ECOSTRESS METRIC EVAPOTRANSPIRATION ALGORITHM

Rick Allen, University of Idaho-Kimberly Ayse Kilic, University of Nebraska-Lincoln *Members of the Landsat Science Team EcoSTRESS Science Support*

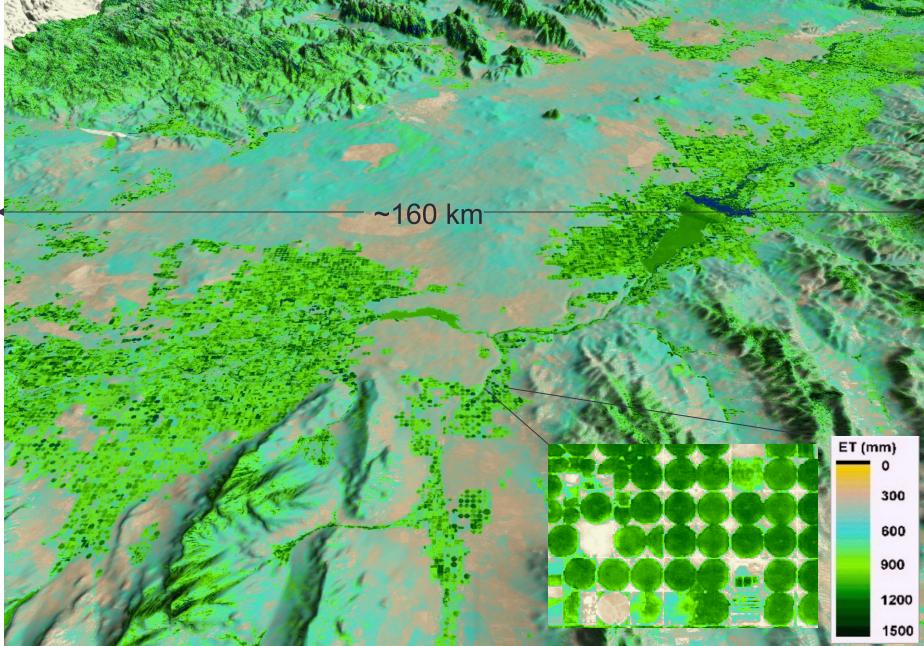
Support:

Ricardo Trezza, Univ. Idaho Clarence Robison, Univ. Idaho Philip Blankenau, Univ. Nebraska-Lincoln Samuel Ortega, Univ. Nebraska-Lincoln

2017 EcoSTRESS Workshop, Davis, CA

ET is needed at the field scale and for historical and present

April – October, 2006 ET –SE Idaho – by METRIC-Landsat



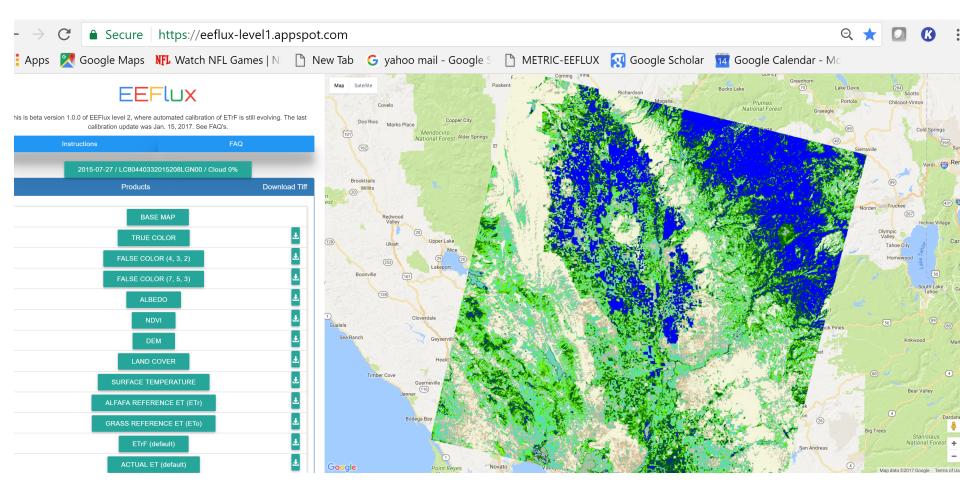
International Space Station



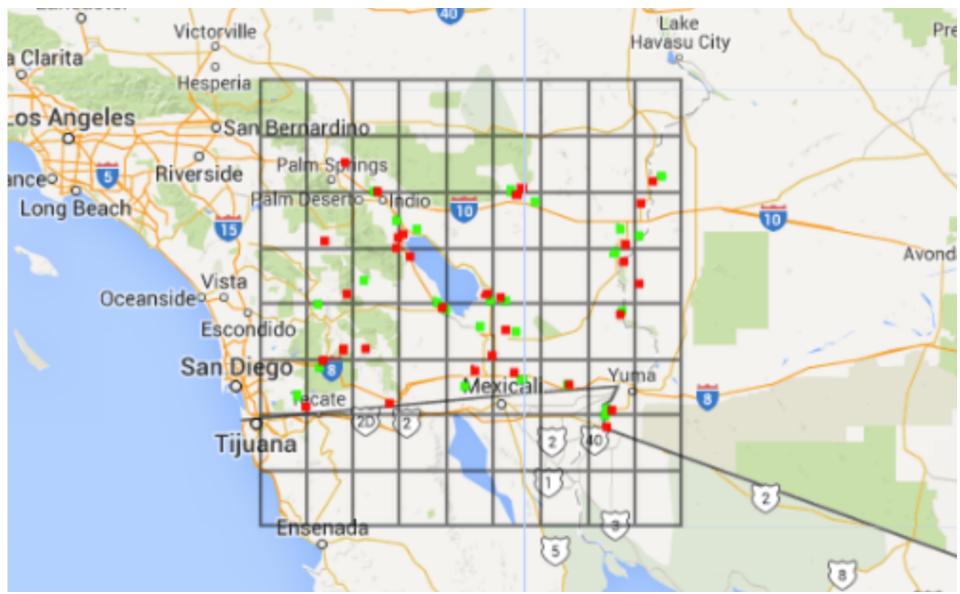
METRIC/EEFLUX-ECOSTRESS

Porting Algorithms

EEFlux – Landsat-based (30 m) ET mapping on Google Earth Engine

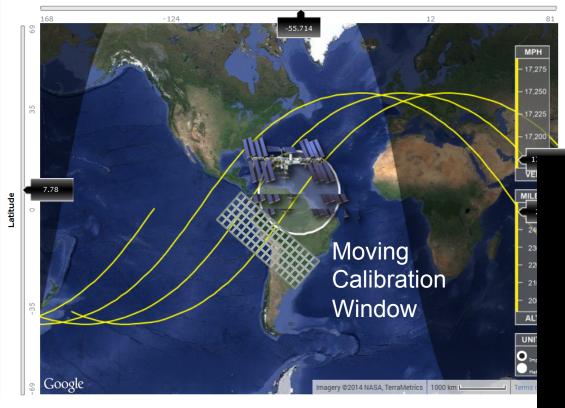


Gridded Calibration of Energy Balance in EEFlux – Using Near-Endpoints in Thermal



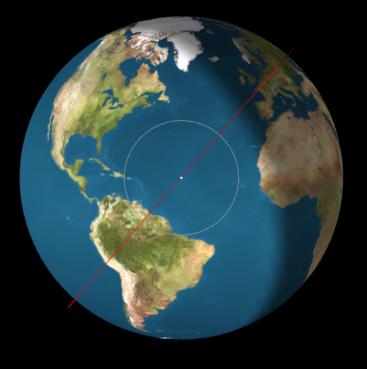


Longitude



Sun angle continually changing Land / precipitation conditions continually changing Orbital speed 17000 mph 7660 meters/second

Altitude: 420 km



CALIBRATION OF METRIC/EEFLUX:

 $\mathsf{bias}_{\mathsf{Rn}\text{-}\mathsf{G}} \rightarrow \mathsf{bias}_{\mathsf{H}\text{-}\mathsf{cal}} \rightarrow \mathsf{bias}_{\mathsf{dT}} \rightarrow \mathsf{bias}_{\mathsf{H}\text{-}\mathsf{pixel}} \rightarrow \mathsf{LE}$

The Sensible Heat (H) Function with end-member LST calibration <u>calibrates around</u> <u>Biases in many of the</u>

unbiased

Energy balance components:

LE

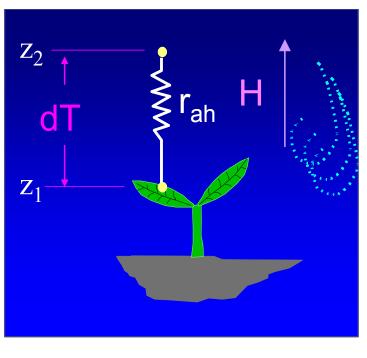
(Biases exist in: net radiation, soil heat flux, aerodynamic stability, aerodynamic roughness, absolute surface temperature, atmospheric correction)

any biases

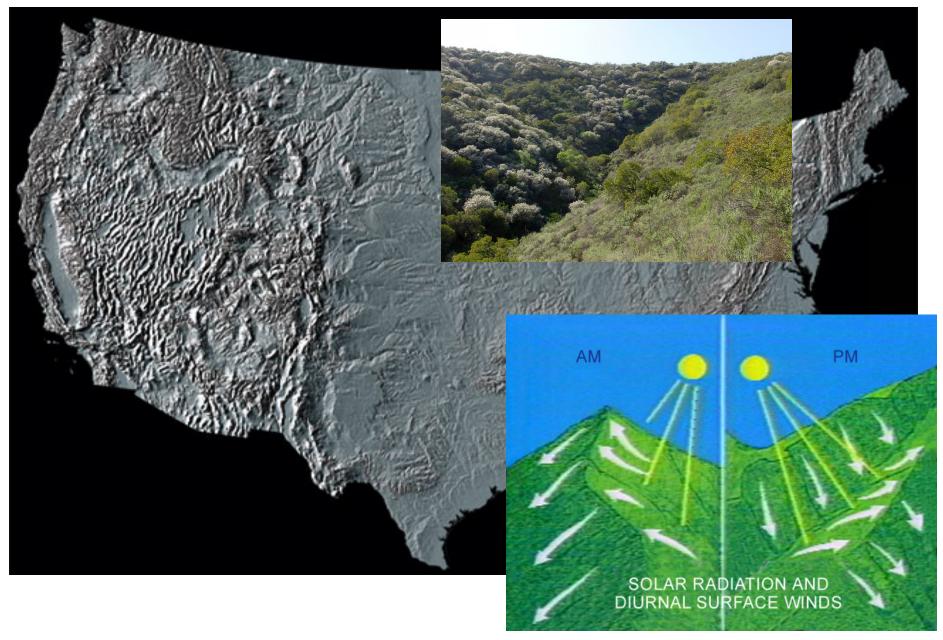
(for calibration)

(during application)

Biases cancel out



Topography of the United States and World is Complex - impacting solar radiation balance



METRIC includes radiation algorithms for slopes and terrain roughness algorithms

Data Sources

Albedo and Vegetation Indices

 From Landsat, Sentinel II Images Closest/Bracketed in time

Wind Speed, Humidity, Reference ET

From CFSV2 or GLDAS2 Gridded Weather Data

Science Questions

- How does the ET_rF (ET as a fraction of Reference ET) vary during the day for:
 - Irrigated Crops
 - Rainfed Crops
 - Riparian Systems
 - Rangeland
 - Forest
- How does variation in ET_rF impact time-integrated ET estimation (which often assumes constant ET_rF)?

METRIC-ECOSTRESS

Student Collaboration

Student Collaboration

- Participation in development of strategies and coding and testing of algorithms for applying a moving window-based calibration scheme to develop endmember based calibration points for the surface energy balance employed in the METRIC ET process.
- Students will conduct algorithm development and testing pre-launch using an extensive archive of METRIC-based ET imagery retrieved from Landsat-based processing since 2000.
- Two NSF-supported energy and CO₂ flux systems in Idaho will provide ground data to students for testing the moving window-based calibration against challenging targets of energy balance and ET retrieval from sagebrush and lodgepole pine.
- Post launch testing of algorithms and calibration strategies will be shared with students, as will extension of early ET results with realtime water resources processes in Idaho, California and Nevada, where state Departments of Water Resources will be invited to explore ingestion of ET data into their water operations.

Available Ground Data - Island Park, Idaho Lodgepole Pine

Installed 2010 – Univ. Idaho

South Tower Looking North towards North Tower 6 km SW of Macks Inn Island Park, Idaho – Eddy Covariance Energy Balance corrected using Large Aperture Scintillometer (UI student John Stewart)

- 2 3-D sonic anenometers
 2 LiCor 7500 H20/CO2 Infrared /
 7 Net radiometers
 1 Scintec BI S900 Scintillo
 24 Soil Heat Flux Sensors
 48 Soil Temperature Sensor
 32 Soil Water Content Sensors
 2 Rain Gages
- 2 Sonic Snow Depth Ser
- 2 Infrared Temperature

Hollister Sage Brush site – Installed Feb. 2010

Best combination of 16 Soil Heat Flux sites optimized by UI student Jeremy Greth

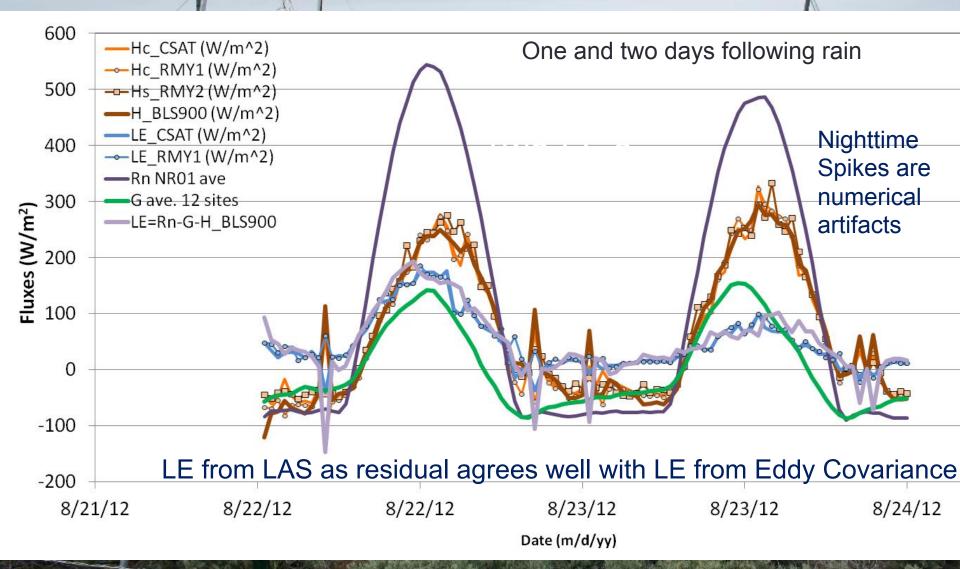
"Sensor Redundancy"

3 3-D sonic anenometers LiCor 7500 H20/CO2 Infrared A. 3 Net radiometers Scintec BLS900 Scintillometer 16 Soil Heat Flux Sensors 32 Soil Temperature Sensors 20 Soil Water Content Sensors 7 Soil Water Potential Sensors 2 Rain Gages Infrared Temperature Sensors

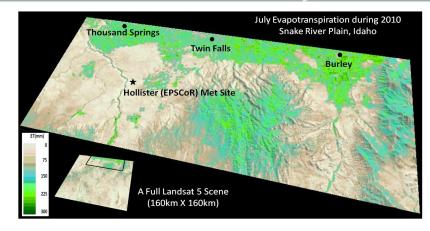


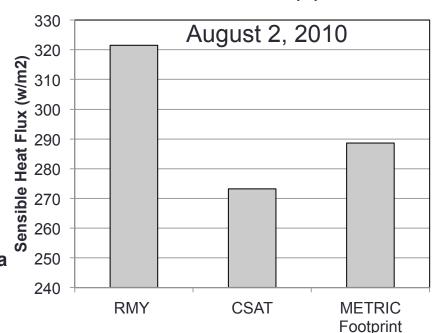


EB Components - Hollister Sage Brush Flux Site



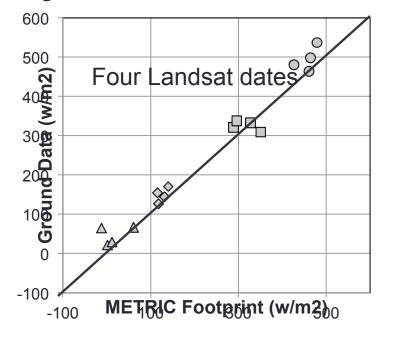
Student-based accuracy assessments





Sensible Heat Flux (H)

Integrated METRIC Estimations VS. Ground RMY Data



♦ Soil Heat Flux (G)

□ Sensible Heat Flux (H)

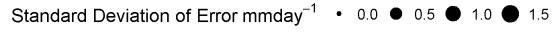
△ Latent Evaporation (LE)

• Net Radiation (Rn)

Hollister Sagebrush site, 2010

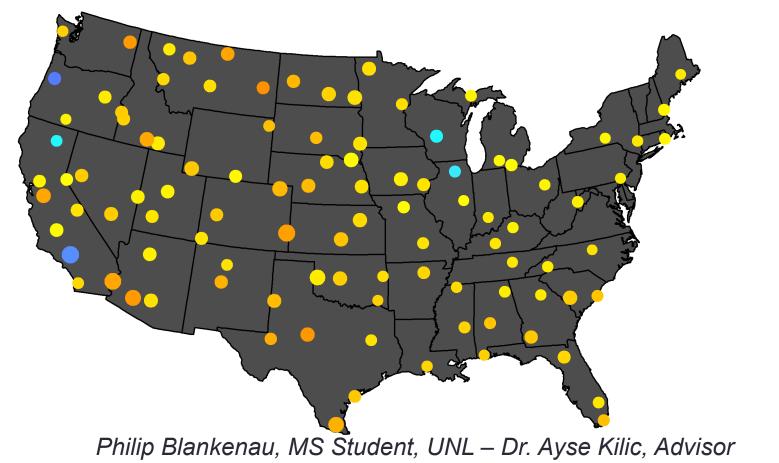
Gridded Comparisons with Agricultural Measurements: Alfalfa ^{Sta} Reference ET (ET_r)

Station Data Used to Create Gridded Data • FALSE



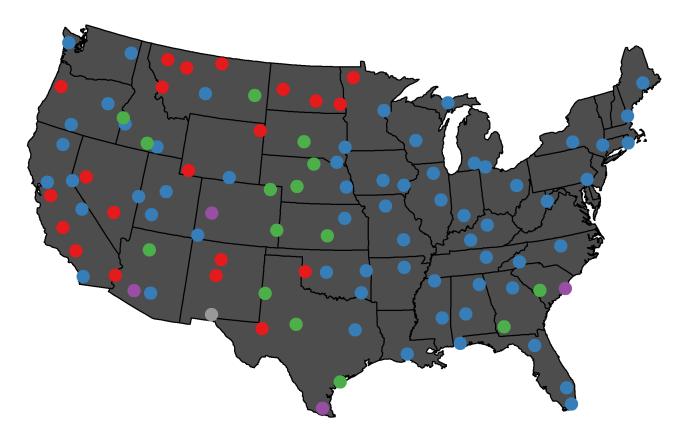
GLDAS ETr July Mean Bias mmday





Best Gridded Data sets for Least Bias in Reference $ET(ET_r)$

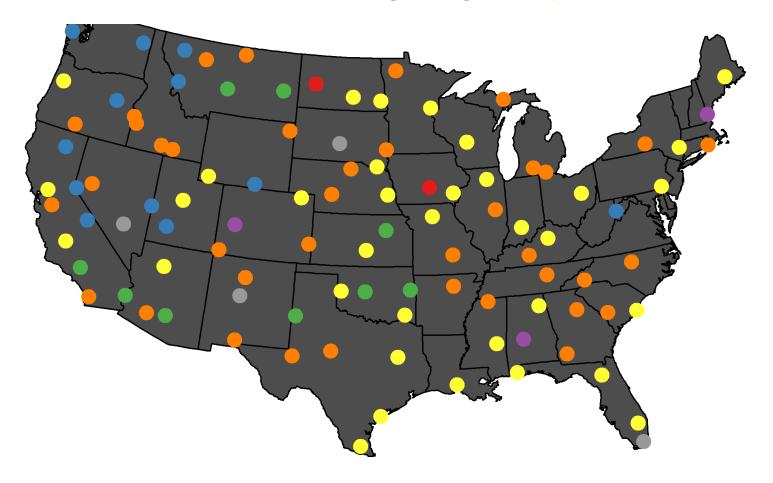
Best Analysis Data Set for ETr in Summer by KGE 🛑 CFSv2 🔵 GLDAS 🌑 GRIDMET 🛑 NLDAS 🌑 No Data



Philip Blankenau, MS Student, UNL – Dr. Ayse Kilic, Advisor

Best Gridded Data sets for Least Bias in Reference ET (ET_r)





Evapotranspiration Plus – EEEFlux Presentation to Google, May 5-6, 2011

Daily water balance using gridded weather and precipitation

EcoEEFlux will use bare soil evaporation from CFSV2 or GLDAS

1.2

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

111197

3/1/97

21/1197

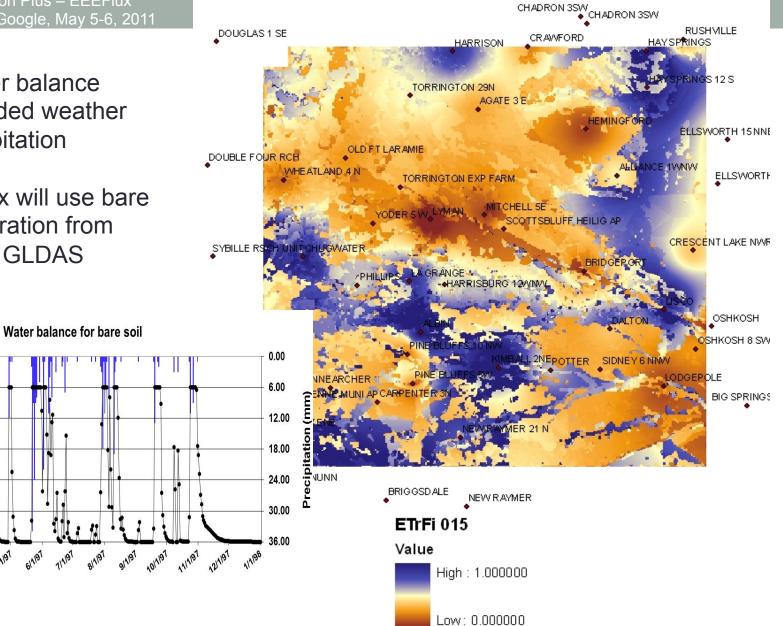
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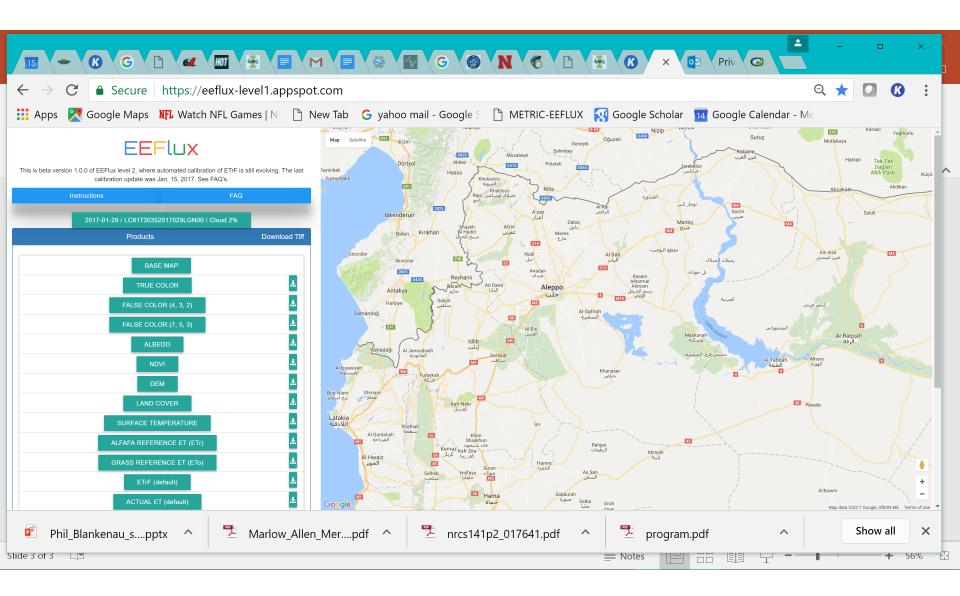
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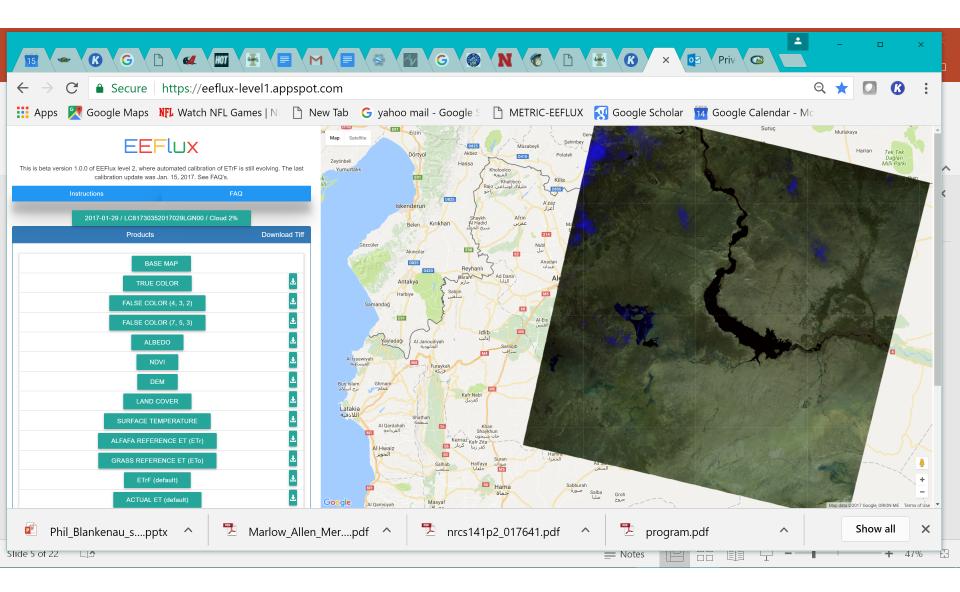
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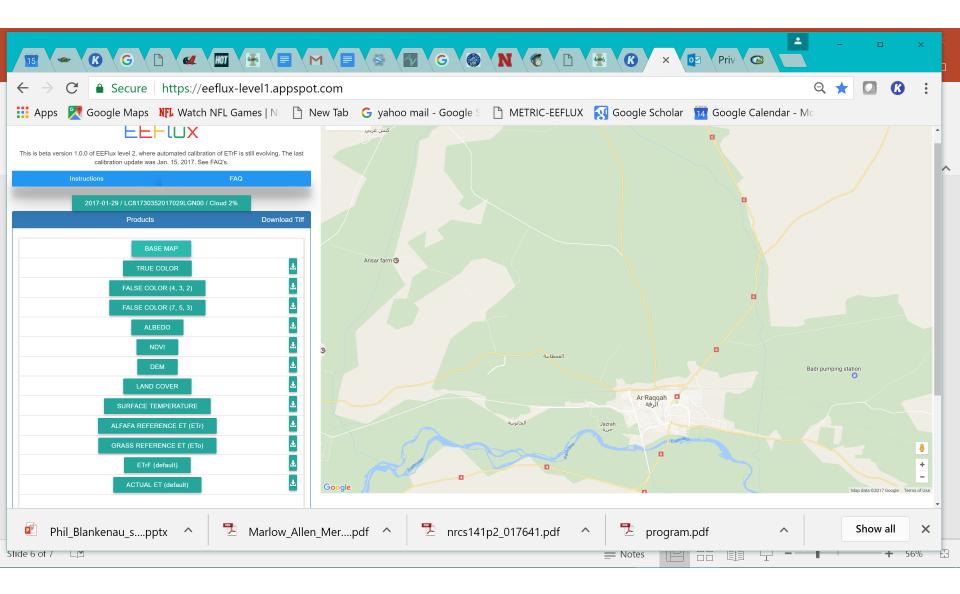
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ETrF based on ETr

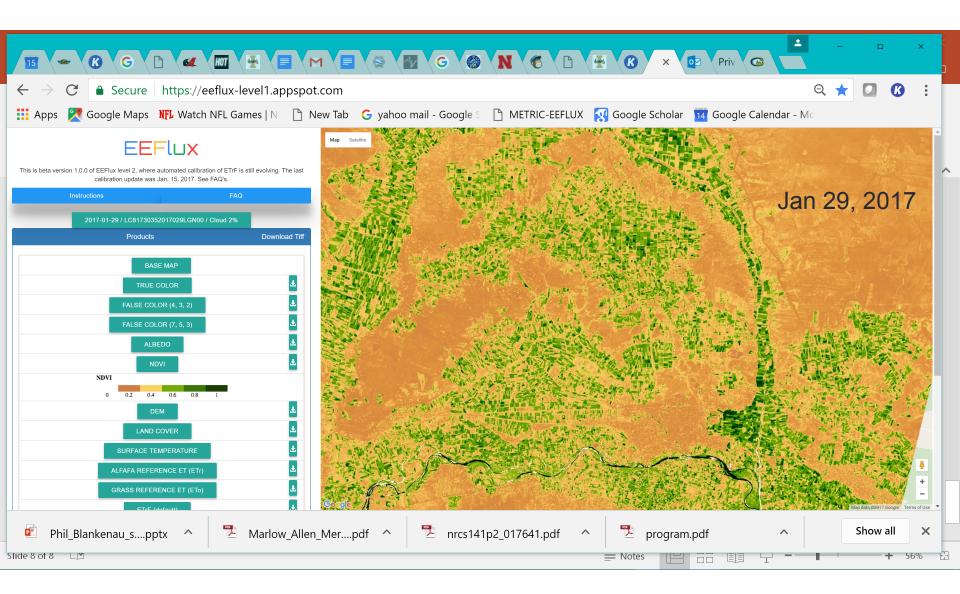


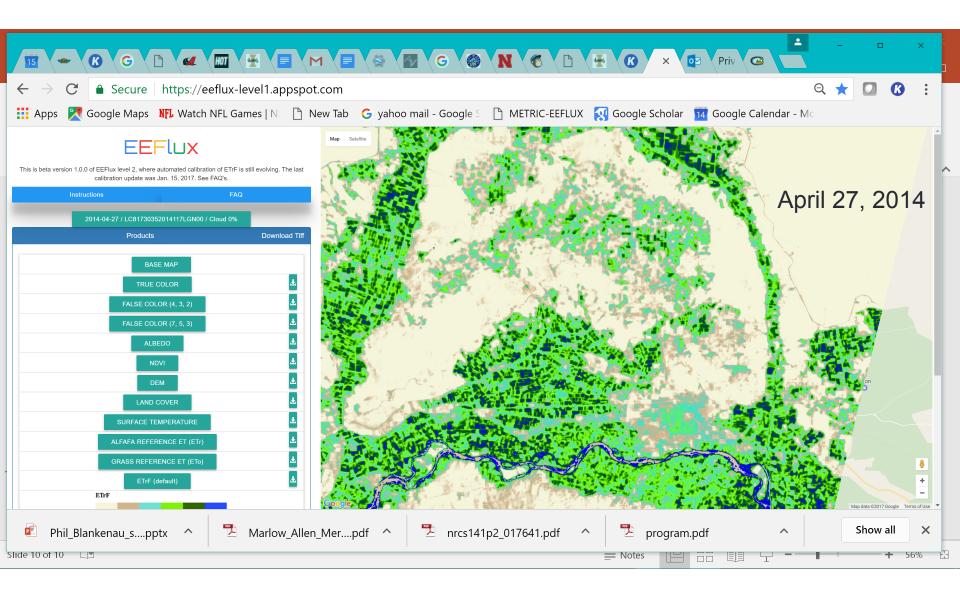


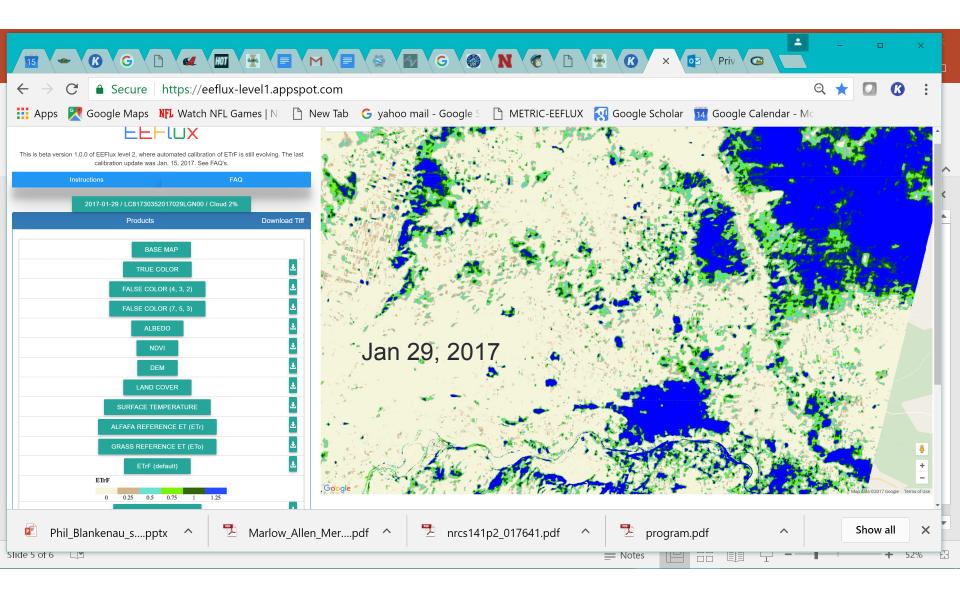












Thank you

Extra Slides