



SMAP L2 Radiometer Half-Orbit 36 km EASE-Grid Soil Moisture, Version 2

This Level-2 (L2) soil moisture product provides gridded estimates of global land surface conditions retrieved by the Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) passive microwave radiometer during 6:00 a.m. descending half-orbit passes. Input SMAP L-band brightness temperature data used to derive soil moisture are resampled to an Earth-fixed, global, cylindrical 36 km Equal-Area Scalable Earth Grid, Version 2.0 (EASE-Grid 2.0). A variety of ancillary data are also used as input, such as soil texture and vegetation opacity.

Note: These data are Beta-release quality, meaning that they have not undergone full validation and may still contain significant errors.

Overview

Platform	SMAP Observatory
Sensor	SMAP L-Band Radiometer
Spatial Coverage	Global, between 85.044°N and 85.044°S
Spatial Resolution	36 km
Temporal Coverage	31 March 2015 – present
Temporal Resolution	49 minutes
Parameters	Brightness Temperature Soil Moisture
Data Format	Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5 (HDF5)
Metadata Access	View Metadata Record
Version	V2. See the SMAP Data Versions page for version information. Maturity State: Beta Note: These data are Beta-release quality, meaning that they have not undergone full validation and may still contain significant errors.
Error Sources	Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Radiometric Noise Calibration and Gridding Errors
Get Data	FTP HTTPS Reverb ECHO Worldview Subscription

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Citing These Data

As a condition of using these data, you must cite the use of this data set using the following citation. For more information, see our [Use and Copyright](#) Web page.

O'Neill, P., S. Chan, E. Njoku, T. Jackson, and R. Bindlish. 2015. *SMAP L2 Radiometer Half-Orbit 36 km EASE-Grid Soil Moisture*. Version 2. [Indicate subset used]. Boulder, Colorado USA: NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center Distributed Active Archive Center. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.5067/3Q9102MCF72>. [Date accessed].

1. Detailed Data Description

Note: These data are Beta-release quality, meaning that they have not undergone full validation and may still contain significant errors.

Format

Data are in HDF5 format in one-dimensional (1-D) arrays. For further information regarding the arrays, see the [Data Fields](#) document. For software and more information, including an HDF5 tutorial, visit the HDF Group's [HDF5](#) Web site.

File Structure

As shown in Figure 1, each HDF5 file is organized into two main groups:

- Metadata
- Soil_Moisture_Retrieval_Data

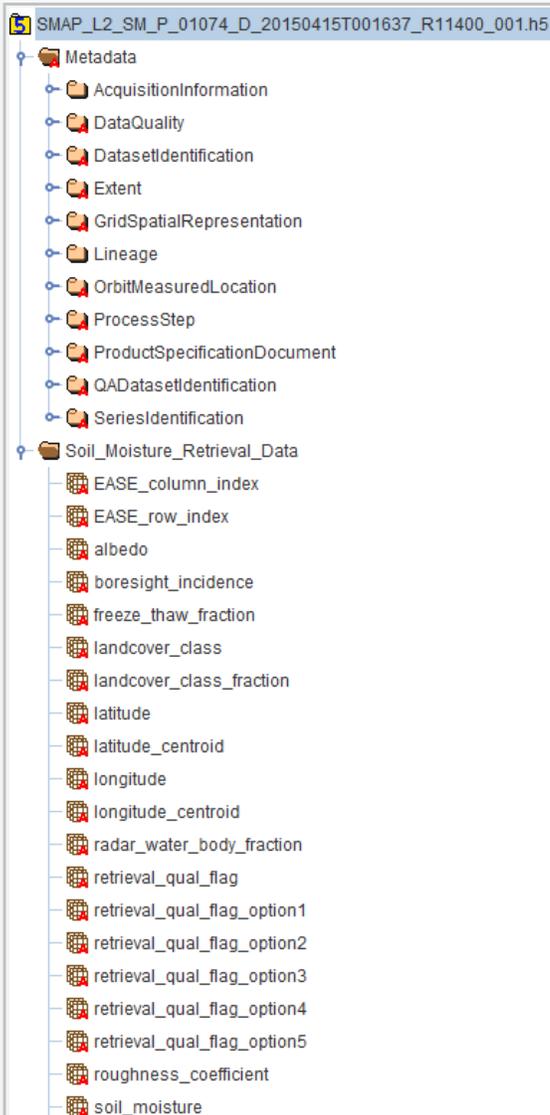


Figure 1. Partial Sample of the HDF5 File Structure

Data Fields Overview

Each Level-2 radiometer soil moisture file contains the following:

Metadata

Includes all metadata that describe the full content of each file. For a description of all metadata fields for this product, refer to the [Metadata Fields](#) document.

Soil Moisture Retrieval Data

Includes soil moisture data, ancillary data, and quality assessment flags.

Note: All data element arrays are one-dimensional with a size of N , except for landcover and landcover fraction, which are two-dimensional arrays with a size of $N \times 3$; where N is the number of valid cells covered by the radiometer swath on the grid.

Data Fields

For a complete list and description of all data fields, refer to the [Data Fields](#) document.

File Naming Convention

Files are named according to the following convention, which is described in Table 1:

SMAP_L2_SM_P_[Orbit#]_[D]_yyyymmddThhmmss_RLVvvv_NNN.[ext]

For example:

SMAP_L2_SM_P_03468_D_20150925T165424_R11920_001.h5

Where:

Table 1. File Naming Conventions

Variable	Description								
SMAP	Indicates SMAP mission data								
L2_SM_P	Indicates specific product (L2: Level-2; SM: Soil Moisture; P: Passive)								
[Orbit#]	5-digit sequential number of the orbit flown by the SMAP spacecraft when data were acquired. Orbit 00000 began at launch. Orbit numbers increment each time the spacecraft flies over the southernmost point in the orbit path.								
D	D: Descending half-orbit pass of the satellite (where satellite moves from North to South, and 6:00 a.m. is the local solar time)								
yyyymmddThhmmss	Date/time in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) of the first data element that appears in the product, where: <table border="1" data-bbox="310 688 1230 821"> <tr> <td>yyyymmdd</td> <td>4-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>Time (delineates the date from the time, i.e. yyyymmddThhmmss)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hhmmss</td> <td>2-digit hour, 2-digit month, 2-digit second</td> </tr> </table>	yyyymmdd	4-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day	T	Time (delineates the date from the time, i.e. yyyymmddThhmmss)	hhmmss	2-digit hour, 2-digit month, 2-digit second		
yyyymmdd	4-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day								
T	Time (delineates the date from the time, i.e. yyyymmddThhmmss)								
hhmmss	2-digit hour, 2-digit month, 2-digit second								
RLVvvv	Composite Release ID, where: <table border="1" data-bbox="310 919 1230 1094"> <tr> <td>R</td> <td>Release</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>Launch Indicator (1: post-launch standard data)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td>1-Digit Major Version Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vvv</td> <td>3-Digit Minor Version Number</td> </tr> </table> <p>Example: R14001 indicates a standard data product with a version of 4.001.</p>	R	Release	L	Launch Indicator (1: post-launch standard data)	V	1-Digit Major Version Number	vvv	3-Digit Minor Version Number
R	Release								
L	Launch Indicator (1: post-launch standard data)								
V	1-Digit Major Version Number								
vvv	3-Digit Minor Version Number								
NNN	Number of times the file was generated under the same version for a particular date/time interval (002: 2nd time)								
.[ext]	File extensions include: <table border="1" data-bbox="310 1289 613 1421"> <tr> <td>.h5</td> <td>HDF5 data file</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.qa</td> <td>Quality Assurance file</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.xml</td> <td>XML Metadata file</td> </tr> </table>	.h5	HDF5 data file	.qa	Quality Assurance file	.xml	XML Metadata file		
.h5	HDF5 data file								
.qa	Quality Assurance file								
.xml	XML Metadata file								

File Size

Each half-orbit file is approximately 1.4 MB using HDF compression.

Volume

The daily data volume is approximately 21 MB.

Spatial Coverage

Coverage spans from 180°W to 180°E, and from approximately 85.044°N and 85.044°S for EASE-Grid, Version 2.0. The gap in coverage at both the North and South Pole, called a pole hole, has a radius of approximately 400 km. The swath width is 1000 km, enabling nearly global coverage every three days.

Spatial Coverage Map

Figure 2 shows the spatial coverage of the SMAP L-Band Radiometer for one descending half orbit, which comprises one granule of this data set.

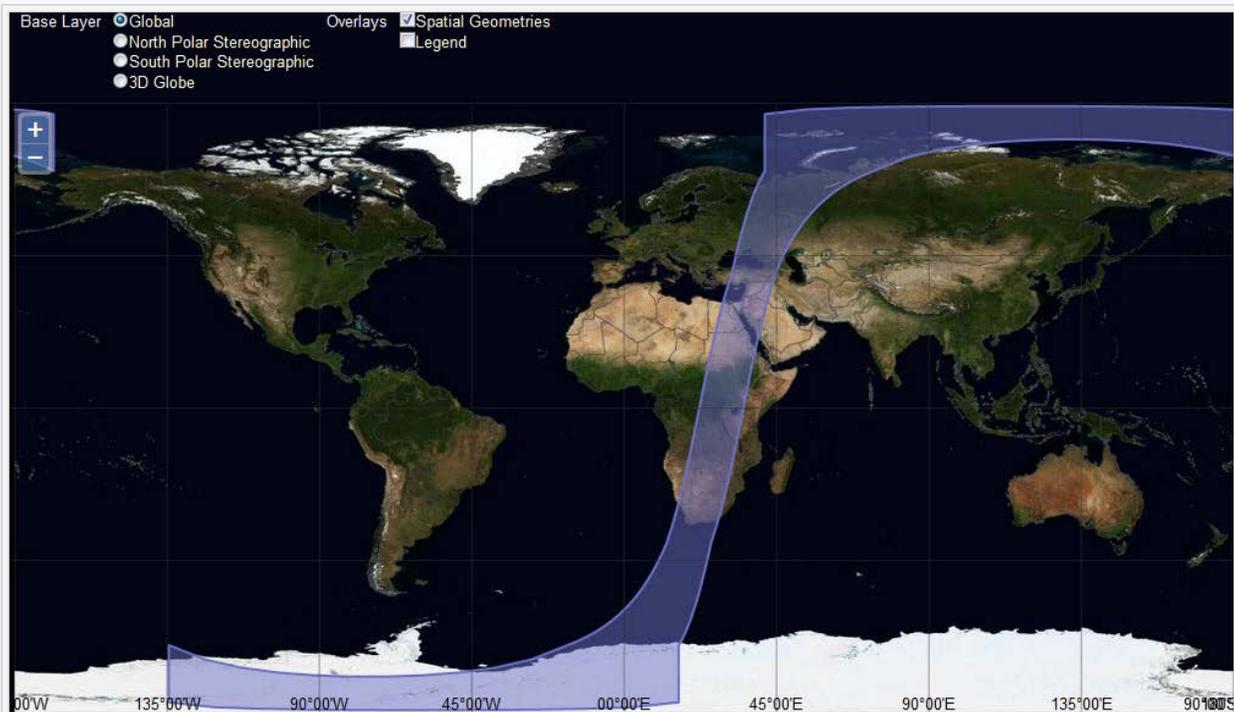


Figure 2. Spatial Coverage Map displaying one descending half orbit of the SMAP L-Band Radiometer. The map was created using the [Reverb | ECHO](#) tool.

Spatial Resolution

The native spatial resolution of the radiometer footprint is approximately 40 km. Data are then gridded using the 36 km EASE-Grid 2.0 projection.

Projection and Grid Description

EASE-Grid 2.0

Level-2 data are provided on the global cylindrical EASE-Grid 2.0 ([Brodzick et al. 2012](#)). Each grid cell has a nominal area of approximately $36 \times 36 \text{ km}^2$ regardless of longitude and latitude.

EASE-Grid 2.0 has a flexible formulation. By adjusting a single scaling parameter, a family of multi-resolution grids that nest within one another can be generated. The nesting can be adjusted so that smaller grid cells can be tessellated to form larger grid cells. Figure 3 shows a schematic of the nesting.

This feature of perfect nesting provides SMAP data products with a convenient common projection for both high-resolution radar observations and low-resolution radiometer observations, as well as for their derived geophysical products.

For more on EASE-Grid 2.0, refer to the [EASE-Grid 2.0 Format Description](#).

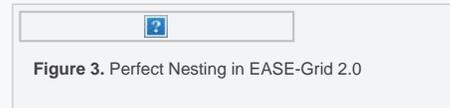


Figure 3. Perfect Nesting in EASE-Grid 2.0

Temporal Coverage

Data were collected from 31 March 2015 to present.

Temporal Resolution

Each Level-2 half-orbit file spans approximately 49 minutes.

Parameter Description

Surface soil moisture (0-5 cm) in cm^3/cm^3 derived from the SMAP radiometer as output on a fixed global 36 km EASE-Grid 2.0.

Refer to the [Data Fields](#) document for details on all parameters.

2. Data Access and Tools

Get Data

Data are available via [FTP](#) and [HTTPS](#).

Data are also available through the services listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Data Access Services

Service	Description
Reverb ECHO	NASA search and order tool for subsetting, reprojecting, and reformatting data.
Worldview	NASA visualization tool for browsing full-resolution imagery and downloading the underlying data.
Subscription	Subscribe to have new data automatically sent when the data become available.

Software and Tools

For tools that work with SMAP data, see the [Tools](#) Web page.

3. Data Acquisition and Processing

Sensor or Instrument Description

For a detailed description of the SMAP instrument, visit the [SMAP Instrument](#) page at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) SMAP Web site.

Data Source

SMAP Level-2 radiometer soil moisture data (SPL2SMP) are derived from [SMAP L1C Radiometer Half-Orbit 36 km EASE-Grid Brightness Temperatures, Version 2](#).

Theory of Measurements

The microwave portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, which includes wavelengths from a few centimeters to a meter, has long held the most promise for estimating surface soil moisture remotely. Passive microwave sensors measure the natural thermal emission emanating from the soil surface. The variation in the intensity of this radiation depends on the dielectric properties and temperature of the target medium, which for the near-surface soil layer is a function of the amount of moisture present. Low microwave frequencies, at L-band or approximately 1 GHz, offer the following additional advantages:

- the atmosphere is almost completely transparent, providing all-weather sensing,
- transmission of signals from the underlying soil is possible through sparse and moderate vegetation layers (up to at least 5 kg/m² of vegetation water content), and
- measurement is independent of solar illumination which allows for day and night observations. ([O'Neill et al. 2015](#))

For an in-depth description of the theory of these measurements, refer to Section 2: Passive Remote Sensing of Soil Moisture in the [Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document \(ATBD\)](#) for this product.

Derivation Techniques and Algorithms

SMAP Level-2 radiometer soil moisture data (SPL2SMP) are derived from [SMAP L1C Radiometer Half-Orbit 36 km EASE-Grid Brightness Temperatures, Version 2 \(SPL1CTB\)](#). Utilizing one or more of the [soil moisture algorithms](#) discussed below, SMAP brightness temperatures are converted into an estimate of the 0-5 cm surface soil moisture in units of cm³/cm³.

The following information has been adapted from [O'Neill et al. \(2015\)](#).

Algorithm Inputs and Outputs

The main input to the processing algorithm for this product is the [SMAP L1C Radiometer Half-Orbit 36 km EASE-Grid Brightness Temperatures, Version 2 \(SPL1CTB\)](#) product that contains the time-ordered, geolocated, calibrated [SMAP L1B Radiometer Half-Orbit Time-Ordered Brightness Temperatures \(SPL1BTB\), Version 2](#) that have been resampled to the fixed 36 km EASE-Grid 2.0. In addition to general geolocation and calibration, the Level-1B brightness temperature data have also been corrected for atmospheric effects, Faraday rotation, and low-level RFI effects prior to regridding. If the RFI encountered is too large to be corrected, the brightness temperature data are flagged accordingly and no soil moisture retrieval is attempted. Refer to the [SPL1BTB](#) and [SPL1CTB](#) ATBDs for additional details.

In addition to brightness temperature observations, the SPL2SMP algorithm also requires ancillary data sets for the soil moisture retrieval. The specific parameters and sources of these and other externally provided ancillary data are listed in Section 6: Ancillary Datasets of the [ATBD](#). Other parameters used by the SPL2SMP algorithm include a freeze/thaw flag, an open water fraction, and a vegetation index. All input brightness temperatures and ancillary data sets used in the retrievals are mapped to the 36 km EASE-Grid 2.0 prior to entering the SPL2SMP processor. All input data, retrieved soil moisture data, and flags utilize the same grid.

The primary contents of output SPL2SMP data are the retrieved soil moisture and associated Quality Assessment (QA) flags, as well as the values of the ancillary parameters needed to retrieve the output soil moisture for that grid cell.

Ancillary Data

In order for soil moisture to be retrieved accurately, a variety of global static and dynamic ancillary data are required. Static ancillary data are data which do not change during the mission, while dynamic ancillary data require periodic updates in time frames ranging from seasonally to daily. Static data include parameters such as permanent masks (land, water, forest, urban, mountain, etc.), the grid cell average elevation and slope derived from a Digital Elevation Model (DEM), permanent open water fraction, and soils information (primarily sand and clay fraction). The dynamic ancillary data include land cover, surface roughness, precipitation, vegetation parameters, and effective soil temperatures.

Ancillary data are also employed to set flags that help to determine either specific aspects of the processing, such as corrections for open water and frozen ground, or the quality of the retrievals, such as the precipitation flag. Refer to the [Data Flags](#) below. All input data to the SPL2SMP process are pre-mapped using the 36 km EASE-Grid 2.0 projection.

Soil Moisture Algorithms

Decades of research by the passive microwave soil moisture community have resulted in a number of viable soil moisture retrieval algorithms that can be used with SMAP brightness temperature data. The European Space Agency (ESA) Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity Mission (SMOS) mission currently flies an aperture synthesis L-band radiometer which produces brightness temperature data at multiple incidence angles over the same ground location. The baseline SMOS retrieval algorithm is based on the tau-omega model described in the [ATBD](#), Section 2.1: Physics of the Problem, but utilizes the SMOS multiple-incidence-angle capability to retrieve soil moisture. SMAP retrievals are also based on the tau-omega model, but use the constant-incidence-angle brightness temperature data produced by the SMAP conically-scanning radiometer. Other necessary parameters in the retrieval are obtained as ancillary data.

Prior to implementing the actual soil moisture retrieval, a preliminary step in the processing is to perform a water body correction to the brightness temperature data for cases where a significant percentage of the grid cell contains open water. For more information on the water brightness temperature correction and soil moisture algorithms, refer to Section 4: Retrieval Algorithms of the [ATBD](#) for this product.

The current Version 2 Beta SPL2SMP product contains soil moisture retrieval fields produced by a baseline and several optional algorithms. Inside an SPL2SMP granule, the *soil_moisture* field is the one that links to the retrieval result produced by the currently-designated baseline algorithm, the Single Channel Algorithm V-pol (SCA-V). At present, the operational SPL2SMP Science Production Software (SPS) produces and stores soil moisture retrieval results from the following five algorithms:

1. Single Channel Algorithm V-pol (SCA-V) — Current Baseline
2. Single Channel Algorithm H-pol (SCA-H)
3. Dual Channel Algorithm (DCA)
4. Microwave Polarization Ratio Algorithm (MPRA)
5. Extended Dual Channel Algorithm (E-DCA)

Given preliminary results from current SPL2SMP Calibration/Validation (Cal/Val) analyses, the SCA-V algorithm seems to deliver slightly better performance than the SCA-H algorithm, which was designated as the pre-launch baseline retrieval algorithm. For this reason, the SCA-V is designated as the current baseline algorithm for the Beta release of SPL2SMP. Throughout the rest of the entire post-launch Cal/Val period, however, all five algorithms will be continuously assessed; the choice of the operational algorithm for the validated release of the product will be evaluated on a regular basis as analyses of new observations and Cal/Val data become available, and algorithm parameters are tuned based on a longer SMAP radiometer brightness temperature time series record.

All five algorithms operate on the same zeroth-order microwave emission model commonly known as the tau-omega model. In essence, this model relates brightness temperatures (SMAP L1 observations) to soil moisture (SMAP L2 retrievals) through ancillary information (e.g. soil texture, soil temperature, and vegetation water content) and a soil dielectric model. The algorithms differ in their approaches to solve for soil moisture from the model under different constraints and assumptions. The following sections provide concise descriptions of each algorithm. Further details are provided in O'Neill et al. ([2015](#)).

Single Channel Algorithm V-pol (SCA-V)

In the SCA-V, the vertically polarized brightness temperature (TB) observations are converted to emissivity using a surrogate for the physical temperature of the emitting layer. The derived emissivity is corrected for vegetation and surface roughness to obtain the soil emissivity. The Fresnel equation is then used to determine the dielectric constant from the soil emissivity. Finally, a dielectric mixing model is used to solve for the soil moisture given knowledge of the soil texture. Analytically, SCA-V attempts to solve for one unknown variable (soil moisture) from one equation that relates the vertically polarized TB to soil moisture. Vegetation information is provided by a 13-year climatological data base of global Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and a table of parameters based on land cover and polarization.

Single Channel Algorithm H-pol (SCA-H)

The SCA-H is similar to SCA-V, in that the horizontally polarized TB observations are converted to emissivity using a surrogate for the physical temperature of the emitting layer. The derived emissivity is corrected for vegetation and surface roughness to obtain the soil emissivity. The Fresnel equation is then used to determine the dielectric constant. Finally, a dielectric mixing model is used to obtain the soil moisture given knowledge of the soil texture. Analytically, SCA-H attempts to solve for one unknown variable (soil moisture) from one equation that relates the horizontally polarized TB to soil moisture. Vegetation information is provided by a 13-year climatological data base of global NDVI and a table of parameters based on land cover and polarization.

Dual Channel Algorithm (DCA)

In the DCA, both the vertically and horizontally polarized TB observations are used to solve for soil moisture and vegetation optical depth. The algorithm iteratively minimizes a cost function (Φ^2) that consists of the sum of squares of the differences between the observed and estimated TBs:



(Equation 1)

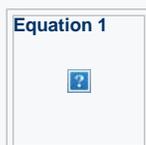
In each iteration step, the soil moisture and vegetation opacity are adjusted simultaneously until the cost function attains a minimum in a least square sense. Similar to SCA-V and SCA-H, ancillary information such as effective soil temperature, surface roughness, and vegetation single scattering albedo must be known *a priori* before the inversion process. Unlike Microwave Polarization Ratio Algorithm (MPRA), DCA permits polarization dependence of coefficients in the forward modeling of TB observations. As currently implemented for Beta release, the H and V parameters are set the same. During the intensive Cal/Val period leading up to release of the validated SPL2SMP data, implementing polarization dependence for the tau-omega model parameters will be investigated.

Microwave Polarization Ratio Algorithm (MPRA)

The MPRA is based on the Land Parameter Retrieval Model ([Owe 2015](#)) and was first applied to multi-frequency satellites such as AMSR-E. Like DCA, MPRA attempts to solve for soil moisture and vegetation optical depth using the vertically and horizontally polarized TB observations. However, it does so under the assumptions that (1) the soil and canopy temperatures are considered equal, and (2) vegetation transmissivity (γ) and the single-scattering albedo (ω) are the same for both H and V polarizations. When these assumptions are satisfied, it can be shown that the soil moisture and vegetation optical depth can be solved analytically in closed form, resulting in the same solutions as would be obtained iteratively using DCA. Similarly to DCA, ancillary information such as effective soil temperature, surface roughness, and vegetation single scattering albedo must be known *a priori* before the inversion process.

Extended Dual Channel Algorithm (E-DCA)

The E-DCA is a variant of DCA. Like DCA, E-DCA uses both the vertically and horizontally polarized TB observations to solve for soil moisture and vegetation optical depth. In E-DCA, however, the cost function (Φ_2) is formulated in a way different from that of DCA. Instead of minimizing the sum of squares of the differences between the observed and estimated TBs as in DCA (see Equation 1), the E-DCA attempts to minimize the sum of squares of the difference between the observed and estimated normalized polarization differences (expressed in natural logarithm) and the difference between the observed and estimated TBs (also expressed in natural logarithm) as follows:



In each iteration step, soil moisture and vegetation opacity are adjusted simultaneously until the cost function attains a minimum in a least square sense. It is clear that when both Φ_{DCA}^2 and $\Phi_{(E-DCA)}^2$ attain their theoretical minimum value (i.e. zero) in the absence of uncertainties of modeling, observations, and ancillary data, $T_{(B,v)}^{obs} = T_{(B,v)}^{est}$ and $T_{(B,h)}^{obs} = T_{(B,h)}^{est}$, implying that DCA and E-DCA converge to the same solutions. The advantage of E-DCA over DCA, however, is apparent when in reality there is finite uncertainty (e.g., a dry bias associated with the ancillary soil temperature data); this uncertainty will be cancelled from the numerator and denominator in the calculation of the normalized polarization difference in $\Phi_{(E-DCA)}^2$, leaving such uncertainty affecting only one component of the cost function instead of two components as in Φ_{DCA}^2 . This reduction in the impact of soil temperature uncertainty on soil moisture retrieval should make E-DCA more tolerant of soil temperature uncertainty, resulting in fewer instances of retrieval failure than DCA. At present, there are a few caveats associated with E-DCA: (1) its exact performance is being evaluated in the ongoing Cal/Val activities and is not included in this assessment report, and (2) the choice of the horizontally polarized TB in the formulation is subject to further assessment as analyses of new observations and Cal/Val data become available.

Processing Steps

This product is generated by the SMAP Science Data Processing System (SDS) at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). To generate this product, the processing software ingests the 6:00 a.m. descending half-orbit granules of the [SMAP L1C Radiometer Half-Orbit 36 km EASE-Grid Brightness Temperatures, Version 2](#) product. The ingested data are then inspected for retrievability criteria according to input data quality, ancillary data availability, and land cover conditions. When retrievability criteria are met, the software invokes the baseline retrieval algorithm to generate soil moisture retrieval. Only cells that are covered by the actual swath for a given projection are written in the product.

Note: These data are Beta-release quality, meaning that they have not undergone full validation and may still contain significant errors.

Error Sources

Anthropogenic RFI, principally from ground-based surveillance radars, can contaminate both radar and radiometer measurements at L-band. The SMAP radar and radiometer electronics and algorithms include design features to mitigate the effects of RFI. The SMAP radar utilizes selective filters and an adjustable carrier frequency to tune to predetermined RFI-free portions of the spectrum while on orbit. The SMAP radiometer implements a combination of time and frequency diversity, kurtosis detection, and use of thresholds to detect and, where possible, mitigate RFI.

Level-2 radiometer data can also contain bit errors caused by noise in communication links and memory storage devices. Consultative Committee on Space Data Systems (CCSDS) packets include error-detecting Cyclic Redundancy Checks (CRCs), which are used to flag errors.

More information about error sources is provided in Section 4.6: Algorithm Error Performance of the [ATBD](#). ([O'Neill et al. 2015](#))

Quality Assessment

Though SMAP Level-2 radiometer data are available from 31 March 2015, these Version 2 Beta data employ preliminary algorithms that are still being validated and are thus subject to uncertainties. Data users who wish to use data with the highest quality possible should use data beginning with half-orbit 1216 A, which includes data acquired on 24 April 2015. For in-depth details regarding the quality of these Version 2 Beta data, refer to the [Beta Assessment Report](#).

Quality Overview

Each HDF5 file contains metadata with Quality Assessment (QA) metadata flags that are set by the Science Data Processing System (SDS) at the JPL prior to delivery to the National Snow and Ice Data Center Distributed Active Archive Center (NSIDC DAAC). A separate metadata file with an `.xml` file extension is also delivered to NSIDC with the HDF5 file; it contains the same information as the HDF5 file-level metadata.

A separate QA file with a `.qa` file extension is also associated with the HDF5 file; it contains useful statistics such as the percentage of elements having various quality conditions. If a product does not fail QA, it is ready to be used for higher-level processing, browse generation, active science QA, archive, and distribution. If a file/granule fails QA, the SDS does not send the granule to NSIDC DAAC until it is reprocessed. Level-2 products that fail QA are never delivered to NSIDC DAAC. Only a QA file is produced when there are no Level-2 brightness temperature data that qualify for retrieval. The information in the following sections has been adapted from [O'Neill et al. \(2015\)](#).

Data Flags

Ancillary data will sometimes also be employed to help determine either specific aspects of the processing, such as corrections for transient water, or the quality of the retrievals, such as the precipitation flag. These flags will provide information as to whether the ground is frozen, covered with snow, flooded, or whether it is actively precipitating at the time of the satellite overpass. Other flags will indicate whether masks for steeply sloped topography, or for urban, heavily forested, or permanent snow/ice areas are in effect.

Refer to the [Data Fields](#) document for in-depth details on all data flags.

Open Water Flag

Open water fraction can be determined from SMAP high-resolution radar and/or *a priori* information on permanent open freshwater from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) [MOD44W](#) database. The SPL2SMP Version 2 Beta product uses the MOD44W database due to the maturity of the SMAP radar open-water algorithm and availability of radar measurements, and are reported in Bit 0 and 1 in the *surface_flag* of the SPL2SMP output product. This information serves as a flag to affect soil moisture retrieval processing in the following ways:

- If water fraction is 0.00–0.25, then do not flag, but retrieve soil moisture.
- If water fraction is 0.25–0.75, then flag and retrieve soil moisture.
- If water fraction is 0.75–1.00, then flag, but do not retrieve soil moisture.

RFI Flag

The presence of radio frequency interference can markedly impact SMAP brightness temperatures, and in turn can adversely affect soil moisture retrieval accuracy or prevent a retrieval from being attempted. RFI is detected and corrected for in the SPL1BTB product, which sets an RFI flag that is eventually passed to the SPL2SMP processor. Refer to the [SPL1BTB ATBD](#). The RFI flag affects soil moisture retrieval processing in the following ways:

- If RFI flag is 0, then no RFI detected; retrieve soil moisture.
- If RFI flag is 1, then some RFI has been detected but TB have been corrected; retrieve soil moisture.
- If RFI flag is 2, then large RFI has been detected and TB cannot be corrected; do not retrieve soil moisture.

Snow Flag

Although the SMAP L-Band Radiometer can theoretically see through dry snow with its low dielectric to the soil underneath a snowpack, the snow flag is currently envisioned as a binary *snow/no snow* flag based on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Interactive Multisensor Snow and Ice Mapping System (IMS) database. The snow flag affects soil moisture retrieval processing in the following ways:

- If the snow flag indicates "no snow," then retrieve soil moisture.
- If the snow flag indicates "snow," then do not retrieve soil moisture.

Frozen Ground Flag

The frozen ground flag can be determined from the flag passed through from the SPL2SMA, which is based on the SMAP radar Freeze/Thaw algorithm, or from modeled surface temperature information (TSURF) from the Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO). The SPL2SMP Version 2 product uses the GMAO modeled TSURF parameter due to the maturity of the SMAP radar Freeze/Thaw algorithm and availability of radar measurements.

The frozen ground flag is a binary *frozen/not frozen* flag where the frozen threshold is 273.15 K. The frozen soil flag affects soil moisture retrieval processing in the following ways:

- If the frozen soil flag indicates *not frozen*, then retrieve soil moisture.
- If the frozen soil flag indicates *frozen*, then do not retrieve soil moisture.

Precipitation Flag

The SMAP precipitation flag is set based on either forecasts of precipitation or using data from the Global Precipitation Mission (GPM). It is a binary *precipitation/no precipitation* flag which indicates the presence or absence of precipitation in the 36 km grid cell at the time of the SMAP overpass. The presence of liquid in precipitation incident on the ground at the time of the SMAP overpass can adversely bias the retrieved soil moisture due to its large impact on SMAP brightness temperatures, as precipitation in the atmosphere is part of the atmospheric correction done in Level-1B brightness temperature processing. Unlike other flags, soil moisture retrieval will always be attempted even if precipitation is flagged. However, this flag serves as a warning to the user to view the retrieved soil moisture with some skepticism if precipitation is present.

Urban Area Flag

Since the brightness temperature of man-made, impervious, and urban areas cannot be estimated theoretically, the presence of urban areas in the 36 km Level-2 soil moisture grid cell cannot be corrected for during soil moisture retrieval. Thus, the presence of even a small amount of urban area in the radiometer footprint is likely to

adversely bias the retrieved soil moisture. The SMAP urban flag is set based on the Columbia University Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project (GRUMP) data set (O'Neill et al. 2015). The urban fraction affects soil moisture retrieval processing in the following ways:

- If the urban fraction is below the threshold, then retrieve soil moisture.
- If the urban fraction is above the threshold, then do not retrieve soil moisture.

Mountainous Area Flag

Large and highly variable slopes present in the radiometer footprint will adversely affect the retrieved soil moisture. The SMAP mountainous area flag is derived from a combination of high elevation information from the DEM coupled with a statistical threshold based on the slope and slope variability within each 36 km grid cell. Most likely, soil moisture retrieval will still be attempted in most areas flagged as mountainous.

4. References and Related Publications

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