Uncertainty propagation with RTM:

Instrumental and spatial

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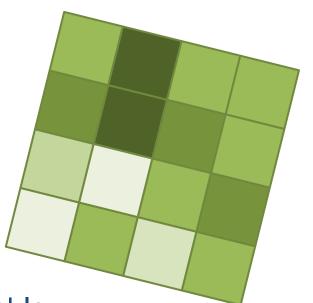
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- Aim:
- •1) Repeat the propagation of uncertainty already learnt to a new and bigger dataset representing 15 samples taken in different spatial points of a study area.
- Propagate uncertainties from measurements of incoming and transmitted radiation in the canopy to aPAR
- 3) Combine aPAR and a model predicting LAI
- 4) Propagate all the uncertanties to the reflectance factors prediced by PROSAIL

- Spatial sampling
 - 16 subplots in a Landsat pixel.
 - In each point, vegetation is assumed homogeneous and variables to estimate PROSPECT parameters are measured at each point.

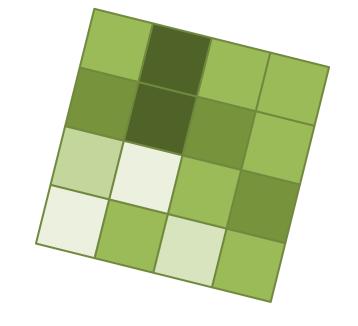
You only get the averaged values (see table /Session2/Ex2_TableLeafParam.csv), but you are reported that there is a 5 % of (**spatial**) variability for each parameter measured in each subplot.





Spatial sampling

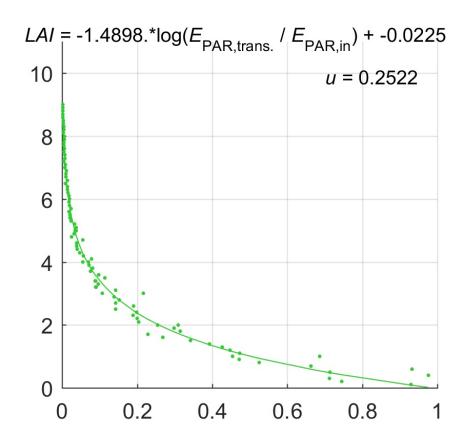
- Also, in each point incoming irradiance and transmitted irradiance are computed to estimate aPAR and use it in a model calibrated in the site to predict LAI
- Irradiance measurements have an relative standard uncertainty of 5 % (see /Session2/Ex2_TableLAl.csv)





- For each subplot
 - Predict uncertainty of leaf reflectance and transmittance factors with PROSPECT
 - Predict distributions in LAI estimates
 - Assume *LIDFa* = -0.35 and *LIDFb* = -0.15
 - Use the soil spectra in /Session2/soil.csv for solil reflectance
 - Assume $\theta_{\text{sun}} = 30 \text{ [deg]}$; $\theta_{\text{view}} = 0 \text{ [deg]}$; $\varphi = 0 \text{ [deg]}$
 - Assume hot spot = 0.001
 - Predict uncertainty of top of the canopy reflectance factor

- LAI model
 - Use equation and standard uncertainty provided in this plot



THANKS!