Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) Mission

Level 3 Active Soil Moisture Product Specification Document

Initial Release

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Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) Level 3 Active Soil Moisture Data Product Specification Document

Initial Release

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Identification

This is the Data Product Specification (DPS) Document for the Level 3 Active Soil Moisture Product for the Science Data System (SDS) of the Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) project. The product provides daily global composite of gridded data of SMAP radar-based soil moisture retrieval, ancillary data, and quality-assessment flags on a 3-km Earth-fixed grid.

1.2 Scope

This document describes the file format and data contents of the Level 3 Active Soil Moisture Data Product (hereafter referred to as 'L3_SM_A' for brevity) for external software interfaces. The SMAP Science Data Management and Archive Plan Document provides a more comprehensive explanation of this product within the context of the SMAP instrument, algorithms, and software.

1.3 Mission

The SMAP mission is a unique mission that combines passive (radiometer) and active (radar) observations to provide "global mapping of soil moisture and freeze/thaw state with unprecedented accuracy, resolution, and coverage". The resulting space-based hydrosphere state measurements will improve:

- Understanding of the processes that link the terrestrial water, energy and carbon cycles
- Estimate of global water and energy fluxes at the land surface
- Measurement of net carbon flux in boreal landscapes
- Weather and climate forecast skill
- Flood prediction and drought monitoring capabilities

Table 1 is a summary of the SMAP instrument functional requirements derived from its science measurement needs. The goal is to combine the attributes of the radar and radiometer observations (in terms of their spatial resolution and sensitivity to soil moisture, surface roughness, and vegetation) to estimate soil moisture at a resolution of 10 km and freeze-thaw state at a resolution of 1-3 km.

Table 1: SMAP Mission Requirements

Scientific Measurement Requirements	Instrument Functional Requirements			
Soil Moisture:	L-Band Radiometer (1.41 GHz):			
$\sim \pm 0.04 \text{ cm}^3/\text{cm}^3$ volumetric accuracy (1-	Polarization: V, H, T ₃ , and T ₄			
sigma) in the top 5 cm for vegetation water	Resolution: 40 km			
$content \le 5 \text{ kg/m}^2$	Radiometric Uncertainty*: 1.3 K			
Hydrometeorology at ~10 km resolution	L-Band Radar (1.26 and 1.29 GHz):			
Hydroclimatology at ~40 km resolution	Polarization: VV, HH, HV (or VH)			
	Resolution: 10 km			
	Relative accuracy*: 0.5 dB (VV and			
	HH)			
	Constant incidence angle** between			
	35° and 50°			
Freeze/Thaw State:	L-Band Radar (1.26 GHz & 1.29			
Capture freeze/thaw state transitions in	<u>GHz)</u> :			
integrated vegetation-soil continuum with two-	Polarization: HH			
day precision at the spatial scale of landscape	Resolution: 3 km			
variability (~3 km)	Relative accuracy*: 0.7 dB (1 dB per			
	channel if 2 channels are used)			
	Constant incidence angle** between			
	35° and 50°			
Sample diurnal cycle at consistent time of day	Swath Width: ~1000 km			
(6 am/6 pm Equator crossing);	Minimize Faraday rotation			
Global, ~3 day (or better) revisit;	(degradation factor at L-band)			
Boreal, ~2 day (or better) revisit				
Observation over minimum of three annual	Baseline three-year mission life			
cycles				
* Includes precision and calibration stability				
** Defined without regard to local topographic v	rariation			

The SMAP instrument incorporates an L-band radar and an L-band radiometer that share a single feedhorn and parabolic mesh reflector. As shown in Figure 1, the reflector is offset from nadir and rotates about the nadir axis at 14.6 rpm (nominal), providing a conically scanning antenna beam with a surface incidence angle of approximately 40°. The provision of constant incidence angle across the swath simplifies the data processing and enables accurate repeat-pass estimation of soil moisture and freeze/thaw change. The reflector has a diameter of 6 m, providing a radiometer 3 dB antenna footprint of 40 km (root-ellipsoidal-area). The real-aperture radar footprint is 30 km, defined by the two-way antenna beamwidth. The real-aperture radar and radiometer data will be collected globally during both ascending and descending passes.

To obtain the desired high spatial resolution, the radar employs range and Doppler discrimination. The radar data can be processed to yield resolution enhancement to 1-3 km spatial resolution over the outer 70% of the 1000-km swath. Data volume constraints

prohibit the downlinking of the entire radar data acquisition. Radar measurements that allow high-resolution processing will be collected during the morning overpass over all land regions and extending a short distance into the surrounding coastal oceans. During the evening overpass, data poleward of 45° N will be collected and processed as well to support robust detection of landscape freeze/thaw transitions. The SMAP baseline orbit parameters are:

- Orbit altitude: 685 km (2-3 day average revisit globally and 8-day exact repeat)
- Inclination: 98 degrees, sun-synchronous
- Local time of ascending node: 6 pm (6 am descending local overpass time)

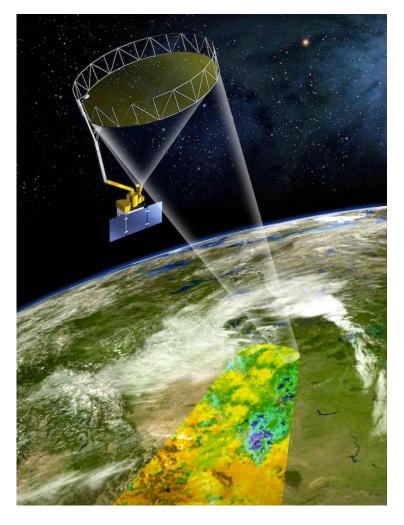


Figure 1: The SMAP mission concept consists of an L-band radar and radiometer sharing a single spinning 6-m mesh antenna in a sunsynchronous dawn / dusk orbit.

The SMAP radiometer measures the four Stokes parameters, T_H , T_V , T_3 , and T_4 at 1.41 GHz. The T_3 -channel measurement can be used to correct for possible Faraday rotation caused by the ionosphere, although such Faraday rotation is minimized by the selection of the 6 am sun-synchronous SMAP orbit.

Anthropogenic Radio Frequency Interference (RFI), principally from ground-based surveillance radars, can contaminate both radar and radiometer measurements at L-band. Early measurements and results from ESA's Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity (SMOS) mission indicate that in some regions RFI is present and detectable. The SMAP radar and radiometer electronics and algorithms have been designed to include features to mitigate the effects of RFI. The SMAP radar utilizes selective filters and an adjustable carrier frequency in order to tune to predetermined RFI-free portions of the spectrum while on orbit. The SMAP radiometer will implement a combination of time and frequency diversity, kurtosis detection, and use of T₄ thresholds to detect and where possible mitigate RFI.

1.4 Data Products

The SMAP mission will generate 15 data products. The planned data products are listed in Table 2. The SMAP product short names are adopted by the project to identify the products. Users will find these short names in SMAP documentation, SMAP product file names and product metadata. The Data Centers will use the ECS short names to categorize the products in their local databases. ECS short names will also appear in SMAP product metadata.

In the SMAP prelaunch time frame, baseline algorithms are being developed for generating (1) Level 1 calibrated, geolocated surface brightness temperature and radar backscatter measurements, (2) Level 2 and Level 3 surface soil moisture products both from radiometer measurements on a 36 km grid and from combined radar/radiometer measurements on a 9 km grid, (3) Level 3 freeze/thaw products from radar measurements on a 3 km grid, and (4) Level 4 surface and root zone soil moisture and Level 4 net ecosystem exchange (NEE) of carbon on a 9 km grid.

Table 2: Standard SMAP data products

ECS

SMAP Product Short Name	ECS Short Name	Description	Granularity
L1A_Radar	SPL1AA	Parsed radar instrument telemetry	
L1A_Radiometer	SPL1AP	Parsed radiometer instrument telemetry	_
L1B_S0_LoRes	SPL1BS0	Low resolution radar σ_0 in time order	Half orbit
L1C_S0_HiRes	SPL1CS0	High resolution radar σ_0 on swath grid	Half orbit
L1B_TB	SPL1BTB	Radiometer T _B in time order	Half orbit
L1C_TB	SPL1CTB	Radiometer T _B on Earth-fixed grids	Half orbit
L2_SM_A	SPL2SMA	Radar soil moisture	Half orbit
L2_SM_P	SPL2SMP	Radiometer soil moisture	Half orbit
L2_SM_AP	SPL2SMAP	Radar-radiometer soil moisture	Half orbit
L3_FT_A	SPL3FTA	Daily global composite freeze/thaw	North of

		state	45°N
L3_SM_A	SPL3SMA	Daily global composite radar soil moisture	Global
L3_SM_P	SPL3SMP	Daily global composite radiometer soil moisture	Global
L3_SM_AP	SPL3SMAP	Daily global composite radar- radiometer soil moisture	Global
L4_SM	SPL4TSM	Surface and root-zone soil moisture	Global
L4_C	SPL4C	Carbon net ecosystem exchange	North of 45°N

1.5 L3_SM_A Overview

The SMAP L3_SM_A product is a daily global composite of the SMAP L2_SM_A product, which represents gridded data of SMAP radar-based soil moisture retrieval, ancillary data, and quality-assessment flags on the global 3-km EASE2 Grid designed by NSIDC for SMAP. To generate the standard L3_SM_A product the processing software ingests one day's worth of L2_SM_A granules and create individual global composites as two-dimensional arrays for each output parameter defined in the L2_SM_A product. Wherever data overlap occurs (typically at high latitudes), data whose acquisition time is closest to the 6:00 am local solar time is chosen.

Because the input L2_SM_A granules are available only for descending (6:00 am) passes, the resulting L3_SM_A granules are also available only for descending (6:00 am) passes.

2 DATA PRODUCT ORGANIZATION

2.1 Format

All SMAP standard products are in the Hierarchical Data Format version 5 (HDF5). The HDF5 is a general-purpose file format and programming library for storing scientific data. The National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois developed HDF to help scientists share data more easily. Use of the HDF library enables users to read HDF files regardless of the underlying computing environments. HDF files are equally accessible in Fortran, C/C++, and other high-level computation packages such as IDL or MATLAB.

The HDF Group, a spin-off organization of the NCSA, is responsible for development and maintenance of HDF. Users should reference The HDF Group website at http://www.hdfgroup.org to download HDF software and documentation.

2.2 HDF5 Notation

HDF5 represents a significant departure from the conventions of previous versions of HDF. The changes that appear in HDF5 provide flexibility to overcome many of the limitations of previous releases. The basic building blocks have been largely redefined, and are more powerful but less numerous. The key concepts of the HDF5 Abstract Data Model are Files, Groups, Datasets, Datatypes, Attributes and Property Lists. The following sections provide a brief description of each of these key HDF5 concepts.

2.2.1 **HDF5** File

A File is the abstract representation of a physical data file. Files are containers for HDF5 Objects. These Objects include Groups, Datasets, and Datatypes.

2.2.2 **HDF5 Group**

Groups provide a means to organize the HDF5 Objects in HDF5 Files. Groups are containers for other Objects, including Datasets, named Datatypes and other Groups. In that sense, groups are analogous to directories that are used to categorize and classify files in standard operating systems.

The notation for files is identical to the notation used for Unix directories. The root Group is "/". A Group contained in root might be called "/myGroup." Like Unix directories, Objects appear in Groups through "links". Thus, the same Object can simultaneously be in multiple Groups.

2.2.3 **HDF5 Dataset**

The Dataset is the HDF5 component that stores user data. Each Dataset associates with a Dataspace that describes the data dimensions, as well as a Datatype that describes the basic unit of storage element. A Dataset can also have Attributes.

2.2.4 HDF5 Datatype

A Datatype describes a unit of data storage for Datasets and Attributes. Datatypes are subdivided into Atomic and Composite Types.

Atomic Datatypes are analogous to simple basic types in most programming languages. HDF5 Atomic Datatypes include Time, Bitfield, String, Reference, Opaque, Integer, and Float. Each atomic type has a specific set of properties. Examples of the properties associated with Atomic Datatypes are:

- Integers are assigned size, precision, offset, pad byte order, and are designated as signed or unsigned.
- Strings can be fixed or variable length, and may or may not be null-terminated.
- References are constructs within HDF5 Files that point to other HDF5 Objects in the same file.

HDF5 provides a large set of predefined Atomic Datatypes. Table 3 lists the Atomic Datatypes that are used in SMAP data products.

HDF5 Atomic	Description
Datatypes	
H5T_STD_U8LE	unsigned, 8-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_STD_U16LE	unsigned, 16-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_STD_U32LE	unsigned, 32-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_STD_U64LE	unsigned, 64-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_STD_I8LE	signed, 8-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_STD_I16LE	signed, 16-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_STD_I32LE	signed, 32-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_STD_I64LE	Signed, 64-bit, little-endian integer
H5T_IEEE_F32LE	32-bit, little-endian, IEEE floating point
H5T_IEEE_F64LE	64-bit, little-endian, IEEE floating point
H5T_C_S1	character string made up of one or more bytes

Table 3: HDF5 Atomic Datatypes

Composite Datatypes incorporate sets of Atomic datatypes. Composite Datatypes include Array, Enumeration, Variable Length and Compound.

• The Array Datatype defines a multi-dimensional array that can be accessed atomically.

- Variable Length presents a 1-D array element of variable length. Variable Length Datatypes are useful as building blocks of ragged arrays.
- Compound Datatypes are composed of named fields, each of which may be dissimilar Datatypes. Compound Datatypes are conceptually equivalent to structures in the C programming language.

Named Datatypes are explicitly stored as Objects within an HDF5 File. Named Datatypes provide a means to share Datatypes among Objects. Datatypes that are not explicitly stored as Named Datatypes are stored implicitly. They are stored separately for each Dataset or Attribute they describe.

None of the SMAP data products employ Enumeration or Compound data types.

2.2.5 HDF5 Dataspace

A Dataspace describes the rank and dimension of a Dataset or Attribute. For example, a "Scalar" Dataspace has a rank of 1 and a dimension of 1. Thus, all subsequent references to "Scalar" Dataspace in this document imply a single dimensional array with a single element.

Dataspaces provide considerable flexibility to HDF5 products. They incorporate the means to subset associated Datasets along any or all of their dimensions. When associated with specific properties, Dataspaces also provide the means for Datasets to expand as the application requires.

2.2.6 HDF5 Attribute

An Attribute is a small aggregate of data that describes Groups or Datasets. Like Datasets, Attributes are also associated with a particular Dataspace and Datatype. Attributes cannot be subsetted or extended. Attributes themselves cannot have Attributes.

2.3 SMAP File Organization

2.3.1 Structure

SMAP data products follow a common convention for all HDF5 Files. Use of this convention provides uniformity of data access and interpretation.

The SMAP Project uses HDF5 Groups to provide an additional level of data organization. All metadata that pertain to the complete data granule are members of the "/Metadata" Group. All other data are organized within Groups that are designed specifically to handle the structure and content of each particular data product.

2.3.2 **Data**

All data in HDF5 files are stored in individual Datasets. All of the Datasets in an SMAP product are assigned to an HDF5 Group. A standard field name is associated with each Dataset. The field name is a unique string identifier. The field name corresponds to the name of the data element the Dataset stores. This document lists these names with the description of each data element that they identify.

Each Dataset is associated with an HDF5 Dataspace and an HDF5 Datatype. They provide a minimally sufficient set of parameters for reading the data using standard HDF5 tools.

2.3.3 Element Types

SMAP HDF5 employs the Data Attribute "Type" to classify every data field as a specific data type. The "Type" is an embellishment upon the standard HDF5 Datatypes that is designed specifically to configure SMAP data products.

Table 4 lists all of the "Type" strings that appear in the SMAP data products. The table maps each SMAP "Type" to a specific HDF5 Datatype in both the HDF5 file and in the data buffer. The table also specifies the common conceptual data type that corresponds to the "Type" in SMAP executable code.

Туре	HDF5 Datatype (File)	HDF5 Datatype (Buffer)	Conceptual Type
Unsigned8	H5T_STD_U8LE	H5T_NATIVE_UCHAR	unsigned integer
Unsigned16	H5T_STD_U16LE	H5T_NATIVE_USHORT	unsigned integer
Unsigned24	H5T_STD_U16LE, with precision set to 24 bits, and size set to 3 bytes.	H5T_NATIVE_INT	unsigned integer
Unsigned32	H5T_STD_U32LE	H5T_NATIVE_UINT	unsigned integer
Unsigned64	H5T_STD_U64LE	H5T_NATIVE_ULLONG	unsigned integer
Signed8	H5T_STD_I8LE	H5T_NATIVE_SCHAR	signed integer
Signed16	H5T_STD_I16LE	H5T_NATIVE_SHORT	signed integer
Signed32	H5T_STD_I32LE	H5T_NATIVE_INT	signed integer
Signed64	H5T_STD_I64LE	H5T_NATIVE_LLONG	signed integer
Float32	H5T_IEEE_F32LE	H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT	floating point
Float64	H5T_IEEE_F64LE	H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE	floating point
FixLenStr	H5T_C_S1	H5T_NATIVE_CHAR	character string

Table 4: Element Type Definitions

Type	HDF5 Datatype	HDF5 Datatype (Buffer)	Conceptual
	(File)		Type
VarLenStr	H5T_C_S1, where	H5T_NATIVE_CHAR	character
	the length is set to		string
	H5T_VARIABLE		-

SMAP HDF5 files employ two different types of string representation. "VarLenStr" are strings of variable length. "VarLenStr" provides greater flexibility to represent character strings. In an effort to make SMAP HDF5 more friendly to users who wish to use netCDF software, SMAP products restrict the use of "VarLenStr". "FixLenStr" are strings with a prescribed fixed-length. "FixLenStr" are useful for fixed length strings that are stored in large multi-dimension array. UTC time stamps are an excellent example of the type of data that store well in a "FixLenStr".

2.3.4 File Level Metadata

All metadata that describe the full content of each granule of the SMAP data product are stored within the explicitly named "/Metadata" Group. SMAP metadata are handled using exactly the same procedures as those that are used to handle SMAP data. The contents of each Attribute that stores metadata conform to one of the SMAP Types. Like data, each metadata element is also assigned a shape. Most metadata elements are stored as scalars. A few metadata elements are stored as arrays.

SMAP data products represent file level metadata in two forms. One form appears in one or more Attributes within the Metadata Group. Combined, those Attributes contain a complete representation of the product metadata. The content conforms to the ISO 19115-2 models in ISO 19139 compliant XML.

The second form of the metadata appears in a set of HDF5 Groups under the "/Metadata" Group. Each of these HDF5 Groups represents one of the major classes in the ISO 19115-2 model. These HDF5 Groups contain a set of HDF5 Attributes. Each HDF5 Attributes represents a specific ISO attribute of the associated ISO class. Although this representation inherits design from the ISO model, it does not completely conform to the model. In many cases, the names of the HDF5 Attributes match those used in the ISO model. In some situations, names were changed to provide greater clarity to SMAP users who are not familiar with the iSO model. Furthermore, to ease metadata searches, the structure of Groups within Groups was limited to four levels.

2.3.5 Local Metadata

SMAP standards incorporate additional metadata that describe each HDF5 Dataset within the HDF5 file. Each of these metadata elements appear in an HDF5 Attribute that is directly associated with the HDF5 Dataset. Wherever possible, these HDF5 Attributes employ names that conform to the Climate and Forecast (CF) conventions. Table 5 lists the CF names for the HDF5 Attributes that SMAP products typically employ.

Table 5: SMAP Specific Local Attributes

CF Compliant Attribute Name	Description	Required?
units	Units of measure. Appendix E lists applicable units for various data elements in this product.	Yes
valid_max	The largest valid value for any element in the Dataset. The data type in valid_max matches the type of the associated Dataset. Thus, if the associated Dataset stores float32 values, the corresponding valid_max will also be float32.	No
valid_min	The smallest valid value for any element in the Dataset. The data type in valid_min matches the type of the associated Dataset. Thus, if the associated Dataset stores float32 values, the corresponding valid_min will also be float32.	No
_FillValue	Specification of the value that will appear in the Dataset when an element is missing or undefined. The data type of _FillValue matches the type of the associated Dataset. Thus, if the associated Dataset stores float32 values, the corresponding _FillValue will also be float32.	Yes for all numeric data types
long_name	A descriptive name that clearly describes the content of the associated Dataset.	Yes
coordinates	Identifies auxiliary coordinate variables in the data product.	No
flag_values	Provides a list of flag values that appear in bit flag variables. Should be used in conjunction with local HDF5 attribute <i>flag_meanings</i> . Only appears with bit flag variables.	No
flag_masks	Provides a list of bit fields that express Boolean or enumerated flags. Only appears with bit flag variables or enumerated data types.	No
flag_meanings	Provides descriptive words or phrases for each potential bit flag value. Should be used in conjunction with local HDF5 attribute <i>flag_values</i> .	No

2.4 Data Definition Standards

Section 4.6 of this document specifies the characteristics and definitions of every data element stored in this SMAP data product. Table 6 defines each of the specific characteristics that are listed in that section of this document. Some of these characteristics correspond with the SMAP HDF5 Attributes that are associated with each Dataset. Data element characteristics that correspond to SMAP HDF5 Attributes bear the

same name. The remaining characteristics are descriptive data that help users better understand the data product content.

In some situations, a standard characteristic may not apply to a data element. In those cases, the field contains the character string 'n/a'. Hexadecimal representation sometimes indicates data content more clearly. Numbers represented in hexadecimal begin with the character string '0x'.

Table 6: Data Element Characteristic Definitions

Characteristic	Definition
Type	The data representation of the element within the storage medium. The storage class specification must conform to a valid SMAP type. The
	first column in table 3 lists all of the valid values that correspond to this characteristic.
Shape	The name of the shape data element that specifies the rank and
	dimension of a particular data set. Appendix C lists all of the valid
	shapes that appear in this data product.
Valid_max	The expected minimum value for a data element. In most instances,
	data element values never fall below this limit. However, some data
	elements, particularly when they do not reflect normal geophysical
X7 1: 1 ·	conditions, may contain values that fall below this limit.
Valid_min	The expected maximum value for a data element. In most instances,
	data element values never exceed this limit. However, some data
	elements, particularly when they do not reflect normal geophysical conditions, may contain values that exceed this limit.
Valid Values	Some data elements may store a restricted set of values. In those
varia variaes	instances, this listing specifies the values that the data element may
	store.
Nominal	Some data elements have an expected value. In those instances, this
Value	listing provides that expected value. Nominal values are particularly
	common among a subset of the metadata elements.
String Length	This characteristic specifies the length of the data string that represents
	a single instance of the data element. This characteristic appears
	exclusively for data elements of FixLenStr type.
Units	Units of measure. Typical values include "deg", "degC", "Kelvins",
	"m/s", "m", "m**2", "s" and "counts". Appendix A and Appendix E
	include references to important data measurement unit symbols.

2.4.1 **Double Precision Time Variables**

SMAP double precision time variables contain measurements relative to the J2000 epoch. Thus, these variables represent a real number of Standard International (SI) compatible seconds since 11:58:55.816 on January 1, 2000 UTC.

2.4.2 **Array Representation**

This document employs array notation to demonstrate and clarify the correspondence among data elements in different product data elements. The array notation adopted in this document is similar to the standards of the Fortran programming language. Indices are one based. Thus, the first index in each dimension is one. This convention is unlike C or C++, where the initial index in each dimension is zero. In multidimensional arrays, the leftmost subscript index changes most rapidly. Thus, in this document, array elements ARRAY(15,1,5) and ARRAY(16,1,5) are stored contiguously.

HDF5 is designed to read data seamlessly regardless of the computer language used to write an application. Thus, elements that are contiguous using the dimension notation in this document will appear in contiguous locations in arrays for reading applications in any language with an HDF5 interface.

This document differentiates among array indices based on relative contiguity of storage of elements referenced with consecutive numbers in that index position. A faster or fastest moving index implies that the elements with consecutive numbers in that index position are stored in relative proximity in memory. A slower or slowest moving index implies that the elements referenced with consecutive indices are stored more remotely in memory. For instance, given array element ARRAY(15,1,5) in Fortran, the first index is the fastest moving index and the third index is the slowest moving index. On the other hand, given array element array[4][0][14] in C, the first index is the slowest moving index and the third index is the fastest moving index.

2.5 Fill/Gap Values

SMAP data products employ fill and gap values to indicate when no valid data appear in a particular data element. Fill values ensure that data elements retain the correct shape. Gap values locate portions of a data stream that do not appear in the output data file.

Fill values appear in the SMAP L3_SM_A Product when the Level 3_SM_A SPS can process some, but not all, of the input data for a particular swath grid cell. Fill data may appear in the product in any of the following circumstances:

- One of Science Production Software (SPS) executables that generate the SMAP L3_SM_A Product is unable to calculate a particular science or engineering data value. The algorithm encounters an error. The error disables generation of valid output. The SPS reports a fill value instead.
- Some of the required science or engineering algorithmic input are missing. Data over the region that contributes to particular grid cell may appear in only some of the input data streams. Since data are valuable, the L3_SM_A Product records any outcome that can be calculated with the available input. Missing data appear as fill values.
- Non-essential information is missing from the input data stream. The lack of nonessential information does not impair the algorithm from generating needed output. The missing data appear as fill values.

• Fill values appear in the input radiometer L1B_TB product. If only some of the input that contributes to a particular grid cell is fill data, the Level L3_SM_A SPS will most likely be able to generate some output. However, some portion of the L3_SM_A output for that grid cell may appear as fill values.

SMAP data products employ a specific set of data values to connote that an element is fill. The selected values that represent fill are dependent on the data type. Table 7 lists the values that represent fill in SMAP products based on data type:

Type	Value	Pattern
Float32, Float64	-9999.00	Large, negative number
Signed8, NormSigned8	-127	Type minimum + 1
Signed16, NormSigned16	-9999	Type minimum + 1
Signed24	-8388607	Type minimum + 1
Signed32	-9999	Type minimum + 1
Signed64	-9999	Type minimum + 1
Unsigned8	254	Type maximum - 1
Unsigned16	65534	Type maximum - 1
Unsigned24	16777214	Type maximum - 1
Unsigned32	4294967294	Type maximum - 1
Unsigned64	18446744073709551614	Type maximum - 1
FixedLenString, VarLenString	NA	Not available

Table 7: Fill Values in SMAP Data Products

No valid value in the L3_SM_A product is equal to the values that represent fill. If any exceptions should exist in the future, the L3_SM_A content will provide a means for users to discern between elements that contain fill and elements that contain genuine data values. This document will also contain a description of the method used to ascertain which elements are fill and which elements are genuine.

The L3_SM_A product records gaps when entire frames within the time span of a particular data granule do not appear. Gaps can occur under one of two conditions:

- One or more complete frames of data are missing from all data streams.
- The subset of input data that is available for a particular frame is not sufficient to process any frame output.

The Level 3_SM_A Product records gaps in the product level metadata. The following conditions will indicate that no gaps appear in the data product:

- Only one instance of the attributes *Extent/rangeBeginningDateTime* and *Extent/rangeEndingDateTime* will appear in the product metadata.
- The character string stored in metadata element *Extent/rangeBeginningDateTime* will match the character string stored in metadata element *OrbitMeasuredLocation/halfOrbitStartDateTime*.

• The character string stored in metadata element *Extent/rangeEndingDateTime* will match the character string stored in metadata element *OrbitMeasuredLocation/halfOrbitStopDateTime*.

One of two conditions will indicate that gaps appear in the data product:

- The time period covered between *Extent/rangeBeginningDateTime* and *Extent/RangeEndingDateTime* does not cover the entire half orbit as specified in *OrbitMeasuredLocation/halfOrbitStartDateTime* and *OrbitMeasuredLocation/halfOrbitStartDateTime*.
- More than one pair of *Extent/rangeBeginningDateTime* and *Extent/rangeEndingDateTime* appears in the data product. Time periods within the time span of the half orbit that do not fall within the sets of *Extent/rangeBeginningDateTime* and *Extent/rangeEndingDateTime* constitute data gaps.

3 EASE2 Grid

The data in the SMAP L3_SM_A product are presented on a 3-km global projection. The projection is based on NSIDC's EASE2 Grid specifications for SMAP. The EASE2 Grid has a flexible formulation. By adjusting one scaling parameter it is possible to generate a family of multi-resolution grids that "nest" within one another. The nesting can be made "perfect" in that smaller grid cells can be tessellated to form larger grid cells, as shown in Fig. 2.

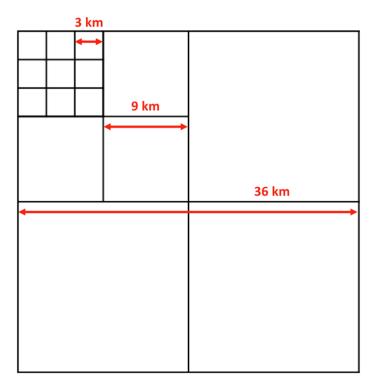


Figure 2: Perfect nesting in EASE2 Grid – smaller grid cells can be tessellated to form larger grid cells.

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 their derived geophysical products.

A nominal EASE2 grid dimension of 36 km has been selected for the L2/3_SM_P products. This spatial scale is close to the 40-km resolution of the radiometer footprint and it scales conveniently with the 3 km and 9 km grid dimensions that have been selected for the radar (L2/3_SM_A) and combined radar/radiometer (L2/3_SM_A/P) soil moisture products, respectively. A comparison of EASE2 Grid at these three grid resolutions is shown in Fig. 3.

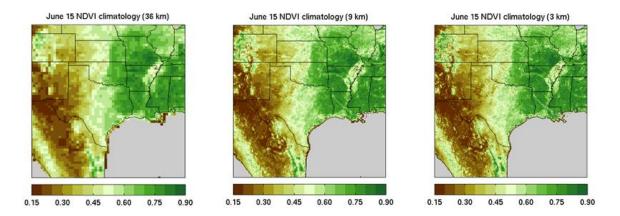


Figure 3: Example of ancillary NDVI climatology data displayed on the SMAP 36-km, 9-km, and 3-km grids.

For brevity, the 3-km global EASE2-Grid projection is denoted by 'M03' thereafter in this document. The projection is shown in Fig. 4 below. Each grid cell has a nominal area of about 3×3 km², regardless of longitudes and latitudes. Under this projection, all global data arrays have dimensions of 4872 rows and 11568 columns.

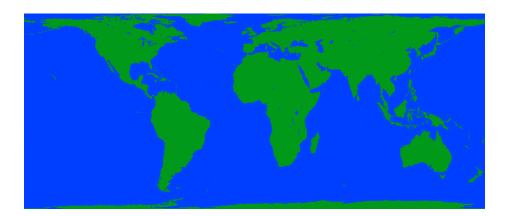


Figure 4: Global EASE2 Grid (Figure credited to NSIDC)

4 PRODUCT DEFINITION

4.1 Overview

The SMAP L3_SM_A product is a daily global composite of the SMAP L2_SM_A product, which represents gridded data of SMAP radiometer-based soil moisture retrieval, ancillary data, and quality-assessment flags on the global 3-km EASE2 Grid designed by NSIDC for SMAP. To generate the standard L3_SM_A product the processing software ingests one day's worth of L2_SM_A granules and create individual global composites as two-dimensional arrays for each output parameter defined in the L2_SM_A product. Wherever data overlap occurs (typically at high latitudes), data whose acquisition time is closest to the 6:00 am local solar time is chosen.

Because the input L2_SM_A granules are available only for descending (6:00 am) passes, the resulting L3_SM_A granules are also available only for descending (6:00 am) passes.

4.2 Product Names

L3 SM A data product file names conform to the following convention:

SMAP_L3_SM_A_[Orbit Number]_[A|D]_[First Date/Time Stamp]_[Composite Release ID]_[Product Counter].[extension]

Example: SMAP L3 SM A 00934 D 20141225T000000 R00400 002.h5

Orbit Number A five-digit sequential number of the orbit flown by the SMAP

spacecraft when the data was acquired. Orbit 0 begins at launch.

Half Orbit Designator

'D' for 6:00 am descending pass.

First Date/Time

Stamp

Date/time stamp in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) of the first data element that appears in the product. The stamp conforms to the *YYYYMMDDThhmmss* convention.

Composite Release ID An ID that incorporates changes to any processing condition that might impact product results. The Composite Release ID contains three other shorter ID's: [R][Launch Indicator][Major ID][Minor ID]. The Launch Indicator distinguishes between pre-launch or pre-instrument commissioned data. ('0' for simulated or preliminary observations whereas '1' for observations at or after the time of instrument commissioning) A two-digit Major ID indicates major releases due to changes in algorithm or processing approach. A

two-digit Minor ID indicates minor releases due to changes not

considered by a change in Major ID.

Product A three-digit counter that tracks the number of times that a

Counter particular product type for a specific half orbit has been generated.

Extension '.h5' for science product data and '.ga' for QA product data.

4.3 Volume

The following estimates represent the combined data volume of metadata and the actual science data of the product:

Daily volume: 1.4 GBytes

Yearly volume: 512 GBytes

4.4 L3 SM A Product Metadata

As mentioned in section 4.1.2, the metadata elements in the Level 3 SM_A product appear in two forms. One form appears in one or more Attributes within the Metadata Group. Combined, those Attributes contain a complete representation of the product metadata. The content conforms to the ISO 19115-2 models in ISO 19139 compliant XML.

The second form of the metadata appears in a set of HDF5 groups under the Metadata Group. Each of these HDF5 Groups represents one of the major classes in the ISO structure. These groups contain a set of HDF5 attributes. Each HDF5 Attribute set represents a specific ISO attribute of the associated ISO class. Although this representation inherits design from the ISO model, it does not completely conform to the model. In many cases, the names of the HDF5 Attributes match those used in the ISO model. In some situations, names were changed to provide greater clarity to SMAP users who are not familiar with the ISO model. Furthermore, to ease metadata searches, the structure of Groups within Groups was limited to four levels.

Table 8 describes the subgroups of the Metadata group, and the attributes within each group. The first column of table 9 specifies a major class in the ISO 19115 metadata model. The second column provides the name of the HDF5 Group under "/Metadata" where attributes associated with the corresponding class will appear. The third column lists the names of the subgroups and attributes where specific metadata values appear. The fourth column provides valid values for each element. Constant values appear with no diacritical marks. Variable values are encapsulated by carats <>. All of the metadata elements that appear in table 9 should also appear in every Level 3_SM_A Product file.

Table 8: Granule Level Metadata in the L3_SM_A Product

Representative ISO	SMAP HDF5	a	a	7 a 11
Class	Metadata Subgroup	SMAP HDF5 Sub-path	SMAP HDF5 Attribute	Definition
			antennaRotationRate	<the antenna="" in="" minute<="" p="" per="" rate="" revolution="" rotation=""></the>
			description	The SMAP observatory houses an L-band radiometran L-band radar that operates at 1.26 GHz. The instantenna with a 6 meter aperture that scans over a 10 stabilized spacecraft that provides momentum compared to the stabilized spacecraft that provides the stabilized spacecraft that the stabilized spacecraft that provides the stabilized spacecraft that the stabilized spacecraft that the stabilized spacecraf
			identifier	SMAP
		platform		
			description	The SMAP radar instrument employs an L-band corprocessing techniques to achieve moderate resolution measurements over a very wide 1000 km swath.
			identifier	SMAP SAR
		radar,	type	L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar
		radiometer		
			edition	<the docume="" edition="" of="" public.="" publication="" reference="" the=""></the>
			publicationDate	<the date="" document,="" of="" public.="" publication="" reference="" the=""></the>
MD AcquisitionInformati		platformDocument, radarDocument,	title	<the docum="" of="" public.="" publication="" reference="" the="" title=""></the>
on	AcquisitionInformation	radiometerDocument		
			evaluationMethodType	<the "direc<br="" data="" evaluation="" method.="" of="" quality="" type="">evaluating the quality of a dataset based on inspection where all data required is internal to the dataset being</the>
			measureDescription	<the consistency="" description="" domain="" measu<="" of="" td="" the=""></the>
			nameOfMeasure	<the measurements="" name="" of="" the=""></the>
			unitOfMeasure	Percent
			value	<a 0="" 100="" and="" between="" measure="">
		DomainConsistency		
			evaluationMethodType	<the "direc<br="" data="" evaluation="" method.="" of="" quality="" type="">evaluating the quality of a dataset based on inspecti- where all data required is internal to the dataset bein</the>
			measureDescription	The description of the Completeness Omission me
DQ DataQuality	DataQuality	CompletenessOmission	nameOfMeasure	Percent of Missing Data

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		unitOfMeasure	Percent
		value	<a 0="" 100="" and="" between="" measure="">
		scope	
		CompositeReleaseID	<smap associated="" composite="" data="" id="" product="" release="" this="" with=""></smap>
		ECSVersionID	<identifier (eosdis="" core="" delivered="" ecs="" major="" p="" specifies="" system).<="" that="" to="" version=""> Value runs from 001 to 999></identifier>
		SMAPShortName	<the data="" mission="" name="" of="" product="" product.="" short="" smap="" this=""></the>
		UUID	
		abstract	
		characterSet	utf8
		creationDate	<date created="" data="" file="" product="" this="" was="" when=""></date>
		credit	<identify and="" authorship="" data<br="" generation="" institutional="" of="" product="" software="" the="">system that automates its production.></identify>
		fileName	<the data="" file.="" name="" of="" product="" this=""></the>
		language	eng
		originatorOrganizationNa	T.D. 1: T.L.
		me	Jet Propulsion Laboratory The description of the state of the product generation software for this data product
		otherCitationDetails	file.>
		purpose	<the data="" description="" file.="" of="" product="" purpose="" the="" this=""></the>
		shortName	<the 8="" characters.="" data="" ecs="" in="" name="" of="" product="" short="" this=""></the>
		spatialRepresentationTyp	-,
		e	grid
DS_Dataset/MD_DataIde	D () (1) (1)	status	onGoing
ntification	DatasetIdentification	topicCategory	geoscientificInformation
		description	<the and="" data="" description="" extents="" of="" product.="" spatial="" temporal="" the=""> <the (longitude)<="" boundary="" covers="" data="" eastern="" extent="" most="" of="" p="" product="" spatial="" the=""></the></the>
		eastBoundLongitude	measure between -180 degrees and 180 degrees)>
		northBoundLatitude	<the (latitude="" -90="" 90="" and="" between="" boundary="" covers="" data="" degrees="" degrees)="" extent="" measure="" most="" northern="" of="" product="" spatial="" the=""></the>
		rangeBeginningDateTime	<character and="" data="" date="" element="" in="" indicates="" initial="" of="" product="" string="" that="" the="" time=""></character>
		rangeEndingDateTime	<character and="" data="" date="" element="" final="" in="" indicates="" of="" product.="" string="" that="" the="" time=""></character>
EX_Extent	Extent	southBoundLatitude	<the (latitude<="" boundary="" covers="" data="" extent="" most="" of="" p="" product="" southern="" spatial="" the=""></the>

				measure between -90 degrees and 90 degrees)>
			westBoundLongitude	<the (longitude="" -180="" 180="" and="" between="" boundary="" covers="" data="" degrees="" degrees)="" extent="" measure="" most="" of="" product="" spatial="" the="" western=""></the>
			edition	<the definition="" document="" grid="" of="" the="" version=""></the>
			publicationDate	<the date="" definition="" document="" grid="" of="" publication="" the=""></the>
		GridDefinitionDocumen	title	<the definition="" document="" grid="" of="" the="" title=""></the>
		t		
			dimensionSize	<the are="" arrays="" dimension="" in="" in<br="" of="" organized="" projection="" size="" specific="" the="" this="">this data product file></the>
		Column, Row	resolution	<the data="" each="" in="" kilometer="" point="" represents,="" resolution="" spatial=""></the>
		TO II	description	<the applied="" data="" definition="" description="" for="" generation="" grid="" of="" product="" the=""></the>
			identifier	<the data="" definition="" grid="" identifying="" name="" of="" product="" short="" the="" this=""></the>
		GridDefinition		
			cellGeometry	<indication area="" as="" data="" grid="" of="" or="" point=""></indication>
			controlPointAvailability	<indication (0="" 1="" and="" are="" available="" available)="" control="" implies="" not="" of="" or="" points="" whether=""></indication>
			georeferencedParameters	<the conversion="" for="" geographic="" information="" location="" of="" parameters="" the="" to<br="" used="">the map projection of interest></the>
			numberOfDimensions	<the are="" arrays="" dimensions="" in="" in<br="" number="" of="" organized="" projection="" specific="" the="" this="">this data product file></the>
			orientationParameterAvai lability	<indication (0="" 1="" and="" are="" available="" available)="" implies="" not="" of="" or="" orientation="" parameters="" whether=""></indication>
MD_GridSpatialRepresen tation	GridSpatialRepresentati on		transformationParameter Availability	<the (0="" 1="" and="" available="" available)="" exists="" for="" implies="" indication="" not="" of="" or="" parameters="" the="" transformation="" whether=""></the>
			creationDate	<date ancillary="" corresponding="" created="" file="" input="" the="" was="" when=""></date>
			description	<description ancillary="" data="" each="" file="" generate="" input="" of="" product.="" this="" to="" used=""></description>
		EASEGRID LON M,	fileName	<the ancillary="" file.="" input="" name="" of="" the=""></the>
		InputConfiguration,	version	<the ancillary="" file.="" input="" number="" of="" the="" version=""></the>
		MetadataConfiguration, OutputConfiguration, RunConfiguration		
		- Controllinguittion	DOI	
			creationDate	<date corresponding="" created="" file="" input="" product="" the="" was="" when=""></date>
LI_Lineage/LE_Source	Lineage	L2_SM_A	description	<description data="" each="" files="" generate="" input="" of="" product.="" the="" this="" to="" used=""></description>

		fileName	<the corresponding="" file.="" input="" name="" of="" product="" the=""></the>
		identifier	<the associated="" data="" input="" name="" product.="" science="" short="" smap="" the="" with=""></the>
		resolution	<the data="" each="" in="" kilometer="" point="" represents,="" resolution="" spatial=""></the>
		version	<the associated="" composite="" data="" id="" input="" product.="" smap="" the="" version="" with=""></the>
CD OakitMaaaaa H aaati		startRevNumber	<the among="" granules="" input="" lowest="" number="" orbit="" product="" the=""></the>
SD_OrbitMeasuredLocati on	OrbitMeasuredLocation	stopRevNumber	<the among="" granules="" highest="" input="" number="" orbit="" product="" the=""></the>
		ATBDDate	<time atbd="" date="" of="" release="" specifies="" stamp="" that="" the=""></time>
		ATBDTitle	This stamp that specifies the release date of the ATBD The title of the ATBD>
		ATBDVersion	Version identifier for the ATBD.>
		SWVersionID	<a 001="" 999="" from="" identifier="" runs="" software="" that="" to="" version="">
		algorithmDate	Solution of the algorithm.
		algorithmDescription	Obscriptive text about the algorithm(s) in the product generation software for this data product.
		algorithmTitle	<the algorithm="" data="" for="" name="" of="" product.="" representative="" the="" this=""></the>
		algorithmVersionID	<identifier 001="" 999="" algorithm="" current="" from="" runs="" specifies="" that="" the="" to="" value="" version.=""></identifier>
		documentDate	<release date="" description="" document.="" for="" software="" the=""></release>
		documentVersion	<version description="" document.="" for="" identifier="" software="" the=""></version>
		documentation	
		epochJulianDate	<pre><julian 2451545="" date="" epoch="" j2000,="" of="" the=""></julian></pre>
		epochUTCDateTime	<utc 2000-01-01t11:58:55.816z="" date="" epoch="" j2000,="" of="" the="" time=""></utc>
		identifier	<name data="" for="" generation="" of="" product="" software="" the="" this=""></name>
		parameterVersionID	<identifier 001="" 999.="" current="" from="" of="" parameters.="" processing="" runs="" specifies="" that="" the="" to="" value="" version=""></identifier>
		processDescription	<short by="" concept="" data="" description="" generation="" of="" processing="" product="" software.="" the=""></short>
		processor	<name facility="" generation="" of="" product="" the=""></name>
		softwareDate	
		softwareTitle	<the facility="" generation="" of="" product="" the="" title=""></the>
LI_Lineage/LE_ProcessSt		stepDateTime	< A character string that specifies the date and the time when the product was generated.>
ep	ProcessStep	timeVariableEpoch	<the epoch="" for="" mission="" of="" smap="" the="" time="" variable=""></the>

		SMAPShortName	e <the data="" mission="" name="" of="" product="" product.="" short="" smap="" this=""></the>
		characterSet	utf8
		edition	<edition document="" for="" identifier="" product="" specification="" the=""></edition>
		language	eng
DS_Series/MD_DataIdent	ProductSpecificationDo	publicationDate	<date document="" of="" product="" publication="" specification="" the=""></date>
ification	cument	title	<the document="" of="" product="" specification="" the="" title=""></the>
		MissingSamples	<the data="" in="" missing="" number="" of="" products="" samples="" this=""></the>
		OutOfBoundsSar QAPercentOutOf Data	
DQ_DataQuality	QA	TotalSamples	<the all="" data="" in="" number="" of="" product="" samples="" this=""></the>
		abstract	An ASCII product that contains statistical information on data product results. These statistics enable data producers and users to assess the quality of the data in the data product granule.
DS Dataset/MD DataIde		creationDate	<the date="" generated.="" product="" qa="" that="" the="" was=""></the>
ntification	QADatasetIdentification	fileName	<the name="" of="" product.="" qa=""></the>
		CompositeReleas	
		ECSVersionID	<identifier 001="" delivered="" ecs.="" from="" major="" runs="" specifies="" that="" to="" to<br="" value="" version="">999></identifier>
		abstract	
		characterSet	utf8
		credit	<identify and="" authorship="" data<br="" generation="" institutional="" of="" product="" software="" the="">system that automates its production.></identify>
		format	HDF5
		formatVersion	<the for="" generation="" hdf5="" library="" of="" product="" the="" used="" version=""></the>
		identifier_produc	t_DOI
		language	eng
		longName	<the (up="" 80="" characters="" data="" long="" long)="" name="" of="" product="" this="" to=""></the>
		maintenanceAndl requency	UpdateF asNeeded
		maintenanceDate	<specifies a="" anticipated="" be="" date="" might="" next="" product="" the="" this="" to="" update="" when=""></specifies>
DS_Series/MD_DataIdent		mission	Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP)
ification	SeriesIdentification	otherCitationDeta	<the data="" description="" for="" generation="" of="" p="" product="" product<="" software="" state="" the="" this=""></the>

		file.>
	pointOfContact	<the daac="" data="" distributed="" from.="" is="" name="" of="" product="" the="" this=""></the>
	purpose	<the data="" description="" file.="" of="" product="" purpose="" the="" this=""></the>
	resourceProviderOrganiz ationName	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
revisionD		<date and="" data="" generate="" of="" product.="" release="" software="" that="" the="" this="" time="" to="" used="" was=""></date>
	shortName	<the 8="" characters.="" data="" ecs="" in="" name="" of="" product="" short="" this=""></the>
	spatialRepresentationTyp e	grid
	status	onGoing
	topicCategory	geoscientificInformation

¹ The metadata will allocate a group for each input data set that requires provenance tracking. The most critical ones listed in this document are those that are likely to vary from one orbit granule to the next. The metadata will track and list additional files for user information.

4.5 Data Structure

The SMAP L3_SM_A product is a daily global composite of the SMAP L2_SM_A product, which represents gridded data of SMAP radar-based soil moisture retrieval, ancillary data, and quality-assessment flags on the global 3-km EASE2 Grid. This organization is reflected schematically in Fig. 5:

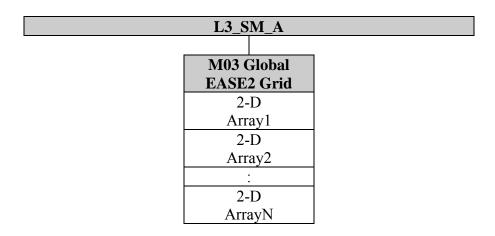


Figure 5: L3 SM A data organization.

Table 9 describes the output parameters of a typical L3_SM_A granule based on its associated descending L2 SM A half-orbit granules acquired within a day.

Table 9. L3_SM_A Product Structure

Soil Moisture Retrieval Data Group

Element	Shape	Concept	Bytes	Unit	Min	Max	Comment
sigma0_qual_flag_hh	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	4	NA	NA	NA	Representative quality flags of horizontal polarization sigma0 measures in the grid cell
sigma0_qual_flag_vv	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	4	NA	NA	NA	Representative quality flags of vertical polarization sigma0 measures in the grid cell
sigma0_qual_flag_xpol	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	4	NA	NA	NA	Representative quality flags of cross polarization sigma0 measures in the grid cell
retrieval_qual_flag	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	2	NA	NA	NA	Bit flags that record the conditions and the quality of the soil moisture and the freeze-thaw retrieval for the grid cell.
retrieval_qual_flag_kvz	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	2	NA	NA	NA	Bit flags that record the conditions and the quality of the soil moisture and the freeze-thaw retrieval for the grid cell.
retrieval_qual_flag_wagner	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	2	NA	NA	NA	Bit flags that record the conditions and the quality of the soil moisture and the freeze-thaw retrieval for the grid cell.
surface_flag	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	2	NA	NA	NA	Bit flags that record ambient surface conditions for the grid cell
EASE_row_index	LatCell_LonCell_Array	integer	2	count	0	65535	The row index of the 3 km EASE grid cell that contains the associated data.
EASE_column_index	LatCell_LonCell_Array	integer	2	count	0	65535	The column index of the 3 km EASE grid cell that contains the associated data.
num_input_sigma0s_hh	LatCell_LonCell_Array	integer	2	count	0	100	Total number of horizontal polarization sigma0s from the Level 1C product that were used for retrievals in an EASE grid cell.
num_input_sigma0s_vv	LatCell_LonCell_Array	integer	2	count	0	100	Total number of vertical polarization sigma0s from the Level 1C product that

							were used for retrievals in an EASE grid cell.
num_input_sigma0s_xpol	LatCell_LonCell_Array	integer	2	count	0	100	Total number of cross polarized sigma0s from the Level 1C product that were used for retrievals in an EASE grid cell.
num_time_series	LatCell_LonCell_Array	integer	1	count	0	255	The number of time-series data used to retrieve soil moisture in the corresponding grid cell.
latitude	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	degrees _north	-90.0	90.0	Average in latitude of the 1km Level 1 cells that contribute to 3km EASE grid cell. (temporary)
longitude	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	degrees _east	-180.0	180.0	Average in longitude of the 1km Level 1 cells that contribute to the 3km EASE grid cell. (temporary)
distance_from_nadir	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	meters	0.0	500000.0	The distance from the center of the 3 km EASE grid cell to the spacecraft's sub-nadir track on the Earth's surface.
spacecraft_overpass_time_seconds	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	8	seconds	-999999.9	999999.9	Number of seconds since midnight on 1/1/93 that represents the spacecraft overpass relative to ground swath.
soil_moisture_snapshot	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	cm**3/ cm**3	0.02	0.5	Representative soil moisture measurement for the Earth based grid cell, retrieved using the snapshot algorithm
soil_moisture_snapshot_DVZ	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	cm**3/ cm**3	0.02	0.5	Representative soil moisture measurement for the Earth based grid cell, retrieved using the Dubois/van Zyl snapshot algorithm
soil_moisture_snapshot_shi	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	cm**3/ cm**3	0.02	0.5	Retrieved soil moisture for the Earth based grid cell, retrieved using the Shi snapshot algorithm
soil_moisture	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	cm**3/ cm**3	0.02	0.5	Representative soil moisture measurement for the Earth based grid cell retrieved using the time series algorithm
soil moisture kvz	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	cm**3/	0.02	0.5	Representative soil moisture

	LatCall LanCall Agence	1	4	cm**3	0.02	0.5	measurement for the Earth based grid cell retrieved using the Kim/van Zyl time series algorithm
soil_moisture_wagner	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	cm**3/	0.02	0.5	Retrieved normalized change in soil moisture.
soil_moisture_error	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	cm**3/ cm**3	0.0	0.2	Net uncertainty measure of soil moisture measure for the Earth based grid cell Calculation method is TBD. May be replaced by other quality indicators.
radar_vegetation_index	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normali zed	-999999.9	999999.9	Vegetation index derived from radar backscatter
bare_soil_roughness_retrieved	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	meters	0.0	0.05	Bare soil roughness measure retrieved using the active soil moisture algorithm.
spacecraft_overpass_time_utc	LatCell_LonCell_Array	string	24	NA	NA	NA	Time of spacecraft overpass relative to ground swath in UTC.

Radar Data Group

Element	Shape	Concept	Bytes	Unit	Min	Max	Comment
cell_radar_mode_flag	LatCell_LonCell_Array	bit flag	2	NA	NA	NA	Bit flags that specify modes or conditions of radar
							instrument operation that impact the data represented in the Level 2 SM A Product.
earth_boresight_azimuth_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	degrees	0.0	360.0	Fore-looking azimuth of the antenna boresight vector on the Earth's surface relative to North within 3 km cell Level 1C azimuth is based on instrument coordinate system, not geographical North
earth_boresight_azimuth_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	degrees	0.0	360.0	Aft-looking azimuth of the antenna boresight vector on the Earth's surface relative to North within 3 km cell Level 1C azimuth is based on instrument coordinate system, not geographical North
altitude_std_dev	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	meters	0.0	1000.0	The standard deviation of the Earth surface elevation within the 3km cell
sigma0_hh_mean	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of 1 km instrument resolution HH-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_vv_mean	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_xpol_mean	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_hh_std_dev	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution HH-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_vv_std_dev	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_xpol_std_dev	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
kp_hh	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for HH-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
kp_vv	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for HH-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values,

							includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
kp_xpol	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for HH-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
sigma0_hh_mean_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of forward looking 1 km instrument resolution HH-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_vv_mean_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of forward looking 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_xpol_mean_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of forward looking 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_hh_std_dev_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of forward looking 1 km instrument resolution HH-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_vv_std_dev_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of forward looking 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_xpol_std_dev_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of forward looking 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
kp_hh_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for forward looking HH-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
kp_vv_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for forward looking VV-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
kp_xpol_fore	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for forward looking crosspol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
sigma0_hh_mean_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of aft looking 1 km instrument resolution

							HH-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_vv_mean_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of aft looking 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_xpol_mean_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	-0.01	10.0	Mean of aft looking 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_hh_std_dev_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of aft looking 1 km instrument resolution HH-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_vv_std_dev_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of aft looking 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
sigma0_xpol_std_dev_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	5.0	Standard deviation of aft looking 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol Sigma0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.
kp_hh_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for aft looking HH-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
kp_vv_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for aft looking VV-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.
kp_xpol_aft	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normalized	0.0	1.0	Overall error measure for aft looking cross-pol Sigma0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Ancillary Data Group

Element	Shape	Concept	Bytes	Unit	Min	Max	Comment
landcover_class	LatCell_LonCell_Array	enum	1	NA	NA	NA	An enumerated type that specifies
							the predominant surface vegetation
							found in the grid cell.
surface_temperature	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	degrees	-50.0	60.0	Temperature at land surface based
				Celsius			on ECMWF or NCEP.
normalized_difference_vegetation_index	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normaliz	-1.0	10.0	Normalized difference vegetation
				ed			index. A measure of the green
							character of vegetation. (IR-
							Red)/(IR+Red)
vegetation_water_content_NDVI	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	kg/m**3	0.0	10.0	Representative measure of water in
							the vegetation within the 3 km grid
							cell based on the normalized
							difference vegetation index.
vegetation_water_content_RVI	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	kg/m**3	0.0	10.0	Representative measure of water in
							the vegetation within the 3 km grid
							cell based on the radar vegetation
							index.
bare_soil_roughness_tabular	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	meters	0.0	0.1	Measure of soil roughness from
							tabular source.
faraday_rotation_angle	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	degrees	-999999.9	999999.9	Faraday rotation angle
static_water_body_fraction	LatCell_LonCell_Array	real	4	normaliz	0.0	1.0	The fraction of the area of the 3
				ed			km grid cell that is covered by
							static water based on a Digital
							Elevation Map.

4.6 Parameter Definitions

4.6.1 **altitude_std_dev**

The standard deviation of the Earth surface elevation within the 3km cell.

Precision: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

 Valid_min:
 0.0

 Valid_max:
 1000.0

 Units:
 meters

4.6.2 bare_soil_roughness_retrieved

Bare soil roughness measure retrieved using the active soil moisture algorithm.

'2030-12-31T23:59:60.999Z'

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array
Valid_min: '2014-10-31T00:00:00.000Z'

Units: n/a

Valid_max:

4.6.3 bare soil roughness tabular

Measure of soil roughness from tabular source.

Type: Float32

Group: Ancillary Data

Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: 0.0 Valid_max: 0.04 Units: meters

4.6.4 **boresight_incidence_std_dev**

Standard deviation of the angle between the antenna boresight vector and the normal to the Earth's surface based on the selected DEM.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: 0.0 Valid_max: 360.0 Units: degrees

4.6.5 cell_radar_mode_flag

Bit flags that specify modes or conditions of radar instrument operation that impact the data represented in the Level 2 SM A Product.

Type: uint16 (bit flag)

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Units: n/a

Name	Bit Positi	Value (0:off,	Interpretation
	on	1:on)	
Receive only mode	0	off	Radar is operating in transmit-receive mode
		on	Radar is operating in receive only mode
Cross polarization	1	off	Cross polarized data are v-pol transmitted, h-pol received.
data flag			
		on	Cross polarized data are h-pol transmitted, v-pol received
Cross polarization	2	off	Cross polarized data are consistent within this EASE grid cell.
transition flag			
		on	Cross polarized data are in transition, some are v-pol transmitted,
			h-pol received, others are h-pol transmitted, v-pol received.

4.6.6 **distance_from_nadir**

The distance from the center of the 3 km EASE grid cell to the spacecraft's sub-nadir track on the Earth's surface.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: 0.0 Valid_max: 360.0 Units: degrees

4.6.7 earth_boresight_azimuth_mean

Mean direction of the projection of the antenna boresight vector on the Earth's surface relative to North within 3 km cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: 0.0 Valid_max: 360.0 Units: degrees

4.6.8 EASE column index

EASE grid column index of cell on world grid in longitude direction.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: 0.0 Valid_max: 360.0 Units: degrees

4.6.9 **EASE_row_index**

EASE grid row index of cell on world grid in latitude direction.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: 0.0
Valid_max: 360.0
Units: degrees

4.6.10 faraday_rotation_angle

Faraday rotation angle.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: 0.0
Valid_max: 360.0
Units: degrees

4.6.11 **freeze thaw**

Boolean that indicates whether soil within cell is frozen or thawed. A value of zero value implies thawed, a value of 1 implies frozen.

Type: boolean uint8
Group: Ancillary Data

Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

 Valid_min:
 0

 Valid_max:
 1

 Units:
 n/a

4.6.12 **kp hh**

Overall error measure for HH-pol $\sigma 0$ within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.13 **kp_hh_aft**

Overall error measure for aft-looking HH-pol $\sigma 0$ within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.14 **kp_hh_fore**

Overall error measure for fore-looking HH-pol $\sigma 0$ within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.15 **kp_vv**

Overall error measure for VV-pol σ 0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.16 **kp_vv_aft**

Overall error measure for aft-looking VV-pol $\sigma 0$ within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

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Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.17 **kp vv fore**

Overall error measure for fore-looking VV-pol σ 0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Float32 Type:

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.18 kp_xpol

Overall error measure for cross-pol σ 0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid min: Valid_max:

dB**Units:**

4.6.19 **kp xpol aft**

Overall error measure for aft-looking cross-pol σ 0 within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Type: Float32

Radar Uncertainty Data Group: LatCell LonCell Array Shape:

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.20 kp_xpol_fore

Overall error measure for fore-looking cross-pol $\sigma 0$ within the 3 km cell based on Level 1C kp values, includes calibration, RFI and contamination effects.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.21 landcover_class

An enumerated type that specifies the predominant surface vegetation found in the grid cell.

Type: enum uint16
Group: Ancillary Data

Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Value	Interpretation			
0	Water			
1	Evergreen needleleaf forest			
2	Evergreen broadleaf forest			
3	Deciduous needleleaf forest			
4	Deciduous broadleaf forest			
5	Mixed forest			
6	Closed shrubland			
7	Open shrubland			
8	Woody savanna			
9	Savanna			
10	Grassland			
11	Mixed forest			
12	Closed shrubland			
13	Open shrubland			
14	Woody savanna			
15	Savanna			
16	Grassland			
>16	TBD			

4.6.22 latitude

Average in latitude of the 1km Level 1 cells that contribute to 3km EASE grid cell. (temporary)

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: -90.0 Valid_max: 90.0 Units: degrees

4.6.23 longitude

Average in longitude of the 1km Level 1 cells that contribute to the 3km EASE grid cell. (temporary)

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: -180.0 Valid_max: 180.0 Units: degrees

4.6.24 normalized_difference_vegetation_index

Normalized difference vegetation index. A measure of the green character of vegetation. (IR-Red)/(IR+Red)

Type: Float32

Group: Ancillary Data

Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: n/a

4.6.25 num_input_sigma0s_hh

Total number of horizontal polarization sigma0s from the Level 1C product that were used for retrievals in an EASE grid cell.

Type: uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

 Valid_min:
 0

 Valid_max:
 100

 Units:
 n/a

4.6.26 num_input_sigma0s_vv

Total number of vertical polarization sigma0s from the Level 1C product that were used for retrievals in an EASE grid cell.

Type: uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

 Valid_min:
 0

 Valid_max:
 100

 Units:
 n/a

4.6.27 num_input_sigma0s_xpol

Total number of cross-polarization sigma0s from the Level 1C product that were used for retrievals in an EASE grid cell.

Type: uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

 Valid_min:
 0

 Valid_max:
 100

 Units:
 n/a

4.6.28 num_time_series

The number of time-series data used to retrieve soil moisture in the corresponding grid cell.

Type: uint8

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: 0
Valid_max: TBD
Units: n/a

4.6.29 radar_vegetation_index

Vegetation index derived from radar backscatter

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: 0.0

Valid max:

4.6.30 retrieval qual flag

Bit flags that record the conditions and the quality of the soil moisture and freeze-thaw retrieval for the grid cell.

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: n/a

Name	Bit	Value	Interpretation
Tunic	Position	(0:off, 1:on)	interpretation
Retrieval	0	off	Use of the soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is
recommended flag			recommended.
		on	Use of soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is not
			recommended.
Retrieval attempted	1	off	The algorithm attempted to retrieve soil moisture for this grid
flag			cell.
		on	The algorithm did not attempt to retrieve soil moisture for this grid cell.
Retrieval success	2	off	Retrieval for this algorithm was successfully executed or the
flag			algorithm was not attempted.
		on	The retrieval for this algorithm was attempted but failed.
Radar water body	3	off	Radar water body detection ran successfully
detection success			
flag			
		on	Unable to detect water bodies using retrieval techniques based
			on radar.
Freeze-thaw	4	off	Freeze-thaw retrieval ran successfully
retrieval success			
flag			
		on	Unable to ascertain freeze-thaw conditons
Radar vegetation	5	off	Radar vegetation index retrieval ran successfully
index retrieval			
success flag			
		on	Radar vegetation index retrieval unsuccessful

4.6.31 retrieval_qual_flag_cube

Bit flags that record the conditions and the quality of the soil moisture and freeze-thaw retrieval for the grid cell.

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data **Shape:** LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min:

Valid max:

Name	Bit	Value	Interpretation
	Position	(0:off, 1:on)	-
Retrieval	0	off	Use of the soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is
recommended flag			recommended.
		on	Use of soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is not
			recommended.
Retrieval attempted	1	off	The algorithm attempted to retrieve soil moisture for this grid
flag			cell.
		on	The algorithm did not attempt to retrieve soil moisture for this
			grid cell.
Retrieval success	2	off	Retrieval for this algorithm was successfully executed or the
flag			algorithm was not attempted.
		on	The retrieval for this algorithm was attempted but failed.
Radar water body	3	off	Radar water body detection ran successfully
detection success			
flag			
		on	Unable to detect water bodies using retrieval techniques based
			on radar.
Freeze-thaw	4	off	Freeze-thaw retrieval ran successfully
retrieval success			
flag			
		on	Unable to ascertain freeze-thaw conditions
Radar vegetation	5	off	Radar vegetation index retrieval ran successfully
index retrieval			
success flag			
		on	Radar vegetation index retrieval unsuccessful

4.6.32 retrieval_qual_flag_kvz

Bit flags that record the conditions and the quality of the soil moisture and freeze-thaw retrieval for the grid cell.

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Name	Bit Position	Value (0:off, 1:on)	Interpretation
Retrieval recommended flag	0	off	Use of the soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is recommended.
		on	Use of soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is not recommended.
Retrieval attempted flag	1	off	The algorithm attempted to retrieve soil moisture for this grid cell.
		on	The algorithm did not attempt to retrieve soil moisture for this grid cell.
Retrieval success flag	2	off	Retrieval for this algorithm was successfully executed or the algorithm was not attempted.
		on	The retrieval for this algorithm was attempted but failed.

Radar water body detection success flag	3	off	Radar water body detection ran successfully
		on	Unable to detect water bodies using retrieval techniques based on radar.
Freeze-thaw retrieval success flag	4	off	Freeze-thaw retrieval ran successfully
		on	Unable to ascertain freeze-thaw conditions
Radar vegetation index retrieval success flag	5	off	Radar vegetation index retrieval ran successfully
		on	Radar vegetation index retrieval unsuccessful

4.6.33 retrieval_qual_flag_wagner

Bit flags that record the conditions and the quality of the soil moisture and freeze-thaw retrieval for the grid cell.

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Name	Bit Position	Value (0:off, 1:on)	Interpretation
Retrieval	0	off	Use of the soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is
recommended flag			recommended.
		on	Use of soil moisture value retrieved for this pixel is not
			recommended.
Retrieval attempted	1	off	The algorithm attempted to retrieve soil moisture for this grid
flag			cell.
		on	The algorithm did not attempt to retrieve soil moisture for this
			grid cell.
Retrieval success	2	off	Retrieval for this algorithm was successfully executed or the
flag			algorithm was not attempted.
		on	The retrieval for this algorithm was attempted but failed.
Radar water body	3	off	Radar water body detection ran successfully
detection success			
flag			
		on	Unable to detect water bodies using retrieval techniques based
			on radar.
Freeze-thaw	4	off	Freeze-thaw retrieval ran successfully
retrieval success			
flag			
		on	Unable to ascertain freeze-thaw conditons
Radar vegetation	5	off	Radar vegetation index retrieval ran successfully
index retrieval			
success flag			
		on	Radar vegetation index retrieval unsuccessful

4.6.34 **sigma0_hh_mean**

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution HH-pol σ0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.35 sigma0 hh mean aft

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution aft-looking HH-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.36 sigma0_hh_mean_fore

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution fore-looking HH-pol σ0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.37 sigma0 hh std dev

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution HH-pol of in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.38 **sigma0_hh_std_dev_aft**

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution aft-looking HH-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

June 12, 2014

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.39 **sigma0_hh_std_dev_fore**

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution fore-looking HH-pol σ0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid min: Valid max:

dB **Units:**

4.6.40 **sigma0 xpol mean**

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Float32 Type:

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.41 **sigma0 xpol mean aft**

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution aft-looking cross-pol σ0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

dB **Units:**

4.6.42 sigma0 xpol mean fore

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution fore-looking cross-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Radar Uncertainty Data Group: Shape: LatCell LonCell Array Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.43 sigma0_xpol_std_dev

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution cross-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.44 sigma0 xpol std dev aft

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution aft-looking cross-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.45 sigma0_xpol_std_dev_fore

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution fore-looking cross-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.46 sigma0_qual_flag_hh

Representative quality flags of horizontal polarization sigma0 measures in the grid cell

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Name	Bit	Value	Interpretation
	Position	(0:off,	

		1:on)	
Mean horizontal	0	off	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking
polarization quality flag			horizontal polarization sigma0s has acceptable quality.
		on	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s does not have acceptable quality.
Forward looking horizontal polarization quality flag	1	off	The forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 has acceptable quality.
		on	The forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 has questionable or poor quality.
Aft looking horizontal polarization quality flag	2	off	The aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 has acceptable quality.
		on	The aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 has questionable or poor quality.
Mean horizontal polarization range flag	3	off	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s falls within the expected range.
		on	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s is out of range.
Forward looking horizontal polarization range flag	4	off	The forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 falls within the expected range.
		on	The forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is out of range
Aft looking horizontal polarization range flag	5	off	The aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 falls within the expected range.
		on	The aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is out of range.
Mean horizontal polarization RFI clean flag	6	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
Mean horizontal polarization RFI repair flag	7	off	Some components of the mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s are based on repairs for RFI contamination.
		on	Unable to repair the mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s for RFI contamination.
Forward looking horizontal polarization RFI clean flag	8	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
J		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
Forward looking horizontal polarization RFI repair flag	9	off	At least one of the input forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0s is based on repairs for RFI contamination.
		on	Unable to repair the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0s for RFI contamination.
Aft looking horizontal polarization RFI clean	10	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.

flag			
		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
Aft looking horizontal polarization RFI repair flag	11	off	At least one of the input aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s is based on repairs for RFI contamination.
		on	Unable to repair the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s for RFI contamination.
Mean horizontal polarization Faraday Rotation Flag	12	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
Forward looking horizontal polarization Faraday Rotation Flag	13	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0.
Aft looking horizontal polarization Faraday Rotation Flag	14	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0.
Mean horizontal polarization Kp flag	15	off	Kp for the mean of the forward and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the mean of forward and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s is unacceptably high.
Forward looking horizontal polarization Kp flag	16	off	Kp for the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is unacceptably high.
Aft looking horizontal polarization Kp flag	17	off	Kp for the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is unacceptably high.

4.6.47 **sigma0_qual_flag_xpol**

Representative quality flags of cross polarization sigma0 measures in the grid cell.

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min:

Valid_max:

Name	Bit Position	Value (0:off, 1:on)	Interpretation
Mean cross polarized	0	off	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking

quality flag			cross polarized sigma0s has acceptable quality.
1 , 0		on	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking
			cross polarized sigma0s does not have acceptable
			quality.
Forward looking cross	1	off	The forward looking cross polarized sigma0 has
polarized quality flag			acceptable quality.
1 3 8		on	The forward looking cross polarized sigma0 has
			questionable or poor quality.
Aft looking cross	2	off	The aft looking cross polarized sigma0 has
polarized quality flag	_		acceptable quality.
p		on	The aft looking cross polarized sigma0 has
		011	questionable or poor quality.
Mean cross polarized	3	off	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking
range flag	3	OH	cross polarized sigma0s falls within the expected
range mag			range.
		on	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking
		OII	cross polarized sigma0s is out of range.
Forward looking areas	4	off	The forward looking cross polarized sigma0 falls
Forward looking cross polarized range flag	4	011	within the expected range.
potarized range mag			
		on	The forward looking cross polarized sigma0 is out of
A 0.1 1 .	-	CC	range
Aft looking cross	5	off	The aft looking cross polarized sigma0 falls within
polarized range flag			the expected range.
		on	The aft looking cross polarized sigma0 is out of
			range.
Mean cross polarized	6	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the mean of the forward
RFI clean flag			looking and aft looking cross polarized sigma0s.
		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the mean of the
			forward looking and aft looking cross polarized
			sigma0s.
Mean cross polarized	7	off	Some components of the mean of the forward
RFI repair flag			looking and aft looking cross polarized sigma0s are
			based on repairs for RFI contamination.
		on	Unable to repair the mean of the forward looking and
			aft looking cross polarized sigma0s for RFI
			contamination.
Forward looking cross	8	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the forward looking
polarized RFI clean			cross polarized sigma0s.
flag			
_		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the forward looking
			cross polarized sigma0s.
Forward looking cross	9	off	At least one of the input forward looking cross
polarized RFI repair	-		polarized sigma0s is based on repairs for RFI
flag			contamination.
<u> </u>		on	Unable to repair the forward looking cross polarized
			sigma0s for RFI contamination.
Aft looking cross	10	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the aft looking cross
polarized RFI clean	- 0	011	polarized sigma0s.
flag			r
111115		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the aft looking cross
		OII	polarized sigma0s.
Aft looking cross	11	off	At least one of the input aft looking cross polarized
polarized RFI repair	11	OH	sigma0s is based on repairs for RFI contamination.
flag			515111405 15 04504 OII TOPAITS TOT IN T COIREATHIRATION.
iiag			

		on	Unable to repair the aft looking cross polarized sigma0s for RFI contamination.
Mean cross polarized Faraday Rotation Flag	12	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the mean of the forward looking and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the mean of the forward looking and aft looking cross polarized sigma0s.
Forward looking cross polarized Faraday Rotation Flag	13	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the forward looking cross polarized sigma0.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the forward looking cross polarized sigma0.
Aft looking cross polarized Faraday Rotation Flag	14	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the aft looking cross polarized sigma0.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the aft looking cross polarized sigma0.
Mean cross polarized Kp flag	15	off	Kp for the mean of the forward and aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0s is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the mean of forward and aft looking cross polarized sigma0s is unacceptably high.
Forward looking cross polarized Kp flag	16	off	Kp for the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the forward looking cross polarized sigma0 is unacceptably high.
Aft looking cross polarized Kp flag	17	off	Kp for the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the aft looking cross polarized sigma0 is unacceptably high.

4.6.48 sigma0_qual_flag_vv

Representative quality flags of vertical polarization sigma0 measures in the grid cell.

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Name	Bit Position	Value (0:off, 1:on)	Interpretation
Mean vertical polarization quality flag	0	off	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking vertical polarization sigma0s has acceptable quality.
		on	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking vertical polarization sigma0s does not have acceptable quality.
Forward looking vertical polarization quality flag	1	off	The forward looking vertical polarization sigma0 has acceptable quality.

		on	The forward looking vertical polarization sigma0
			has questionable or poor quality.
Aft looking vertical	2	off	The aft looking vertical polarization sigma0 has
polarization quality flag			acceptable quality.
		on	The aft looking vertical polarization sigma0 has
			questionable or poor quality.
Mean vertical	3	off	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking
polarization range flag			vertical polarization sigma0s falls within the
			expected range.
		on	The mean of the forward looking and aft looking
			vertical polarization sigma0s is out of range.
Forward looking vertical	4	off	The forward looking vertical polarization sigma0
polarization range flag			falls within the expected range.
		on	The forward looking vertical polarization sigma0 is
			out of range
Aft looking vertical	5	off	The aft looking vertical polarization sigma0 falls
polarization range flag			within the expected range.
		on	The aft looking vertical polarization sigma0 is out
		3	of range.
Mean vertical	6	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the mean of the
polarization RFI clean	O	011	forward looking and aft looking vertical
flag			polarization sigma0s.
nug		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the mean of the
		OII	forward looking and aft looking vertical
			polarization sigma0s.
Mean vertical	7	off	Some components of the mean of the forward
polarization RFI repair	,	011	looking and aft looking vertical polarization
flag			sigma0s are based on repairs for RFI contamination.
		on	Unable to repair the mean of the forward looking
		on	
			and aft looking vertical polarization sigma0s for
F	0	- CC	RFI contamination.
Forward looking vertical	8	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the forward looking
polarization RFI clean			vertical polarization sigma0s.
flag			DEI level is a servitable high for the former
		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the forward
P 11 1: c 1	0	CC	looking vertical polarization sigma0s.
Forward looking vertical	9	off	At least one of the input forward looking vertical
polarization RFI repair			polarization sigma0s is based on repairs for RFI
flag			contamination.
		on	Unable to repair the forward looking vertical
			polarization sigma0s for RFI contamination.
Aft looking vertical	10	off	Insignificant RFI detected in the aft looking
polarization RFI clean			vertical polarization sigma0s.
flag			
		on	RFI level is unsuitably high for the aft looking
			vertical polarization sigma0s.
Aft looking vertical	11	off	At least one of the input aft looking vertical
polarization RFI repair			polarization sigma0s is based on repairs for RFI
flag			contamination.
	T	on	Unable to repair the aft looking vertical
			polarization sigma0s for RFI contamination.
	1.0	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the
Mean vertical	12	011	raraday Rotation has fittle of no impact on the
Mean vertical polarization Faraday	12	011	mean of the forward looking and aft looking

		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the mean of the forward looking and aft looking vertical polarization sigma0s.
Forward looking vertical polarization Faraday Rotation Flag	13	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the forward looking vertical polarization sigma0.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the forward looking vertical polarization sigma0.
Aft looking vertical polarization Faraday Rotation Flag	14	off	Faraday Rotation has little or no impact on the aft looking vertical polarization sigma0.
		on	Faraday Rotation has significant impact on the aft looking vertical polarization sigma0.
Mean vertical polarization Kp flag	15	off	Kp for the mean of the forward and aft looking horizontal polariziation sigma0s is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the mean of forward and aft looking vertical polarization sigma0s is unacceptably high.
Forward looking vertical polarization Kp flag	16	off	Kp for the forward looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the forward looking vertical polarization sigma0 is unacceptably high.
Aft looking vertical polarization Kp flag	17	off	Kp for the aft looking horizontal polarization sigma0 is acceptably low.
		on	Kp for the aft looking vertical polarization sigma0 is unacceptably high.

4.6.49 sigma0_vv_mean

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid max:

Units: dB

4.6.50 sigma0_vv_mean_aft

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution aft-looking VV-pol σ 0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.51 sigma0 vv mean fore

Mean of 1 km instrument resolution fore-looking VV-pol σ0 in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data

Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.52 sigma0_vv_std_dev

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution VV-pol of in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.53 sigma0_vv_std_dev_aft

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution aft-looking VV-pol $\sigma 0$ in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.54 sigma0 vv std dev fore

Standard deviation of 1 km instrument resolution fore-looking VV-pol $\sigma 0$ in the 3 km Earth grid cell.

Type: Float32

Group: Radar Uncertainty Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: dB

4.6.55 soil moisture change index wagner

Retrieved normalized change in soil moisture based on Wagner.

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

 Valid_min:
 0.02

 Valid_max:
 0.5

 Units:
 cm³/cm³

4.6.56 soil moisture error

Net uncertainty measure of soil moisture measure for the Earth based grid cell. - Calculation method is **TBD**. May be replaced by other quality indicators.

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min: 0.0

Valid max:

Units: cm^3/cm^3

4.6.57 soil_moisture_snapshot

Representative soil moisture measurement for the Earth based grid cell, retrieved using the snapshot algiorithm.

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

 Valid_min:
 0.02

 Valid_max:
 0.5

 Units:
 cm³/cm³

4.6.58 soil_moisture_snapshot_DVZ

Retrieved soil moisture for the Earth based grid cell, retrieved using the Dubois/van Zyl snapshot algorithm.

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

 Valid_min:
 0.02

 Valid_max:
 0.5

 Units:
 cm³/cm³

4.6.59 soil moisture snapshot shi

Retrieved soil moisture for the Earth based grid cell, retrieved using the Shi snapshot algorithm.

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min:0.02Valid_max:0.5Units: cm^3/cm^3

4.6.60 soil_moisture_time_series

Retrieved soil moisture for the Earth based grid cell retrieved using the time series algorithm

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

 Valid_min:
 0.02

 Valid_max:
 0.5

 Units:
 cm³/cm³

4.6.61 soil_moisture_time_series_KVZ

Retrieved soil moisture for the Earth based grid cell retrieved using the Kim/van Zyl time series algorithm

Type: Float32

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min:0.02Valid_max:0.5Units: cm^3/cm^3

4.6.62 spacecraft_overpass_time_seconds

Number of seconds since a specified epoch that represents the spacecraft overpass relative to ground swath.

Type: Float64

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Units: seconds

4.6.63 spacecraft overpass time utc

Time of spacecraft overpass relative to ground swath in UTC.

Type: char

String Length: 24 characters

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Yell 10 21 700 00 00 0007

Valid_min: '2014-10-31T00:00:00.000Z' **Valid_max:** '2030-12-31T23:59:60.999Z'

Units: n/a

4.6.64 surface flag

Bit flags that record ambient surface conditions for the grid cell.

Type: bit flag uint16

Group: Soil Moisture Retrieval Data
Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: Valid_max:

Name	Bit	Value	Interpretation
1 (442224	Position	(0:off, 1:on)	
3 km static water	0	off	The fraction of the 3 km grid cell area that is over a
body flag			permanent water body is less than metadata element
			PermanentWaterBodyThreshold. Determined by
			DEM.
		on	The fraction of the 3 km grid cell area that is over a
			permanent water body is greater than or equal to
			metadata element PermanentWaterBodyThreshold.
2 1	1	off	Determined by DEM.
3 km radar water	1	OII	Radar retrieval algorithm did not detect significant
body detection flag		on	surface water within the 3 km grid cell. Radar retrieval algorithm detected significant surface
		on	water withing the 3 km grid cell.
3 km urban area flag	2	off	The fraction of the 3 km grid cell area that is over
5 Kili ulbali alea ilag	2	011	urban development is less than metadata element
			UrbanAreaThreshold.
		on	The fraction of the 3 km grid cell area that is over
		On	urban development is greater than or equal to
			metadata element UrbanAreaThreshold.
3 km precipitation	3	off	No precipitation detected within the 3 km grid cell
flag			when data were being acquired.
		on	Precipitation detected within the 3 km grid cell when
			data were being acquired
3 km snow or ice flag	4	off	No snow or ice detected within the 3 km grid cell.
		on	Snow and/or ice were detected within the 3 km grid
			cell.
3 km permanent snow	5	off	The fraction of the 3 km grid cell area that is over
or ice flag			permanent snow or ice is less than a specified
			algorithmic threshold.
		on	The fraction of the 3 km grid cell area that is over
			permanent snow or ice is greater than or equal to a
2 1 6	(off	specified algorithmic threshold.
3 km frozen ground	6	OII	No frozen ground detected within the 3 km grid cell.
flag		On	Frozen ground detected within the 3 km grid cell.
3 km mountainous	7	on off	The variability of land elevation in the 3 km grid cell
terrain flag	/	011	is less than metadata element
Citain nag			MountainousTerrainThreshold.
		on	The variability of land elevation in the 3 km grid cell
		011	is greater than or equal to metadata element
			Mountainous Terrain Threshold.
3 km dense	8	off	The vegetation density within the 3 km grid cell is less
vegetation flag			than metadata element DenseVegetationThreshold.
		on	The vegetation density within the 3 km grid cell area

			is greater than or equal to metadata element DenseVegetationThreshold.
3 km nadir region flag	9	off	Data within the the grid cell were not acquired in the nadir region of the swath where sigma0s may not meet the 3 km resolution requirement.
		on	A significant fraction (TBD) of the 3 km grid cell data were acquired within the nadir region of the swath where sigma0s may not meet the 3 km resolution requirement.
3 km coastal mask flag	10	off	Data within the the grid cell were not acquired in the coastal region of the large water bodies where especially brightness temperature on land may get severly contaminated due to presense of water.
		on	Data within the the grid cell were acquired in the coastal region of the large water bodies where especially brightness temperature on land may get severly contaminated due to presense of water.

4.6.65 **surface_temperature**

Temperature at land surface based on ancillary data.

Type: Float32

Group: Ancillary Data

Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min: -50.0 **Valid_max:** 60.0

Units: deg Celsius

4.6.66 vegetation water content NDVI

Representative measure of water in the vegetation within the 3 km grid cell based on the normalized difference vegetation index.

Type: Float32

Group: Ancillary Data

Shape: LatCell LonCell Array

Valid_min:0.0Valid_max:10.0Units: kg/m^3

4.6.67 vegetation_water_content_RVI

Representative measure of water in the vegetation within the 3 km grid cell based on the radar vegetation index.

Type: Float32

Group: Ancillary Data

Shape: LatCell_LonCell_Array

Valid_min:0.0Valid_max:10.0Units: kg/m^3

5 REFERENCES

5.1 Requirements

- SMAP Level 1 Mission Requirements and Success Criteria. (Appendix O to the Earth Systematic Missions Program Plan: Program-Level Requirements on the Soil Moisture Active Passive Project.). NASA Headquarters/Earth Science Division, Washington, DC.
- SMAP Level 2 Science Requirements. SMAP Project, JPL D-45955, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 3 Science Algorithms and Validation Requirements. SMAP Project, JPL D-45993, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 3 Mission System Requirements. SMAP Project, JPL D-45962, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 4 Science Data System Requirements. SMAP Project, JPL D-61680, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.

5.2 Plans

- SMAP Science Data Management and Archive Plan. SMAP Project, JPL D-45973, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Science Data Calibration and Validation Plan. SMAP Project, JPL D-52544, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Applications Plan. SMAP Project, JPL D-53082, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Science Data System Management Plan. SMAP Project, JPL D-xxxxx, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Project Implementation Plan. SMAP Project, JPL D-45939, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.

5.3 Algorithm Theoretical Basis Documents

- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L1B and L1C Radar Products.
 SMAP Project, JPL D-53052, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L1B Radiometer Product. SMAP Project, GSFC-SMAP-006, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.
- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L1C Radiometer Product. SMAP Project, JPL D-53053, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L2 & L3 Radar Soil Moisture (Active) Products. SMAP Project, JPL D-66479, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L2 & L3 Radiometer Soil Moisture (Passive) Products. SMAP Project, JPL D-66480, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.

- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L2 & L3 Radar/Radiometer Soil Moisture (Active/Passive) Products. SMAP Project, JPL D-66481, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L3 Radar Freeze/Thaw (Active)
 Product. SMAP Project, JPL D-66482, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L4 Surface and Root-Zone Soil Moisture Product. SMAP Project, JPL D-66483, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: L4 Carbon Product. SMAP Project, JPL D-66484, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.

5.4 Product Specification Documents

- SMAP Level 1A Radar Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72543, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 1B Radar (L1C_S0_LoRes) Product Specification Document.
 SMAP Project, JPL D-72544, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 1A Radiometer Product Specification Document. SMAP Project,
 JPL D-xxxxx, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 1B Radiometer (L1B_TB) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-xxxxx, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 1C Radiometer (L1C_TB) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72545, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 2 Active Soil Moisture (L2_SM_A) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72546, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 2 Passive Soil Moisture (L2_SM_P) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72547, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA
- SMAP Level 2 Active/Passive Soil Moisture (L2_SM_AP) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72548, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 3 Freeze-Thaw (L3_FT_A) Product Specification Document.
 SMAP Project, JPL D-72549, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 3 Active Soil Moisture (L3_SM_A) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72550, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 3 Passive Soil Moisture (L3_SM_P) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72551, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 3 Active/Passive Soil Moisture (L3_SM_AP) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-72552, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- SMAP Level 4 Carbon (L4_C) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-xxxxx, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.

 SMAP Level 4 Soil Moisture (L4_SM) Product Specification Document. SMAP Project, JPL D-xxxxx, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.

5.5 Others

- Interface Control Document Between the Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) Science Data System (SDS) and the Alaska Satellite Facility (ASF) and National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) Distributed Active Archive Centers (DAACs), Goddard Space Flight Center 423-xx-xx, TBD.
- SMAP Pointing, Positioning, Phasing and Coordinate Systems, Volume 0: Definitions and Principle Coordinate Systems. SMAP Project, JPL D-46018, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA.
- ISO 19115:2003(E) International Standard Geographic Information Metadata, May 1, 2003.
- ISO 19115-2:2009 International Standard Geographic Information Part 2:Extensions for imagery and gridded data, December 12, 2009.
- ISO 19139:2007 International Standard Geographic Information Metadata XML schema implementation, May 14 2009.
- Introduction to HDF5, The HDF Group. URL: http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/H5.intro.html
- HDF5: API Specification Reference Manual, The HDF Group. URL: http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/RM/RM H5Front.html
- HDF5 User's Guide Release 1.8.9, The HDF Group. URL: http://hdfgroup.com/HDF5/doc/UG
- NetCDF Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Conventions, Version 1.6, December 5, 2011.
- EASE-Grid 2.0: Incremental but Significant Improvements for Earth-Gridded Data Sets, Brodzik, M.J., et. al., National Snow and Ice Data Center, Cooperative Institute of Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, ISSN 2220-9964, DOI: 10.3390/igji1010032.

6 APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This is the standard Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) Science Data System (SDS) list of acronyms and abbreviations. Not all of these acronyms and abbreviations appear in every SMAP SDS document.

ADT Algorithm Development Team

AMSR Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer
ANSI American National Standards Institute

APF Algorithm Parameter File
ARS Agricultural Research Service
ASF Alaska Satellite Facility

ATBD Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document
ATLO Assembly Test Launch and Operations
BFPQ Block Floating Point Quantization

BIC Beam Index Crossing

CARA Criticality and Risk Assessment

CBE Current Best Estimate

CCB Configuration Control Board

CCSDS Consultative Committee on Space Data Systems

CDR Critical Design Review

CEOS Committee on Earth Observing Systems
CF Climate and Forecast (metadata convention)

CM Configuration Management

CM Center of Mass

CONUS Continental United States
COTS Commercial Off the Shelf

CR Change Request

DAAC Distributed Active Archive Center

DB Database

DBA Database Administrator

dB Decibels deg Degrees

deg/secDegrees per seconddeg CDegrees Celsius

DEM Digital Elevation Model
DFM Design File Memorandum
DIU Digital Interface Unit

DN Data Number

DOORS Dynamic Object Oriented Requirements

DQC
DSK
Digital Skin Kernel
DVD
Digital Versatile Disc
EASE
Equal Area Scalable Earth

ECMWF European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts

ECHO EOS Clearing House

ECI Earth Centered Inertial Coordinate System
ECR Earth Centered Rotating Coordinate System

ECR Engineering Change Request

ECS EOSDIS Core System

EDOS EOS Data Operations System

EM Engineering Model
EOS Earth Observing System

EOSDIS Earth Observing System Data and Information System

EPO Education and Public Outreach

ESDIS Earth Science Data and Information System Project

ESDT Earth Science Data Type

ESSP Earth Science System Pathfinder

ET Ephemeris Time
EU Engineering Units
FOV Field of View

FRB Functional Requirements Baseline

FS Flight System
FSW Flight Software
F/T Freeze/Thaw

FTP File Transfer Protocol

Gbyte Gigabyte

GDS Ground Data System
GHA Greenwich Hour Angle

GHz Gigahertz

GLOSIM Global Simulation

GMAO Government Modeling and Assimilation Office

GMT Greenwich Mean Time
GN Ground Network

GPMC Governing Program Management Council

GPP Gross Primary Production
GPS Global Positioning System
GSE Ground Support Equipment
GSFC Goddard Space Flight Center
HDF Hierarchical Data Format
HK Housekeeping (telemetry)

Hz Hertz

HSD Health and Status Data

ICE Integrated Control Electronics

ICESat Ice, Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite

IDL Interactive Data Language I&T Integration and Test

ICD Interface Control Document

IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

IFOV Instantaneous Field of View

I/O Input/Output IOC In-Orbit Checkout

IRU Inertial Reference Unit

ISO International Organization for Standardization
IV&V Independent Verification and Validation
ITAR International Traffic in Arms Regulations

I&T Integration and Test
JPL Jet Propulsion Laboratory

kHz Kilohertz km Kilometers

LAN Local Area Network
LBT Loopback Trap
LEO Low Earth Orbit

LEOP Launch and Early Operations

LOE Level Of Effort
LOM Life Of Mission
LOS Loss of Signal
LSK Leap Seconds Kernel

LZPF Level Zero Processing Facility

m Meters MHz Megahertz

MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MMR Monthly Management Review MOA Memorandum of Agreement MOC Mission Operations Center

MODIS Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

MOS Mission Operations System

m/s Meters per second ms Milliseconds MS Mission System

NAIF Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCEP National Centers for Environmental Protection

NCP North Celestial Pole

NCSA National Center for Supercomputing Applications

NEDT Noise Equivalent Diode Temperature

NEE Net Ecosystem Exchange
NEN Near Earth Network

netCDF Network Common Data Form NFS Network File System/Server

NISN NASA Integrated Services Network

NRT Near Real Time

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NSIDC National Snow and Ice Data Center

NVM Non-Volatile Memory

NWP Numerical Weather Prediction

N\A Not applicable

OCO Orbiting Carbon Observatory

ORBNUM Orbit Number File

OODT Object Oriented Data Technology
ORR Operational Readiness Review
ORT Operational Readiness Test

OSSE Observing System Simulation Experiment

OSTC One Second Time Command
PALS Passive and Active L-Band System

PALSAR Phased Array L-Band Synthetic Aperture Radar

PcK Planetary Constants Kernel PDR Preliminary Design Review

PPPCS Pointing, Position, Phasing and Coordinate System

PR Problem Report

PRF Pulse Repetition Frequency
PRI Pulse Repetition Interval

PROM Programmable Read Only Memory
PSD Product Specification Document

QA Quality Assurance

rad Radians

RAM Random Access Memory RBA Reflector Boom Assembly

RBD Rate Buffered Data
RBE Radiometer Back End

RDD Release Description Document RDE Radiometer Digital Electronics

RF Radio Frequency
RFA Request For Action
RFE Radiometer Front End

RFI Radio Frequency Interference

RMS Root mean square
RSS Root sum square
ROM Read Only Memory
RPM revolutions per minute
RVI Radar Vegetation Index
SA System Administrator
SAR Synthetic Aperture Radar

S/C Spacecraft

SCE Spin Control Electronics

SCLK Spacecraft Clock

SDP Software Development Plan

SDS Science Data System
SDT Science Definition Team
SI International System

SITP System Integration and Test Plan SMAP Soil Moisture Active Passive SMEX Soil Moisture Experiment

SMOS Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity Mission

SMP Software Management Plan

SNR Signal to noise ratio SOC Soil Organic Carbon

SOM Software Operators Manual SOA Software Ouality Assurance

SPDM Science Process and Data Management

SPG Standards Process Group

SPK Spacecraft Kernel

SQA Software Quality Assurance
SPS Science Production Software
SRF Science Orbit Reference Frame
SRR System Requirements Review
SRTM Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
SSM/I Special Sensor Microwave/Imager

STP Software Test Plan

sec Seconds

TAI International Atomic Time TB Brightness Temperature

TBC To Be Confirmed
TBD To Be Determined
TBR To Be Resolved

TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

TEC Total Electron Content

TM Trademark
TOA Time of Arrival
TPS Third Party Software

UML Unified Modeling Language U-MT University of Montana

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

UTC Coordinated Universal Time V&V Verification and Validation VWC Vegetation Water Content

6 APPENDIX B: CODE EXAMPLES

[To be typeset in Courier. MATLAB, IDL, Fortran, or C is fine]