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SMOS and hydrology

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► **To cite this version:**

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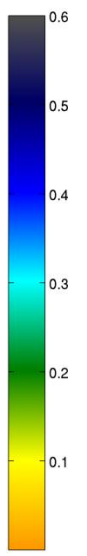
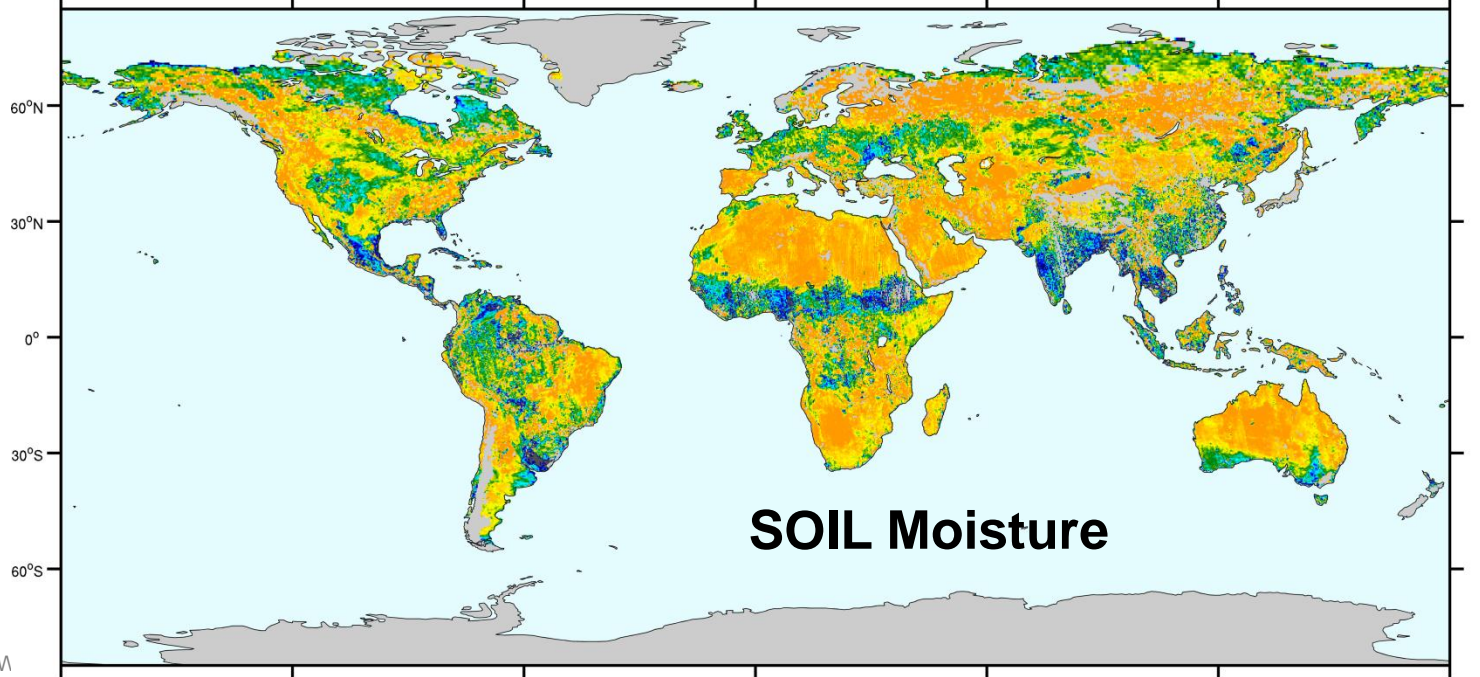
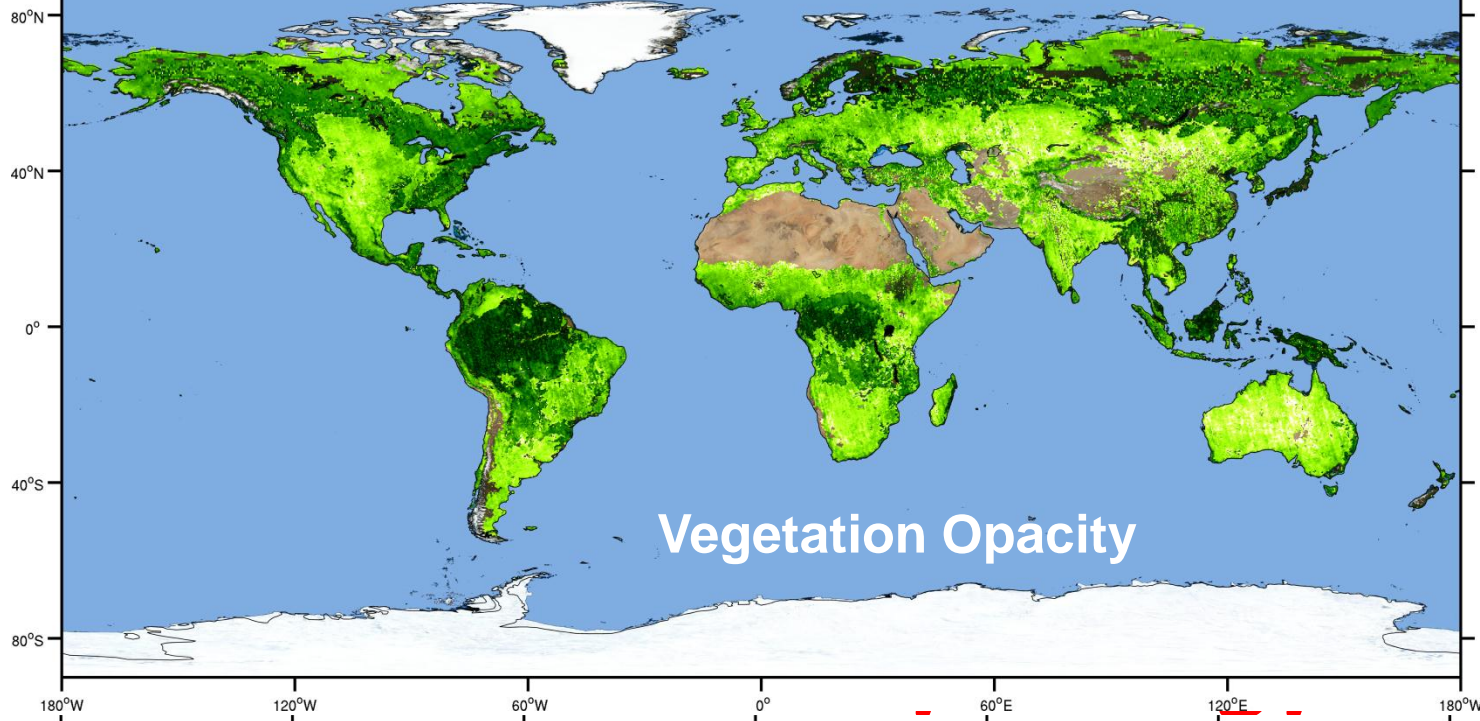
HAL Id: hal-02743524

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02743524v1>

Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

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Layout

- ❑ Some examples
 - ❖ Over oceans (se yesterday's talks)
 - ❖ From high to low resolution over land
 - ❖ Streamflow
 - ❖ Water bodies
 - ❖ Rain estimates
 - ❖ Flood risks mapping
 - ❖ Snow properties
- ❑ Way forward

Ocean ... reminder

AIR-SEA INTERACTIONS: FRESH WATER OUTFLOW, RAIN, ...

Seasonal cycle of Congo and Niger rivers

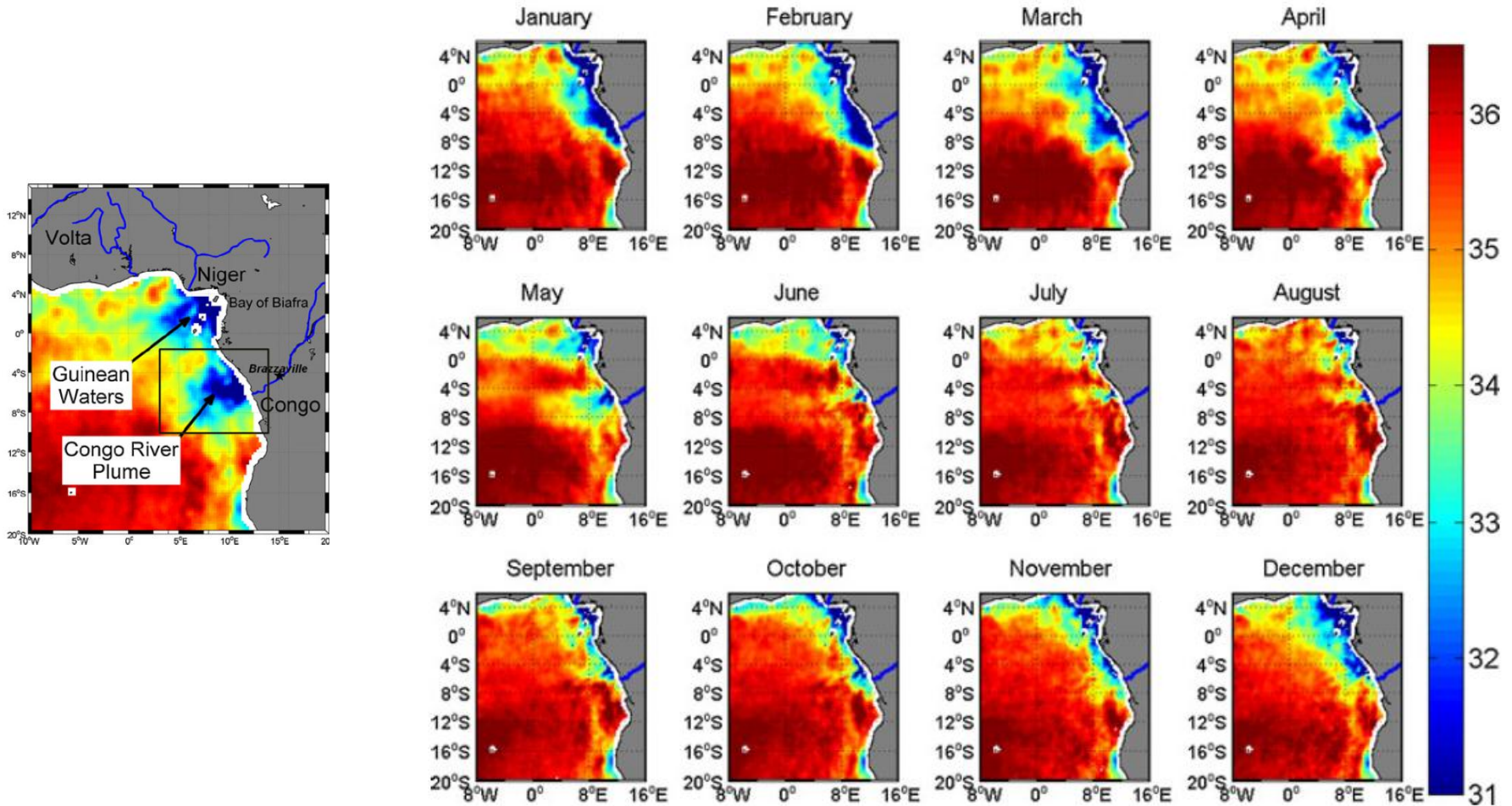
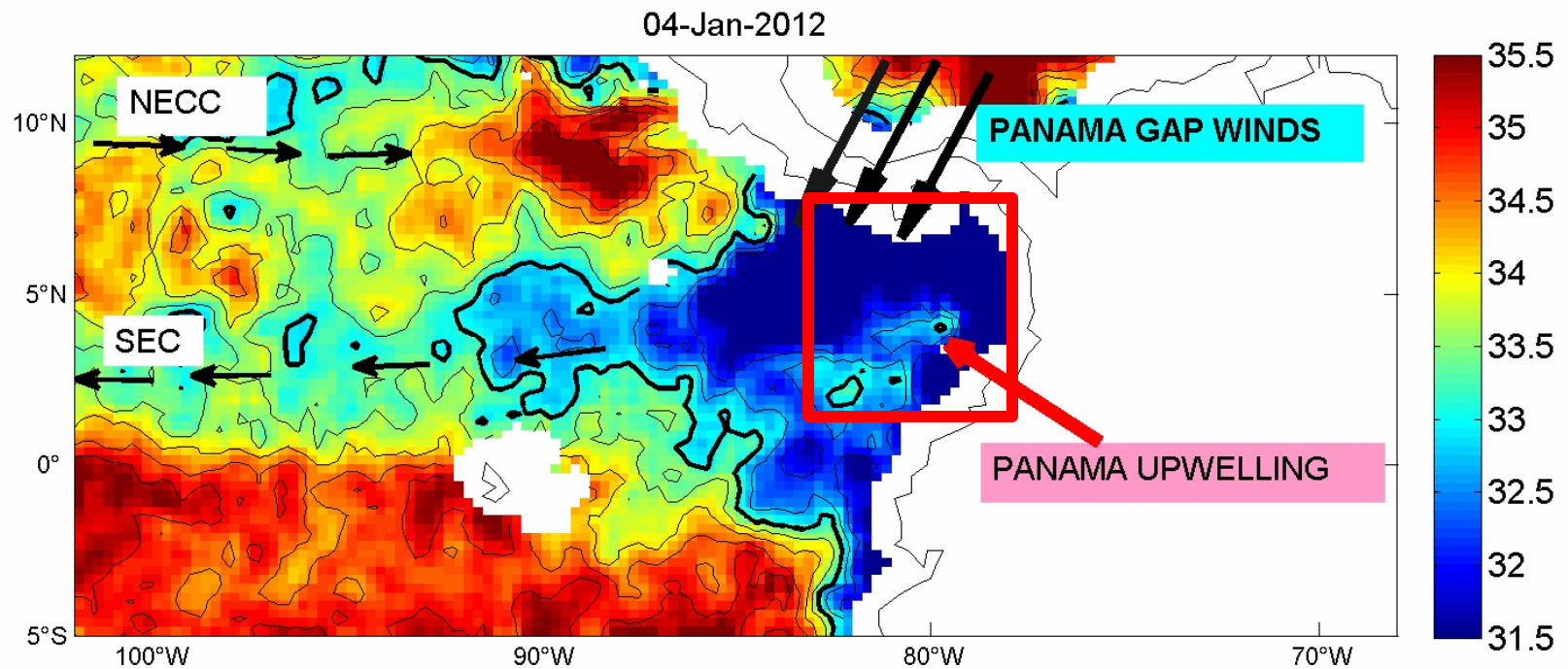


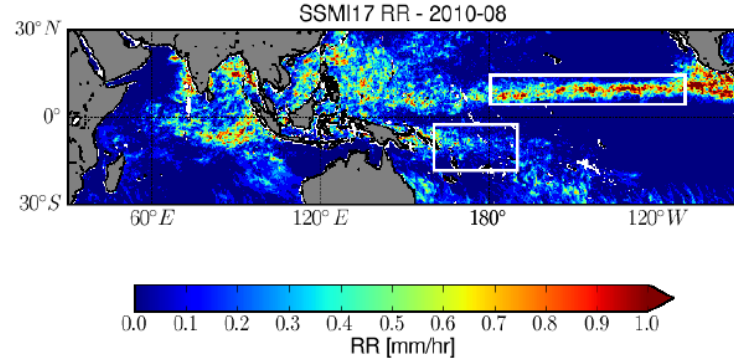
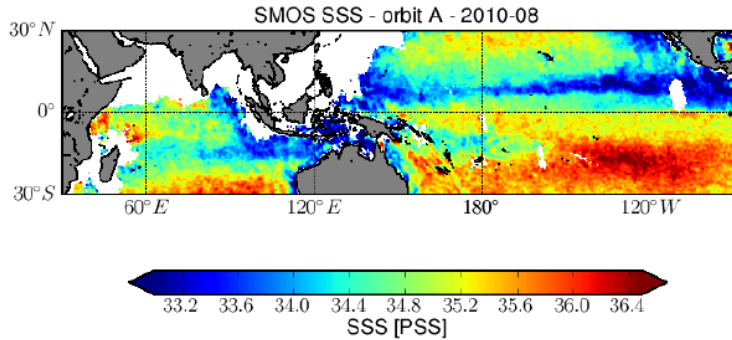
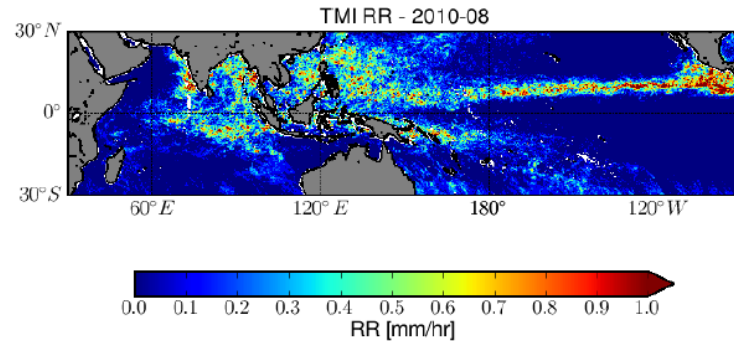
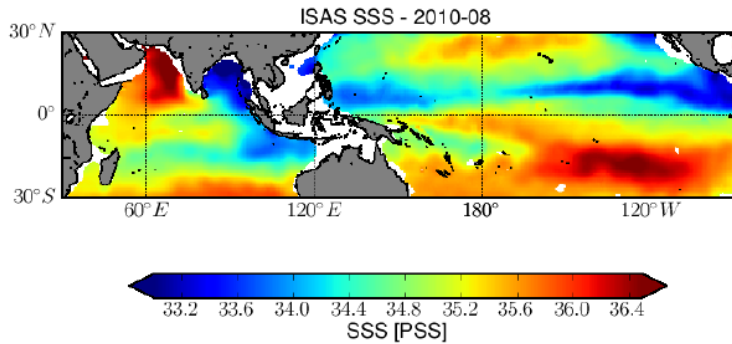
Fig. 10 2010–2012 Monthly averaged seasonal cycle of surface salinity in the eastern tropical Atlantic derived from SMOS observations

Seasonal behaviour of SSS in the Panama area



First observed with SMOS

Impact of Rain on SMOS SSS



Boutin et al. (2014), JGR Oceans

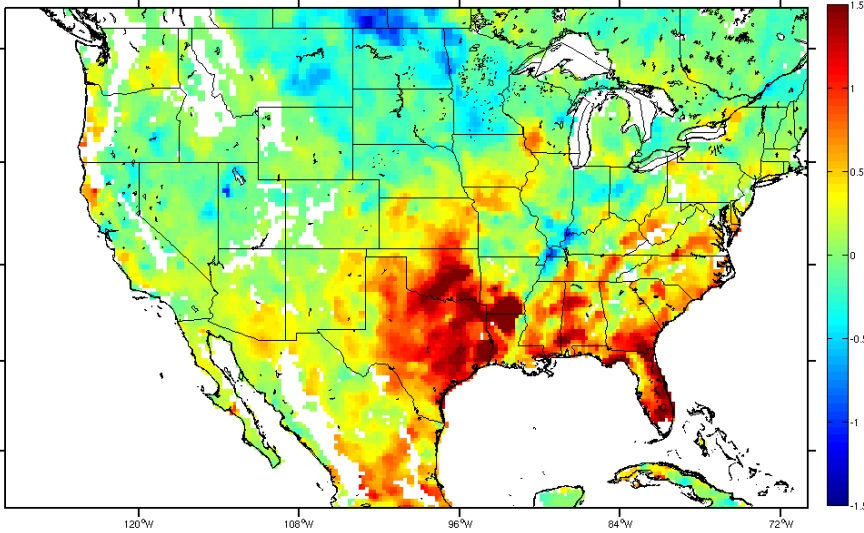
Through its links with Precipitations, SMOS salinity data provide a new tool to better characterize the increase in the marine tropical hydrological cycle strength

Root zone soil moisture and Drought: which scale?



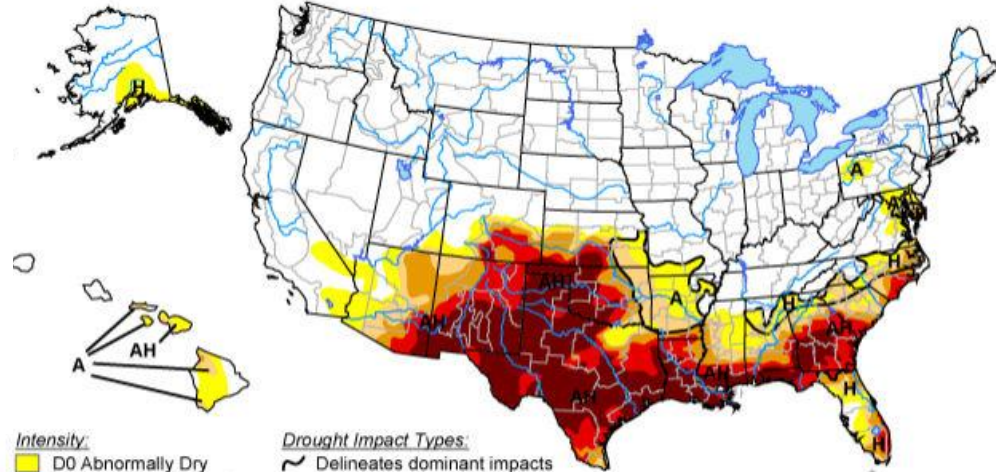
Hydric Budget retrieved from SMOS ($m^3 \cdot m^{-3}$).

Jan-Jul 2011/2010.



U.S. Drought Monitor

July 12, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

A. Quesney, L. Berthon

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary

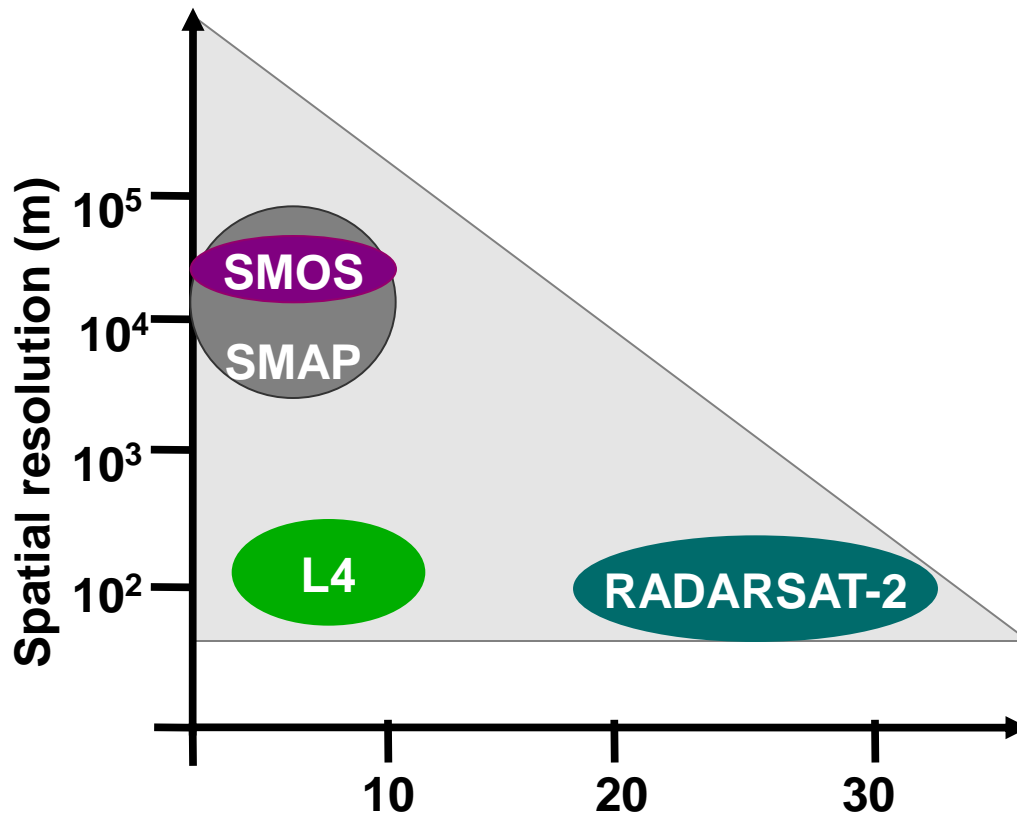


SMOS

**L4 – HIGH RESOLUTION
SURFACE SOIL MOISTURE:
IRRIGATION, STRESS,
PHYTOSANITARY**

1/3

- ▼ L4: Combined high resolution active and passive Microwave soil moisture product



Passive (SMOS)

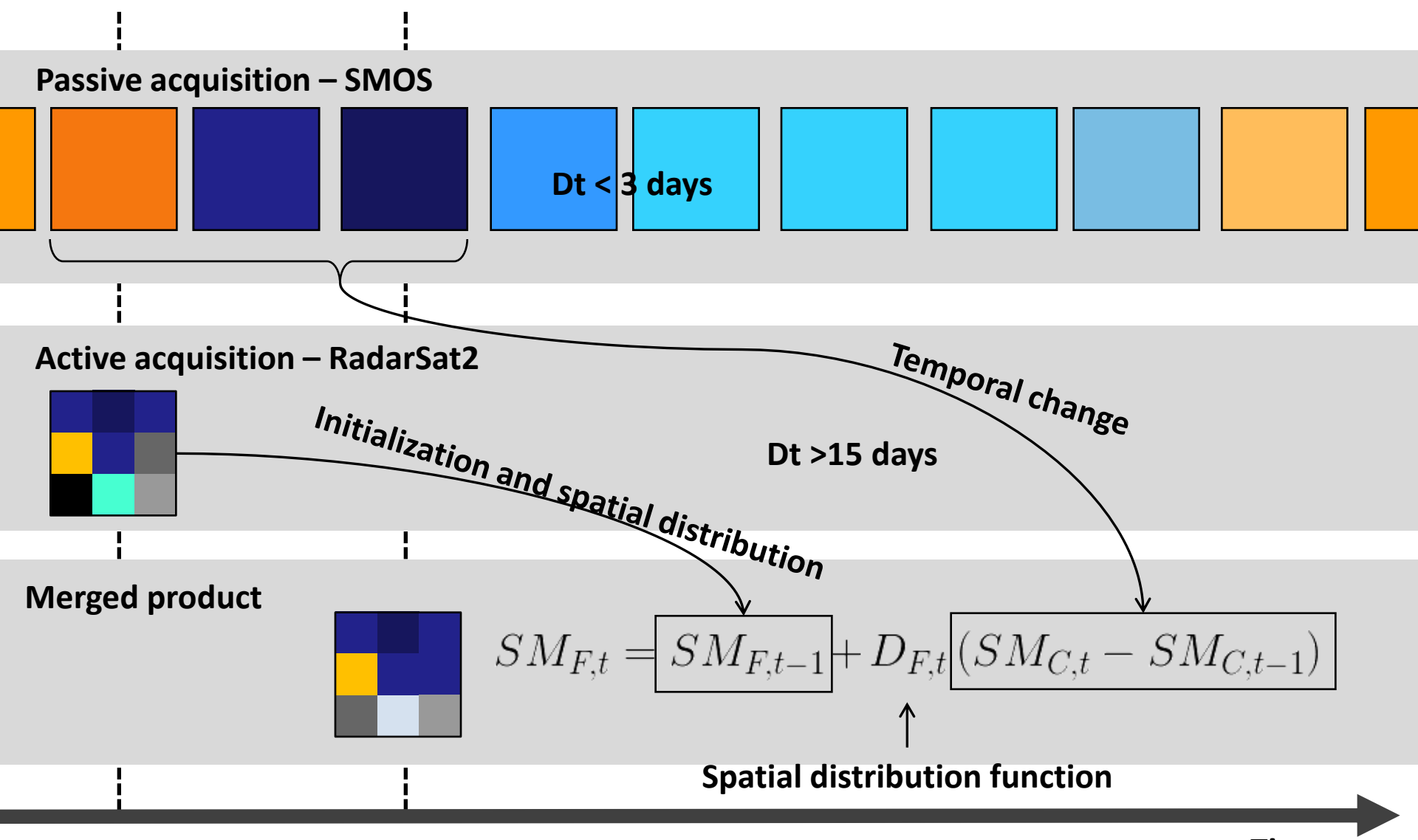
Spatial res. --> ~25 km
Temporal res. --> ~3 days

Active (RADARSAT-2)

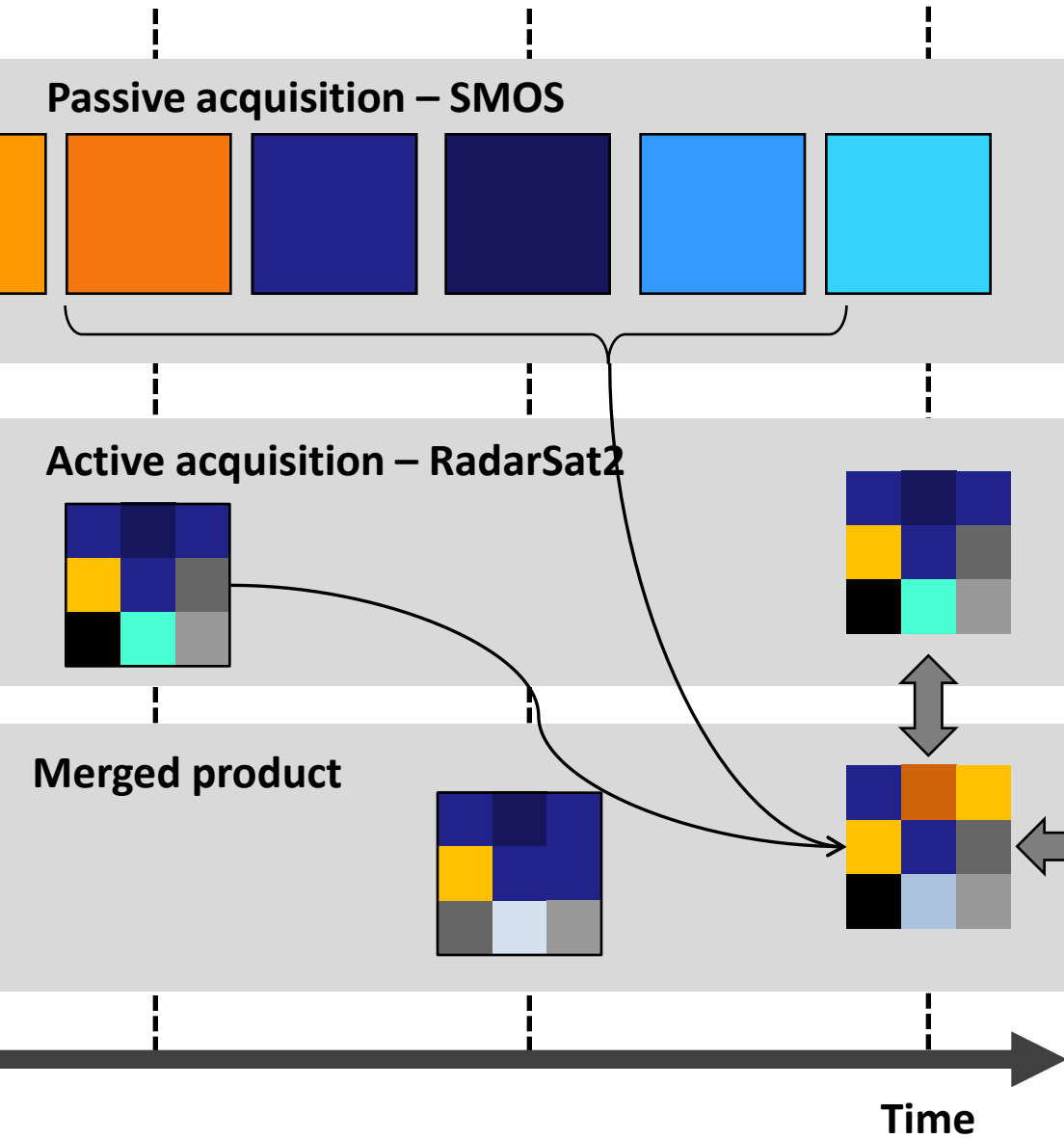
Spatial res. --> ~100m
Temporal res. --> ~24 days

S. K. Tomer, CESBIO & IISc

Active – Passive microwave merging - 2/3

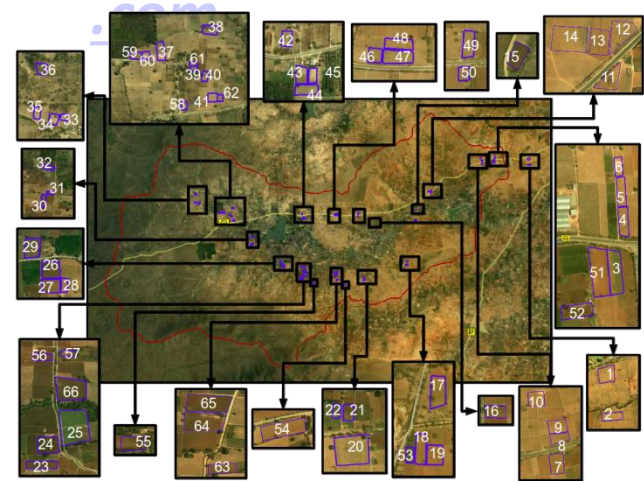


Active – Passive microwave merging - 2/3



Cal/val site:
RISAT
Mega-Trop.
SMAP
SMOS

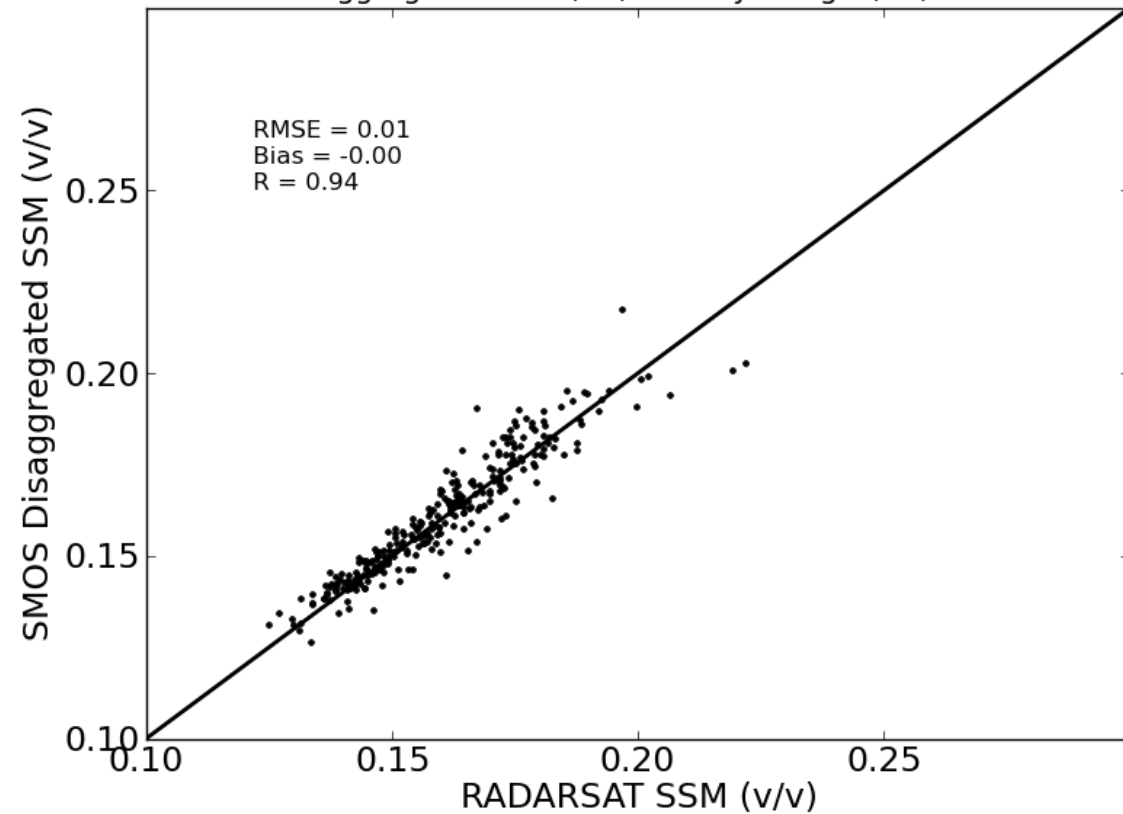
www.ambhas.com



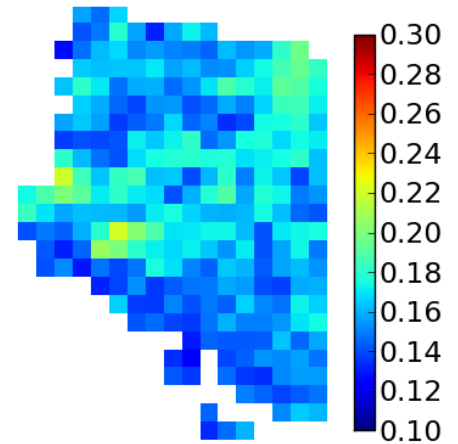
50 monitored plots

Validation of downscaled SMOS soil moisture with respect to RADARSAT-2 soil moisture

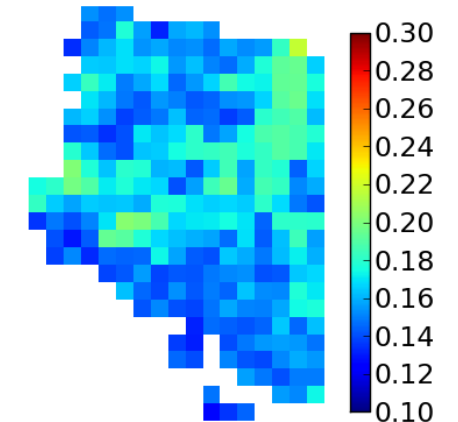
Disaggregated for 4/03/2010 by using 8/02/2010



RADARSAT-2 retrieved

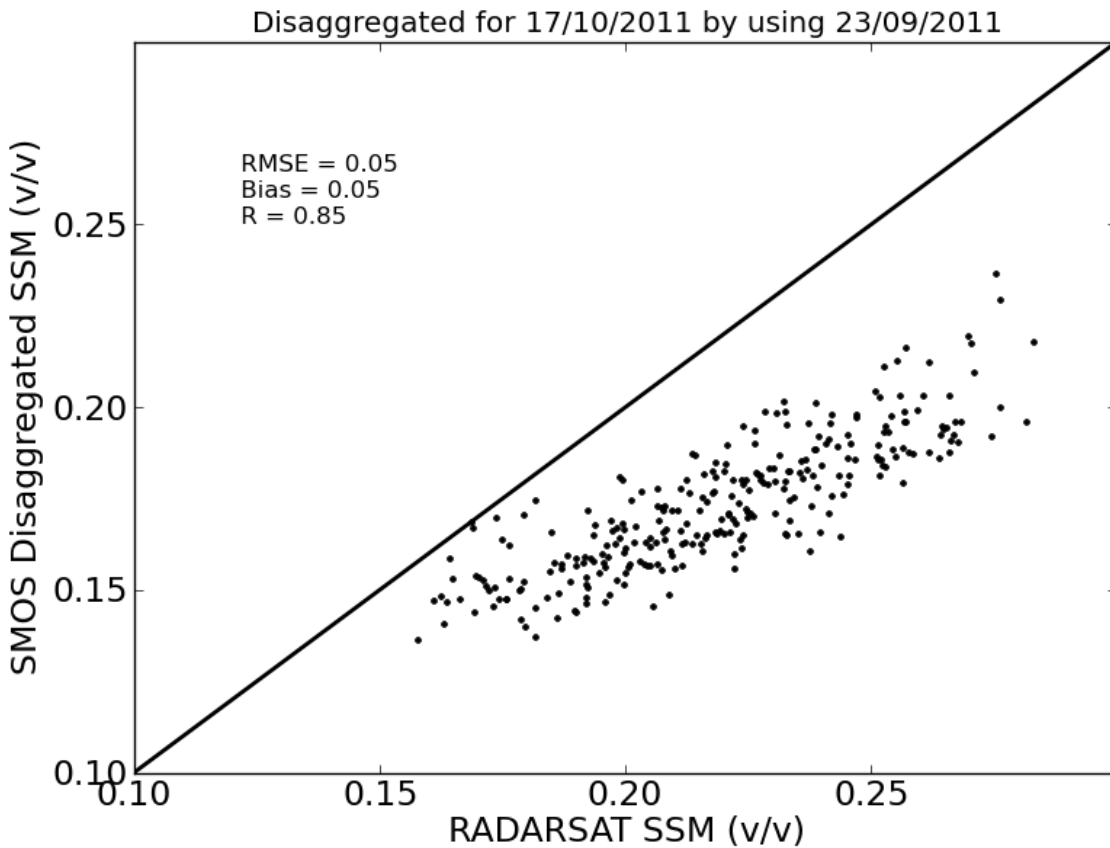


Disaggregated

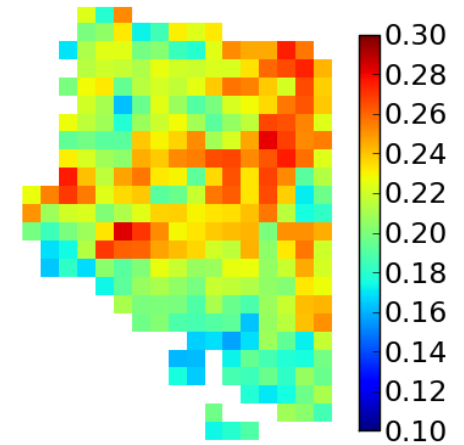


➤ Disaggregation is not performed for the forest land use

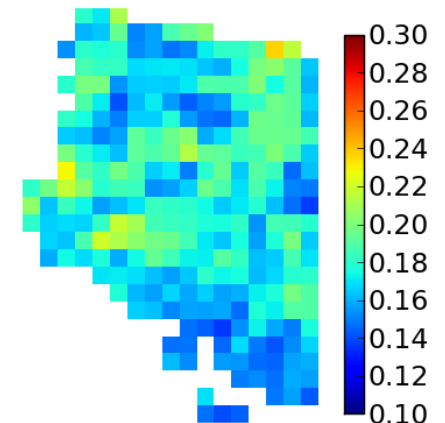
Validation of downscaled SMOS soil moisture with respect to RADARSAT-2 soil moisture



RADARSAT-2 retrieved



Disaggregated



streamflow

ASSIMILATION IN STREAM FLOW MODELING

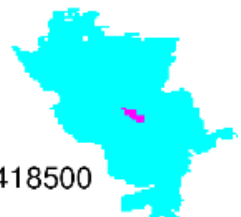
→ SEE H. LIEVENS' PRESENTATION



SMOS data can improve stream flow modeling

Results Over Upper Mississippi Basin

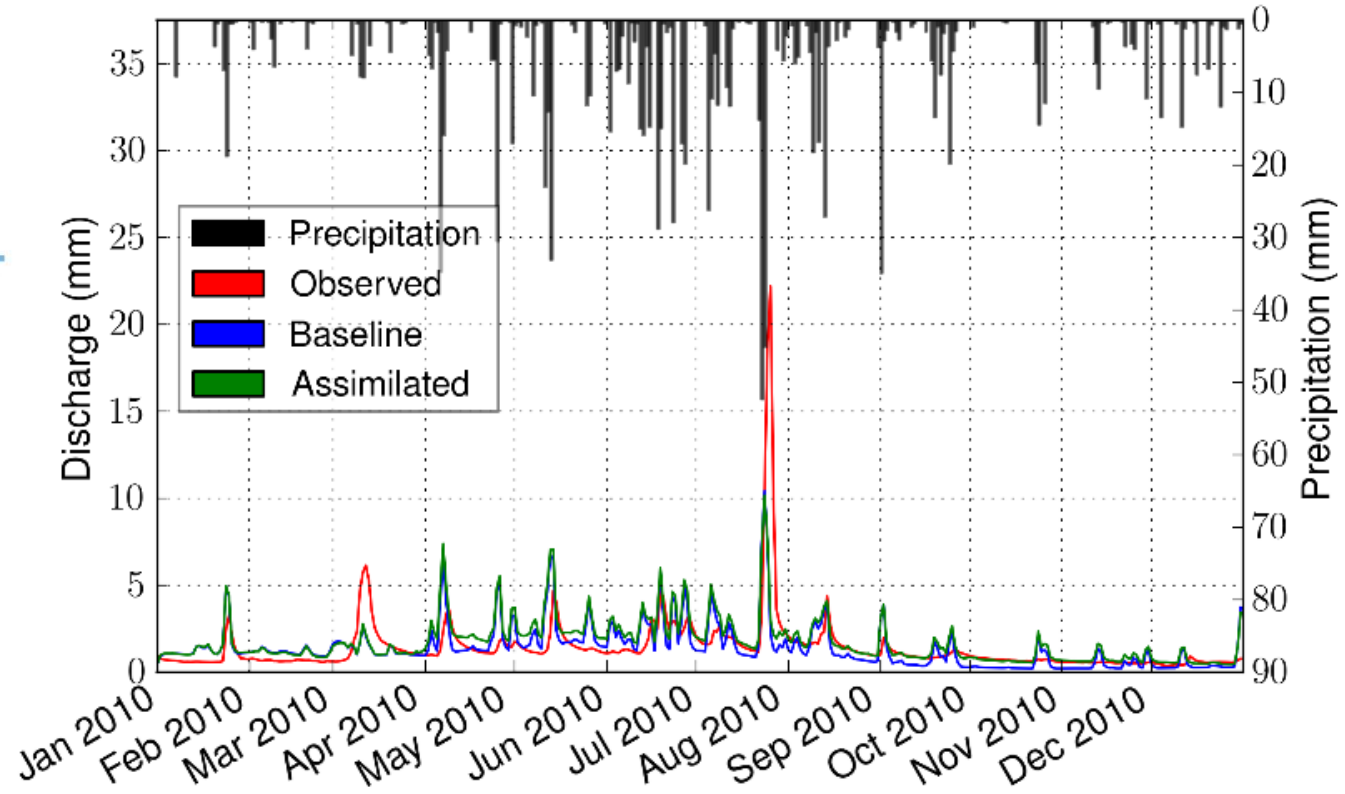
	Baseline	Assimilation
KGE	0.41	0.49
Ratio of std	1.45	1.37
Bias	-0.17	0.20
Correlation	0.66	0.73



Gauge Site No. = 5418500



Lievens H. et al
and
Tomer S. K. et al.





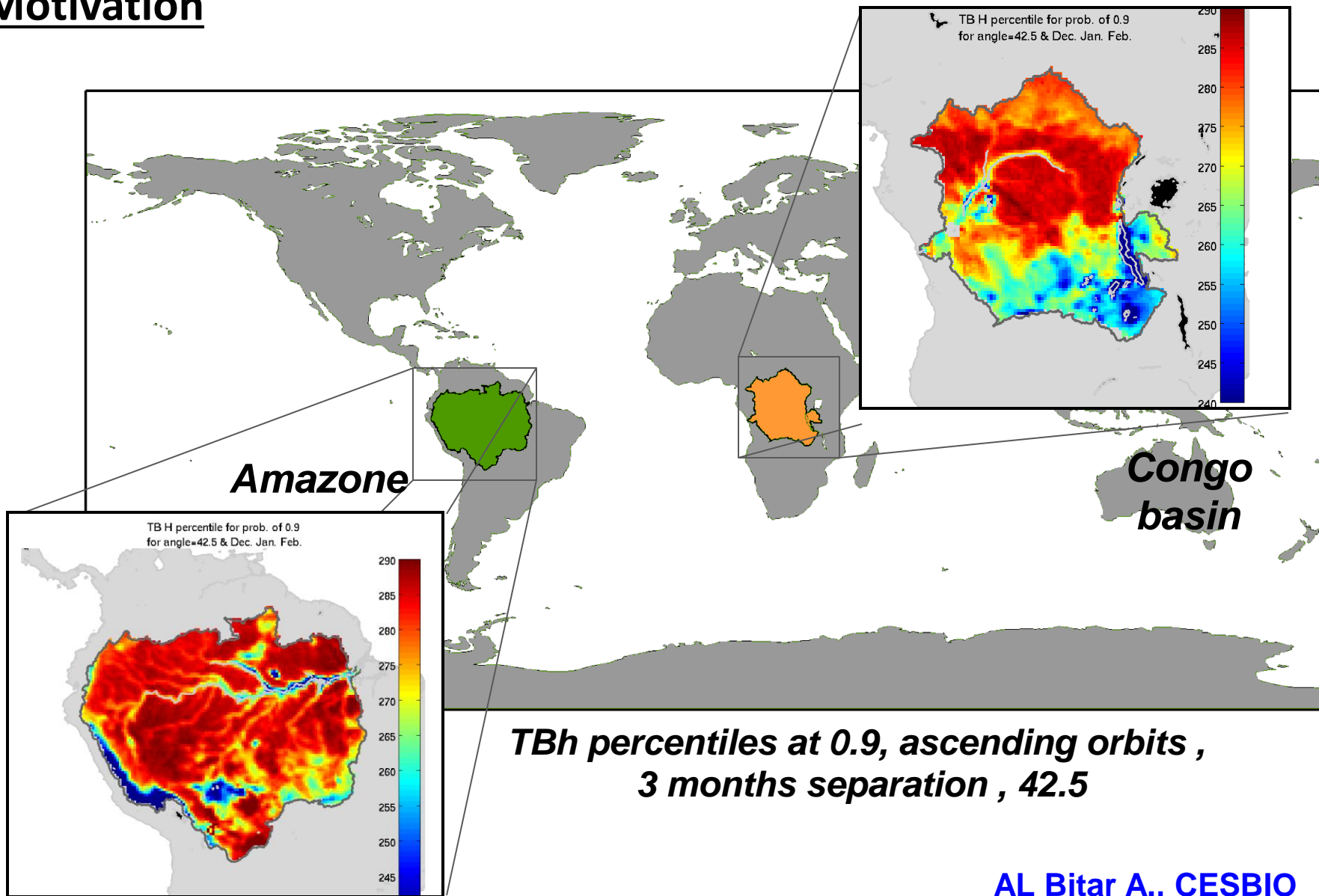
SMOS

WATER BODIES:

**WATER FRACTION, RIVER
DISCHARGE, RAINFALL**

Seasonal dynamics in tropical watersheds

Motivation

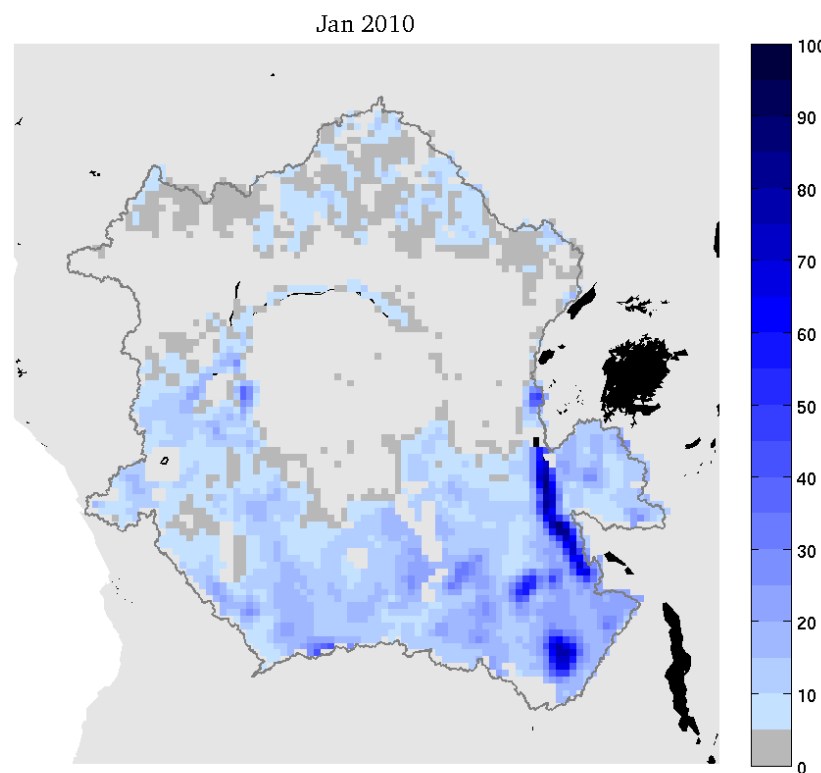
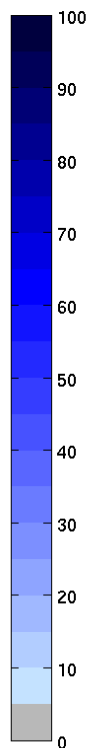
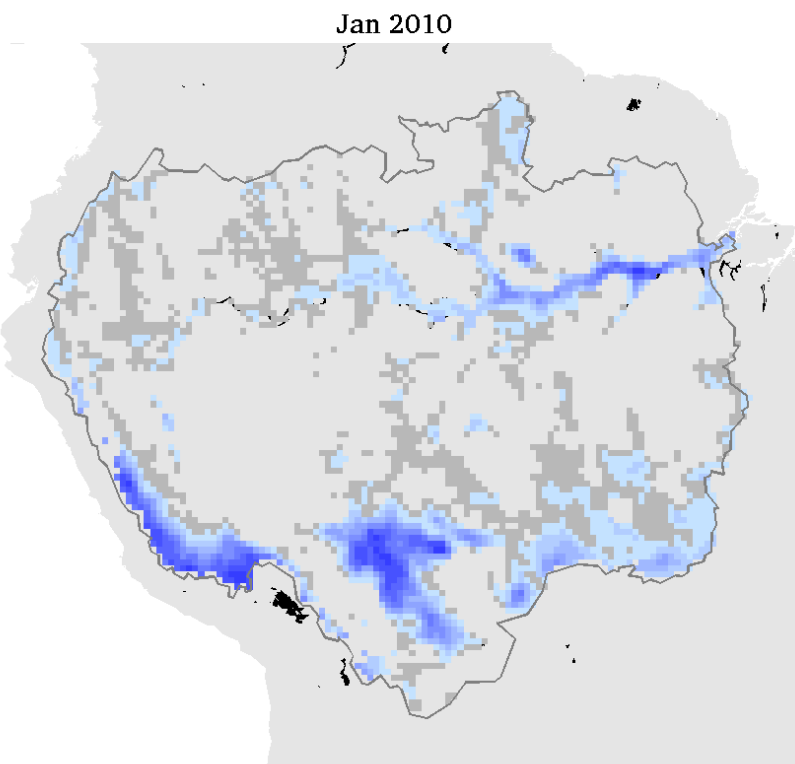




SWaF: SMOS Water Fraction in tropical watersheds



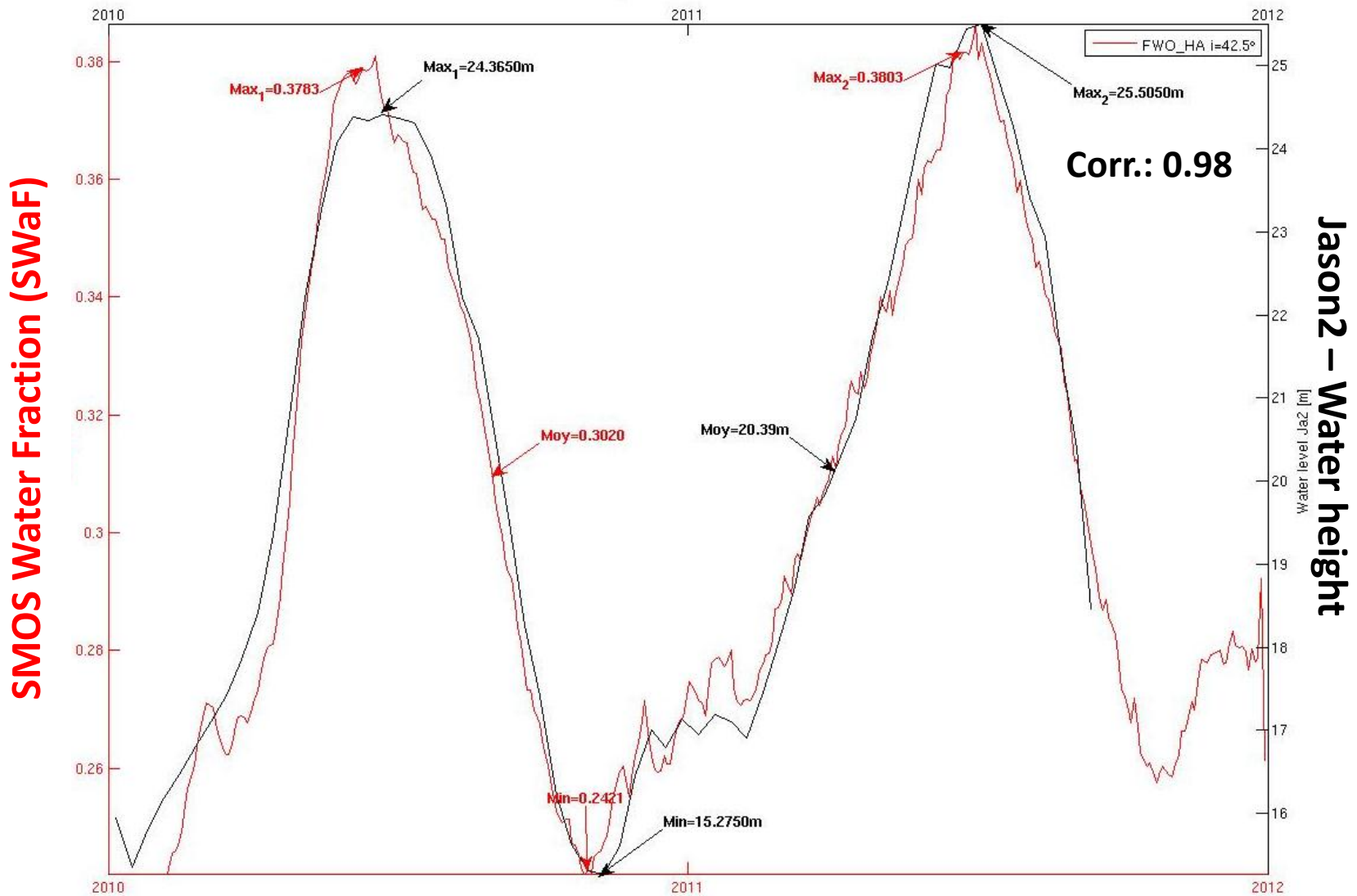
Results



Al Bitar A., Parrens M., Wigneron J.P., Cote R., Cretraux J.-F., Selma C., Kerr Y. H., Water fraction in tropical watersheds from SMOS L-band radiometer, *in prep.*

SMOS Water Fraction & Jason2 Water Height

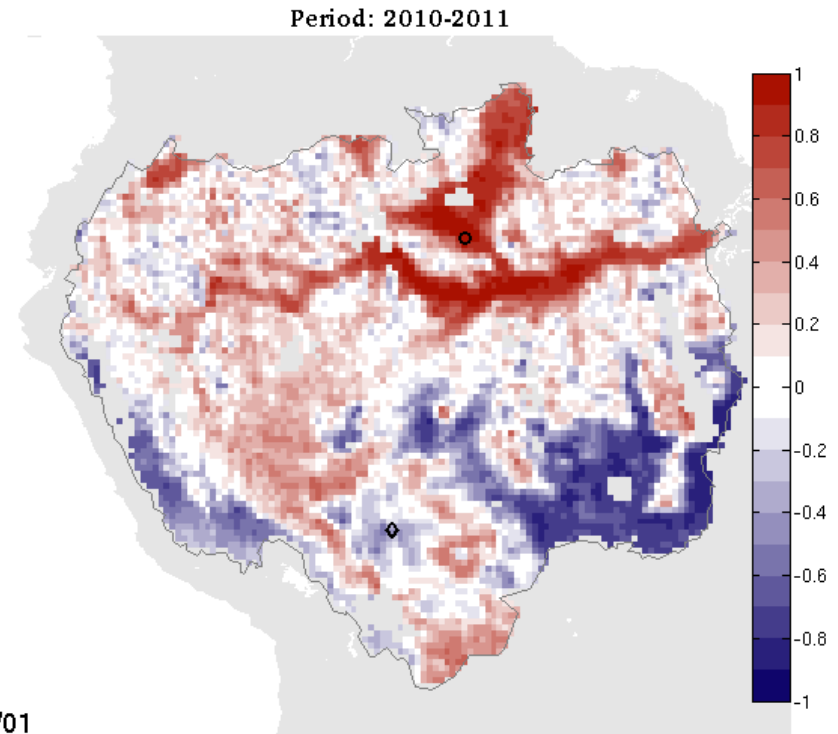
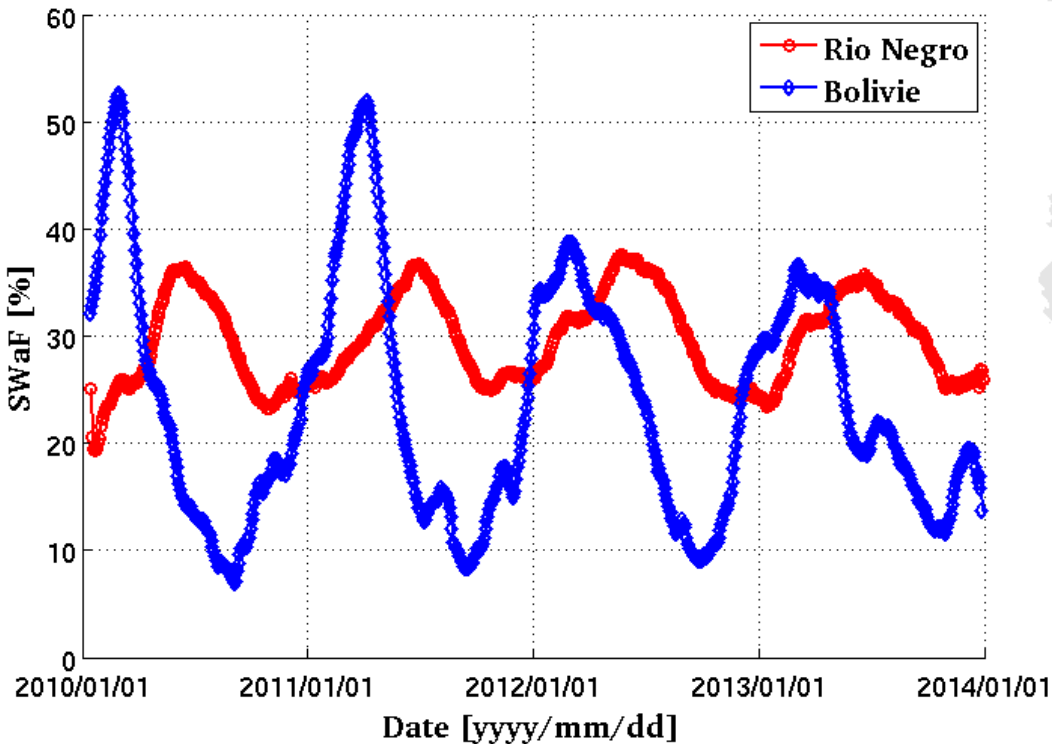
Results :



Jason2 river height from Hydroweb Legos (J.F. Creteaux)

Comparison between the SWaF temporal series in the North and in the South

Results :





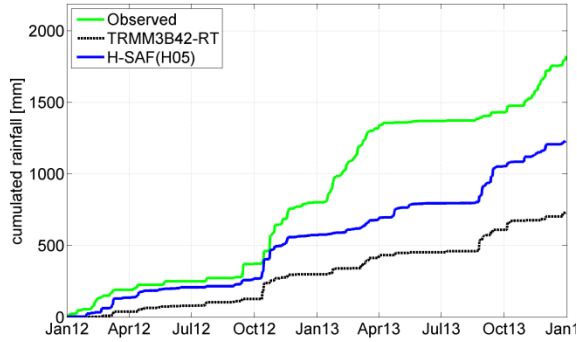
Rain

ENHANCING RAINFALL PRODUCTS

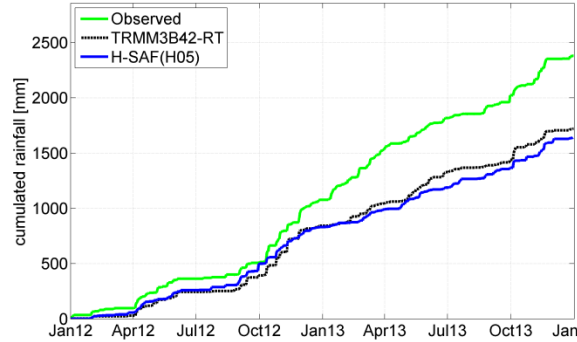
→ SEE L. BROCCA'S PRESENTATION

The issue

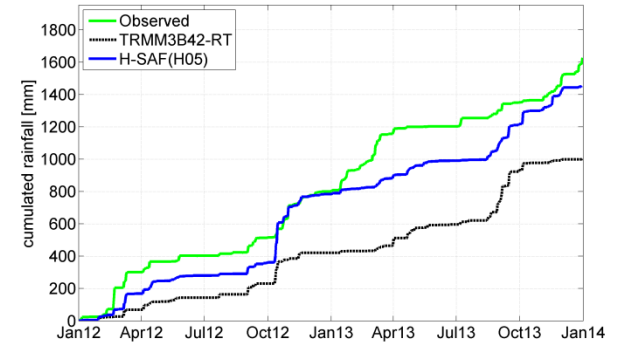
Northern Italy



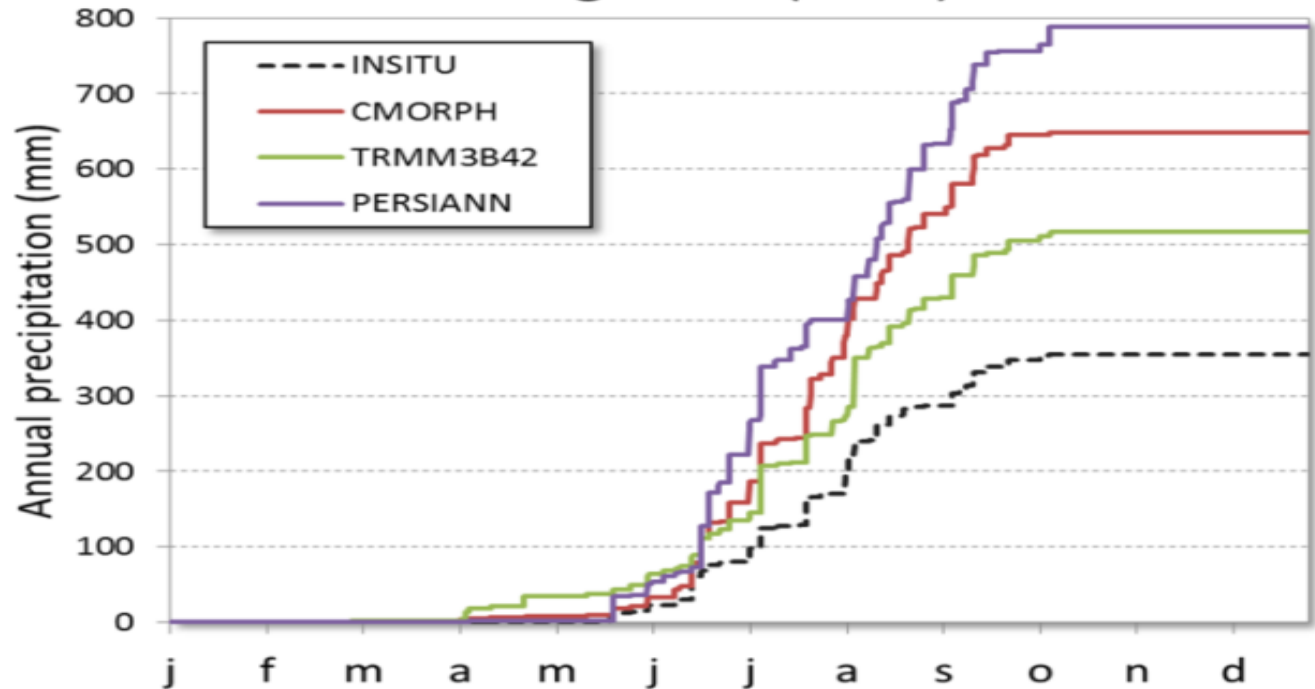
Central Italy



Southern Italy



Niger site (2011)





Estimated SSM without SMOS

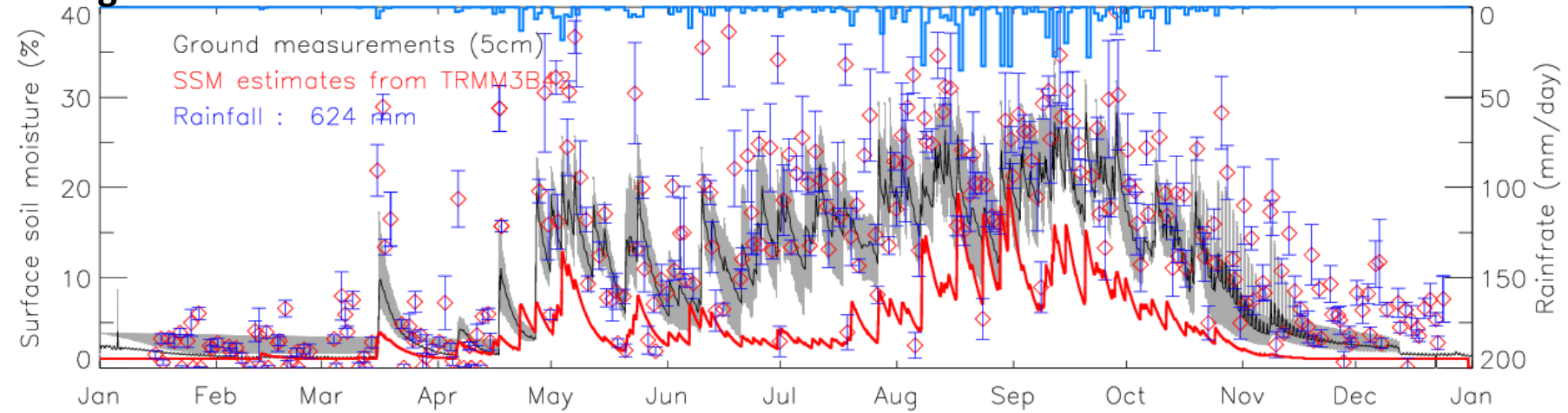


assimilation

Motivation:

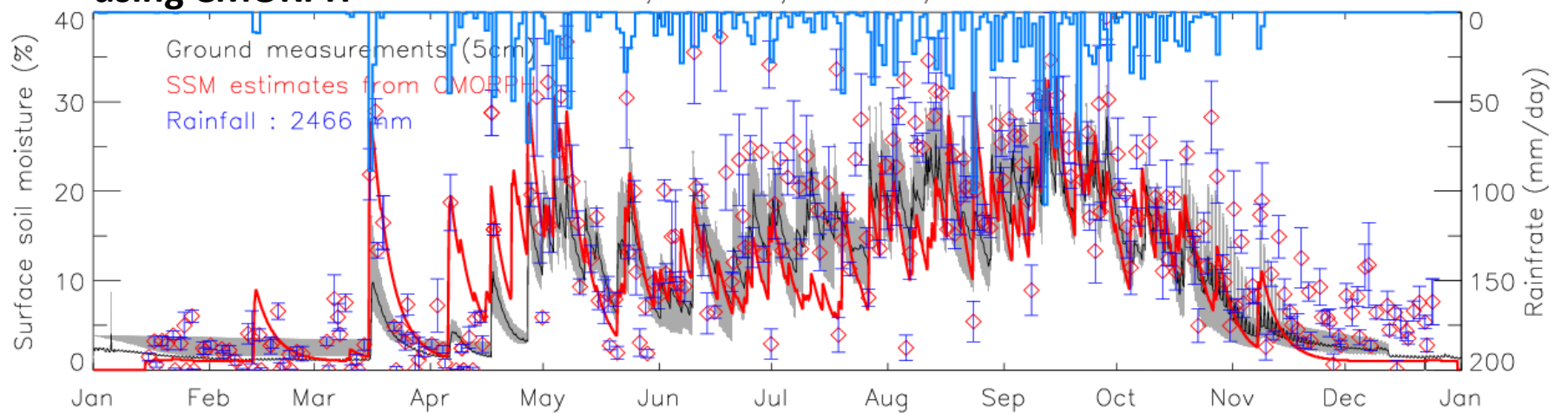
using TRMM-3B42

BENIN-2010, $R^2:0.68$, eff: 0.1, rms: 7.0%



using CMORPH

BENIN-2010, $R^2:0.67$, eff: 0.6, rms: 4.6%



[Pellarin T., Louvet S., Quantin G., Legout C., Al Bitar A., Kerr Y., Correcting Satellite Based Precipitation Products Using SMOS Measurement, 2014](#)

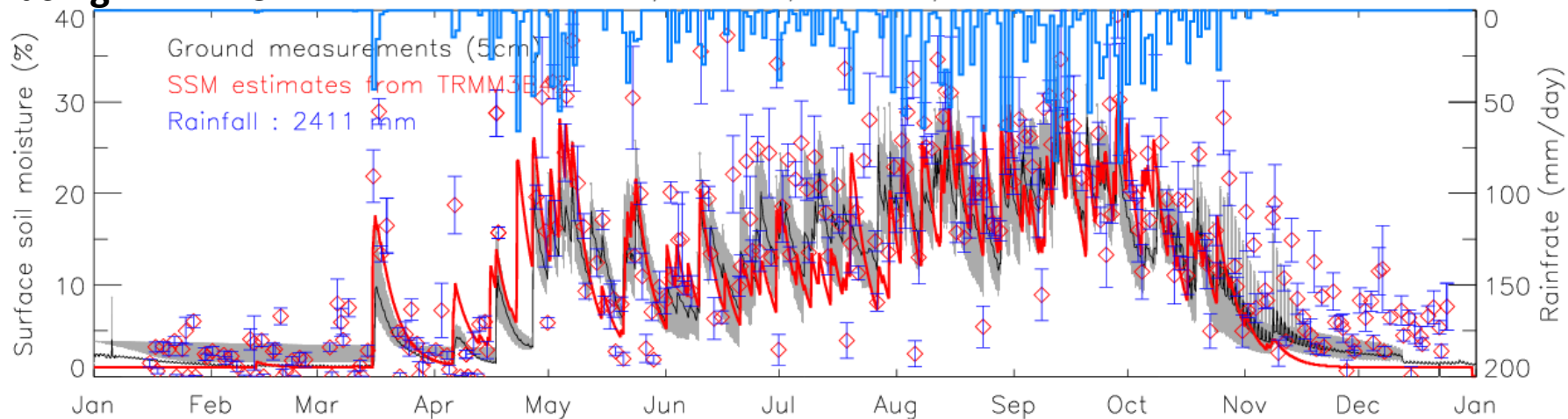
Estimated SSM with SMOS

assimilation

Results:

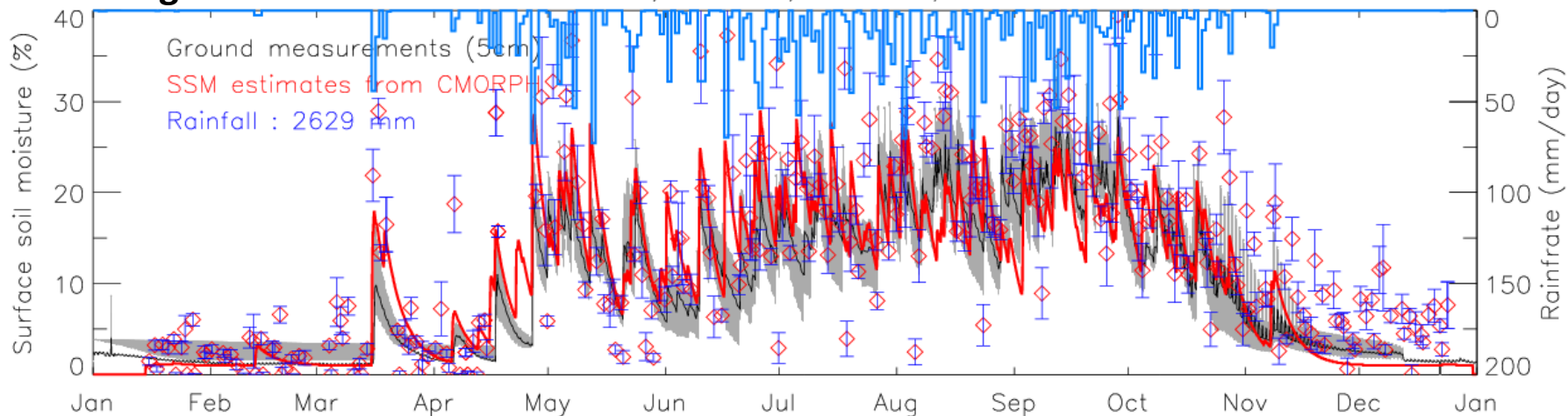
using TRMM-3B42

BENIN-2010, $R^2:0.79$, eff: 0.8, rms: 3.7%



using CMORPH

BENIN-2010, $R^2:0.80$, eff: 0.7, rms: 3.7%





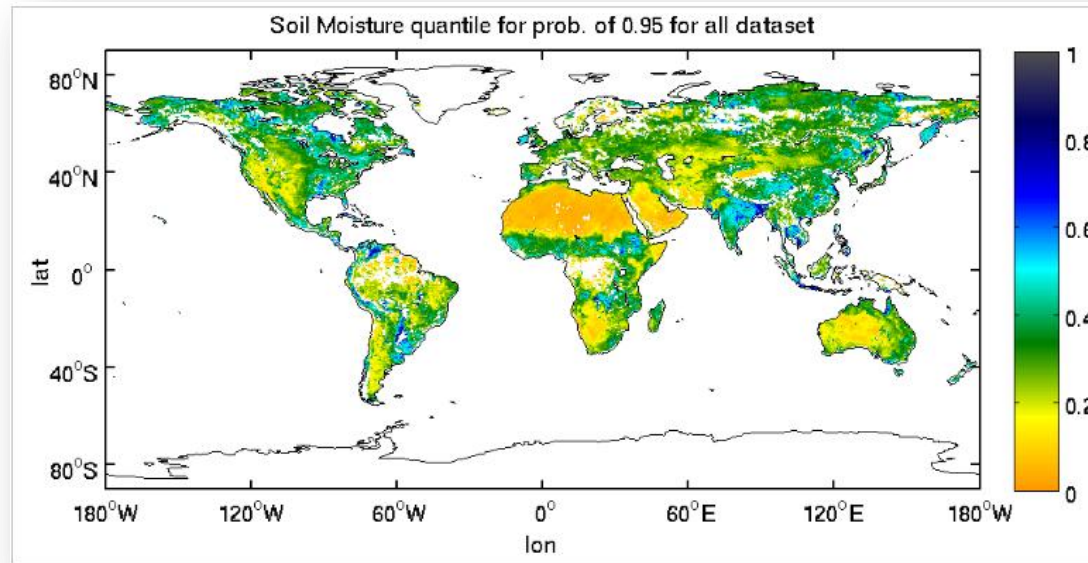
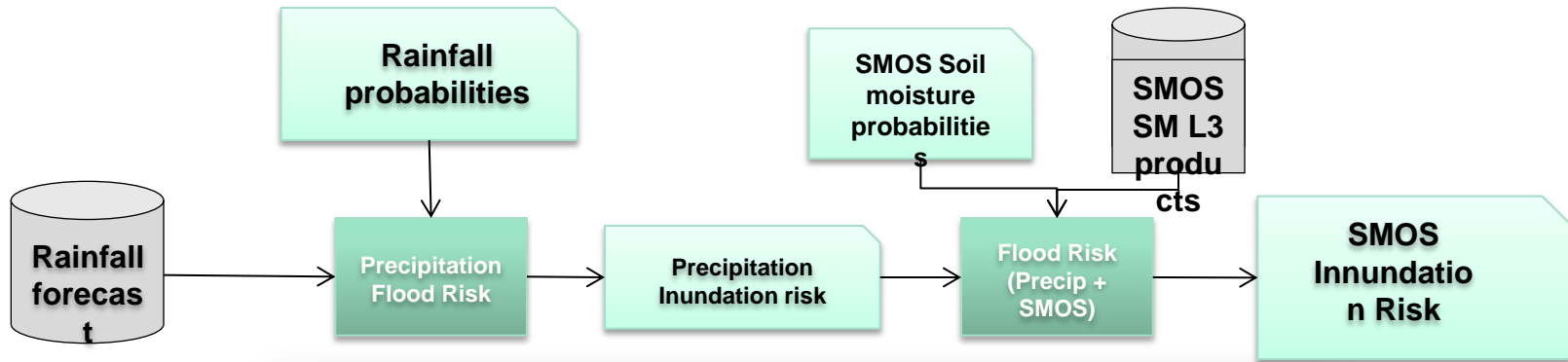
SMOS

L4 – RISK MITIGATION: FLOOD RISK MAPPING

SMOS Flood Risk Forecast

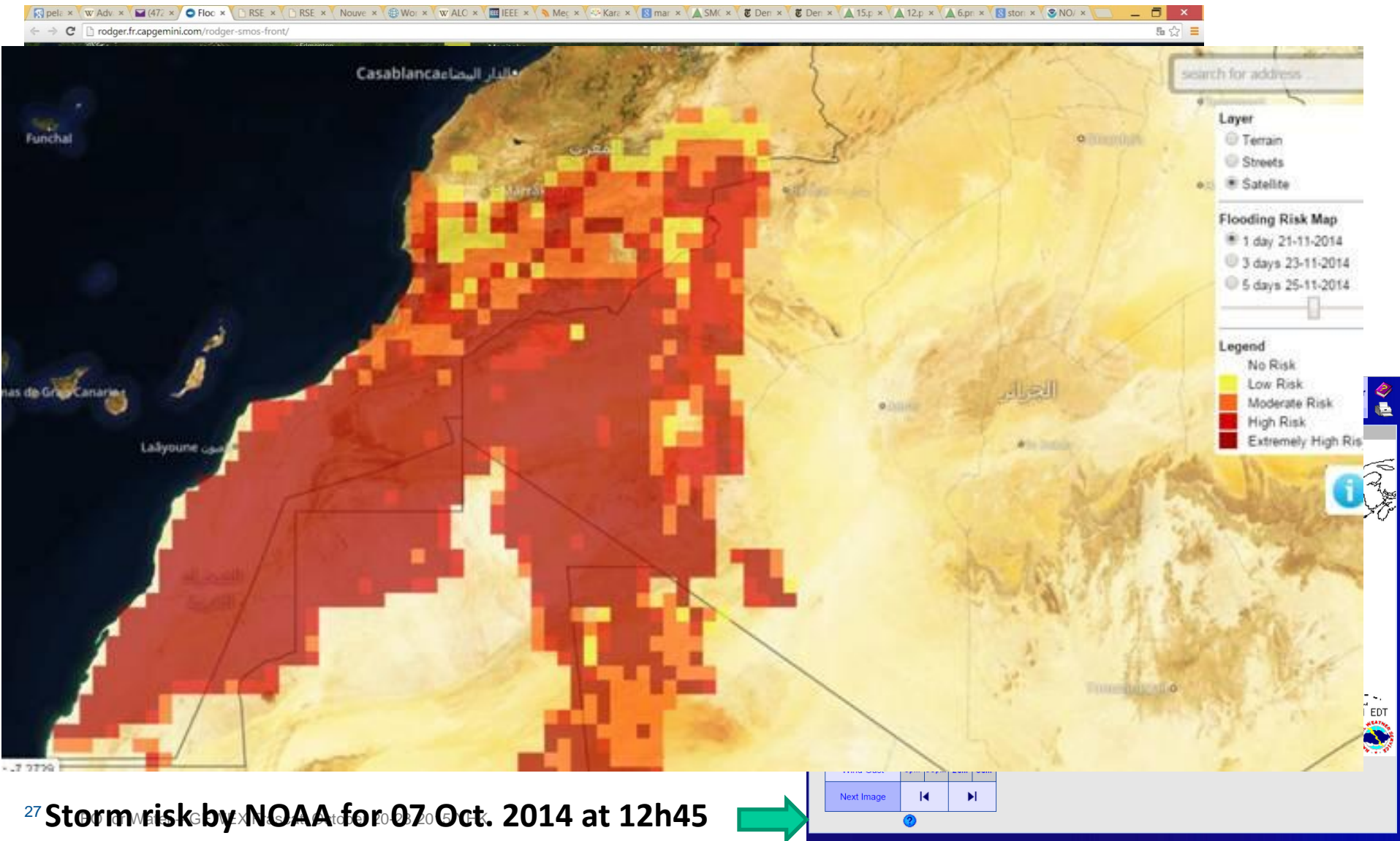
Methodology

Leveraging inundation risk based on SMOS soil moisture prior knowledge



Al Bitar A., Chone A., S. K. Tomer, Kerr Y. CESBIO

Operational implementation by CapGemini and CESBIO



Cryosphere

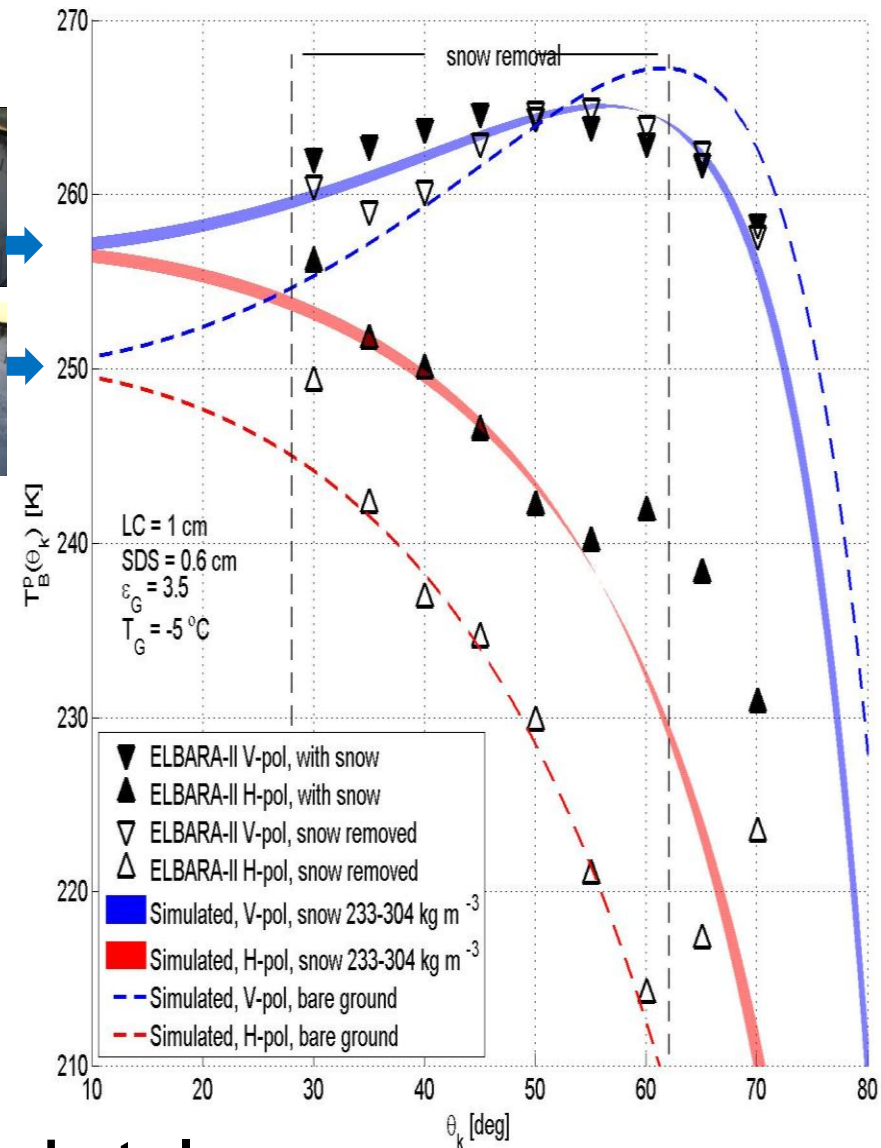
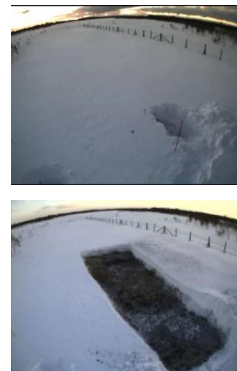
SNOW DENSITY

J. Lemmetyinen, M. Schwank, K. Rautiainen, A. Kontu, T. Parkkinen, C. Mätzler, A. Wiesmann, U. Wegmüller, C. Derksen, P. Toose, A. Roy, J. Pulliainen, "Snow Density and Ground Permittivity Retrieved from L-Band Radiometry: Application to experimental data", submitted to RSE special SMOS issue.

Experimental proof that L-band $T_B^P(\theta)$ are affected by dry snow even it is transparent!

On Feb. 12 2015, snow was removed from the area covered by ELBARA-II observations (FMI-ARC wetland site, observed since 2012)

ELBARA-II measurements performed before (solid triangles) and after (hallow triangles) snow-removal.
 \Rightarrow Reasonable match with forward model predictions.

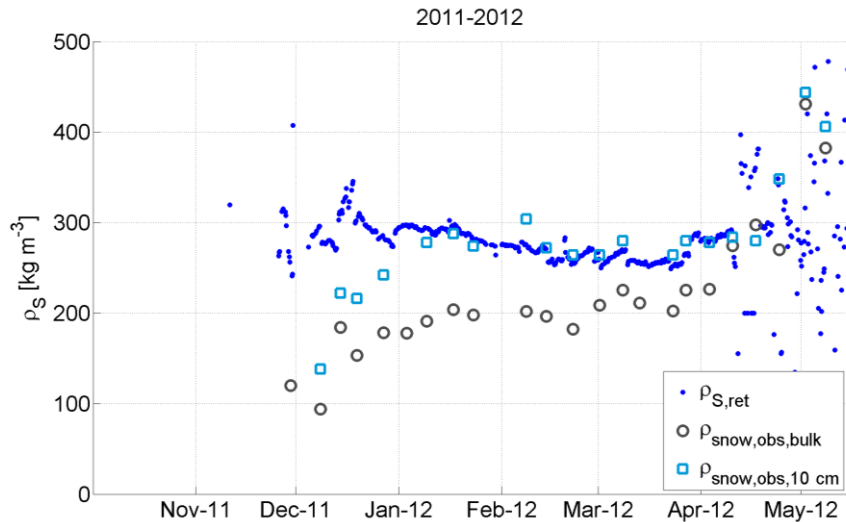


$P = (\rho_S, \varepsilon_G)$ Retrieved from Experimental T_B



Three winter seasons (only 2011-2012 is shown) at the FMI-ARC forest clearing site show consistent retrievals $P = (\rho_S, \varepsilon_G)$ of snow density (ρ_S) and ground permittivity (ε_G).

Time-series of retrieved and *in situ* ρ_S

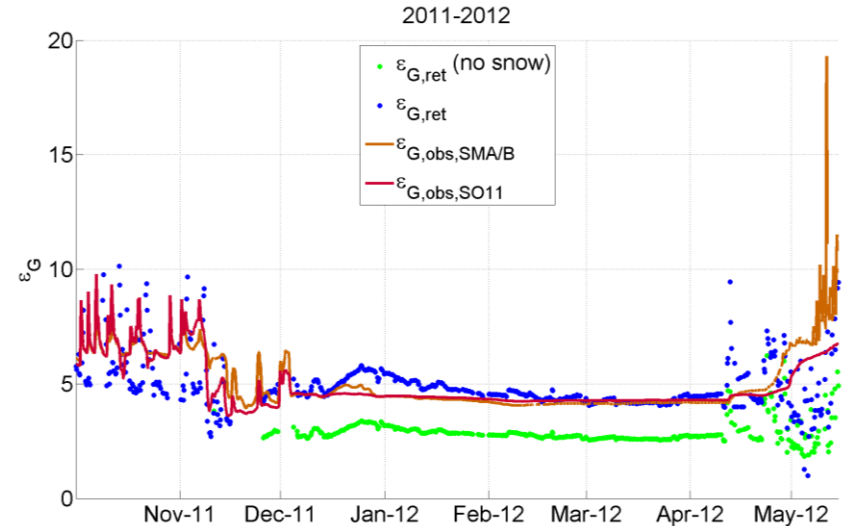


Retrieved ρ_S show good correlation with *in situ* bottom layer snow density.

⇒ Potential novel SMOS product useful to enhance SWE estimates.

M. Schwank et al

Time-series of retrieved and *in situ* ε_G



Retrieved ε_G without consideration of snow propagation underestimates *in situ* measurements by $\approx 30\%$

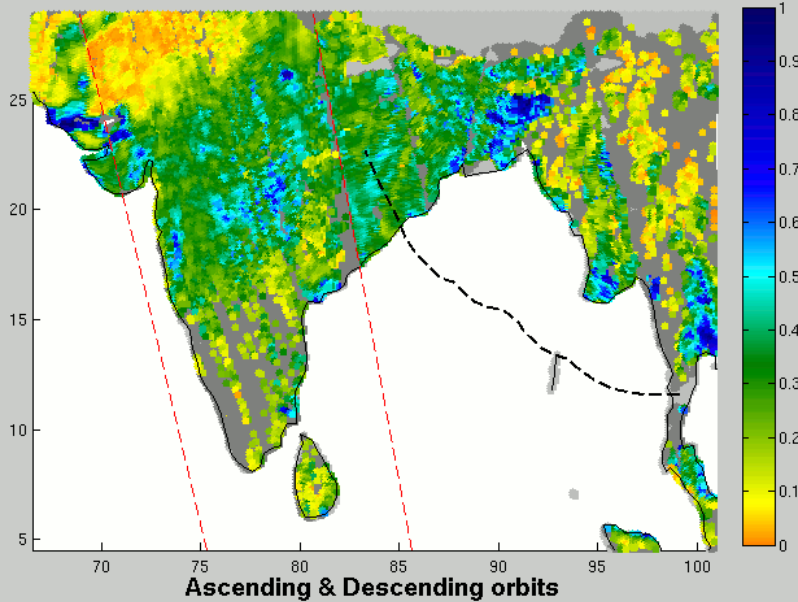
Retrieved ε_G with consideration of snow propagation matches *in situ* measurements better.

⇒ Implications for SMOS permittivity retrievals under dry snow cover.

- ❑ A wealth of uses in hydrology were identified using SMOS which demonstrates the power of real soil moisture fields in a variety of uses
 - ❖ Extreme events
 - ❖ Risk mitigation (floods, fires, etc...)
- ❑ Many very meaningful synergies with other sensors and models
- ❑ SMOS enhances several products:
 - ❖ Rainfall fields
 - ❖ Sea ice
 - ❖ Freeze thaw...;
 - ❖ Wind over oceans
- ❑ With SMAP higher temporal sampling can be achieved increasing the impact

Cyclone Phailin Octobre 2013

SMOS Soil Moisture: 07-Oct-2013 00:40:33



Le cyclone Phailin

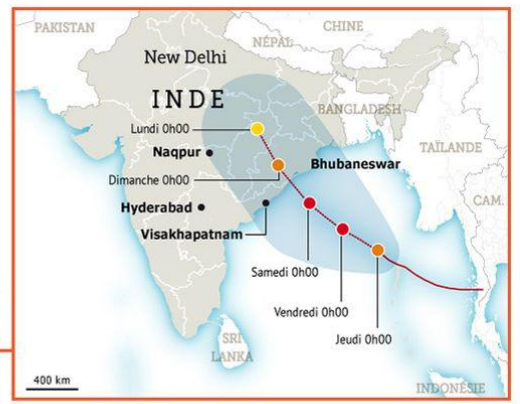
PRÉVISIONS ET TRAJECTOIRE POTENTIELLE.

VITESSE DES VENTS - EN KM/H :

- < 63
- 63-117
- > 117

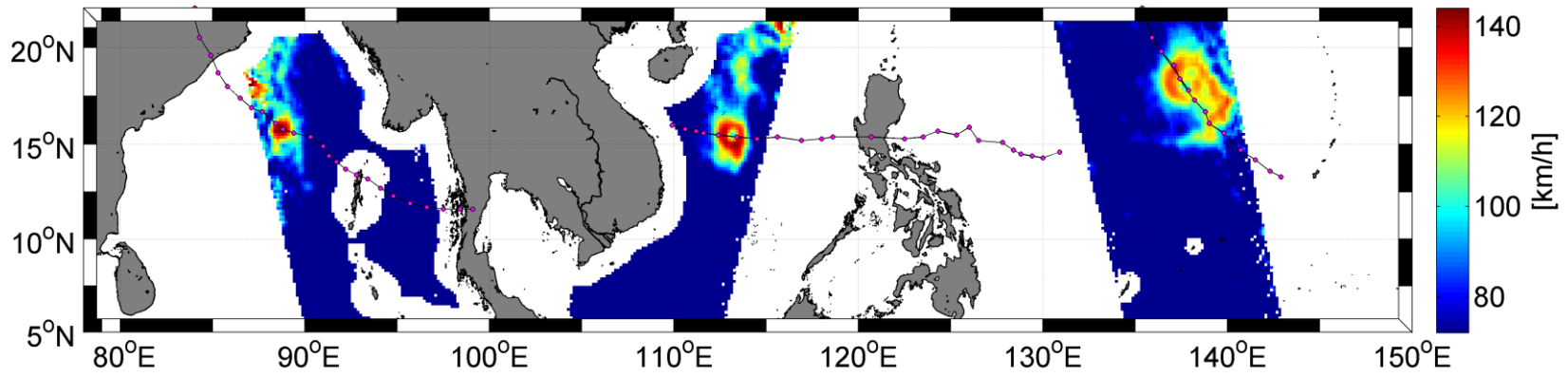
TRAJECTOIRE DU TYPHON

- Potentielle
- Heures en GMT

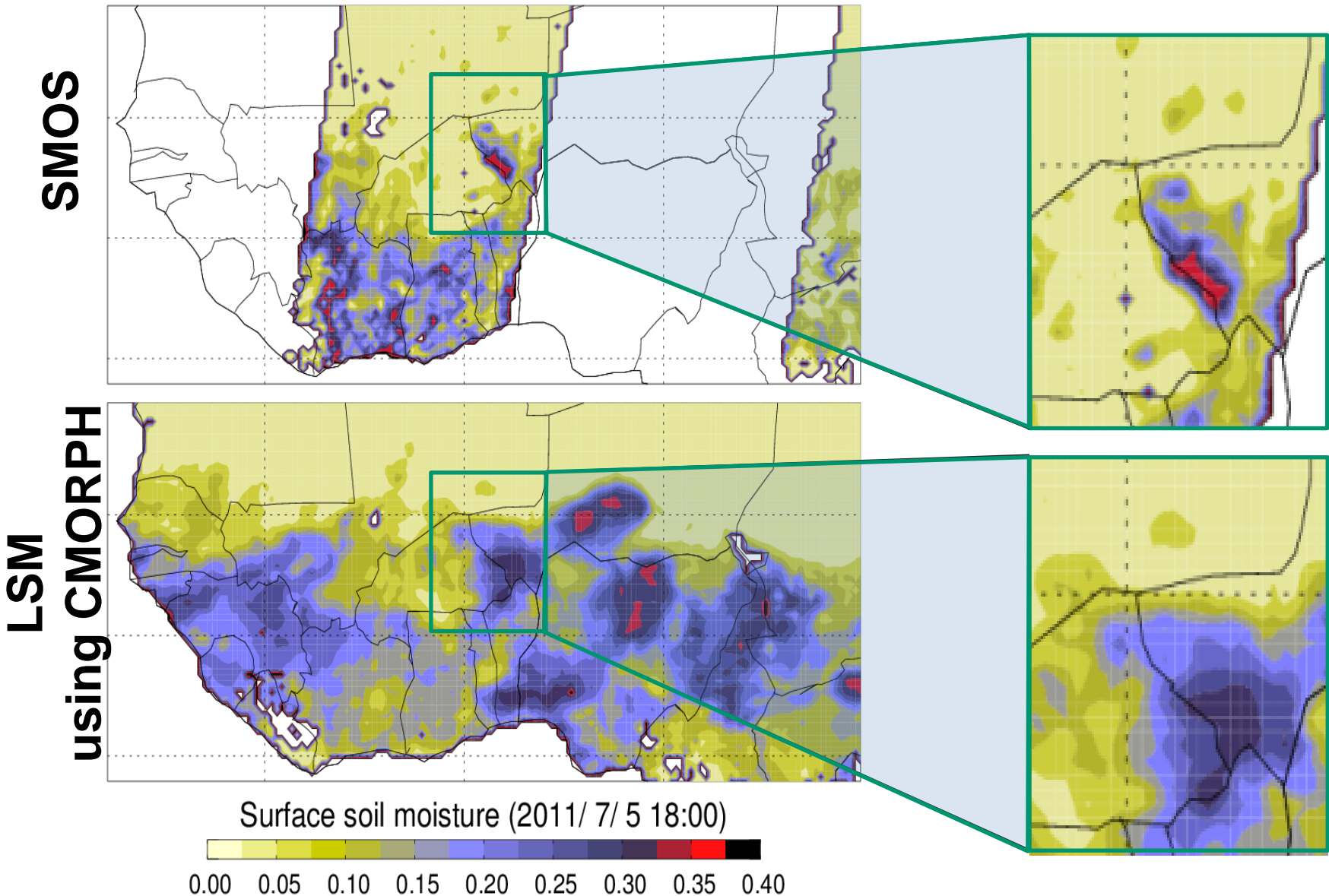


Source : Joint Typhoon Warning Center (Prévisions à 03h00), Reuters

10/10/2013
LE FIGARO.fr



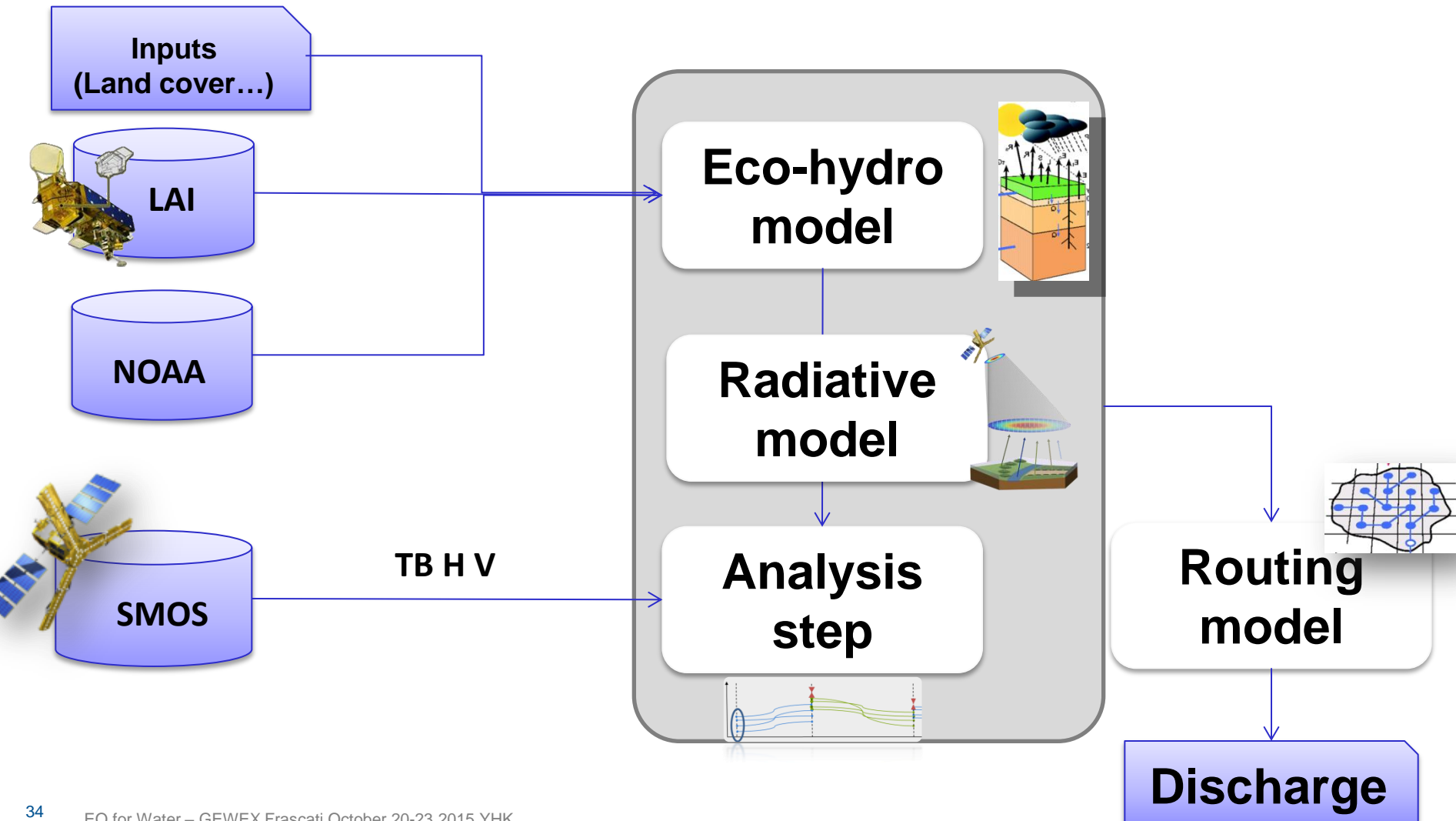
Soil moisture from SMOS and from models (T Pellarin)



SMOS+Hydro Assimilation system

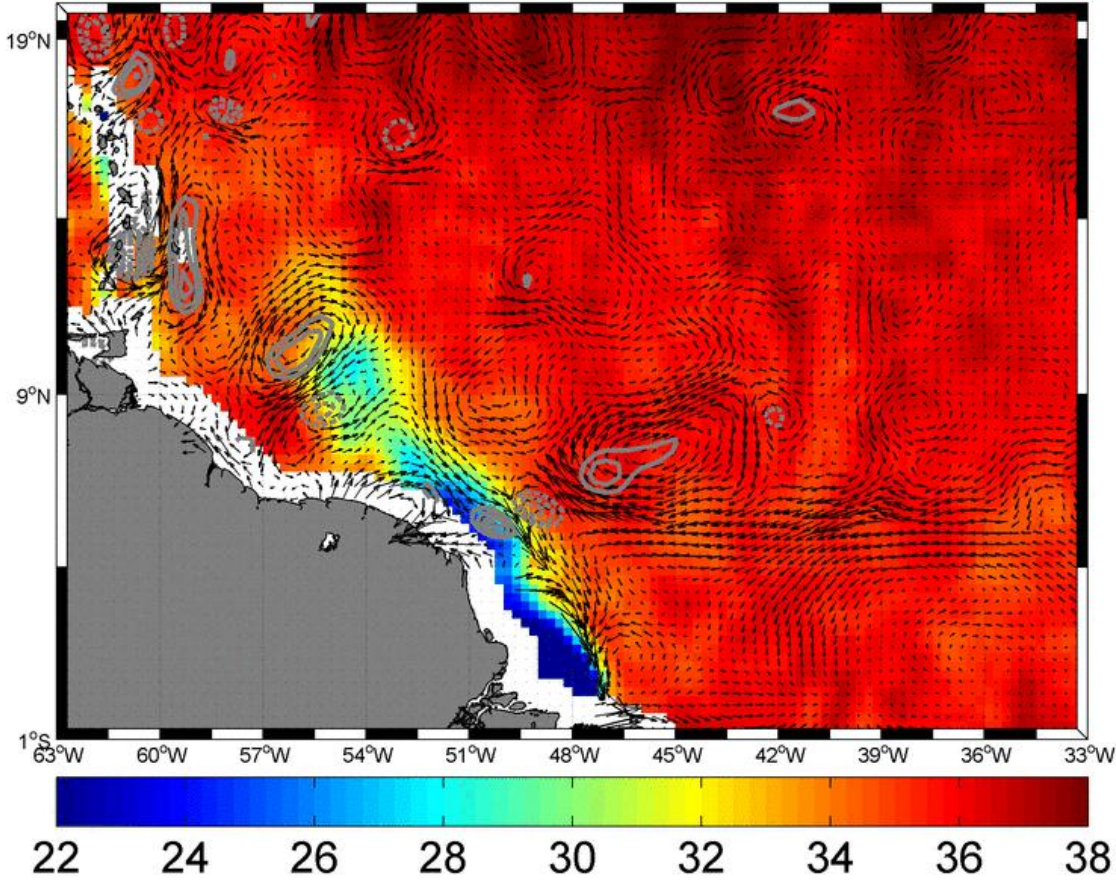
Methodology

Assimilation of surface soil moisture into eco-hydrological modeling



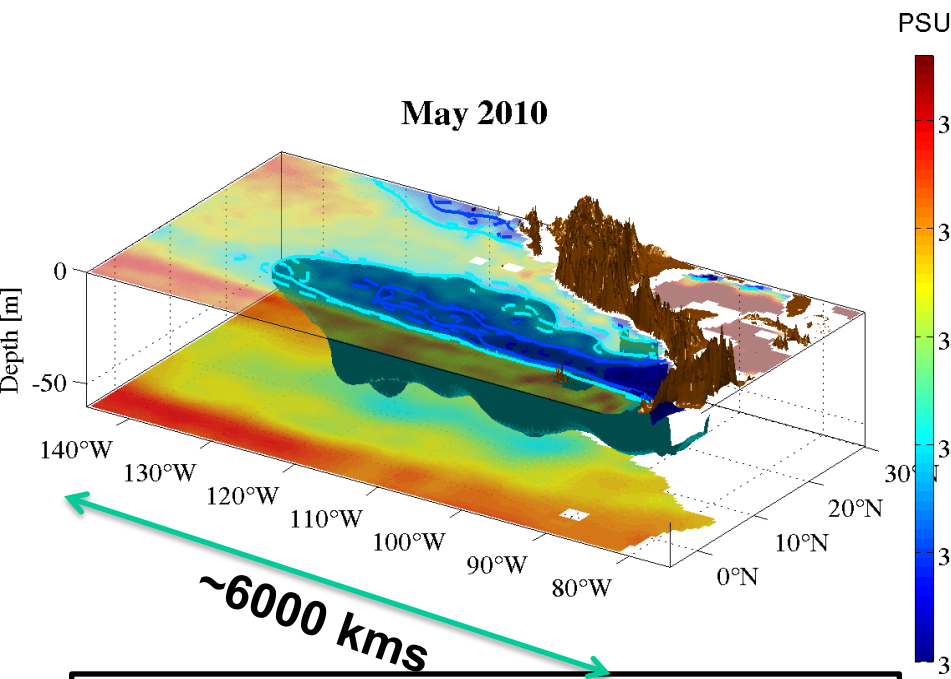
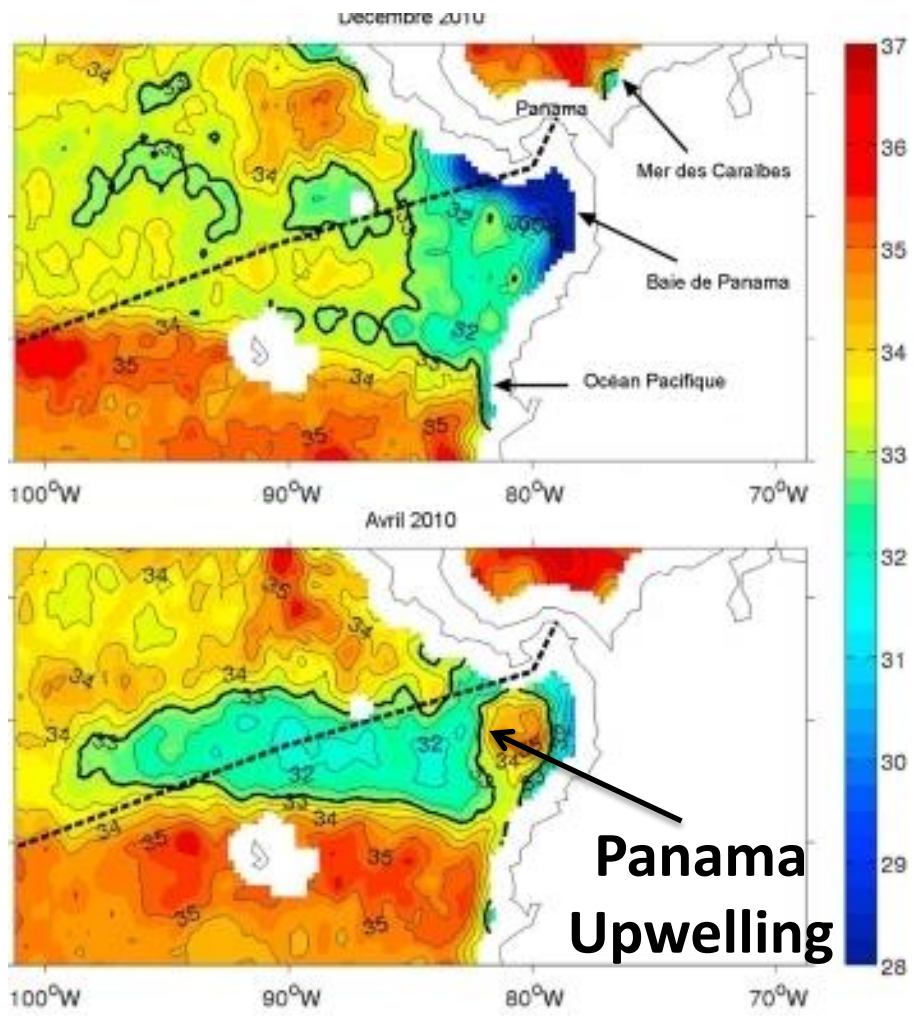
Monitoring fresh water outflow (Amazon and Orinoco plumes (SMOS) with currents (altimeter)

SSS Averaged from Apr 20 through Apr 30



N. Reul

SSS signal of the Panama Upwelling in the Eastern Pacific Freshpool & 3D monitoring of the pool



Seasonal & Interannual variability of the East Pacific Freshpool

Surface=SMOS
Subsurface=ARGO OI