



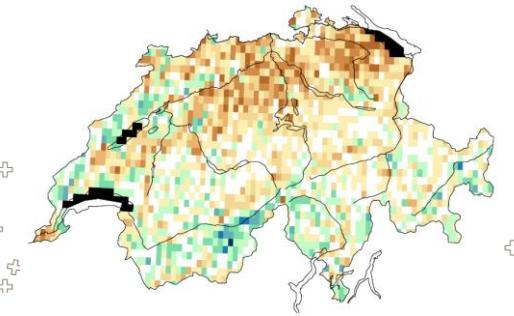
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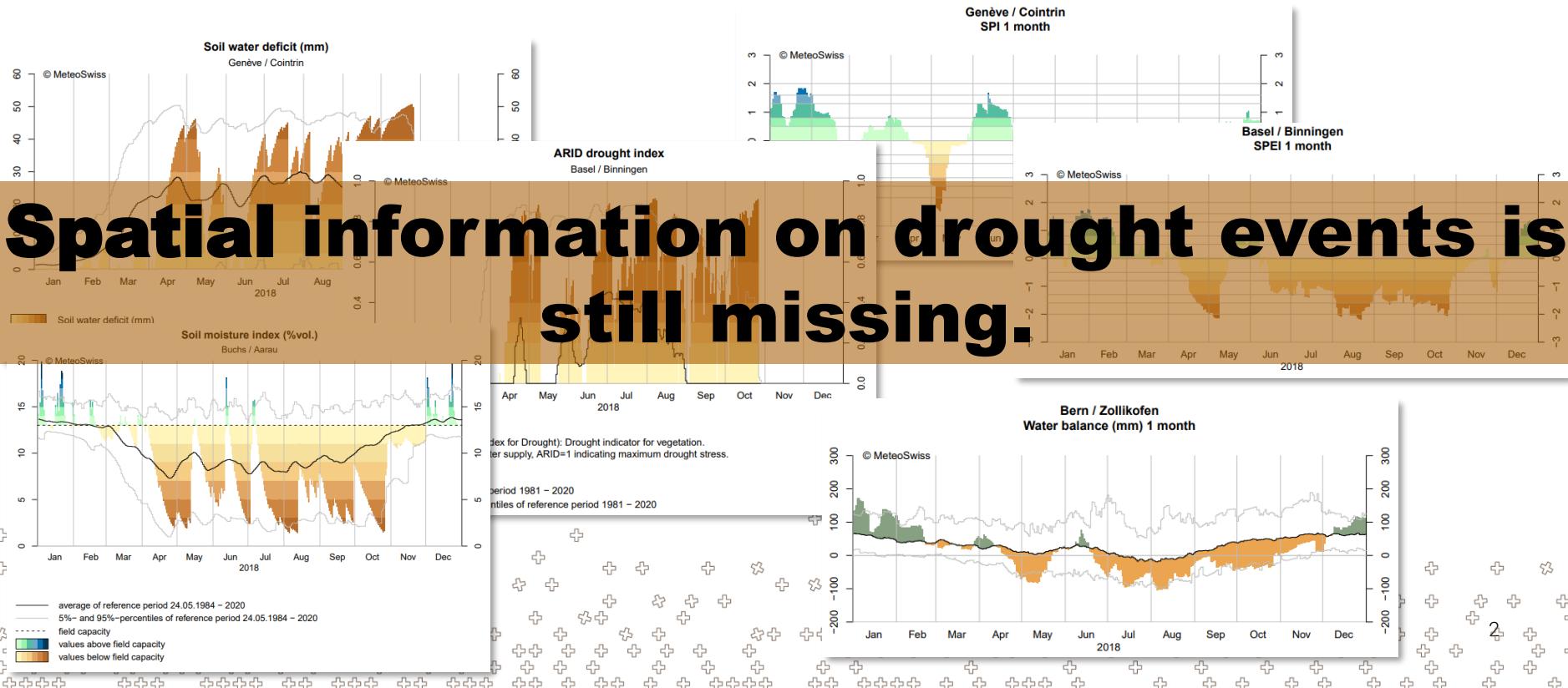
Climatological drought monitoring in Switzerland using SAF satellite products

Annakatrin Burgstall, Anke Duguay-Tetzlaff
ETH Zurich, TU Wien, RMIB





Current drought monitoring @MeteoSwiss



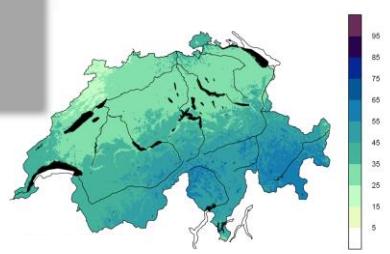
Data



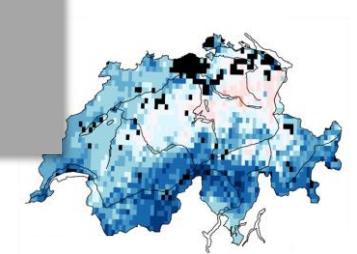
Satellite-based drought parameters

- Long time series
- Developed specifically for central Europe
- Available open-source and operationally

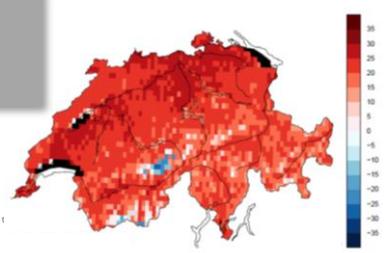
H SAF ASCAT surface
soil moisture product



LSA SAF Meteosat
evapotranspiration
products

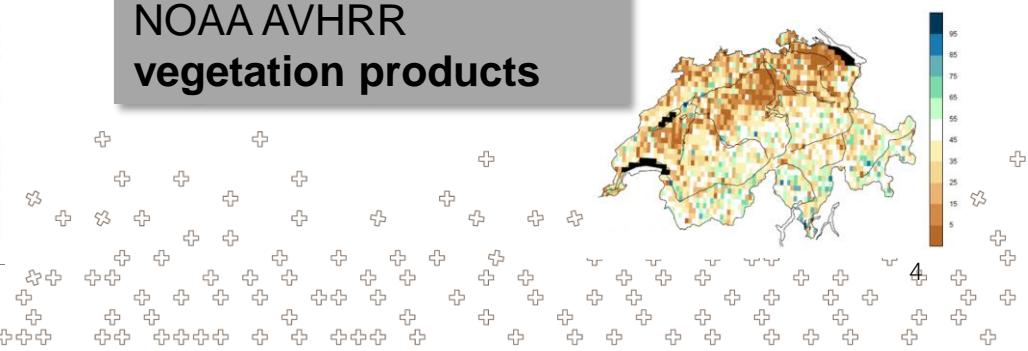


CM SAF land surface
temperature



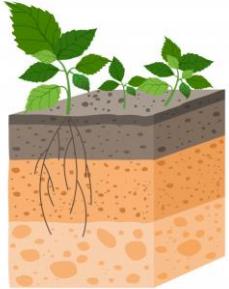
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NOAA AVHRR
vegetation products

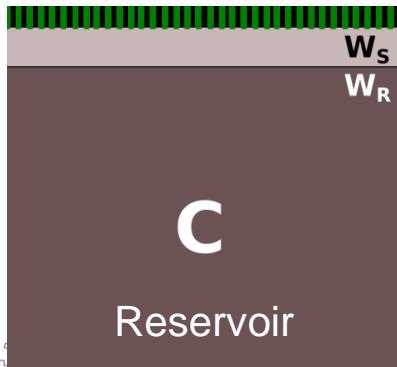




ASCAT Soil Water Index (SWI)

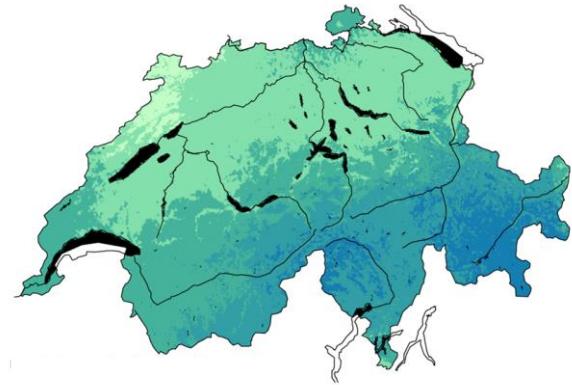


Radar measurements



$$SWI(t_n) = \frac{\sum_i^n SSM(t_i) e^{-\frac{t_n - t_i}{T}}}{\sum_i^n e^{-\frac{t_n - t_i}{T}}} \quad \text{for } t_i \leq t_n$$

$t_{n,i}$ = observation times
 T = scaling factor



25 km → 500 m

MeteoSwiss

TU
WIEN

ZAMG

HSAF

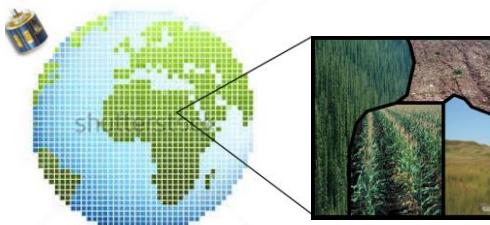
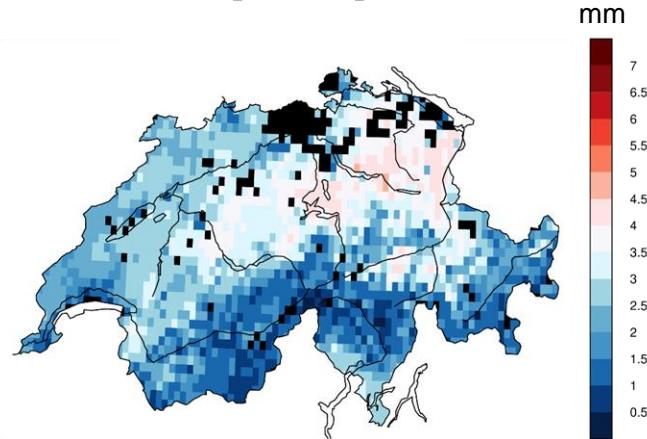
Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth



Meteosat evapotranspiration (ET)

Model simulation based on satellite data:

- Radiation (S)
- Albedo (α)
- Land surface temperature (T_{SKT})
- Longwave radiation (SDL)
- Soil moisture ...



Energy balance model:

$$(1-\alpha) S + \varepsilon (\text{SDL} - \sigma T_{SKT}^4) + H + LE - G = 0$$

evapotranspiration (ET)

MeteoSwiss

EUMETSAT
CM SAF

RMI

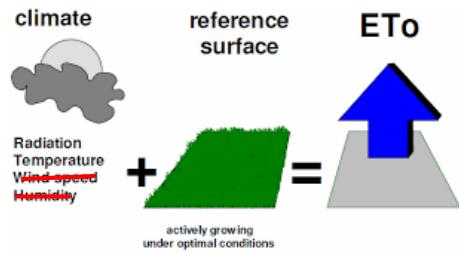
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FAO-reference evapotranspiration (ET₀)

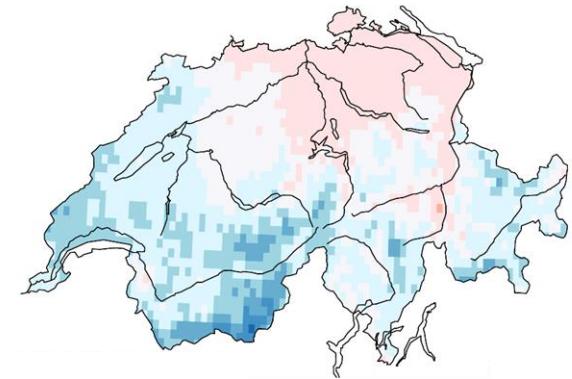
Model simulation based on:

- Radiation (S, Meteosat)
- Air temperature (T_{2m}, ECMWF)



Thermodynamic model

$$ET_0 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} \left[(1 - 0.23) S - C_S \frac{S}{K_{ext}} \right] + \beta \right)$$



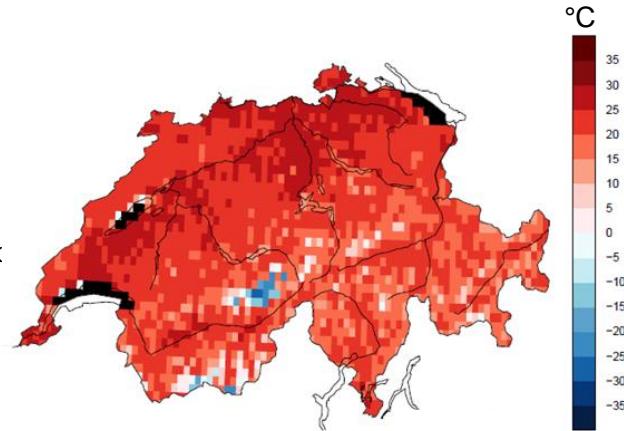


Land surface temperature (LST)

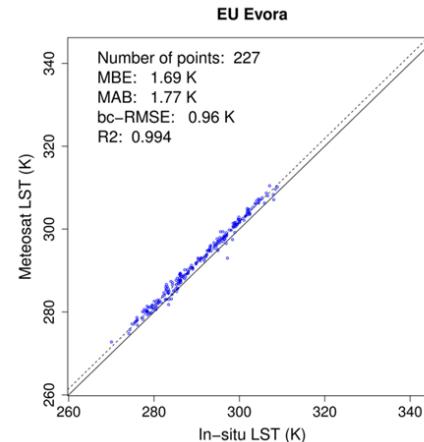
CM SAF Meteosat land surface temperature

Radiative transfer modelling:

$$L_{ToA,x} = L_{SFC,x} \tau_{ATM,x} + L_{ATM,x}^{\uparrow} + L_{ATM,x}^{\downarrow} (1 - \varepsilon_{SFC}) \tau_{ATM,x}$$
$$L_{SFC,x} = B(LST)$$



| | Achieved Accuracy & Precision Physical LST model | | |
|----------------|---|-------|---------|
| | Hourly | Daily | Monthly |
| Bias | 0.8 K | 0.7 K | 0.8 K |
| Bc-RMS* | 1.6 K | 1.2 K | 0.5 K |





Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

NOAA satellite-based drought index:

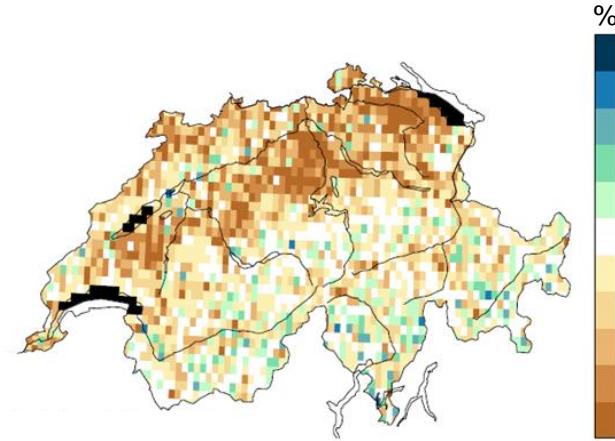
- Land surface temperature
- Vegetation (NDVI)

Land surface temperature

$$TCI_j = \frac{T_{\max} - Ts_j}{T_{\max} - T_{\min}} \times 100 \%$$

Vegetation

$$VCI_j = \frac{NDVI_j - NDVI_{\min}}{NDVI_{\max} - NDVI_{\min}} \times 100 \%$$

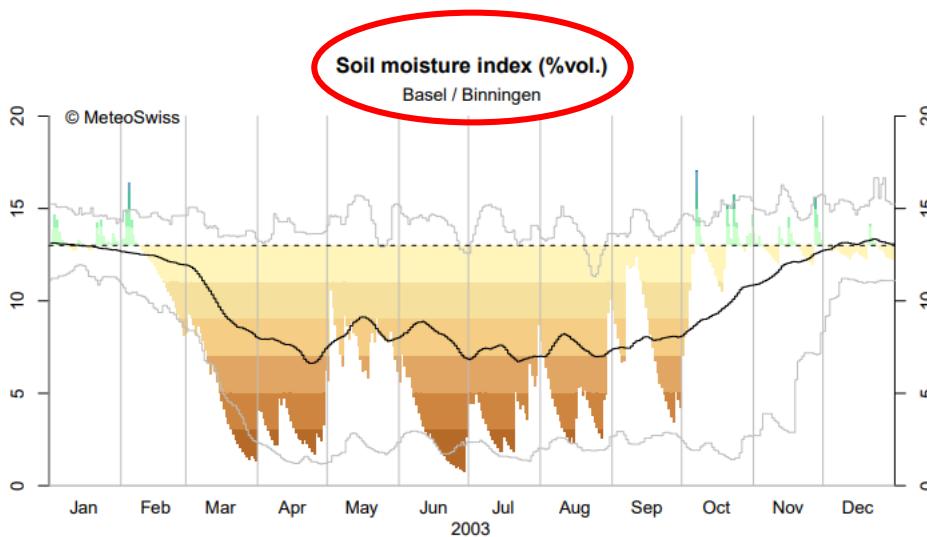


Met

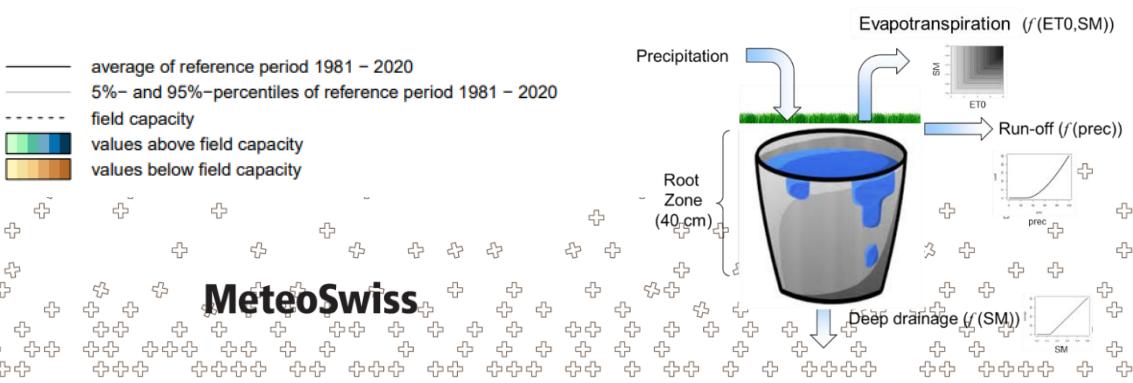
$$VHI = aVCI + (1 - a) TCI$$



Soil Moisture Index (SMI)

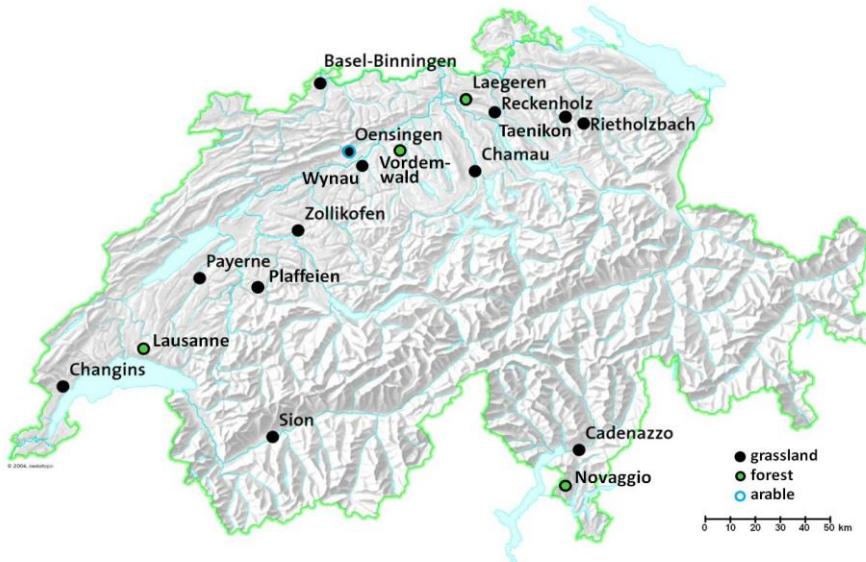


- **model-based soil moisture for a reference soil** (dense grass, 40 cm root zone), based on the meteorological parameters precipitation, temperature, radiation, relative humidity and wind
- «**bucket-model**» with daily balance of input and output:

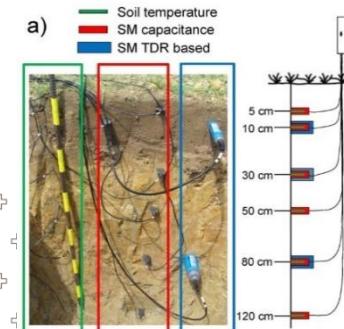


| Input | Output |
|---------------|---|
| precipitation | - evapotranspiration= $f(ET_0, \text{soil moisture})$ - run-off= $f(\text{daily precipitation} > \text{threshold})$ - drainage= $f(\text{soil moisture} > \text{field capacity})$ |

Swiss Soil Moisture Experiment (SwissSMEX)



- Since 2008, the SwissSMEX project is monitoring **soil moisture** at 19 stations in Switzerland (14 grassland, 4 forest locations, 1 arable land)
- Since 2015, 7 sites have been equipped with **mini lysimeters** for **evapotranspiration measurements**

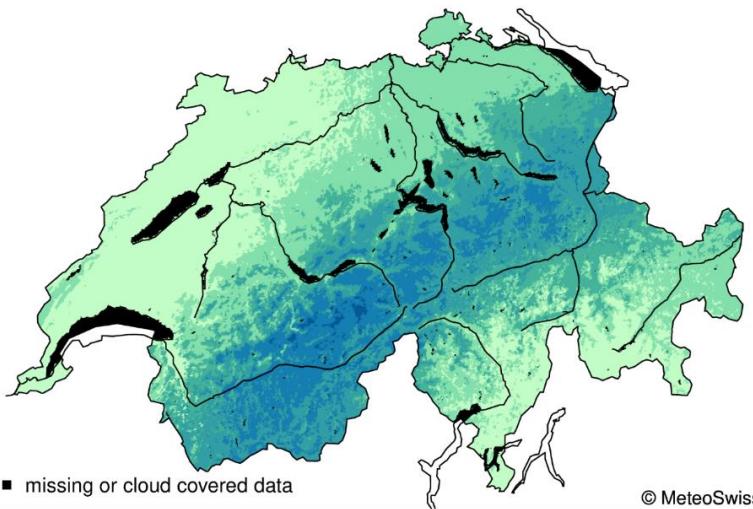


Results



ASCAT Soil Water Index (SWI)

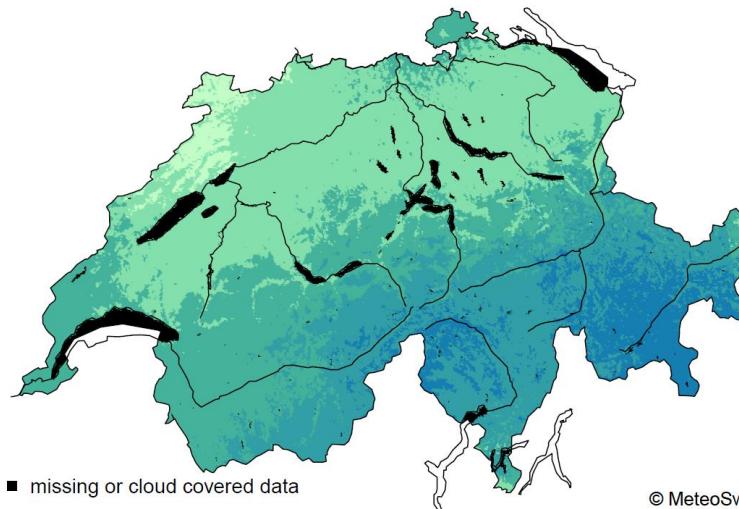
SWI_001 (%) | 2015-07-19



■ missing or cloud covered data

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SWI_001 (%) | 2018-08-09



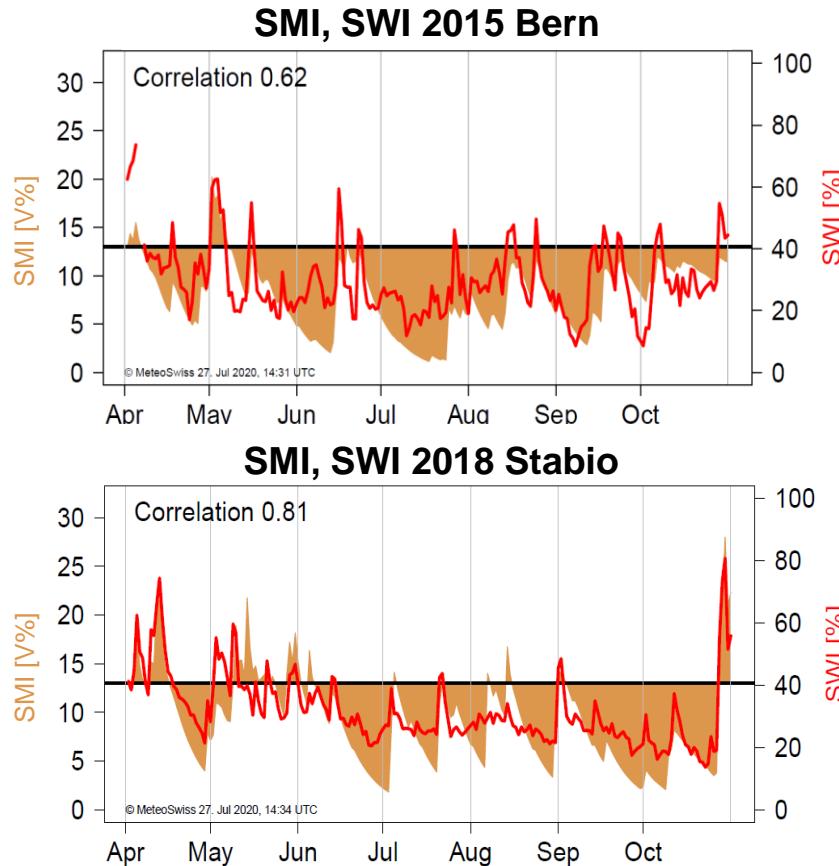
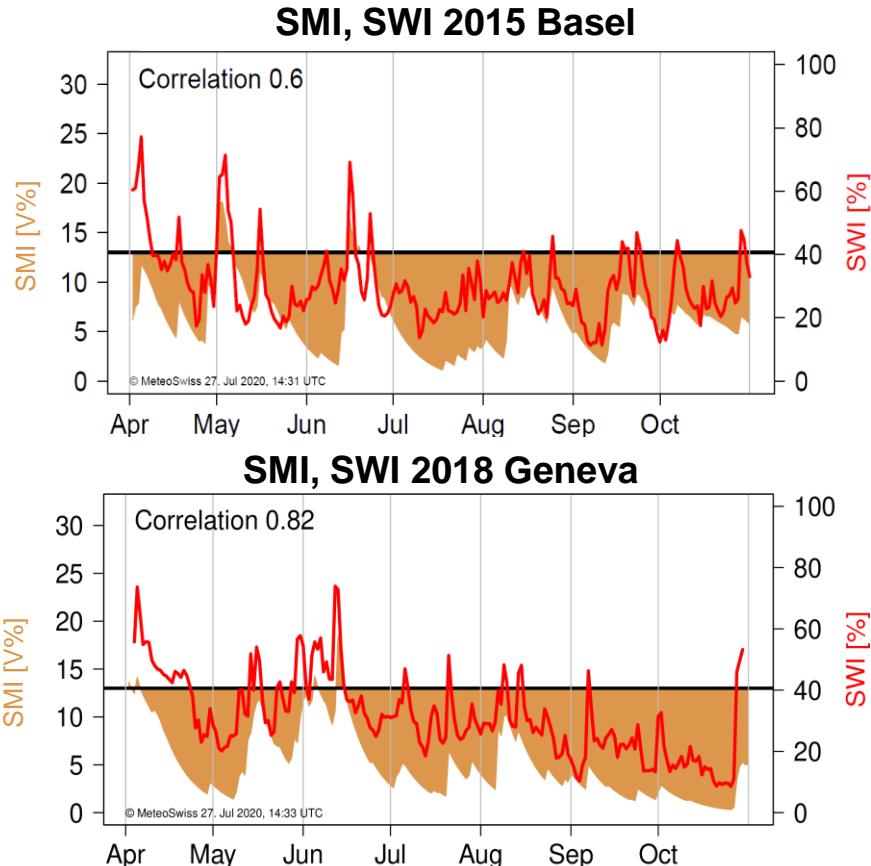
■ missing or cloud covered data

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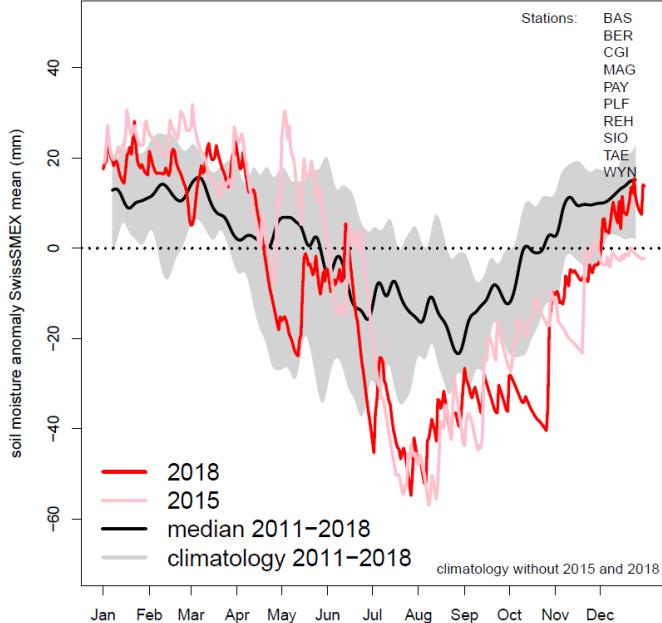
SMI in-situ + ASCAT SWI



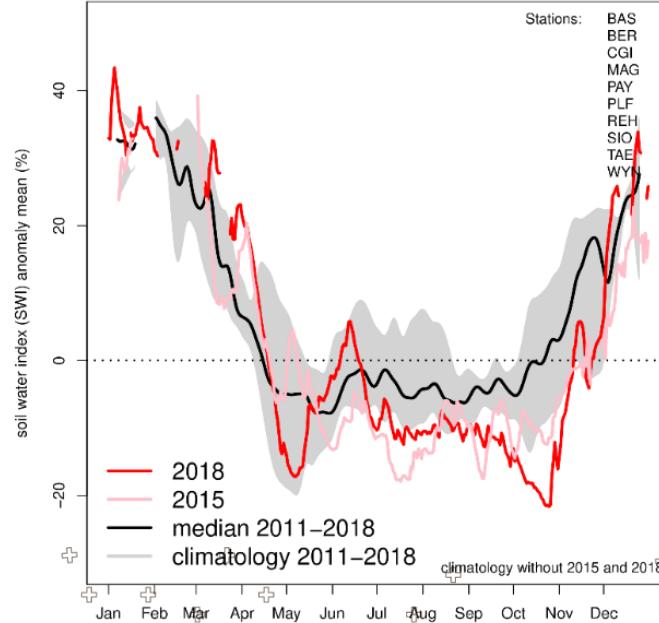


SwissSMEX in-situ + ASCAT SWI (T=10)

SwissSMEX



SWI_010

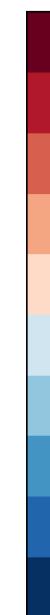
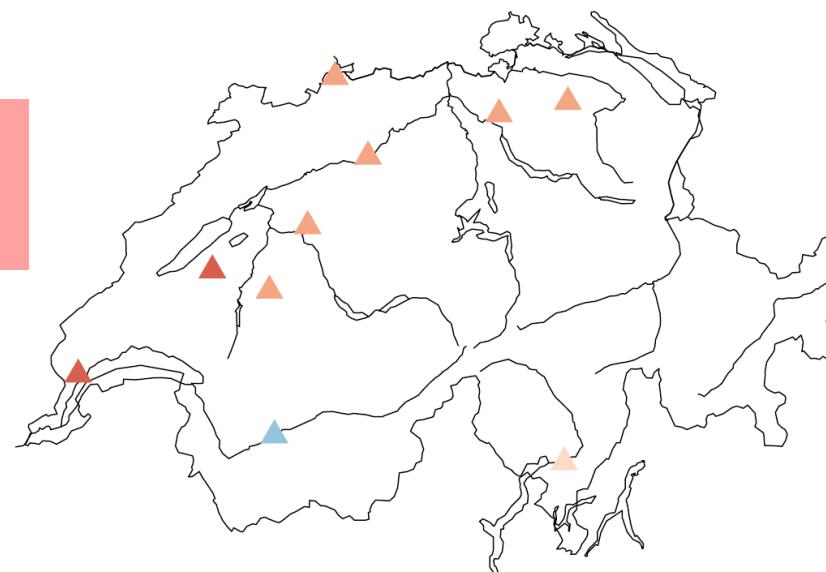




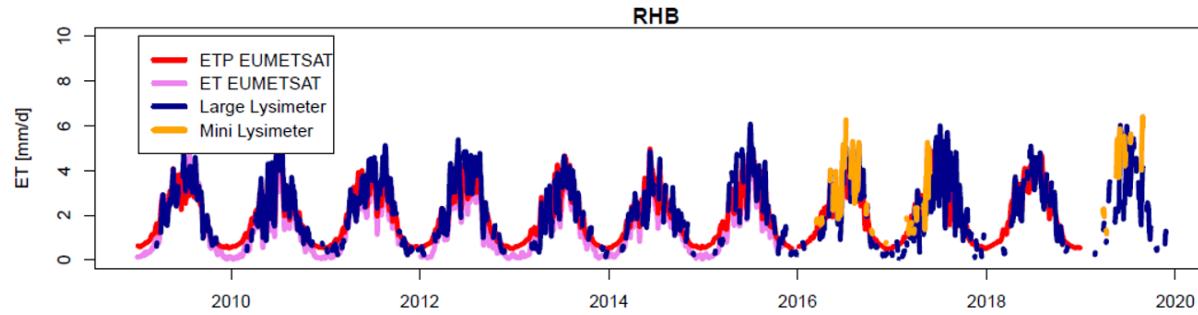
SwissSMEX in-situ + ASCAT SWI (T=10)

Correlation mean | 2011–2018

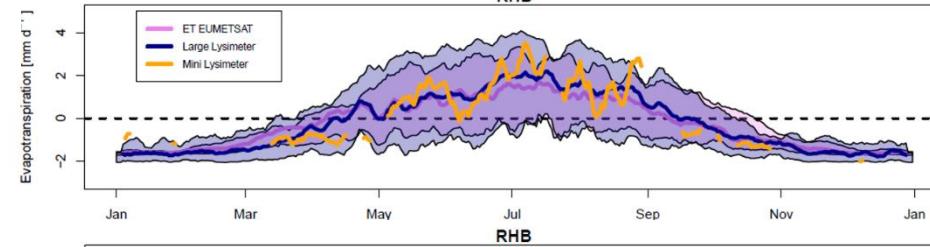
Generally high
correlation (>.6)



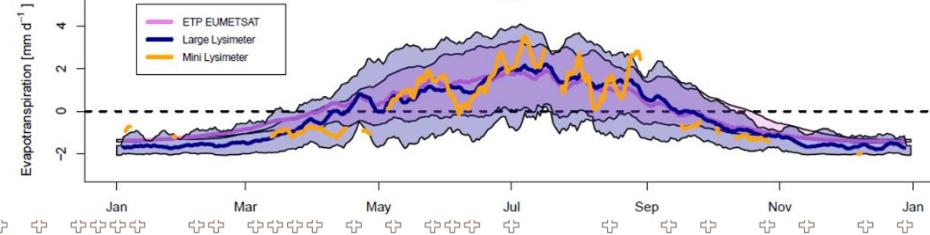
Lysimeter in-situ + EUMETSAT ET/ETP



ET

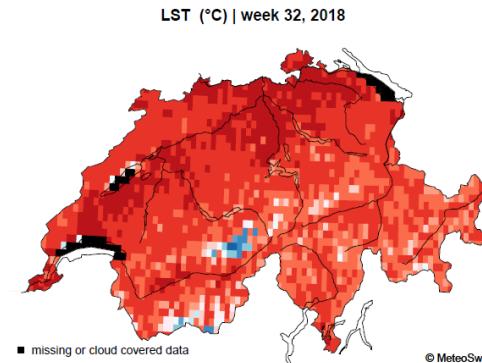
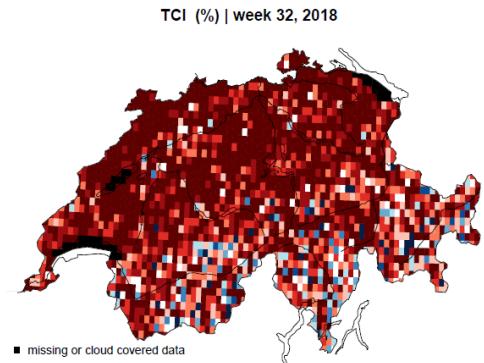
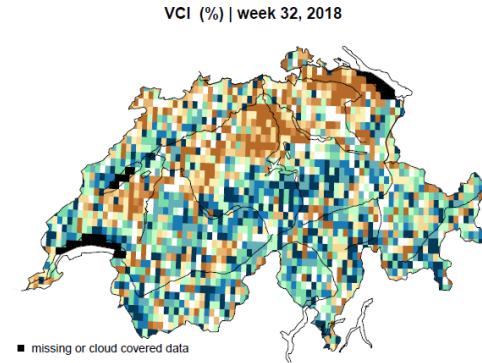
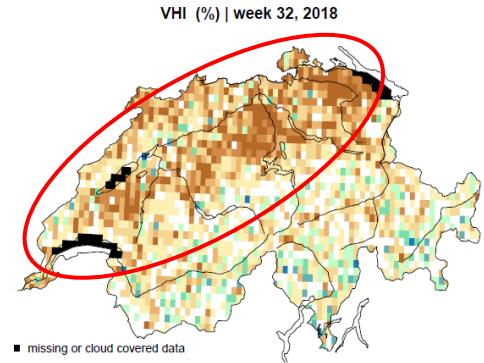


ETP





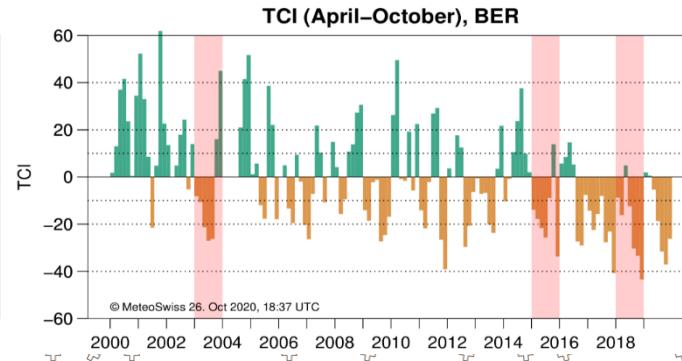
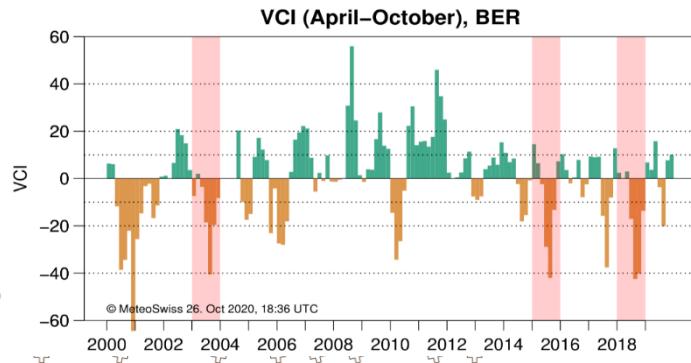
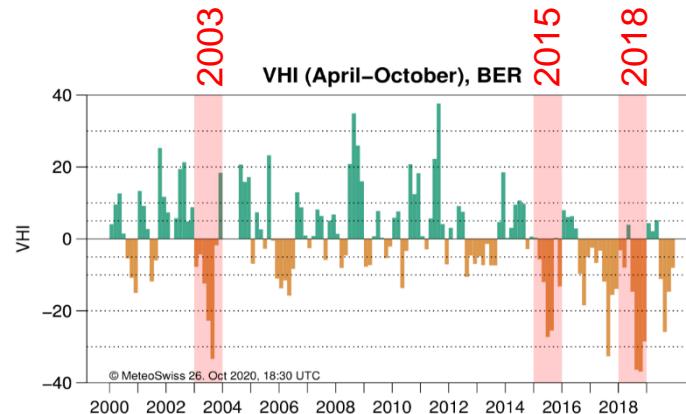
NOAA AVHRR vegetation products



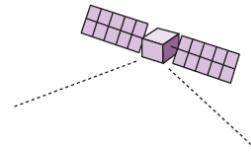
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NOAA AVHRR vegetation products | Bern



Summary



- Satellite-based **soil moisture data** correlate high with modeled Soil Moisture Index (except in high altitudes) and with SwissSMEX measurements
- Satellite-based **evapotranspiration data** agree well with SwissSMEX measurements
- Drought events are well depicted in satellite-based **vegetation products**

SAF satellite products can well complement the station-based indicators for drought monitoring in Switzerland with spatial information.



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Thank you.

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