



¹ Middle East Technical University (METU), Faculty of Engineering, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Ankara, Turkey

² METU, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Dept. of Geodetic and Geographic Information Technologies, Ankara, Turkey

³ Cankırı Karatekin University, Faculty of Forestry, Dept. of Forest Engineering, Cankırı, Turkey

⁴ Hidrosaf Ltd., METU Technopolis, Ankara, Turkey

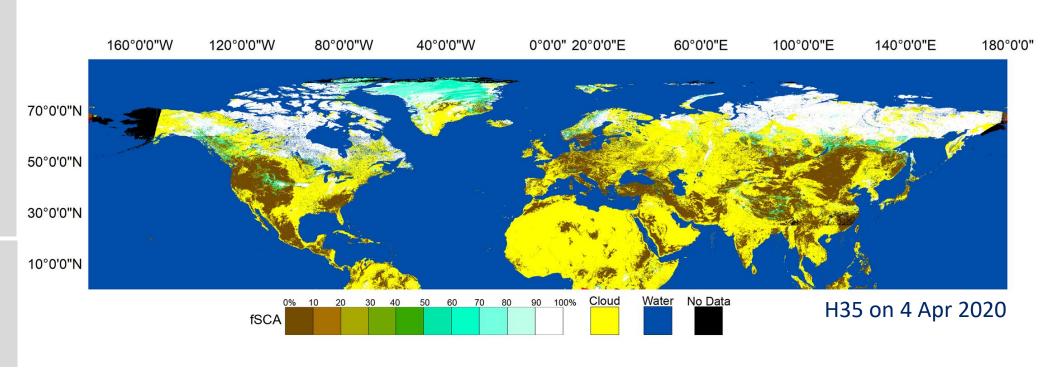


• Pre-operational **H35 (SN-OBS-1P)** daily fractional snow-covered area (fSCA) product is developed within the frame of H-SAF (available as of March 2019).

- Cycle: Daily
- Coverage: Northern Hemisphere
- Grid/Projection:
 EPSG 4326
 (Lat/Lon Grid)
- Resolution:
 0.01 ° x 0.01 ° (~1 km)
- Formats: gzip compressed GRIB2

Product digital coding:

- [0, 100]: Ground fSCA
- 101: Cloud
- 102: Sea/Water
- 104: Dark
- 105: No Data

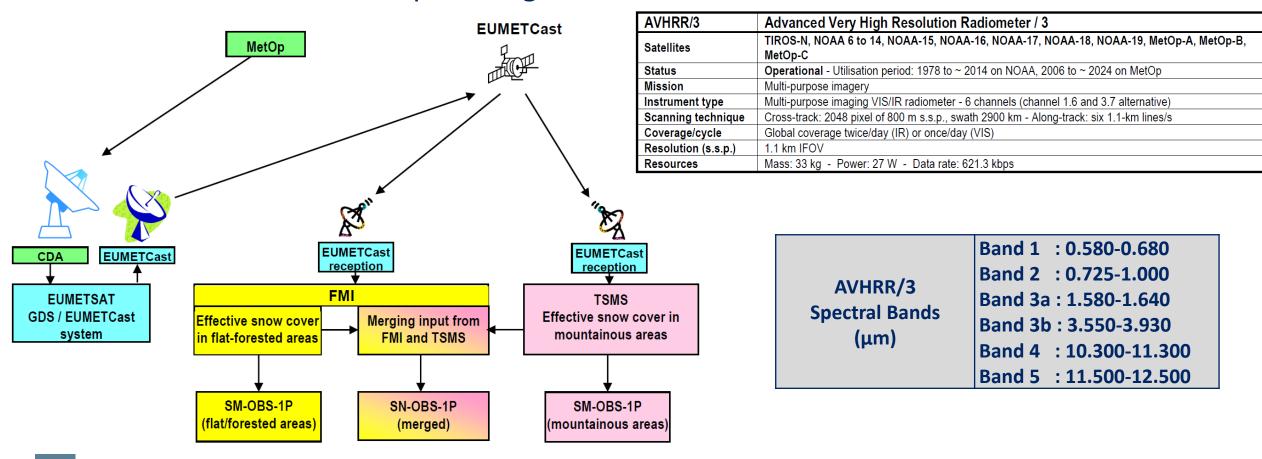




- H35 product is generated using the spectral data from the AVHRR sensor onboard to NOAA and MetOp satellites by traditional VIS/IR radiometry.
- The product for the flat/forested regions: Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)
- The product for the mountainous areas: Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS)
- Both products, thereafter, are merged at FMI.
- A full disk H35 product: An image of **8,999** rows by **35,999** columns (i.e., **324M** pixels approximately)

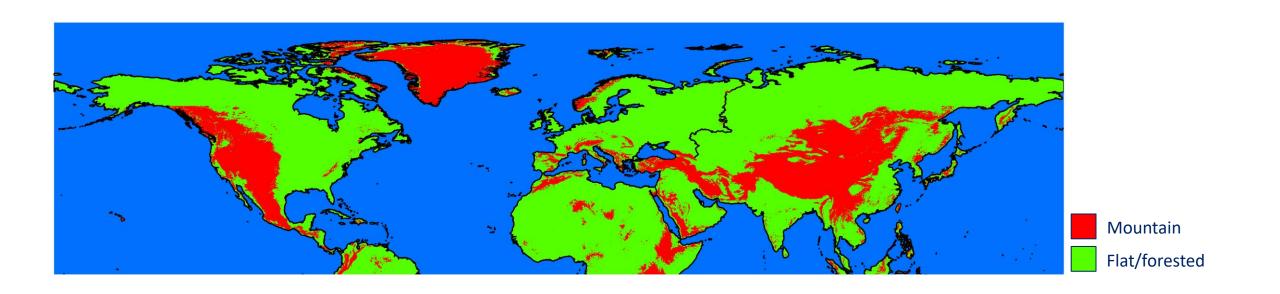


Architecture of the H35 product generation chain





• H35 Mask: Flat/Forested vs Mountainous Areas





- For forested areas, it is essential to take accurate forest transmissivity into account.
 - Forest transmissivity map according to Metsämäki et al., 2005.

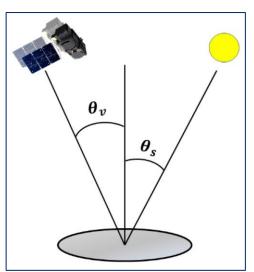
- For mountainous areas, the sun zenith and azimuth angles, as well as direction of observation relative to these are more limiting factors.
 - Lambertian cosine correction (Vikhmar et al. 2004; Riano et al. 2003) for topographic effects.

Details are available here in the ATBD!



- The most ideal scenario for the detection of snow cover with high accuracy
 - Clear sky
 - Good illumination and sensor viewing conditions
 - Snow cover with depth of several centimeters









- Known issues in snow cover retrieval by optical remote sensing at coarse resolution
 - Mixed-pixel problem over the areas with complex and rough topography







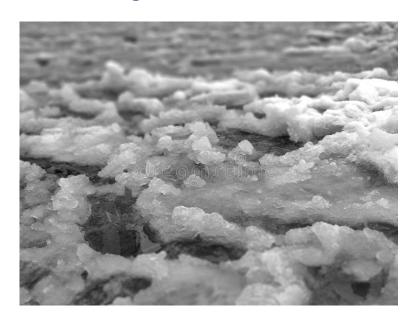
- Known issues in snow cover retrieval by optical remote sensing at coarse resolution
 - Patchy snow cover due to melting







- Known issues in snow cover retrieval by optical remote sensing at coarse resolution
 - Wet and shallow snow cover
 - High FAR and low POD values across the snow/land boundaries at the fringes of the slopes



		Reference Data		
		Snow	No Snow	
Satellite Product	Snow	HITS (A)	FALSE ALARMS (B)	HITS + FALSE ALARMS
	No Snow	MISSES (C)	CORRECT NEGATIVES (D)	MISSES+ CORRECT NEGATIVES
		HITS + MISSES	FALSE ALARMS + CORRECT NEGATIVES	

Probability of detection (POD): A/(A+C)

False alarm ratio (FAR): B/(A+B)

Overall Accuracy (ACC): (A+D)/(A+B+C+D)



- Known issues in snow cover retrieval by optical remote sensing at coarse resolution
 - Cloud/Snow confusion







- Known issues in snow cover retrieval by optical remote sensing at coarse resolution
 - Snow cover under dense forest canopy







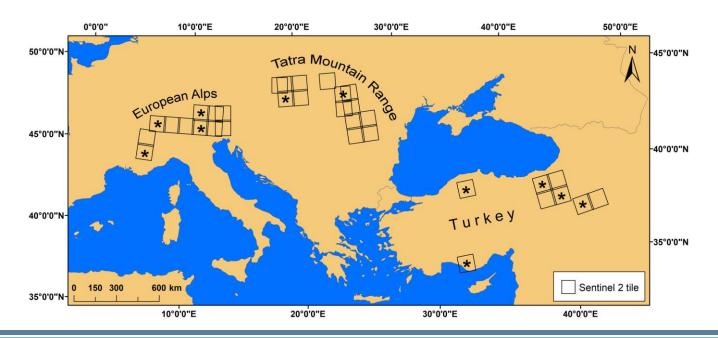
- Known issues in snow cover retrieval by optical remote sensing at coarse resolution
 - Variations in illumination conditions over rough mountainous terrains





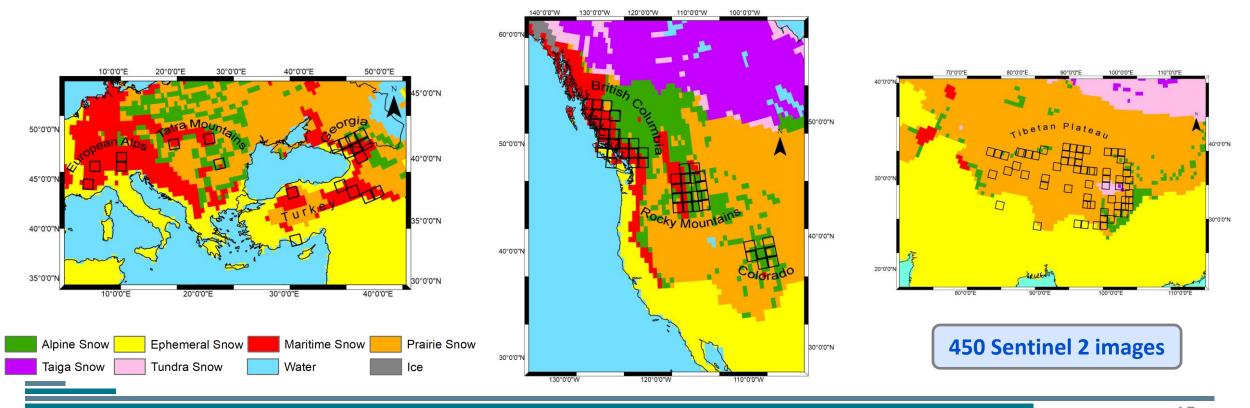


- Improving the accuracy of H35 over mountainous terrains by Machine Learning
 - Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines (MARS) (Friedman, 1991)
 - Reference data for training from higher resolution Sentinel 2 imagery



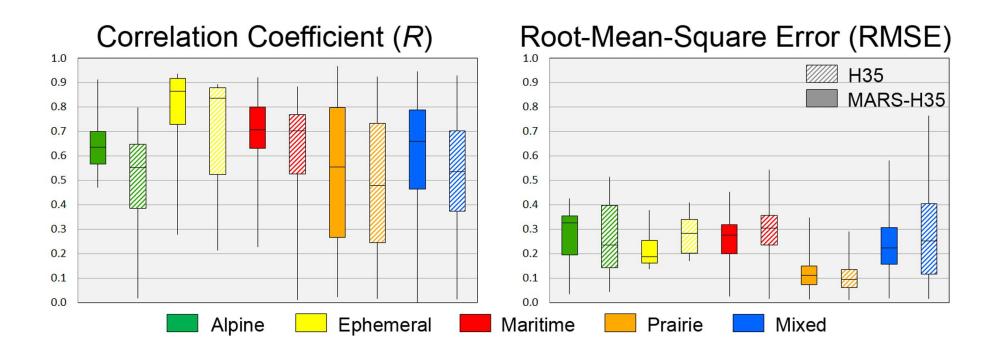


- Improving the accuracy of H35 over mountainous terrains by Machine Learning
 - Testing with reference fSCA maps: Sentinel 2 imagery wrt Sturm's (1995) snow cover types



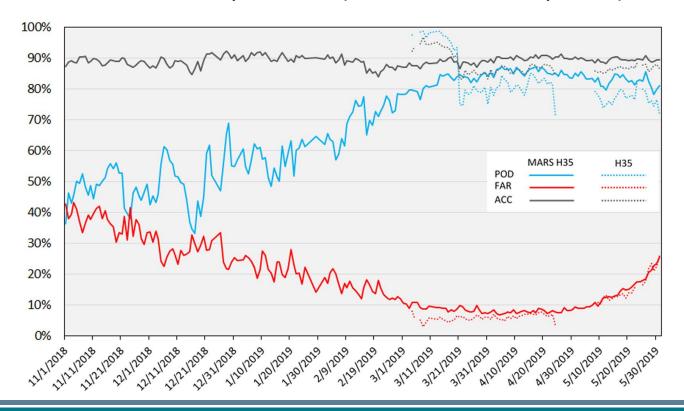


- Improving the accuracy of H35 over mountainous terrains by Machine Learning
 - Testing with **reference fSCA maps: Sentinel 2** imagery wrt **Sturm's (1995)** snow cover types



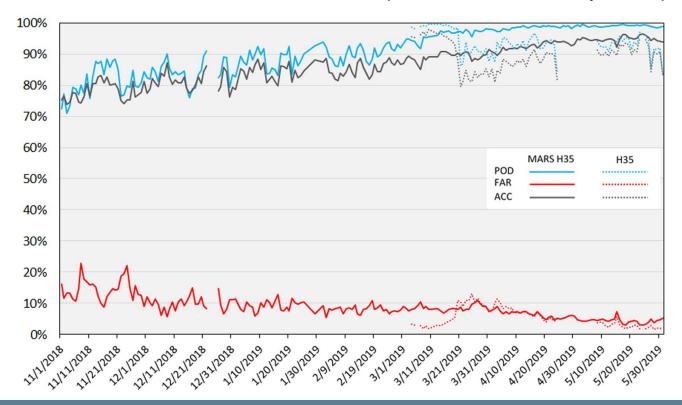


- Improving the accuracy of H35 over mountainous terrains by Machine Learning
 - Testing with **ERA5-Land** snow depth data (Northern Hemisphere)



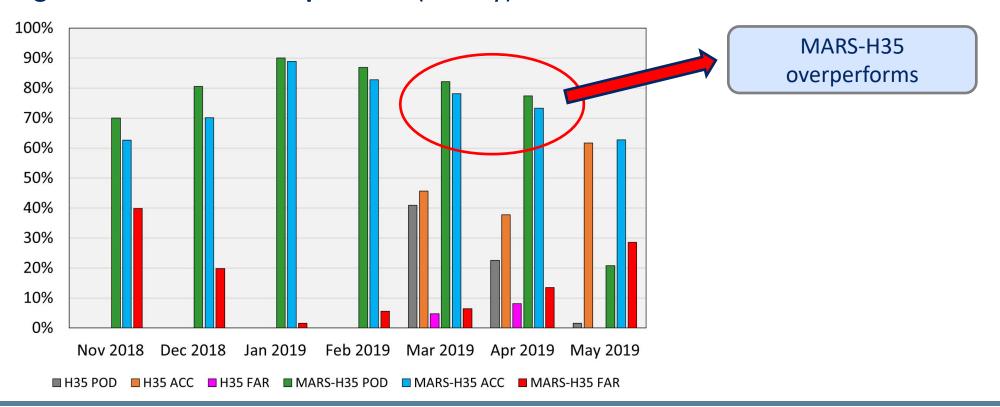


- Improving the accuracy of H35 over mountainous terrains by Machine Learning
 - Testing with MODIS MOD10A1 C6 NDSI data (Northern Hemisphere)





- Improving the accuracy of H35 over mountainous terrains by Machine Learning
 - Testing with in-situ snow depth data (Turkey)





- H86: Effective Snow Cover by EPS-SG METimage
 - Successor of H35: Improved version by implementing Machine Learning (MARS)
 - Algorithm development and refinement is still in progress

Cycle: Daily

Coverage: Northern Hemisphere

Grid/Projection: Equidistant cylindrical

Resolution: 0.01° x 0.01°

Formats: HDF5, PNG quicklook

Operational status: In development



References

- Friedman, J. H. (1991). Multivariate adaptive regression splines. The Annals of Statistics, 19, 1-67.
- Metsämäki, S. J., Anttila, S. T., Markus, H. J. and Vepsäläinen, J. M. (2005). A feasible method for fractional snow cover mapping in boreal zone based on a reflectance model. Remote Sensing of Environment, 95, 77-95.
- Portenier, C., Hüsler, F., Härer, S. and Wunderle, S. (2020). Towards a webcam-based snow cover monitoring network:
 methodology and evaluation. The Cryosphere, 14, 1409-1423.
- Riano D., E. Chuvieco, J. Salas and I. Aguado. (2003). Assessment of different topographic corrections in landsat-tm data for mapping vegetation types. IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sensing, 41, 1056-1061.
- Sturm, M., Holmgren, J. and Liston, G. E. (1995). A Seasonal Snow Cover Classification System for Local to Global Applications.
 Journal of Climate, 8, 1261-1283.
- Vikhamar D., R. Solberg and K. Seidel. (2004). Reflectance Modeling of Snow-covered forests in hilly terrain. Photogrametric Engineering and Remote Sensing, 70, 9, 1069-1079.



Thank You...

