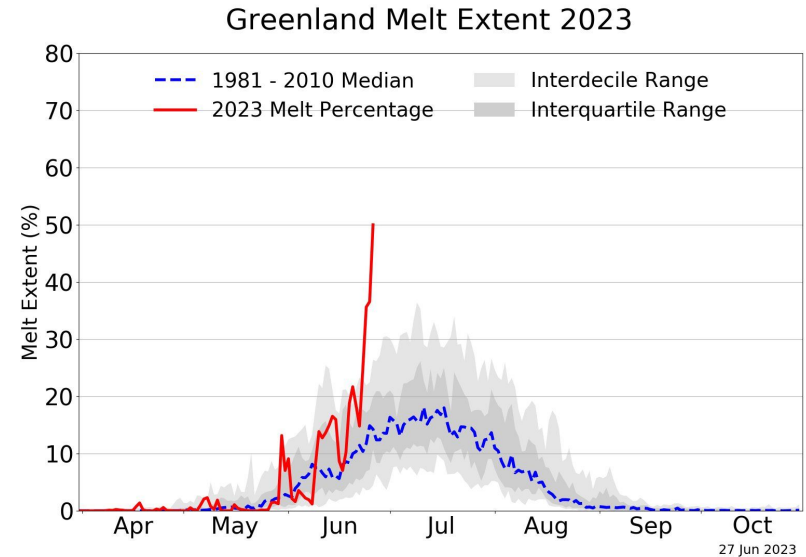




Calibration of snow albedo over Greenland with MODIS data

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C. Dumas, F. Maignan, C. Ottlé

ORCHIDEE-dev snow meeting - 26 October 2023

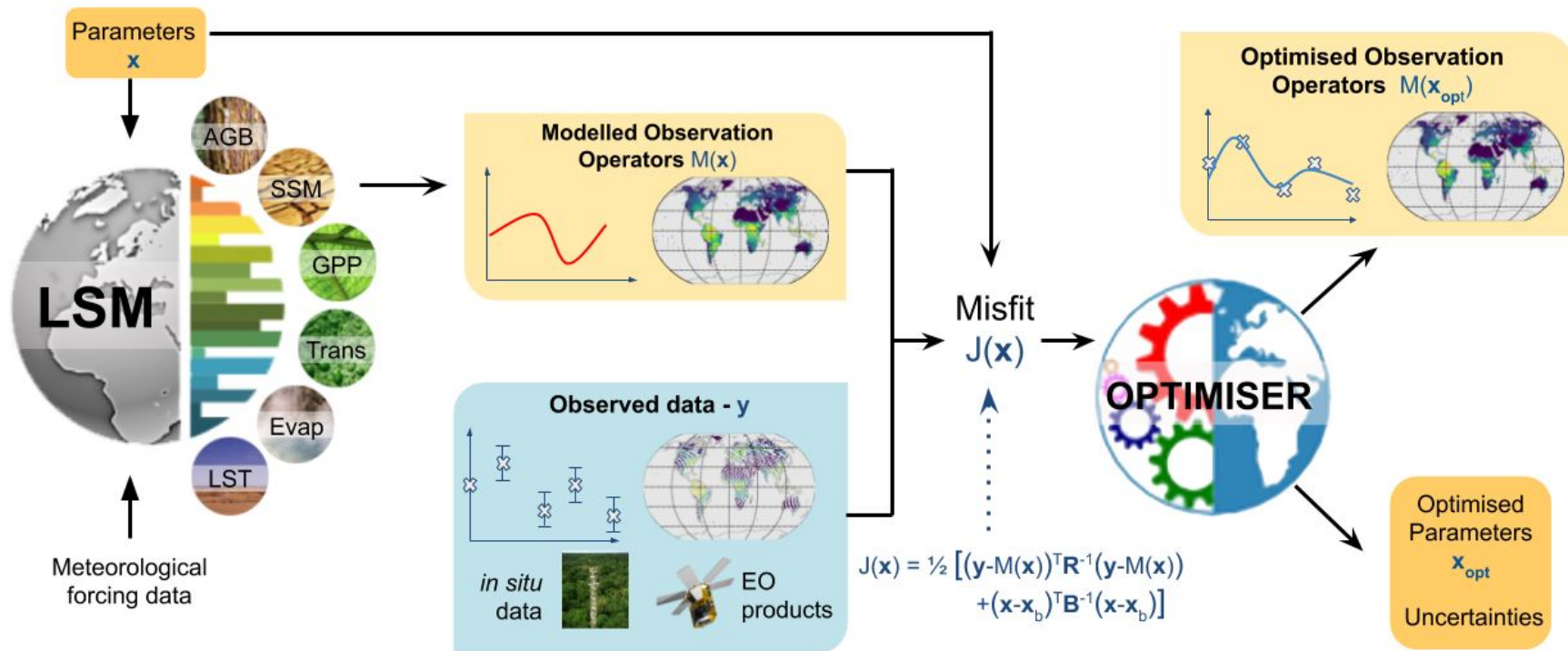


Overview

- **Goal:** finding one set of parameters for the whole of Greenland
 - Challenges:
 - Large area with different behaviours at the edges and the middle
 - Gradual warming over the last decade
- **Approach:** Perform a calibration/validation study using ORCHIDAS - the ORCHIDEE data assimilation system



ORCHIDAS
DATA ASSIMILATION SYSTEMS



DATA ASSIMILATION SYSTEM: parameter optimisation

<https://orchidas.lsce.ipsl.fr/>

Principles of Data Assimilation

The diagram illustrates the cost function $J(\mathbf{x})$ used in data assimilation. The equation is $J(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - M(\mathbf{x}))^T \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - M(\mathbf{x})) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b)$. Annotations include: 'Vector of parameters' pointing to \mathbf{x} ; 'Observations e.g. MODIS albedo' pointing to \mathbf{y} ; 'Model output given the set of parameters \mathbf{x} e.g. modelled albedo' pointing to $M(\mathbf{x})$; 'Mismatch between the observations and the model' pointing to $(\mathbf{y} - M(\mathbf{x}))$; 'Error covariance matrix' pointing to \mathbf{R}^{-1} ; '“Background” parameters i.e. default parameter values' pointing to \mathbf{x}_b ; and 'Mismatch between the parameters tested and their values' pointing to $(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b)$.

Vector of parameters

Observations
e.g. MODIS albedo

Model output given the
set of parameters \mathbf{x}
e.g. modelled albedo

Mismatch between
the observations
and the model

Error covariance
matrix

“Background” parameters
i.e. default parameter
values

Mismatch between
the parameters tested
and their values

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - M(\mathbf{x}))^T \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - M(\mathbf{x})) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b)$$

The parameters (x)

Parameters already extensively tuned

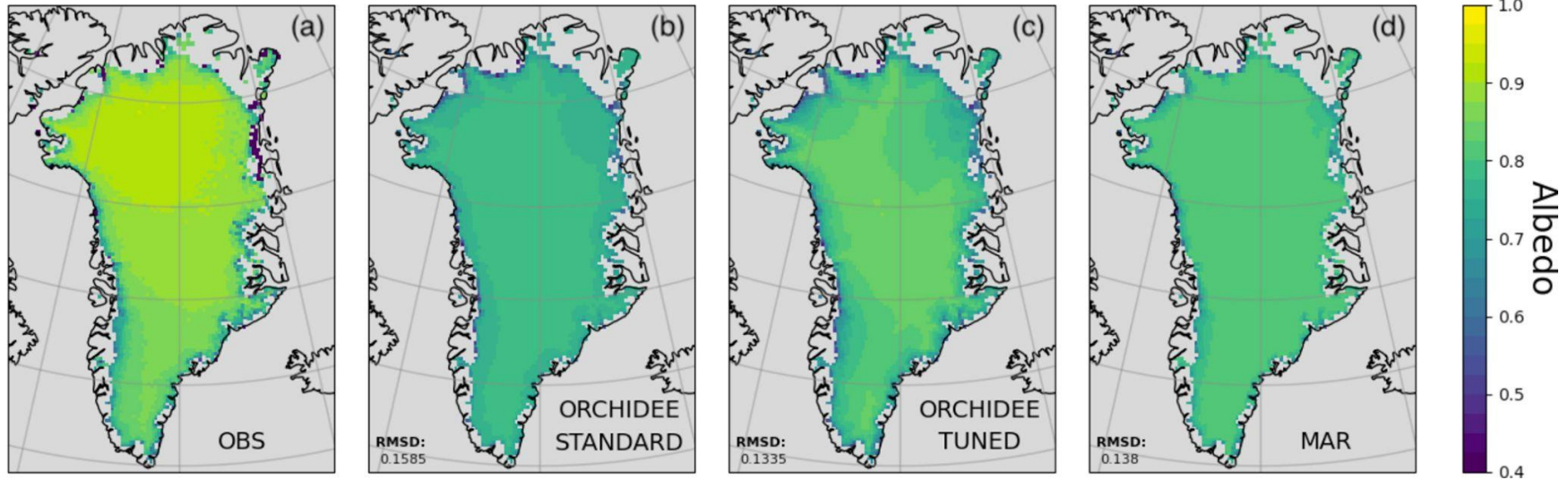


			Prior (x_b)	Min	Max
Sum to be the albedo of fresh snow	A_{aged}	SNOWA_AGED*	0.525	0.50	0.70
	B_{dec}	SNOWA_DEC*	0.349	0.10	0.40
Transformation time constant for snow on nobio/snowfall depth required to reset the snow age?	δ_c	SNOW_TRANS_NOBIO	1	0.2	2
Time constant of the albedo decay of snow on nobio (days) - snow age decay rate	τ_{dec}	TCST_SNOWA_NOBIO	2	1	10
Tuning constants for nobio areas	ω	OMG1	2.5	1	7
	β	OMG2	4	0.5	4
Maximum snow age	τ_{max}	MAX_SNOW_AGE	50	40	60
Ice albedo	α_{ICE}	ALB_ICE [†]	0.4	0.3	0.5

*parameters are PFT specific therefore optimising the PFT1 (bare soil) parameter. Also there sum must be less than or equal to 1

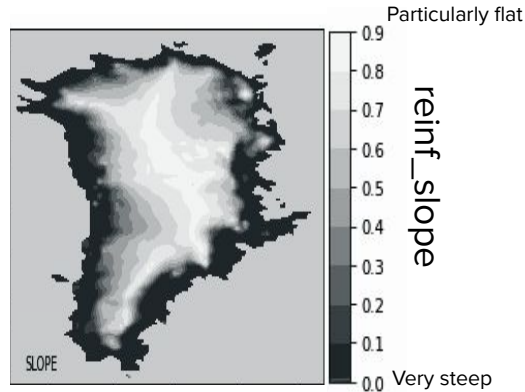
[†]this parameter takes two values which are both equal.

Observed and modelled albedo give different spatial patterns

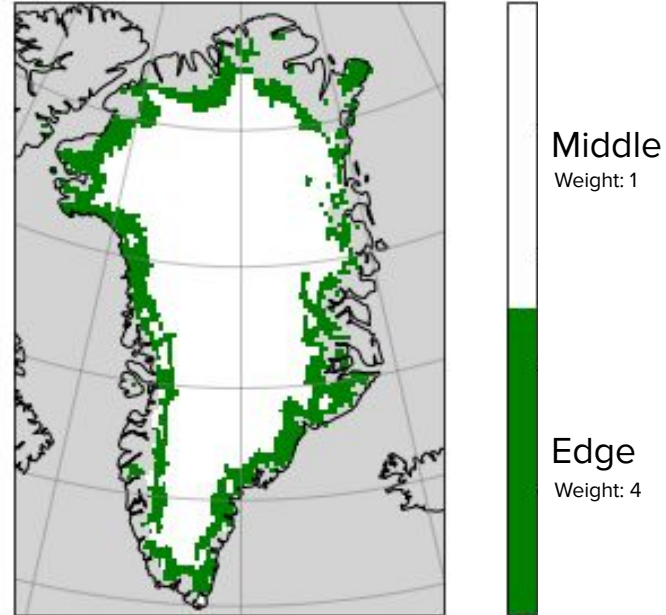


Summer Albedo (averaged over time 2000-2017)

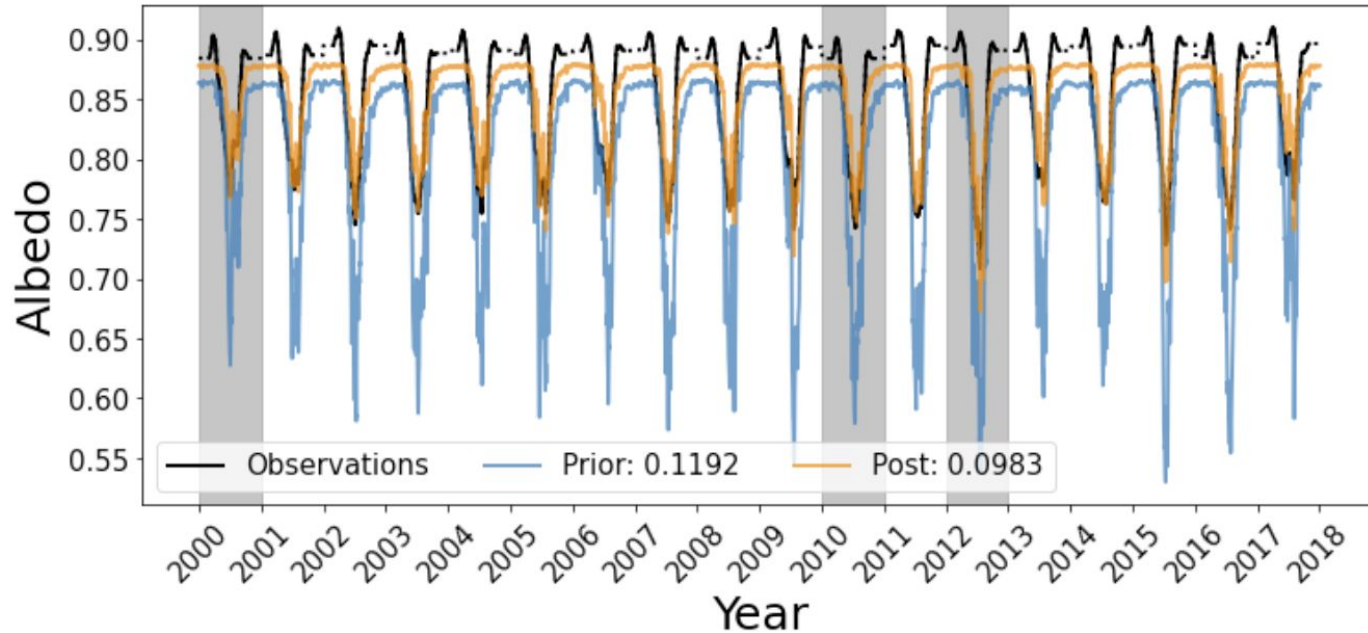
Using “reinf_slope” feature in ORCHIDEE, we can easily select the edges



reinf_slope = “fraction of rainfall re-infiltrated given the slope”

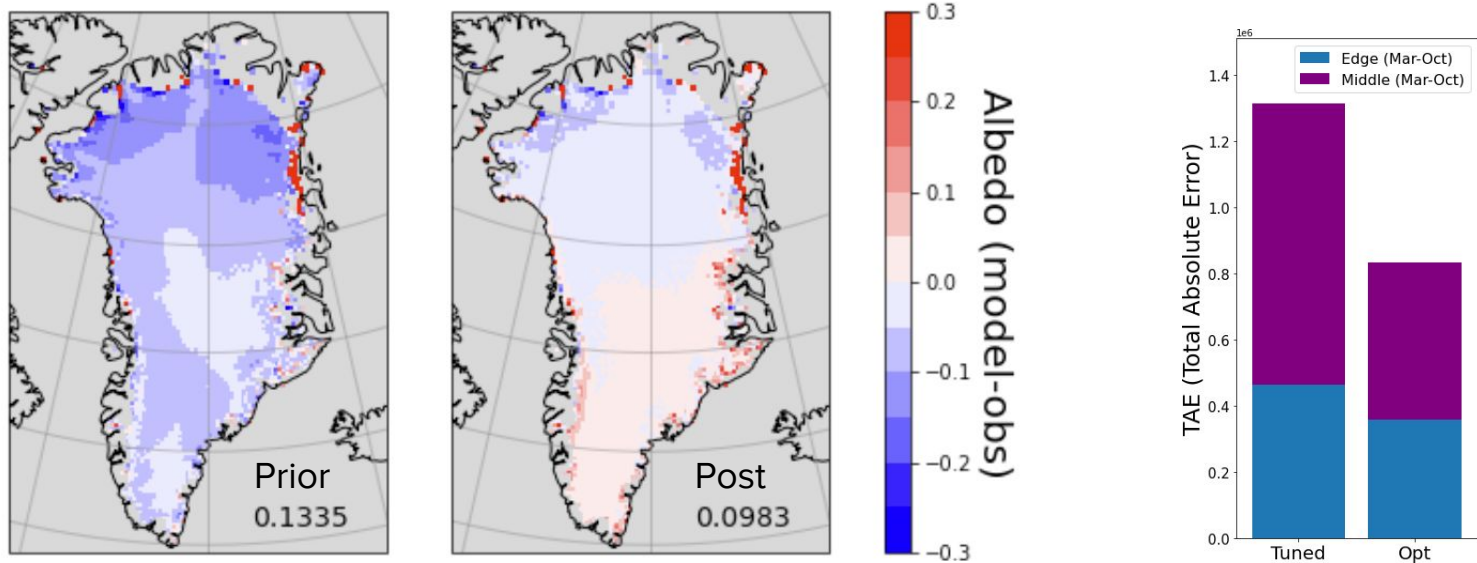


By optimising using three random years, we improve modelled albedo



Averaged over space

By optimising using three random years, we improve modelled albedo

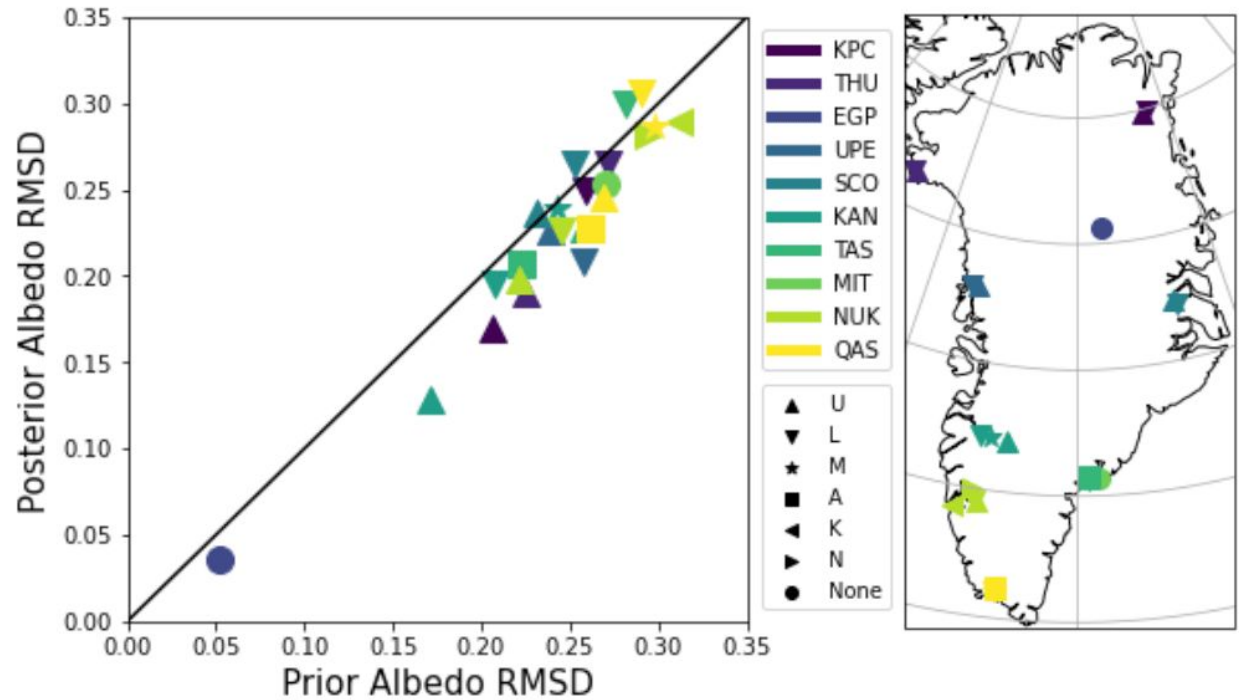


Averaged over time

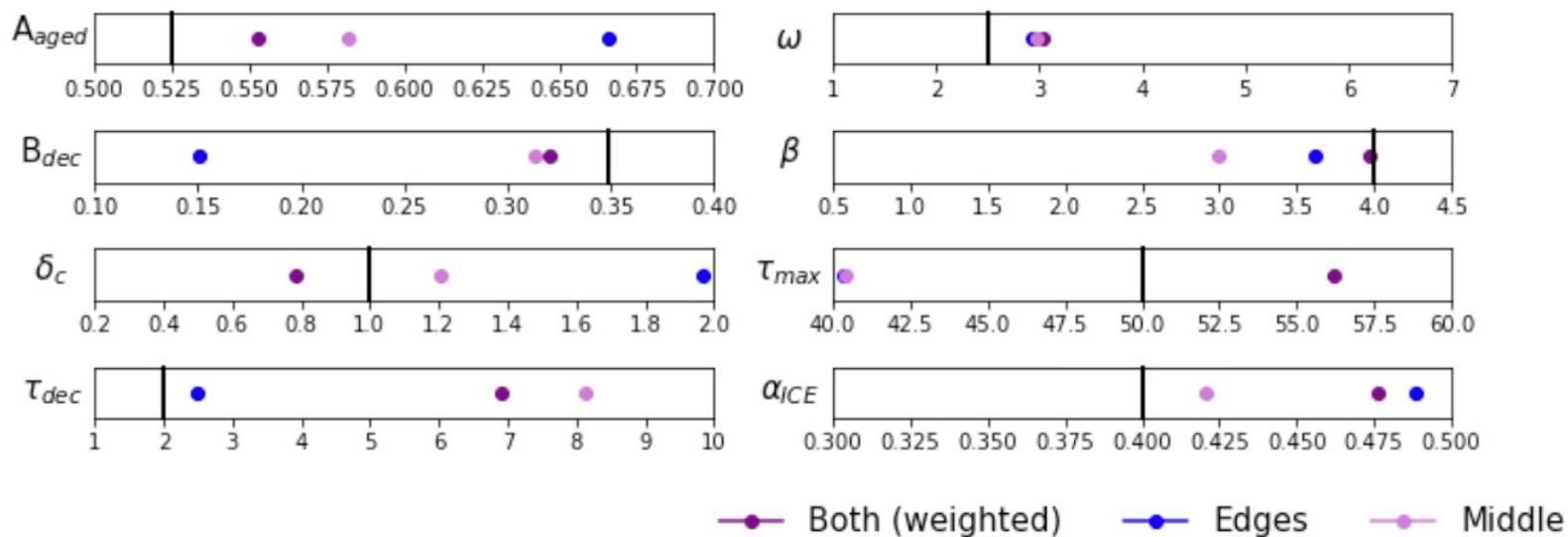
All points



Using PROMICE *in situ* data to validate

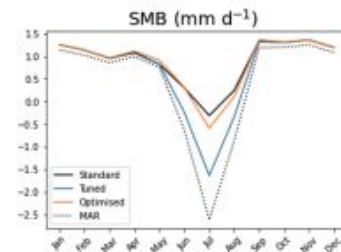
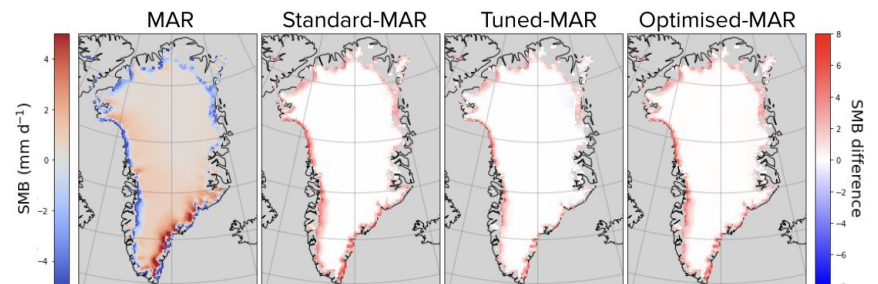


Different optimised parameters are found when focusing solely on the middle or edges

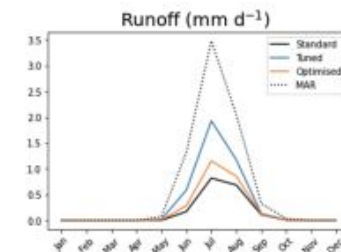
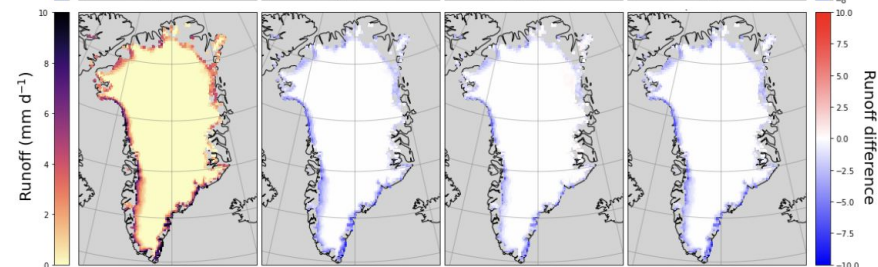


The impact of the new parameters on the surface mass balance

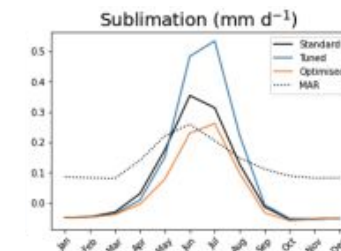
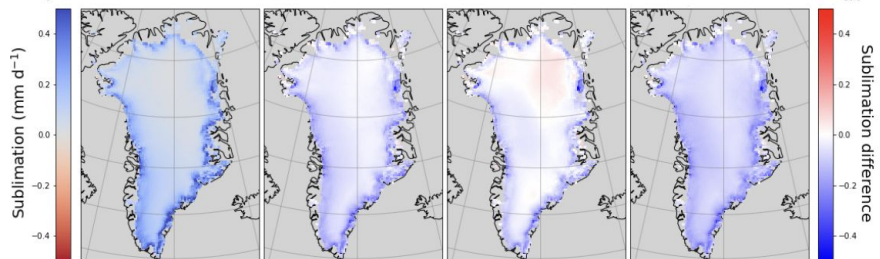
Surface Mass Balance



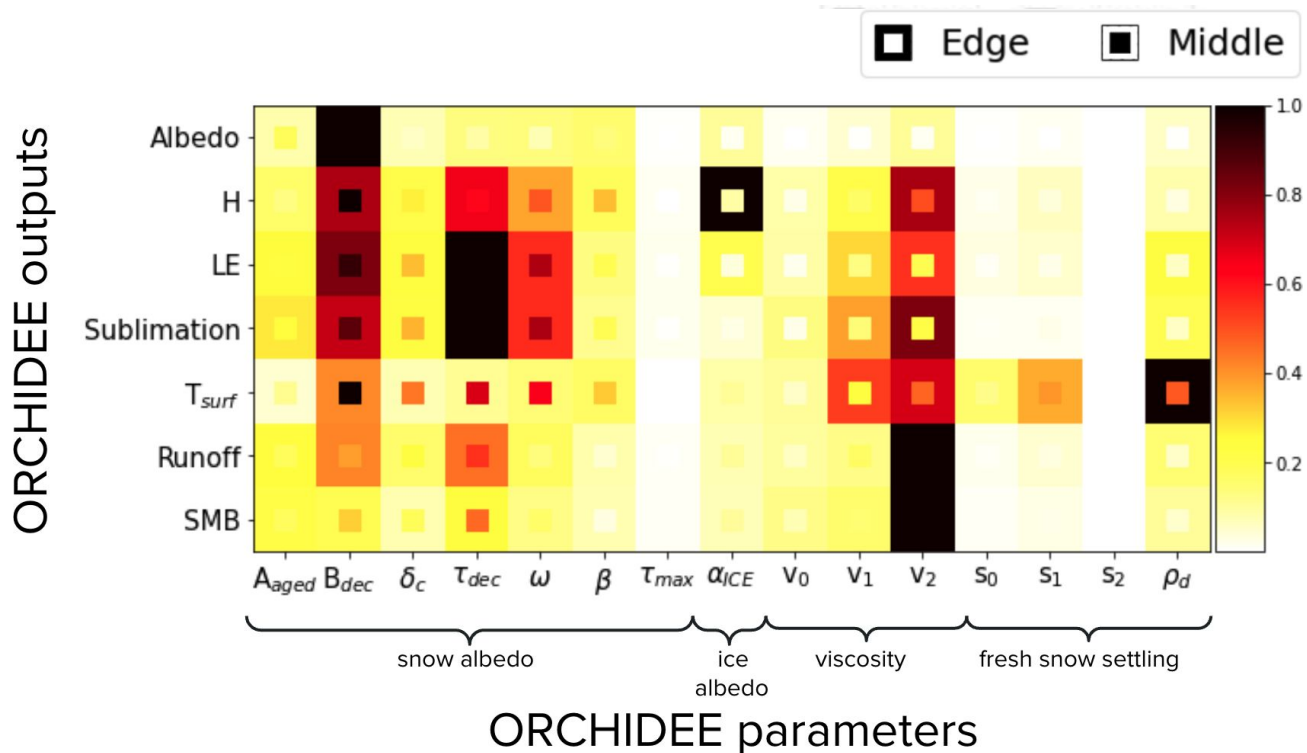
Runoff



Sublimation



We can use parameter sensitivity experiment to help set up future optimisations



Take home messages:

- By **weighting the edges**, we were able to **improve modelled albedo** over the whole GrIS
- Improvement also found when **validated** against **independent data**
- Albedo has a **strong impact on other** ice sheet model **processes**
- This work **influenced** important model **developments**
- Future steps include **multi-data stream calibrations**

Raoult, N., Charbit, S., Dumas, C., Maignan, F., Ottlé, C., and Bastrikov, V.: Improving modelled albedo over the Greenland ice sheet through parameter optimisation and MODIS snow albedo retrievals, *The Cryosphere*, 17, 2705–2724, <https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-17-2705-2023>, 2023.

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The parameters in the context of albedo parameterisation

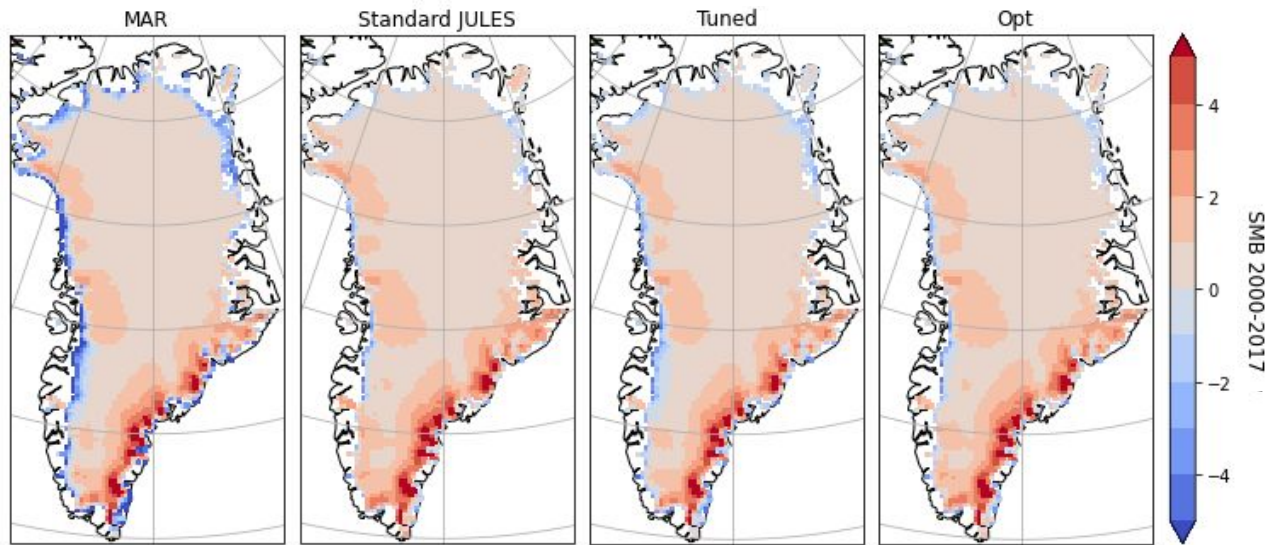
$$\alpha_{snow} = A_{aged} + B_{dec} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_{snow}}{\tau_{dec}}\right)$$

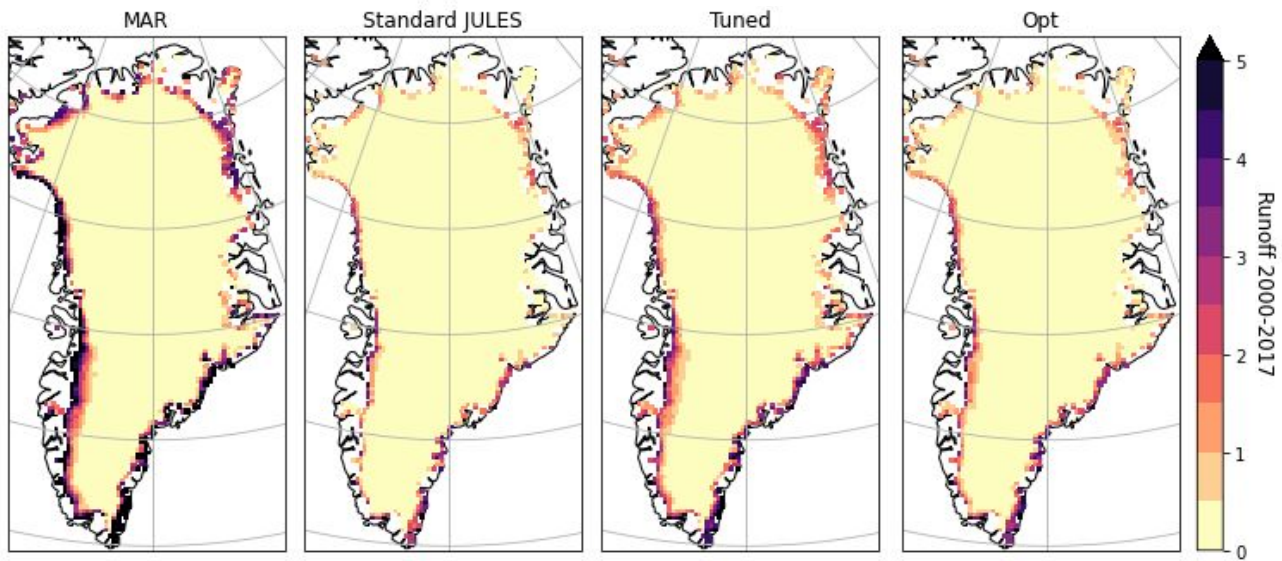
P_{snow} = snowfall
 T_0 = melting temperature
 τ_{snow} = snow age

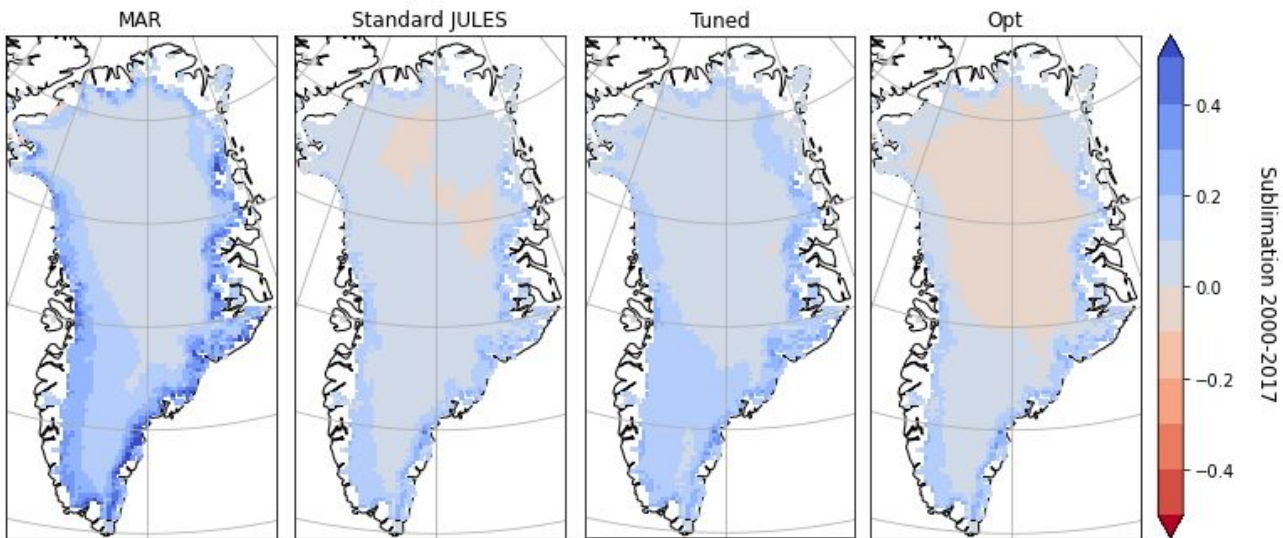
$$\tau_{snow}(t + dt) = \exp\left(-\frac{P_{snow}}{\delta_c}\right) \cdot \left[\tau_{snow}(t) + dt \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{snow}}{\tau_{max}}\right) \right] + \underbrace{\left[\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{P_{snow}}{\delta_c}\right) \cdot \left[\tau_{snow}(t) + dt \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{snow}}{\tau_{max}}\right) \right] \cdot -\tau_{snow}(t)}{1 + \left(\frac{\text{Max}(T_0 - T_{air}, 0)\right)^\beta}{\omega}} \right]}_{\text{The effect of low temperatures on metamorphism}}$$

In red the seven albedo parameters to be calibrated against MODIS data (for non-ice surfaces only)

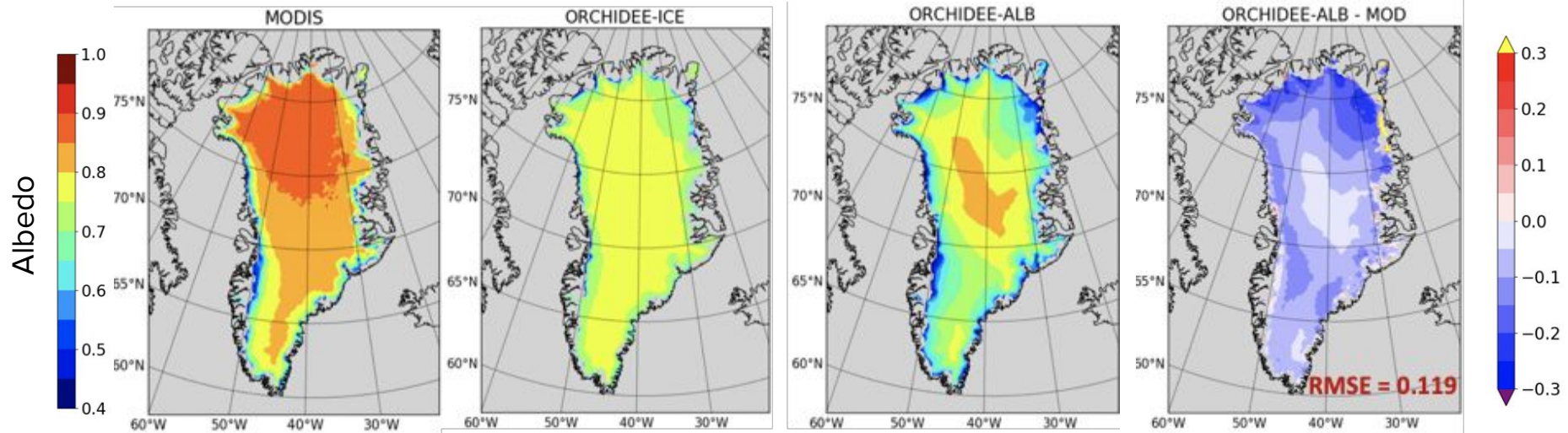
The effect of low temperatures on metamorphism







The observations, model and difference: y , $M(x)$, $(y - M(x))$



Summer Albedo (averaged over time 2000-2017)