

Towards a scale-independent fractional snow-covered area parameterization (*fSCA*) for complex terrain

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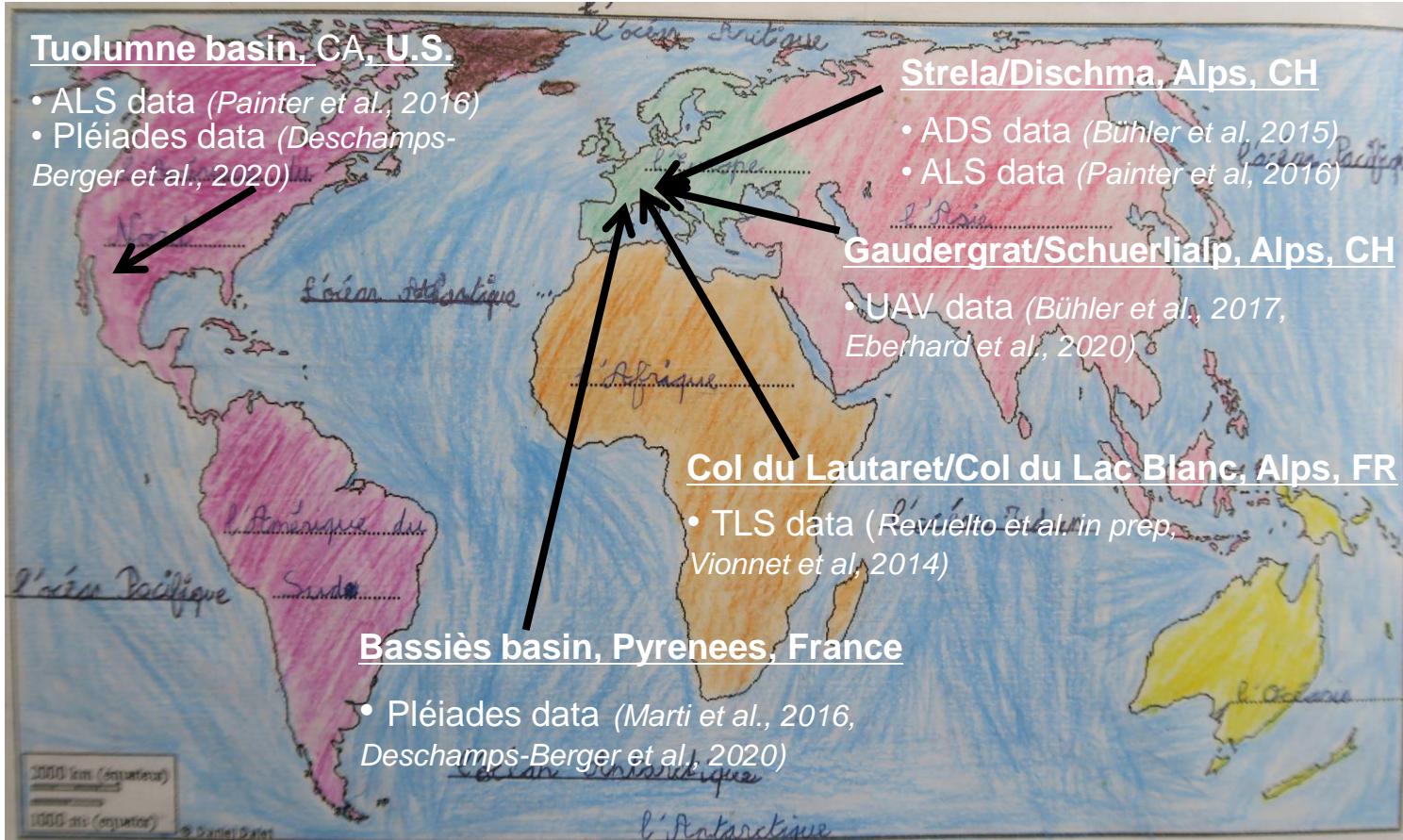


EGU GA, 4-8 May 2020



Towards a scale-independent peak of winter fSCA parameterization

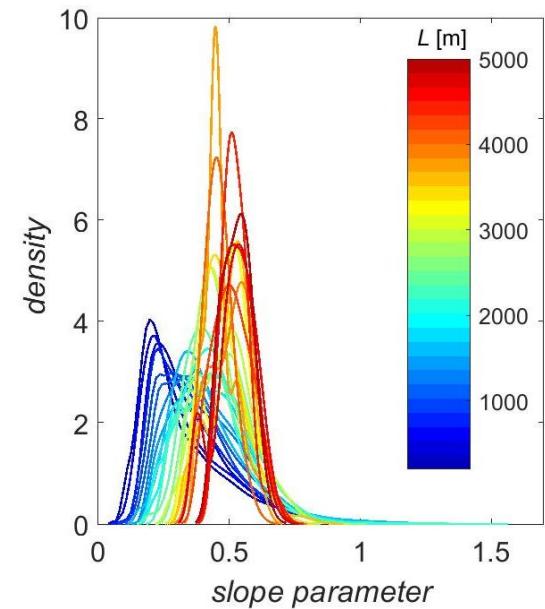
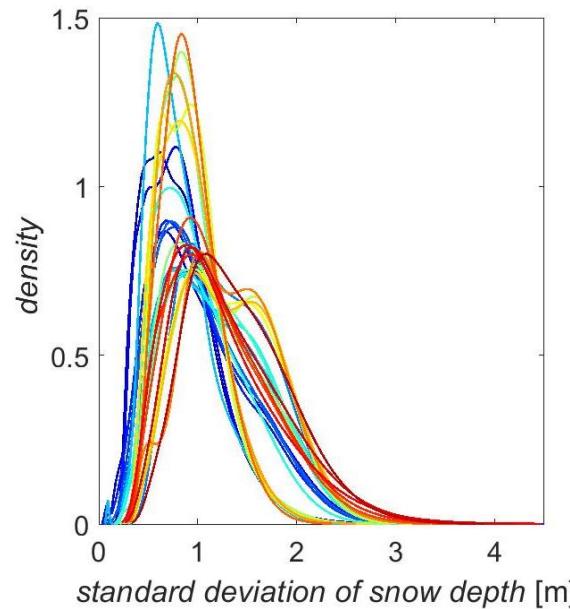
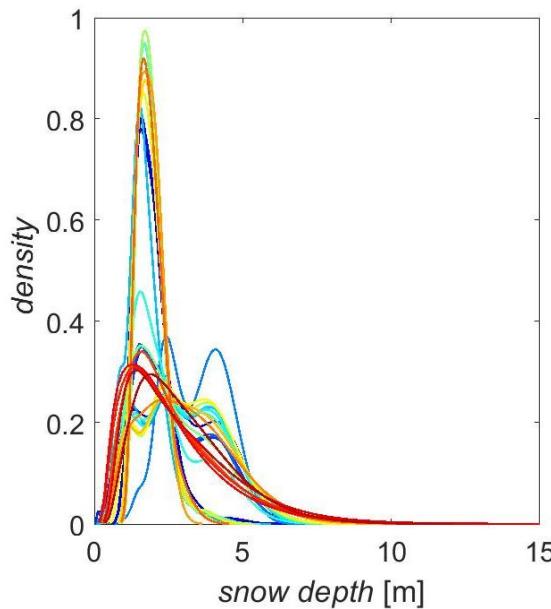
...we compiled snow depth data sets from various sites and platforms:



map from <https://vie-de-maitresse.ek.la>

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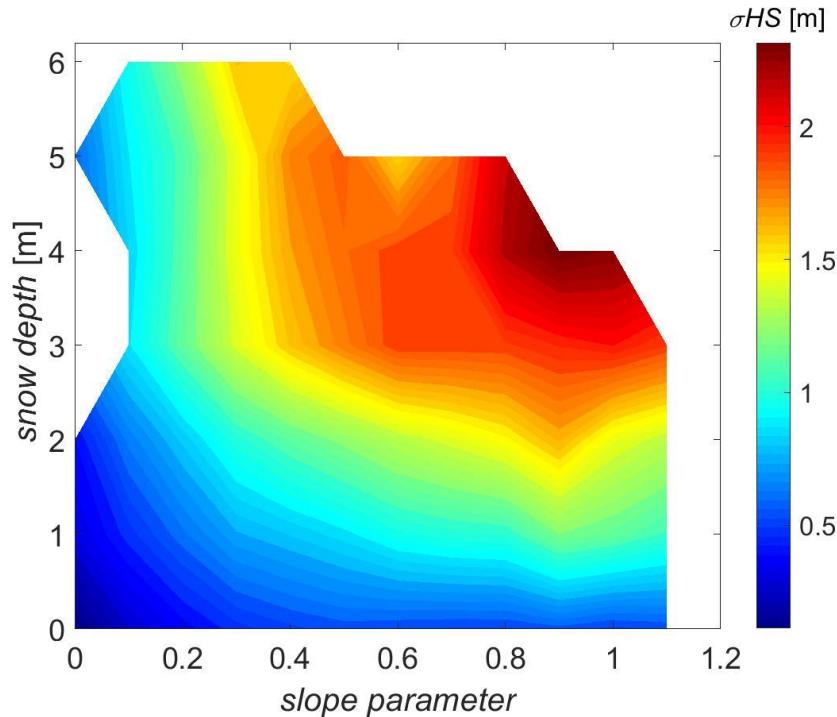
...we compiled snow depth data sets with a range in spatial snow depth variability and topographic characteristics in domain sizes L :



- L is the *domain size* equivalent to the coarse grid cell size for which fSCA is derived
- Variables such as *snow depth* or *slope* are spatial means per domain size L

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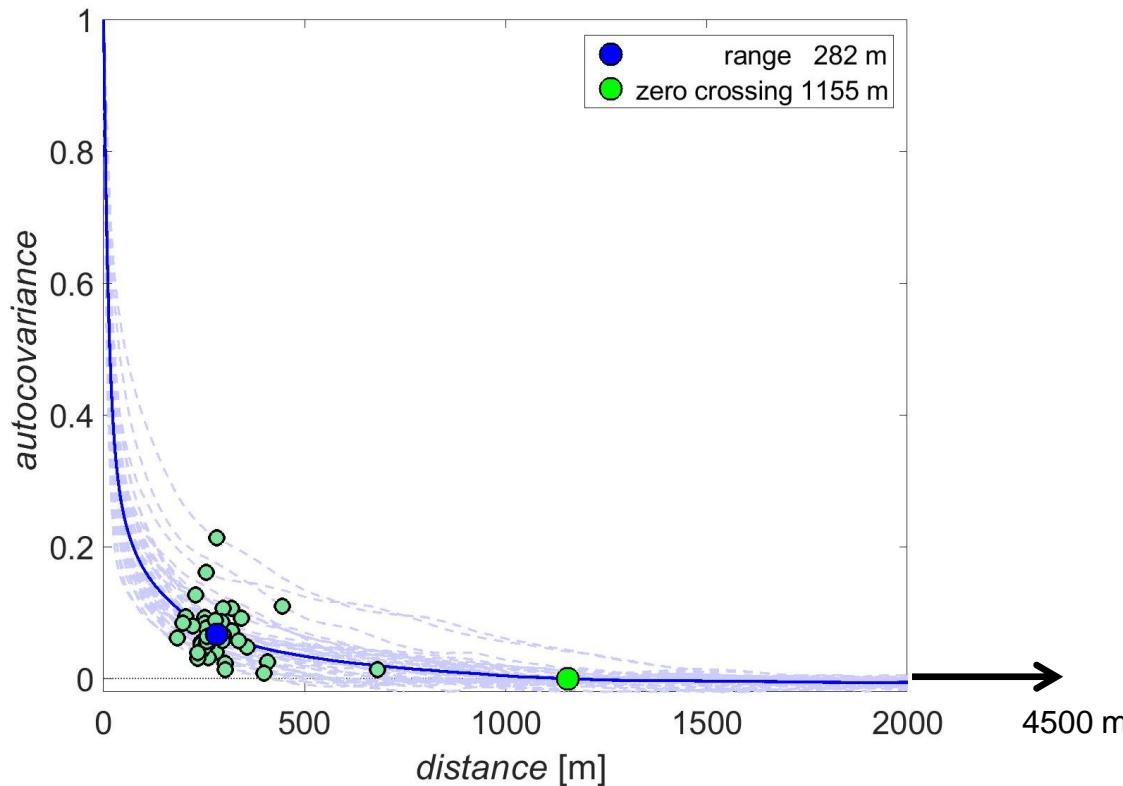
...we compiled different snow depth data sets to best describe the dominant topographic impacts shaping the spatial snow depth variability:



- snow depth and a slope related parameter are the main scaling parameter for the spatial variability of snow depth

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...we analyzed scale breaks for fine-scale snow depth data in coarse domain sizes L :



- domain size L is 3 km with $\Delta x = 2\text{m}$ or $\Delta x = 3\text{ m}$

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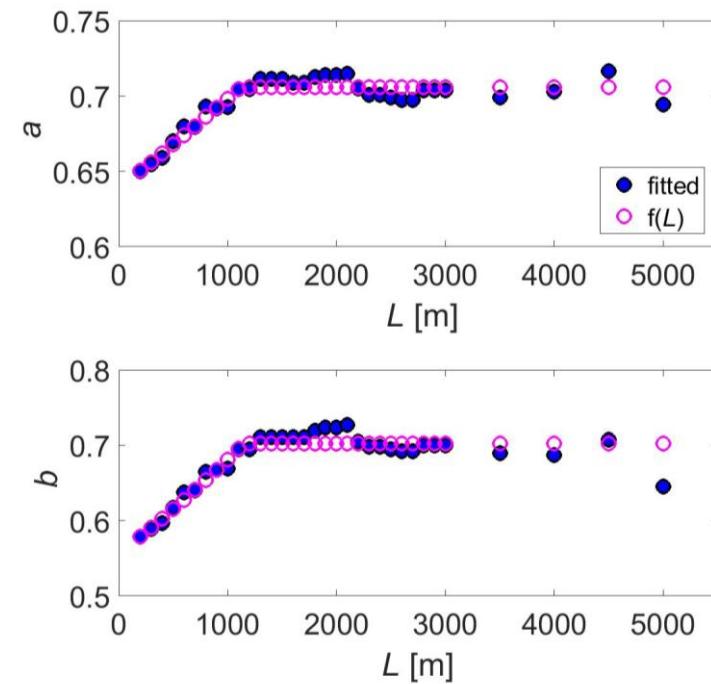
...we parameterize σHS using scale-dependent parameters for $L \geq 200$ m

- Based on *Helbig et al., 2015*, we obtain for the standard deviation of snow depth (σHS) at peak of winter and the fractional snow-covered area (fSCA) for $L \geq 200$ m :

$$\sigma HS = HS^a \mu^b$$

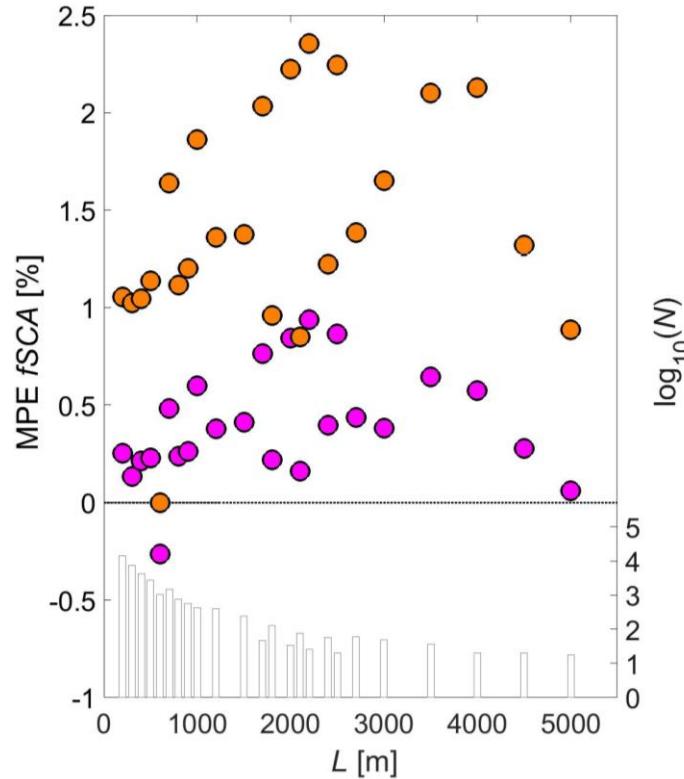
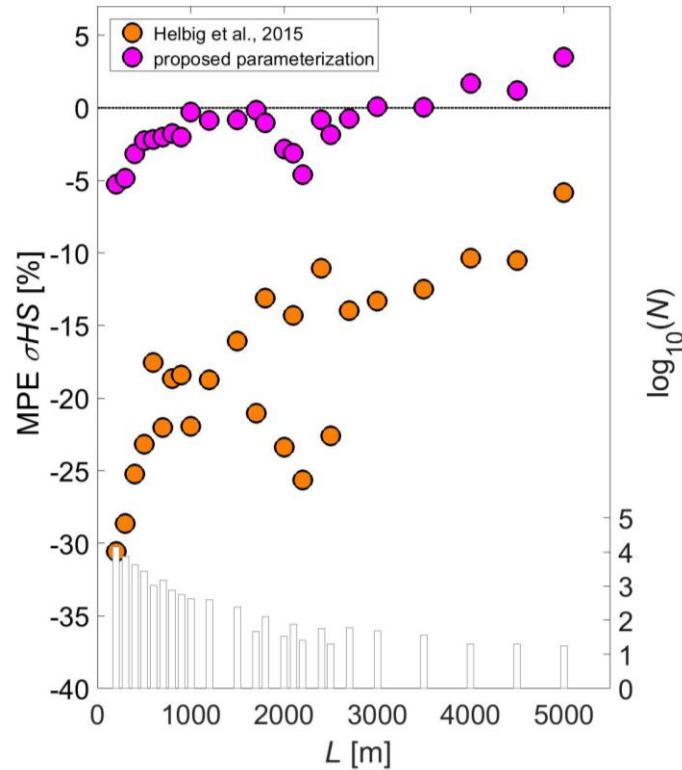
$$fSCA = \tanh\left(1.3 \frac{HS}{\sigma HS}\right)$$

using a slope related parameter μ and domain size L dependent parameters a and b .



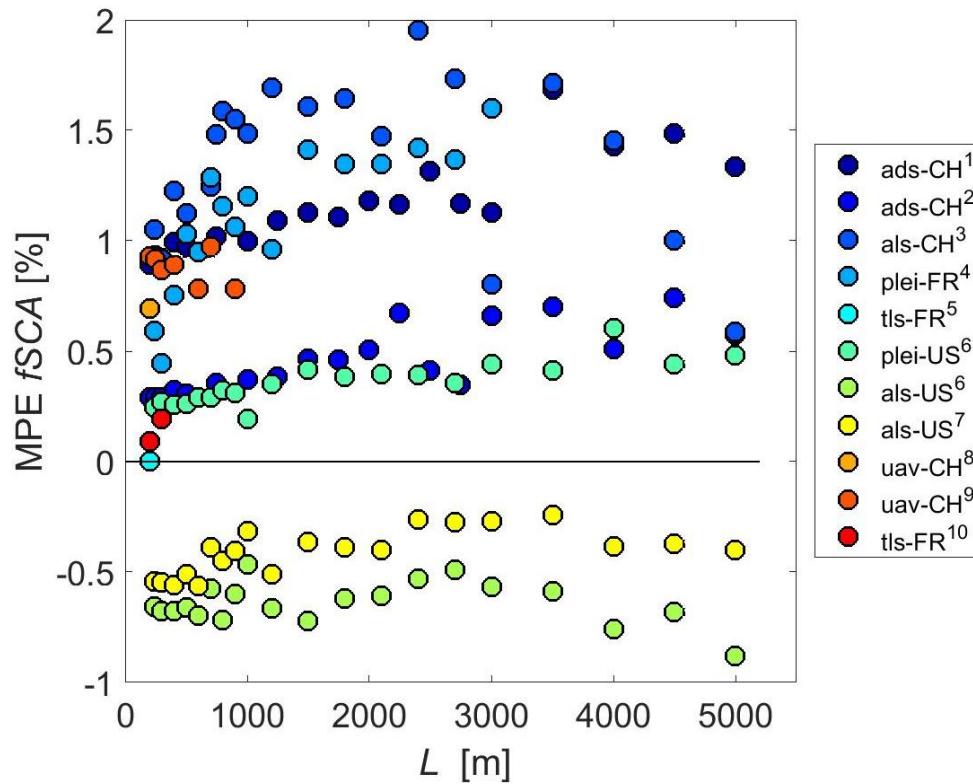
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...we obtain improved mean percentage errors (MPE) for σHS and fSCA :



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... some site and platform dependence of MPE:



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...Conclusions

- Compiled large data base of spatial snow depth from various geographic regions and platforms
- Scale break consistently around 200 m for domain size up to 5 km
- Improved peak of winter fSCA parameterization when including spatial scale

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...References

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