

# Observations and modelling of drifting snow occurrences in coastal East Antarctica

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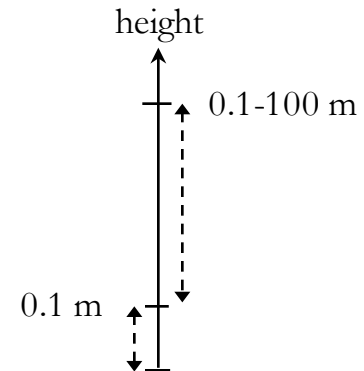
AGU Fall meeting - December 2017

# Aeolian transport modes

## Saltation



[Video](#). Real-time movie showing saltation of snow near Dumont d'Urville, Adélie Land, January 26<sup>th</sup> 2013.



## Suspension



[Video](#). Time lapse showing suspension of snow during a snow storm near Dumont d'Urville, Adélie Land, April 18<sup>th</sup> 2013.

# Methods

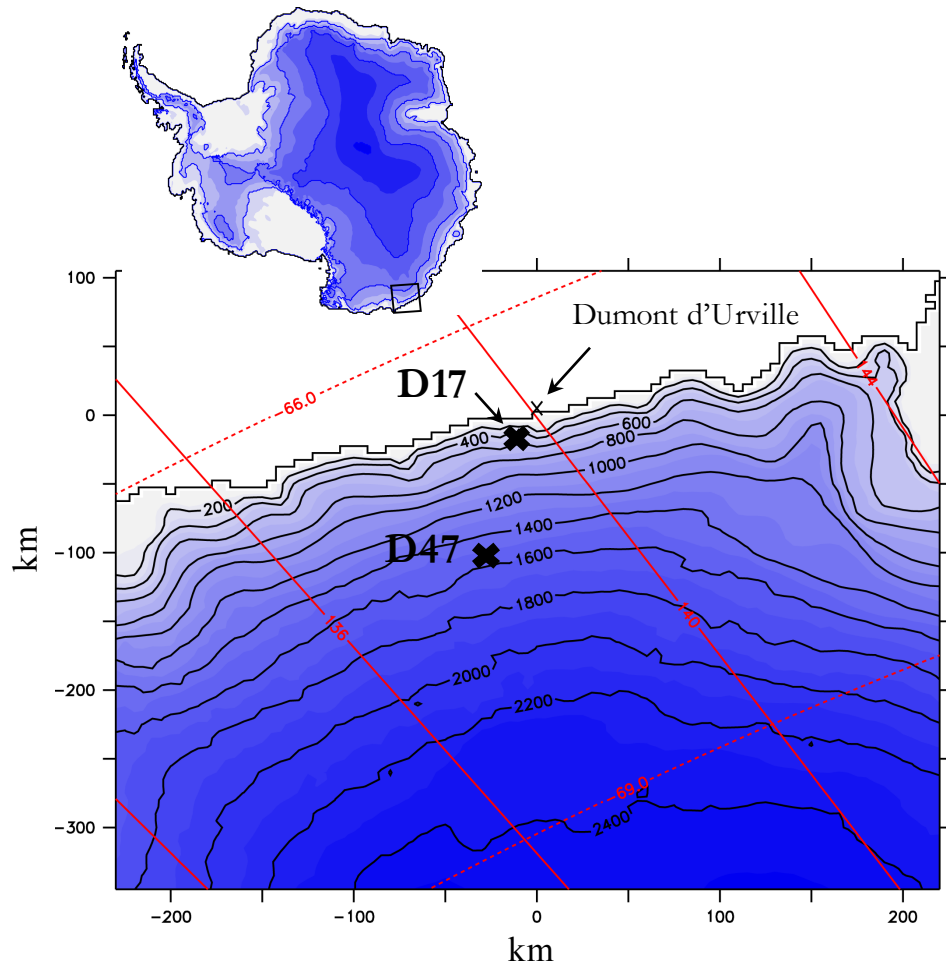
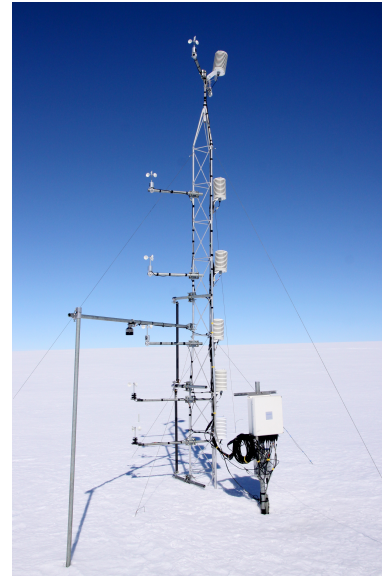
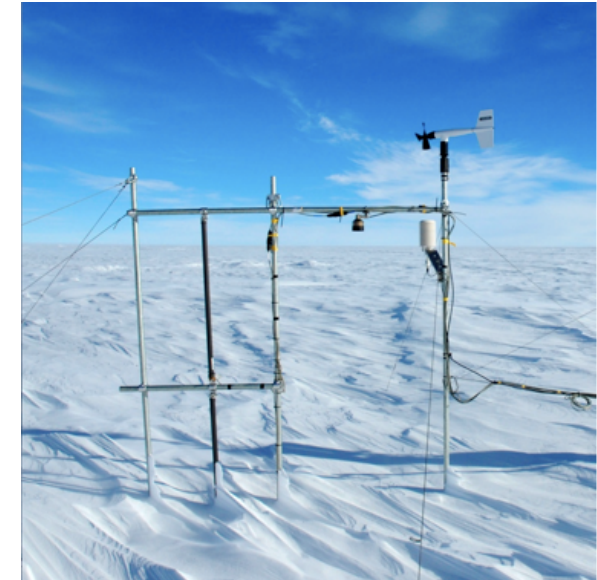


Fig Topographic map of coastal Adélie Land.

D17 (2010-2016)



D47 (2010-2012)



Model MARv3.8

Specificities Developed for polar regions:

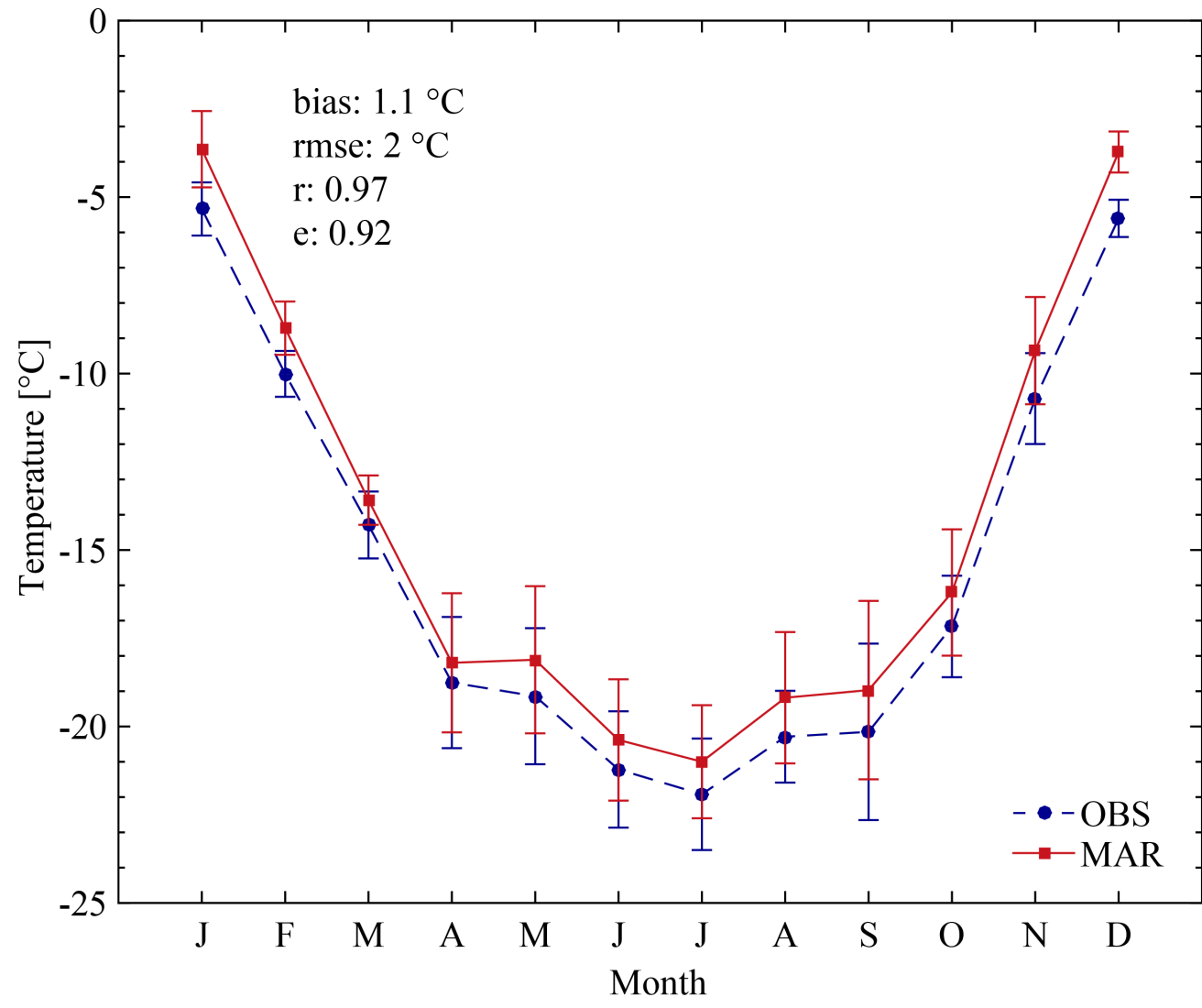
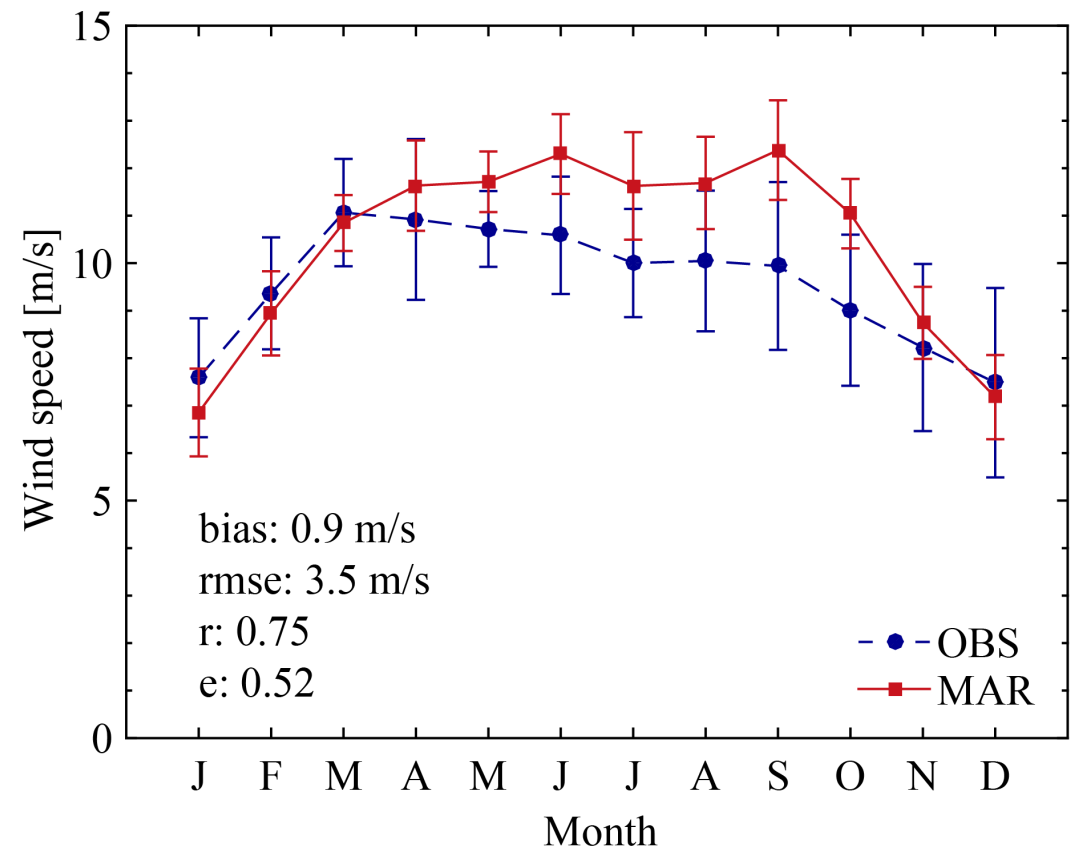
- Drifting snow routine
- Interactive snowpack model
- Stable boundary layer physics

Resolution 10 km ( $z_{\min} = 1$  m)

Forcing Era-Interim

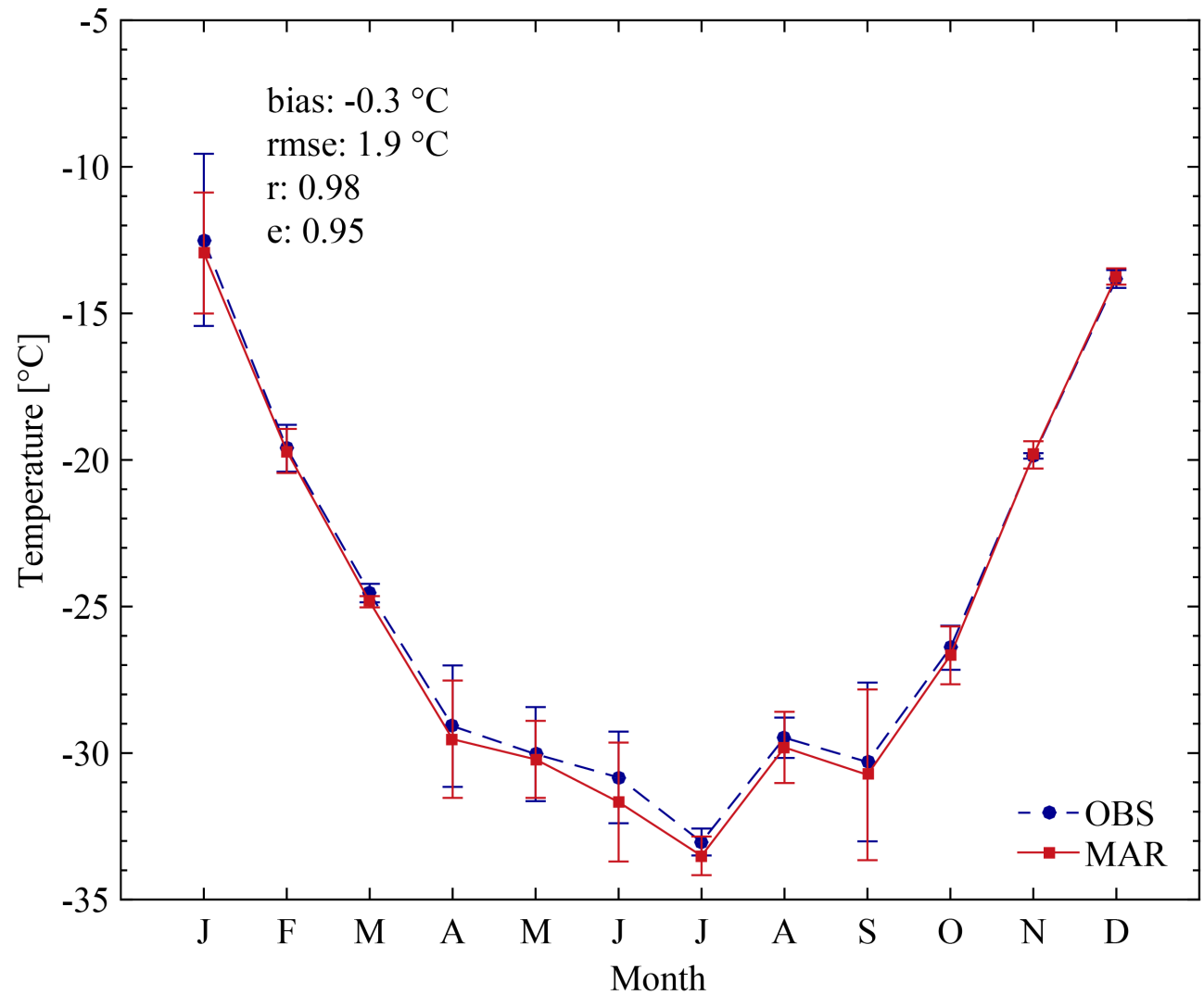
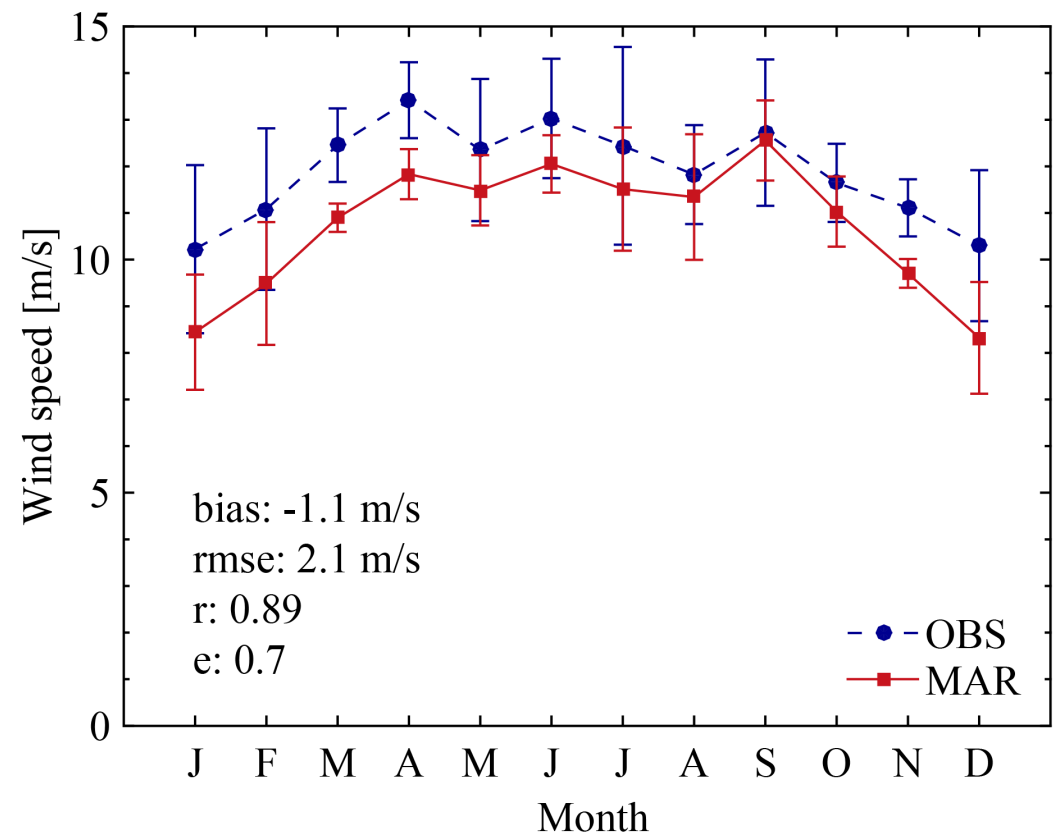


# Near-surface climate (D17)



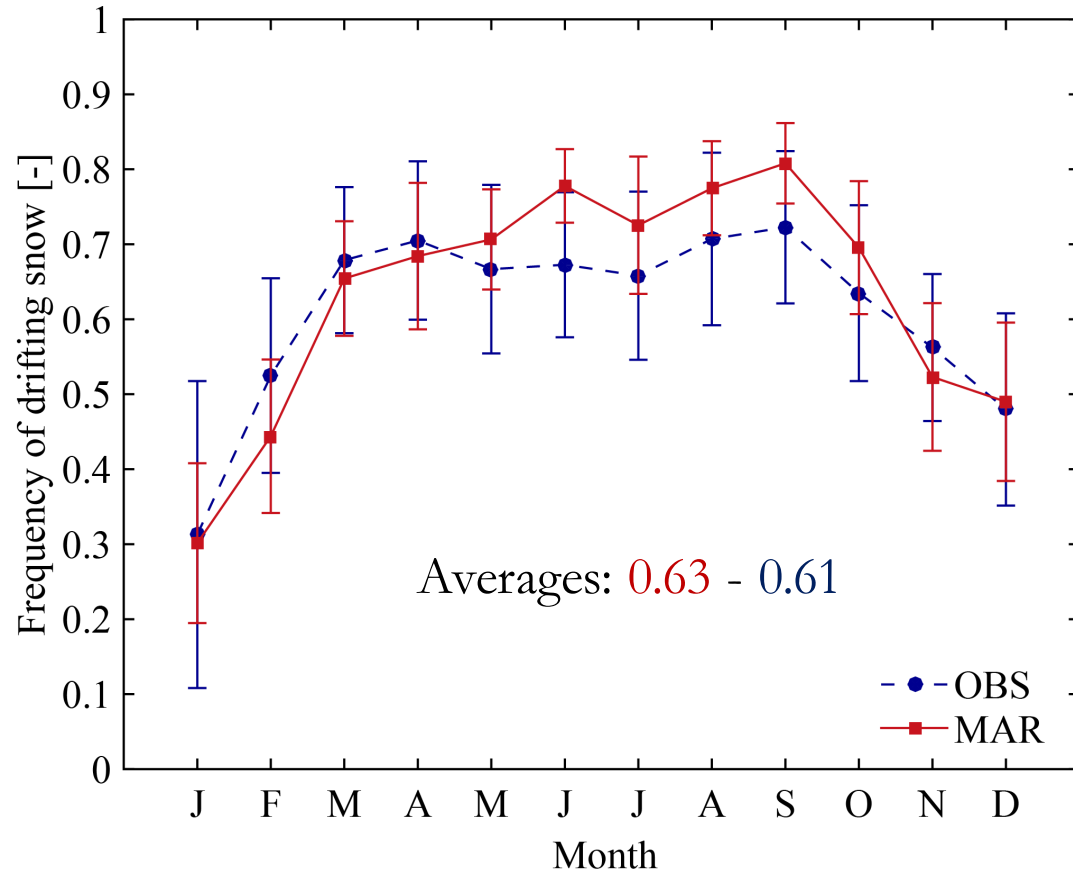


# Near-surface climate (D47)

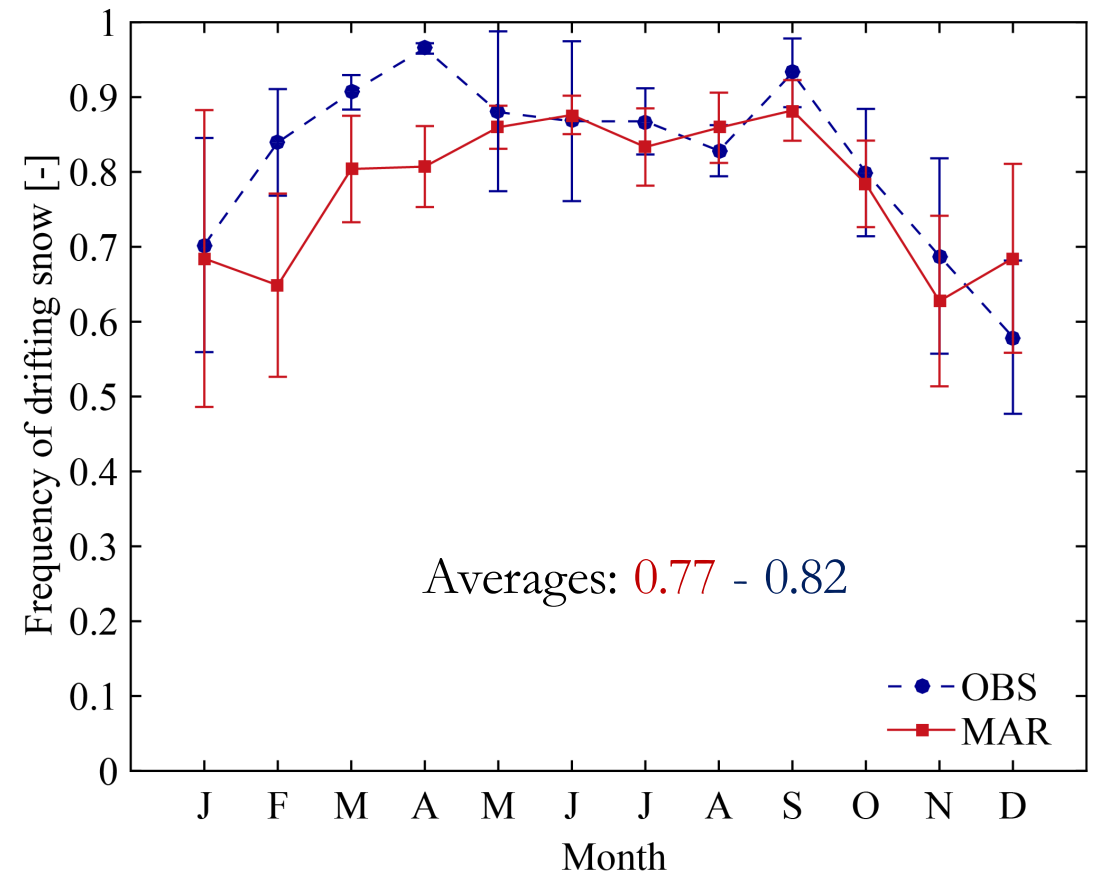


# Intra-annual variability of DSF

D17 (2010-2016)



D47 (2010-2012)



- Detection threshold set to  $10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s}$
- Low inter-annual variability (not shown) but a strong seasonal cycle

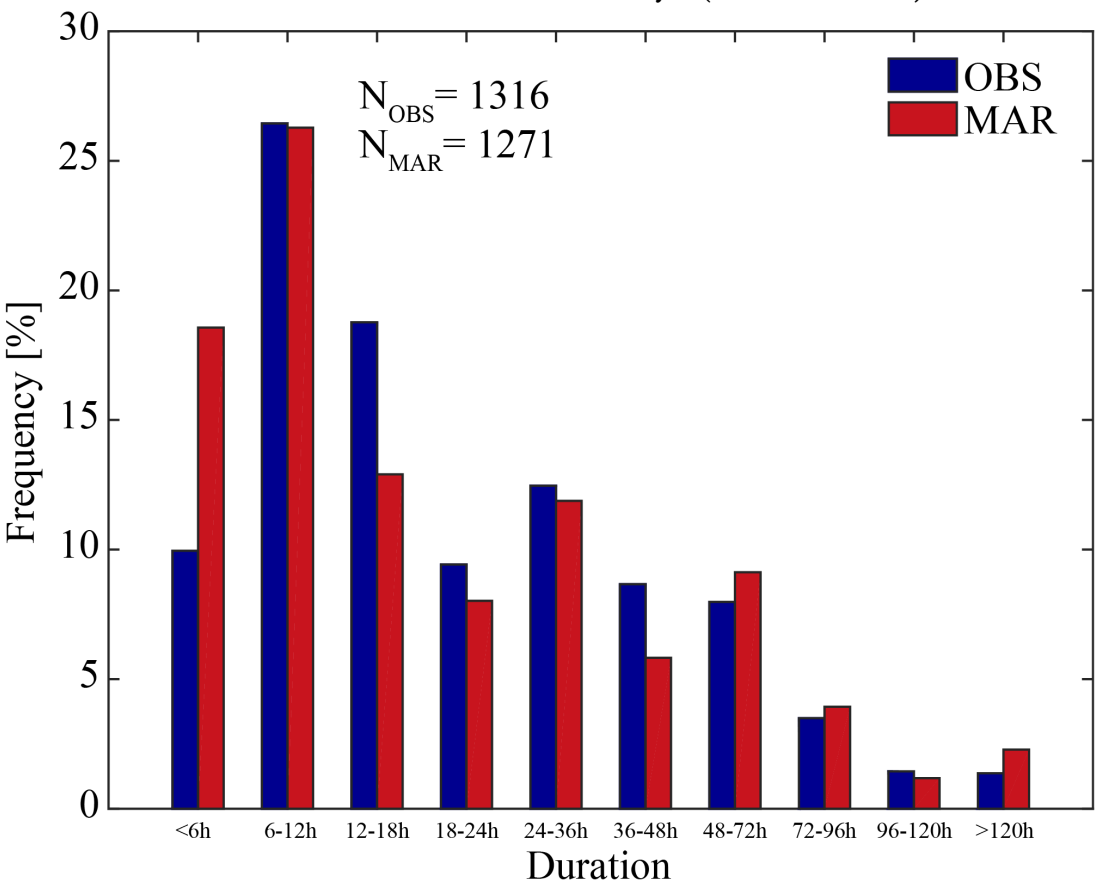
# Duration of drifting snow events

➤ Minimum duration set to 4 hours

D17 (2010-2016)

Mean duration: 26 h (OBS&MAR)

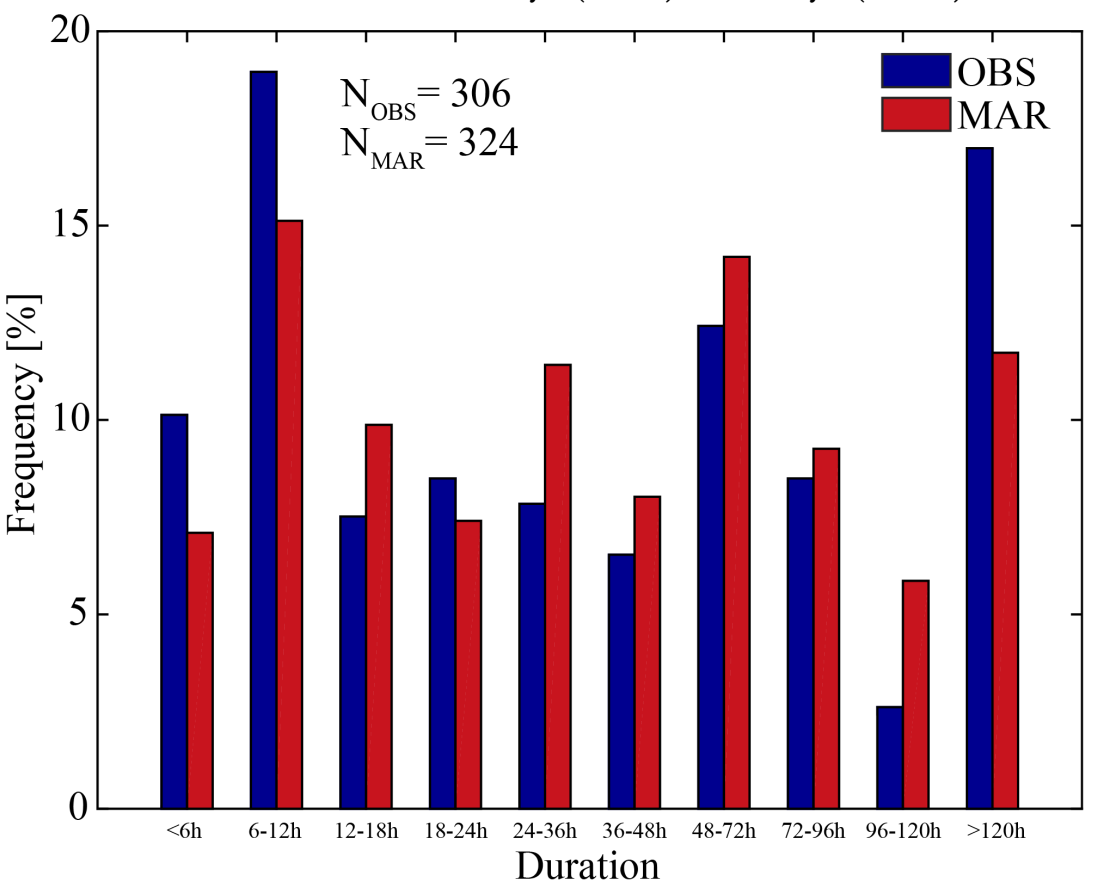
Max. duration: 10 days (OBS&MAR)



D47 (2010-2012)

Mean duration: 67 h (OBS) / 56 h (MAR)

Max. duration: 26 days (OBS) / 17 days (MAR)



# Comparison of occurrences (30 min)

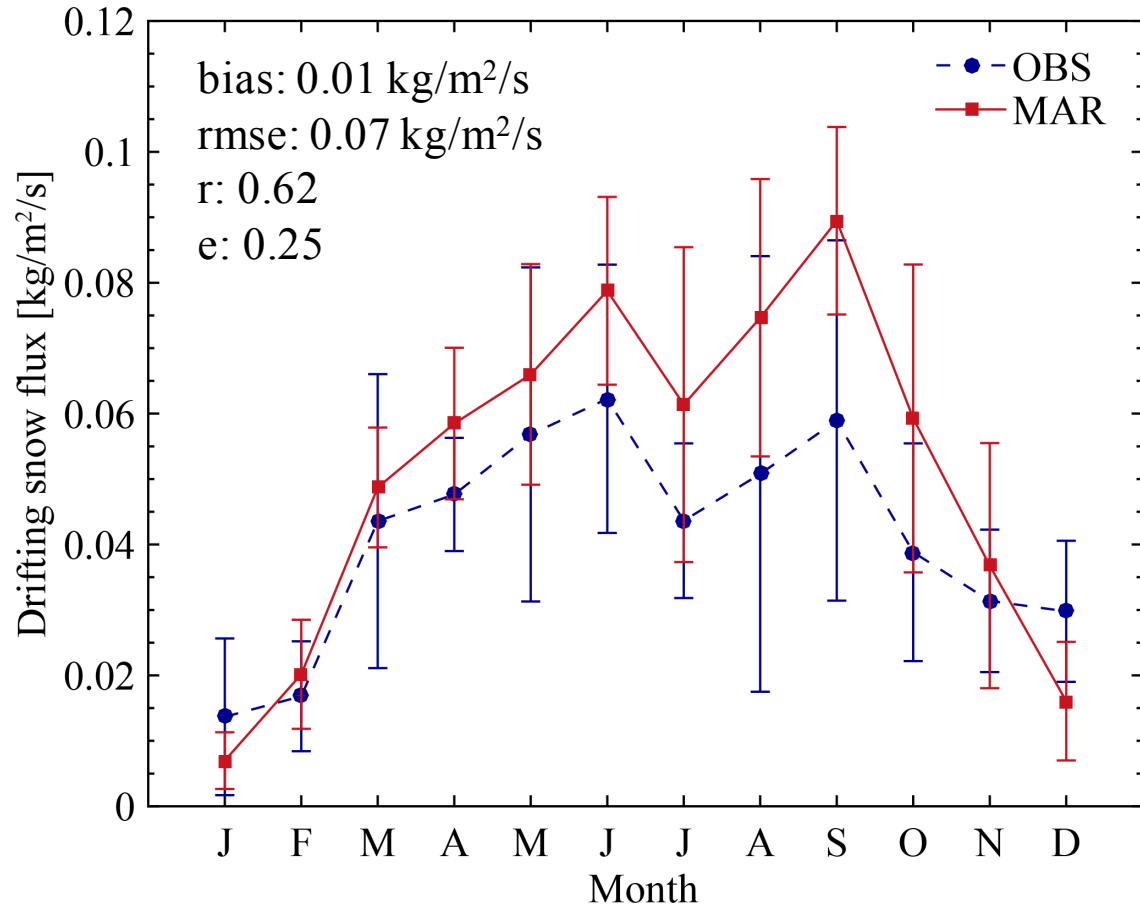
<div>MAR</div> <div>OBS</div>	D17		D47	
	DS	nDS	DS	nDS
DS	49.1%	12.3%	68.3%	12.6%
nDS	14.3%	24.3%	8.6%	10.5%

Location	POD	FAR	HSS
D17	80	22.5	0.43
D47	84.4	11.1	0.36

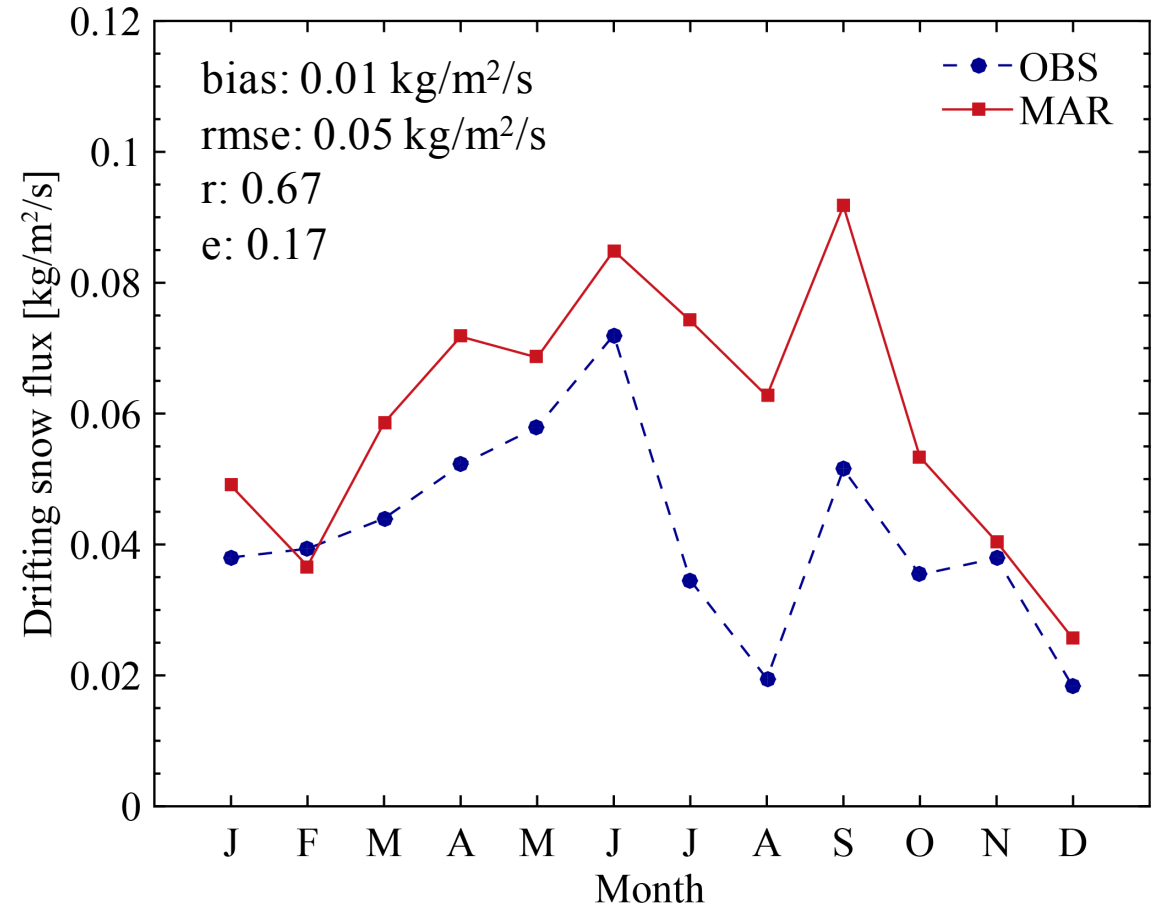


# Snow mass flux

D17 (2010-2016)



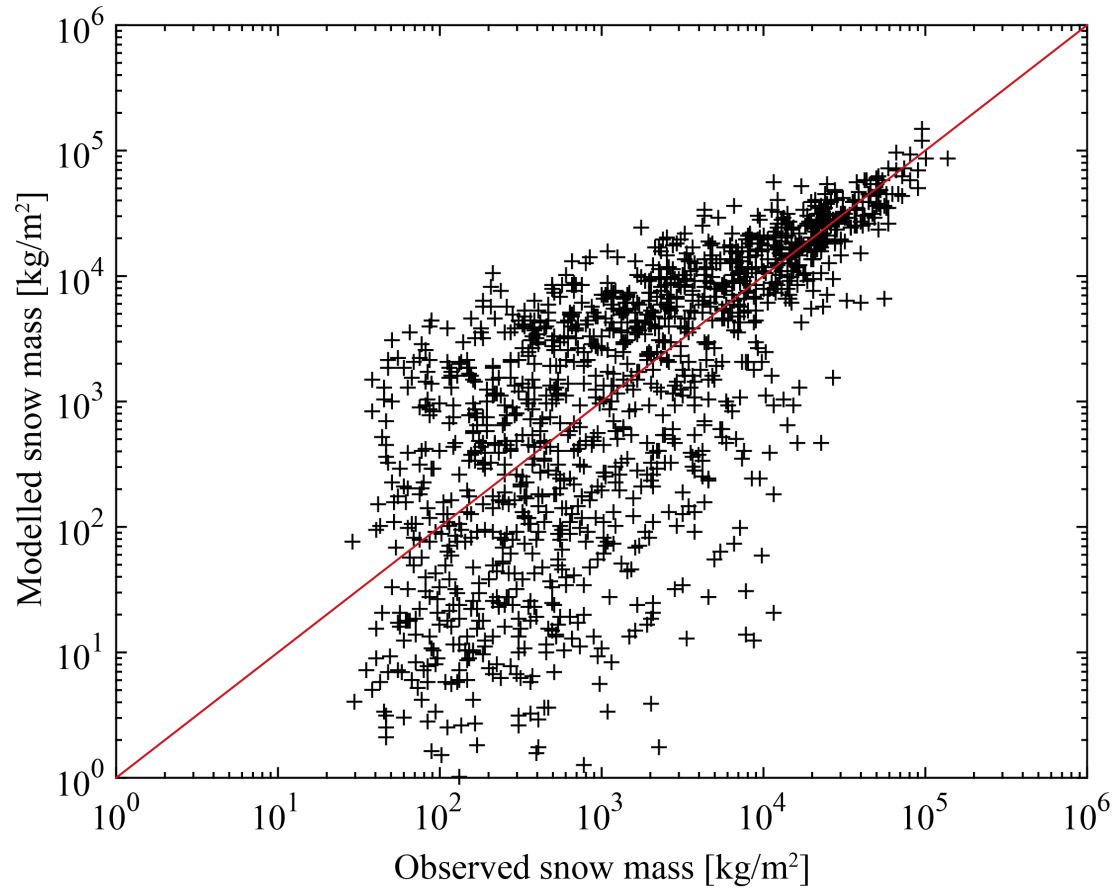
D47 (2010-2011)



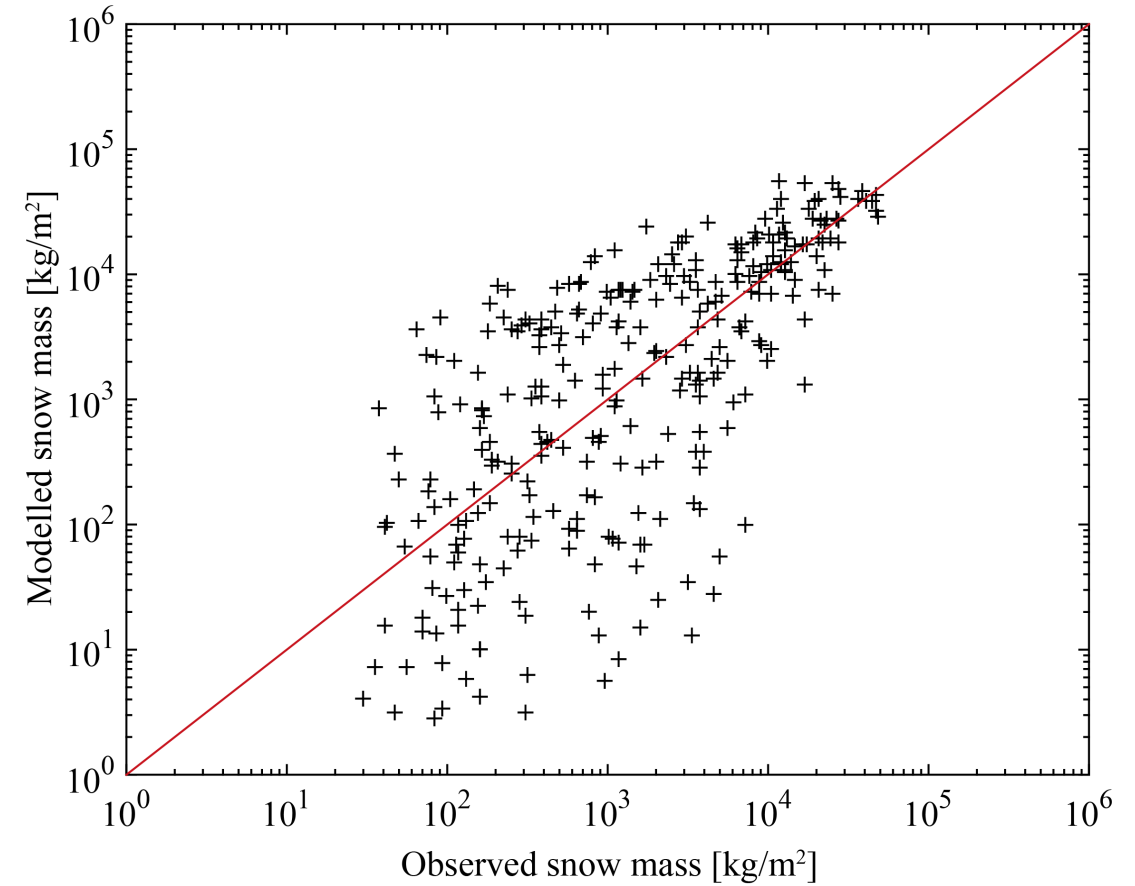
➤ Mean anomaly of  $18 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s}$  (D17) and  $54 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s}$  (D47)

# Mass transport per event

D17 (2010-2016)



D47 (2010-2011)



➤ Overestimation by a factor of 3 on average

## Total horizontal snow mass transport

Location	D17		D47	
Period	2010-2016		2010-2011	
	OBS	MAR	OBS	MAR
Horizontal snow mass transport [ $\text{kg m}^{-2}$ ]	$9.05 \cdot 10^6$	$11.34 \cdot 10^6$	$2.61 \cdot 10^6$	$3.75 \cdot 10^6$

- Total horizontal snow mass transport overestimated by  $\sim 30\%$  at both locations
- 8% (D17) and 3% (D47) simulated during false alarms

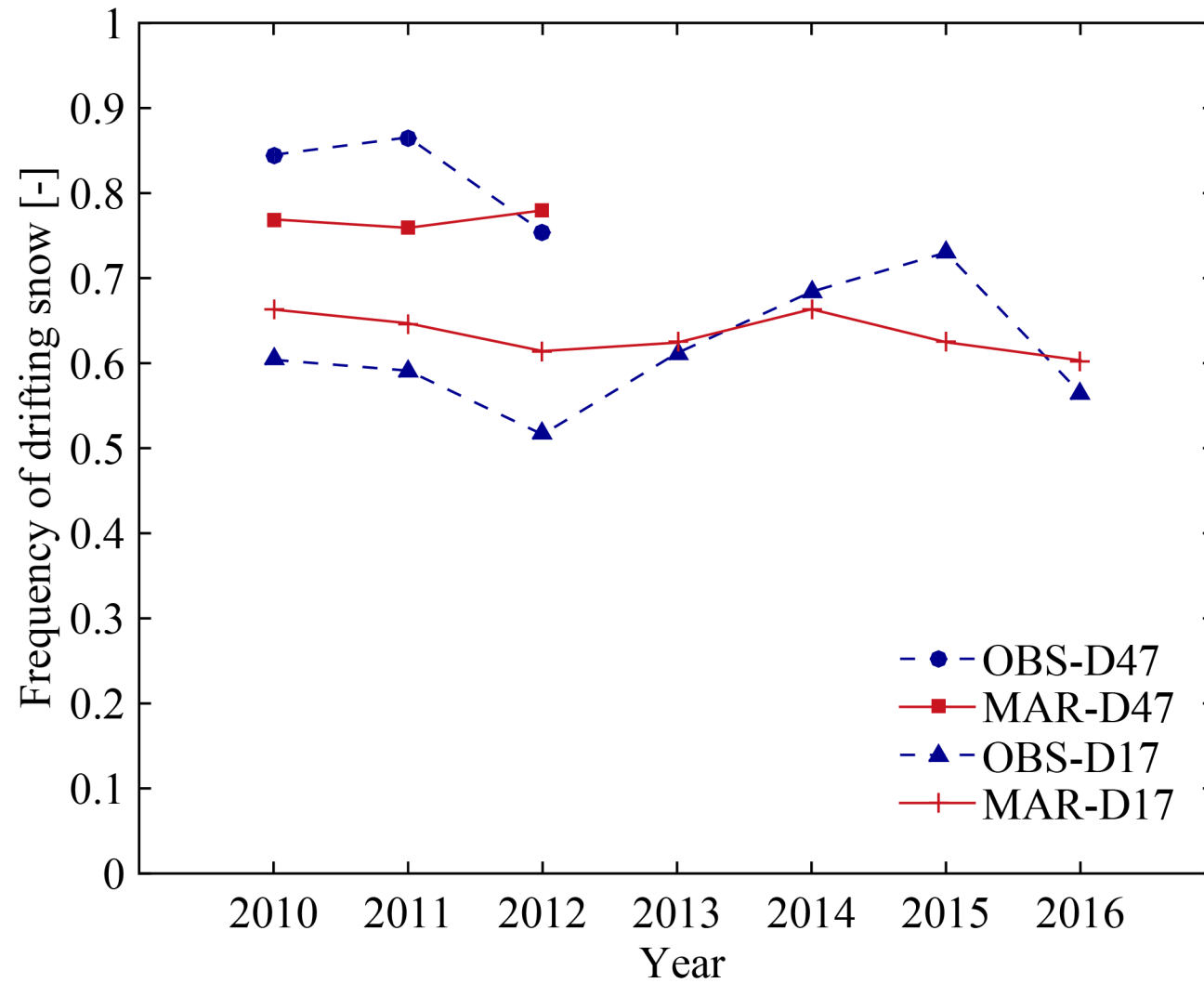
## Summary

- Production of a drifting snow dataset for model evaluation
- High DFS values of 0.61 (D17) and 0.83 (D47) with a strong seasonal cycle and a low inter-annual variability
- MAR is able to reproduce realistic drifting snow characteristics and their spatial variability over long time periods
- MAR overestimates mass transport per event (x3) and total mass transport (30%) compared to underestimated OBS
- Continental-scale SMB and climate studies...?



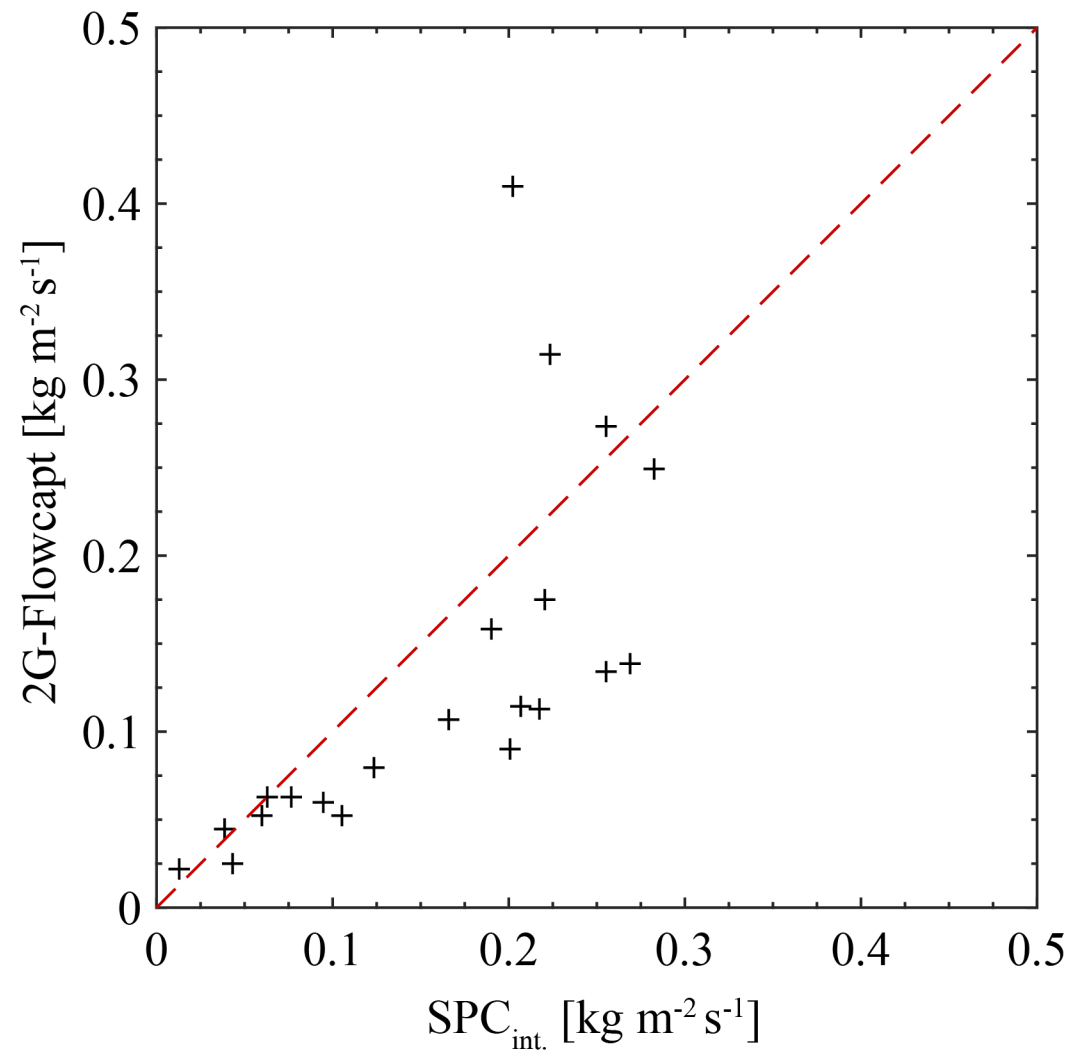


## Inter-annual variability of DSF

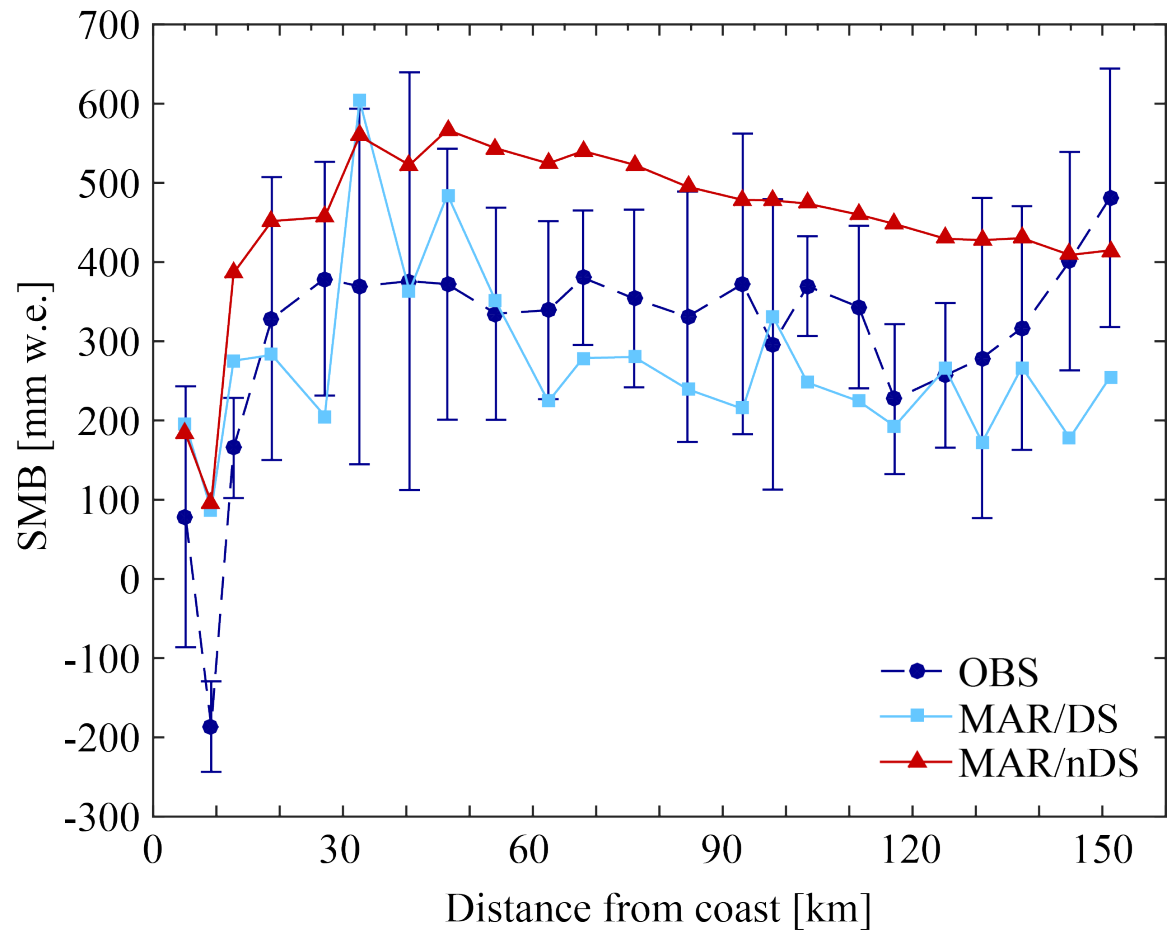


# SPC vs 2G-Flowcapt™

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# Surface mass balance

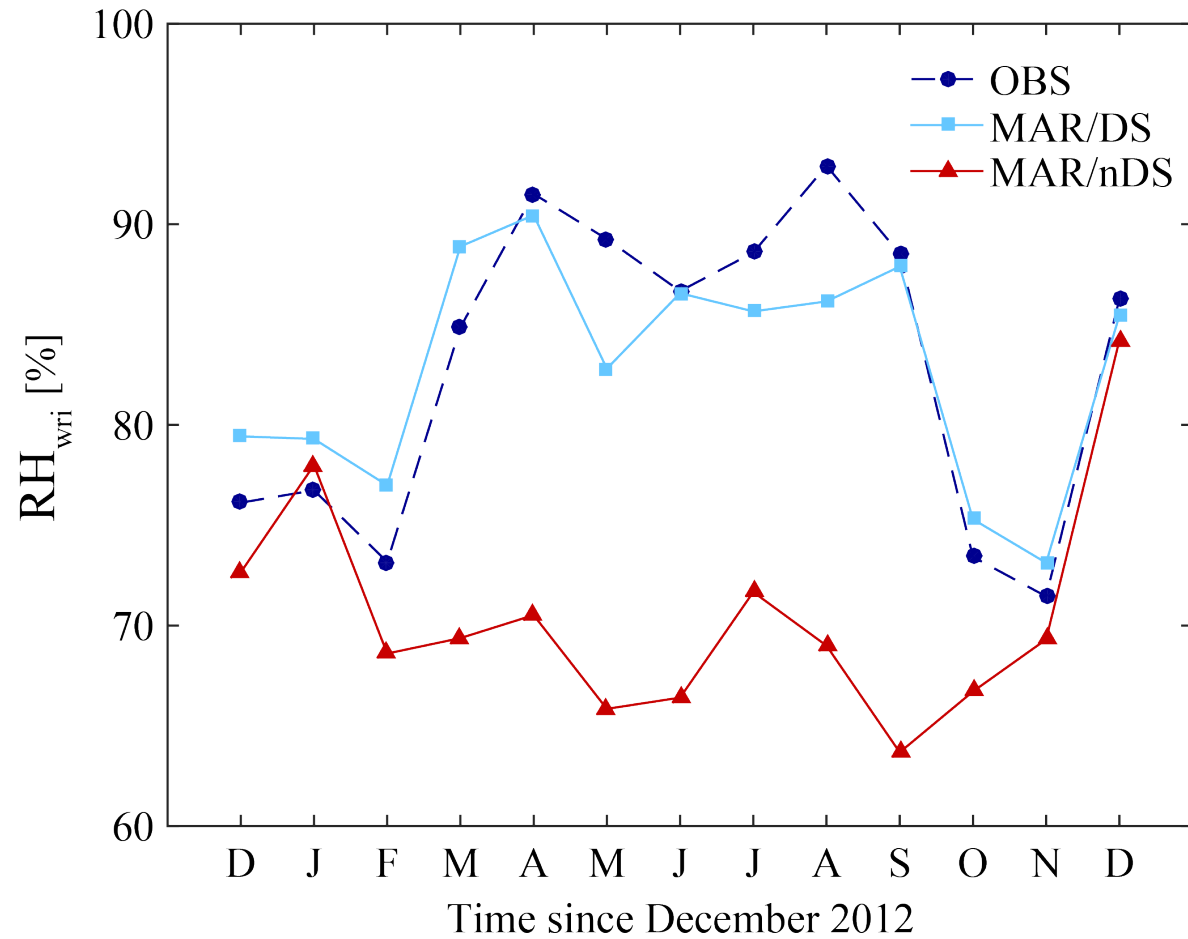
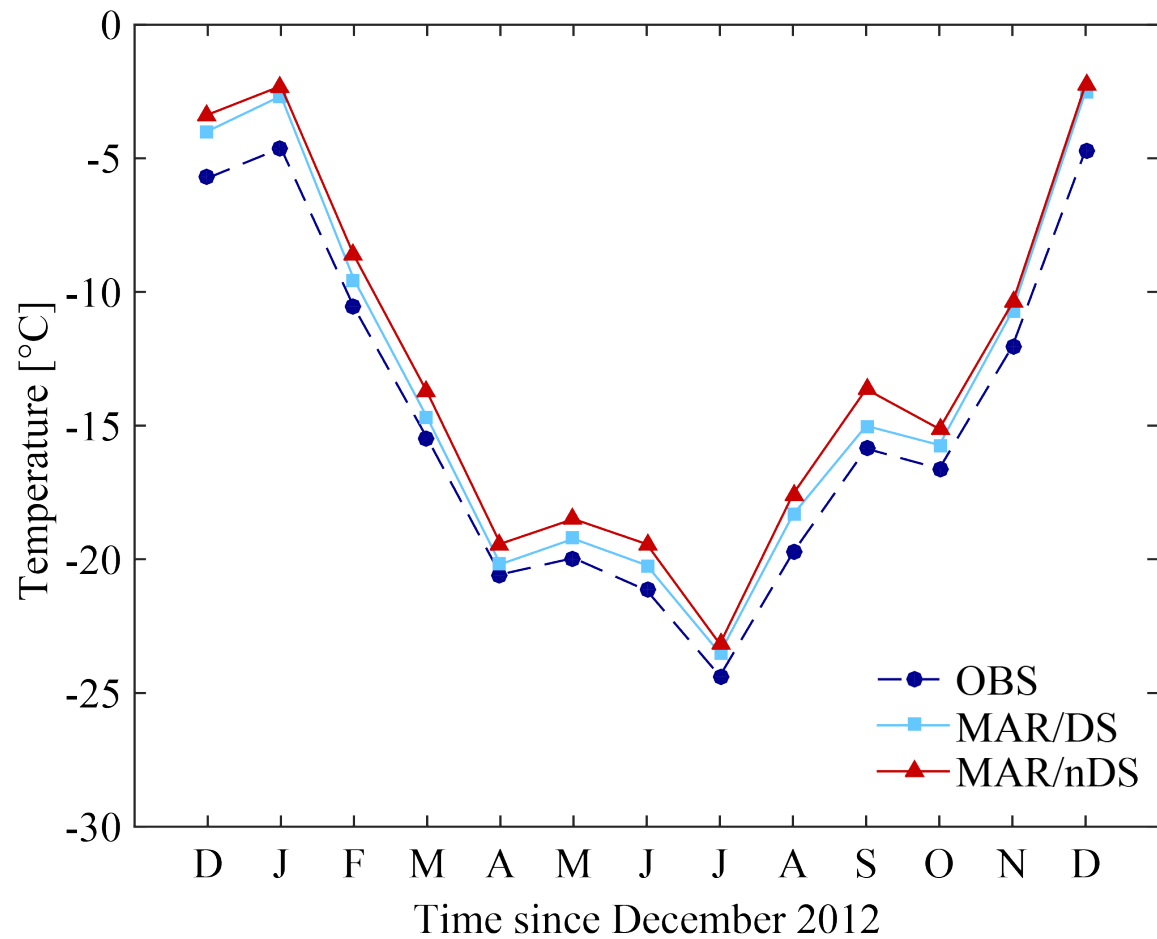


	OBS	MAR/DS	MAR/nDS
D17 Drifting snow frequency [-]	0.59	0.6	-
D17 Snow mass transport [kg m <sup>-2</sup> ]	1.54 10 <sup>6</sup>	1.72 10 <sup>6</sup>	-
SMB [mm w.e.]	303	270	445

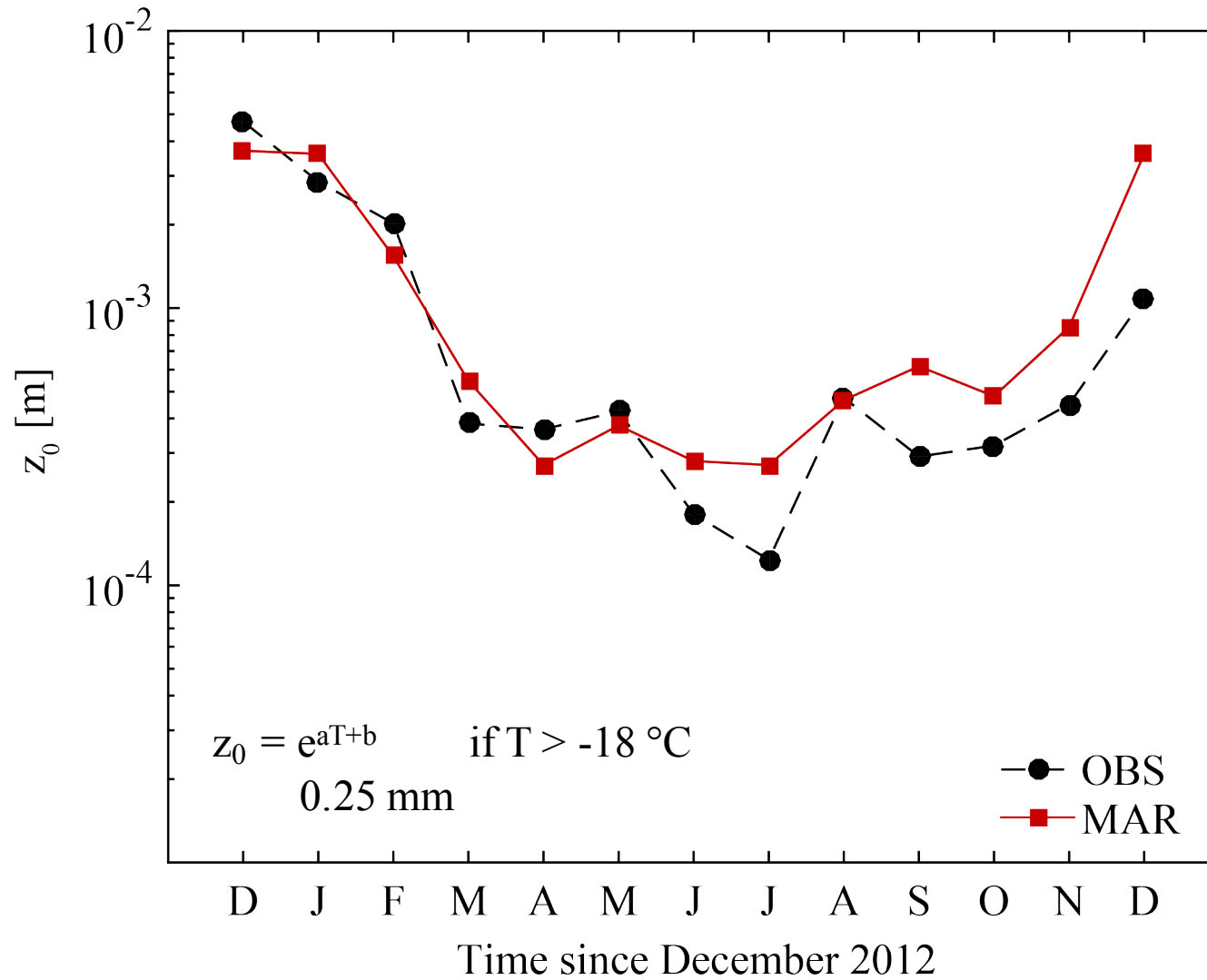
- Horizontal snow mass transport overestimated by 12%
- SMB overestimated by 50% if drifting snow is switched off
- SMB underestimated by 10% if drifting snow is switched on



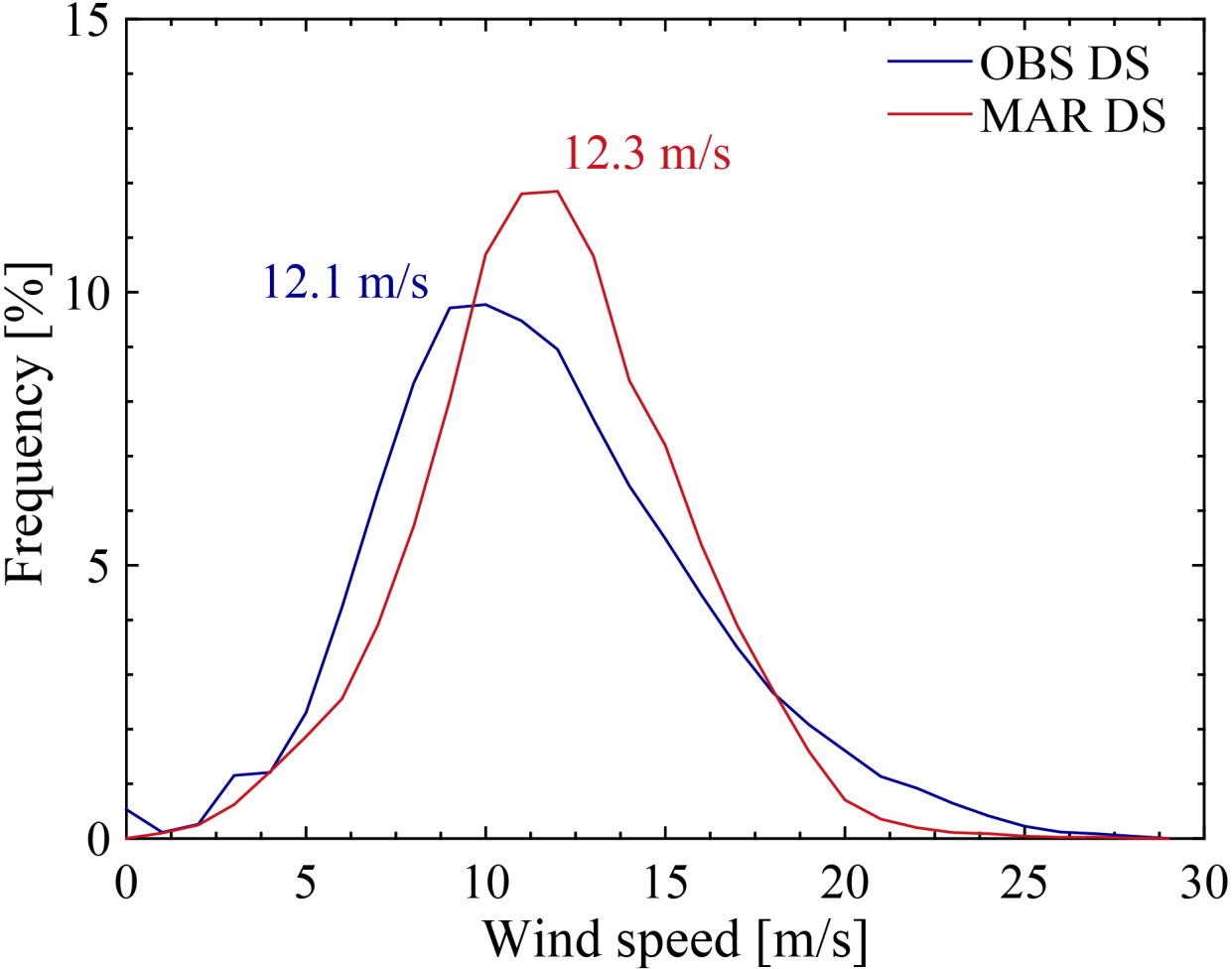
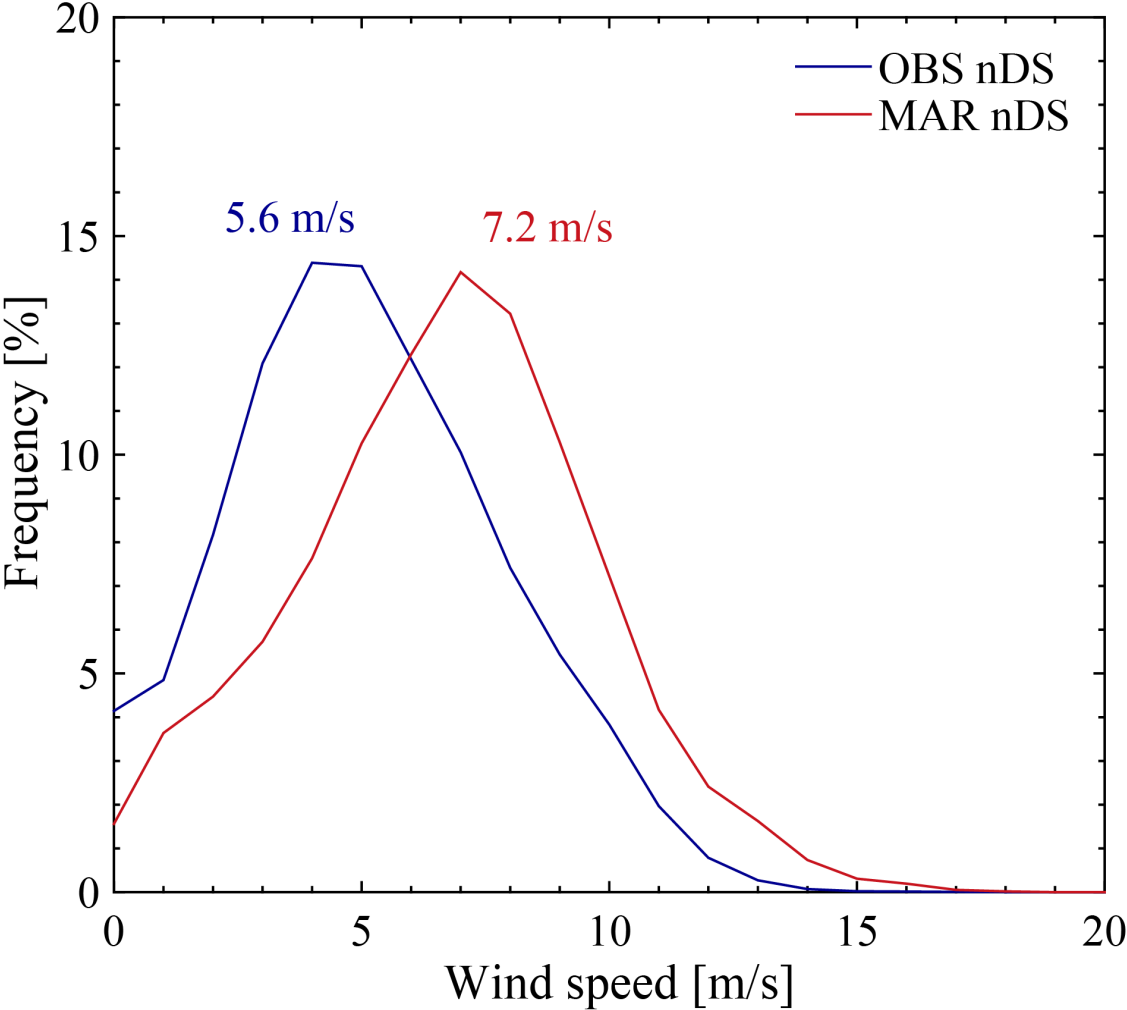
## Near-surface climate



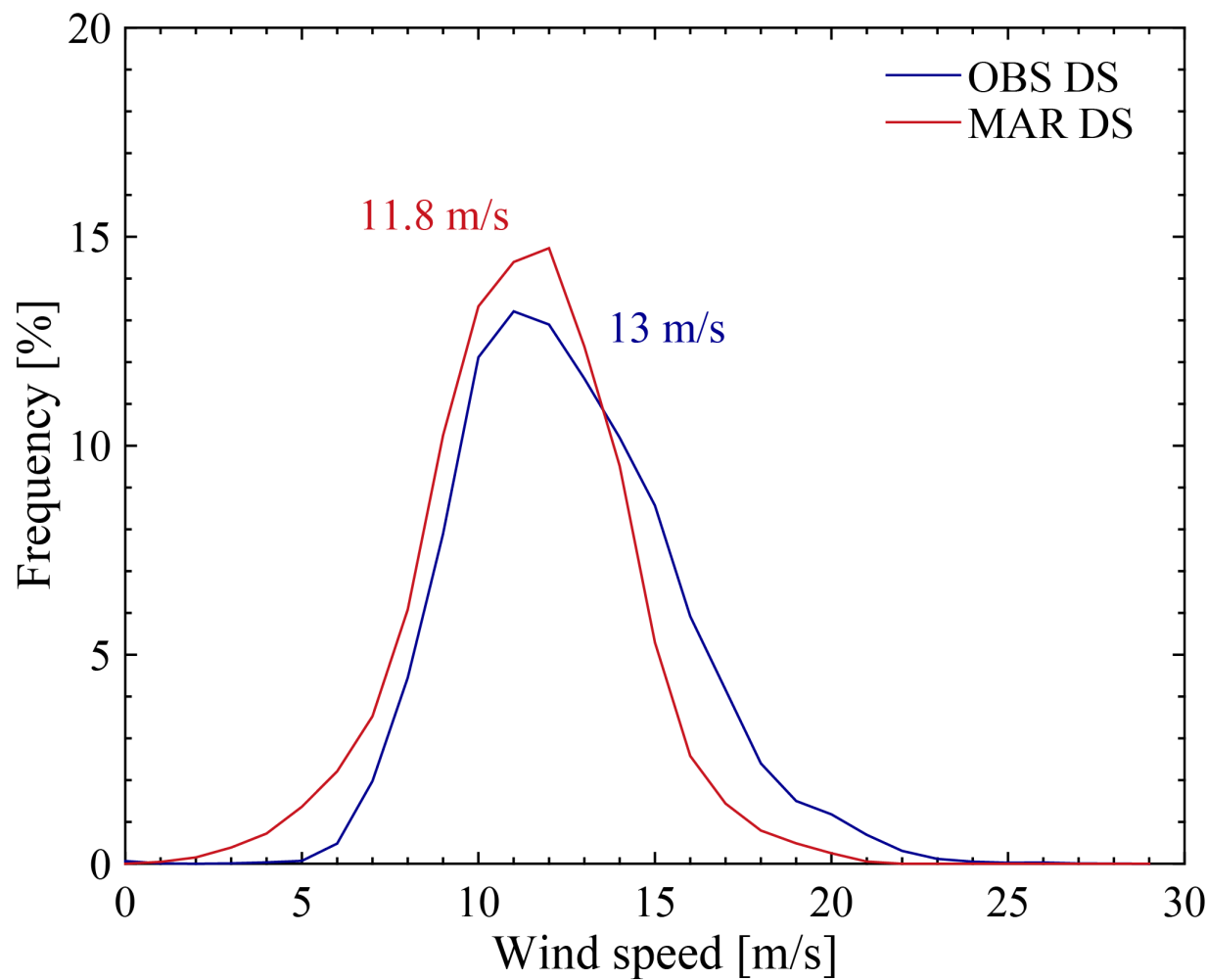
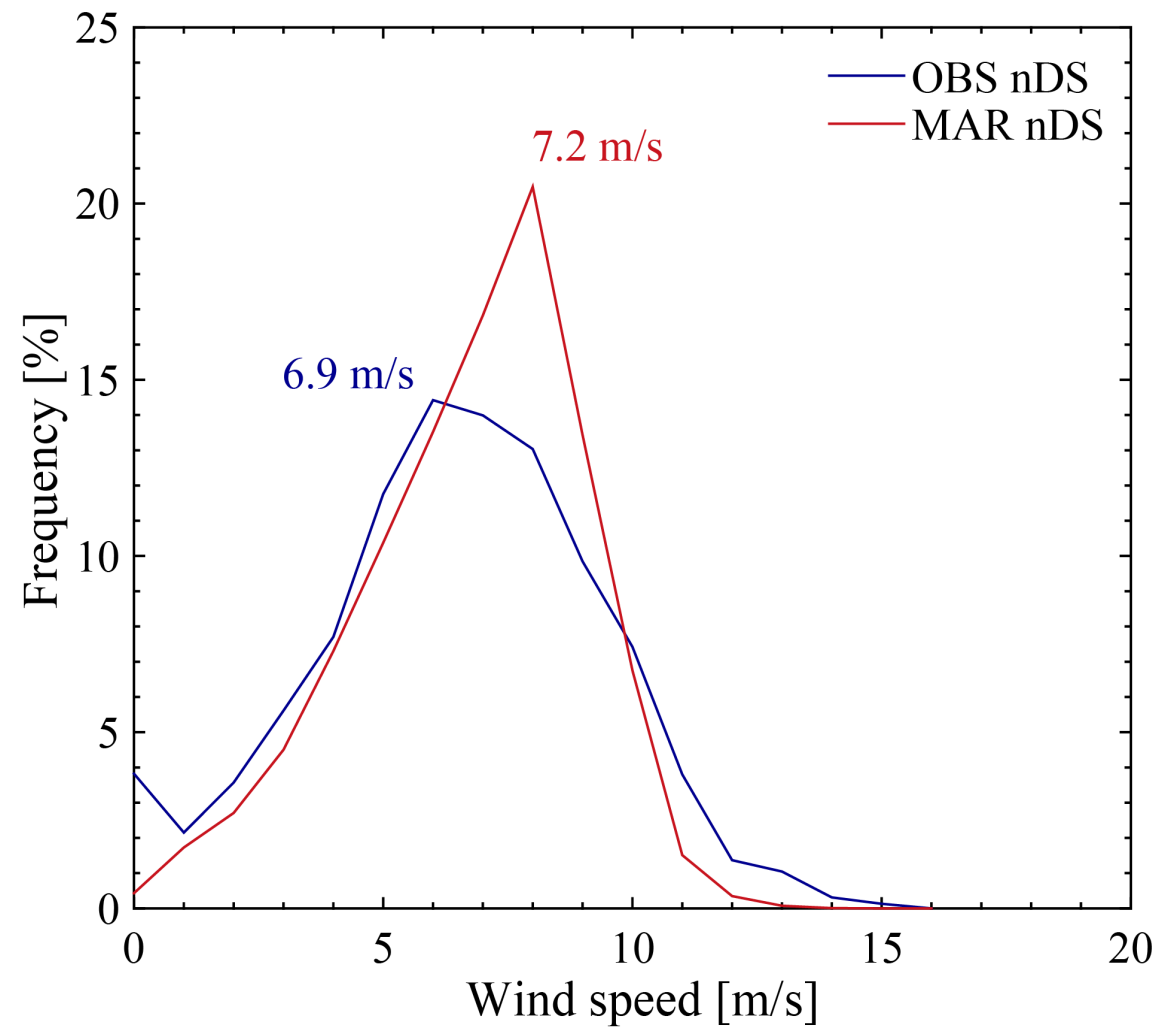
# Empirical parameterization for surface roughness



# Distribution of wind speeds (D17)

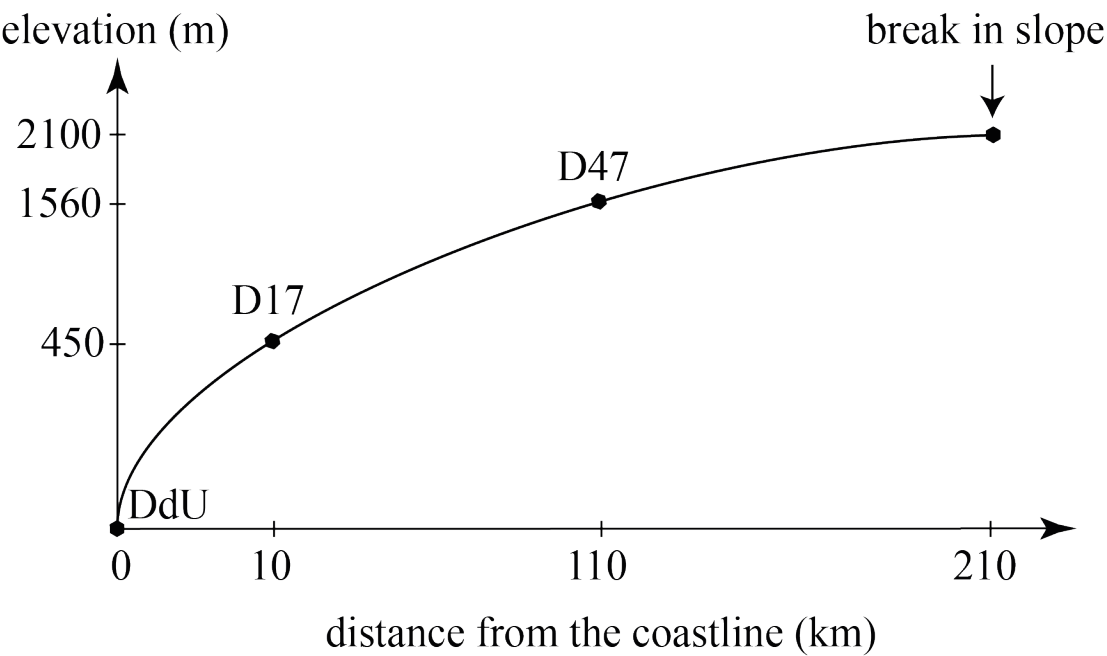


# Distribution of wind speeds (D47)





# Climatological settings



Location	D17	D47
Wind speed [m/s]	9.6	11.9
Temperature [°C]	-15.7	-25
Relative humidity w.r.i. [%]	84.1	90.6
Wind direction [deg]	154	158
Directional constancy	0.92	0.95

## Model set-up

$n_x \times n_y$	$dx$	$n_z$	$z_{\min}$	$n_{\text{snow}}$	Forcing
$80 \times 80$	10 km	24	1 m	30	ERA-Int

- Advection of snow part. by the microphysical scheme
- Drifting snow stabilization effects considered
- $u_{*t} = f(\text{snow properties})$
- $\rho_{\text{fresh snow}} = f(U, T_{\text{air}})$
- $z_0 = f(T_{\text{air}})$

Sensitivity to fresh snow availability

- Inhibition of snowfall
- DSF of 0.11 (D17) and 0.23 (D47)

MAR		D17		D47	
OBS		DS	nDS	DS	nDS
	DS	9.2%	52.2%	19.5%	61.4%
	nDS	1.9%	36.7%	3.8%	15.3%

Location	POD	FAR	HSS
D17	10.2	64.5	0.08
D47	17	79.7	0.02