



Monitoring Surface Soil Moisture by Combining SMOS and MODIS Products with In-situ Measurements

John J. Qu, Xianjun Hao, Rui Zhang and Ray Motha Global Environment and Natural Resources Institute (GENRI) George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030, USA jqu@gmu.edu

Robert Stefanski Agricultural Meteorology Division, World Meteorological Organization Geneva, SWITZERLAND

> Johan Malherbe ARC, LNR Pretora, SOUTH AFRICA

Outline

□ Introduction

- Soil Moisture Moisture Monitoring with MODIS
- Soil Moisture- Remotely Monitoring and Analysis System (SM-RMAS)
- □ Integrated SMOS and MODIS SM data
- □ Africa Soil Moisture Project
- WMO Soil Moisture Demonstration Project (SMDP)
- **Summary and Discussions**

Overview of Soil Moisture Monitoring

Soil moisture is defined as the amount of water in soil.

Soil moisture is an important factor for agricultural drought.

Soil moisture is one of important climate change indicators.

□ Soil moisture is a critical parameter for IPCC and GFCS.

Soil Moisture Monitoring with MODIS

Combining MODIS and ground measurements for soil moisture estimation

Wang et al., 2007a. International Journal of Remote Sensing

Using multiple NIR-SWIR channels to estimate soil and vegetation moisture

- Wang et al., 2007b. International Journal of Remote Sensing
- Wang and Qu, 2007. GRL

Soil Moisture Estimation Using MODIS and In-situ Measurements

Study Area: Shandong, China

Data:



Ground Measurements (~100km²/station)

>11 years (2003 ~ present) data from 137 ground stations
10 cm, 20 cm and 40 cm soil moisture at 8 AM on every 6th, 16th, and 26th

Remote sensing

MODIS NDVI and LST:

1 km resolution

Surface cover and soil type

1 km resolution

Soil Moisture Estimation Using MODIS and Ground Measurements



(Carlson et al. 1994, Chauhan et al. 2003)



The vegetation T is always close to air T, the spatial variation in surface T is small (except for emission from underlying bare soil) over a full vegetation.

The surface T over bare soil varies depending on θ : from warm to cold when θ increases.

Soil Moisture Estimation Using MODIS and Ground Measurements

Regression Model



MODIS Soil Moisture Product Flowchart



7/11/14

Soil Moisture Estimation Using MODIS and **Ground Measurements**



Soil moisture product at MODIS resolution

Soil Moisture Estimation Using MODIS and Ground Measurements

- The successful application of 'Universal Triangle' relation reinforced this theory;
 - A good agreement between ground observed and MODIS derived soil moisture suggested soil moisture retrieval by combining in-situ and MODIS measurements is feasible;
- The soil moisture map at 1 km resolution provides more regional soil moisture details and spatial pattern.

Soil Moisture Estimation Using Multiple Sensor Measurements

Moisture effect on canopy reflectance

- A new drought index (NMDI) for monitoring soil and vegetation moisture
 - Integration of multi-space sensor, such as SMOS, SMAP and MODIS and in-situ soil moisture measurements

Validation: MODIS Soil Moisture Products



Higher NMDI, drier soil.
θ <0.1,NMDI = 0.7~1; *θ*=0.2, NMDI≈ 0.6; *θ* >0.5, NMDI<0.4.
Suggest that soil moisture conditions can be monitored by NMDI with different thresholds.

Soil Moisture Estimation Using Multiple MODIS SRB Measurements

- NMDI is well suited to estimate both soil and vegetation drought.
- NMDI demonstrated high performance and discrimination power for fire detection.
- The new index will provide a new foundation for monitoring soil moisture for the next generation of MODIS sensor – VIIRS.

Soil Moisture- Remotely Monitoring and Analysis System (SM-RMAS)

SM-RMAS (Soil Moisture- Remotely Monitoring and Analysis is a near real time operational system including: (1) satellite remote sensing data processing sub-system, (2) ground measurement database; (3), SM computing sub-system, (4) SM prediction sub-system, and (5) SM analysis and DSS sub-system.



Africa Soil Moisture Monitoring Project



Africa SM System Infrastructure



South Africa SM Project Workshop



In-situ Soil Moisture Monitoring Sites in South Africa



Soil Moisture Monitoring in South Africa



Soil Moisture Measurements from SMOS/MODIS





Soil Moisture Monitoring in Brazil



Soil Moisture Measurements from SMOS/MODIS

Soil Moisture Monitoring in Mozambique



7/11/14

Soil Moisture Measurements from SMOS/MODIS

Soil Moisture Processing System Infrastructure



Africa SM Data Dissemination

Public web site

Provide GIS based web services to public users and agencies

Dedicated data transfer protocols

For institutions and agencies to get data for decision support and further analysis

Mobile applications

For public users to view information on mobile devices

WMO Soil Moisture Activities

- 16th Session of WMO Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM - April 2014 in Turkey)
- Report and make recommendations based on review of current measuring techniques and instrumentation for water and carbon budgets
- Establish Soil Moisture Demonstration Project (SMDP) to develop SM standards and guidelines
- WMO to establish CAgM Expert Team to coordinate project and outputs – to start by Oct/Nov 2014
- Expressions of interest welcomed.

Soil Moisture Demo Project

- □ South Africa Agricultural Research Council
- 20 additional stations to be installed
- Project Meeting March 2014 Pretoria
- Discussions with South African Wx Service
- Possible project activity in Ethiopia

Future Plans

- □ Possible Joint meeting with CAgM SM ET in 2015
- □ Possible link to GEO JECAM

Summary and Discussion

- Soil moisture estimation by combining the strengths of SMOS, SMAP, MODIS and ground measurements to achieve higher accuracy and spatial resolution.
- System (SM-RMAS) is under development. We need to work with our international partners to collect more ground measurements.
- ❑ We have tested our approach with SMOS and MODIS & insitu measurements applying it in multiple regions, including China, South Africa, Brazil, and Mozambique (Ethiopia).
- □ There is a urgent need to develop standards and guidelines for global soil moisture measurements.
- □ WMO SMDP will provide chance to work together.

Thank You !

Related Publications

Di Wu, 2014, An Investigation of Agricultural Drought on the United State Corn Belt Using Satellite Remote Sensing and GIS Technology, GMU Ph.D Thesis

■ Wang, Lingli, 2008, **Remote Sensing Techniques for Soil Moisture and Agricultural Drought Monitoring,** GMU Ph.D. Thesis.

Dasgupta, Swarvanu, 2007, **Remote Sensing Techniques for Vegetation Moisture and Fire Risk Estimation,** GMU Ph.D. Thesis.

□ Hao, Xianjun, 2006, Estimation of Live Fuel Moisture and Soil Moisture Using Satellite Remote Sensing, GMU Ph.D. Thesis.

Soriano, Melissa, 2008, Estimation of Soil Moisture in the Southern United States in 2003 Using Multi-Satellite Remote Sensing Measurements. GMU, Master Thesis

Li, Min 2010, **Remote Sensing Techniques for Detecting Vegetation Phenology**, GMU Ph.D. Thesis.

□ Wang, Wanting, 2009, Satellite Remote Sensing of Forest Disturbances Caused by Hurricanes and Wildland Fires. GMU Ph.D. Thesis.

□Xie, Yong, 2009, Detection of Smoke and Dust Aerosols Using Multi-sensor Satellite Remote Sensing Measurements. GMU Ph.D. Thesis