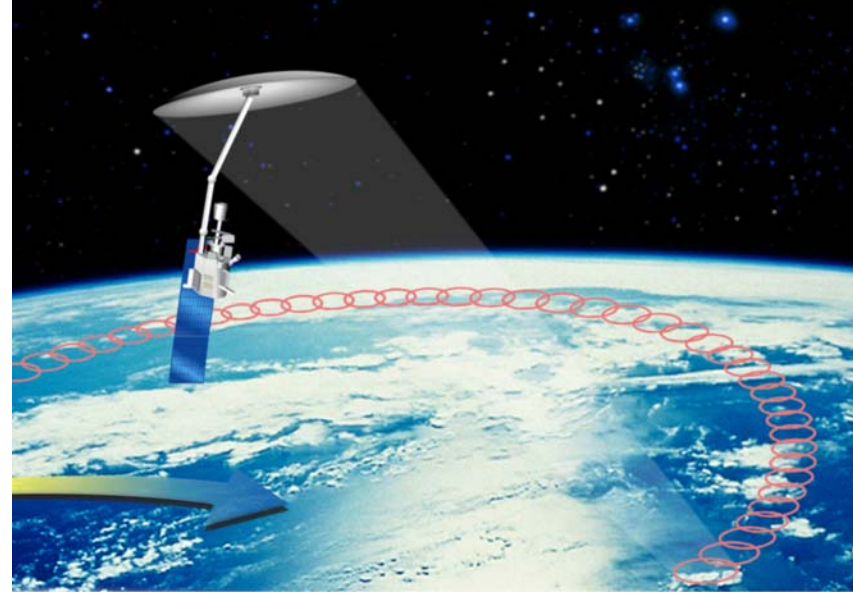


# Hydros Overview and Status

Dara Entekhabi (MIT) – Principal Investigator  
Yunjin Kim (NASA JPL) – Project Manager  
Eni Njoku (NASA JPL) – JPL Project Scientist  
Peggy O'Neill (NASA GSFC) – GSFC Project Scientist



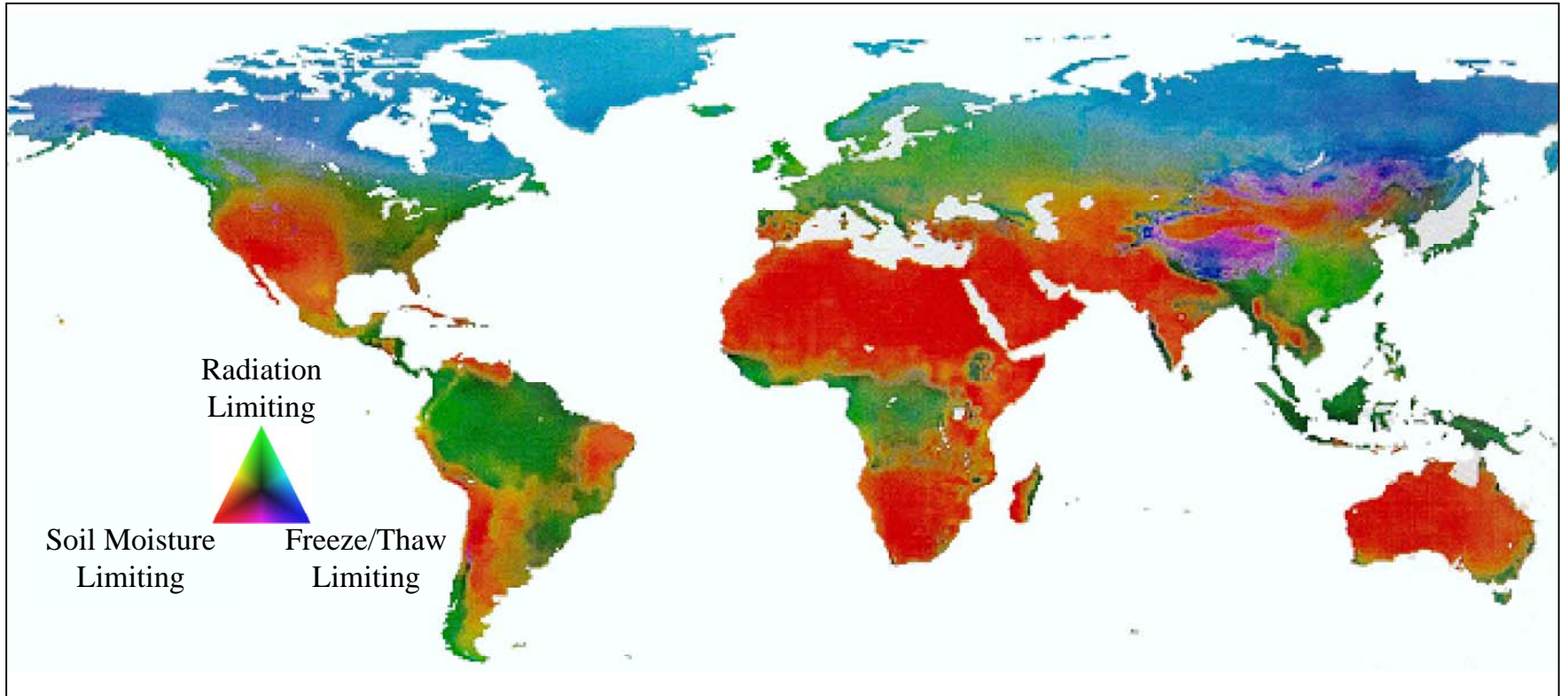
CEOP-IGWCO Joint Workshop

March 2005

Tokyo

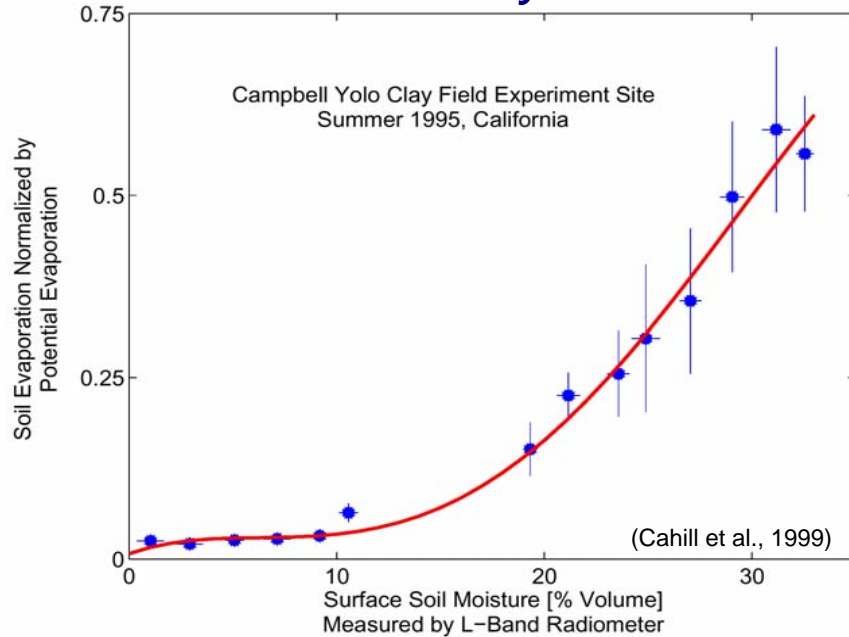


# What Limits the Water and Energy Exchange Between Land and Atmosphere?





## Water Cycle

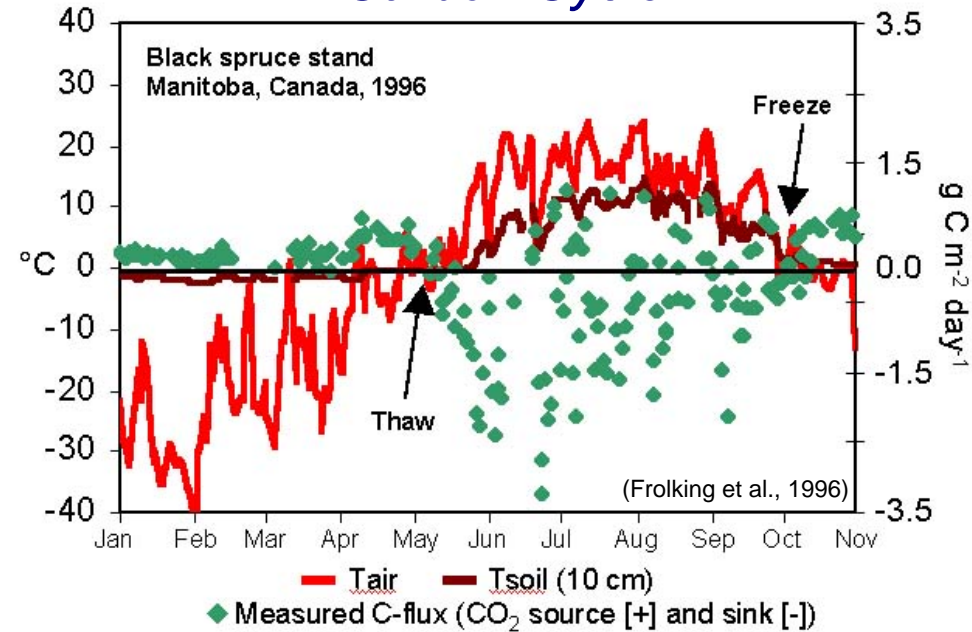


*Soil Moisture Controls the Rate of Continental Water and Energy Cycles*

Are climate model simulations of regional water cycle correct?

What is the new atmospheric predictability envelope with incorporation of land memory?

## Carbon Cycle

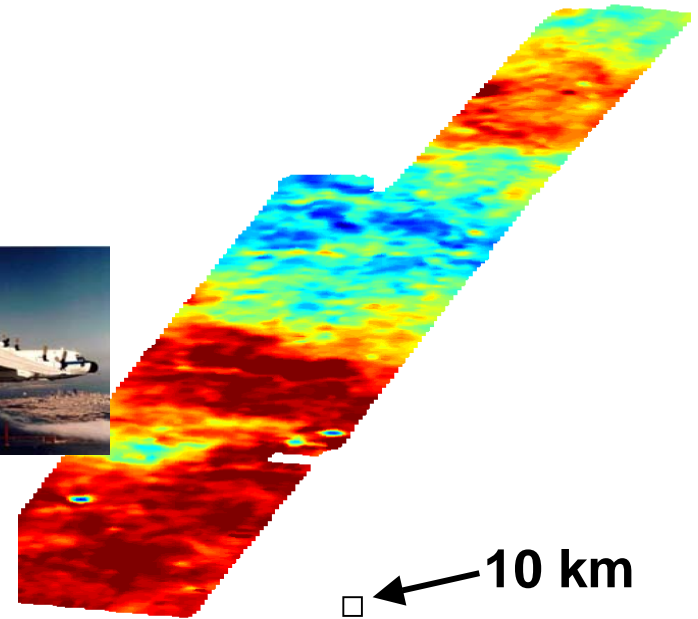
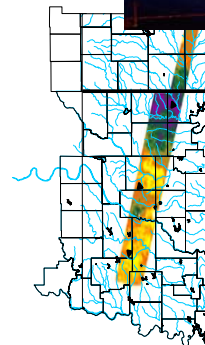
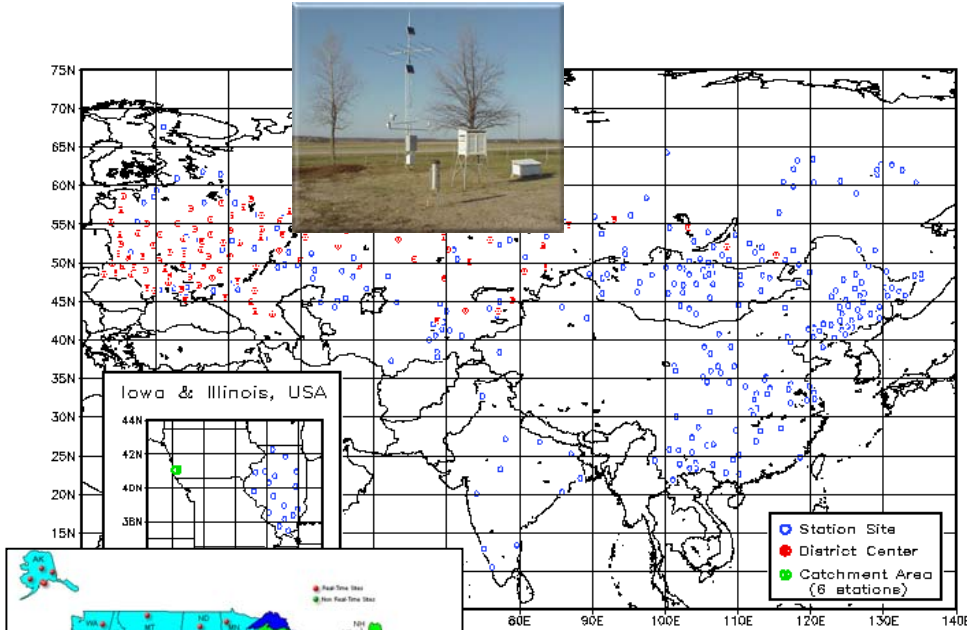


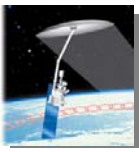
*Landscape Freeze/Thaw Dynamics Drive Boreal Carbon Balance.*

Are Northern Land Masses Sources or Sinks for Atmospheric Carbon?



# Where Are We Going to Get the Measurements?





# Measurement Requirements



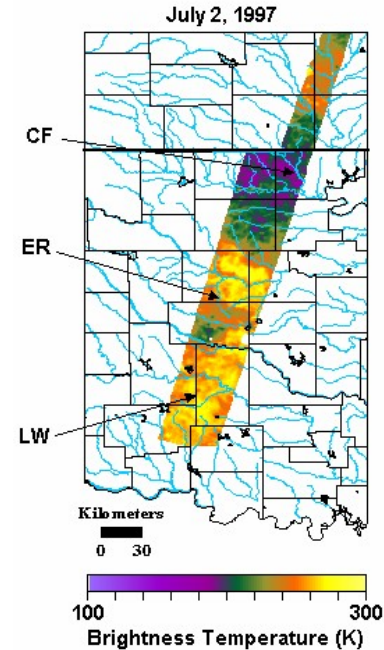
## Spatial Resolution:

- Soil moisture: 40 km (Hydroclimatology)
- Soil moisture: 10 km (Hydrometeorology)
- Freeze-thaw: 3 km (Heterogeneity)

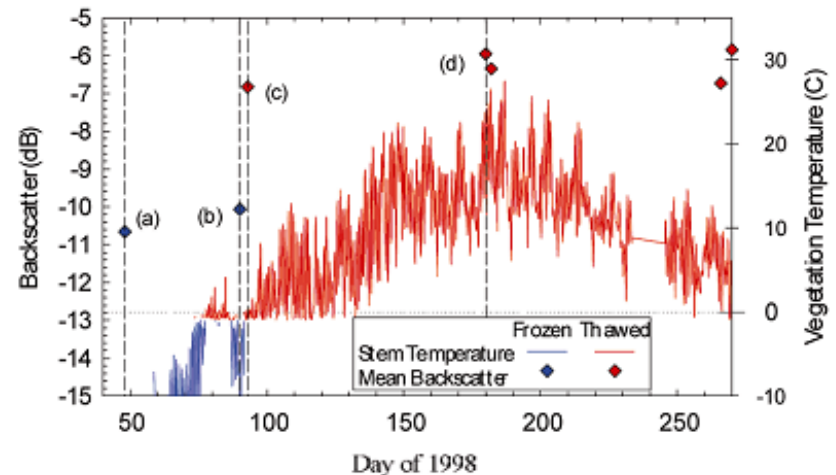
## Temporal Sampling (Global revisit):

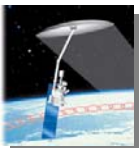
- 2-3 days globally (soil moisture)
- 1 to 2 days above 45°N (freeze-thaw)

## Integrated Active and Passive L-band Sensors



b) JERS-1 L-band SAR comparison with vegetation temperature





# Hydros Mission Status




A hydrology mission to address water and carbon cycle science and natural hazards application requirements



Earth System Science Pathfinder (ESSP)

1. Science-driven
2. Low technological risk
3. Cost-capped

2000-2002	Phase A (Two-Step Proposal)
October 2002	ESSP-3 Selection
November 2002	Risk Mitigation Phase
December 2003	Selection
Since Feb 2004	<b>Formulation Phase</b>



**GENERAL DYNAMICS**  
C4 Systems

	FY 2004				FY 2005				FY 2006				FY 2007				FY 2008				FY 2009				FY 2010							
	2004				2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				2010							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
<b>Major Milestones</b>	Phase A - 27 mo								Phase B - 14 mo				Phase C - 24 mo								Phase D - 14 mo				E							
	1/1/04									5/1/06					5/1/07														9/3/10			
	Project Start								SRR/PMSR				PDR				CDR				ARR				ETRR				Launch			

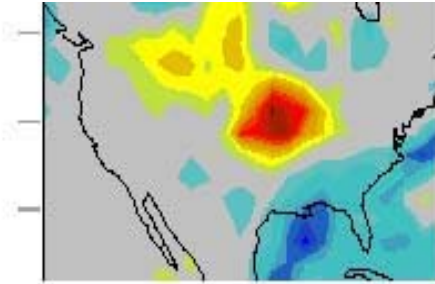


# Predictability Impacts

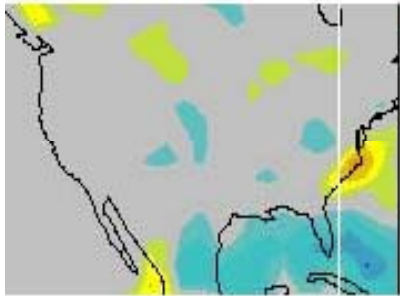


## Summer 1993 Rainfall Minus Summer 1988 Rainfall

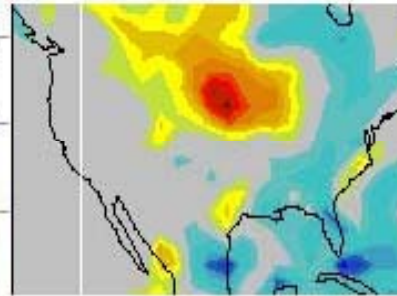
Observations



Model driven by SSTs



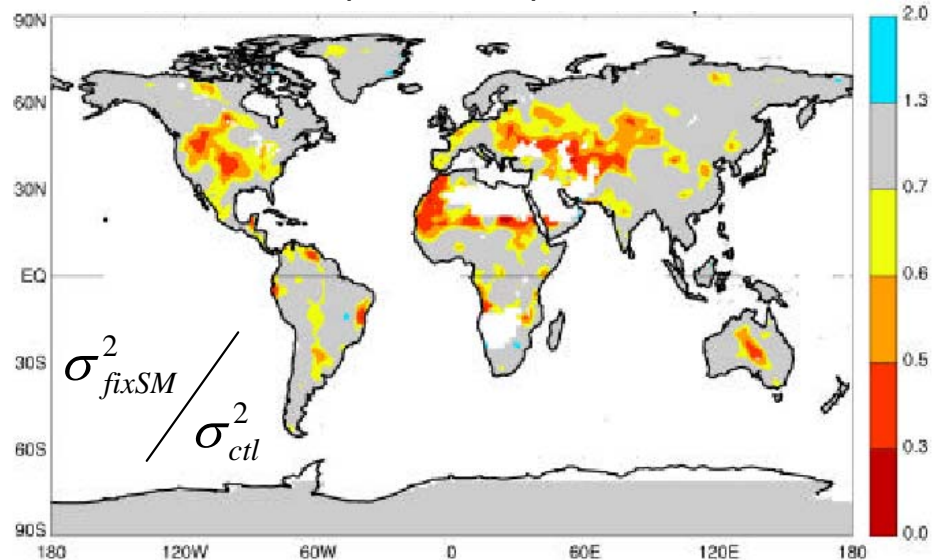
Model driven by soil moisture and SSTs



Schubert et al. (2002)

Hydros data will be used to extend seasonal climate predictability by incorporating land memory and land-atmosphere interaction processes in atmospheric models

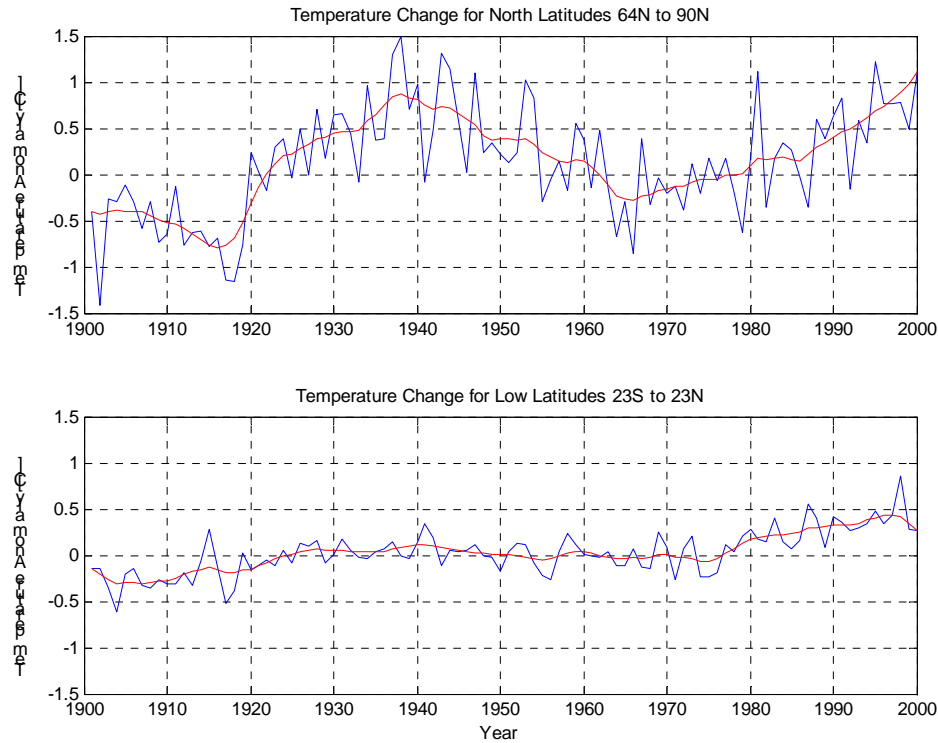
## Multi-Model Consensus of Regions Where Soil Moisture Impacts Precipitation



Koster et al. (2004), *Science*, 305, 1138-1140.



# Magnifying Lens of Global Change



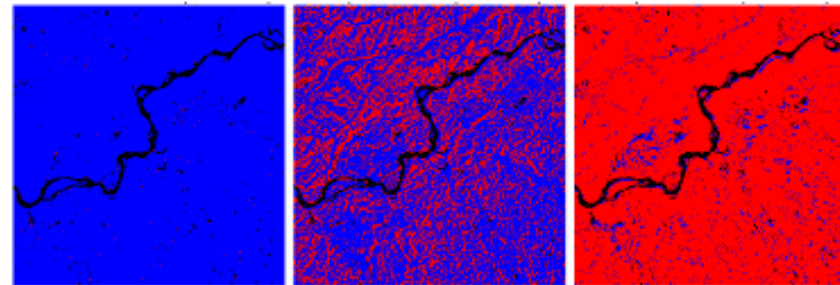
Polar amplification of global change

Backscatter (dB) 17 Feb. (Day 48)

1 April (Day 91)

3 April (Day 93)

Frozen   
Thawed   
Water   
Classified State







# Weather Impacts

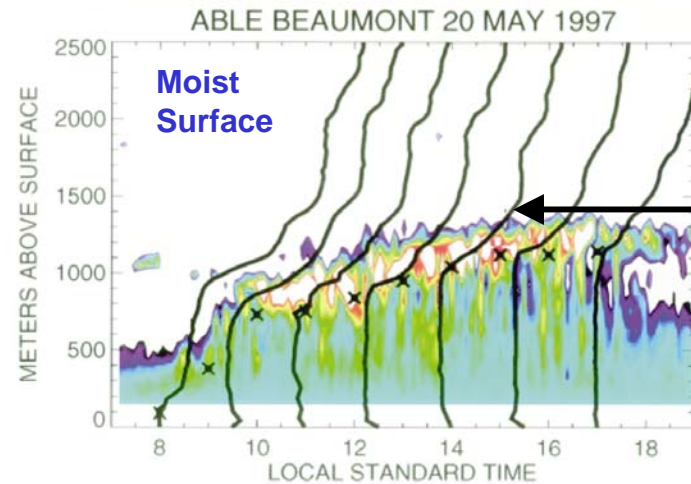
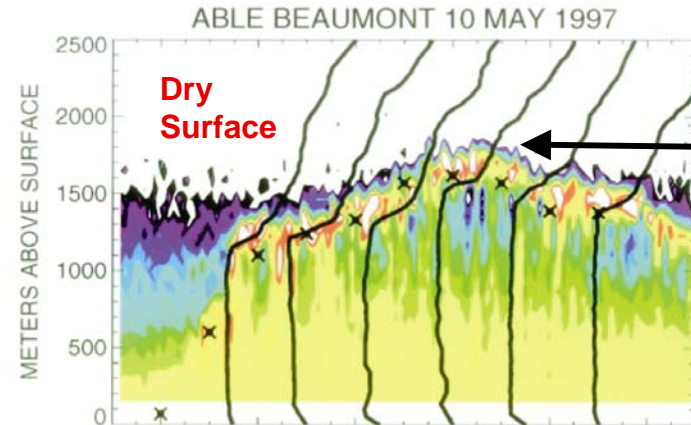
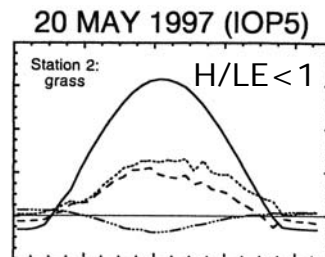
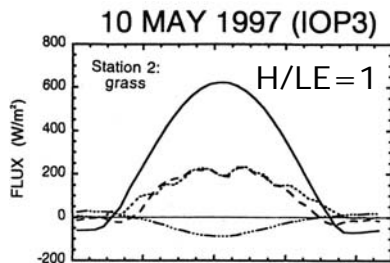
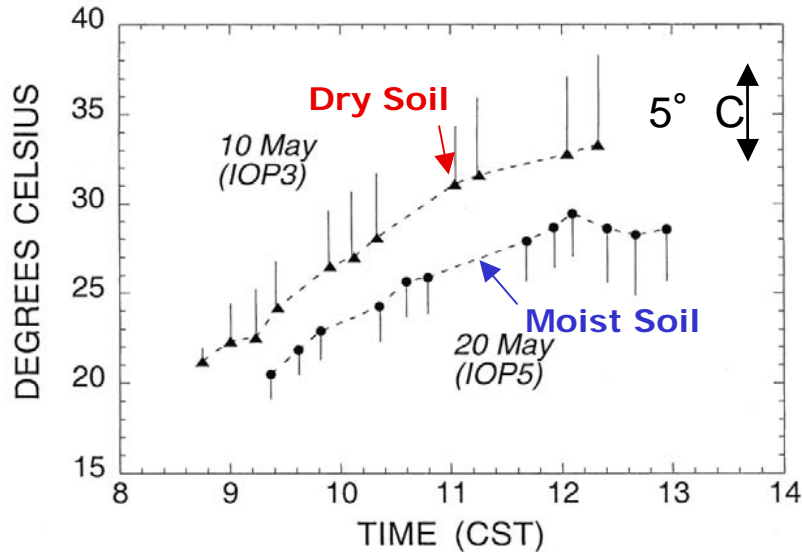


May 10 (IOP3)  
May 20 (IOP3)

Clear with scattered to broken cirrus  
PBL Winds 5-7 m/s

May 18-19

90 mm Rain



CASES'97, *BAMS*, 81(4), 2000.



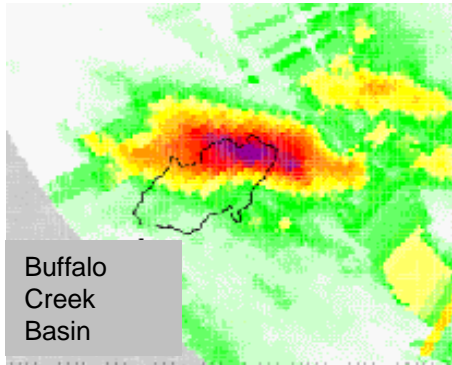
# Operational Center Partners



Flash flood event near Fort Collins

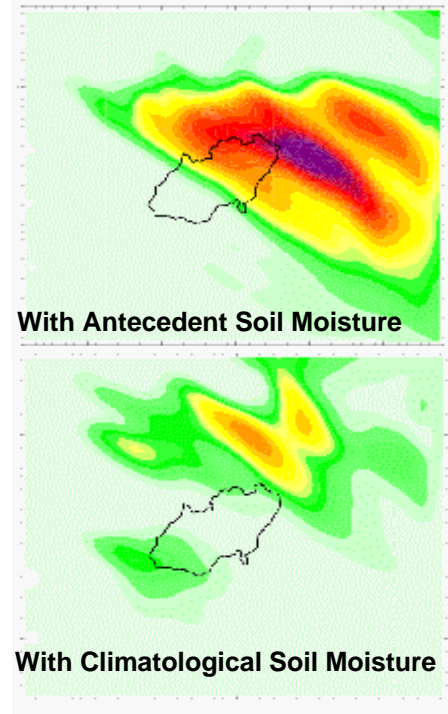
July 13, 1996

Chen et al. (2001), *JAS*, 58, 3204-3223.



**NEXRAD Observed Rainfall**  
0000Z to 0400Z 13/7/96

24-Hours ahead  
atmospheric model  
forecasts



Hydros  
partnerships:

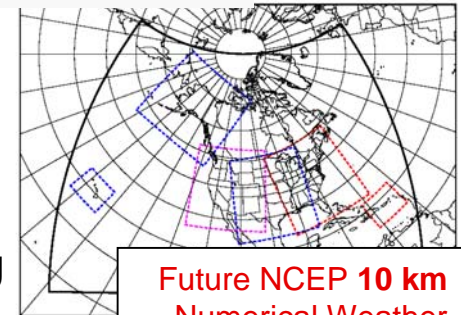


Environment  
Canada - MSC



NOAA CPC

Hydros combined  
radiometer and radar  
data will be used to  
develop global 10 km  
soil moisture mapping



**Future NCEP 10 km  
Numerical Weather  
Prediction Model  
Domain**



# Measurement Approach



**Spacecraft:** Same as Coriolis

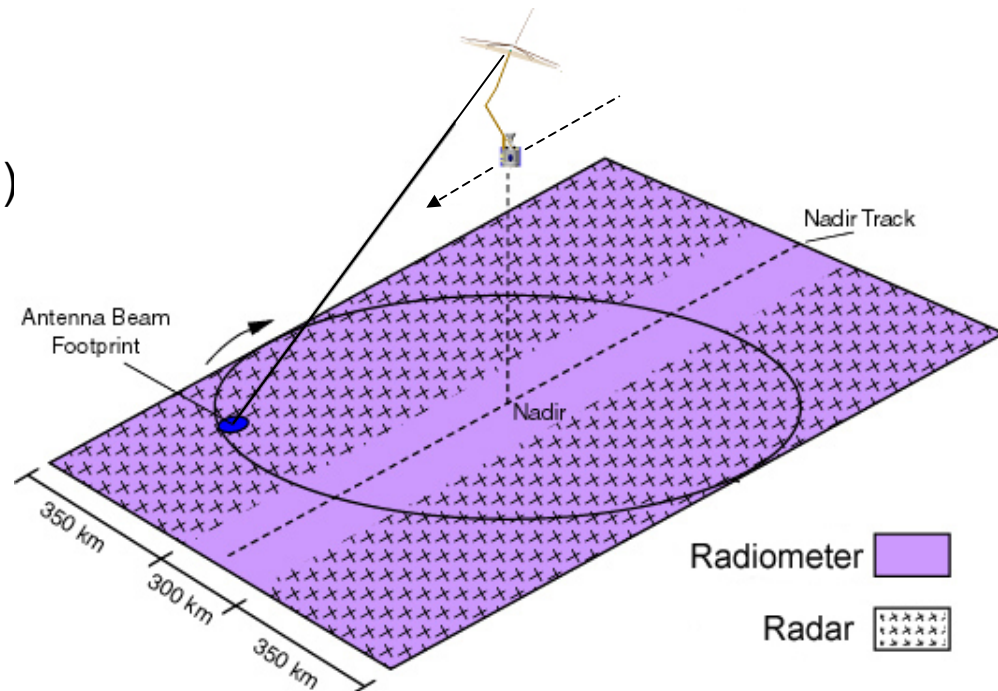


## Light-Weight Mesh Deployable Reflector (6m)

1.26 GHz Radar at 3 km (VV, HH, HV)  
1.41 GHz Radiometer at 40 km (V, H, U)  
at Constant 40° Incidence

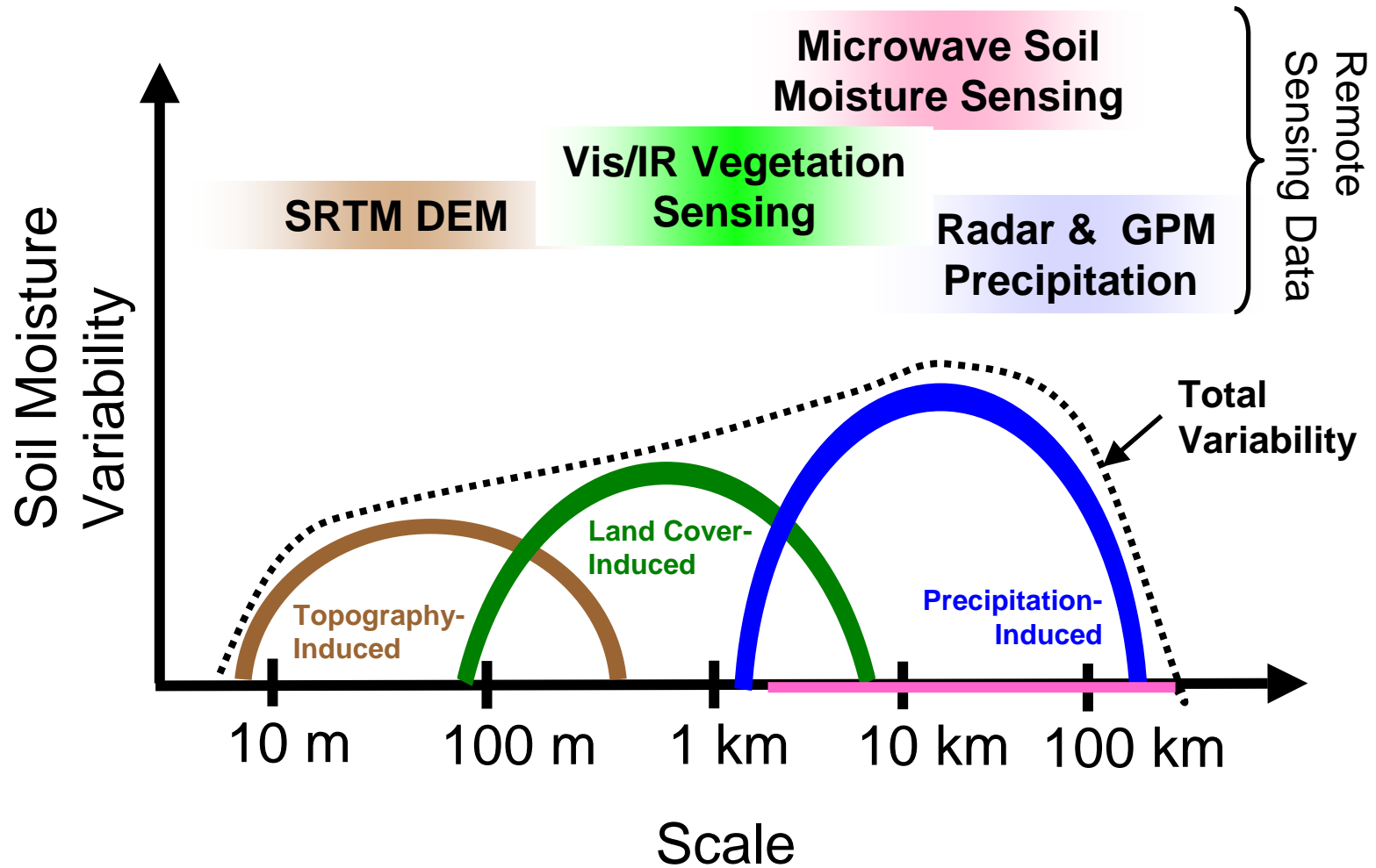
Wide 1000 km Swath for Global  
Mapping and Good Revisit  
1-2 Day Polar;  
2-3 Days Equatorial

6 am Nodal Crossing



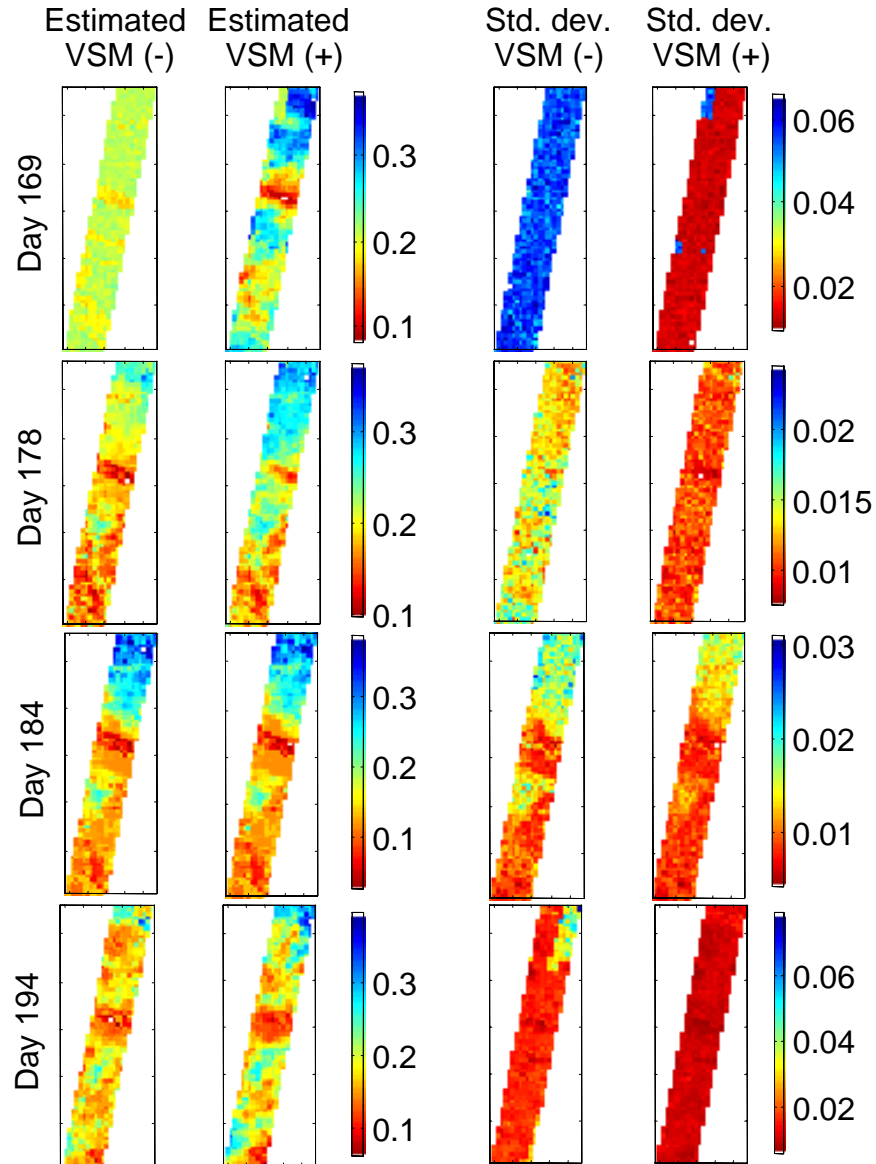
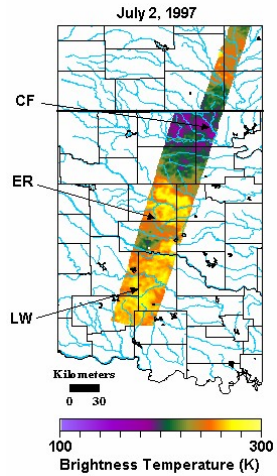


# Merged Data Products





# Data Assimilation





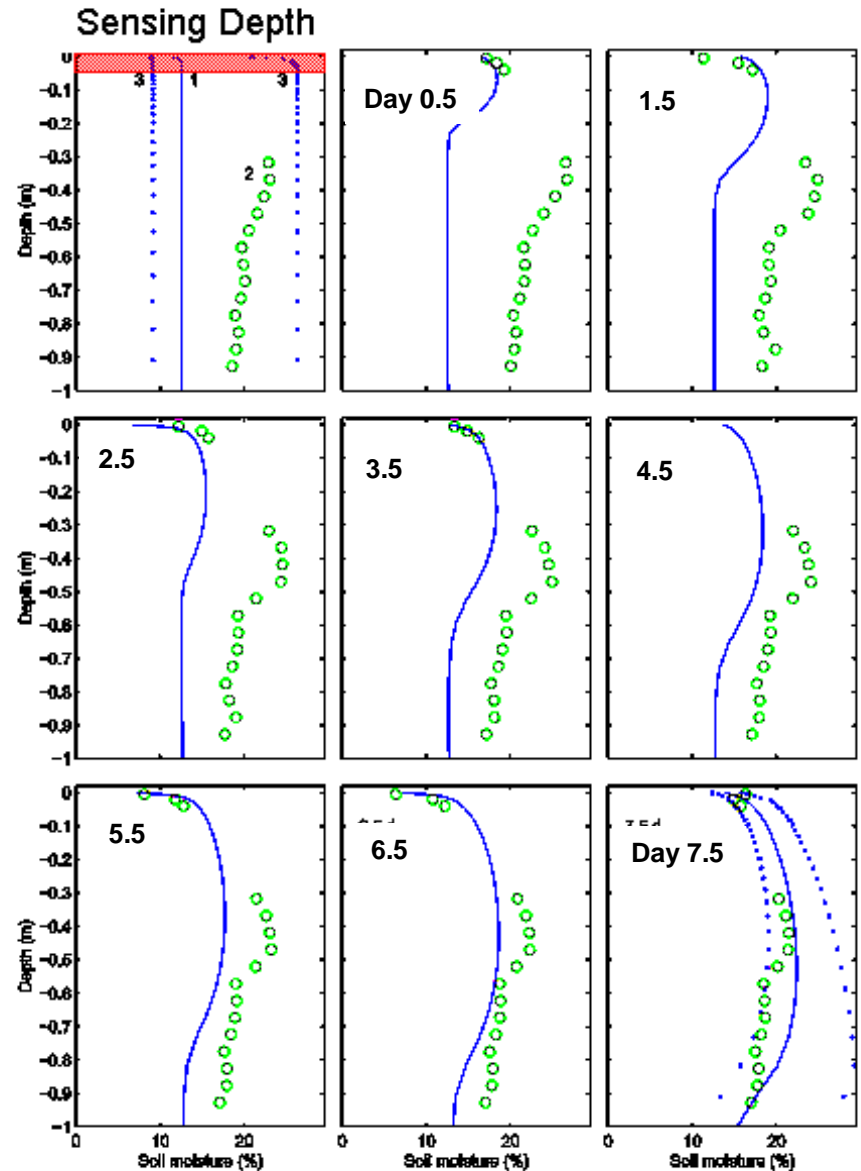
# Root-Zone Retrievals



Data Assimilation of Hydros measurements allows profile estimation through model-propagation of the joint probability density between the surface state and subsurface profile.

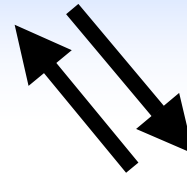
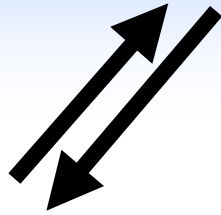
## Example:

- Data assimilation (—)
- Truck-boom L-Band measurements (•••••)
- in-situ ground-truth (○)





- **Water and Energy Cycle Science**
- **Weather and Climate Predictability**



### Long-Term Soil Moisture *in situ* Measurements

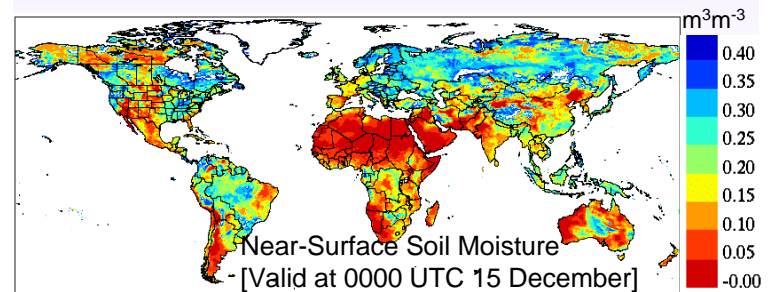
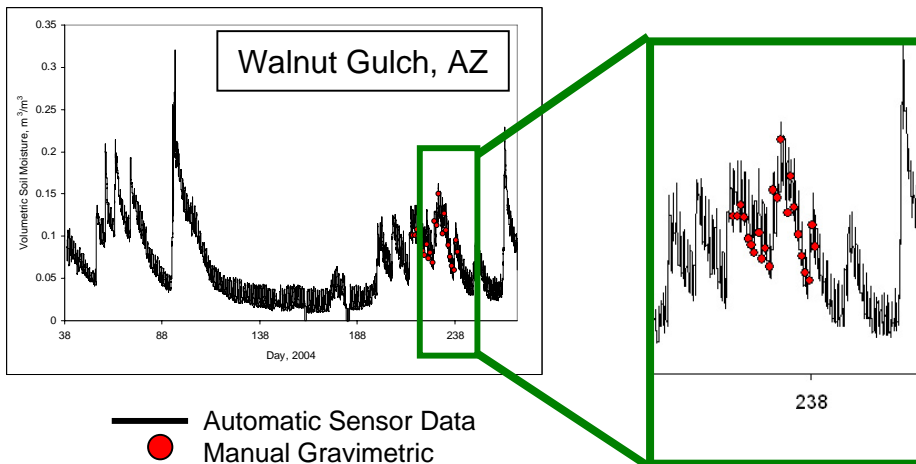
Soil Moisture Networks Can Provide Information on the Temporal Behavior



### Space-Borne Soil Moisture Measurements

- AMSR-E **2002-2008**
- SMOS **2007-2011**
- Hydros **2010-2012**

Decadal Continuity of Global Mapping





# Summary



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## Hydros as an End-to-End Pathfinder With High Returns:

1. Use Combined Active and Passive Data to Map the State Variable of Terrestrial Hydrology (Soil Moisture and Its Freeze/Thaw Condition)
2. Address Fundamental Science Questions in all Major Earth Cycles (Water, Energy, and Carbon)
3. Establish Close Linkages Between Mission and Applications Community (NWP Centers and Seasonal Prediction)

<http://hydros.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

You Are Invited to:  
May 2-4 Hydros  
Workshop  
Phoenix, Arizona