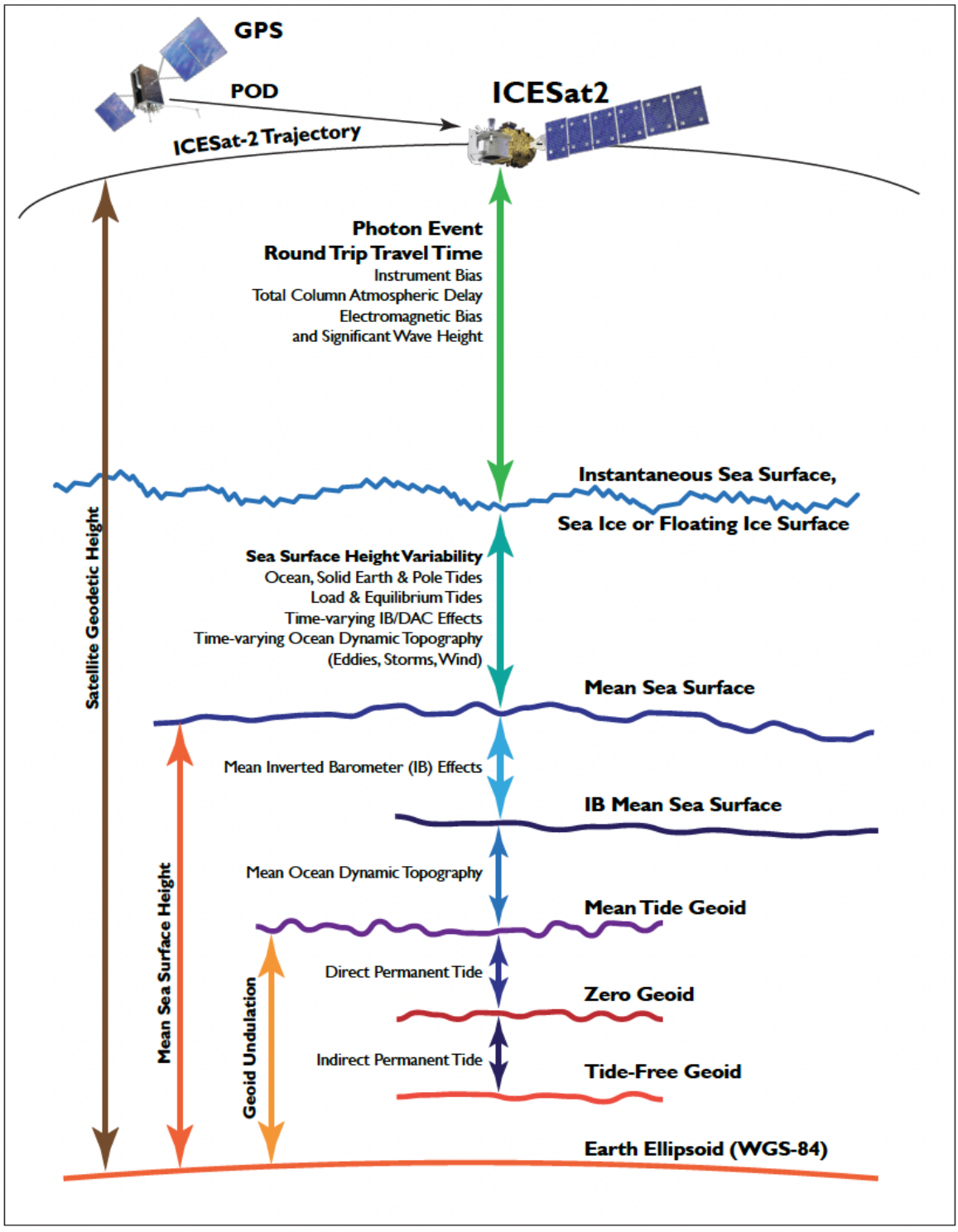


Figure A - 3. Geophysical corrections used in satellite altimetry
(Source: *ICESat-2 Data Comparison User's Guide for Rel007,* available on the ATL03 data set landing page).