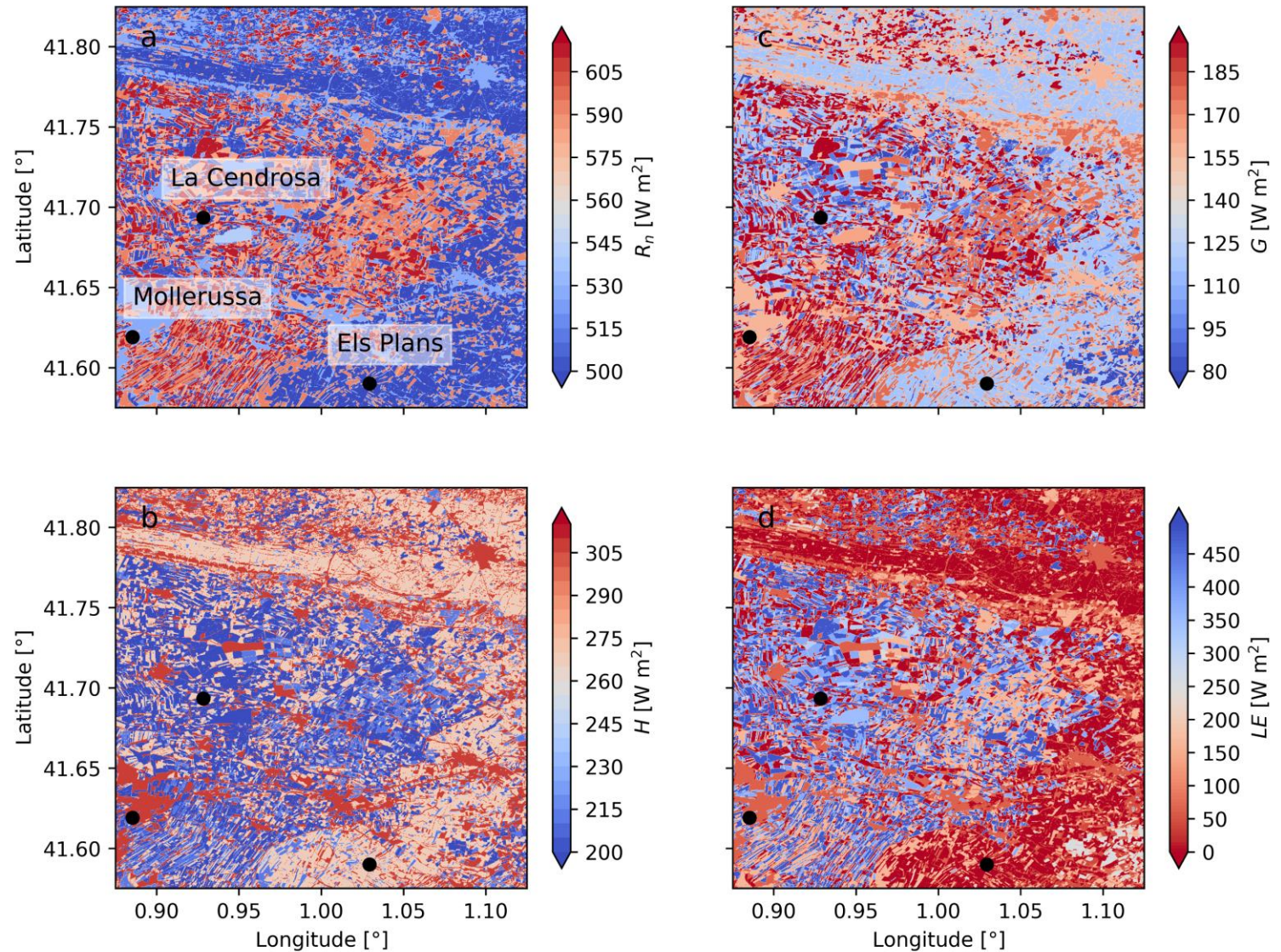




High resolution Soil Moisture mapping in the LIAISE domain

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Under the supervision of
Mary Rose Mangan & Oscar Hartogensis

Motivation



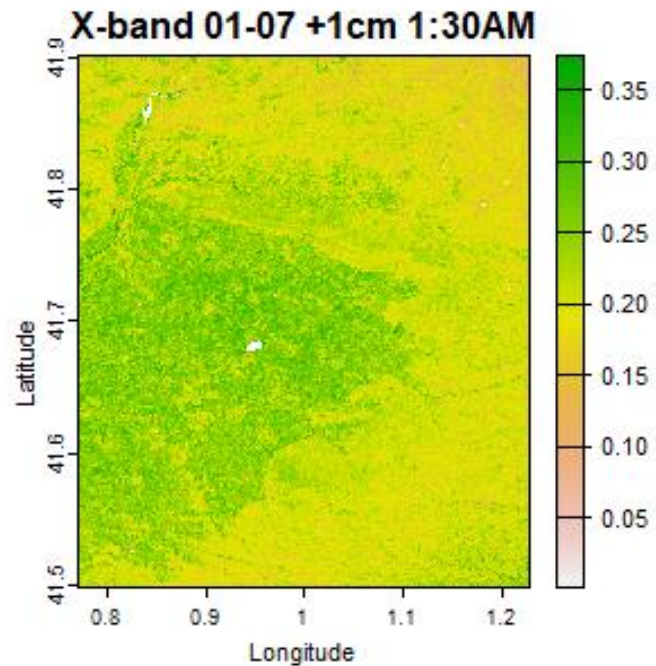
Similar to the flux maps, we want **maps of Soil Moisture** (and other soil properties) to have a **realistic surface representation** for **high-resolution turbulence modeling**.

DATA Products

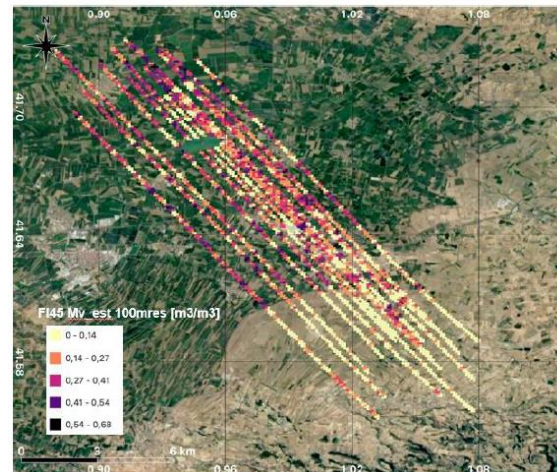
Type	Instrument	Spatial resolution	Spatial extent	Depths	Temporal resolution	Temporal extent (Days in July)	Data Provider
In-Situ	Soil moisture probe	Point	7 locations	5, 10, 30cm	30min	15 - 30	Meteo-France, UKMO, WUR, Meteo-Cat, CESBIO, UIB, ...
Airborne observations	SLAP	100x200m	LIAISE domain	surface	8 flight days during the IOP	15 - 17, 24 - 25, 27 - 29	NASA
	GLORI	100x100m	(Reduced)	surface	3 flights days during the IOP	22, 27 - 28	CESBIO
Satellite	SMAP, AMSR-2	1000x1000m (downscaled to 100m)	LIAISE domain (Full)	1cm (X-band), 2cm (C-band), 5cm (L-band)	Daily	1 - 31 (5, 12, 21, 28)	Planet Labs

Spatial Extent

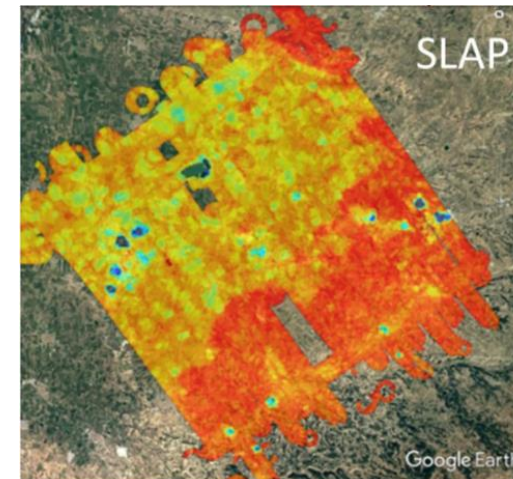
Satellite



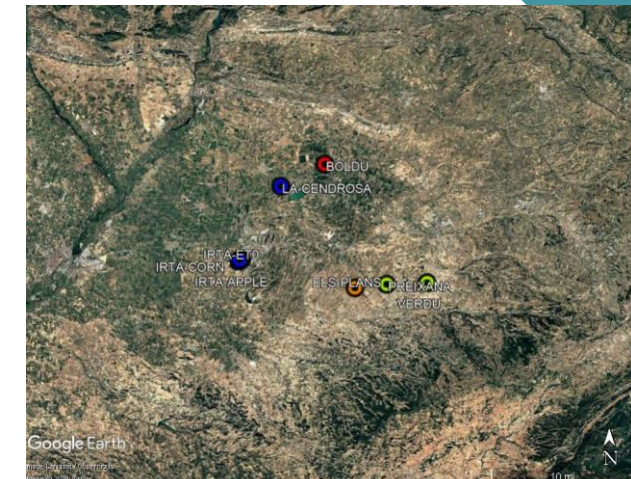
GLORI



SLAP



In-situ

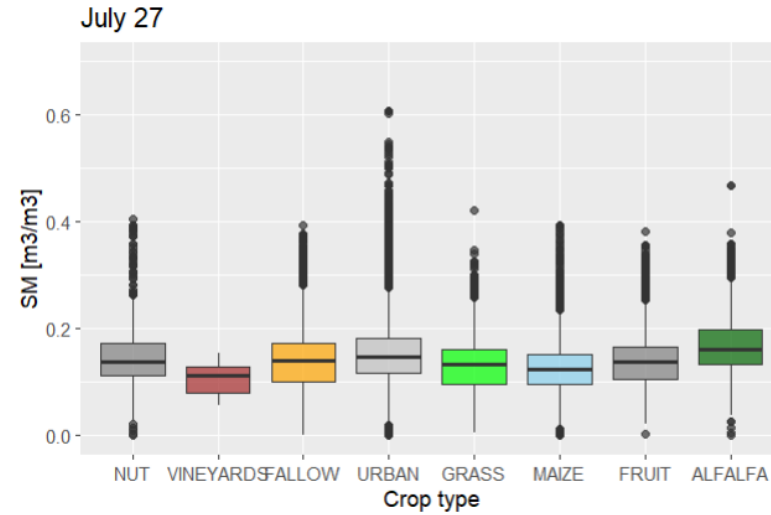
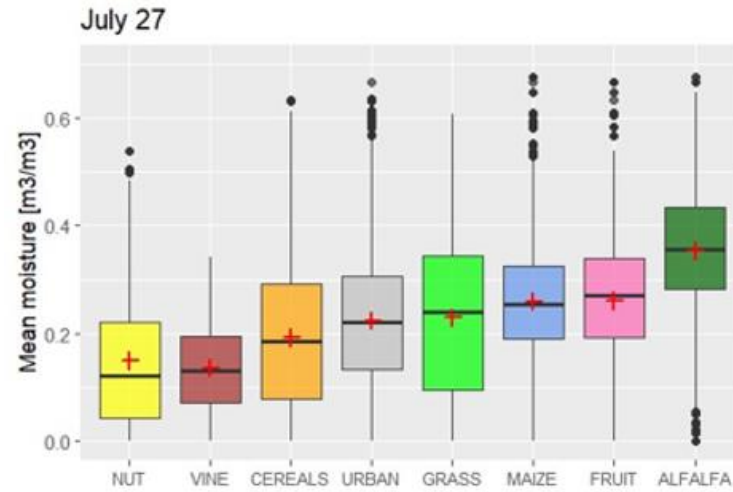


Kim, E., et. al. (2023). High-Resolution Soil Moisture—A European Airborne Campaign Using NASA Goddard's Scanning L-Band Active Passive (SLAP). *Remote Sensing in Earth Systems Sciences*, 6(3), 309–321. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41976-023-00099-4>

Zribi, M et al. (2022). Airborne GNSS-R Polarimetric Multiincidence Data Analysis for Surface Soil Moisture Estimation Over an Agricultural Site. *IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing*, 15, 8432–8441 <https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2022.3208838>

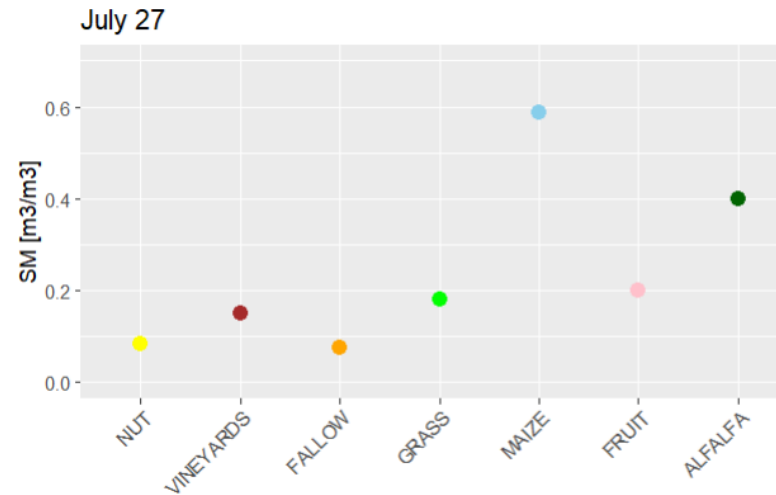
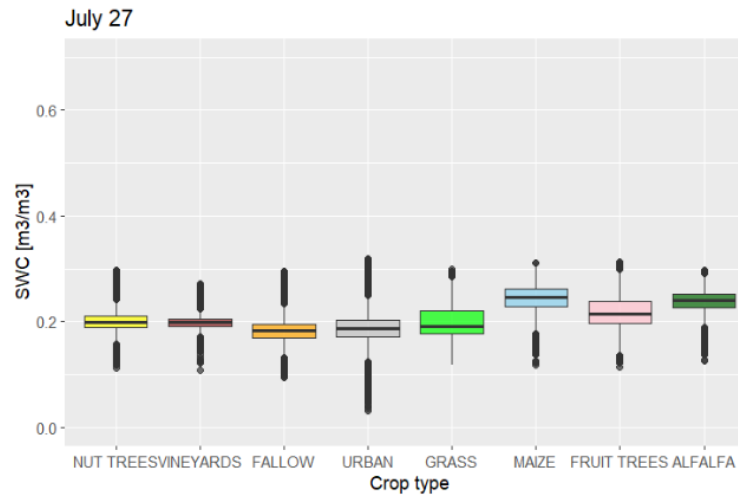
Spatial dynamics

GLORI



SLAP

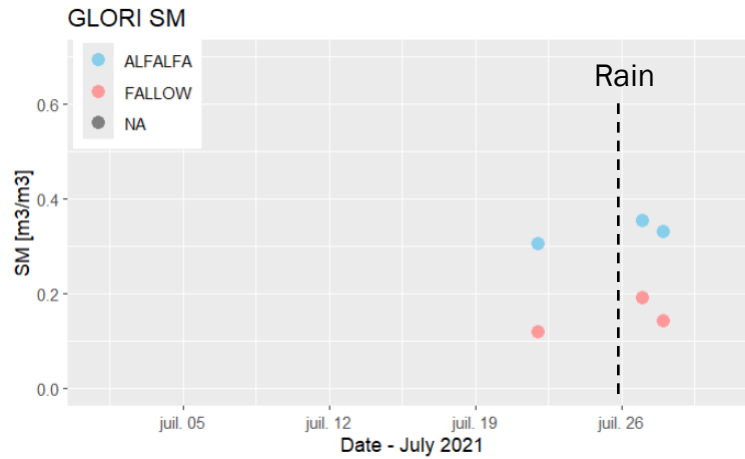
Satellite



In-situ

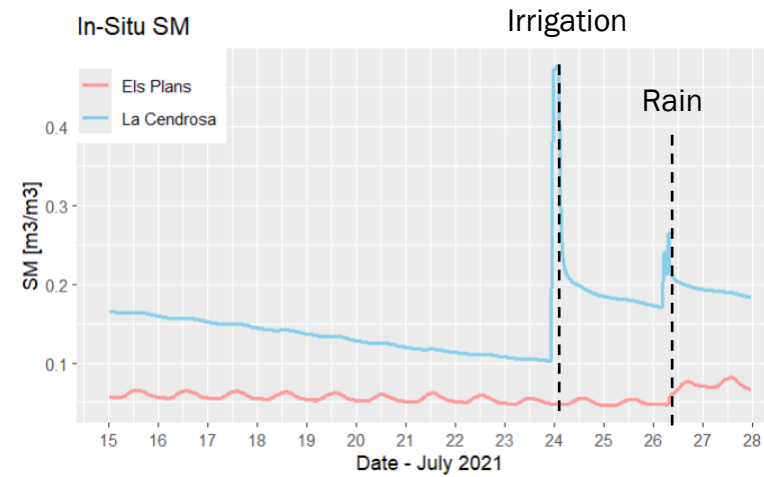
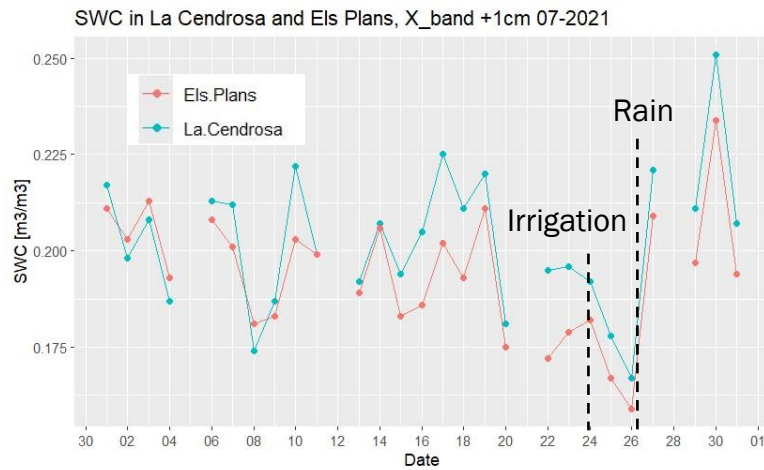
Temporal dynamics

GLORI



SLAP

Satellite



In-situ

What is the best data to use for soil moisture in our flux maps?

	GLORI	In-situ
Spatial extent	Limited	Very limited
Spatial dynamics	Good	None
Temporal extent	3 days	July
Temporal dynamics	Limited	Very detailed
Vertical resolution	Surface	3 depths

Challenge: combine GLORI and in-situ data products together with a detailed landuse map to create a detailed soil moisture map for the whole LIAISE domain

Method Overview

In situ in-depths SM

Step 1

Create typical ranges of SM per crop type from in situ data.

Temporal distribution ↔ spatial distribution

Step 2

Evolution in time of in-depths SM based on the temporal dynamics described by in situ

GLORI surface SM

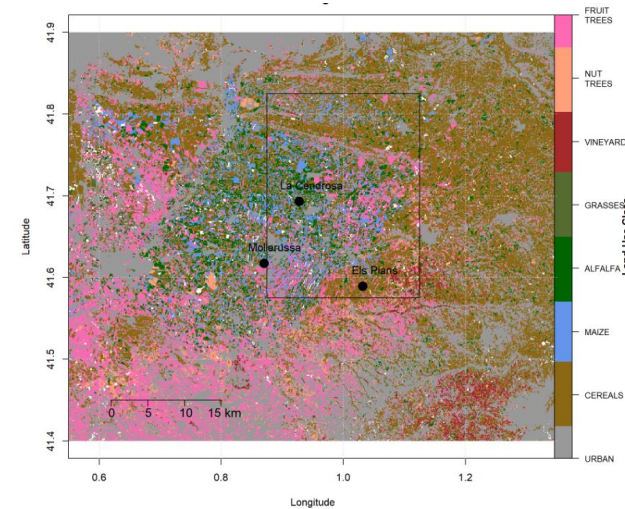
GLORI data gives ranges of SM per crop type, consistent in time

Step 3

Combine in situ and GLORI soil moistures statistically to create consistent soil moisture profiles for each crop type

Step 4

Apply the edited soil moisture in space to the SIGPAC land use map to create 3D soil maps (x, y, z).

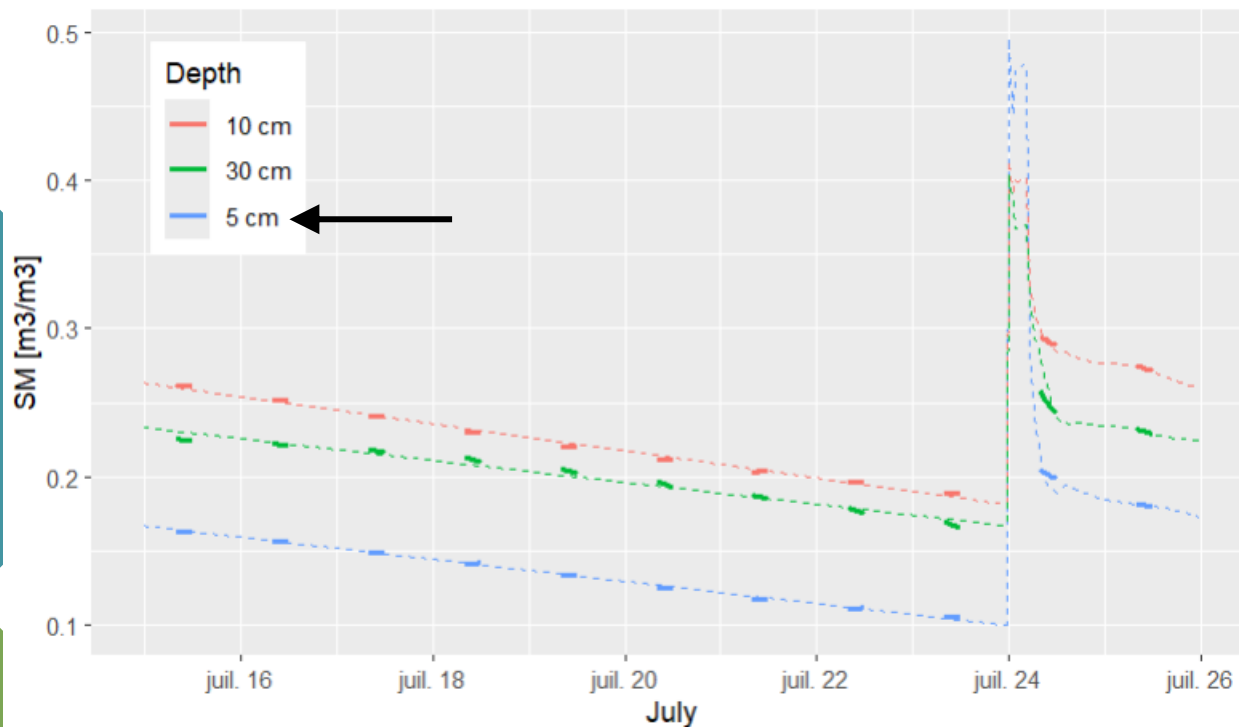


Step 1 : Create SM histograms on spatial distribution

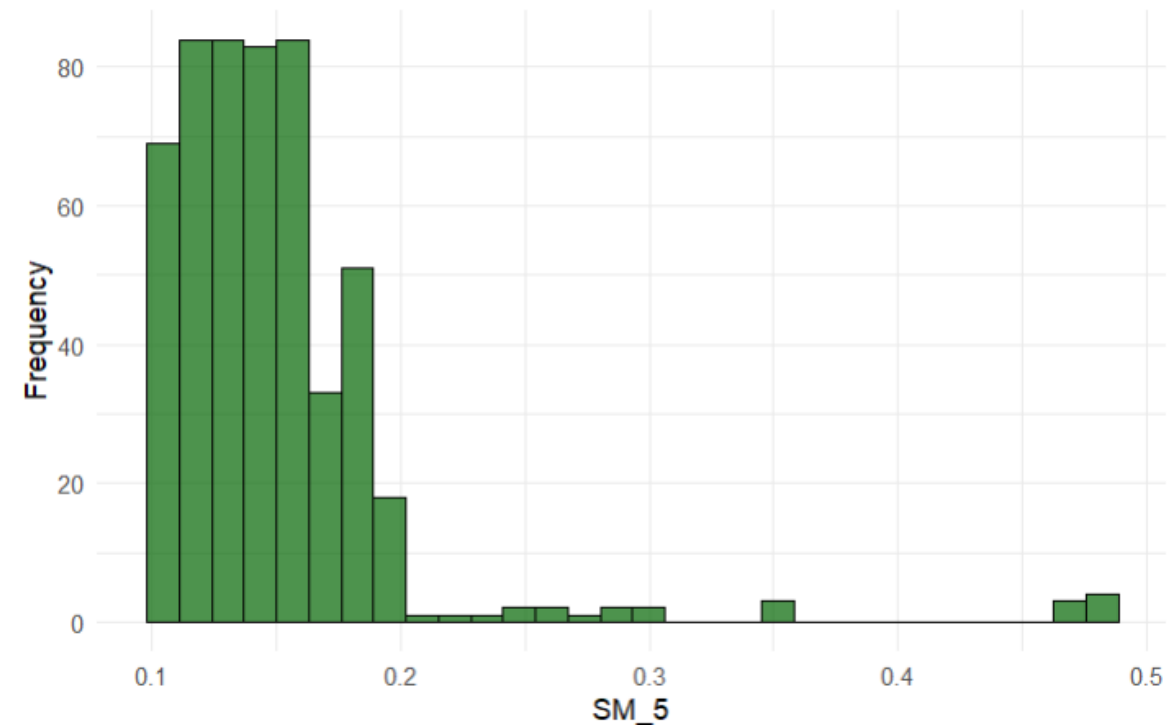


- From the in-situ data, create per landuse class a histogram for SM at 5cm depth that is representative for the spatial distribution
- Assumption: temporal distribution of SM observed in-situ in July ↔ spatial distribution of SM across the domain

La Cendrosa

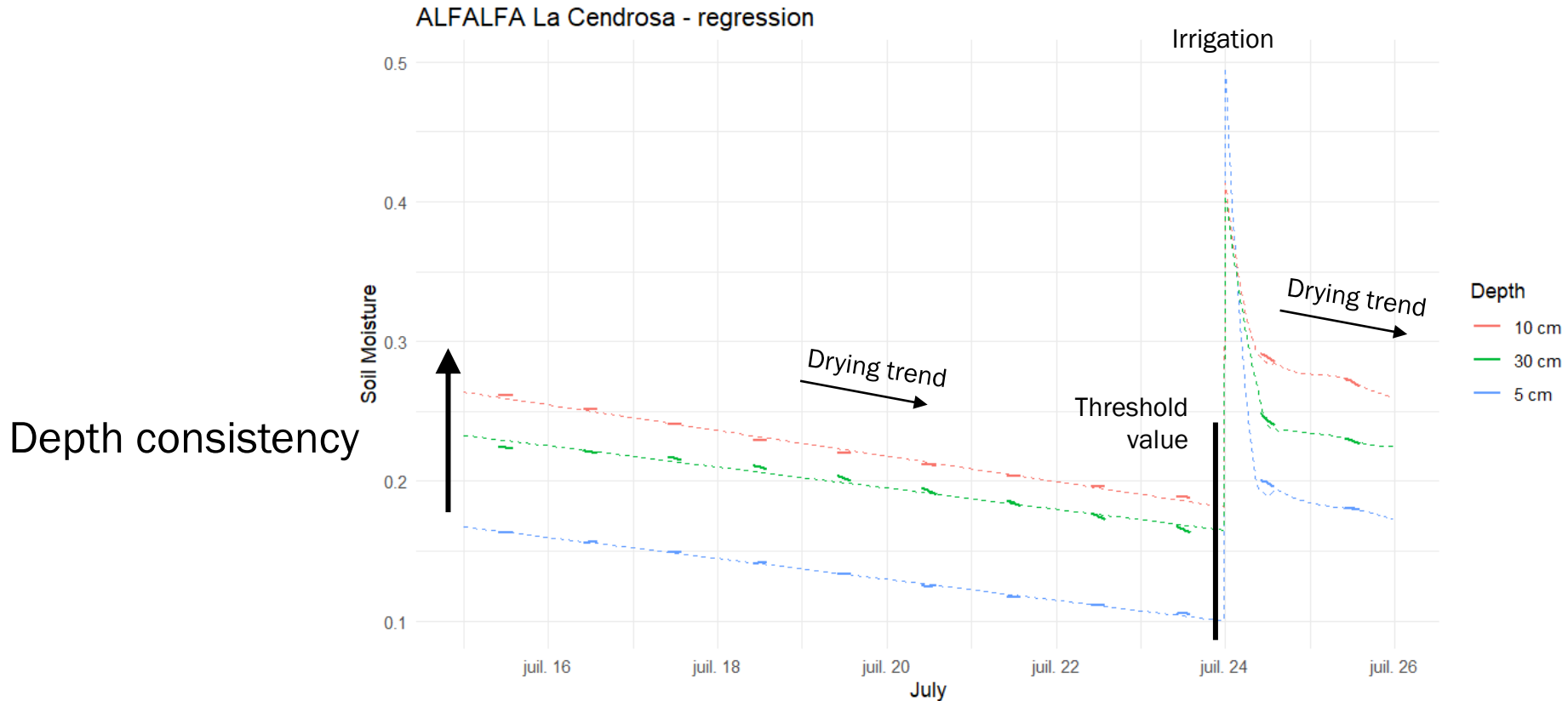
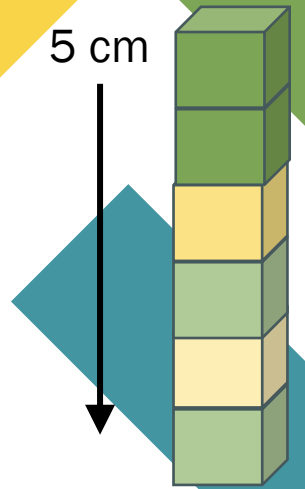


Distribution of 5cm SM values for alfalfa



Step 2 : Link 5cm SM to SM profile downward

- From the **in-situ data**, for each landuse a certain 5cm SM is linked to a profile that follows from the time-series
- Motivation**: Create profiles of soil moisture that are consistent with depth for each land use class



Step 3 : Link 5cm SM to surface SM

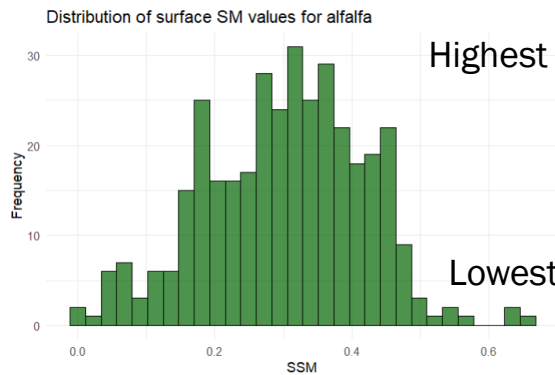
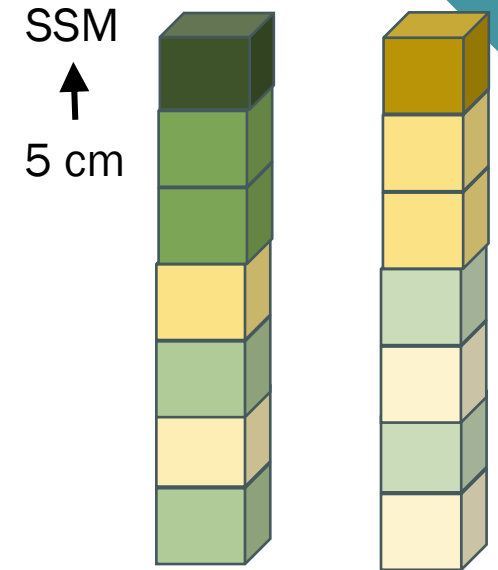
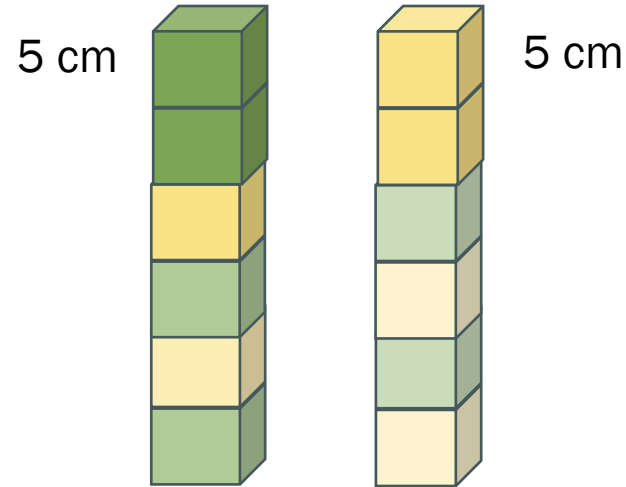
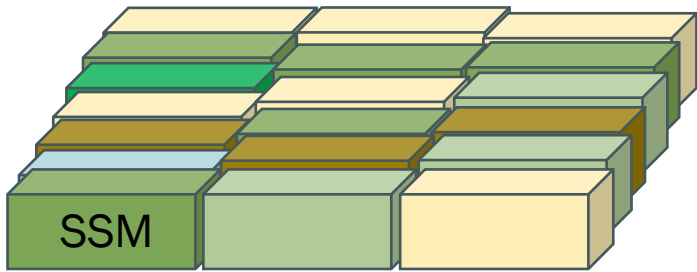
GLORI Aircraft
Alfalfa fields

+

In-Situ
Alfalfa distribution

=

Consistant Soil
Moisture Profiles

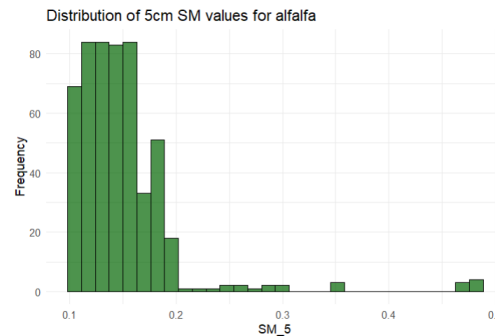


Highest SSM

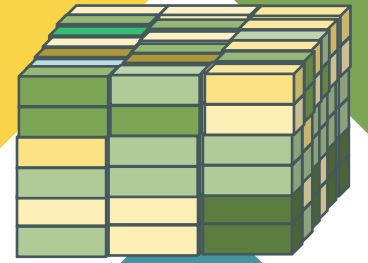
Lowest SSM

Highest SM
at 5 cm

Lowest SM
at 5 cm

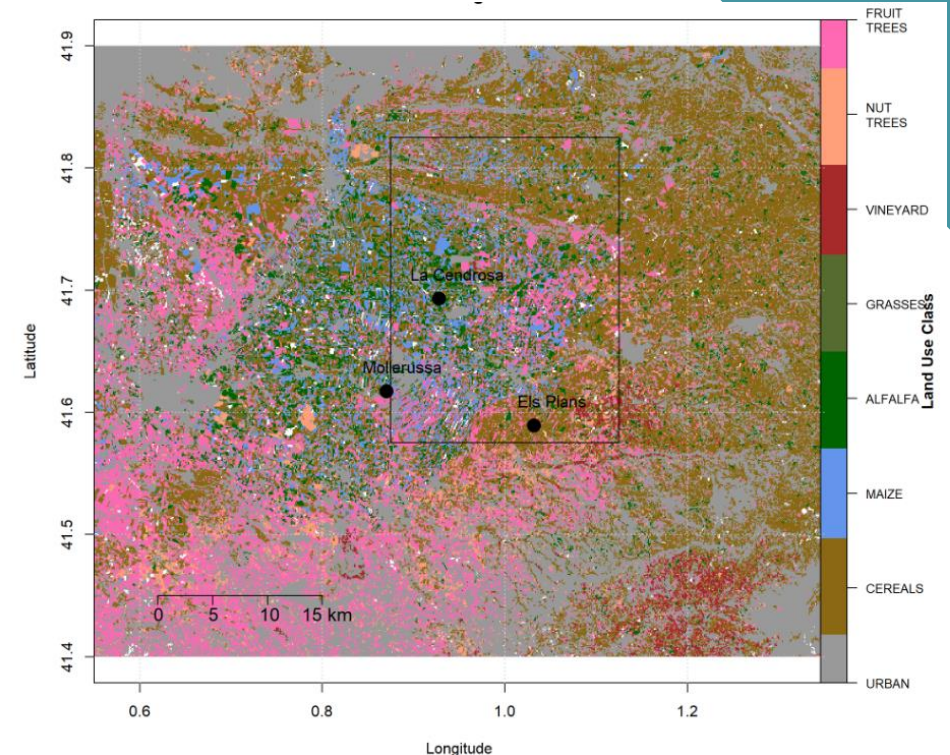


Step 4 : Generating the SM maps



Resulting Soil Moisture Map

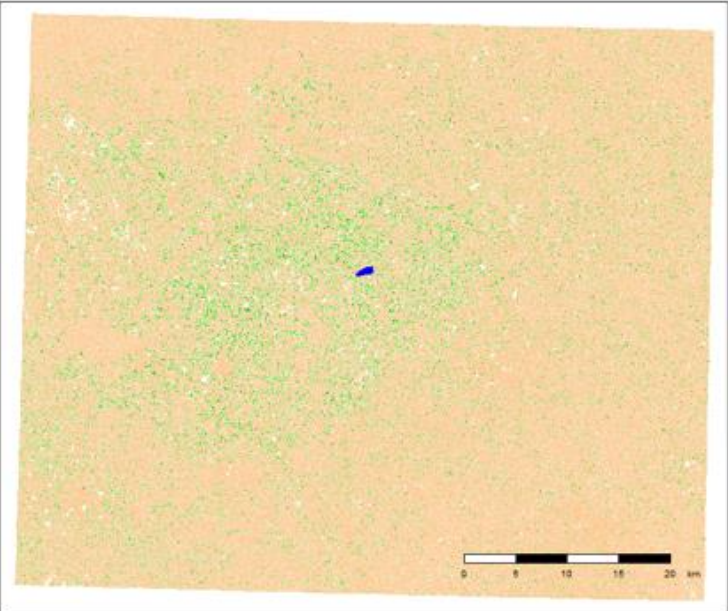
1. For each element in landuse map **take a random sample from 5cm SM distribution** (Step 1)
 2. Link it to a consistent profile downward (Step 2) and upward (Step 3)
 3. Randomly assign a consistent profile based on land use type to the land use map (Step 4)
- Done for 22nd, 27th, 28th of July



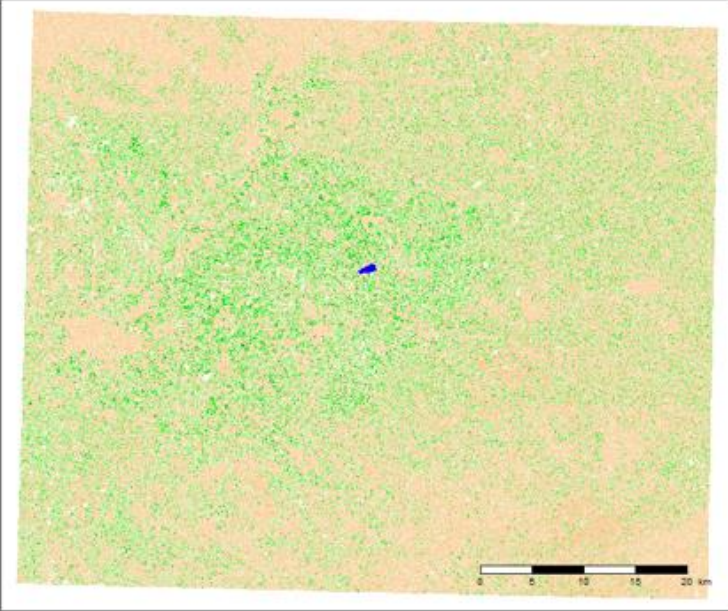
→ **Realistic but not real: Soil Moisture Maps with high spatial resolution (100 m) in 3D for three LIAISE days for the entire LIAISE domain.**

Results: Time Evolution

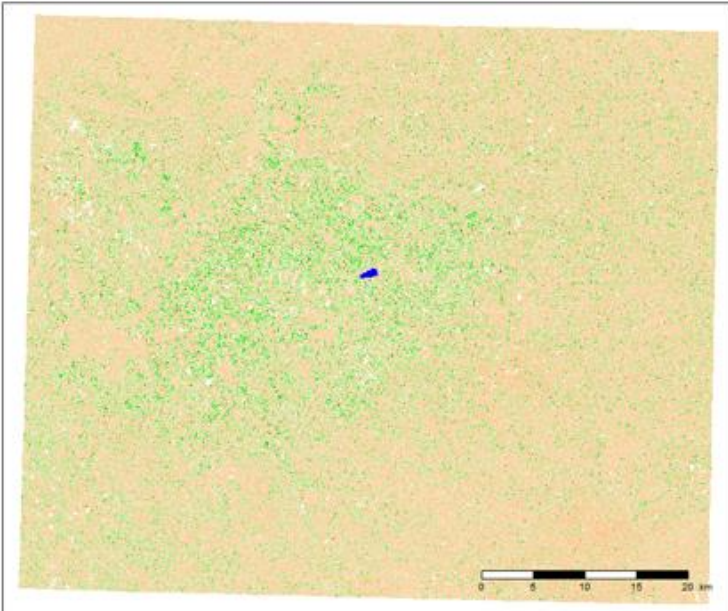
Surface Soil Moisture, 22nd of July



Surface Soil Moisture, 27th of July

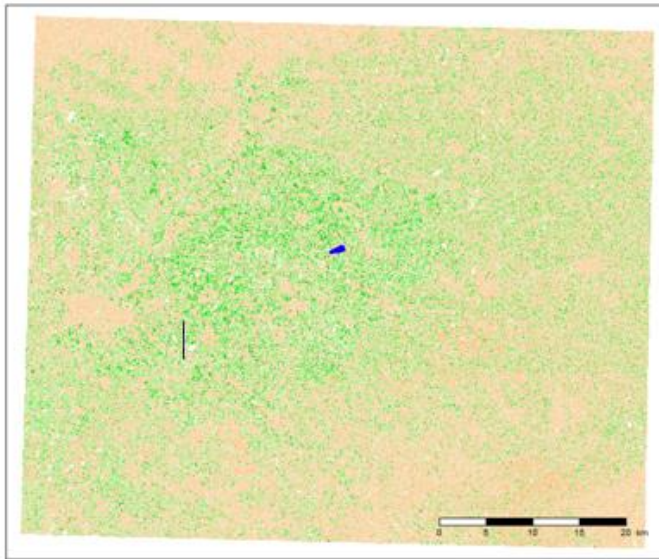


Surface Soil Moisture, 28th of July

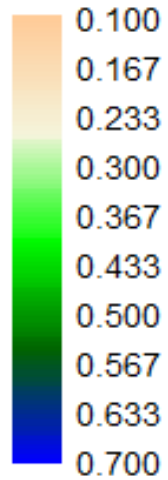
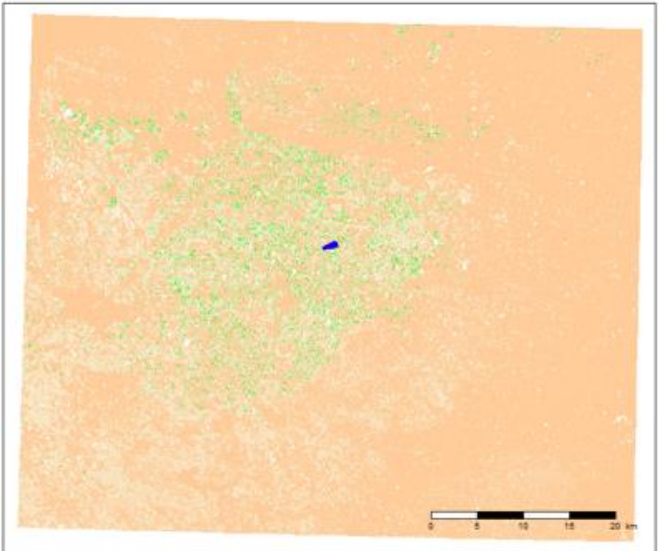


Results: Depth Evolution

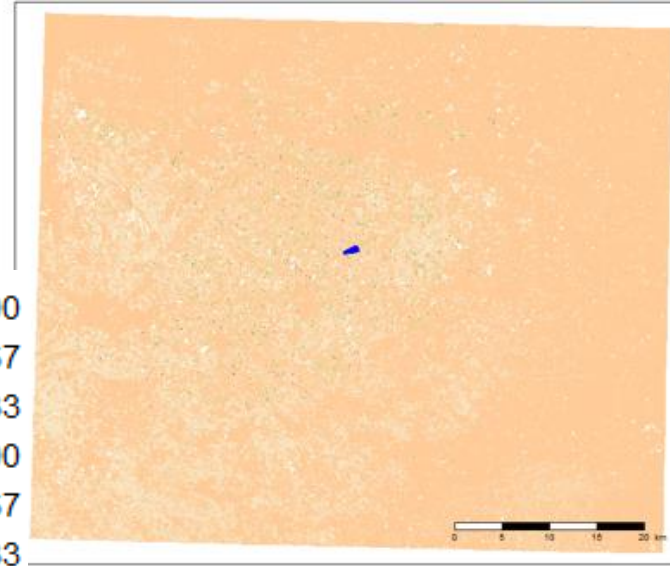
Surface SM –
27th of July



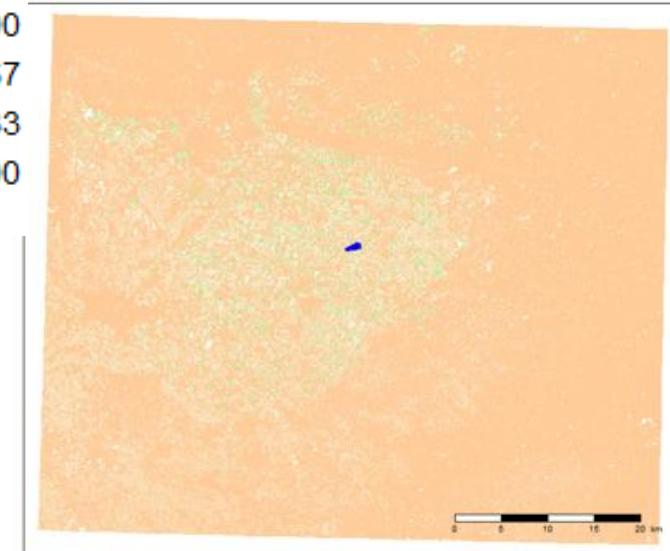
10cm SM –
27th of July



5cm SM –
27th of July



30cm SM –
27th of July



Additional Work

- Land Use Map comparison 2020-2021
- Soil Texture
- Soil Temperature

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Merci

