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Hyperspectral Unmixing

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Overview

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 - Workflow
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 - Non-woody vegetation fraction
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1. Research goal

Comparison of vegetation class fraction maps based on hyperspectral and multi-temporal multi-spectral imagery

2. Methods Study Area

- North of Santa Rosa, California (USA)
- Extend: approx. 72 km x 15 km
- Time frame hyperspectral (EnMAP): 07.06.2013
- Time frame Landsat: 02.01.2013 – 28.12.2013

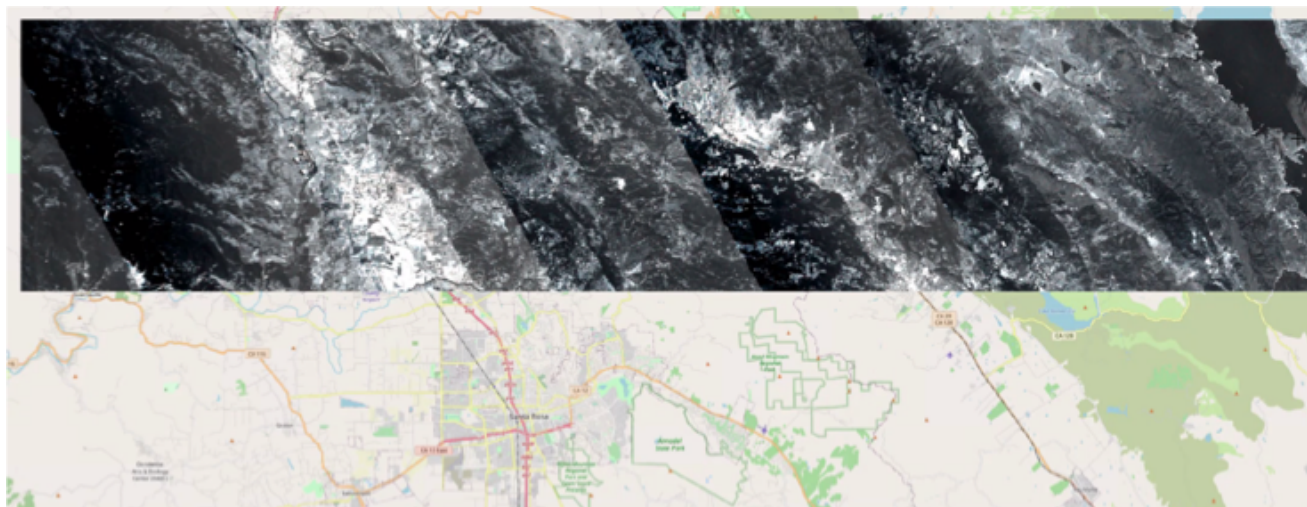


Fig. 1: Overview of the study area
(Data provided by HU Berlin Earth Observation department, 2021 and Open Street Map, 2021)

2. Methods Workflow

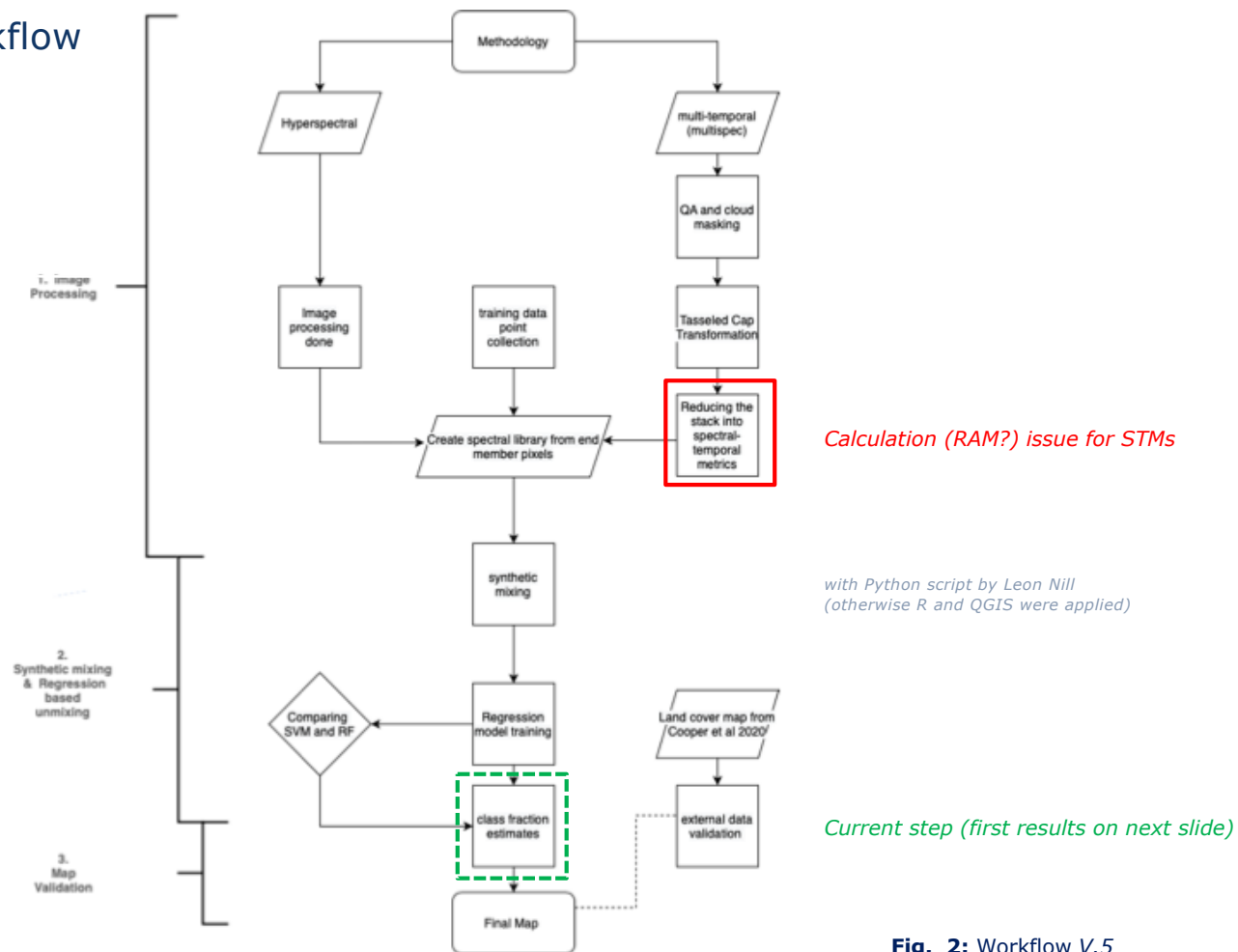


Fig. 2: Workflow V.5

3. Results Non-Vegetation vs. Vegetation fraction

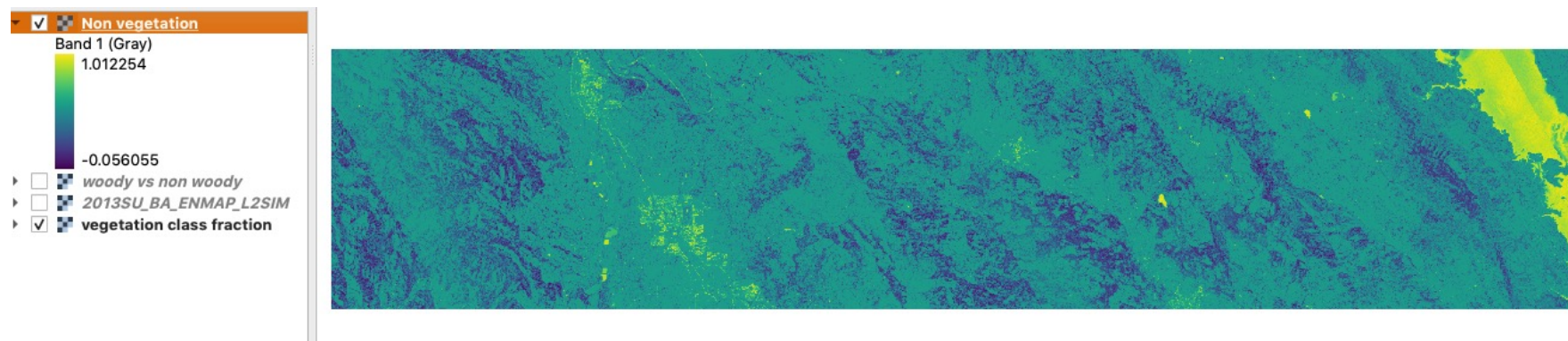


Fig. 3: Map 1 (Non-Vegetation vs. Vegetation)

3. Results Non-Woody vegetation fraction

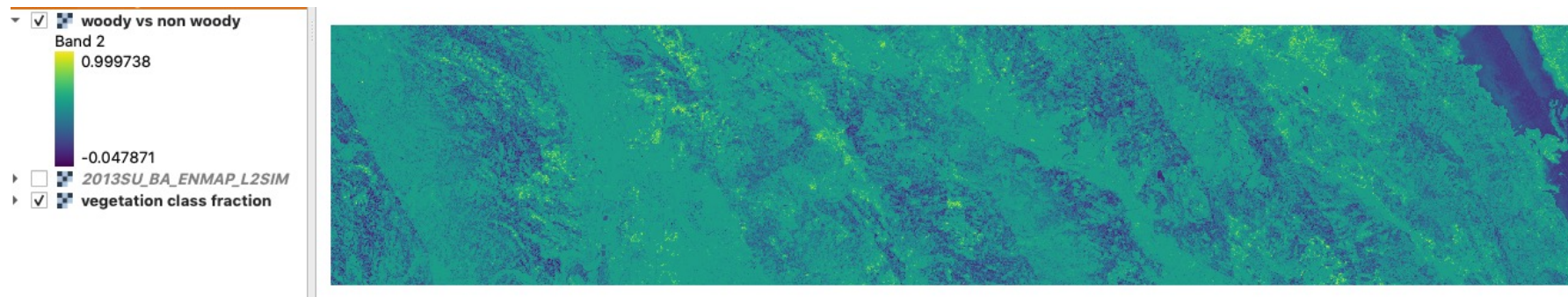


Fig. 4: Map 2 (Non-Woody)

3. Results Woody vegetation class fraction



- ☐ ☒ woody vs non woody
- ☐ ☒ 2013SU_BA_ENMAP_L2SIM
- ☒ ☒ vegetation class fraction
- ☒ Band 3 *Shrub*
- ☒ Band 4 *Broadleaf*
- ☒ Band 5 *Coniferous*

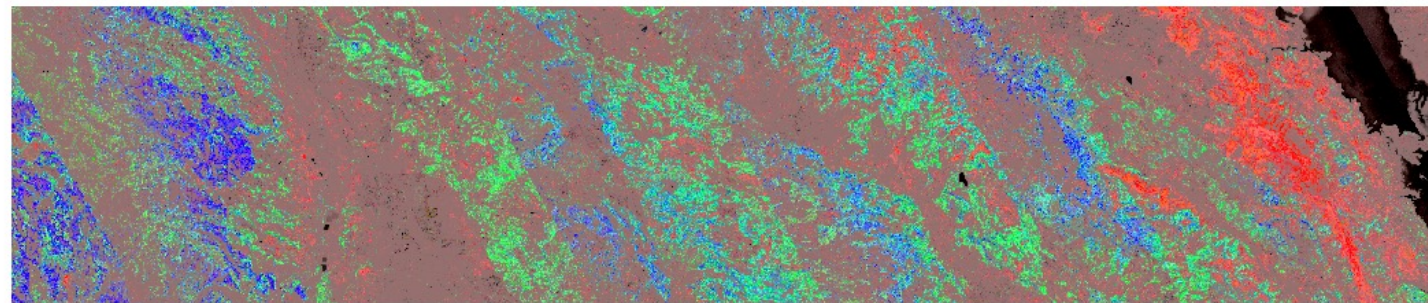


Fig. 5 **top:** Hyperspectral image
bottom: Map 1 (Woody vegetation class fraction)

4. Discussion

1. Use of hyperspectral imagery led to *seemingly* adequate fractional cover estimations across the study area
2. Endmembers affected by data artefacts from flight paths
3. Hyperspectral and multi-temporal multi-spectral imagery requires extensive computational resources...



Thank you for you_R attention!



Literature

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- Roberts et al. (2018): Hyperspectral vegetation indices. In: Hyperspectral indices and image classifications for agriculture and vegetation.
- Referring as well to California natural resources agency (2021) for Cropping (e.g. vineyards, apple plantations, wheat etc.). URL: <https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/crop-mapping-2014> [2021-06-19]