

Web-based tool for validation of Sentinel-2 and Sentinel-3 derived bio-geophysical products against ICOS terrestrial ecosystems measurement

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Project outline

Project work package IDEAS-QA4EO WP-2650

Project duration October 2022 to October 2023

Project aim demonstrate Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS) terrestrial ecosystem

sites' suitability as a **network for the validation of Earth Observation (EO)**

products (Sentinel-2 and Sentinel-3)

Project content a web-based tool for validation of satellite-derived biophysical products (faPAR,

LAI) against in situ data, while ensuring a good representativeness of the

validation dataset in terms of spatial and temporal sampling

Project architecture cloud-based data services (Terrascope platform) chosen to guarantee an

effective EO data access, a good data completeness and an easy interoperability

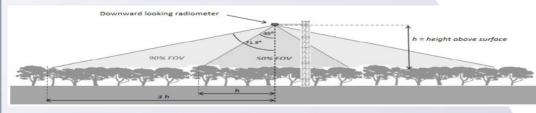
ICOS web services and data

• ICOS is a network of more than 170 measurement stations (with > 100 Ecosystem Stations) across 16 European countries, providing standardised and open data for greenhouse gas concentrations and carbon fluxes in three domains:

Atmosphere, Ecosystem and Ocean

Satellite retrieval	ICOS measurement
Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (faPAR)	IN/OUT photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) sensors on top of towers, some forest sites have below canopy incident PPFD every 30 mins (data not useful without PPFD_BC _{in}), no measurement specific uncertainties
Leaf area index (LAI)	plant area index (PAI) measured in campaigns, via DHP or ceptometres (in forests if LAI larger than 6), measured in continuous plots (CP), no measurement specific uncertainties, but standard deviation for the whole plot

$$FAPAR = \frac{PPFD_{IN} - PPFD_{OUT} - PPFD_BC_{IN}}{PPFD_{IN}}$$



Carrara, A., Kolari, P., de Beeck, M. O., Arriga, N., Berveiller, D., Dengel, S., Ibrom, A., Merbold, L., Rebmann, C., Sabbatini, S., Serrano-Ortíz, P., & Biraud, S. C. (2018). Radiation measurements at ICOS ecosystem stations. In International Agrophysics (Vol. 32, Issue 4, pp. 589–605). Walter de Gruyter GmbH. https://doi.org/10.1515/intag-2017-0049

• Data available via ICOS data portal and API (custom function for LAI), additional data supplied for this project by ICOS Ecosystem Thematic Centre (site target area, measurement per CP)

Terrascope platform and data

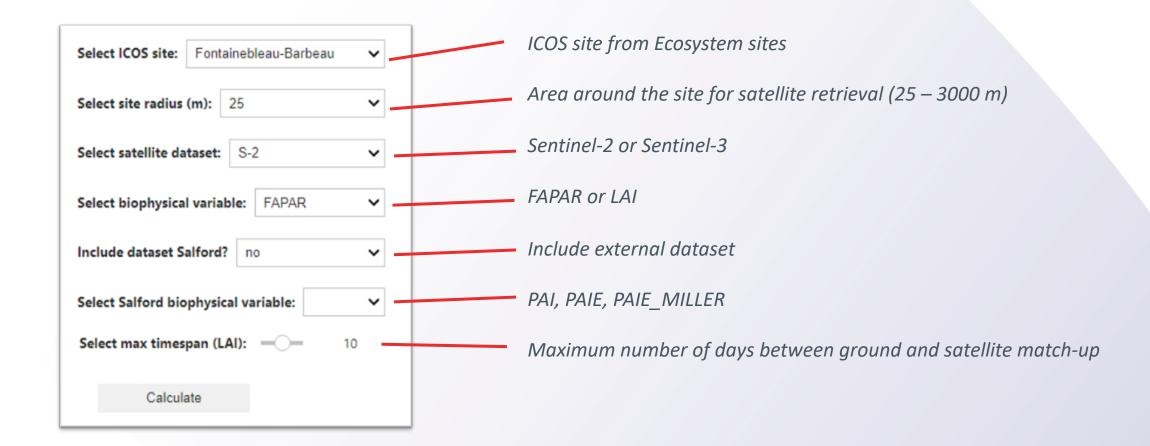




- Online platform provided by **VITO** to access **open-source satellite images** (Sentinel-2, Sentinel-3 and corresponding biophysical products)
- Credit system, 1000 credits for free at sign up
- 60 000 additional credits for this project supported through the **Network of Resources**
- Access to data and development of web tools via Jupyter Notebooks in Python

Ground measurement	EO product	Resolution	Match up
PPFD at overpass time converted to FAPAR	TERRASCOPE_S2_FAPAR_V2	10 m	Closest 30 minutes
Sporadic PAI measurements	TERRASCOPE_S2_LAI_V2	10 m	Closest date, maximum distance adjustable
10-day aggregated PPFD at overpass time converted to FAPAR	CGLS_FAPAR300_V1_GLOBAL	300 m	Closest 30 minutes, rolling 10 day mean
Sporadic PAI measurements	CGLS_LAI300_V1_GLOBAL	300 m	Closest date, maximum distance adjustable

Match-up database and web tools I - Match-up database



Match-up database and web tools I – Match-up database, faPAR example

Information

Line plot

Scatter plot

Table

Information provided for Fontainebleau-Barbeau and the S-2 FAPAR dataset.

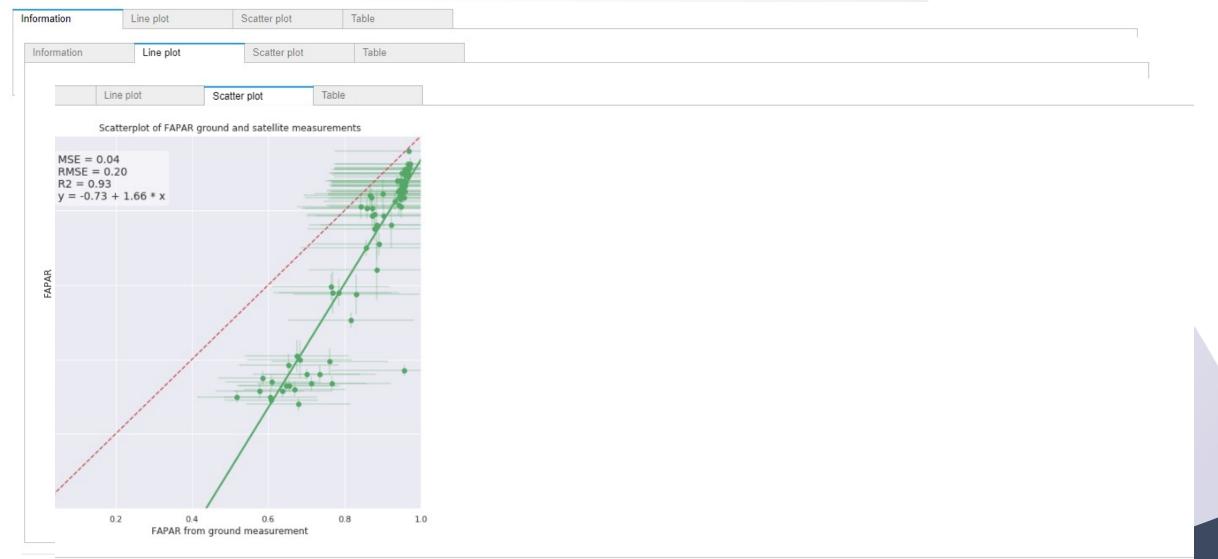
Information is available from 2019-09-30 to 2024-05-15.

The mean standard deviation for the available satellite product is 0.02.

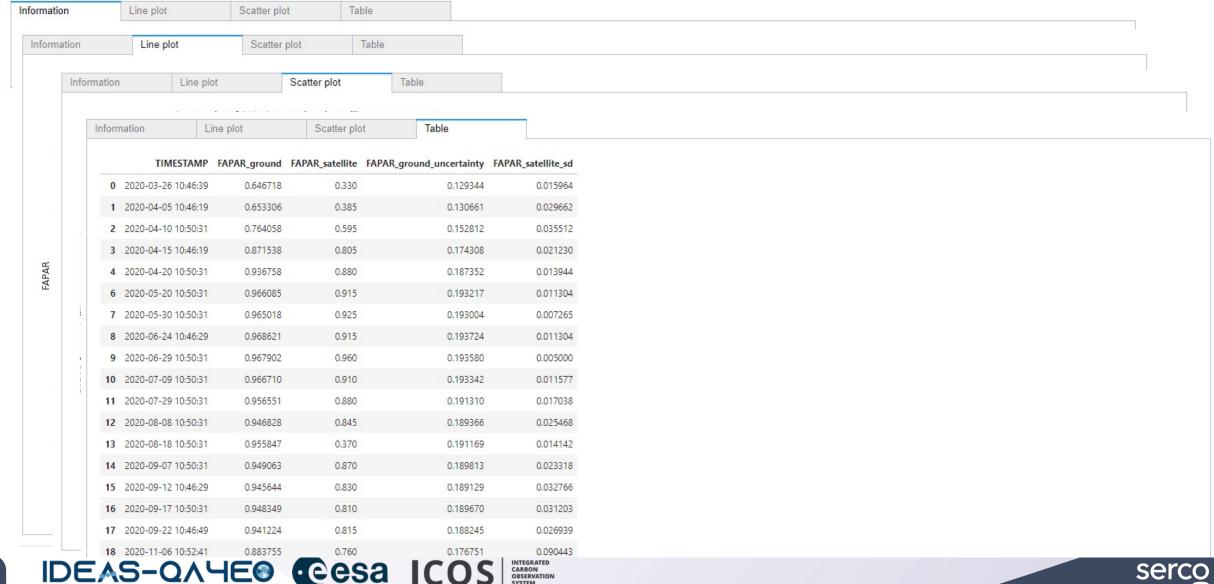
Match-up database and web tools I – Match-up database, faPAR example



Match-up database and web tools I – Match-up database, faPAR example

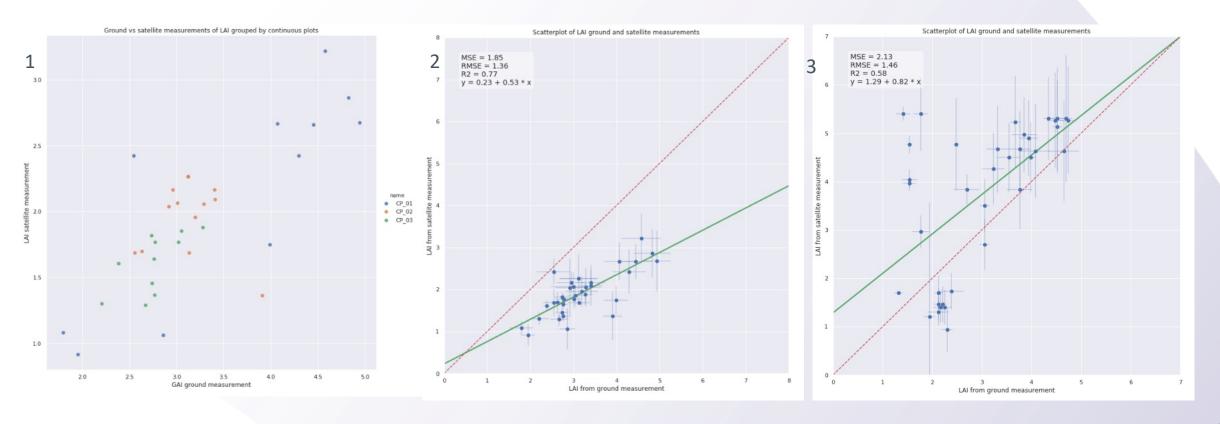


Match-up database and web tools I - Match-up database, faPAR example



Match-up database and web tools II - Upscaling

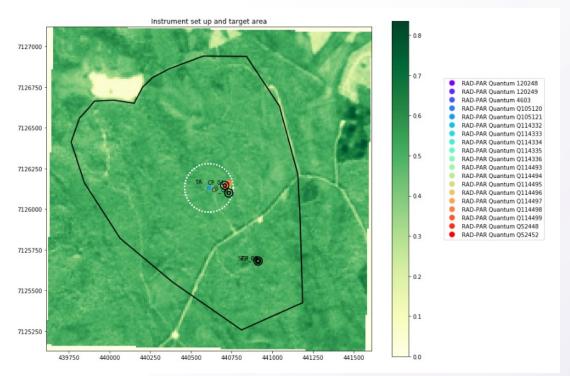
- 1. Match-up of every possible ground measurement with a Sentinel-2 retrieval within the CP (25 m²)
- 2. Retrieval of upscaling factor and bias with linear regression
- 3. Upscaling of ground segments to Sentinel-2 acquisition and match-up with same day Sentinel-3 acquisitions on the site

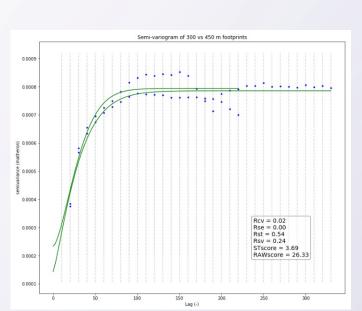


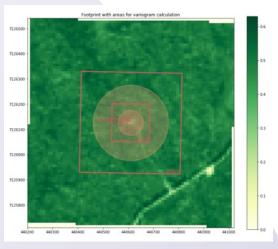
Match-up database and web tools III - Spatial representativeness

Spatial representativeness is assessed with statistical metrics and semi-variograms to estimate the suitability of the various sites





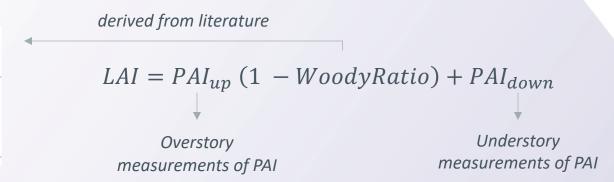




Approach adopted from Román, M. O., Schaaf, C. B., Woodcock, C. E., Strahler, A. H., Yang, X., Braswell, R. H., Curtis, P. S., Davis, K. J., Dragoni, D., & Goulden, M. L. (2009). The MODIS (Collection V005) BRDF/albedo product: Assessment of spatial representativeness over forested landscapes. In Remote Sensing of Environment (Vol. 113, Issue 11, pp. 2476–2498). Elsevier BV. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2009.07.009

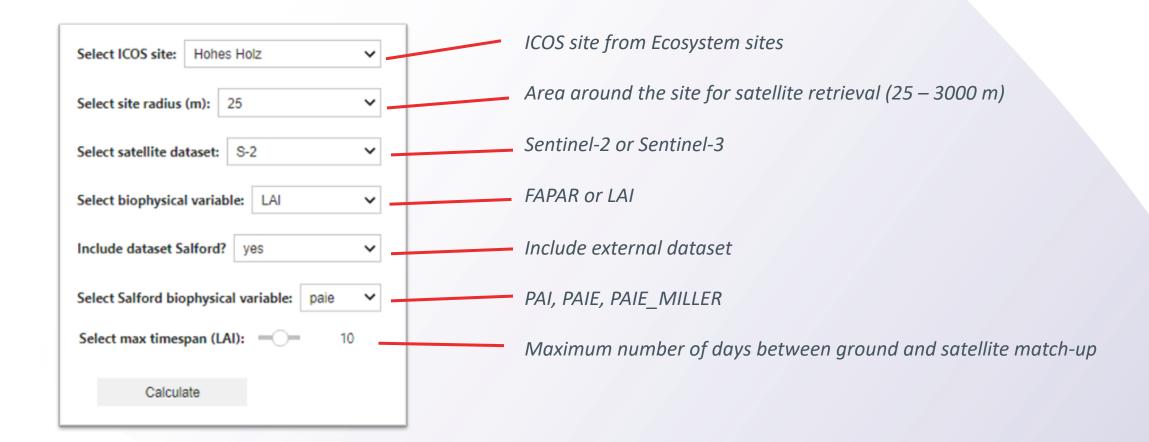
- Additional LAI dataset provided by Luke Brown (University of Salford), based on CP PAI measurements on ICOS sites with some ancillary information on the understory (not temporally resolved)
- Available datasets: PAI, effective PAI, effective PAI Miller
- Data is corrected for woody area

Forest type	Woody-to-total area ratio (\propto)		
	Mean	Standard deviation	
Deciduous forest	0.24	0.10	
Evergreen forest	0.16	0.11	
AII	0.18	0.11	



• Uncertainties are characterized and propagated with the python *ufloat* package, move towards more traceability of uncertainties

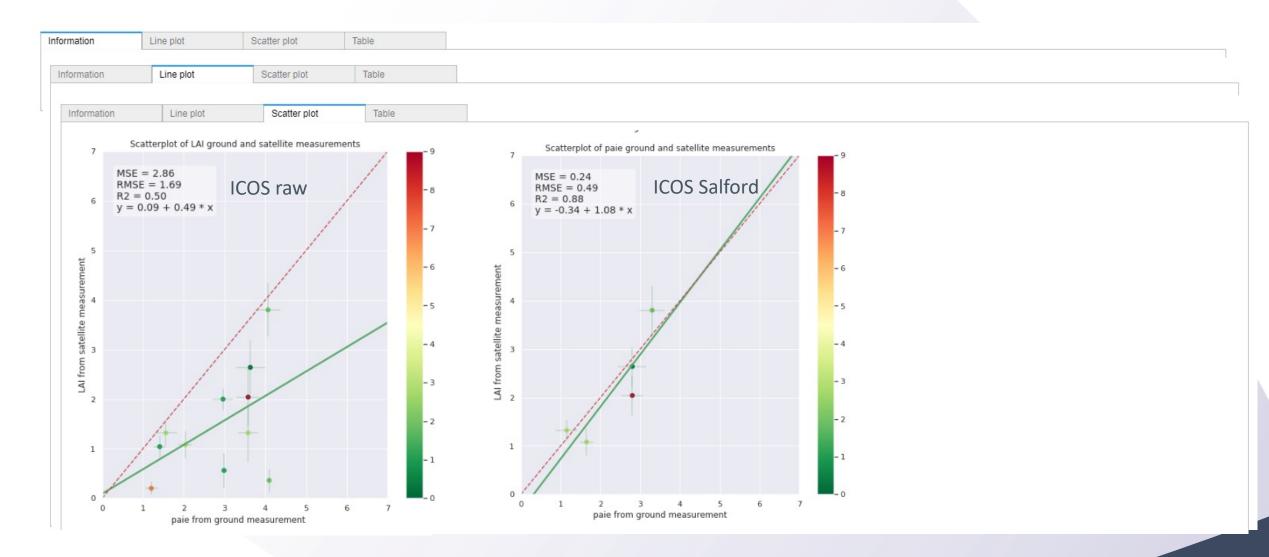
Brown, L. A., Fernandes, R., Djamai, N., Meier, C., Gobron, N., Morris, H., Canisius, F., Bai, G., Lerebourg, C., Lanconelli, C., Clerici, M., & Dash, J. (2021). Validation of baseline and modified Sentinel-2 Level 2 Prototype Processor leaf area index retrievals over the United States. In ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (Vol. 175, pp. 71–87). Elsevier BV. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2021.02.020

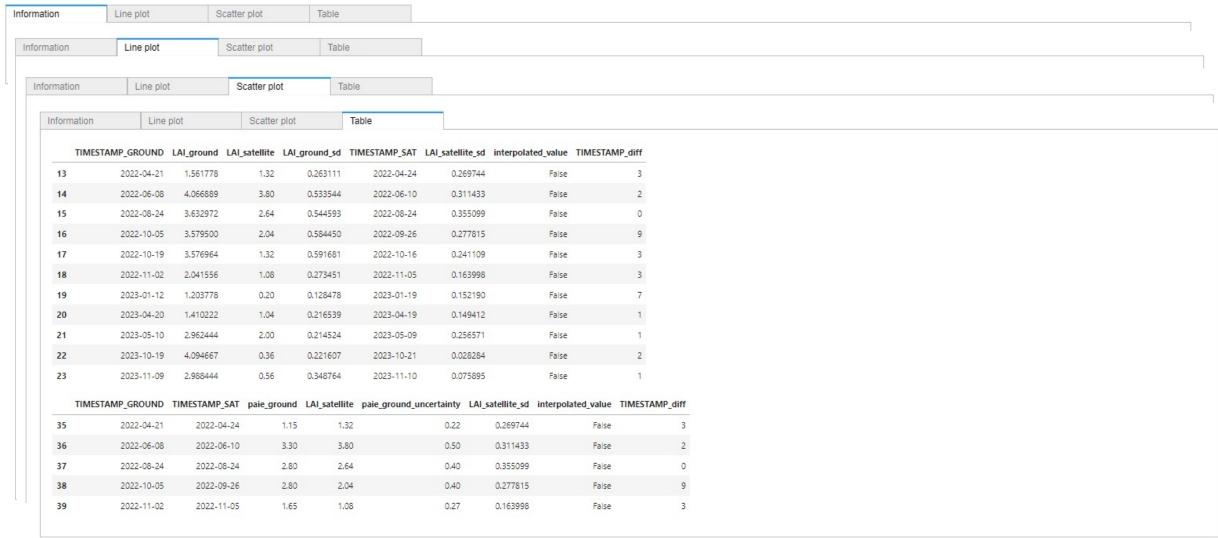


Information Line plot Scatter plot Table

Information provided for Hohes Holz and the S-2 LAI dataset.
Information is available from 2019-04-10 to 2024-03-06.
The mean standard deviation for the available satellite product is 0.22.







Conclusions

- Functioning match-up database as an initial tool of using ICOS network data for validating biophysical variables from satellite retrievals for faPAR and LAI
- Available functionalities for upscaling ground measurements, checking spatial representativeness and adding further data sources
- Data format updates to minimize preprocessing for satellite validation, open access to CP measurements and TA characterization
- Inclusion of LAI into API for easier access
- PPFD below canopy measurements are necessary for realistic FAPAR ground measurements: PPFD below canopy and PAI measurements are being expanded to more sites > more match-ups and denser time-series
- Denomination of LAI/PAI/GAI variables within ICOS data distribution is not consistent
- Uncertainty characterization and propagation could be improved for ICOS data and satellite retrieval







Thank you very much for your attention.

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