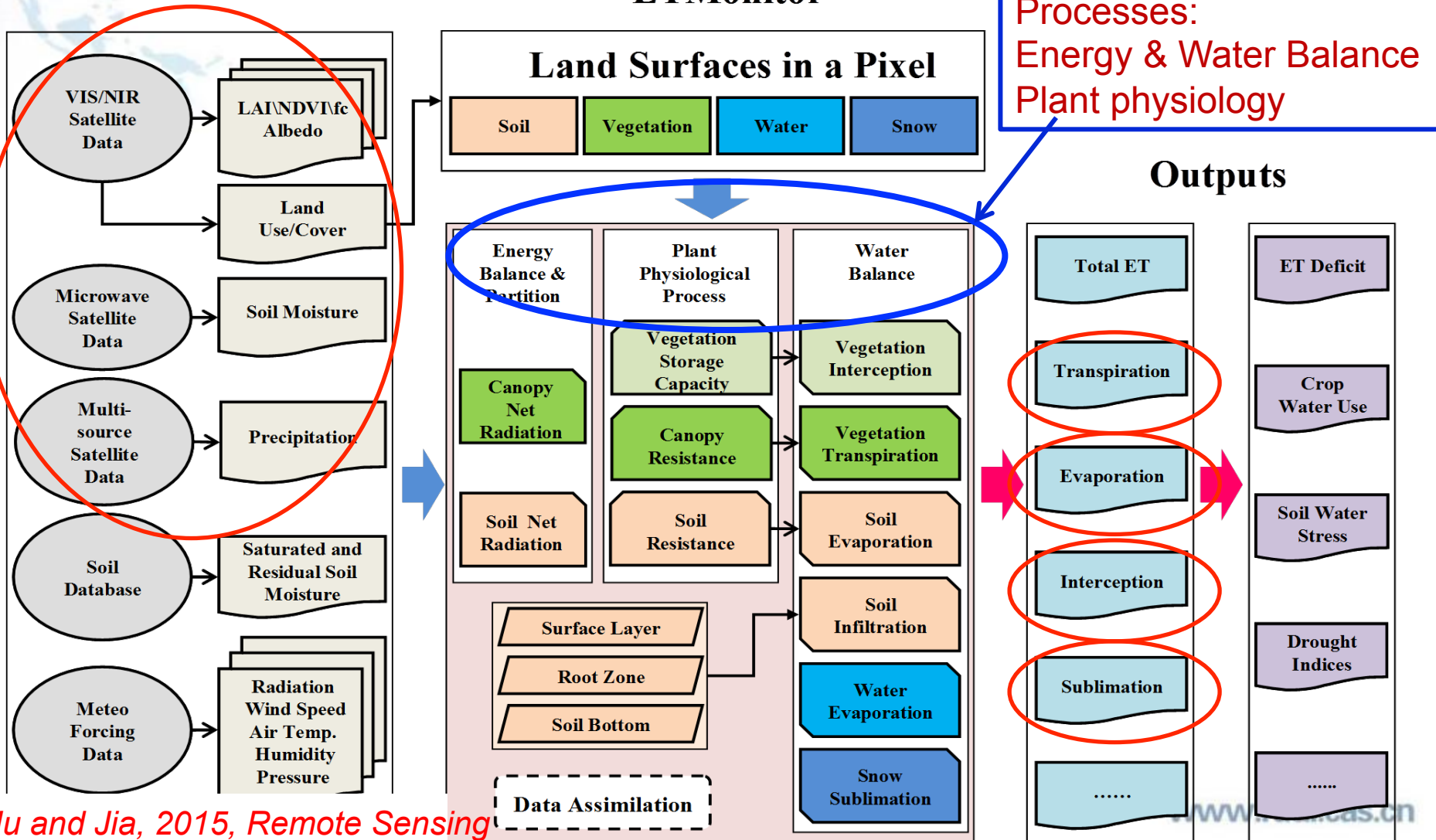


Evapotranspiration



ETMonitor: a remote sensing based model combining optical and microwave remote sensing observations

ETMonitor

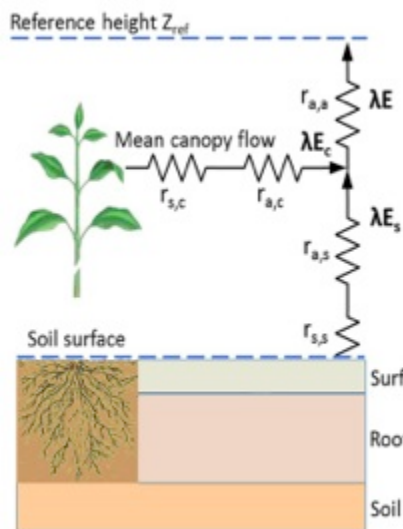


ETMonitor



Separation of soil evaporation and plant transpiration

Shuttleworth-Wallace dual-source concept + soil water balance simulation for root zone soil moisture



$$\lambda E = C_c PM_c + C_s PM_s$$

Canopy resistance

$$PM_c = \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + [\rho C_p D - \Delta r_{a,c}(R_{n,s} - G)] / (r_{a,a} + r_{a,c})}{\Delta + \gamma[1 + r_{s,c} / (r_{a,a} + r_{a,c})]}$$

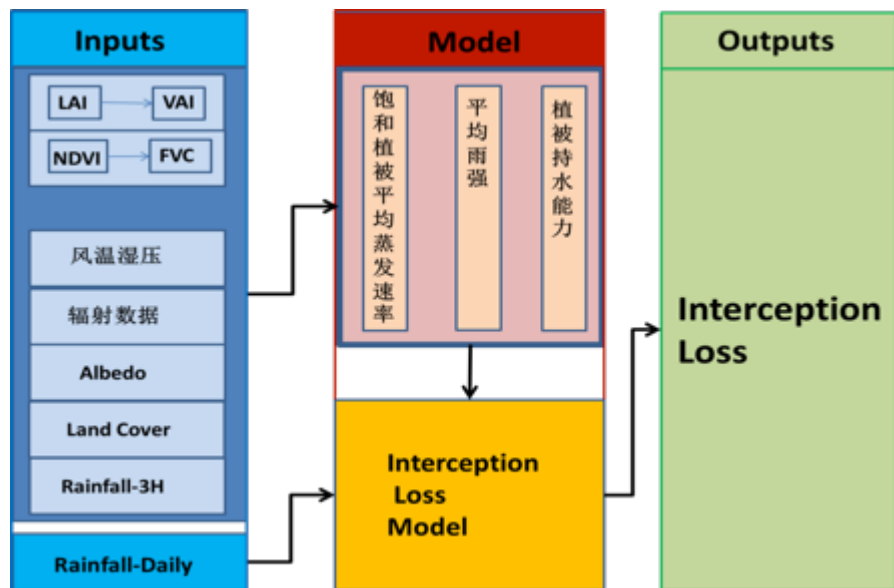
$$r_{s,c} = \frac{0.3LAI + 1.2}{LAI} \frac{r_{st,min}}{f_1(R_s) f_2(T_a) f_3(VPD) f_4(\theta_r)}$$

$$PM_s = \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + (\rho C_p D - \Delta r_{a,s} R_{n,c}) / (r_{a,a} + r_{a,s})}{\Delta + \gamma[1 + r_{s,s} / (r_{a,a} + r_{a,s})]}$$

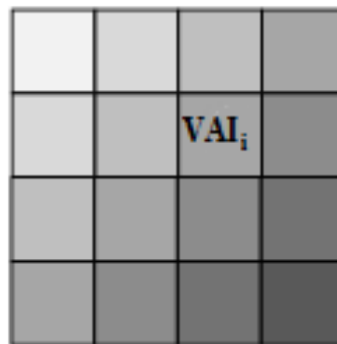
Hu and Jia, 2015

Zheng & Jia et al., IGARSS 2016

Interception evaporation: Remote Sensing based Gash model (RS-Gash)



- Poisson distribution function is used to deal with sub-pixel heterogeneity



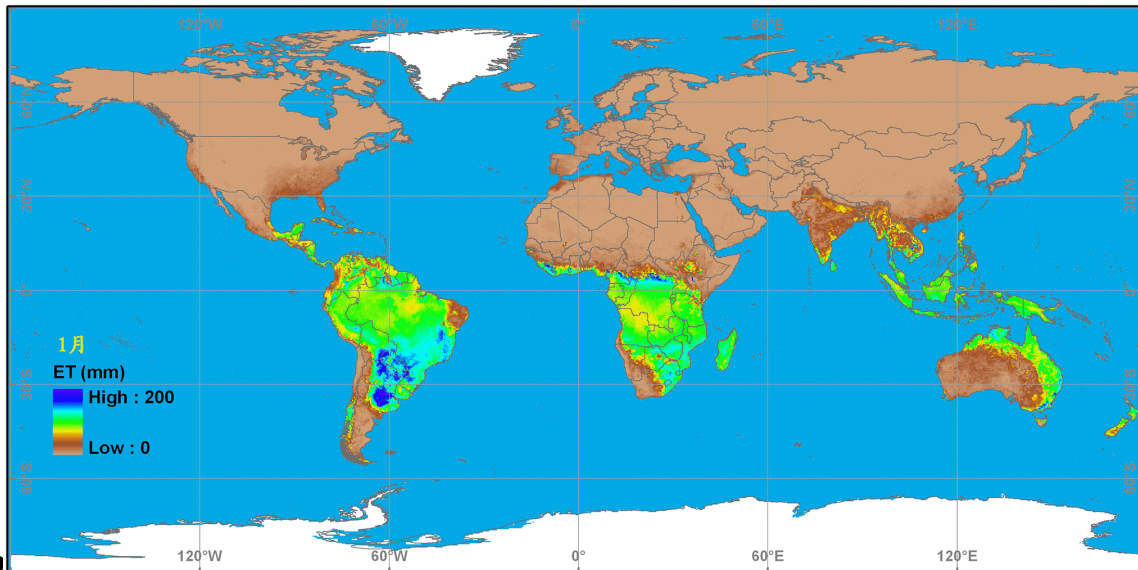
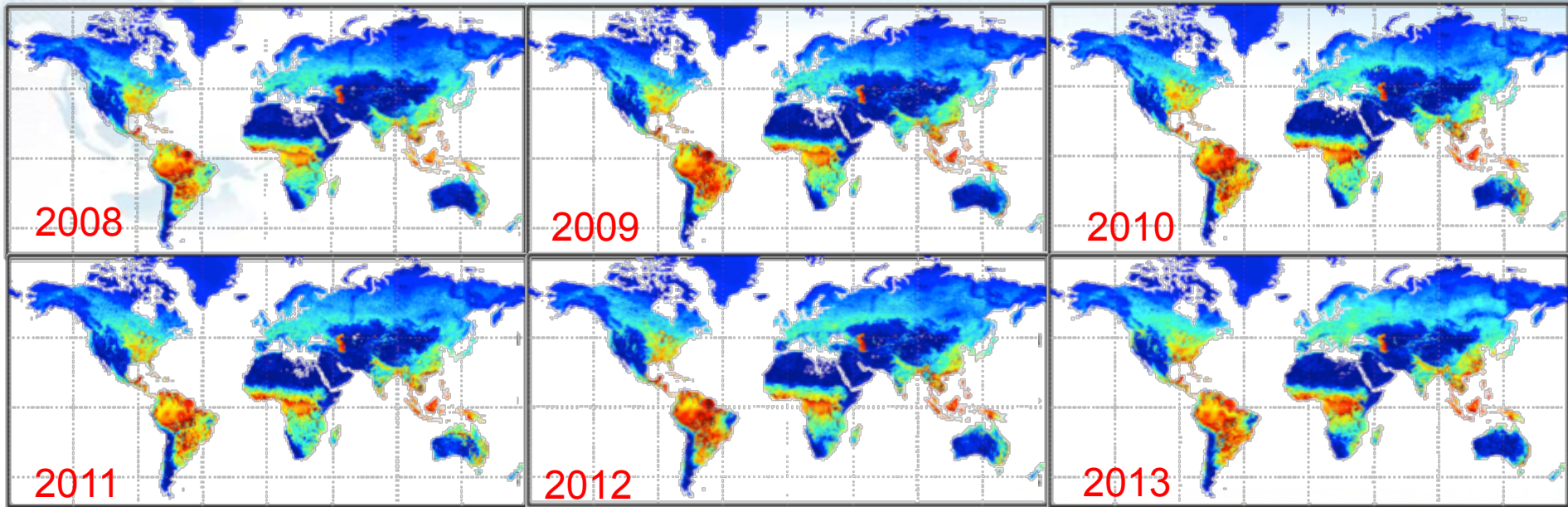
Cui and Jia, 2014, Water

Cui, Jia, et al., 2015, IEEE GRSL

Global ET by ETMonitor



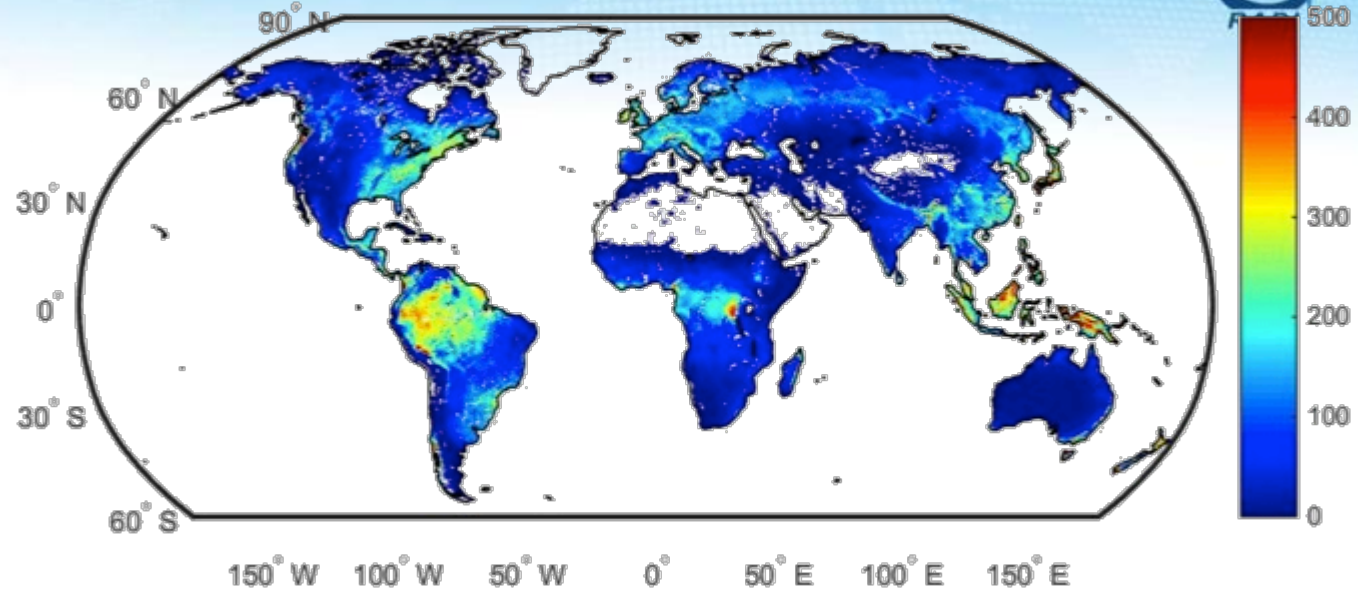
- Global annual mean ET, 2008-2013 (mm/yr)



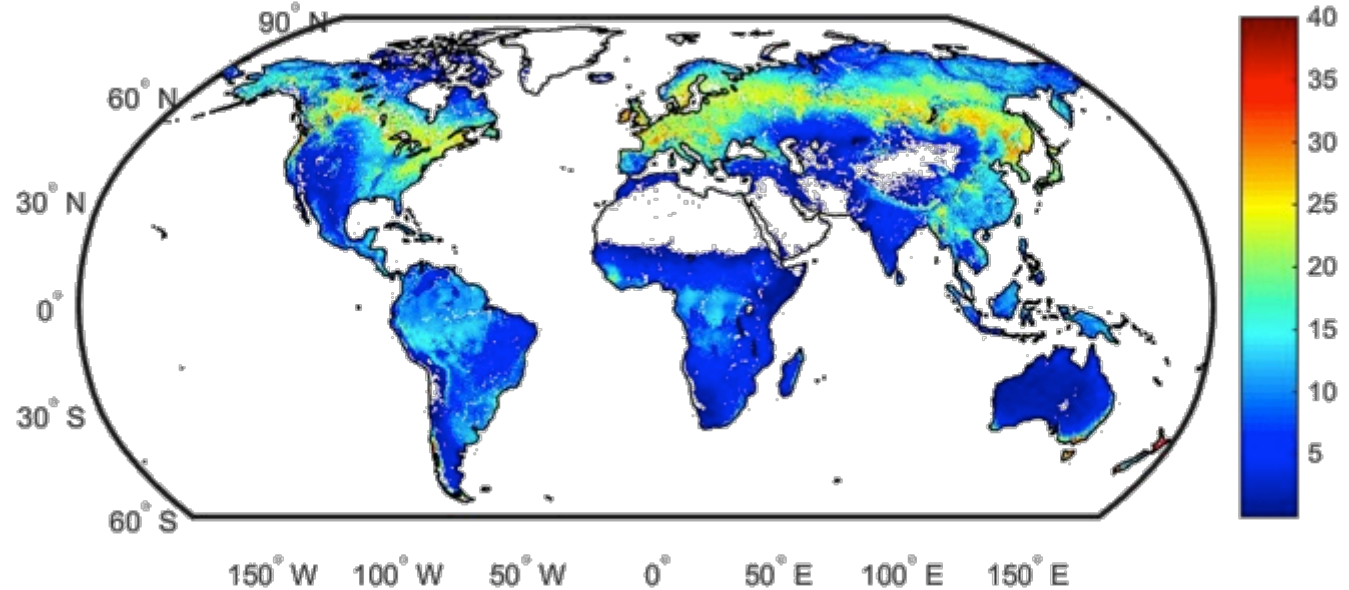
- Global monthly ET, mean of 2008-2013

Global interception loss by ETMonitor

Global annual averaged interception loss 2001~2013 (mm/yr)



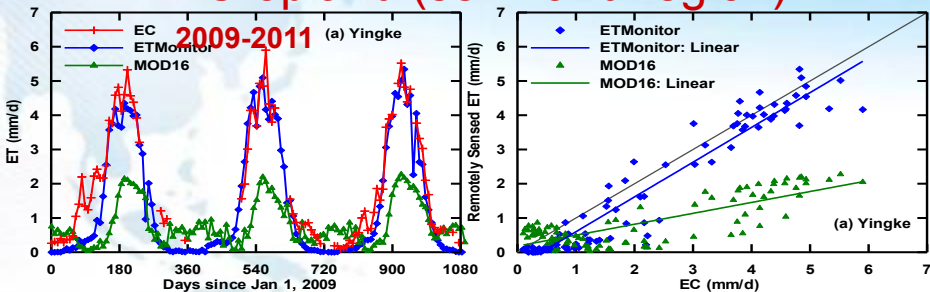
Interception ratio: annual averaged interception loss / annual averaged precipitation, 2001~2013 (%)



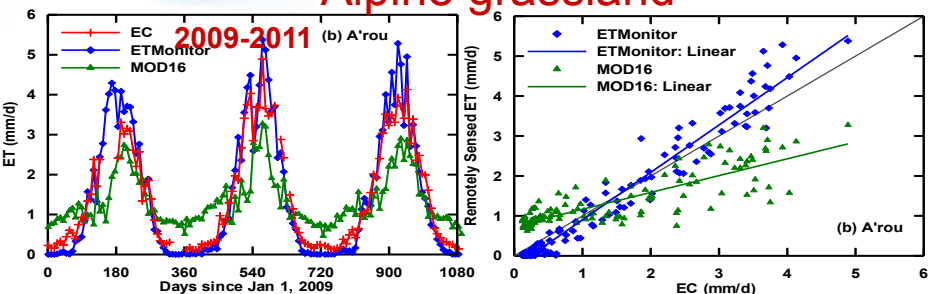
Evapotranspiration from ETMonitor



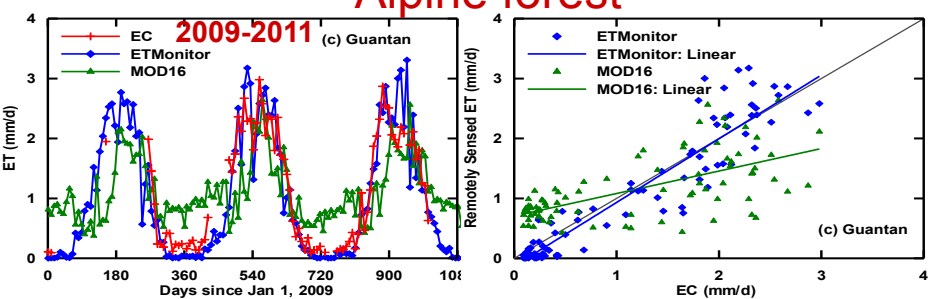
Cropland (semi-arid region)



Alpine grassland

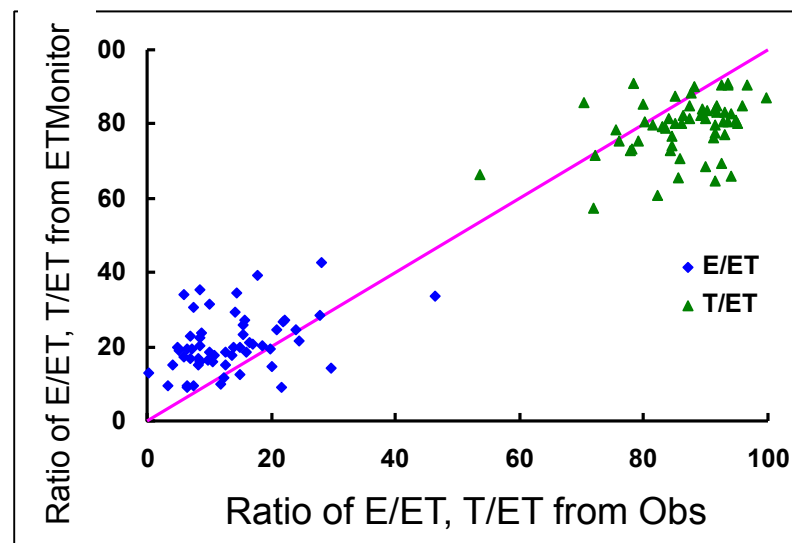
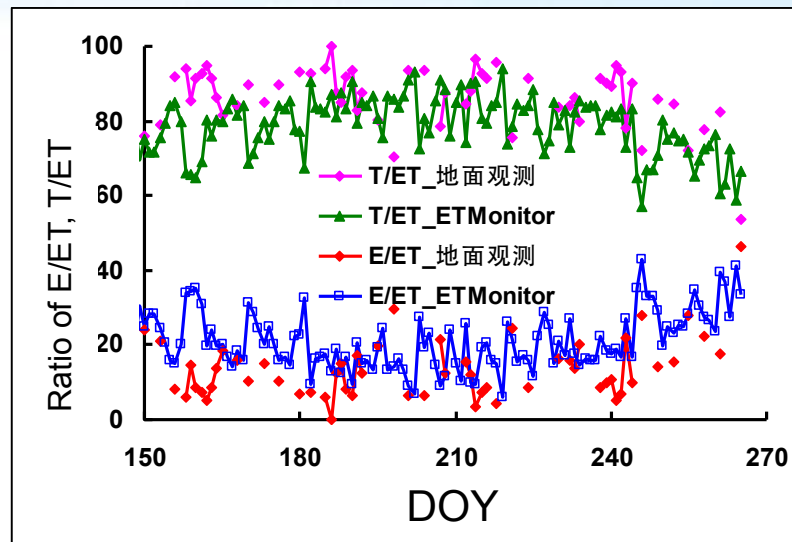


Alpine forest



| | R2 | RMSE (mm/d) |
|------------------|------|-------------|
| Alpine grassland | 0.96 | 0.39 |
| Alpine forest | 0.87 | 0.38 |
| Cropland | 0.92 | 0.59 |

Separation between E and T

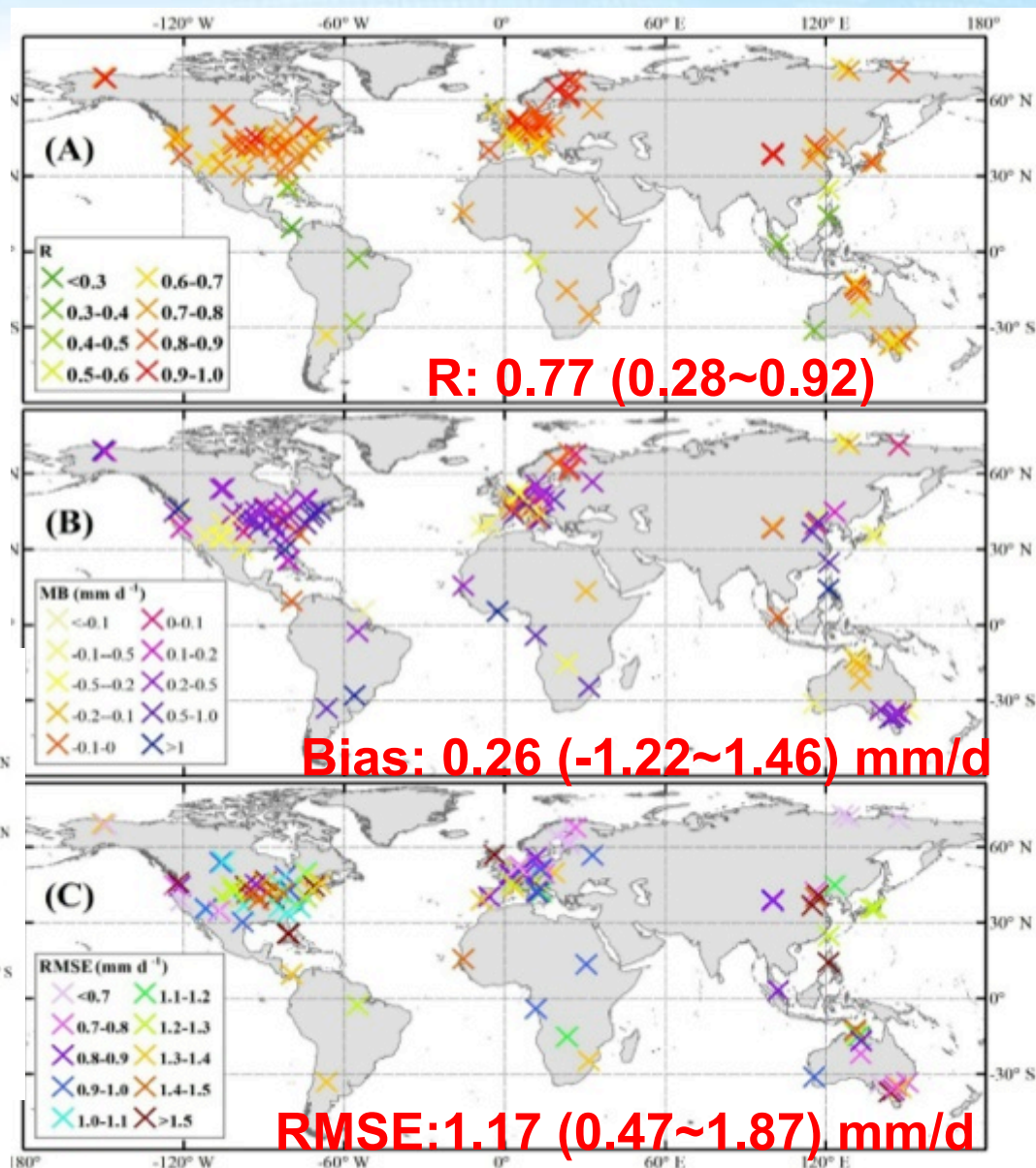
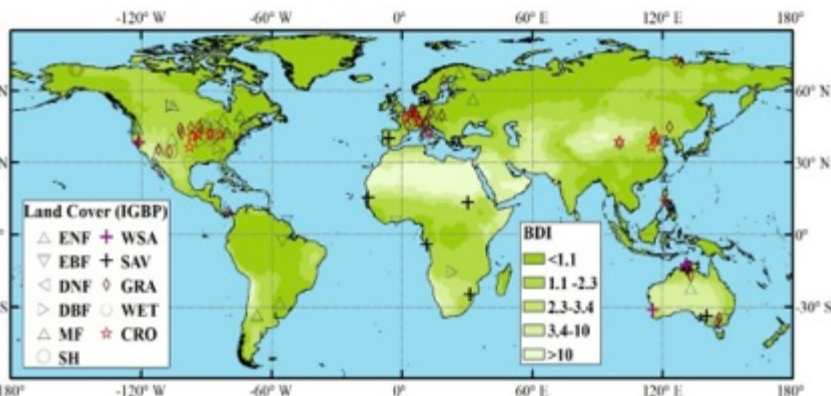


Evapotranspiration from ETMonitor



Global Validation

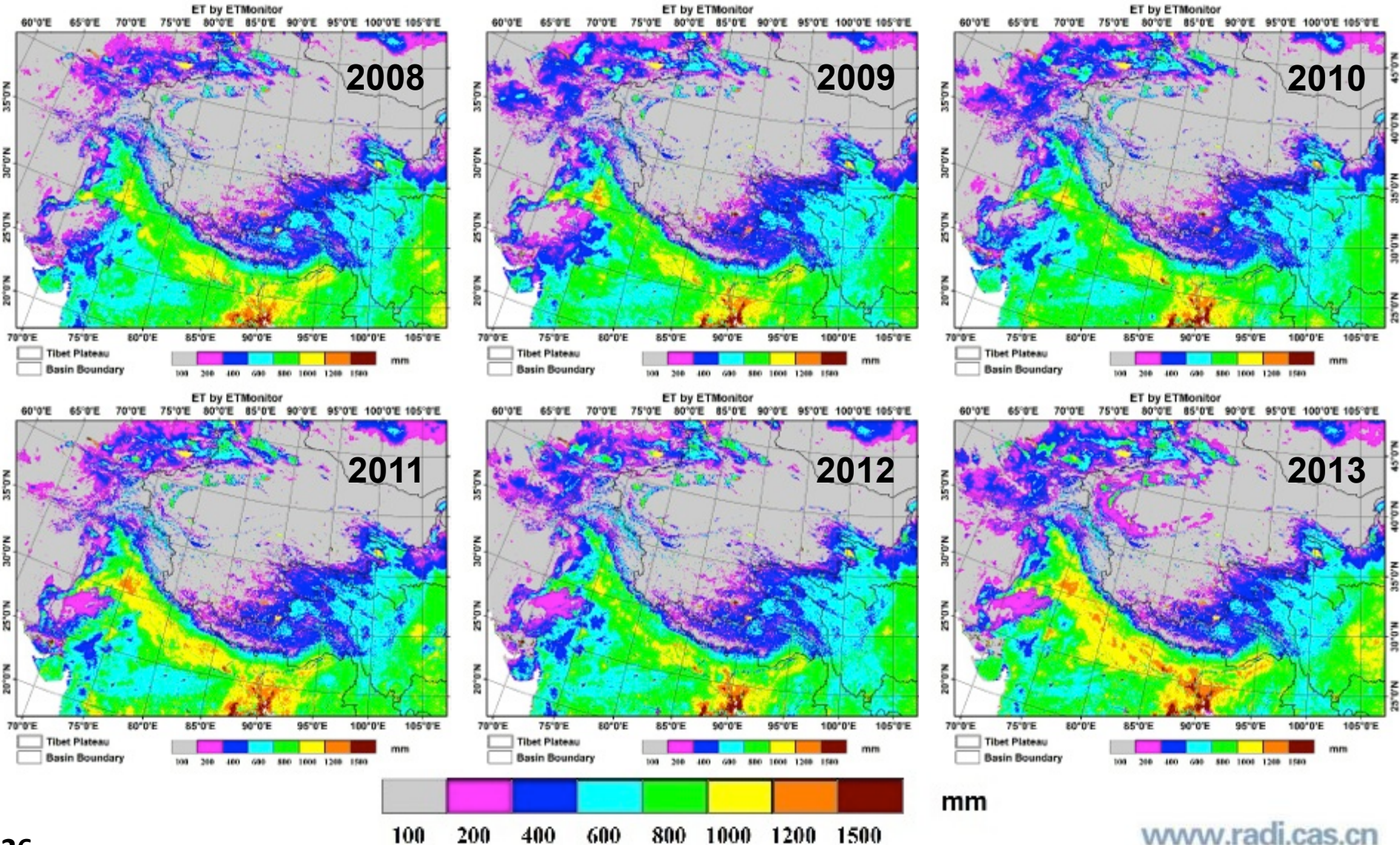
- 153 flux sites
- (FLXUXNET2015数据)
- 98 from Fluxnet2015
- 6 from HiWATER
- 37 from AmeriFlux
- 8 from EuroFlux
- 4 from AsiaFlux



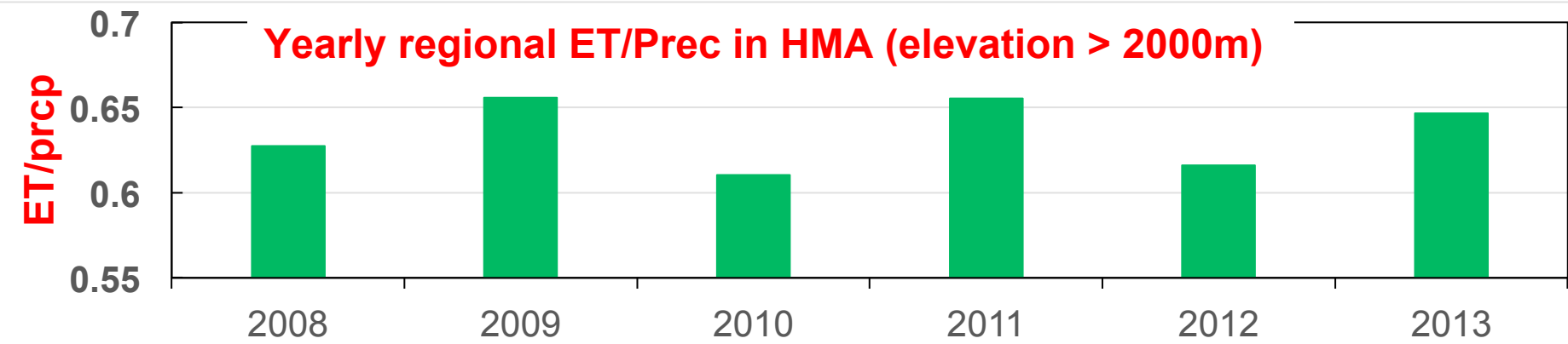
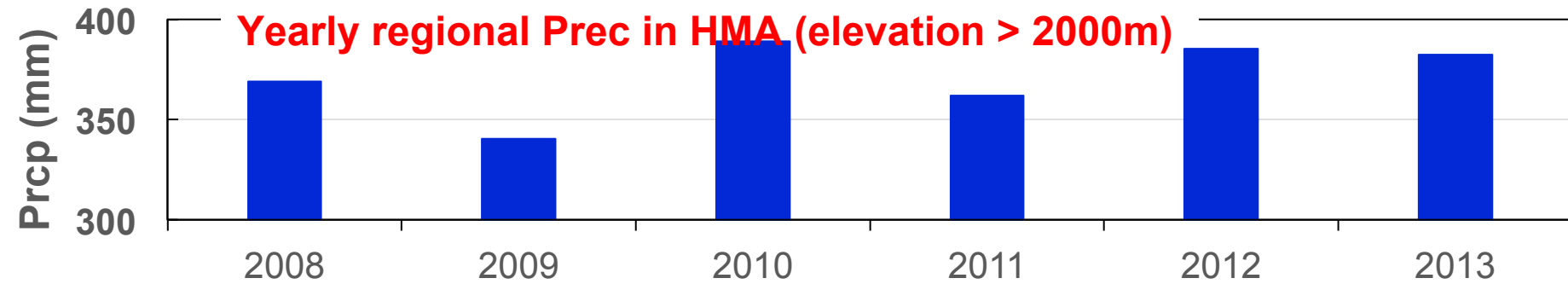
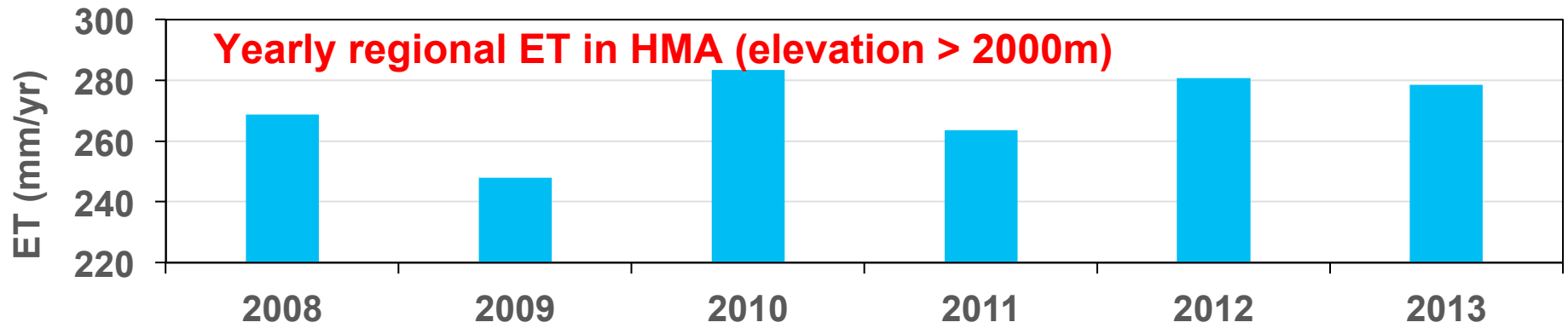
Evapotranspiration



Yearly Evapotranspiration in HMA (ETMonitor Product)



Evapotranspiration

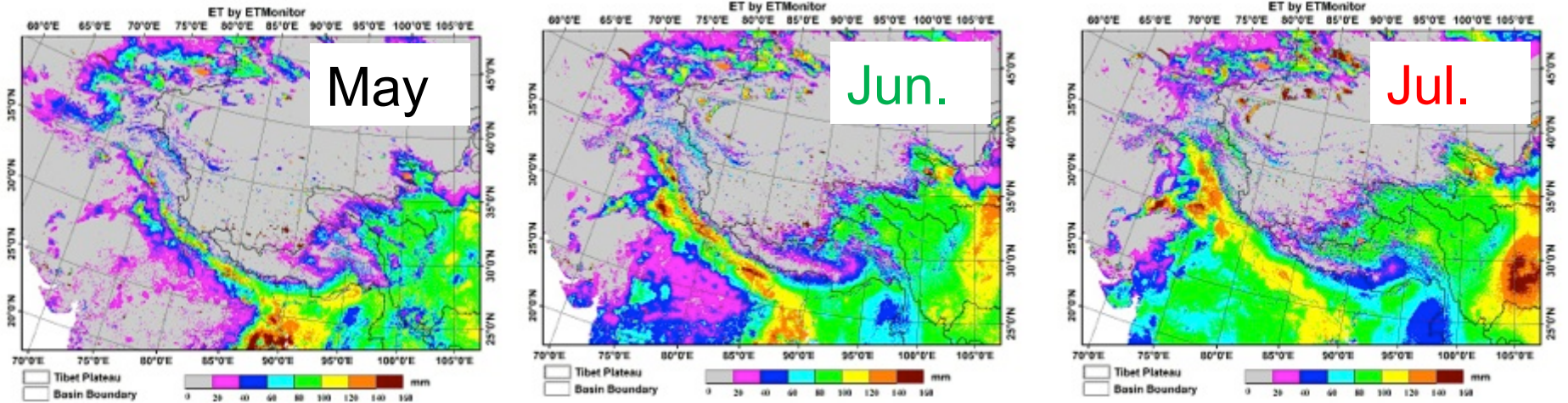


Need to understand the controlling process: energy or water limits spatially and seasonally

Evapotranspiration



Seasonality of ET in high Asia



May

Jun.

Jul.

Pre monsoon

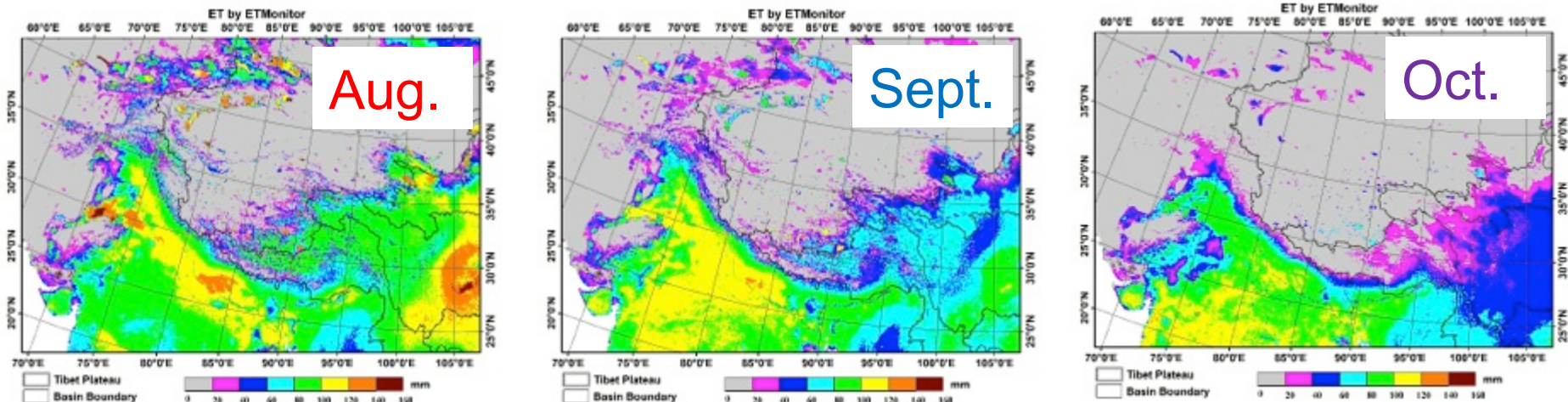
Transition

Monsoon season

Monsoon season

Transition

Post monsoon



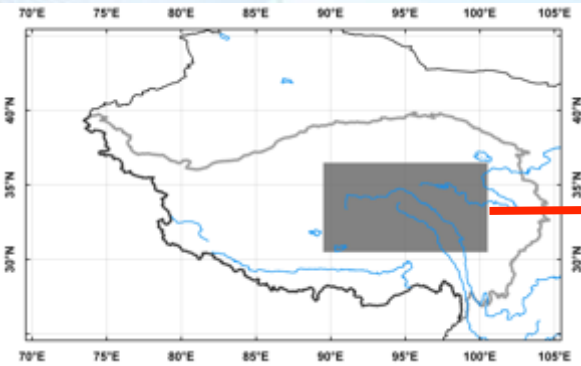
Aug.

Sept.

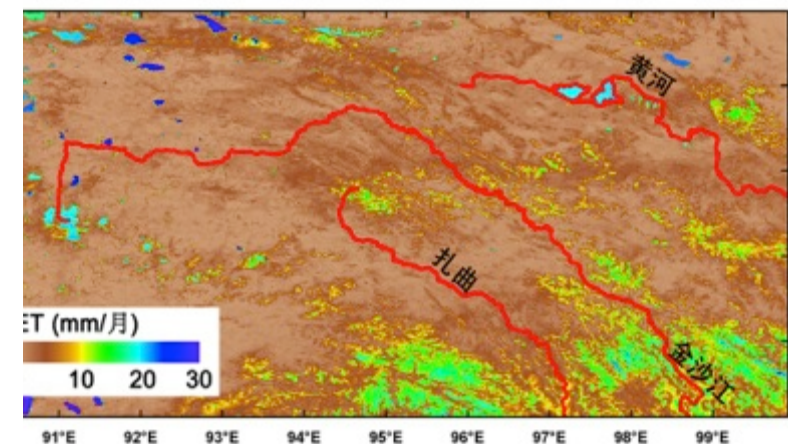
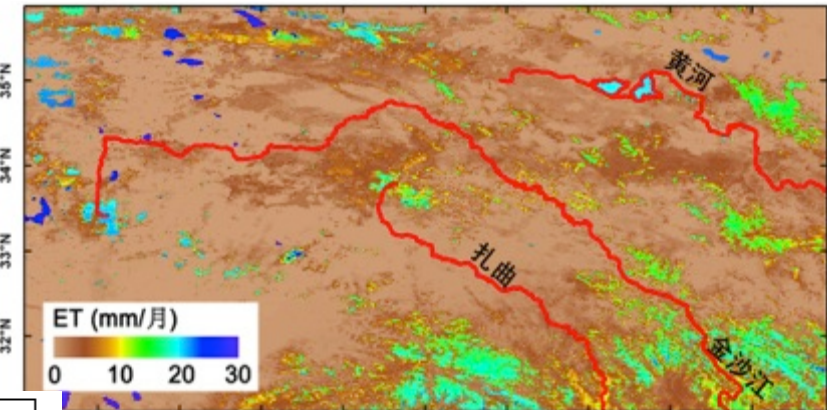
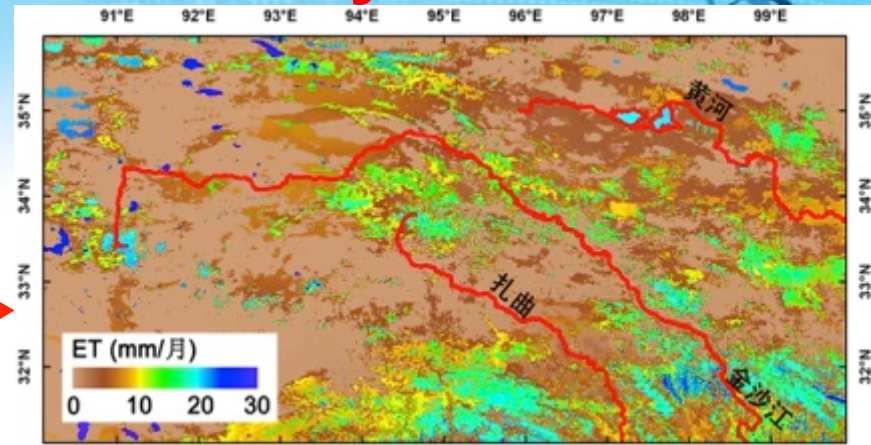
Oct.

ET vs Snow Cover

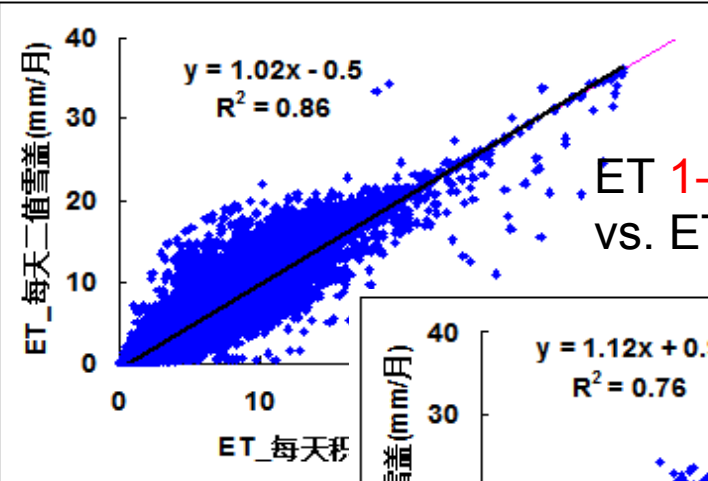
January 2010



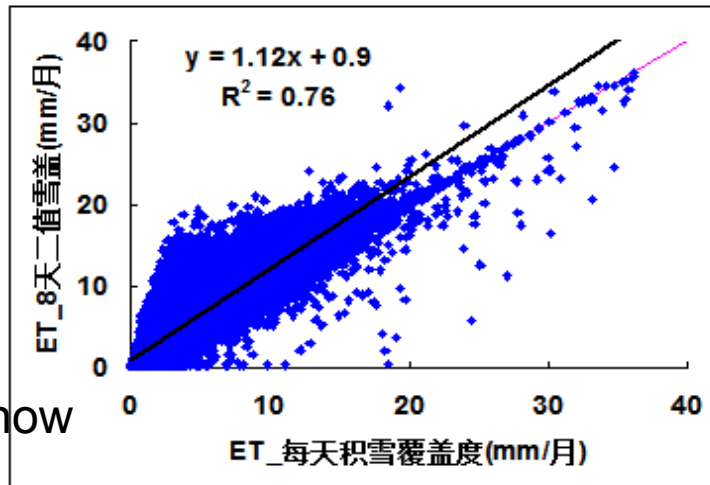
Headwater Area of Three Rivers on TP



Impact of snow cover on ET estimate



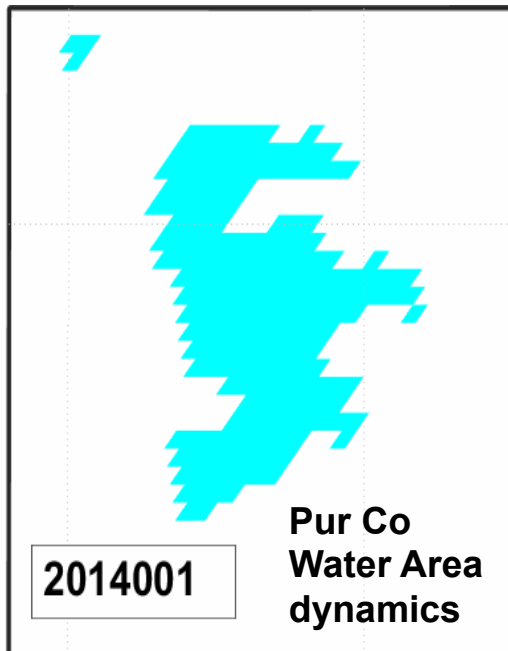
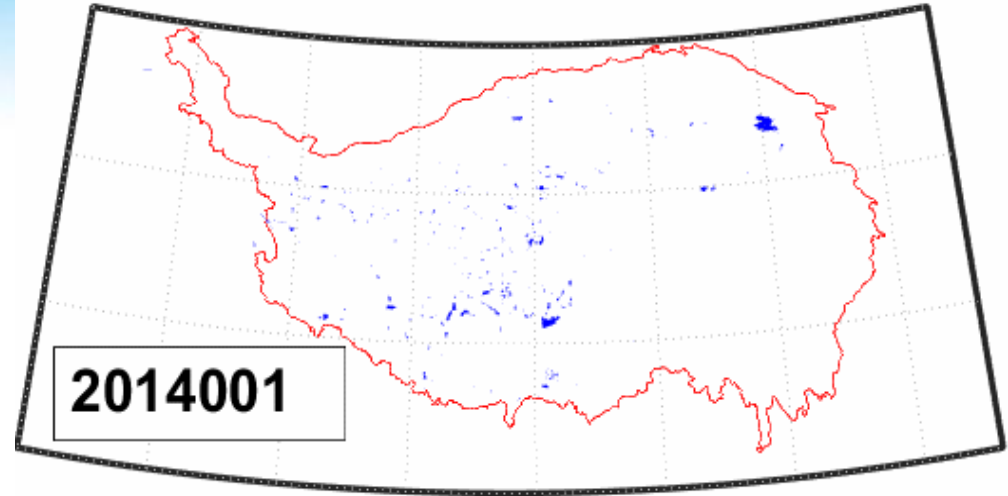
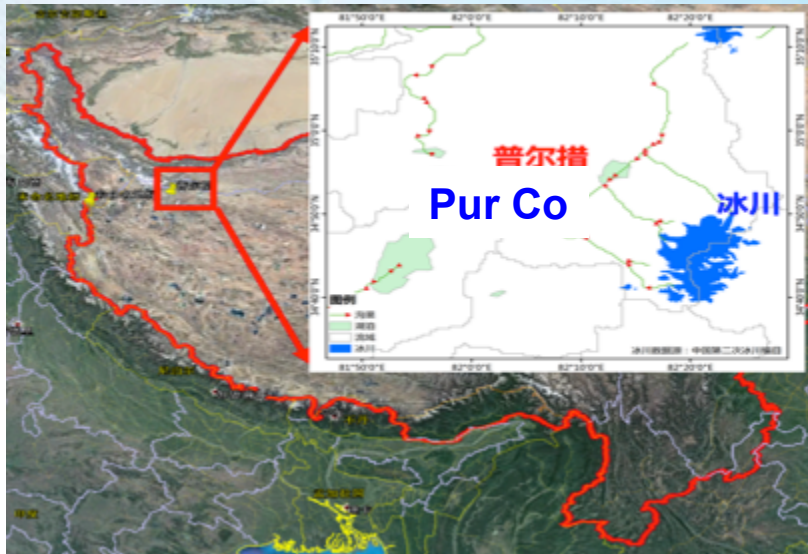
ET 1-day SC vs. ET 1-day Fsnow



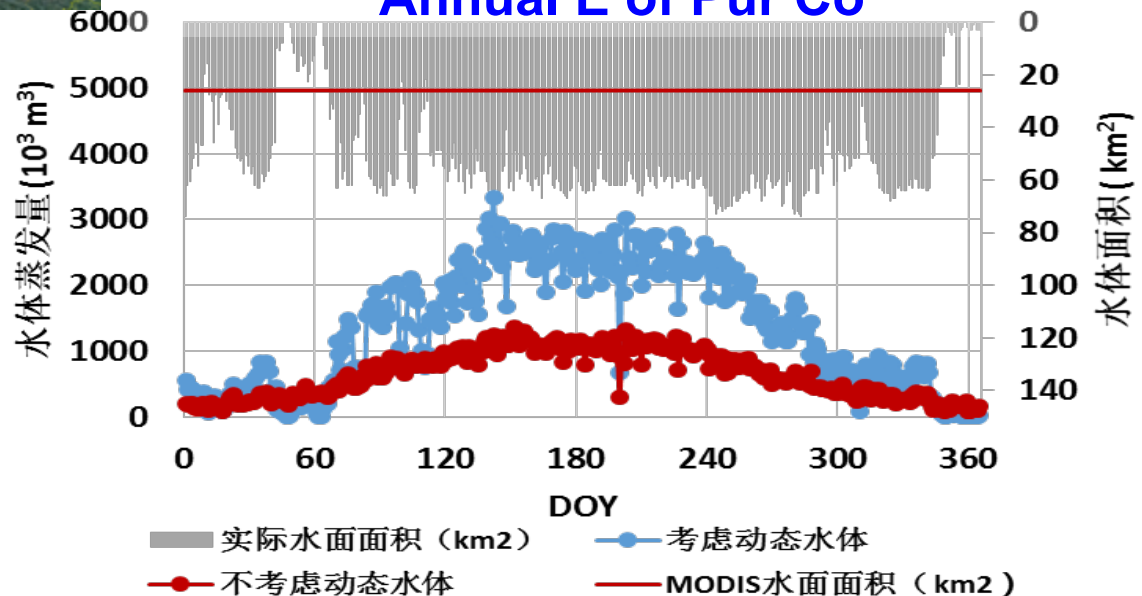
ET 8-day SC vs. ET 1-day Fsnow

ET vs Lake Area

TP Dynamic Lake Area, 2014



Annual E of Pur Co



$5 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ (dynamic); $2.4 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ (static).

Relative error 53%.

Summary (1)

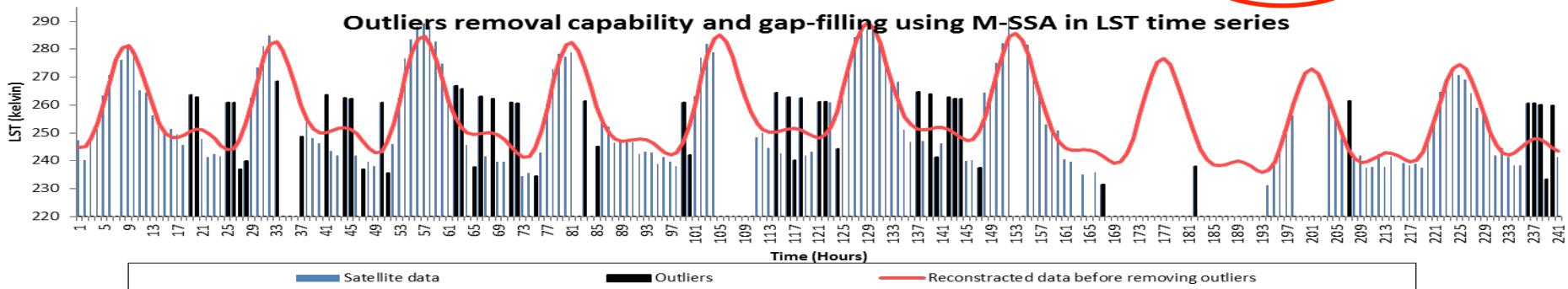
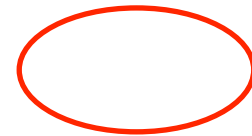


Radiation balance

Lack of thorough validation in the HMA environment for algorithms and products of **radiation balance** estimates:

- **Algorithms:** Clouds process and topography correction are two essential issues in algorithm development in HMA;
 - not limited to downward radiation fluxes, but also for upward longwave flux, i.e. LST dependent.

$$R\downarrow n = R\downarrow n\uparrow s + R\downarrow n\uparrow l = (1 - \alpha)R\downarrow d\uparrow s + \epsilon R\downarrow d\uparrow l - \sigma \epsilon T\uparrow^4$$



- **Ground Observations and Validation:** Almost all ground instruments are installed on flat terrain; Very few sites on glaciers; Scaling difference between spatial representativeness of ground site and satellite pixel size;

Summary (2)



Evapotranspiration:

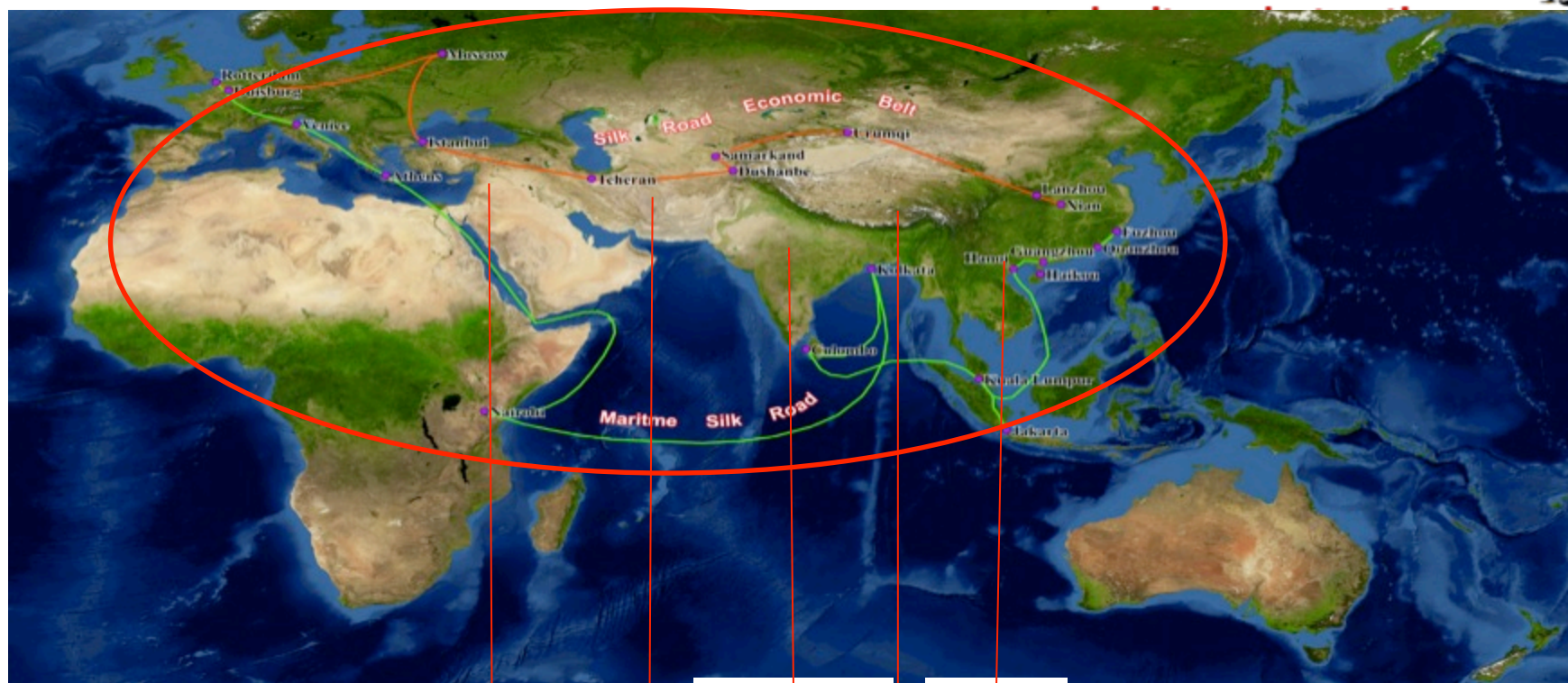
- Parameterization for plant transpiration needs to be evaluated for high elevation vegetation;
- Impact of topography not yet understood;
- Impact of freeze/thaw processes on ET;
- Better sublimation algorithm;
- Validation: need good quality data, scaling difference between model and ground measurements.

Uncertainties in input variables/parameters:

- Radiation budget (incl albedo), precipitation, soil moisture, snow cover, LAI,among others.
- Meteorological data: wind speed, Tair, RH, ...

DBAR - Digital Belt and Road

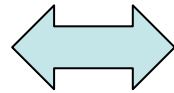
EO-based Technologies for the Belt and Road



land degradation drought flood

food security water scarcity glacial melt heritage destruction

- International Science Program: EO-based Technologies for the Belt and Road
- Promotes cooperation among the Belt and Road countries
- Smart use of Big Earth Data



Objective:

- **Scientific contributions**

To address **knowledge gaps** in Earth system processes, which are limiting the **achievement of the SDG targets in the Belt and Road countries.**

- **Facilitating platform**

To promote **advanced science and decision support services** to extract effective information from massive and diverse data in light of Big Earth Data.

- **Stakeholders**

To enhance capacity building and technology transfer towards a system of **partnerships and research networks.**



6 Themes:



2 Task Forces:

- DBAR Urban
- DBAR Cold Region

International Programs

International Organizations

Science and Policy

Good data

Task 1
**General Water
Resource Mapping**

**Understanding
of processes**

Task 2
**Hydrosphere
processes vs climate
and human activity**

Specific issues

Task 3
**Adaptation of water
management systems**

Task 4
**Water productivity of
agriculture**

Task 5
Drought and flood

Task 6
**High elevation
hydrology**

Task 8 ??
Urban Hydrology

Working Group:

Co-chairs: Li Jia (RADI-CAS, China)

Bob Su (TU, Netherlands)

Marco Mancini (Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

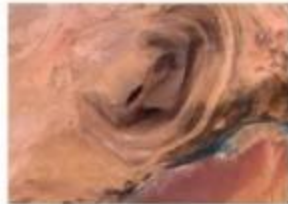
Participants: Pakistan, Iran, Thailand, Mongolia, India, Vietnam, Kenya, Morocco, Uganda, Tunisia, ...

Nepal?

To cooperate with/contribute to:

TPE, GEO, AOGEOSS, GEWEX, WCRP, FAO, UN,...

谢谢！



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