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Soil moisture impact on reflectance of bare soils in the optical domain [0.4 – 15 μm]

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➤ *Main objective*

Development of a method estimating moisture of soils (bare soils and/or sparse vegetation) in the optical domain [0.4 - 15 μm] from hyperspectral data



➤ *Applications*

- Biomass estimation
- Vegetation cover health
- Trafficability: Define link between soil characteristics (moisture, composition...) and a given vehicle with its passing number, to provide the information:

« GO » or « NO GO »



State of art

Problem and approaches

Soil Moisture Content (SMC) of bare soils from spectra ?

Solar domain [0.4 - 2.5 μm]

Methods based on spectral reflectance

Spectral bands exploitation

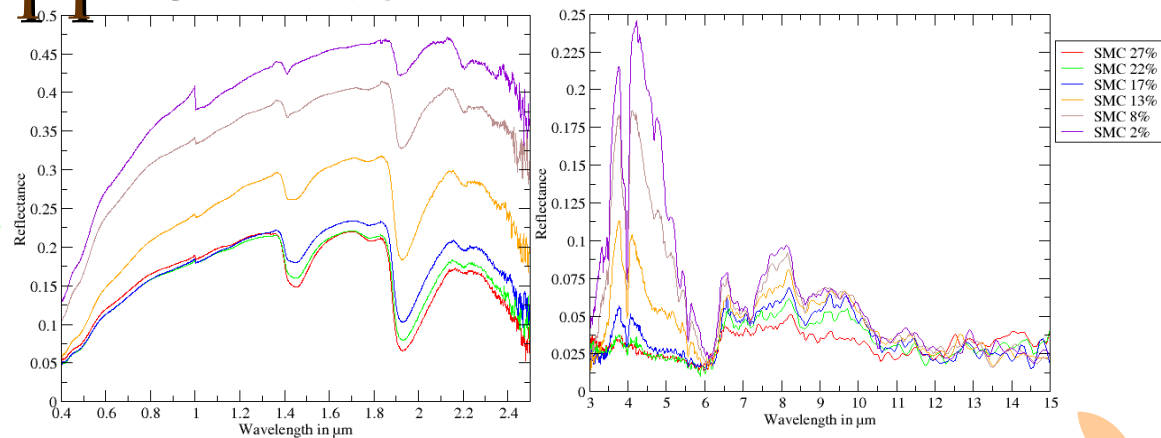
- Analytical methods
Liu et al. 2002
Liu et al. 2003
- Spectral index
Bryant et al. 2003
Khanna et al. 2007
Haubrock et al. 2008

Spectral models

- Exponential
Muller 2000
Lobell et al. 2002
- Inverse gaussian
«SMGM» model
Whiting et al. 2003

Geostatistical methods

- VNIRA method
Ben-Dor et al. 2002
- Geostatistical analysis
Brocca et al. 2006



Spectra of sample's bare soils at different moisture contents in the solar (left) and thermal domain (right) (Lab measurements)

Thermal domain [0 - ∞ μm]

Methods based on surface temperature

Triangle method
(Sandholt et al. 2002)

Index
(Kimura et al. 2007)

Method of thermal inertia
(Tramutoli et al. 2000)

Method based on spectral emissivity

[0 - λ μm] exploitation

- Correlation analysis
Xiao et al. 2003
Ogawa et al. 2006
- Spectral ratio
Urai et al. 1997
Mira et al. 2007

Spectral database related to SMC

➤ *Approaches validation*

Lab measurements of spectra of bare soils at different moisture contents

- **Many** data set in $[0.4 - 2.5 \mu\text{m}]$ (Angstrom 1925, Liu et al. 2002, Lobell et al. 2002, Whiting et al. 2003, Khanna et al. 2007, Haubrock et al. 2008)
- **Few** data set in $[8 - 15 \mu\text{m}]$ (VanBavel et al. 1976, Chen et al. 1989, Mira et al. 2007)

➤ *Synthesis*

- Not enough information in the thermal domain
- No measurement covering at **once** solar and thermal domains



Necessity to build a database of spectral reflectances of bare soils in $[0.4 - 15 \mu\text{m}]$ depending on SMC

Lab measurements

Description

➤ *Samples description*

- 32 samples of **bare soils**
- Collected over 8 locations in France (from South-West to South-East)
 - Covering several ranges of composition and coloration



Different samples of bare soils

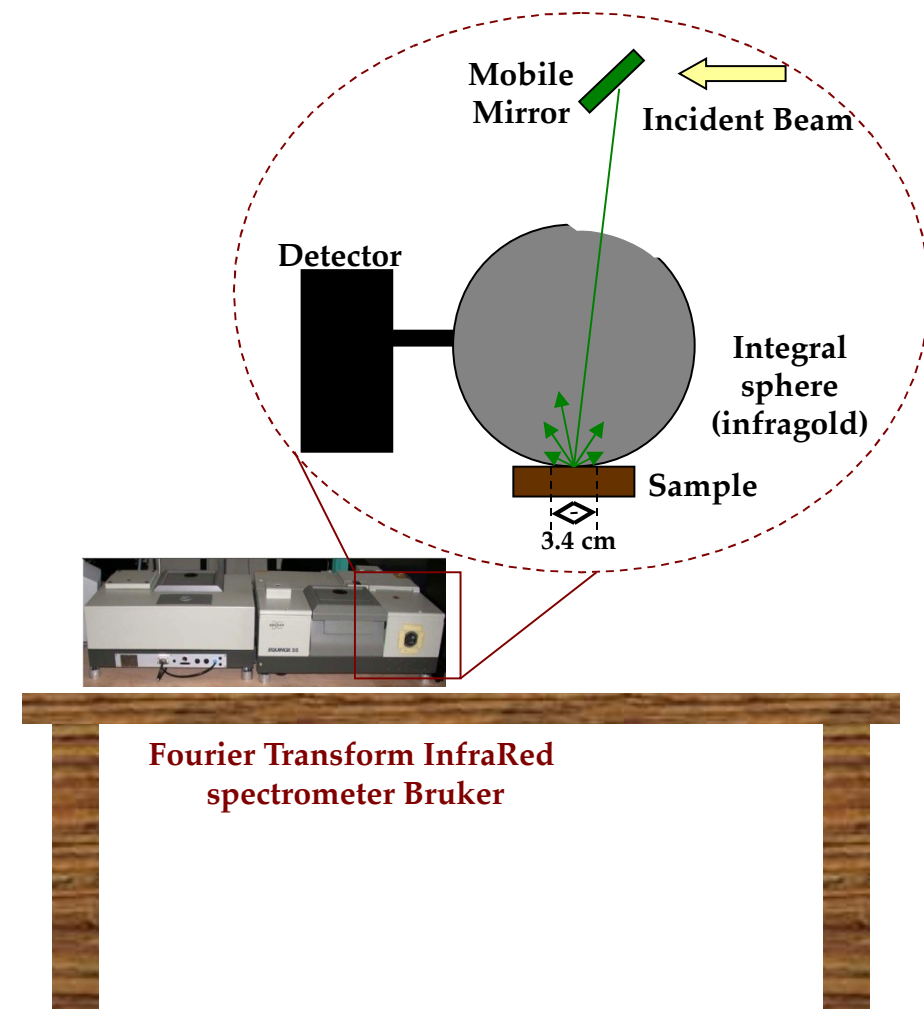
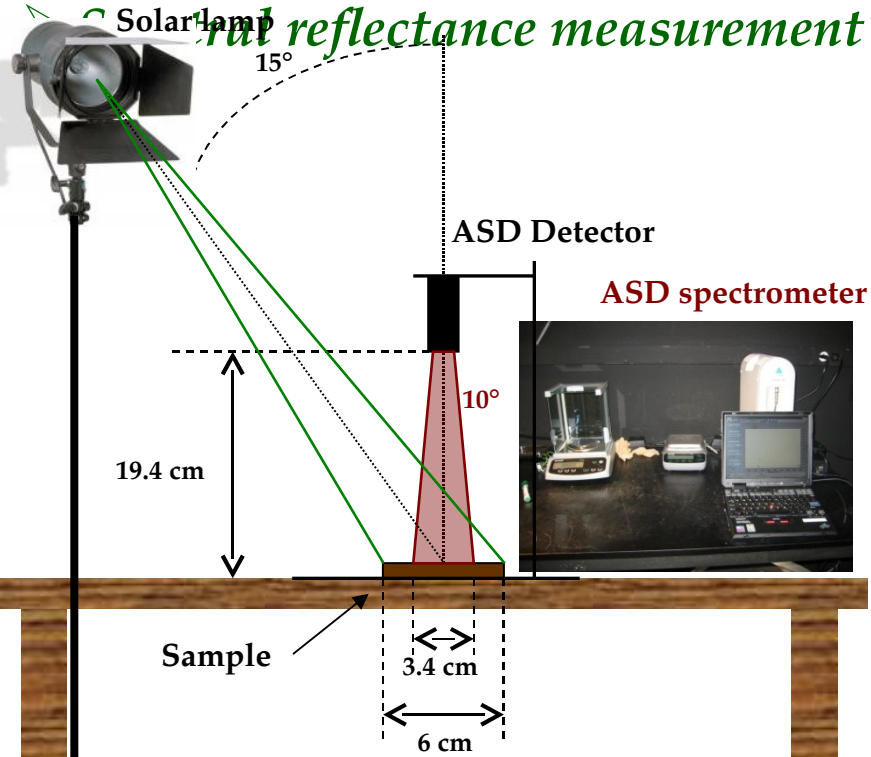
➤ *Measurements (August 2008)*

- [0.4 – 2.5 μm] : **ASD** FieldSpec Pro (bi-conical reflectance)
- [3 – 15 μm] : **Bruker** Equinox 55 (directional-hemispherical reflectance)
- Drying process from a **lab oven**

INSTRUMENT	ACCURACY
ASD	$\Delta\lambda \pm 1 \text{ nm}$
Bruker	Error < 3%
Lab oven	Residual moisture ~ 2 %

Lab measurements

Method (1/2)



Measurement of **bi-conical** reflectance in solar domain (left) and **direct-hemispherical** reflectance in thermal domain (right)

Lab measurements

Method (2/2)

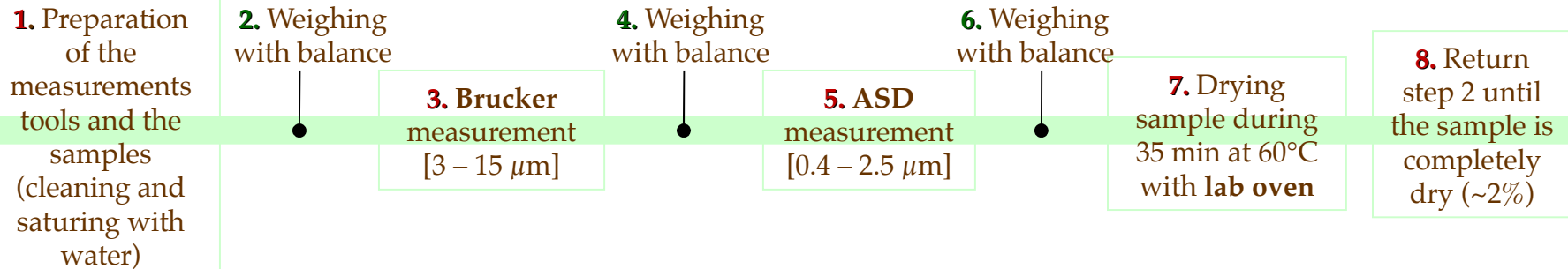
➤ Moisture content measurement

- Gravimetric method: Soil Moisture Content in %

$$SMC = \frac{m_W - m_D}{m_W} \times 100$$

Where m_w : weight of the wet sample
 m_D : weight of the dry sample (after a 24 hours drying period at 60°C)

➤ Measurement protocol description



Measured spectra at several moisture contents

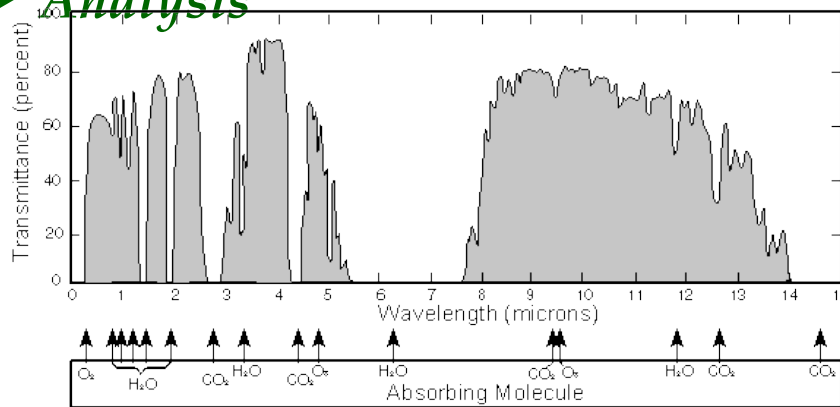
- 5 or 6 levels of SMC (%)
- 390 spectral signatures have been measured and analyzed

Lab measurements

Analysis & Results

➤ *Measurement validation from literature* (Courault et al. 1988, Guyot et al. 1989, Liu et al. 2002, Whiting et al. 2003, Khanna et al. 2007, Haubrock et al. 2008, Salisbury et al. 1992, 1994)

➤ *Analysis*



- VIS: [0.4 – 0.8 μm] (*ViSible*)
- NSWIR: [0.8 – 2.5 μm] (*Near and ShortWave InfraRed*)
- MWIR: [3 – 5 μm] (*Medium Wavelength InfraRed*)
- LWIR: [8 – 15 μm] (*Long Wavelength InfraRed*)

- 1. Informal soil spectra classification from dry samples (SMC ~ 2%)**
- 2. Study of SMC impact on spectral reflectance**
- 3. Empirical model of spectral reflectance of bare soils related to SMC**

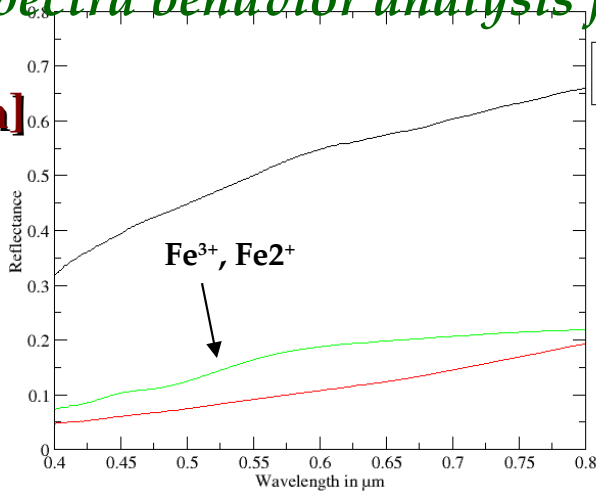
Lab measurements

Soil spectra classification (1/2)

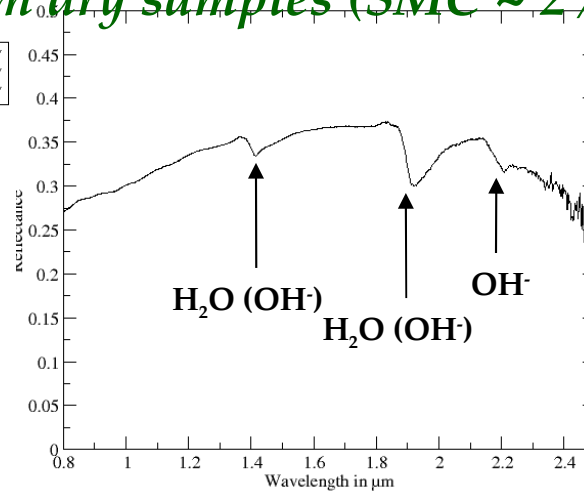
➤ Soil spectra behavior analysis from dry samples (SMC ~ 2%)

VIS

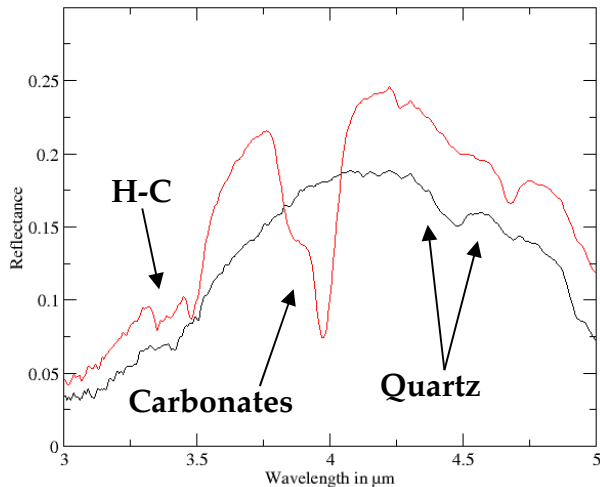
[0.4 – 0.8 μm]



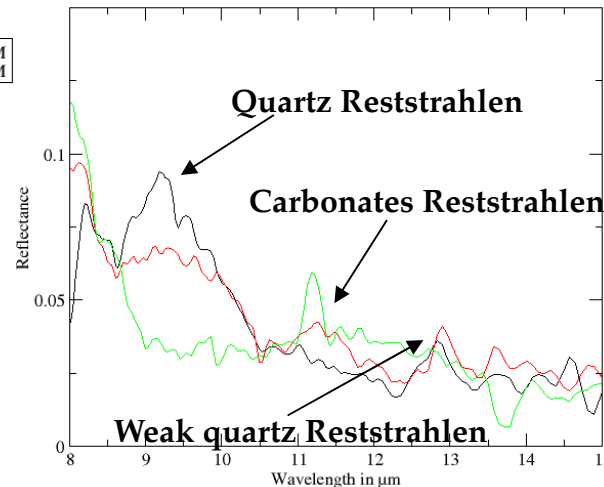
NSWIR
[0.8 – 2.5 μm]



MWIR
[3 – 5 μm]



LWIR
[8 – 15 μm]

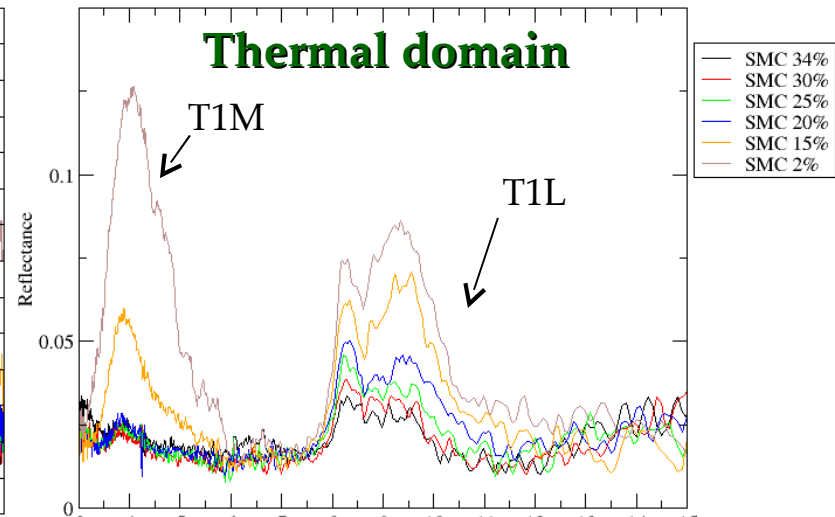
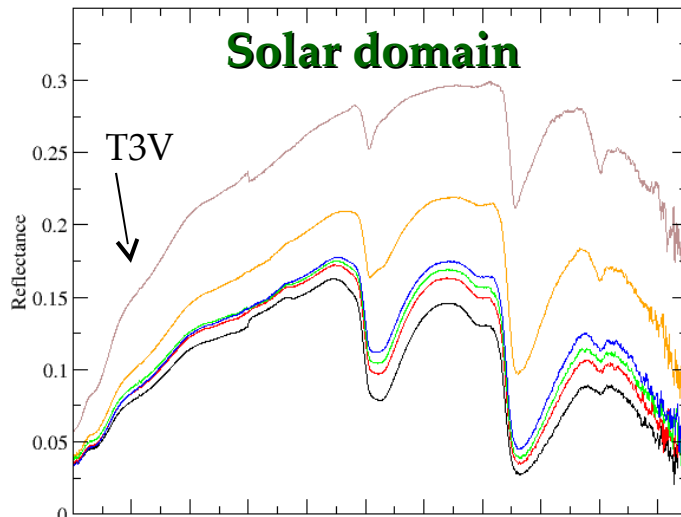


Lab measurements

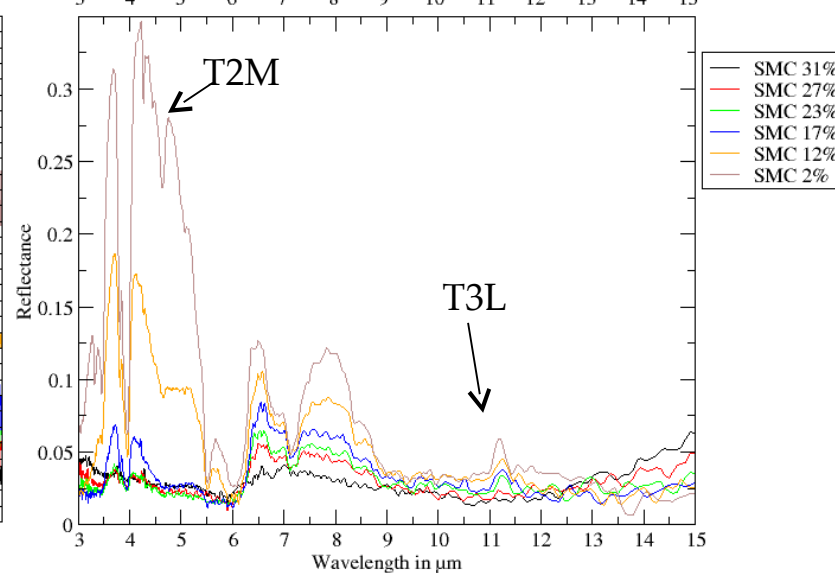
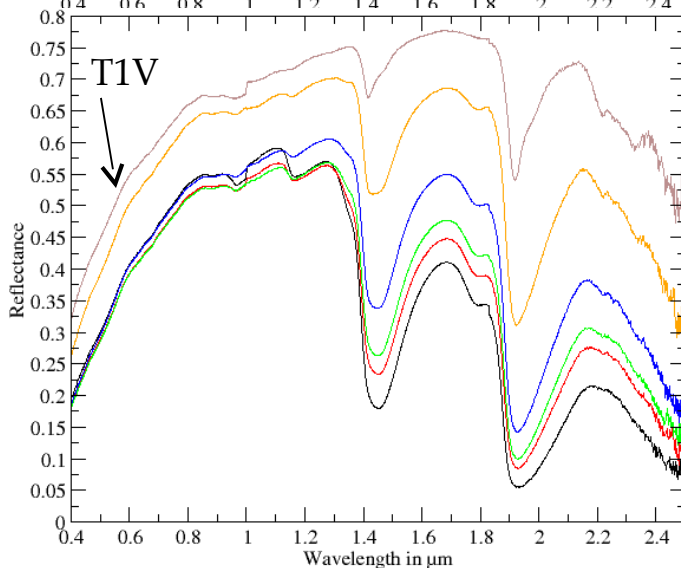
Soil spectra classification (2/2)

➤ *Example*

Group 1



**Group 2
Calcareous**



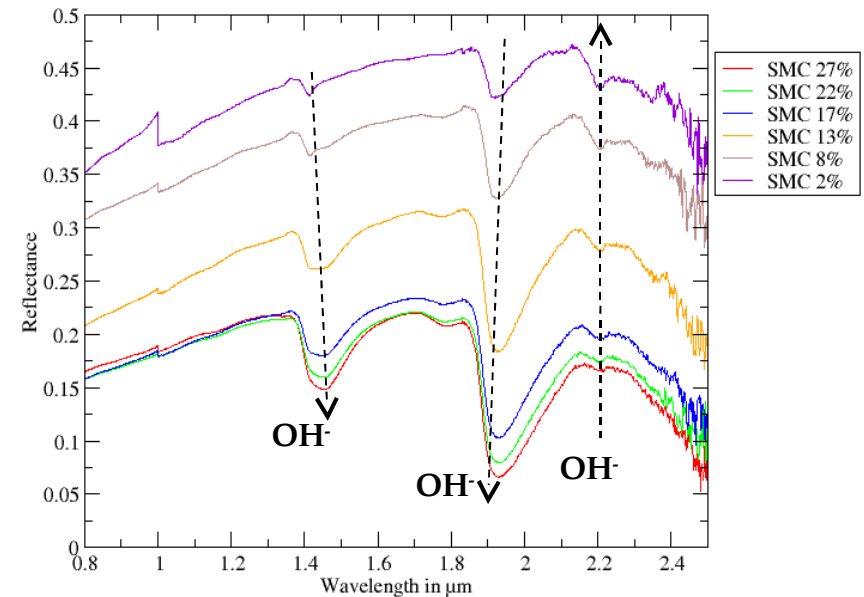
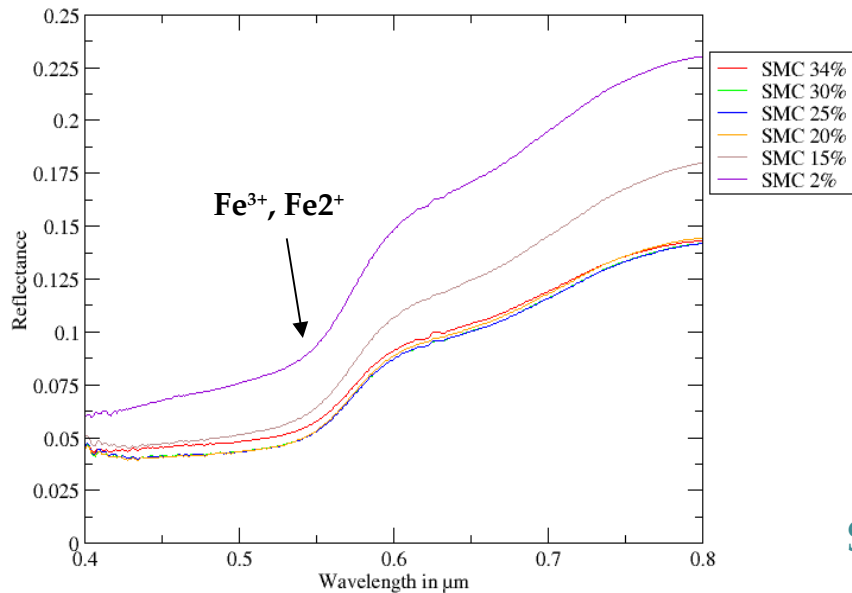
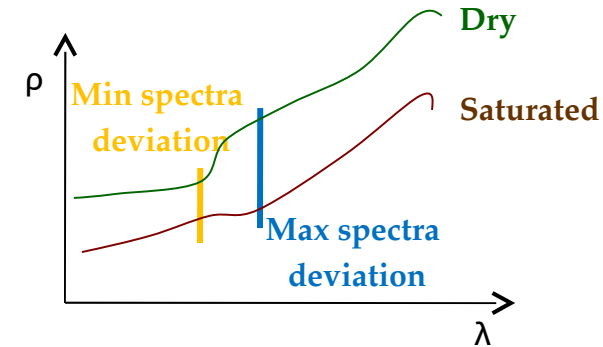
Lab measurements

Impact of SMC on spectral reflectance (1/2)

➤ Solar domain: 0.4 – 2.5 μm

For all samples between dry and saturated sample

	VIS	NSWIR
Mean of max spectra deviations	0.13±0.04	0.31±0.08
Mean of min spectra deviations	0.03±0.04	0.12±0.03



Spectral reflectance at different moisture content in the VIS (left) and NSWIR (right) domain

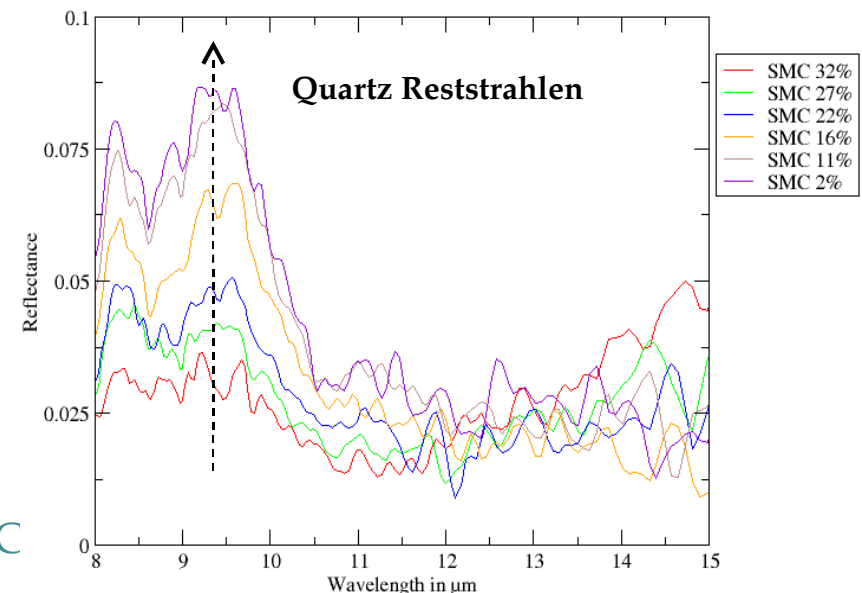
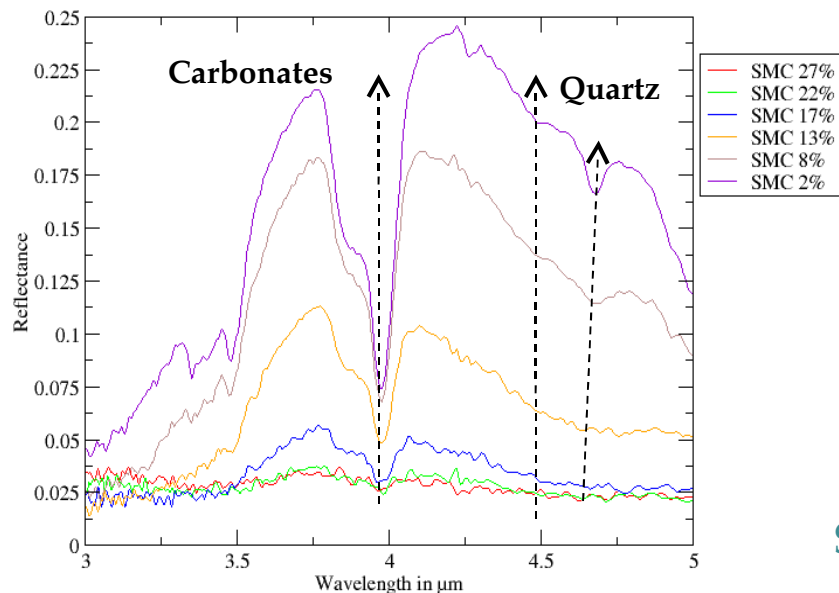
Lab measurements

Impact of SMC on spectral reflectance (2/2)

➤ *Thermal domain: 3 - 15 μm*

For all samples between dry and saturated sample	MWIR	LWIR
Mean of max spectra deviations	0.17±0.05	0.05±0.01
Mean of min spectra deviations	-0.01±0.01	-0.03±0.01

Peaks detection is almost impossible if SMC is upper 20 %



Spectral reflectance at different moisture content in the MWIR (left) and LWIR (right) domain

Lab measurements

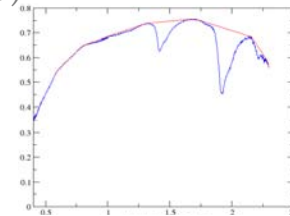
Empirical model (1/2)

- **Objective:** Determine an equation which simulate spectral reflectance of bare soils at a SMC given, of which parameters are linked to SMC with empirical laws

➔ **From a soil's composition (classification & chemical analysis) and a SMC we could simulate spectral reflectance in [0.4 – 15 μm] domain**

- **Methodology in Solar domain** (Modified Gaussian Model, Sunshine et al. 93)

$$LN(\text{spectra}) = \text{Continuum}(c_1, \dots, c_n) + \sum \text{Gaussians}(g_1, \dots, g_m)$$

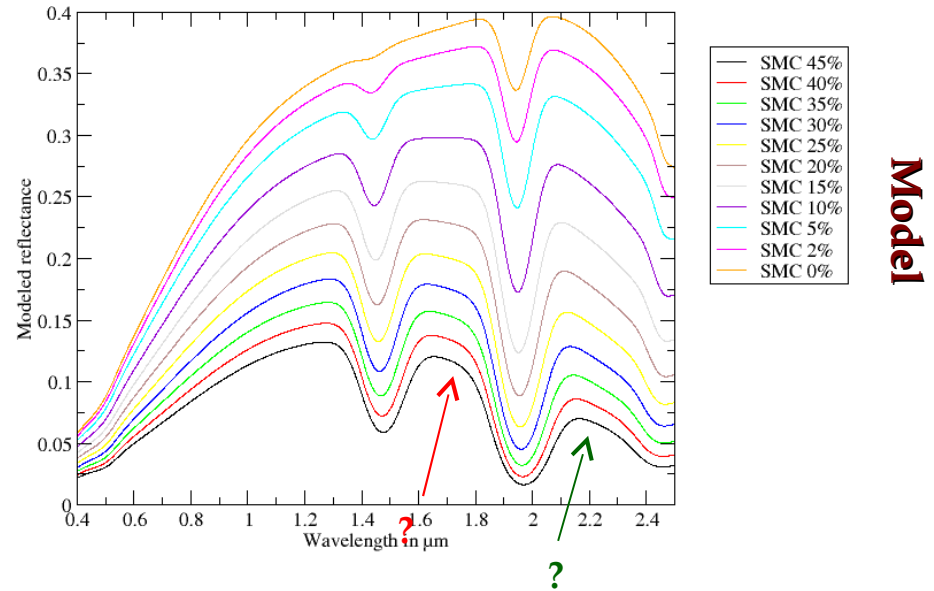
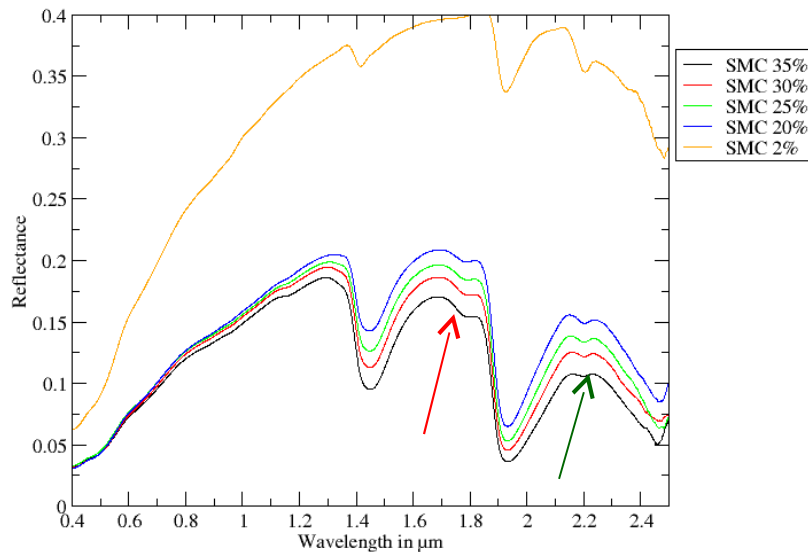


- Determine continuum with convex hull method to apply “Continuum removal” method
- Use 1st and 2nd derivative spectra (continuum removed spectrum) to determine extrema for initial parameters of Gaussians ($g_m \equiv$ centers, amplitudes, fwhm)
- Non linear Least-squares approximation of Gaussians and Least-squares approximation of Continuum (polynomial degree 4)
- Determine empirical laws link SMC with c_n and g_m (currently linear)

Lab measurements

Empirical model (2/2)

Measurement



Model

- Less of absorption peaks at 1.8 μm and 2.2 μm
- Difference level “seems” weak but error must be define

➤ Current works

- Improve algorithm to determination of Gaussian parameters
- Determine “non linear” empirical laws between SMC and some parameters
- Develop algorithm for thermal domain

Conclusions and perspectives

- *New database*: 32 soils – 390 spectral signatures (informal spectra classification)

Spectral reflectances of bare soil related to SMC in [0.4 – 15 μm]

- *Impact of increase SMC on spectral reflectance*:

- Reduction of reflectance level (mean of maximum reflectance deviation < 0.3)
- Growth of depth and spreading absorption peaks at **1.4 μm** and **1.9 μm**
- Diminution of depth absorption peaks of minerals in **NSWIR** and **MWIR**
- Diminution of Reststrahlen bands of quartz and carbonates in **LWIR**

- *Empirical model*:

- Improve algorithm to determination of Gaussian parameters
- Determine “non linear” empirical laws between SMC and some parameters
- Develop algorithm for thermal domain