The SMAP Level-4 ECO Project: Linking the terrestrial water and carbon cycles

J. Kolassa¹,², R.H. Reichle¹, Q. Liu¹,³ and R. Koster¹

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(1) Global Modeling and Assimilation Office, NASA Goddard Spaceflight Center
(2) Universities Space Research Association, GESTAR
(3) Science Systems and Applications
Outline

1. The Level-4 ECO Project
2. Catchment vs. Catchment-CN
3. SMAP Level-2 Passive Assimilation
4. Modeled vs. Observed FPAR
5. Next Steps
The L4-ECO project

Objective: Develop a fully coupled hydrology-vegetation data assimilation algorithm to generate improved estimates of hydrological fields and carbon fluxes
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**L4 Soil Moisture:**
Assimilate SMAP observations into a land surface hydrology model to generate improved soil moisture estimates

**L4 Carbon:**
Use L4 SM estimates and MODIS fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active (FPAR) observations in carbon model to estimate carbon fluxes
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Land surface hydrology impacts biosphere (carbon fluxes), but not vice versa
The L4-ECO project

L4 ECO:

- Catchment-CN: Coupled land surface hydrology model (Catchment) and dynamic vegetation model (CLM4) to allow full feedback

Catchment-CN (Koster et al., 2014)

CLM4 dynamic vegetation model (Oleson et al., 2010; Thornton et al., 2007)

Catchment land surface model (Koster et al., 2000; Ducharne et al., 2000)
The L4-ECO project

L4 ECO:

• Catchment-CN: Coupled land surface hydrology model (Catchment) and dynamic vegetation model (CLM4) to allow full feedback

• Assimilate:
  • MODIS FPAR
  • SMAP brightness temperatures (Tbs)
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- Assimilate:
  - MODIS FPAR
  - SMAP brightness temperatures (Tbs)

Generate improved estimates of hydrological fields and carbon fluxes
Catchment vs. Catchment-CN

Evaluation against CVS data

Surface

Root zone

Correlation

abs(bias) [m³ m⁻³]

ubRMSE [m³ m⁻³]

[Graphs showing correlation, abs(bias), and ubRMSE for Surface and Root zone.]

Catchment-CN

Catchment
Catchment vs. Catchment-CN

Evaluation against CVS data

- **Surface**: Catchment-CN improves correlations but slightly degrades ubRMSE compared to Catchment
- **Root-zone**: slight skill degradation with Catchment-CN
Assimilation of SMAP L2SMP

Evaluation against CVS data

Surface

Root zone

Δ correlation

Δ abs(bias) [m³ m⁻³]

Δ ubRMSE [m³ m⁻³]

Vacuum conditions

DA-L2P-CatCN

DA-L2P-Cat
Assimilation of SMAP L2SMP

Evaluation against CVS data

- Assimilation of SMAP L2P retrievals yields correlation and ubRMSE skill improvements in both cases.
- Slightly smaller surface skill improvements for Catchment-CN, because of improved model skill.
Catchment-CN FPAR vs. MODIS FPAR

Mean FPAR Apr 2015 - Mar 2017
Model and observations show strong discrepancies in absolute values and dynamics.

Differences may be too large to correct through assimilation alone.
Catchment-CN FPAR vs. MODIS FPAR

- Model and observations show strong discrepancies in absolute values and dynamics
- Differences may be too large to correct through assimilation alone
→ calibrate Catchment-CN to obtain more realistic model simulations
Next steps…

(1) Calibrate Catchment - CN

- Use MODIS FPAR observations to estimate optimal vegetation parameters for Catchment-CN
- Obtain more realistic FPAR simulations
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(2) SM and FPAR assimilation
- Jointly assimilate SMAP Tbs and MODIS FPAR observations into calibrated Catchment-CN
- Test OCO-2 SIF assimilation
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(3) Data generation

- Use fully coupled data assimilation system to generate improved estimates of hydrological fields and carbon fluxes
Thank you!
References

Reichle, R.H., Koster, R., Collatz, G.J. (NASA ROSES 2015 - SUSMAP), The SMAP Level 4 Eco-Hydrology Product: Linking the terrestrial water and carbon cycles through the joint assimilation of SMAP data and MODIS and OCO-2 vegetation observations


EXTRA SLIDES
Assimilating SMAP L2P SM into Catchment-CN

Evaluation against CVS data

Surface

Root zone

OL DA-L2P-CDF

Surface Root zone