#### **SMOS Quality Working Group**

**DEMMIN - Test Site for Remote Sensing in Agricultural Application** 

06 Oct - 08 Oct 2014, Frascati, Italy - (Videoconference, Neustrelitz)

Knowledge for Tomorrow

German Aerospace Center (DLR) German Remote Sensing Data Center (DFD)

Borg, E., Fichtelmann, B.



# Why do we need a calibration and validation test site for Earth observation?

Remote Sensing includes diverse e.g. platforms, sensors, methods for interpretation

There is an urgent requirement for in-situ-data for validation of value added data

Cal-val of remote sensing requires numerous environmental parameters

Requirement for operationally measured cost- and laboureffective in-situ-data











Durable Environmental Multidisciplinary Monitoring Information Network (DEMMIN)

- Cooperation with Farmers (approx. 30,000 ha)
- Size of test-site: 50 km \* 50 km

Borg, E., Lippert, K., Zabel, E., Löpmeier, F.J., Fichtelmann, B., Jahncke, D., Maass, H. (2009): DEMMIN – Teststandort zur Kalibrierung und Validierung von Fernerkundungsmissionen.- In: 15 Jahre Studiengang Vermessungswesen – Geodätisches Fachforum und Festakt, Neubrandenburg, Eigenverlag (Hrsg.: Rebenstorf, R.W.).-16.-17.01.2009.- S. 401-419.





Formation of observatory DEMMIN with respect to landscape zones

(http://www.umweltkarten.mv-regierung.de/script/)



# Hydrology and Soil Cover





#### Hydrological Characterization:

- diffuse, undeveloped water network,
- innumerable lakes and water filled hollows (germ: Sölle)
- Peat bogs along the rivers

Rivers: Trebel, Tollense, Peene Lakes: Kummerower lake - 0.2 m above sea level Baltic See Malchiner lake - 0.6 m above sea level Baltic See

Peene: approx. depth 2 - 3 m; approx. slope 0.03%

#### **Pedological Characterization:**

- Sand to sandy-loam soils
- Heterogeneous soil cover



# Relief



View in the Tollense valley near the village Buchholz



Altitude profile along the view in the Tollense valley. The red pointer assigns the river bed of the Tollense river.



Borg et al. (2009)

# **Available Remote Sensing Data (Exemplarily)**



Available data:

- Hyper-spectral data (e.g. HyMap, Hyspex)
- Multi-spectral data (e.g. IRS, RapidEye)
- Thermal data (e.g. LANDSAT, TET)
- RADAR data (e.g. TerraSAR-X, Tandem-X)



# **Available Environmental and Agricultural Data**





Data Set	Period of Time
Yield Maps	2000 - 2008
Crop Maps	2000 – 2013
Measurement Data	2004 - 2014

Available agronomic process data (e.g. yield and crop maps) and in-situ-data of automated environmental measurement network (e.g. agro-meteorological data)

Mean Size of fields is 80 ha and in maximum 300 ha.



### Lysimeter Station: Context TERENO SoilCAN



- Automated Lysimeter station Rustow –
- 6 metal cylinder filled with undamaged soil monoliths placed on a balance

Von Unold, G. (2011): http://www.ums-muc.de/lysimeter\_systeme/lysimeter/ meteo\_lysimeter.html (last access: 18.08.2013)







### **Environmental Measurement Network**





- 40 environmental stations,
- Measurement interval 15 minutesslot = 900 sec, 15 samples,
- Data transfer via telemetry transfer,
- Web-data access on data server
- plus approx. 70 soil moisture probes





### **Environmental Measurement Network - Station**



### **Operative Processing Chain for In-situ-Data**



Borg, E., Schiller, C., Daedelow, H., Fichtelmann, B., Jahncke, D., Renke, F., Asche, H. (2014): Automated Derivation of Value Added Information Products on Basis of In-Situ-Data for Validation of Remote Sensing Data.- 12th International Conference on Computational Science and Applications (ICCSA 2013), Portugal.- in press.







### **In-situ-Data Browse Products**



Sample products showing parameter distribution of a) air temperature, b) air pressure, c) relative humidity, d) shortwave, e) longwave radiation, f) leave wetness, g) soil temperature – 5 cm, h) soil moisture – 10 cm, i) soil moisture – 100 cm (http://demminweb.dlr.de)





# **In-situ-Data Processor: Evapotranspiration**



	_
	L
Wind Direction	L
Wind Speed	L
Air Temperature	L
Air Moisture	L
Leave Moisture	L
Rain Amount	L
Shortwave Irradiation	L
Shortwave Back Radiation	L
Long-wave Irradiation	L
Long-wave Back Radiation	L
Soil Temperature	
Soil Moisture	
Air Pressure	

#### Legend

L* s	Heat of vaporization slope of the saturation vapor pressure curve
R <sub>n</sub>	Net radiation
G	Ground heat flux
ρ	Density of air
c <sub>p</sub>	Specific heat of air
r <sub>a</sub>	Aerodynamic Resistance
е <sub>s</sub> (Т)-е	Saturation deficit, f=(T, e)
Y	Psychrometer constant
rs	Stomata resistance
Т	Air temperature
е	Vapour pressur
	$s \cdot (R_n - G) + \frac{\rho \cdot c_p}{\rho} \cdot (e_s(T) - e)$

$$ETa = \frac{1}{\vec{L}} \cdot \frac{s \cdot (R_n - G) + \frac{\rho \cdot c_p}{r_a} \cdot (e_s(T) - e)}{s + \gamma \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r_s}{r_a}\right)}$$





# **Remote Sensing: Evapotranspiration**



Wloczyk, C. (2007): Entwicklung und Validierung einer Methodik zur Ermittlung der realen Evapotranspiration anhand von Fernerkundungsdaten in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Dissertation, S. 143, ISBN: 978-3-86009-010-7





# Remote Sensing: Evapotranspiration DEMMIN



Estimated hourly evapotranspiration, based on one instantaneous value

Cloudless sky

Water surfaces masked (Baltic Sea, lakes)





© C. Wloczyk 2008



# **Results of the Experimental RealET-Processor**

Accuracy:

- surface temperature
- air temperature
- solar radiation
- actual evapotranspiration

approx. +/-2 K, approx. +/-3 K, approx. +/-20 W m<sup>-2</sup> approx. +/-50%

#### The approach has been assessed as robust.

WLOCZYK, C., RICHTER, R., BORG, E., NEUBERT, W. (2006): Sea and lake surface temperature retrieval from Landsat thermal data in Northern Germany. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, **27**(12), 2489–2502.

WLOCZYK, C., RICHTER, R. (2006): Estimation of incident solar radiation on the ground from multispectral satellite sensor imagery. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, **27**(6), 1253-1259.

WLOCZYK, C., BORG, E., RICHTER, R., MIEGEL, K. (2011): Estimation of instantaneous air temperature above vegetation and soil surfaces from Landsat 7 ETM+ data in northern Germany. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, **32**(24), 9119-9136.

### **Measurement Strategy for Remote Sensing**



Borg, E. (2010): CAL/VAL Site DEMMIN for Remote Sensing.- In NEREUS – network of European regions using space technology.- Ed.: NEREUS Earth Observation / GMES Working Group.- p. 13-14.

# **Objectives at Calibration and Validation Test Site DEMMIN**

Objectives:

- Placing a L-band radiometer,
- Monitoring L1 performance of SMOS mission,
- SMOS/SMAP Synergy for SMAP Level 2 Soil Moisture Algorithm Evaluation





# **Remote Sensing: Evapotranspiration DEMMIN**



Measurement area for:

- calibration of remote sensing sensors/– missions,
- validation of remote sensing based models and information products

to derive soil moisture, temperature, and evapotranspiration.



# Location





### **Location**







DLR

### Contact

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# **Thank You for Your Attention!**



