

# Correcting temporally upscaled SIF for better representations in complex terrain and regions with frequent cloud covers

Cheng et al. (2022) Impact of radiation variations on temporal upscaling of instantaneous solar-induced chlorophyll fluorescence. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 327, 109197. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2022.109197>

## Science Question

- Satellites measure **Instantaneous** Solar-Induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence (SIF).
- For **daily averages**, when is the simple Solar Zenith Angle (SZA) approach a good approximation?
  - flat surface vs. complex terrain
  - weather
- At **longer time-scale**, how large is a sampling (clear sky) bias? When? Where?

## Analysis

- **PAR**: ERA5 reanalysis hourly surface radiation fields (direct and diffuse) with and without clouds
- **Solar angles**: PyEphem astronomy tool
- **Surface angles**: NASA SRTM v3 & RichDEM
- **SIF**: TROPOMI
- **Surface reflectance**: LandSat Collection 2 Level 2

$$\text{PAR}_{\text{direct}} \propto \cos(\text{SZA})$$

$$\text{PAR}_{\text{direct,DEM,t}} = \text{PAR}_{\text{direct,t}} \frac{\cos(\text{SIA})}{\cos(\text{SZA})} \mathcal{H}(\cos(\text{SIA}_{t_m}))$$

## Results/Significance

- On flat surfaces, the SZA approach is a good approximation because biases from direct and diffuse light cancel out in total, with a residual around 10%.
- In complex terrain topographic correction is required, as errors can exceed 100%, especially for satellites with fine spatial resolutions.
- A clear sky bias due to cloud filtering can cause seasonal SIF biases of up to 25%.

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