SMAPEx: Soil Moisture Active–Passive Experiment for SMAP Algorithm Development

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Motivation

NASA's Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) mission will use noisy, high resolution (3km) active microwave observations together with more accurate, low resolution (40km) passive microwave observations to enhance the accuracy and resolution of current global soil moisture products.

Airborne and ground field data are needed to develop and test active microwave and joint active/passive microwave retrieval algorithms in preparation of SMAP launch

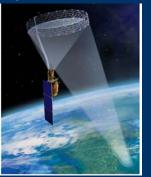


Fig. 1. An artist Impression of the SMAP platform

Airborne Field Experiments

4 field experiments for SMAP algorithm development will be undertaken in 2010 (Table I) to capture seasonal soil moisture variability and crop growth

Study Area

An instrumented semi-arid agricultural area in the Murrumbidgee catchment, NSW, Australia. The presents 6 experimental farms and a mix of irrig crops, dryland crops and dryland pasture



Fig. 3. Location of the study area, experimental farms and monitoring stations



Monitoring Strategy

Each campaign will provide SMAP-like observations of one SMAP pixel (~36km x 36km) by aggregation of airborne observations with scaled SMAP radar/radiometer resolution ratio. Concurrent ground continuous and spatially distributed (250m) soil moisture measurements of 6 simulated SMAP radar pixels (3km) will be used for algorithm verification

a. The area of irrigated			Legend SMAP Radiometer Pixel - 36km SMAP Radar pixels - 3km SMAP joint Radiomete/radar soil moisture - 9km Experimental Farms Ground soil moisture sampling Table I. SMAPEx Calendar		
dryland pasture	Fig. 4. Airborne monit and simulated SMAP	0 0,		2010 Campaign SMAPEx-Sum10 SMAPEx-Aut10 SMAPEx-Win10	Dates Jan 11 - 15 Apr 5 - 10 Jul 19 - 23
The SMAPEx site monitoring network is under consideration by NASA for SMAP cal/val activities.				SMAPEx-Spr10	Oct 26 - 30

engineering research for the benefit of society

The SMAP Airborne Simulator

A low-cost, low-weight airborne facility including L-band active microwave radar, passive microwave radiometer, and ancillary sensors is available in Australia to simulate SMAP observations for SMAP algorithm development.

