

The effect of the surface roughness on the snow albedo

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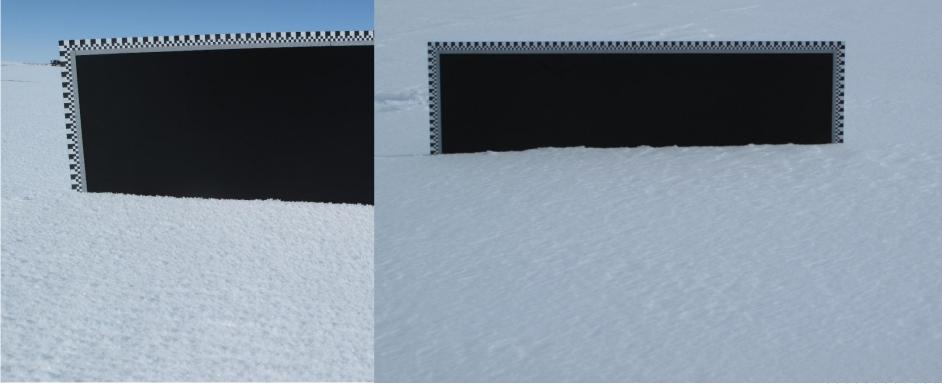
- Examples of surface roughness at Greenland and Sodankylä
- Surface roughness measurement
- Relationship of albedo and surface roughness
- Results from RASCALS campaign 2010 at Greenland Summit
- Results from SNORTEX campaign 2008-2010 at Sodankylä
- Conclusions



Examples of surface roughness at Greenland Summit in June - July 2010

Julye43(2)(2)(0)

July \$6,2**000**0



https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/28678/2011nro8.pdf;sequence=1

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Examples of surface roughness at Sodankylä in 2009 - 2010

AMPRIL 201, 2200009







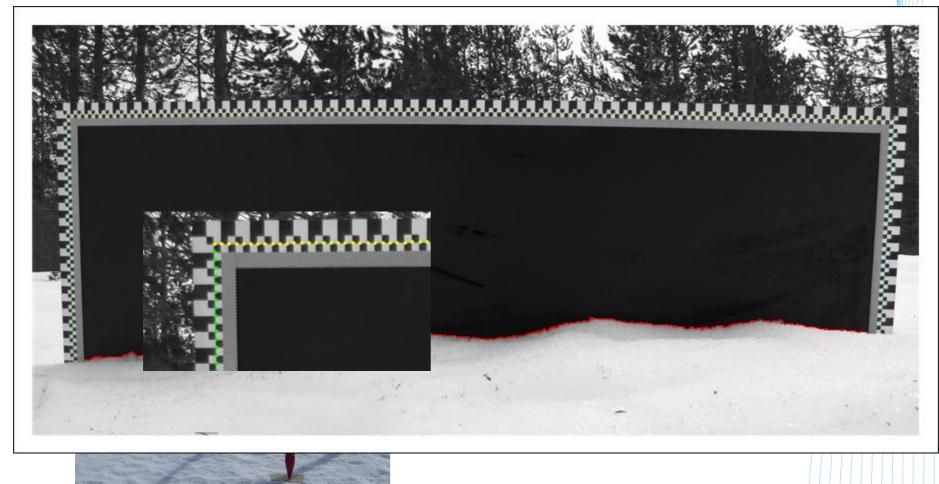
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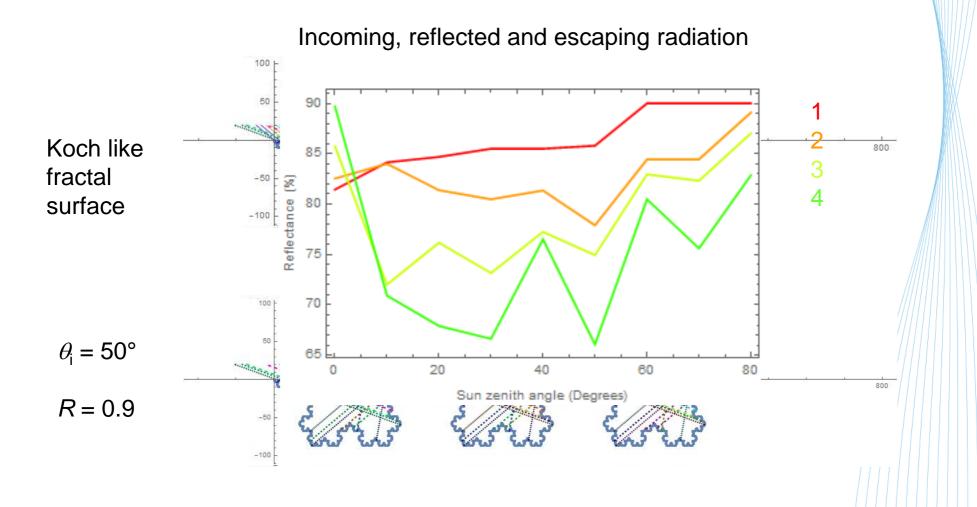


Snow surface roughness measurements





Surface roughness and geometric optics





Albedo and bidirectional reflectance

$$\alpha(\theta_0) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} BRF(\theta_0, \theta, \varphi) \sin \theta \, d \, \theta d\varphi$$

$$\alpha \approx \frac{\sum_{i}^{n} f(\theta_{i}) \Delta A(\theta_{i}) R^{m_{i}}}{\sum_{i}^{n} f(\theta_{i}) \Delta A(\theta_{i})} \qquad \qquad R = reflectance, \\ m_{i} = number of reflections for ray i, \\ n = number of rays \\ \Delta A(\theta_{i}) = 2\pi \int_{\theta_{i} - \Delta \theta/2}^{\theta_{i} + \Delta \theta/2} \sin \theta d\theta$$

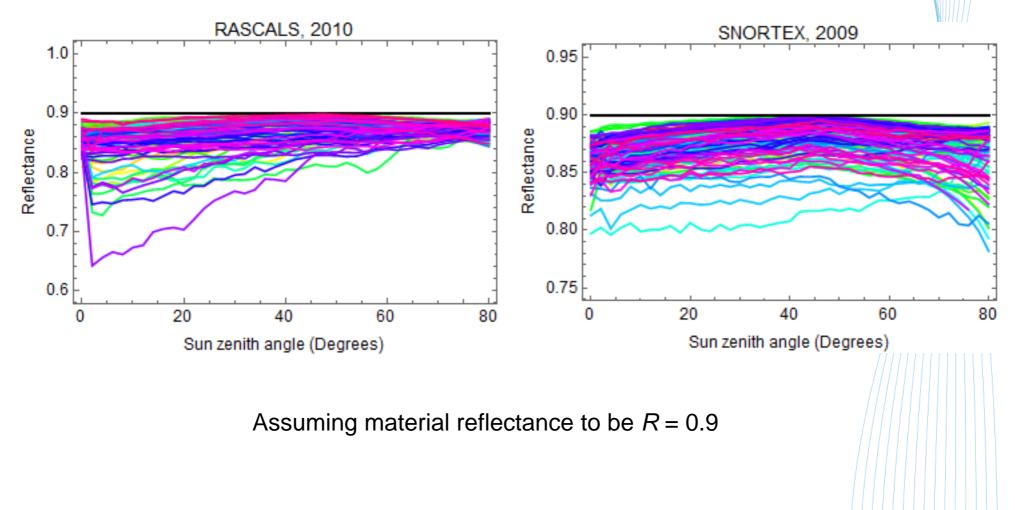
Total albedo α is known from mast measurements, f is the angular frequency of the reflected radiation calculated from the profiles and ΔA is determined by the angular difference of the calculations

=> R is solved from the equations above

 $\Rightarrow \alpha$ for each profile is then determined as a function of sun zenith angle θ_0

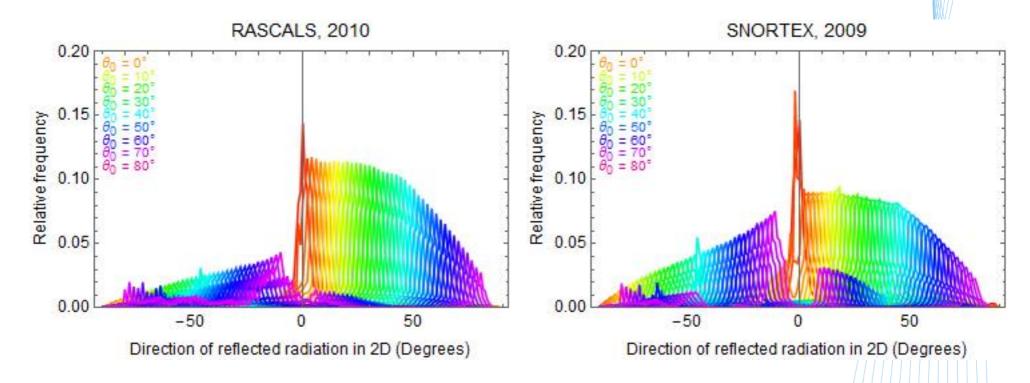


Effect of surface roughness on the mean reflectance of the profile



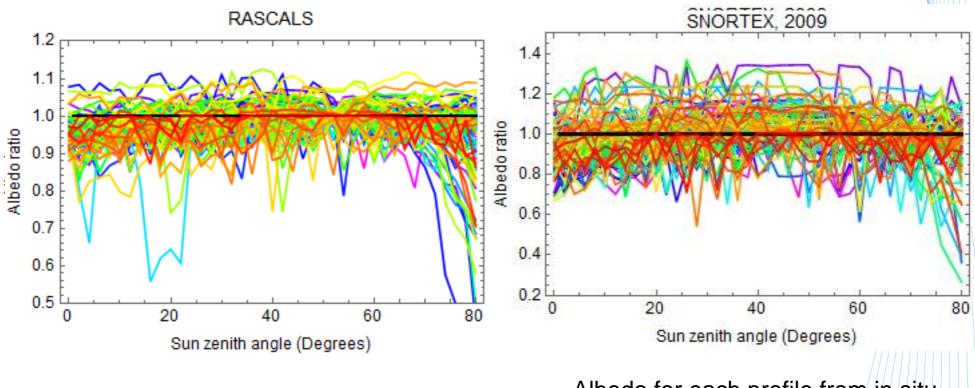
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Effect of surface roughness on the albedo

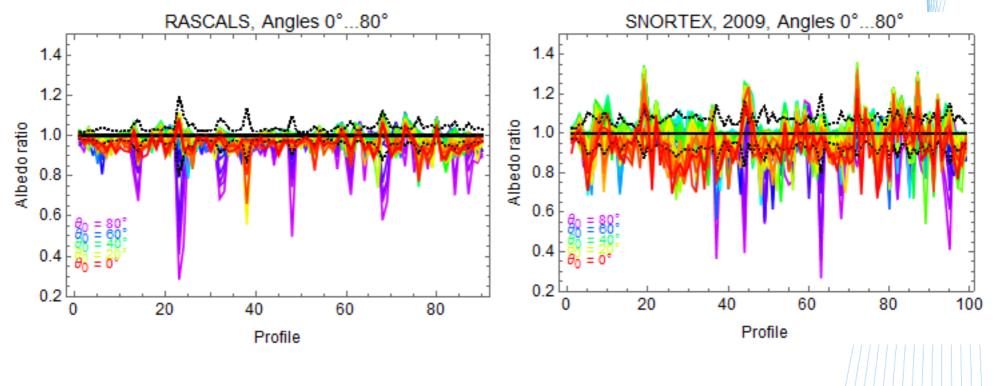


Albedo for each profile from in situ measurements at Greenland Summit

Albedo for each profile from in situ measurements at Sodankylä



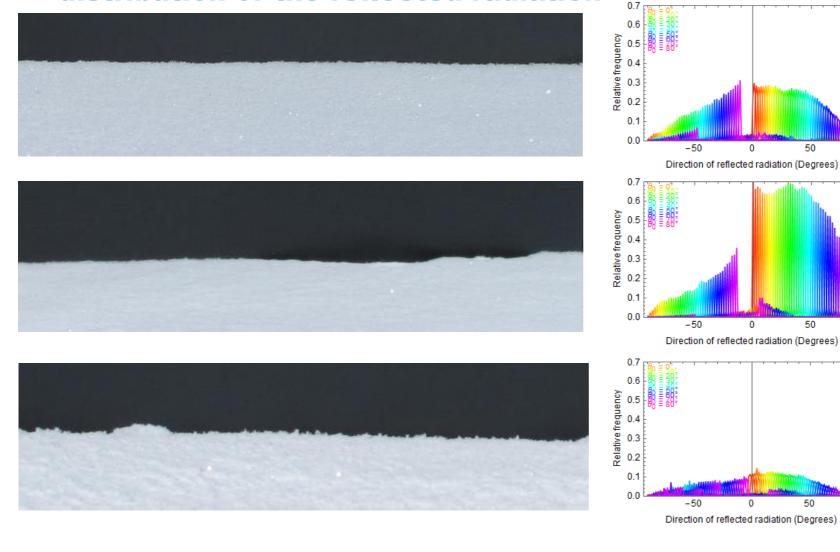
Variation of the effect of surface roughness on albedo



1 ± standard deviation / mean albedo value for each profile shown



RASCALS: Effect of surface roughness on the angular distribution of the reflected radiation

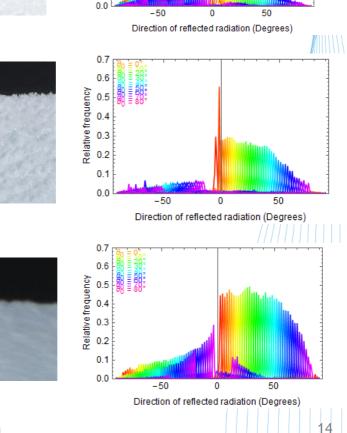




RASCALS: Effect of surface roughness on the angular distribution of the reflected radiation







0.7 0.6

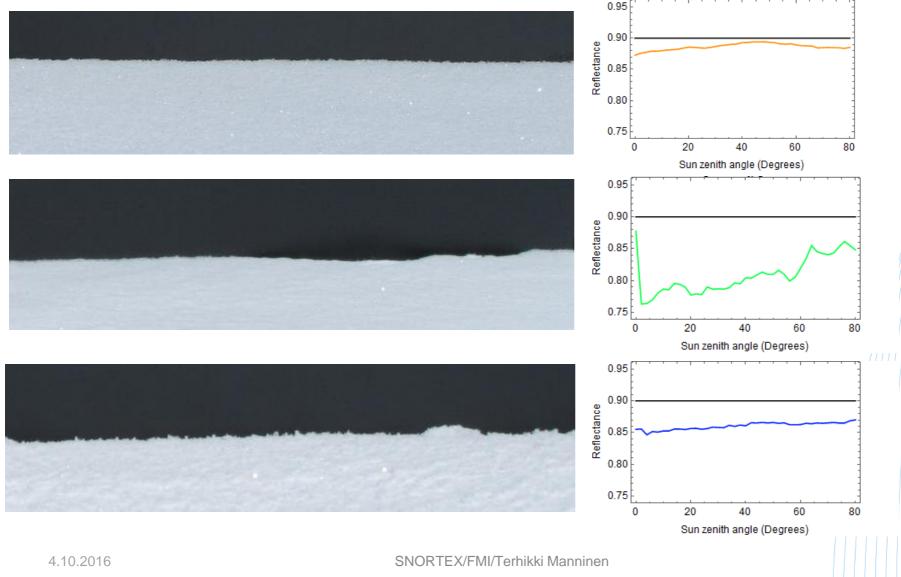
0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1

Relative frequency





RASCALS: Effect of surface roughness on the mean reflectance



15

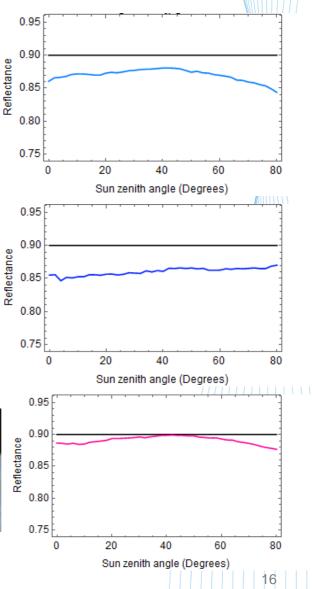


RASCALS: Effect of surface roughness on the angular distribution of the reflected radiation





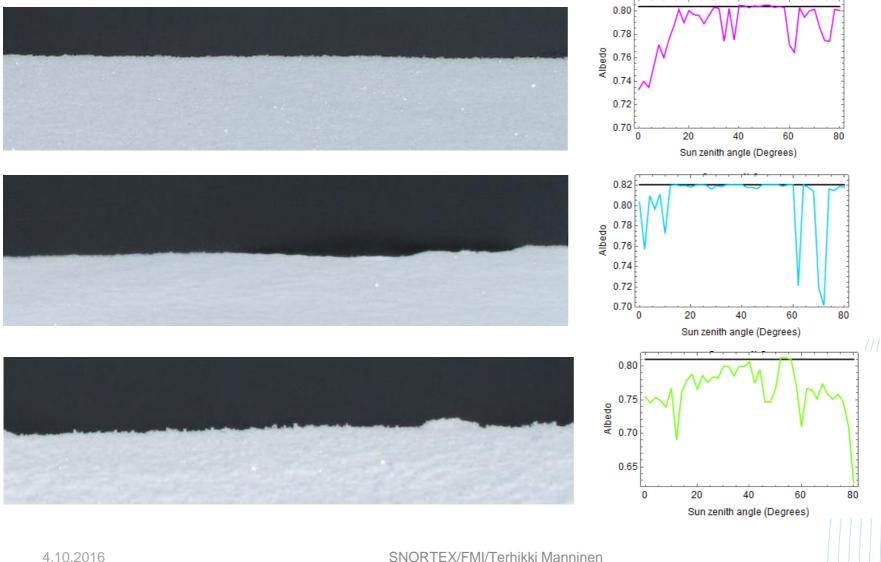




SNORTEX/FMI/Terhikki Manninen

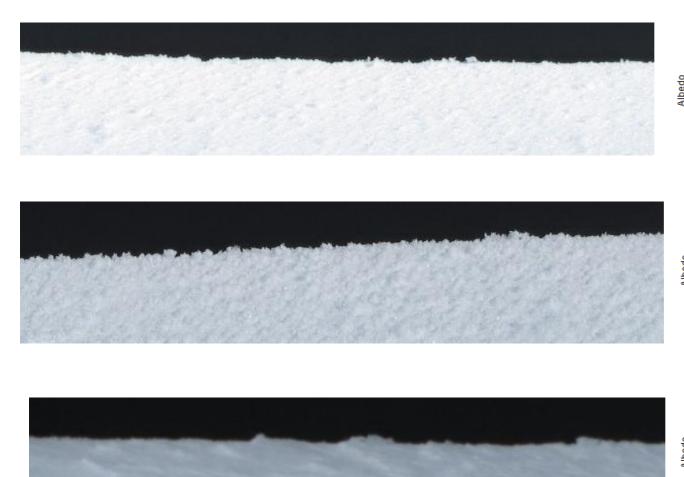


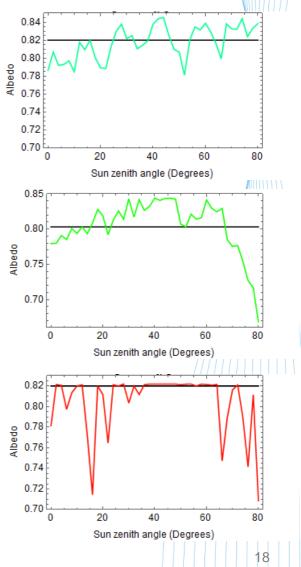
RASCALS: Variation of the albedo vs. sun zenith angle





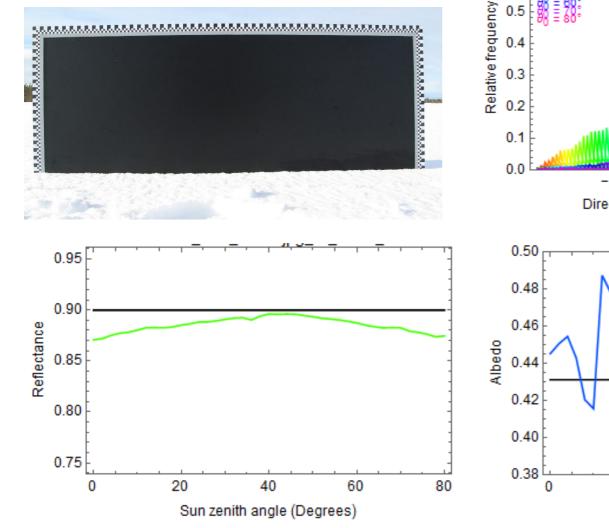
RASCALS: Variation of the albedo vs. sun zenith angle

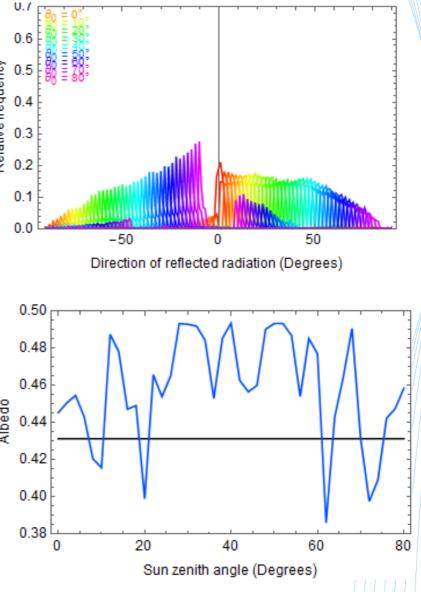






SNORTEX, March 18

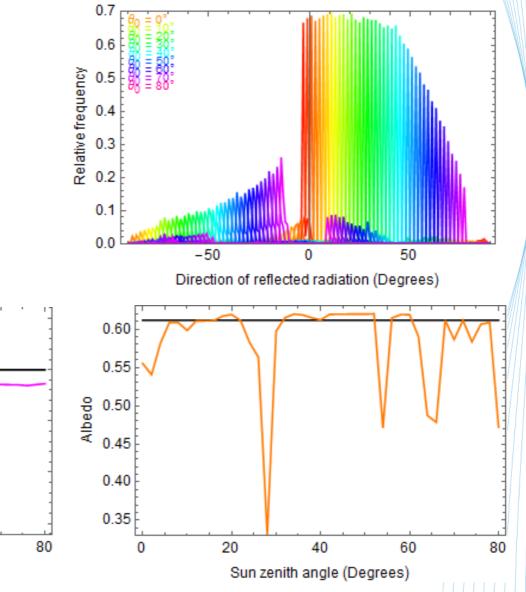






SNORTEX, April 23





20

40

Sun zenith angle (Degrees)

60

0.95

0.90

0.85

0.80

0.75

0

Reflectance



SNORTEX, April 27

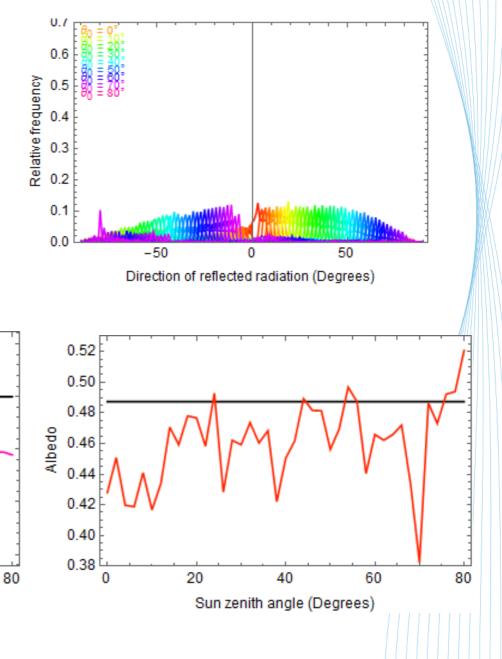


20

40

Sun zenith angle (Degrees)

60



0.95

0.90

0.85

0.80

0.75

0

Reflectance



Conclusions

 Surface roughness reduces the albedo of the surface due to multiple reflection and in some cases by trapping the incoming radiation completely.

For theoretical reflectance of 0.9 the effect of surface roughness on the mean reflectance was of the order of 4%
The effect increases with increasing roughness and decreasing reflectance.

 The effect of surface roughness on albedo typically increases with gradual melting of snow.

 Surface roughness has to be taken into account, if the surface albedo is modelled within the target accuracy defined by GCOS.



Thank you for your attention!

