



A multi-layer snow cover scheme for numerical weather and climate models

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Rome, 11.09.2019

Proposed COSMO Priority Task (PT) Project – SAINT



COSMO Priority Task: Snow cover Atmosphere INTeractions (SAINT)

Version 1.0, 13.10.2017

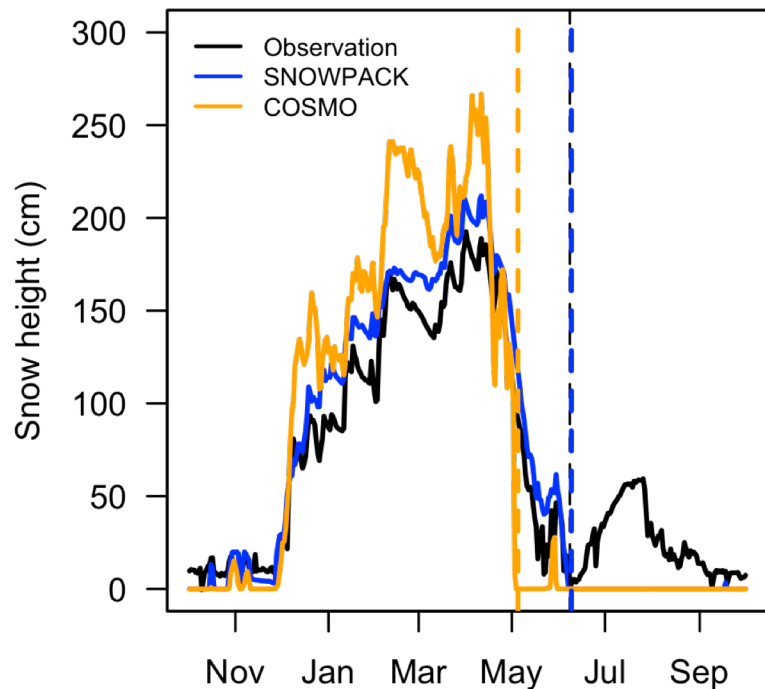
Task Leader: Sascha Bellaire (WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF)

Main goal

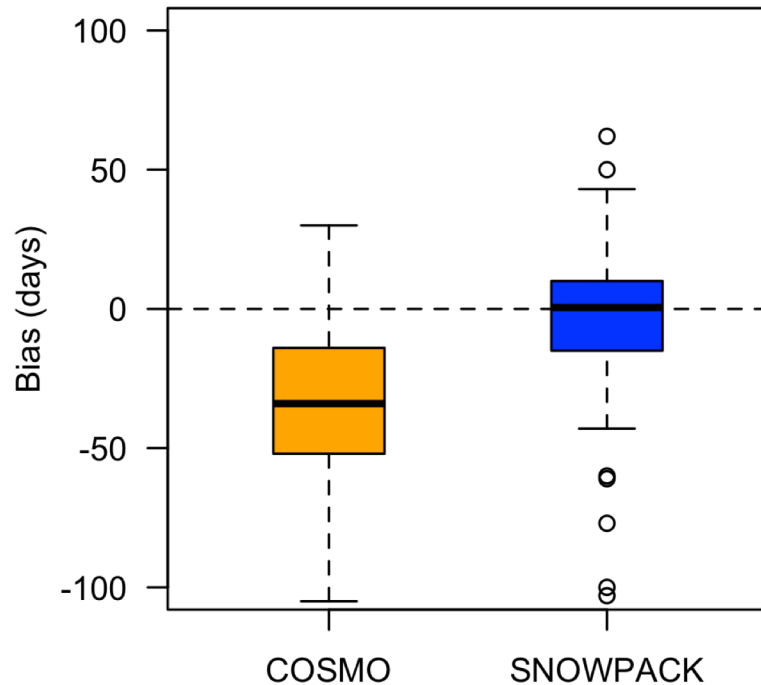
Improving the current multi-layer snow cover scheme

COSMO-2 validation (Snow depth)

Weissfluhjoch

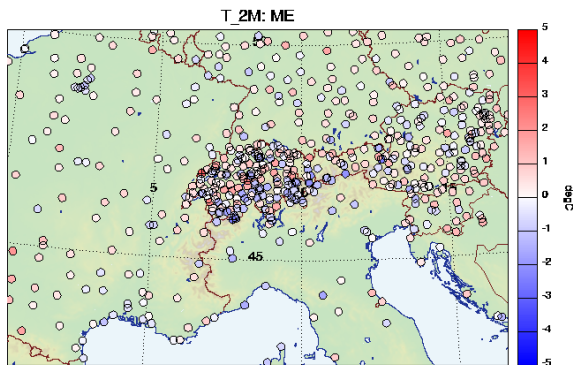


IMIS



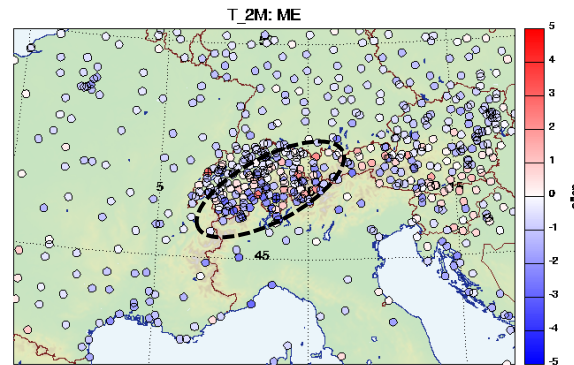
Verification – COSMO_{MASTER} vs. Observation (2018-2019)

SON



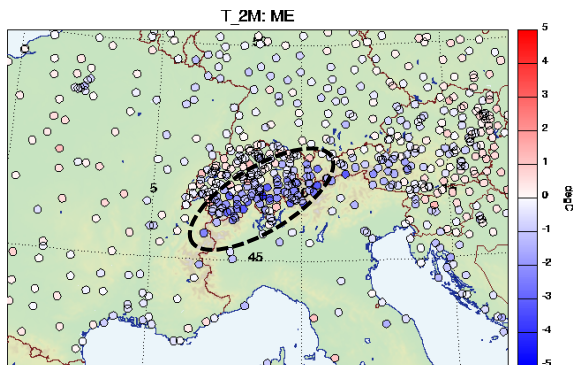
C-E-100@alps 2018-09-01 15:00 to 2018-12-01 0:00 15-24
+Min: -2.485 degC at station 16052 +Max: 2.998 degC at station 06617

DJF



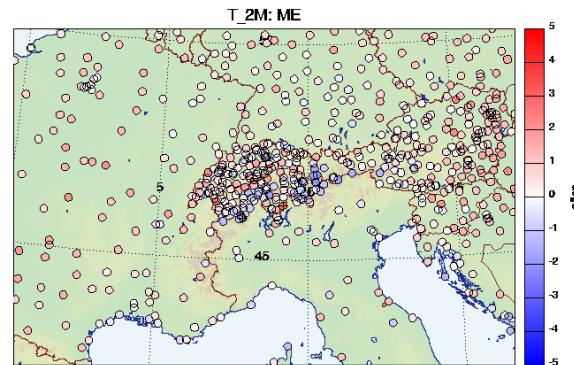
C-E-100@alps 2018-12-01 15:00 to 2019-03-01 12:00 15-24
+Min: -3.604 degC at station 06754 +Max: 2.788 degC at station 06617

MAM



C-E-100@alps 2019-03-01 15:00 to 2019-06-01 12:00 15-24
+Min: -3.880 degC at station 06753 +Max: 1.497 degC at station 06712

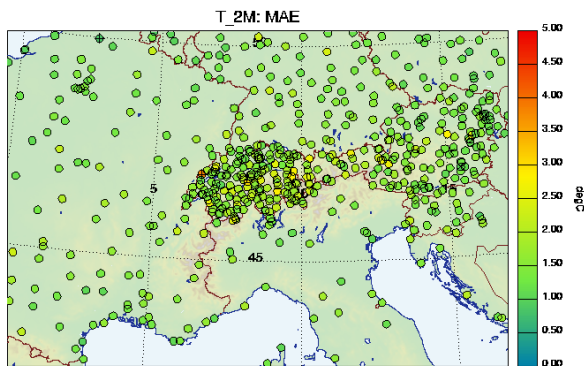
JJA



C-E-100@alps 2019-06-01 15:00 to 2019-08-15 12:00 15-24
+Min: -2.299 degC at station 06747 +Max: 2.915 degC at station 06758

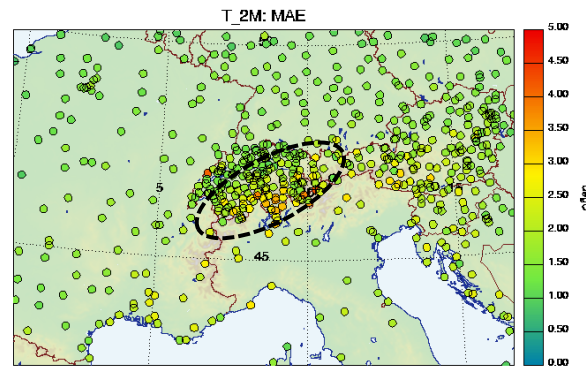
Verification – COSMO_{MASTER} vs. Observation (2018-2019)

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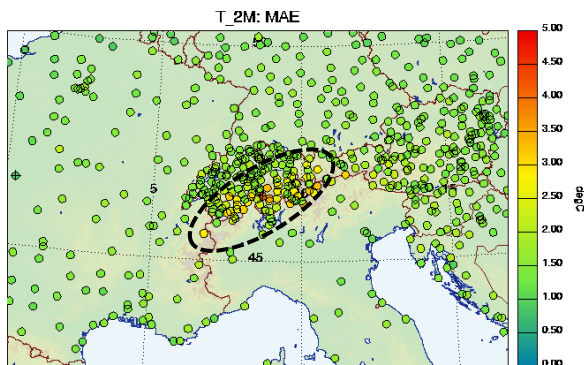
C-E-100@alps 2018-09-01 15:00 to 2018-12-01 0:00 15-24
+Min: 0.8410 degC at station 07059 +Max: 3.809 degC at station 06617

DJF



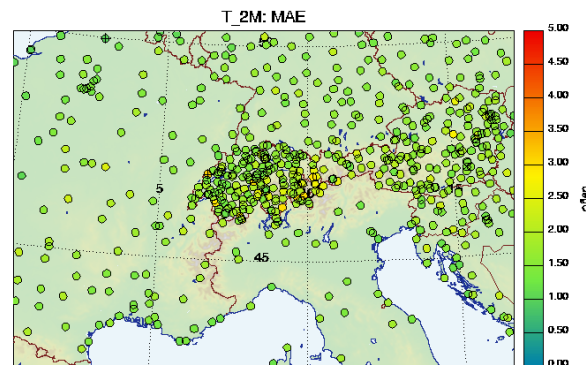
C-E-100@alps 2018-12-01 15:00 to 2019-03-01 12:00 15-24
+Min: 0.8018 degC at station 07027 +Max: 4.286 degC at station 06778

MAM



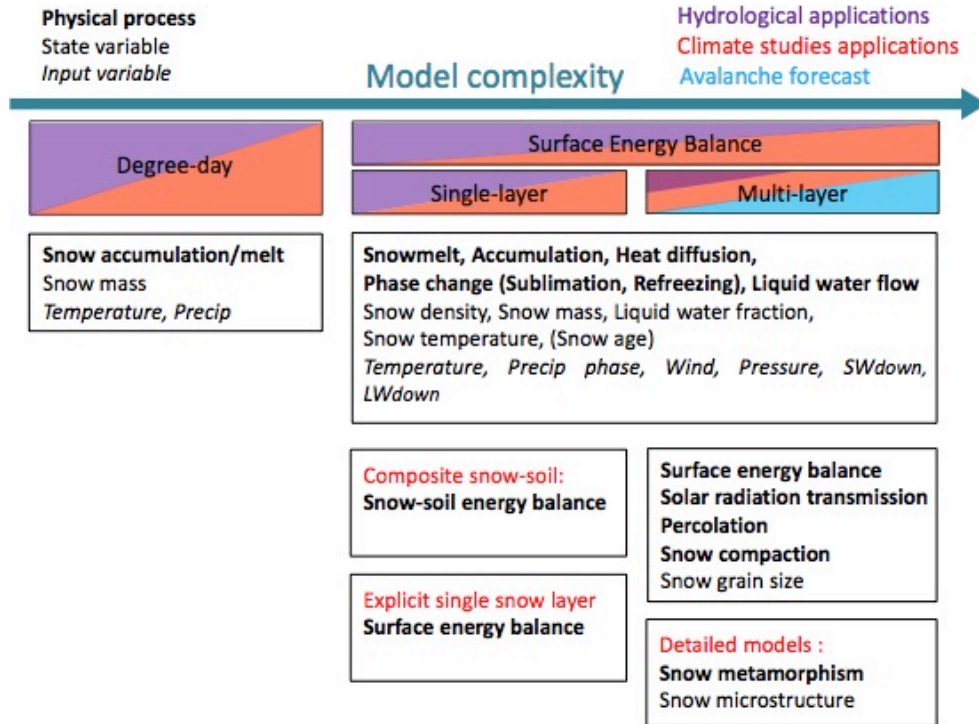
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+Min: 0.8928 degC at station 07335 +Max: 4.060 degC at station 06753

JJA



C-E-100@alps 2019-06-01 15:00 to 2019-08-15 12:00 15-24
+Min: 0.9048 degC at station 07059 +Max: 3.139 degC at station 06617

Snow cover schemes – Model complexity

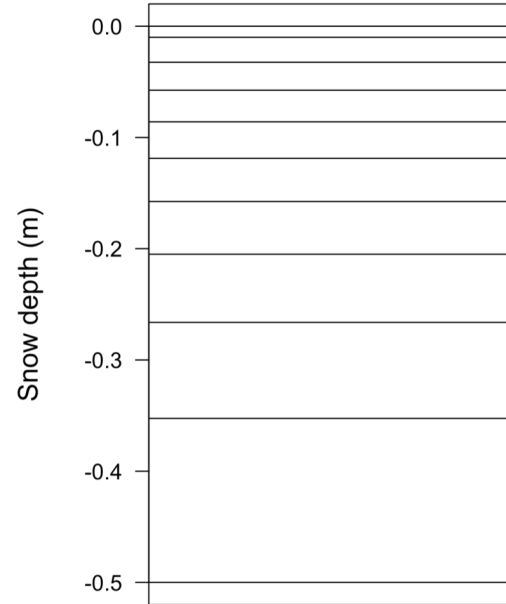


○ ‘Good’ models must include ...

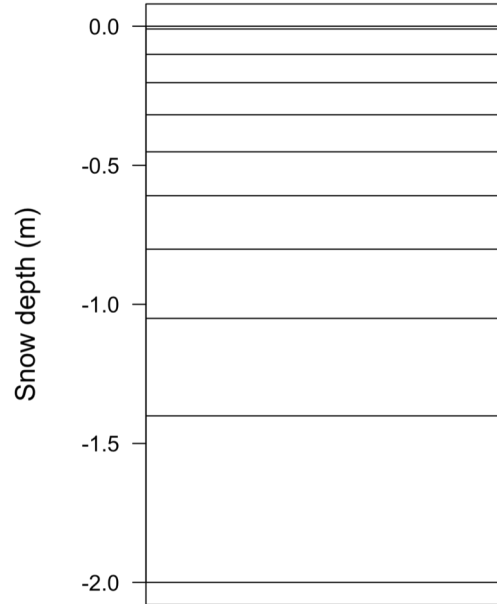
- multiple layers,
- new snow density,
- albedo parameterization (SEB),
- heat conduction/equation,
- phase changes,
- water transport.
- compaction/settlement.

The Scheme: Multi-layer snow cover scheme (MLS; Layering)

0.5 cm



2.0 cm



General Structure:

- **Maximum 10 (default) snow layers.**
- **Fixed first layer thickness 0.01 m.**
- **Logarithmic increase of layer thickness with depth.**

Limitations:

- **No layer smaller than 0.01 m after re-meshing.**
- **Special treatment for snow depth < 0.05 m, i.e. single layer snow cover scheme.**

Snow cover Modelling – Volumetric fractions

Formulation in **SNOWPACK**:

$$\theta_i + \theta_w + \theta_a = 1$$

$$\rho_s = \rho_i \theta_i + \rho_w \theta_w + \rho_a \theta_a$$

θ : Volumetric Fraction (-)

ρ : Density (kg m^{-3}) s, i, w, a, v : subscripts for Snow, Ice, Water, Air, Vapor

Bulk Temperature Equation:

$$\rho_s c_p \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k_{eff} \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial z}) = [Q_{pc}] + [Q_{mm}] + Q_{sw} ;$$

$$[Q] = W m^{-3} \text{ Volumetric Heat Source}$$

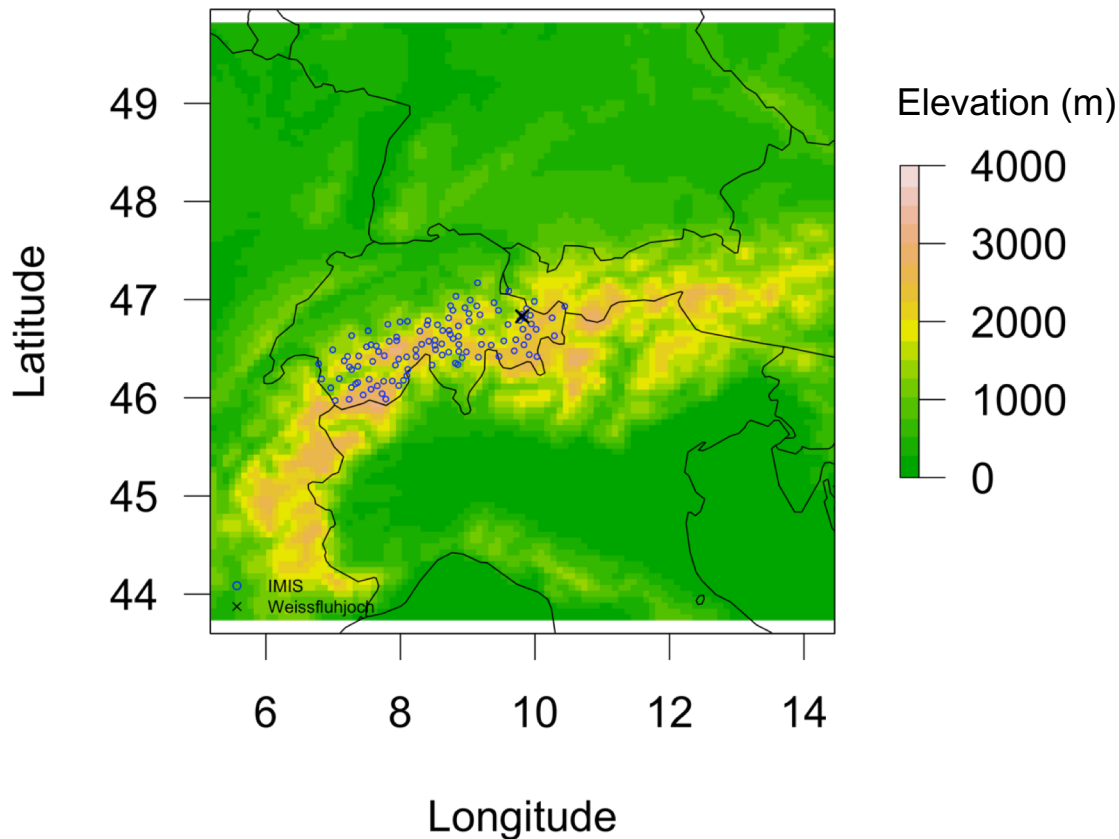
$$\rho_s c_p = \rho_i c_i \theta_i + \rho_w c_w \theta_w + \rho_a c_a \theta_a$$

T_s : Temperature of Snow (K)

c_p : Heat Capacity ($\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$)

k_{eff} : Effective Thermal Conductivity ($\text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$)

The Method: Validation (COSMO-7)



- ... ~ 700 km x 700 km domain centered around Davos ...
- ... covering most of the Alpine ridge ...
- ... computationally inexpensive ...
- .. boundary conditions from COSMO-7 analysis ...
- ... hourly forecast/hindcast

Snow cover scheme (MLS) – Implementation

```
39 !!=====
40
41 MODULE sfc_terra
42
43 !!=====
44
148
149 !SB <
150 USE sfc_snow
151 USE snow_utilities
152 !SB >
153
154 !-----
155
156
```

New snow model called in TERRA

Private ICON branch
merged
with COSMO

... consists of 2 (or 3) main subroutines + utility routines ...

CALL snow_forcing(...)

- snow specific atmospheric forcing

CALL snow_on_soil(...)

- layering/new snow
- 'heat conduction'
- phase changes
- water transport
- settling
- re-meshing
- ...

CALL initialize_snow(...)

- preparation of input (input (# layers, heat conductivity etc.) for solving heat equation in TERRA)

INTENT INOUT (?)

... before solving the heat equation in TERRA

```
5646
5647       END DO
5648     END DO           ! soil layers
5649
5650 !MR: 05.05.2017 and later: heat-budget for inner soil layers substituted by a slightly different notation: >
5651 !-----
5652
5653 !-----
5654 !MR: 05.05.2017: modified heat-budget for boundary soil layers including a single-layer snow-cover: <
5655 !-----
5656
```

Heat Equation – Implementation

1D heat equation:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}; \quad 0 \leq x \leq L; \quad t \geq 0$$

- Solve the one-dimensional heat equation.
- Setup a tridiagonal matrix for set of linear equations for each layer.
- Solved using the Thomas-Algorithm

```
! Setup tridiagonal matrix for set of linear equations for each layer ...
! -----
! ... TOP LAYER
dz_low = zm_sn(top_sn)
a(top_sn) = 0.0_dp
b(top_sn) = 1 + (1 - cn) * alpha(top_sn) * hcon_sn_now(top_sn)/dz_low - alpha(top_sn)*dlw_u_sn
c(top_sn) = - (1 - cn) * alpha(top_sn) * hcon_sn_now(top_sn)/dz_low
d(top_sn) = t_sn(top_sn) + alpha(top_sn) * (for_sn - dlw_u_sn*t_sn(top_sn) + cn*hdif_sn(top_sn))

! ... INNER LAYERS
DO i = top_sn+1, bot-1, 1
    dz_up = zm_sn(i) - zm_sn(i-1)
    dz_low = zm_sn(i+1) - zm_sn(i)
    a(i) = - (1 - cn) * alpha(i) * hcon_sn_now(i-1)/dz_up
    b(i) = 1 + (1 - cn) * alpha(i) * (hcon_sn_now(i) /dz_low + hcon_sn_now(i-1)/dz_up)
    c(i) = - (1 - cn) * alpha(i) * hcon_sn_now(i) /dz_low
    d(i) = t_sn(i) + cn*alpha(i) * (hdif_sn(i) - hdif_sn(i-1))
ENDDO

! ... BOTTOM LAYER
dz_up = zm_sn(bot) - zm_sn(bot-1)
a(bot) = - (1 - cn) * alpha(bot) * hcon_sn_now(bot-1)/dz_up
b(bot) = 1 + (1 - cn) * alpha(bot) * hcon_sn_now(bot-1)/dz_up
c(bot) = 0.0_dp
d(bot) = t_sn(bot) - cn*alpha(bot-1) + alpha(bot)*hdif_sn(bot)

! Solve the system - Thomas Algorithm
! -----
! NOTE: The following can be put in a subroutine
DO i = 1, bot, 1
    e(i) = t_sn(i)
ENDDO

beta = b(top_sn)
! Forward substitution
DO j = 1, bot, 1
    IF(j == 1) THEN
        e(j) = d(j) / beta
    ELSE
        gama(j) = c(j-1) / beta
        beta = b(j) - a(j) * gama(j)
        e(j) = (d(j) - a(j) * e(j-1)) / beta
    ENDIF
END DO ! end of j

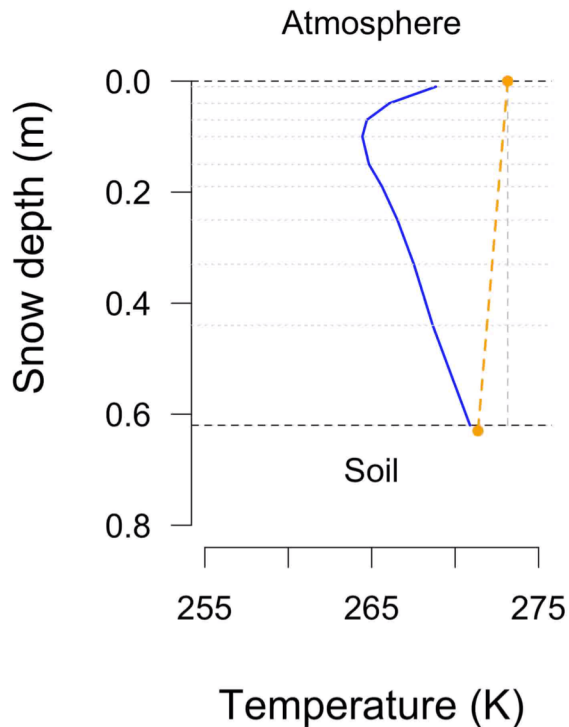
! Backward substitution
DO j = bot-1, 1, -1
    e(j) = e(j) - gama(j+1) * e(j+1)
ENDDO
```

Top layer

for_sn = forcing = SEB

Heat Equation – Snow temperature profile

2017-02-16 12:00



Schneeprofili: SWJ
 Beobachter: C. Fierz / Marina Sättler
 Profilinr.: 1

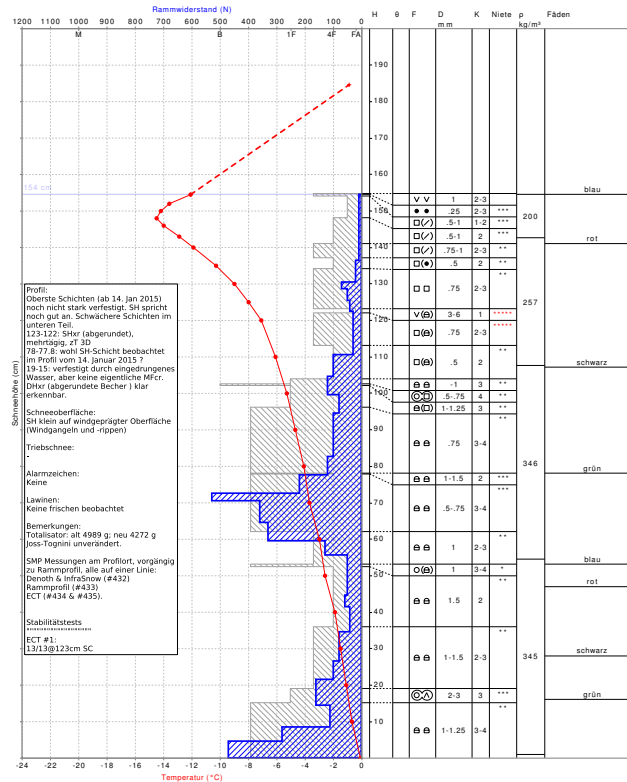
Ort: GR Davos Weissfluhjoch / Versuchsfeld
 Höhe D.M.: 2540 m
 Exposition: flach / Neigung: -
 Koordinaten: 780872 / 189272
 Mktl. Raumbereich: 313,7 kg/m²
 Anisotropie: Nein

Datum/Zeit: 14.02.2015 09:45
 Lufttemp.: -0,9 °C
 Bewölkung: leicht bewölkt (1-2/8)
 Wind: NW / 1 km/h
 Mittl. Rammdruck: 117 N
 Pfattenprofil: Nein

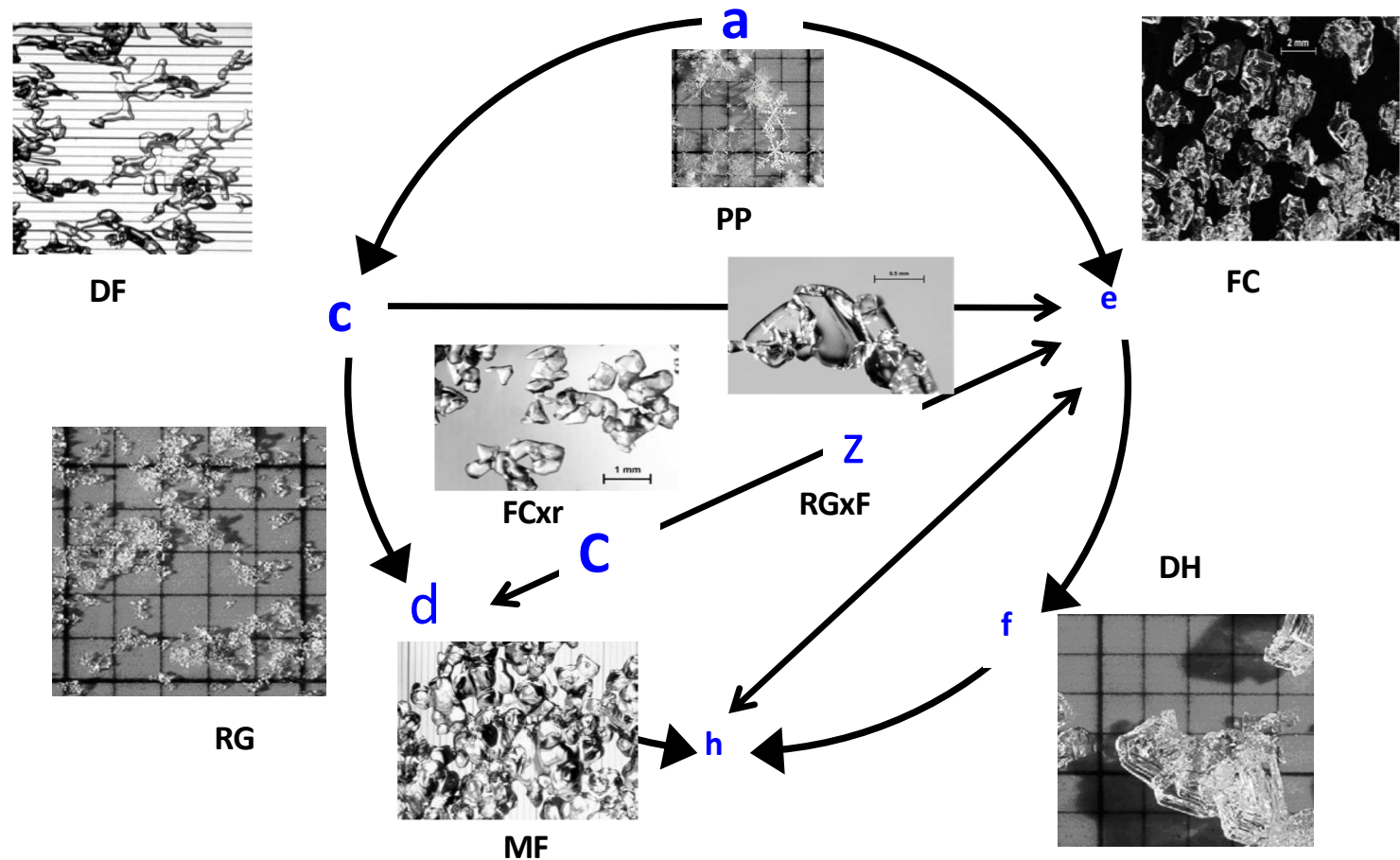
Gesamtwasserwert: 479,9 mm (Hö: 153 cm)
 Watty PfL: Nein

Wetter/Niederschlag: Über lange Strecken behaue windstille (nur zäpfelartige Winde von NW), dann drehen auf S am Mittag
 Bemerkungen: **HS/MS**=146 cm, **TS**=13,7 cm, **TS/MS**=14,9 °C @ 10:00

☒ Neuschnee ☒ **FS** ☒ **Keine Rinde** ☒ **Kantig** ☒ **Tiefeneff** ☒ **Oberflächenkorn** ☒ **Schmelzform** ☒ **Eislamelle** ☒ **Kantig, abgerundet** ☒ **Gruppen**



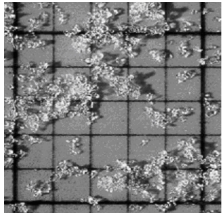
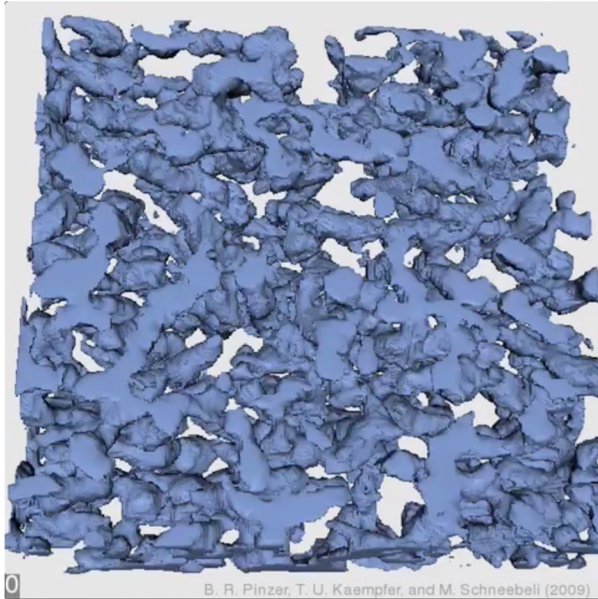
Snow Metamorphism: Grain Types



Snow Metamorphism: Different types, different properties

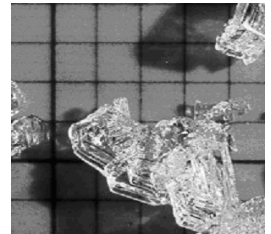
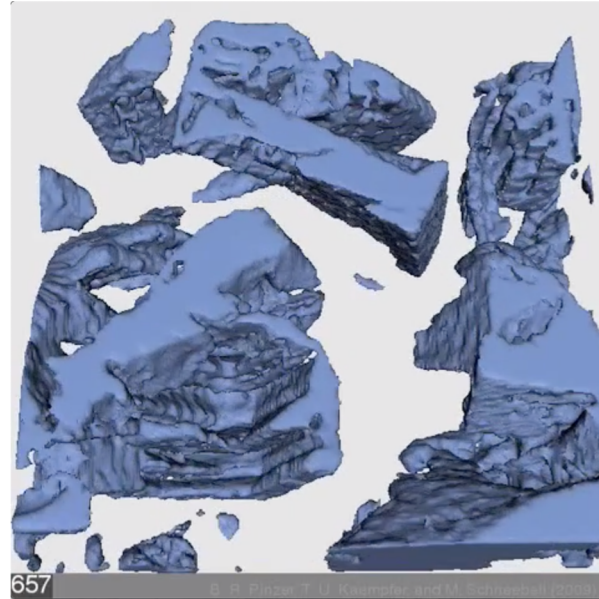
CT-images

Rounded Grains



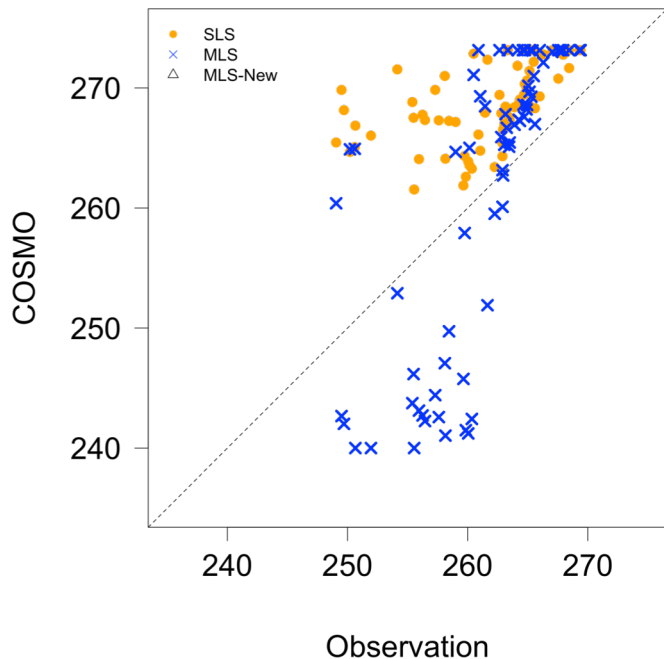
Crystal screen (2 mm raster)

Depth Hoar

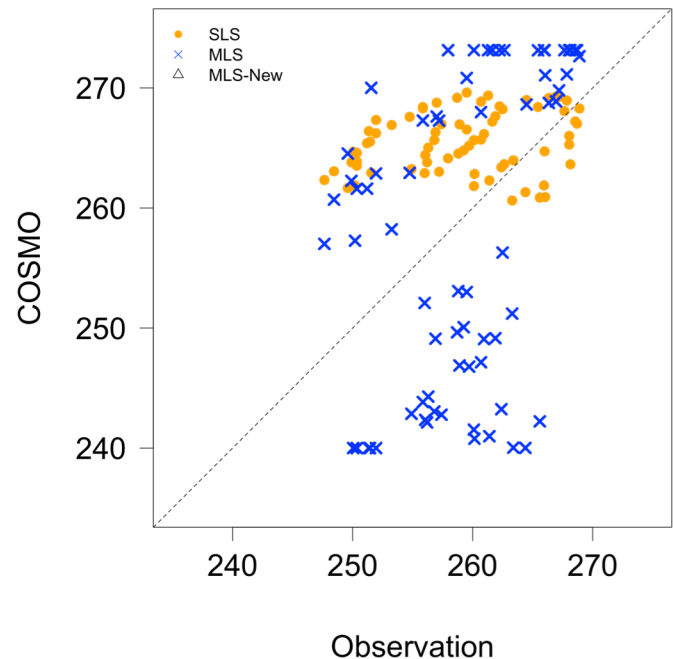


Results – Forcing (Surface Temperature)

Weissfluhjoch
(FOR_E + FOR_D = 0.93)



Boveire-PointedeToules
(FOR_E = FOR_D = 0)



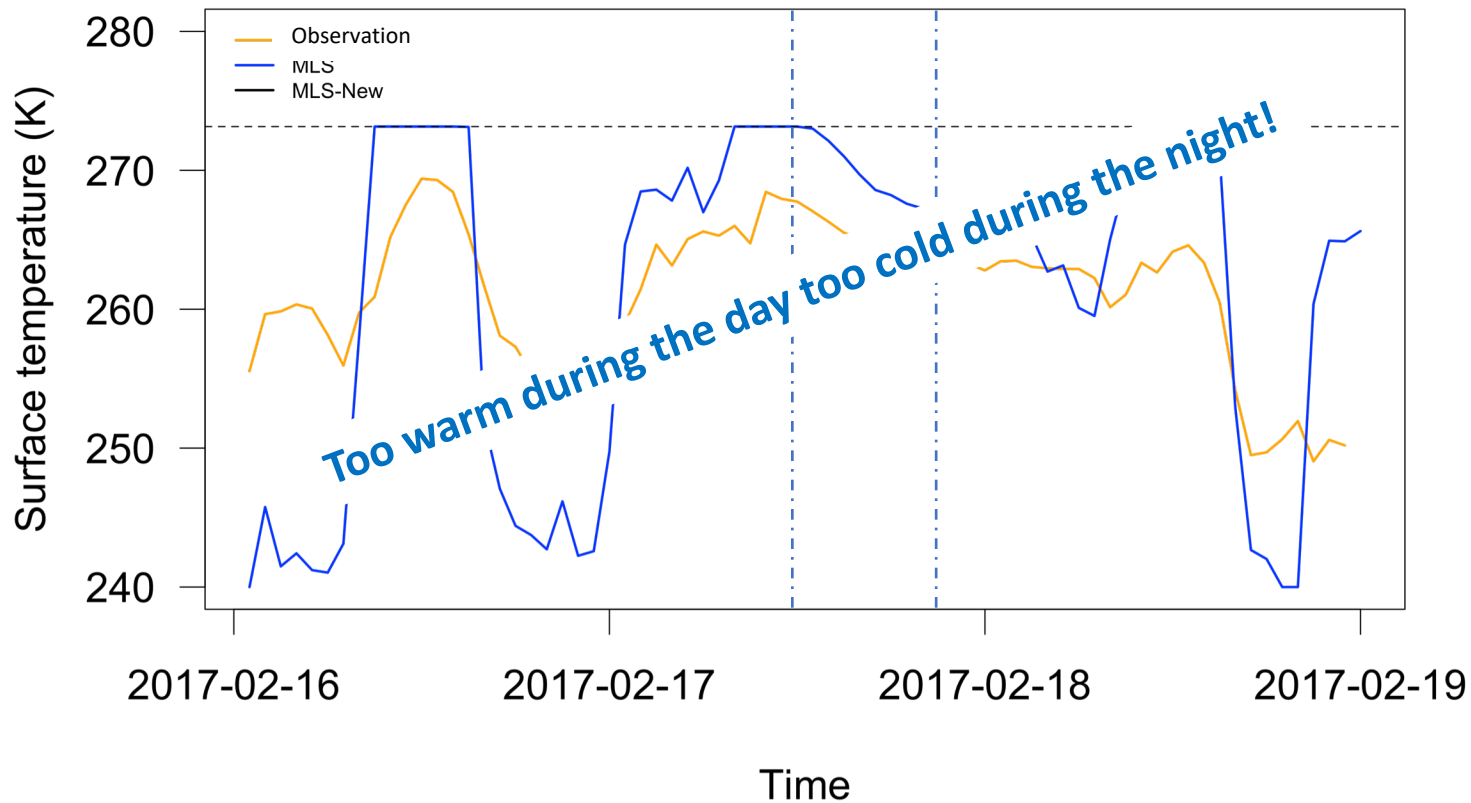
● = Single layer snow cover scheme (SLS)

X = Multi-layer snow cover scheme (MLS)

Results – Forcing (Surface Temperature)

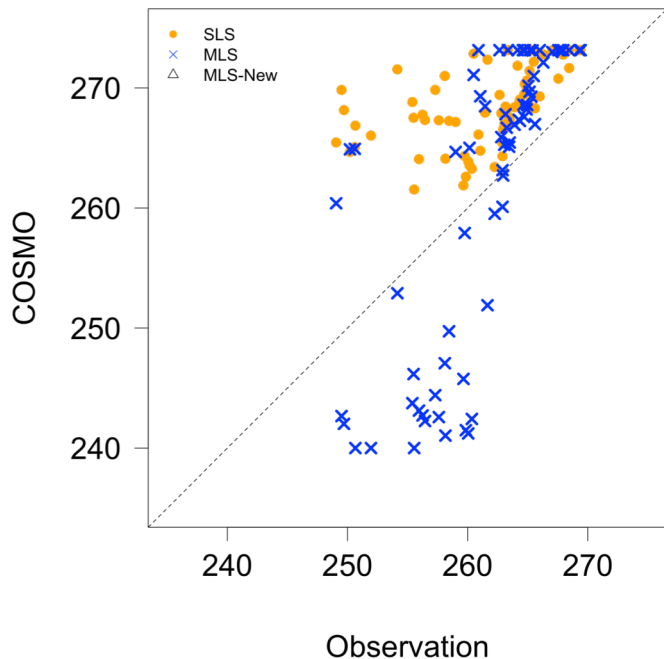
Weissfluhjoch

Snow

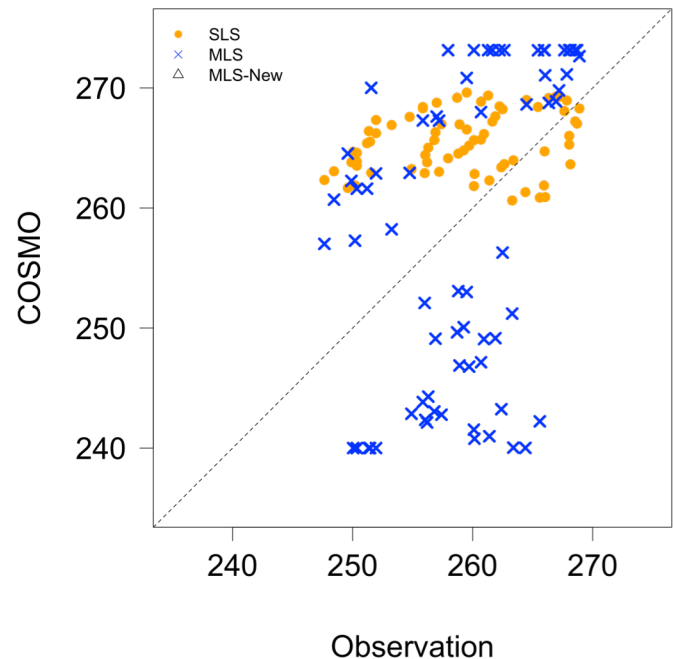


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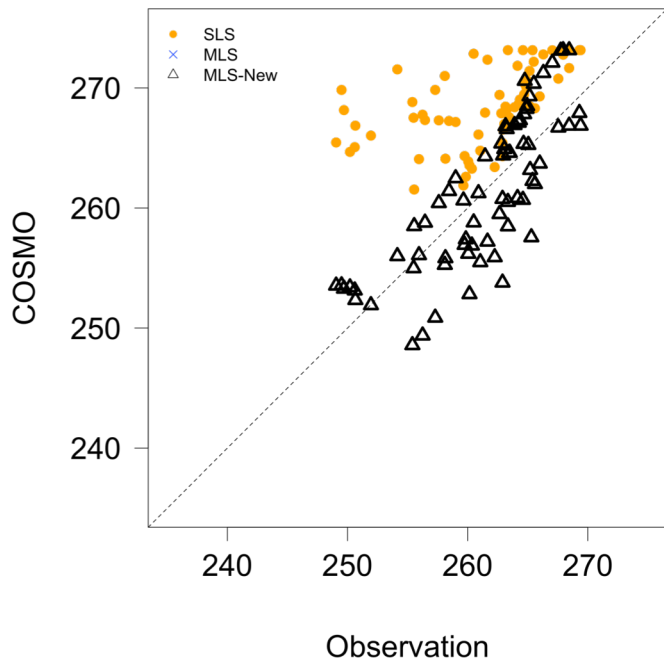


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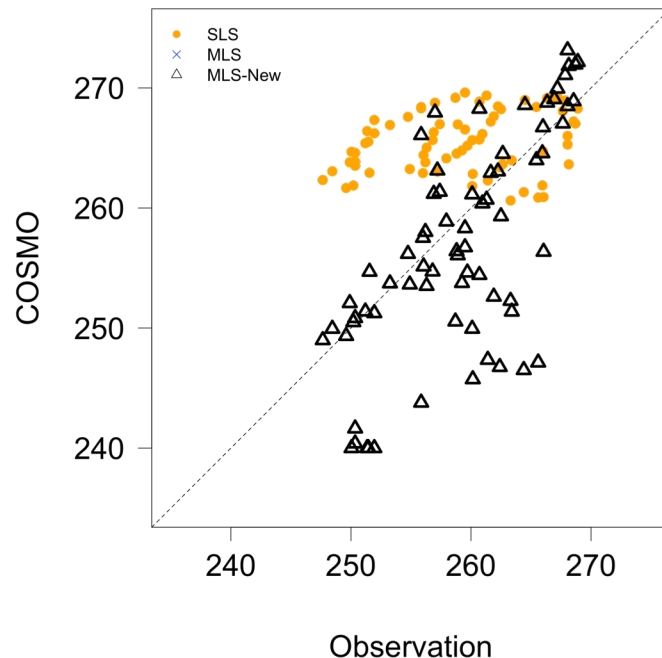
X = Multi-layer snow cover scheme (MLS)

Heat Equation – Initial Results

Weissfluhjoch
(FOR_E + FOR_D = 0.93)



Boveire-PointedeToules
(FOR_E = FOR_D = 0)



Δ = Multi-layer snow cover scheme (MLS) with new flux parameterizations

Snow cover scheme (MLS) – Implementation

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41 MODULE sfc_terra
42
43 !!=====
44
148
149 !SB <
150 USE sfc_snow
151 USE snow_utilities
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New snow model called in TERRA

... consists of 2 (or 3) main subroutines + utility routines ...

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- snow specific atmospheric forcing

CALL snow_on_soil(...)

- layering/new snow
- 'heat conduction'
- phase changes
- water transport
- settling
- re-meshing
- ...

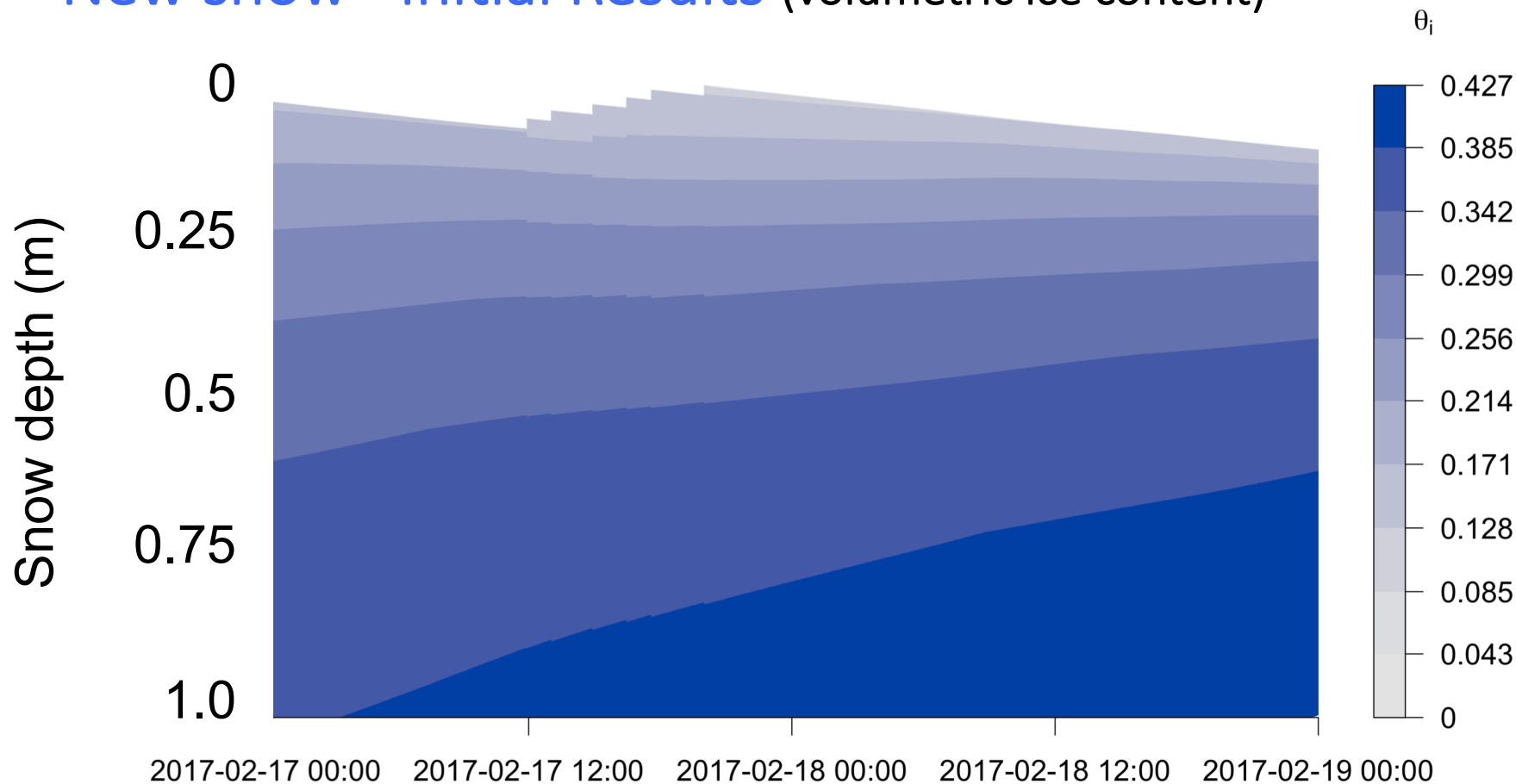
CALL interface_snow(...)

- preparation of required input (# layers, layering, heat conductivity etc.) for solving heat equation in TERRA

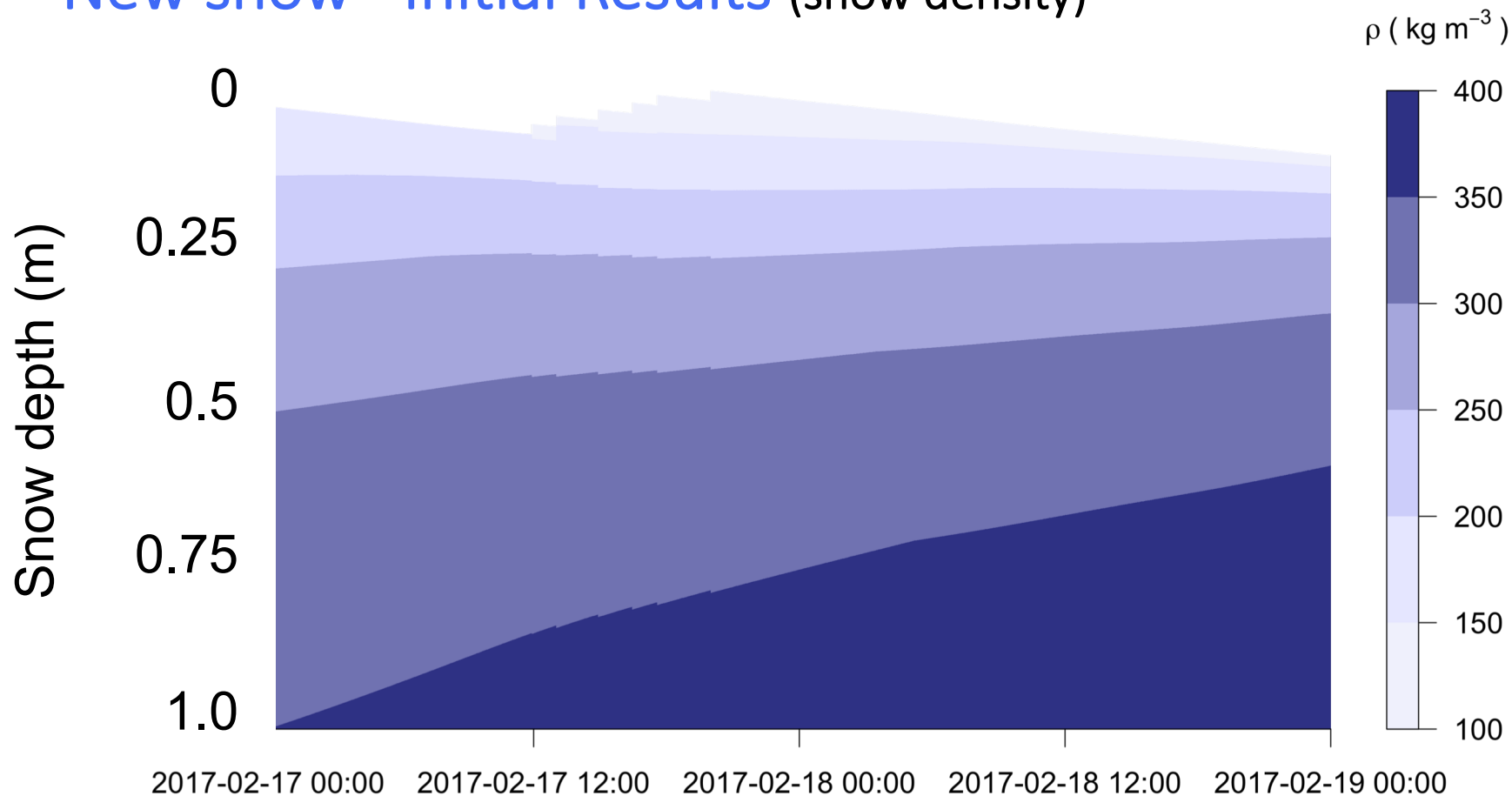
... before solving the heat equation in TERRA

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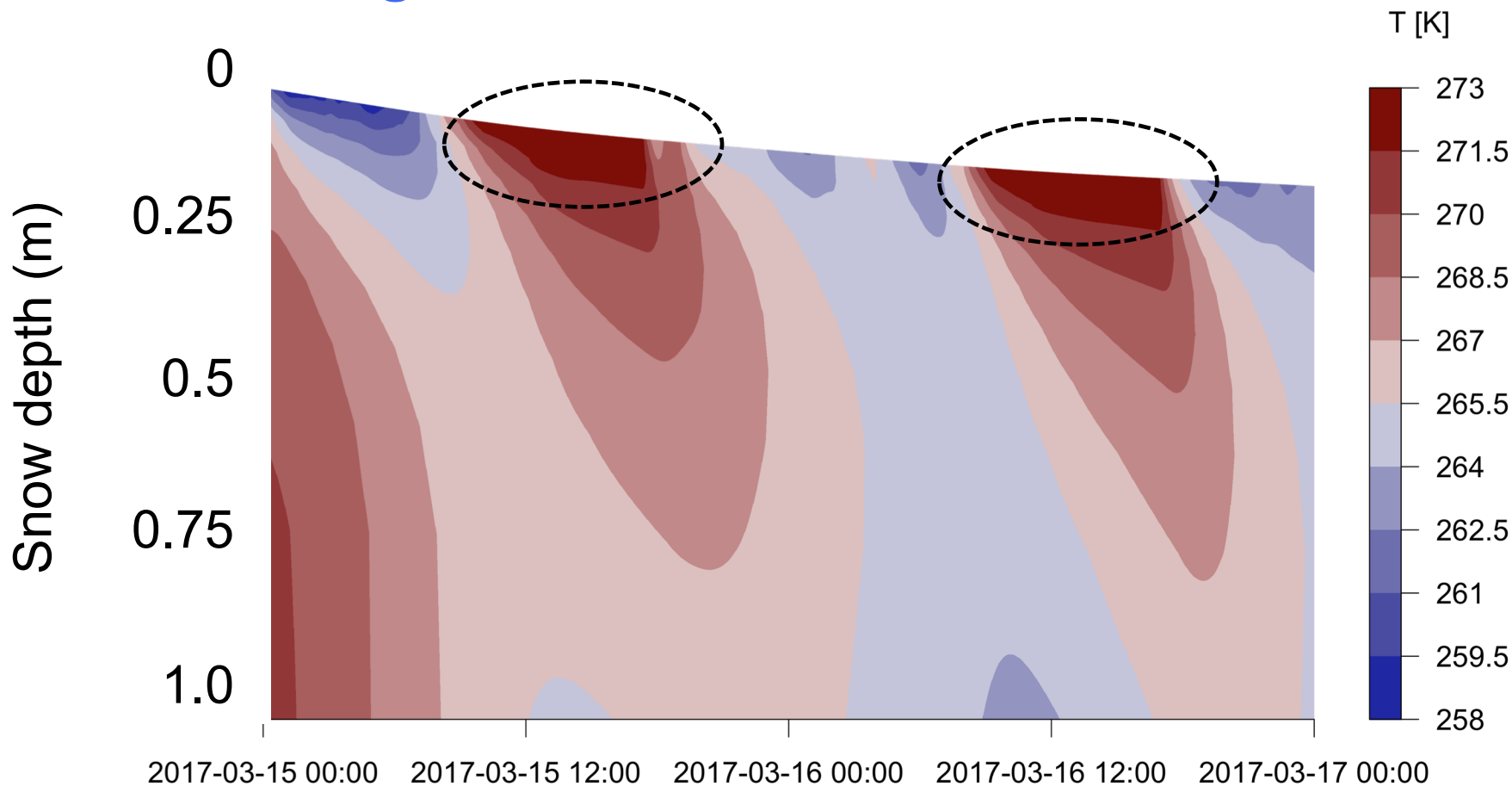
New snow— Initial Results (volumetric ice content)



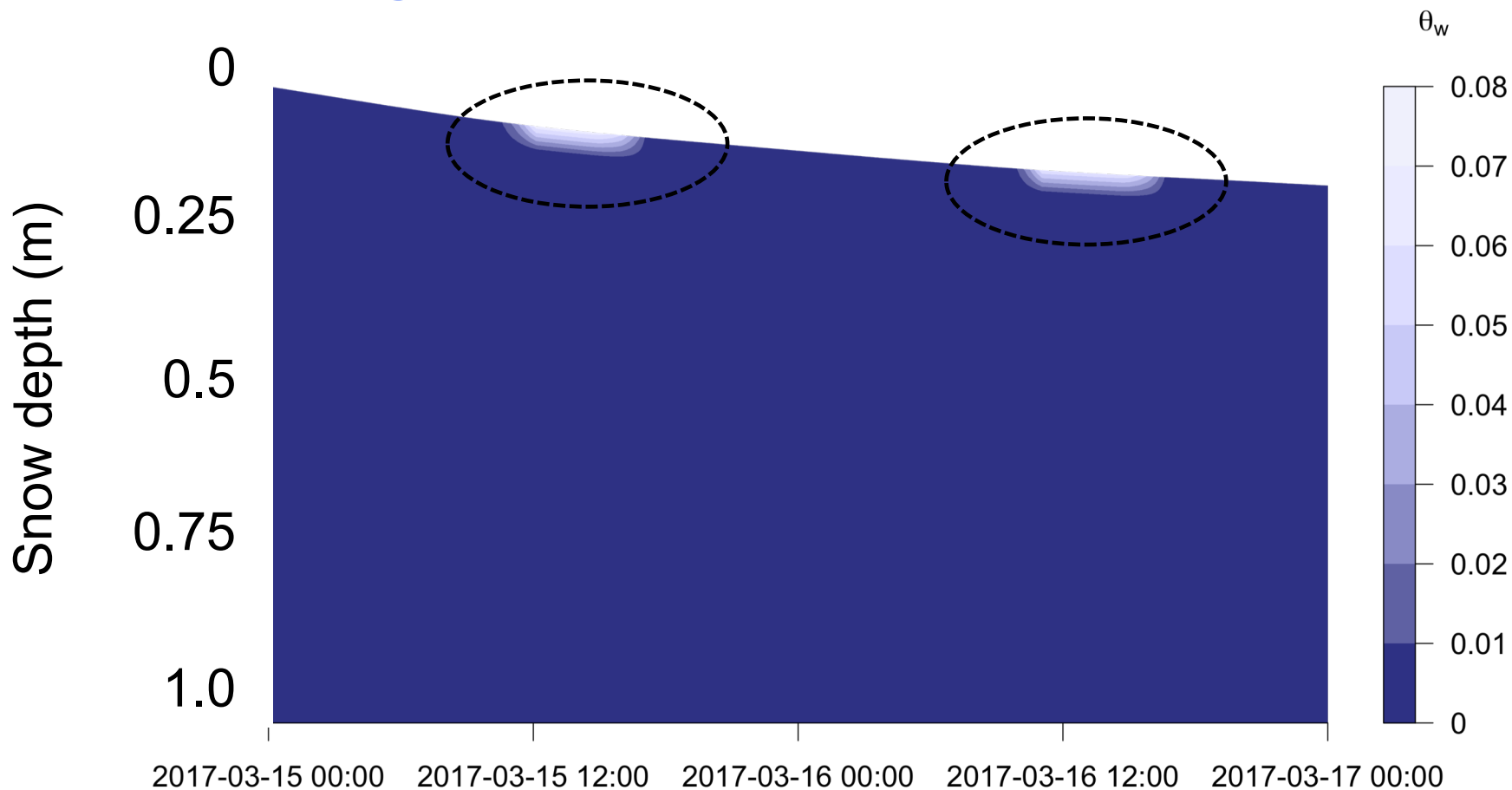
New snow— Initial Results (snow density)



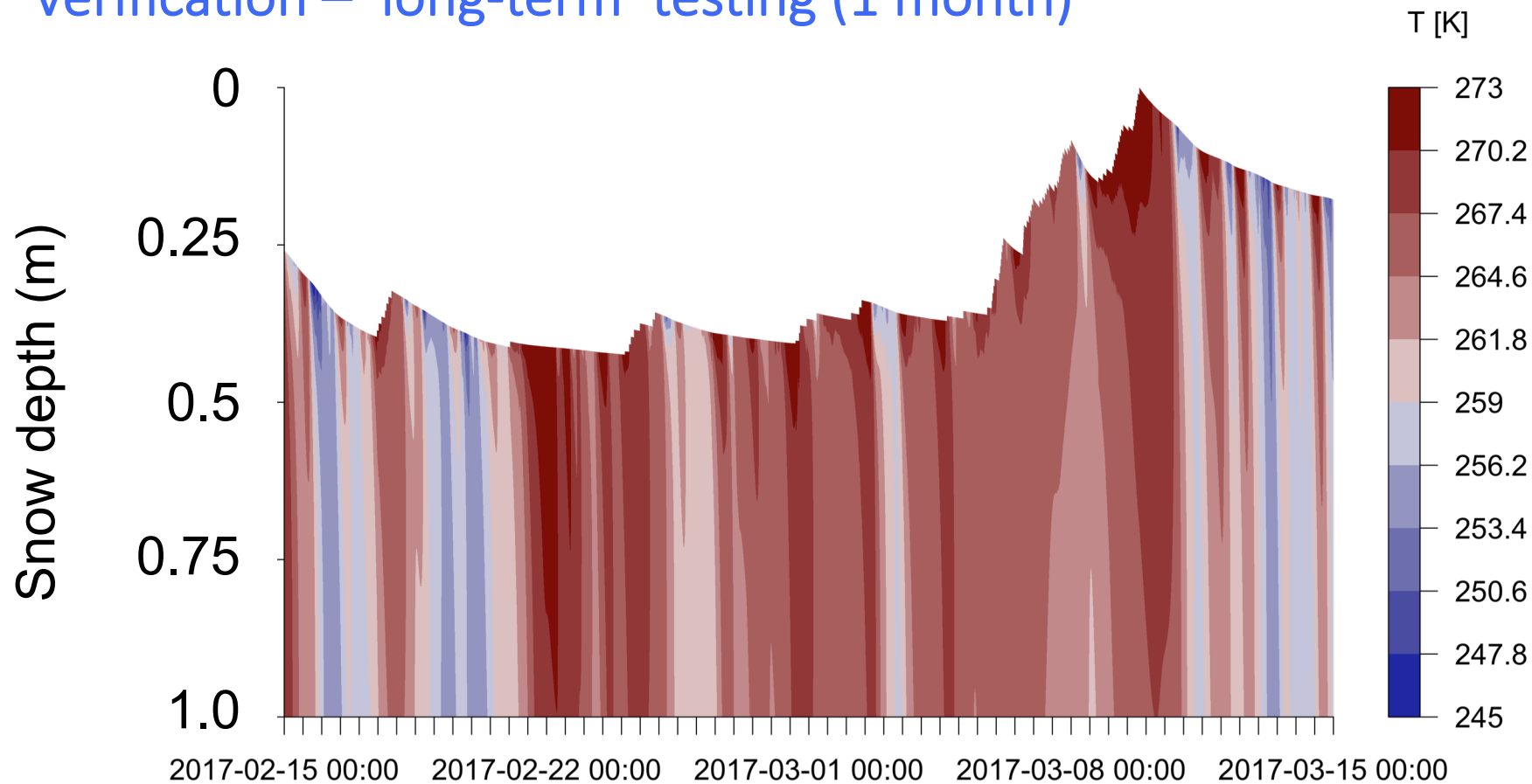
Phase Changes – Initial Results (Snow temperature)

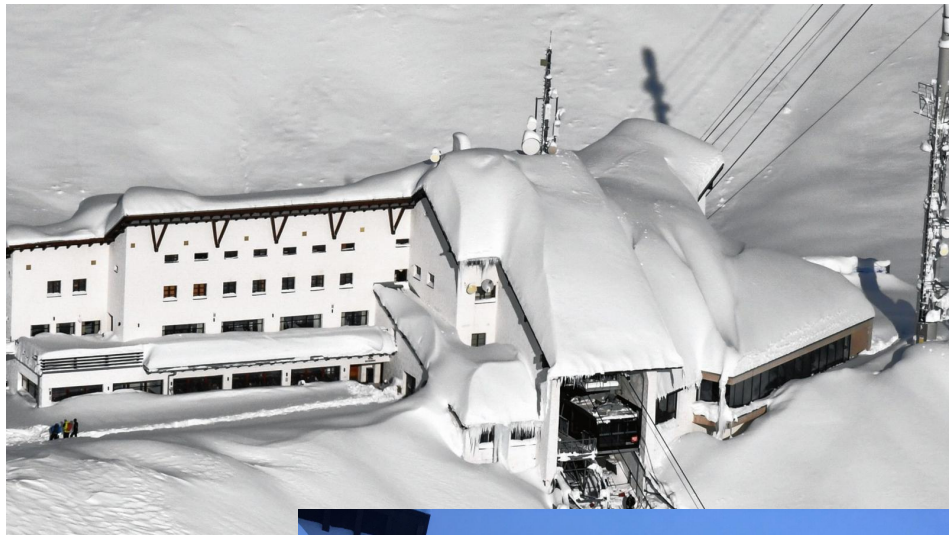


Phase Changes – Initial Results (Water content)

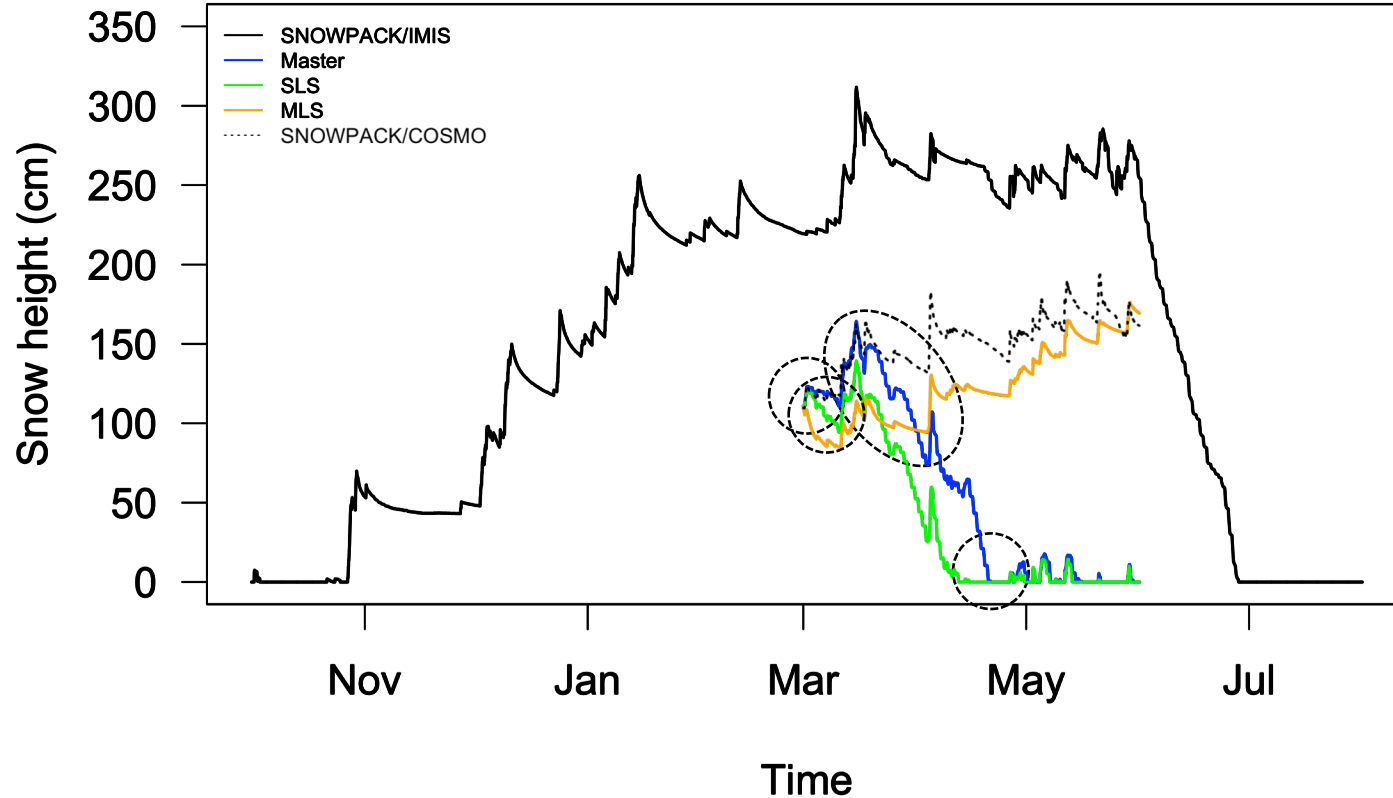


Verification – ‘long-term’ testing (1 month)



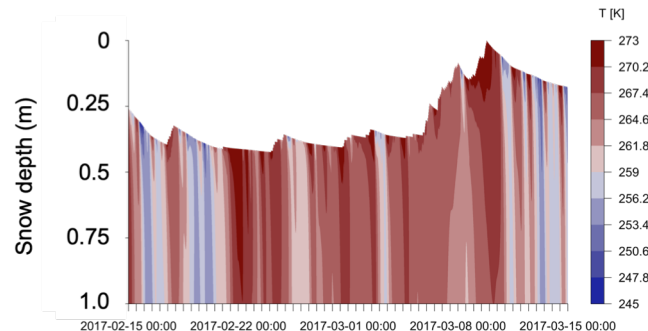


Verification – ‘long-term’ testing (3+ month)



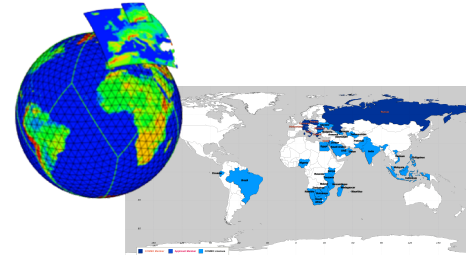
Summary: Priority Task (PT) project - SAINT

- PT SAINT: Joined project of MeteoSwiss and SLF
- Start: July 2017 ; **Ends June 2020;**
Possible extension to December 2021
- Goal: New 'operational' multi-layer snow cover scheme for NWP models COSMO and ICON.
- **'Limited' SNOWPACK version:**
 - Max. 10 Layers
 - 'Heat conduction'
 - Phase changes (SNOWPACK)
 - Water transport (SNOWPACK)
 - Settling/Compaction
 - ...
- Promising initial results in terms of snow cover evolution and properties.
- Comparable to SNOWPACK.
- Intensive validation pending, but ...
- ... so far it is numerically stable even on larger domains, i.e. varying snow cover



Outlook & Future work

- Port Version 1 to GPU.
- Further testing/standard verification. Validation of snow cover scheme (coupled with TERRA)
- Further adaptations of the scheme (e.g. absorption of solar energy, sublimation/evaporation, rain on snow ...).
- First runs with ICON (global, LAM) winter 2019/2020.
- Adaptation of snow analysis and data assimilation.
- Standalone version of the snow cover scheme to be able to force it externally (e.g. INCA, AWS etc.).
- **Science!!!** Interest of various research groups from e.g. ETH/KIT (climate studies, isotope modeling, snow drift, aerosol deposition etc.)





Thanks!

Questions and/or comments?

Sascha Bellaire¹, Michael Lehning^{1,2} & Jean-Marie Bettems³

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Email: bellaire@slf.ch