







Retrospective and Realtime Snow Analysis of the National Water Model Using In-Situ and Remotely Sensed Observations

Logan Karsten - NCAR

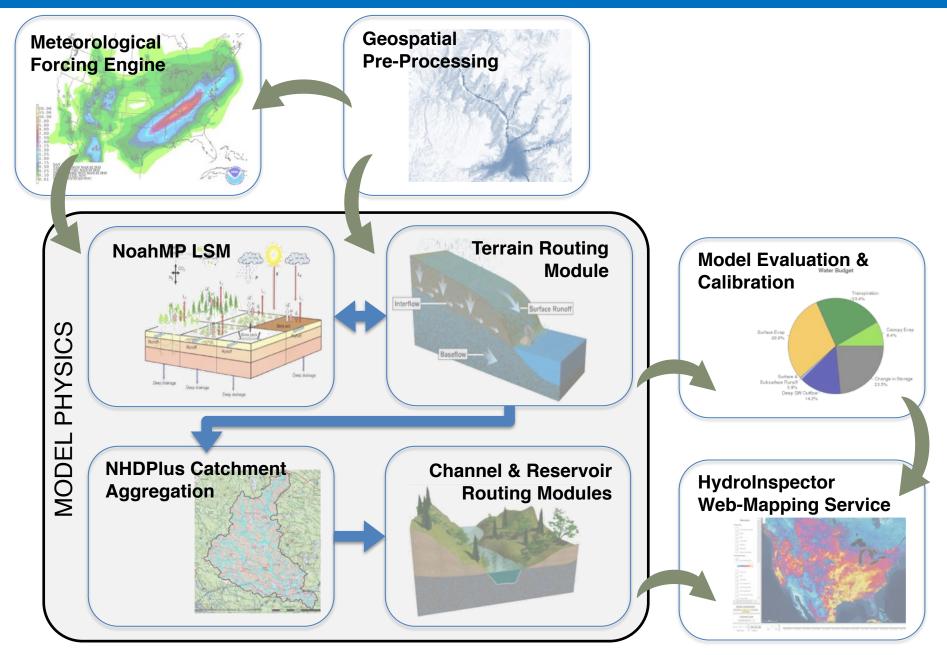
WRF-Hydro

D. Gochis, A. Dugger, J. McCreight, M. Barlage, G. Fall, C. Olheser



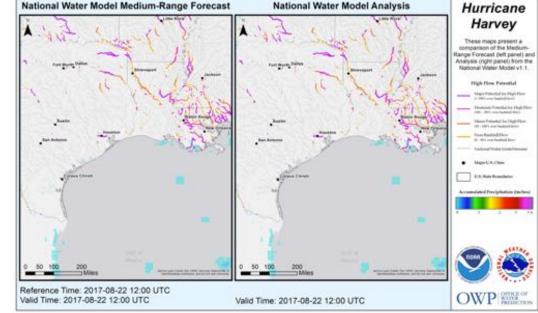
National Water Model Description: WRF-Hydro Modeling System





National Water Model (NWM)

- NWM implemented in August 2016 and upgraded in May 2017 by OWP, NCEP and NCAR
- Hydrologic core is WRF-Hydro, a community-based hydrologic modeling framework supported by NCAR
- Chief Goal: Provide foundation for sustained growth in nationally consistent operational hydro forecasting
- Full spectrum hydrologic model, providing guidance for underserved locations
- Hourly analyses and short-range forecasts along with 4 x day medium-range and daily long-range forecasts



Hydrologic Output

- River channel discharge and velocity at 2.7 million river reaches
- Reservoir inflow, outflow, elevation
- Ponded water depth and depth to soil saturation on 250 m CONUS+ grid

Land Surface Output

- 1km CONUS+ grid
- Soil and snow pack states
- Energy and water fluxes

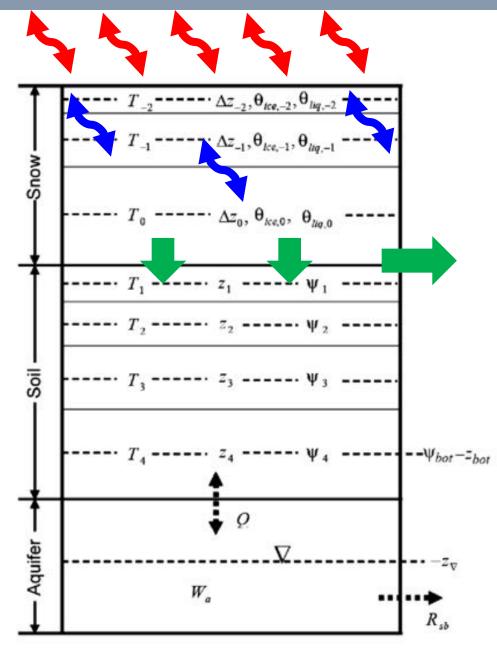
WRF-Hydro Physics Permutations

		WRF-Hydro Options	Current NWM Configuration
Column Land Surface Model		<u>3 up-to-date column land</u> <u>models</u> : Noah, NoahMP (w/ built-in multi-physics options), Sac-HTET	NoahMP: 4-layer soils 3-layer snowpack
Overland Flow Module	Adjust and Adjust and the hybrid in many Adjust and the hybrid in many Adjust and the hybrid in the	3 surface routing schemes: diffusive wave, kinematic wave, direct basin aggregation	Diffusive wave
Lateral Subsurface Flow Module	Surface Editization from Securited Soil Columns	2 subsurface routing schemes: Boussinesq shallow saturated flow, 2d aquifer model	Boussinesq shallow saturated flow
Conceptual Baseflow Parameterizations		2 conceptual baseflow schemes: direct aggregation storage-release with pass-through or exponential model	Exponential model
Channel Routing/ Hydraulics	$\begin{array}{c} \Delta x \\ \downarrow \\$	<u>5 channel flow schemes</u> : diffusive wave kinematic wave, RAPID, custom-networ Muskingum or Muskingum-Cunge	
Lake/Reservoir Management	h(t)	<u>1 lake routing scheme:</u> level- pool management	Level-pool management

NoahMP Snow Physics in the National Water Model

- For snow depth < 45 mm, snow is combined with top soil layer.
- Once snow depth is equal to or above 45 mm, snow layers are created depending on thresholds.
- Snow depth derived from SWE and density.
- Snow cover fraction impacted by MFSNO parameter in NoahMP

$$f_{sno} = \tanh\left(\frac{h_{sno}}{2.5z_{0g}(\rho_{sno}/\rho_{new})}\right)$$



NoahMP Snow Physics in the National Water Model

- NWM Versions 1.0-1.2 use the CLASS snow albedo scheme within the NoahMP model.
 - Simple decay of snow albedo based on age from fresh snowfall.
 - Albedo resets after fresh snowfall.
 - 0.84 for fresh snow
 - Exponential decay based on age.

Verseghy, D. L. (1991), CLASS-A Canadian land surface scheme for GCMS: I. Soil model, Int. J. Climatol., 11, 111–133, doi:10.1002/joc.3370110202.

- NWM Version 2.0 will use the BATS snow albedo option within the NoahMP model
 - Changes in snow albedo decay
 - Impacts from impurities and dust

 $\alpha_V = \alpha_{VD} + 0.4f(ZEN)[1 - \alpha_{VD}],$

 $\alpha_{IR} = \alpha_{IRD} + 0.4f(ZEN)[1 - \alpha_{IRD}],$

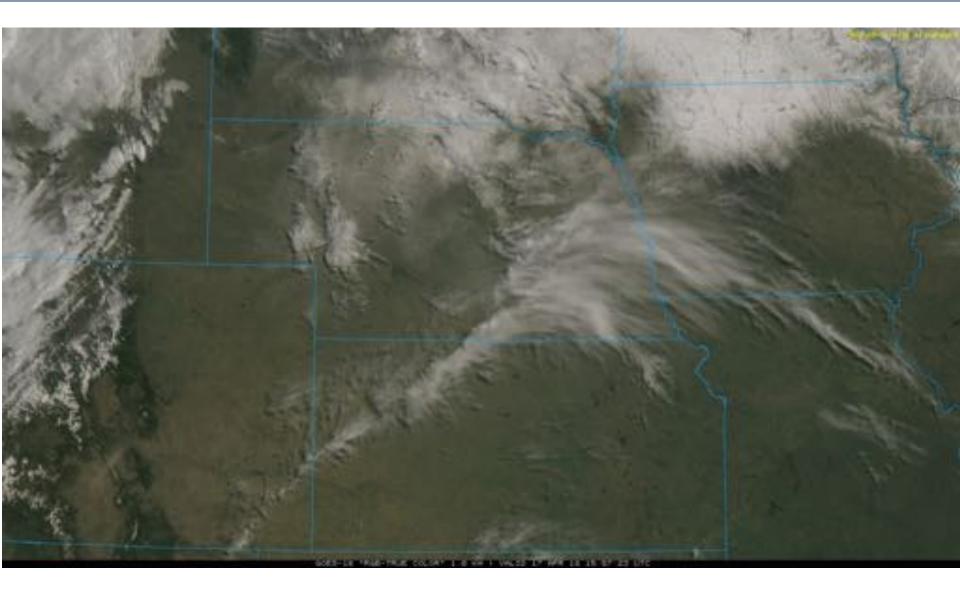
 $\alpha_{VD} = [1 - C_S F_{AGE}] \, \alpha_{VO},$

$$\alpha_{IRD} = \left[1 - C_N F_{AGE}\right] \alpha_{IRO},$$

$$C_S = 0.2, \ C_N = 0.5,$$

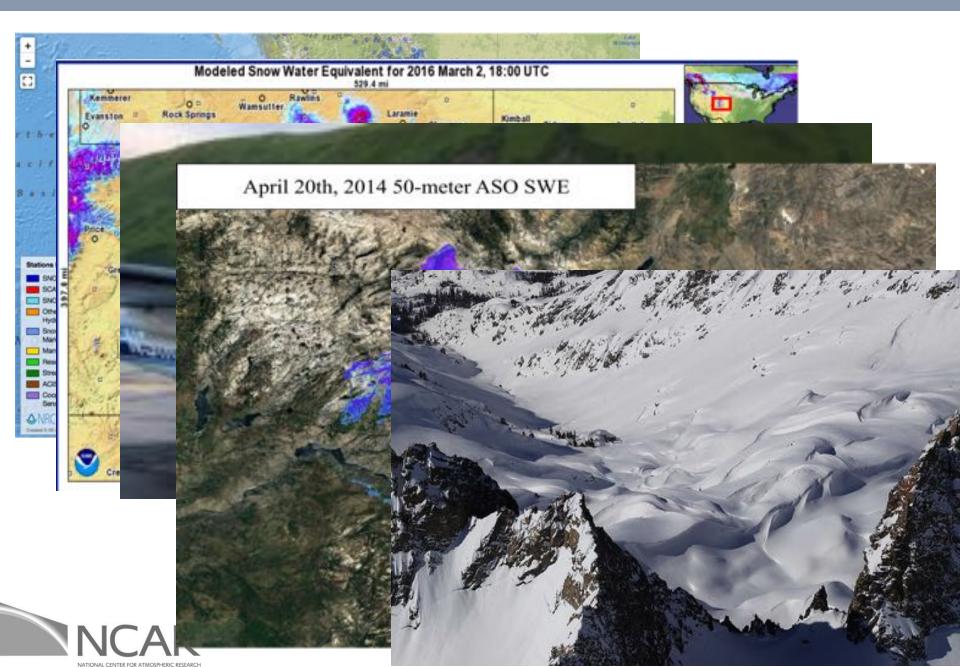
Dickinson, R. E., A. Henderson-Sellers, and P. J. Kennedy (1993), Biosphere-Atmosphere Transfer Scheme (BATS) version 1e as coupled to the NCAR Community Climate Model, *NCAR Tech. Note NCAR/TN-*387+STR, 80 pp., Natl. Cent. for Atmos. Res., Boulder, Colo.

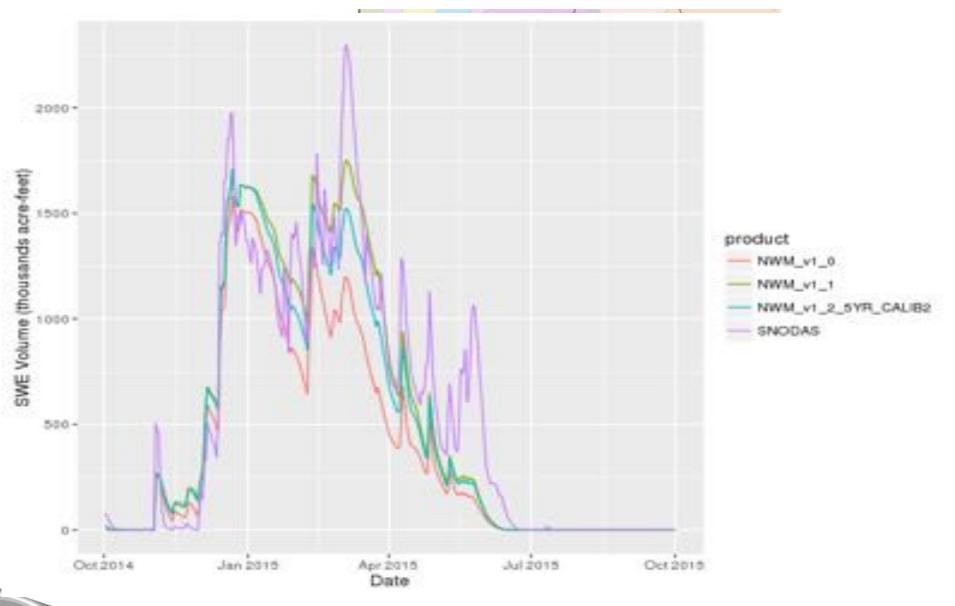
Snow Albedo....



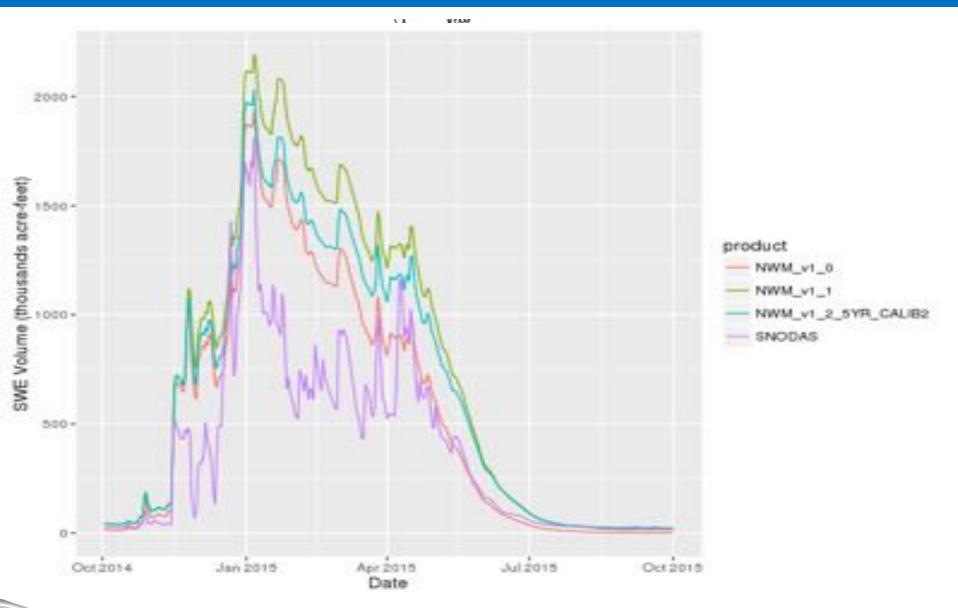


National Water Model Snow Analysis

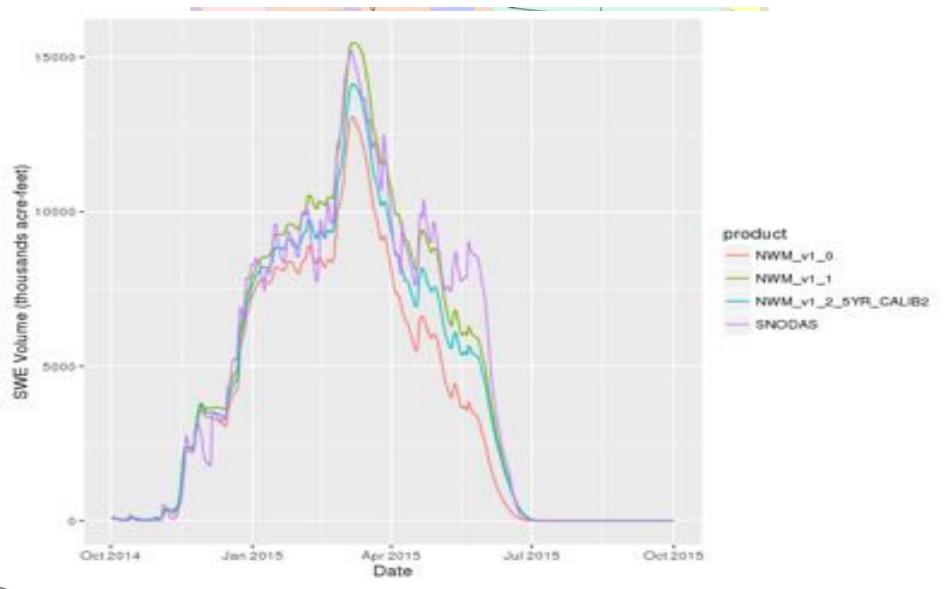




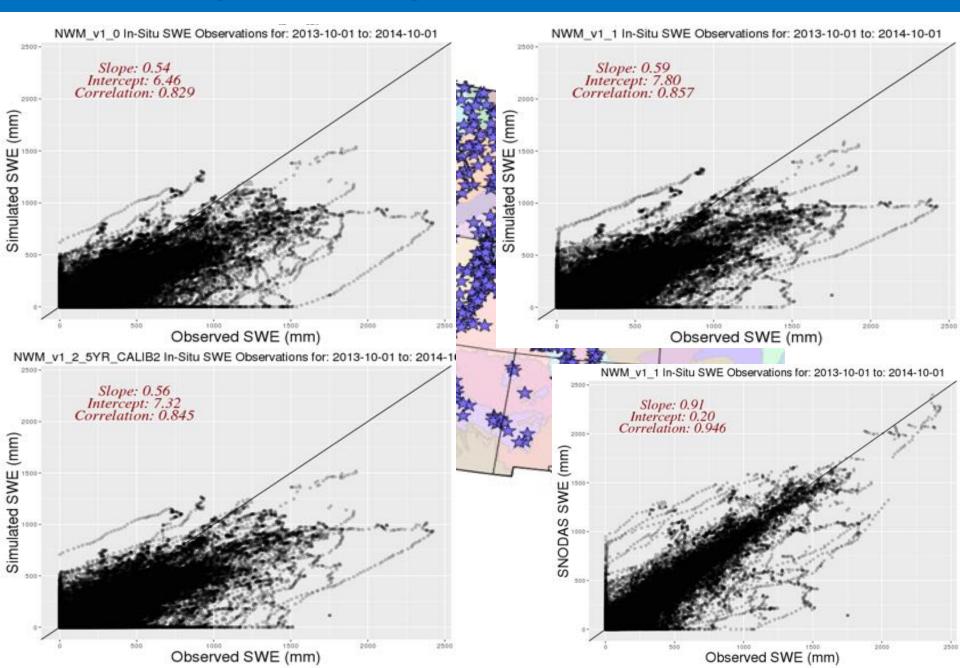
NCAR

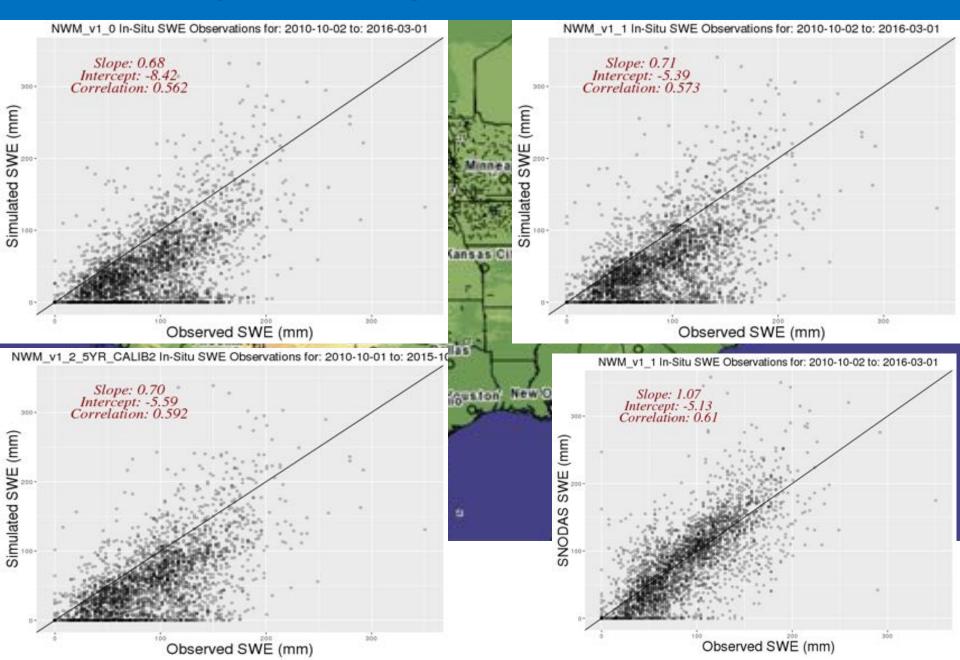


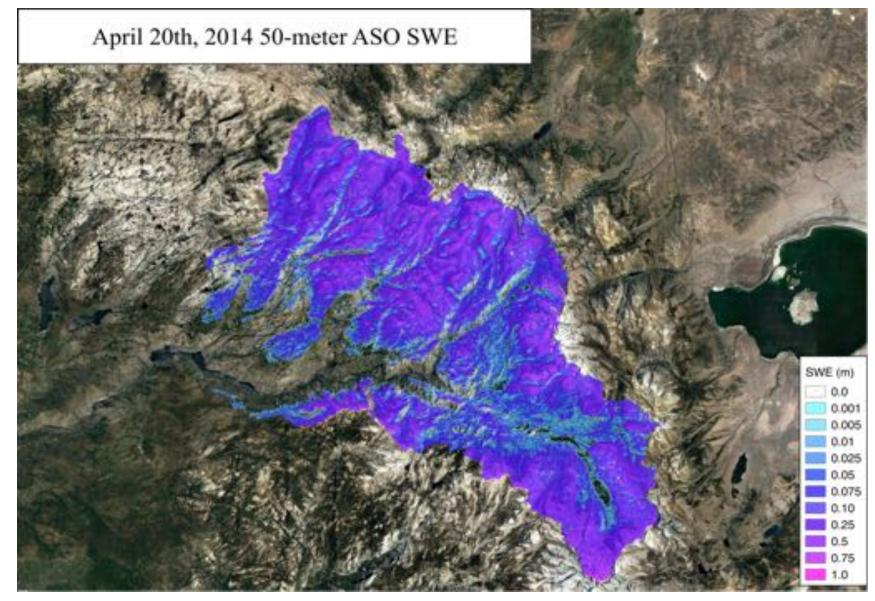






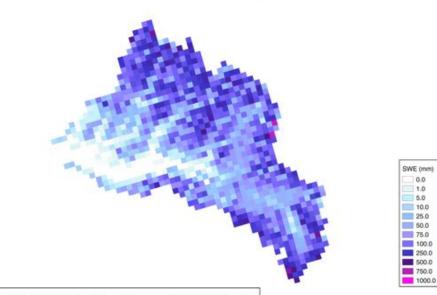








2014-2015 Water Year Mean ASO SWE



2014-2015 Water Year Mean v1.0 NWM SWE



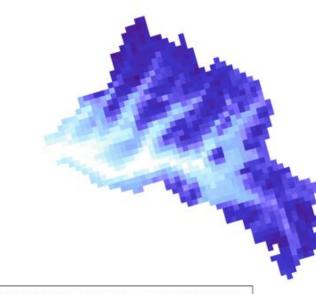
S	WE (mm)
	0.0
	1.0
	5.0
Ē	10.0
	25.0
E	50.0
	75.0
E	100.0
	250.0
	500.0
	750.0
Ċ.	1000.0

0.0

1.0

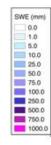
5.0

2014-2015 Water Year Mean SNODAS SWE

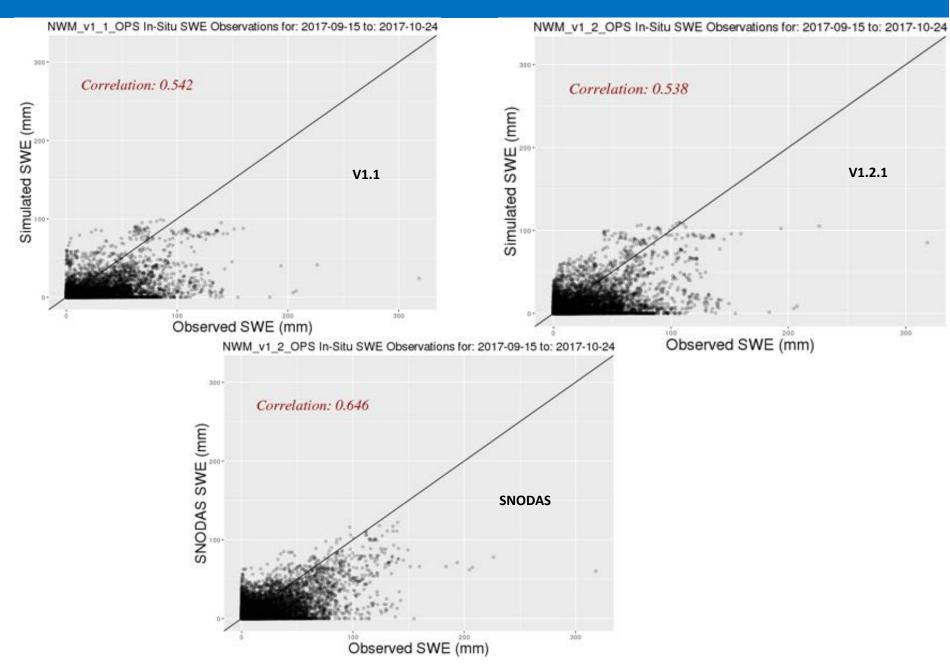


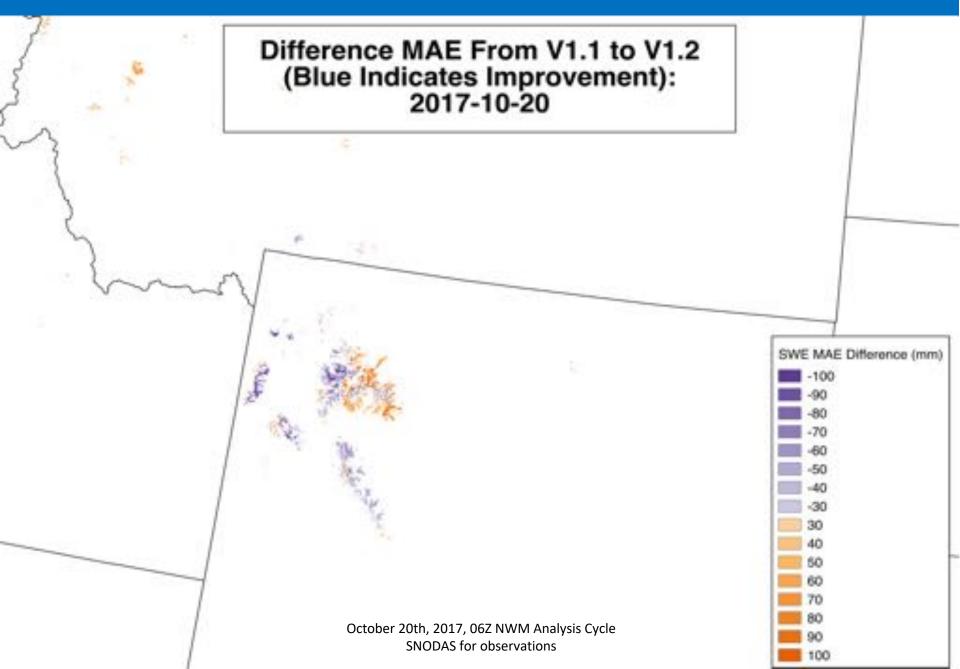


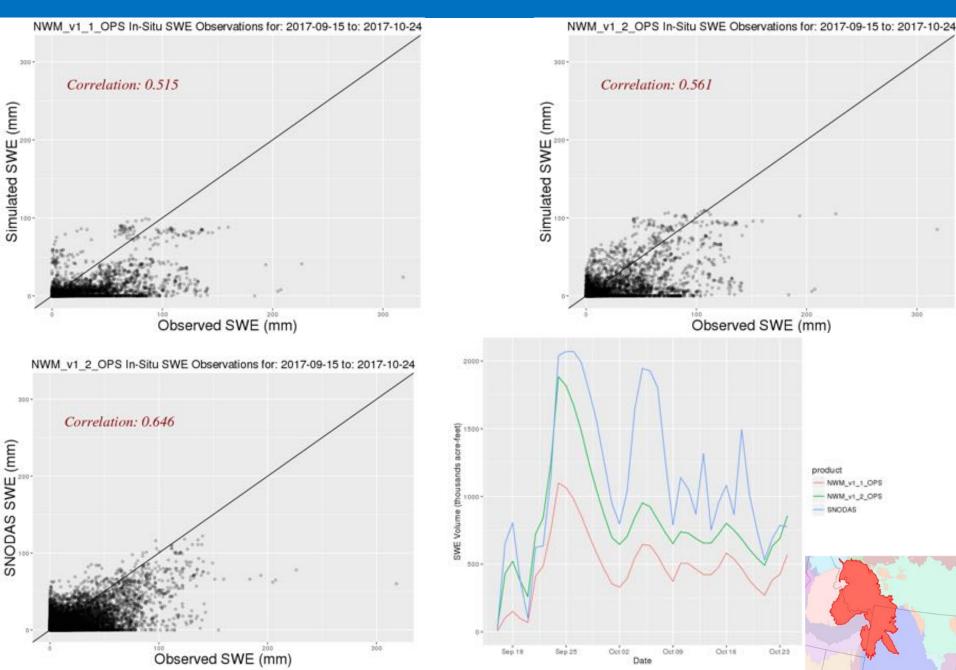


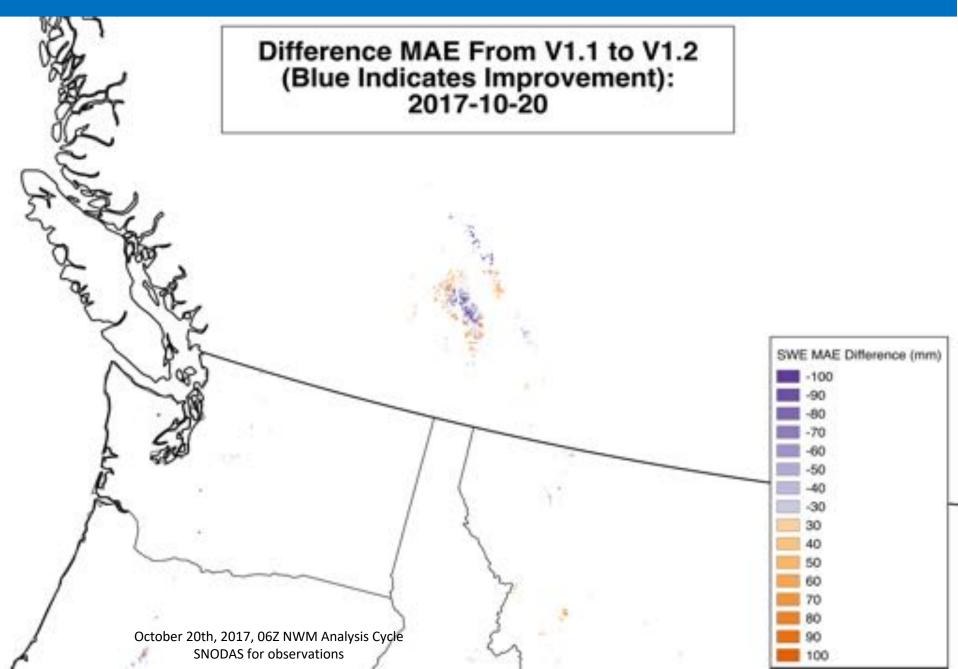


SWE (n 0.0 1.0 5.0 10.0 25.0 50.0 75.0 100.0 250.0 500.0 750.0 1000.0

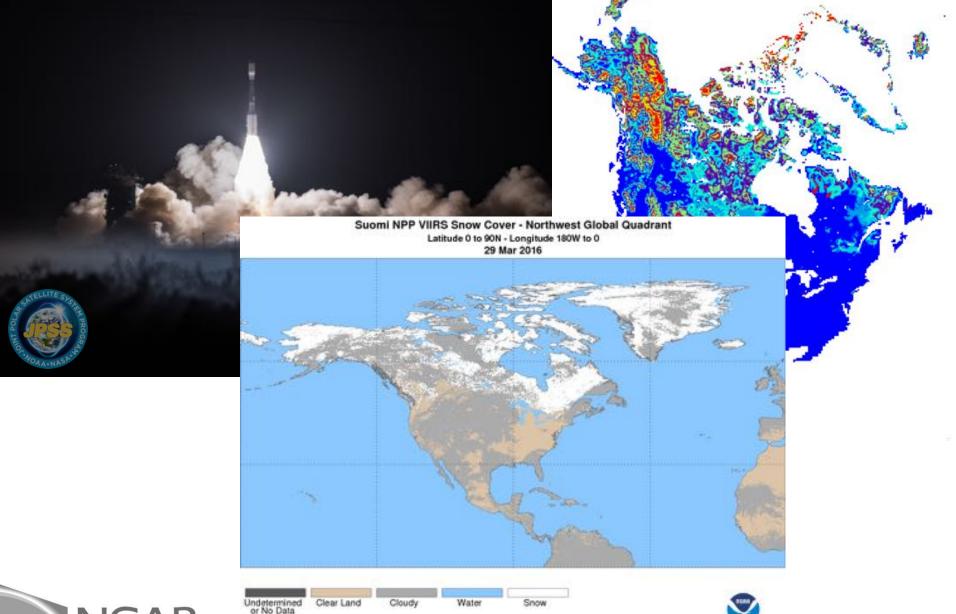








Expansion of Remotely Sensed Snow Observations







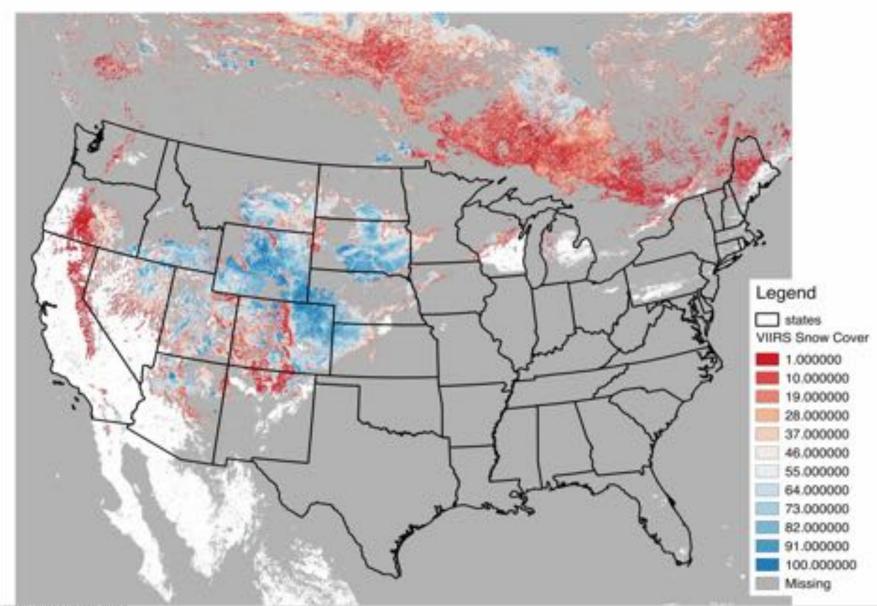


Expansion of Remotely Sensed Snow Observations



VIIRS Fractional Snow Cover

2015-01-02 Analysis



November 28th, 2017 AMSR2 Snow Water Equivalent

ations





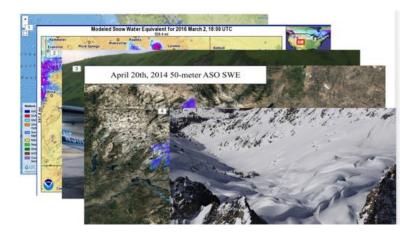


Next Steps

- Release of public WRF-Hydro calibration workflow
 - See public announcements for code and documentation
- Incorporation of snow observations and error metrics into calibration workflow
 - Calibration of snow-related parameters
- Exposure of additional snow-related parameters
 - Snow albedo
 - Rain/Snow partitioning
- Open to collaboration!



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TAL HOME WHO WE ARE WHAT WE DO SOLUTIONS WO	RK WITH US Church Sent Search	
WRF-Hydro Modeling System	SAL Home + Overview	
WRF-Hydro	WR-HYDRO MODELING SYSTEM OVERVEW - Model Code - Model Co	
WELCOME The Westher Research and Forecasting Model Apprototopical modeling system (WRF+Hydro) is a community-based model coupling framework designed to link multi-scale process models the atmosphere and terretical hydrology. The underlying goal of WRF+Hydro development is to improve prediction skill of	 Methoendopcial Terrain Data Test Case Test Case Parthydro Parthydro Resources Taining A Meterials Polacitons Tests 	
hydrometeorological forecasts using Canceptual diagram of WRF-in science-based numerical prediction tools.	WRF-HYDRO SUPPORT	
The WRF-Hydro modeling system was originally designed as a model coupli to facilitate easier coupling between the Weather Research and Forecastio of terrestrial hydrological models, WRF-Hydro is both a stand-doore hydrol architecture as well as a coupling architecture for coupling of hydrological	model and components ogical modeling models with atmospheric	
models. WRF-Hydro is fully-parallelized to enable its usage on clusters and computing systems alike.	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	
The side buffy model is done out attempt to preservice a posticular as closed	Dave Gochis	



signed to be extensible to new hydrological parameteria

Questions?

karsten@ucar.edu gochis@ucar.edu

