

# Satellite sun-induced fluorescence to monitor transpiration: from ecosystem to global scales

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## Transpiration

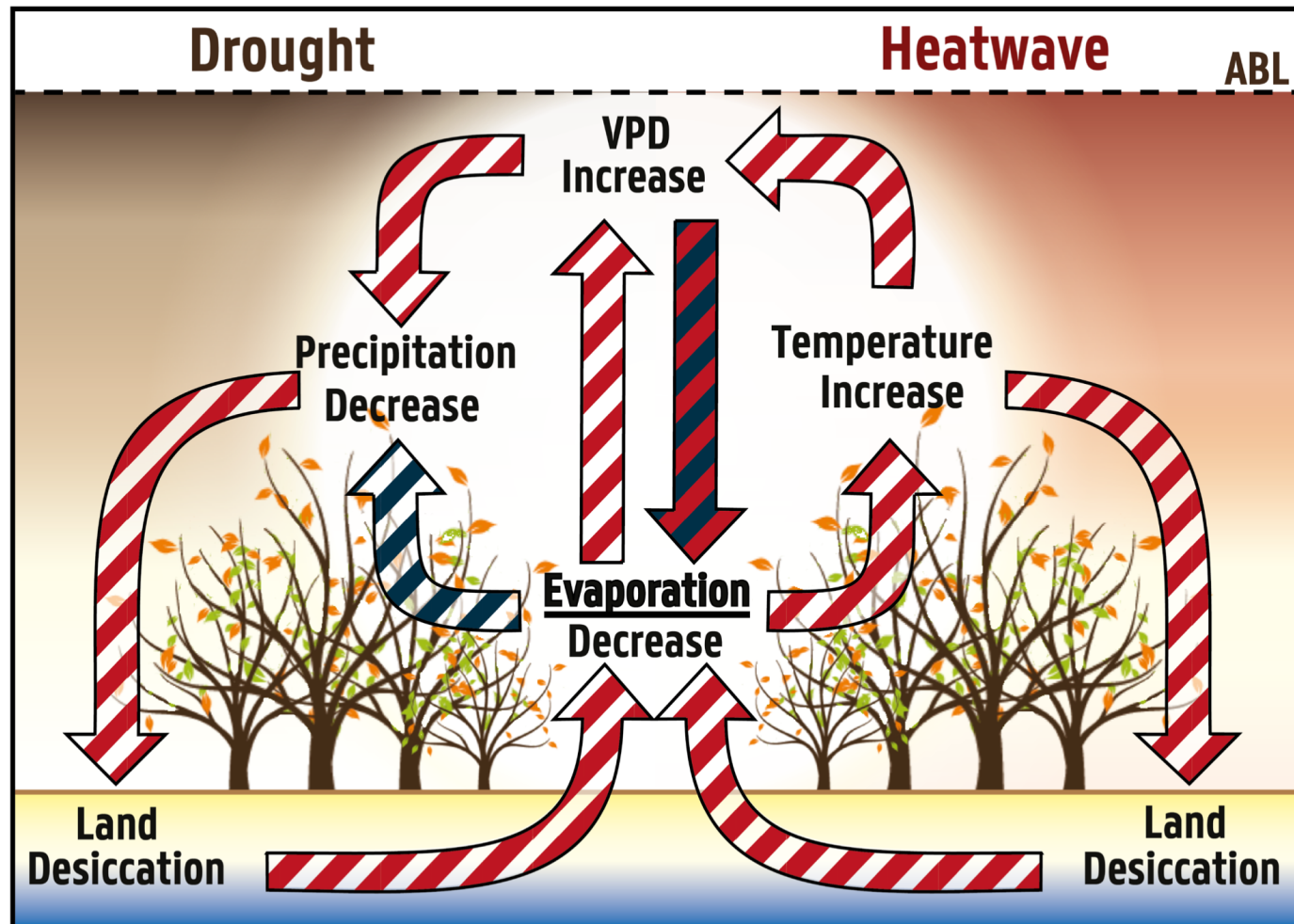
### Crucial for

- Water management
- Agriculture
- Climate change diagnostic
- Hydroclimatic extremes

### Yet, poorly understood

- Scarcity of global measurements
- No direct observation from space
- Little knowledge about large scale variability

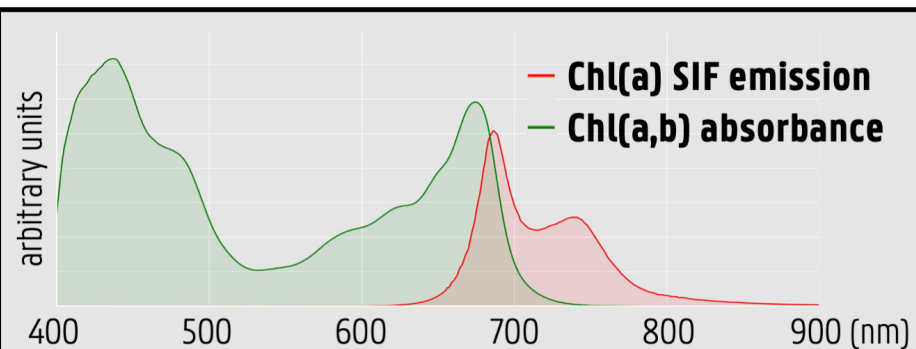
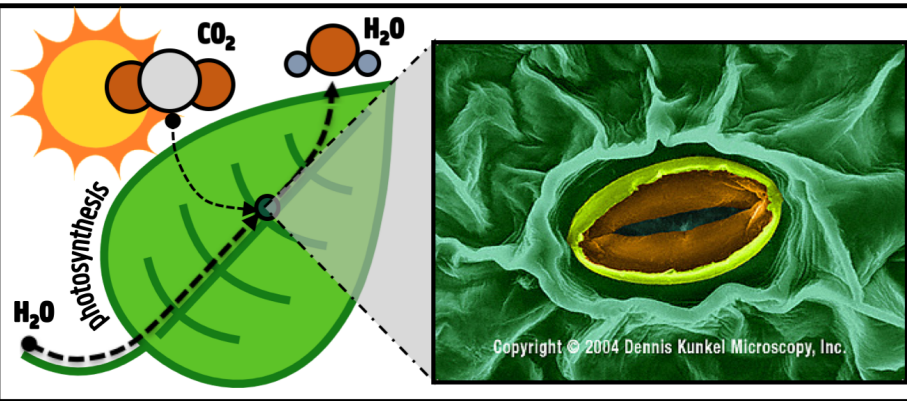
... However



Miralles *et al.* (2018)

If...

1. Transpiration is a byproduct of photosynthesis
2. Plants glow when they photosynthesize: SIF
3. The SIF emission can be sensed from satellite



Frankenberg & Berry (2018)



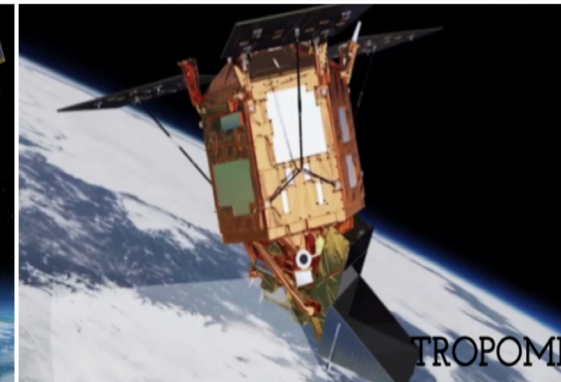
GOSAT



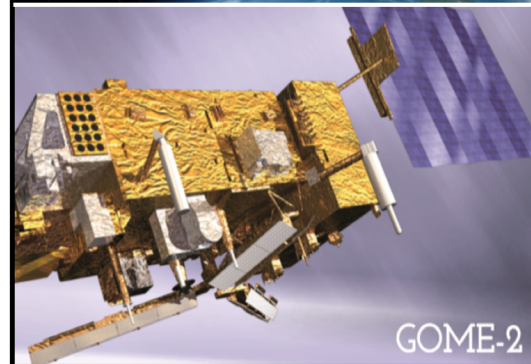
SCIAMACHY



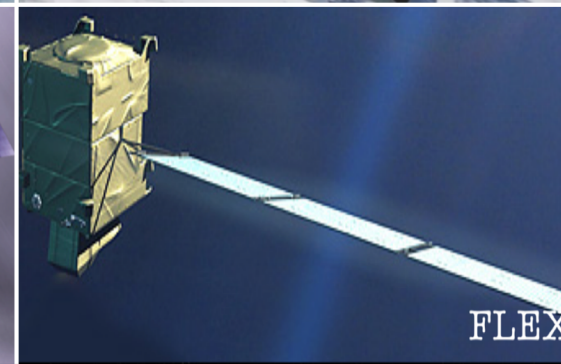
OCO-2



TROPOMI

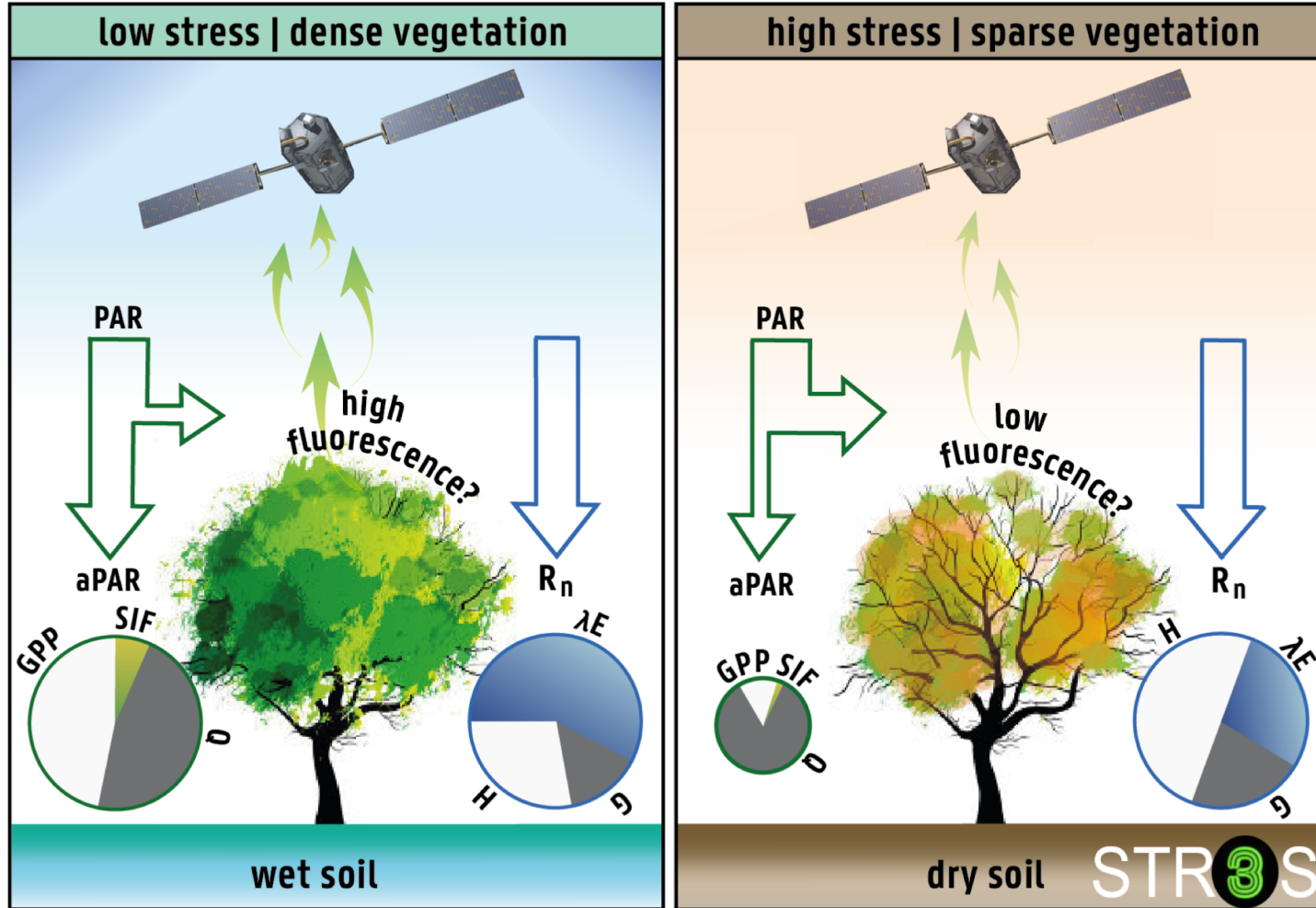


GOME-2

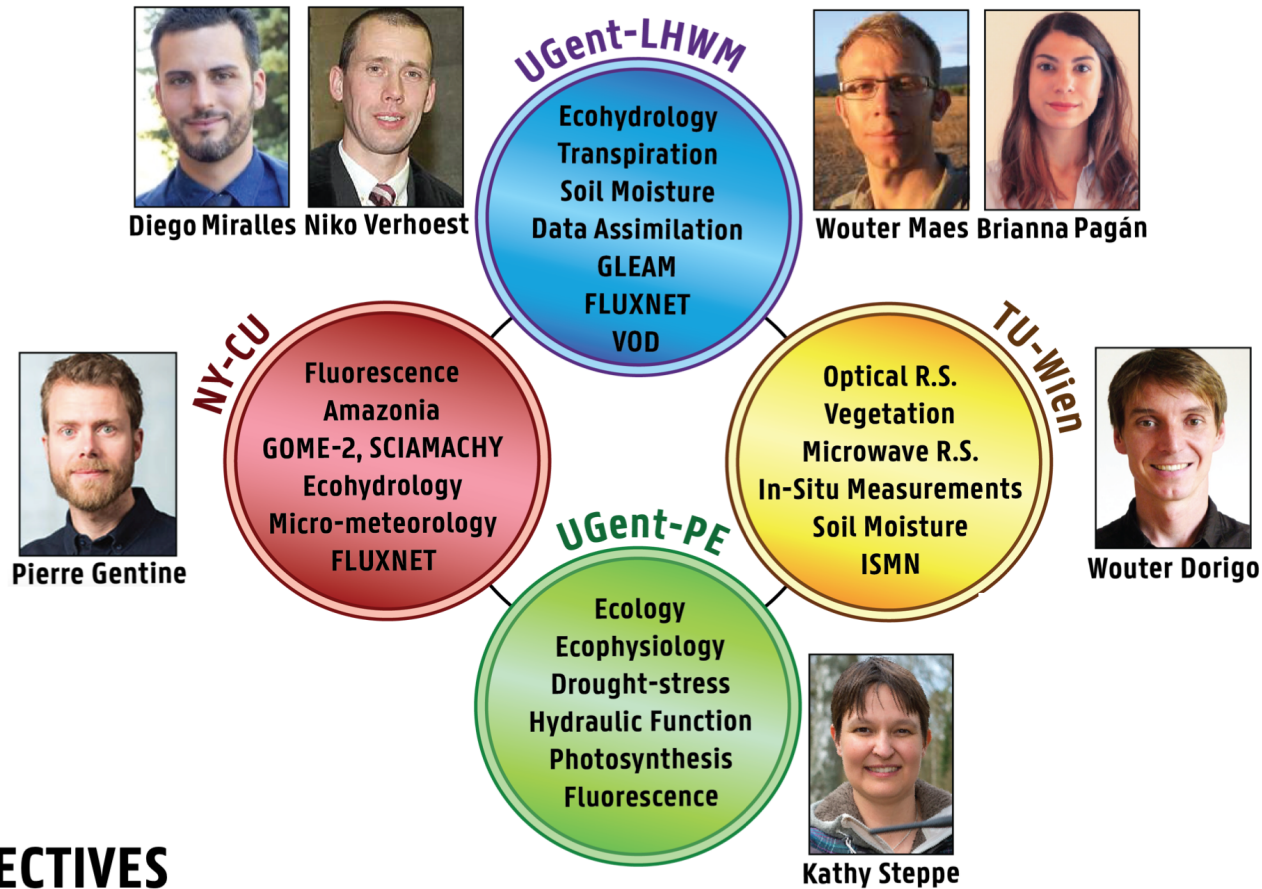


FLEX

Can SIF be used to diagnose transpiration?

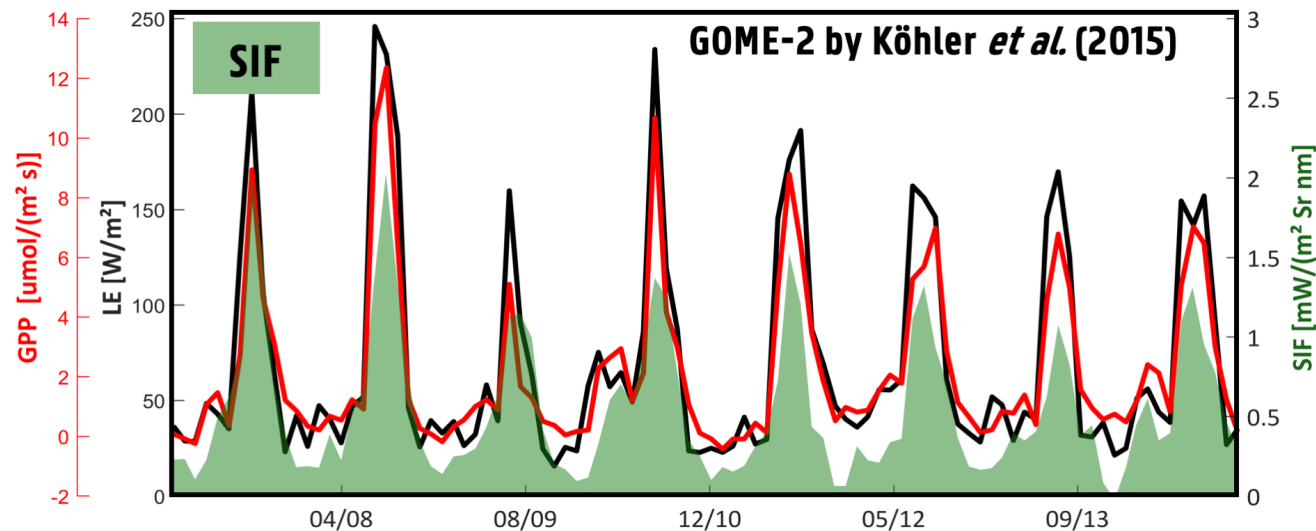
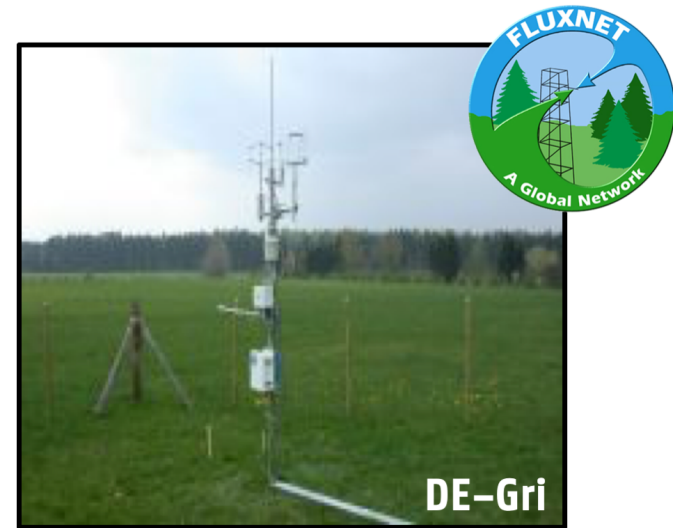
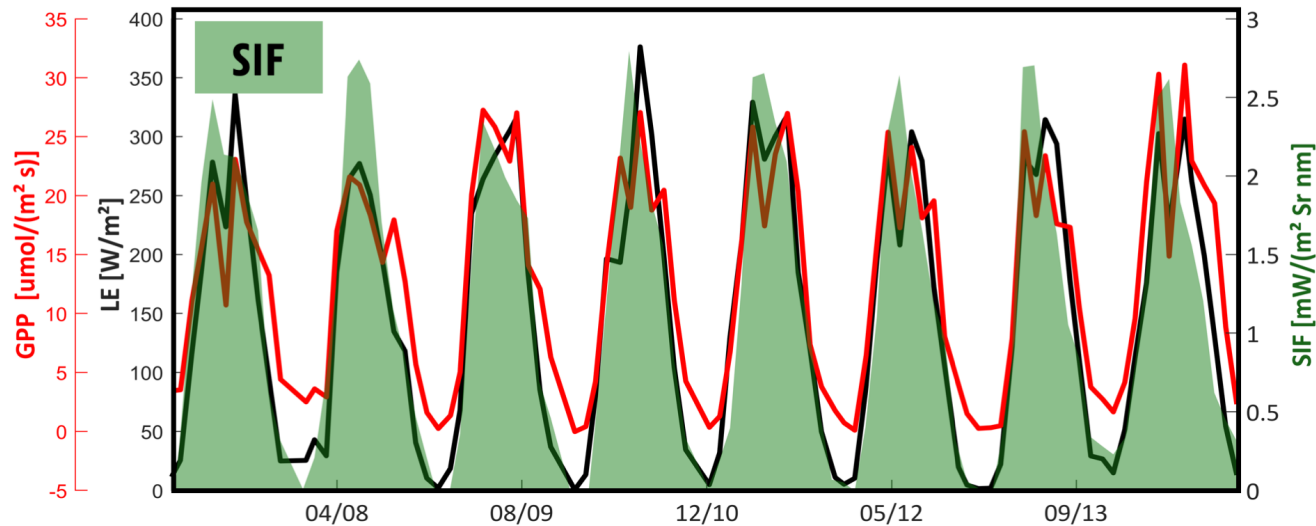


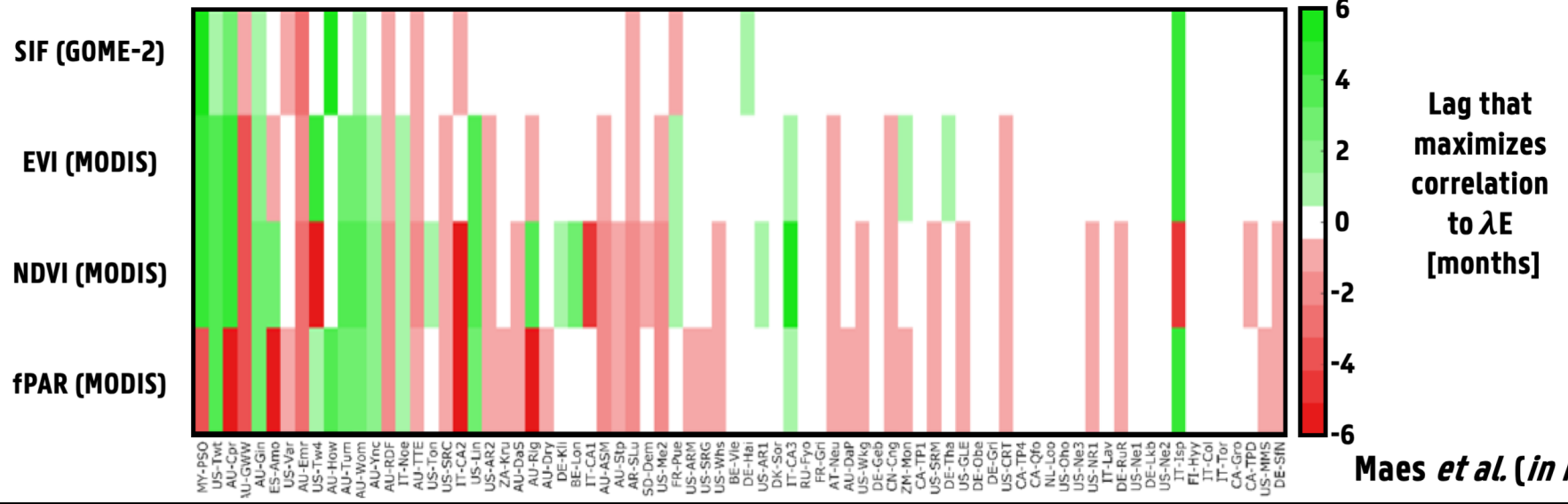
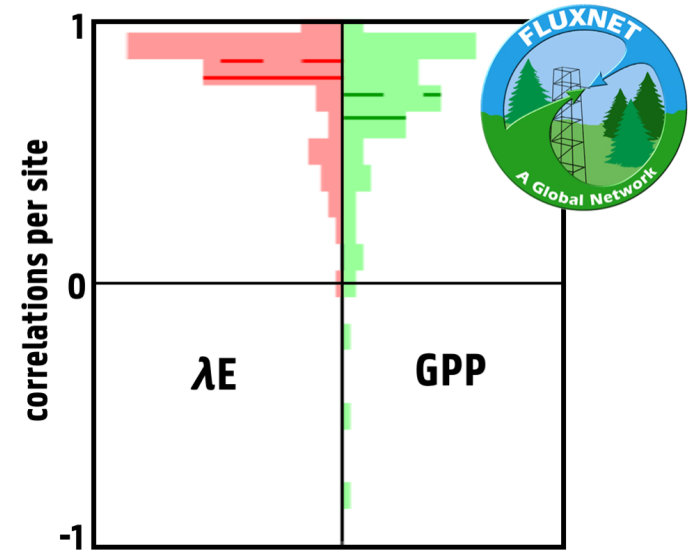
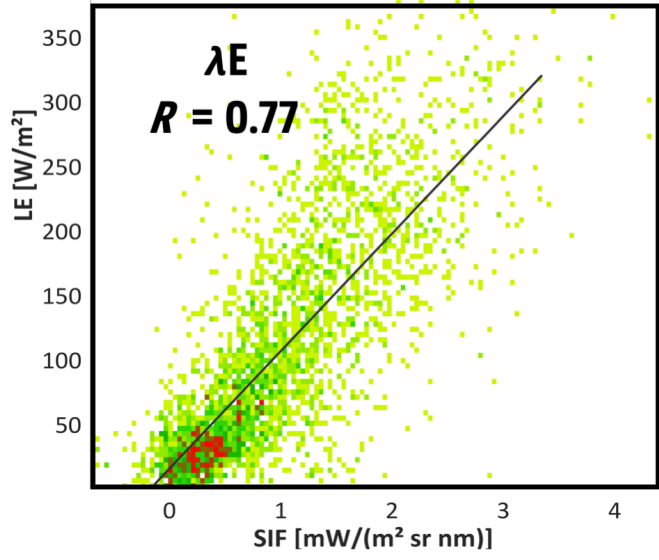
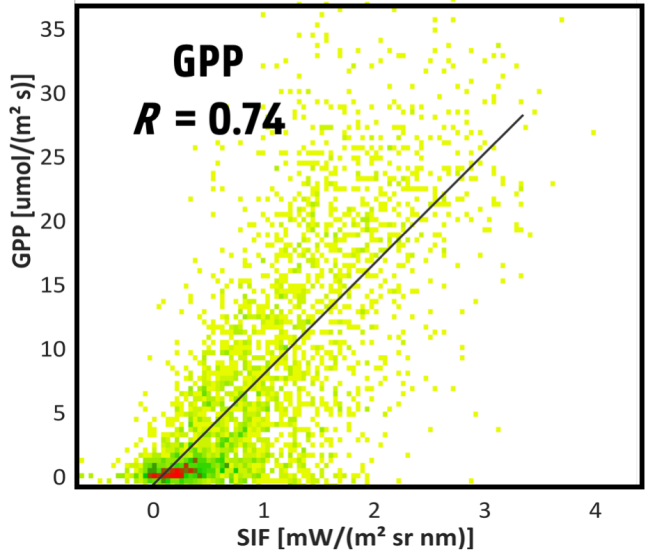
Miralles et al. (in prep.)



## OBJECTIVES

- ① To show the potential of SIF to reflect vegetation stress and its impact on transpiration
- ② To conform a dataset of transpiration incorporating vegetation stress from SIF







## SCOPE

MODIS EVI, NDVI,  
NDWI, fPAR

SCOPE LUT

Vegetation and climate

1

$N, C_{ab}, C_w, C_{dm}, C_s, LAI$  (Daily)  
& LIDF (Site)

2

LE and GPP

$V_{cmo}, m, r_{ss}, r_{bs}$

3

SIF<sub>740</sub>

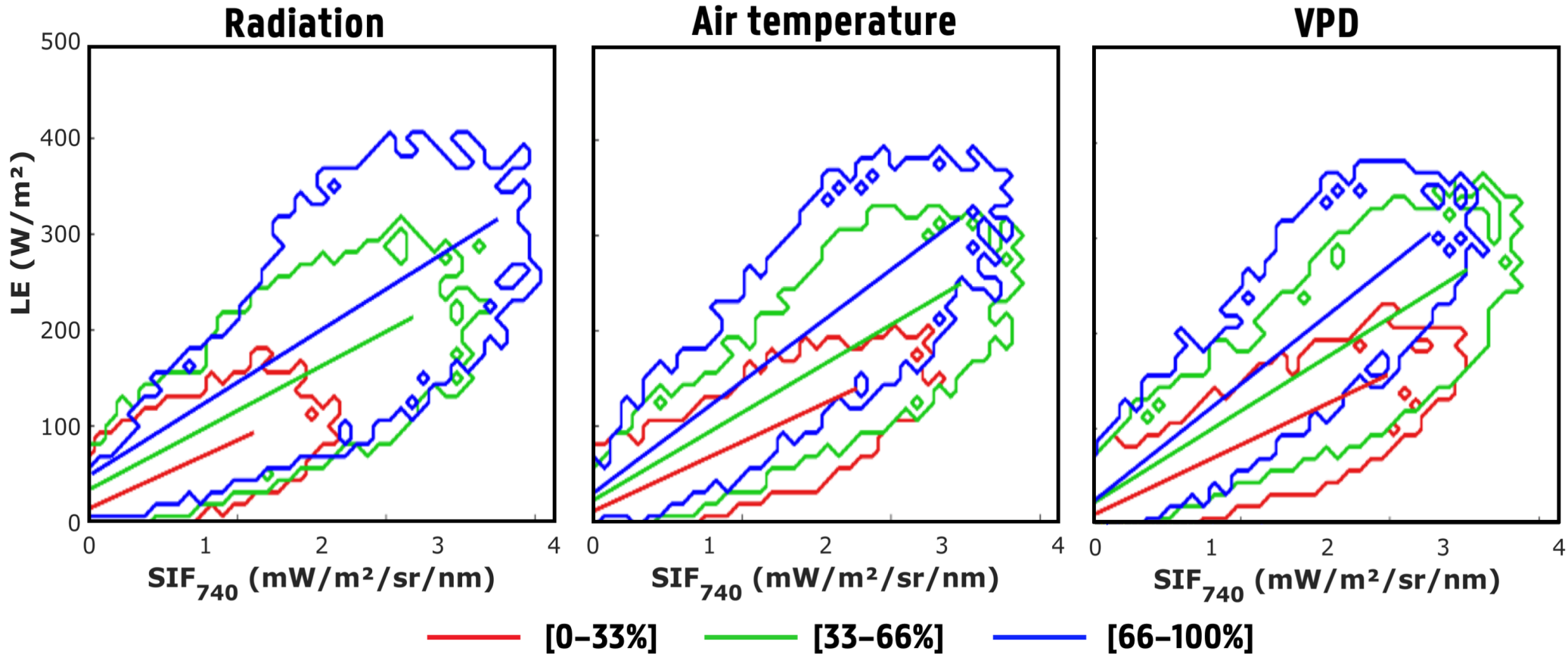
- 1 – **Estimation basic leaf properties**
    - (a) LAI and distribution (LIDF) estimated together with others ( $N, C_{ab}, C_w, C_{dm}$ ) following look-up-table (LUT) inversion (Zhang *et al.*, 2014)
    - (b) Optimization based on RMSE of simulations against MODIS EVI, NDVI, NDWI and fPAR
    - (c) Temporal smoothing of daily properties
  - 2 – **Bio-chemical/physical parameters**
    - (a) Biochemical parameters ( $V_{cmo}, m$ ) and surface resistance ( $r$ ) also via inversion.
    - (b) Optimization based on RMSE of GPP and  $\lambda E$  simulations against measured GPP and  $\lambda E$
    - (c) Tower forcing ( $T_{air}, SW_{in}, SW_{out}, P, u, e, CO_2, sm$ )
  - 3 – **SIF extraction**
    - (a) Whole spectrum and selected bands (only if energy balance optimisation successful)
- \* [ 53 inputs (13 forcing, 8 optimised, 32 left constant) ]

van der Tol *et al.* (2009)





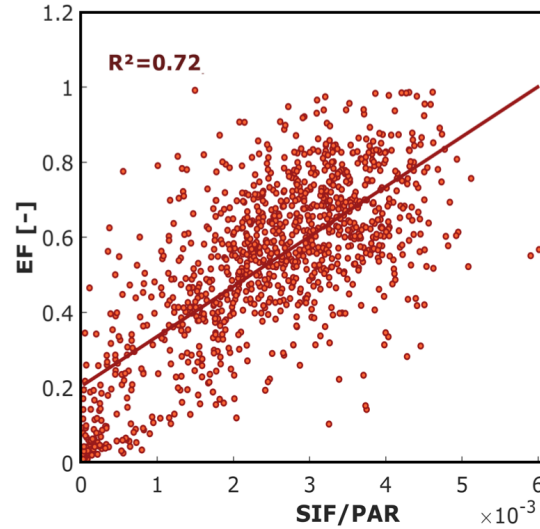
The relationship SIF–Transpiration is the most affected by the atmospheric demand for water



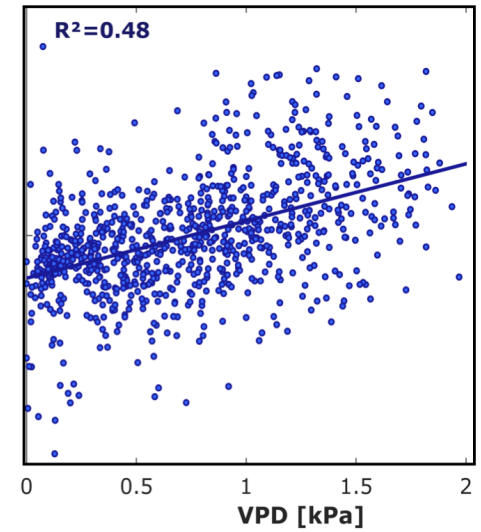
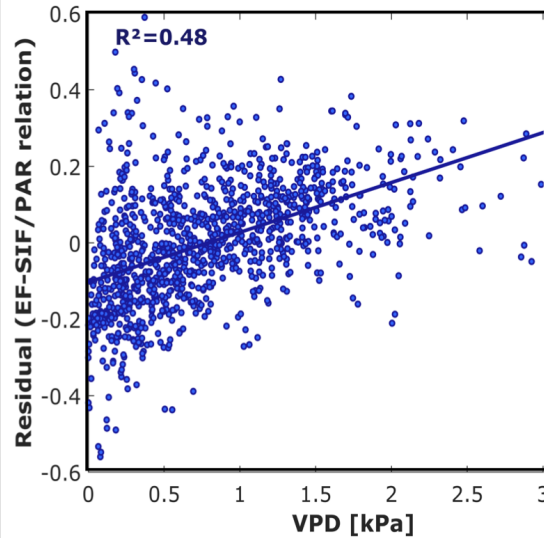
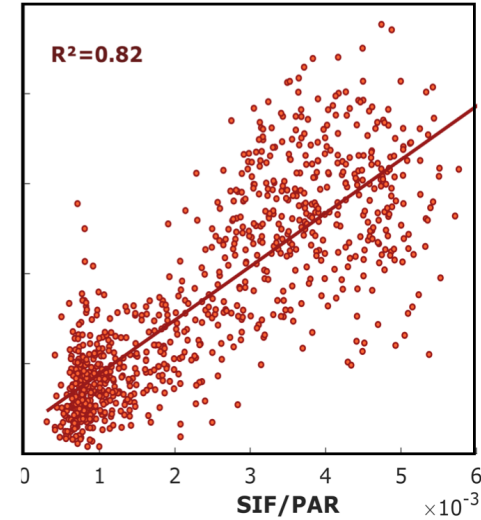
Maes *et al.* (*in review*)

1. Correlations between SIF and  $\lambda E$  may be due to incoming solar energy
2. More mechanistic approach: validity of SIF/PAR as estimate of EF?
3. Correlation and residual related to VPD variability, potentially due to WUE

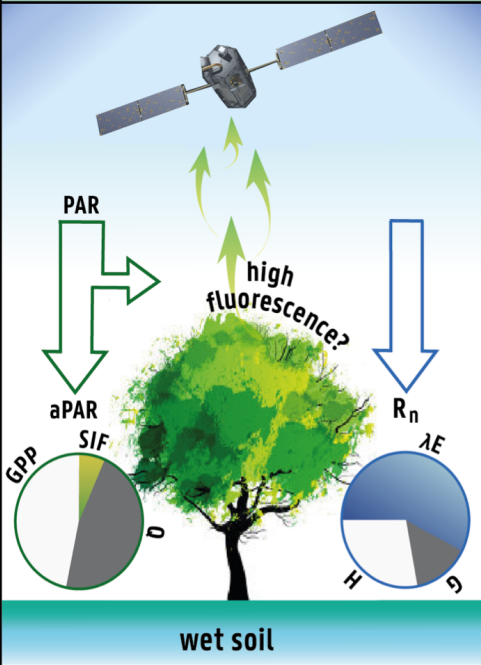
DE-Gri (grassland)



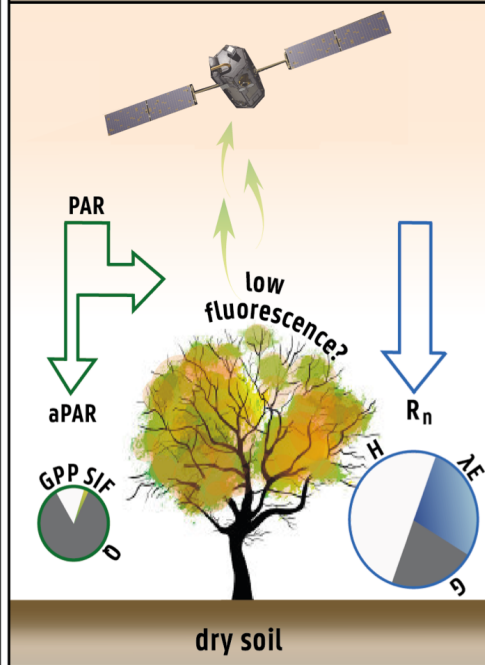
US-MMS (forest)

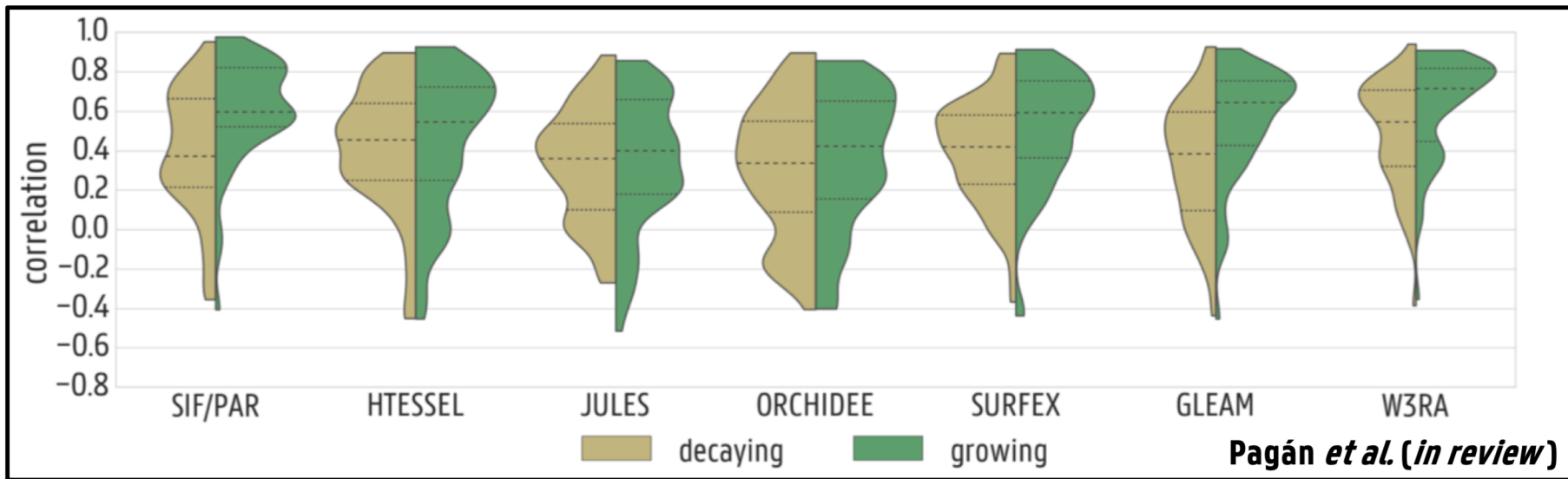
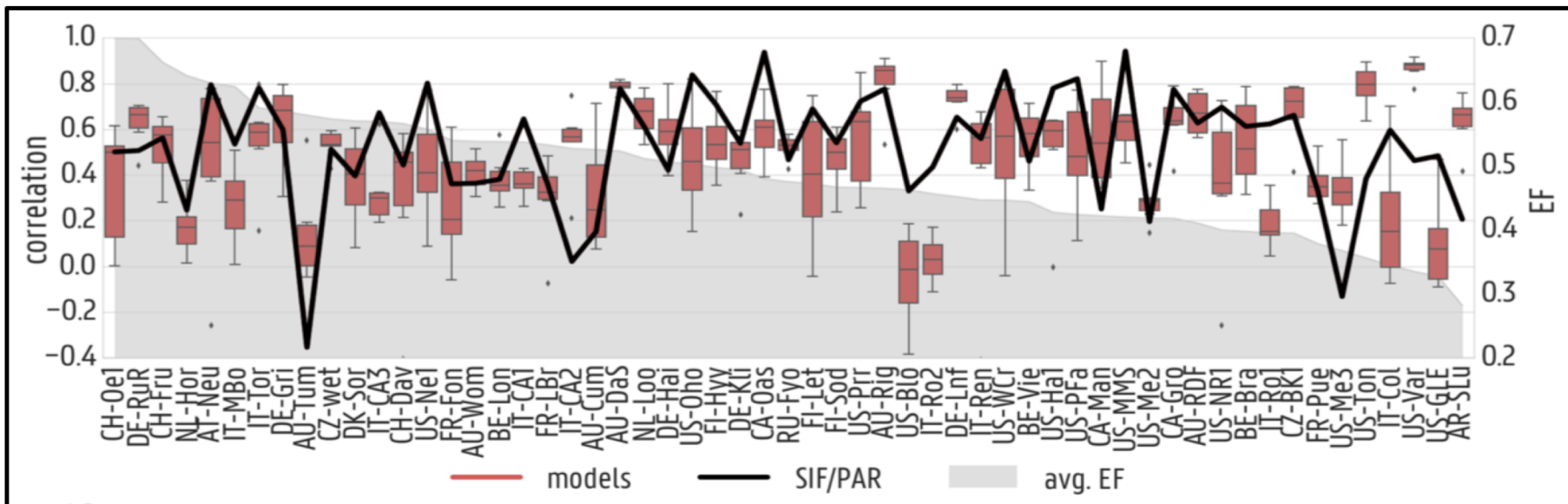


low stress | dense vegetation



high stress | sparse vegetation

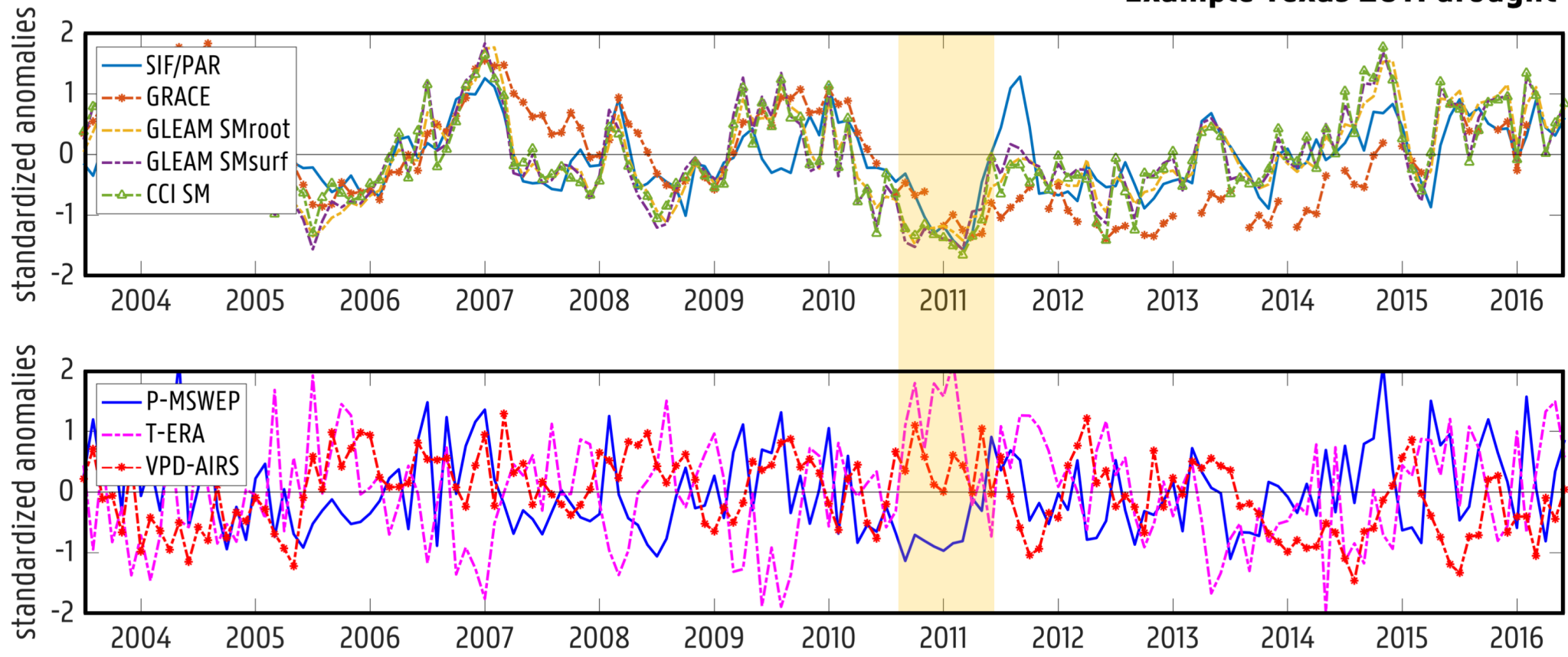




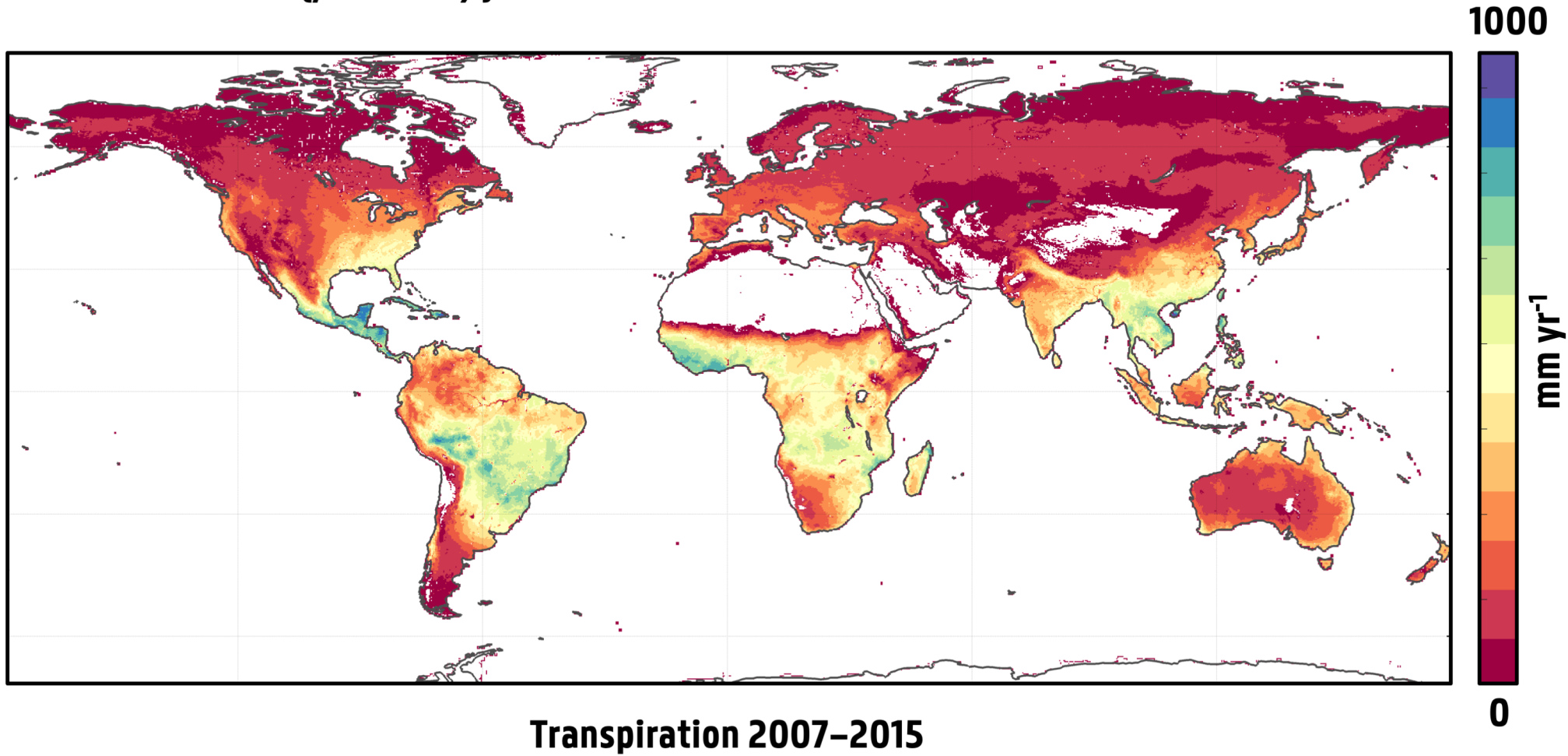
Pagán *et al.* (in review)

## Can it be used for drought early-warning?

### Example Texas 2011 drought



Can that be scaled up globally?  
(preliminary)



# Conclusion

STR3S  
BEODAY  
13 | 11 | 2018

- **Correlation of SIF to  $\lambda E$  (and  $T$ ) as high as for GPP or higher**
- **Mechanistically connected via stomata conductance and sharing drivers**
- **Factors influencing the SIF- $T$  relationship are mostly meteorological**
- **SIF/PAR can be used to diagnose EF with higher skill than for most LSMs**
- **Combined with VPD and temperature, feasible to derive transpiration globally**
- **New SIF sensors, better data, opening opportunities**



STEREOIII

