



On the spatial variability of the alpine snow cover

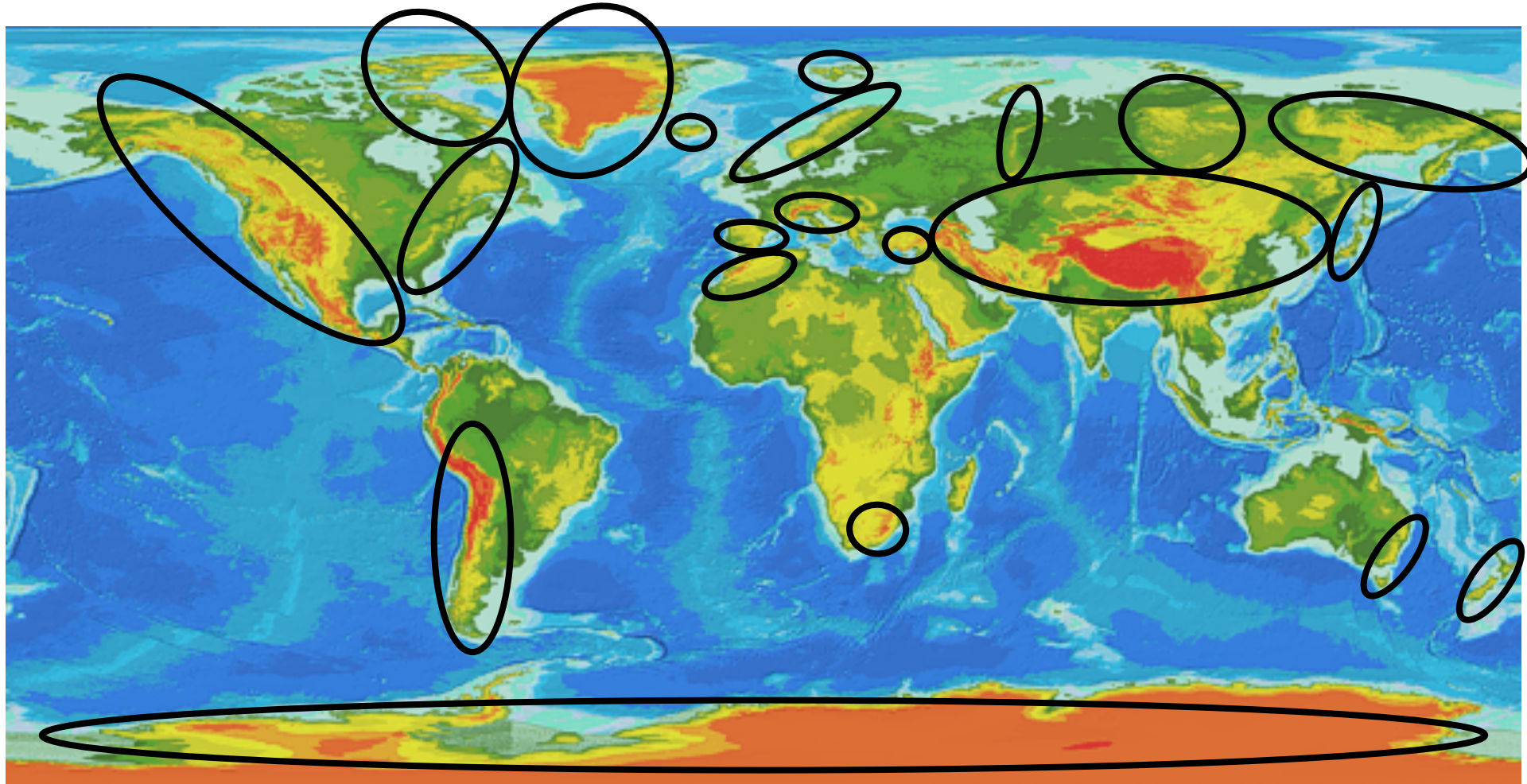
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EARSeL Workshop on Land Ice and Snow

February 3rd – 6th 2014



Snow in complex terrain: Mountain ranges in the world



- 20% of the terrestrial surface
- 20% of the human population

Source: UNEP – Global
Assessment Report

Fundamental role for:

- Water supply
- Ecology
- Climate system
- Tourism
- Hydropower
- Hazard management

➔ Large scale **coverage** needed

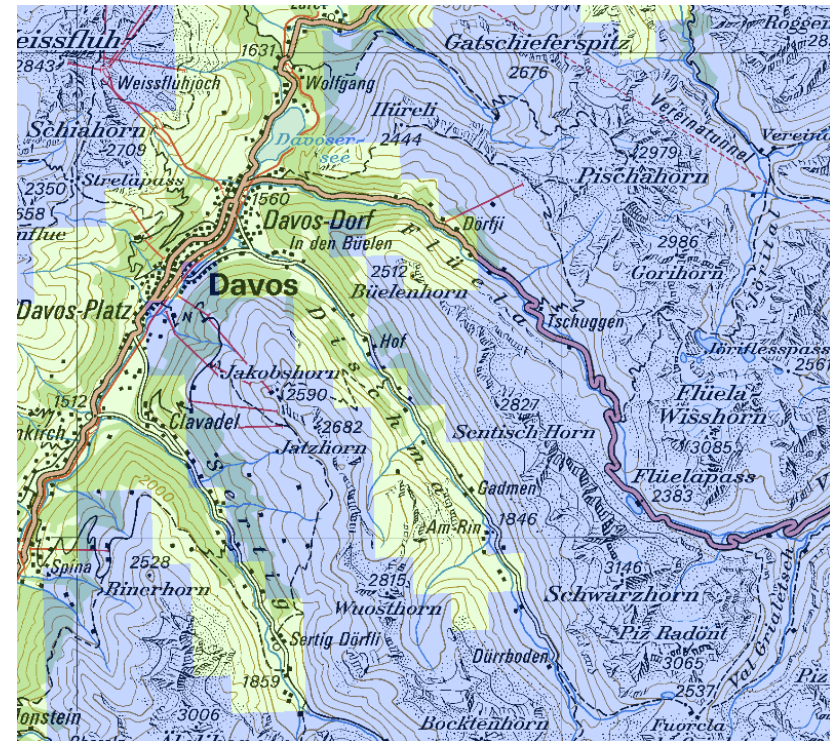
➔ **Spatially continuous** data needed

➔ But in which **spatial** and **temporal** resolution?



a) Snow Covered Area SCA (FSC)

- Measured operationally by remote sensing instruments
- Rapid changes especially in spring (high temporal resolution needed)
- Influence of complex terrain (cast shadow, forests, rocks)?



AVHRR product GIUB, University of Bern

Schneehöhe

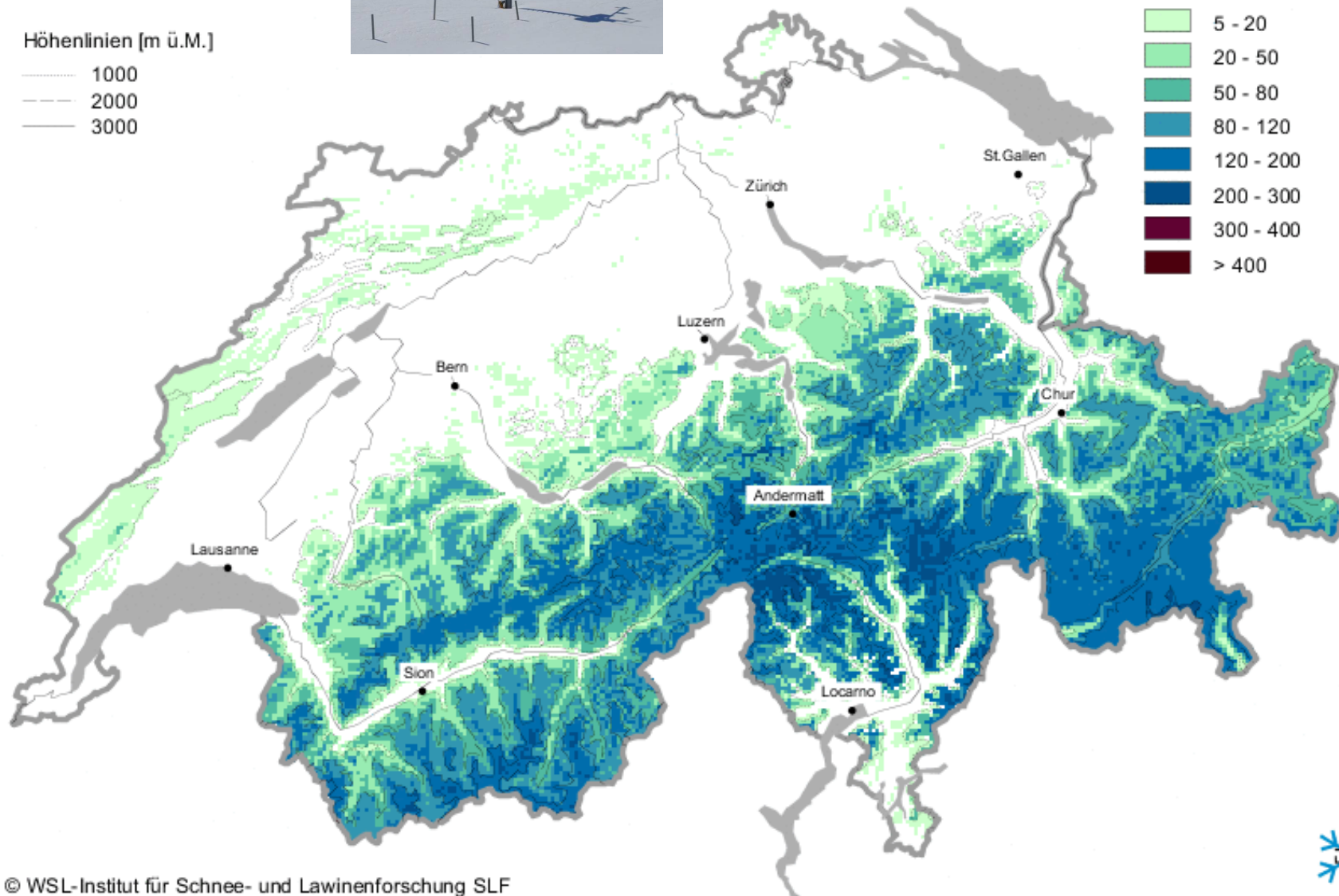
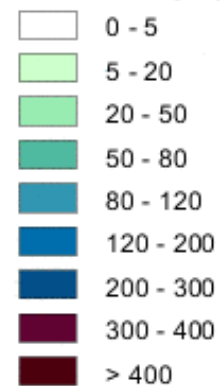
aktualisiert am 23.01.2014, 08:20



Höhenlinien [m ü.M.]

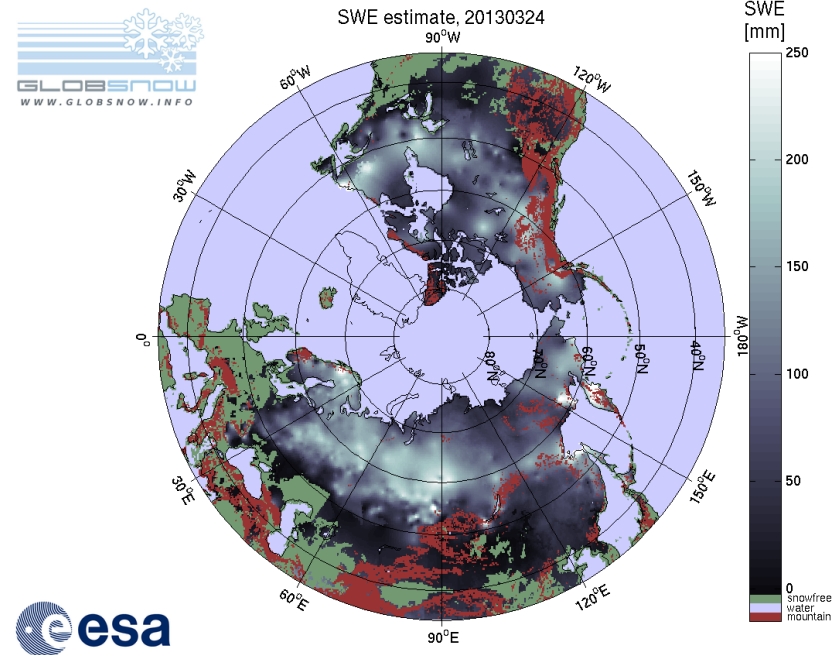
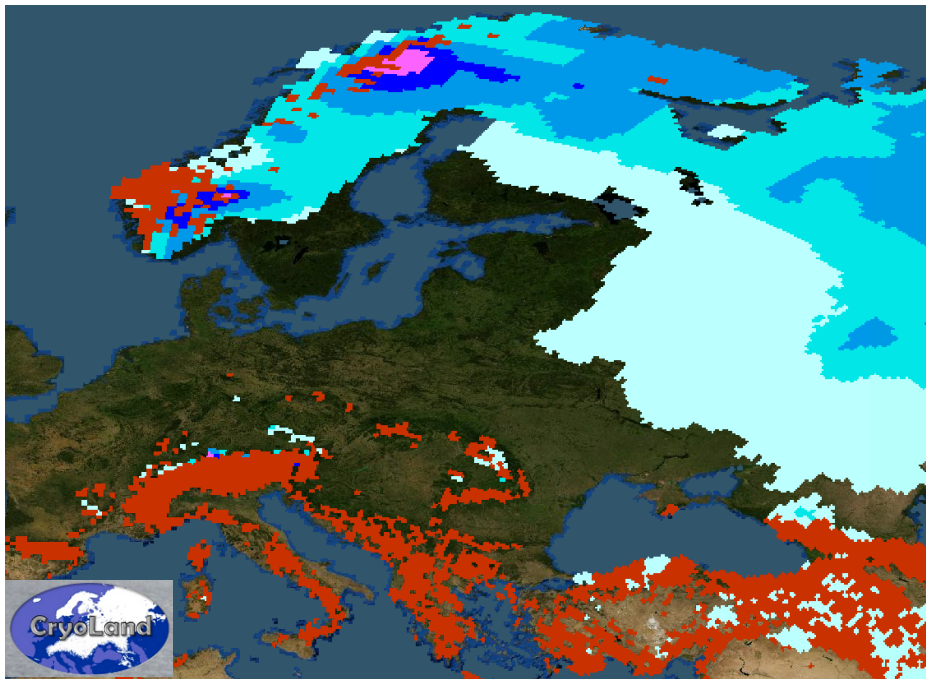
----- 1000
----- 2000
----- 3000

Schneehöhe [cm]



b) Snow Depth / Snow Water Equivalent

- Global SWE products available with 25km resolution (passive microwave)
- Mountain regions excluded
- Spatial resolution **insufficient** for alpine terrain



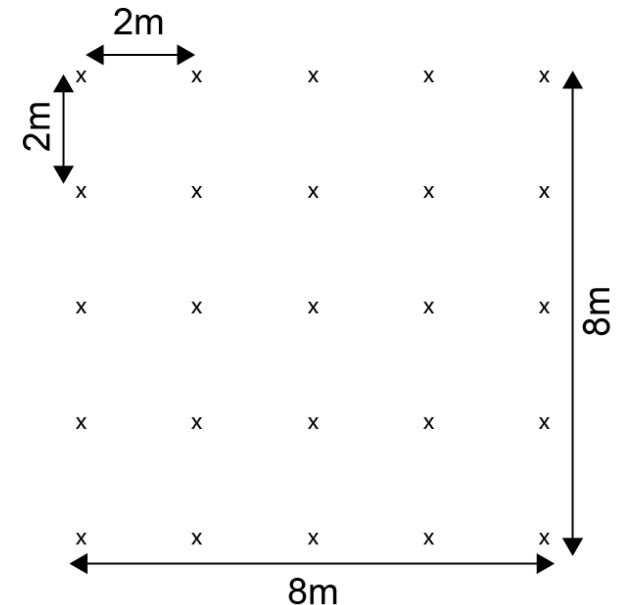
- Very high spatial variability due to:
 - Complex terrain
 - Wind
 - Avalanches
- What is the **correct snow depth**?
- Very much **scale dependent!**



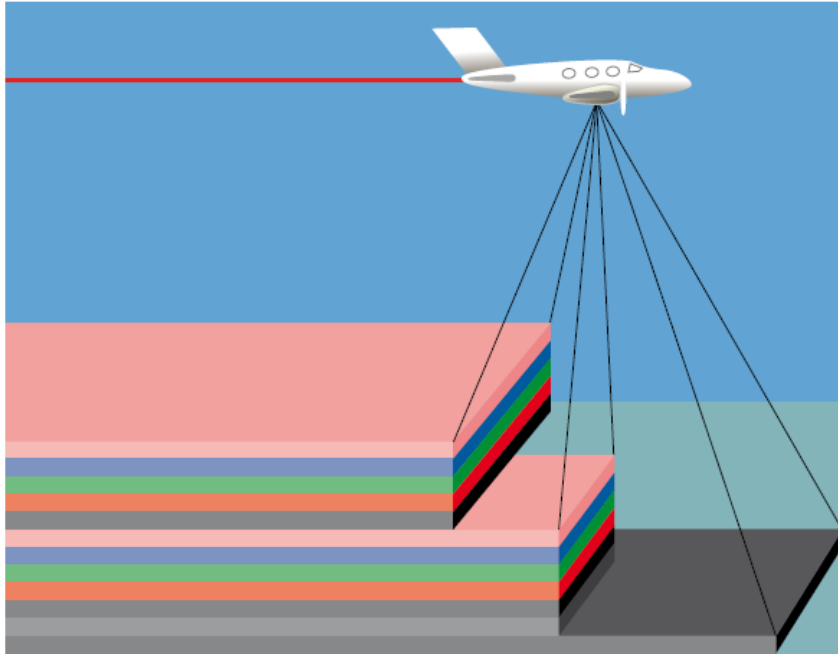
2.30	1.78	1.35	0.95	0.65
2.25	1.60	0.90	0.65	<u>0.55</u>
1.90	1.35	0.85	0.70	0.75
1.40	1.00	0.90	1.50	1.85
1.35	1.25	1.20	2.10	<u>2.35</u>

$$\sigma = 0.56\text{m}$$

$$x = 1.34\text{m}$$

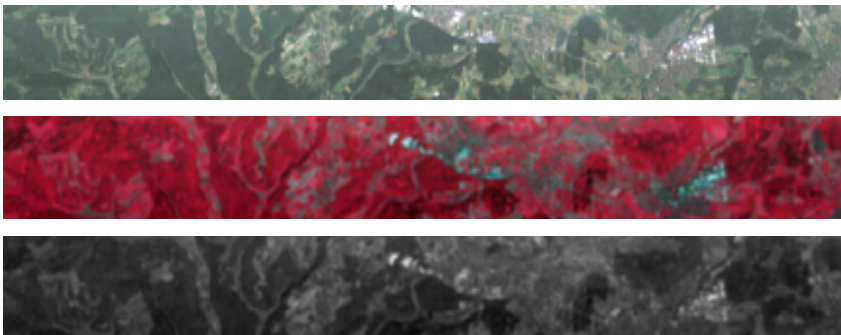


ADS80 (100) opt-electronic scanner



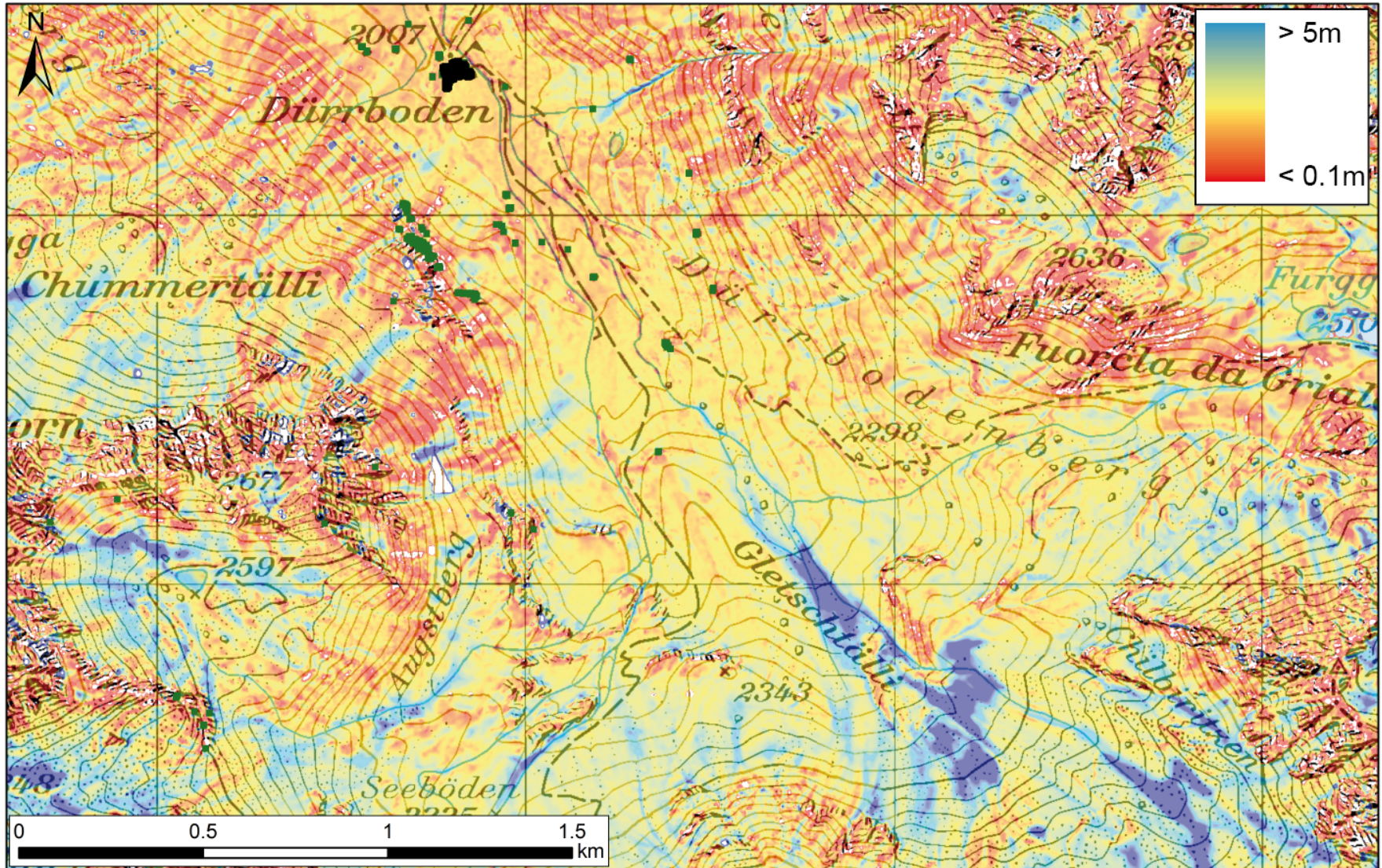
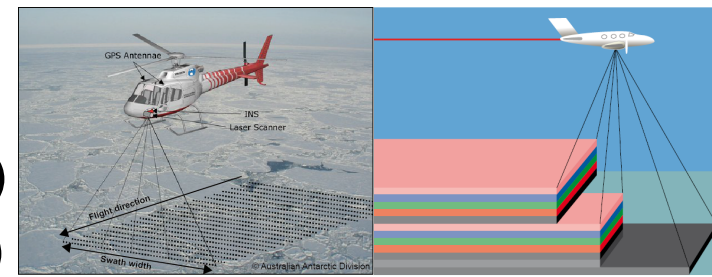
Field of View: 64°
Pixel: 6 μm
CCD Zeile: 12'000
(20'000)

Räumliche Auflösung: ~ 0.25 m
Radiometrische
Auflösung: 12-bit
Spektrale Auflösung: 4 Kanäle

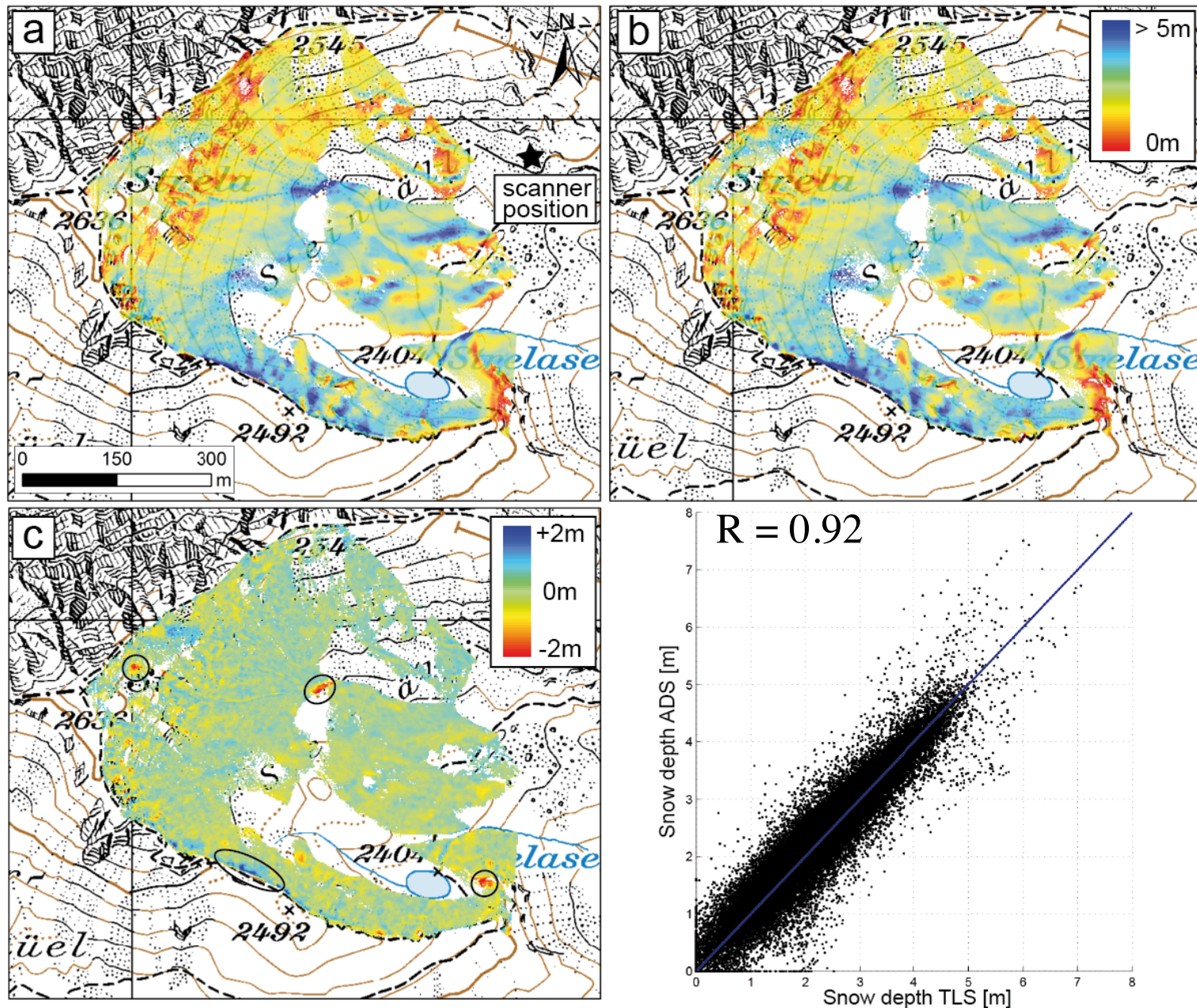


pan:	465 – 680 nm	-16/0/27°
blue:	428 – 492 nm	-16/0°
green:	533 – 587 nm	-16/0°
red:	608 – 662 nm	-16/0°
nir:	833 – 887 nm	-16/0°

- High spatial resolution data gets available
 - Airborne laserscanning LiDAR (accurate)
 - Digital photogrammetry (more economic)

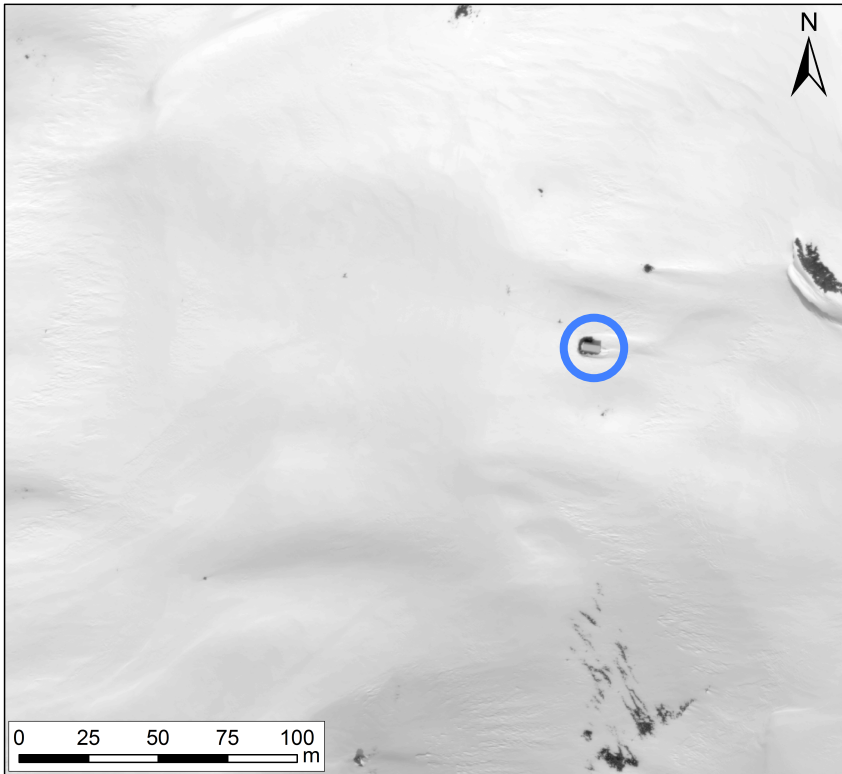


Comparison TLS vs. digital photogrammetry

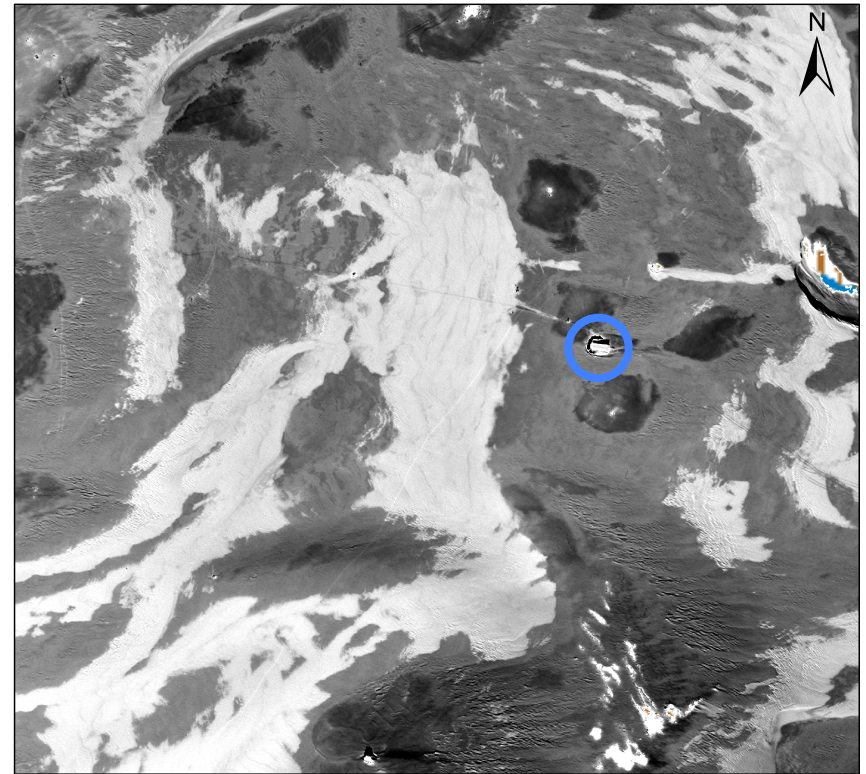


c) Surface snow type / grain size

- Near infrared bands are sensitive to optical equivalent grain size (Warren 1982)
- Important for avalanche danger assessment
- Wetness / free water content, density

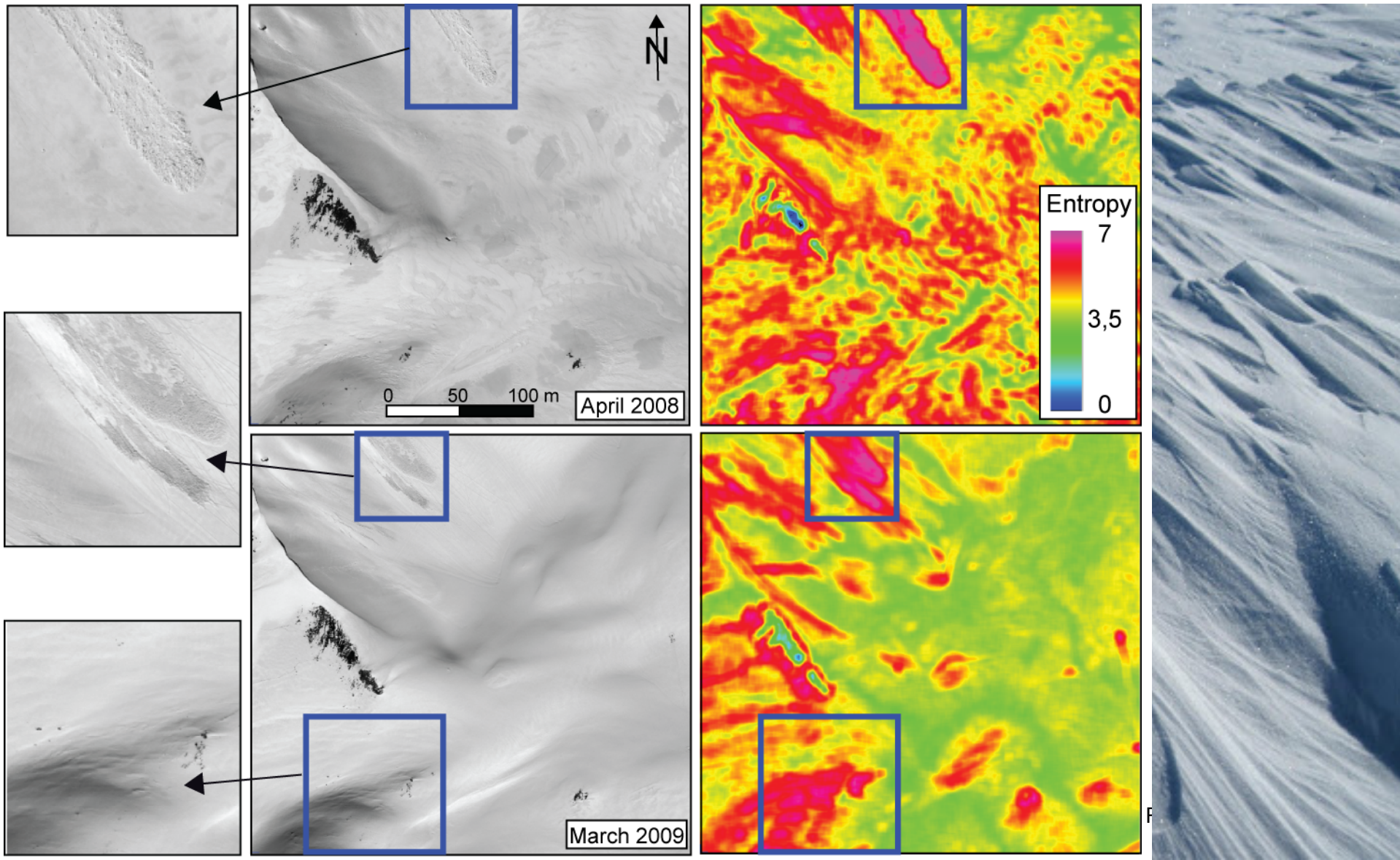


ADS blue band



Normalized difference index
NDI ($nir + blue / nir - blue$)

d) Surface roughness



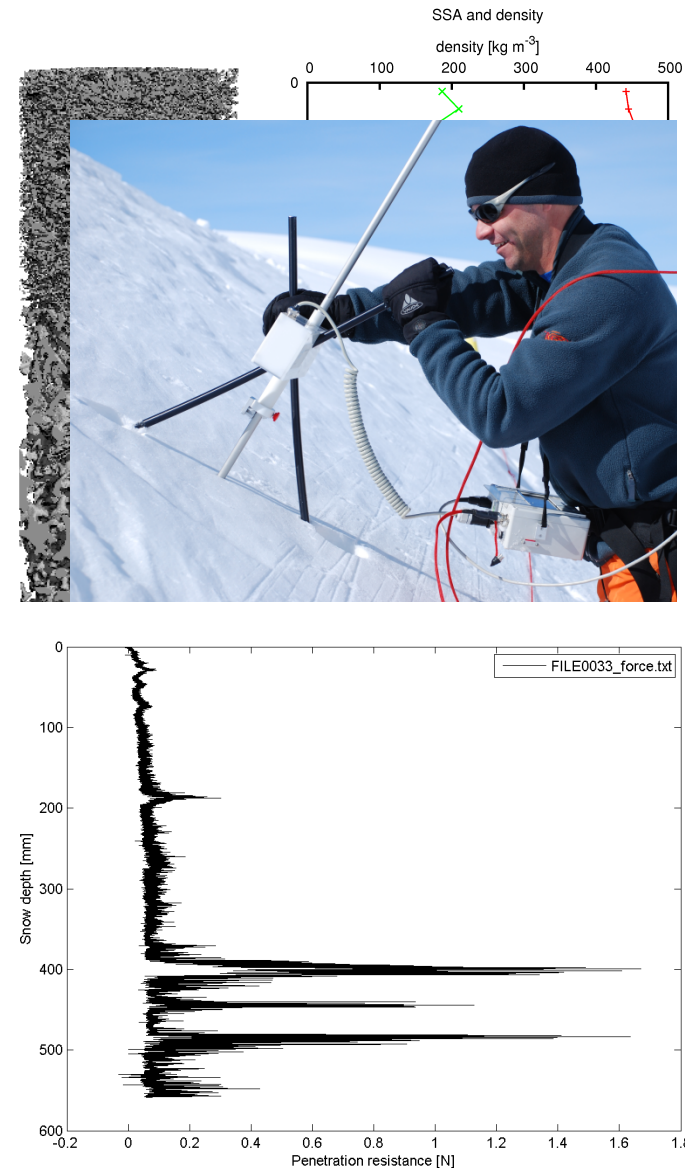
e) Snowpack layering



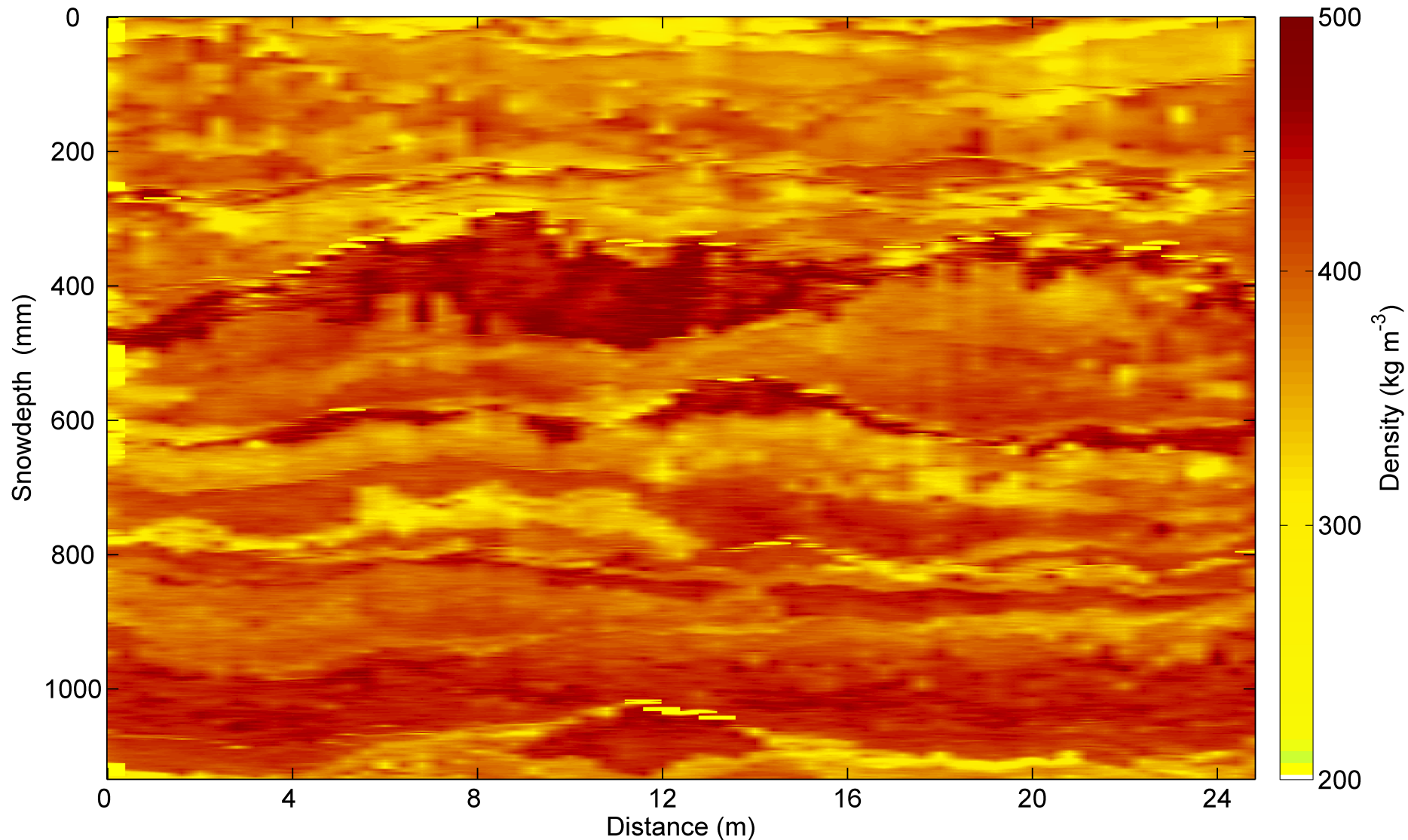
Measurement techniques

- Computer tomography (CT):
 - Reconstruction of 3D microstructure
 - Resolution ~ 0.02 mm
- SnowMicroPen (SMP):
 - High resolution stratigraphy
 - Resolution ~ 1 mm
 - Portable and fast \rightarrow spatial variability
- Near Infrared Photography (NIP):
 - 2D SSA profiles
 - Resolution ~ 1 mm

(Source: M. Schneebeli, SLF)



SMP measured Density at Kohnen Station Antartica (cross-section), measurement every 40cm



Conclusions

- **Snow in complex terrain is important** for numerous applications
- Remote sensing can provide **spatially continuous** data
- The **spatial variability is very high** for all parameters
 - ➔ **high spatial** resolution is requested
- Temporal variability can be high
 - ➔ **high temporal** resolution is requested
- Today's operational remote sensing products **might not be able** to capture the **spatial variability in alpine terrain**
- **Extensive validation** using **high spatial resolution** data
- **Further development** RS of products using high resolution data

EAS IAP Project



Improved Alpine Avalanche Forecast service

- How can we use satellite technology (earth observation, GNSS & satcom) to improve avalanche warning?
- Consortium: SLF/ NGI / ENVEO / GAMMA



- Key users:
 - European avalanche warning services
 - Regional/local users (e.g. road administration, ski resorts, authorities)
 - The general public





Thank you

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