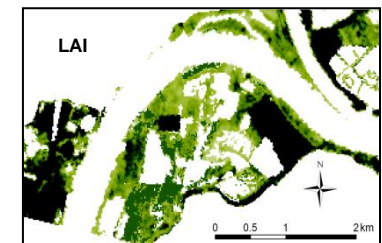
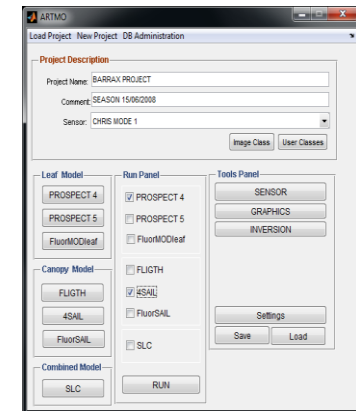
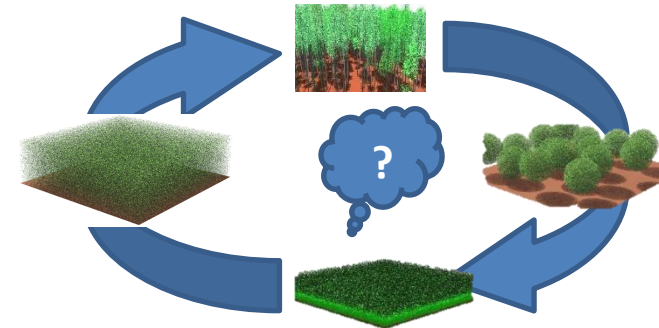


ARTMO: an Automated Radiative Transfer Models Operator toolbox for automated retrieval of biophysical parameters through model inversion

J. Verrelst, J.P. Rivera, L. Alonso & J. Moreno

Content

- Rationale
 - The need for a RTM toolbox
- ARTMO concept
 - Main module
 - Design
 - Leaf-level models
 - Canopy-level models
 - Graphics
 - Inversion
- Applications
 - Case study floodplain mapping
- Conclusions



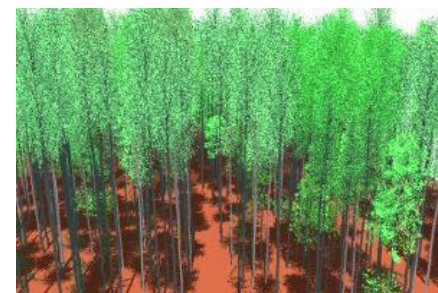
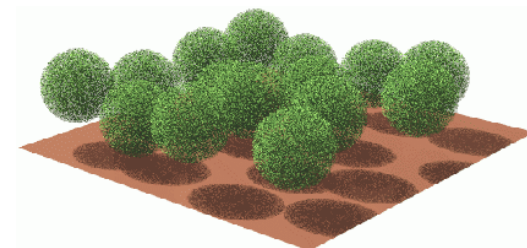
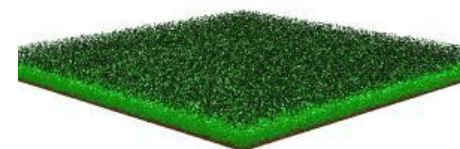
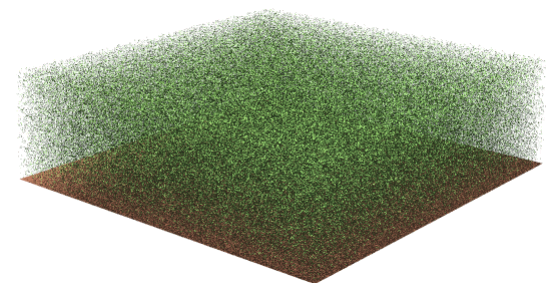
Rationale

Radiative transfer (RT) modeling plays a key role for earth observation (EO) because it is needed to design and develop EO instruments, and to test and apply inversion algorithms.

A number of often highly specialized leaf and canopy RT models has been developed, each of which emanates from a different set of original requirements.

Currently there exists no user-friendly toolbox that brings these models together.

- RAMI only comparison exercise (ROMC)
- CRASh (Dorigo et al., 2009: PROSPECT+SAILh, class-based inversion)



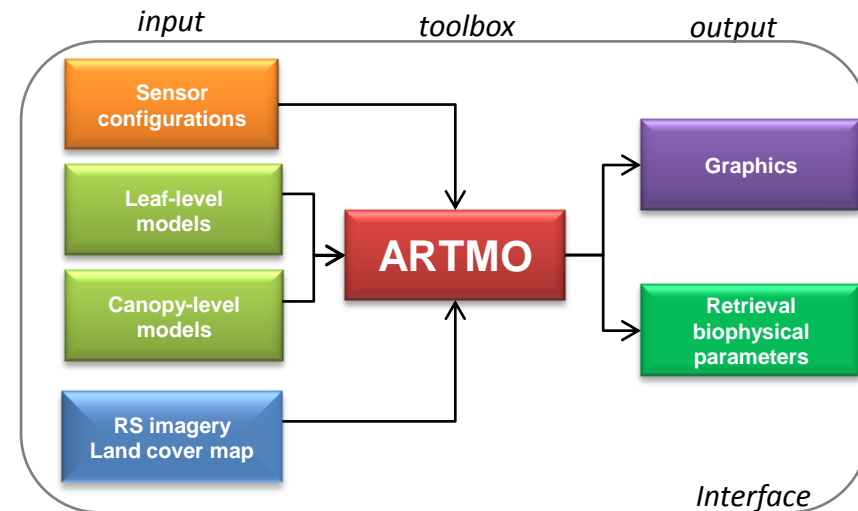
Objectives

To develop a canopy radiative transfer toolbox that couples leaf-level models with canopy-level RT models for the simulation of reflectance data

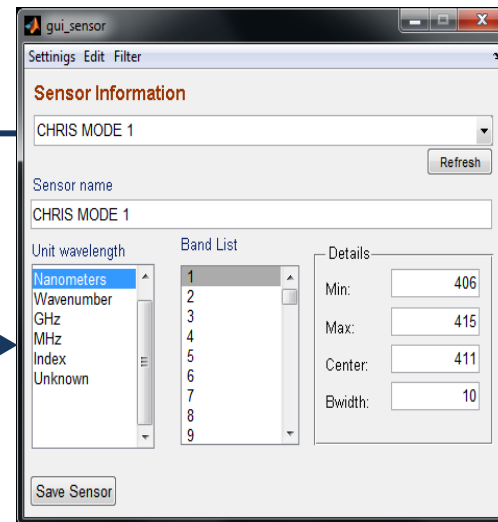
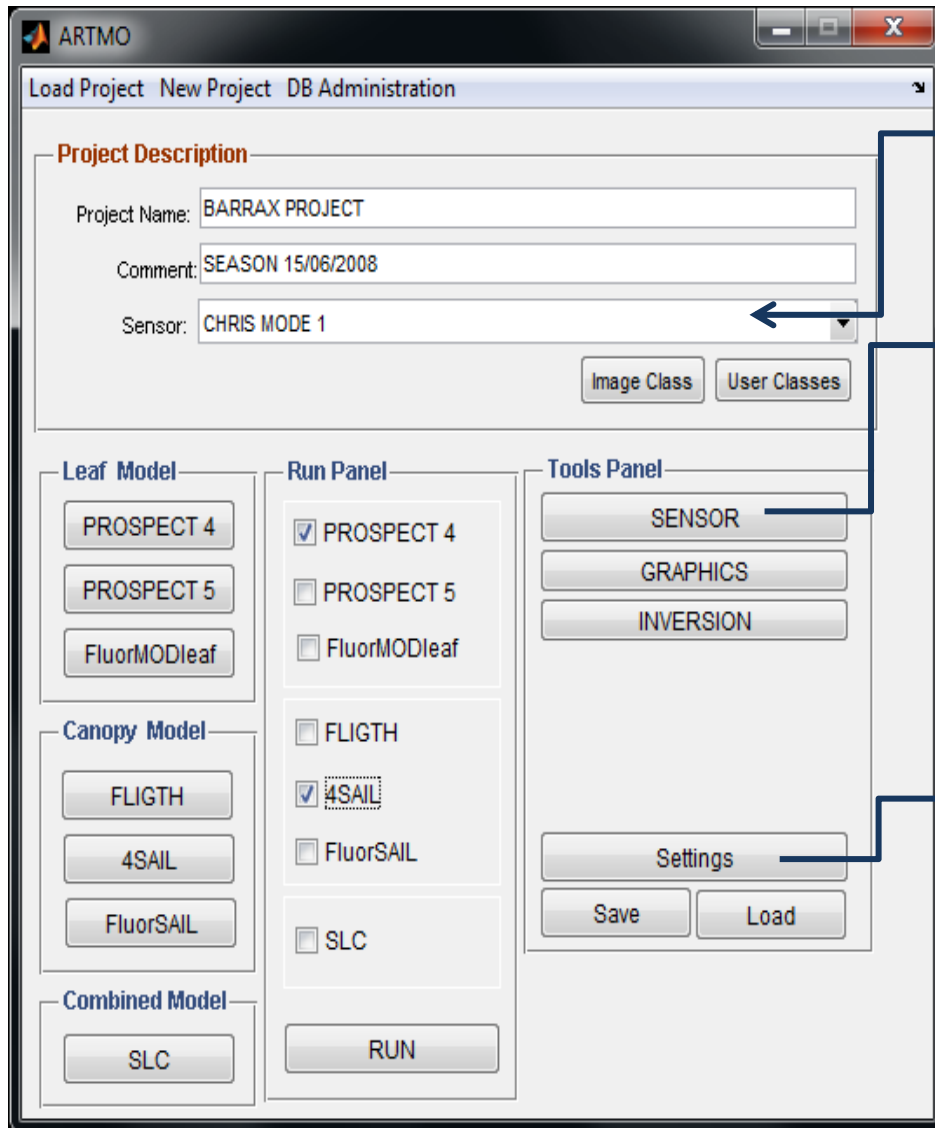
- For better understanding interactions terrestrial vegetation and solar radiation in VNIR
- Simulator for the development of new Earth observators
- (class-based) model inversion for retrieval of biophysical parameters

Required features:

- plug-n-play GUI
- any sensor
- 1D and 3D models
- fast and massive forward simulations
- flexible and easy access
- graphics module
- inversion module
- Class-based inversion (e.g. surface elements, sun-target-sensor geometry)



ARTMO main module



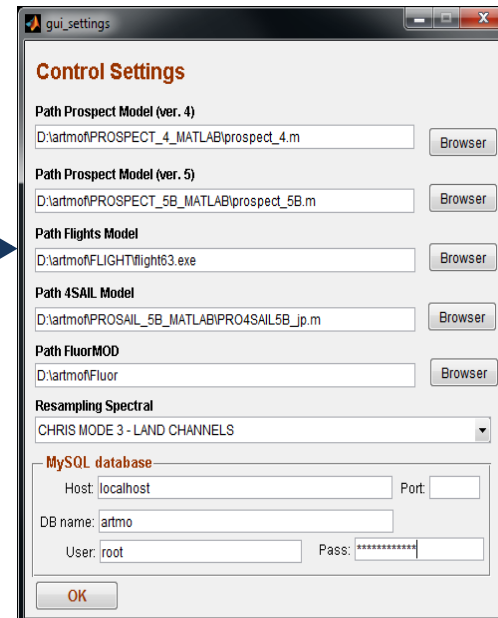
Selection of sensor or creation of own band settings

A number of sensors are already included:

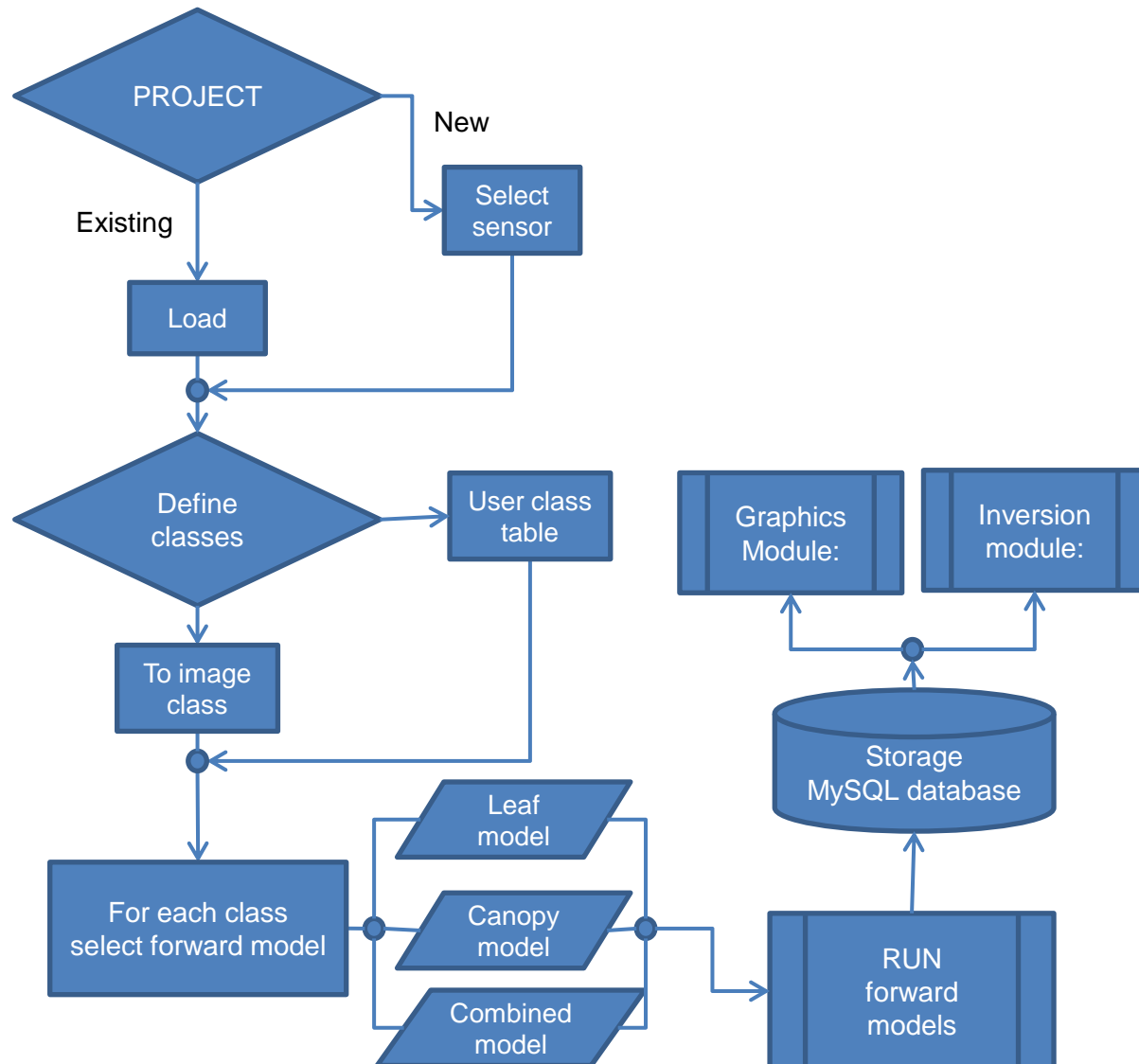
- CHRIS mode 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- Sentinel-2

Any spectral settings can be defined by the user.

All data automatically resampled to the selected sensor



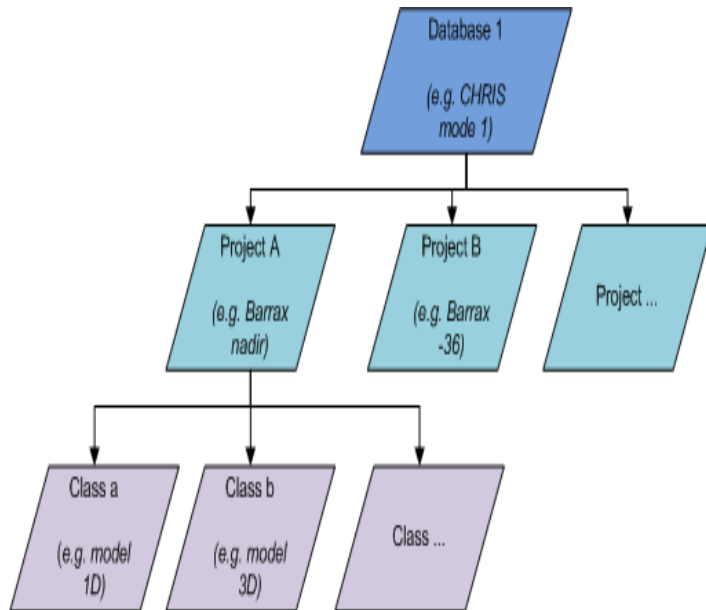
Design ARTMO



The core of ARTMO is a **MySQL** DB:

- Allows efficient massive storing
- Easy data retrieval through queries
- Spectral data linked with metadata (e.g. model inputs)
- Applicable both for forward simulations and model inversion

Data hierarchy and access



Select modelation

Select Project Change DB

ID_PROJECT	NAME	DATE	SENSOR	# BAN...	# CLASS	# SIM
1	1 project_Erika_nadir	2010-12-07	CHRIS MODE 3 - LAND CHA...	18	15	29090
2	2 Erika plus36	2010-12-12	CHRIS MODE 3 - LAND CHA...	18	11	20542
3	3 Erika min36	2010-12-15	CHRIS MODE 3 - LAND CHA...	18	12	25982
4	4 Sample PROSPECT 4 + 4SAIL	2011-03-29	CHRIS MODE 3 - LAND CHA...	18	2	12

Select Class Simulation

ID_	ID_PY	DATE	MODELS	CLASS	# SIM
9	31	1 2011-01-22	FLIGHT	shrubs nadir nadir 1	2196
10	32	1 2011-01-22	FLIGHT	forest nadir 1D normal final 1	2196
11	33	1 2011-01-22	FLIGHT	forest nadir bg-25% 1D	1098
12	47	1 2011-01-25	FLIGHT	forest nadir final 3D normal	1792
13	51	1 2011-02-01	FLIGHT	forest_nadir_3D_bg-25_wide_fco...	5440
14	57	1 2011-02-03	FLIGHT	forest 3D bg-25 fcover widened	5440
15	65	1 2011-03-30	PROSPECT VER 4 + 4SAIL	Generic class	48

Leaf Model

Item	Value
1 MODELO	Prospect4
2 ID_MLT	6
3 ID_CLASE	1
4 N	1.250,2.500,0.000
5 Cab	20.000,45.000,0.000

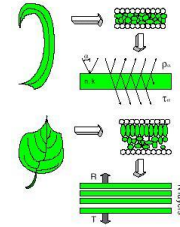
Canopy Model

Item	Value
1 MODE	r
2 ONED_FLAG	3
3 SOLAR_ZENITH	46
4 VIEW_ZENITH	8.6700
5 SOLAR_AZIM...	170

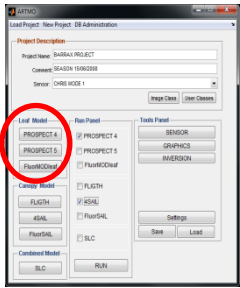
OK

- Data storage and access hierarchically based
- All input parameters can be consulted

Leaf-level models



PROSPECT family



PROSPECT 5

File

INPUT PROSPECT 5

Select Class
Generic class

Leaf Structure (N) [1-4]
Start: 1.25 End: 2.5 Step: 0.1 Range

Chlorophyll (Cab - $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) [0-100]
Start: -20 End: 45 Step: 0.5 Range

Carotenoids ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)
Start: 20 End: 20 Step: 0 Range

Brown Pigments
Start: 20 End: 20 Step: 0 Range

Water thickness (Cw - cm) [0-0.05]
Start: 0.002 End: 0.04 Step: -0.5 Range

Dry matter (Cm - g/cm^2) [0-0.05]
Start: 0.012 End: 0.012 Step: 0 Range

OK

FluorMODleaf Module

File Atmospheric Parameters

FluorMODleaf Select Class: Generic class

Internal Structure - N [1 - 3]
Min: 1.8 Max: 1.8 Step: 0 Range

Temperature °C [5 - 25]
Min: 15 Max: 25 Step: 5 Range

Chlorophyll ab - Cab [5 - 100]
Min: 5 Max: 100 Step: 2 Range

Fluorescence Quantum Efficiency - F_i [0 - 0.1]
Min: 0.05 Max: 0.05 Step: 0 Range

Leaf Water Content - Cw [0 - 0.05]
Min: 0.05 Max: 0.05 Step: 0 Range

Stoichiometry of PS_II to PS_I - Sto [1.1 - 2]
Min: 3 Max: 3 Step: 0 Range

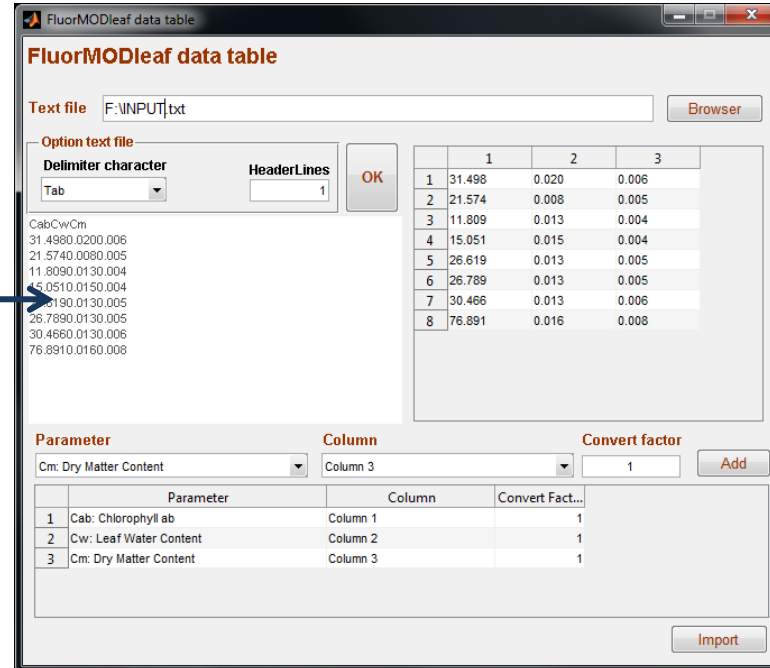
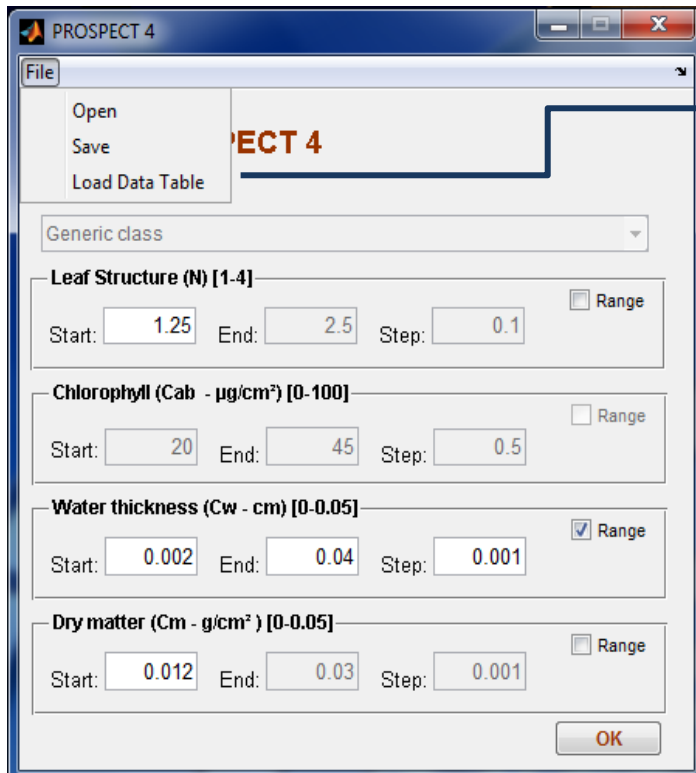
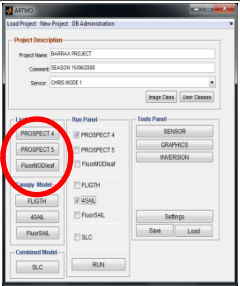
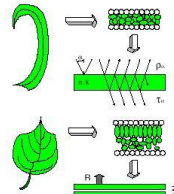
Dry Matter Content - Cm [0.002 - 0.02]
Min: 0.002 Max: 0.002 Step: 0 Range

Species Temperature Dependence
Broad Bean
Broad Bean
Bean
Ficus
Tomato
Pea

OK

- Either one value can be inputted, or when the 'range' box is enabled a range of values can be inputted by providing first, last and step value
- When multiple ranges are inputted all combinations will be simulated
- When impossible values are inputted the box will turn yellow

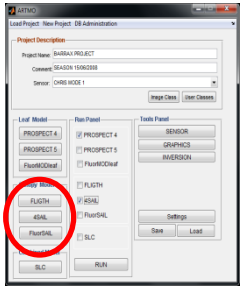
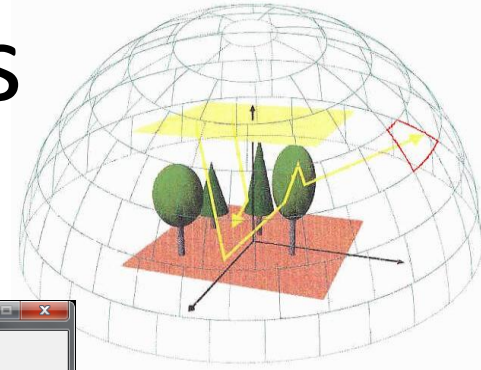
Leaf-level models



- Also own input data can be loaded.
- The data table window allows to open any text file, choose the right column, convert, and link with a model variable.
- The linked model variable is then disabled in the main input window.

Canopy-level models

Ray tracing: FLIGHT



Flight

Load Data Table

Input Parameters Save Class Input

Dimension
 1D 3D

Number of bands
 Bands:

Solar Angle
 Zenith: Azimuth:

Mode of operation
 FORWARD REVERSE

Number of photons
 Photons:

View Angle
 Zenith: Azimuth:

AOT @ 550 nm
 AOT:

Soil roughness index
 SRI:

Leaf size
 Size:

LAI
 Min: Range
 Max. dense range: Step:
 Max. sparse range: Step:

FVC
 Min: Max.: Step: Range

FGL
 Min: Step:

Constant Parameter SEN BARK Value:

LAD
 [0-10]: [20-30]: [40-50]: [60-70]: [80-90]:
 [10-20]: [30-40]: [50-60]: [70-80]:

Crown Shape
 Ellipsoid Cones Field data

Crown geo parameters
 Crown radius:
 Centre to top distance:
 Height to first branch: Min:
 Max:
 Trunk DBH:

OK

gui_imp3

Leaf Senescent Spectral: Class=No Class

Text file
 Browser

Unit wavelength
 Micrometers Nanometers
 Wavenumber GHz MHz Index Unknown

Option text file
 Delimiter character: Factor value: HeaderLines:

OK

400,0,0411,0,00026119			
401,0,041193,0,00038941			
402,0,041269,0,00051235	1	400	0.0411 2.
403,0,041382,0,00070602	2	401	0.0412 3.
404,0,04153,0,00096116	3	402	0.0413 5.
405,0,041687,0,0012735	4	403	0.0414 7.
406,0,041852,0,001634	5	404	0.0415 9.
407,0,042043,0,0020702	6	405	0.0417
408,0,042271,0,0026083	7	406	0.0419
409,0,042495,0,0032287			
410,0,042719,0,0039908			
411,0,042943,0,0046473			

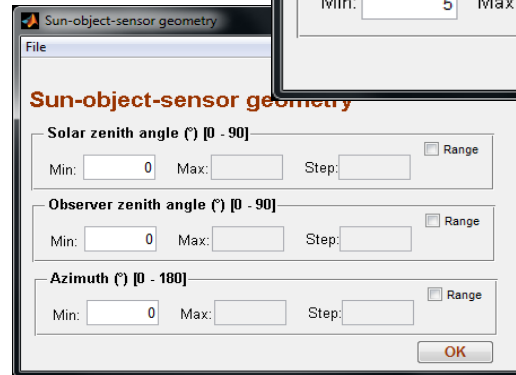
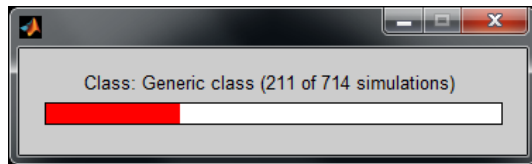
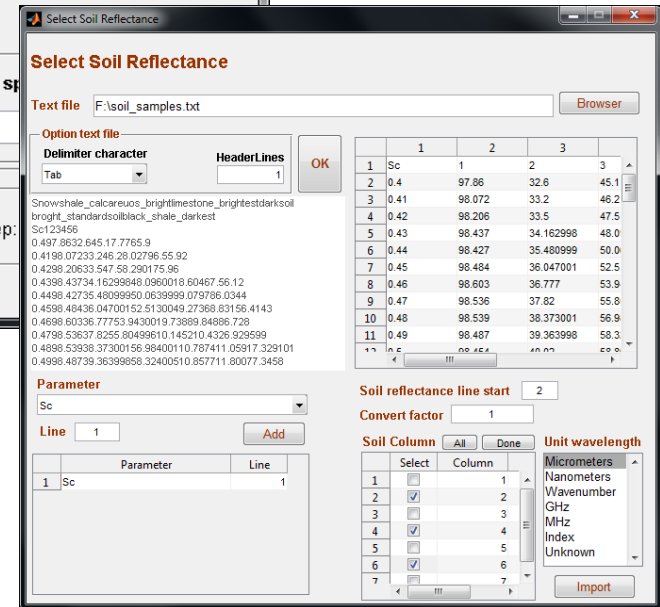
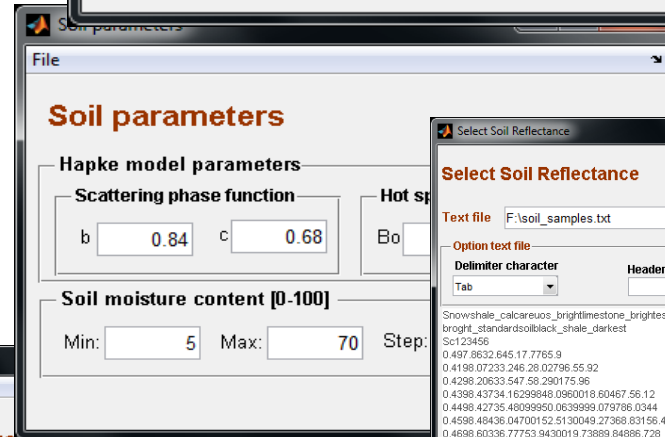
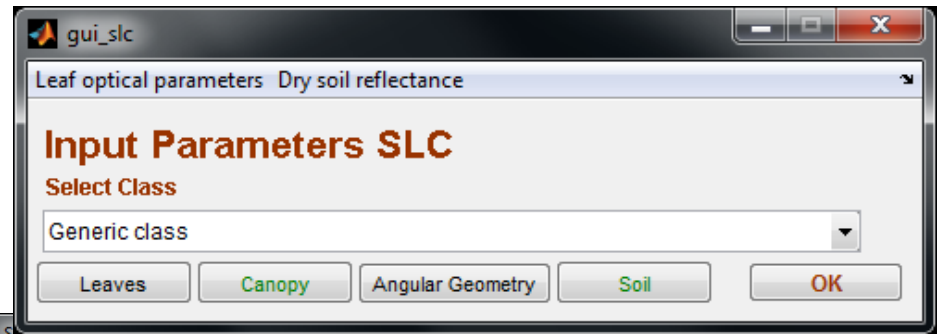
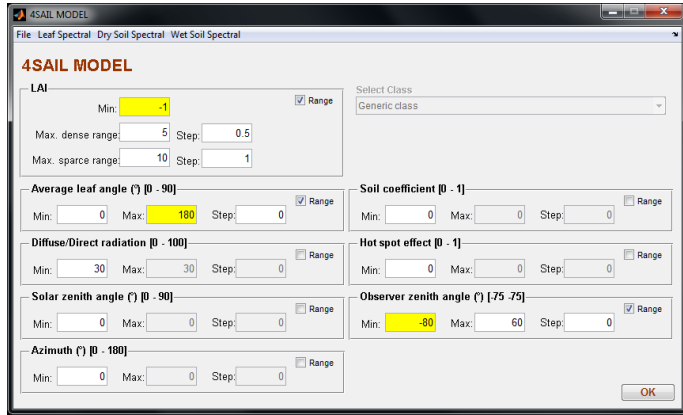
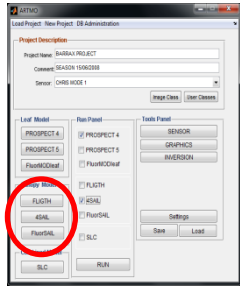
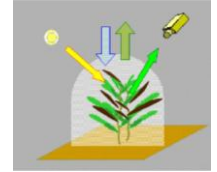
FLIGHT can run in 1D and in 3D. When 3D is selected the crown architecture parameters are enabled.

Green leaf, senescent leaf, bark and soil spectra can be loaded by means of an import window

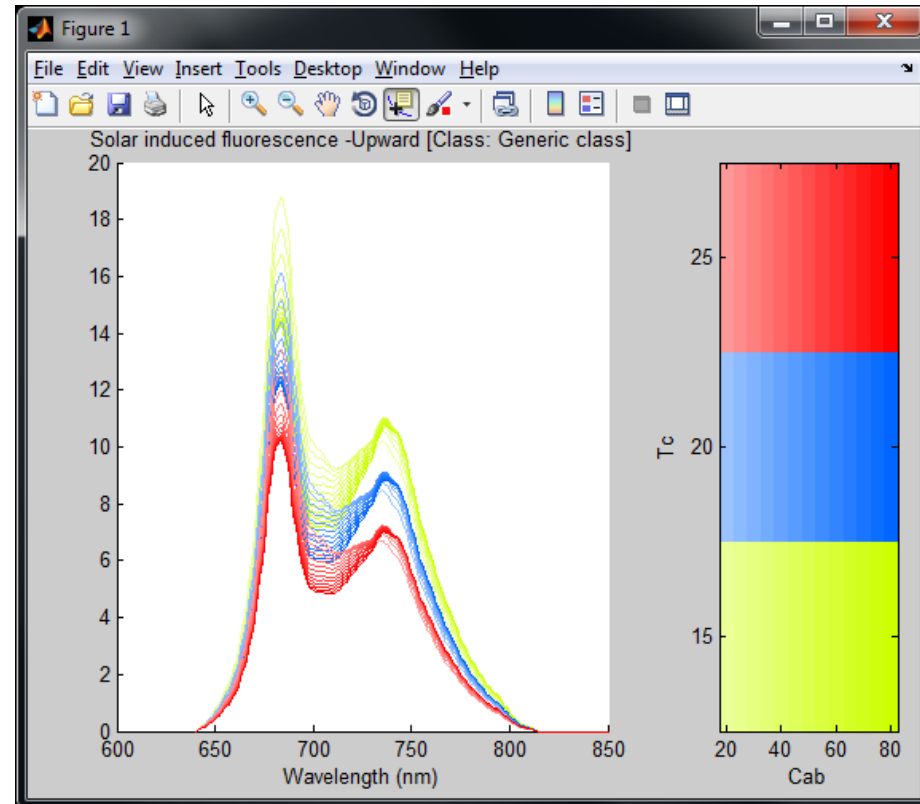
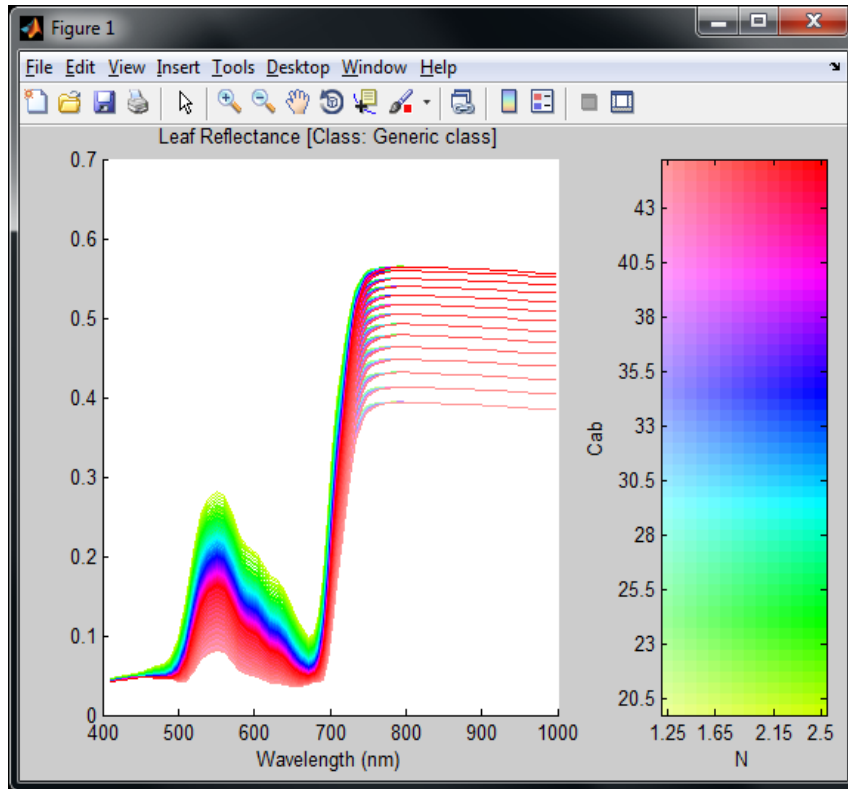
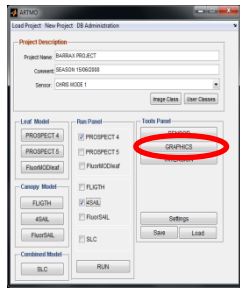
Green leaf can either come from a leaf-level model or from imported spectra.

Canopy-level models

SAIL family

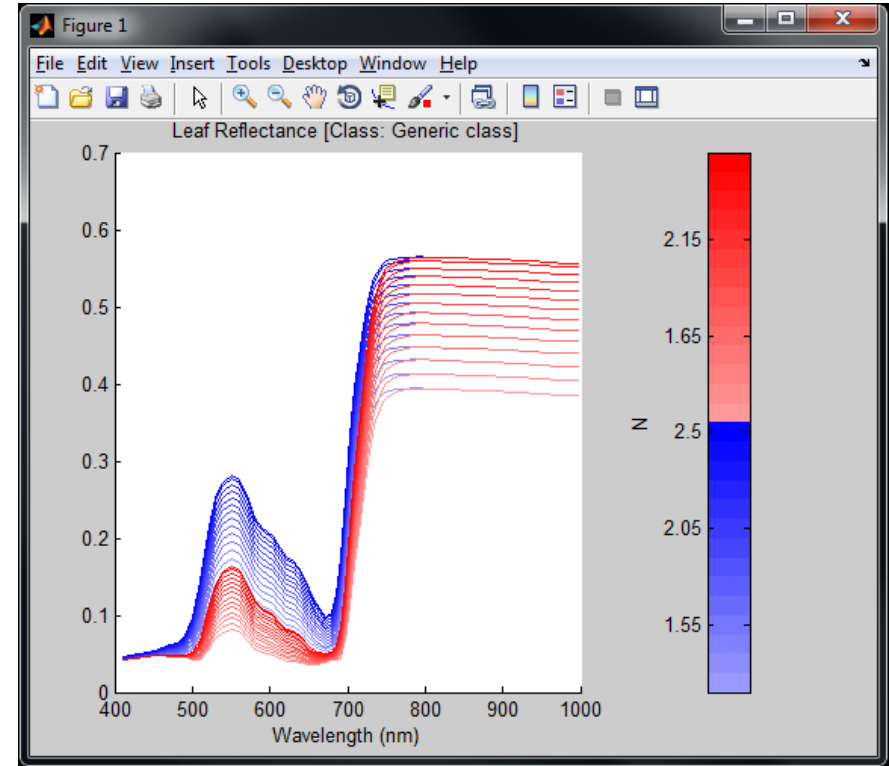
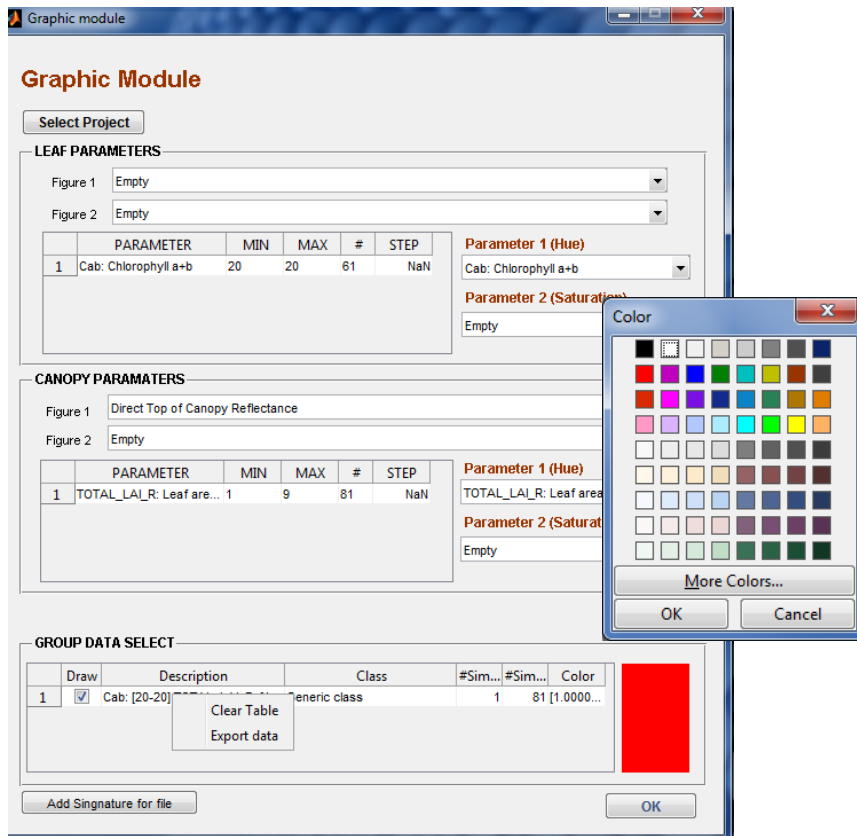
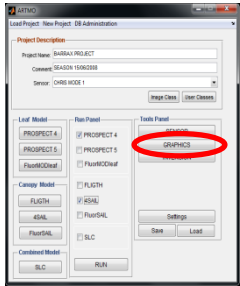


Graphics



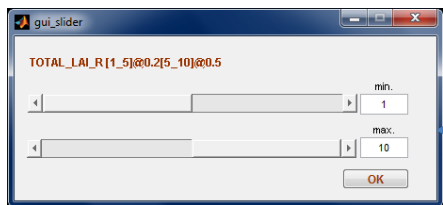
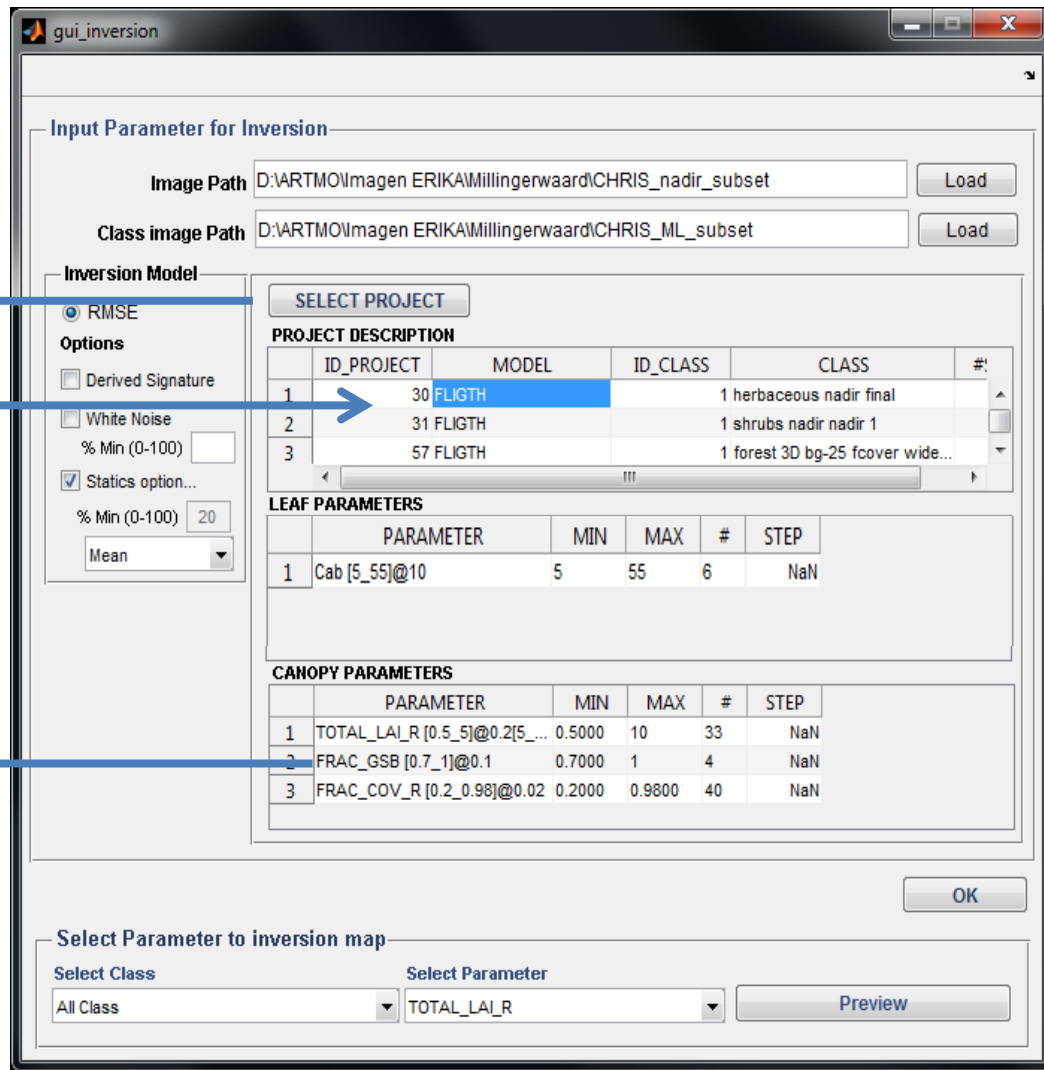
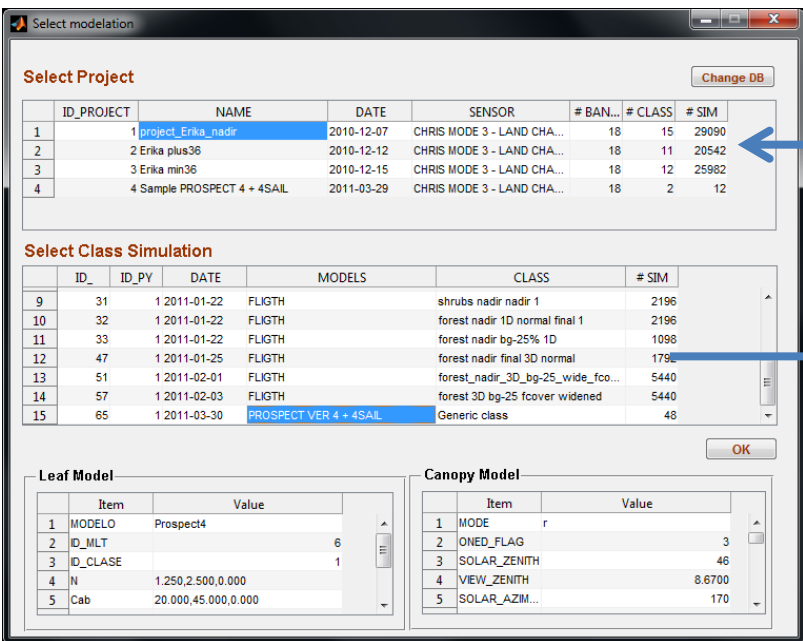
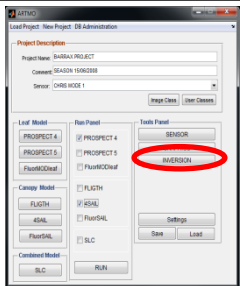
Plottings of 2 variables by color and color intensity

Graphics



Plotting of 1 variable with an assigned color. Multiple classes can be added.

Inversion

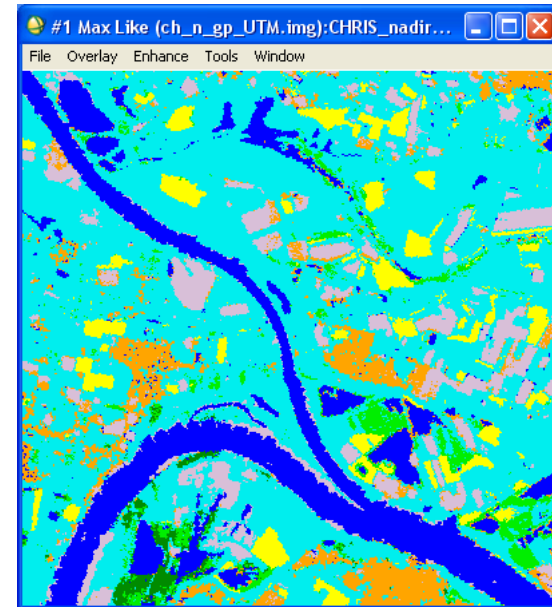
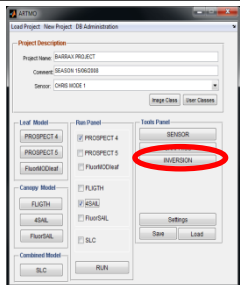


Inversion

Case study

A floodplain with natural vegetation in the Netherlands.

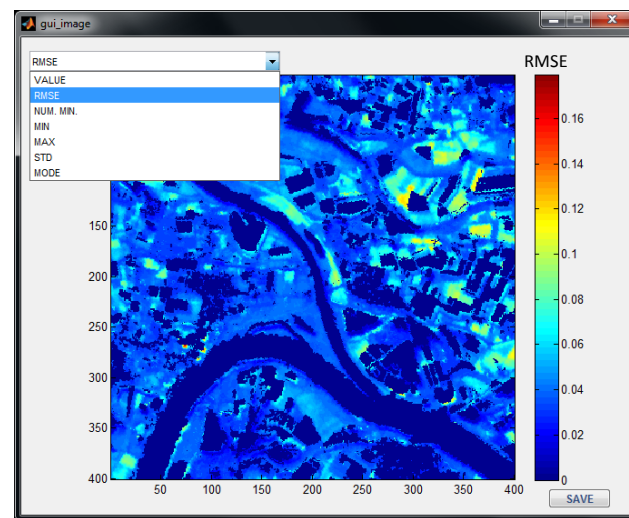
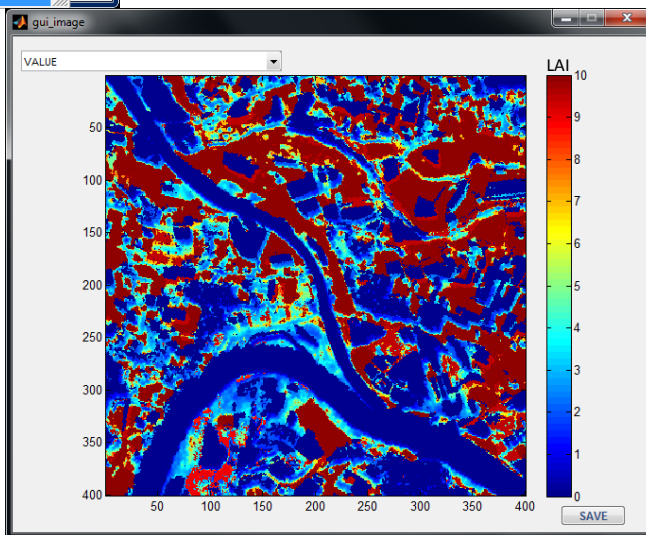
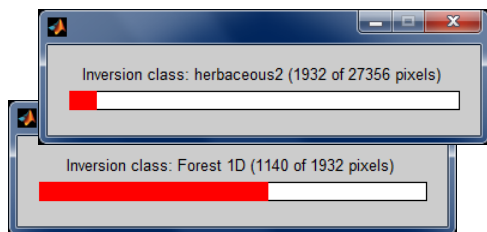
CHRIS data. (Mode 1: pixel size ~17 m, 18 bands. 400-1050 nm)



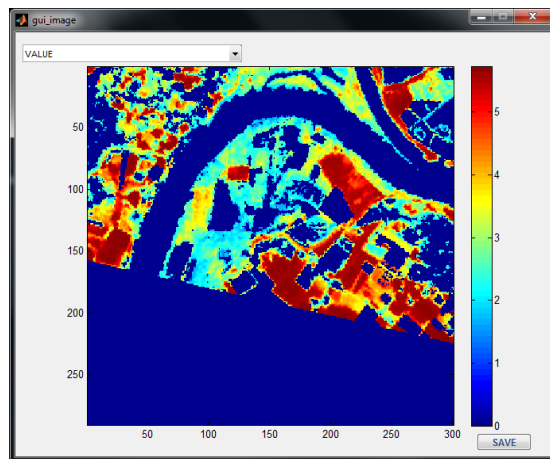
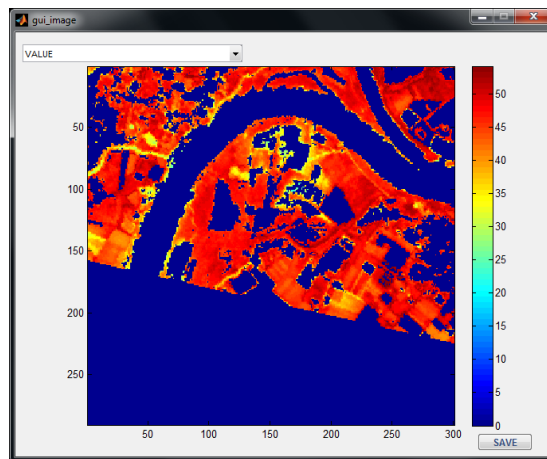
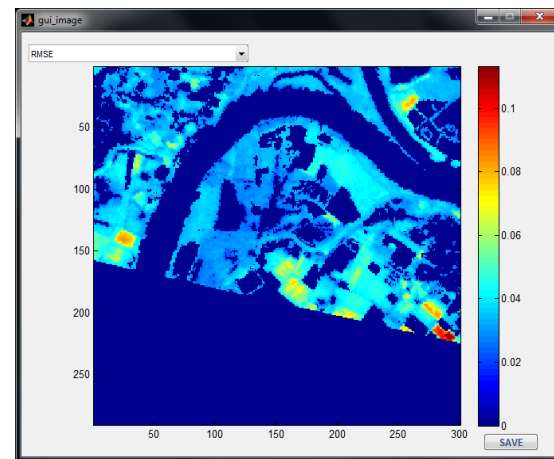
gui_tabclasses1

Class Table

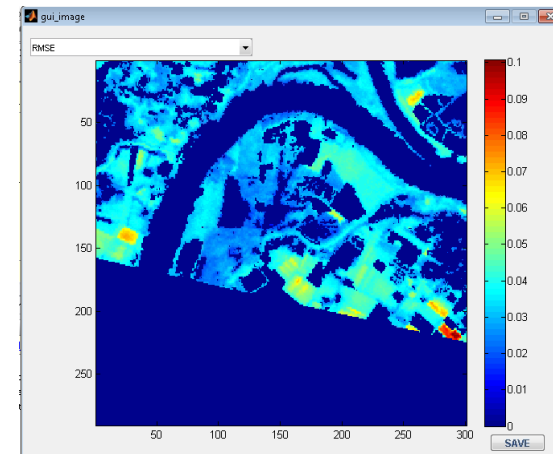
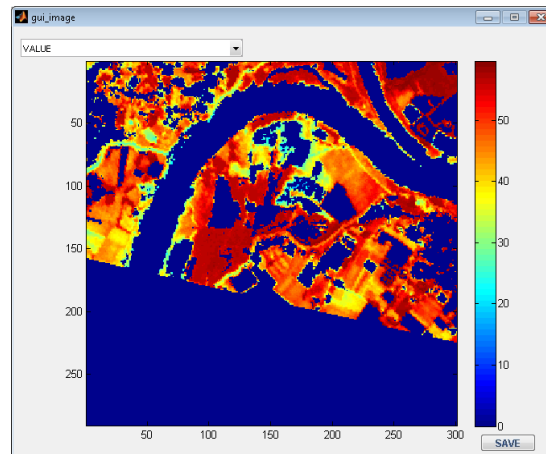
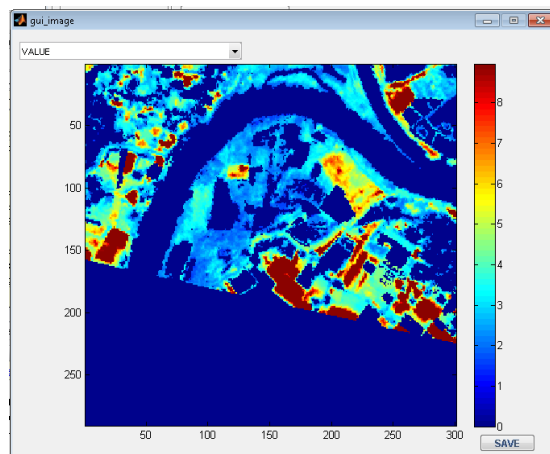
ID	ID Image class	ID Image class	Class
1	0	Unclassified	No inversion
2	1	Water [Blue] 385 points	No inversion
3	2	Bare Soil [Thistle] 93 points	No inversion
4	3	Forest [Green3] 88 points	Forest 1D
5	4	Shrubs [Green1] 84 points	Shrubs [Green1] 84 points
6	5	Herbaceous [Cyan1] 273 points	No inversion
7	6	Build up [Orange1] 123 points	Shrubs [Green1] 84 points
8	7	Agricultural [Yellow] 79 points	Forest [Green3] 88 points
			Forest 1D
			herbaceous2
			forest_nadir_bg25
			forest_1D-test
			forest nadir bg-25
			No inversion



4SAIL

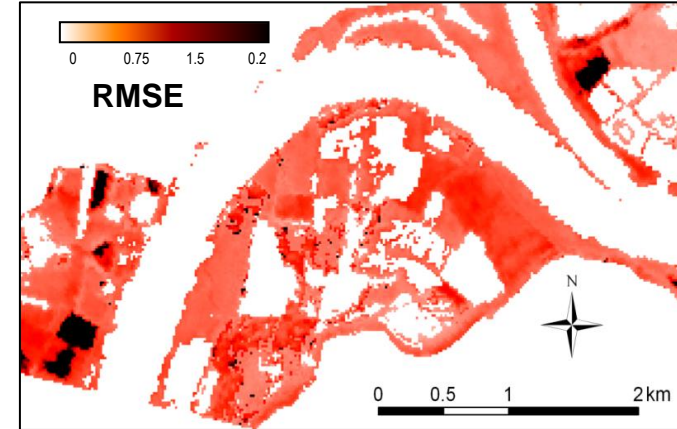
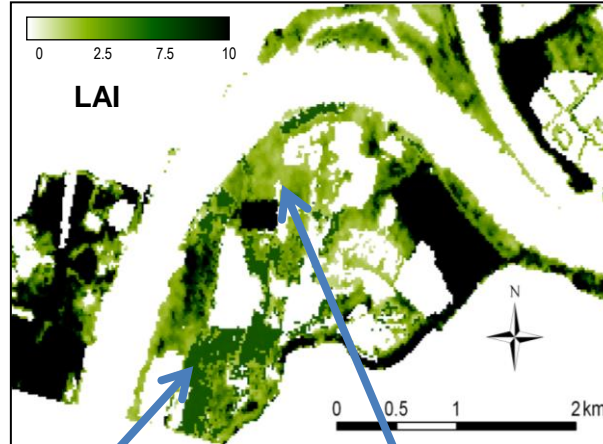
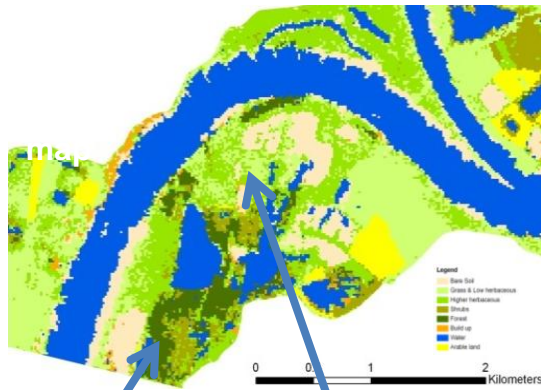
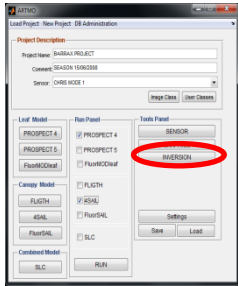
LAI**Chl****RMSE**

SLC



- End-to-end process flow fast: < 1h

1D + 3D combination



Trees

Grassland

3D model
(FLIGHT)

1D model
(4SAIL)

Models can be combined. As such more realistic representations of patchy landscapes can be achieved

Further work

- We are working on implementing more advanced cost functions
- Compatibility of ARTMO to other platforms and resolving memory issues
- Adding more models
- Coupling ARTMO with MODTRAN for simulating at-sensor radiance
- Building a scene simulation module

Conclusions

ARTMO aims to implement all the necessary models and features required for terrestrial vegetation EO applications in a GUI. ARTMO allows the user:

- i) To choose between spectral band settings of various sensors, or to define own band settings**
- ii) To choose between various leaf-level and canopy-level RT models**
- iii) To simulate a massive amount of spectra based on a LUT approach and storing it in a spectral database**
- iv) To plot simulated spectra of multiple models and e.g. to compare it with measured spectra**
- v) To run model inversion against RS imagery given land cover classes, several cost options and accuracy estimates.**