

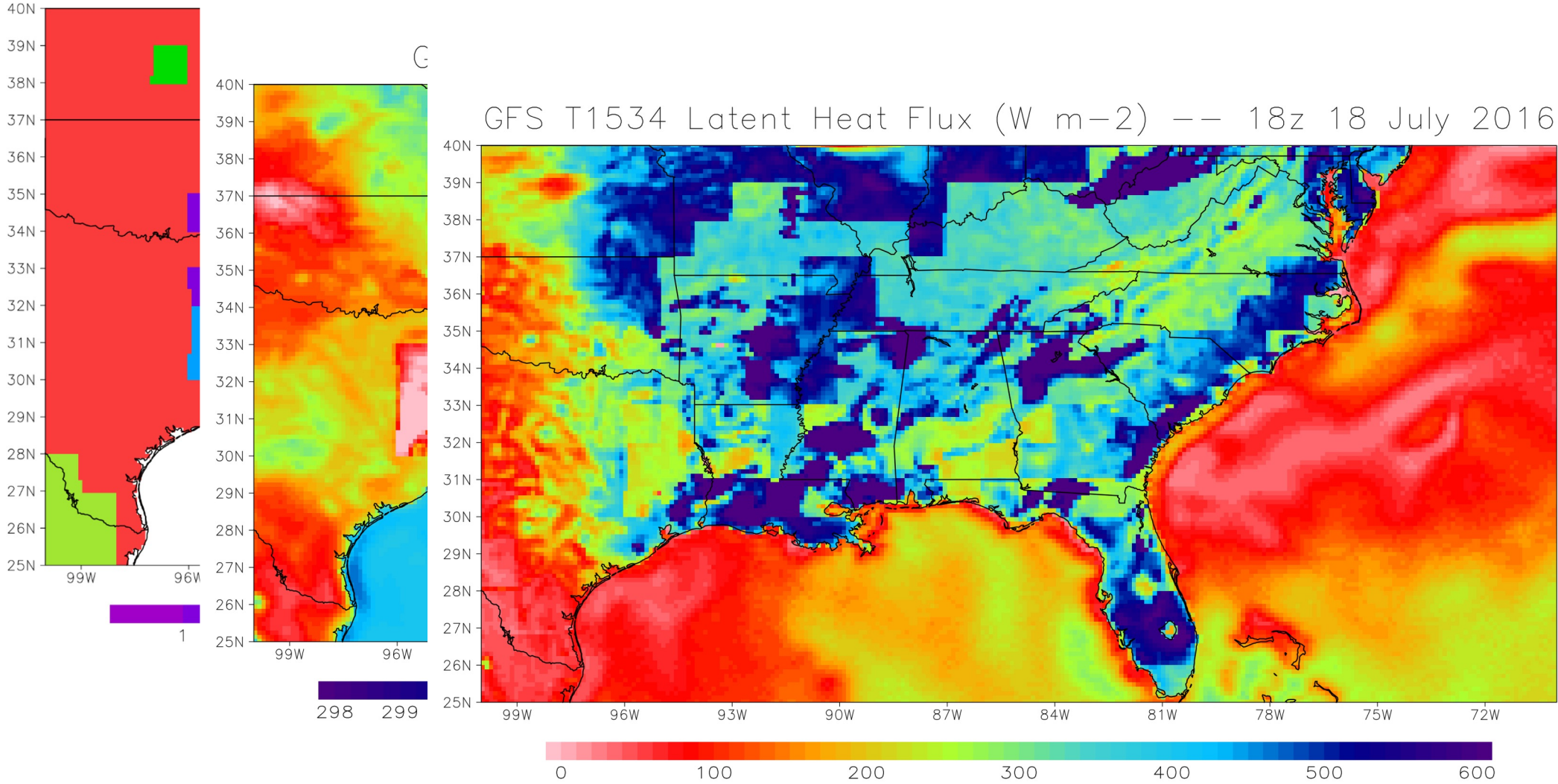
Land Surface Satellite Data Products from NOAA NESDIS for Numerical Weather and Water Prediction Models and Societal Applications

NOAA
National Satellite, Data, and
Information Service (NESDIS)

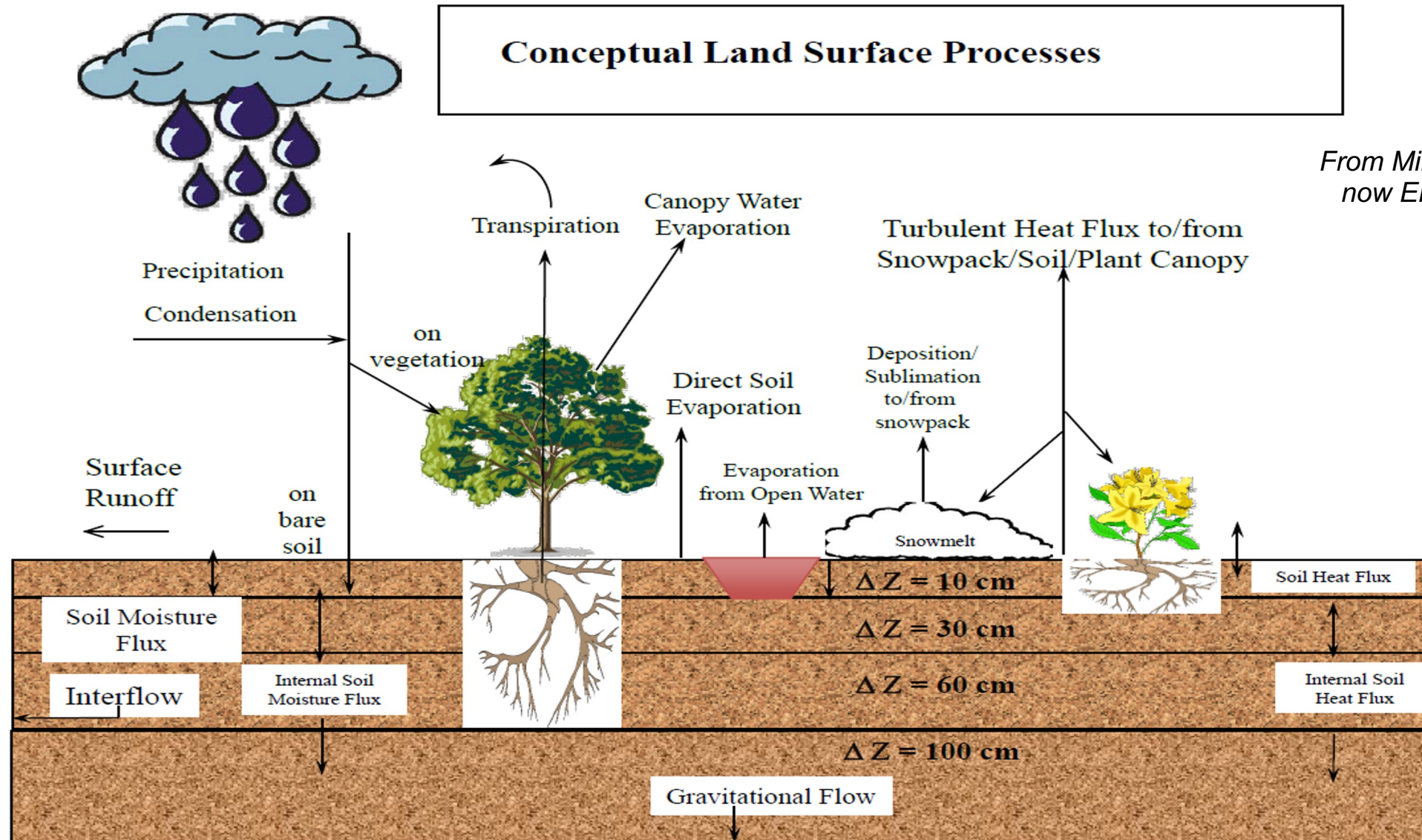
Xiwu Zhan, Chengquan Huang, Jifu Yin, Jicheng Liu,
Li Fang, Wei Guo, Yan Luo, et al.

NESDIS-STAR, UMD-CISESS, IMSG

A NCEP-EMC Story on Surface Type in NWP Models

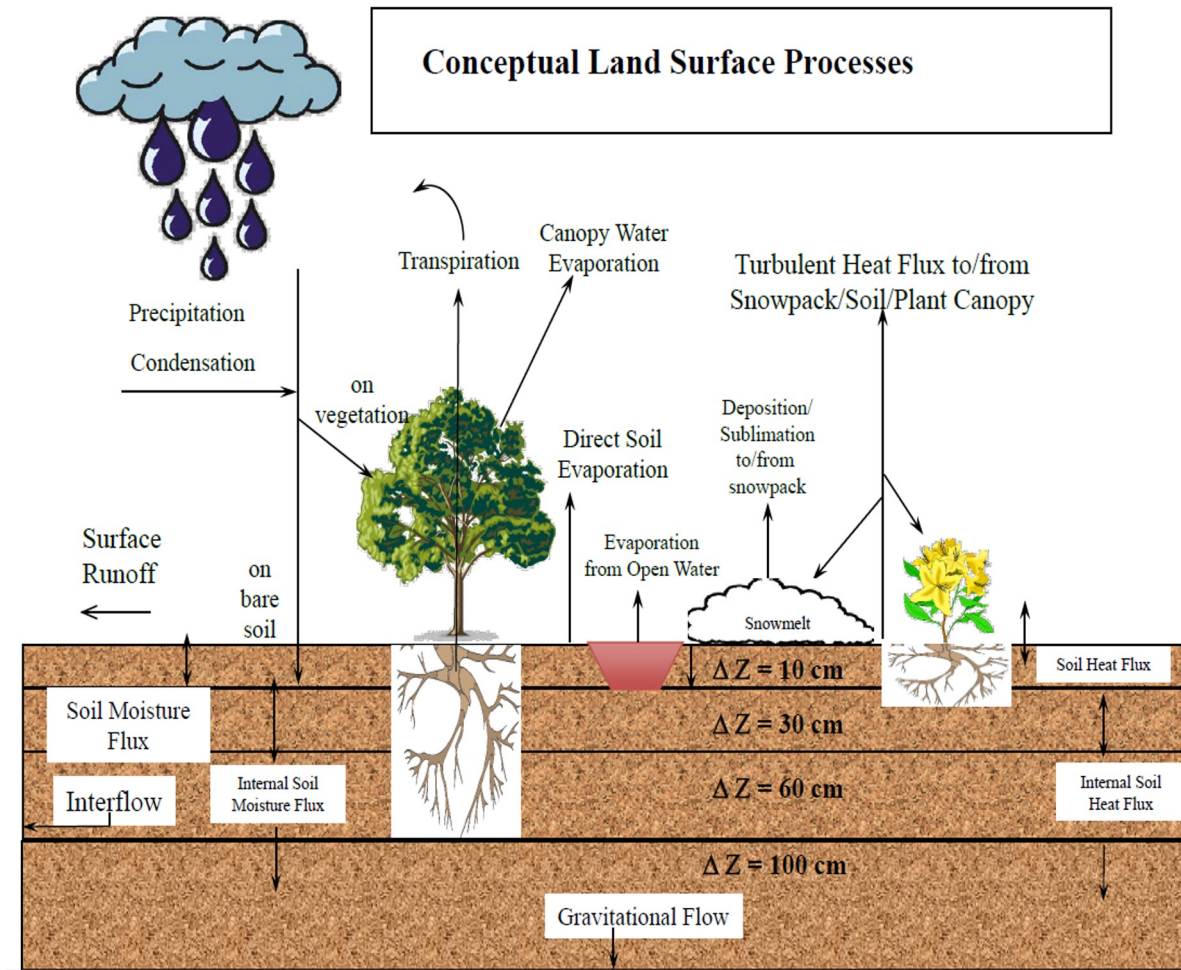


Noah/Noah-MP Land Surface Model for NWP and NWM



*From Mike Barlage of NCAR,
now EMC Land Team Lead*

Noah/Noah-MP Land Surface Model for NWP and NWM



LSM primary inputs:

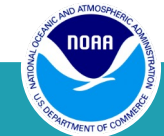
- ❑ Surface type
- ❑ Green vegetation fraction
- ❑ Leaf area index
- ❑ Albedo

LSM state variables or fluxes:

- ❑ Land surface temperature
- ❑ Soil moisture
- ❑ Evapotranspiration/Latent heat flux
- ❑ ...

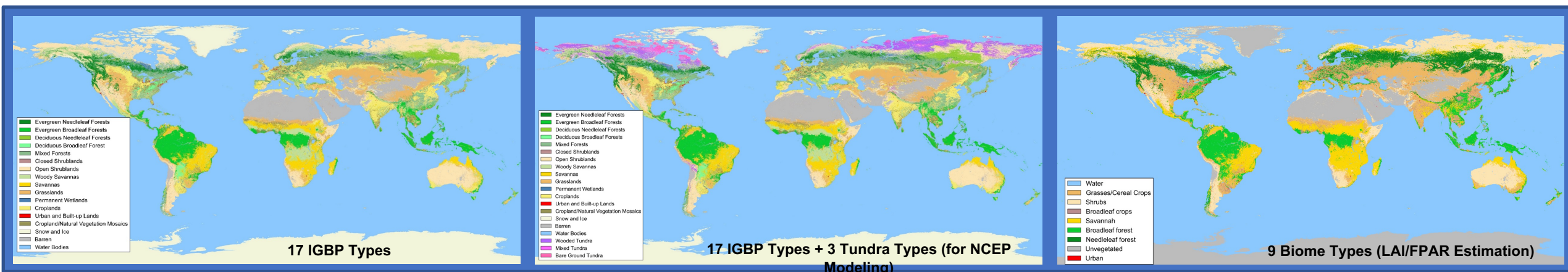
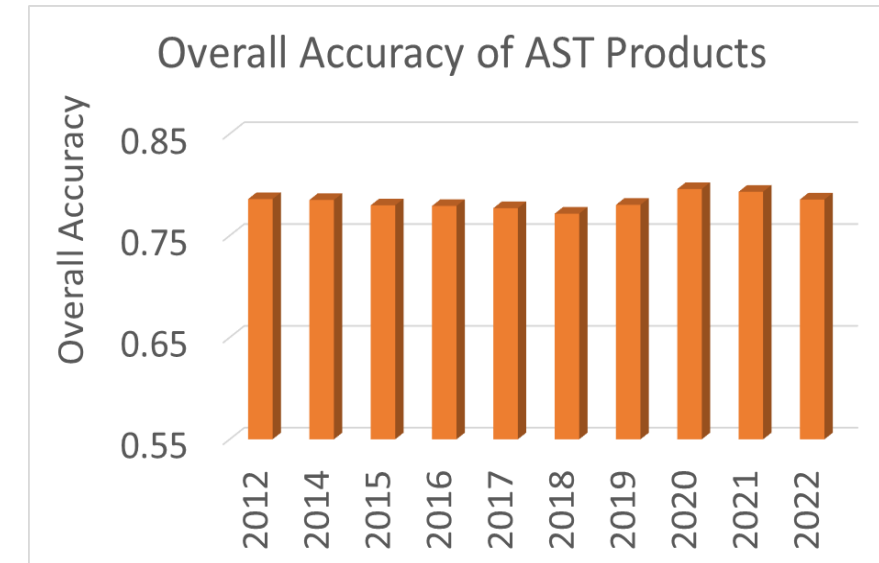
OUTLINE: NOAA Satellite Land Products and Applications

Satellite Land Products	Application Areas
Surface Type/Land cover	LSM input parameter
Surface Soil Moisture	LSM state variable Initialization, output verification, parameter calibration, and data assimilation (DA)
Land Surface Temperature	
Land Surface Albedo	
Green Vegetation Fraction	
Leaf Area Index	
Evapotranspiration	LSM flux verification, parameter calibration, and DA, Drought monitoring, fire risk assessment
Vegetation Health Indices	Crop productivity monitoring and forecast, drought, commodity market outlook, fire risk assessment,

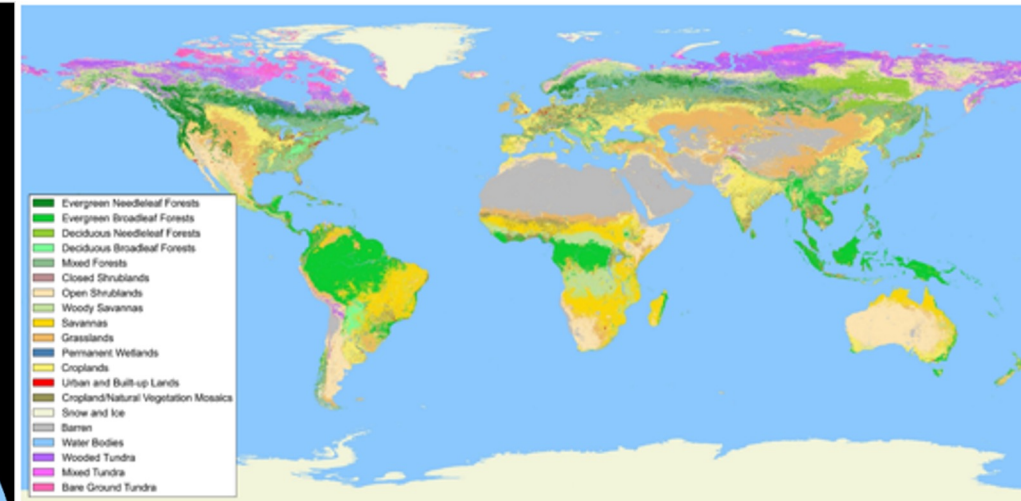
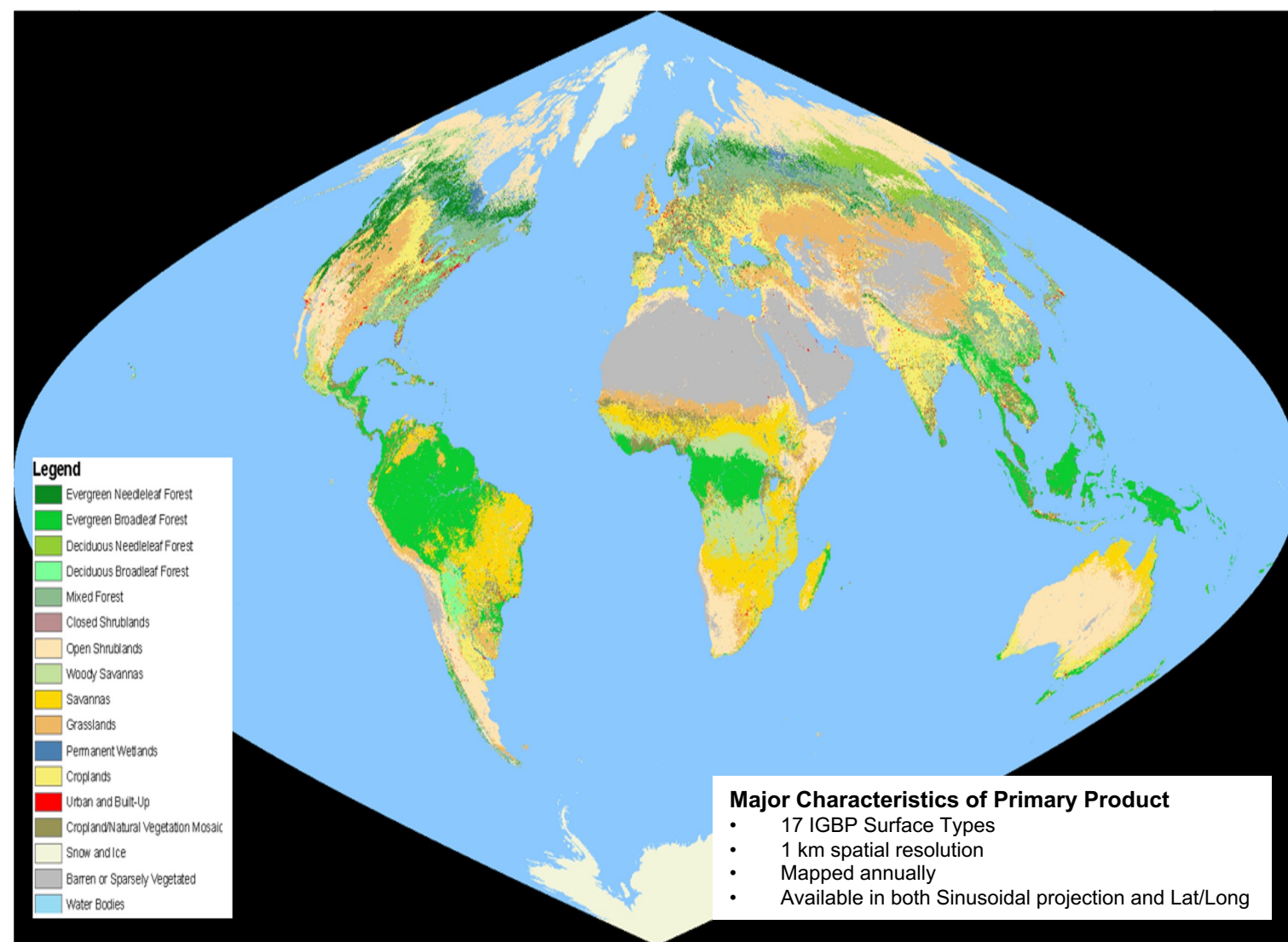


VIIRS Annual Surface Type Products (AST)

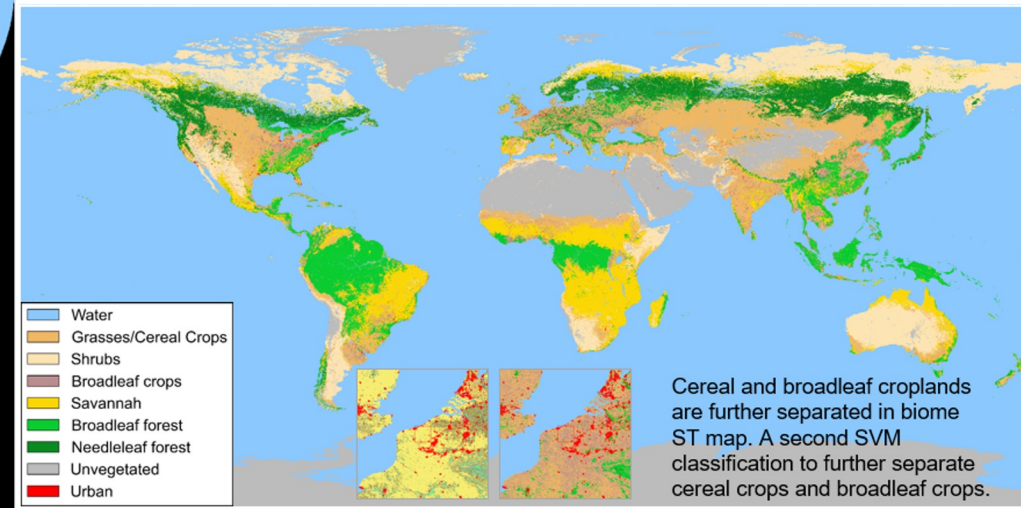
- Annual Surface Type (AST) Products (Since 2012)
 - Based on VIIRS observations acquired within one calendar year
 - Three classification legend systems
 - IGBP (17 types)
 - EMC (17 IGBP types + 3 Tundra types)
 - Biome for LAI/FPAR estimation (9 types)
 - Overall accuracies: ~78%
- Multi-Year Climatology Products
 - For use by EMC
 - Based on AST data from 2012 to 2019



VIIRS Annual Surface Type Products (AST)

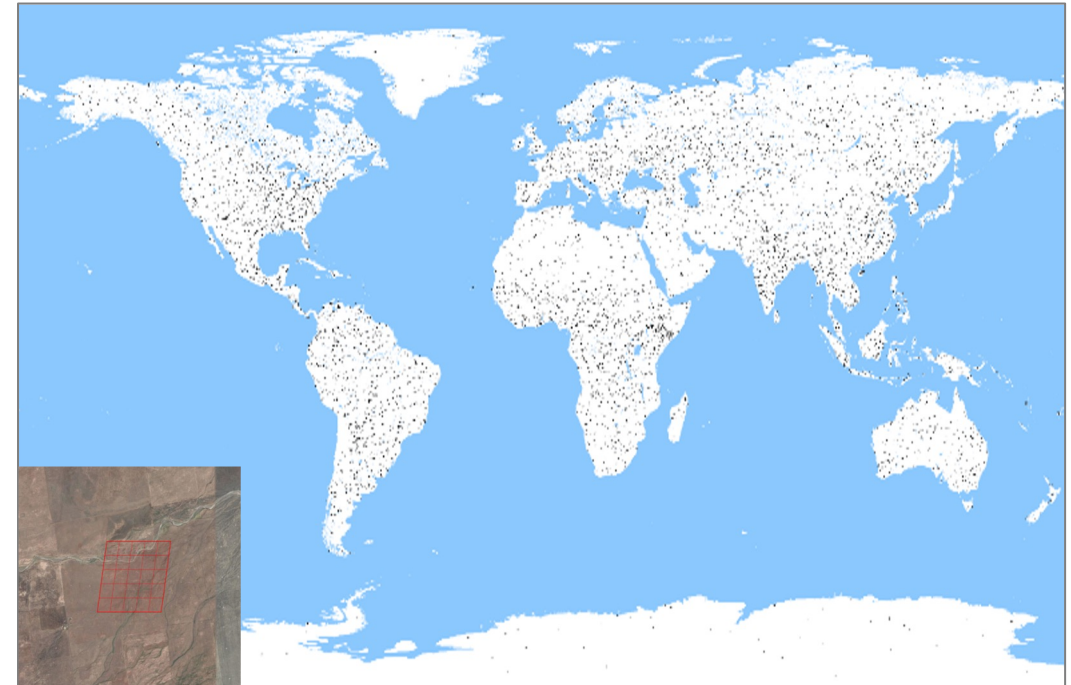
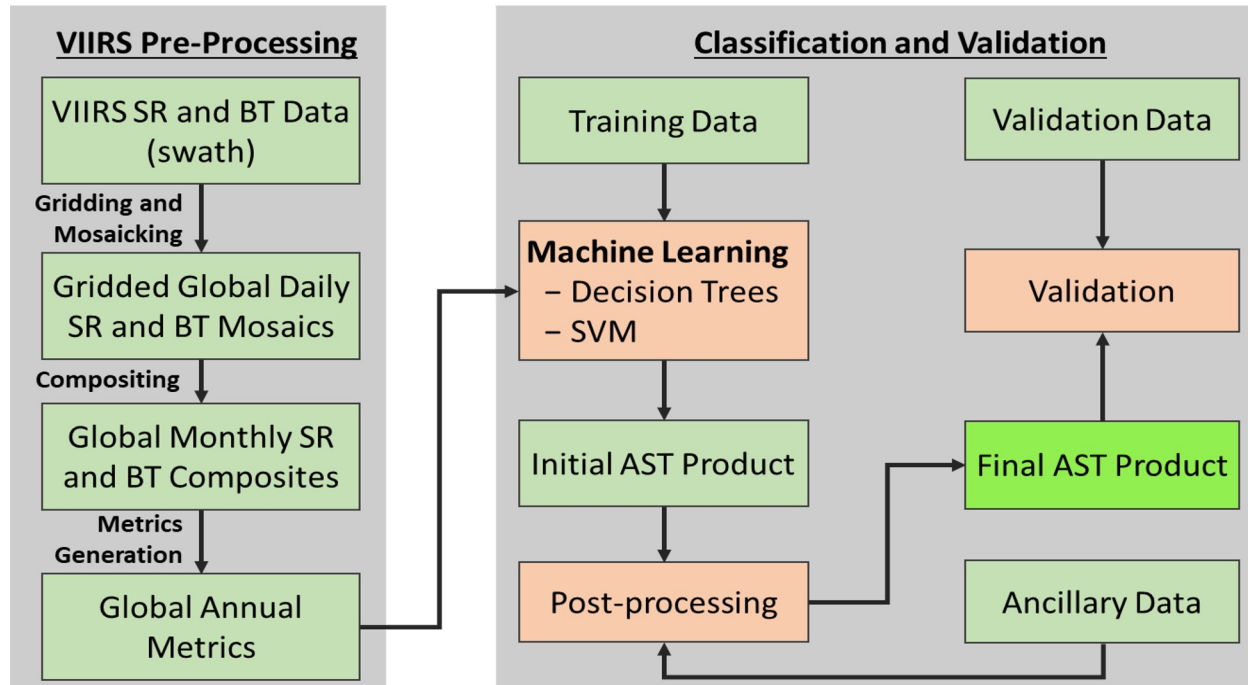


Surface Type map with classes needed to support NCEP modeling



Surface Type map with classes needed to support LAI/FPAR retrieval

AST Product Procedures and Algorithms



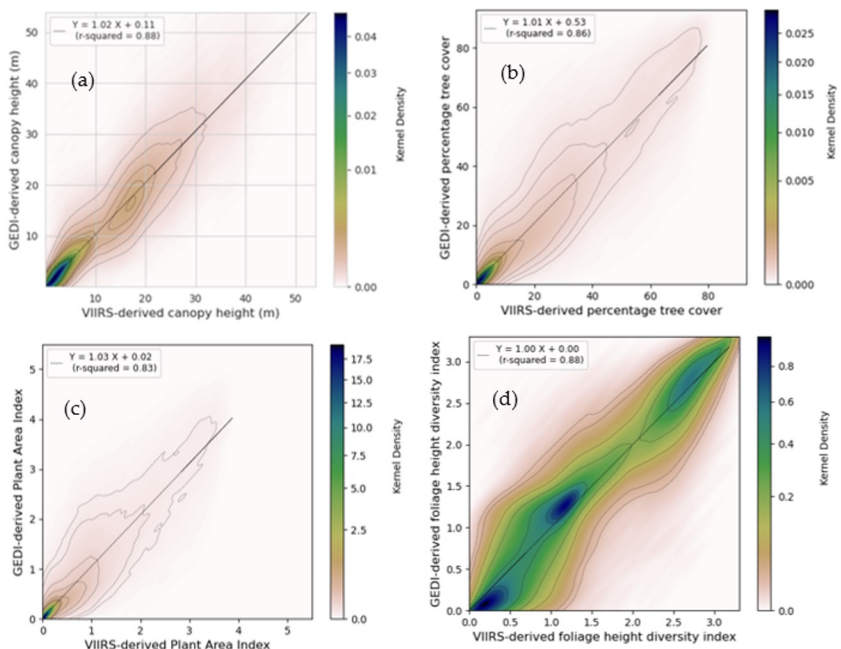
Large quantities of reference samples have been derived based on Google Earth and other available high resolution imagery

- Well distributed across the globe
- Highly reliable class labeling
- Training samples: > tens of thousands, add as needed
- Validation samples: ~6000 selected following a probability based sampling design.

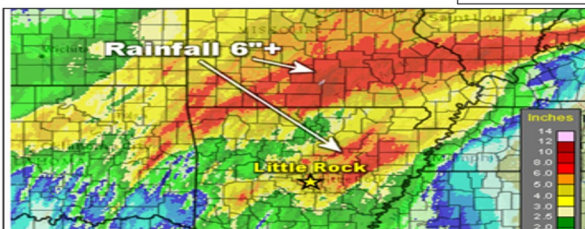
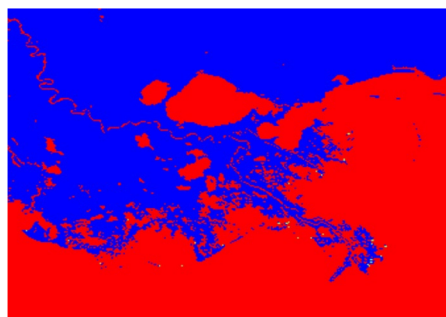
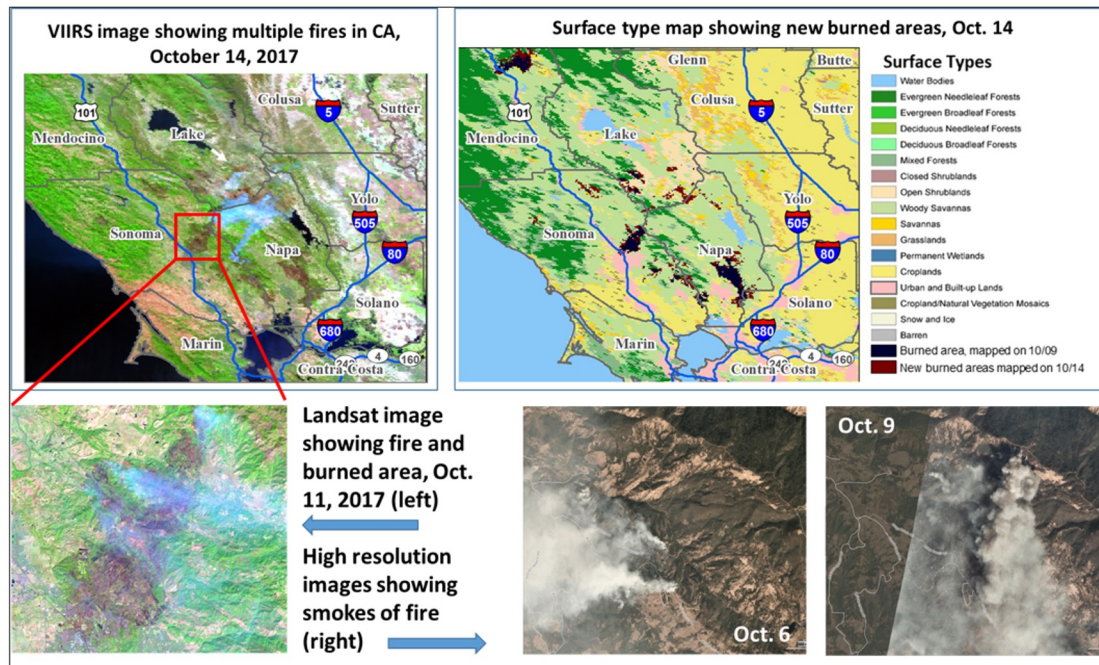
Challenges and Opportunities on Surface Type

Machine Learning approaches for

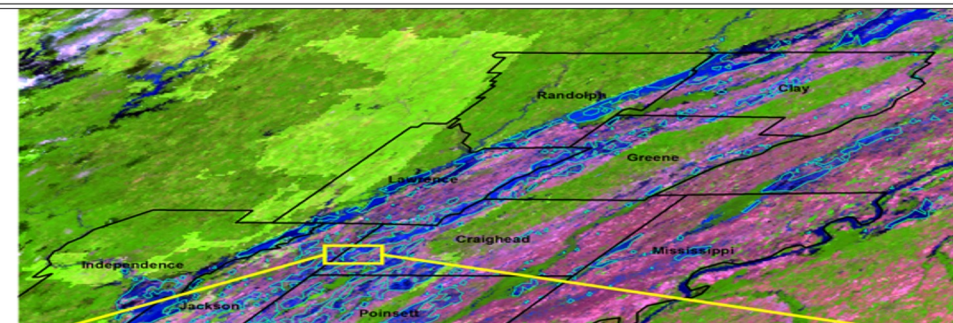
- ❑ Burned areas
- ❑ Flooded areas
- ❑ High resolution L/W, tree cover, etc.
- ❑ Vegetation structure parameters



Comparisons between VIIRS-derived and GEDI-derived: (a) canopy height; (b) canopy fraction cover; (c) plant area index; and (d) foliage height diversity



2. Levee Breach on May 3, 2017

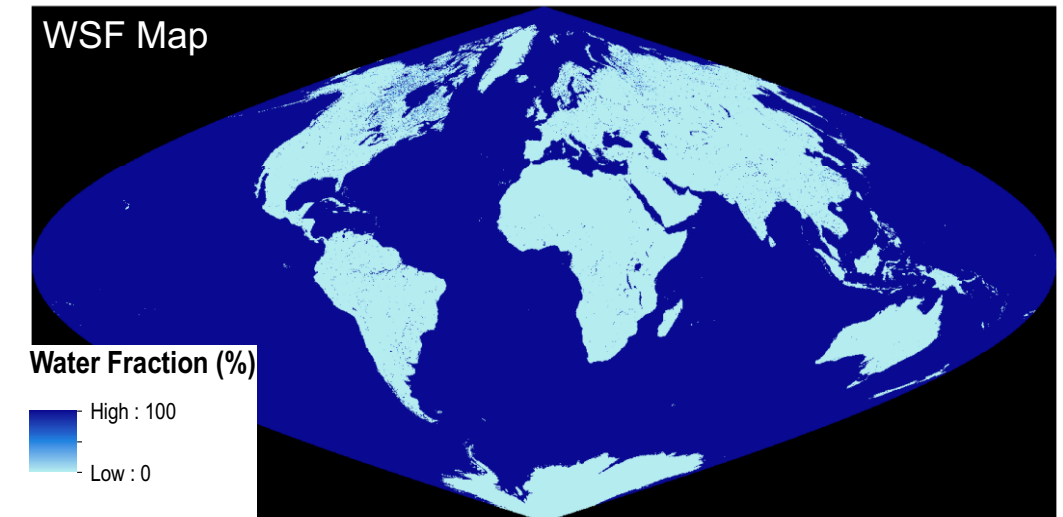
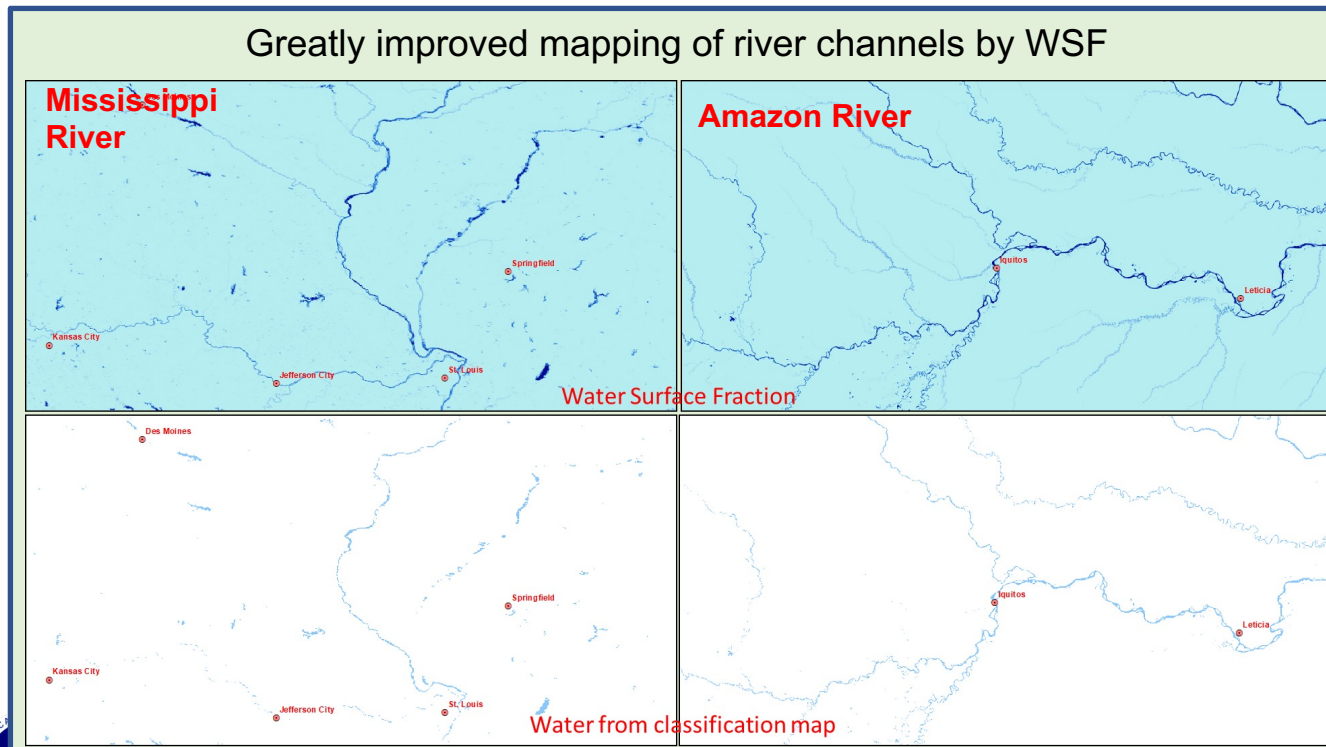
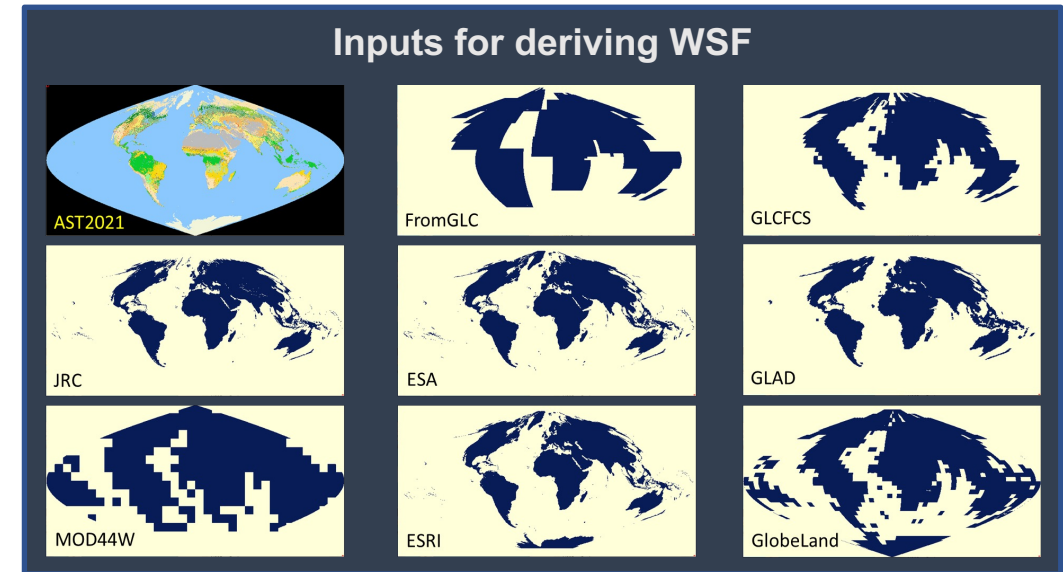


4. Detailed verification by Landsat



Water Surface Fraction (WSF) Product

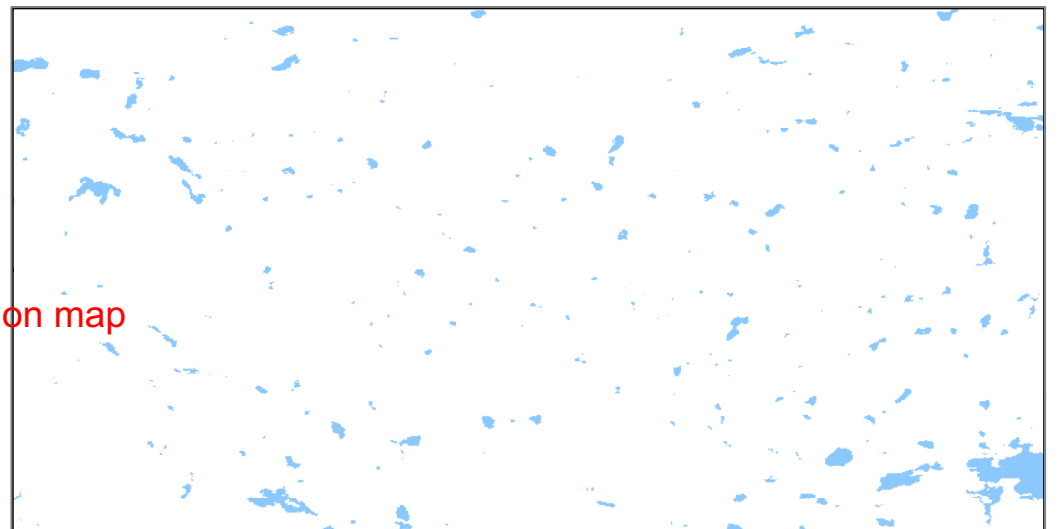
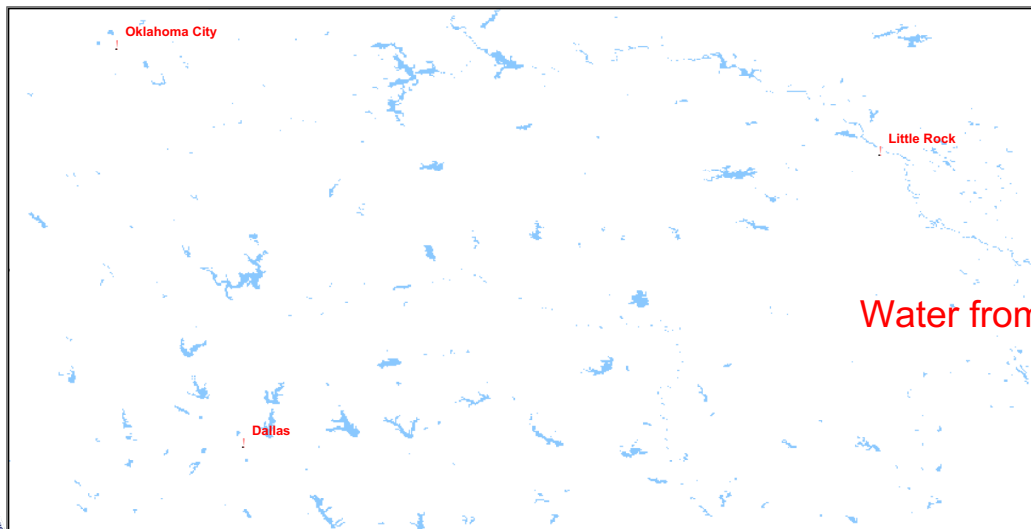
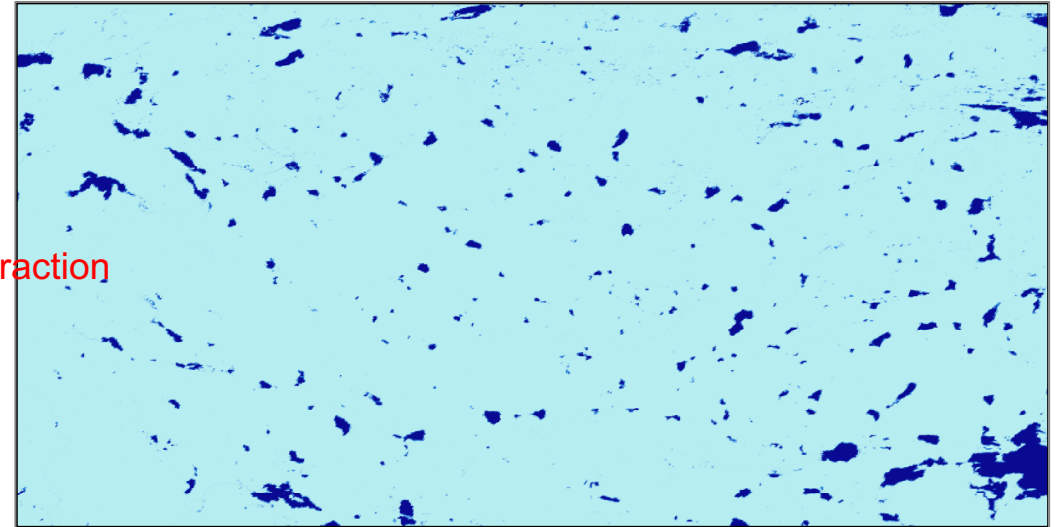
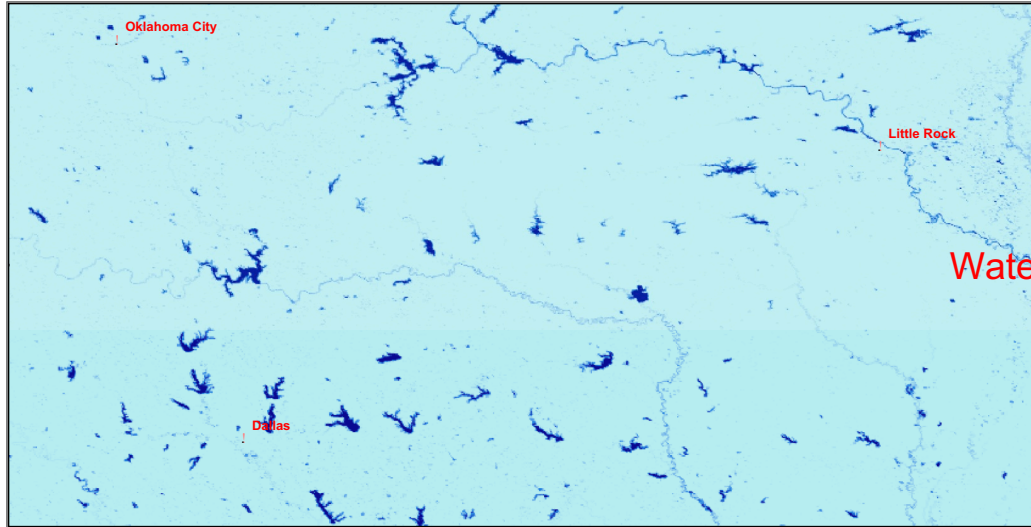
- Provide subpixel water estimates to improve the mapping of small waterbodies and narrow rivers
- Derived by synthesizing 9 circa-2020 global fine and moderate resolution land cover products
- Available at 1km and 250m resolutions



Many Small Lakes Captured by Water Surface Fraction Product

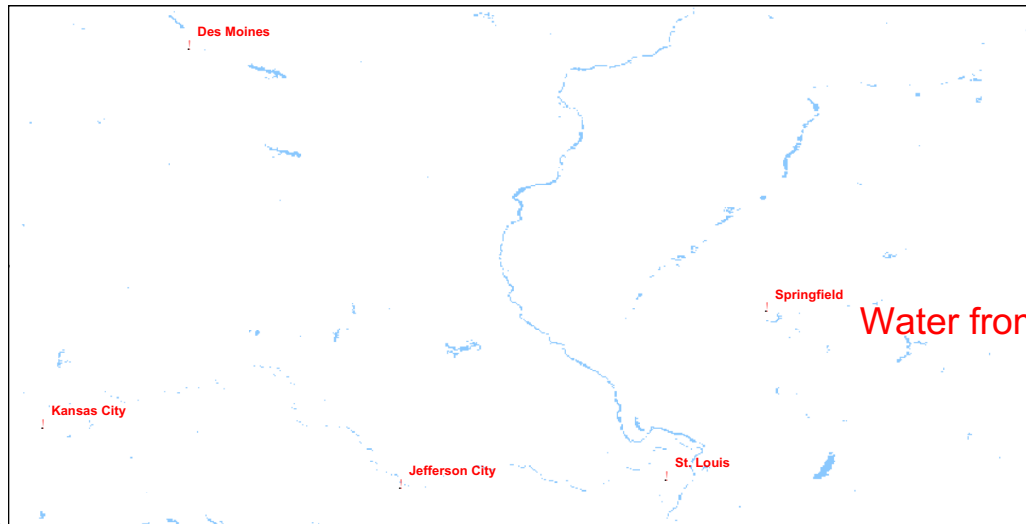
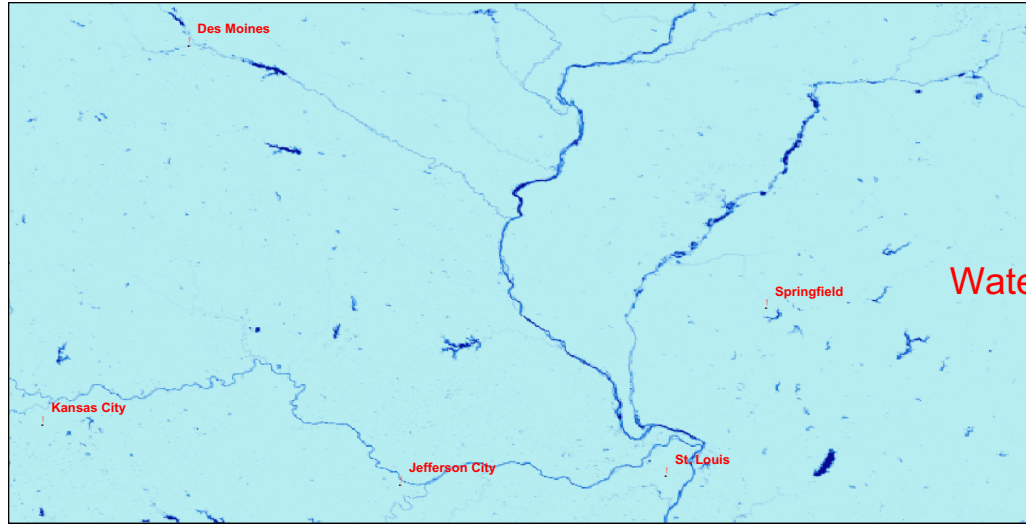
1. Lakes/Reservoirs in southern US

2. Tibetan Plateau

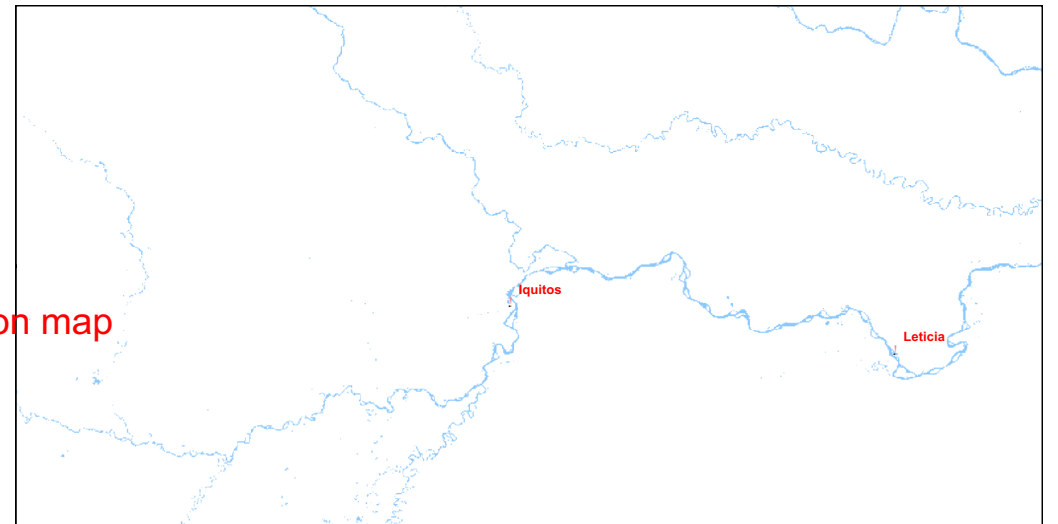
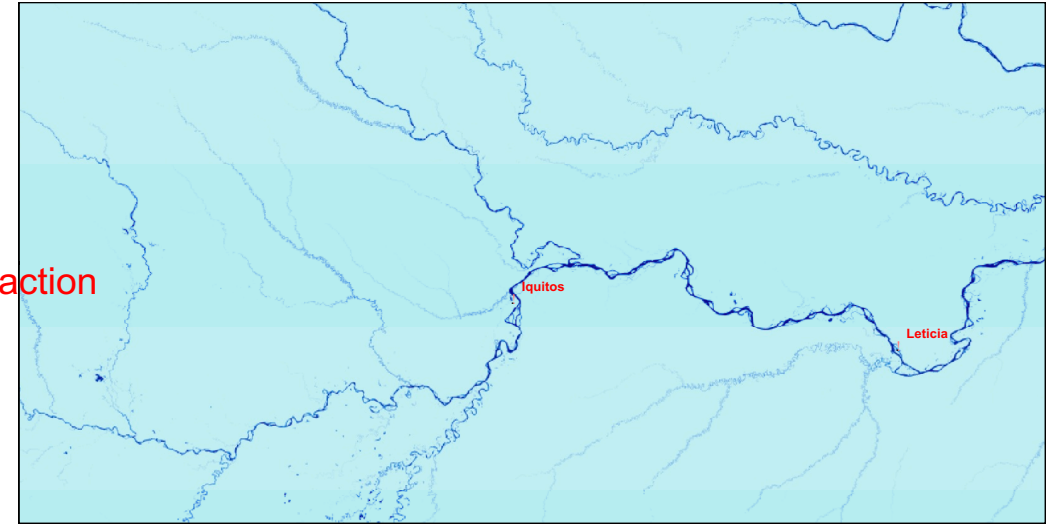


Narrow River Branches Captured by Water Surface Fraction Product

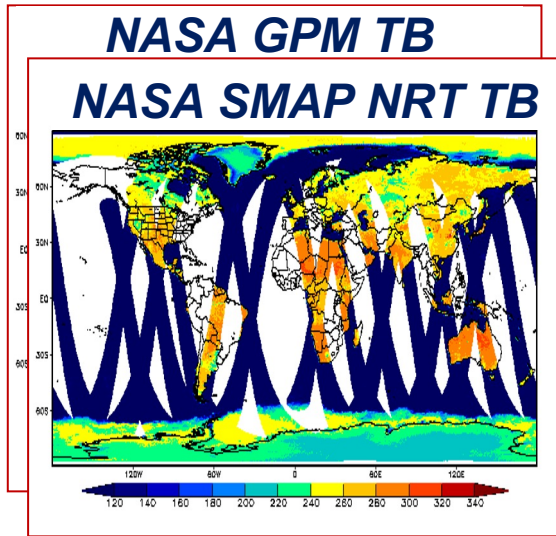
3. Mississippi River



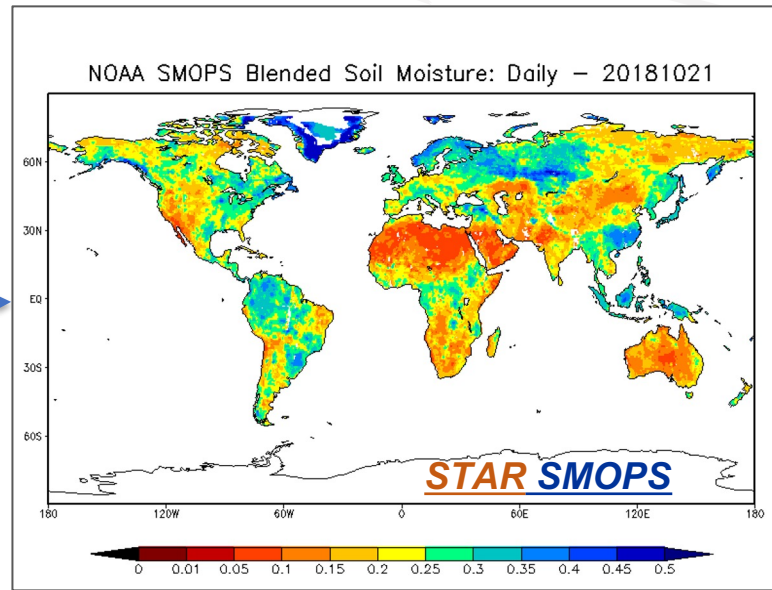
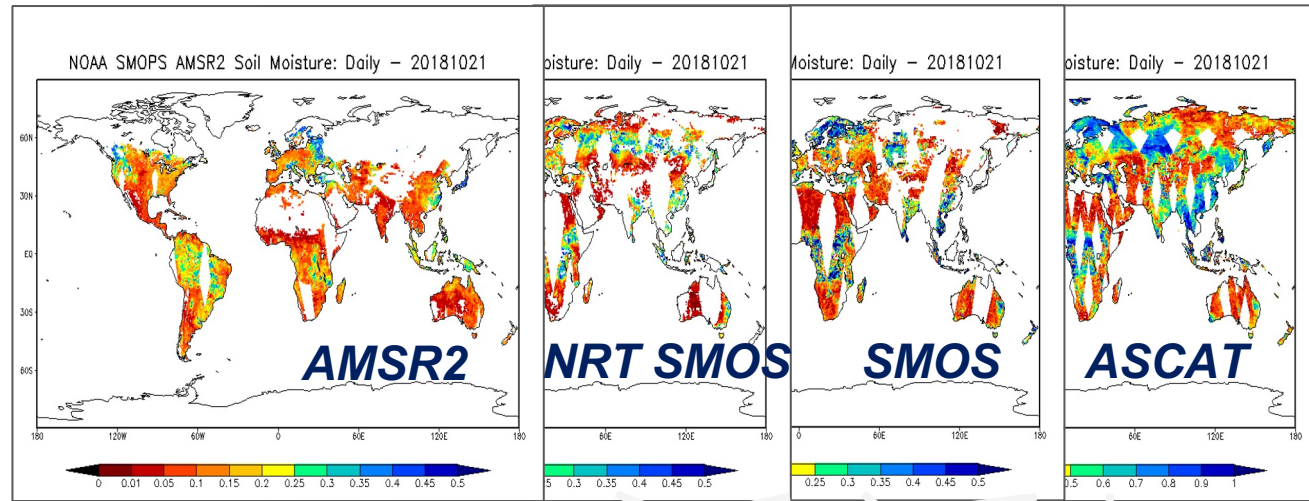
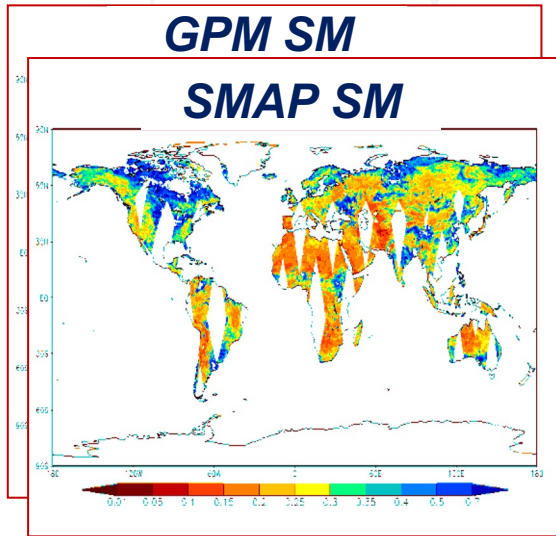
4. Amazon River



SMOPS: Soil Moisture Operational Product System



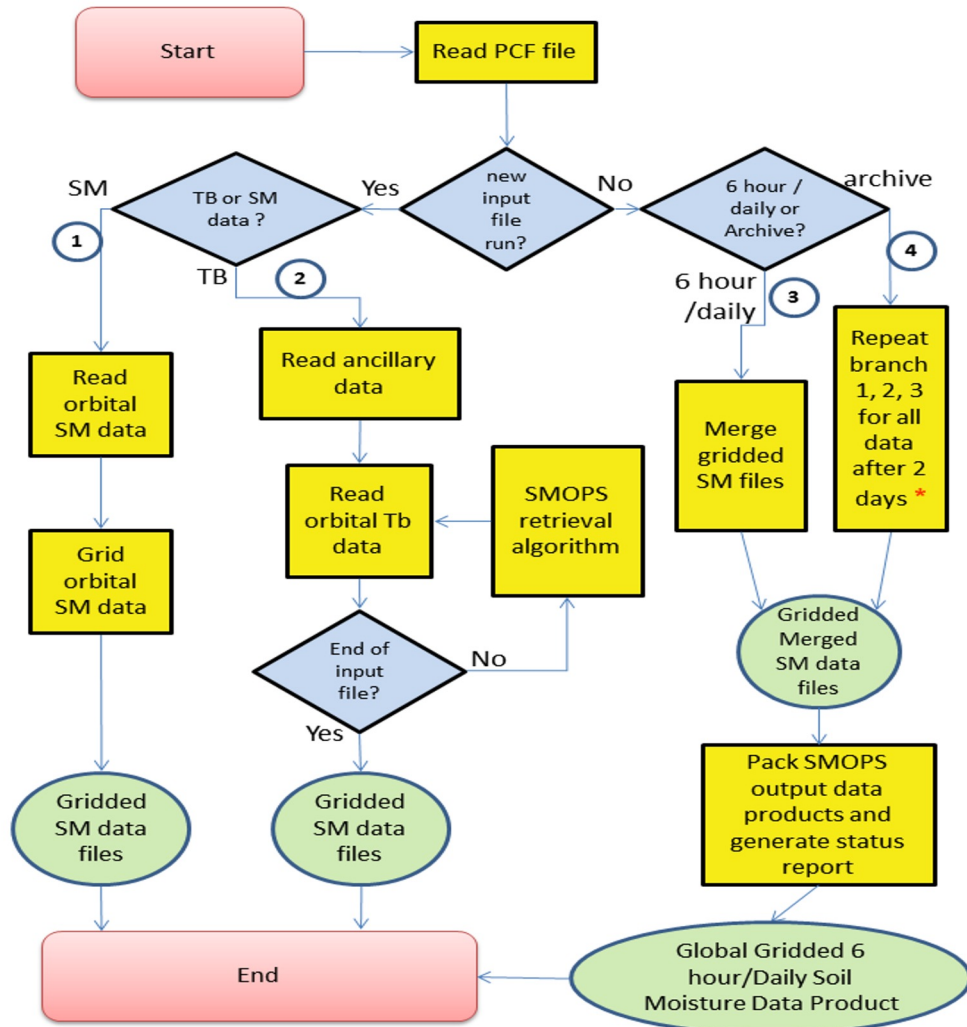
NOAA Ancillary Data



GFS/NAM
NLDAS/GLDAS
AFWA, NWM,
etc

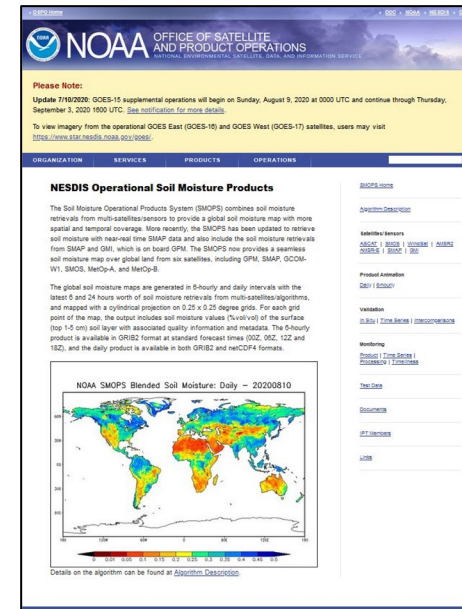


SMOPS Algorithms and Production

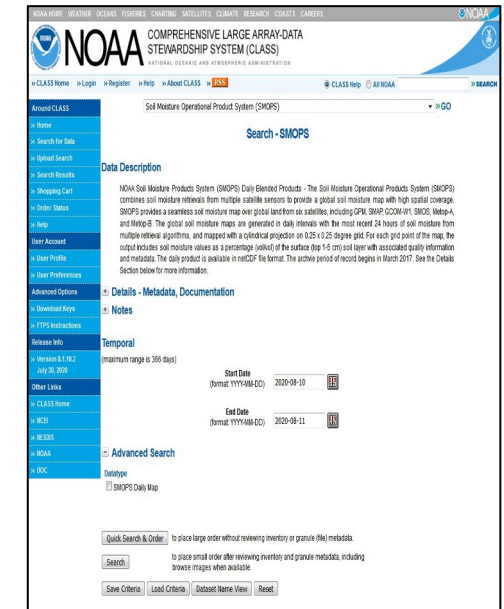


* All data acquired within the 6 hour or whole day time period arrived in the past 48 hours

- 1 **SM ingesting:** unify file format and projection
- 2 **SM retrieving:** single channel algorithm
- 3 **SM merging:** simple average & SD
- 4 **Delayed processing for archiving:** 48 hours delay



OSPO SMOPS



CLASS SMOPS



SMOPS: Data Types and Uses

Products	Description	Data Sources	Projection	Spatial Coverage	Spatial Resolution	Main Purpose
SMOPS 6-Hour Products	SMOPS 6-hour Gridded Soil Moisture	GAASP SM, SMAP NRT L1B TB, SMAP NRT L2 SM, ASCAT_B&C SM, GMI TB	Lat/Long	Global	0.25 degree (720x1440)	For operational use
SMOPS Daily Products	SMOPS Daily Gridded Soil Moisture	GAASP SM, SMAP NRT L1B TB, SMAP NRT L2 SM, ASCAT_B&C SM, GMI TB	Lat/Long	Global	0.25 degree (720x1440)	For operational/research use
SMOPS Archive Products	SMOPS Daily Gridded Soil Moisture	GAASP SM, SMAP NRT L1B TB, SMAP L2 SM, ASCAT_B&C SM, GMI TB	Lat/Long	Global	0.25 degree (720x1440)	For research use

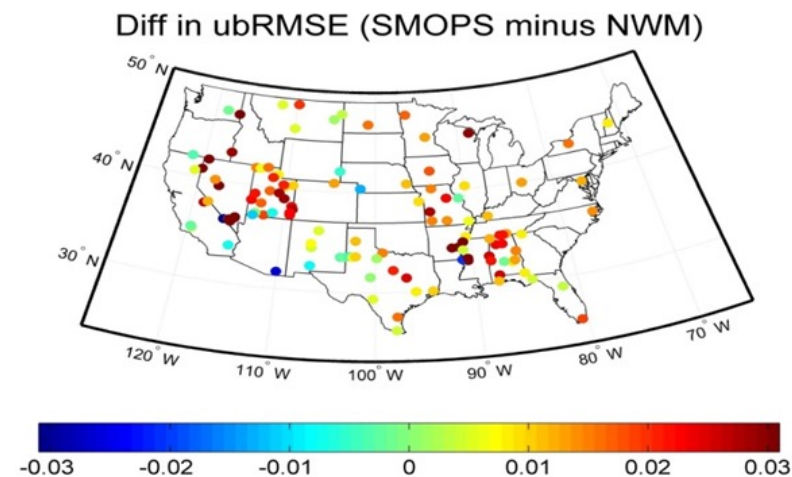
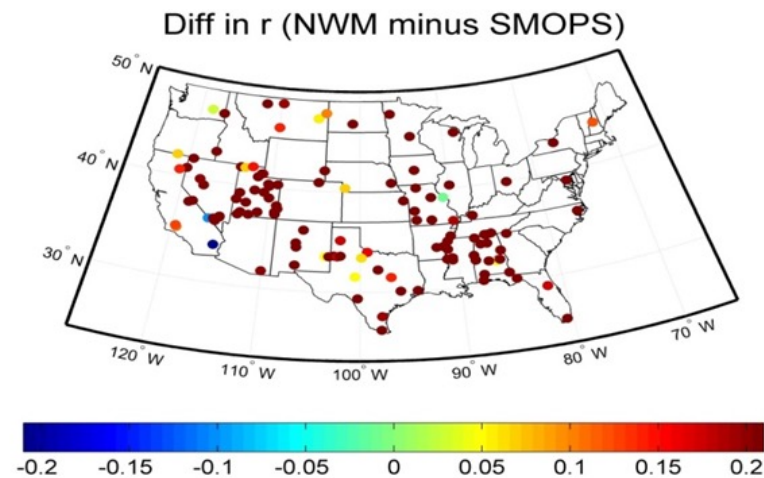
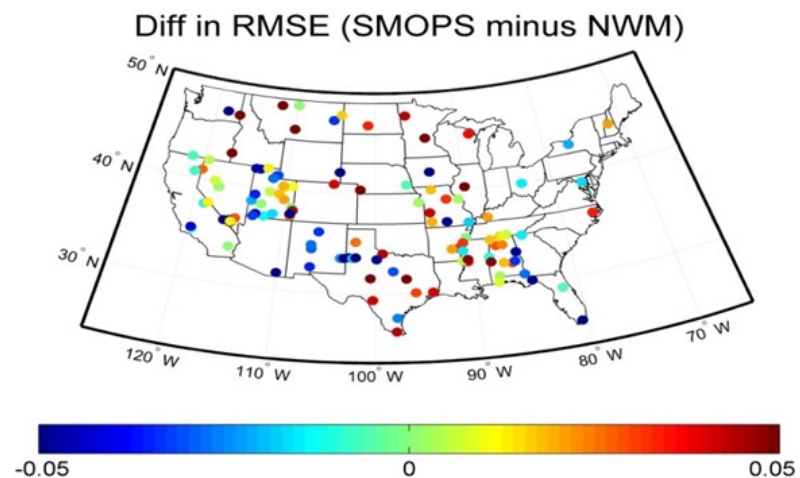


SMOPS: Data Layers and Time Coverage

Soil Moisture Product	SMOPS Version 1.3	SMOPS Version 2.0	SMOPS Version 3.0	SMOPS Version 4.0 (in AWS Cloud)
	Jan'03 - Feb'16	Mar'16 - Oct'16	Nov'16 - current	Starting from Sep'21
SMOPS Blended	√ (1)	√ (1)	√ (1)	√ (1)
NOAA AMSR-E	√ (2)	×	×	×
NOAA NRT SMOS	×	√ (2)	√ (2)	×
ESA SMOS	√ (3)	√ (3)	√ (3)	×
EUMETSAT ASCAT-A	√ (4)	√ (4)	√ (4)	×
EUMETSAT ASCAT-B	√ (5)	√ (5)	√ (5)	√ (2)
EUMETSAT ASCAT-C	×	×	×	√ (3)
NOAA WindSat	√ (6)	×	×	×
NOAA AMSR2	×	√ (6)	√ (6)	√ (4)
NOAA GMI	×	×	√ (7)	√ (5)
NOAA NRT SMAP	×	×	√ (8)	√ (6)
NASA SMAP	×	×	√ (9)	√ (7)



SMOPS: Preliminary Comparison with NWM 1.2



Differences in

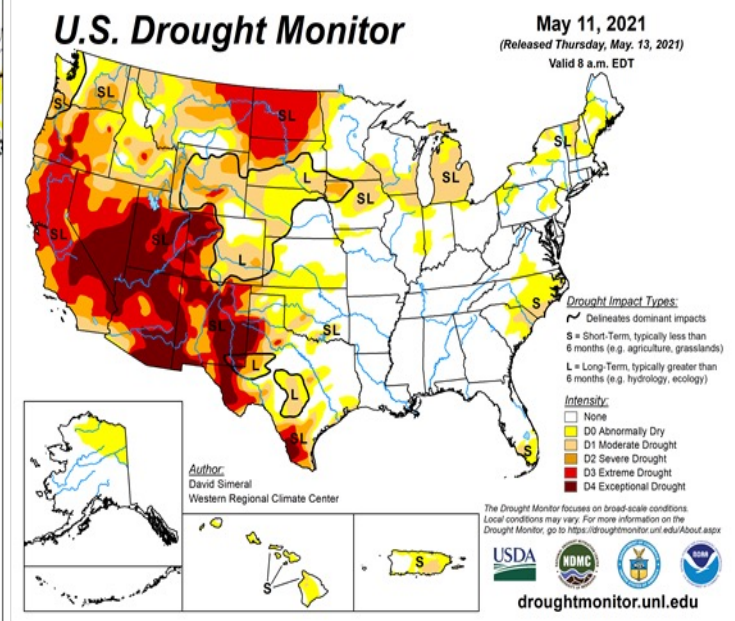
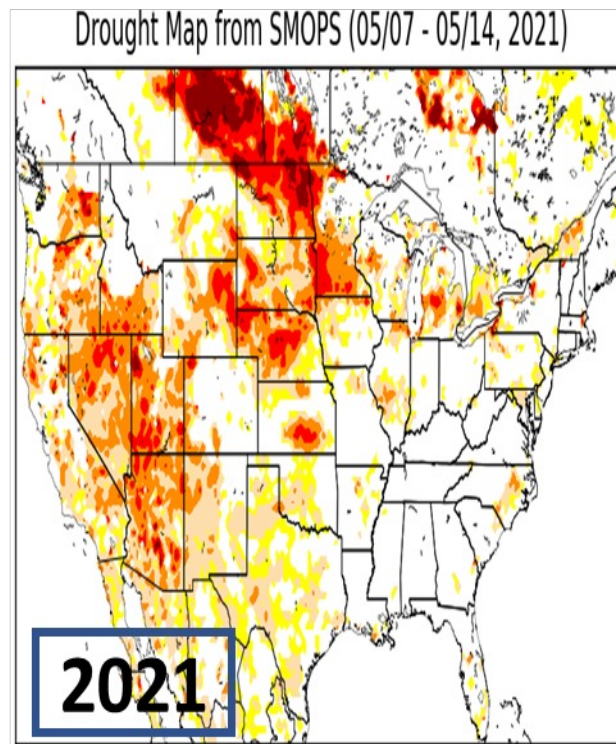
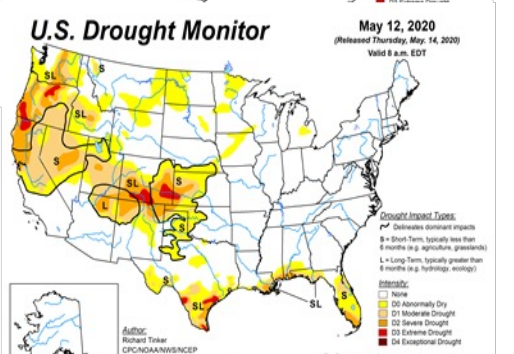
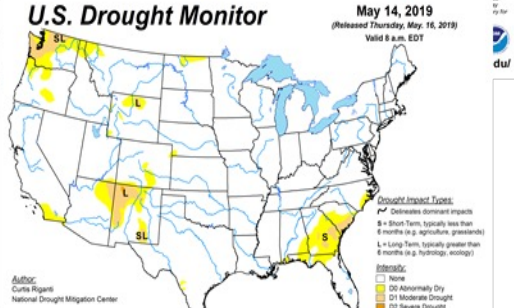
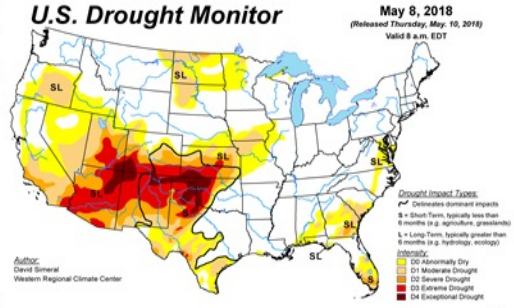
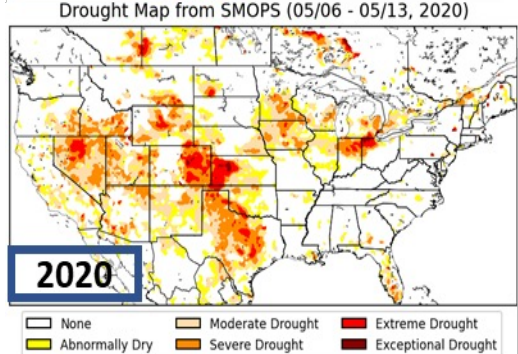
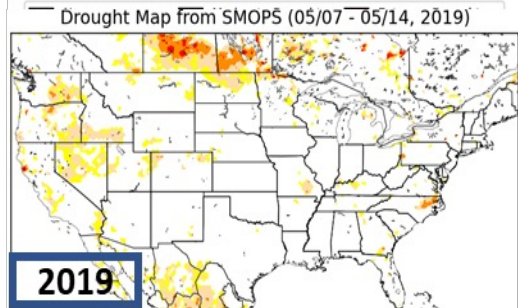
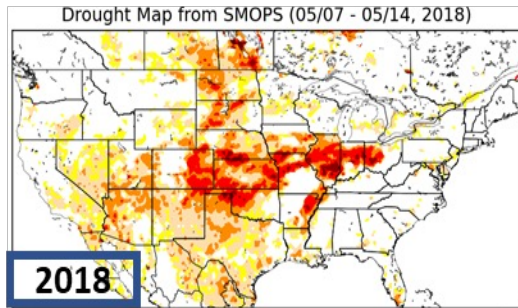
RMSE, ubRMSE & Pearson correlations (r)

between SMOPS & NWM over 1 April 2015-30 June 2017 period with respect to the SCAN measurements.

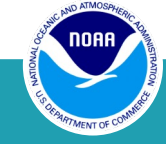
Blue: SMOPS is better

Red: NWM is better

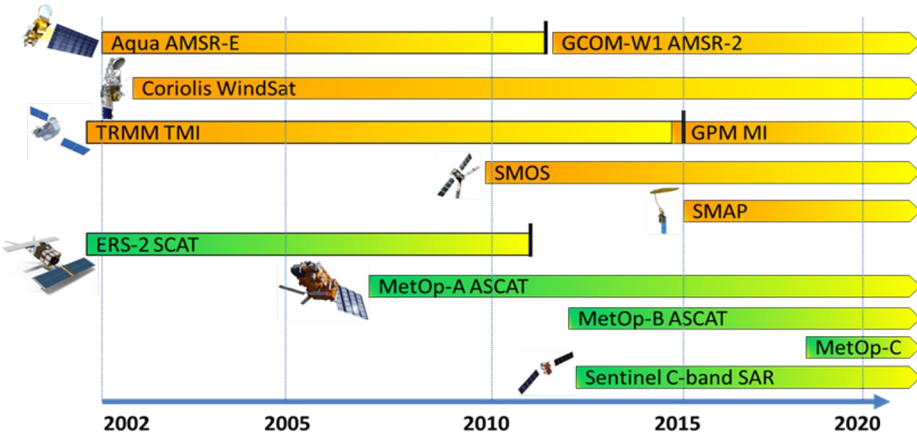
SMOPs: Application in Drought Monitoring



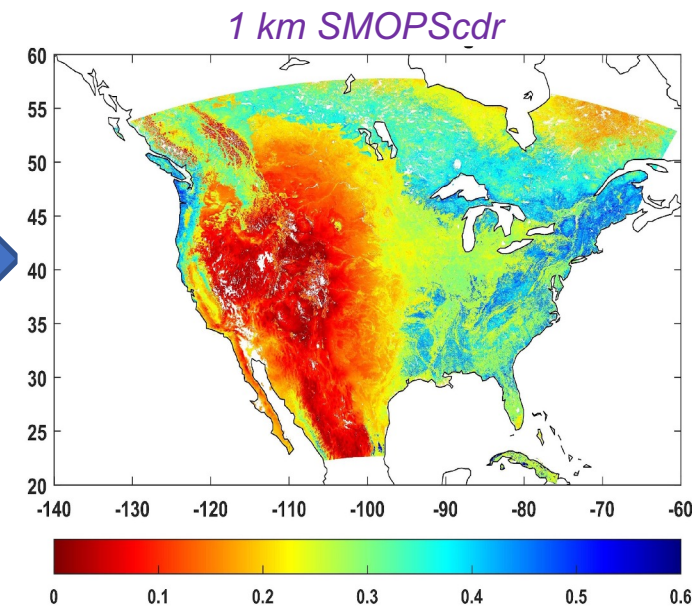
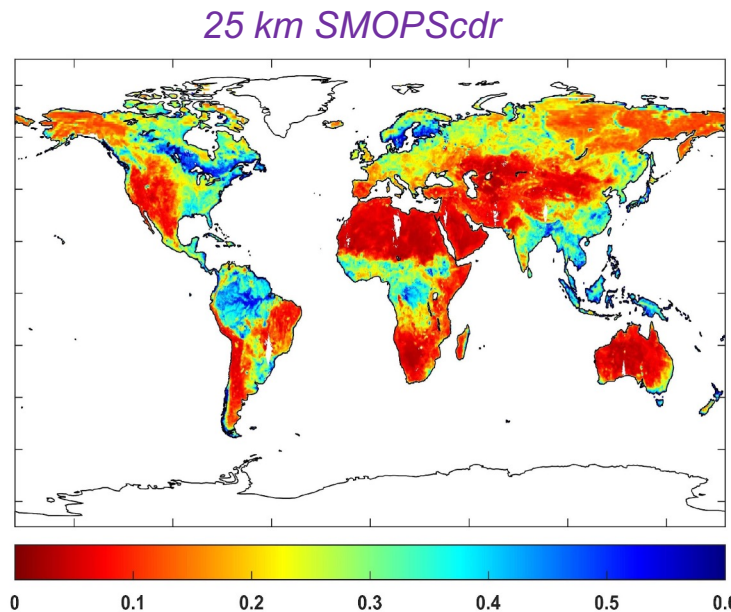
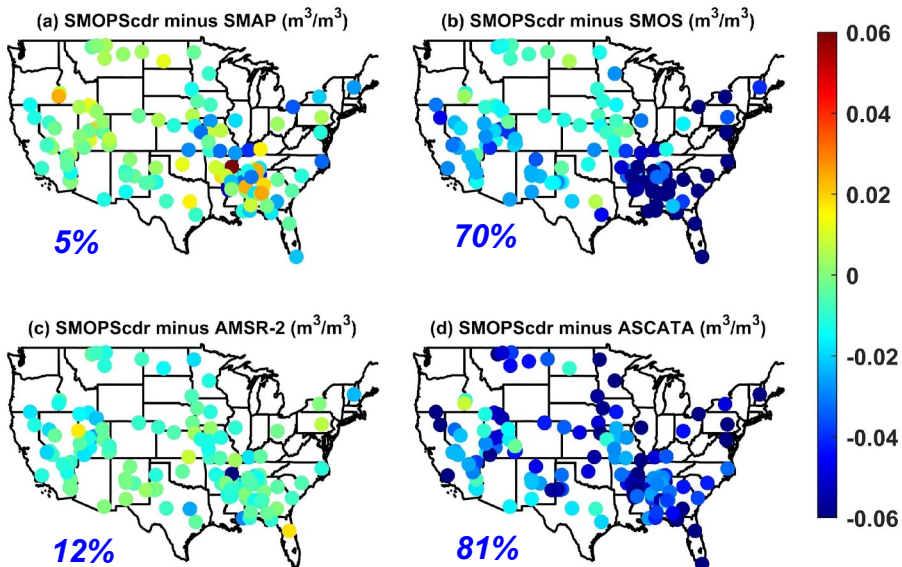
Much of the Western half of the United States is in the grip of a severe drought of historic proportions in first half of 2021.



SMOPS: Reprocessing and Downscaling



- ❑ Multi-sats calibration & reprocessing
- ❑ Downscaling to high resolution (1km)
- ❑ New satellites (NISAR, SNOOPI, etc.)
- ❑ Data assimilation in NWM and NWP models

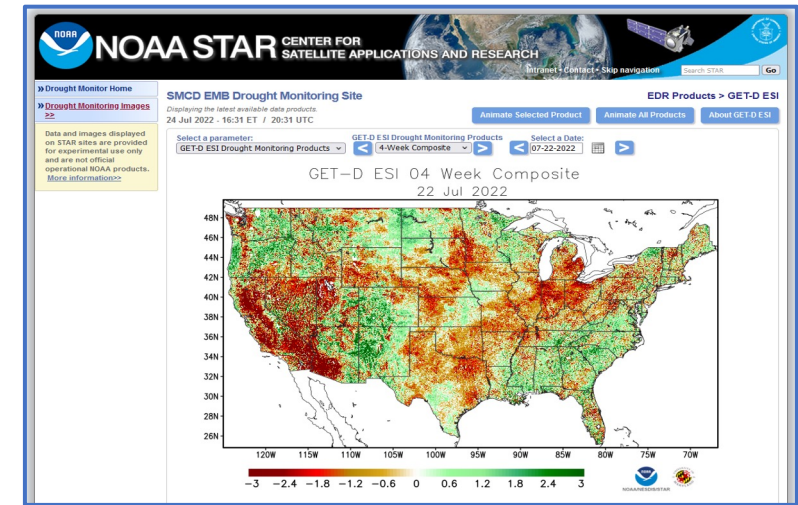


GOES ET and Drought (GET-D) Product System

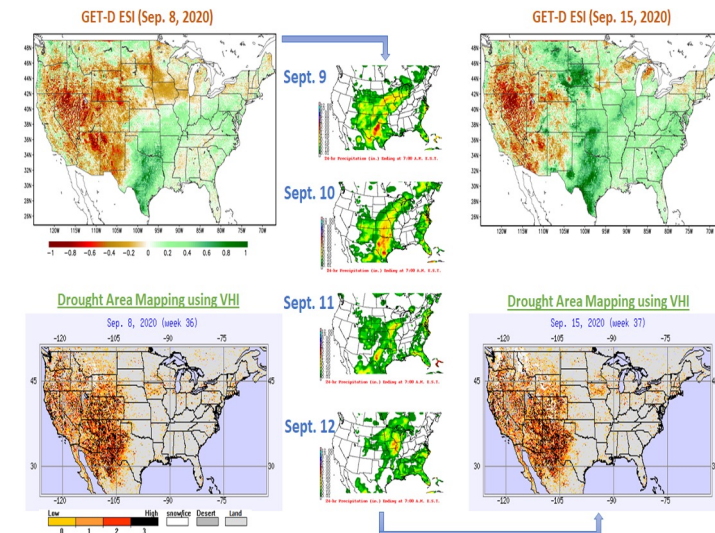
- ❖ Satellite evapotranspiration (ET) data product provides validation data for NWM & NWP models and recently EMC started to use GET-D ET routinely.
- ❖ Negative temporal anomalies in ET ratio over potential ET, called Evaporative Stress Index (ESI), highlight areas with anomalously low level of crop/plant water use, i.e., drought occurrence.
- ❖ Daily ET and multi-weekly ESI at 2km are generated from NOAA GOES Advanced Baseline Image infrared (TIR) data via GET-D system using the Atmosphere-Land Exchange Inversion (ALEXI) model for CONUS.
- ❖ The GET-D system was operational for GOES-13/15 images and is upgraded for GOES-16/17 ABI. Near current time ESI composite maps of CONUS for 2, 4, 8 & 12 weeks from the new GET-D system are posted in a [STAR webpage](#) as shown on the right.

Fang et al. *Front. Big Data* 5:768676. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fdata.2022.768676>.

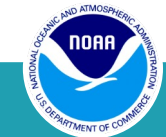
Fang et al. *Remote Sens.* 2019, 11, 2639; <https://doi:10.3390/rs11222639>.



STAR GET-D

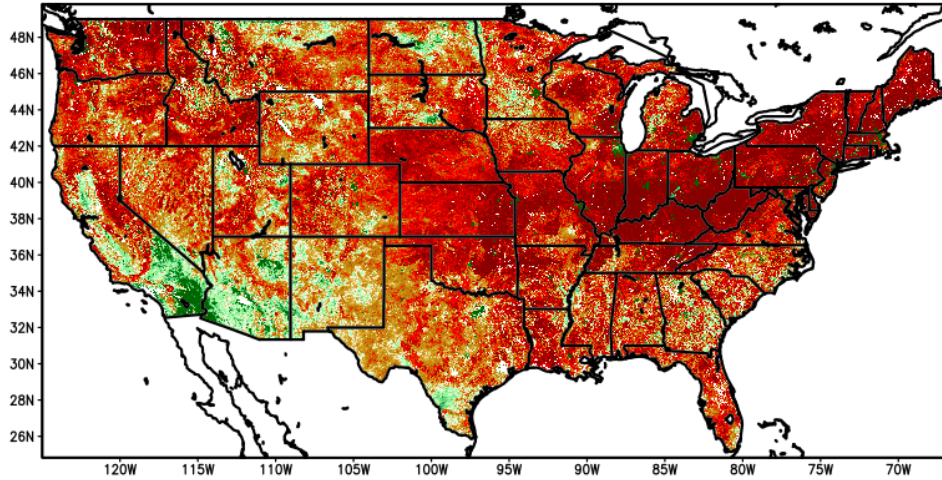


**GET-D
ET/ESI
Provides
Unique
Drought
Infor.**

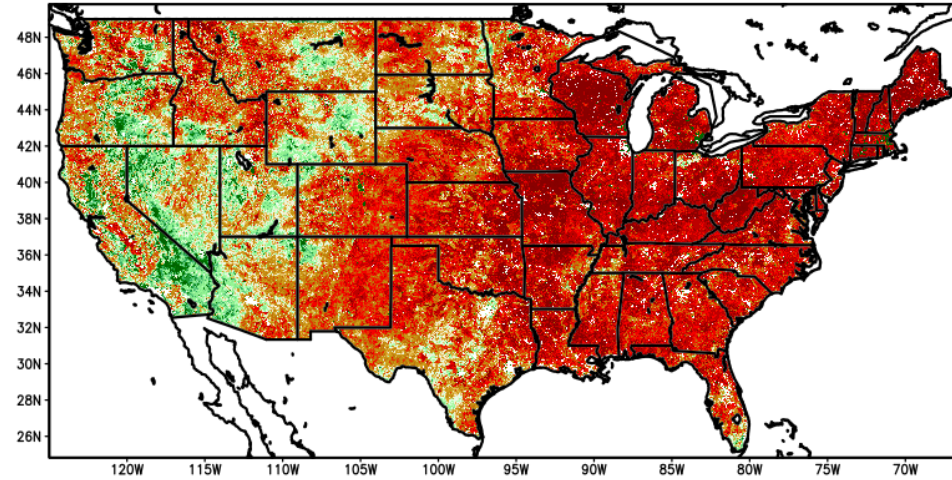


GET-D ET Compared with NWM 1.2

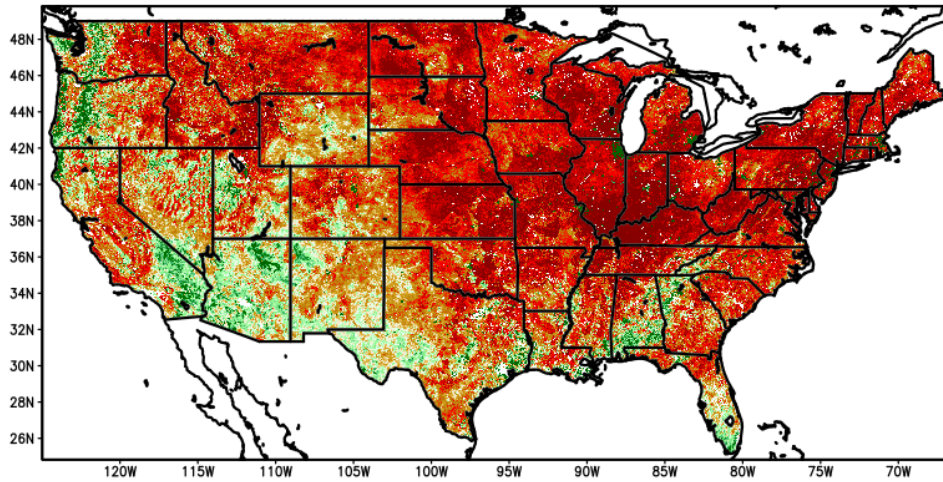
Time series correlation NWM_GETD(2019_2019)



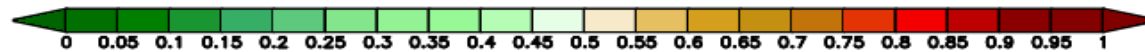
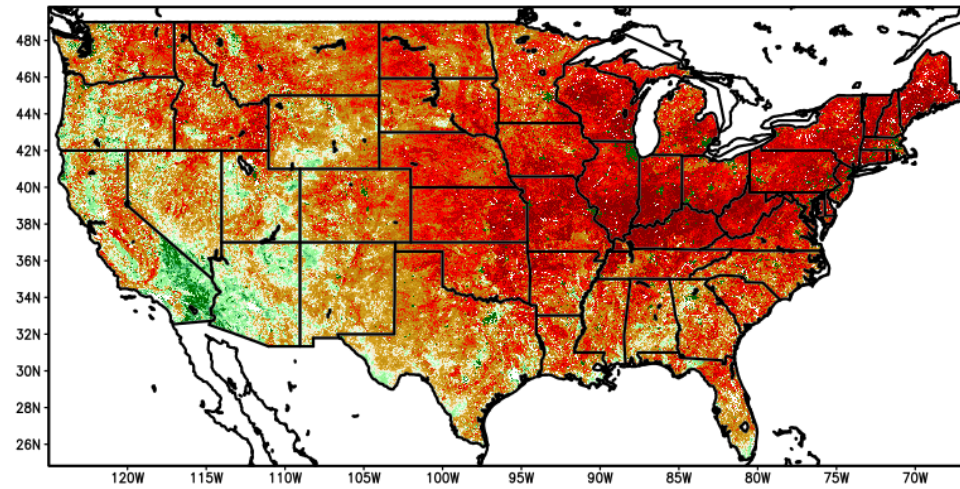
Time series correlation NWM_GETD(2021_2021)



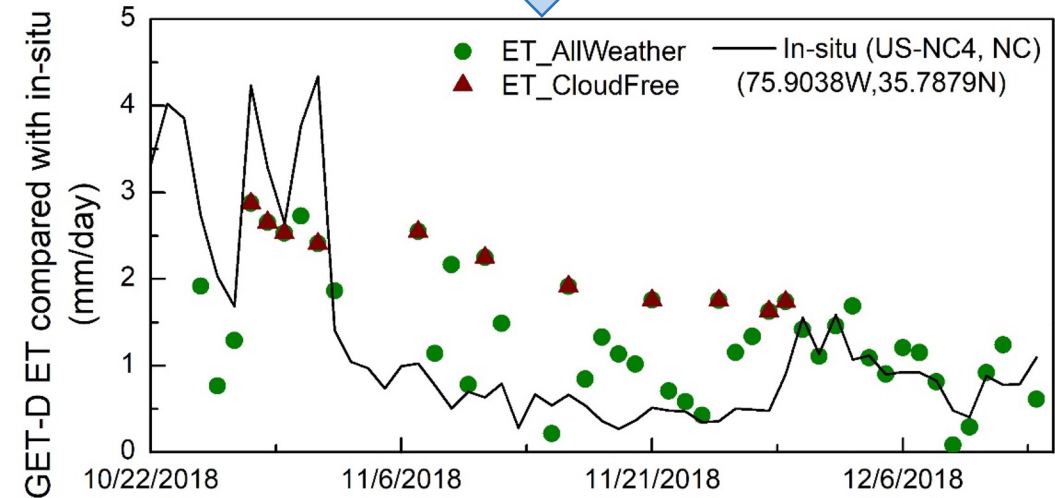
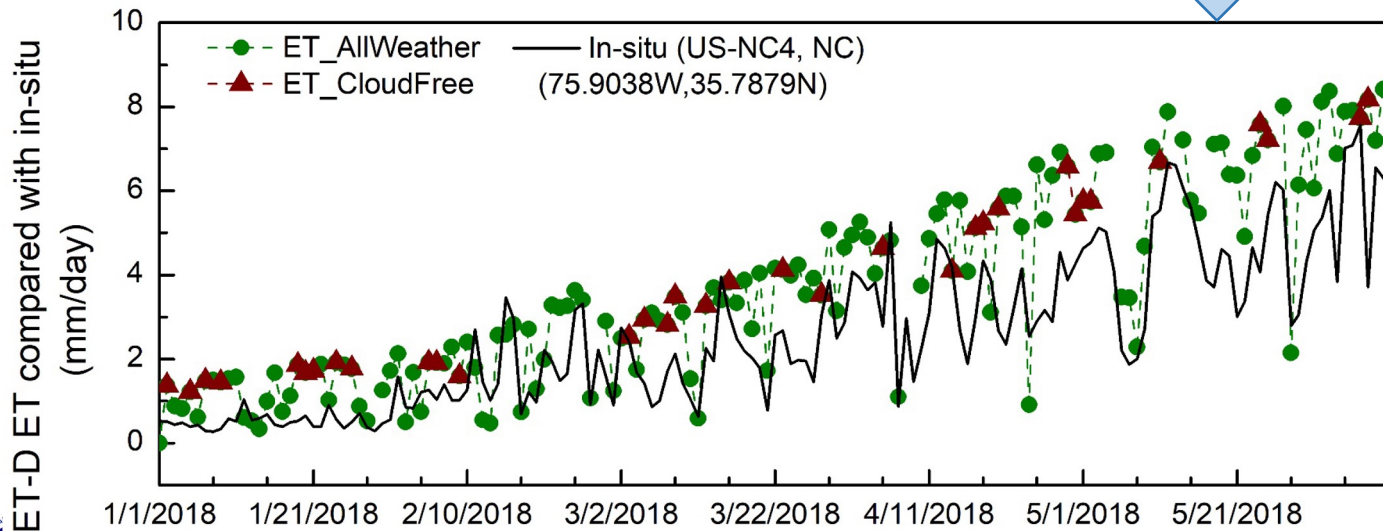
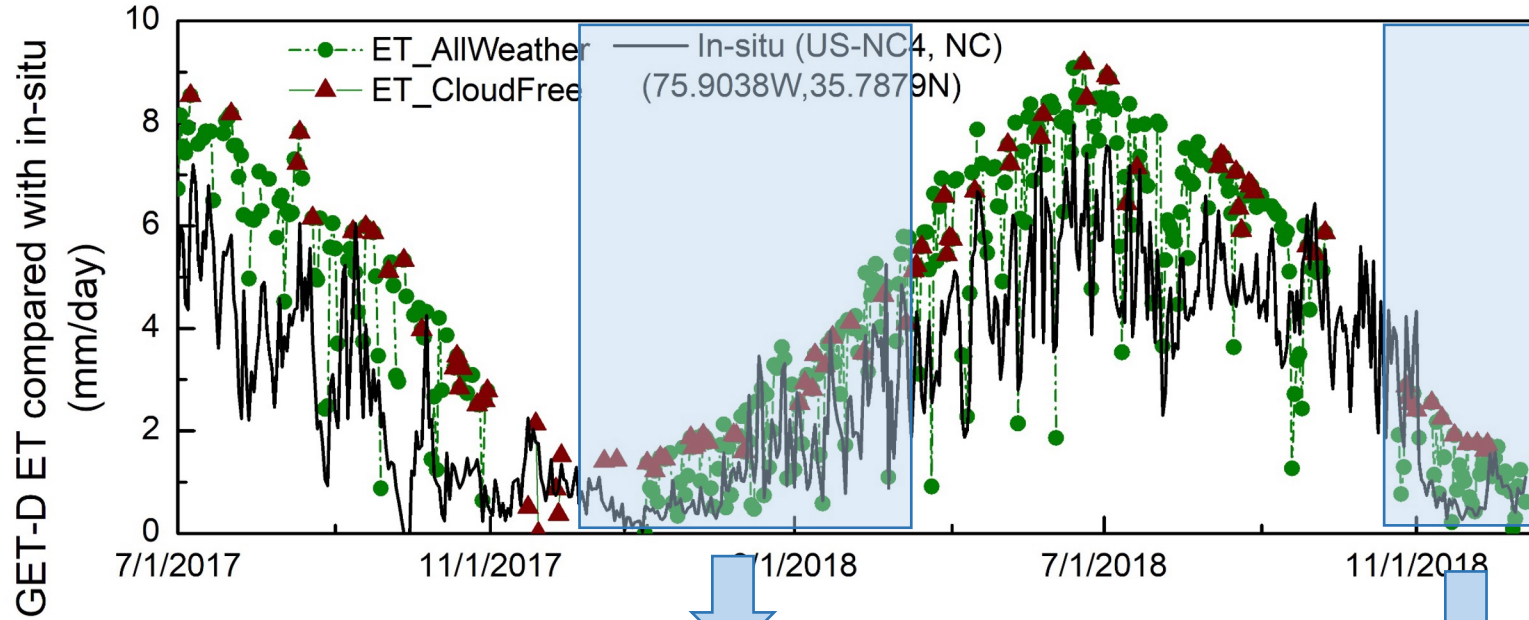
Time series correlation NWM_GETD(2020_2020)



Time series correlation NWM_GETD(2019_2021)

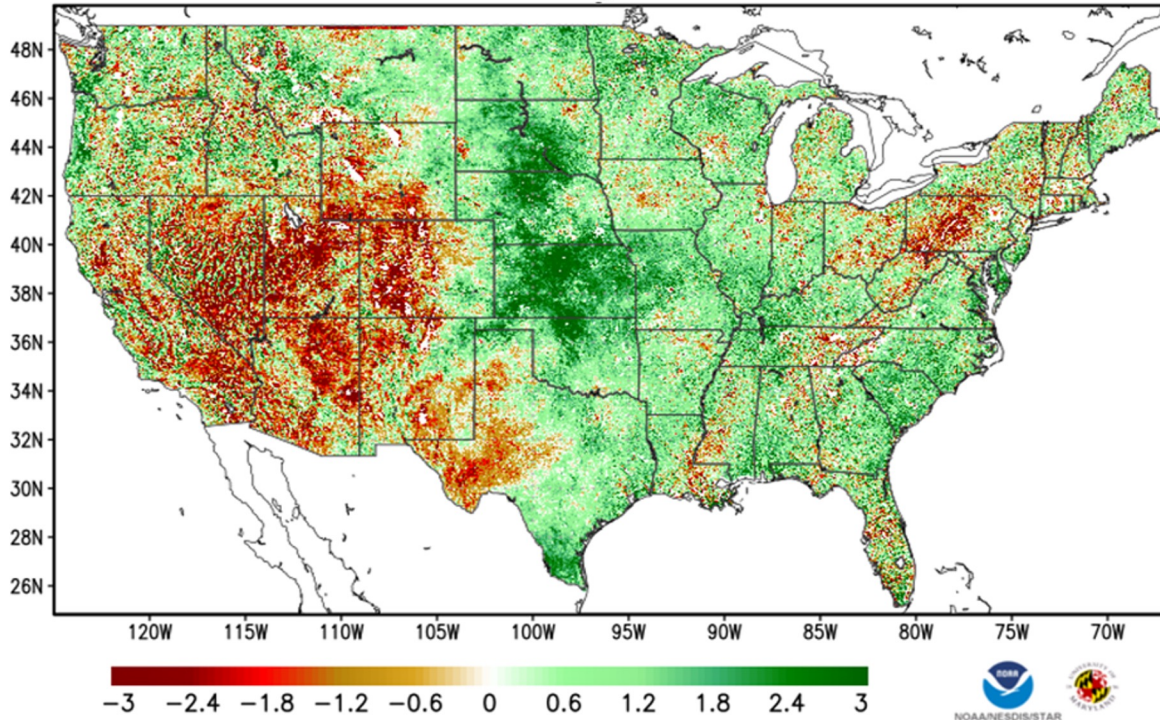


GET-D ET Compared with in situ Measurements



GET-D ESI Compared with USDM

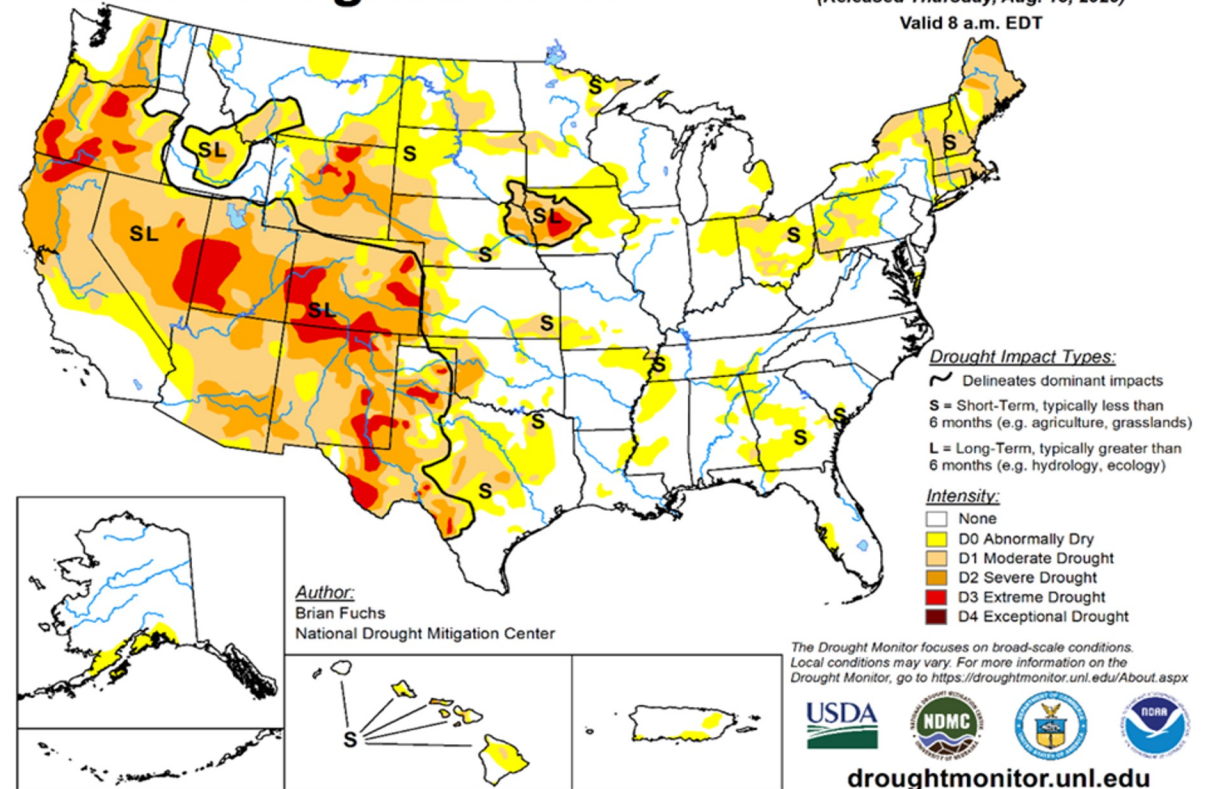
ET Stress Index 4-week Composite
11 Aug 2020



* ESI maps composited for 2, 4, 8, 12-weeks before the selected date are generated from GET-D updated for the Advanced Baseline Imagers (ABI) of GOES-16 and GOES-17 satellites.

U.S. Drought Monitor

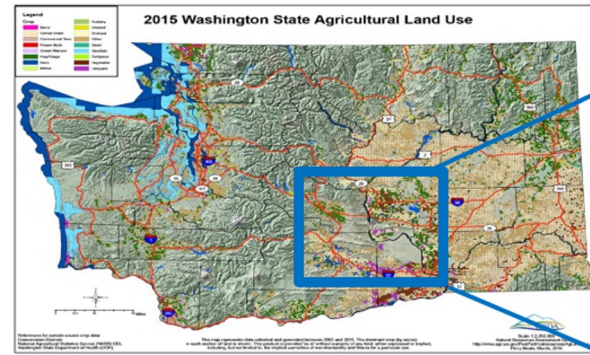
August 11, 2020
(Released Thursday, Aug. 13, 2020)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



GET-D ESI Compared with SPI for DM

Capability of capturing irrigation activities

Daily changes of GET-D ESI over the irrigation areas in Columbia Basin, Washington from Mid-June to the end of July in 2021 (bottom-right), compared with the monthly Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) in July 2021 (bottom-left)

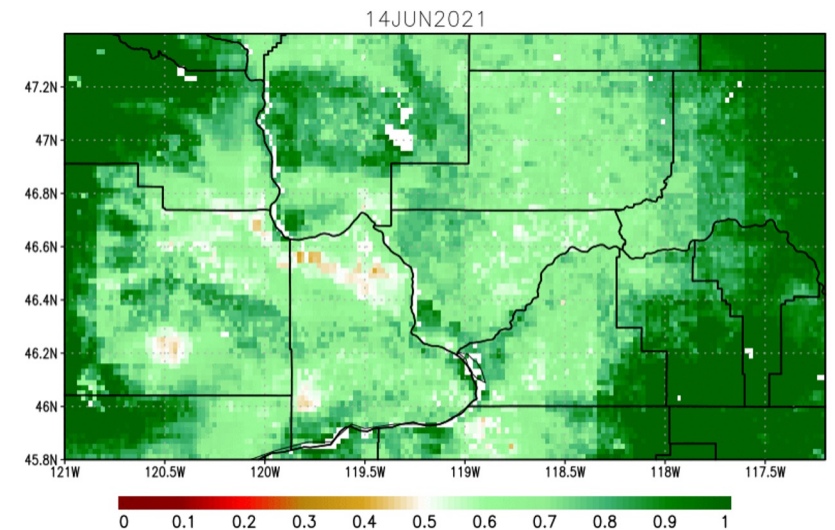
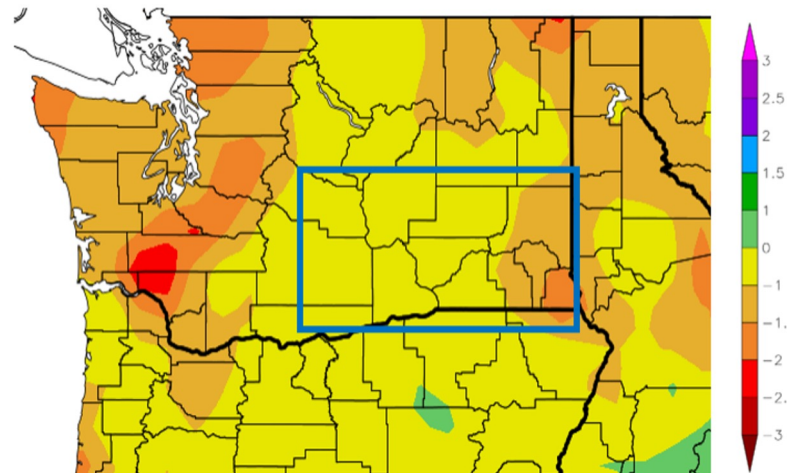


Agricultural fields in Columbia Basin, Washington



GET-D ESI over Crop Land in Columbia Basin, Washington
June 14 – July 31, 2021

Monthly SPI (7/1/2021 – 7/31/2021, shaded)



Vegetation Health Index (VHI) for Societal Welfare

The image shows two overlapping website screenshots. The top one is from NOAA ResourceWatch, displaying a 'Vegetation Health Index' map of the United States with a color scale from green (healthy) to brown (stressed). The bottom screenshot is from Drought.gov, titled 'Global Vegetation Health - Images', and features a world map showing VHI data. The Drought.gov page includes the following text:

NOAA STAR Global Vegetation Health Products
NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR)

Global | 1982 - Present | Satellite | images, geotiff, netcdf-4

Measurements from energy-detecting instruments on satellites provide a way to monitor vegetation health, drought, soil saturation, moisture and thermal conditions, fire risk, greenness of vegetation cover, vegetation fraction, leaf area index, start/end of the growing season, and crop and pasture productivity.

Where do these data come from?
Data and images are derived from the radiance (type and amount of energy) observed by the VIIRS instrument onboard the Suomi-NPP satellite. VIIRS stands for Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite: the instrument is on the Suomi-NPP satellite.

Wide Use of VHI:

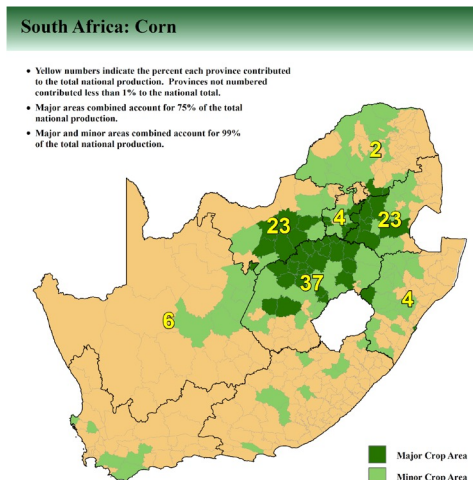
- ❑ **Crop growth & yields**
USDA(NASS/FAS/WAOB), FAO, etc.
- ❑ **Drought**
CPC, NIDIS, etc.
- ❑ **Fire risks**
USFS, etc.
- ❑ **Vector disease**
WHO, etc.
- ❑ ...

VHI Applications at USDA – A Blossoming Success Story

From Harlan Shannon of USDA
Office of the Chief Economist &
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Several key aspects have facilitated success:

- **VHI data have a long track record** – support development of crop yield relationships
- **Data are available in a GeoTiff format** – user friendly and GIS compatible
- **Data are updated weekly** – when issues do arise, they are often addressed very quickly
- **Recalculated data incorporated in updates** – removes noise, improving yield forecasts
- **Well designed web site** – easy to navigate and promotes automated downloads
- **Development of cropland specific data sets** – significantly reduces USDA processing time and greatly increases operational value



You know a data set has value when the ICEC chairs request to see it!

VHI Products Algorithm and Production

$$NDVI = (R_{NIR} - R_{VIS}) / (R_{NIR} + R_{VIS})$$

$$VCI = 100 \times (NDVI - NDVI_{min}) / (NDVI_{max} - NDVI_{min})$$

$$TCI = 100 \times (BT - BT_{min}) / (BT_{max} - BT_{min})$$

$$VHI = \alpha \times VCI + (1 - \alpha) \times TCI \quad (\alpha=0.5)$$

Extending AVHRR climatology to VIIRS:

$$V36 = V5 \times A36/A5$$

NOAA STAR CENTER FOR SATELLITE APPLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

Note: VH product was produced by using VIIRS NOAA20 (J01) data only since week 30 of 2022. [click here](#) for detail.

STAR - Global Vegetation Health Products : Browse Archived Images

Please select an Image Type, Region, Year and Week.

Data type: Vegetation Health (VHI) | Region: World | Year: 2023 | Week: 10

World - Vegetation Health Index (VHI): Current Week and One Year Ago, 2023 week 10
 VHI of current year | VHI of previous year

VHI Legend: 0 (red), 6 (orange), 12 (yellow), 24 (light green), 36 (green), 48 (dark green), 60 (blue-green), 72 (blue), 84 (dark blue), 100 (black). snow/ice, Desert or missing.

Vegetation Health index (VHI)
 Global, 4 km, 7-day composite, validated. $VHI = \alpha * VCI + (1 - \alpha) * TCI$, where α is a coefficient determining contribution of the two indices. VHI is a proxy characterizing vegetation health or a combine estimation of moisture and thermal conditions. VH (VHI, VCI, TCI) is used often to estimate crop condition and anticipated yield. If the indices are below 40 indicating different level of vegetation stress, losses of crop and pasture production might be expected; if the indices above 60 (favorable condition) plentiful production might be expected. VH (VHI, VCI, TCI) is very useful for an advanced prediction of crop losses.

Note: For the area without vegetation (desert, high mountains, etc.), the displayed indices characterize surface conditions.
 *** Data source: GVH derived vegetation indices; 'week' defined here is based on 'day of the year', i.e. week 1 covers day-of-the-year 1 to 7.
 *** (In 2013, images will be updated on Tuesday.)

STAR VHI



Challenges and Opportunities on VHI

- AVHRR and VIIRS (S-NPP, N-20 & N-21) data integration:

VIIRS 375m/500m VHI production for current users

- Long term VHI data for climate studies:

Climatology calibration for multiple sensors on multiple satellites

- VHI relationship to yield of different crops in different regions:

Adjust VHI weighting coefficients using historical data and machine learning models

Recent Related Publications on the Products

- Yin, J., **X. Zhan**, M. Barlage, J. Liu, H. Meng, R.R. Ferraro. Refinement of NOAA AMSR-2 Soil Moisture Data Product: 1. Intercomparisons of the Commonly Used Machine-Learning Models. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, VOL. 61, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TGRS.2023.3280173>
- Yin, J., **X. Zhan**, M. Barlage, J. Liu, H. Meng, R.R. Ferraro. Refinement of NOAA AMSR-2 Soil Moisture Data Product—Part 2: Development With the Optimal Machine Learning Model. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, VOL. 61, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TGRS.2023.3280176>
- Yin, J., **X. Zhan**, M. Barlage, S. Kumar, A. Fox, C. Albergel, C.R. Hain, R.R. Ferraro, J. Liu. Assimilation of Blended Satellite Soil Moisture Data Products to Further Improve Noah-MP Model Skills. *Journal of Hydrology* Vol. 621 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2023.129596>.
- Rishmawi, K.; Huang, C.; Karen Schleeweis, **Zhan, X.** Integration of VIIRS observations with GEDI-Lidar measurements to monitor forest structure dynamics from 2013 to 2020 across the conterminous United States. *Remote Sensing*, 2022, 14, 2320. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14102320>
- Fang, L.; **Zhan, X.**; Kalluri, S.; Peng, Y.; Hain, C.; Anderson, M.; Laszlo, I.; Application of a Machine Learning Algorithm in Generating Evapotranspiration Data Product from Thermal Infrared and Microwave Coupled Satellite Observations. *Front. Big Data* 5:768676. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fdata.2022.768676>.
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- Abbaszadeh, P., H. Moradkhani, K. Gavahai, S. Kumar, C. Hain, **X. Zhan**, Q. Duan, C. Peters-Lidard, and M. Karimiziarani (2021) High-Resolution SMAP Satellite Soil Moisture Product: Exploring the Opportunities, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, <https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-21-0016.1>.
- Rishmawi, K.; Huang, C.; **Zhan, X.** Monitoring Key Forest Structure Attributes Across the Conterminous United States by Integrating GEDI LiDAR Measurements and VIIRS Data. *Remote Sens.* 2021, 13, 442. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13030442>
- Yin, J.; **Zhan, X.**; Liu, J. NOAA Satellite Soil Moisture Operational Product System (SMOPS) Version 3.0 Generates Higher Accuracy Blended Satellite Soil Moisture. *Remote Sens.* 2020, 12, 2861. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12172861>.
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OUTLINE: NOAA Satellite Land Products and Applications

Satellite Land Products	Application Areas
Surface Type/Land cover	LSM input parameter
Surface Soil Moisture	
Land Surface Temperature	LSM state variable Initialization, output verification, parameter calibration, and data assimilation (DA)
Land Surface Albedo	
Green Vegetation Fraction	
Leaf Area Index	Monitoring of drought, flooding, heat wave, etc.

Evapotr

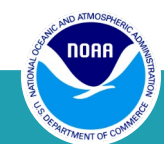
Contact: Bob Yu (yunyue.yu@noaa.gov)

STAR JPSS web site: <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/jpss/>

Vegetat

STAR GOES-R web site: <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/goesr/index.php>

STAR Land Products List: <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/portfolio/productListings.php#tab6>



Thank you!!!

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