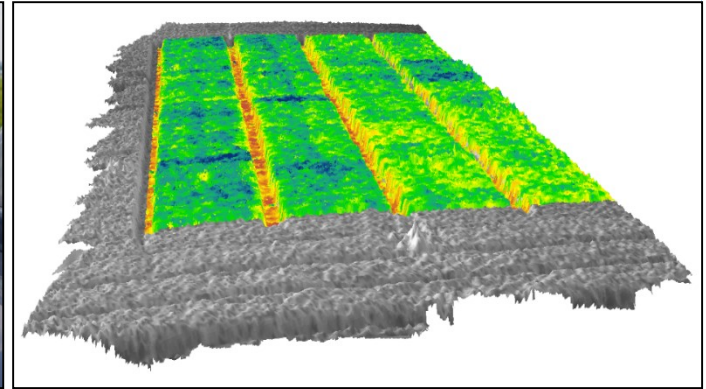




Best practice for UAV Spectral sampling (BUS) - concept and overview of current status-



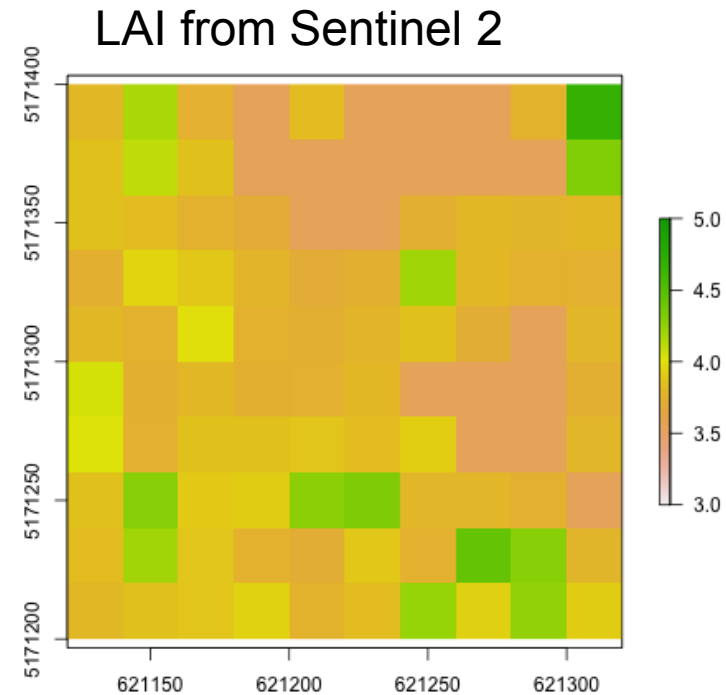
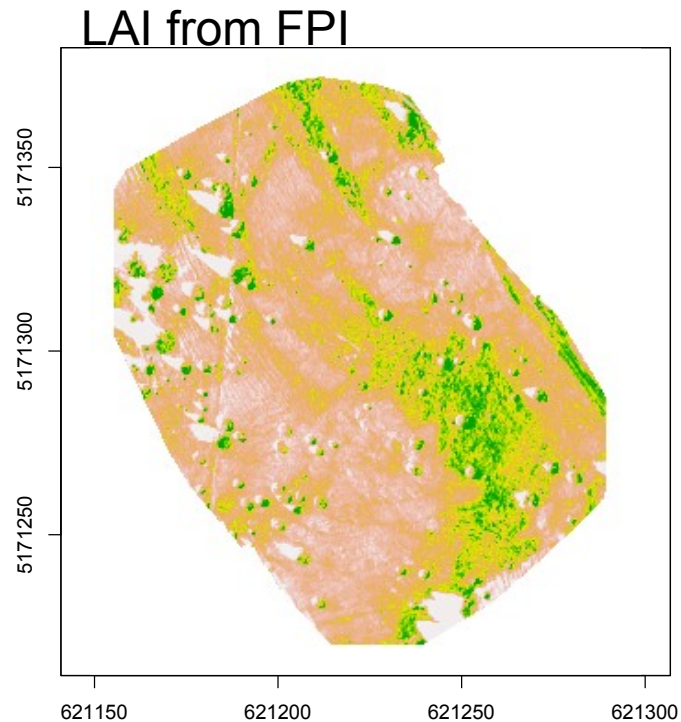
COST is supported by the EU Framework
Programme Horizon 2020



Remote sensing in transition

- Lightweight and cheaper sensors available
- Smaller and more flexible platforms
- -> 'everybody' could potentially establish their own sensing system

Potentials of UAV RS: Leaf Area Index mapping

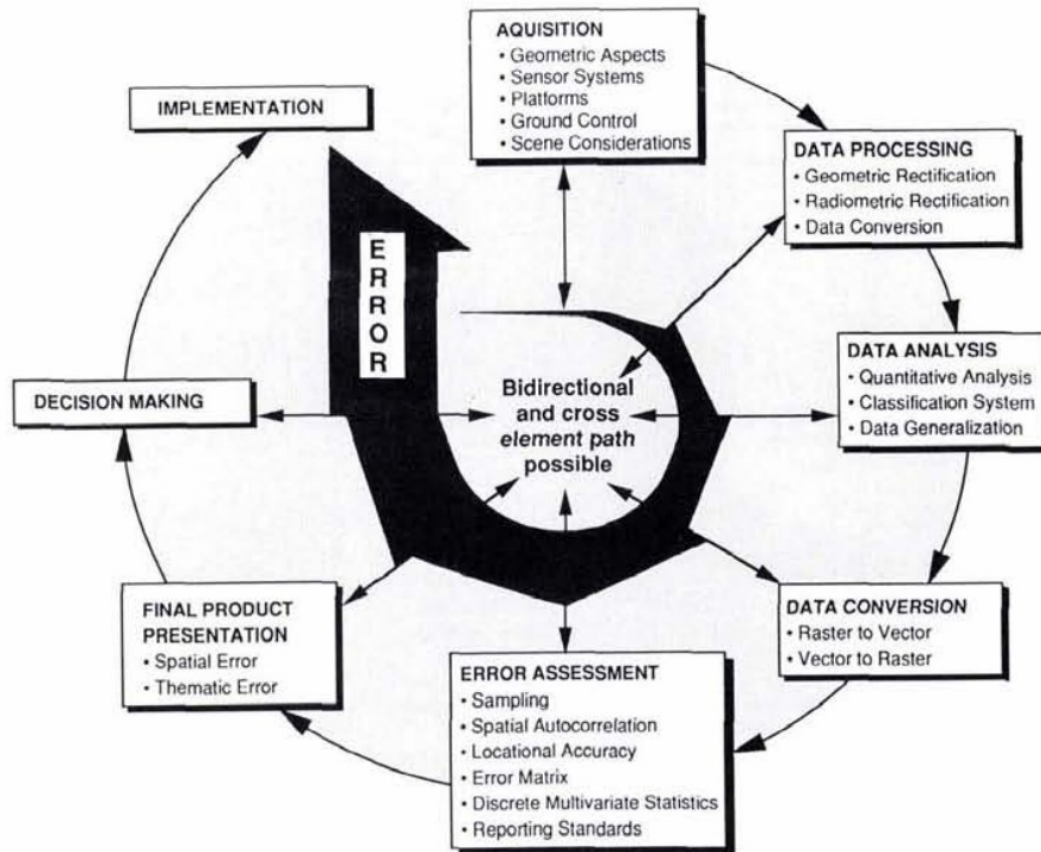


Courtesy Enrico Tomelleri
Warning: different color scale!

Remote sensing in transition

- Lightweight and cheaper sensors available
- Smaller and more flexible platforms
- -> 'everybody' could potentially establish their own sensing system
- This brings some issues into focus:
 - Integration of sensors to a small platform is challenging
 - Shift from a few data providers to variety of different research groups, companies and individuals who capture data and data quality need to be ensured in their data products
- => its not just about UAVs, its about the challenges which arises with the transition in remote sensing

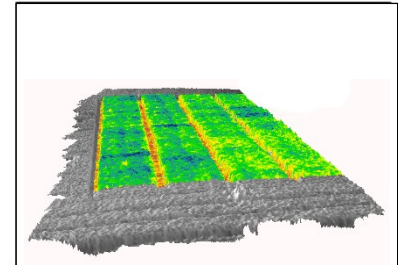
Complexity of the (spectral) remote sensing process



The accumulation of error in a "typical" remote sensing information processing flow (Lunetta et al., 1991)

From particle to pixel

field



data
product

From particle to pixel

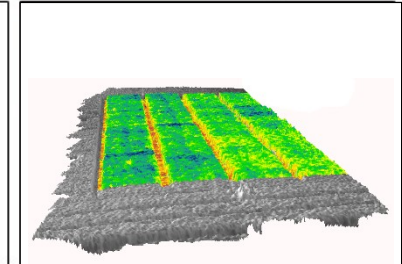
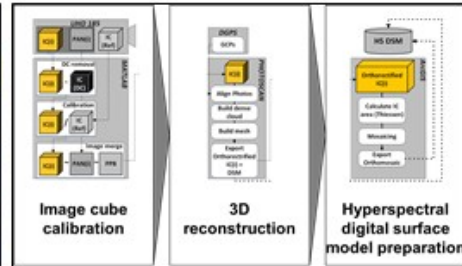
sensor,

measurement
protocol

data processing

‘pixel’ in digital
representation

field



data
product

From particle to pixel

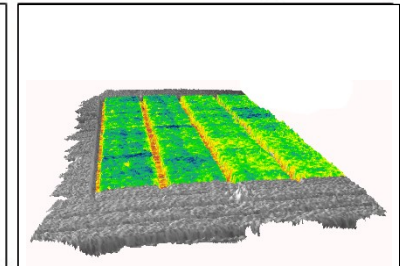
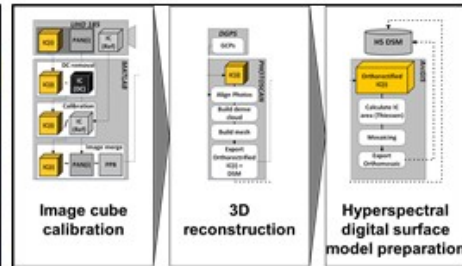
sensor,

measurement
protocol

data processing

‘pixel’ in digital
representation

field



data
product



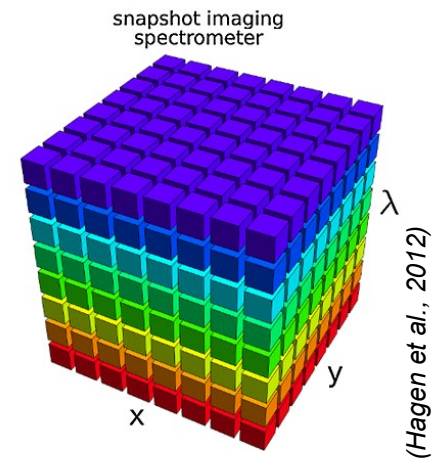
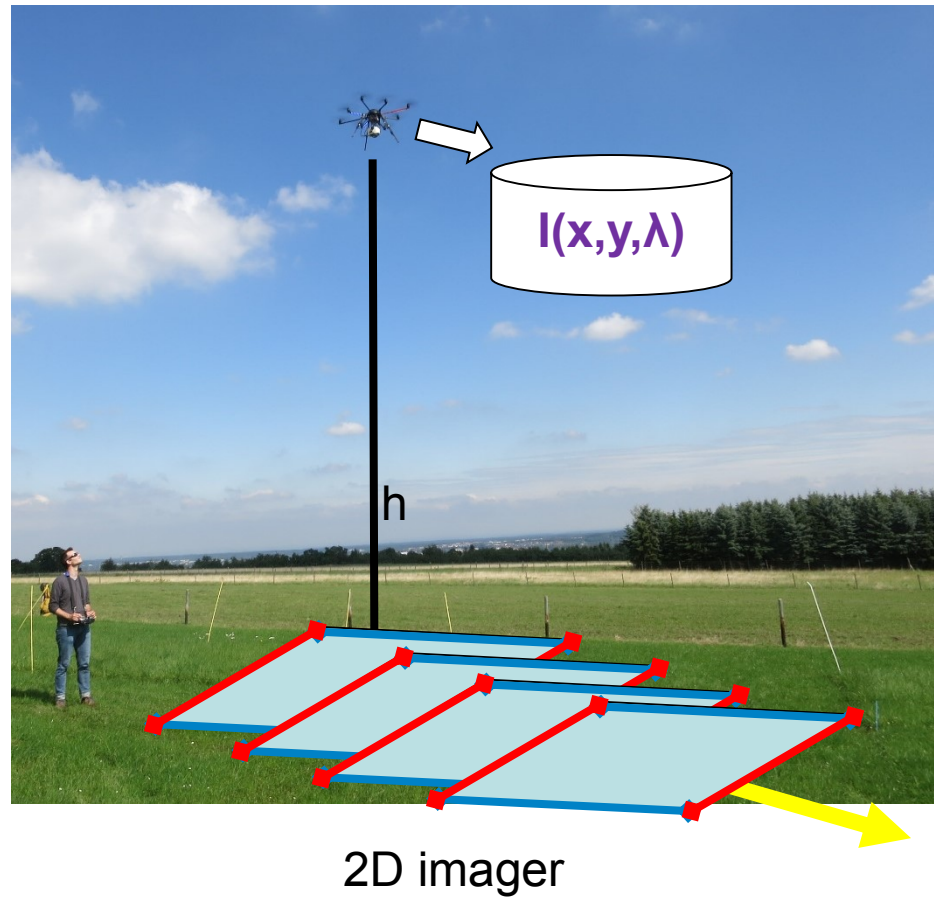
Data modification

Information

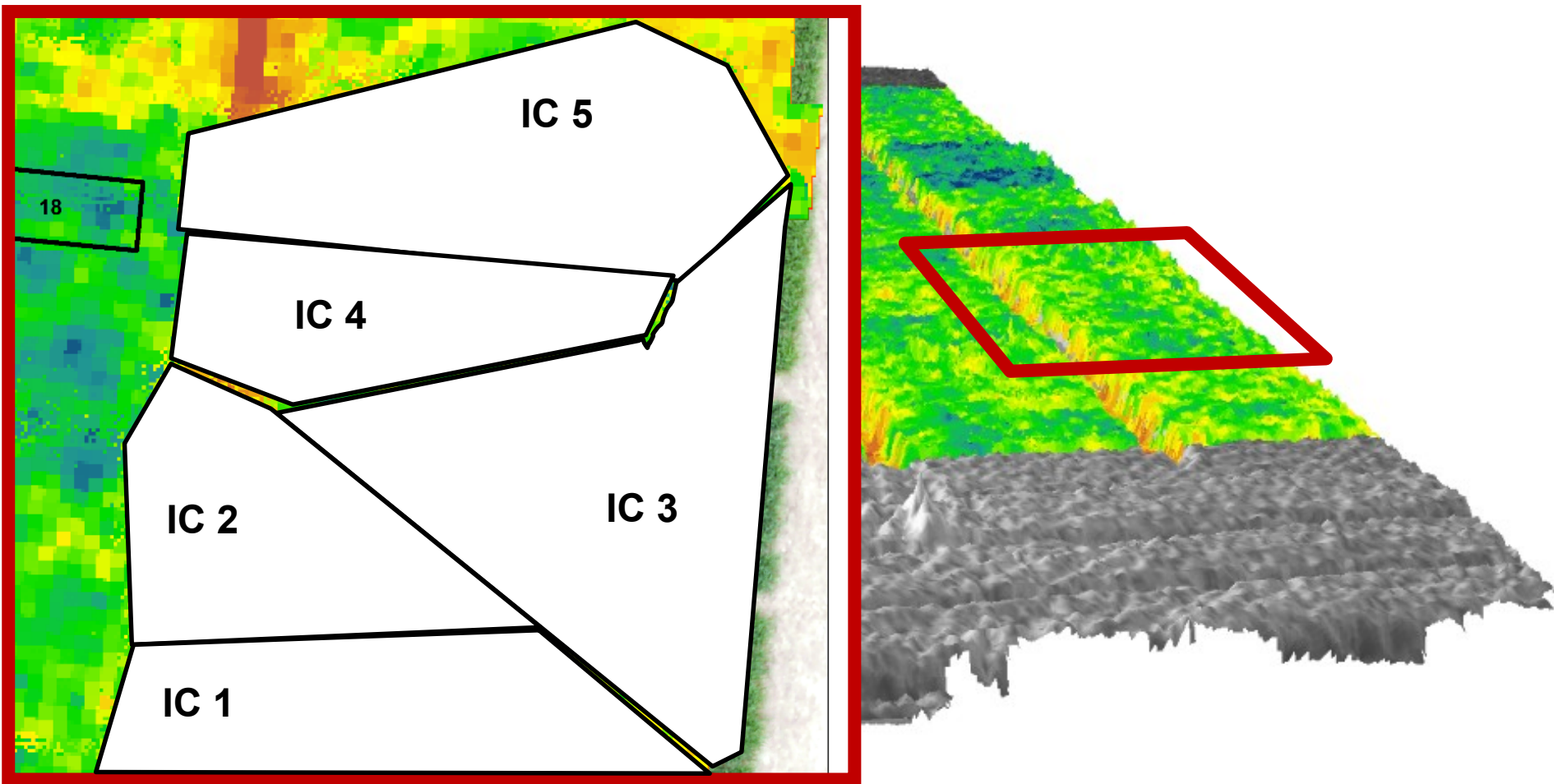
metadata

What (and why)?
How much?
Correctable?
Traceable?



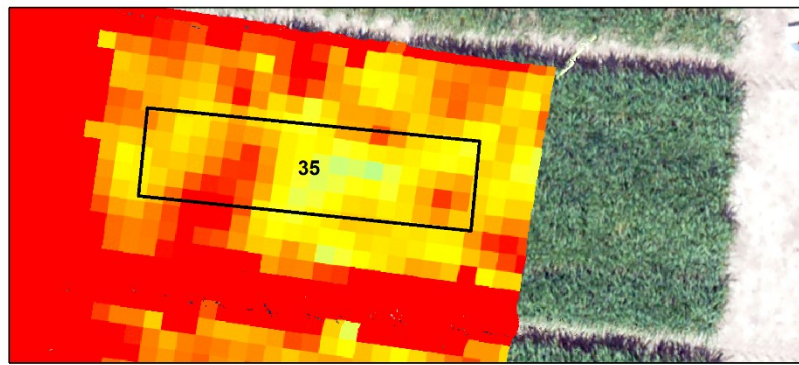


Angular effects within the hyperspectral data



Influence of the viewing geometry

Plot 35, 670 nm, IC 2

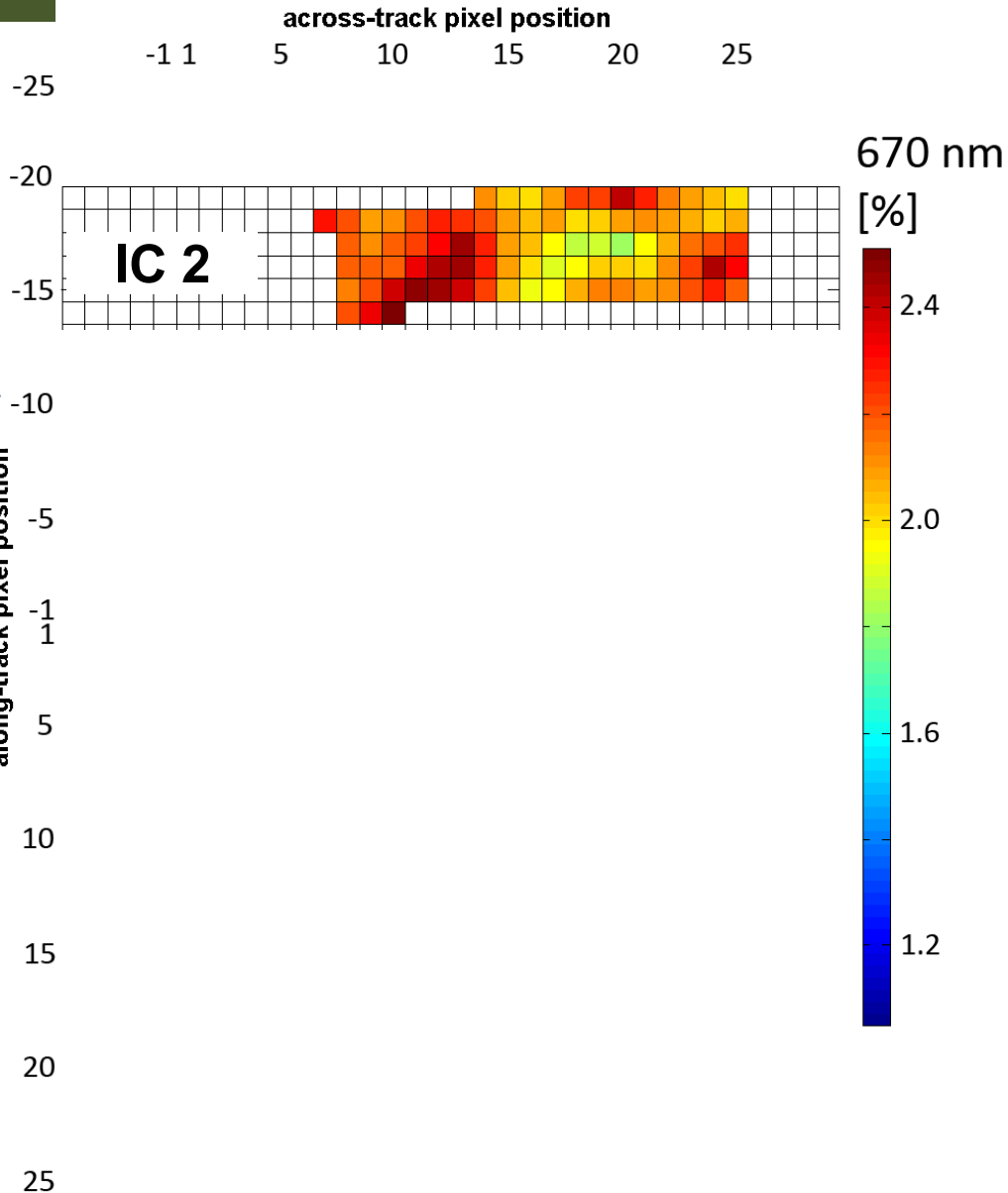


2.5 %
1.1 %

0 0.5 1 2 m

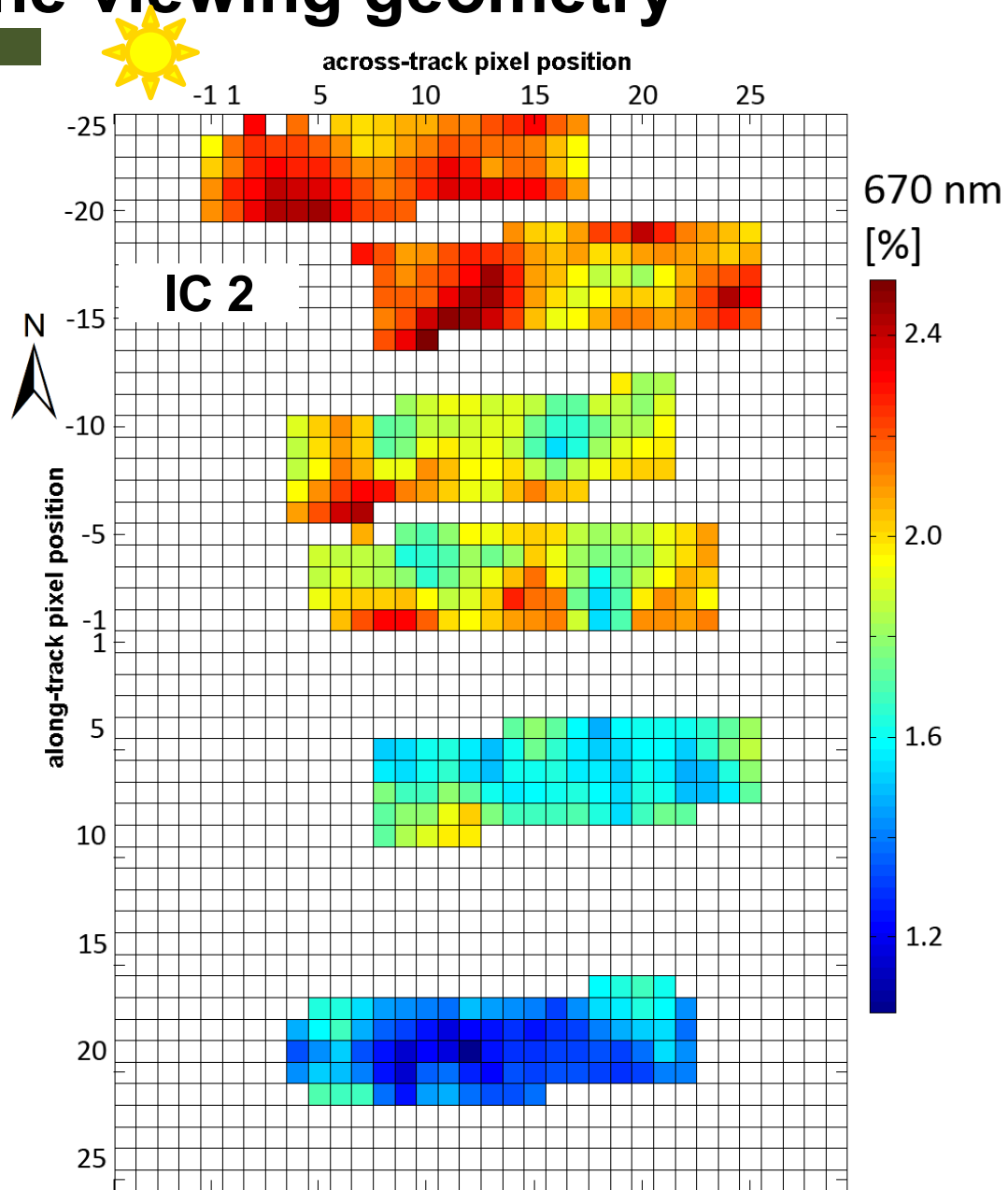
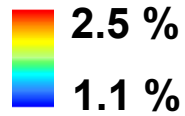
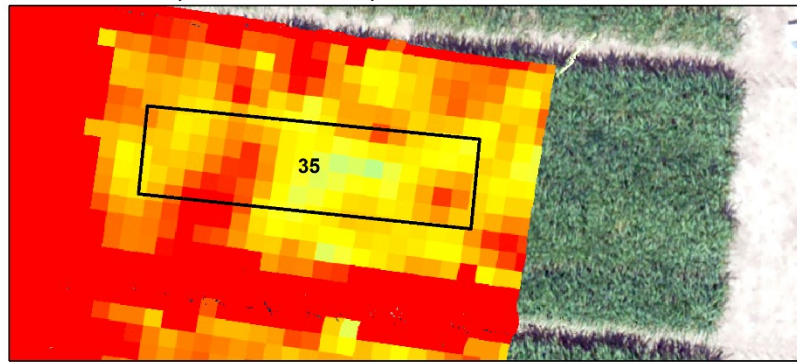


along-track pixel position



Influence of the viewing geometry

Plot 35, 670 nm, IC 2

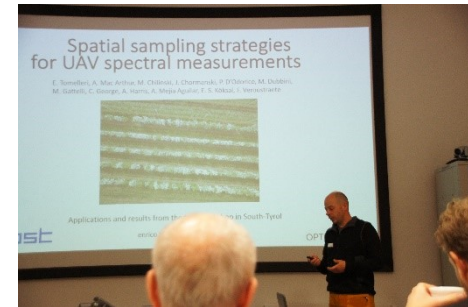
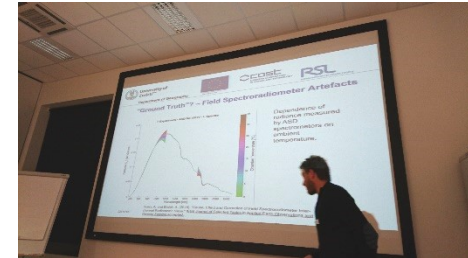


What is needed?

- Solid understanding on instruments and their properties
- Instrument characterization and calibration
- Well established, robust and transparent (ideally standardized)
 - Measurement protocols
 - Processing methods
 - Retrieval methods
- Transferability between different instruments and scales

Workshops on BUS

- September 2016: ITC
- October 2016: Bolzano
- November 2016: Tartu
- Upcoming:
- March 2017: Bucharest



Current status

- Summary document of state-of-the-art procedures general (MaPi, Javier, Helge)
 - Instrument characterization
 - Field protocols
 - SIF retrievals

Paper on Top Of Canopy Sun Induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence measurements: from instruments to protocols

Yves, Helge, Andy, Javier, Micol, Tommi, Luis, Andreas, MaPi, Petya, Alasdair, Dan Sporea....

The idea is to divide the manuscript into 3 section. i) instrument characteristics; ii) retrieval methods; iii) field protocol.

Section 1. Instrument characteristics. 3

- 1.1 Optical characteristics 3
 - 1.1.1 Bit resolutions, Dynamic range and radiometric resolution 3
 - 1.1.2 Integration time (sampling time) 3
 - 1.1.3 Temperature 3
 - 1.1.4 Dark current 4
 - 1.1.5 Signal to Noise Ratio 4
 - 1.1.6 Linearity 5
 - 1.1.7 Stray light (different ways...) 7
 - 1.1.8 Spectral characterization and calibration 7
 - 1.1.9 Radiometric calibration 9

Section 2. SIF retrieval Methods. 11

- 2.1 Reflectance based indices 11
- 2.2 Radiance based indices 11
 - 2.2.1 FLD approaches 11
 - 2.2.2 Spectral fitting 11
- 2.3 Practical case - retrieving fluorescence 11

Section 3. Measurements protocols 13

- 3.1 Operational characteristics 13
 - 3.1.1 Dual and single beam system 13
 - 3.1.2 Field of View 13

- 3.1.3 Reference standard. Reflectance, transmittance and angular dependency 13
- 3.2 Field set up 15
- 3.3 Pre-processing 15
 - 3.3.1 From raw data to radiance 15
 - 3.3.2 Atmospheric corrections 15
- 3.4 Post-processing 16
 - 3.3.1 Retrievals algorithms 16
 - 3.3.2 Nomenclature 16

Section 4. Final remarks 17

Section 1. Instrument characteristics.

This section refers to all the instrumental characteristics considered important in a perspective of achieving high quality SIF estimates.

Key aspects of radiometry and field spectroscopy are reported. Particular attention is paid to determine the sources of measurement uncertainties in order to define the procedures for characterizing the instrumental uncertainty sources of a spectrometer.

This section has been divided distinguishing instrument characteristics into

- optical characteristics
- operational characteristics.

1.1 Optical characteristics

1.1.1 Bit resolutions, Dynamic range and radiometric resolution

1.1.2 Integration time (sampling time)

Define IT and dark current measurement interval.

How often should I change integration time? ~ different integration veg and standard

Current status

- Summary document of state-of-the-art procedures general (MaPi, Javier, Helge)
 - Instrument characterization
 - Field protocols
 - SIF retrievals
- Document of state-of-the-art of UAV spectral sampling
 - Procedures, best practices, technological background
 - Questionnaire

➤ **This afternoon**

<https://goo.gl/imLAS4> (case sensitive)

<https://de.surveymonkey.com/r/uav-bus>

Crop Science

ETH Zurich → D-USYS → IAS → Crop Science →



The Field-Phenotyping Platform (FIP) at ETH Zürich

<http://www.kp.ethz.ch/>

Current levels of remote sensing at the ETH crop science lab

High altitude



Low altitude



Close range



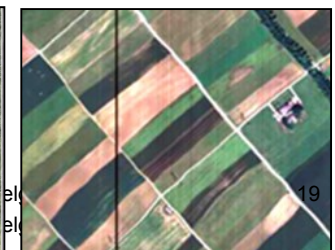
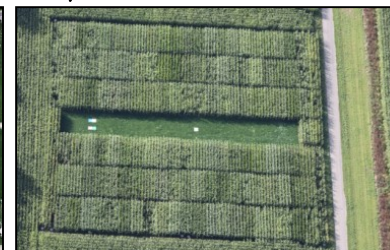
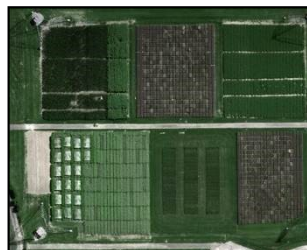
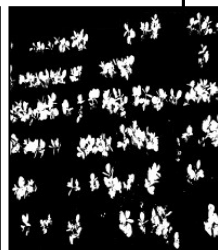
Proximal

➤ **Multi-scale field-phenotyping for breeding and precision agriculture**

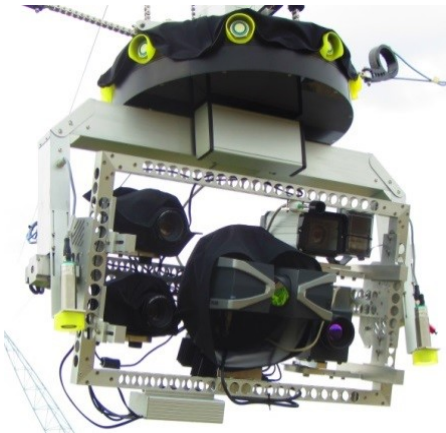
Leaf, plant, plot

Plot to field

Field to region



The field-phenotyping platform (FIP)



HS point

**RGB and
IRGB**

**HS 2D
imager**

**Laser
scanner**

Sensors

Ocean Optics
USB2000+

Ocean Optics
NIR Quest

Canon
EOS 5D Mark
II

Canon
EOS 5D Mark
II
NIR, Maxmax

Gamaya
2 CMOS
40 band
sensor

Infratec
Variocam
Head

Faro Focus 3D

**Thermal
imager**

- Kirchgessner et al. (2016): The ETH field phenotyping platform FIP: a cable-suspended multi-sensor system



End part 1
Thank you very much

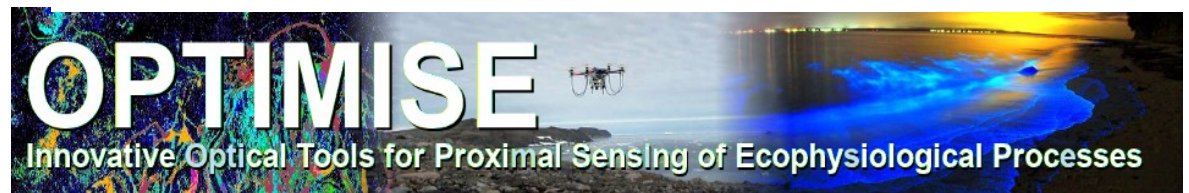
Questionnaire

<https://goo.gl/imLAS4> (case sensitive)

<https://de.surveymonkey.com/r/uav-bus>



COST is supported by the EU Framework
Programme Horizon 2020



Output B: Questionnaire

- Aims:
 - Figure out the current status of UAV spectral sampling (community)
 - Rise awareness for the topic
- Content:
 - Questions related to the workshop content
 - Connected to Eija et al. s work in 2009, but adapted to the new situation
- Target audience
 - researchers, companies and ‘consumers’ e.g. farmers
 - channels: ISPRS, OPTIMISE, EARSeL, DLG ...?

Questionnaire

- Sections:
 - 1) User profile: who is filling out the form
 - 2) Experience level
 - 3) Most used sensing system – specifications
 - 4) Platform, in-flight procedures and flying conditions
 - 5) Post processing
 - 6) Application and outlook

Do it – try it, it's a beta test

- Please:
 - Take a piece of paper or document and write down anything that comes into your mind
 - What is unclear
 - What you would add
 - ...
 - And the time it takes you (should take less than 15 min)

<https://goo.gl/imLAS4> (case sensitive)
<https://de.surveymonkey.com/r/uav-bus>