



Growing
ideas
through
networks

SOIL SURFACE REFLECTANCE AS A TOOL TO ESTIMATE WATER INFILTRATION RATE TO THE SOIL PROFILE

Nicolas Francos, Eyal Ben Dor*



Nunzio Romano, Brigitta Szabó, Paolo Nasta, Antonino Maltese, Janos Mészáros and Monica Garcia

*Porter School of Environment and Earth Science Aviv University



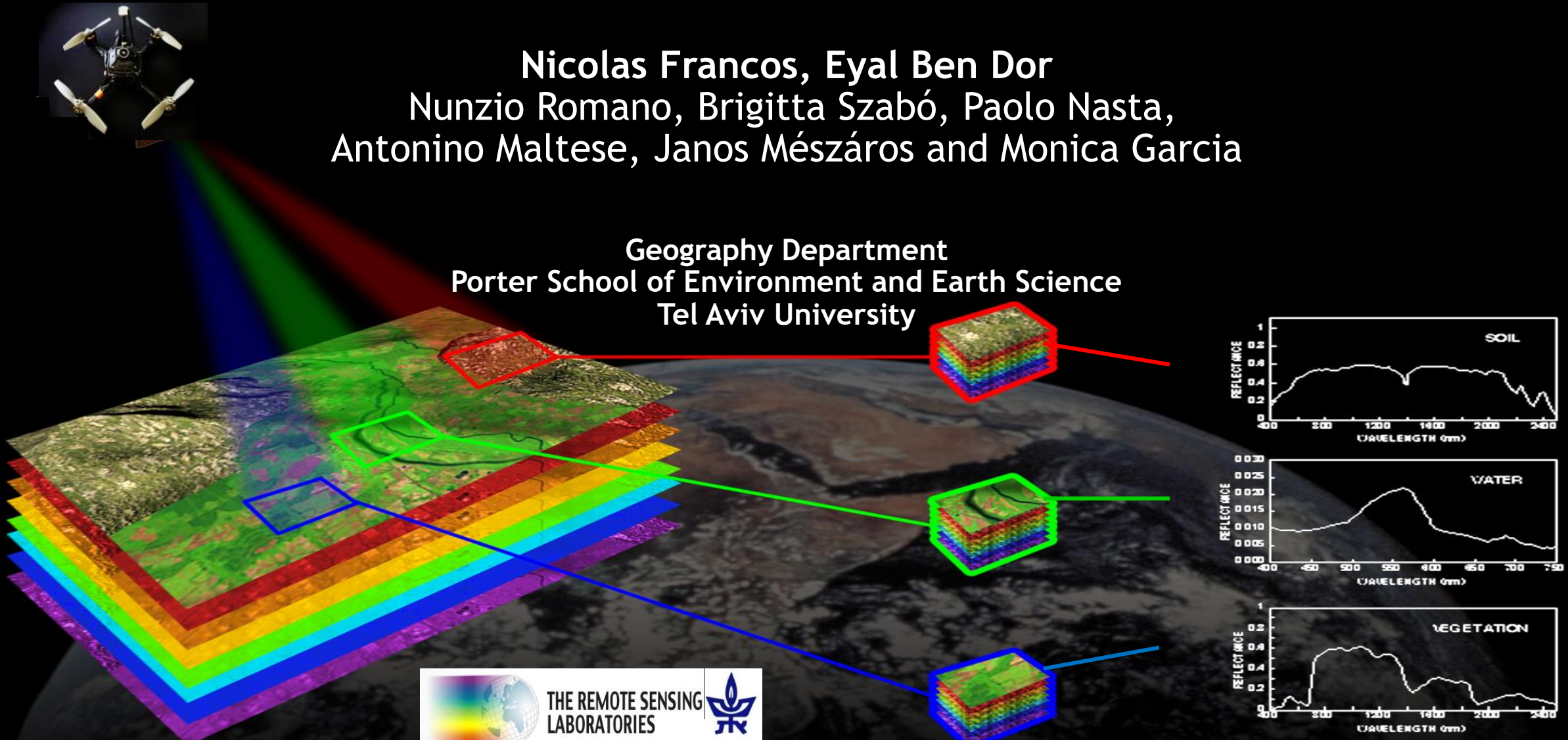
Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme
of the European Union



Soil Surface Reflectance as a Tool to Estimate Water Infiltration Rate to the Soil Profile

Nicolas Francos, Eyal Ben Dor
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Geography Department
Porter School of Environment and Earth Science
Tel Aviv University



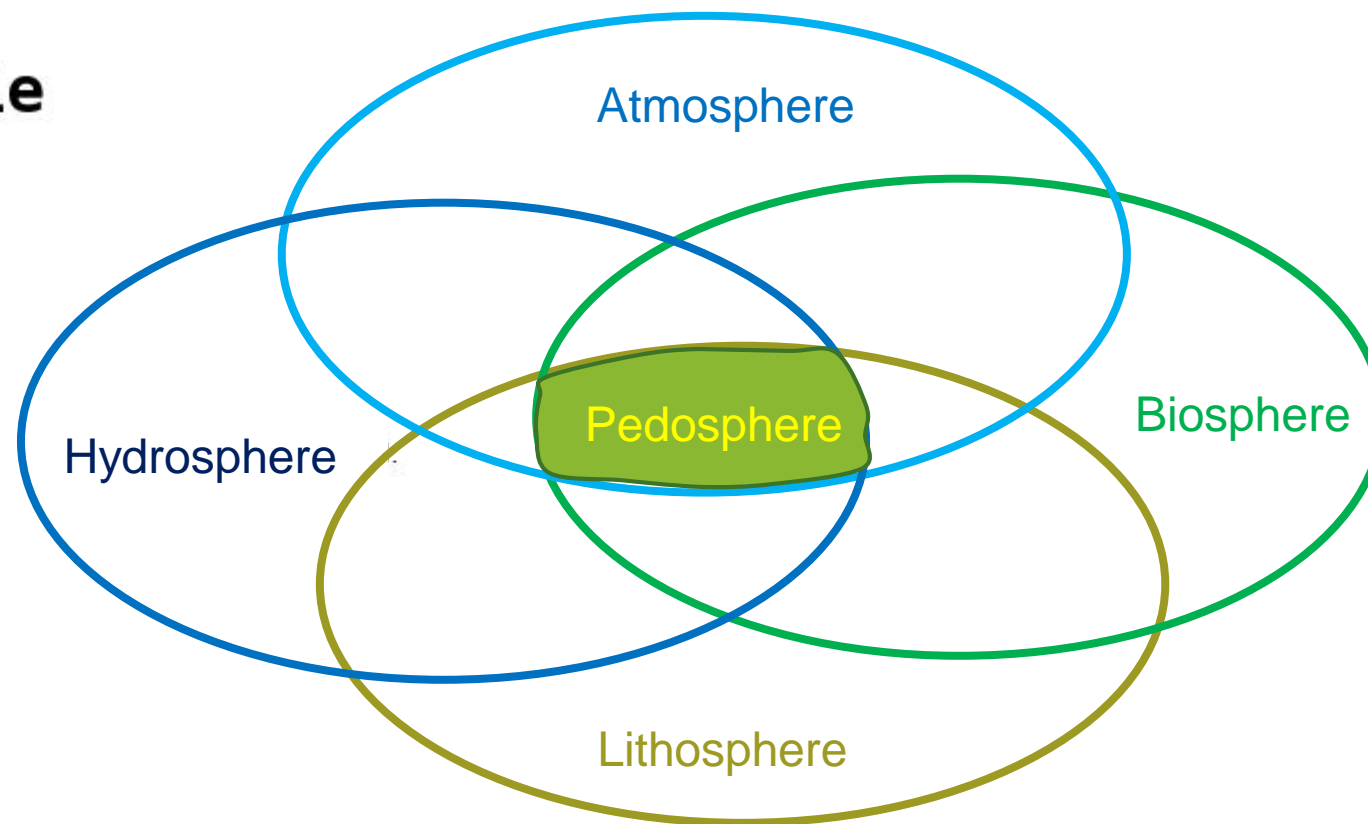
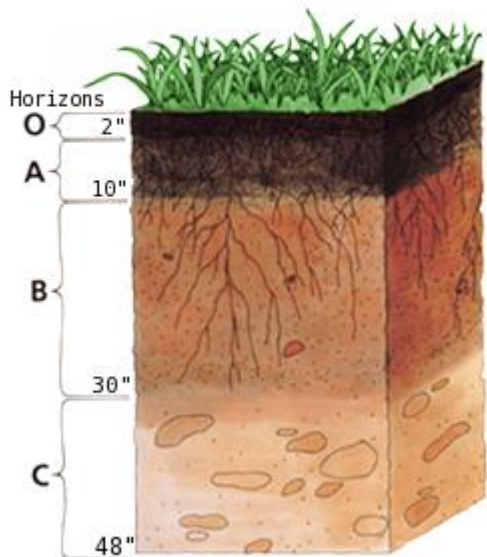
OUTLINE

- The importance of Soil-Water interaction and the project status
- Soil Surface properties and spectroscopy: problem and solution
- Water infiltration rate to the soil: Importance, problems, solutions
- Experiment: Field location and data acquisition
- Spectral based Modeling
- Downscaling the proxy model for HSR sensor **on DRONE**
- Alento project
- Mapping infiltration rate using proxy model and partial HSR image
- Conclusion

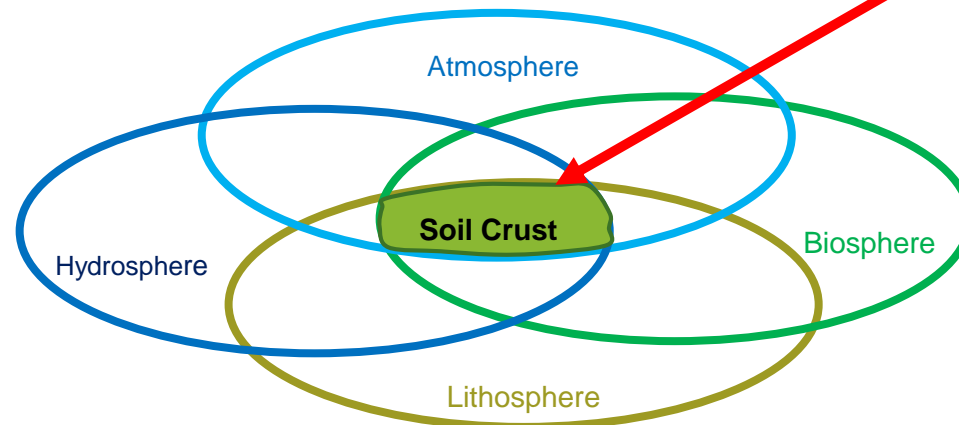
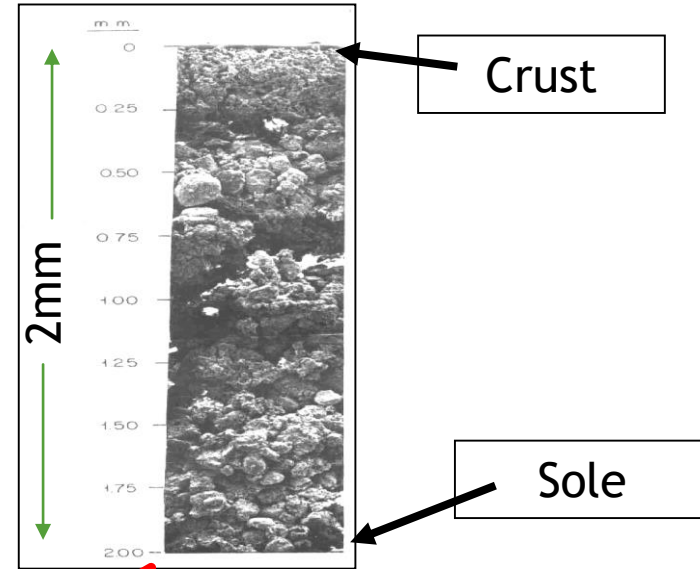
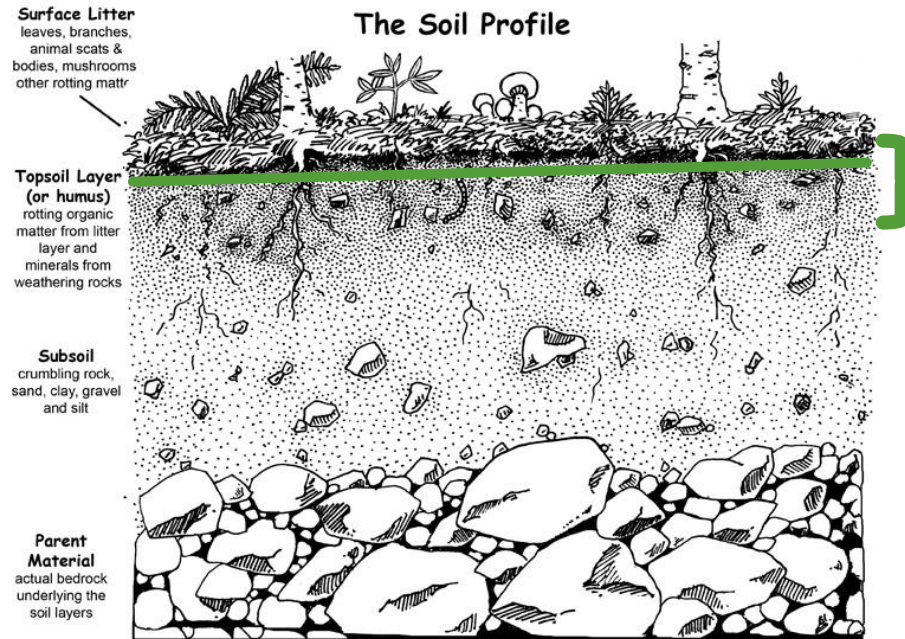
Soil

The upper layer of the earth ($\approx 0-2\text{m}$) represent its loose surface material which is dug, plowed and being a **medium for plants to grow**. (Thompson 1957)

Soil Profile

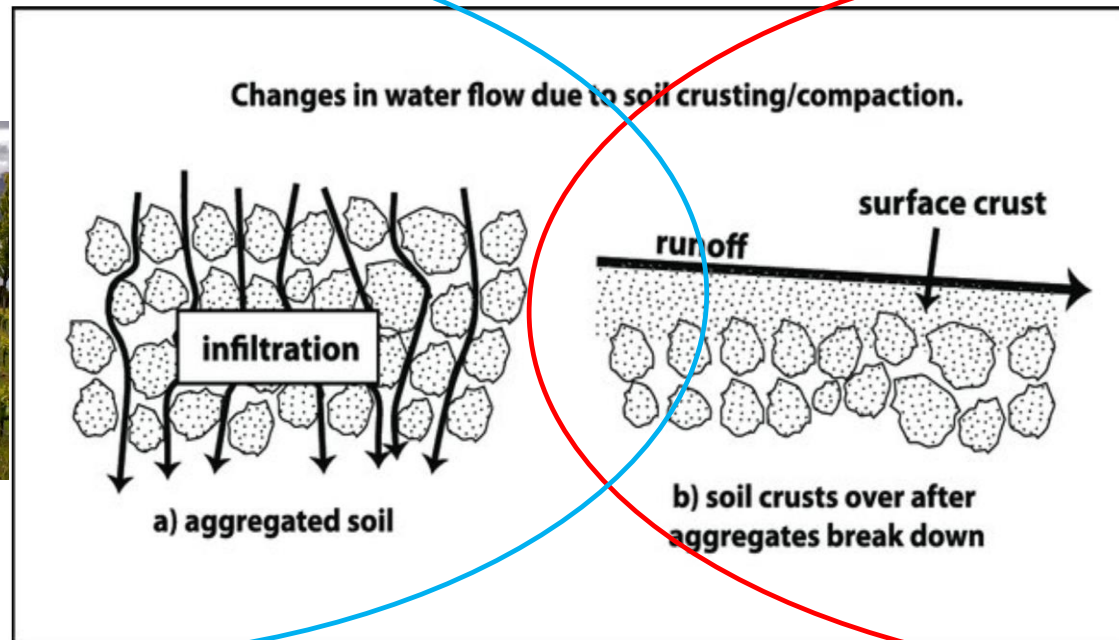


The important of Soil surface and water regime



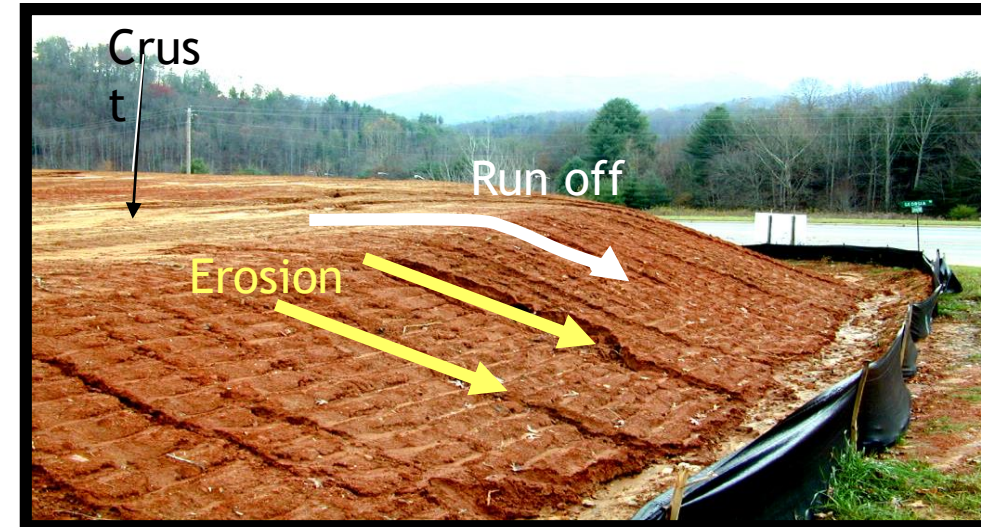
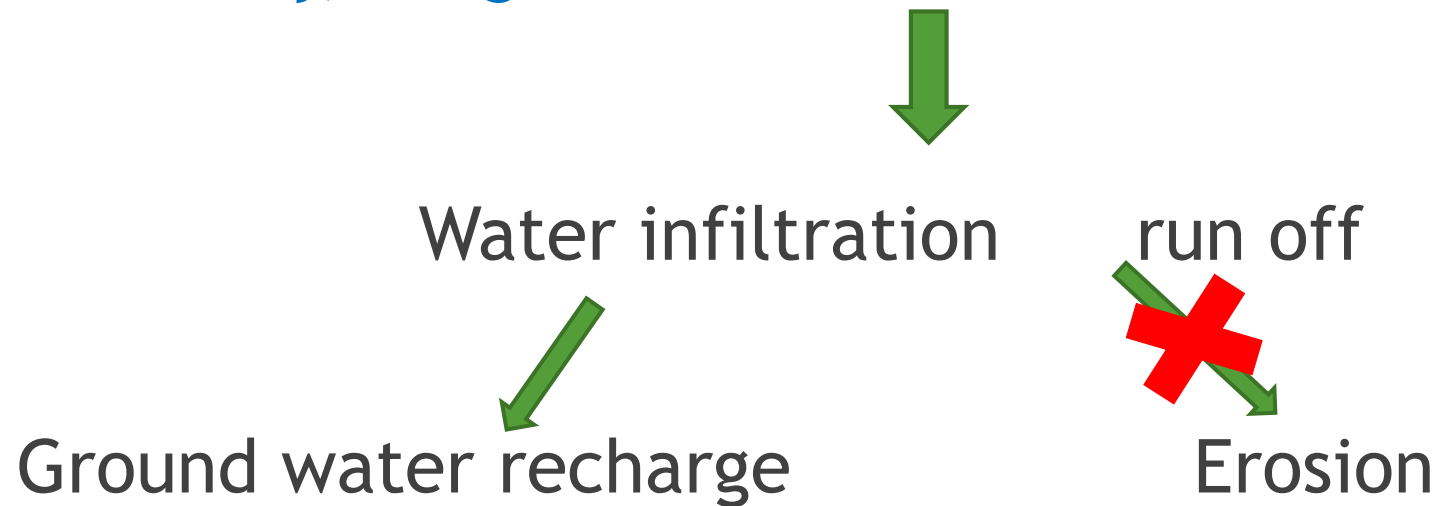
Water resource management needs to consider a wide range of spatial scales and address a variety of problems

The water soil interaction on the surface is controlling the runoff, infiltration and water discharge in the soil profile



Soil surface properties

- ▶ The soil properties that refer to the interaction between atmosphere , hydrosphere and pedosphere are: **Hydrophobicity, biogenic crust, physical crust. Dust, salinity, roughness**



2018 JOINT CALL

Closing the Water Cycle Gap – Sustainable Management of Water Resources

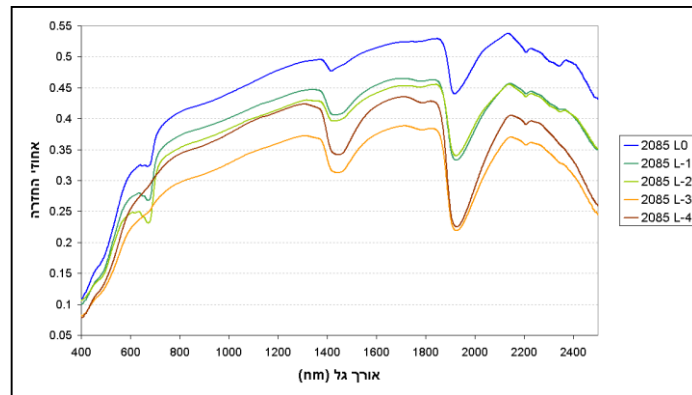
iAquaduct

An integrative information aqueduct to close the gaps between global satellite observation of water cycle and local sustainable management of water resources



Water Joint Programming Initiative (Water JPI)

- ▶ **Soil Spectroscopy** refers to the reflectance part of the electromagnetic radiation that interacts with the soil (surface) matter across the VIS-NIR-SWIR spectral region (the sun illumination) range.



Undisturbed versus Disturbed Soil Surface

Crust



Braking Crust



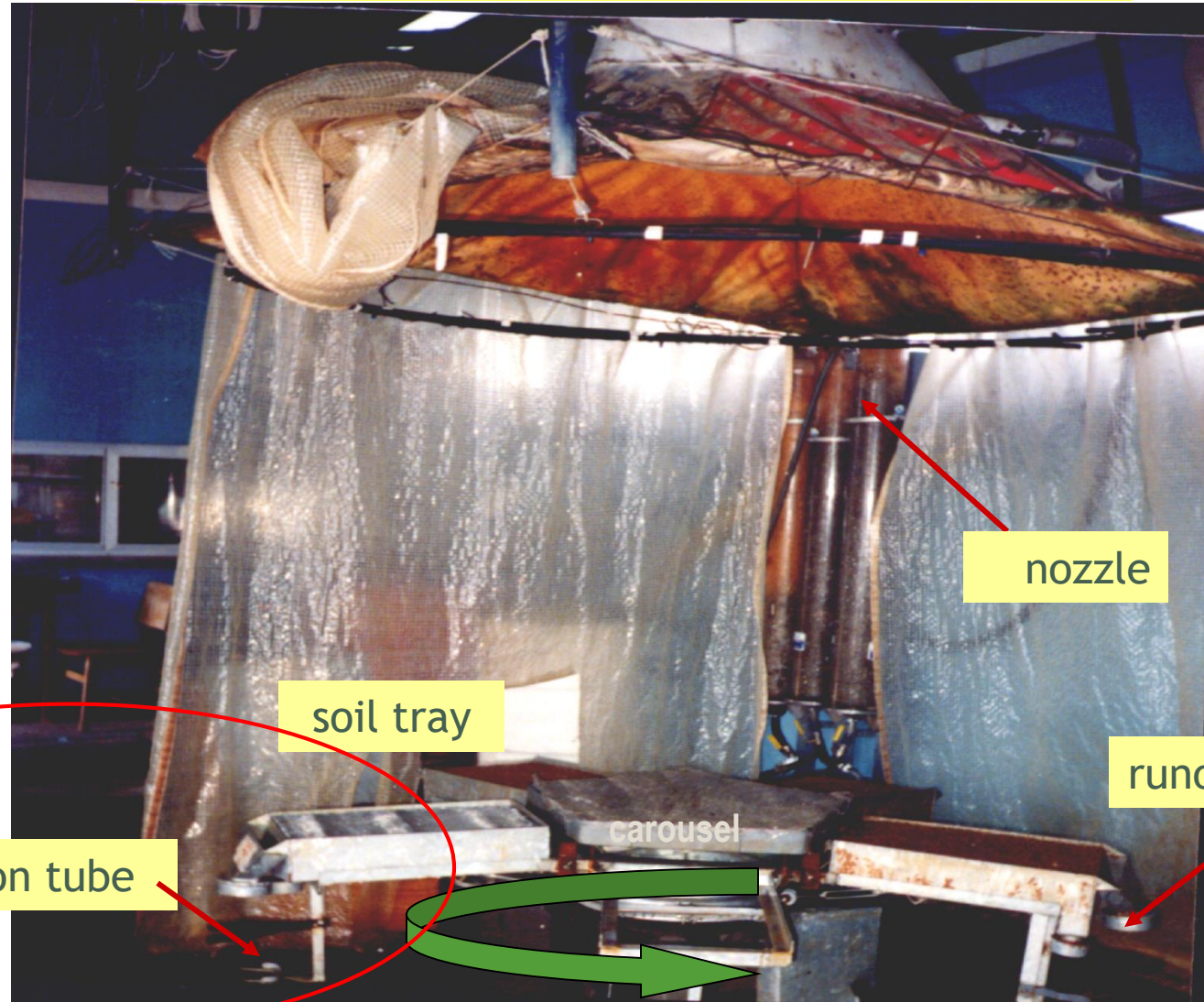
Loess



Haploxeralf

Rain Simulator

A facility to study the soil physical crust



THE REMOTE SENSING
AND G.I.S. LABORATORIES



Laboratory Experiment

Loess Soil



0 joule

650 joule

1842 joule

The Problem

- ▶ The infiltration rate and spectral reflectance as measured in the laboratory is **NOT** mirroring the field conditions

The Solution

- ▶ Measuring both spectral and infiltration rate in the field while the surface is preserved
- ▶ Then - adopt the relationship between both attributes on a spatial domain using hyperspectral sensor on board DORNES.

Data Acquisition

The Minidisk Infiltrometer



The SoilPRO® Spectral Assembly



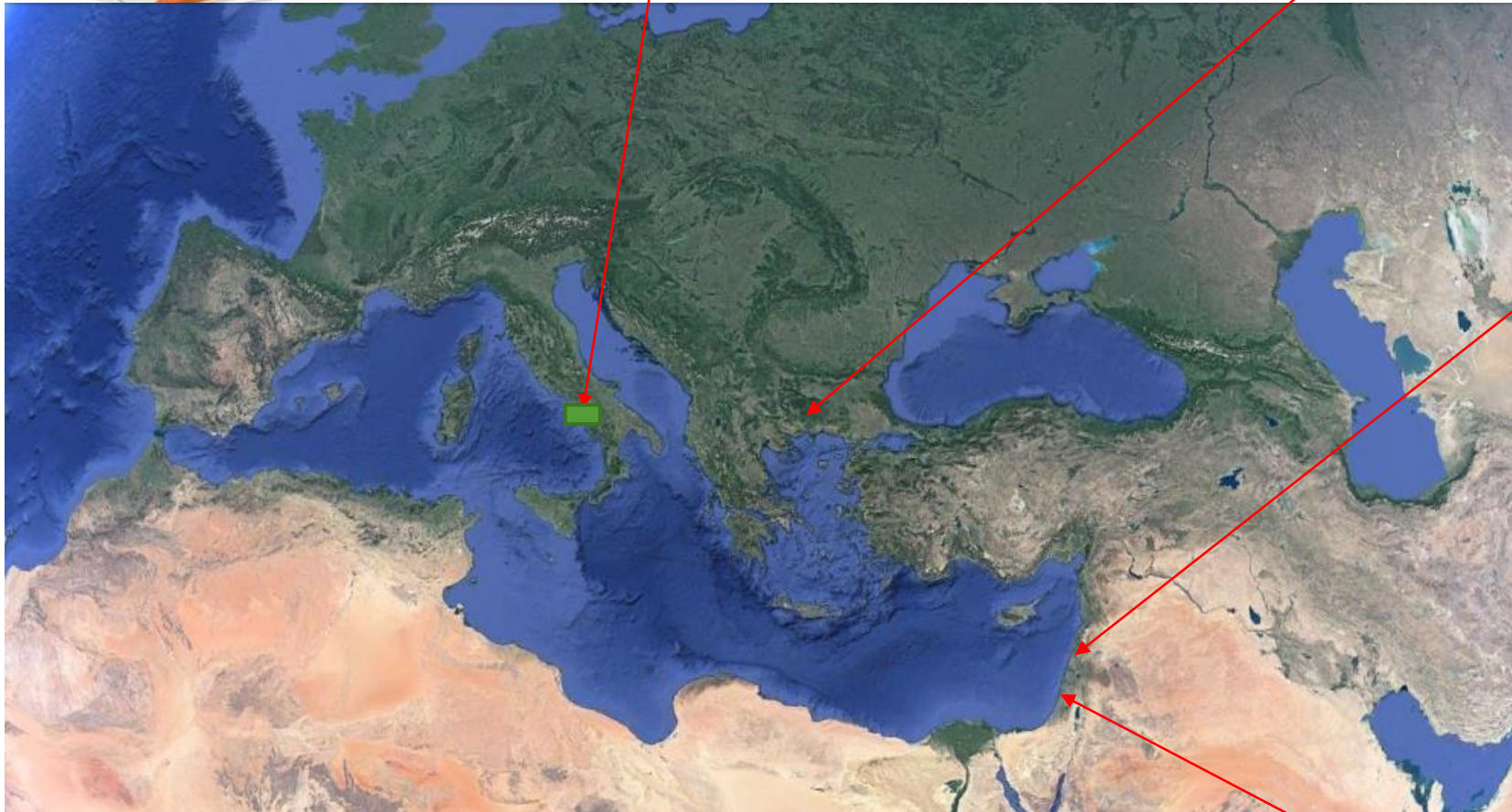
Data Sets

- ▶ This repertory contain samples of 6 different fields:
 - i) Kibbutz Sde Yoav, Israel (30 Samples)
 - ii) Apheta, Tel Aviv, Israel (18 Samples)
 - iii) Alento, Italy (21 Samples)
 - iv) Aminteo, Greece (45 Samples of 3 different fields)

- ▶ The dataset contains samples that can be divided into two groups:
 - i) Clayey Soils (46 Samples)
 - ii) Sandy Soils (59 Samples)

Aminteo, Greece (45 Samples) 3 different fields

Alento, Italy (21 Samples)

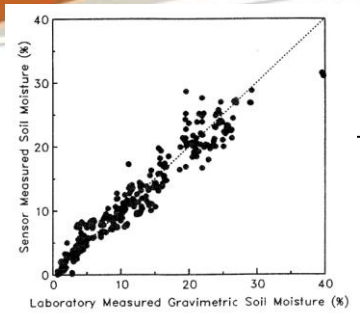


Afeka , Tel Aviv, Israel (18 Samples)

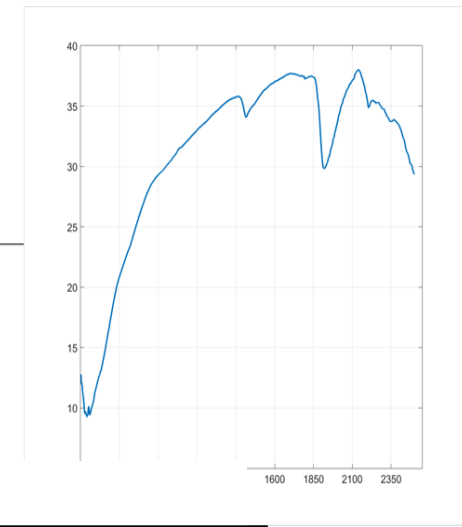
Clayey Soils (46 Samples)
Sandy Soils (59 Samples)

Kibbutz Sde Yoav, Israel (30 Samples)

PARACUDA II ® A Machine Learning Algo



Soil Spectral Library	
PK	Unique ID
Chemical properties	
Physical properties	
Spectral signature	



The following figures demonstrate the NIRA approach:

Calibration

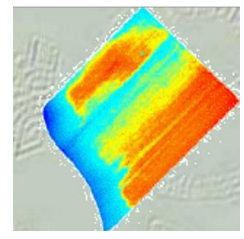
Sample Number	Concentration
	C1 C2 ... Ci
1	Cm1,1 Cm1,2 Cm1,i
2	Cm2,1 Cm2,2 Cm2,i
⋮	⋮
j	Cmj,1 Cmj,2 Cmj,i

$$C_p = b_0 + b_1L_1 + b_2L_2 + b_3L_3 + \dots + b_nL_n$$

Validation

Sample Number	Concentration
	C1 C2 ... Ci
1	Cp1,1 Cp1,2 Cp1,i
2	Cp2,1 Cp2,2 Cp2,i
⋮	⋮
j	Cpj,1 Cpj,2 Cpj,i

$$C_p = b_0 + b_1L_1 + b_2L_2 + b_3L_3 + \dots + b_nL_n$$



International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering
 Website: www.ijetae.com (ISSN 2250-2459, ISO 9001:2008 Certified Journal, Volume 7, Issue 3, March 2017)

An Advanced Analytical Approach for Spectral-Based Modelling of Soil Properties

Nimrod Carmon¹, Eyal Ben-Dor²

¹The Porter School of Environmental Studies, Tel-Aviv University
²School of Geosciences, Faculty of Exact Sciences, Tel-Aviv University

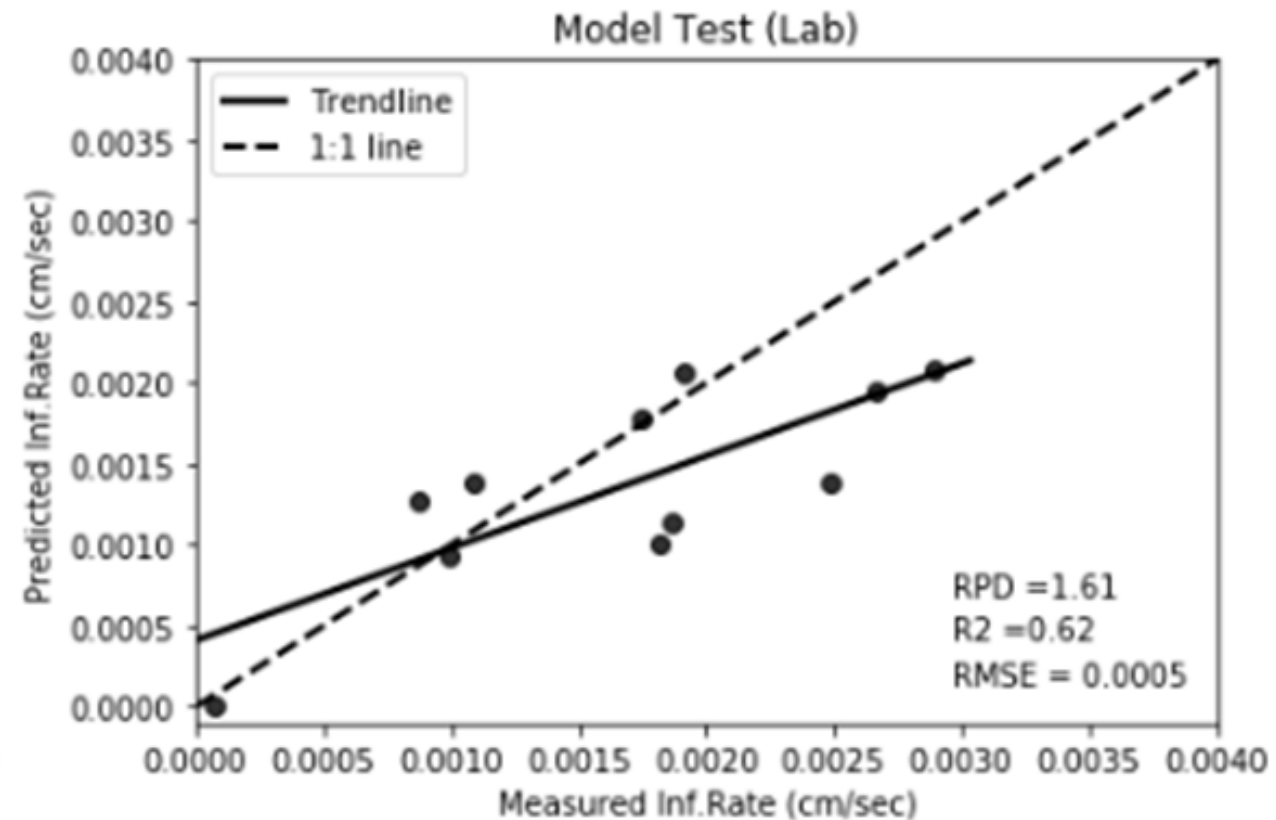
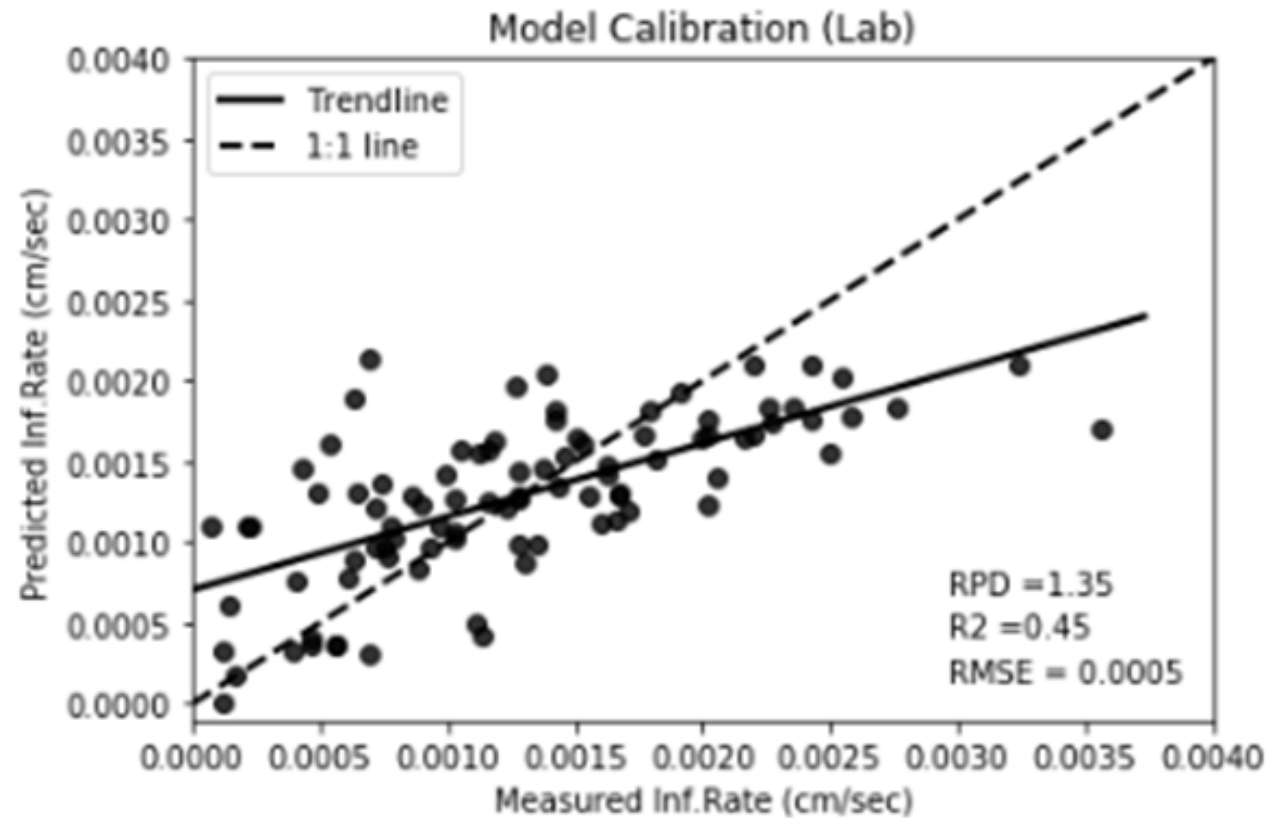
PARACUDA-II®

Article

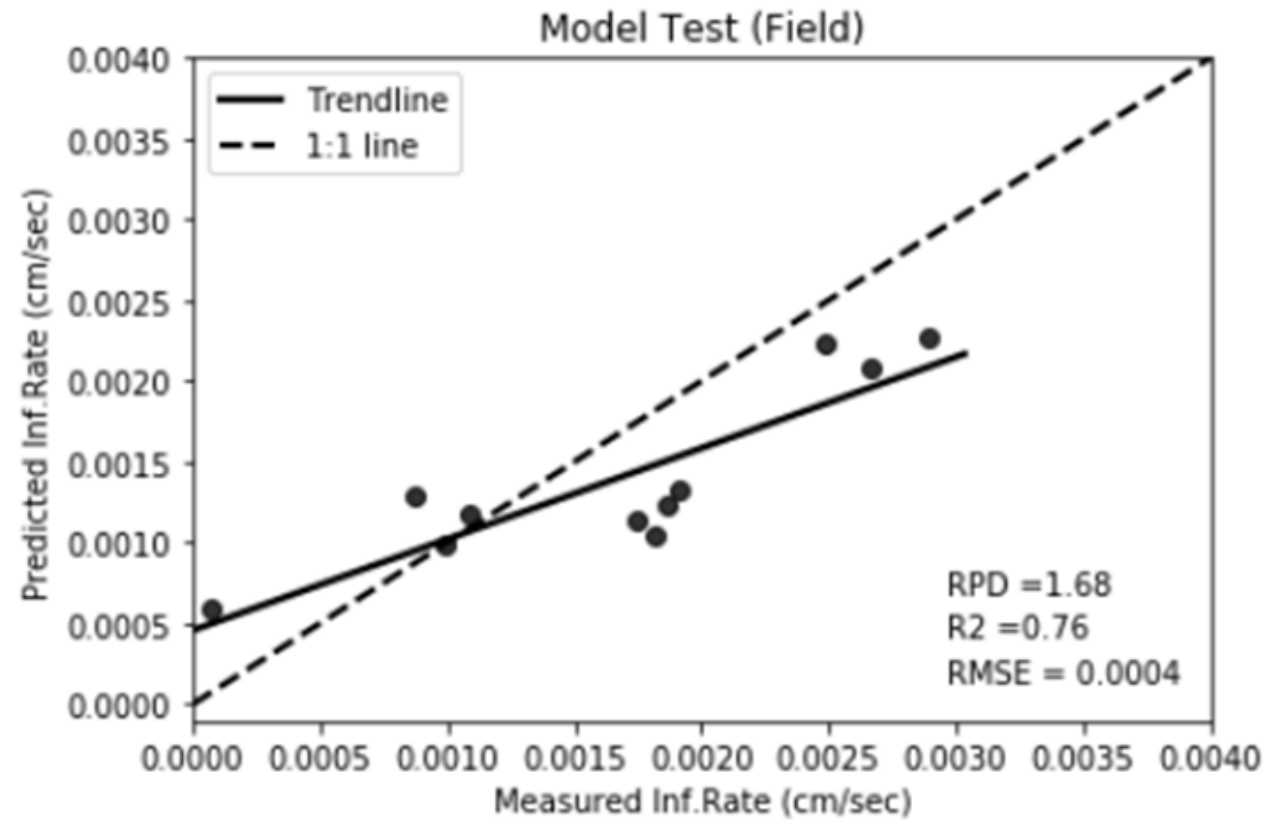
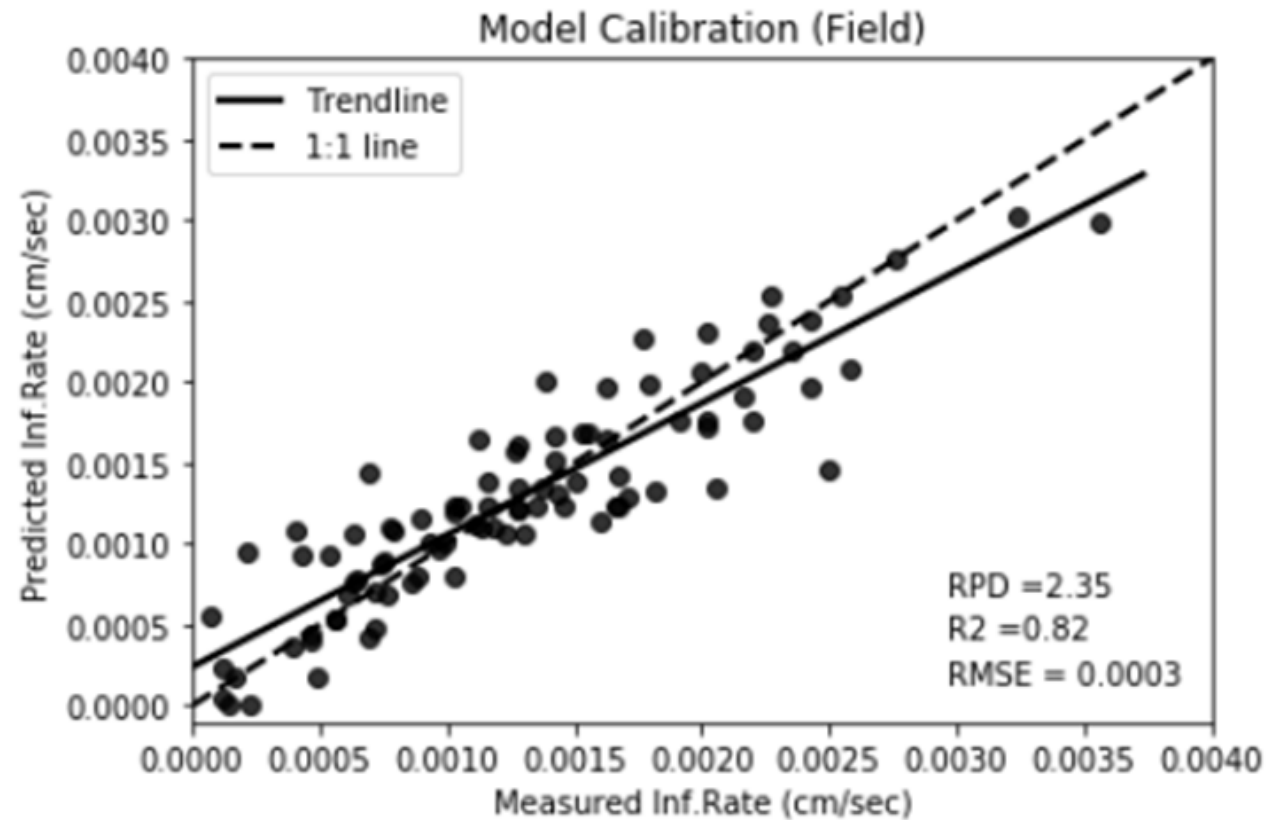
Examining the Performance of PARACUDA-II Data-Mining Engine versus Selected Techniques to Model Soil Carbon from Reflectance Spectra

Asa Gholizadeh ^{1,2,*}, Mohammadmehdi Saberioon ³, Nimrod Carmon ^{4,5}, Lubos Boruvka ¹ and Eyal Ben-Dor ^{4,5}

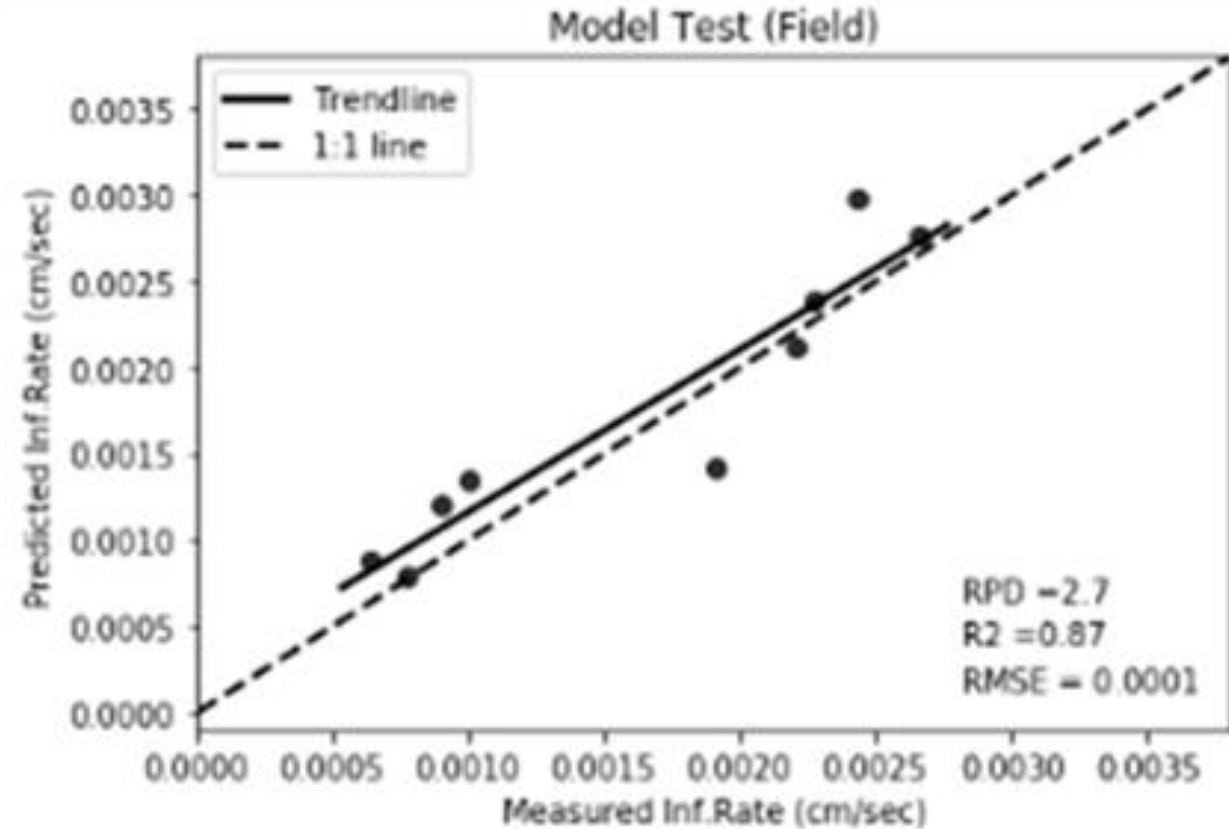
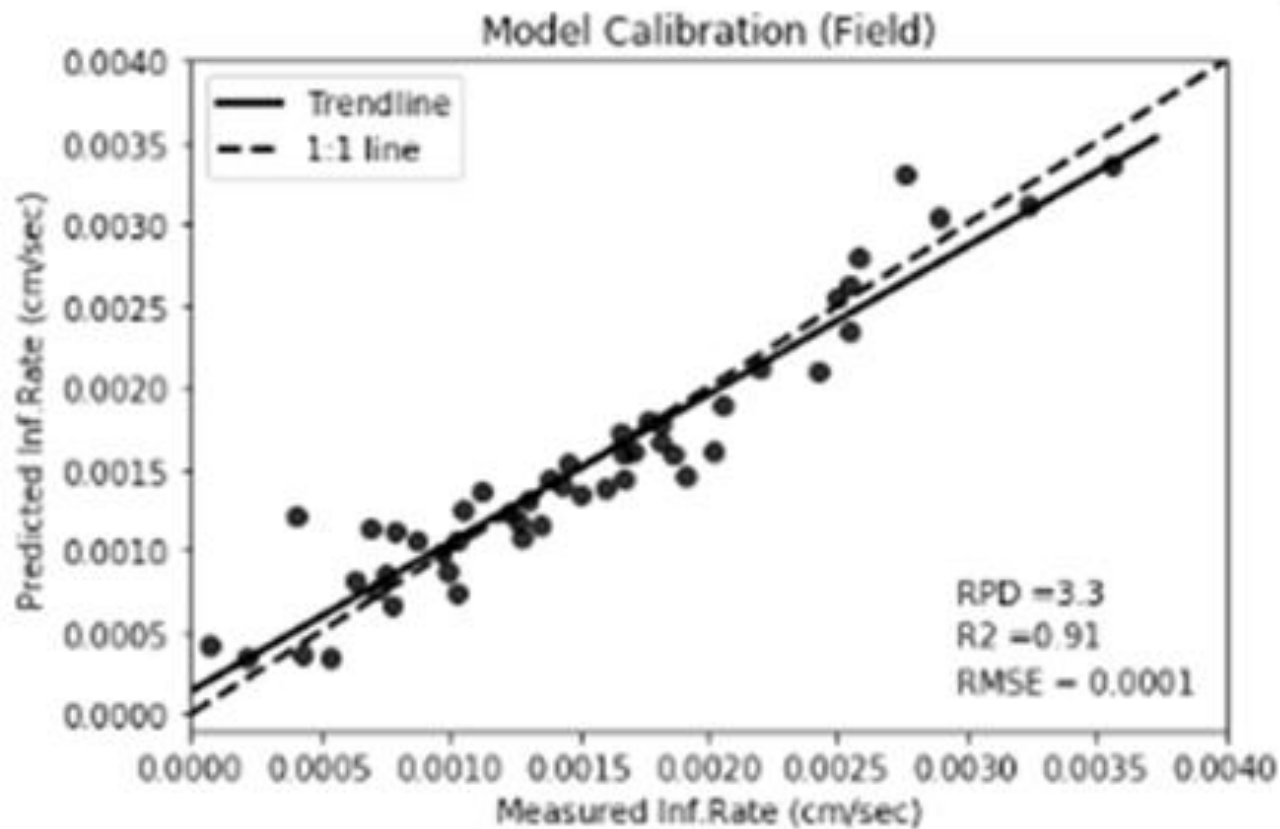
Results (3): PLSR, The whole dataset (Lab)



Results (2): PLSR, The whole dataset (Field)

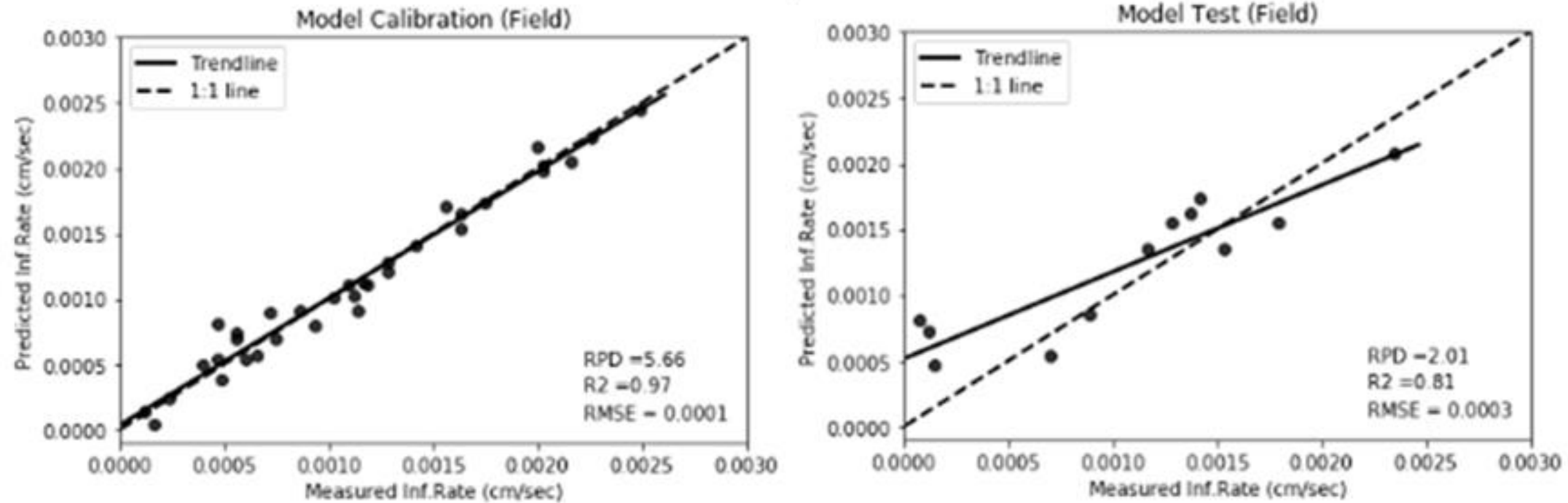


Results (3): PLSR, The **sandy** group



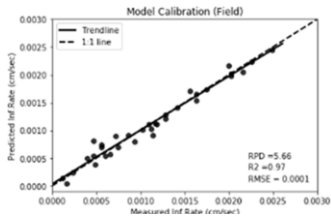
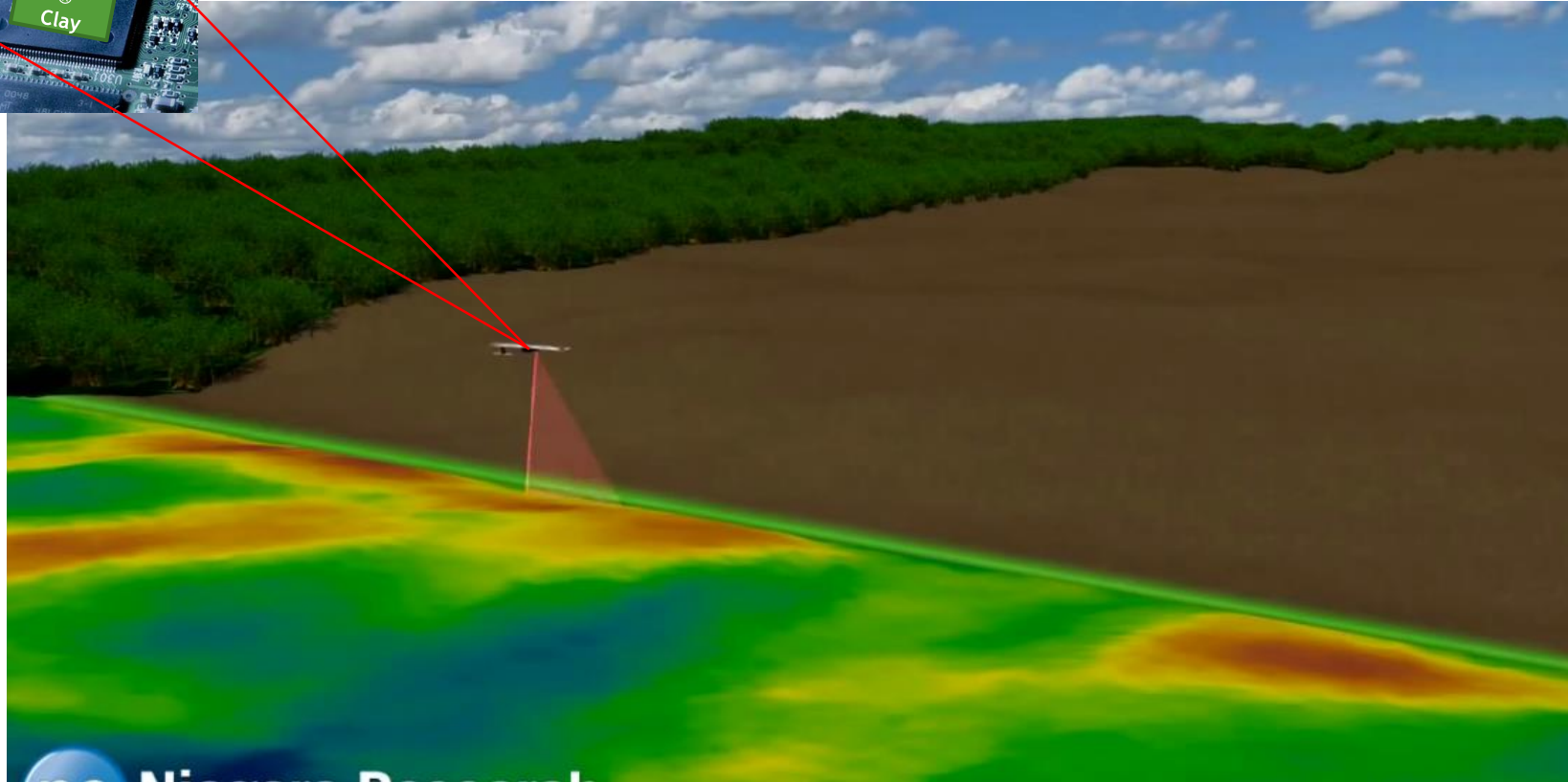
The Field Based Spectral Model of the sandy group: on the left the results of the calibration dataset, and on the right the results of the validation dataset after been randomly split.

Results (4): PLSR, The **clayey** group



The Field Based Spectral Model of the clayey group before being spectrally resampled according to Cubert: On the left: results of the calibration dataset, and on the right: results of the validation dataset after being randomly split.

Using Hyperspectral DRONE sensor and platform



A MODEL

DRON set up : CUBERT sensor

Tóth Brigitta
János Mészáros,
Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Budapest



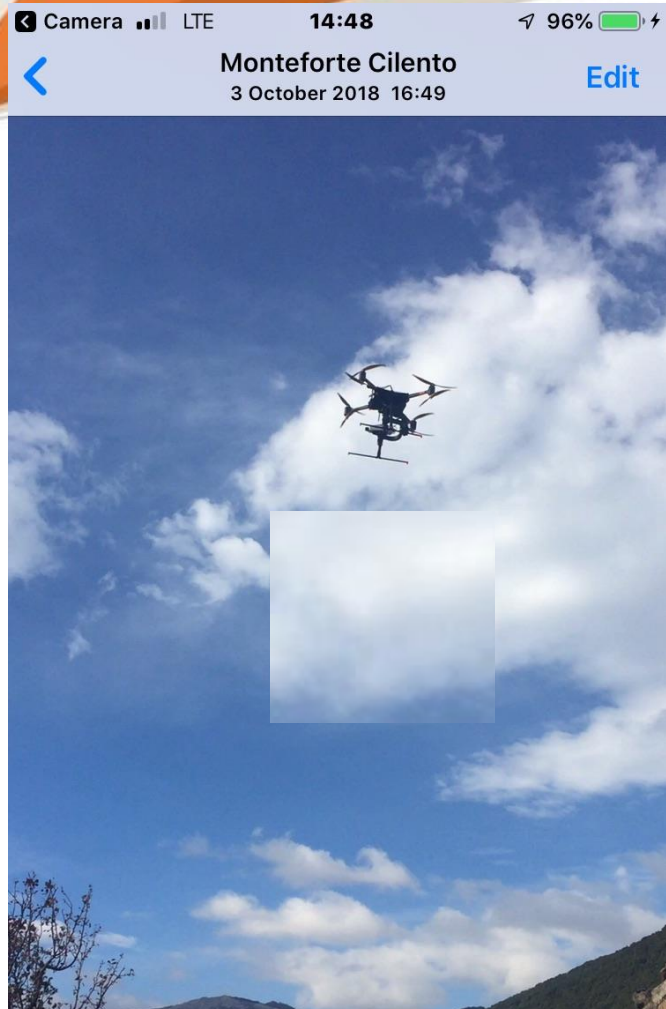
01 Technology

Multi-Point-Spectrometer

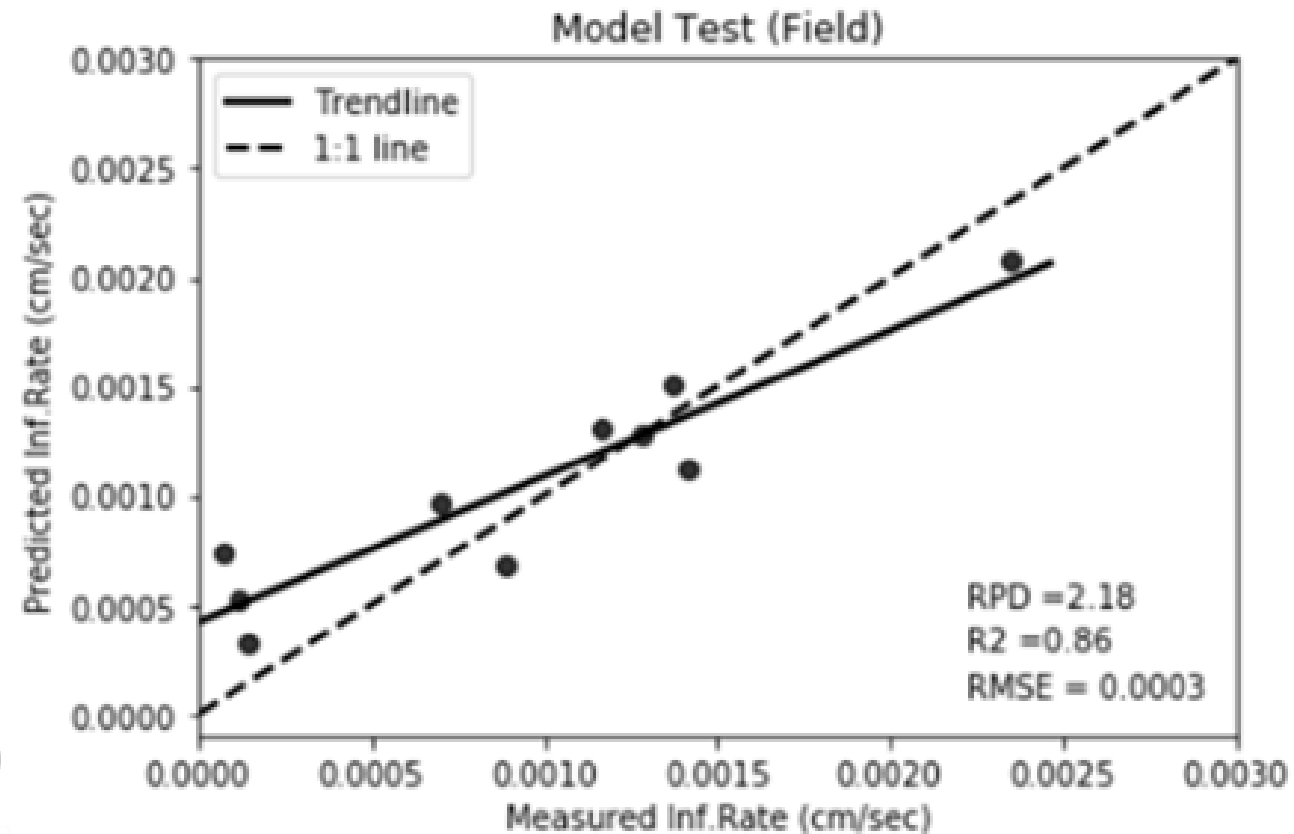
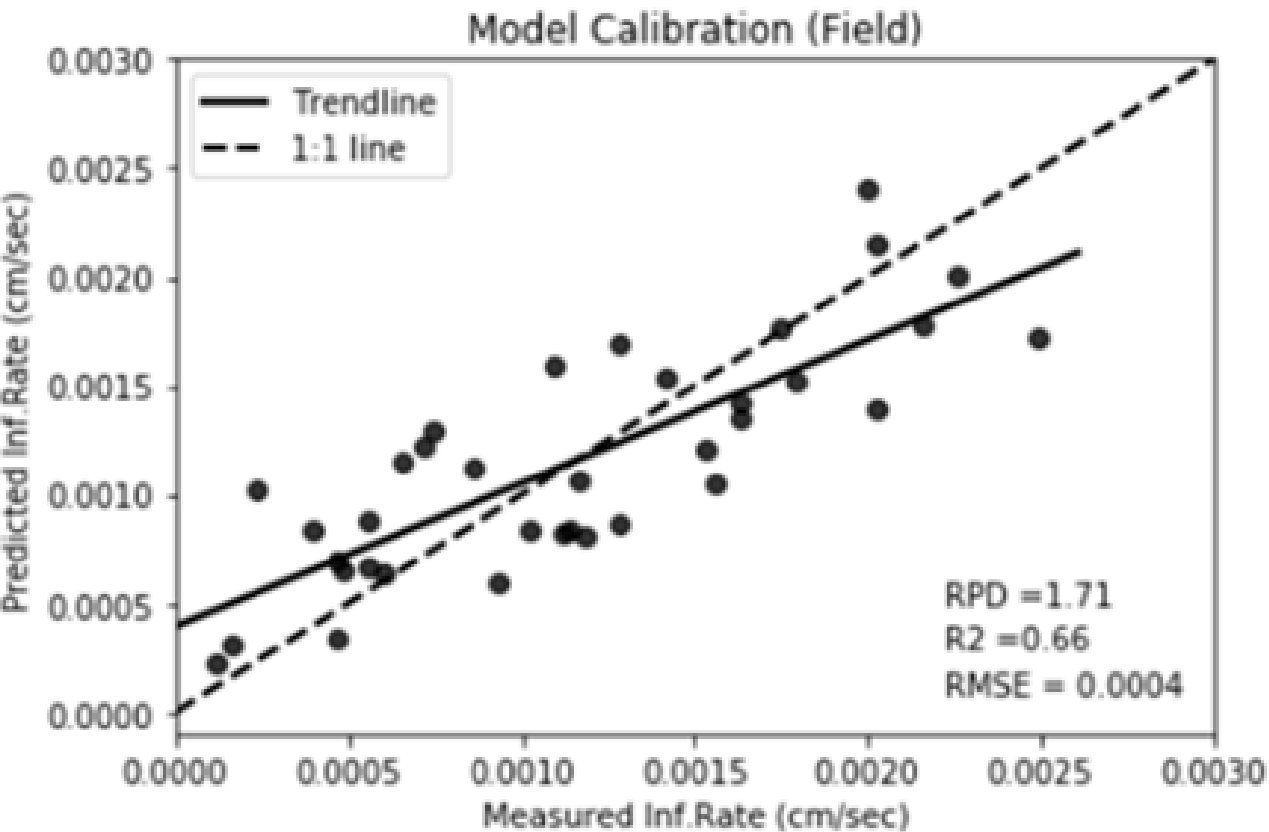
02 Number of spectral channels	125
03 Spectral throughput [spectra/capture]	2500
04 Wavelength range [nm]	450-950
05 Spectral resolution [nm]	8 @ 532
06 Sampling interval [nm]	4
07 Snapshot	yes
08 Sensor resolution [Mpixel]	2x1
09 Cube resolution [pixel]	50x50x125
10 Cube rate [fps]	max. 15
11 Measurement time [ms]	0,1-1000
12 Detector type	Si CCD
13 Digitization [Bit]	12
14 SNR max [dB]	typ. 58



Data Acquisition (UAV)



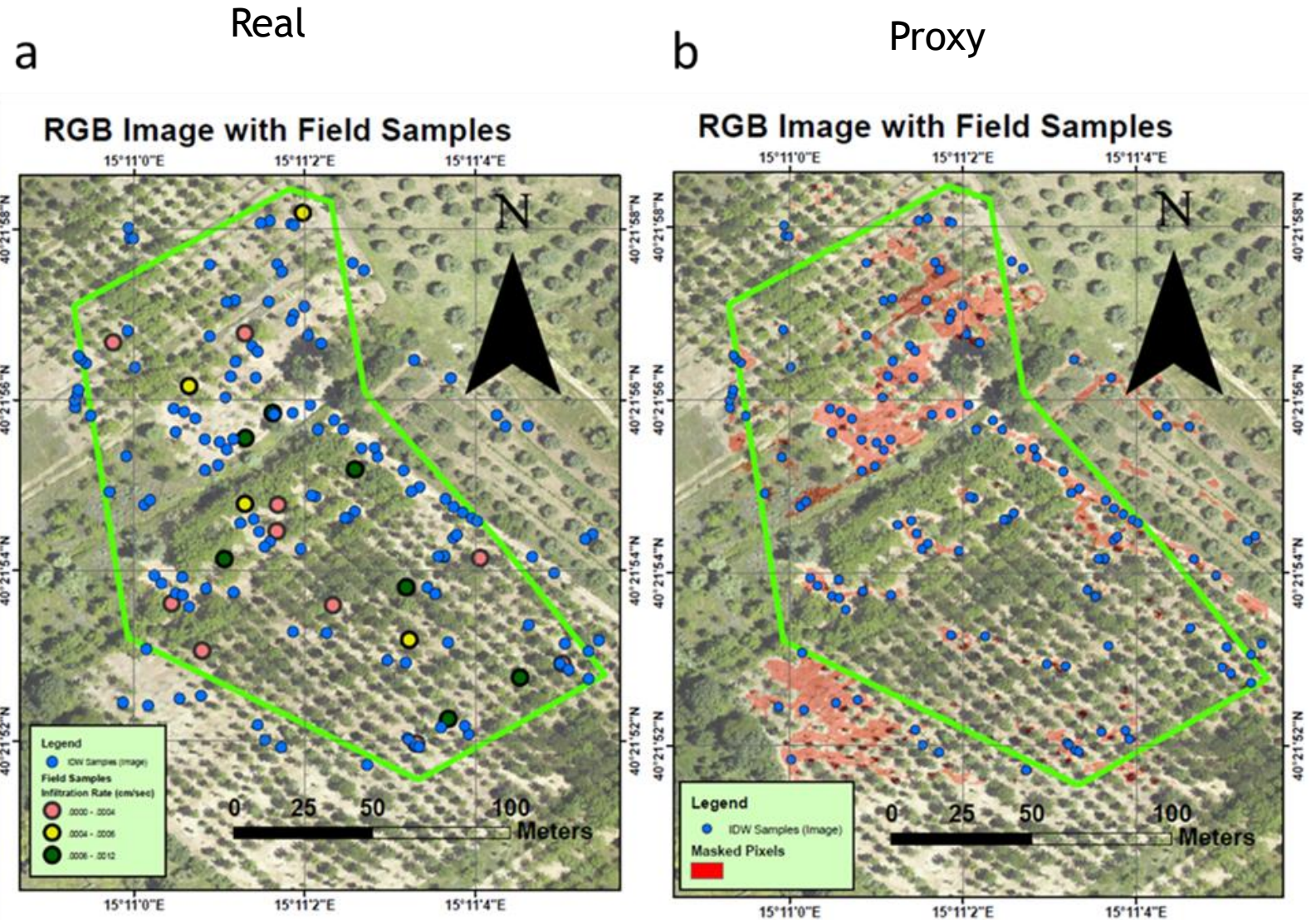
Results (5): PLSR, The clayey group after spectral resampling to DRONE



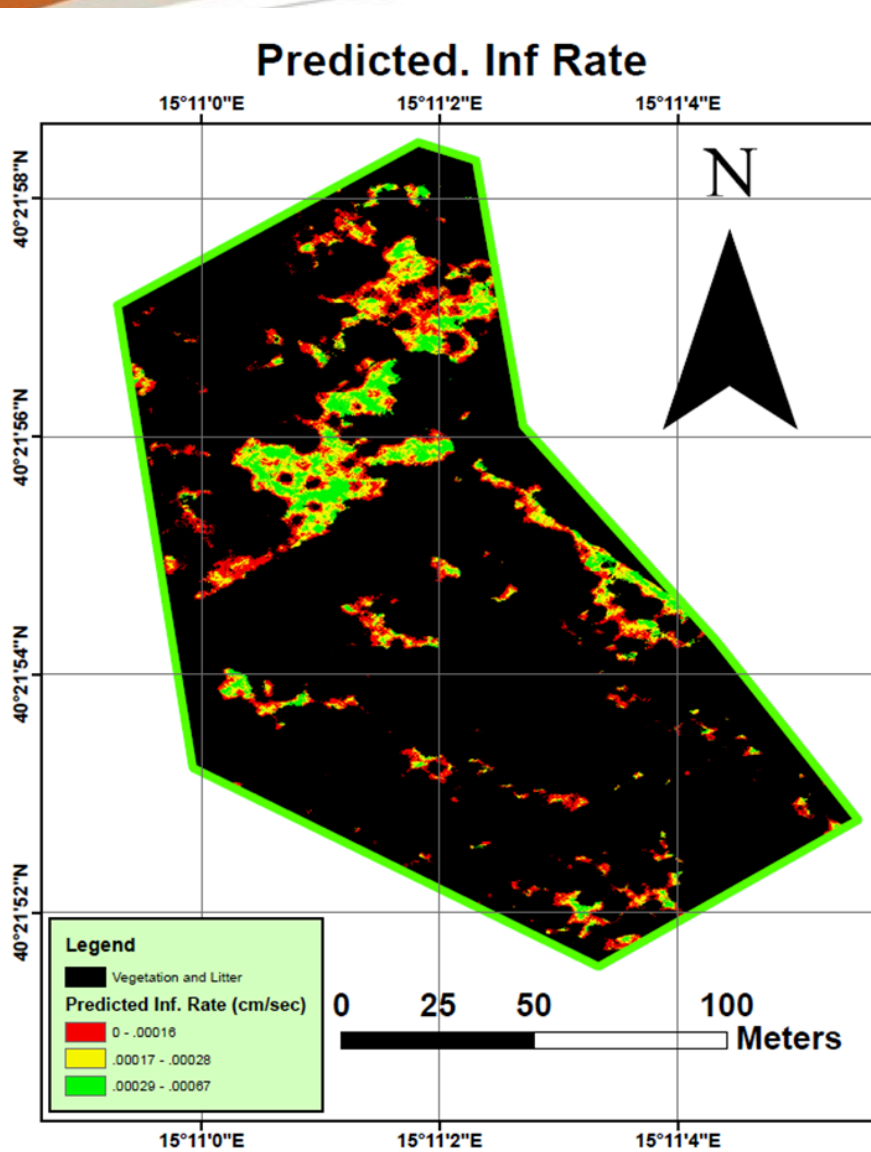
Results (6): RGB images of the study area of Alento.

RGB images of the study area of Alento.

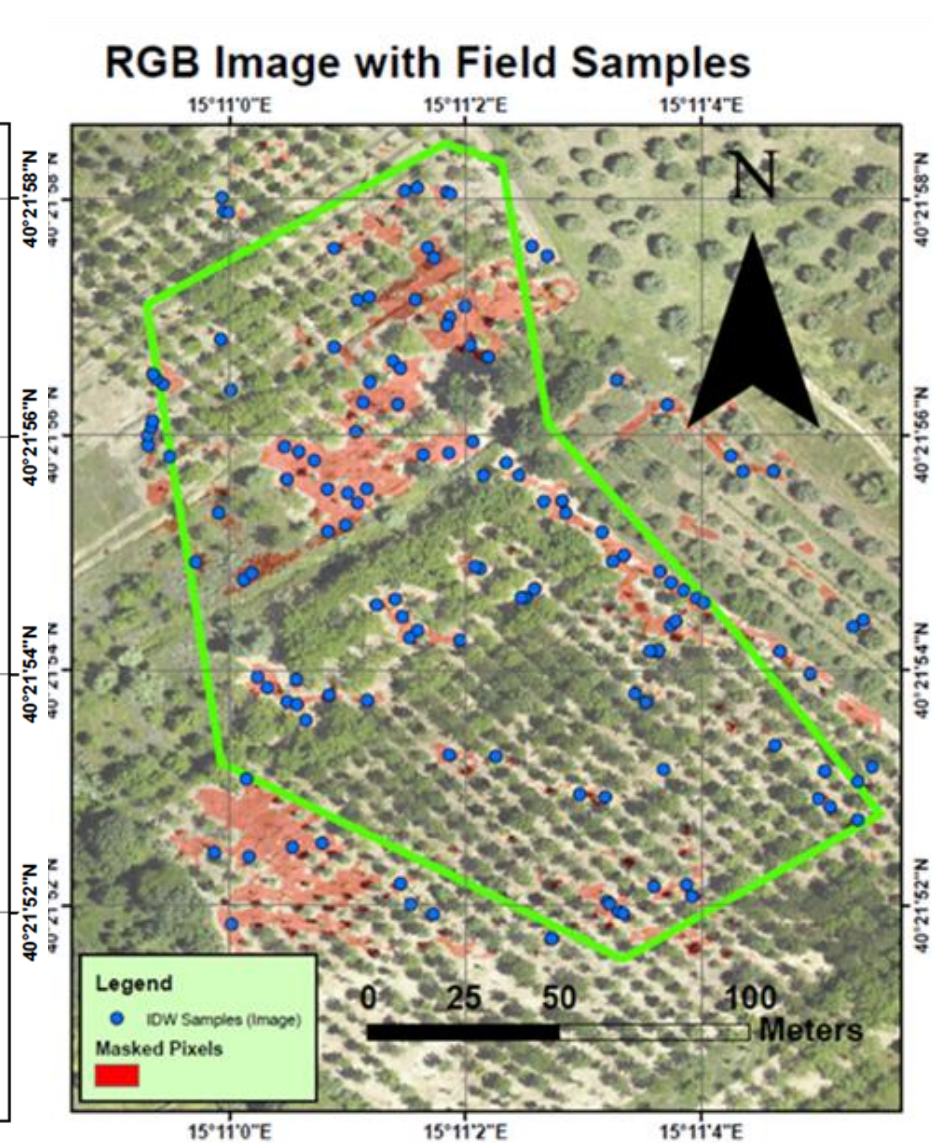
- A) location of the field samples colored by their measured infiltration rate.
- B) The blue points in both maps represent the clear soils pixels that were randomly selected in order to interpolate the masked pixels.
- C) In red pixels with vegetation yellow are soils.



a



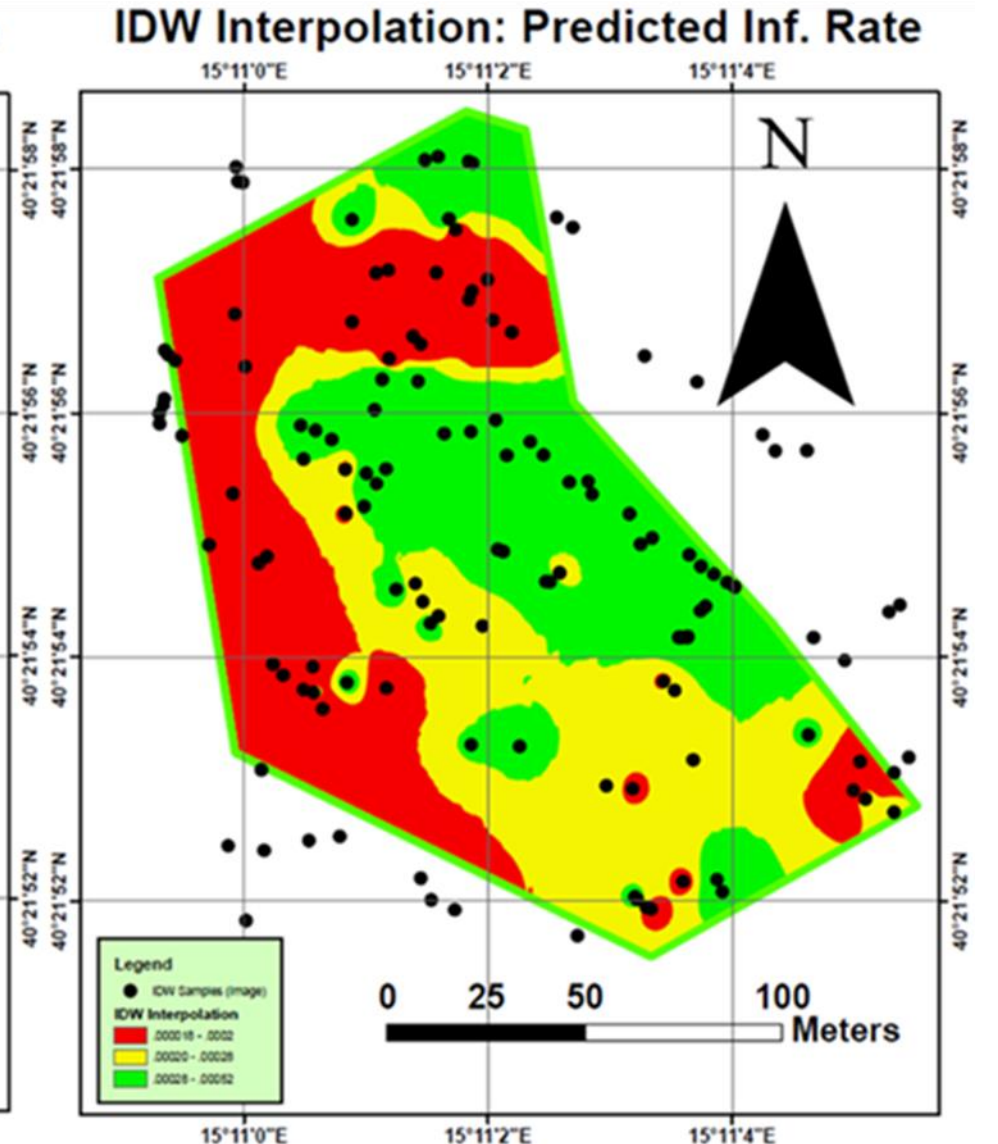
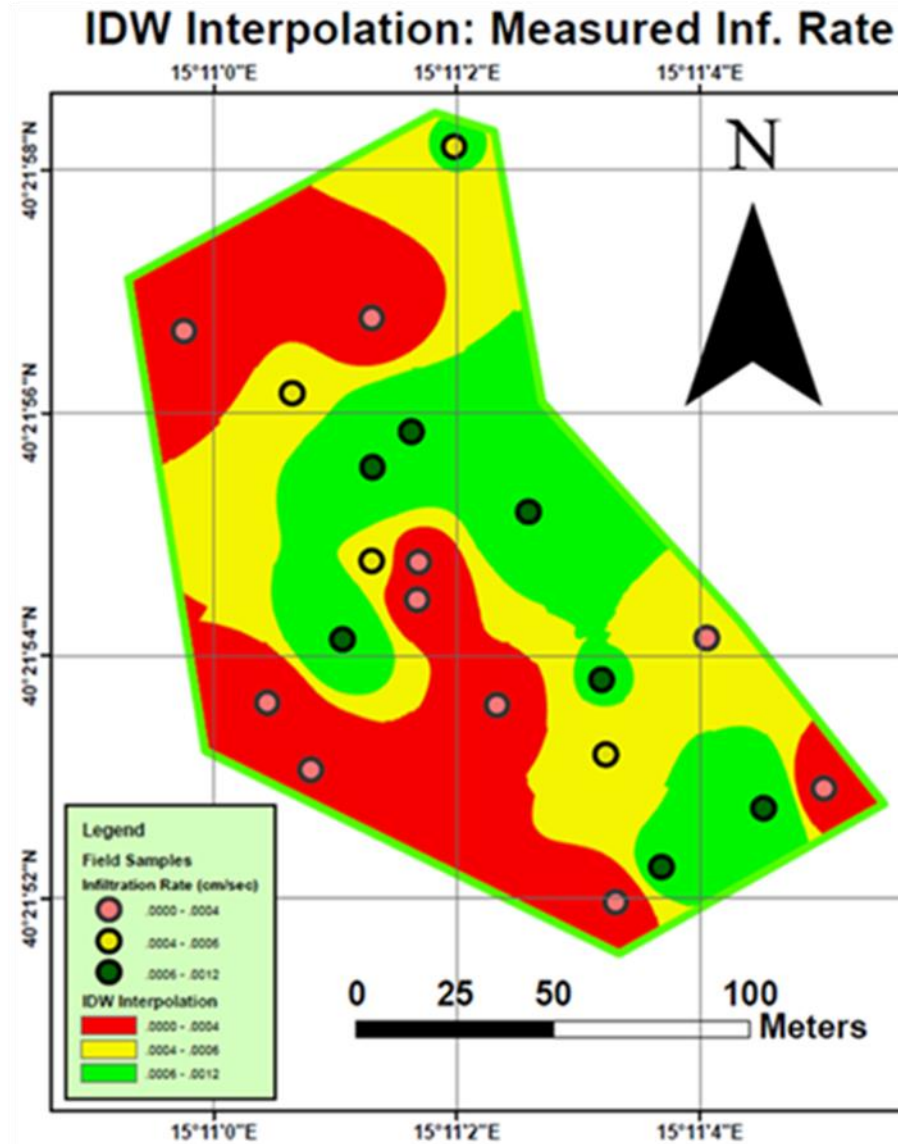
b



Inf. Rate, Measured vs Predicted (Kriging)

a

b



Conclusions

- Simultaneous field measurement of both Soil infiltration rate and spectral reflectance of undesired soils provides spectral based models that well represent the field condition
- Clay and Sandy soils hold different spectral based model to proxy Water Inf. Rate (WIR)
- Hyperspectral sensor from DRONES open a new Era for spectral based mapping of soil
- More samples in order to extend the spectral library of WIR is required and full spectral region should be checked using new generation of HSR sensors.

Thank You !



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Questions?

