A Study on the Parameter Sensitivity Analysis of the L-MEB Model for Passive Microwave Soil Moisture Retrieval

Zengyan WANG^{a,b}, Tao CHE^{a*}

^aCold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, 730000, P. R. China ^bUniversity of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, P. R. China Corresponding author. E-mail: chetao@lzb.ac.cn

Abstract: In this paper, a global sensitivity analysis method of the extended Fourier Amplitude Sensitivity Test (eFAST) is used to conduct a parameter sensitivity analysis of the L-band Microwave Emission of Biosphere (L-MEB) model. Sensitivity of all the parameters in the L-MEB model are analyzed, their sensitivity variations with different polarizations and different incidence angles are compared with that of the traditional local sensitivity analysis(LSA) method, and the traditional calibration method through the iteration between the modeled and besteved brightness temperature (TB, K) based on the observations of other parameters including soil moisture, vegetation optical depth and so on is also discussed based on the eFAST results. Results indicate that firstly, the parameters of surface soil moisture(SM, cm³/cm³), soil roughness factor(H_R), vegetation optical depth and so on is also discussed based on the eFAST results. Results indicate that firstly, the parameters of surface soil moisture(SM, cm³/cm³), soil roughness factor(H_R), vegetation optical depth and so on is also discussed based on the eFAST results. Results indicate that firstly, the parameters of surface soil moisture(SM, cm³/cm³), soil roughness factor(H_R), vegetation optical depth and and (τ_{NAD} , being zero and not included for bare soils), and effective soil/vegetation temperature(T_{ge}, [°]C) make the four main sensitive factors, with their total sensitivity index(SI) values being up to about 0.6 for vegetation covers and about 0.8 for bare soils. Secondly, some different sensitivity analysis results are found compared with that of the traditional LSA method. For one example, the sensitivity of TB values to SM decreases with incidence angle for H polarization, while it increases slightly with incidence angle for V polarization, which is just opposite that of the LSA method; for another, the H-pol SM sensitivity is always lower than that of the V polarization, which is also contradict with that in the LSA method. All these results should be more explained to help understand the L-MEB model and the eFAST method. Lastly, the reliability of the traditional calibration method by iteration is also discussed to found that the calibration method cannot be applied to vegetation covers especially when the soils are dry, and it may get excellent H_R calibration results for bare soils.

Index Terms Sensitivity Analysis, L-MEB, Soil Moisture, eFAST



index for H_R for bare soils indicating the possible excellent calibration results with the traditional iteration method.



Fig.8 SI Variations of the empirical/semi-empirical parameters to be calibrated in the L-MEB model for Bare Soil Type

Add: 320 Donggang West Road, Lanzhou Gansu, China Zip: 730000 Tel: +86 931 4967971 Fax: +86 931 4967250