

Calibration and validation of hyperspectral imagery using a field phenotyping measurement Brno , 2023



State of the Art Technologies Food quality, Environmental protection, Food security



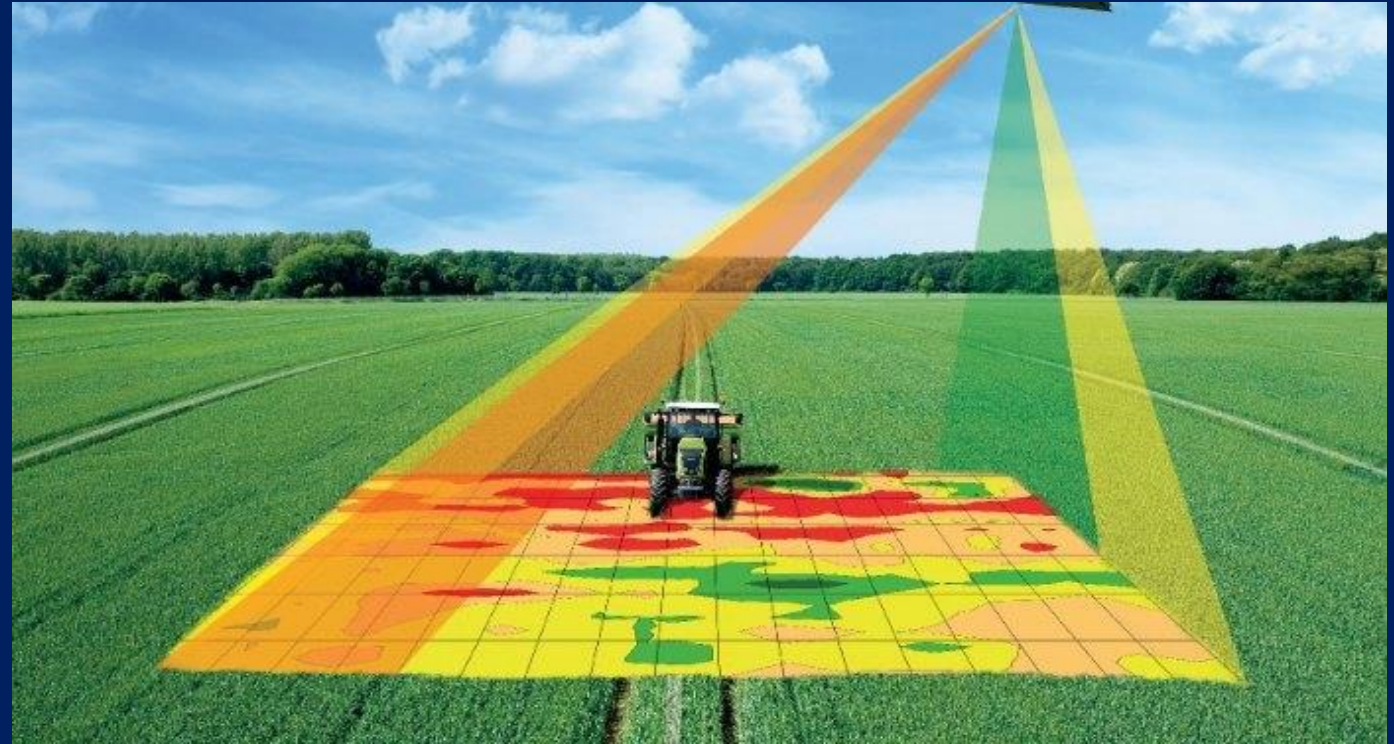
Research
&
Development



Satellite Imaging

Reference measurement

- Calibrations
- Data interpretation

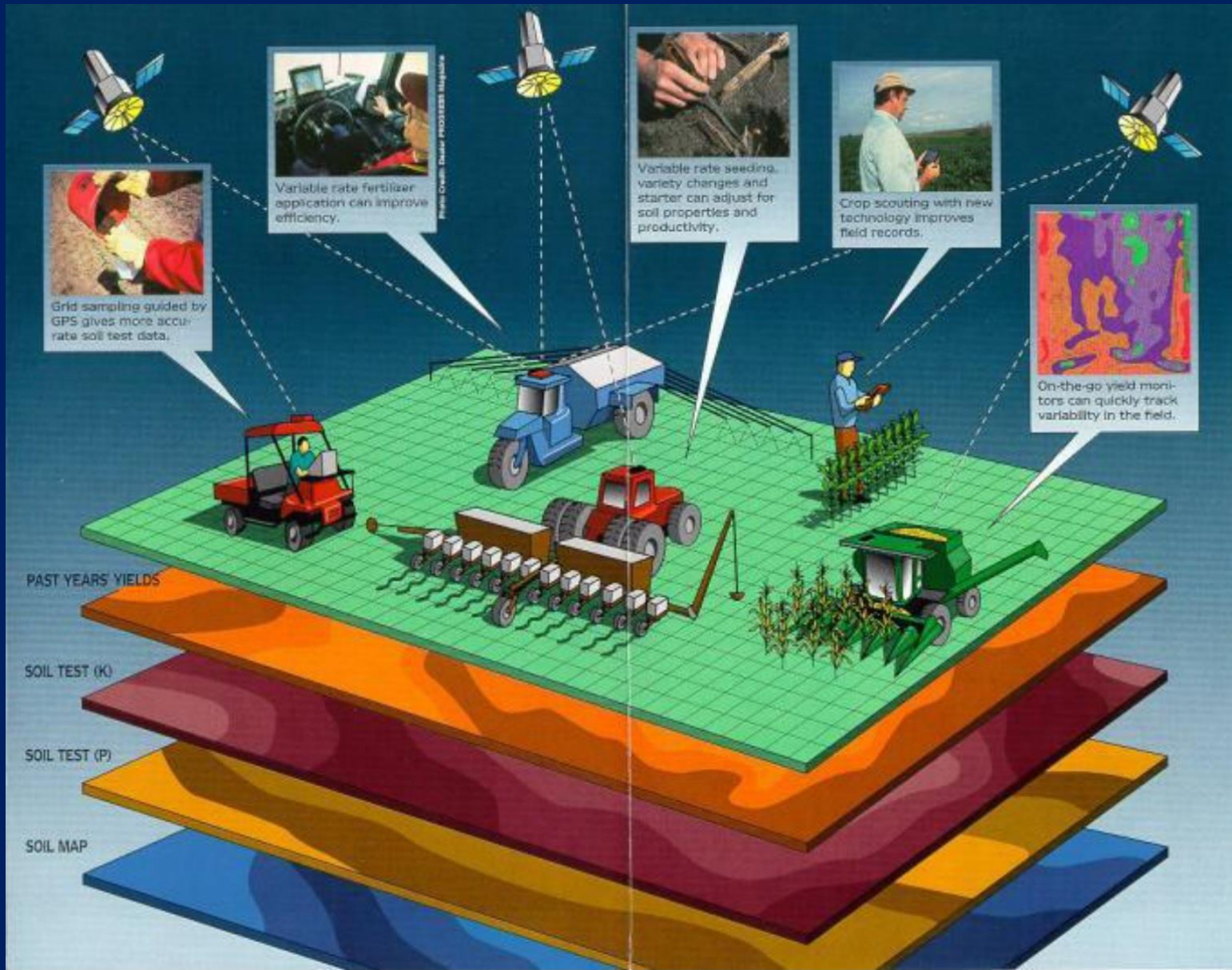


Advantage

- Large area
- Fast
- Daily measured

Disadvantage

- Resolution
- Weather condition (Clouds)
- Interpretation
- Indirect measurement

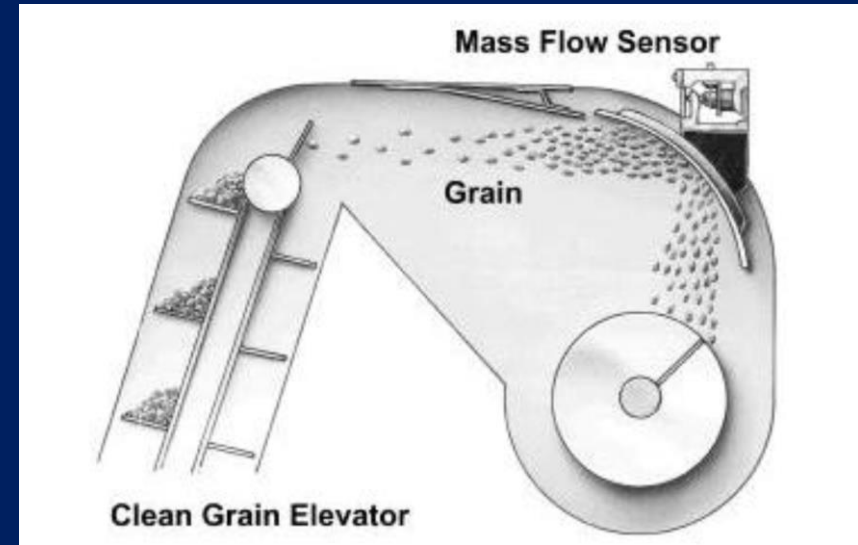


Precision Agriculture

- *resource use efficiency*
- *productivity*
- *Quality*
- *profitability*
- *sustainability of agricultural production*

SCERIN-10 Workshop on Earth System Observations

Fertilizing by nitrogen content

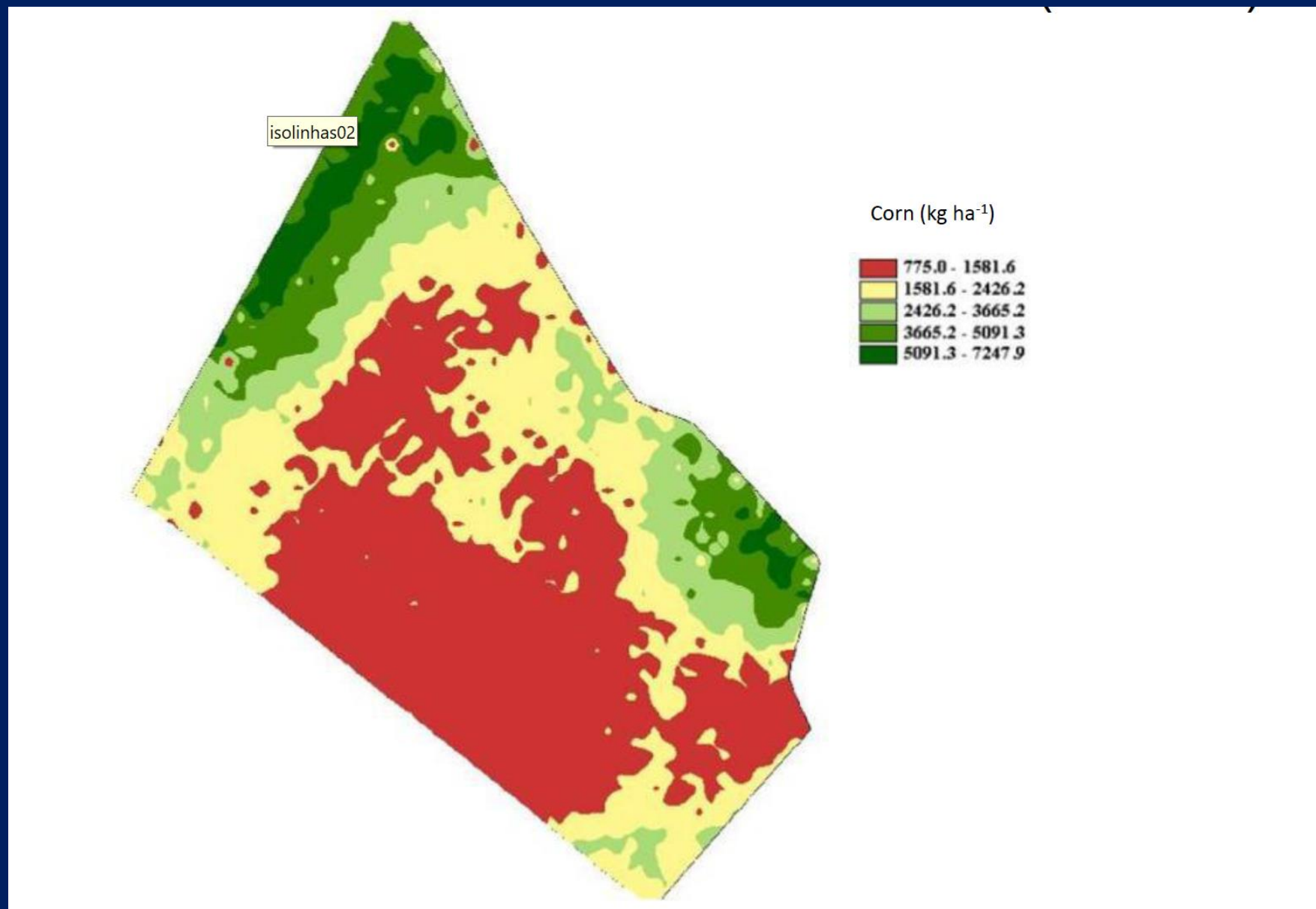


Yield monitoring

Spraying with fertilizer



- Ground Based for validation
 - Yield optimization



FieldScreen™ Rover



FieldScreen™ Rower2



FieldScreen™ High clearance



FieldScreen™ Crane



Sensors

3D Imaging

Kinetic chlorophyll
fluorescence Imaging

Hyperspectral Imaging

X-RAY

Mass Spectroscopy

Root Imaging

RGB and Morphometric
Imaging

Near Infrared/Thermal
Imaging



FieldScreen™ Tractor



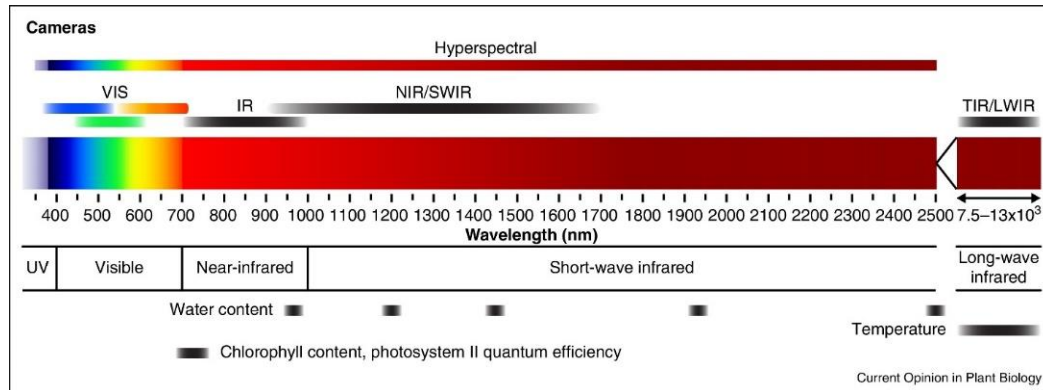
FieldScreen™ Tractor



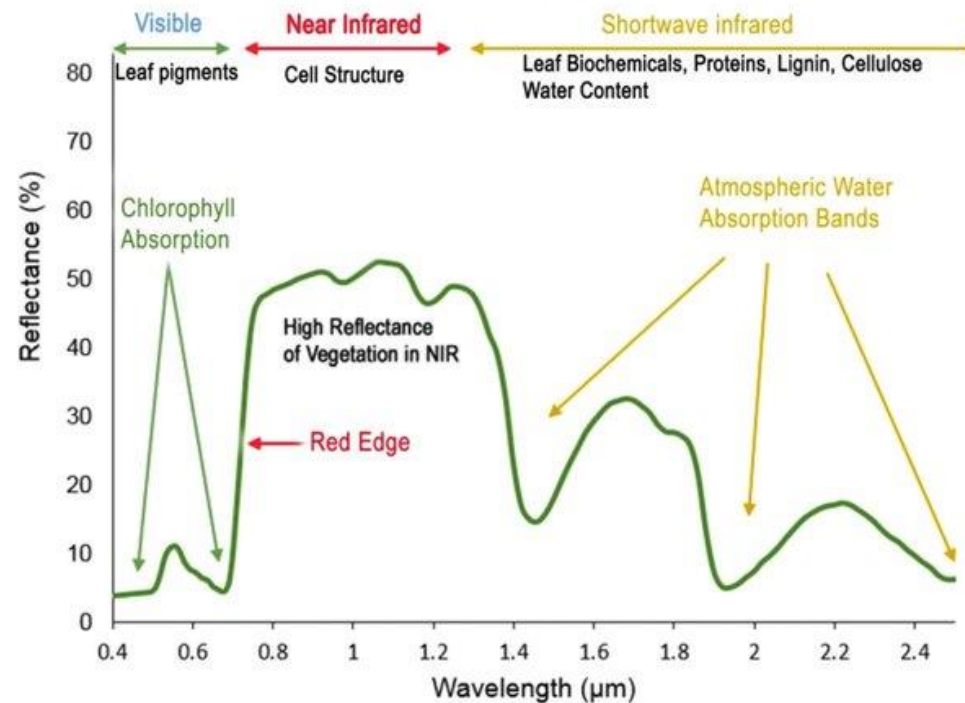
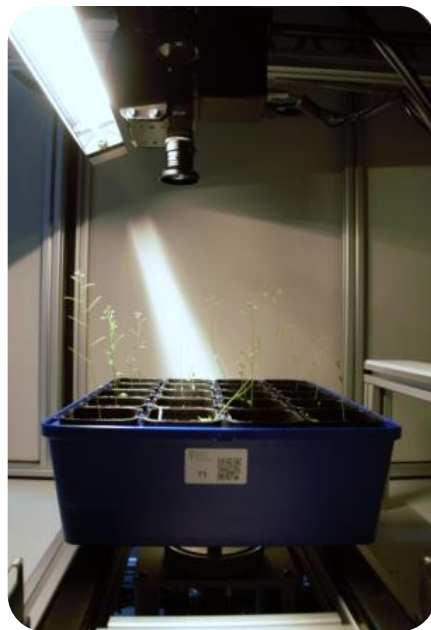
- Ground Based measurements to create correlation model for satellite imagery
- This is necessary to be able to interpret data from Satellite

- ❑ Reference measurement to eliminate the artefacts
 - Spectralon reference target in the field of view

- ❑ How to do reference measurement for each image from satellite ?



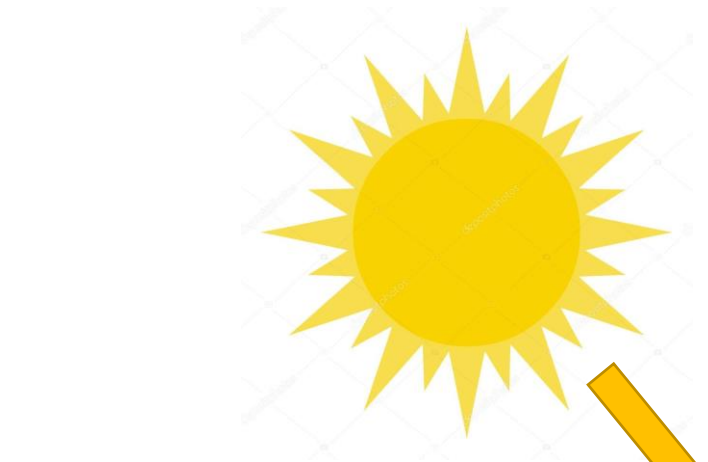
Hyperspectral cameras can measure hundreds of spectral bands between 350 and 2500 nm at nm-level resolution for each image pixel



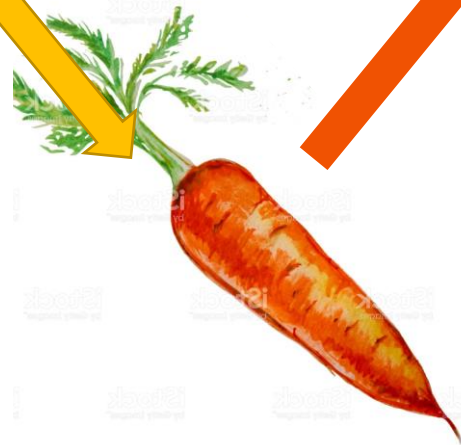
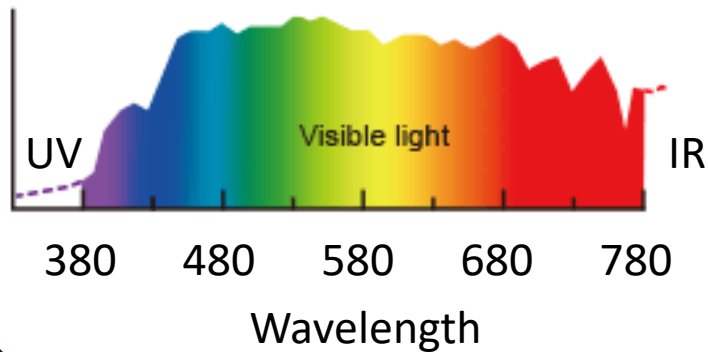
APPLICATIONS

- pigments composition (VIS)
- biochemical compounds (SWIR)
- nitrogen content
- leaf water status (SWIR)

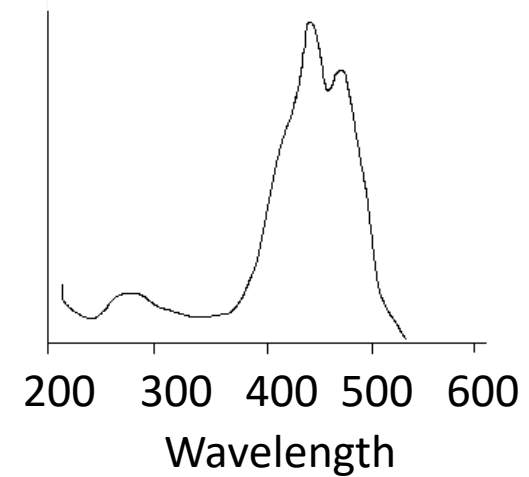
Hyperspectral Imaging – pigment composition



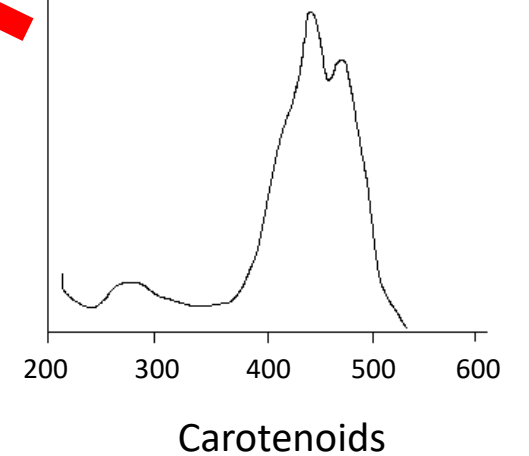
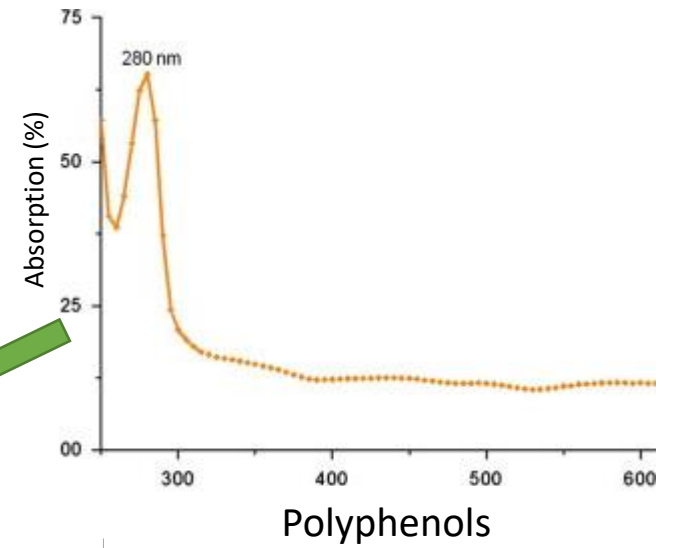
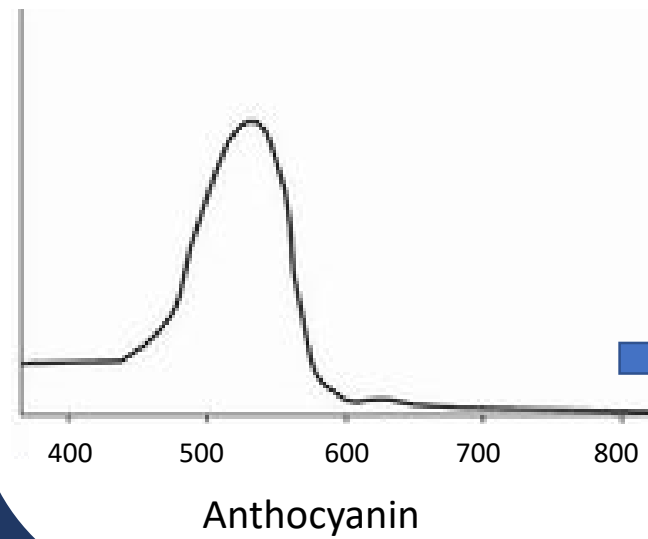
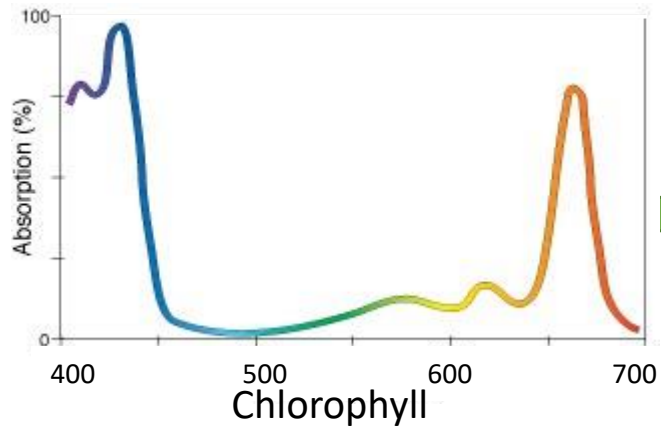
Spectral distribution of sunlight



Spectral distribution of beta-carotene



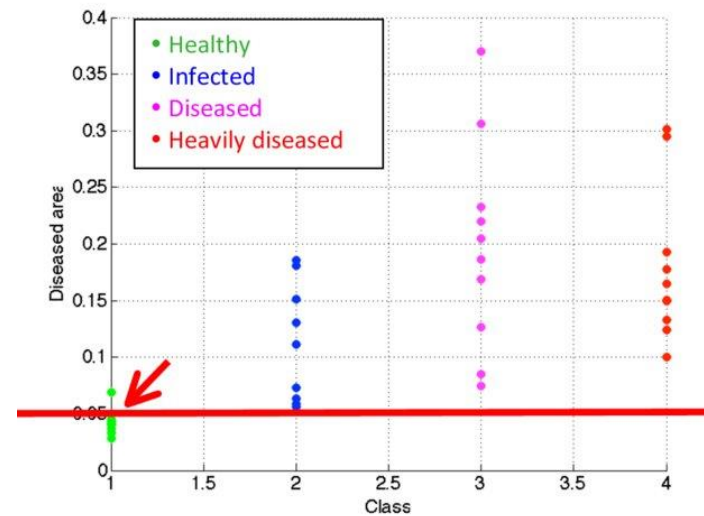
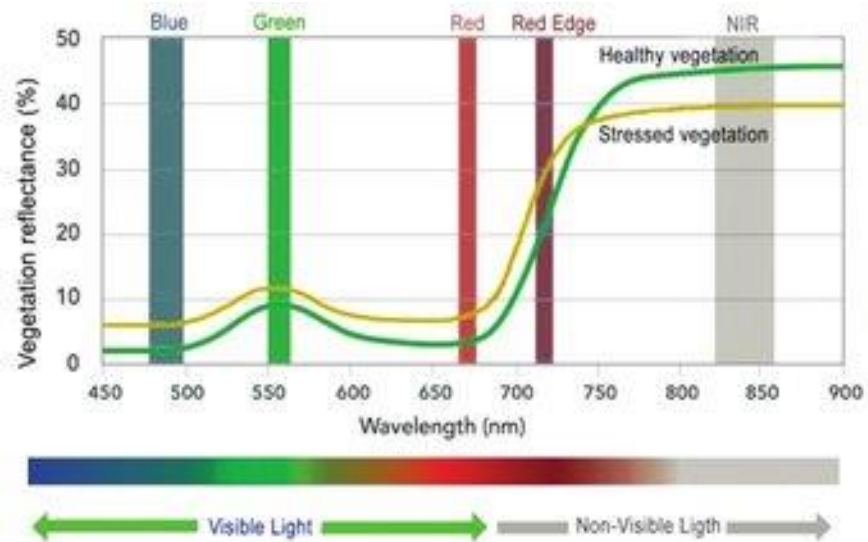
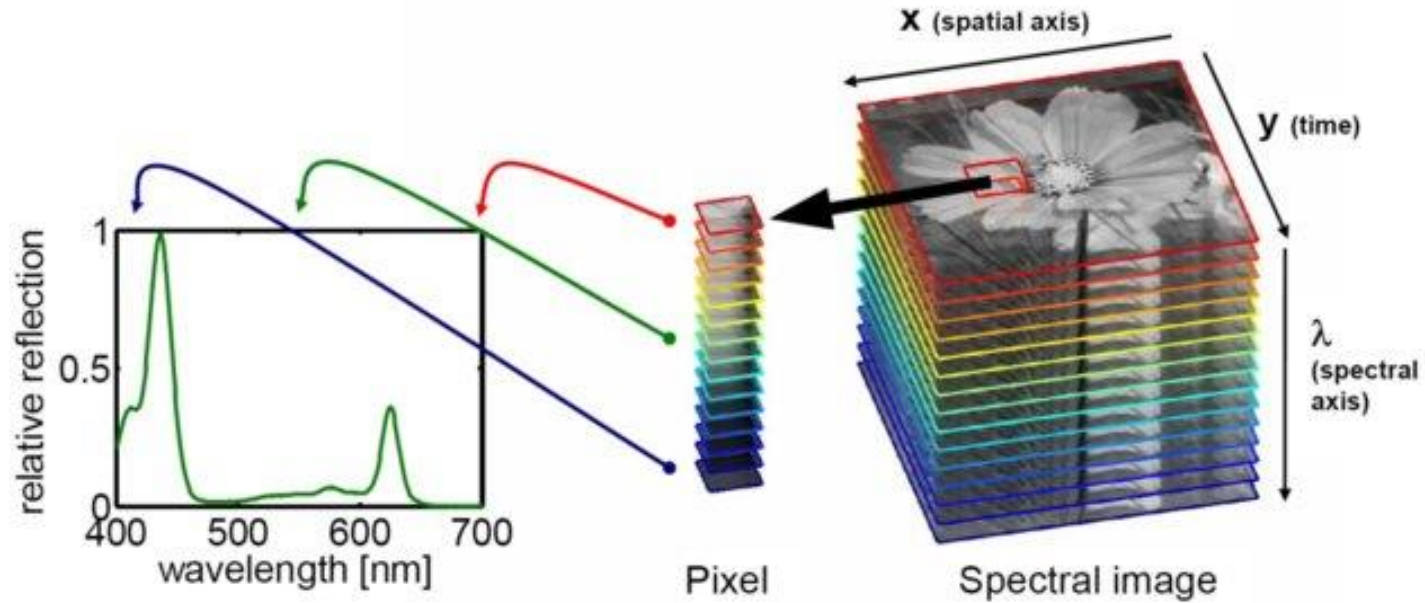
Hyperspectral Imaging



Plant Reflectance Indices

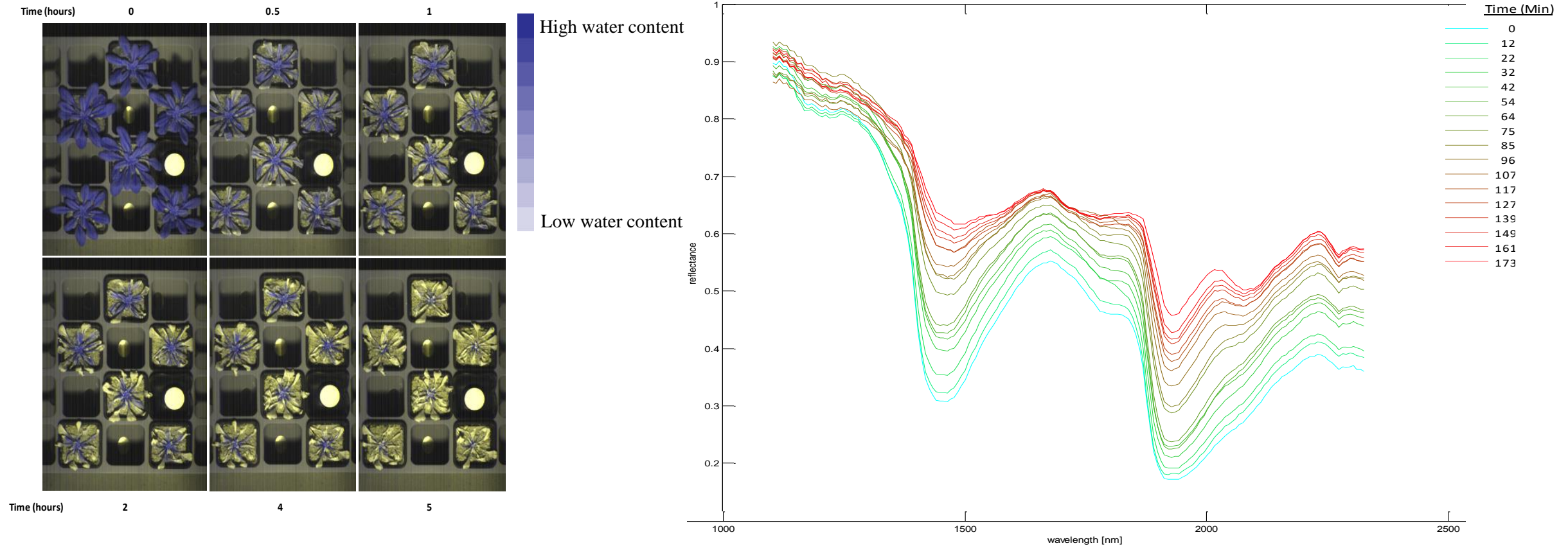
- **Normalized Difference Vegetation Index** $NDVI = (RNIR - RRED) / (RNIR + RRED)$
- **Simple Ratio Index (SR)** $SR = RNIR / RRED$
- **Modified Chlorophyll Absorption in Reflectance Index MCARI1** $MCARI1 = 1.2 * [2.5 * (R790 - R670) - 1.3 * (R790 - R550)]$
- **Optimized Soil-Adjusted Vegetation OSAVI** $OSAVI = (1 + 0.16) * (R790 - R670) / (R790 - R670 + 0.16)$
- **Greenness Index G** $G = R554 / R677$
- **Modified Chlorophyll Absorption in Reflectance MCARI** $MCARI = [(R700 - R670) - 0.2 * (R700 - R550)] * (R700 / R670)$
- **Transformed CAR Index TCARI** $TCARI = 3 * [(R700 - R670) - 0.2 * (R700 - R550) * (R700 / R670)]$
- **Triangular Vegetation Index TVI** $TVI = 0.5 * [120 * (R750 - R550) - 200 * (R670 - R550)]$
- **Zarco-Tejada & Miller Index ZMI** $ZMI = R750 / R710$
- **Simple Ratio Pigment Index SRPI** $SRPI = R430 / R680$
- **Normalized Phaeophytinization Index NPQI** $NPQI = (R415 - R435) / (R415 + R435)$
- **Photochemical Reflectance Index PRI** $PRI = (R531 - R570) / (R531 + R570)$
- **Normalized Pigment Chlorophyll Index NPCI** $NPCI = (R680 - R430) / (R680 + R430)$

Hyperspectral imaging - Stress detection



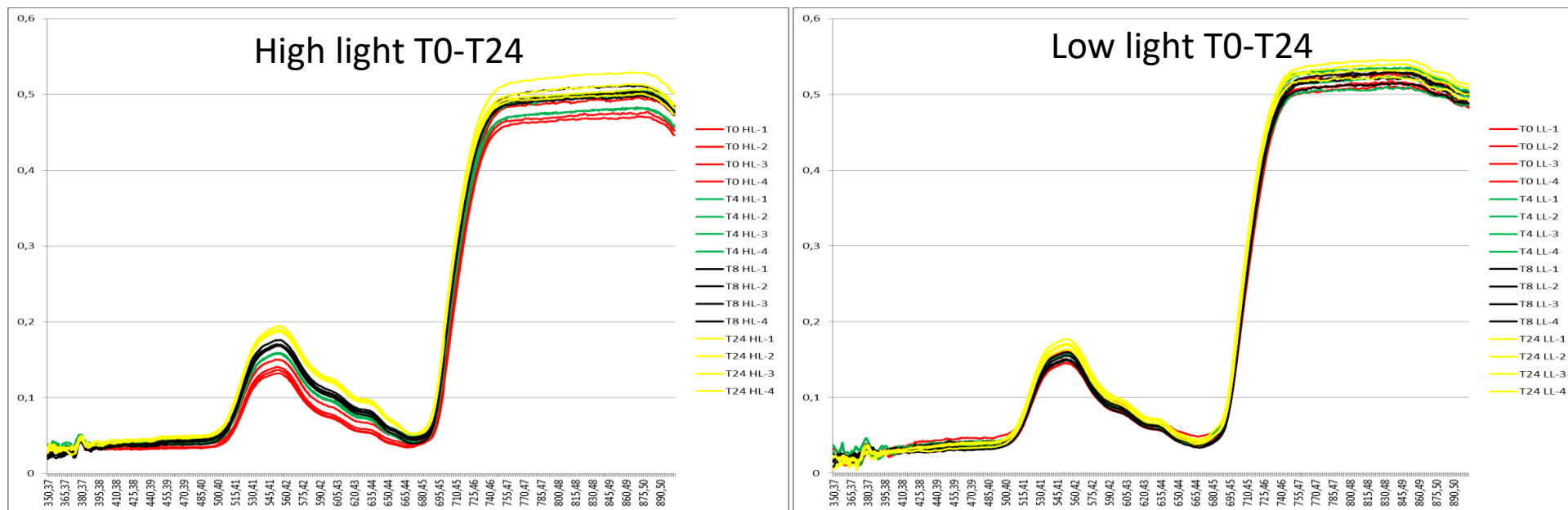
Hyperspectral Imaging

Water content analysis in drought stressed plants

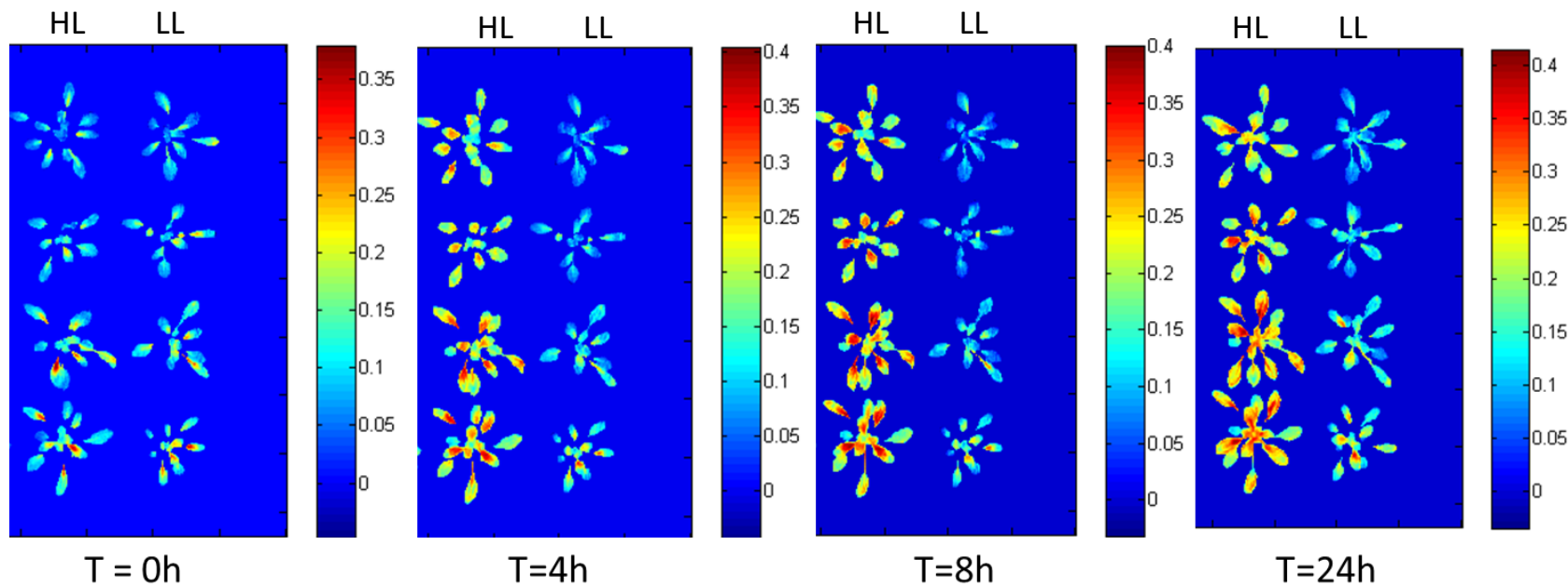


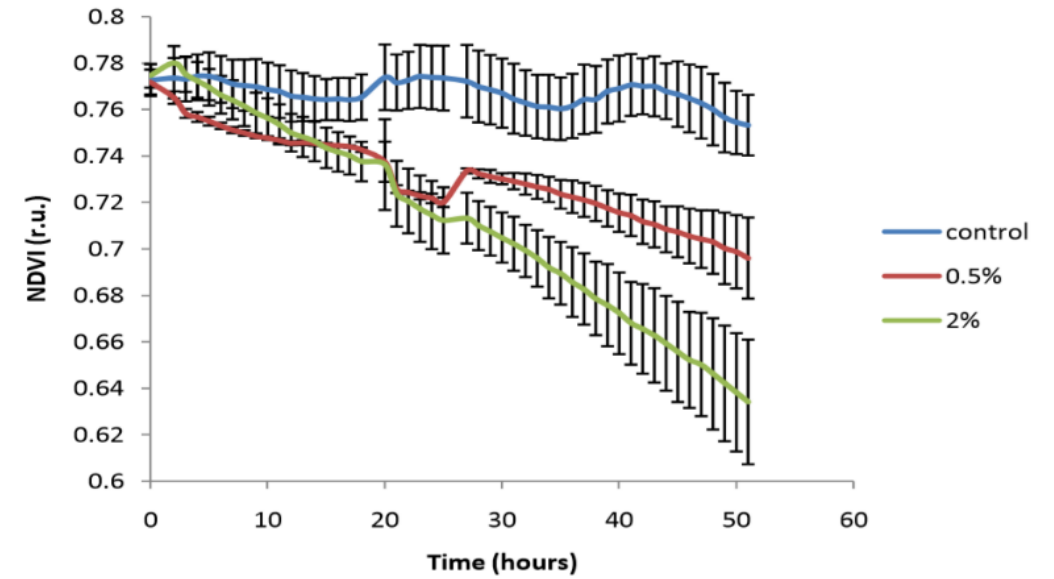
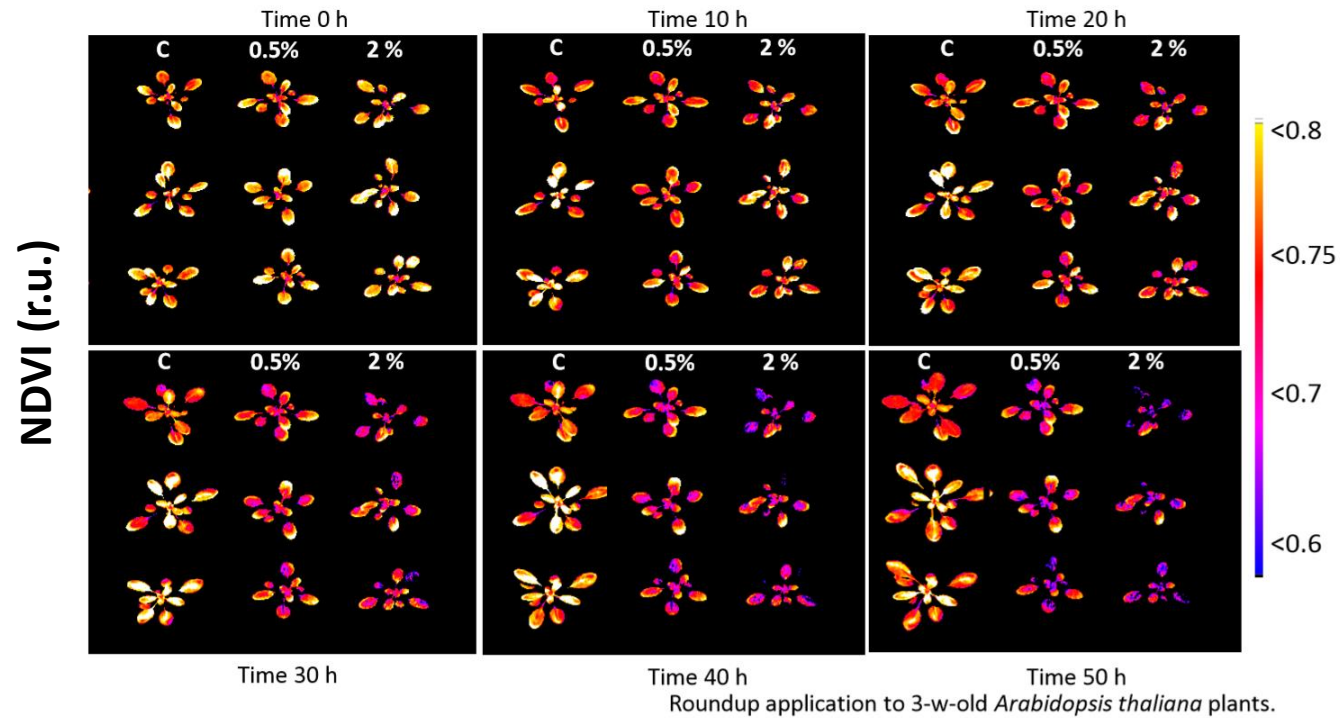
3-w-old *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants were dried for up to 3 in 45°C.

Kinetic analysis of water content reduction in dried plants



HL stress index





Roundup application to 3-w-old *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants.

WinePen

Polyphenols in grape

flavan-3-ols: catechin – absorption	280 nm
hydroxycinnamic acids (+ stilbenes)	
caftaric acid (+ resveratrol) - absorption	320 nm
flavonols: quercetin – absorption max.	360 nm
anthocyanins: malvidine – absorption	520 nm



Riesling



Chardonnay



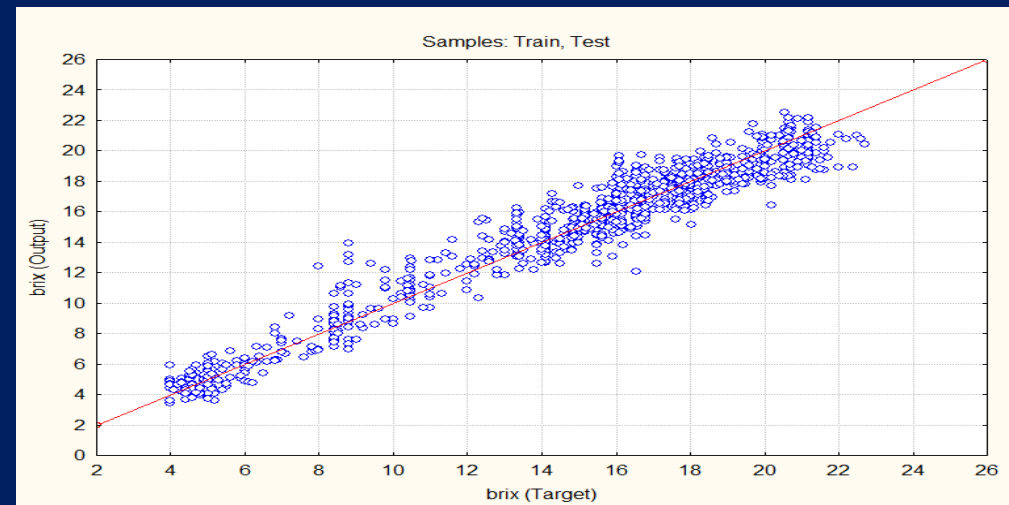
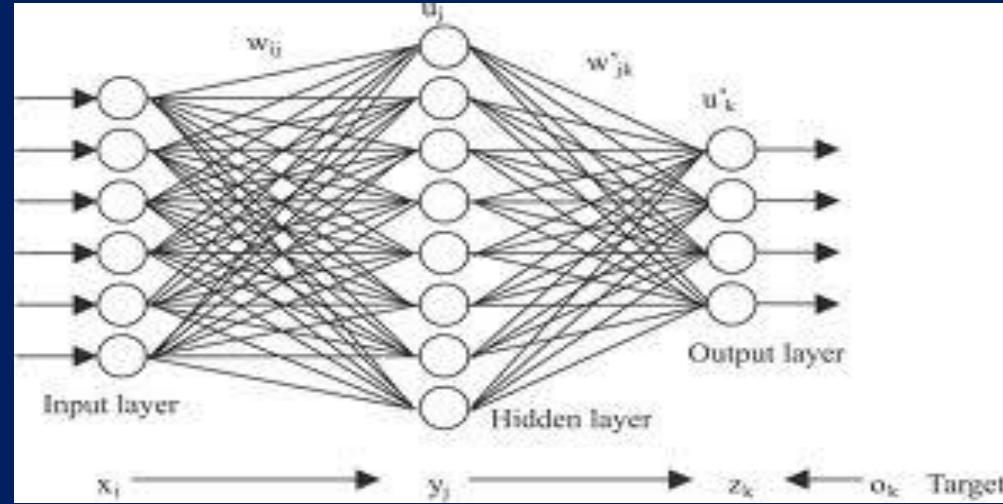
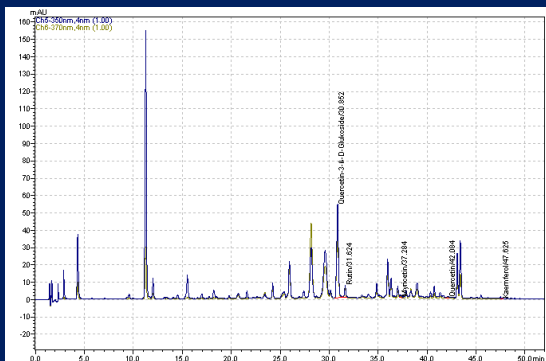
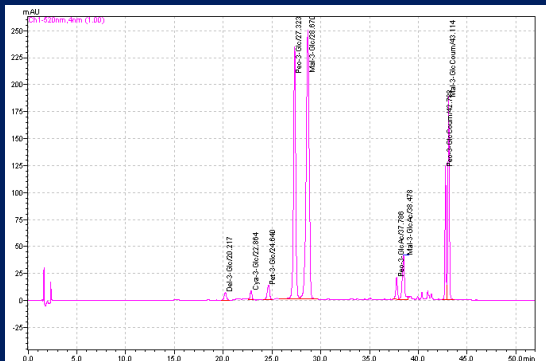
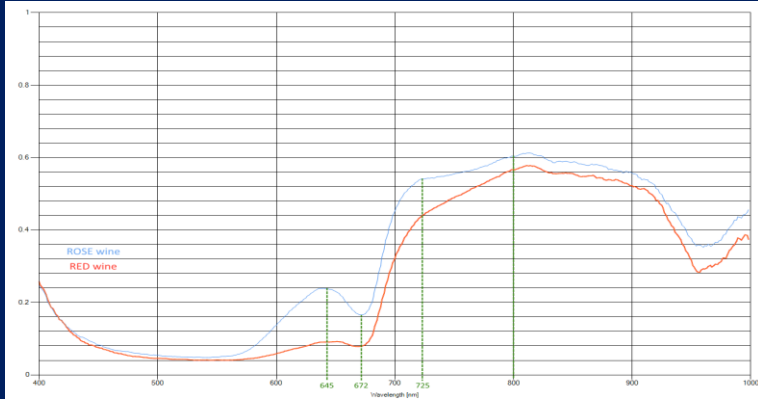
Pinot Noir



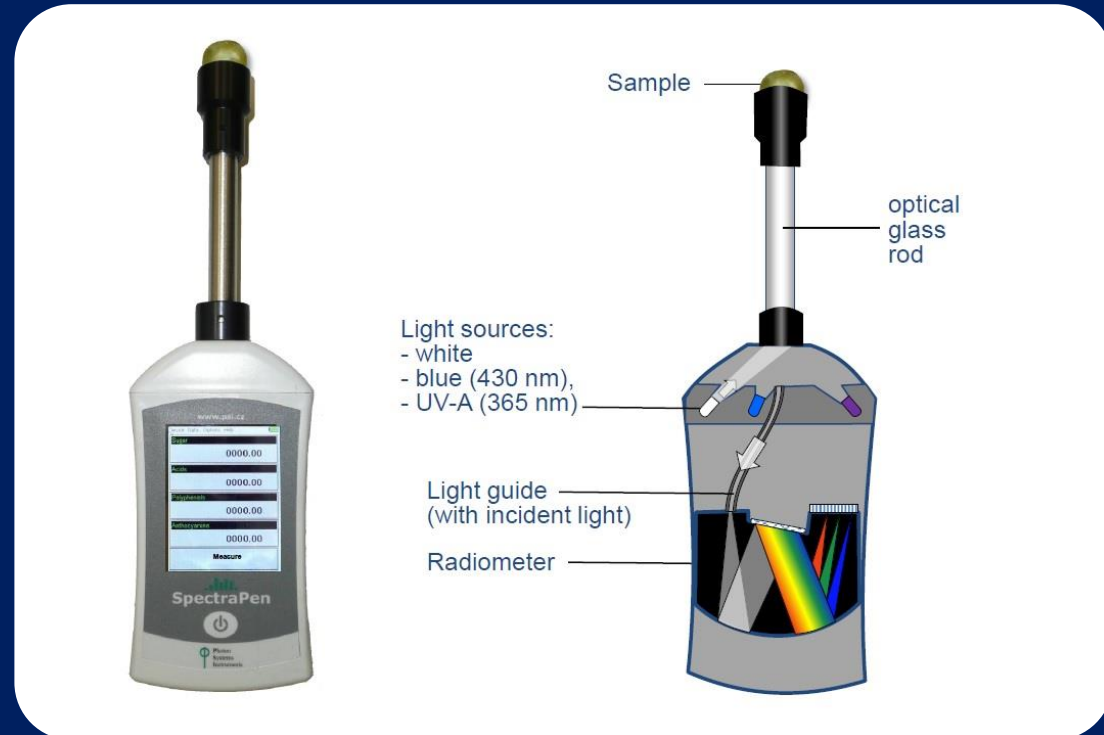
Saint Laurent

Machine learning – neural network

Reflectance spectra from rose and red berries



WinePen



Polyphenols in grape

- 1) flavan-3-ols: catechin – absorption max. 280 nm
- 2) hydroxycinnamic acids (+ stilbenes)
caftaric acid (+ resveratrol) - absorption max. 320 nm
- 3) flavonols: quercetin – absorption max. 360 nm
- 4) anthocyanins: malvidine – absorption max. 520 nm

WinePen



FUTURIS

