

Monitoring vegetation traits over Europe using top-of-atmosphere Sentinel-3 data in Google Earth Engine

Pablo Reyes-Muñoz & co-authors

LEO: Jochem Verrelst, Matías Salinero-Delgado, Juan Pablo Rivera, Pablo Reyes-Muñoz

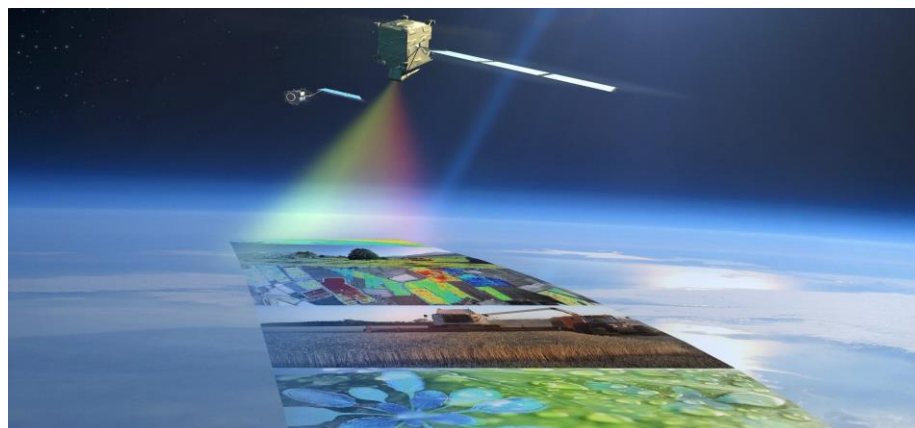
LMU: Katja Berger

ICGC: Luca Pipia

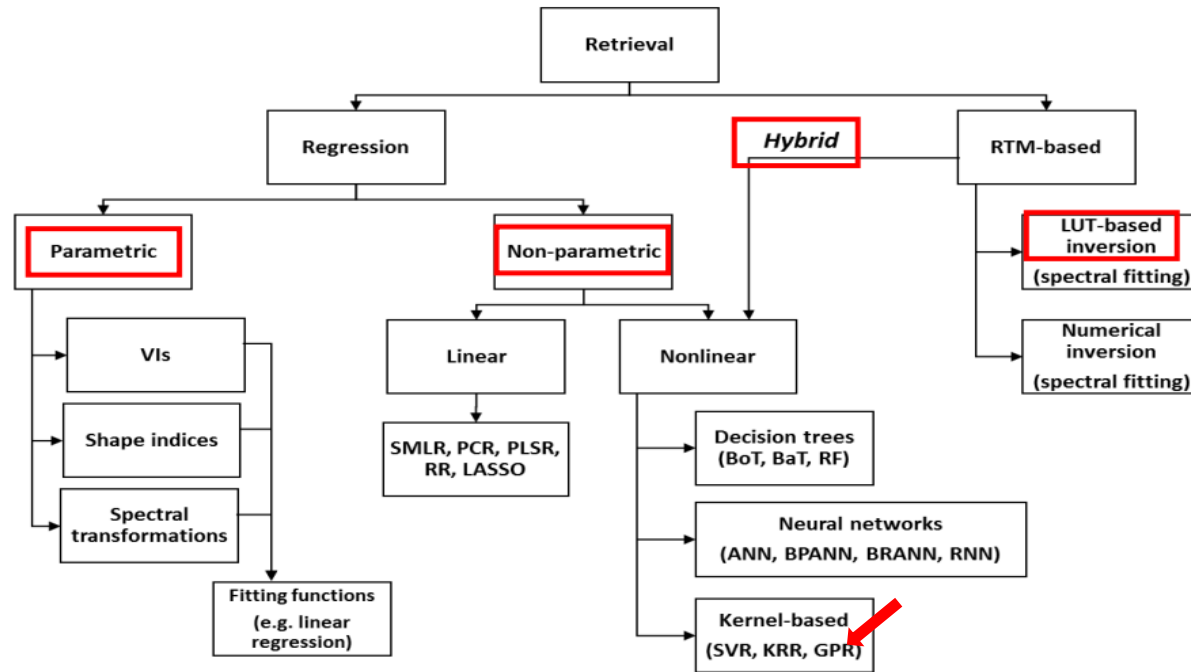


Mapping of vegetation traits from Sentinel 3-OLCI in the context of the FLEX mission

- Large scale mapping of LAI (Leaf Area Index), FAPAR (Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation), FVC (Fractional Vegetation Cover) and Chlorophyll at moderate spatial resolution (300 m)
- Retrievals from TOA S3-OLCI radiance images provided by a cloud computing environment (Google Earth Engine)
- Complementing information acquired by the upcoming FLEX mission monitor photosynthesis activity



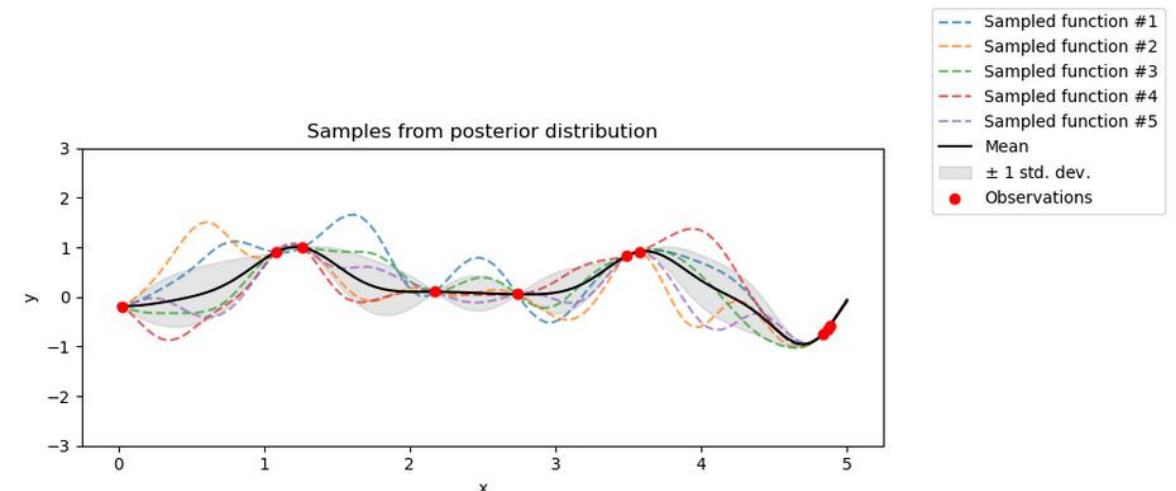
Taxonomy of retrieval methods



towards operational processing

Verreist, J et al. (2019). Quantifying vegetation biophysical variables from imaging spectroscopy data: a review on retrieval methods. *Surveys in Geophysics*, 40(3), 589-629.

Gaussian Process Regression: A probabilistic ML algorithm



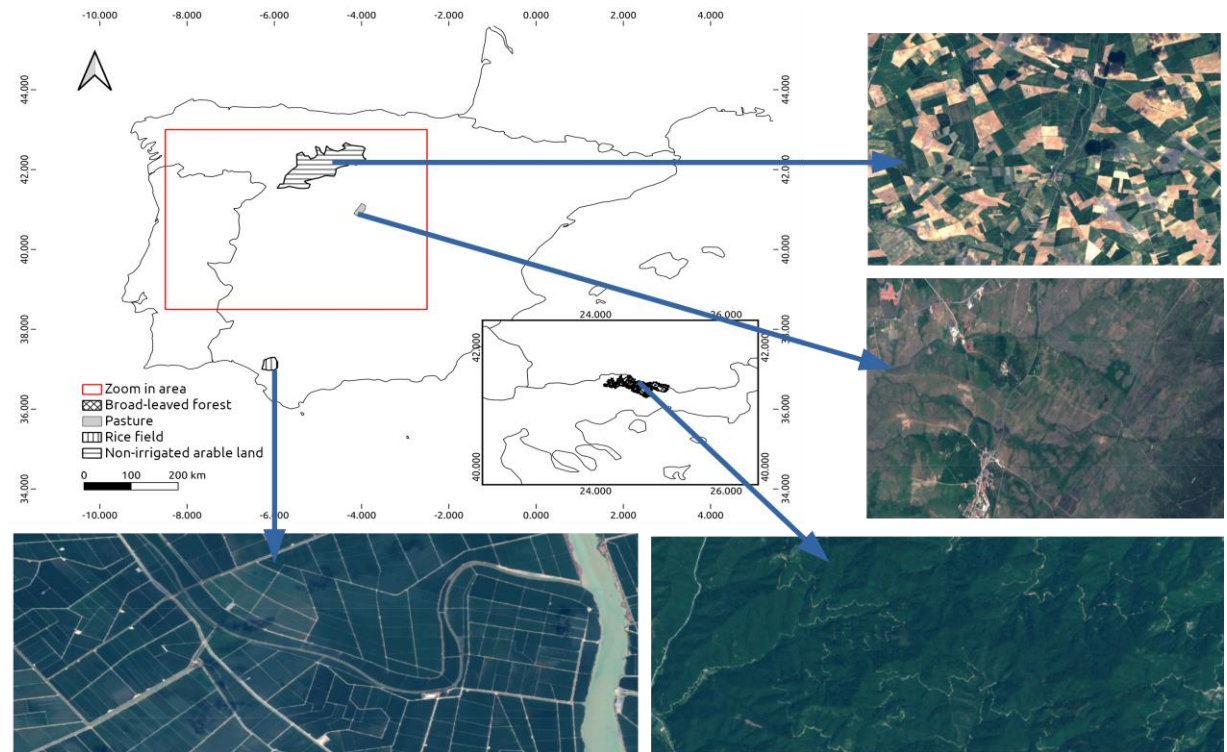
$$f(x) \sim GP(m(x), k(x, x'))$$

Training and running the models

- Simulations through SCOPE RTM coupled with 6SV

Variable	Distribution	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Leaf structure & biochemistry					
N (Leaf structure parameter [-])	Gaussian	1	2.7	1.5	0.5
LCC (Chlorophyll a,b content, $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	Uniform	0	95.6	-	-
Cxc (Carotenoid content, $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	Gaussian	0	20	10	10
Cdm (Dry matter content, g/cm^2)	Gaussian	0.002	0.02	0.005	0.003
Cw (Leaf water content, cm)	Gaussian	0.005	0.035	0.012	0.006
Canopy structure					
LAI (Leaf Area Index, m^2/m^2)	Uniform	0	7.0	-	-
LIDF (Leaf Inclination, rad)	Uniform	-1	1.0	-	-
Soil					
SMC (Soil Moisture Content, %)	Gaussian	5	55	25	12.5
BSM Brightness	Gaussian	0	0.9	0.5	0.25
BSM Lat ($^\circ$)	Gaussian	20	40	25	12.5
BSM Long ($^\circ$)	Gaussian	45	65	50	10
Geometry					
SZA (Sun Zenith Angle, $^\circ$)	Uniform	20	40	-	-
OZA (Observation Zenith Angle, $^\circ$)	Uniform	-10	10	-	-
RAA (Relative Azimuth Angle, $^\circ$)	Constant	180	180	-	-

- S3-TOA-GPR models for time-composed large scale mapping and time series over homogeneous land cover types

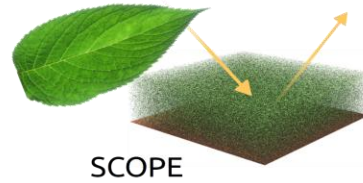


Model Variables	Units	Range
Atmospheric variables: 6SV		
O ₃ Column concentration	[amt-cm]	0.25–0.35
Columnar Water Vapor	[g-cm ⁻²]	0.4–4.5
Aerosol Optical Thickness	unitless	0.05–0.5
Angstrom coefficient	unitless	0.05–2
Henye-Greenstein asymmetry factor	unitless	0.6–1

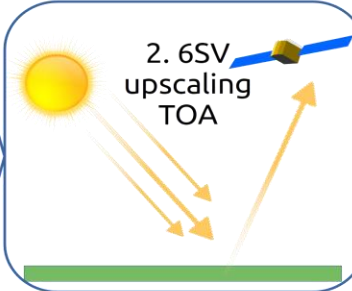
Workflow

Simulation And training

1. TOC reflectance



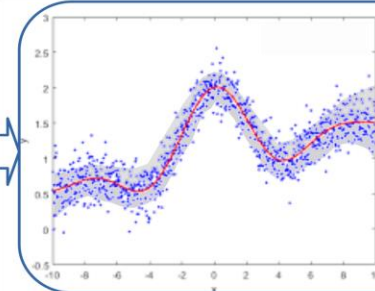
2. 6SV
upscaling
TOA



3. GPR training of
TOA data set: LCC,
LAI, FAPAR, FVC

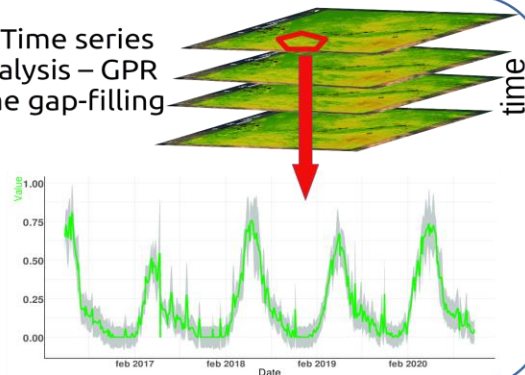
Obtention of
hyperparameters
 L , α , σ

S3-TOA-GPR-1.0

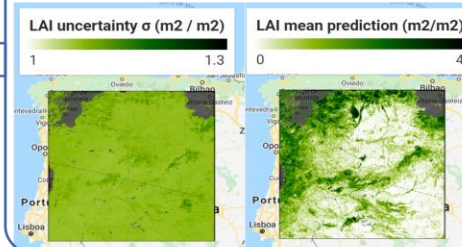


Implementation

5. Time series
analysis – GPR
time gap-filling



4. GPR prediction and uncertainty
algorithm implementation in GEE
based on matrix operations



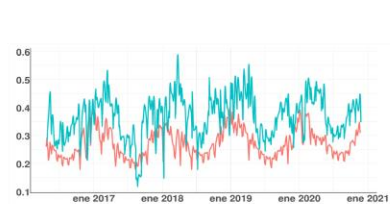
```
var calculate_LAI_GREEN = function(image){
  //Create a list of band names for flatter
  var im_norm_ell2D_hypell = image.subtract(
  var im_norm_ell2D = image.subtract(model.
  var PtTpt = im_norm_ell2D_hypell.matrix'

  var PtTDX = ee.Image(model.X_train_GREEI
  var arg1 = PtTpt.exp().multiply(model.l
  var k_star = PtTDX.subtract(model.XDX_pri
  var mean_pred = k_star.arrayDotProduct(im
  mean_pred = mean_pred.toArray().arrayPri
```

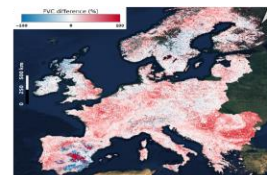


6. Comparison and validation

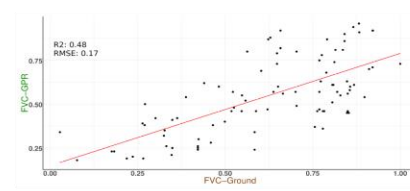
1. Time series vs MCD153H MODIS



2. Composition maps vs CGLS

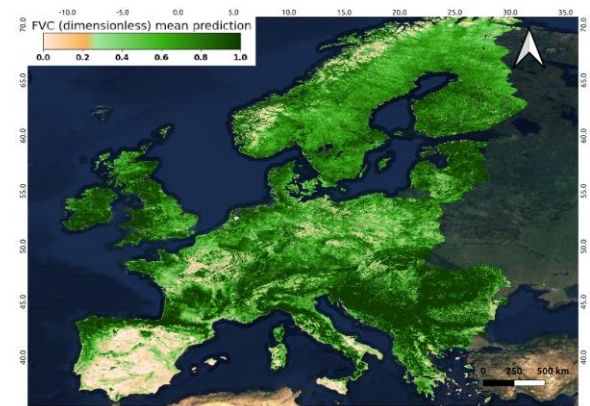
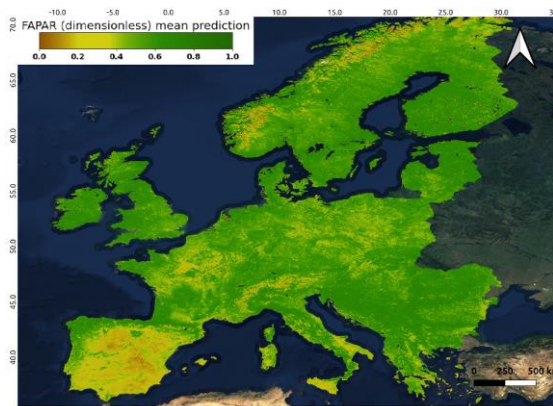
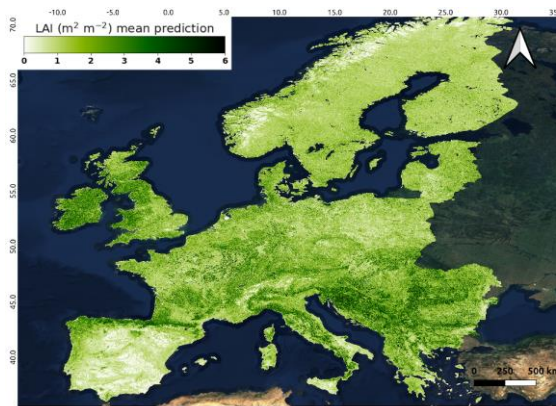
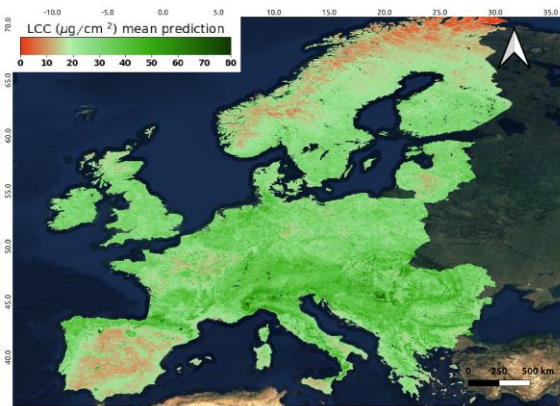
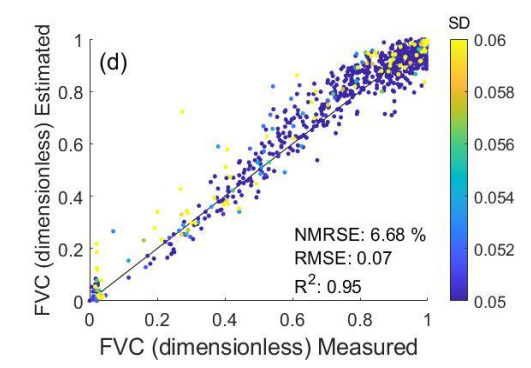
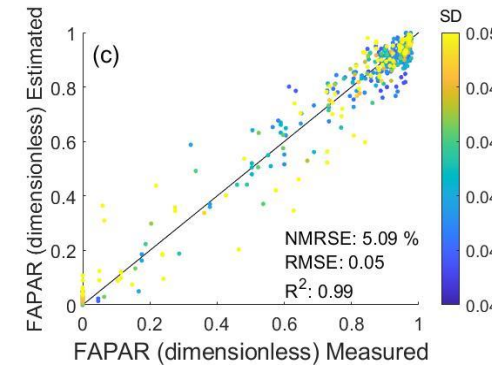
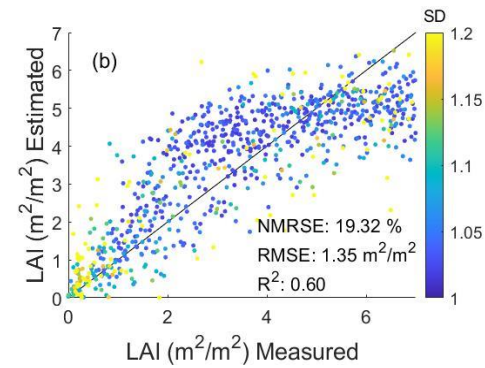
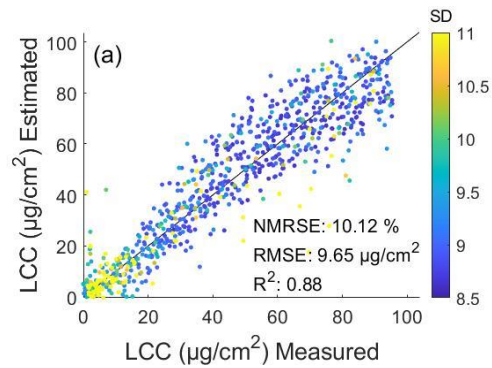


3. Validation vs site maps VALERI



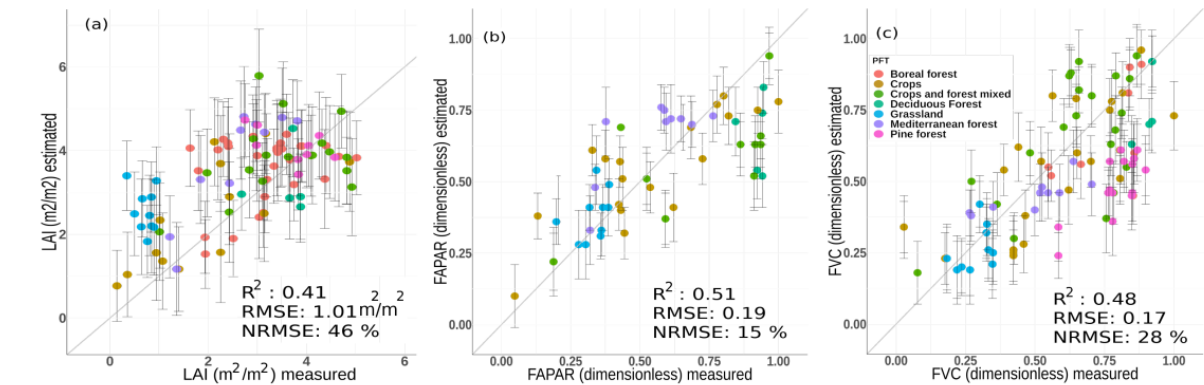
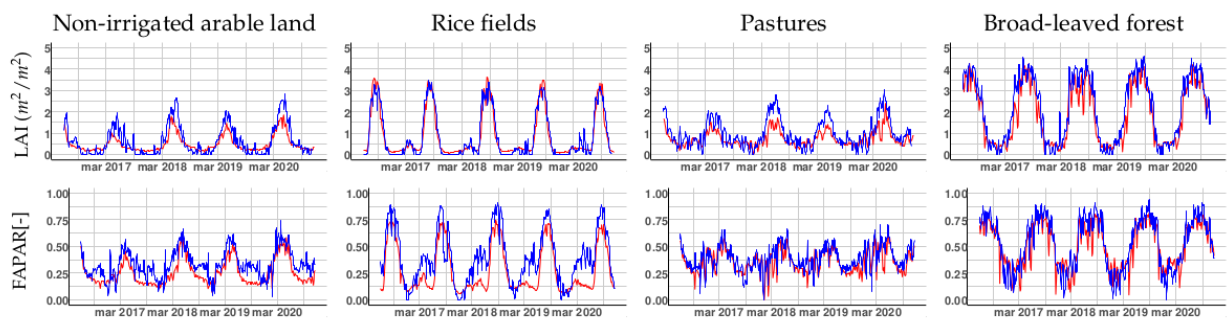
Validation

Theoretical performance and graphical results

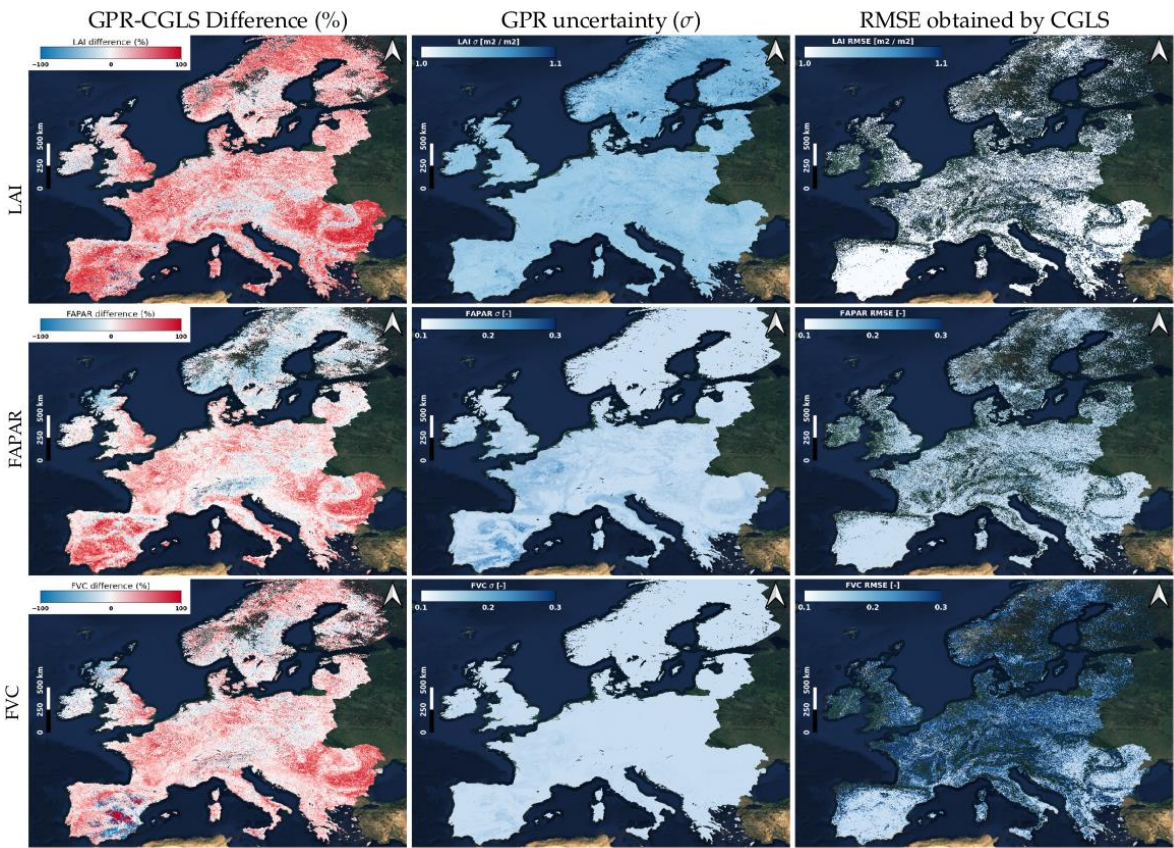


- Vegetation traits maps at european scale
- Good theoretical performance in all cases
- Spatial distribution meets expected ranges

Validation against reference products: MCD15A3H, COPERNICUS-Vegetation and VALERI network

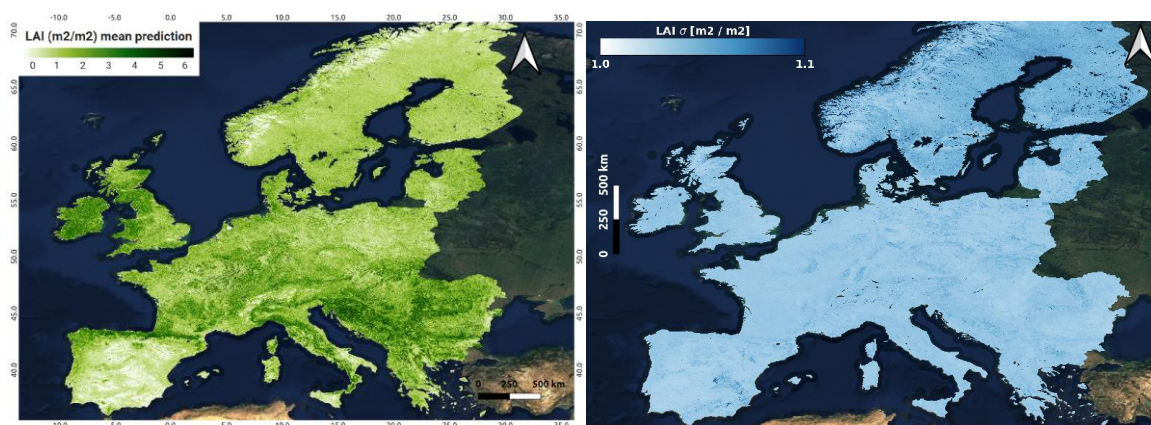
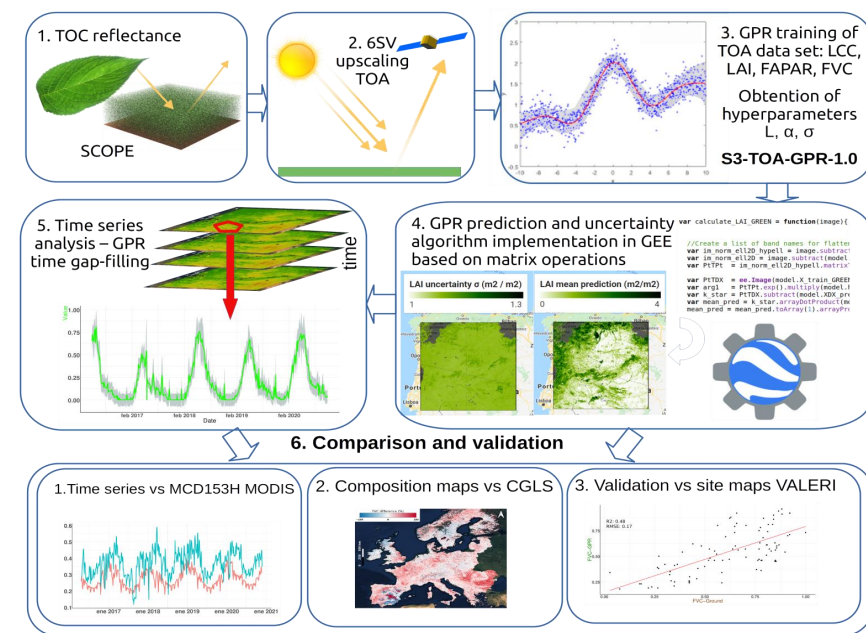
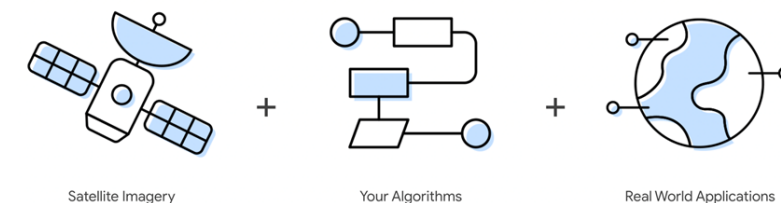


- Similar temporal patterns as MCD153H – MODIS
- Good fitting with Vegetation products offered by Copernicus



Conclusions

- Workflow for mapping vegetation traits at **continental scale**.
- **Uncertainties** as an indicator of quality of the models when predicting from real data.
- Spatiotemporal analysis showed good correlation with reference products (MCD153H MODIS, Copernicus-Vegetation L3 and VALERI)
- Potential uses: ecological studies, carbon cycle, support for FLEX mission



Thank you!

Questions ?



Acknowledgment

Email: pablo.reyes@uv.es

Jochem Verrelst (PhD advisor)

Katja Berger

Luca Pipia

Matias Salinero

Juan Pablo Rivera Caicedo



VNIVERSITAT
ID VALÈNCIA



Laboratory for
Earth
Observation



SENTIflex