

ECOsysteM Spaceborne Thermal Radiometer Experiment on Space Station

An Earth Venture Instrument-2 Proposal
Submitted in response to
AO NNH12ZDA006O EVI2

Prepared for
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Science Mission Directorate

Joshua B. Fisher (Science Lead)

Prime Mission Science Team

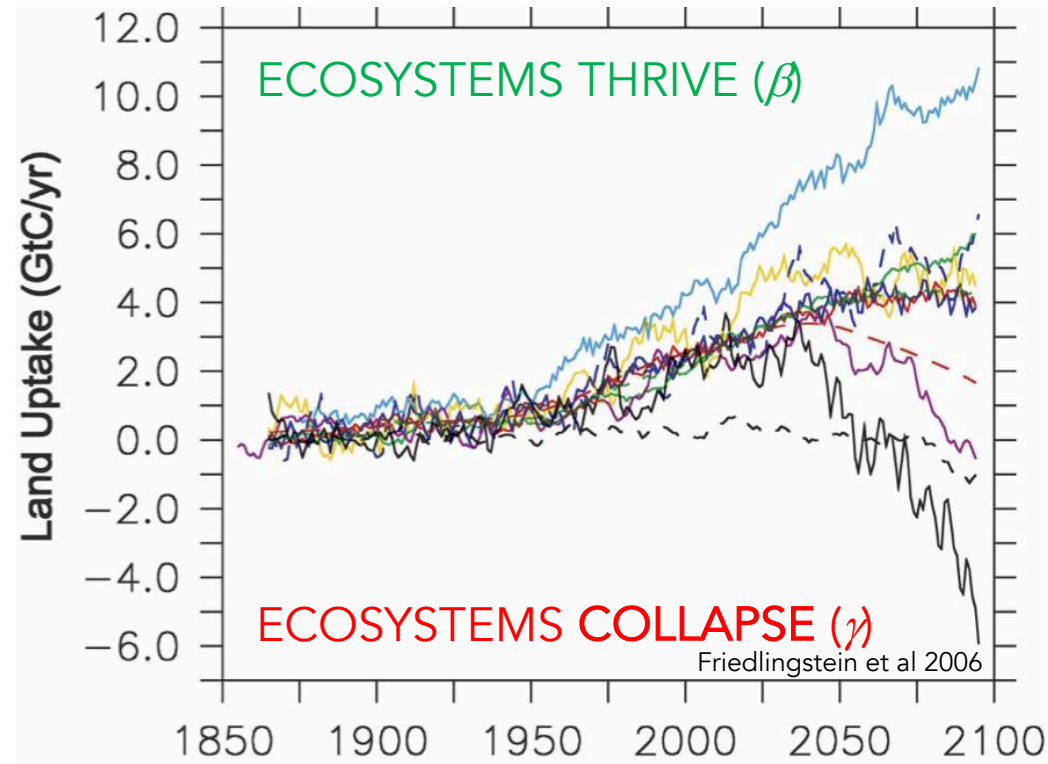
Simon Hook (PI), Kerry Cawse-Nicholson, Christine Lee, Glynn Hulley, Martha Anderson,
Chris Hain, Rick Allen, Andy French, Eric Wood, Woody Turner

Extended Mission Science and Applications Team

Dennis Baldocchi, Nicholas De Felice, Christopher Doughty, Christian Frankenberg, Christoph Hecker,
Chuanmin Hu, Soe Myint, Daniel Otis, Helen Poulos, David Wethey, Mary Whelan, Jingfeng Xiao

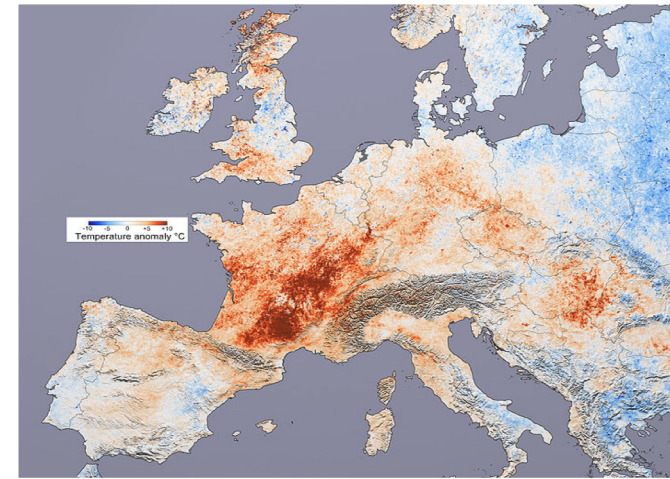
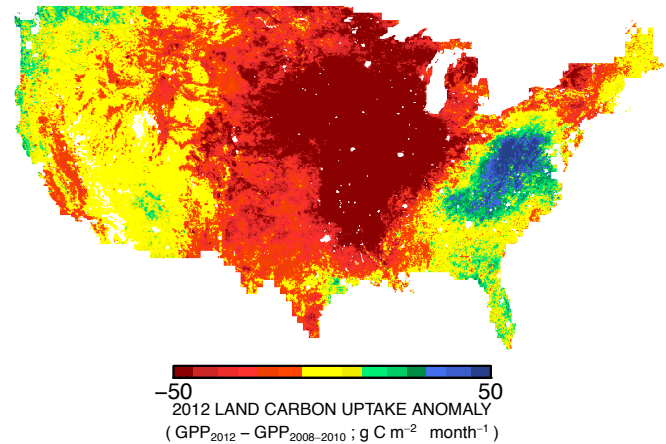
Data Contributors and Analysts

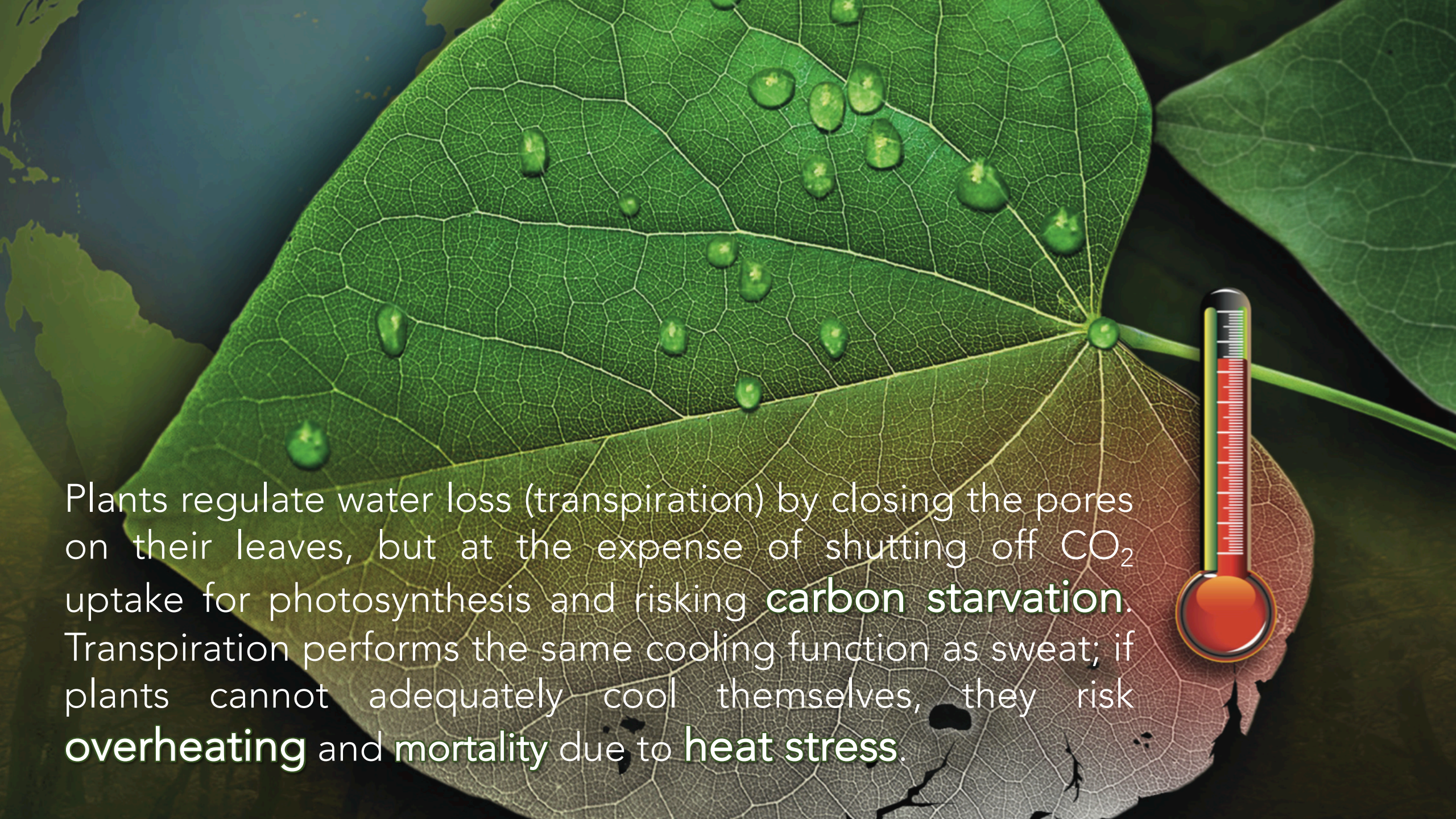
Brian Lee, Adam J. Purdy, Gregory H. Halverson, Audrey Wang, Ray G. Anderson, Bruno Aragon, M. Altaf Arain,
John M. Baker, Hélène Barral, Carl J. Bernacchi, Christian Bernhofer, Sébastien C. Biraud, Gil Bohrer, Nathaniel
Brunsell, Bernard Cappelaere, Saulo Castro-Contreras, Junghwa Chun, Bryan J. Conrad, Edoardo Cremonese,
Jérôme Demarty, Ankur R. Desai, Anne De Ligne, Lenka Foltynová, Michael L. Goulden, Timothy J. Griffis,
Thomas Grünwald, Mark S. Johnson, Minseok Kang, Dave Kelbe, Natalia Kowalska, Jong-Hwan Lim, Ibrahim
Mainassara, Matthew F. McCabe, Justine E.C. Missik, Binayak P. Mohanty, Caitlin E. Moore, Laura Morillas, Ross
Morrison, J. William Munger, Gabriela Posse, Andrew D. Richardson, Eric S. Russell, Youngryel Ryu, Arturo
Sanchez-Azofeifa, Marius Schmidt, Efrat Schwartz, Iain Sharp, Ladislav Šigut, Yao Tang



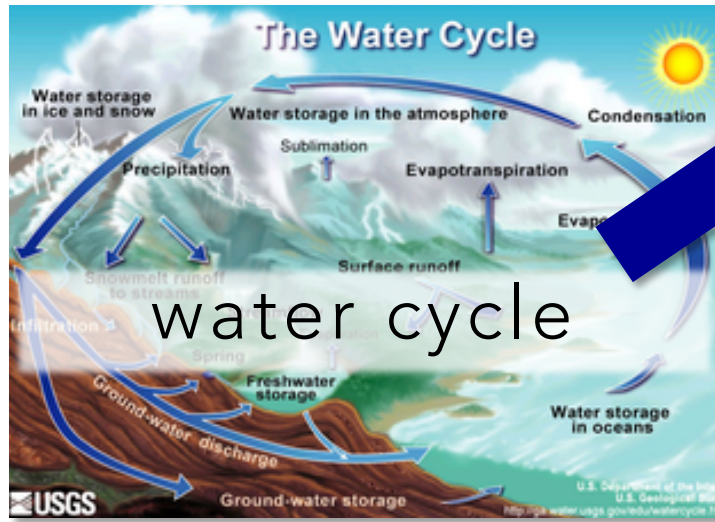
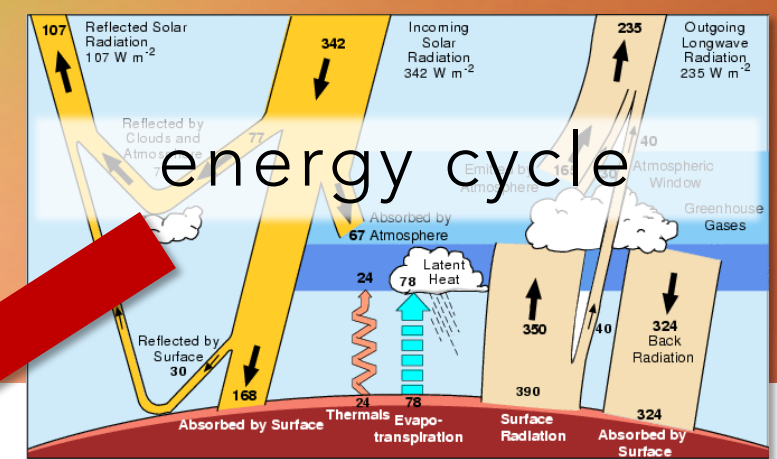
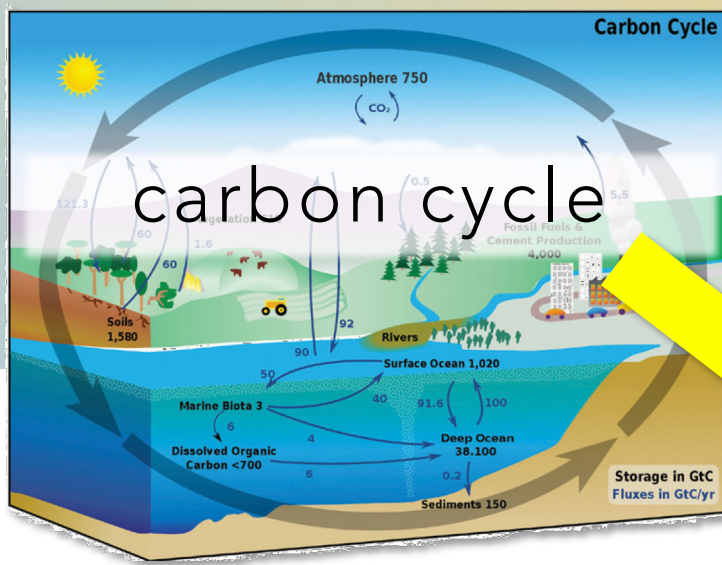
The response of the terrestrial biosphere to changing climate is one of the largest uncertainties in future climate projections.

Current US drought prediction capabilities failed to predict the intensity and magnitude of the 2012 US Midwest drought



The background of the slide is a composite image. It features a large green leaf with numerous water droplets on its surface, suggesting transpiration or dew. Below the green leaf is a brown, dried leaf. To the right, a thermometer is shown with a red liquid level indicating a high temperature. The text is overlaid on the lower left portion of the image.

Plants regulate water loss (transpiration) by closing the pores on their leaves, but at the expense of shutting off CO_2 uptake for photosynthesis and risking **carbon starvation**. Transpiration performs the same cooling function as sweat; if plants cannot adequately cool themselves, they risk **overheating** and **mortality** due to **heat stress**.



ET describes the net exchange of water vapor between the land surface and the atmosphere, and is comprised of water evaporated directly from the soil or other surfaces and water transpired (i.e., used; consumptive use) by plants.

what is evapotranspiration (ET)?



The diagram illustrates the components of evapotranspiration (ET). It features three main input boxes: 'radiative' (top left, orange background with a sun), 'atmospheric' (top right, image of clouds), and 'vegetation' (bottom left, image of a tree). Arrows from each box converge at a central point. From this point, a blue wavy arrow points upwards, representing the net exchange of water vapor. The background is a gradient from light orange at the top to white at the bottom.

radiative

atmospheric

ET describes the net exchange of water vapor between the land surface and the atmosphere, and is comprised of water evaporated directly from the soil or other surfaces and water transpired (i.e., used; consumptive use) by plants.

vegetation

what is evapotranspiration (ET)?

HOW DO DIFFERENT PLANTS RESPOND TO
CHANGES IN WATER AVAILABILITY?

WHICH PLANTS DIE FIRST?

How plants respond to changes in water availability can be expressed in terms of Water Use Efficiency (WUE), defined as the amount of carbon fixed per unit water used (gross primary production, GPP, divided by ET). Some plants have high WUE and can fix a large amount of carbon using a small amount of water; other plants are less efficient. Low WUE plants risk replacement with increasing droughts.

ECOSTRESS KEY SCIENCE QUESTIONS

1. HOW IS THE TERRESTRIAL BIOSPHERE RESPONDING TO CHANGES IN WATER AVAILABILITY?
2. HOW DO CHANGES IN DIURNAL VEGETATION WATER STRESS IMPACT THE GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE?
3. CAN AGRICULTURAL VULNERABILITY BE REDUCED THROUGH ADVANCED MONITORING OF AGRICULTURAL CONSUMPTIVE USE AND IMPROVED DROUGHT DETECTION?

ECOSTRESS SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

1. IDENTIFY CRITICAL THRESHOLDS OF WATER USE AND WATER STRESS IN KEY CLIMATE SENSITIVE BIOMES (E.G., TROPICAL/DRY TRANSITION FORESTS, BOREAL FORESTS);
2. DETECT THE TIMING, LOCATION, AND PREDICTIVE FACTORS LEADING TO PLANT WATER UPTAKE DECLINE AND/OR CESSATION OVER THE DIURNAL CYCLE;
3. MEASURE AGRICULTURAL WATER CONSUMPTIVE USE GLOBALLY AT SPATIOTEMPORAL SCALES APPLICABLE TO IMPROVING DROUGHT ESTIMATION ACCURACY.

ECOSTRESS CORE SCIENCE HYPOTHESES

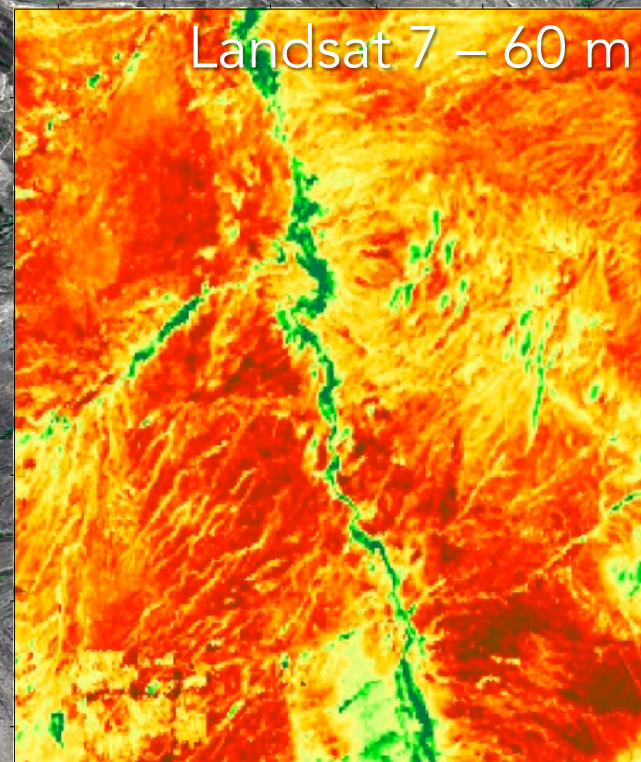
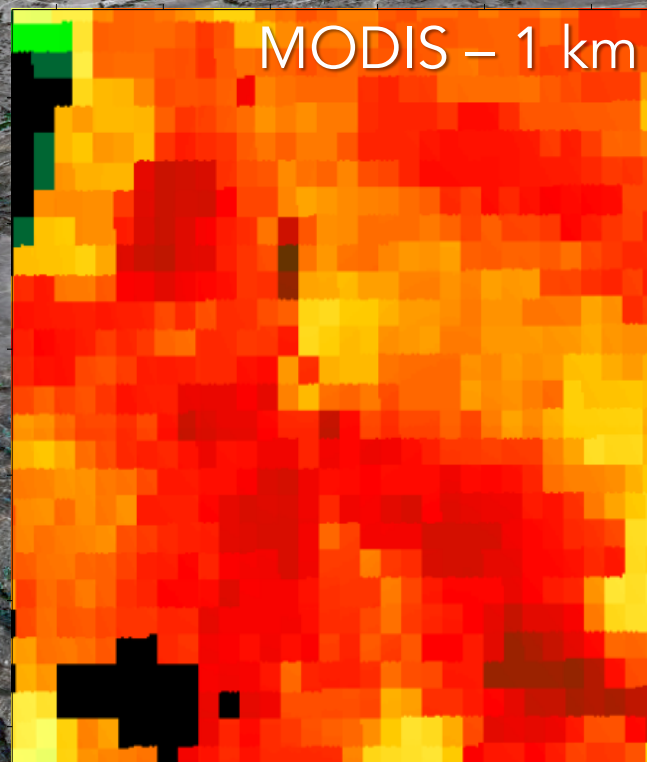
H_1 : THE WUE OF A CLIMATE SENSITIVE HOTSPOT IS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN NON-HOTSPOTS OF THE SAME BIOME TYPE;

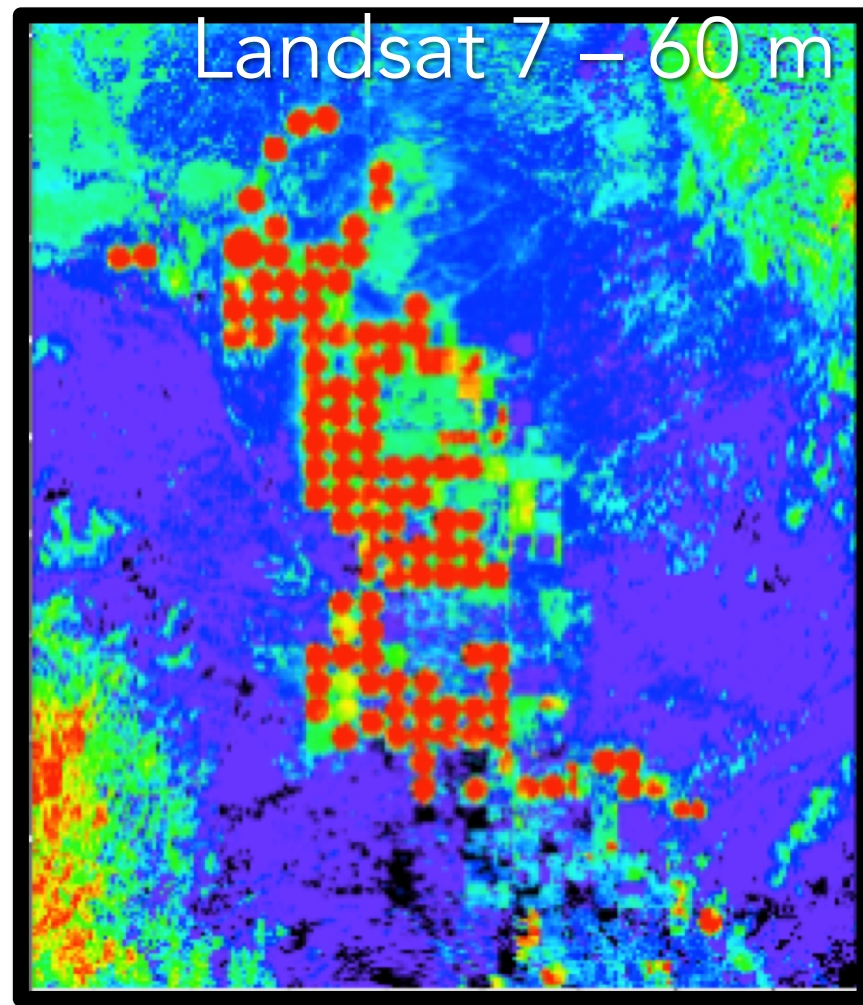
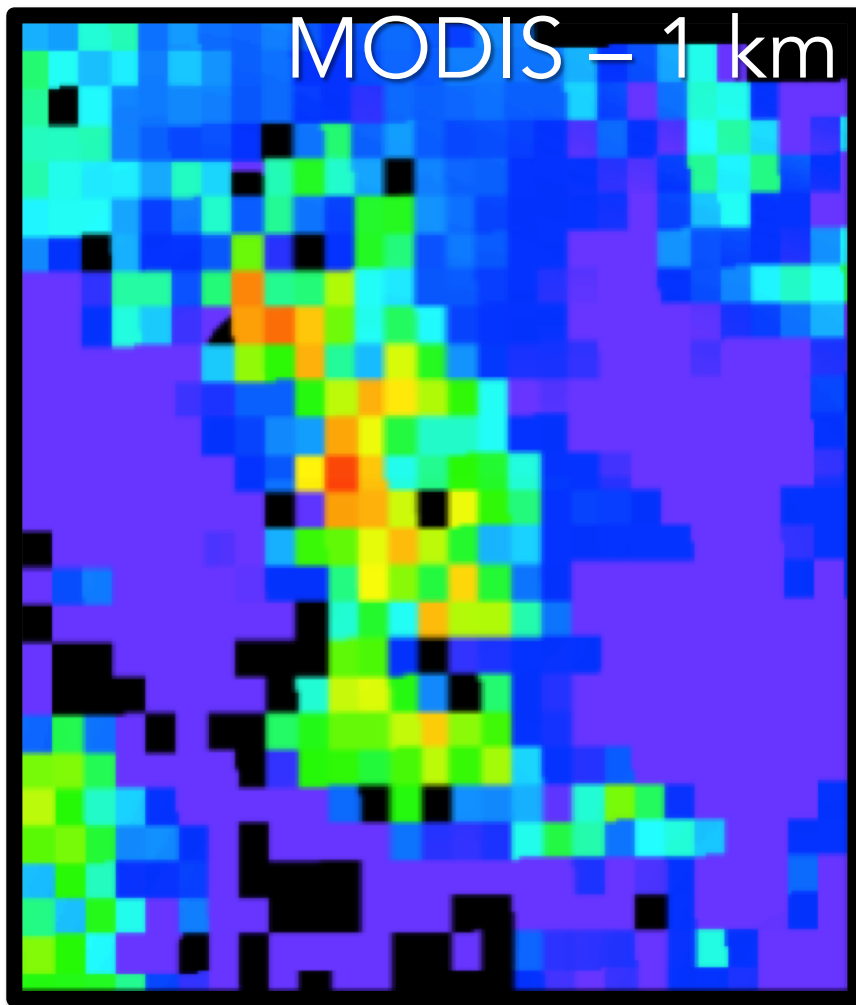
H_2 : DAILY ET IS OVERESTIMATED WHEN EXTRAPOLATING FROM MORNING-ONLY OBSERVATIONS;

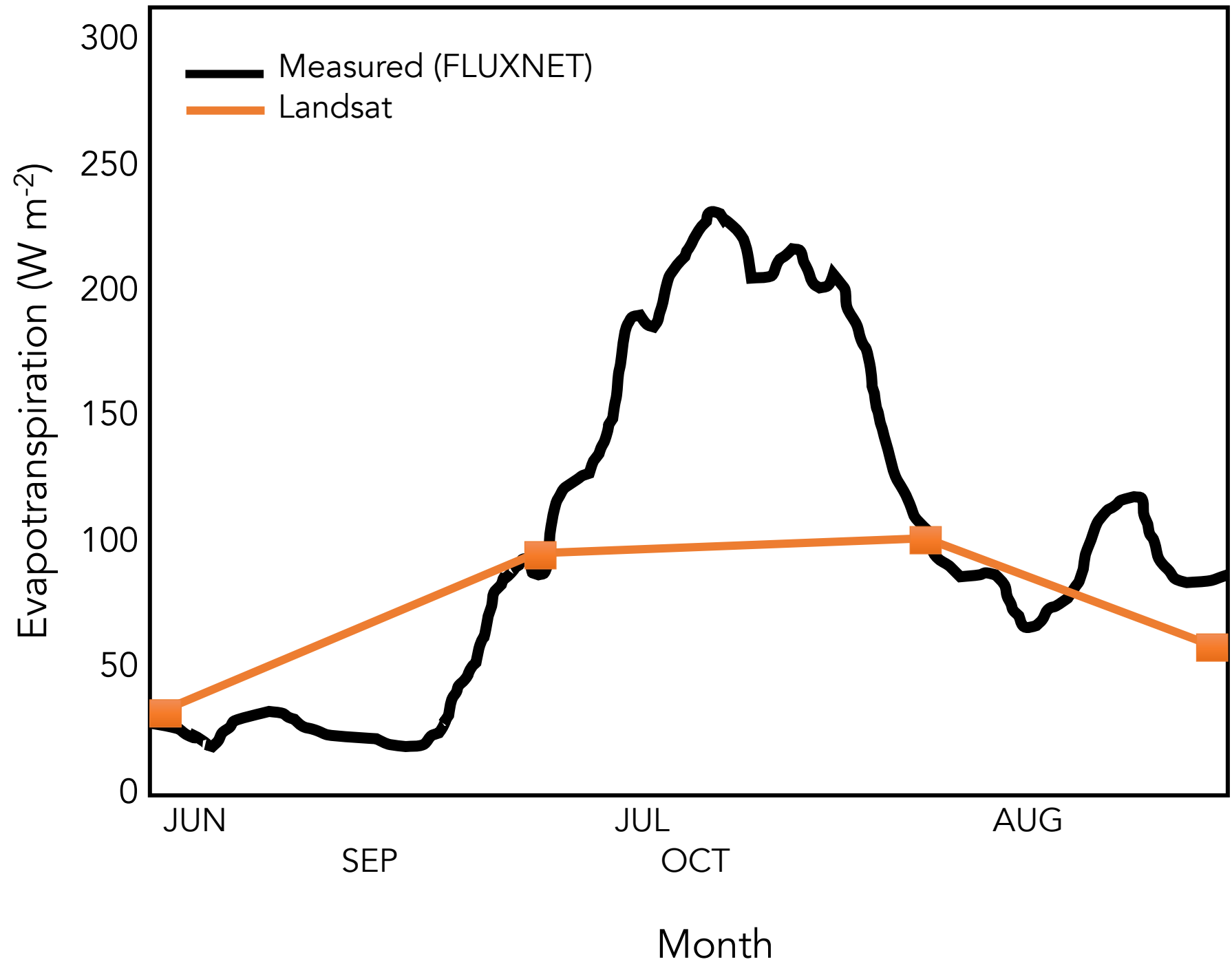
H_3 : REMOTELY SENSED ET MEASURED AT THE FIELD SCALE WILL IMPROVE DROUGHT PREDICTION OVER MANAGED ECOSYSTEMS.

A P P R O A C H

What we need: accurate, high spatial, high temporal, diurnal cycle, global, ET.



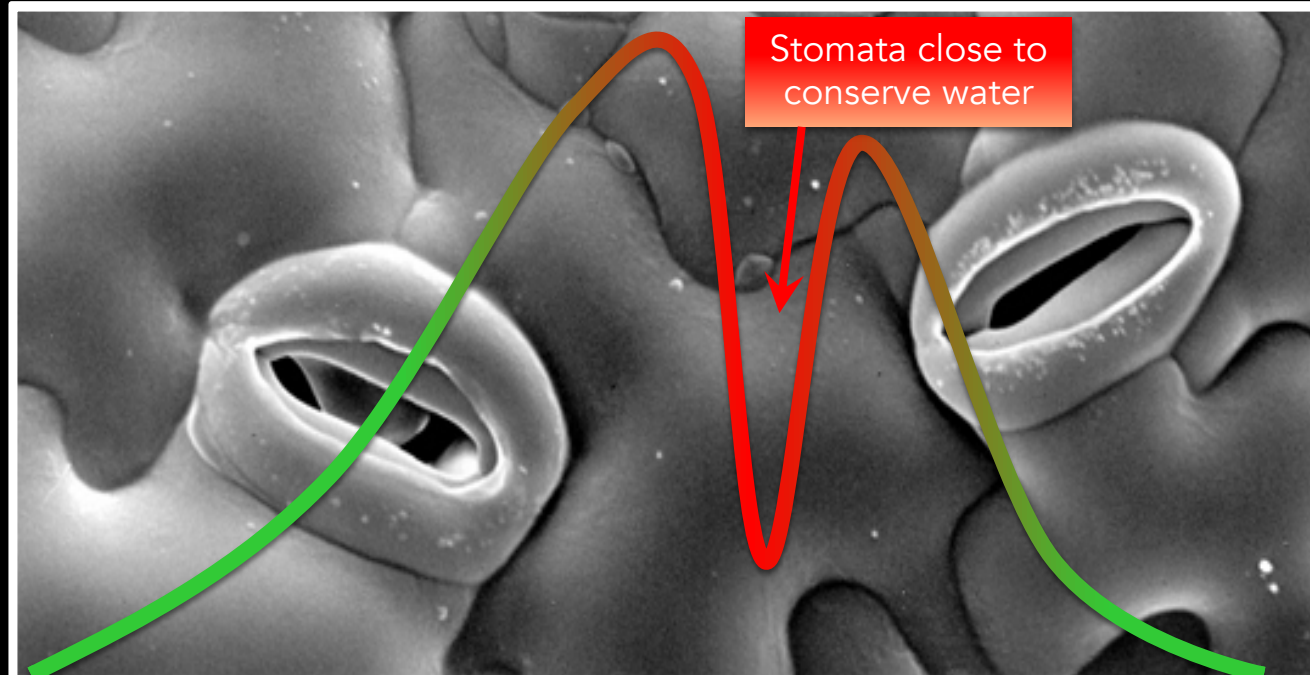




Water Stress Drives Plant Behavior



Evapotranspiration

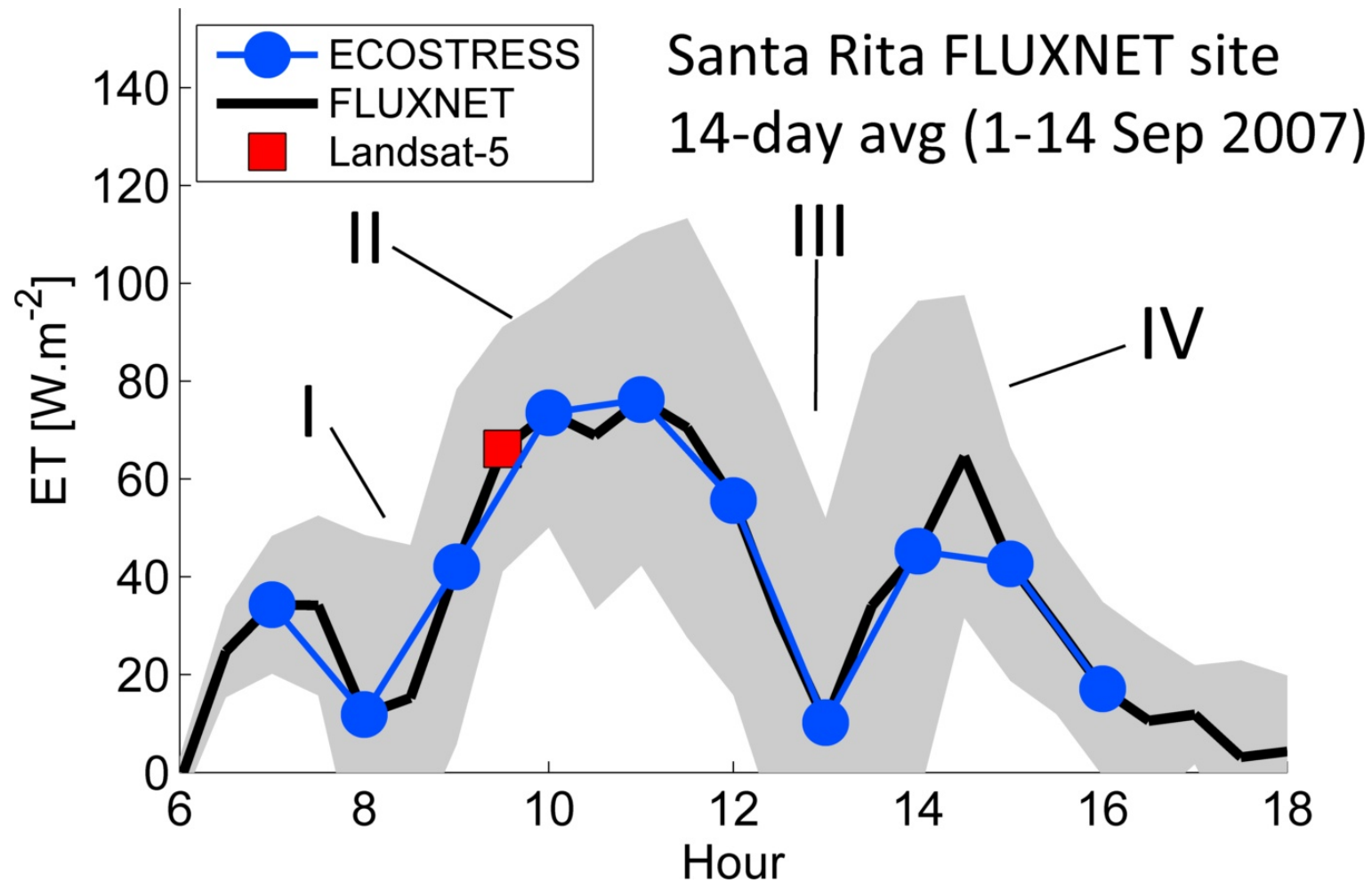


6 AM

12 PM

6 PM

Diurnal Cycle



Gray shading represents mean **diurnal variation** in ET over 14-days. The afternoon decline in ET is related to water stress (clear day).

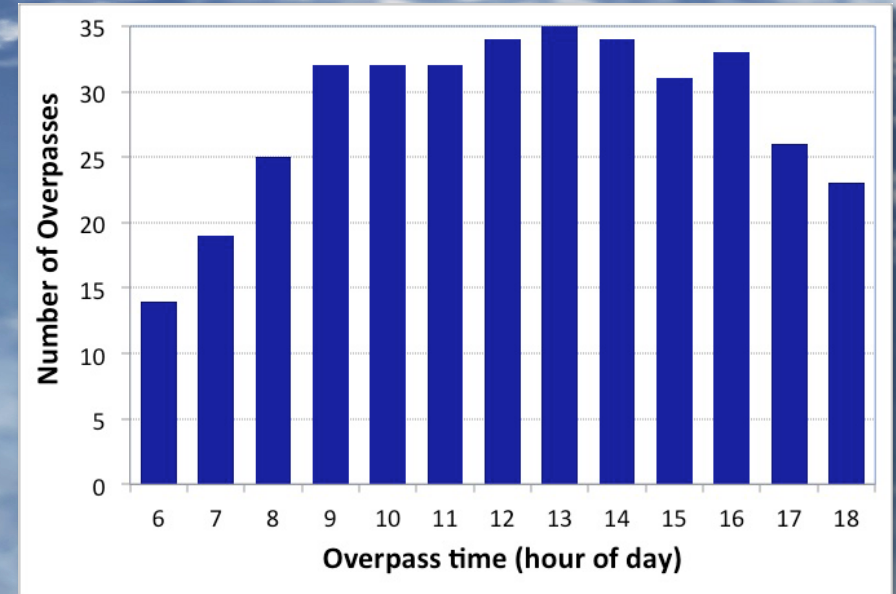
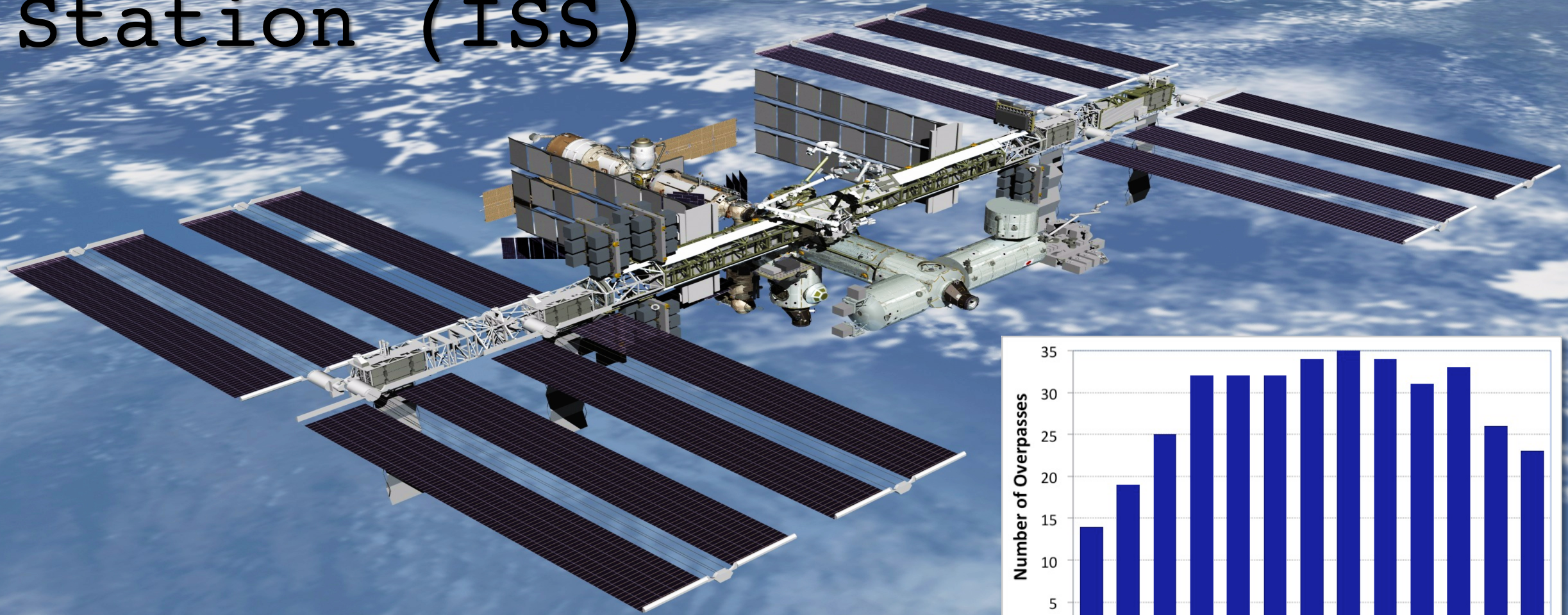
- I Xylem refilling after initial water release.
- II ET at maximum/potential rate in the morning.
- III Stomata shut down water flux in the afternoon.
- IV ET resumes at maximum/potential in early evening when demand is reduced.

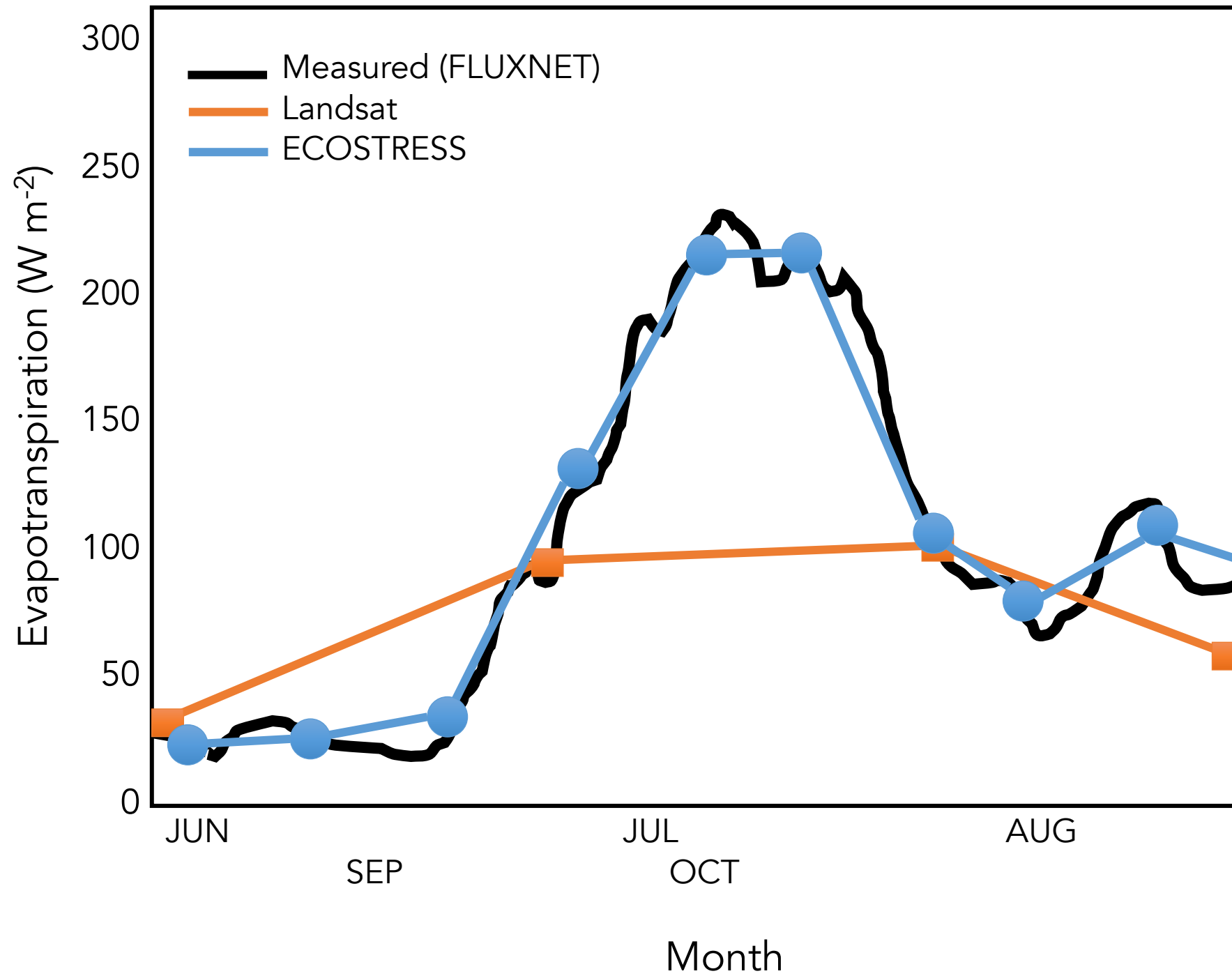
GOES-R



AMERICA'S
NEXT GENERATION
WEATHER SATELLITE

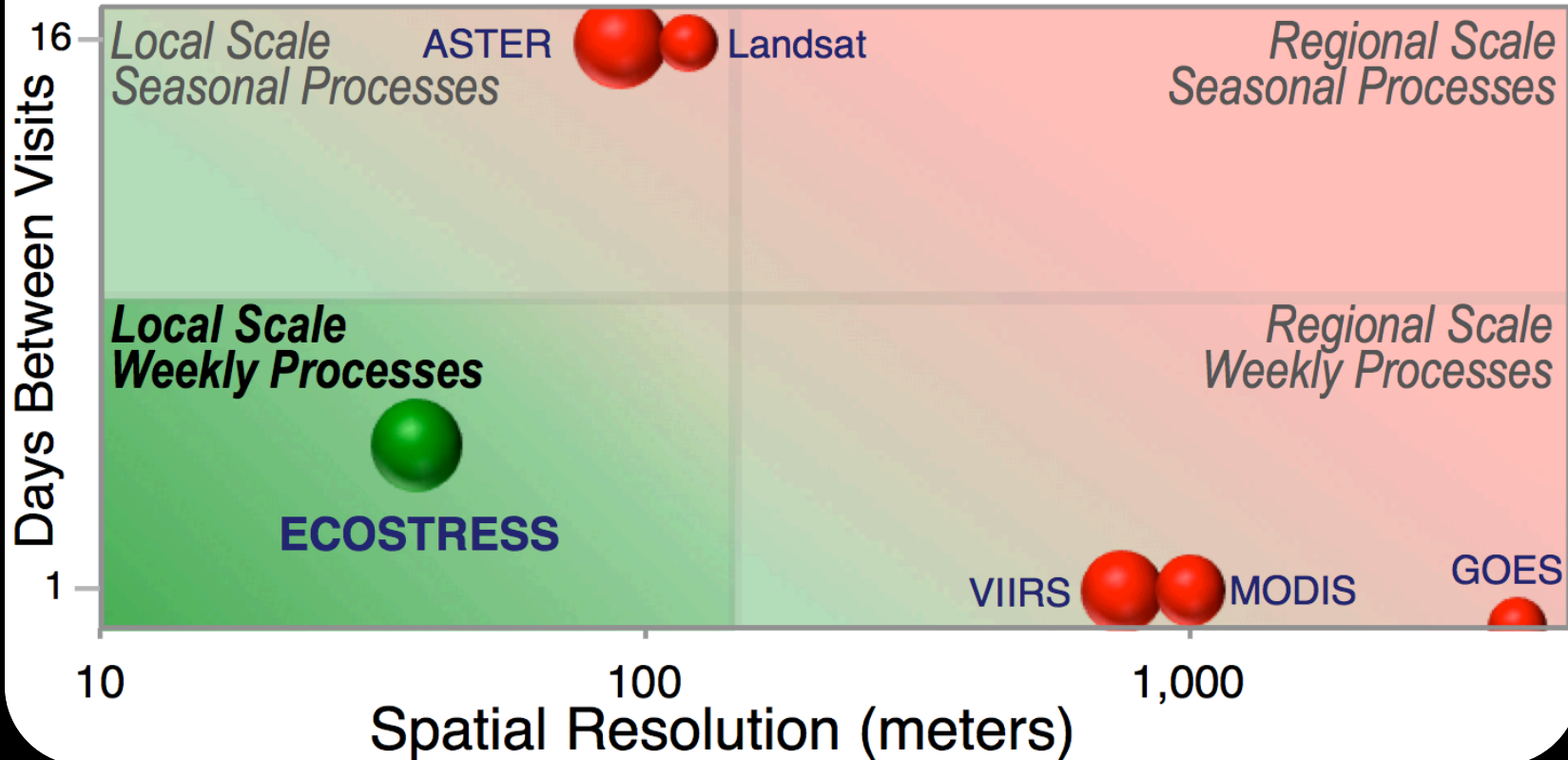
The International Space Station (ISS)





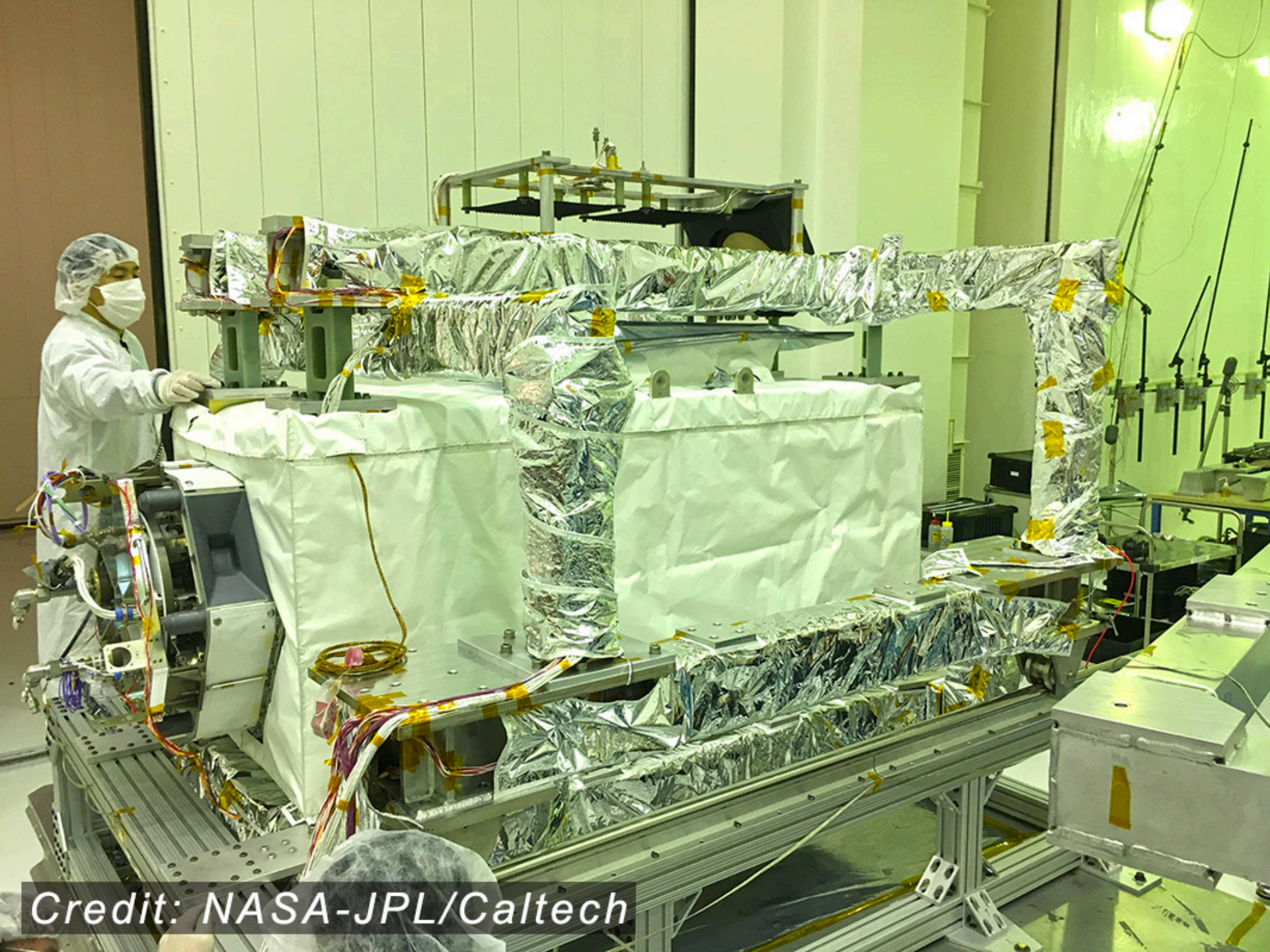
Revisit Time versus Spatial Resolution

With sphere size indicating # of thermal infrared window bands





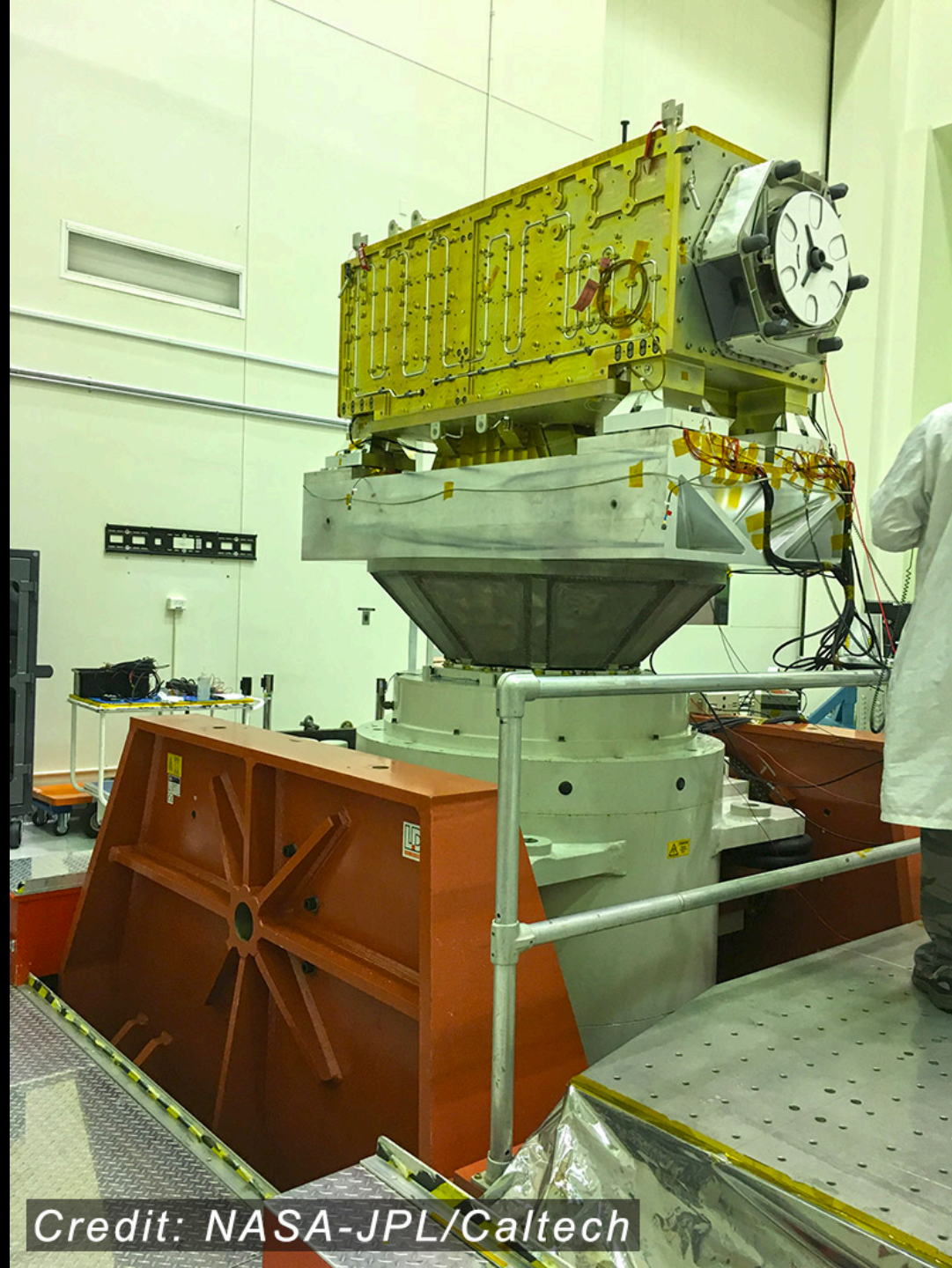
Credit: NASA-JPL/Caltech



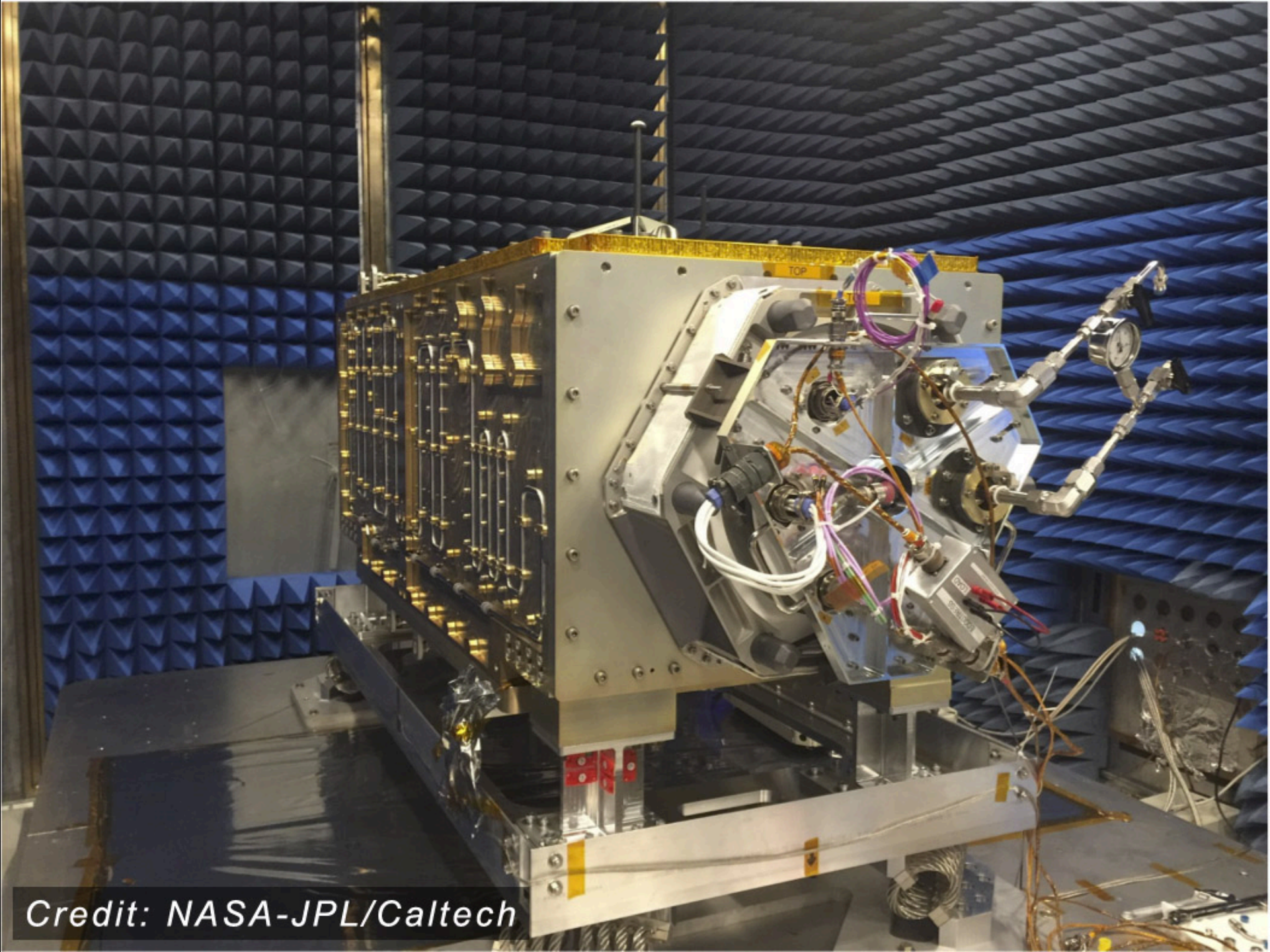
Credit: NASA-JPL/Caltech



Credit: NASA-JPL/Caltech



Credit: NASA-JPL/Caltech



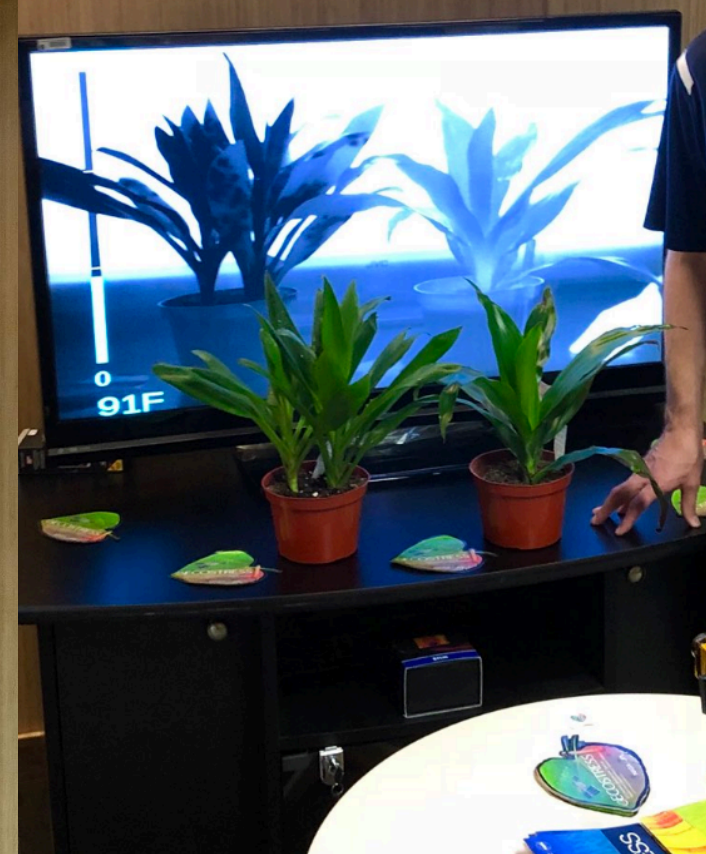
Credit: NASA-JPL/Caltech



NASA astronaut Drew Feustel seemingly hangs off the International Space Station while conducting a spacewalk with fellow NASA astronaut Ricky Arnold on March 29, 2018. **Credits: NASA**



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology



Jim Bridenstine 🌐 @JimBridenstine · Aug 27

The #ECOSTRESS team is doing critical work to better understand how plants react to heat and water stress by measuring the temperature of Earth's vegetation. Great job!

NASA Earth and NASA JPL

29 JUN 2018: 5.30am

UPCOMING

LIFTOFF

STARTUP

THE FALCON 9 FLIGHT COMPUTERS
HAVE TAKEN CONTROL OF THE
COUNTDOWN

LAUNCH: CRS-15

STARTUP

MAX-Q

SECOND ENGINE STARTUP

DRAGON DEPLOY

SPACEX





2 JUL 2018

Earth Orbiting Mission Operations Control (EOMOC)

