

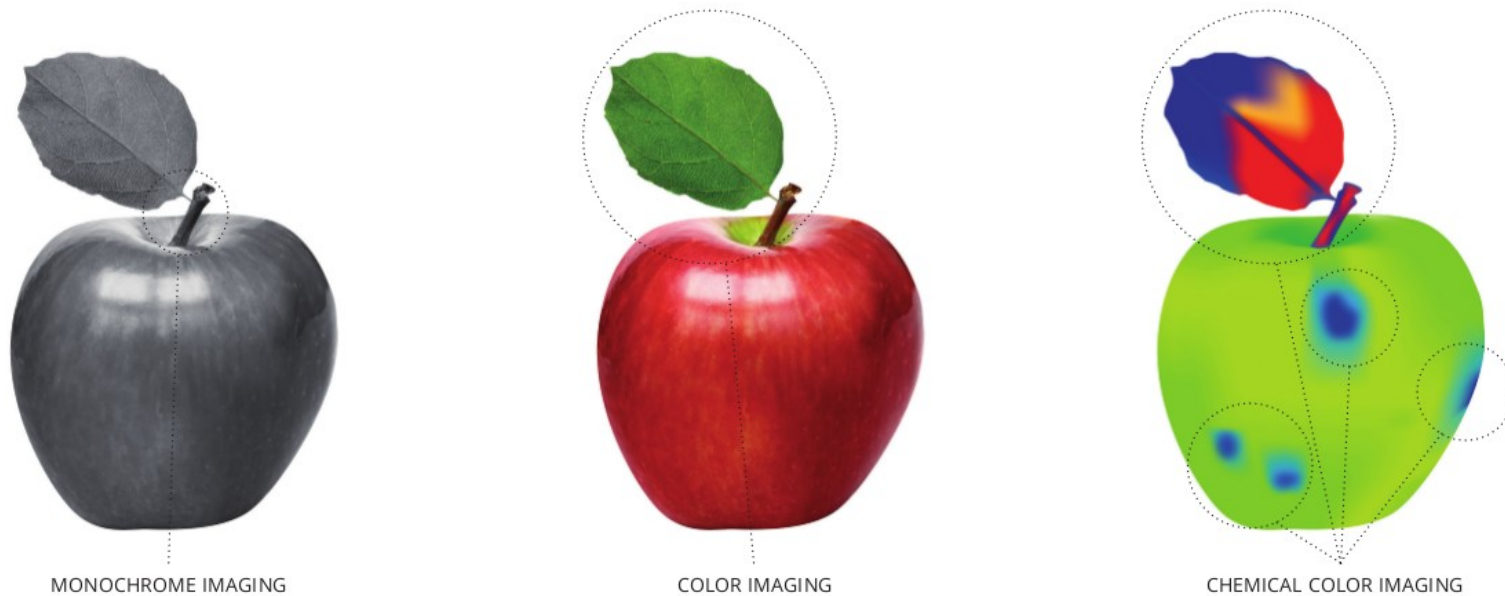
# **Hyperspectral (imaging) and digital soil mapping: remote sensing on steroids.**

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# RS and n-SPECTRALITY

- Multispectral (40 – 150 nm: Sentinel-2, Aster)
- Superspectral (15 – 40 nm: VEN $\mu$ S)
- Hyperspectral (5 – 15 nm; EO-1 Hyperion, EnMAP)
- Ultraspectral (3 – 5 nm; Spider-Man, Dr. Manhattan, Aristotle)

# n-SPECTRALITY and CV



**EVOLUTION OF MACHINE VISION**

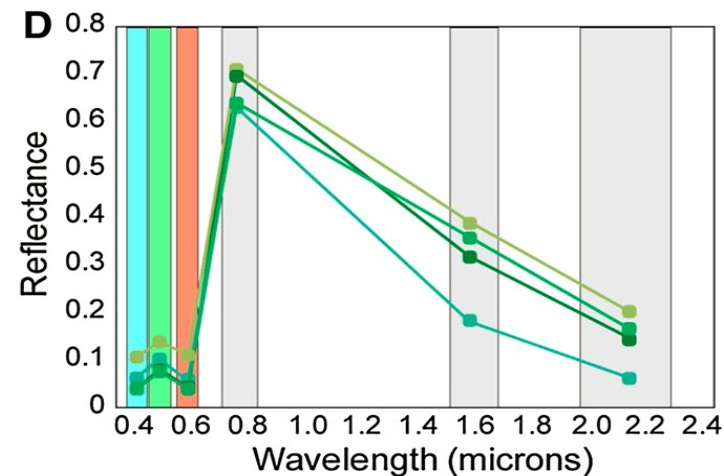
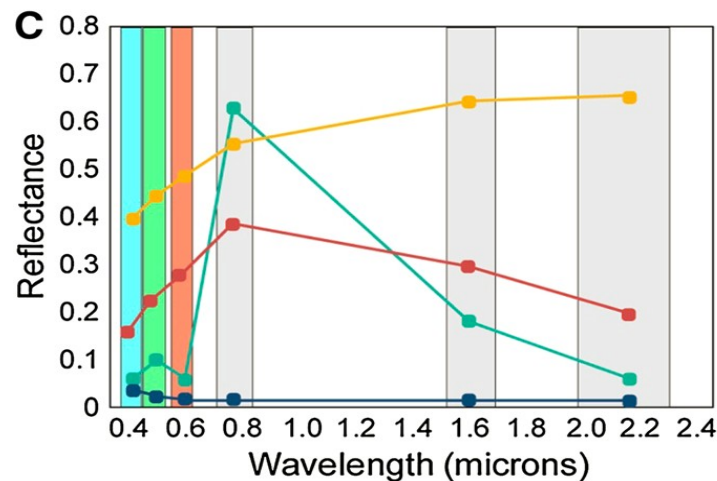
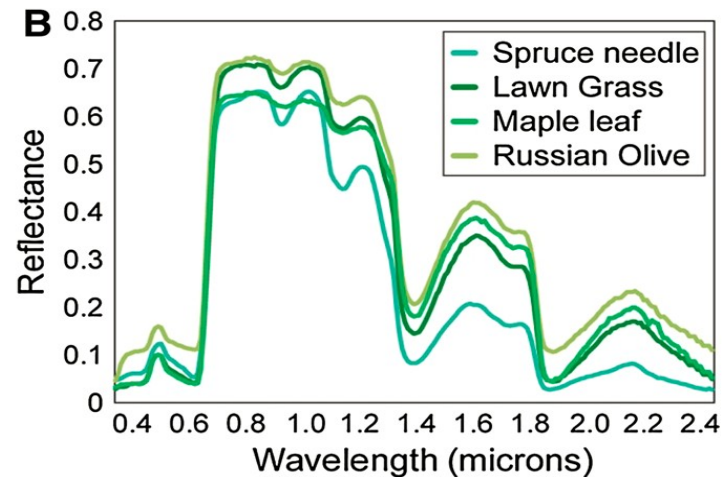
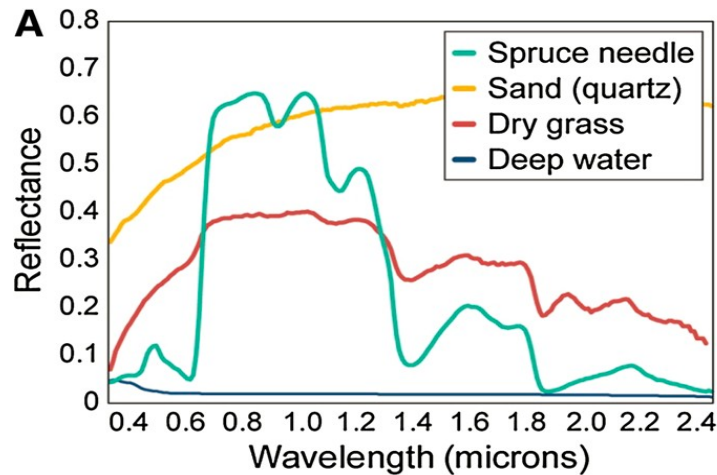
Source: Perception Park, 2019

# n-SPECTRALITY and CV



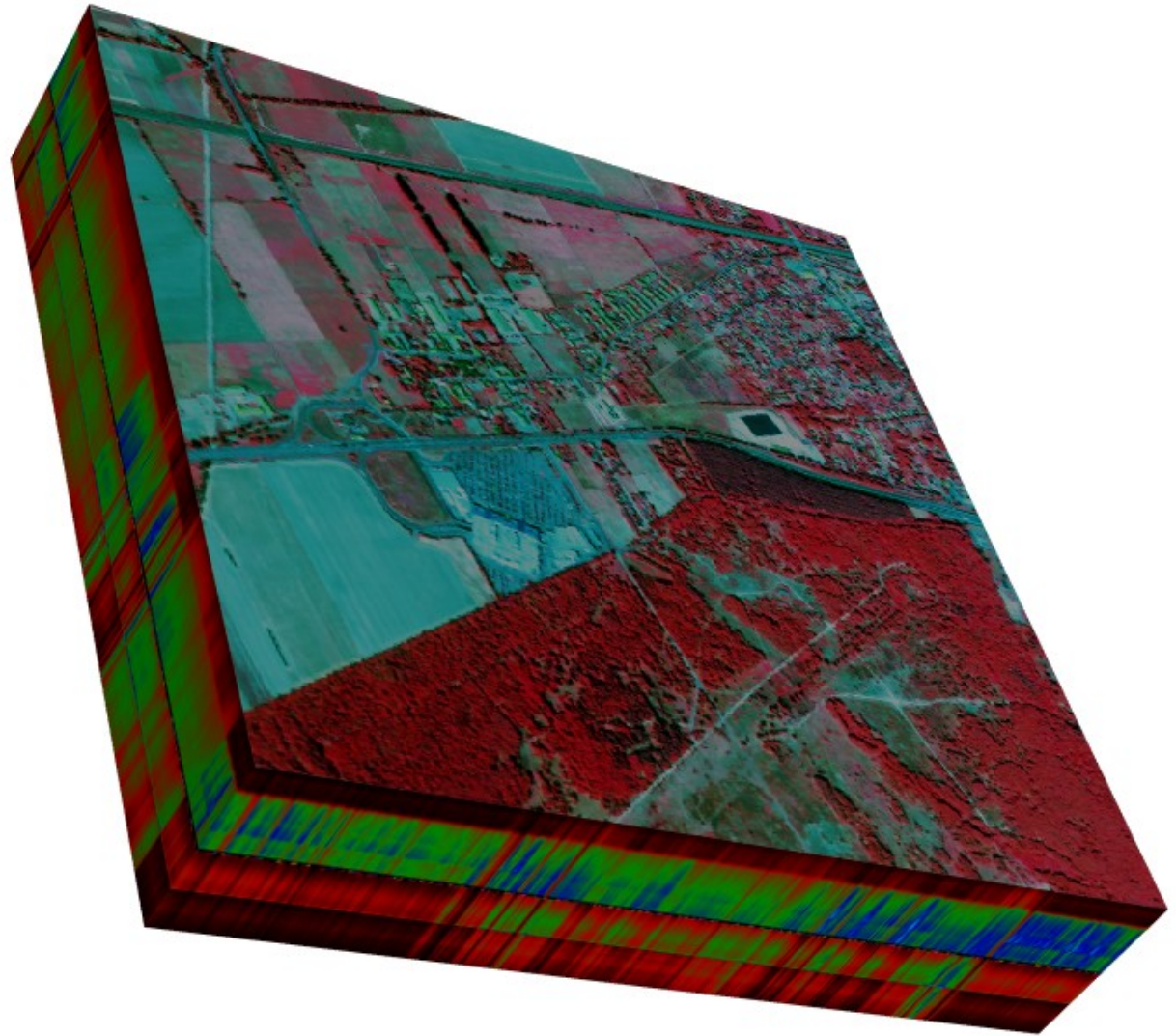
Source: NASA and Themis Vision Systems LLC.

# RS and n-SPECTRALITY



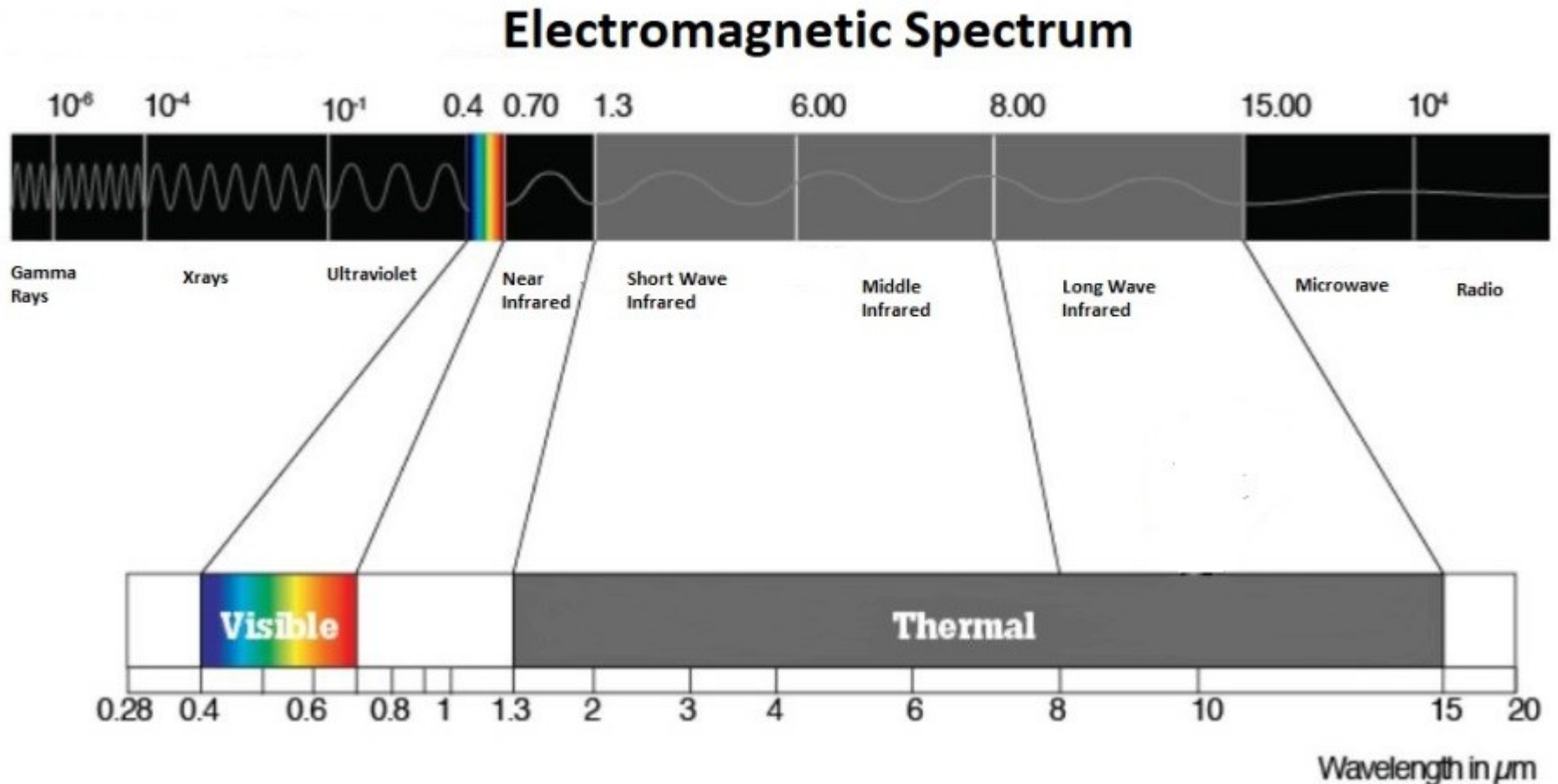
Source: Bradley, 2013

# HSI



Hyperspectral imaging, imaging spectrometry

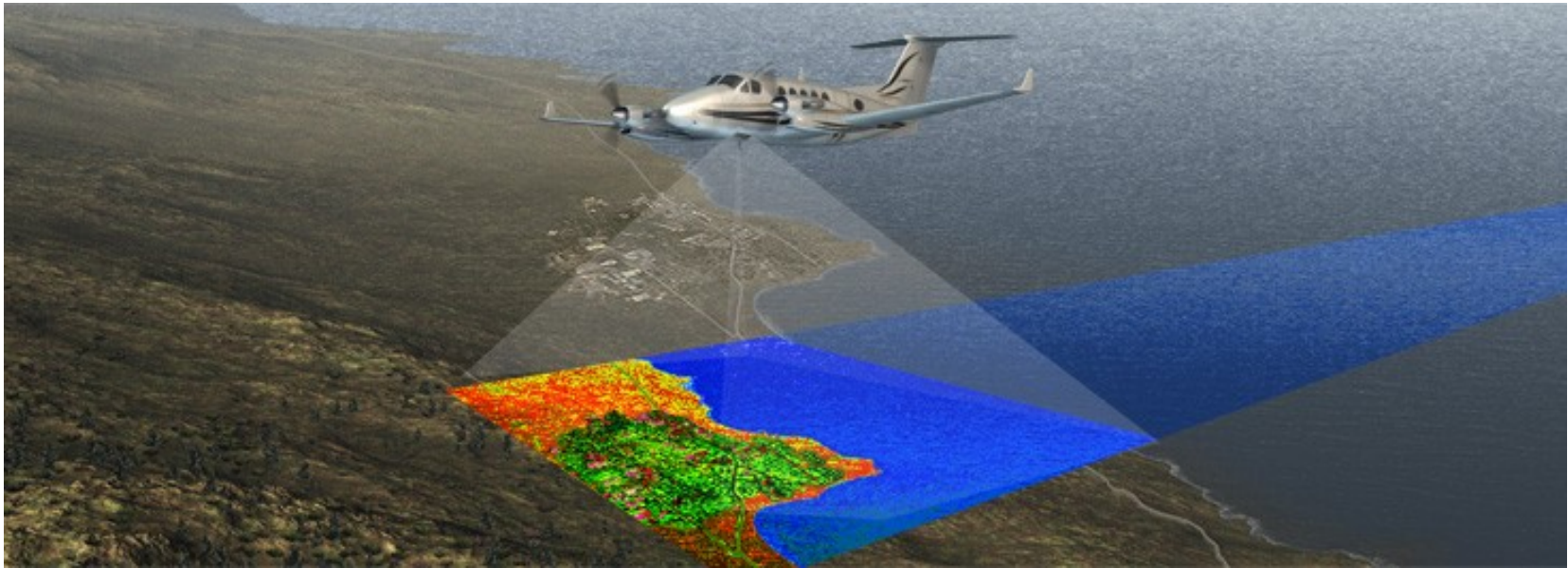
# HSI and EM



Source: Dronezone, 2019



# Hi-res HSI and RS



Source: HySpex, Itres, Northrop Grumman



# Hi-res HSI and RS

- Different objects have different spectral signature
- With higher spectral resolution we can differentiate very similar objects
- With higher spatial resolution it is easier to find spectra of endmembers

# RS applications

- Agriculture: diseases, nutrient efficiency ...
- Ecology: biodiversity, habitats ...
- Forestry: biomass, damage detection, diseases and insects ...
- Geology and pedology: mineral composition, SOM, water storage capacity, geochemical quantification ...

# Ground ~~truth~~ data

- Accurate results need accurate measurements (OCD)
- We are dealing with physical parameters
- We calibrate RS data with proximal sensed data (XRF, XRD, ...)

# Case study - soil surface

- RS sensor: hyperspectral SWIR (sunny and dry day)
- Proximal sensor: field or laboratory spectroradiometer
- GNSS



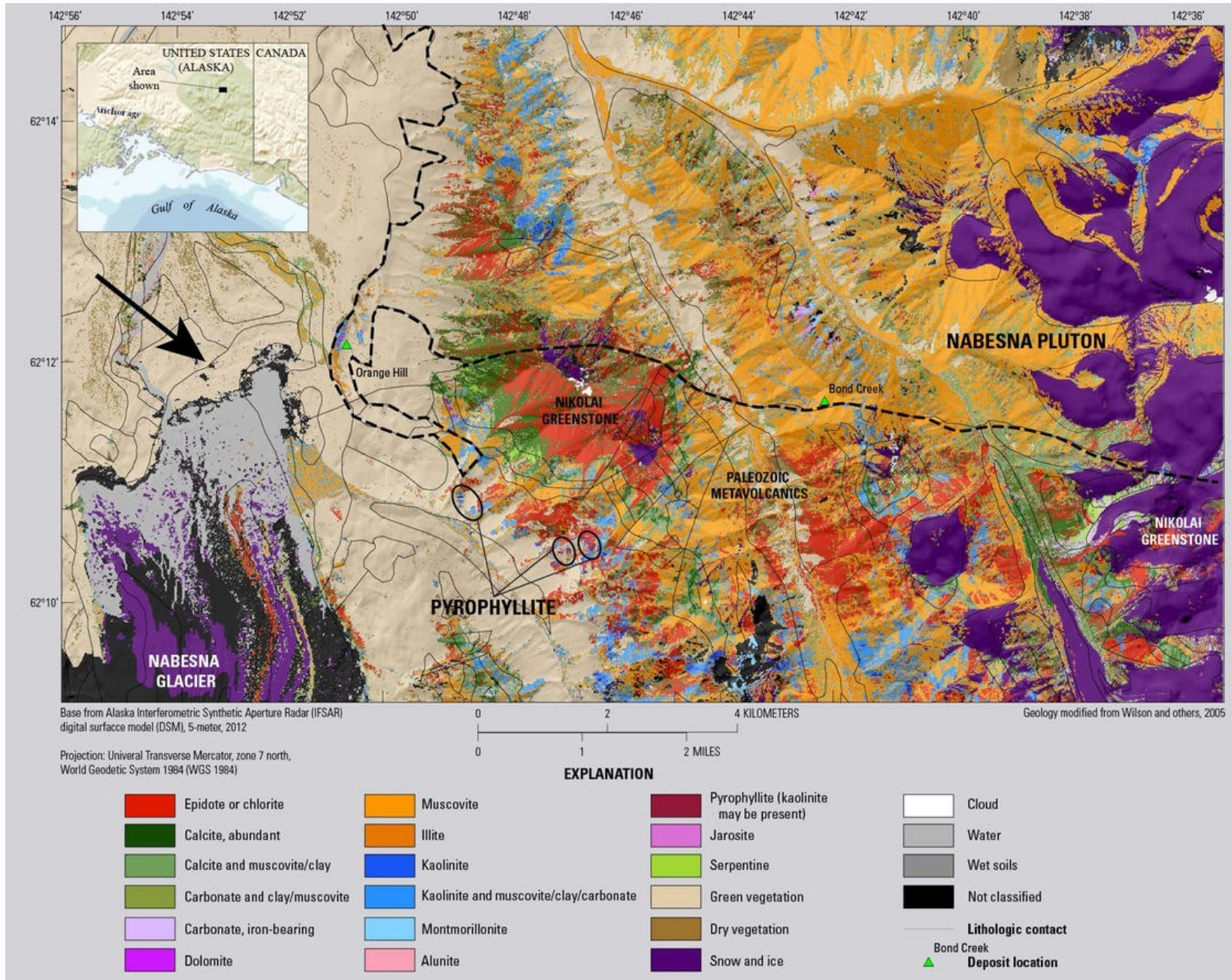
# Soil measurements

- Soil sampling and preparation: ISO 10381-1, -4 + pH, H<sub>2</sub>O: sampling, storing, first filtering, drying, crushing, sieving (2 mm), coning, quartering
- Spectral analysis: 30 – 50 avg. reflectance measurements
- Spectroradiometer calibrated on white surface (high reflectance panels as Spectralon®)
- Upscaling, downscaling spectral data
- Spectral masking – water, methane, nOise

# Data (pre)processing

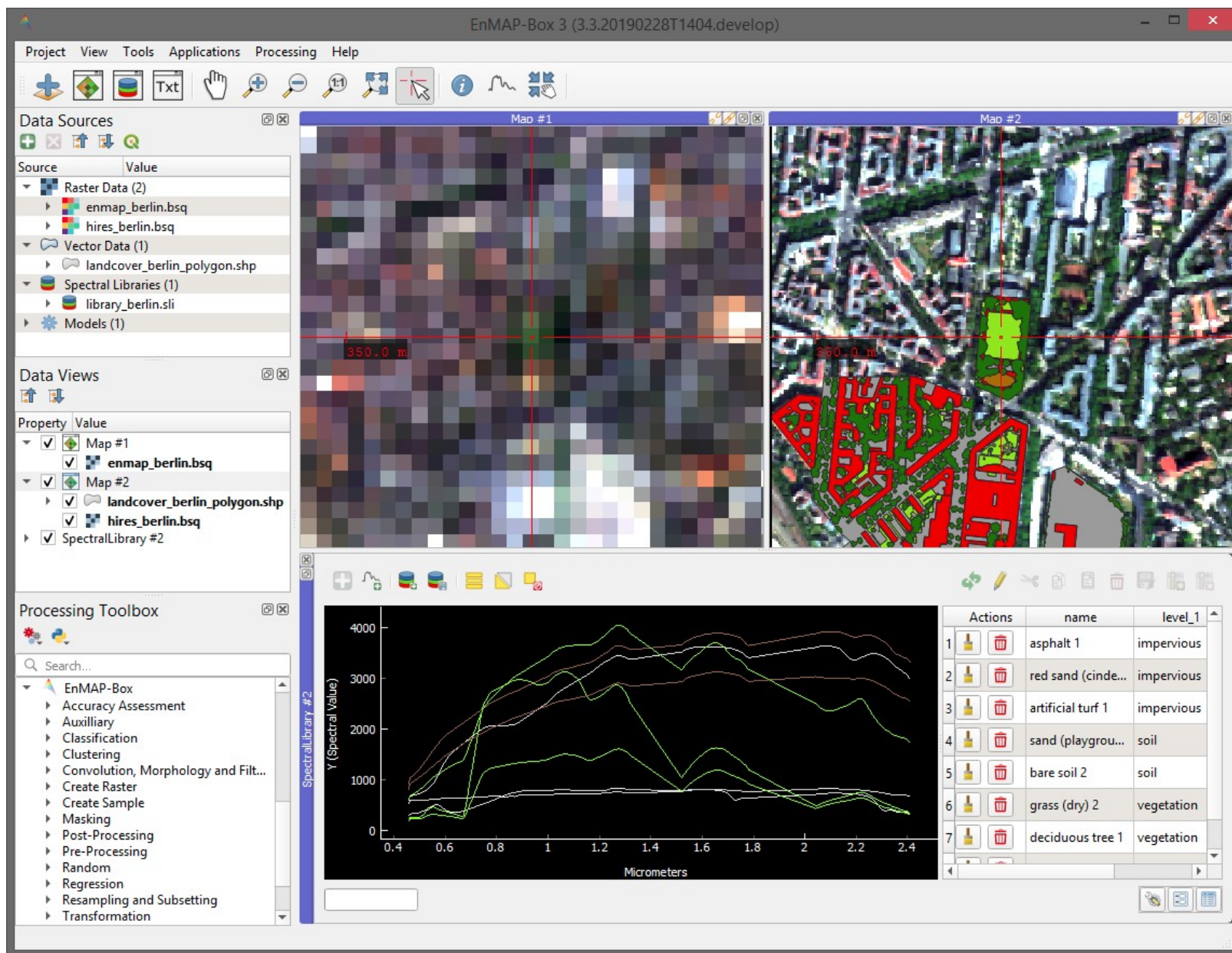
- Spectroradiometry reflectance cropping/resampling
- Signal-to-noise-ratio maximization (Savitzky - Golay filter ...)
- Radiance to reflectance conversion
- Data join with other covariates (pH, moisture, SOM, texture ...)
- Spectral unmixing – subpixel analysis (MESMA ...)
- Classification / regression mapping (PLSR, SVM, Cubist ...)





Source: USGS, 2017





EnMAP-Box: integracija v QGIS + scikit-learn, astropy, scipy

# Future challenges

- Spatial accuracy and spectral accuracy (topography ...)
- Hyperspectral time-series (EnMAP is coming soon!!!)
- Full waveform scanning (hyperspectral LiDAR)
- Hypercube and 3D object-based analysis
- Data storage again and again



Ask me anything.



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