

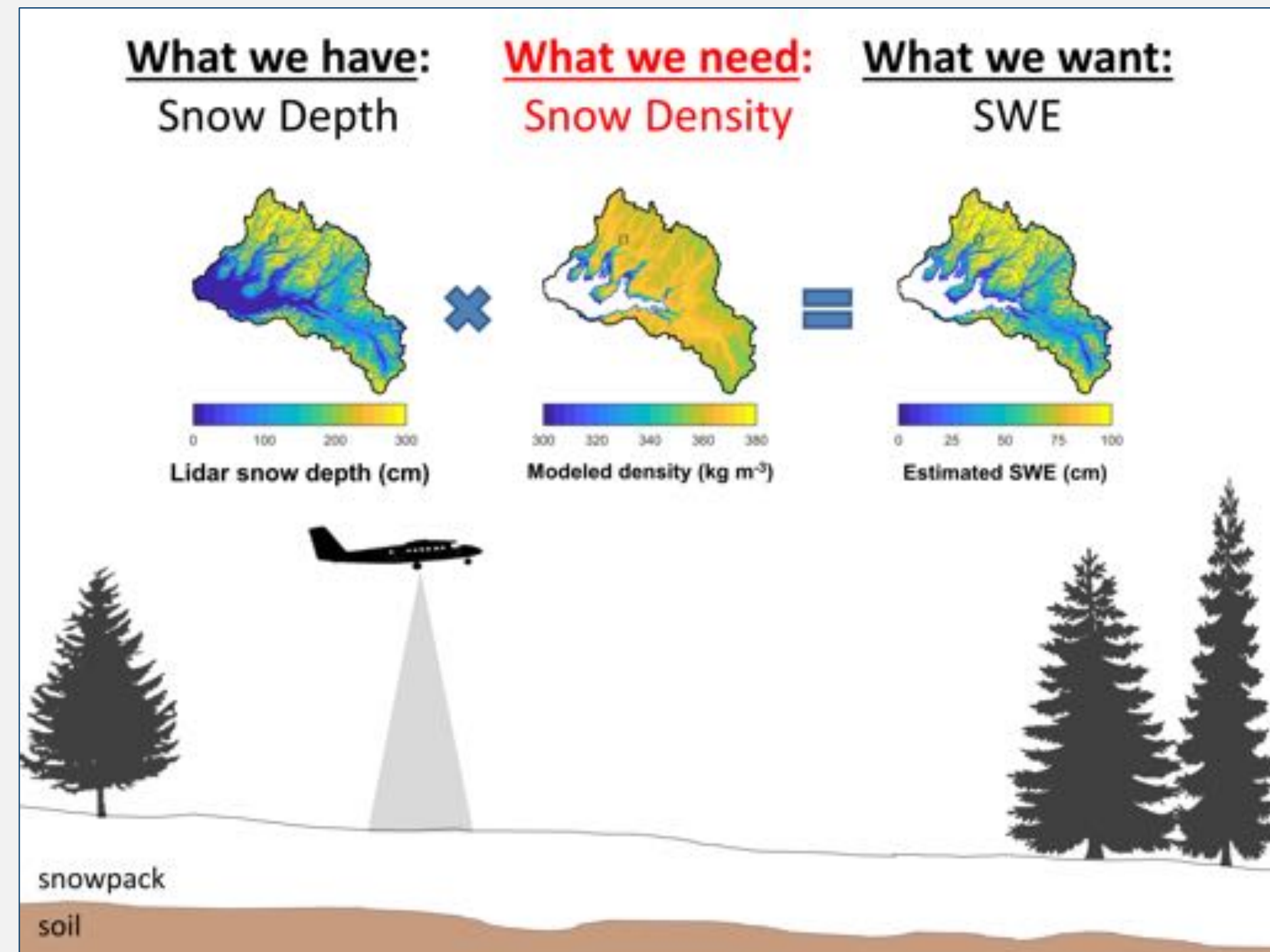
The Influence of Snow Depth Observation Timing and Uncertainty on Data Assimilation Improvements to SWE

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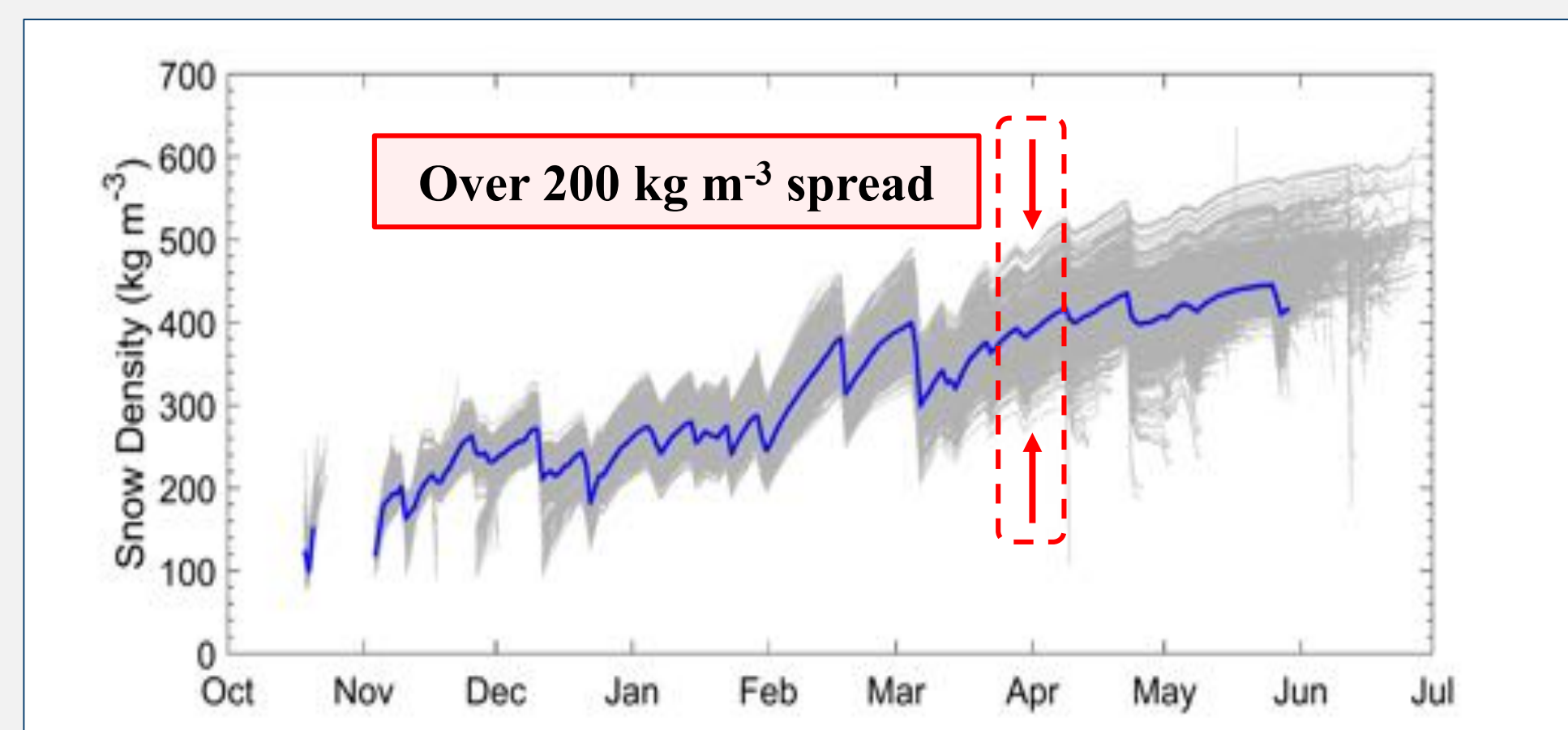
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Motivation

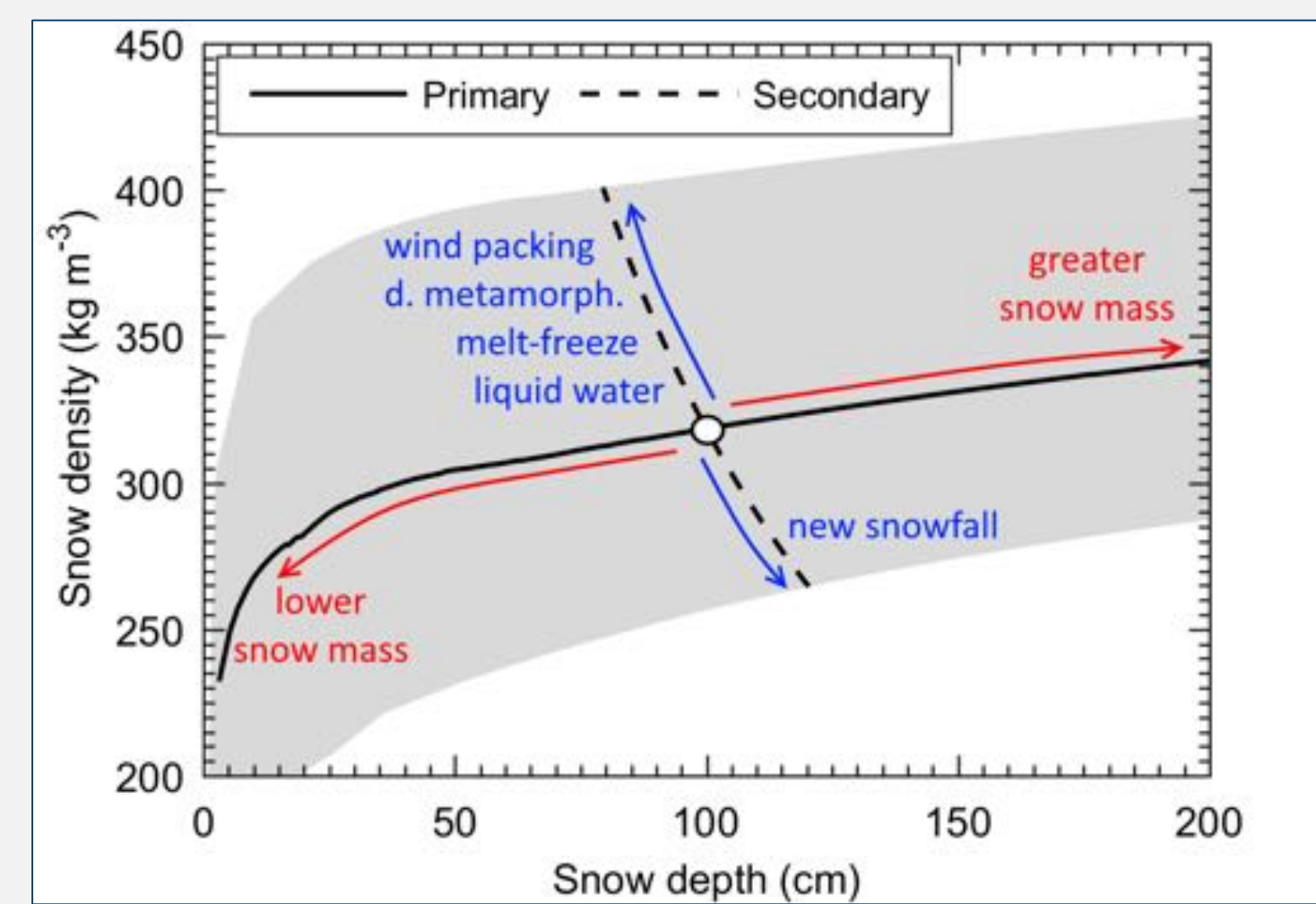
1. Snow water equivalent (SWE) from remotely sensed snow depth (e.g. airborne lidar) relies on modeled snowpack density



2. But models¹ show a wide range of uncertainty in snow density

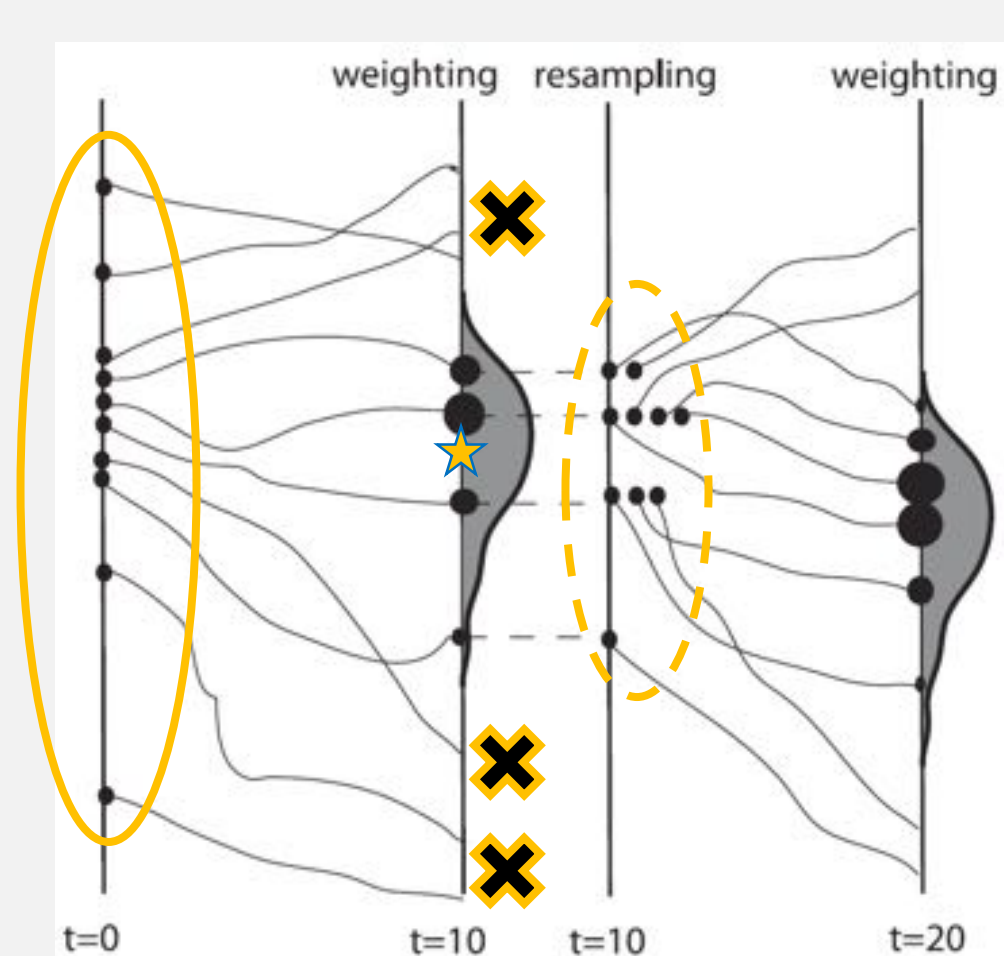


3. Snow density and depth are linked through physical processes

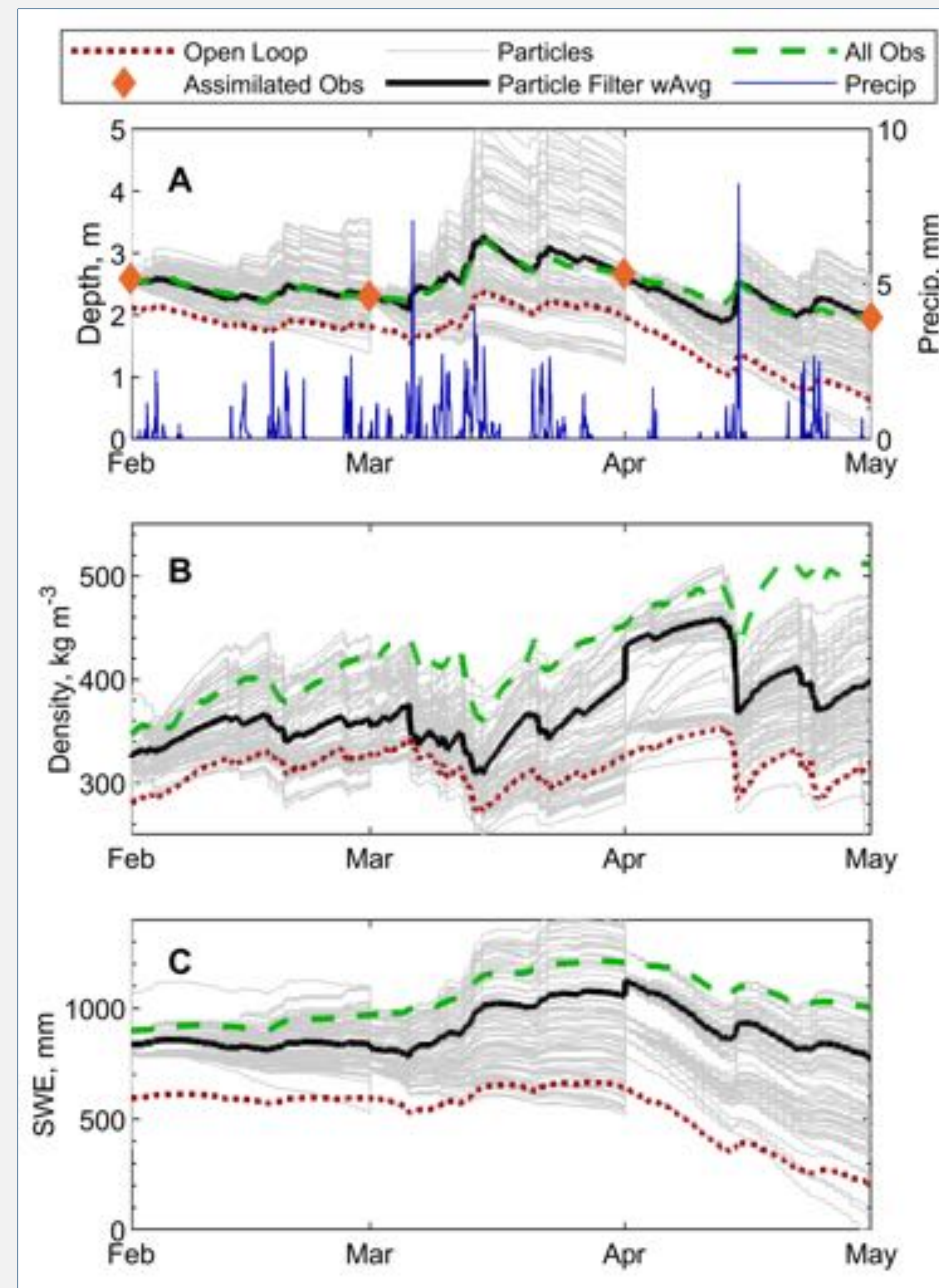


4. Assimilation of snow depth with the Particle Filter² can guide the model to a more realistic simulation of snowpack

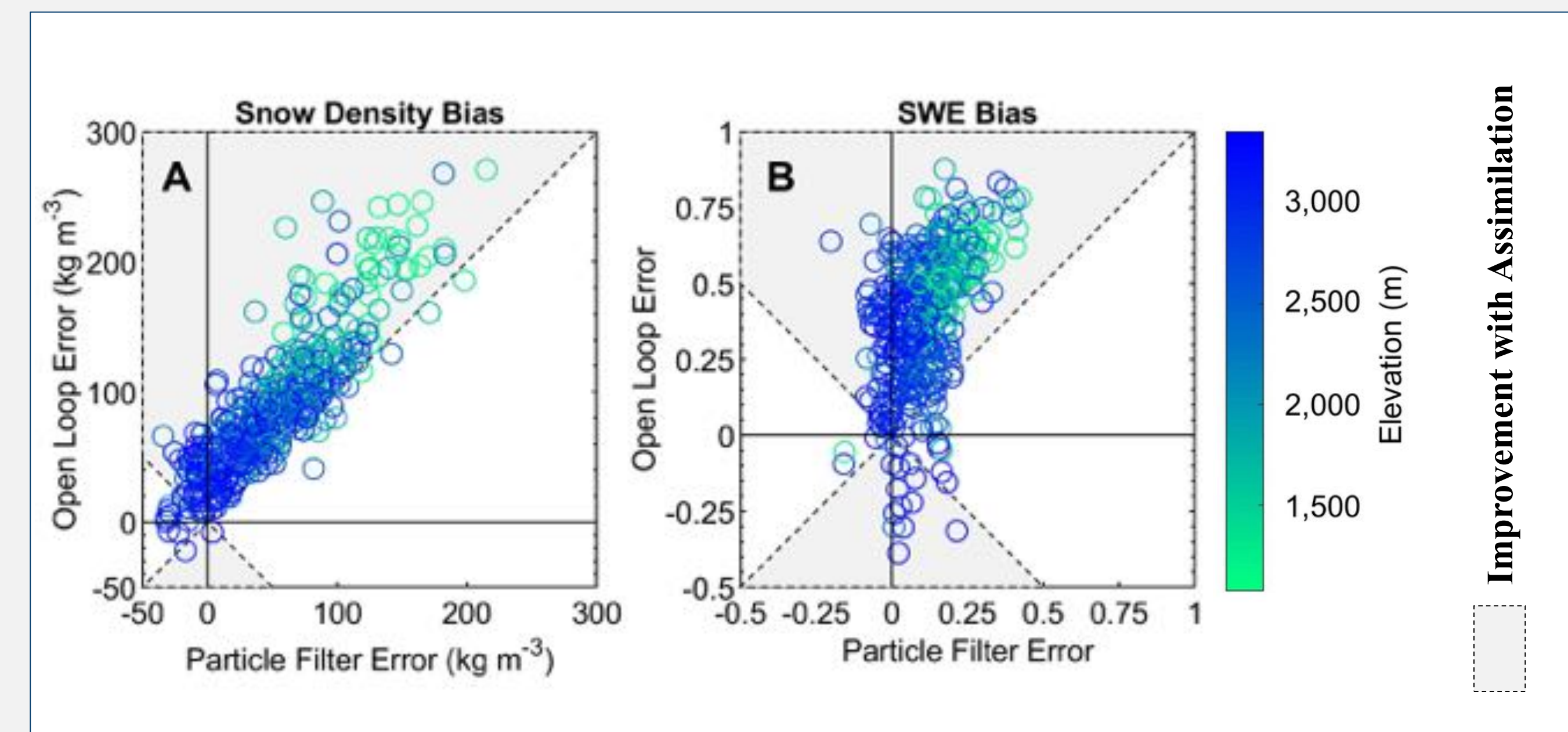
1. Generate ensemble of models, varying inputs and model parameters
2. Compare observations to each model: closest runs get a high "weight"
3. Eliminate low weight models, make copies of those with highest weights
4. Calculate weighted average over time: the "best estimate"



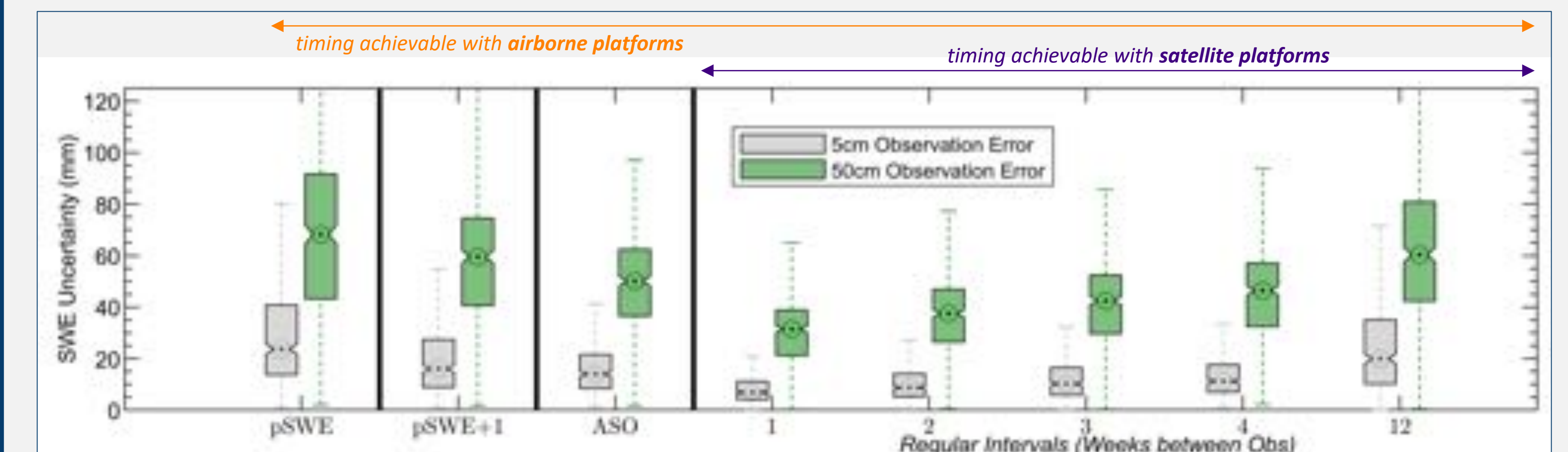
The Particle Filter improves density and SWE³...



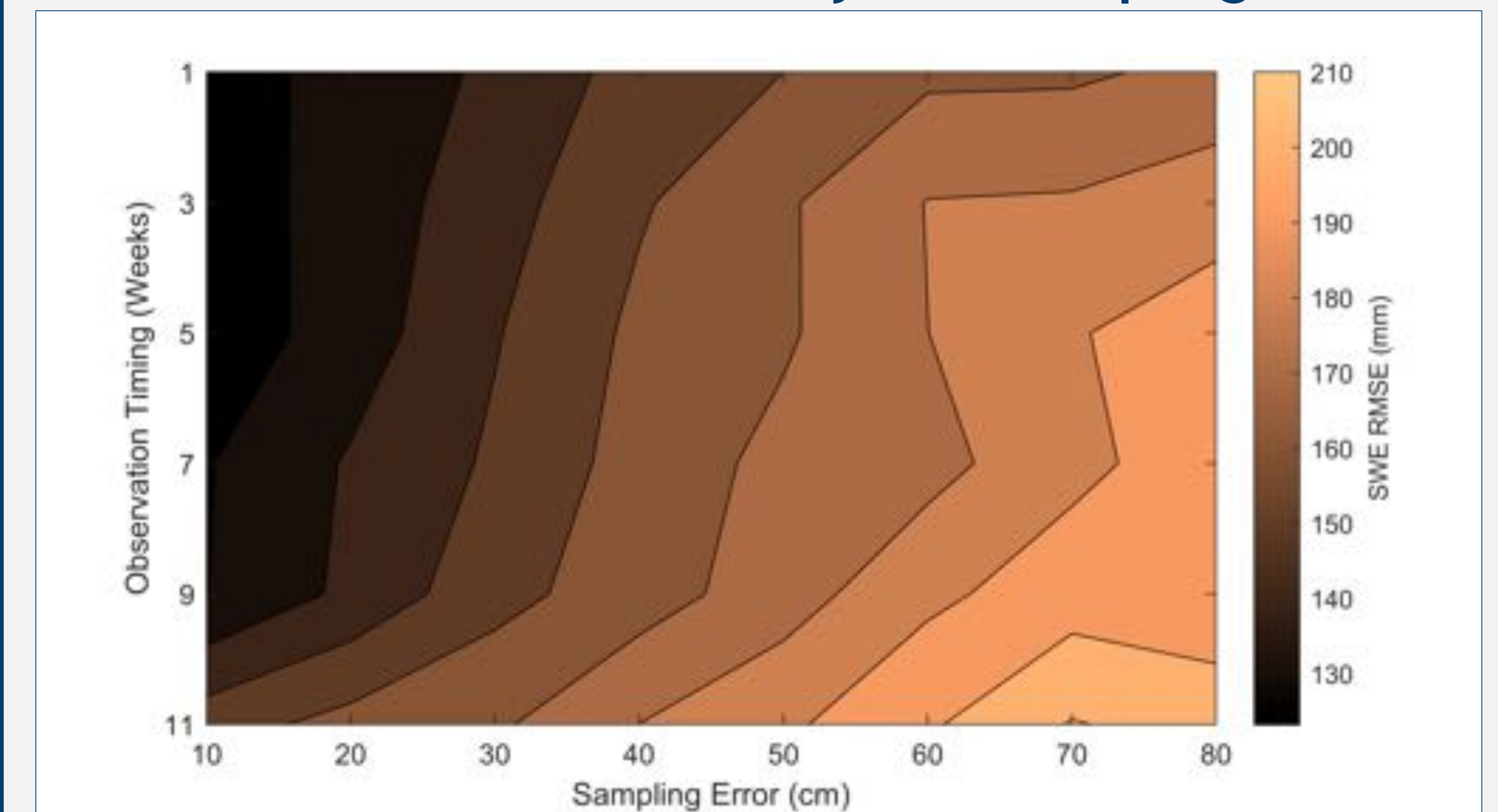
...across climates and years with SNOTEL data



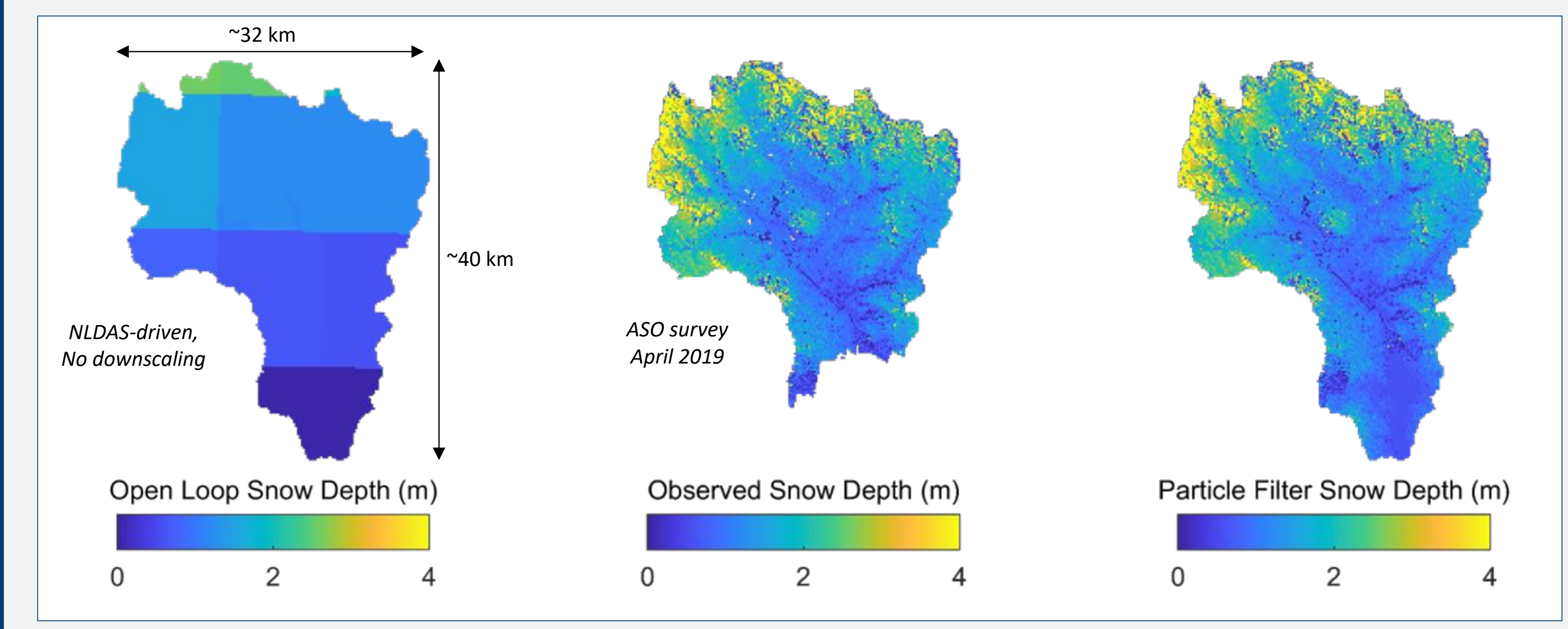
SWE uncertainty varies with sample error AND timing⁴...



...while SWE error varies mostly with sampling error



Assimilation is feasible at the basin scale: East River, CO



References

- [1] Essery, R. (2015). A factorial snowpack model (FSM 1.0). *Geoscientific Model Development*, 8(12), 3867–3876.
- [2] van Leeuwen, P. J. (2009). Particle Filtering in Geophysical Systems. *Monthly Weather Review*, 137(12), 4089–4114. <https://doi.org/10.1175/2009MWR2835.1>
- [3] Smyth, E. J., Raleigh, M. S., & Small, E. E. (2019). Particle Filter Data Assimilation of Monthly Snow Depth Observations Improves Estimation of Snow Density and SWE. *Water Resources Research*, (4), 1296–1311. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018WR023400>
- [4] Smyth, et al. (in review)

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Terrestrial Hydrology Program under Grant No. NNX17AL41G. We thank Richard Essery for making FSM2 code available. (<https://github.com/RichardEssery/FSM2>). NLDAS-2 forcing data were acquired through NASA GES DISC (<https://ltdas.gsfc.nasa.gov/nldas/nldas2forcing.php>) and SNOTEL data were acquired through the USDA NRCS (<https://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/>).