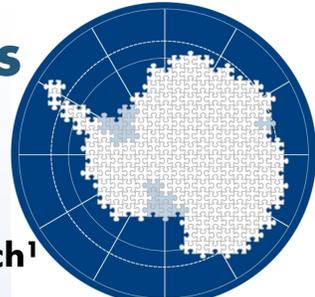




# Airborne and in situ ground-based measurements of surface albedo, bidirectional reflectivity BRDF and snow properties on the Antarctic plateau



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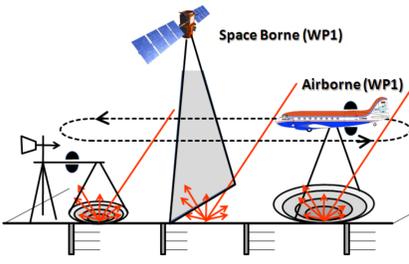
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Funded by DFG WE1900/29-1 and BI 816/4-1 within DFG-Priority Programme 1158 Antarctic Research

## 1. Motivation and Objectives



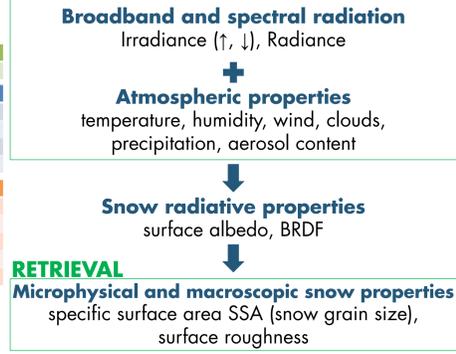
Satellite Data (WP1)	
Surface albedo	Retrieval
Airborne Data (WP1)	
Surface albedo	In situ
Surface BRDF	In situ
Surface roughness	Retrieval
Grain size	Retrieval
Ground Based Data (WP2)	
Surface albedo	In situ
Surface BRDF	In situ
Grain size profile	In situ
Surface roughness	In situ
Meteorology	In situ

Figure 1: Illustration of measurement strategy

### Coupling of...

- Airborne measurements of the **spatial variability** of surface albedo, BRDF, SSA and surface roughness
- Ground-based measurements of the **temporal variability** of surface albedo, BRDF and SSA to improve prognostic snow models.

## MEASUREMENTS



## 2. Campaign ANT-Land 2013/2014

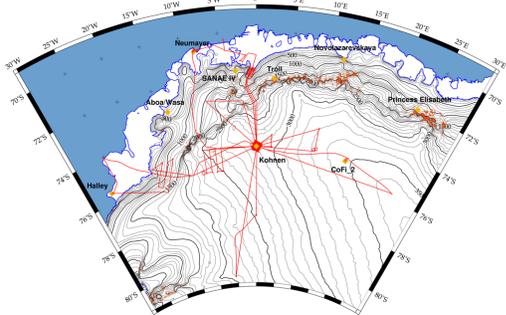


Figure 2: Illustration of research flights with Polar5, by Daniel Steinhage (AWI)

### Key facts

10/12/2013 – 31/01/2014: Measurements  
Kohnen station: 75°00'S, 0°04'E, 2892m a.s.l.  
Research flights P6: 16 flights, 60 flight hours

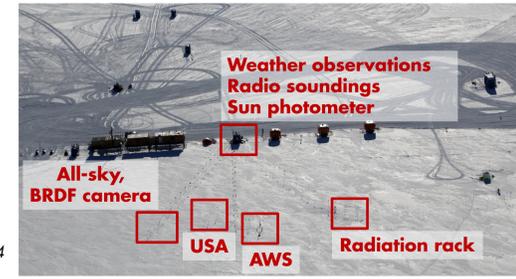


Figure 3: Instrumentation during ANT-Land 2013/14 at Kohnen station

## 3. Impact of surface roughness on HDRF

### Measurement cases

### SMOOTH case

Flight 25/12/2013  
Time: 14:29:03-14:33:39 UTC (~4min30s)  
Mean of 25 pictures



Figure 4: Photograph of smooth surface, taken from P6

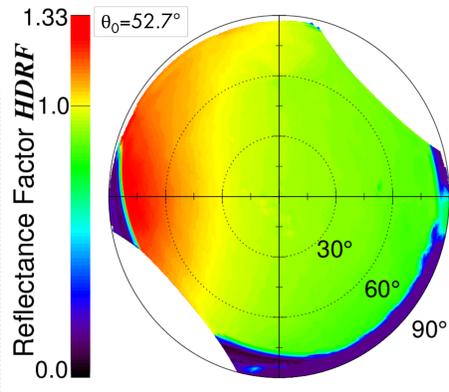


Figure 6: Mean HDRF over smooth surface - sun is left (left) and corresponding histogram of HDRF values (right)

### ROUGH case

Flight 25/12/2013  
Time: 13:50:03-13:56:39 UTC (~6min30s)  
Mean of 36 pictures

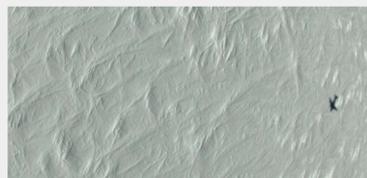


Figure 5: Photograph of rough surface, taken from P6

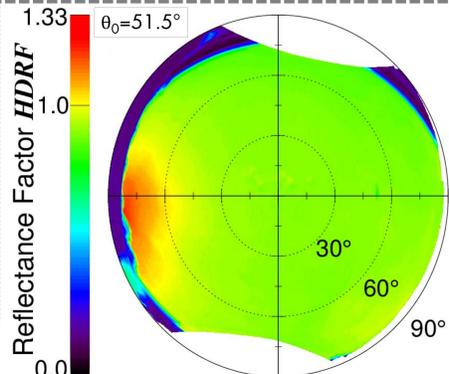


Figure 7: Mean HDRF over rough surface - sun is left (left), and corresponding histogram of HDRF values (right)

### Literature case

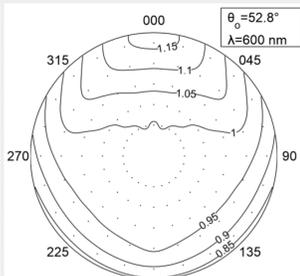


Figure 8: Polar contour plot of anisotropic reflectance factor of snow at Dome C,  $\theta_0=52.8^\circ$ ,  $\lambda=600\text{nm}$ , sun at  $0^\circ$ , from Hudson et al. (2006)



Figure 9: BRDF camera

## 4. Impact of specific surface area and clouds on surface albedo

### Instrumentation

$$\text{SSA in m}^2/\text{kg} = \frac{\text{free surface area of air - snow interface}}{\text{snow mass of sample}}$$

### Free surface area

ICE-Cube System  
(by A2 Photonic Sensors)

@1310nm

daily, along 100m profile



Figure 10: Snow sampling for SSA measurement, by Katharina Klein (AWI)



Figure 11: Radiation rack with broadband radiation sensors

### Broadband radiation

- two CM22 pyranometers (Kipp&Zonen)
- spectral range: 300-3600nm
- 1-min-mean values
- albedo uncertainty:  $\pm 1.6\%$

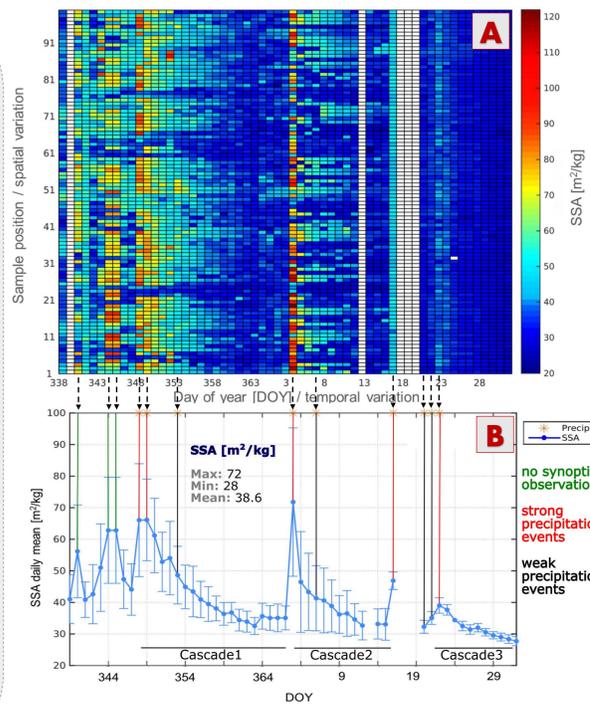
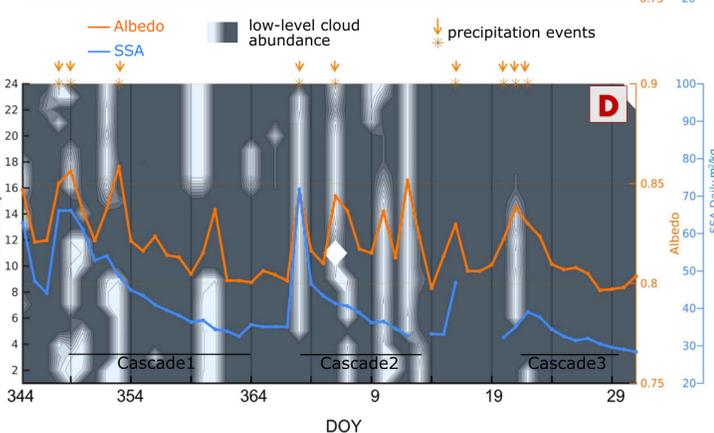
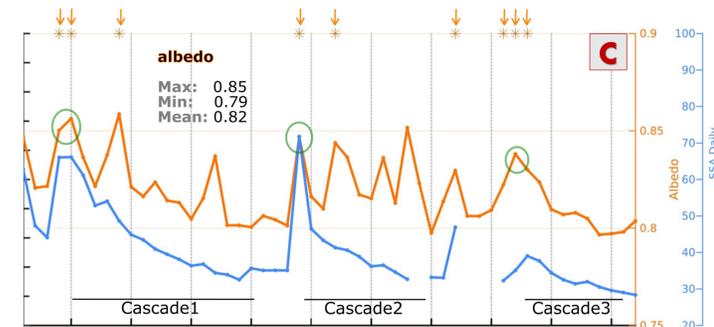


Figure 12: Part A: Spatial and temporal grid for measured SSA, each square corresponds to one sample, x-axis: each step = one day, y-axis: 100 samples along 100m profile  
Part B: Daily mean of SSA values (100 samples); Part C: Correlation of seasonal broadband surface albedo (orange) with SSA (blue), peaks in SSA mirrored by albedo (O)  
Part D: Cloud influence on broadband albedo (SSA - blue, surface albedo - orange, low-level cloud cover - grey color table)



## 5. Conclusions

- surface roughness has significant effect on HDRF, especially in the forward scattering direction
- cloud abundance in the lowest cloud layer increases albedo by 3%
- albedo increase by 3% is also provoked by SSA increase of 18m<sup>2</sup>/kg
- average precipitation induced increase in SSA is 20m<sup>2</sup>/kg

## 6. Outlook

- Retrieval of snow properties from remote sensing (SSA, surface roughness)
- Comparison with in situ measurements of snow properties
- Simulation and validation of temporal variability of snow optical properties by prognostic snow models (SCIATRAN, SNICAR, Crocus)