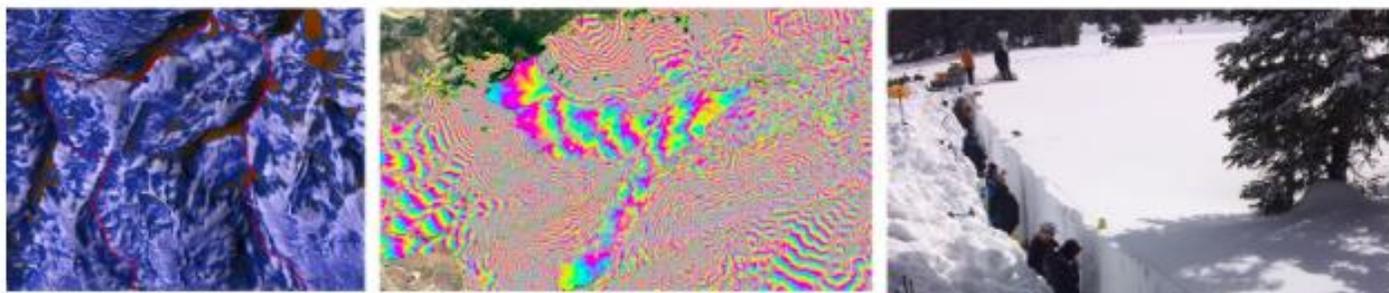


# NASA SnowEx Science Plan: Assessing Approaches for Measuring Water in Earth's Seasonal Snow



**Mark Raleigh and Mike Durand**

On behalf of the Science Plan Working Group: Charles Gatebe, Ed Kim, Noah Molotch, Thomas H. Painter, Melody Sandells, and Carrie Vuyovich

**AGU100** ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

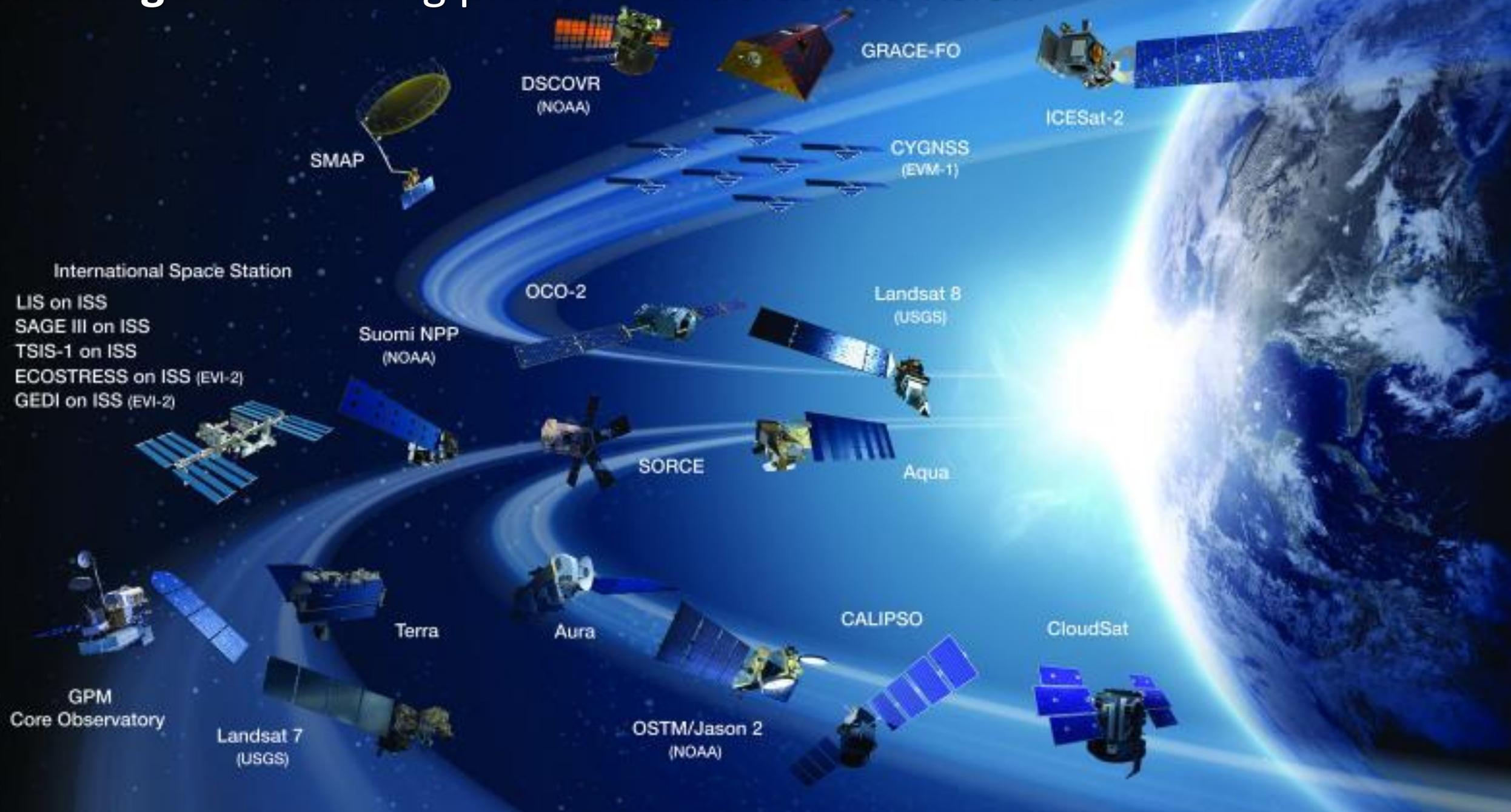
**FALL MEETING**

Washington, D.C. | 10-14 Dec 2018

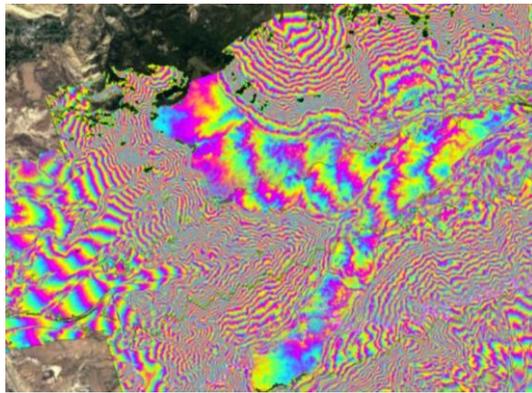
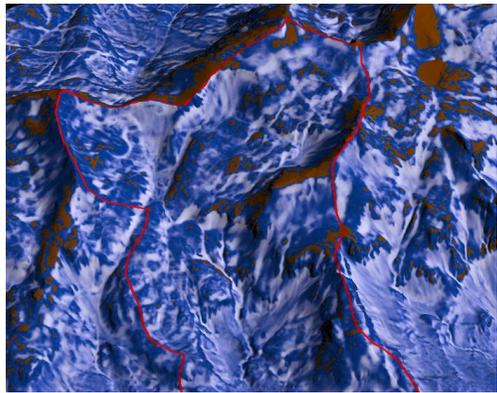
**Vision:** A comprehensive satellite-based approach for mapping of global snow water equivalent (SWE) across Earth's diverse cold regions



# Challenge: No existing platform enables this vision



# Opportunity: New measurements and new missions

The cover of the report 'Thriving on Our Changing Planet: A Decadal Strategy for Earth Observation from Space'. The background is a satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the blue atmosphere. The title is in large white font, and the subtitle is in smaller white font. The hashtag #EarthDecadal is in the bottom left, and the logo for The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine is in the bottom right.

**Thriving on Our Changing Planet**  
A Decadal Strategy for Earth Observation from Space

#EarthDecadal

The National Academies of  
SCIENCE  
ENGINEERING  
MEDICINE

Above: Worldview Stereo image

Below Left: ASO snow depth

Below Right: Ka-band GLISTIN-A (courtesy Delwyn Moller and the ASO team)



# How do we get there?

*The optimal approach and combination of sensors/models is unknown for mapping SWE globally.*

**Need:** A community effort to compare and combine emerging and existing remote sensing, modeling, and assimilation to identify optimal strategies for mapping SWE and related snow properties.

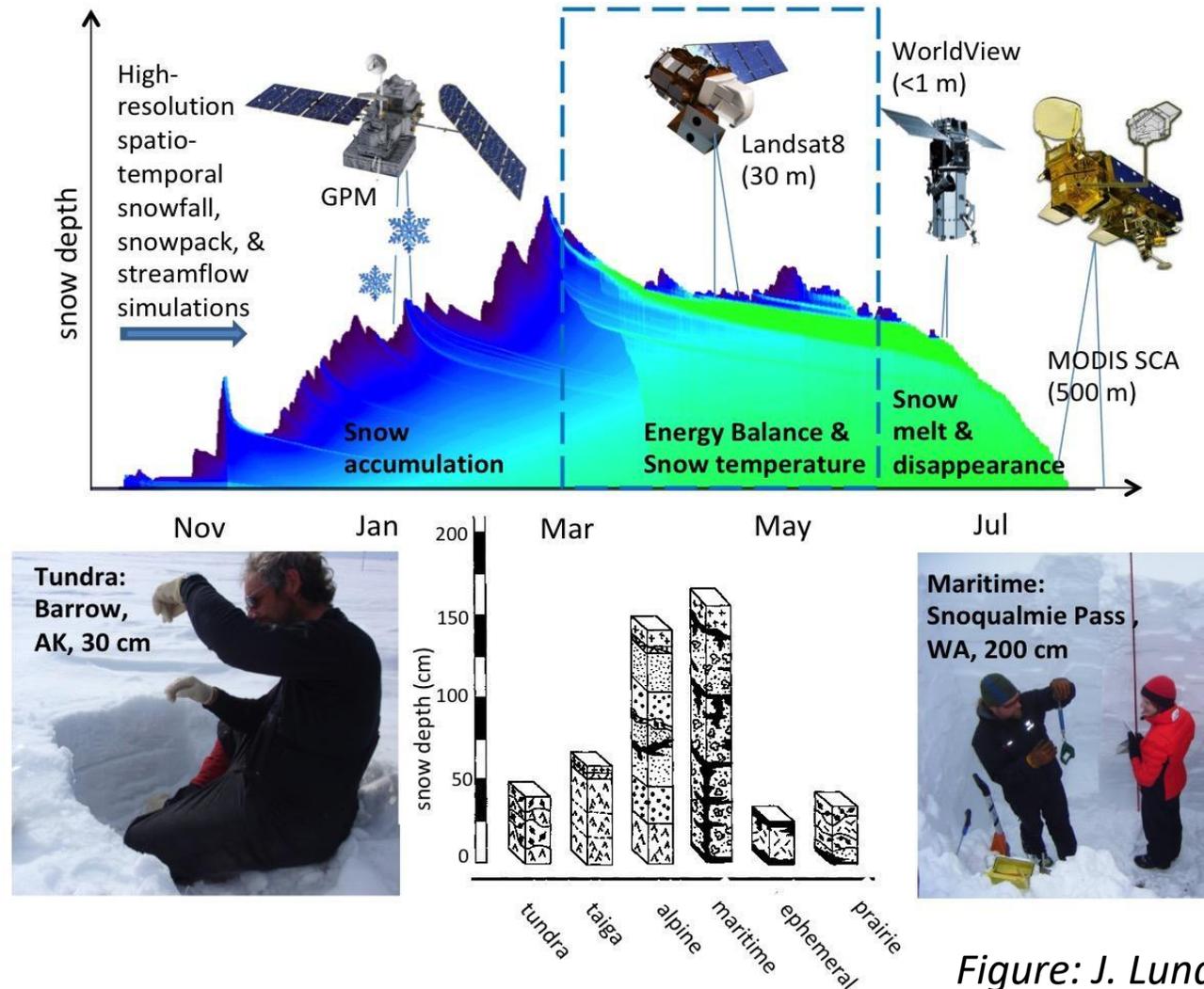


Figure: J. Lundquist



# Enter NASA SnowEx

- Five year program funded by NASA THP to address the most important gaps (technology, science) in snow remote sensing
- **Goal:** Lay the groundwork for a future satellite mission (e.g., decadal survey) with capabilities to measure snow globally (with focus on SWE)
- **Approach:** Coordinated airborne and ground field campaigns with a variety of measurement techniques and different environments



# SnowEx Science Plan

- **Focus:** Where are there opportunities to solve problems, better understand capabilities/limitations of our measurements, models, algorithms etc., and push things forward?
- **Purpose:** Support decision making for future SnowEx campaigns. Provide guidance to implementation teams
- **Scope:** Set priorities; implementation left to implementation team
- **Format:** Structured around articulating several “gaps”.
- **Audience:** everyone interested in SnowEx activities. Jared Entin, Jack Kaye, iSWGR, THP16, larger scientific community
- **Status:** This is a living document that seeks community input.



# Identifying SWE techniques

Table 1. Summary of snow depth/SWE and snow melt estimation techniques

Type	Snow sensing/ estimation Technique	Snow Characteristic			Gap Capabilities							Space Potential		
		Snow Dept h	SWE	Melt	High- Res	Wet snow	Deep Snow	Forests	Complex Terrain	Shallow Snow	Clouds	Path to Space	Global coverage	Mature Algorithm
SWE via snow depth	Lidar	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Green
	Ka-band InSAR	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
	Dual band Ku/Ka	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange
	Stereo Photogrammetry	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Green
	Wideband Radiometer	Green	Yellow	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange
volume scattering	Ku-band SAR	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Passive Microwave	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
signal interferom.	L-Band InSAR	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Signals of Opportunity	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
airborne / ground only	FMCW Radar	Green	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Red	Red	Orange
	Gamma	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Green

Tables were populated by consulting quad charts informed by community workshops, the literature, and discussions with experts.

Some subjectivity is admittedly present.

Green – Demonstrated capability. May not work in all areas, but uncertainty is understood. May still benefit from additional research and algorithm development. TRL > 5?

Yellow – Potential capability identified and validated in multiple studies. Research needed to better quantify uncertainty. TRL 3-5?

Orange – Potential capability identified, but uncertainty not quantified. High risk. TRL 1-2?

Red – No Capability



# Identified Gaps

- Forest Snow
- Maritime Snow
- Mountain Snow
- Prairie Snow
- Snow Surface Energetics
- Tundra Snow
- Wet Snow



Images: NASA "Got Snow?" document



# Recommended Campaigns

Organize annual campaigns to address one or more gaps:

**2017:** Forests

**2019:** Forests, mountains, wet snow ....

**2020\*:** tundra, boreal

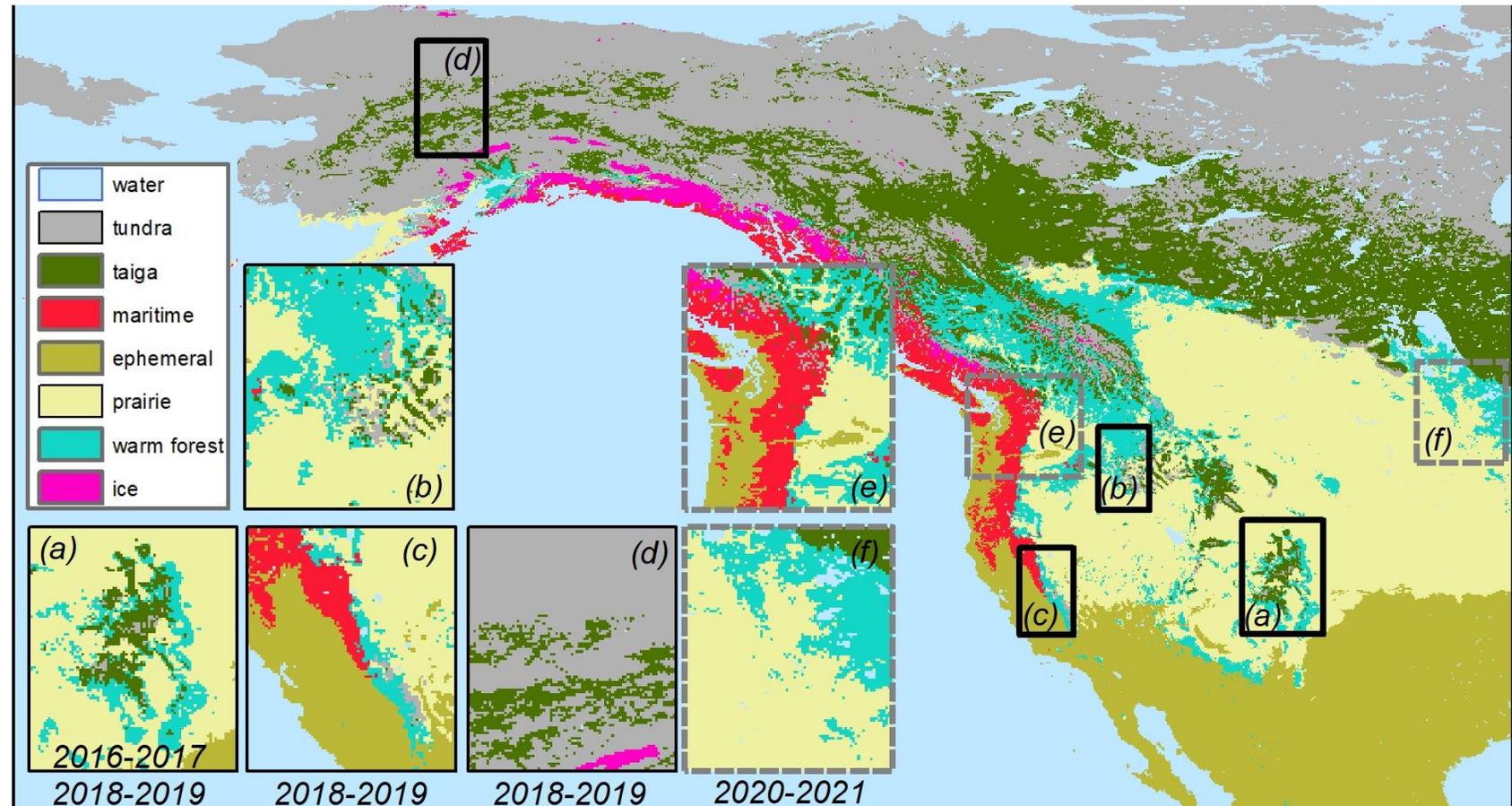
**2021\*:** prairie and/or maritime

*\*proposed, not yet approved by NASA*

Leverage other community activities, for example:

- ASO in 2017, 2019
- ABoVE in 2020

**Notional** study domains and snow climates (Liston/Sturm classification)





# Status and Next Steps

- Current draft available (v 1.6):
  - <https://tinyurl.com/ybshd54d>
- In progress:
  - Summary report of the October 2018 community survey
  - Version 1.7 of the science plan - anticipated in January 2019
- Questions/comments? Please contact:
  - **Mike Durand** (Durand.8@osu.edu)
  - **Mark Raleigh** (mark.raleigh@colorado.edu)