Estimating Evaporation Using the Surface Energy Balance Model (SEBAL)

A Manual for NOAA-AVHRR in Pakistan

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................... 1

2. VISIBLE REMOTE SENSING ....................................................................................... 3
   2.1. Top of Atmosphere Reflectance .............................................................................. 3
   2.1.1. Spectral Radiance at the Top of the Atmosphere ............................................. 3
   2.1.2. Drifts Correction of the Spectral Radiance ...................................................... 3
   2.2. Albedo Calculations ............................................................................................... 4
   2.2.1. Band-wise Albedo ............................................................................................ 5
   2.2.2. Broadband Albedo ......................................................................................... 5
   2.3. NDVI Calculation .................................................................................................. 7
   2.4. Surface Emissivity Calculation ............................................................................. 7

3. THERMAL REMOTE SENSING ..................................................................................... 9
   3.1. Top of Atmosphere Corrections ............................................................................. 9
   3.2. Meteorological Data and Spreadsheet Processing ............................................... 9
   3.2.1. Inputs Needed .................................................................................................. 9
   3.2.2. Spreadsheet Processing ................................................................................. 9
   3.3. Surface Temperature Calculation ....................................................................... 11

4. ENERGY BALANCE SOLVING .................................................................................. 13
   4.1. Net Radiation ....................................................................................................... 13
   4.1.1. Note on the Net Radiation Calculations ......................................................... 13
   4.1.2. Note on the Instantaneous Solar Radiation Calculation ............................... 14
   4.2. Soil Heat Flux ....................................................................................................... 14
   4.2.1. Note on the Day Time Average Surface Reflectance $R_b$ ............................... 14
   4.3. Sensible Heat Flux .............................................................................................. 15
   4.3.1. Calculation of the Starting $dT_{air}$ ................................................................. 16
   4.3.2. Calculation of the First $H$ approximation .................................................... 17
   4.3.3. Calculation of the First Monin-Obukov Length .......................................... 17
   4.3.4. Calculation of $r_{ab}$ and the Psychrometric Parameters ............................... 18
   4.3.5. Calculation of the Second $dT_{air}$ ................................................................. 19
   4.3.6. Calculation of the Second $H$ approximation .............................................. 19
   4.3.7. Calculation of $r_{ah}$ ...................................................................................... 19
   4.3.8. Calculation of the Third $dT_{air}$ ................................................................. 20
   4.3.9. Calculation of $H_1$ ...................................................................................... 20

5. 24 HOURS ENERGY BALANCE INTEGRATION ....................................................... 21
   5.1. Net Radiation for 24 Hours .................................................................................. 21
   5.1.1. Note on the 24 Hours Net Radiation Calculations ....................................... 21
   5.1.2. Note on the 24 Hours Solar Radiation Calculation ....................................... 22
   5.1.3. Note on Converting the 24 Hours Net Radiation into 24 Hours ET Potential 22
   5.2. Actual Evaporation for 24 Hours ..................................................................... 23

6. SUMMARY .................................................................................................................. 25

7. APPENDIX A: NOAA CALIBRATION ........................................................................ 27

8. APPENDIX B: WIND SPEED AT Z = 5M .................................................................. 29

9. FURTHER READINGS ............................................................................................... 33
1. INTRODUCTION

IWMI in Pakistan is completing an analysis on the assessment of water use performance in the Irrigated Indus Basin of Pakistan. In this regard, the amount of water used by the combination of vegetation and open soil evaporation has been calculated from the Surface Energy-Balance for Land model, SEBAL. A number of twenty images, spread over the two seasons Rabi 93-94 and Kharif 94, have been processed upon the Evaporative Fraction and daily Evaporation.

At present the SEBAL model processing used for the NOAA AVHRR images is explained and described under the Pakistan conditions. It is also brought to the reader’s knowledge, practical difficulties undergone during the process, ranges of values for critical parameters and location of intermediate checking points.

This report is mainly to enable any person having Standard Remote Sensing Background to be able to achieve most of the processing of these Water Consumption parameters. Therefore, this manual is indicating steps to processing of NOAA AVHRR satellite imagery in order to get a basin wide data about land and water resources on daily basis. This means that on one hand it is not explicit on the theoretical justification of the equations used, the user of this manual, however, may refer to several publications cited at the end of the report. On the other hand, the scale effect for a so huge area has lead to modification, and other practical simplifications of the method, keeping the scientific accuracy nevertheless. Finally, each image is representative of one single day, leading the work on the time-scale of 24 hours which the reader has to bare in mind while using the set of interactive equations and spatial models.
2. VISIBLE REMOTE SENSING

2.1. Top of Atmosphere Reflectance

The main equation is:

\[ \rho_{i}^{TOA} = \frac{L_{i}^{TOA}}{K_{i}} \]  

(1)

With:

\( \rho_{i}^{TOA} \) being the planetary spectral reflectance at the top of the atmosphere  
\( L_{i}^{TOA} \) the spectral radiance at the top of the atmosphere  
\( K_{i} \) the incoming spectral radiance

\( i \) is the band number of the satellite (band 1 and 2)

In order to get to \( \rho_{i}^{TOA} \), it is first to go to the two components of the ratio. Let us start with \( L_{i}^{TOA} \), then finishing with \( K_{i} \).

2.1.1. Spectral Radiance at the Top of the Atmosphere

\[ L_{i}^{TOA} = \left( \frac{DN_{i} - I_{i}}{G_{i}} \right) \times \pi \]  

\( (W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot \mu m^{-1}) \)

With:

\( L_{i}^{TOA} \) the spectral radiance at the top of the atmosphere  
\( G_{i} \) the gain (-) and \( I_{i} \) the offset  
\( DN_{i} \) the Digital Numbers  

\( i \) is the band number of the satellite (band 1 and 2)

The gain and offset values for NOAA satellites are varying according to the NOAA satellite number, regarding the calculations, please refer to the Appendix A.

2.1.2. Drifts Correction of the Spectral Radiance

The gain and offset for band 1 and 2 are subject to drift. Calibration studies have shown that the sensor response drifts versus its own lifetime. The gain and the offset have to be corrected for this feature by the number of days between the launch (i.e. NOAA 14, December 12, 1994) and the date of acquisition. Bands 1 & 2 lie in the spectral range where reflectance is more pronounced than emittance. The spectral reflectance can be obtained after specifying the incoming radiance \( K_{i} \)

\[ K_{i} = \frac{E_{s} \cdot \cos \phi_{su}}{n d_{i}^{2}} \]  

\( (W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot \mu m^{-1}) \)
With:

- $K_t$ being the incoming radiance 
- $E_{oi}$ the exo-atmospheric irradiance
- $\Phi_{su}$ the Zenith angle
- $d_s$ Earth-Sun distance
- $i$ is the band number of the satellite

**Note on calculations of $E_{oi}$, $\Phi_{su}$ and $d_s$**

- $E_{oi}$, the exo-atmospheric irradiance $\left( W.m^{-2}.\mu m^{-1} \right)$ is fixed for NOAA satellites as following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NOAA 11</th>
<th>NOAA 14</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For band 1: $E_{o1}$</td>
<td>1629</td>
<td>1605</td>
<td>$W.m^{-2}.\mu m^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For band 2: $E_{o2}$</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>$W.m^{-2}.\mu m^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- $\Phi_{su}$, the Zenith angle (rad) is determined following this equation:

$$\cos \Phi_{su} = \sin(\delta) \sin(latitude) + \cos(\delta) \cos(latitude) \cos(\omega)$$ (rad)

With:

- $\delta$ (rad) being the solar declination, the angular height of the sun above the astronomical equatorial plane. $\delta = 0.4093 \times \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{365}(J - 1.39)\right)$ (rad), $J$ being the Julian day number.

- $\omega$ the solar angle hour varying following the time of the day. $\omega = \pi \left(\frac{t_{GMT} - 12}{12}\right)$ (rad), the time of the day $t$ is in decimal hour, with $t$ being: $t_{GMT} = t_{local} - \text{long} \left(\frac{24}{2\pi}\right)$

- $d_s$ the distance Earth-Sun varying with the Julian day number $J$.

$$d_s = 1 + 0.01672 \times \sin \left(\frac{2\pi (J - 93.5)}{365}\right)$$ (-), attention should be taken to calculate the sinus of the terms in parentheses in Radian mode, *not in Degree mode!*

### 2.2. Albedo Calculations

The calculation of the Albedo at the Earth surface involves two parts where first the single band surface reflectance is processed (i.e. Red and NIR bands) enabling the creation of the NDVI image, and in a second step calculating the surface broadband Albedo from top of atmosphere reflectance.
2.2.1. Band-wise Albedo

Here has to be experienced the use of having a large area comprising of various type of geographical units. In the case of irrigation systems where often are large water bodies (dams, reservoirs, lakes...) and also very dry areas like desert, it easy to set "tie-points" of steady surface reflectance. It has to be recalled at this stage that the scale factor is important while dealing with large area applications of Remote Sensing, therefore, the following system of "tie-points" is scientifically justified and correct.

The idea is to get the standard reference for surface reflectance values of extreme bodies like lakes and desert, that are to be fitted by a regression to the top of atmosphere reflectance values of the same places.

The following table is having the reference "tie-points" and their values in band 1 and 2 for the Pakistan study case:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>long.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>$\rho_{01}$</th>
<th>$\rho_{02}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>67.6306</td>
<td>26.3994</td>
<td>0.0589</td>
<td>0.0348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert</td>
<td>69.4605</td>
<td>26.4552</td>
<td>0.3267</td>
<td>0.3436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table below is showing the table to be filled by the operator from the top of atmosphere reflectance images, in order to fulfill the further steps i.e. the equation system solving.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>long.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>$\rho_{1}^{TOA}$</th>
<th>$\rho_{2}^{TOA}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>67.6306</td>
<td>26.3994</td>
<td>$\rho_{w1}^{TOA}$</td>
<td>$\rho_{w2}^{TOA}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert</td>
<td>69.4605</td>
<td>26.4552</td>
<td>$\rho_{d1}^{TOA}$</td>
<td>$\rho_{d2}^{TOA}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of Pakistan, the following set of equation solving has to be undergone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band 1</th>
<th>Band 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.0589 = a_1 + (\rho_{w1}^{TOA}) \times b_1$</td>
<td>$0.0348 = a_2 + (\rho_{w2}^{TOA}) \times b_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.3267 = a_1 + (\rho_{d1}^{TOA}) \times b_1$</td>
<td>$0.3267 = a_2 + (\rho_{d2}^{TOA}) \times b_2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solving these equations lead to the following:

$\rho_{01} = a_1 + (b_1 \times \rho_{1}^{TOA})$ $\rho_{02} = a_2 + (b_2 \times \rho_{2}^{TOA})$

With:

$\rho_{0i}$ the surface reflectance for band $i$.  
$a_i$ and $b_i$ the offset and the slope of the regression between $\rho_{0i}$ and $\rho_{i}^{TOA}$ for band $i$.  
$\rho_{w1}^{TOA}$ the top of atmosphere reflectance of water for band $i$.  
$\rho_{d1}^{TOA}$ the top of atmosphere reflectance of desert for band $i$.

2.2.2. Broadband Albedo

The broadband Albedo at the top of the atmosphere is required to get the surface one.
Therefore the following equation leads to the first step.

\[ \rho_{TOA} = 0.035 + 0.545 \rho_{1}^{TOA} + 0.32 \rho_{2}^{TOA} \]  

With:

\[ \rho_{TOA} \] being the top of atmosphere broadband Albedo

\[ \rho_{i}^{TOA} \] the top of atmosphere reflectance for band i.

In order to get the broadband surface Albedo, expertise is required at this step, indeed it is to estimate the broadband path radiance \( (r_o) \) and the transmissivity of the atmosphere \( (\tau_{sw}) \). How to determine them to input the following equation is explained in the Note below.

\[ \rho_0 = \frac{(\rho_{TOA} - r_o)}{\tau_{sw}^2} \]  

With:

\[ \rho_0 \] being the surface broadband Albedo

\[ \rho_{TOA} \] the top of atmosphere broadband Albedo

\[ r_o \] the broadband path radiance

\[ \tau_{sw} \] the transmissivity single-way crossed by radiation of the atmosphere

**Note on broadband surface Albedo calculations**

About the ranges of values for \( r_o \) and \( \tau_{sw} \), it should be stated that if the NOAA number for the image being processed is not known, or that previous stages were made with some doubts about coefficients; problems will arise at this stage. Indeed, ranges of data necessary to achieve the broadband Albedo test-point values will be extraordinary. These test areas are generally speaking, around 0.05 for the deep-water broadband Albedo and usually 0.35 for Rajasthan sand desert.

About tuning \( r_o \) and \( \tau_{sw} \), a definition of them

\[ r_o \quad \text{The reflected part of the sun radiation on the top of the atmosphere from 0.02 up to 0.06} \]

\[ \tau_{sw} \quad \text{The efficiency ratio of radiation conservation of the atmosphere between its top and the Earth skin surface from 0.65 up to 0.85} \]

The sun angle has a strong effect on \( r_o \), being maximized at full reflection of sun on the top of the atmosphere. It can easily be assessed by a display of the NOAA image in 4/2/1 (normal color composition), showing a bright yellow zone covering some area of the image.

The vapor content and the dust particles in the atmosphere are generally responsible for lost of efficiency of the atmosphere to conserve the radiation circulating through it. In cloudy conditions, after removal of cloud, the surrounding areas (varying with the spatial distribution of the clouds and their nature) will be consequently full of water vapor. The case is the same in dry times where sandstorms are travelling from deserts up to areas of interest. In these conditions the \( \tau_{sw} \) will be reduced accordingly to the density the operator is assessing.
2.3. NDVI Calculation
The surface NDVI calculation is taking the surface reflectance from the visible bands:

$$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{\lambda_v} - \rho_{\lambda_i}}{\rho_{\lambda_v} + \rho_{\lambda_i}}$$

2.4. Surface Emissivity Calculation
Surface Emissivity estimated in the 8-14 $\mu$m range for sparse canopies

$$\varepsilon_0 = 1.009 + 0.047 \ln(NDVI)$$
3. THERMAL REMOTE SENSING

Basically, the main output of the thermal remote sensing part is to have the surface temperature image. Different inputs are needed at this stage, some basic processing (correction and calibration of the thermal band) and the surface emissivity image (processed from NDVI).

3.1. TOP OF ATMOSPHERE CORRECTIONS

Correction of band 4 drift

\[ B_{TOA4} = -0.0167 \times DN + 11.93 \quad (W/m^2/Sr) \]

Black Body radiation at TOA for Band 4 (TIR_TOA4)

\[ B_4(10.778,T) = B_{TOA4} \times \pi \times 0.92783 \quad (W/m^2) \]

3.2. METEOROLOGICAL DATA AND SPREADSHEET PROCESSING

In order to get the surface temperature, a number of steps have to be undertaken from meteorological data and some images products. The solving of the radiation emittance from the Earth will enable to calculate the surface temperature from the regression fitting with the spreadsheet data of temperature and the image data of the black body emittance at the top of the atmosphere.

3.2.1. Inputs Needed

*From images:*
- TIR_TOA4
- \( \varepsilon_0 \)

*From stations:*
- Tmin air, Tmax air, Tavg air (= [Tmin air + Tmax air]/2)
- RH

3.2.2. Spreadsheet Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[ E_{tot} = 6.11 \times e^{\left(\frac{17.27 \times (T_{air,\text{wt} - 273})}{T_{air,\text{wt} - 273 + 237.3}}\right)} ]</td>
<td>(mbar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[ E_{act} = \left(\frac{RH \times E_{tot}}{100}\right) ]</td>
<td>(mbar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>( \varepsilon_{atm} = 1.34 - 0.14 \sqrt{E_{act}} )</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>( T_0 = T_{\text{avg,air}} + \text{Wim's table} )</td>
<td>(K)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\[ B_0(\lambda, T_0) = \frac{C_1}{10.778^5 \times e^{\left(\frac{C_1}{10.778 \times T_0}\right)^{-1}}} \hspace{1cm} (W/\text{m}^2/\mu\text{m}) \]

\[ \varepsilon_v B_0(\lambda, T_0) = B_0(\lambda, T_0) \times 0.92783 \times \varepsilon_v \hspace{1cm} (W/\text{m}^2) \]

\[ B_{\text{ana}}(\lambda, T_{\text{air}}) = \frac{C_1}{10.778^5 \times e^{\left(\frac{C_1}{10.778 \times T_{\text{ana,air}}}\right)^{-1}}} \hspace{1cm} (W/\text{m}^2/\mu\text{m}) \]

\[ \varepsilon_{\text{in}} B_{\text{ana}}(\lambda, T_{\text{air}}) = B_{\text{ana}}(\lambda, T_{\text{air}}) \times 0.92783 \times \varepsilon_{\text{ana}} \hspace{1cm} (W/\text{m}^2) \]

\[ \text{Total surf. Emittance} = \varepsilon_v B_0(\lambda, T_0) + (1 - \varepsilon_v) \times \varepsilon_{\text{ana}} B_{\text{ana}}(\lambda, T_{\text{air}}) \hspace{1cm} (W/\text{m}^2) \]

\[ B_s(\lambda, T) = [\text{Total surf. Emittance}] \times a + b \hspace{1cm} (W/\text{m}^2) \]

In-band radiation measured by NOAA at TOA (= TIR_TOA4)
The regression helps to find a and b parameters:
\[ a = \tau_{(\lambda)} \text{ in-band atmospheric transmittance (\cdot)} \]
\[ b = L(\lambda, T_{\text{TOA}}) \text{ in-band path radiance (W/m}^2\text{)} \]

\[ \text{Total surf. Emittance} = \frac{B_s(\lambda, T) - b}{a} \hspace{1cm} (W/\text{m}^2) \]

The following table is the empirical relationship used in this study to relate Air temperature to soil’s one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(T_{\text{air}})</th>
<th>(T_0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>+ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>+ 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>+ 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>+ 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>+ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\geq 35</td>
<td>+ 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Wim’s Table.
### 3.3. Surface Temperature Calculation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>$\varepsilon_0 B_0(\lambda, T_0) = \text{Total_surf_emittance}$ $- {(1 - \varepsilon_0) \times [B_{\text{air}}(\lambda, T_{\text{air}}) \times \varepsilon_0 B_0(\lambda, T_0) \times 0.92783]}$</td>
<td>$(W / m^2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where the term inside $[\ ]$ is the average of grey-body radiation from atmosphere, from the equation 8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>$B_0(\lambda, T_0) = \frac{\varepsilon_0 B_0(\lambda, T_0)}{\varepsilon_0}$</td>
<td>$(W / m^2 / \mu m)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>$T_0 = \frac{1.4388 \times 10^4}{10.778 \times \ln \left( \frac{0.92783 \times 3.7427 \times 10^8}{B_0(\lambda, T_0) \times 10.778^5} + 1 \right)}$</td>
<td>(K)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. ENERGY BALANCE SOLVING

The energy balance can be summarized at an instant $t$ by the following equation:

$$Rn = G_0 + H_0 + \lambda E$$

Where:

- $Rn$ is the Net Radiation emitted from the Earth surface $(W/m^2)$
- $G_0$ is the soil heat flux $(W/m^2)$
- $H_0$ is the sensible heat flux $(W/m^2)$
- $\lambda E$ is the latent heat flux, being the energy necessary to vaporise water $(W/m^2)$

All the interest in solving the energy balance is to get the last component of it, the latent heat flux ($\lambda E$), resulting in the following equation at an instant $t$:

$$\lambda E = Rn - G_0 - H_0$$

Therefore, each component will be calculated one by one in order to solve the system.

Remark: All inputs of this part, unless specified, are factors taken at $t$ instantaneous time. Considering $t$ the instantaneous time of the satellite overpass.

4.1. NET RADIATION

The net radiation is:

$$Rn = (1 - \rho_0) \times (K^+ + L^+) - \left(\varepsilon_0 \sigma T_0^4\right) - (1 - \varepsilon_0) \times L^+$$

with:

- $Rn$ being the Net Radiation $(W/m^2)$
- $\rho_0$ the surface reflectance $(-)$
- $K^+$ the solar radiation $(W/m^2)$
- $L^+$ the averaged incoming broadband long-wave radiation of atmosphere from different meteorological stations (spreadsheet) $(W/m^2)$
- $\varepsilon_0$ the surface emissivity $(-)$
- $T_0$ the surface temperature $(K)$

4.1.1. Note on the Net Radiation Calculations

$\rho_0$, $K^+$, $\varepsilon_0$ and $T_0$ are all raster images data. Calculations of $K^+$ are dealt with in the next Note.

The incoming broadband long-wave radiation of atmosphere ($L^+$), is coming from the spreadsheet, where the Stefan-Boltzmann equation has to be applied for each meteorological station in order to be averaged for all station, giving $L^+$. Care should be taken in this regard to input the temperature values coming from the time being the closest to the instantaneous overpass time of the satellite. A minimum of two well-spread meteorological stations is nevertheless required to have sufficient accuracy. Five were used in this study, concentrated in the Indus Basin.
\[ I^i = \sum_{i=1}^{i=2} E_{aim} \sigma T_{aim} \]  \hspace{1cm} (W/m^2)

with:

- \( I^i \) the averaged incoming broadband long-wave radiation of atmosphere from different meteorological stations
- \( E_{aim} \) the atmospheric emissivity of the meteorological station \( i \), already computed in the spreadsheet
- \( T_{aim} \) the atmospheric temperature at the meteorological station \( i \) already in the spreadsheet

4.1.2. Note on the Instantaneous Solar Radiation Calculation

The solar radiation at \( t \) instantaneous time is:

\[ K^i = \frac{K_{sun} \times \cos \phi_{sun} \times \tau_{sw}}{d_i^2} \]  \hspace{1cm} (W/m^2/\mu m)

with:

- \( K^i \) being the instantaneous solar radiation  \hspace{1cm} (W/m^2/\mu m)
- \( K_{sun} \) the sun external atmosphere radiation (constant = 1358)  \hspace{1cm} (W/m^2)
- \( \cos \phi_{sun} \) the cosinus of the sun zenith angle \hspace{1cm} (rad)
- \( \tau_{sw} \) the atmosphere single-way transmissivity (determined by trial and error in the surface Albedo \( \rho_0 \) calculations, see 2.2.2)

4.2. Soil Heat Flux

The soil heat flux calculation is fairly simple; it is following the equation below:

\[ G_0 = \frac{Rn - T_0}{\rho_0} \times \left( 0.0032r_0 + 0.0062r_0^2 \right) \times \left( 1 - 0.978 \times NDVI^4 \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (W/m^2)

with:

- \( Rn \) being the Net Radiation \hspace{1cm} (W/m^2)
- \( T_0 \) the surface temperature \hspace{1cm} (C)
- \( \rho_0 \) the surface reflectance \hspace{1cm} (-)
- \( r_0 \) the day time average surface reflectance \hspace{1cm} (-)
- \( NDVI \) the Normal Difference Vegetation Index \hspace{1cm} (-)

4.2.1. Note on the Day Time Average Surface Reflectance \( r_0 \)

To get \( r_0 \) while having the instantaneous surface Albedo (\( \rho_0 \)), empirical relationship, valid only at large area is actually depending on the local time of overpass as shown below:
4.3. SENSIBLE HEAT FLUX

The sensible heat flux calculations are a set of iterations schematized in the following figure:

![Iteration system for H calculations]

**Figure 2. Summary of Sensible Heat flux calculations.**

The whole interest of an iteration is to refine the value of a parameter, here it is the difference of Temperature between the Air and the soil surface. A good evaluation of this parameter is essential to assess the Sensible Heat Flux (H). One equation is the core of the cycle.

\[
H = \frac{\rho_{air} \times C_p \times dT_{air}}{r_{ab}} \quad (W/m^2)
\]

With:
- \(H\) being the Sensible Heat Flux \((W/m^2)\)
- \(\rho_{air}\) the Atmospheric Air Density \((Kg/m^3)\)
- \(C_p\) the Air Specific Heat at Constant Pressure \((J/Kg/K)\)
- \(dT_{air}\) the Temperature difference between air (2 m) and soil surface \((K)\)
- \(r_{ab}\) the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport \((s/m)\)
The iterations will focus on refining the image processing of the Sensible Heat Flux (H) by repeating the determination of the soil-air temperature difference (dTair) as a linear function of the DEM adjusted soil surface temperature (T₀dem). The variations arising in the dTair calculations are coming from the fact that rₗ₉, having psychrometric buoyancy parameters for heat and momentum heat transfer can only be adjusted by iteration.

4.3.1. Calculation of the Starting dTair

From extreme situations the following arises:

For Desert: \( dT_{air} = \frac{(R_\infty - G_0)}{\rho_{air} \times C_p} \times r_{ahl} \) with \( H = R_\infty - G_0 \)

For Water: \( dT_{air} = 0 \)

A linear relationship can be drawn out from these two values, linking \( T₀_{dem} \) and \( dT_{air} \), giving the initial H image.

- A modified equation is used to calculate the first approximation of \( r_{ahl} \), without correction from the psychrometric parameters.

\[
r_{ahl} = \frac{1}{U_z \times 0.412^2} \times \ln \left( \frac{5}{z_{0m}} \right) \times \ln \left( \frac{5}{z_{0m} \times 0.1} \right) \quad \text{(s/m)}
\]

With:
- \( r_{ahl} \) the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport (first approximation) \( \text{(s/m)} \)
- \( U_z \) being the \( z = 5m \) wind velocity \( \text{(m/s)} \)
- \( z_{0m} \) the aero-dynamical roughness length for momentum transport \( \text{(m)} \)

Raster images inputs:
- \( U_z \) the \( z = 5m \) wind velocity
- \( z_{0m} \) the aero-dynamical roughness length for momentum transport

- \( \rho_{air} \) the Atmospheric Air Density is responding to the added density of dry air and water vapor.

\[
\rho_{air} = \left[ \frac{P - \bar{\varepsilon}_{act}}{T_0_{dem} \times 2.87} \right] + \left[ \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}_{act}}{T_0_{dem} \times 4.61} \right] \quad \text{(Kg/m}^3\text{)}
\]

With:
- \( \rho_{air} \) the atmospheric air density \( \text{(Kg/m}^3\text{)} \)
- \( P \) the atmospheric air pressure \( \text{(mbar)} \)
- \( \bar{\varepsilon}_{act} \) mean actual water vapor pressure pressure (from spreadsheet in 3.2.2) \( \text{(mbar)} \)
- \( T_0_{dem} \) the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM \( \text{(K)} \)

Raster images inputs:
- \( T_0_{dem} \) the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM \( (T_0_{dem} = T_0 \times 0.06 \times z) \)
• $C_p$ is the Air specific Heat at constant pressure, $C_p = 1004 \text{ J/Kg/K}$

From these, the Desert value of $dT_{air}$ is calculated, making it possible to calculate the first Sensible Heat flux image (referred as $H_1$ in Figure 2) from the linear relationship of $dT_{air}$ with $T_{0\_dem}$ completed with the water and desert values of $dT_{air}$.

4.3.2. Calculation of the First $H$ approximation

This first iteration of the sensible heat flux ($H_1$) is the application of the main equation cited in the beginning of this section (4.3) with the above-mentioned calculated events. The equation will look this way:

$$H_1 = \frac{\rho_{air} \times C_p \times \left[a_1 + \left(b_1 \times T_{0\_dem}\right)\right]}{r_{ahl}} \quad (W/m^2)$$

With:
- $H_1$ being the Sensible Heat Flux (first approximation) $(W/m^2)$
- $\rho_{air}$ the Atmospheric Air Density $(Kg/m^3)$
- $C_p$ the Air Specific Heat at Constant Pressure $(J/Kg/K)$
- $T_{0\_dem}$ the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM $(K)$
- $r_{ahl}$ the first Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport approximation without corrections from psychometric parameters $(s/m)$

Raster images inputs:
- $\rho_{air}$ the Atmospheric Air Density
- $r_{ahl}$ the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport (second approximation)
- $T_{0\_dem}$ the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM

4.3.3. Calculation of the First Monin-Obukov Length

$L_1$ is computed from $H_1$, and is used into the next step, the psychometric parameters ($\varphi_s$ and $\varphi_m$).

$$L_1 = \frac{\rho_{air} \times C_p \times \left(U_{eff}^3\right) \times T_{0\_dem}}{K \times g \times H_1} \quad (m)$$

With:
- $L_1$ the Monin-Obukov Length (first approximation) $(m)$
- $\rho_{air}$ the Atmospheric Air Density $(Kg/m^3)$
- $C_p$ the Air Specific Heat at Constant Pressure $(J/Kg/K)$
- $U_{eff}$ the effective friction velocity $(m/s)$
- $T_{0\_dem}$ the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM $(K)$
- $K$ the Von Karman's Constant (0.4) $(\cdot)$
- $g$ the gravitational force's acceleration (9.81) $(m/s^2)$
- $H_1$ being the Sensible Heat Flux (first approximation) $(W/m^2)$
4.3.4. Calculation of $r_{ah2}$ and the Psychometric Parameters

The parameters of interests are $\varphi_h$ and $\varphi_m$. They are appearing in the $r_{ah2}$ calculations in the following form:

$$r_{ah2} = \frac{1}{U_s \times 0.41^2} \times Ln \left( \frac{5}{z_{0m}} - \varphi_{m1} \right) \times Ln \left( \frac{5}{z_{0m} \times 0.1} - \varphi_{h1} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (s/m)

With:

- $r_{ah2}$ the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport (second approximation)  \hspace{1cm} (s/m)
- $U_s$ being the $z = 5m$ wind velocity  \hspace{1cm} (m/s)
- $z_{0m}$ the aero-dynamical roughness length for momentum transport  \hspace{1cm} (m)
- $\varphi_{h1}$ the stability correction for the atmospheric heat transport (first approximation)  \hspace{1cm} (-)
- $\varphi_{m1}$ the stability correction for the atmospheric momentum transport (first approximation)  \hspace{1cm} (-)

Raster images inputs:

- $r_{ah2}$ the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport (second approximation)
- $U_s$ the $z = 5m$ wind velocity
- $T_{0\_dem}$ the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM

The parameters $\varphi_h$ and $\varphi_m$ are defined as follow:

$$\varphi_{h1} = 2 \times Ln \left[ \left( \frac{1 + x_1}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (-)

$$\varphi_{m1} = 2 \times Ln \left[ \left( \frac{1 + x_1}{2} \right)^2 \right] + Ln \left[ \left( \frac{1 + x_1}{2} \right)^2 \right] - 2 \times A \tan(x_1) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (-)

With $x_1 = \left[ \left( 1 - 16 \times \frac{5}{L_1} \right)^{0.25} \right]$

- $\varphi_{h1}$ the stability correction for the atmospheric heat transport (first approximation)  \hspace{1cm} (-)
- $\varphi_{m1}$ the stability correction for the atmospheric momentum transport (first approximation)  \hspace{1cm} (-)
- $L_1$ the Monin-Obukov Length (first approximation)  \hspace{1cm} (m)
4.3.5. Calculation of the Second $dT_{Air}$

From extreme situations the following arises:

For Desert: $dT_{air2} = \frac{H_1 \times r_{ah2}}{\rho_{air} \times C_p}$

For Water: $dT_{air2} = 0$

A linear relationship can be drawn out from these two values, linking $T_{0, dem}$ and $dT_{air2}$, giving the second H image approximation.

4.3.6. Calculation of the Second H approximation

The calculation of the second H is dependent on the first equation of 4.3, where, this time, the components are:

$$H_2 = \frac{\rho_{air} \times C_p \times [a_2 + (b_2 \times T_{0, dem})]}{r_{ah2}}$$

(W/m$^2$)

With:

- $H_2$ being the Sensible Heat Flux (second approximation) (W/m$^2$)
- $\rho_{air}$ the Atmospheric Air Density (Kg/m$^3$)
- $C_p$ the Air Specific Heat at Constant Pressure (J/Kg/K)
- $T_{0, dem}$ the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM (K)
- $r_{ah2}$ the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport with corrections from psychometric parameters (second approximation) (s/m)

4.3.7. Calculation of $r_{ah3}$

$L_z$ the Monin-Obukov Length (second and last approximation) calculated from $H_2$, $T_{0, dem}$ and $\rho_{air}$. This is enabling the calculation of $\varphi_{h2}$ and $\varphi_{m2}$, psychometric parameters (second and last approximation).

$r_{ah3}$ is then defined as:

$$r_{ah3} = \frac{1}{U_z \times 0.41^2} \times \frac{5}{z_{0m}} \times \frac{5}{z_{0m}} \times \frac{5}{z_{0m} \times 0.1 - \varphi_{h2}}$$

(s/m)
With:

\[ r_{ah3} \text{ the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport (third and last approximation)} \] (s/m)

\[ U_s \text{ being the z = 5m wind velocity} \] (m/s)

\[ Z_{sm} \text{ the aero-dynamical roughness length for momentum transport} \] (m)

\[ \phi_2 \text{ the stability correction for the atmospheric heat transport (second and last approximation)} \] (-)

\[ \phi_{m2} \text{ the stability correction for the atmospheric momentum transport (second and last approximation)} \] (-)

Raster input:

\[ U_s \text{ being the z = 5m wind velocity} \]

\[ Z_{sm} \text{ the aero-dynamical roughness length for momentum transport} \]

4.3.8. Calculation of the Third dTair

From extreme situations the following arises:

For Desert: \[ dT_{air3} = \frac{H_2 \times r_{ah3}}{\rho_{air} \times C_p} \]

For Water: \[ dT_{air3} = 0 \]

A linear relationship can be drawn out from these two values, linking \( T_{0, dem} \) and \( dT_{air3} \), giving the third (and last) H image approximation.

4.3.9. Calculation of \( H_3 \)

The calculation of the third and last H is dependent on these components:

\[ H_3 = \frac{\rho_{air} \times C_p \times [a_3 + (b_3 \times T_{0, dem})]}{r_{ah3}} \] (W/m²)

With:

\[ H_3 \text{ the Sensible Heat Flux (third and last approximation)} \] (W/m²)

\[ \rho_{air} \text{ the Atmospheric Air Density} \] (Kg/m³)

\[ C_p \text{ the Air Specific Heat at Constant Pressure} \] (J/Kg/K)

\[ T_{0, dem} \text{ the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM} \] (K)

\[ r_{ah3} \text{ the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport with corrections from psychrometric parameters (third and last approximation)} \] (s/m)

Raster images inputs:

\[ \rho_{air} \text{ the Atmospheric Air Density} \]

\[ r_{ah3} \text{ the Aerodynamic Resistance to Heat transport (third and last approximation)} \]

\[ T_{0, dem} \text{ the surface temperature adjusted with the DEM} \]
5. **24 HOURS ENERGY BALANCE INTEGRATION**

5.1. **Net Radiation for 24 Hours**

When calculating for the 24 hours net radiation, a different procedure is implemented than to get the instantaneous net radiation. This has an important meaning, for two different ways have to lead to the two terms \((Rn_{24}, \Delta)\) needed to get the actual ET on a 24 hours basis. This to avoid accuracy as well as a methodological concern that may arise on the validity of the ET actual 24 calculation from terms issued from the same sources.

The 24 hours net radiation is:

\[
Rn_{24} = (1 - \rho_0) \times (K^\downarrow_{24} + L^\downarrow_{24} - (\varepsilon_0 B^\uparrow_{24}) - (1 - \varepsilon_0) \times L^\downarrow_{24}) \quad (W/m^2)
\]

with:

- \(Rn_{24}\) being the 24 hours Net Radiation \((W/m^2)\)
- \(\rho_0\) the surface reflectance \((-\)}
- \(K^\downarrow_{24}\) the 24 hours integrated solar radiation \((W/m^2/ m)\)
- \(L^\downarrow_{24}\) the 24 hours averaged incoming broadband long-wave radiation of atmosphere from different meteorological stations (spreadsheet) \((W/m^2)\)
- \(\varepsilon_0\) the surface emissivity \((-\)}
- \(B^\uparrow_{24}\) the black body radiation from averaged daily air temperatures \((W/m^2)\)

5.1.1. **Note on the 24 Hours Net Radiation Calculations**

\(\rho_0, K^\downarrow_{24}, \varepsilon_0\) and \(T_0\) are all raster images data. Calculations of \(K^\downarrow_{24}\) are dealt with in the next Note.

The outgoing black body radiation from atmosphere \((B^\uparrow_{24})\), is coming from the spreadsheet, where the Stefan-Boltzmann equation has to be applied with the averaged temperatures for all the stations.

\[
B^\uparrow_{24} = \sigma T^4_{air24} \quad (W/m^2)
\]

with:

- \(T_{air24}\) the averaged daily temperature from several well spread meteorological stations \((K)\)
- \(\sigma\) the Stefan-Boltzman constant \((5.67 \times 10^{-8})\) \((W/m^2/K^4)\)

The incoming broadband long-wave radiation of atmosphere \((L^\downarrow_{24})\), is coming from the spreadsheet, where the Stefan-Boltzmann equation has to be applied with the daily average temperature for each meteorological station in order to be averaged for all station, giving \(L^\downarrow_{24}\). A minimum of two well-spread meteorological stations is nevertheless required to have sufficient accuracy. Nevertheless, five were used in this study.
\[ L_{24}^+ = \sum_{i=2}^{i=n} \left[ \varepsilon_{\text{atm},i} \sigma T_{\text{avg,}} \right] \]  

(W/m²)

with:

\[ L_{24}^+ \] the averaged incoming broadband long-wave radiation of atmosphere from different meteorological stations

\[ \varepsilon_{\text{atm},i} \] the atmospheric emissivity of the meteorological station \( i \), already computed in the spreadsheet

\[ T_{\text{avg,}} \] the daily average atmospheric temperature at the meteorological station \( i \) in the spreadsheet

5.1.2. Note on the 24 Hours Solar Radiation Calculation

The solar radiation at \( t \) instantaneous time is:

\[ K_{24}^+ = \frac{K_{\text{sun}} \times \cos \phi_{\text{sun}} \times \tau_{\text{sw}}}{\pi \times d_s^2} \]  

(W/m²)

with:

\[ K_{24}^+ \] being the average solar radiation on 24 hours  

\[ K_{\text{sun}} \] the sun external atmosphere radiation (constant = 1358)  

\[ \cos \phi_{\text{sun}} \] the cosinus of the sun zenith angle  

\[ \tau_{\text{sw}} \] the atmosphere single-way transmissivity (estimated constant for the day at 0.7)  

\[ d_s \] the sun earth distance (A.U.)

5.1.3. Note on Converting the 24 Hours Net Radiation into 24 Hours ET Potential

\[ ET_{\text{pot},24} = \frac{Rn_{24}}{L \times \rho_w} \times 86400 \times 10^3 \]  

(mm/day)

With:

\[ ET_{\text{pot},24} \] being the 24 hours potential evapotranspiration  

\[ Rn_{24} \] the net radiation on 24 hours  

\[ L \] the latent heat of vaporization  

\[ \rho_w \] the density of fresh water

Where \( L \) can be calculated from the temperature image, providing the temperature input in Celsius degree:

\[ L = \left[ 2.501 - (0.002361 \times T) \right] \times 10^6 \]  

(J/Kg)

With:

\[ L \] the latent heat of vaporization

\[ T \] the surface skin temperature (°C)
• Where $\rho_w$, the density of fresh water is 1000 Kg/m$^3$, however, in the case of Pakistan, considering the high concentration of material in the water, 1010 Kg/m$^3$ has been used.

5.2. Actual Evaporation for 24 Hours

The final part of this exercise is to calculate the actual evaporation for 24 hours by multiplying the ET potential on 24 hours by the evaporative fraction.

$$ET_{act24} = ET_{pot24} \times \Lambda$$

$(\text{mm/day})$

with:

$ET_{pot24}$ being the 24 hours potential evapotranspiration

$(\text{mm/day})$

$\Lambda$ the evaporative fraction

$(-)$
6. SUMMARY

Raster images needed for other raster images building

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7. APPENDIX A: NOAA CALIBRATION

The gain and offset for NOAA satellites are following the set of equation:

\[ G_i = a_i t + b_i \]
\[ I_i = c_i t + d_i \]

With:

- \( t \) being the number of days after launch of NOAA
- \( i \) the band number (band 1 and 2)
- \( a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i \) coefficient varying with \( t \) and the band number

After Kerdiles (957), coefficients a, b, c and d for the calculation of NOAA-11 and NOAA-14 AVHRR calibration coefficients (gain and offset) of channels 1 and 2\(^1\). The coefficients given for date D (line n) are valid up to the next date (line n+1). In other words these a, b, c and d coefficients must not be interpolated with time.

### NOAA-11 Channel 1.

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<td>-1.305e-04</td>
<td>2.695</td>
<td>0.000e-00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOAA-14 Channel 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day post launch</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30/12/94</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>1.795</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/95</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-3.527e-04</td>
<td>1.795</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/96</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>-3.046e-04</td>
<td>1.778</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Source: Cihlar and Teillet, 1995 for NOAA-11 and Rao (NOAA/NESDIS) for NOAA-14
**NOAA-14 Channel 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day post launch</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30/12/94</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>2.364</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/95</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-6.161e-04</td>
<td>2.364</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/96</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>-5.088e-04</td>
<td>2.324</td>
<td>0.000e-04</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dates of Launch of NOAA Satellites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOAA 11</th>
<th>NOAA 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 1988</td>
<td>December 30, 1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. APPENDIX B: WIND SPEED AT Z = 5M

Calculation of wind speed at z = 5m is following the main equation:

\[ U_z = \frac{U_{*\text{eff}} \times \ln \left( \frac{5}{z_{0m}} \right)}{0.41} \]  \hspace{1cm} (m/s)

With:
- \( U_z \) being the z = 5m wind velocity (m/s)
- \( U_{*\text{eff}} \) the effective friction velocity (m/s)
- \( \ln \) the Natural Logarithm
- \( z_{0m} \) the aero-dynamical roughness length for momentum transport (m)

- Calculation of \( z_{0m} \)

In the area of interest, being the irrigated Indus Basin, identify the maximum NDVI values. Once located, the crop type and stage should be determined to give the height of the crop. In this regard, agronomists and field survey officers have been very helpful, saving huge time and workload to get secondary data. The height of the max NDVI crop is related to the \( z_{0m} \) by the following relationship:

\[ h_v = 7 \times z_{0m} \text{ for crop vegetation} \]  \hspace{1cm} (m)

Having the \( z_{0m} \) of the vegetation responding to the max NDVI, and assuming constant the \( z_{0m} \) and NDVI values of the desert from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Cover</th>
<th>NDVI</th>
<th>( z_{0m} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td>NDVI\text{max}</td>
<td>( h_v/7 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And the relating equation between NDVI and \( z_{0m} \), \( \ln(z_{0m}) = a + (b \times \text{NDVI}) \), \( \ln \) being Neperian Logarithm.

Therefore two equations can be drawn out for each land cover type, enabling to solve the two parameters \( a \) and \( b \):

Crop vegetation

\[ \ln \left( \frac{h_v}{7} \right) = a + (b \times \text{NDVI}_{\text{max}}) \]

Desert

\[ \ln(0.002) = a + (b \times 0.02) \]

As being:

\[ b = \frac{(\text{NDVI}_{\text{max}} - 0.02)}{[\ln(h_v/7) - \ln(0.002)]} \]  \hspace{1cm} \text{and}  \hspace{1cm} a = \ln(0.002) - [b \times (0.02)] \]
Finally, the Raster image of \( z_{om} \) can be processed based on the NDVI one, following the equation below:

\[
z_{om} = EXP(a + b \times NDVI)
\]

\( (m) \)

- **Calculation of \( U_{eff} \)**

\[
U_{eff} = 1282.1 \times \left( \frac{\partial r_0}{\partial T_0} \right)^2 + 47.821 \times \left( \frac{\partial r_0}{\partial T_0} \right) + 0.45
\]

\( (m/s) \)

The parameter \( \left( \frac{\partial r_0}{\partial T_0} \right) \) is calculated from the polynomial trend fitting regressive curve as an example given below:

![Figure 3 U_{eff} calculation.](image-url)
In this case for November 18th, 1993: \[
\frac{\partial r_0}{\partial T_0} = \frac{-1}{[Gain]} = \frac{-1}{-332.37} = 0.3181
\]

The method used to express \( r_0 \) in function of \( T_0 \) has different components, first is to get the \( T_0 \) image corrected upward onto sea level from height variations:

\[
T_0 - \text{dem} = T_0 + \left( \frac{0.6}{100} \right) \times DEM \tag{K}
\]

Second, is to follow this procedure in Erdas/Imagine:

1. Layer Stack the \( \rho_0 \) and \( T_0 \_ \text{dem} \) images
2. Unsupervised classification with 30 classes
3. Signature editor, View/Columns/stats/means for each layer
4. Copy the two “means” columns and paste them in a spreadsheet

In the Spreadsheet, sort the columns on \( \rho_0 \) (called \( r_0 \) in Figure 3) in increasing order and draw a chart out of them, fit a polynomial (power 3) and reach Figure 3.

Practically, \( U_{\star R} \) is bounded from 0.1 to 0.45, any values out of these should be taken as their closest limit value.
9. FURTHER READINGS


