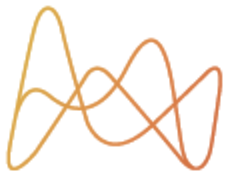


Estimación de Evapotranspiración en áreas boscosas utilizando índices de vegetación satelital multi- sensor

Dr. Verónica D. Barraza Bernadas

Director :
Dr. Francisco M. Grings

Lugar de trabajo: Instituto de Astronomía y Física del Espacio
(IAFE)



$$ET = f(MET)$$

aproximaciones tradicionales están basadas en la utilización de datos de campo (redes meteorológicas) → DATOS PUNTUALES

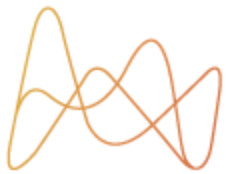
Los sistemas satelitales tienen la potencialidad de aportar información para estimar la ET a nivel regional.

$$ET = f(R_s)$$

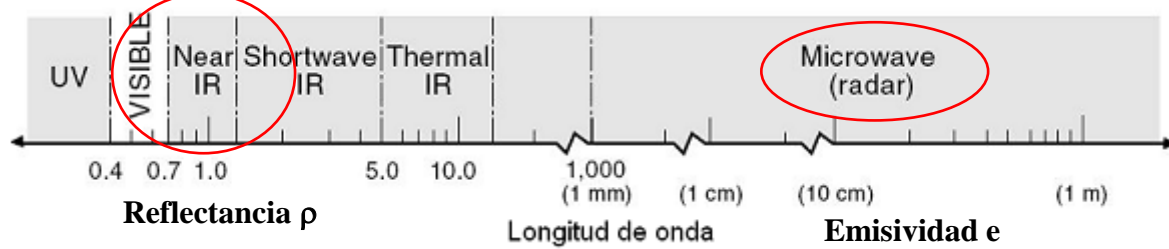
- relaciones empíricas entre ET e índices de vegetación y/o información de temperatura de superficie.

$$ET = f(R_s, MET)$$

- Combinación de relaciones empíricas entre algunas de las variables dependientes y datos meteorológicos.
- modelos de proceso tipo SVAT (Soil- Vegetation- Atmosphere Transfer models)



Bases teóricas : teledetección



Sistemas ópticos

Sistemas de microondas pasivas

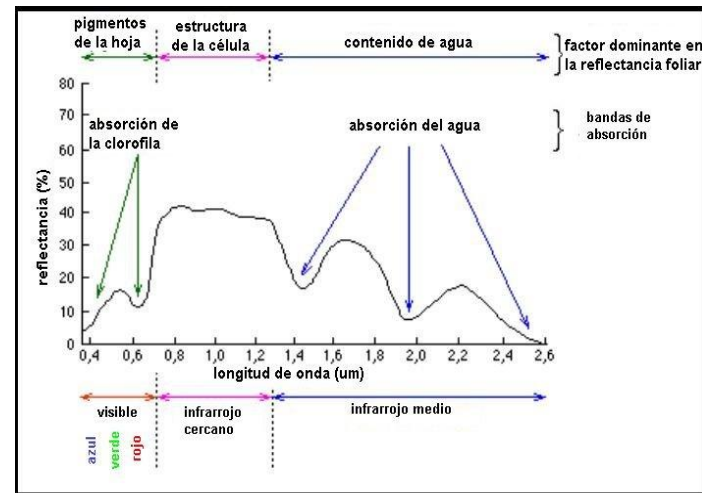
- **resolución espacial:** 30 m-1 km
- **resolución temporal:** 8-16 días
- **Sensibilidad:** Factores geométricos y estructuras moleculares

- > 25 km
- 1-3 días
- Factores geométricos y dieléctricos

Que son los índices de vegetación?

$$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{nir} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{nir} + \rho_{red}}$$

$$EVI = G \frac{\rho_{nir} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{nir} + C_1 \cdot \rho_{red} - C_2 \cdot \rho_{blue} + L}$$



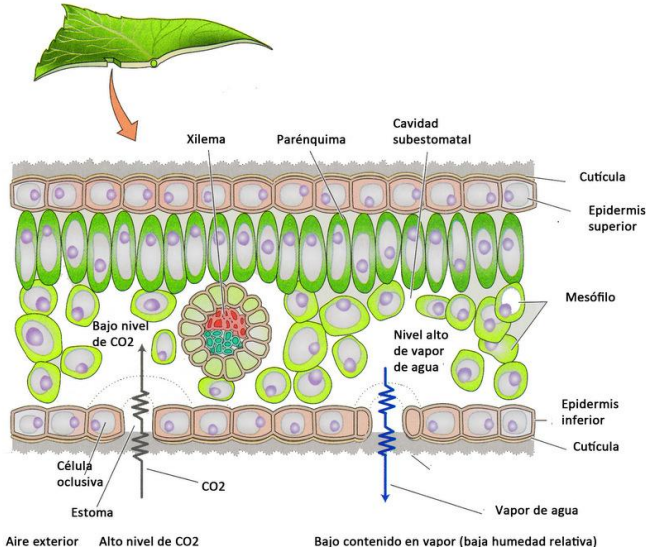


Marco teórico metodológico

$ET = f(R_s, MET)$

Penman-monteith

$$ET_o = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\Delta(Rn - G) + \rho_a c_p \frac{(e_s - e_a)}{r_a}}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + \frac{r_s}{r_a})} \right)$$

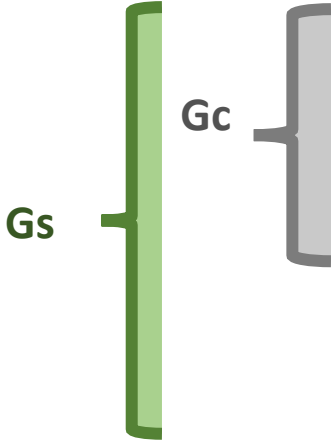


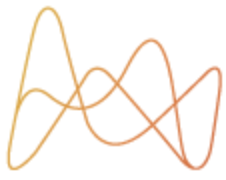
Resistencia superficial

$r_s = 1 / G_s$

conductancia superficial

$g_s \times LAI$





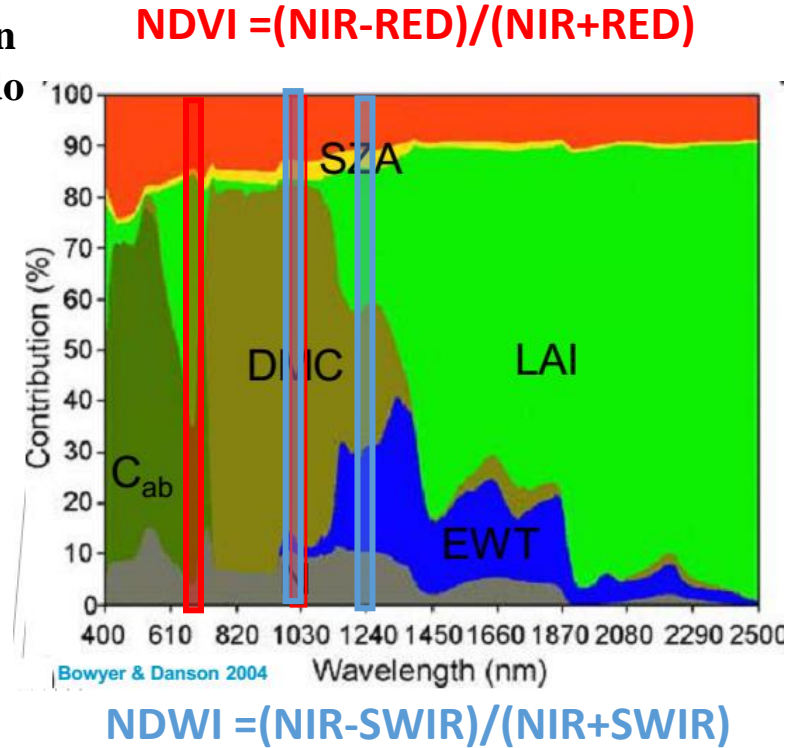
Bases teóricas

$$g_s = f(\text{VPD}, \text{PAR}, \text{LAI}, g_{\text{max}}, T_a)$$

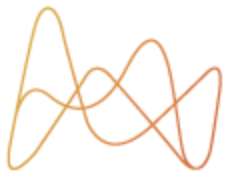
- g_s está relacionado con la concentración de clorofila en las hojas → correlacionado con RED y se espera que con el NDVI y EVI.
- g_s está relacionado con el contenido de agua de las hojas → correlacionado con SWIR y se espera que con el NDWI.



Yebra et al., (2013) realizó un producto de G_c global, utilizando los índices ópticos.



- Estos sistemas ópticos presentan algunas desventajas:
 - (1) una baja resolución temporal,
 - (2) necesidad de corrección atmosférica
 - (3) Baja sensibilidad relativa al contenido de agua de la vegetación (solo es sensible al contenido de agua en las hojas).



- **Li et al. (2009) y Min et al. (2006)** desarrollaron una nueva técnica para estimar la fracción de ET utilizando un **índice de diferencia en frecuencia en microondas pasivas** (EDVI- microwave emissivity difference index) a partir de datos de microondas pasivas multifrecuencia, y multisensor, para un bosque decido en EE.UU.
- Aunque están caracterizados por una baja resolución espacial (del orden de 25 Km x 25 Km), los sensores de microondas pasivas presentan varias ventajas:
 - (1) gran sensibilidad al contenido de agua de la vegetación.
 - (2) alta revisita temporal (1-3 días) diaria y horaria (día y noche).
 - (3) se ven menos afectados por las condiciones atmosféricas que los sistemas ópticos.

$$\bullet G_s = f (\text{VPD, Potencial agua, CO}_2, \text{PAR,} \dots)$$

→ se espera que correlacione con variaciones en el contenido de agua en la canopea y por consiguiente con índices de frecuencia en microondas.

El objetivo principal fue el desarrollo y evaluación de una metodología para estimar ET (LE) en áreas boscosas, de sencilla aplicación a escala regional, a partir de información satelital multisensor de utilidad para diferentes usuarios.

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Passive microwave and optical index approaches for estimating surface conductance and evapotranspiration in forest ecosystems

Verónica Barraza^{a,*}, Natalia Restrepo-Coupe^b, Alfredo Huete^b, Francisco Grings^a, Eva Van Gorsel^c

^a Instituto de Astronomía y Física del Espacio (IAFE, CONICET-UBA), Pabellón IAFE, CABA, Buenos Aires, Argentina
^b Plant Functional Biology and Climate Change Cluster (C3), University of Technology Sydney (UTS), Broadway, NSW 2007, Australia
^c CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere Flagship, Canberra, ACT, Australia

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 Surface conductance

ABSTRACT

In this study, we evaluated and compared optical and passive microwave index based retrievals of face conductance (G_s) and evapotranspiration (ET) following the Penman–Monteith (PM) approach methodology was evaluated over the growing season at five FLUXNET sites in the USA and Aust encompassing three forest types, deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF) evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF). A subset of G_s values were regressed against individual and com indices of NDWI, EVI, and FI (microwave frequency index), and used to parameterize the PM equation retrievals of ET (PM- G_s). For this purpose, we used MODIS (MYD09A1) and AMSR-E passive micro data to compute the VIs. Model performance was quantitatively evaluated through comparative ana of the regression coefficients (r^2), and root mean square errors (RMSE). All indices correlated well w over deciduous broadleaf forests, explaining 40–60% of G_s variations, however, the optical-based m had lower RMSE than the microwave FI model. In contrast, the FI model yielded the best perform estimate G_s in evergreen forests (EBF and ENF). Overall, a combined microwave-optical model res in the best G_s estimates in these evergreen forests compared with the individual model approach general, the PM-models explained more than 70% of the variance in LE with RMSE lower than 20 W Based on these results, we developed a new approach combining optical and passive microwave in based on their spatial vs. temporal synergies to generate G_s time series. This combined optical-micro approach produced the best ET estimates for evergreen forest and offered a robust approach for decid forest without sacrificing precision.

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Estimation of latent heat flux over savannah vegetation across the North Australian Tropical Transect from multiple sensors and global meteorological data

Verónica Barraza^{a,*}, Natalia Restrepo-Coupe^b, Alfredo Huete^b, Francisco Grings^a, Jason Beringer^{c,e}, James Cleverly^{d,f}, Derek Eamus^{d,e}

^a Instituto de Astronomía y Física del Espacio (IAFE-UBA-CONICET), CABA, Buenos Aires, Argentina
^b Climate Change Cluster, University of Technology Sydney (UTS), NSW, 2007, Australia
^c School of Earth and Environment, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, 6009, Australia
^d School of Life Sciences, University of Technology Sydney (UTS), NSW, 2007, Australia
^e Australian Supersite Network, Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia
^f Australian Supersite Network, Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network, University of Technology Sydney, PO Box 123, Broadway, NSW 2007, Australia

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 Surface conductance
 North Australian Tropical Transect
 OzFlux

ABSTRACT

Latent heat flux (LE) and corresponding water loss in non-moisture-limited ecosystems are well correlated to radiation and temperature. By contrast, in savannahs and arid and semi-arid lands LE is mostly driven by available water and the vegetation exerts a strong control over the rate of transpiration. Therefore, LE models that use optical vegetation indices (VIs) to represent the vegetation component (transpiration as a function of surface conductance, G_s) generally overestimate water fluxes in water-limited ecosystems. In this study, we evaluated and compared optical and passive microwave index based retrievals of G_s and LE derived using the Penman–Monteith (PM) formulation over the North Australian Tropical Transect (NATT). The methodology was evaluated at six eddy covariance (EC) sites from the OzFlux network. To parameterize the PM equation for retrievals of LE (PM- G_s), a subset of G_s values was derived from meteorological and EC flux observations and regressed against individual and combined satellite indices, from (1) MODIS AQUA: the Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) and the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI); and from (2) AMSR-E passive microwave: frequency index (FI), polarization index (PI), vegetation optical depth (VOD) and soil moisture (SM) products. Similarly, we combined optical and passive microwave indices (multi-sensor model) to estimate weekly G_s values, and evaluated their spatial and temporal synergies. The multi-sensor approach explained 40–80% of LE variance at some sites, with root mean square errors (RMSE) lower than 20 W/m² and demonstrated better performance to other satellite-based estimates of LE. The optical indices represented potential G_s associated with the phenological status of the vegetation (e.g. leaf area index, chlorophyll content) at finer spatial resolution. The microwave indices provided information about water availability and moisture stress (e.g. water content in leaves and shallow soil depths, atmospheric demand) at a high temporal resolution, thereby providing a scaling factor for potential G_s . We applied the newly proposed G_s model to estimate LE at regional scale using global meteorological data. Our derivation could be extended to continental scales providing equally robust estimates of LE in arid and semi-arid biomes. A more accurate estimation of G_s and LE across different savannah classes will improve the analysis of water use efficiency under drought conditions, which is of importance to climate change studies of water, carbon and energy cycling.

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Índices ópticos

$$\text{NDVI} = \frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{\rho_2 + \rho_1} \quad \text{Índice de vegetación normalizado}$$

$$\text{EVI} = \frac{2.5 * (\rho_2(\rho_1))}{(\rho_2 + 6 * \rho_1 + 6.5 * \rho_3 + 1)} \quad \text{Índice de Vegetación mejorado}$$

$$\text{NDWI} = \frac{\rho_2 - \rho_5}{\rho_2 + \rho_5} \quad \text{Índice de agua normalizado}$$

- ✓ Índices de verdor o de agua
- ✓ Independiente del tipo de cobertura

Índice de microondas pasivas

Índice de Frecuencia

$$\text{FI} = \frac{\text{Tbv}(\text{Kabanda}) - \text{Tbv}(\text{Xbanda})}{\text{Tbv}(\text{Kabanda}) + \text{Tbv}(\text{Xbanda})} * 2$$

Índice de Polarización

$$\text{PI} = \frac{\text{Tbv}(\text{Xbanda}) - \text{Tbh}(\text{Xbanda})}{\text{Tbv}(\text{Xbanda}) + \text{Tbh}(\text{Xbanda})} * 2$$

Productos derivados del modelo
LPRM, Banda X:
VOD y SM

- ✓ dependiente del tipo de cobertura y de la longitud de onda



Contenido de agua Y del suelo
de la vegetación



Diferencias

VOD o SM

versus

FI o PI

✓ **Producto**

- ✓ **Depende de más parámetros**
- ✓ **Esta corregido por factores geométricos y por la influencia del suelo**



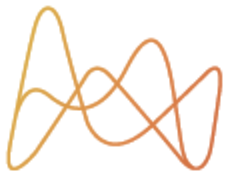
- ✓ **Si están bien determinado los parámetros, VOD o SM daría la mejor aproximación**

✓ **Índice**

- ✓ **Depende de las observaciones**
- ✓ **No esta corregido por factores geométricos, ni por la influencia del suelo**

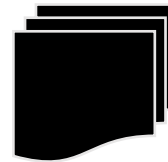
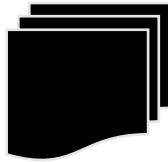
No

- ✓ **Si bien se utilizaron todos los índices para evaluar cada objetivo particular, solamente se mostraran los mejores resultados obtenidos.**

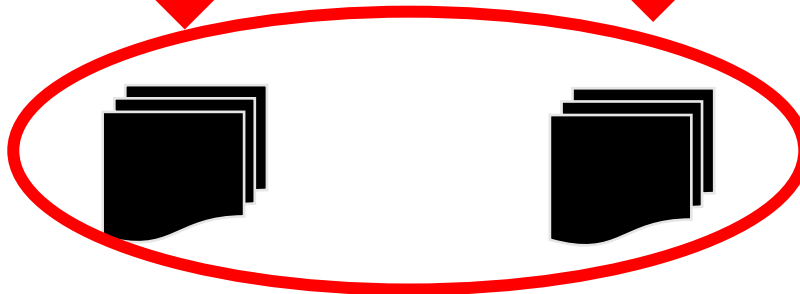


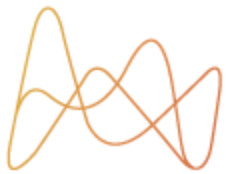
Variables

ÍNDICES	MIIs	VIIs
SENSOR	AMSR-E	MODIS
Resolución espacial	25 Km	500 m
Resolución Temporal	1-3 días	8 días

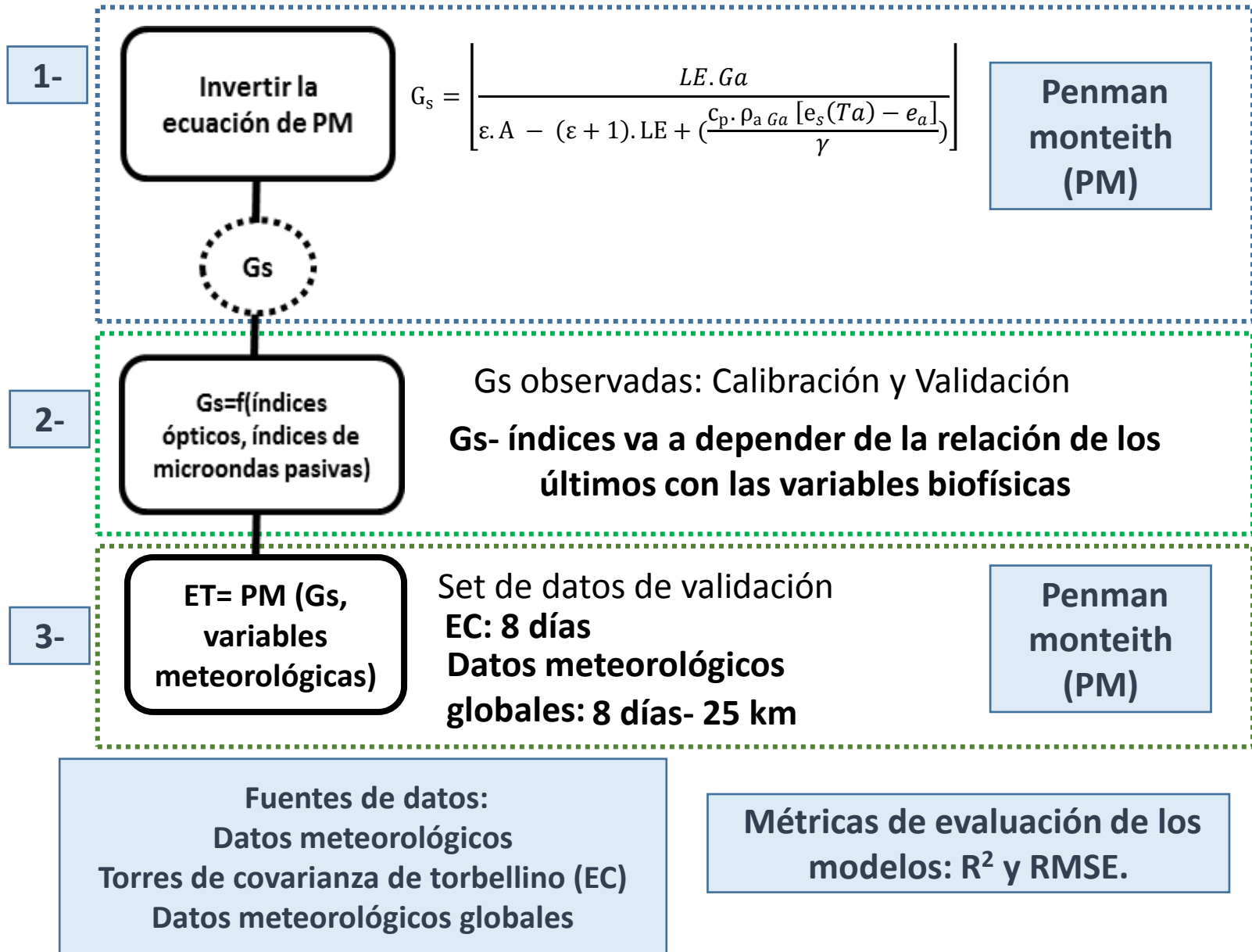


8 días- 25 km





Metodología propuesta



Estimación y validación de Evapotranspiración y Conductancia superficial en áreas boscosas a partir de datos satelitales utilizando enfoques basados en la ecuación de Penman-Monteith y torres de flujo

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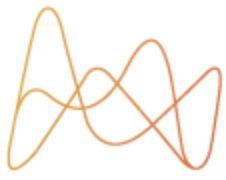
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OBJETIVO:

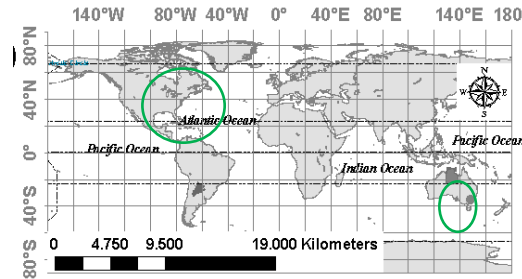
- Evaluar la estimación de ET combinado información de índices de vegetación de microondas pasivas y ópticos utilizando el enfoque de Penman-Monteith (PM) para diferentes ecosistemas boscosos de EE.UU y Australia.

En particular:

- 1) evaluar la capacidad de los índices de microondas y ópticos para estimar Gs y ET;**
- 2) evaluar la capacidad de estimar ET combinando información satelital para estimar Gs e información meteorológica;**
- 3) comparar ambos enfoques (óptico y microondas), evaluando el error en la estimación de Gs y ET independientemente,**
- 4) proponer nuevos modelos basados en la combinación de índices ópticos y de microondas.**

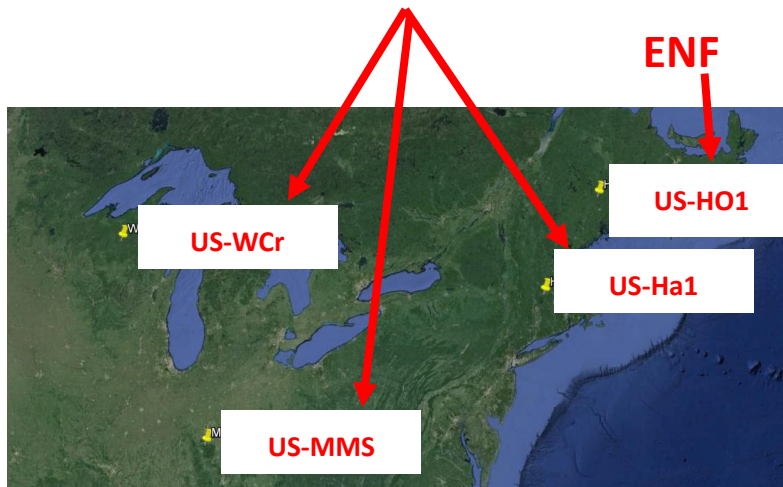


FLUXNET



Los datos de las torres (EC) fueron filtrados en función de la QA/QC utilizando un protocolo estándar. Se agregaron los datos EC a valores promedios cada 8-días.

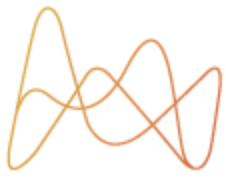
DBF



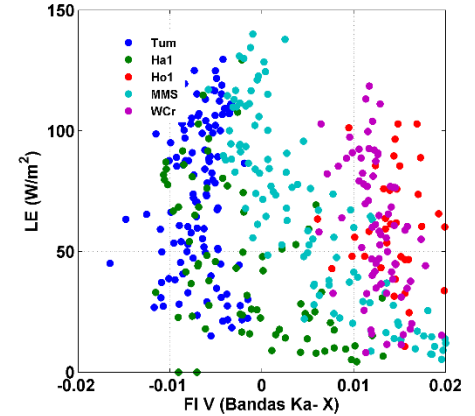
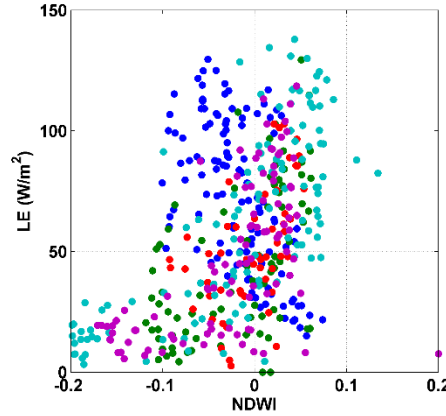
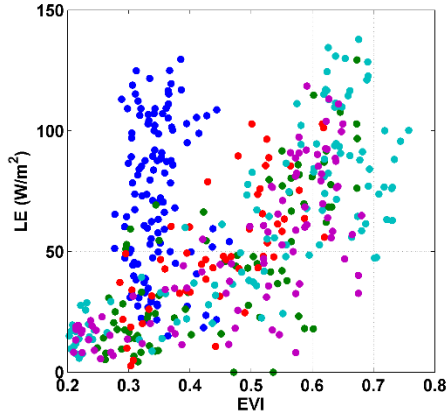
EBF



Aclaración: se filtraron los datos tanto de las torres como de los índices para la época invernal (presencia de nieve).
Trabajo temporada de crecimiento



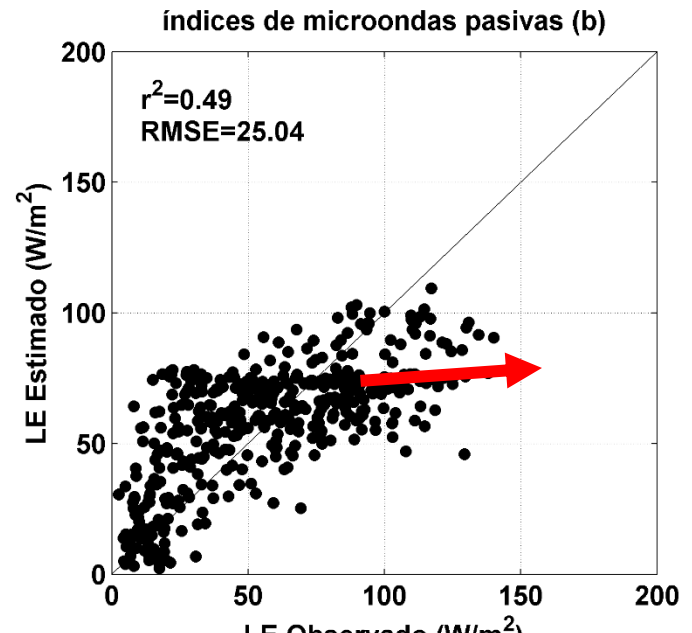
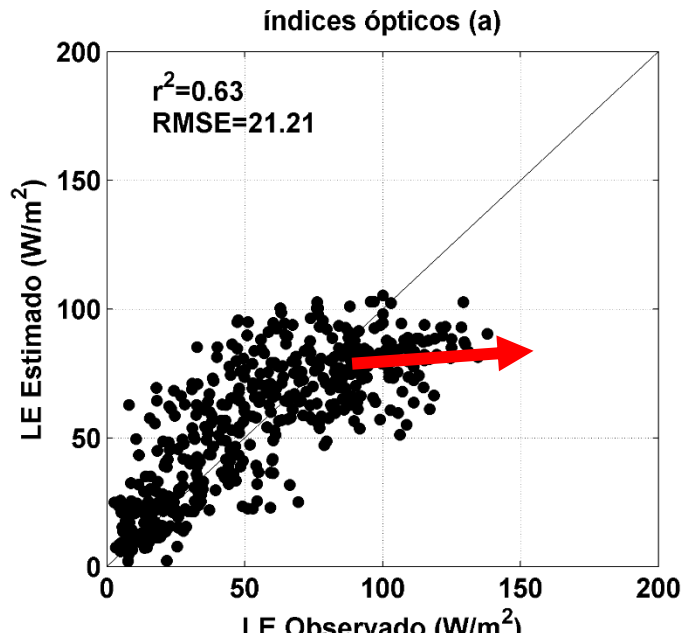
1- LE- VI-FI

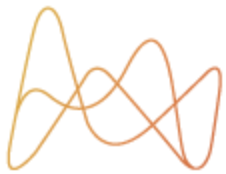


Ec. exponencial

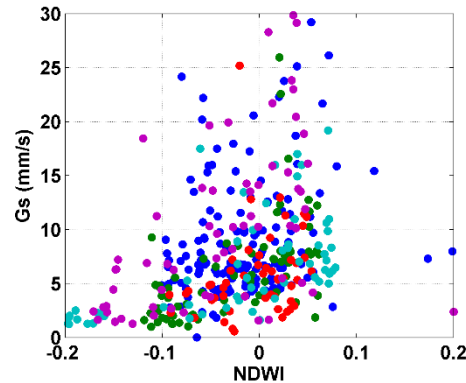
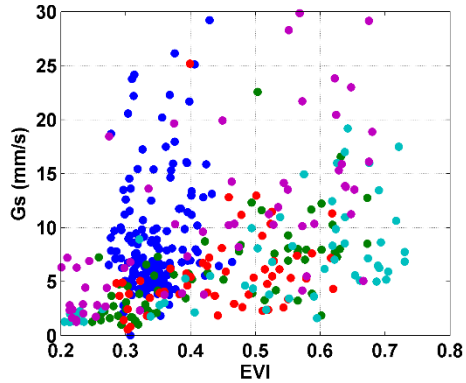
Ec. polinómica

Resultados

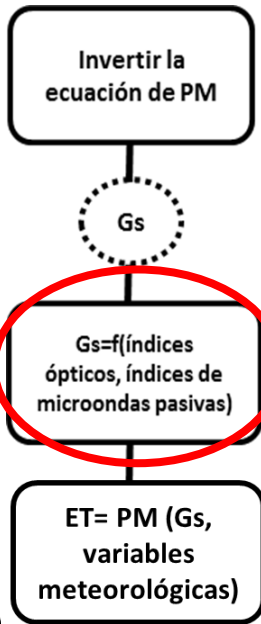
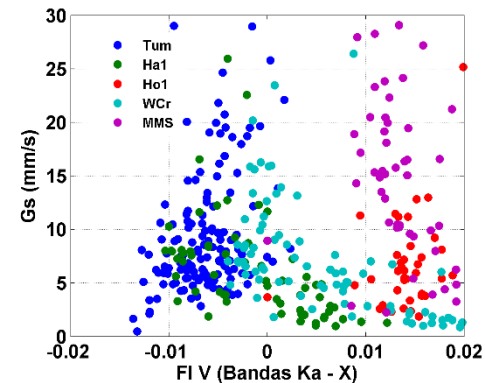




Ec. exponencial

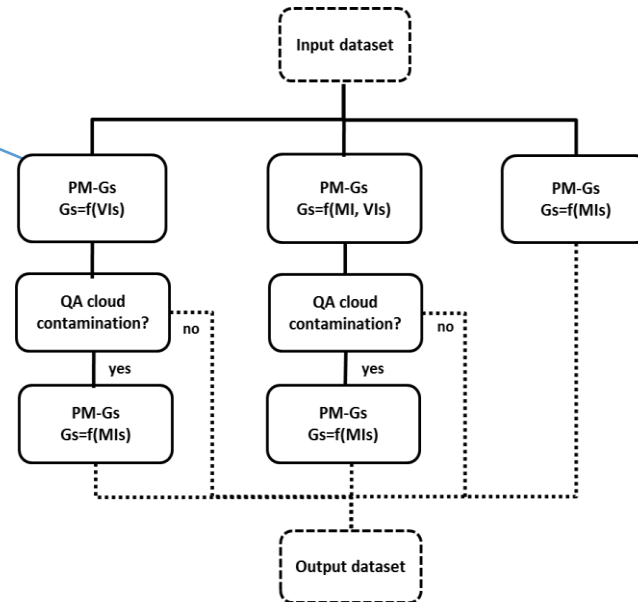


Ec. polinómica



Múltiples

Regresión múltiple



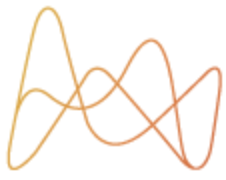


Resultados

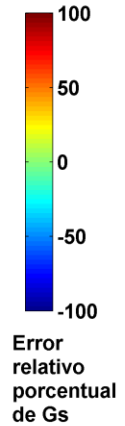
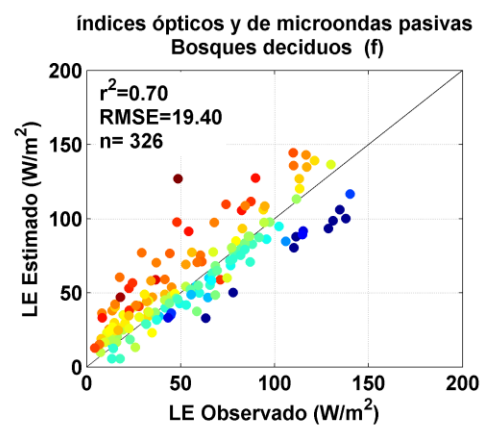
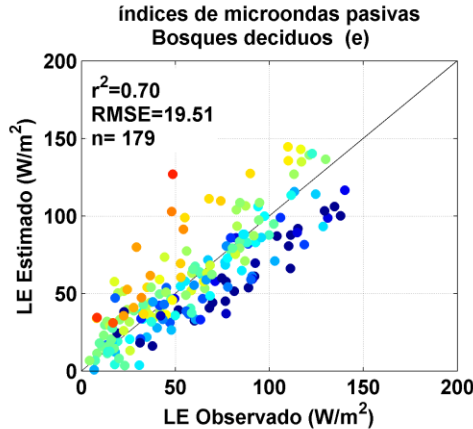
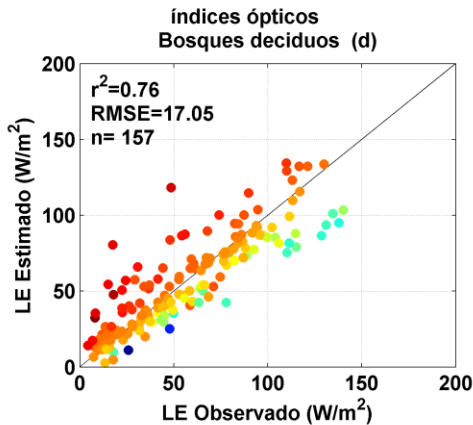
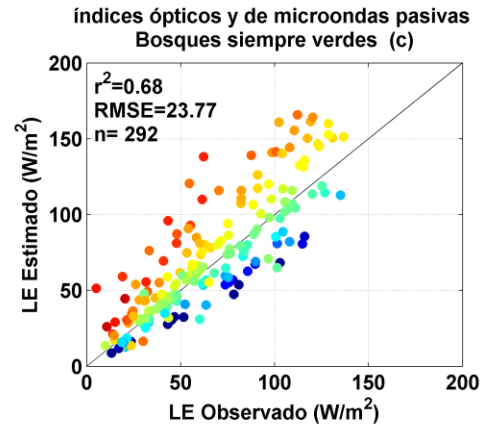
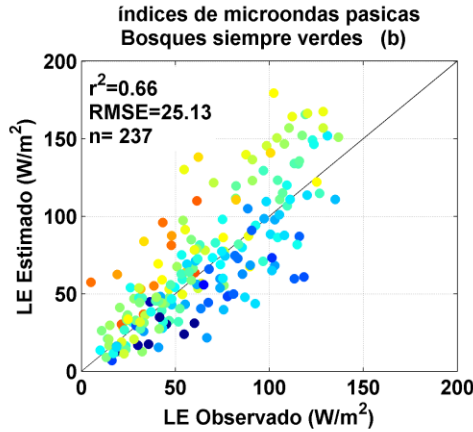
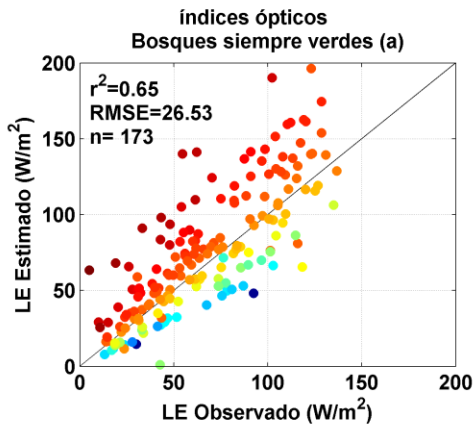
- El **modelo de EVI** presentó el mejor ajuste, con valores de **$r^2 > 0,6$** , para todos los **bosques deciduos (DBF)** . La validación : **30-60% de la varianza de G_s** , con valores de **RMSE que varían entre 2,5-3,0 mm/s**.
- Para los bosques deciduos (DBF) el **modelo de FI** muestra **valores de r^2 similares** a los obtenidos con el índice EVI, pero con valores de **RMSE mayores**.
- El modelo de **FI, EVI-FI** explicaron un **20% de la varianza de G_s** para los **bosques siempre verdes (EBF, ENF)**. Los índices ópticos solamente un **10%**. Los valores de **RMSE varían entre 2,65-4 mm/s**.

Ópticos N= 173 y 157

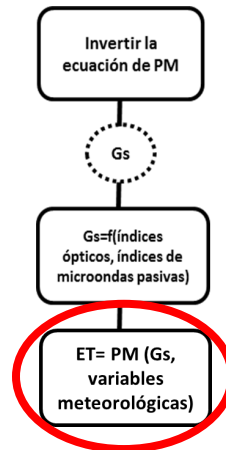
Nombre	IGBP	VI-FI- multisensor					
		VI-FI	n	r^2_{IGBP}	RMSE (W/ m^2)	$r^2_{Gso-Gse}$	RMSE (W/ m^2)
Tum	EBF	EVI-FI	292	0,20	3,54	0,20	3,77
Ho1	ENF	NDWI-FI				0,20	2,61
Ha1	DBF	NDWI	326	0,45	3,39	0,42	2,82
MMS	DBF	NDWI				0,50	3,32
WCr	DBF	EVI				0,75	3,37



LE (GS-PM)



- Para los **bosques siempre verdes el modelo multisensor** y para los **bosques deciduos el modelo Gs-VIs** resultaron ser los mejores modelos, respectivamente, en función a las métricas de evaluación.
- Para los **bosques deciduos el modelo multisensor es una aproximación robusta** (r^2 y RMSE) **aumentando en más del 50% el número de datos disponibles.**

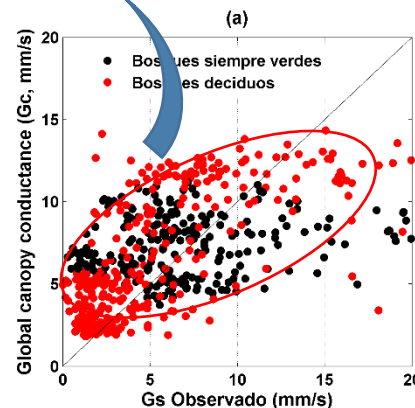




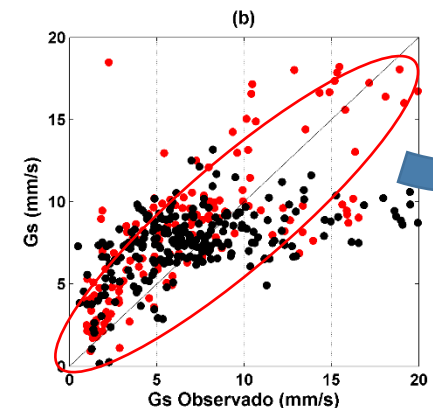
- Las estimaciones de LE obtenido según el enfoque PM-Gs resultaron ser mejores, en términos de r^2 y RMSE, que las estimaciones derivadas de regresiones directas entre VIs o FI y LE.
- Los resultados obtenidos mostraron que ambos índices ópticos, **NDWI y EVI**, se encuentran relacionados con las variaciones de Gs en bosques deciduos, lo que posibilita el uso de información satelital para estimar dicho parámetro.
- En general, más del 40% de las variaciones en Gs se ha explicado utilizando series de tiempo de índices de microondas, lo que se corresponde con lo obtenido por Min y Lin, [2006].

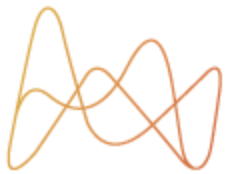
DBF: 20-40% y EBF / ENF= 0-36% (doble de error)

Yebara et al., (2013)



DBF: 40-75% y EBF / ENF= 20%





Estimación de la conductancia superficial y evapotranspiración a lo largo de la transecta del norte de Australia usando múltiples sensores

OBJETIVOS:

- Evaluar y comparar la estimación de G_s a partir de una combinación de índices ópticos y de microondas pasivas con observaciones de EC.
- Evaluar el desempeño del modelo de G_s en la estimación de ET a nivel local (combinando con EC) y regional (datos meteorológicos globales).



Estimation of latent heat flux over savannah vegetation across the North Australian Tropical Transect from multiple sensors and global meteorological data

Verónica Barraza^{a,*}, Natalia Restrepo-Coupe^b, Alfredo Huete^b, Francisco Grings^a, Jason Beringer^{c,d}, James Cleverly^{d,e}, Derek Eamus^{d,e}

^a Instituto de Astronomía y Física del Espacio (IAFE-UBA-CONICET), CABA, Buenos Aires, Argentina

^b Climate Change Cluster, University of Technology Sydney (UTS), NSW, 2007, Australia

^c School of Earth and Environment, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, 6009, Australia

^d School of Life Sciences, University of Technology Sydney (UTS), NSW, 2007, Australia

^e Australian SuperSite Network, Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia

* Australian SuperSite Network, Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network, The University of Technology Sydney, PO Box 123, Broadway, NSW 2007, Australia

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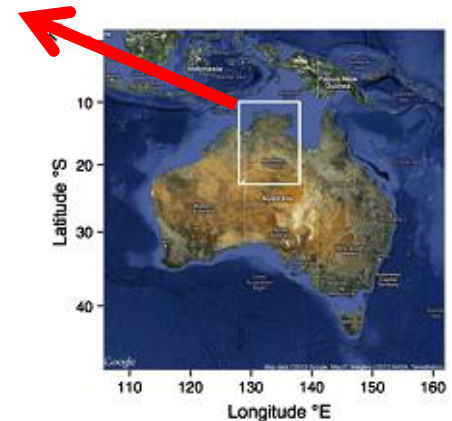
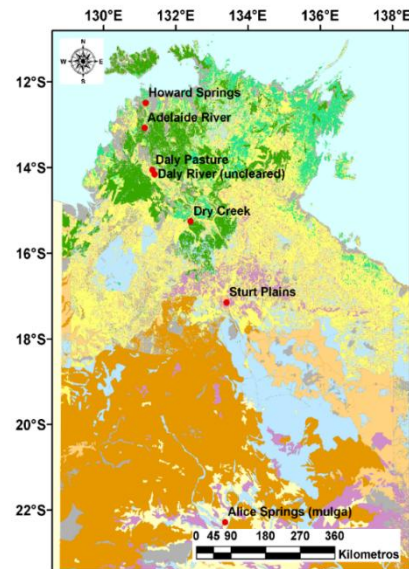
Keywords:
Microwave indices
Optical indices
Latent heat flux
Surface conductance
North Australian Tropical Transect
OzFlux

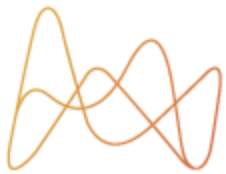
ABSTRACT

Latent heat flux (LE) and corresponding water loss in non-moisture-limited ecosystems are well correlated to radiation and temperature. By contrast, in savannahs and arid and semi-arid lands LE is mostly driven by available water and the vegetation exerts a strong control over the rate of transpiration. Therefore, LE models that use optical vegetation indices (VIs) to represent the vegetation component (transpiration as a function of surface conductance, G_s) generally overestimate water fluxes in water-limited ecosystems. In this study, we evaluated and compared optical and passive microwave index based retrievals of G_s and LE derived using the Penman-Monteith (PM) formulation over the North Australian Tropical Transect (NATT). The methodology was evaluated at six eddy covariance (EC) sites from the OzFlux network. To parameterize the PM equation for retrievals of LE ($PM-G_s$), a subset of G_s values was derived from meteorological and EC flux observations and regressed against individual and combined satellite indices, from (1) MODIS AQUA: the Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) and the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI); and from (2) AMSR-E passive microwave: frequency index (FI), polarization index (PI), vegetation optical depth (VOD) and soil moisture (SM) products. Similarly, we combined optical and passive microwave indices (multi-sensor model) to estimate weekly G_s values, and evaluated their spatial and temporal synergies. The multi-sensor approach explained 40–80% of LE variance at some sites, with root mean square errors (RMSE) lower than 20 W m^{-2} and demonstrated better performance to other satellite-based estimates of LE. The optical indices represented potential G_s , associated with the phenological status of the vegetation (e.g. leaf area index, chlorophyll content) at finer spatial resolution. The microwave indices provided information about water availability and moisture stress (e.g. water content in leaves and shallow soil depths, atmospheric demand) at a high temporal resolution, thereby providing a scaling factor for potential G_s . We applied the newly proposed G_s model to estimate LE at regional scale using global meteorological data. Our derivation could be extended to continental scales providing equally robust estimates of LE in arid and semi-arid biomes. A more accurate estimation of G_s and LE across different savannah classes will improve the analysis of water use efficiency under drought conditions, which is of importance to climate change studies of water, carbon and energy cycling.

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Barraza et al., (2017)





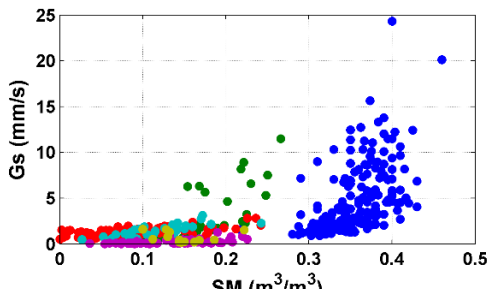
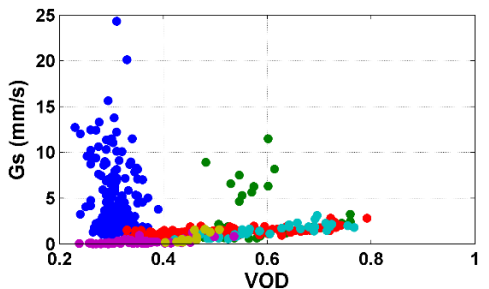
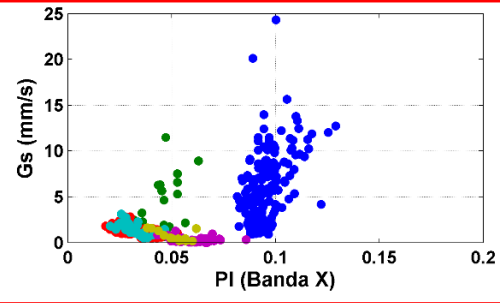
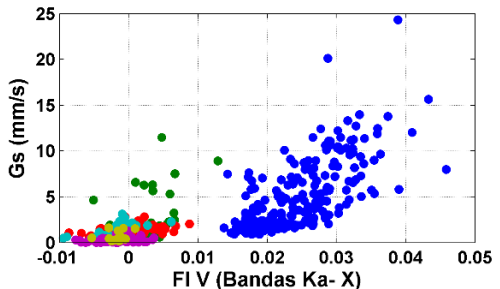
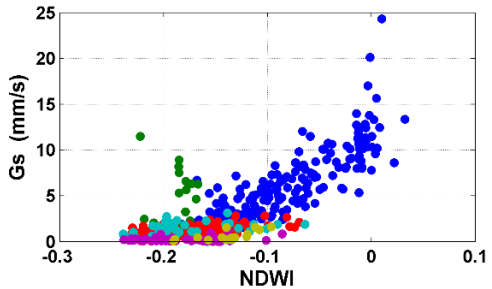
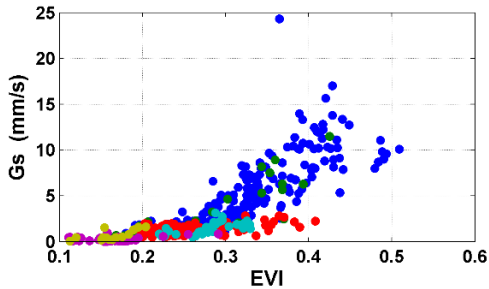
TELEDETECCIÓN CUANTITATIVA

Invertir la ecuación de PM

Gs

Gs=f(índices ópticos, índices de microondas pasivas)

ET= PM (Gs, variables meteorológicas)



● HSP ● AR ● DRP ● DRY ● SP ● ALS

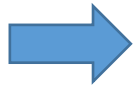
Ec. Polinómica:
FI, PI, VOD y SM

Ec. Exponencial:
NDWI y EVI

Regresión múltiple

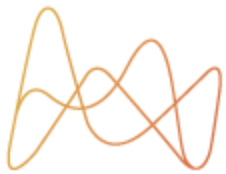
Multisensor

Otras coberturas presentes en NATT



Multisitio

Métricas de evaluación de los modelos: R² y RMSE.

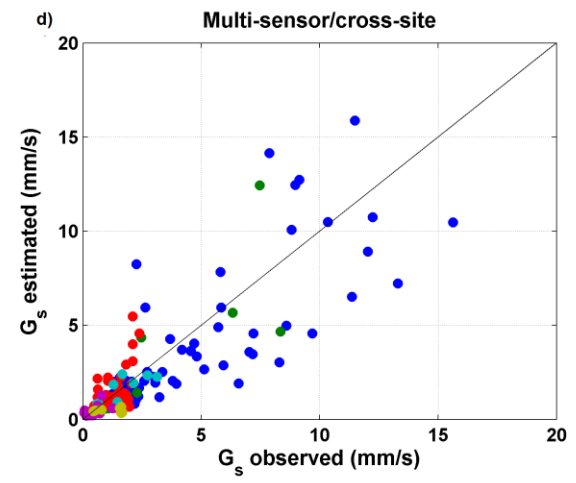
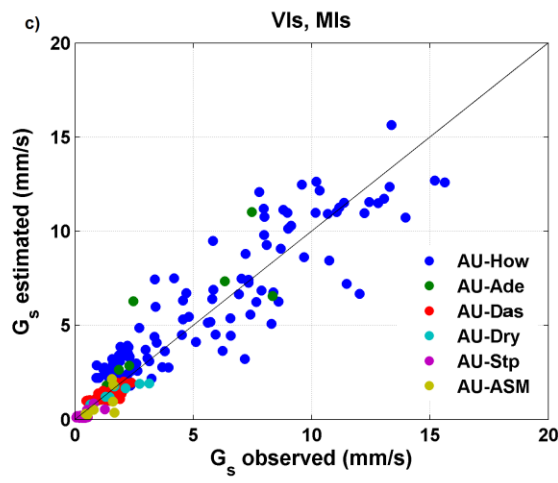
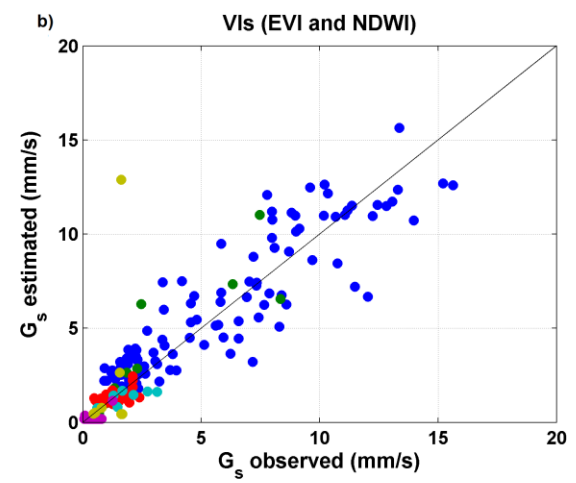
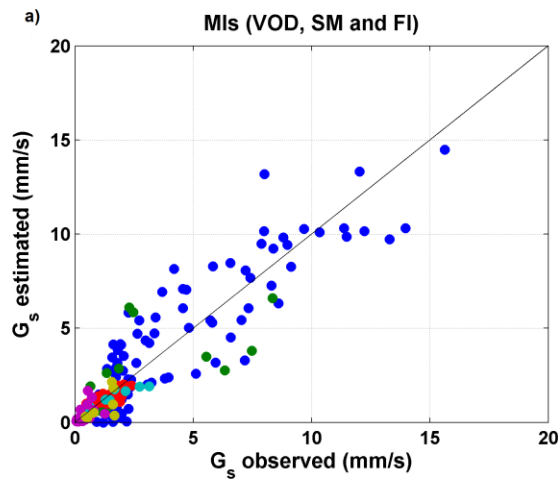


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Table 3
Summary is the coefficient of determination on this analysis: S

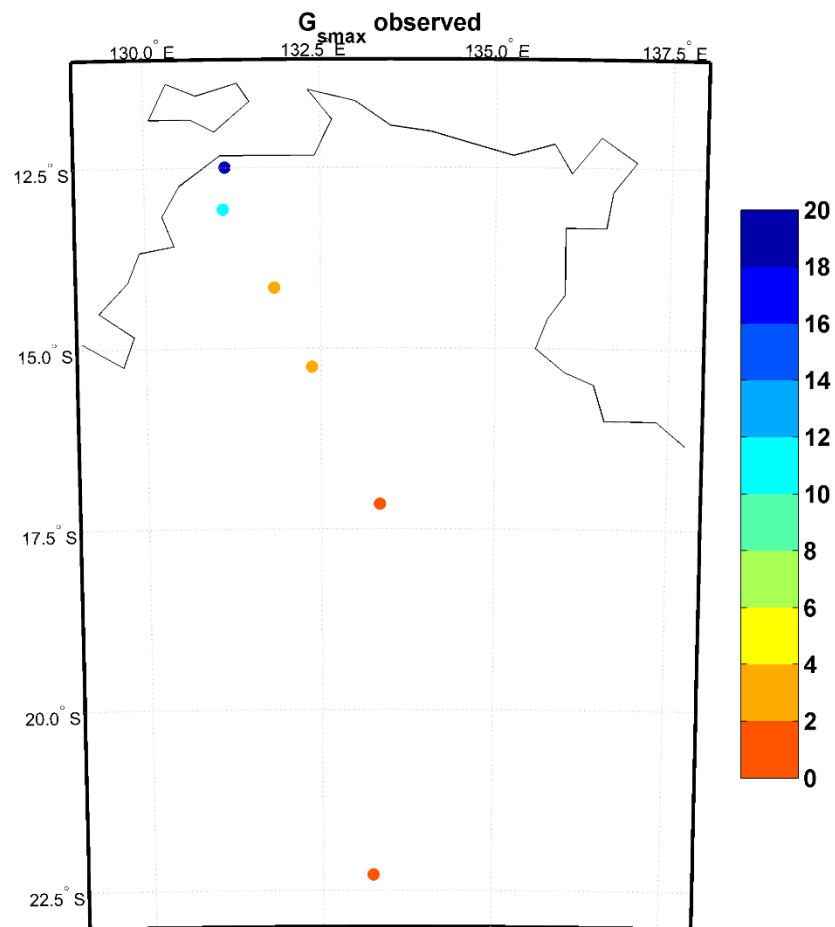
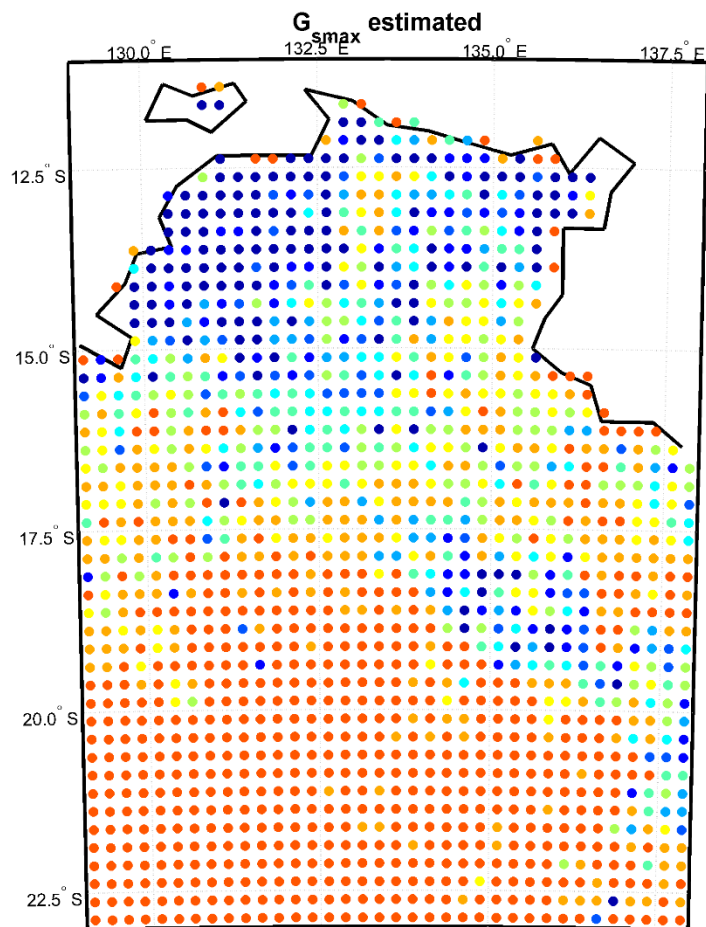
Name
AU-Hov
AU-Ade
AU-DaS
AU-Dry
AU-Stp
AU-ASN



The $r^2_{G_{SO}-G_{SE}}$ is root mean square error (RMSE) included 2010-2011).

n
116
18
52
15
26
7

- Ninguno de los índices resulto ser la mejor aproximación para todas las cobertura.
- El modelo multisensor obtuvo similar o mayores valores de r^2 y menor RMSE.



**Son valores bajos de Gs (altos valores de resistencia).
Se corresponden con los encontrados en la literatura (rango
de 0.00002– 2.0967 mmolH2O/m2s según Chao Chen et al. 2009;
O’Grady et al., 2009)**

Table 4

Site specific coefficient of determination (r^2) and root mean square error (RMSE, W/m^2) of the regression between observed and estimated LE –PM-Gs model using optical and passive microwave indices. OzFlux eddy covariance tower sites across the North Australian Tropical Transect (NATT) included on this analysis: AU-How: Howard Springs (2000–2010), AU-Ade: Adelaide River (2007–2009), AU-DaS: Daly River Savannah (2007–2011), AU-Dry: Dry River (2010–2011), AU-Stp; Sturt Plains (2008–2010) and AU-ASM: Alice Springs (2010–2011).

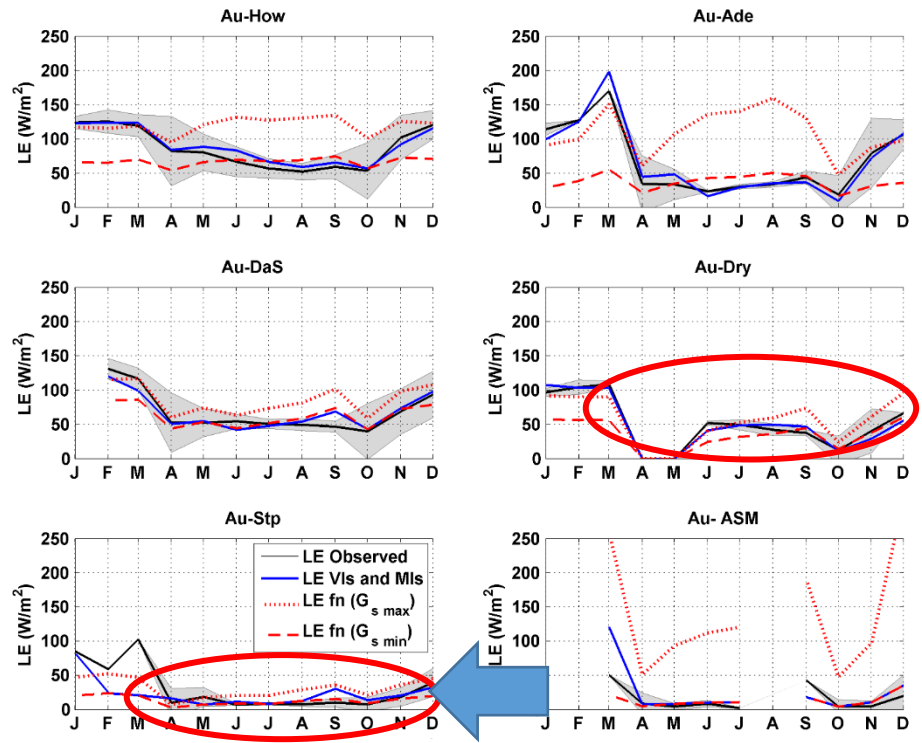
Name	VIs, MIs			Multi-sensor/cross-site (MSCS)		
	Index	$r^2_{LEo-LEe}$	RMSE	Index	$r^2_{LEo-LEe}$	RMSE
AU-How	NDWI, FI	0.71	18.47	VOD, EVI	0.71	20.30
AU-Ade	EVI, SM	0.85	17.54	VOD, EVI	0.85	19.19
AU-DaS	NDWI, VOD	0.70	14.04	VOD, EVI	0.71	25.71
AU-Dry	EVI, VOD	0.84	12.05	VOD, EVI	0.74	25.88
AU-Stp	NDWI, SM	0.49	15.77	VOD, EVI	0.36	18.33
AU-ASM	EVI, VOD	0.75	10.93	VOD, EVI	0.65	19.76

Invertir la ecuación de PM

Gs

Gs=f(índices ópticos, índices de microondas pasivas)

ET= PM (Gs, variables meteorológicas)



Los resultados muestran la importancia de Gs para la estimación de LE

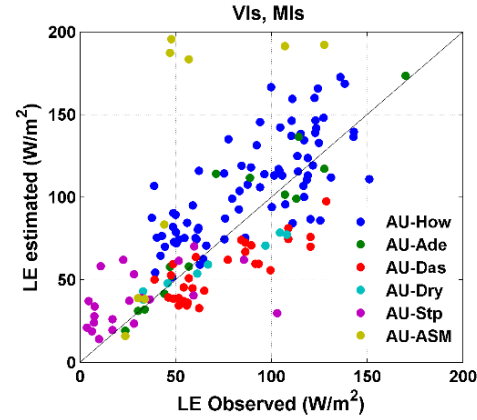
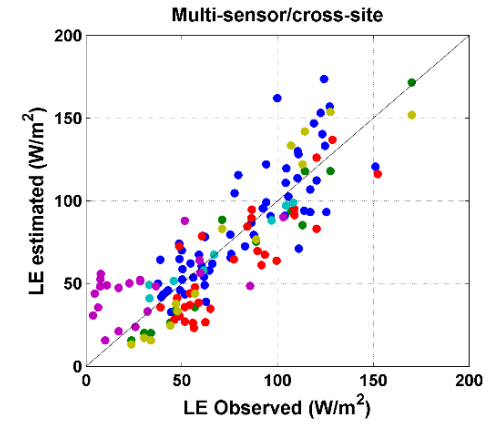
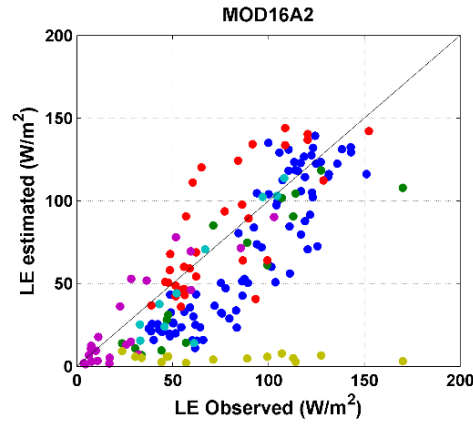
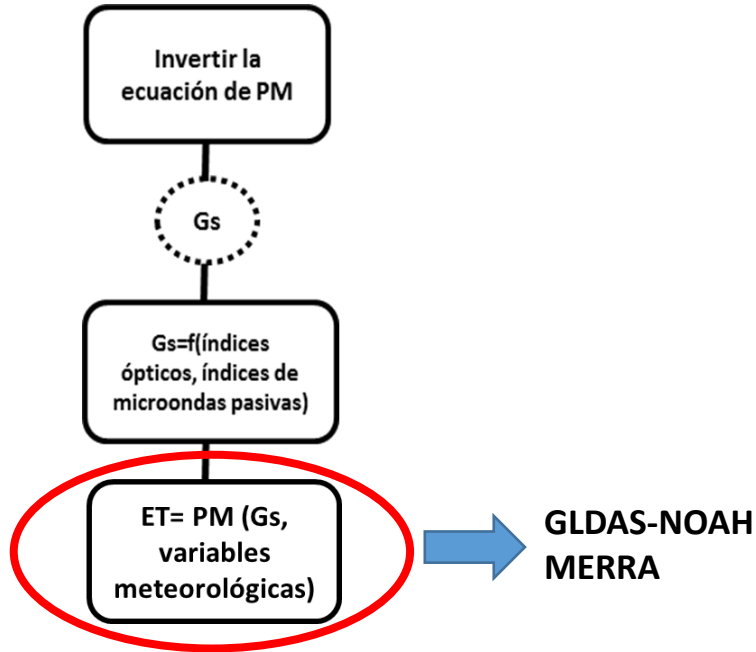
Gs cercano a Gs min (mayor control estomático)

Gs cercano a Gs max (menor control estomático)

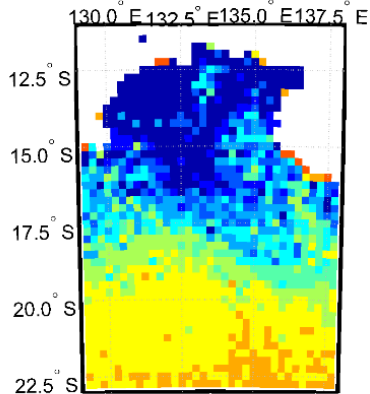


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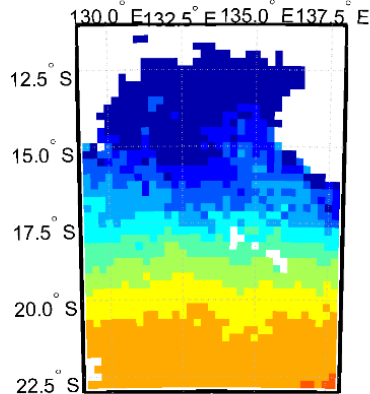
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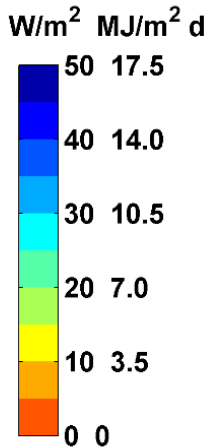
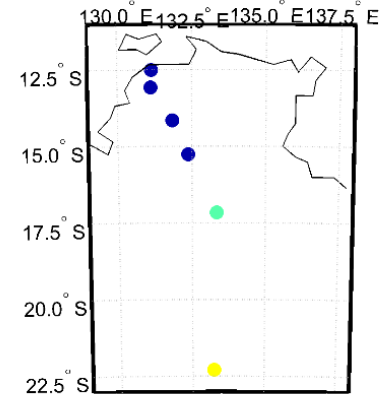
LE Multi-sensor/ Cross-site

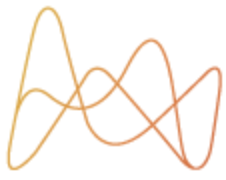


LE MOD16A2

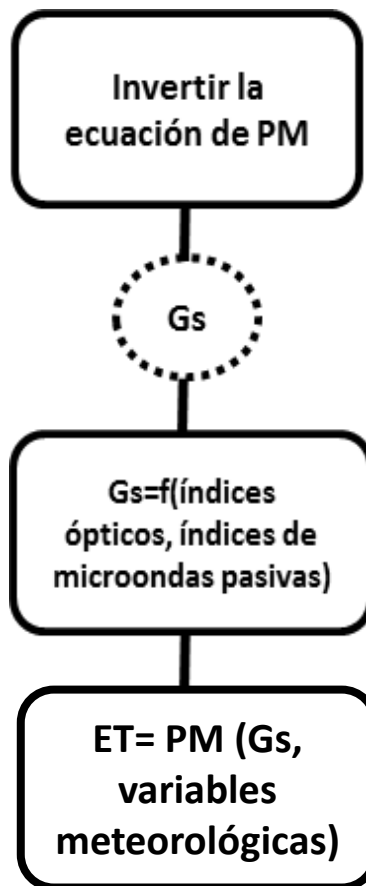


LE observed





- El **modelo multisensor** resulto ser el mejor en términos de r^2 , RMSE y N, tanto para estimar G_s como LE.
- El **modelo multisitio (VOD, EVI)** permitió extrapolar las estimaciones de G_s para otros tipos de coberturas presentes en NATT.
- Se generaron **los mapas regionales de G_s** para evaluar la variabilidad espacial de esta variable calculada utilizando el enfoque multisensor y mutisitio sobre el área de estudio NATT.
- Se evidencio una **degradación en el desempeño del modelo (r^2 y RMSE) debido al reemplazo de datos meteorológicos medidos por re-análisis.**
- MOD16A2 presenta una mejor performance en términos de las métricas de evaluación en algunos casos (ej: HSP), se deben a subestimaciones para valores bajos de LE y sobrestimaciones para valores altos de LE.
- **El producto MS y MOD16A2 representan los patrones espaciales razonablemente** (en función del gradiente de vegetación y precipitaciones).
- El modelo propuesto mejora la estimación de LE en comparación con los otros productos analizados.



- **Fácil aplicación.**
- **Al combinar VIs y MIs permite mejorar la estimación satelital de Gs, y en consecuencia de ET.**
- **Series completas tanto de Gs como de ET.**
- **Realizó un avance con respecto al trabajo de Yebra et al . (2013) y Li et al (2009).**
- **Permite evaluar desde escalas locales a regionales.**

Ventajas:

Desventajas:

- **Las relaciones Gs-(VIs, MIs) son dependientes del tipo de cobertura.**
- **Los supuestos que se realizan sobre la relación entre las variables físicas y biofísicas dependen del tipo de cobertura.**
- **Incompatibilidades debido a diferencias en las escalas espaciales.**
- **Los errores mayores al utilizar set de datos meteorológicos que datos in-situ.**

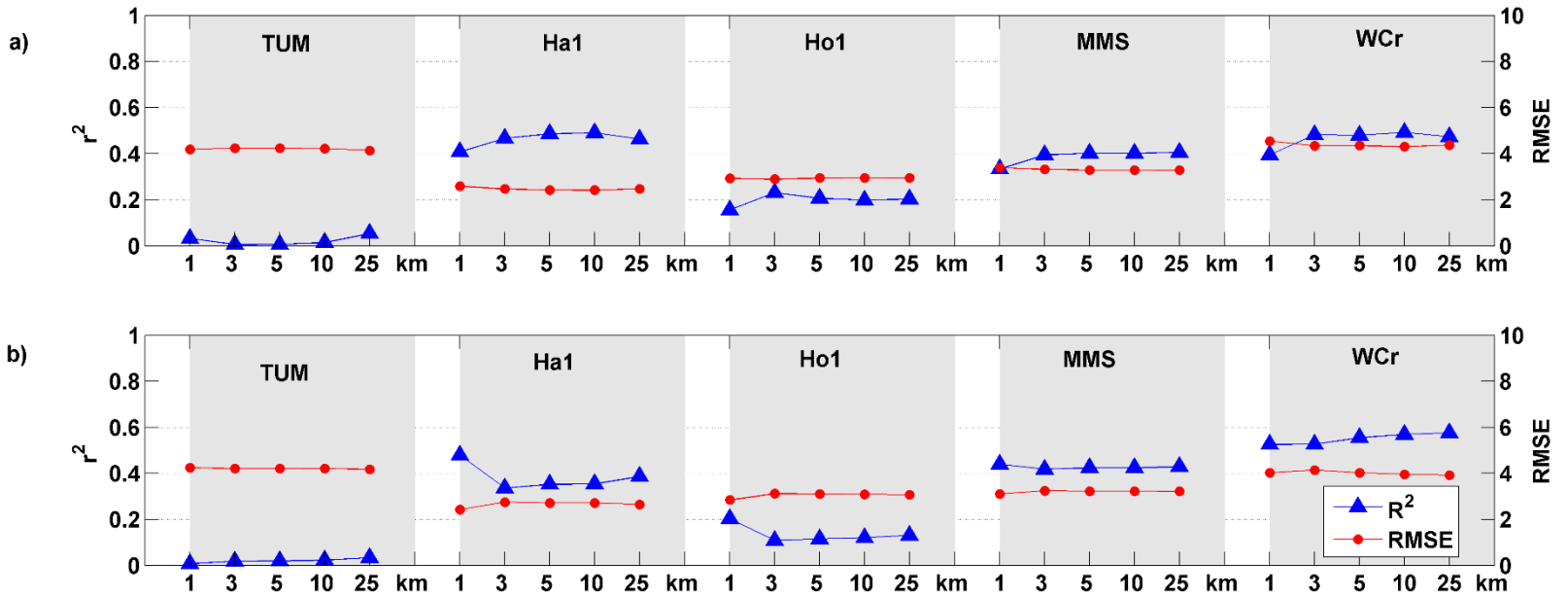


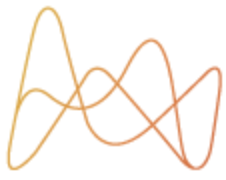
Relación footprint torres
versus sensor

Relación instrumentos EC
footprint: regresión tipo II

Errores asociados a la
geolocalización de los
píxeles de MODIS y
AMSR-E : ambos están en
la plataforma AQUA

Regresión tipo II





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GRACIAS

