

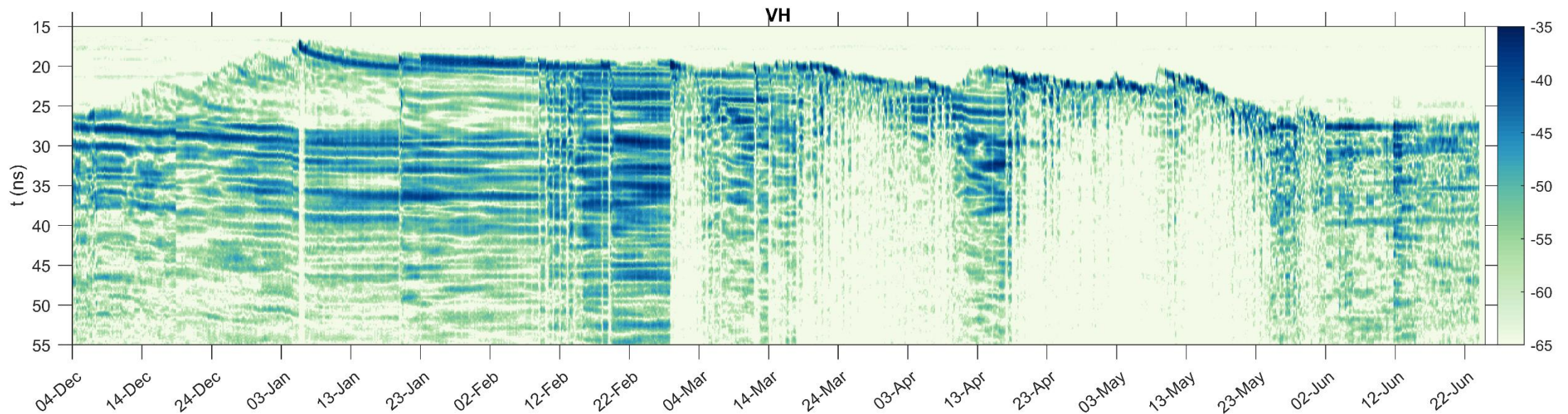
Tower based C-band measurements of an alpine snowpack

Goal:

- Understand interactions between radar waves and the snowpack
- Support Sentinel-1 snow depth retrievals (Lievens et al. 2019, 2022)

Take aways:

- Snow is not transparent at C-band
- Influence of wet snow & stratigraphy



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and Hans Lievens (isis.brangers@kuleuven.be)

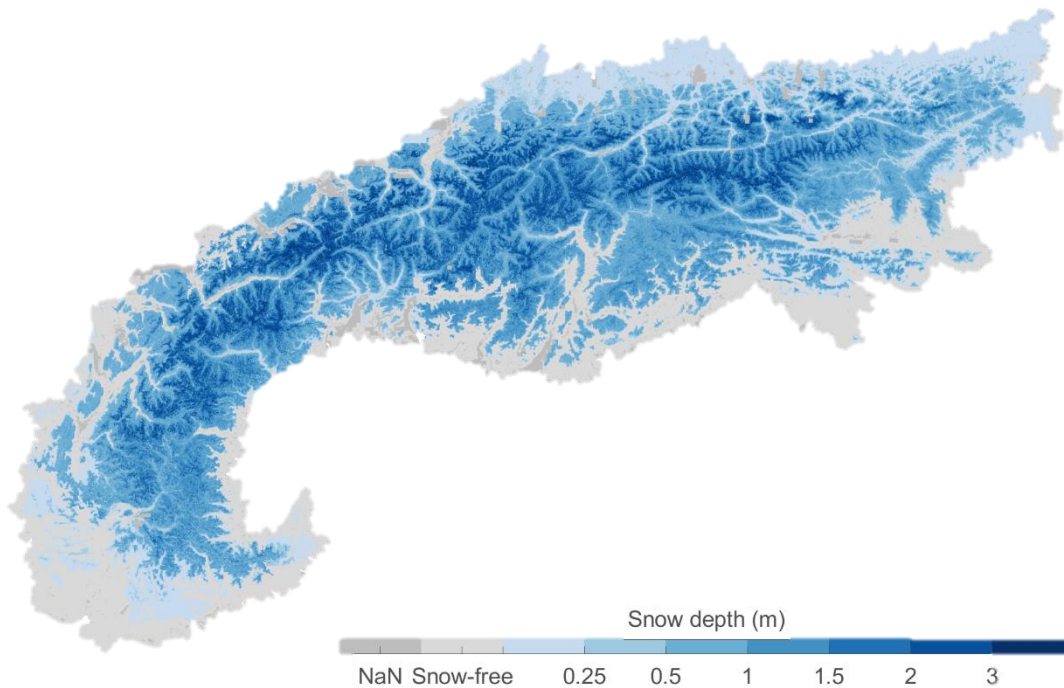


KU LEUVEN



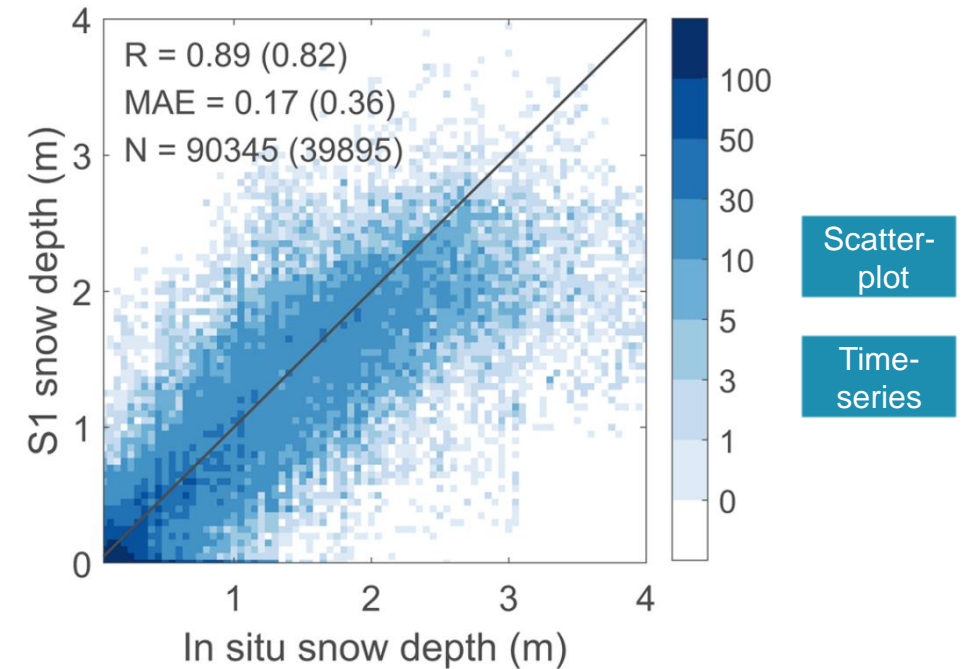
Sentinel-1 based snow depth estimates

Resolution: <1 km spatial, ~3-6 day temporal



Lievens et al. *Snow depth variability in the Northern Hemisphere mountains observed from space*. Nature Communications, 2019.

Lievens et al. *Sentinel-1 snow depth retrieval at sub-kilometer resolution over the European Alps*. The Cryosphere, 2022.



Good correlations with insitu SD

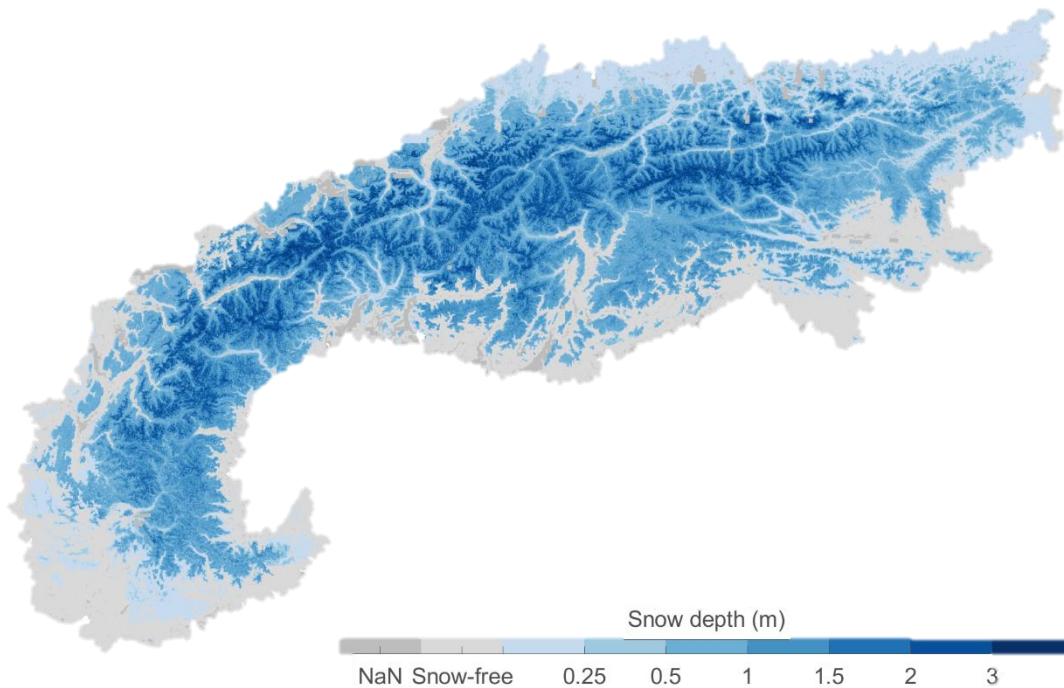
→ Need to better understand physics at C-band





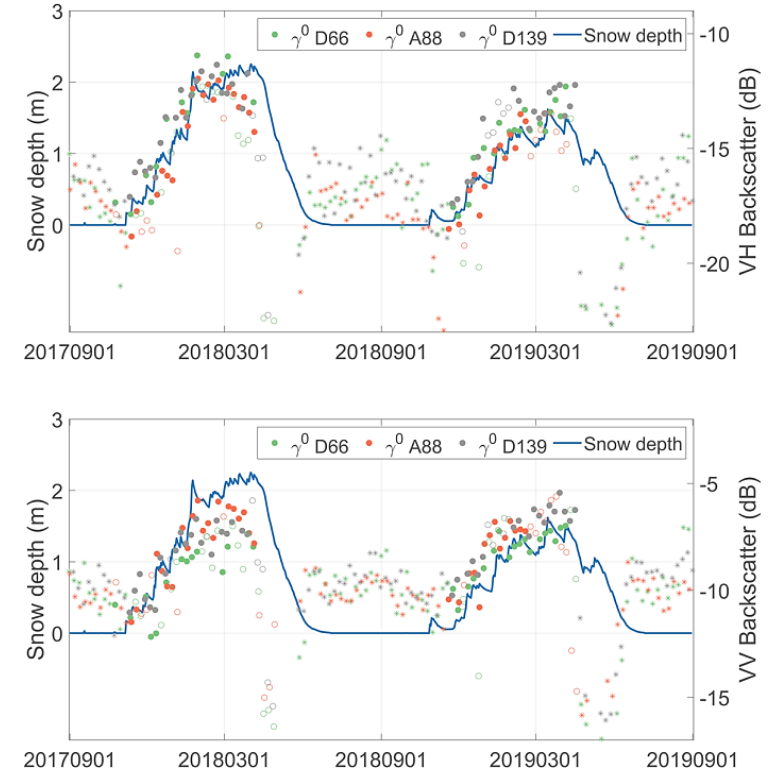
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Scatter-plot

Time-series

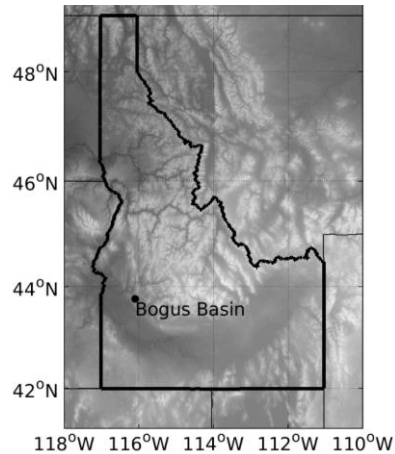
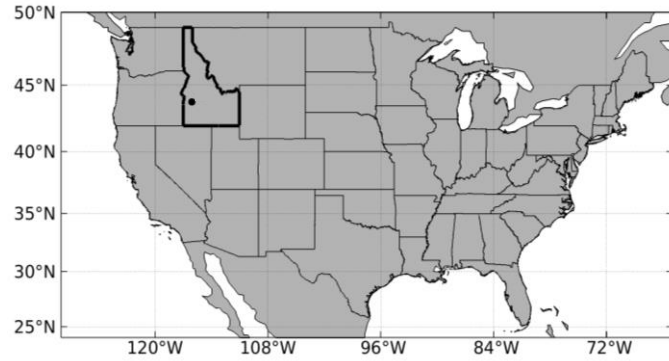
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→ Need to better understand physics at C-band



Site

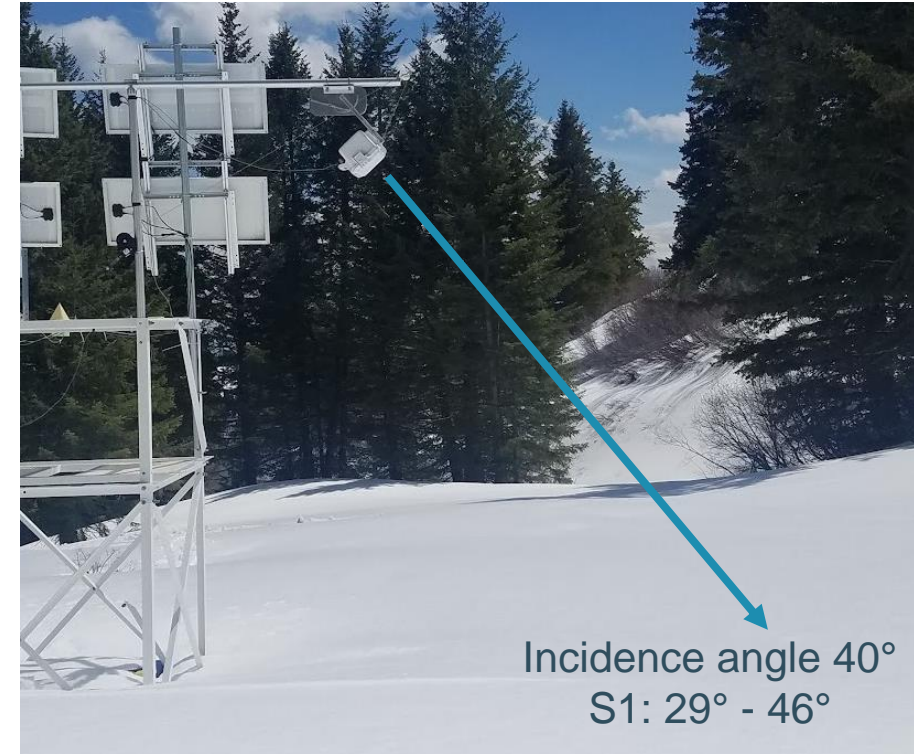
Radar



Rocky Mountains, Idaho
Elevation 1930 m



Vegetation: bushes

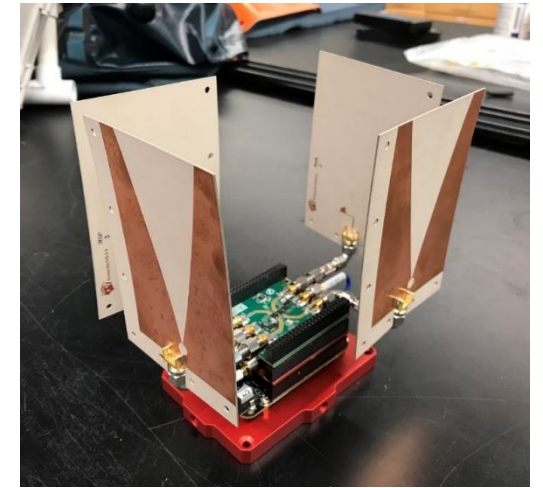
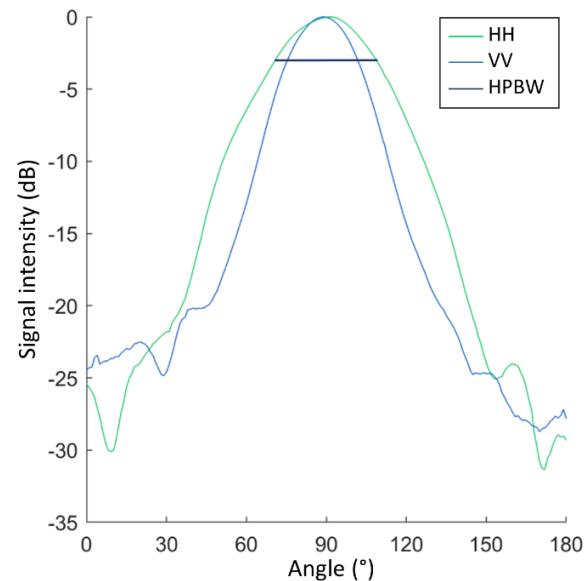
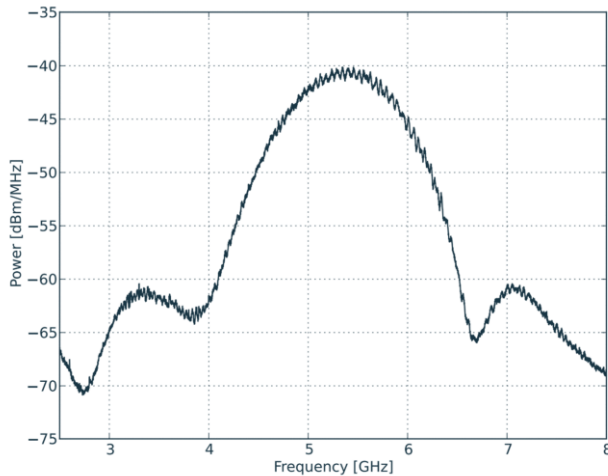


Incidence angle 40°
S1: 29° - 46°

Median peak SWE: 650 mm
SNOTEL within 1 km

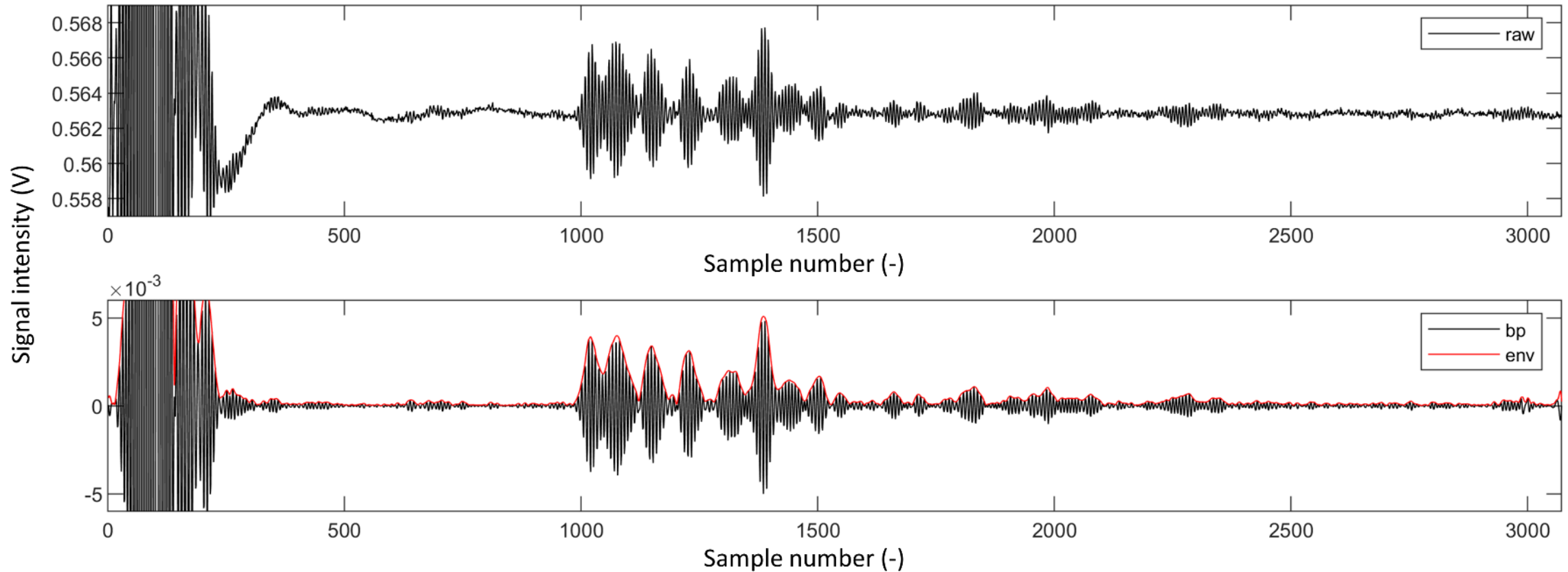


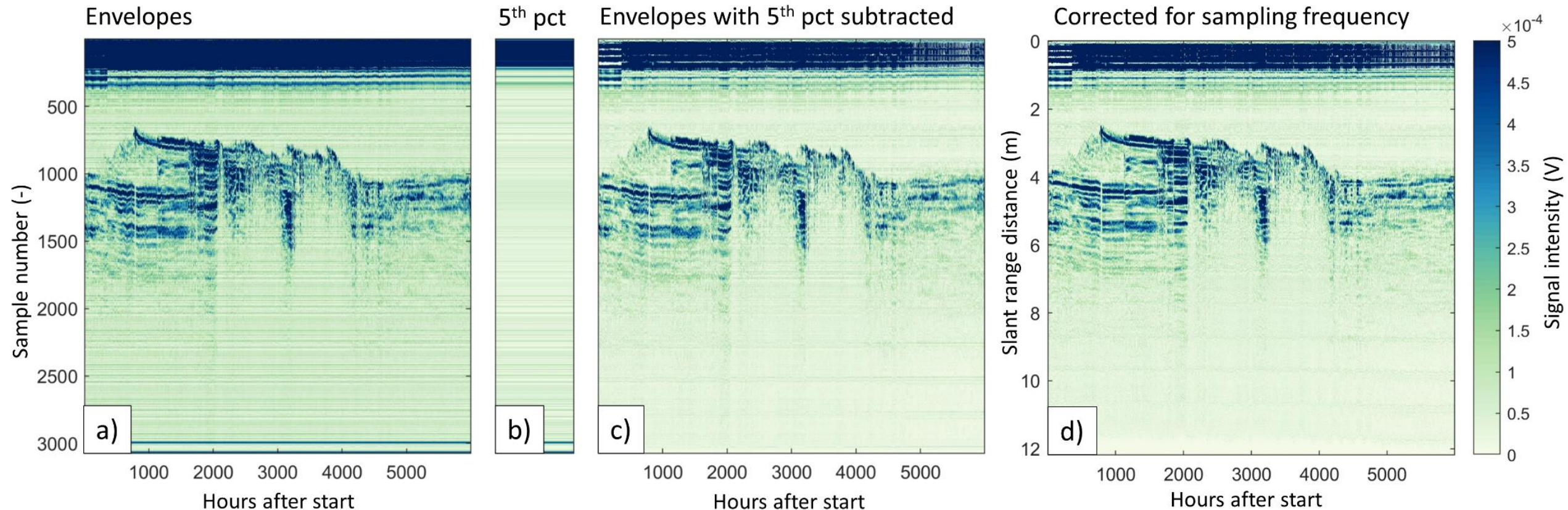
- C-band: 5.4 GHz
- 1.5 GHz bandwidth
→ high range resolution
- 40° beamwidth



- Full polarimetric (VV, HH, VH, HV)
- Pulsed radar
- Hourly measurements







Radar equation

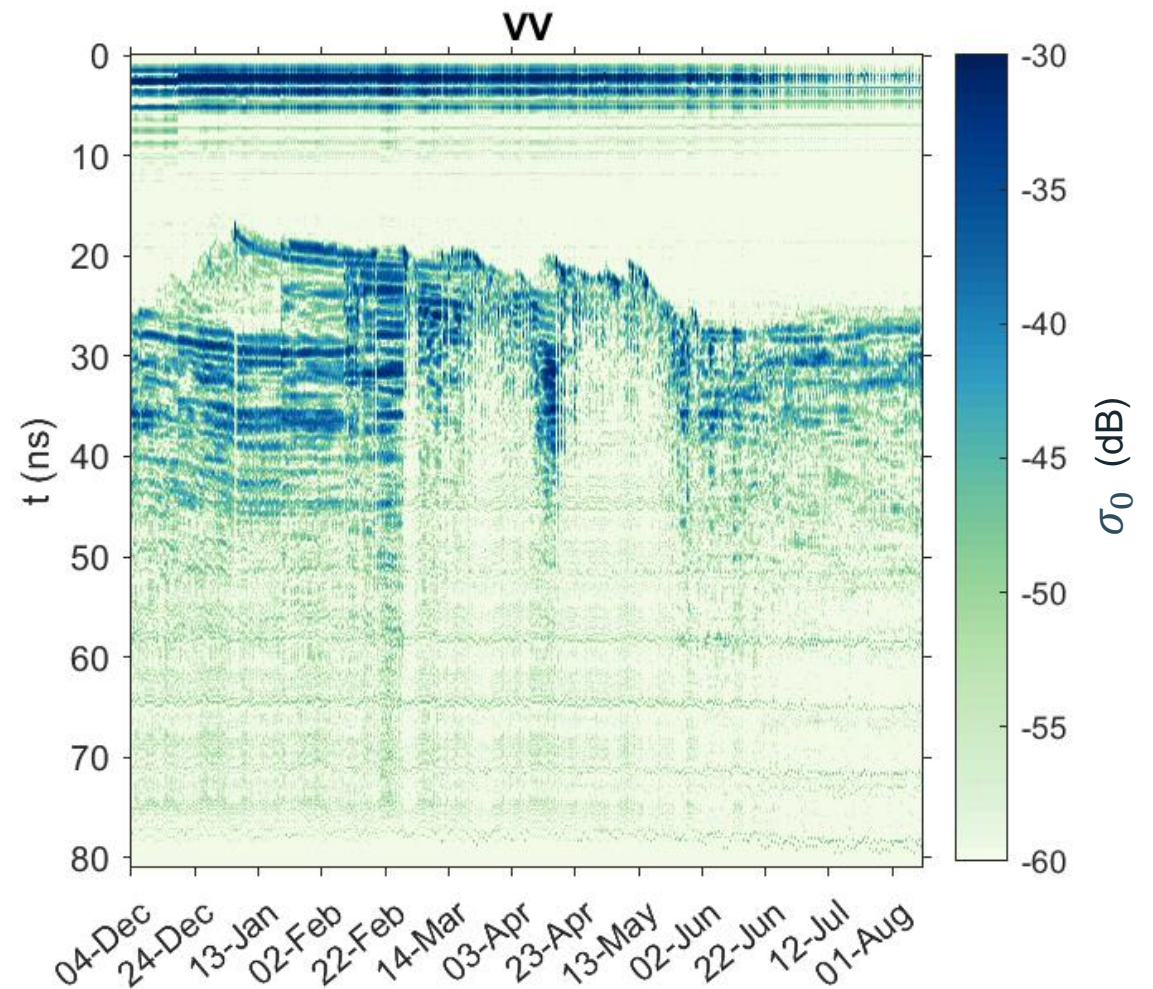
$$\sigma_0 = \frac{P_{rec}}{P_{tr}} R^4 \frac{(4\pi)^3}{G_{rec} G_{tr} \lambda^2} \frac{1}{A}$$

With footprint area A expanding with distance from the radar

$$A = \pi \left(R \tan \frac{HPBW}{2} \right)^2$$

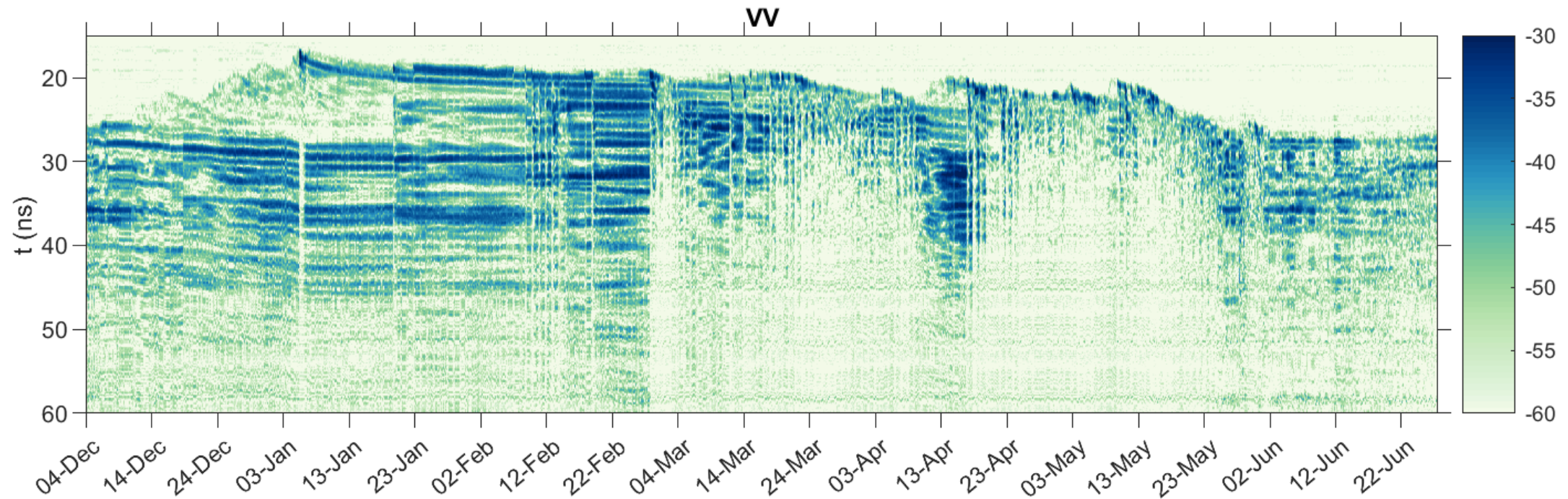
Aggregating constants:

$$\sigma_0 = \underbrace{P_{rec}}_{E_{rec}^2} R^2 k$$

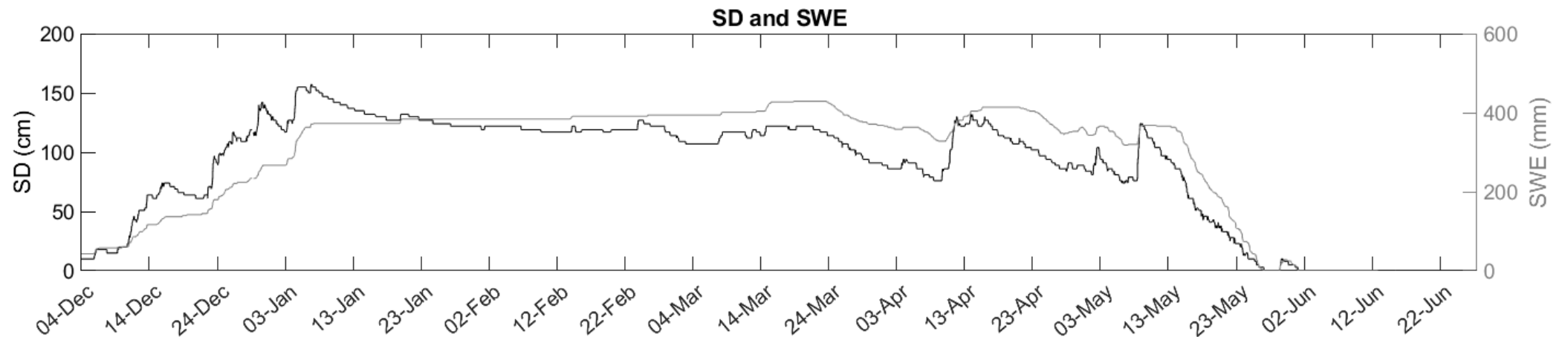




VV
HH
VH

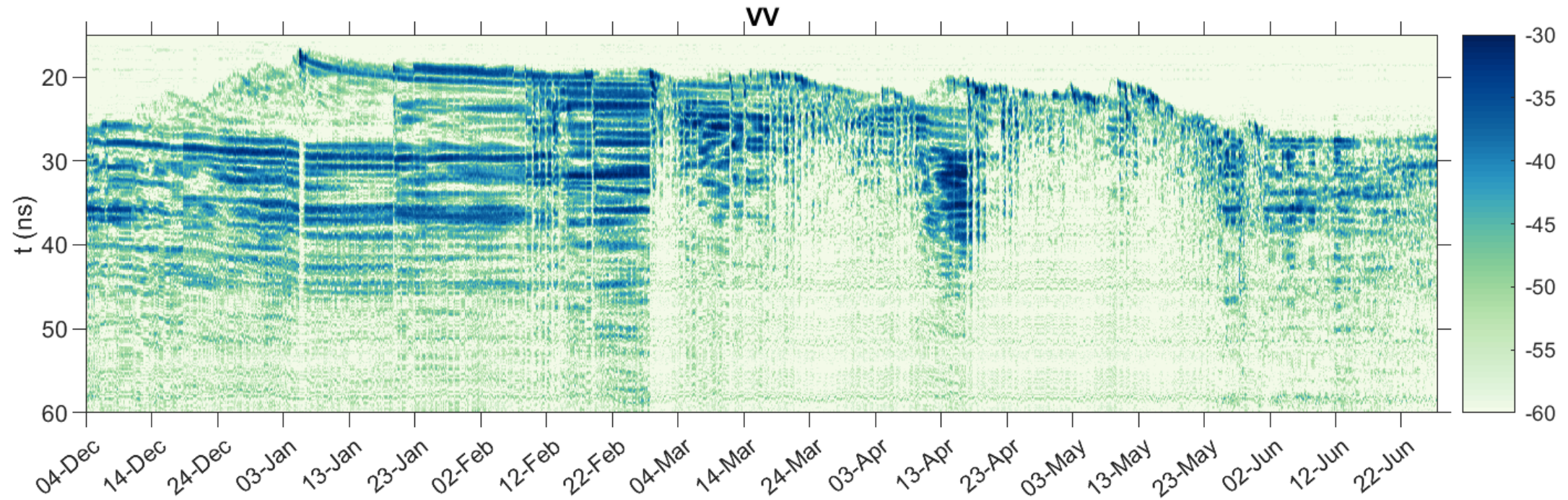


Snow
T air
Soil

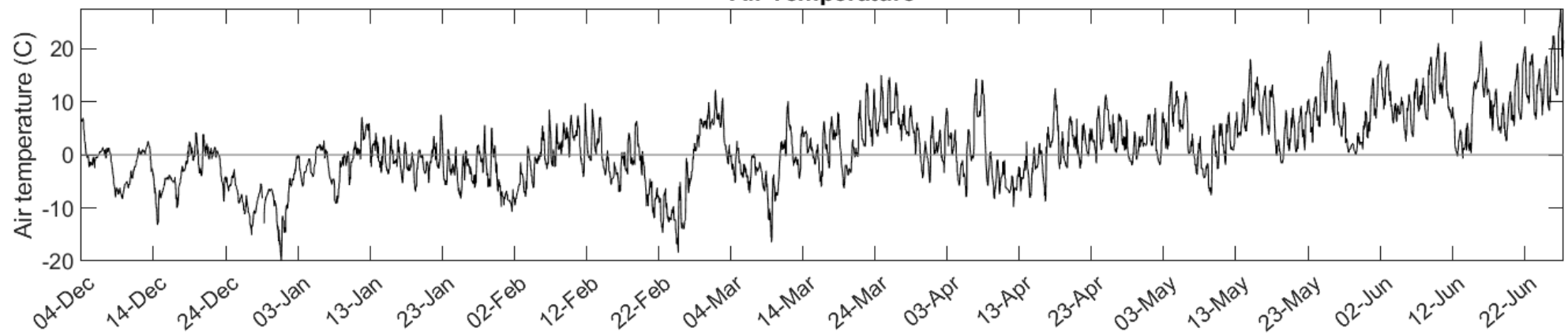




VV
HH
VH

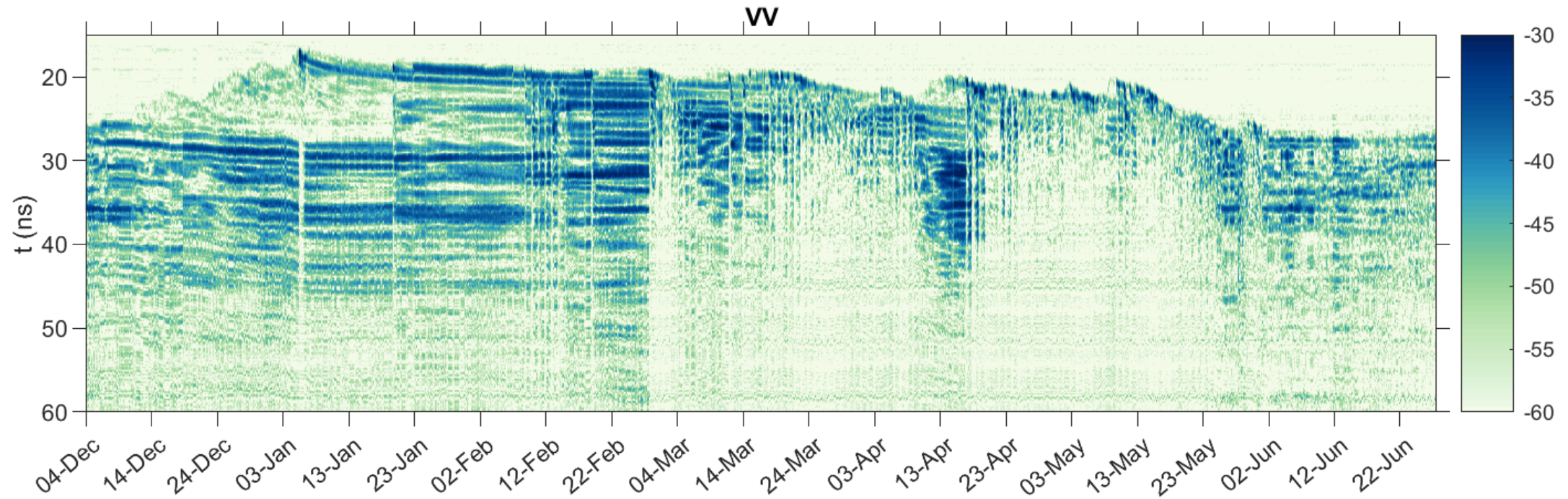


Snow
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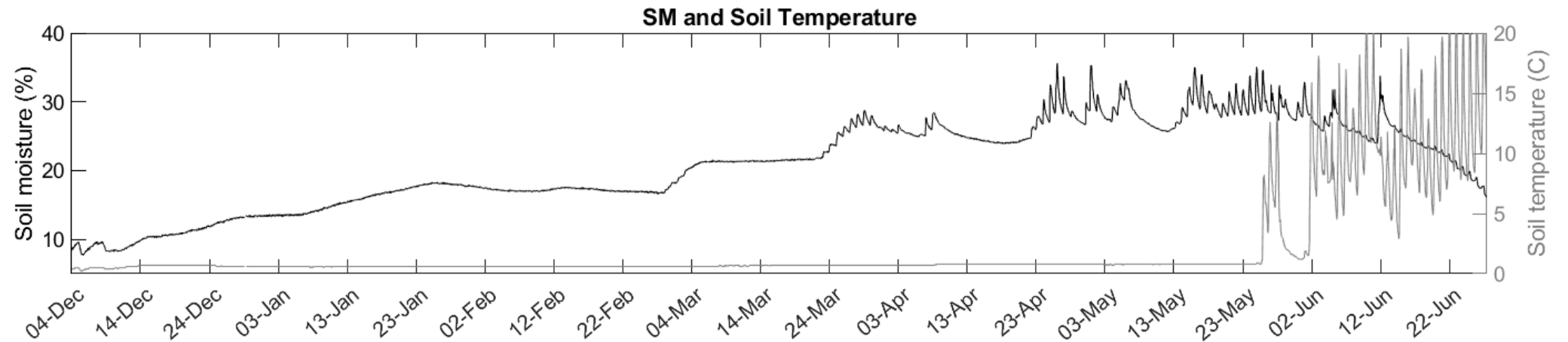




VV
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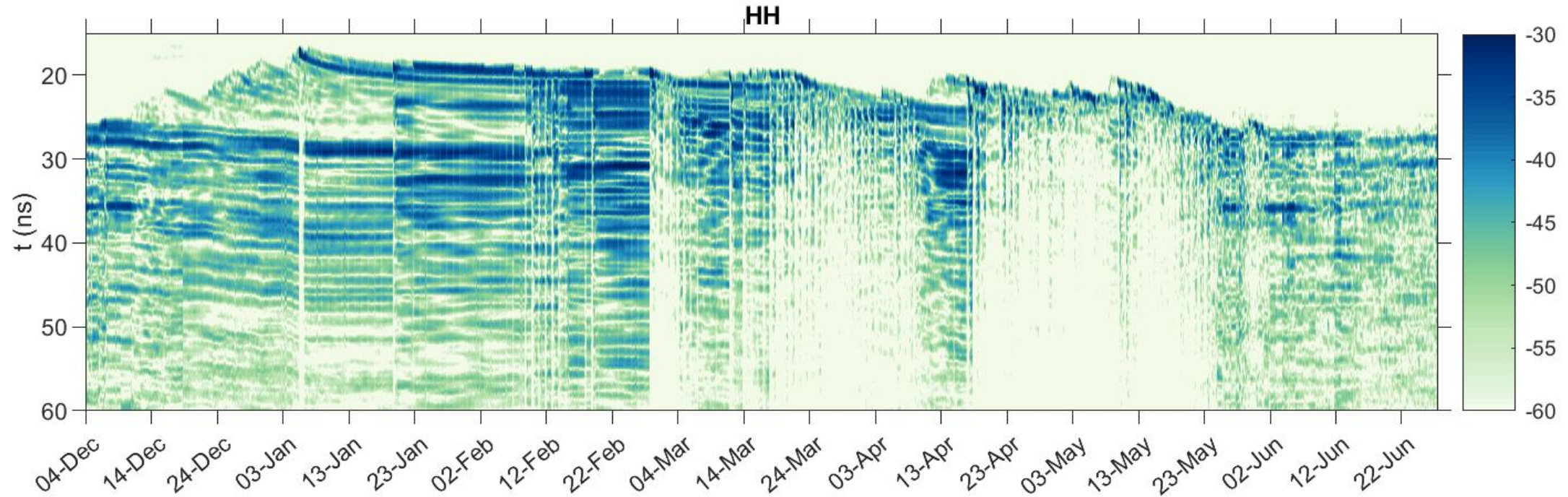


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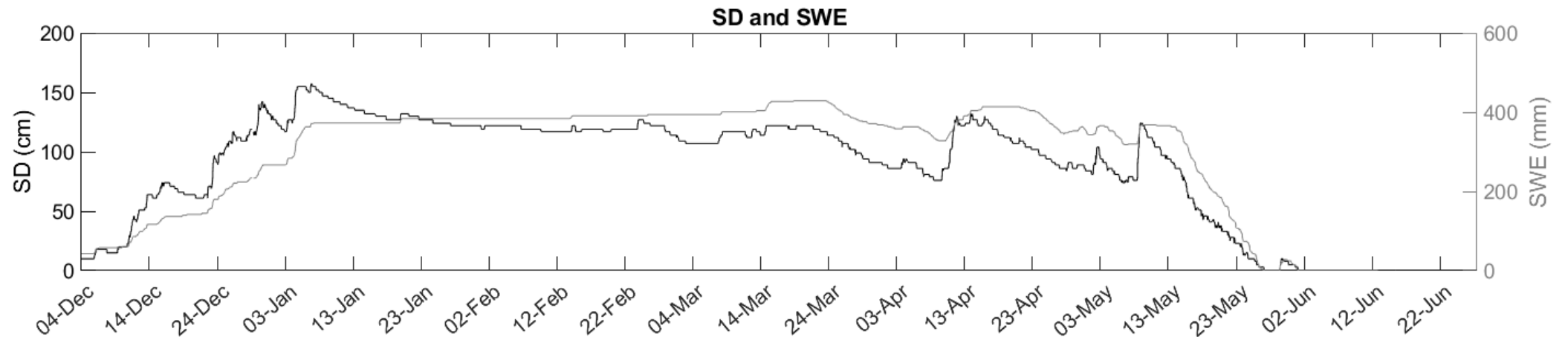




VV
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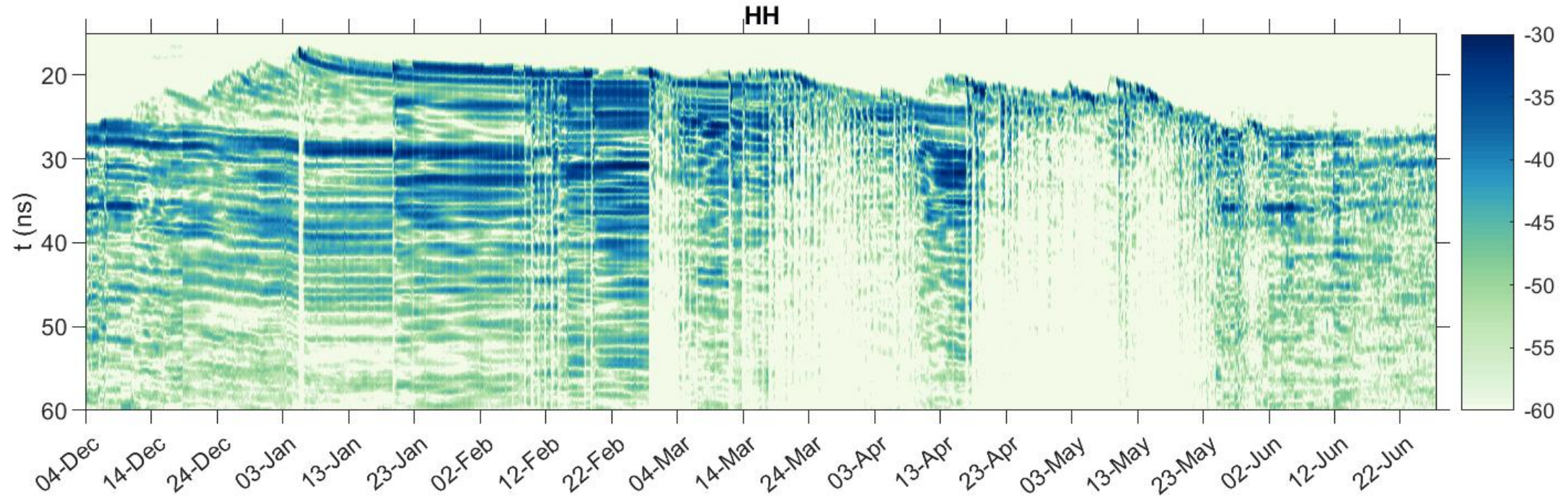


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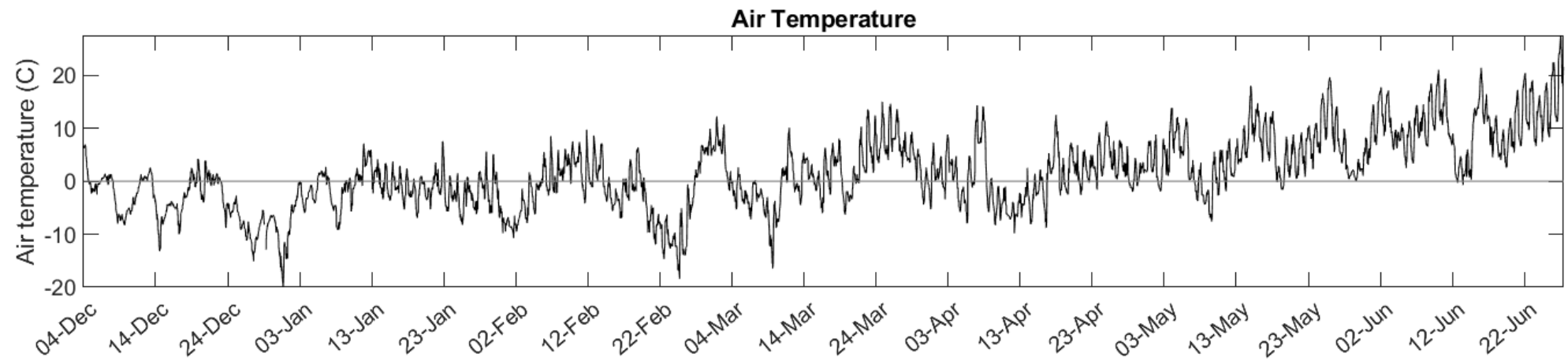




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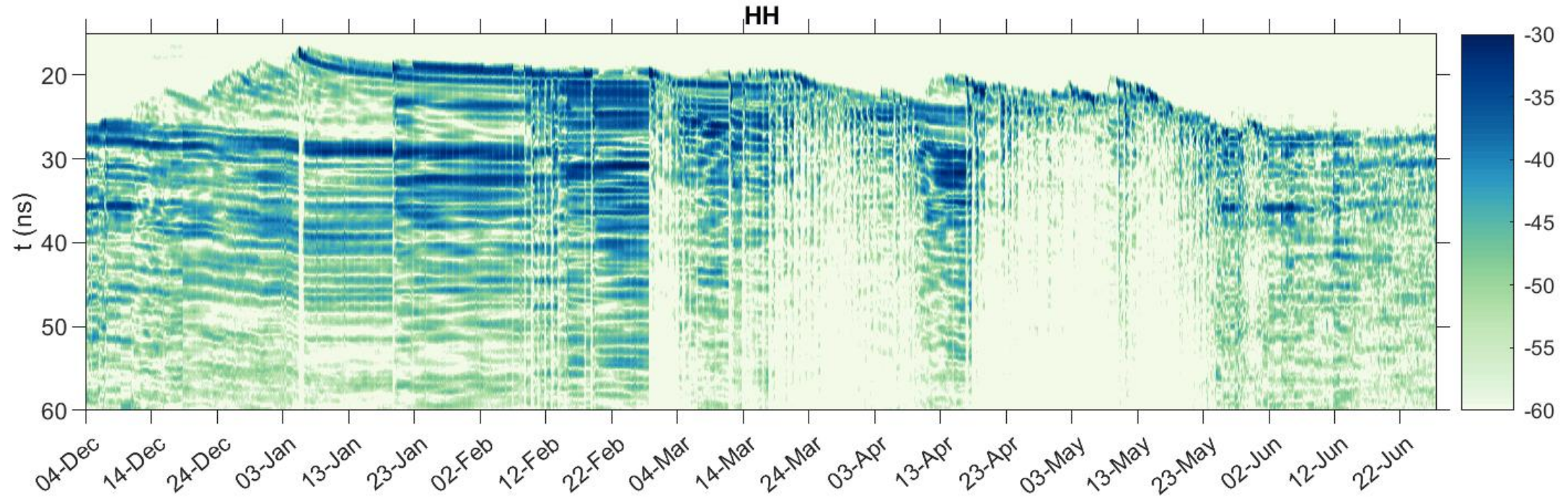


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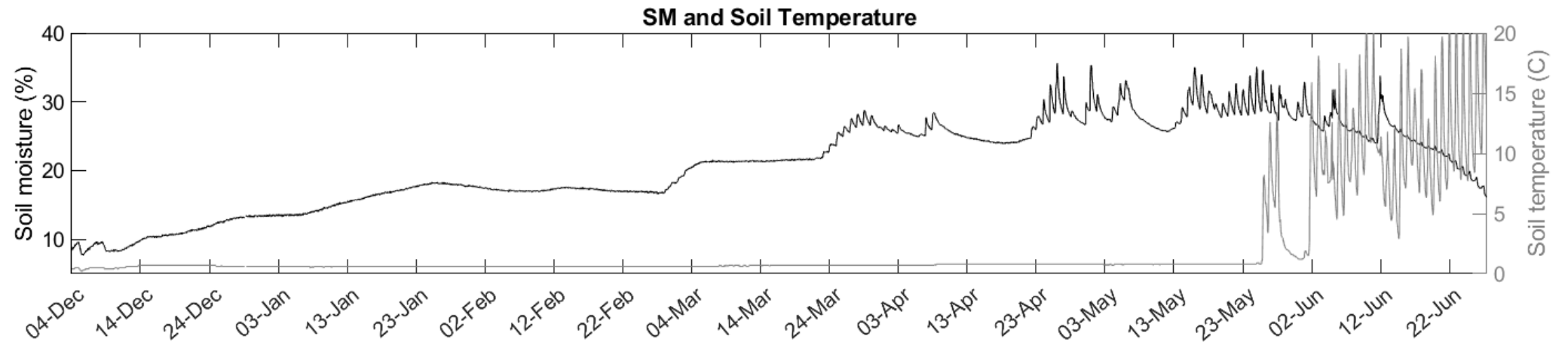




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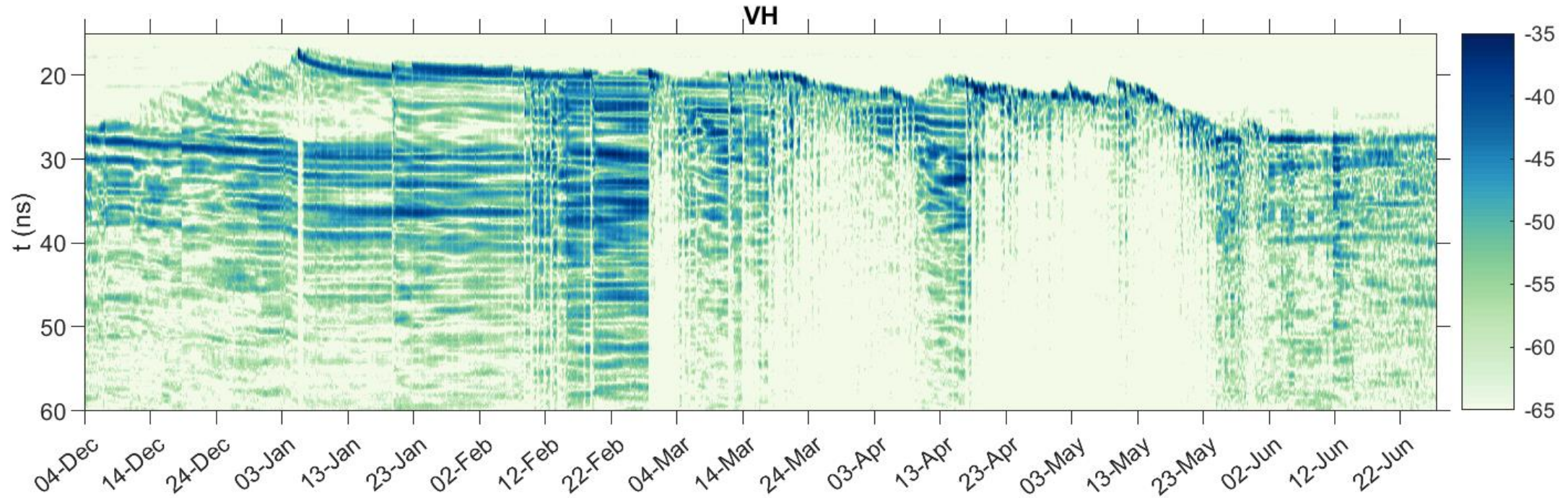


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Soil

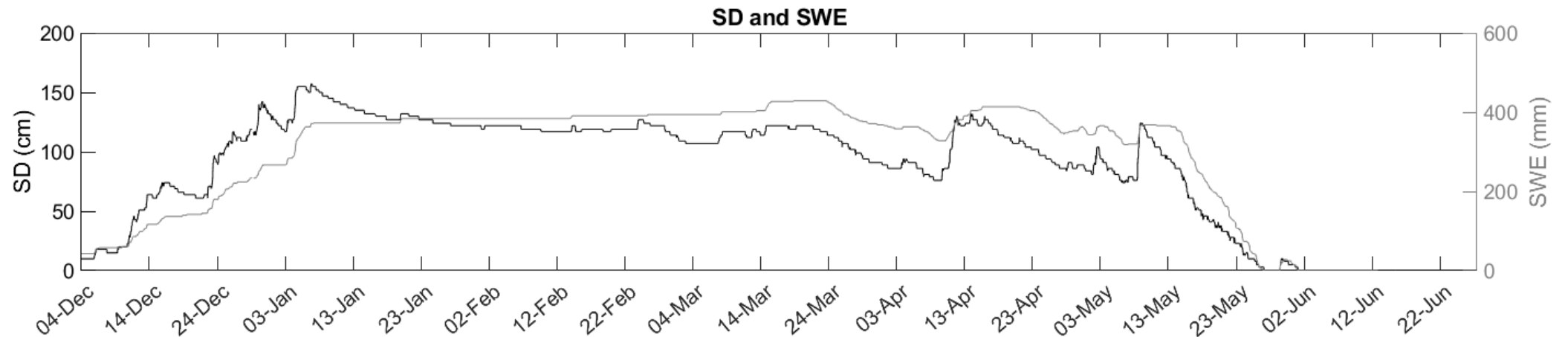




VV
HH
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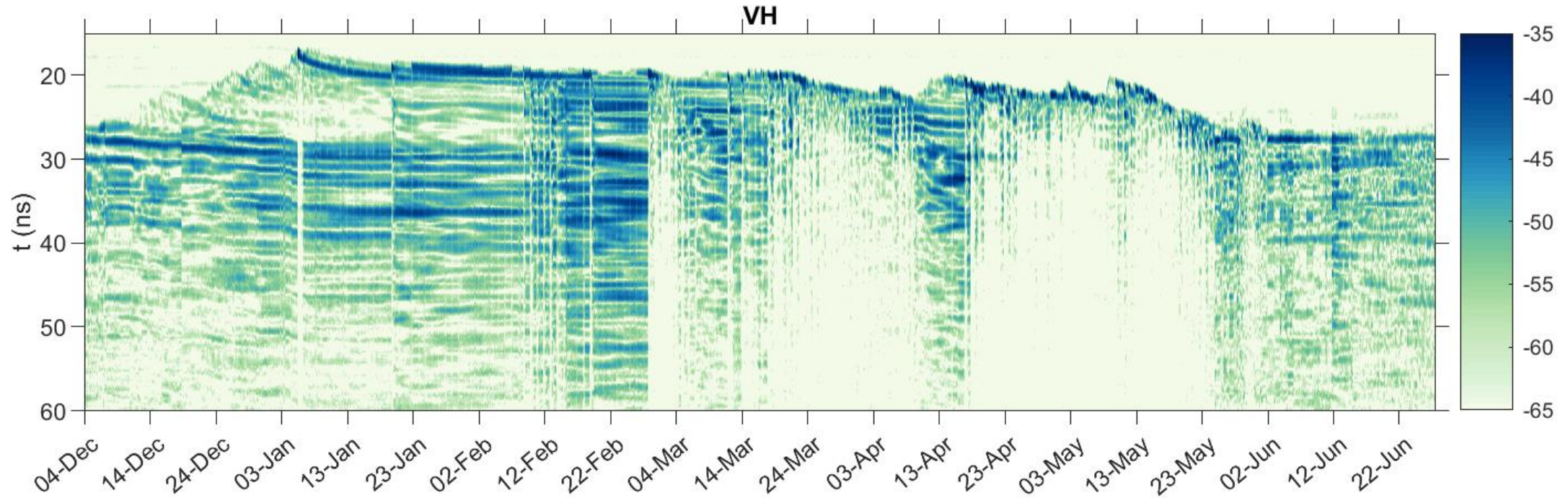


Snow
T air
Soil

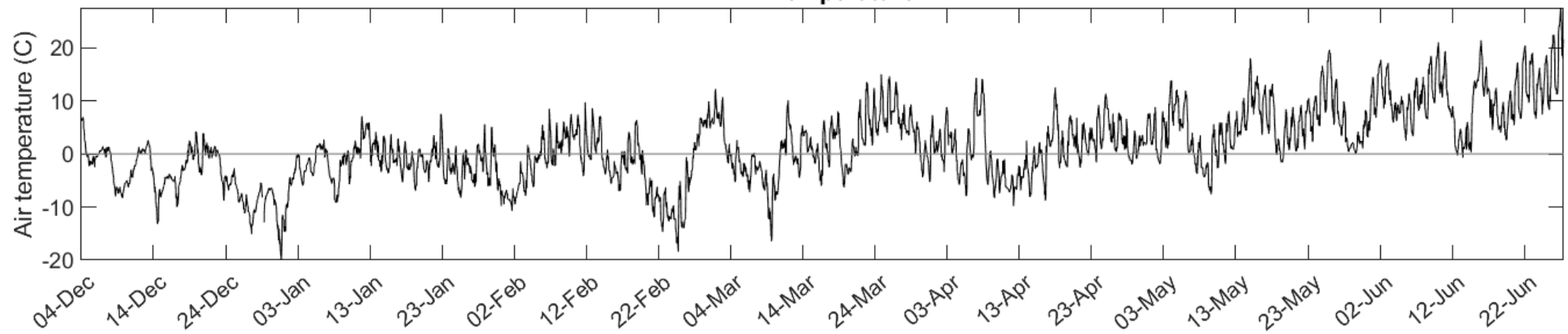




VV
HH
VH

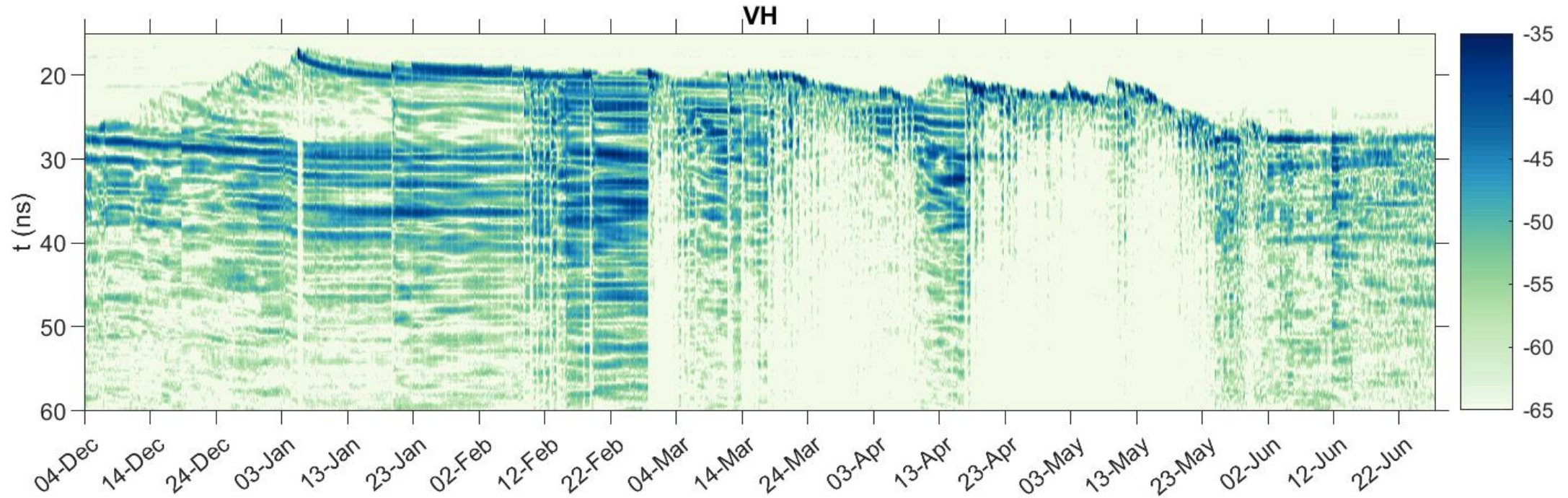


Snow
T air
Soil

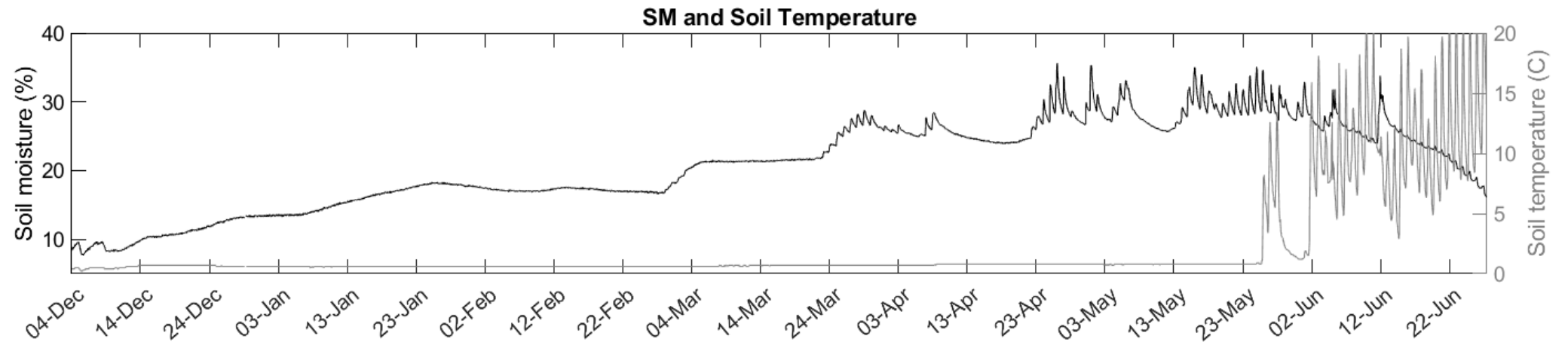


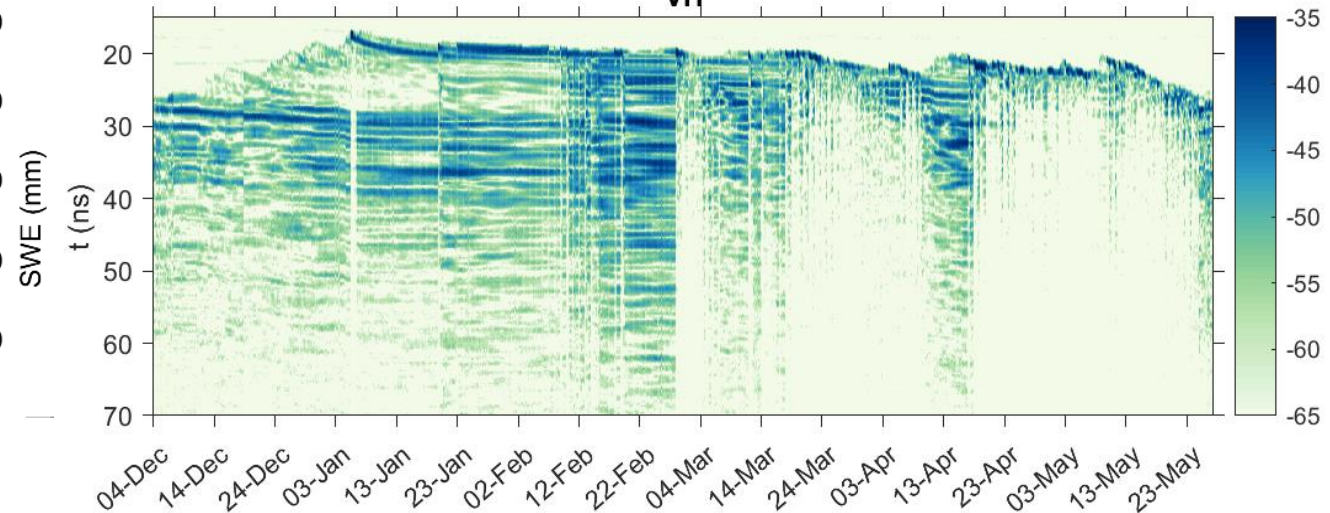
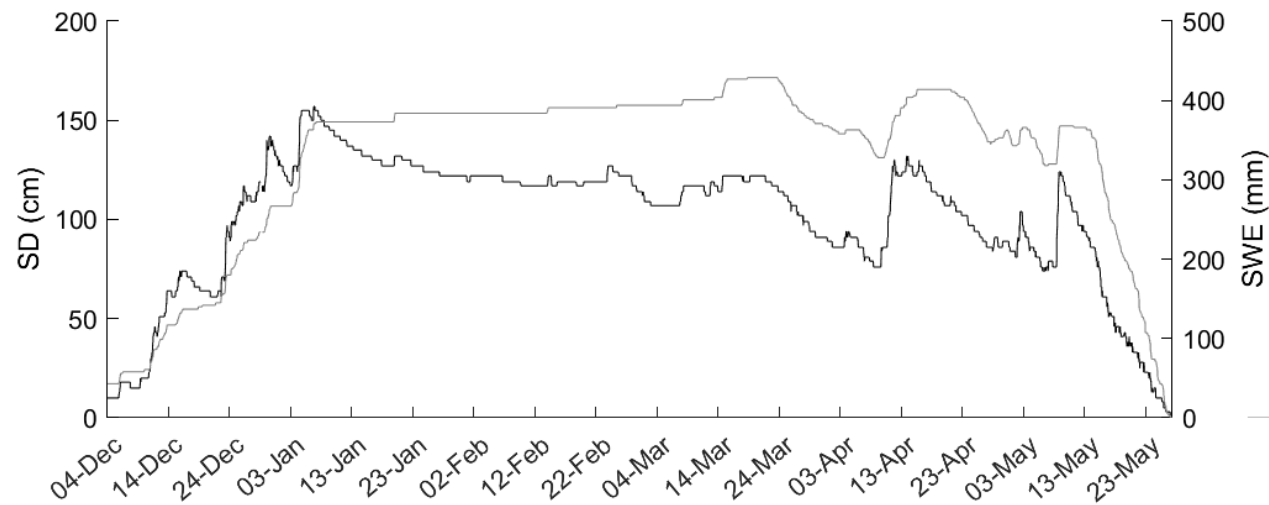
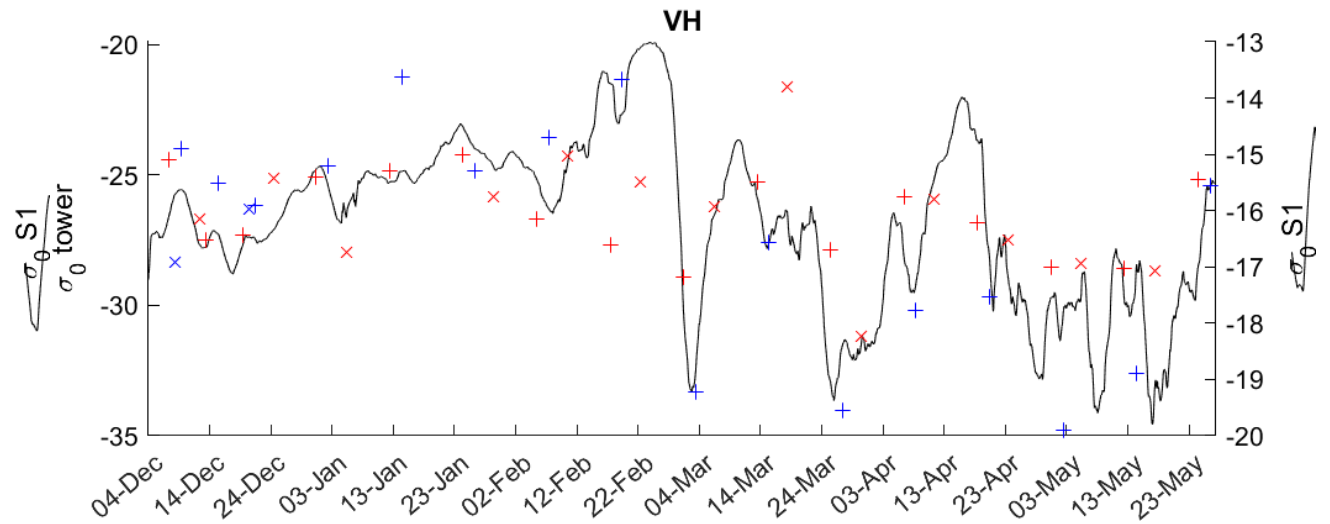
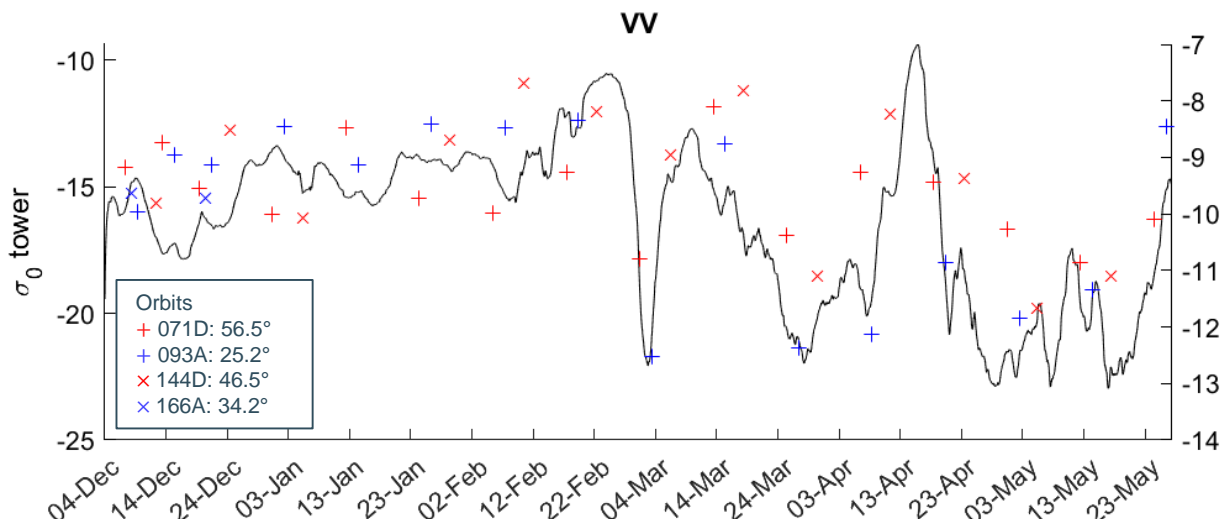


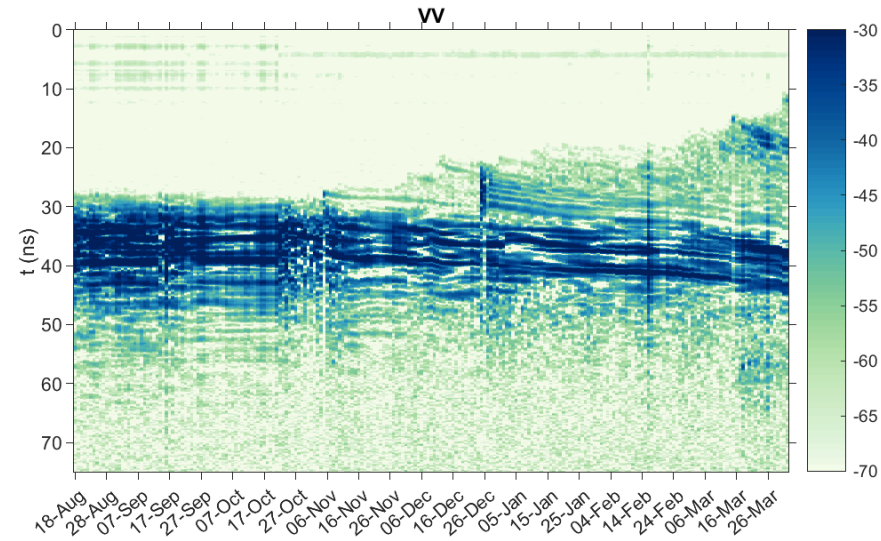
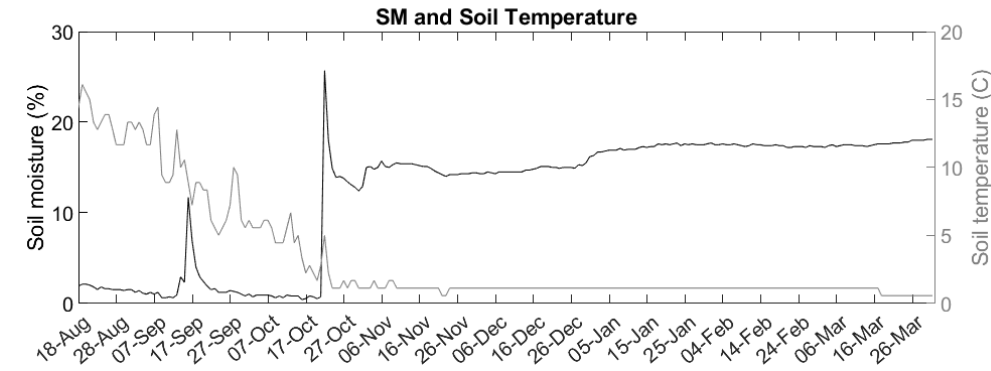
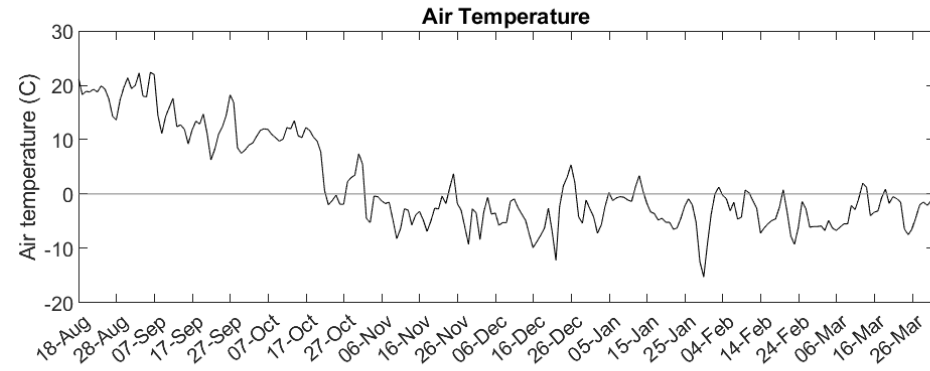
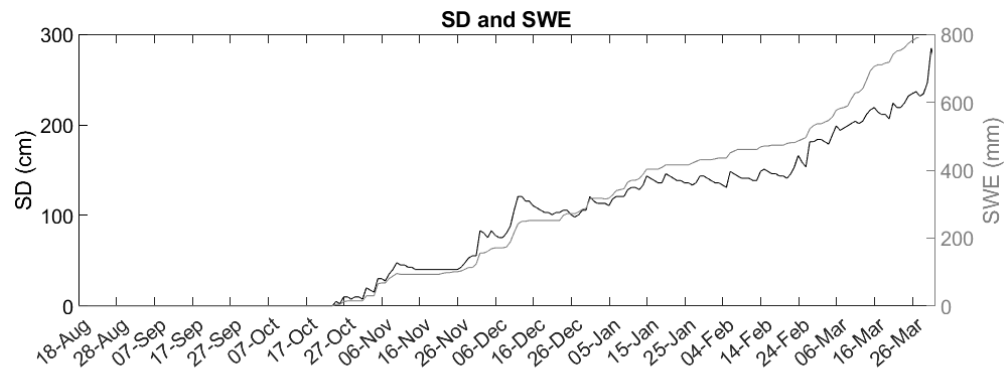
VV
HH
VH



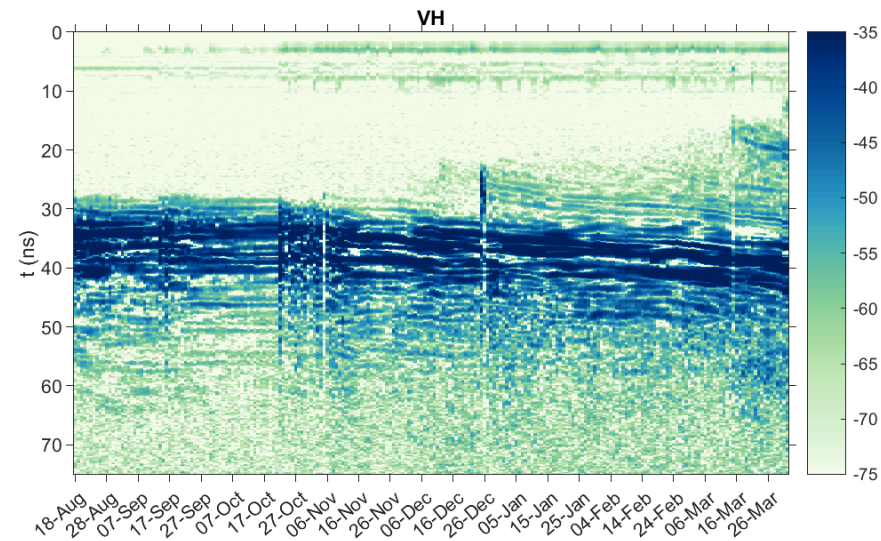
Snow
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Soil

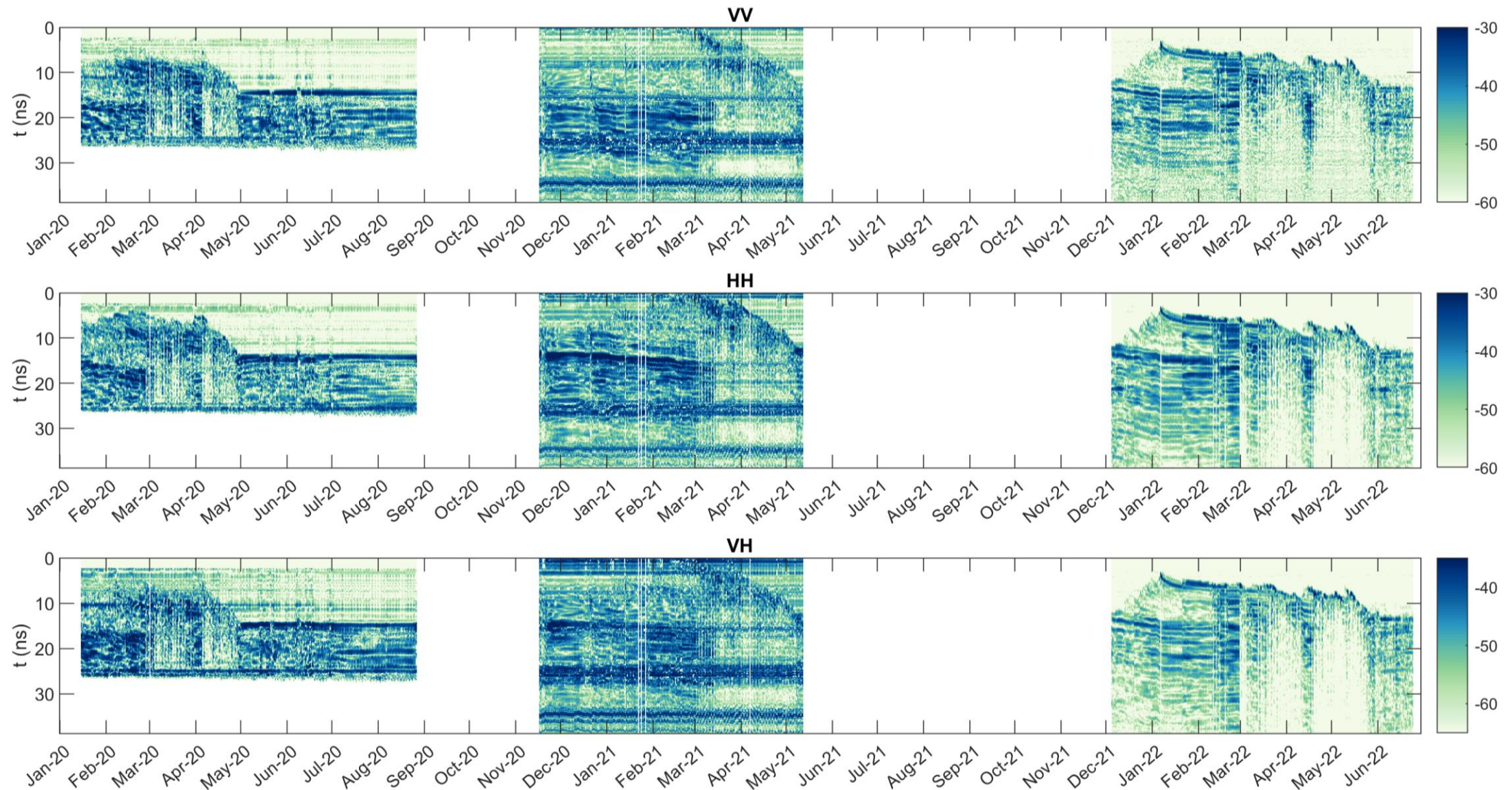






2022-2023

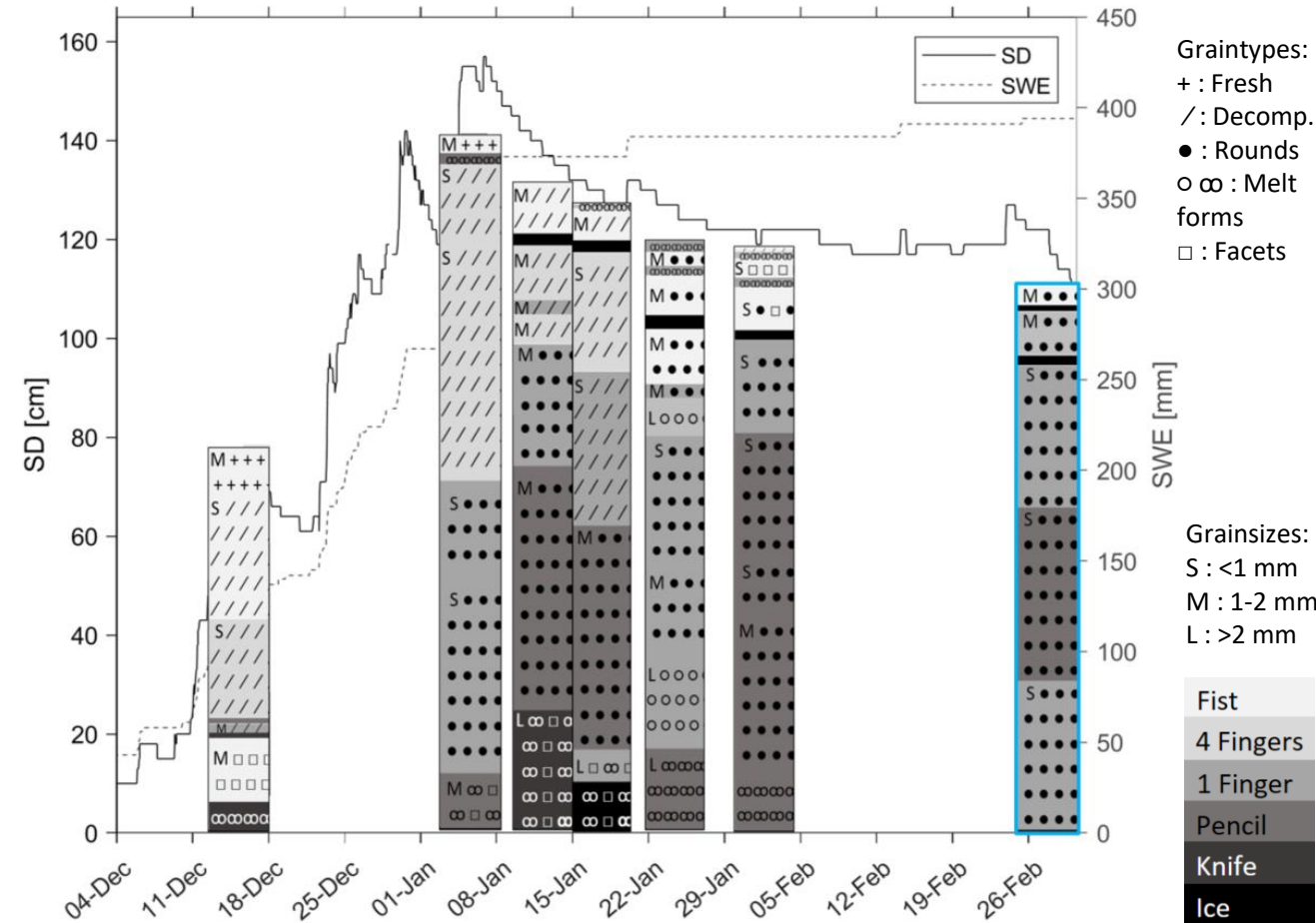
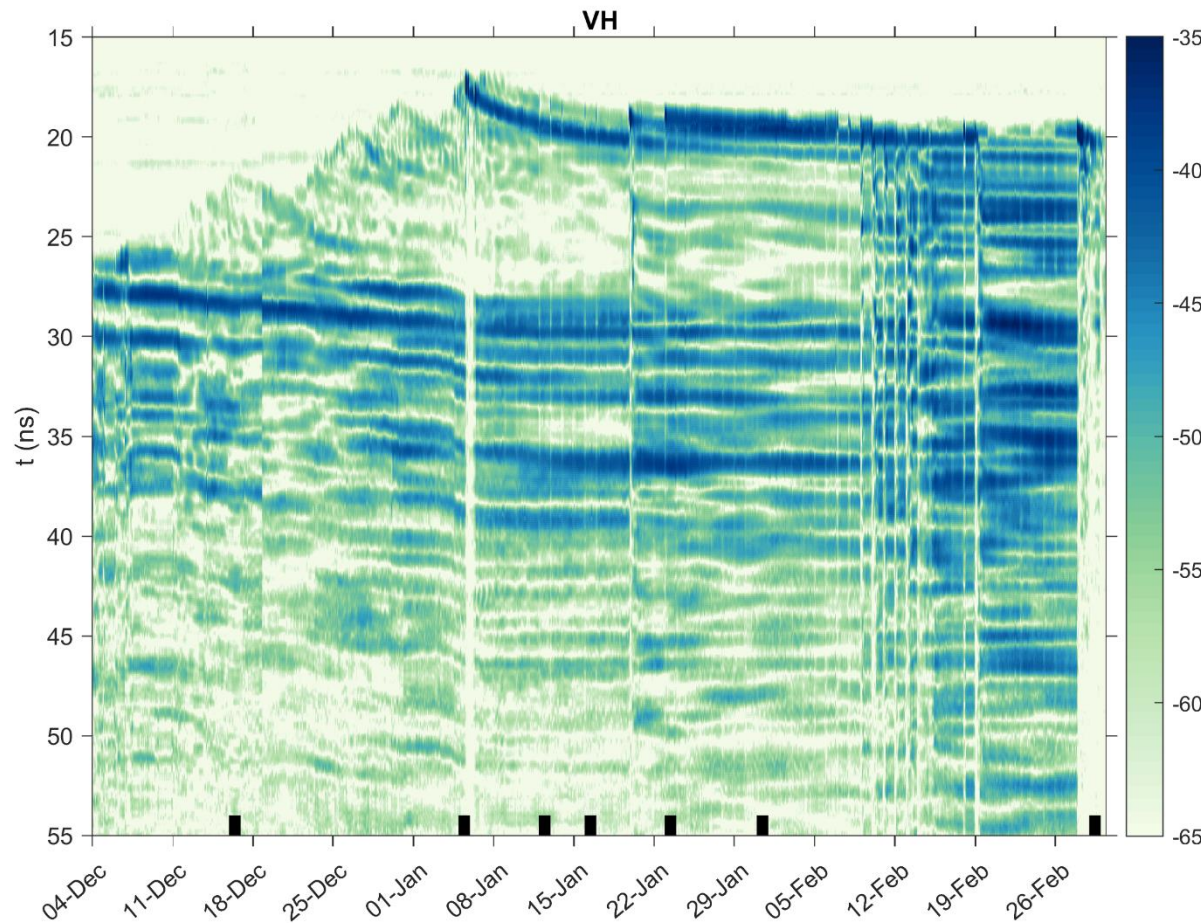


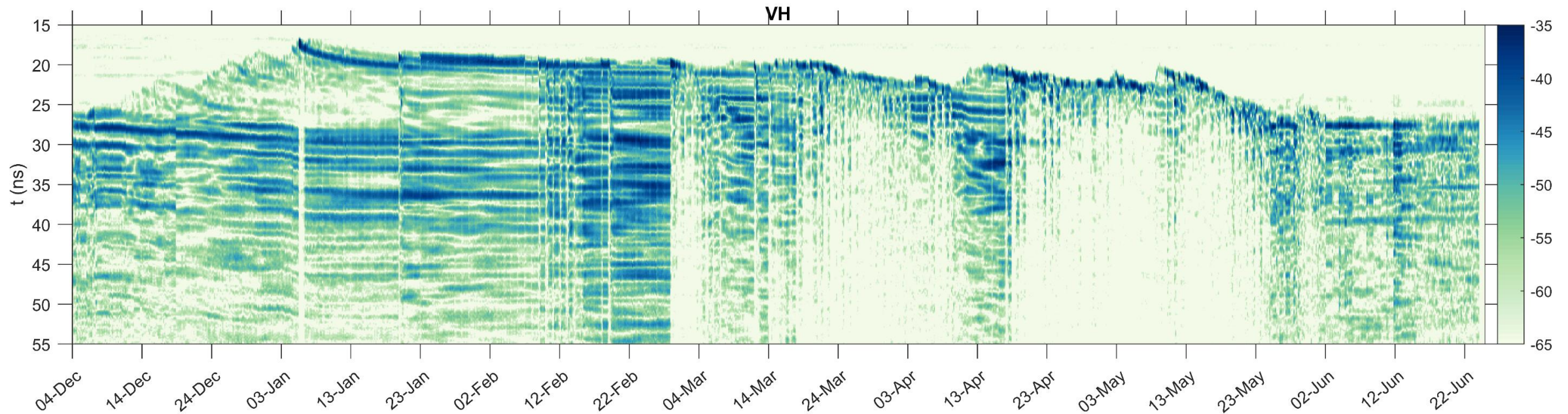


Impact of stratigraphy

Considerable impact from

- Melt freeze cycles
- Ice layers / crusts
- Liquid water





Suggested contributions:

- Air-snow interface:
 - Low/medium reflection for dry snow
 - High reflection in case of wet snow or strong scattering layer (ice/crust) at top
 - Wet snow
 - Scattering only at top of snowpack
 - Snow-ground interface
 - High if signal not obstructed by wet snow
 - Higher order interactions (return partly after main ground reflection)
 - Low to high, seems to become more strong during the snow season
 - Volume scattering
 - Low/medium for dry snow (hard to distinguish from snow layer interface scattering)
 - Snow layer interface scattering
 - High for interfaces with crusts
 - Low/medium for less contrasting layers
- Melt-freeze cycles and contrasting layers dominate dry snow signal

