

# Snow processes in bucket-type hydrological models – does increased realism lead to better simulations?

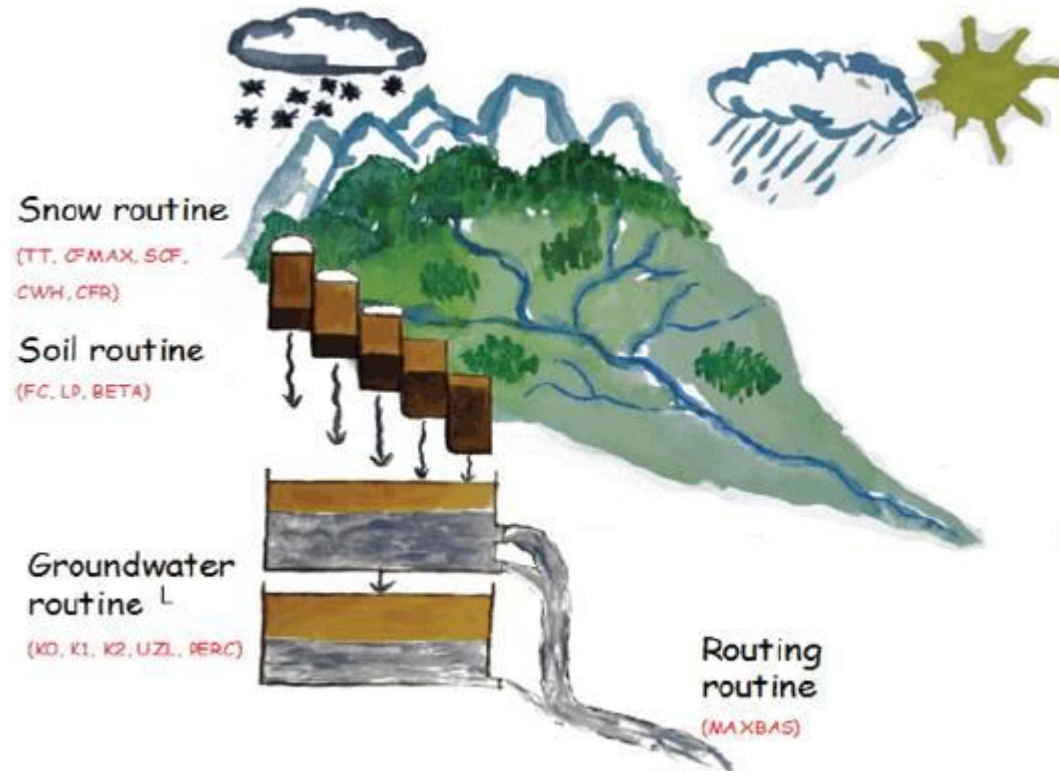
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**University of  
Zurich<sup>UZH</sup>**

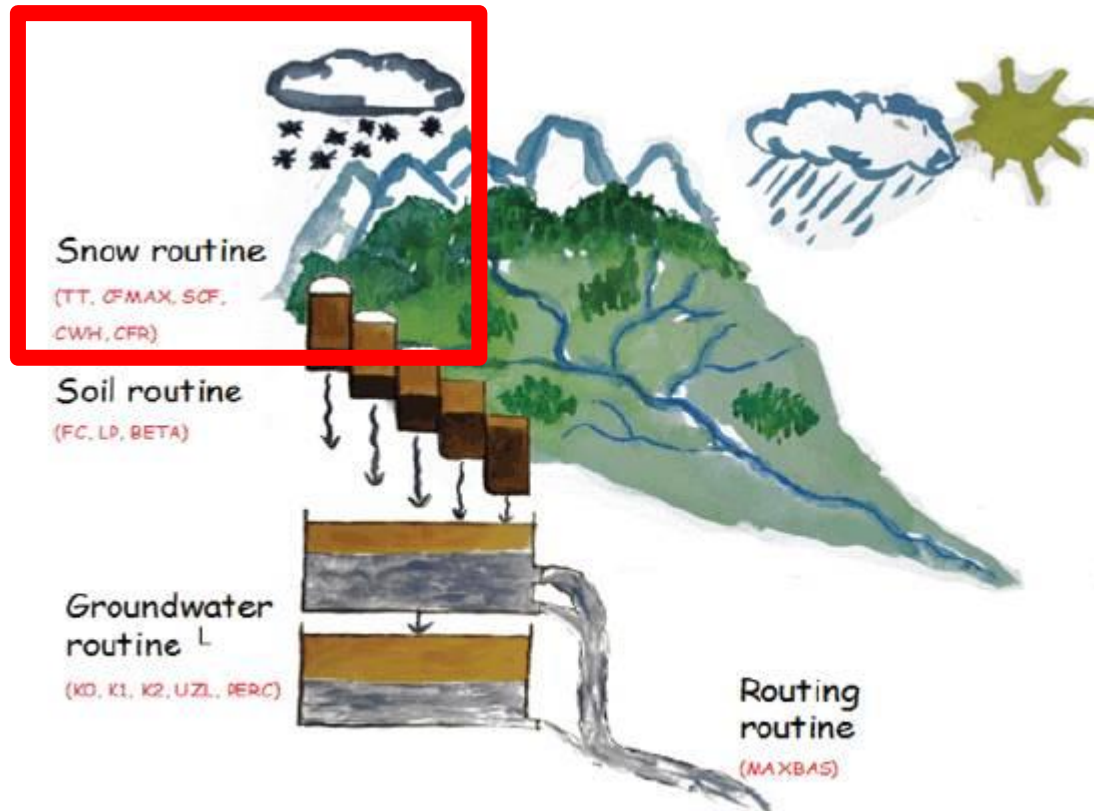
\* Now at SMHI, Norrköping Sweden

# HBV model - a typical bucket-type model



- Semi-distributed rainfall-runoff model
- Developed at SMHI, Sweden (Bergström, 1976; Lindström et al., 1996)
- Simple model structure
- Few model parameters (~10-15)
- Low data requirements
- Our version: 'HBV light'

# Snow routine of the HBV model



- Threshold temperature  $T_T$
- Degree-day method for snowmelt

$$M = C_{FMAX} (T - T_T) \quad [\text{mm d}^{-1}]$$

- Snow pack retains some melt water ( $C_{WH}$ , usually 0.1)

- This water can refreeze

$$M = C_{FR} C_{FMAX} (T_T - T) \quad [\text{mm h}^{-1}]$$

$$C_{FR} = \sim 0.05 \quad [-]$$

# Can we improve the snow routine?

...while maintaining HBV's characteristic simplicity and low data requirements.

Philosophy: which model will fly?



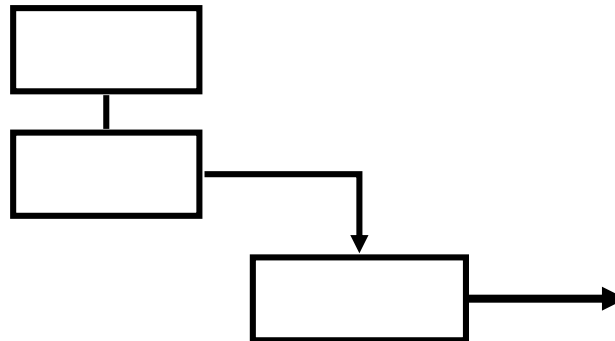
# Should we improve the snow routine?

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All models are wrong, but some are useful

(George Box)

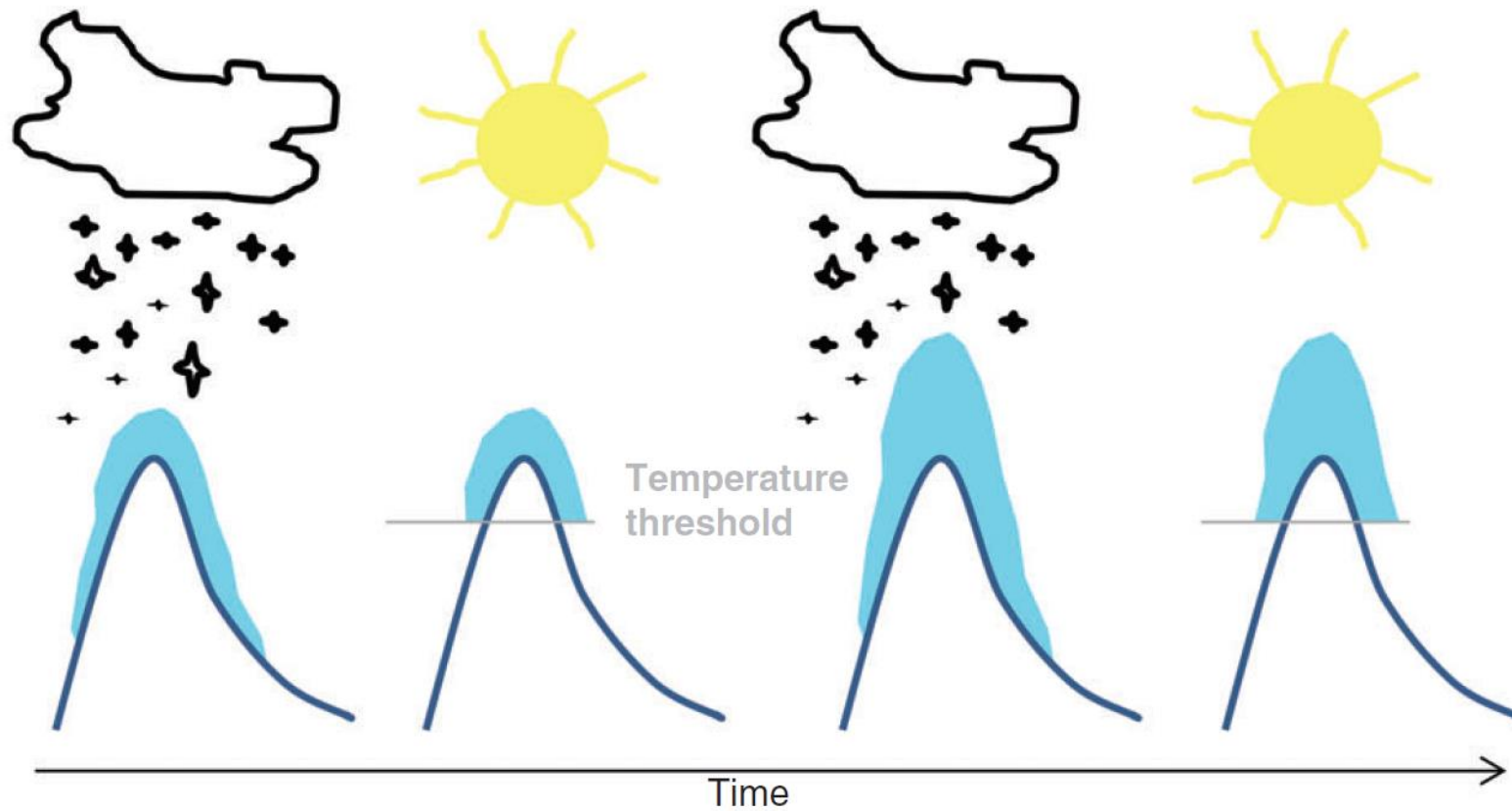
**Models that are less wrong, might be more useful**



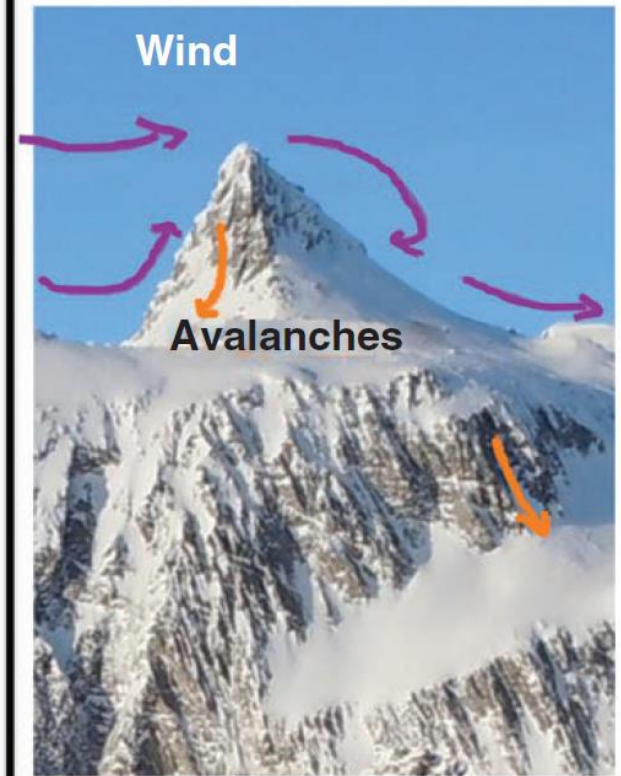


# 'Snow towers'

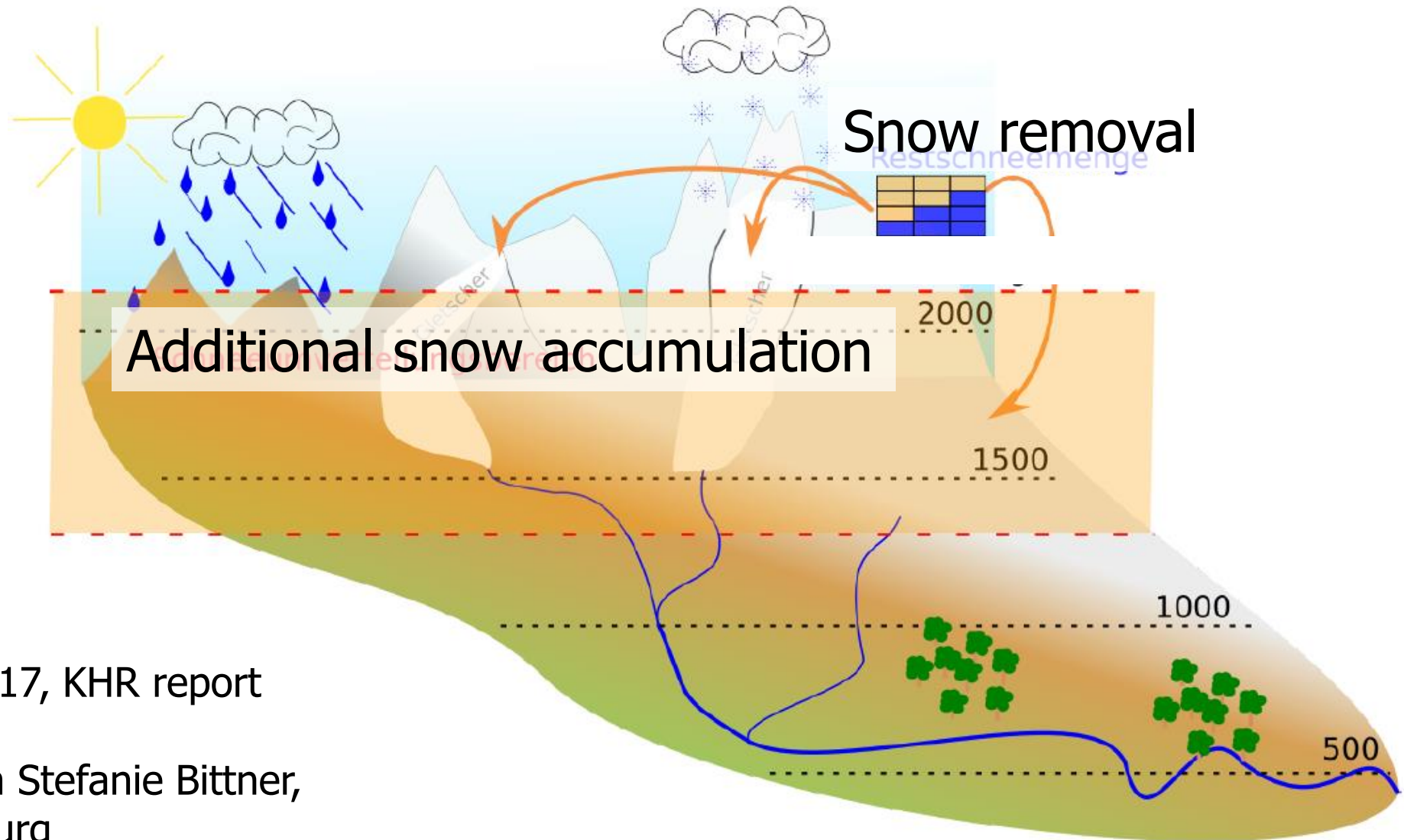
Model:



Reality:



# Simple snow redistribution approach

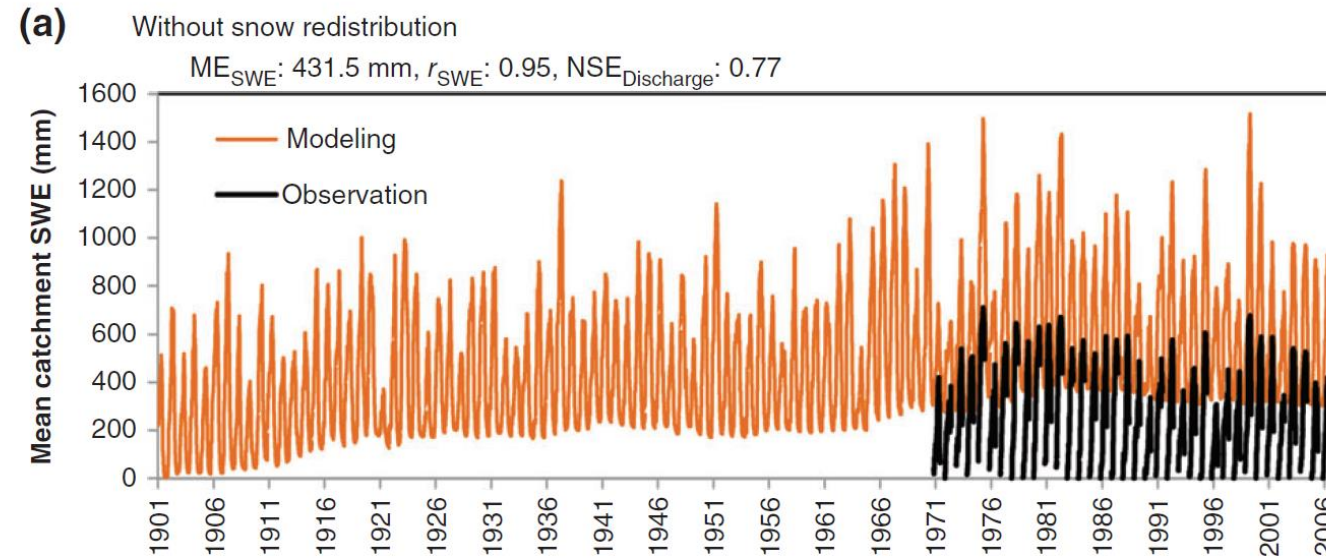


Stahl et al. 2016&2017, KHR report

Figure modified from Stefanie Bittner,  
MSc thesis Uni Freiburg

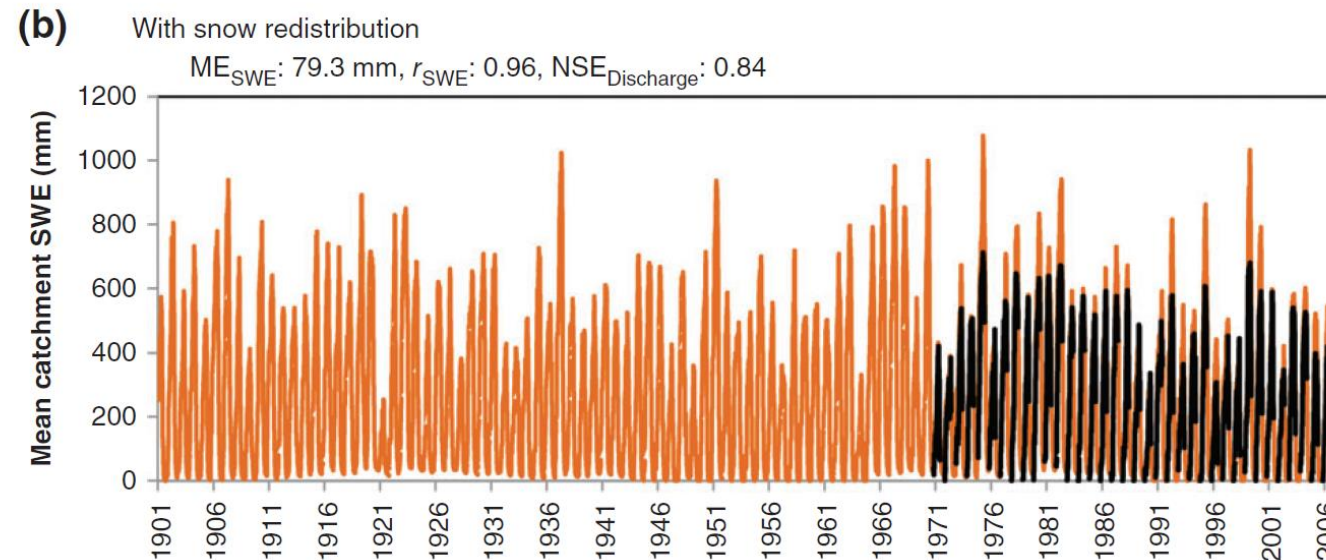
# Model improvement

No snow  
redistribution



Observations

With snow  
redistribution



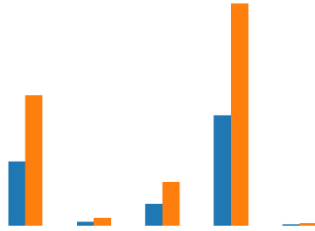
Simulations

Freudiger et al., 2017,  
WIRES Water

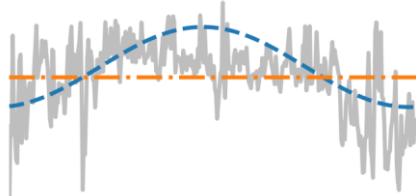


# Possible snow routine modifications

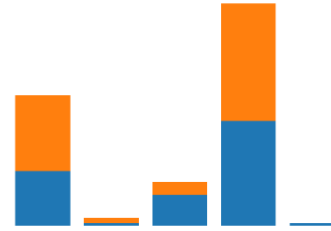
**Precipitation**



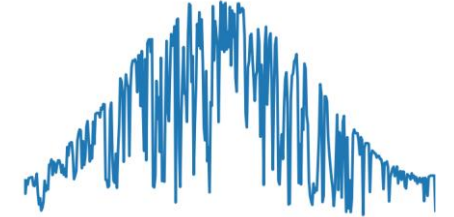
**Temperature**



**Rain/snow partition**



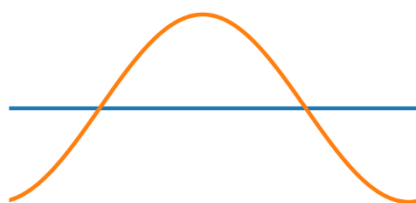
**Global radiation**



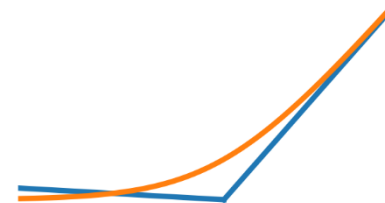
**Threshold**



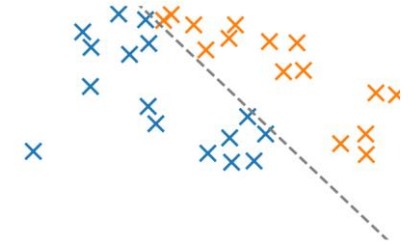
**Degree-day factor**



**Snowmelt**

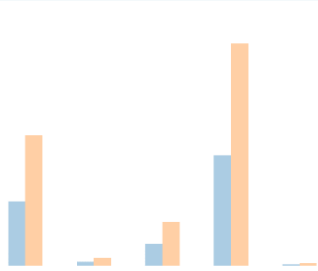


**Relative humidity**

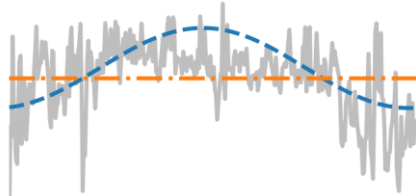


# Possible snow routine modifications

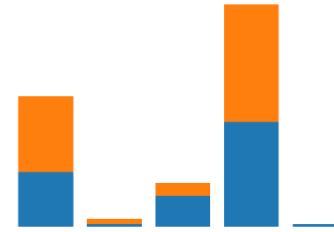
**Precipitation**



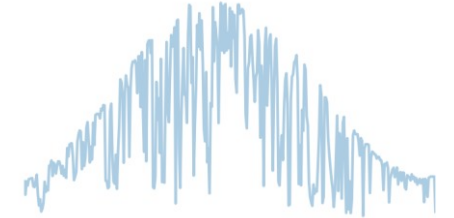
**Temperature**



**Rain/snow partition**



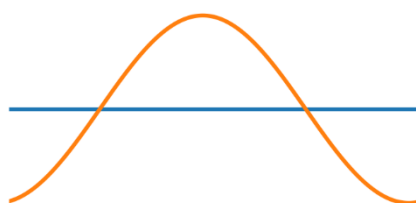
**Global radiation**



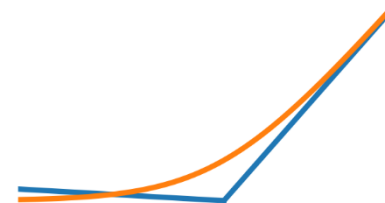
**Threshold**



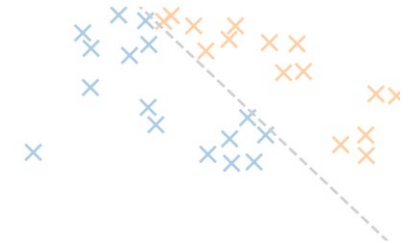
**Degree-day factor**



**Snowmelt**

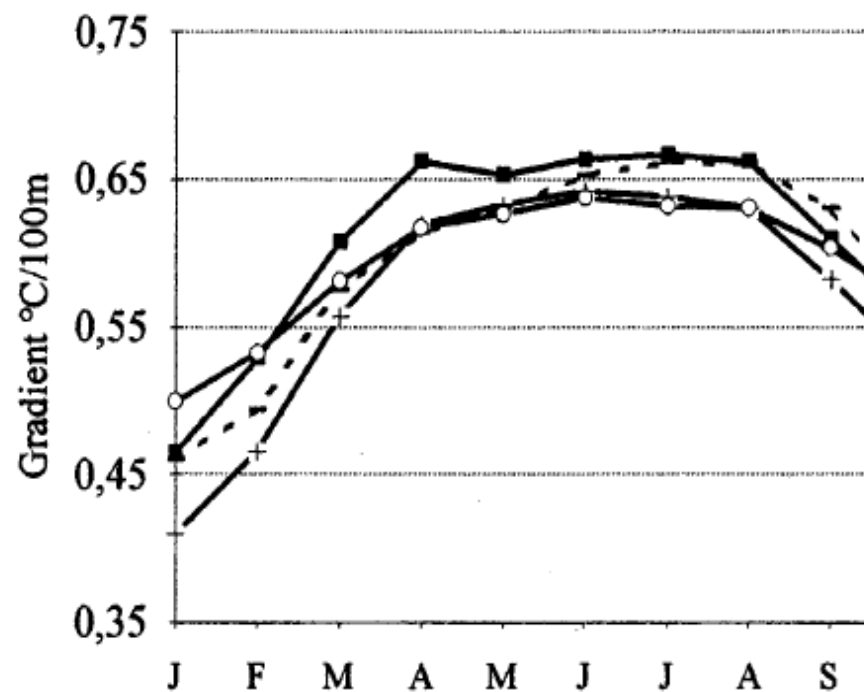


**Relative humidity**

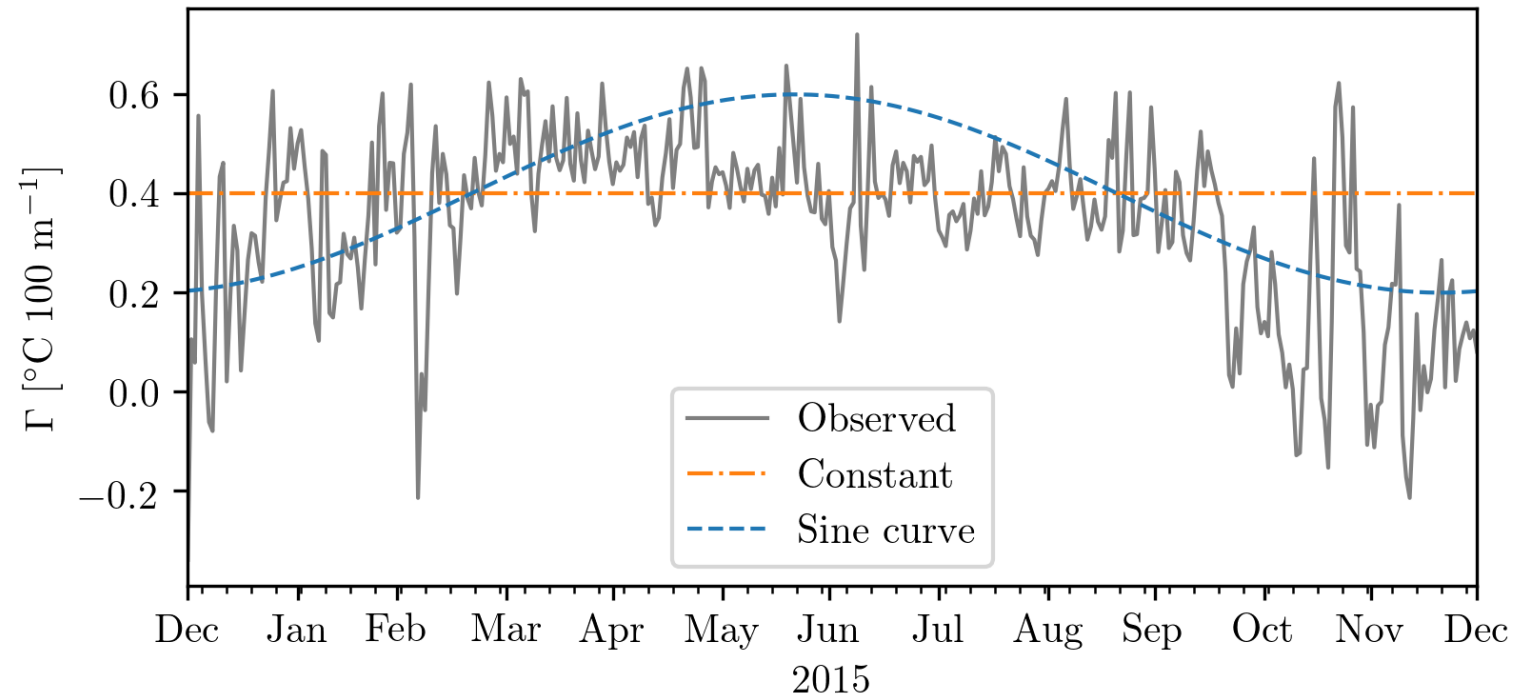


# Temperature lapse rate

## Temperature lapse rate

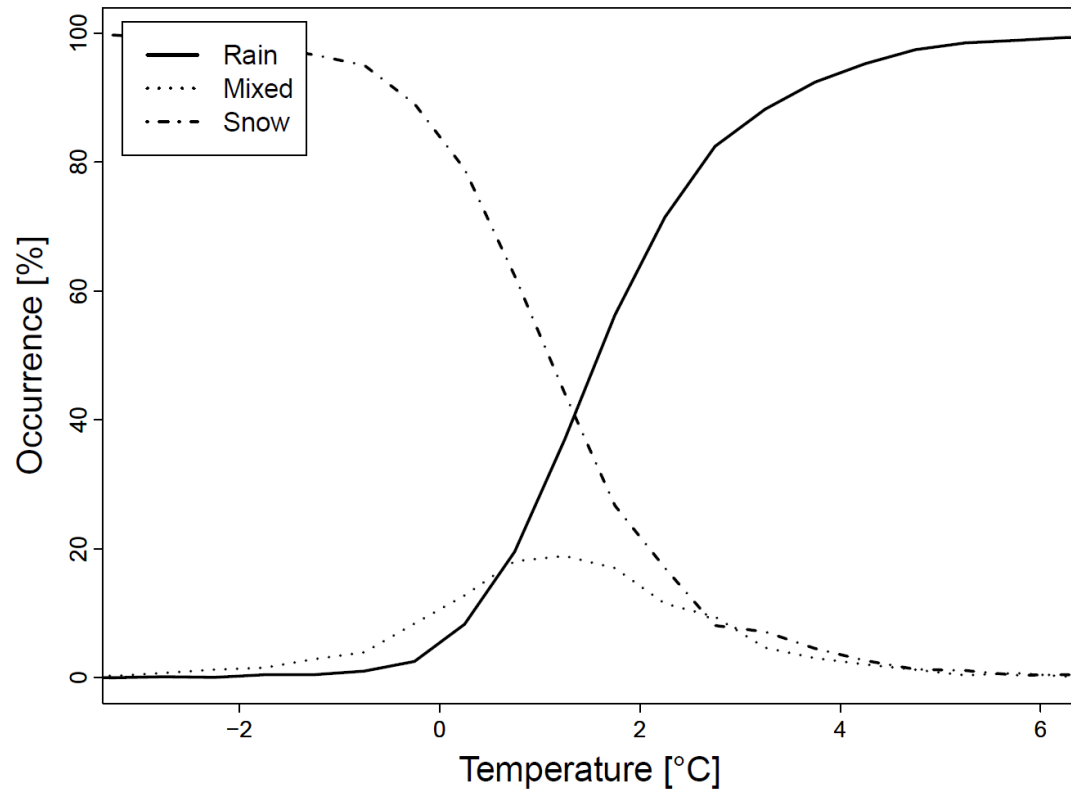


—+— Tirol    - - - Italy    —■— Tr. VB    —○— Tr. SL

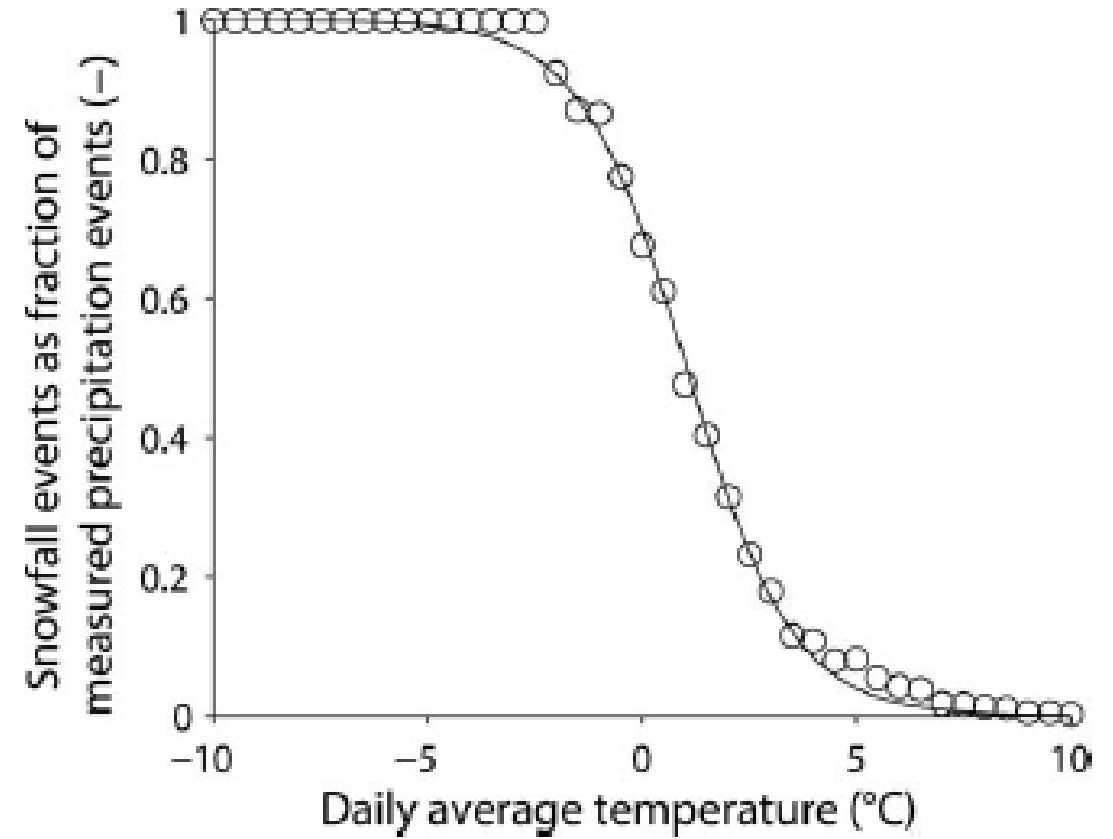


Rolland (2002)

# Rain-snow partition



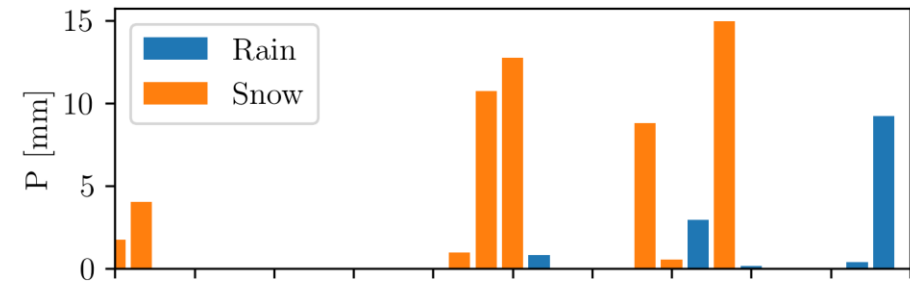
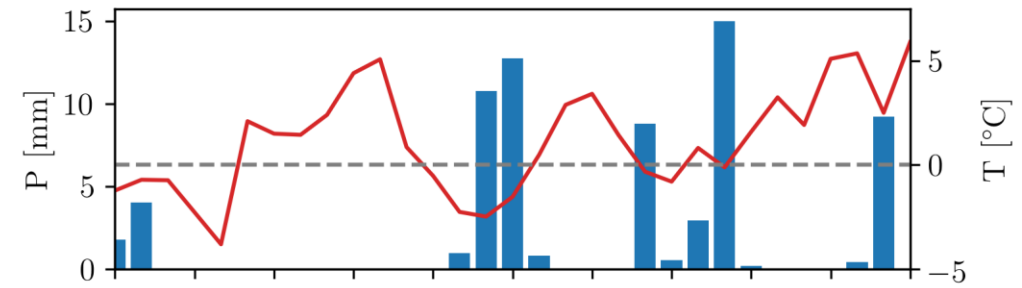
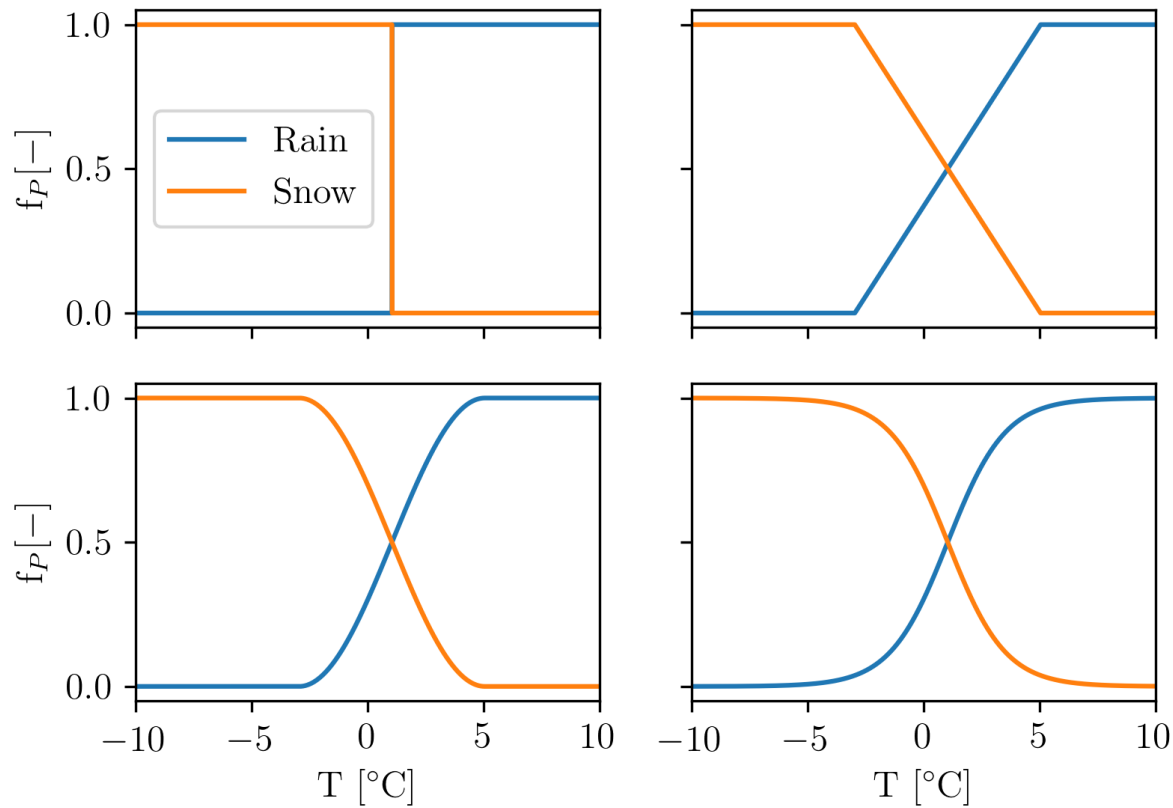
Froidurot et al., 2014



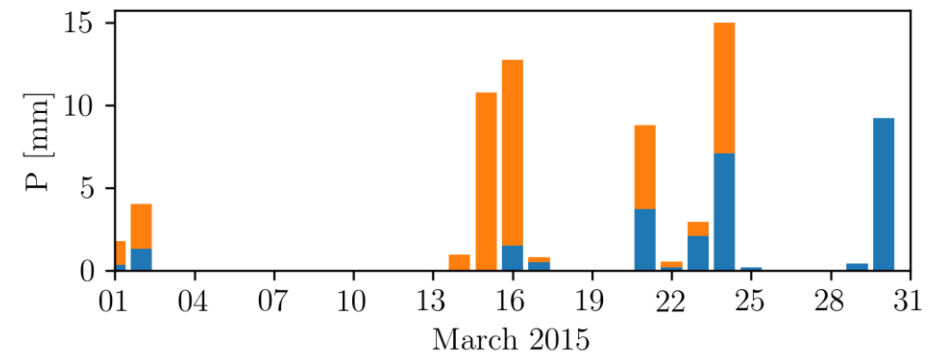
Magnusson (2014)



# Rain-snow partition

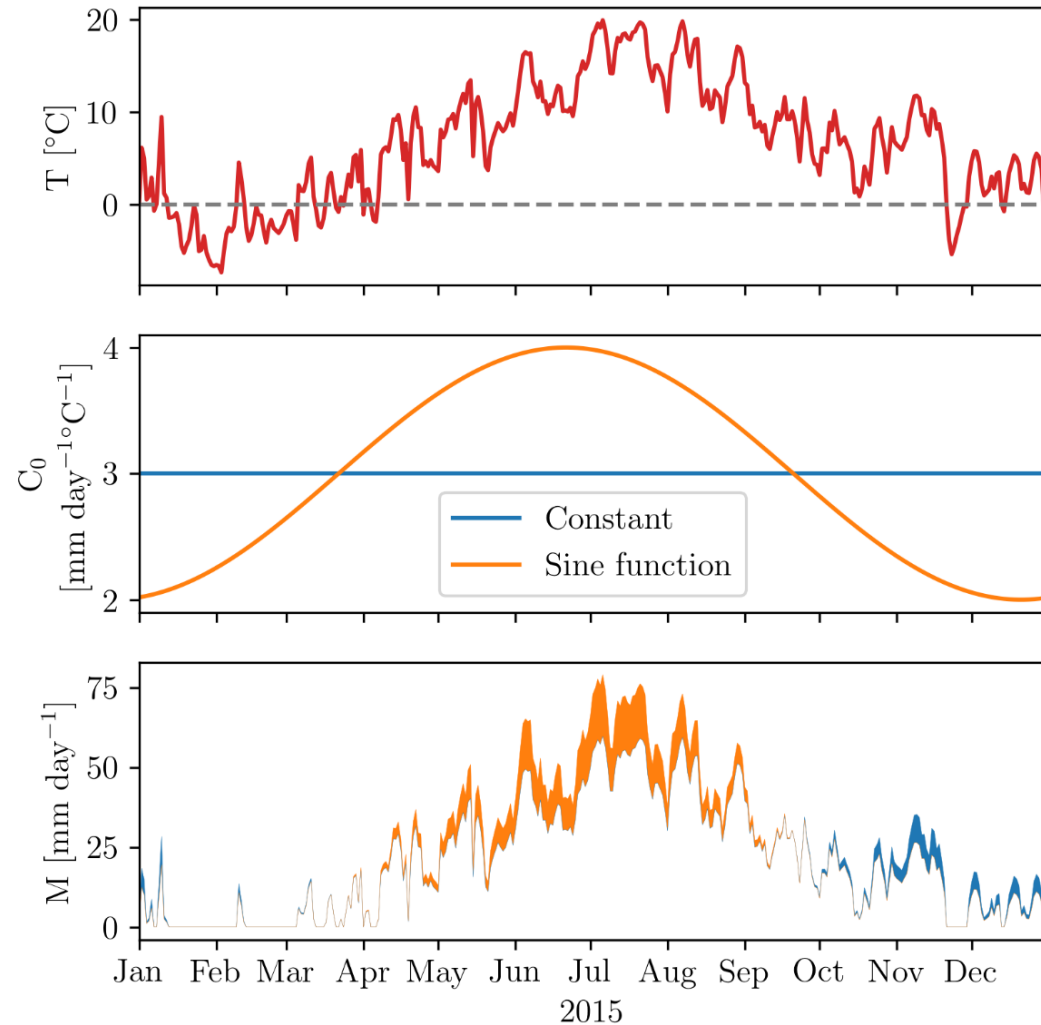


Abrupt



Gradual

# Degree-day factor



$$M = C_0 (T - T_T)$$

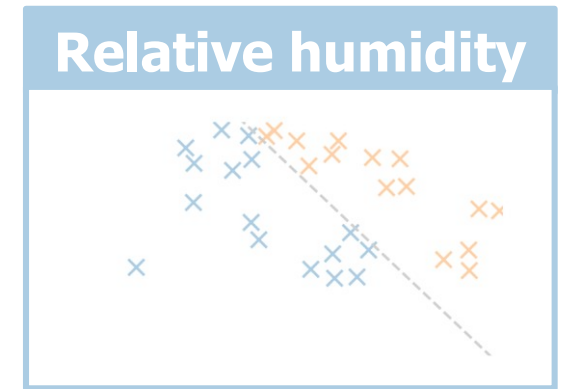
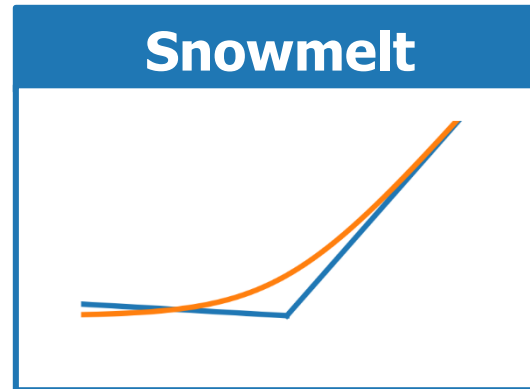
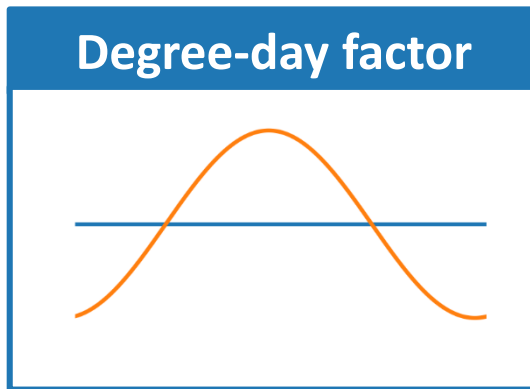
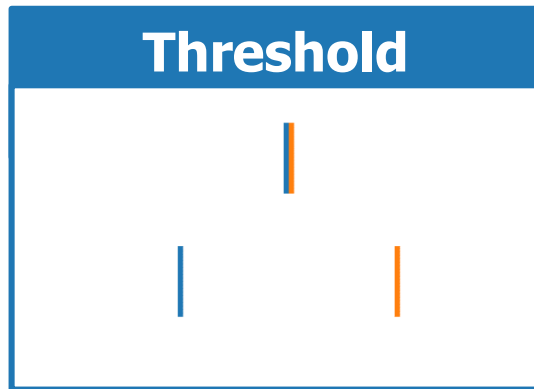
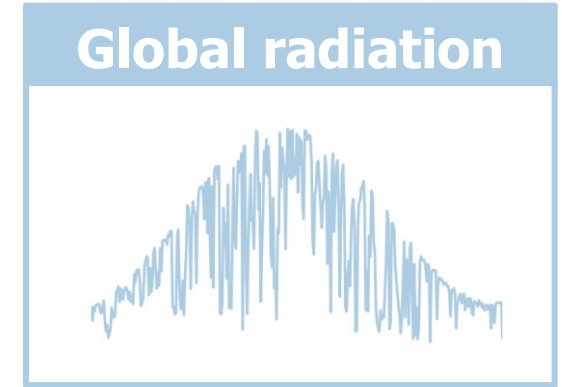
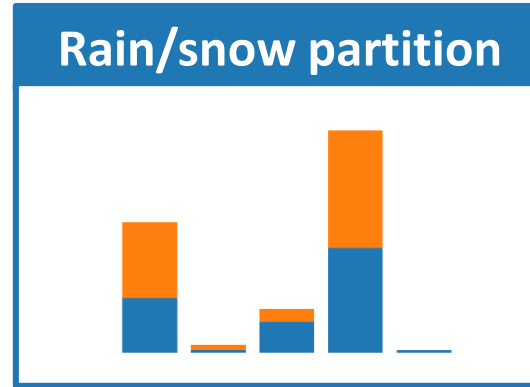
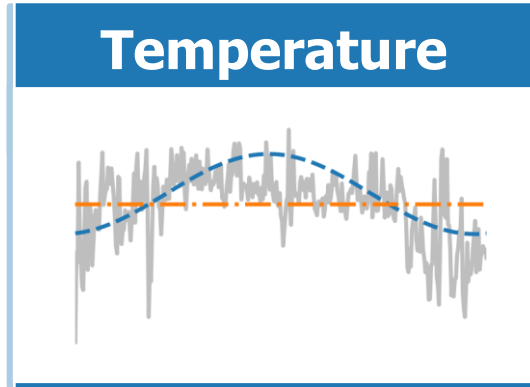
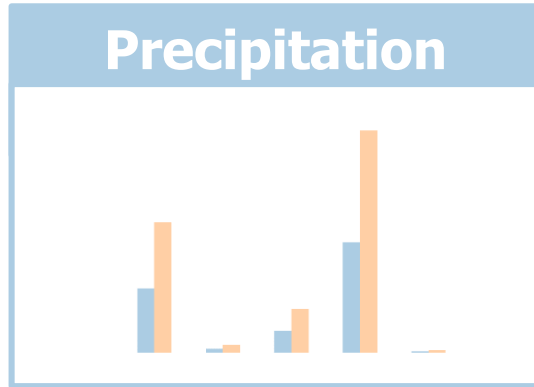
$$C_0(n) = C_0$$

$$C_0(n) = C_0 + \frac{1}{2} C_{0,i} \sin \frac{2\pi(n - 81)}{365}$$

# Possible snow routine modifications

2

4



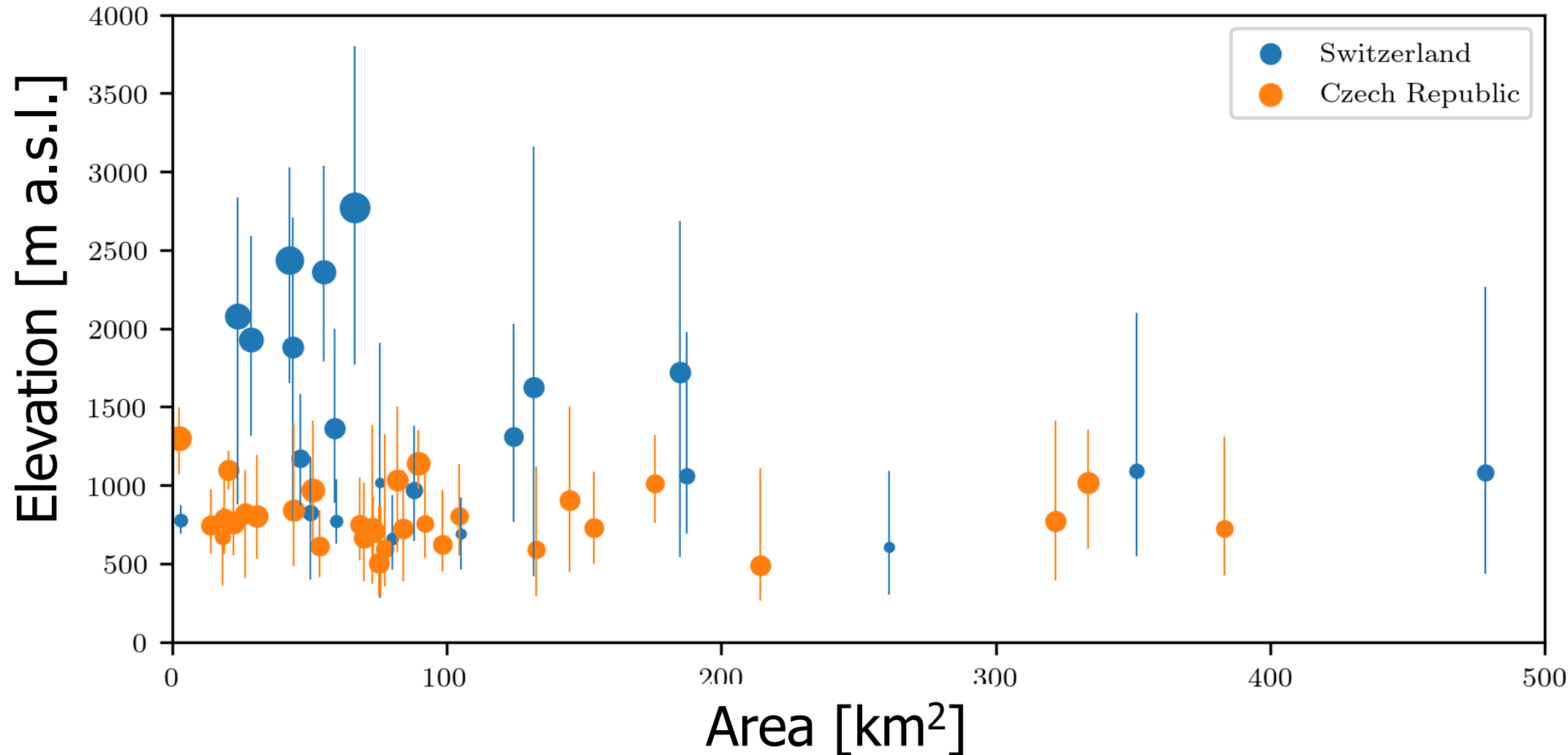
2

2

2

= 64 combinations

# 54 test catchments in Switzerland and the Czech Republic



Circle size ~ snow melt contribution (5 – 38 %)



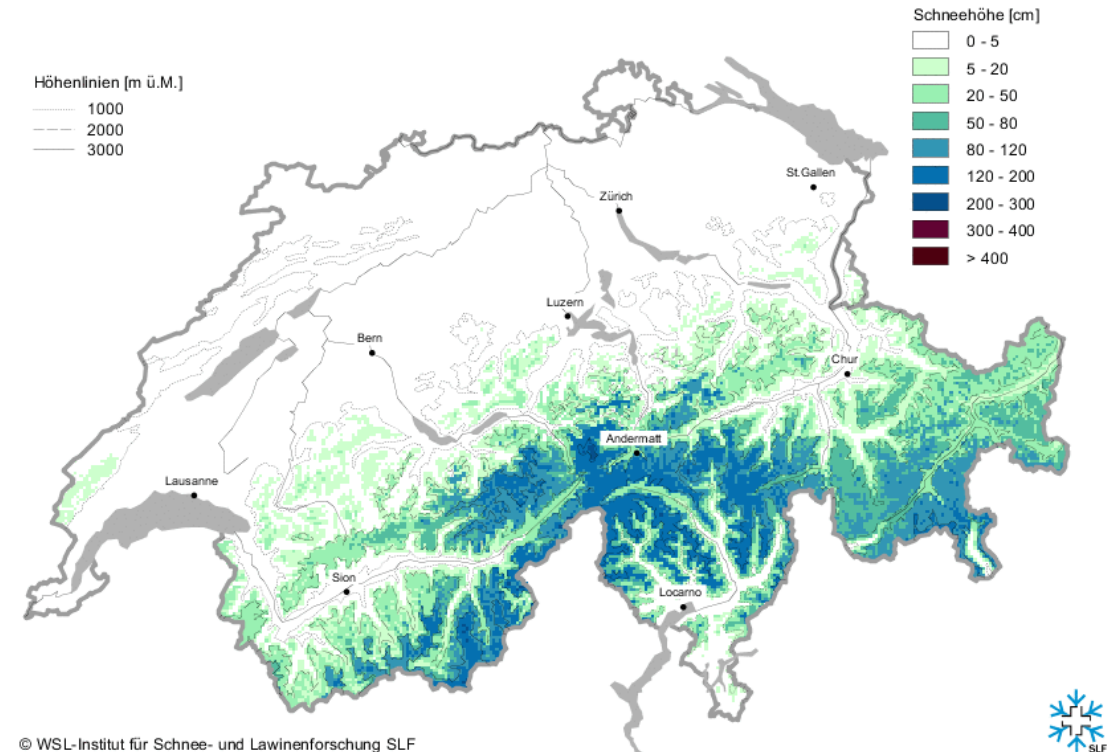
# Model setup

18 years of data  
(2 y warming up, 8 y  
calibration, 8 y validation)

P, T and Q (daily data)

SWE: station data (for CH:  
interpolation by SLF, Tobias  
Jonas)

Evaluation:  
NSE of  **$\log(Q)$**  and **SWE**

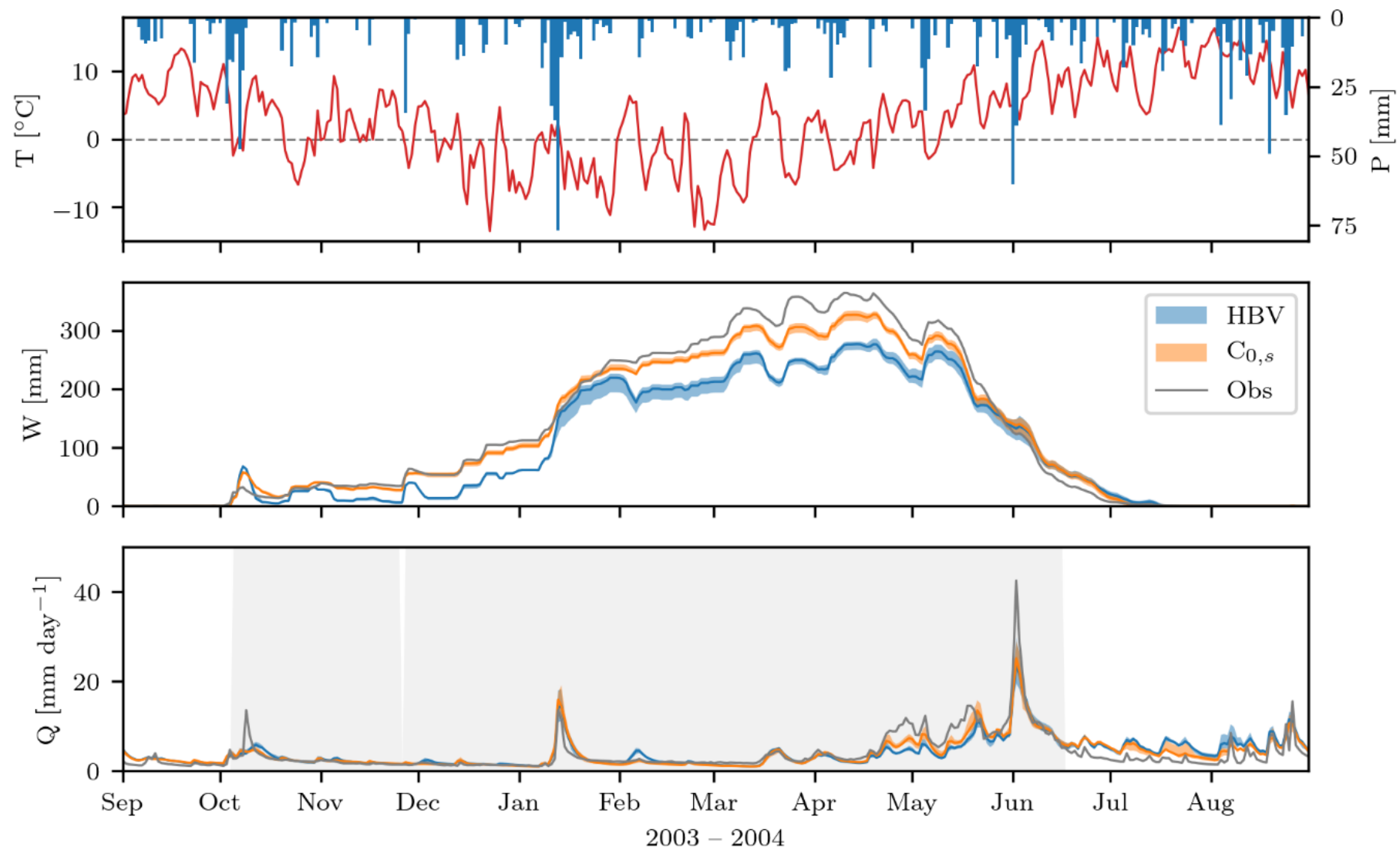


# A lot of model runs ...

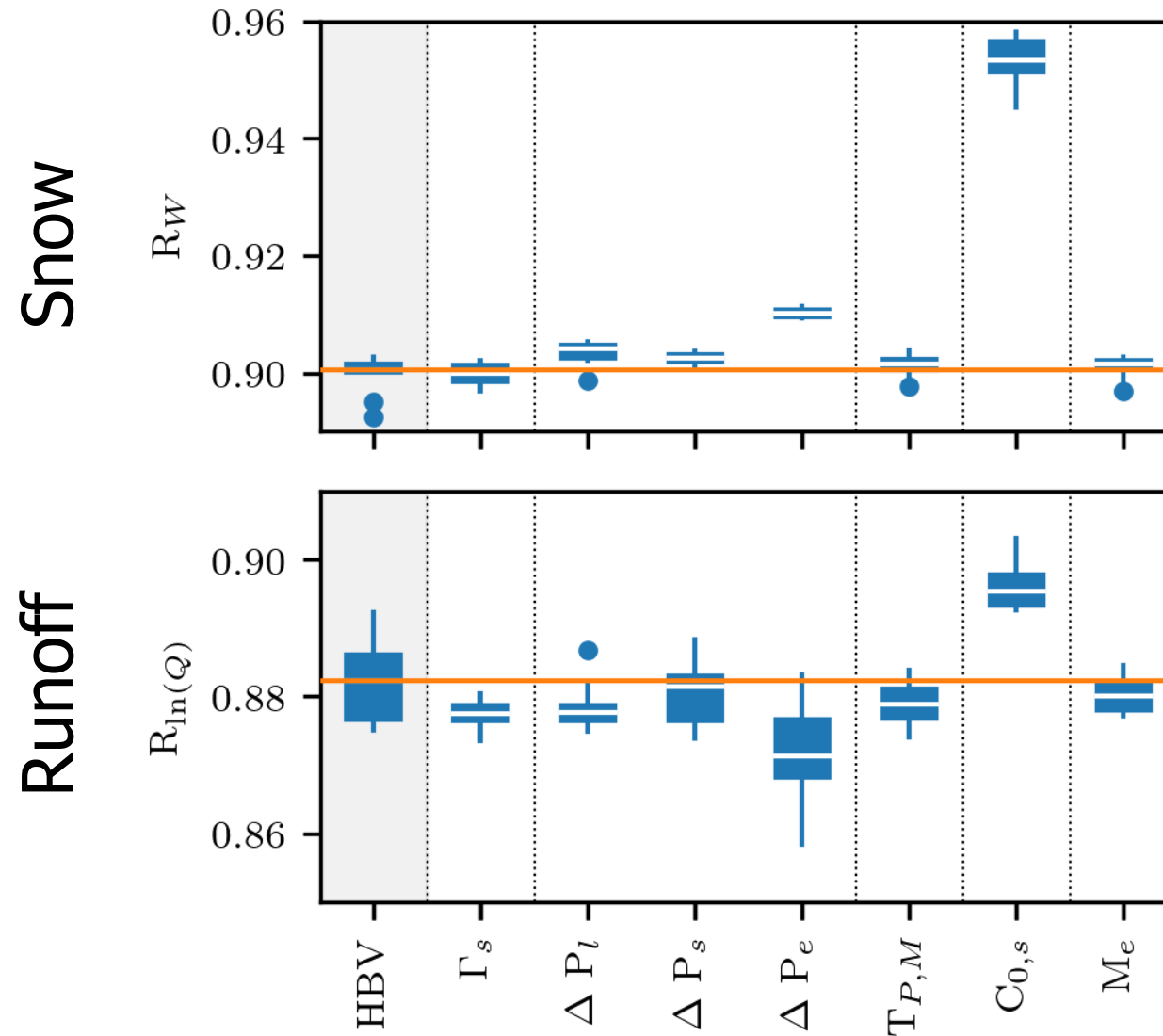


- 64 Model modification combinations
- 54 Catchments
- 2 Objective functions
- 2 Time periods
- 10 Calibration trials, each with 3500 model runs

= **almost 500 million model runs**



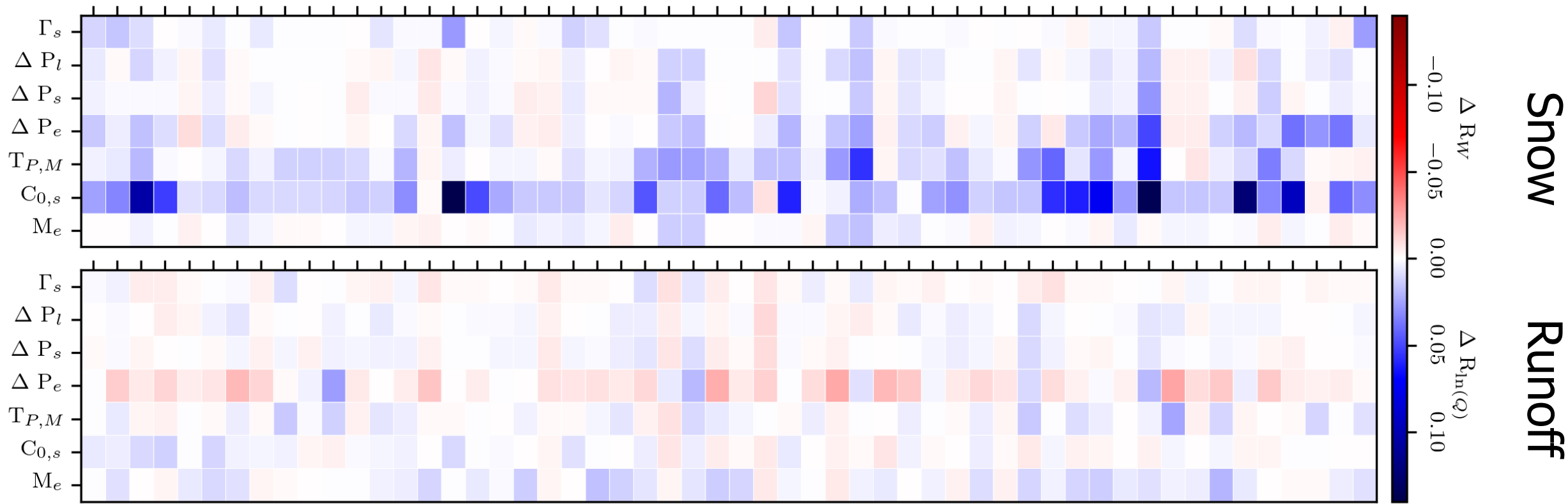
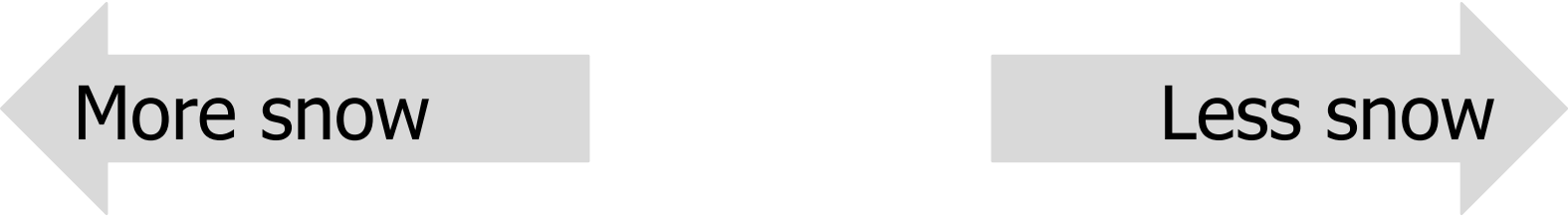
# Effect of single modifications



Example for one catchment (Allenbach)



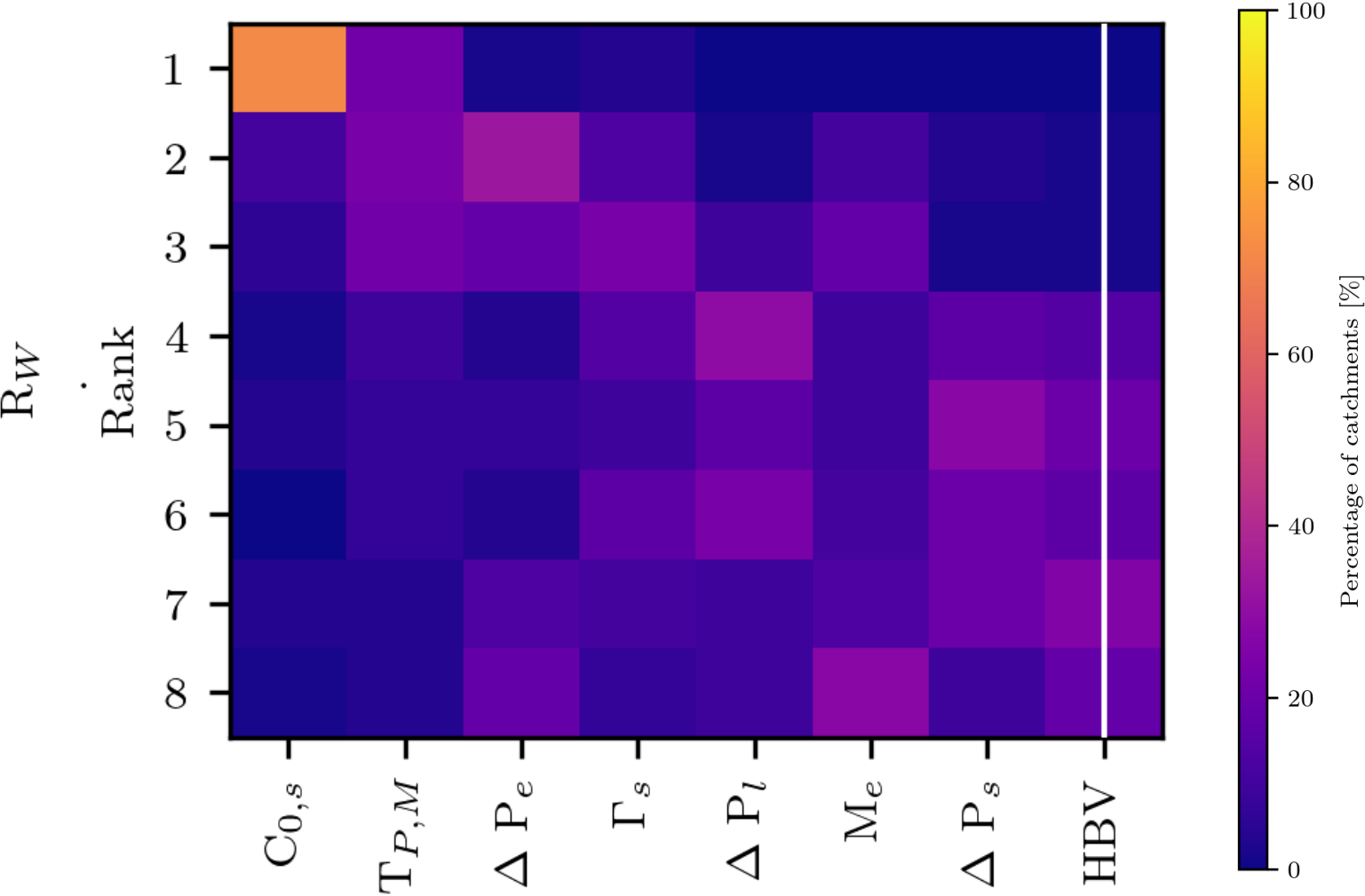
# Effect of a single modification for the different catchments



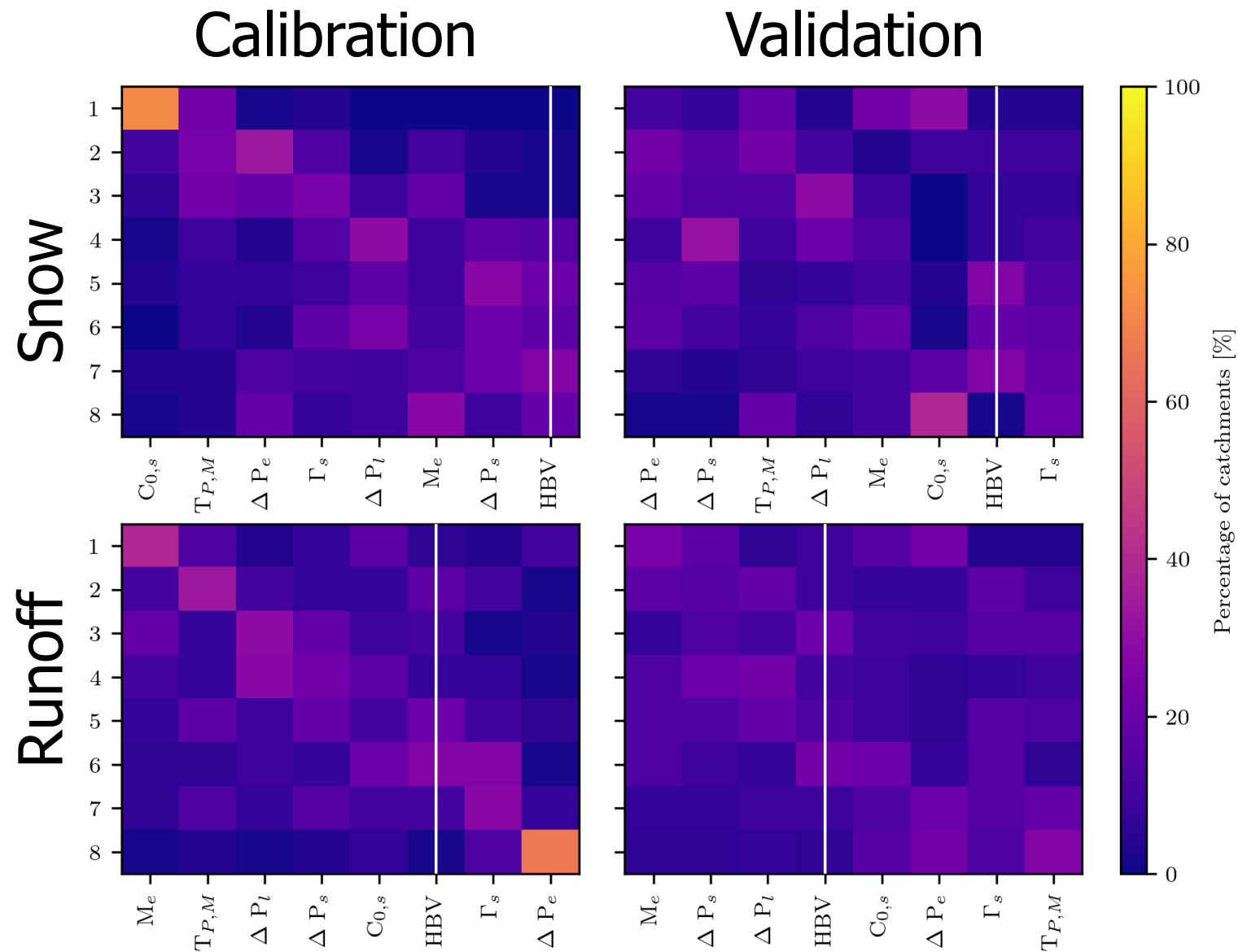
Variable DDF = improvement      Large variability between catchments

# Ranks of the modifications in the different catchments

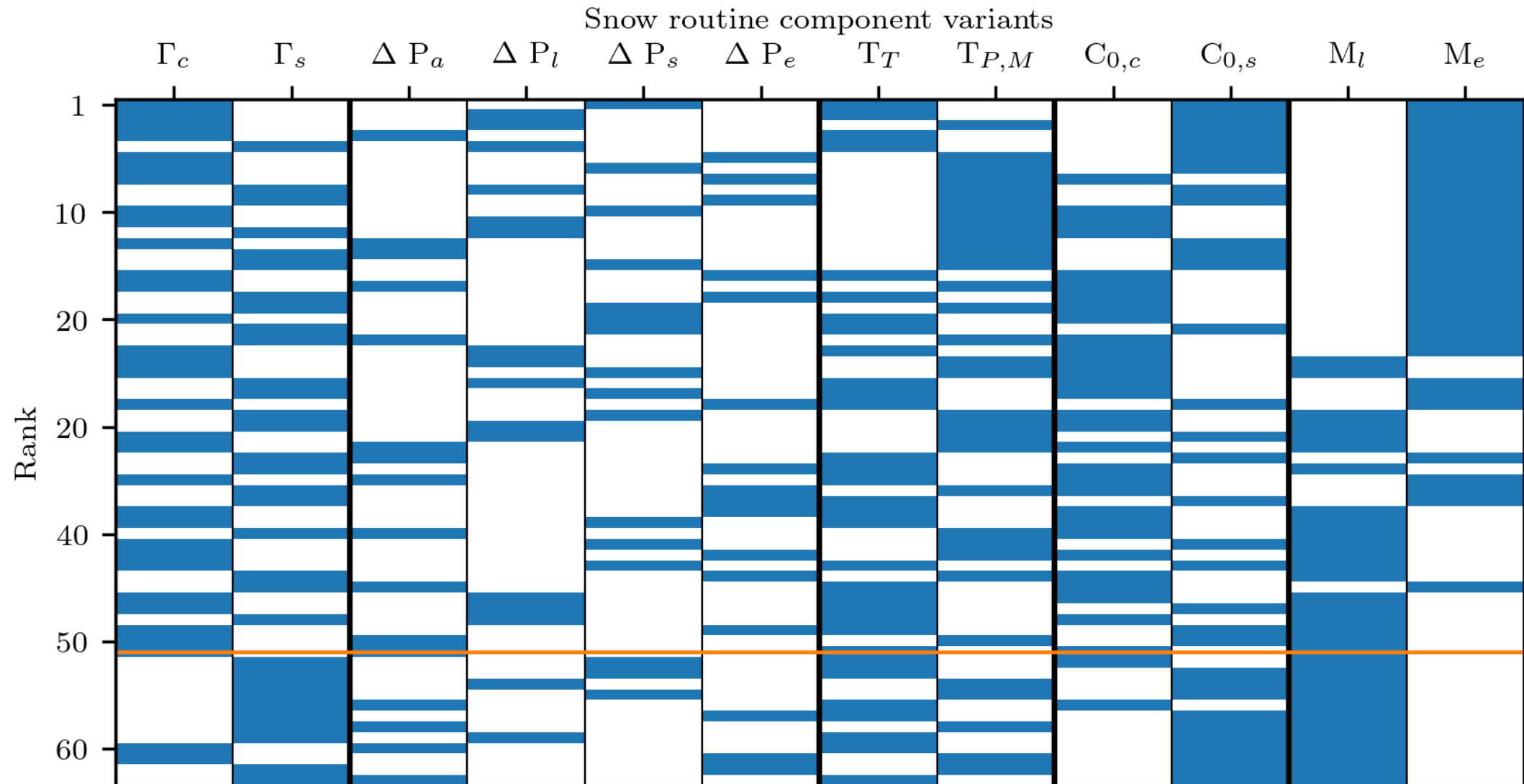
Snow  
Calibration



# Ranks of the modifications in the different catchments

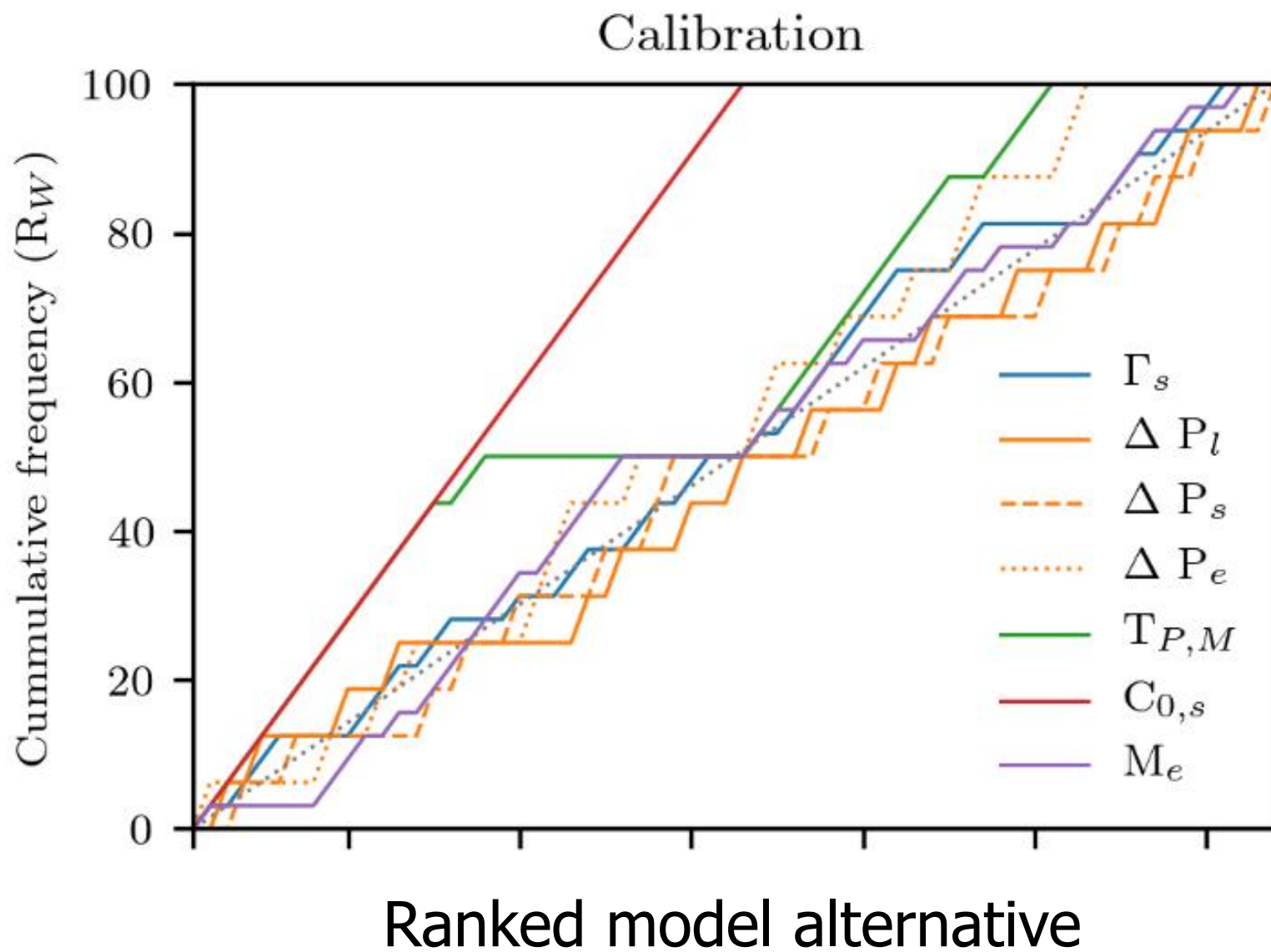


# Combination of modifications





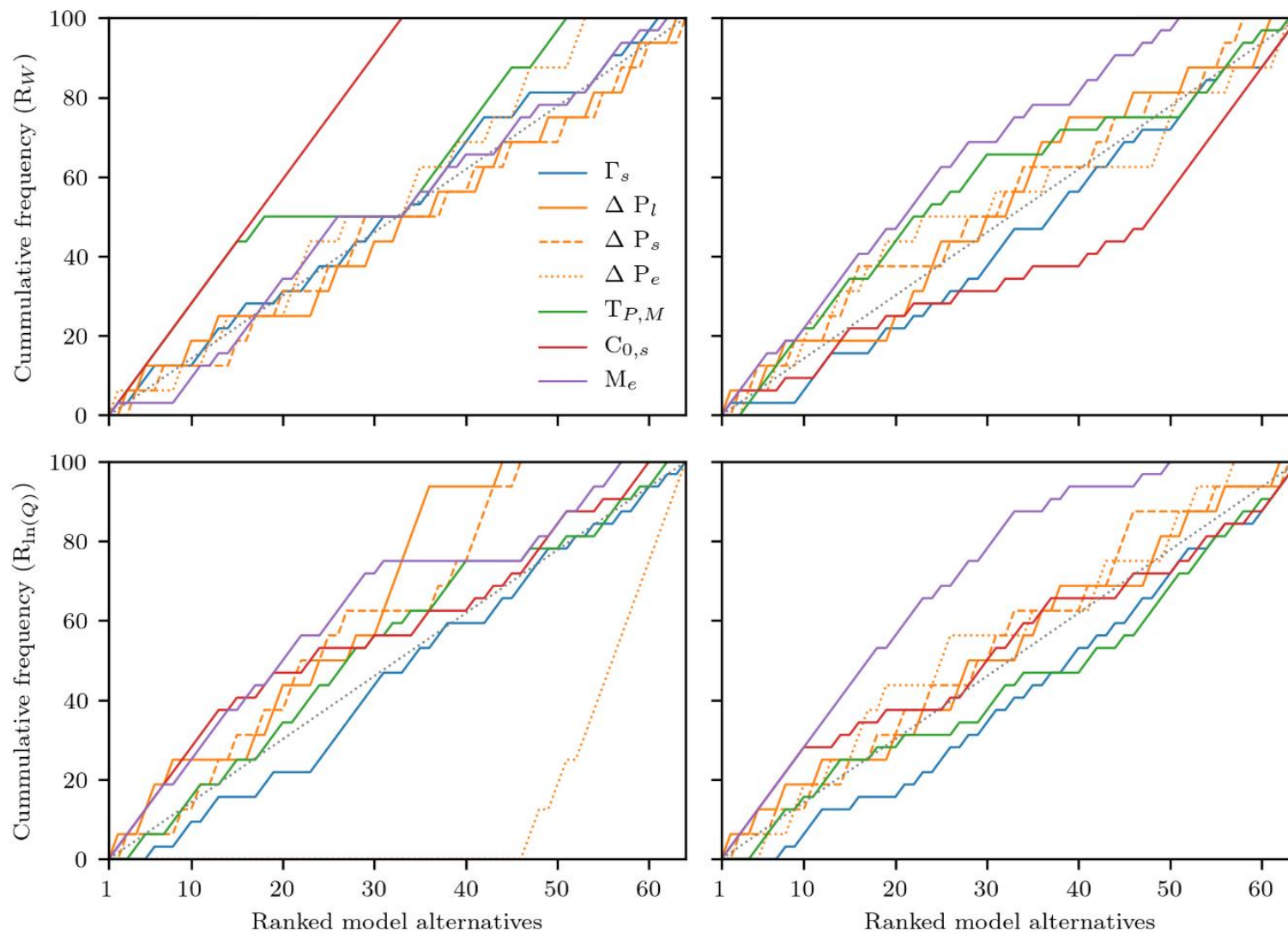
## Snow Calibration



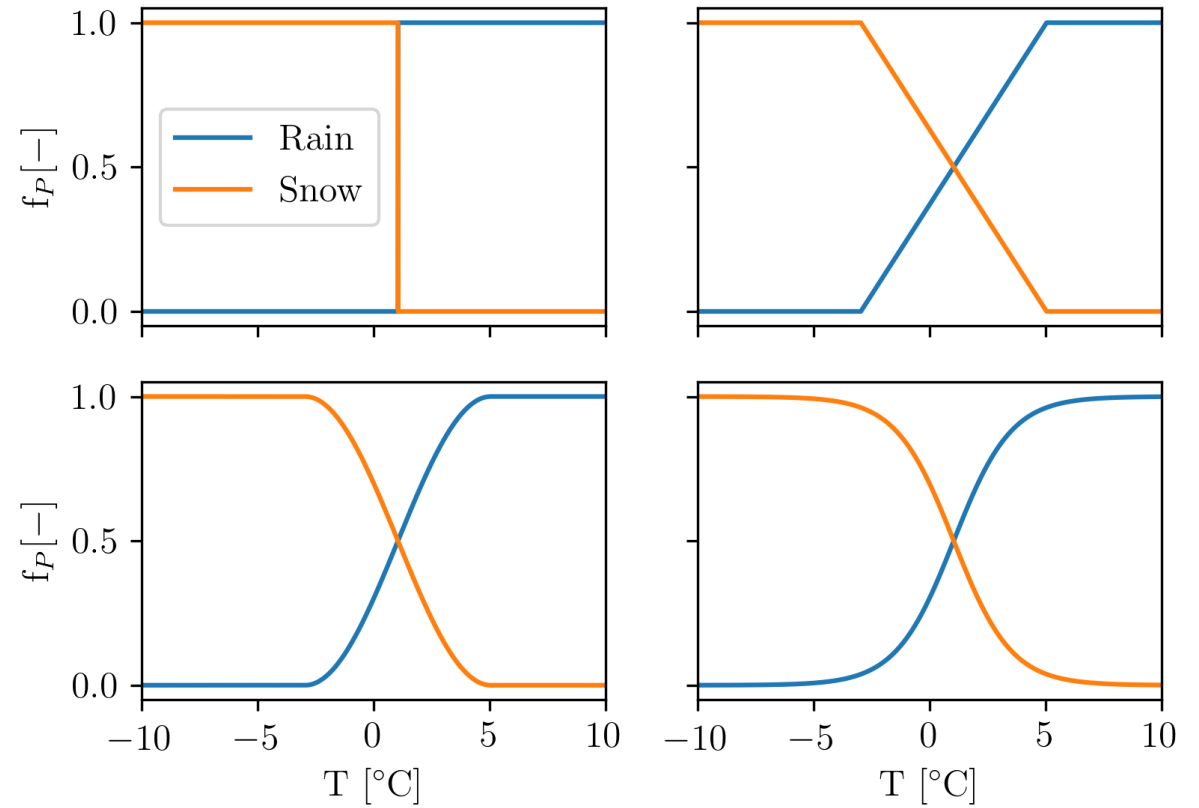
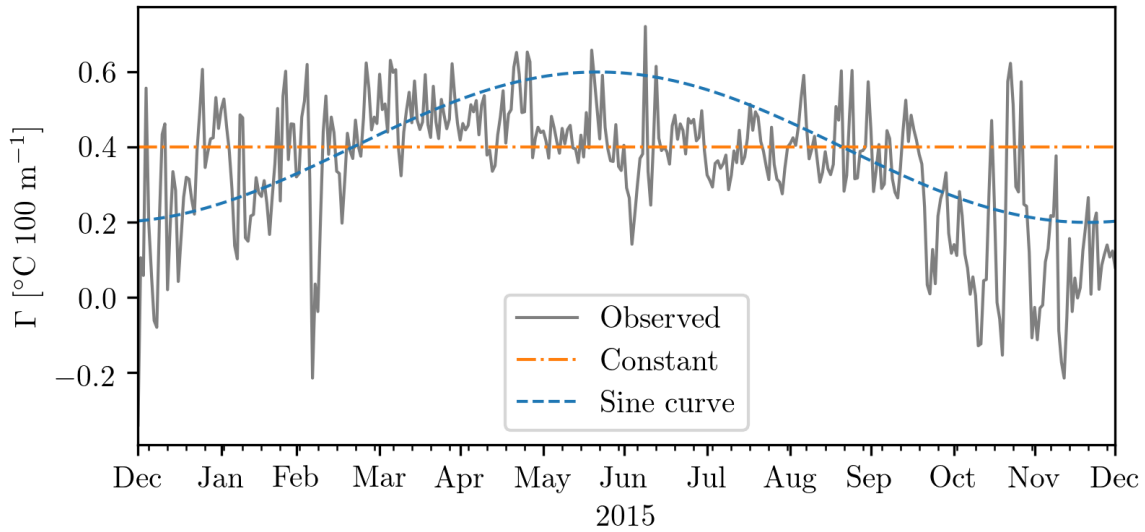
Snow

Calibration

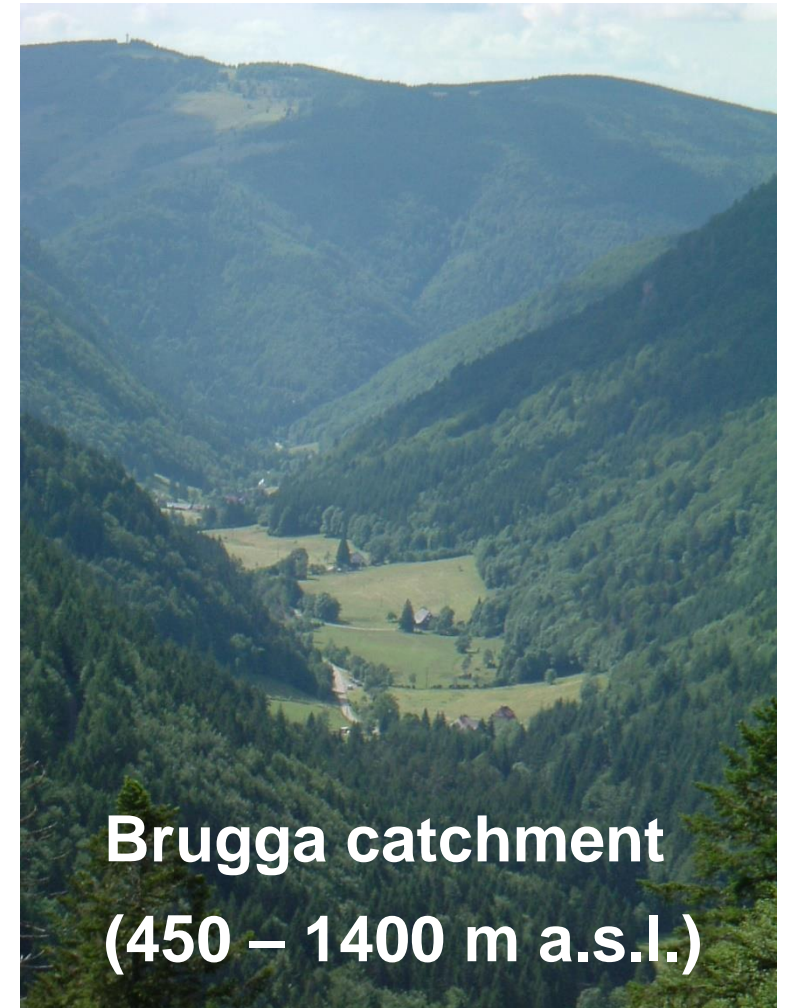
Validation



# No clear improvements - Why?

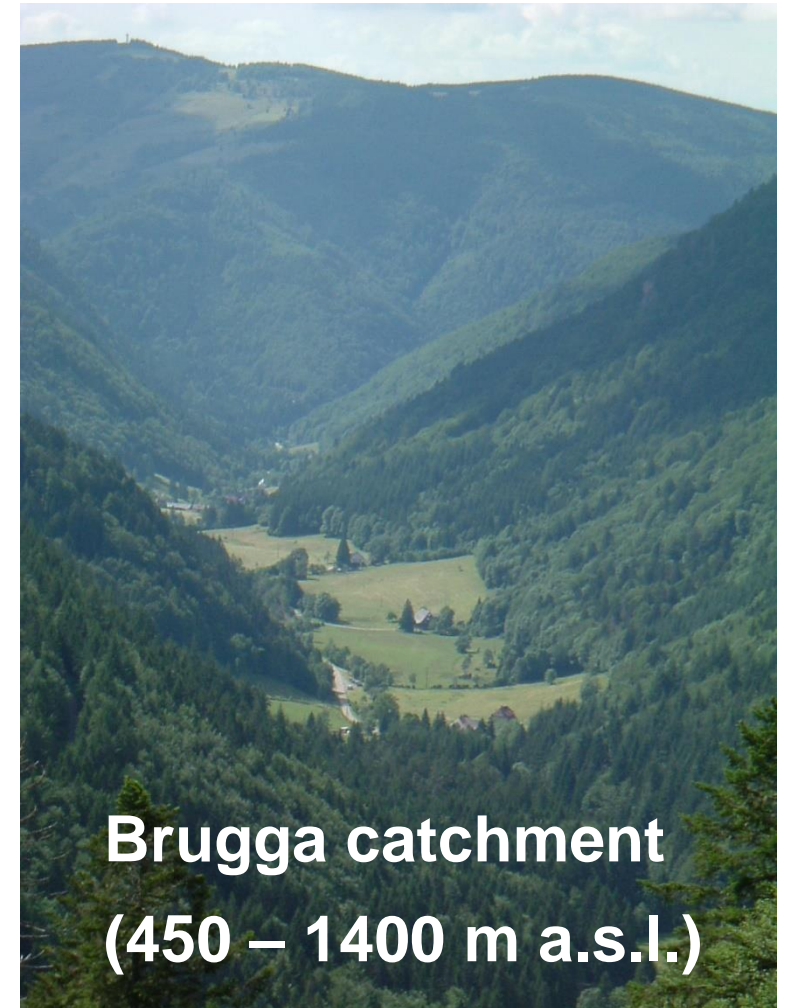
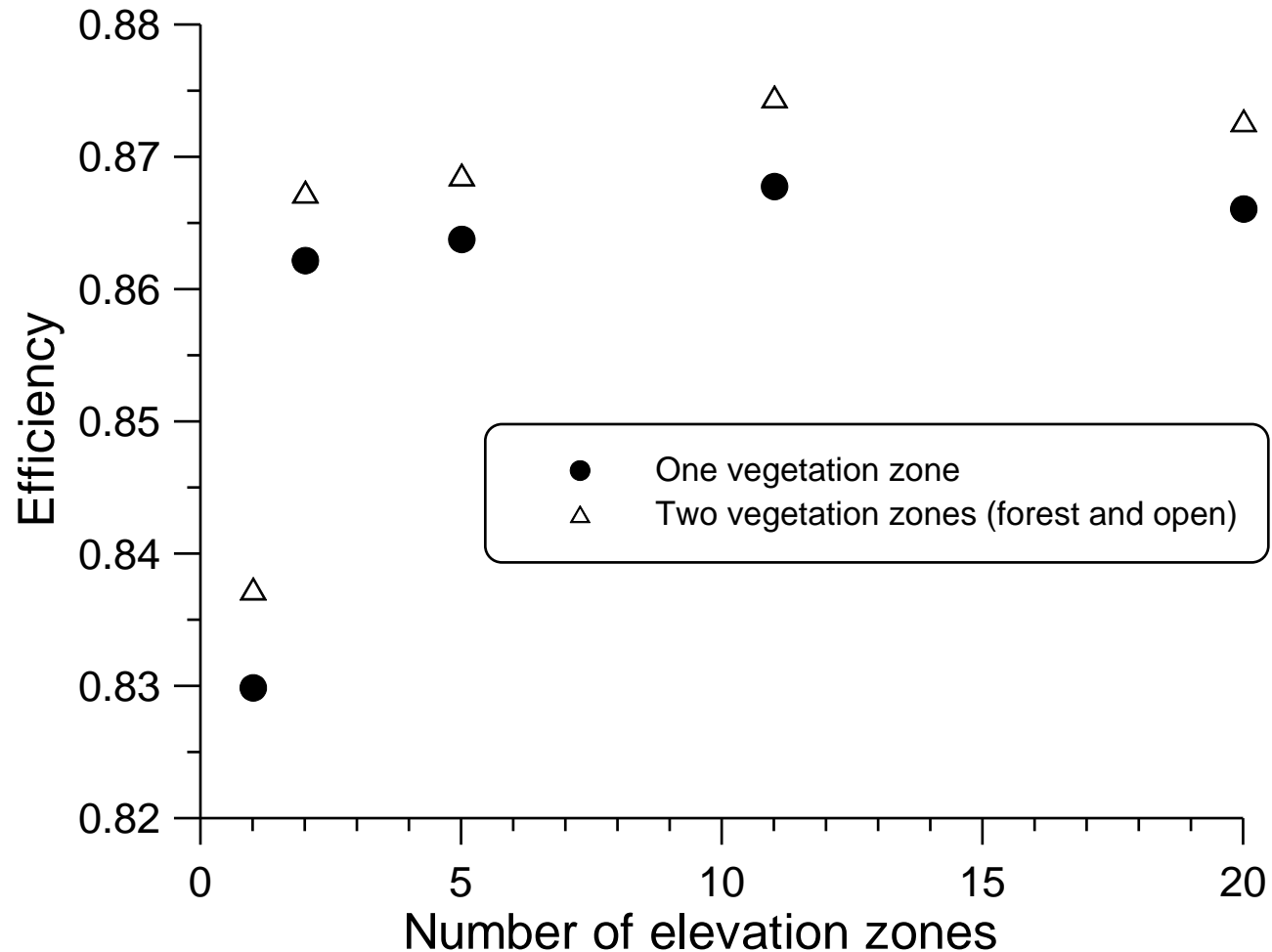


# Unce upon a time ...





# Effect of number of elevation zones





# Future plans

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More catchments?

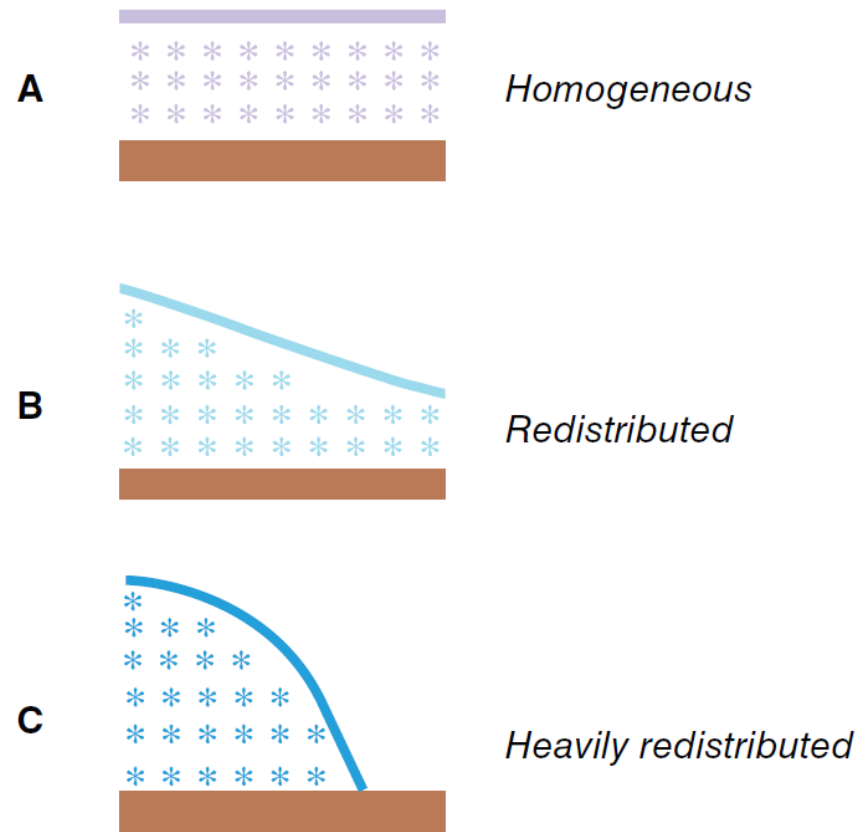
Other evaluation criteria?

Additional data for evaluation?

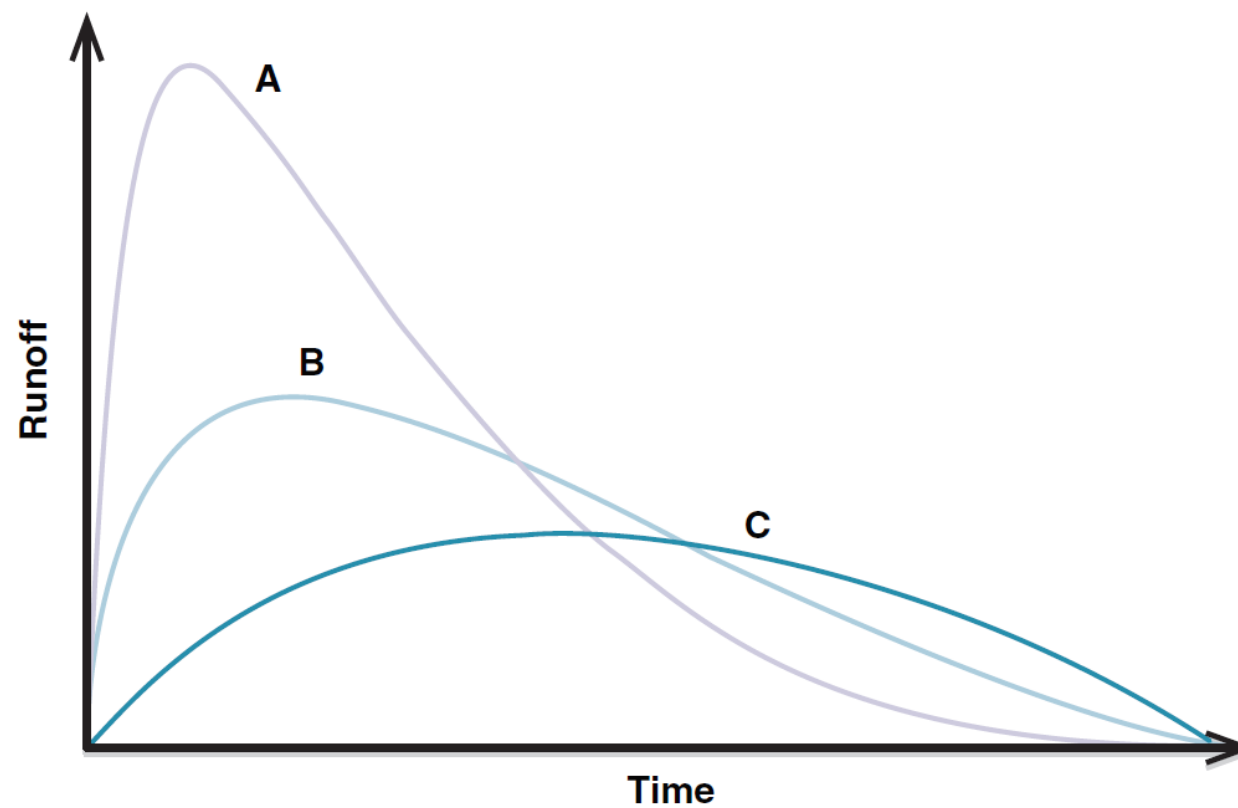
Other modifications?



### Spatial distribution of snow cover



### Snow melt runoff



# Thank you! – Questions?

Snow processes in bucket-type hydrological models  
– does increased realism lead to better simulations?

