

Measuring soil moisture using COSMOS probes

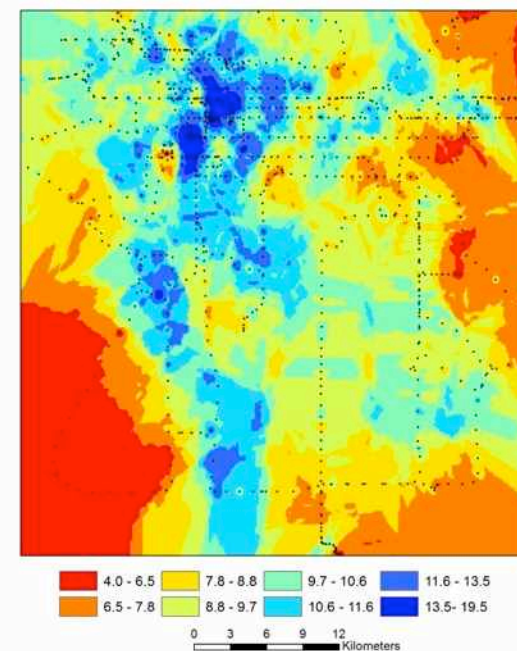
Intermediate scale between point measurements and satellite sensing

Marek Zreda and Bobby Chrisman, University of Arizona

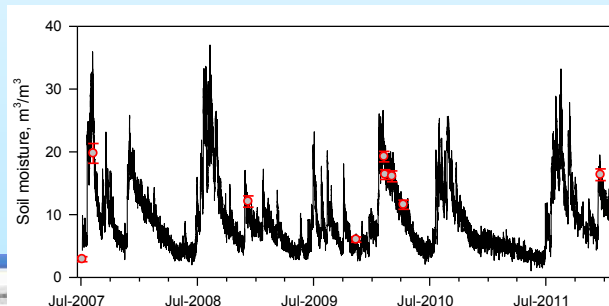
Roving



Jan.29.2012 Soil Moisture (% Vol.)



Stationary

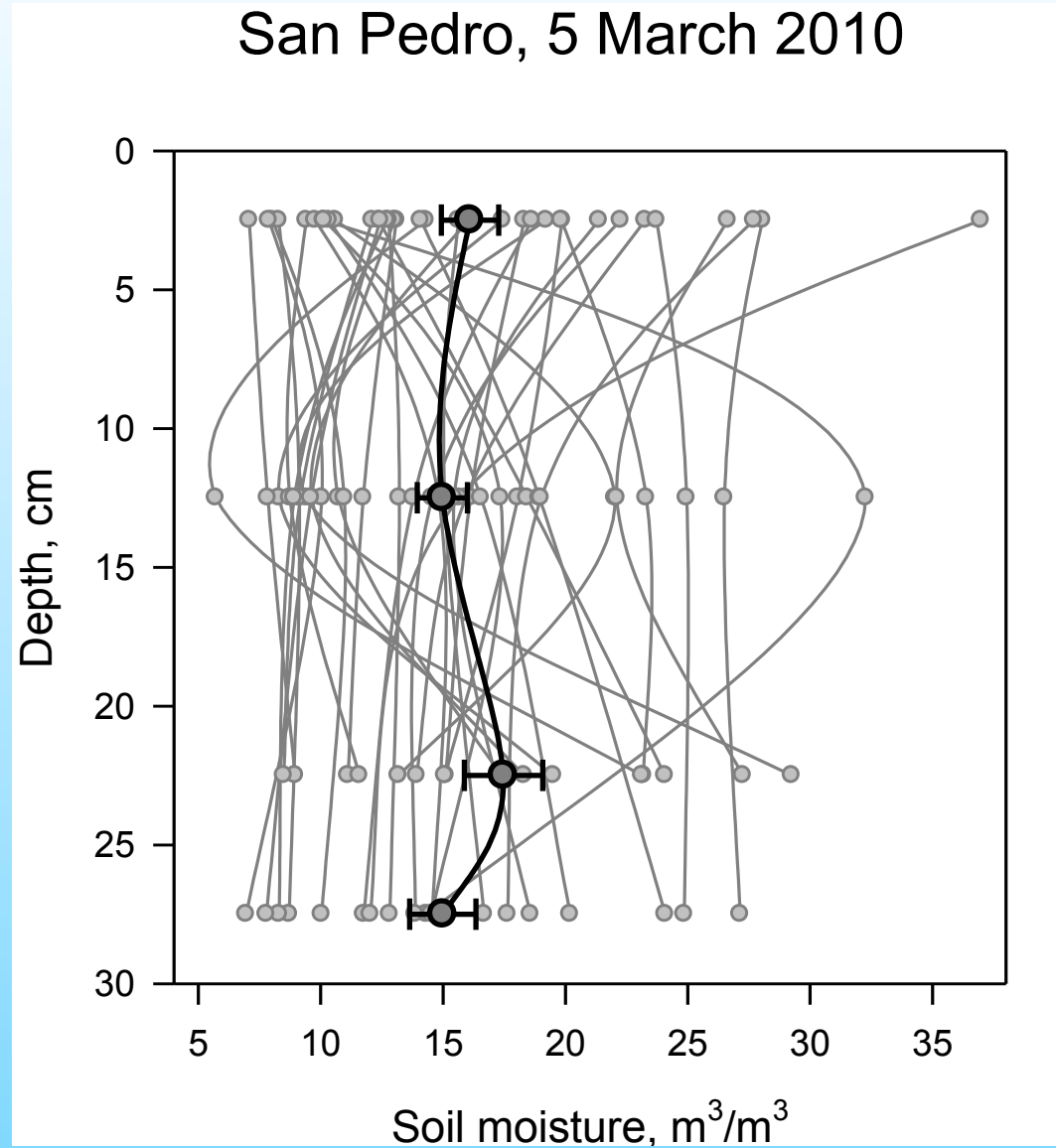


COSMOS Probes

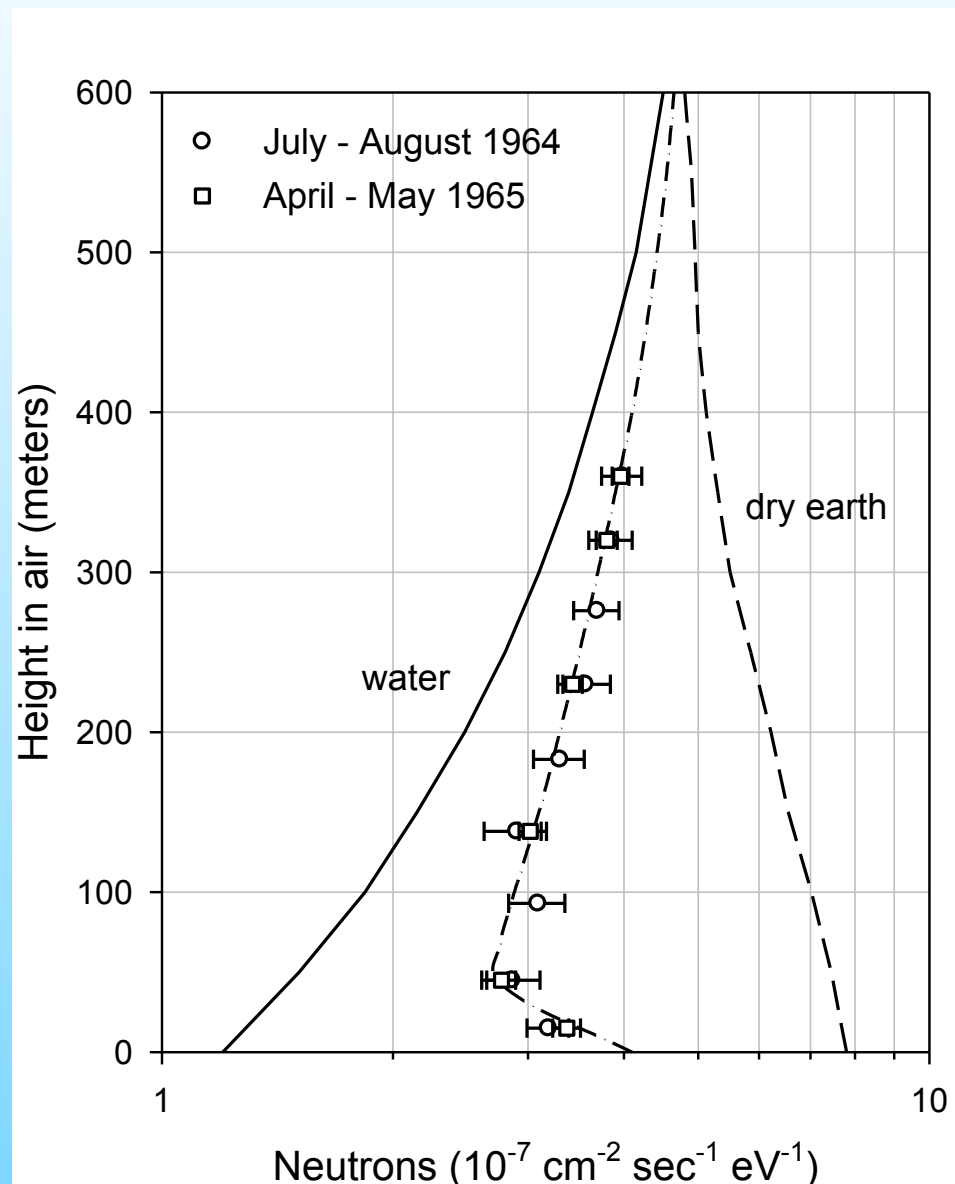


3rd SMAP cal/val workshop, Oxnard, CA, 16 November 2012

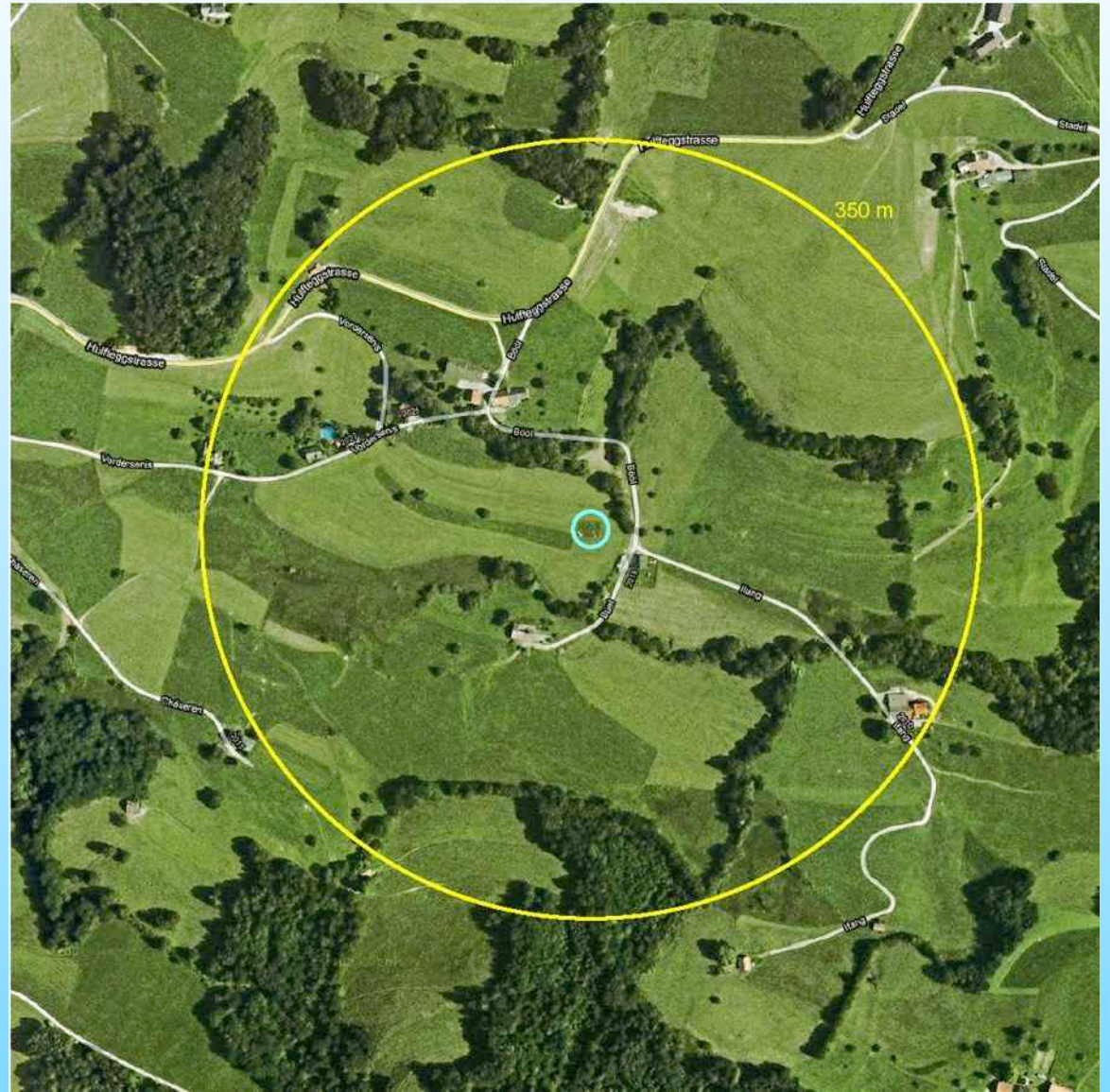
Variations in soil moisture: circle, 400 m diameter



Cosmic-ray neutrons above the surface

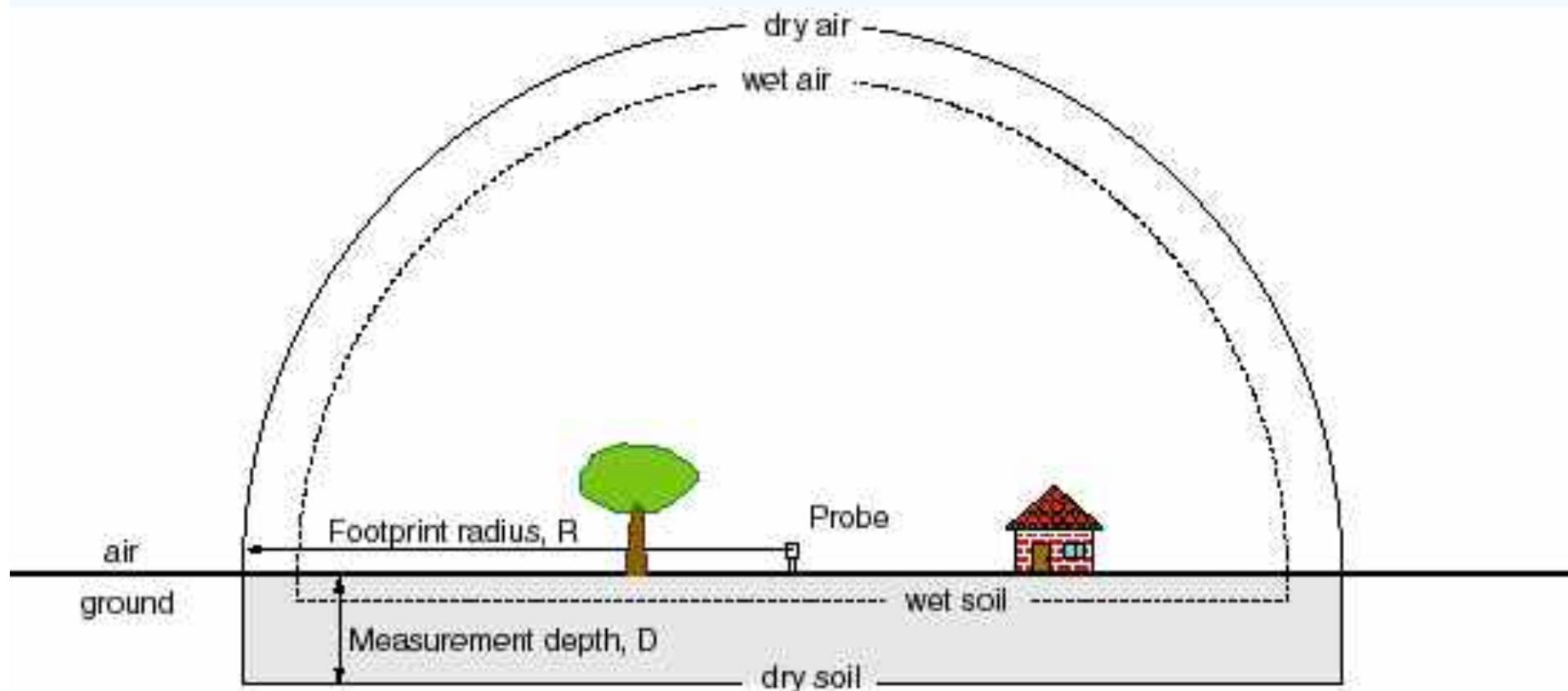


COSMOS probe and its footprint



Rietholzbach, Switzerland

Pools of hydrogen within COSMOS footprint



Pool (in order of importance)

Surface water (snow)

Soil moisture

Mineral (lattice) water Yes

Water in organic matter in soil

Vegetation (biomass)

Atmospheric water vapor

Included in local calibration?

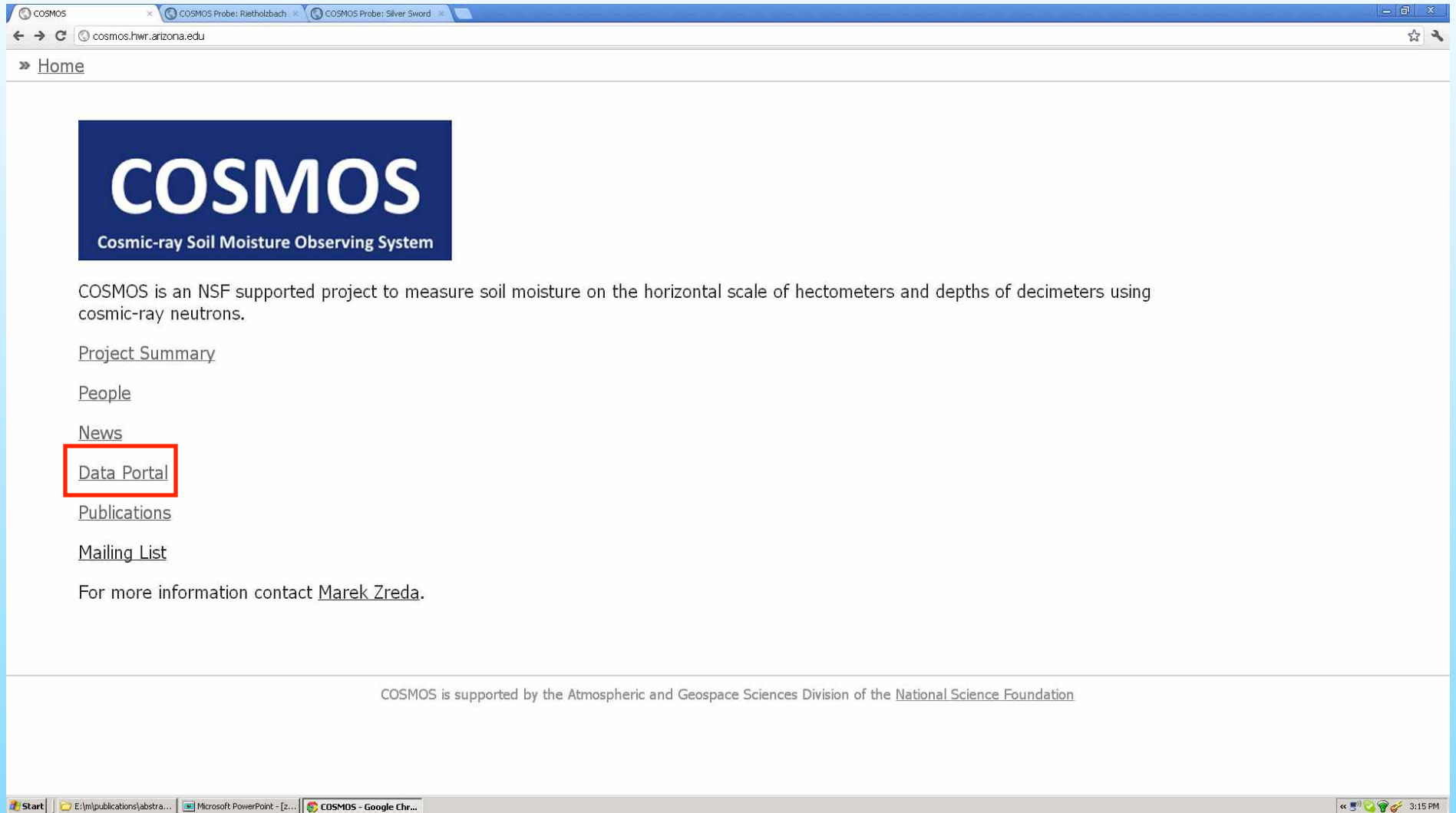
No

Yes

Yes (if constant)

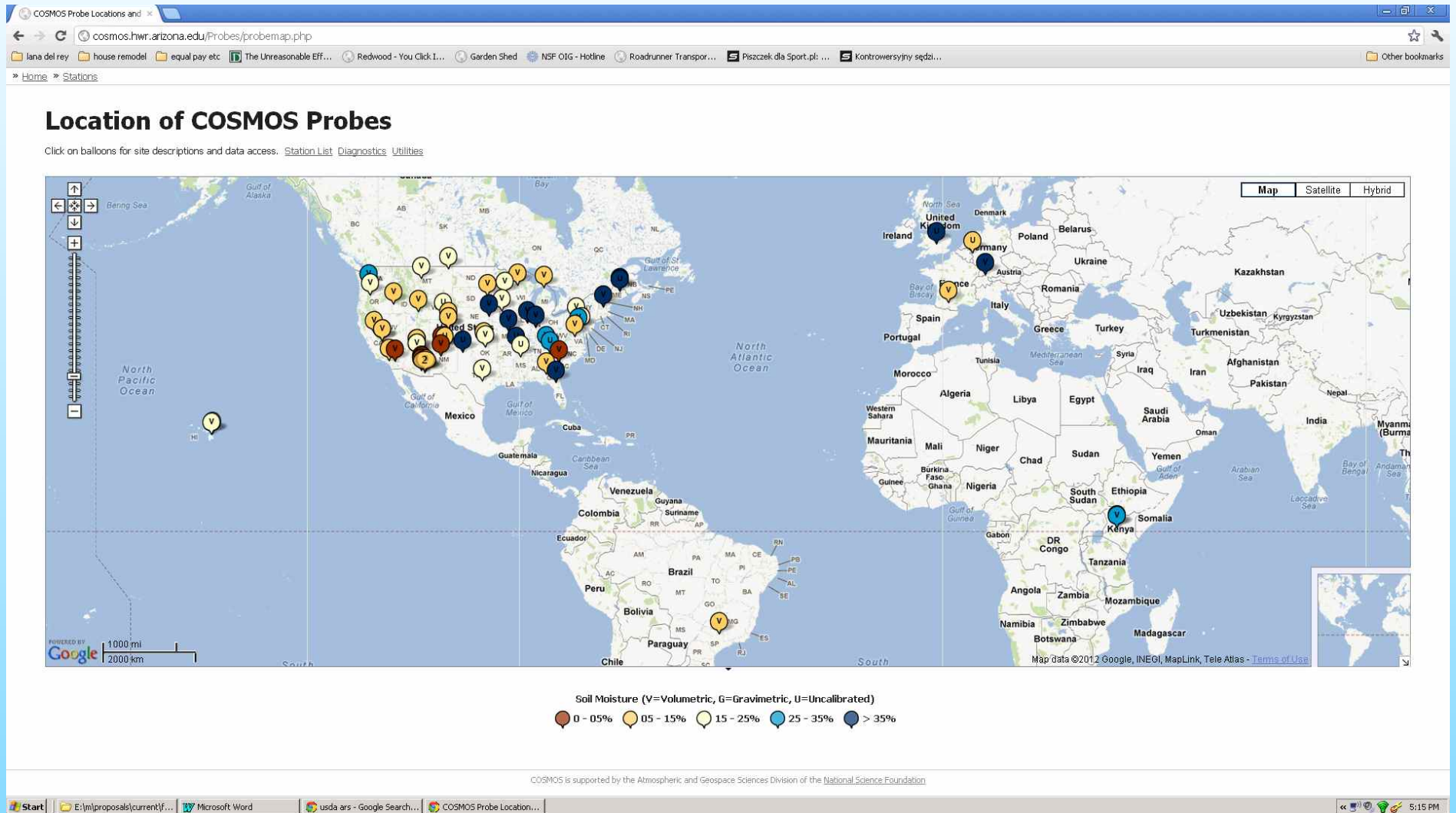
Yes

COSMOS web site



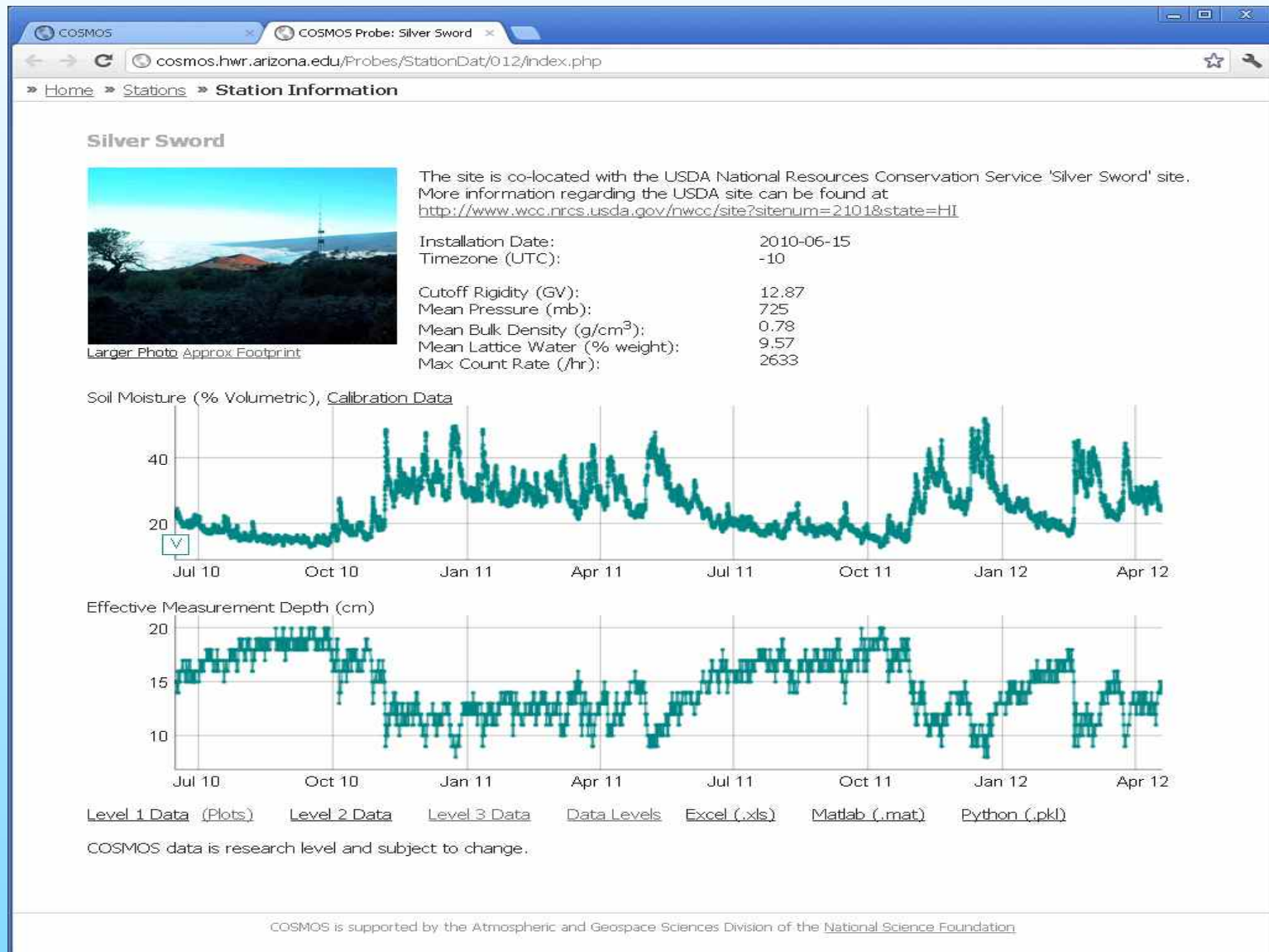
COSMOS public server: cosmos.hwr.arizona.edu

Global COSMOS



COSMOS public server: cosmos.hwr.arizona.edu

COSMOS web site: probe data



COSMOS public server: cosmos.hwr.arizona.edu

COSMOS data levels

Current

Level 1	Raw count rates, basic met data
Level 2	Corrected and normalized count rates
Level 3	Soil moisture and measurement thickness

Future

Level 4	Soil moisture profiles (DA, LSM)
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Considerations for potential use in SMAP cal/val

Positives

Area-average soil moisture (integrates small-scale variations)

Each site calibrated locally on moisture from multiple soil samples

Data available in the public domain in real time

Latency: 1 hour

Negatives

Measurement thickness larger than SMAP

- need to produce profiles

Measurement area smaller than SMAP

- need to upscale

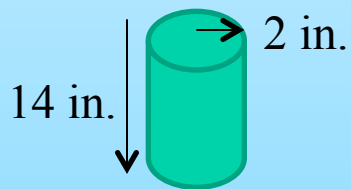
Possible upscaling solution

COSMOS rover

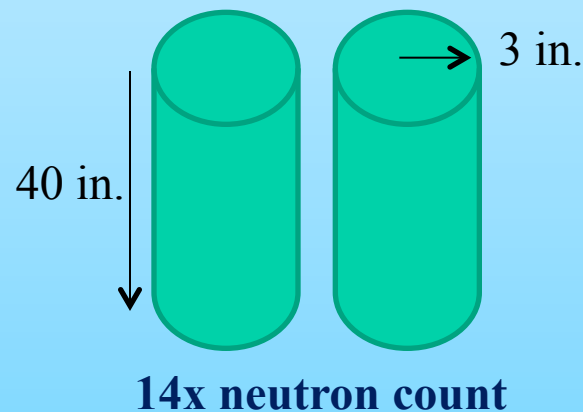
COSMOS rover



stationary counter



COSMOS rover



Objective and Reasoning:

- Mobile application allows spatial scale matching of satellite pixels
- Compare average of COSMOS rover values to satellite pixels
- Physical up-scaling
- As long as the land is accessible, the rover can match many satellite pixels with varying land cover types!

Challenge:

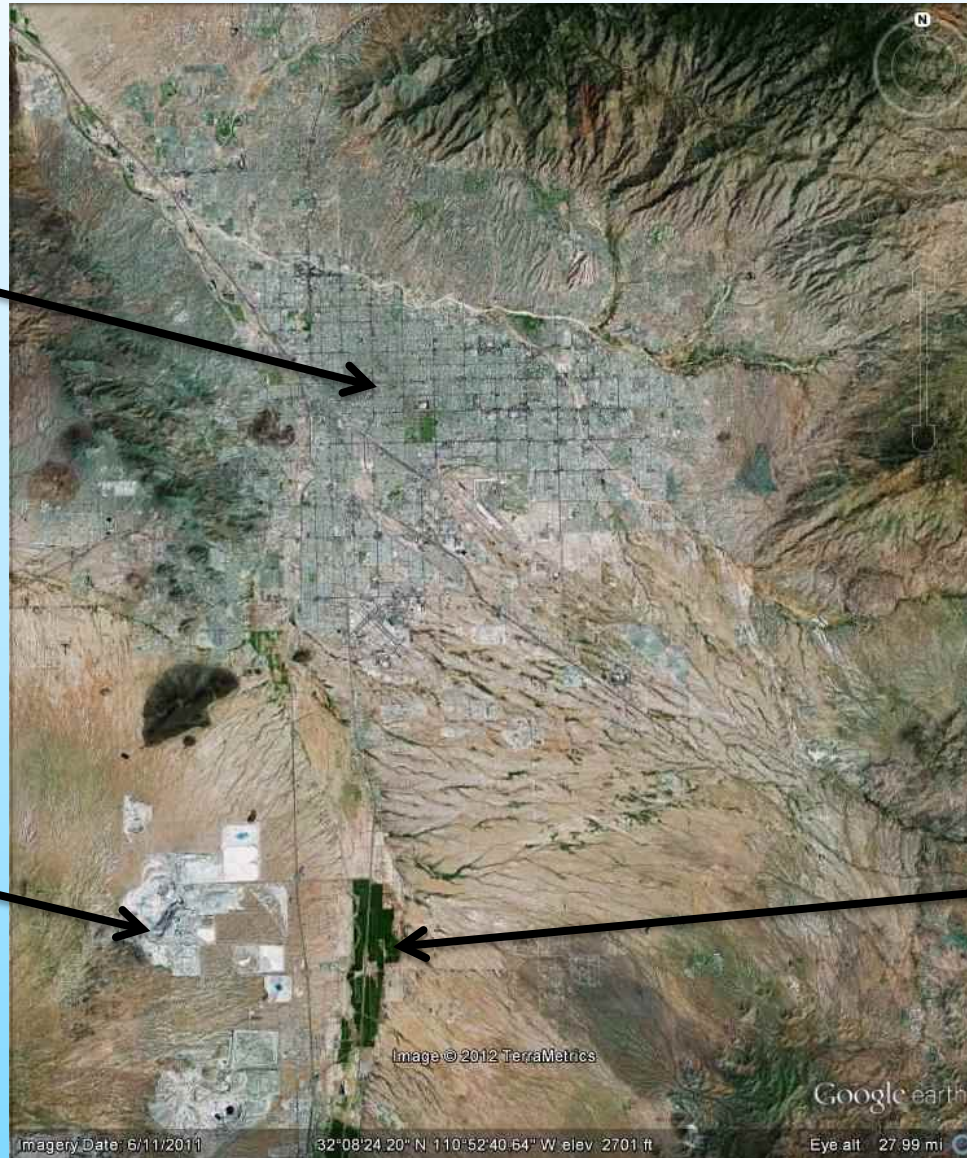
- Disconnect in vertical depth penetration

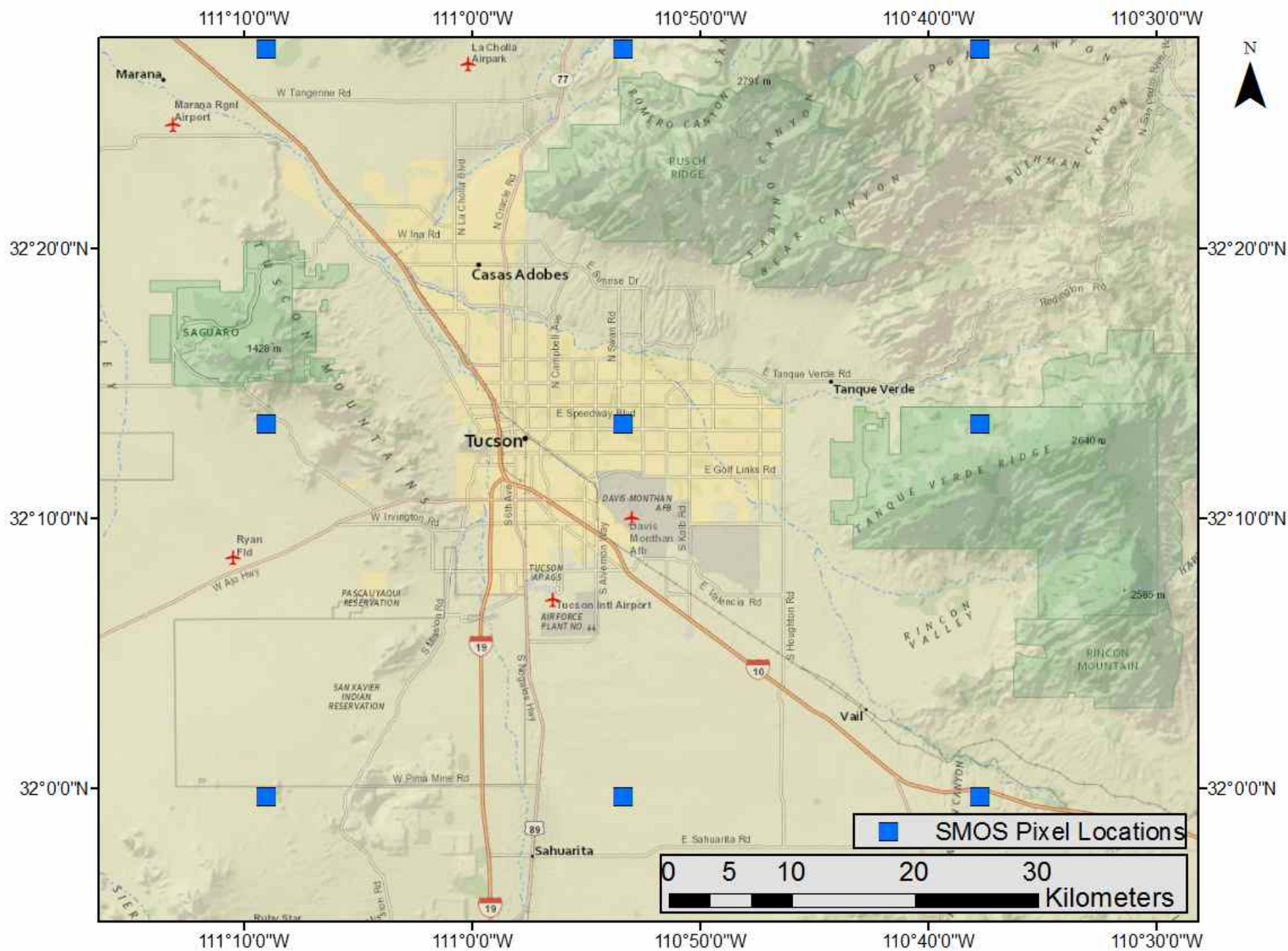
Tucson Basin I

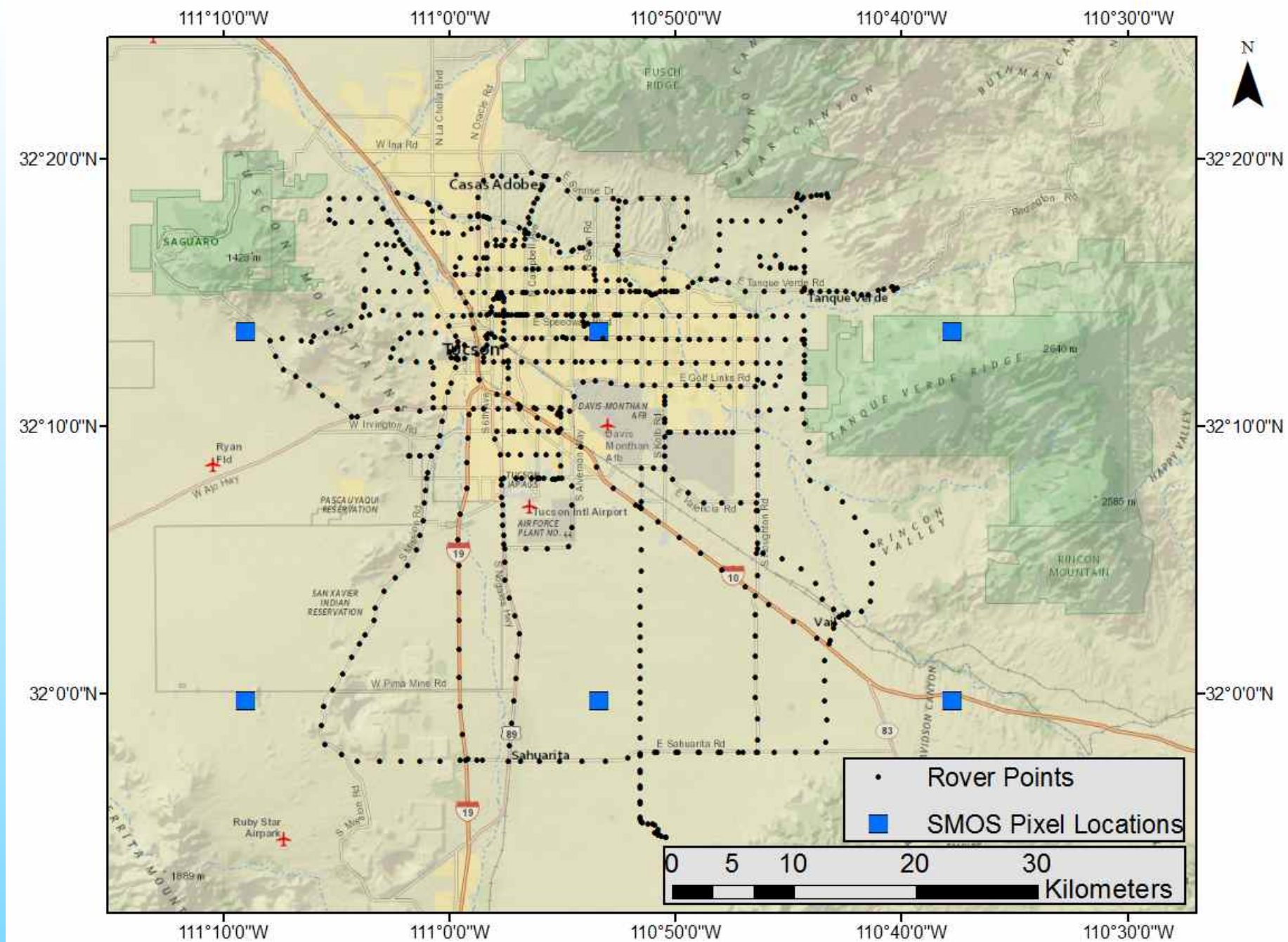
**University of
Arizona**

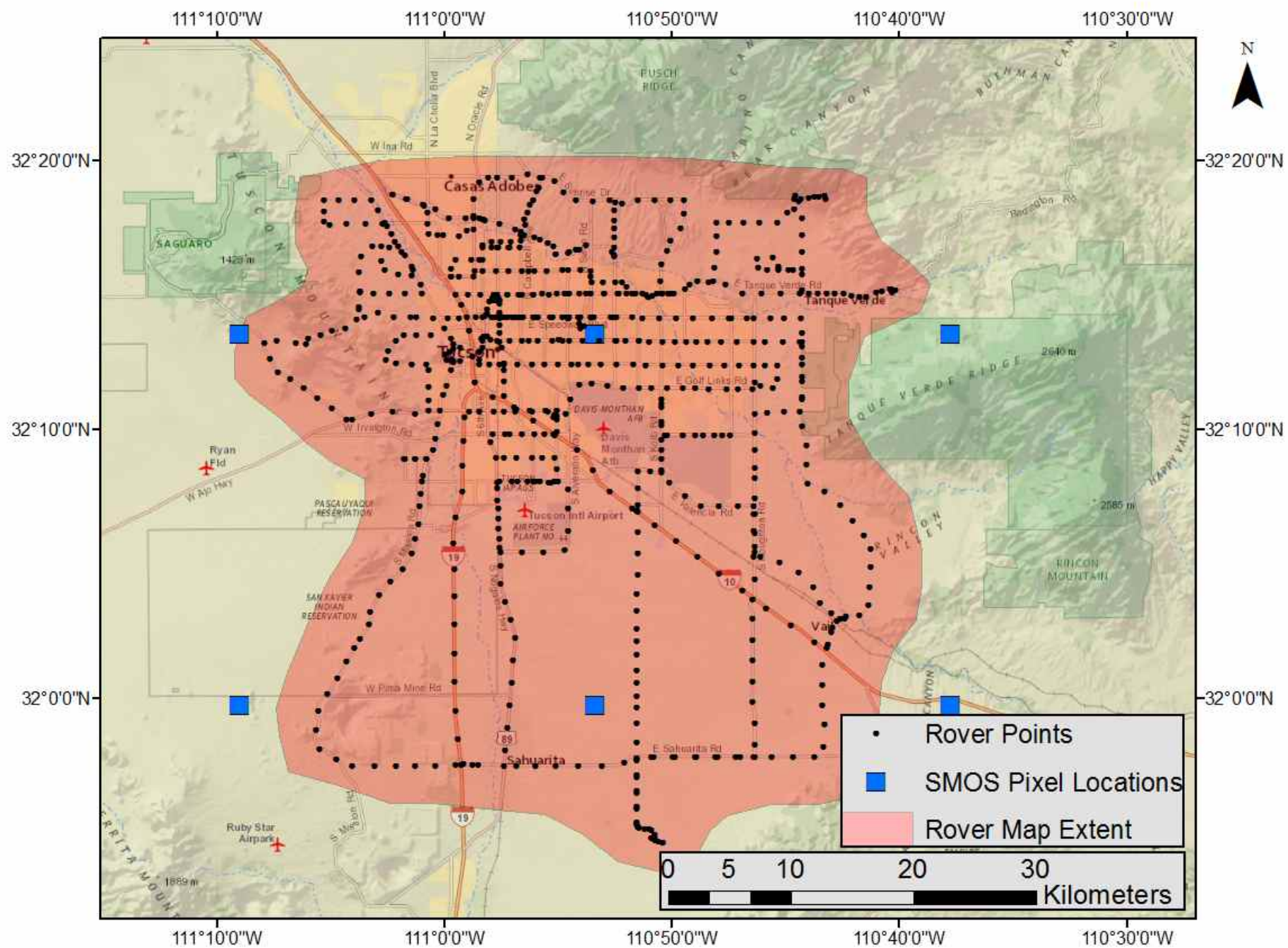
**Copper
Mine**

**Pecan
Farms**

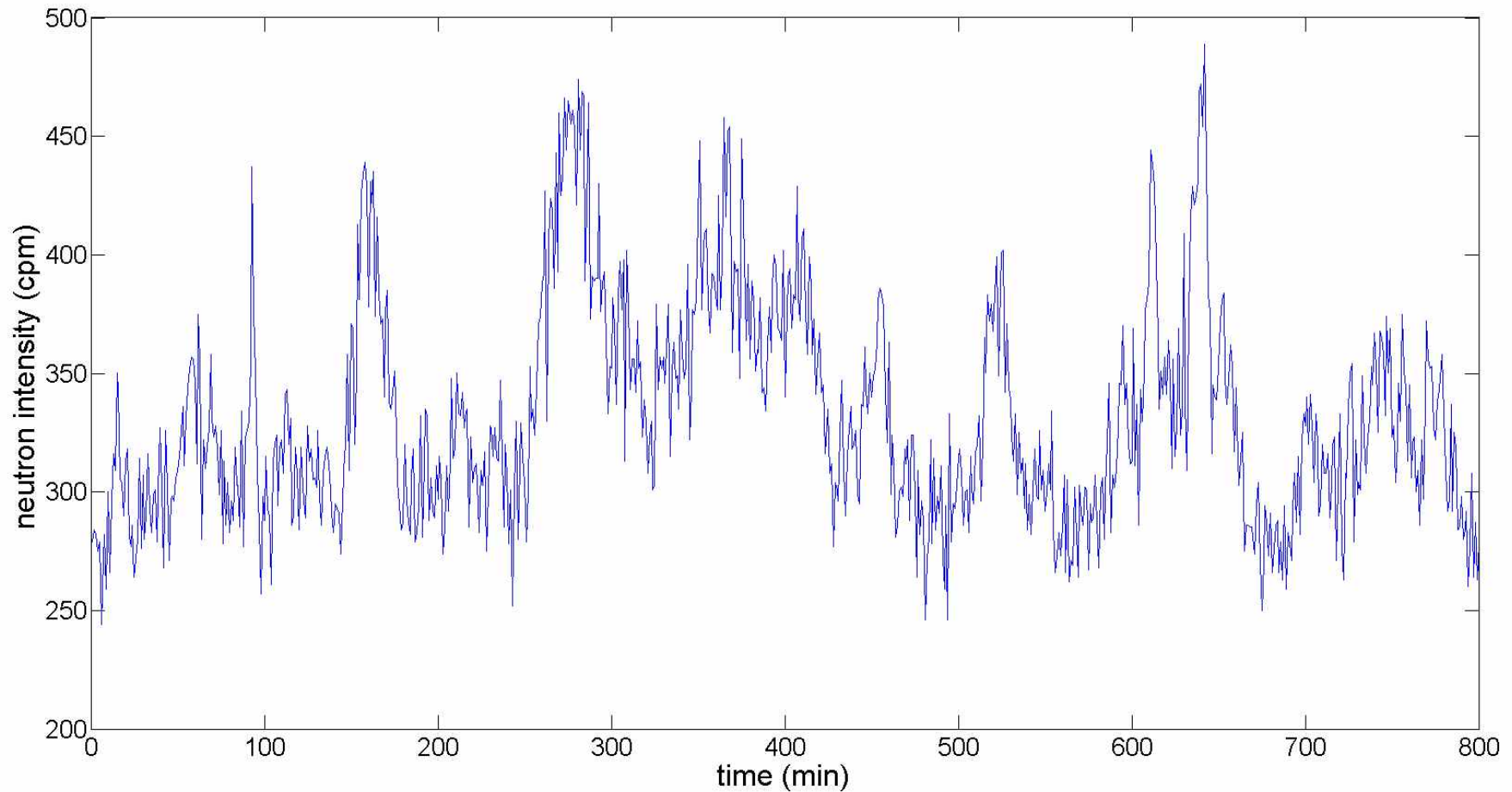




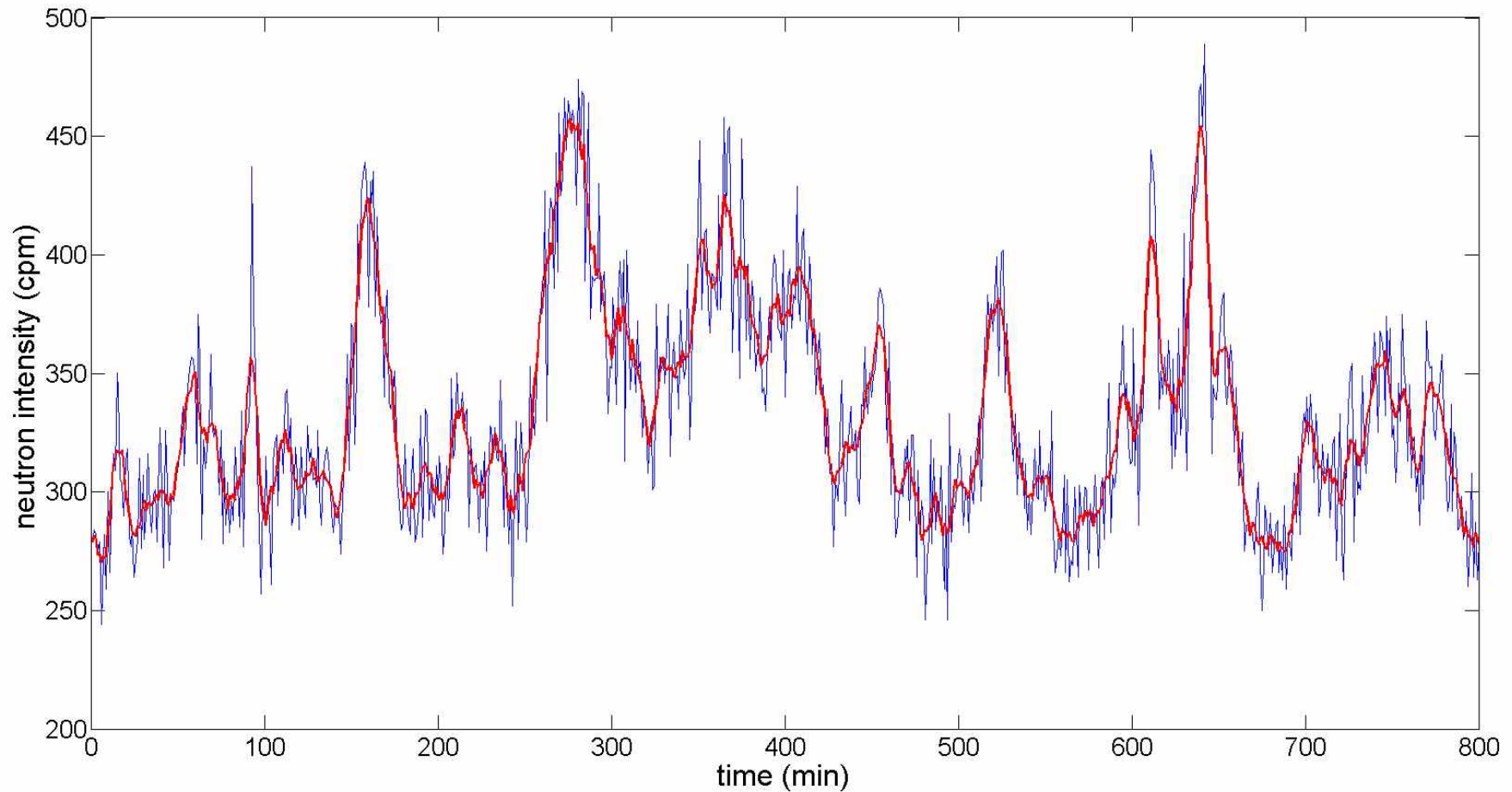




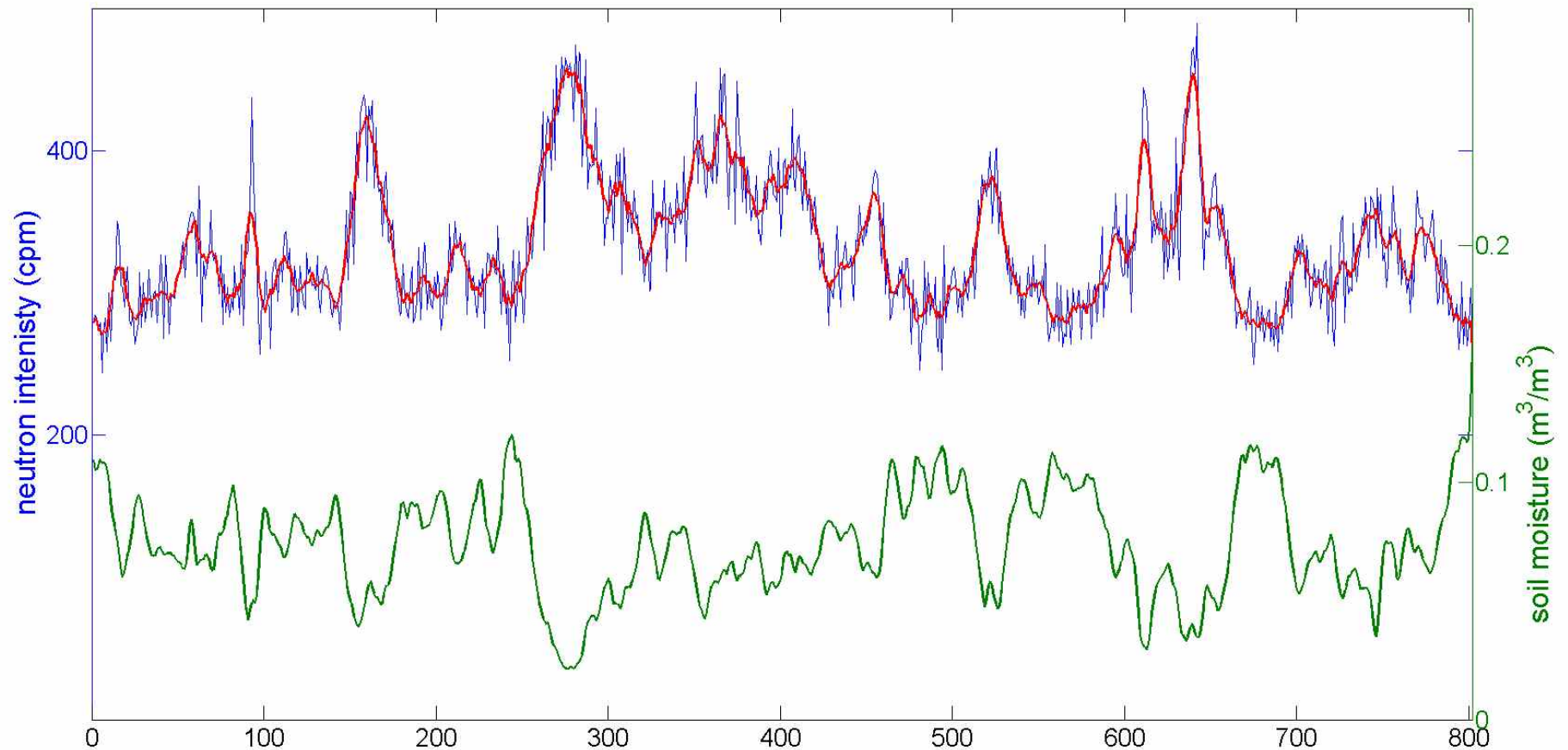
COSMOS rover neutron intensity: raw data



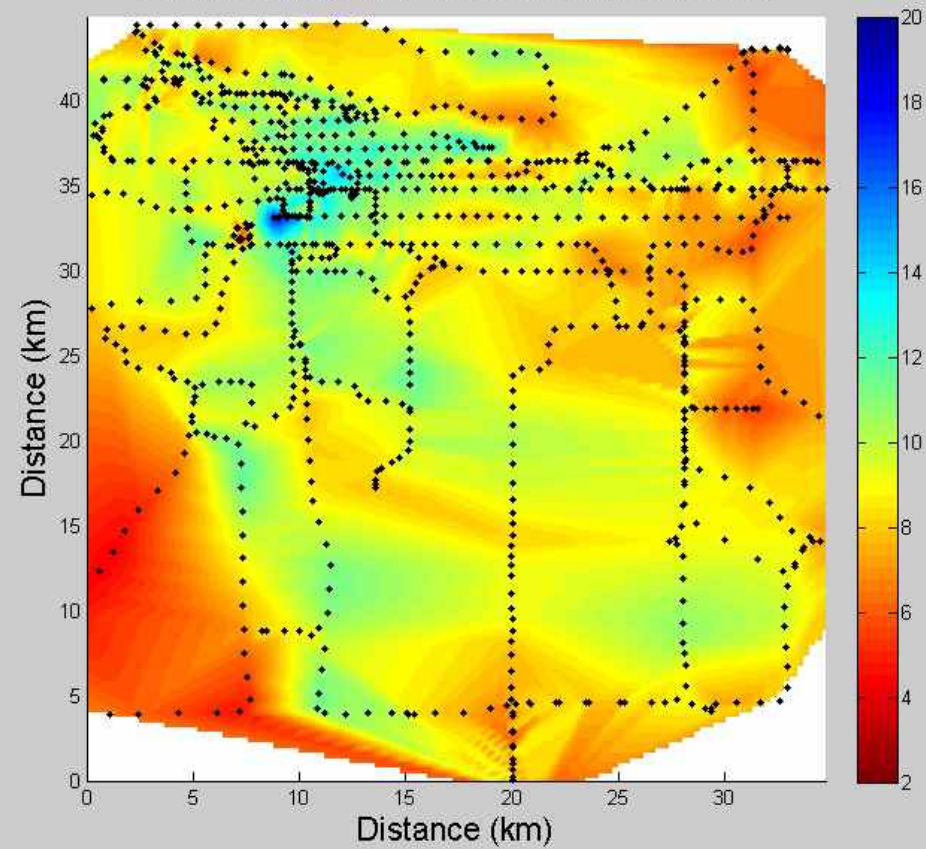
COSMOS rover neutron intensity: smoothed data



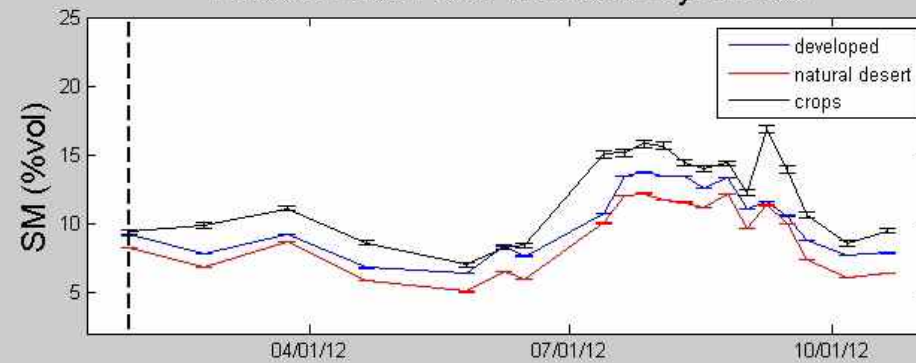
COSMOS rover neutron intensity: processed data



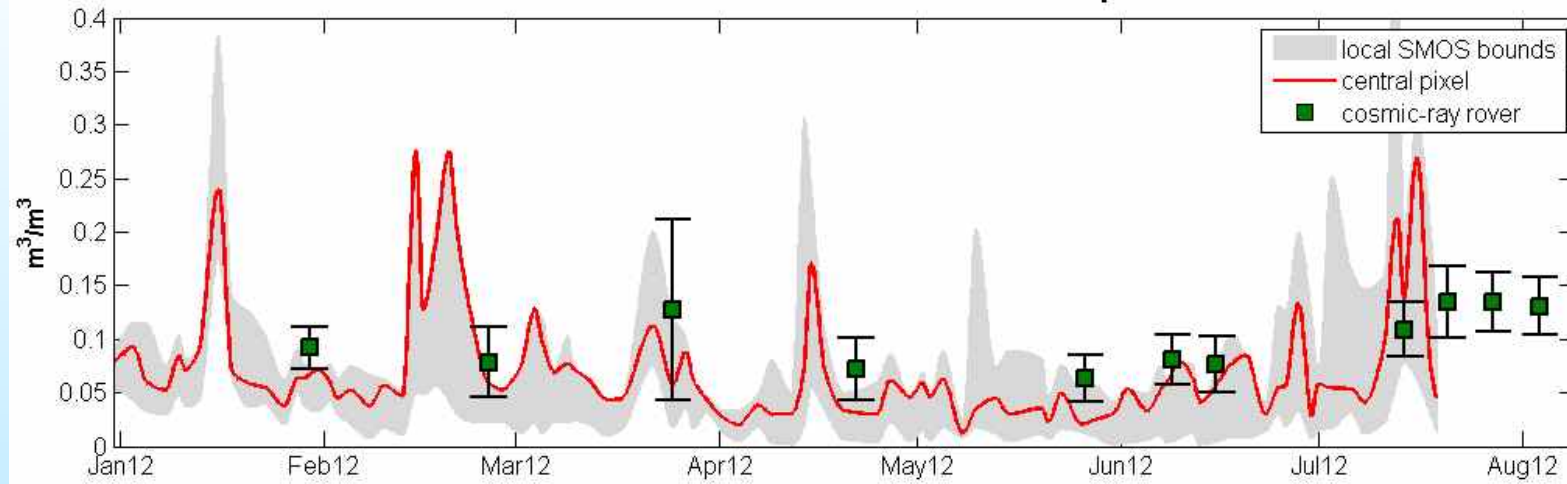
Tucson Basin Soil Moisture Jan/29/2012



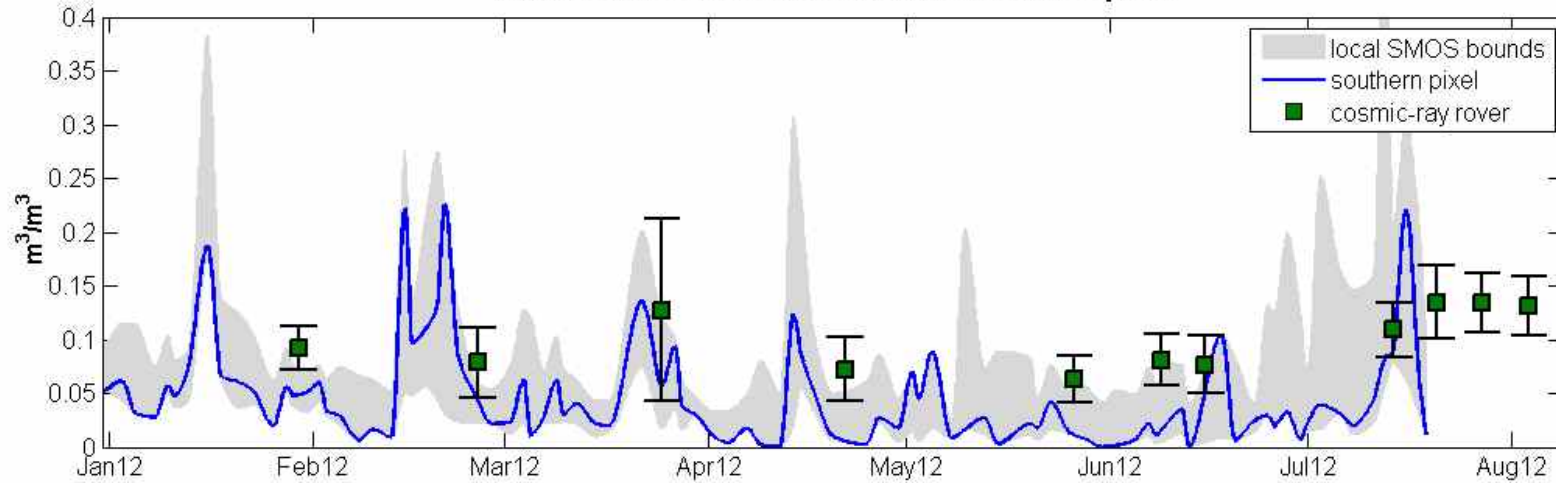
Tucson Basin Soil Moisture Dynamics

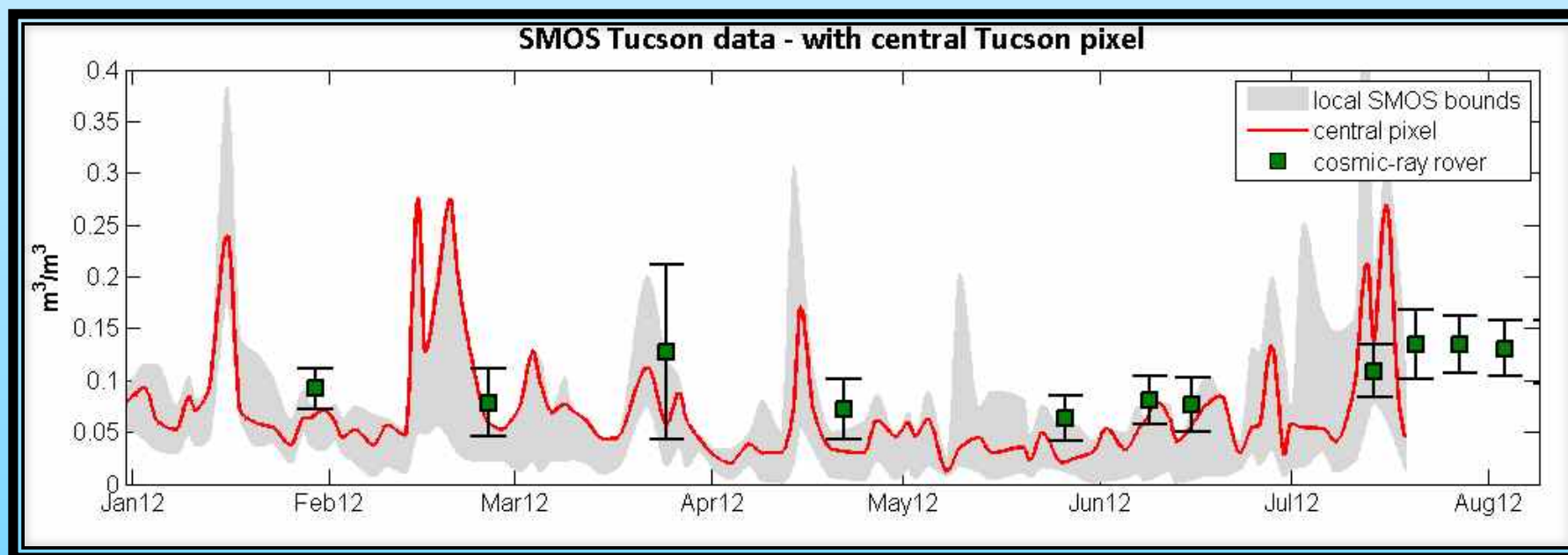
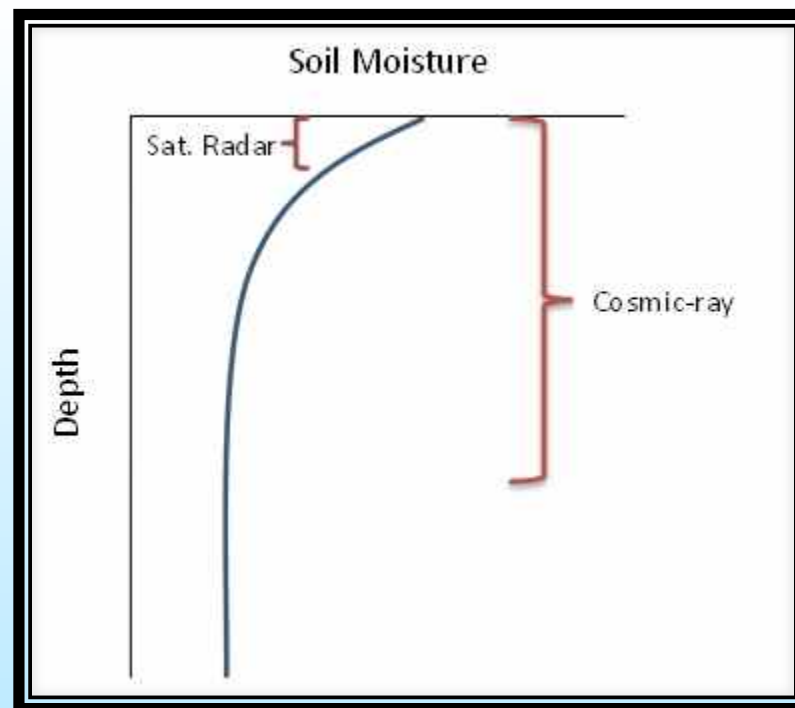
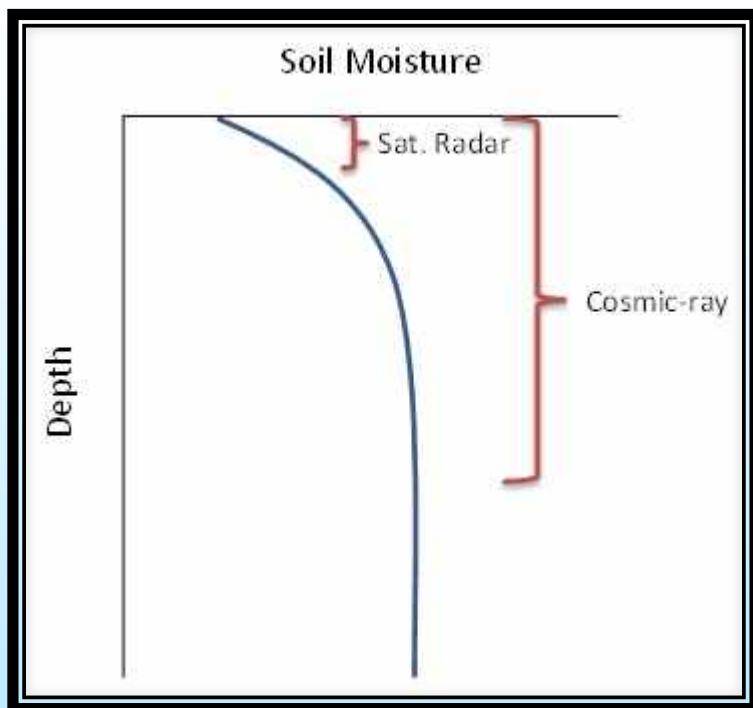


SMOS Tucson data - with central Tucson pixel



SMOS Tucson data - with southern Tucson pixel





Cal/Val Issues

- Major obstacle
 - Overcoming the depth disconnect between the two methods for direct comparison
- Proposed future work
 - Cal/Val with extrapolated L4 SMAP data
 - Cal/Val with extracted surface value from COSMOS produced SM profile

- Thank you!
- Questions?