

Winter school – 19th January 2023

Monitoring Soil Moisture from Space

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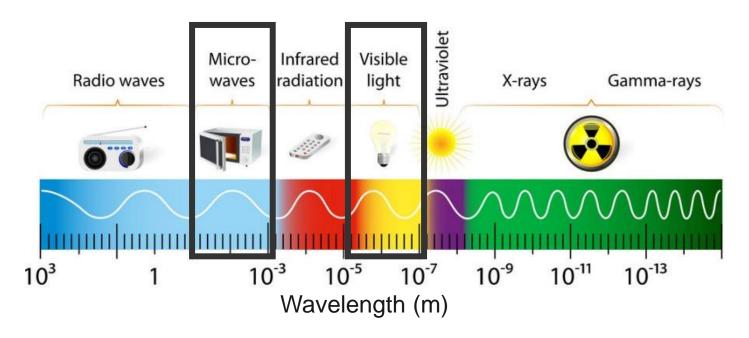




Approaches to measure SM from space

Remote sensing: technique to observe the earth surface or the atmosphere from satellites or aircrafts.

It uses the **electromagnetic spectrum**. It records the electromagnetic energy reflected or emitted by the earth's surface.



Microwave (MW) signal: → can go through clouds, dust, rain

→ penetrates a few cm below surface

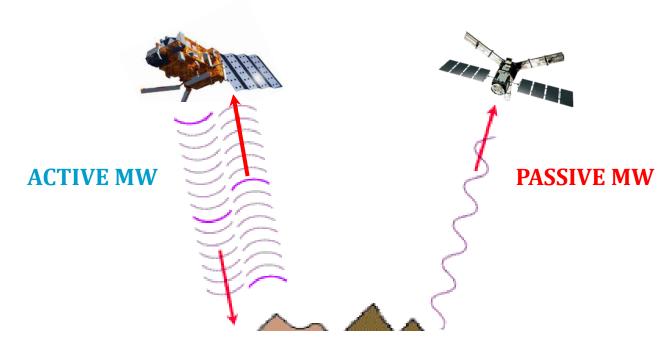




Active MW vs. Passive MW

Active microwave: a microwave pulse is sent and received. The power of the received signal is compared to that which was sent to determine the backscattering coefficient of the surface.

Passive microwave: natural thermal emission of land surface (or brightness temperature) is measured at microwave wavelengths, using a radiometer.







Active MW



Surface reflectivity ~ dielectric constant



ALGORITHMS

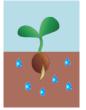
Physical Empirical

- Higher spatial resolution.
- Low temporal resolution





Soil Moisture



ACCURACY affected by:

Vegetation

MW wavelength

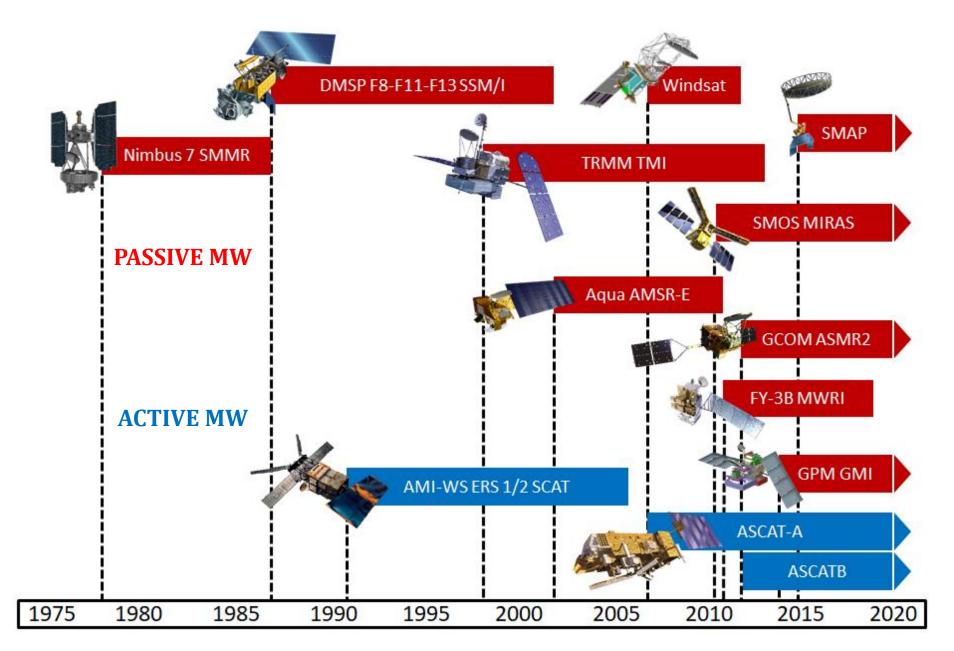
Surface roughness

View angle

- More accurate.
- Higher temporal resolution
- Lower spatial resolution





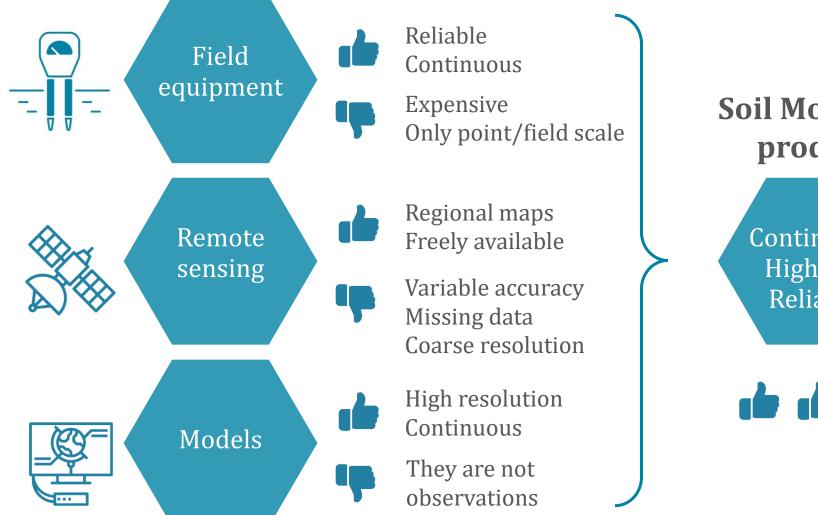








What is the challenge?



Soil Moisture product

Continuous High res. Reliable

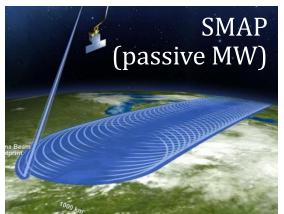




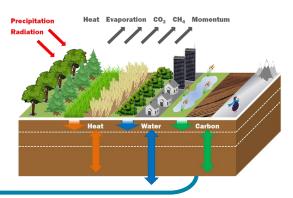








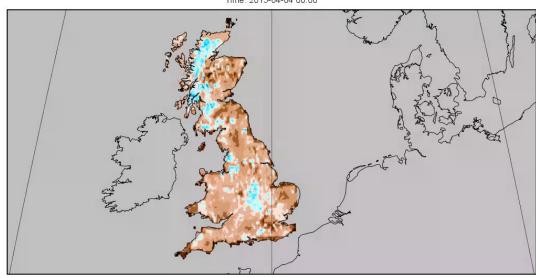
JULES-CHESS (model)



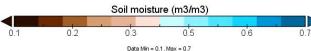
Triple collocation merging



Soil moisture Time: 2015-04-04 00:00



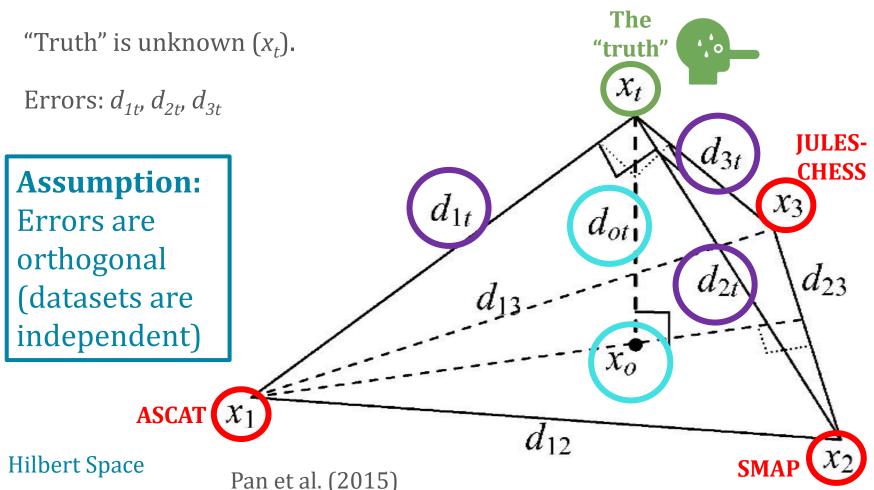






Triple Collocation (TC) method

Method for error assessment from three source estimates (x_1, x_2, x_3) .



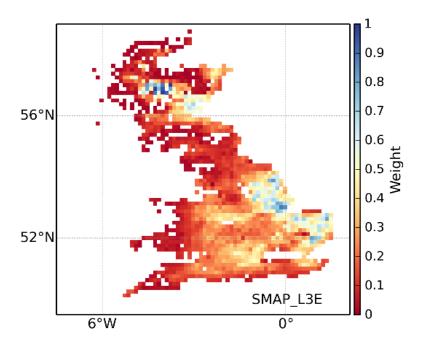


Pan et al. (2015)

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2015.10.028

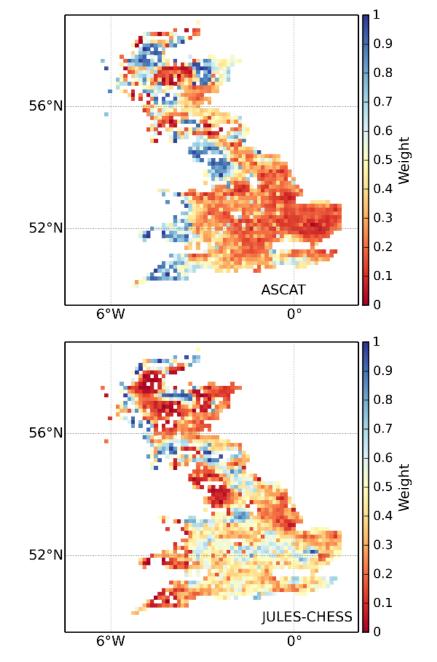


Weights 4



Peng et al. (2021), RSE, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2021.112610

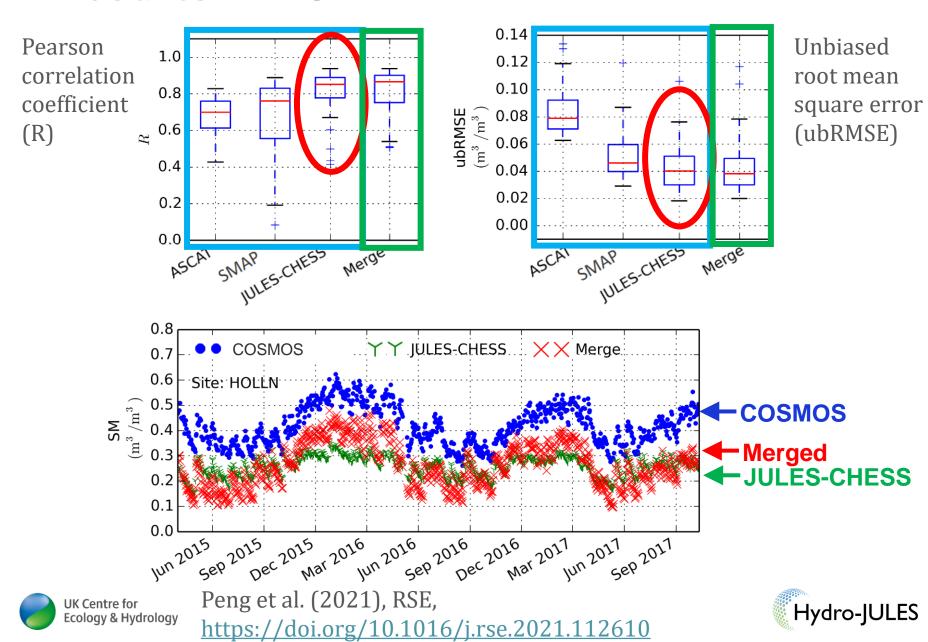






Results

Comparison with COSMOS soil moisture:





Future work

