Surface Parameter Estimation: Basics and Advanced Concepts

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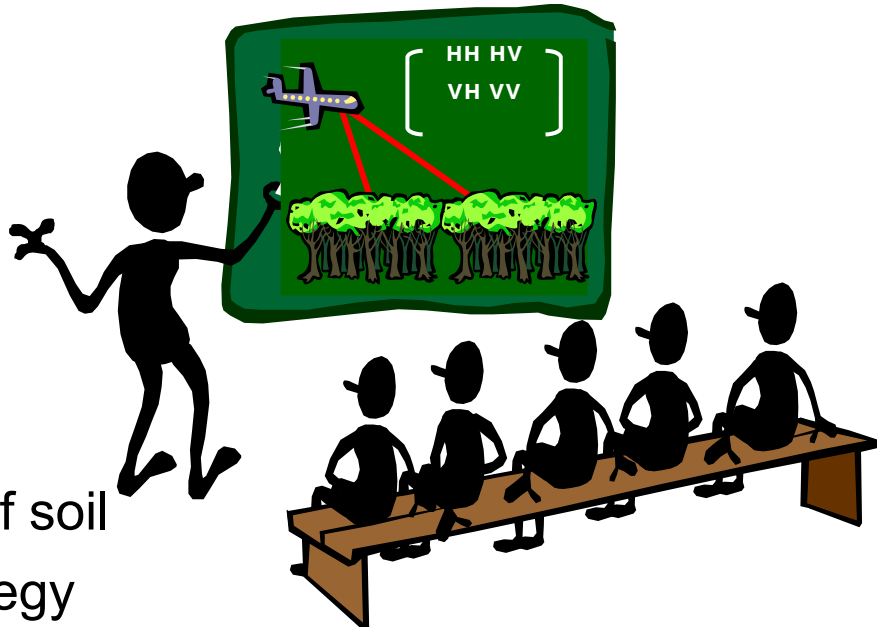
Overview



Part I: Theory and basics

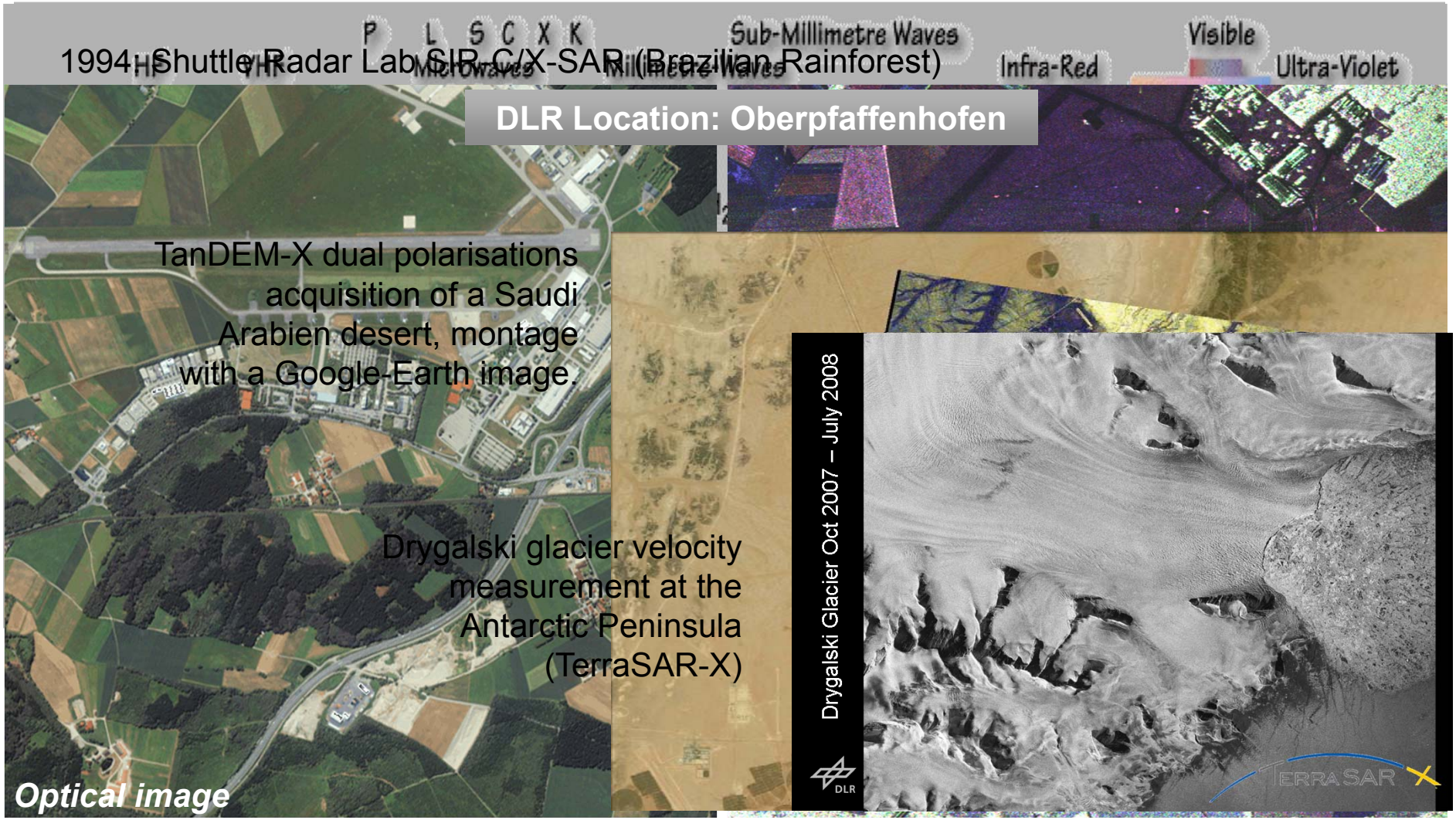
- Introduction into SAR polarimetric observables
- Decomposition techniques
- Introduction into material properties of soil
- Model description and inversion strategy

Part II: Exercises with L-band airborne data

- Read the data
- Speckle filtering
- Oh, Dubois and X-Bragg inversion

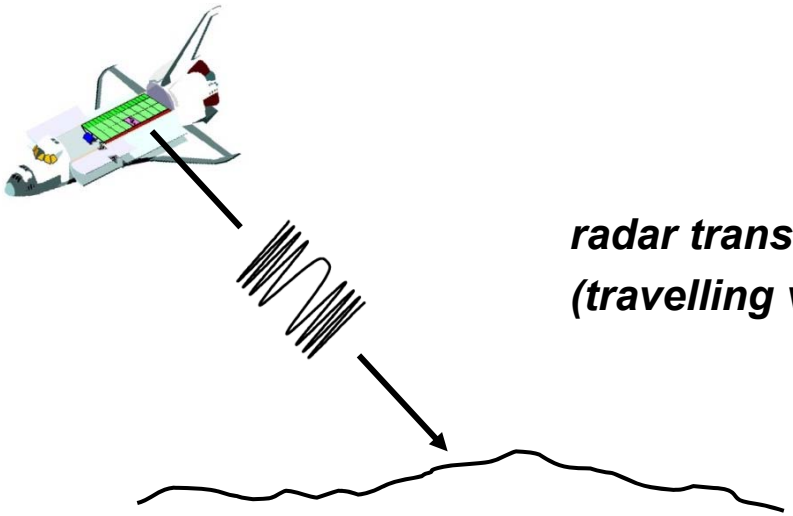
Motivation of Radar Remote Sensing

- **Independent from Weather**
  - *Data acquisition during cloud cover, rain, ...*
- **Radar is complementarily to optics**



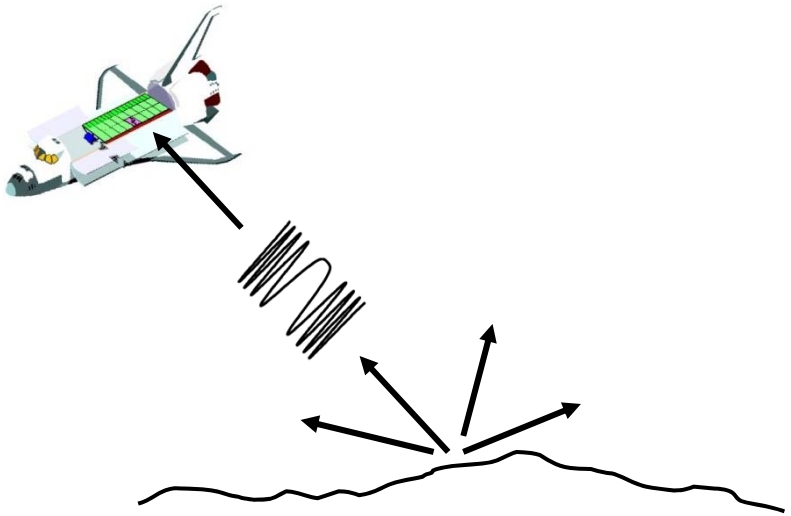
What does the Radar measure ?

Radar reflectivity (backscattered signal) of the target as a function of position.



radar transmits a pulse
(travelling velocity is equal to velocity of light)

some of the energy in the radar pulse is reflected back towards the radar.



This is what the radar measures.

It is known as radar backscatter σ_o

(sigma nought or sigma zero).

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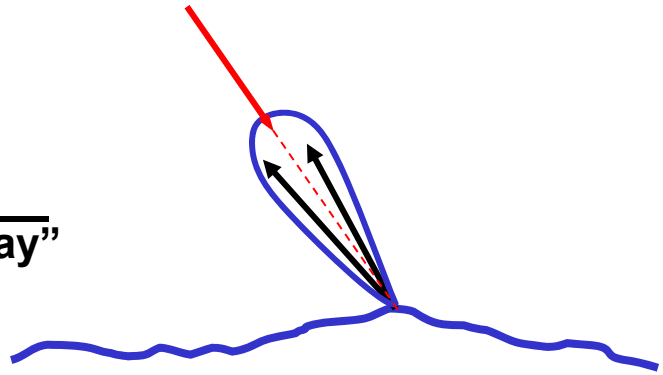
What does the Radar measure ?

Normalized radar cross-section (backscattering coefficient) is given by:

$$\sigma_o\ (dB) = 10.\ Log_{10}\ (energy\ ratio)$$

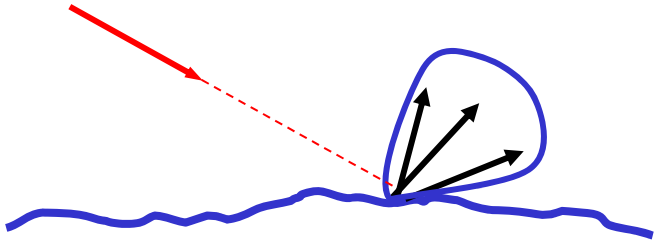


whereby

$$\text{energy ratio} = \frac{\text{received energy by the sensor}}{\text{“energy reflected in an isotropic way”}}$$

i.e.

The backscattered coefficient can be a positive number if there is a focusing of backscattered energy towards the radar



or

The backscattered coefficient can be a negative number if there is a focusing of backscattered energy way from the radar (e.g. smooth surface)

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Backscattering Coefficient σ_o

Levels of Radar backscatter	*Typical scenario*
Very high backscatter (above -5 dB)	*man-made objects (urban)* *terrain slopes towards radar* *very rough surface* *radar looking very steep*
High backscatter (-10 dB to 0 dB)	*rough surface* *dense vegetation (forest)*
Moderate backscatter (-20 to -10 dB)	*medium level of vegetation* *agricultural crops* *moderately rough surfaces*
Low backscatter (below -20 dB)	*smooth surface* *calm water* *road* *very dry terrain (sand)*

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Commonly Used Frequency Bands

Frequency band	*Frequency range*	*Application examples*
VHF	300 KHz - 300 MHz	foliage/ground penetration, biomass
P-Band	300 MHz - 1 GHz	soil moisture, biomass, penetration
L-Band	1 GHz - 2 GHz	agriculture, forestry, soil moisture
C-Band	4 GHz - 8 GHz	ocean, agriculture
X-Band	8 GHz - 12 GHz	agriculture, ocean, high resolution radar
Ku-Band	14 GHz - 18 GHz	glaciology (snow cover mapping)
Ka-Band	27 GHz - 47 GHz	high resolution radar

Typical frequency for soil parameter inversion

Environmental Sensing from Air and Space

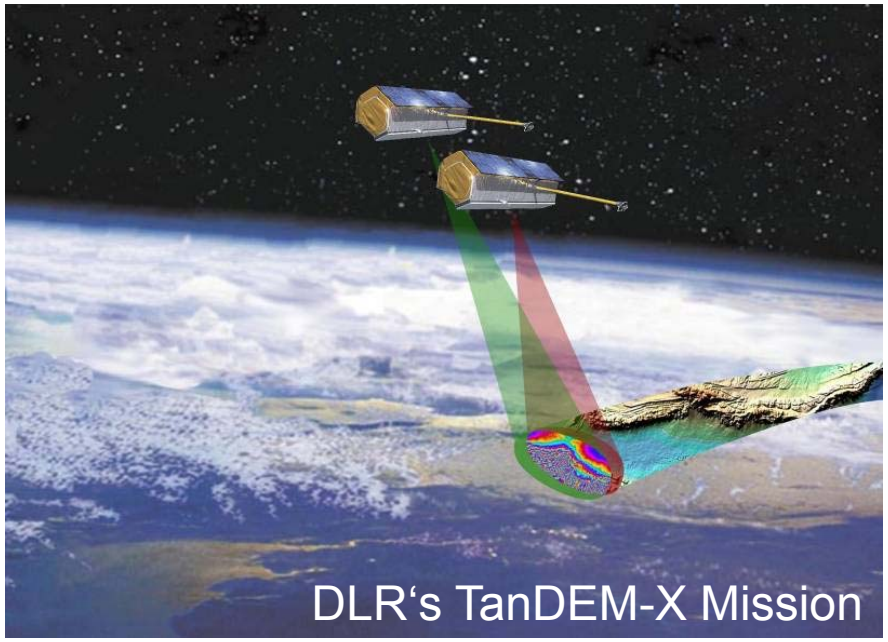
Airborne measurements

- Highly flexible operation
- Coverage of dedicated areas
- Experimental configuration
- Sensor specific data formats
- Short re-visit times

Spaceborne measurements

- Highly regular observation
- Wide area coverage
- Highly operational & reliable
- Standard product delivery
- Long term observations


DLR‘s E-SAR


DLR‘s TanDEM-X Mission

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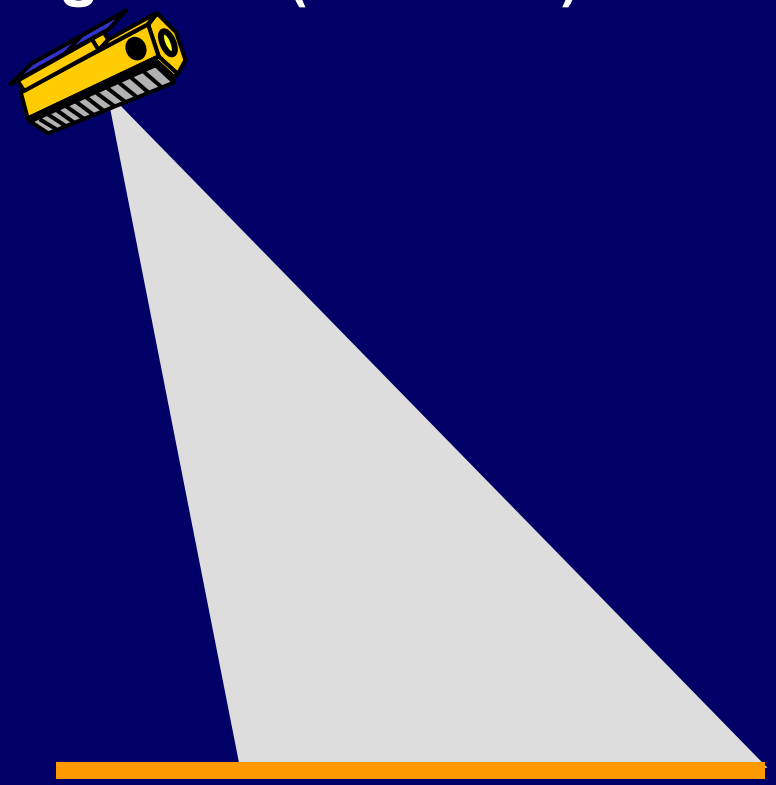
Single Pol (Channel) SAR



Observation Space

Distributed Scatterers:

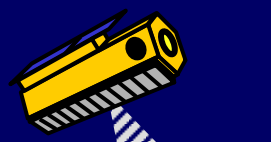
- Norm. Backscattering Cross Section σ^0 ;
- Texture (σ^0 statistics).

Deterministic Scatterers:

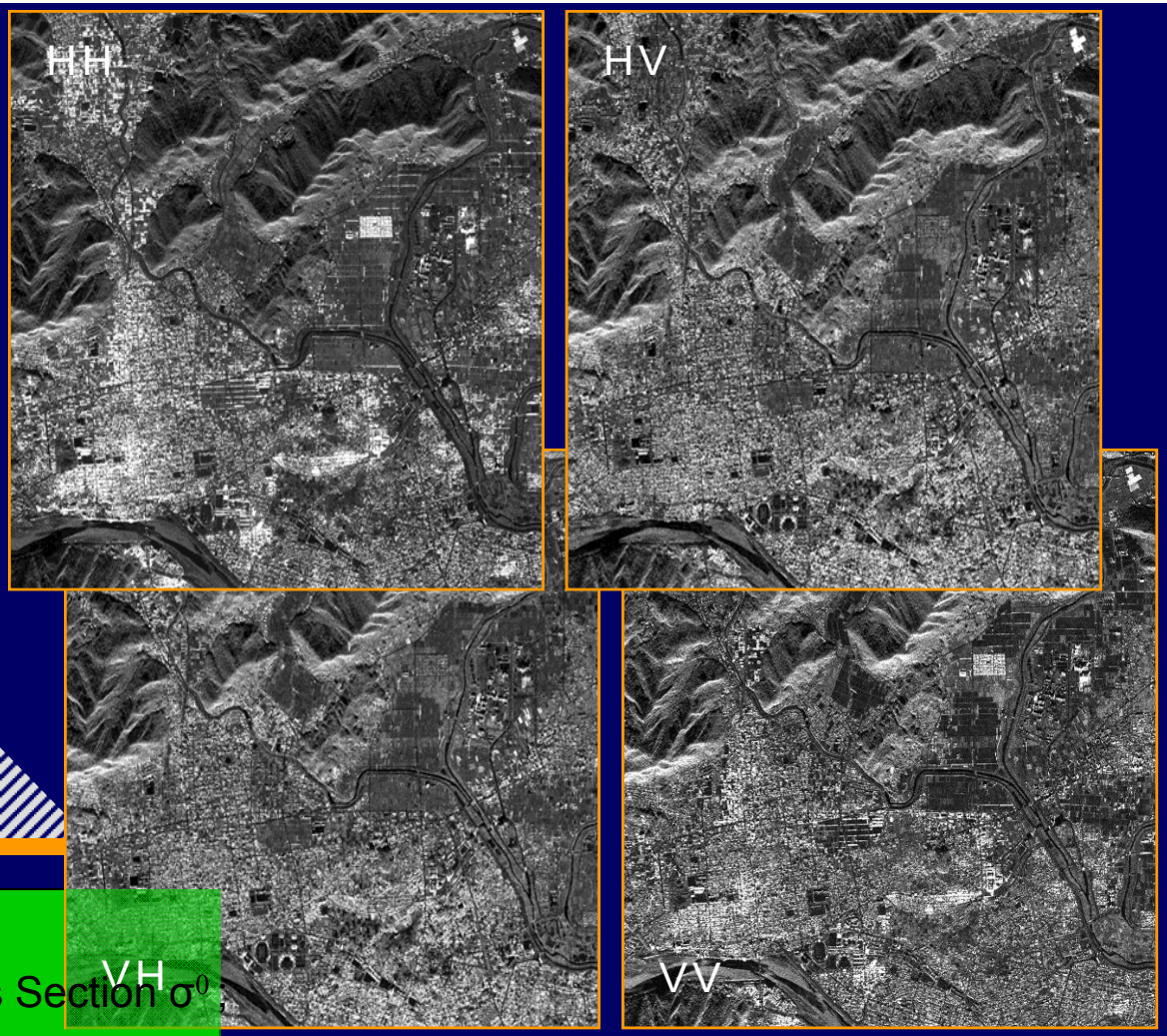
- Radar Cross Section (RCS) ;
- Phase of the SAR signal.

Applications

Classification/Segmentation (Texture);
Change detection (Multi temp. analysis);
Glacier velocities (Feature tracking);
Mapping (Feature extraction/Bordering);
Ocean wave/Wind mapping;
Coherent scatterers (CSs).



$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{HV} \\ S_{VH} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix}$$



Observation Space

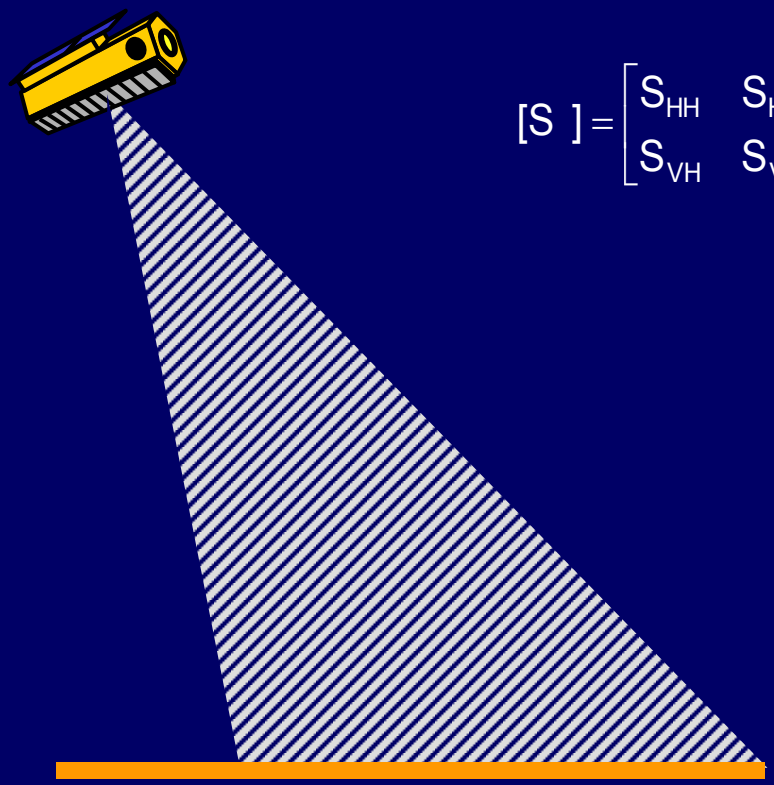
<u>First Order Parameters:</u>

- Norm. Backscattering Cross Section σ^0;
- Intensity (Cross Section σ^0) ratios;
- Polarimetric phase differences.

<u>Second Order Parameters:</u>

- Polarimetric (inter channel) coherences.

Polarimetric SAR



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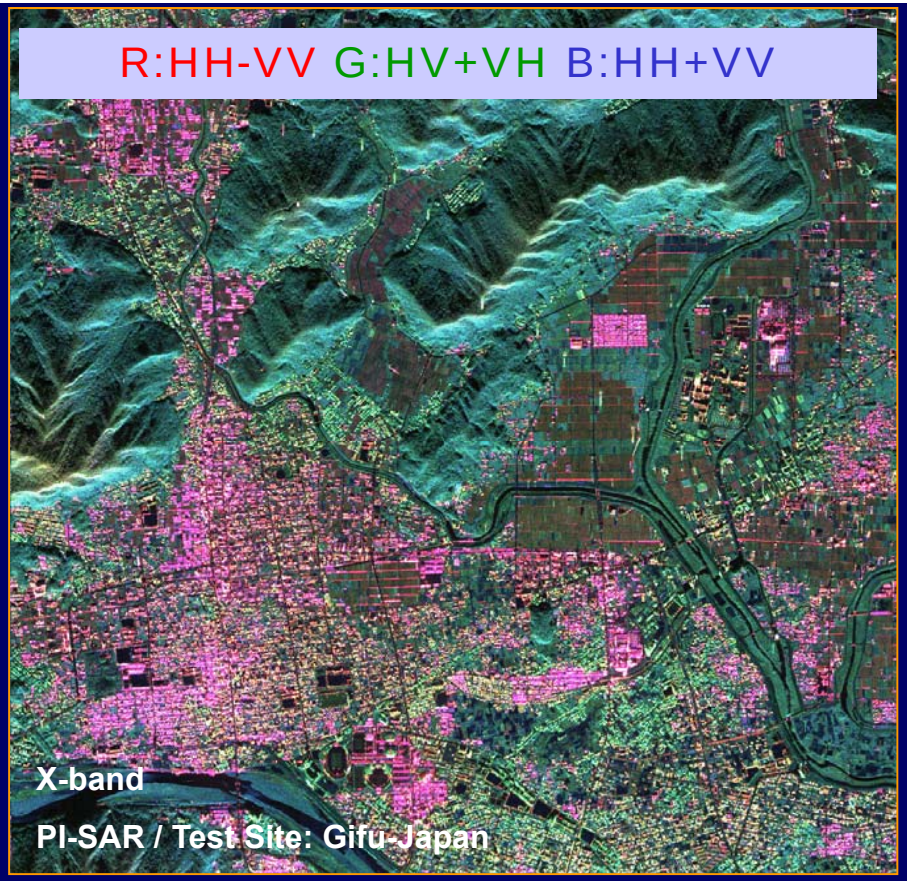


Observation Space

First Order Parameters:

- Norm. Backscattering Cross Section σ^0;
- Intensity (Cross Section σ^0) ratios;
- Polarimetric phase differences.

Second Order Parameters:

- Polarimetric (inter channel) coherences.

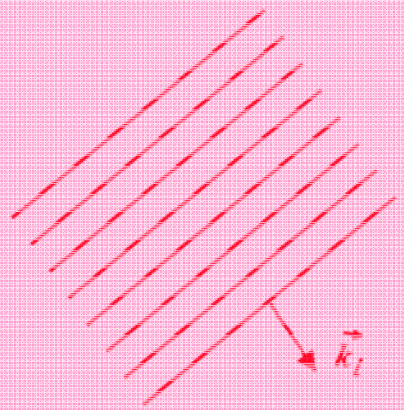
Applications

- Soil moisture/roughness estimation;
- Wettland/Veg. characterisation/mapping;
- Snow & Ice mapping (type classification);
- Ship & Oil spill detection;
- Classification/Segmentation (Pol based).

The Polarimetric Scattering Problem

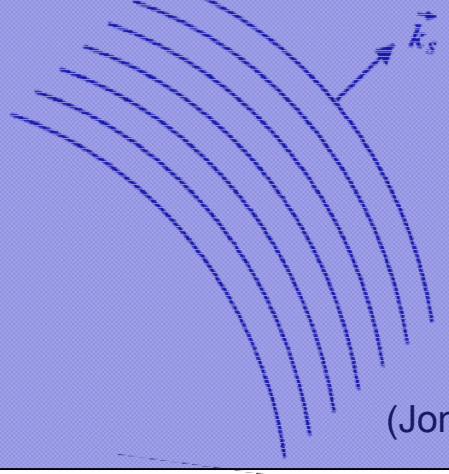
Incident (Plane) Wave

$$\vec{E}^i_{hv}(\vec{r}) = \begin{bmatrix} E^i_h(\vec{r}) \\ E^i_v(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix}$$



(Jones Vector Representation)

Scattered Field



In the far zone region

($|\vec{r}| >> \lambda$ $|\vec{r}| >> |\vec{r}'|$)

$$\vec{E}^s_{hv}(\vec{r}) = \begin{bmatrix} E^s_h(\vec{r}) \\ E^s_v(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix}$$

(Jones Vector Representation)

Scatterer

Transforms the incident

into the scattered wave

2x2 Complex Scattering Matrix

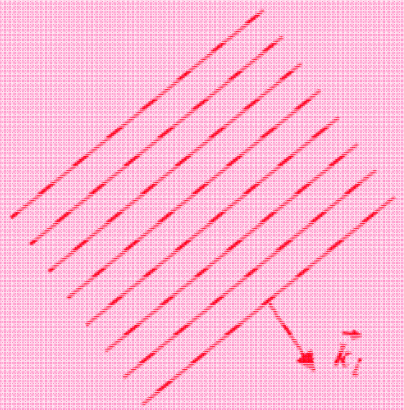
$$\begin{bmatrix} E^s_h(\vec{r}) \\ E^s_v(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{exp(i\kappa r)}{r} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH}(\vec{r}) & S_{HV}(\vec{r}) \\ S_{VH}(\vec{r}) & S_{VV}(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E^i_h(\vec{r}) \\ E^i_v(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Mapping of the 2-dim incident vector $\vec{E}^i_{hv}(\vec{r})$ into the 2-dim scattered vector $\vec{E}^s_{hv}(\vec{r})$

The Polarimetric Scattering Problem

Incident (Plane) Wave

$$\vec{E}^i_{hv}(\vec{r}) = \begin{bmatrix} E^i_h(\vec{r}) \\ E^i_v(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix}$$



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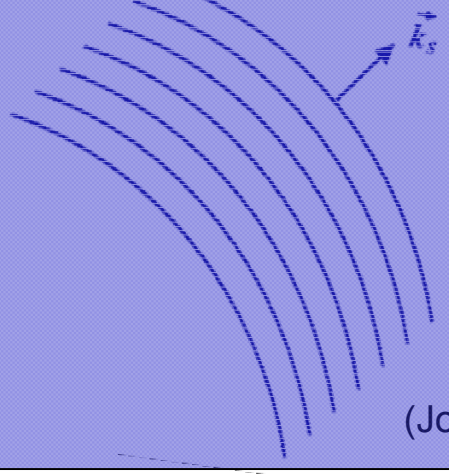

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(Jones Vector Representation)

Scatterer

Transforms the Incident

into the scattered wave

1: Changes the polarisation state of the incident wave

2: Changes the degree of polarisation of the incident wave

2x2 Complex Scattering Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} E^s_h(\vec{r}) \\ E^s_v(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{exp(i\kappa r)}{r} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH}(\vec{r}) & S_{HV}(\vec{r}) \\ S_{VH}(\vec{r}) & S_{VV}(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E^i_h(\vec{r}) \\ E^i_v(\vec{r}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Mapping of the 2-dim incident vector $\vec{E}^i_{hv}(\vec{r})$ into the 2-dim scattered vector $\vec{E}^s_{hv}(\vec{r})$

Coherent Scattering Matrix

… also known as the Jones Matrix in the bistatic and Sinclair Matrix in the monostatic case

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_h^s \\ E_v^s \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\exp(i\kappa r)}{r} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{HV} \\ S_{VH} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_h^i \\ E_v^i \end{bmatrix}$$

Complex Scattering Amplitudes:

S_{IJ} =f(Frequency,Scattering Geometry)

[S] is independent on the polarisation of the incident wave !!!

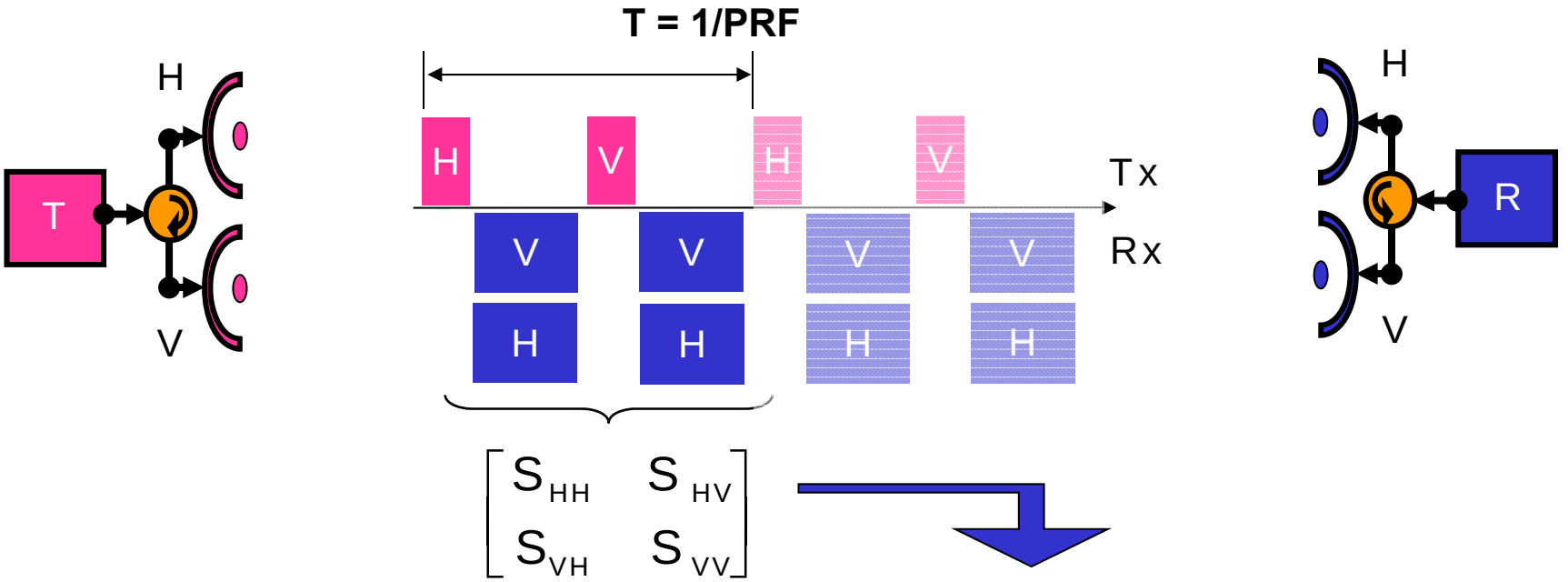
and depends only on the physical and geometrical properties of the scatterer

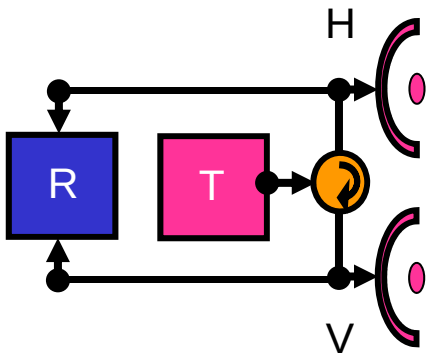
Total Scattered Power: $TP = Span\ ([S]) = Trace([S][S]^{+}) = |S_{HH}|^2 + |S_{HV}|^2 + |S_{VH}|^2 + |S_{VV}|^2$

$$[S] = \frac{\exp(i\kappa r)}{r} \begin{bmatrix} |S_{HH}|\exp(i\phi_{HH}) & |S_{HV}|\exp(i\phi_{HV}) \\ |S_{VH}|\exp(i\phi_{VH}) & |S_{VV}|\exp(i\phi_{VV}) \end{bmatrix}$$

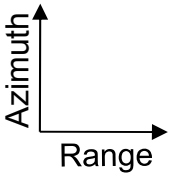
$$[S] = \underbrace{\frac{\exp(i\kappa r)\exp(i\phi_{VV})}{r}}_{\text{Absolute Phase Factor}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} |S_{HH}|\exp i(\phi_{HH}-\phi_{VV}) & |S_{HV}|\exp i(\phi_{HV}-\phi_{VV}) \\ |S_{VH}|\exp i(\phi_{VH}-\phi_{VV}) & |S_{VV}| \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Seven Parameters: 4 Amplitudes \& 3 Phases}}$$

Bi- & Mono-Static Measurement of the Scattering Matrix





Scattering Amplitude Images



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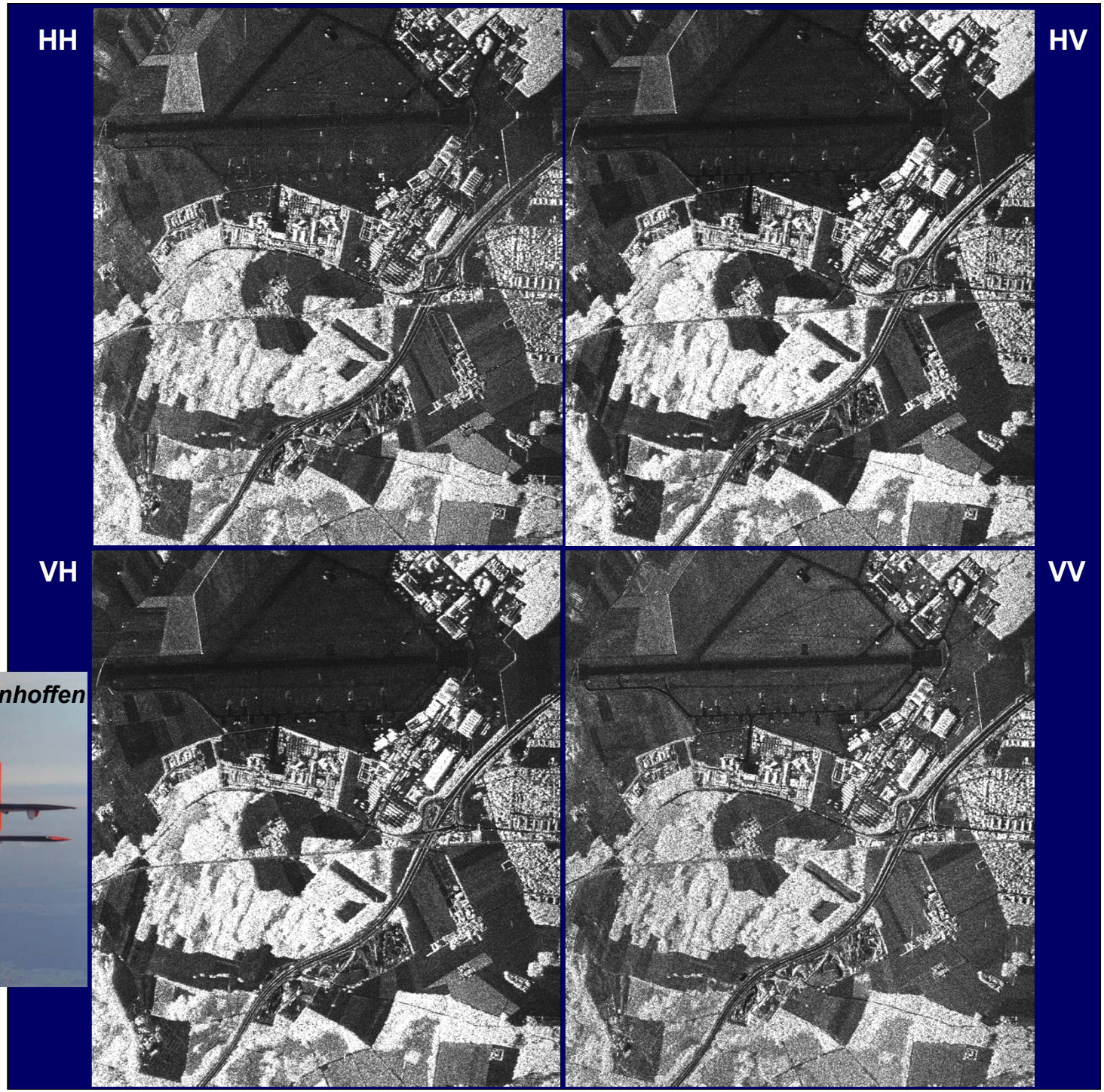


Backscattering (FSA & BSA)

In the case of monostatic backscattering from reciprocal scatterers:

Reciprocity Theorem

$$S_{HV}^{BSA} = S_{VH}^{BSA} = S_{XX}^{BSA} \qquad \left(S_{HV}^{FSA} = -S_{VH}^{FSA} = S_{XX}^{FSA} \right)$$

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{XX} \\ S_{XX} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \quad [S] = \frac{\exp(i\kappa r)\exp(i\phi_{VV})}{r} \begin{bmatrix} |S_{HH}| \exp i(\phi_{HH} - \phi_{VV}) & |S_{XX}| \exp i(\phi_{XX} - \phi_{VV}) \\ |S_{XX}| \exp i(\phi_{XX} - \phi_{VV}) & |S_{VV}| \end{bmatrix}$$

Absolute Phase Factor

Five Parameters: 3 Amplitudes & 2 Phases

The scattering problem can be addressed in the 3-dim complex space:

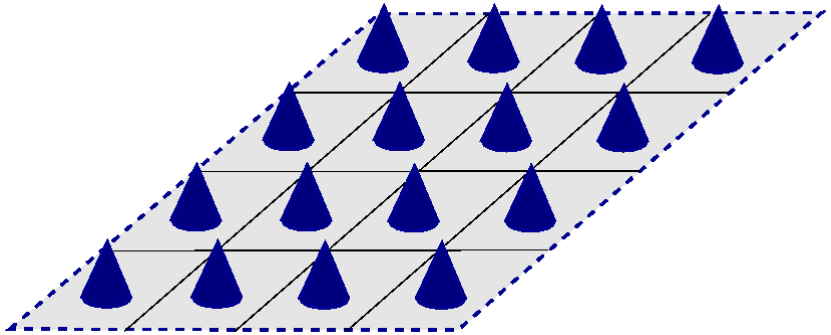
3-dim Lexicographic (L) and Pauli (P) Scattering Vectors:

$$\vec{k}_{4L} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} \\ S_{XX} \\ S_{XX} \\ S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{k}_{3L} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} \\ \sqrt{2}S_{XX} \\ S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{k}_{4P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} + S_{VV} \\ S_{HH} - S_{VV} \\ 2S_{XX} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{k}_{3P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} + S_{VV} \\ S_{HH} - S_{VV} \\ 2S_{XX} \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: The factor $\sqrt{2}$ is required to keep the vector norm of $\vec{k}_{3L}$ invariant

Partial Scatterers

Deterministic Scatterers



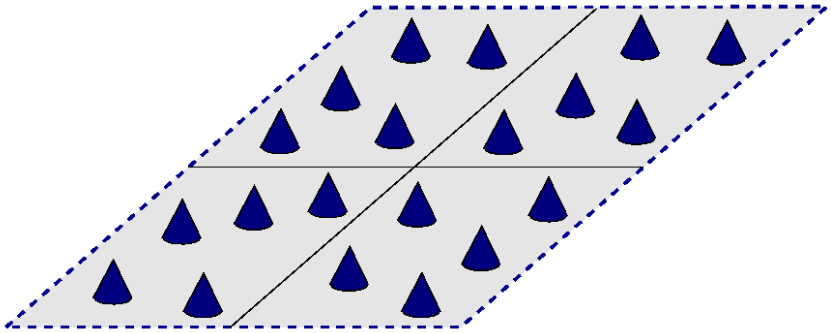
Point Scatterers

- Change the polarisation state of the wave
- Do not change the degree of polarisation

Monochromatic Incident Wave → Monochromatic Scattered Wave

Completely described by [S]

Partial Scatterers



Scatterers with Space or Time Variability

- Change the polarisation state of the wave

and also change the degree of polarisation

Depolarisation
described by second order statistics

Cannot be described by a single [S]

Covariance & Coherency Matrices in Backscattering

Lexicographic Scattering Vector:

$$\vec{k}_{4L} = [S_{HH} \quad \sqrt{2}S_{XX} \quad S_{VV}]^T$$

Covariance Matrix [C]:

$$[C_3] := < \vec{k}_{3L} \cdot \vec{k}_{3L}^{+} >$$

$$[C_3] := \begin{bmatrix} <|S_{HH}|^2> & \sqrt{2} < S_{HH} S_{HV}^* > & < S_{HH} S_{VV}^* > \\ \sqrt{2} < S_{HV} S_{HH}^* > & 2 <|S_{HV}|^2> & \sqrt{2} < S_{HV} S_{VV}^* > \\ < S_{VV} S_{HH}^* > & \sqrt{2} < S_{VV} S_{HV}^* > & <|S_{VV}|^2> \end{bmatrix}$$

Pauli Scattering Vector:

$$\vec{k}_{3P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [S_{HH} + S_{VV} \quad S_{HH} - S_{VV} \quad 2S_{XX}]^T$$

Coherency Matrix [T]:

$$[T_3] := < \vec{k}_{3P} \cdot \vec{k}_{3P}^{+} >$$

$$[T_3] := \begin{bmatrix} <|(S_{HH} + S_{VV})|^2> & < (S_{HH} + S_{VV})(S_{HH} - S_{VV})^* > & 2 < (S_{HH} + S_{VV}) S_{HV}^* > \\ < (S_{HH} - S_{VV})(S_{HH} + S_{VV})^* > & <|(S_{HH} - S_{VV})|^2> & 2 < (S_{HH} - S_{VV}) S_{HV}^* > \\ 2 < S_{HV}(S_{HH} + S_{VV})^* > & 2 < S_{HV}(S_{HH} - S_{VV})^* > & 4 <|S_{HV}|^2> \end{bmatrix}$$

$[C_3]$ and $[T_3]$ are by definition 3x3 hermitian positive semi-definite matrices & contain in general 9 independent parameters

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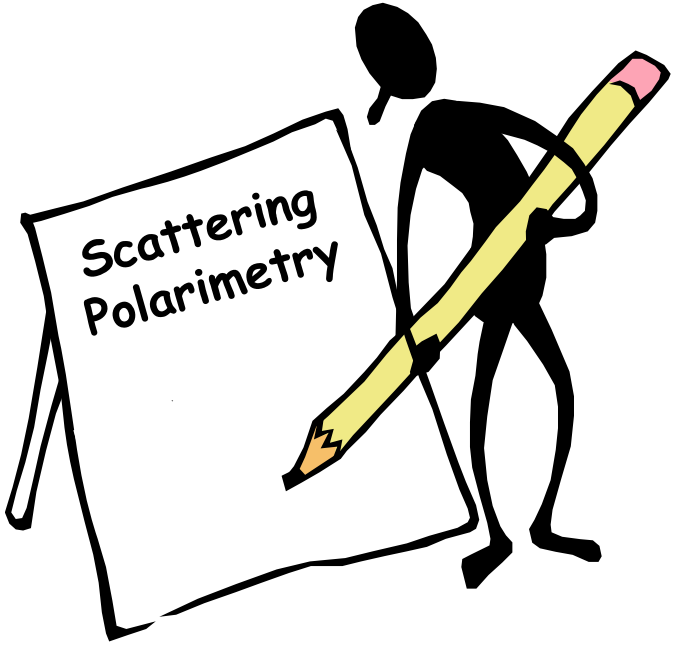
Scattering Polarimetry

INTERPRETATION OF SCATTERING MECHANISMS

- Directly from the Scattering Matrix
- Model based



Interpretation of Scattering Mechanisms

Scattering Matrix:

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{HV} \\ S_{HV} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix}$$

Scattering Vector:

$$\vec{k}_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} + S_{VV} & S_{HH} - S_{VV} & 2S_{xx} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

Unitary Representation: $\vec{e} = \frac{1}{|\vec{k}_P|} \vec{k}_P$

$$\vec{e} = \frac{1}{|\vec{k}_P|} \vec{k}_P = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha \exp(i\phi_1) \\ \sin\alpha \cos\beta \exp(i\phi_2) \\ \sin\alpha \sin\beta \exp(i\phi_3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\vec{k}_P|} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} + S_{VV} \\ S_{HH} - S_{VV} \\ 2S_{XX} \end{bmatrix}$$

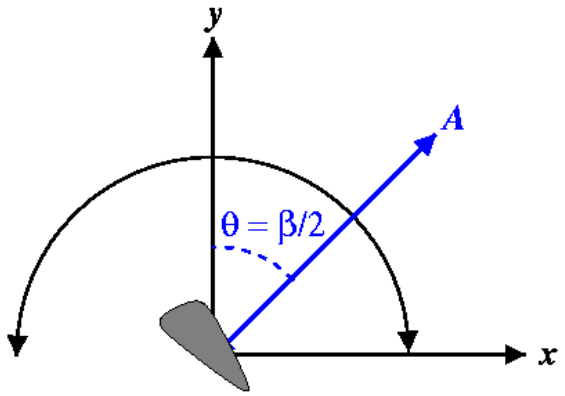
Parameterisation of $\vec{e}$ in terms of five angles: $\alpha,\ \beta,\ \phi_1,\ \phi_2,\ \phi_3$

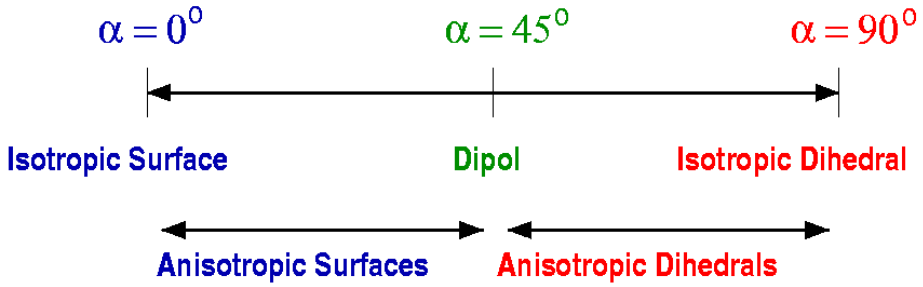
Interpretation of Scattering Mechanisms

Point Reduction Theorem:

$$\vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \exp(i\phi_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\phi_2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \exp(i\phi_3) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\beta & -\sin\beta \\ 0 & \sin\beta & \cos\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

phase — orientation — characteristic





Change of Scattering Mechanism:

$$\vec{e}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\Delta\beta & -\sin\Delta\beta \\ 0 & \sin\Delta\beta & \cos\Delta\beta \end{bmatrix} \vec{e}$$

$$\vec{e}' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\Delta\alpha & -\sin\Delta\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\Delta\alpha & \cos\Delta\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{e}$$

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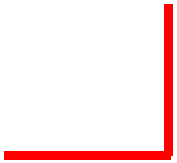
Interpretation of Scattering Mechanisms

$$\vec{e}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\beta & -\sin\beta \\ 0 & \sin\beta & \cos\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where} \quad \vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\left|\vec{k}_P\right|} \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} + S_{VV} \\ S_{HH} - S_{VV} \\ 2S_{HV} \end{bmatrix}$$

α=90° and β=0°

Dihedral Scatterer

$$\vec{e}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



α=45° and β=0°

H-Dipol Scatterer

$$\vec{e}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

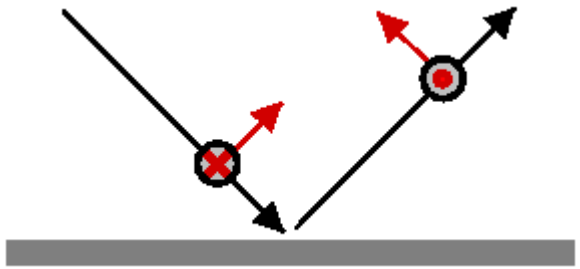
α=45° and β=180°

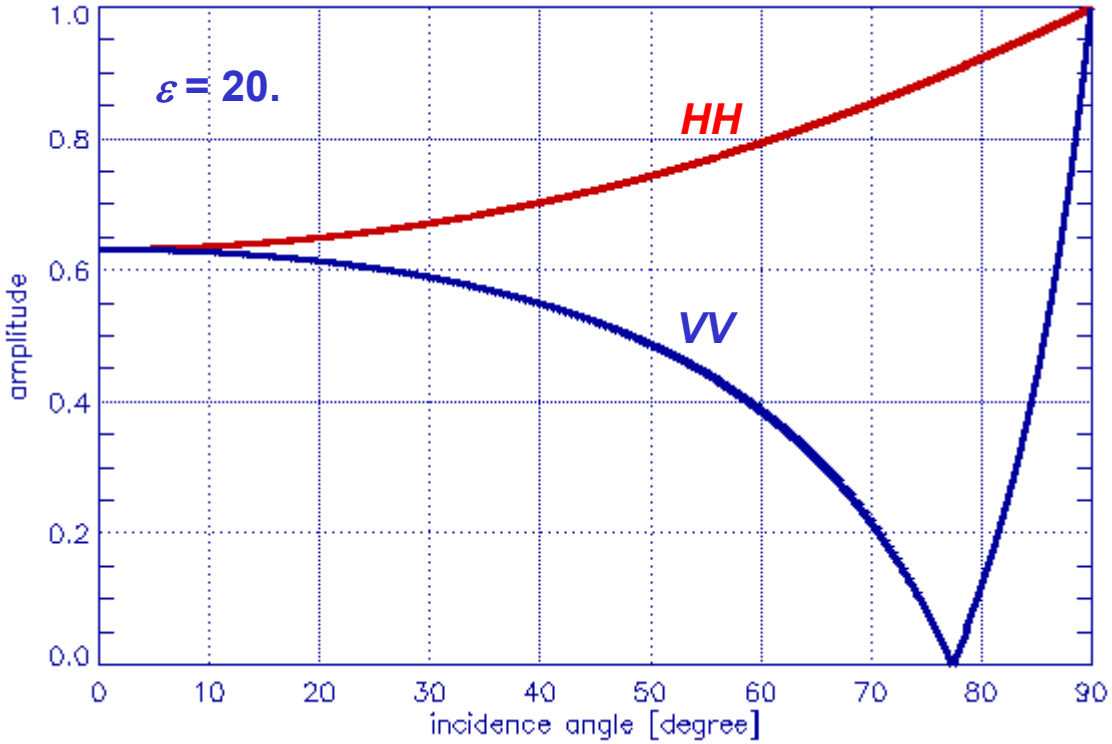
V-Dipol Scatterer

$$\vec{e}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

DLR

Scattering Processes: Fresnel Scattering





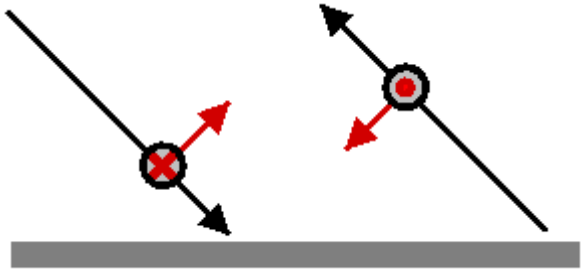
Scattering Matrix: $[S] = \begin{bmatrix} R_H & 0 \\ 0 & R_V \end{bmatrix}$

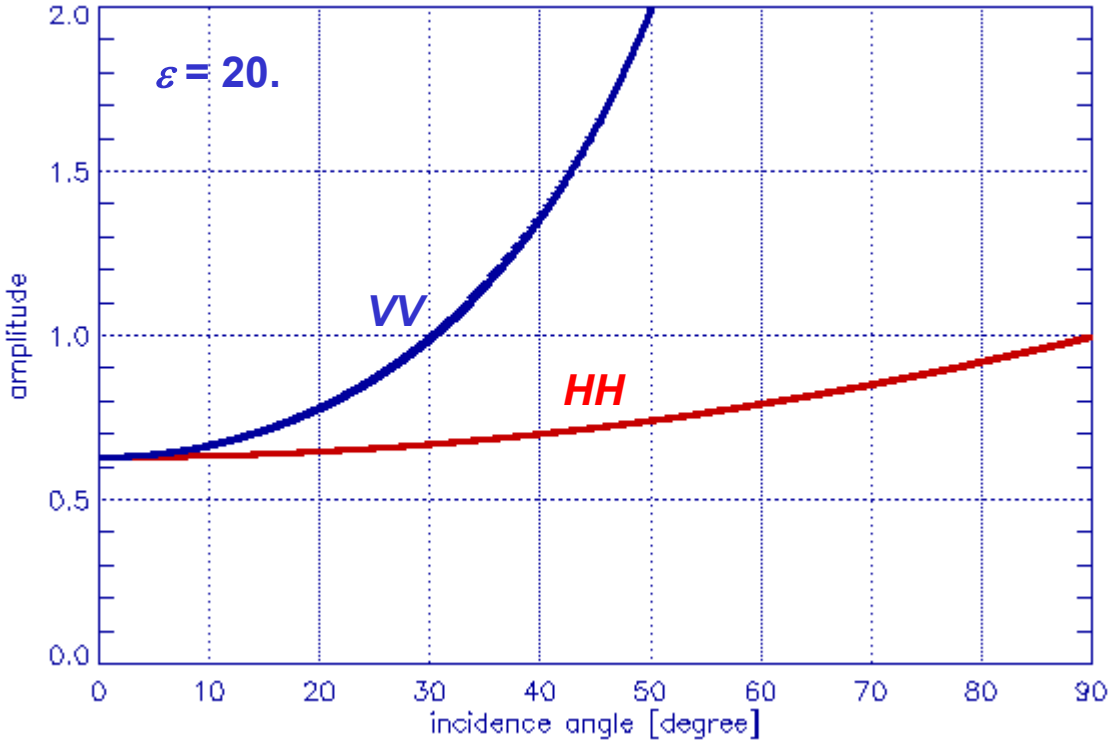
Fresnel Reflection Coefficients:

$$R_H = \frac{\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon - \sin^2\theta}}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon - \sin^2\theta}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad R_V = \frac{\varepsilon\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon - \sin^2\theta}}{\varepsilon\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon - \sin^2\theta}}$$

… where ε is the dielectric constant of the surface

Scattering Processes: Bragg Scattering





Scattering Matrix: $[S] = \begin{bmatrix} R_H & 0 \\ 0 & R_V \end{bmatrix}$

Bragg Scattering Coefficients:

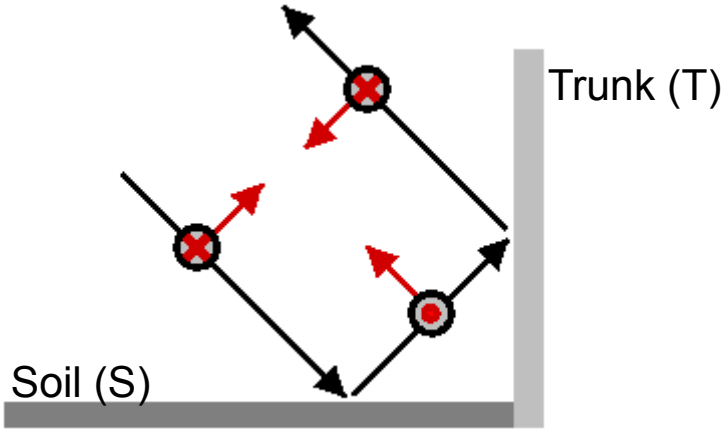
$$R_H = \frac{\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon - \sin^2\theta}}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon - \sin^2\theta}}$$

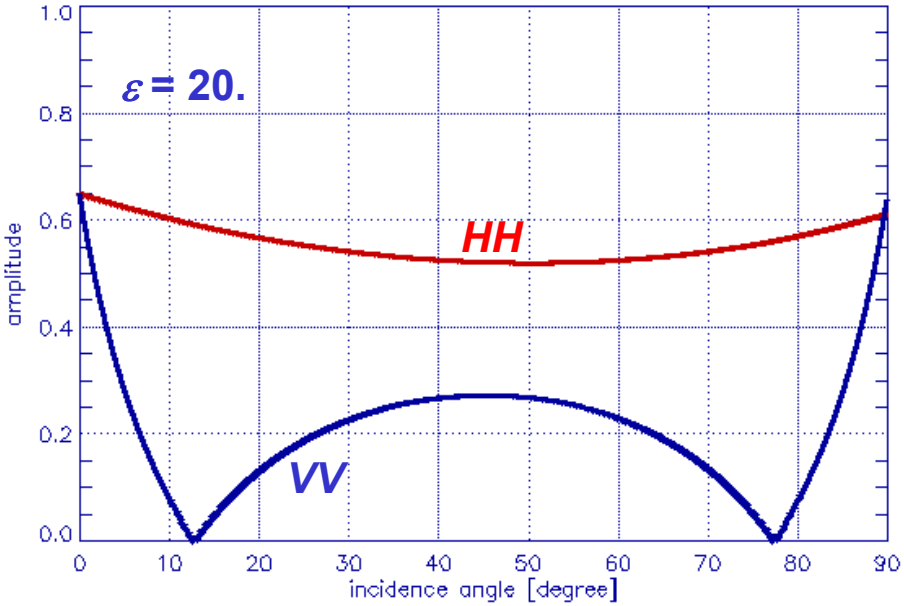
and

$$R_V = \frac{(\varepsilon - 1)[\sin^2\theta - \varepsilon(1 + \sin^2\theta)]}{\varepsilon\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon - \sin^2\theta}}$$

… where ε is the dielectric constant of the surface

Scattering Processes: Dihedral Scattering





Scattering Matrix:

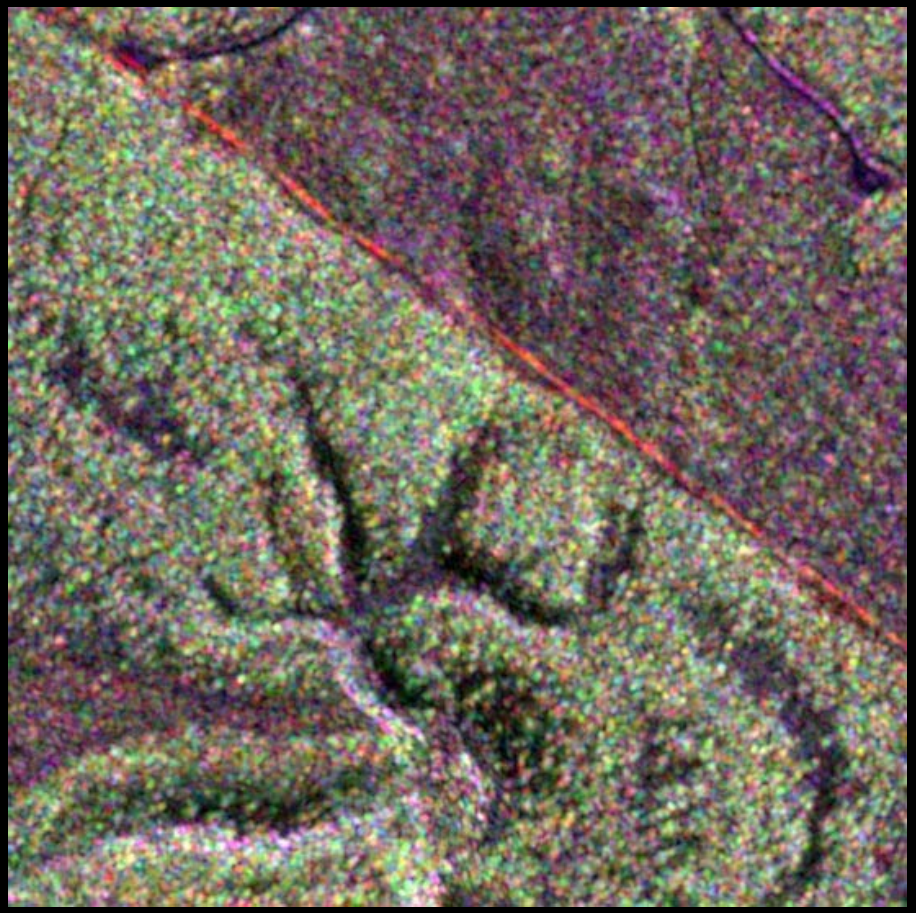
$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\phi} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{HS} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{VS} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{HT} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{VT} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{HS}R_{HT} & 0 \\ 0 & -R_{VS}R_{VT}e^{i\phi} \end{bmatrix}$$

Fresnel Coefficients:

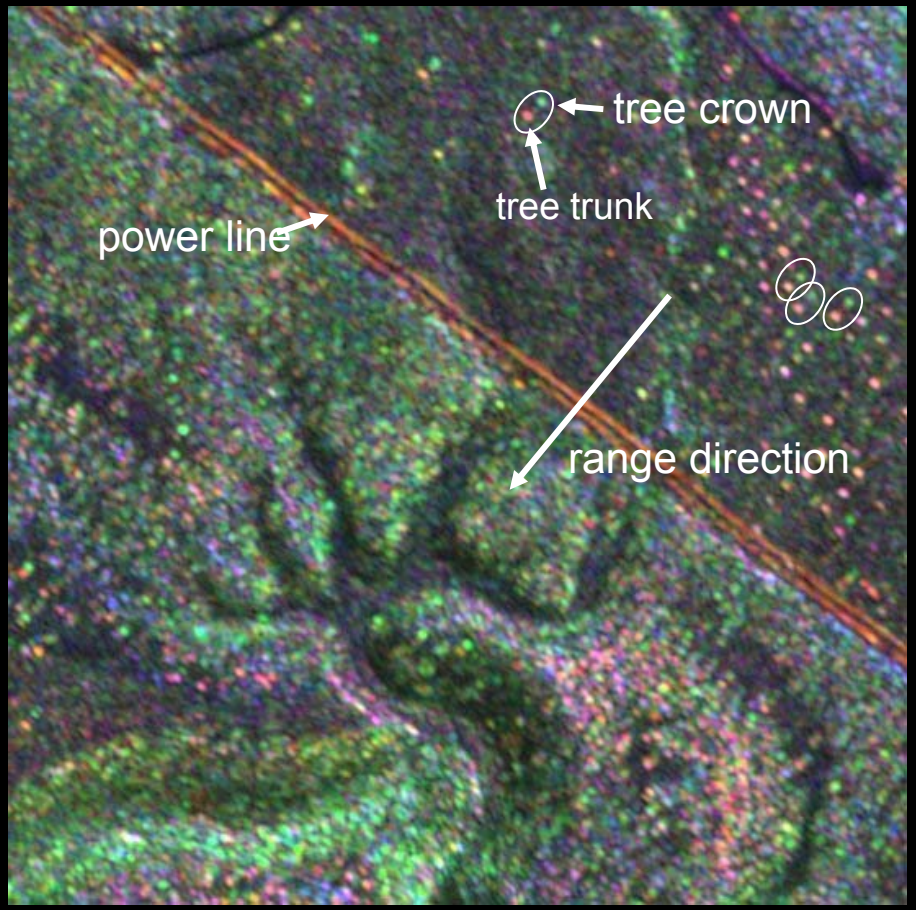
$$R_{HS} = \frac{\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_S - \sin^2\theta}}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_S - \sin^2\theta}} \quad \text{and} \quad R_{VS} = \frac{\varepsilon_S \cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_S - \sin^2\theta}}{\varepsilon_S \cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_S - \sin^2\theta}}$$

$$R_{HT} = \frac{\cos(90-\theta) - \sqrt{\varepsilon_T - \sin^2(90-\theta)}}{\cos(90-\theta) + \sqrt{\varepsilon_T - \sin^2(90-\theta)}} \quad \text{and} \quad R_{VT} = \frac{\varepsilon_S \cos(90-\theta) - \sqrt{\varepsilon_S - \sin^2(90-\theta)}}{\varepsilon_S \cos(90-\theta) + \sqrt{\varepsilon_S - \sin^2(90-\theta)}}$$

Dihedral vs Volume Scattering (L- /P-Band E-SAR – Kryklan/Sweden)



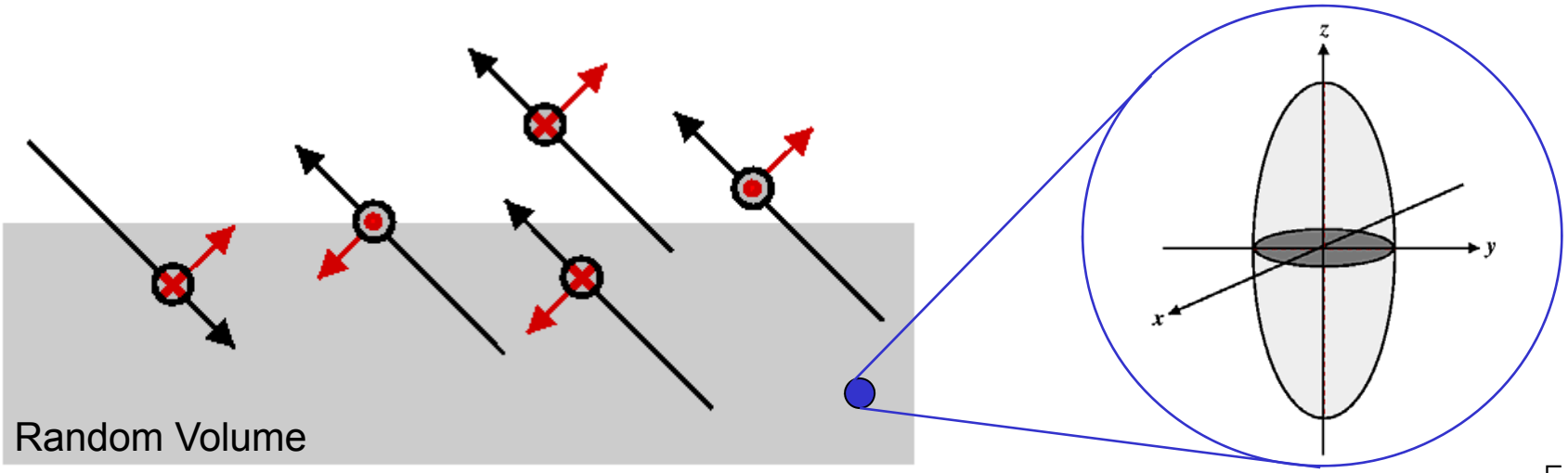
08biosar0201x1_t11 L-band, hh hv vv



08biosar0302x1_t12 P-band, hh hv vv

DLR

Scattering Processes: Volume Scattering



$$\vec{k}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = [R_3(\alpha)]\,[R_3(\beta)]\,[R_3(\gamma)]\,\vec{k} \qquad [S] = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} a+b \\ a-b \\ 2c \end{bmatrix}$$

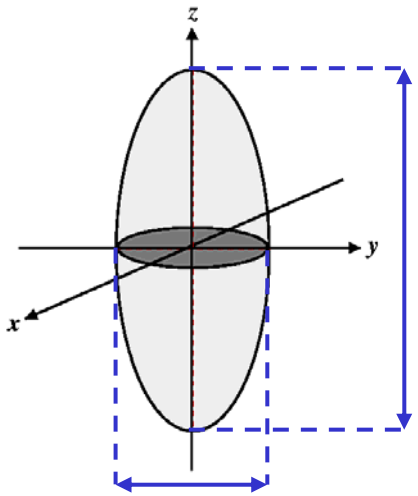
Coherency Matrix: $[T] = \left\langle \vec{k}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) \cdot \vec{k}^{+}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) \right\rangle$

- $0 \le \alpha \le 2\pi$ Rotation about x-axis
- $0 \le \beta \le \pi$ Rotation about y-axis
- $0 \le \gamma \le 2\pi$ Rotation about z-axis

$$[R_3(\alpha)] := \begin{bmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha & 0 \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad [R_3(\beta)] := \begin{bmatrix} \cos\beta & 0 & -\sin\beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin\beta & 0 & \cos\beta \end{bmatrix} \qquad [R_3(\gamma)] := \begin{bmatrix} \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma & 0 \\ -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

DLR

Scattering Processes: Volume Scattering



Principal Polarisability Matrix:

$$[P]=\begin{bmatrix}\rho_x & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \rho_y & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \rho_z\end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad \rho_i=\frac{V}{4\pi(L_i+1/(\varepsilon_r-1))}$$

where $V=\frac{3}{4}\pi\ \frac{l_x}{2}\ \frac{l_y}{2}\ \frac{l_z}{2}$ is the particle volume and

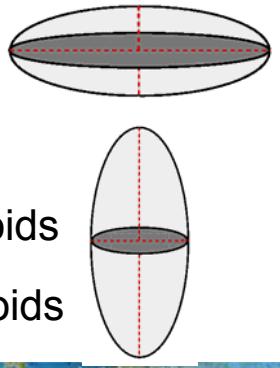
$$L_i=\int_0^\infty \frac{(l_x\, l_y\, l_z)\ /8}{2(s+l_x/2)^{3/2}(s+l_y/2)^{3/2}(s+l_z/2)^{3/2}}ds \qquad L_x:L_y:L_z=\frac{1}{l_x}:\frac{1}{l_y}:\frac{1}{l_z} \qquad L_x+L_y+L_z=1$$

Particle Anisotropy:

$$A_P:=\frac{L_x(\varepsilon_r-1)+1}{L_y(\varepsilon_r-1)+1}=\frac{m\varepsilon_r+2}{m+\varepsilon_r+1}$$

Particle Shape Ratio:

$$m:=\frac{L_x}{L_y}=\frac{l_y}{l_x} \qquad 0\le m\le\infty$$



$m>1$ oblate spheroids

$m<1$ prolate spheroids

Scattering Processes: Volume Scattering

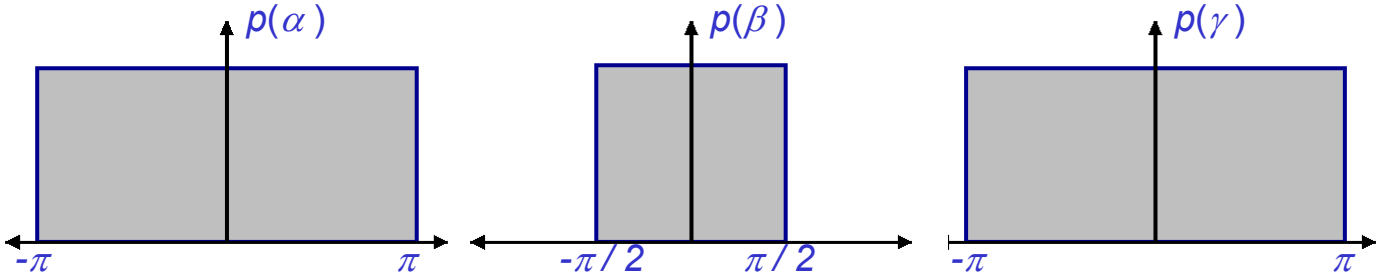
$$[P](\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = [R_3(\alpha)]\,[R_3(\beta)]\,[R_3(\gamma)]\,[P]\,[R_3(\gamma)]^T[R_3(\beta)]^T[R_3(\alpha)]^T$$

Coherency Matrix:

$$[T] = \int_\alpha \int_\beta \int_\gamma [P](\alpha,\beta,\gamma)\; p(\alpha)\; p(\beta)\; p(\gamma)\; d\alpha\, d\beta\, d\gamma$$

where $p(\alpha),\ p(\beta),\ p(\gamma)$ are the pdf's for the corresponding angle distributions

Special Case:
Random Volume

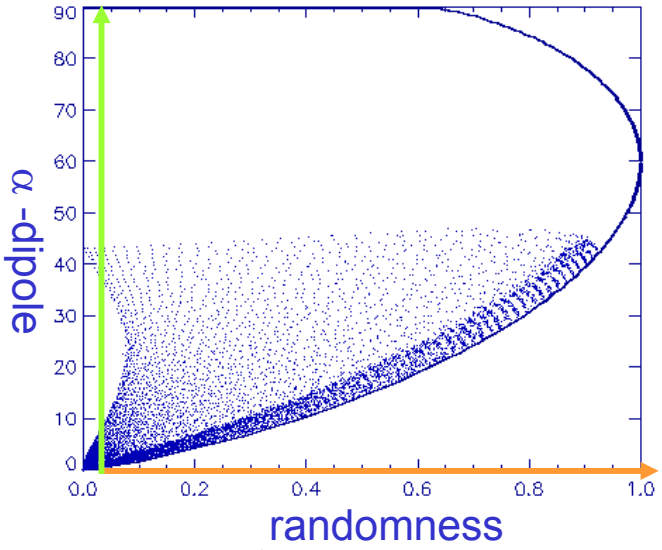


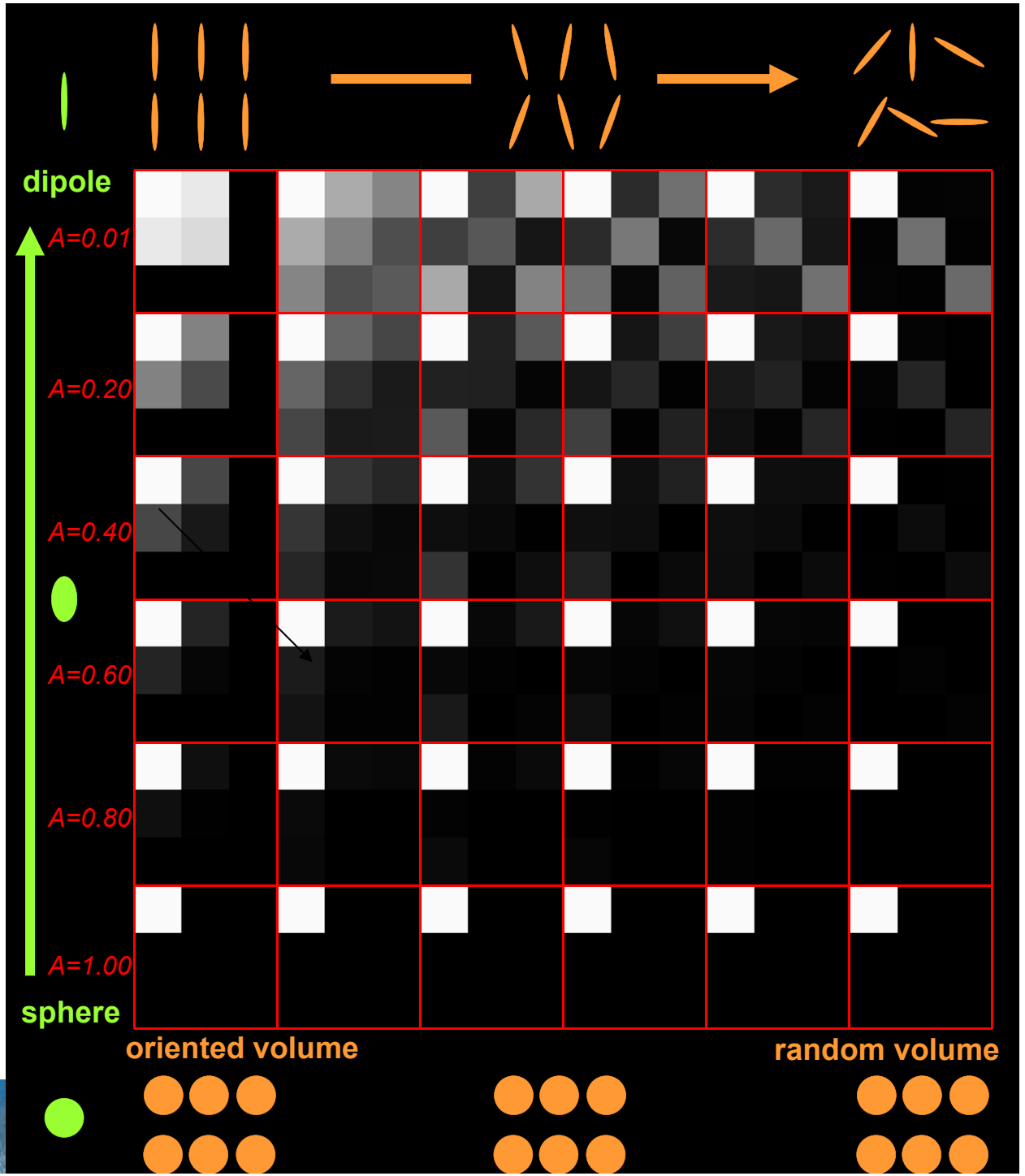
$$[T] = a\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where} \quad b = \frac{(A_P - I)^2}{2(2 + 6A_P + 7A_P^2)} \qquad 0 \le b \le 0.5$$

Scattering Processes: Volume Scattering

Prolate Particles

H/a Loci for varying particle shape and width of distribution





DLR

Decomposition Theorems

[S]

COHERENT DECOMPOSITION

E. KROGAGER (1990)

W.L. CAMERON (1990)

[K]

TARGET DICHOTOMY

J.R. HUYNEN (1970)

R.M. BARNES (1988)

[T]

[C]

AZIMUTHAL SYMMETRY

EIGENVECTORS BASED DECOMPOSITION

MODEL BASED DECOMPOSITION

S.R. CLOUDE (1985)

A.J. FREEMAN (1992)

W.A. HOLM (1988)

EIGENVECTORS / EIGENVALUES ANALYSIS & MODEL BASED DECOMPOSITION

J.J. VAN ZYL (1992)

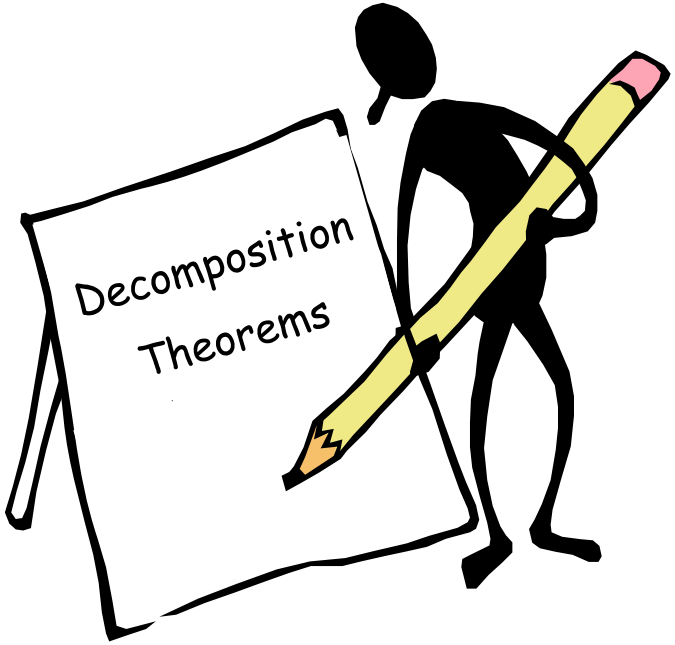
EIGENVECTORS / EIGENVALUES ANALYSIS ENTROPY / ANISOTROPY

S.R. CLOUDE - E. POTTIER (1996-1997)

DLR

Decomposition Theorems

- **Pauli Matrix Decomp.**
- Model Based Decomp.
- Eigenvector Decomp.



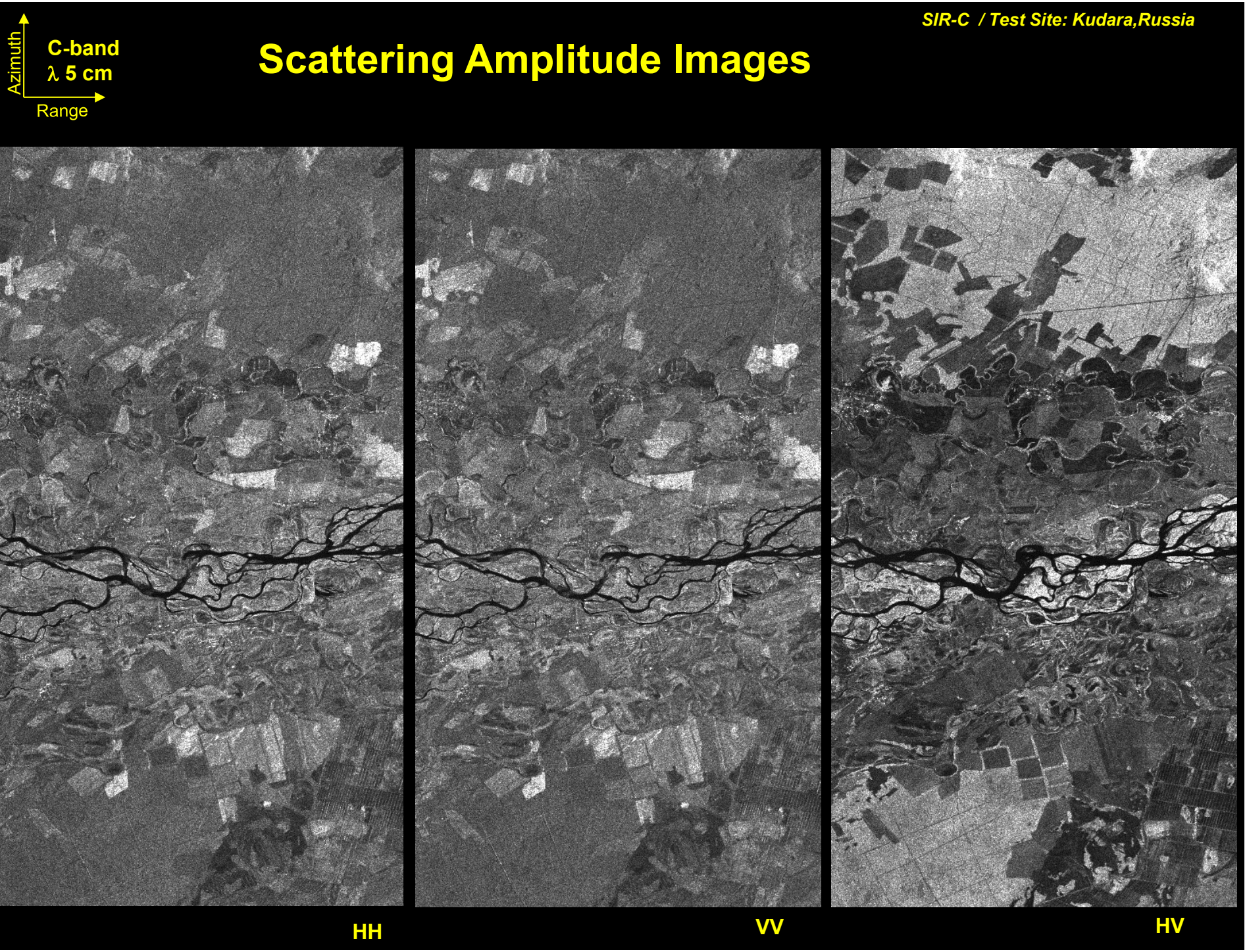
Pauli Matrices Decomposition

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{HV} \\ S_{VH} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a+b & c-id \\ c+id & a-b \end{bmatrix} = a\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + b\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + c\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + d\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- $[S_a] = a\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Single Scattering: $S_{HH} = S_{VV}$
- $[S_b] = b\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Dihedral Scattering: $S_{HH} = -S_{VV}$
- $[S_c] = c\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Dihedral Scattering (… rotated by $\pi/2$ about the LOS)
- $[S_d] = d\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Transforms all polarisation states into their orthogonal states (disappears in backscattering)

SIR-C / Test Site: Kudara,Russia

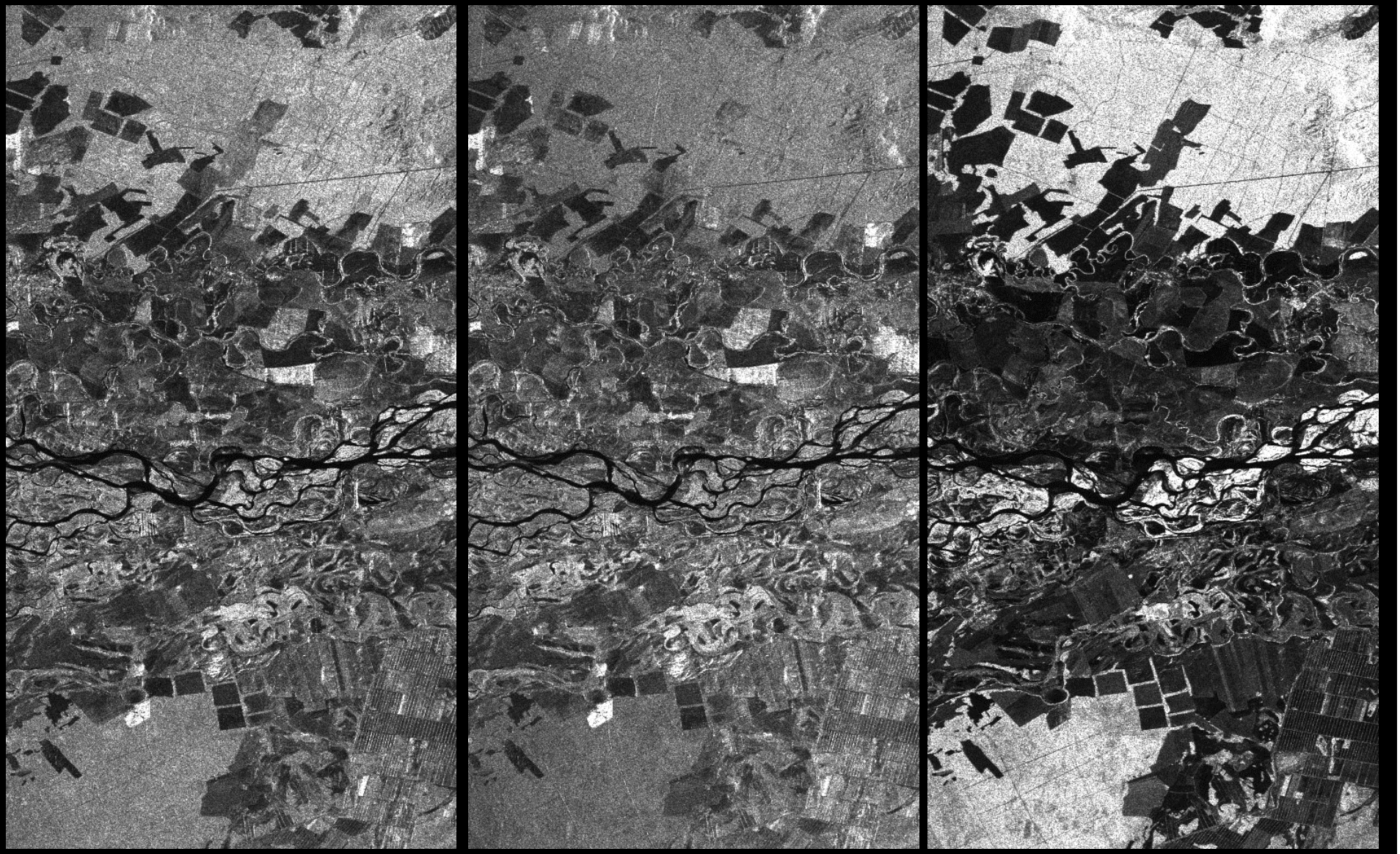
Scattering Amplitude Images



SIR-C / Test Site: Kudara,Russia

Scattering Amplitude Images

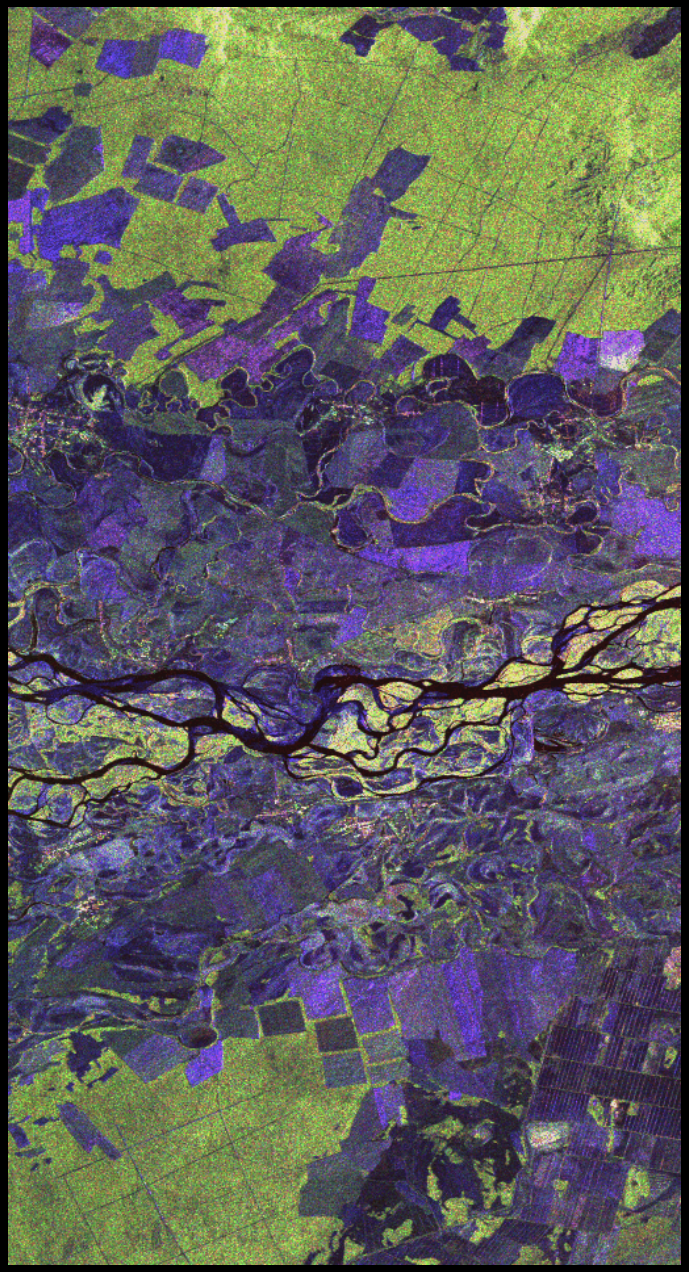
Azimuth
Range
L-band
λ 23 cm



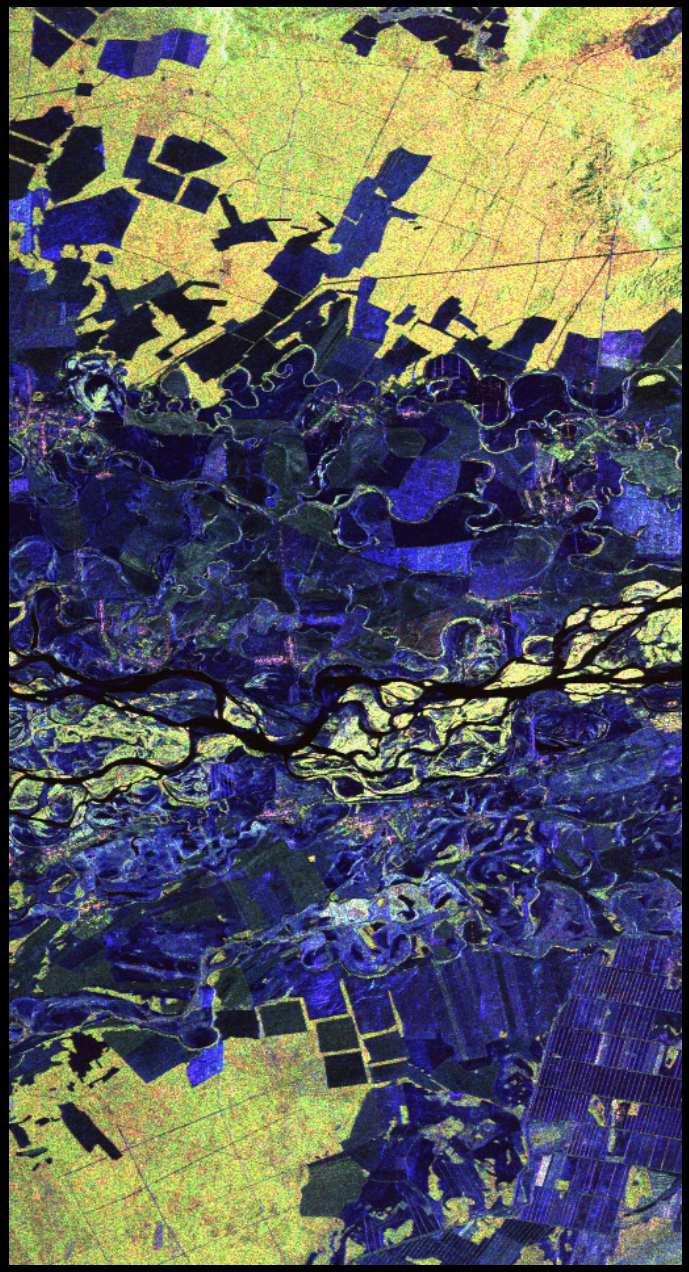
HH VV HV

Pauli Images

SIR-C / Test Site: Kudara,Russia



C-band



L-band

RGB-Coding:

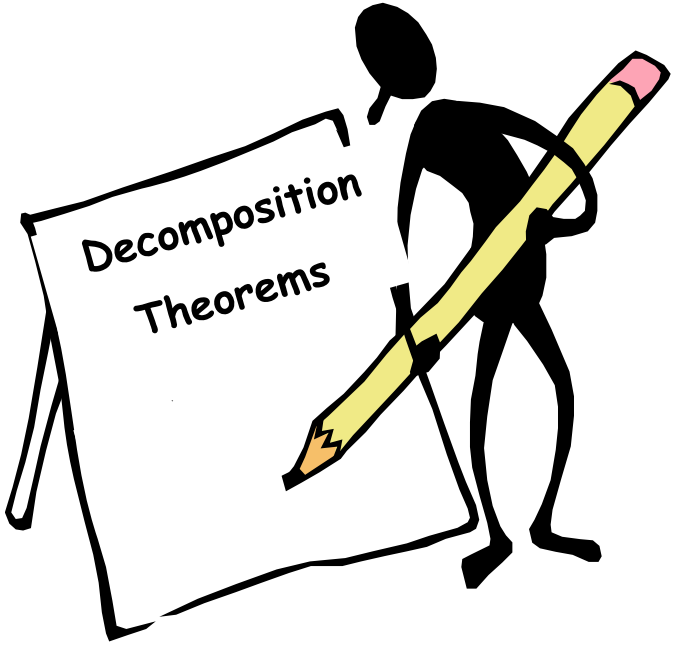
HH-VV

2HV

HH+VV

Decomposition Theorems

- Pauli Matrice Decomp.
- **Eigenvector Decomp.**
- Model Based Decomp.



Eigenvector Decomposition

Coherence Matrix: $[T_3] := < \vec{k}_{3P} \cdot \vec{k}_{3P}^{+} >$

Diagonalisation: $[T_3] = [U_3][\Lambda][U_3]^{-1}$

$$[T_3] = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \lambda_i (\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_i^{+}) = \lambda_1 (\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1^{+}) + \lambda_2 (\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2^{+}) + \lambda_3 (\vec{e}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_3^{+}) = [T_3^1] + [T_3^2] + [T_3^3]$$

$[S_1]$ $[S_2]$ $[S_3]$

- 3 real positive eigenvalues

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \geq 0$$

- 3 orthonormal eigenvectors

$$\vec{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} \\ e_{21} \\ e_{31} \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} e_{12} \\ e_{22} \\ e_{32} \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{e}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} e_{13} \\ e_{23} \\ e_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

where: $[\Lambda] = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $[U_3] = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} & e_{13} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} & e_{23} \\ e_{31} & e_{32} & e_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ $[U_3]^{-1} = [U_3]^{+} = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11}^{*} & e_{21}^{*} & e_{31}^{*} \\ e_{12}^{*} & e_{22}^{*} & e_{32}^{*} \\ e_{13}^{*} & e_{23}^{*} & e_{33}^{*} \end{bmatrix}$

Scattering Entropy / Anisotropy

Coherency Matrix Diagonalisation:

$$[T_3] = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \lambda_i (\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_i^{+}) = \lambda_1 (\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1^{+}) + \lambda_2 (\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2^{+}) + \lambda_3 (\vec{e}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_3^{+}) = [T_3^1] + [T_3^2] + [T_3^3]$$

Scattering Entropy: $H := \sum_{i=1}^{3} P_i \log_3 P_i$ with: $P_i := \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$

$0 \le H \le 1$ where:

- $H = 0 \rightarrow$ Totally Polarised Scatterer
- $H = 1 \rightarrow$ Totally Unpolarised Scatterer

Scattering Anisotropy: $A := \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_3}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3} = \frac{P_2 - P_3}{P_2 + P_3}$

$0 \le A \le 1$ where:

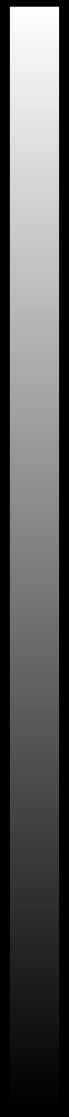
- $A = 0 \rightarrow$ 2 Equal Secondary Scattering Processes
- $A = 1 \rightarrow$ Only 1 Secondary Scattering Process

Scattering Entropy Images

SIR-C / Test Site: Kudara,Russia

C-band

L-band

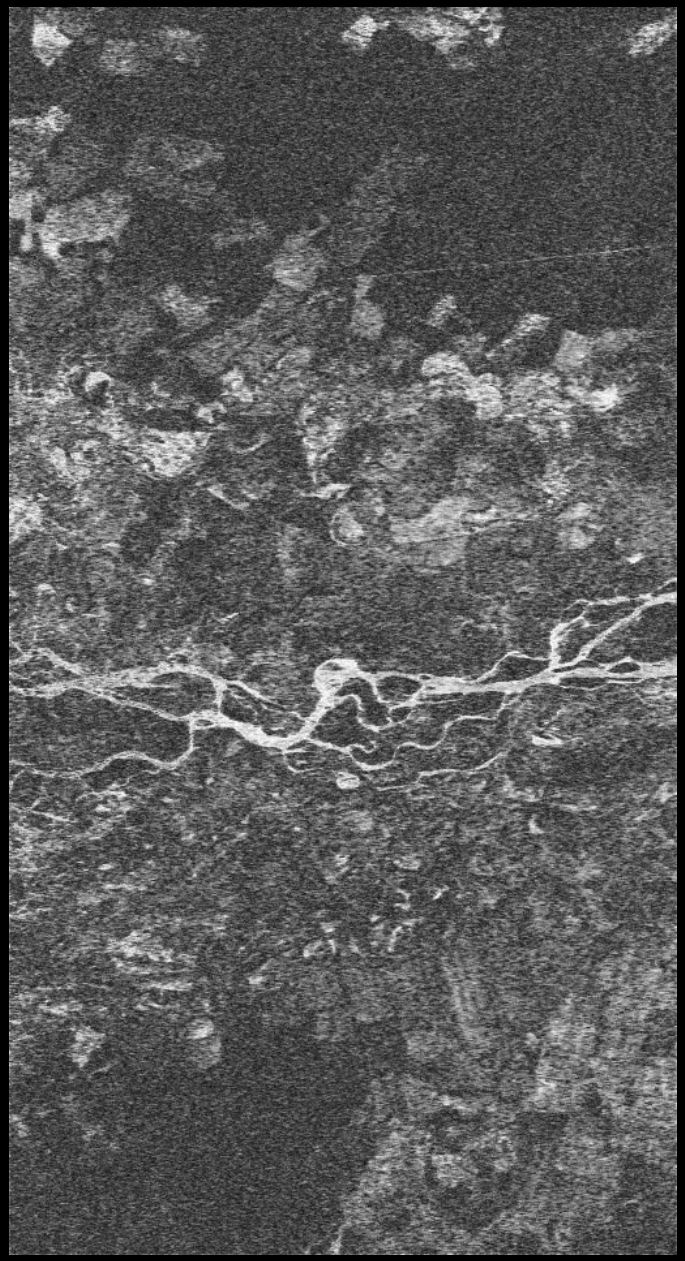


H=1

H=0

Scattering Anisotropy Images

SIR-C / Test Site: Kudara,Russia



C-band

L-band

A=1

A=0

Mean Scattering Parameters: Eigenvector

Coherency Matrix Diagonalisation: $[T_3] = \lambda_1(\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1^{+}) + \lambda_2(\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2^{+}) + \lambda_3(\vec{e}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_3^{+})$

Eigenvectors $\vec{e}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha_i)\exp(i\gamma_i) \\ \sin(\alpha_i)\cos(\beta_i)\exp(i\delta_i) \\ \sin(\alpha_i)\sin(\beta_i)\exp(i\varepsilon_i) \end{bmatrix}$

Appearance Probabilities: $P_i := \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$

Mean α-Angle: $\alpha = P_1\ \alpha_1 + P_2\ \alpha_2 + P_3\ \alpha_3$

Mean β-Angle: $\beta = P_1\ \beta_1 + P_2\ \beta_2 + P_3\ \beta_3$

Mean γ-Angle: $\gamma = P_1\ \gamma_1 + P_2\ \gamma_2 + P_3\ \gamma_3$

Mean δ-Angle: $\delta = P_1\ \delta_1 + P_2\ \delta_2 + P_3\ \delta_3$

Mean ε-Angle: $\varepsilon = P_1\ \varepsilon_1 + P_2\ \varepsilon_2 + P_3\ \varepsilon_3$

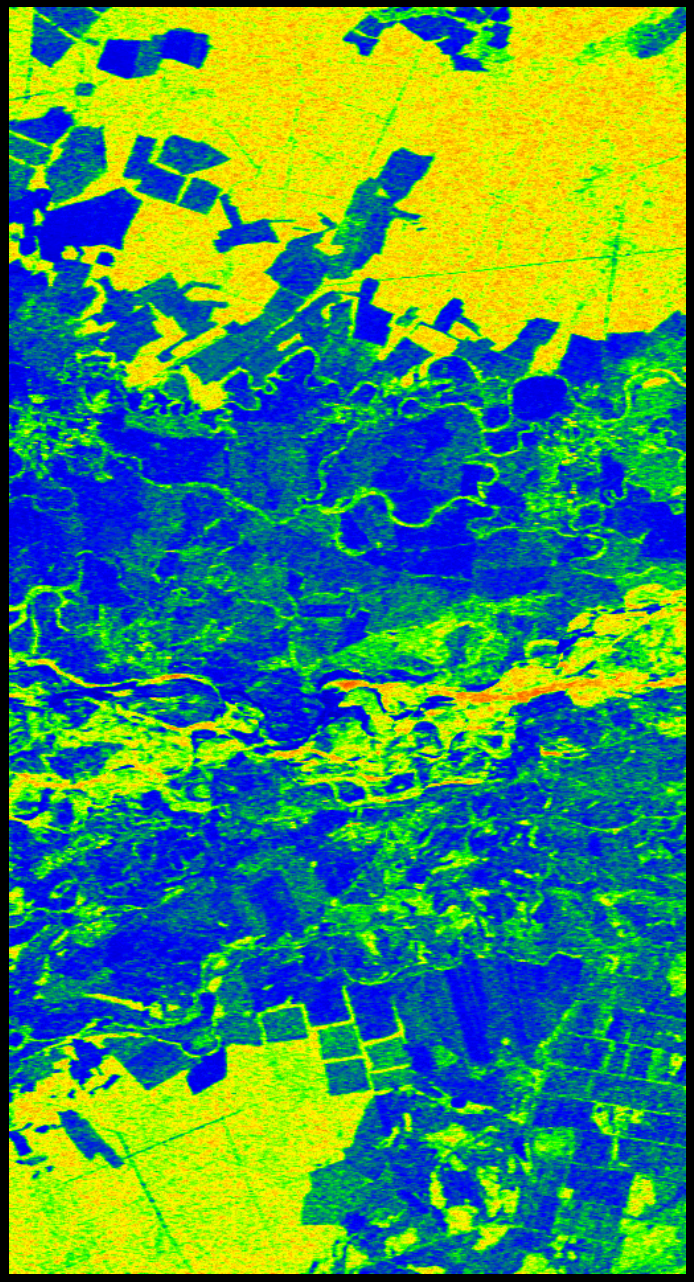
Mean Scattering Mechanism

$$\vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\exp(i\gamma) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta)\exp(i\delta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)\exp(i\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix}$$

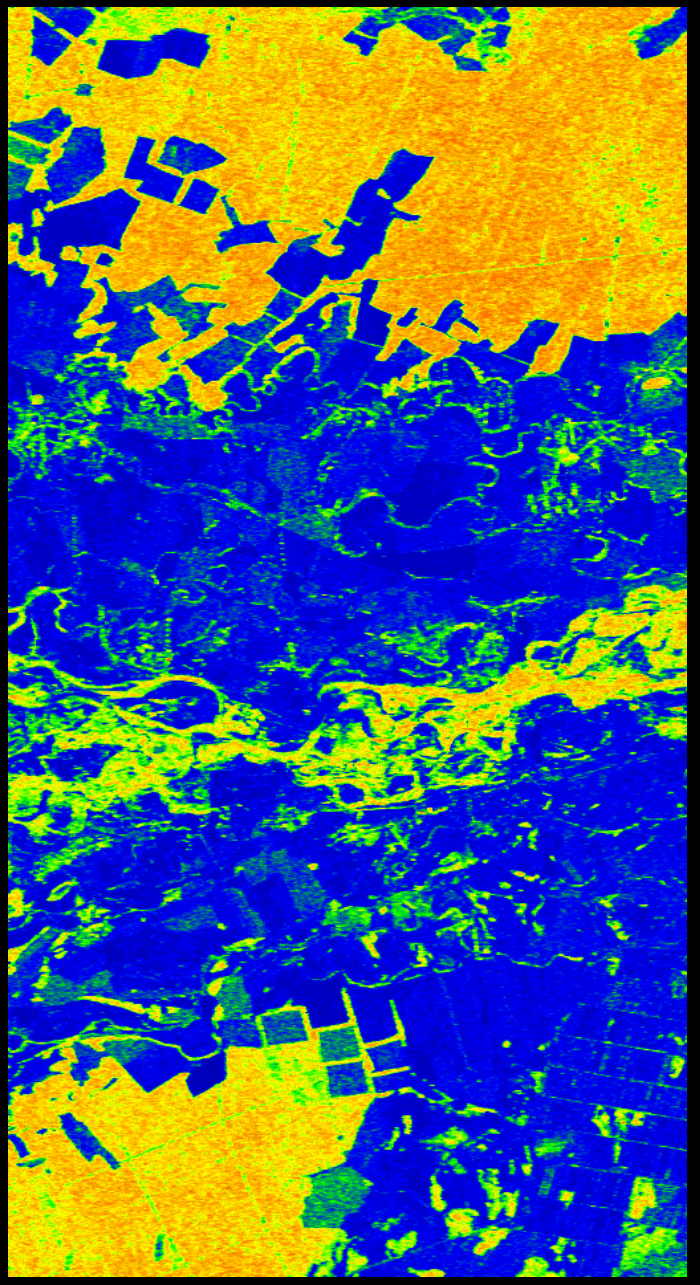
DLR

α-Angle Images

SIR-C / Test Site: Kudara,Russia

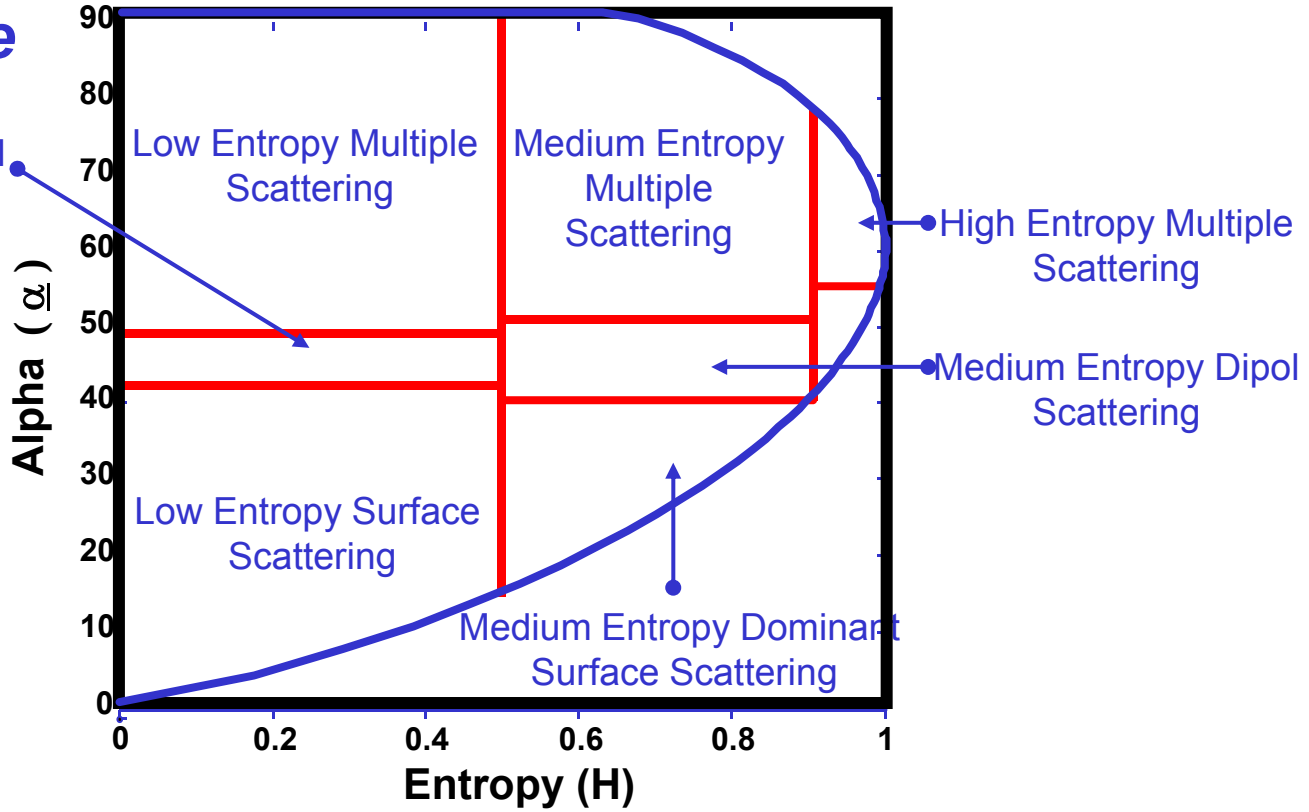


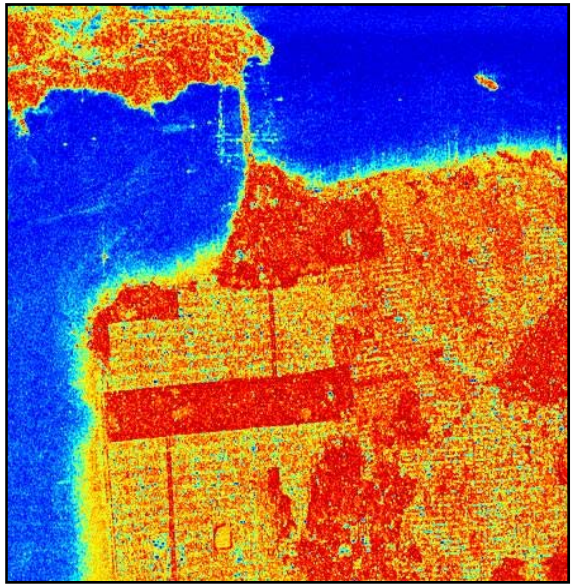
C-band

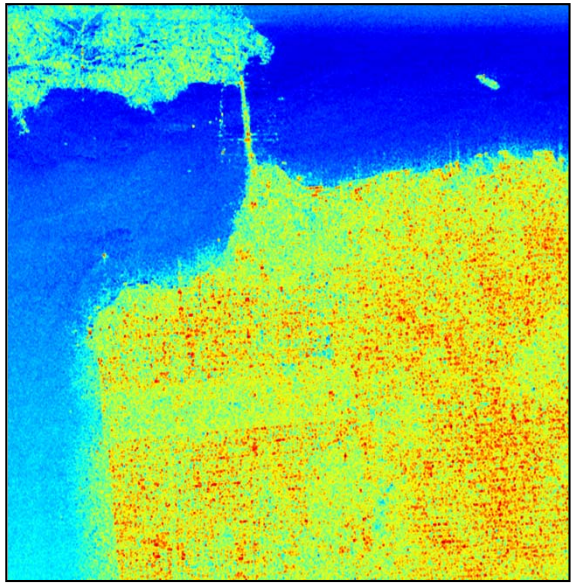


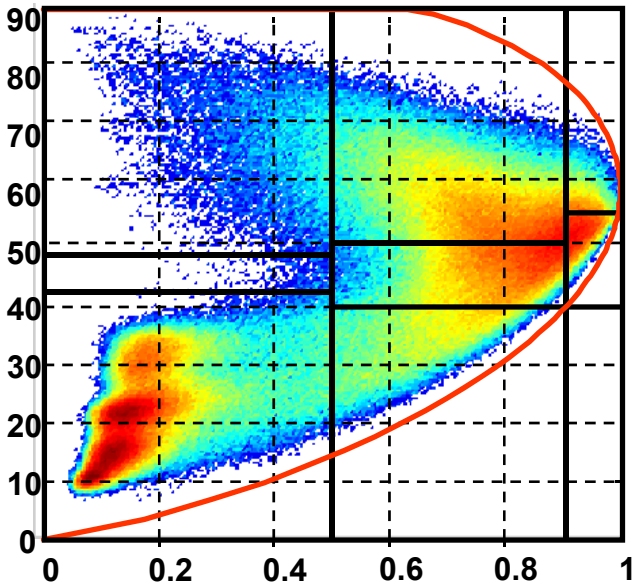
L-band

2D H-α Angle Plane



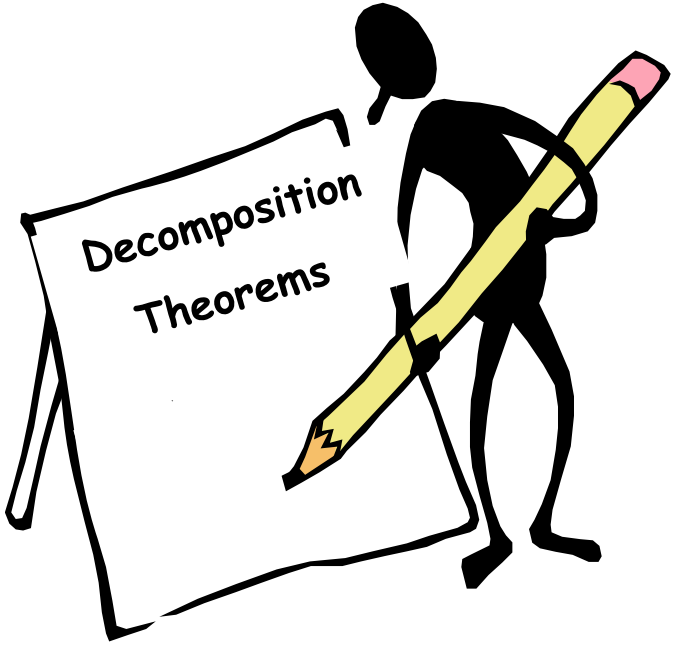






Decomposition Theorems

- Pauli Matrice Decomp.
- Eigenvector Decomp.
- **Model Based Decomp.**



Freeman 3 Component Decomposition

Vegetation Scattering : Bragg-Scattering + Dihedral Scattering + Random Volume of Dipols

$$[T] = [T_S] + [T_D] + [T_V]$$

where $[T_S] = f_S \begin{bmatrix} \beta^2 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $[T_D] = f_D \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 & -\alpha & 0 \\ -\alpha & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $[T_V] = f_V \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

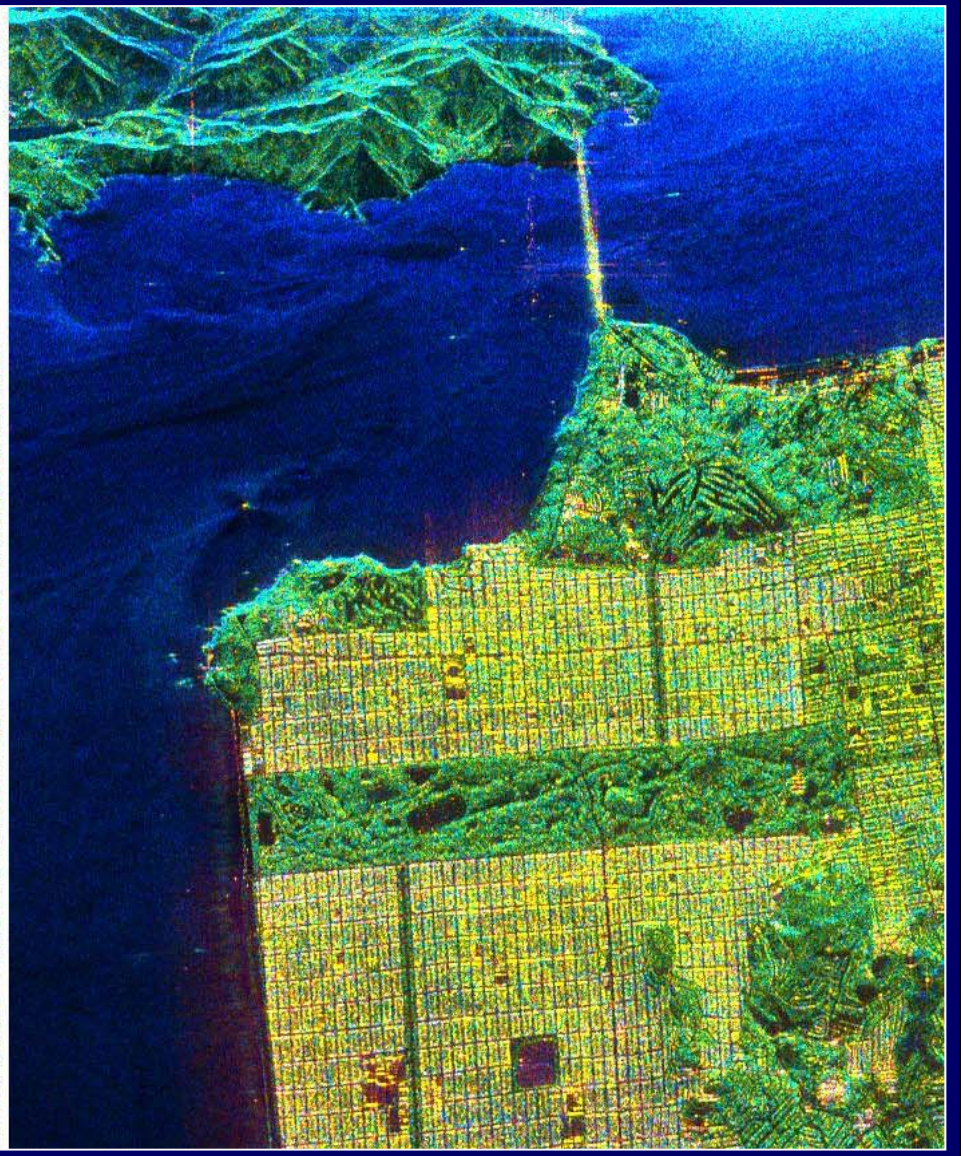
$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} f_S ß^2 + f_D \alpha^2 + 2f_V & f_S ß - f_D \alpha & 0 \\ f_S ß - f_D \alpha & f_S + f_D + f_V & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f_V \end{bmatrix}$$

4 Equations for 5 Unknowns

- Re(HHVV)-fv/3 > 0 → Single bounce is dominant → alpha =1
- Re(HHVV)-fv/3 < 0 → Double bounce is dominant → beta =1

DLR

3 Component Freeman Decomposition (San Francisco)



Pauli |HH-VV|, |HV|, |HH+VV|

Freeman/Durden, P_D, P_V, P_S

DLR

Freeman 2 Component Decomposition

$$[T] = [T_{S/D}] + [T_V] \qquad \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & 0 \\ T_{12}^* & T_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T_{33} \end{bmatrix} = f_G \begin{bmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha^* & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + f_V \begin{bmatrix} 1+\rho & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\rho \end{bmatrix}$$

Scattering Power Components:

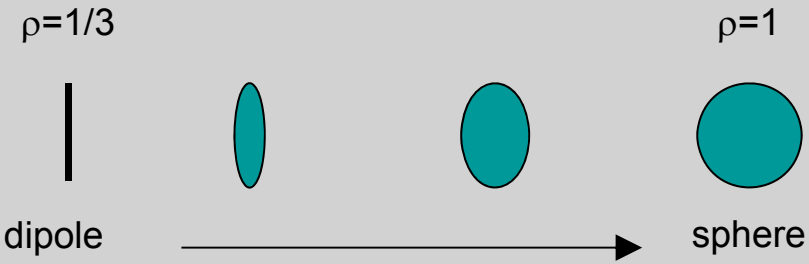
$$P_G = f_G(1+|\alpha|^2) \qquad P_V = f_V(3-\rho)$$

Distinction between dihedral and surface of the ground component:

$|\alpha|<1$ dihedral

$|\alpha|\geq 1$ surface

Volume shape parameter ρ of a randomly oriented volume:



Summary: Polarimetric Parameters / Scattering Matrix

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{XX} \\ S_{XX} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [S] = \underbrace{\frac{\exp(i\kappa r)\exp(i\varphi_{VV})}{r}}_{\text{Absolute Phase Factor}} \begin{bmatrix} |S_{HH}|\exp i(\varphi_{HH}-\varphi_{VV}) & |S_{XX}|\exp i(\varphi_{XX}-\varphi_{VV}) \\ |S_{XX}|\exp i(\varphi_{XX}-\varphi_{VV}) & |S_{VV}| \end{bmatrix}$$

Five Parameters: 3 Amplitudes & 2 Phases

- **Scattring Amplitudes** $\sigma^0_{HH} := |S_{HH}S^*_{HH}|_N \quad \sigma^0_{XX} := |S_{XX}S^*_{XX}|_N \quad \sigma^0_{VV} := |S_{VV}S^*_{VV}|_N$
- **Total Power** $TP := |S_{VV}|^2 + 4|S_{XX}|^2 + |S_{VV}|^2$
- **Amplitude Ratios** $\sigma^0_{HH}/\sigma^0_{VV} \quad \sigma^0_{XX}/\sigma^0_{VV} \quad \sigma^0_{XX}/(\sigma^0_{HH}+\sigma^0_{VV})$
- **Pol Phase Differences** $\varphi_{HHVV} := \varphi_{HH} - \varphi_{VV}$
- **Helicity** $Hel := |S_{LL}| - |S_{RR}|$

Summary: Second Order Polarimetric Parameters

$$\vec{k}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [X_3] := < \vec{k}_3 \cdot \vec{k}_3^{+} > = \begin{bmatrix} \langle AA^* \rangle & \langle AB^* \rangle & \langle AC^* \rangle \\ \langle BA^* \rangle & \langle BB^* \rangle & \langle BC^* \rangle \\ \langle CA^* \rangle & \langle CB^* \rangle & \langle CC^* \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

Nine Parameters: 3 Real & 3 Complex Elements

Pauli Scat. Vector	Lexico. Scat. Vector
$A := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(S_{HH} + S_{VV})$	$A := S_{HH}$
$B := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(S_{HH} - S_{VV})$	$B := \sqrt{2} S_{XX}$
$C := \sqrt{2}\, S_{XX}$	$C := S_{VV}$

- **Correlation Coefficients**

$$\gamma_{HHVV} := \frac{|< S_{HH} S_{VV}^* >|}{\sqrt{<|S_{HH} S_{HH}^*|><|S_{VV} S_{VV}^*|>}} \qquad \gamma_{LLRR} := \frac{|< S_{LL} S_{RR}^* >|}{\sqrt{<|S_{LL} S_{LL}^*|><|S_{RR} S_{RR}^*|>}}$$

- **Scattering Entropy**

$$H := \sum_{i=1}^{3} P_i \log_3 P_i \qquad P_i := \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$$

- **Scattering Anisotropy**

$$A := \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_3}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3} = \frac{P_2 - P_3}{P_2 + P_3}$$

- **Polarimetric Alpha Angle**

$$\alpha := P_1\ \alpha_1 + P_2\ \alpha_2 + P_3\ \alpha_3$$

- **Polarimetric Beta Angle**

$$\beta := P_1\ \beta_1 + P_2\ \beta_2 + P_3\ \beta_3$$

DLR

Applications of Radar Polarimetry

Agriculture/Land-Use

Crop Classification/Moisture Content Estimation
Urban Area mapping
Urban Topography for Mobile comms

Forestry

Biomass Estimation: (Saturates For High Biomass)

C-band saturation at 50 tons/hectare
L-band saturation at 100 tons/hectare
P band saturation at 200 tons/hectare

Deforestation
Forest Canopy Height Estimation
Tree Species Discrimination
Forest Re-growth Monitoring

Geology

Playas :Smooth Natural Surfaces(rms = 1cm)
Alluvial fans, Sand Dunes, Moraines
Sedimentary Rock formations
Lava Flows (extreme in surface roughness)
Weathering Erosion Studies
Surface Roughness Estimates

Hydrology

Flood mapping/Forest Inundation
Snow Hydrology
Soil Moisture

Sea Ice/Oceanography

Ice Roughness/Thickness Studies
Polar Ice Cap Studies
Extra-Terrestrial Ice/Water Studies

Meteorology

Rain rate estimation
Water/Ice particle studies
Severe Storm/Flood warning

Topography/Cartography

Direct Surface Slope Estimation
Accurate DEM Generation
Difference of DEMS for Vegetation mapping

Humanitarian Demining

Surface Penetrating Radar (SPR)
SAR for Mine Field Detection

DLR

Soil Moisture Estimation

- Surface characterisation
- mv estimation over bare surface
- mv estimation under the vegetation

Surface Characterisation

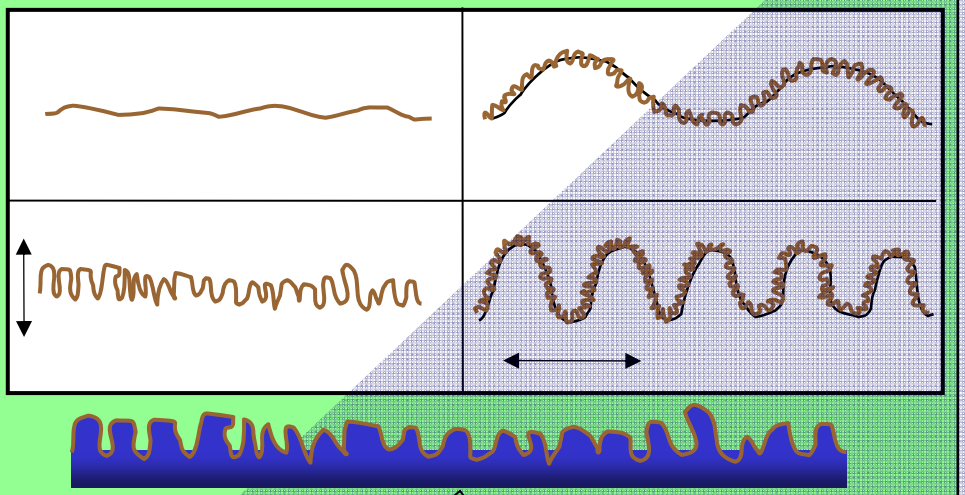
VOLUMETRIC MOISTURE CONTENT

m_v [vol. %]

SURFACE ROUGHNESS

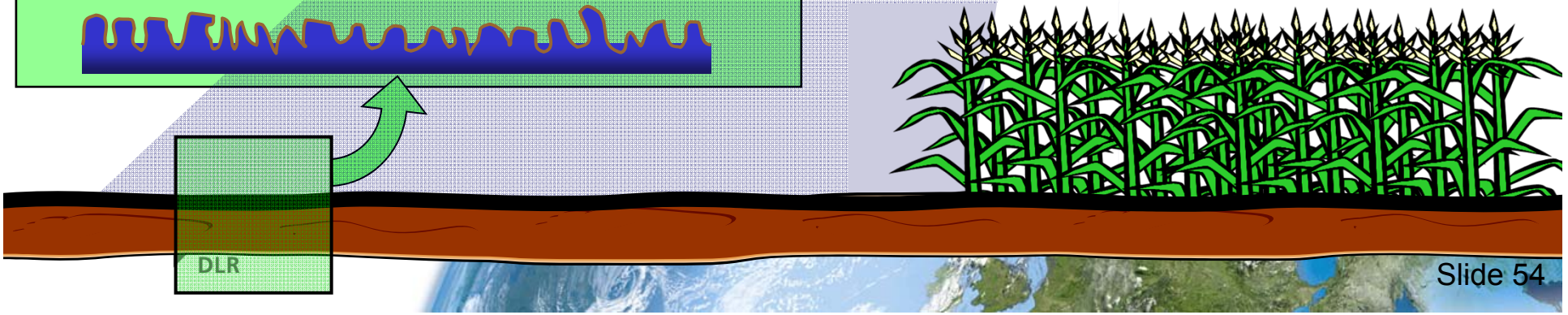
rms - height
σ [cm]

autocorrelation length
l [cm]



The Backscattered signal depends on the moisture, and roughness of the surface.

Single channel SAR cannot resolve unambiguously the bare surface scattering problem.



Models for the Estimation of Bare Surface

Modeling and Inversion

THEORETICAL MODELS

Geometrical-Optic 1963

Physical-Optic 1963

Small Perturbation 1988

Integral Equation 1992

- very complex
- inversion is restricted possible

Shi Model 1997

EMPIRICAL EXTENSIONS

Oh Model 1992

Dubois Model 1995

- inversion with dual pol observables
- based on regressions coefficients of a specific test site

MODEL BASED EXTENSIONS

X-Bragg 1999

- simple model extension
- based on SPM (1st order) with an roughness extension

Time

Models for the Estimation of Vegetated Surface

Modeling and Inversion

THEORETICAL MODELS

Vegetation Models
(Stiles 2000)

- very complex scat. models
- inversion is not possible

SCATTERING DECOMPOSITION APPROACHES

Eigen-Decomposition

Model based-Decomposition

Hajnsek 2009
Jagdhuber 2012

- simple canonical scat. models
- inversion possible

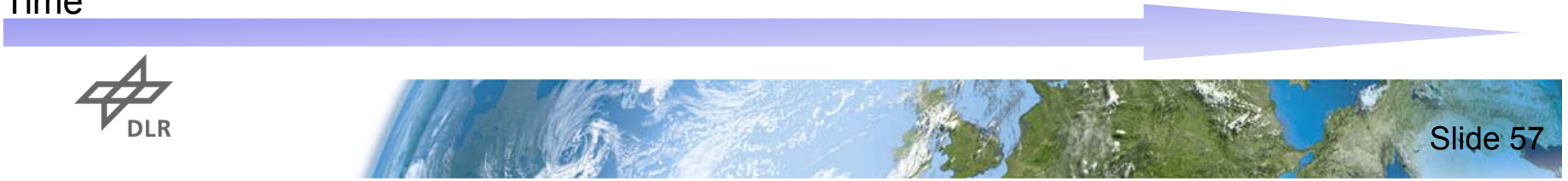
SEMI-MODEL BASED EXTENSIONS

Optimisation
(physical and numerical)

Ari 2010
Neumann 2010

- extended scat. models
- inversion with higher computation time

Time



Small Perturbation Model

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{HV} \\ S_{VH} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} = j2k\cos(\theta)Z \begin{bmatrix} R_S(\theta, \varepsilon_r) & 0 \\ 0 & R_P(\theta, \varepsilon_r) \end{bmatrix}$$ Exact solution of Maxwell Equation for $s \to 0$

$$R_S = \frac{\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta}}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta}} \qquad R_P = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)(\sin^2\theta - \varepsilon_r(1 + \sin^2\theta))}{(\varepsilon_r \cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta})^2}$$

Z = F.T.(E(x, y))

θ = Incidence angle and $k = 2\pi/\lambda$

Roughness:

Depolarises the incident wave introducing (depolarised) HV and decreasing polarimetric coherence.

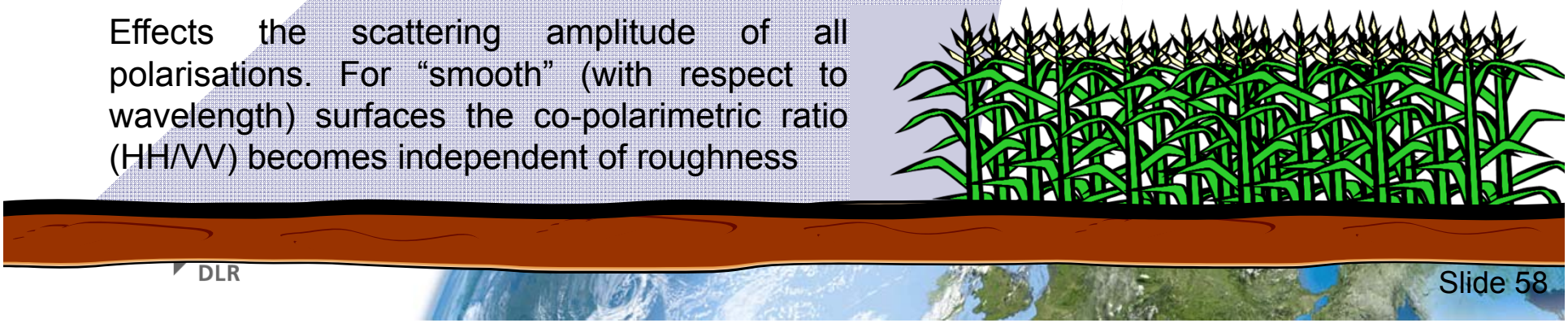
Ambiguity*:* Terrain Slopes introduce also a HV component but this is co-related to HH and VV.

$$\frac{S_{HH}}{S_{VV}} = \frac{R_s}{R_p}$$ is independent of roughness

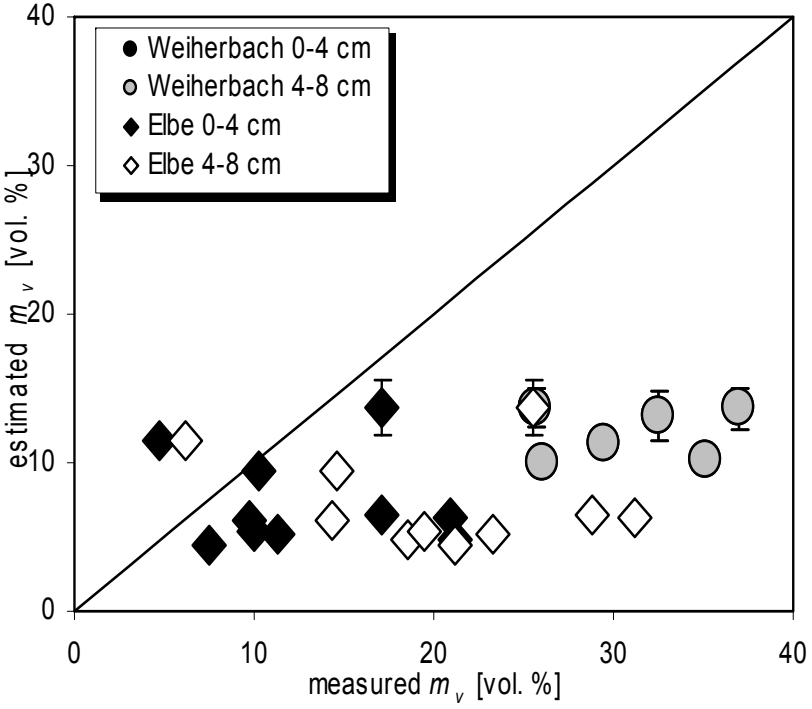
Polarimetry provides an observation space that allows to separate roughness from moisture effects.

Moisture content:

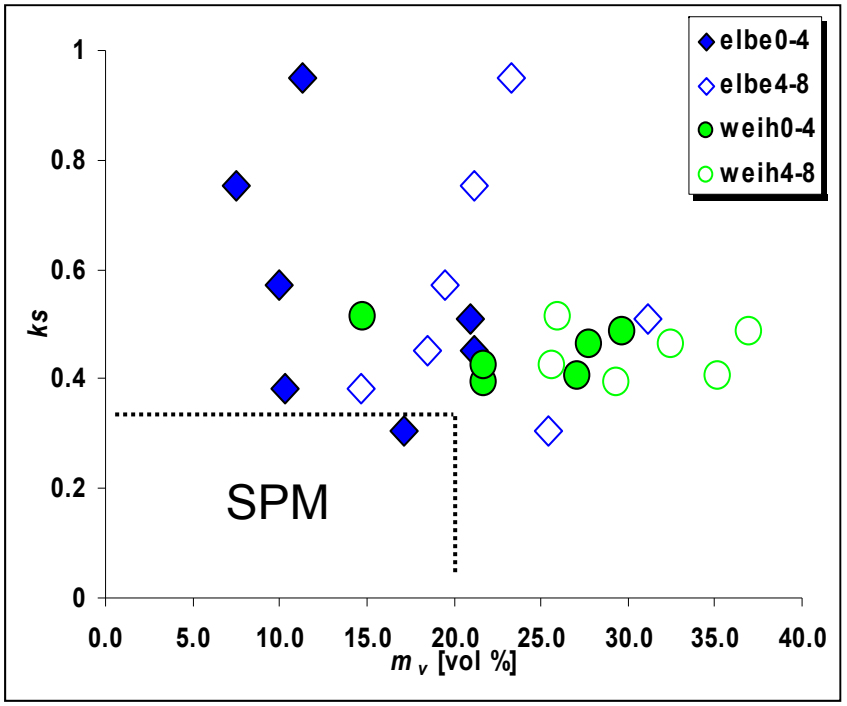
Effects the scattering amplitude of all polarisations. For “smooth” (with respect to wavelength) surfaces the co-polarimetric ratio (HH/VV) becomes independent of roughness



Small Perturbation Model (Bragg-Model)



Measured versus estimated volumetric moisture content m_v [vol. %] using SPM



Validity range of the SPM for the ground measurements - surface roughness against volumetric soil moisture

Semi-Empirical Models

Oh-Model

Y. Oh, K. Sarabandi and F.T. Ulaby, "An Empirical Model and an Inversion Technique for Radar Scattering from Bare Soil Surfaces", IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 370-381, 1992.

Cross-Pol Amplitude Relation

$$p = \frac{\sigma^0_{hh}}{\sigma^0_{vv}} = \left(1 - \left(\frac{20}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3\Gamma_0}} e^{-ks}\right)^2$$

$$q = \frac{\sigma^0_{hv}}{\sigma^0_{vv}} = 0.23\sqrt{\Gamma_0}\left(1 - e^{-ks}\right)$$

s^0_{xx} : backscattering coefficient for different polarisations
q : incidence angle in radians
e_r : real part of the dielectric constant
s : RMS height
k : wavenumber (2p/l)
G_0 : Fresnel reflectivity of the surface at nadir

Dubois-Model

P. C. Dubois, J. J. van Zyl and J. Engman, "Measuring Soil Moisture with Imaging Radar", IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 915-926, 1995.

Co-Pol Amplitude Relation

$$\sigma^0_{hh} = 10^{-2.75} \frac{\cos^{1.5}\theta}{\sin^5\theta} 10^{0.028\varepsilon\tan\theta} \left(ks\sin\theta\right)^{1.4} \lambda^{0.7}$$

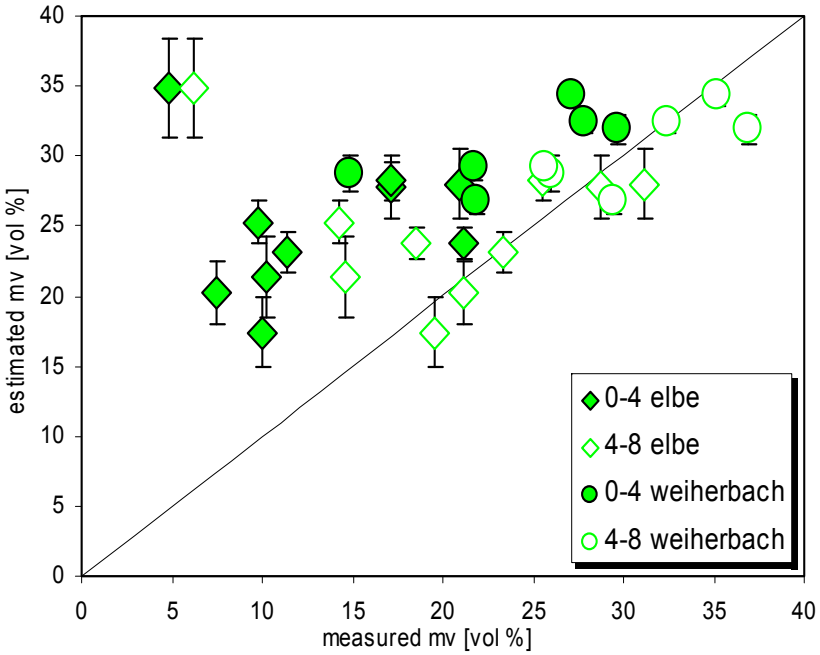
$$\sigma^0_{vv} = 10^{-2.35} \frac{\cos^{3}\theta}{\sin^3\theta} 10^{0.046\varepsilon\tan\theta} \left(ks\sin\theta\right)^{1.1} \lambda^{0.7}$$

q : incidence angle in radians
e_r : real part of the dielectric constant
s: RMS height
k : wave number (2p/l)
l : wavelength [cm]

DLR

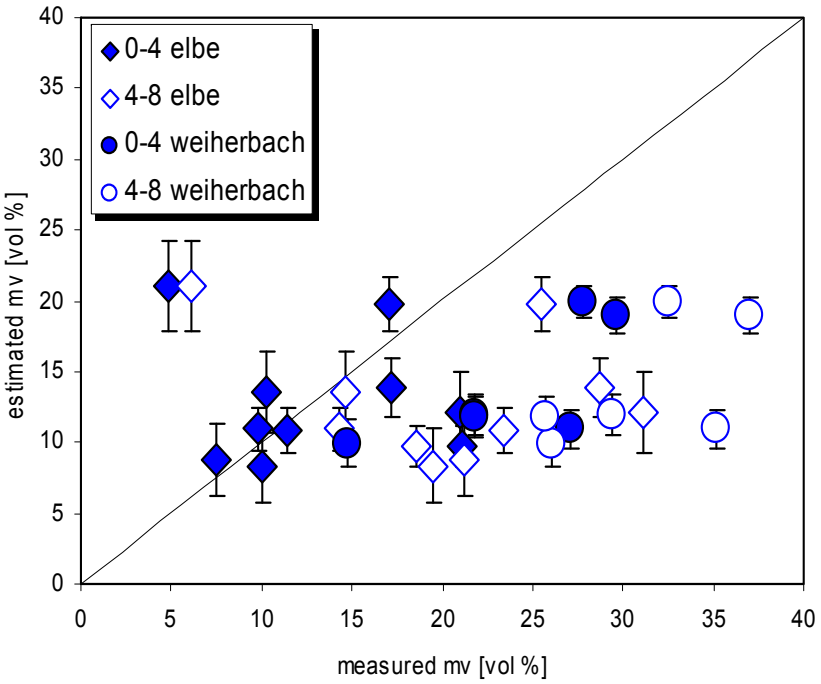
Quantitative Estimation of Volumetric Moisture m_v [vol %]

Dubois



	0-4 cm	4-8 cm	corr.
Elbe RMS_{error}	14	10	-/-
Weih RMS_{error}	11	17	0.2/0.4

Oh

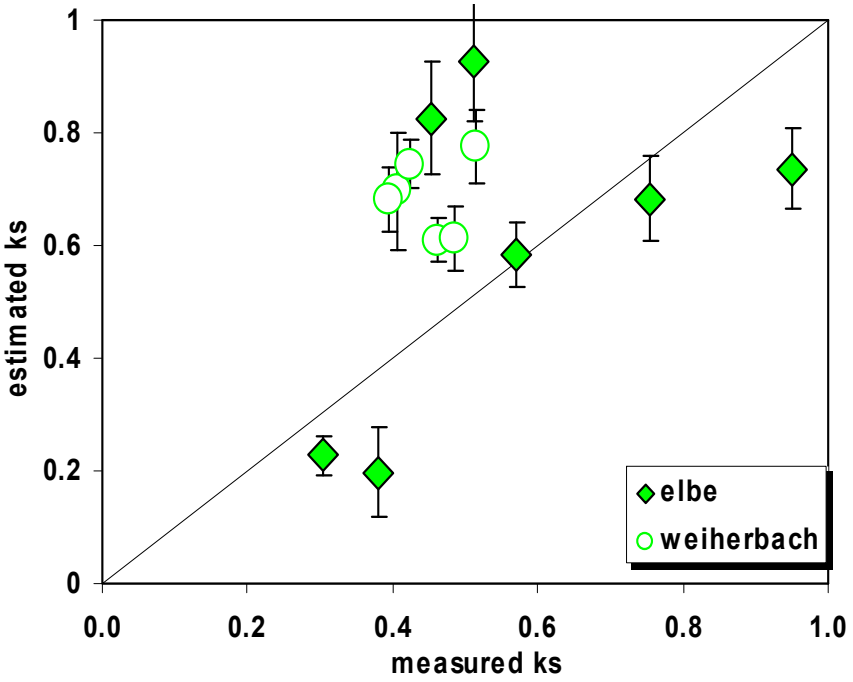


	0-4 cm	4-8 cm	corr.
Elbe RMS_{error}	7	12	-/-
Weih RMS_{error}	18	25	0.5/0.6

DLR

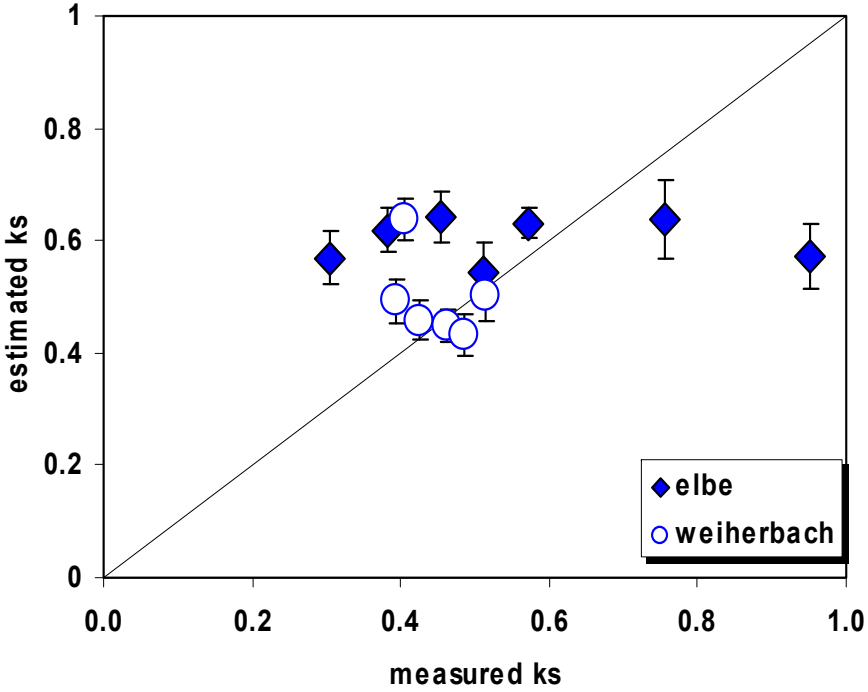
Quantitative Estimation of Surface Roughness ks

Dubois



	ks	corr.
Elbe RMS_{error}	0.24	-
Weih RMS_{error}	0.19	-0.7

Oh

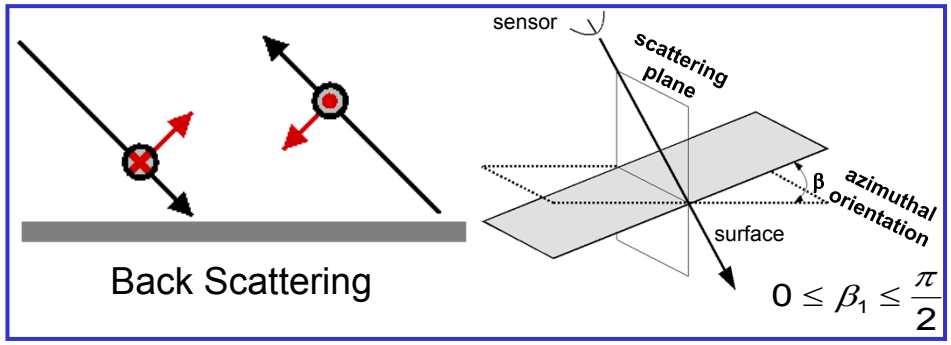


	ks	corr.
Elbe RMS_{error}	0.21	0.6
Weih RMS_{error}	0.19	-0.6

DLR

Surface Parameter @ X-Bragg

Surface scattering model for the estimation of soil moisture content & surface roughness



Bragg Surface ——— extension ⟶ **X-Bragg Surface**

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} \langle |R_S + R_P|^2 \rangle & \langle (R_S - R_p)(R_S + R_P)^* \rangle & 0 \\ \langle (R_S + R_P)(R_S - R_P)^* \rangle & \langle |R_S - R_P|^2 \rangle & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Advantage:

- Simple model with direct relation to soil moisture content

Disadvantage:

- not realistic enough for natural surfaces

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \mathrm{sinc}(2\beta_1) & 0 \\ C_2 * \mathrm{sinc}(2\beta_1) & C_3(1+\mathrm{sinc}(4\beta_1)) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_3(1-\mathrm{sinc}(4\beta_1)) \end{bmatrix}$$

Advantage:

- Integration of a roughness & decorrelation term provides natural surface statistics

Disadvantage:

- very sensitive to vegetation cover

$$R_S = \frac{\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta}}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta}} \qquad R_P = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)(\sin^2\theta - \varepsilon_r(1+\sin^2\theta))}{(\varepsilon_r \cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta})^2}$$

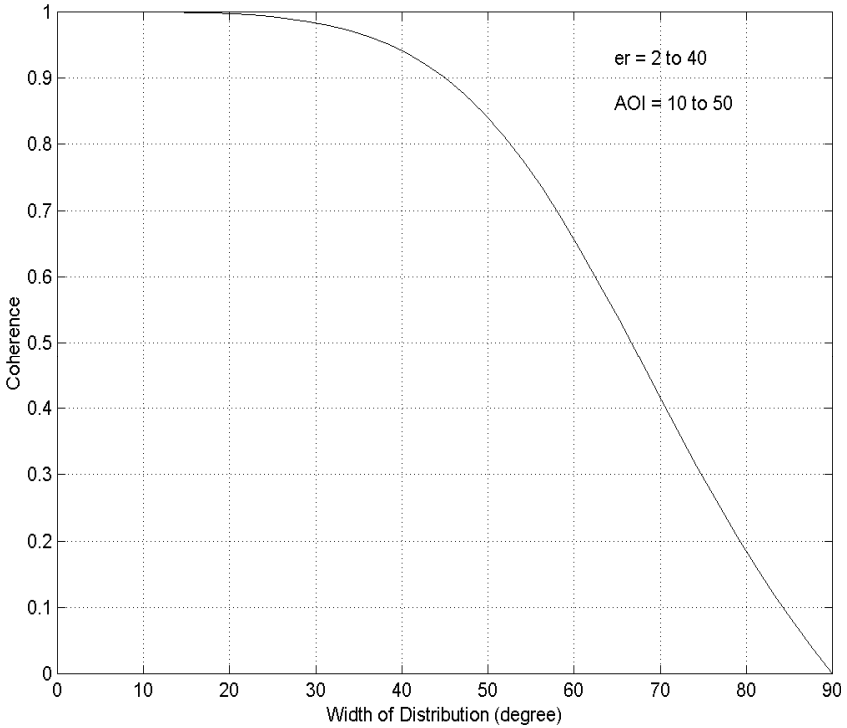
$$C_1 = |R_S + R_P|^2 \quad C_2 = (R_S + R_P)(R_S^* - R_P^*) \quad C_3 = \frac{1}{2}|R_S - R_P|^2$$

I. Hajnsek, E. Pottier, S. Cloude, Surface Parameter Estimation using Polarimetric SAR, IEEE TGARS, 2003, vol. 41, no. 4, pp. 727-745

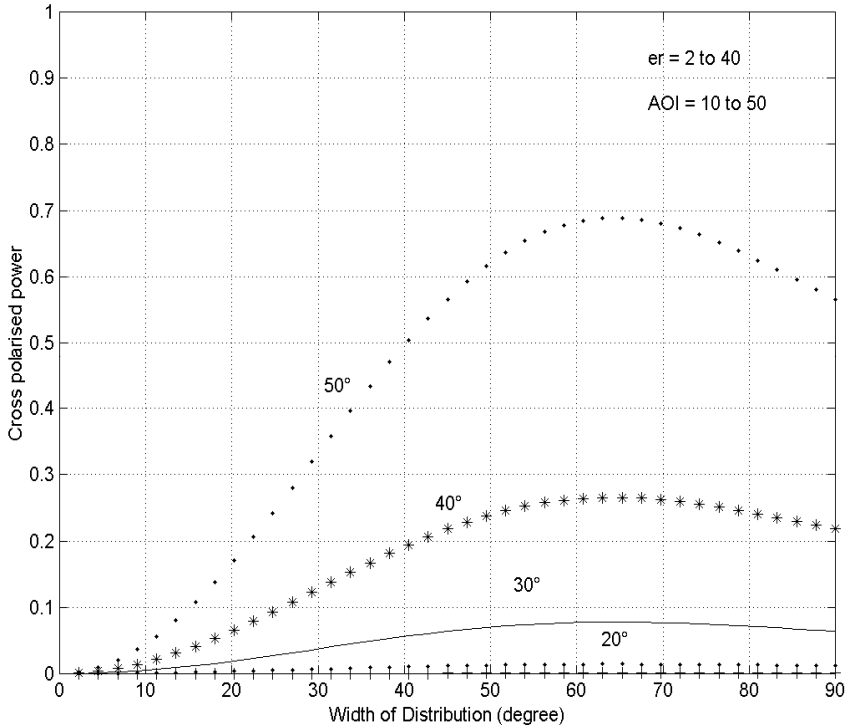
DLR

Prediction of the X-Bragg Model I

(HH+VV)(HH-VV) coherence versus b_1 for different local incidence angles



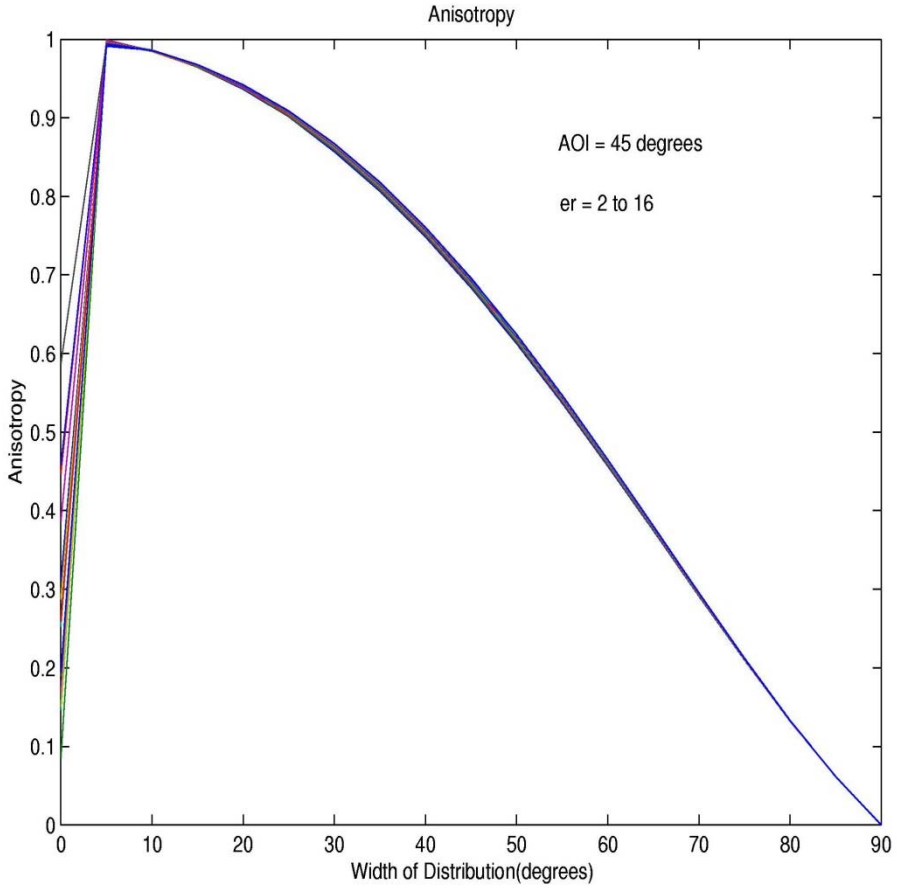
Cross polarised power versus b_1 for different local incidence angles



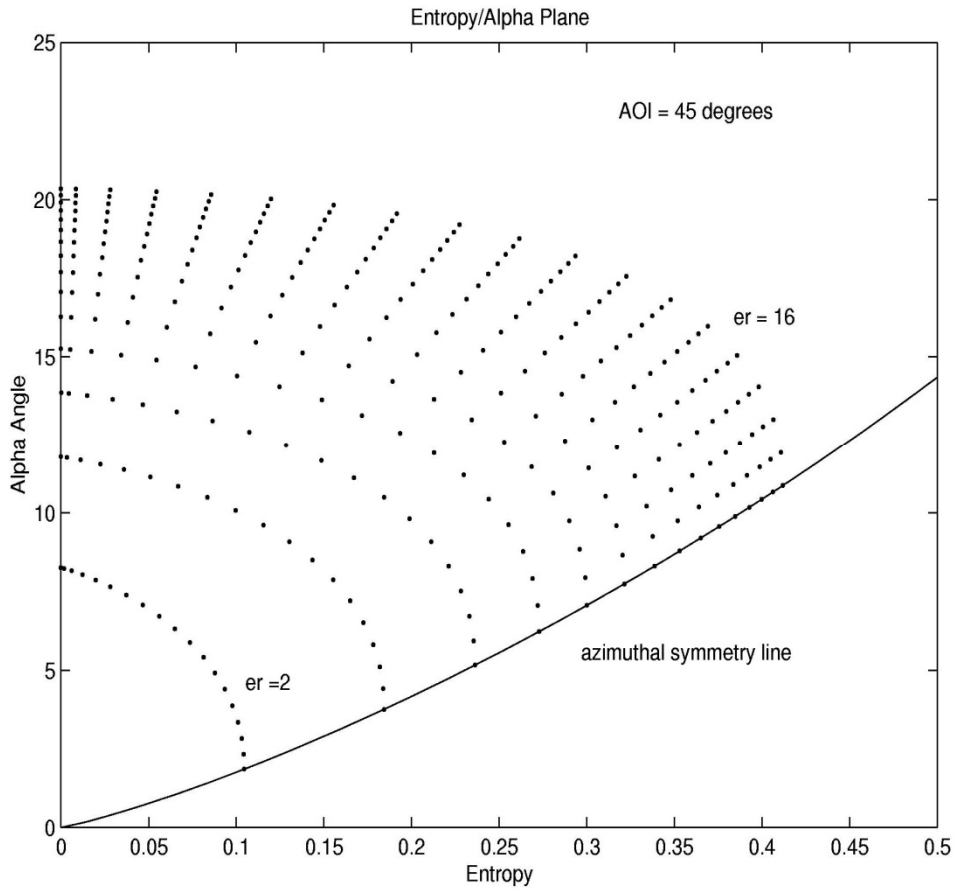
DLR

Prediction of the X-Bragg Model II

Variation of Anisotropy
with Roughness (Model Parameter $ß_1$)

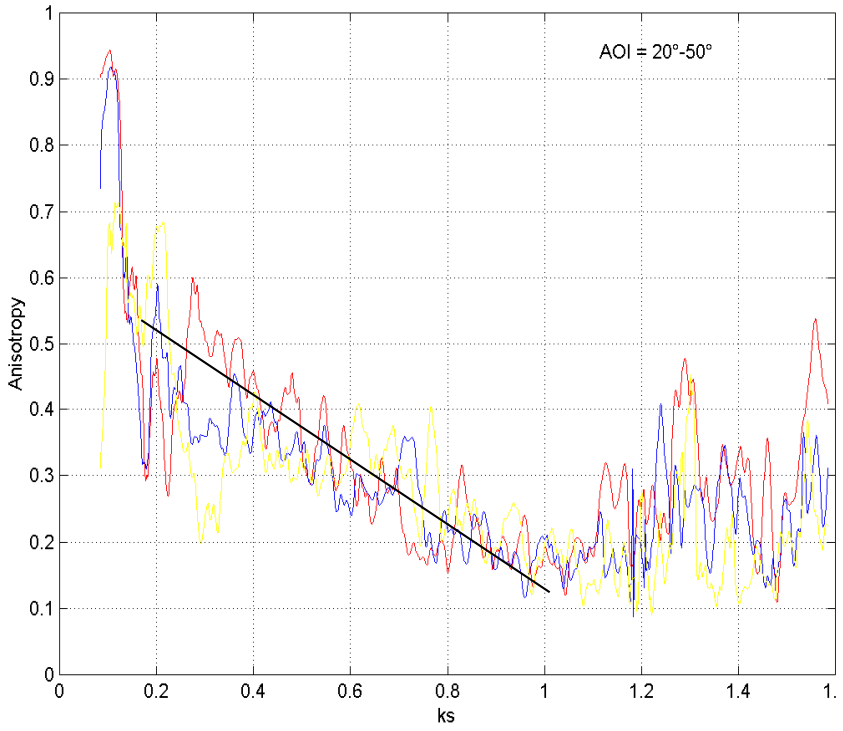


Variation of Entropy/Alpha values with
Dielectric Constant (45 degrees AOI)

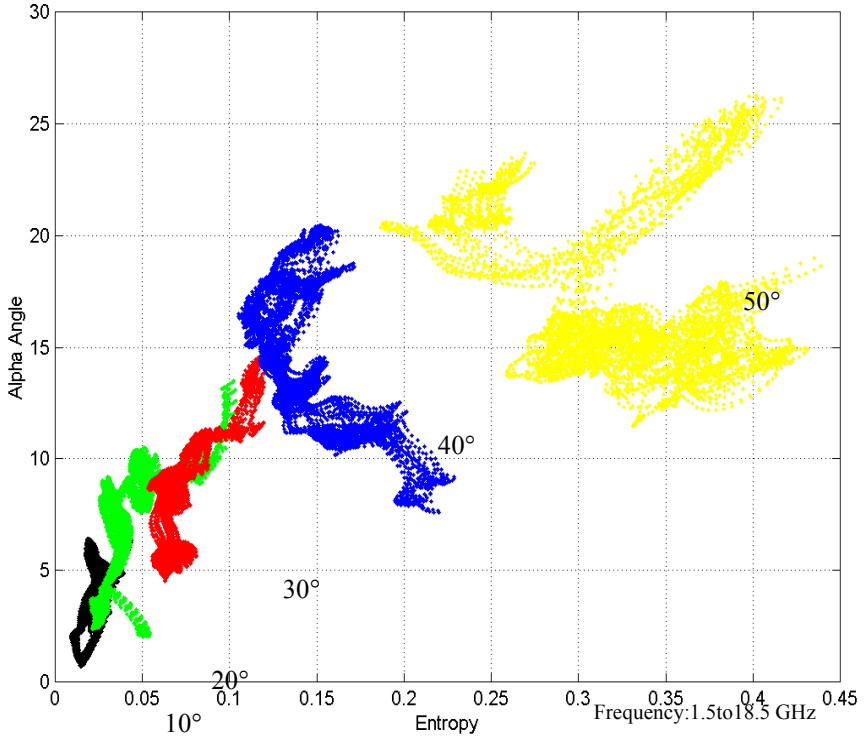


Experimental Data from Anechoic Chamber (JRC - Ispra)

Collected in European Mircowave Signature Laboratory (EMSL)
quad-pol scattering matrix(HH,VV,HV,VH); *s* = 0.4 cm; surface correlation lenght *l* = 6;
dielectric constant ε' = 8; frequency range = 1.5-18.5

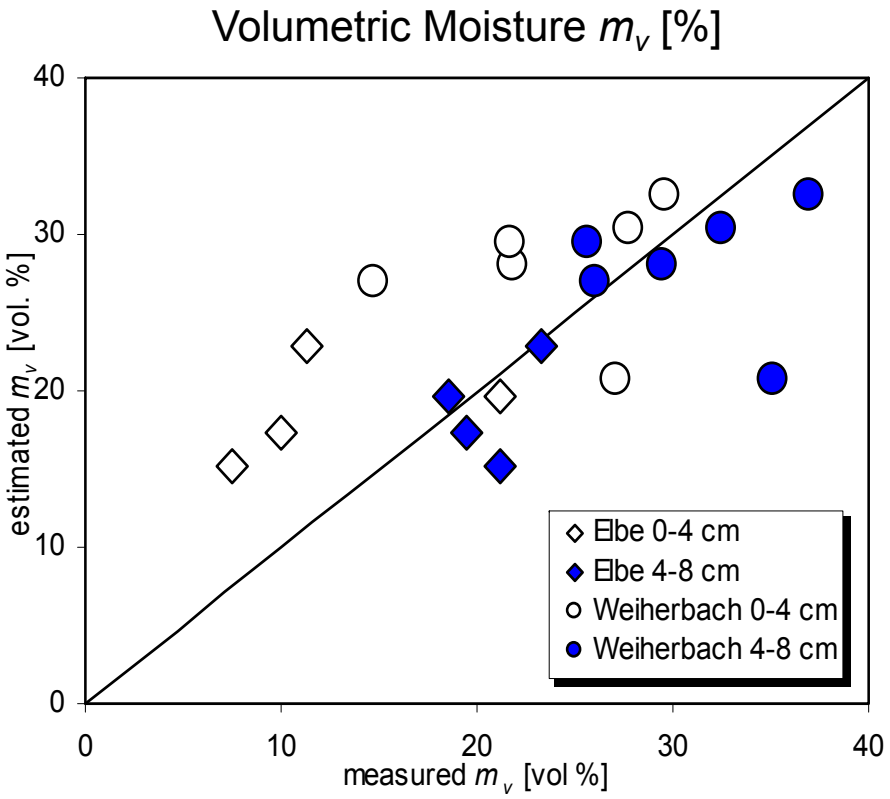


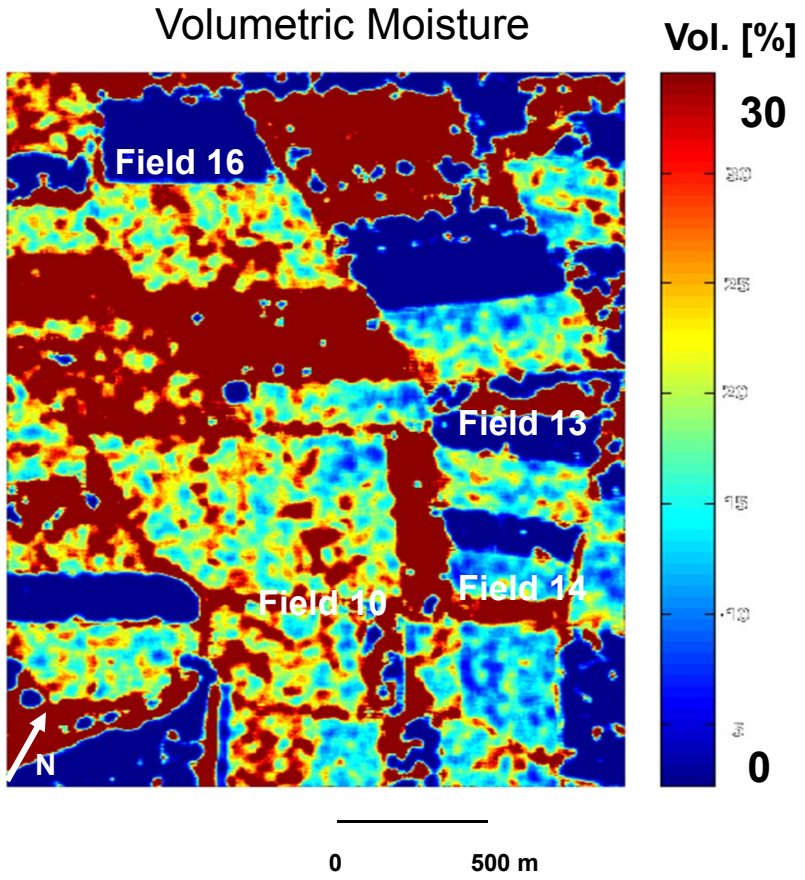
Anisotropy versus frequency plot for the EMSL data



Entropy/alpha angle plot for the EMSL data

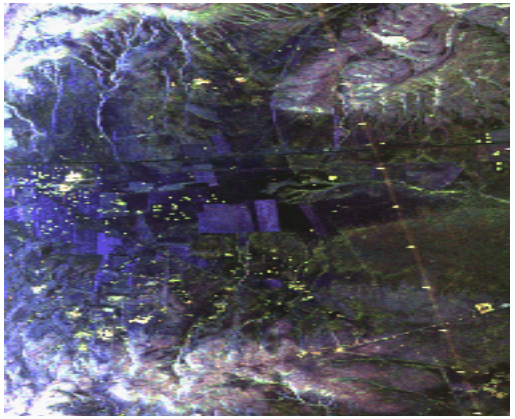
Inversion Results @ X-Bragg – Early Example on ELBE 2000

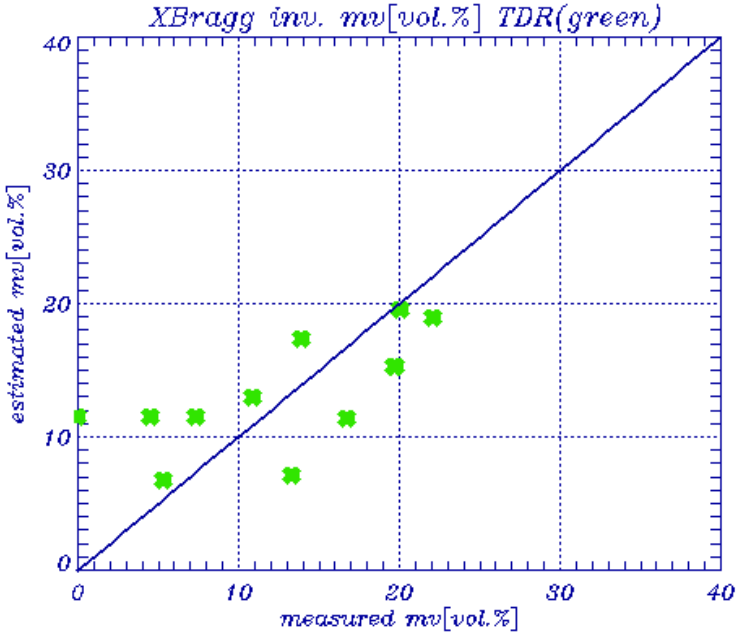


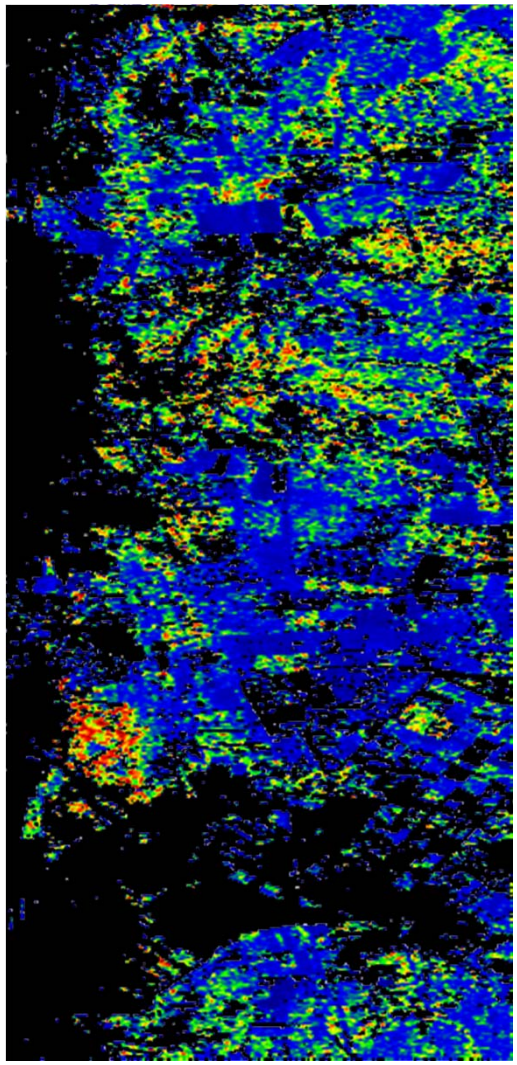


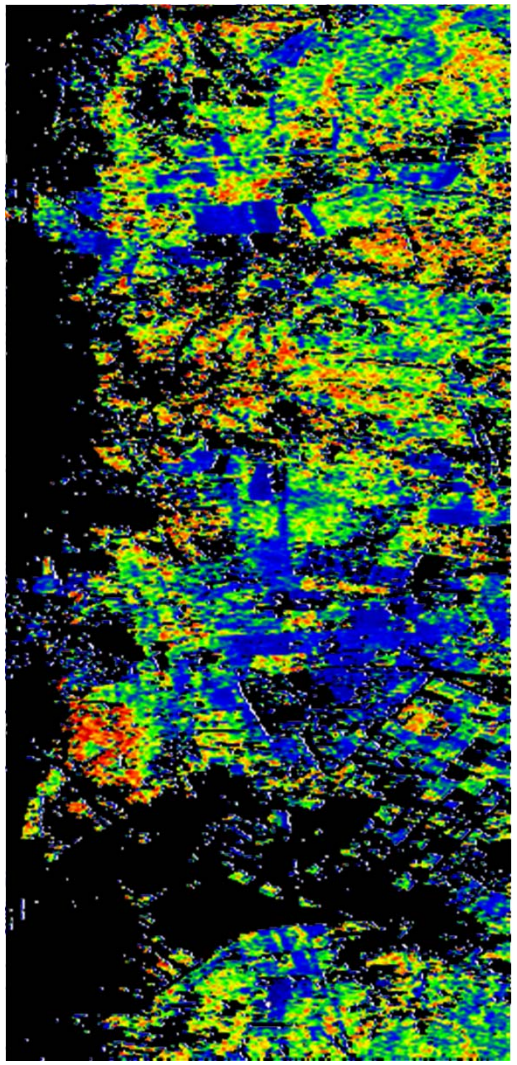
Bare Surfaces: Soil Moisture Estimation @ AQUIFEREX 05

E-SAR / Test Site: Aquiferex, Tunisia









L-band / Pauli RGB

Dielectric Constant

Vol. Soil Moisture

DLR

Soil Moisture Estimation

- Surface Characterisation
- mv estimation over bare surface
- **mv estimation under the vegetation**
  - **3 component model decomp.**
  - **improvement of the 3 component model decomp.**
  - **multi-angle approach combined with 3 comp. model decomp.**
  - **hybrid decomposition**

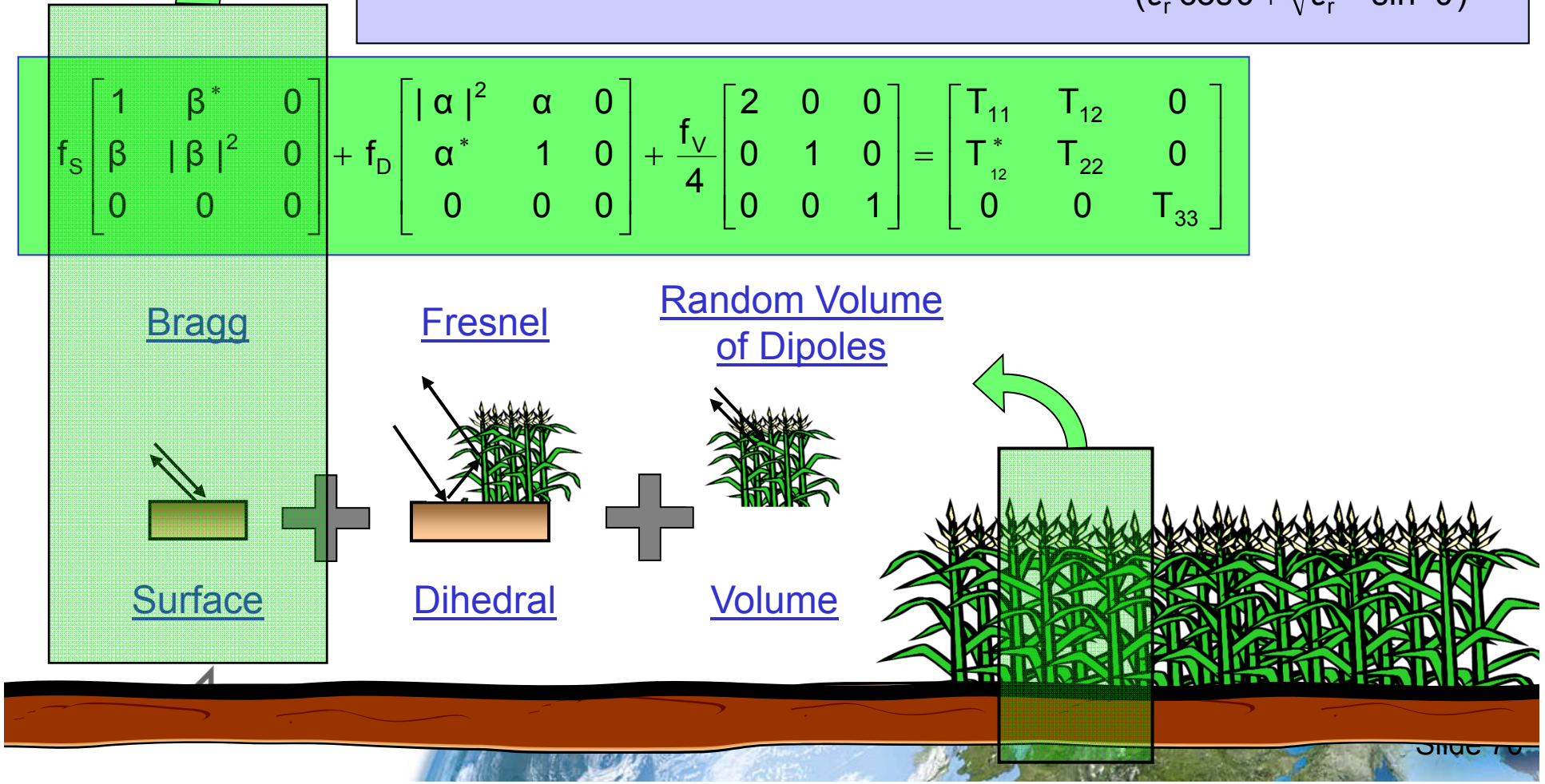
3 Component Freeman Decomposition

$$[T_{Bragg}] = f_S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta^* & 0 \\ \beta & |\beta|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \beta = \frac{R_H - R_V}{R_H + R_V}$$

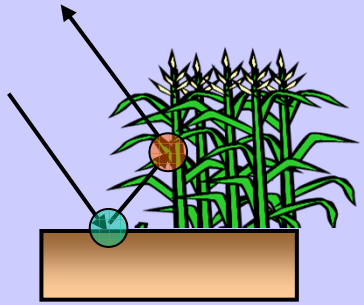
$$R_H = \frac{\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta}}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta}}$$

$$R_V = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)(\sin^2\theta - \varepsilon_r(1 + \sin^2\theta))}{(\varepsilon_r \cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2\theta})^2}$$

$$f_S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta^* & 0 \\ \beta & |\beta|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + f_D \begin{bmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha^* & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{f_V}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & 0 \\ T_{12}^* & T_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{SS} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{PS} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{ST} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{PT} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{SS}R_{ST} & 0 \\ 0 & -R_{PS}R_{PT}e^{i} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$R_{S(S/T)} = \frac{\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{S/T} - \sin^2\theta}}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{S/T} - \sin^2\theta}}$$

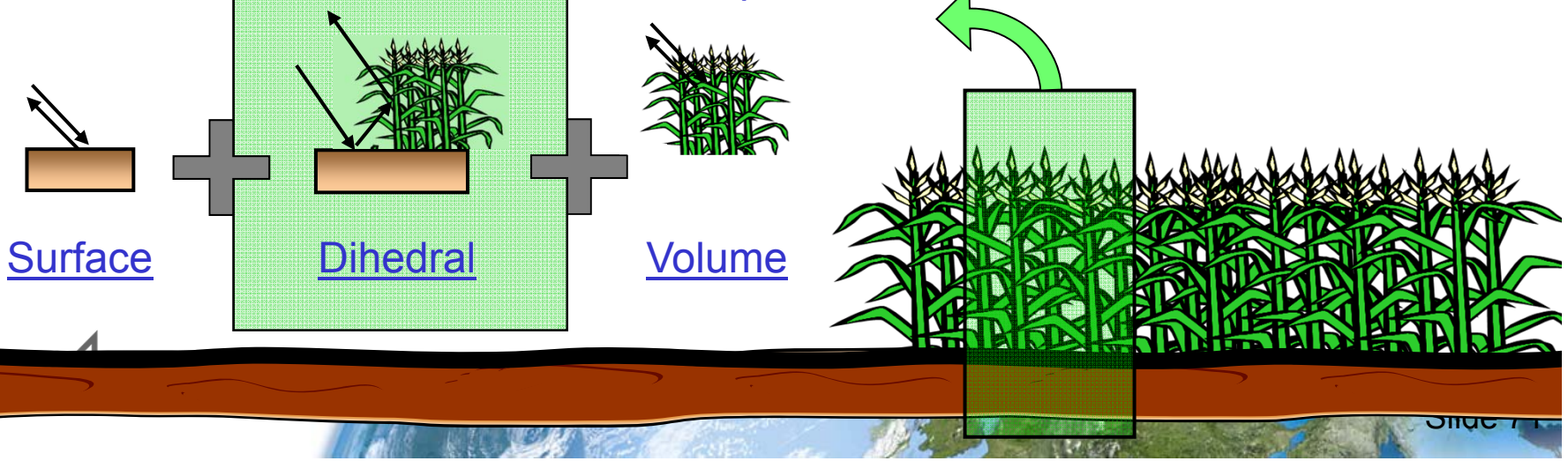
$$R_{P(S/T)} = \frac{\varepsilon_{S/T}\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{S/T} - \sin^2\theta}}{\varepsilon_{S/T}\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{S/T} - \sin^2\theta}}$$

$$f_S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta^* & 0 \\ \beta & |\beta|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + f_D \begin{bmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha^* & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{f_V}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & 0 \\ T_{12}^* & T_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Bragg

Fresnel

Random Volume of Dipoles



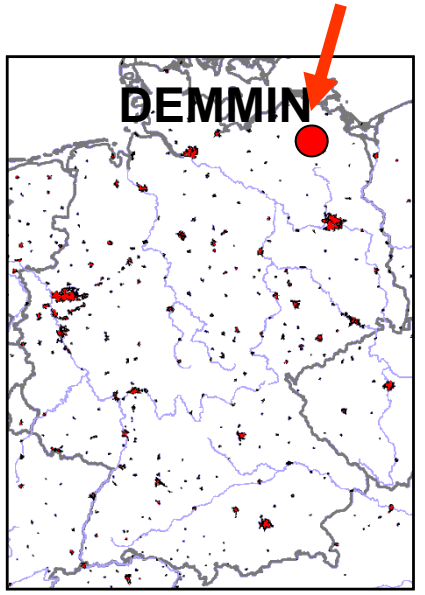
Surface

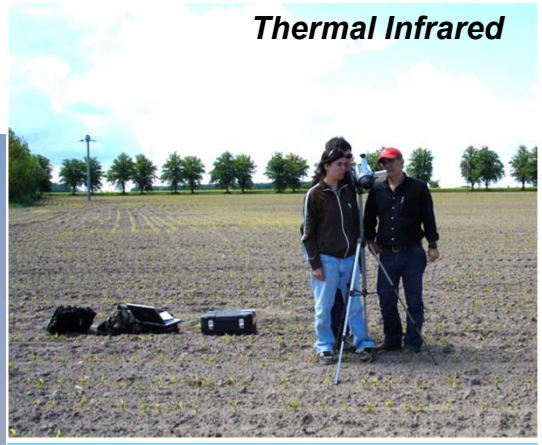
Dihedral

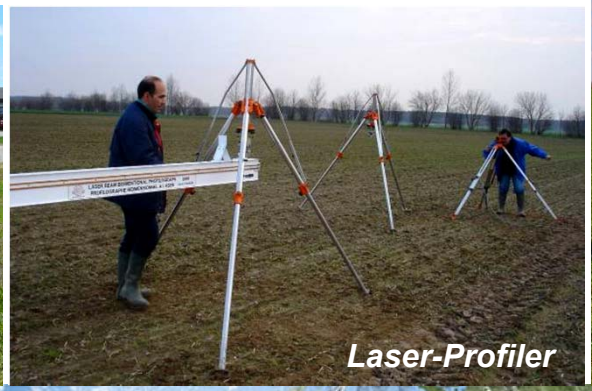
Volume

AGRISAR Campaign in Northern Germany 2006

1. Agricultural data base over a whole vegetation growth period - April - August 2006
2. 16 data acquistions (DLR's E-SAR) & ground measurements
3. Support by ESA for the space segment - Sentinel Program



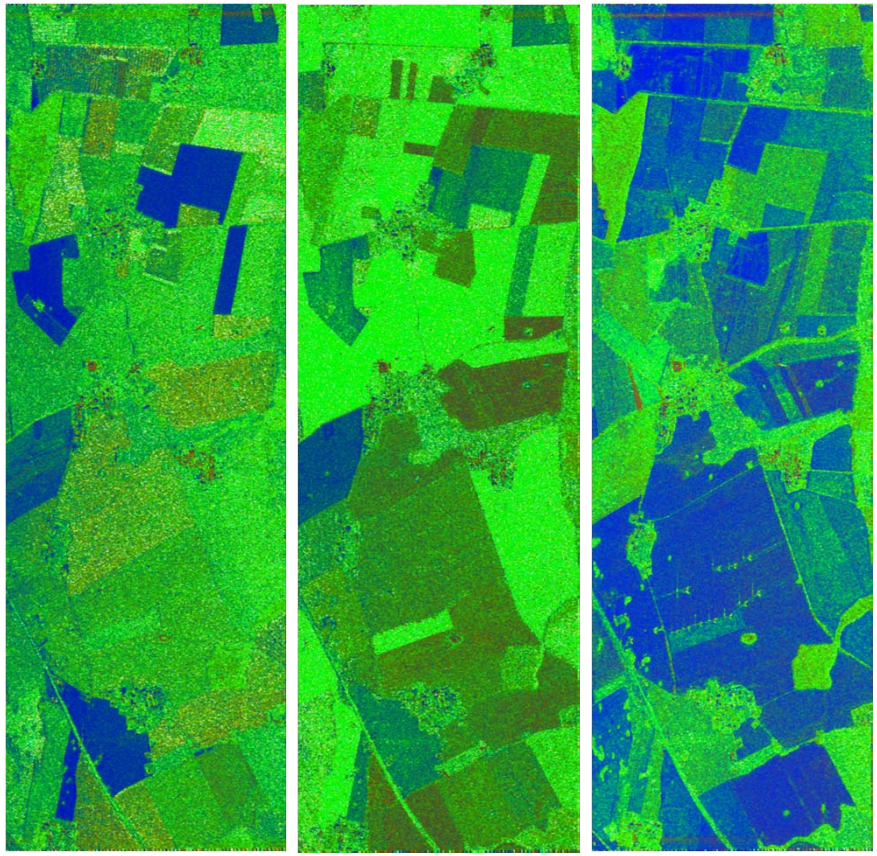




DLR

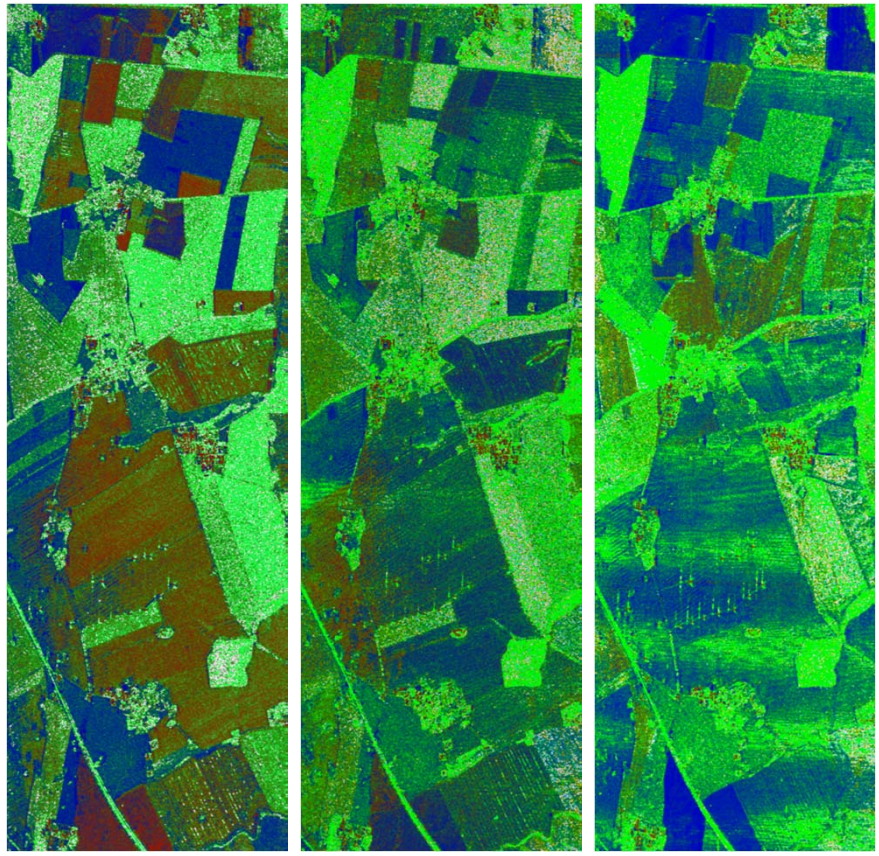
Freeman-Durden 3-Component Decomposition (AGRISAR 2006)

C-band



03/5/2006 | 14/6/2006 | 02/8/2006

L-band



03/5/2006 | 14/6/2006 | 02/8/2006

DLR

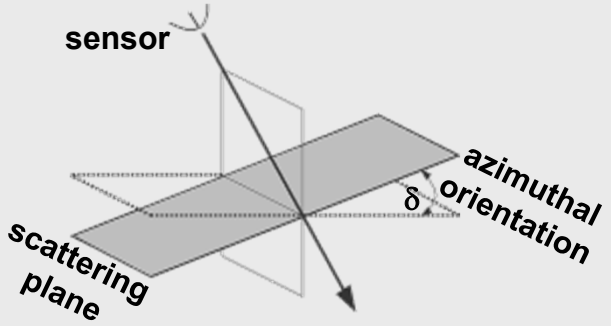
3 Component Decomposition and Modifications

Surface **Dihedral** **Volume**

Decision rule $= \begin{matrix} \mathrm{Re}\langle S_{HH} S_{VV}^{*} \rangle > 0 \\ \alpha = 0 \end{matrix}$ or $\begin{matrix} \mathrm{Re}\langle S_{HH} S_{VV}^{*} \rangle < 0 \\ \beta = 0 \end{matrix}$

Surface modification (X-Bragg) (ε_s, θ, δ):

$$[T_{XB}] = f_S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta^* \,\mathrm{sinc}(2\delta) & 0 \\ \beta \,\mathrm{sinc}(2\delta) & \frac{1}{2}|\beta|^2 (1+\mathrm{sinc}(4\delta)) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}|\beta|^2 (1-\mathrm{sinc}(4\delta)) \end{bmatrix}$$



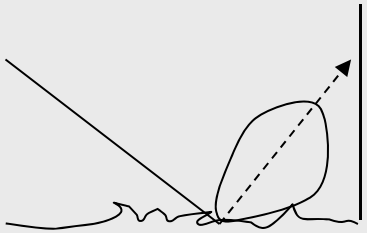
→ Incorporation of a roughness and HV-decorrelation term (δ)

[Hajnsek et al., 2001]

Dihedral modification (modified Fresnel coefficients) (ε_s, ε_t, θ, φ, L_S):

$$[T_{moD}] = f_D \cdot |L_S^{\,2}| \cdot \begin{bmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha^* & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad 0 < L_S \le 1$$

$$L_S = \exp(-2 \cdot (ks)^2 \cdot \cos(\theta)^2) \qquad ks = 1 - A$$

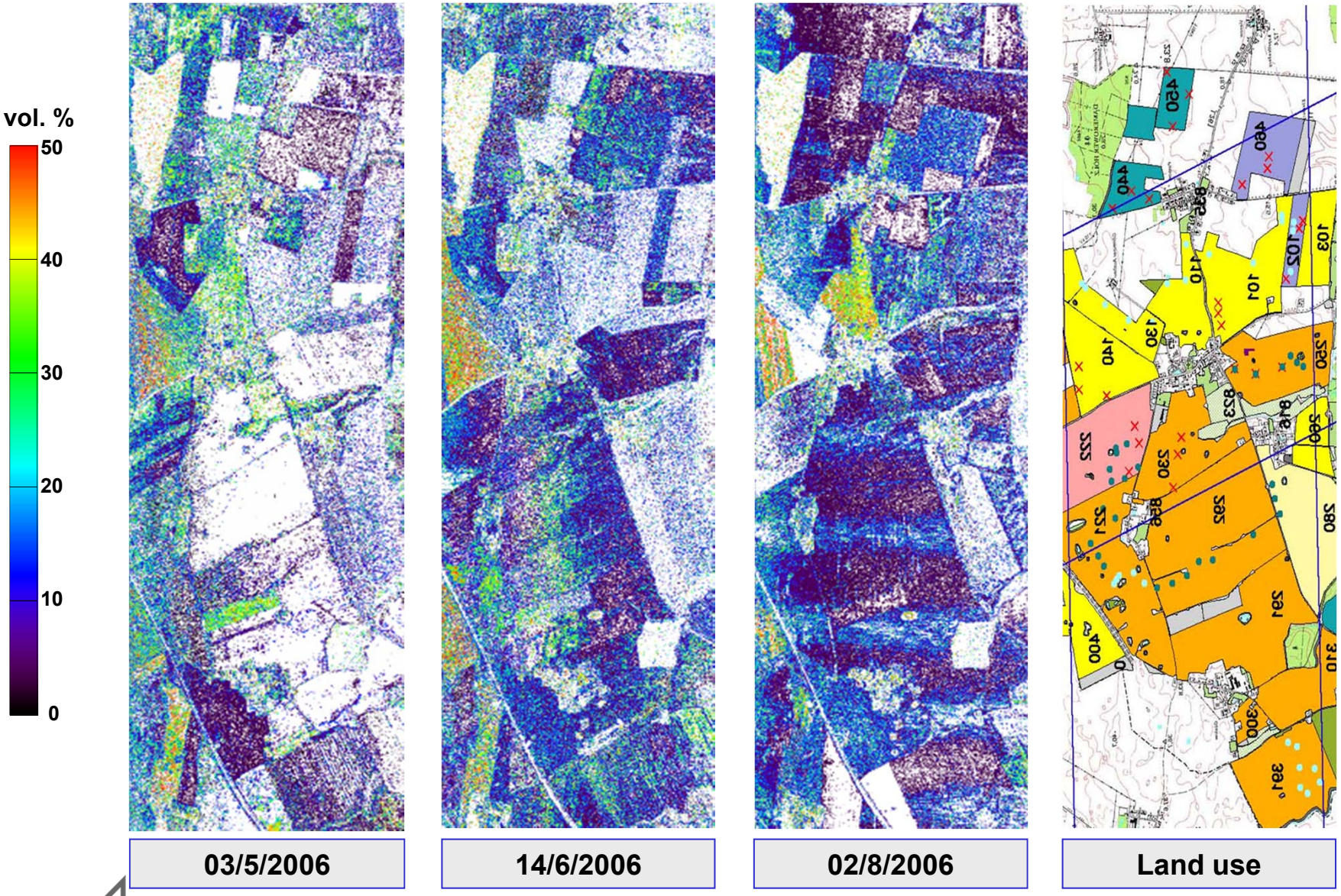


→ Incorporation of a surface scattering loss L_S

[Lee et al., 2005]

[Freeman & Durden, 1998, Yamaguchi et al., 2006]

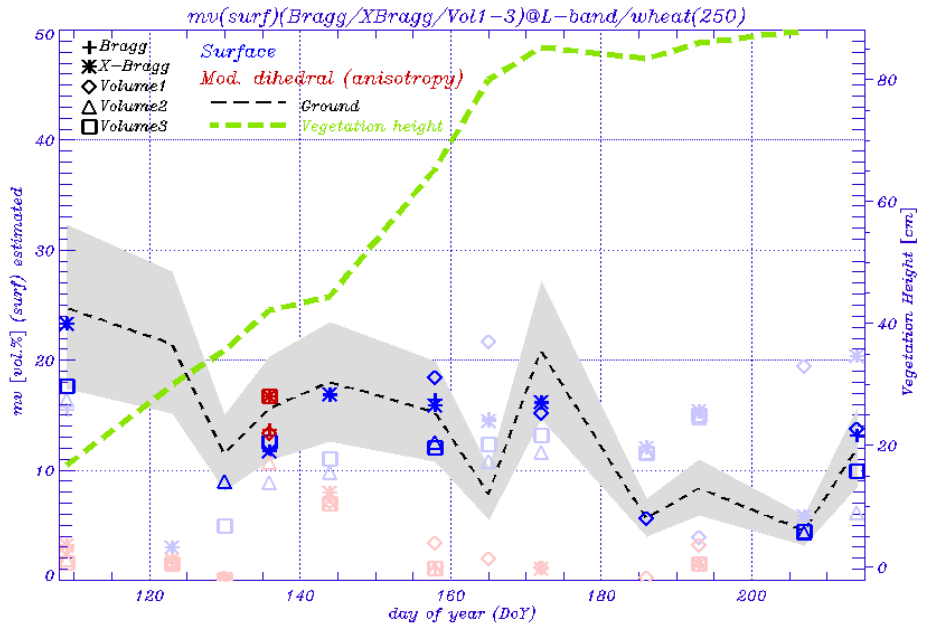
Inverted Soil Moisture @ L-band Volume 2 (surface) and modified Dihedral (dihedral)



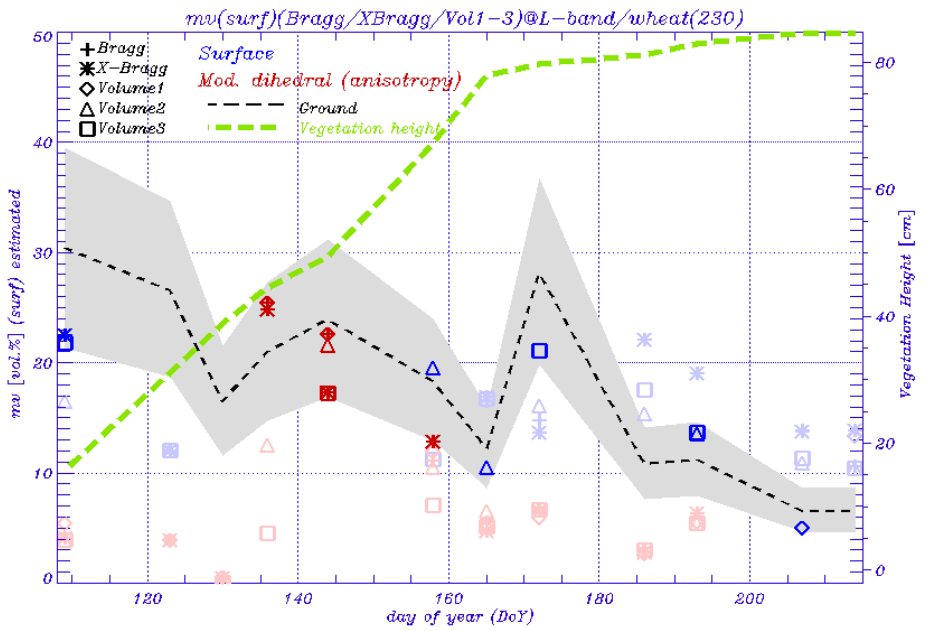
DLR

Time Series of Inverted Soil Moisture @ L-band

Wheat field (No. 250)



Wheat field (No. 230)



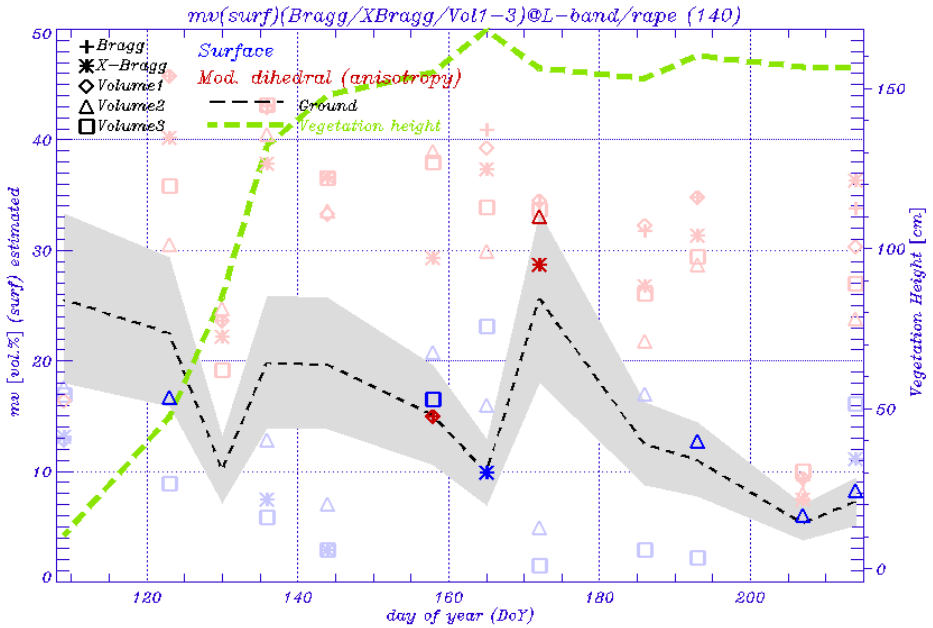
+ Bragg ∗ X-Bragg ◇ Volume 1 △ Volume 2 □ Volume 3

Surface Dihedral --- ±30% Intervall

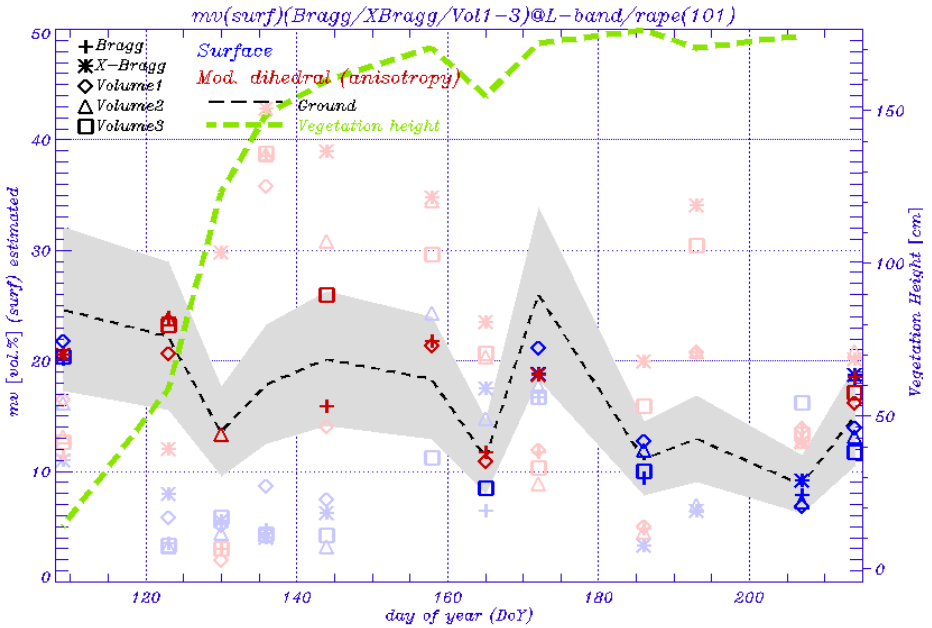
DLR

Time Series of Inverted Soil Moisture @ L-band

Rape field (No. 140)



Rape field (No. 101)



+ Bragg ∗ X-Bragg ◇ Volume 1 △ Volume 2 □ Volume 3

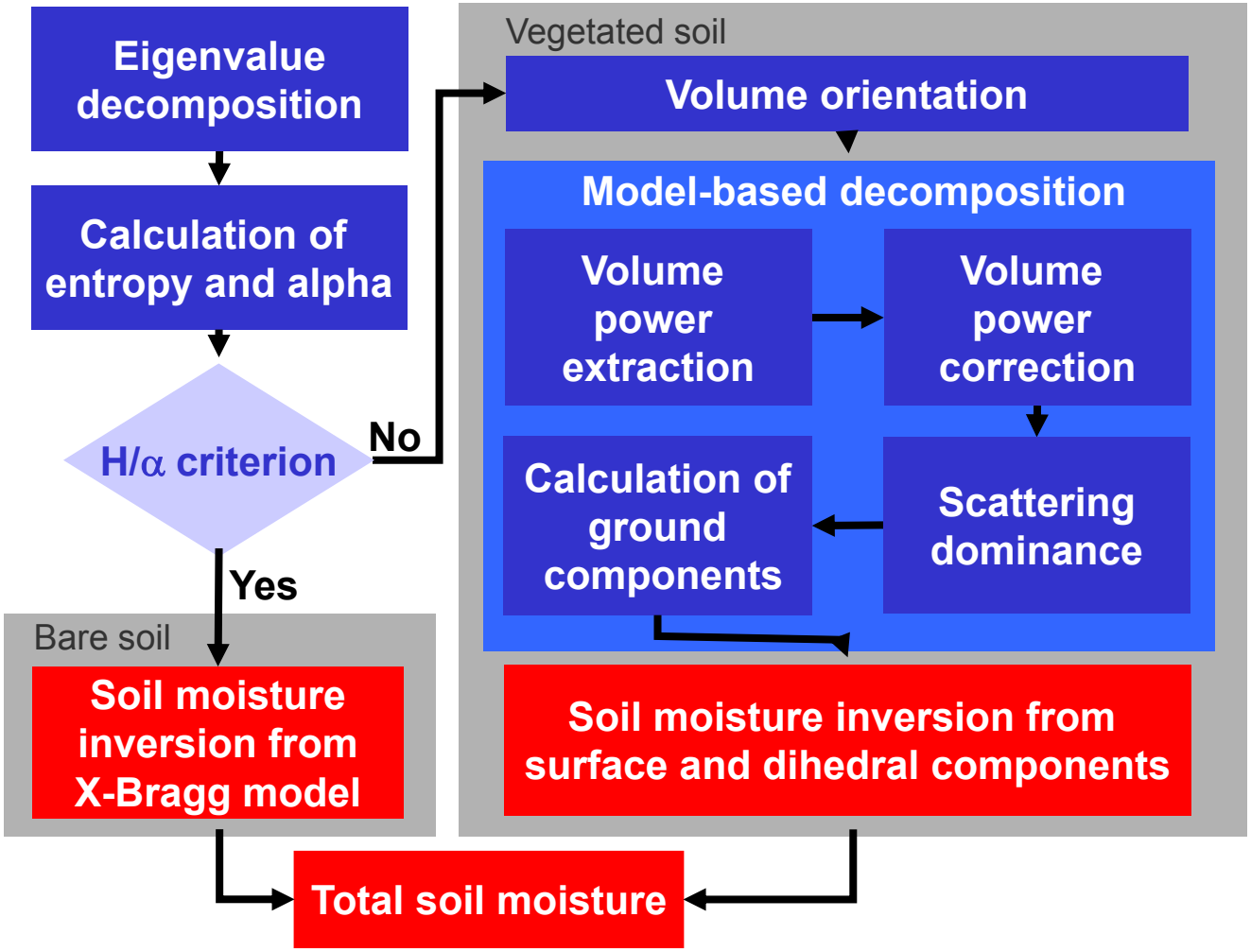
Surface Dihedral --- ±30% Intervall

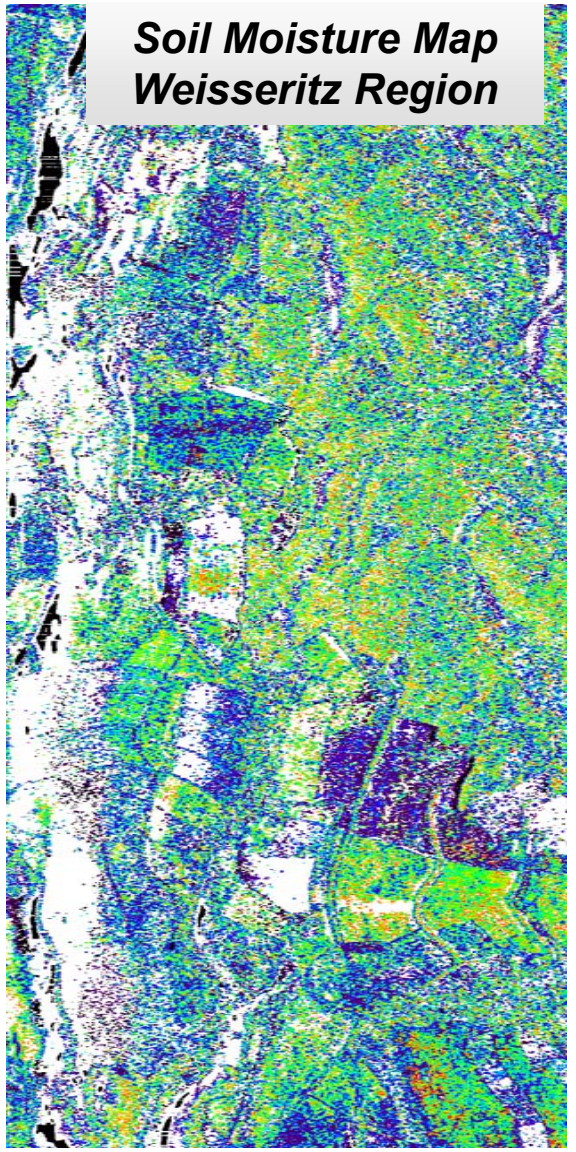
DLR

Soil Moisture Estimation

- Surface Characterisation
- mv estimation over bare surface
- **mv estimation under the vegetation**
  - 3 component model decomp.
  - **improvement of the 3 component model decomp.**
  - multi-angle approach combined with 3 comp. model decomp.
  - hybrid decomposition

Polarimetric Decomposition Techniques & Inversion Scheme

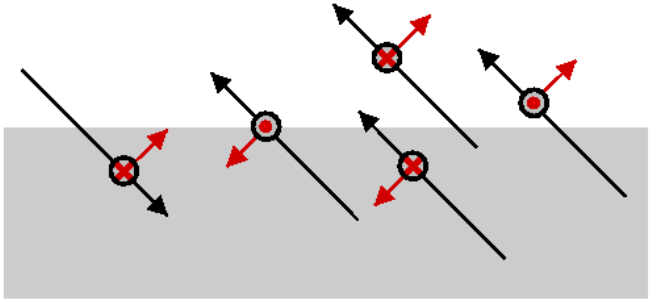




DLR

Modeling of Volume Orientation

Volume modelling of a cloud of uniformly ***shaped*** (ρ) particles with an ***orientation*** (τ) in azimuthal direction



Selection of volume orientation by **polarisation power ratio P_r**:

$$P_r = 10 \cdot \log \frac{\left\langle |S_{VV}|^2 \right\rangle}{\left\langle |S_{HH}|^2 \right\rangle}$$

General Case	Vertical dipoles [*Pr* < -2dB]	Random dipoles [-2dB < *Pr* < 2dB]	Horizontal dipoles [*Pr* > 2dB]
	$pdf(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin(\tau)$ $0 < \tau \le \pi$	$pdf(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ $0 < \tau \le 2\pi$	$pdf(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos(\tau)$ $-\pi/2 < \tau \le \pi/2$
$[T_V] = f_V \begin{bmatrix} C1 & C4 & 0 \\ C4 & C2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C3 \end{bmatrix}$	$[T_V] = \frac{f_V}{30} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	$[T_V] = \frac{f_V}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$[T_V] = \frac{f_V}{30} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -5 & 0 \\ -5 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

[Yamaguchi et al., 2005]

Correction of Volume Intensity f_v with Eigen-based analysis

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & 0 \\ T_{12}^{*} & T_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T_{33} \end{bmatrix} - f_v \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_4 & 0 \\ C_4 & C_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{Surface} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} T_{Dihedral} \end{bmatrix}$$

Negative Powers
=
Too Strong Volume Subtraction!

Solution

Eigenanalysis of Ground Components

Set Eigenvalues to zero (lower calculus limit)

Solutions for *fv* :

$$f_{v_1} = 4T_{33}$$

$$f_{v_{2,3}} = T_{11} + 2T_{22} \pm \sqrt{T_{11}^{2} + 8T_{12} \cdot T_{12}^{*} - 4T_{11} \cdot T_{22} + 4T_{22}^{2}}$$

Find Minimum

Decomposiition with Corrected Volume Intensity *fvcorr*

[van Zyl et al., 2008]

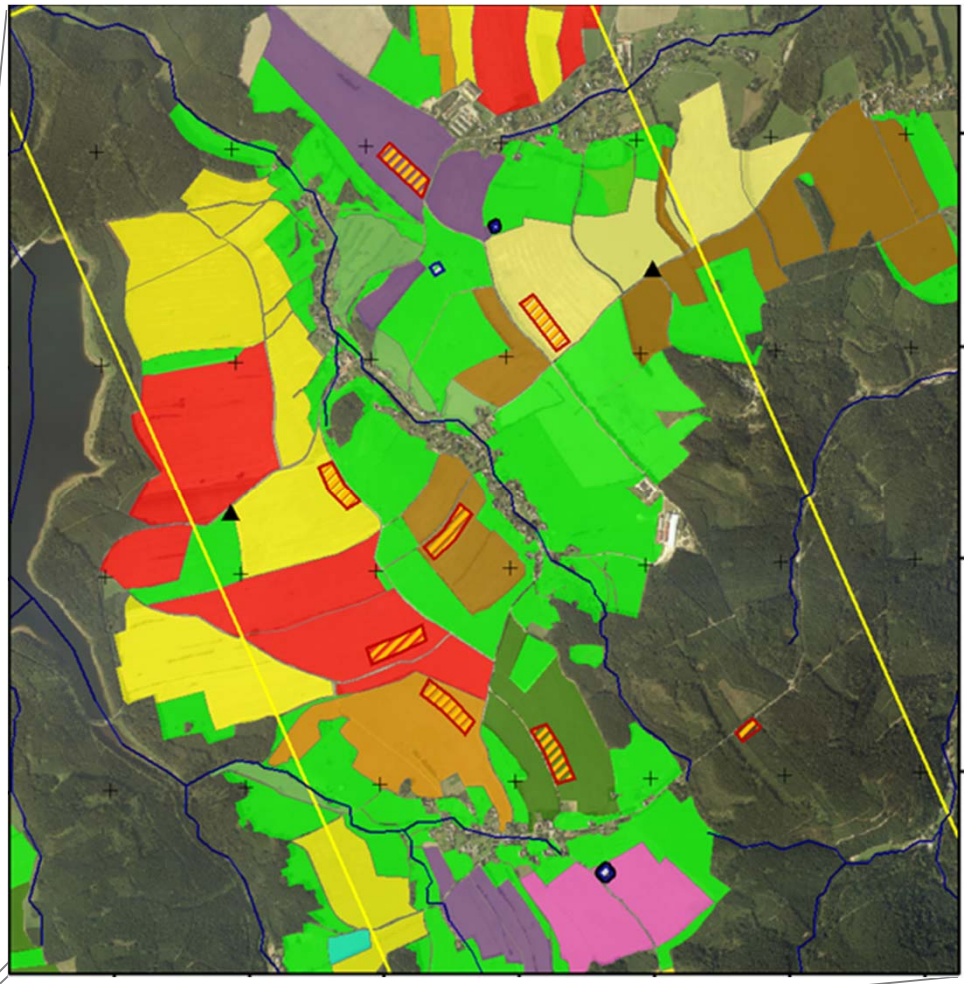
OPAQUE – Campaign

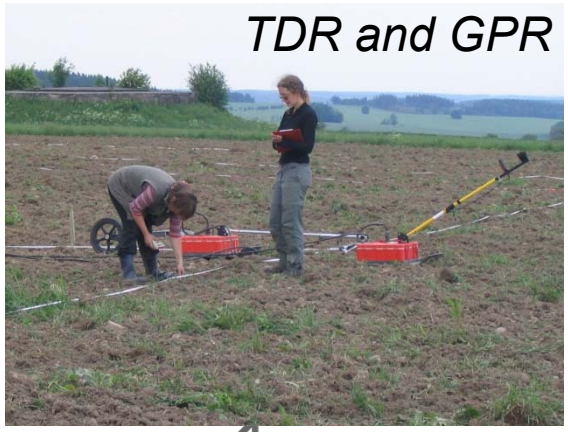
May 2007

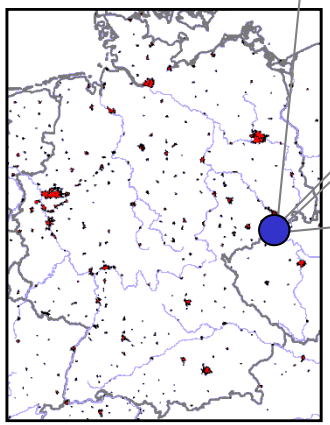
1. Soil moisture estimation under different land cover with measurement approaches at different scales

   2 Radar data acquisition flights (single pol X-, dual-pol C- and quad-pol L- and P-band)
   Ground measurements (soil moisture, soil roughness, biomass,…)

2. Goal: Support flood forecasting by identification of critical catchment states

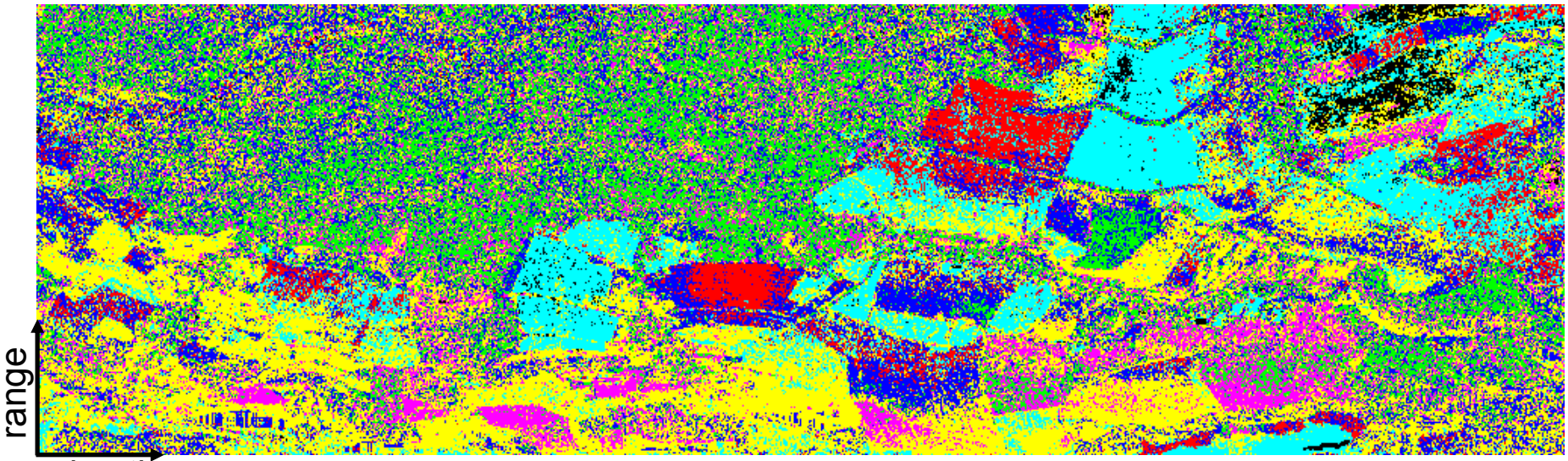


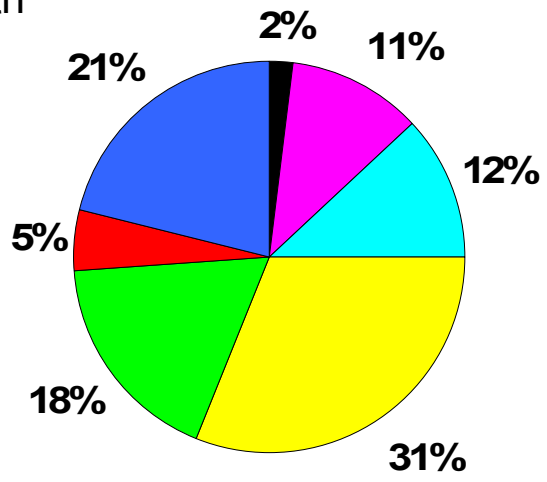




DLR

Volume Orientation and Scattering Dominance @ L-band

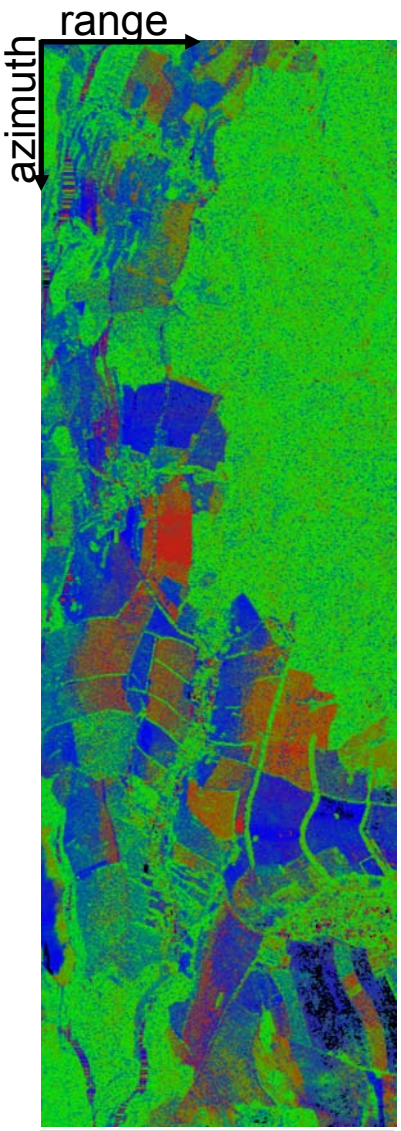




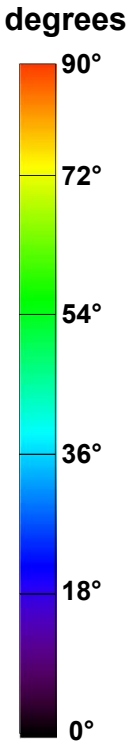
volume orientation	surface dominant	dihedral dominant
vertical		
horizontal		
random		

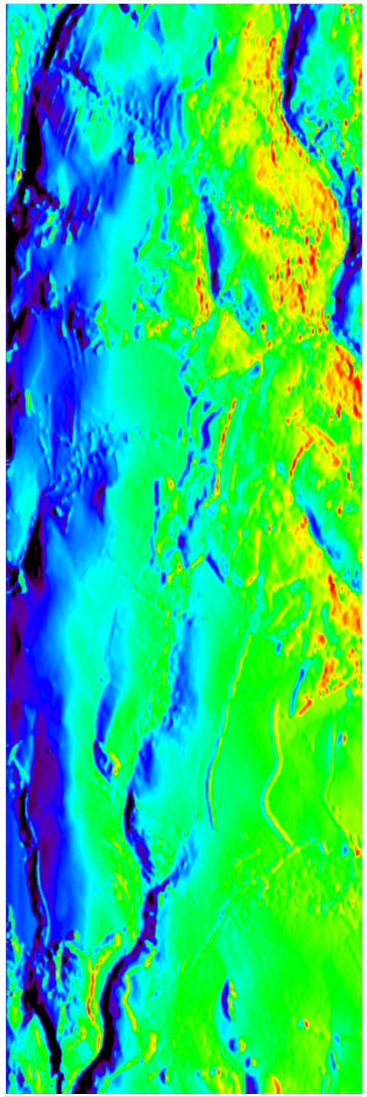
X-Bragg only

Model-based Decomposition @ L-band

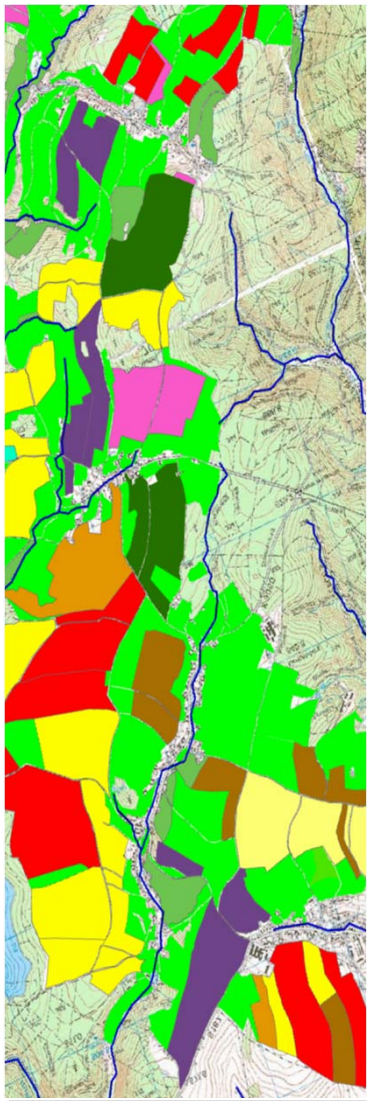


L-Band



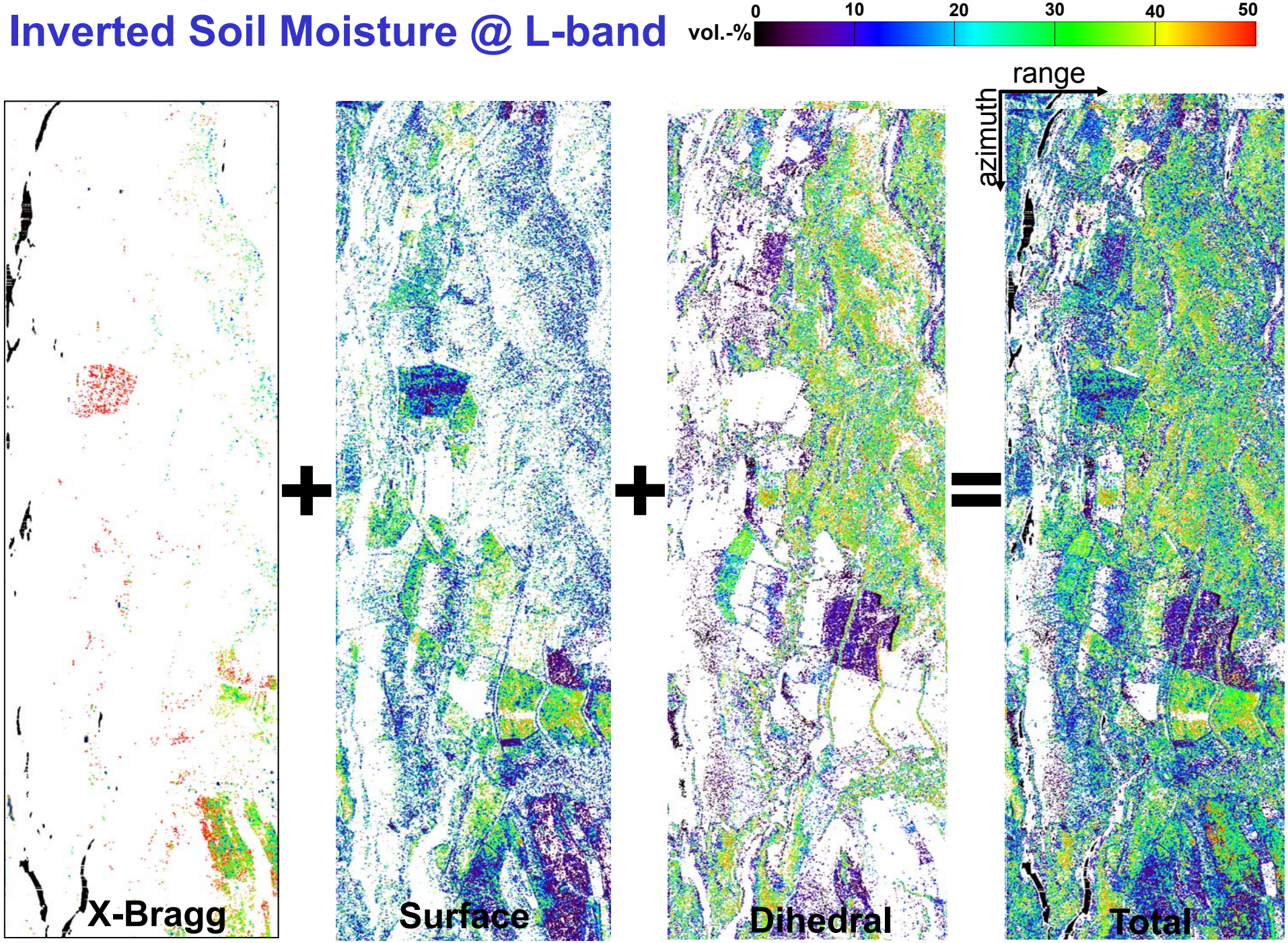


Local incidence



Land use

Inverted Soil Moisture @ L-band



Validation with TDR Measurements on Winter Wheat

Vegetation height:

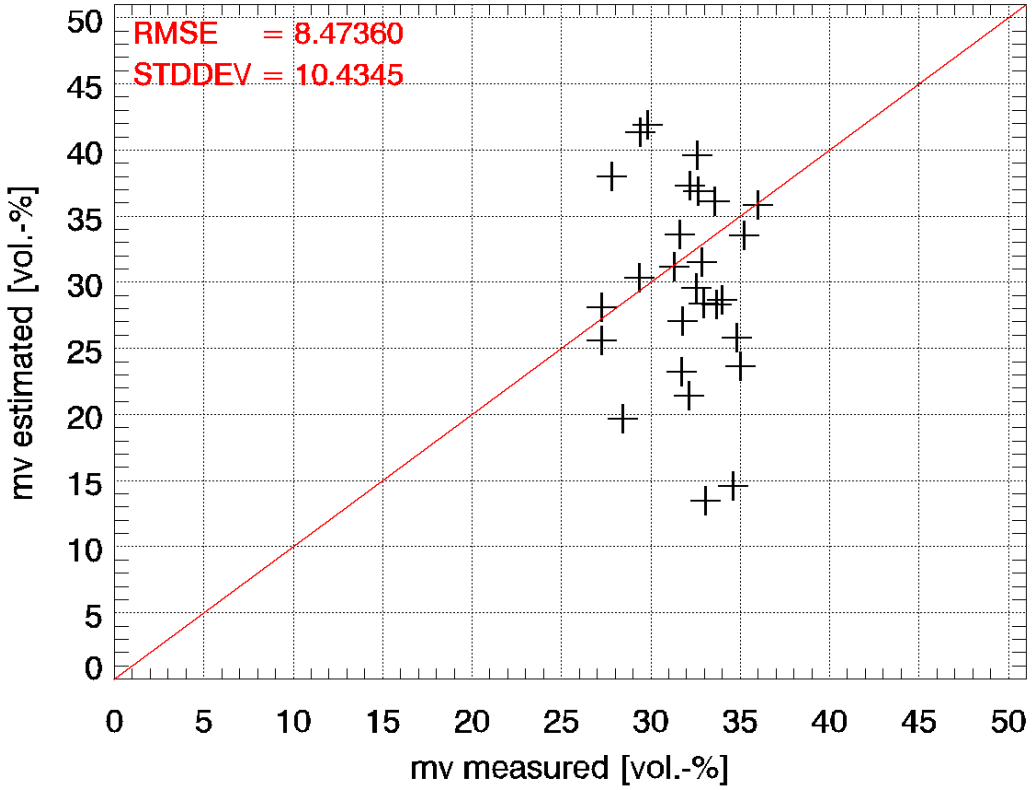
55cm

Row distance:

10cm

Wet biomass:

2,85kg/m²



DLR

Validation with TDR Measurements on Summer Barley

Vegetation height:

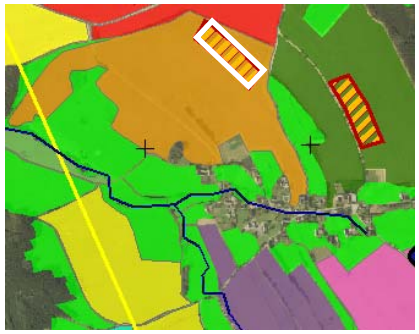
45cm

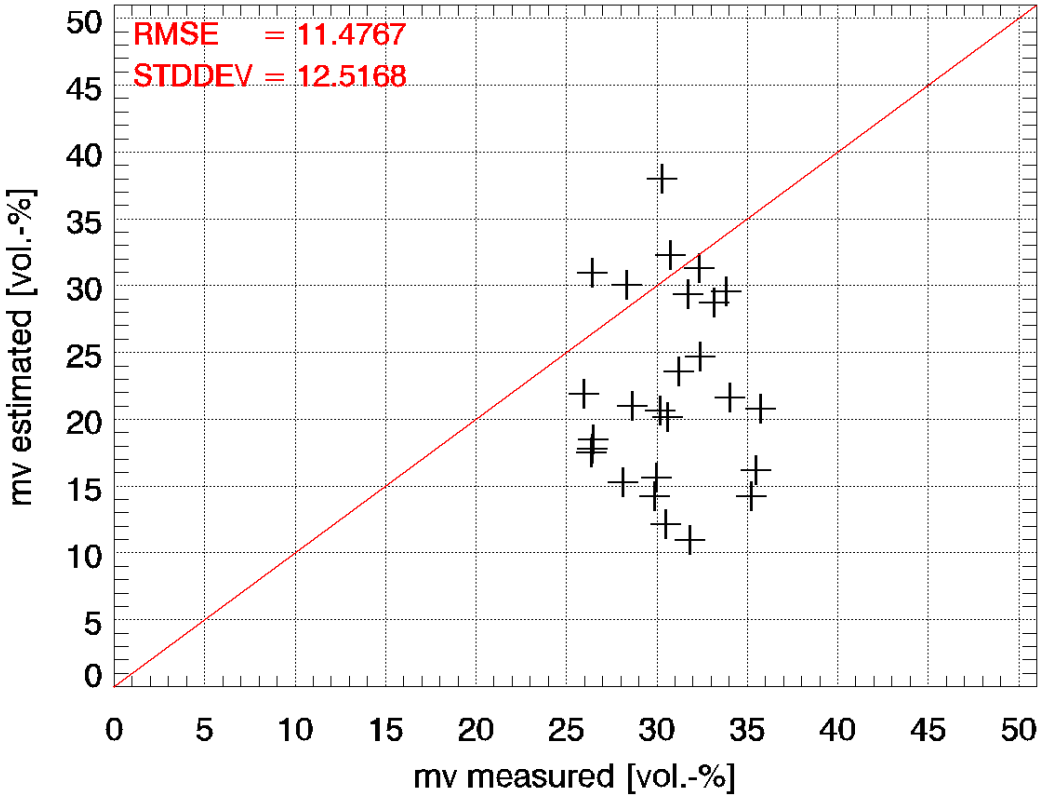
Row distance:

23cm

Wet biomass:

0,93kg/m²





Validation with TDR Measurements on Winter Triticale

Vegetation height:

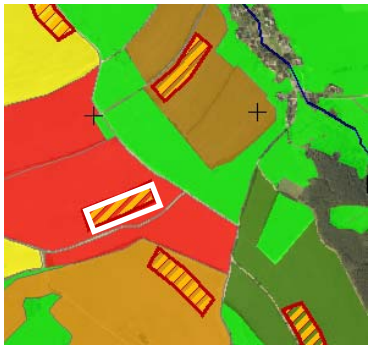
85cm

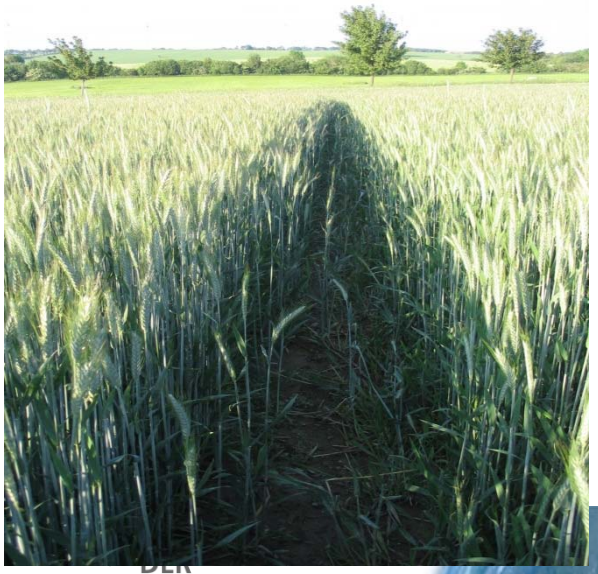
Row distance:

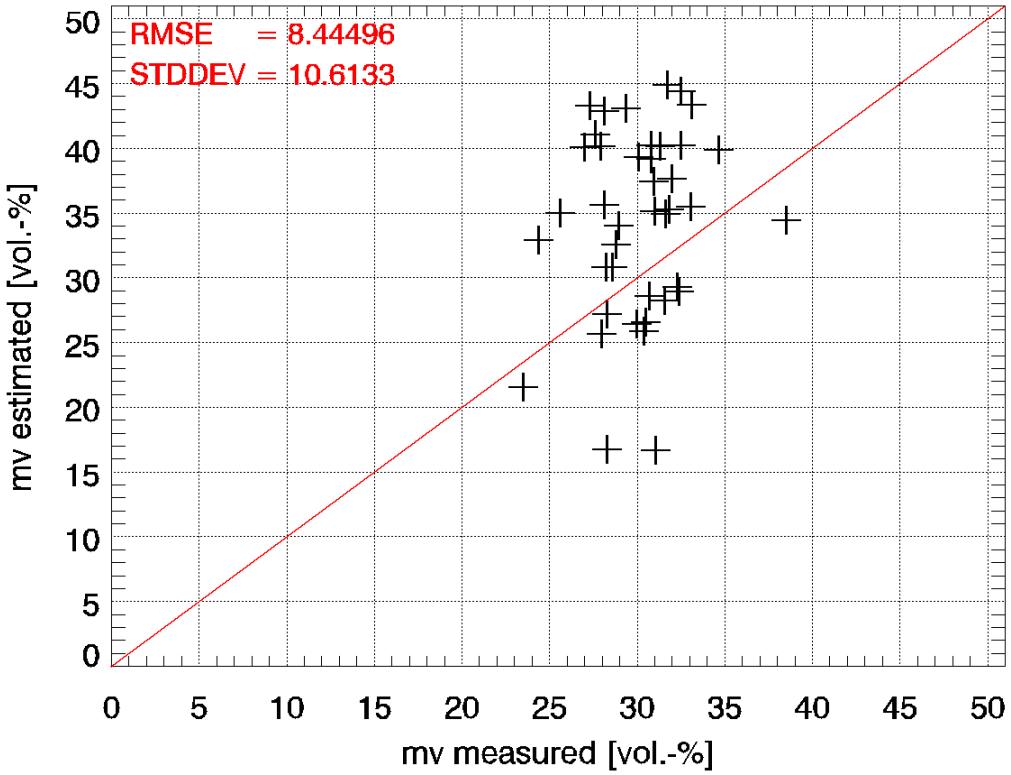
10cm

Wet biomass:

3,34kg/m²







Validation with TDR Measurements on Winter Barley

Vegetation height:

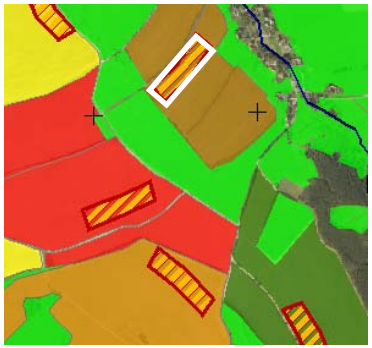
70cm

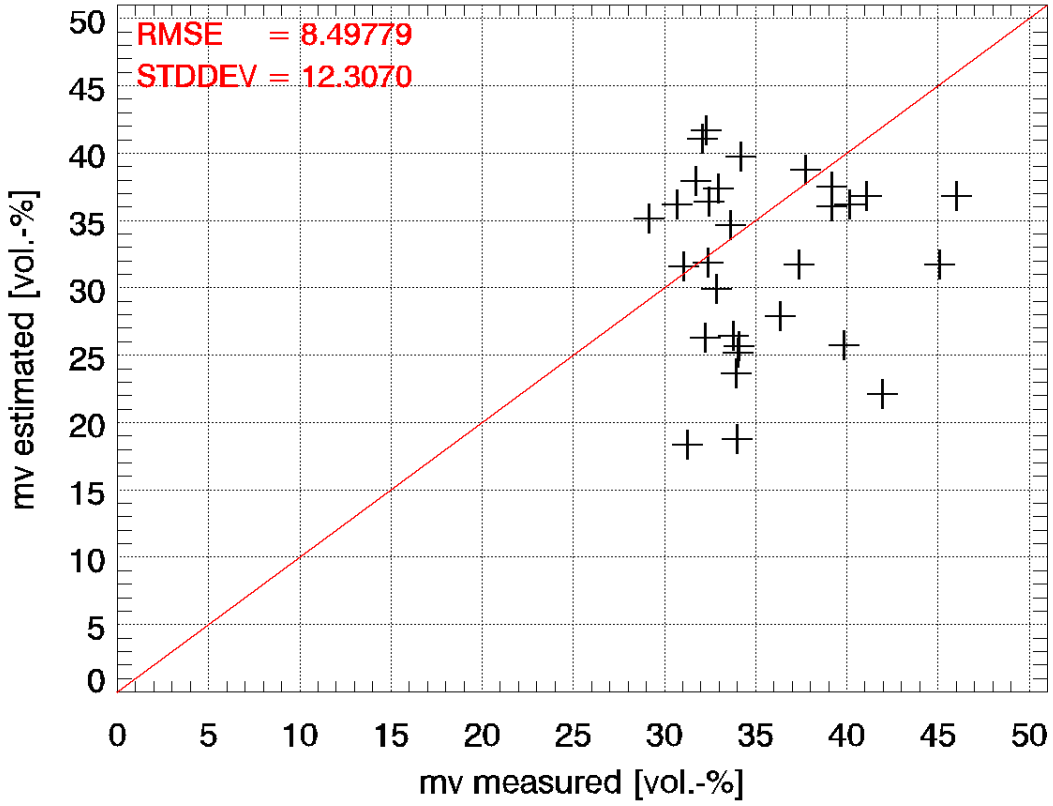
Row distance:

10cm

Wet biomass:

3,31kg/m²



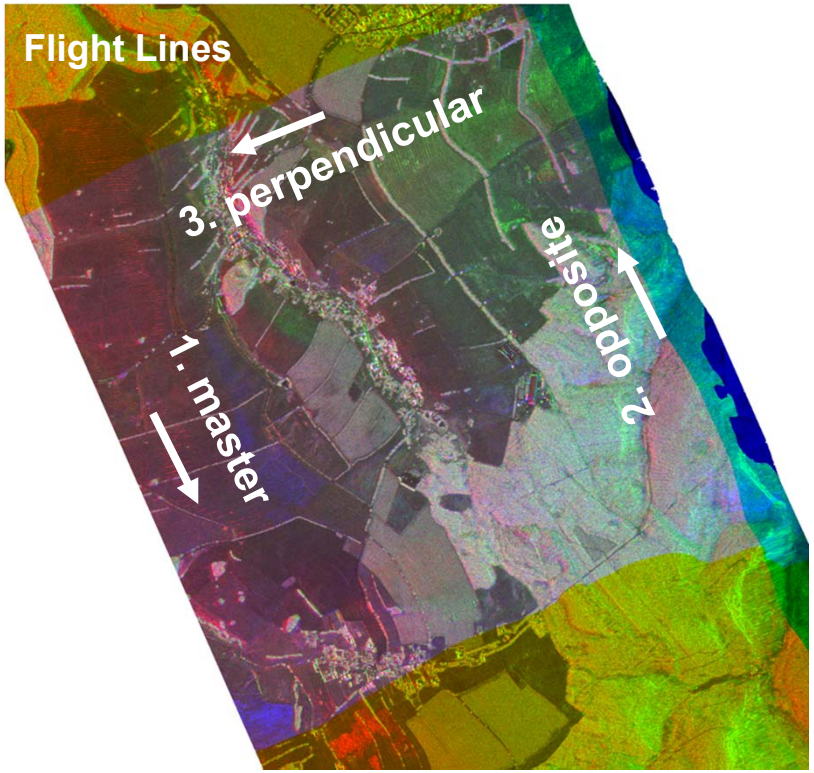


DLR

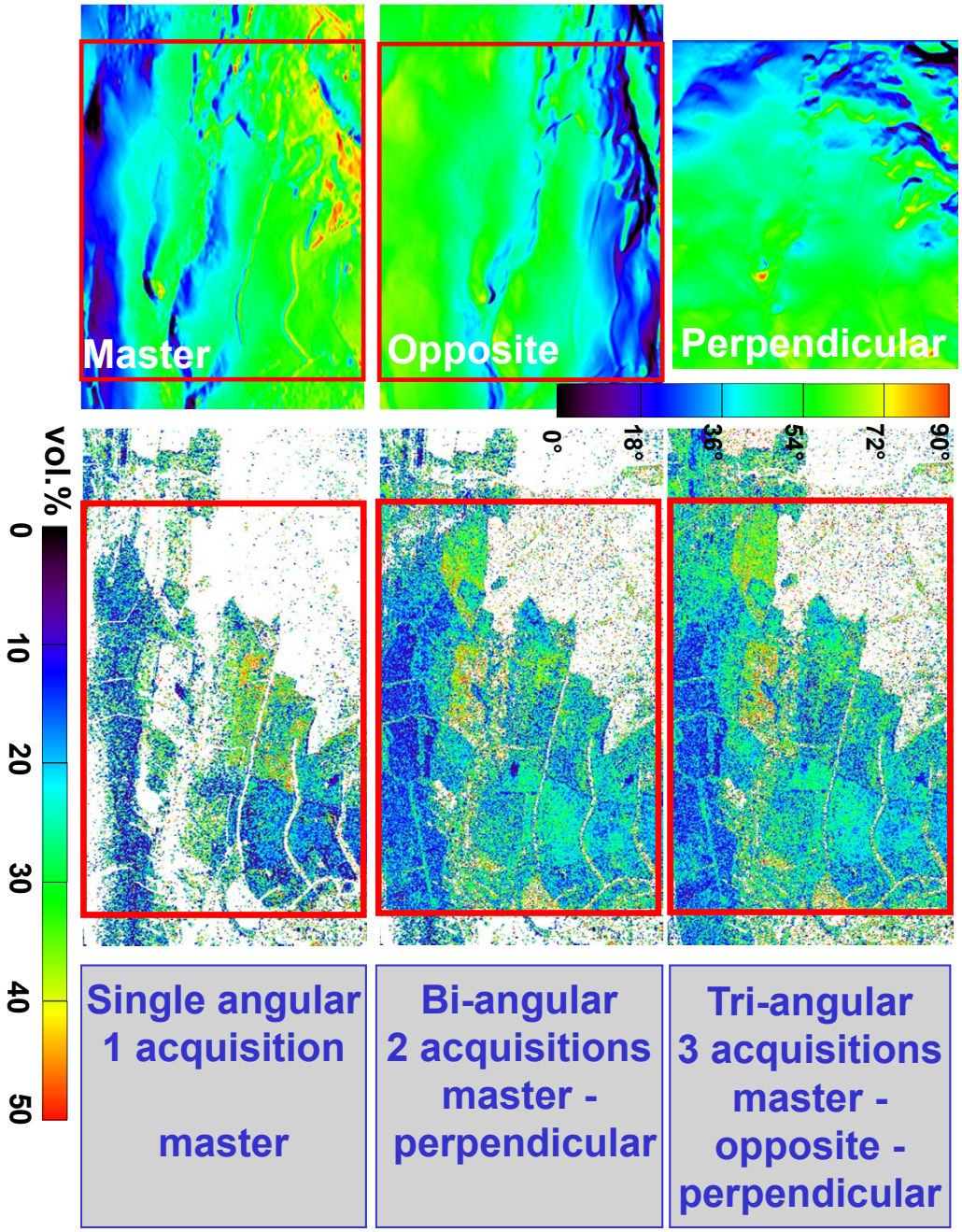
Soil Moisture Estimation

- Surface Characterisation
- mv estimation over bare surface
- **mv estimation under the vegetation**
  - 3 component model decomp.
  - improvement of the 3 component model decomp.
  - **multi-angle approach combined with 3 comp. model decomp.**
  - hybrid decomposition

Multi-Angle Approach for Soil Moisture Inversion Rate Increase

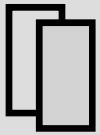
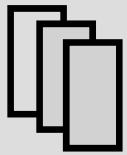


Testsite: Weisseritz Watershed; E-SAR L-band



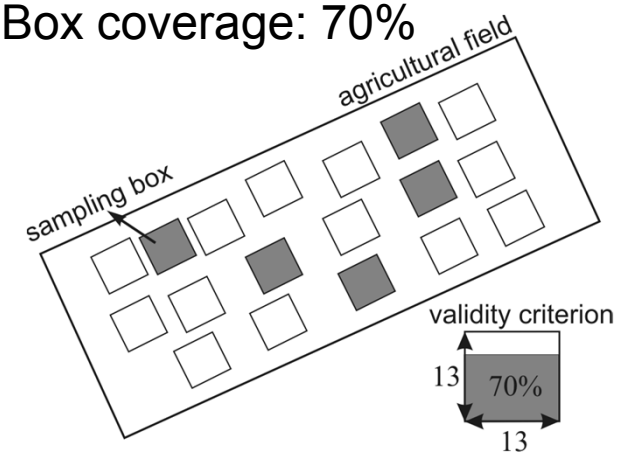
DLR

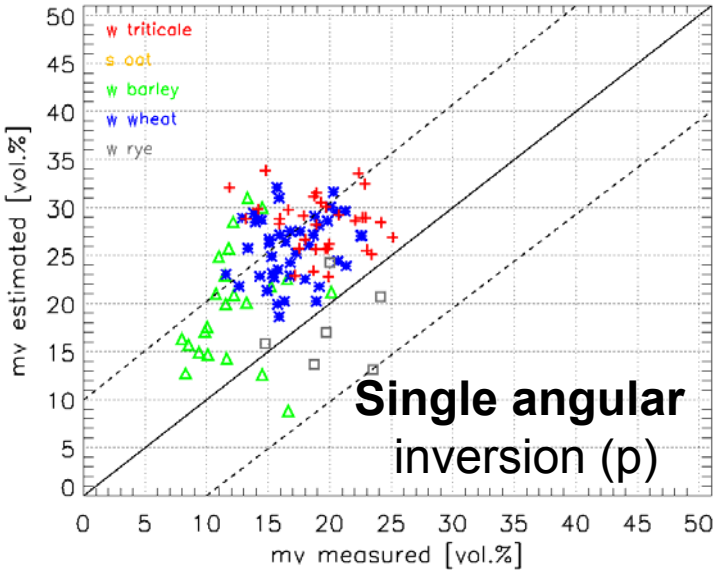
Inversion Rate of Soil Moisture Estimation @ different AOI

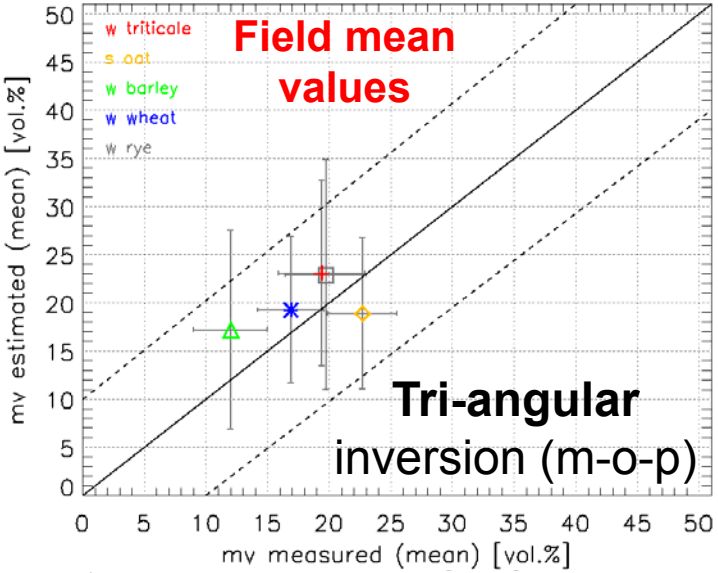
One acquisition  Single angular	**master**	**opposite**	**perpendicular**
	40.32%	29.87%	48.53%
Two acquisitions  Bi-angular	**master-opposite**	**master-perpendicular**	**opposite-perpendicular**
	55.87%	63.39%	60.71%
Three acquisitions  Tri-angular	**master-opposite-perpendicular**		
	70.89%		

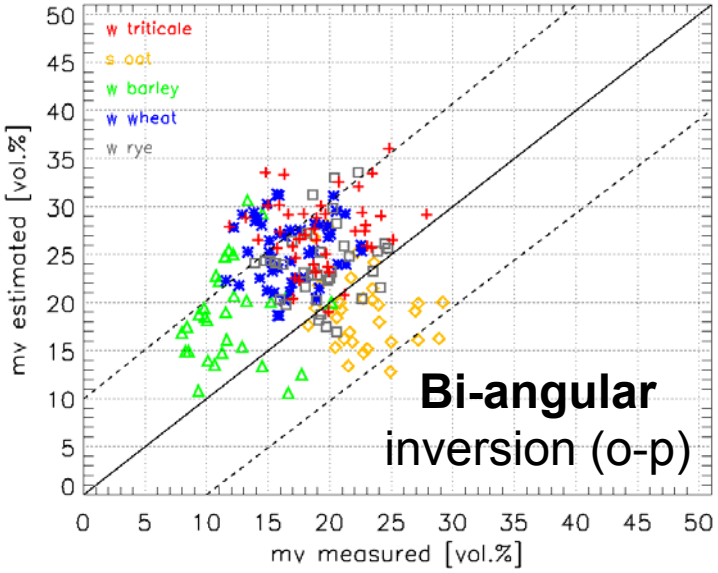
Validation of Soil Moistures @ different Incidence Angles

Sampling box: 13x13 pixels
Box coverage: 70%









RMSE [vol.%] between Estimated and Measured Soil Moistures for Different Incidence Angle Constellations

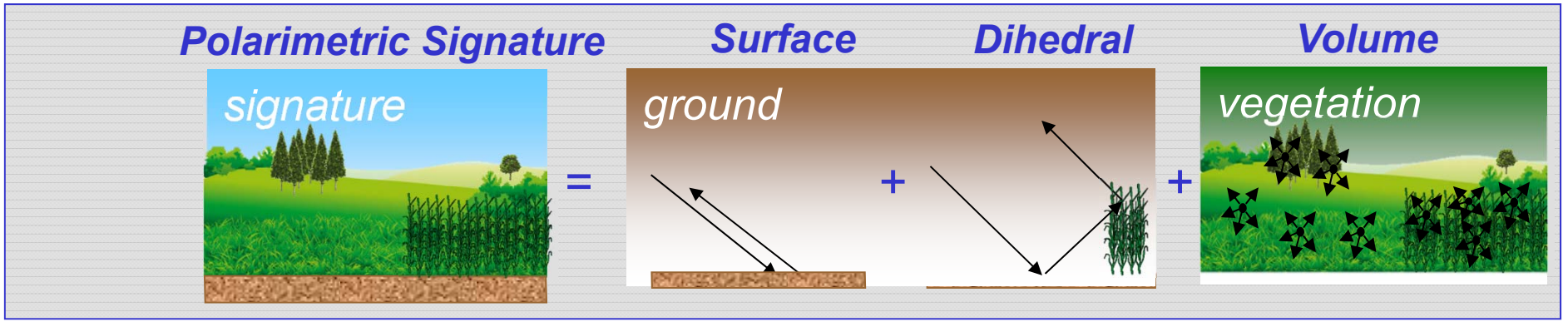
Fields	m	o	p	m-o	m-p	o-p	m-o-p
Winter Triticale	6.34	6.34	10.33	5.42	6.27	9.46	5.72
Winter Barley	<	<	9.75	7.76	6.85	8.78	6.94
Winter Rye	5.25	6.11	5.86	5.81	4.89	6.42	5.27
Winter Wheat	4.52	<	9.79	4.41	5.04	9.54	4.98
Summer Oat	8.55	6.43	-	6.35	8.55	6.43	6.35
Mean	6.17	6.29	8.93	5.95	6.32	8.13	5.85
	Single angular			Bi-angular			Tri-angular

- = out of scene
< = too less values for a valid analysis

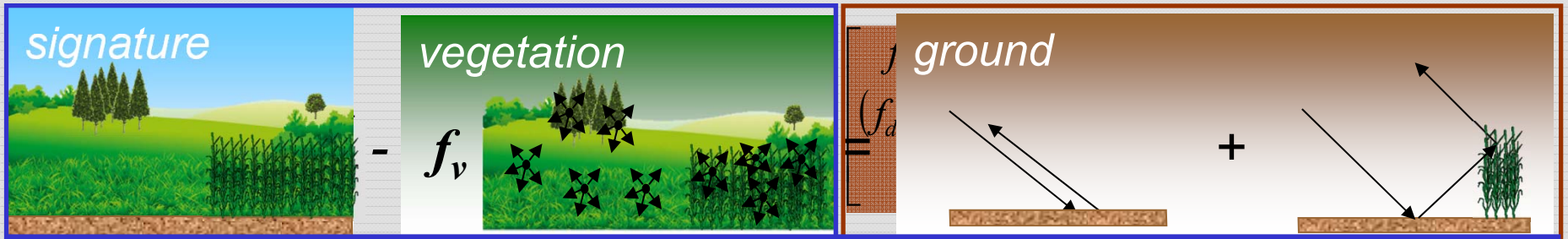
Soil Moisture Estimation

- Surface Characterisation
- mv estimation over bare surface
- **mv estimation under the vegetation**
  - 3 component model decomp.
  - improvement of the 3 component model decomp.
  - multi-angle approach combined with 3 comp. model decomp.
  - **hybrid decomposition**

Basic Principle of Hybrid Polarimetric Decomposition



Removal of Vegetation Component



Hybrid Polarimetric Decomposition

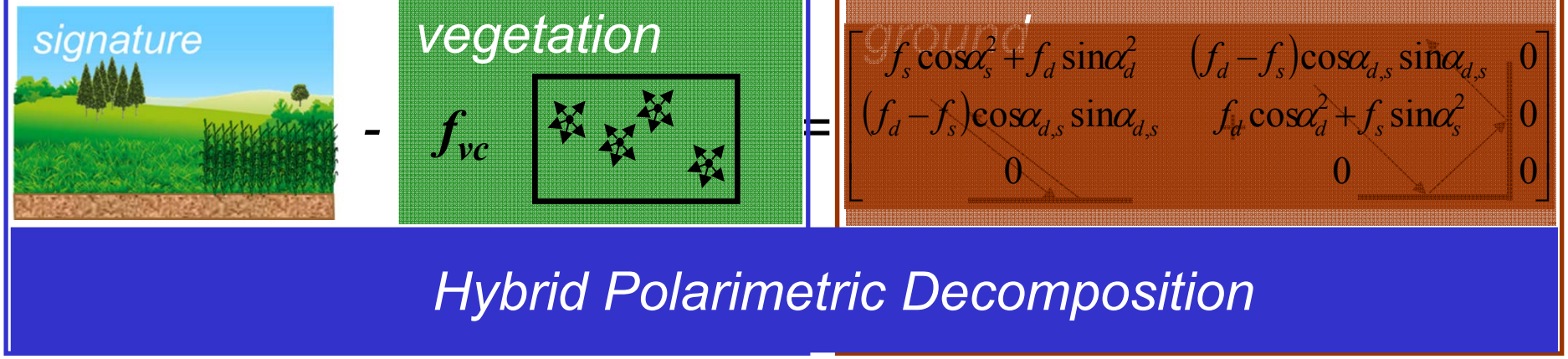
Physical constraint volume intensity (f_{vc}) with surface scattering (α_b)

$$f_{vc} = 2f_3 \left(\frac{\alpha_s - \alpha_d}{\alpha_s + \alpha_d} \right)$$

elements), surface scattering forward model (α_s, α_d))

Not physically constraint volume intensity!

Retrieval of the Ground Scattering Components



Eigen-based Decomposition of Ground Components

- From eigenvalues: Intensity of ground (f_d, f_s)
- From eigenvectors: Scattering mechanisms of ground (α_d, α_s)

Physically Meaningful Separation of Scattering Mechanisms (α_d, α_s)

$\alpha_d + \alpha_s = \pi/2$

Orthogonality condition

- $\alpha \in [0, \pi/4]$ Surface scattering → α_s
- $\alpha \in [\pi/4, \pi/2]$ Dihedral scattering → α_d

Soil Moisture Inversion from Surface Scattering Component

Polarimetric SAR data

Surface scattering component *from* ***hybrid polarimetric decomposition***

$$\beta = -\tan(\alpha_s)$$

Surface scattering model

Bragg scatter modeling *with* θ_{loc} *and a* ***variety of soil dielectric constants*** ε_S

$$\beta_m = \frac{R_{HH} - R_{VV}}{R_{HH} + R_{VV}}$$

$$R_{HH},\ R_{VV} = f(\varepsilon_S, \theta_{loc})$$

data

model

Minimization

$$\min_{\varepsilon_s} \left\{ \left| \beta - \beta_m \right| \right\}$$

ε_S

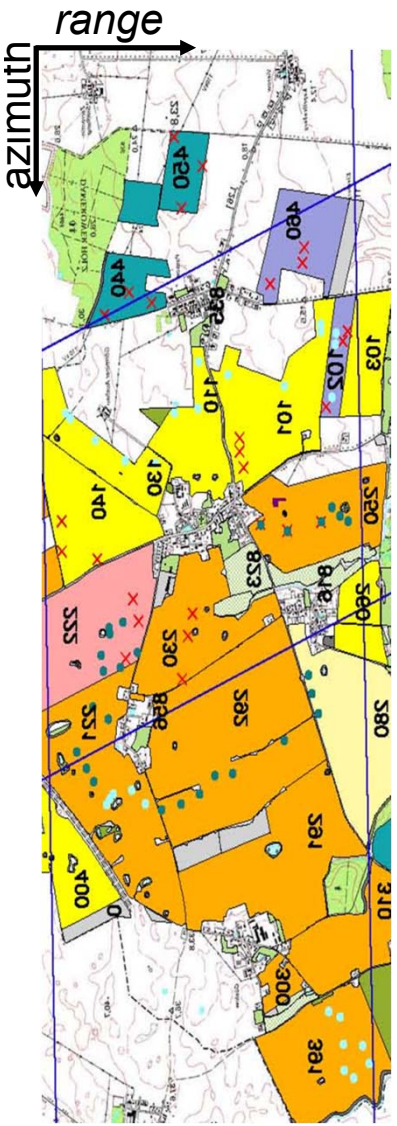
Pedo-Transfer Function of

Topp et al. (ε_S<40)

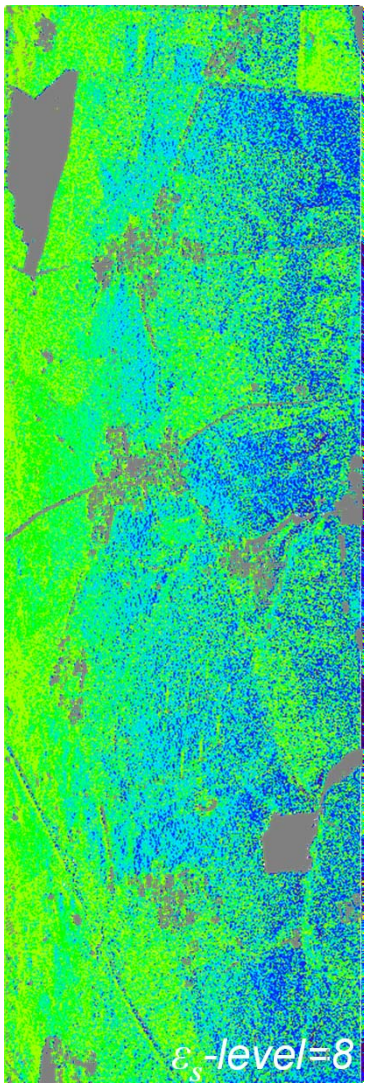
Roth et al. (ε_S>40)

Soil moisture [vol.%]

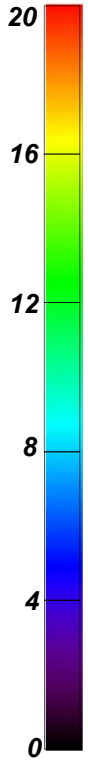
Soil Moisture Inversion along Vegetation Growth Cycle

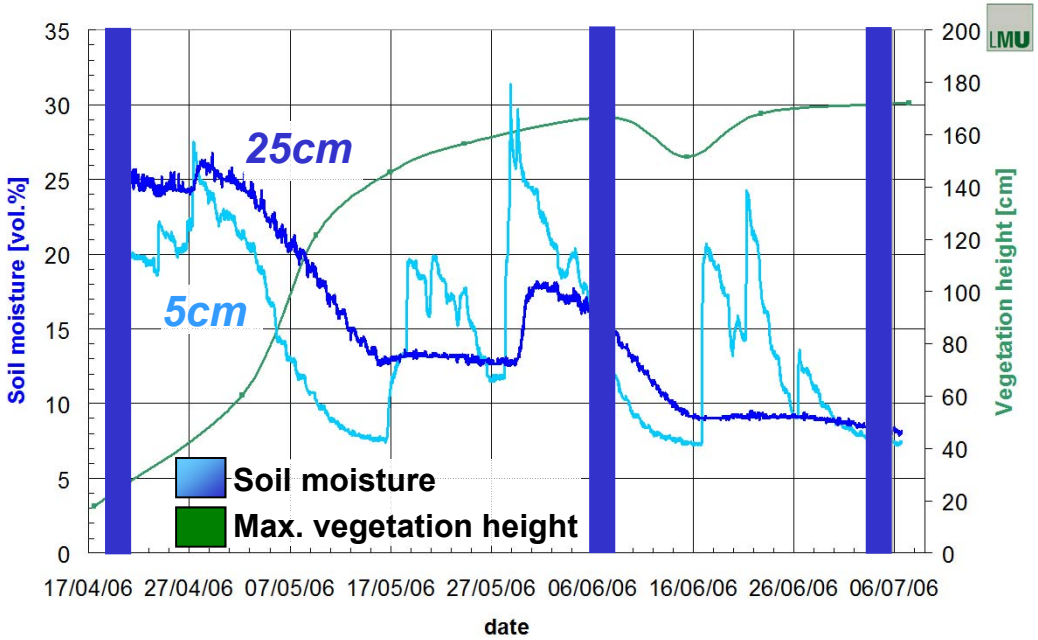


Land use

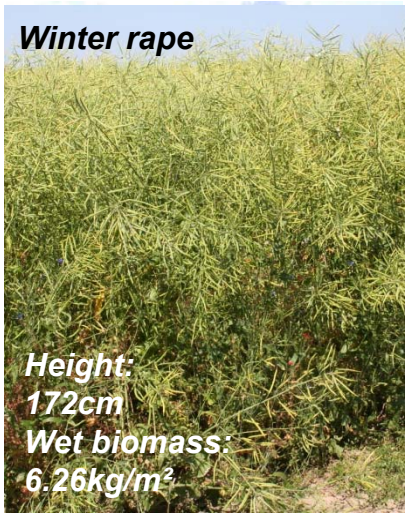


July, 5th



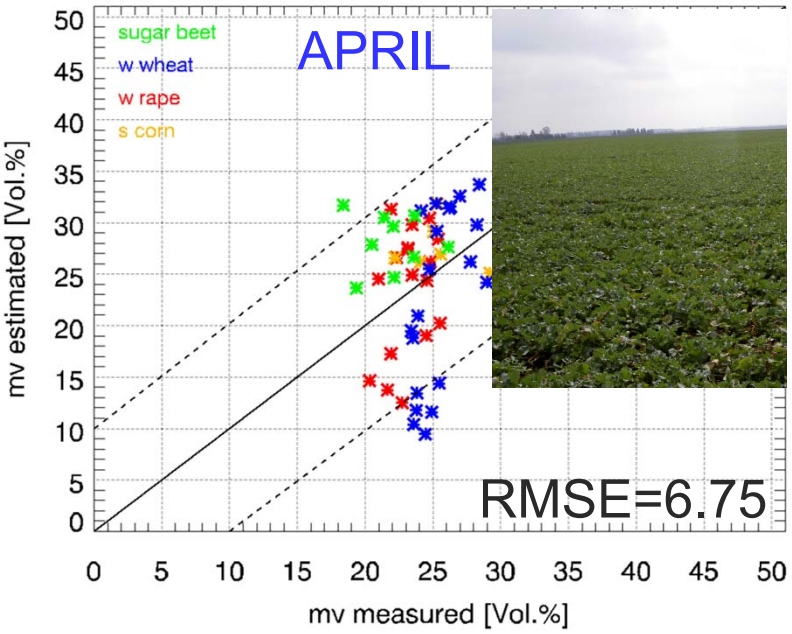


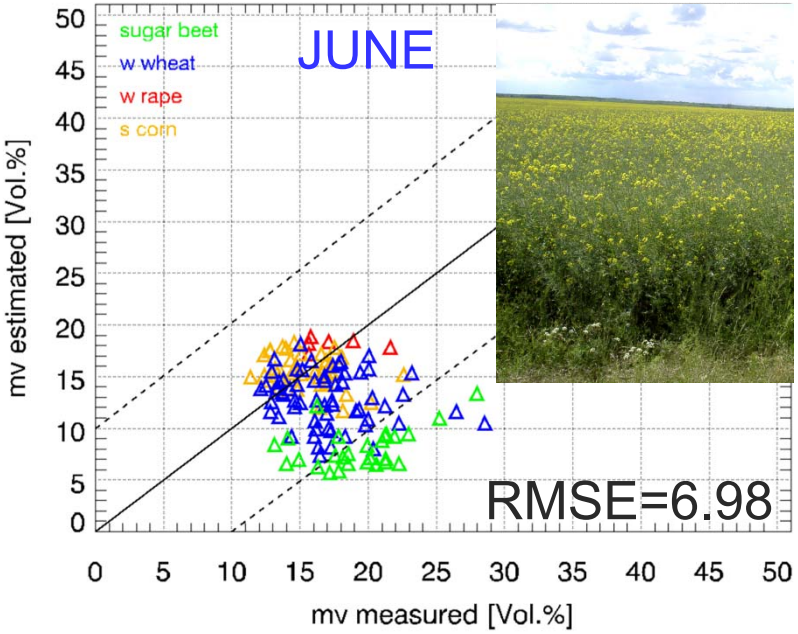
AgriSAR 2006
L-band
Quad-pol

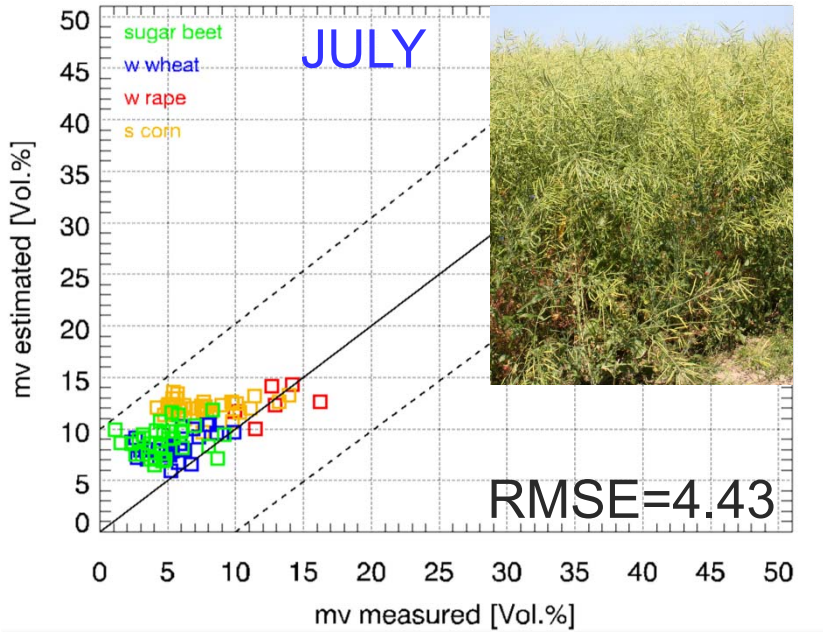


DLR

Validation of Moisture Inversion with Field Measurements (TDR)





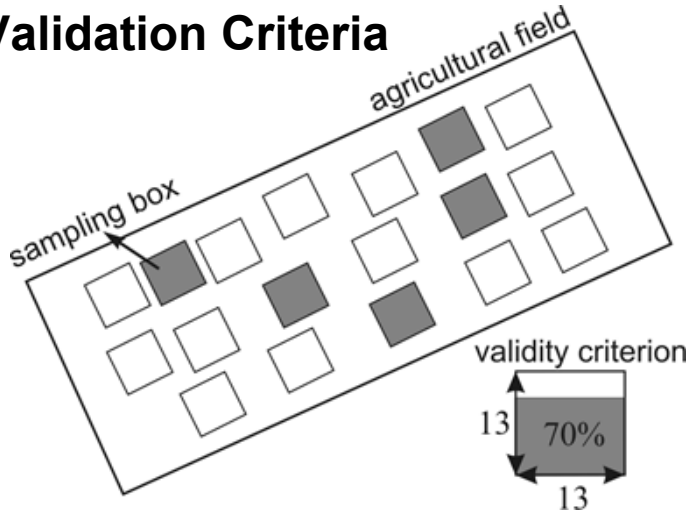


RMSE [vol.%]	APRIL	JUNE	JULY
sugar beet	7.55	11.90	4.68
winter wheat	8.06	6.15	3.40
winter rape	5.70	2.62	2.06
summer corn	5.34	3.20	5.25

validation box: 13x13 pixels

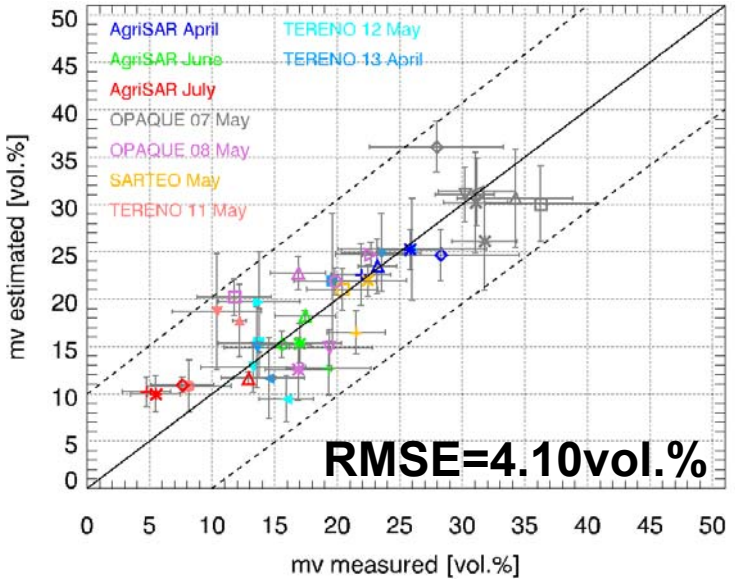
Validation of Soil Moisture Inversion under Vegetation Cover @ L-Band

Validation Criteria

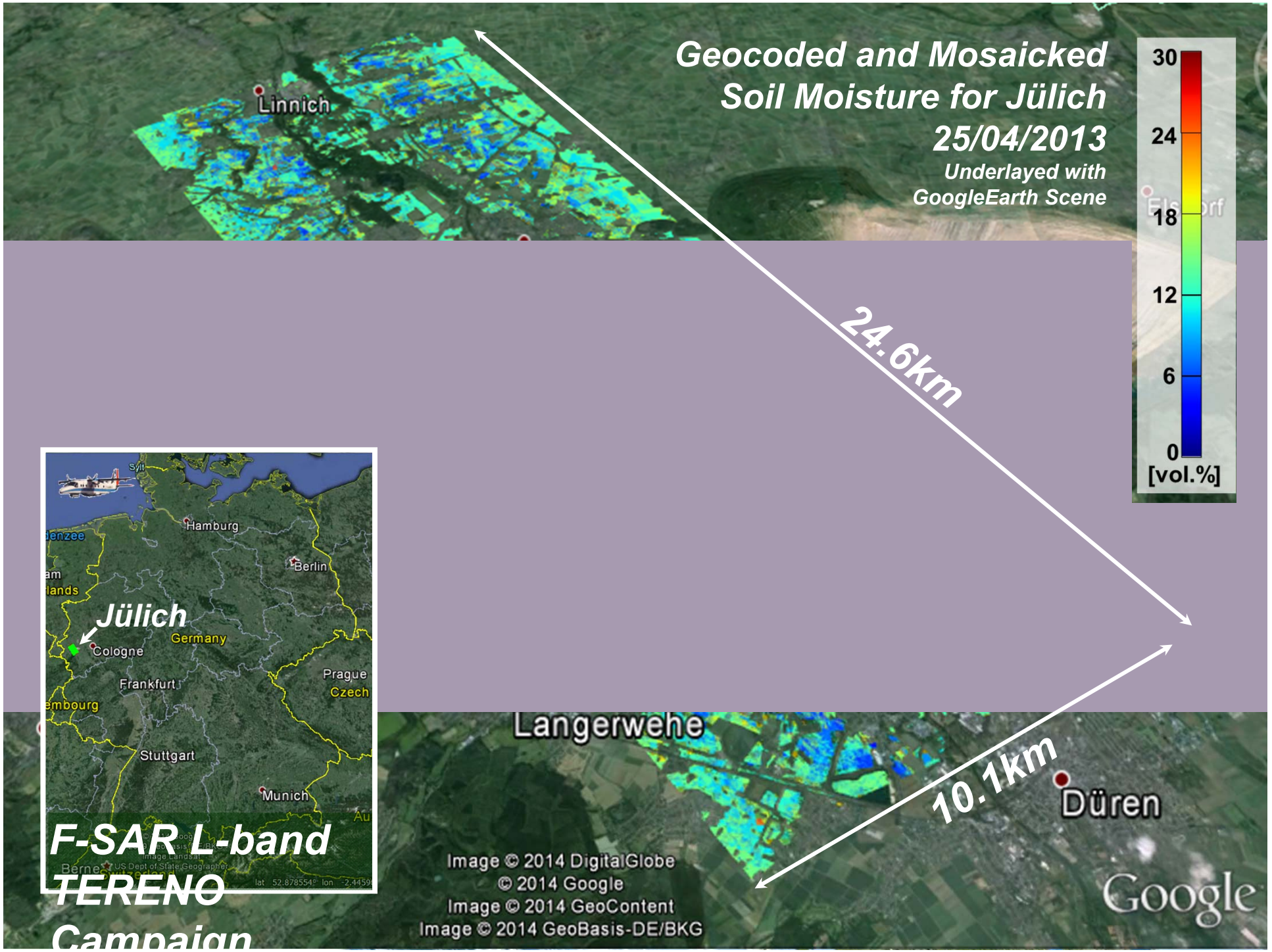


- ○ *winter rye*
- ▽ *summer oat*
- ▷ *winter triticale*
- ◁ *summer barley*
- \+ sugar beet
- ◇ summer corn
- □ winter barley
- ∗ winter wheat
- △ winter rape
- *x grassland*

9 Campaigns (E-SAR+F-SAR)



Variety in Vegetation Cover


Geocoded and Mosaicked
Soil Moisture for Jülich
25/04/2013
Underlayed with
GoogleEarth Scene
30
24
18
12
6
0
[vol.%]
Linnich
24.6km
Hamburg
Berlin
Jülich
Germany
Cologne
Frankfurt
Prague
Czech
Stuttgart
Munich
F-SAR L-band
TERENO
Campaign
Langerwehe
10.1km
Düren
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe
© 2014 Google
Image © 2014 GeoContent
Image © 2014 GeoBasis-DE/BKG
Google

Summary Soil Moisture Estimation

- ***Soil moisture inversion is still object of scientific research:***
  - Main research focuses on the estimation of mv under the vegetation
  - One attempt is to use SAR polarimetry for scattering mechanism decomposition in order to characterise and subtract volume from a ground component (surface/dihedral)
  - PolSARPro provides the possibility to invert soil moisture over bare fields and allows a decomposition of scattering mechanisms
    - Outlook: Inversion procedures for vegetated areas are still missing

References (Part I)

Basic Text Books for SAR-Polarimetry and Pol-InSAR:

- **Cloude, S.,** Polarisation: application in remote sensing, Oxford University Press, p. 352, 2009.
- **Boerner, W. M. et al.,** 'Polarimetry in Radar Remote Sensing: Basic and Applied Concepts', Chapter 5 in F. M. Henderson, and A.J. Lewis, (ed.), "Principles and Applications of Imaging Radar", vol. 2 of Manual of Remote Sensing, (ed. R. A. Reyerson), Third Edition, John Willey & Sons, New York, 1998.
- **Elachi, C. & Van Zyl, J. J.,** 'Introduction to the physics and techniques of Remote Sensing', John Wiley and Sons, p. 552, 2006.
- **Lee, J.S. & Pottier, E.** 'Polarimetric Radar Imaging: From Basics to Aapplications', CRC Press, 2009.
- **Woodhouse, I.**, 'Introduction to Microwaves Remote Sensing', CRC Taylor & Francis, p. 370, 2005.

References (Part II)

Surface Parameter Inversion:

- **Hajnsek**, I., Pottier, E. & Cloude, S.R., 'Inversion of Surface Parameters from Polarimetric SAR', *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, vol. 41, no. 4, pp. 727-745, 2003.
- **Lee**, J.-S., Boerner, W.-M., Ainsworth, T. L., Hajnsek, I., Papathanassiou, K.P., Lüneburg, E., 'A Review of Polarimetric SAR Algorithms and their applications', Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 31-80, 2004.
- **Hajnsek**, I. & Cloude, S., 'The Potential of InSAR for Quantitative Surface Parameter Estimation' Can. J. Remote Sensing, vol. 31, no.1, pp. 85-102, 2005
- **Hajnsek**, Irena; Jagdhuber, Thomas; Schön, Helmut; Papathanassiou, Kostas (2009): Potential of Estimating Soil Moisture under Vegetation Cover by means of PolSAR. IEEE [Hrsg.]: IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, IEEE, vol 47, no 2, pp. 442 – 454.
- **M. Arii**, J.J. van Zyl and Y. Kim: A general characterization for polarimetric scattering from vegetation canopies, IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, vol. 48, pp. 3349-3357, 2010.
- **M. Neumann** and L. Ferro-Famil: Extraction of particle and orientation distribution characteristics from polarimetric SAR data, in Proc. of 8th European Conference on Synthetic Aperture Radar, June 7-10, 2010, Aachen, Germany, VDE, pp. 422-425.
- **Jagdhuber**, T., Hajnsek, I., Papathanassiou, K.P.: An Iterative, Generalized Hybrid Decomposition for Soil Moisture Retrieval under Vegetation Cover Using Fully Polarimetric SAR. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing , DOI: 10.1109/JSTARS.2014.2371468, p. 1-12, 2014.
- **Jagdhube**r, T., 'Soil Parameter Retrieval under Vegetation Cover Using SAR Polarimetry, *PhD Thesis*, University Potsdam, Potsdam, supervised by Prof. Hajnsek and Prof. Bronstert, Date of Defense: 05.07.2012, http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:kobv:517-opus-60519, 2012.
- **Bronstert**, A., C. Creutzfeldt, T. Gräff, I. Hajnsek, M. Heistermann, S. Itzerott, T. Jagdhuber, D. Kneis, E. Lück & D. Reusser, 'Potentials and constraints of different type of soil moisture observations for flood simulations in headwater catchments', *Natural Hazards*, Vol. 60, pp.879–914 , 2012.

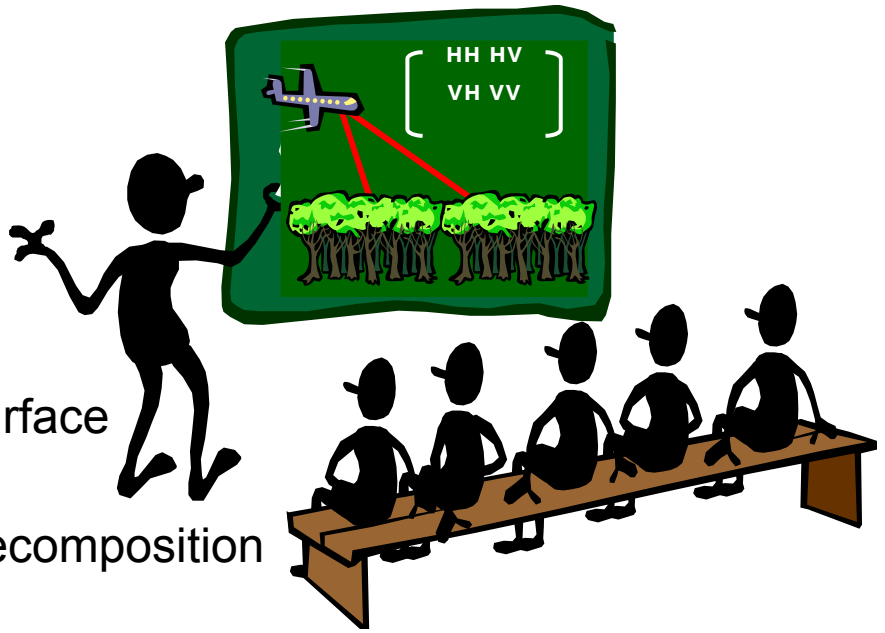
Acknowledgement to the AgriSAR Team

06/06/06

Acknowledgement to the OPAQUE Team

Part II: Exercises with L-band Airborne Data

- Read the airborne SAR data
- Speckle Filtering (refined Lee)
- Oh, Dubois and X-Bragg Inversion
- Decomposition Method to extract the surface parameter:
  - Freeman-Durden Model-based Decomposition
  - Eigenvector Decomposition



Test Date Used for the Exercise

- **Testsite: Demmin**
  - Location: Northern Germany
  - Acquisition Date: May 2012
  - Frequency: L-band
  - Data size: az: 2.75km rg: 2.2 km
  - Polarisation: 4 SLC
  - Resolution: az: 60cm x rg: 3.8m
  - Rows and colums: 7981 x 1837

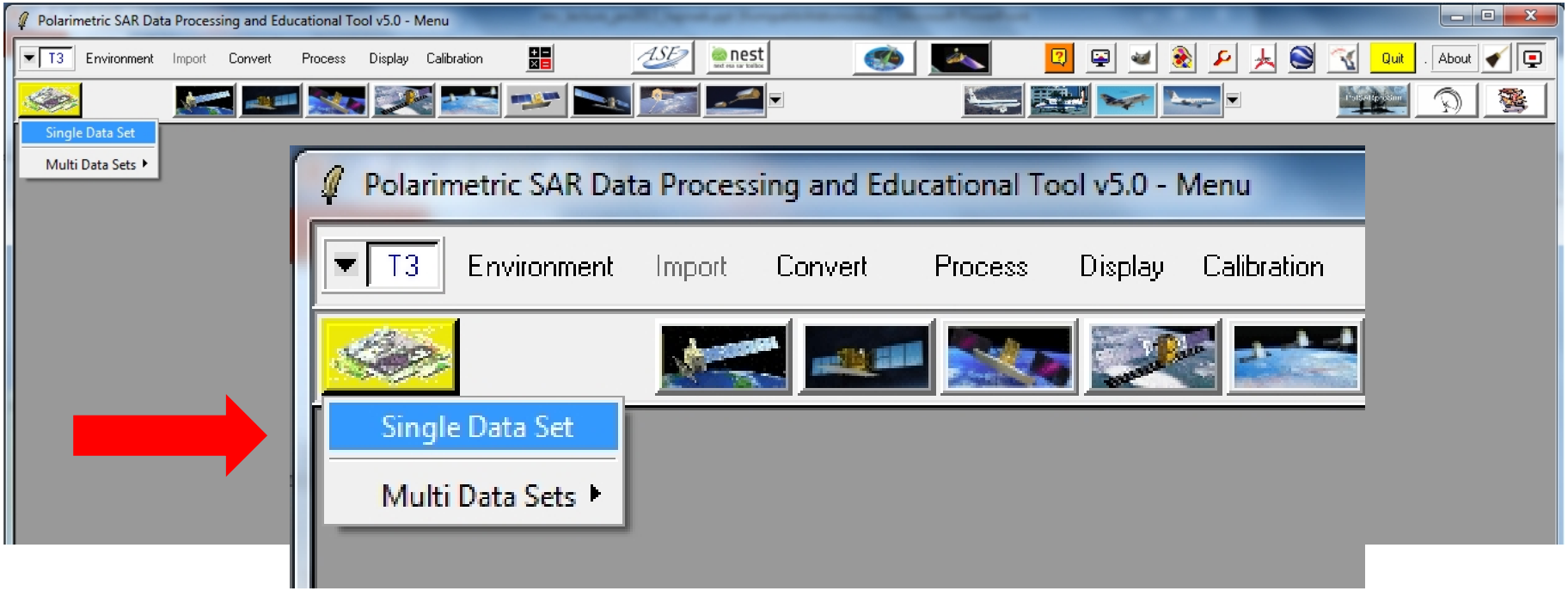
Pauli RGB

dihedral
volume
surface

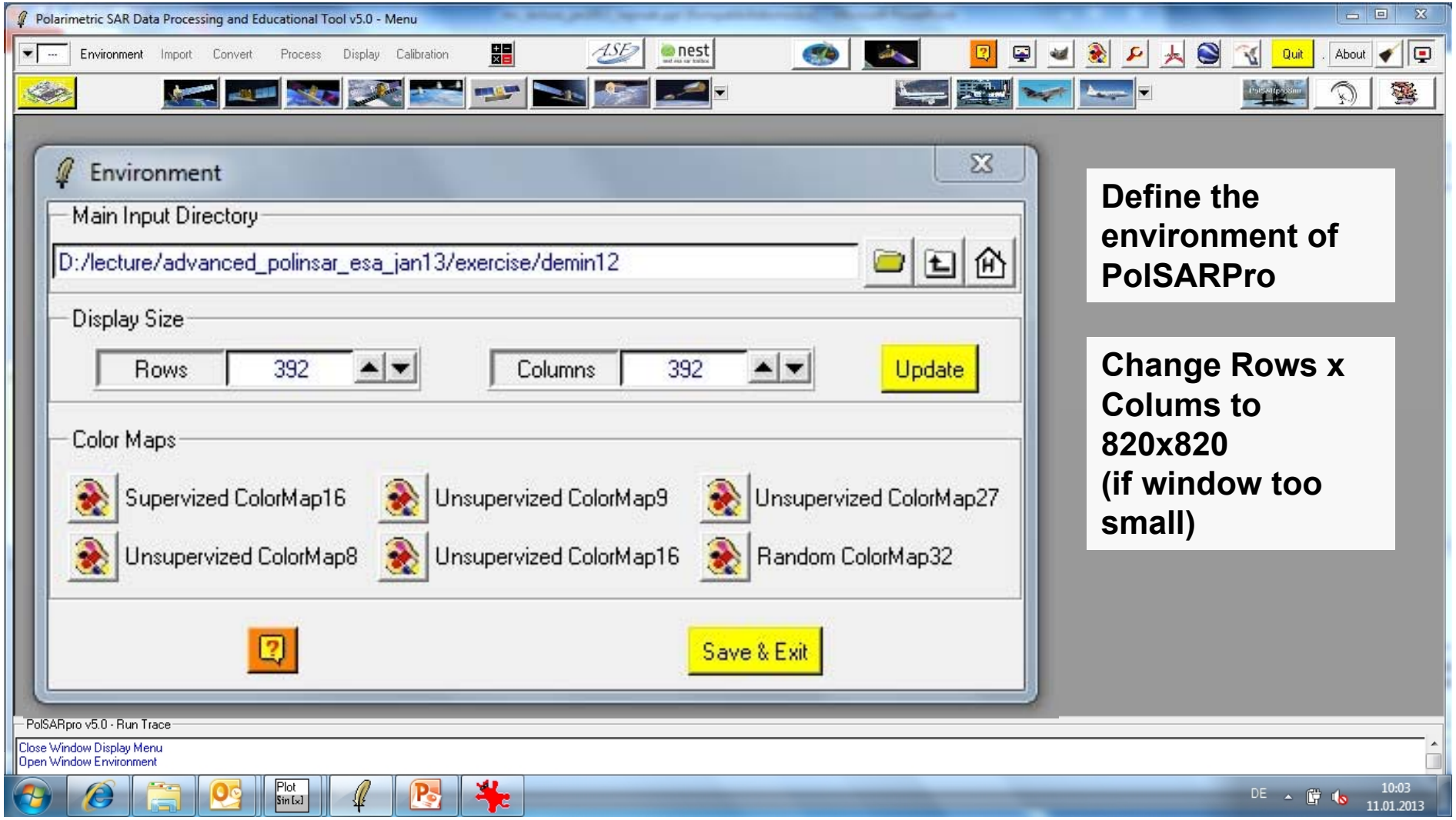
DLR

First Steps in PolSARPro

- Please open PolSARPro
- Define your environment
- Open the DLR‘s acquired test Radar data



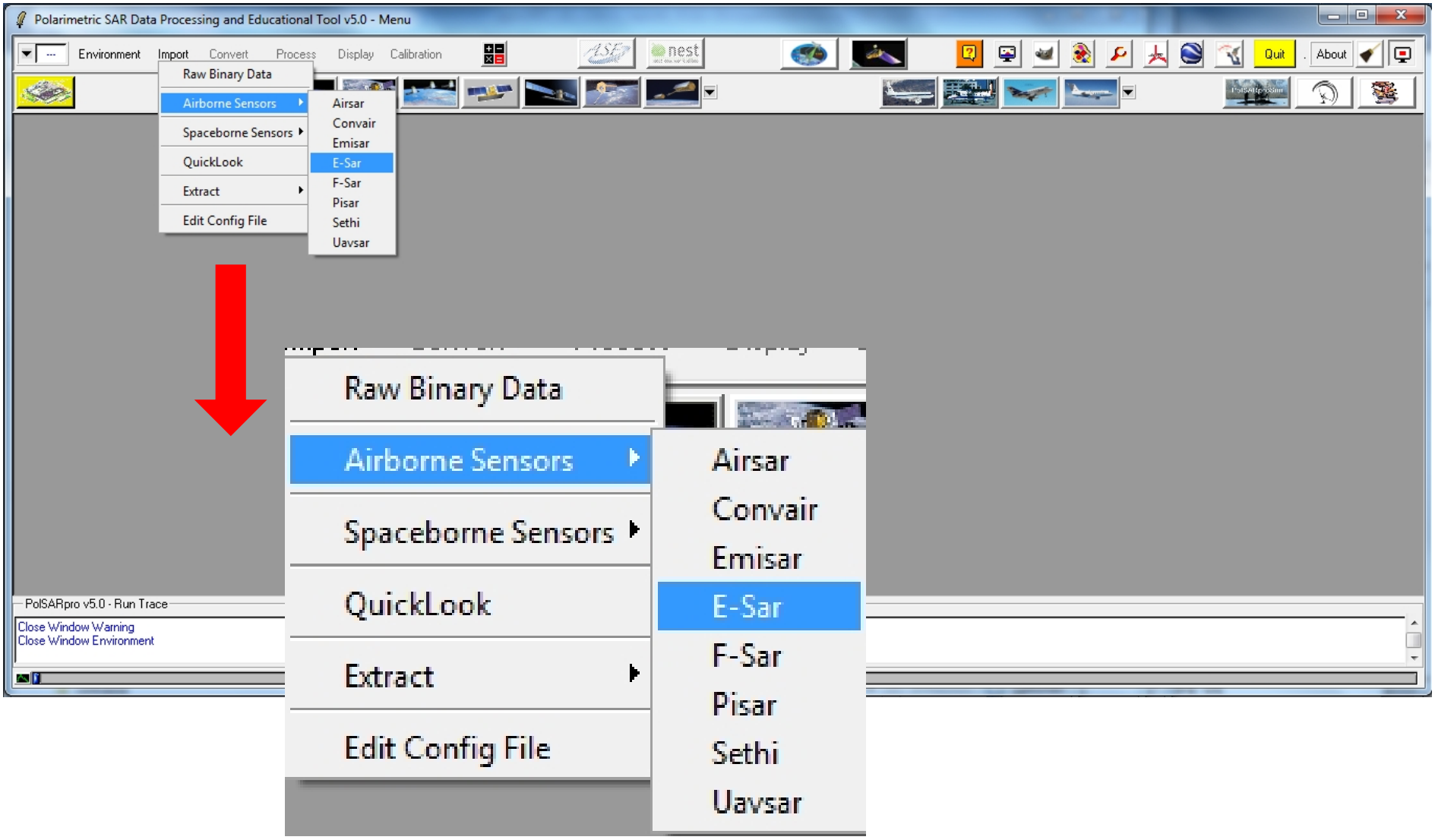
First Steps in PolSARPro



Define the environment of PolSARPro

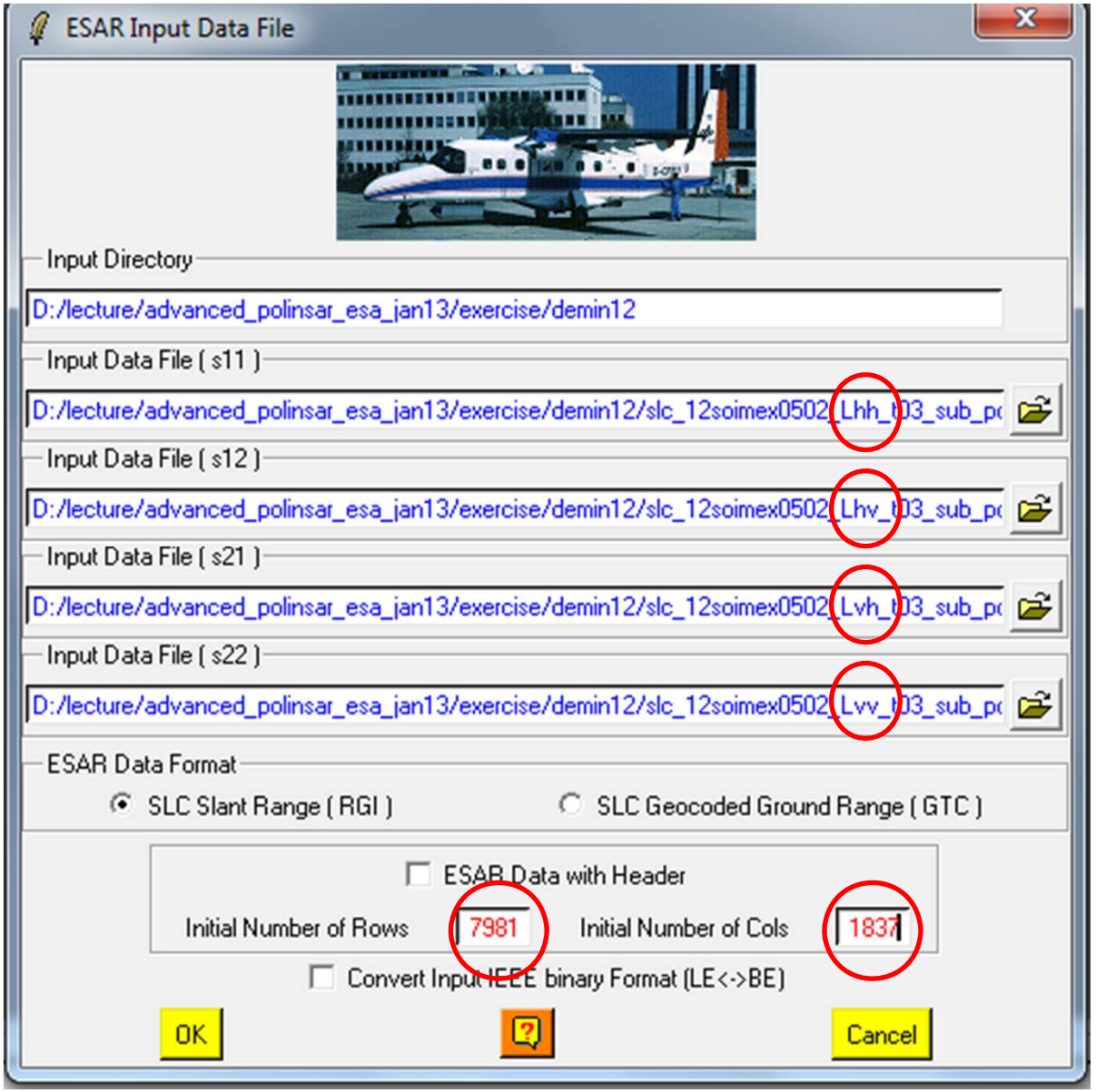
Change Rows x Colums to 820x820 (if window too small)

Load the Airbrone Data



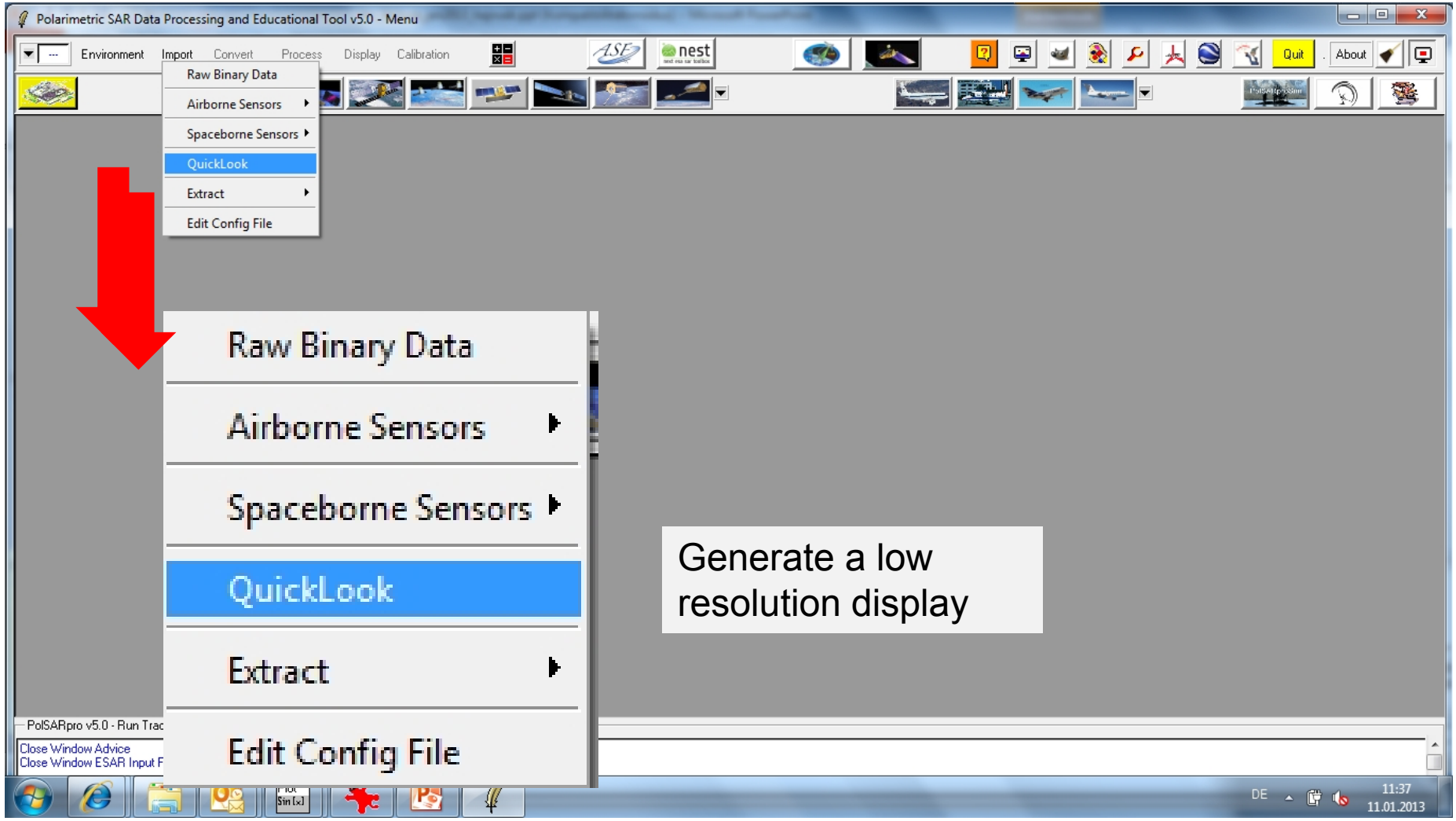
Fill the Widget with Row and Column

$$[S] := \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{hh} & S_{hv} \\ S_{vh} & S_{vv} \end{bmatrix}$$

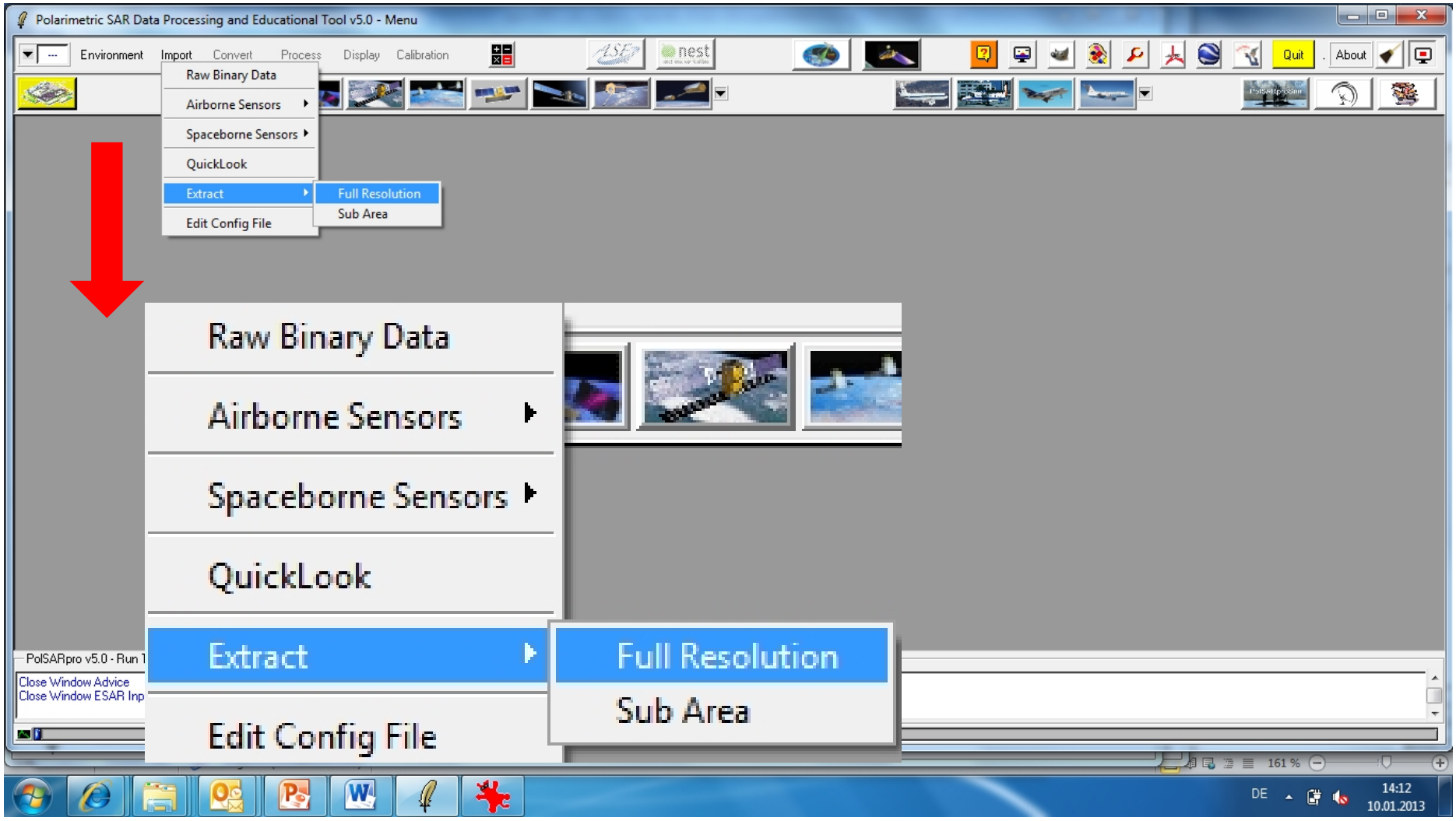


Note: Please add header!

Display the Image



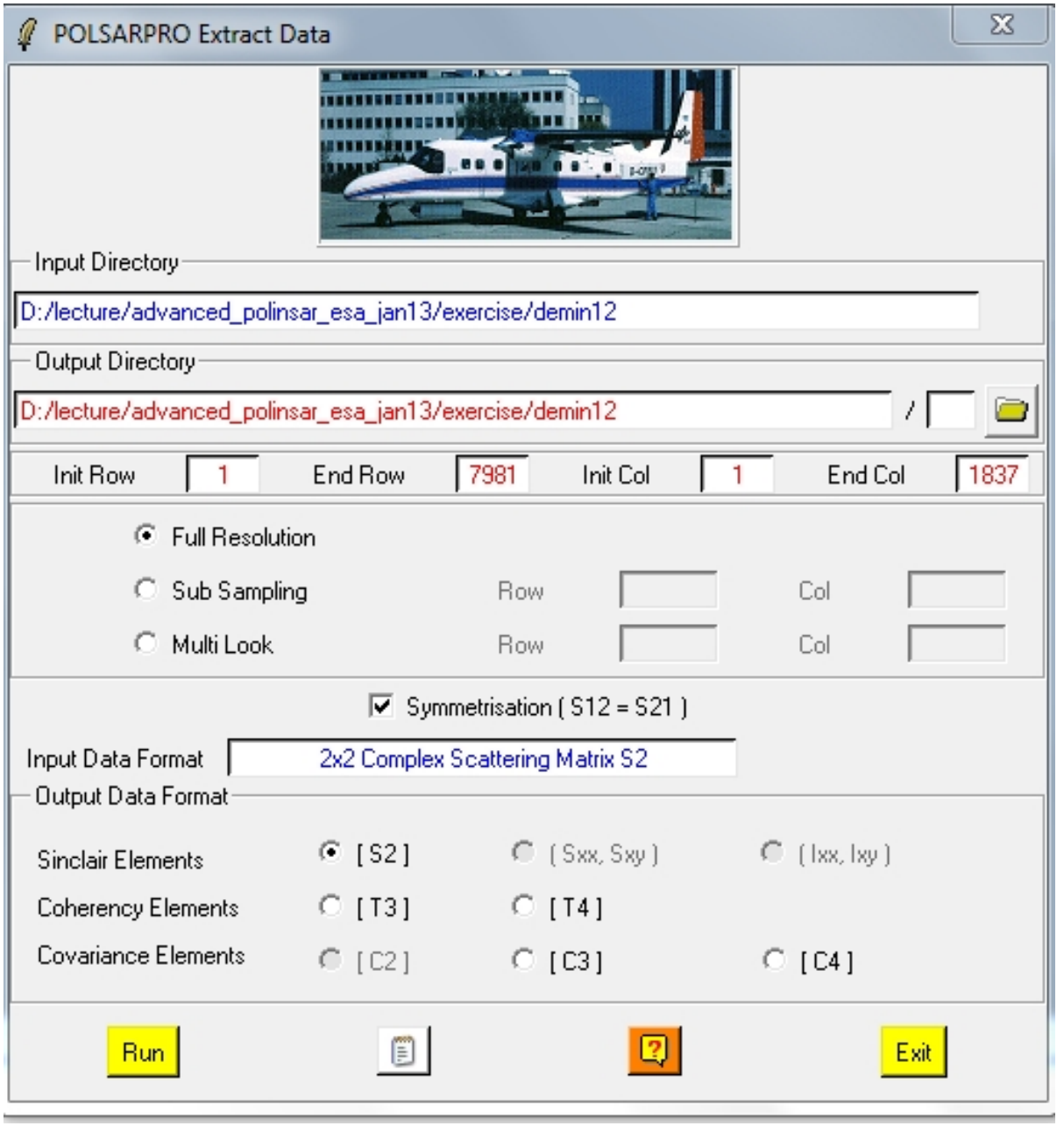
Extract the Test Data



DLR

Extract S2 Data

- Check the header of the file!
- Full resolution
- Sinclair Elements [S2]



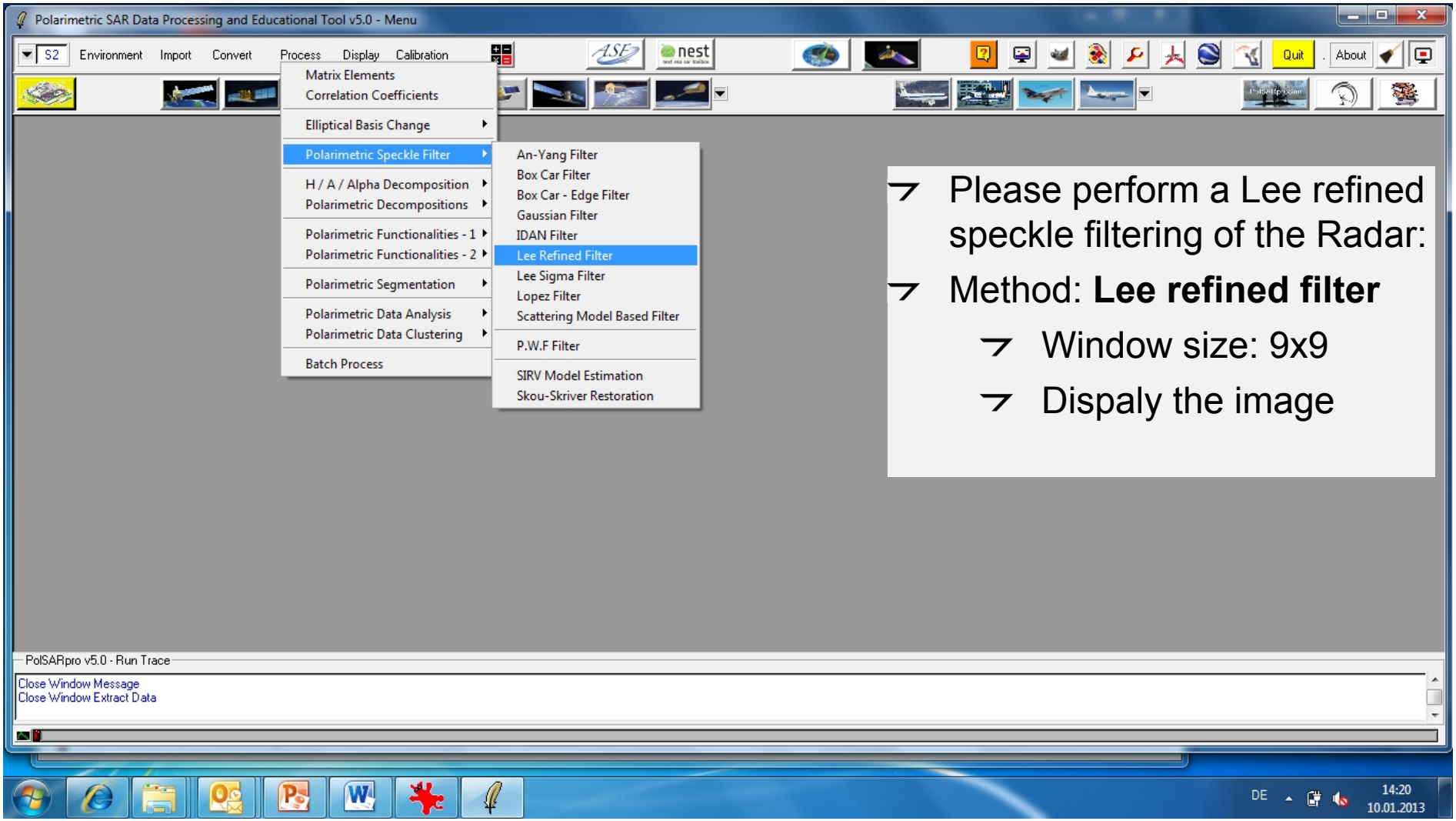
Display the Data

- Use **GIMP** for image display
  - What do you see on the image?
  - What does the colors in the image mean?
  - Which fields can be potentially inverted to soil moisutre content?

Pauli RGB

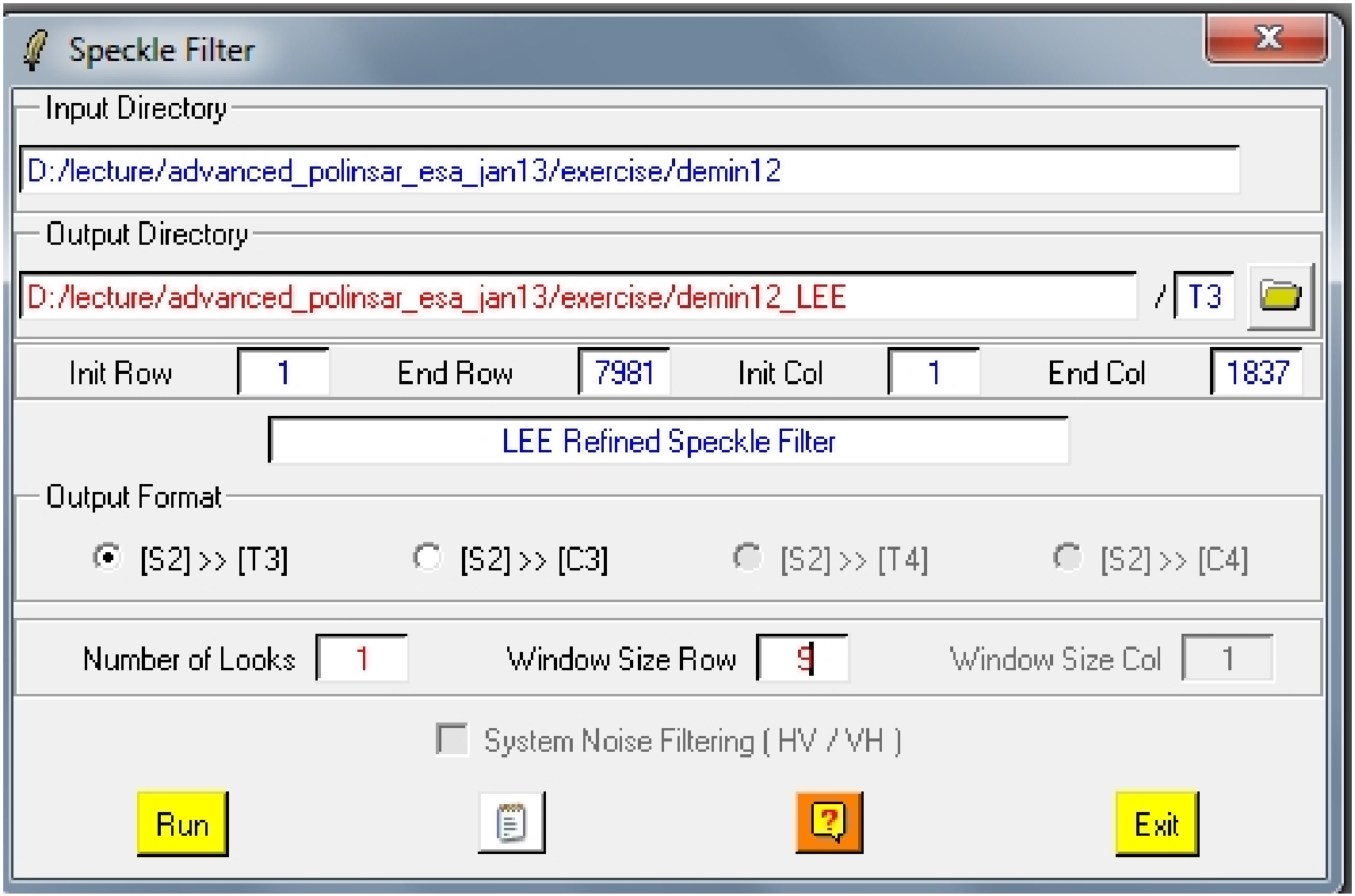
dihedral
volume
surface

Filtering of the Scattering Matrix

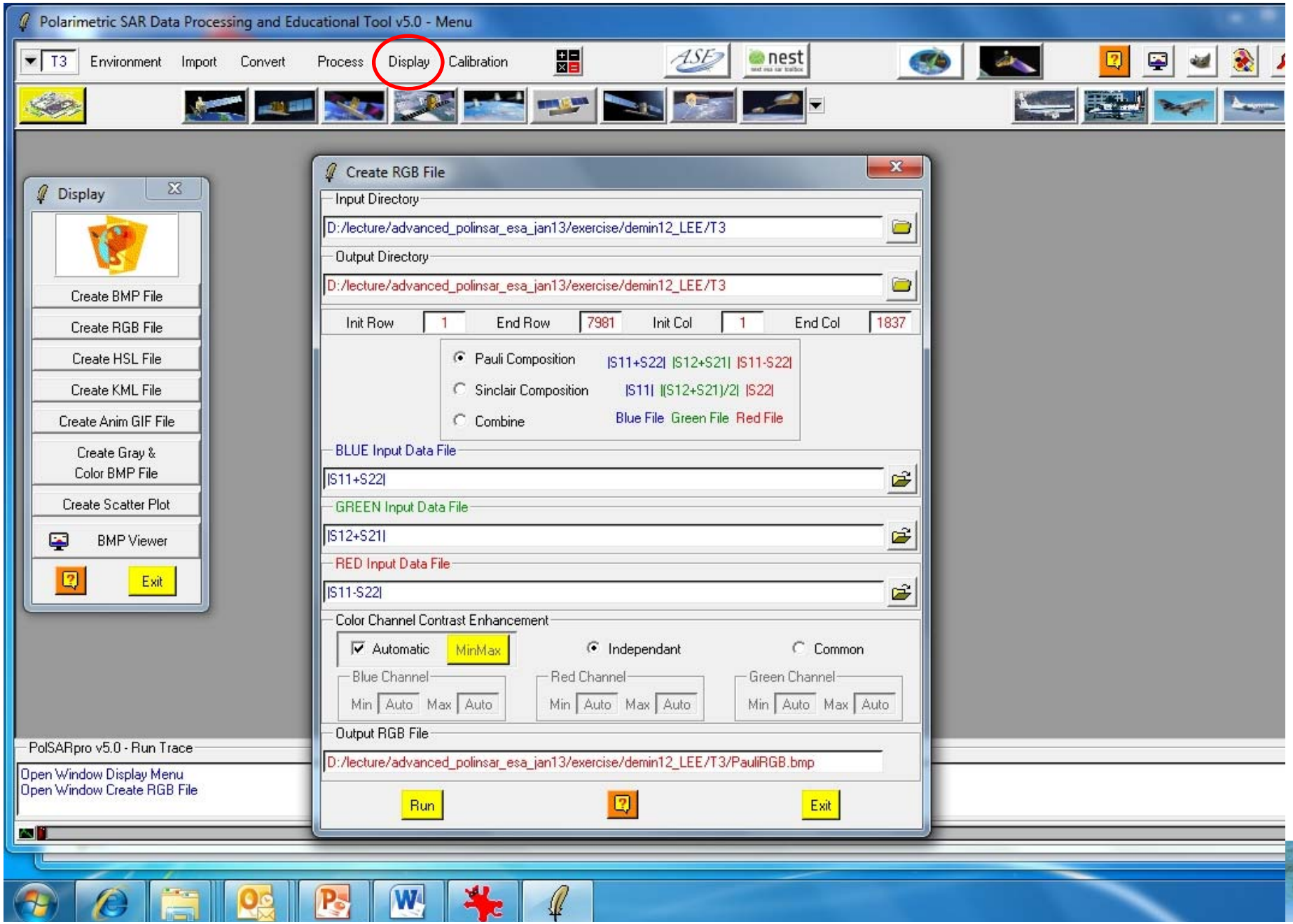


- Please perform a Lee refined speckle filtering of the Radar:
- Method: **Lee refined filter**
  - Window size: 9x9
  - Dispaly the image

Filtering of the Scattering Matrix



Generate a RGB Image of the Filtered Data

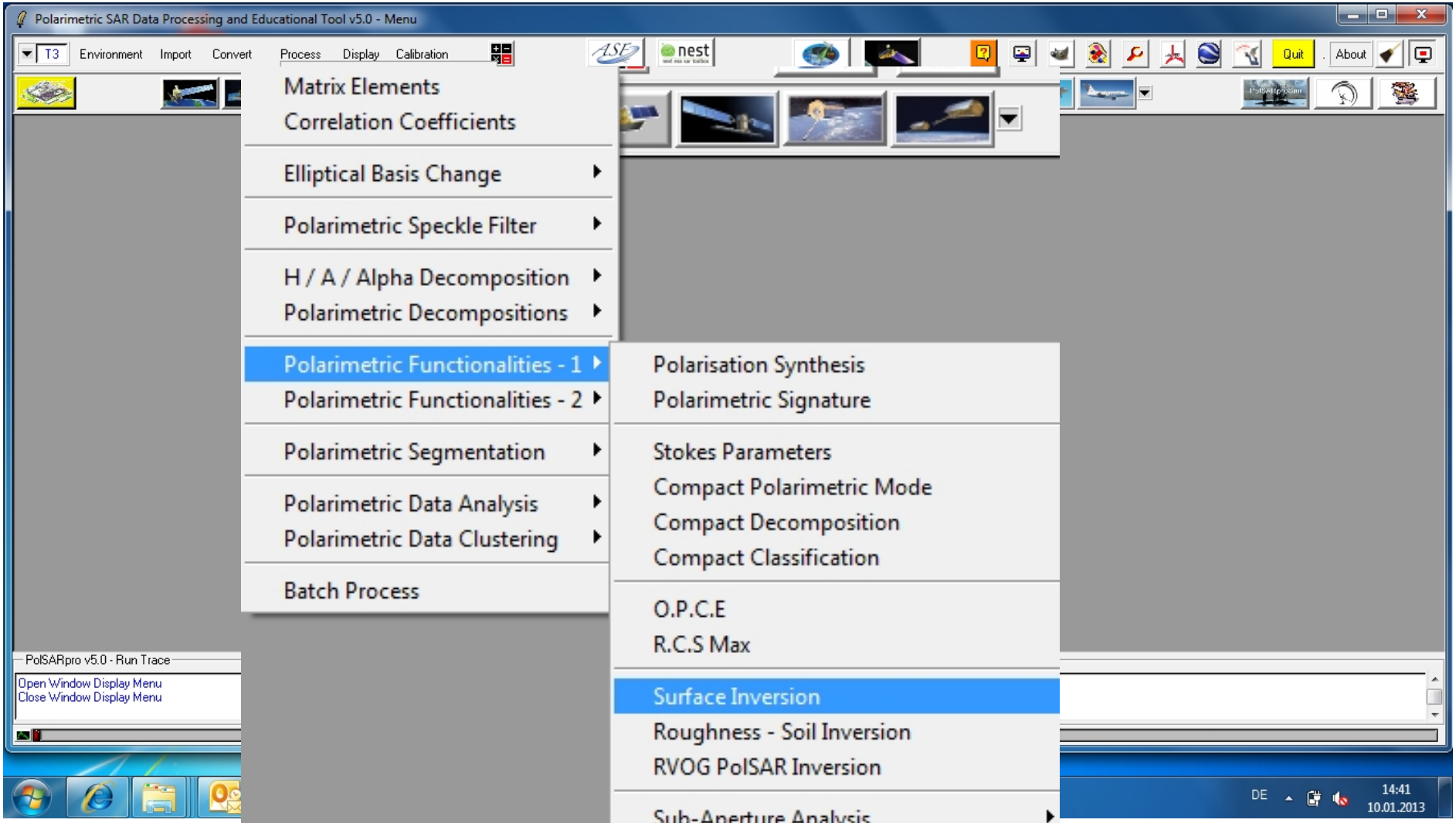


Display the Data

Use **GIMP** for image display

DLR

Surface Soil Moisture Estimation (Oh, Dubois & X-Bragg)



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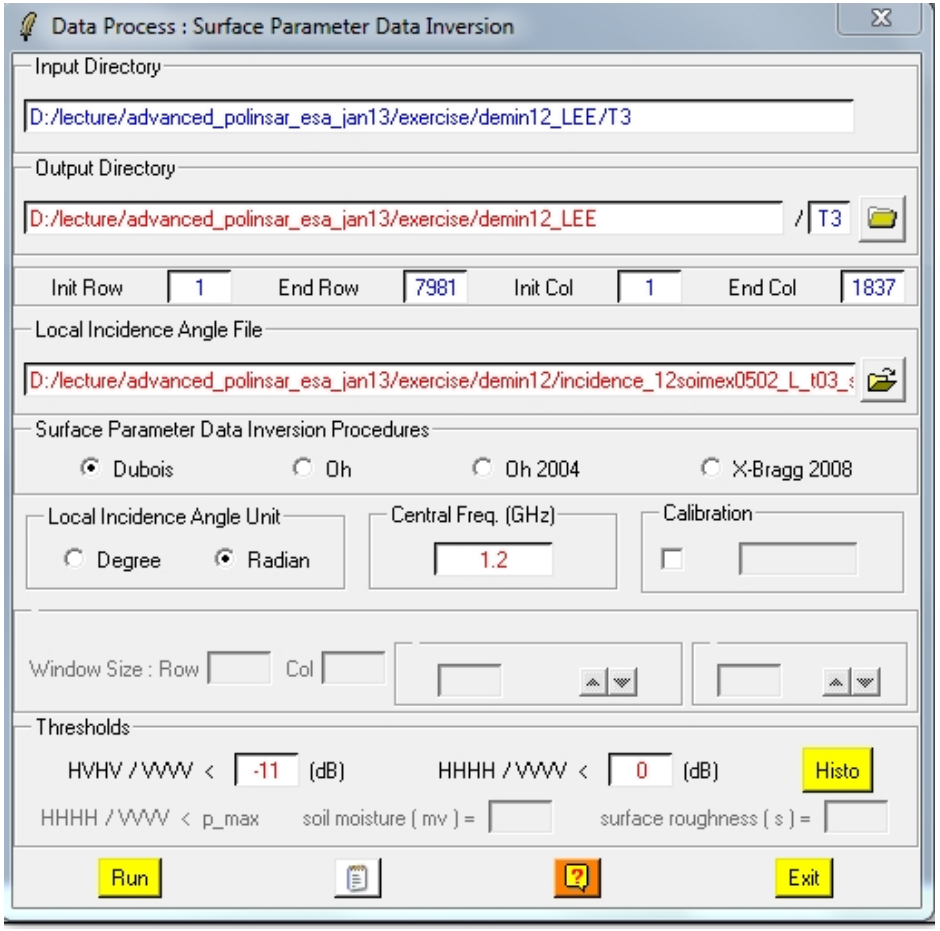
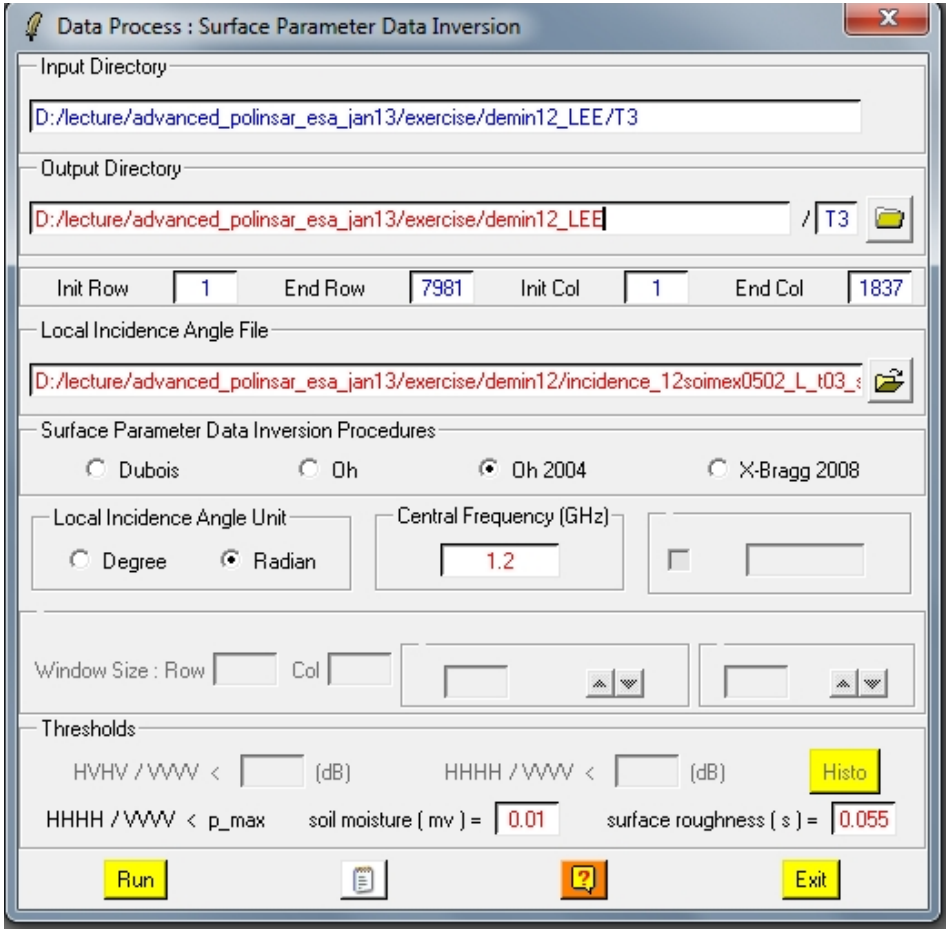
Empirical Models: Dubois @ Oh2004

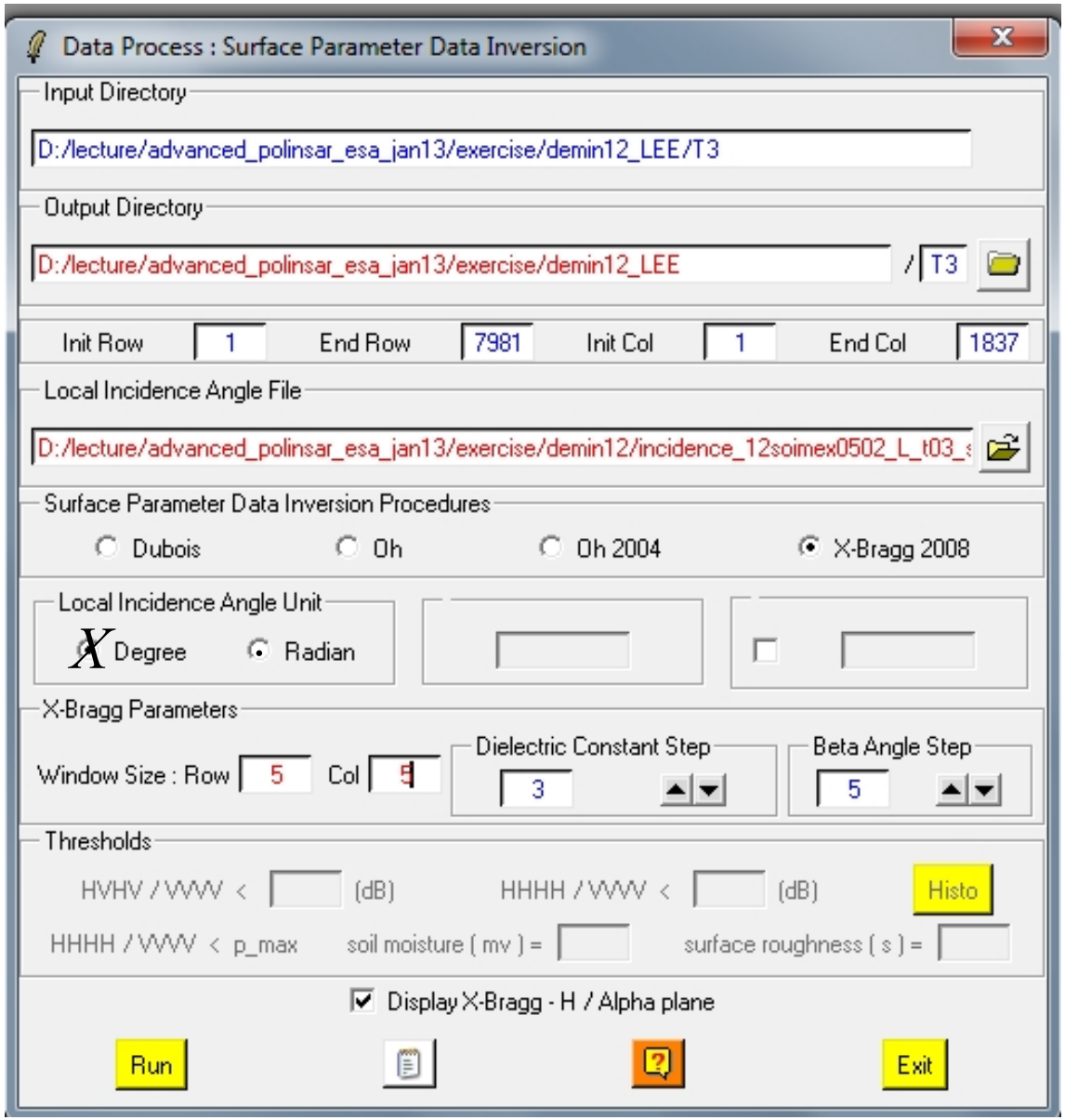
- Please run the Dubois and Oh2004 inversion for soil moisture
  - Load the incidence angle file (radian)



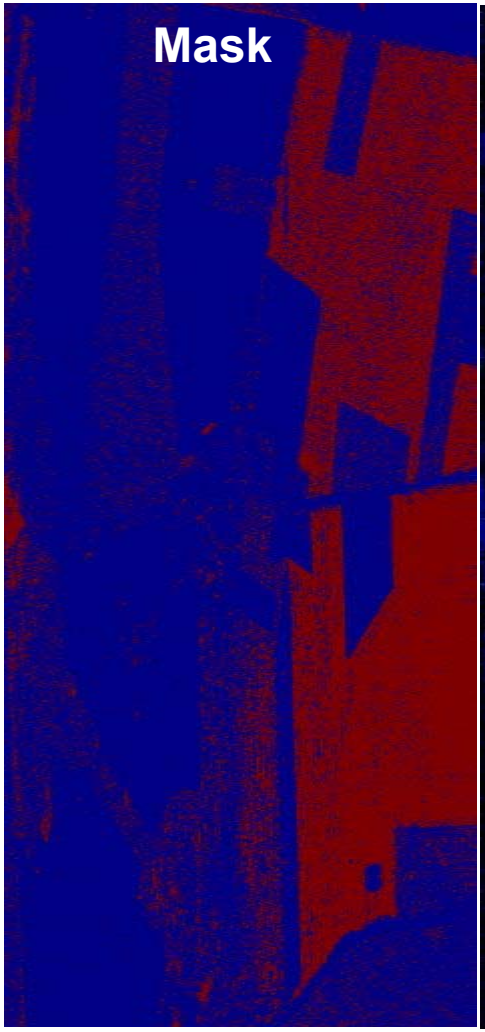


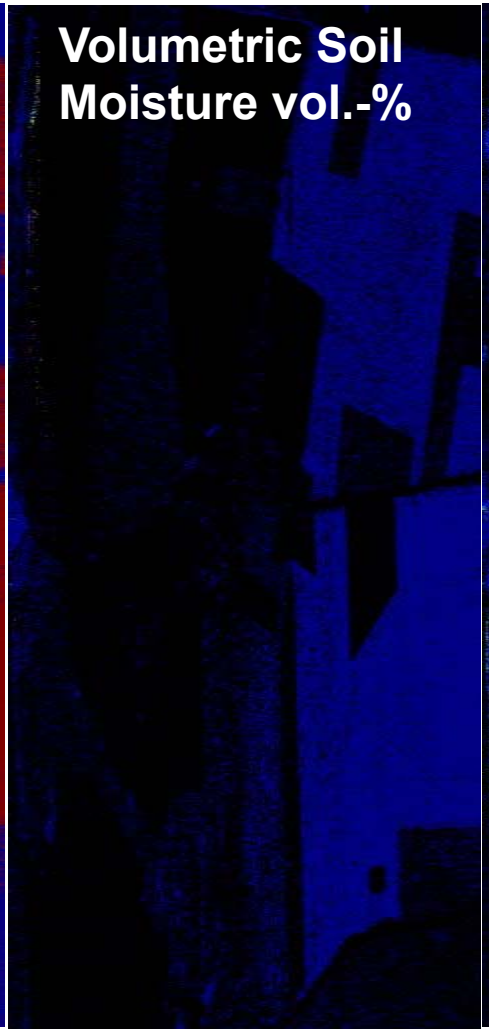
Model Based Models: X-Bragg

- Please run the X-Bragg inversion for soil moisture
- Load the incidence angle file (radian)



Empirical Models: Dubois – INVERSION RESULTS





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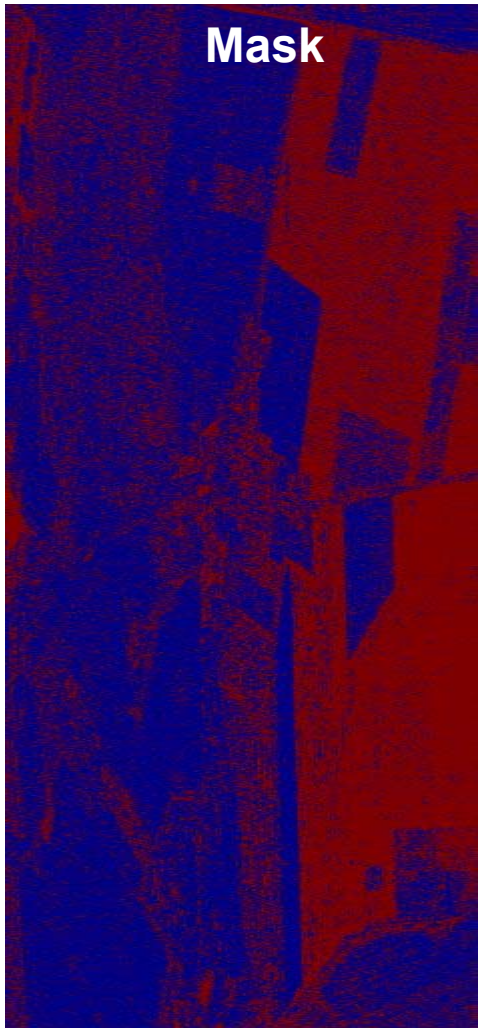
Empirical Models: OH2004 – INVERSION RESULTS



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Model Based: X-Bragg – INVERSION RESULTS v4.2

Mask

Dielectric Constant

Volumetric Soil Moisture vol.-%

WHY ?

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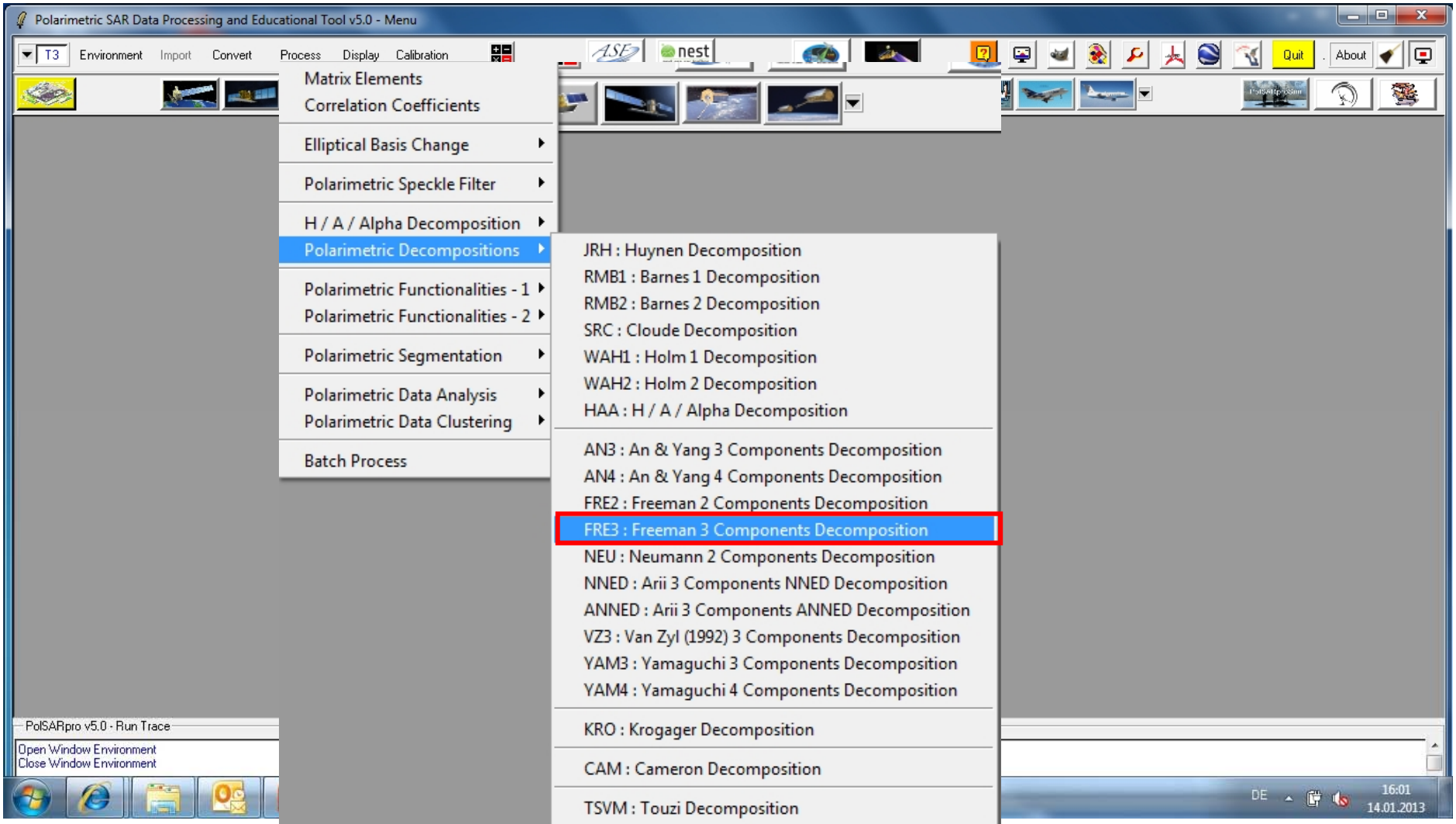
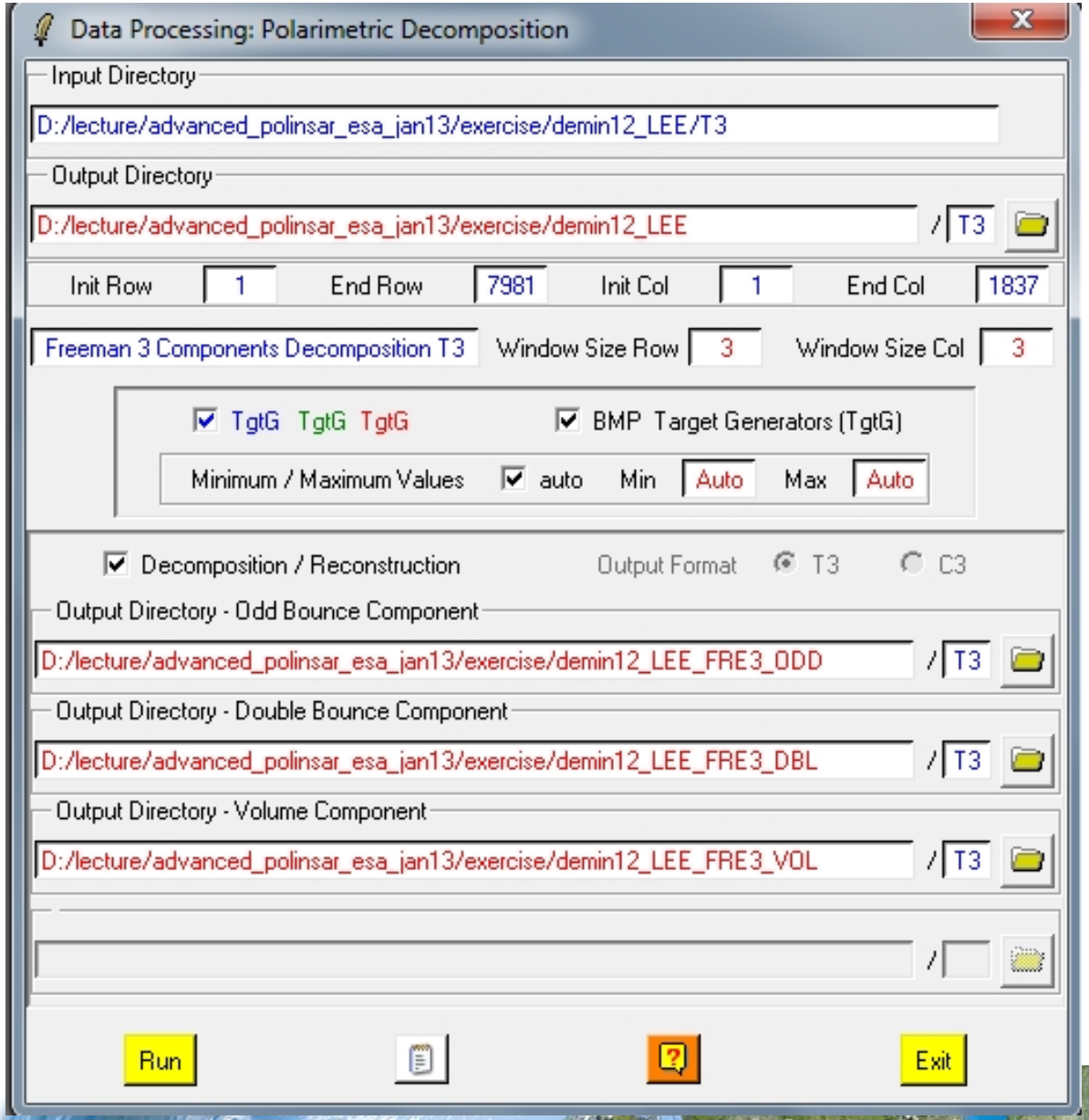
Perform Free3 – Freeman 3 Component Decomposition

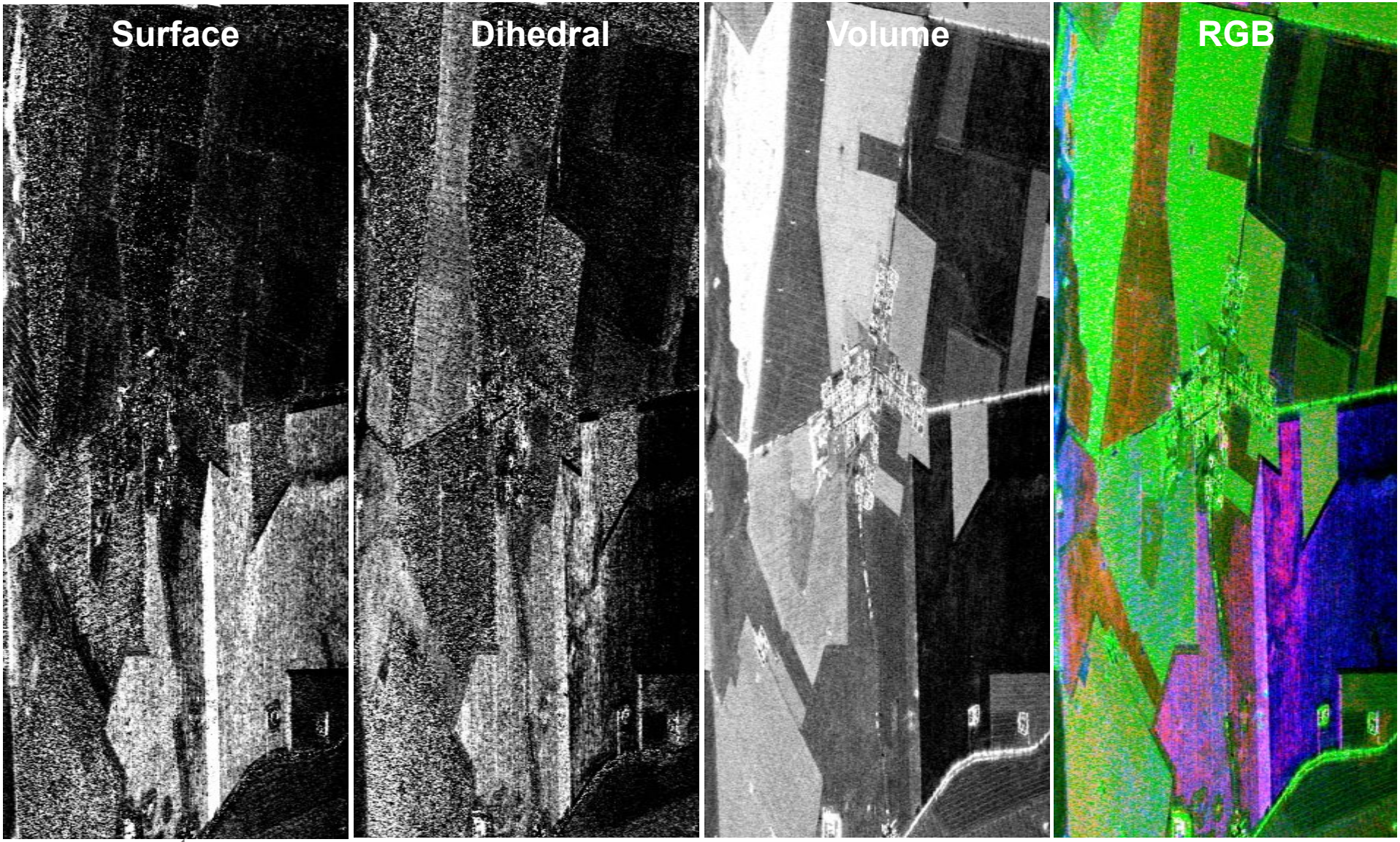


Free3 – Freeman 3 Component Decomposition

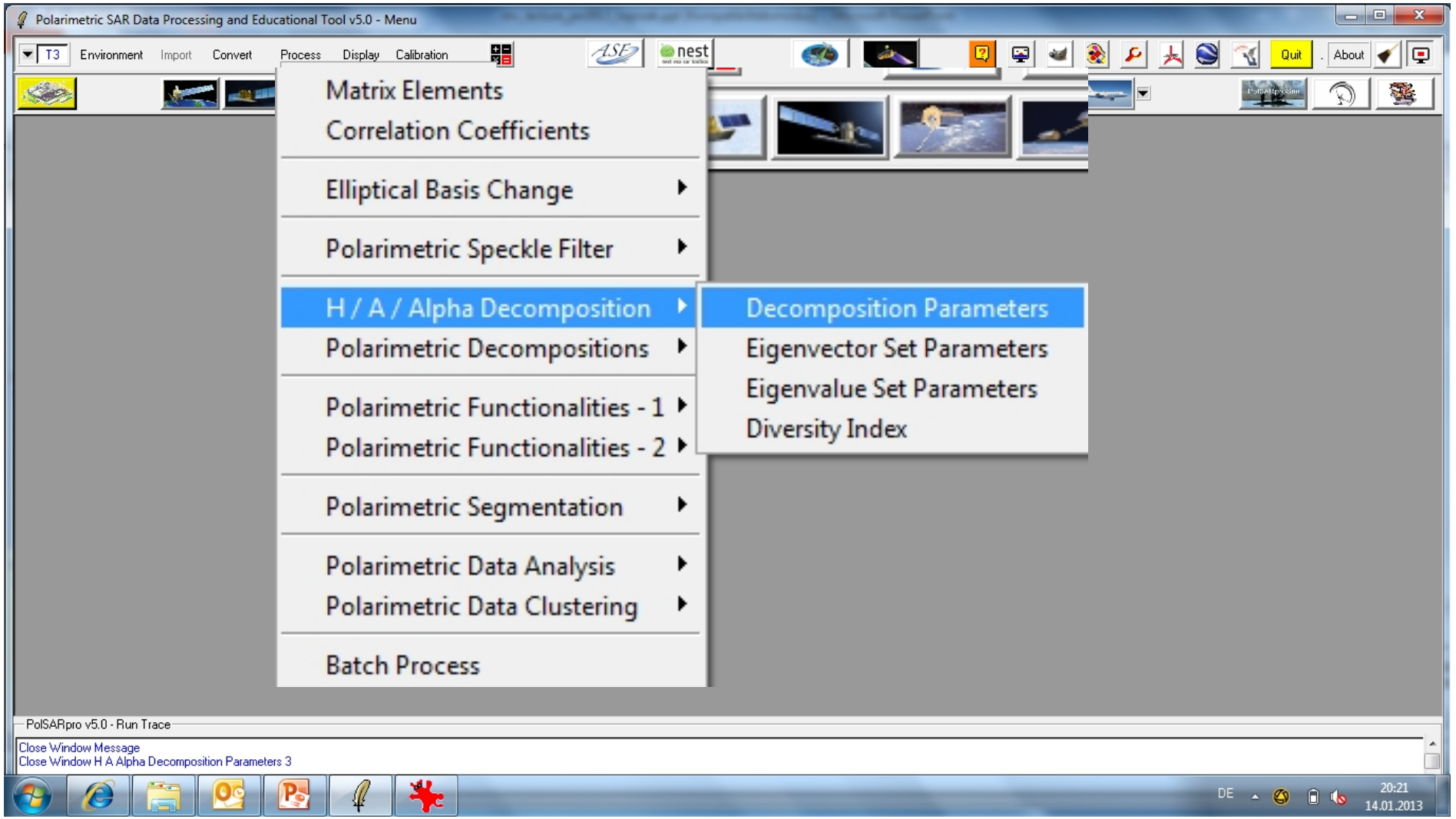
Note: Perform the process on the filtered data



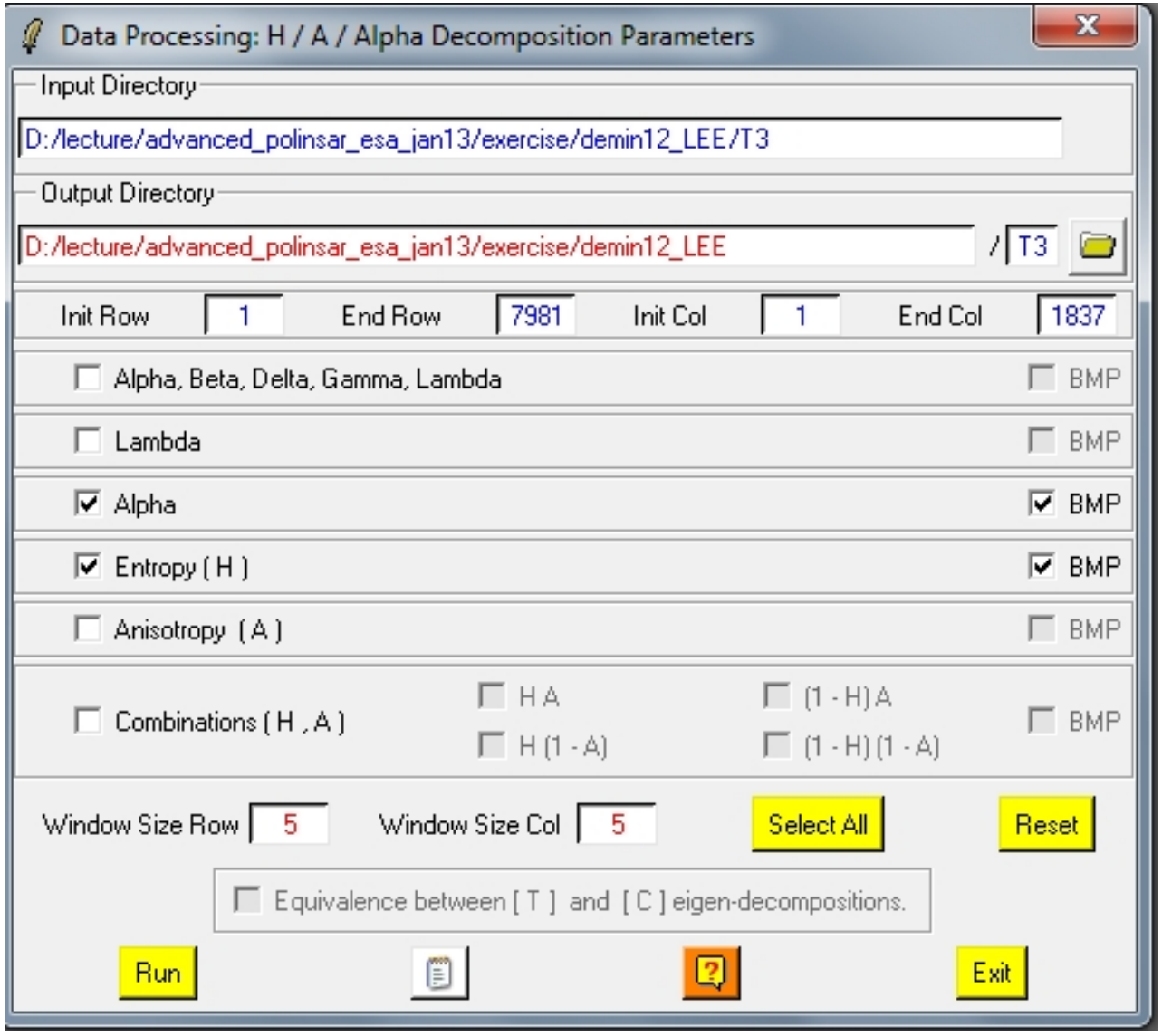
Free3 – Freeman 3 Component Decomposition



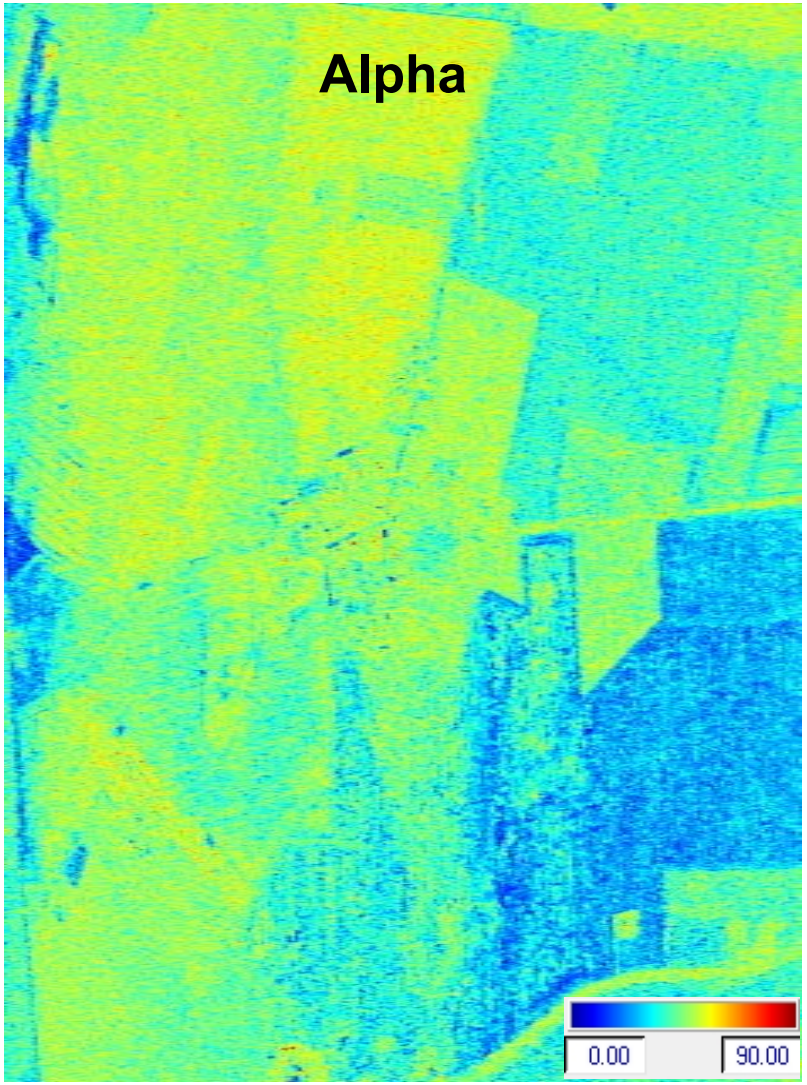
Eigen-decomposition Parameters

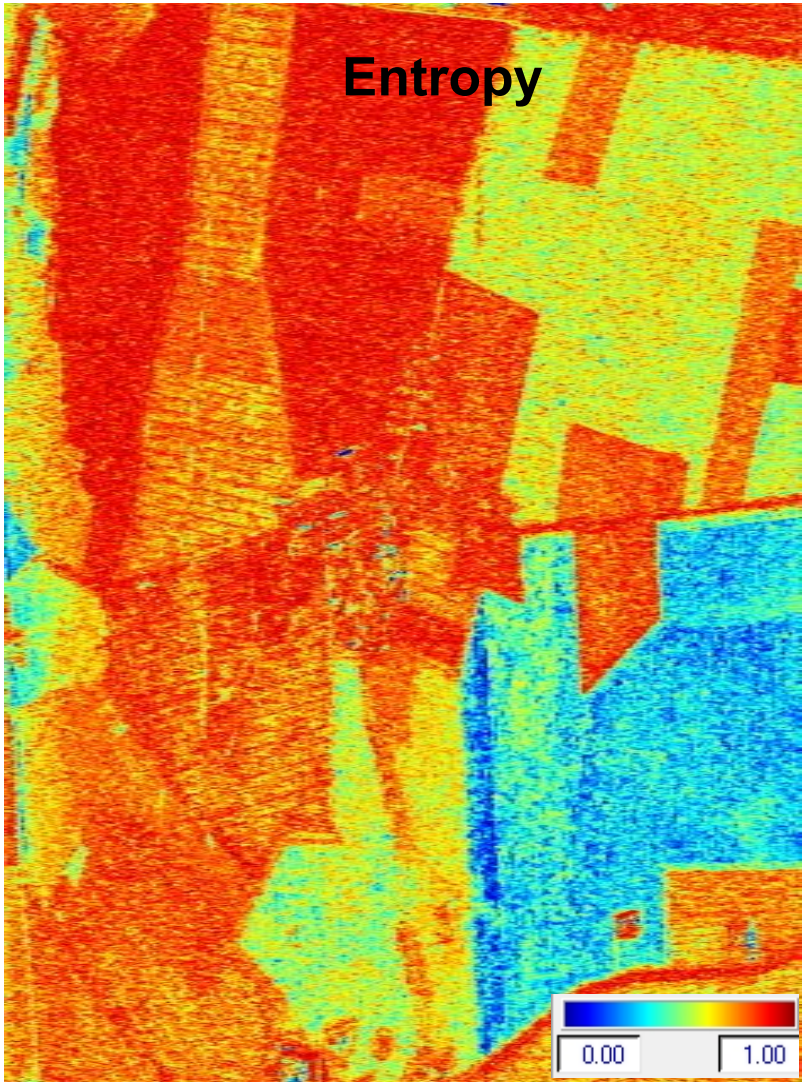


Eigen-decomposition Parameters



Eigen-decomposition Parameters





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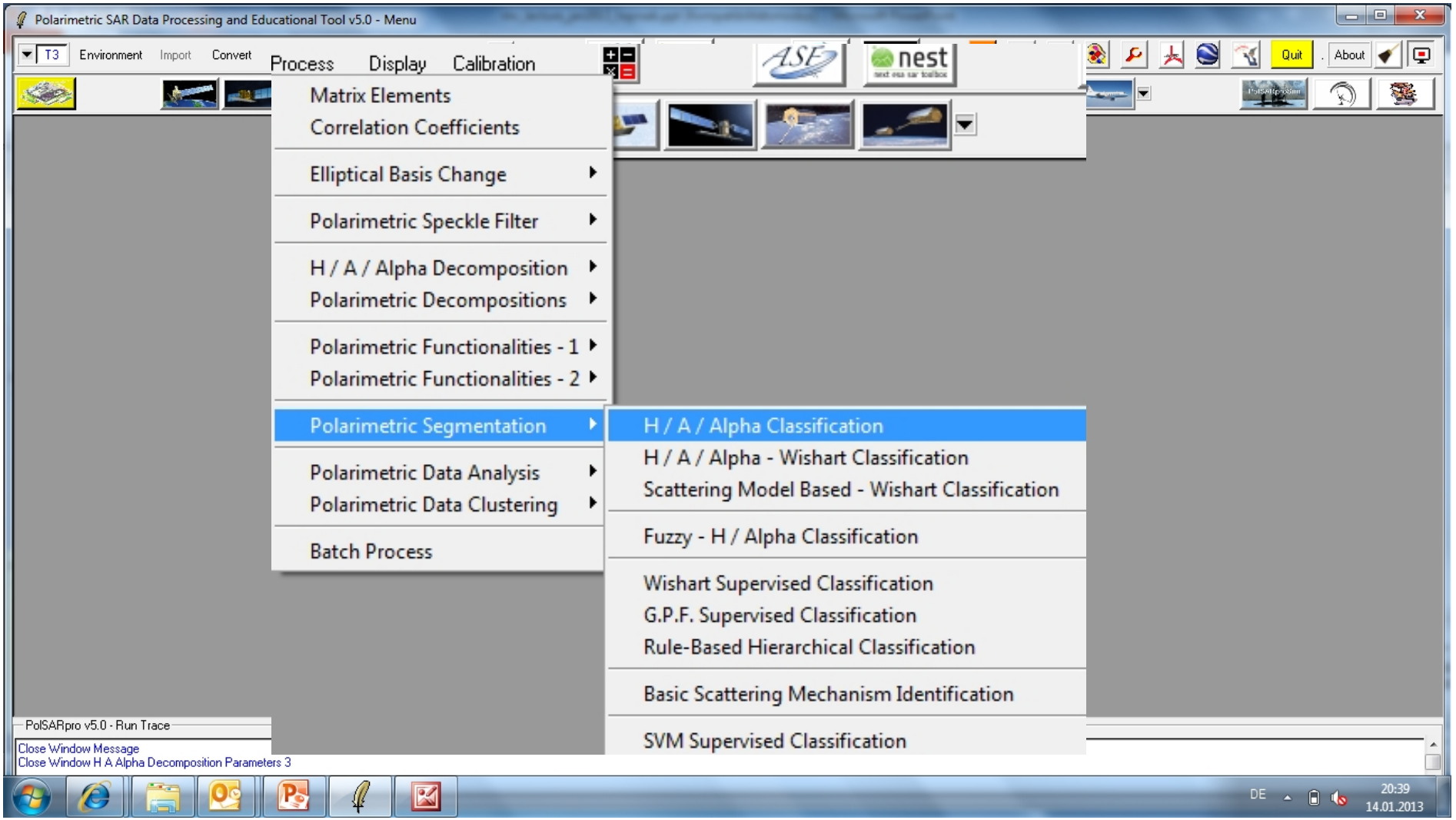
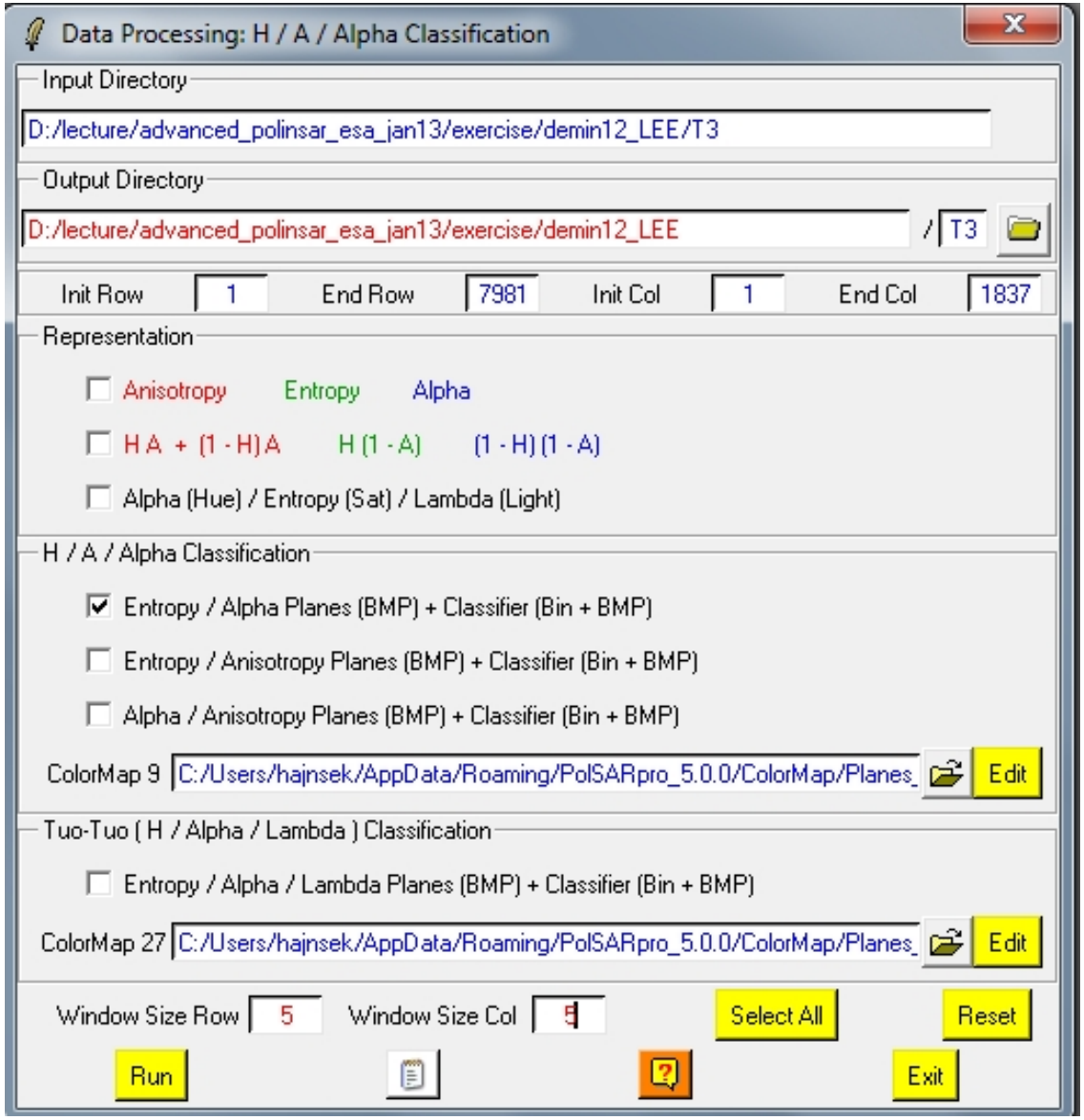
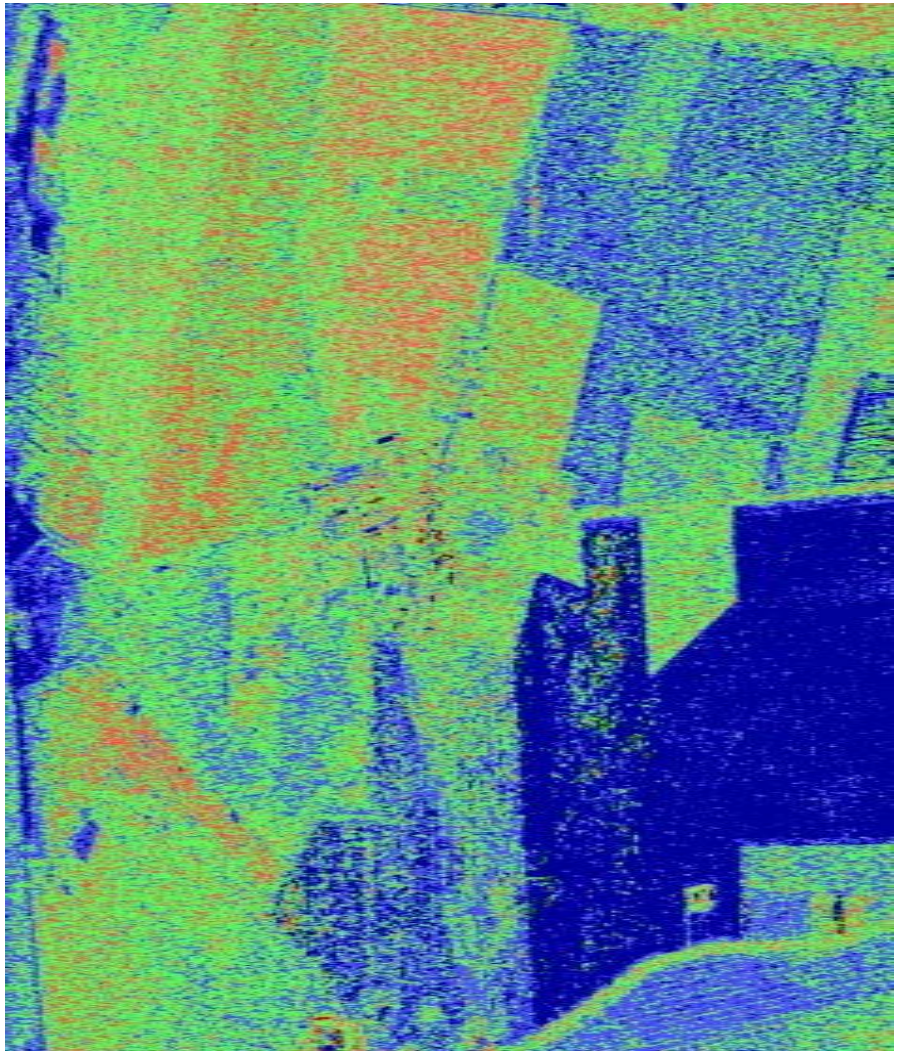
2 D Entropy/ Alpha Plot

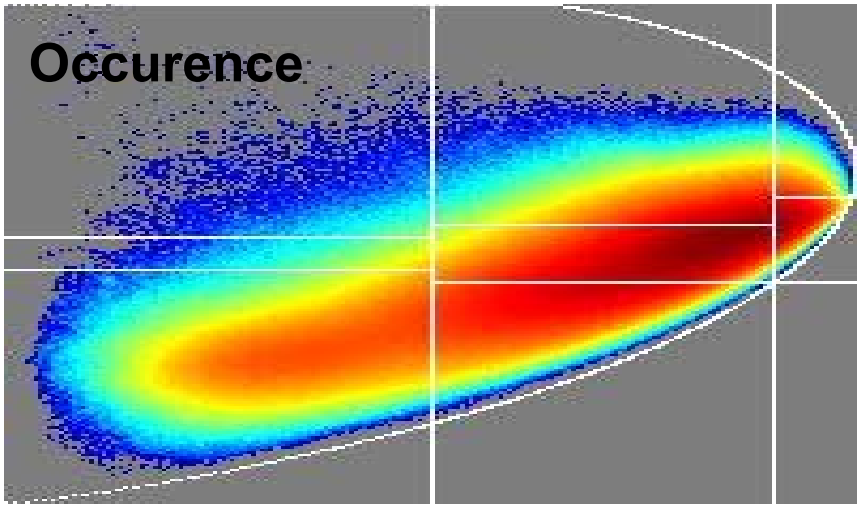


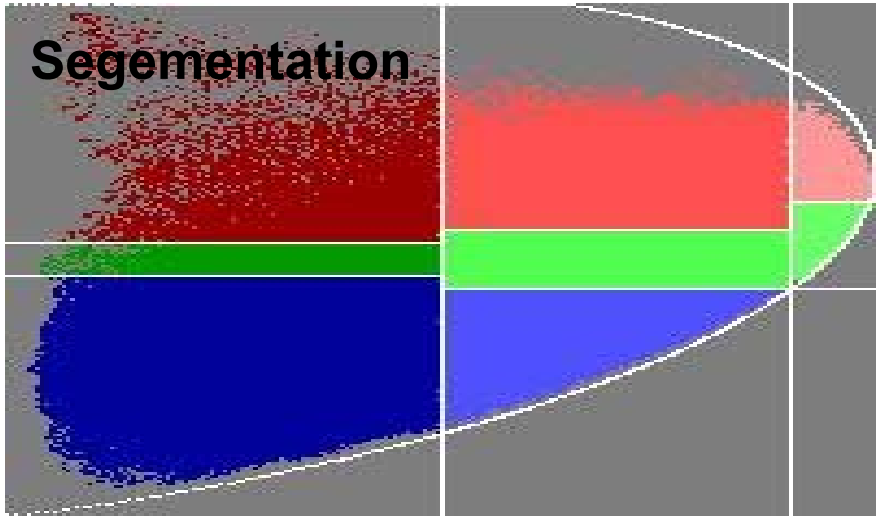
2 D Entropy/ Alpha Plot



2 D Entropy/ Alpha Occurrence and Segmentation







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