

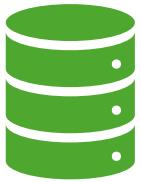


# Time Series Analysis On Snow Depth In the Alps

Pablo FERREIRA – ING1

Professor: Dr Abhishek Grover

# Motivation



Understand and use  
SAFRAN CROCUS  
datasets



Learn about Time Series  
Forecasting



Find a model  
independent from  
weather forecast



Study snow depth during  
peak season

# Novelty



Model based on HS data,  
No meteorological feature



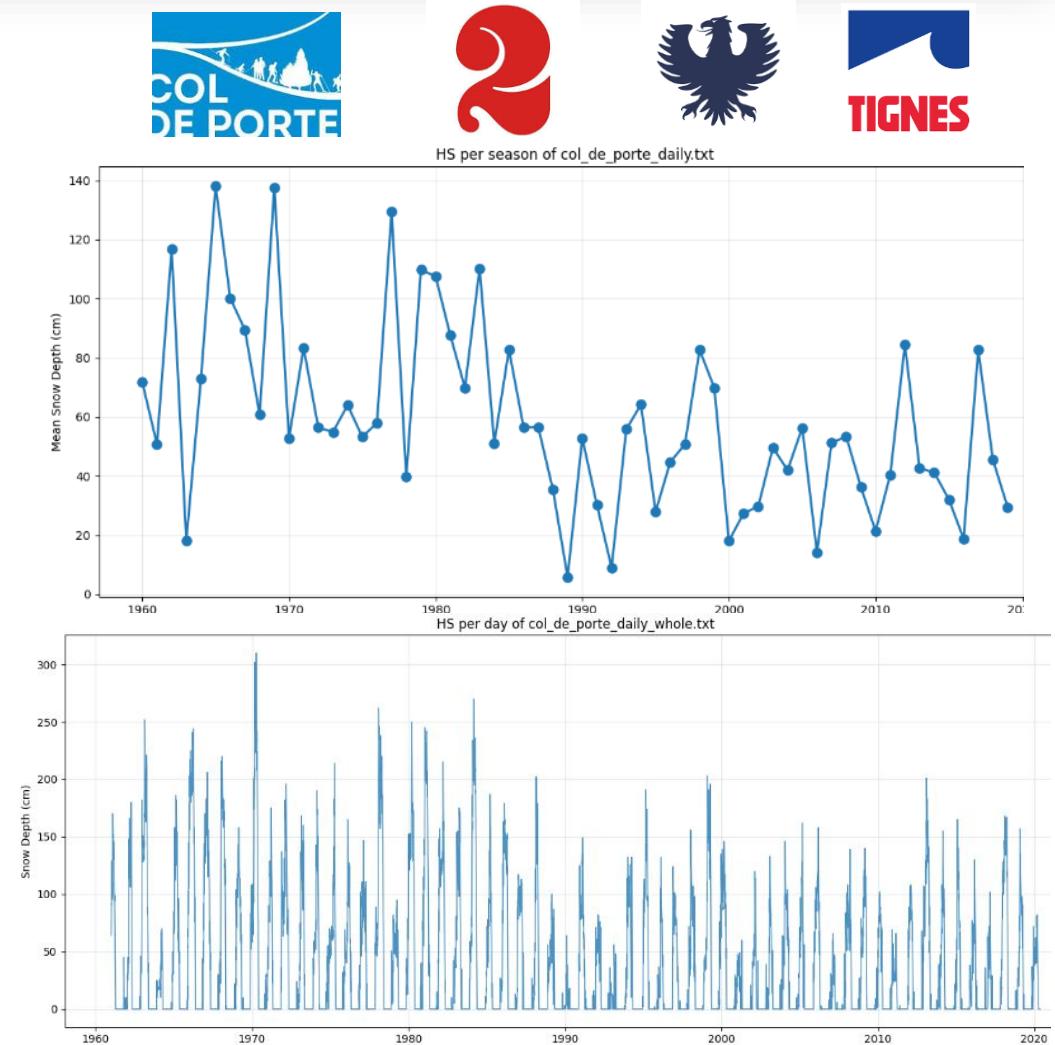
Model optimized for  
winter season in  
worldwide resorts



Use of a cross  
validation rolling  
method

# Dataset

- **1975 => 2019**, 1 log/day, 212 day/year (Nov – May)
- Source: MeteoFrance's **SAFRAN-CROCUS** dataset
- Stations to study:
  - Les 2 Alpes: Highest, glacier ~**3000m**
  - Tignes: north-facing, stable snowpack ~**2600m**
  - Serre Chevalier: south-facing, unstable snowpack ~**2100m**
  - Col de Porte: Lowest, humid, perfect data source ~**1300m**
- Measurements are grid-generalized per station
- Processed Day Metrics : HS => qc(HS) => **gapfill(qc(HS))**



# Literature – Primary Data Source

Matiu, M., Crespi, A., Bertoldi, G., Carmagnola, C. M., Marty, C., Morin, S., Schöner, W., Cat Berro, D., Chiogna, G., De Gregorio, L., Kotlarski, S., Majone, B., Resch, G., Terzago, S., Valt, M., Beozzo, W., Cianfarra, P., Gouttevin, I., Marcolini, G., Notarnicola, C., Petitta, M., Scherrer, S. C., Strasser, U., Winkler, M., Zebisch, M., Cicogna, A., Cremonini, R., Debernardi, A., Faletto, M., Gaddo, M., Giovannini, L., Mercalli, L., Soubeyroux, J.-M., Sušnik, A., Trenti, A., Urbani, S., and Weilguni, V.: **Observed snow depth trends in the European Alps: 1971 to 2019**, *The Cryosphere*, 15, 1343–1382, <https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-15-1343-2021>, 2021.

# Literature – Gap filling / Meaning

**Use of the models Safran-Crocus-Mepra in operational avalanche forecasting,**  
Coléou C\* , Giraud G, Danielou Y, Dumas J-L, Gendre C, Pougatch E CEN, Météo France, Grenoble, France

**Version 3.0 of the Crocus snowpack model,** Matthieu Lafaysse<sup>1</sup> , Marie Dumont<sup>1</sup> , Basile De Fleurian<sup>1</sup> , Mathieu Fructus<sup>1</sup> , Rafife Nheili<sup>1</sup> , Léo Viallon-Galinier<sup>1</sup> , Matthieu Baron<sup>1</sup> , Aaron Boone<sup>2</sup> , Axel Bouchet<sup>1</sup> , Julien Brondex<sup>1,4</sup> , Carlo Carmagnola<sup>1</sup> , Bertrand Cluzet<sup>1</sup> , Kévin Fourteau<sup>1</sup> , Ange Haddjeri<sup>1,4</sup> , Pascal Hagenmuller<sup>1</sup> , Giulia Mazzotti<sup>1,4</sup> , Marie Minvielle<sup>2</sup> , Samuel Morin<sup>1</sup> , Louis Quéno<sup>1,5</sup> , Léon Roussel<sup>1</sup> , Pierre Spandre<sup>1</sup> , François Tuzet<sup>1</sup> , and Vincent Vionnet<sup>1,3</sup>

# Literature - Models

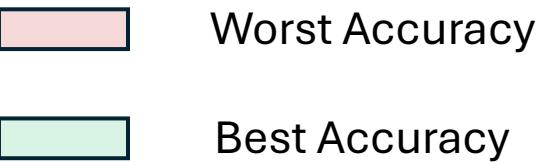
Aschauer, J., Bavay, M., Begert, M., and Marty, C.: **Comparing methods for gap filling in historical snow depth time series**, EGU General Assembly 2020, Online, 4–8 May 2020, EGU2020-17211, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-17211>, 2020.

**Introduction to Time Series and Forecasting** – Third Edition,  
By Peter J. Brockwell Richard A. Davis, 2016

Durbin, James, and Siem Jan Koopman. 2012. **Time Series Analysis by State Space Methods: Second Edition**. Oxford University Press.

# Work Done – Naïve Model

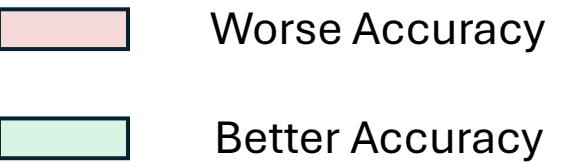
- Average of past Same Days:
  - $NS(y, m, d) = \frac{1}{y-1} \sum_{k=1}^{y-1} ds[k, m, d]$
  - $NMAE = \frac{MAE}{mean(HS\_after\_gapfill)}$
- 2 Clear groups performance-wise: Stable/Unstable snowpack
- Note: 10 first years without cross-validation



STATION NAME	MAE	NMAE
Tignes	30.822	0.395
Les 2 Alpes	48.345	0.404
Serre-Chevalier	25.076	0.82
Col de Porte	32.797	1.125

# Work Done – (AR)(I)(MA) Model

- AR : Auto Regression – Past values
- I: Integration – Past trends
- MA: Moving Average – Past errors
- Stations with highest variance & non -stationarity need MA
- Limitations: Needs a seasonal parameter, lowest-order ARIMAs performed best



STATION NAME	MAE	NMAE	p, d, q
Tignes	44.769	0.52	1, 0, 1
Les 2 Alpes	64.701	0.521	1, 0, 1
Serre-Chevalier	33.173	0.905	1, 0, 0
Col de Porte	42.711	0.946	1, 0, 0

Tested on p{0, 1, 2, 3}, d{0, 1, 2}, q{0, 1, 2, 3}

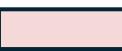
# Work Done – (AR)(I)(MA) Model

- $AR_{m,d}(p) = C + \sum_{k=1}^p \Phi_k * ds[t-1]$

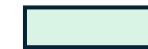
- $I_{m,d}(d) = \nabla^d * ds[t]$

- $MA_{m,d}(q) = C + \sum_{k=1}^q \theta_k * \varepsilon_{t-k}$

- Note: We add white noise shock  
For every ARIMA member as  $\varepsilon_t$



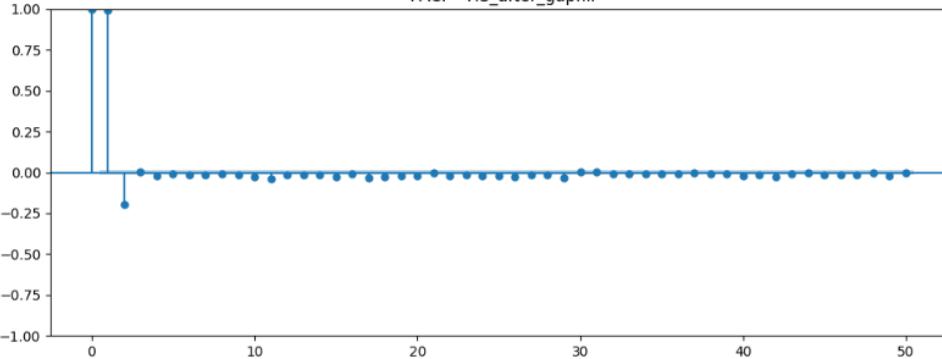
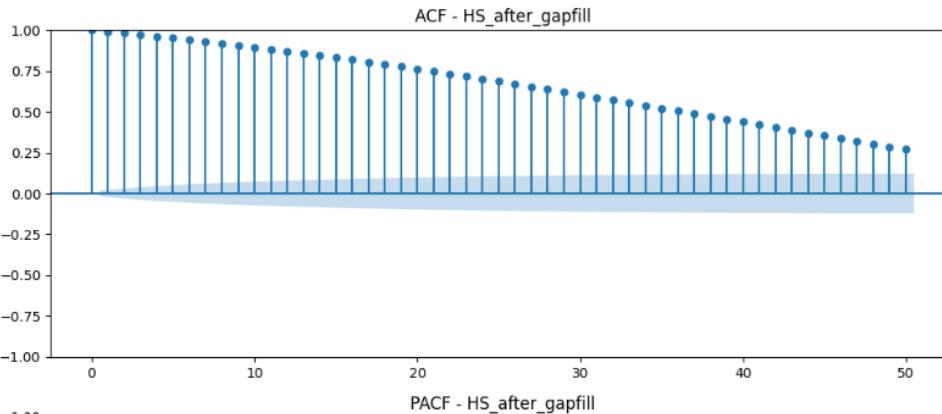
Worse Accuracy



Better Accuracy

STATION NAME	MAE	NMAE	p, d, q
Tignes	44.769	0.52	1, 0, 1
Les 2 Alpes	64.701	0.521	1, 0, 1
Serre-Chevalier	33.173	0.905	1, 0, 0
Col de Porte	42.711	0.946	1, 0, 0

# Work Done – (AR)(I)(MA) Model



```
ADF Statistic of col_de_porte_daily.txt : -12.037385978227787
p-value: 2.78284946105129e-22
Lags used: 28
Number of observations: 12615
Critical Value (1%): -3.431
Critical Value (5%): -2.862
Critical Value (10%): -2.567
```

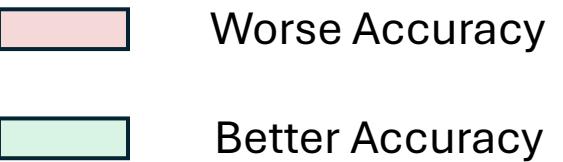
- Worse Accuracy
- Better Accuracy

STATION NAME	MAE	NMAE	p, d, q
Tignes	44.769	0.52	1, 0, 1
Les 2 Alpes	64.701	0.521	1, 0, 1
Serre-Chevalier	33.173	0.905	1, 0, 0
Col de Porte	42.711	0.946	1, 0, 0

PACF stops at 2 => p = {1,2}  
 ACF(x) – ACF(x-1) < 0.5 => q={0,1?}  
 ADF << Critical values & p~0 => d = 0

# Work Done – Prophet Model

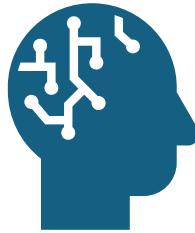
- Linear smoothing model by Meta
- Arguments tested:
  - Seasonality (custom – 212 VS **year**)
  - Fourier order [5;15]
  - Changepoint prior scale [**0.05**;0.5]
  - Seasonality mode (**add** VS mult)
- Default values are **bold**



STATION NAME	MAE	NMAE	Args
Tignes	35.516	0.389	Default
Les 2 Alpes	52.951	0.396	Default
Serre-Chevalier	26.249	0.792	Seasonality
Col de Porte	34.219	0.847	Seasonality

# CONCLUSION – What's next

<https://github.com/PapayaSupreme/snow-depth-time-series-analysis-model>



(S)ARIMA,  
LSTM



Another, improved,  
custom model



Kaggle integration for  
bigger hyperparameters

Thank you for your time !

Contact : [pablo.ferreira10@gmail.com](mailto:pablo.ferreira10@gmail.com)