

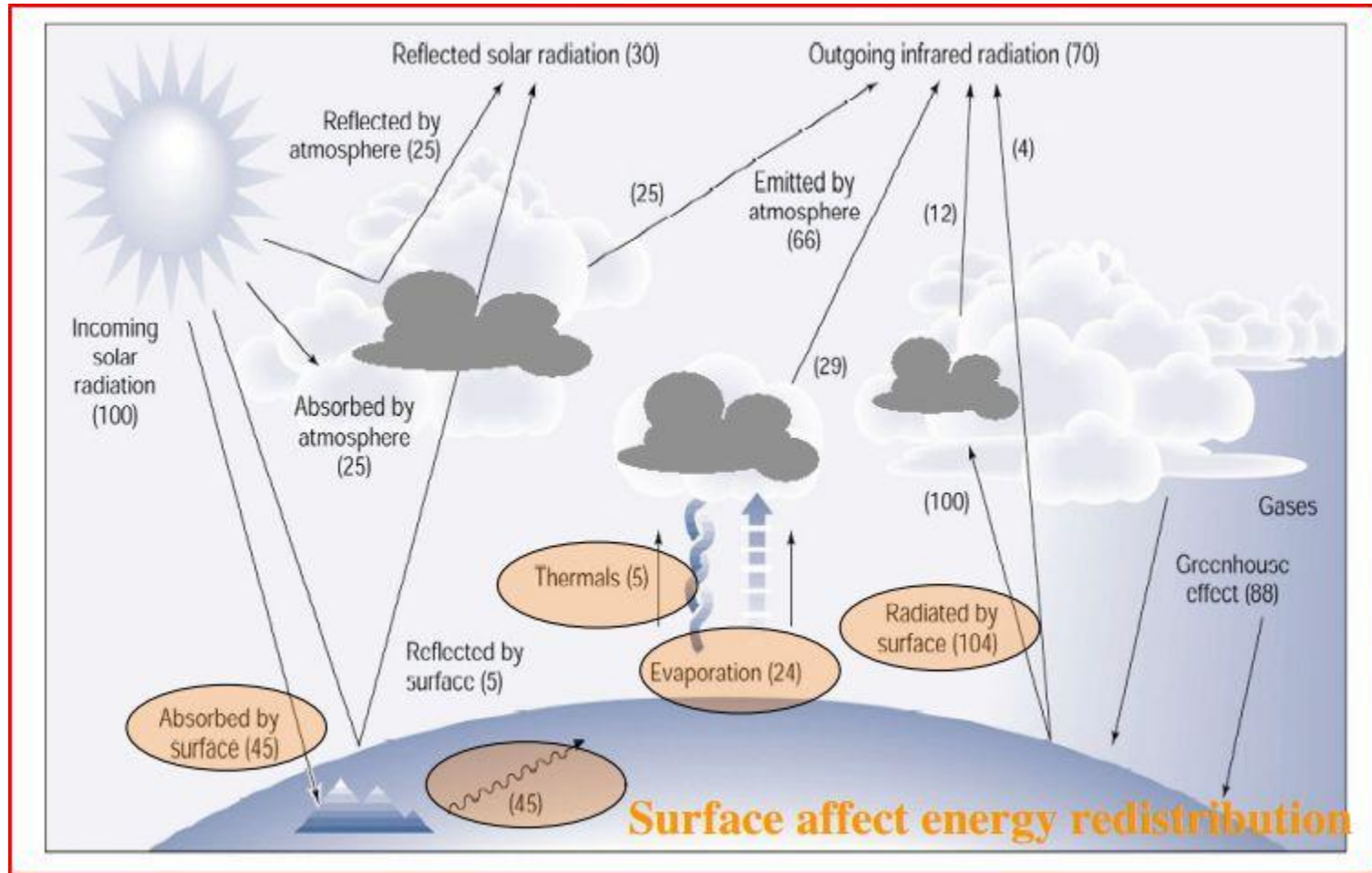
Exceptional service in the national interest



UAVs for soil moisture and snow observations

Darin Desilets August 16, 2012

Land surface energy balance

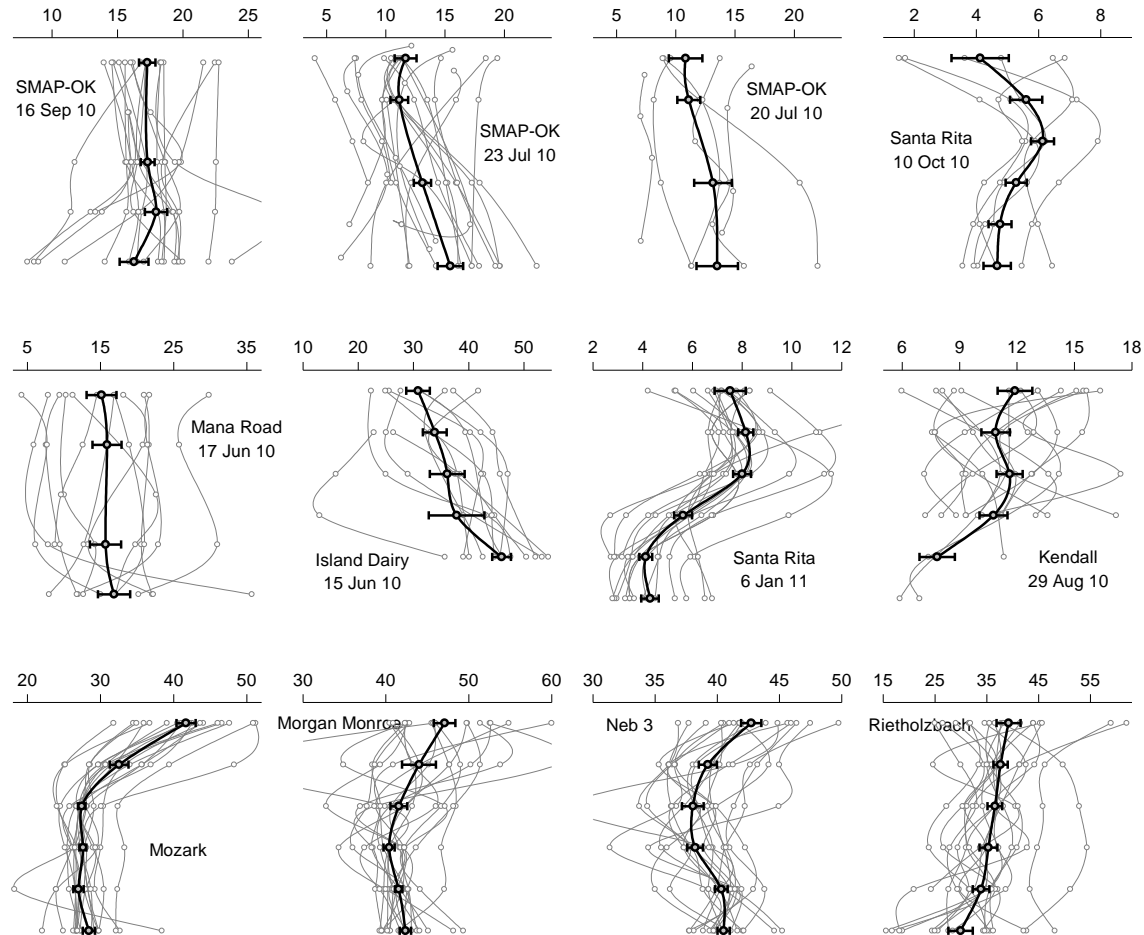


Arctic science applications

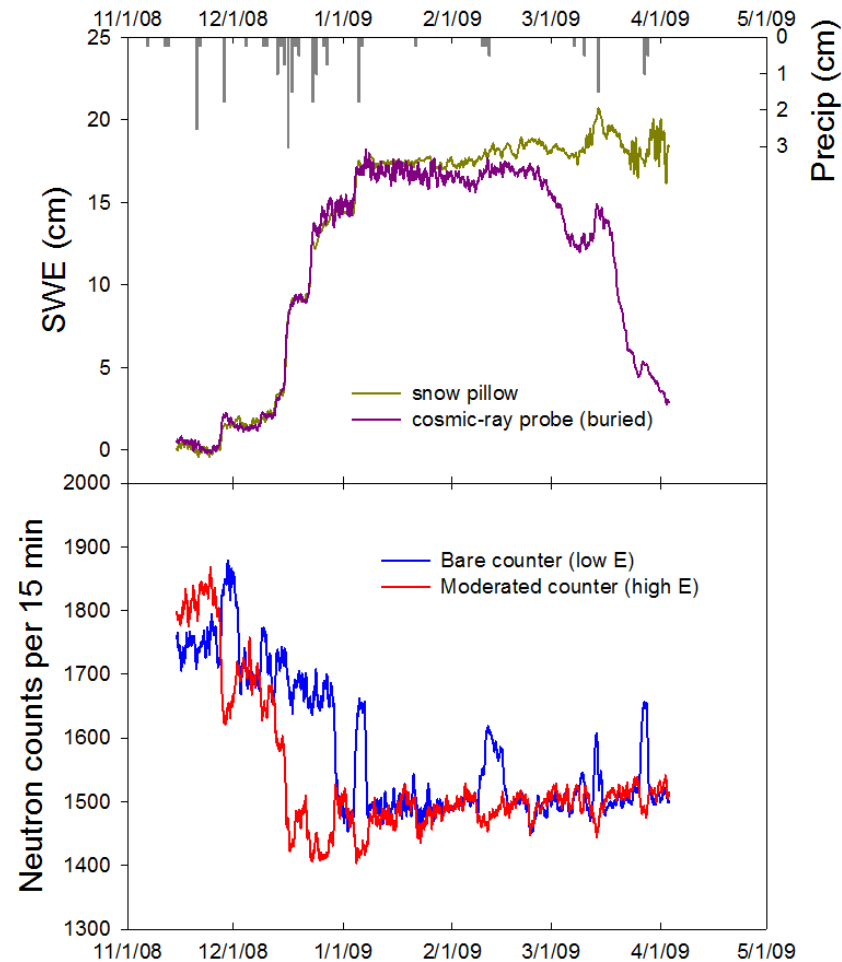
- Permafrost covers 20% of Earth's of land mass
- High latitudes are warming several times as fast as low
- Permafrost soils store huge amounts of C (~1600 Pg)
- CO₂ emissions have increased 40% in two decades--where has it gone?
- Questions remain: will arctic become a net carbon source or sink?
- Sparse data in cold regions, so processes not well understood



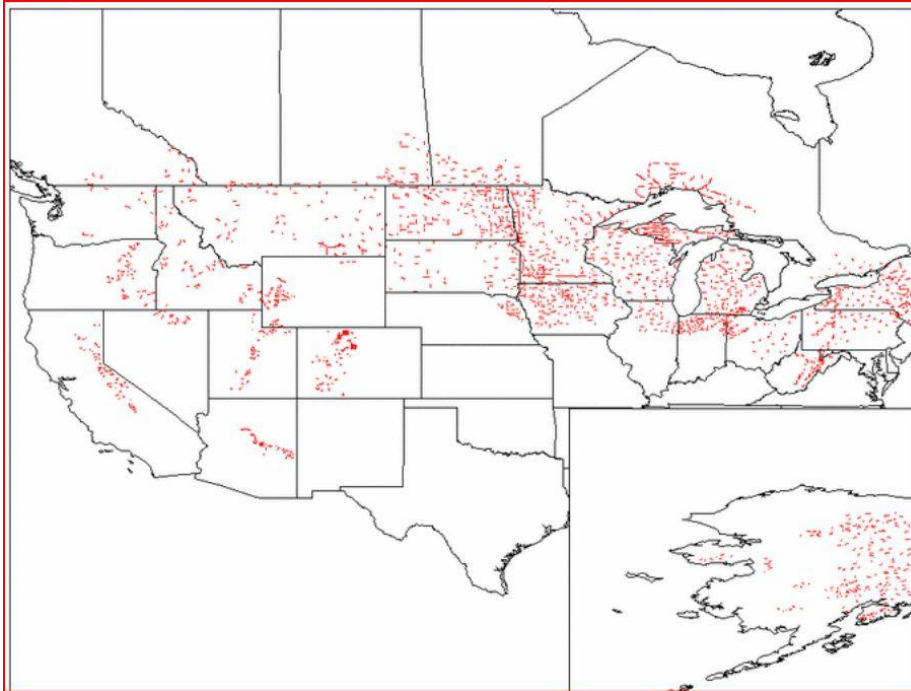
Soil moisture: highly variable in space and time



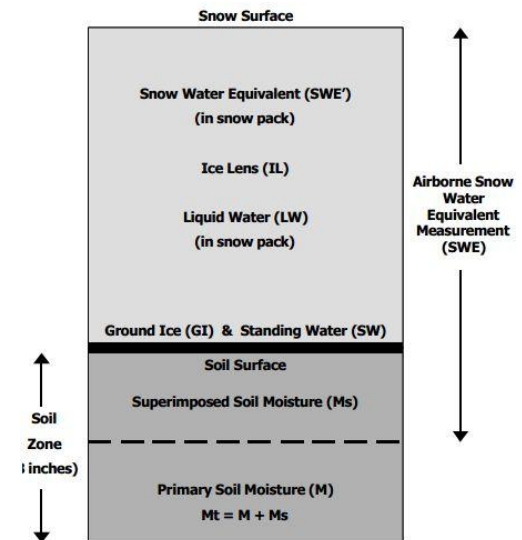
Snow: highly variable in space and time too!



State of the art: snow and soil moisture observations with low-flying aircraft



NOAA NOHRSC Flight lines



Looking to the future

- Aerial gammas surveys require low flying aircraft
- Data are lacking in remote areas such as the Arctic, where conditions are particularly unfavorable for aviation
- UAVs are a highly promising alternative, but existing techniques must be adapted
 - lower weight instrumentation
 - less power consumption
 - fully automated
- New techniques should be developed—e.g. aerial neutrons.
- Soil moisture and snow surveys are promising candidate for regular UAV operations

