Ecosystem services assessment using hyperspectral images 5^e Colloque Groupe Hyperspectral SFPT-GH

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Outline

Context

Measures of heterogeneity

Spectral unmixing

Experimental protocol

Primary results

Conclusions and perspectives

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- Regulating services
- Cultural services
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 - Time-consuming and expensive
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Remote sensing mapping

ES assessment with remote sensing [AAD15]

80 100



Regulating Services



Cultural Services



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CHLa

-8

0 20 40 60

Multiscale Mapping of Ecosystem Services by Very High Spatial Resolution Hyperspectral and Lidar Remote Sensing Imagery



Context				
Objec	tives			

Moving forward, beyond the LC maps !

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- Continuous representation of landscapes:
 - 1. Spectral indices (NDVI, ...)
 - 2. Spectral mixture
 - 3. Additional topographic data, e.g., LiDAR, LST, ...

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Objectives

- Moving forward, beyond the LC maps !
- Continuous representation of landscapes:
 - 1. Spectral indices (NDVI, ...)
 - 2. Spectral mixture
 - 3. Additional topographic data, e.g., LiDAR, LST,
- In this talk: Hyperspectral images
 - Spectral unmixing to infer spectral heterogeneity
 - Correlation with regulation and production services

Measures of heterogeneity			

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Ecosystem services assessment using hyperspectral image

Proposed by Rocchini et. al [Roc+10]

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- Computed as the mean Euclidean distance to the centroid of a given plot *p*:

$$H(p) = \frac{1}{n_p} \sum_{i \in p}^{n_p} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_p\|^2$$

where

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■ Variant: first reduce the dimension (PCA, ...)

	Measures of heterogeneity			
Spec	ies richness			

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$$E_p = -\sum_{s=1}^{S} p_s \log(p_s)$$

where p is the considered plot, S the total number of species/classes/clusters and p_s is the relative proportion.

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Clusters estimated through the *PCA+Kmeans* pipeline applied on the whole image.



Curse of dimensionality

Euclidean distance may fail to correctly assess the similarity between samples [AHK01]

$$\frac{d_M(\mathbf{x}) - d_m(\mathbf{x})}{d_M(\mathbf{x})} \to_p 0$$

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PCA loses information and is usually not adapted to hyperspectral images [CB03]



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Linear mixture model

• Each pixel is a convex linear combination of endmembers (pure spectra):

$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^{s} \alpha_j \mathbf{s}_j + \mathbf{e}$$

- \mathbf{s}_j is the j^{th} endmember,
- α_j is the abundance of endmember j,
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The abundances are subject to the following constraints:

- Non negativity: $\alpha_j \ge 0, \forall j = 1, \dots, s$
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 - Non negativity: $\alpha_j \ge 0, \forall j = 1, \dots, s$
 - Sum to one: $\sum_{j=1}^{s} \alpha_j = 1$.
- Matrix formulation:

 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{S}\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \mathbf{e}$

where
$$\mathbf{S} = [\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_s].$$

LMM based heterogenity measure

• Mean distance between endmembers

$$H(p) = \frac{1}{s_p} \operatorname{Trace}(\bar{\mathbf{S}}\bar{\mathbf{S}}^{\top})$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ is the centered matrix of endmembers.

LMM based heterogenity measure

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• α -diversity computed on abundance features rather than PCA features

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = [\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_s]$$

with $s \ll d$.

- PCA: minimizes a reconstruction error using an orthogonal basis
- ▶ LMM: minimizes a reconstruction error using a physically interpretable non-orthogonal basis

		Spectral unmixing		
Illust	ration			



First PC accounts for 92% of the cummulative variance

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Data collection

■ HySpec (2m/pixel) acquired June 8/9, 2016.

Beginning	End
400	1340
1550	1800
1980	2400
	Beginning 400 1550 1980

 27 crop plots of radius 500 m were sampled during February to August 2016.

Provisionning	Control
Yield	Aphid low rate
Average Ear Weight	Aphid Hight rate
Thousand Seed Weight	Seeds rate
Density	Eggs rate



		Experimental protocol		
Simul	ations			

- Unmixing strategy
 - ▶ Vertex Component Analysis (VCA) are used to extract a large number of endmembers (36)
 - Sparse unmixing [IBP11]: only endmembers whose abundances are different from 0 are considered present in the plot and variation of illumination is accounted for.
 - Use only vegetative classes/endmembers

		Experimental protocol		
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Unmixing strategy

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Competitive strategies

Method	Acronym
Mean distance to the centroids	MDC
Mean distance to the endmembers	MDE
Abundances-based entropy	AE
Spectral species distribution using PCA	SSD-PCA
Spectral species distribution using abundances	SSD-A

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		Primary results	



		Primary results	



		Primary results	



		Primary results	



		Primary results	



Ecosystem services assessment using hyperspectral image

Local α -diversity



		Primary results	



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Representation of landscapes using unmixing

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- Good behavior w.r.t to standard techniques

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- Open *methological* questions:
 - Number of endmenbers ?
 - Level of sparsity ?

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- Open thematic questions:
 - Which services are the most predictable (and why) ?
 - Can abundances and endmembers be informative together ?

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 - Number of endmenbers ?
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- Open thematic questions:
 - Which services are the most predictable (and why) ?
 - Can abundances *and* endmembers be informative together ?
- How to incorporate LiDAR:
 - In the unmixing process ?
 - In the explanatory model ?

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