

Assessing Version 4 of the SMAP L4_SM Data Product

**R. Reichle^{*1}, Q. Liu¹, R. Koster¹, J. Ardizzone¹, A. Colliander²,
W. Crow³, G. De Lannoy⁴, and J. Kimball⁵**

¹NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD

²Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA

³Hydrology and Remote Sensing Laboratory, USDA/ARS, Beltsville, MD

⁴Division of Soil and Water Management, KULeuven, Leuven, Belgium

⁵College of Forestry & Conservation, University of Montana, Missoula, MT

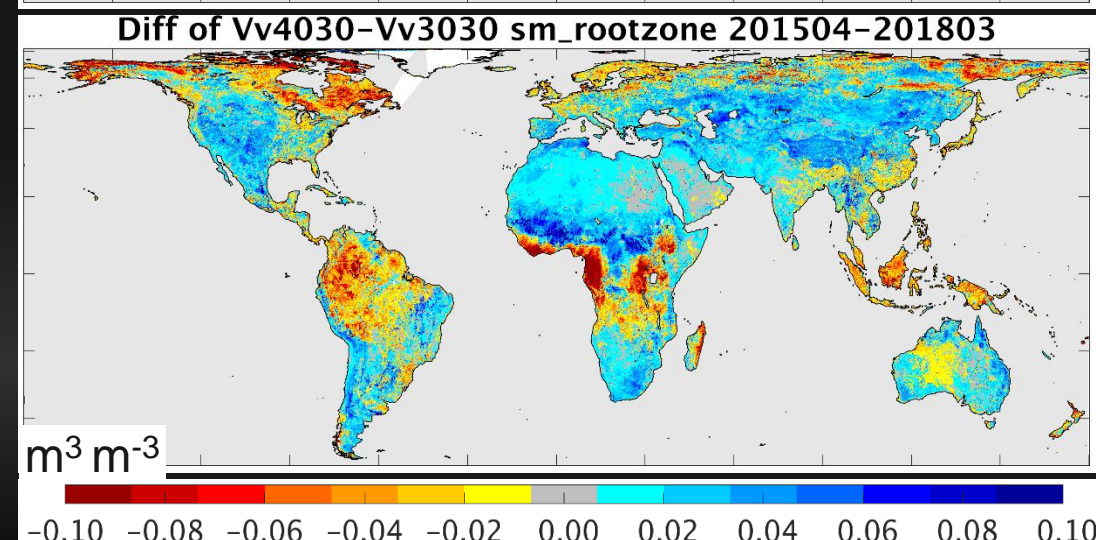
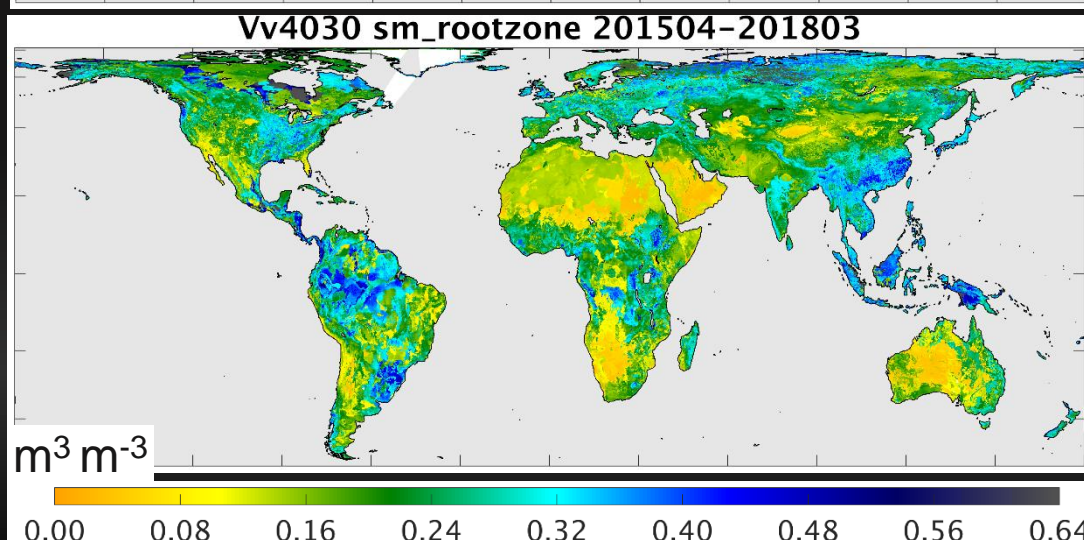
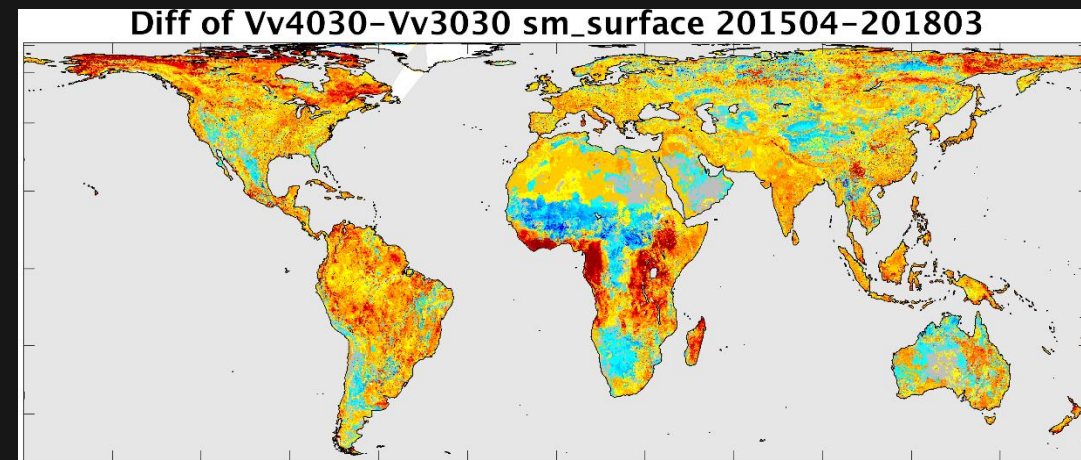
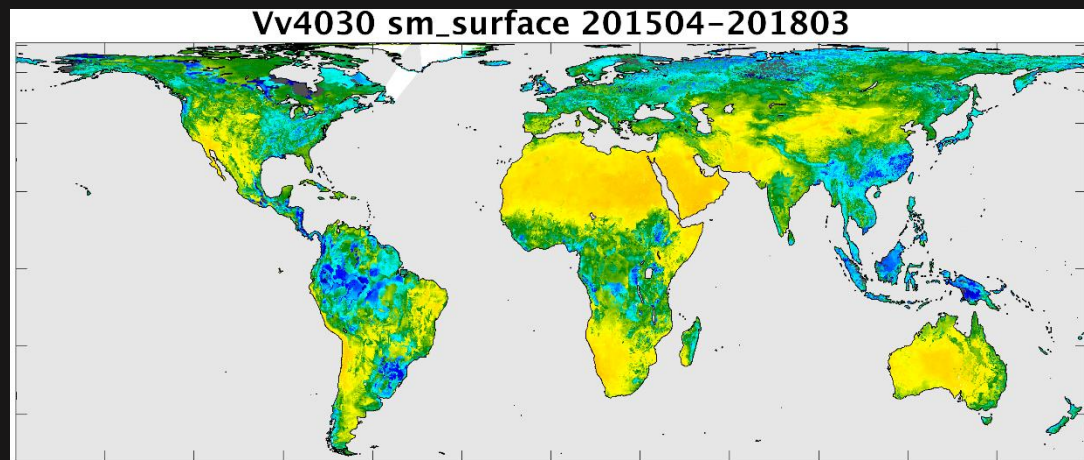
***Rolf.Reichle@nasa.gov, 301-614-5693**

Outline



1. Overview and Status
2. Soil Moisture Validation
3. Water Balance and Runoff Validation
4. Summary

Soil Moisture Climatology



Climatological surface & root zone s.m. are different in V4 (unlike in V3).

In V4, surface s.m. is generally drier and root zone s.m. wetter than in V3.

In Africa & high lats, V3 and V4 soil moisture different because of precipitation differences.

**Do not mix
V3 and V4!**

What's New in Version 4?

Key model changes in L4_SM Version 4 (“NRv7.2”) w.r.t. Version 3 (“NRv4.1”):

1. New parameters for topography (SRTM), land cover (Globcover), and tree height (Lidar).
2. Revised upward soil moisture recharge from root zone to surface excess reservoir.
3. Climatological rescaling of *background* precipitation to GPCPv2.2 (impacts L4_SM forcing where precipitation is not corrected with CPCU observations).
4. Retrospective forcing (for algorithm calibration and climatology) based on MERRA-2.
5. Minor revisions to surface energy balance and snow depletion curve.

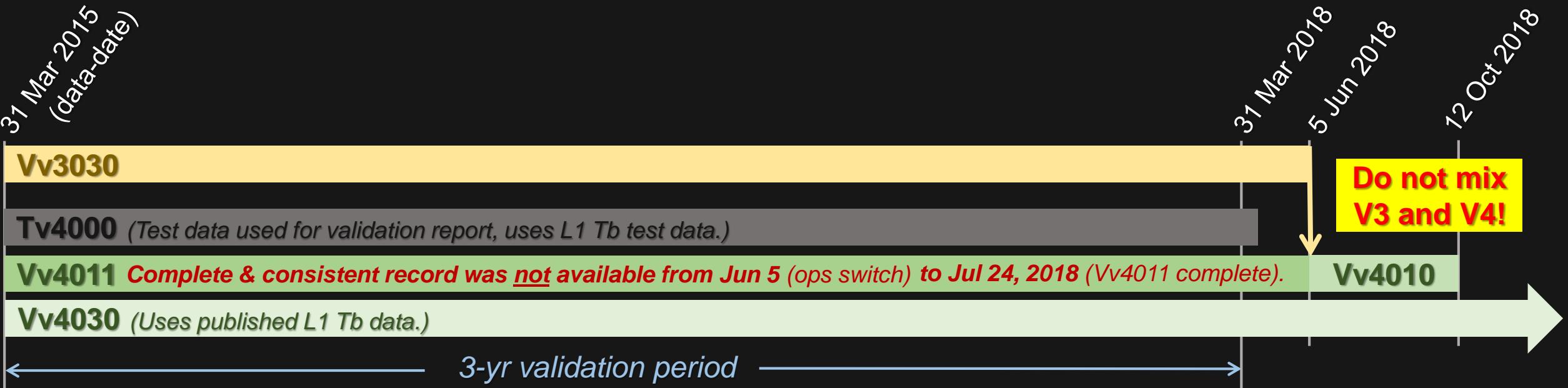
Key Tb analysis changes in L4_SM Version 4 w.r.t. Version 3:

- Assimilated SMAP Tbs generally warmer by a few K owing to new L1 calibration.
- Removed “catdef” model prognostic variable from EnKF state vector.
- Tb scaling parameters based on longer data records (8 yrs of SMOS, filled with 3 yrs of SMAP).

New metadata (“projection coordinates”) facilitate easier use with some applications (e.g., ArcGIS).



Recent L4_SM Streams



L4_SM Stream	Description	L1C_TB Inputs	Data Period	Production Status (Completion Date)
Vv3030	Version 3	R14/15 ops	31 Mar 2015 – 5 Jun 2018	complete (Jun 5)
Vv4010	Version 4 (initial ops)	R16 ops; <u>OASIS test data for Tb scaling</u>	5 Jun 2018 – 12 Oct 2018	complete (Oct 12)
Vv4011	Prelim. Version 4 repr.	R16 <u>OASIS test data</u>	31 Mar 2015 – 5 Jun 2018	complete (Jul 24)
Vv4030	Version 4	R16 reprocessing + ops	31 Mar 2015 – ...	ongoing

Note: Tv4000, Vv401x and Vv4030 are identical in terms of science quality.

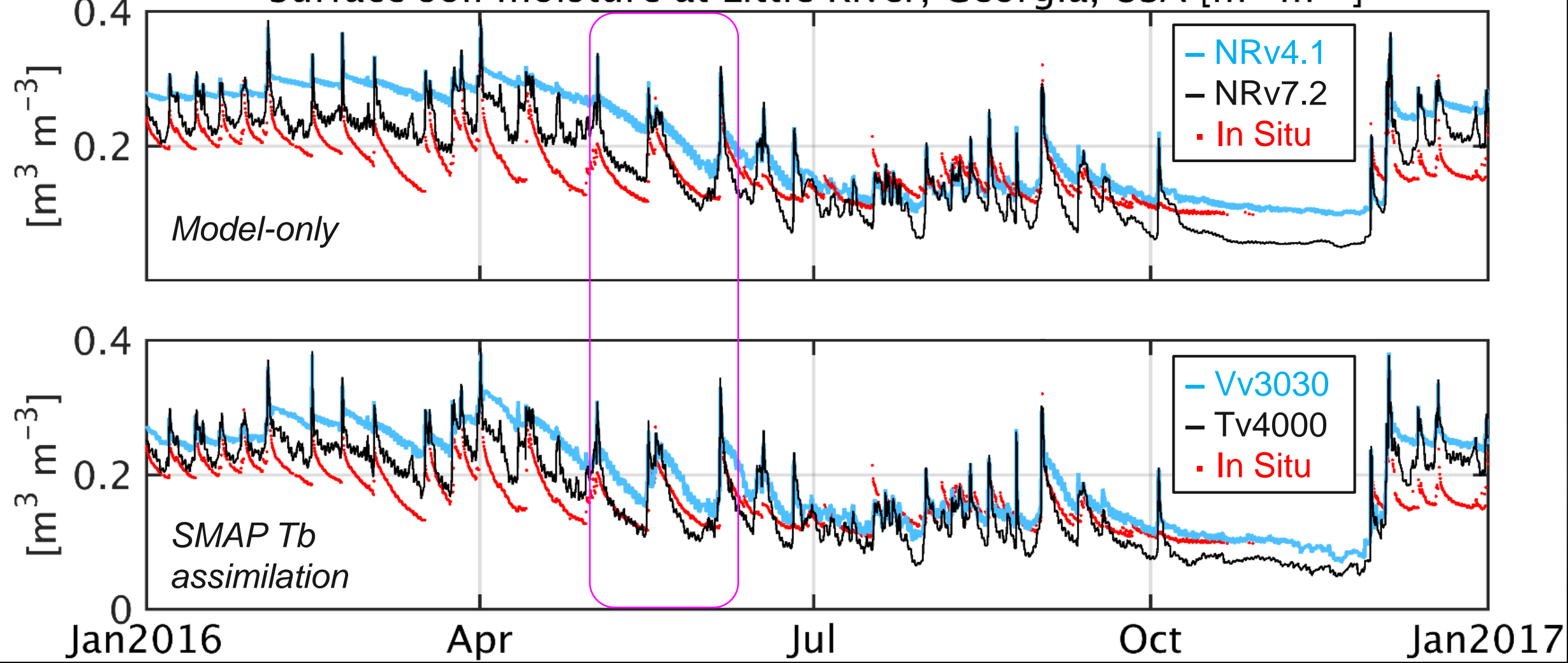
Outline

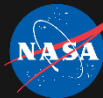


1. Overview and Status
2. Soil Moisture Validation
3. Water Balance and Runoff Validation
4. Summary

Calibration of Upward Soil Moisture Recharge

Surface soil moisture at Little River, Georgia, USA [$\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$] (#16043302)

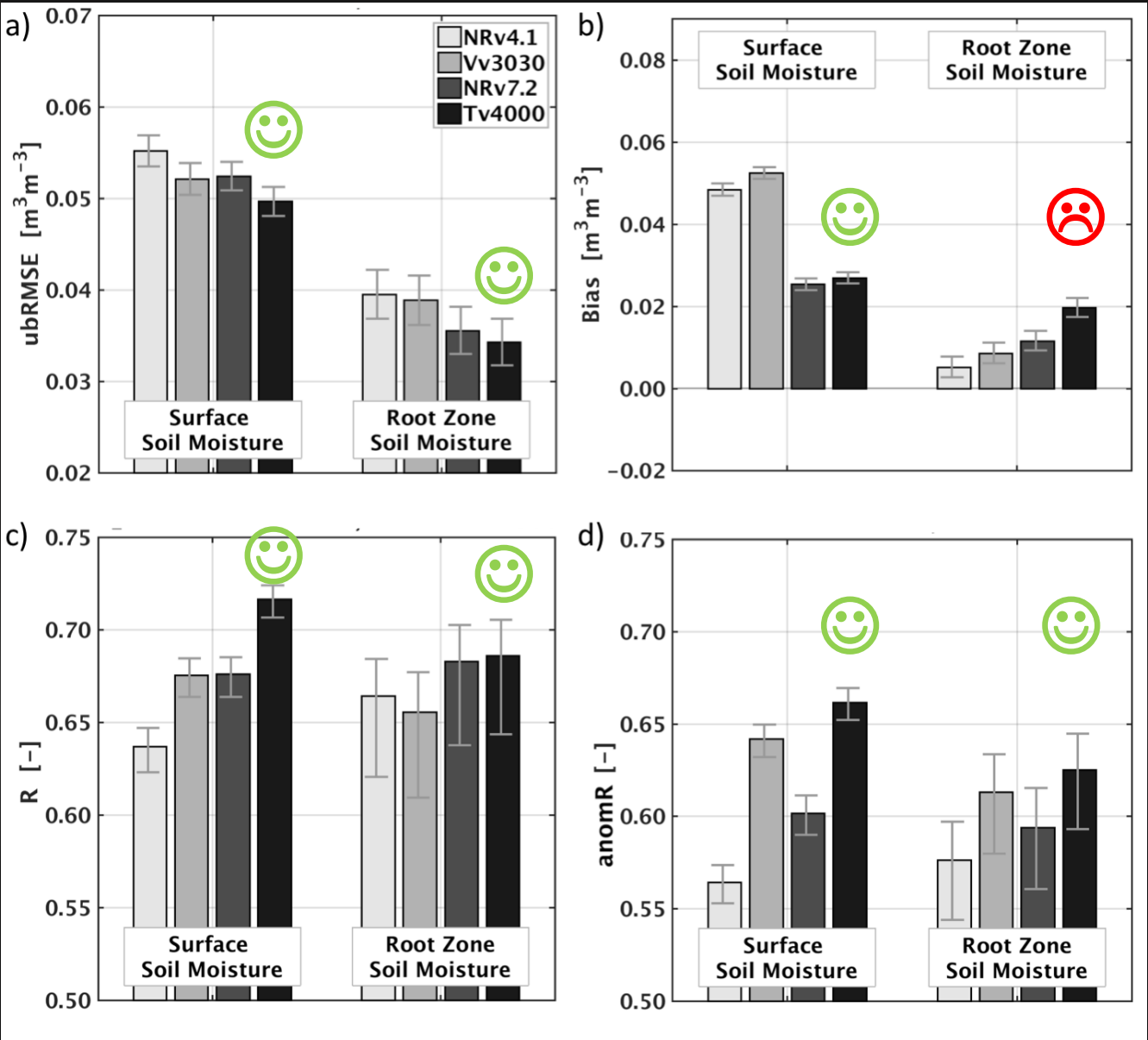




Sparse Network “Validation”

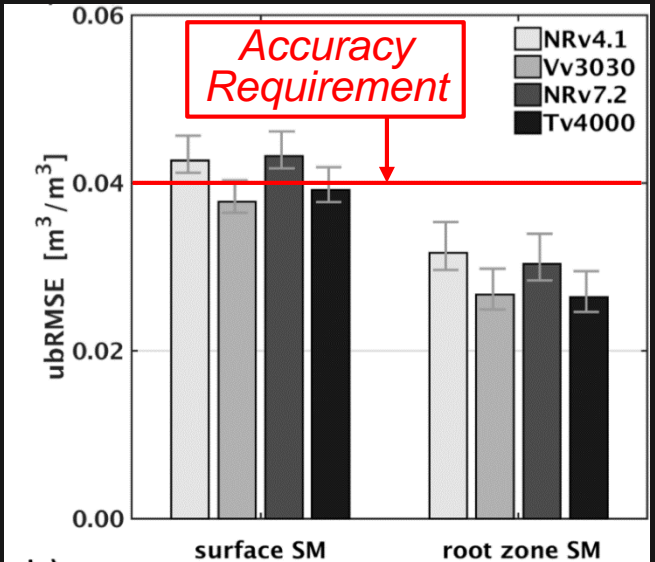
Improved skill vs. sparse network data...

... which were used to calibrate the model.





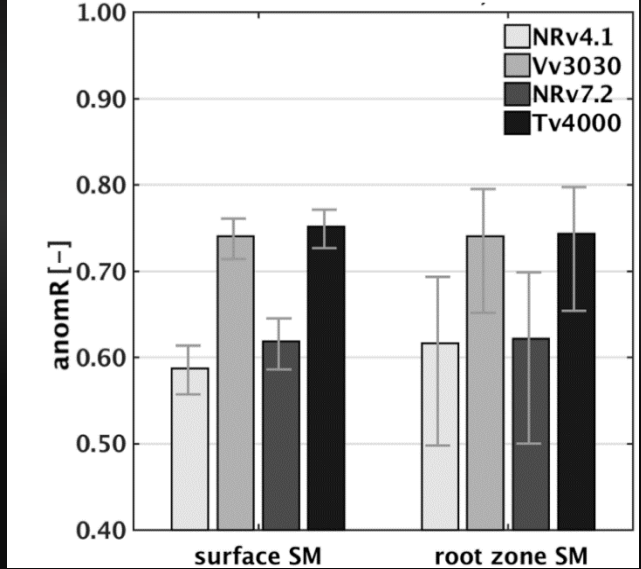
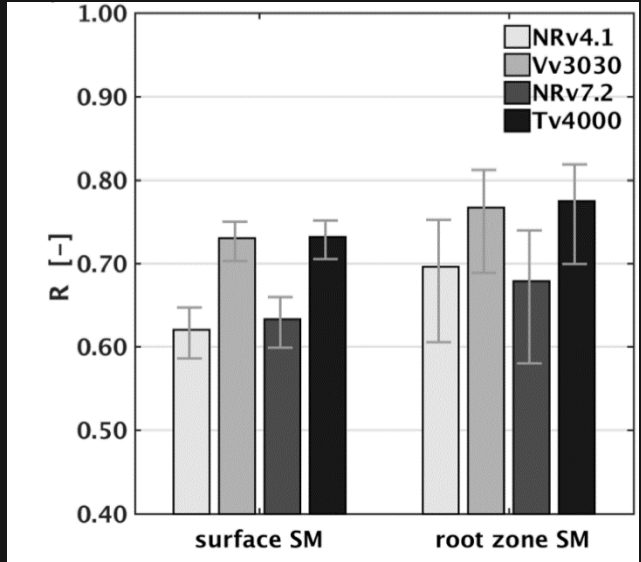
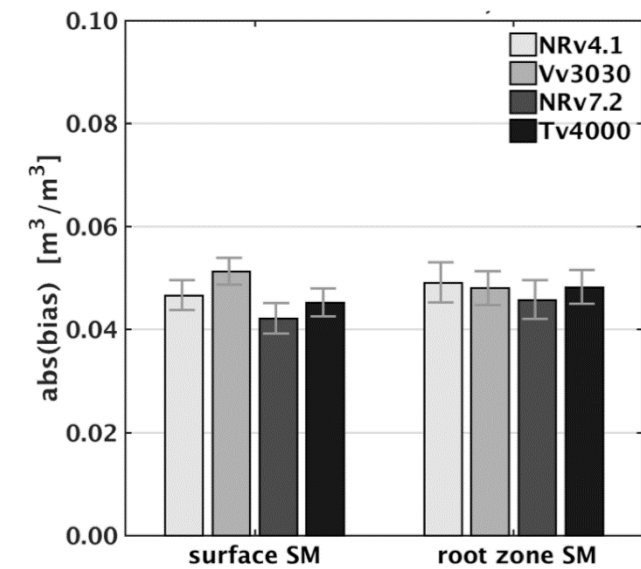
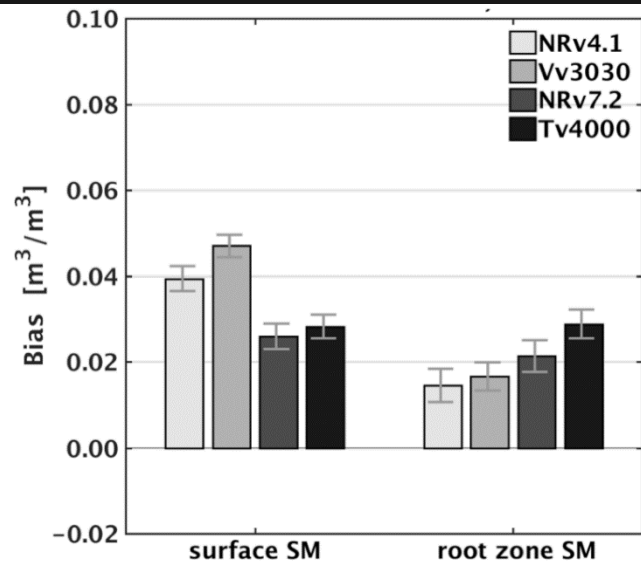
Core Site Validation (9-km reference pixels)



Version 4 meets accuracy requirement.

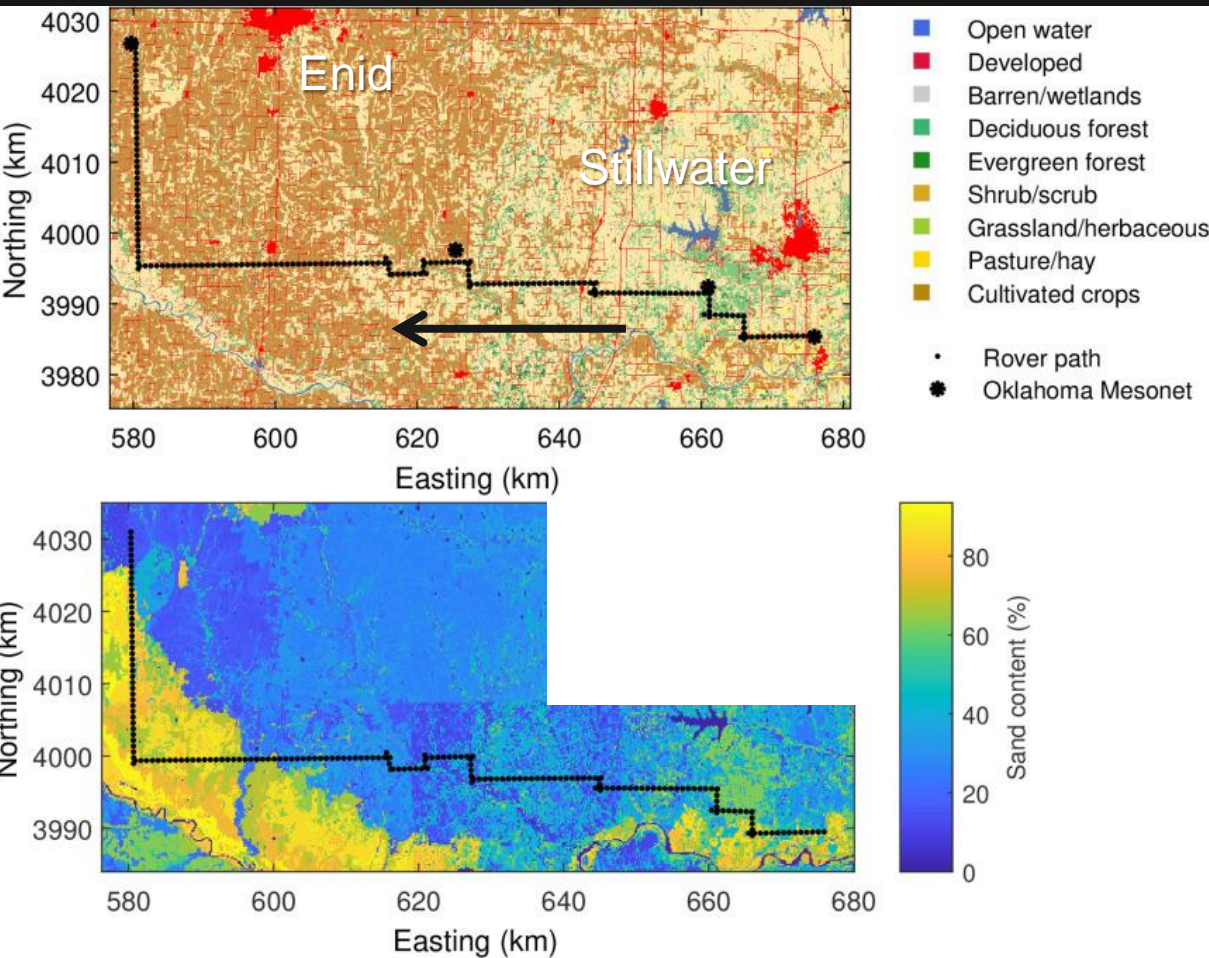
On balance, V4 skill and improvements over model-only simulation are similar to those of V3.

Similar results for 33-km reference pixels.





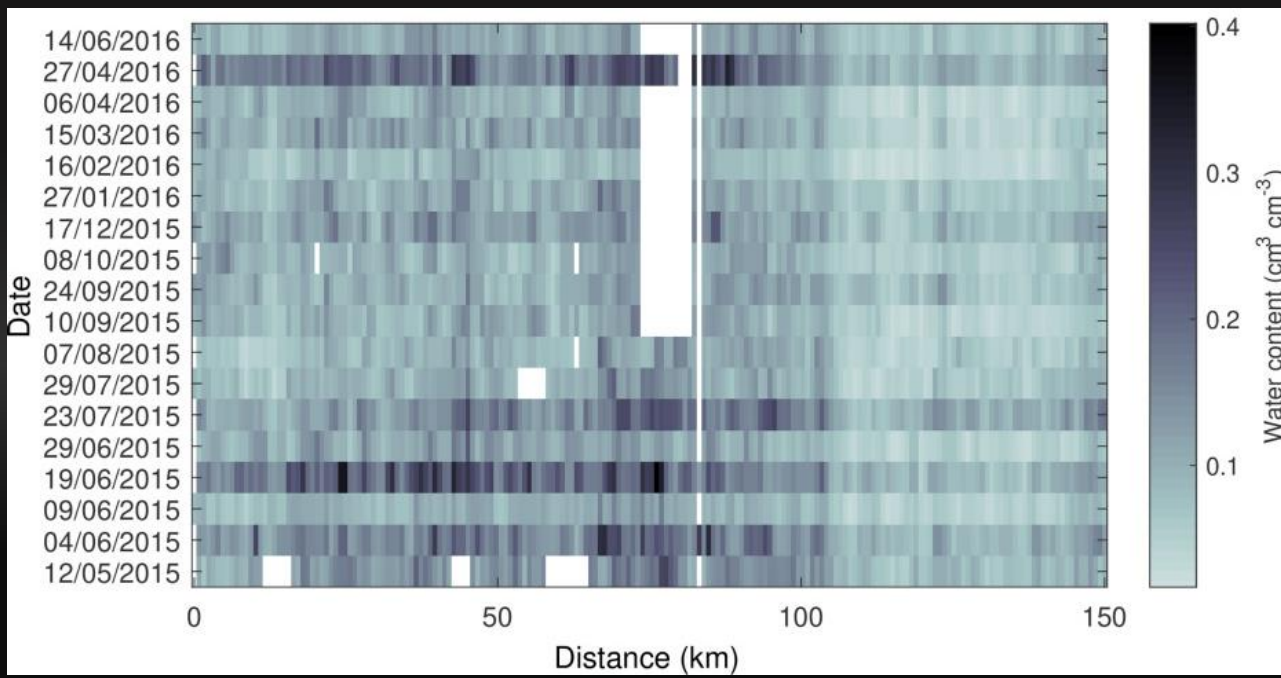
COSMOS Rover Transects



Dong & Ochsner, WRR, 2018

doi:10.1002/2017WR021692

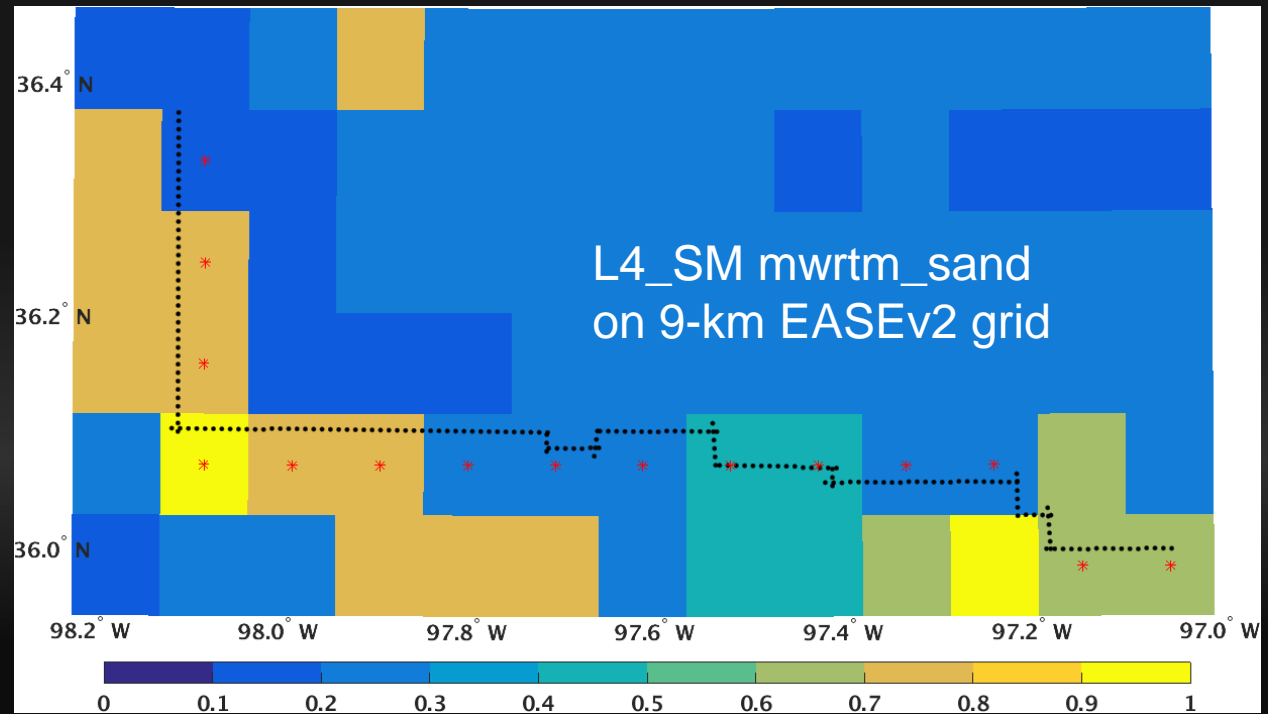
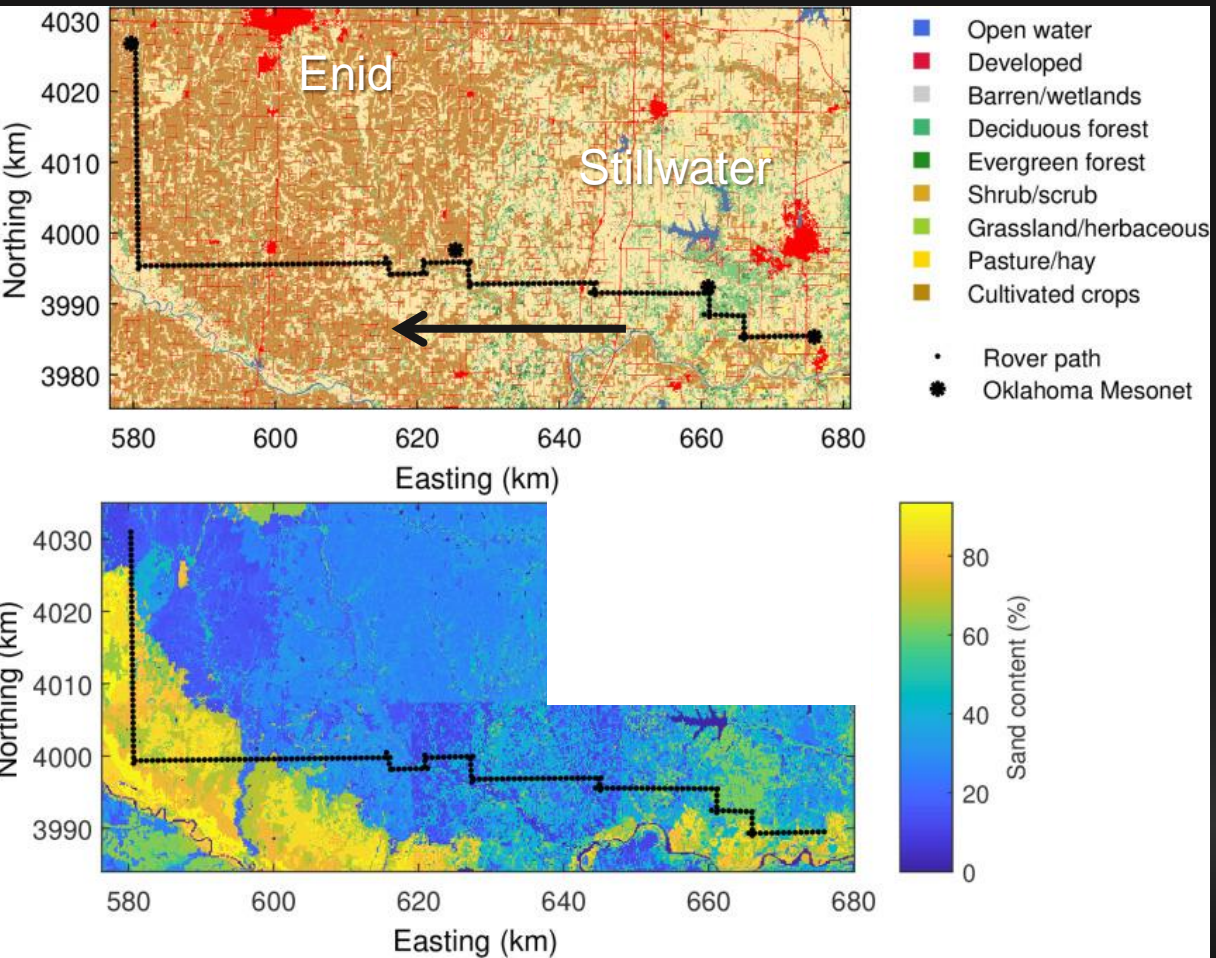
[L]and surface characteristics [...] often exert a stronger influence than do precipitation patterns on mesoscale spatial patterns of soil moisture.



Soil moisture obs from truck-mounted neutron probe, 18 transects (~150 km) in northern Oklahoma between May 2015 and Jun 2016

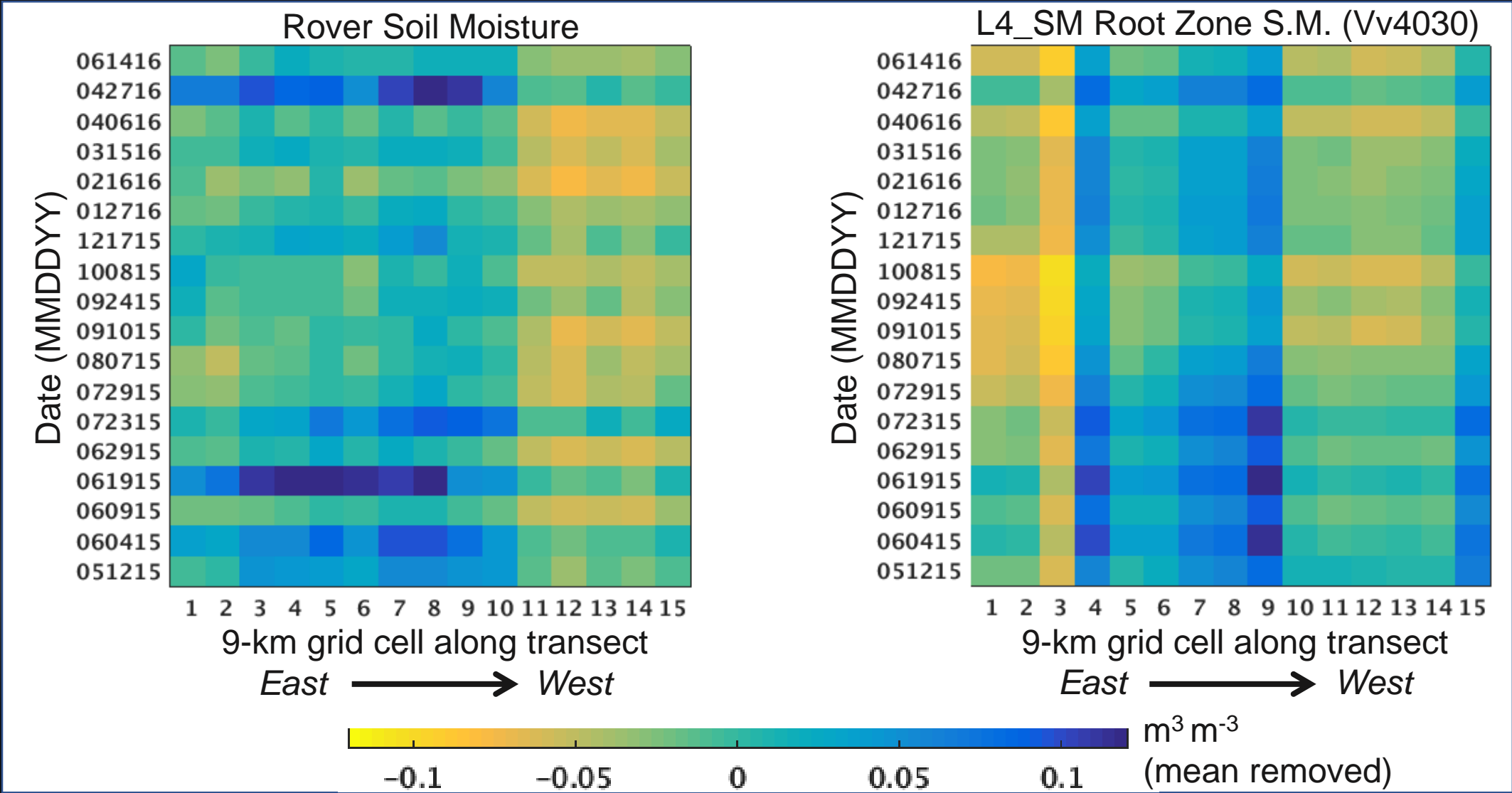


COSMOS Rover Transect





COSMOS Rover Transect



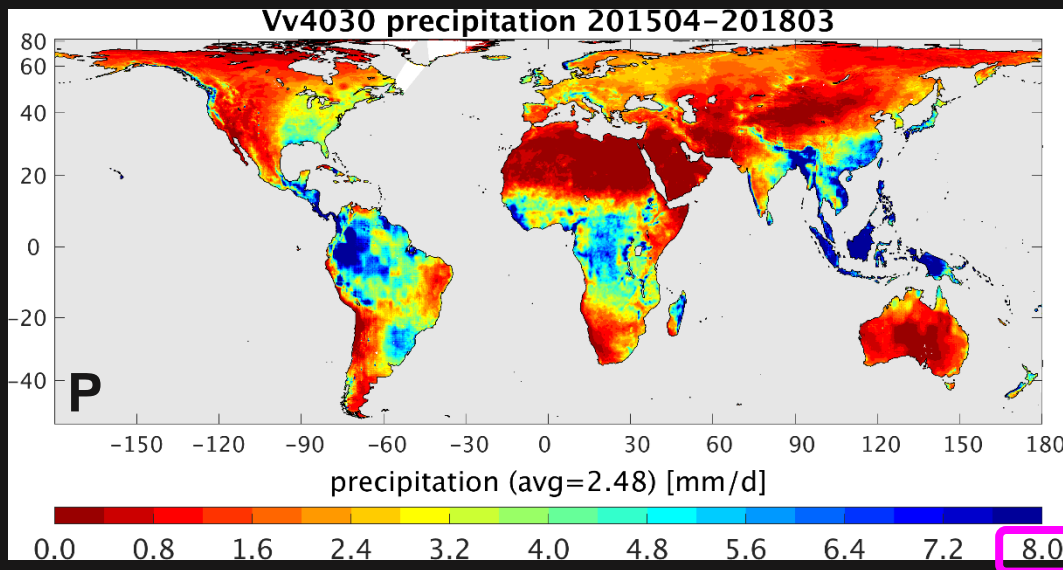
L4_SM captures main rainfall events and larger-scale texture-driven pattern.

Outline

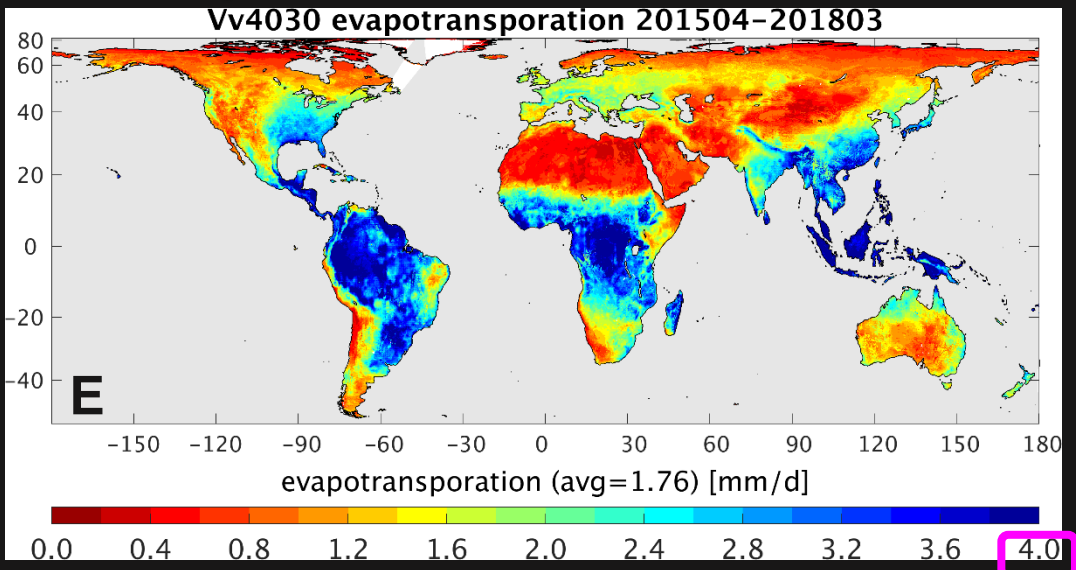


1. Overview and Status
2. Soil Moisture Validation
3. Water Balance and Runoff Validation
4. Summary

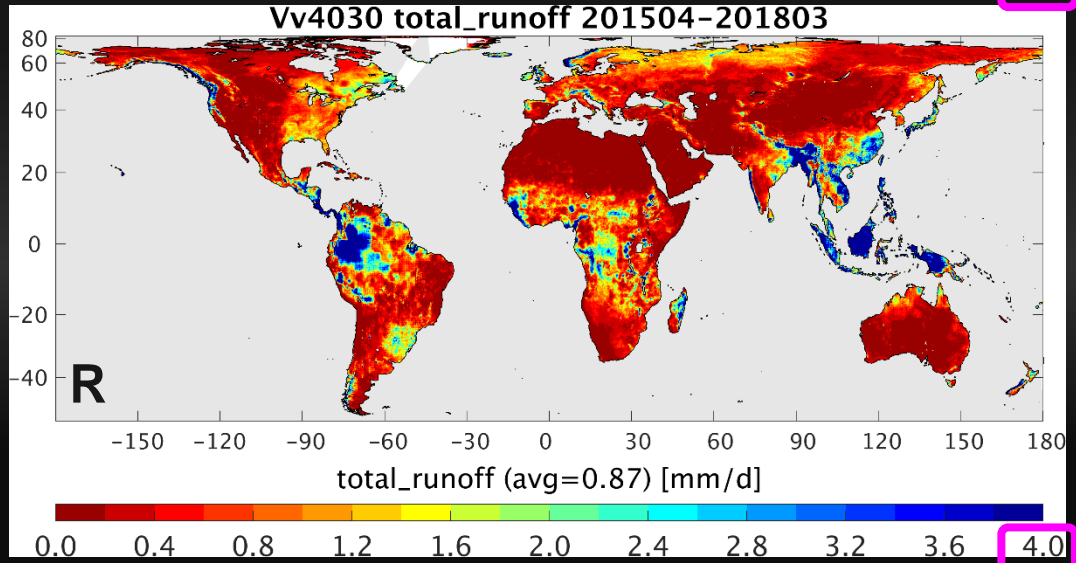
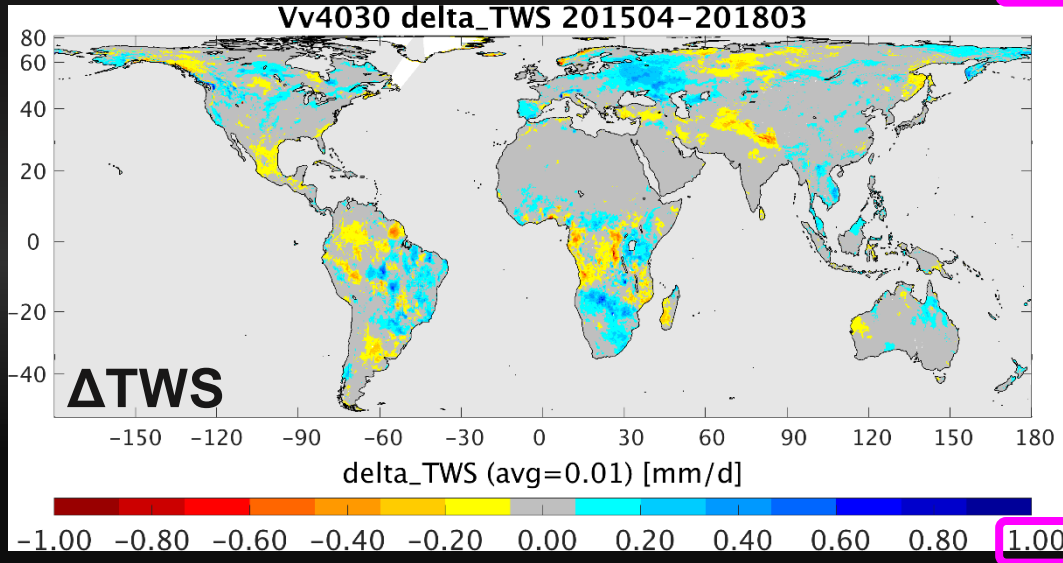
Water Balance (Vv4030)



P =
2.48 mm/d



E/P = 0.71

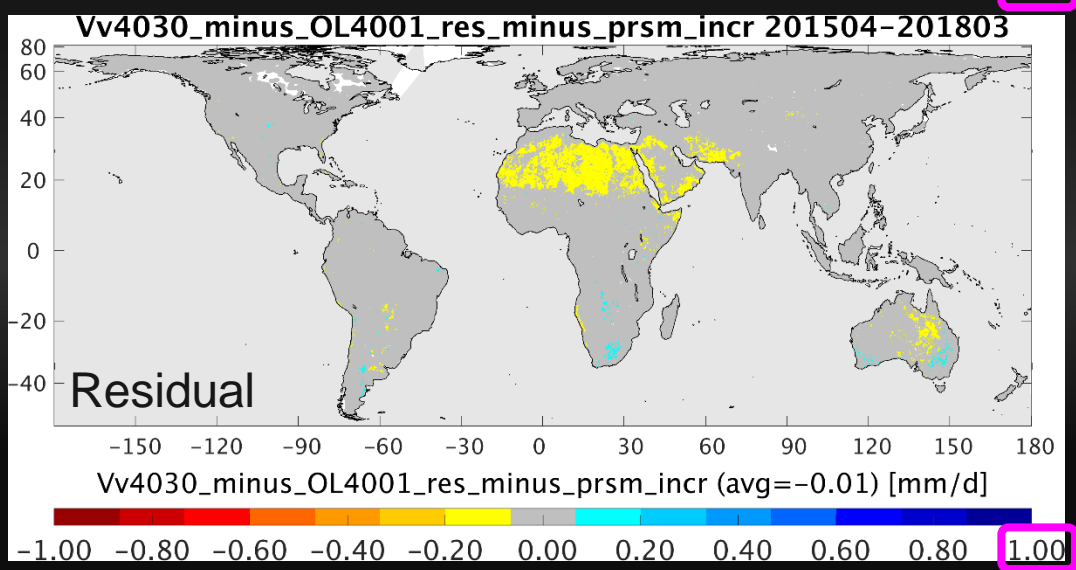
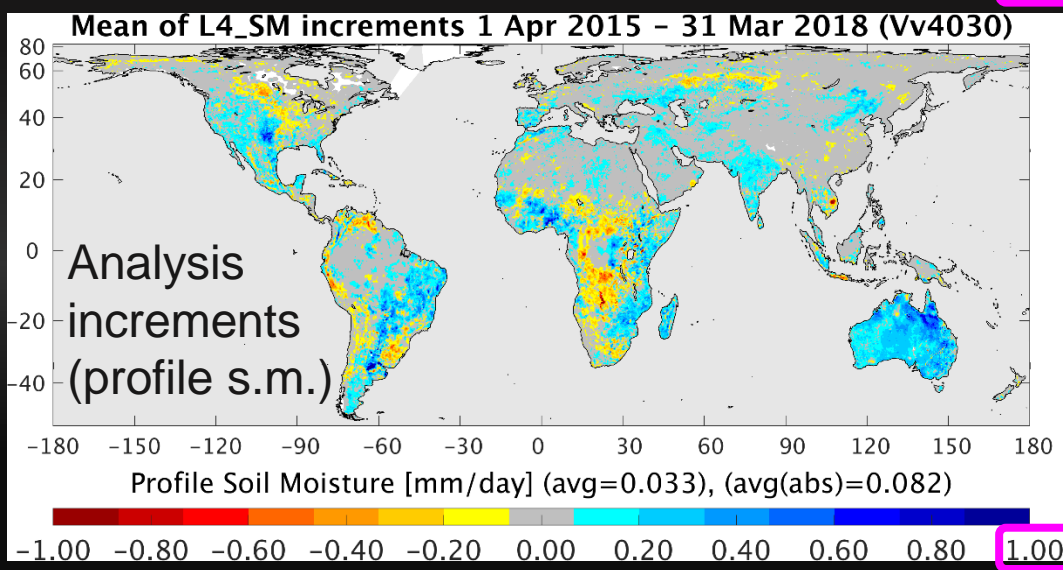
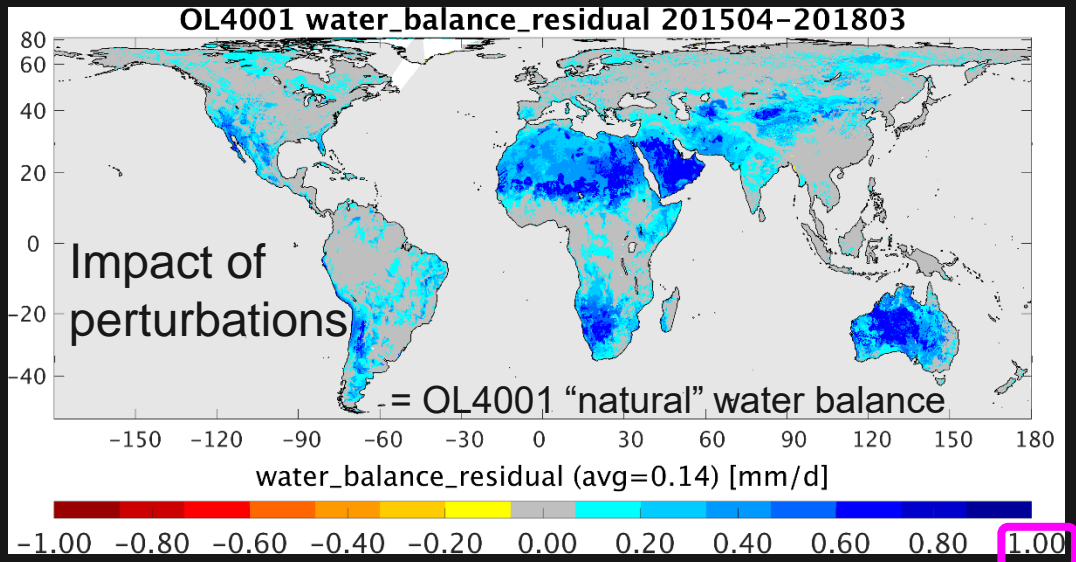
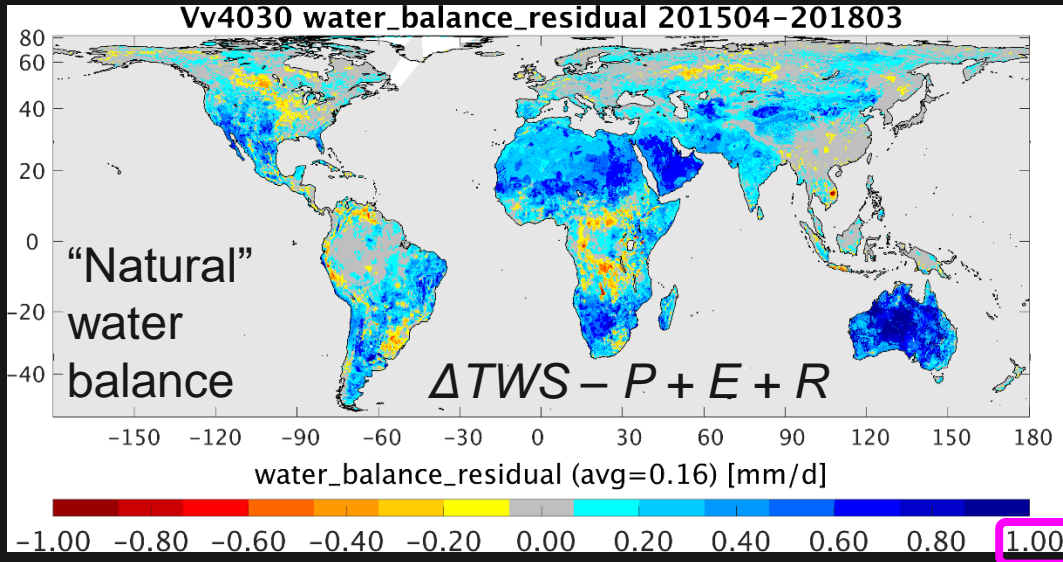


R/P = 0.35

“Natural” water balance does NOT close: $\Delta TWS - P + E + R \sim 0.16 \text{ mm/d}$

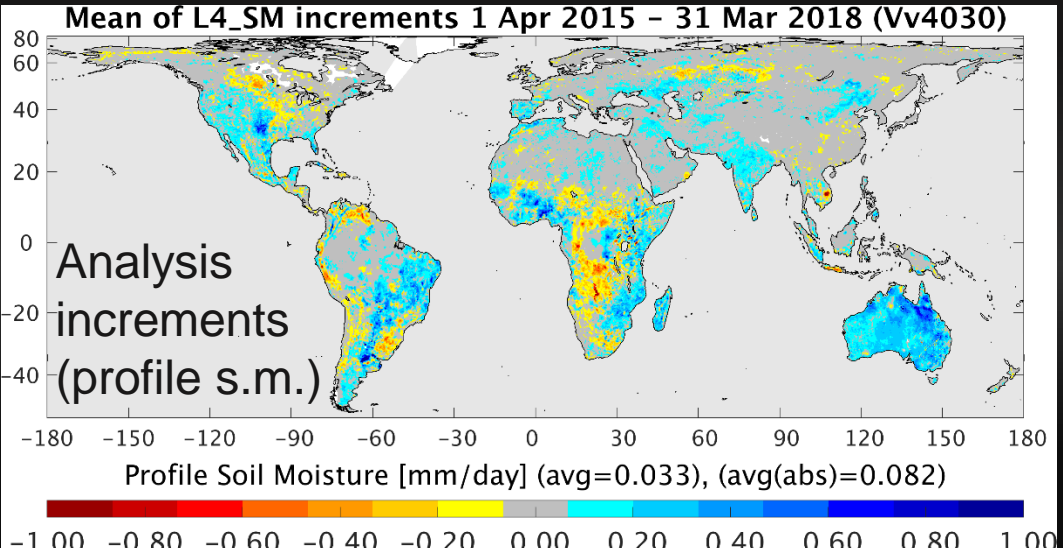
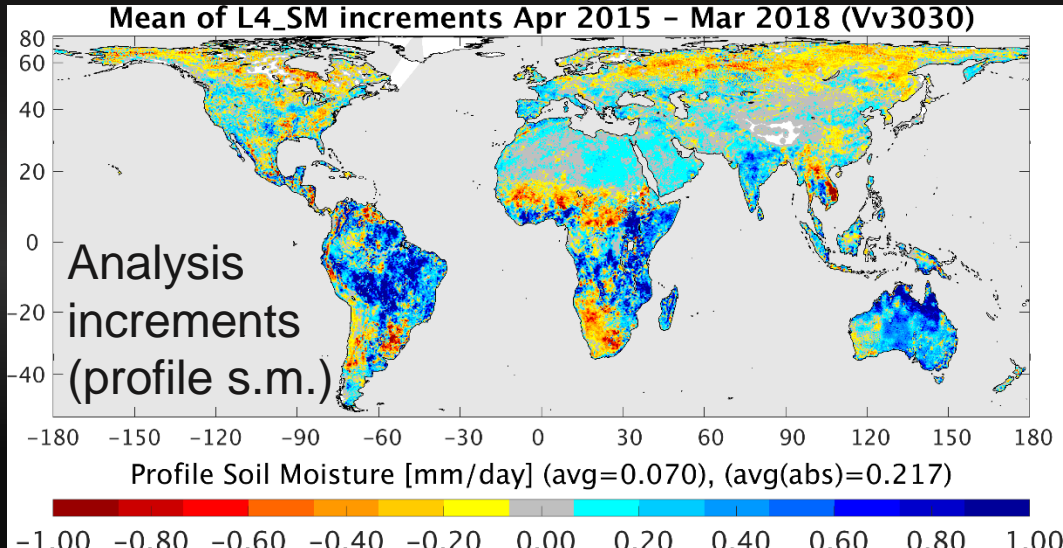
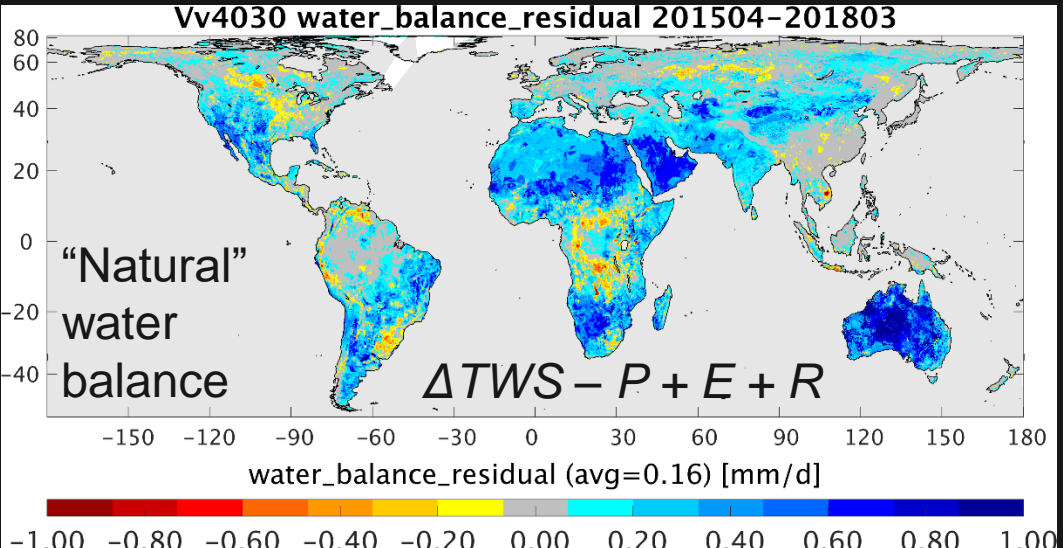
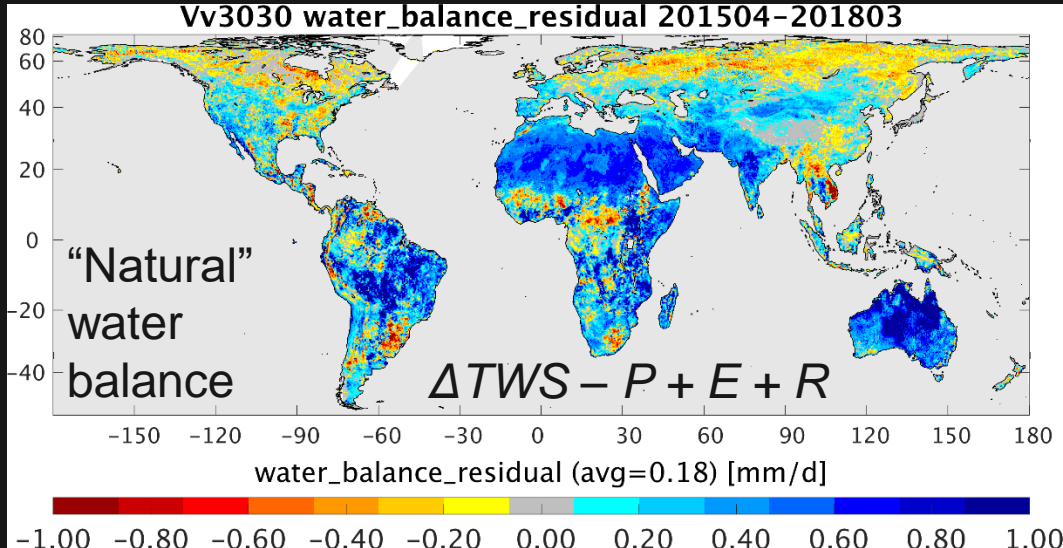


Water Balance (Vv4030)



Water balance (nearly) closes after considering analysis increments and impact of perturbations.

Water Balance (Vv3030 vs. Vv4030)

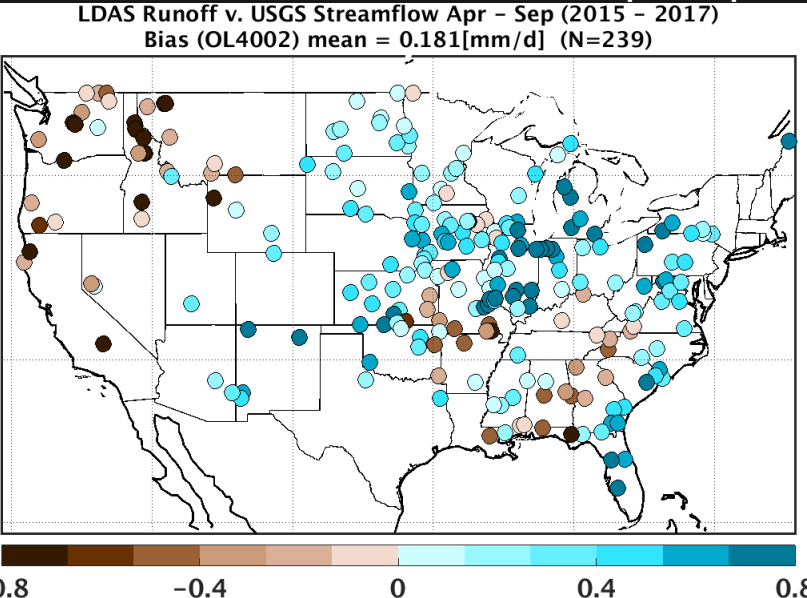


Version 4 has smaller “natural” and increments imbalances than Version 3.

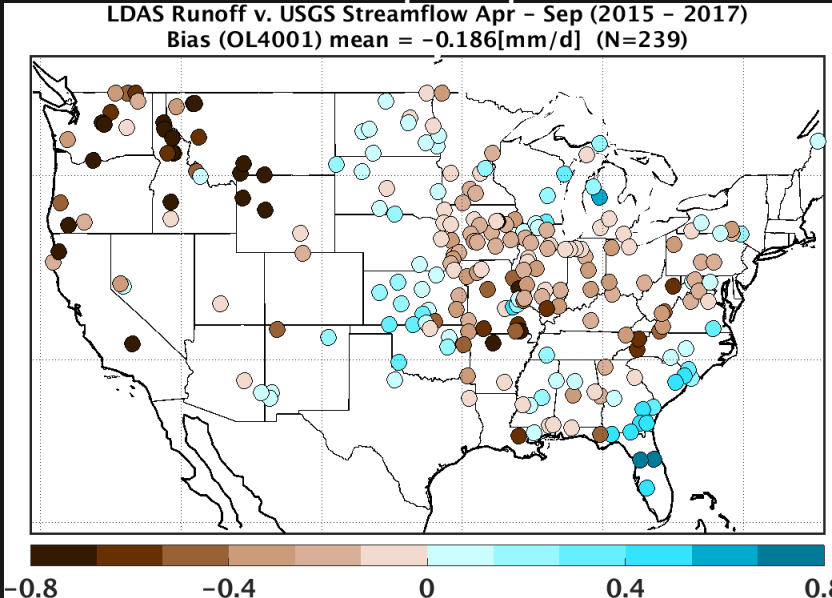


Runoff Validation (Bias)

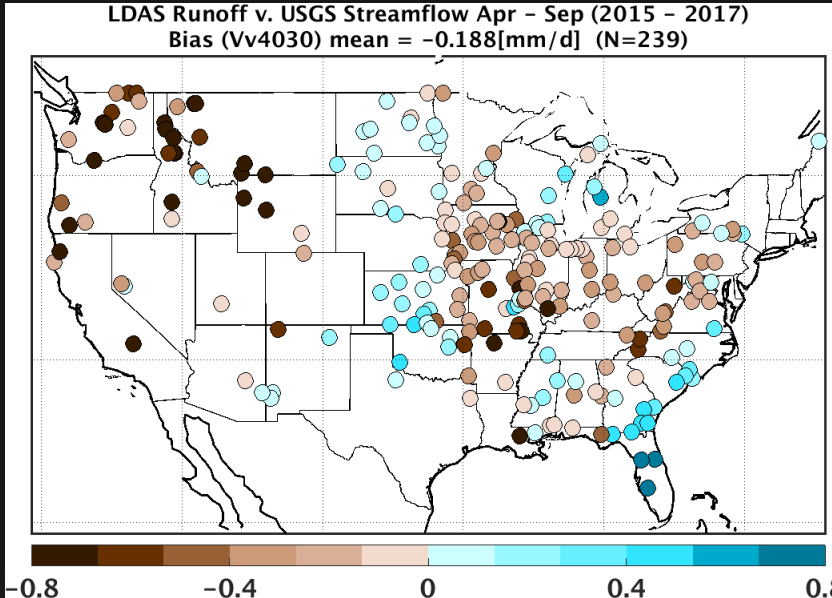
Catchment model w/ GEOS precip.



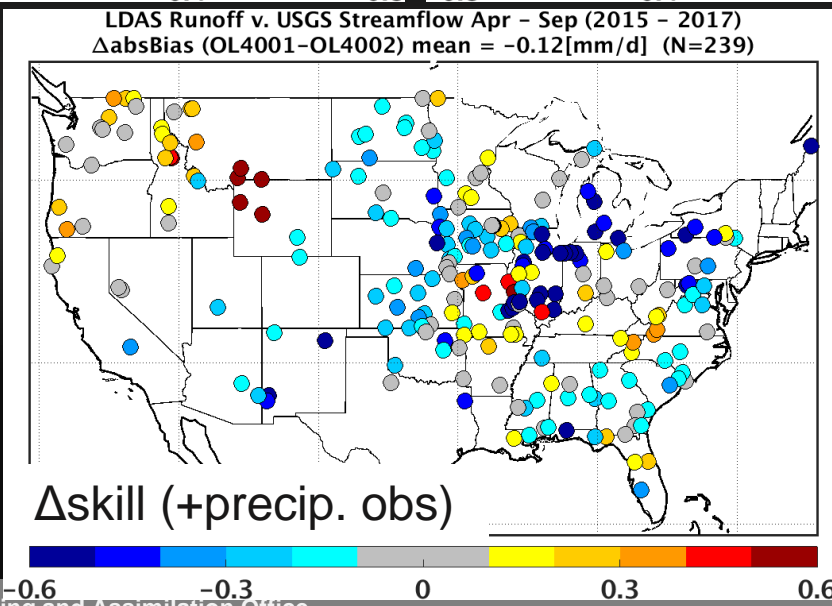
+ CPCU precip. obs



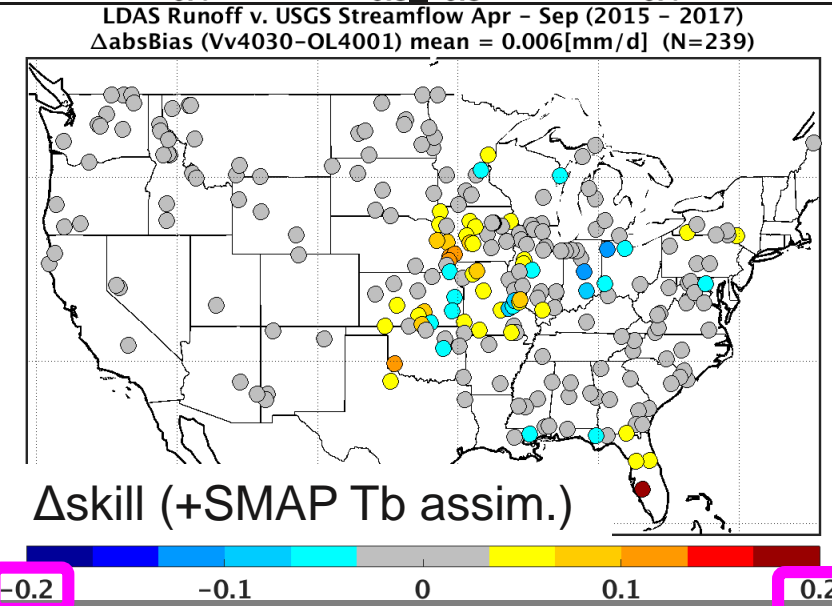
+ SMAP Tb assim.



Observed precip
reduces average
absolute bias.



Tb assim. does
not (and is not
expected to)
reduce bias.

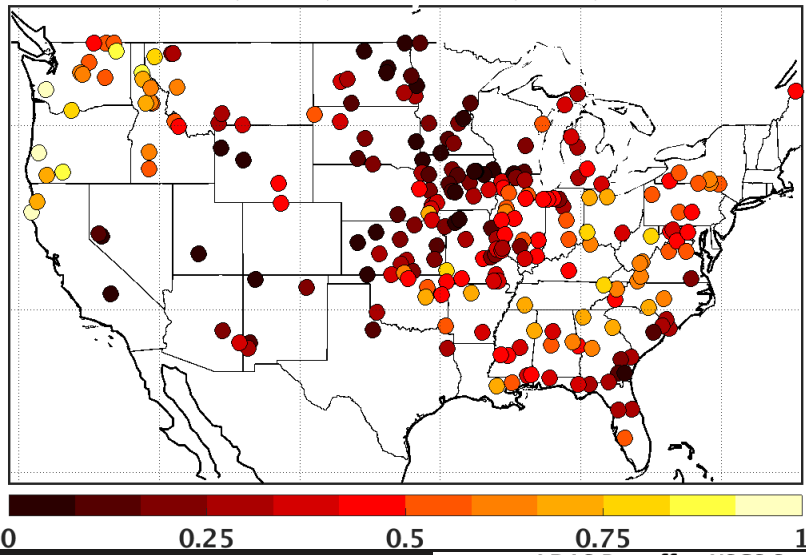




Runoff Validation (Correlation)

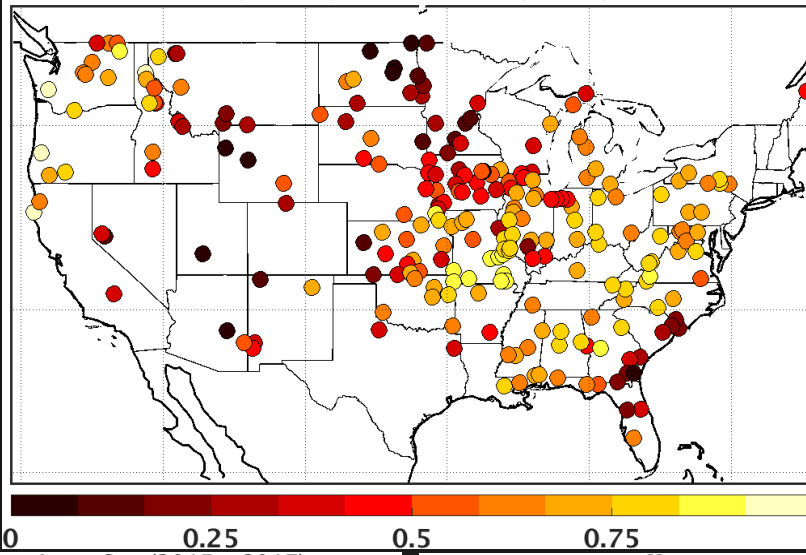
Catchment model w/ GEOS precip.

LDAS Runoff v. USGS Streamflow Apr - Sep (2015 - 2017)
R (OL4002) mean = 0.378 (N=239)



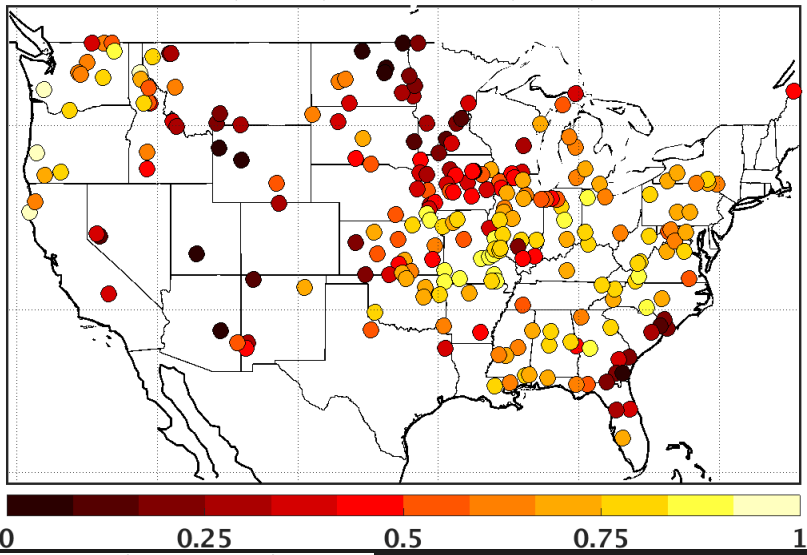
+ CPCU precip. obs

LDAS Runoff v. USGS Streamflow Apr - Sep (2015 - 2017)
R (OL4001) mean = 0.546 (N=239)



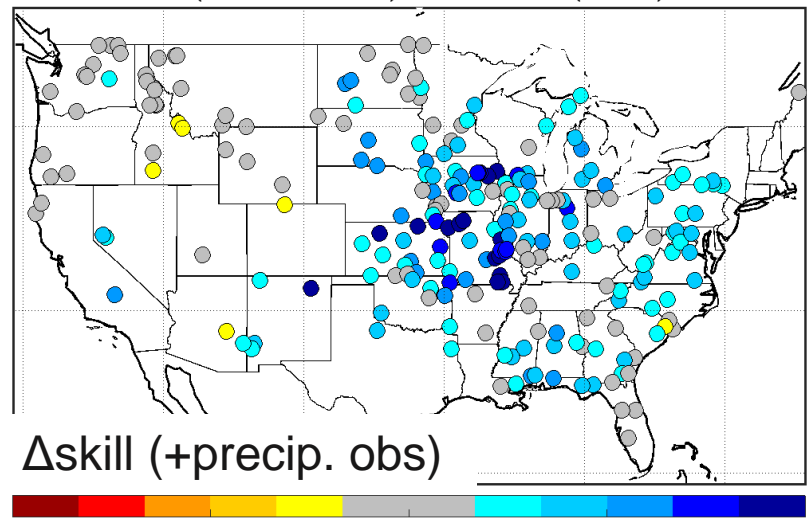
+ SMAP Tb assim.

LDAS Runoff v. USGS Streamflow Apr - Sep (2015 - 2017)
R (Vv4030) mean = 0.554 (N=239)



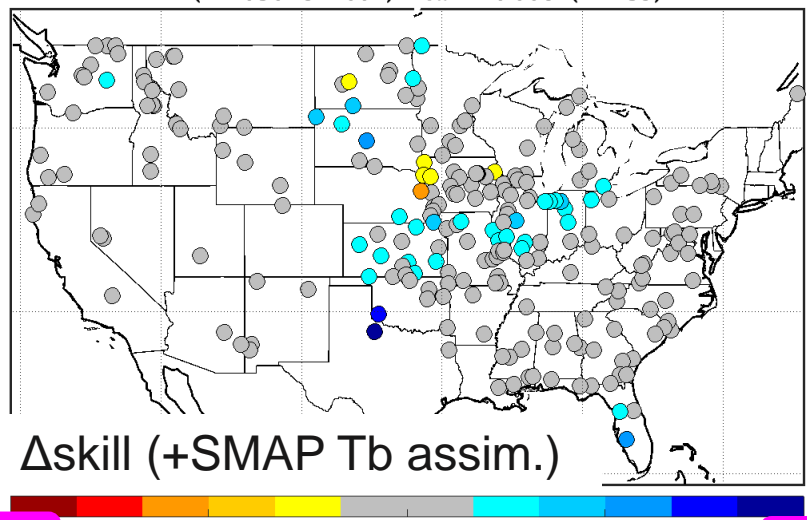
Observed precip considerably increases correlation.

LDAS Runoff v. USGS Streamflow Apr - Sep (2015 - 2017)
 ΔR (OL4001-OL4002) mean = 0.167 (N=239)



Δ skill (+precip. obs)

LDAS Runoff v. USGS Streamflow Apr - Sep (2015 - 2017)
 ΔR (Vv4030-OL4001) mean = 0.008 (N=239)



Δ skill (+SMAP Tb assim.)

Tb assim. slightly improves correlation. Much of the skill gain is already realized by precip obs.

Summary

Version 4 meets requirements for new version:

- Soil moisture ubRMSE $< 0.04 \text{ m}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$ (vs. in situ measurements from 9-km core site reference pixels).
- Skill ~same as Vv3030 (on balance across all in situ metrics and assimilation diagnostics).

Compared to Version 3, Version 4 has slightly drier surface and wetter root zone soil moisture, with larger differences in Africa and high-latitudes. Do not mix Version 3 and Version 4!

The water balance closes after considering analysis increments and the impact of ensemble perturbations. Imbalances are smaller in Version 4 than in Version 3.

The use of precipitation observations contributes to runoff skill (minor improvement in bias and large improvement in correlation).

Assimilation of SMAP Tb observations contributes minor improvement in runoff correlation. Larger improvements expected where precipitation observations are poorer or unavailable.

Version 4 Validation Document

NASA/TM-2018-104606 / Vol. 52



Technical Report Series on Global Modeling and Data Assimilation,
Volume 52

Randal D. Koster, Editor

**Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) Project Assessment Report
for Version 4 of the L4_SM Data Product**

*Rolf H. Reichle, Qing Liu, Randal D. Koster, Joseph V. Ardizzone, Andreas Colliander, Wade T. Crow,
Gabrielle J. M. De Lannoy, and John S. Kimball*

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

July 2018

Reichle et al. (2018),
SMAP Project Assessment
Report for Version 4 of the
L4_SM Data Product,
*NASA Technical Report Series on
Global Modeling and Data
Assimilation, NASA/TM-2018-
104606, Vol. 52, NASA/GSFC,
Greenbelt, MD, 67pp.*
<https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/pubs>