

Method For Acquiring and Comparing Spatially Explicit Measurements of Sun-induced Fluorescence on the Ground

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Problem

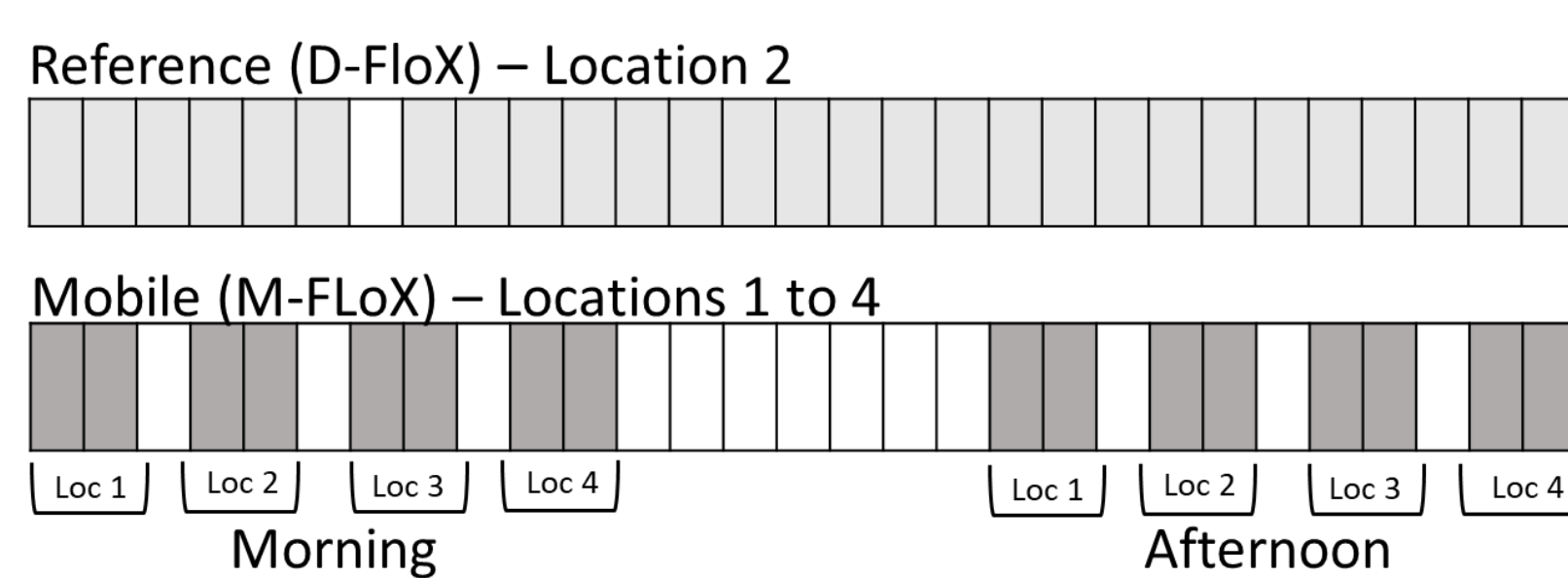
- Levels of Sun-induced fluorescence (SIF) are dependent on the time of day (through light intensity)
- Any ground sampling protocol must include a correction factor

Aim

- Establish a procedure to align temporally mismatching SIF observations

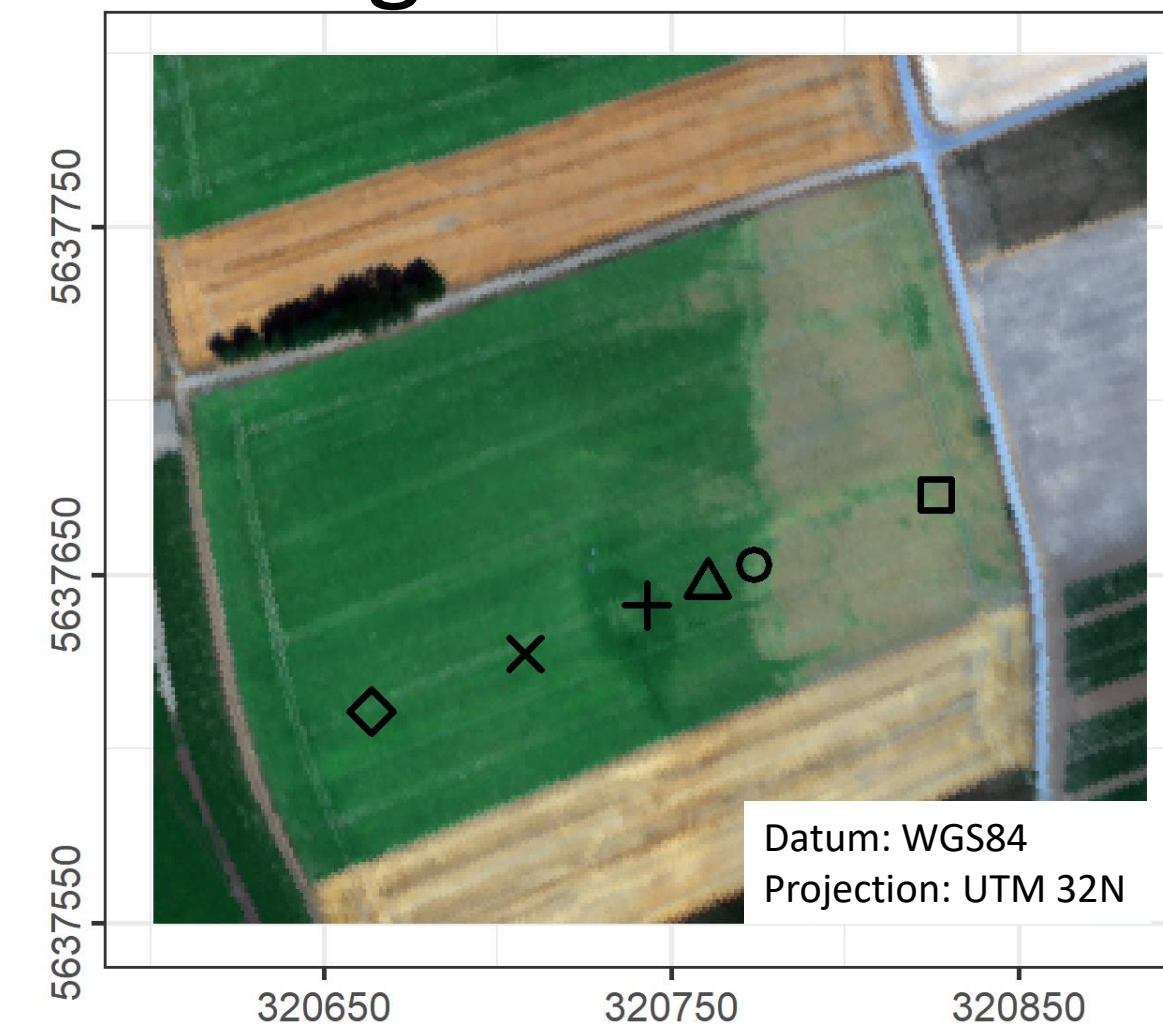
Method

- FloX device used for spatial sampling
- Identical device used to reference diurnal development of SIF (iFLD)

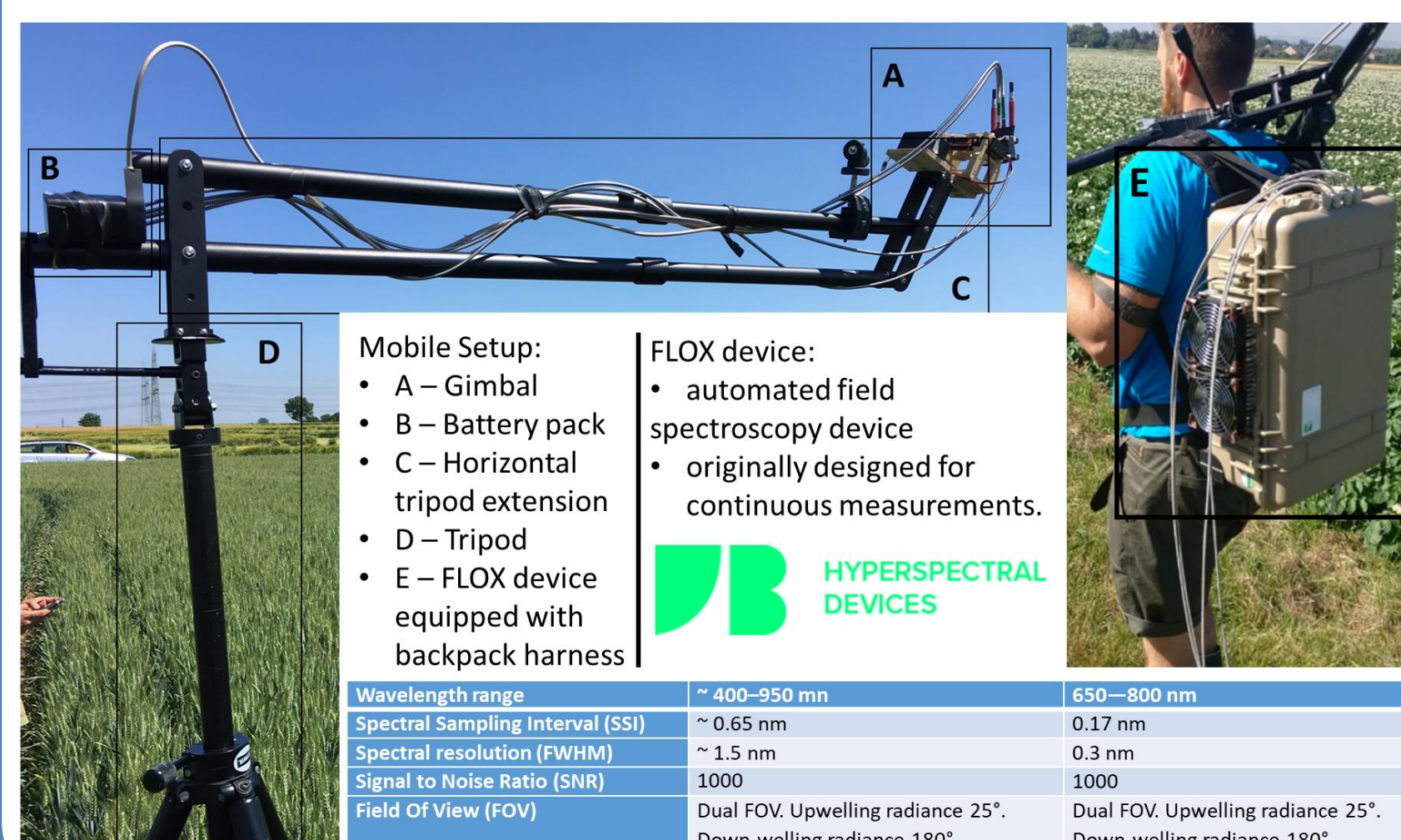


Study site

- TERENO station
- Sugar beet field

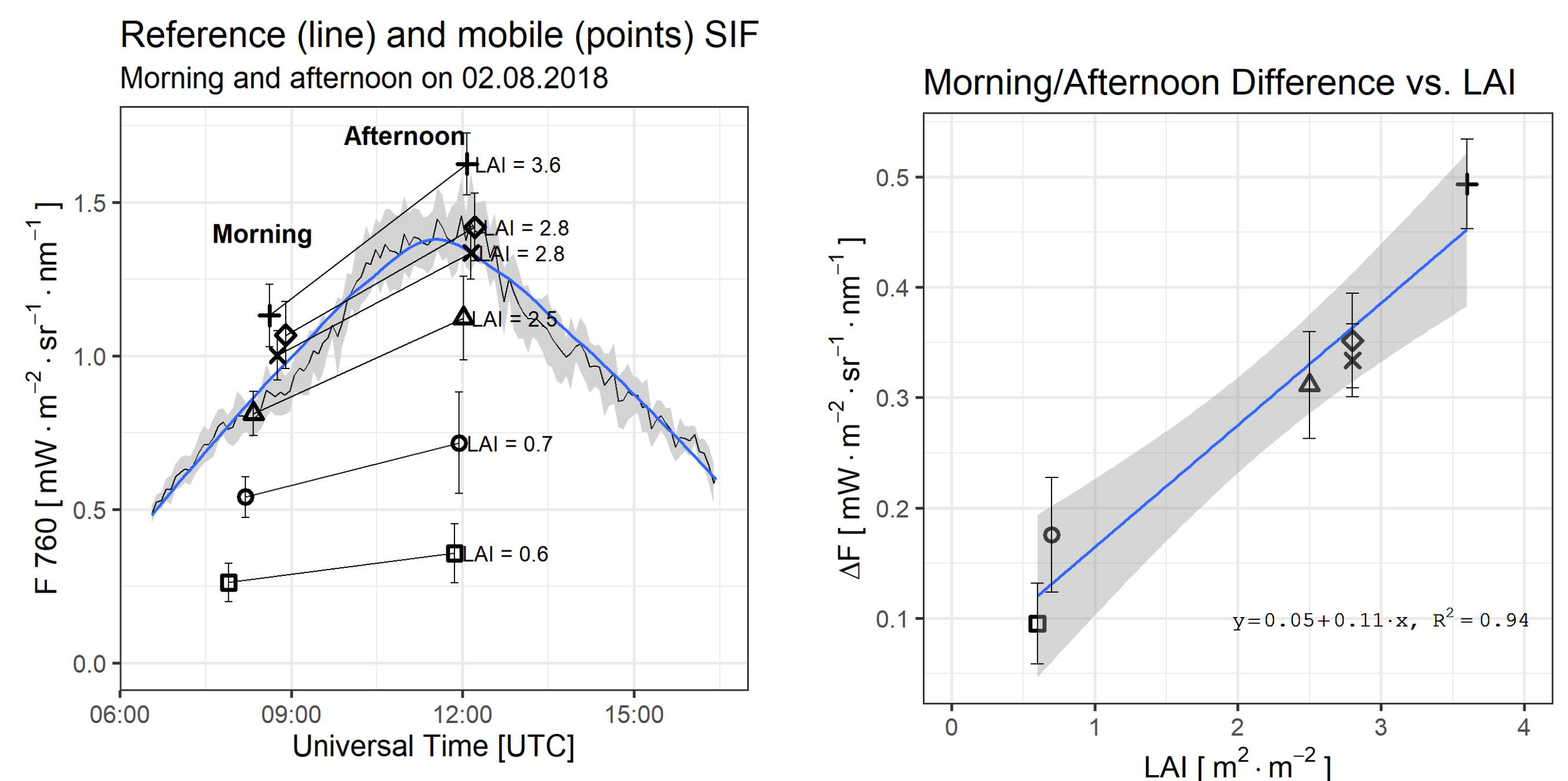


Setup

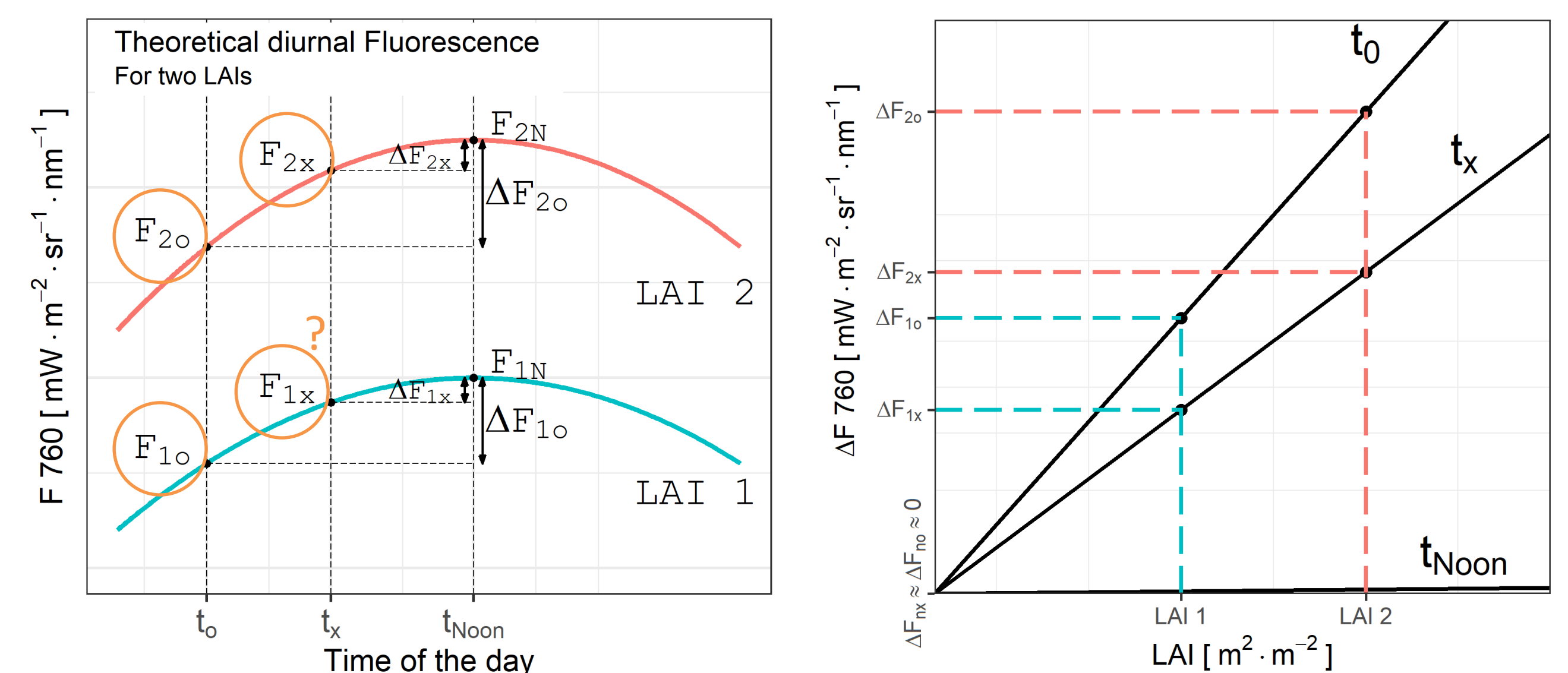


Development of correction mechanism

- Test transect sampled **morning and afternoon**



- Deriving correction equation



$$LAI_1: \begin{aligned} t_0 &= \frac{F_{1N} - F_{10}}{LAI_1} \\ t_x &= \frac{F_{1N} - F_{1x}}{LAI_1} \end{aligned} \quad LAI_2: \begin{aligned} t_0 &= \frac{F_{2N} - F_{20}}{LAI_2} \\ t_x &= \frac{F_{2N} - F_{2x}}{LAI_2} \end{aligned}$$

Solving for F_{1x} :

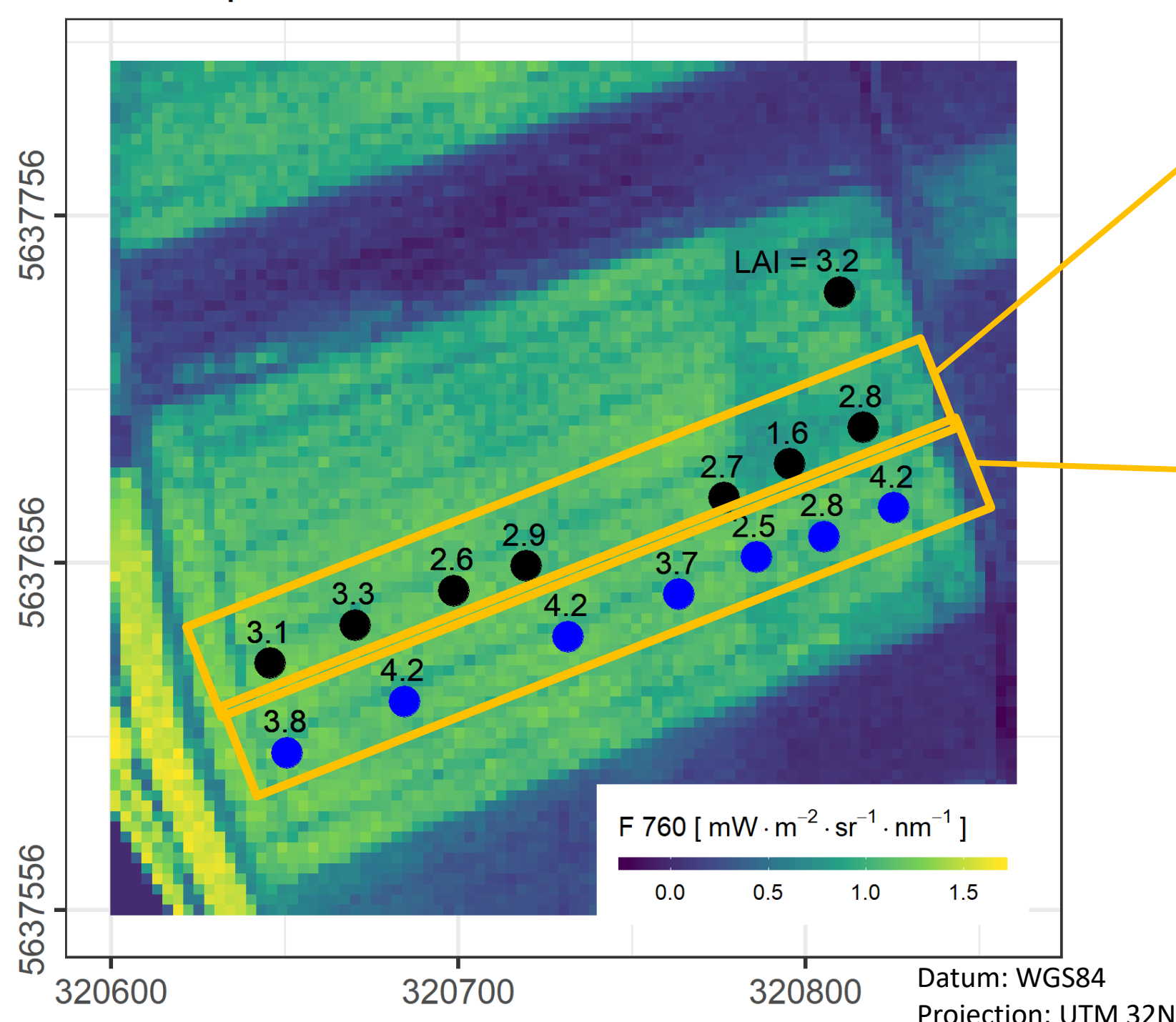
$$F_{1x} = F_{10} + \frac{LAI_1}{LAI_2} (F_{2x} - F_{20})$$

Case study: AtmoFLEX 2018

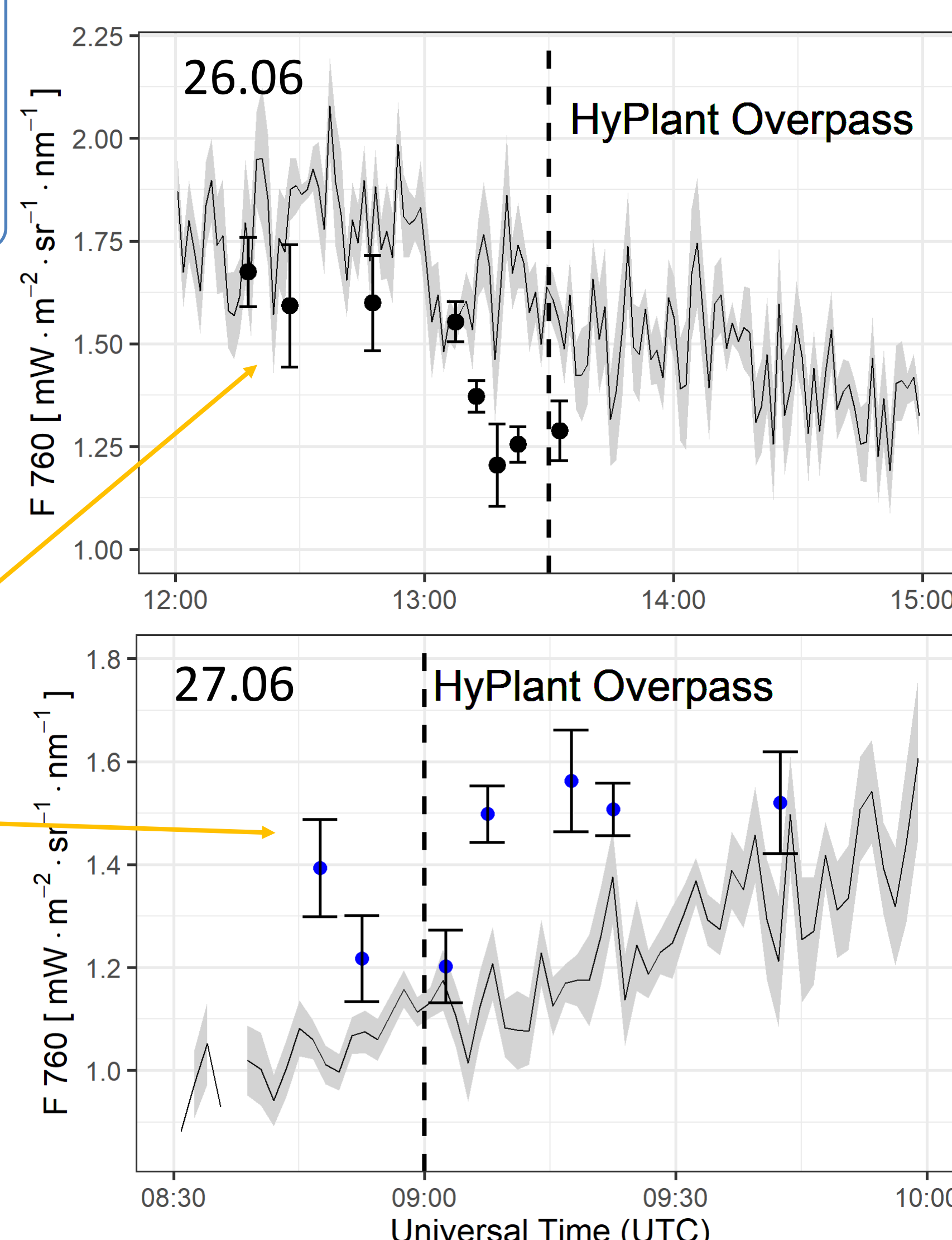
Airborne SIF acquisition with parallel ground sampling

- HyPlant Instrument

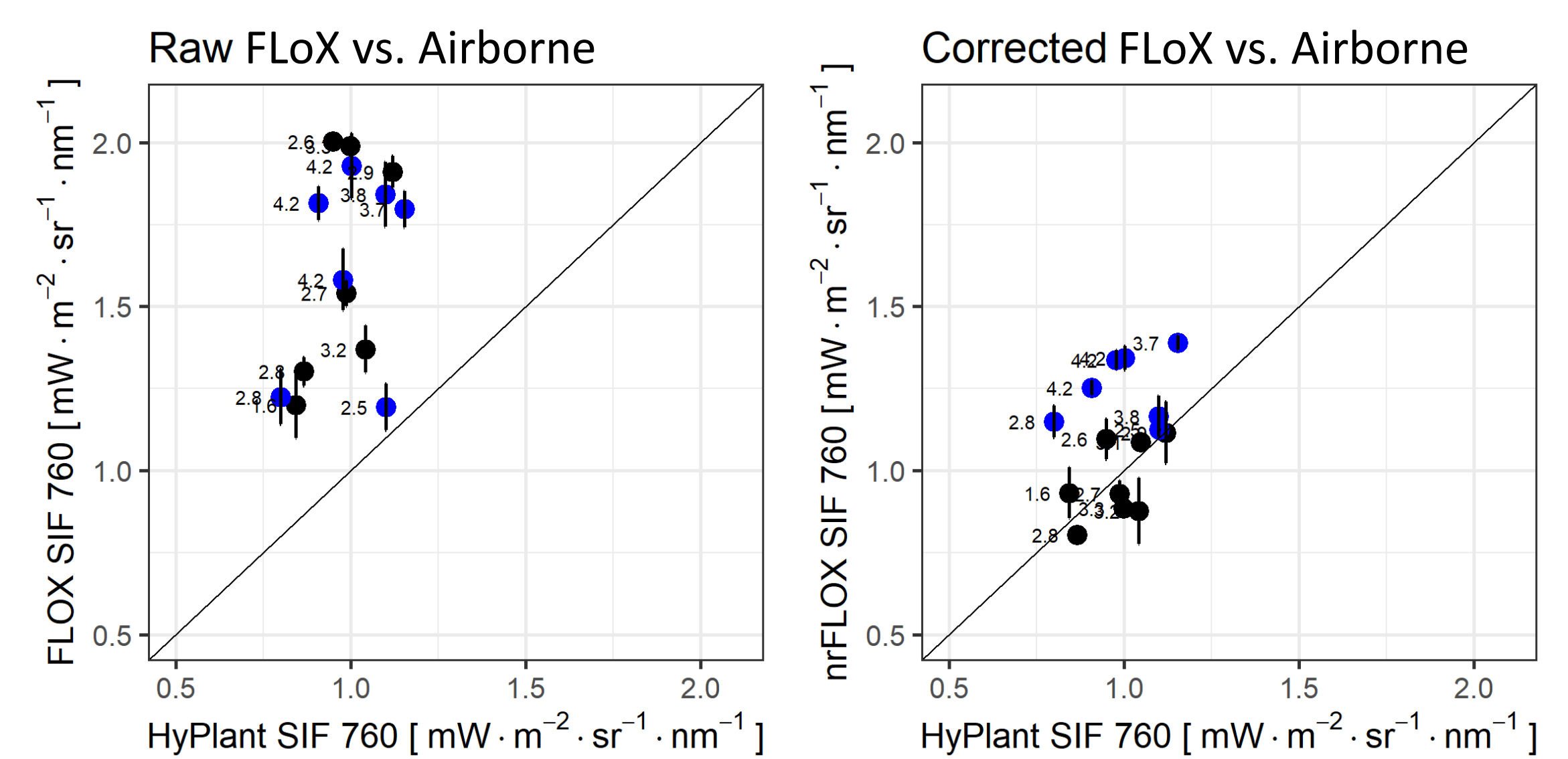
Two transect
Basemap: Airborne F760 on 27.07.2018



- Raw FloX data



- Application of correction



Summary and Outlook

- Simple correction mechanism incl. LAI
- Correction improves agreement b/w ground and airborne data
- Better on the afternoon transect
- Next: apply the method on other crops