

Satellite-based Land Evaporation: Status and Perspectives

Diego G. Miralles



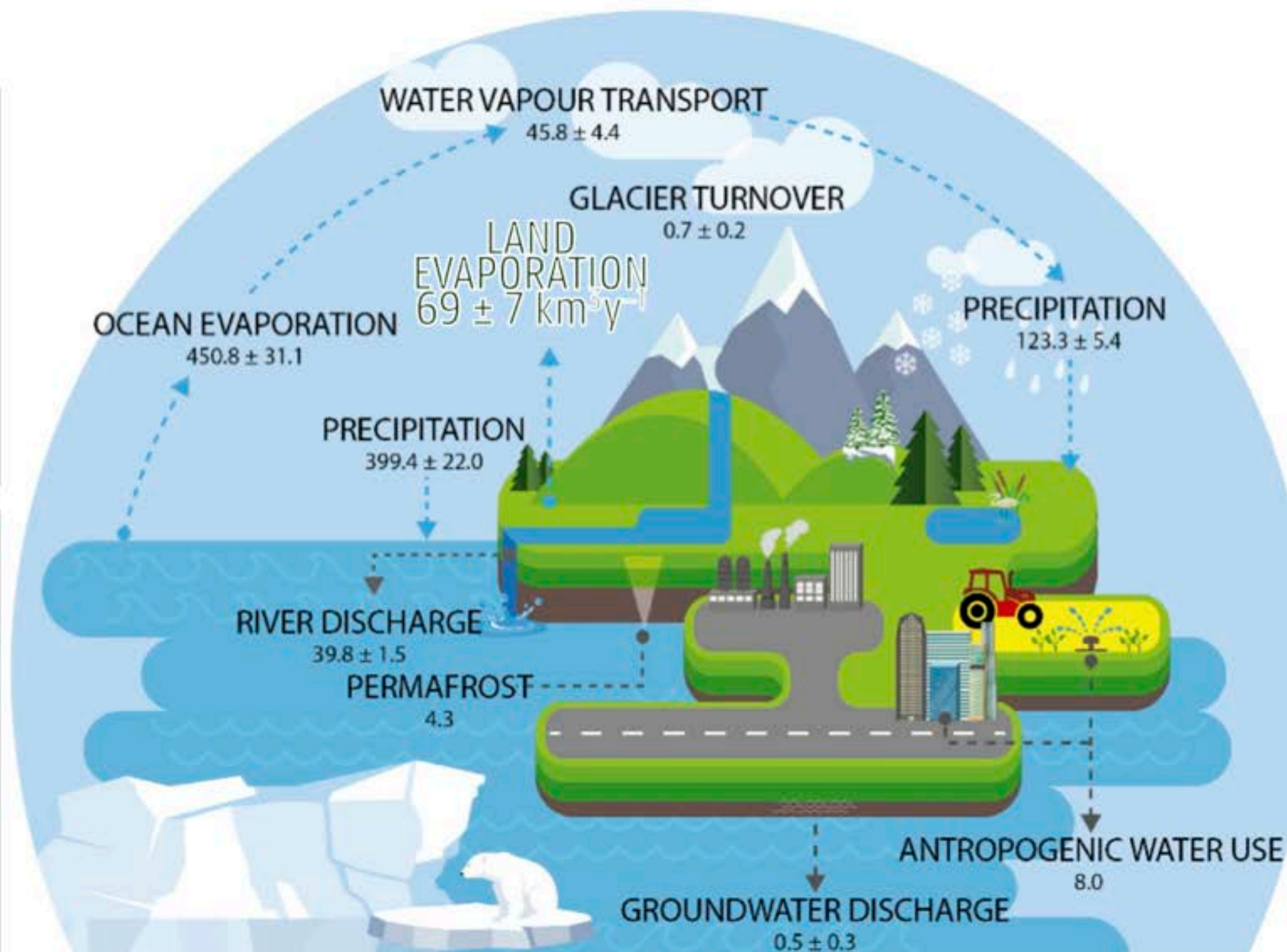
Land Evaporation ('*ET*')

Necessary

1. Climate change diagnosis
2. Hydrometeorology events
3. Water management
4. Agriculture & food security

Poorly understood

1. Scarcity of global measurements
2. Difficult to model
3. 'Invisible': not directly observed from space



Dorigo *et al.* (2021)

Land Evaporation ('ET')

Not observable | Alternative:
To combine observable drivers

Diagnostic regional models
Prognostic global models

$$\lambda E = f(\text{LST, NDVI, etc.})$$

$$\lambda E = \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + \frac{\rho C_p}{r_a}(e^* - e)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + \frac{r_s}{r_a})}$$

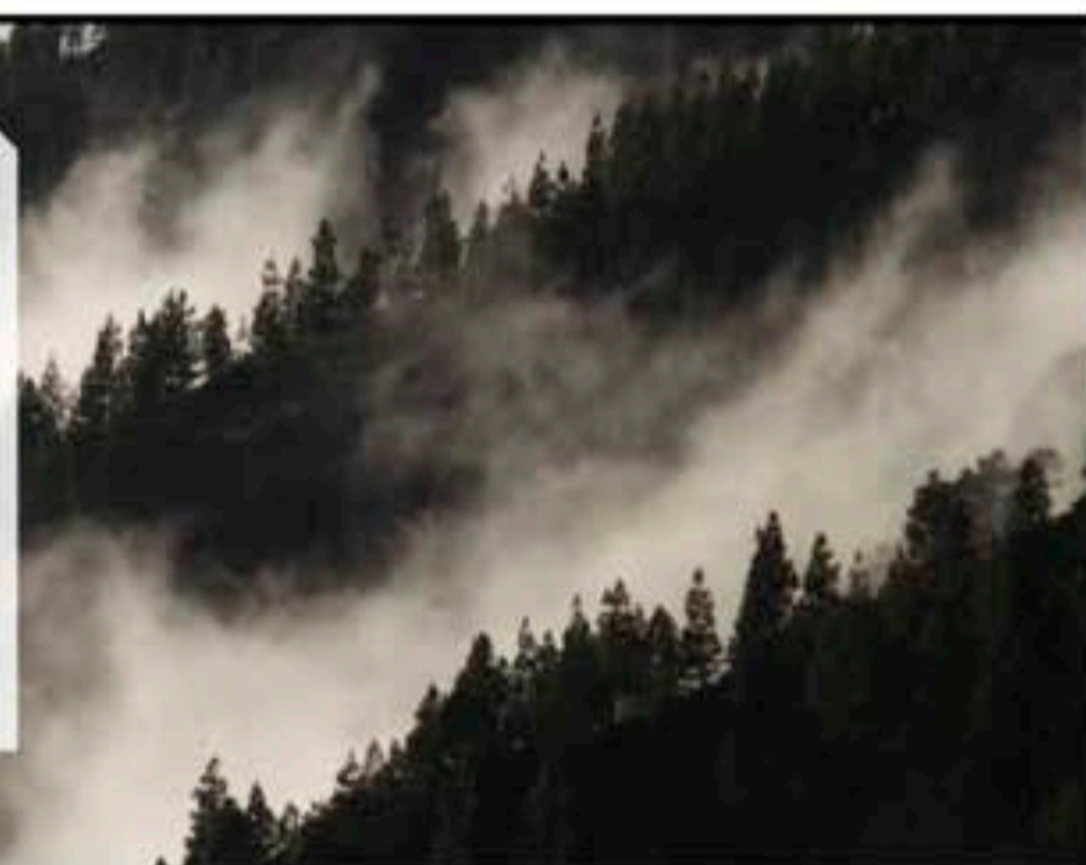


DRIVERS	(SUB-) DAY	SEASON	(MULTI-) YEAR	(MULTI-) DECADE
Radiation	It matters	It matters	It matters	It matters
Soil moisture	It matters	It matters	It matters	It matters
Precipitation	It matters	It matters	It matters	It matters
Temperature	It matters	It matters	It matters	It matters
Vegetation state	Not observed	It matters	It matters	It matters
Air humidity	It matters	It matters	Not observed	Not observed
Wind speed	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed
[CO ₂]	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed
Soil nutrients [...]	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed

 It matters
 Not observed

Land Evaporation ('ET')

Evaporation from Land
ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLE (ECV)
FACTSHEET



ECV IN BRIEF

Domain: Terrestrial
Subdomain: Hydrology
Scientific Area: Hydrosphere
ECV Stewards: Diego Miralles



Evaporation from Land

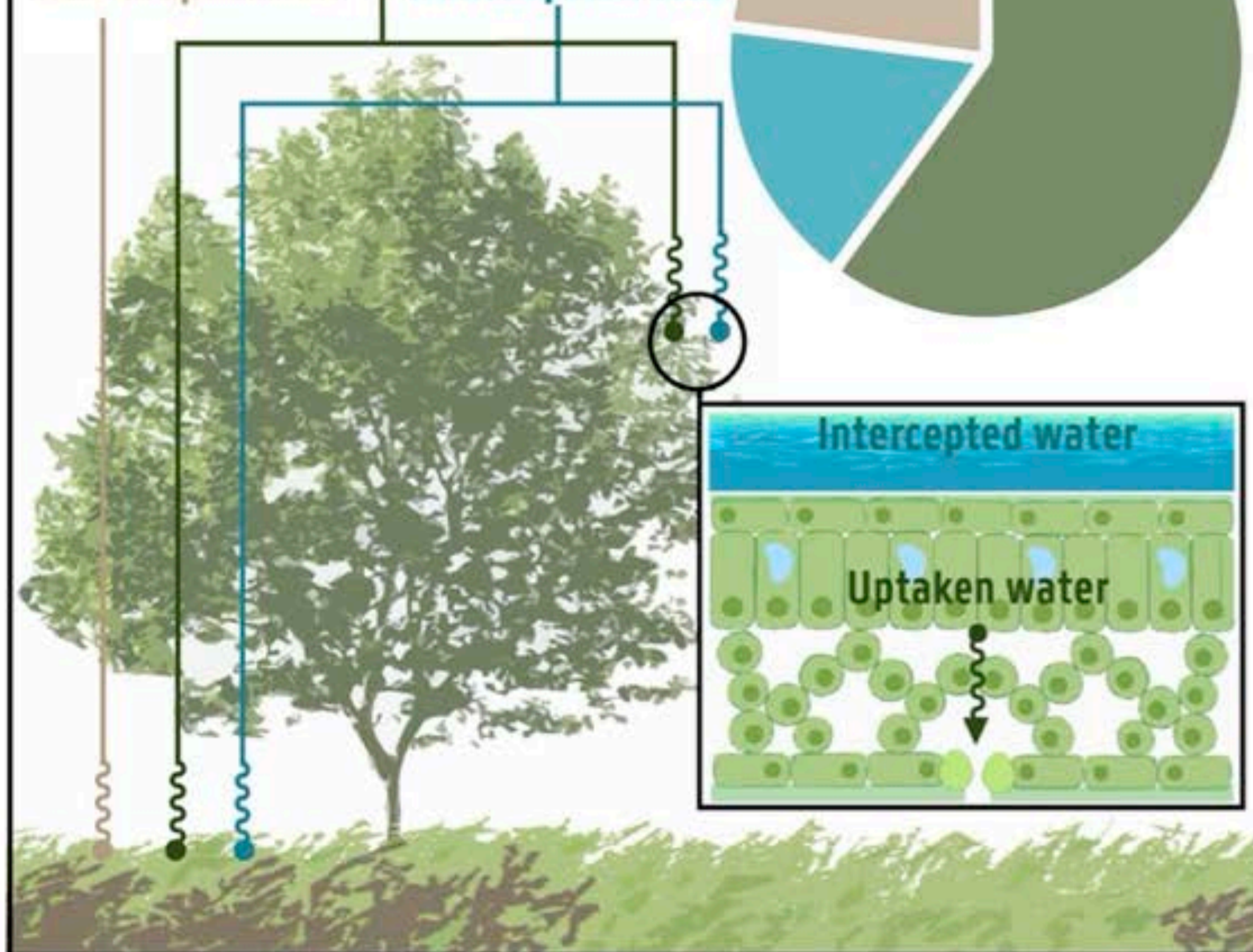
Products: Transpiration
Soil evaporation
Interception loss
Sensible heat flux (?)

ECV Criteria

1. Relevance: Critical for the climate system.
2. Cost effectiveness: Archiving data is affordable.
3. Feasibility: Deriving it globally is feasible. (?)

Evaporation | Latent heat flux

Soil evaporation | Transpiration | Interception loss



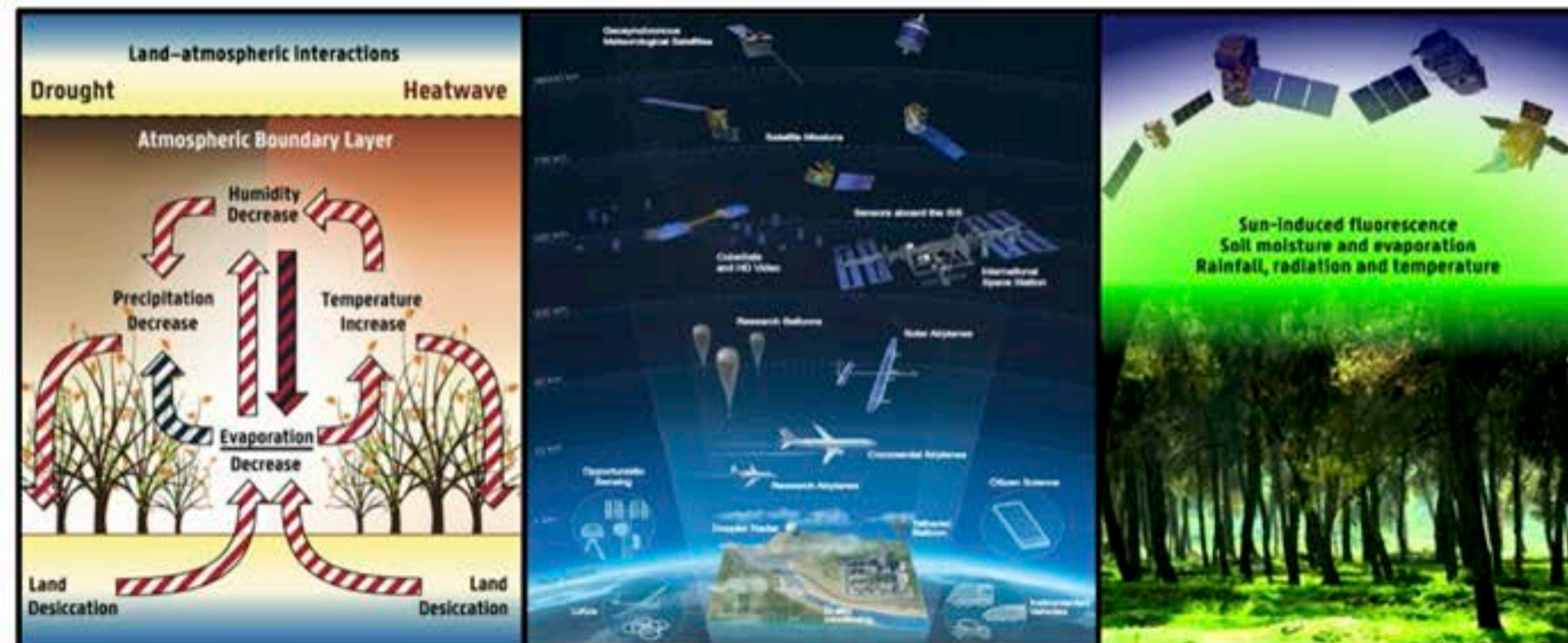
Miralles *et al.* (2020)

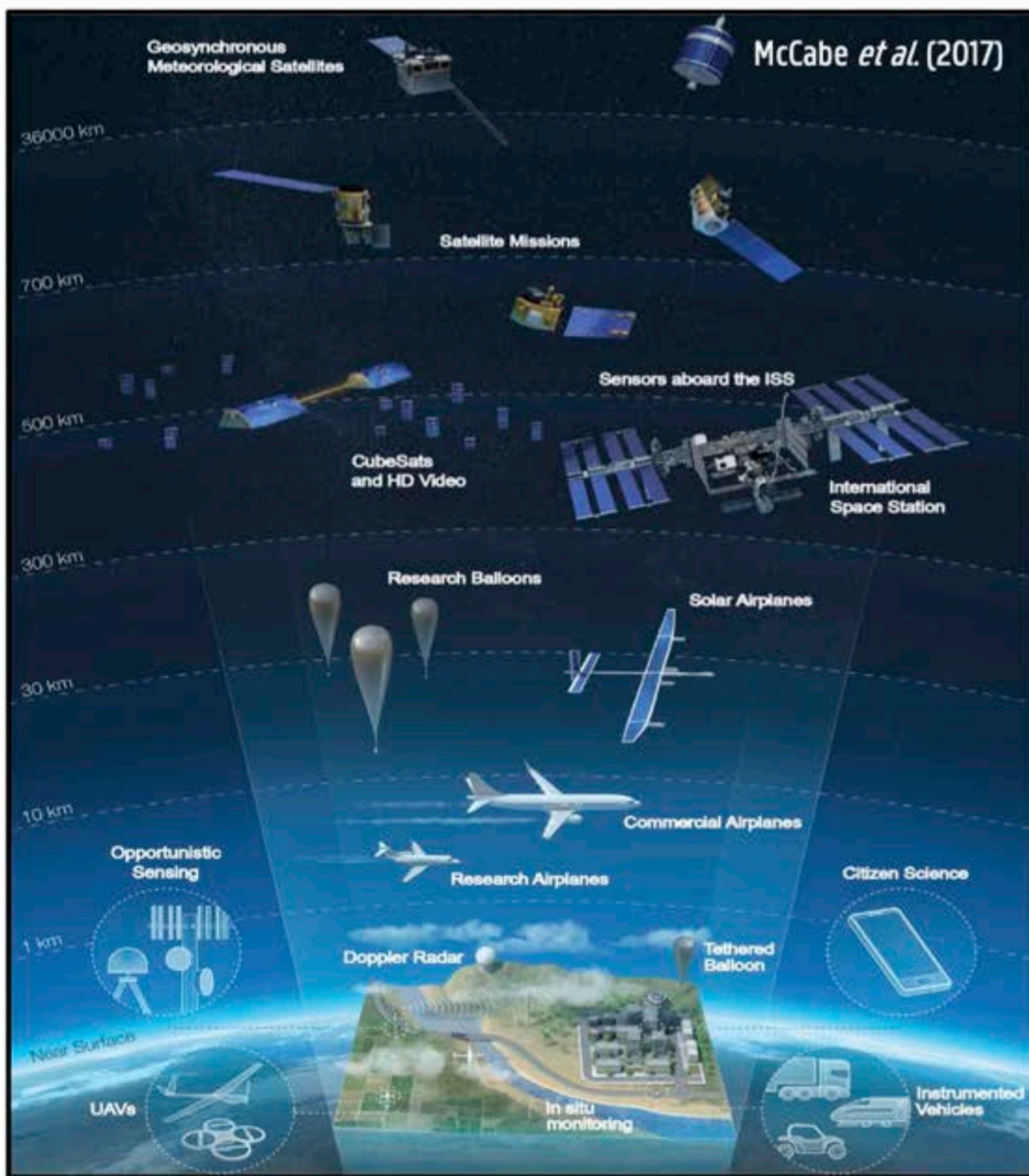
Existing datasets (*non comprehensive*)

PT-JPL	Fisher <i>et al.</i> (2008)
PM-MOD16	Mu <i>et al.</i> (2011)
GLEAM	Miralles <i>et al.</i> (2011)
SEBS	Su <i>et al.</i> (2001)
BESS	Ryu <i>et al.</i> (2011)
FLUXCOM MTE	Jung <i>et al.</i> (2009)
NTSG	Zhang Z. <i>et al.</i> (2010)
SSEBop	Senay <i>et al.</i> (2011)
(Dis)ALEXI	Anderson <i>et al.</i> (2011)
PML	Zhang Y. <i>et al.</i> (2016)
ETMonitor	Hu and Jia (2015)
HOLAPS	Loew <i>et al.</i> (2016)
LSA-SAF	Ghilain <i>et al.</i> (2011)
WECANN	Alemohammad <i>et al.</i> (2017)

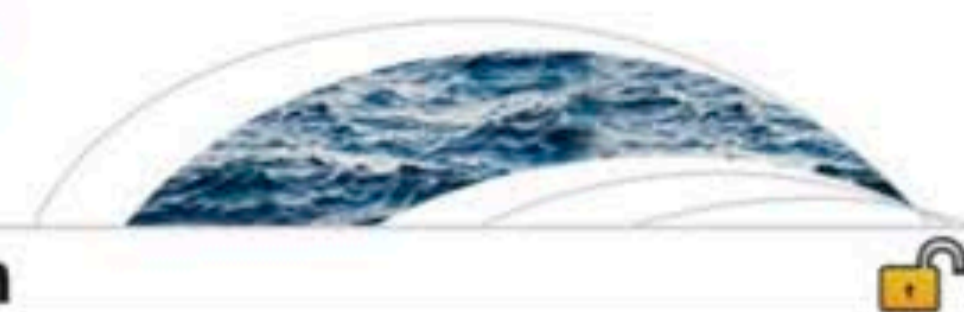
Commonalities & Differences

1. From process-based to statistical models
2. Different degree of reliance on reanalysis data
3. From 1 degree to 1 km and monthly to sub-daily
4. Continental to global coverage
5. Longest records starting in the '80s





AGU PUBLICATIONS



Water Resources Research

The future of evapotranspiration: Global requirements for ecosystem functioning, carbon and climate feedbacks, agricultural management, and water resources

Joshua B. Fisher¹, Forrest Melton², Elizabeth Middleton³, Christopher Hain^{4,5}, Martha Anderson⁶, Richard Allen⁷, Matthew F. McCabe⁸, Simon Hook¹, Dennis Baldocchi⁹, Philip A. Townsend¹⁰, Ayse Kilic¹¹, Kevin Tu¹², Diego D. Miralles¹³, Johan Perret¹⁴, Jean-Pierre Lagouarde¹⁵, Duane Waliser¹, Adam J. Purdy¹, Andrew French¹⁶, David Schimel¹, James S. Famiglietti¹, Graeme Stephens¹, and Eric F. Wood¹⁷

Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 21, 3879–3914, 2017
<https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-21-3879-2017>
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Hydrology and Earth System Sciences
 Open Access EGU



The future of Earth observation in hydrology

Matthew F. McCabe¹, Matthew Rodell², Douglas E. Alsdorf³, Diego G. Miralles⁴, Remko Uijlenhoet⁵, Wolfgang Wagner^{6,7}, Arko Lucieer⁸, Rasmus Houborg¹, Niko E. C. Verhoest⁴, Trenton E. Franz⁹, Jiancheng Shi¹⁰, Huilin Gao¹¹, and Eric F. Wood¹²





Targets & Goals

1. Target accuracy <10% | now trends ($.56 \pm .3 \text{ mm y}^{-2}$)
2. More accurate partitioning (interception loss)
3. Better representation of water stress
4. Resolve snow and ice sublimation explicitly
5. Improved community practice (open data, reported uncertainty, common database, latency, continuity)
6. More coordinated inter-comparisons (WACMOS-ET)
7. Novel means to validate and calibrate models
8. Utilize novel satellite data (SIF, backscatter, LST...)
9. Target res. < 1 km, for agriculture & management
10. Target temporal resolution: sub-daily

International Journal of Applied Earth Observations and Geoinformation 95 (2021) 102240



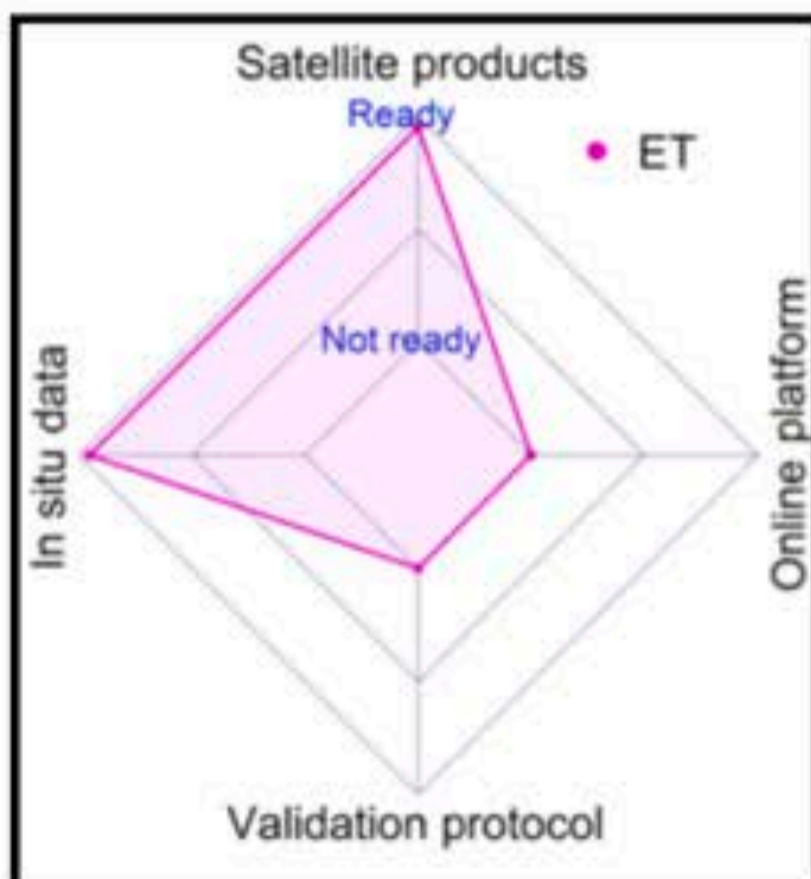
Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

International Journal of Applied Earth
Observations and Geoinformation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jag

Toward operational validation systems for global
satellite-based terrestrial essential climate variables

*'ET is at the lowest level of readiness, due to the lack
of validation good practice protocol and of pilot
online platform'*



Bayat *et al.* (2021)

1. No quality/validation protocol
2. No common data platform
3. Few datasets regularly updated
4. Not always openly accessible
5. No reported uncertainty

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Inter-comparison initiatives

LandFLUX



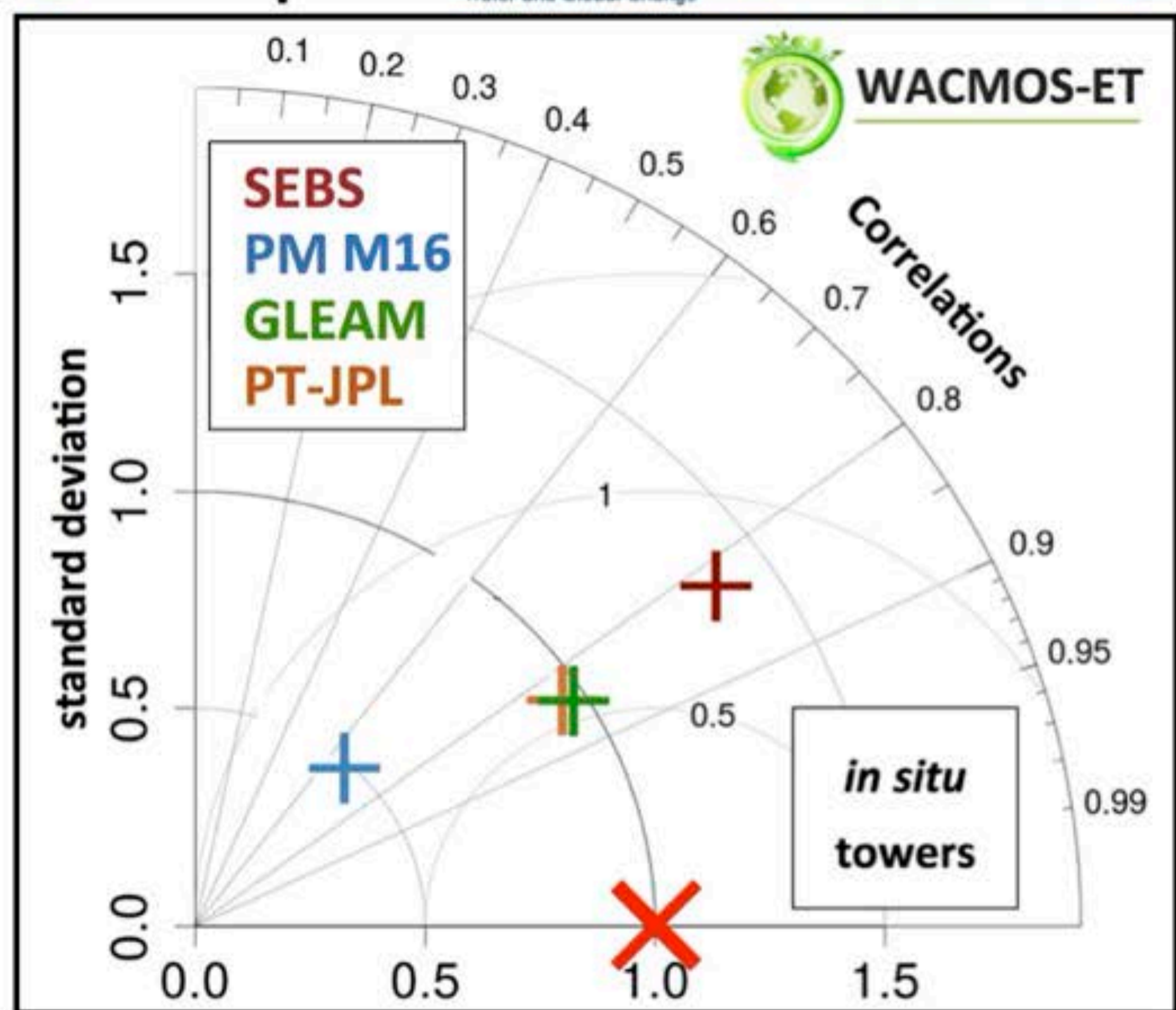
WACMOS-ET



ileaps

WATCH
Water and Global Change

NASA ENERGY AND WATER CYCLE STUDY

Michel *et al.* (2016)

Targets & Goals

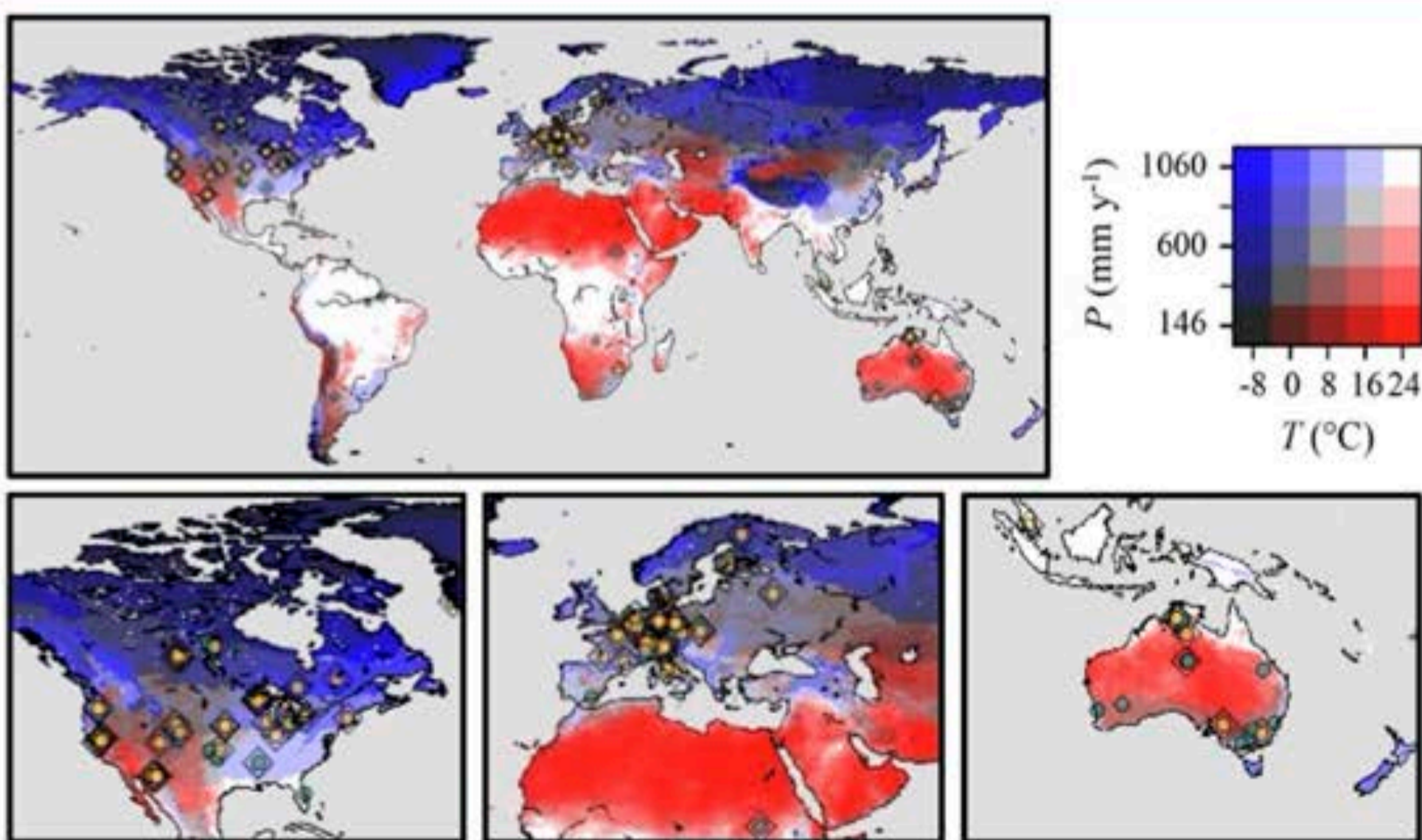
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environment

New validation data



1. Validation (sapflow, lysimeters, scintillometers)
2. Calibration (e.g., machine learning hybrid models)



Martens *et al.* (2020)

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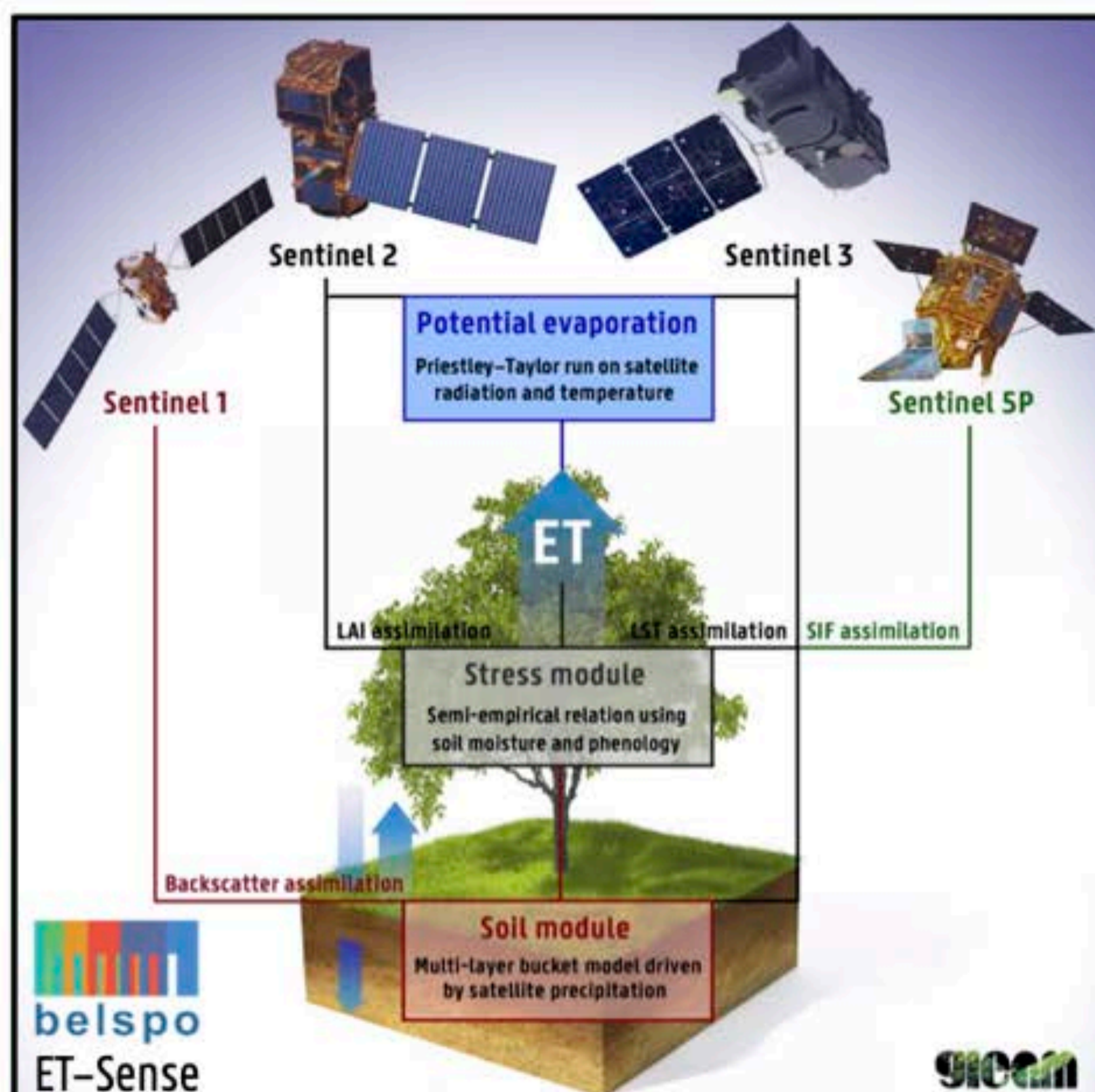
Innovative EO data

Targets & Goals

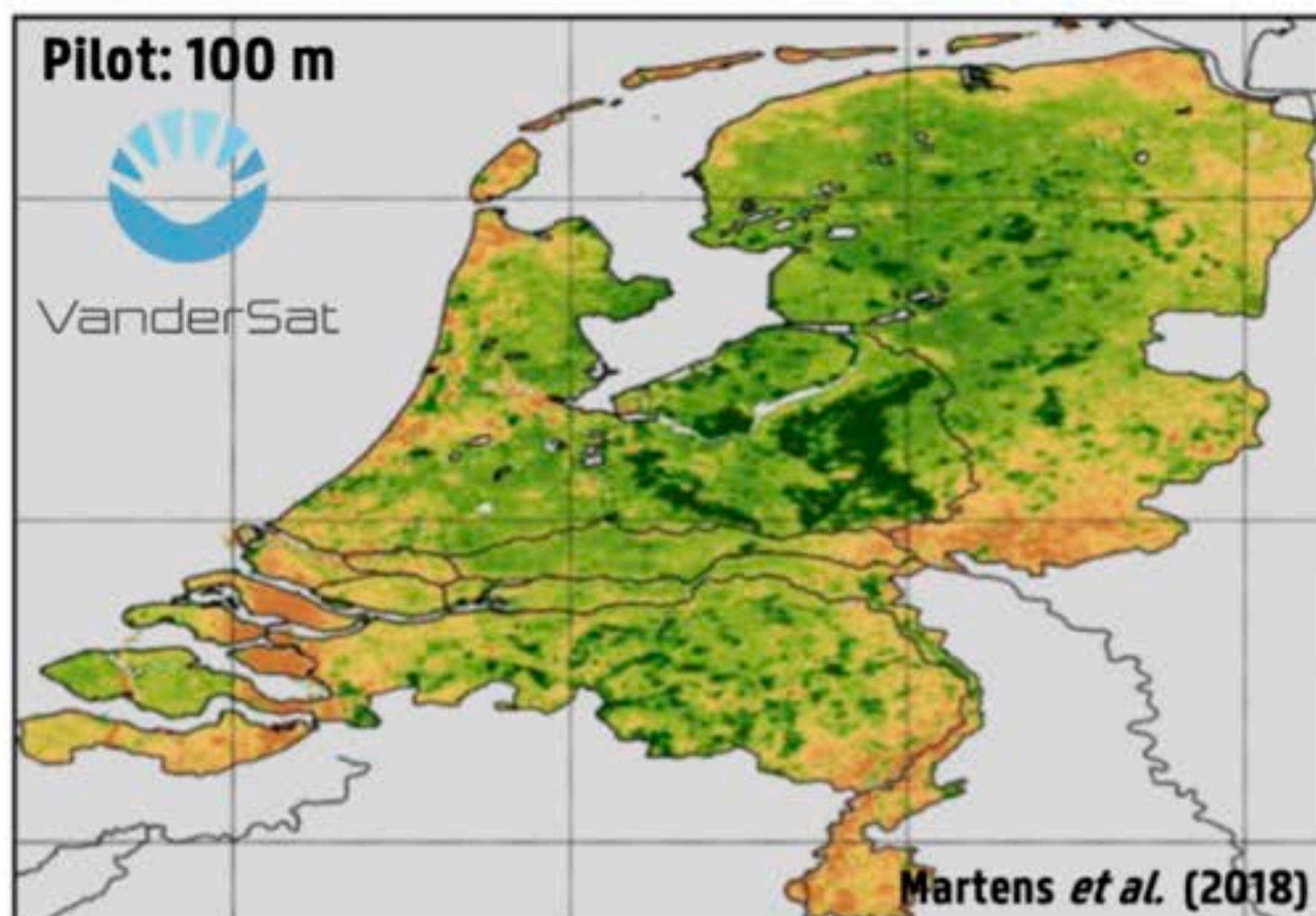
TRISHNA
LSTM

ECOSTRESS

1. New missions (e.g., ECOSTRESS, TRISHNA)
2. New use of current missions (e.g., Sentinels)



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High spatial resolution global

420  600 mm yr⁻¹

Climate change diagnosis
 Benchmarking climate models
 Hydroclimatic extremes



Water management



Agriculture & food security

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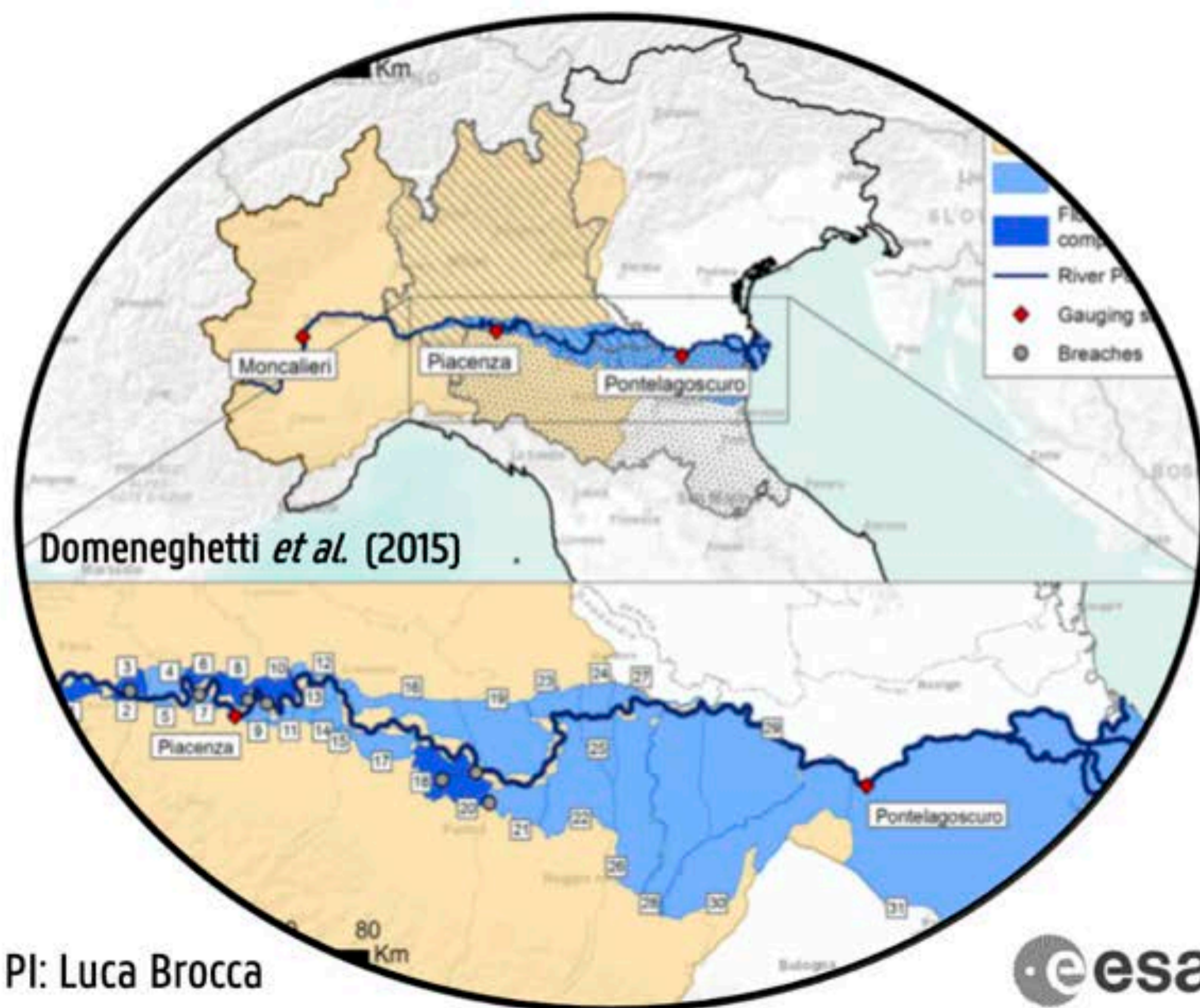


International
Science Council



High temporal resolution globalDTE Hydrology

Prototype of Digital Twin Earth with focus on water cycle, hydrological processes and their impacts

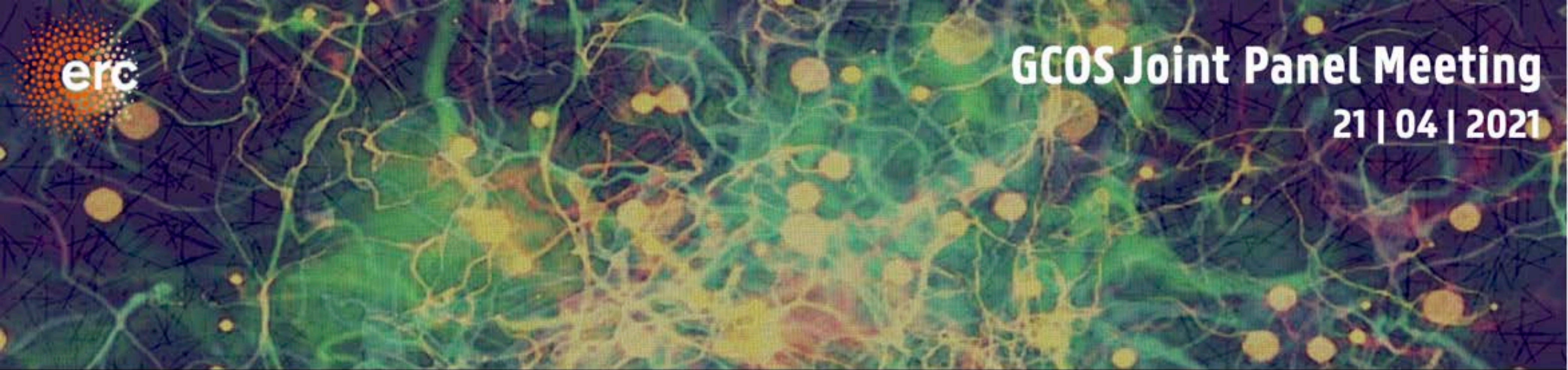
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