

Global <u>Assimilation of L-band Brightness</u> Temperature <u>Observations From SMAP and SMOS</u> Into the Catchment Land Surface Model, and Contribution to the Skill of Soil Moisture Estimates

Rolf Reichle, Q. Liu, J. Ardizzone, W. Crow, G. De Lannoy,

J. Kimball, J. Kolassa, and R. Koster

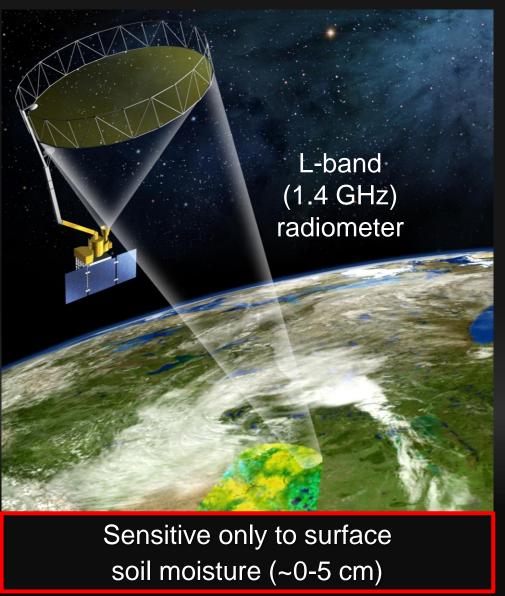


Rolf.Reichle@nasa.gov +1-301-614-5693



National Aeronautics and Space Administration SMAP Level-4 Soil Moisture (L4_SM) Product





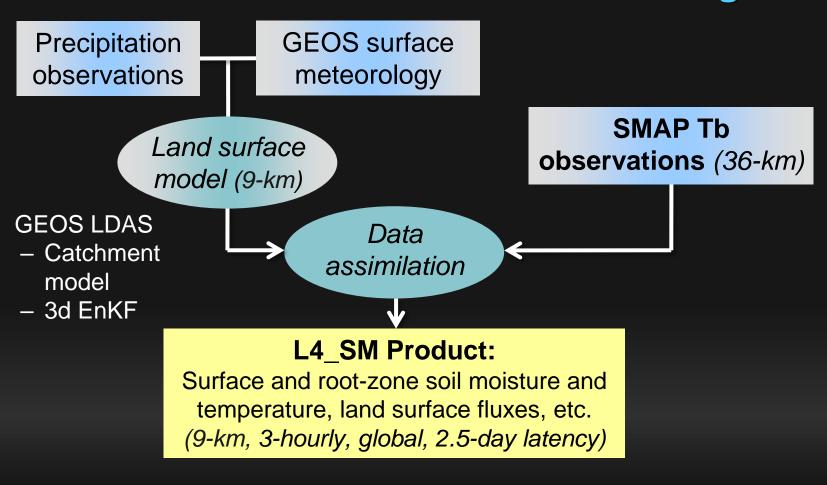
Key L4_SM Objectives:

- 1. "Root-zone" soil moisture (0-100 cm)
- 2. Spatially & temporally complete



SMAP Level-4 Algorithm

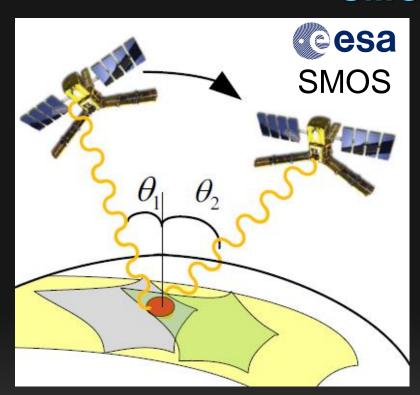




Reichle et al., JAMES, 2019 (doi:10.1029/2019MS001729).

SMOS and **SMAP** Observations





2009-present Interferometric & multi-angular Very vulnerable to RFI

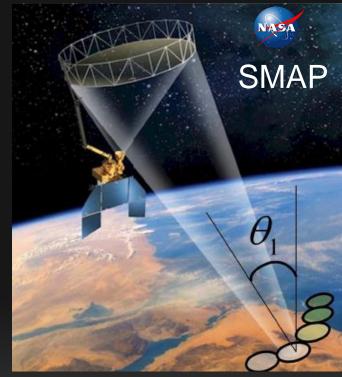
L-band (1.4 GHz)

passive microwave

brightness

temperature (Tb)

at ~40-km resolution

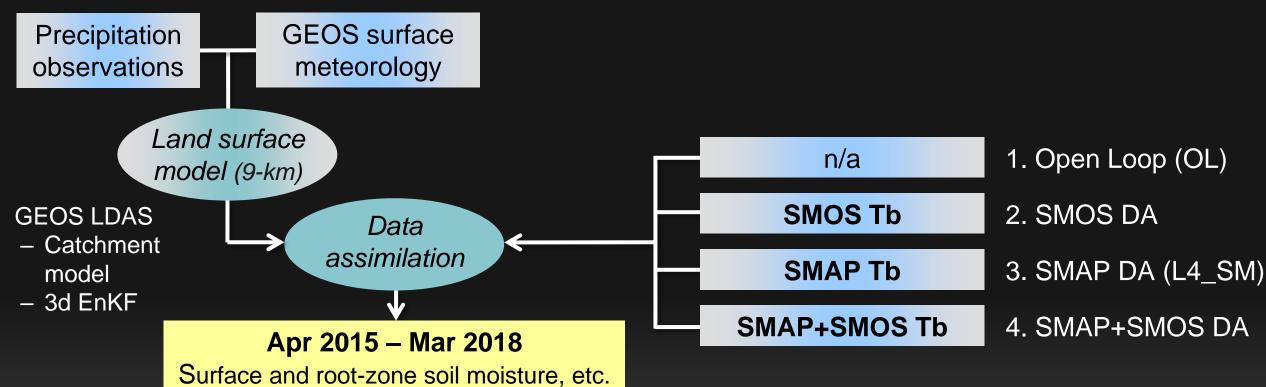


2015-present Scanning radiometer RFI tools

- SMOS Tb pre-processed to fixed (40°) angle (De Lannoy et al. 2015, doi:10.1109/LGRS.2015.2437612).
- SMAP L4_SM algorithm uses SMOS Tb climatology.

Assimilation Experiments

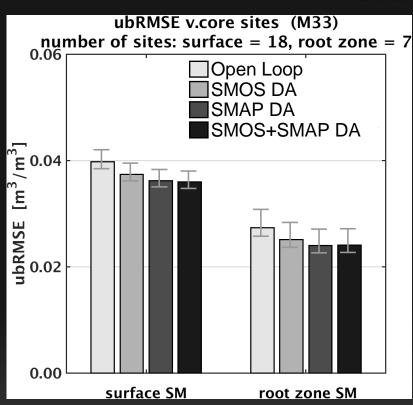


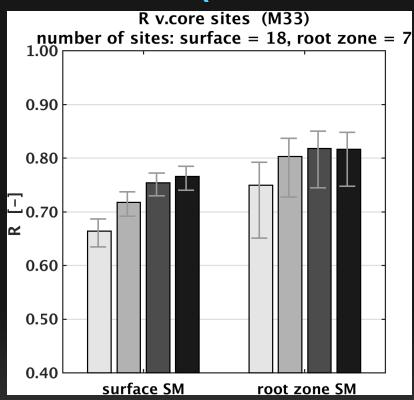


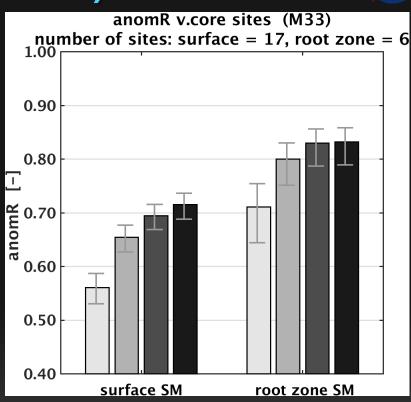
(9-km, 3-hourly, global)

In Situ Validation (33-km Core Sites)









- SMAP-only assimilation outperforms SMOS-only assimilation.
- Joint SMAP+SMOS assimilation only slightly different from SMAP-only assimilation.
- Performance differences among assimilation experiments are (mostly) not statistically significant at the 5% level.
- Similar results for 9-km core validation sites and sparse network sites (not shown).

ΔR_{anom} Surface Soil Moisture



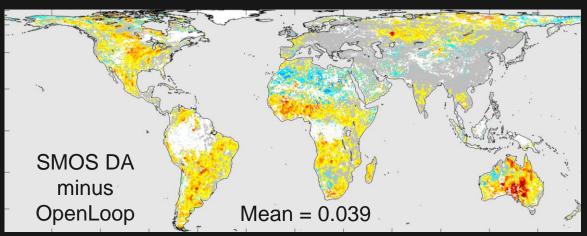
0.5

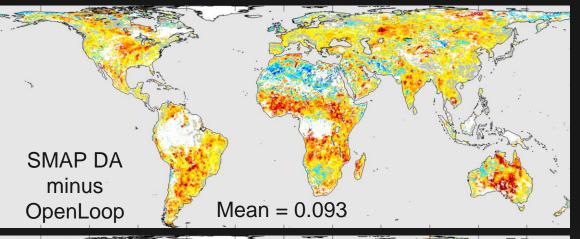
0.3

0.1

-0.1

Global skill assessment using ASCAT soil moisture and "Single Instrumental Variable" approach (Su et al. 2014, doi:10.1002/2013JD021043; similar results obtained using R-ratio method of Dong et al. 2019, doi:10.1029/2019GL083398).

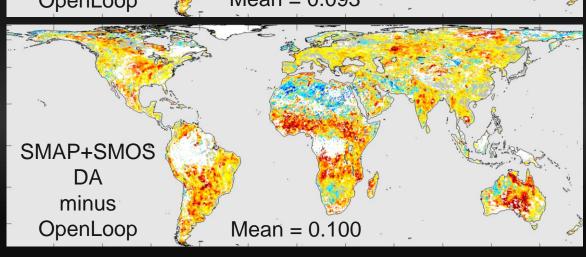






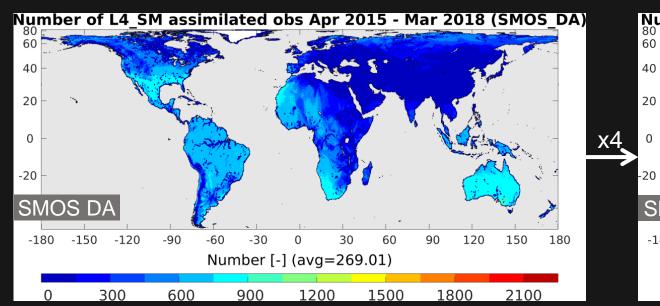
 Ranking of average skill same as for in situ validation:

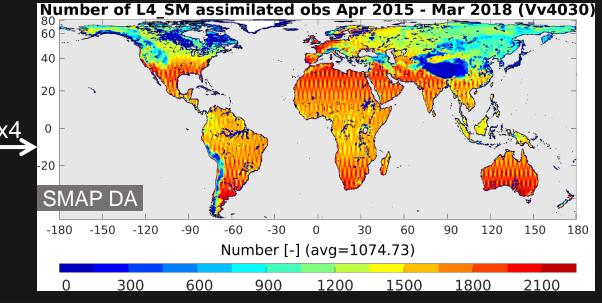
OpenLoop < SMOS DA < SMAP DA ~ SMAP+SMOS DA

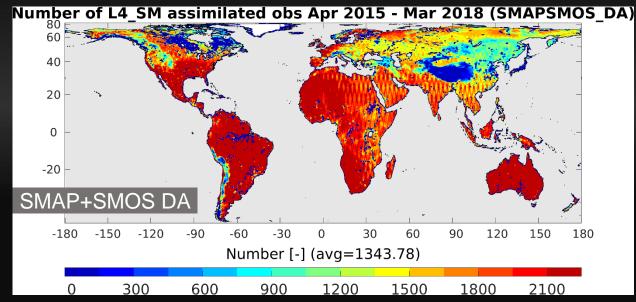


Number of Assimilated Tb Observations







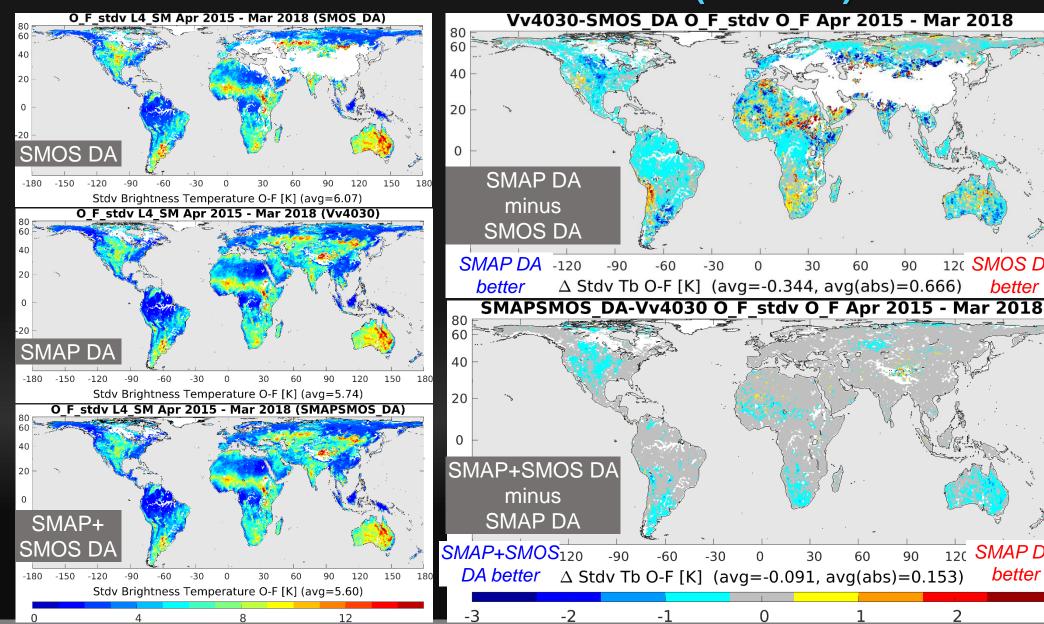


Approximately <u>four</u> times as many Tb obs are assimilated from SMAP than from SMOS.

Reason: RFI and conservative approach to SMOS pre-processing (restricted to alias-free zone).

Tb O-F Residuals (Std-dev)





Typical magnitude of O-F residuals decreases as more observations are assimilated.

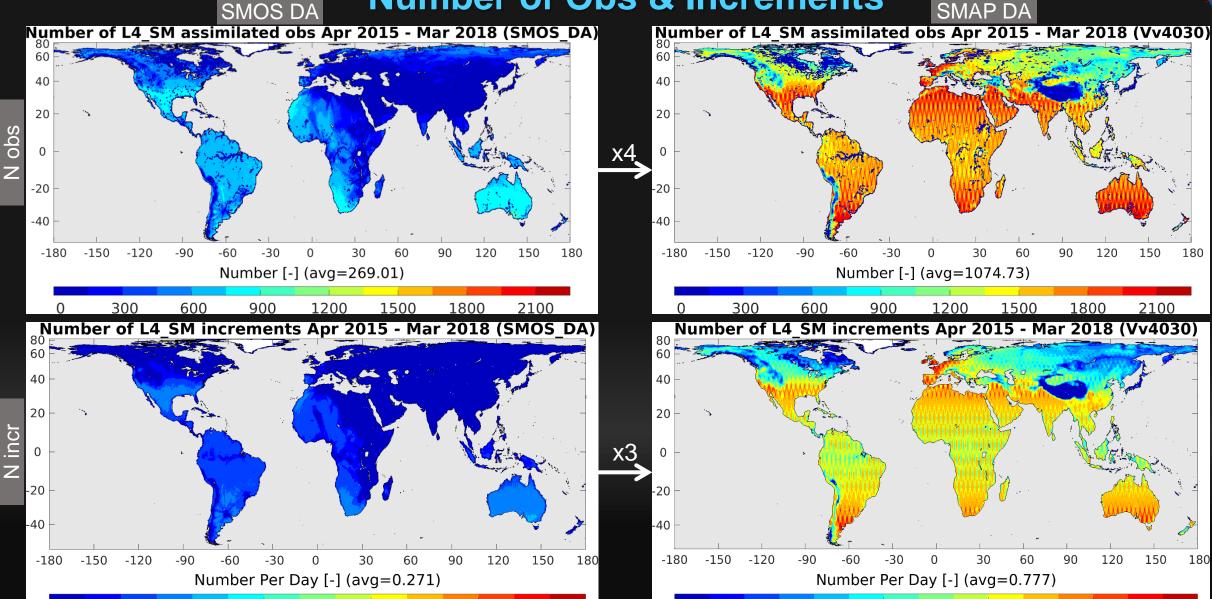
120 SMOS DA

120 SMAP DA

better

Number of Obs & Increments





0.3

0.7

0.9

0.5

0.3

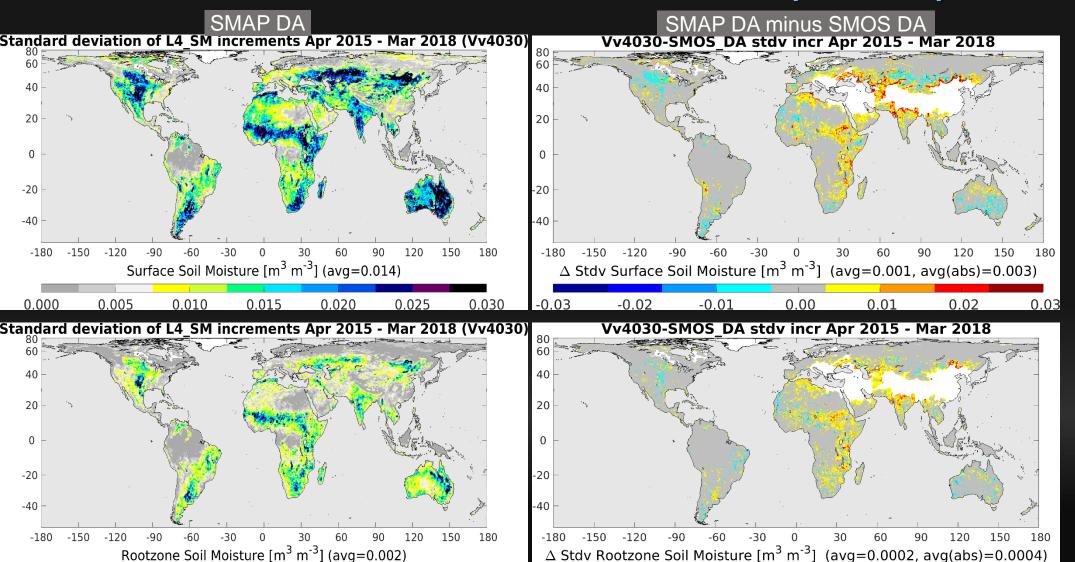
0.5

0.7

0.9

Soil Moisture Increments (Std-dev)





-0.006

0.006

Typical SMAP soil moisture increments are larger than those of SMOS!?

Obs and model error settings are the same for SMAP and SMOS assimilation.

Time series used to compute std-dev have different temporal support!

0.000

0.004

0.002

-0.004

SMAP DA better

-0.002

0.000

0.002

0.004

SMOS DA better

0.006

Summary and Outlook



Validation vs. in situ measurements and skill improvement derived using ASCAT retrievals show that:

- SMAP-only assimilation outperforms SMOS-only assimilation.
- Joint SMAP+SMOS assimilation is only slightly different from SMAP-only DA.
- Performance differences among assimilation experiments are not statistically significant at the 5% level.

RFI-vulnerability of SMOS and our conservative approach to SMOS preprocessing limit the number of SMOS observations used and, consequently, their impact in the L4_SM algorithm.

Add SMOS data into L4_SM operations?

- Con: Latency and pre-processing of SMOS obs.
 Integration of SMOS into existing SMAP file specs.
- Pro: SMOS Tb assimilation ready if SMAP data become unavailable.

Multi-Week SMAP Outage (Jun/Jul 2019)



