





Rain-on-snow and ice layer formation detection using passive microwave radiometry: An arctic perspective





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Outline

PART I: Arctic context

Motivation and study sites
Algorithm development

PART II: Some occurrence numbers 1979-2011

- 3. Rain-on-snow
- 4. Ice layers
- 5. Perspective







PART I :Arctic context

1. Motivation and study sites





- increased occurrence of strong wind events
 - \rightarrow both leading to snow densification
- Changing rapidly, with significant consequences:
 - Grazing conditions under ice for ungulates;
 - Changes in snow cover affects permafrost and sea ice regimes.
- Need for global information of snow information
 - Passive microwave remote sensing;
 - Snow modeling / climate model coupling.

ROS events are projected to be more frequent over a wider spatial extent (Semmens et al., 2013): need for a satellite-based detection approach



PART I :Arctic context

1. Motivation and study sites

- Peary caribou population affected by snow conditions:



Ouellet et al., 2015

Need to develop ROS and ice tracking approaches in the Arctic...







PART I :Arctic context

2. Algorithm development: ROS

- Empirical approach from case study: January 30th – February 2nd 2013:



-	Water
	water
10	Snow
17	Soil

Figure 5: General scheme of the snow microwave response; (1) basic snowpack, (2) snowpack with ice crust or wet snow

Dolant et al., 2015







PART I: Arctic context

2. Algorithm development: ROS







PART I: Arctic context

2. Algorithm development: Ice Detection Index (IDI)

- Polarization ratio (PR): $PR(f) = \frac{T_B(f, V Pol) T_B(f, H Pol)}{T_B(f, V Pol) + T_B(f, H Pol)}$
- Horizontal polarization more sensitive to ice layers and vertical dielectric contrast, threshold established from the following (PR simulated with ice vs PR without ice):









PART I: Arctic context

2. Algorithm development: Ice Detection Index (IDI)



Dale















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2002-2003



93-94: BI, BP

02-03: AH, Em









Islands with most combined occurrences:

- Boothia Peninsula (Ouellet et al., 2015 SNOWPACK)
- Axel Heiberg
- Byram Martin
- Lougheed + Cornwallis
- Banks + Victoria







Future outcome and concluding remarks

More on GRP threshold, with observed events:







Future outcome and concluding remarks

Plans for 2016:

- Dysdrometer installation in Cambridge Bay along with passive microwave radiometers (19-37-89 GHz);
- More on climatology assessment, tracking origin of ROS and LPDs;
- New PhD student working on the modeling of ROS-snow interactions using the SNOWPACK model.







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Environnement Environment Canada







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WWW accords on CHARN



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