

Article

Estimation of Diurnal Cycle of Land Surface Temperature at High Temporal and Spatial Resolution from Clear-Sky MODIS Data

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Abstract: The diurnal cycle of land surface temperature (LST) is an important element of the climate system. Geostationary satellites can provide the diurnal cycle of LST with low spatial resolution and incomplete global coverage, which limits its applications in some studies. In this study, we propose a method to estimate the diurnal cycle of LST at high temporal and spatial resolution from clear-sky MODIS data. This method was evaluated using the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs. The results indicate that this method fits the diurnal cycle of LST well, with root mean square error (RMSE) values less than 1 K for most pixels. Because MODIS provides at most four observations per day at a given location, this method was further evaluated using only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs corresponding to the MODIS overpass times (10:30, 13:30, 22:30, and 01:30 local solar time). The results show that the RMSE values using only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs are approximately two

times larger than those using all LSTs. The spatial distribution of the modeled LSTs at the MODIS pixel scale is presented from 07:00 to 05:00 local solar time of the next day with an increment of 2 hours. The diurnal cycle of the modeled LSTs describes the temporal evolution of the LSTs at the MODIS pixel scale.

Keywords: land surface temperature (LST); diurnal temperature cycle (DTC); MODIS; MSG-SEVIRI

1. Introduction

Land surface temperature (LST) and its diurnal variation are crucial for the physical processes of land surface energy and water balance at regional and global scales [1–6]. The diurnal cycle of LST is closely related to solar insolation, the state of the atmosphere, and surface characteristics, e.g., soil type, soil moisture, and vegetation cover [7]. Satellite remote sensing provides the unique way to measure the diurnal cycle of LST over extended regions [8–10].

The diurnal cycle of LST has been used for a wide variety of applications. For example, the diurnal cycle of LST was used to analyze the urban thermal environment [11–14]. In addition, the diurnal cycle of LST was used to normalize the satellite-derived LSTs at different times to the same time [15,16]. Jin and Treadon [17] used the diurnal cycle of LST to correct the orbit drift effects on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Advanced Very-High-Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) LST measurements. Schroedter-Homscheidt *et al.* [18] retrieved total water vapor column from Meteosat Second Generation -Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Imager (MSG-SEVIRI) data with the aid of the diurnal cycle of LST.

Geostationary satellites with high temporal resolution have become increasingly attractive for their ability to fully characterize the diurnal cycle of LST. However, the diurnal cycle of LST with low spatial resolution (e.g., 3 km at nadir for MSG-SEVIRI) and incomplete global coverage limits its applications in some studies, e.g., urban heat island [14]. Compared with geostationary satellite data, polar-orbiting satellite data (e.g., MODIS and NOAA-AVHRR) have high spatial resolution of approximately 1 km at nadir. Therefore, various methods have been developed to estimate the diurnal cycle of LST at high temporal and spatial resolution from polar-orbiting satellite measurements. Jin and Dickinson [19] estimated the diurnal cycle of LST by interpolating NOAA-AVHRR twice-per-day measurements into the typical patterns of the diurnal cycle of LST, which were derived from climate models. Sun and Pinker [20] performed work similar to that of Jin and Dickinson [19], but the typical patterns of the diurnal cycle of LST were derived from Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) measurements. Inamdar *et al.* [21] developed an algorithm to disaggregate the diurnal cycle of LST at the GOES pixel scale to that at the MODIS pixel scale. Zhou *et al.* [14] used a diurnal temperature cycle generic algorithm to estimate the diurnal cycle of LST at the MODIS pixel scale with the aid of the diurnal cycle of the FY-2C-derived LST.

The methods described above can be used to estimate the diurnal cycle of LST at high temporal and spatial resolution from polar-orbiting satellite measurements. Nevertheless, these methods require the typical patterns of the diurnal cycle of LST, which are derived from climate models or geostationary

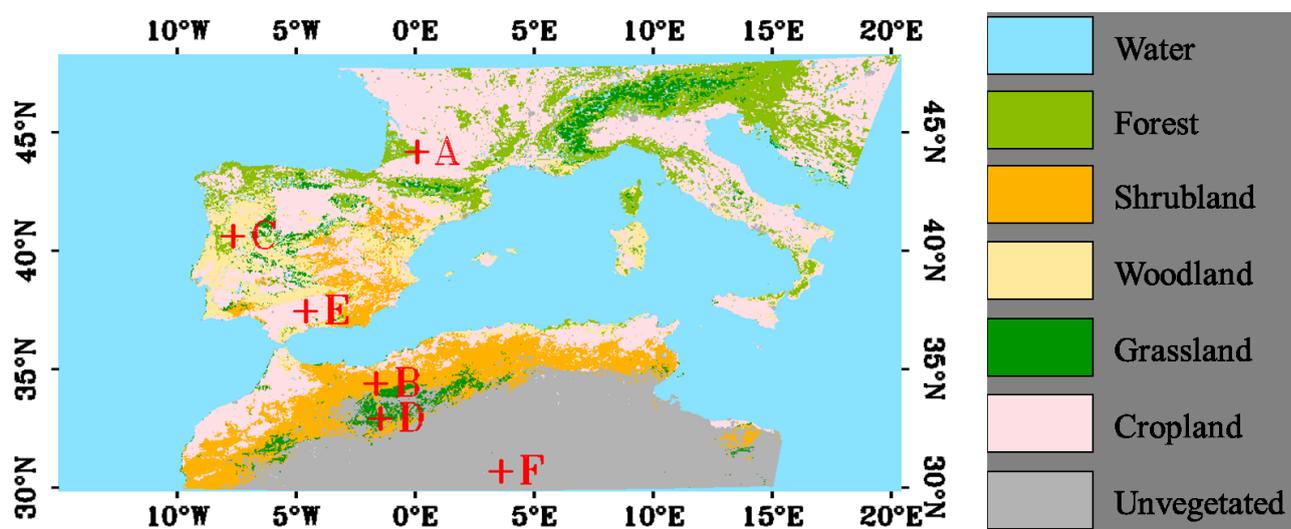
satellite measurements. Therefore, a simple and straightforward method for estimating the diurnal cycle of LST at high temporal and spatial resolution only using polar-orbiting satellite data is needed. The objective of this study is to develop a method to estimate the diurnal cycle of LST at high and spatial resolution only using MODIS LST measurements. This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the study area and the data used in this study. Section 3 describes the method for estimating the diurnal cycle of LST from MODIS LST measurements. The results and discussion are presented in Section 4. Conclusions are presented in the last section.

2. Study Area and Data

2.1. Study Area

The study area is located in the Mediterranean region with longitude from 15°W to 15°E and latitude from 30°N to 48°N. This area has a Mediterranean climate, with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. The land cover types of the study area generated from the Collections 5.1 MODIS land cover type product MCD12Q1 are shown in Figure 1. To match the MSG-SEVIRI pixels, the MCD12Q1 pixels were aggregated to the MSG-SEVIRI pixel scale in terms of longitude and latitude. Only six general land cover classes over land at the MSG-SEVIRI pixel scale are displayed in Figure 1. This area is mainly dominated by unvegetated land, cropland, and shrubland.

Figure 1. Land cover types of the study area at the MSG-SEVIRI pixel scale aggregated from the Collection 5.1 MODIS land cover type product MCD12Q1. Six selected pixels over different land cover types were used to evaluate the performance of the 4-parameter diurnal temperature cycle (DTC) model.



2.2. MSG-SEVIRI Data

The level-1.5 image and cloud mask products were downloaded from the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) Earth Observation Portal (EOP) website (<https://eoportal.eumetsat.int/>). The level-1.5 image data were converted into the top-of-the-atmosphere (TOA) brightness temperatures of MSG-SEVIRI channels 9 (10.8 μm) and 10 (12.0 μm) using the

SEVIRI Pre-processing Toolbox (SPT) software. The LST retrieval algorithms [22,23] were used to derive LST from the TOA brightness temperatures of MSG-SEVIRI channels 9 and 10. Only the pixels identified as clear sky over land in the cloud mask product were used in this study. To evaluate the performance of the proposed method, MSG-SEVIRI data on 28 January, 9 April, 31 July, and 1 October 2010 were used in this study. These four days are the days with the most cloud-free pixels in January, April, July, and October 2010, which represent four seasons of the year.

2.3. MODIS Data

The MODIS/Terra and MODIS/Aqua Land Surface Temperature and Emissivity Daily L3 Global 1-km SIN Grid products (MOD11A1 and MYD11A1, Collection 5) downloaded from the Reverb website (<http://reverb.echo.nasa.gov/>) were used in this study. The MOD11A1 and MYD11A1 products provide per-pixel LST and emissivity values at 1-km resolution using the generalized split-window algorithm [24]. LST, observation time (local solar time), and quality control (QC) were extracted from the MOD11A1 and MYD11A1 products. Only the pixels flagged as good quality (*i.e.*, QC = 0) were used in this study.

3. Methodology

Inamdar *et al.* [21] developed a two-part, semi-empirical diurnal temperature cycle (DTC) model to describe the diurnal variations of LST. This DTC model uses a cosine function to predict the evolution of the daytime LST and a hyperbolic function to describe the decay of the LST at night. Duan *et al.* [25] improved this DTC model by deducing the width ω over the half-period of the cosine term from the thermal diffusion equation. This model is described as:

$$\begin{aligned} T_s^d(t) &= T_0 + T_a \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\omega}(t - t_m)\right), \quad t < t_s \\ T_s^n(t) &= T_0 + \delta T + \left[T_a \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\omega}(t_s - t_m)\right) - \delta T \right] \frac{k}{(k + t - t_s)}, \quad t \geq t_s \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

with

$$k = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{\omega}(t_s - t_m)\right) - \frac{\delta T}{T_a} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{\omega}(t_s - t_m)\right) \right] \quad (2)$$

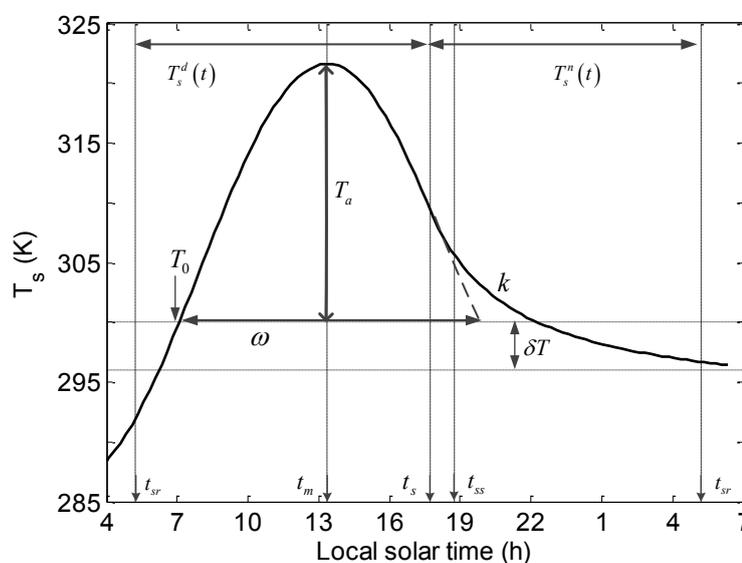
$$\omega = \frac{4}{3}(t_m - t_{sr}) \quad (3)$$

All of the meanings of the parameters in the DTC model are illustrated in Figure 2, where T_s^d and T_s^n are the LSTs of the daytime and night-time parts, respectively, t is the time, T_0 is the residual temperature around sunrise, T_a is the temperature amplitude, ω is the width over the half-period of the cosine term, t_m is the time at which the temperature reaches its maximum, t_{sr} is the time of sunrise, t_s is the start time of free attenuation, δT is the temperature difference between T_0 and $T(t \rightarrow \infty)$, and k is the attenuation constant.

There are five free parameters in the DTC model, *i.e.*, T_0 , T_a , δT , t_m , and t_s . Nevertheless, MODIS provides at most four observations per day at a given location. To fit the DTC model to MODIS four observations, at least one of the five DTC model parameters requires to be known as a priori knowledge

or as a constraint to the DTC model. Statistical analyses indicate that t_s is approximate to be 1 hour before the time of sunset (t_{ss}), which can be seen from Figure 2. Fixing t_s at 1 hour before t_{ss} cannot introduce large error into the DTC model, which will illustrate in Section 4.1. We assume that the value of t_s is approximately equal to the value of $t_{ss}-1$. Therefore, there are only four free parameters in the DTC model, *i.e.*, T_0 , T_a , δT , and t_m . ω and k are calculated using Equations (2) and (3), respectively. t_{sr} and t_{ss} are calculated from solar geometry. In this study, the DTC model with t_s treated as a free parameter is referred to as the 5-parameter model; and the DTC model with t_s estimated from $t_{ss}-1$ is called the 4-parameter model.

Figure 2. Illustration of the DTC model parameters. T_s^d and T_s^n are the land surface temperatures (LSTs) of the daytime and night-time parts, respectively, t is the time, T_0 is the residual temperature around sunrise, T_a is the temperature amplitude, ω is the width over the half-period of the cosine term, t_m is the time at which the temperature reaches its maximum, t_{sr} is the time of sunrise, t_{ss} is the time of sunset, t_s is the start time of free attenuation, δT is the temperature difference between T_0 and $T(t \rightarrow \infty)$, and k is the attenuation constant.



One should keep in mind that (1) these two models have been developed under clear-sky conditions without significant changes in wind speed; (2) these two models assume the temperature decays freely after “thermal sunset” at time t_s ; and (3) these two models cannot be used with satellite observations less than four times for each day, which is the case encountered in many regions of the world.

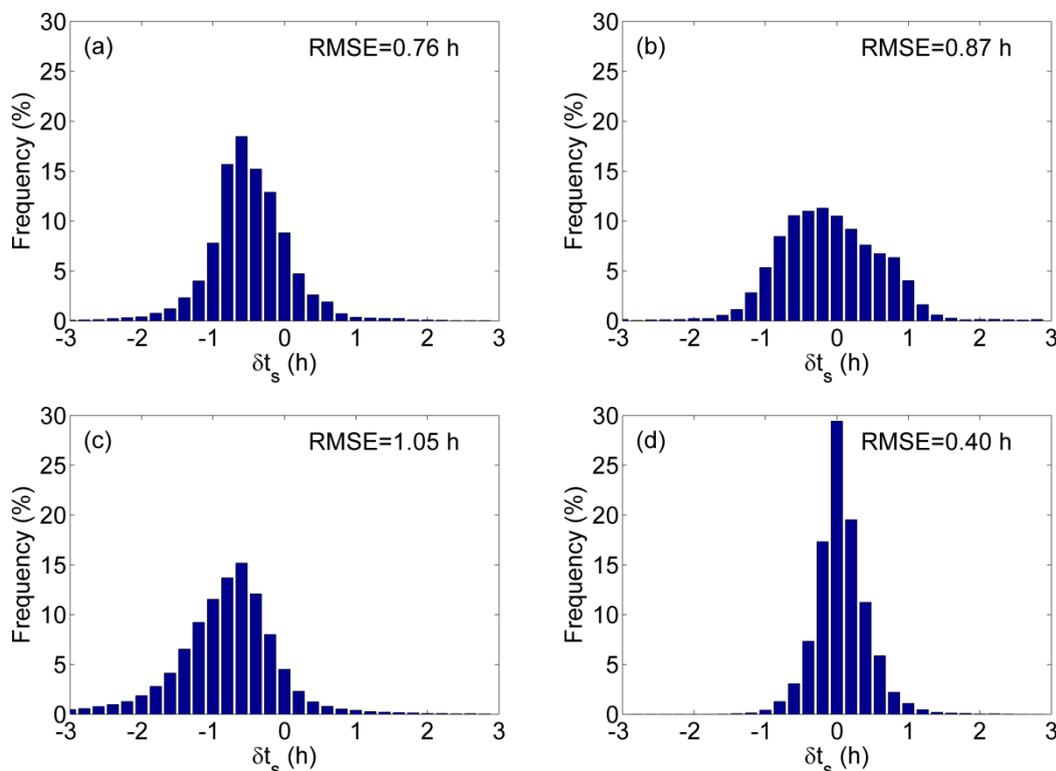
4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Evaluation of the 4-parameter DTC Model

Before evaluating the performance of the 4-parameter DTC model, we compared the values of t_s obtained from model fitting (*i.e.*, t_s treated as a free parameter) and those of t_s estimated from $t_{ss}-1$. Histograms of the differences between t_s obtained from model fitting and t_s estimated from $t_{ss}-1$ for all cloud-free pixels on 28 January, 9 April, 31 July, and 1 October 2010 are shown in Figure 3. The root

mean square error (RMSE) values of the t_s differences are 0.76 h, 0.87 h, 1.05 h, and 0.40 h on 28 January, 9 April, 31 July, and 1 October 2010, respectively.

Figure 3. Histograms of the differences between t_s obtained from model fitting (*i.e.*, t_s treated as a free parameter) and t_s estimated from t_{ss-1} for all cloud-free pixels on (a) 28 January, (b) 9 April, (c) 31 July, and (d) 1 October 2010.

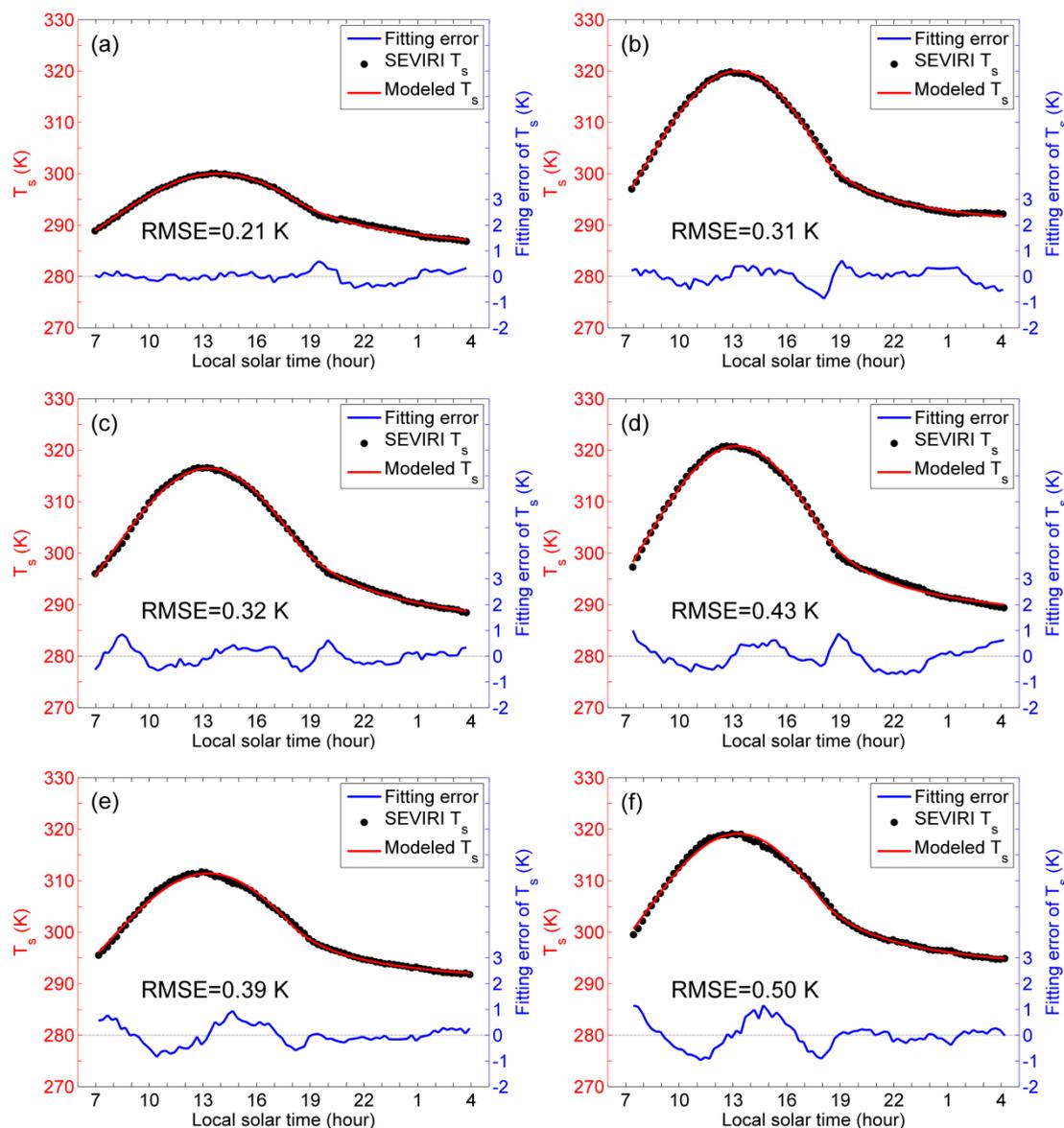


As an example, six pixels over different land cover types on 31 July 2010 were selected to evaluate the performance of the 4-parameter DTC model. The location of the six selected pixels is shown in Figure 1 and summarized in Table 1. The 4-parameter DTC model was used to fit the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST over the six selected pixels. To avoid the influences of the previous night-time cooling and of the next day solar heating on the fitting of LST [26,27], the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST from 2 hour after sunrise to 1 hour before sunrise of the following day were used in this study. The fitting results are shown in Figure 4. The RMSE values of the fitting errors are 0.21 K, 0.31 K, 0.32 K, 0.43 K, 0.39 K, and 0.50 K for forest, shrubland, woodland, grassland, cropland, and unvegetated land, respectively.

Table 1. Detailed information of the six selected pixels.

Site	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Land Cover Type
A	43.909°N	0.235°E	153.1 m	Forest
B	34.161°N	1.677°W	1134.2 m	Shrubland
C	40.030°N	7.166°W	381.7 m	Woodland
D	33.941°N	0.769°W	1080.4 m	Grassland
E	37.405°N	4.326°W	746.2 m	Cropland
F	30.642°N	3.564°E	347.6 m	Unvegetated

Figure 4. Fitting the 4-parameter DTC model to the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST on 31 July 2010 for the six selected pixels over different land cover types: (a) forest, (b) shrubland, (c) woodland, (d) grassland, (e) cropland, and (f) unvegetated land. Fitting errors of LST are also shown.



We used all cloud-free pixels on 28 January, 9 April, 31 July, and 1 October 2010 to statistically evaluate the performance of the 4-parameter DTC model. Figure 5 shows the histograms of the RMSE values of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST on these four days. The fitting accuracy of the 4-parameter model is achieved with RMSE values less than 1 K for most pixels. The performance of the 4-parameter model depends on the quality of LST as well as on atmospheric and surface-wind conditions.

To compare the performance of the 5-parameter DTC model (*i.e.*, the DTC model with t_s treated as a free parameter) and the 4-parameter DTC model (*i.e.*, the DTC model with t_s estimated from $t_{ss}-1$), all cloud-free pixels on 28 January, 9 April, 31 July, and 1 October 2010 were used in this study. The histograms of the RMSE values of the 5-parameter DTC model fitting the diurnal cycle of the

MSG-SEVIRI-derived on these four days are shown in Figure 6. The fitting accuracy of the 5-parameter DTC model is also achieved with RMSE values less than 1 K for most pixels. Comparing Figure 5 with Figure 6, the fitting accuracy of the 4-parameter DTC model is slightly less than that of the 5-parameter DTC model. These results demonstrate that fixing t_s at $t_{ss}-1$ has no significant influences on the fitting accuracies of the 4-parameter DTC model.

Figure 5. Histograms of the RMSE values of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST for all cloud-free pixels on (a) 28 January, (b) 9 April, (c) 31 July, and (d) 1 October 2010.

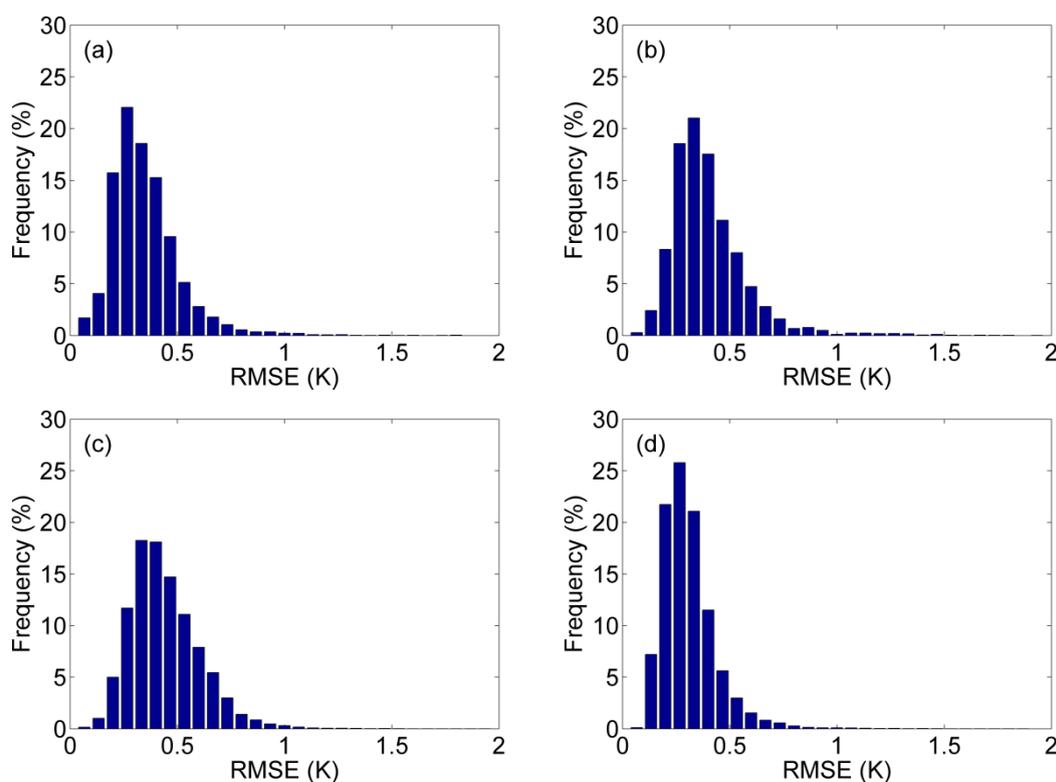


Figure 6. Histograms of the RMSE values of the 5-parameter DTC model fitting the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST for all cloud-free pixels on (a) 28 January, (b) 9 April, (c) 31 July, and (d) 1 October 2010.

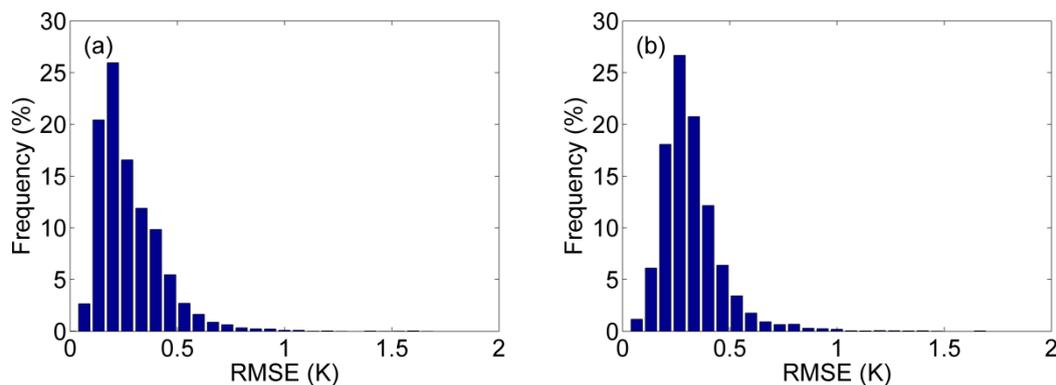
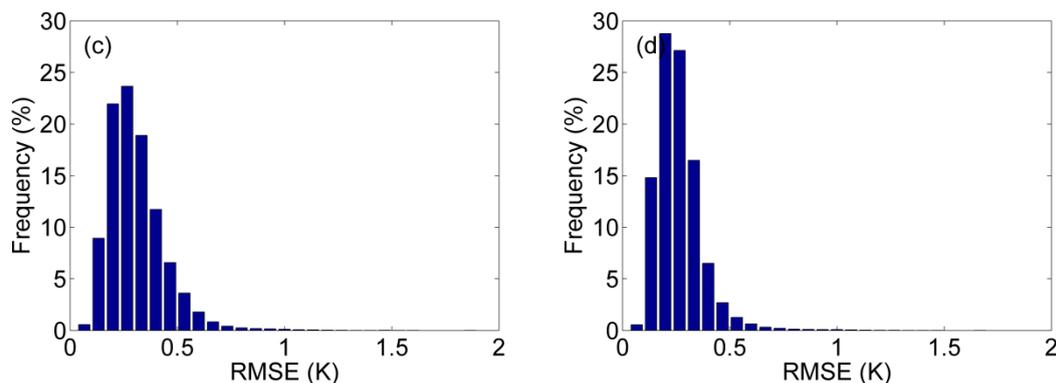


Figure 6. Cont.



4.2. Fitting the 4-Parameter DTC Model to Four Observations

As mentioned previously, MODIS provides at most four observations per day at a given location. We assume that only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs corresponding to the MODIS overpass times (10:30, 13:30, 22:30, and 01:30 local solar time) for each day are available. The remaining MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs were used to evaluate the performance of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting only four observations. The fitting results over the six selected pixels (see Table 1) on 31 July 2010 are shown in Figure 7. The RMSE values of the fitting errors are 0.57 K, 0.66 K, 0.66 K, 0.91 K, 0.79 K, and 0.75 K for forest, shrubland, woodland, grassland, cropland, and unvegetated land, respectively. Comparing Figure 7 with Figure 4, the RMSE values using only four LSTs are approximately two times larger than those using all LSTs. Relatively larger fitting errors can be observed between approximately 18:00 and 21:00 local solar time (see Figure 7a,c,d) as well as the periods before 09:00 local solar time (see Figure 7d–f), due to the lack of LST measurements over these periods.

Figure 7. Fitting the 4-parameter DTC model to only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs on 31 July 2010 for the six selected pixels over different land cover types: (a) forest, (b) shrubland, (c) woodland, (d) grassland, (e) cropland, and (f) unvegetated land. Fitting errors of LST are also shown. Filled squares represent the LSTs corresponding to the MODIS overpass times (10:30, 13:30, 22:30, and 01:30 local solar time).

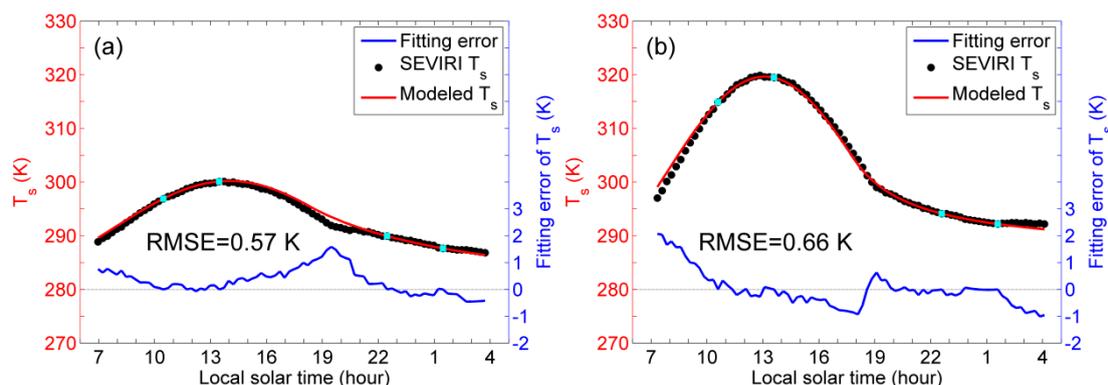
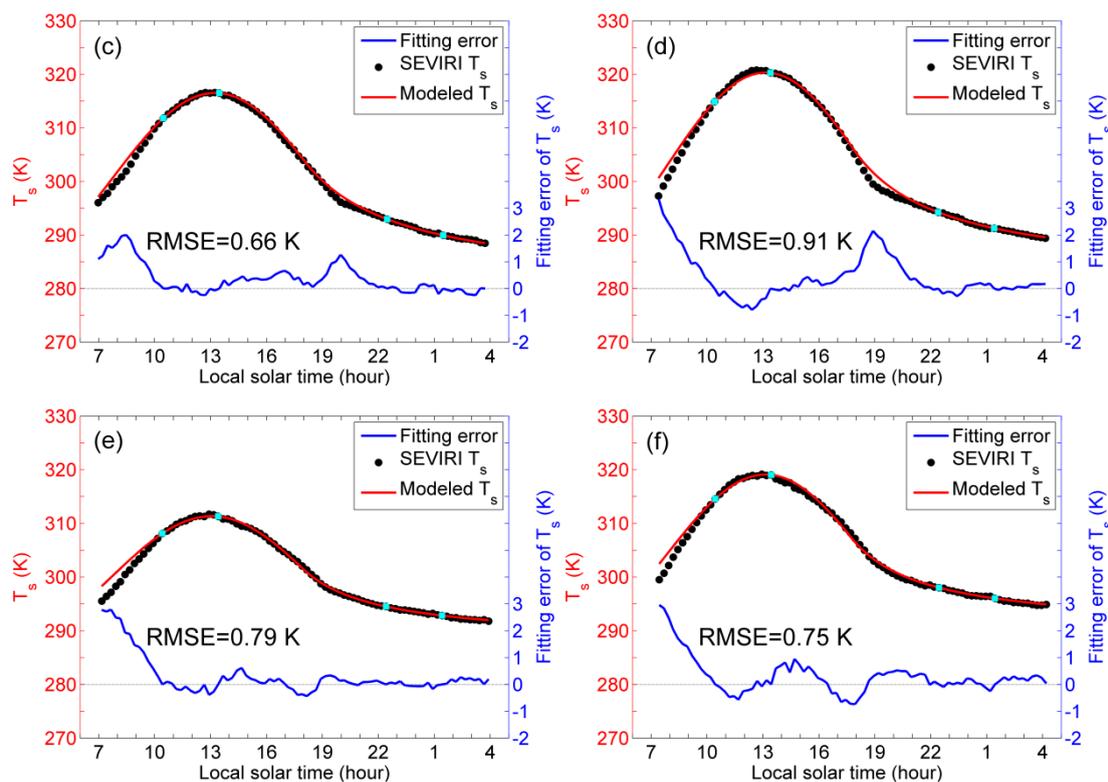


Figure 7. Cont.



All cloud-free pixels on 28 January, 9 April, 31 July, and 1 October 2010 were used to statistically analyze the RMSE values of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting only four LSTs. Histograms of the RMSE values on these four days are shown in Figure 8. The RMSE values of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs are less than 2 K for most pixels. Comparing Figure 8 with Figure 5, the RMSE values using only four LSTs are approximately two times larger than those using all LSTs.

Figure 8. Histograms of the RMSE values of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs for all cloud-free pixels on (a) 28 January, (b) 9 April, (c) 31 July, and (d) 1 October 2010.

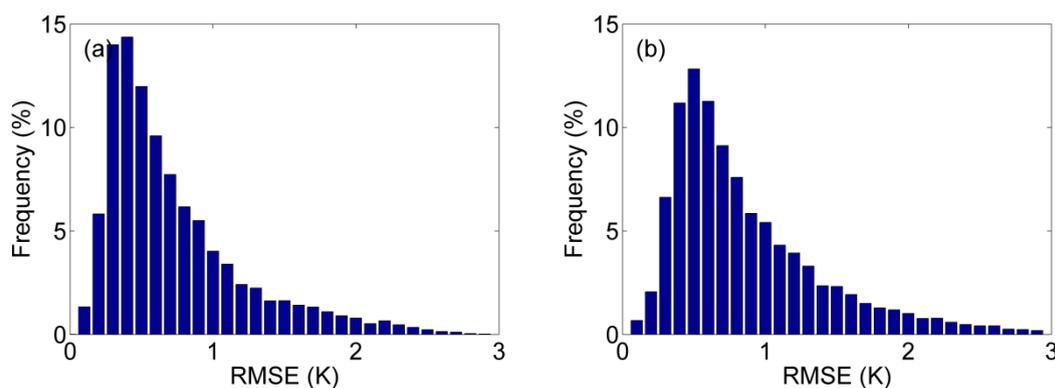
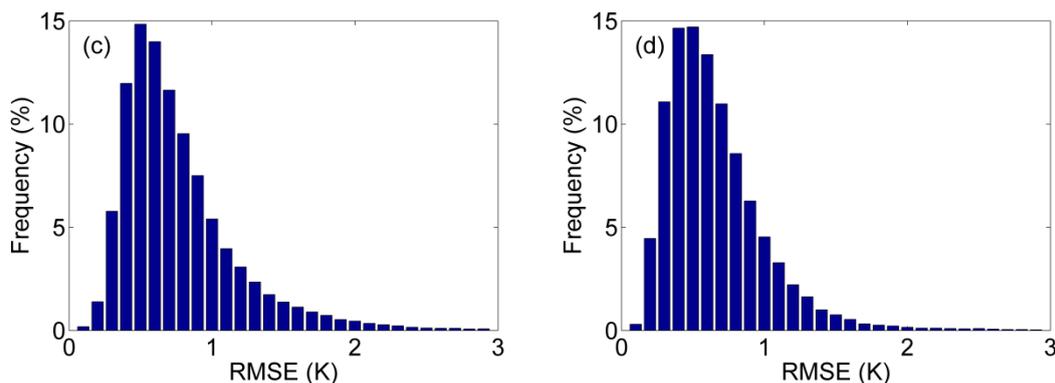


Figure 8. Cont.



4.3. Application to MODIS Data

The 4-parameter DTC model was used to fit four MODIS LSTs for each day (MOD11A1 and MYD11A1, daytime and night-time). As an example, the diurnal cycle of LST at the MODIS pixel scale over the six selected pixels (see Table 1) on 31 July 2010 is shown in Figure 9. The accuracy of the modeled LSTs depends on those of the four MODIS LSTs. Fitting the 4-parameter DTC model to the LSTs with errors may lead to large errors on the modeled LSTs due to numerical computation.

Figure 9. Fitting the 4-parameter DTC model to four MODIS LSTs (filled squares) on 31 July 2010 for the six selected pixels over different land cover types: (a) forest, (b) shrubland, (c) woodland, (d) grassland, (e) cropland, and (f) unvegetated land.

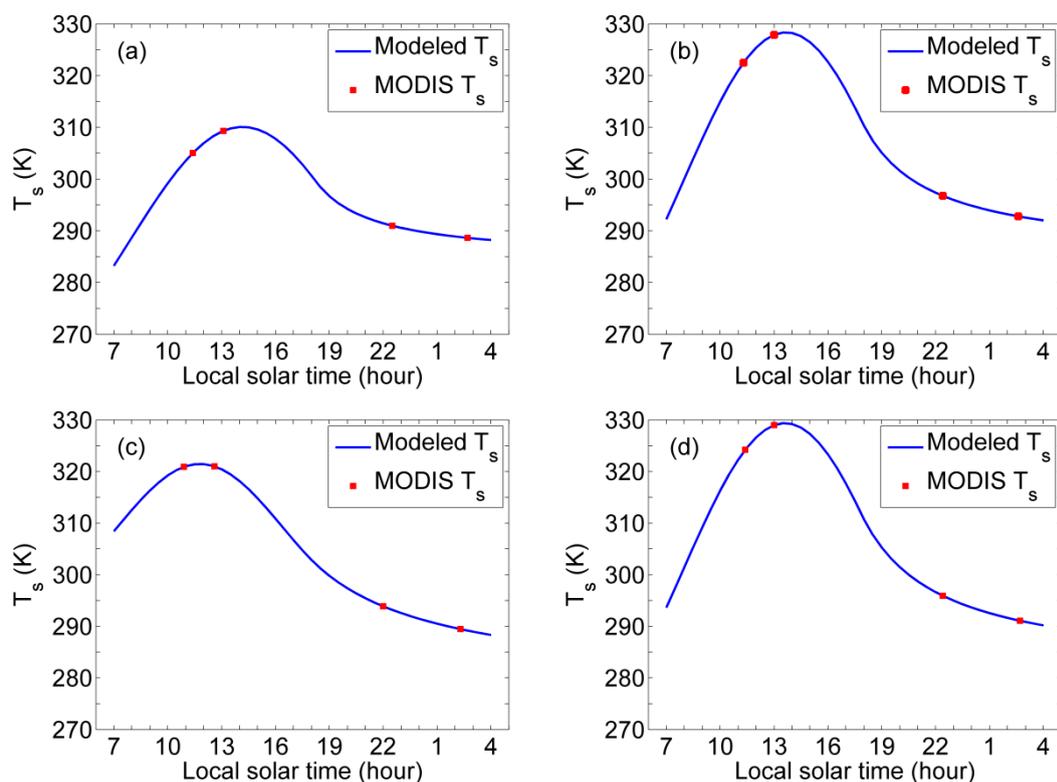
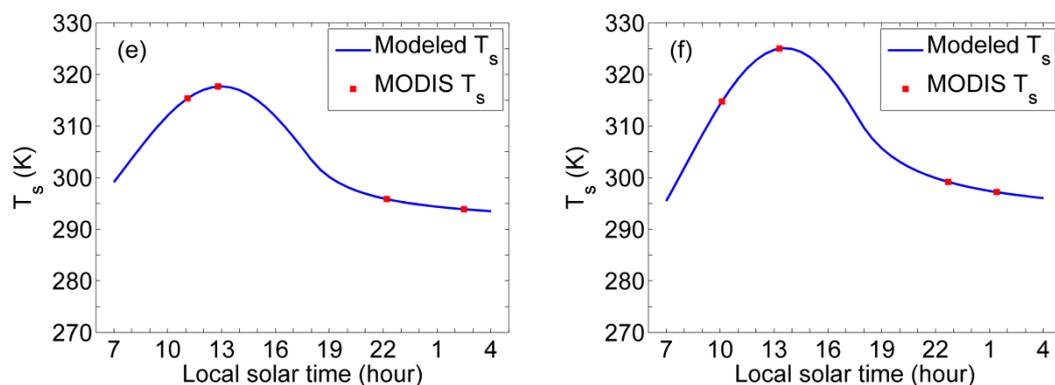


Figure 9. Cont.



The modeled LSTs are not validated due to the lack of *in situ* measurements or remotely sensed data from another source. Validation of LST at the satellite pixel scale is challenging because LST can vary significantly within a pixel and change within relatively short time periods [28]. In theory, the four MODIS LSTs should be normalized to the same view angle (e.g., at nadir) before fitting the 4-parameter DTC model to the four MODIS LSTs. Although the directional effects (angular anisotropy) in the LST have been demonstrated at the satellite pixel scale [29–32], there is not any practical way to perform angular normalization of satellite-derived LST, because of the complexity of this normalization.

An area covered by the MODIS sinusoidal tile H17V05 was selected as an example to display the spatial distribution of the modeled LSTs at the MODIS pixel scale. We modeled the LSTs spanning from 07:00 to 05:00 local solar time of the next day with an increment of 2 h. The LSTs between 05:00 and 07:00 local solar time of the next day were not modeled due to large model error over these periods. The modeled LSTs are shown in Figure 10. These maps describe the temporal evolution of the LSTs at the MODIS pixel scale.

Figure 10. Spatial distribution of the modeled LSTs at the MODIS pixel scale spanning from 07:00 to 05:00 local solar time of the next day with an increment of 2 h.

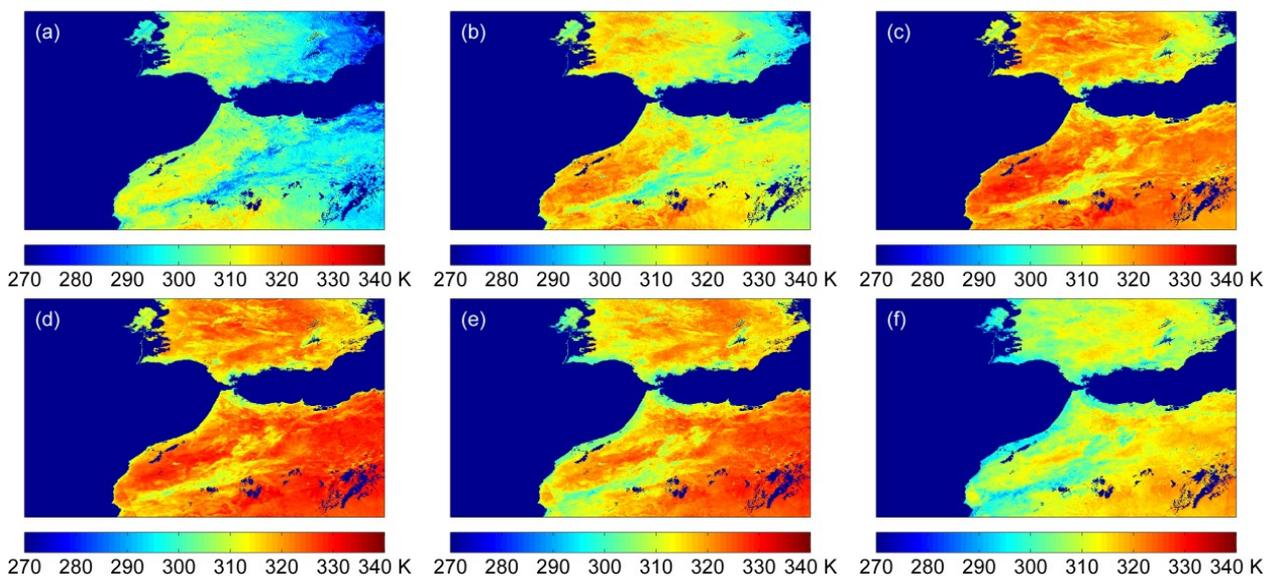
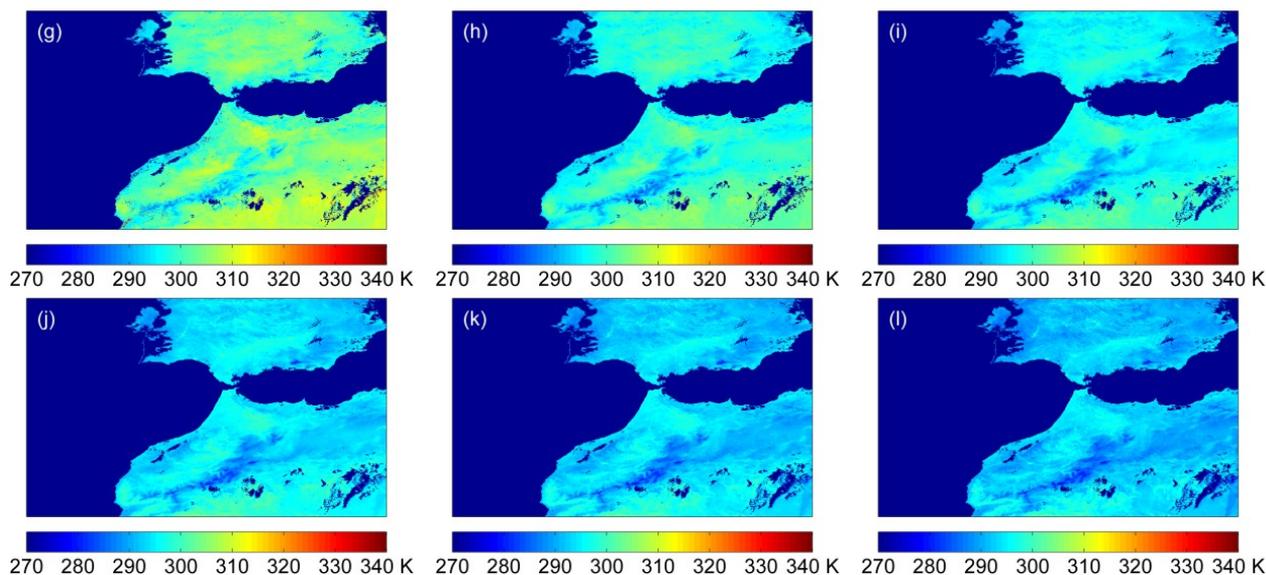


Figure 10. Cont.



5. Conclusions

Assuming that the start time of free attenuation t_s can be fixed at 1 h before the time of sunset t_{ss} , a 4-parameter diurnal temperature cycle (DTC) model was presented to estimate the diurnal cycle of land surface temperature (LST) at high temporal and spatial resolution from clear-sky MODIS LST measurements. The values of t_s estimated from $t_{ss}-1$ were compared with those of t_s obtained from model fitting (*i.e.*, t_s treated as a free parameter). The results indicate that the root mean squared error (RMSE) values of the t_s differences are less than 1.1 h. Because MSG-SEVIRI can provide thermal infrared data every 15 min, the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST was used to evaluate the performance of the 4-parameter DTC model. The results show that the 4-parameter DTC model fits the diurnal cycle of the MSG-SEVIRI-derived LST well, with RMSE values less than 1 K for most pixels. We compared the performance of the 5-parameter DTC model (*i.e.*, the DTC model with t_s treated as a free parameter) and the 4-parameter DTC model. The results indicate that the performance of the 4-parameter DTC model is comparable with that of the 5-parameter DTC model.

Because MODIS provides at most four observations per day at a given location, the 4-parameter DTC model was used to fit only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs corresponding to the MODIS overpass times (10:30, 13:30, 22:30, and 01:30 local solar time). The remaining LSTs were used to evaluate the accuracies of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting only four observations. The results show that the accuracies of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting only four MSG-SEVIRI-derived LSTs are approximately two times larger than those of the 4-parameter DTC model fitting all LSTs.

The 4-parameter DTC model was applied to fit four MODIS LSTs for each day. The spatial distribution of the modeled LSTs at the MODIS pixel scale is presented from 07:00 to 05:00 local solar time of the next day with an increment of 2 hours. The diurnal cycle of the modeled LSTs describes the temporal evolution of the LSTs at the MODIS pixel scale.

It should be noted that the proposed method can be applied only when four MODIS LSTs (MOD11A1 and MYD11A1, daytime and night-time) per day at a given location are available. Nevertheless, these conditions cannot be met in many cases due to cloud contamination or missing data.

To obtain the diurnal cycle of LST at the MODIS pixel scale with global coverage, it is necessary to reconstruct the LST before applying the proposed method to the MODIS LSTs. Although several LST reconstruction methods have been developed [33–35], further investigation is still required.

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Author Contributions

Si-Bo Duan wrote the manuscript and was responsible for the research design, data preparation and analysis. Zhao-Liang Li, Bo-Hui Tang, and Hua Wu conceived and designed the research. Ronglin Tang, Yuyun Bi, and Guoqing Zhou collected, processed, and analyzed the remotely sensed data.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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