

# The HMT & Snow Level Processing at the CNRFC

HMT Meeting

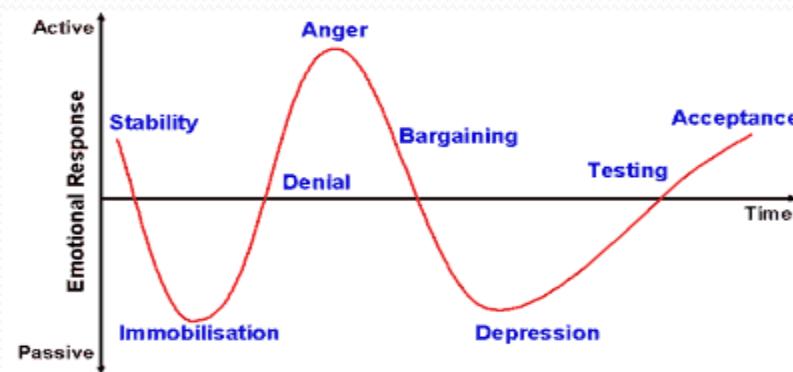
October, 2010

Art Henkel, CNRFC

# CNRFC Data Assimilation Model

- CHPS forcing application

# Kübler-Ross' Grief cycle



# Purpose

1. Acknowledge major HMT contribution to rain-snow elevation (RSEL) forcing data for river forecasting
2. Describe current CNRFC Modeling and Zero (Freezing) elevation (ZELV)/RSEL processing
3. Suggest enhancements to RSEL data/processing

# 1) With Respect to Acknowledgement-

A. Would like to:

- I. Erect a monument or statue to Allen White and his colleagues
  - I. Likeness to Boreas, god of North Wind?
- II. Enlist continued support



1) Or perhaps...

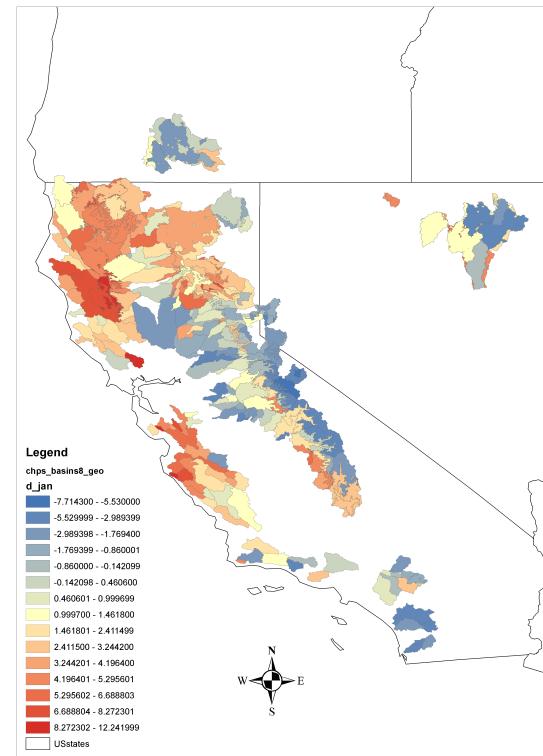


## 2) CNRFC models and RSEL/ZELV data

- A. Current spatially lumped, 6-hrly models; areas divided by elevation
- B. Rain-snow elevation Operation within NWSRFS/ CHPS
- C. MM tools: daily\_qc and specify
  - A. Sampled RUC analysis field as observations
- D. Isolated/intermittent Rain-Snow Level profiler points

# 2a) CNRFC basin modeling

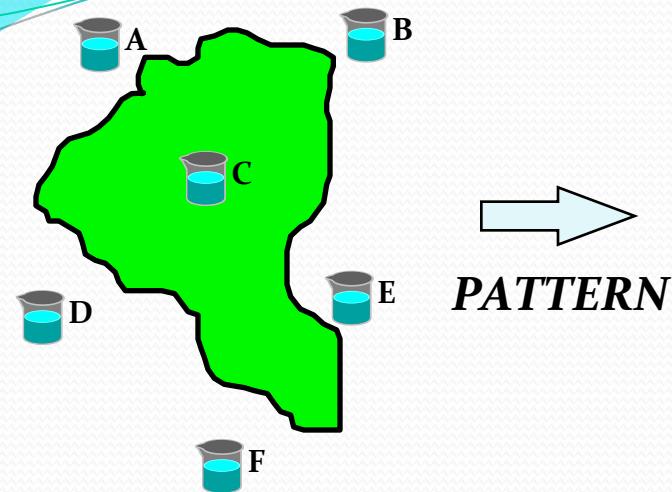
- I. Spatially lumped, 6-hrly models; basins divided by elevation into areas
  - I. Fractional rain/snow typing of MAP via area-elevation curve



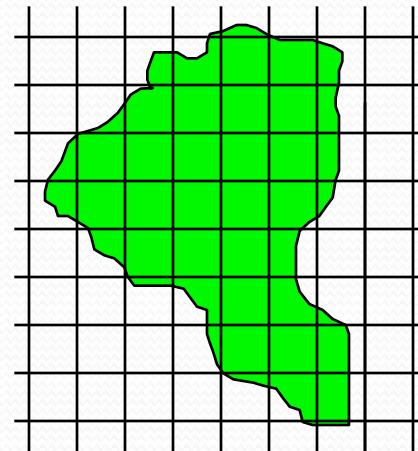
## POINTS

## GRIDS

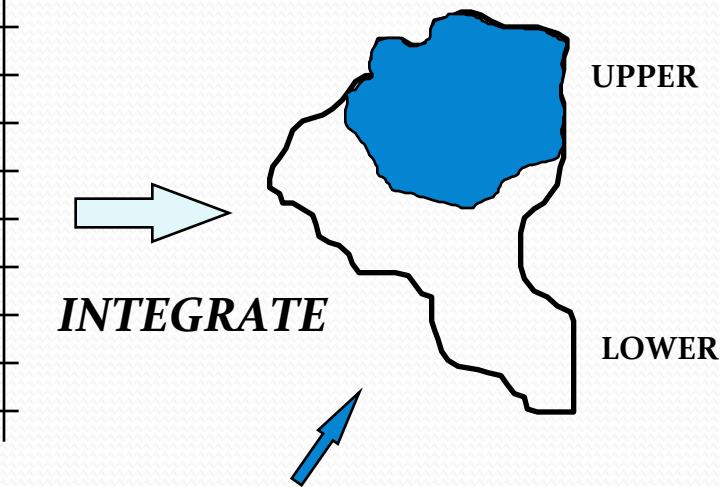
## LUMPS



PATTERN



INTEGRATE



different for each season/month

For each MAP area

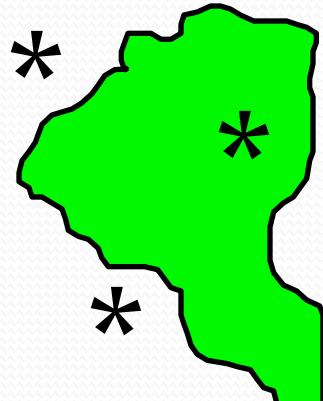
$$P_x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i \left( \frac{N_x}{N_i} \right) W_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i}$$

$$W_i = \frac{1}{d^2}$$

$d$  = distance of separation

## POINTS

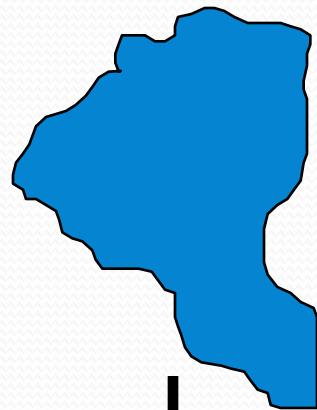
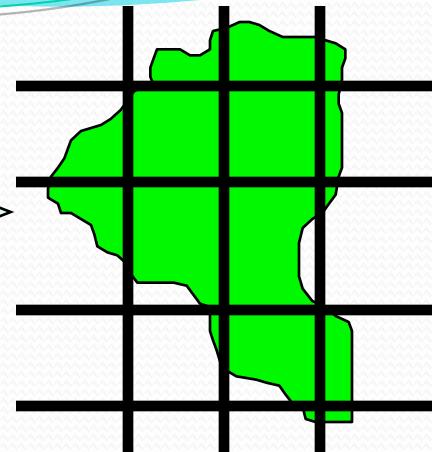
QPF -----



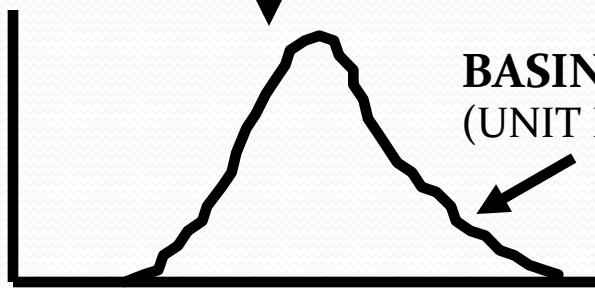
LUMP (MAP) -----

## HRAP GRID

Climatology:  
Seasonal or  
Monthly  
Isohyets



MAP into SOIL MODEL

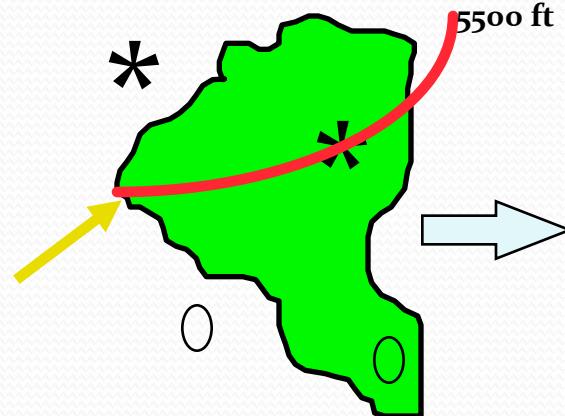


BASIN RUNOFF MODEL  
(UNIT HYDROGRAPH)

## POINTS

QPF -----

Rain/snow



LUMP (MAP) -----

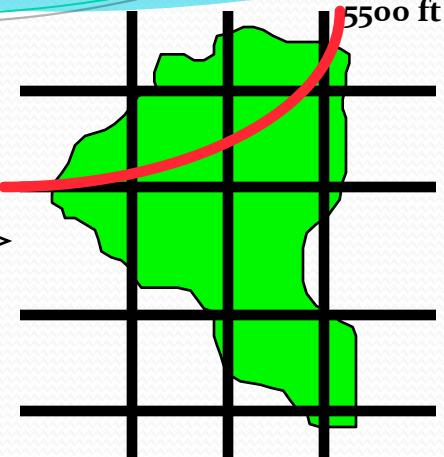
20 % SNOW

80% RAIN

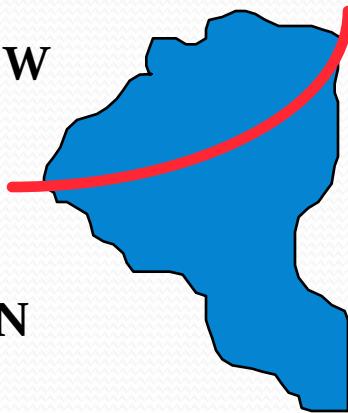
Results in SMALLER  
Hydrograph

Climatology:  
Seasonal or  
Monthly  
Isohyets

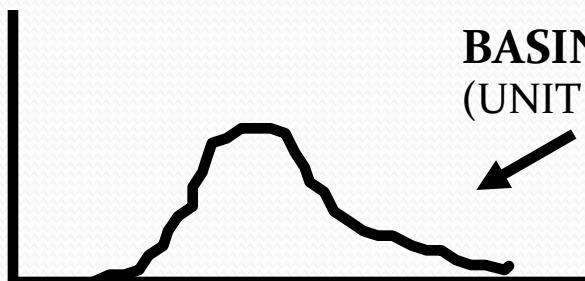
## HRAP GRID



20% MAP into SNOW MODEL



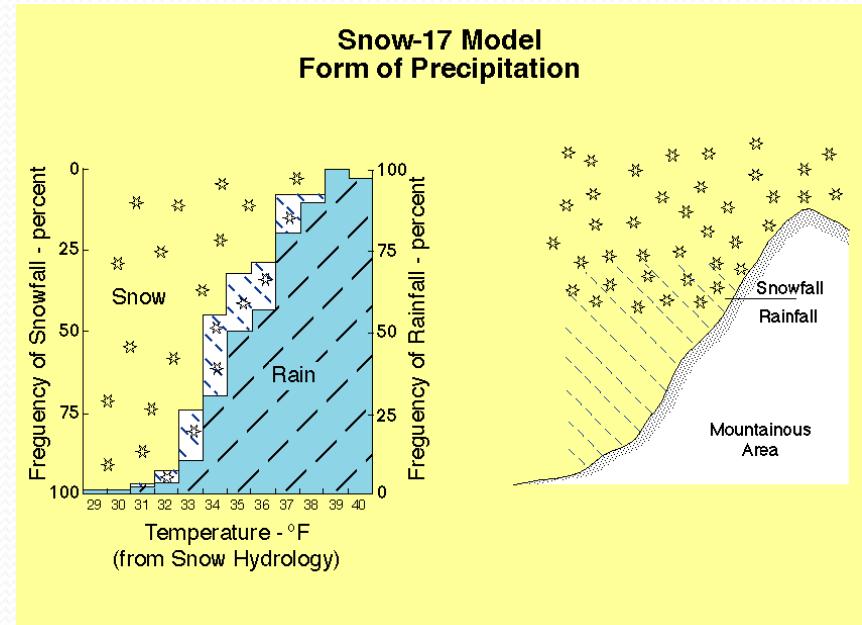
80% MAP into SOIL MODEL



BASIN RUNOFF MODEL  
(UNIT HYDROGRAPH)

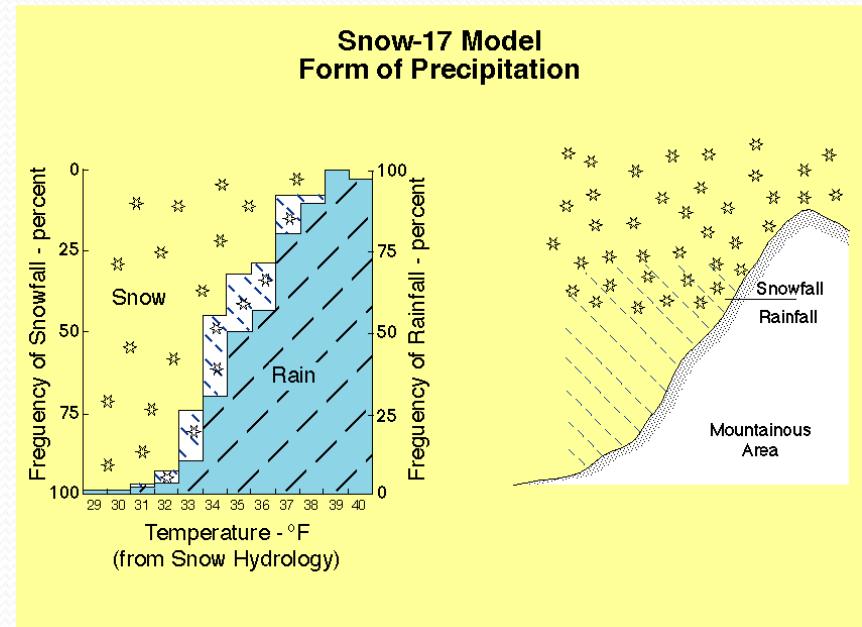
# 2b) Rain-Snow elevation Operation within RFS/CHPS

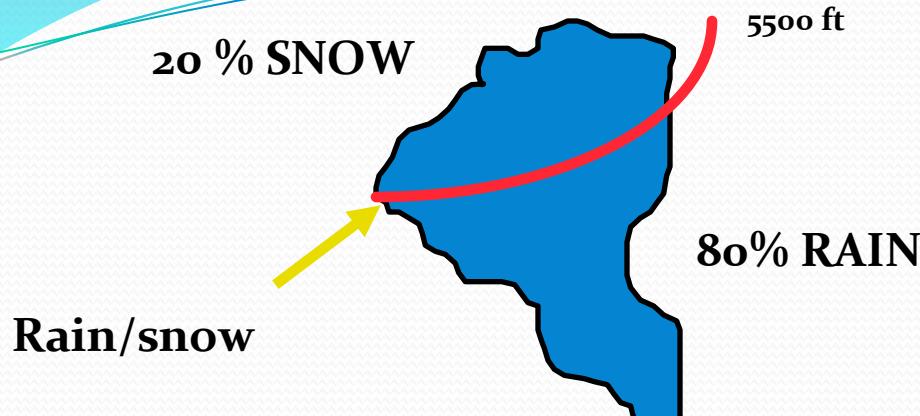
- Definition of “Line”: RSEL
- Input surface MAT and/or ZELV to get RSEL w/ pxtemp calibrated parameter
- Allows ESP to use MAT, OFS to use ZELV
- In OFS, allows MAT to force snowpack, ZELV to force precipitation typing
- Until recently, used MAT for obs and ZELV for fcst
- ZELV for fcst was handled with fixed offset to find RSEL (1500 ft blo?; 1000 ft blo)
- Calculation with moist air, yields: 1.0~600 ft, 2.0~1200 ft
  - 1.5~900 ft (close to “guideline” of 1000 ft)



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*Rain/snow elevation  
approximately 1000 feet below  
zero deg. C level*

$$E_{rs} = E_v + ((T_v - PXTEMP) * (100/L_p))$$

$E_{rs}$  = rain/snow elevation

$E_v$  = input variable elevation: freezing level or MAT

$T_v$  = input variable temperature: 0 °C or MAT

$PXTEMP$  = threshold temperature [1 to 2 °C]

$L_p$  = lapse rate during precipitation ( °C/100m)

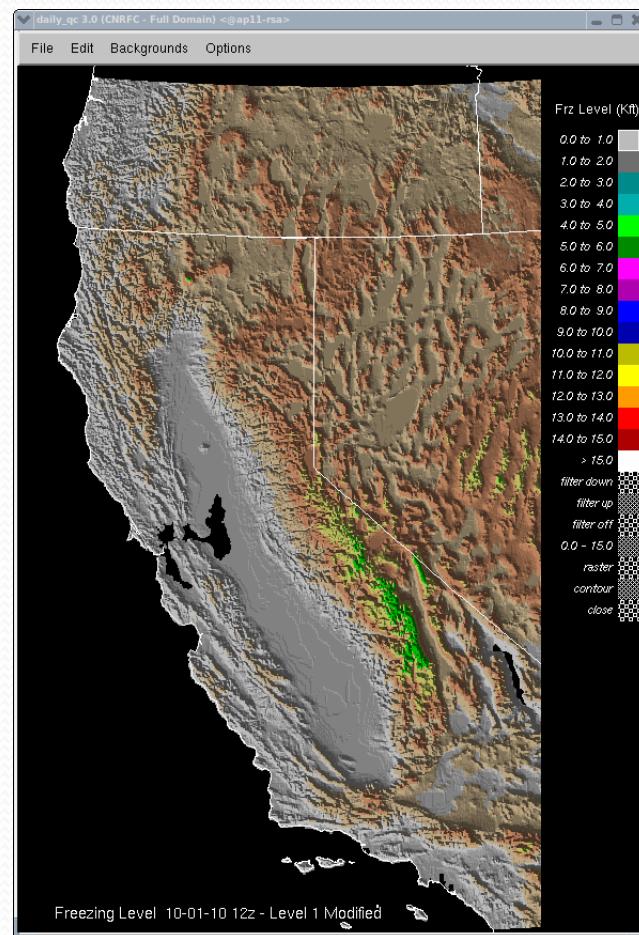
[wet adiabatic or approx .55 °C/100m or 3 F/1000 ft]

# CNRFC Application Notes with Rain-Snow Elevation Operation

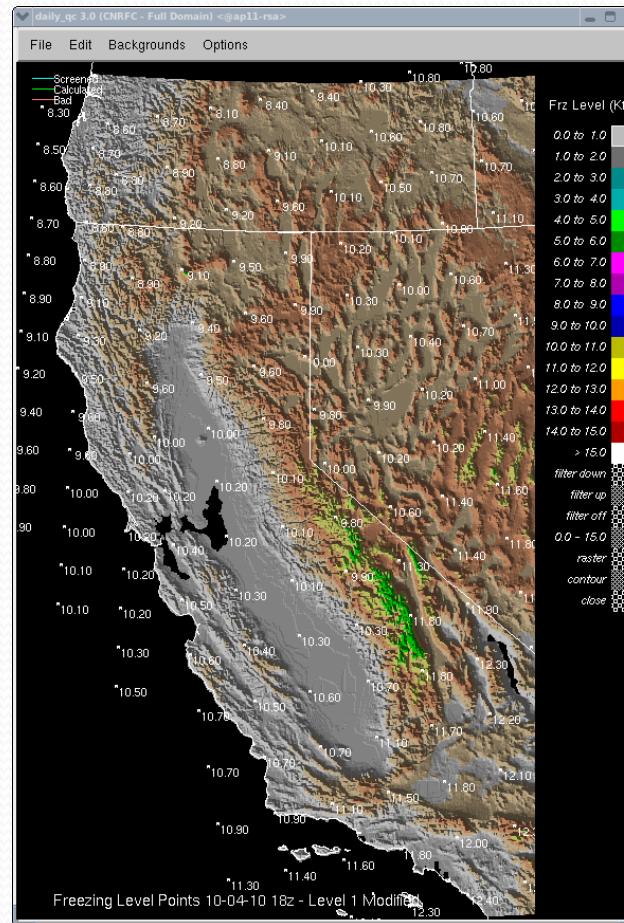
- PXTEMP is a calibrated basin parameter
  - Varies from basin to basin
- PXTEMP:offset examples
  - 1.0 deg C~600 ft offset
  - 1.5 deg C~900 ft (close to current “guideline” of 1000 ft)
  - 2.0 deg C~1200 ft
- Until recently, used MAT input for obs and ZELV input for fcst
  - With CHPS migration, ZELV used for both
- Prior to HMT, Rain-Snow Elevation operation was not used for **forecast** data
  - ZELV was converted to RSEL with fixed elevation offset (1500 ft)
  - HMT Profiler observations informed change & supported theory

## 2c) Mountain Mapper tools

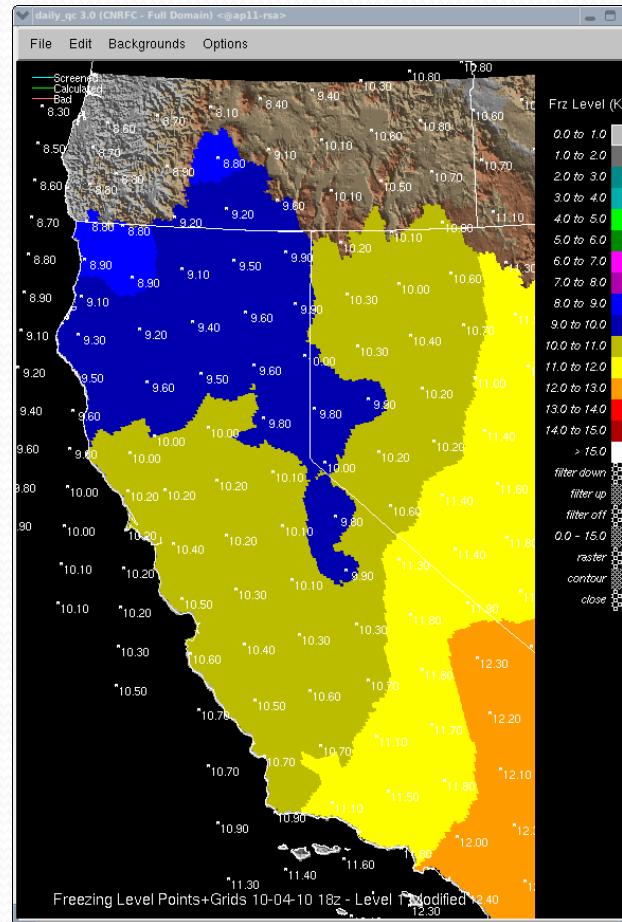
- Observational Analysis
  - DailyQC (DQC) tool
- Forecast Specification
  - Specify tool
- Both DQC & Specify use ZELV data
- RFC backs out ZELV from RSEL for profilers
- Sampled RUC analysis field for *observations*
- ZELV also useful for QC of Precipitation



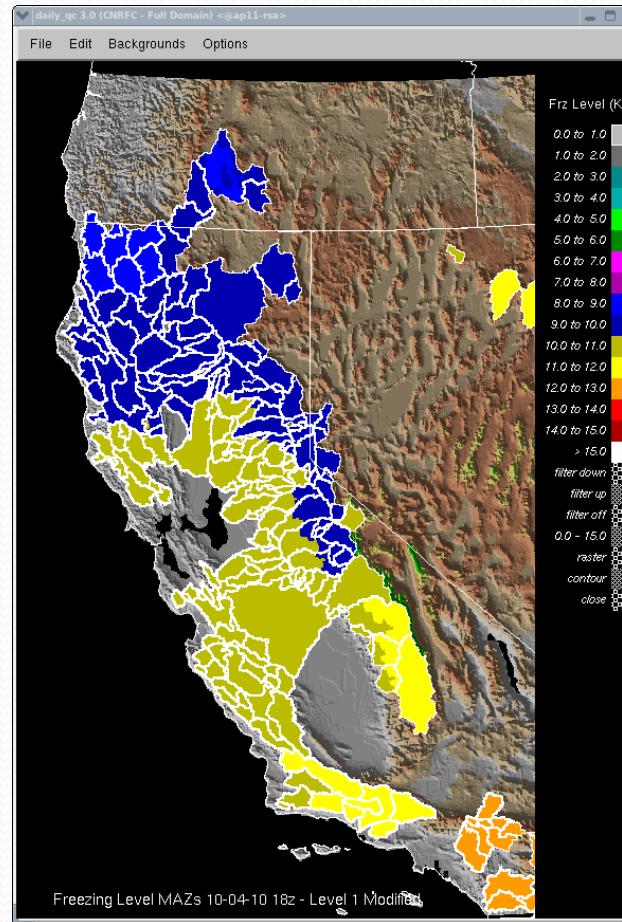
# *Observational points*



# Interpolated to a grid

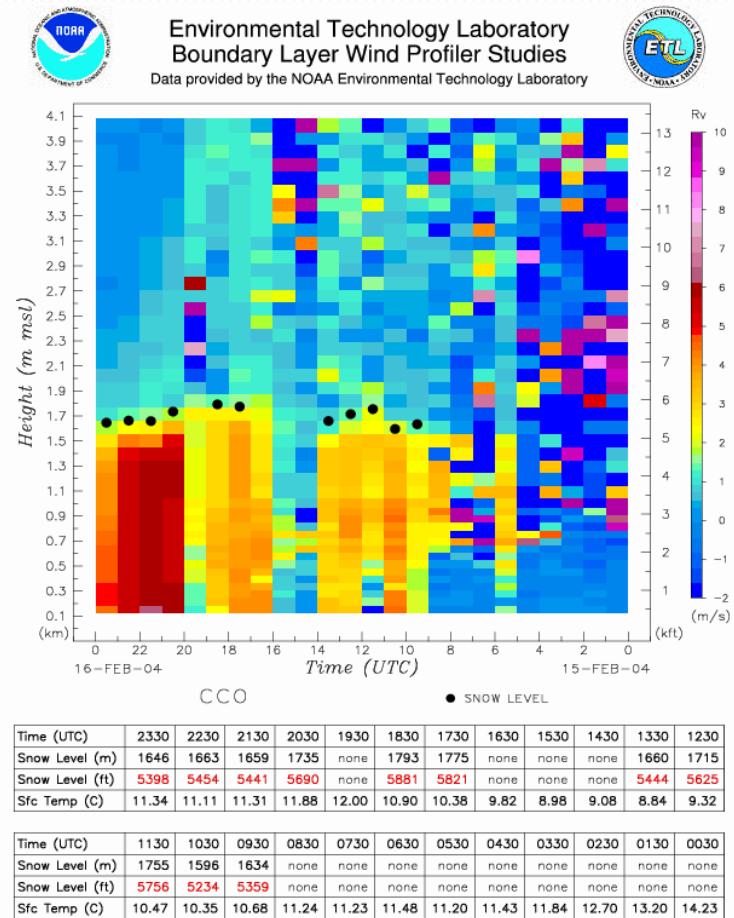


# Integrated into mean areal aggregates (MAZ's)

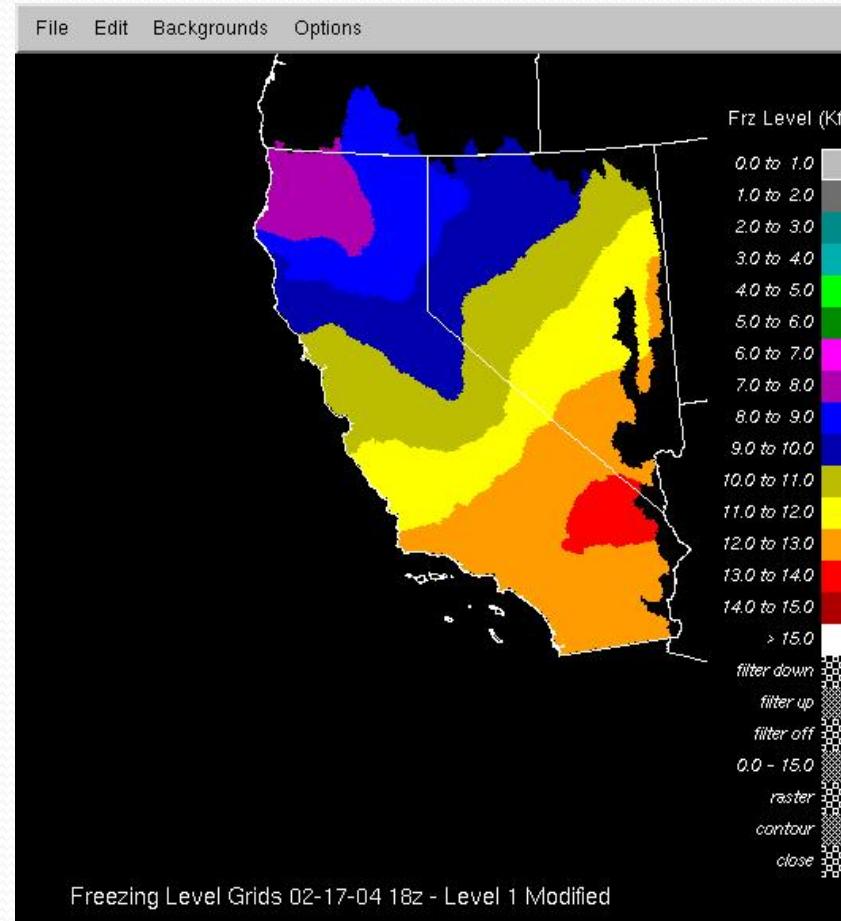


# 2d) HMT provided critical, new information... observations

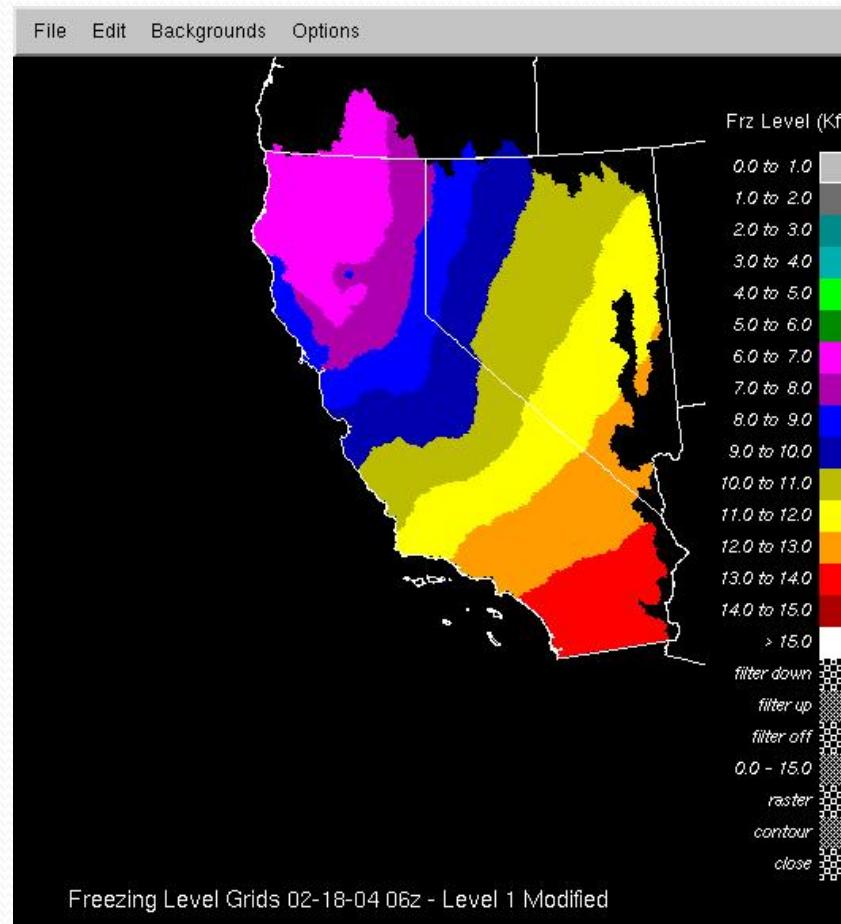
- Isolated/intermittent Rain-Snow Level profiler observations for:
  - Calibration; warping; ?
    - HMT data provided empirical support for 1000 ft switch
  - Prognosis: helped document problem of cold bias in long lead times



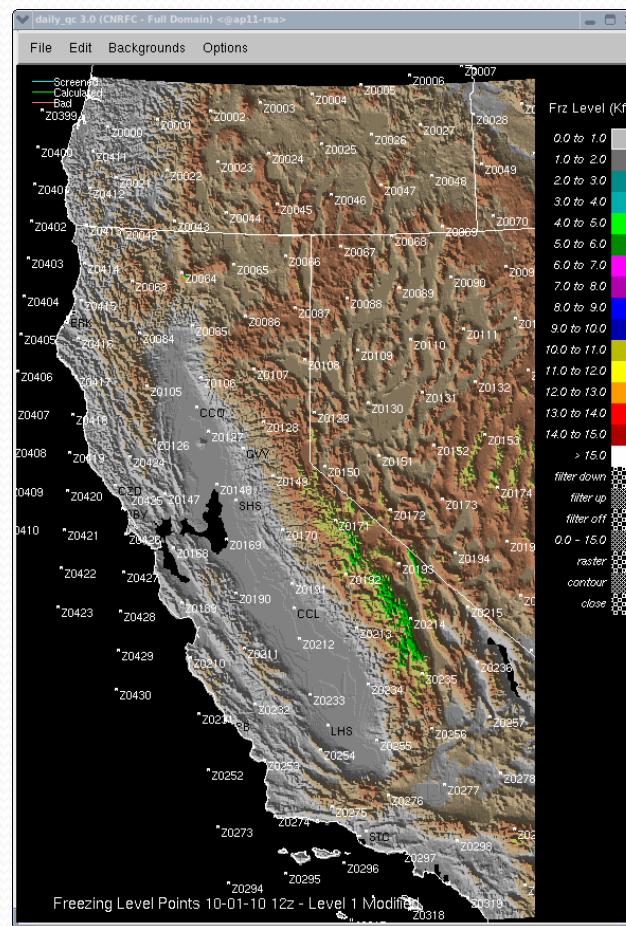
# Usual ‘lifesaver’ graphic w/o profiler data point(s)



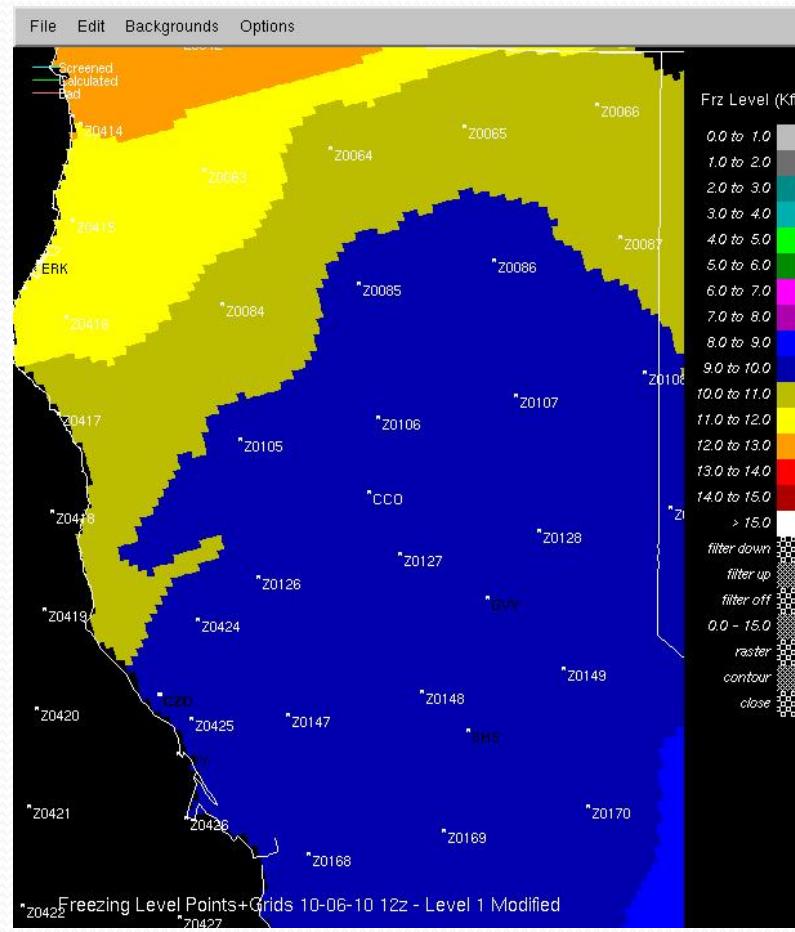
# Things that make you go hmm...



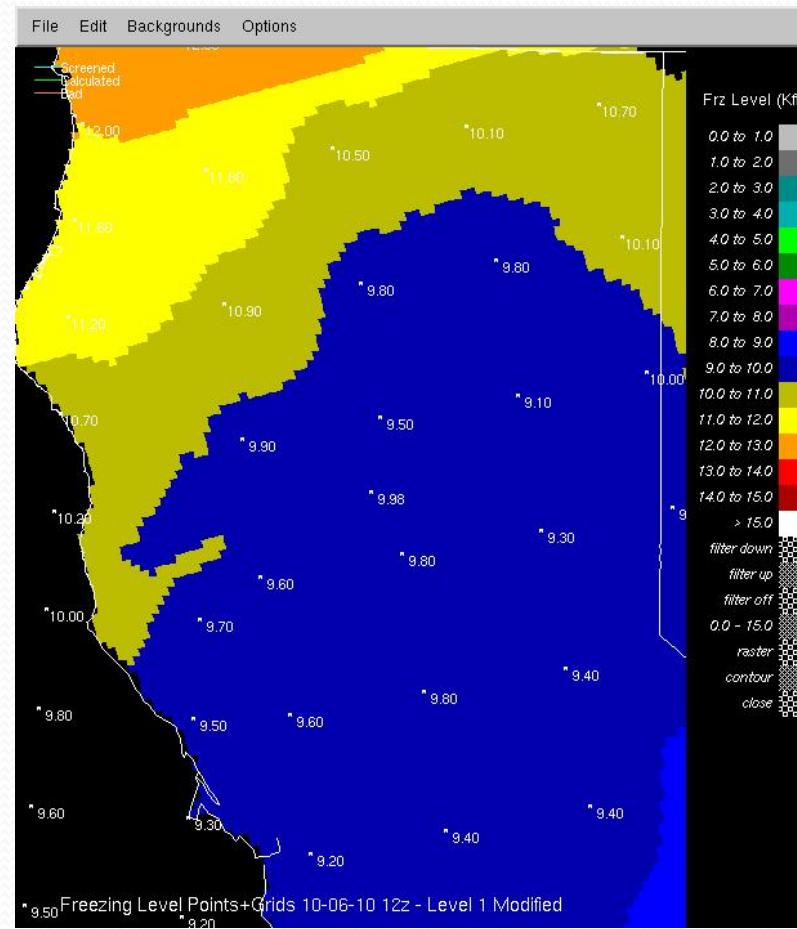
# Profilers added as data points



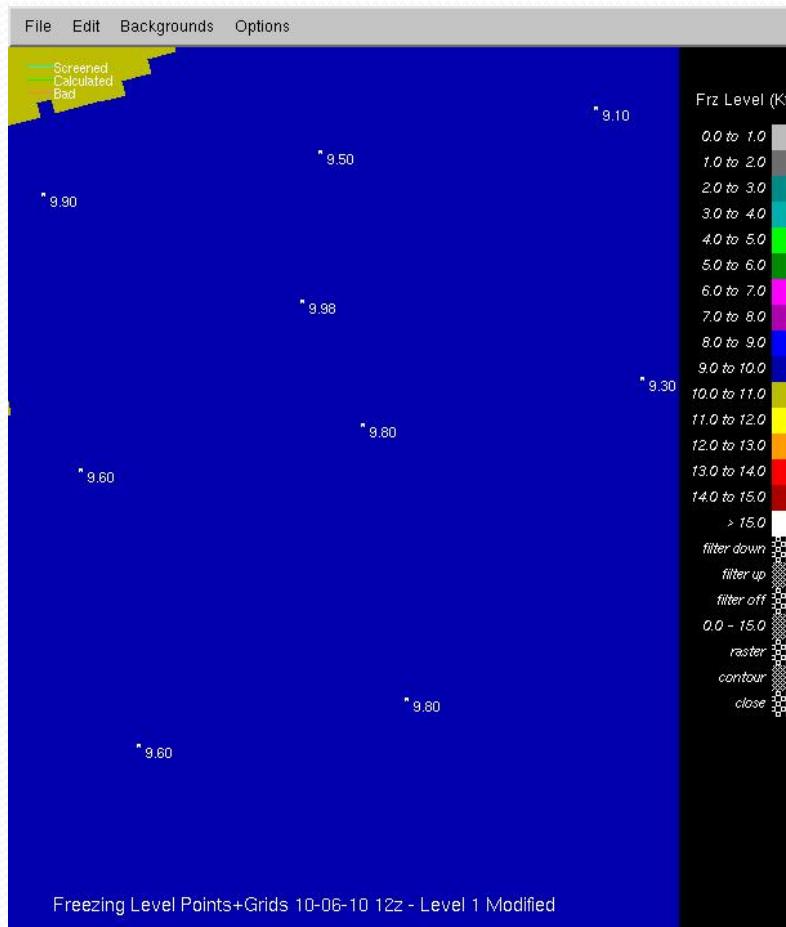
# Chico data location



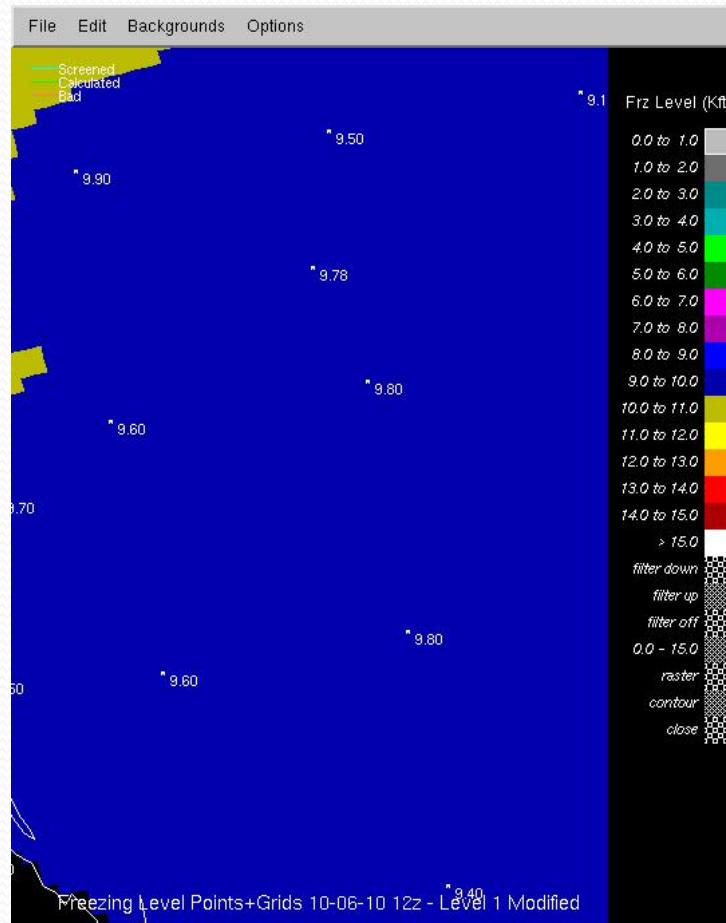
# Yesterday's data w/ Chico



# Zoomed in

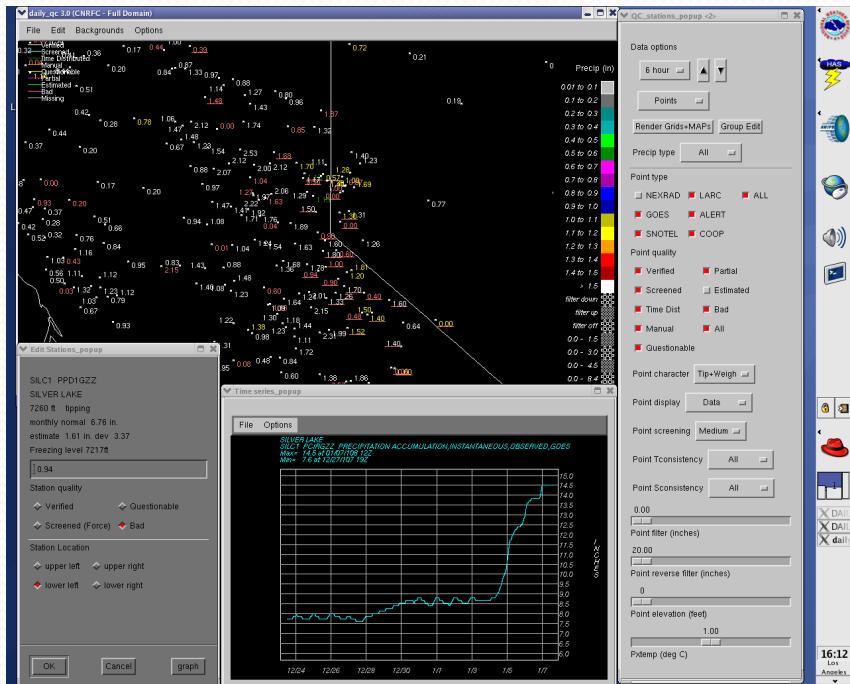


# Chico w/ 800 foot offset

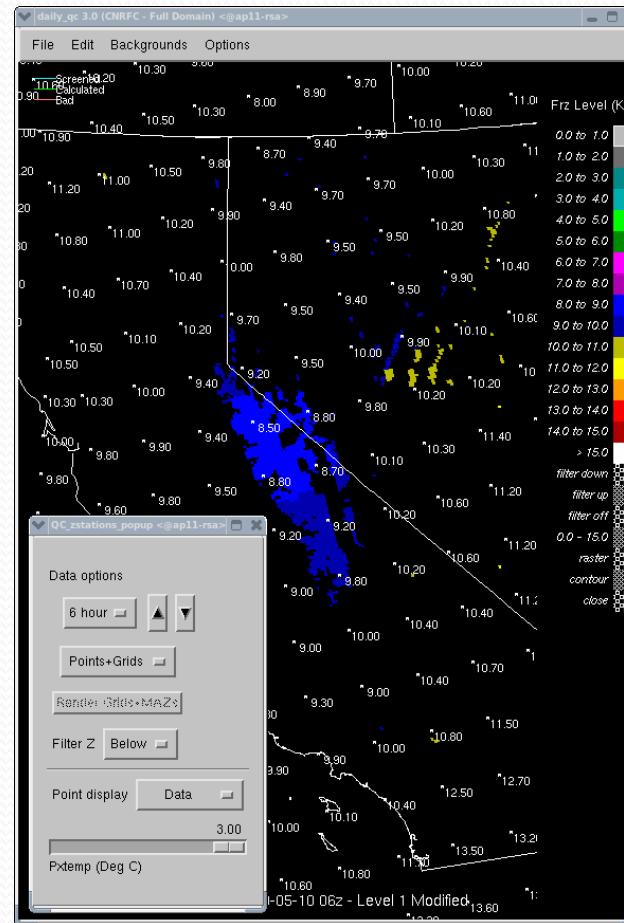


# Ancillary benefit of Freezing Level grids

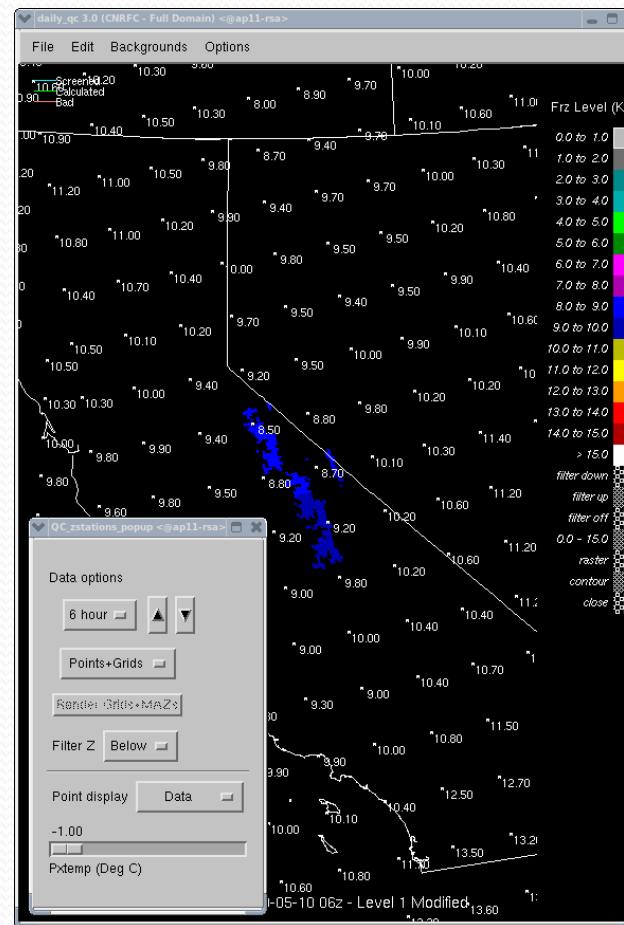
➤ Quality Control precipitation observations



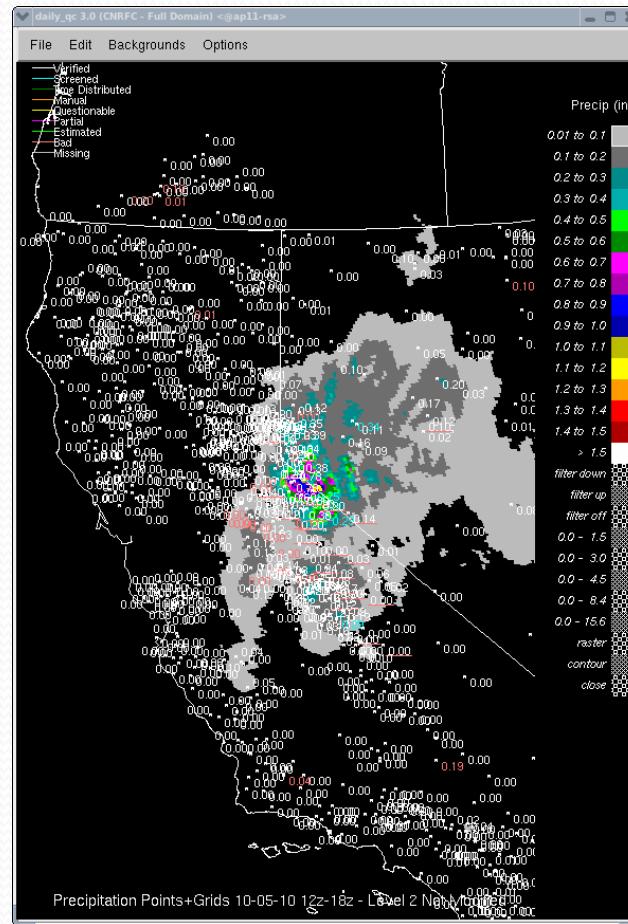
# Delineate areas above RSEL



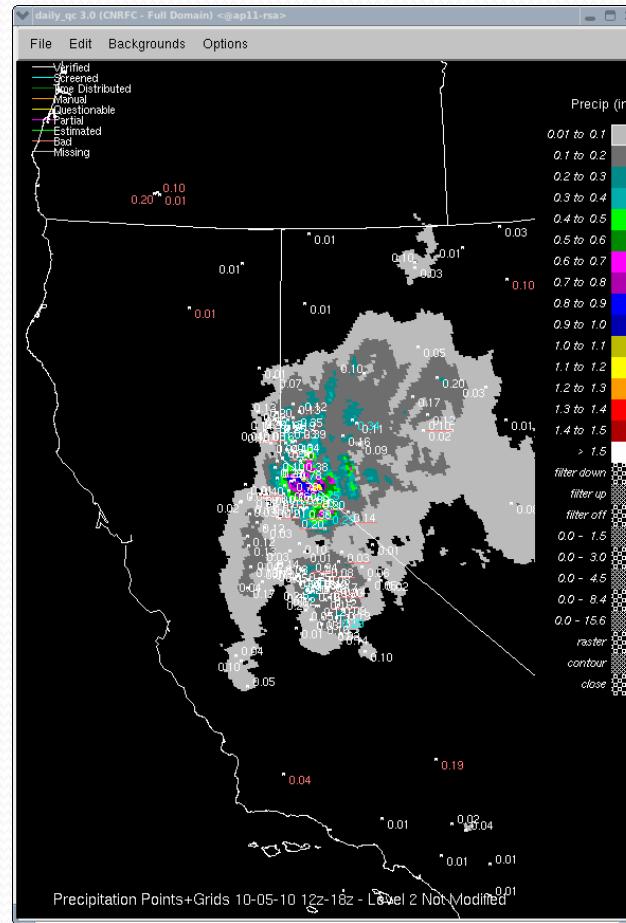
# With varying pxtemp parameter



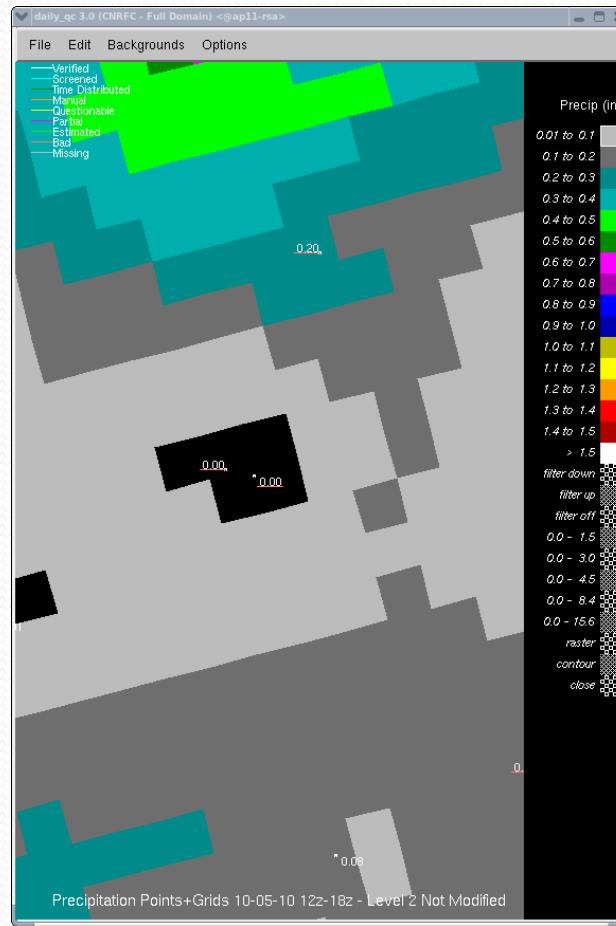
# Use to assist w/ Precipitation QC: all stations



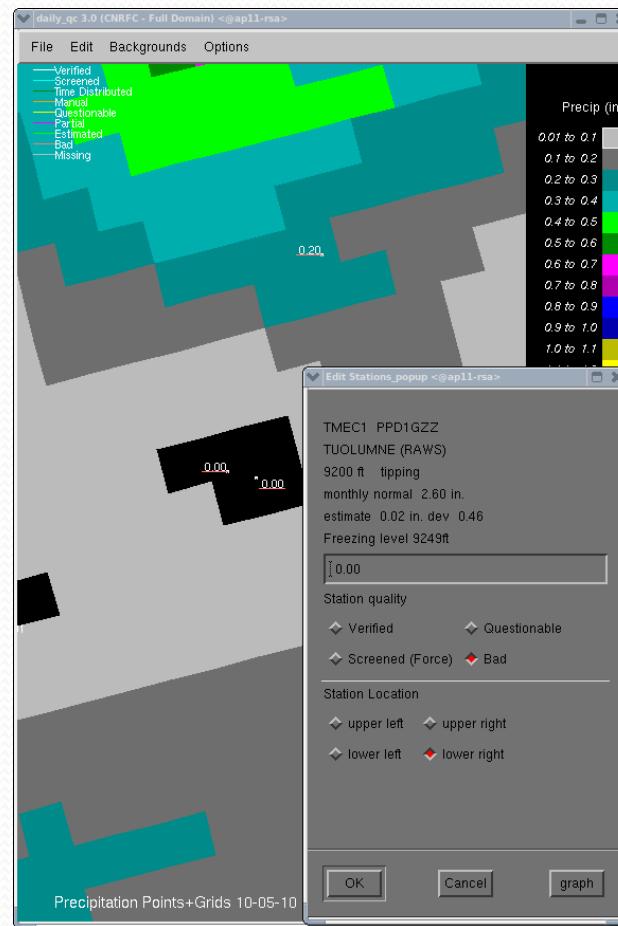
# Filtered for > 0.0



# Underlined if above RSEL

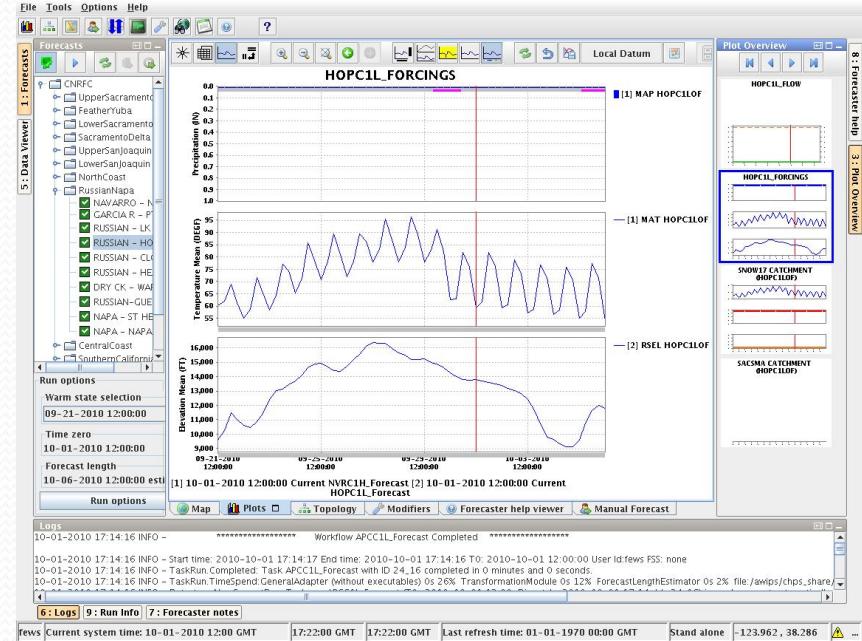


# Set gages bad

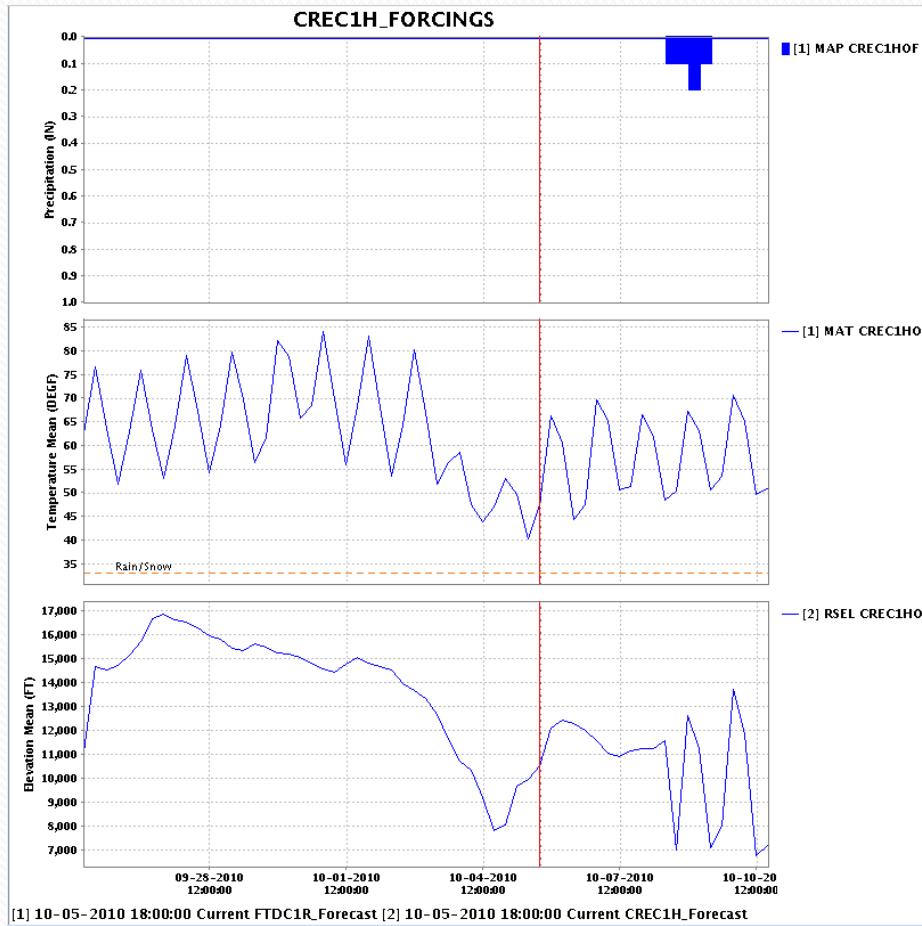


# 3) Future work... build upon success

- I. RSEL to/fr ZELV
- II. non-missing ZELV or RSEL t.s.
- III. historical RSEL data for calibration
- IV. Pxtemp calibration, modulation
- V. Accumulation vs. runoff issues
- VI. Bias corrected forecasts



# Leverage CHPS Environment



# Summary

- Rain-Snow Elevation (RSEL) data is a critical input to CNRFC watershed hydrologic models
- HMT data on Rain-Snow elevation has changed the way CNRFC does business with precipitation typing
- These changes affect both observed and forecast RSEL data
- Future work could improve both prognostic and diagnostic capabilities with RSEL forcings

# Questions/Discussion

- ?



# Notes

Current lumped, 6-hrly model; areas by elevation divide

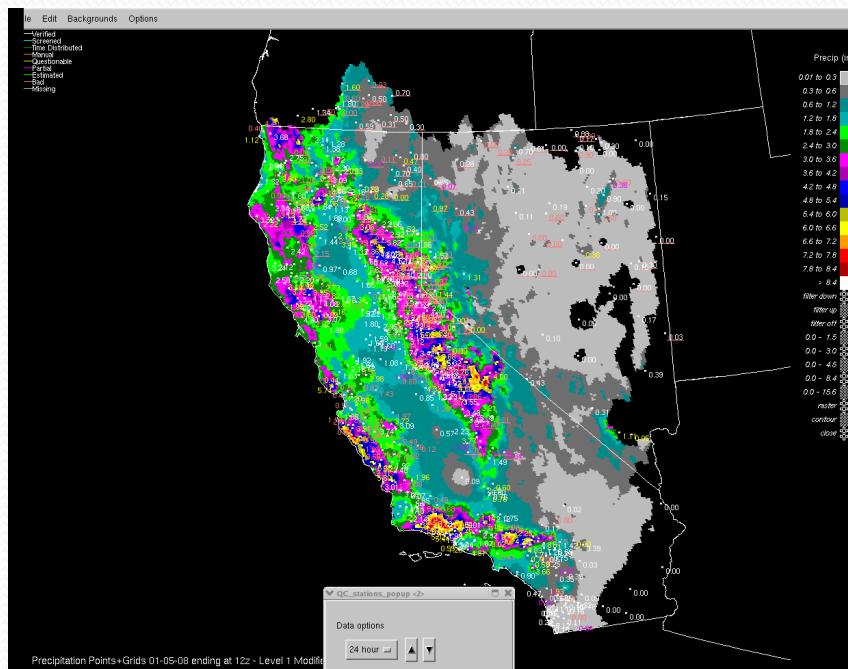
- Fractional rain/snow typing of MAP via area-elev curve
- Rain-snow elevation operation within NWSRFS/CHPS
  - Definition of “RSELline”
  - Input surface MAT and/or ZELV to get RSEL w/ pxtemp calib
  - Allows esp to use mat, ofs to use zelv
  - In ofs, allows mat to force snowpack, zelv to force typing
  - Until recently, used mat for obs and zelv for fcst
  - Zelv for fcst was handled with fixed offset (1500 ft blo; 1000 ft blo)
  - Calculation with moist alr, yields: 1.0=~600 ft, 2.0~1200 ft
    - 1.5~900 (close to current “guideline” of 1000 ft)
- MM tools: daily\_qc and specify
  - Dqc, back out hzi from rsel for profilers
  - Zelv also useful for qc of precip
- Sampled RUC analysis field
- Isolated/intermittent Rain-snow Level profiler points for:
  - **Calibration**; warping; ?
    - **HMT data provided empirical support for 1000 ft**
  - Specify: problem of cold bias in long lead times
- Outstanding needs/questions: rsel to/fr zelv; nomsng zelv or rsel t.s.; historical rsel... new pxtemp; accumulation issues; retro validation/calibration

## High Priority Activities

# Hydromet Input Analyses

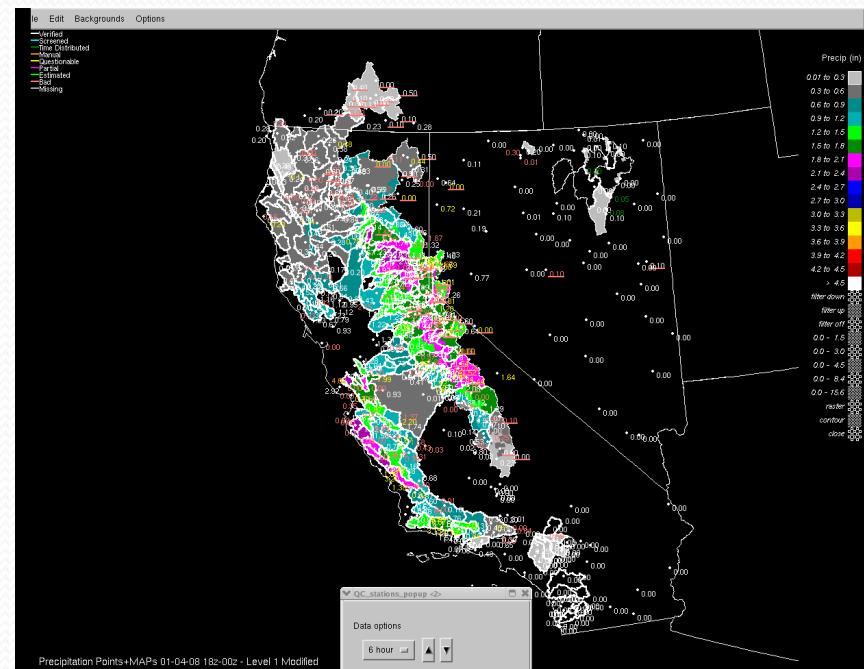
## Grids

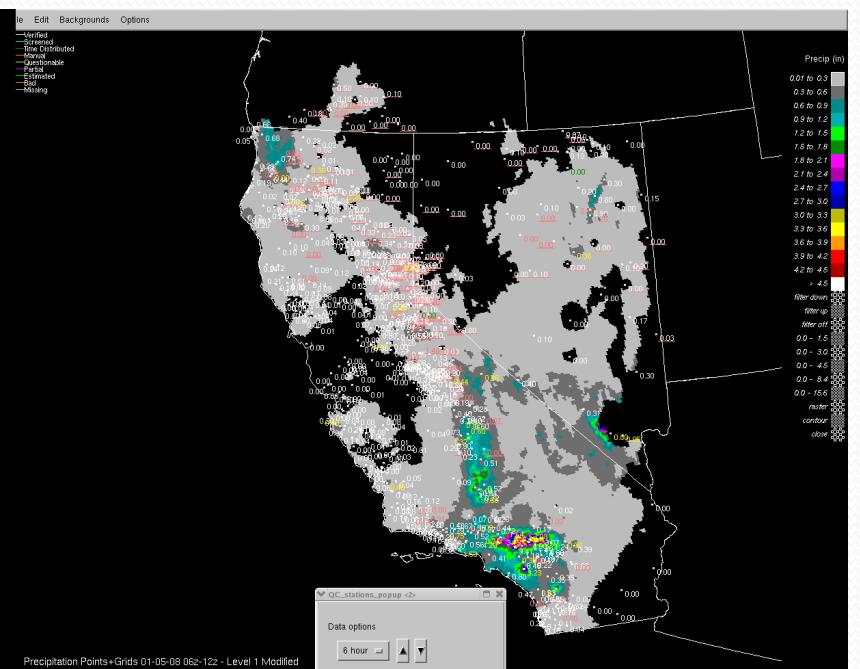
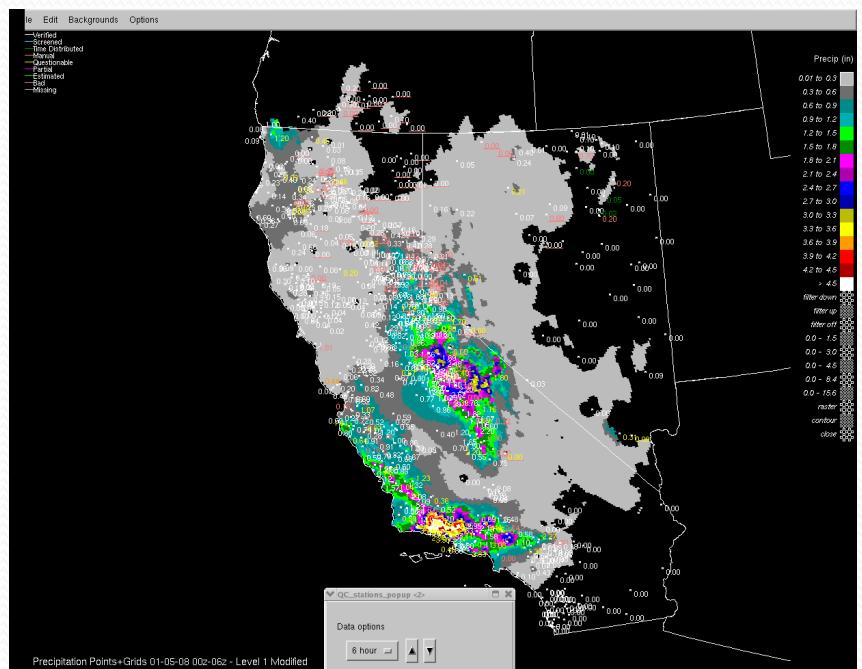
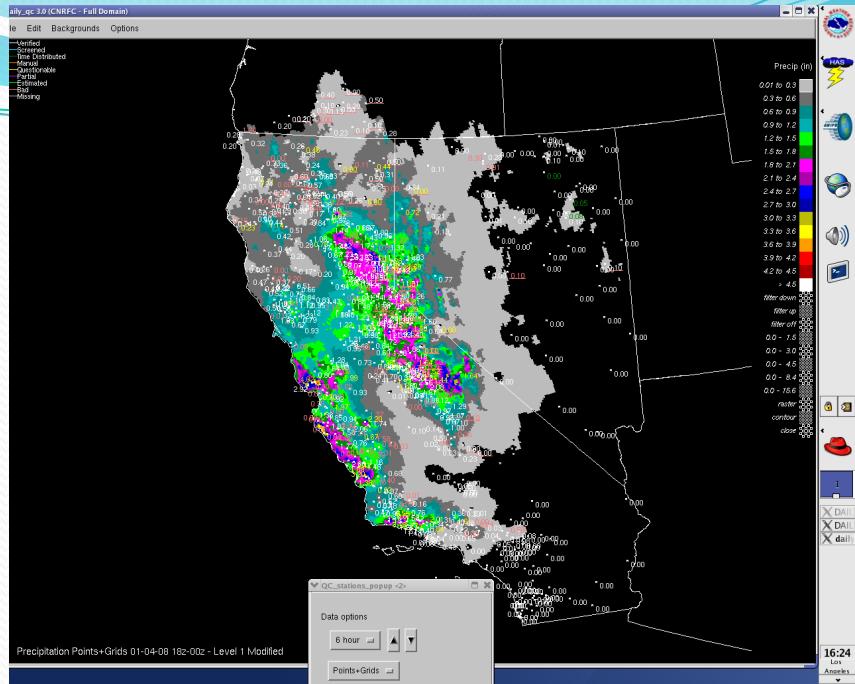
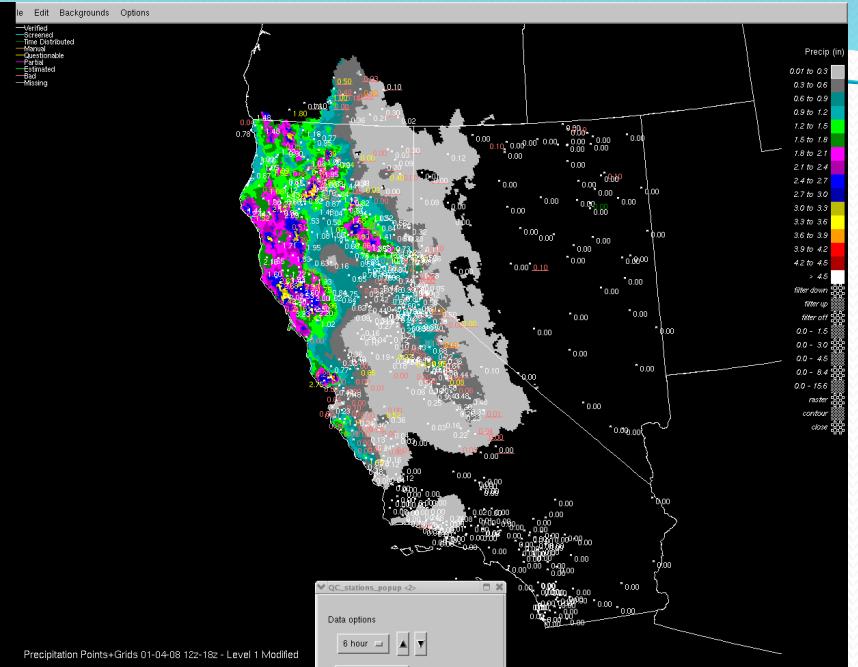
future hydro model forcing



## Basins

current hydro model forcing





# Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting Model

