

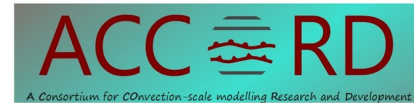
Spectral coupling between the atmosphere and snow surfaces

Dr. scient. Kristian Pagh Nielsen

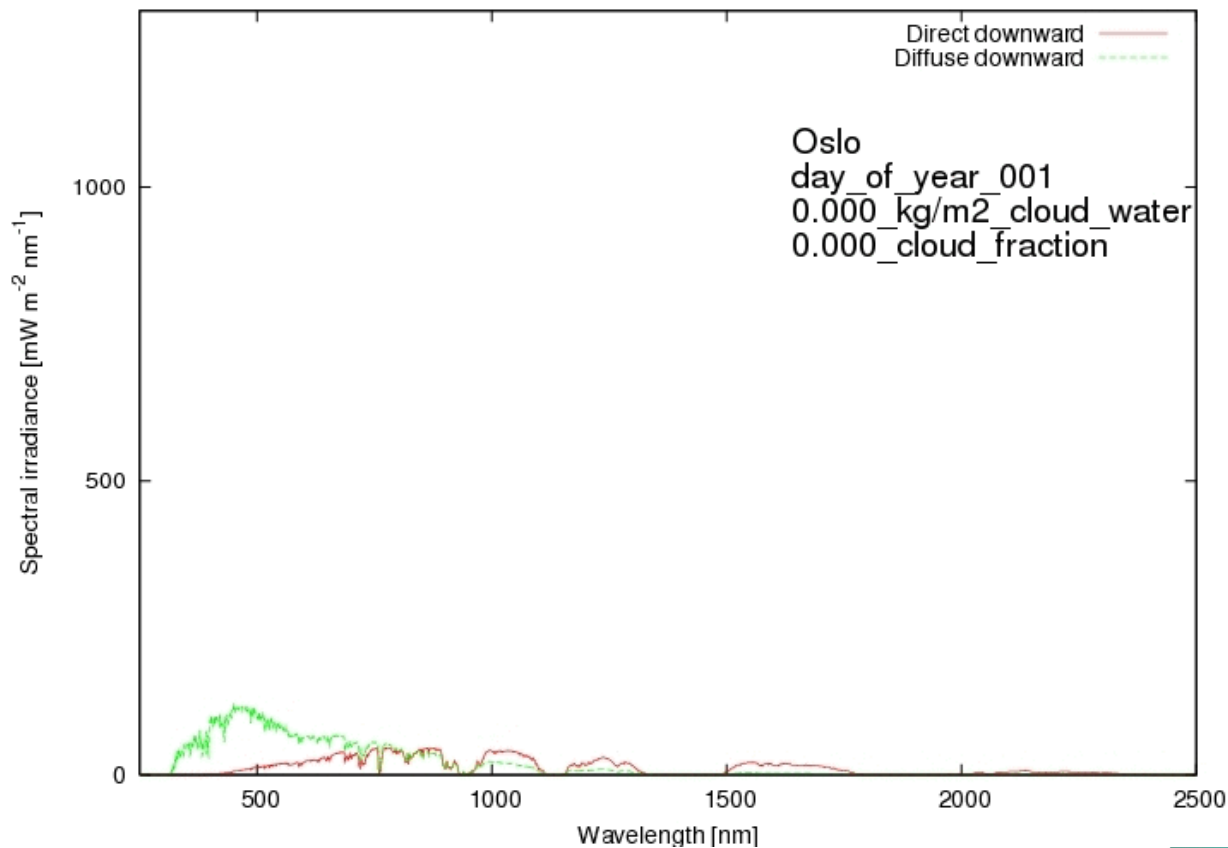
Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI)

44th EWGLAM and 29th SRNWP Meeting

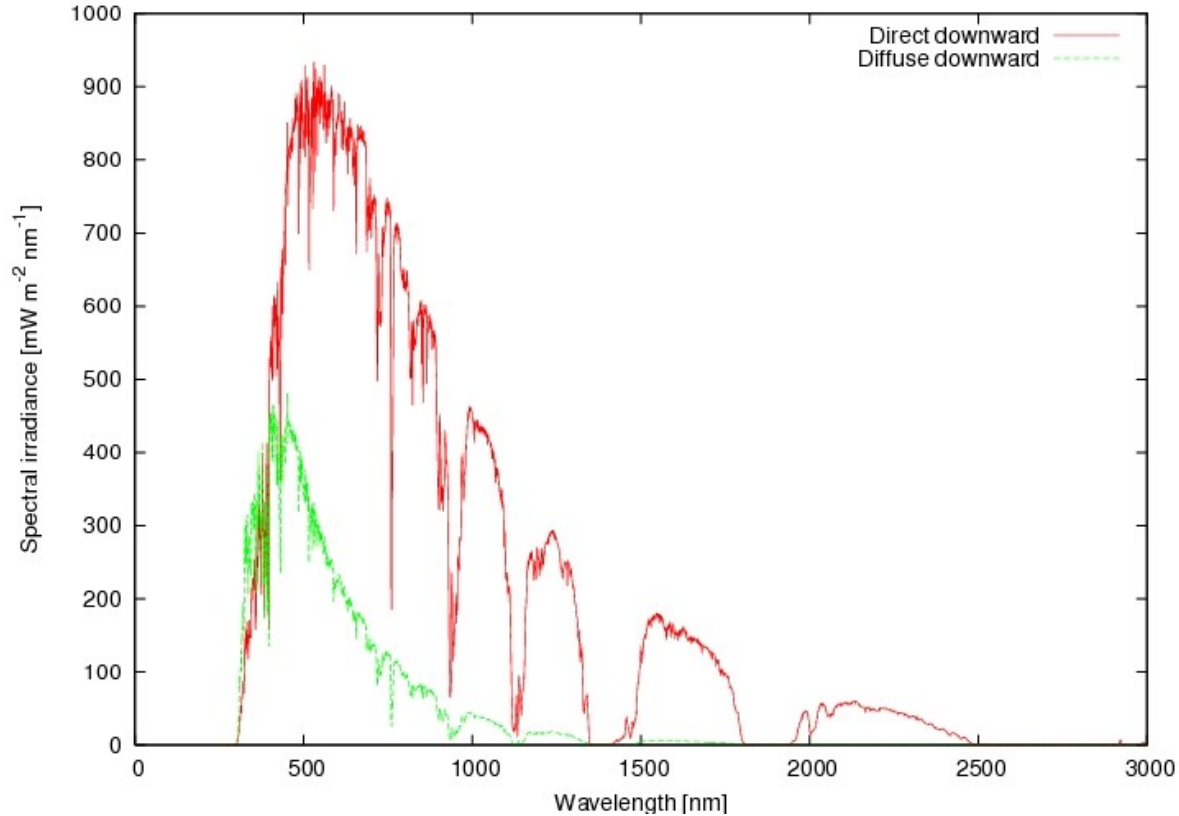
Wednesday 2022-09-28



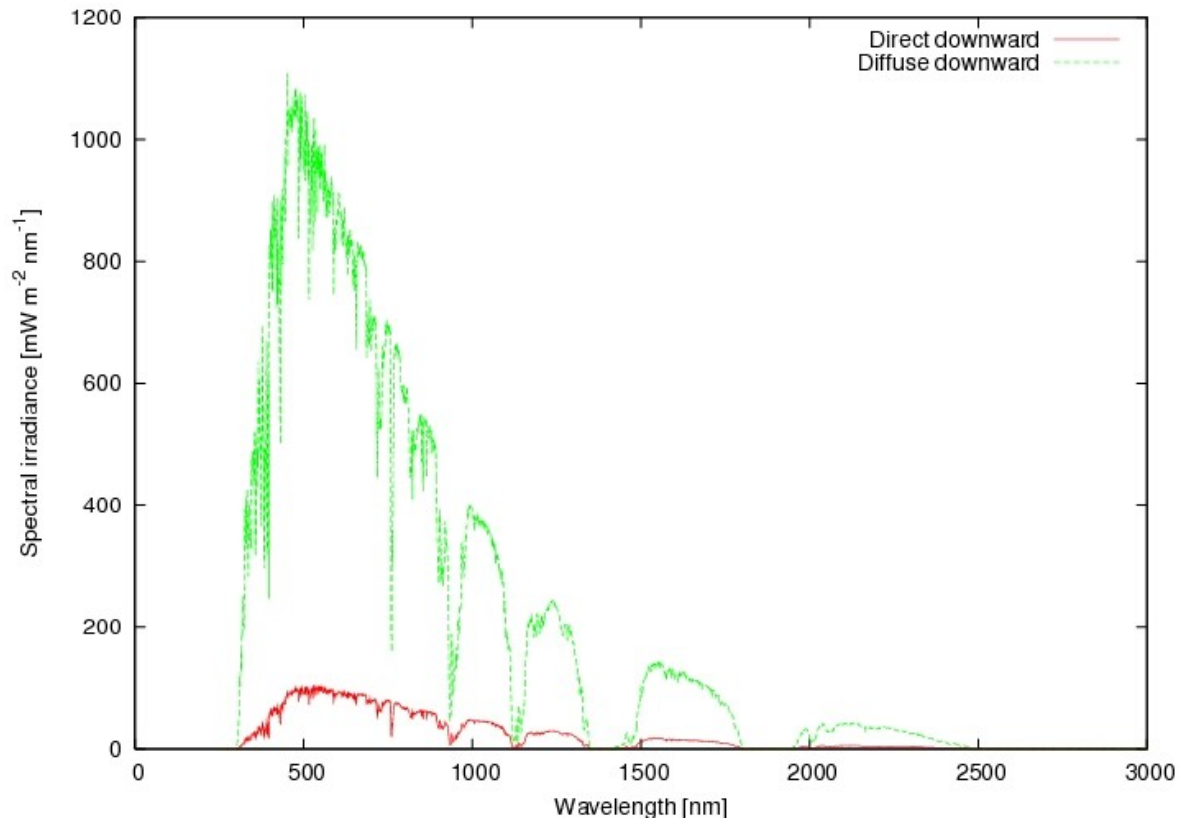
The solar spectrum



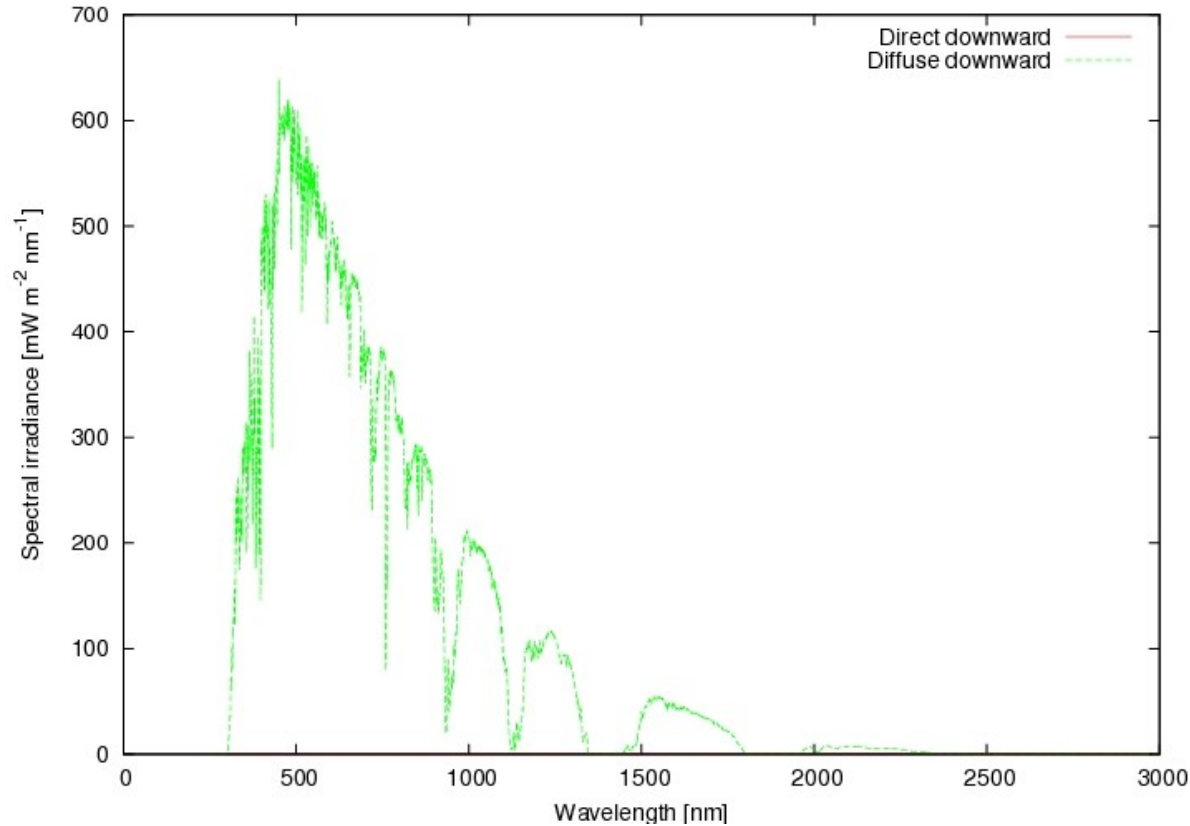
No clouds. albedo = 0.2



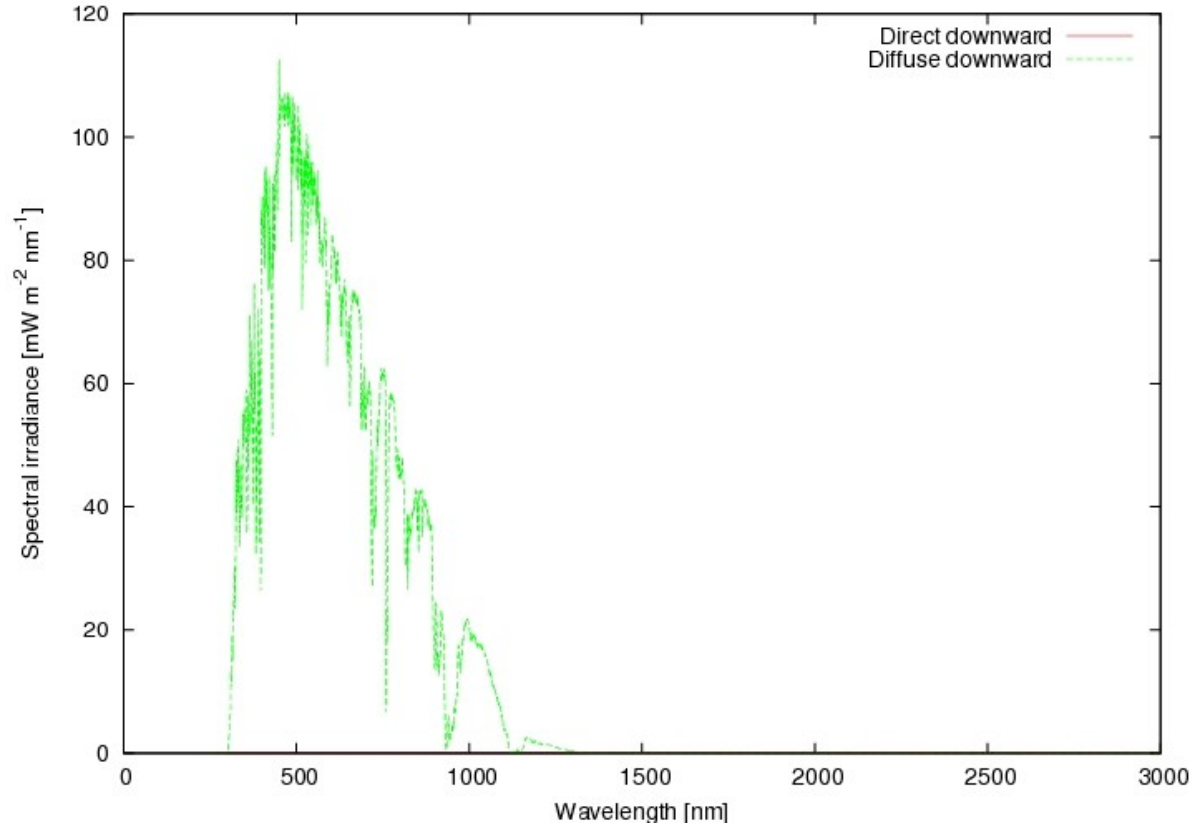
+ 10 g/m² cloud water load



100 g/m² cloud water load



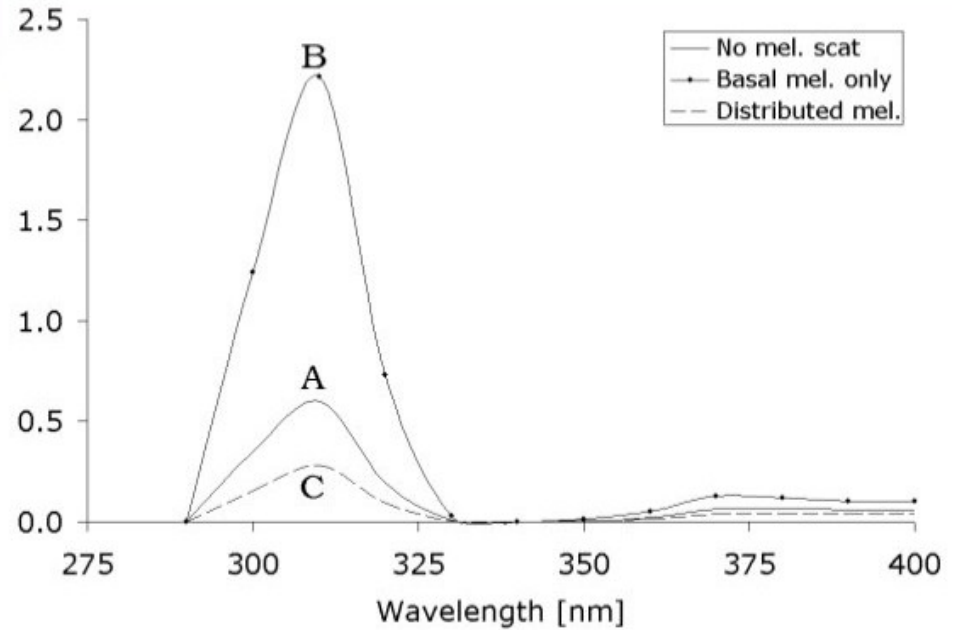
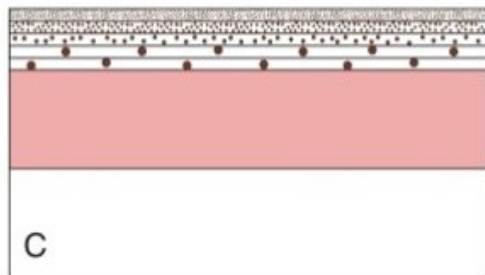
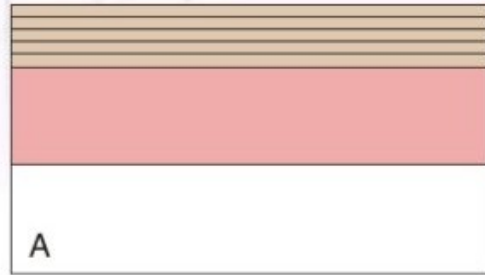
1 kg/m² cloud water load



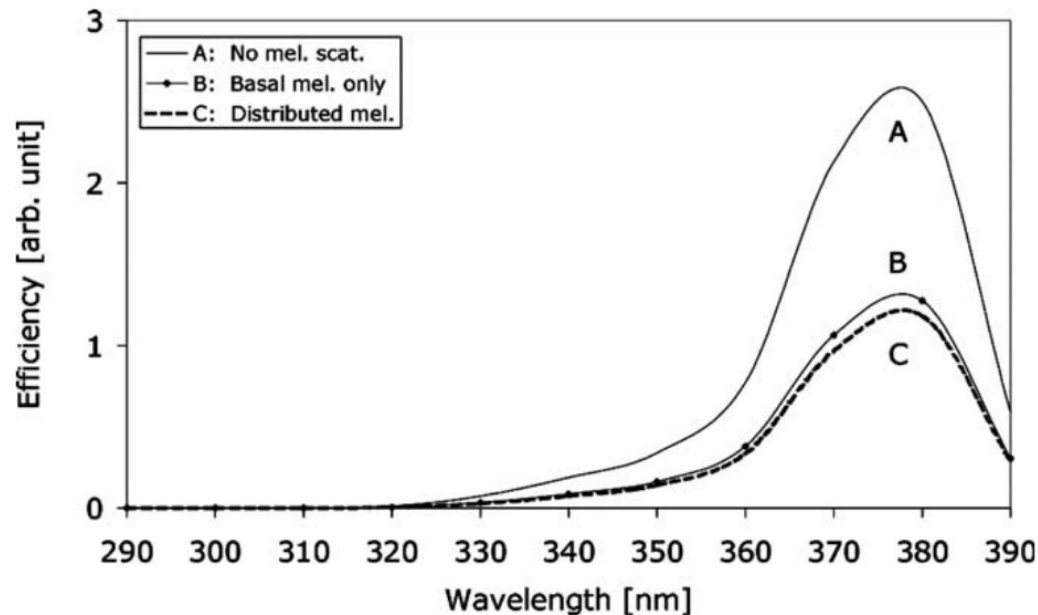
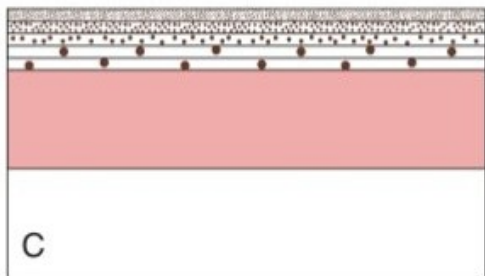
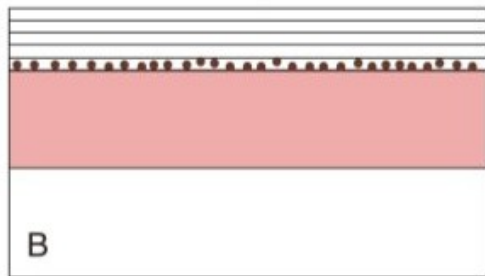
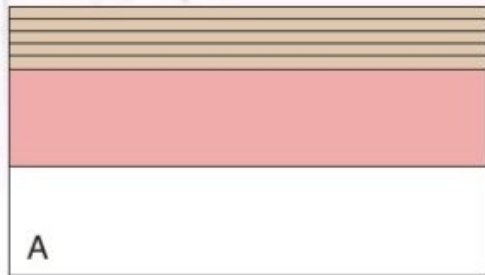
NWP radiation variables

- Broadband solar at the surface and top of atmosphere
- Spectral Band data (2-3)
 - UV
 - visible (VIS)
 - solar infrared (NIR)
- Spectrally derived products
 - UV index
 - Photosynthetic available radiation (PAR)

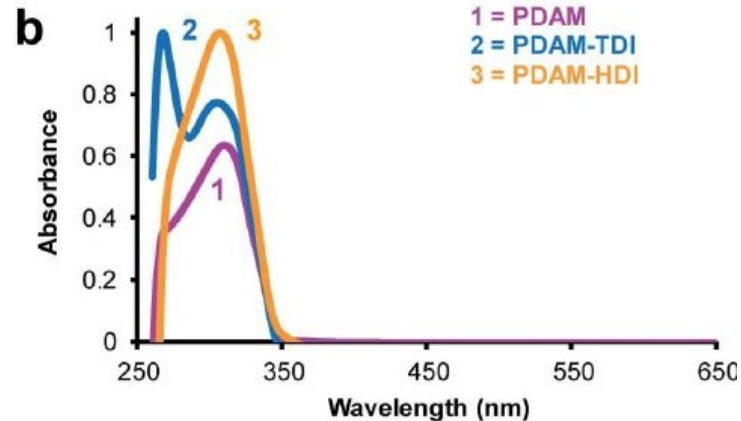
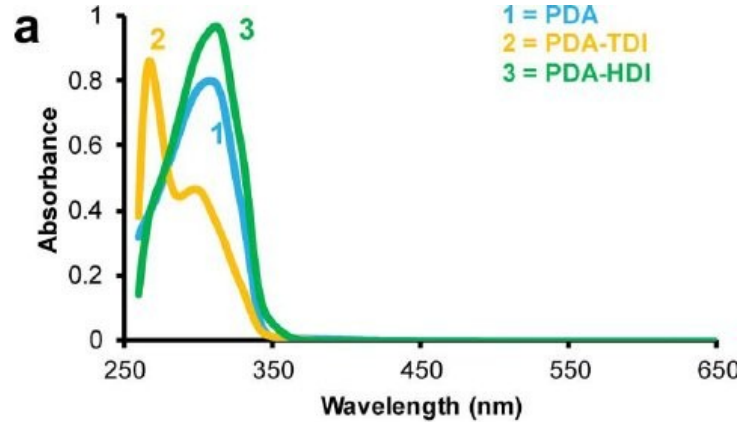
Efficiency of DNA mutation



Efficiency of folate degradation

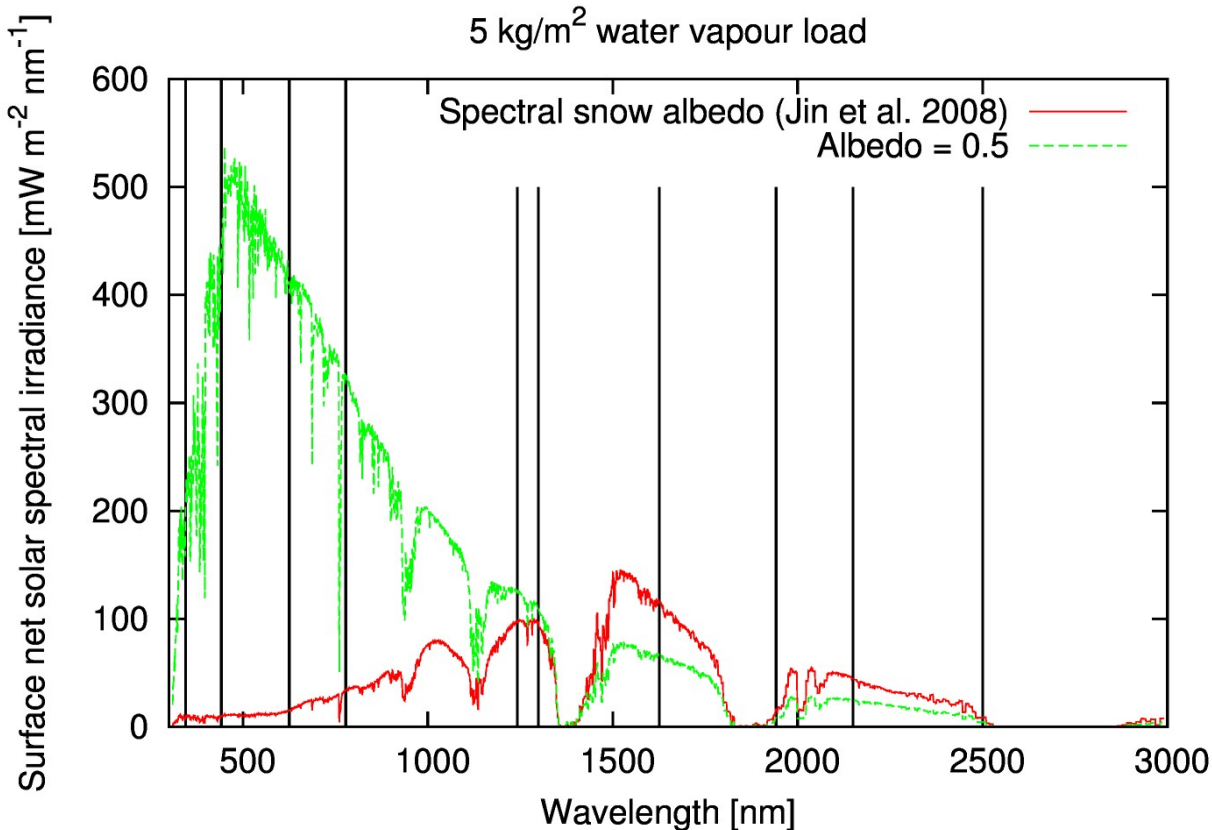


Wind turbine coating spectra



From Kamaci et al. (2015)
doi:10.1016/j.jtice.2015.08.018

+ spectral properties of snow

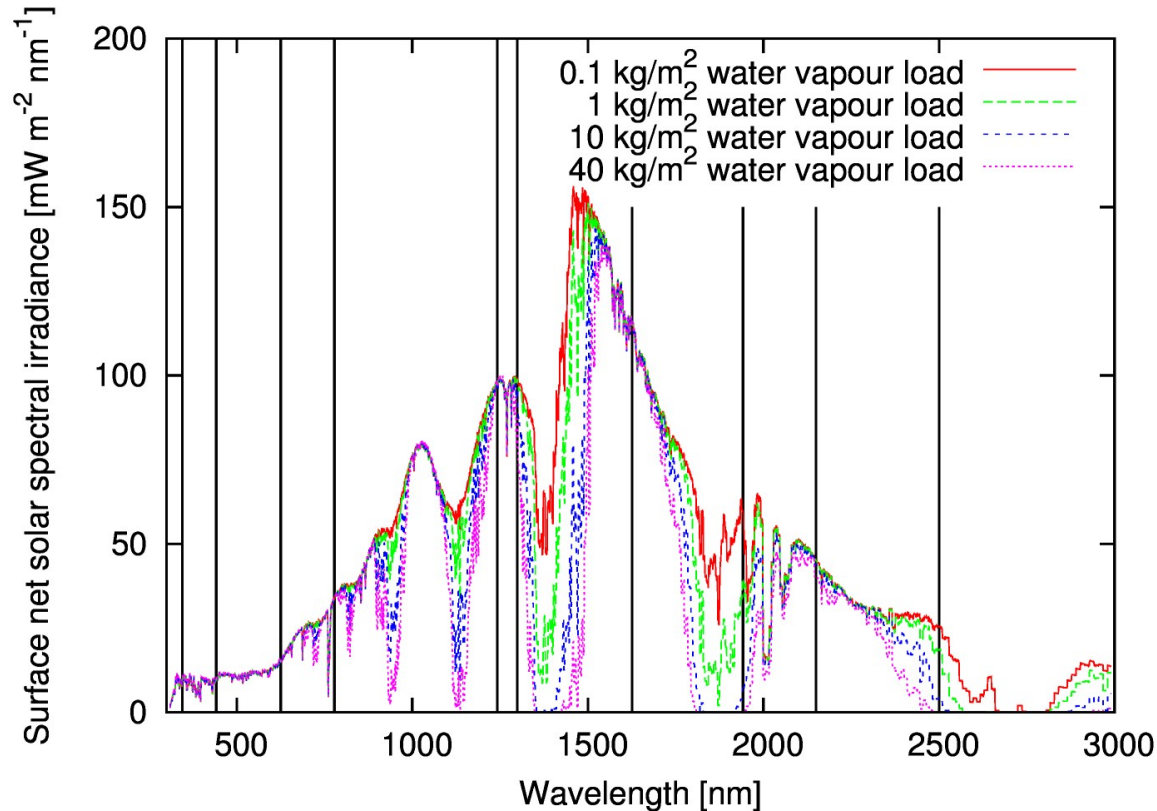


Green: constant surface albedo = 0.5.

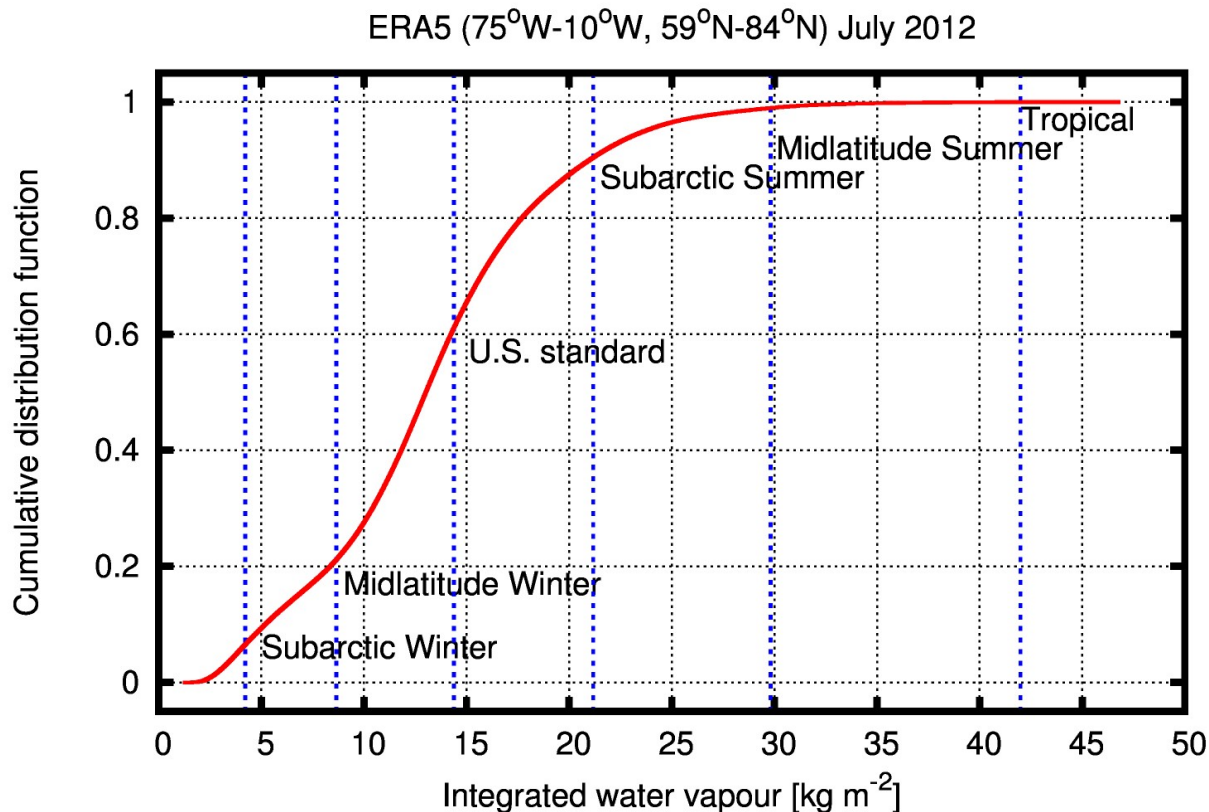
Red: Jin et al. (2008) albedo spectrum of aggregate snow particles.

Vertical lines: wavelength band divisions of the IFS 14 band shortwave radiation scheme.

+ variable water vapour load



Cumulative water vapour loads



For the month July 2012 and a longitude-latitude region covering Greenland and surrounding areas.

Blue lines: AFGL standard atmospheres

Snow albedo computation - 1-layer scheme

For no melt conditions (corrected from le Moigne 2018 Eq. 4.156):

$$\alpha_s(t) = \alpha_s(t - \Delta t) - \tau_a \frac{\Delta t}{\tau} + \frac{P_s \Delta t}{W_{crn}} (\alpha_{s,\max} - \alpha_{s,\min}), \quad (3)$$
$$(\alpha_{s,\min} \leq \alpha_s \leq \alpha_{s,\max})$$

$$\tau_a = 0.008 \text{ day}^{-1}, \quad \alpha_{s,\min} = 0.50, \quad \alpha_{s,\max} = 0.85$$

$$W_{crn} = 10 \text{ kg m}^2, \quad \tau = 86400 \text{ s/day}$$

For melt conditions:

$$\alpha_s(t) = [\alpha_s(t - \Delta t) - \alpha_{s,\min}] \exp(\tau_f \frac{\Delta t}{\tau}) + \alpha_{s,\min} +$$
$$\frac{P_s \Delta t}{W_{crn}} (\alpha_{s,\max} - \alpha_{s,\min}), \quad (4)$$
$$(\alpha_{s,\min} \leq \alpha_s \leq \alpha_{s,\max})$$

$$\tau_f = 0.24 \text{ day}^{-1}$$

For glaciers $\alpha_{s,\min} = 0.8$.

Snow albedo computation - multi-layer schemes

Spectral band	Albedo α	Absorption coefficient β (m^{-1})
0.3–0.8 μm	$\max(0.6, \alpha_i - \Delta\alpha_{\text{age}})$ where: $\alpha_i = \min(0.92, 0.96 - 1.58\sqrt{d_{\text{opt}}})$ and: $\Delta\alpha_{\text{age}} = \min\left(1., \max\left(\frac{P}{P_{\text{CDP}}}, 0.5\right)\right) \times 0.2 \frac{\text{A}}{60}$	$\max(40, 0.00192\rho/\sqrt{d_{\text{opt}}})$
0.8–1.5 μm	$\max(0.3, 0.9 - 15.4\sqrt{d_{\text{opt}}})$	$\max(100, 0.01098\rho/\sqrt{d_{\text{opt}}})$
1.5–2.8 μm	$346.3d' - 32.31\sqrt{d'} + 0.88$ where: $d' = \min(d_{\text{opt}}, 0.0023)$	$+\infty$

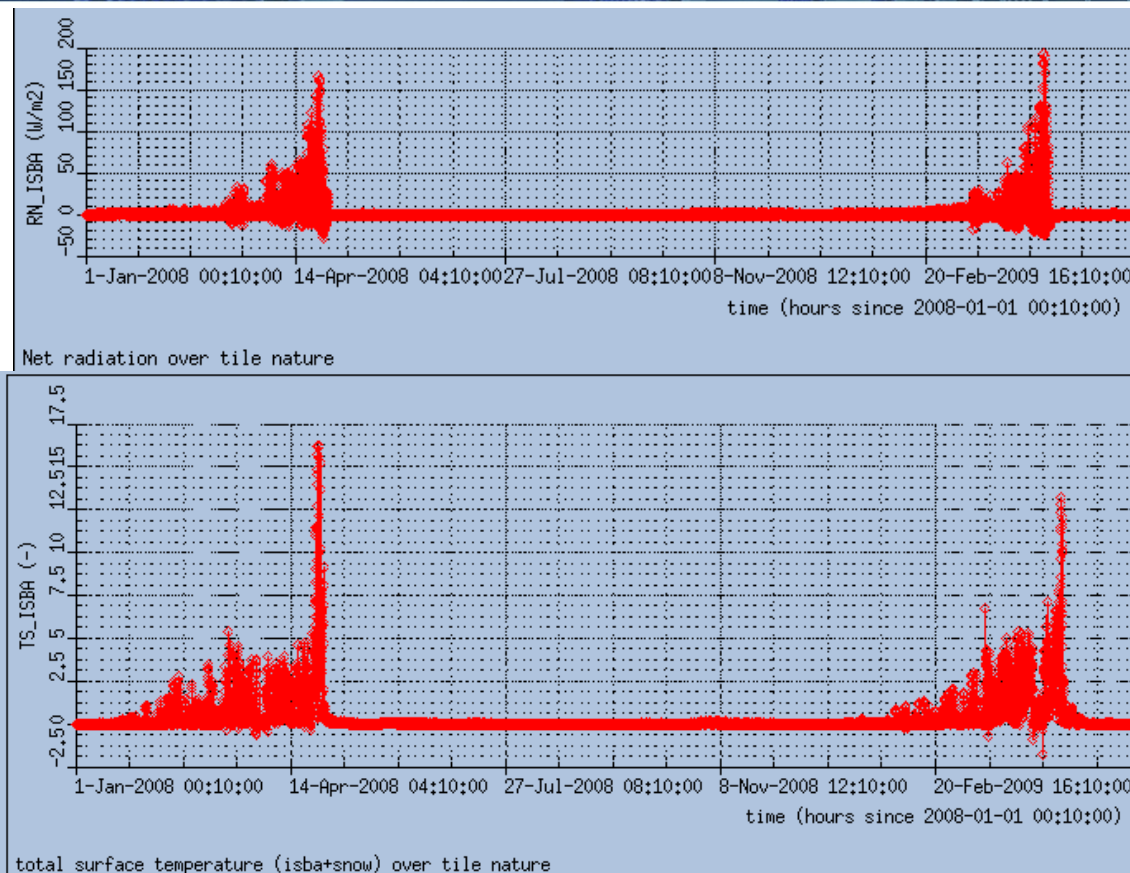
Table 1: Temporal evolution of snow albedo and absorption coefficient β (Vionnet et al. 2012).
 $P_{\text{CDP}} = 870$ hPa. Spectral band weights: 71%, 21% & 8%. **MEB: 48% & 52%**

Differences in the actual model:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{rel. max}} &= 1.0 \rightarrow 1.5, \quad \beta_{1.5-2.8\mu\text{m}} = +\infty \text{ m}^{-1} \rightarrow 2000 \text{ m}^{-1}, \\
 \text{age, coef.}_{\text{glacier}} &= 60 \text{ day}^{-1} \rightarrow 900 \text{ day}^{-1}, \quad \alpha_{\text{min, glacier}} \rightarrow 0.8 \text{ (in Crocus)}
 \end{aligned}$$



MEB albedo spectrum difference



Offline SURFEX runs

NordSnowNet 2022 meeting
setup by Patrick
Samuelsson

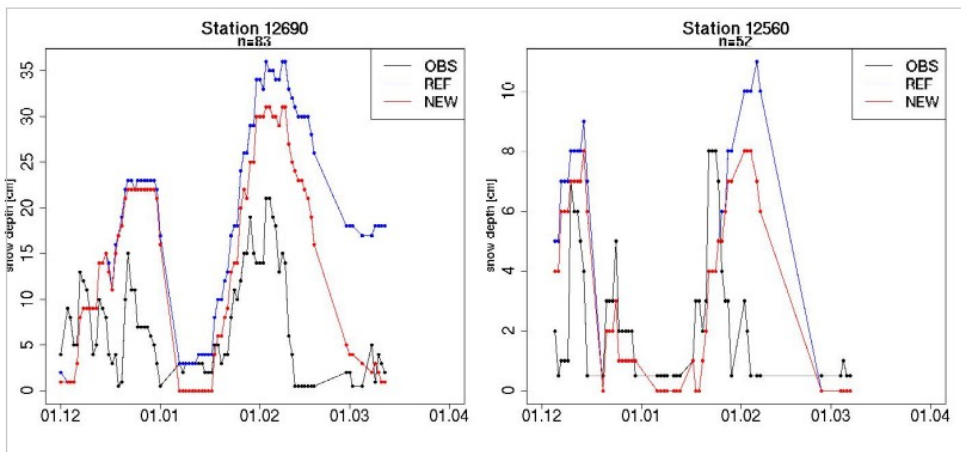
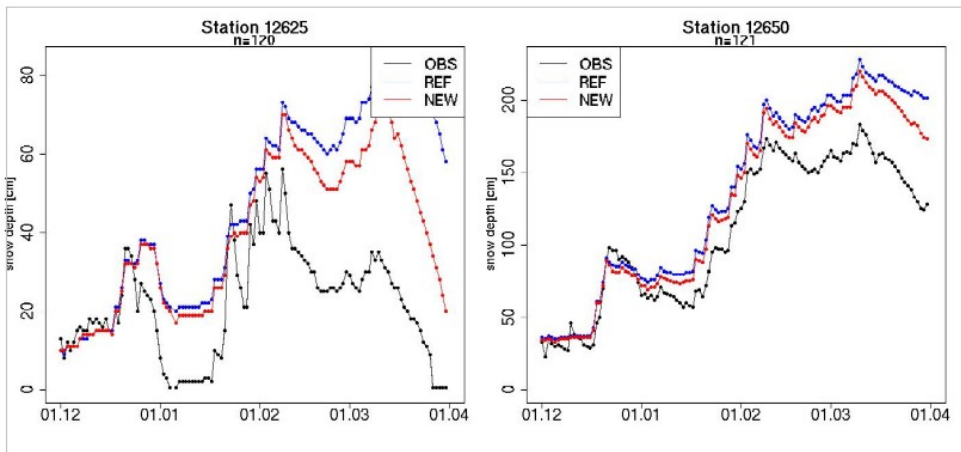
Forcing data from Sodankylä
covering two winters

Top: Net radiation
differences

Bottom: Skin temperature
differences



Crocus experiment for Polish stations



- Test and plots by Gabriel Stachura (IMGW)
- Stations: Zakopane, Kaspowry, Wierch, Lesko and Katowice



Thank you for your attention!

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