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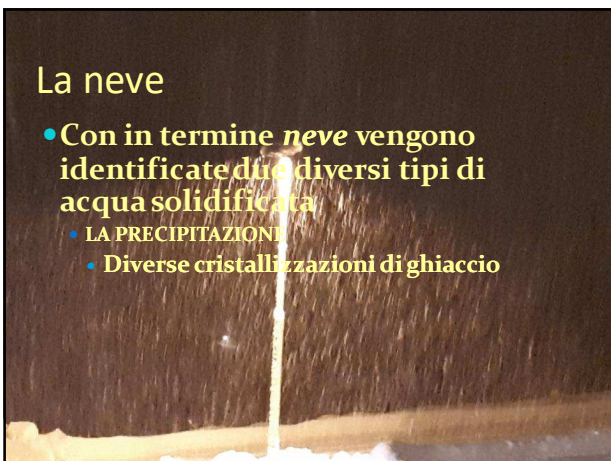
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## La neve

- Con in termine *neve* vengono identificate due diversi tipi di acqua solidificata
  - L'ACCUMULO AL SUOLO
    - Corpo solido e poroso formato da ghiaccio (cristalli e/o grani) e da pori
    - I pori possono contenere aria (neve secca) o acqua (neve umida... fradicia)

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## concetti generali semplici che occorre ricordare

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## 1-1 3 stati dell'acqua

The diagram illustrates the three states of water and the transitions between them. It features three circular insets showing molecular models: 'MOLECOLE NEI LIQUIDI' (molecules in liquids) with a glass of water, 'MOLECOLE NEI SOLIDI' (molecules in solids) with a glass of ice, and 'MOLECOLE NEI GAS' (molecules in gas) with a cup of steam. A phase diagram shows the pressure-temperature relationships for water, with labels for 'Solido', 'Liquido', and 'Gas', and transition points like 'Triple point', 'Fusione', 'Vaporizzazione', and 'Sublimazione'. A small red logo is in the top right corner.

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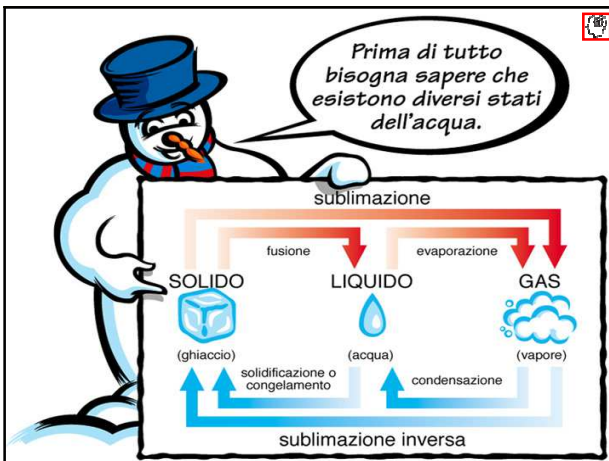
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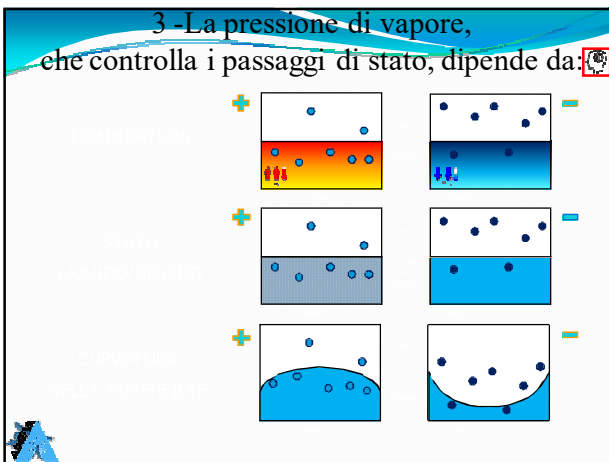
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## 1. Meteorologia Alpina (parte neve)

- 1.1 Formazione della neve in atmosfera
  - 1.2 I cristalli di neve
- 1.3 Formazione dei Cristalli di neve per sublimazione
  - 1.4 I fiocchi di neve
- 1.5 Formazione dei cristalli per congelamento da contatto
- 1.6. La brina di superficie e la galverna

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## Formazione della neve in atmosfera

- Condizioni generali
  - Temperatura inferiore a  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - Opportune condizioni di umidità (nuvole)
  - Presenza di grani di conde



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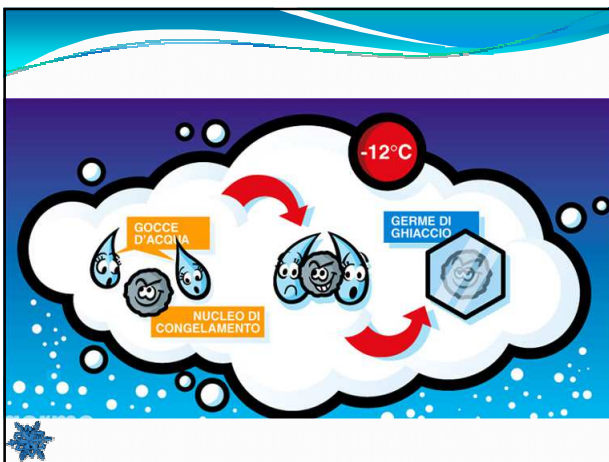
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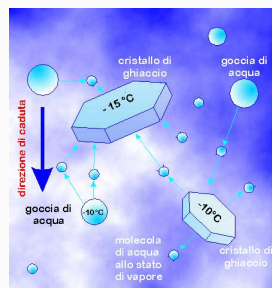
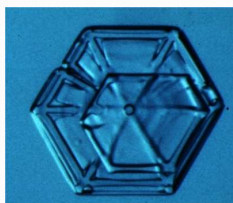
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## Formazione della neve in atmosfera

- Per sublimazione con formazione di cristalli



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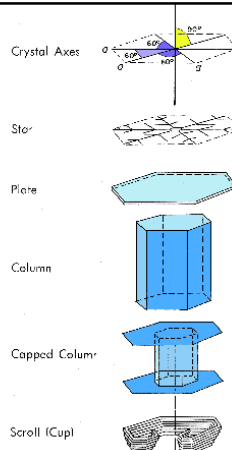
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### Formazione della neve in atmosfera

- Sistema esagonale di cristallizzazione
  - Lungo gli assi interni (stella di neve)
  - Lungo le facce (Piastrina)
  - Lungo l'asse Zeta (colonne)




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### Formazione della neve in atmosfera

- Per sublimazione con formazione di cristalli




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### Formazione della neve in atmosfera

- Le diverse forme dei cristalli dipendono dalle condizioni di temperatura e umidità dell'atmosfera.

- da -6° -10°C  
Crescita sulle superfici
- da -10° -12°C  
Crescita sui lati
- da -12° -18°C  
Crescita sugli angoli




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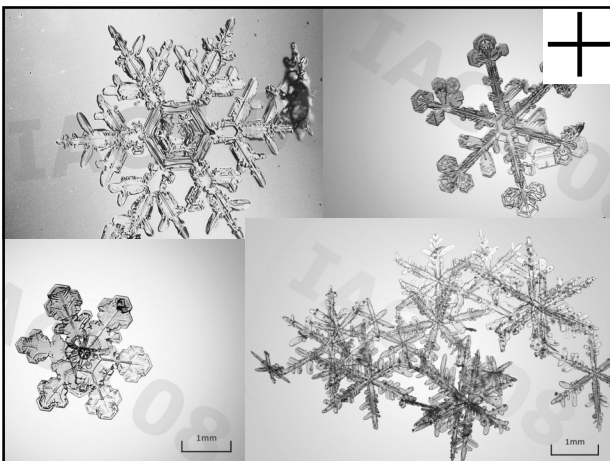
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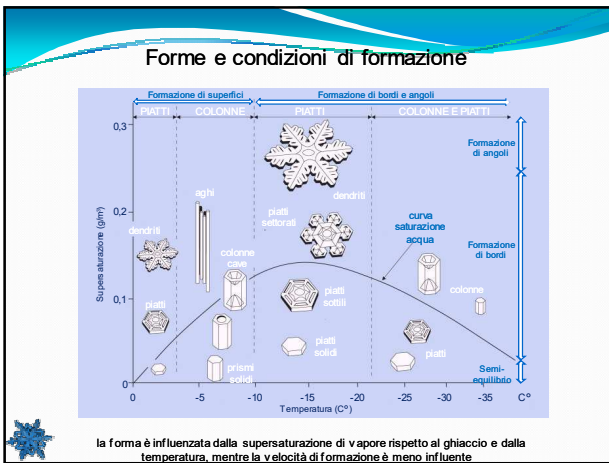
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### Formazione della neve in atmosfera

- Per congelamento da contatto




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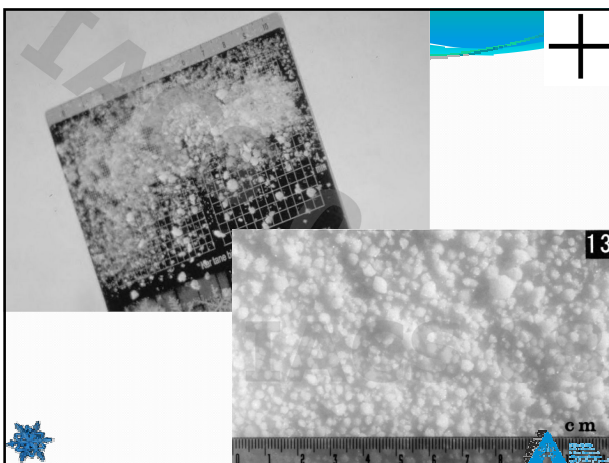
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### 3. La Classificazione della neve

- Le classificazione delle forme di precipitazione sono diverse a seconda dell'uso. L'UNESCO ha messo a punto un sistema basato su 10 classi.
- Per i rilievi neve si utilizza un sistema semplificato

1	Piastre	
2	Stelle	
3	Colonne	
4	Aghi	
5	Dendriti spaziali	
6	«Ganelli di camicia»	
7	Particelle irregolari	
8	Neve pallottolare	
9	Sferette di ghiaccio	
10	Grandine	

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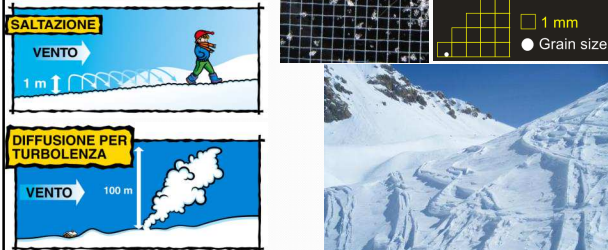
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## 4.1.Vento

Il vento, nella sua azione di erosione e trasporto, frantuma i vari cristalli/grani di neve e li rende più piccoli, delle dimensioni minori di 0.5 mm (il punto lasciato da una matita su un foglio di carta).



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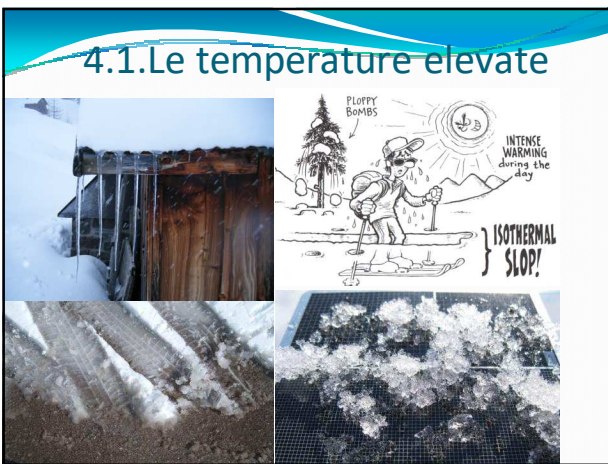
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## 4.1.Le temperature elevate



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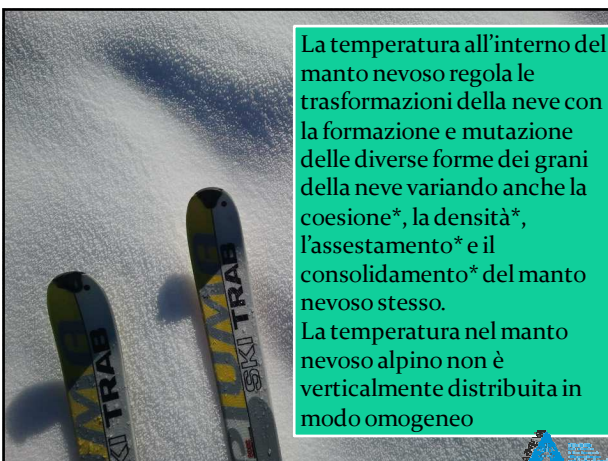
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## Quando la neve arriva al suolo...

- La neve è soggetta a continui mutamenti a causa della sua temperatura prossima al punto di fusione.
- Per METAMORFISMO si intende la trasformazione della neve governata da precise leggi e grandezze termodinamiche
- Del controllo dei processi sono responsabili soprattutto le seguenti leggi fisiche:
  - Tendenza dei cristalli ad assumere minor superficie esterna;
  - Le condizioni della pressione di vapore acqueo
  - Il trasporto di vapore per diffusione
  - Il bilancio energetico



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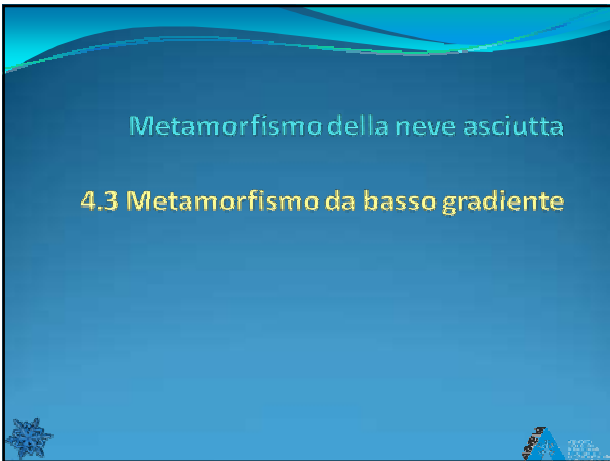
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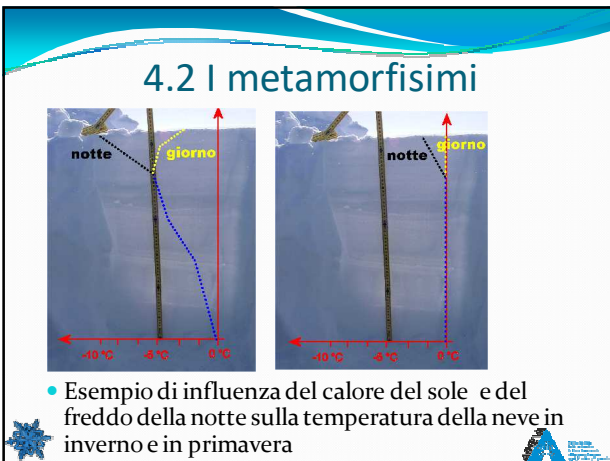
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## Influenza della temperatura dell'aria sulla neve

**TEMPERATURE**

**SPESSORI**

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## Che cosa è il gradiente di temperatura?

È la differenza di temperatura fra 2 punti espressa in °C/m o °C/cm per il manto nevoso.

Il gradiente di temperatura (TG) può essere determinato per l'intero manto nevoso, oppure per strati o parti del manto nevoso

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## Metamorfismo della neve asciutta: basso gradiente di temperatura

- **Condizioni:** ridotto gradiente di temperatura nel manto nevoso
- **Effetti:**
  - generale arrotondamento dei grani
  - Rafforzamento dello scheletro di ghiaccio
  - Aumento della densità
- **Velocità del processo:**
  - Dipende dalla temperatura, quasi nullo -40°C

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### 4.3 Metamorfismo della neve asciutta: basso gradiente di temperatura

Particelle di precipitazione (PP)

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### Metamorfismo della neve asciutta: basso gradiente di temperatura

Particelle frammentate (DF)

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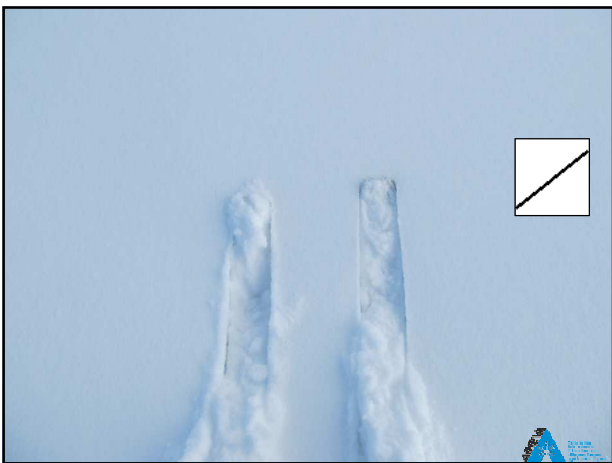
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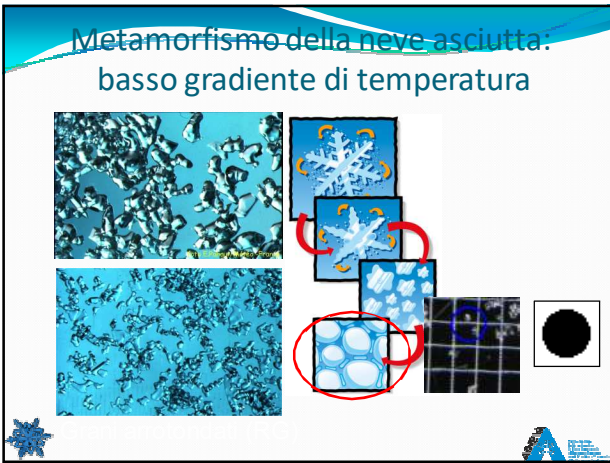
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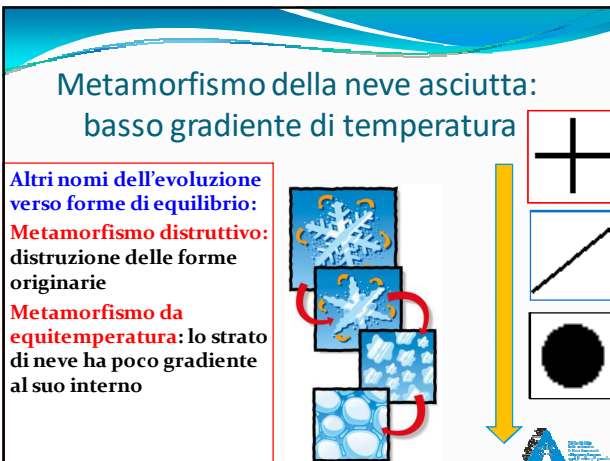
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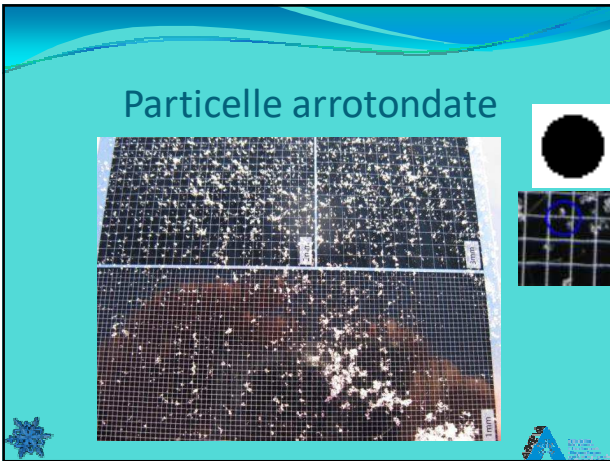
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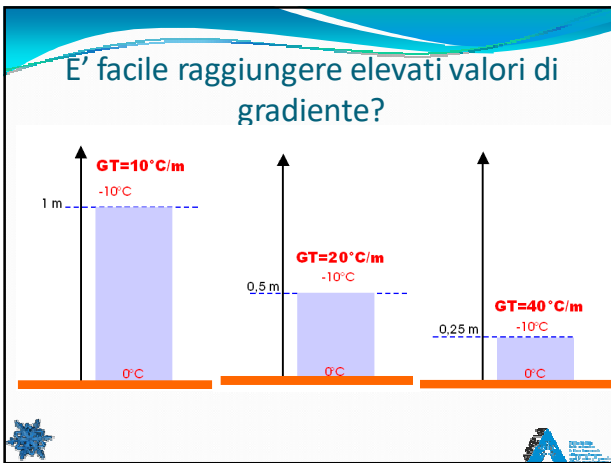
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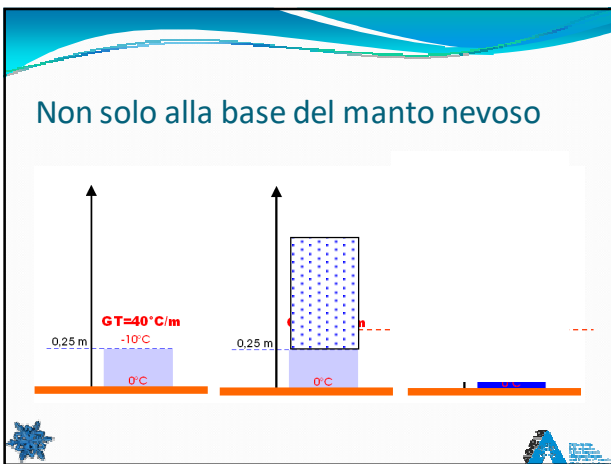
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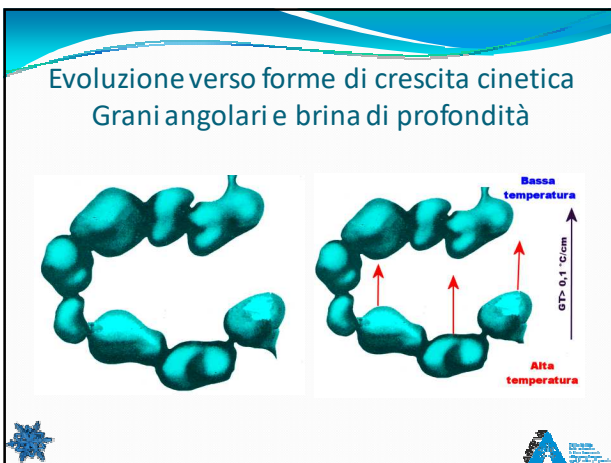
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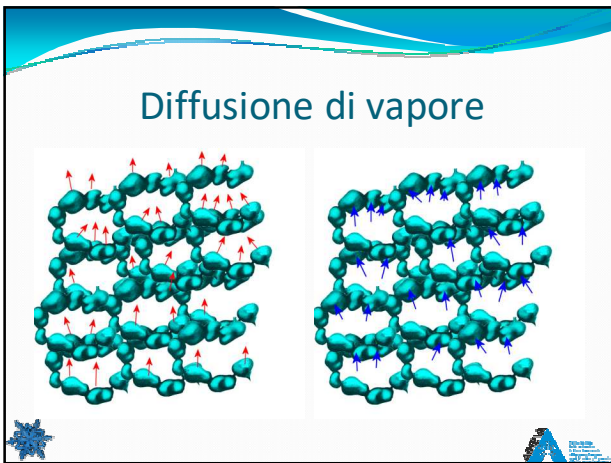
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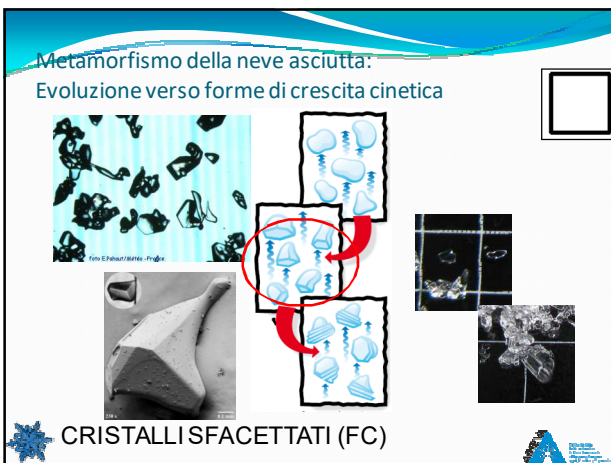
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Metamorfismo della neve asciutta:  
Evoluzione verso forme di crescita cinetica

CRISTALLI SFACETTATI (FC)

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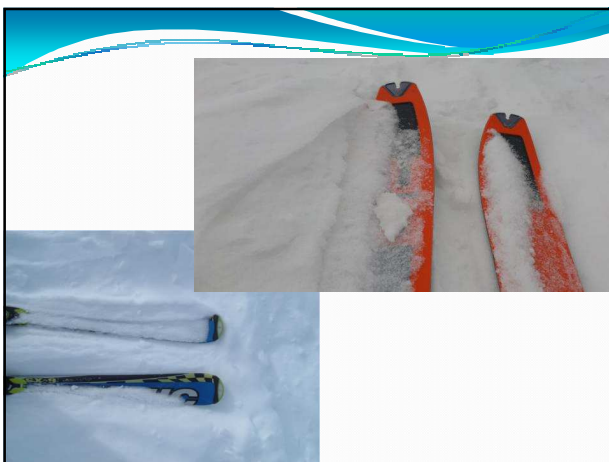
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Metamorfismo della neve asciutta

Terzo caso:  
4.4 Metamorfismo da gradiente  
(Elevato gradiente)

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Metamorfismo della neve asciutta:  
Evoluzione verso forme di crescita cinetica

BRINADI PROFONDITA' (DH)

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Metamorfismo della neve asciutta:  
Evoluzione verso forme di crescita cinetica

BRINADI PROFONDITA' (DH)

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BRINADI PROFONDITA' (DH)

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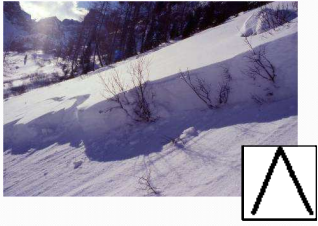
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## Metamorfismo della neve asciutta: Evoluzione verso forme di crescita cinetica

**Altri nomi dell'evoluzione verso forme di crescita:**

**Metamorfismo costruttivo:** nuovi cristalli si formano, con forme non derivanti dalla precipitazione

**Metamorfismo da gradiente di temperatura:** lo strato di neve ha al suo interno un gradiente di temperatura  $>10^{\circ}\text{C/m}$



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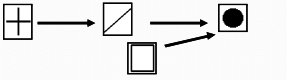
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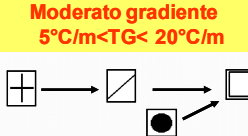
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## Metamorfismi della neve secca

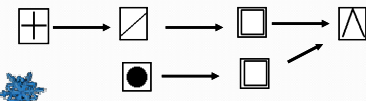
**Debole gradiente  $TG < 5^{\circ}\text{C/m}$**



**Moderato gradiente  $5^{\circ}\text{C/m} < TG < 20^{\circ}\text{C/m}$**



**Forte gradiente  $TG > 20^{\circ}\text{C/m}$**



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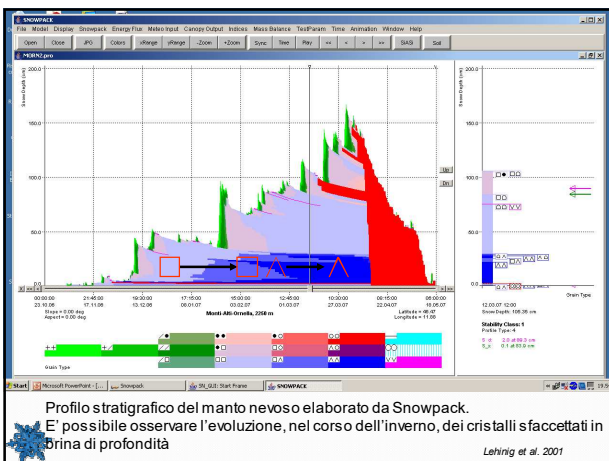
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## Metamorfismo della neve BAGNATA

### 4.5 Metamorfismo da fusione



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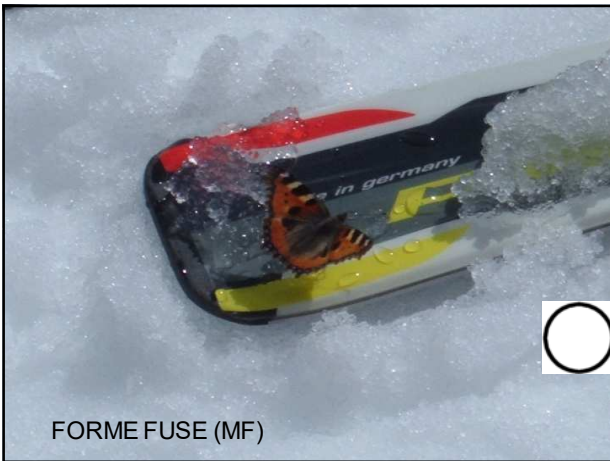
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FORME FUSE (MF)

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### Evoluzione verso forme di fusione e rigelo

• **Condizioni:** temperatura del manto nevoso prossima a 0°C per apporti di calore (radiazione, convezione, pioggia)

• **Effetti:**

- Produzione di acqua liquida
- Aumento delle densità e il diminuzione delle resistenze (successivo aumento per rigelo)
- In caso di processo avanzato: firm

• **Velocità del processo:**

- Proporzionale agli apporti di calore



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### Evoluzione verso forme di fusione e rigelo



FORME FUSE (MF)

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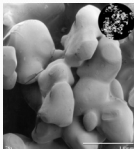
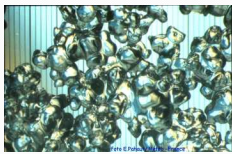
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### Evoluzione verso forme di fusione e rigelo



FORME FUSE (MF)

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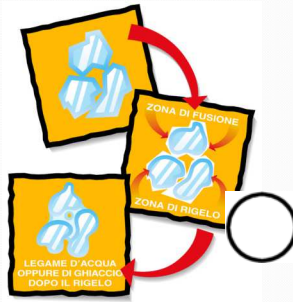
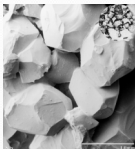
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### Evoluzione verso forme di fusione e rigelo



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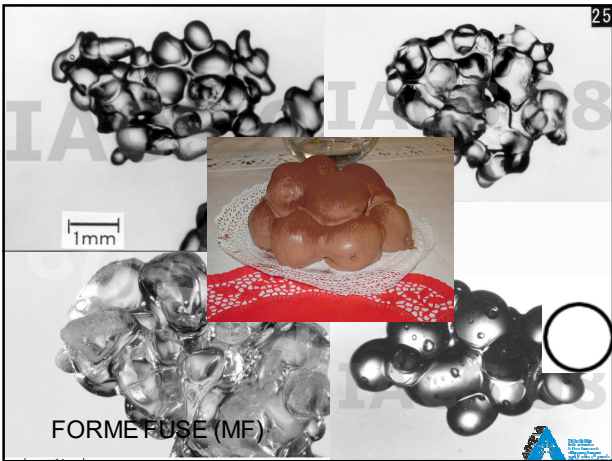
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## Altre forme – brina di superficie

- Oltre ai cristalli e grani presentati ci sono altri tipi di precipitazione importanti:
  - La Brina di superficie: molto importante in quanto uno dei principali piani di slittamento in caso di valanghe quando è stata ricoperta da nuova neve: la presenza di elevati tassi di umidità nell'aria a contatto con in terreno, scarsità di vento e forti gradienti dovuti all'irraggiamento, il vapore acqua sublima sulla superficie della neve.
  - Grandine e altre forme.




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BRINA DI SUPERFICIE (SH)




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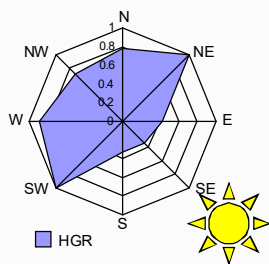
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## Brina di superficie inglobata nel manto nevoso




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## Brina di superficie (SH)



BRINADI SUPERFICIE (SH)

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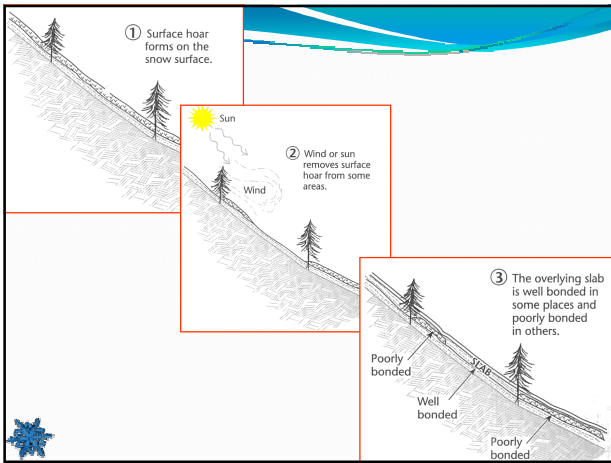
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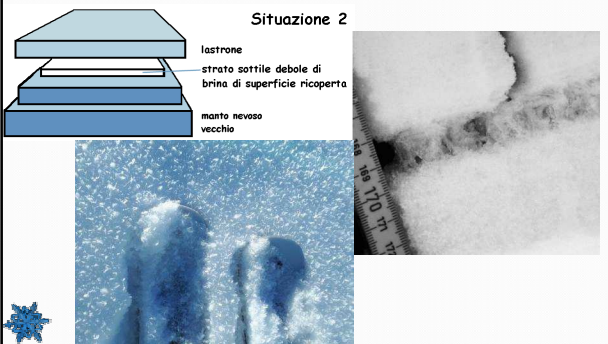
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## Struttura del manto nevoso



Situazione 2

lastrone  
strato sottile debole di  
brina di superficie ricoperta  
manto nevoso  
vecchio

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## Strato di ghiaccio (IF)

- Strato di ghiaccio orizzontale



- Strato di ghiaccio che si forma per rigelo dell'acqua di fusione percolante



Effetti sulla resistenza:  
Gli strati di ghiaccio sono resistenti, la resistenza cala una volta che la neve è completamente bagnata.

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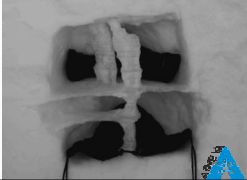
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## Colonna di ghiaccio IF

- Colonna di ghiaccio verticale

L'acqua che percola nelle colonne verticali ghiaccia a causa della conduzione termica della neve fredda circostante, cioè neve a  $T < 0^{\circ}\text{C}$


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## Crosta di ghiaccio




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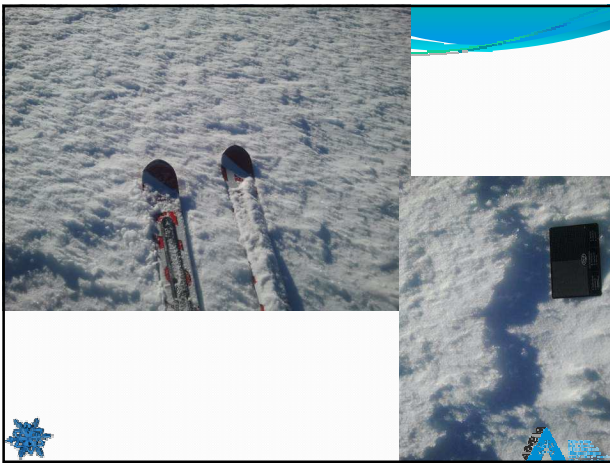
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