

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

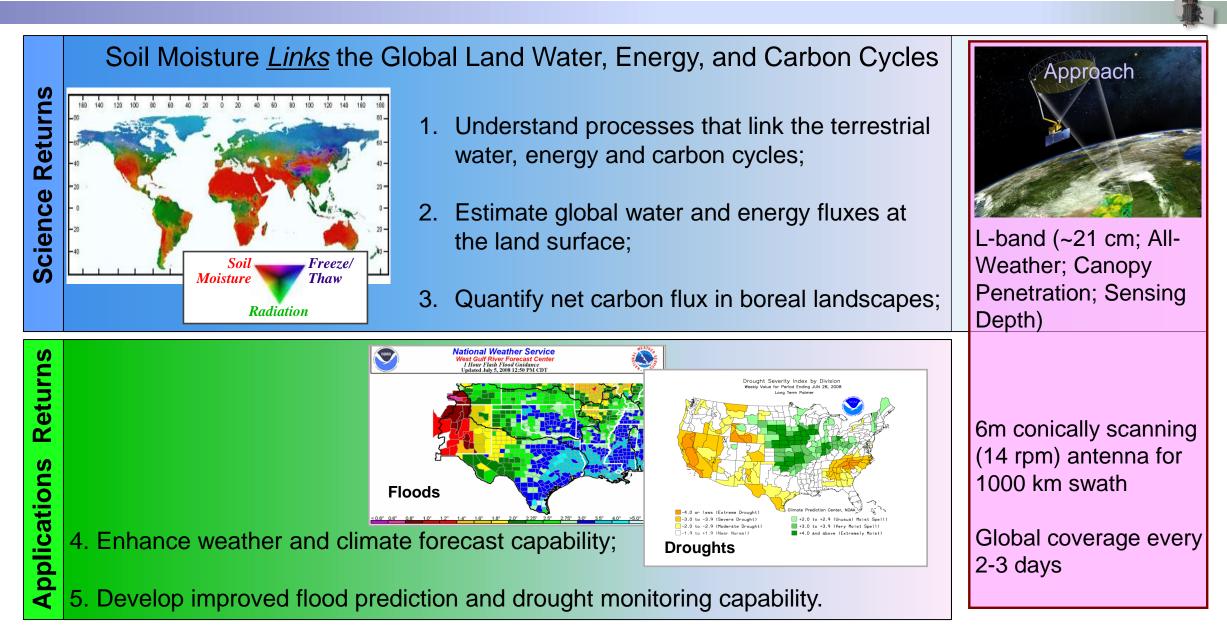
# Soil Moisture Active Passive Mission SMAP

Cal/Val Workshop #9 October 22-23, 2018 Science and Applications Update

Dara Entekhabi (MIT) Simon Yueh (JPL/CalTech) P. O'Neill (GSFC)

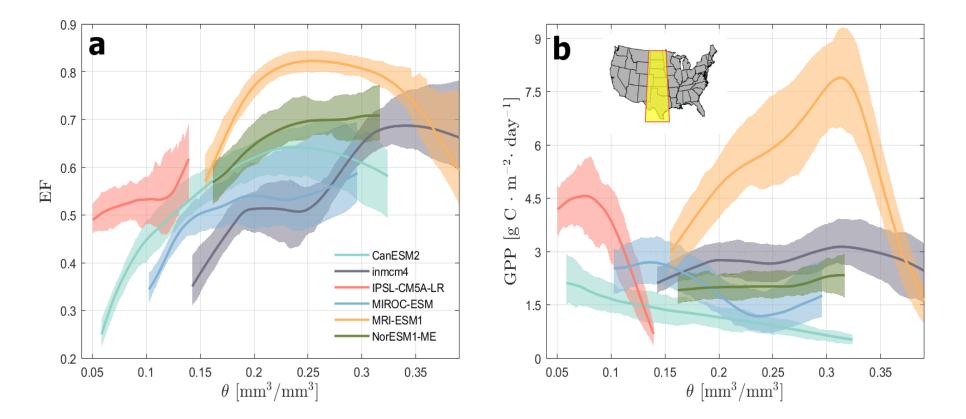


## **SMAP Science and Application Returns**





- a) Evaporative fraction (EF) and surface soil moisture ( $\theta$ )
- b) Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) and surface soil moisture ( $\theta$ )



Divergent parameterizations of linkages leads to wide spread of projections results and uncertainty.



### **Droughts and Floods**



Home > services > national\_water\_model > NWM\_Land\_Analysis (MapServer) > Near-Surface Soil Moisture (% saturation)

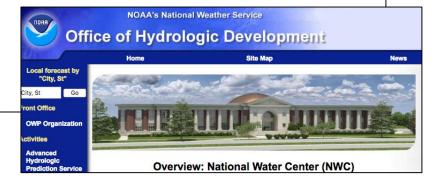
<u>JSON</u>

#### Layer: Near-Surface Soil Moisture (% saturation) (ID: 0)

Name: Near-Surface Soil Moisture (% saturation)

**Display Field:** 

Type: Raster Layer





### **Droughts and Floods**



#### Home > services > national\_water\_model > NWM\_Land\_Analysis (MapServer) > Near-Surface Soil Moisture (% saturation)

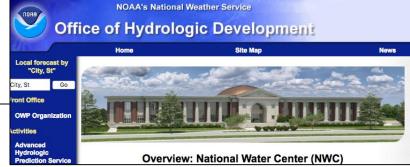
#### <u>JSON</u>

#### Layer: Near-Surface Soil Moisture (% saturation) (ID: 0)

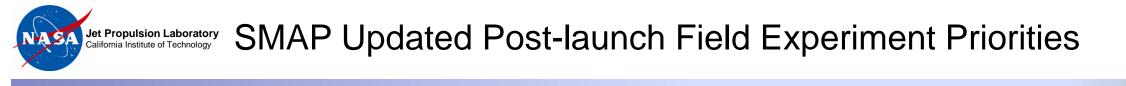
Name: Near-Surface Soil Moisture (% saturation)

#### **Display Field:**

Type: Raster Layer



			Prediction Service
Poster session 4: Climate Modeling/ Early Warning			
07 Relationship of Soil moisture and Sand/dust storm events in Jing-Jin-Ji region	Lingchang A	n	
of China			
08 Diagnosing the land-atmosphere coupling strength in CMIP5 using satellite-	Fangni Lei		
based soil moisture and evapotranspiration			
09 An Overview of the NOAA National Water Model and Related Hydrologic	Yuqiong Liu		
and Agricultural Applications		The	e 5 <sup>th</sup> SATELLITE SOIL MOISTURE VALIDATION AND APPLICATION
10 Potential Application of Satellite Soil Moisture Data Products in National	Jifu Yin		WORKSHOP
Water Model			



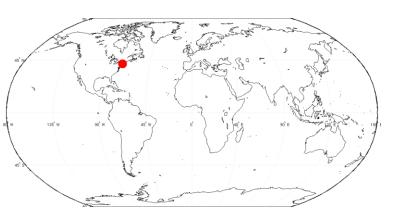
• Improved retrieval of soil moisture for biomes with high levels of vegetation

• Provide a basis for evaluating new disaggregation approaches (SMAP-Sentinel product)

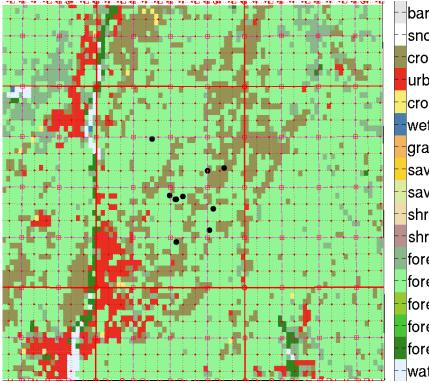


### Millbrook (Candidate Pixel)

USA (New York) Lat: 41.85, Lon: -73.62 PI: Marouane Temimi



**2601-33-02** 33-km ref pixel at Millbrook NY

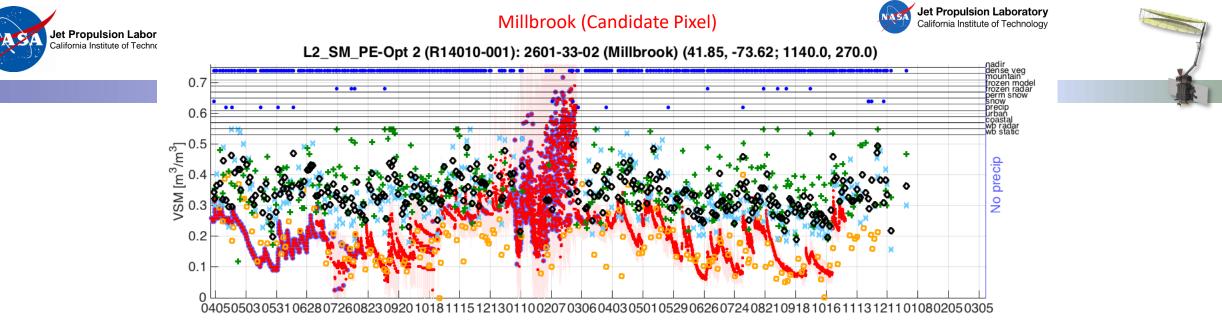


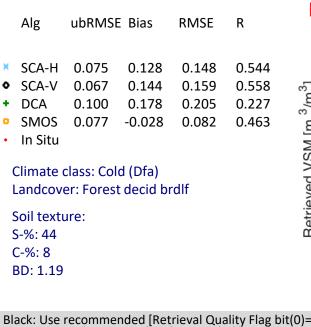
barren/sparse snow and ice cropland/natura urban and built croplands wetlands perm grasslands savannas savannas woo shrub open shrub closed forest mixed forest decid bro forest decid nd forest evrgr bro forest evrgr nd water

#### Climate class: Cold (Dfa)

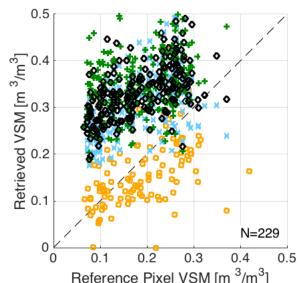
#### Dominant landcover: Forest decid brdlf

Soil texture: S-%: 44 C-%: 8 BD: 1.19





#### **Retrieval Quality Flag Ignored**



#### Added Note:

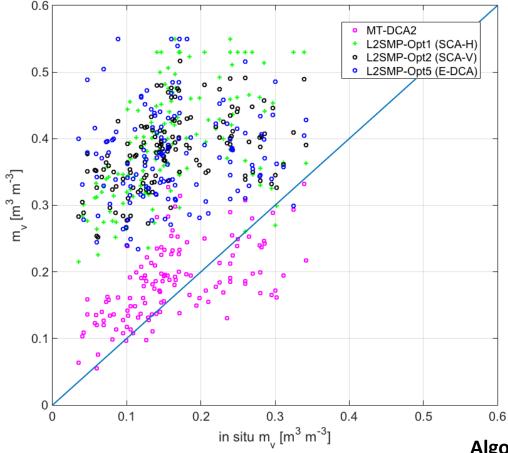
Notice all SMAP L2SMP algorithms have large positive bias. SMOS performs with much lower bias.

Black: Use recommended [Retrieval Quality Flag bit(0)=0] Gray: Retrieval attempted and succeeded but use not recommended [bit(0)=1, bit(1)=0, bit(2)=0] Green: Retrieval attempted but failed [bit(0)=1, bit(1)=0, bit(2)=1] Cyan: Retrieval not attempted [bit(0)=1, bit(1)=1]

Source: A. Colliander (JPL)



# Comparison of Algorithms at Forested Millbrook, NY Core Site



- All L2SMP algorithms (single-channel V and H as well as dual-channel) have large bias (greater than 0.2) in Millbrook forested site
- The MT-DCA2 algorithm bias is 0.025.
- The ubRMSE and correlation are also significantly improved.
- The L2SMP implementation of the two-channels algorithm has considerable more noise (does not adequately take into account Dol).

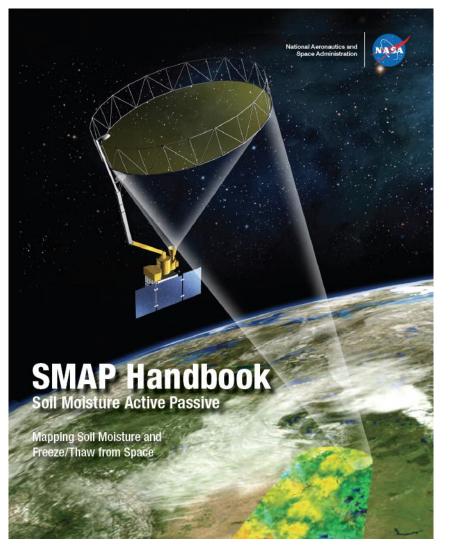
Algorithm	ubRMSE	Bias	RMSE	R (pValue)
L2SMP-Opt1 (SCA-H)	0.079	0.229	0.241	0.47 (8.3e-09)
L2SMP-Opt2 (SCA-V)	0.068	0.218	0.228	0.46 (2.3e-08)
L2SMP-Opt5 (E-DCA)	0.093	0.212	0.233	0.13 (1.4e-1 )
MT-DCA2 (MIT Alg.)	0.061	0.025	0.065	0.59 (2.1e-13)

Source: Andrew Feldman (MIT) Konings, Piles, Das, Entekhabi, 2017: *RSE* 



# **SMAP Mission Concept**





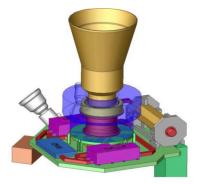
L-band unfocused SAR and radiometer system, offset-fed 6 meters light-weight deployable mesh reflector. Shared feed for:

- > 1.4 GHz Radiometer at 40 km (-3 dB) H, V, 3rd and 4th Stokes
- > 1.2 GHz <u>Radar</u> 1-3 km (30% nadir gap) HH, VV and HV (Failed; 2 Months of Data)

Conical scan, fixed incidence angle at 40°

Contiguous 1000 km swath 2-3 days revisit

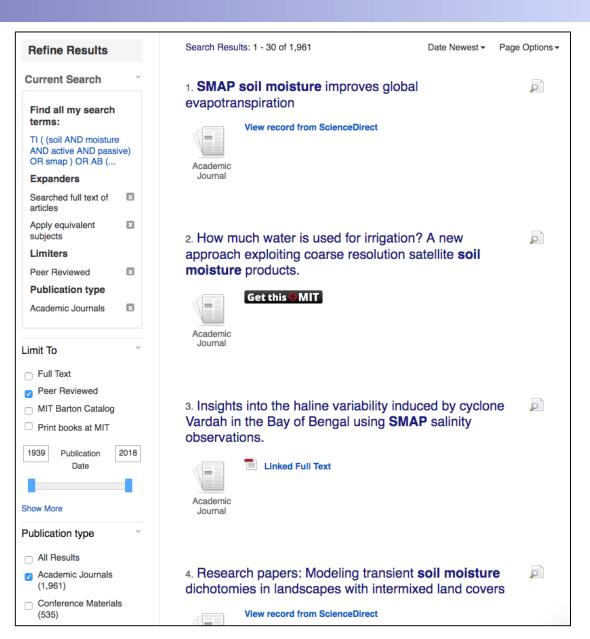
Sun-synchronous 6am/6pm orbit (680 km)



Electronic Version at http://smap.jpl.nasa.gov/Imperative/ Print Version Available (182 Pages): smap\_science@jpl.nasa.gov



### New Handbook (Electronic)



Update (Replace Chapters) SMAP Handbook with:

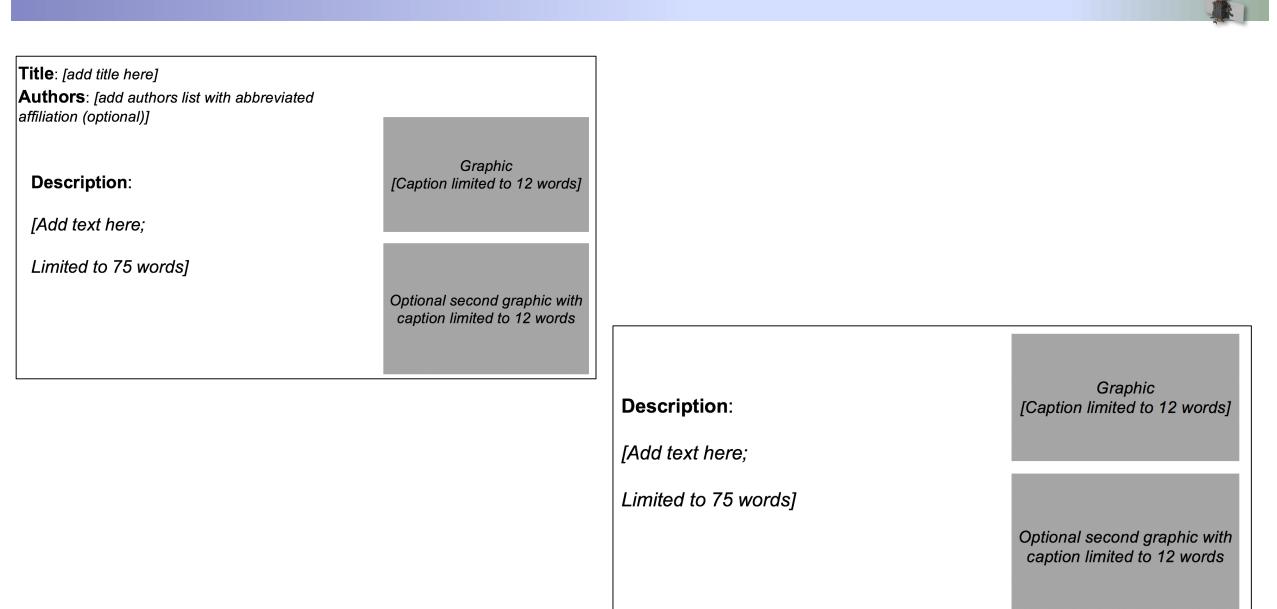
- 1. Comprehensive bibliography of peer-reviewed journal articles on SMAP (Title, Abstract, Reference)
- 2. One-page science highlight (one publication) with figure and extended caption
- 3. Update with new products and their technical specifications



**Afternoon 2: New Directions in Soil Moisture Validation and Observation** [POSTERS with 5 min talks] (Chair: D. Entekhabi)

16:05	Multi-scale L-band freeze/thaw retrieval in boreal forest	A. Roy
16:10	Dielectric characterization of vegetation	A. Mavrovic
16:15	BERMS soil moisture network	A. Berg
16:20	NMM3D forest modeling	H. Huang
16:25	Evaluating the SMAP and SMOS soil moisture values together with the results obtained from four land surface models	F. Lahoud
16:30	Temporal and spatial mismatch effect between SMAP and	N. Yang
	SMOS soil moisture	
16:35	Validation strategy for high resolution soil moisture product	A. Balenzano
16:40	A non-stationary geostatistical framework for soil moisture	B. Mohanty
	prediction in the presence of surface heterogeneity	
16:45	Evaluating the sensitivity of surface soil moisture dynamics to	P. Shellito
	soil profile layering schemes	
16:50	An in-situ data based model to downscale radiometric satellite	IY. Yeo
	soil moisture products	
16:55	Standardizing short-term satellite soil moisture datasets	R. Leeper
	·	





2 Slides