

# The synergetic use of SAR and optical time-series for agricultural and forest applications

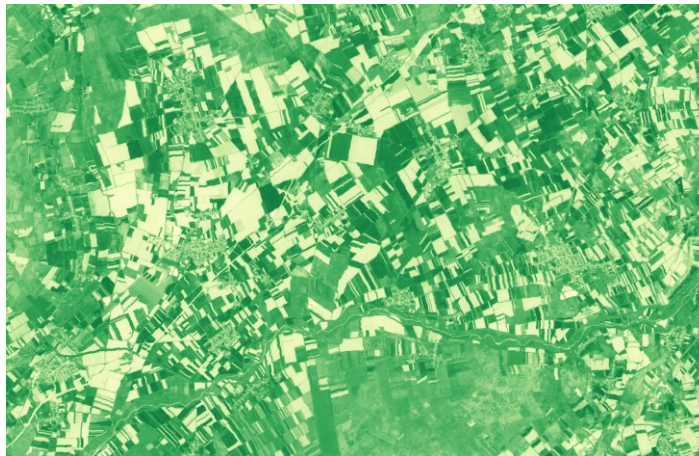
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## What provides remote sensing?

# GEO-SPATIAL and TEMPORAL DATA

- **GEO:** the data is **geo-referenced**
- **SPATIAL:** it enables to analyse the **spatial dependency**, i.e. the co-variation of properties within the geographic space.
- **TEMPORAL:** it enables to analyse the **temporal dependency**, i.e. the co-variation of properties over the time.
- **DATA:** is a physical measurement, hence **objective information**

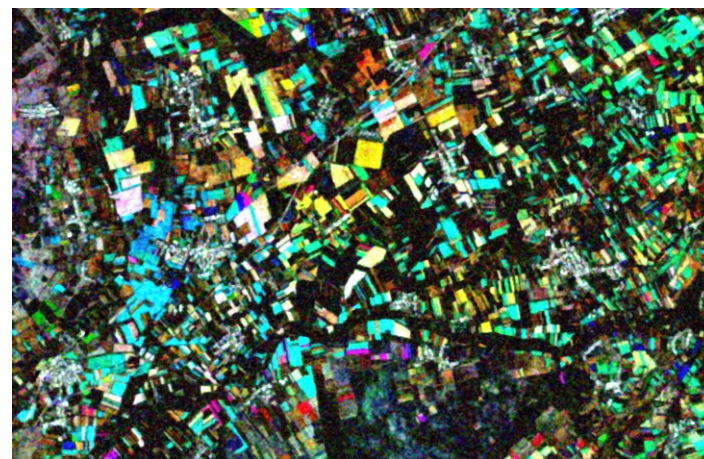
## Geo-Spatial – Optical and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)



Optical – NDVI

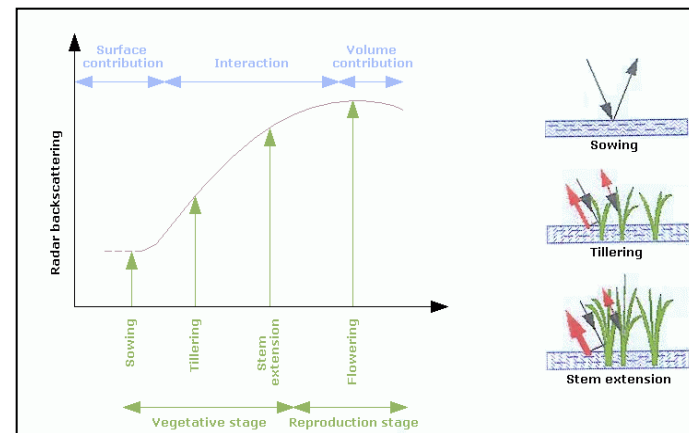
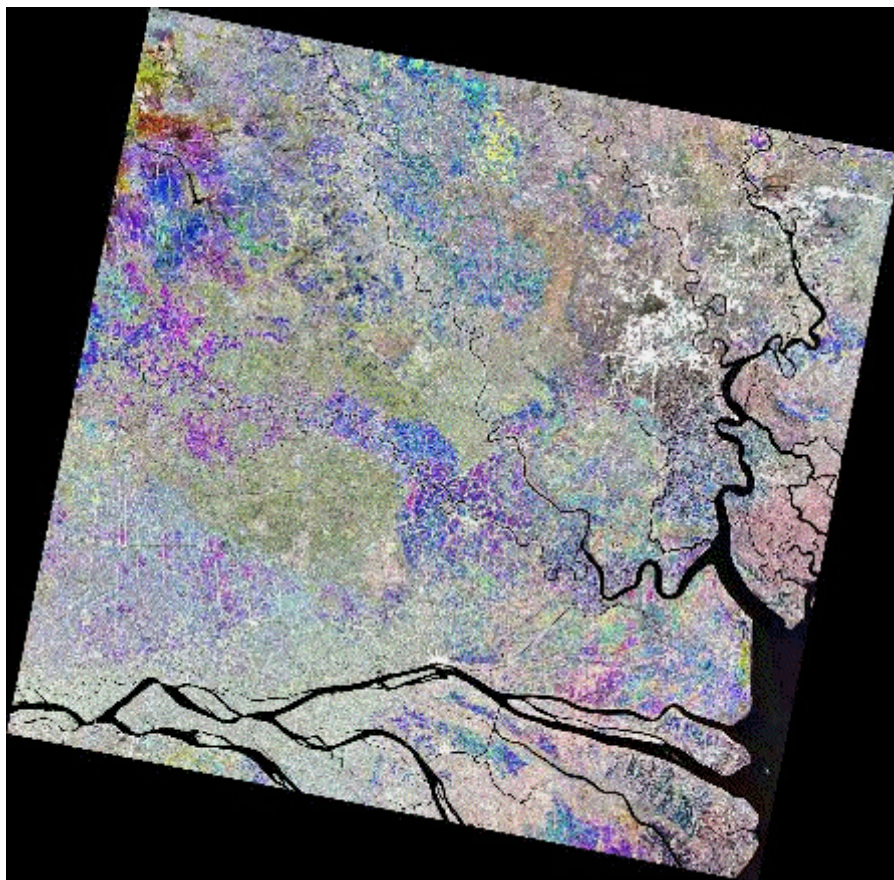


SAR – backscattering coefficient



SAR – coherence

## Temporal – Synthetic Aperture Radar

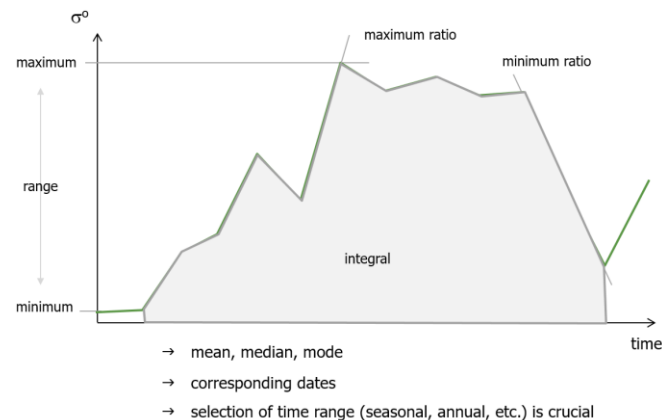




## How temporal data should be used?

### 1. Temporal descriptors

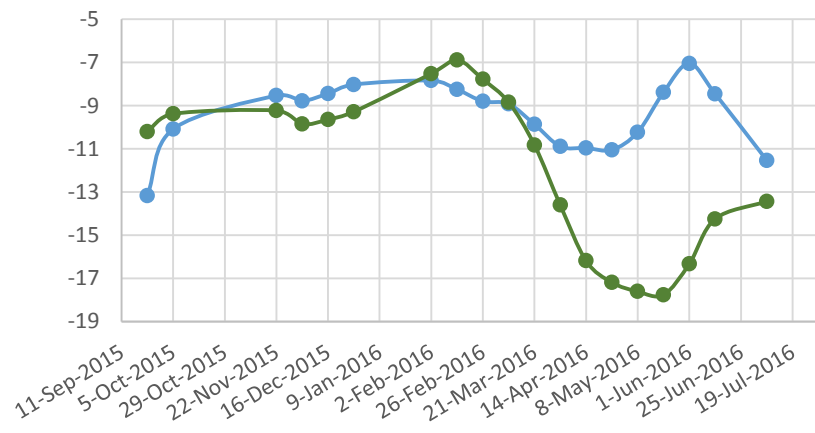
A priori information is not required



### 2. Dedicated temporal analysis (including modeling)

A priori information is required, as for instance

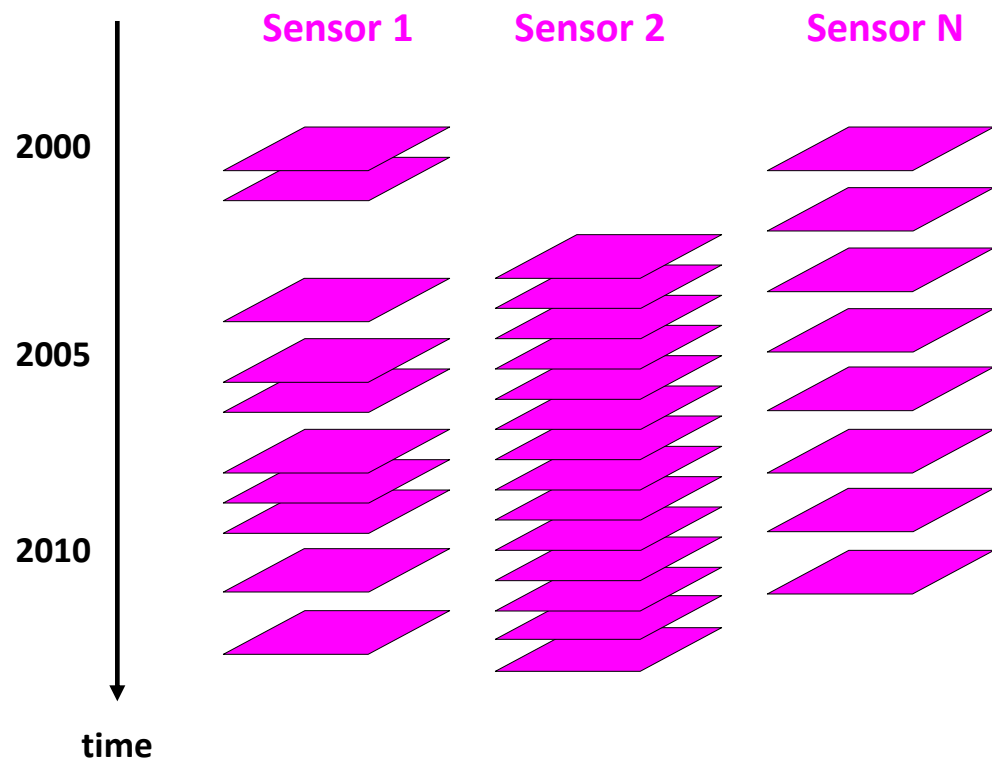
- crop type,
- calendar,
- phenology,
- duration,
- practices



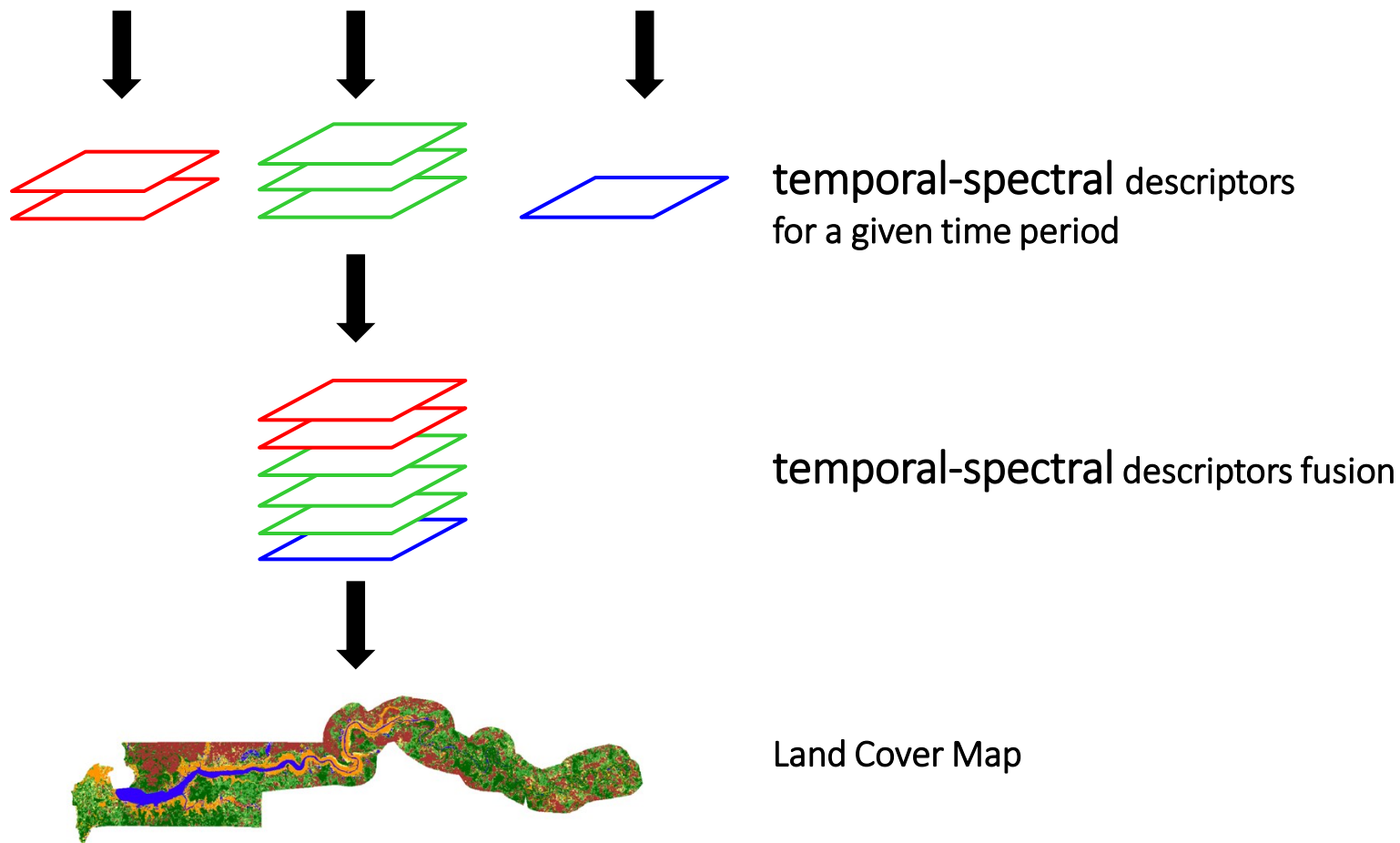
# Three selected examples

- **Gambia and Malawi**
- **Hungary**
- **SE-Asia**

## Multi-temporal multi-sensor time-series analysis

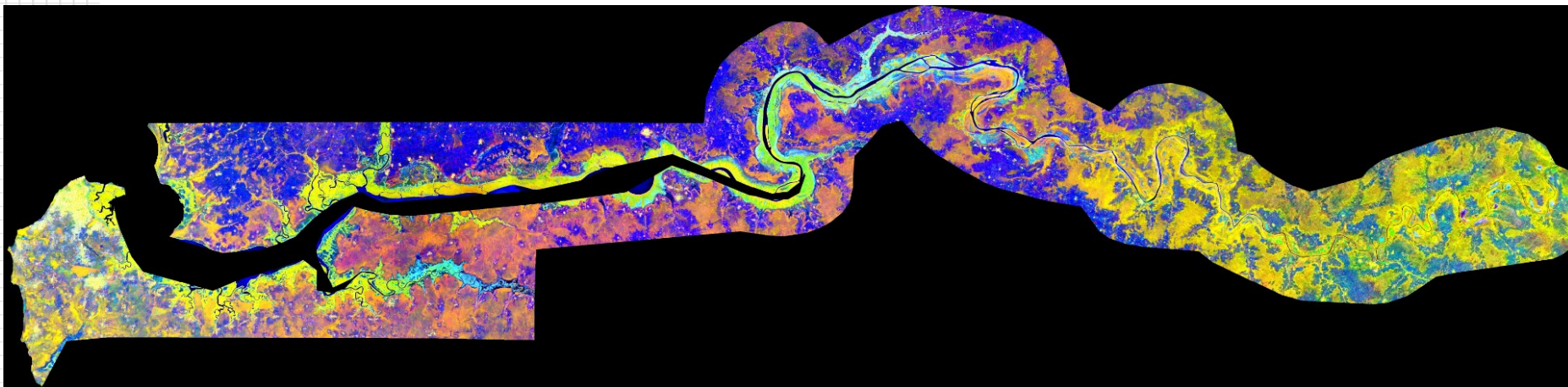


## Multi-temporal multi-sensor time-series analysis





## Gambia – Multi-annual ASAR AP and ALOS PALSAR-1 FBD mosaic, 15m

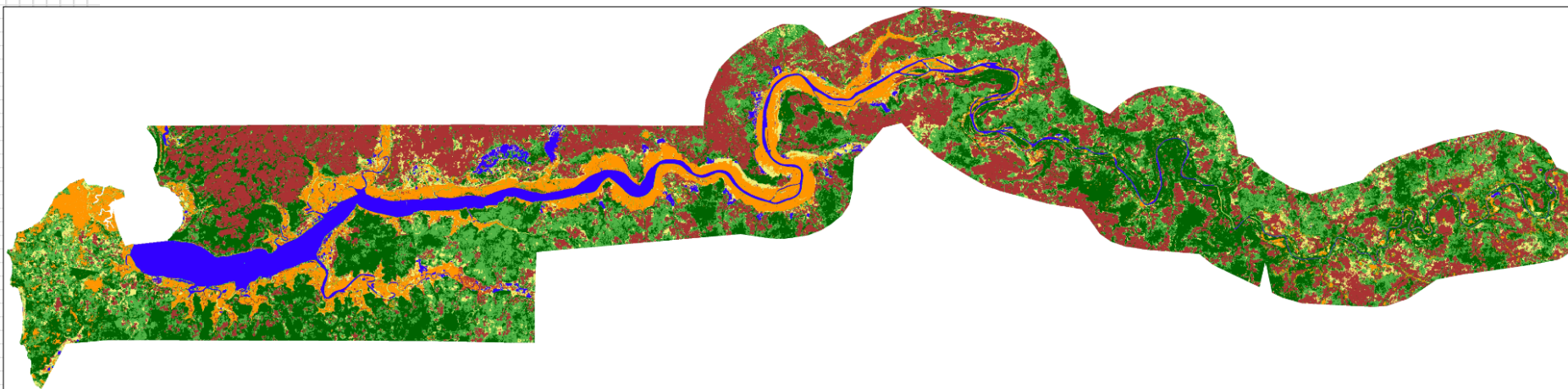


**ALOS PALSAR-1 mean L-HV pre-crop season**

**ENVISAT ASAR mean C-HH pre-crop season**

**ENVISAT ASAR C-HH difference crop and pre-crop season**

## Gambia – Land Cover Map, 15m



**Agricultural area**

**Mangrove - Sandbanks**

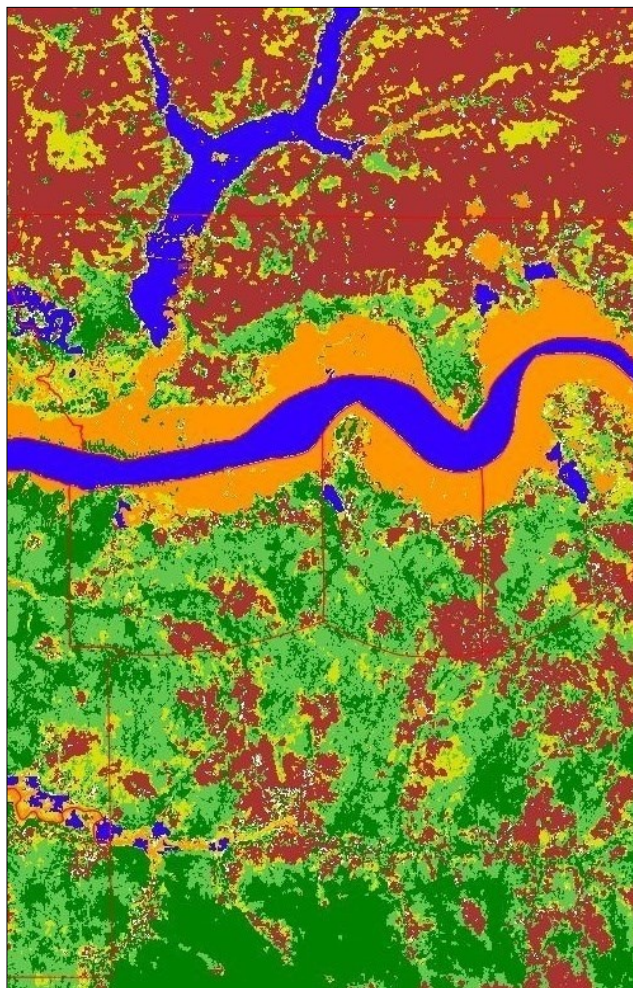
**Water**

**Bare soil-weak vegetation (low biomass)**

**Medium vegetation (medium biomass)**

**Strong vegetation (high biomass)**

## Gambia – Land Cover Map, 15m – Detail



**Agricultural area**

**Mangrove - Sandbanks**

**Water**

**Bare soil-weak vegetation (low biomass)**

**Medium vegetation (medium biomass)**

**Strong vegetation (high biomass)**

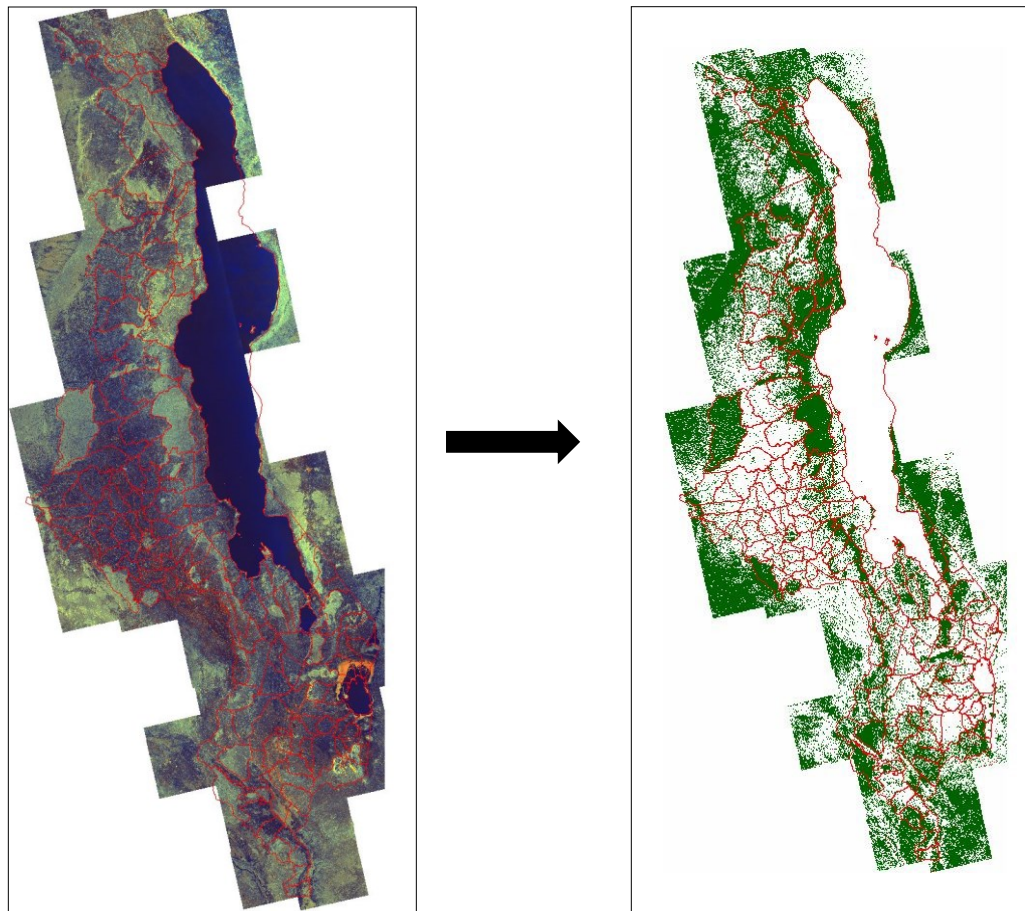


## 2002-12 Vegetation Productivity Index for agricultural area at 250 m



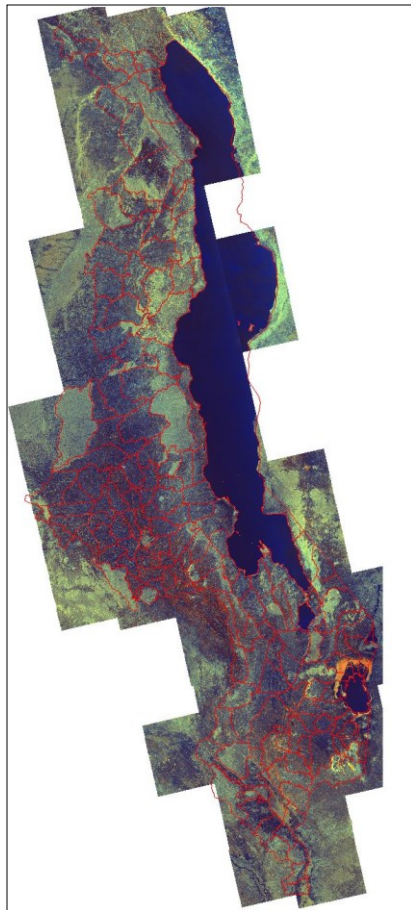
- The VPI has been derived from Aqua and Terra MODIS 250m every 8 days from 2002 to 2012
- It is relative to Mid September (approximately peak of season) of each year

## Malawi – Forest area

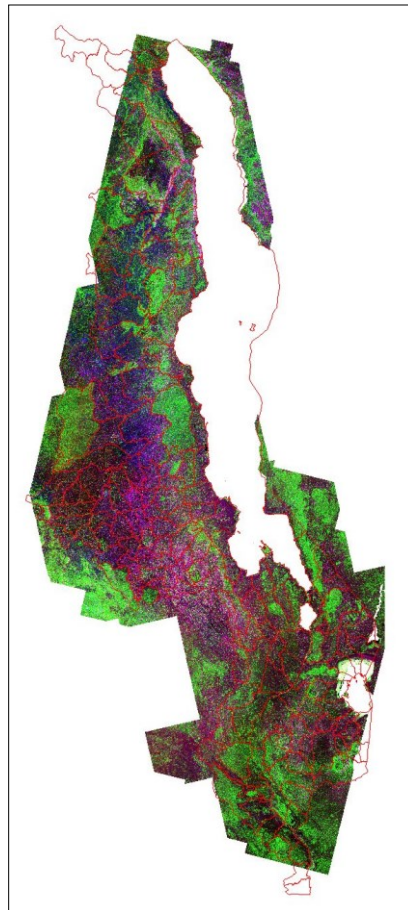


**Multi-annual PALSAR-1 HH-HV**  
**during dry season**

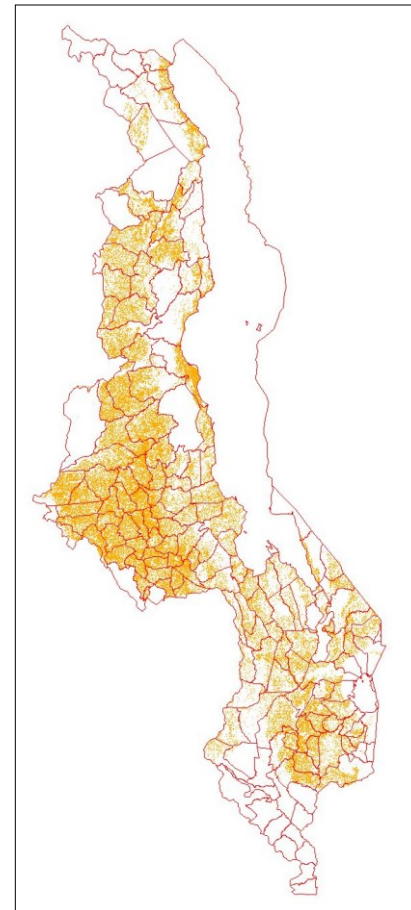
## Malawi – Cultivated area



Multi-annual PALSAR-1 HH-HV  
during dry season



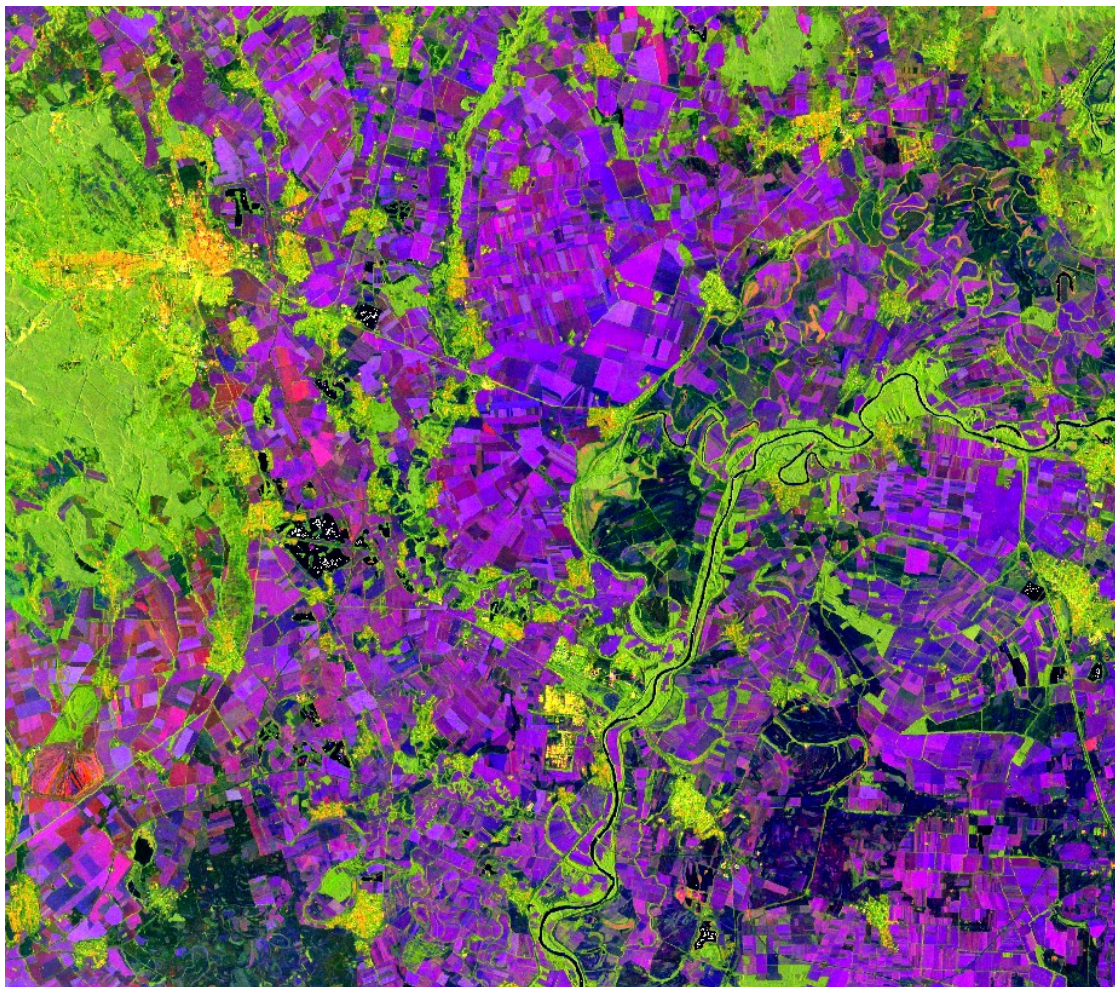
ASAR HH PALSAR HV ASAR HH  
ASAR data during wet (crop) season



Cultivated Area



## Hungary – Sentinel-1 national coverage

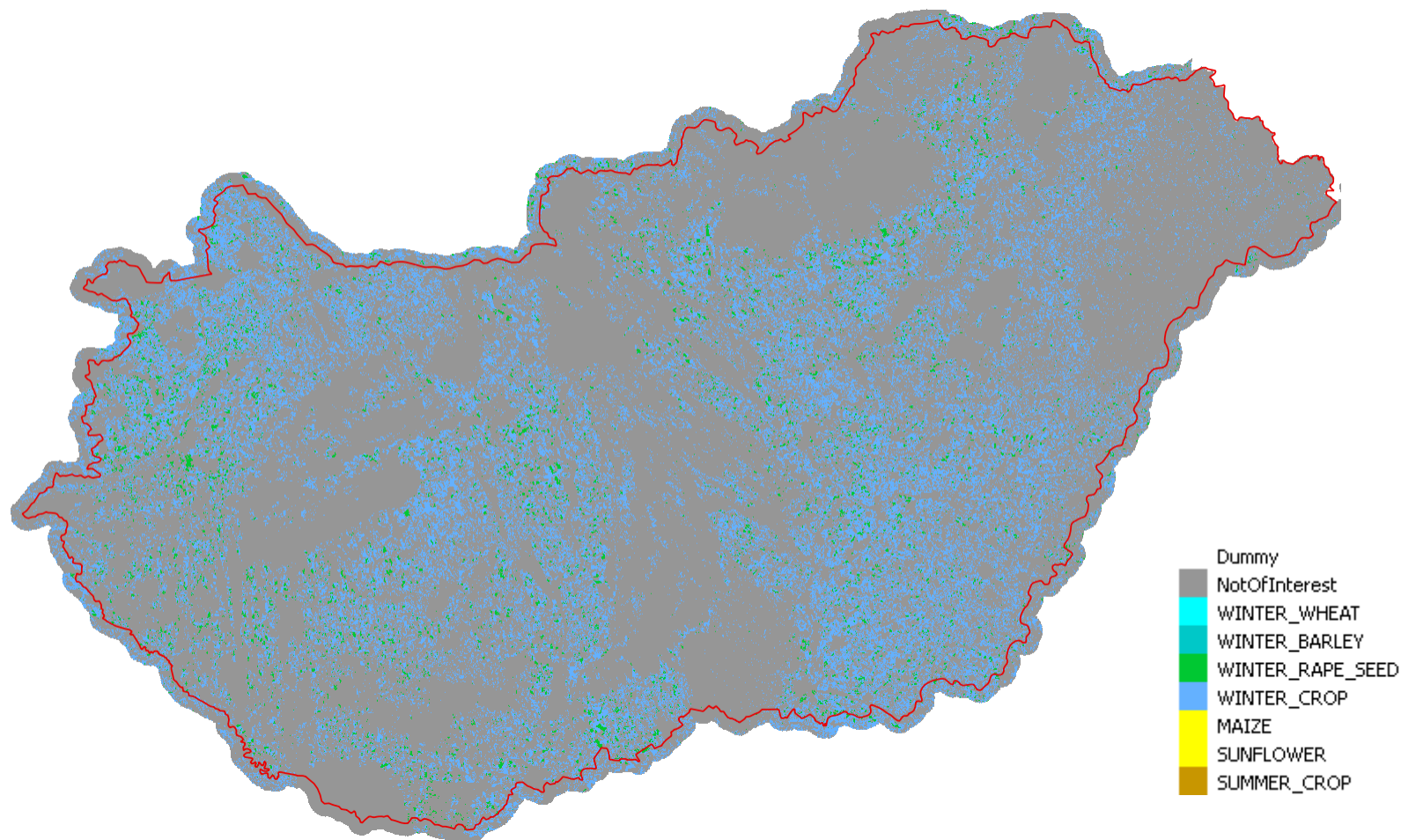




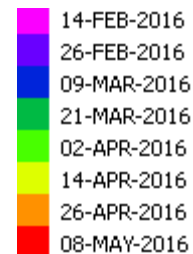
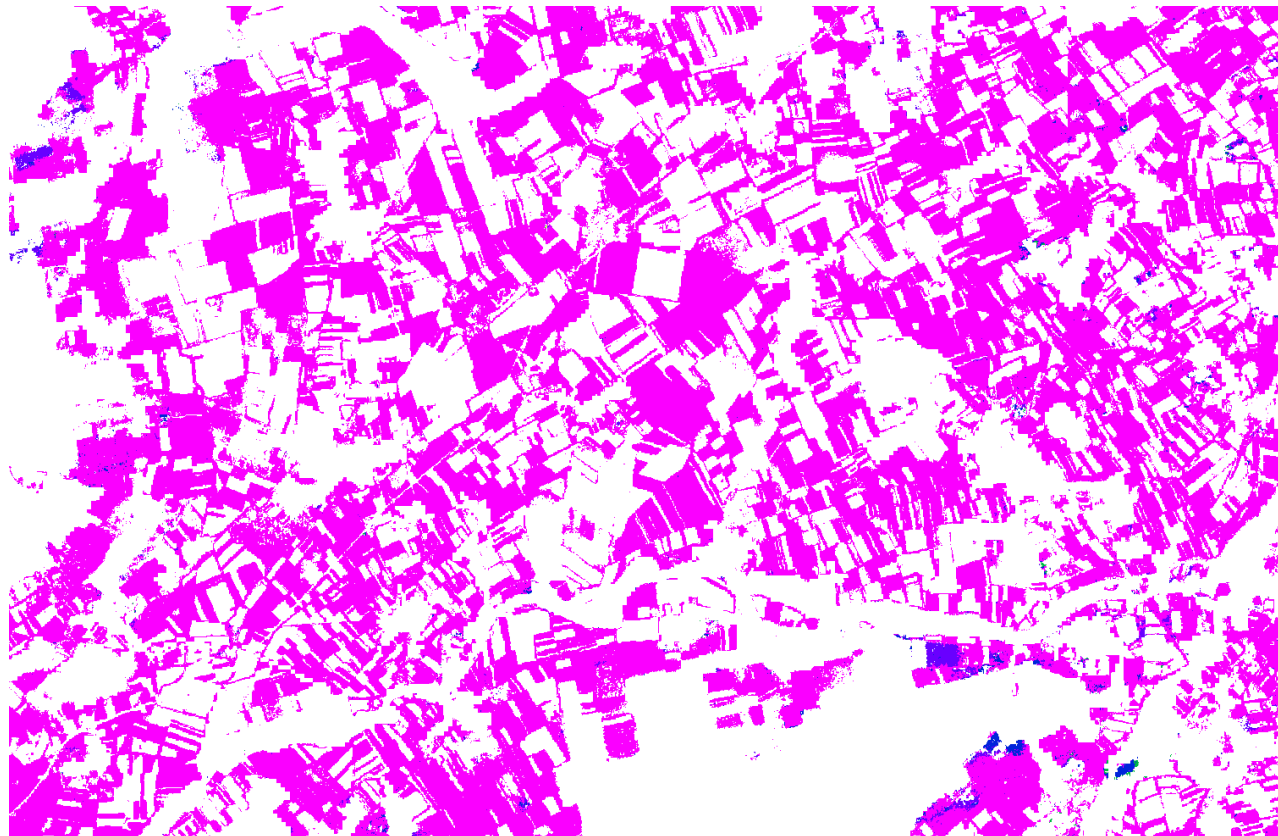
## Hungary – Sentinel-1 Intensity temporal signature



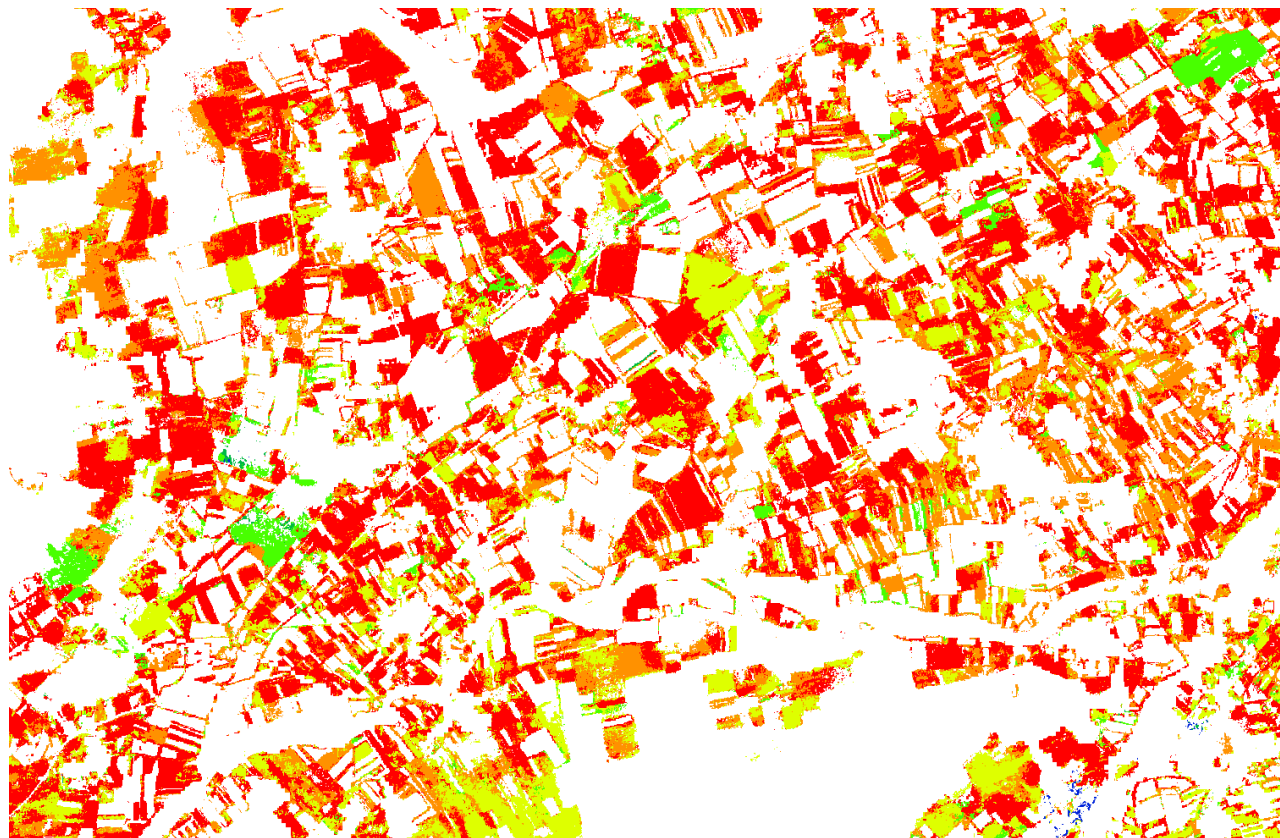
## Hungary – Winter crop map 2015-2016



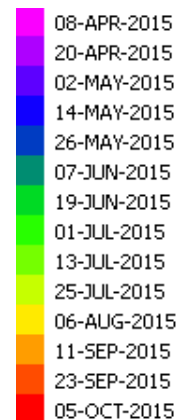
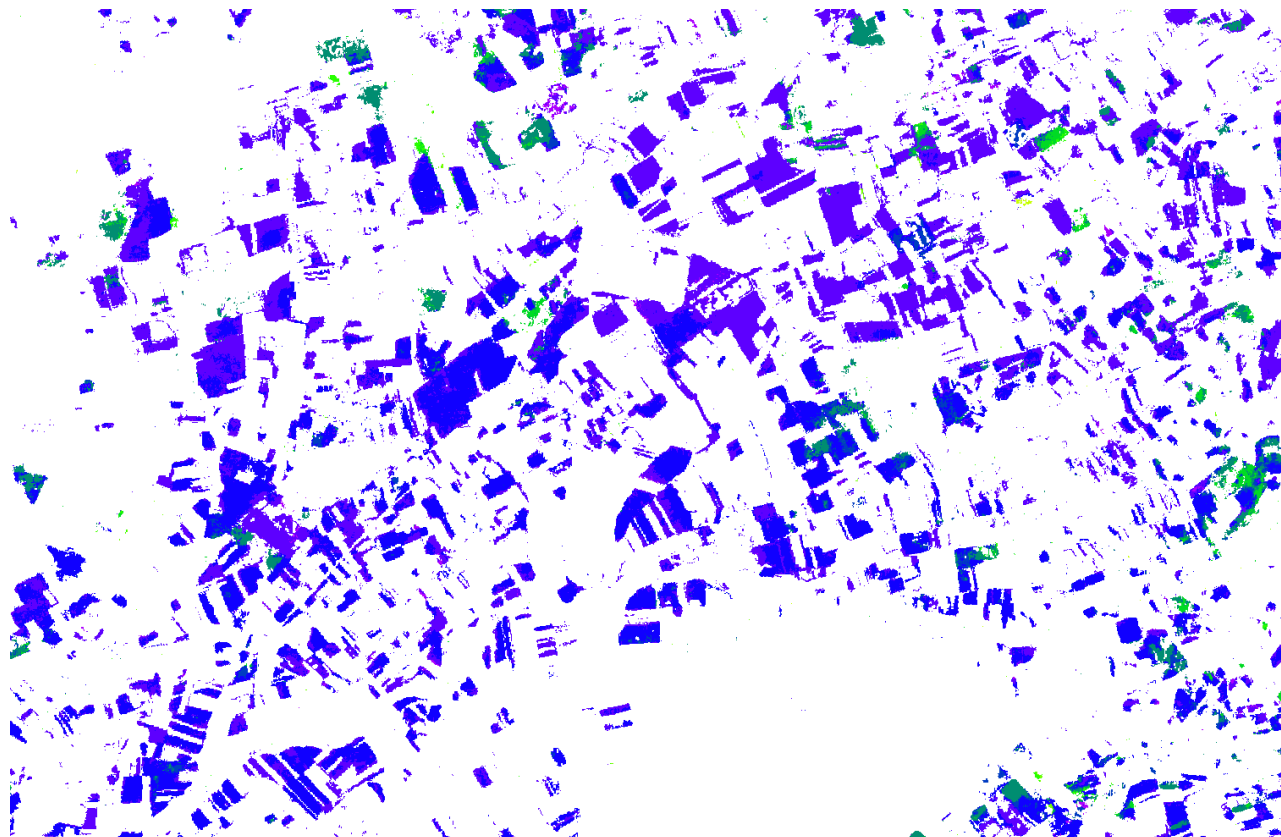
## Crop Development Index – Start of Vegetative phase (winter cereal)



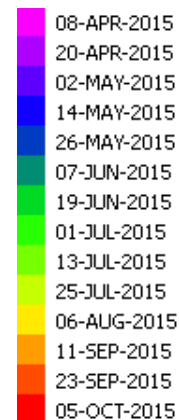
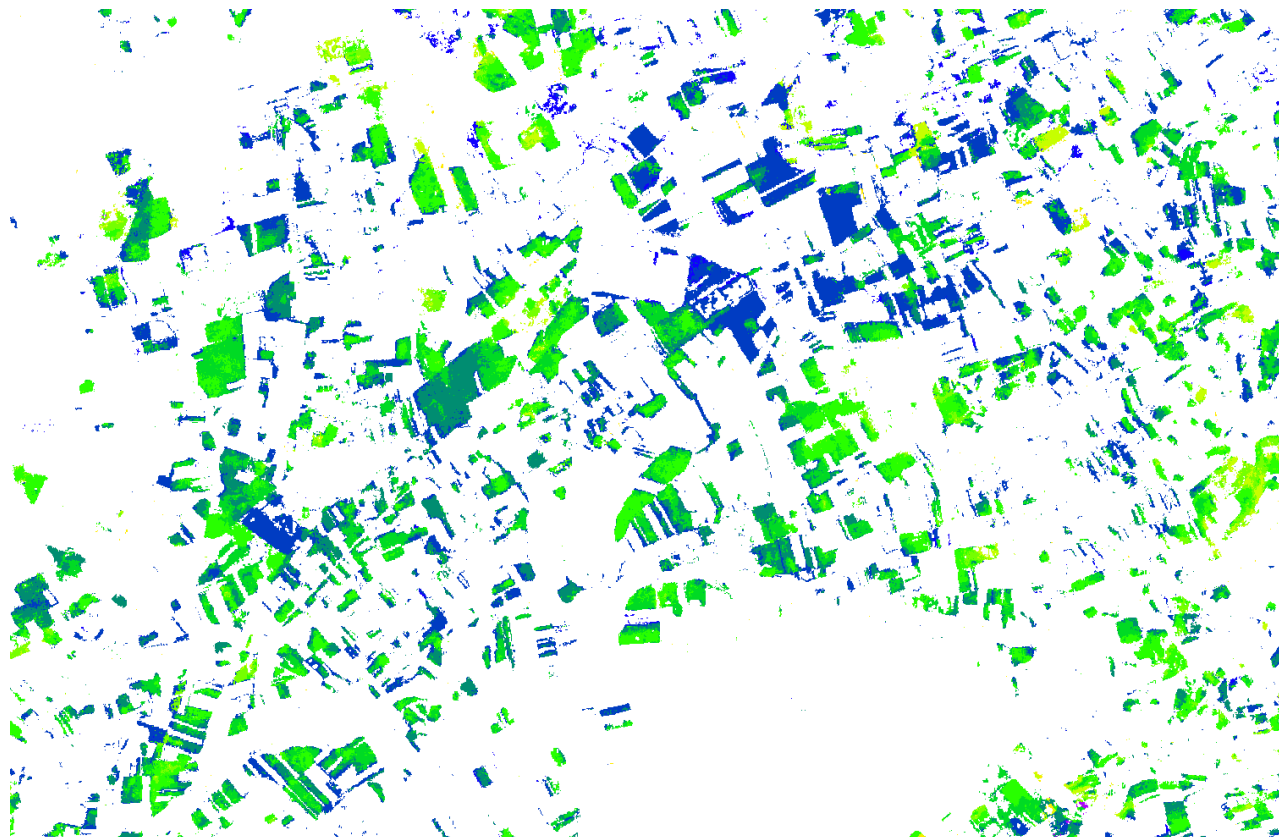
## Crop Development Index – Vegetative Peak (winter cereal)



## Crop Development Index – Start of Season (summer crop)

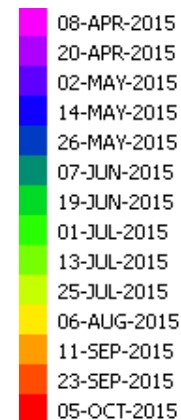
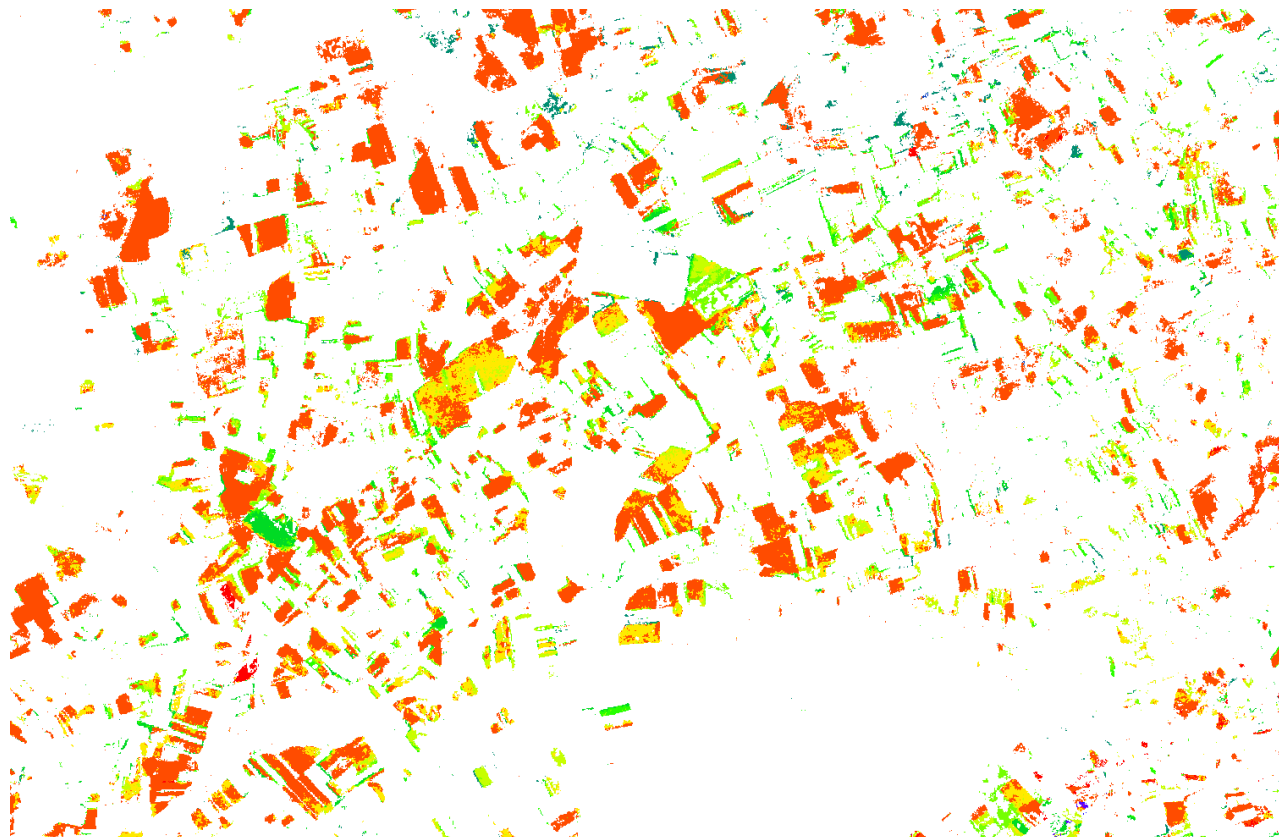


## Crop Development Index – Start of Vegetative phase (summer crop)



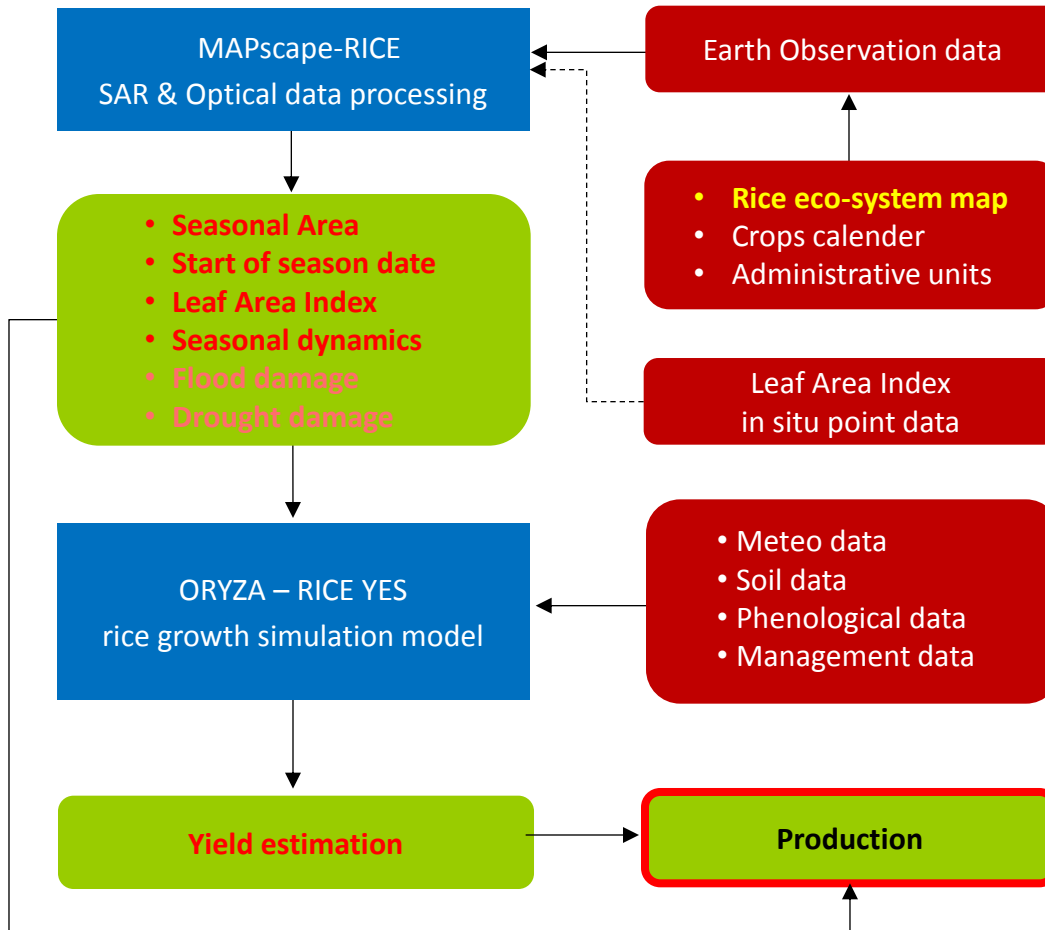


## Crop Development Index – Start of Maturity phase (summer crop)





## Remote sensing and yield modeling – The RIICE service



## RIICE answers to three crucial questions:

- Where?
- When?
- How much?

## National to continental scale

- 
1. C-band VV/VH time-series
  2. Coherence time-series
  3. Landsat-8 time-series
  4. Sentinel-2 time-series

Sentinel-1A moisac created with MAPscape-RICE © Copernicus data (2015)

## Service infrastructure

All **Earth Observation** data are transferred, stored, processed and analyzed on the cloud.

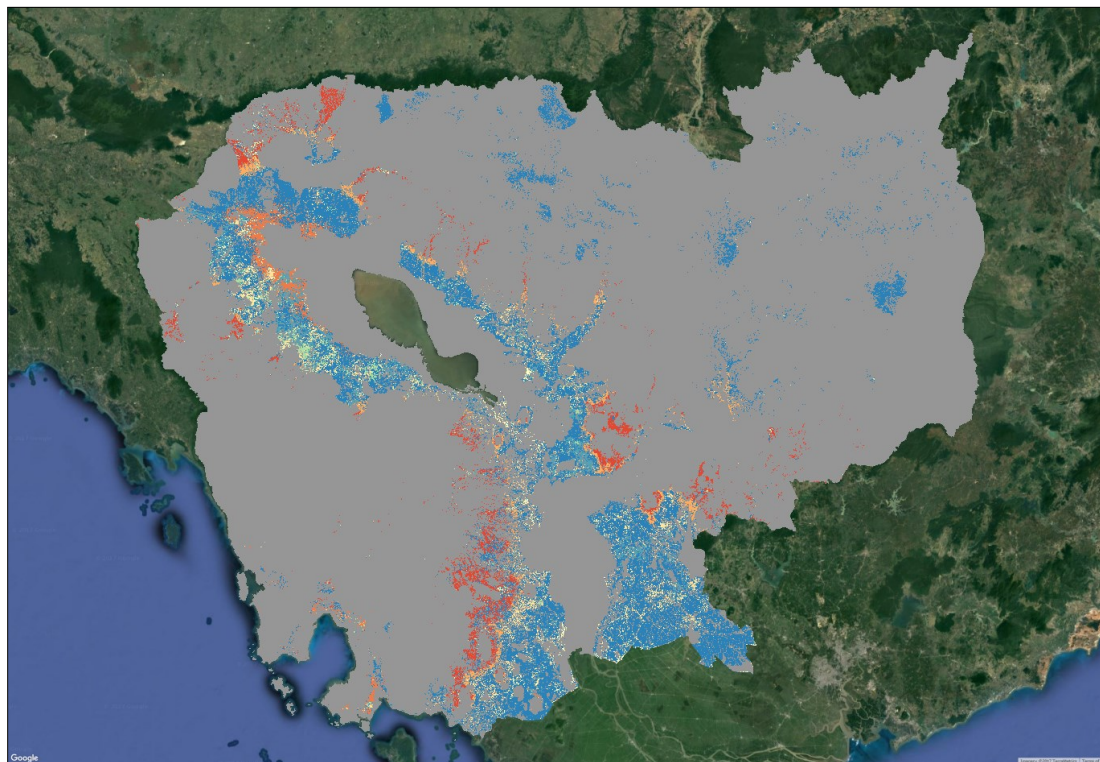
All **field data** collected by mobile phone, sent to the cloud over mobile or Wi-Fi network.

Users **access information via a web-based** platform from any internet enabled device.





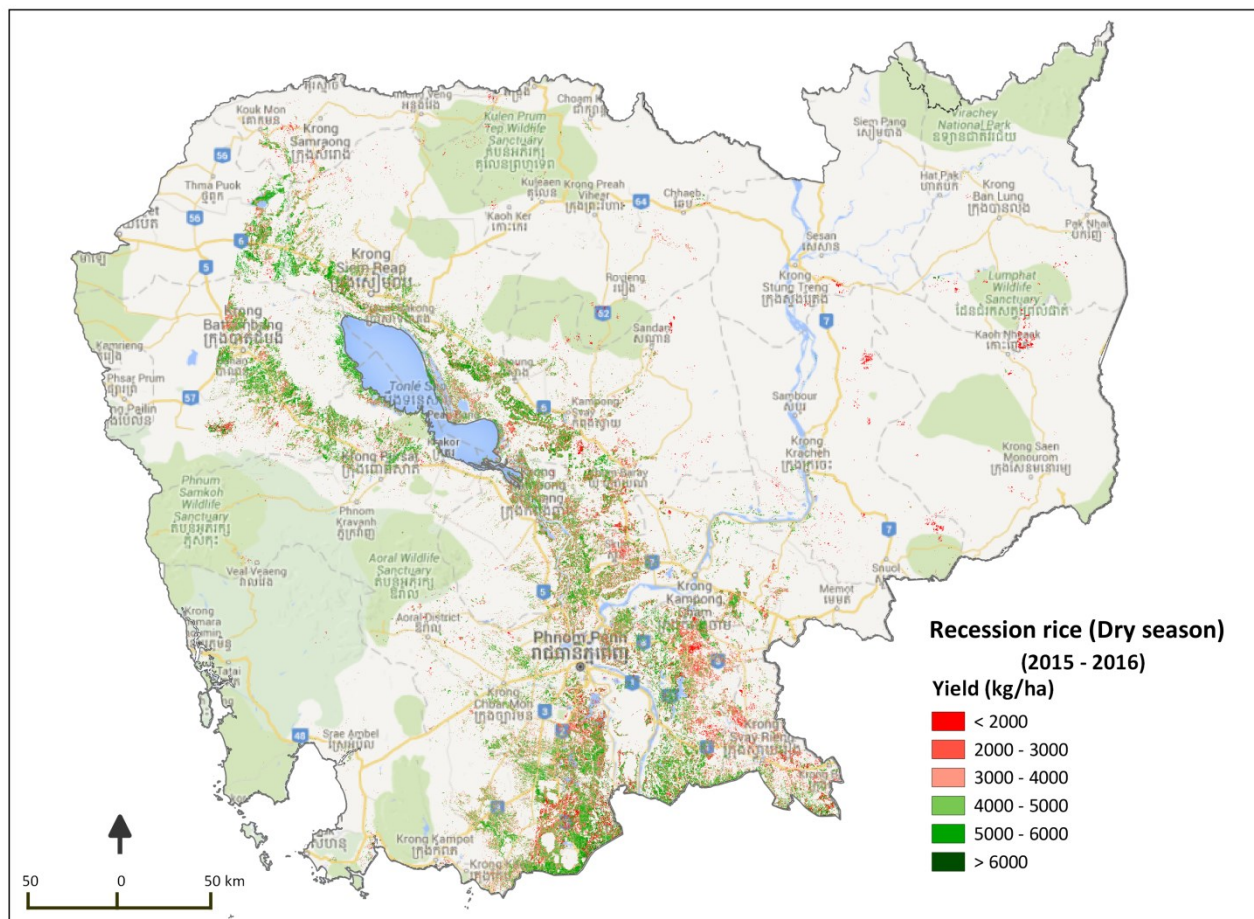
## Cambodia – Rice eco-system map



Map Class	Rice Ecosystem Class
0	No classified
1	Upland Rice (1)
2	Deepwater or Floating Rice (3)
3	Early Wet Season Rice (2.2; 2.4; 2.6)
4	Pre-rising EWS Rice (2.7)
5	Recession DS Rice (4.1)
6	Irrigated DS Rice (4.2)
7	Upper field RLR (2.2)
8	Medium field RLR (2.4)
9	Lower field RLR (2.6)
10	Upper field RLR (2.2)
11	Medium field RLR (2.3)
12	Lower field RLR (2.6)

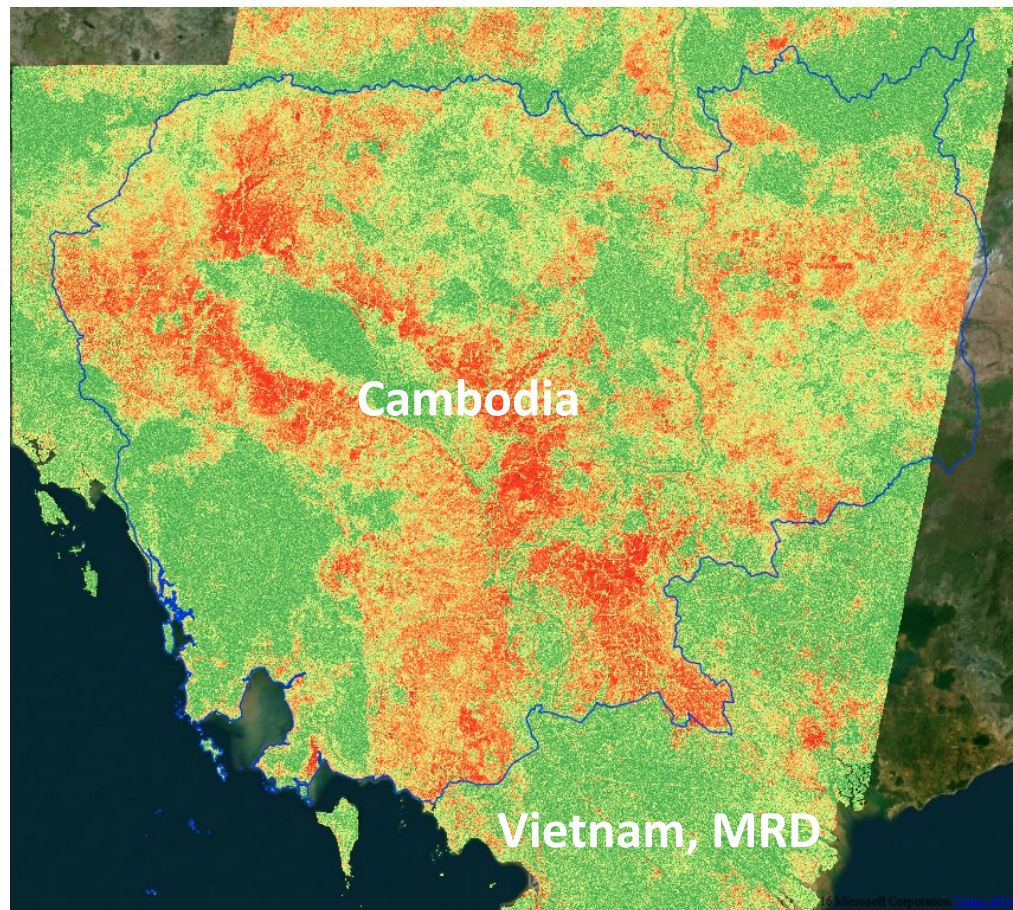
Based on Sentinel-1 12 days VV/VH data acquired from January 2016 to March 2017

## Cambodia – Dry season 2015-16





## Cambodia – Early Wet Season 2016, Spring drought (El Niño)



**Big data  
needs  
big processing  
capabilities!**

**Therefore ...**



## Rapid Sentinel-1 processing chain on Pécs supercomputer

MAPscape webinterface  
ESA PTE-TTK Sarmap SA

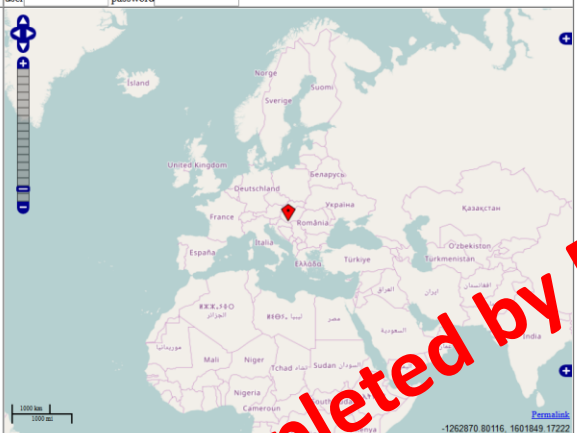
sarmap  
your information gateway

general status construct job xml xml list edit submit intensity params download extract & import gtopo30 DEM ext queue info submit intensity admin coherence params artn3 DEM ext submit coherence

job name: sarmap

SCIHUB base url: https://scihub.copernicus.eu/dhus/

SCIHUB auth data: user: password:

coords: 

coords: north: west: east: south:

min date (YYYY-MM-DD): 2017 01 01

max date (YYYY-MM-DD): 2017 01 01

ascending/descending: ascending

product type: grd

sensor operational mode: IW

relative orbit: 1

polarisation: VV

manifest only: ☐

datatypes set:

data type: SENTINEL1\_GRD\_IW

import type: Intensity

DEM params:

oci\_state: GEO-GLOBAL

oci\_hemisphere: GEO

WGS84: WGS84

oci\_reference\_height: 0.00000000

Generate

- Exploit supercomputer capabilities
- Highly automated
- Rapid data processing
- State-of-the-art algorithms

## Rapid Sentinel-1 processing chain on Pécs supercomputer



**Thank you for your time and attention**

**BTW ... all data have been processed using**

