

On the potential of 'EnMAP-like' emulated hyperspectral data cubes from Sentinel-2 multispectral satellite data: Comparison of emulated and Sentinel-2 biophysical variable maps

DroughtMAP

11.10.23 | DAVID HERRERA, BASTIAN SIEGMANN

INTRODUCTION - Motivation

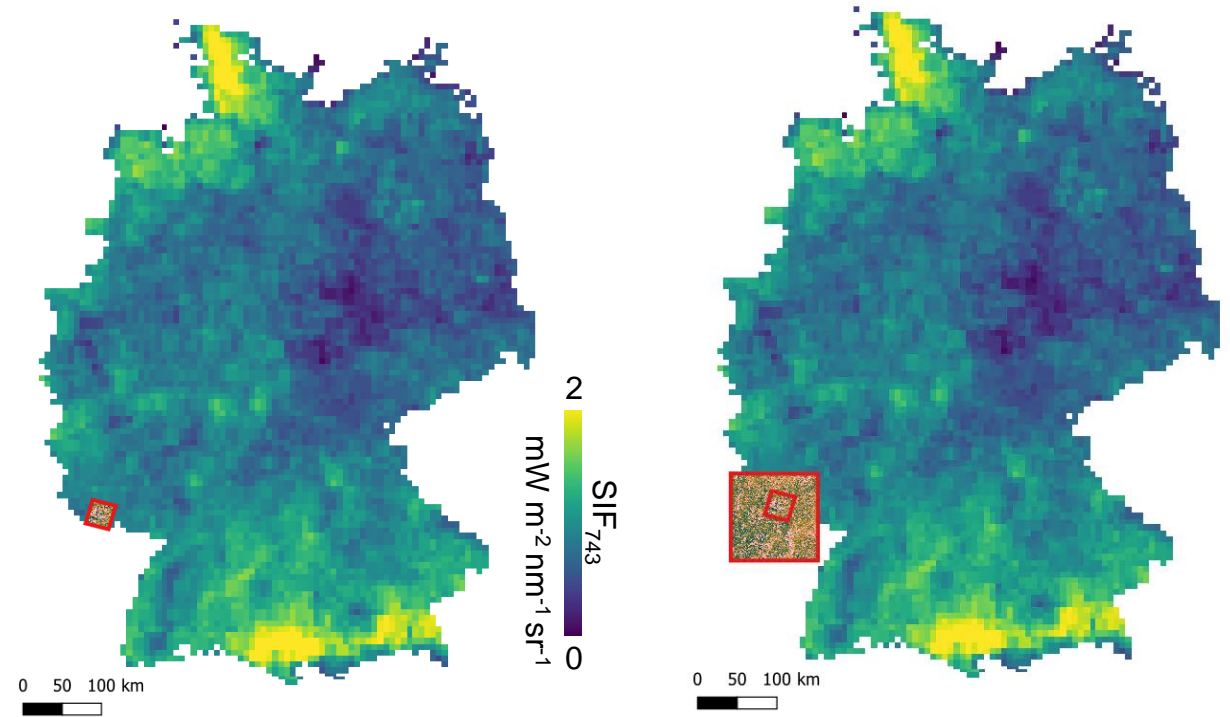
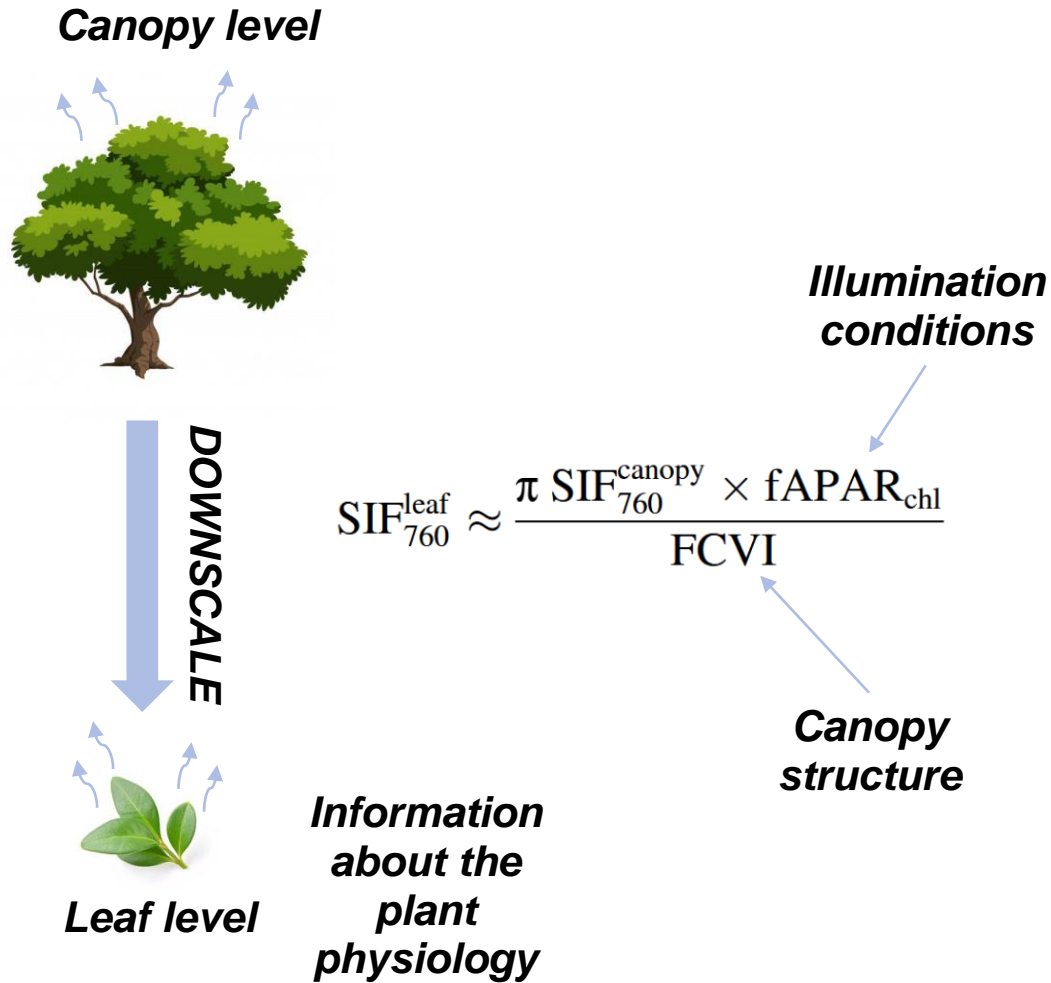
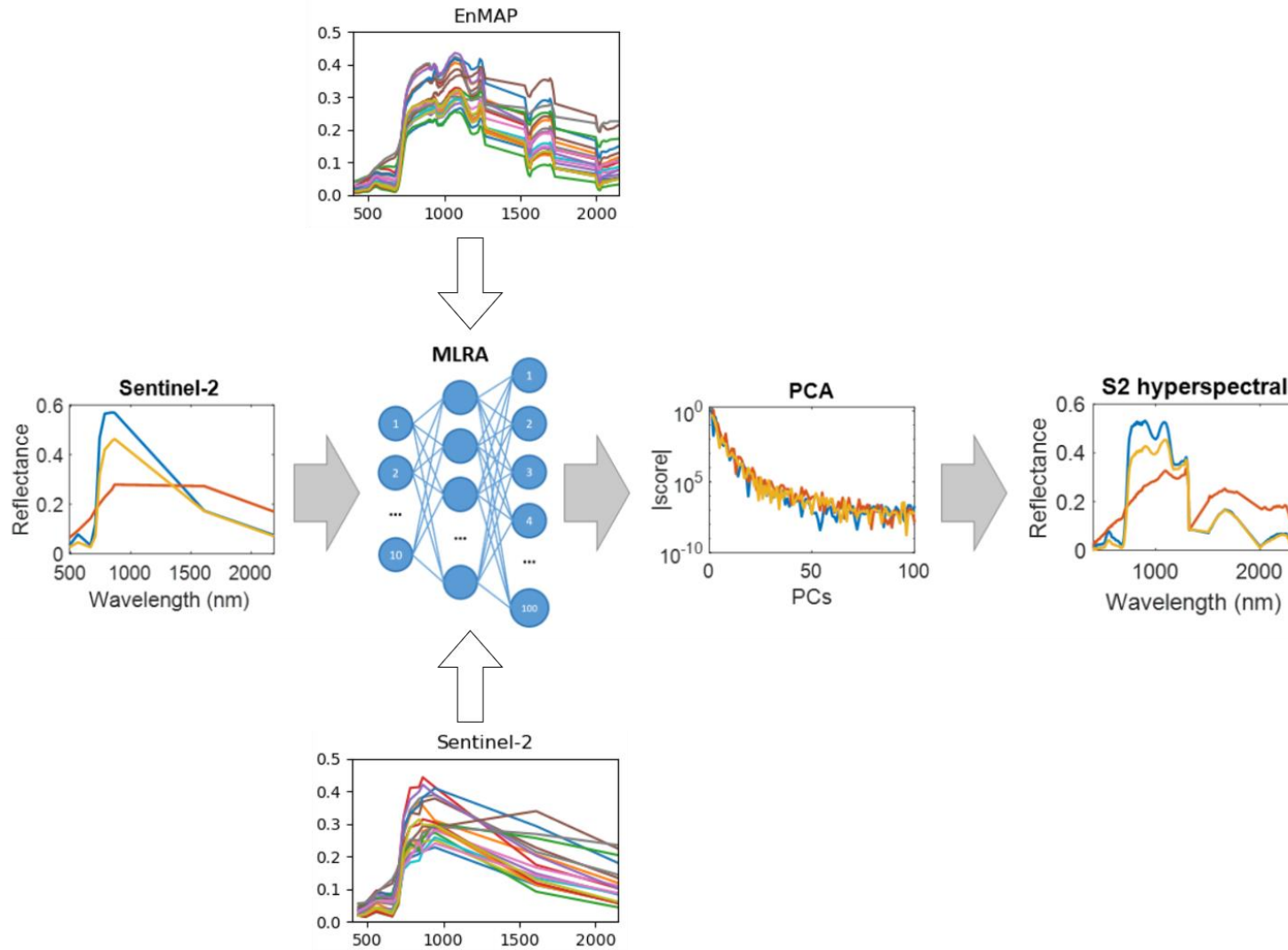


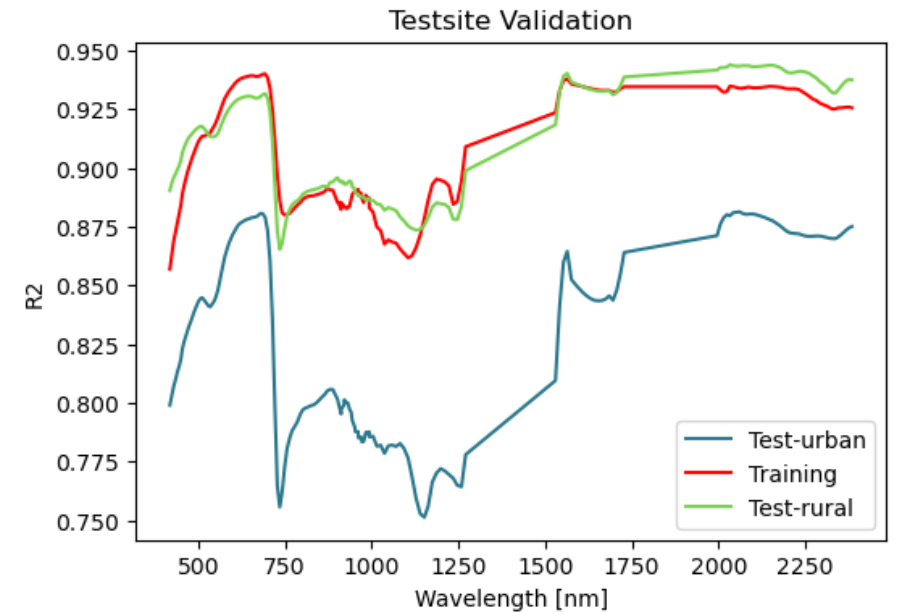
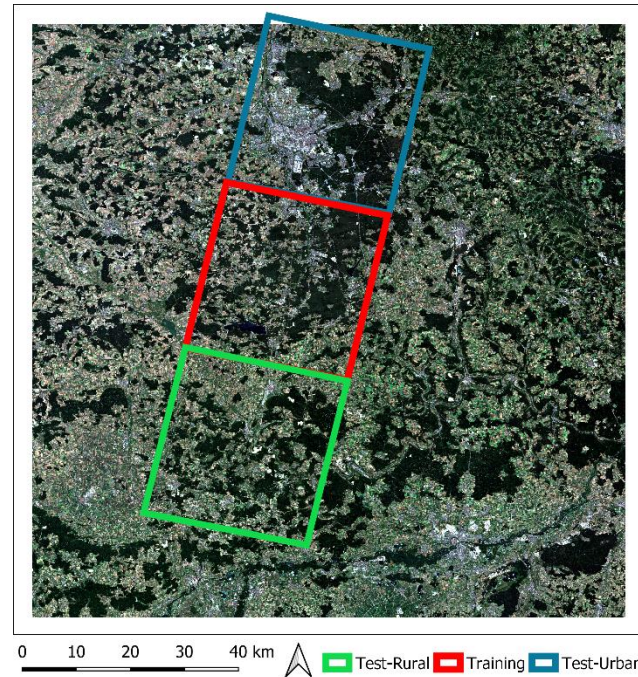
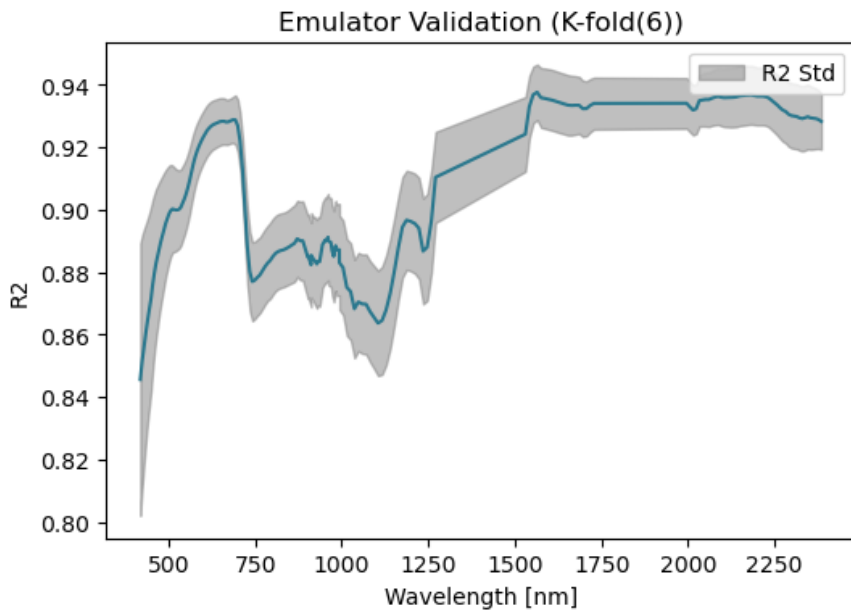
Fig. 2 – Spatial coverage of S2 and EnMAP plotted on a Tropisif image of Germany (May 2022)

METHODS – Emulation *(Morata et al. 2022)* ARTM



**Plot edited from Morata et al. 2022*

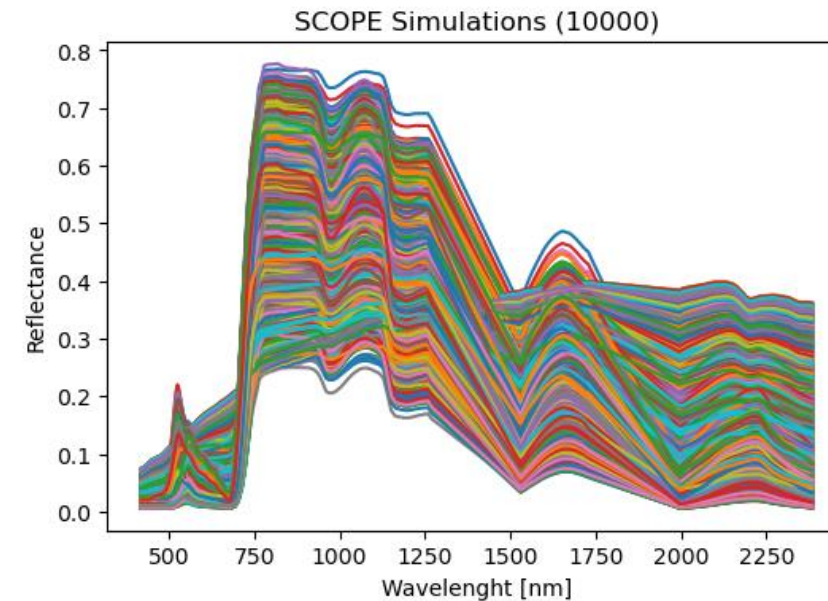
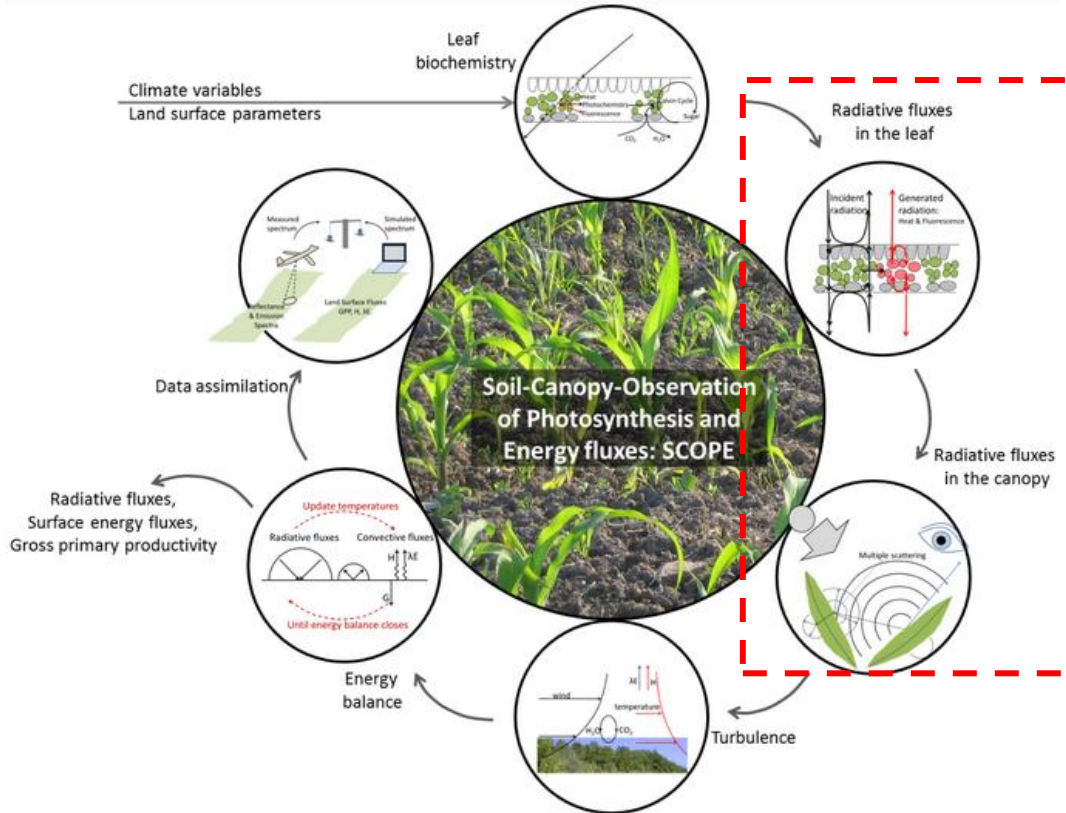
METHODS – Emulator Validation



METHODS – Hybrid regression method using SCOPE

(van der Tol et al. 2009)

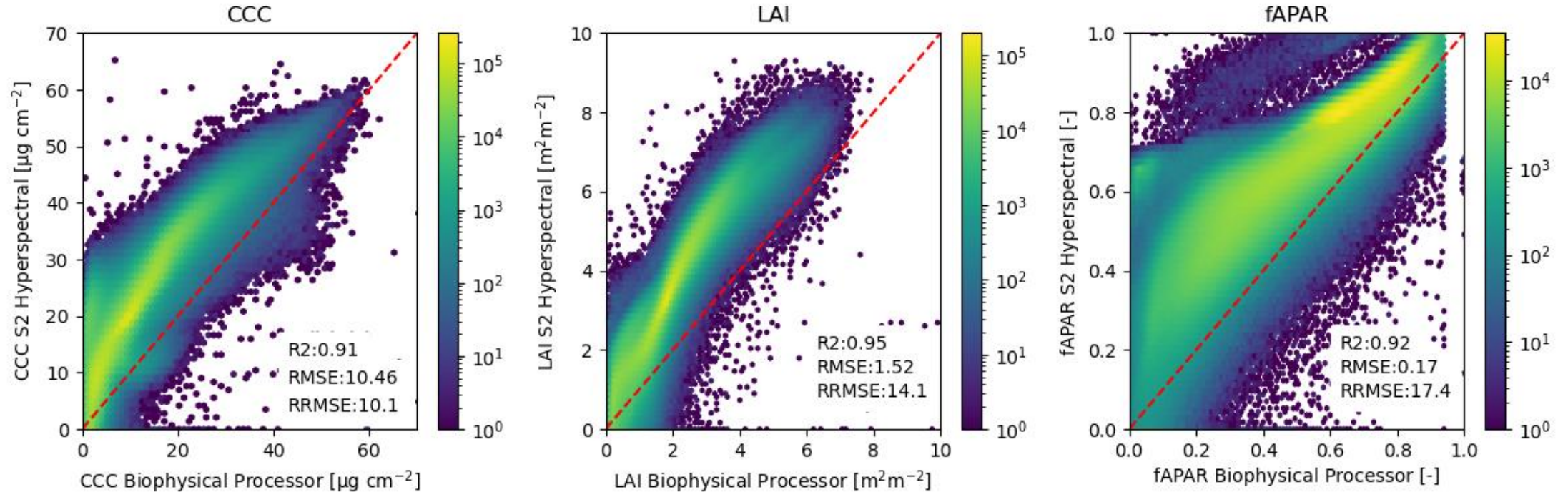
- Retrieval using hybrid regression method of LAI, CCC, fAPAR and fAPARchl



Each simulation linked to specific biochemistry parameter (Cab, LAI, ...)

RESULTS – Biophysical Variables

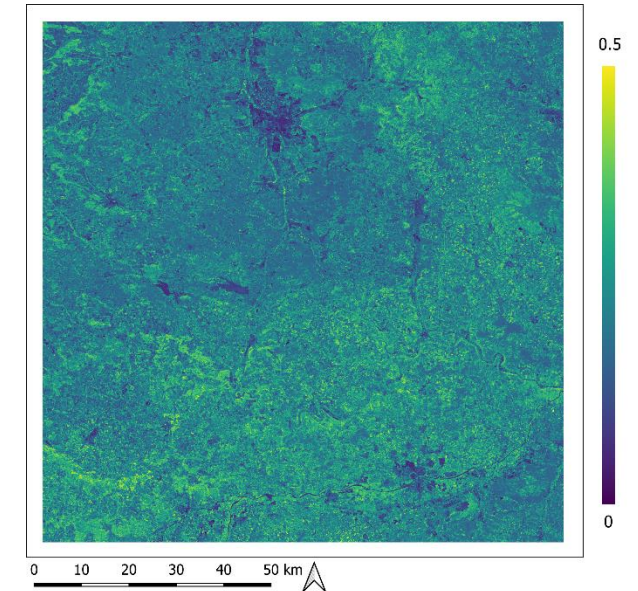
S2-Hyperspectral vs. S2-Biophysical Processor



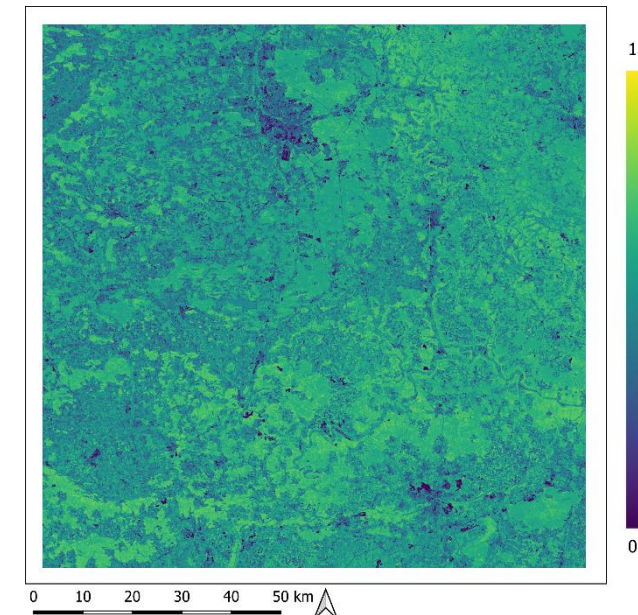
CONCLUSION

- **Emulator works well** for investigated tile and tiles with similar land cover types, tiles characterized by different land cover classes need to be further evaluated
 - EnMAP data (~ 950 km²) enlarged to S2 extent (~12.200 km²)
- **FCVI** as well as **fAPARchl** can be retrieved from hyperspectral S2 to calculate SIF emission efficiency at leaf level
- Emulator approach **transferable** to other hyperspectral missions (e.g. **PRISMA** and **DESI**)
- Is **ground truth data** of vegetations parameters (e.g. LAI, LCC) collected in parallel to EnMAP data acquisitions available? Any field campaigns planned in the near future?

FCVI



fAPARchl



Thank you for your attention!



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APPENDIX

