

An aerial hyperspectral image of a forest landscape. A river flows through the center, and various field boundaries are marked with thin lines. The text 'MUNICS' is overlaid in the top left corner.

MUNICS

# Estimation of vegetation parameters from hyperspectral data

T. Slanínáková, 15.9.2023, SitSem

# Context

**EnviLab:** Platform for providing data, visualizations and analyses of ecosystems in CZ

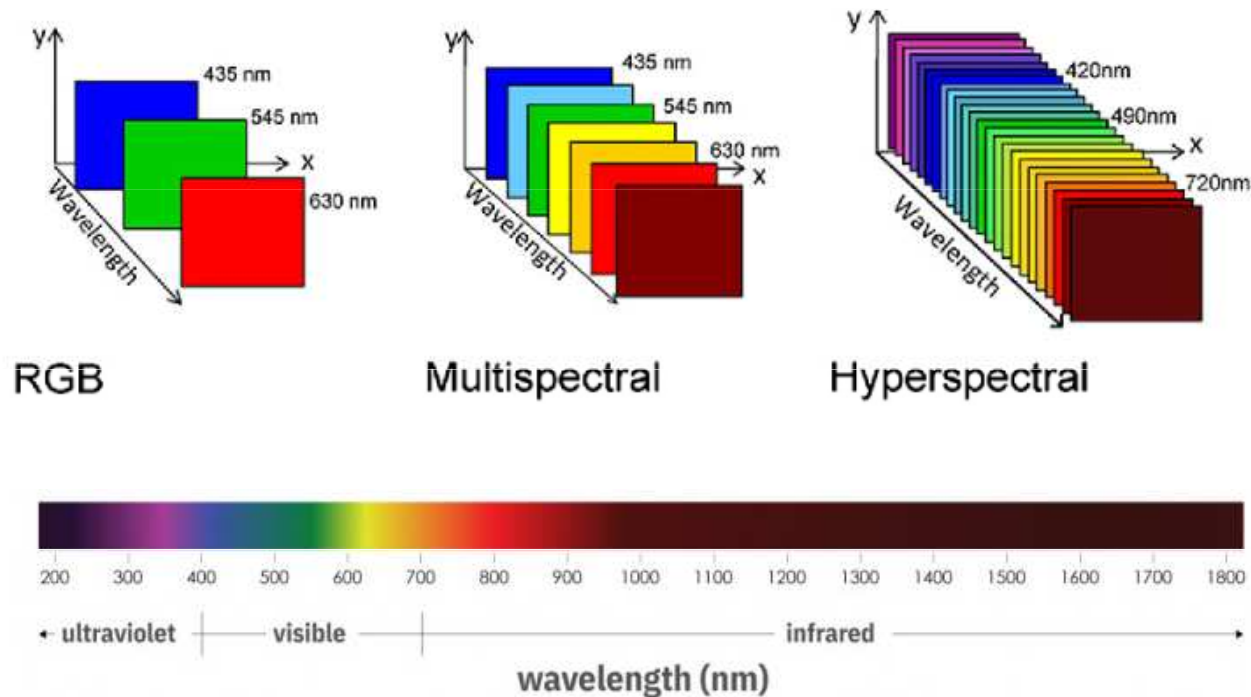
- Why?

*Features:*

- Aggregating and providing geo data from remote sensing via Web, API
- Hosting visualizations, analyses, and results of various research groups
- Providing data analyses
  - Analysis/visualization of bark beetle's reproduction/spread over Czech forests
  - **Vegetation parameters**

# Context

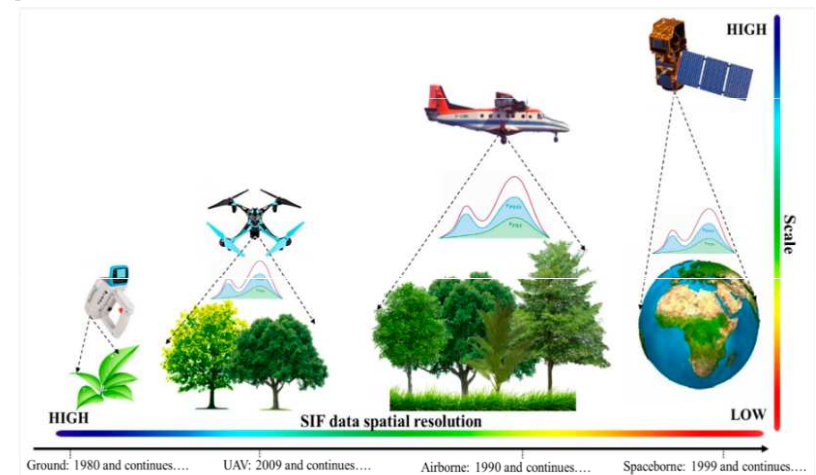
- Lots of *multi/hyperspectral* data from remote sensing



Source: Single-Cell Analysis Using Hyperspectral Imaging Modalities.

# Context

- Lots of multi/hyperspectral data from remote sensing
  - ESA – Sentinel 1,2,3,5P missions (program COPERNICUS)
    - Many more data sources in the future (FLEX '25, CHIME '28)
  - CzechGlobe (CAS) – Airborne missions
- Use of such data:
  - Mining/geology
  - Urban land-use mapping
  - Agriculture: health of the crops
  - Vegetation analysis



Review of Top-of-Canopy Sun-Induced Fluorescence (SIF) Studies from Ground, UAV, Airborne to Spaceborne Observations

# Context

- Monitoring the health of forests through assessing **vegetation parameters**
  - Why:
    - Interesting for CzechGlobe, foresters
    - Attractive for us as a nice use case for EnviLab
    - Interesting research problem with active scientific community



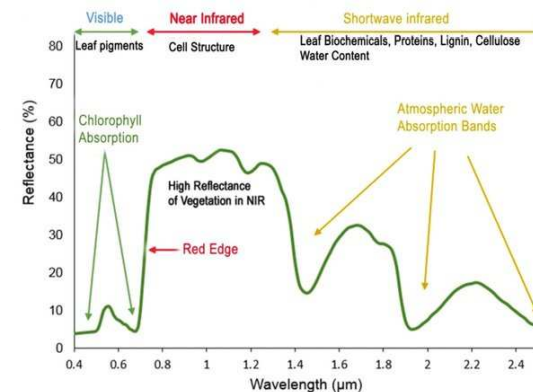
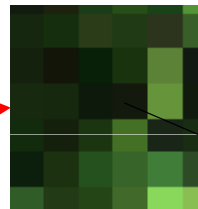
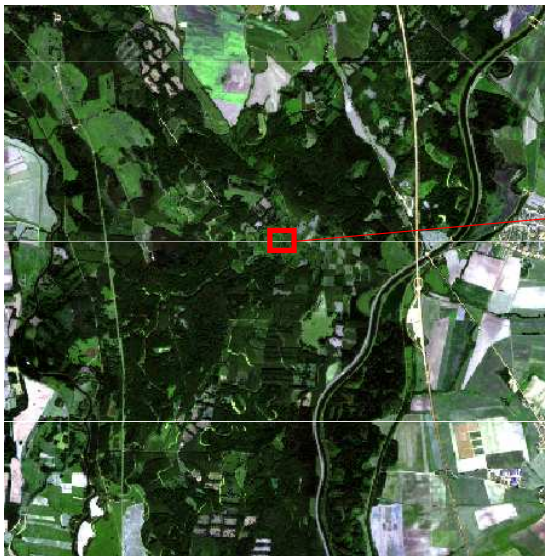
# Outline

1. Context
2. Problem definition
3. Approach
4. Results
5. Next steps

# Problem definition

- Given **data** from remote sensing (satellite, airborne) train a model to predict vegetation parameters

Data



# Problem definition

- Given **data** from remote sensing (satellite, airborne) and **simulated spectra**, train a model to predict vegetation parameters

Data

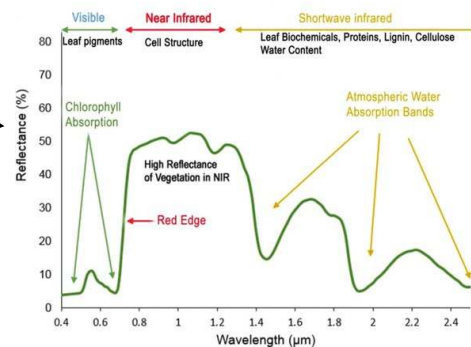


Vegetation parameters

LAI	Cab	Car	Cm	Cw	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	...	
10	5.925077	4.305555	0.015740	0.009335	0	0.443930	0.496540	0.560010	0.664450	0.703890	0.74022	0.78247	0.83511	0.86480	0.94503	1.373500	1.613700	2.202400	...

Simulated spectra

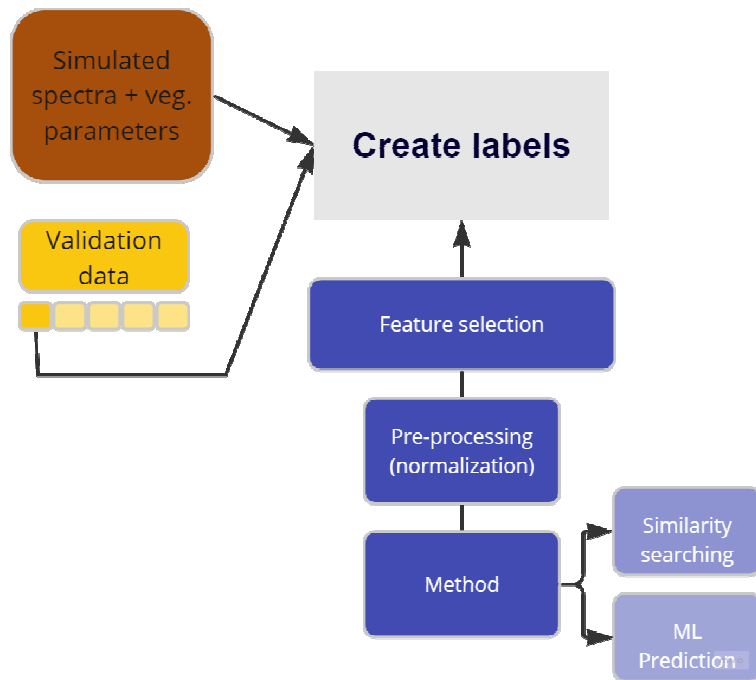
Spectra





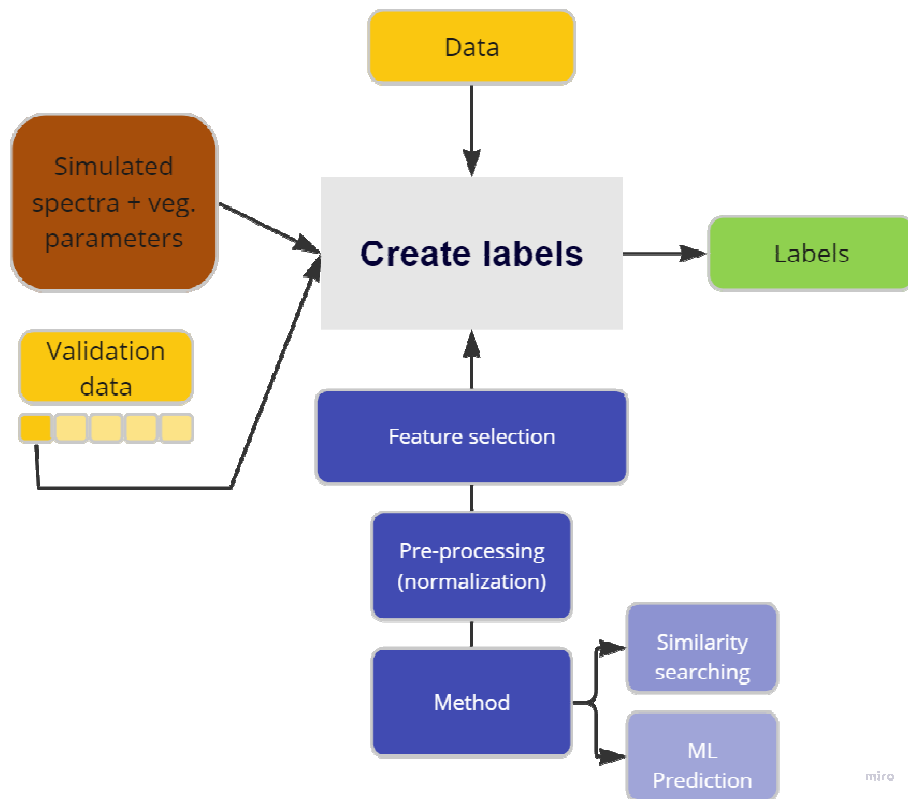
# Approach

Our approach



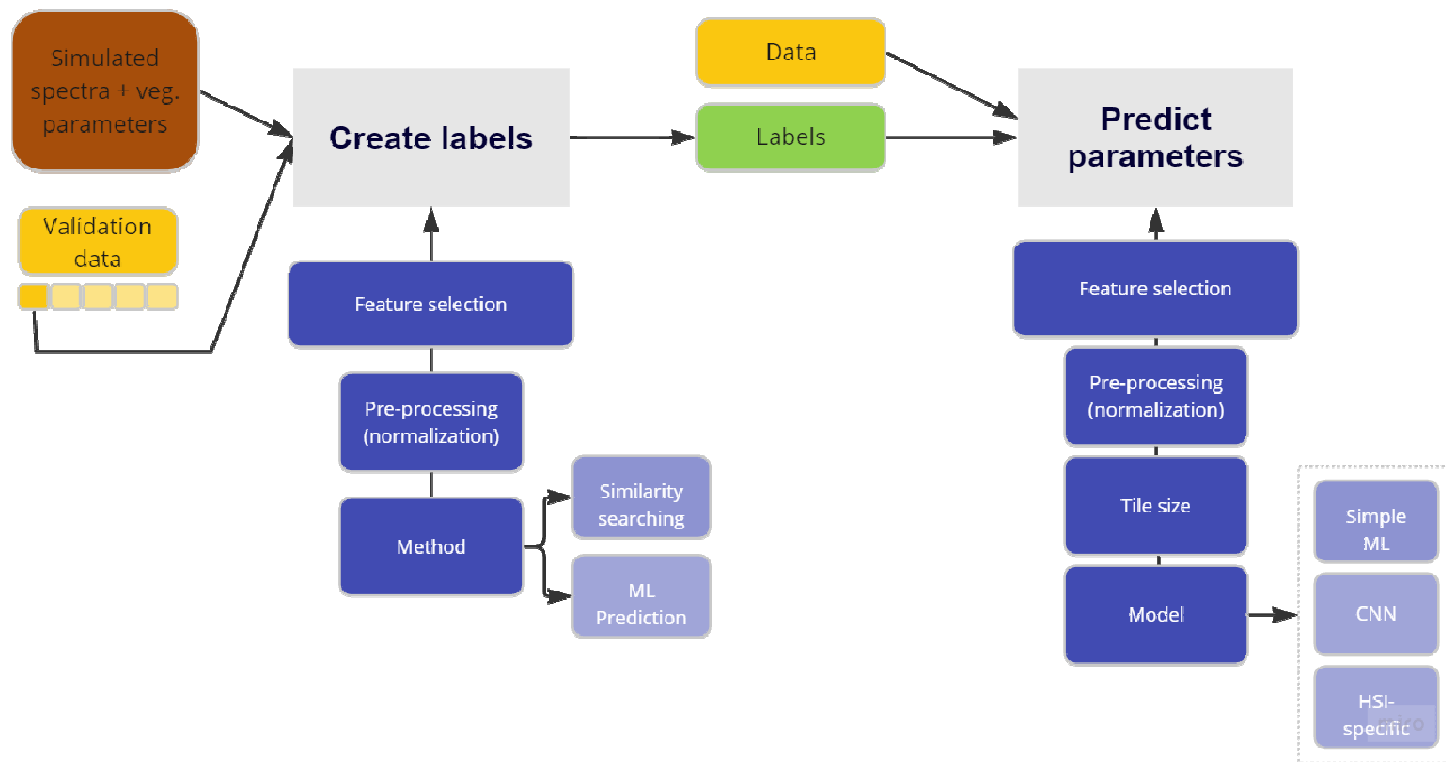
# Approach

Our approach



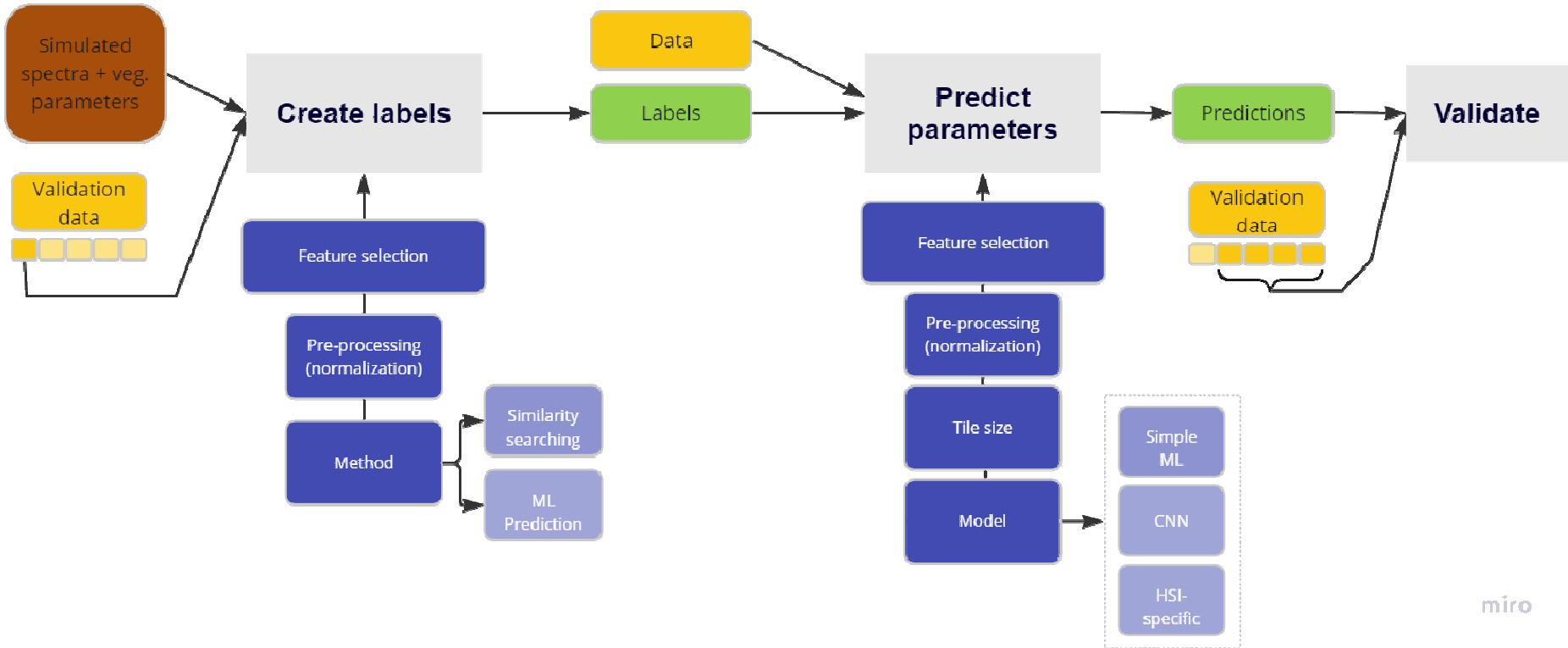
# Approach

Our approach



# Approach

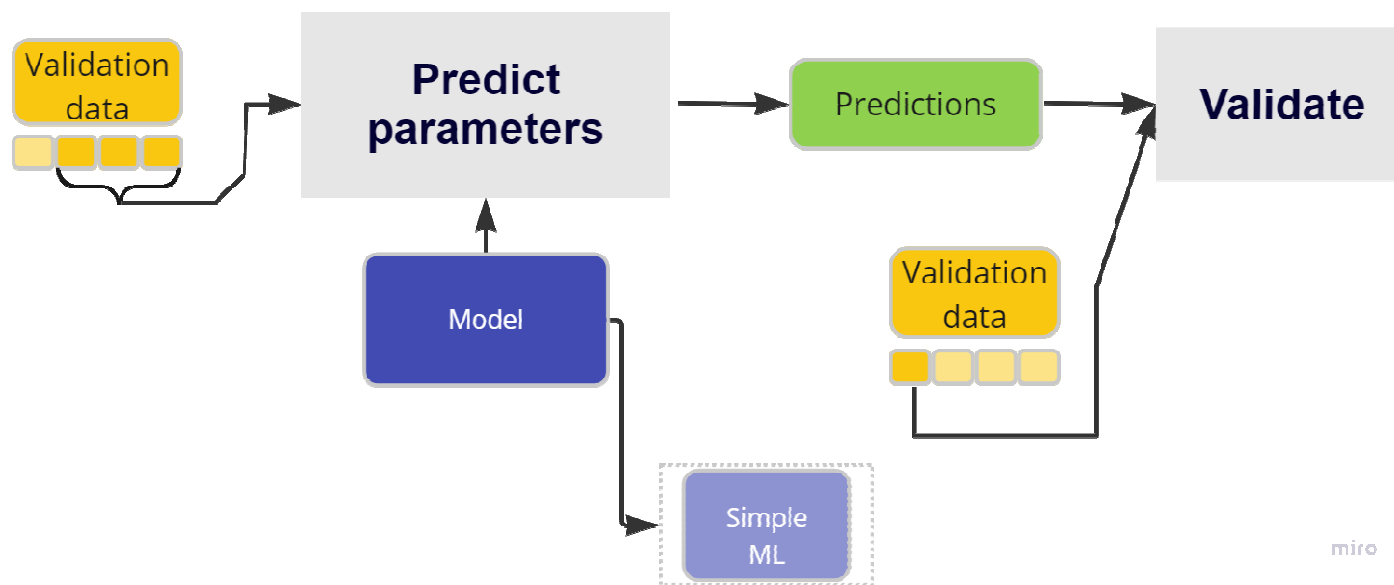
Our approach



miro

# Approach

CzechGlobe's approach

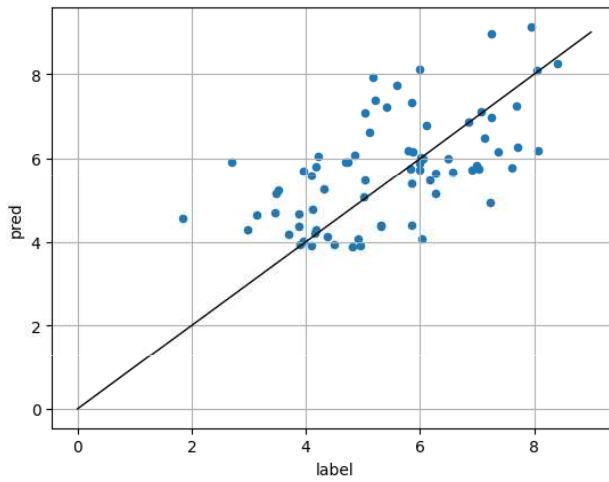


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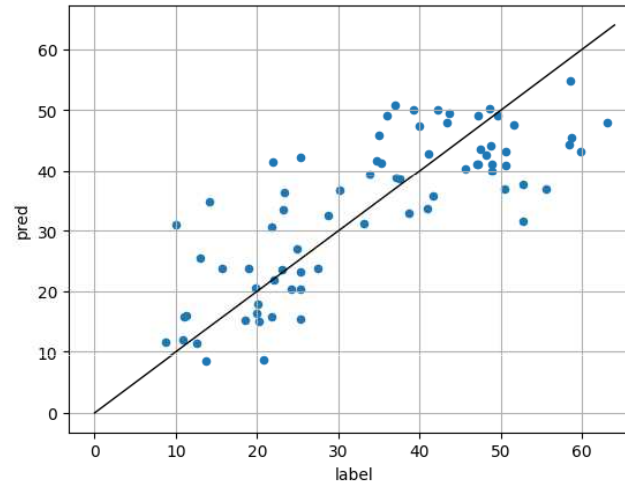
# Results

On hand-collected validation data (different locations, different times)  
Best model based on (n)rmse

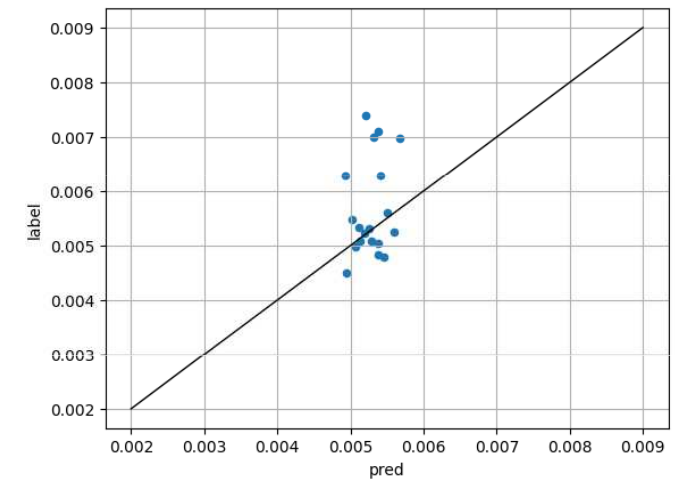
Carotenoids



Chlorophyll



Water content



Rmse            1.27  
nrmse           0.2

8.63  
0.184

0.00087  
0.301

# Next steps

- Improve the quality of labels
  - More detailed simulated spectra
  - Involve more validation data into the process
- Include more data
  - Extend with data from different time segments (unclouded)
  - Extend with airborne data
- Try more robust models
  - [Prithvi-100M-multi-temporal-crop-classification](#)