

Article

Sensitivity of BRDF, NDVI and Wind Speed to the Aerodynamic Roughness Length over Sparse *Tamarix* in the Downstream Heihe River Basin

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Abstract: The aerodynamic roughness length (z_0) is an important parameter that affects the momentum and energy exchange between the earth surface's and the atmosphere. In this paper, the gradient wind speed data that were observed from May to October, 2014, at the Si Daoqiao station, which is located in an area of sparse *Tamarix* in the downstream region of the Heihe River Basin (HRB), are used to evaluate the sensitivity of the moderate-resolution imaging spectroradiometer (MODIS) near-infrared (NIR) bi-directional reflectance distribution function (BRDF) R , the MODIS/Landsat 8 normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), and the wind speed at 5 m in comparison with the field-measured z_0 . The results indicate that the NIR BRDF_R_MODIS and the $NDVI_{MODIS}/NDVI_{Landsat8}$ are less sensitive indicators of the z_0 over sparse *Tamarix* areas (R^2 : 0.0045 for NIR BRDF_R_MODIS; R^2 : 0.0342 for $NDVI_{MODIS}$; and, R^2 : 0.1646 for $NDVI_{Landsat8}$), which differs significantly from the results obtained by previous studies for farmlands and grasslands. However, there is a nearly linear correlation between the wind speed at 5 m and the z_0 at the time scale of the $NDVI_{Landsat8}$ acquisitions (R^2 : 0.3696). Furthermore, the combination of the NDVI and wind speed at 5 m can significantly improve this correlation (R^2 : 0.7682 for $NDVI_{MODIS}$; R^2 : 0.6304 for $NDVI_{Landsat8}$), whereas the combination of the NIR BRDF_R_MODIS and wind speed at 5 m still has a low correlation (R^2 : 0.0886). Finally, the regional z_0 of the oasis in the downstream region of the HRB was determined using Landsat 8 surface reflectance data and the wind speed data at the Si Daoqiao station, which properly reflect the temporal evolution of the z_0 in that region. The parameterization scheme proposed in this paper has great potential to be applied to evapotranspiration, land surface, and hydrologic model simulations of sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site in the future.

Keywords: aerodynamic roughness length; BRDF; NDVI; wind speed; *Tamarix*

1. Introduction

The aerodynamic roughness length (z_0) is the height at which the wind speed approaches zero above the surface, and it plays a significant role in characterizing the interactions between the earth's surface and the atmosphere, especially in terms of the momentum transport and energy exchange from bare soils to vegetation in sparsely vegetated regions [1–3]. An effective parameterized method for estimating the temporal and regional z_0 is important to studies of evapotranspiration (ET), hydrology, and land surface processes in arid and semi-arid regions and promotes deeper understandings of water consumption and related hydrometeorological processes [4,5].

In the field, the z_0m is traditionally calculated either using gradient wind data based on Monin-Obukhov similarity theory or from turbulence measurements from an eddy covariance instrument [6–8]. The regional AR has traditionally been given a long-term empirical value, according to a lookup table for different land cover types [9]. With the development of satellite remote sensing, time series of the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) or the leaf area index acquired from various optical satellites, including Landsat, Sentinel, and the moderate-resolution imaging spectroradiometer (MODIS), have mainly been used for z_0m estimations of farmland and forests [10–13]. In recent years, multi-angle remote sensing information in the near-infrared (NIR) or shortwave infrared (SWIR) bands has been used to determine the z_0m of farmlands over eight-day time intervals in the form of a bi-directional reflectance distribution function (BRDF) R index, which is the ratio of the weighting coefficient of the Li-sparse-reciprocal geometric scattering kernel and the weighting coefficient of the isotropic scattering contribution [14–16]. The combination of the NDVI and BRDF_R has been used to estimate the z_0m of grassland and farmland areas [17,18]. However, whether the BRDF, NDVI, or their combinations are sensitive enough to estimate the z_0m in sparsely vegetated regions remains unknown. If neither of these indicators can be used, it is urgent to determine what kind of new indicators should be used.

Therefore, this paper evaluates the sensitivity of $BRDF_{R_{MODIS}}$, $NDVI_{MODIS}$, $NDVI_{Landsat8}$, and wind speed in comparison with the field z_0m to propose a new and effective parameterized scheme for estimating z_0m under stations with sparse *Tamarix*, which represents an underlying surface of sparse vegetation. The field z_0m data were calculated based on the gradient wind data measured at the Si Daoqiao station, which is located in the Ejin oasis, which is in the downstream region of the Heihe River Basin (HRB). The temporal NIR $BRDF_{R_{MODIS}}$, $NDVI_{MODIS}$, $NDVI_{Landsat8}$, and the average wind speed data at 5 m from May to October 2014 were collected and processed for this study. The proposed parameterized scheme that combines the NDVI and the wind speed at 5 m provides an effective solution to estimate z_0m over sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site and has significant application potential in the fields of ET, land surface, and hydrological model simulations. Finally, a regional map of z_0m covering the oasis in the downstream region of the HRB is provided along with the temporal evolution.

2. Research Site and Experiments

The research site is located in the oasis of the Ejin Basin in the downstream area of the HRB covering 600 km², which is a typical arid region with an annual mean precipitation of about 50 mm [19]. Due to the extremely arid nature of this region and its insufficient precipitation, the ecosystem is very fragile and is heavily dependent on the two branches of the Heihe River and Juyan Lake. The landscape is composed of sandy and gravelly deserts, a natural oasis dominated by *Tamarix* (30% cover), *Populus euphratica* (20%), and other arid-region species (10%), and lakes at the Heihe River terminus with overall flat topography [20–22]. The oasis in the Ejin Basin is essential to the arid landscape and is significant for the regional economy and ecosystem.

The superstation (101.12°E, 41.99°N, 935 m) is shown in Figure 1, and *Tamarix* is sparsely distributed around the base. The experimental site is used to collect multiplatform and multiscale observations of the land surface and hydrometeorological processes in this arid region. Intensive and long-term gradient meteorological observations of the wind, air temperature, and humidity at the study site were conducted at 6 levels (5 m, 7 m, 10 m, 15 m, 20 m, and 28 m) [23,24]. The manufacturer and model of each observational instrument are shown in Table 1.

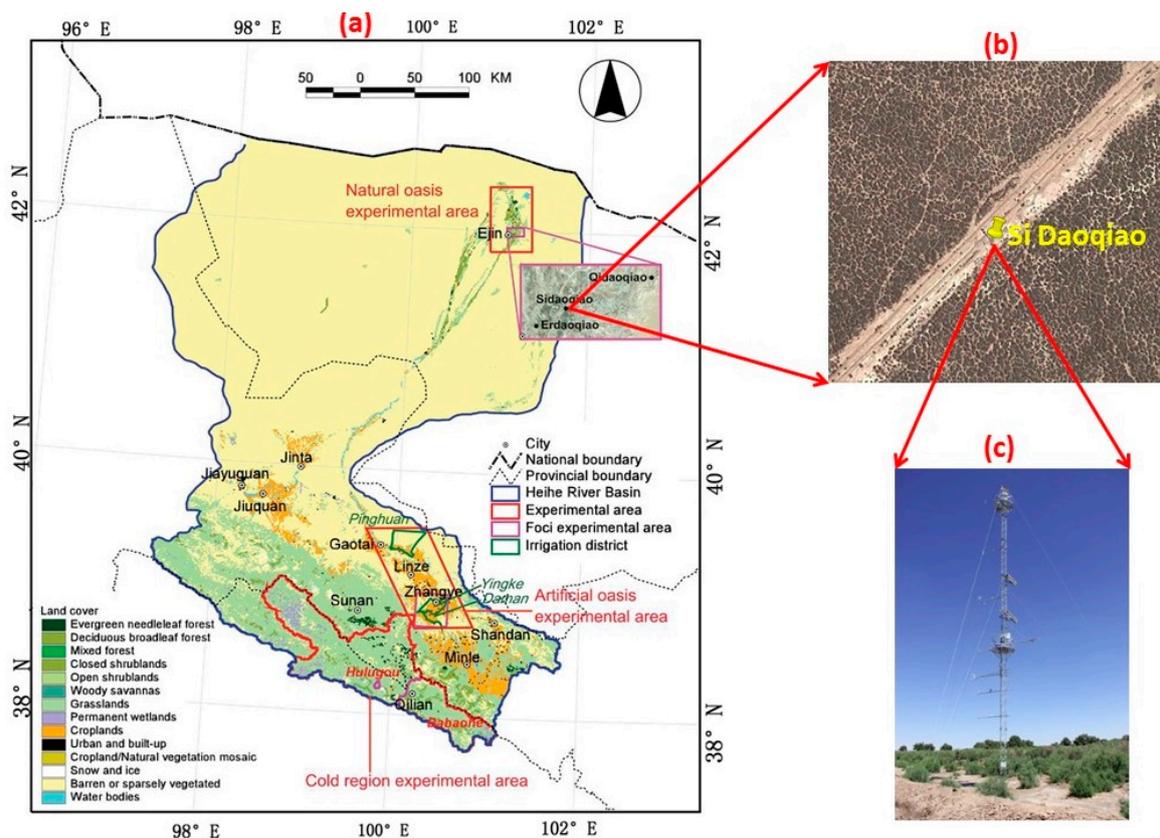


Figure 1. (a) Landscape of the Heihe River Basin (HRB), (b) landscape of the Si Daoqiao site, and (c) observational equipment [19].

Table 1. Observational items and instruments at the Si Daoqiao superstation at 5 m, 7 m, 10 m, 15 m, 20 m, and 28 m [23,24].

Item	Instrument
Air temperature and humidity	HMP45C, Vaisala, Vaisala Oyj, Vanha Nurmijärventie 21, 01670 Vantaa, Finland; AV-14TH, Avalon, 35-1802 River Drive South, Jersey City, NJ 07310, USA
Wind speed and direction	03002, R.M. Young, 2801 Aero Park Drive, Traverse City, Michigan 49686, USA; Windsonic, Gill, Saltmarsh Park, 67 Gosport Street, Lymington, Hampshire, UK
Air pressure	Model 278, Setra, 159 Swanson Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719, USA; PTB210, Vaisala, Vaisala Oyj, Vanha Nurmijärventie 21, 01670 Vantaa, Finland

3. Methodology

Several indices are introduced in Section 3.1, including BRDF_R, NDVI, the combined index of the wind speed at 5 m and the NDVI (WN), and the combined index of the wind speed at 5 m and the BRDF_R (WB). The field AR calculation method based on the gradient wind data is presented in Section 3.2.

3.1. Introduction to the Indices

3.1.1. NDVI

The NDVI was calculated based on the reflectance of the NIR and red bands, as follows:

$$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{nir} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{nir} + \rho_{red}} \quad (1)$$

where ρ_{nir} and ρ_{red} are the reflectances from the NIR and red bands, respectively.

The MODIS MOD021km radiance data for 2014 were downloaded from the NASA MODIS Adaptive Processing System at a spatial resolution of 1 km [25,26] and then analysed to eliminate invalid data with apparent cloud coverage. The cloudless Landsat 8 surface reflectance data for 2014 were downloaded from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) EarthExplorer at a spatial resolution of 30 m [27,28]. Using these two datasets, the NDVI was calculated at spatial resolutions of 1 km and 30 m, respectively.

3.1.2. BRDF_R Index

MODIS predicts the bidirectional reflection characteristics of the earth's surface using a BRDF model based on a linear combination of the RossThick and LiSparseR kernels. The simplified expression is as follows:

$$\rho(\theta_s, \theta_v, \phi) = k_0 + k_1 F_1(\theta_s, \theta_v, \phi) + k_2 F_2(\theta_s, \theta_v, \phi) \quad (2)$$

where θ_s and θ_v are the sun and viewing zenith angles, respectively; ϕ is the difference between the azimuth angles of the sun direction and the viewing direction; F_1 is the volume-scattering kernel based on the Ross-Thick function corrected for the hot-spot process; F_2 is the geometric kernel based on the Li-sparse-reciprocal function; k_0 is the weighting coefficient of the isotropic scattering contribution and is equal to the bidirectional reflectance for a view zenith angle of $\theta_v = 0$ and a solar zenith angle of $\theta_s = 0$; k_2 is the weighting coefficient of the Li-sparse-reciprocal geometric scattering kernel F_2 , which is derived from surface scattering and the geometric shadow casting theory; and, k_1 is the weighting coefficient for the Ross-Thick volume-scattering kernel F_1 , which is derived from radiative transfer models.

The BRDF_R index, which reflects the geometric roughness of the land surface, is calculated below:

$$\text{BRDF_R} = k_2/k_0 \quad (3)$$

The MODIS MCD43 B1 data from Collection 5 at eight-day intervals in 2014 were downloaded at a spatial resolution of 1 km from the Level-1 and Atmosphere Archive & Distribution System (LAADS) Distributed Active Archive Centre (DAAC), which is located at the Goddard Space Flight Centre in Greenbelt, Maryland [26,29]. These data were processed in batch mode, including format transformation, band extraction, projection transformation, subset formation, Julian day transformation, DN value type transformation, index calculation, and singular value elimination. The NIR BRDF_R_{MODIS} data were used for this research based on the conclusions from [14].

3.1.3. Combined Index of Wind Speed and NDVI

The combined index of the wind speed and NDVI (WN) was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{WN} = \text{WS}^{\text{NDVI}} \quad (4)$$

where NDVI is calculated using Equation (1); and, WS is the average wind speed at 5 m on the date of the NDVI data.

3.1.4. Combined Index of Wind Speed and NIR BRDF_R

The combined index of the wind speed and NIR BRDF_R (WB) was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{WB} = \text{WS}^{\text{BRDF_R}} \quad (5)$$

where BRDF_R is the NIR BRDF_R_{MODIS} index, which was calculated using Equation (2); and, WS is the average wind speed at 5 m for the time period of the BRDF_R data.

3.2. Field Aerodynamic Roughness Length Calculation

The original observed gradient data were pre-processed and quality controlled by removing singular and repeated values that exceeded the range of physical possibility via date format unification and data arrangement in a standard Excel format for ease of use. The original wind gradient data were collected at 10-min intervals, which resulted in 144 data records for each day.

The night AR values under stable conditions have been excluded in the averaging process as the weak relationship between the friction velocity at the ground surface, and the change velocity of wind speed with height, leads to an invalid result of the iteration calculation below. The effects of the underlying surface were minimized by selecting the wind and atmospheric profiles above the landscape for the field z_0m calculations. The 10-min z_0m values were acquired from the 10-min gradient data and then averaged into daily and concurrent average z_0m values to be consistent with the various indicators used.

The meteorological gradient time series data from the wind gradient stations were processed to acquire the field z_0m values based on the Monin-Obukhov similarity theory. Following Zhou et al., the wind velocities and air temperatures that were measured at different heights can be expressed as follows [30–33]:

$$u = \frac{u_*}{k} \left[\ln \frac{z-d}{z_{0m}} - \psi_m \left(\frac{z-d}{L} \right) \right] \quad (6)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_*}{k} \left[\ln \frac{z-d}{z_{0h}} - \psi_h \left(\frac{z-d}{L} \right) \right] + \theta_0 \quad (7)$$

where u is the wind velocity; u_* is the friction velocity; k is the von Kármán constant (equal to 0.4); z is the height at which the wind velocity and air temperature are observed; θ is the air temperature of each layer, which is defined using the local surface pressure as the standard pressure; θ_* is the friction temperature; z_{0m} is the aerodynamic roughness length; d is the zero-plane displacement; z_{0h} is the thermal roughness length; θ_0 is the skin temperature of the surface; and, L is the Obukhov length, which is calculated as follows [31]:

$$L = \frac{u_*^2 \theta}{\theta_* k g} \quad (8)$$

$$\theta = T \left(\frac{P_0}{P} \right)^{0.286} \quad (9)$$

where g is the acceleration due to gravity (9.8 m/s^2); T is the mean air temperature; P is the ambient air pressure; and, P_0 is 101 kPa.

L is used to determine the atmospheric stability near the surface [34]. When $Z/L = 0$, there is neutral stratification. When $Z/L < 0$, there is unstable stratification. When $Z/L > 0$, there is stable stratification. ψ_m and ψ_h are the stability correction functions for the momentum and sensible heat transfers, respectively, which are determined based on the atmospheric stratification. These functions are expressed as follows, when $Z/L < 0$ [34]:

$$\psi_m = 2 \ln \left[\frac{1+x}{2} \right] + \ln \left[\frac{1+x^2}{2} \right] - 2 \arctg(x) + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (10)$$

$$x = \left(1 - 16 \frac{z-d}{L} \right)^{-0.25} \quad (11)$$

$$\psi_h = \ln \left[\left(1 + y^2 \right) / 2 \right] \quad (12)$$

$$y = \left(1 - 16 \frac{z-d}{L} \right)^{-0.5} \quad (13)$$

When $Z/L > 0$, these functions are expressed as follows [34]:

$$\psi_m = -5 \frac{z-d}{L} \quad (14)$$

$$\psi_h = \psi_m \quad (15)$$

When $Z/L = 0$, these functions are expressed as follows [34]:

$$\psi_h = \psi_m = 0 \quad (16)$$

In the calculation, the least-square method is used. Equation (6) can be written as the following simplified form:

$$u = ax_1 + b \quad (17)$$

where $a = u_*/k$, $x_1 = \ln(z-d) - \psi_m$, $b = -\ln z_{0m} \cdot a$ for Equation (6) and $a = \theta_*/k$, $x_1 = \ln(z-d) - \psi_h$ and $b = -a \cdot \ln z_{0h} + \theta_0$ for Equation (7). Normally, d has a relationship with the vegetation height (h) that d equals to $0.67h$ over surfaces covered by homogeneous vegetation [31,32], in consequence, d is calculated by iterative algorithm that increases from 0.1 m to 3 m at intervals of 0.1 m. For each given d , there is a correlation coefficient for the fitting Equation (17), and d is selected as the optimum value when the correlation coefficient reaches the maximum value. For given initial values of u_* and θ_* , L is calculated using Equation (8) and z_{0m} , u_* , and θ_* are determined using Equations (6) and (7). L is then calculated with Equation (8) using the values of u_* and θ_* determined in last step until the difference between the values of L in two consecutive iterations was less than 0.01. After that, z_{0m} can be calculated based on the linear fitting coefficients of Equation (6) based on the equation of $b = -\ln z_{0m} \cdot a$.

4. Results and Analysis

Section 4.1 presents the example of the original observational data to demonstrate the consistency of the data at various layers and at different times. The trend analyses of the various indices are shown in Section 4.2, followed by the correlation relationship analyses in Section 4.3.

4.1. Consistency Analysis of the Observed Data

Examples of the original observed wind speed and air temperature data recorded at 10-min intervals on August 8, 2014, which is in the summer, are shown in Figure 2a,b, respectively, for heights of 5 m, 7 m, 10 m, 15 m, 20 m, and 28 m.

The temperature trends at different heights during the day (8:00–20:00) are nearly identical and follow the form of a parabolic curve. The maximum value of the maximum temperature occurs at 5 m, whereas the minimum value occurs at 20 m, and the maximum difference is only 0.49 °C. The differences between the temperatures at different heights are more significant at night (20:00–8:00). The higher the height is, the higher the temperature is. The overall changes in the air temperature at night remain consistent; they decrease to a minimum value, and then increase gradually. The maximum value of the minimum temperature occurs at 28 m, whereas the minimum value occurs at 5 m, and the maximum difference is 8.19 °C. The differences between the wind speeds at different heights is significant throughout the day and night, but the overall trends are consistent; the higher the height is, the stronger the wind is. The maximum value of the maximum wind speed occurs at 28 m, whereas the minimum value occurs at 5 m, and the maximum difference is 2.51 m/s. The maximum value of the minimum wind speed occurs at 28 m, whereas the minimum value occurs at 7 m, and the maximum difference is 1.38 m/s. In general, both the wind speed and air temperature display consistent variations over time in the different layers, which confirms the reliability of the original experimental instrument and data.

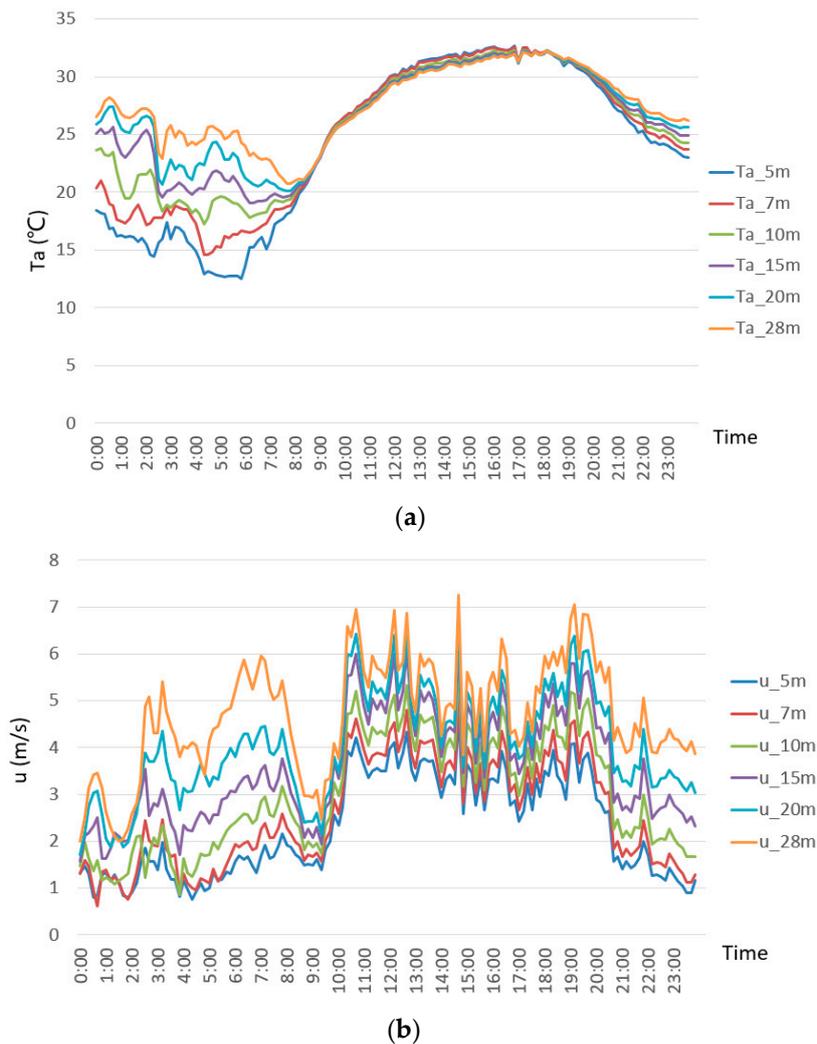


Figure 2. Original observed air temperature (a) and wind speed (b) data at heights of 5 m, 7 m, 10 m, 15 m, 20 m, and 28 m on 8 August 2014.

4.2. Trend Analyses of the Indicators

The cloud free remote sensing data at Si Daoqiao station for the monitoring period from May 1 to October 31, 2014, were acquired and are presented in Figure 3, including 22 NIR BRDF_{RMODIS} data (a), 30 NDVI_{MODIS} data (b), and 16 NDVI_{Landsat8} data (c). The daily average wind speed at 5 m and the field daily average z0m were obtained and are presented in Figure 4a,b.

The NIR BRDF_{RMODIS} data at Si Daoqiao station fluctuate in the range of 0.099–0.168 with an average of 0.135 and a standard deviation of 0.018, which reflect information about the spatial structure of the underlying surface (Figure 3a). The 1 km NDVI_{MODIS} data are within the range of 0.113 to 0.347 with an average of 0.235 and a standard deviation of 0.077 (Figure 3b). The 30 m NDVI_{Landsat8} data are in the range of 0.119 to 0.385 with an average of 0.272 and a standard deviation of 0.092 (Figure 3c). Although the NDVI_{MODIS} and NDVI_{Landsat8} values are not very high, they both show apparent vegetation growth curves between May and October due to the sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site. The difference in the spatial scale of the NDVI values between the 1 km MODIS and 30 m Landsat8 data is not significant in the study region.

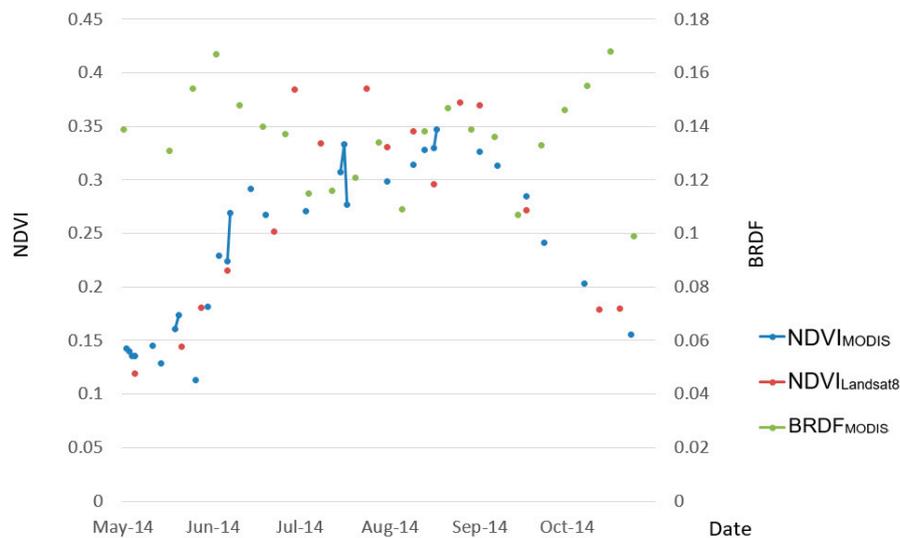


Figure 3. Variations of $NDVI_{MODIS}$, $NDVI_{Landsat8}$ and $BRDF_{MODIS}$ from May to October, 2014.

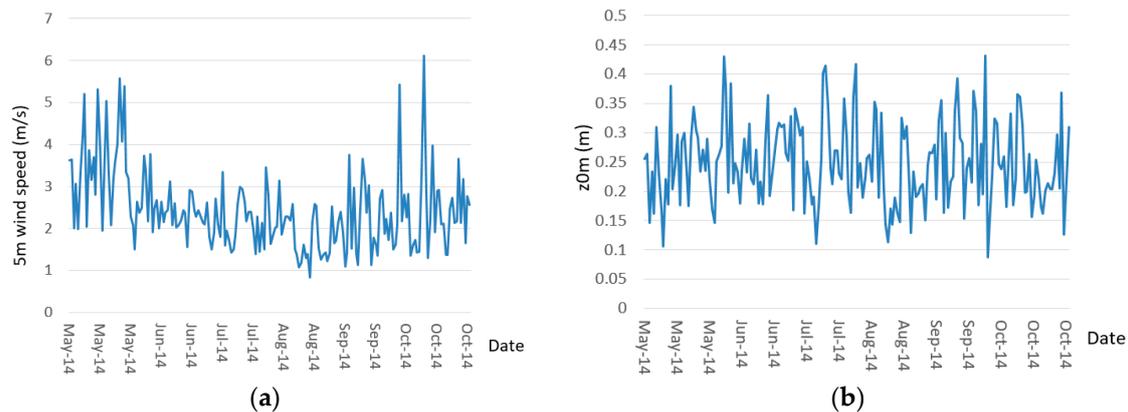


Figure 4. Variations of the 5 m wind speed (a) and the field z_{0m} (b) from May to October, 2014.

The daily average wind speed at 5 m shows apparent fluctuations during the monitored period. These average wind speed was 3.41 m/s in May and then gradually decreased to 2.5 m/s, 2.169 m/s, and 1.8 m/s in June, July, and August, respectively, before increasing to 2.23 m/s in September and 2.43 m/s in October. The average wind speed during the entire period was 2.42 m/s, and the standard deviation was 0.95 m/s. The daily average z_{0m} fluctuated significantly in the range of 0.087 m to 0.431 m with an average value of 0.247 m and a standard deviation of 0.072 m. The average z_{0m} was 0.237 m in May, and it remained stable from June to July (0.267 m and 0.265 m, respectively). It then decreased to 0.219 m in August and then to 0.26 m in September, which is the same as in June and July. Finally, the average z_{0m} decreased to 0.236 m in October.

4.3. Relationship Analyses

The relationships between the multiple indicators and the field z_{0m} in the concurrent time periods from May to October are shown and analysed in this section with the p value of F-test. Specifically, the relationships between the remote sensing-based NIR $BRDF_{R_{MODIS}}$, $NDVI_{MODIS}$, $NDVI_{Landsat8}$ data, and the field z_{0m} are shown in Figure 5a–c, respectively. The relationships between the wind speed at 5 m at different temporal scales and NIR $BRDF_{R_{MODIS}}$, $NDVI_{MODIS}$, $NDVI_{Landsat8}$, daily ground based observations and the field z_{0m} are shown in Figure 6a–d, respectively. Furthermore, the

relationships between the combination factors of WB_{MODIS} , WN_{MODIS} , $WN_{Landsat8}$, and the field $z0m$ are presented in Figure 7a–c, respectively.

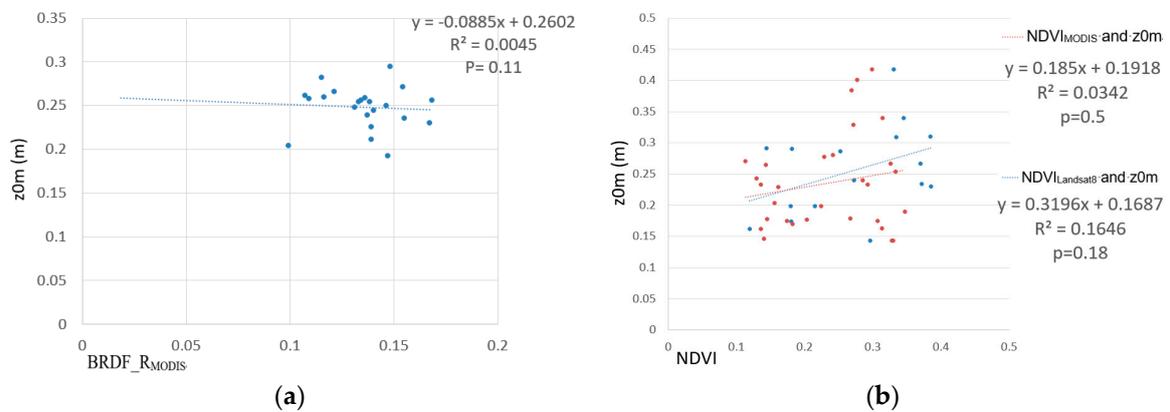


Figure 5. Relationships between NIR BRDF_RMODIS and the field $z0m$ (a) and between NDVI_{MODIS} and the field $z0m$ and between NDVI_{Landsat8} and the field $z0m$ (b) at the Si Daoqiao station from May to October, 2014.

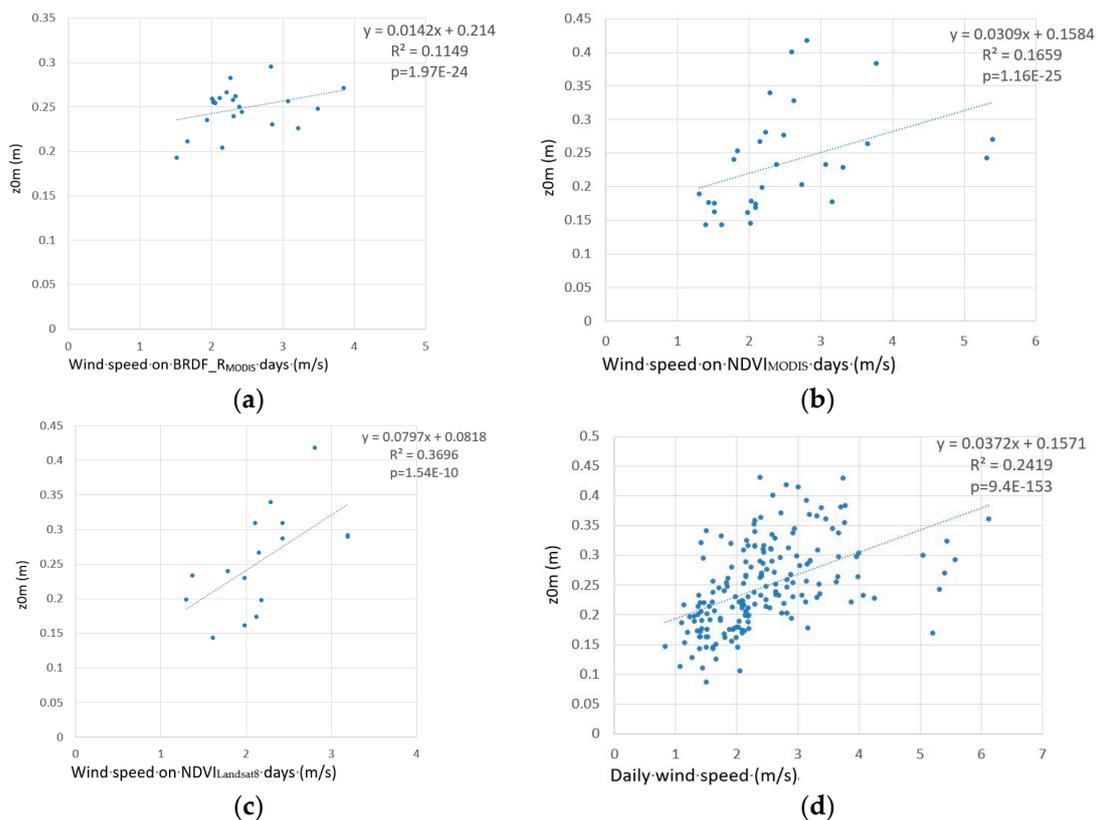


Figure 6. Relationships between wind speed on BRDF_RMODIS days and the field $z0m$ (a), between wind speed on NDVI_{MODIS} days and the field $z0m$ (b), between wind speed on NDVI_{Landsat8} days and the field $z0m$ (c), and between Daily wind speed and the field $z0m$ (d) at the Si Daoqiao station from May to October in 2014.

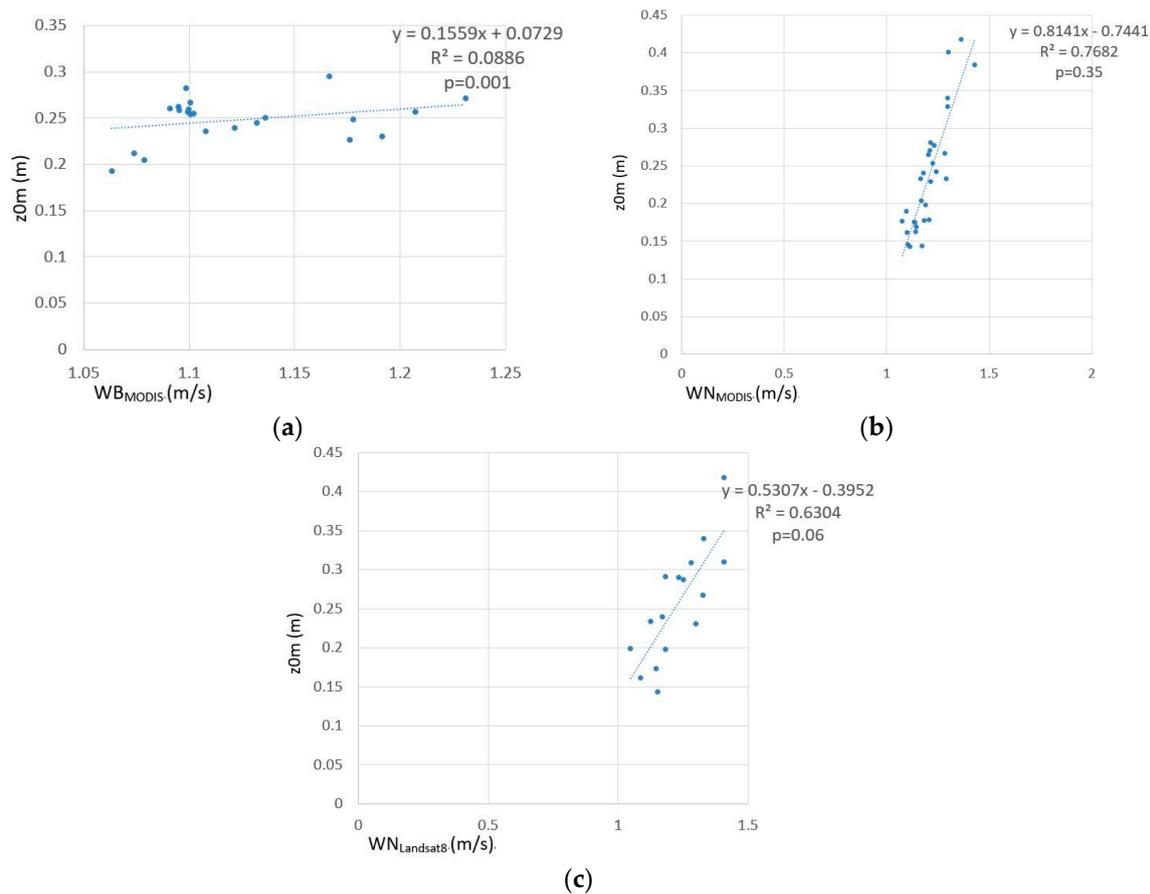


Figure 7. Relationships between WB_{MODIS} and the field z_0m (a), between WN_{MODIS} and the field z_0m (b), and between $WN_{Landsat8}$ and the field z_0m (c) at the Si Daoqiao station from May to October in 2014.

The NIR BRDF_ R_{MODIS} data show almost no correlation with the field z_0m with an R^2 value of only 0.0045 and a small dispersion (Figure 5a). The NDVI_ $MODIS$ data show very little correlation with the field z_0m data with an R^2 value of only 0.0342 and a large dispersion (Figure 5b). The NDVI_ $Landsat8$ data also show little correlation with the field z_0m with an R^2 value of 0.1646 and a large dispersion (Figure 5c). These values clearly indicate that the NDVI and BRDF_ R factors are not sensitive indicators for characterizing the z_0m variations over sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site, which is significantly different from previous studies of farmlands and grasslands [14,17,18]. The underlying surface at the Si Daoqiao station is composed of sparse *Tamarix* and bare soils (Figure 1). The sparse *Tamarix* plants are only 3 m high and have stable growth conditions, and the geometric surface structures of the bare soil are also consistent, which results in limited influences of the vegetation dynamics and the geometric surface structure on the z_0m at Si Daoqiao site.

Because the temporal scales of the BRDF_ R_{MODIS} , NDVI_ $MODIS$, NDVI_ $Landsat8$, and field wind speed data are different, the correlations between the wind speeds from these indicators and the concurrent field z_0m values are as follows: R^2 for BRDF_ R_{MODIS} : 0.1149; R^2 for NDVI_ $MODIS$: 0.1659; R^2 for NDVI_ $Landsat8$: 0.3696; and, R^2 for Daily wind speed: 0.2419. Positive linear correlations were observed for all four cases. The temporal scale has a large influence on the correlation between the wind speed and the field z_0m . Although the R^2 values are not high (maximum value of 0.3696), these results indicate that the wind speed at 5 m possibly has an influence on the z_0m over sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site. This finding is consistent with discussions in the literature that meteorological factors could influence the z_0m [35,36].

The WN_{MODIS} index has a significantly better correlation with the field $z0m$; it has a positive linear relationship with an R^2 value of 0.7682 and a high aggregation degree, as shown in Figure 7b. As the WN_{MODIS} value increases, the $z0m$ value increases rapidly with a slope of 0.8141. The $WN_{Landsat8}$ also has a strong linear correlation with the field $z0m$ with an R^2 value of 0.6304 and a high aggregation degree, as shown in Figure 7c. However, WB_{MODIS} has no correlation with the field $z0m$; the R^2 value is only 0.0886, as shown in Figure 7a. This sharp contrast indicates that the combination of the wind speed and the NDVI in the form of an exponential function provides a suitably parameterized method to estimate the $z0m$ and to characterize the interactions between sparse *Tamarix* and the atmosphere at Si Daoqiao site. This difference is mainly attributed to the relatively high wind speed in the downstream region of the arid HRB, the overall stable canopy structure, and growth profile, but with leaves falling process for the sparsely planted *Tamarix* in the region [20,21].

4.4. Regional $z0m$

The regional $z0m$ for the oasis in the downstream region of the HRB is derived based on the 30 m $NDVI_{Landsat8}$ data and the wind speed data from the Si Daoqiao station, as shown in Figure 8. The mask of the oasis is extracted from the Landsat 8-based NDVI on July 24, 2014, during which the *Tamarix* and *Populus euphratica* vegetation was in its peak growing phase. The standard deviation of each spatial result is only 0.07 m, 0.1 m, 0.07 m, 0.05 m, 0.04 m, and 0.02 m in sequence, indicating that the $z0m$ value is in a stable range at Si Daoqiao site. Throughout the growing season, it reached a peak in July and then decreases beginning in August, when the leaves of *Tamarix* and *Populus euphratica* reach a plateau. The lowest spatial variability of all of the oasis pixels occurred in October, when nearly all of the vegetation leaves fell. The greatest spatial variability occurred in June, which indicates that the $z0m$ had more significant spatial differentiation during this period. This is most likely attributable to the spatial differences in the growing conditions, the planting density, and water availability of the *Tamarix*, *Populus euphratica* and other arid-region species in this area.

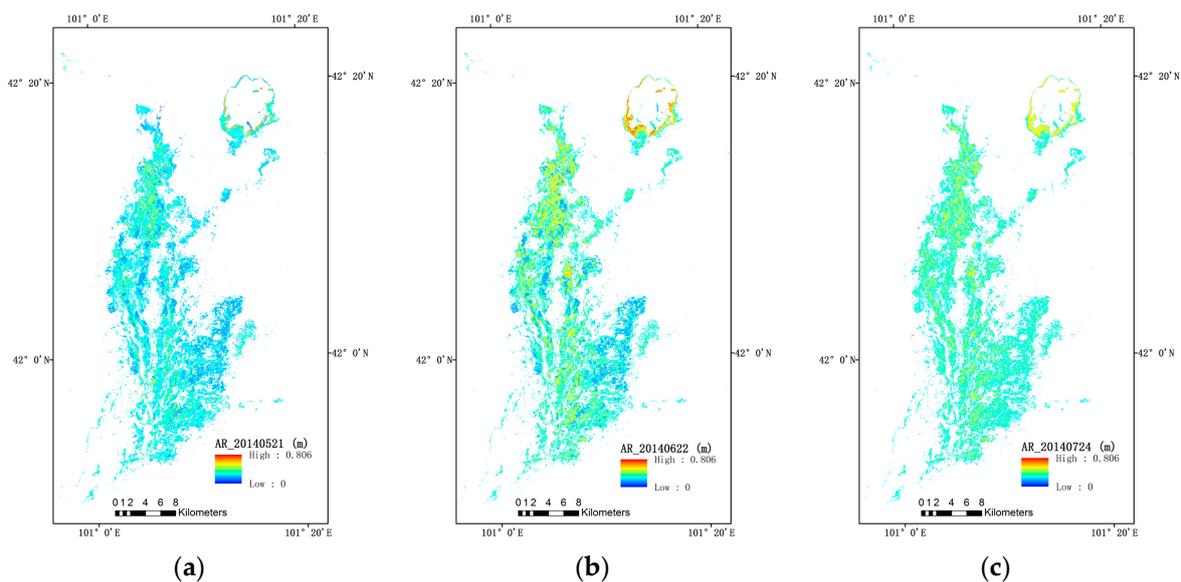


Figure 8. Cont.

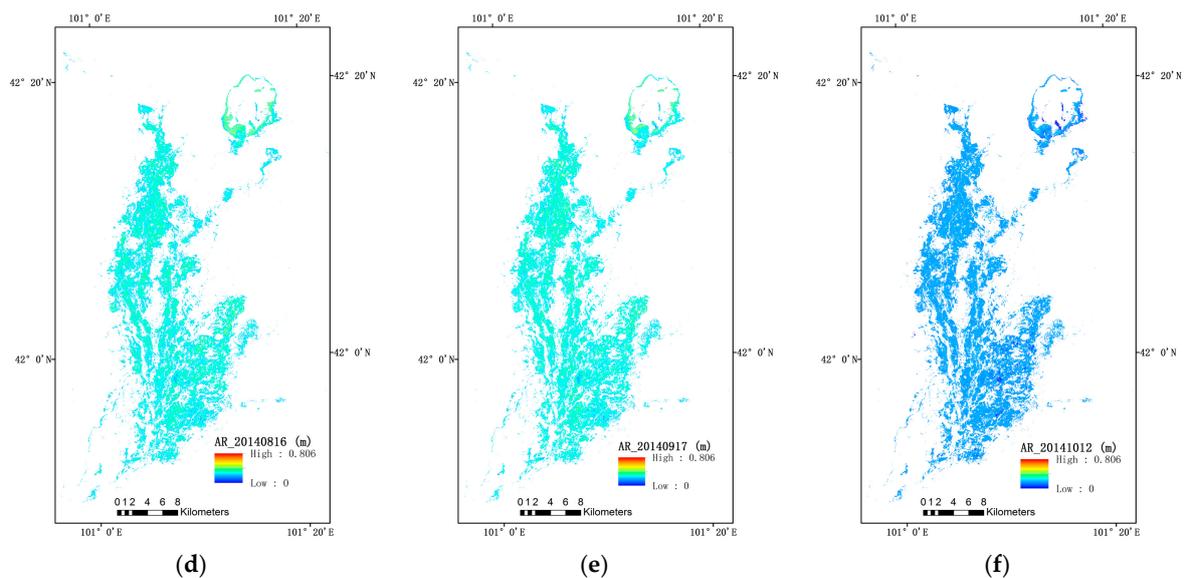


Figure 8. Regional z_0m values in the oasis in the downstream area of the HRB from May to October, 2014 (May 21 (a), June 22 (b), July 24 (c), May, August 16 (d), September 17 (e), and October 12 (f)).

5. Discussion

5.1. The Rationality of z_0m

The average z_0m value at the Si Daoqiao station was 0.247 m during the monitored period, whereas the height of the *Tamarix* at the Si Daoqiao station was approximately 2.35 m. The ratio between the field average z_0m and the plant height is approximately 0.11. Langensiepen et al. (2009) calculated transpiration using the Penman–Monteith equation with a z_0m of 0.13h [37]. Sánchez et al. (2009) fixed the z_0m to 0.1h to estimate the energy fluxes [38]. A z_0m experiment over arid South Tunisia during the spring of 2000 [36] found that the field average z_0m is 0.353 m for sparse olive trees that are 3 m high with a spacing of 23 m. Thus, the z_0m results in this study are comparable to published field results.

The gradient wind data at various layers were used to evaluate the footprint at Si Daoqiao station based on FFP footprint model [39], which is shown in Figure 9. The results shows that there is little difference for the footprint scale at different layers. Basically speaking, the underlying surface can be seen as homogeneous region across the footprint that is mainly covered by *Tamarix* and soil. Actually, the standard deviation of each spatial result is only 0.07 m, 0.1 m, 0.07 m, 0.05 m, 0.04 m, and 0.02 m in sequence, indicating the stable z_0m value in this region.

Figure 10 shows the rose chart between wind direction and AR at Si Daoqiao station, indicating that the main wind during the study time period is from north-western, northern, and north-eastern directions, which is consistent with the footprint estimation result. We will try to incorporate wind direction into our z_0m estimation model further in the next step's research.

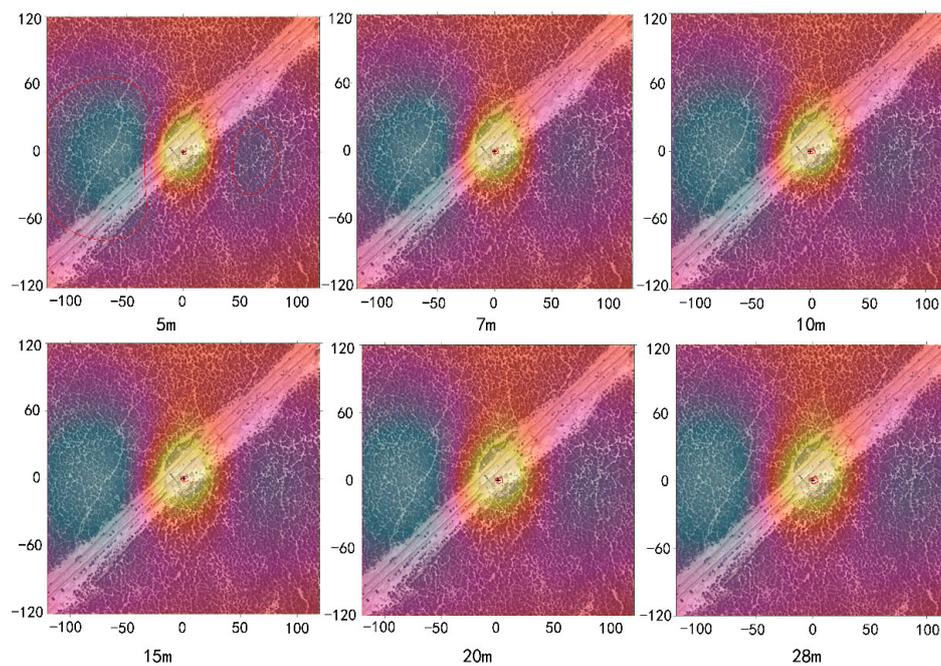


Figure 9. Footprint estimated at various heights.

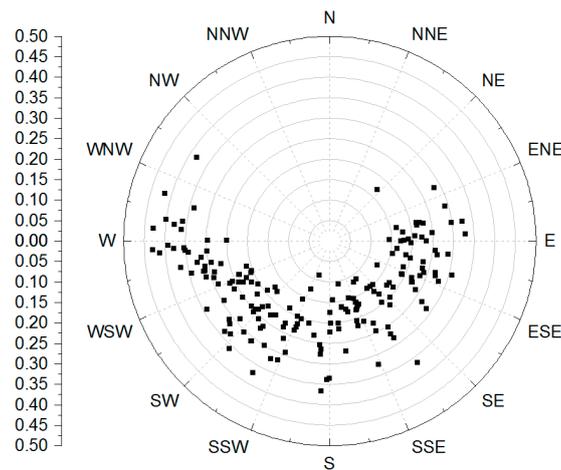


Figure 10. The rose map of z0m with wind direction at Si Daoqiao station.

5.2. The Relationship between Wind Speed and z0m at Si Daoqiao

The *Tamarix* is a shrub with the root underground as deep as 30 m. Therefore, it is very stable to hinder the wind and sands, which is different much from grass. The relationship between z0m and wind speed for *Tamarix* is more similar to that for forest. The documentations has reported that z0m usually increases with wind speed. For example, Schott (1980) found z0m to increase with growing wind speed values using 1975 data [40]. Vogt and Jaeger (1990) confirm these results further and reported that the relationship between z0m and wind speed is influenced by the lowest wind speed above the canopy and the heights of the wind profiles [41].

The relationship between z0m with wind speed is shown in Figure 11, indicating that z0m will increase with wind speed in phase I and III. When the wind speed increases to a certain extent and increases further, the billowing wave will form on the canopy surface, making the vegetation surface appear rougher, leading to the increase of the roughness length.

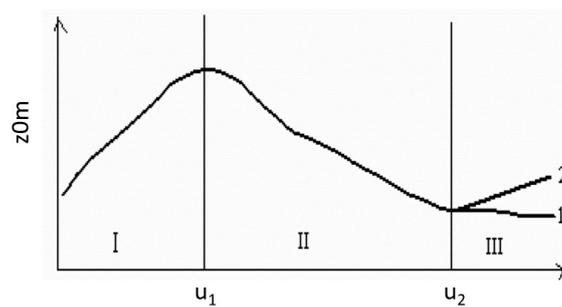


Figure 11. The schematic for variation of z_0m with wind speed [38].

5.3. The Difference with Farmland and Grassland

A linear relationship with an R^2 value of 0.8739 was identified between the field z_0m and the NIR BRDF_{MODIS} as derived from MODIS data for a maize-covered surface [14]. The BRDF_{MODIS} and NDVI_{MODIS} data are both sensitive indicators of the z_0m over grasslands (R^2 : 0.5228 for NIR BRDF_{MODIS}; R^2 : 0.579 for NDVI_{MODIS}). The combined index has a significantly higher R^2 value of 0.721, which is similar to the result inferred from the wind speed (R^2 : 0.7411) [17]. However, the result is different for the sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site in this study. The NIR BRDF_{MODIS}, NDVI_{MODIS}, and NDVI_{Landsat8} data are not sensitive indicators of z_0m (R^2 : 0.0045 for NIR BRDF_{MODIS}; R^2 : 0.0342 for NDVI_{MODIS}; and, R^2 : 0.1646 for NDVI_{Landsat8}). The R^2 value of the linear correlation between the wind speed at 5 m and the z_0m at the time scale of the NDVI_{Landsat8} acquisitions is 0.3696. The combination of the NDVI and wind speed at 5 m can significantly improve the correlation, with R^2 values of 0.7682 for NDVI_{MODIS} and 0.6304 for NDVI_{Landsat8}. These significant improvements of the correlation may be due to the typically arid features in the lower reaches of the HRB, which is composed of low *Tamarix* and bare soils with stable geometric structures at temporal scale. The sparse *Tamarix* plays a limited role in intercepting the winds, which are high at Si Daoqiao site. The combination of the NDVI, which characterizes the growth processes of vegetation leaves, and the wind speed can effectively represent the main influencing factors of the z_0m of sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site.

Although the inclusion of wind speed into z_0m evaluations can significantly improve the correlations over sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site, the wind speed near the surface can be difficult to acquire from current remote sensing measurements, which will restrict some spatial applications. Currently, the spatial interpolation of data from field meteorological stations may be used instead. The sensitivity of meteorological factors, such as wind speed, to the field z_0m varies at different temporal scales, which is shown in Figure 6. In some cases, the correlation even disappears. Because the proposed model uses the wind speed as one of the input parameters, the temporal scale must be clarified. In this study, the acquisition date of the NDVI_{MODIS} or NDVI_{Landsat8} data is used as the reference date, during which the concurrent wind speed is calculated. In the next step of this work, we will test the robustness of the proposed parameterized method by determining the z_0m over other sparsely vegetated stations to further validate its suitability and accuracy. Subsequent studies will also seek to identify other influencing factors to further improve the parameterization.

6. Conclusions

The main influencing factors of the z_0m of sparse *Tamarix* at Si Daoqiao site are different from those of farmlands and grasslands. The BRDF_R and the NDVI are less sensitive indicators of the z_0m in such areas between May and October (R^2 : 0.0045 for NIR BRDF_{MODIS}; R^2 : 0.0342 for NDVI_{MODIS}; and, R^2 : 0.1646 for NDVI_{Landsat8}). However, the combination of the wind speed at 5 m with the remote sensing-based NDVI can significantly improve the correlations with field z_0m measurements during this growing period to R^2 values of 0.7682 for NDVI_{MODIS} and 0.6304 for NDVI_{Landsat8}, whereas the combination of the wind speed and NIR BRDF_{MODIS} does not improve the correlation coefficient

and results in an R^2 value of only 0.0886. The proposed combination index based on the NDVI and the wind speed at 5 m in this study provides a new parameterization scenario for estimating z_{0m} values in areas of *Tamarix* from May to October and has significant potential to be applied to ET, hydrology, and land surface model simulations at Si Daoqiao site.

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Author Contributions: Qiang Xing and Bingfang Wu designed and conducted the experiment, Mingzhao Yu, Nana Yan and Weiwei Zhu provided suggestions for the analysis, Qiang Xing wrote the manuscript, and Bingfang Wu revised the manuscript.

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