

Ground and Airborne Remote Sensing

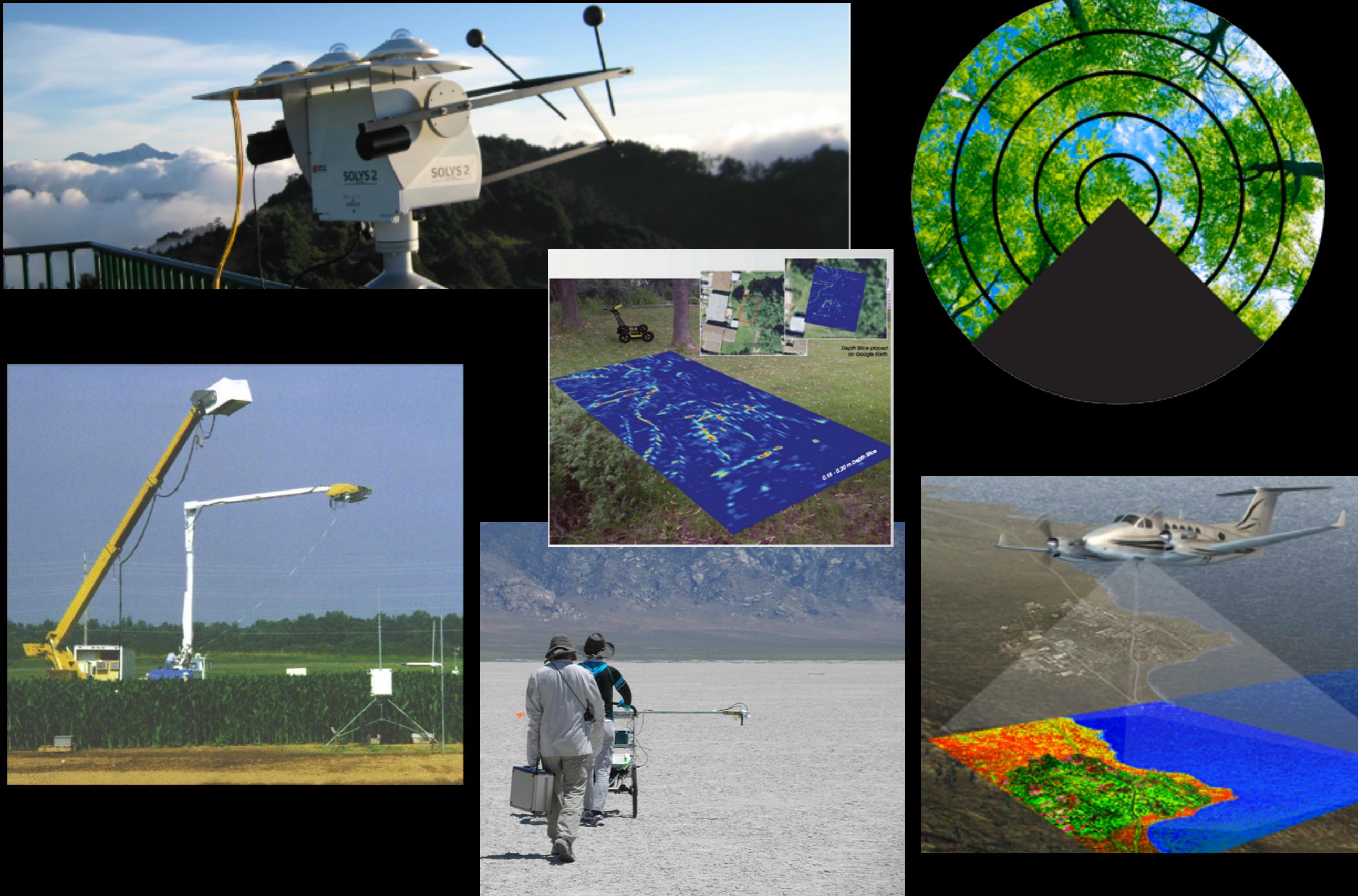
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Why ground/airborne remote sensing?

- Proof-of-concept
- Validation
- Provides more details
- Cheaper?

Examples of ground/airborne remote sensing



Examples of ground/airborne remote sensing

- Measurements of solar radiation
- Vegetation
 - Leaf area index
 - Reflectance
 - Thermal
- Underground Remote Sensing
- Trace-gas measurements on the ground
- Drone-based Remote Sensing

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Solar radiation



Pyranometer
(irradiance)



Pyrgeometer
(IR radiation)



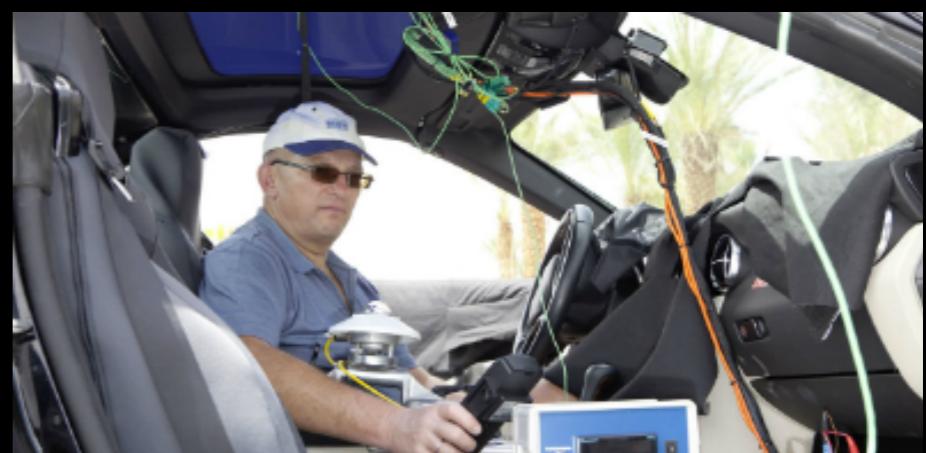
Albedometer
(Albedo)



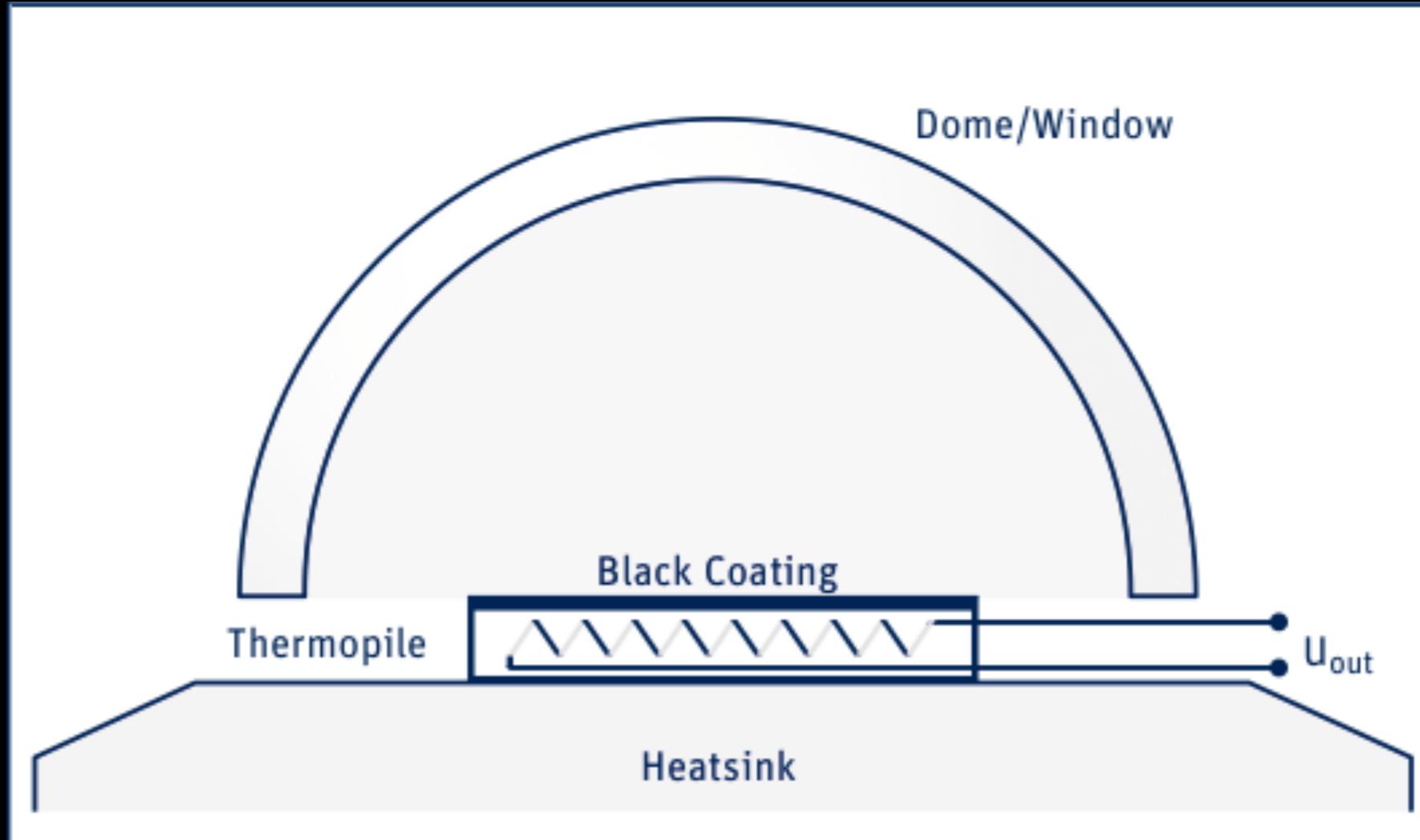
Sun tracker
(all radiation)



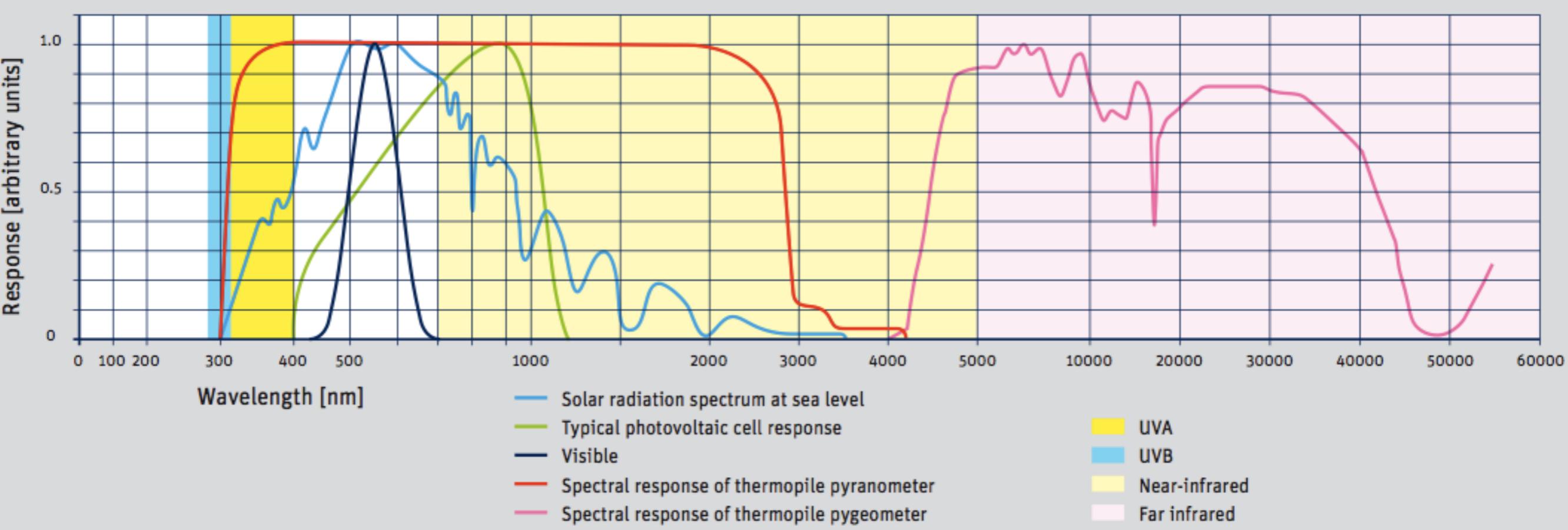
PAR sensor
(PAR)



How does a pyranometer work?



Irradiance and Spectral response



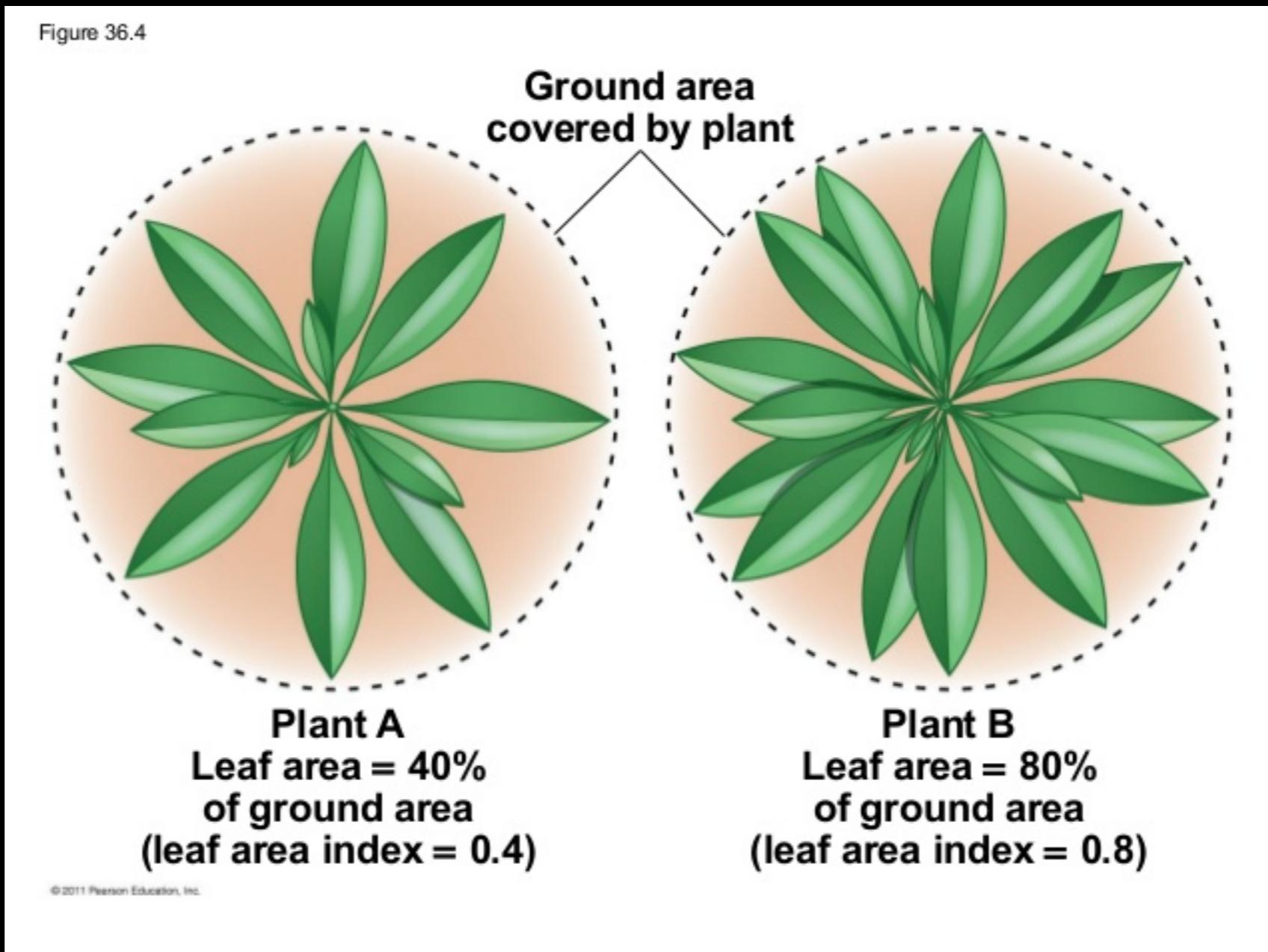
$$\text{Integrated Irradiance} = \text{response}(\lambda) * \text{irradiance} (\lambda)$$

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Leaf area index

Figure 36.4



Beer's law

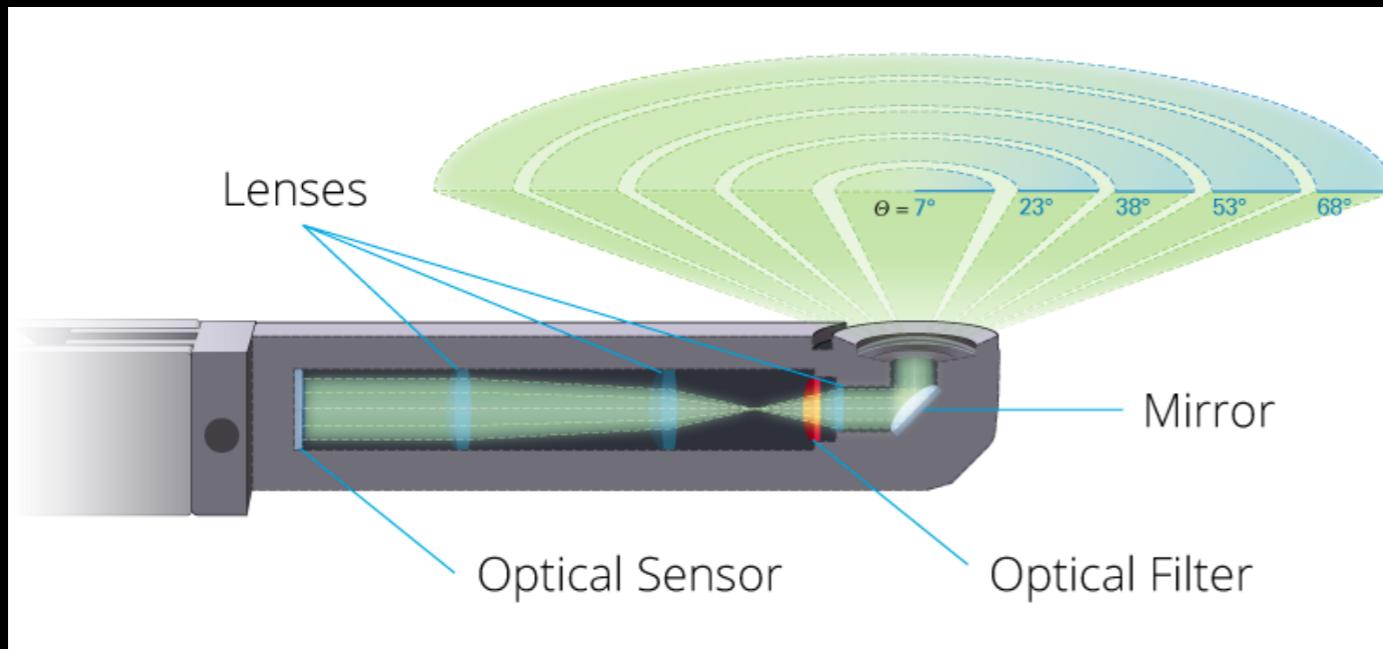
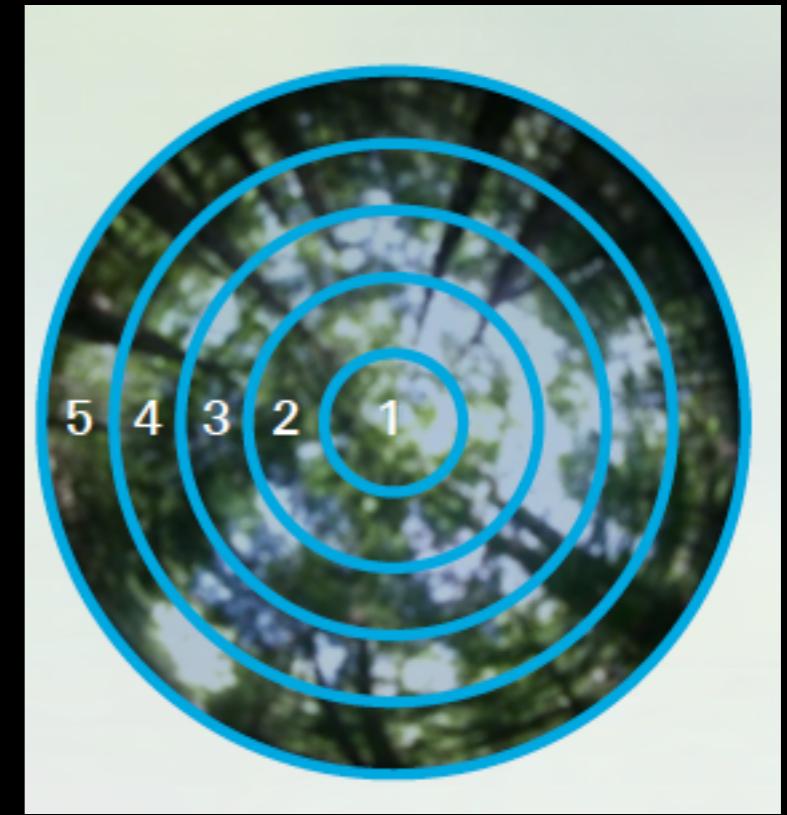


$$I_z = I_0 \times e^{-\tau}$$

$e^{-\tau}$: transmissivity

τ : optical depth

How to measure LAI using Beer's law?



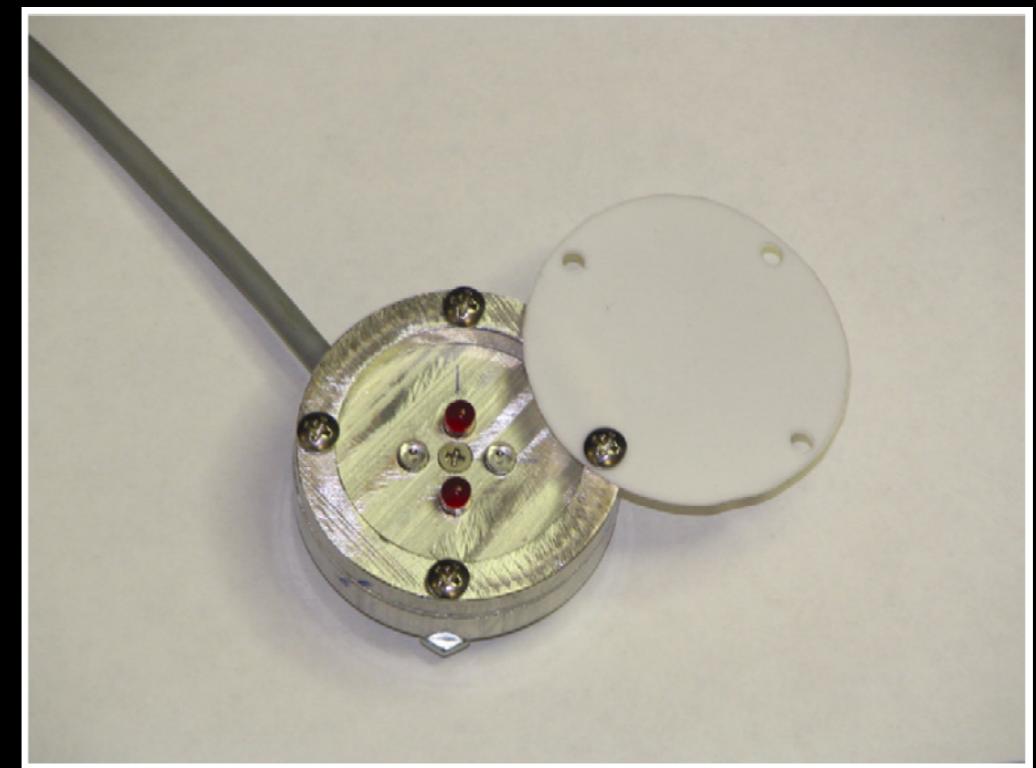
$$I_z = I_0 \times e^{-\tau}$$
$$\tau = f(LAI)$$

Phenocam

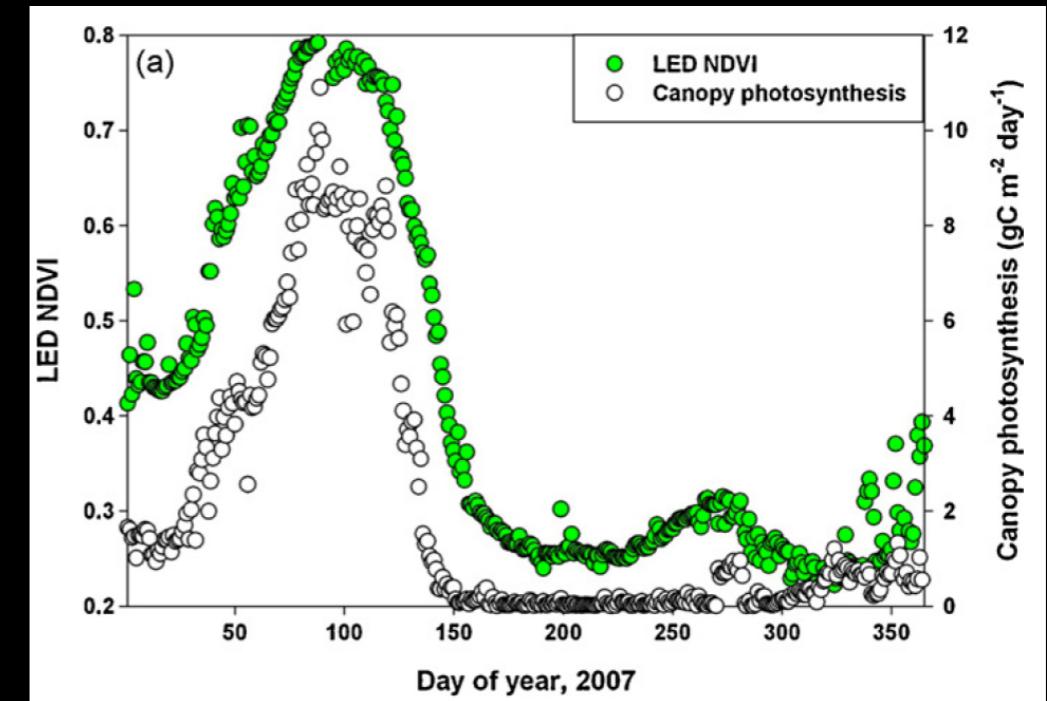
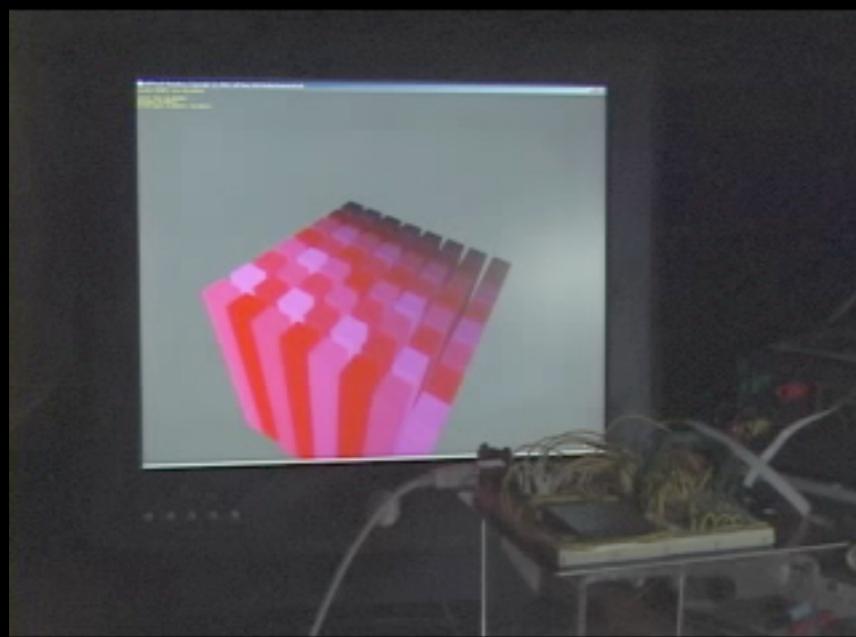
<https://phenocam.sr.unh.edu/webcam/sites/pace/>



LED sensors



Ryu et al., 2013



Tonzi, California

Multispectral and Hyperspectral cameras

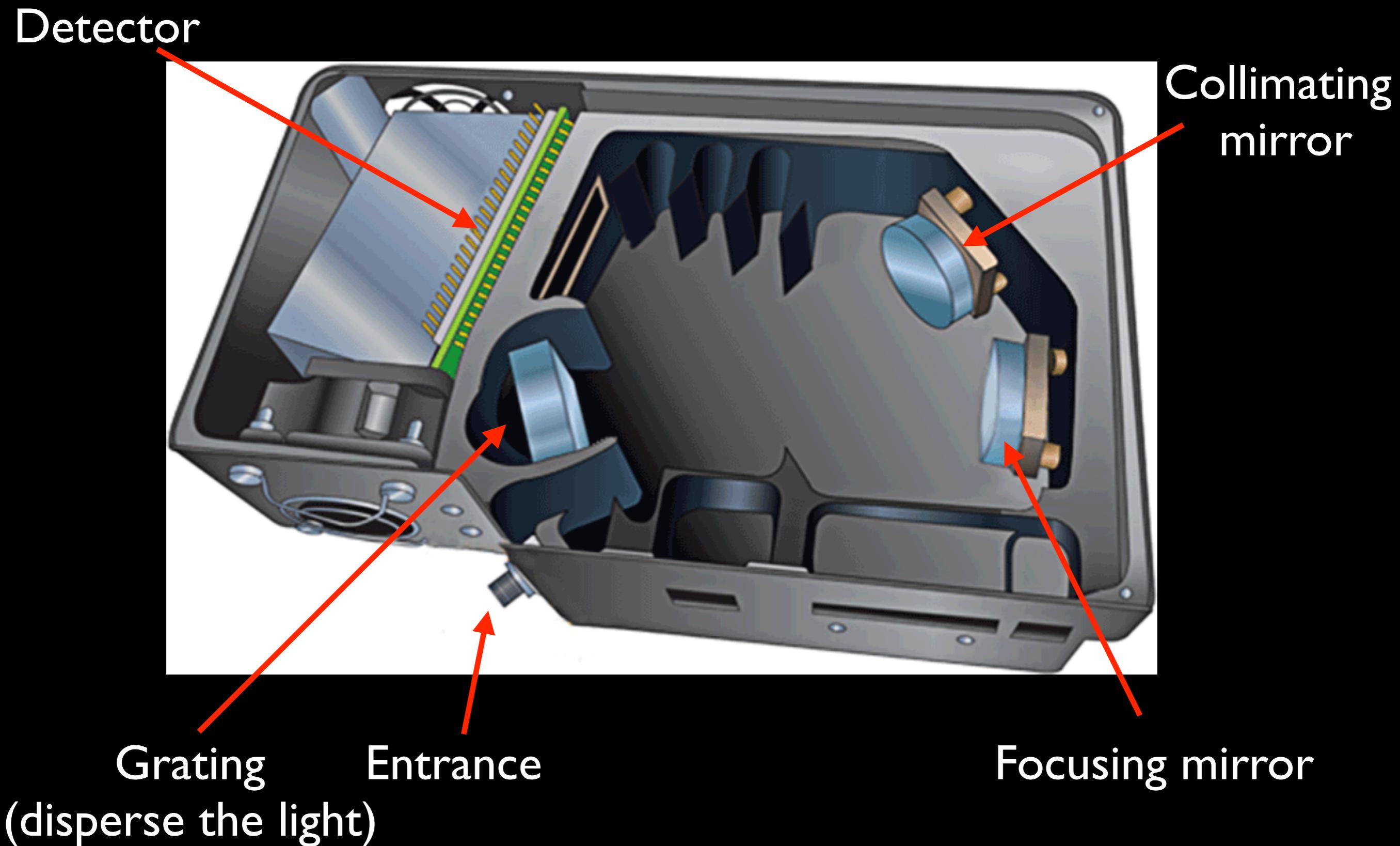


ADC

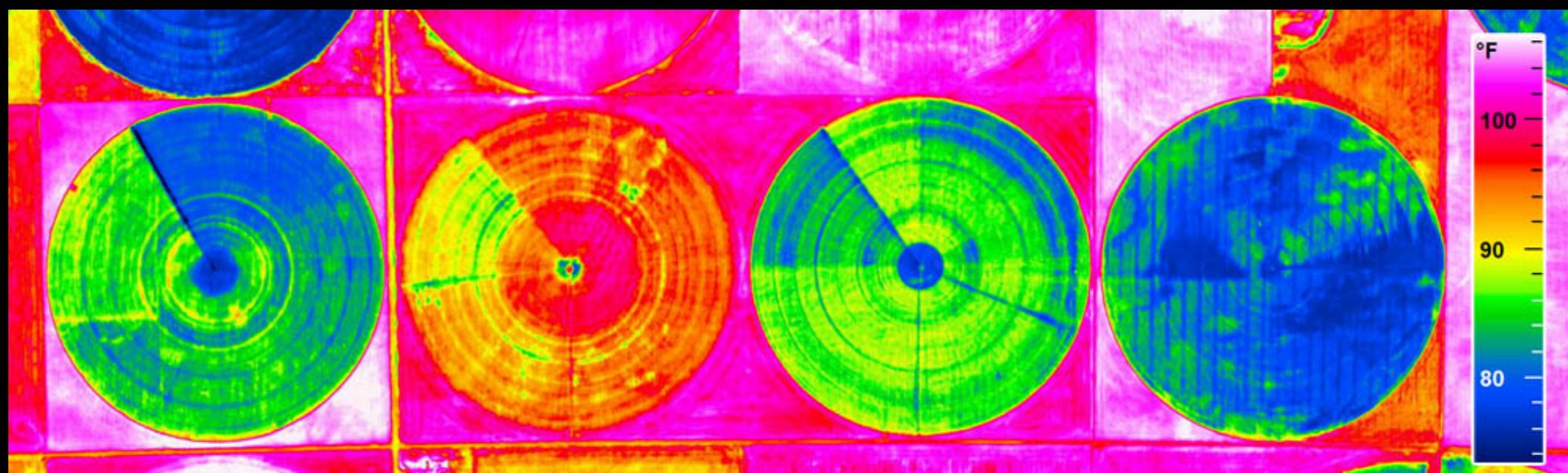
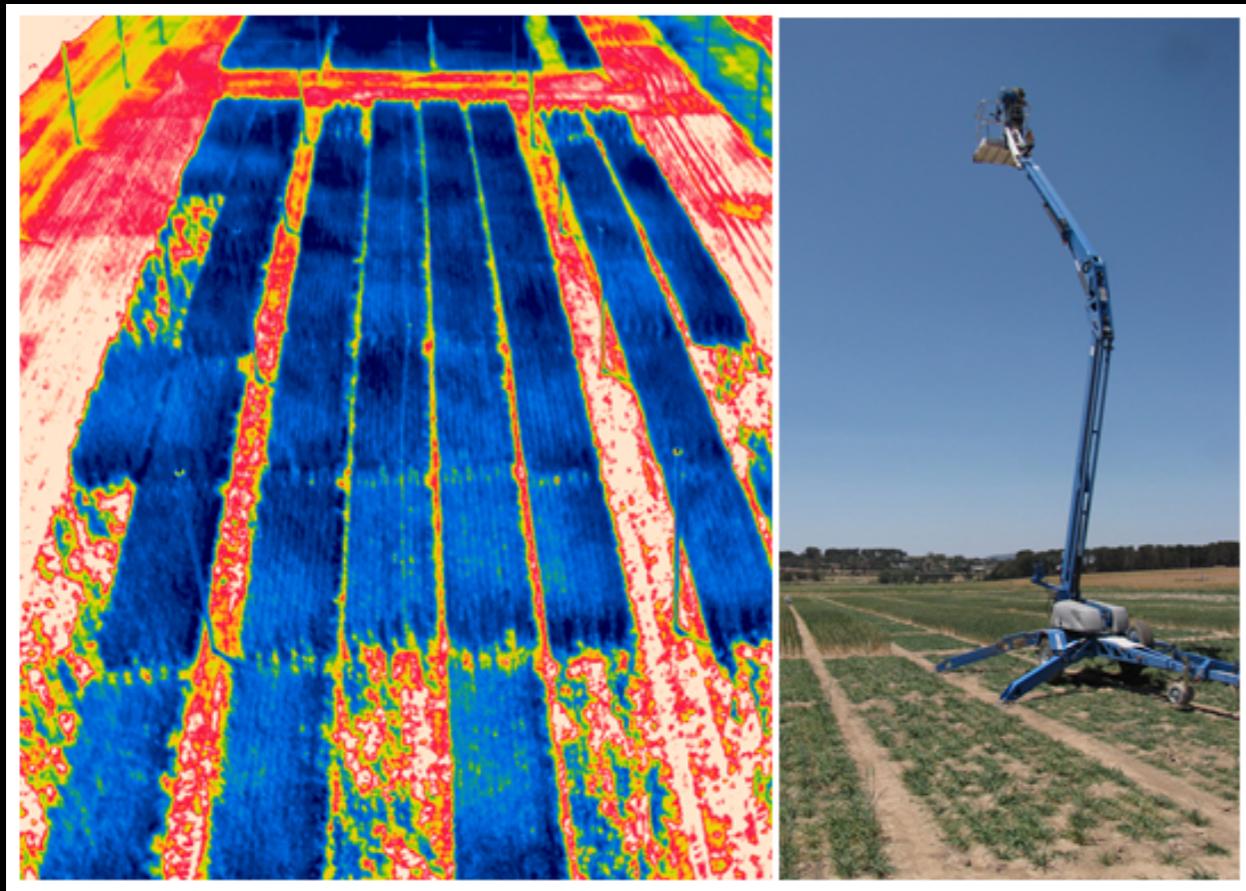


SPECIM hyperspectral camera

How does a spectrometer work?

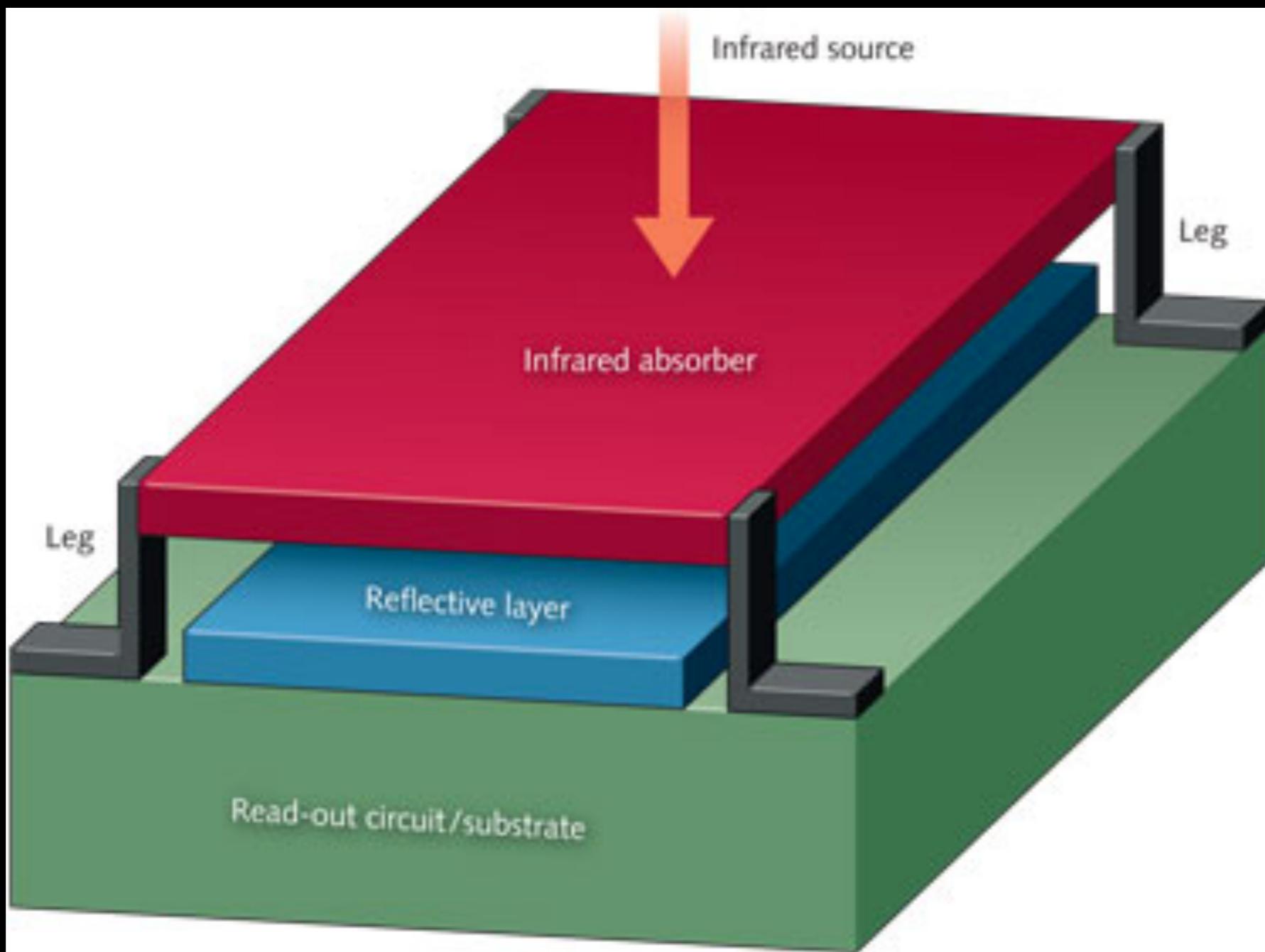


Thermal infrared cameras



How does a thermal camera work?

Microbolometer



Examples of ground/airborne remote sensing

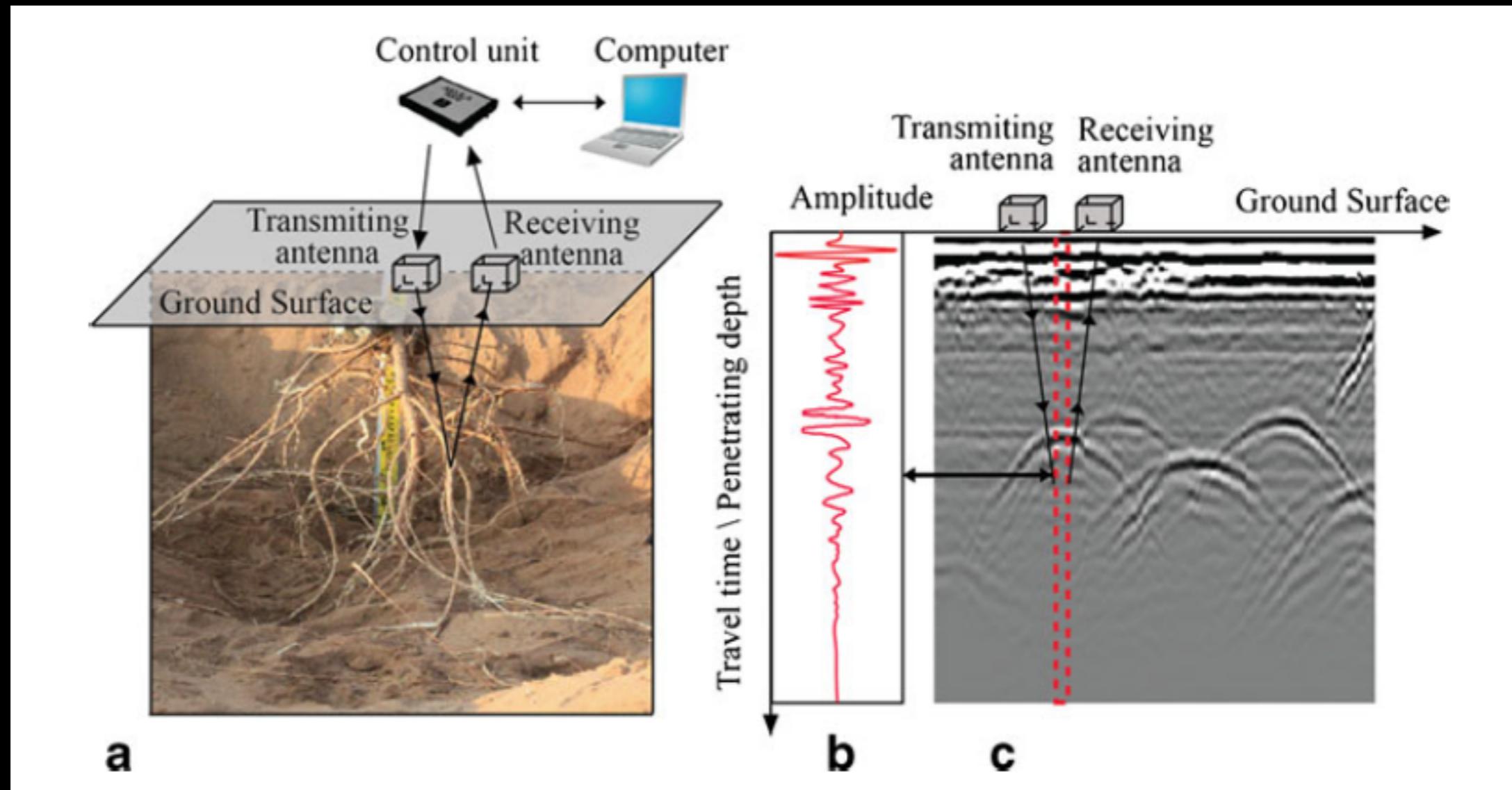
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Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR)



- The related remote sensing theory: the relationship between wavelength and penetration.
- Longer wavelength, lower frequency, higher penetration.

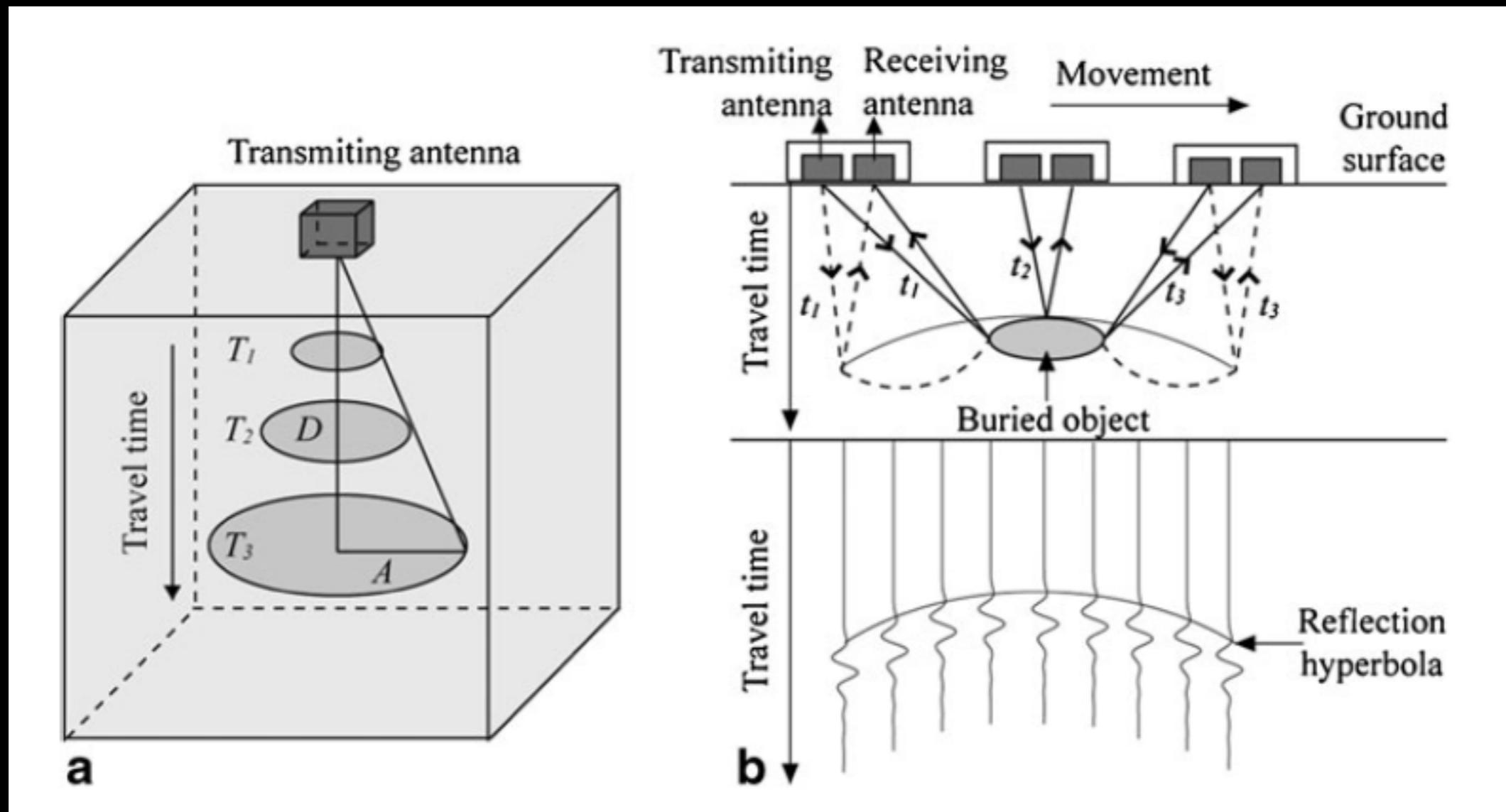
How does a GPR work?



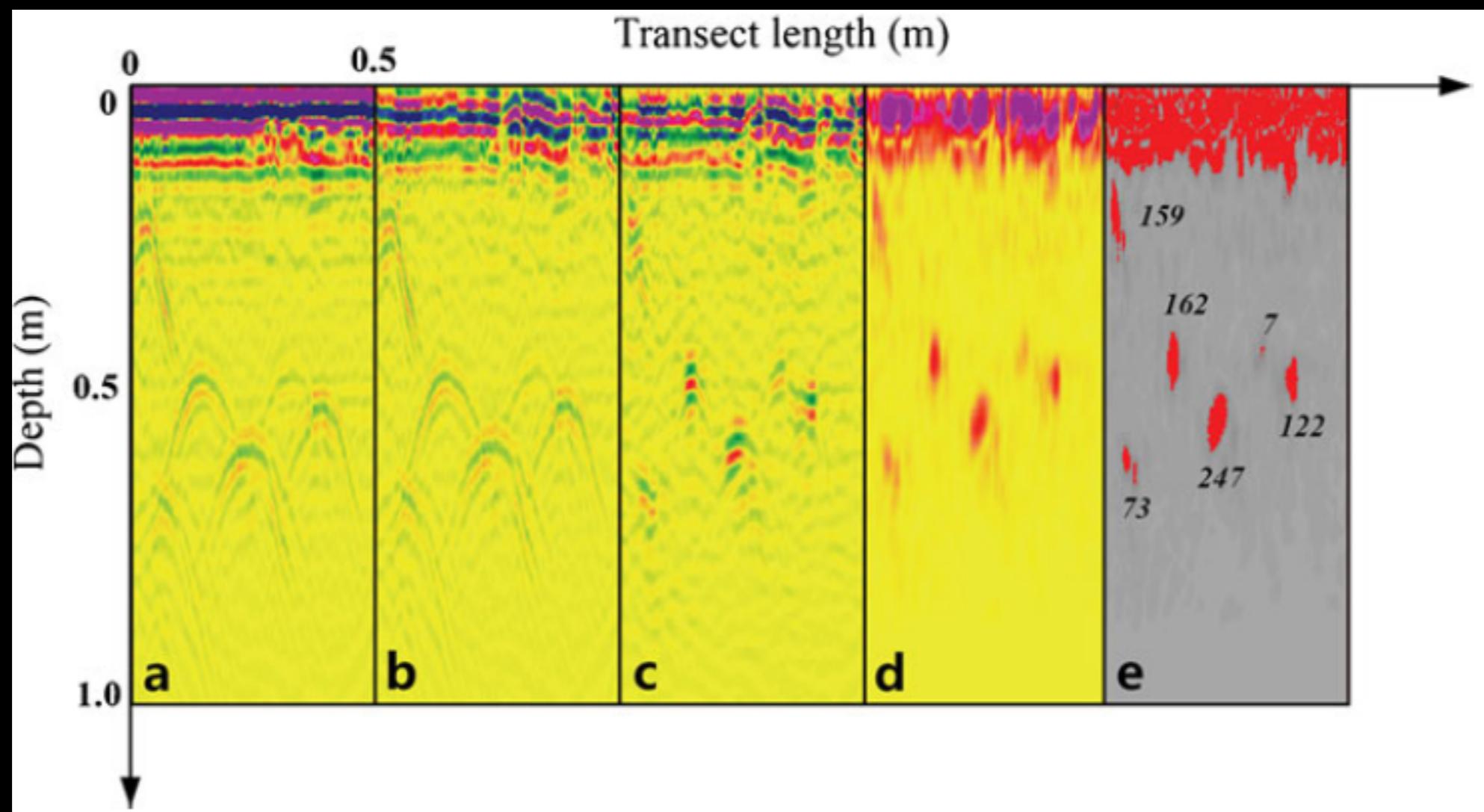
$$R = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_A} - \sqrt{\epsilon_B}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_A} + \sqrt{\epsilon_B}}$$

epsilon is the permittivity of objects A and B
The **contrast** between two different objects can cause a change in R, reflection coefficient
Permittivity = dielectric constant

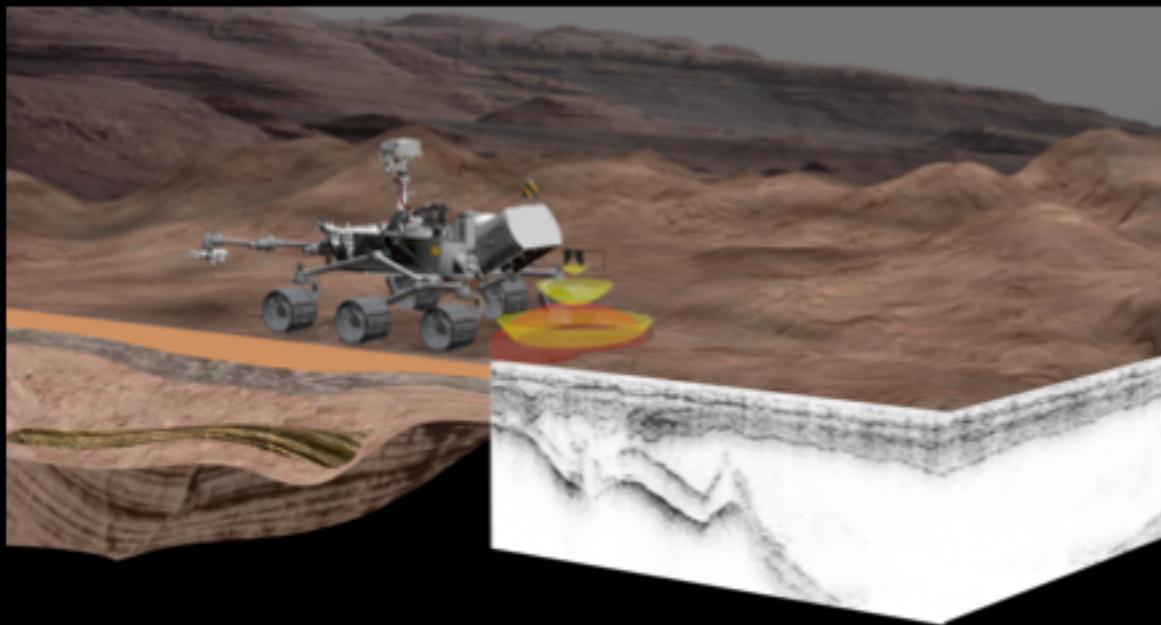
How does a GPR work?



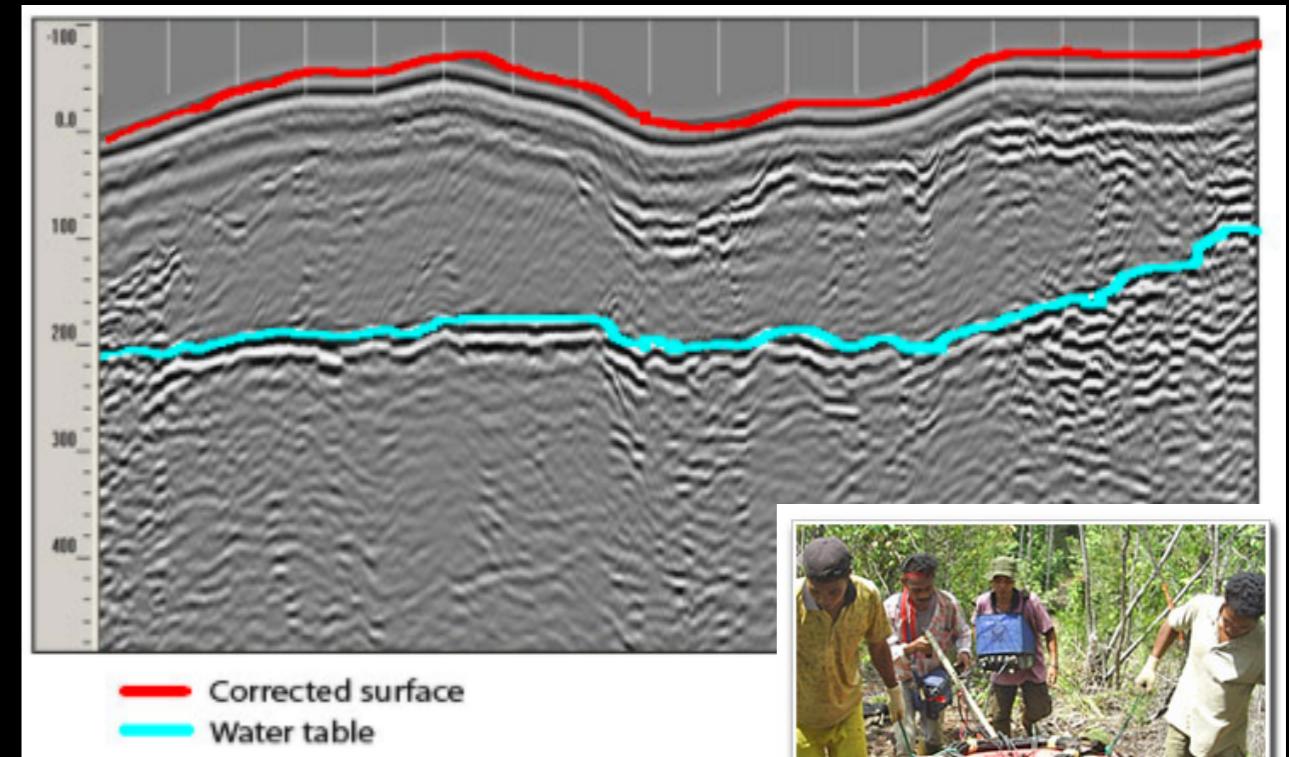
How does a GPR work?



The applications of GPR



Mars 2020



Water table

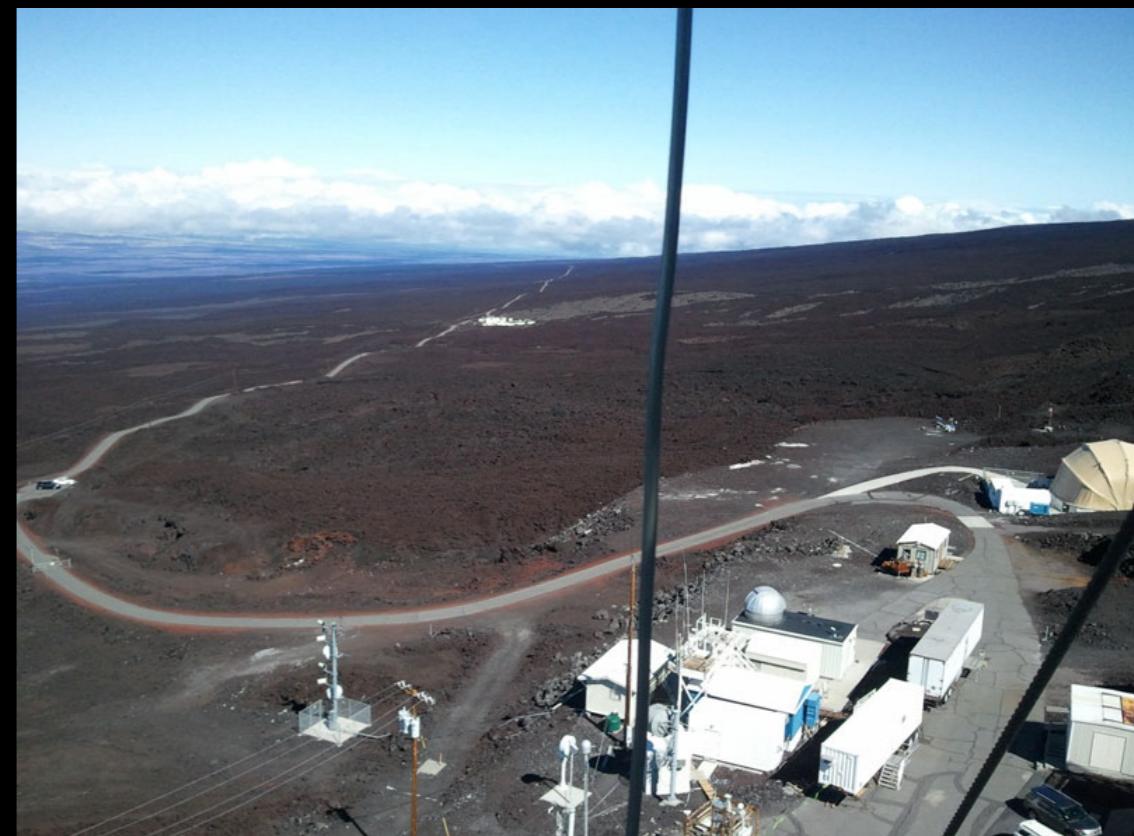
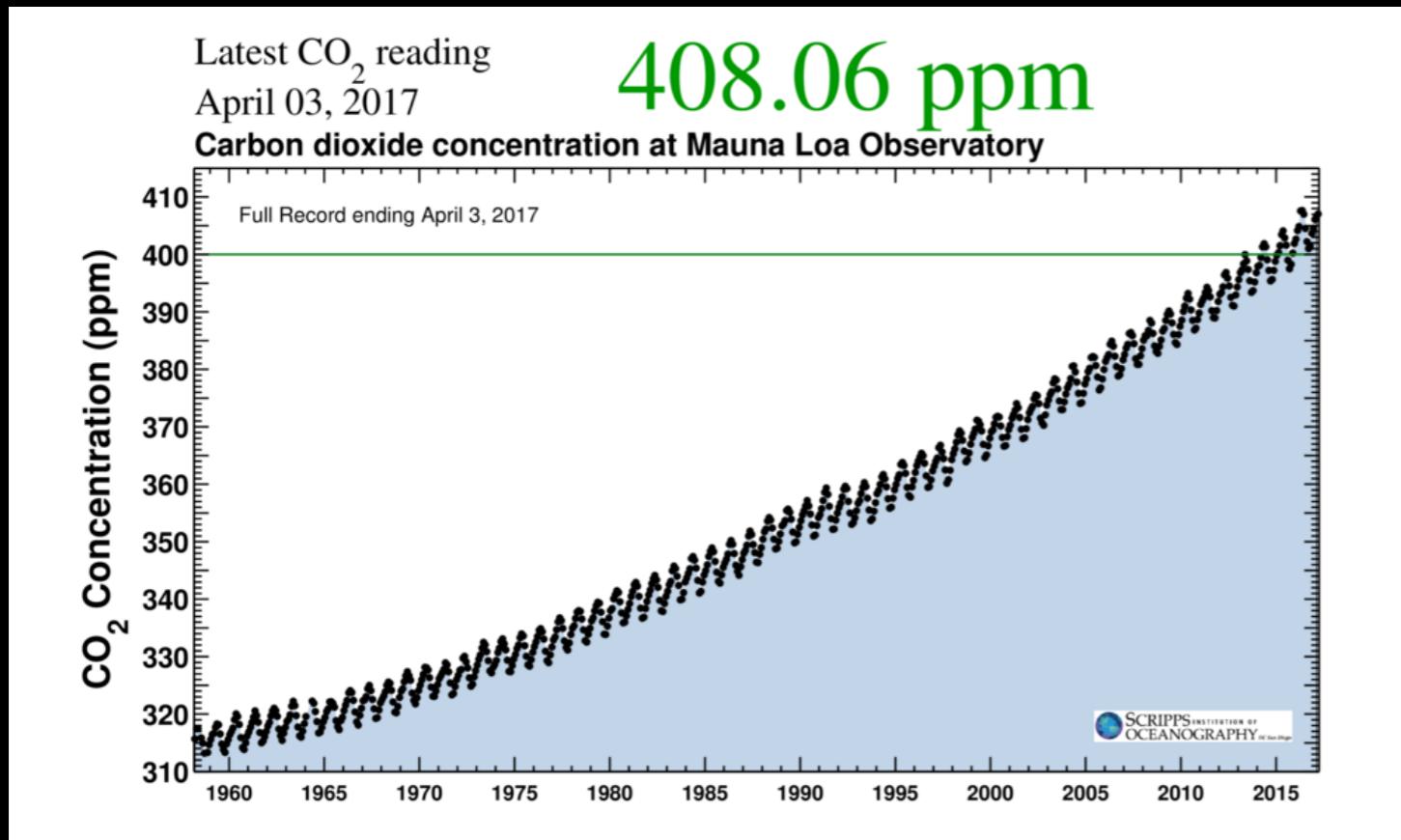
Other applications: military; mining; building inspection.

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The Keeling curve

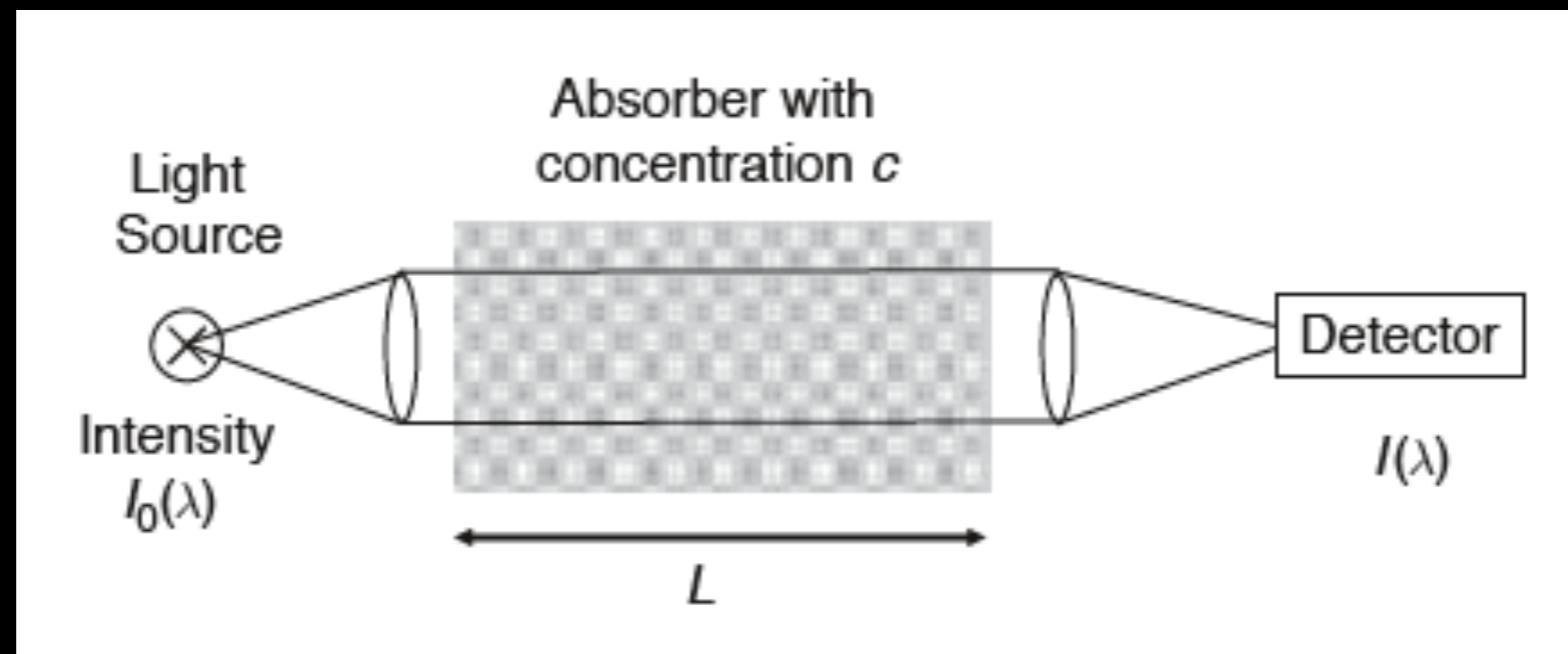
Measurements based on optical spectroscopy



- Measurements of CO₂ concentration in Mauna Loa
- Estimation of the CO₂ concentration by the absorption features in the infrared

Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy

The basis of DOAS is Beer-Lambert law



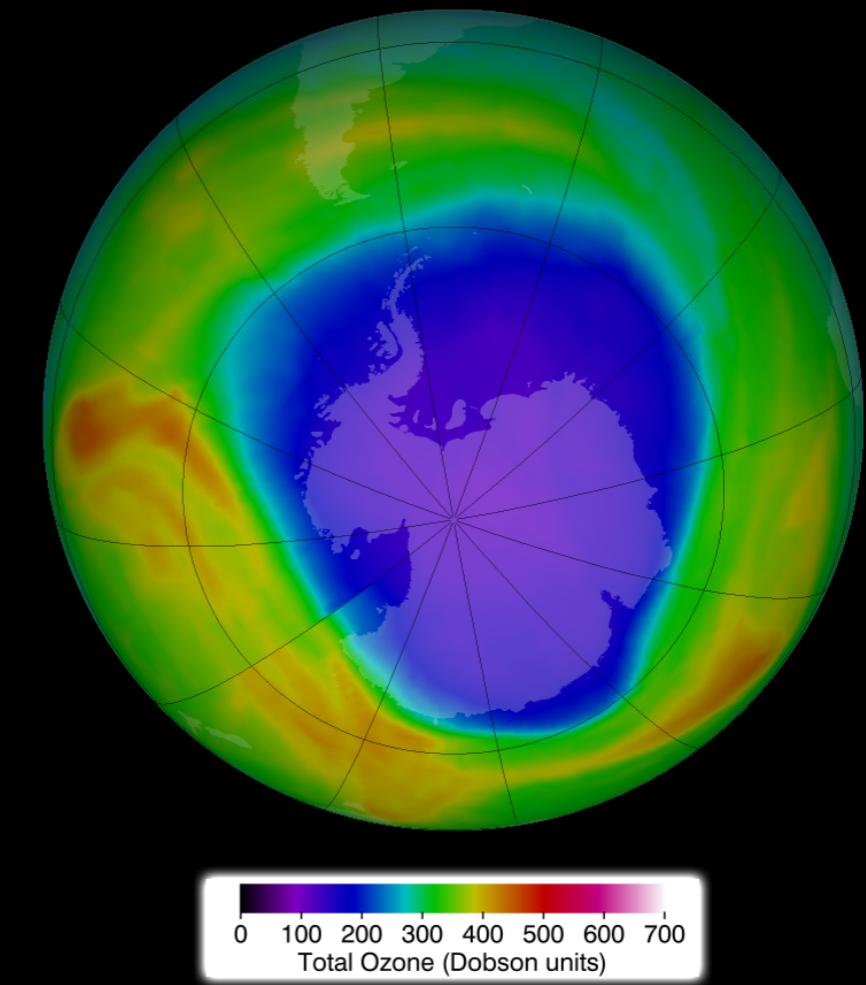
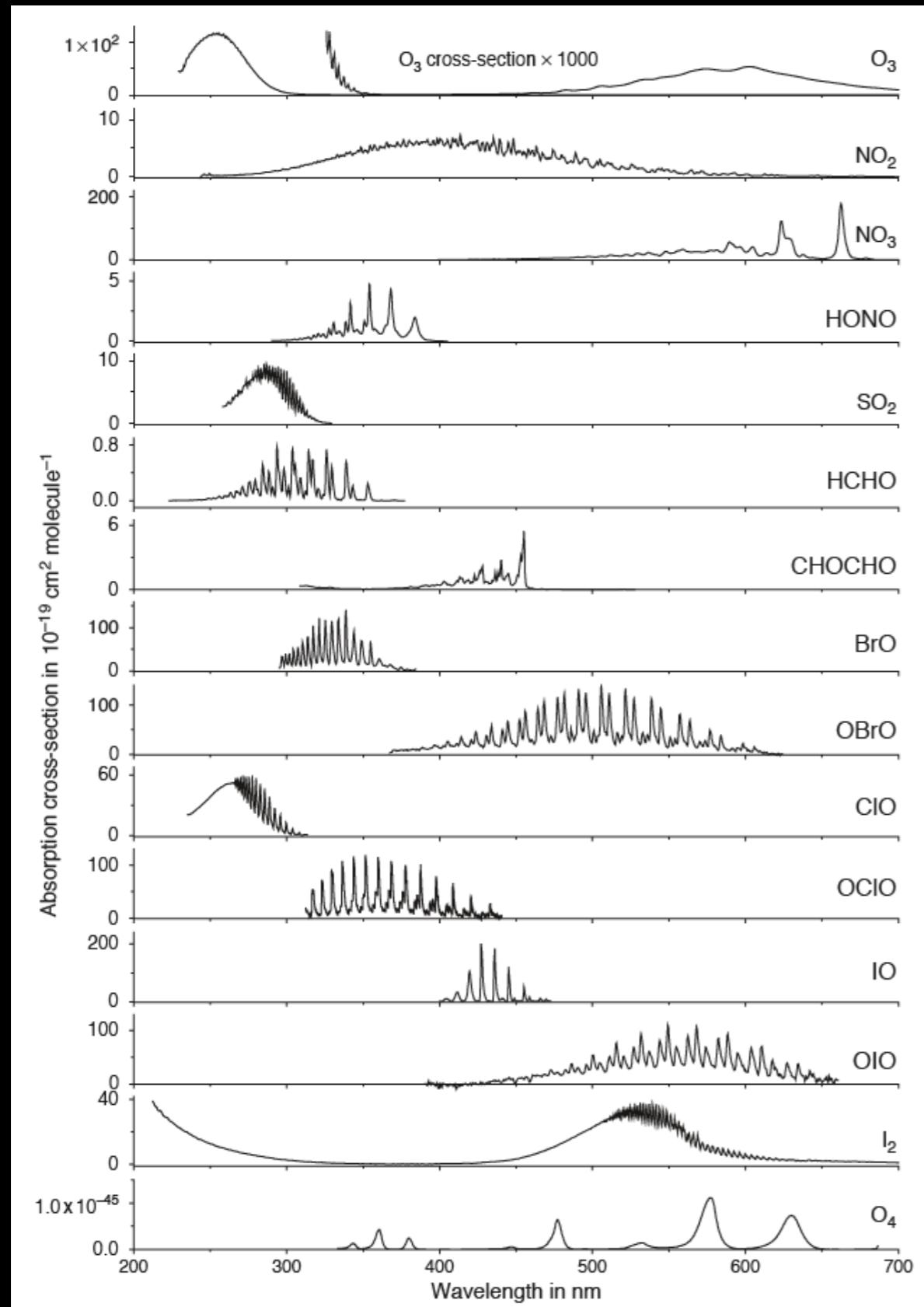
$$I(\lambda) = I_0(\lambda) \cdot \exp(-\sigma(\lambda) \cdot c \cdot L)$$

- $\sigma(\lambda)$ is the absorption cross-section
- c is the concentration of the gas
- L is the thickness of the gas layer

$$c = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{I_0(\lambda)}{I(\lambda)}\right)}{\sigma(\lambda) \cdot L} = \frac{D}{\sigma(\lambda) \cdot L} .$$

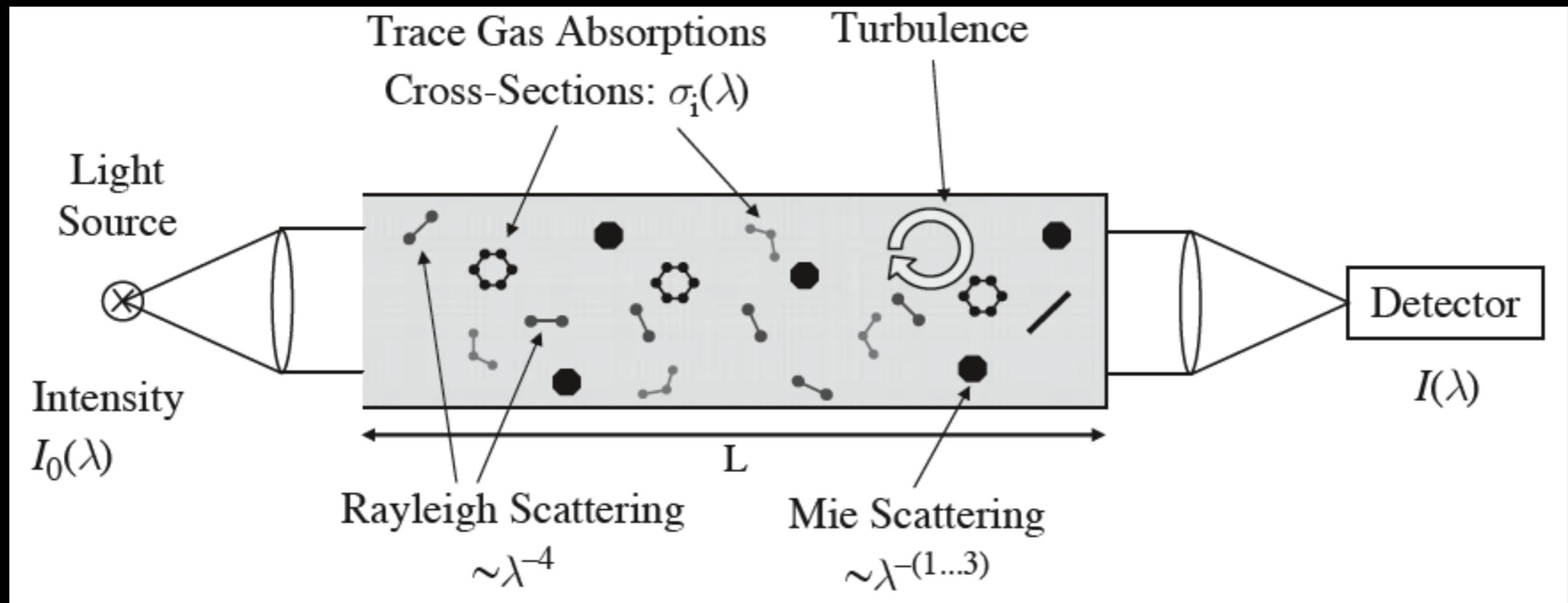
$$D = \ln\left(\frac{I_0(\lambda)}{I(\lambda)}\right)$$

Fingerprints of the trace gases



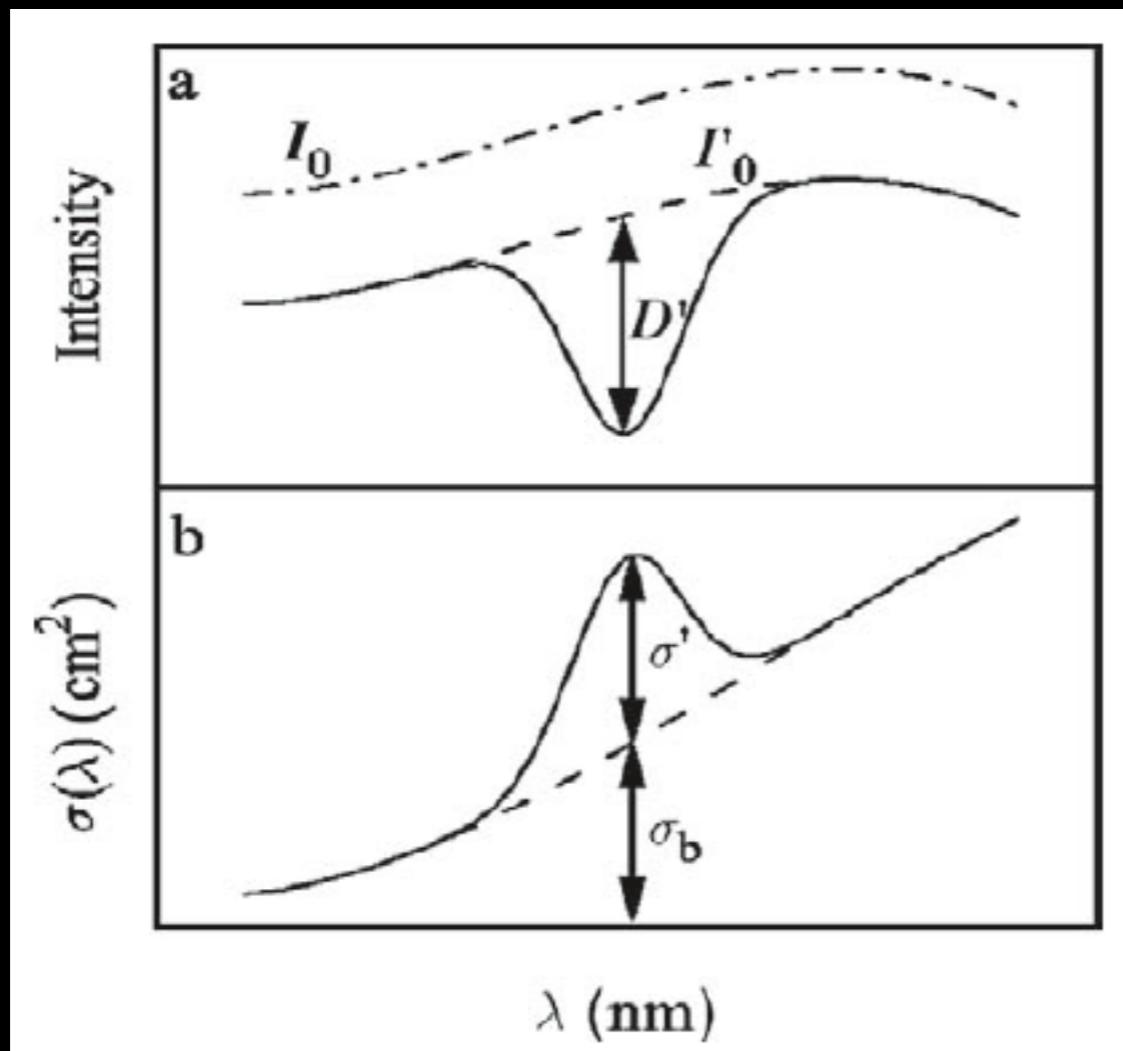
Absorption cross section

DOAS is useful for a real atmosphere



- Rayleigh scattering
- Mie Scattering
- Multiple trace gases absorption
- Turbulence
- Only trace gases show narrowband absorption structures

Principle of DOAS

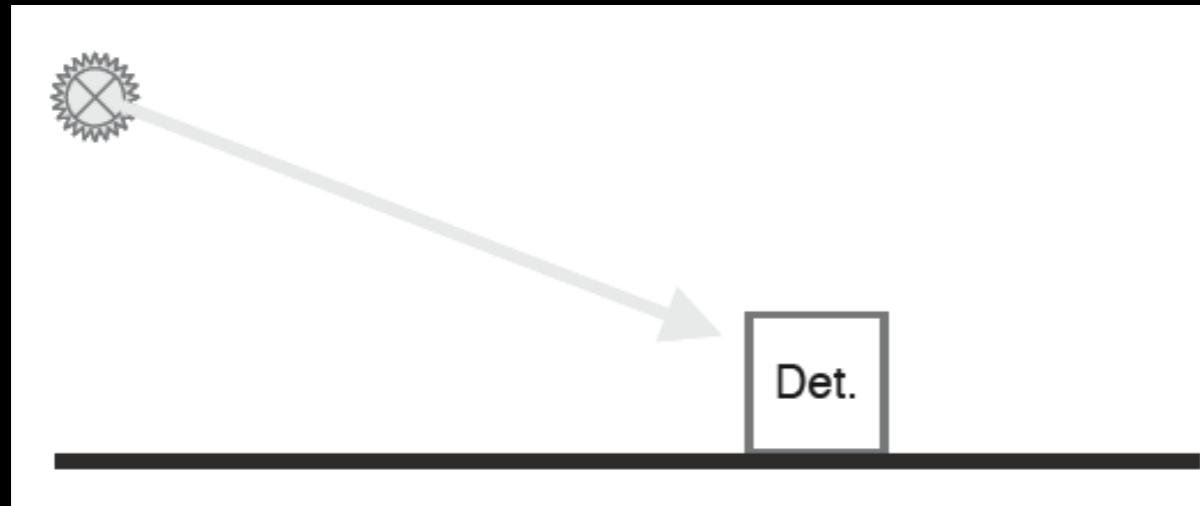


- Top-of-Atmosphere intensity cannot be measured.
- I_0' is estimated instead.
- Once I_0' is estimated, we can use Beer's law.

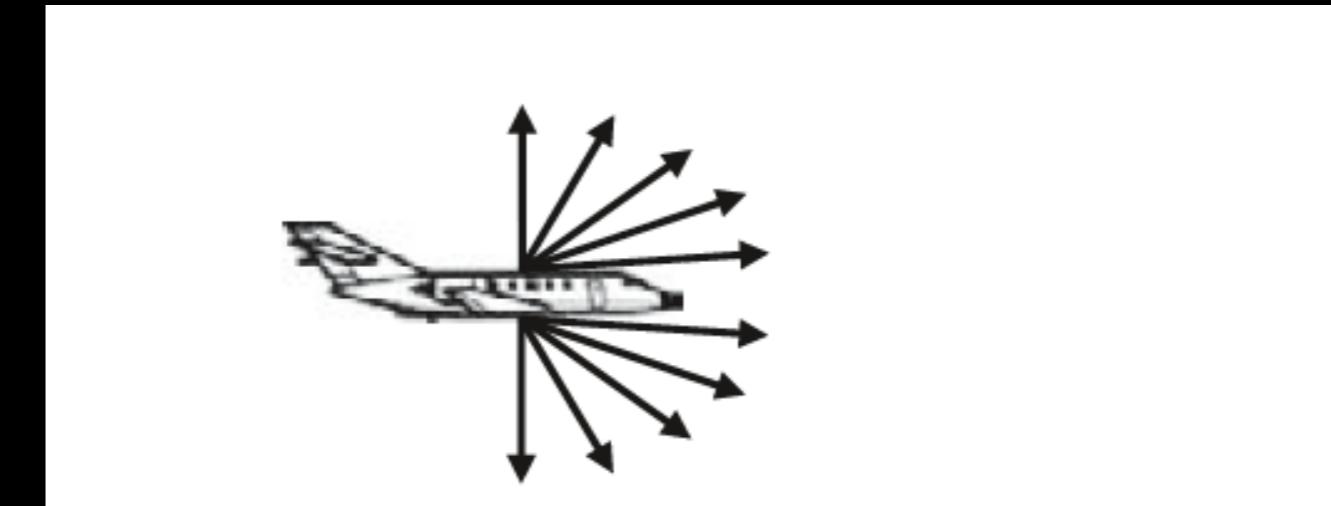
$$\sigma_j(\lambda) = \sigma_{j0}(\lambda) + \sigma'_j(\lambda)$$

- Exploiting the “fast” and “slow” variations in light intensity

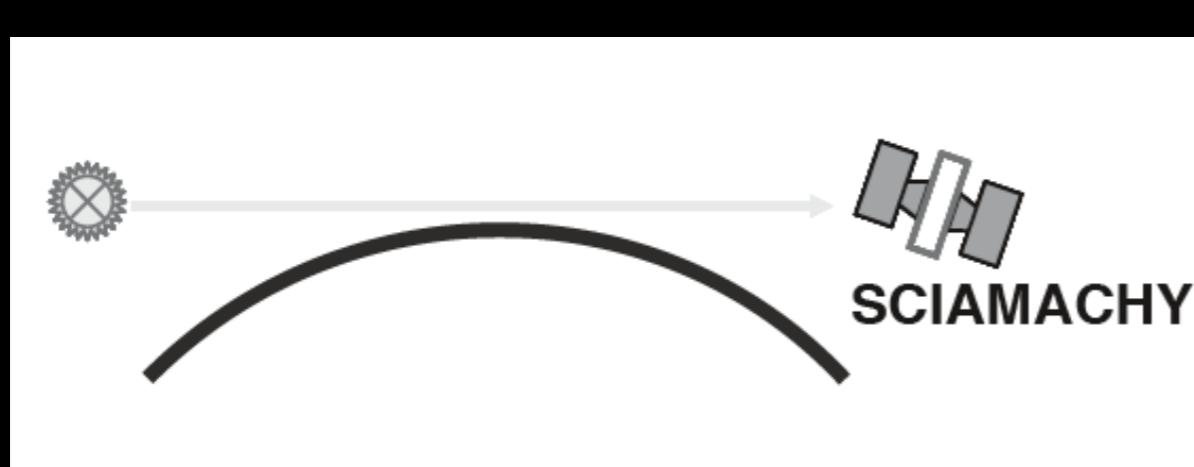
Types of DOAS



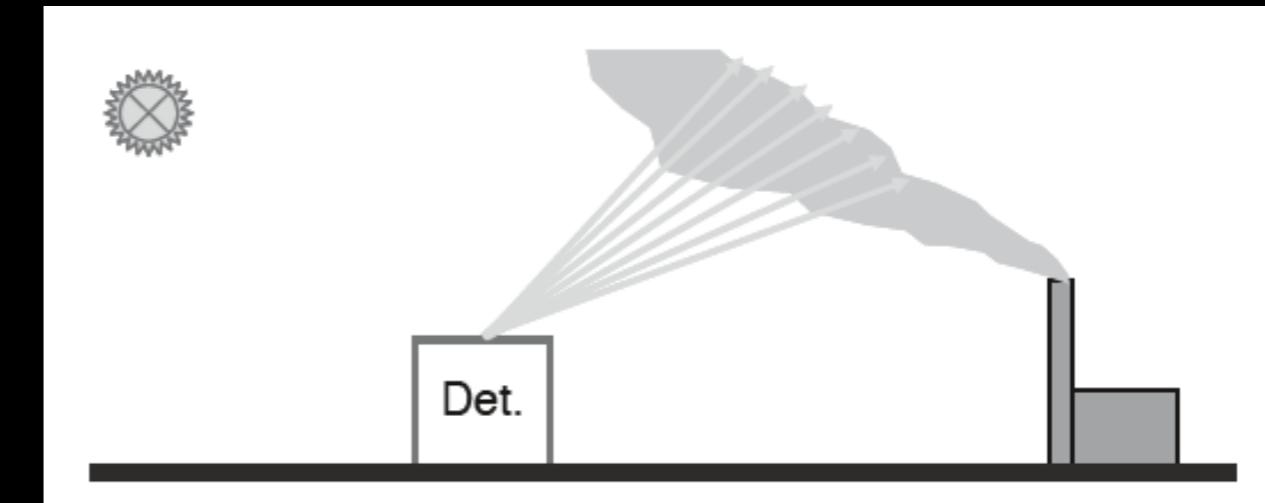
Direct Sunlight DOAS



Airborne Multi-Axis DOAS



Spaceborne DOAS



Imaging DOAS

Recap

- The mechanism of trace-gas detection: the absorption features are narrow features compared with broadband features such as Rayleigh and Mie.
- Beer-lambert law: the concentration of the gases is related to the “depth” of the absorption feature.

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Drones



- Fixed-wing
- Gas-propelled

The advantage/disadvantage of drone RS



- Octocopter



- Hexacopter



- Quadcopter

Commercial and research grade drones

- \$1000-\$5000
- Flying weight: 1 - 10 kg
- Payload: 0.5 - 5 kg
- Flight time: 10-45 min



- **Fixed-wing**
- **Helicopter**
- **Mini-drones**
- **Ornithopter**

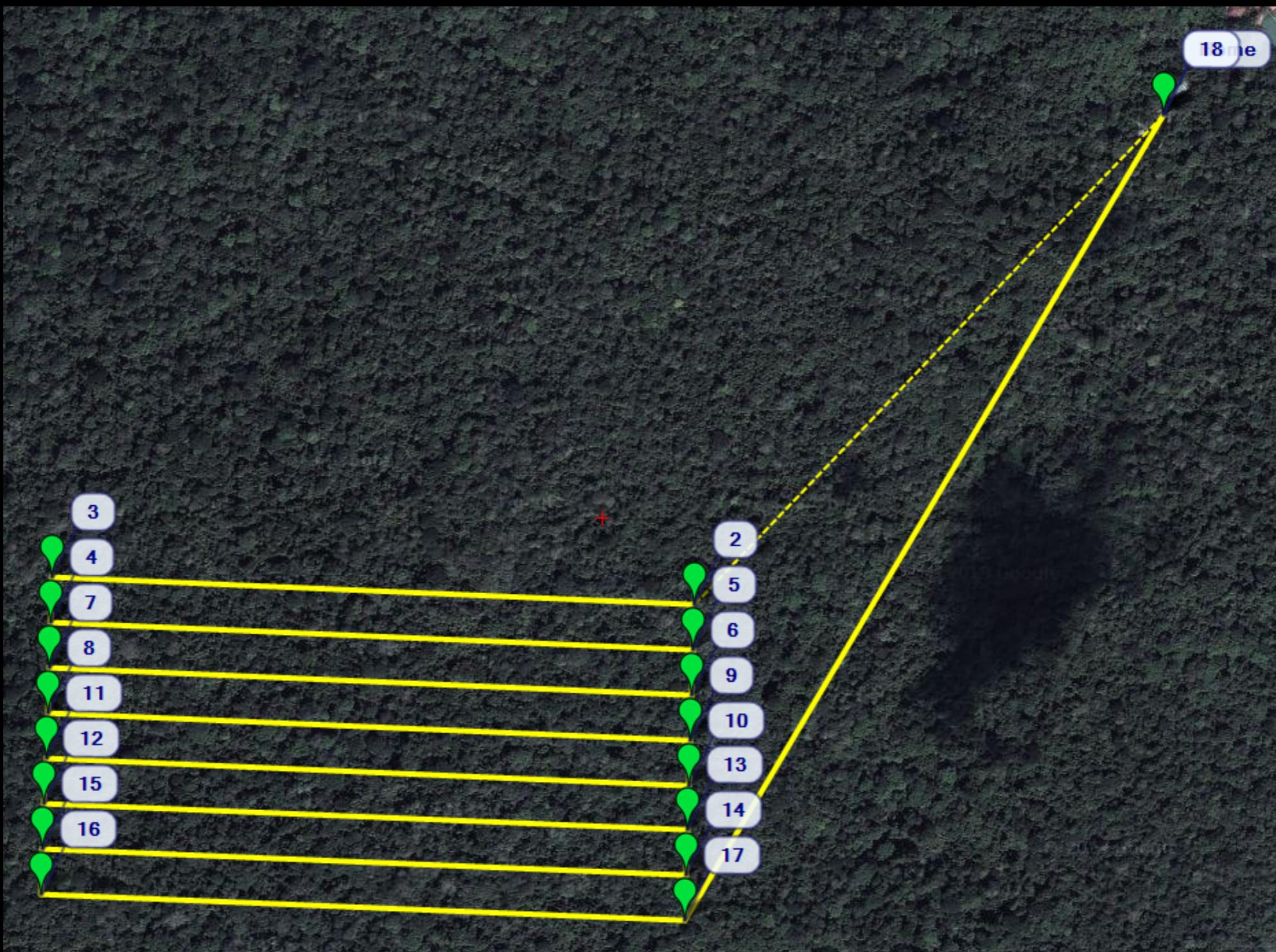
A personal remote sensing system



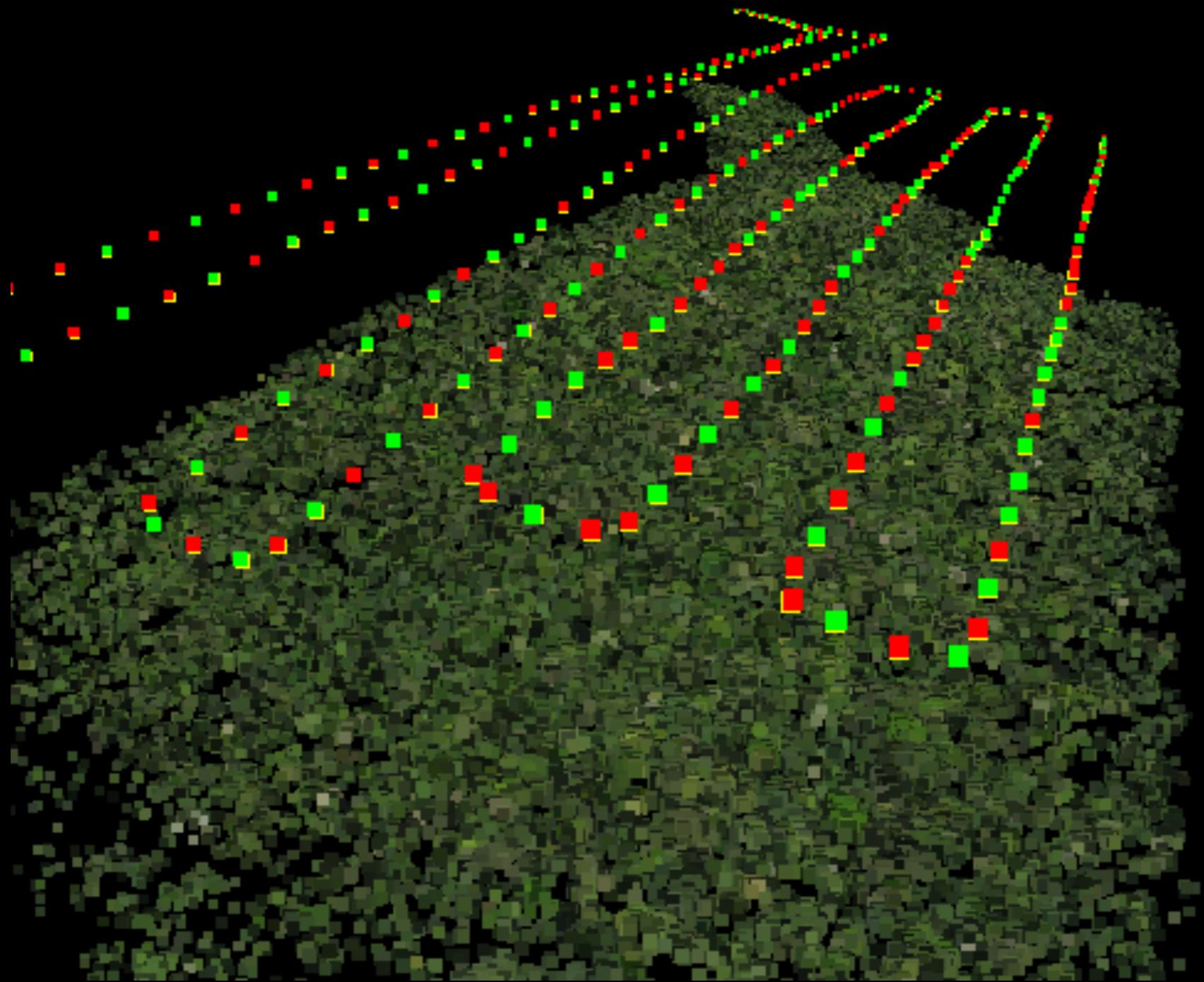
+



Automated waypoints

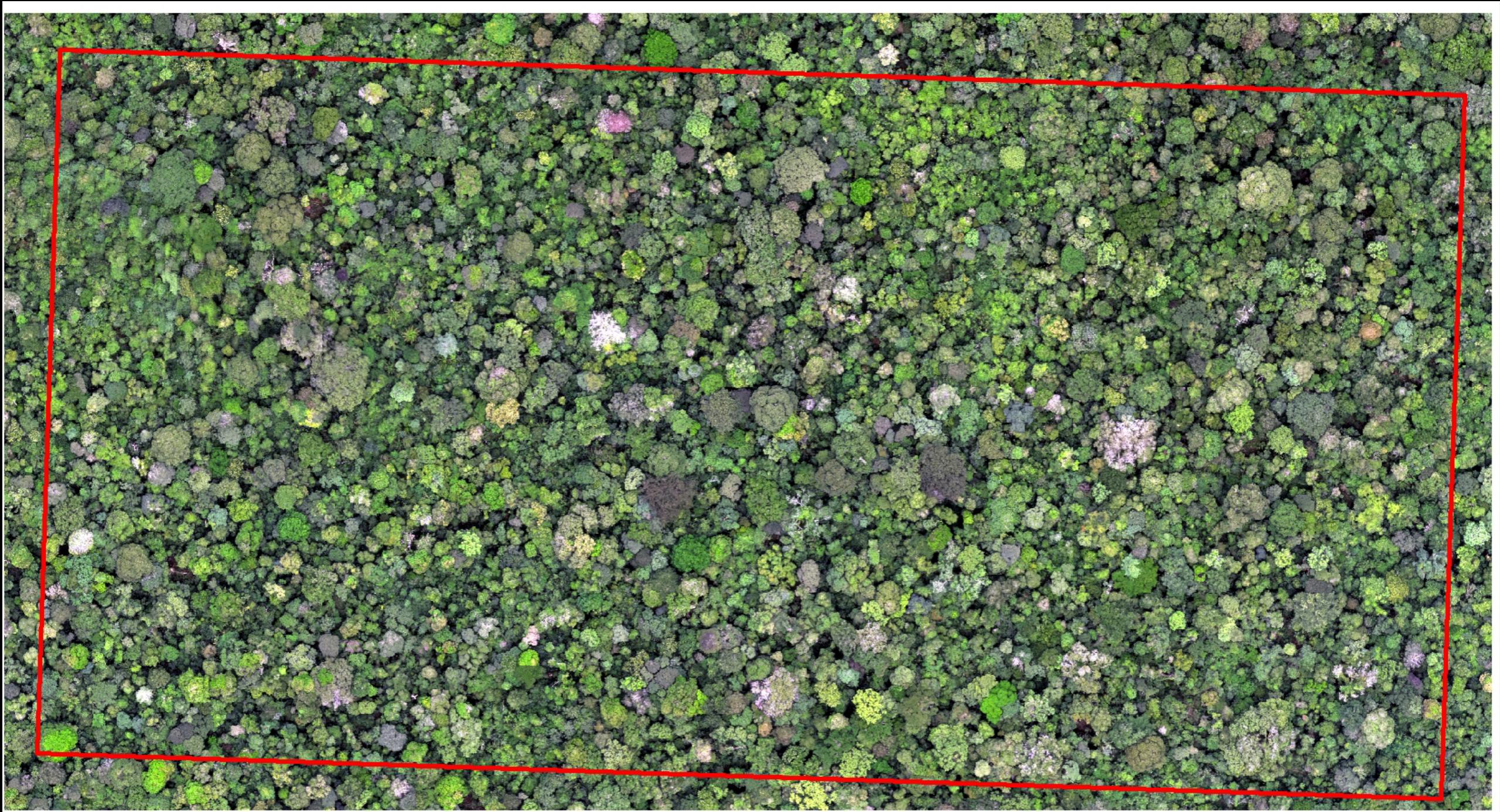


Structure from Motion (SfM)



- The challenge: trees move!

Orthorectified image of a 50-ha plot

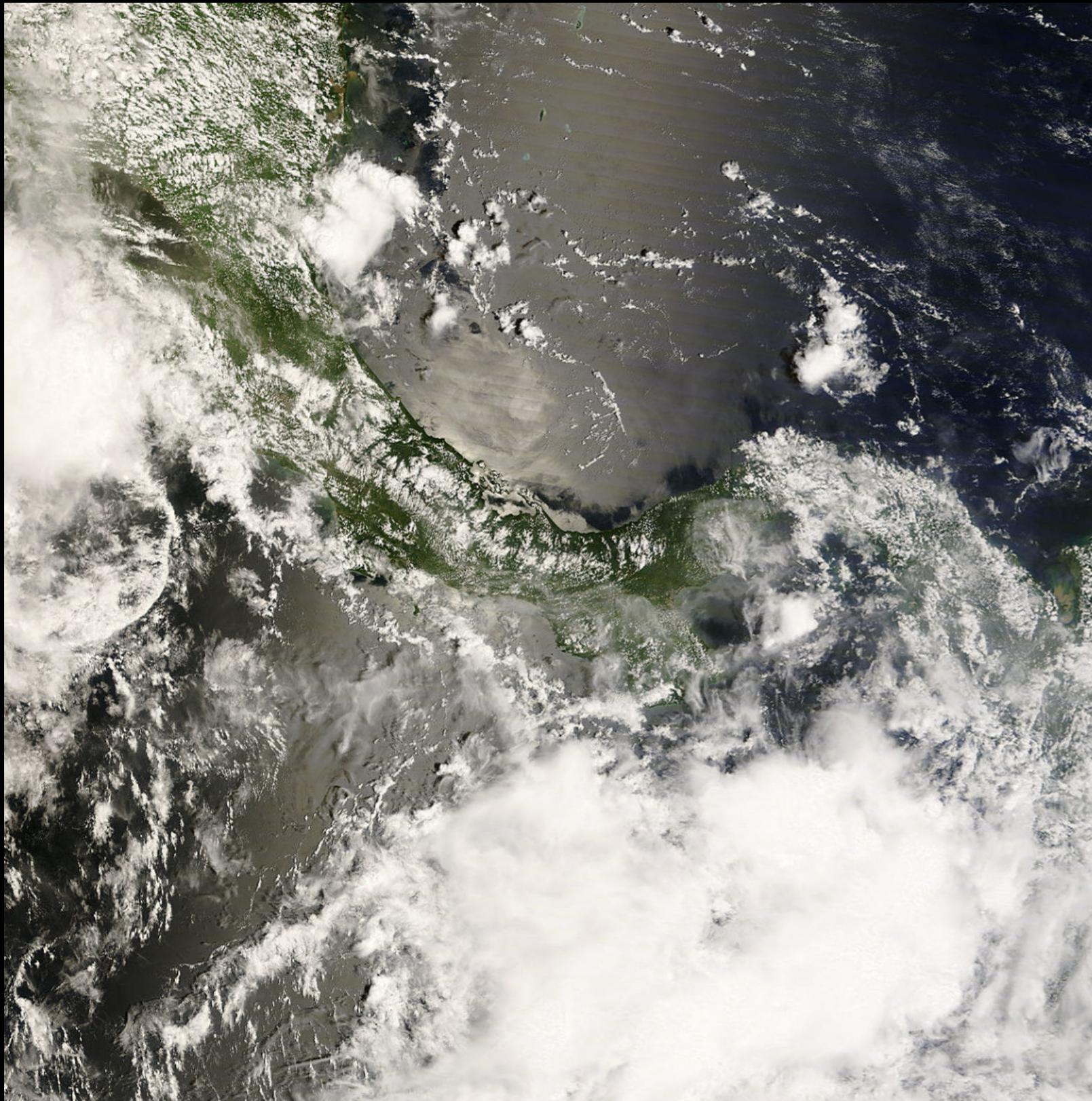


- Panama

Dipteryx panamensis flowers in July, Panama

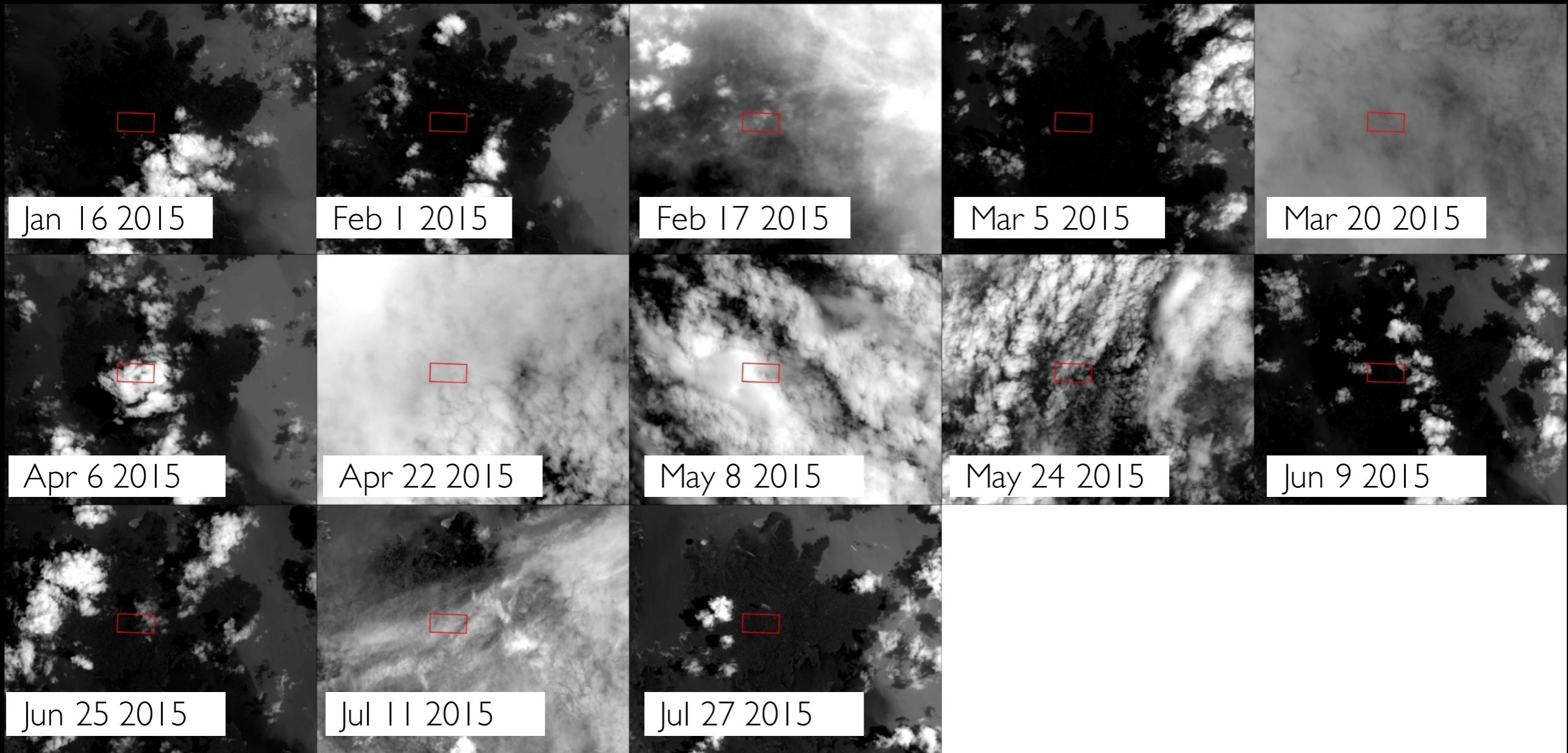


Advantage of drone-based remote sensing



True color satellite image from
NASA MODIS sensor centered
on Panama (2008-09-22).

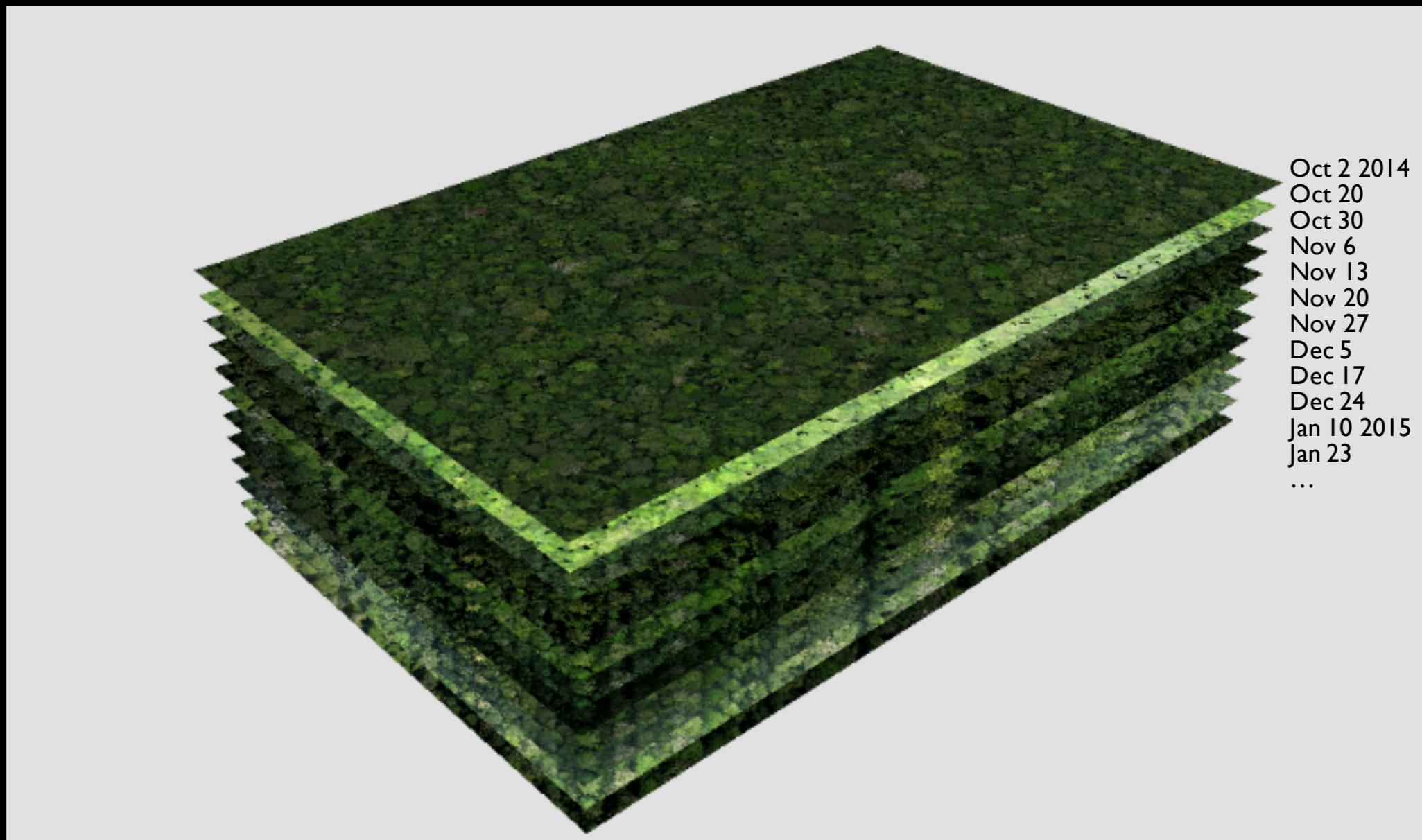
Landsat 8 OLI band 8 panchromatic



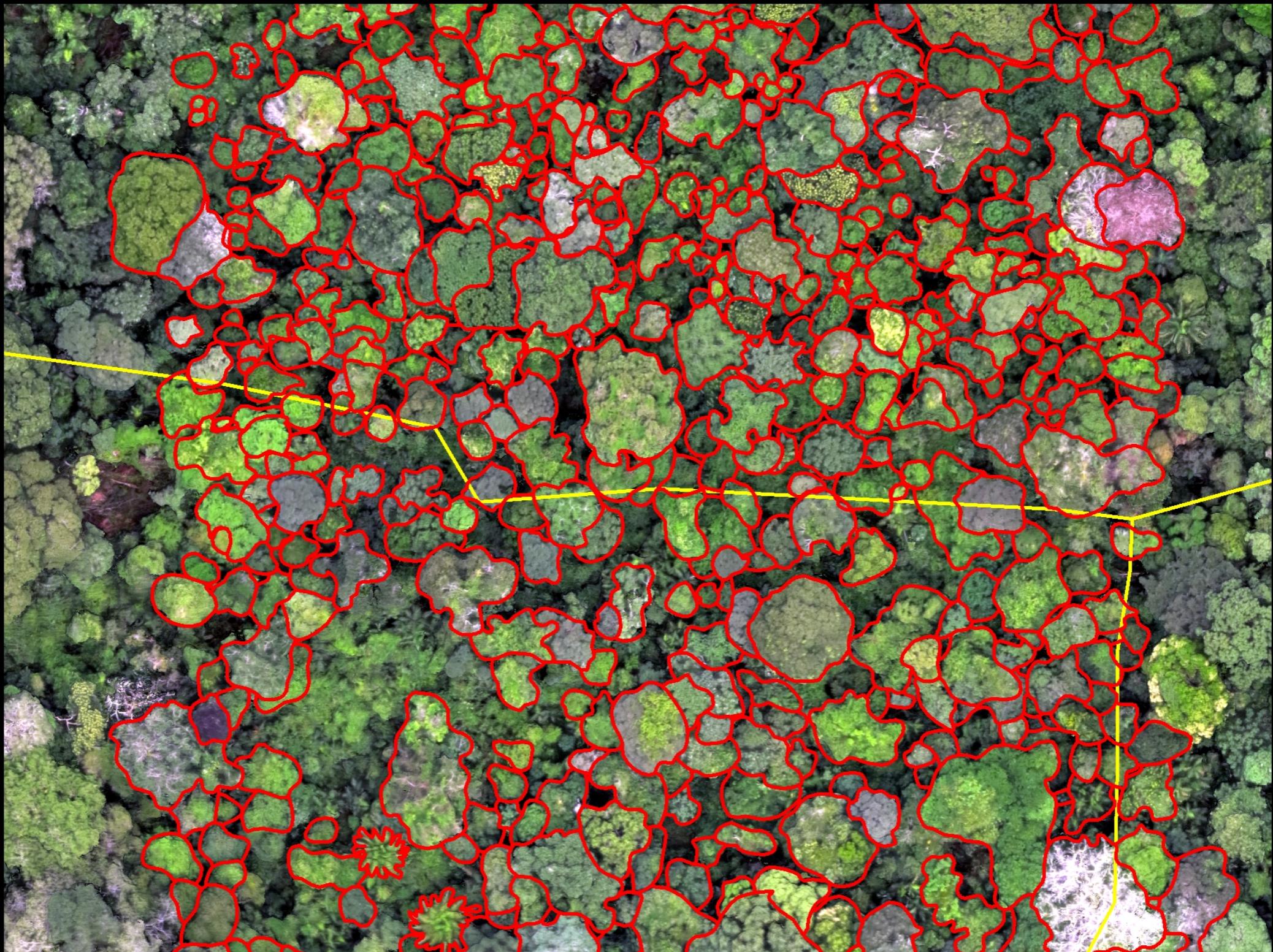
PhenoCam only covers a limited area



Weekly flights create time-series data



A computer vision problem: how to do the segmentation?



Trees in evergreen forests are not always green

Crowns stay constantly green



Oct 2

Oct 20

Oct 30

Nov 6

Nov 13

Nov 20

Nov 27



Trees that drop leaves

Seasonality!



Oct 2

Oct 20

Oct 30

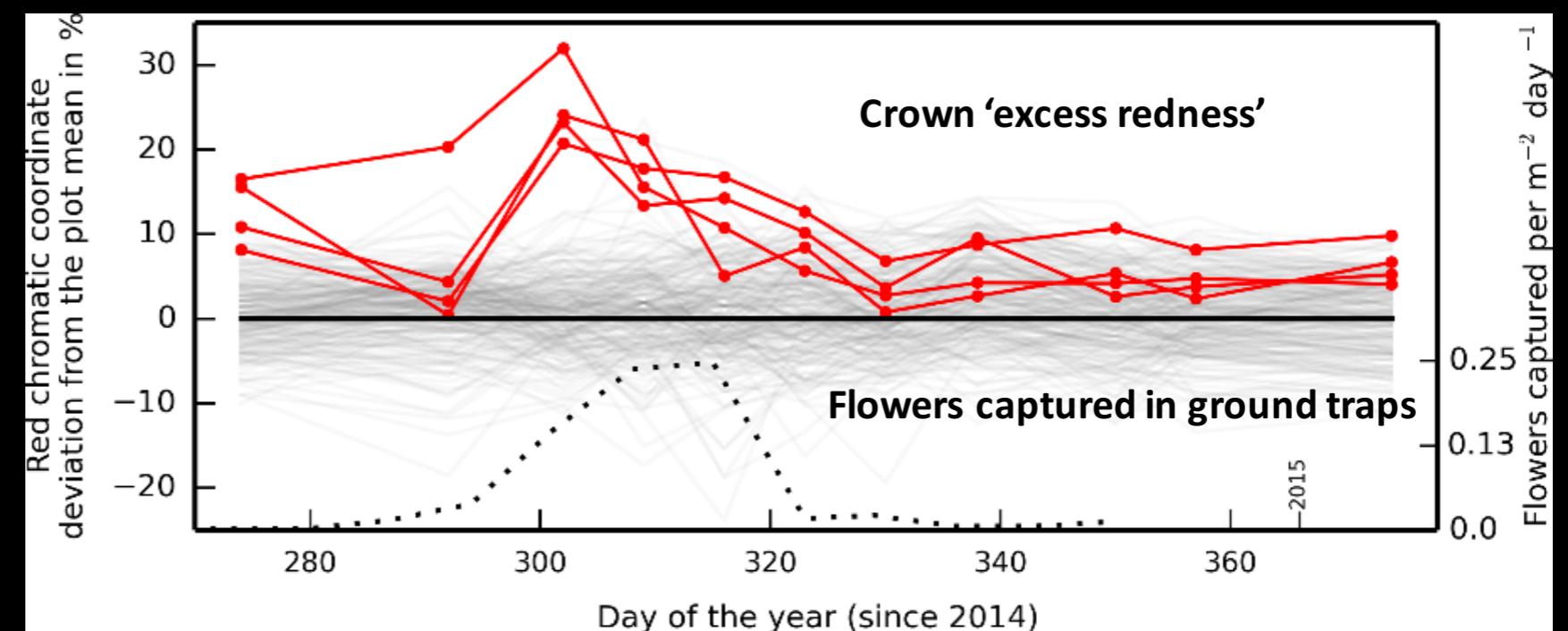
Nov 6

Nov 13

Nov 20

Nov 27

Virola surinamesis

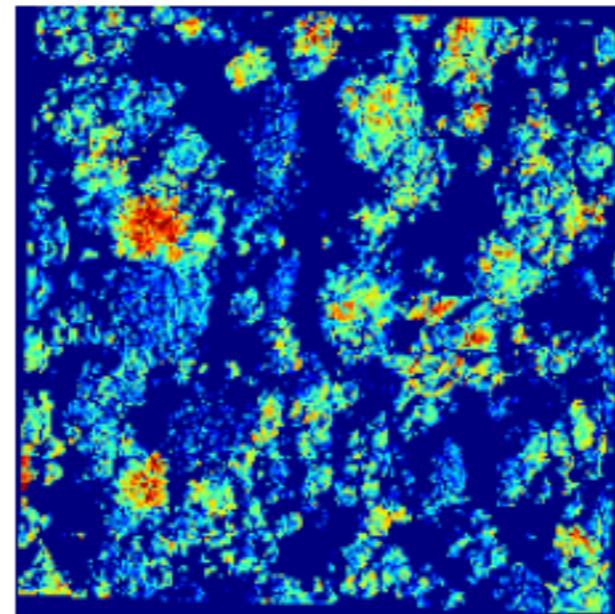


Spectral Mixture Analysis

input RGB image

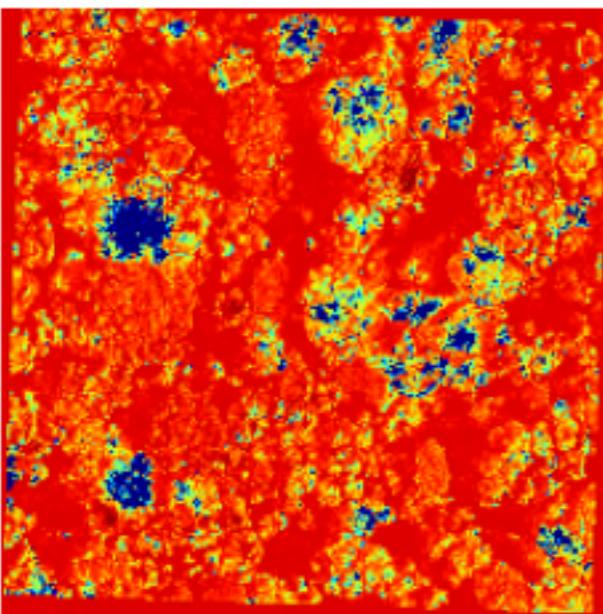


Deciduous Channel

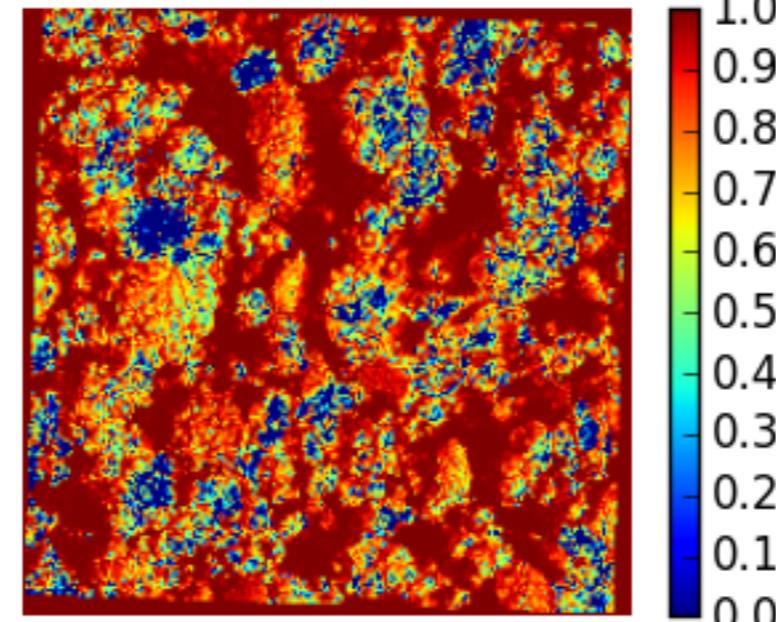


How many endmembers?
What are the end members?

Greenness Channel



Shadow Channel



Change detection

The changes in tree crowns (not the colors)

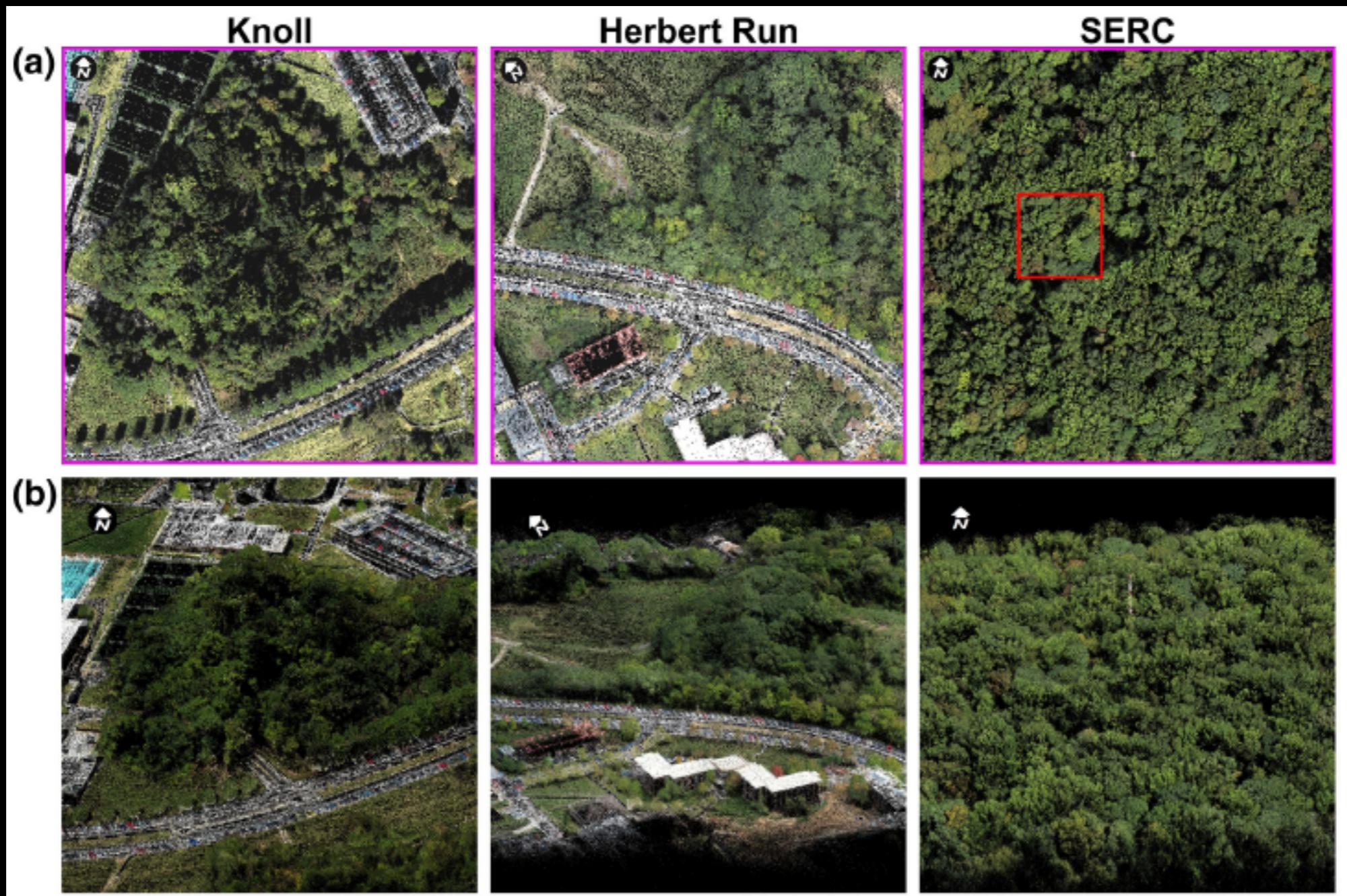


10-12-2014

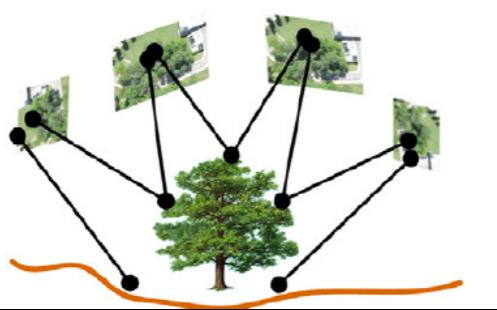


12-05-2014

3D structure



3D Point Cloud Generation

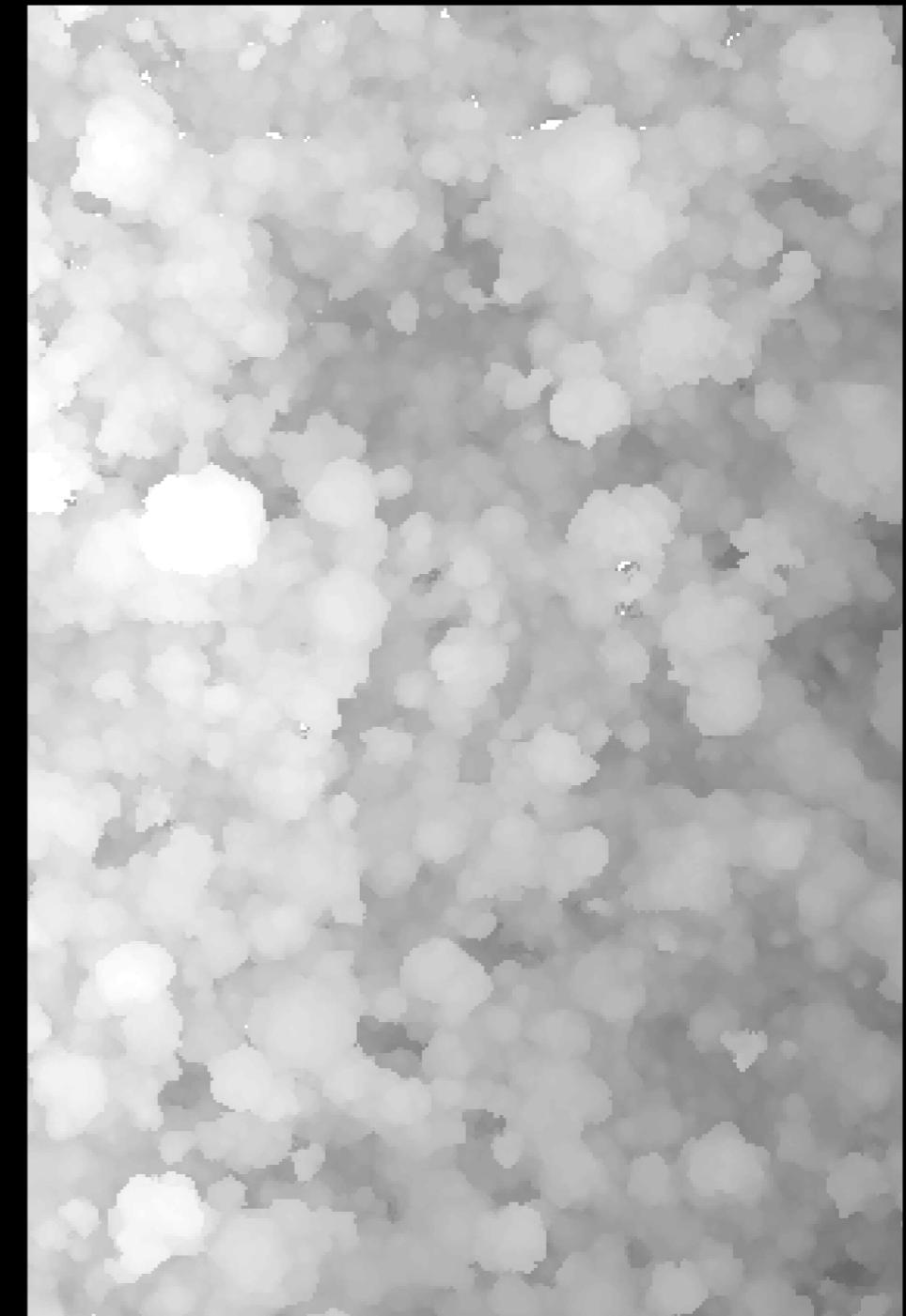


Change detection

Digital Surface Model



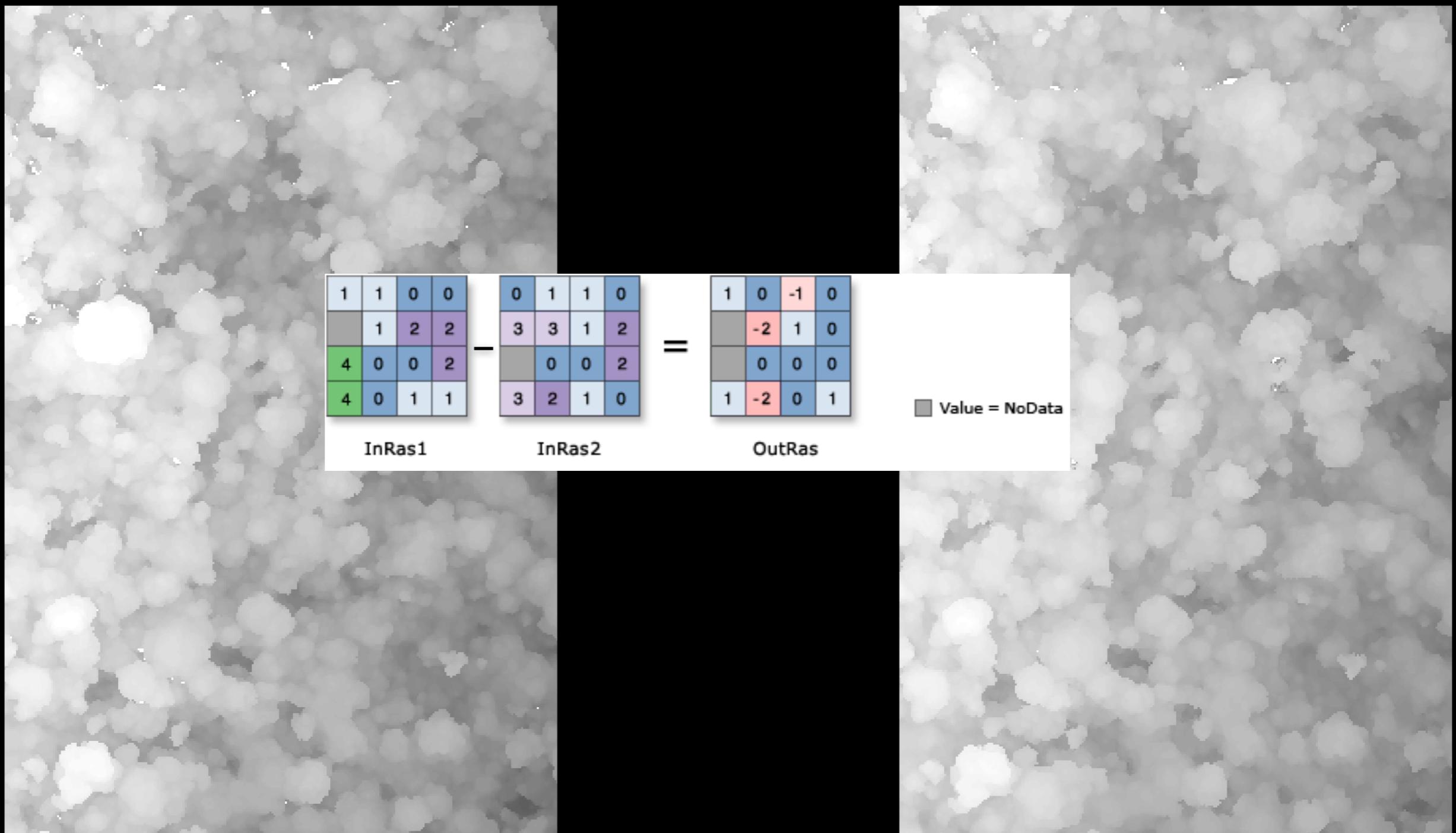
10-12-2014



12-05-2014

Change detection

Digital Surface Model

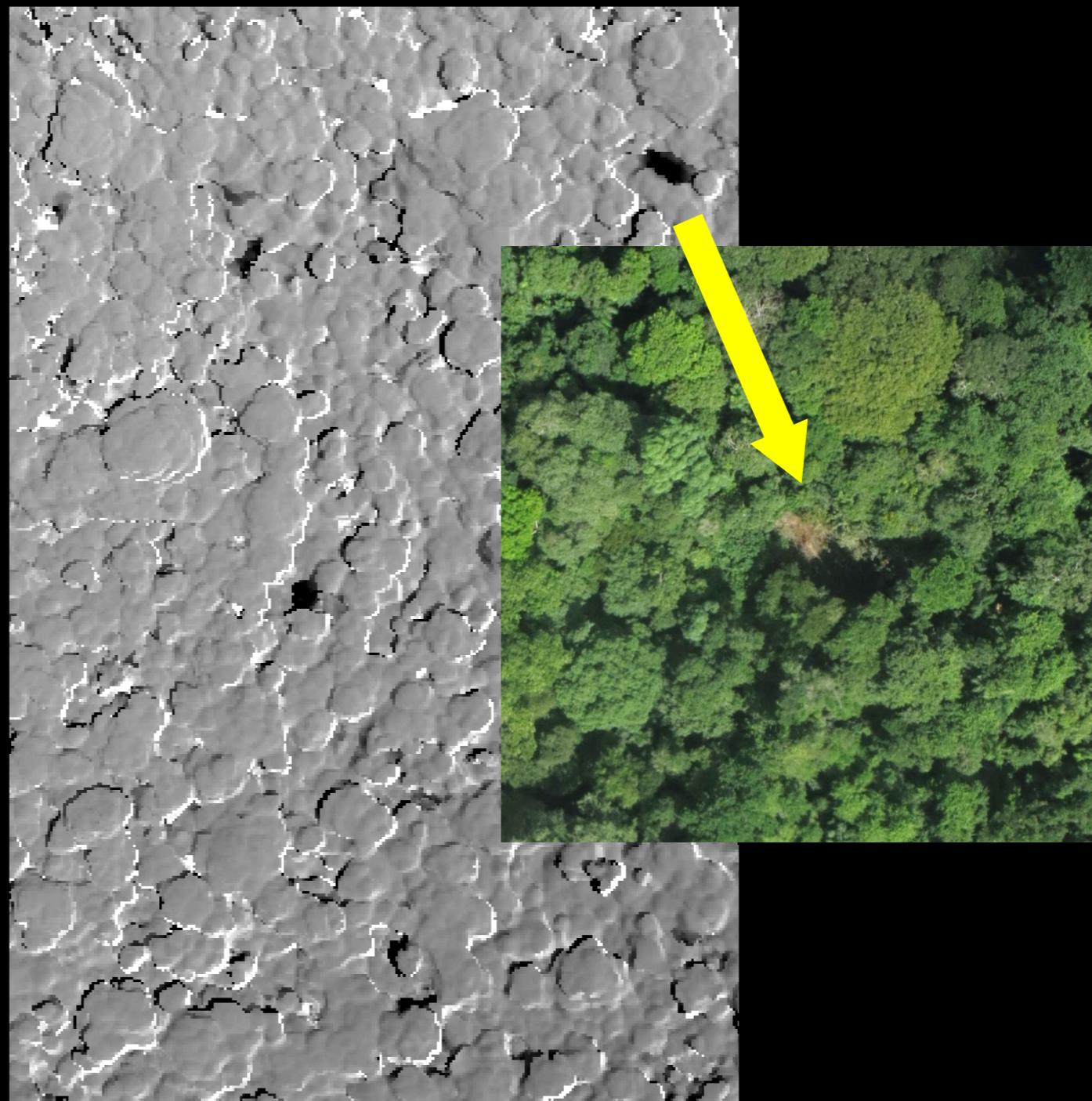


10-12-2014

12-05-2014

Change detection

Digital Surface Model - Difference Map



Recap

- Drones provide a cheap way to obtain data with high spatial resolution, high temporal resolution, and even 3D information.
- Drone-based remote sensing is more than just taking pretty pictures.
- Imaging what you can do with drones!