



New Outstanding Results over Land from the SMOS Mission

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Deadline for manuscript
submissions:

31 May 2019

Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Monitoring surface soil moisture at a global scale has recently become possible thanks to microwave remote sensing. SMOS (Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity) was the first dedicated soil moisture mission and it has been in orbit for eight years. The SMOS satellite was launched by the European Space Agency (ESA) in 2009, carrying a radiometer on board in the L-band frequency with a spatial resolution of ~43 km. Since then, soil moisture and vegetation optical depth (VOD) have been retrieved from multi-angular brightness temperature observations relying mainly on a radiative transfer model. This is a dedicated Special Issue on SMOS. We welcome studies on all subjects that are related to the SMOS satellite and its land products. Potential topics include, but are not limited to, the following:

- improvements in the soil moisture/VOD retrieval algorithms;
- evaluation/validation of the SMOS soil moisture and VOD products;
- SMOS synergy with other remote sensing observations or models simulations;
- SMOS soil moisture/VOD applications for agriculture, hydrology, etc.



mdpi.com/si/16099

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Special Issue