# Snow-cover analysis with MODIS

### (Snjóhulugreining með MODIS)

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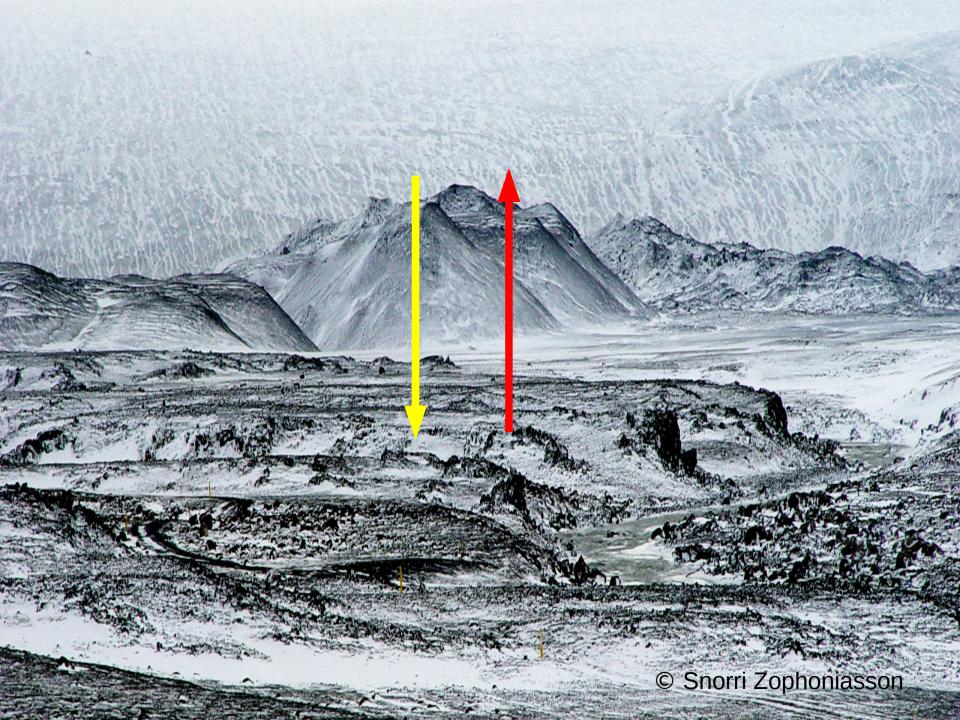




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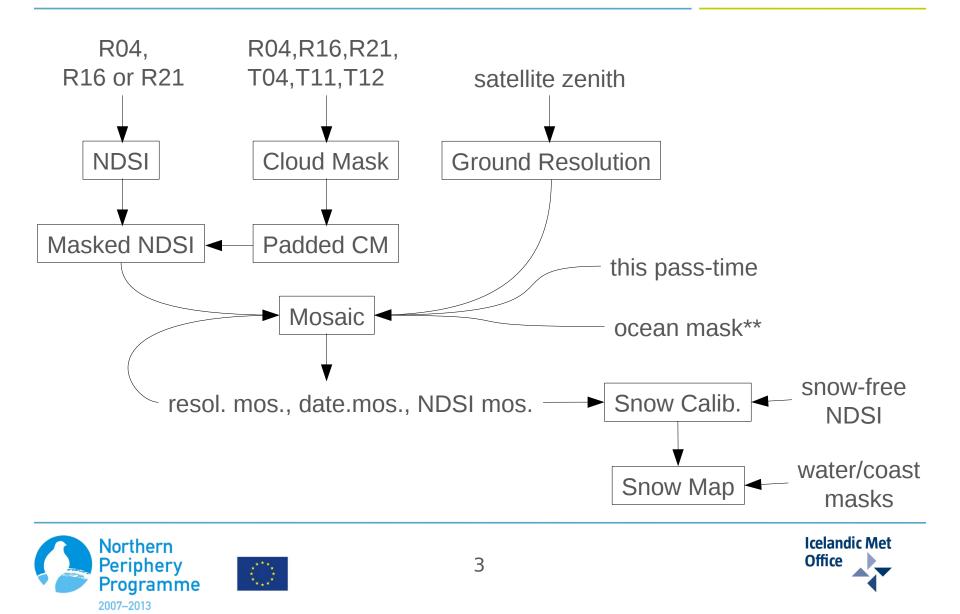


European Union European Regional Development Fund



#### The processing chain









- As Aqua has a faulty 1.6 micrometer channel, 2.1 micrometer NIR channel is being used (only Aqua)
- Terra and Aqua snow mapping is effectively a separate pipeline, requiring sepparate snow calibration data sets.
- Issues:
  - NDSI (R04, R21) is known to result in somewhat smaller dynamic range of NDSI values -> Aqua snow maps are more sensitive to error.

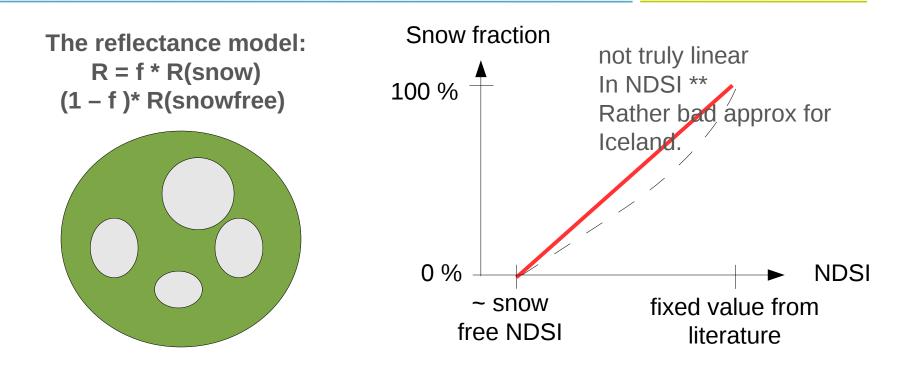






### **NDSI** snow free calibration





- Linear reflectance snow model being used to model the NDSI - snow fraction relationship \*\*
- For Iceland found it necessary to develop a snowfree NDSI map for calibration.







#### **Mosaicing rules**



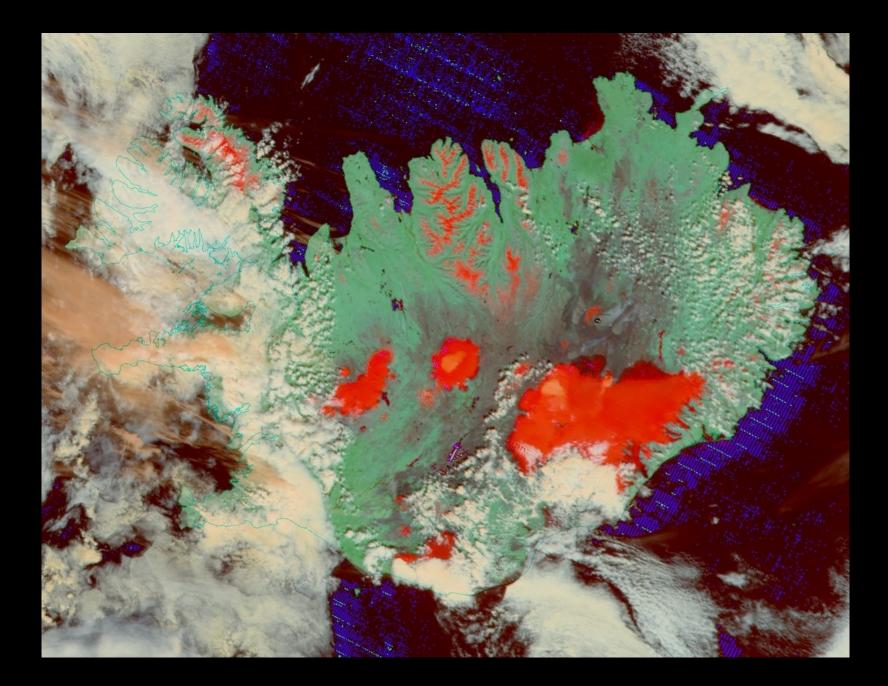
- Currently doing 1 day mosaics in production
- UPDATE PIXEL IF:
  - IF "data avilable in new ovelay" AND
  - IF "new px. data resolution < 120% previous px. data resolution"

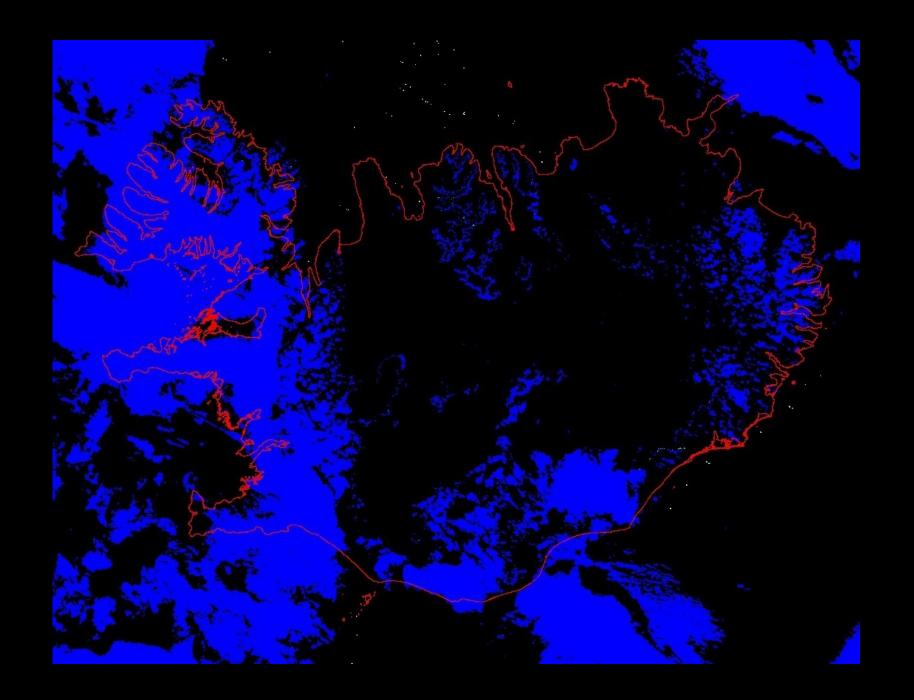
- #1 ensures a good resolution "near overhead" satellite pass has higher priority than passes sampling near the swath perimeter
- #2 ensures that mosaic keeps updating despite "bad resolution passes"

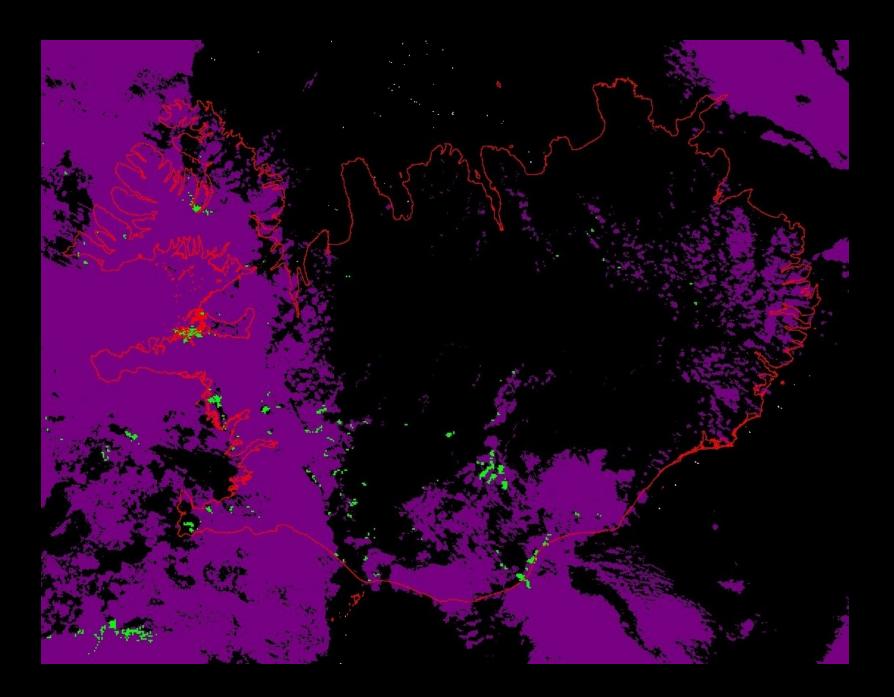




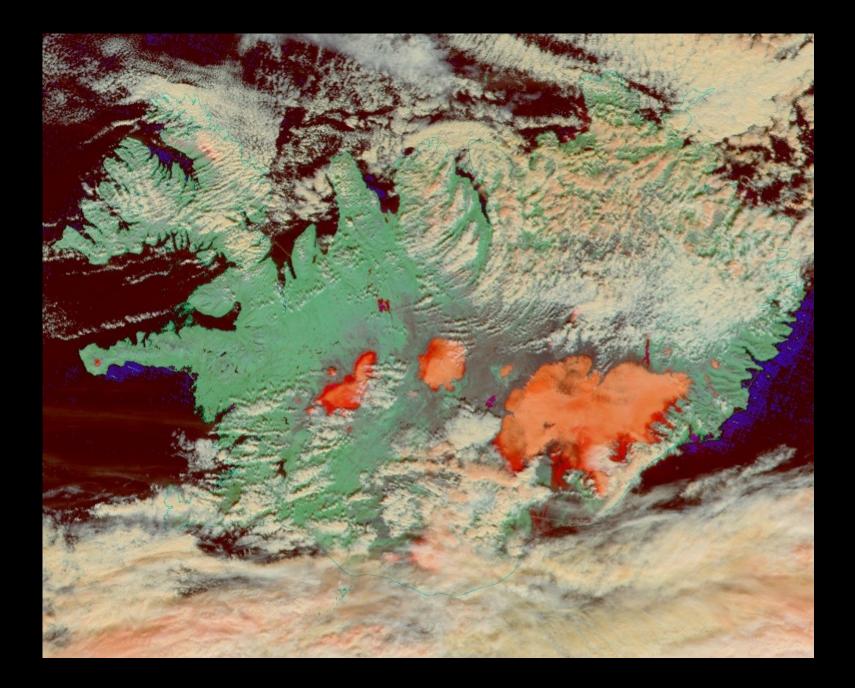


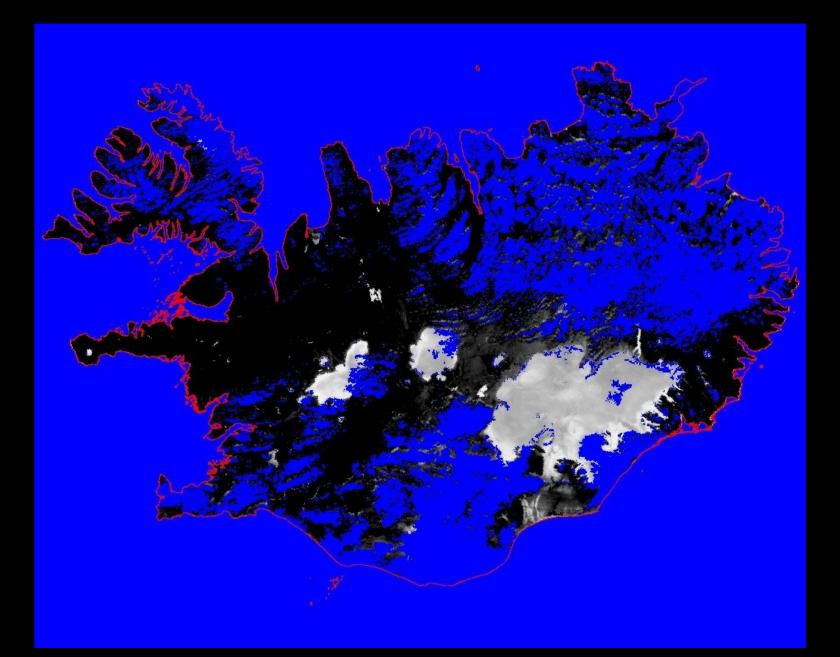














#### **Cloud mask status**

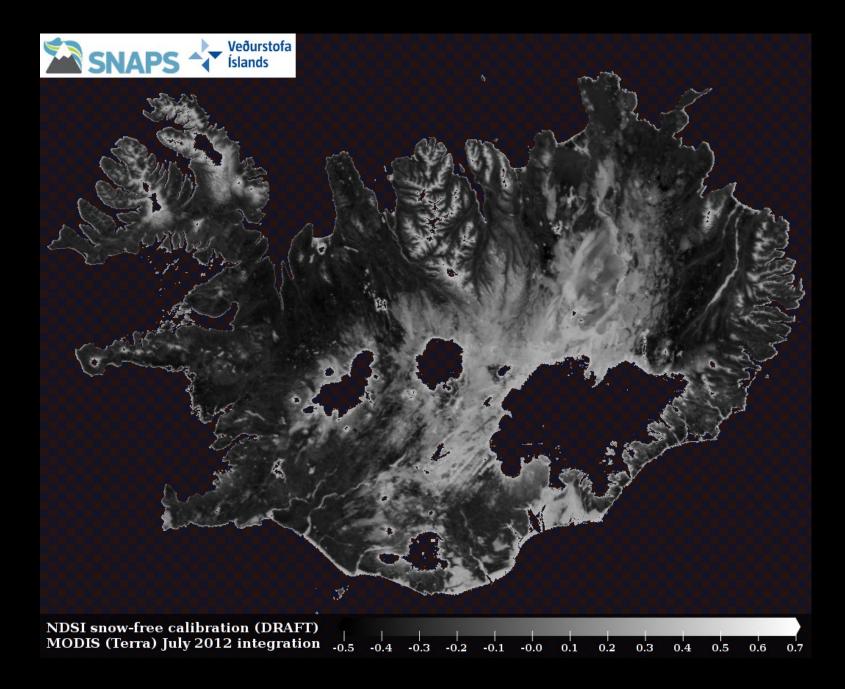


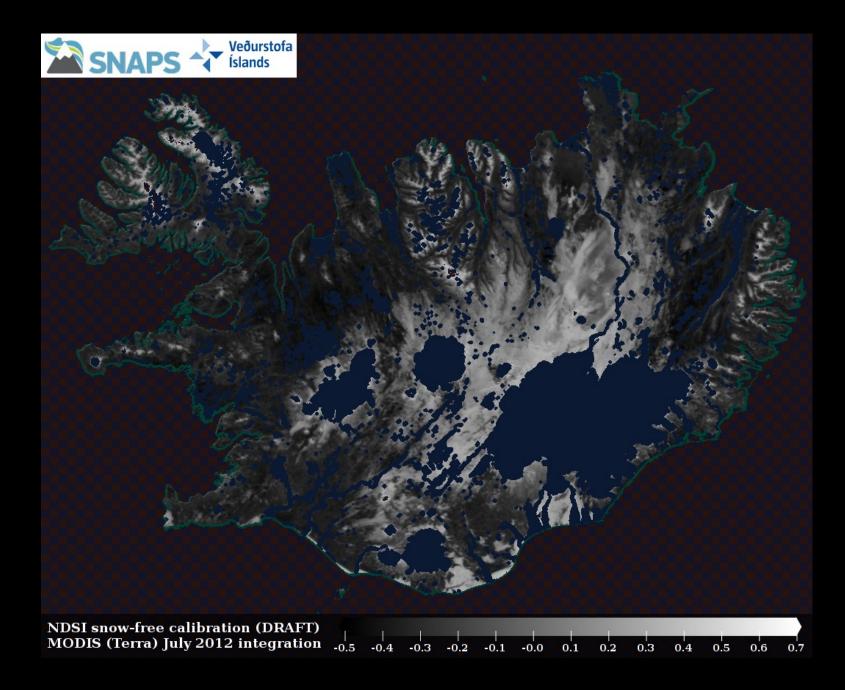
- SCDA Opaque cloud algorithm is very effective at identifying most opaque and translucent clouds.
  - However, added the split window BTD>3K transparent cloud filter for good measure.
- SCDA leads to erroneous identification in snow cover perimeter - particularly mountainslopes - perhaps associated with non-vegitated areas
  - added a fix based on low NIR-reflectance, blackbody and 'ground-like' seasonal temperature requirements
- Cloud shadows and thin cloud edges pose a problem for the quality of the NDSI mosaic
  - devised a cloud-mask blurring filter, convolving the cloud mask with a half-disk

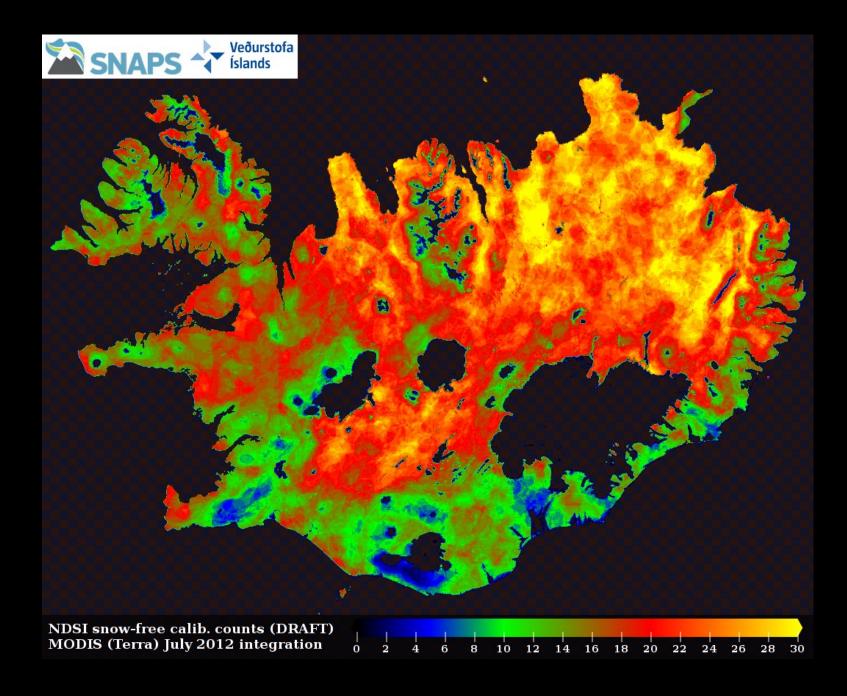


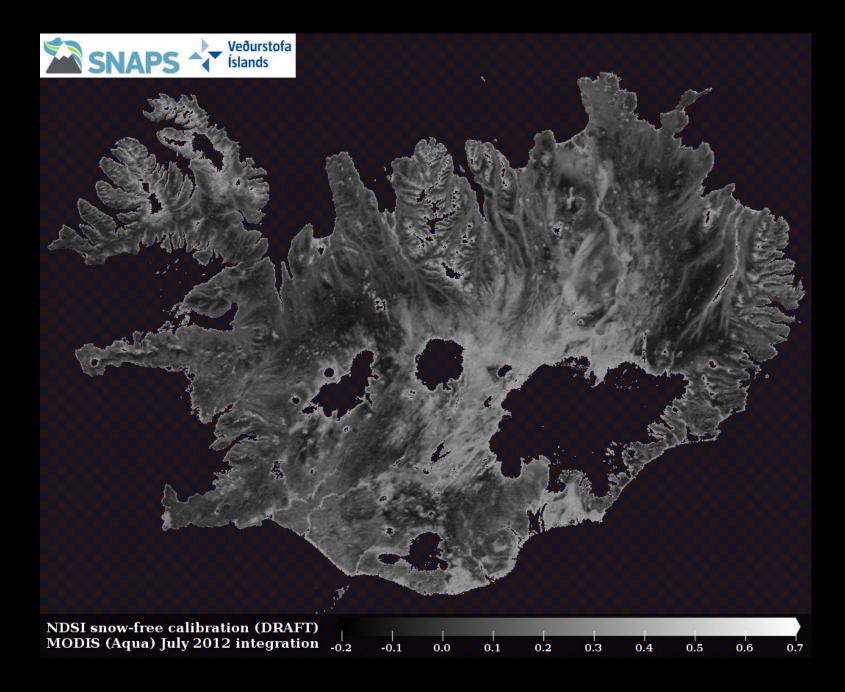


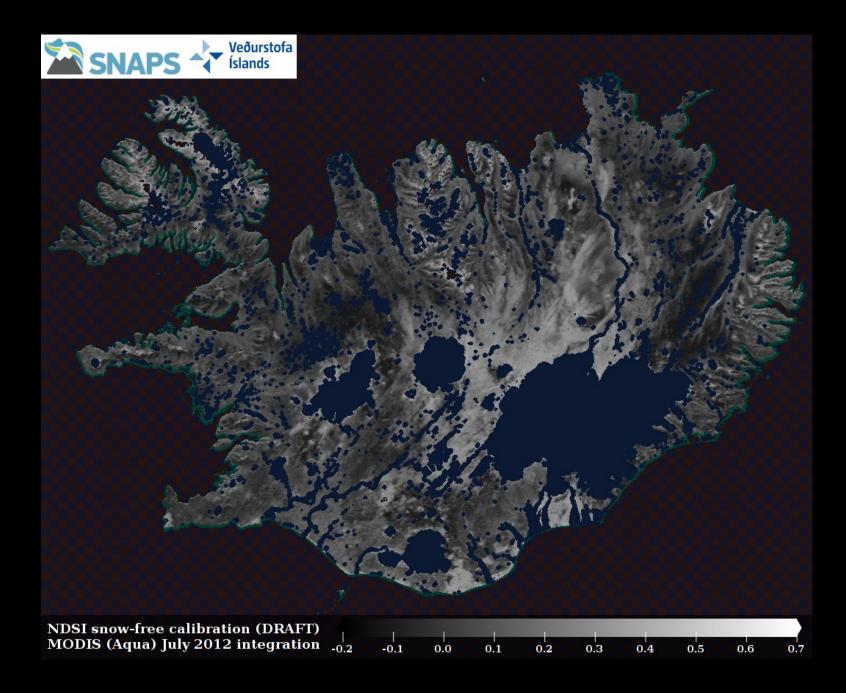


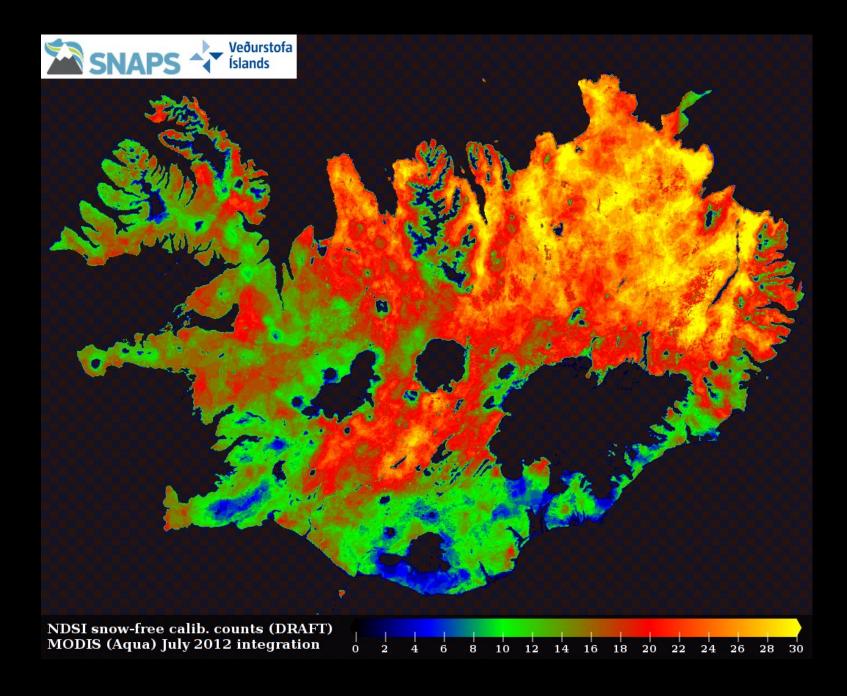








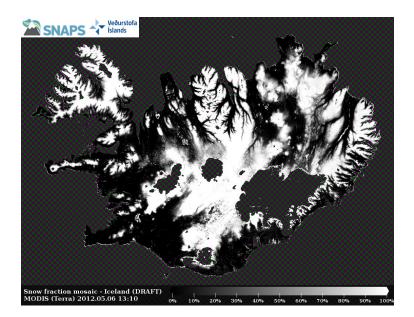


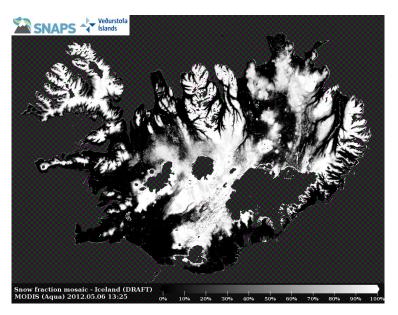


#### **Example snow maps**



 Have repeatedly tuned and re-analysed snow maps in the thawing period from from 29 April till July 2012.

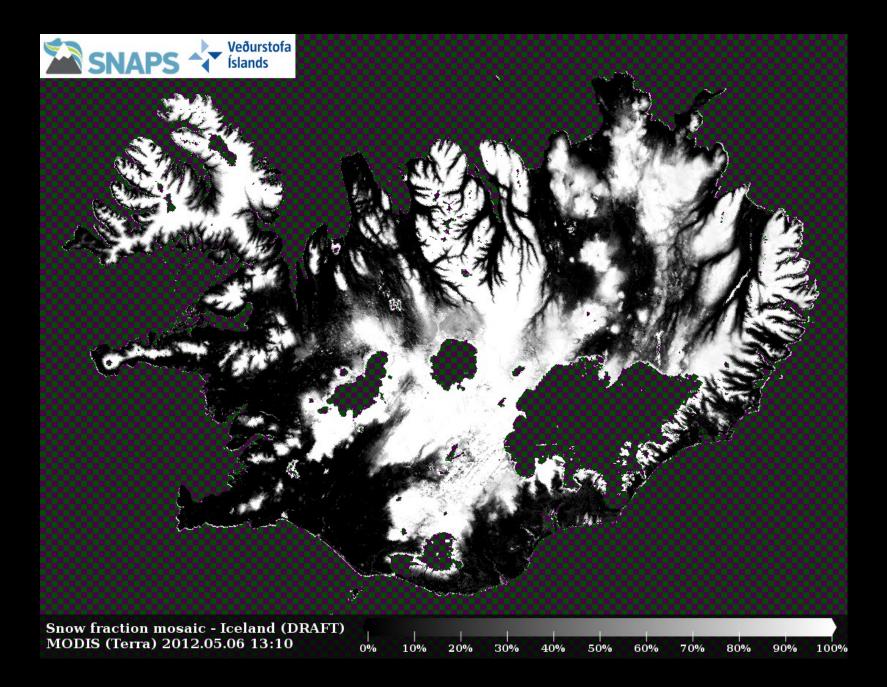


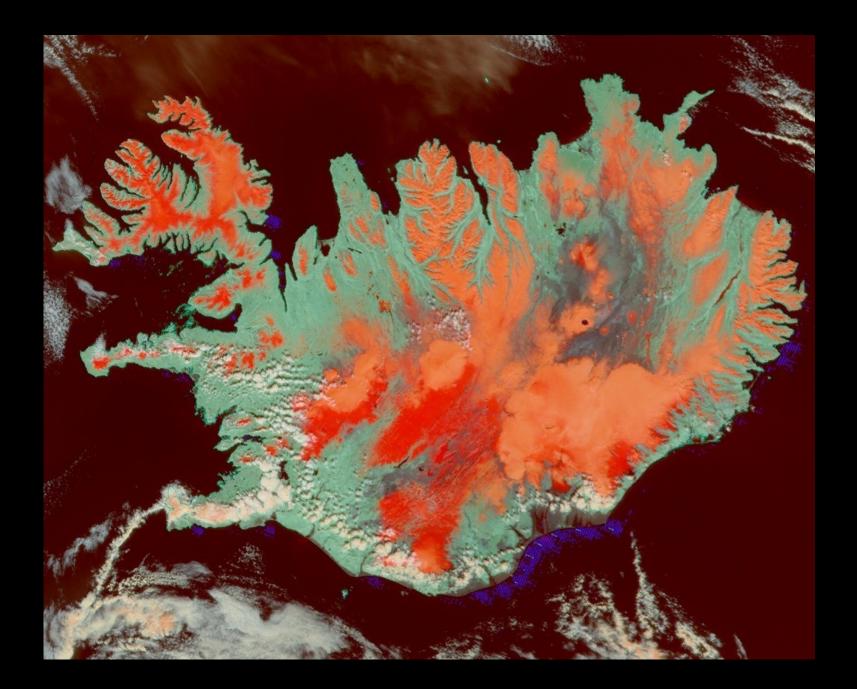


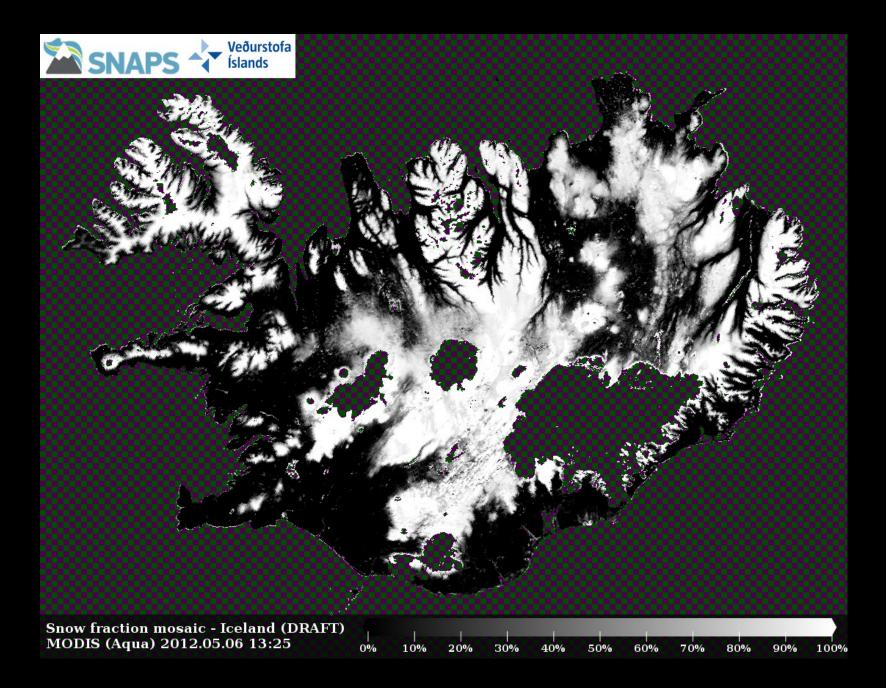


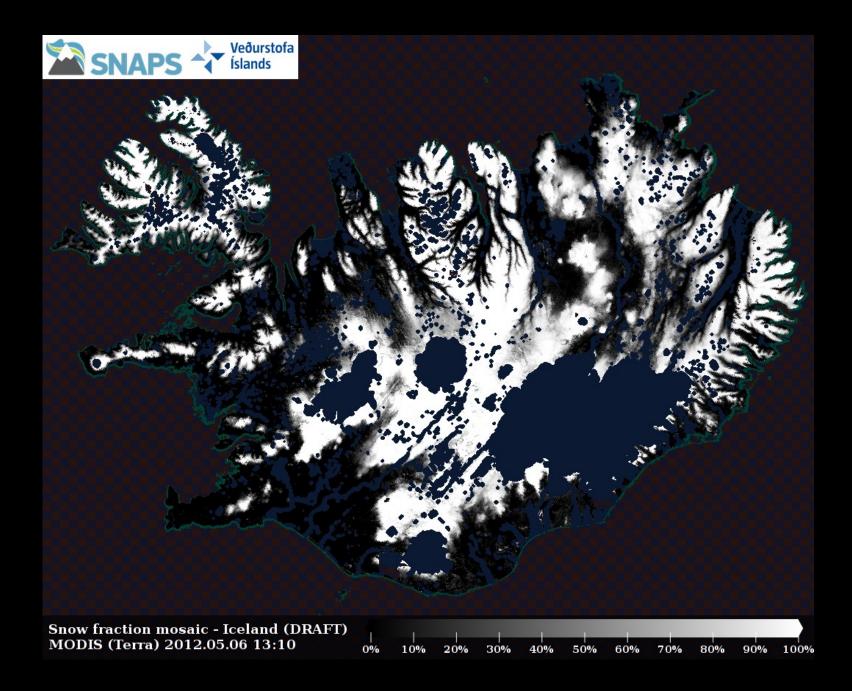


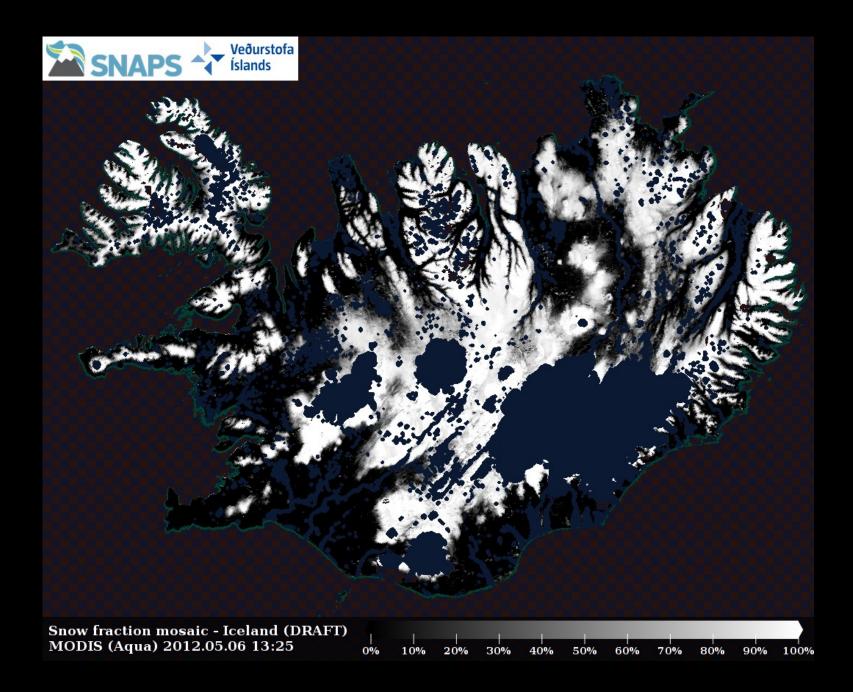












# Verification attempt with the IRA web cameras



- Road cameras maintained by the Icelandic Road Authority at weather stations were used for an initial comparison / verification of the MODIS snow fraction product.
- Web camera frames can be automatically analysed simplisticly for snow fraction using a threshold on the image brightness
- Generally do not agree well on actual snow fraction
  - perhaps localization near roads?
  - or are the snow-maps wrong?





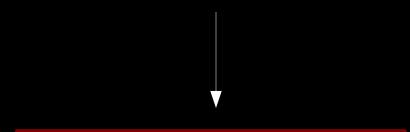




Kl. 12:55 - mán. 11. jún. 2012



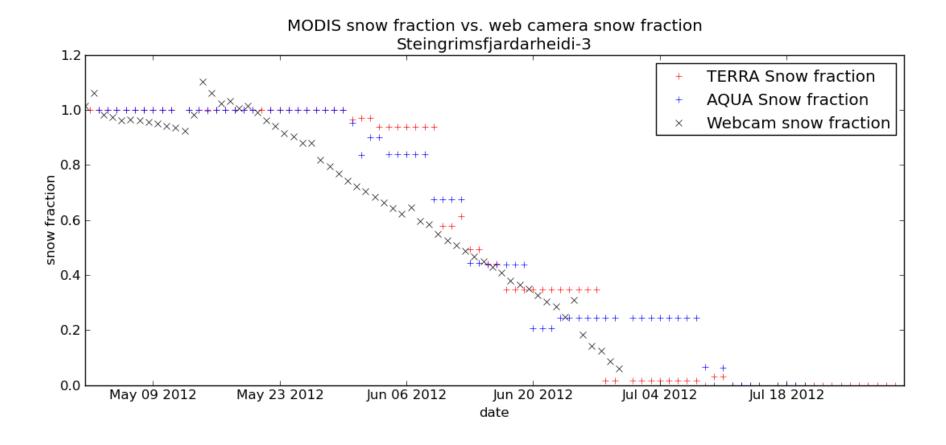






#### Verification attempt with the IRA web cameras





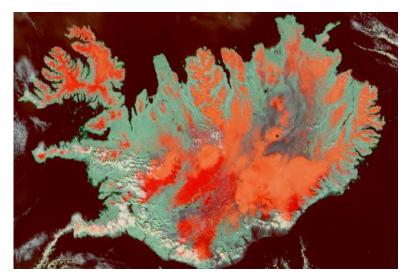




#### Wet or old snow?

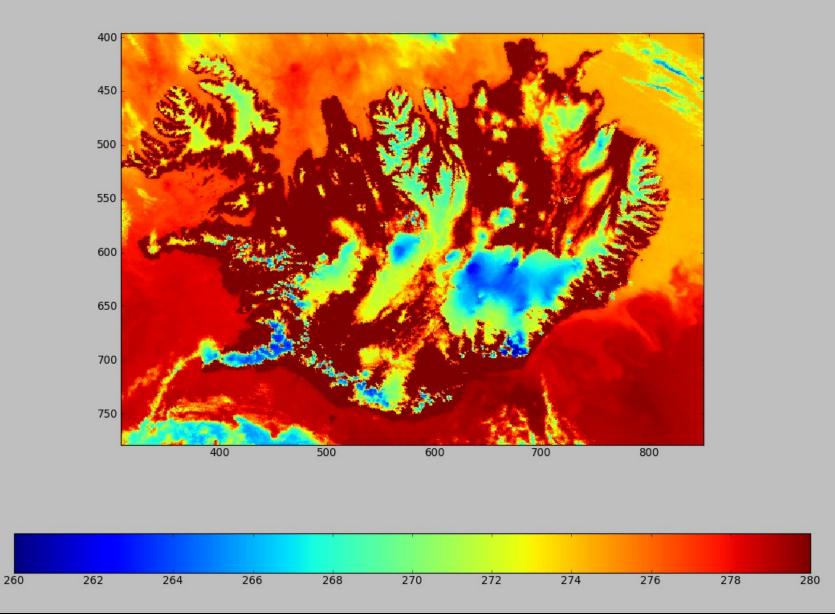


- The NDSI has a secret, additional information on the state of the snow cover.
- Some use NDSI > NDSI ( 100% snow ) as evidence for snow-age or snow grain size
- It has also been noted that wet snow reduces to larger effective grain sizes









#### The processing chain



- dsfd
- ssfsdf





