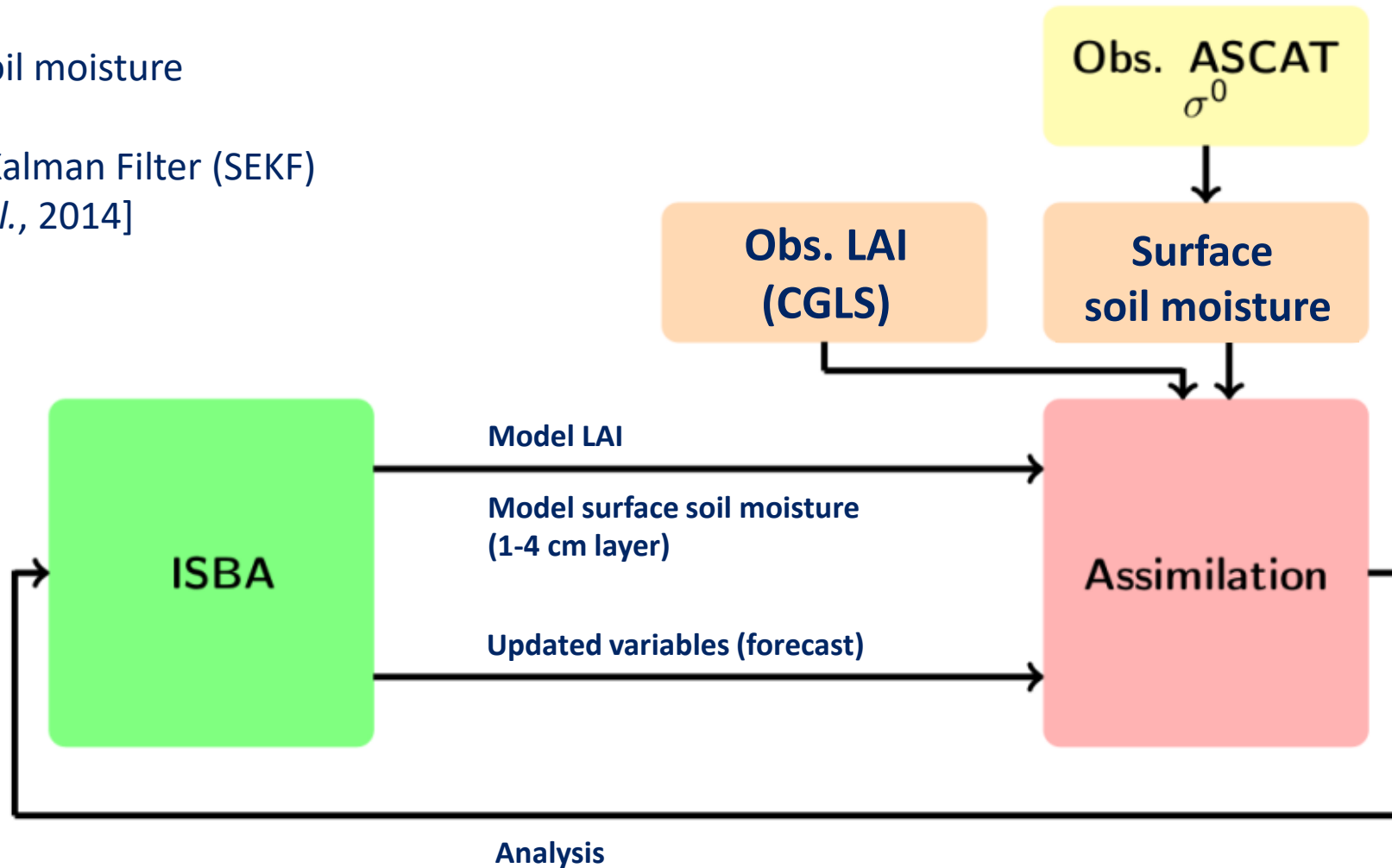
The background is a collage of four images: a snow-capped mountain peak in the top left, a colorful meteorological map in the top right, a lightning bolt striking a field in the bottom left, and a close-up of water droplets in the bottom right.

Assimilation of Metop ASCAT observations into the ISBA model: evaluation of the added-value of machine learning

Jean-Christophe Calvet, Gabriel Colas, Bertrand Bonan
CNRM, Université de Toulouse, Meteo-France, CNRS, Toulouse, France

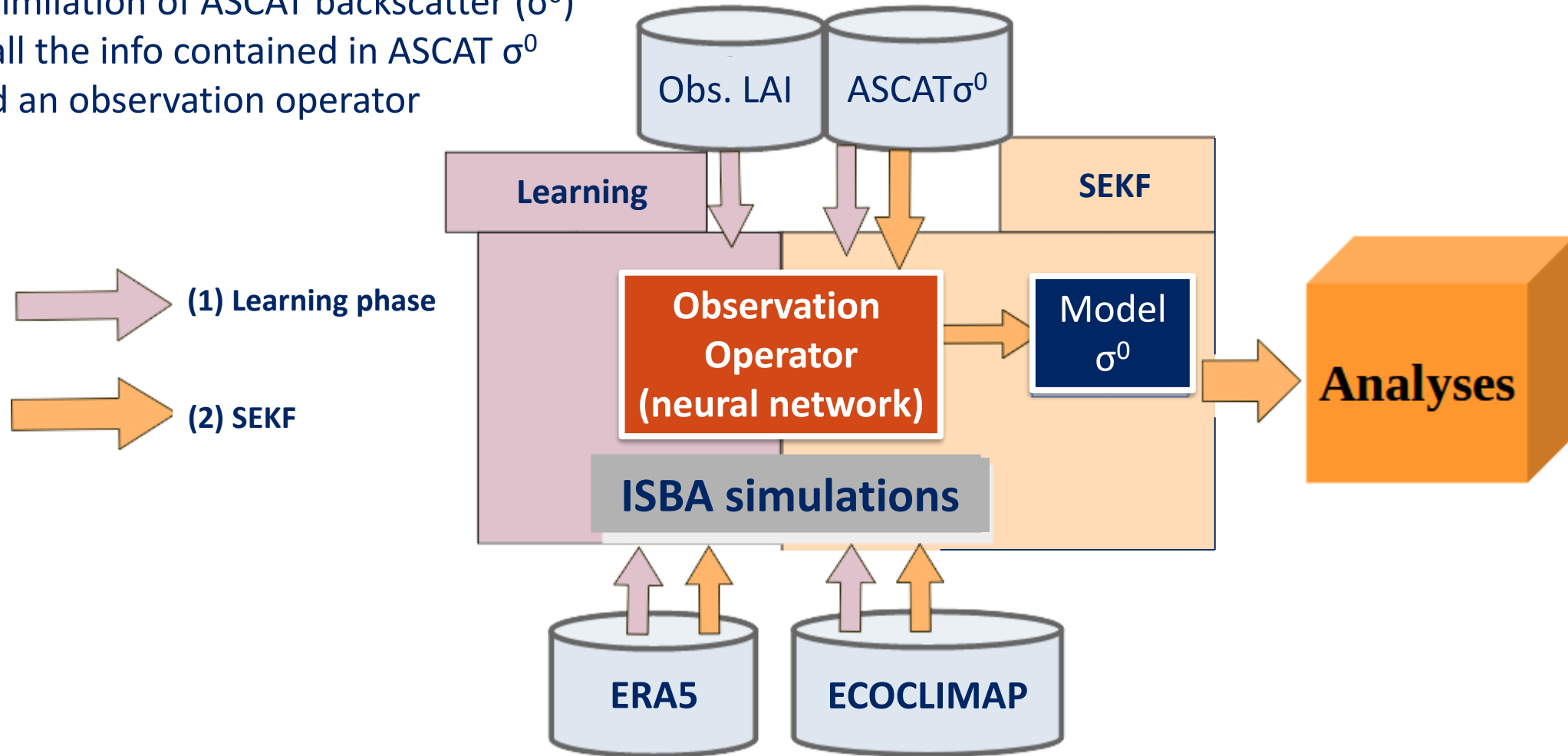
Assimilation of level 2 products in LDAS-Monde

- Leaf area index and/or Surface soil moisture
- Technique: Simplified Extended Kalman Filter (SEKF)
[Mahfouf *et al.*, 2009; Barbu *et al.*, 2014]
- Analyzed variables:
 - Soil moisture of 7 soil layers (1 to 100 cm depths)
 - Leaf biomass



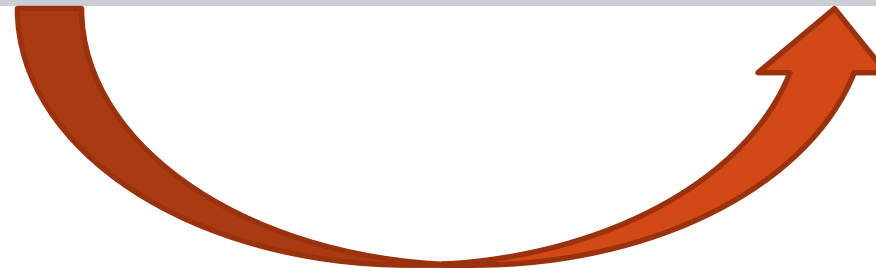
Assimilation of level 1 products in LDAS-Monde

- WHAT: Assimilation of ASCAT backscatter (σ^0)
- WHY: Use all the info contained in ASCAT σ^0
- HOW: Build an observation operator



Why machine learning?

	Semi-empirical model	Machine learning
Approach	Water cloud model (Attema and Ulaby 1978, Shamambo et al. 2019)	Many possible approaches
Complexity	4 parameters per grid cell	As many as needed
Input variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observed LAI - ISBA surface soil moisture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observed LAI - ISBA surface soil moisture - ISBA surface soil temperature - ISBA interception reservoir

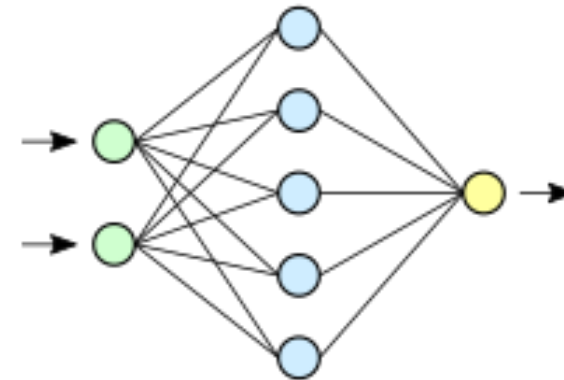


➤ MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

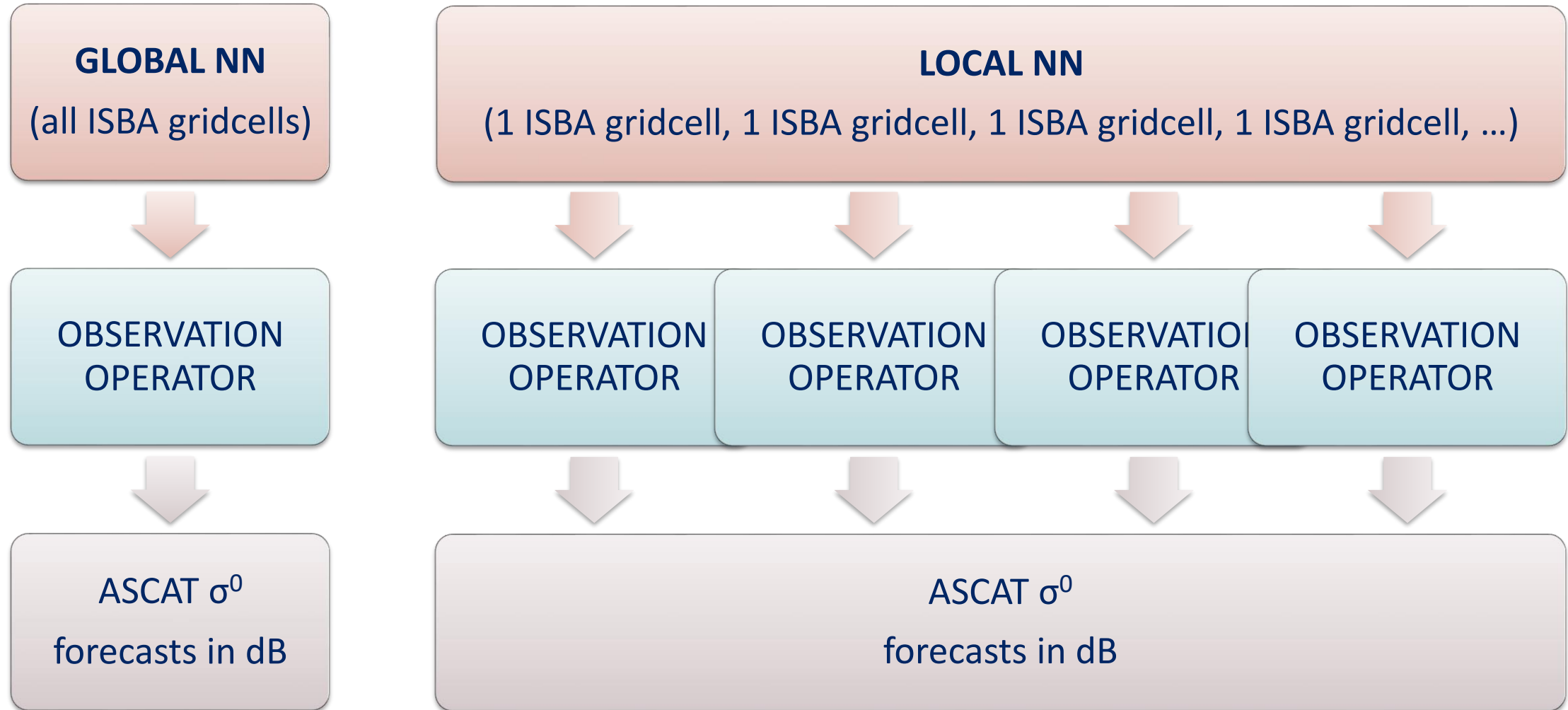
- Support Vector Regression (SVR)
- Gradient Boosting
- Random Forest
- Neural Network (NN)

➤ MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

- Support Vector Regression (SVR)
- Gradient Boosting
- Random Forest
- **Neural Network (NN)**



Observation operator (neural network)



Model requirements

➤ PERFORMANCE

- good scores (RMSE, R, ...)

➤ PARSIMONY

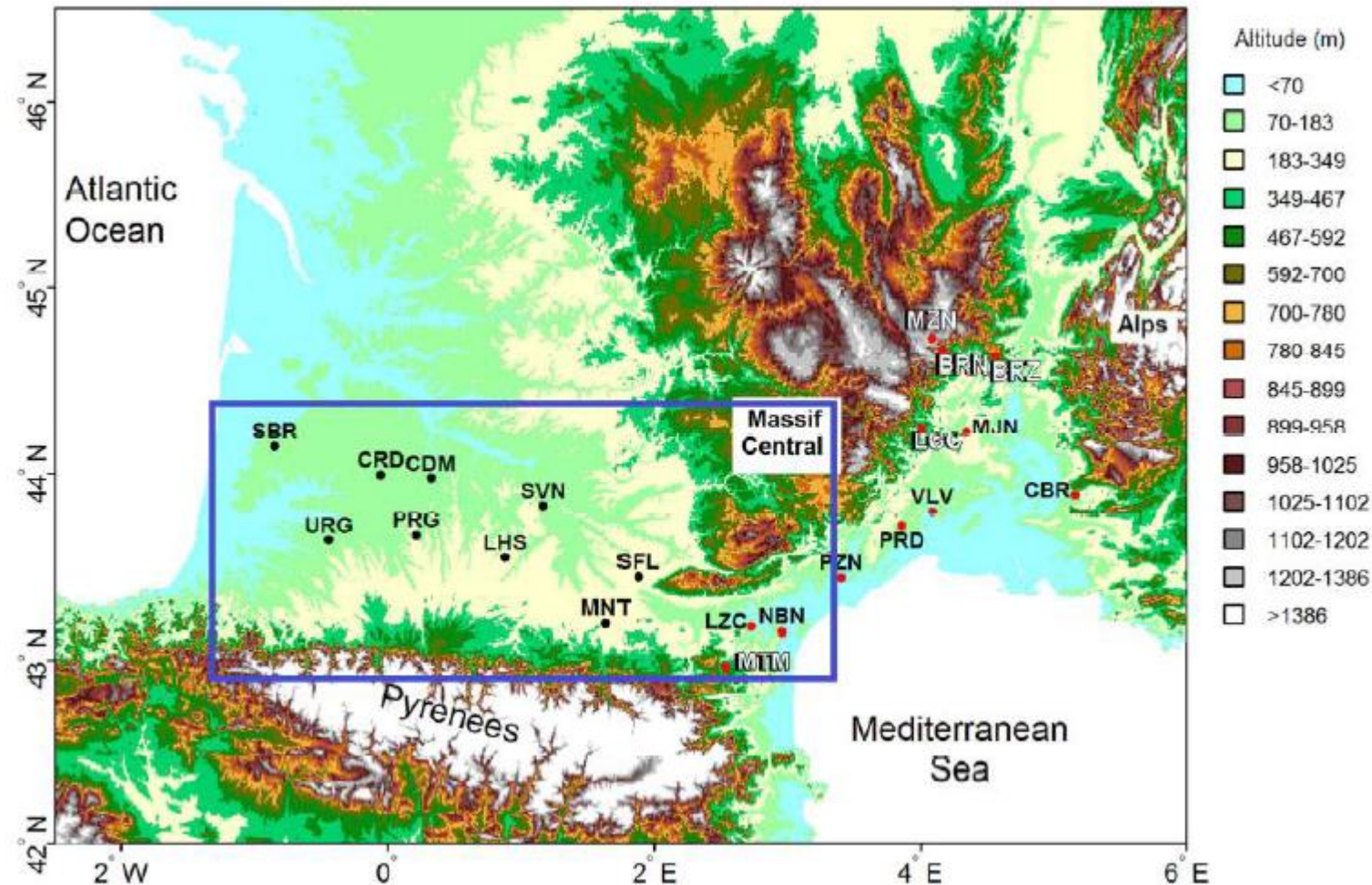
- low number of parameters
- low computing time

➤ USABILITY IN APPLICATIONS

- LDAS-Monde

➤ EXPLICABILITY

- physical processes



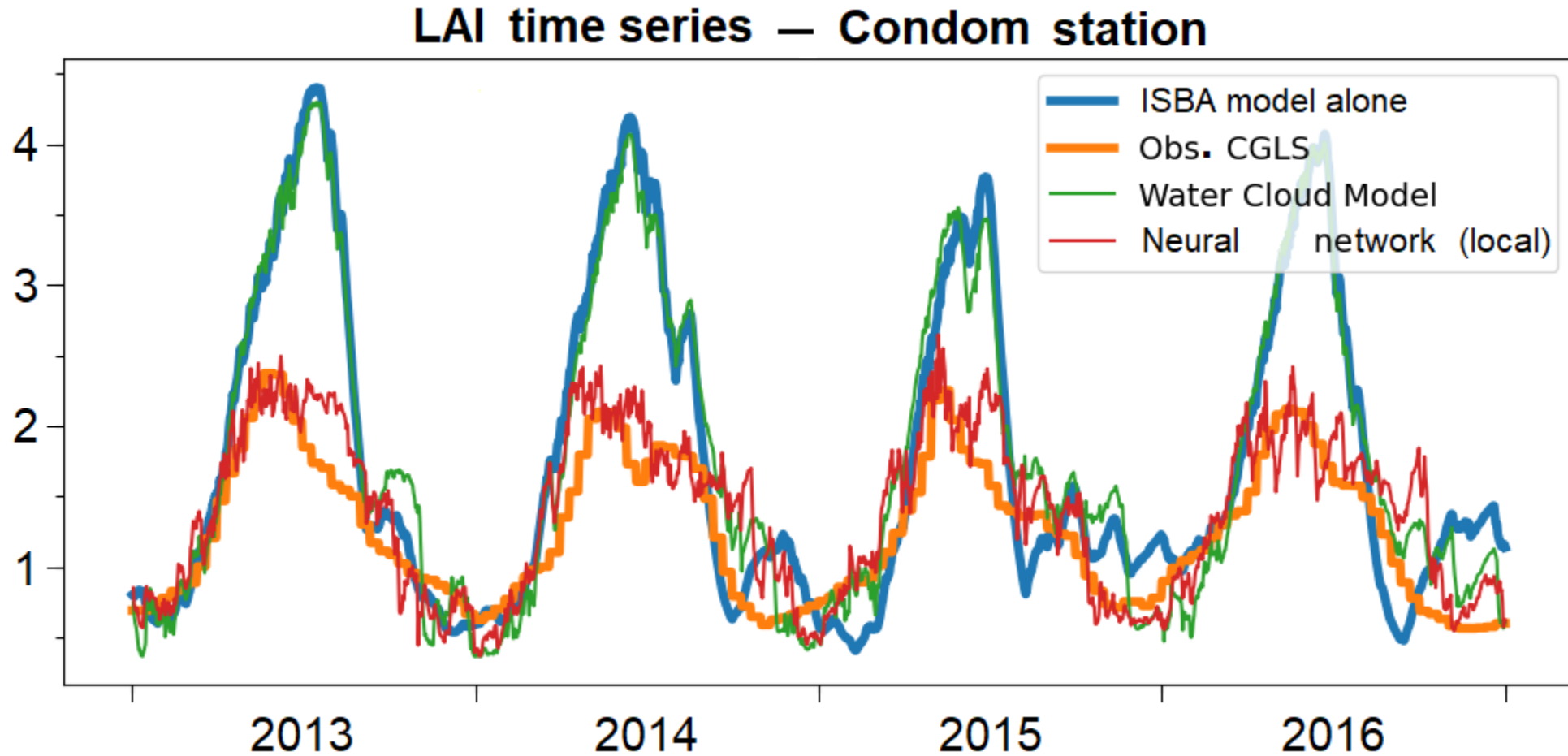
12 stations of the
SMOSMANIA network in
southwestern France

Performance of observation operator

➤ Simulated vs. Observed ASCAT σ^0 (all stations, 2013-2017 validation time period)

LOCAL MODEL	CONFIGURATION	R SCORE	RMSD SCORE (dB)	Nb parameters per gridcell
Water Cloud Model	4 parameters (A,B,C,D)	0.80	0.44	4
LOCAL NN	1 layer, 40 neurones	0.84	0.40	241

Assimilation results: LAI



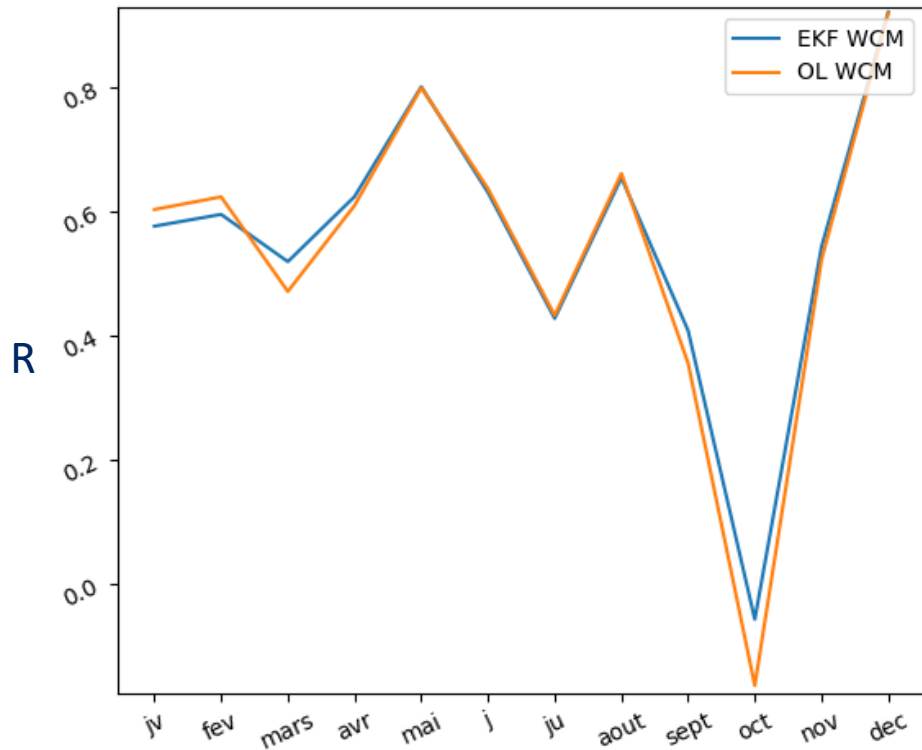
Assimilation results: LAI

SMOSMANIA station	ISBA LAI RMSD	Improvement using local NN
SBR	0.86	14 %
URG	0.97	8 %
CRD	0.56	12 %
PRG	1.16	59 %
CDM	0.89	65 %
LHS	1.25	63 %
SVN	0.75	57 %
MNT	1.20	52 %
SFL	1.44	57 %
MTM	0.81	- 6 %
LZC	0.77	7 %
NBN	0.60	4 %

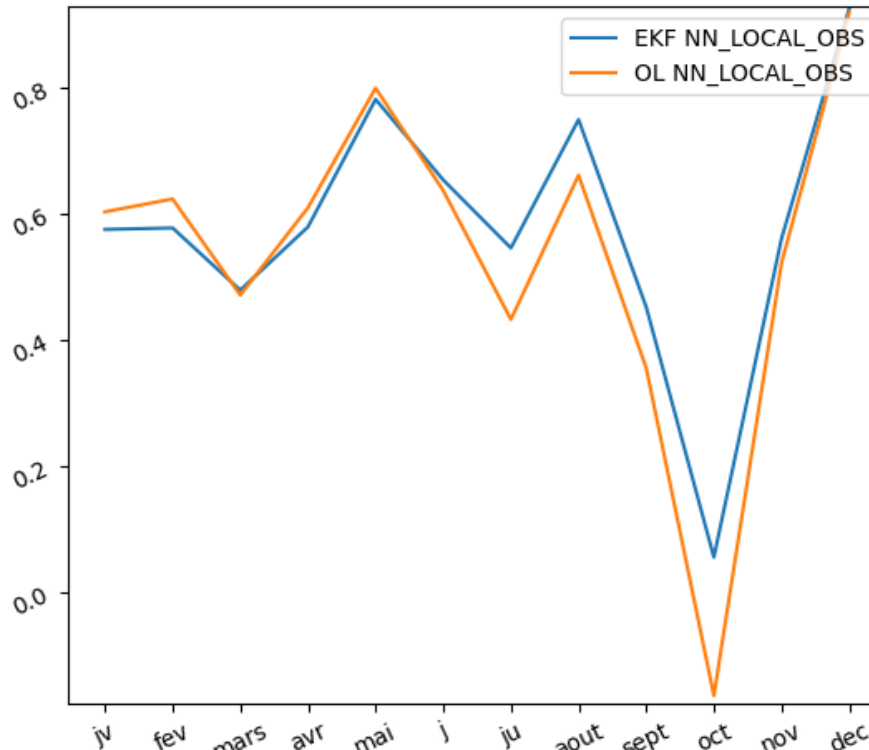
Assimilation of ASCAT σ^0 markedly improves the simulated LAI, mainly over agricultural areas

Assimilation results: surface soil moisture

WATER CLOUD MODEL



LOCAL NN



In situ soil moisture observations at the CDM station shows the added value on R of assimilating ASCAT σ^0 using a NN approach w.r.t. the ISBA open-loop simulation

➤ MARKED IMPROVEMENTS OF ANALYSED VARIABLES

- ASSIMILATING ASCAT σ^0 ONLY
- USING LOCAL NN OBSERVATION OPERATOR

➤ POSSIBILITY TO ACCOUNT FOR NEW PREDICTORS

- RAINWATER INTERCEPTION BY VEGETATION
- SOIL TEMPERATURE

- **GLOBAL NN IN CONTRASTING CONDITIONS**
- **APPLICATION TO SMOS TB**
- **APPLICATION TO OTHER VARIABLES (e.g. ALBEDO, SIF, ...)**

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION 😊

More info on LDAS-Monde:

<https://www.umr-cnrm.fr/spip.php?article1022>