

Monitoratge de la humitat del terreny mitjançant radiometria de microones i reflectometria amb senyals d'oportunitat (GNSS-R)

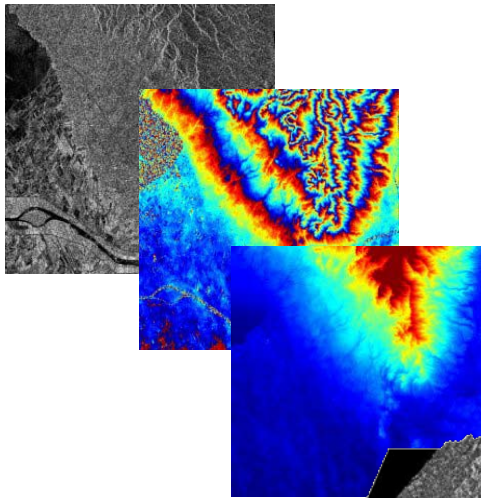
A. Camps, M. Vall-llossera, A. Aguasca,
A. Monerris, M. Piles, E. Valencia, N. Rodríguez, R. Acevo, X. Bosch
i la resta l'equip de radiometria de microones de la UPC

Remote Sensing Lab, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
<http://www.tsc.upc.edu/rs>

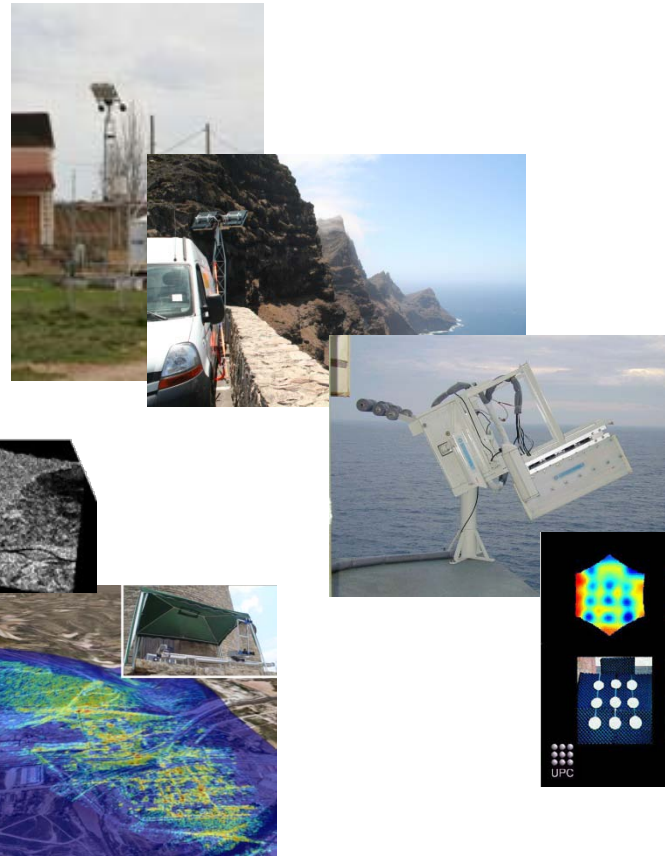
Outline:

- Remote Sensing Lab at UPC
- Passive Microwave Remote Sensing Activities
- Microwave radiometry
 - Field Experiments
 - Soil Moisture Retrieval and Pixel Disaggregation
- GNSS-R:
 - DDM
 - Interference pattern technique
- Conclusions: state of the art and current trends

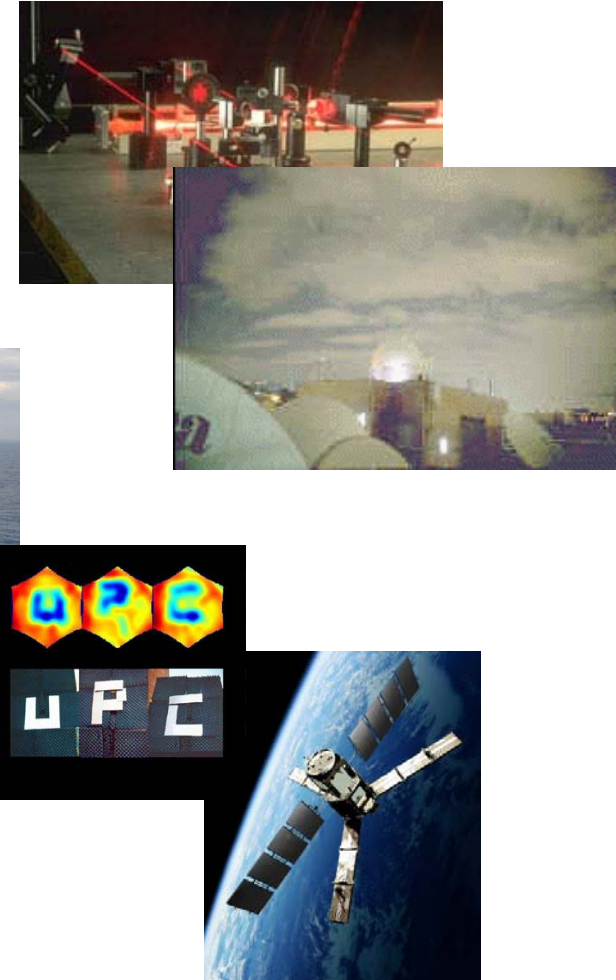
ACTIVE MICROWAVE



PASSIVE MICROWAVE



OPTICAL



<http://www.tsc.upc.edu/rs/>

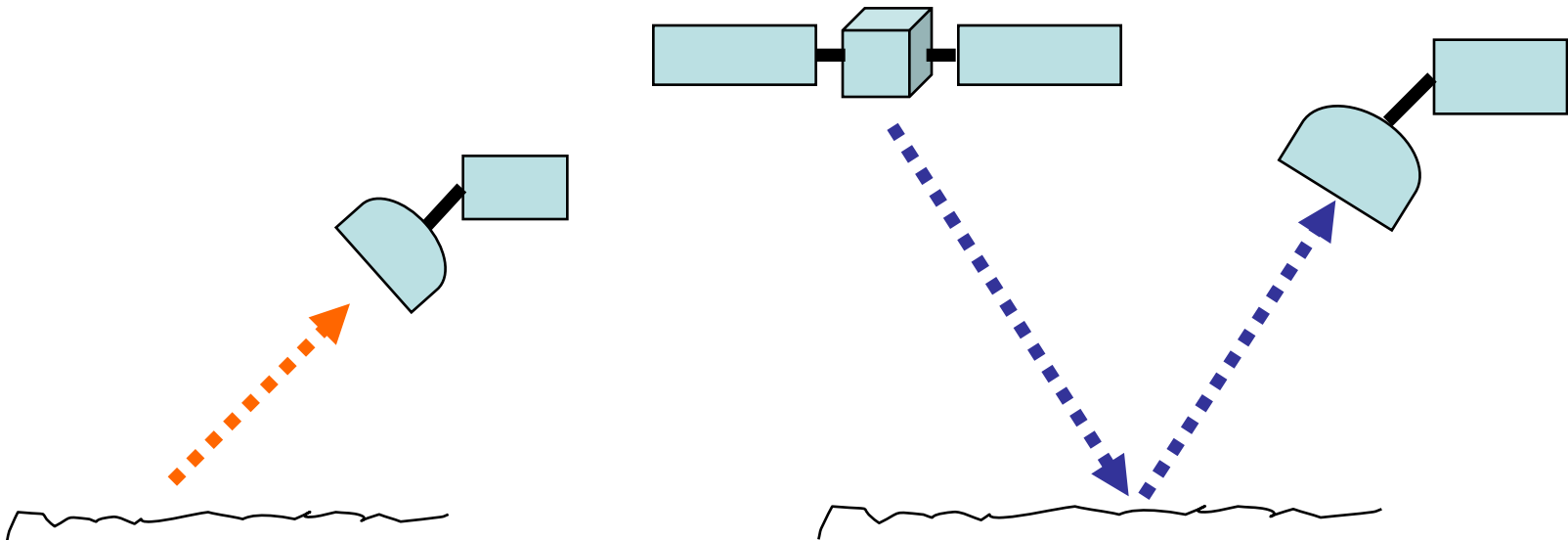
Passive Microwave Remote Sensing activities:

Microwave Radiometry:

- Measures self-emission ($T > 0$ K)

GNSS-R:

- Uses signals of opportunity from navigation satellites as sources of illumination



SMOS activities (1993-today)



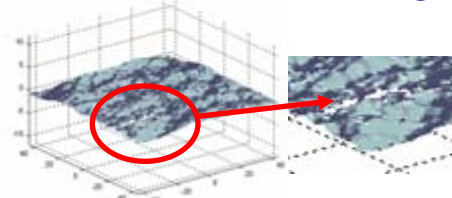
1. Instrument: Analysis, performance, calibration, imaging...
 → Subsystem especificacions (EADS-CASA, MIER, YLINEN...)



SEPS: SMOS End-to-end Performance Simulator



2. Numerical Emission models: sea and vegetation-covered land



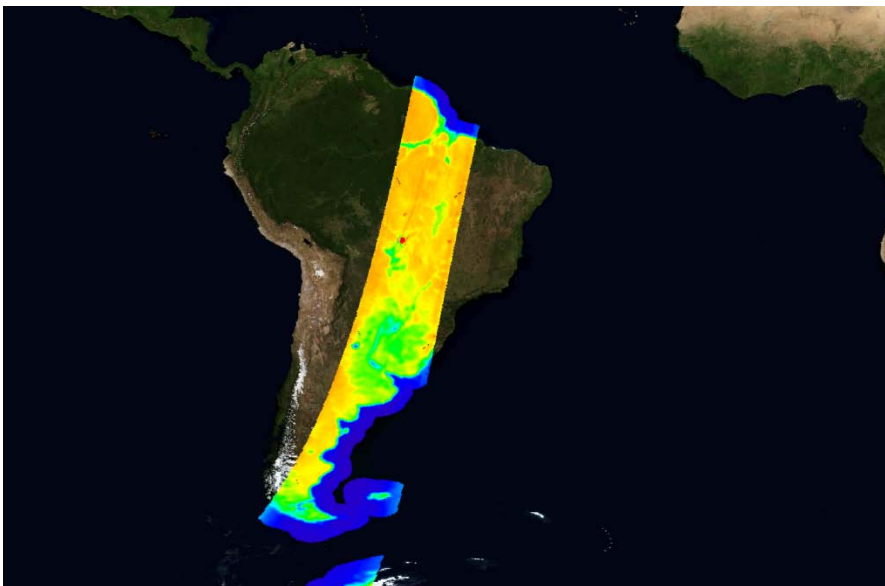
3. Field experiments: sea and land emissivity



...

4. Development of sea surface salinity and soil moisture retrieval algorithms from multi-angular radiometric measurements
 Collaboration with INDRA Espacio, GMV, DEIMOS Eng.

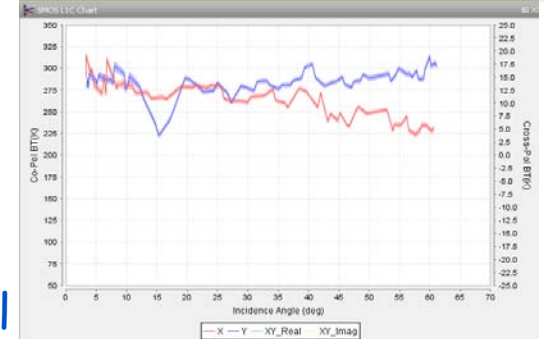
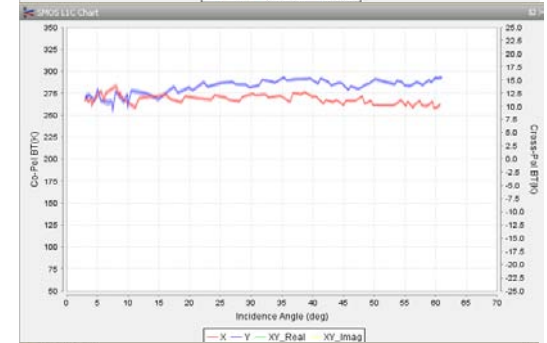
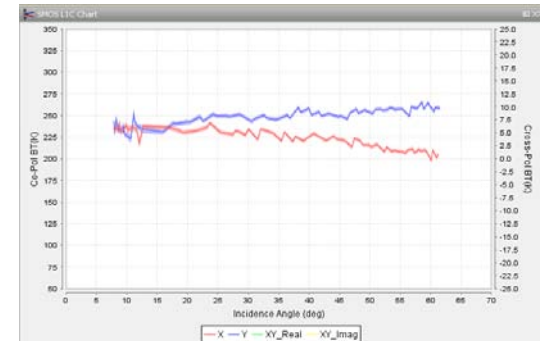
Field experiments devoted to improve soil + vegetation emission models using the L-band AUTomatic Radiometer (LAURA) & for CAL/VAL activities (Dr. A. Monerris, Ph. D. Thesis)



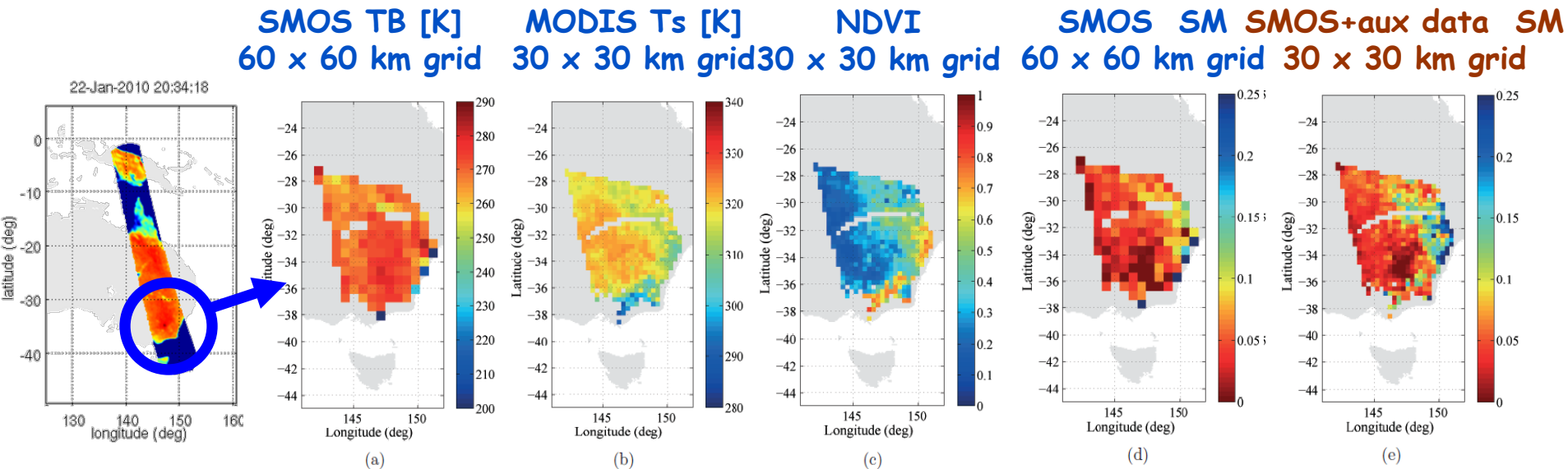
Wet soil + Vegetation

Dry soil + Vegetation

Dry bare soil

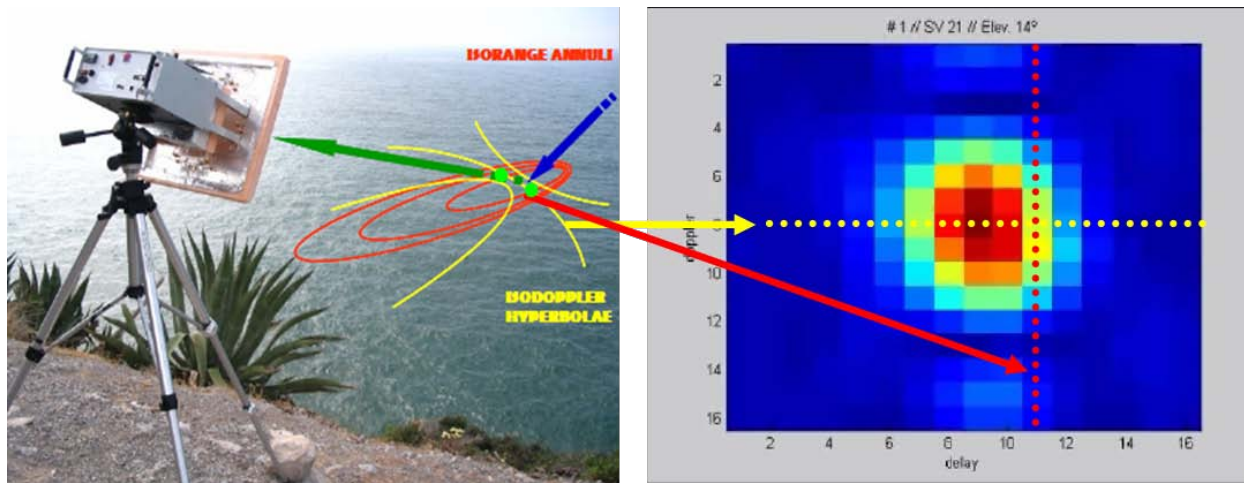


Soil moisture retrieval algorithms + data fusion for pixel disaggregation (Mrs. M. Piles, Ph. D. Thesis work) → ground-truth needed to check data



- Sample results of the application of the algorithm to a SMOS image covering the Murrumbidgee catchment (Australia), from January 23rd, 2010 (6 am).
- Empty areas in the images correspond to clouds masking MODIS Ts measurements.

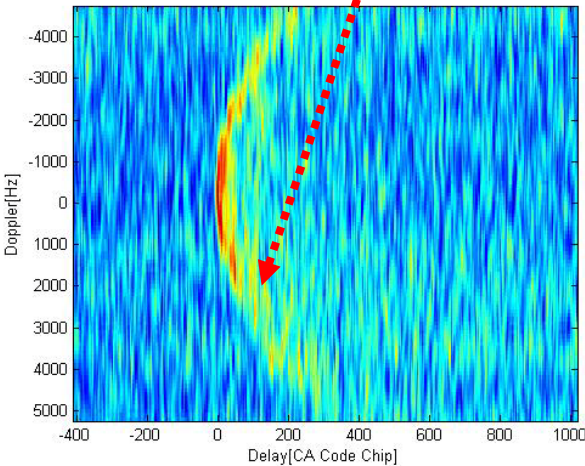
- What can a **GNSS-R reflectometer** measure?
- The most complete information is the **Delay Doppler Map (DDM)** or correlation of the received signal with a replica of the transmitted one at different time lags and Doppler shifts
 - ⇒ mapping of space (x,y) coordinates into (τ, f_d)
- The cut of the DDM for $f_d=0$ is usually called a waveform
 - ⇒ most widely used observable



- The "shape" of the DDM depends on:
 - Surface where GNSS signals are scattered: sea, ice, land...
 - ⇒ dielectric properties, surface roughness, temporal variability...
 - The relative movement of the GNSS transmitter and the receiver
 - The DDM must be integrated (coherently and incoherently) to reduce noise

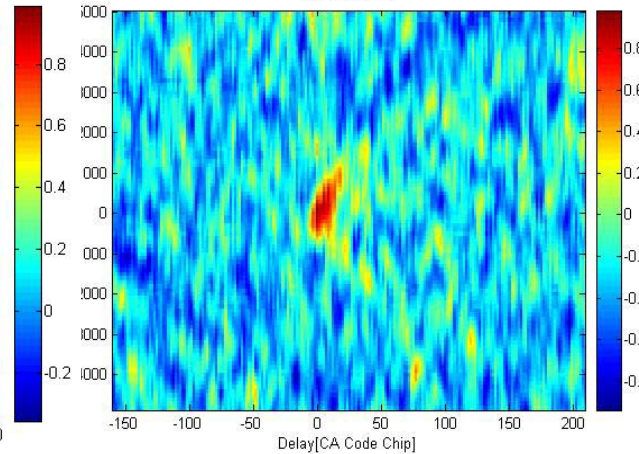
SAMPLE DATA FROM UK-DMC (processed by UPC)

DDM Acumulat



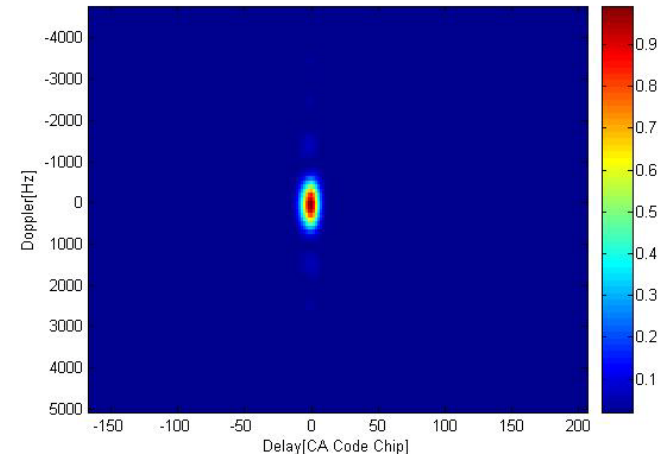
DDM $\tau_c = 1$ ms, $\tau_i = 200$ ms

DDM Acumulat



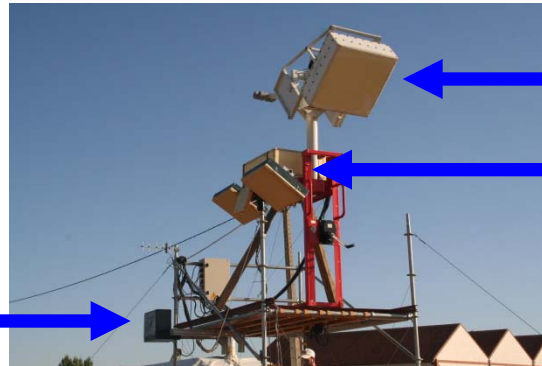
DDM $\tau_c = 1$ ms, $\tau_i = 200$ ms

DDM Acumulat



DDM $\tau_c = 1$ ms, $\tau_i = 200$ ms

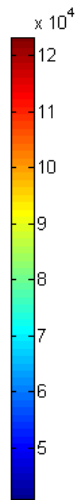
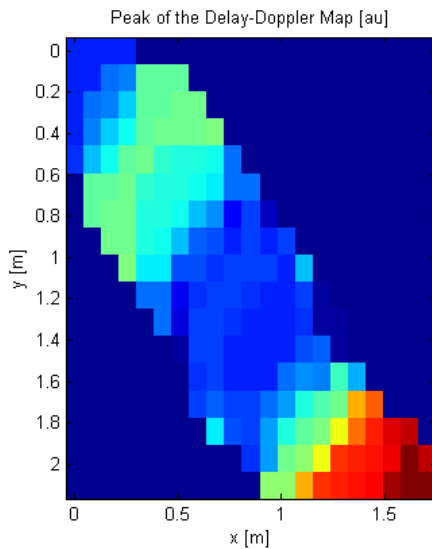
- Over land, reflection coefficient increases with soil moisture content
- **GRAJO** (**G**PS and **R**adiometric **J**oint **O**bservations) field experiment conducted at Vadillo de la Guareña (Zamora) with CIALE during SMOS preparatory and CAL/VAL activities



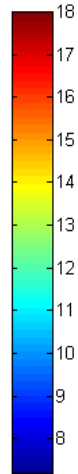
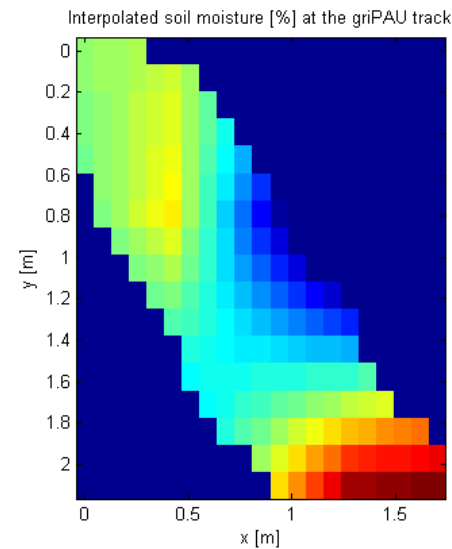
SMIGOL reflectometer

LAURA Radiometer

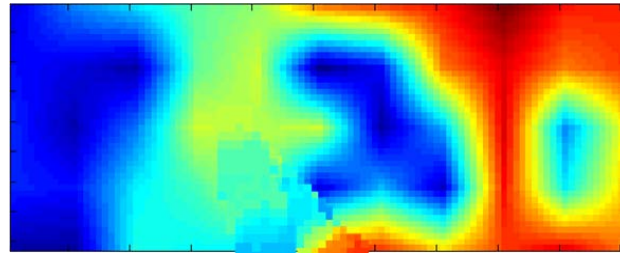
gri-PAU
(Radiometer & GPS Reflectometer)



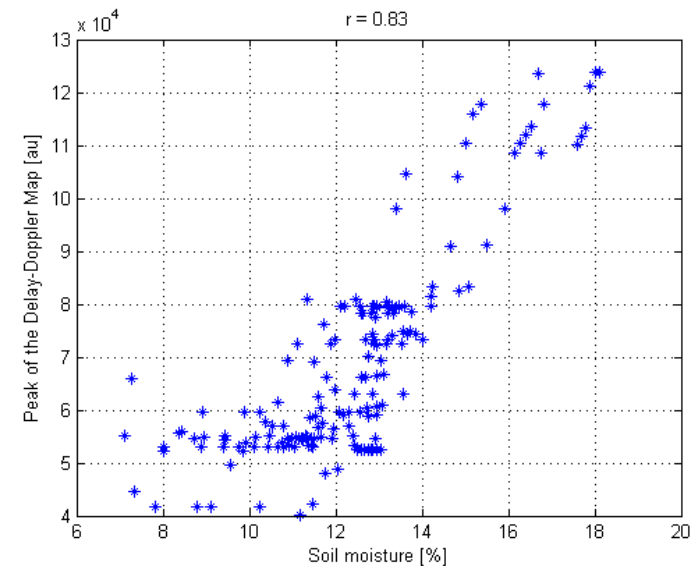
SM



- High correlation between DDM peak variations and measured SM
- Saturation at low SM values due to noise

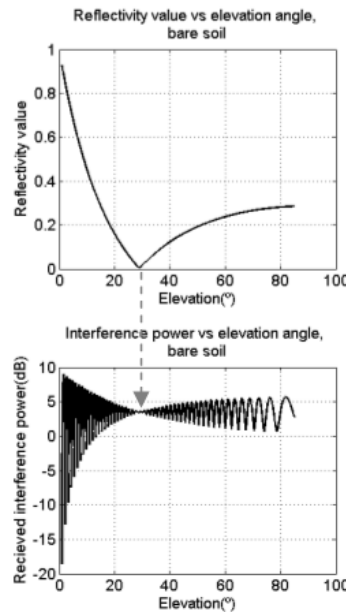
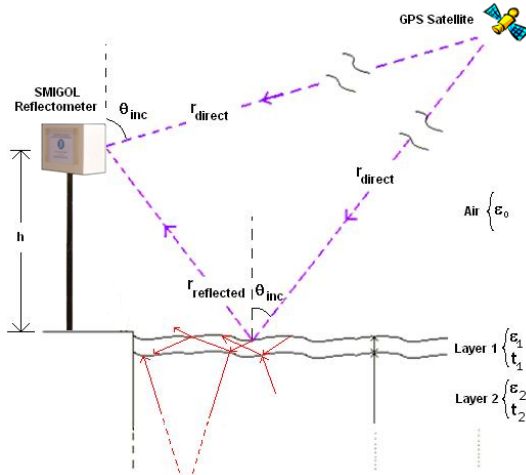


Two GNSS-R tracks
overlaid on SM map

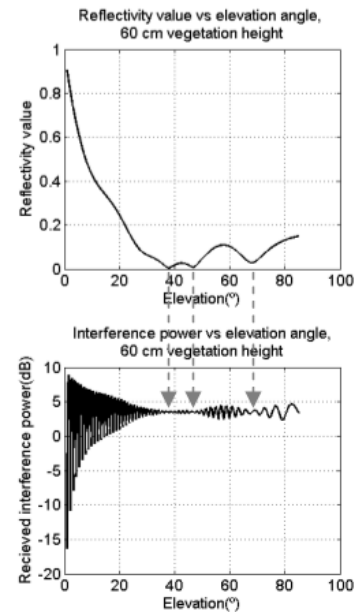


(Mr. E. Valencia, Ph. D. Thesis work)

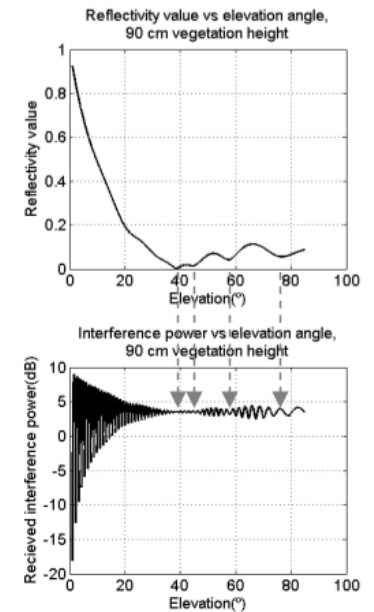
- **Interference-Pattern Technique** measures the shape of the received power as a function of the satellite elevation at vertical polarization
- A notch appears at the Brewster angle ($\Gamma_v \approx 0$) \Rightarrow depends on SM
- If there is vegetation \Rightarrow multiple "reflections" in vegetation layer \Rightarrow more notches \Rightarrow position dependent on vegetation height



(a)



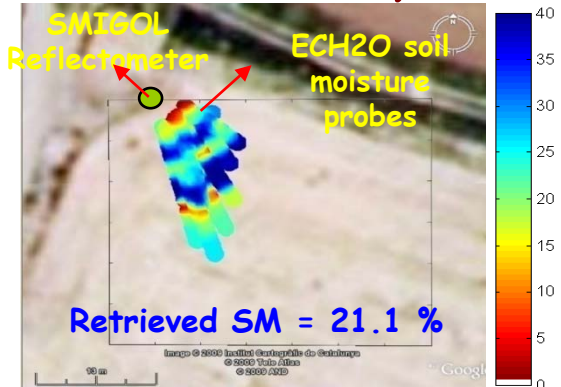
(b)



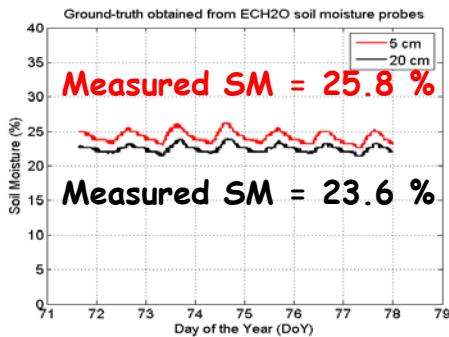
(c)

(Mrs. N. Rodríguez, Ph. D. Thesis work)

PALAU Field Experiment

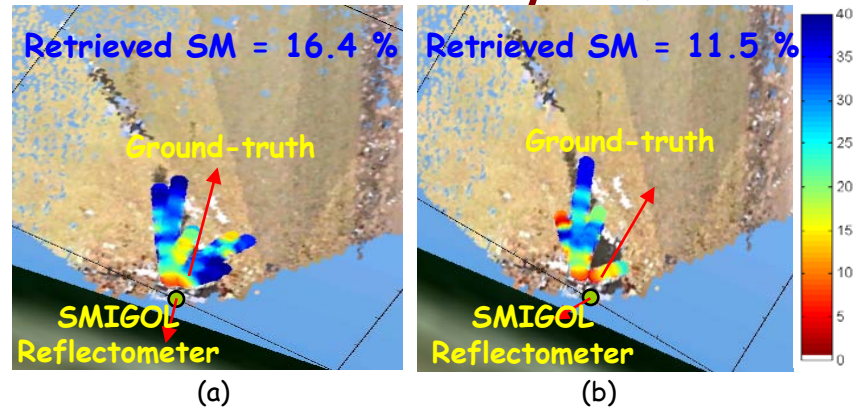


Soil moisture map derived in presence of vegetation, 11/3/2008
map scale = 13 m

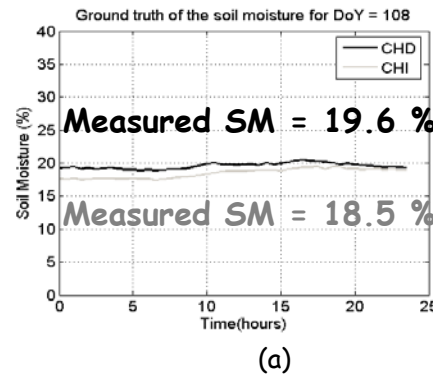


Ground-truth for the soil moisture of the ECH2O probes, from 11th of March (DoY=71) to 17th of March (DoY=78).

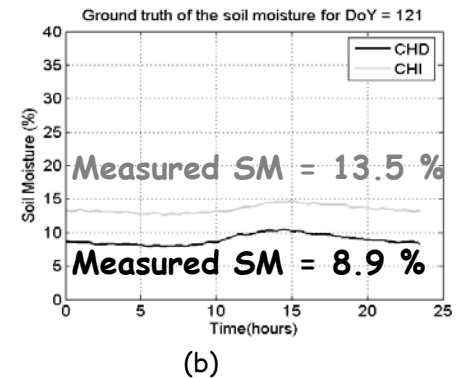
GRAJO Field Experiment



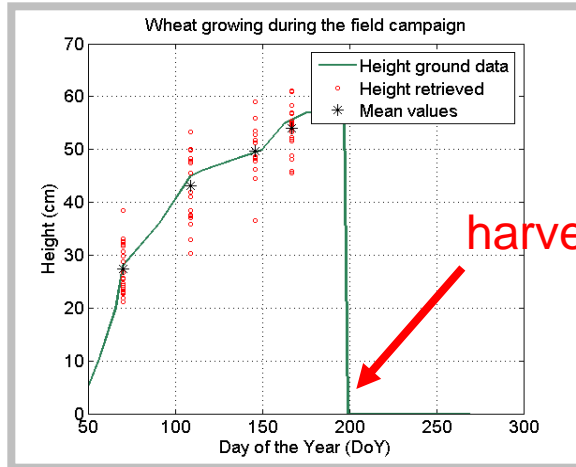
Soil moisture map derived in presence of vegetation, 18/4/2009-1/5/2009
map scale = 27 m



Ground-truth of the soil moisture provided by CIALE and University of Salamanca team for DoY=108 and DoY=121.

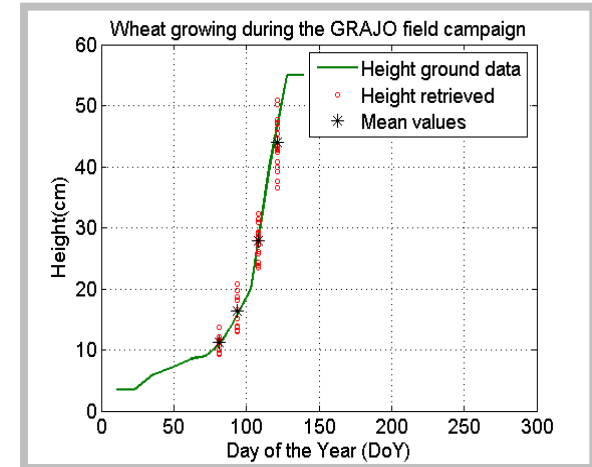


PALAU Field Experiment

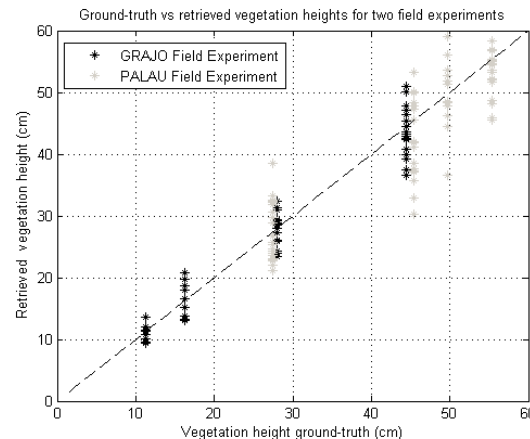


Wheat height evolution. Data processed on 11/3, 19/4, 26/5 and 16/6 for all available satellites

GRAJO Field Experiment



Wheat height evolution. Data processed on 22/3, 4/4, 18/4, and 1/5 for all available satellites



- SM retrieval by Microwave Radiometry is well established today
- SM retrieval using GNSS-R is a promising technique

And soil moisture monitoring not from the ground...
but close to:

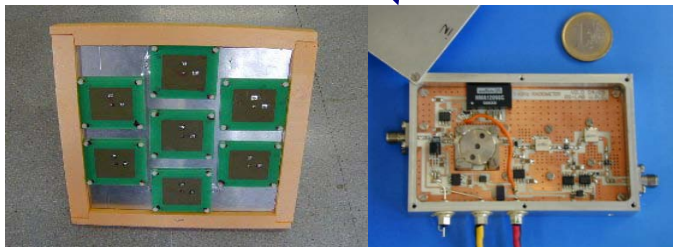
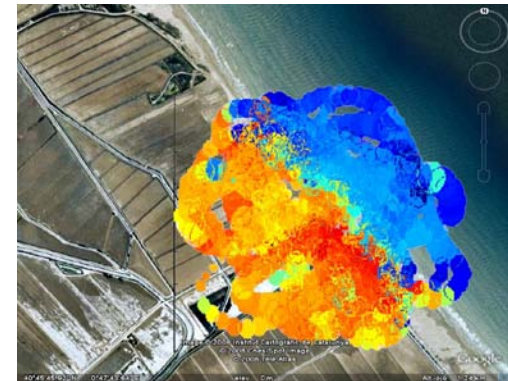


- Receiver miniaturization allows to board microwave radiometers and GNSS-Reflectometer in R/C small aircrafts to make SM maps
- Ground-based \Rightarrow high revisit time, high spatial resolution, poor coverage
- Space-borne \Rightarrow "poor" revisit time, poor spatial resolution, large coverage
- Airborne \Rightarrow in between + needed to make the "connection" between them



TB map
Marquesa beach
Ebro river mouth

$h < 300$ m



SM map
Vadillo de la Guareña
(Zamora)

(Mr. X. Bosch Ms C Thesis work and
Mr. R. Acevo Ph. D. Thesis work)

