A graphic element of the ECOSTRESS logo, showing a green leaf with a brown stem and a red thermometer-like sensor attached to it.

# ECOSTRESS

## Level-2 Land Surface Temperature and Emissivity

*Glynn Hulley, Robert Freepartner, Robert Radocinski*

*Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology*

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Joshua Fisher, JPL; Andrew French, USDA

Glynn Hulley, JPL; Eric Wood, Princeton Univ.

**Collaborators:**

Christopher Hain, Univ. Maryland

*(c) 2019 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged.*

ECOSTRESS Science Team meeting, Pasadena, CA, 21 March 2019

# Outline

1. L2 products
2. Examples and Highlights
3. Validation

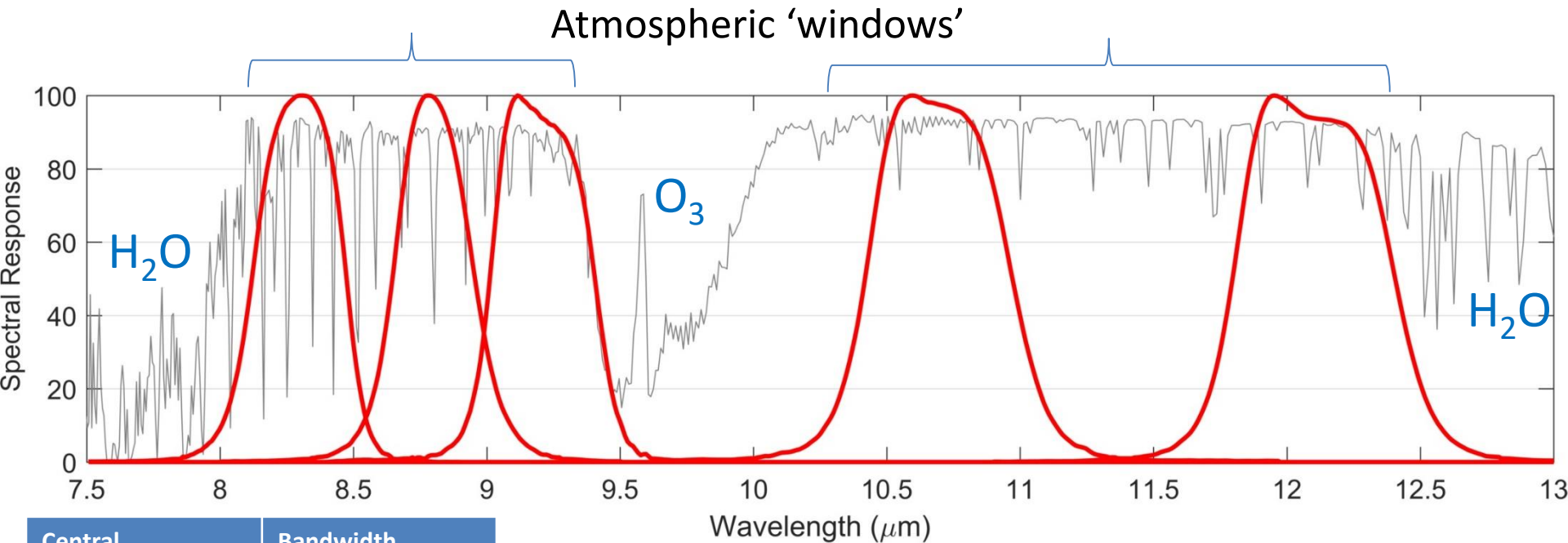


Credit: NASA/SpaceX

# ECOSTRESS Level-2 Science Data Sets (SDS)

SDS	Long Name	Units
LST	Land Surface Temperature	K
Emissivity	Emissivity (bands 1 -5)	n/a
PWV	Precipitable Water Vapor	cm
QC	Quality Control (16-bit)	n/a
LST_err	LST Uncertainty	K
Emis_err	Emissivity Uncertainty (bands 1 – 5)	n/a
EmisWB	Wideband Emissivity (8 – 12.5 micron)	n/a

# Multispectral information – Emissivity



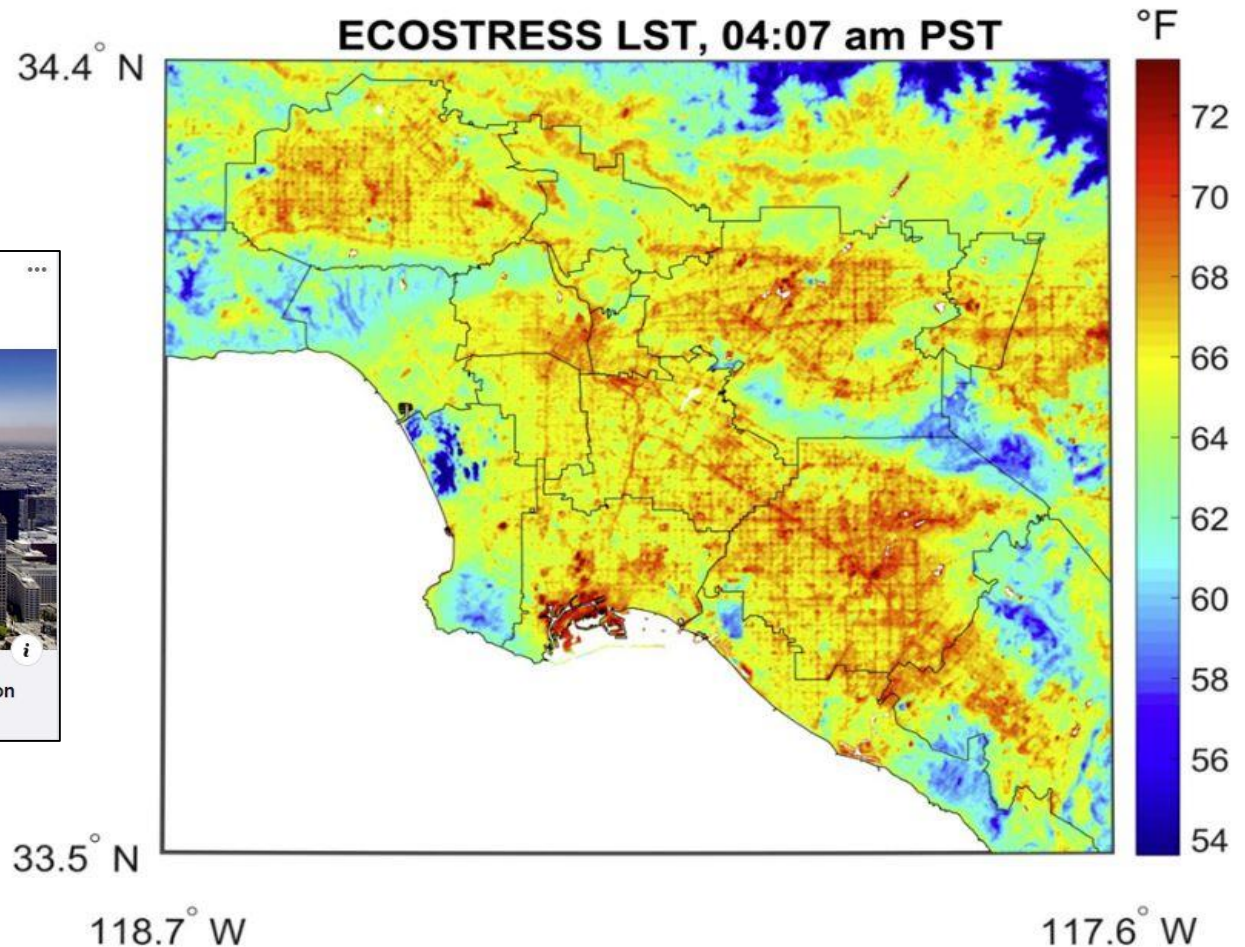
Central Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Bandwidth ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
8.29	0.355
8.80	0.309
9.20	0.395
10.6	0.553
12.09	0.610

— Transmittance — ECOSTRESS

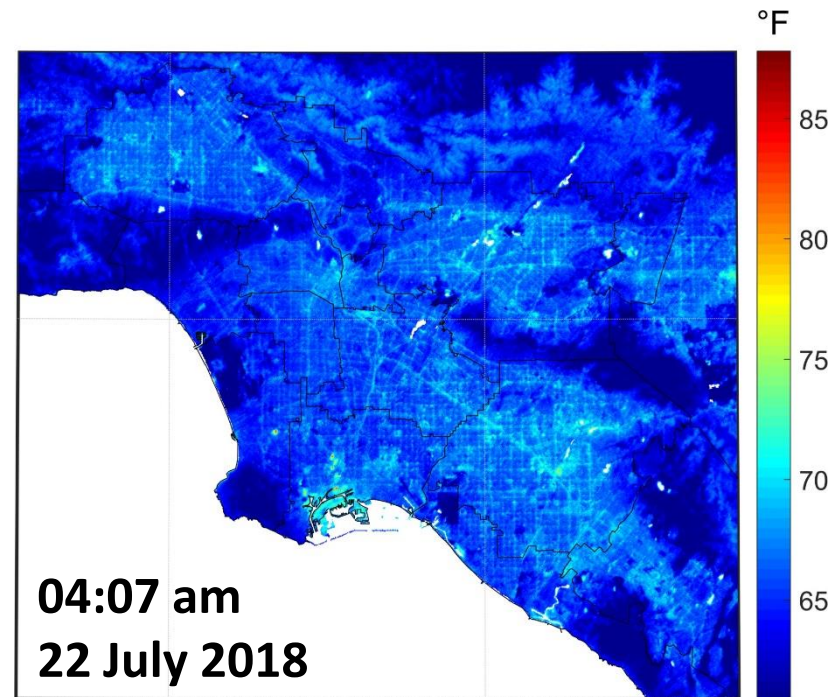
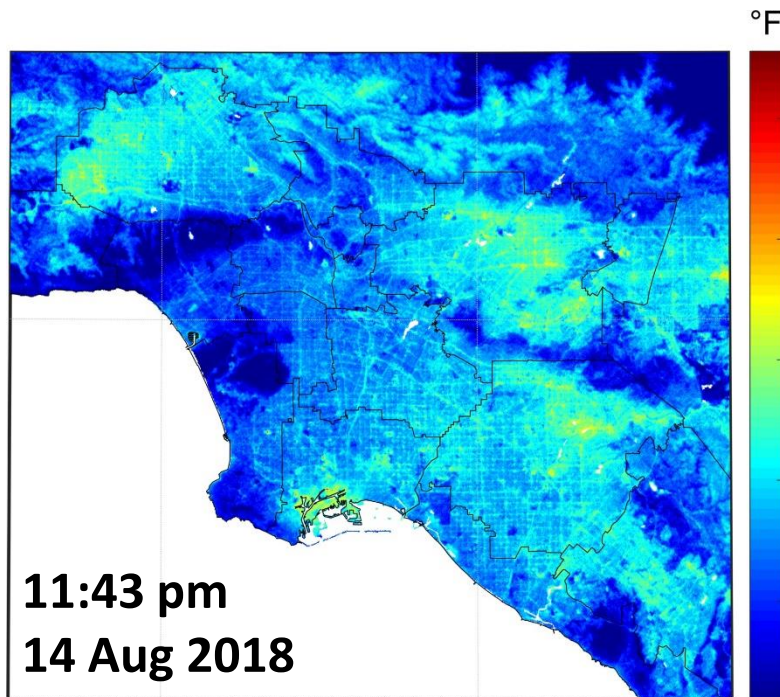
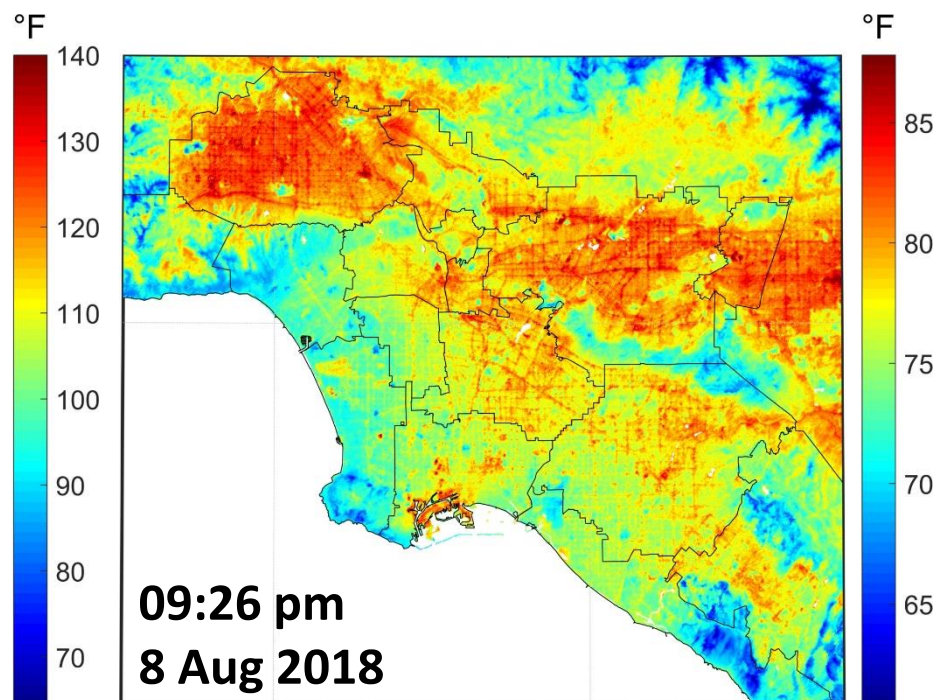
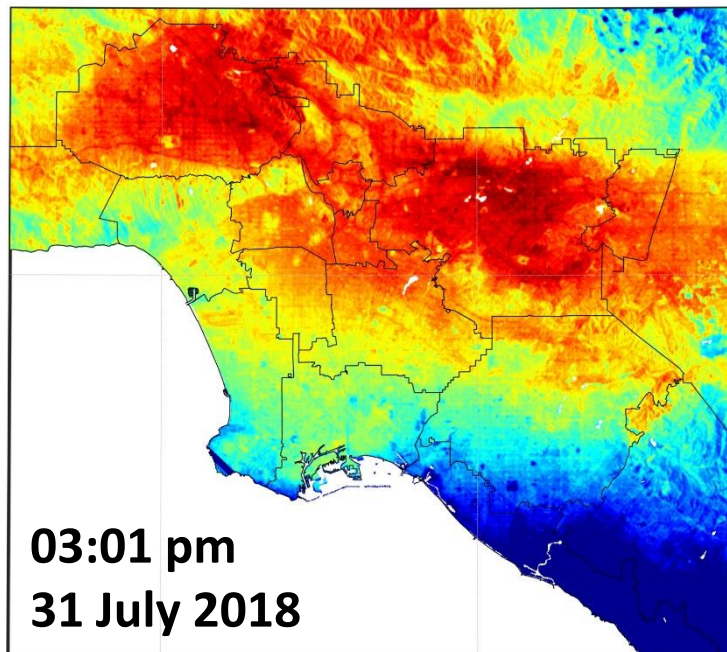


NEWS | SEPTEMBER 18, 2018

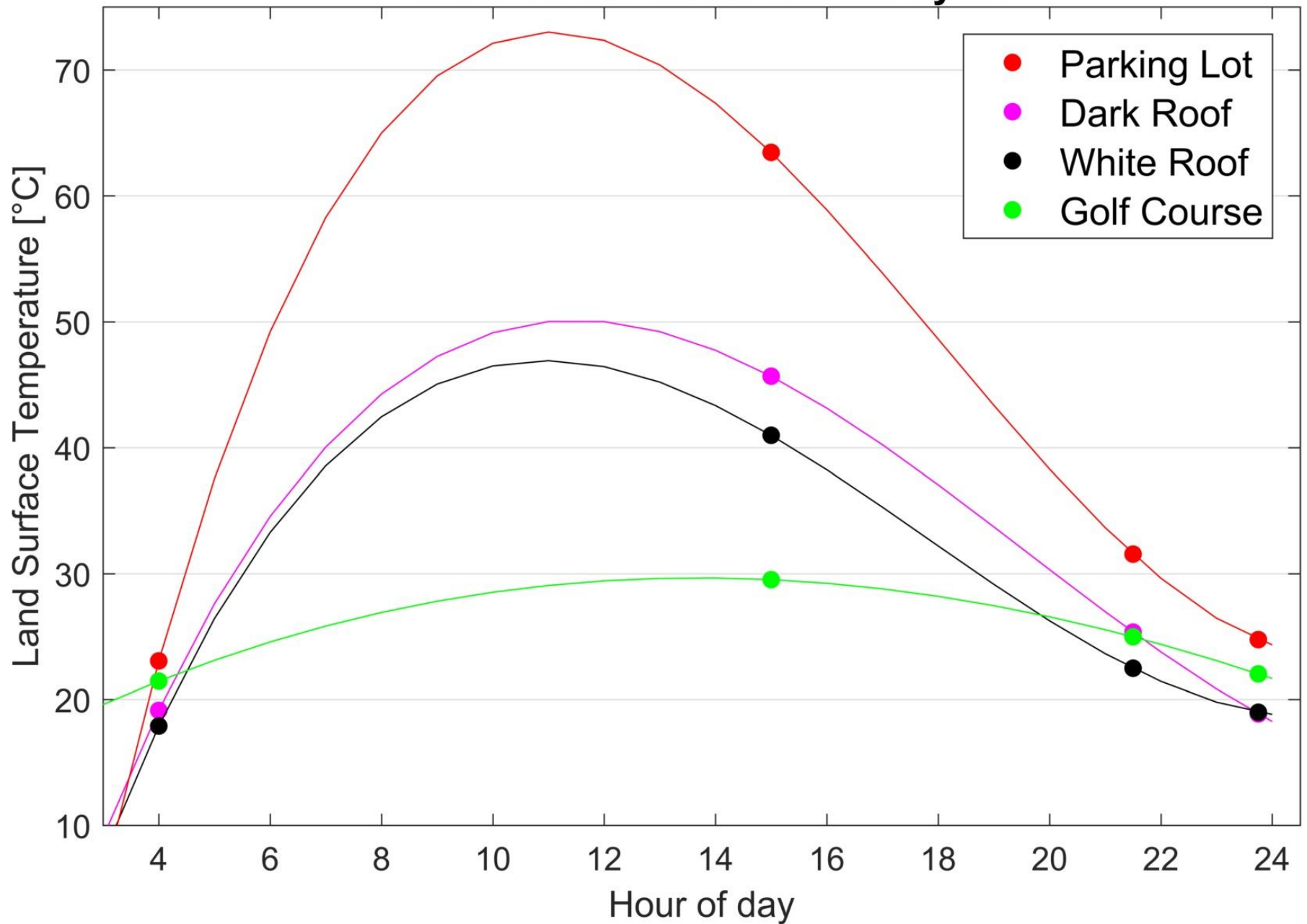
# ECOSTRESS Maps LA's Hot Spots



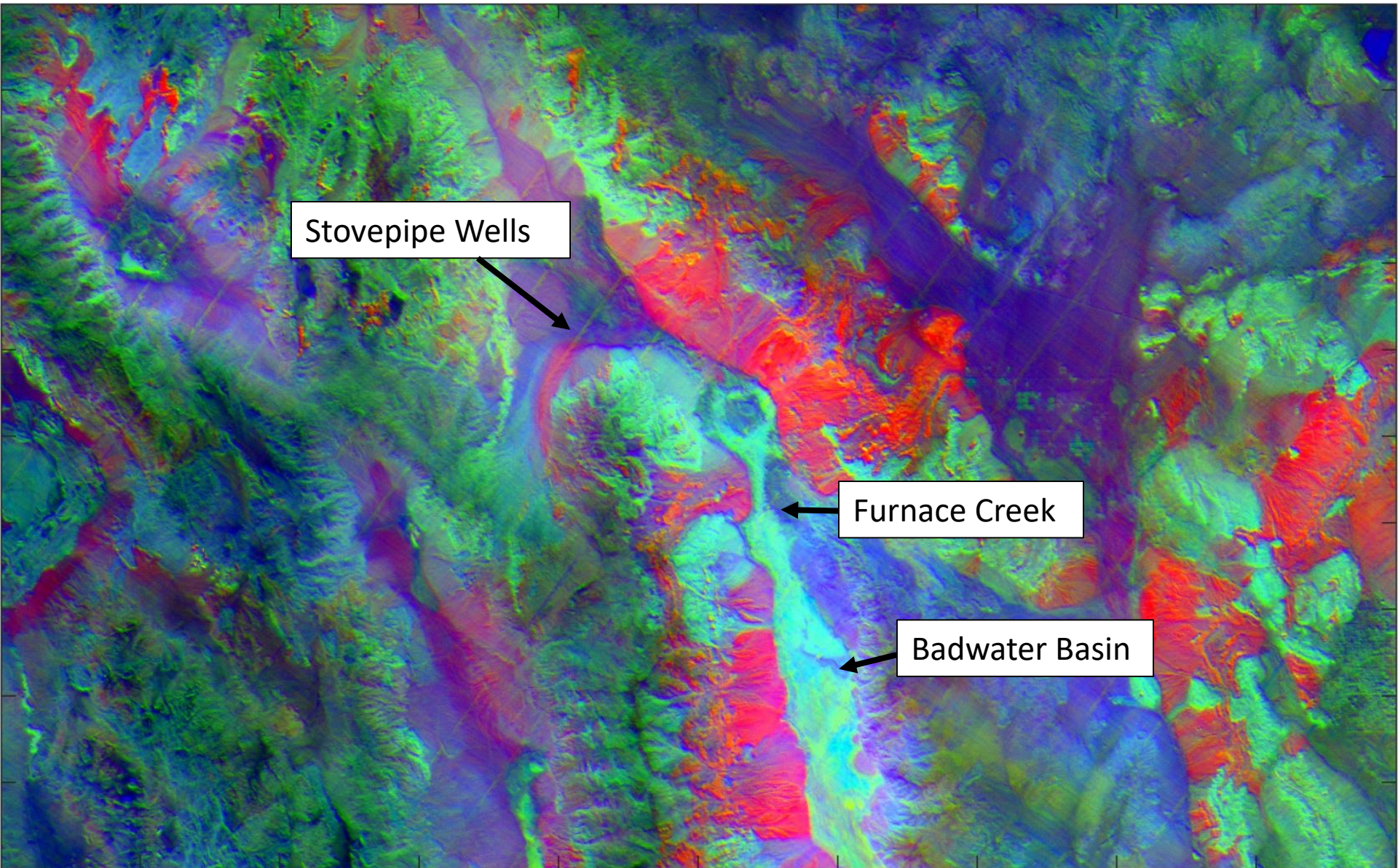




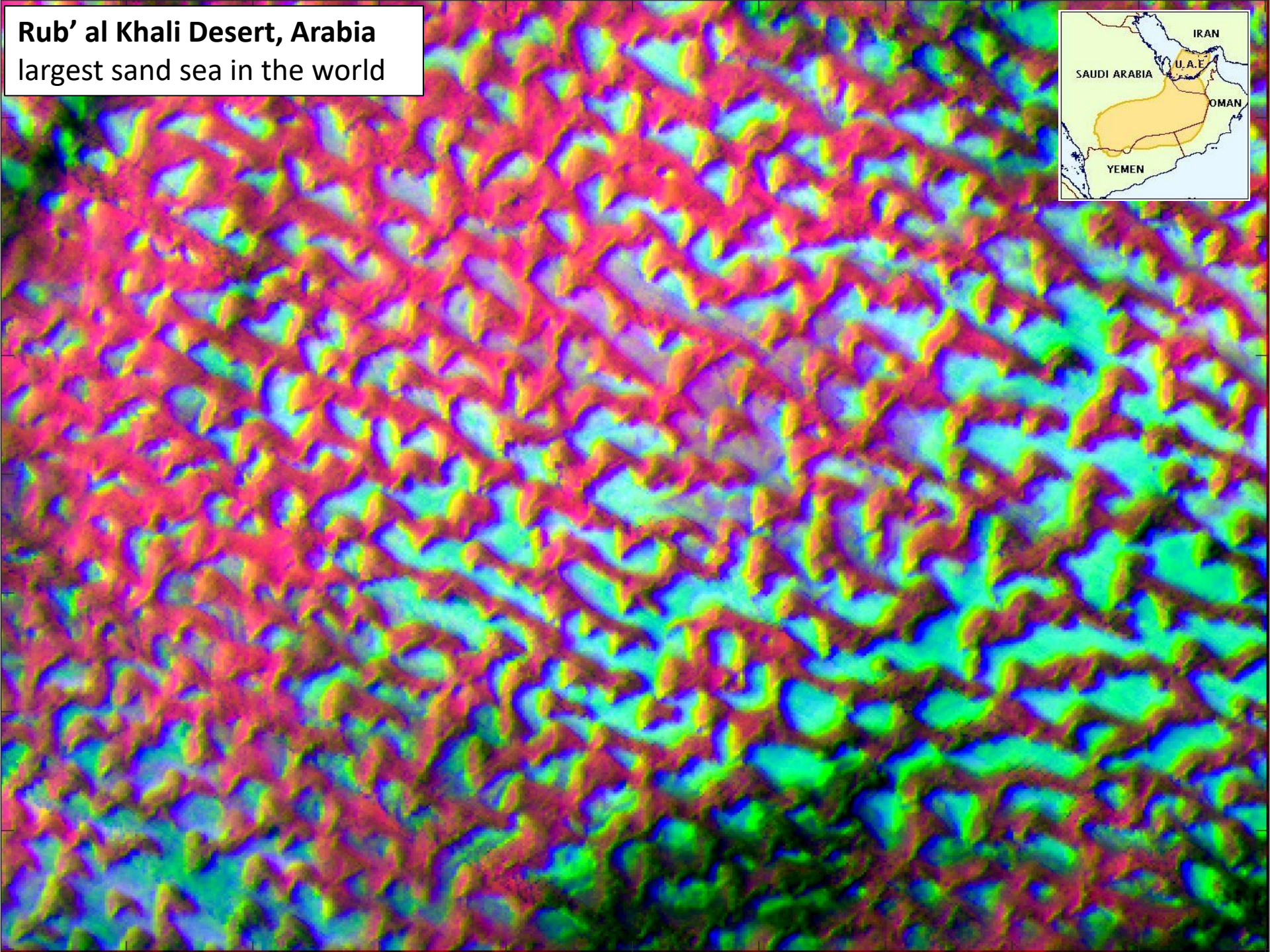
## ECOSTRESS Urban Diurnal Cycle











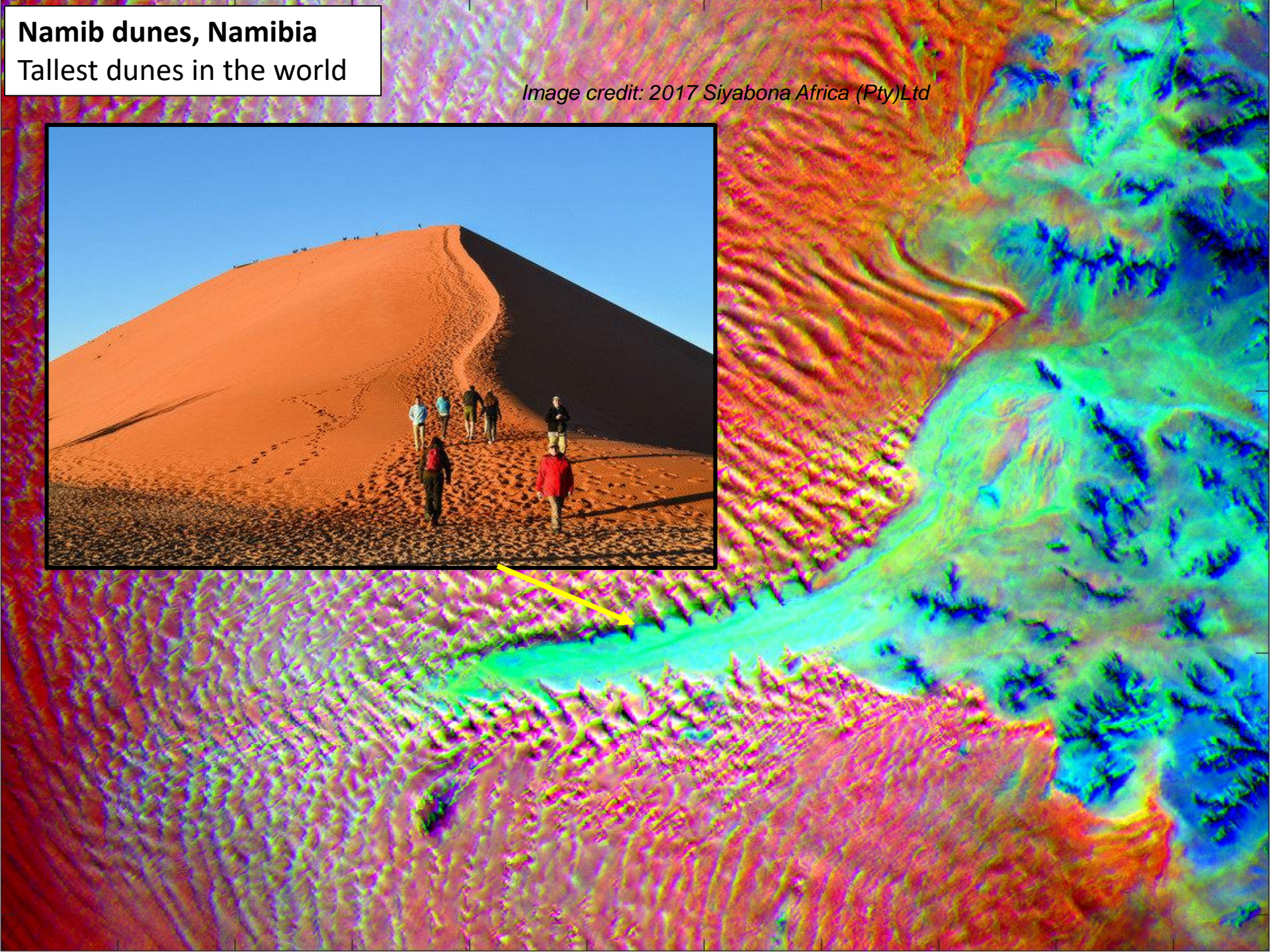
**Rub' al Khali Desert, Arabia**  
largest sand sea in the world



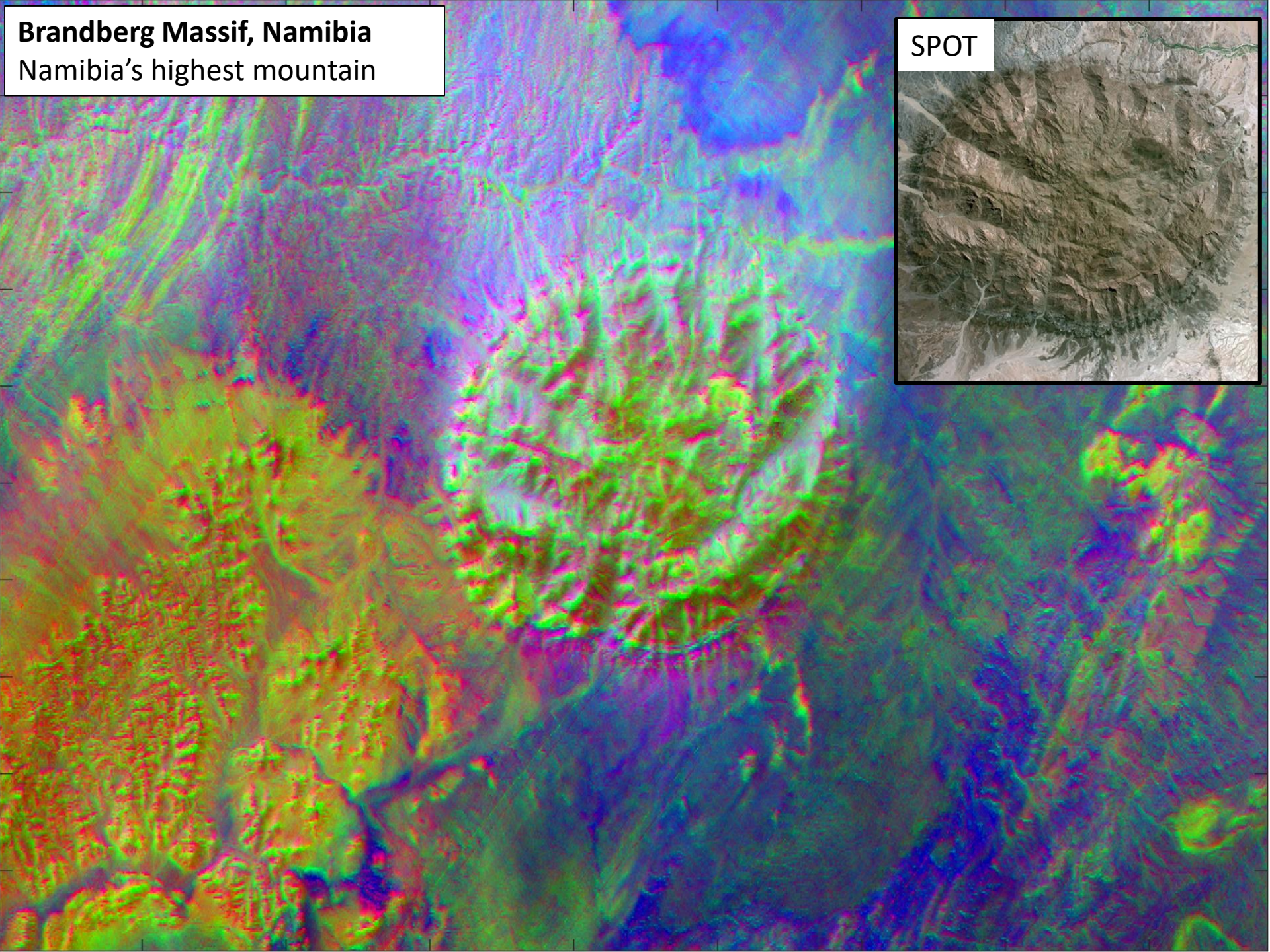


**Namib dunes, Namibia**  
Tallest dunes in the world

*Image credit: 2017 Siyabona Africa (Pty)Ltd*







**Brandberg Massif, Namibia**  
Namibia's highest mountain



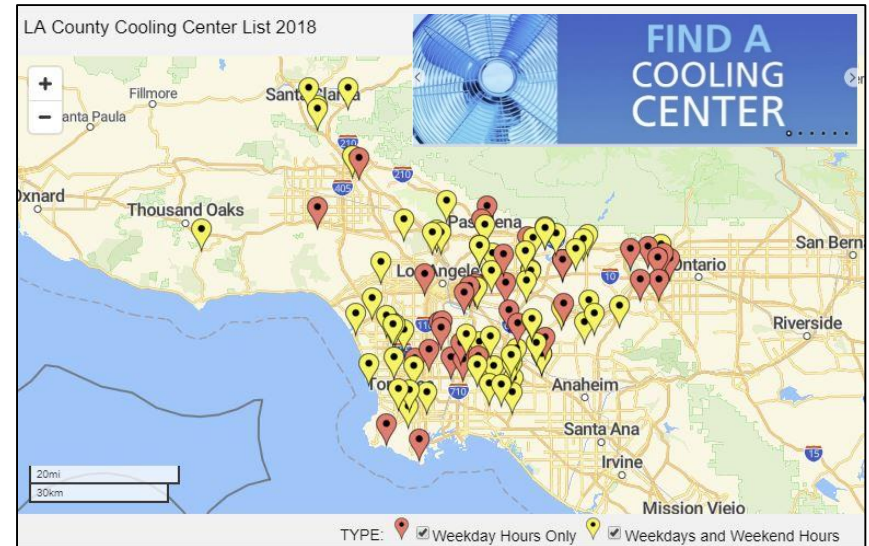
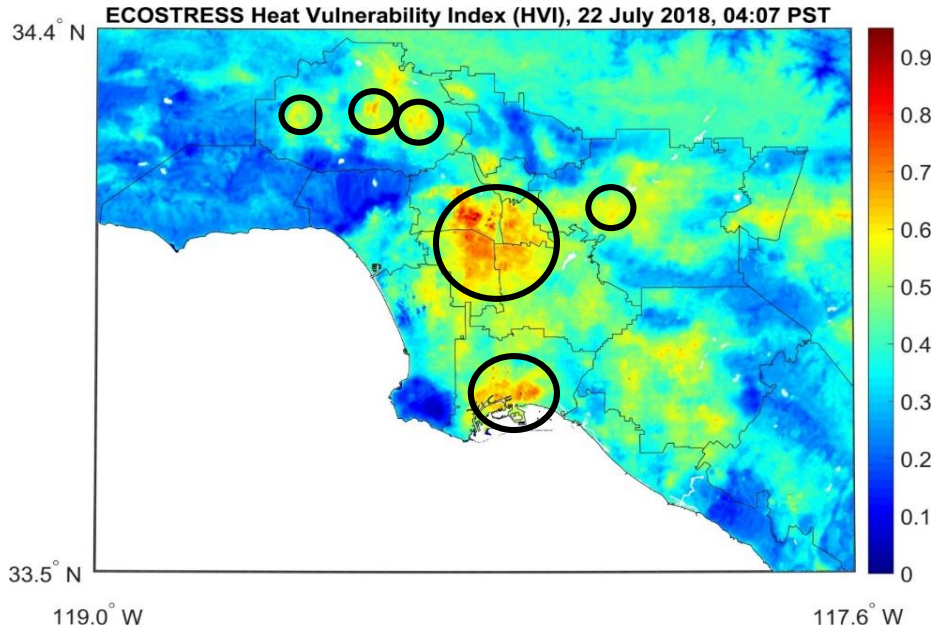




# Heat advisories and public health.

Provide HVI to issue near real-time heat advisories targeted to vulnerable regions in Los Angeles

## Identify optimal locations for cooling centers

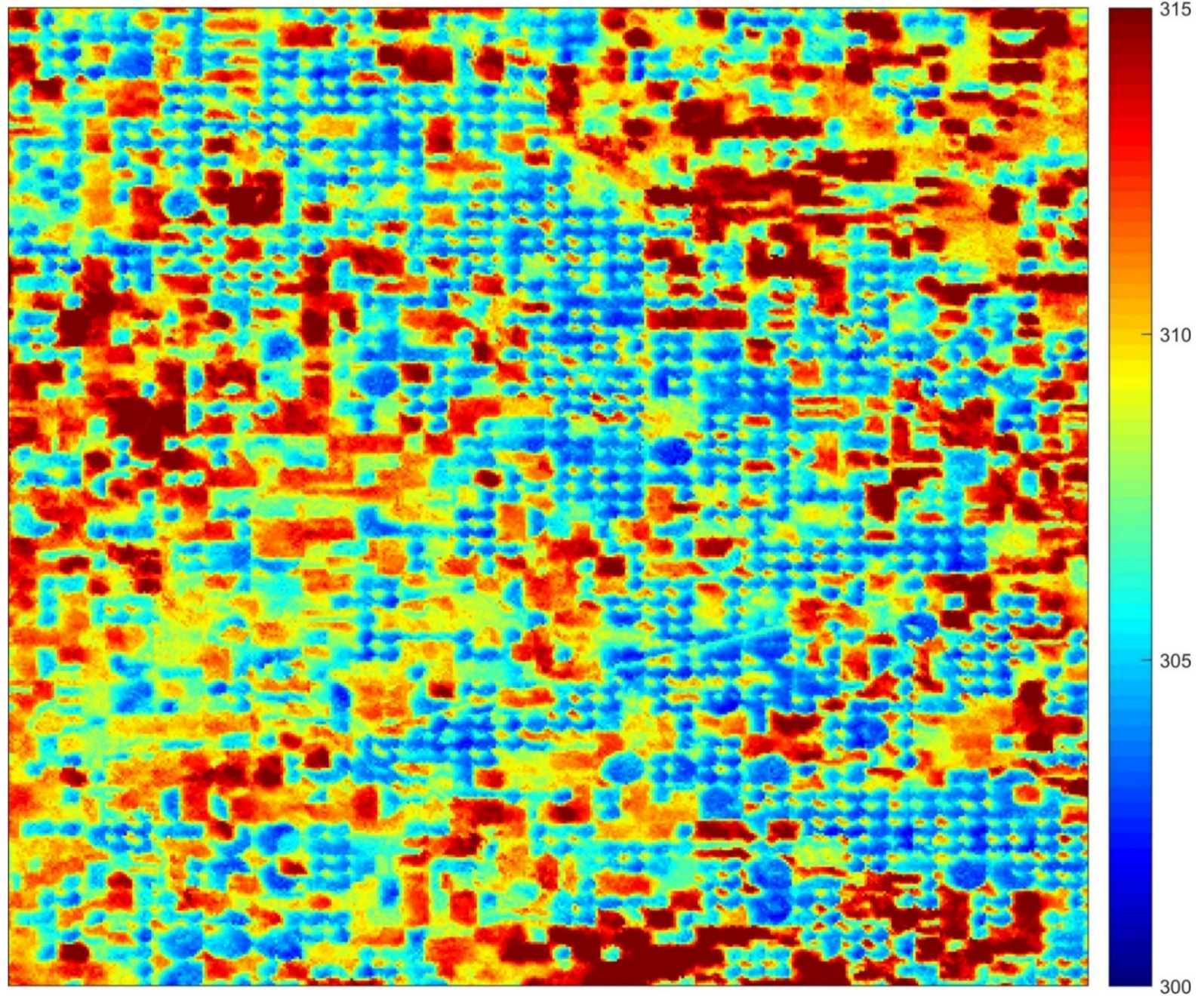


## Use HVI to advise on realistic health advisories (currently use Heat Index from NWS)

2018 Health Advisories		
Date of Release	Title	
August 01	Air Quality Advisory: Air is unhealthy in Santa Clarita Valley	<a href="#">View</a>
July 30	Air Quality Advisory: Air is unhealthy in Antelope Valley and Santa Clarita Valley	<a href="#">View</a>
July 30	Heat Alert: High temperatures forecast for Pomona area and San Fernando Valley	<a href="#">View</a>
July 29	Air Quality Advisory: Air is unhealthy in parts of LA County	<a href="#">View</a>
July 28	Air Quality Advisory: Air Quality is unhealthy in parts of LA County	<a href="#">View</a>
July 27	Air Quality Advisory: Air is unhealthy in parts of LA County	<a href="#">View</a>
July 26	Air Quality Advisory: Air is unhealthy in parts of LA County	<a href="#">View</a>



# ECOSTRESS LST, Garden city, Kansas, 2018-08-04, 22:05 UTC







## CEOS Working Group on Calibration and Validation



# Land Product Validation Subgroup

HOME

ABOUT

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PEOPLE

LINKS

### LPV Focus Areas

LAI

fAPAR

Fire/Burn Area

Phenology

Vegetation Index

Land Cover

Snow Cover

BRDF/Albedo

Soil Moisture

LST and Emissivity

Biomass

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LPV Focus Area mailing lists. Choose from the focus area pull-down menu.

Select Focus Area ▼

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The mission of the CEOS Land Product Validation (LPV) subgroup is to coordinate the quantitative validation of satellite-derived products. The focus lies on standardized intercomparison and validation across products from different satellite, algorithms, and agency sources.

The sub-group consists of **11 Focus Areas**, with 2 co-leads responsible for each land surface variable (essential climate and biodiversity variables).

### CEOS VALIDATION HIERARCHY

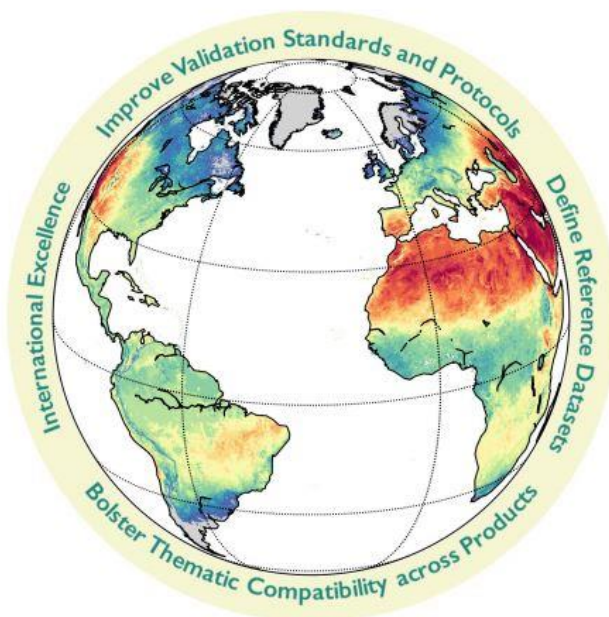
Validation Stage - Definition and Current State		Variable
0	No validation. Product accuracy has not been assessed. Product considered beta.	
1	Product accuracy is assessed from a small (typically < 30) set of locations and time periods by comparison with in-situ or other suitable reference data.	Snow Fire Radiative Power
2	Product accuracy is estimated over a significant set of locations and time periods by comparison with reference in situ or other suitable reference data. Spatial and temporal consistency of the product and consistency with similar products has been evaluated over globally representative locations and time periods. Results are published in the peer-reviewed literature.	fAPAR Phenology Burned Area Land Cover LAI
3	Uncertainties in the product and its associated structure are well quantified from comparison with reference in situ or other suitable reference data. Uncertainties are characterized in a statistically rigorous way over multiple locations and time periods representing global conditions. Spatial and temporal consistency of the product and with similar products has been evaluated over globally representative locations and periods. Results are published in the peer-reviewed literature.	Vegetation Indices Albedo Soil Moisture LST & Emissivity Phenology
4	Validation results for stage 3 are systematically updated when new product versions are released and as the time-series expands.	Active Fire



Committee on Earth Observation Satellites  
Working Group on Calibration and Validation

Land Product Validation Subgroup

## Land Surface Temperature Product Validation Best Practice Protocol



Version 1.1 - January, 2018

**Editors:** Pierre Guillevic, Frank Göttsche, Jaime Nickeson, Miguel Román

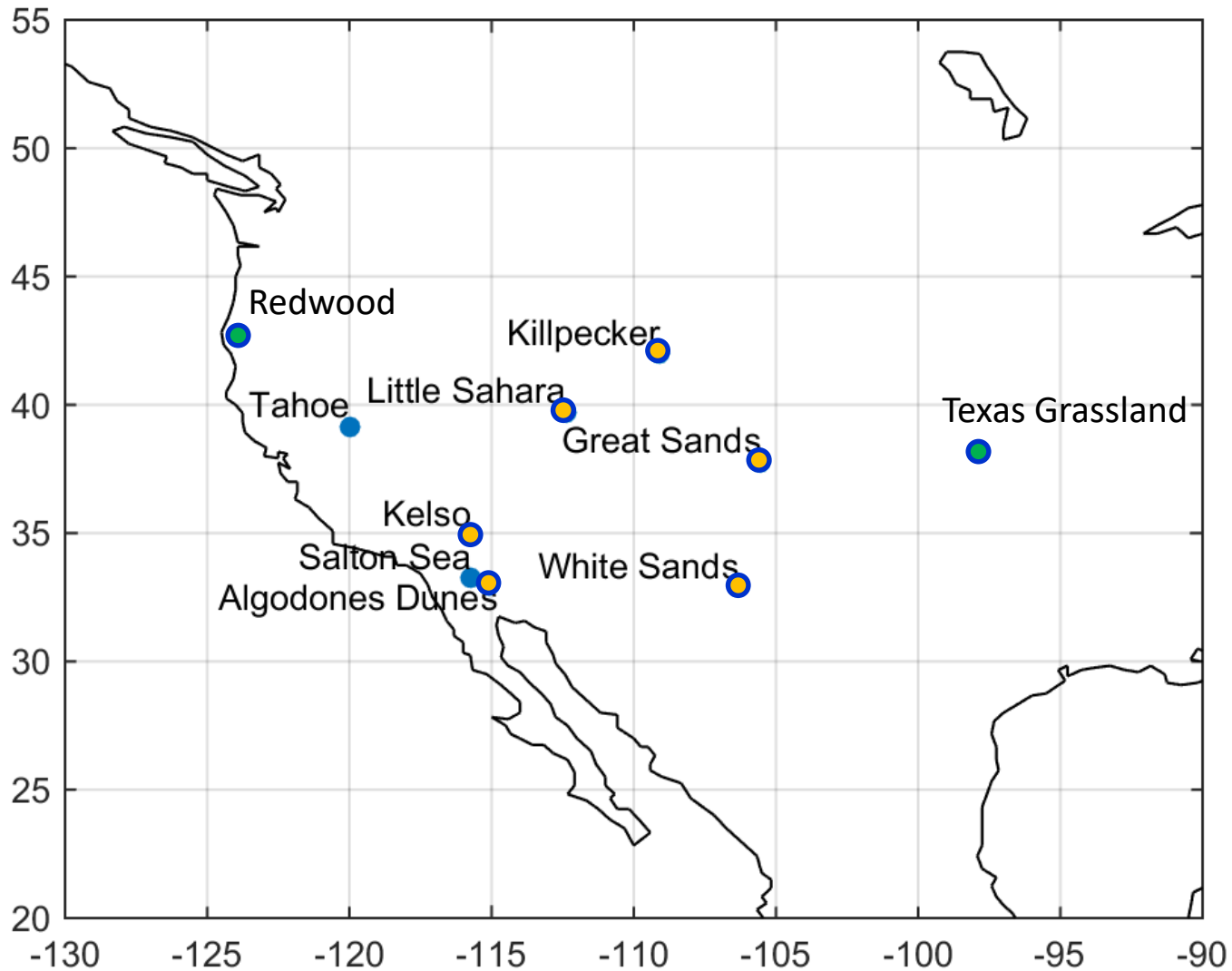
**Authors:** Pierre Guillevic, Frank Göttsche, Jaime Nickeson, Glynn Hulley, Darren Ghent, Yunyue Yu, Isabel Trigo, Simon Hook, José A. Sobrino, John Remedios, Miguel Román and Fernando Camacho

**Citation:** Guillevic, P., Göttsche, F., Nickeson, J., Hulley, G., Ghent, D., Yu, Y., Trigo, I., Hook, S., Sobrino, J.A., Remedios, J., Román, M. & Camacho, F. (2018). Land Surface Temperature Product Validation Best Practice Protocol. Version 1.1. In P. Guillevic, F. Göttsche, J. Nickeson & M. Román (Eds.), Best Practice for Satellite-Derived Land Product Validation (p. 58): Land Product Validation Subgroup (WGCV/CEOS), doi:10.5067/doc/ceoswgcv/lpv/lst.001

### Three Validation Methods:

1. Temperature-based
2. Radiance-based
3. Sensor intercomparison

# LST&E Validation Sites (Stage 1)



Temperature-based and Radiance-based validation methods

(Wan et al. 2008, Guillevic et al. 2012, Schneider et al. 2013, Hulley et al. 2012, Hook et al. 2007)

# Water Validation

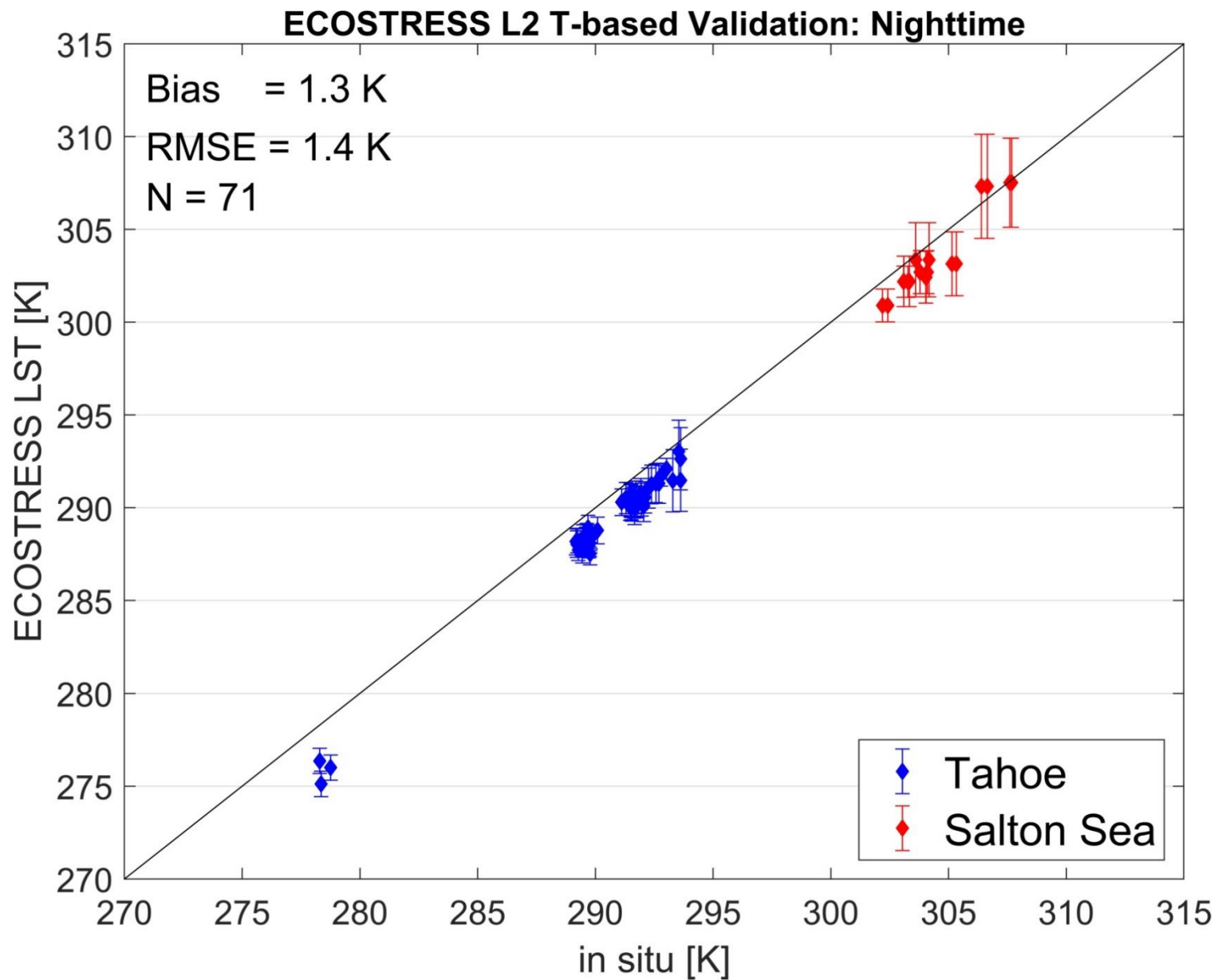
Lake Tahoe operating 24x7 since 1999



Salton Sea since 2007









## Pseudo-invariant sand dune sites

**Great Sands, CO**



**Coral Pink, Utah**

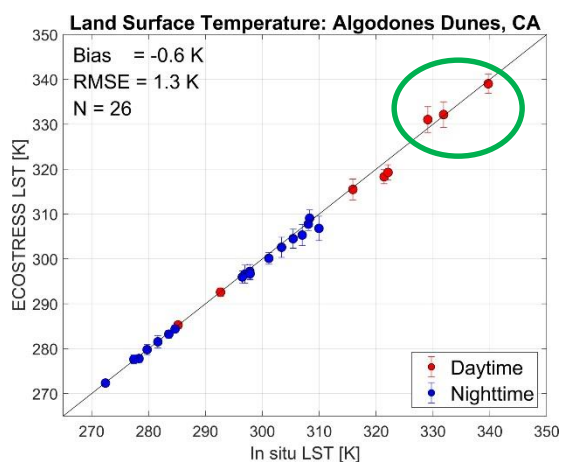
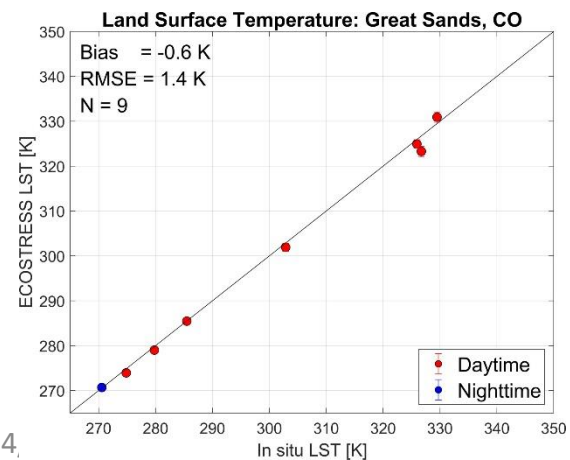
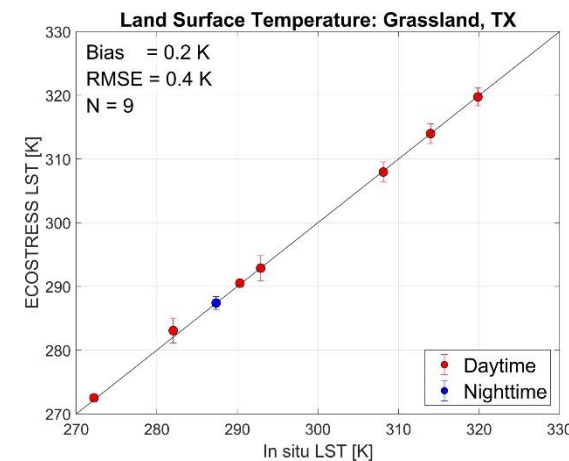
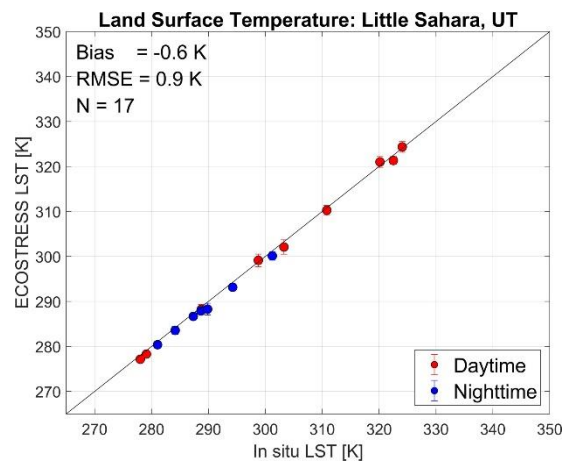
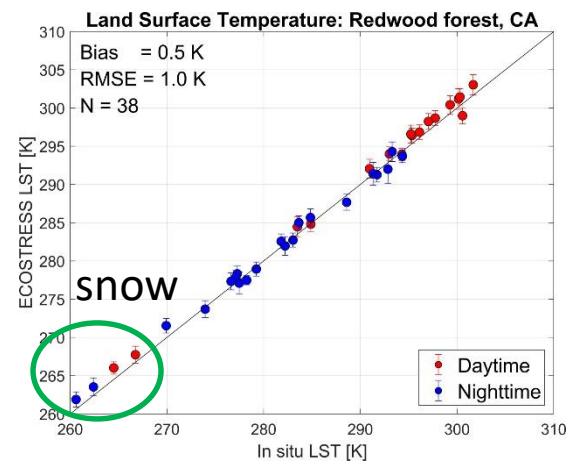
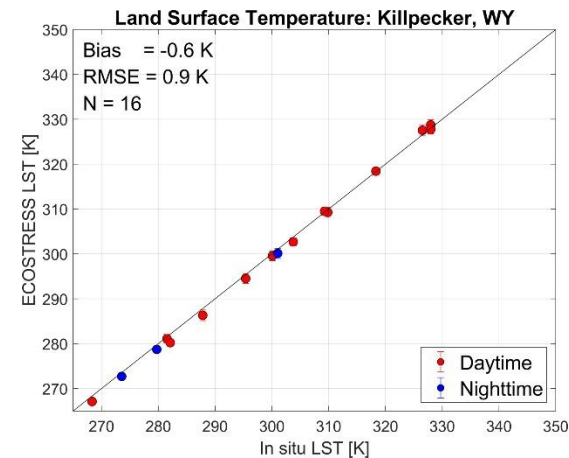
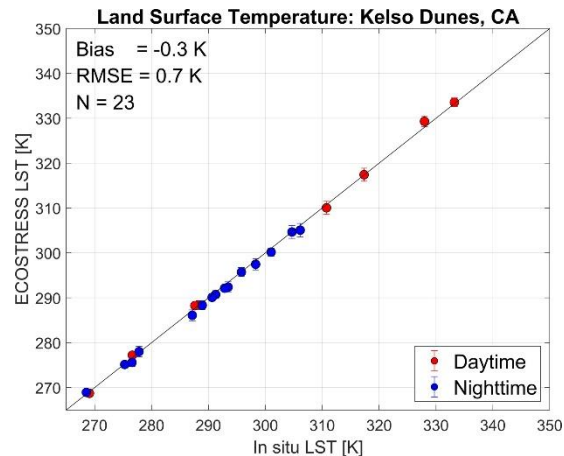
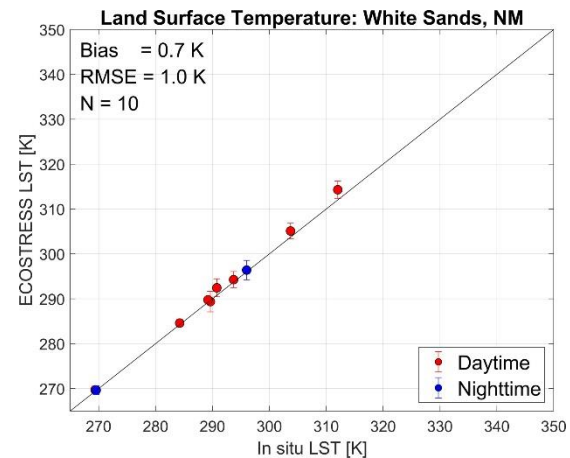


**Stovepipe, CA**



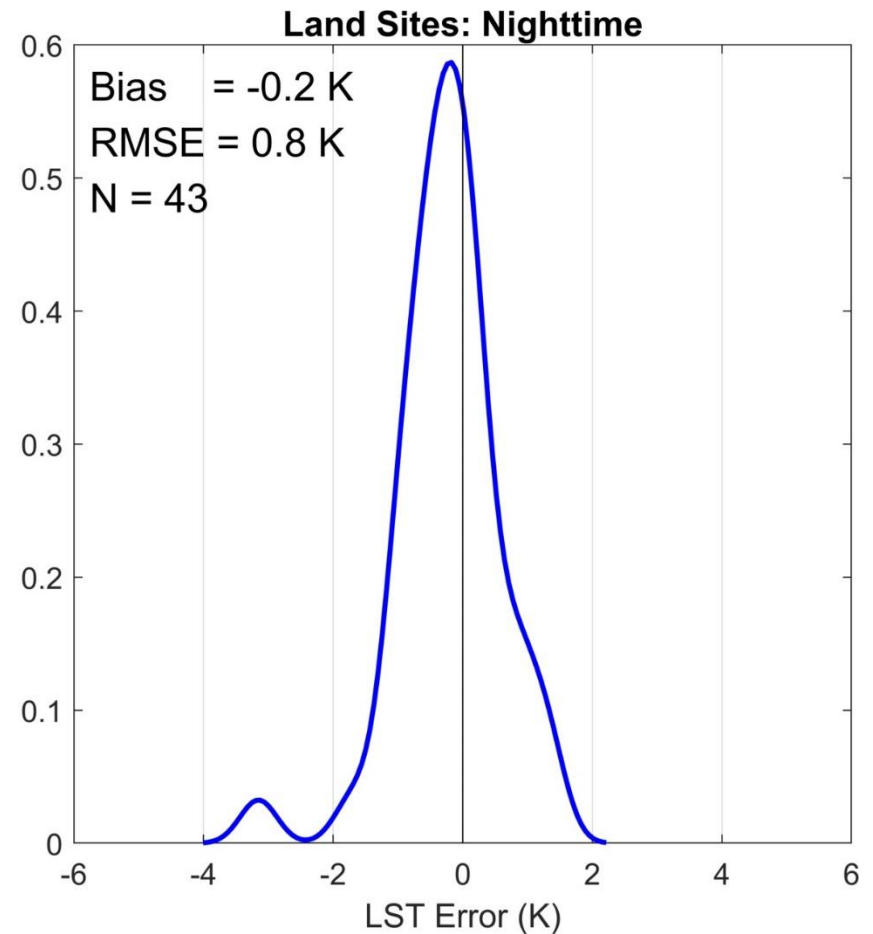
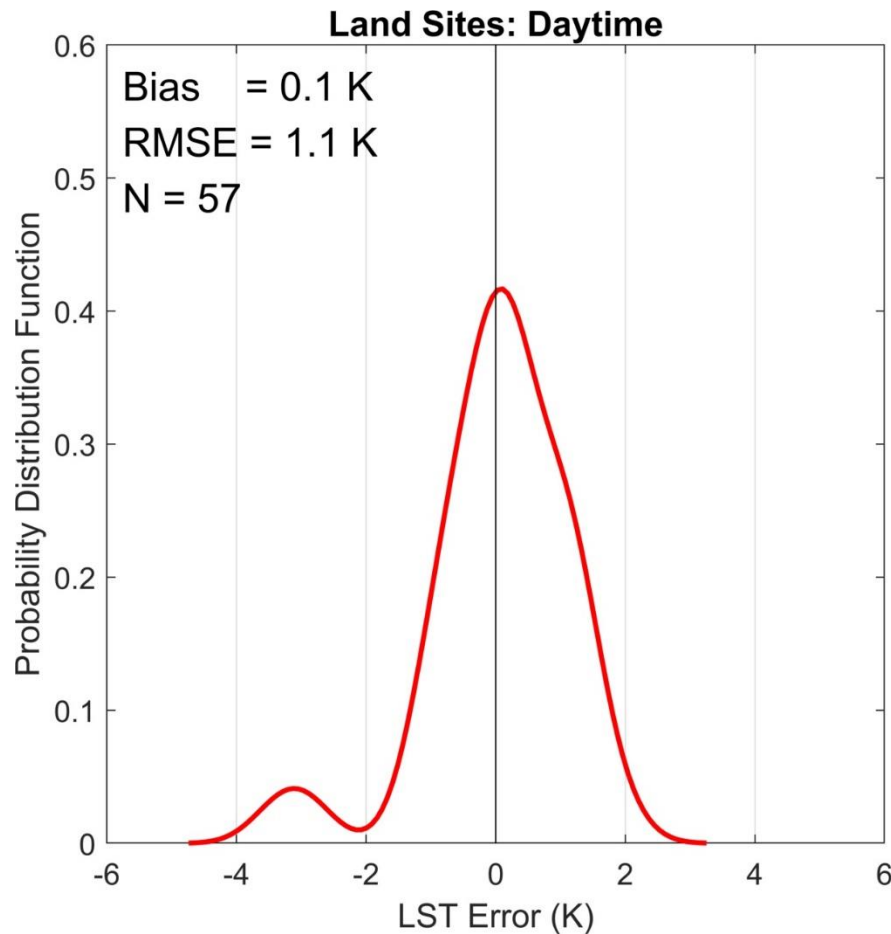
**White Sands, NM**



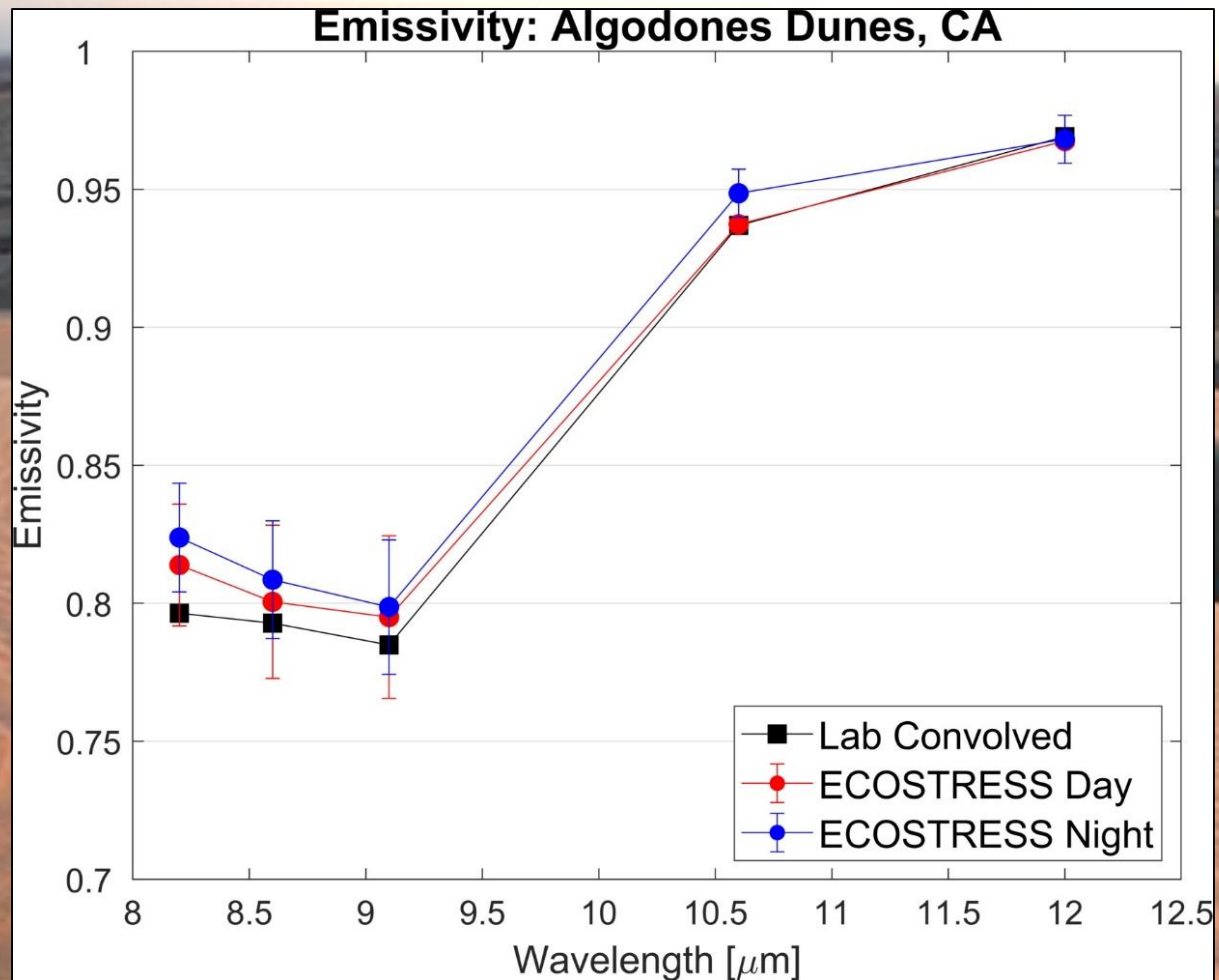


heatwave

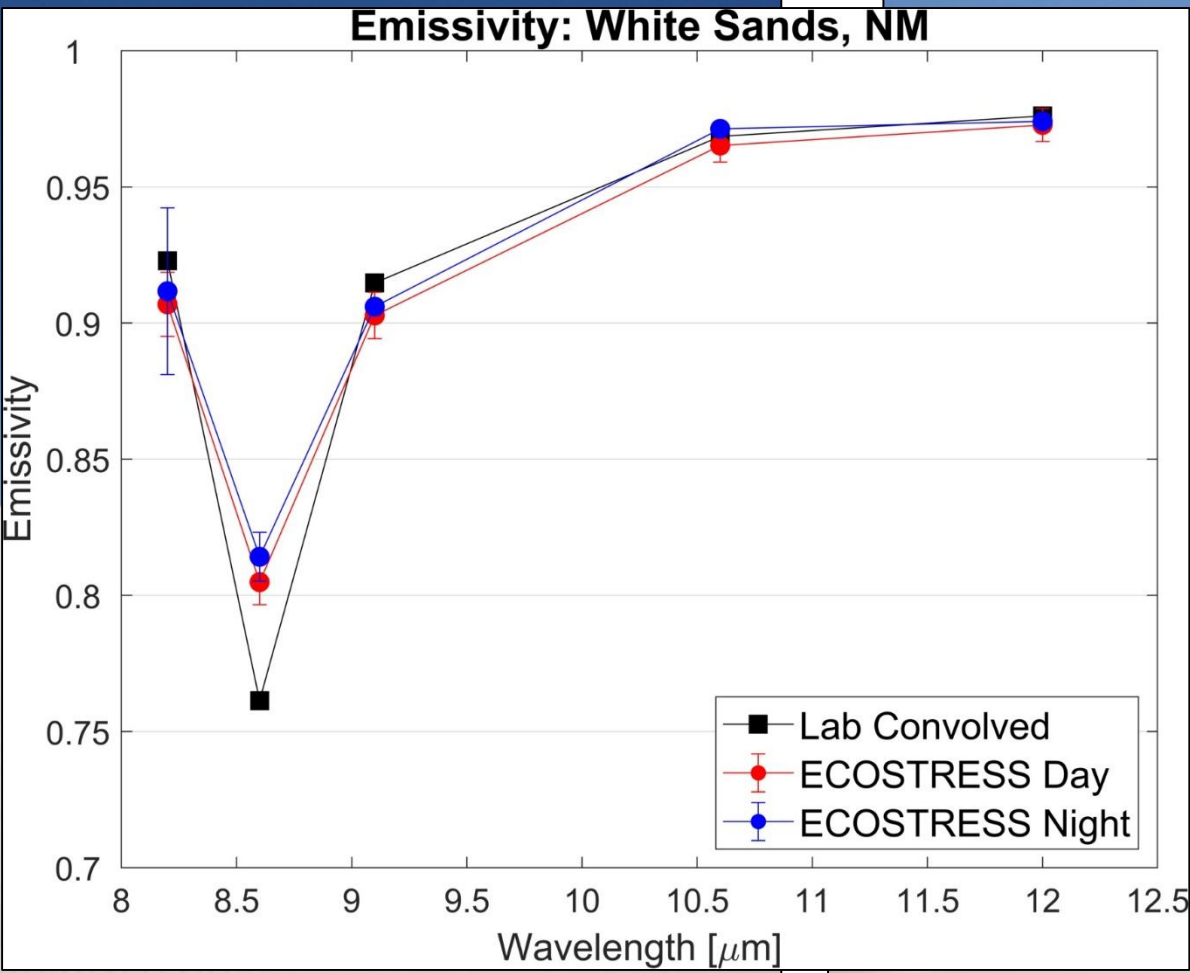
# Land sites summary



~1 K RMSE meeting accuracy requirements



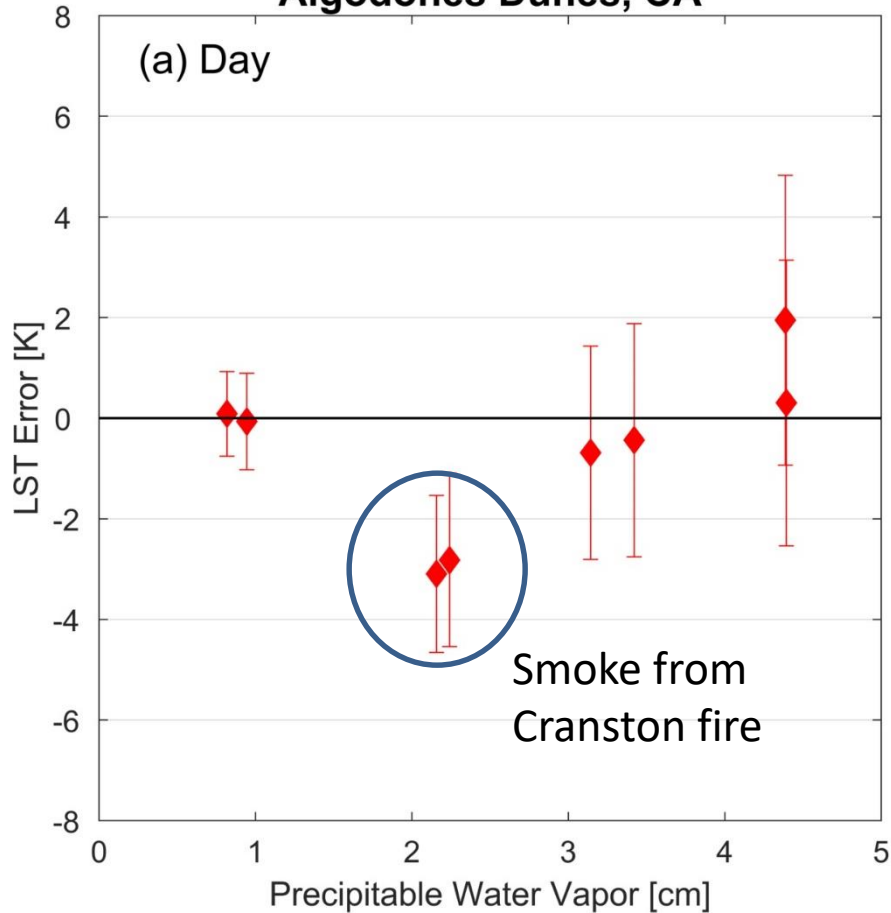




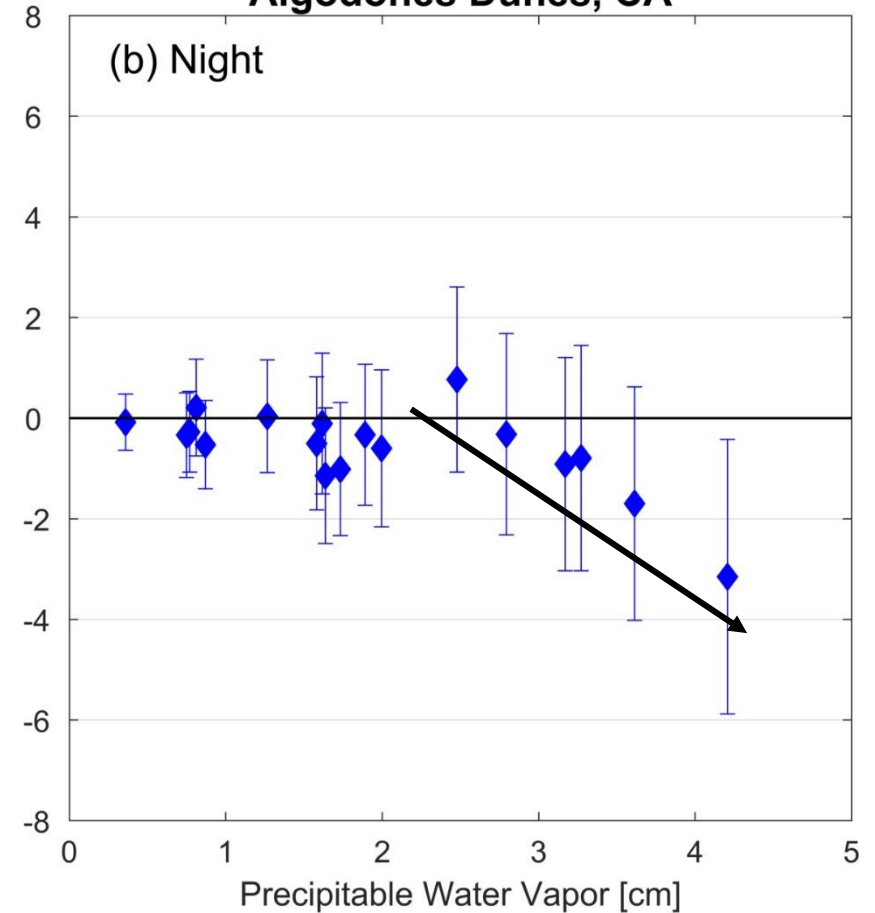


# LST error and estimated uncertainty

**Algodones Dunes, CA**



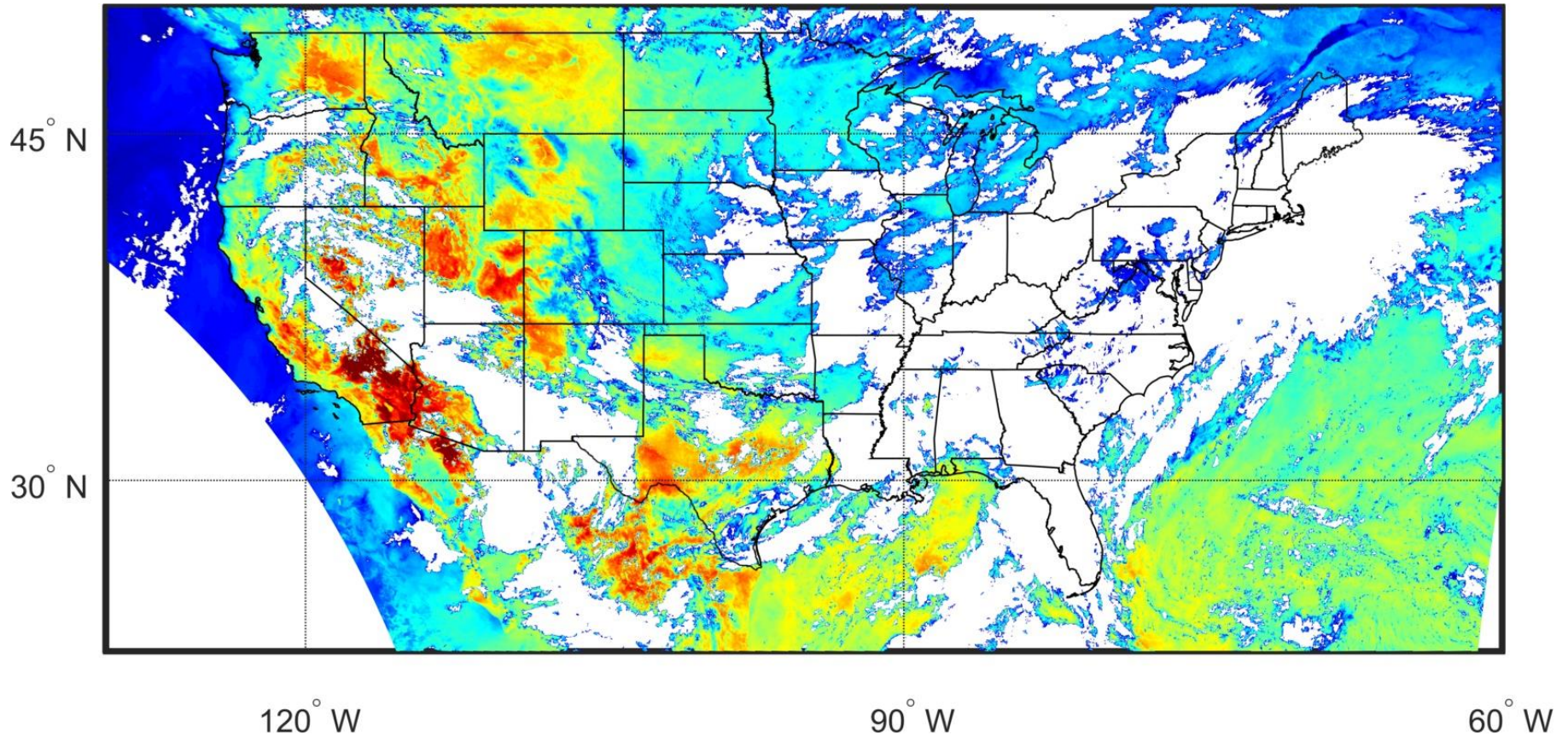
**Algodones Dunes, CA**



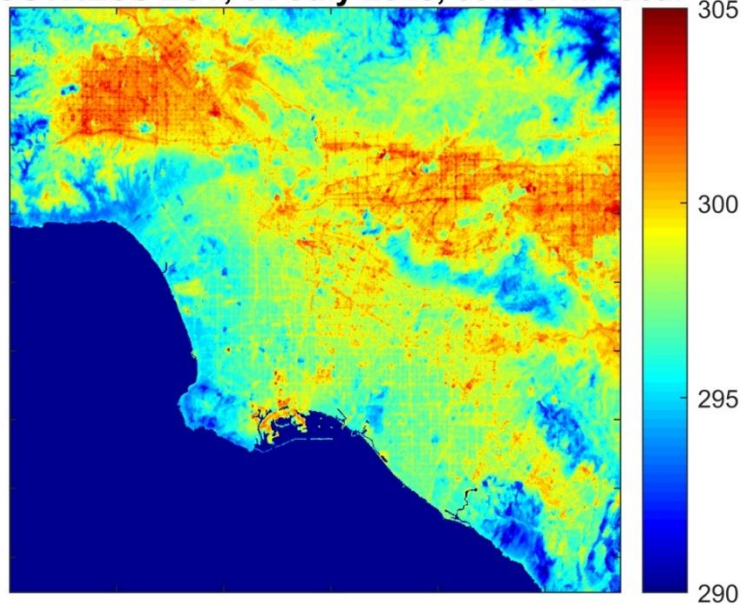
## ECOSTRESS LST matchups with GOES-16 ABI:

- 3 thermal bands
- Spatial: 2.5 km resolution
- Temporal: 5 minutes
- LST produced at JPL through NASA MEaSUREs
- MERRA2 atmospheric correction

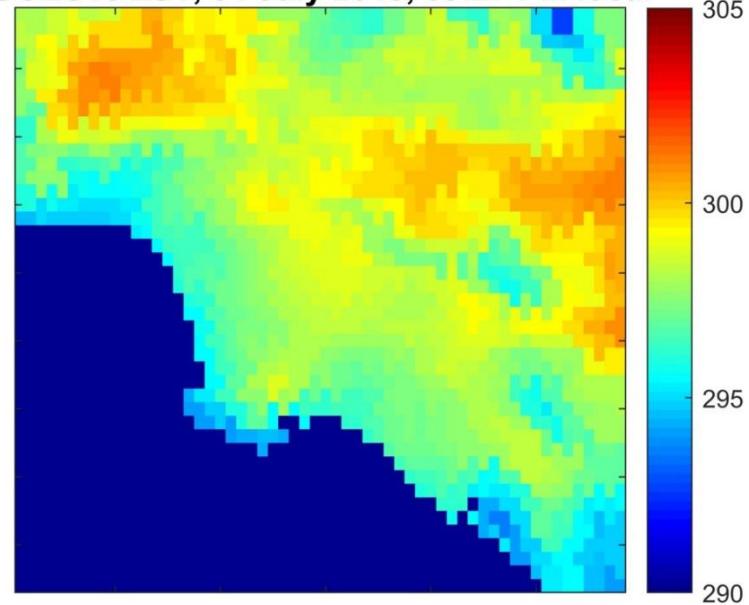
GOES-16 LST, 31 July, 2018, 9:27 pm



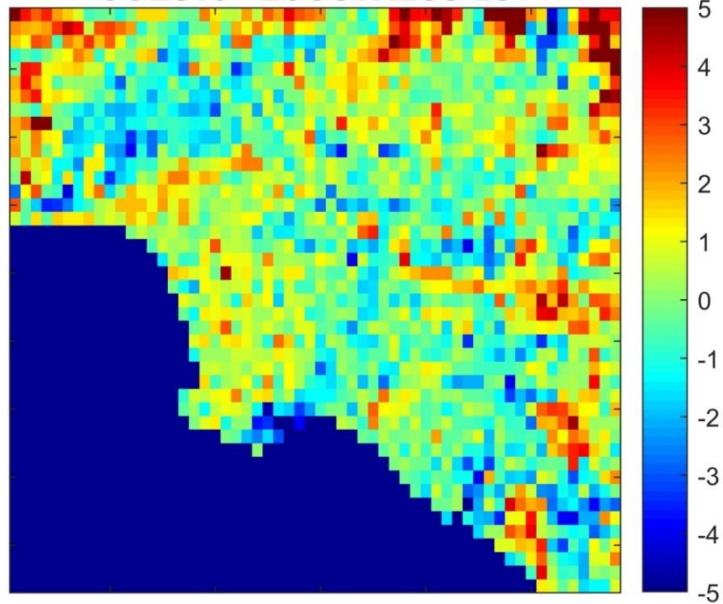
ECOSTRESS LST, 31 July 2018, 09:26 PM local



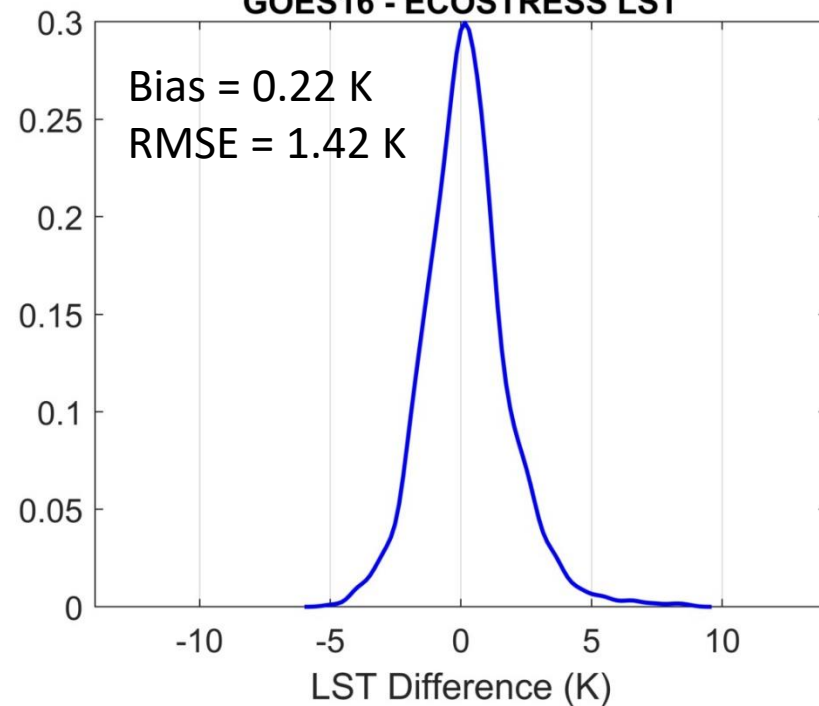
GOES16 LST, 31 July 2018, 09:27 PM local



GOES16 - ECOSTRESS LST



GOES16 - ECOSTRESS LST



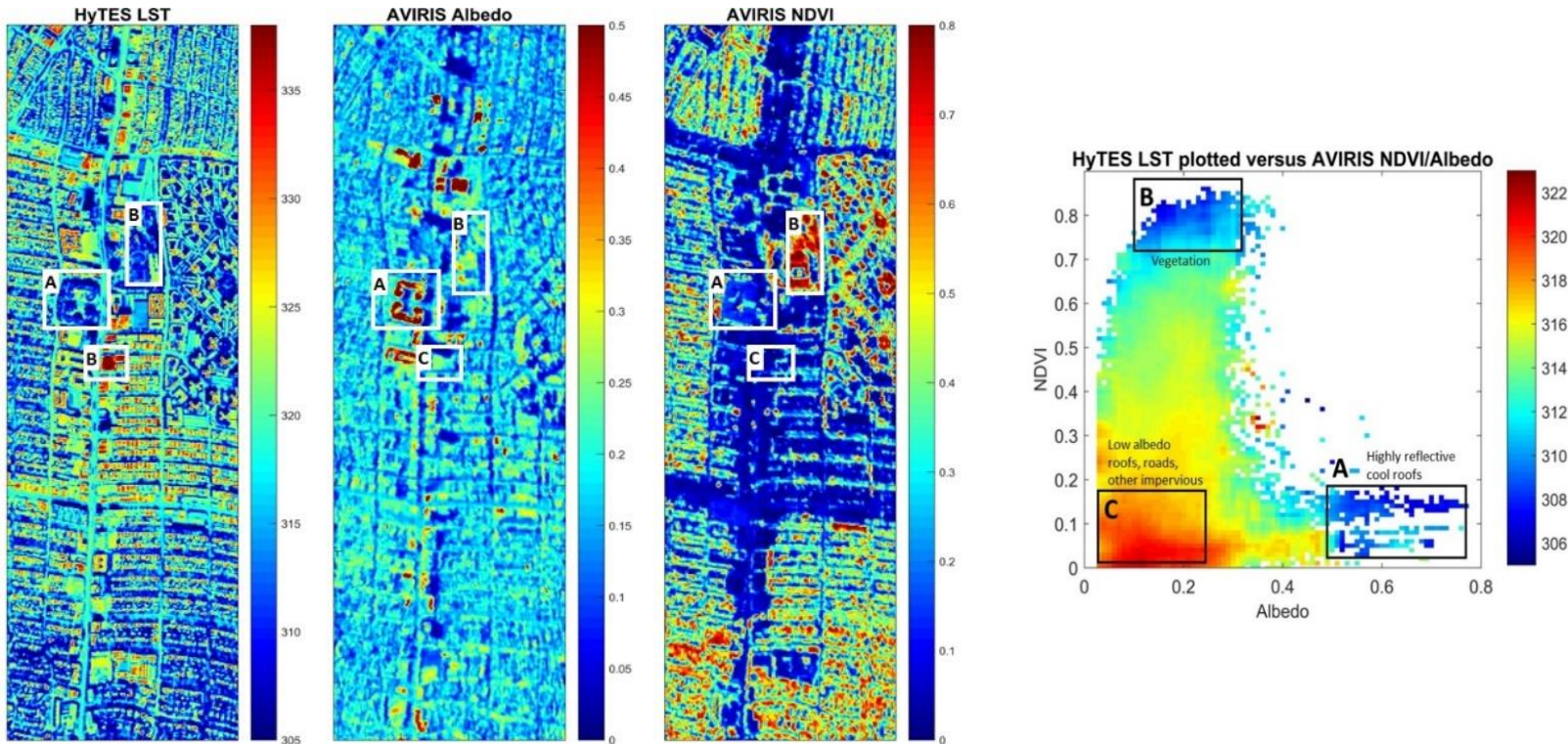


# LST Uncertainty Analysis vs Validation

Surface types	Samples	MODTRAN Simulations	Uncertainty Simulations	Validation Results
Vegetation water	8	660,096	1.63 K	1.10 K
Rocks	48	3,960,576	1.45 K	n/a
Soils	45	3,713,040	0.91 K	n/a
Sands	10	825,120	0.99 K	0.89 K
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>9,158,832</b>	<b>1.35 K</b>	<b>0.98 K</b>

# LST Sharpening model

Training with high resolution airborne data (HyTES, AVIRIS)



## HUTS Multivariate Regression Sharpening Model:

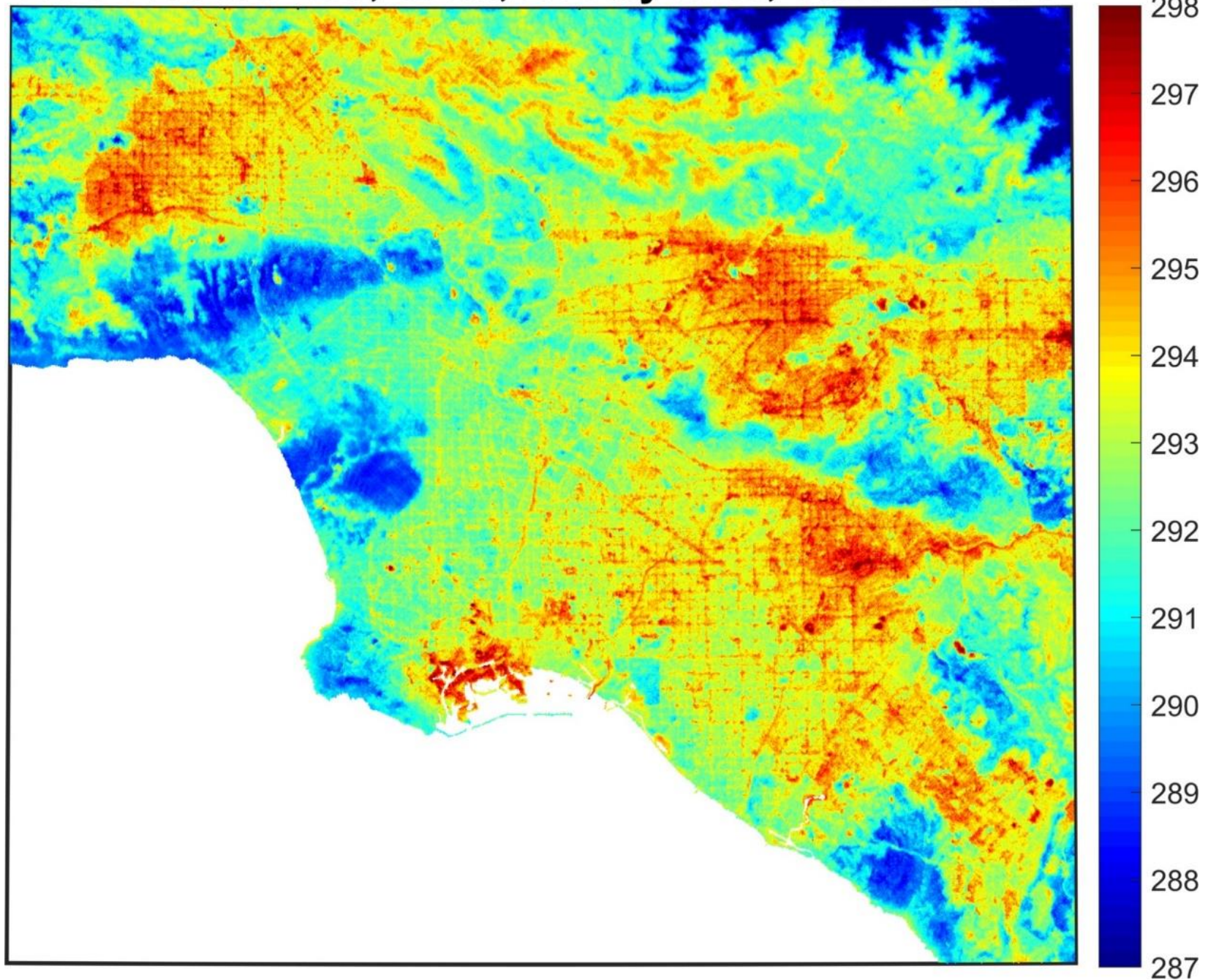
$$LST_{sharp} = p_1 NDVI^4 + p_2 NDVI^3 \cdot \alpha + p_3 NDVI^2 \cdot \alpha^2 + p_4 NDVI \cdot \alpha^3 + p_5 \alpha^4 + p_6 NDVI^3 + p_7 NDVI^2 \cdot \alpha + p_8 NDVI \cdot \alpha^2 + p_9 \alpha^3 + p_{10} NDVI^2 + p_{11} NDVI \cdot \alpha + p_{12} \alpha^2 + p_{13} NDVI + p_{14} \alpha + p_{15} + dLST$$

Where Energy conservation =  $dLST = LST(\text{native resolution}) - LST_{sharp}(\text{with NDVI and } \alpha \text{ at native resolution})$

Note: this ensures the average LST between native resolution and sharpened resolution remain the same over a given area.



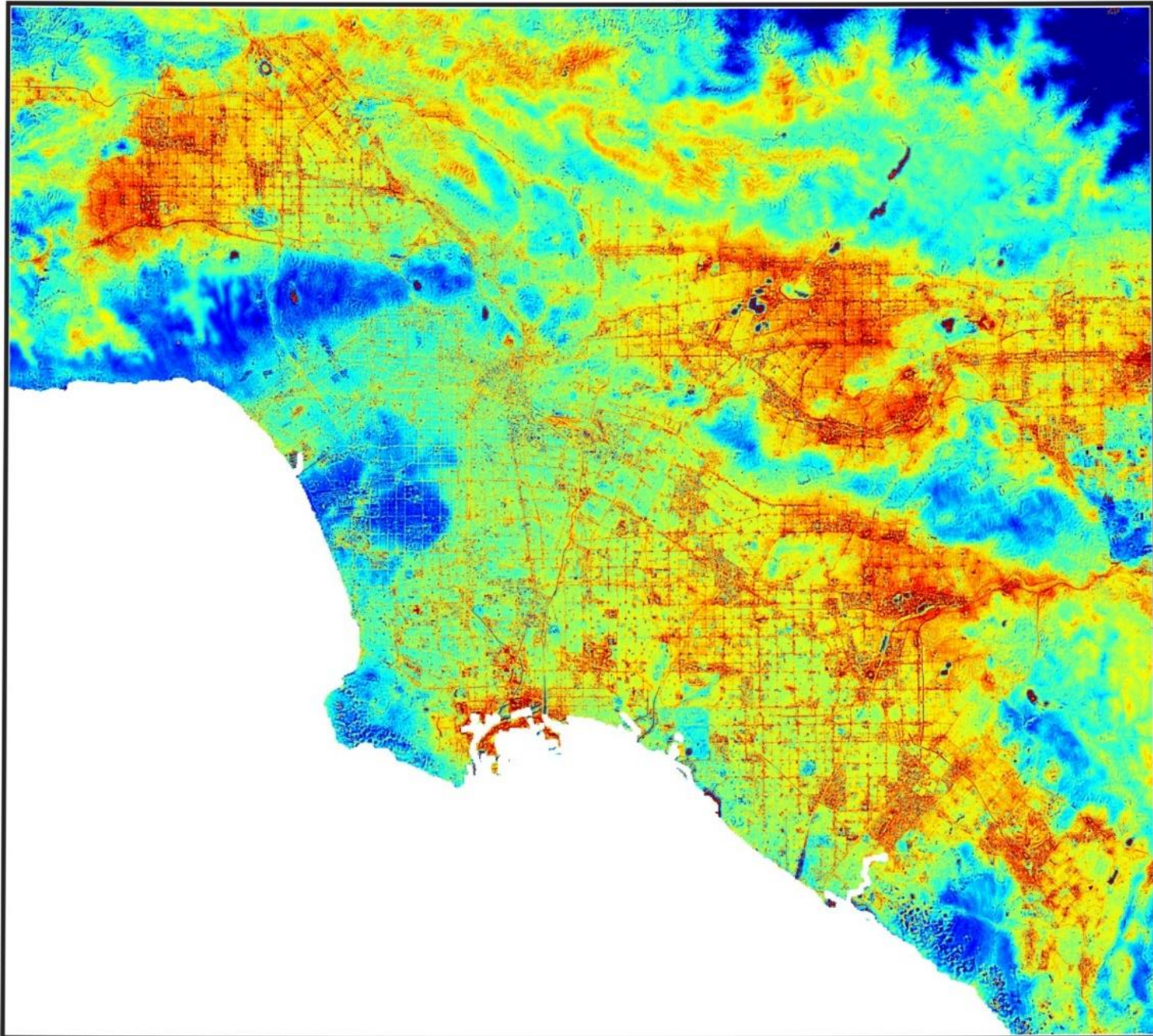
ECOSTRESS LST, 100m, 22 July 2018, 04:07 am PST





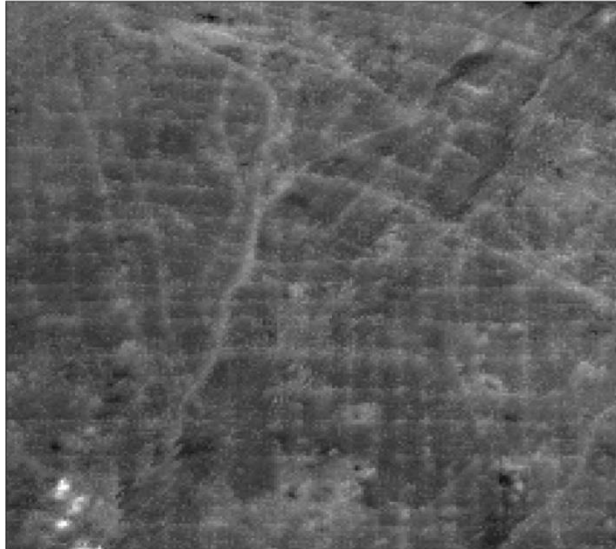
# ECOSTRESS LST, 30m, 22 July 2018, 04:07 am PST

K

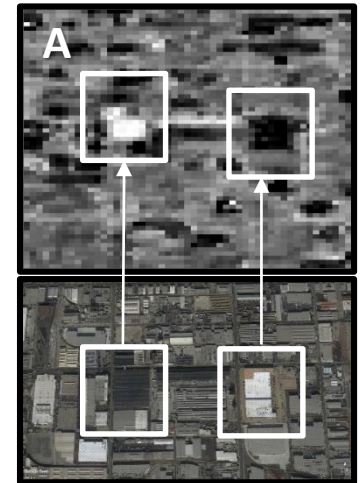
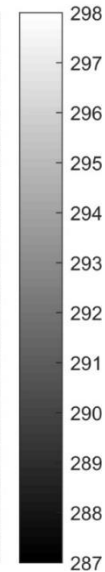
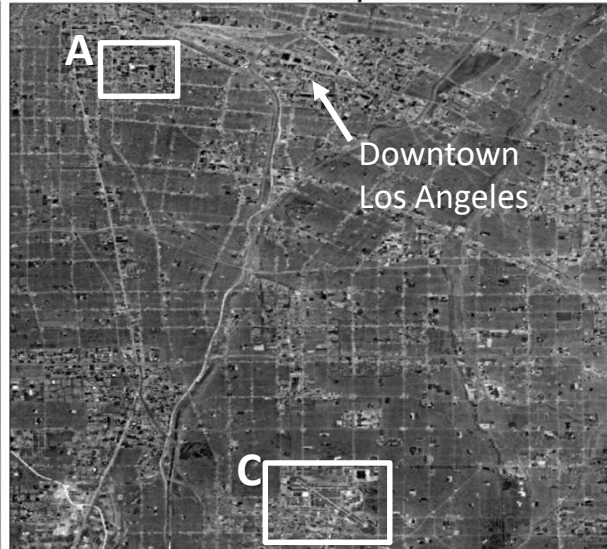


New Urban LST product able to distinguish fine-scale temperatures of individual building roofs and transport network infrastructure (roads, runways) within the city

ECOSTRESS Native 70m



ECOSTRESS Sharpened 30m





Questions?

