

The building blocks of snow

how can stable water isotope data advance snow science?

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10th national snow seminar – 2 Feb 2022



Agenda

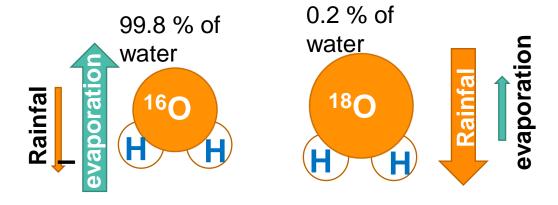
- Introduce the basic concepts of stable water isotopes
- Raise awareness of <u>water</u>
 isotope as a <u>potential tool for</u>
 snow science
- Initiate a discussion and plant a seed for collaboration



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Stable water isotopes



- Can measure the abundance of heavy isotopes in a water (or snow) sample
- Water isotope composition changed by hydrological processes
- A conservative tracer in the water cycle
- Water isotope method in snow research?

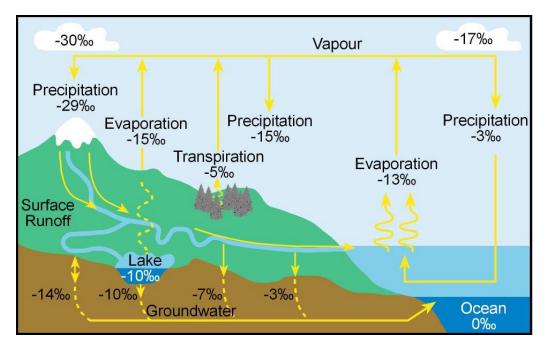
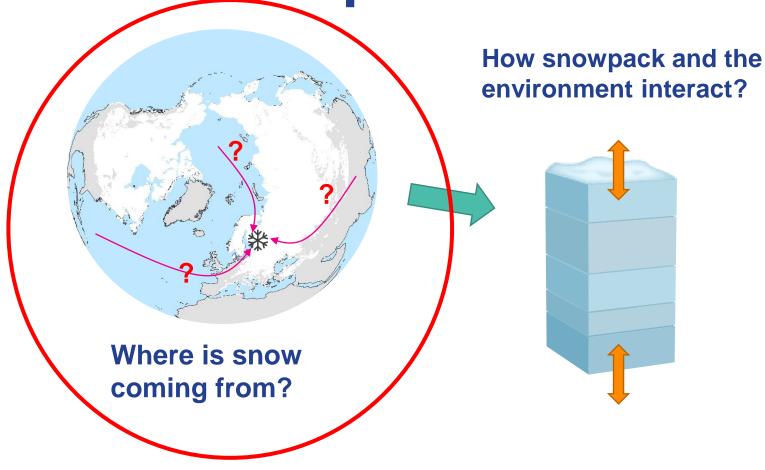


Fig: IAEA

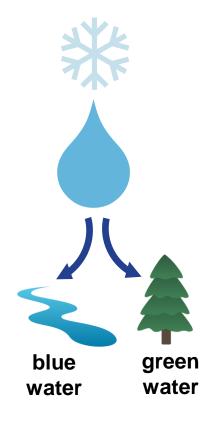
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Snow water isotopes – three questions



What happens to snow when it melts?

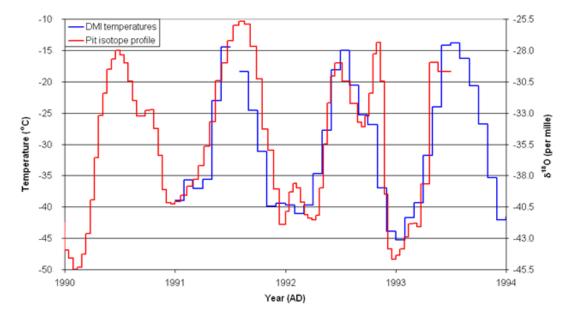


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Where is snow coming from?





Figures: University of Copenhagen
https://www.iceandclimate.nbi.ku.dk/research/strat_dating/annual_layer_count/ice_core_dating/

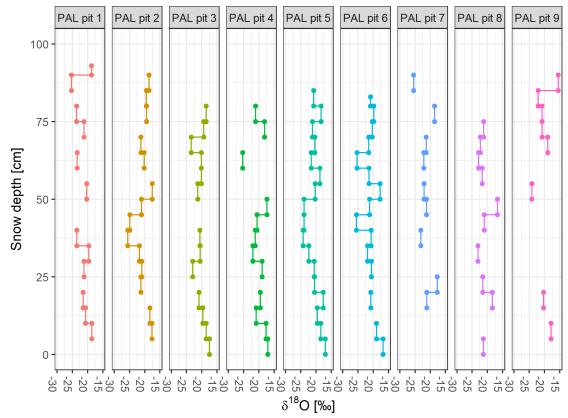
- Water isotope composition a proxy for ambient temperature during water evaporation
- Famously used for paleoclimate from ice cores
- Varies seasonally and
- due to origin of snow (moisture)





Where is snow coming from?





- Isotope value of each snowfall varies
- Isotope signal of each snowfall stored in the snowpack?
- Sampling isotope profiles in snow pits at Pallas study site

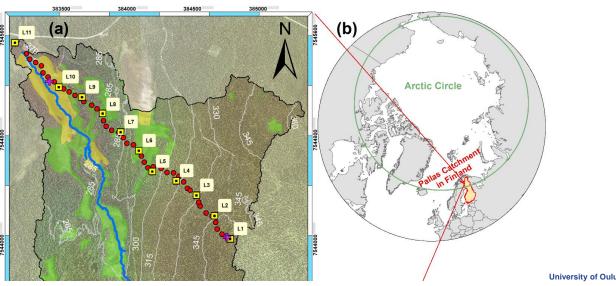
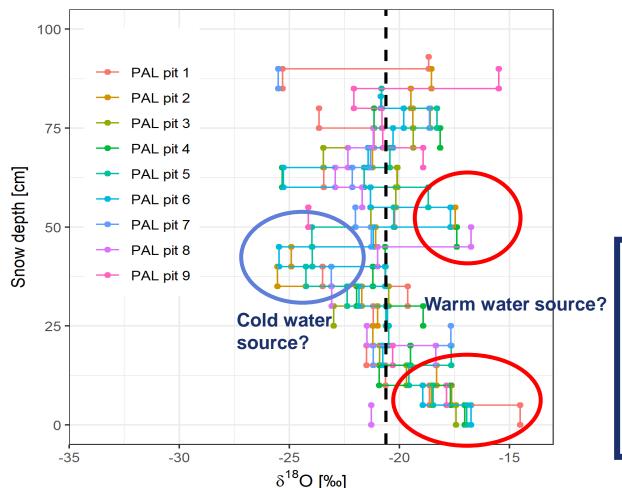


Fig: Kashif Noor



Where is snow coming from?



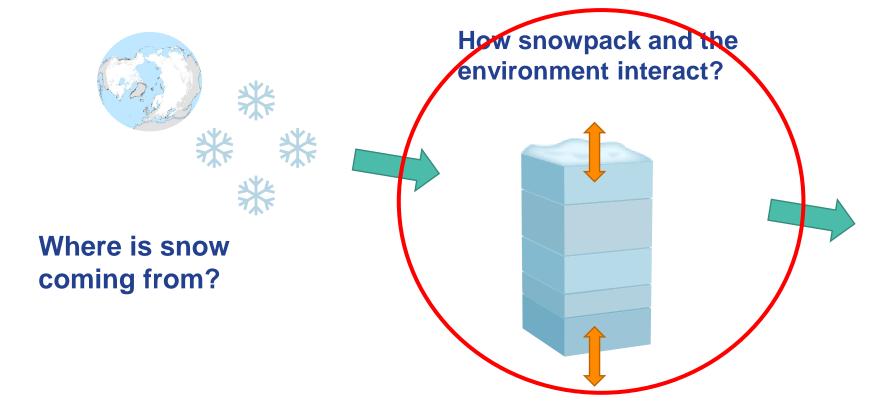
- Comparing variability between pits and snow layers
- Need to better understand
- Spatial variability in the snowpack
- Post-depositional modification

Potential for snow research:

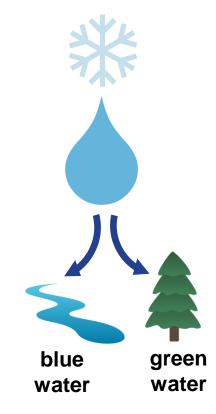
- Understand in Pan-Artic water circulation during winter
- Isotope-aided Earth system model calibration and validation



Snow water isotopes – three questions



What happens to snow when it melts?

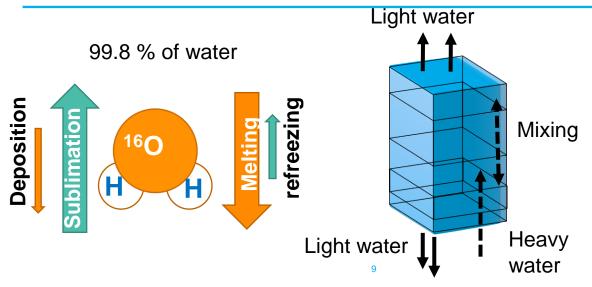


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Isotope fractionation

- Snowpack isotope composition changed over winter by isotope fractionation
- Sublimation (solid -> vapor)
- Melting (solid -> liquid)
 - REMOVES THE LIGHT ISOTOPE FROM SNOW
- Vapor diffusion in the snowpack
 - ISOTOPE MIXING IN THE SNOWPACK
- Vapor diffusion from soil water
 - BRINGS HEAVY ISOTOPES IN THE SNOWPACK



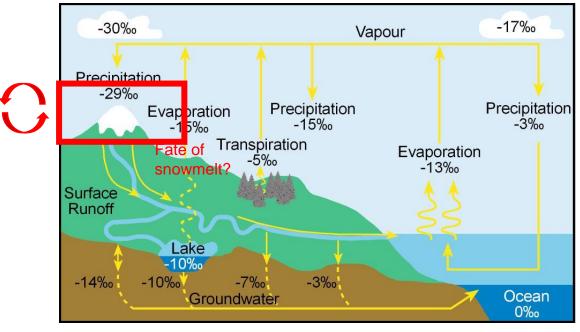
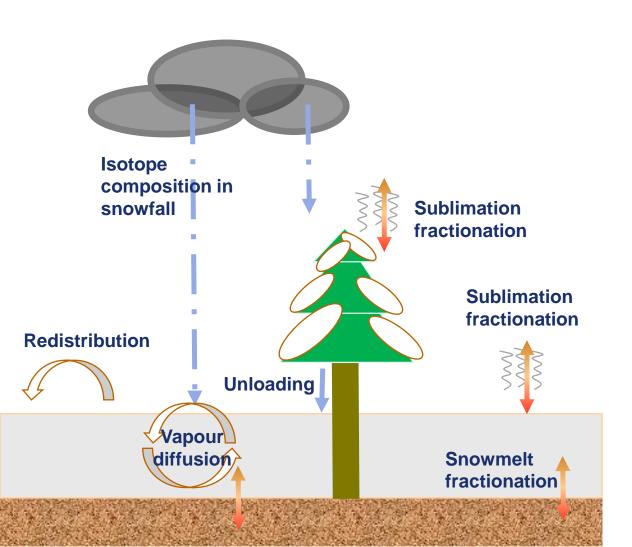


Fig: IAEA

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Isotope fractionation in snowpack



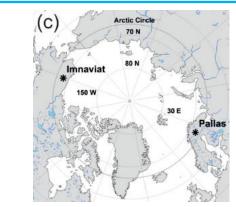
 Physical processes that move water in the snowpack

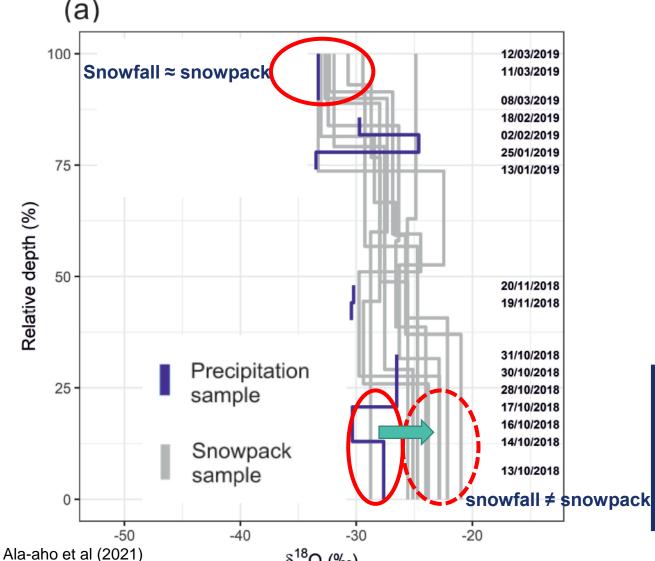
ALSO

Modify the *isotope composition* of the snowpack



Snow – soil water interaction





- Soil water isotopically different that snowpack
- Soil water diffusion evidenced by water isotopes in the soil profile
- 2019 Alaska tundra snow (Imnaviat site)
- Potential for snow research: verify and quantify the snow-environment interactions



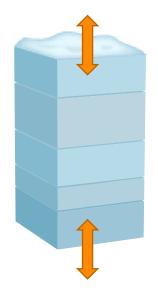
Snow water isotopes three questions

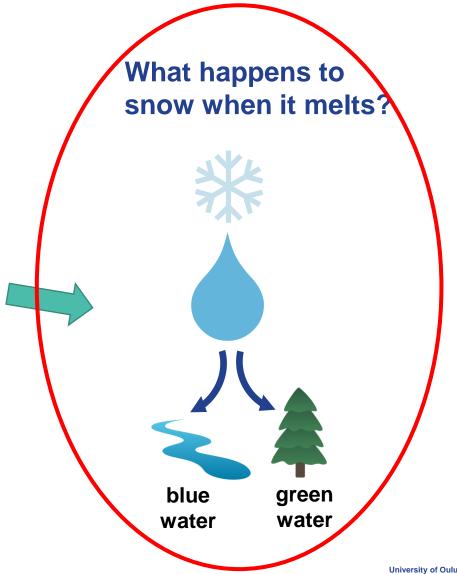


How snowpack and the environment interact?



Where is snow coming from?

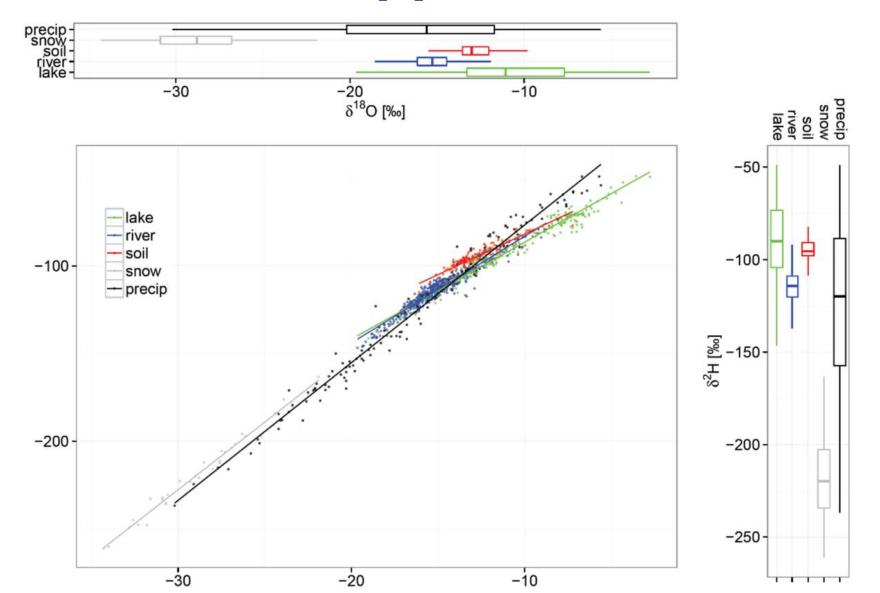


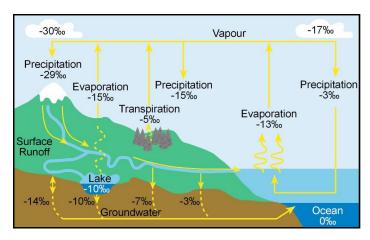


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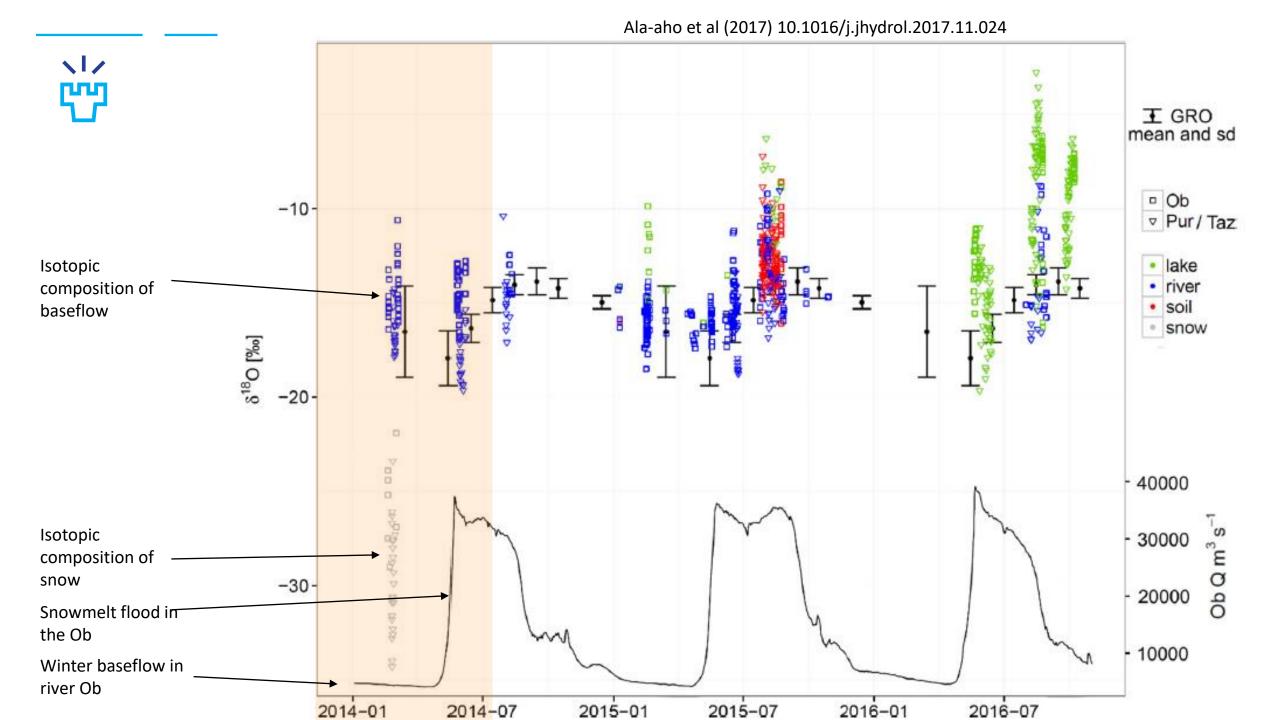


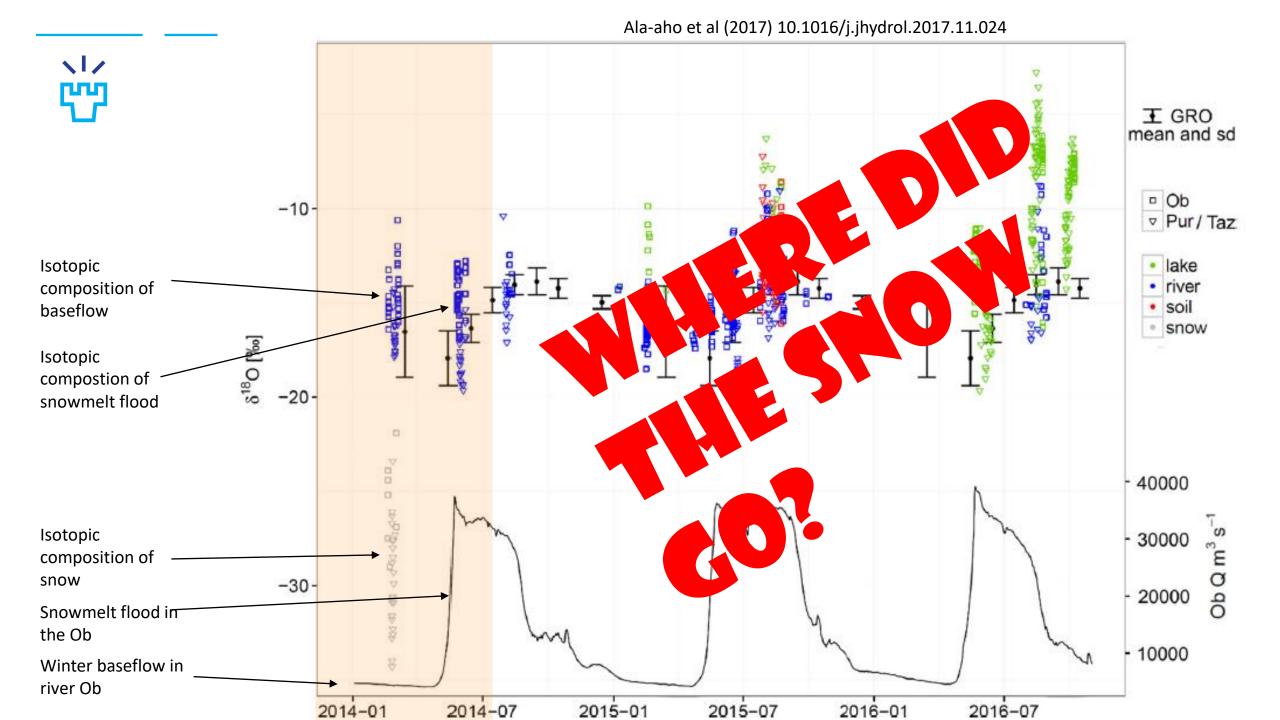
What happens to snow when it melts?





- hydrological cycle in West Siberia, River
 Ob watershed
- Snow stands out in isotope values







Snow isotope hydrology



- Changes in snow huge unknown in future global water security
- **How melting snow supports BLUE AND GREEN WATER??**
- Blue water: surface water and groudwater, available water for society
- Green water: soil water, ecosystem water use

Potential for snow research: estimate blue and green water partitioning of **SNOWMELT**

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Summary



Photo: Kelly Elder













- Water isotope studies widespread hydrological and atmospheric sciences
- Water isotopes UNDER-UTILIZED in understanding snow processes
- Why?
- Natural snowpacks are complex
- Isotope fractionation processes are complex
- Need a lot of samples, and the technology only "recently" available
 - Our isotope work hydrological focus

 → fishing for snow experts to work with ©



How to sample

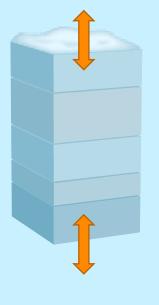


Where is snow coming from?

How snowpack and the environment interact?







SNOW CORES What happens to snow when it melts? **SNOWMELT LYSIMETERS** blue green water water