

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



GLOBAL LONG-TERM DAILY 1KM SURFACE SOIL MOISTURE DATASET WITH PHYSICS-INFORMED MACHINE LEARNING (GSSM1KM)

REPORTER: QIANQIAN HAN, YIJIAN ZENG, LIJIE ZHANG, BOB SU

18 JAN 2023



FACULTY OF GEO-INFORMATION SCIENCE AND EARTH OBSERVATION



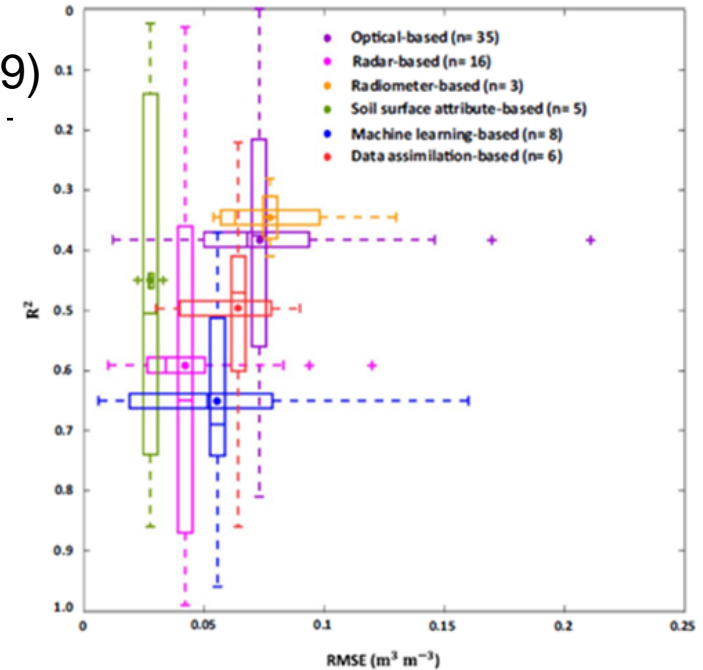
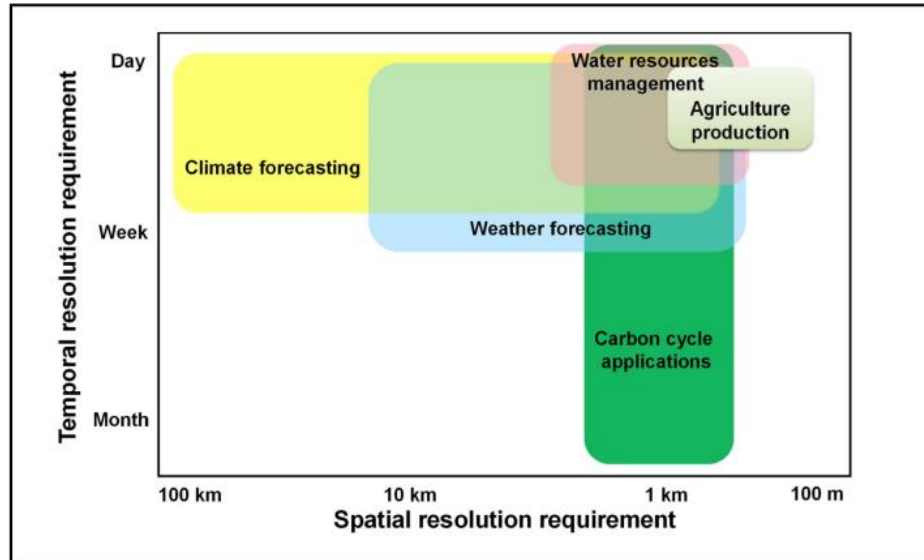


OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Materials and Methodology
3. Results

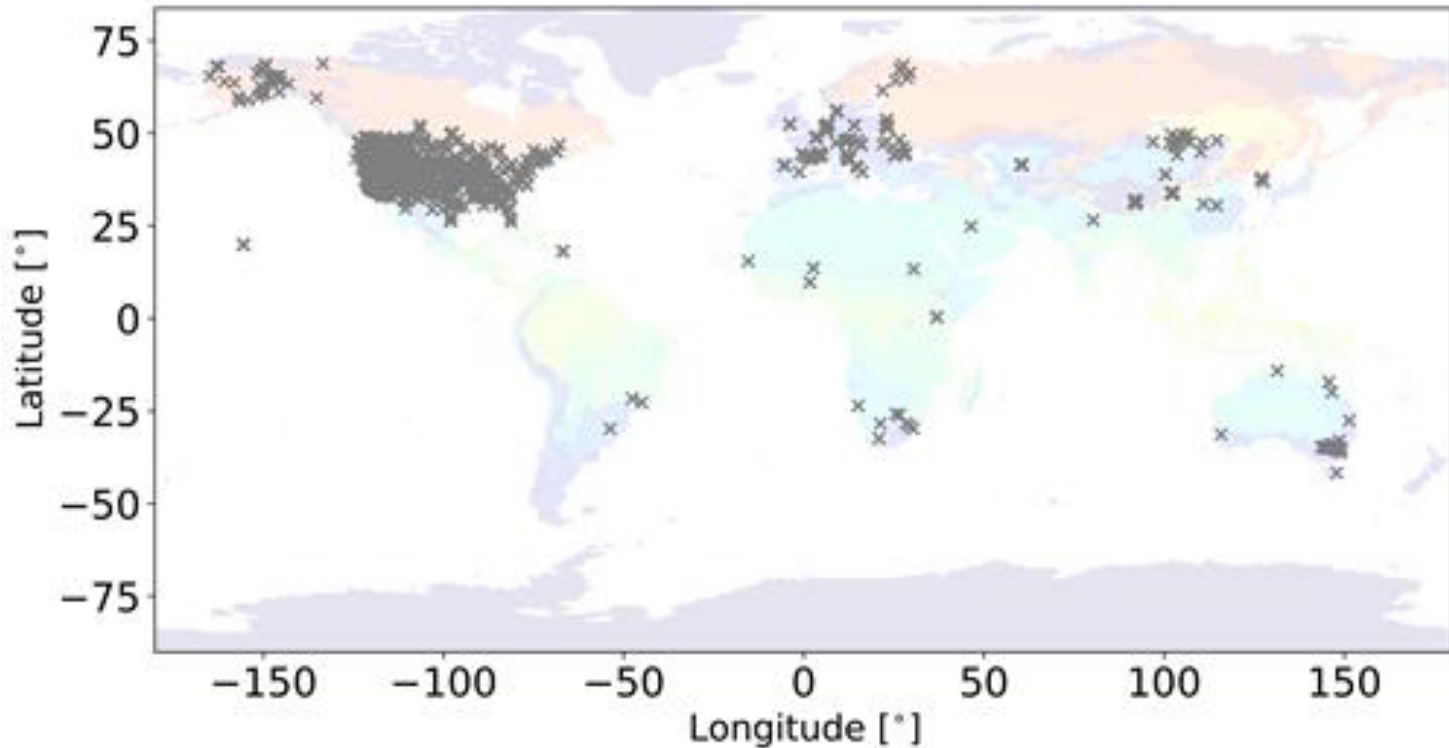
1. INTRODUCTION

(Sabaghy, 2019)



- Surface soil moisture (SSM) is one of the essential climate variables that play a fundamental role in the water and heat exchanges between the land and atmosphere.
- A long-term and high resolution SSM is missing.
- Random forest (RF) provide a possibility to facilitate the understanding of the relationship between the available in-situ SSM and land surface (atmospheric) features at the global scale.

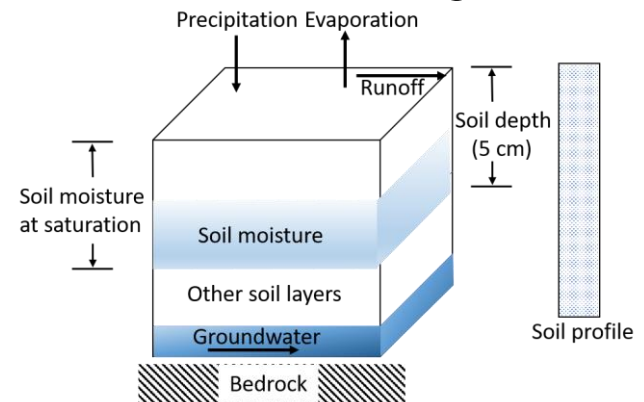
2. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY



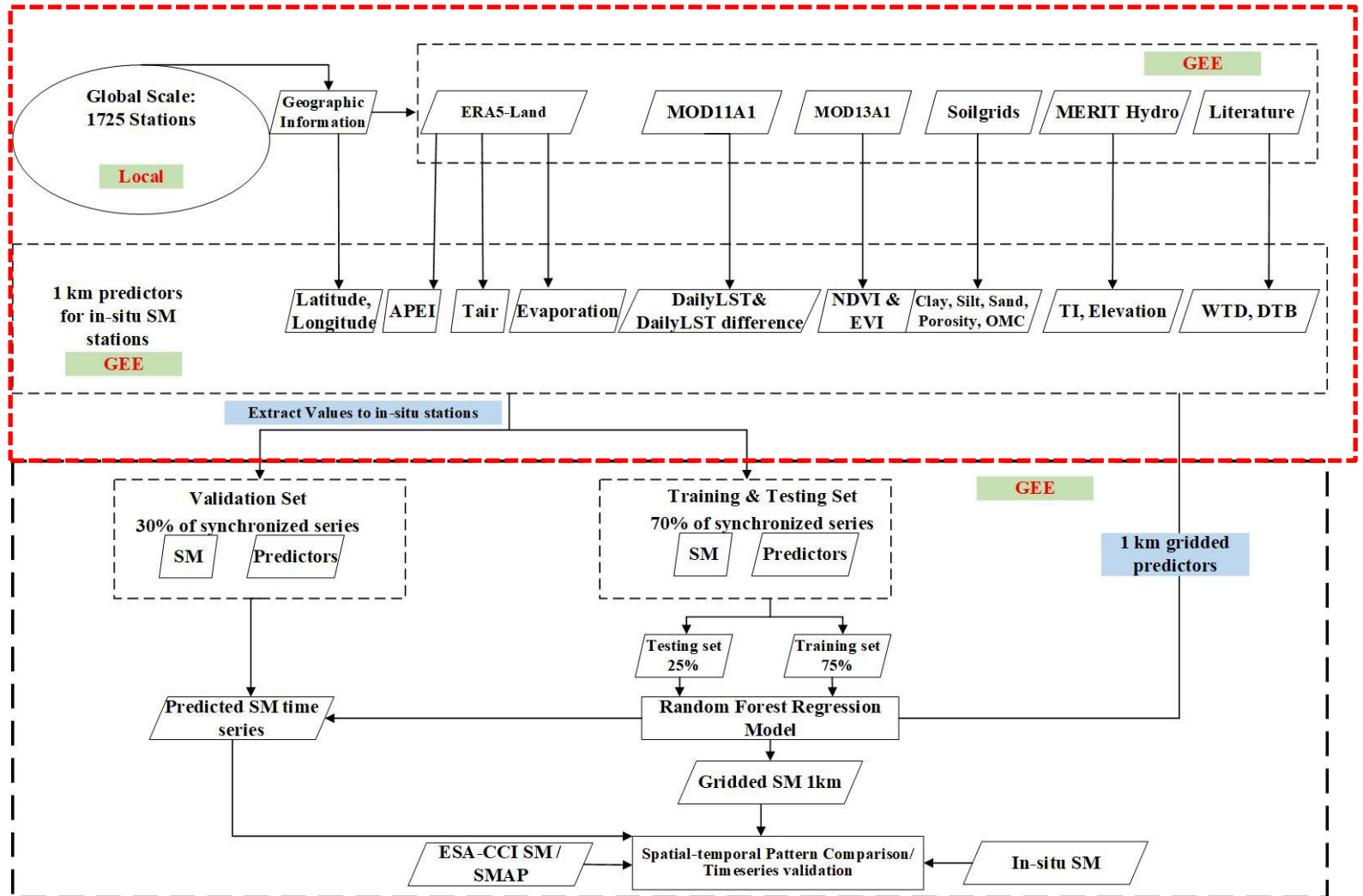
International soil moisture network (ISMN) delivers quality controlled long-term in-situ soil moisture observations. By the end of 2020, the database consisted of 2678 stations from 65 networks around the world, and ISMN is still growing.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

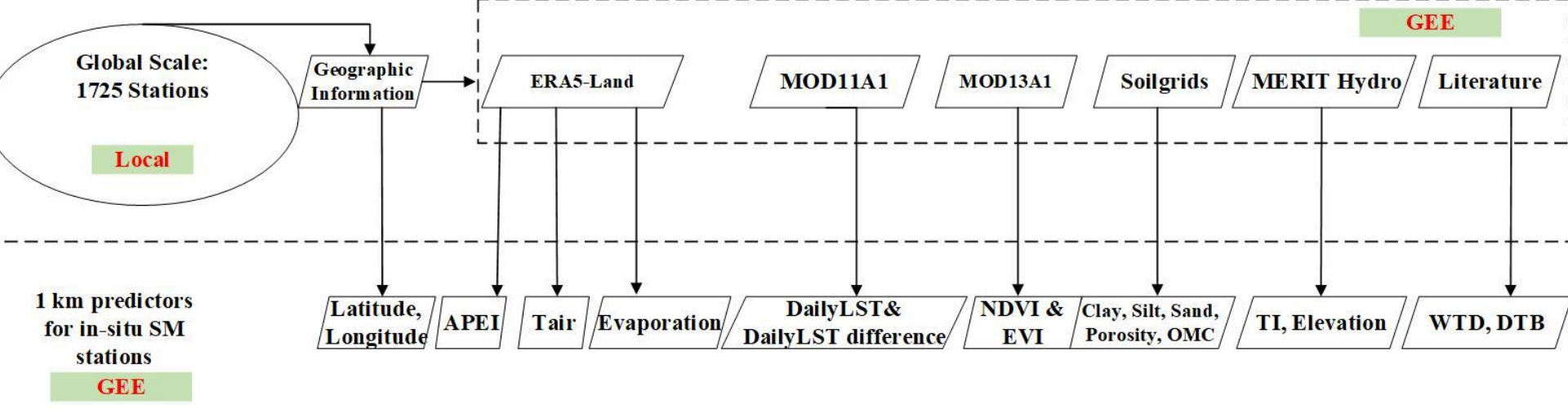
- In-situ Soil Moisture: International Soil Moisture Network (ISMN)
- Land surface features from Satellites (**available on GEE**):
 - ① Antecedent Precipitation Evaporation Index (APEI), Evaporation, Air Temperature (T_{air}) – ERA5
 - ② Daily Land Surface Temperature (LST), Daily LST Difference – MOD11A1
 - ③ Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI) – MOD13A1
 - ④ Soil Texture, porosity, organic matter content - Soilgrids
 - ⑤ Topographic Index
 - ⑥ Digital Terrain Model (DEM)
 - ⑦ Water Table Depth
 - ⑧ Depth to Bedrock
 - ⑨ Geographical location



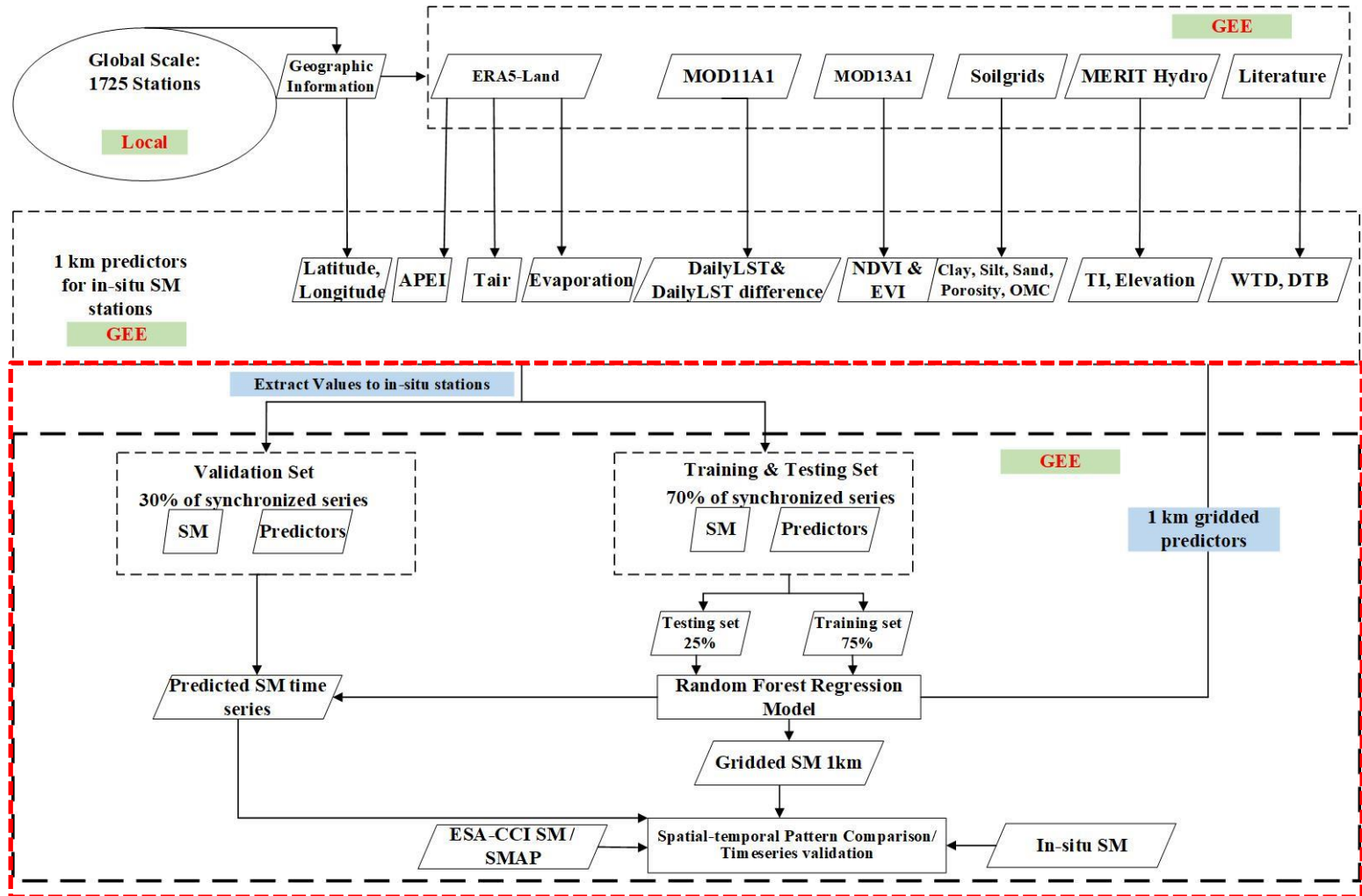
3. RESULTS



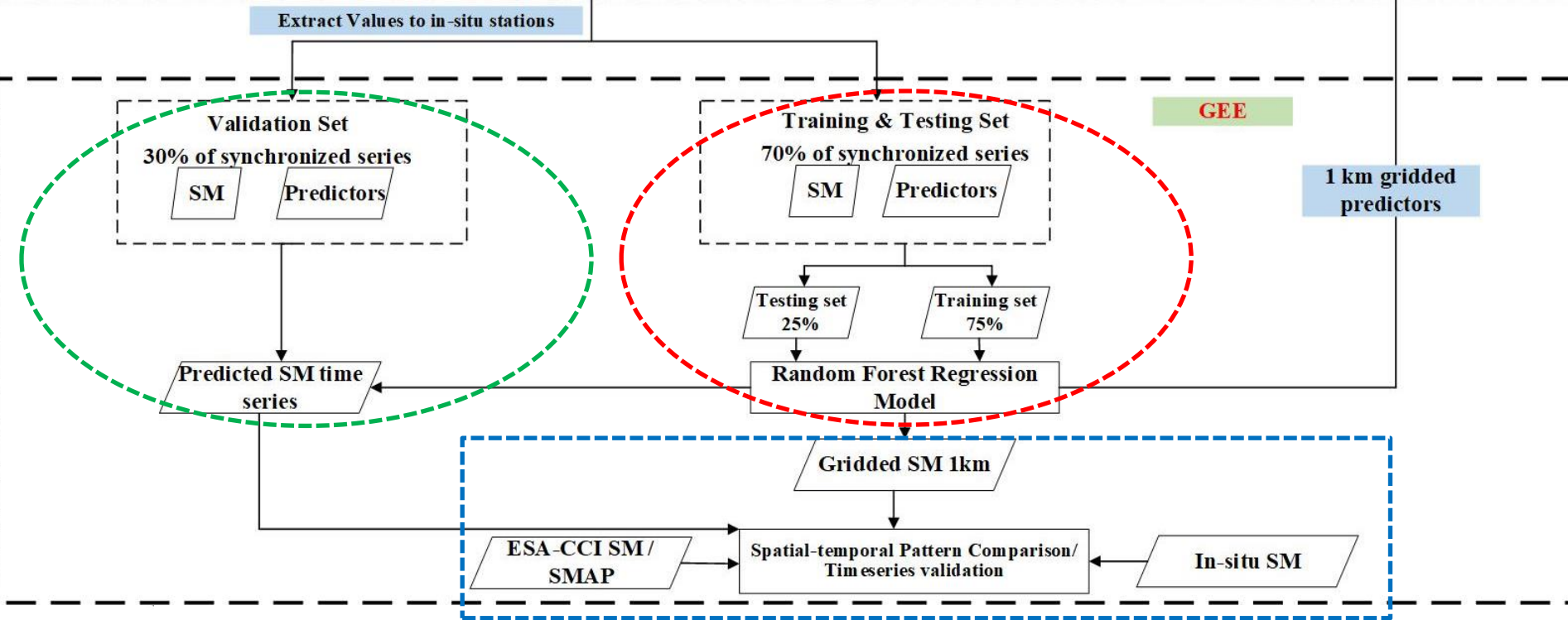
3. RESULTS



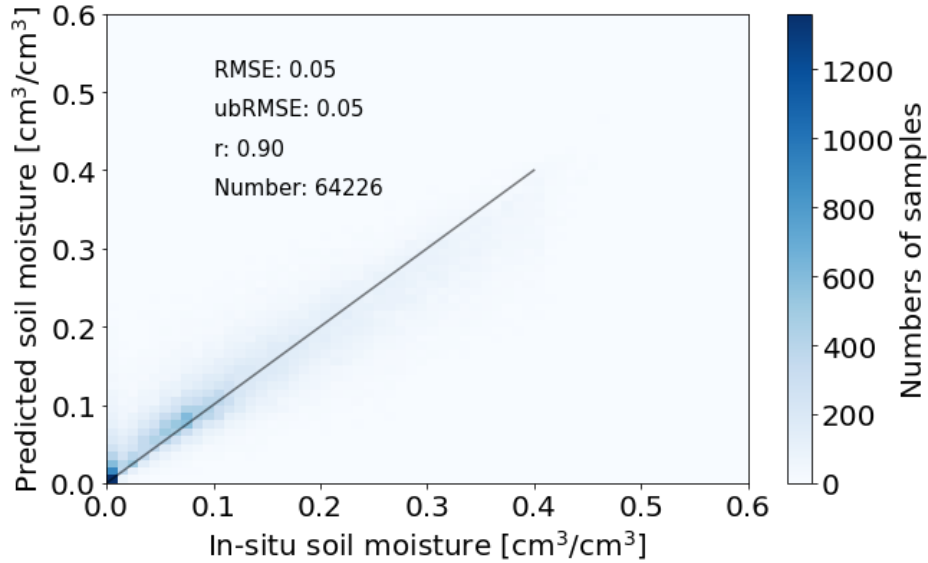
3. RESULTS



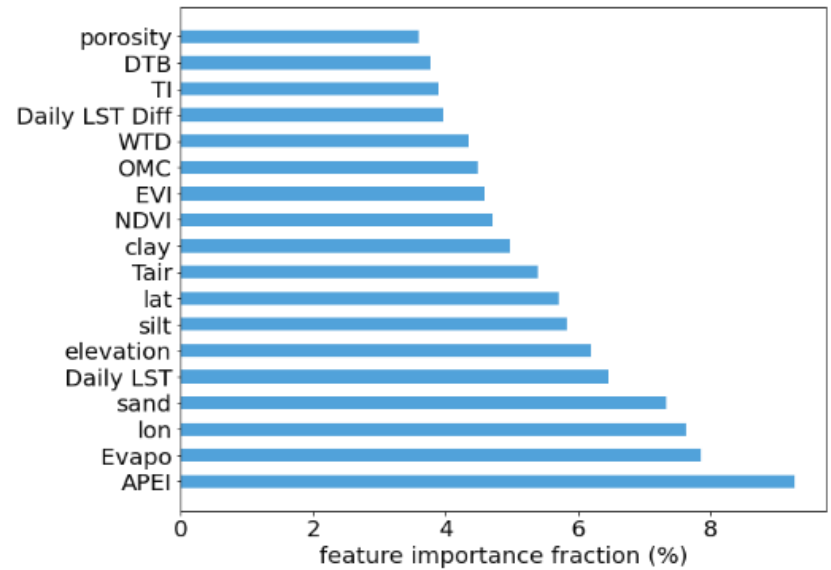
3. RESULTS



3. RESULTS

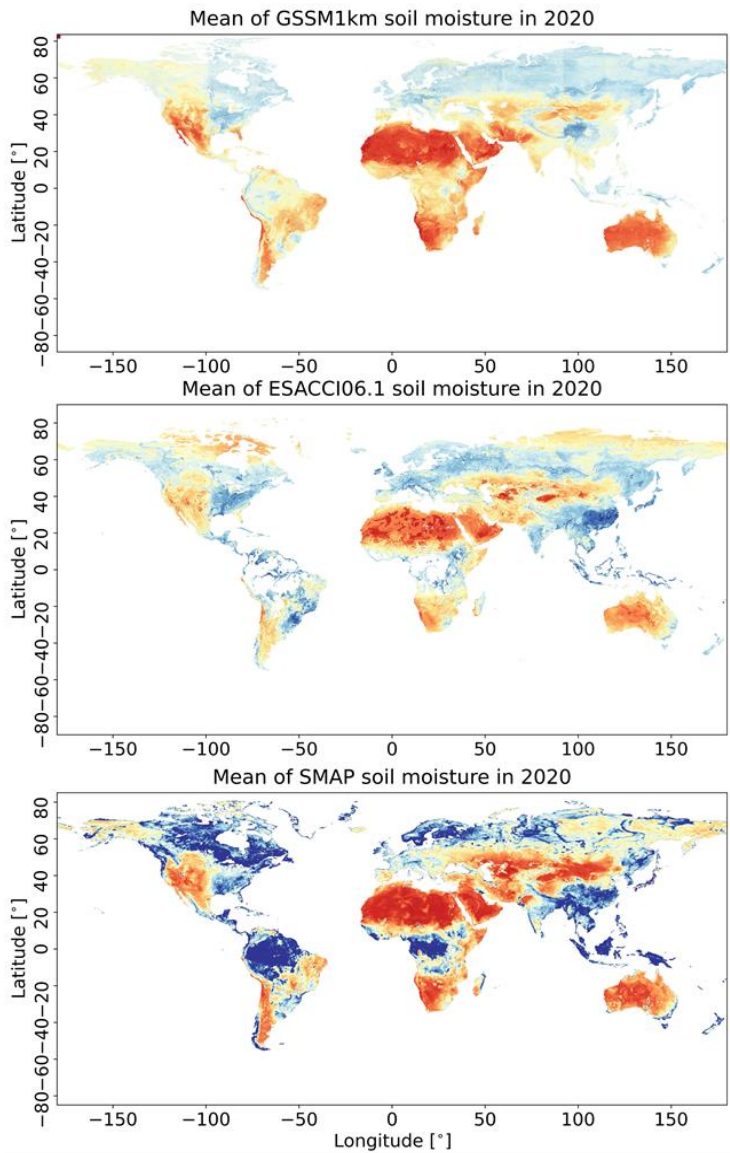


(a) Model testing

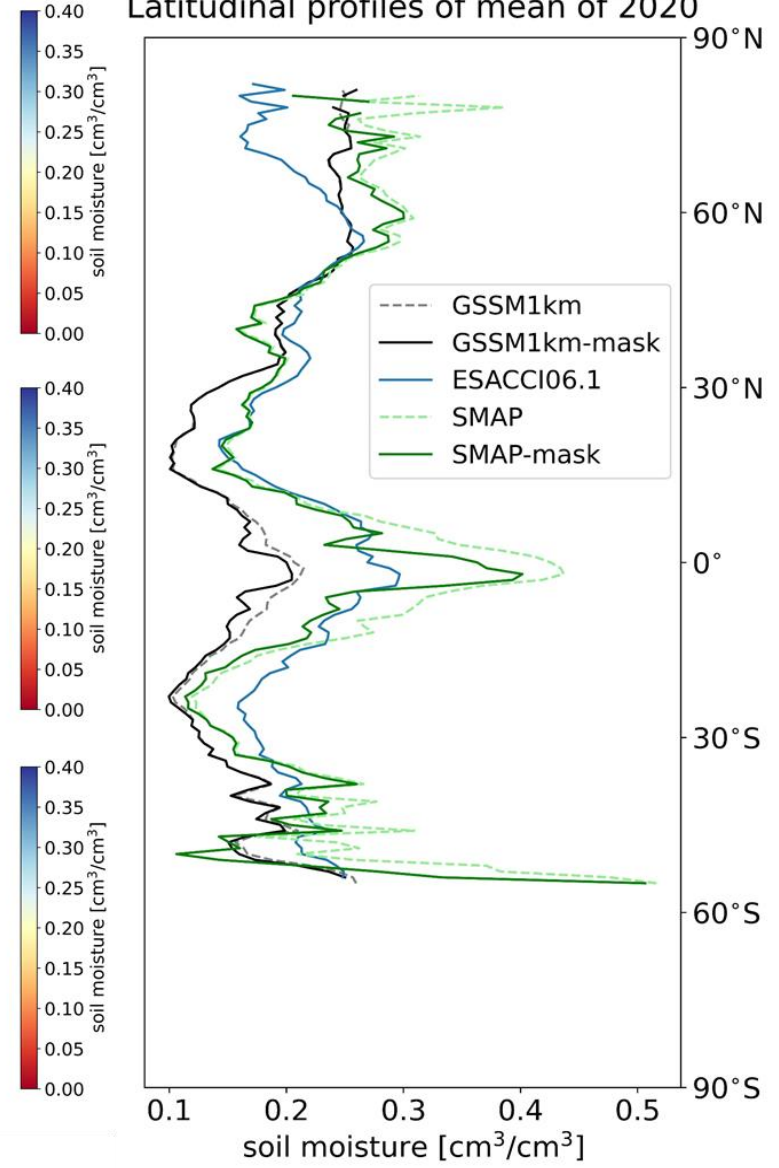


(b) Feature Importance

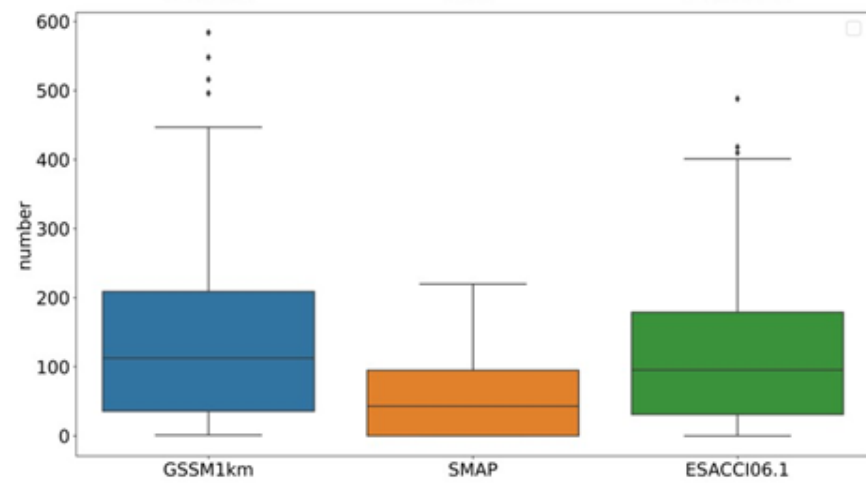
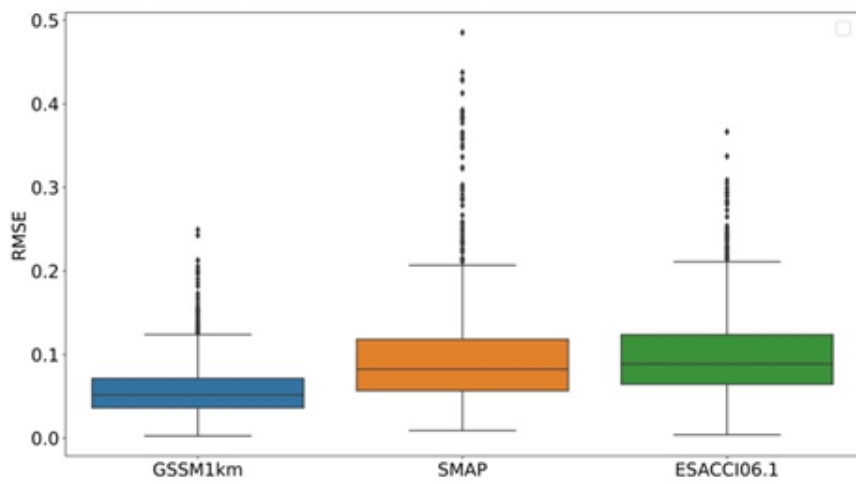
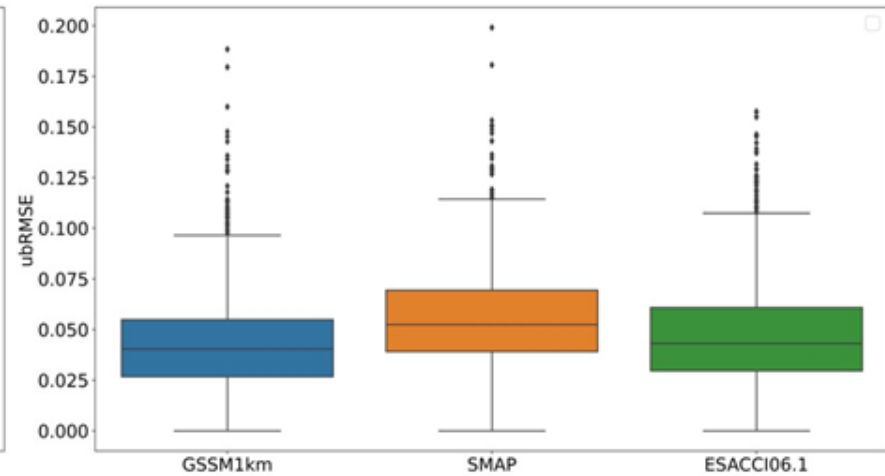
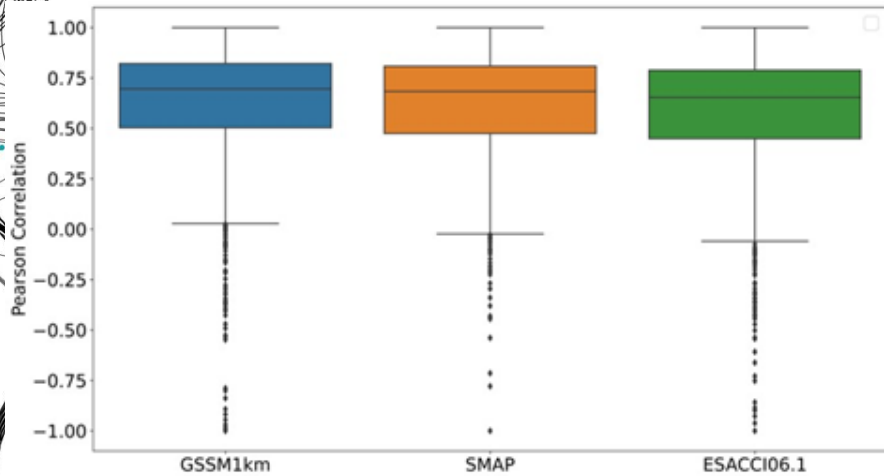
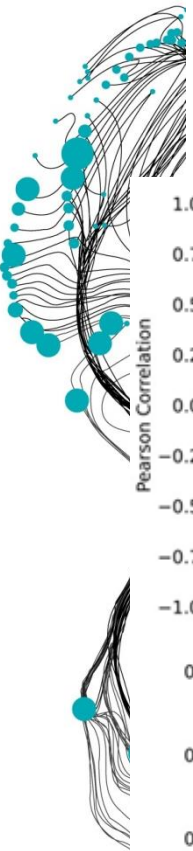
3. RESULTS



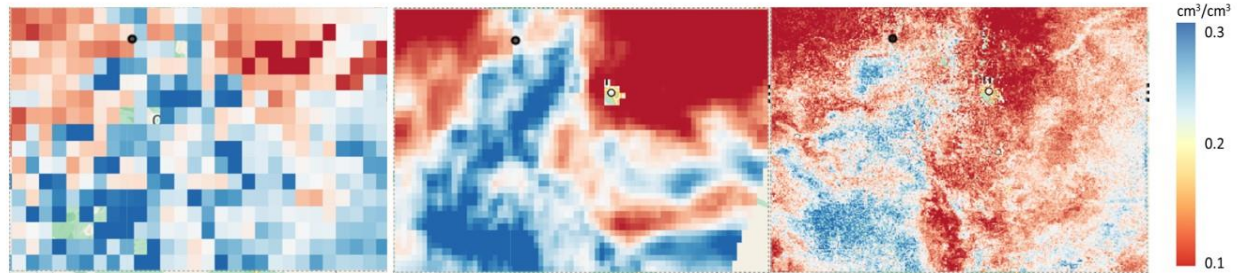
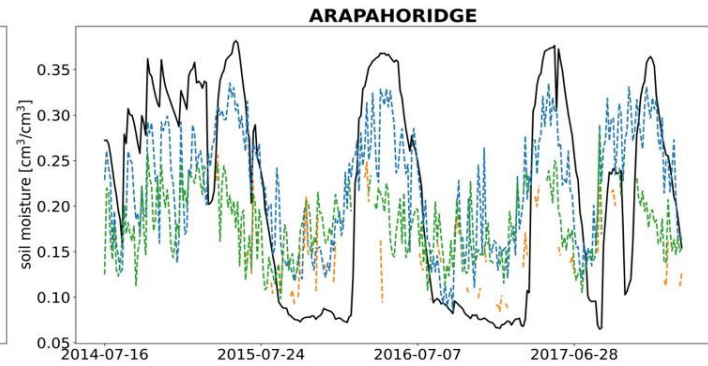
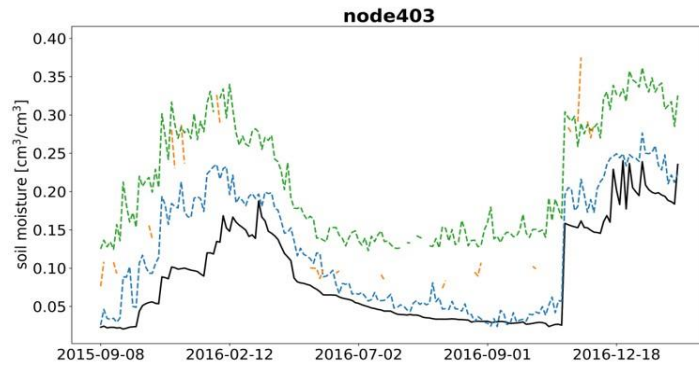
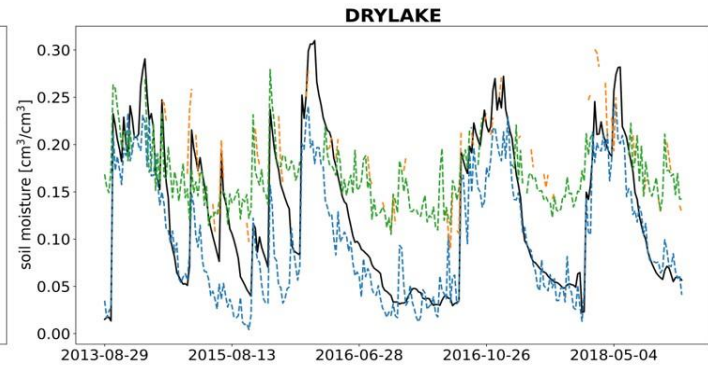
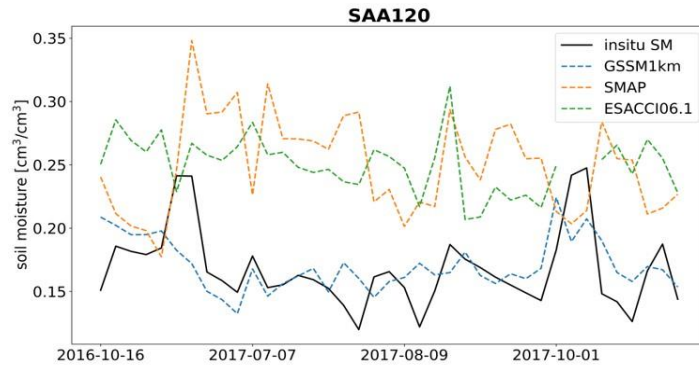
Latitudinal profiles of mean of 2020



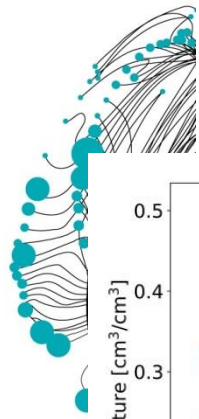
3. RESULTS



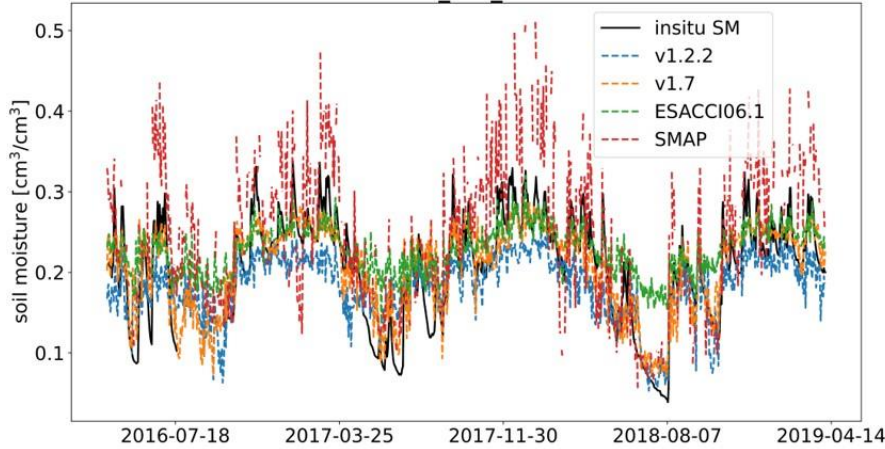
3. RESULTS



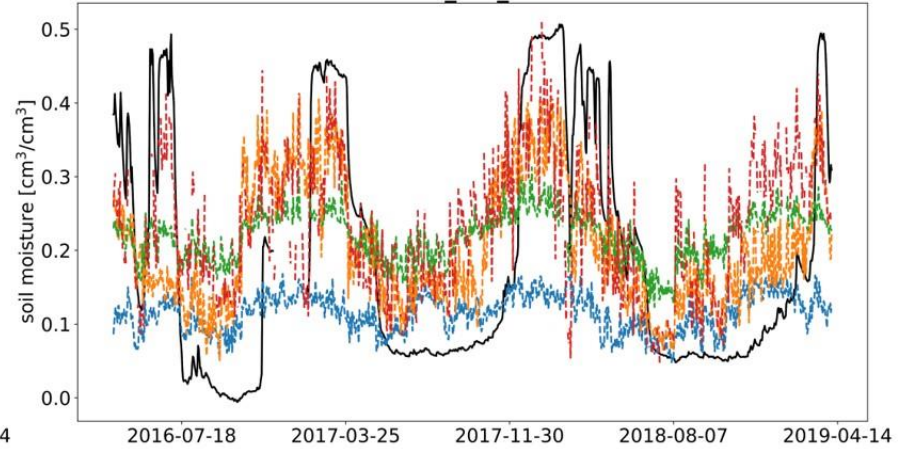
3. RESULTS



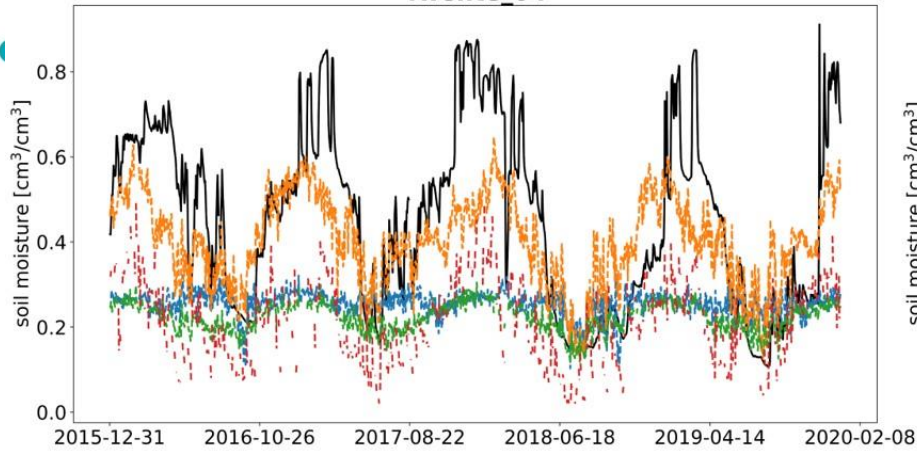
RM_SM_02



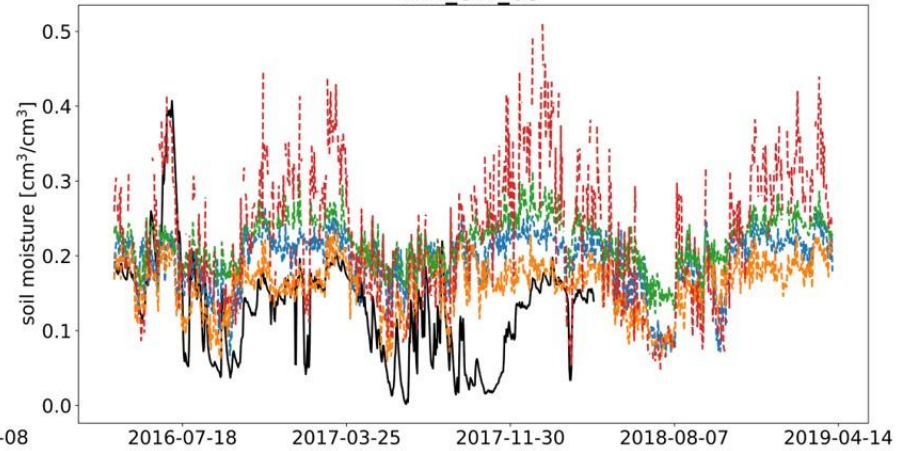
RM_SM_12



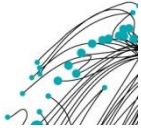
Twente_04



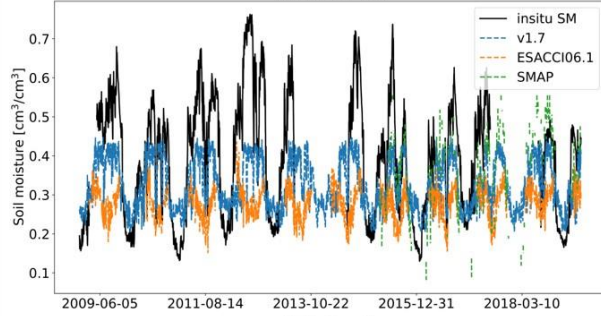
RM_SM_09



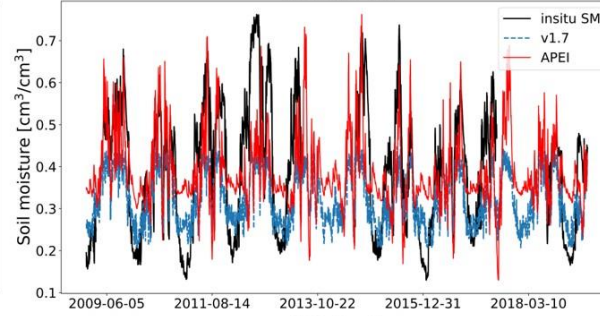
3. RESULTS



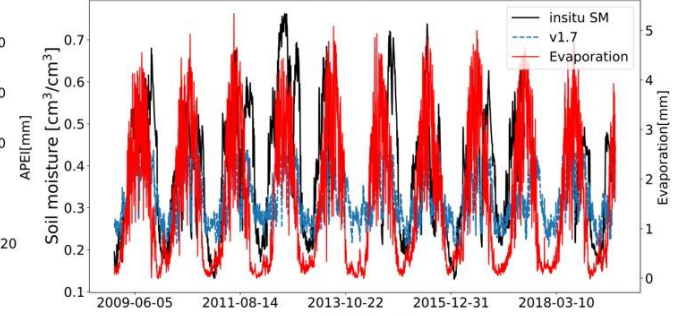
(a1) NST 05



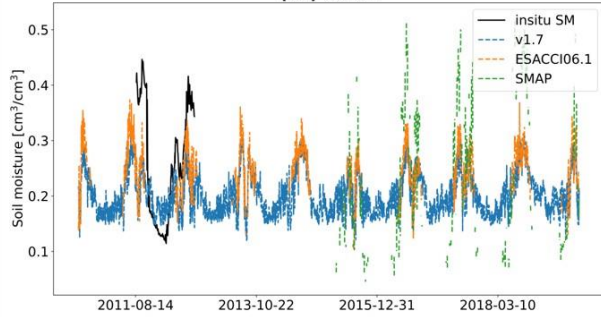
(a2) NST 05



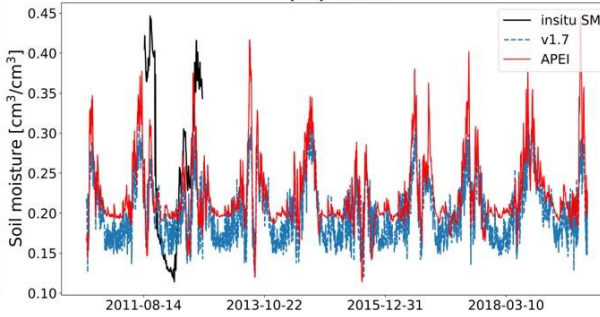
(a3) NST 05



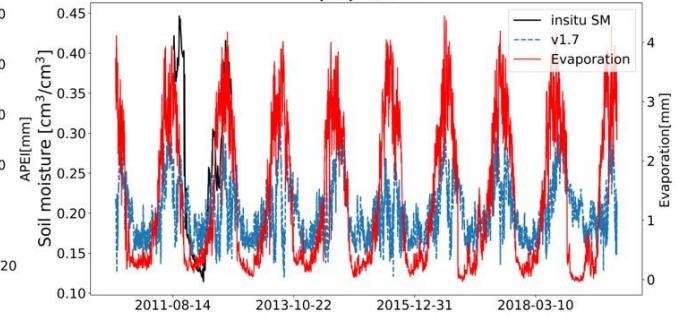
(b1) South



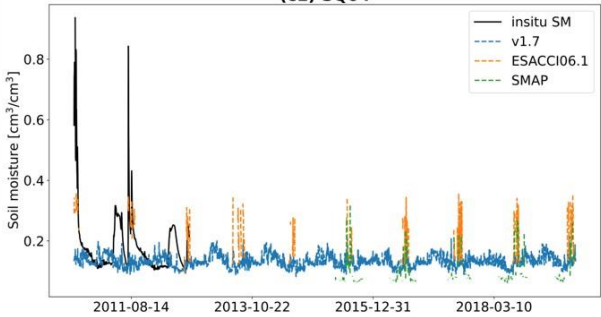
(b2) South



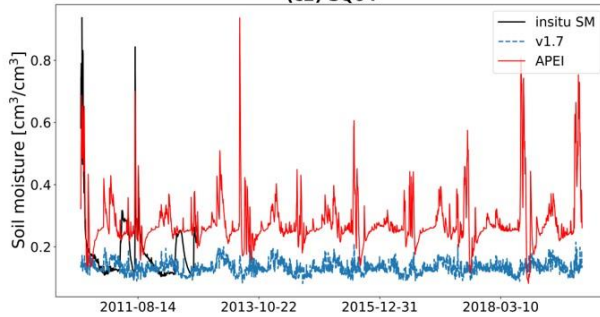
(b3) South



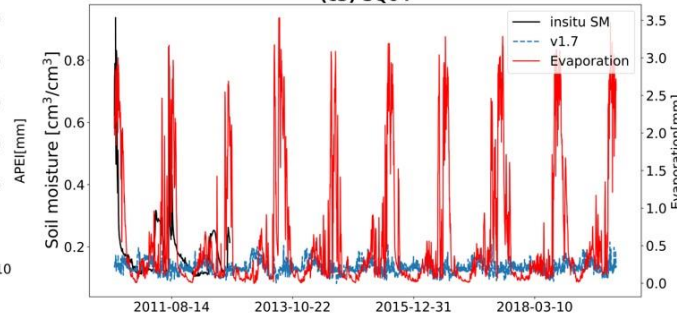
(c1) SQ04



(c2) SQ04



(c3) SQ04





5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

- The RF regression was trained based on the synchronised in-situ SM and other land surface features (e.g. API, LST, NDVI/EVI, TI...)
- The testing results show that the RMSE is 0.05 cm³/cm³ and Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.88 at the global scale.
- The evaluation results of the RF regression model at in-situ stations also show satisfactory performance.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR LISTENING!

q.han@utwente.nl