

Detection of contaminants in solid matrices and plants

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Christy Huybrechts, Christine Van Hoof,
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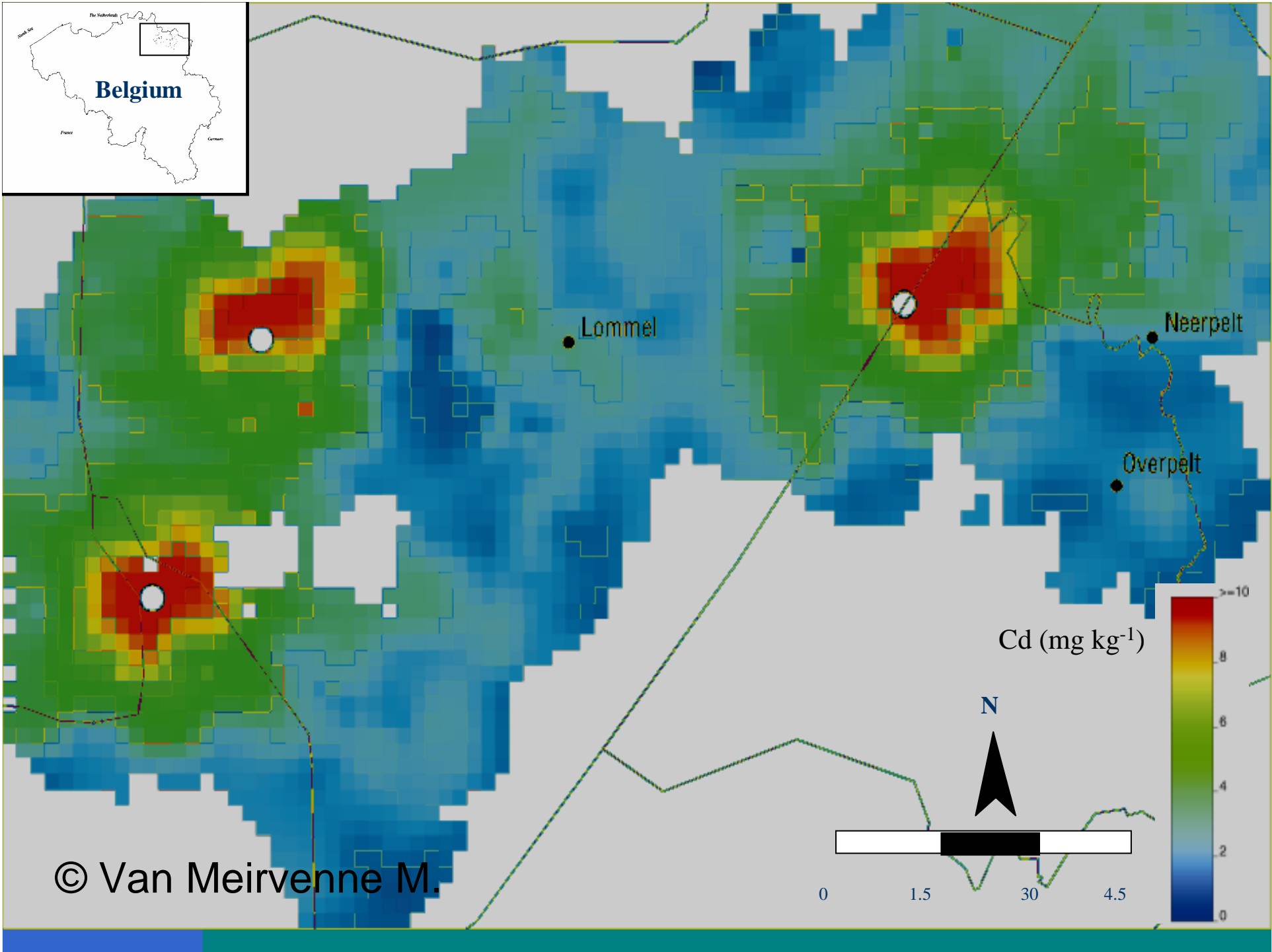


Outline

- Problem and objectives
- Methods
- Results
 - Zinc ash roads
 - Vegetation
- Conclusions

Problem

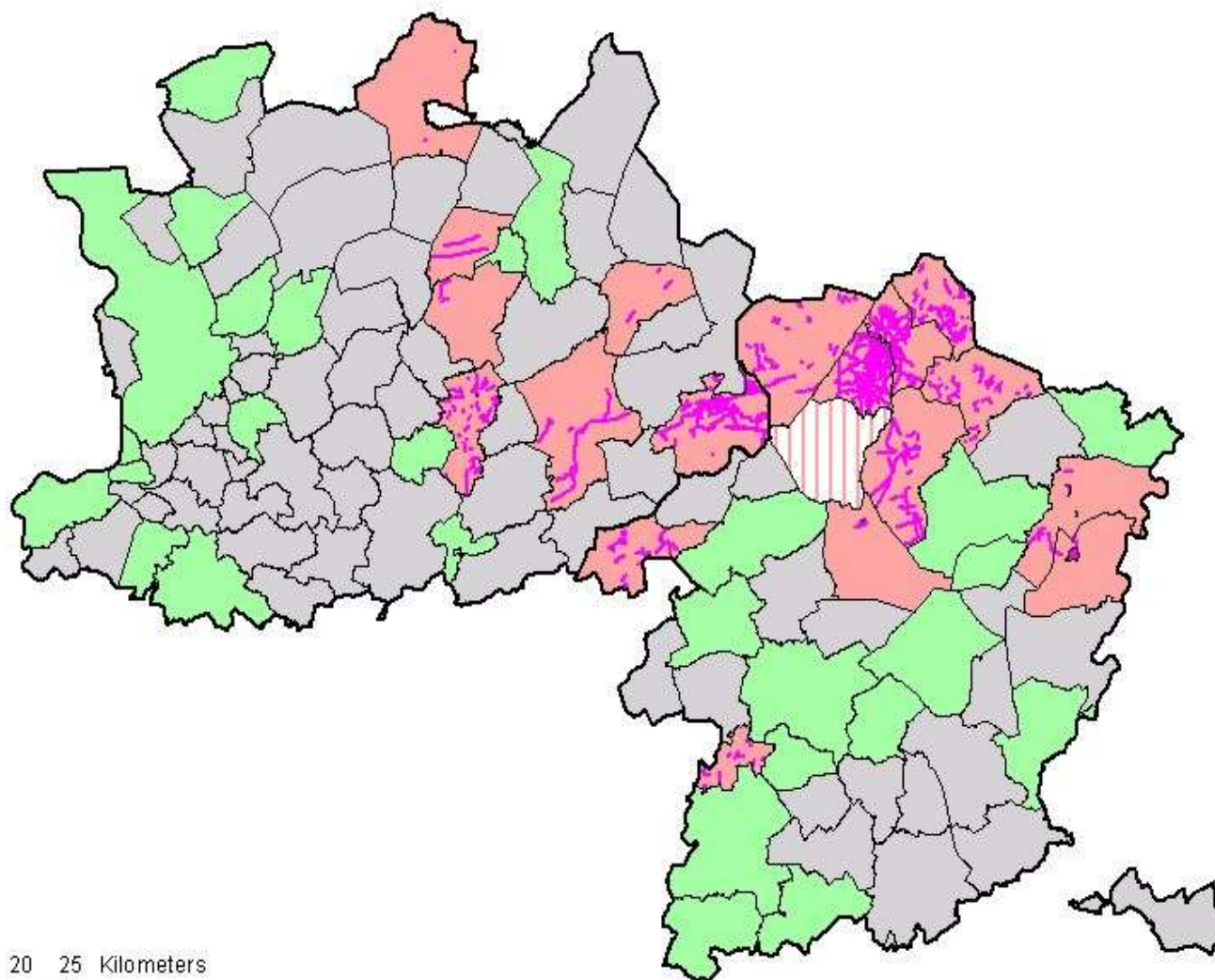
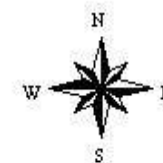
- Heavy metal contamination in the “Kempen”



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Problem






- Heavy metal contamination in the “Kempen”
- Zinc ash roads
 - Diffuse geographical occurrence
 - High metal concentrations
 - ❖ 6.606 Pb, 40.750 Zn, 1.613 Cu (mg/kg)



0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometers

Datum = 10/09/1999
File = Zinkas.apr

ZINKASSENWEGEN IN PROVINCIE ANTWERPEN EN LIMBURG.

-  Provincie
-  Geen assenwegen
-  Locaties niet gespecificeerd
-  Locaties gespecificeerd
-  Geen antwoord



GRONDSTOFFEN

Problem

- Heavy metal contamination in the “Kempen”
- Zinc ash roads
 - Diffuse geographical occurrence
 - High metal concentrations
 - ❖ 6.606 Pb, 40.750 Zn, 1.613 Cu (mg/kg)
- Vegetation
 - Toxic plant concentrations
 - Molecular, biochemical and physiological responses to metal stress occur
 - Large polluted area

Maatheide - Lommel



Vegetative stress



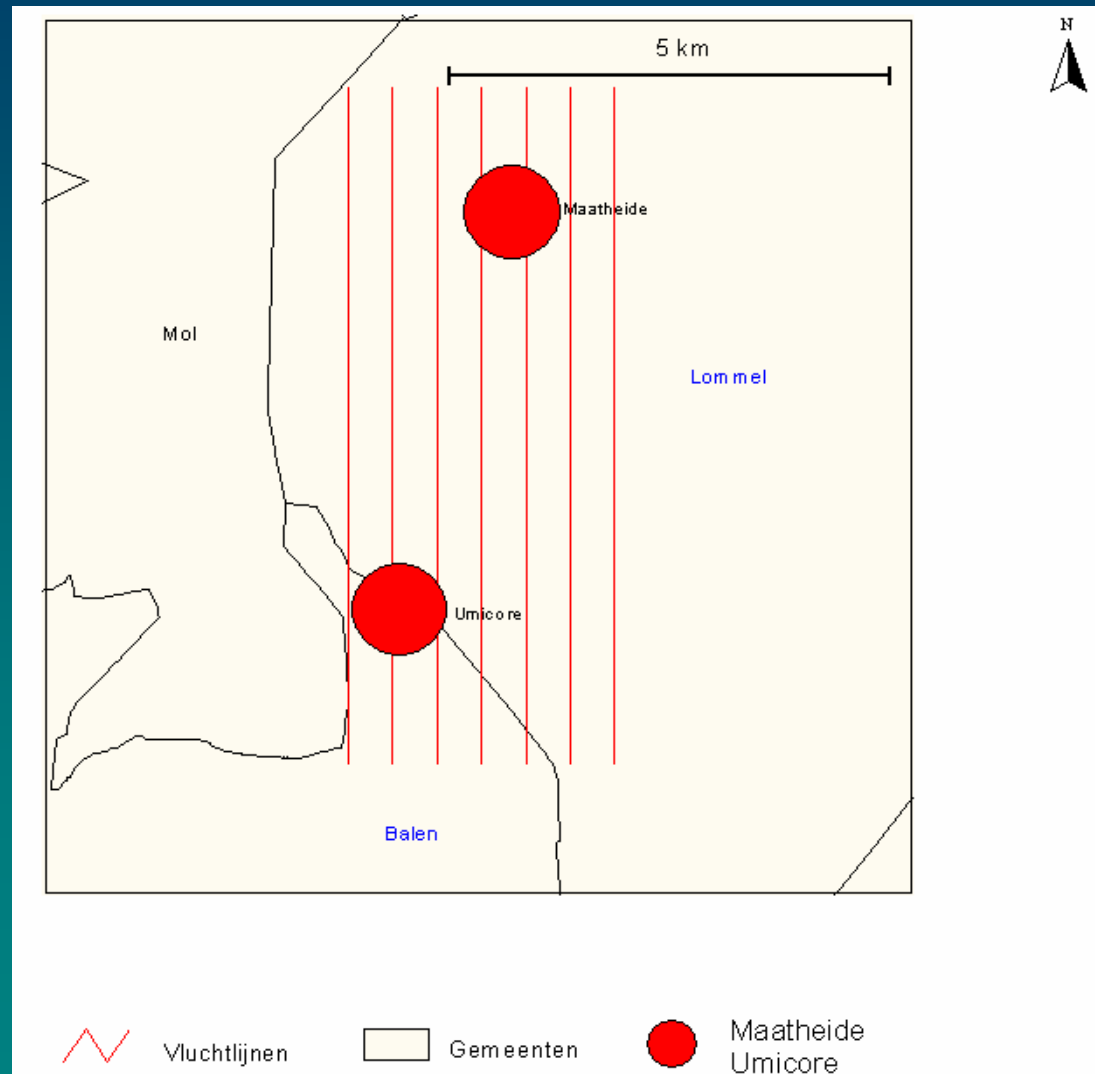
Objectives

- Pilot survey to test the feasibility of (hyper)spectral sensors to:
 - Gain additional information on the presence of zinc ash roads
 - detect metal stress in plants

Methods

- Flight campaign
 - Seven flight-lines Dornier 228
 - CASI2 and SASI sensors
- Ground measurements
 - Ash roads
 - Vegetation
- CASI and SASI image processing

Flight campaign



Ground measurements

- Zinc ash roads
 - Metal concentration in top layer (X-ray fluorescence)
 - Reflectance measurements on 4 ash roads
Fieldspec Pro PR (field and lab - dry/wet)

Reflectance of ash roads



Ground measurements

- Vegetation
 - Birch (*Betula pendula*)
 - ❖ Five plots, 3-4 individual trees

Birch plots



Ground measurements

■ Vegetation

- Birch (*Betula pendula*)
 - ❖ Five plots, 3-4 individual trees
 - ❖ Gas exchange (LCA4 gas analyser with PLC), chlorophyll fluorescence (FIS) and reflectance (Li-Cor 1800 and Fieldspec Pro FR)
 - ❖ Metal concentrations (AAS)
- Zinc concentration in 2-y needles of Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) (AAS)

CASI-SASI image processing

- Zinc ash roads
 - Corrected SASI-data
 - Filtered using semi-interactive smoothing algorithm (Vito)
 - Library of reference spectra of pure zinc and asphalt roads
 - Library mixed with neighboring vegetation pixels : temporary library set
 - Spectral Angle Mapper
 - Low reflectance in SWIR

CASI-SASI image processing

- Vegetation
 - Corrected CASI2 and SASI
 - Smoothing algorithm
 - Selection of regions of interest for pine
 - Spectral Angle Mapper : pine mask
 - Edge Green First derivative Normalized difference (EGFN) calculated for each pixel

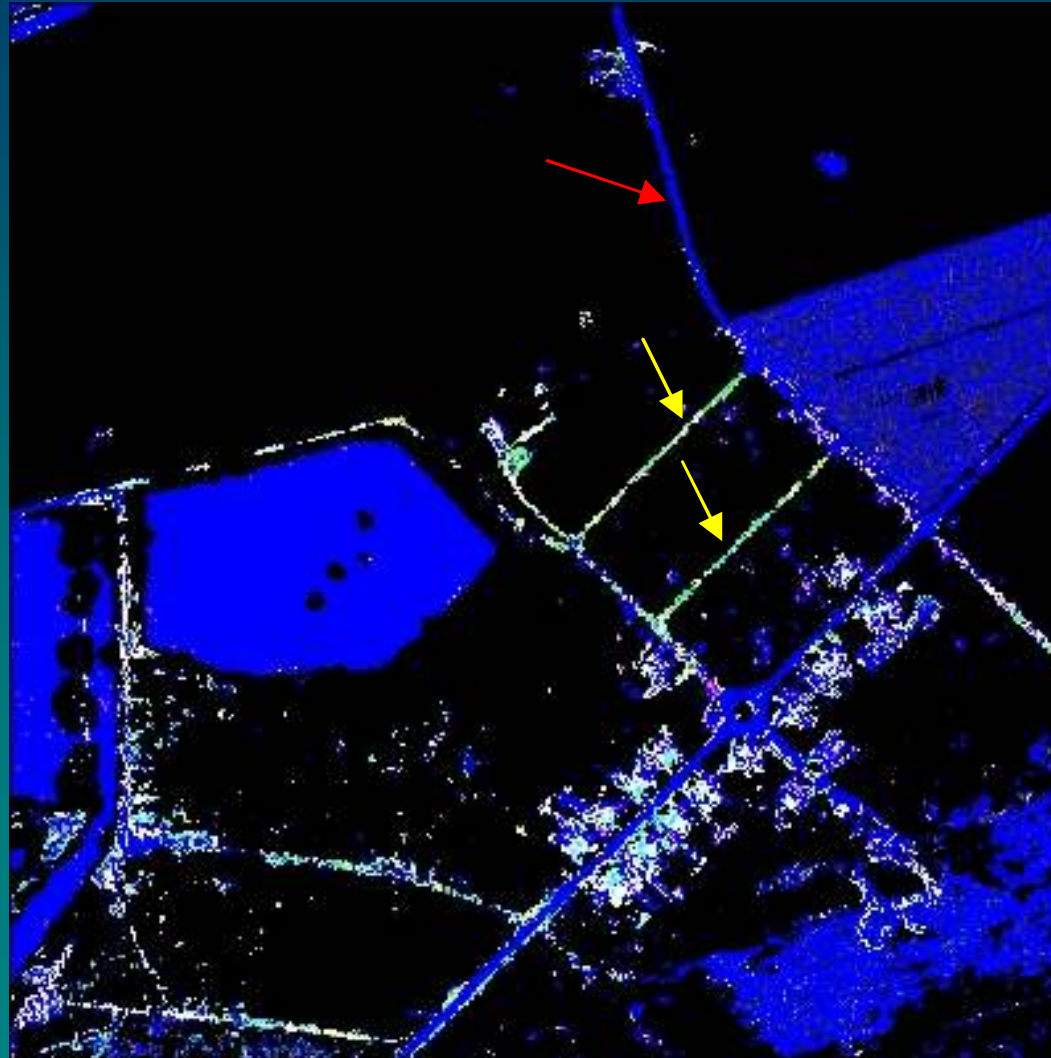
Results

- Zinc ash roads
 - Three bands : R (power), G (fraction) and B (spectral angle)
 - Ash roads : green

Zinc ash roads



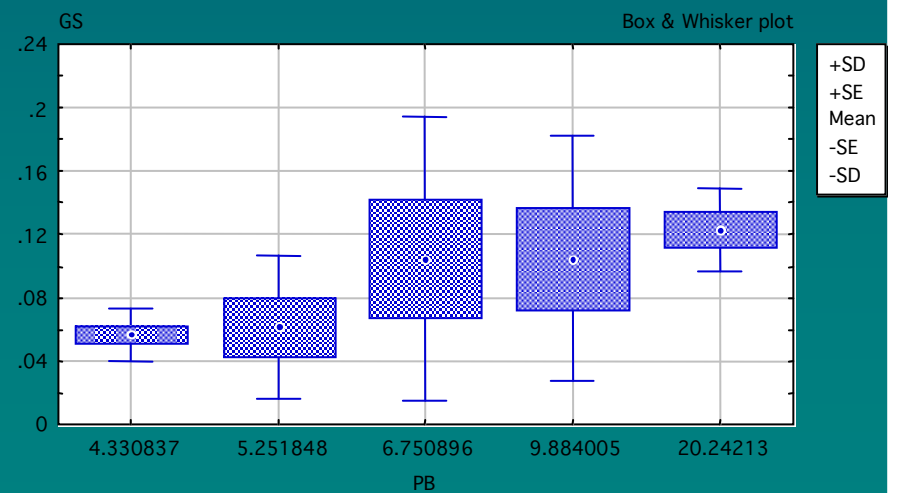
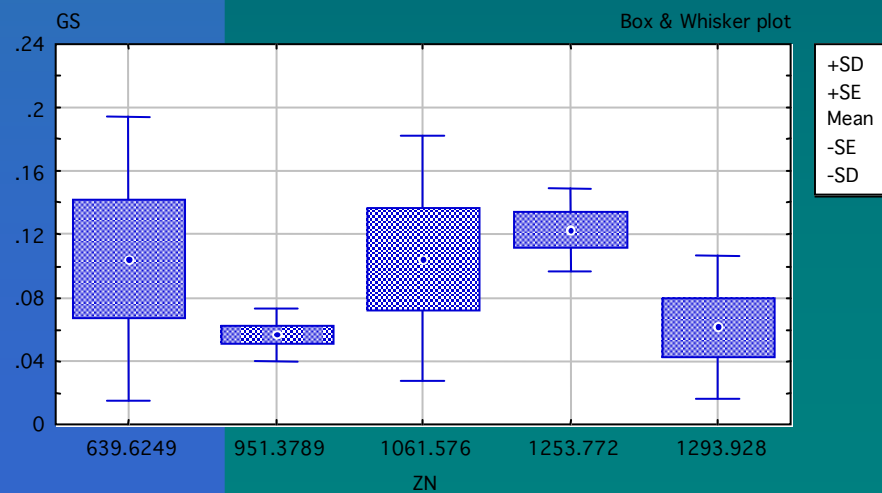
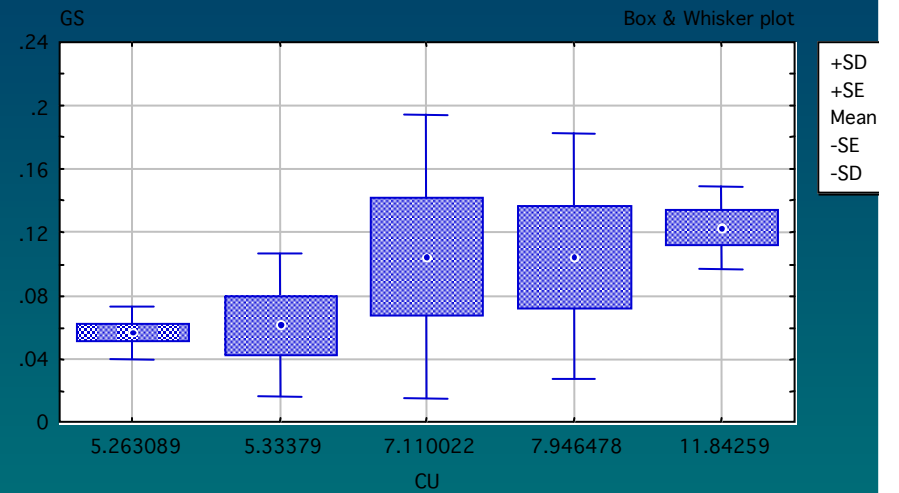
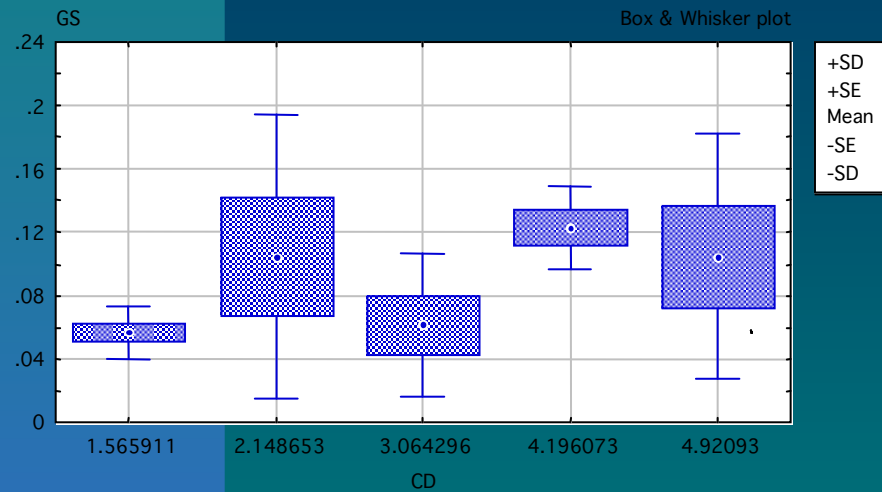
Zinc ash roads



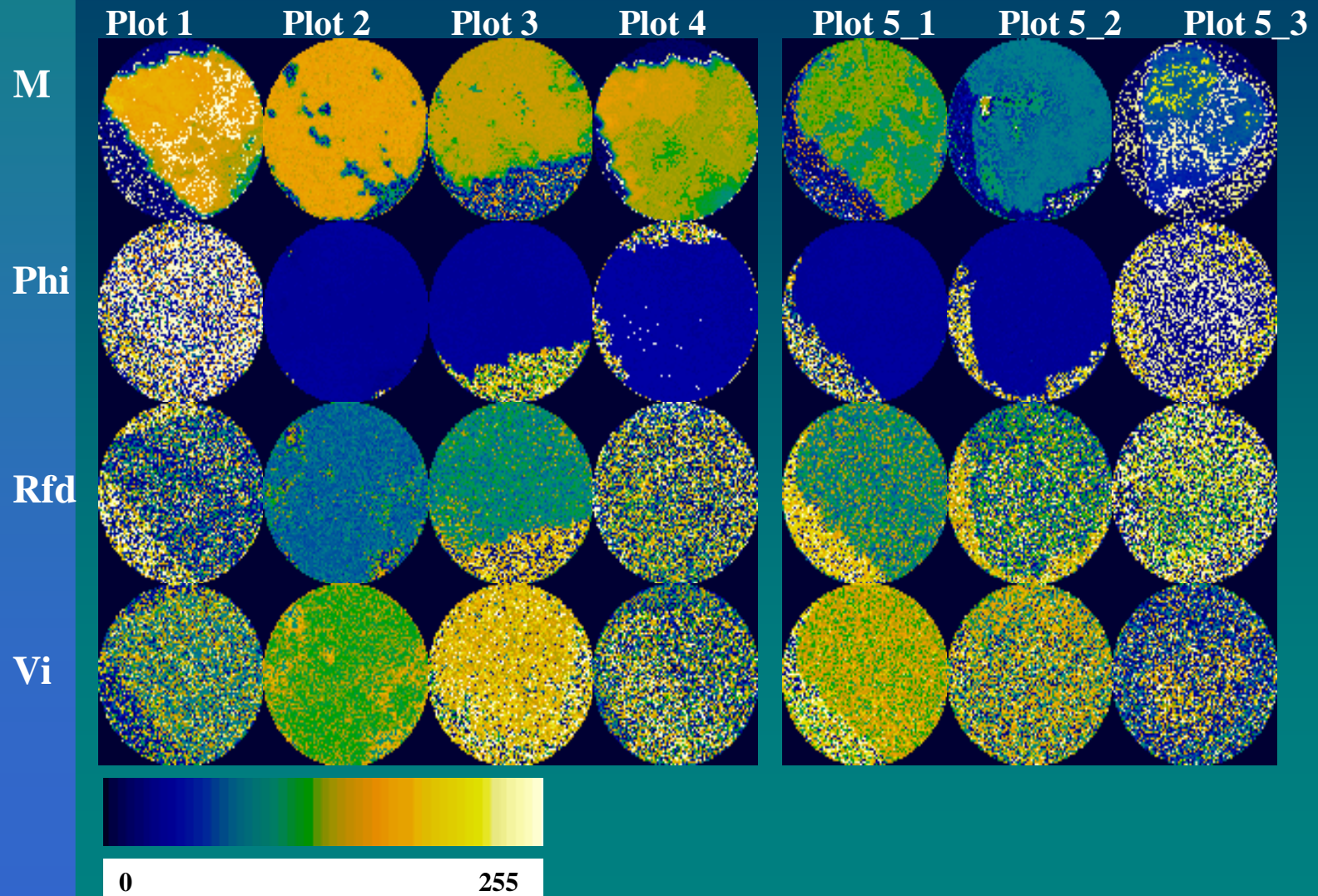
Vegetation

- Metal concentration in Birch leaves
- Gas exchange (gs: stomatal conductance)
- Fluorescence (M: max. Fluor. Int.)
- Reflectance (EGFN)

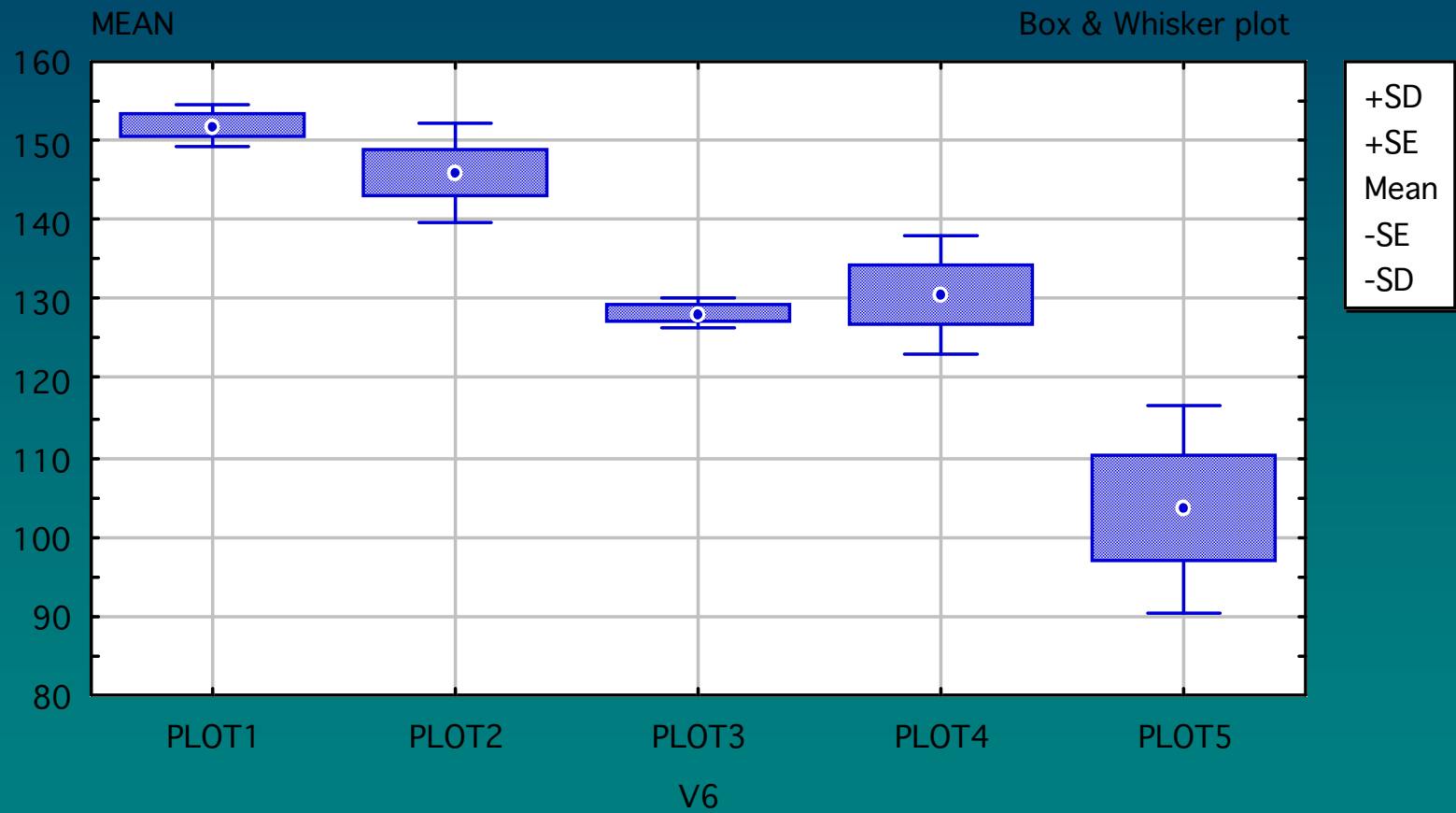
Gas exchange



Fluorescence

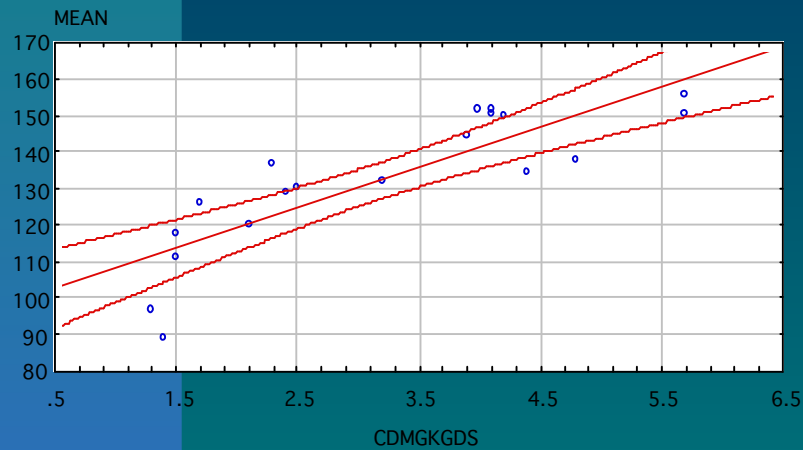


Fluorescence

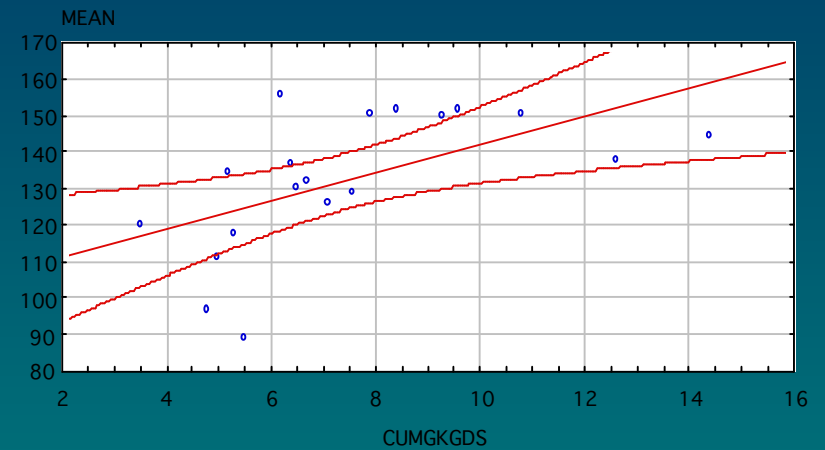


Fluorescence

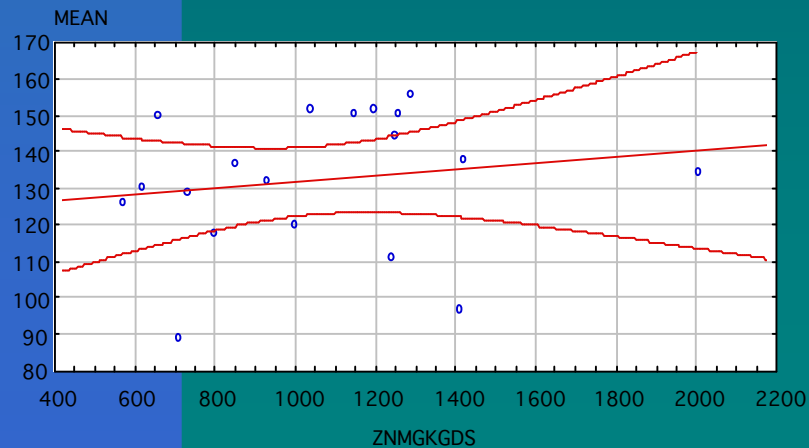
CDMGKGDS vs. MEAN
MEAN = $97.104 + 10.988 * \text{CDMGKGDS}$
Correlation: $r = .84542$



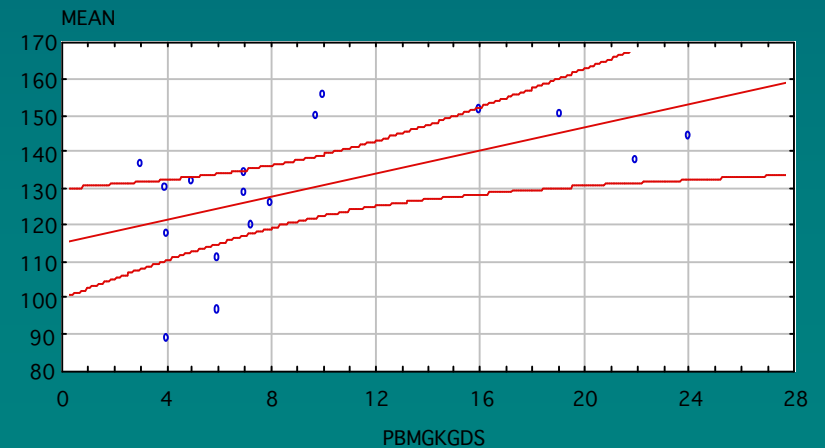
CUMGKGDS vs. MEAN
MEAN = $103.11 + 3.8788 * \text{CUMGKGDS}$
Correlation: $r = .57454$



ZNMGKGDS vs. MEAN
MEAN = $123.03 + .00870 * \text{ZNMGKGDS}$
Correlation: $r = .16397$

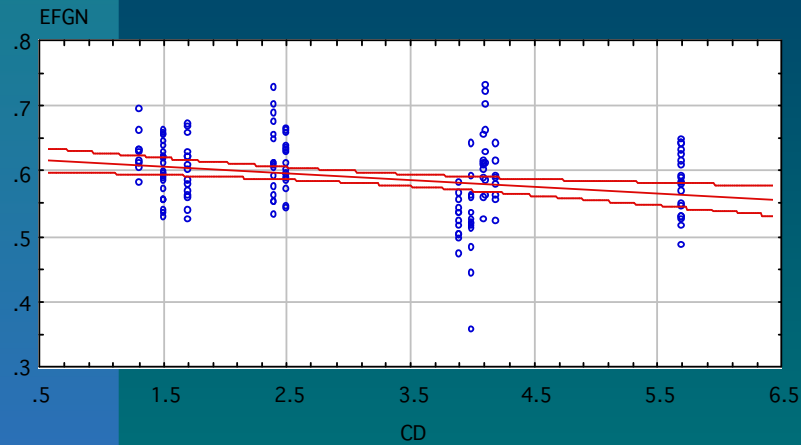


PBMGKGDS vs. MEAN
MEAN = $114.97 + 1.5840 * \text{PBMGKGDS}$
Correlation: $r = .55449$

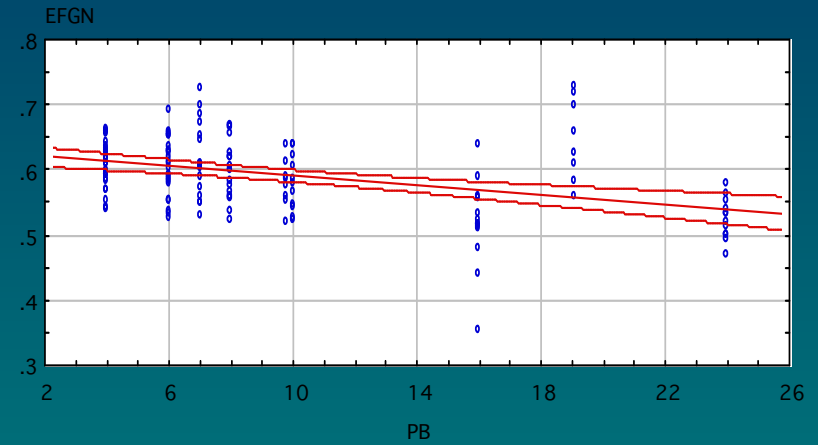


Reflectance

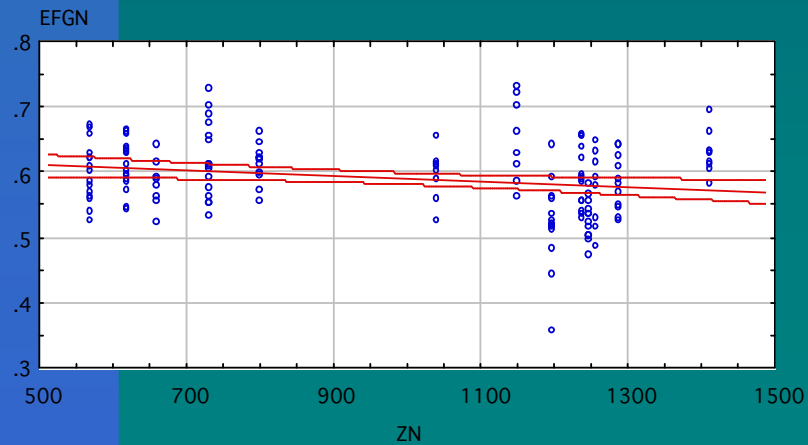
CD vs. EFGN
 $EFGN = .62331 - .01076 * CD$
Correlation: $r = -.2685$



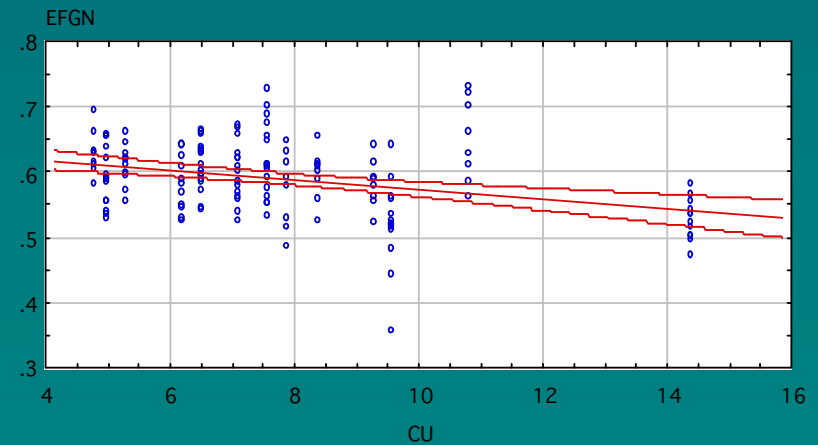
PB vs. EFGN
 $EFGN = .62682 - .00366 * PB$
Correlation: $r = -.3810$



ZN vs. EFGN
 $EFGN = .63075 - .00006 * ZN$
Correlation: $r = -.2094$



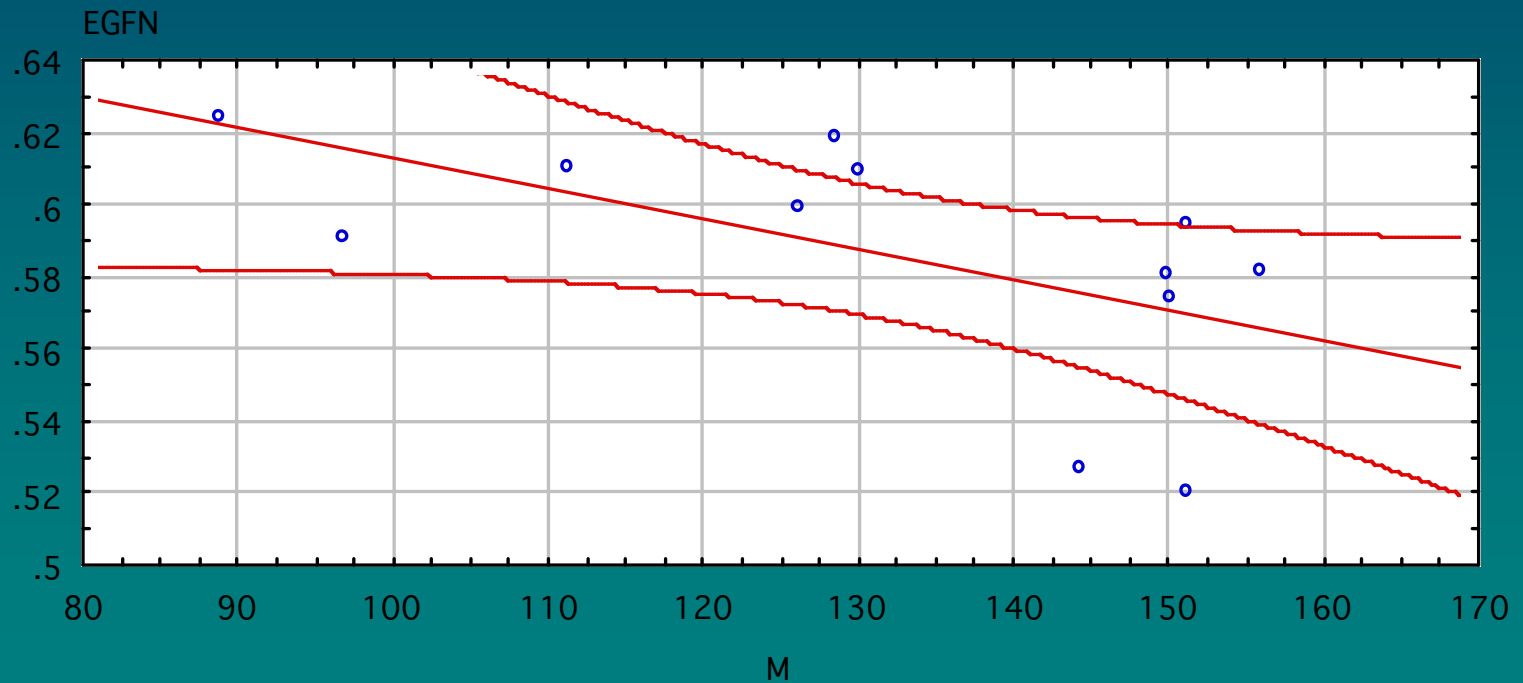
CU vs. EFGN
 $EFGN = .64967 - .00766 * CU$
Correlation: $r = -.3417$



Different sensitivity of stress indicators

M vs. EGFN
$$\text{EGFN} = .69660 - .00086 * M$$

Correlation: $r = -.5793$



EGFN vegetation stress map



Conclusions

Zinc ash roads

- Distinct zinc ash roads are classified as such
- Misclassification of some roads in respect to the metal concentrations
- No correlation between zinc concentrations in samples and reflectance spectra

Conclusions

Vegetation

- Stress indicators have different sensitivity and robustness
- Relation between aerial reflectance and internal metal concentrations remain unclear
- Further analysis and tests will be needed to verify the aerial stress image

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