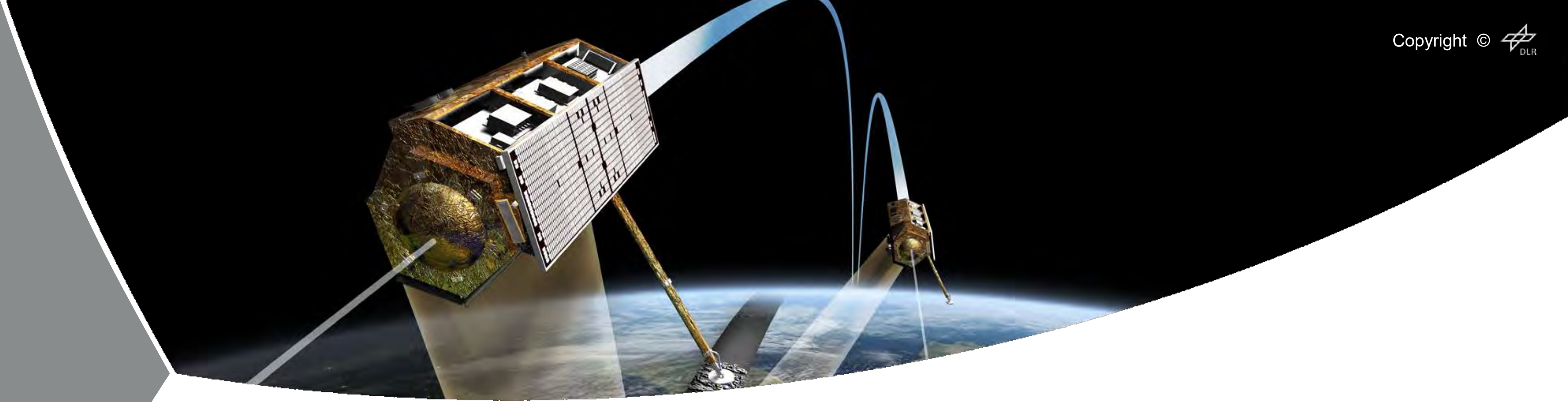
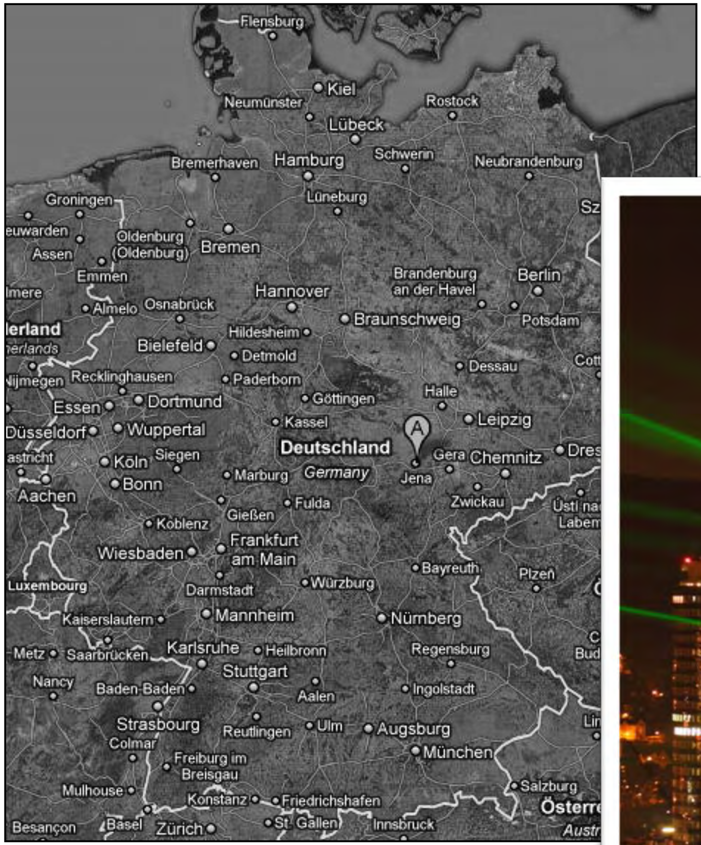


SAR Remote Sensing

An Introduction

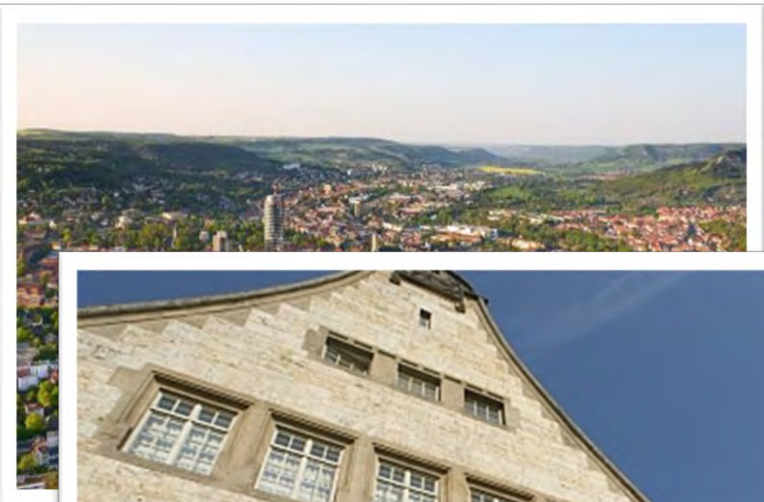
PD Dr. habil. Christian Thiel, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena

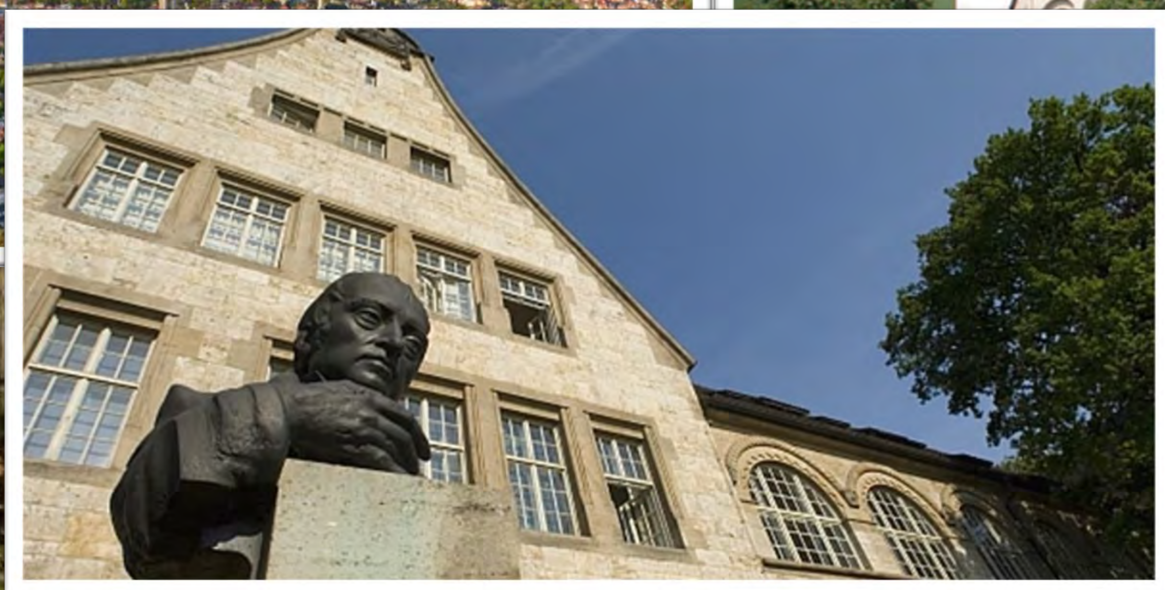
Jena & Friedrich-Schiller-University

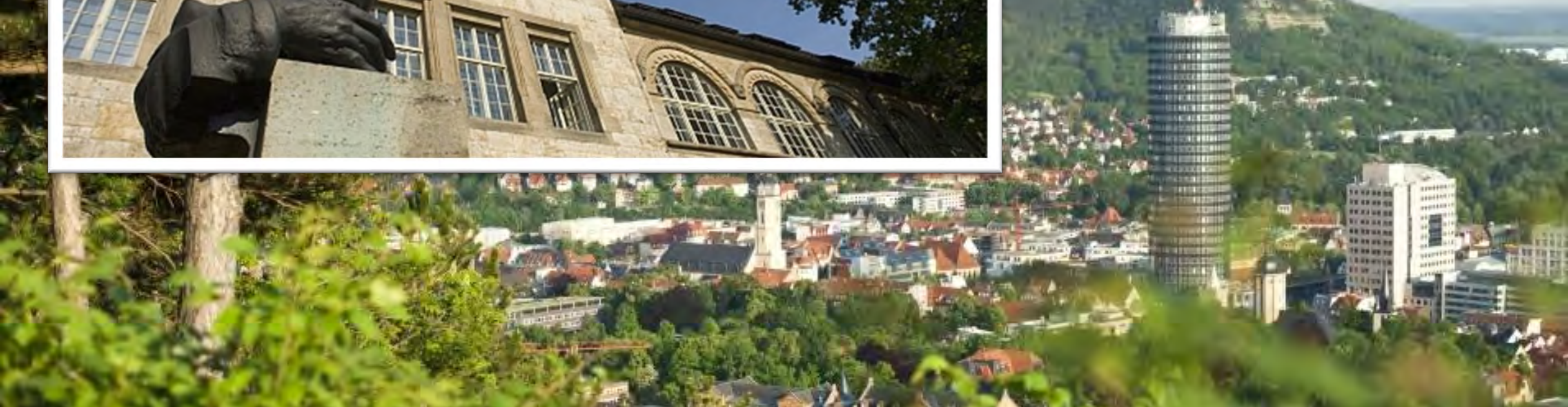


Jena & Friedrich-Schiller-Un

Jena & Friedrich-Schiller-Un







Dept. of Earth Observation

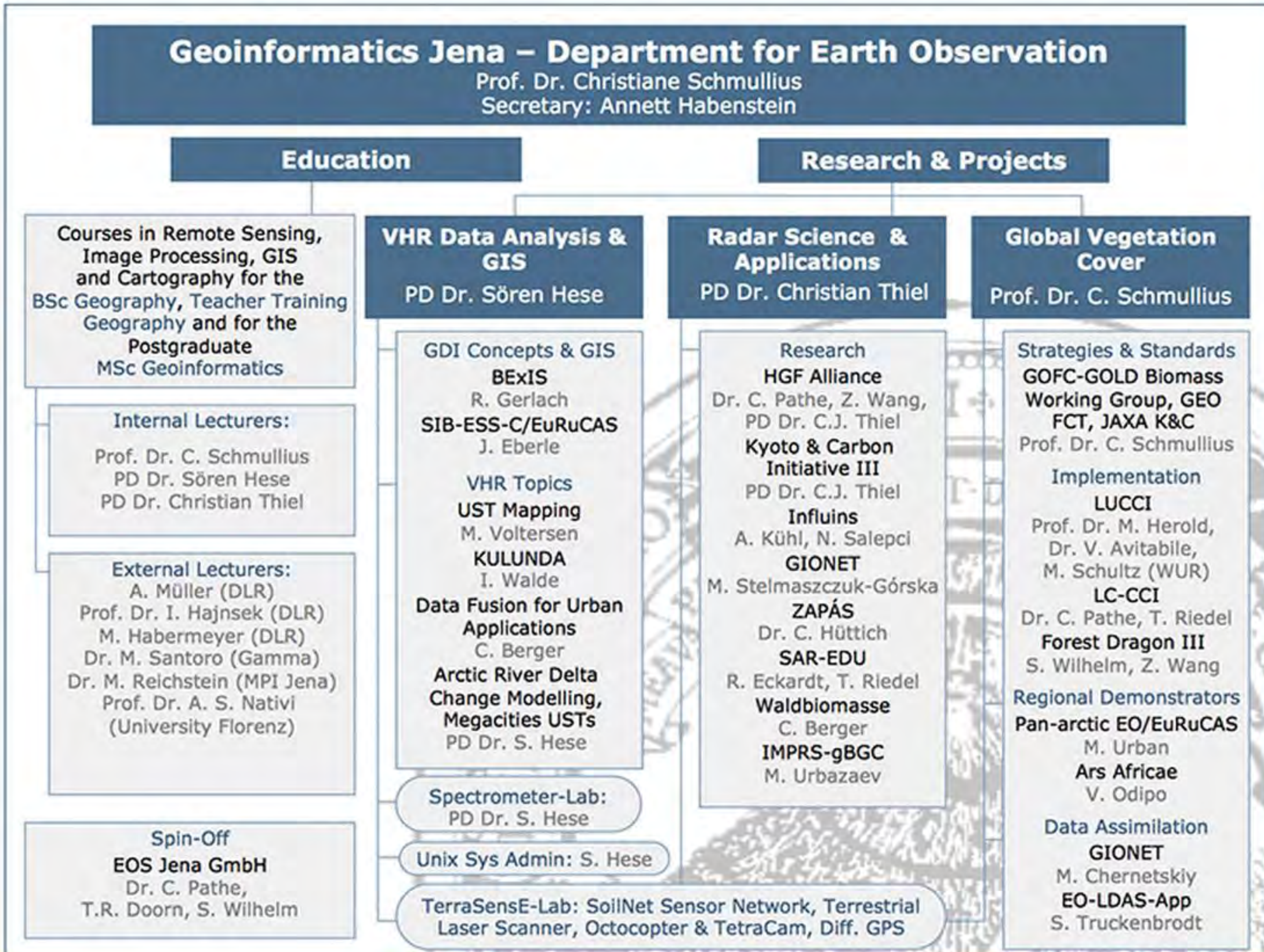
Basic Research
- E.g. SAR coherence & Forestry

Applied Earth Observation
- E.g. landcover mapping using multitemporal SAR data

Project Coordination
- Coordination of many international projects

Education
- BSc Geography
- MSc Geoinformatics
- Various PhD Projects

Dept. of Earth Observation

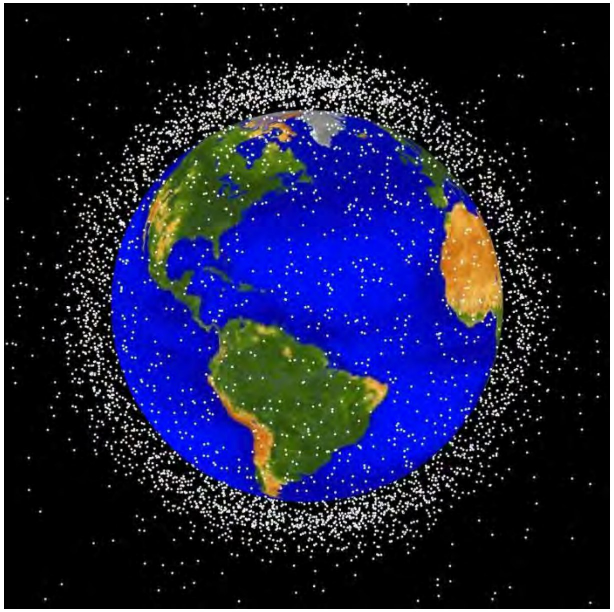


Contents

What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

- ***Remote sensing (RS)***, also called earth observation, refers to ***obtaining information*** about objects or areas at the Earth's surface ***without being in direct contact*** with the object or area.

http://freeda.files.wordpress.com/2007/10/sv003.jpg

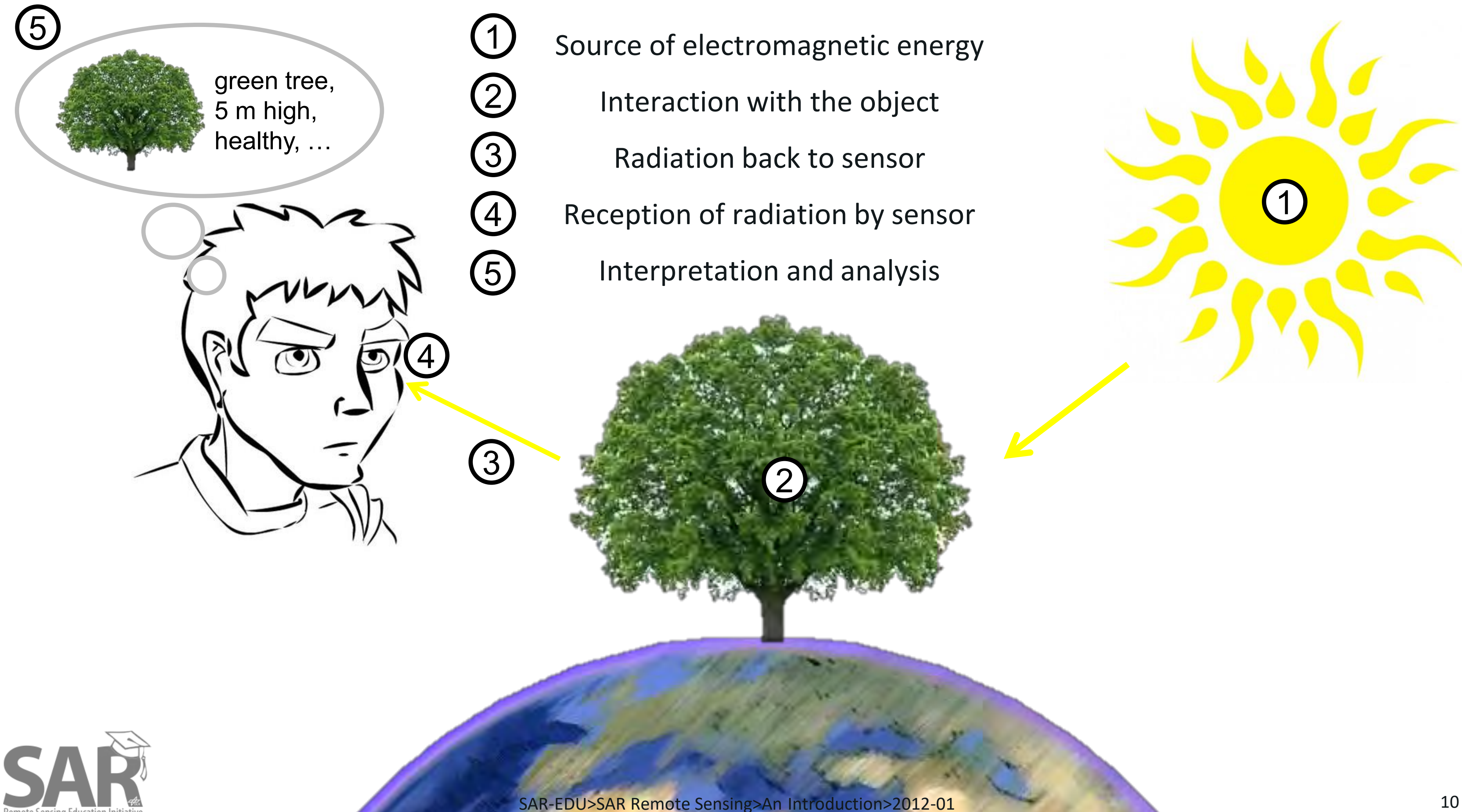


http://www.nhn.ou.edu/~jeffery/astro/earth/orbital_debris.jpg

What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

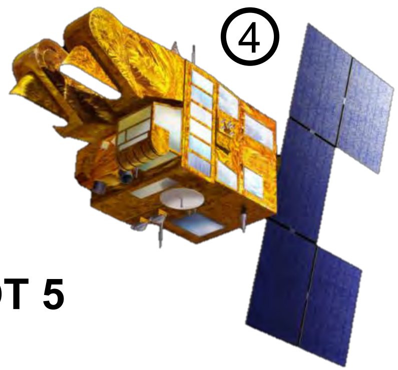
Components of the remote sensing process

1. Source of electromagnetic energy
2. Interaction with the object
3. Radiation back to sensor
4. Reception of radiation by sensor
5. Interpretation and analysis



What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

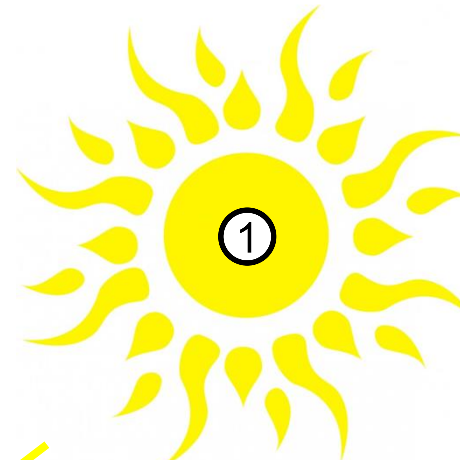
Components of the remote sensing process



5

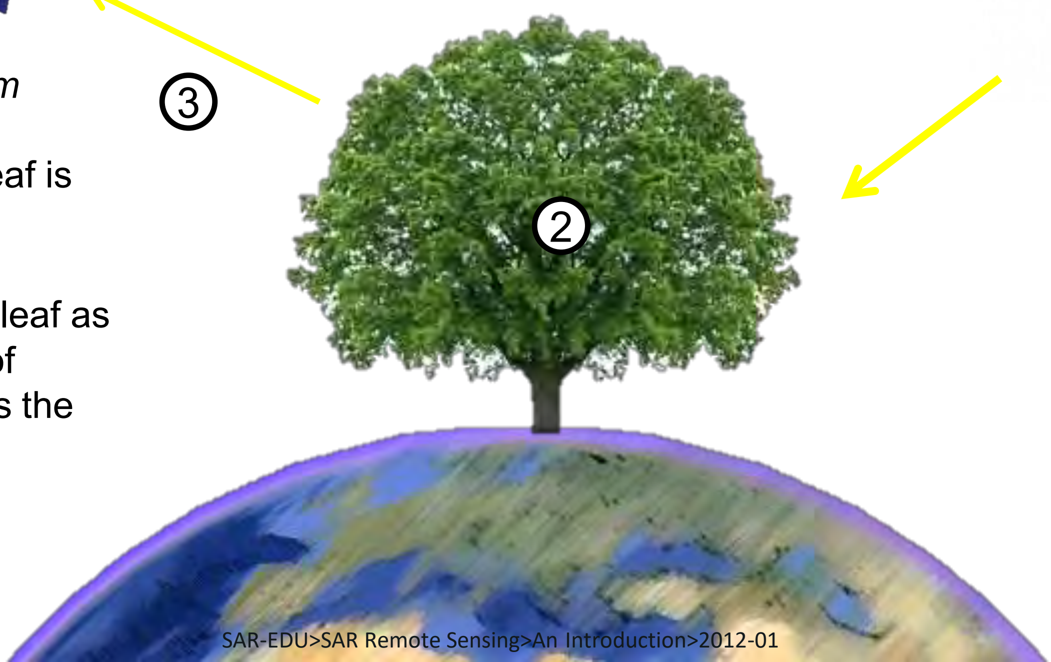
SPOT 5

1. Source of electromagnetic energy
2. Interaction with the object
3. Radiation back to sensor
4. Reception of radiation by sensor
5. Interpretation and analysis



Optical satellite
visible part of the spectrum

3



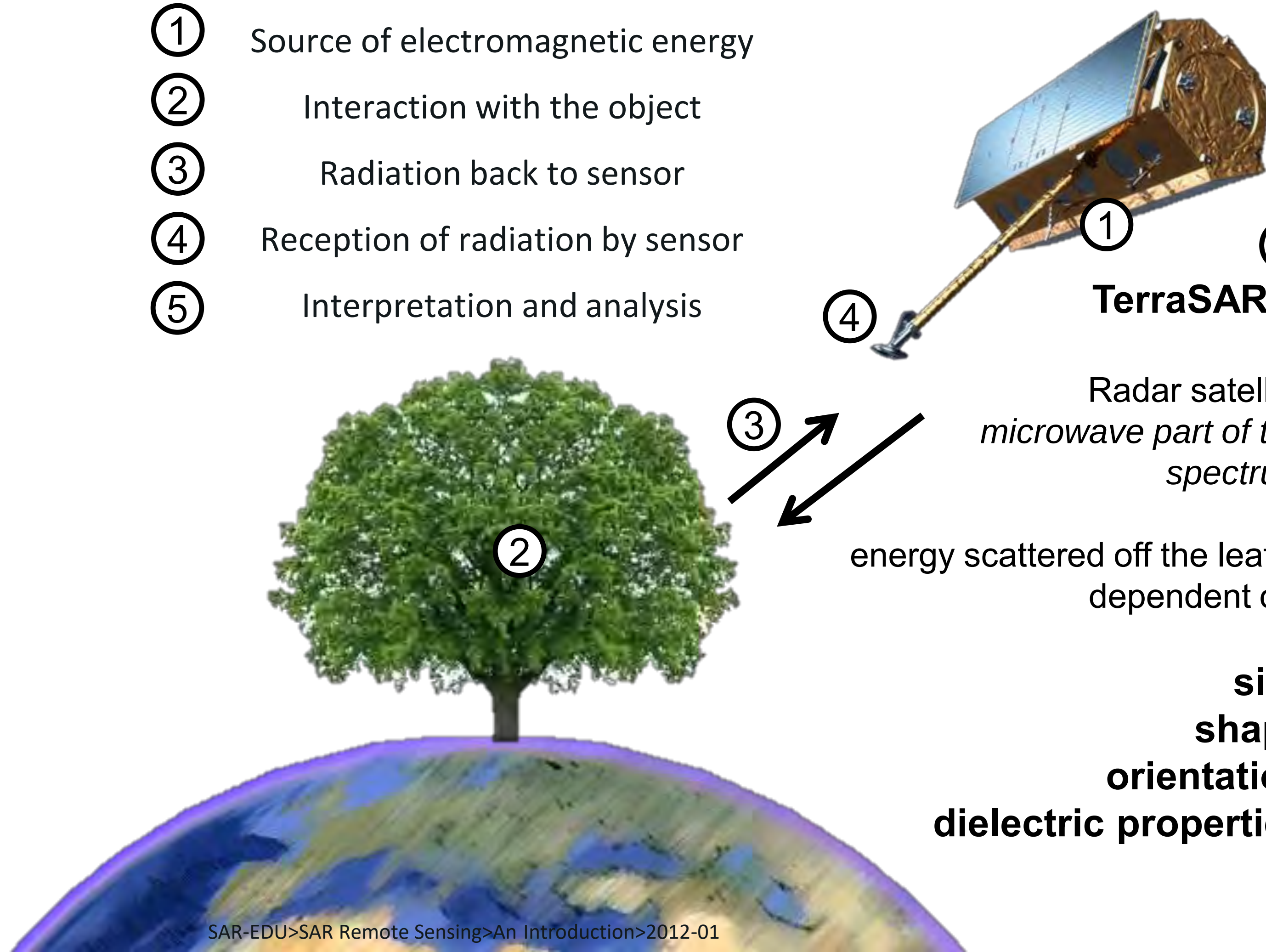
energy scattered off the leaf is dependent on:

The “**greenness**” of the leaf as a function of the amount of chlorophyll, which absorbs the energy that is needed for photosynthesis

What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Components of the remote sensing process

1. Source of electromagnetic energy
2. Interaction with the object
3. Radiation back to sensor
4. Reception of radiation by sensor
5. Interpretation and analysis



TerraSAR-X

Radar satellite
microwave part of the spectrum

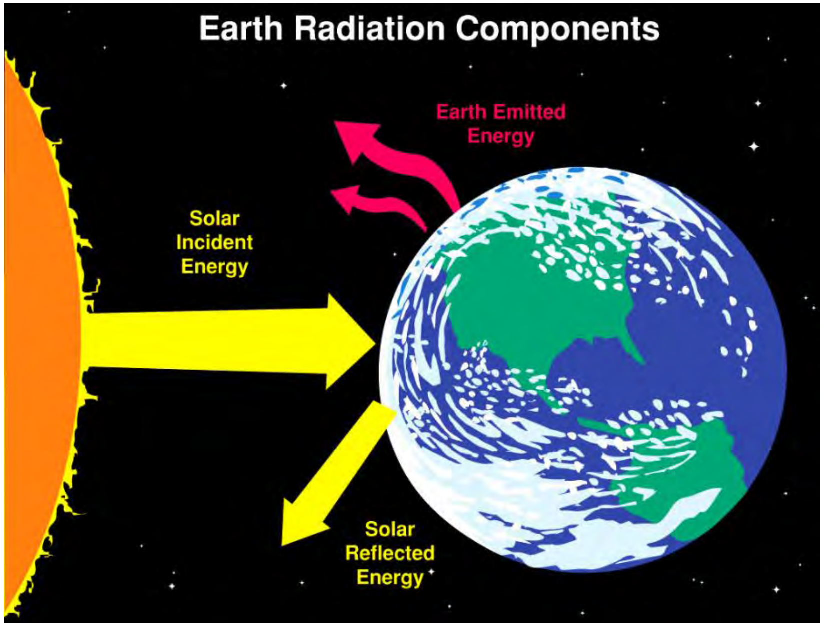
energy scattered off the leaf is dependent on:

size
shape
orientation
dielectric properties

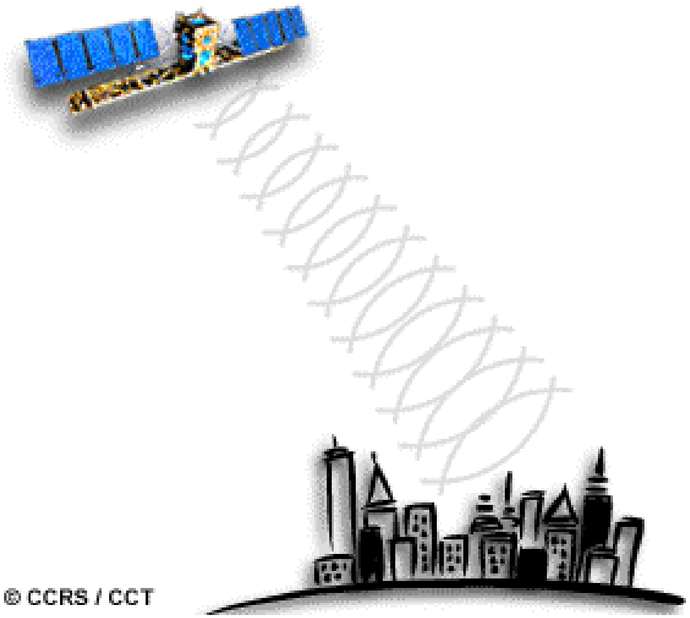
What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Source of electromagnetic energy

1. *Sun*
2. *Active Source of Energy (e.g. Satellite Sensor)*
3. *Earth Emitted Energy*

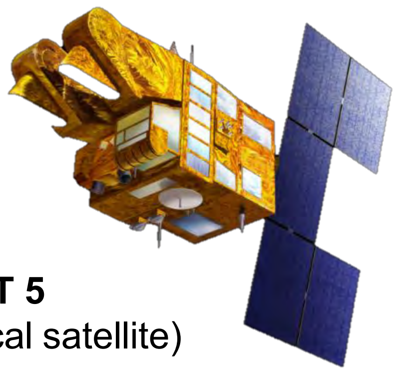


Source: http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/gallery/



What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

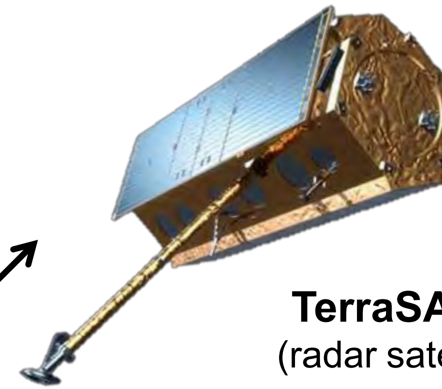
Source of electromagnetic energy



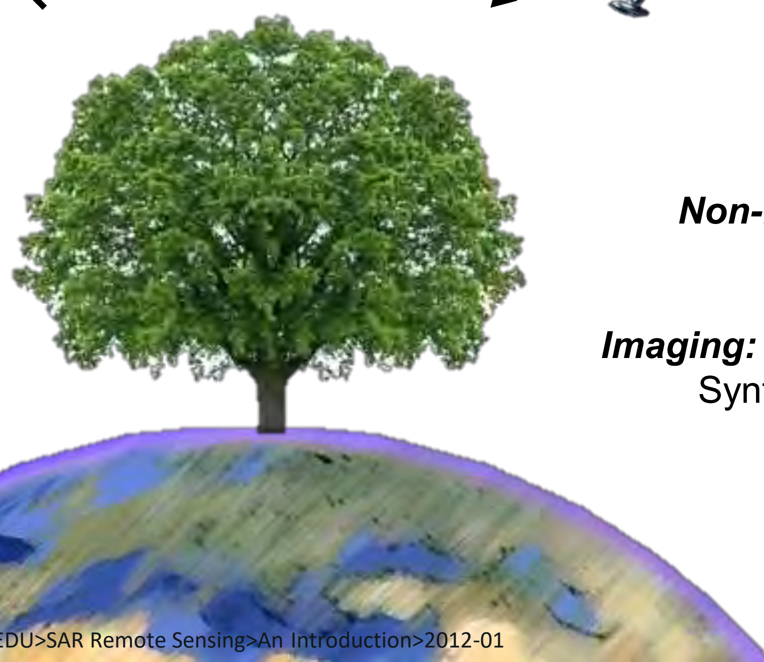
SPOT 5
(optical satellite)

passive

active



TerraSAR-X
(radar satellite)



Further Examples:

Non-imaging: radiometer, magnetic sensor

Imaging: cameras, optical mechanical scanner, spectrometer, radiometer

Further Examples:

Non-imaging: radiometer, altimeter, laser

Imaging: Real Aperture Radar, Synthetic Aperture Radar

What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Source of electromagnetic energy

Passive remote sensing systems:

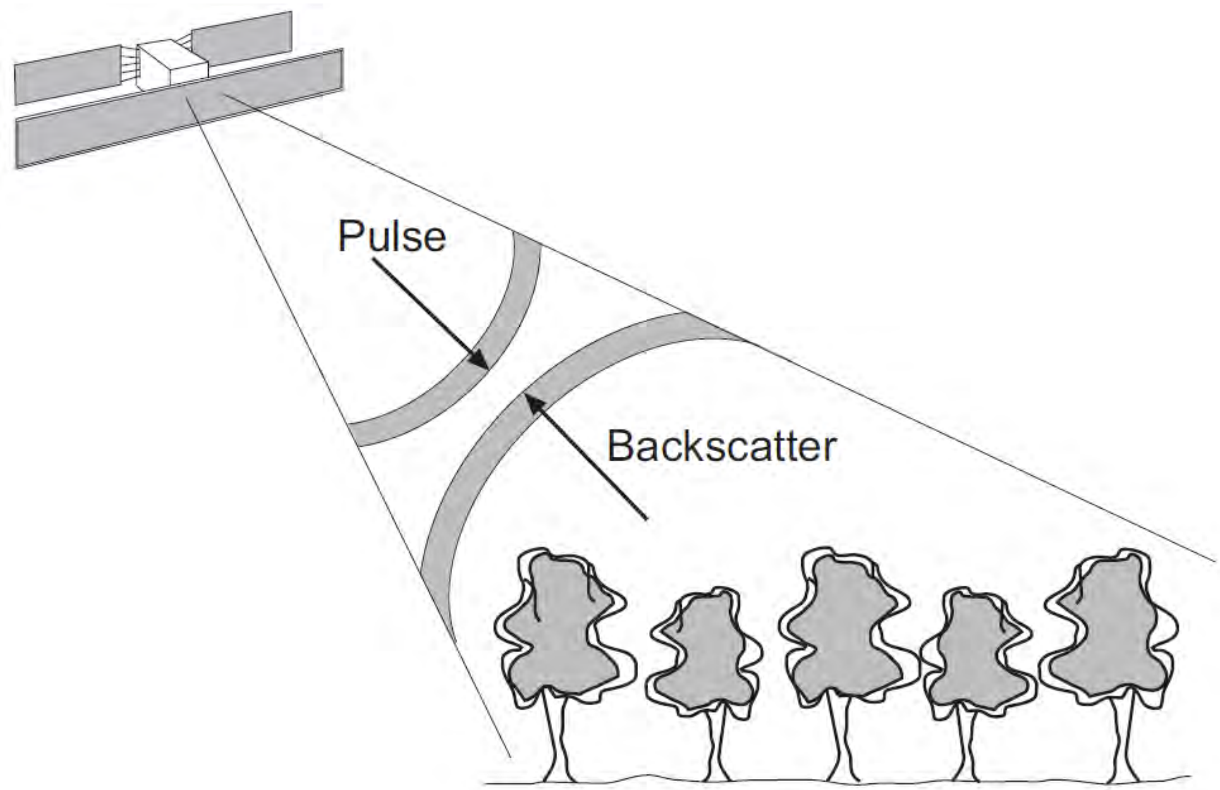
- Detect the **reflected** or **emitted** EM radiation from natural sources
- **Some of the images represent reflected solar radiation in the visible and the near infrared regions of the EM spectrum**
- **others are the measurements of the energy emitted by the earth surface itself i.e. in the thermal infrared wavelength region**

Active remote sensing systems:

- Detect **reflected responses** from objects irradiated by **artificially-generated energy** sources
- **energy is transmitted from the remote sensing platform**
- **measurement of relative return from the earth's surface**

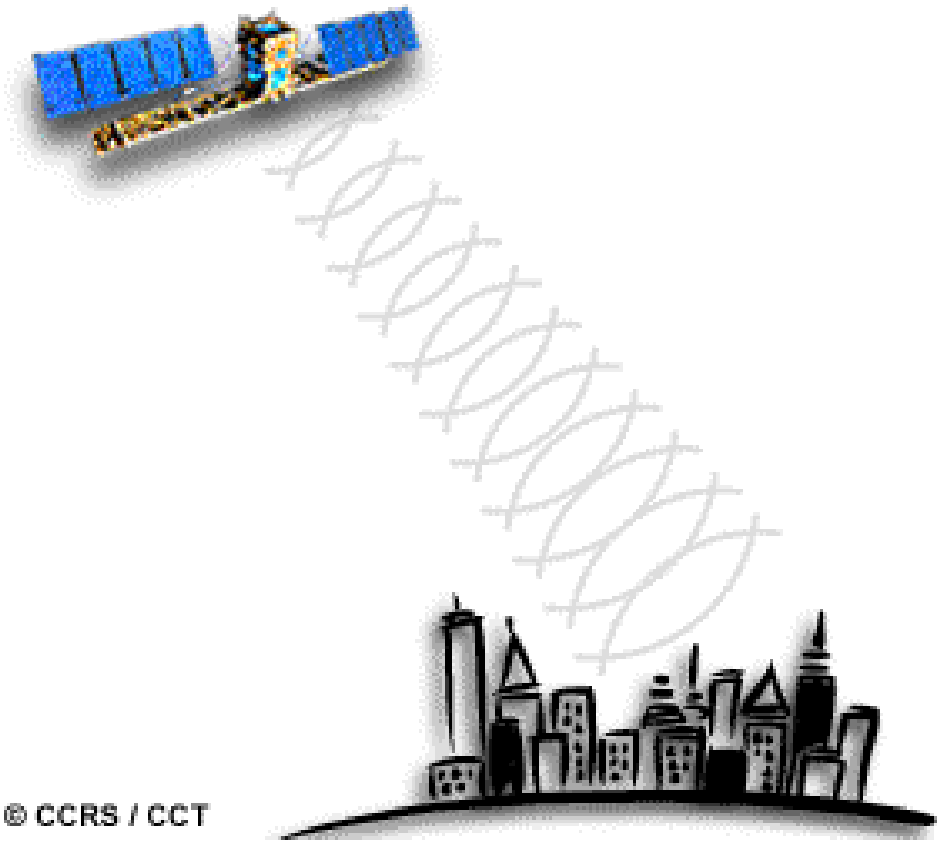
What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Source of electromagnetic energy - active



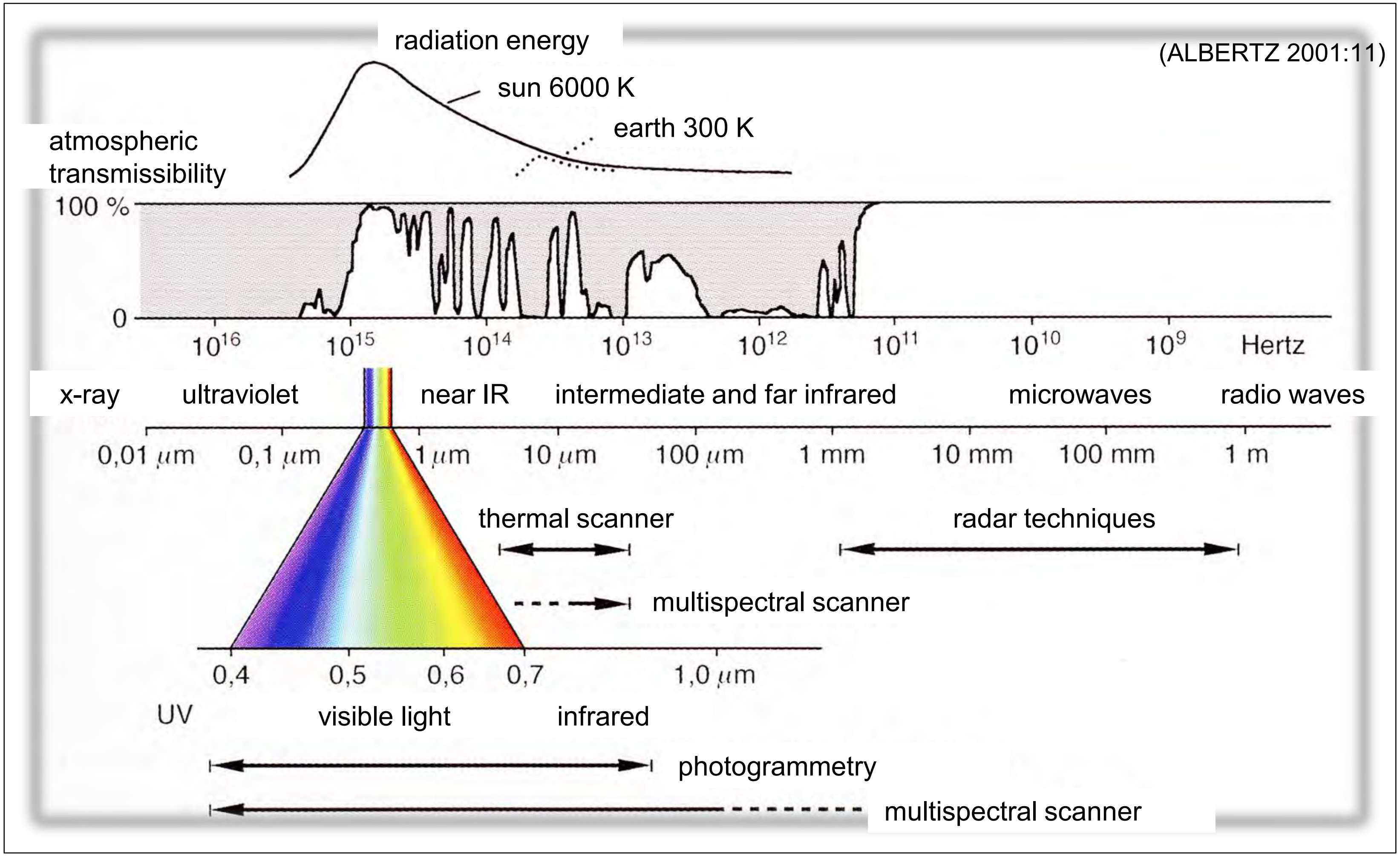
What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Source of electromagnetic energy - active



What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Source of electromagnetic energy



What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Interaction with the object

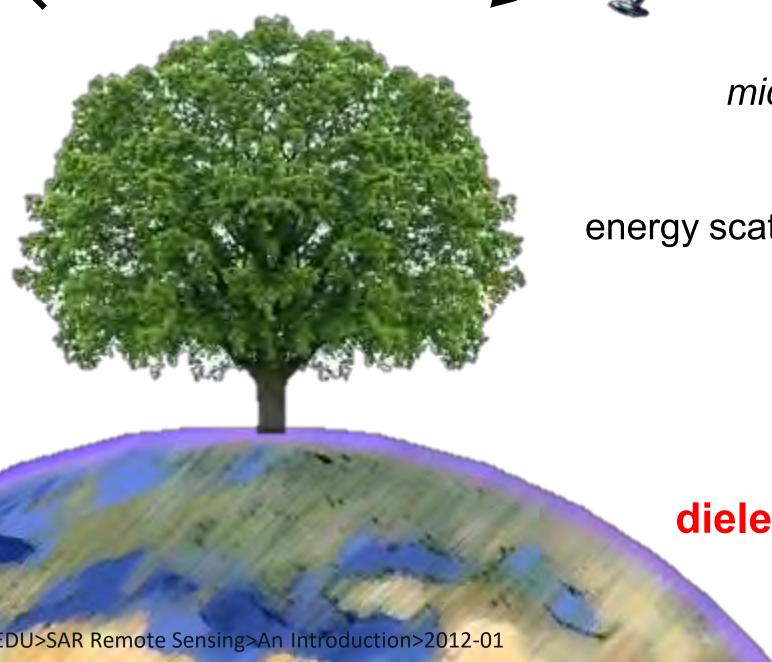
SPOT 5

Optical satellite
visible part of the spectrum

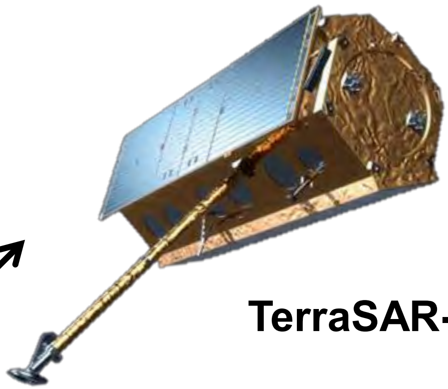
energy scattered off the leaf is dependent on:

The "greenness" of the leaf as a function of the amount of chlorophyll, which absorbs the energy that is needed for photosynthesis

optical



radar



TerraSAR-X

Radar satellite
microwave part of the spectrum

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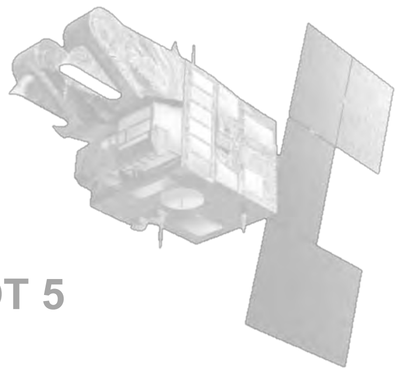
What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Interaction with the object



SPOT 5

Optical satellite
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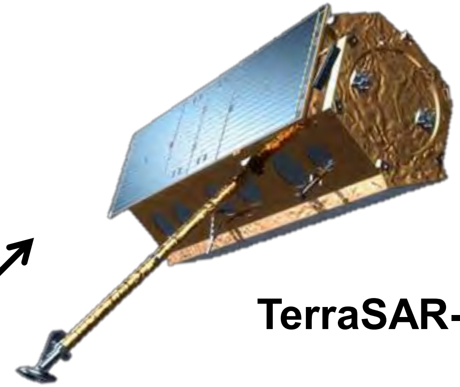


TerraSAR-X

Radar satellite
microwave part of the spectrum

energy scattered off the leaf is dependent on:

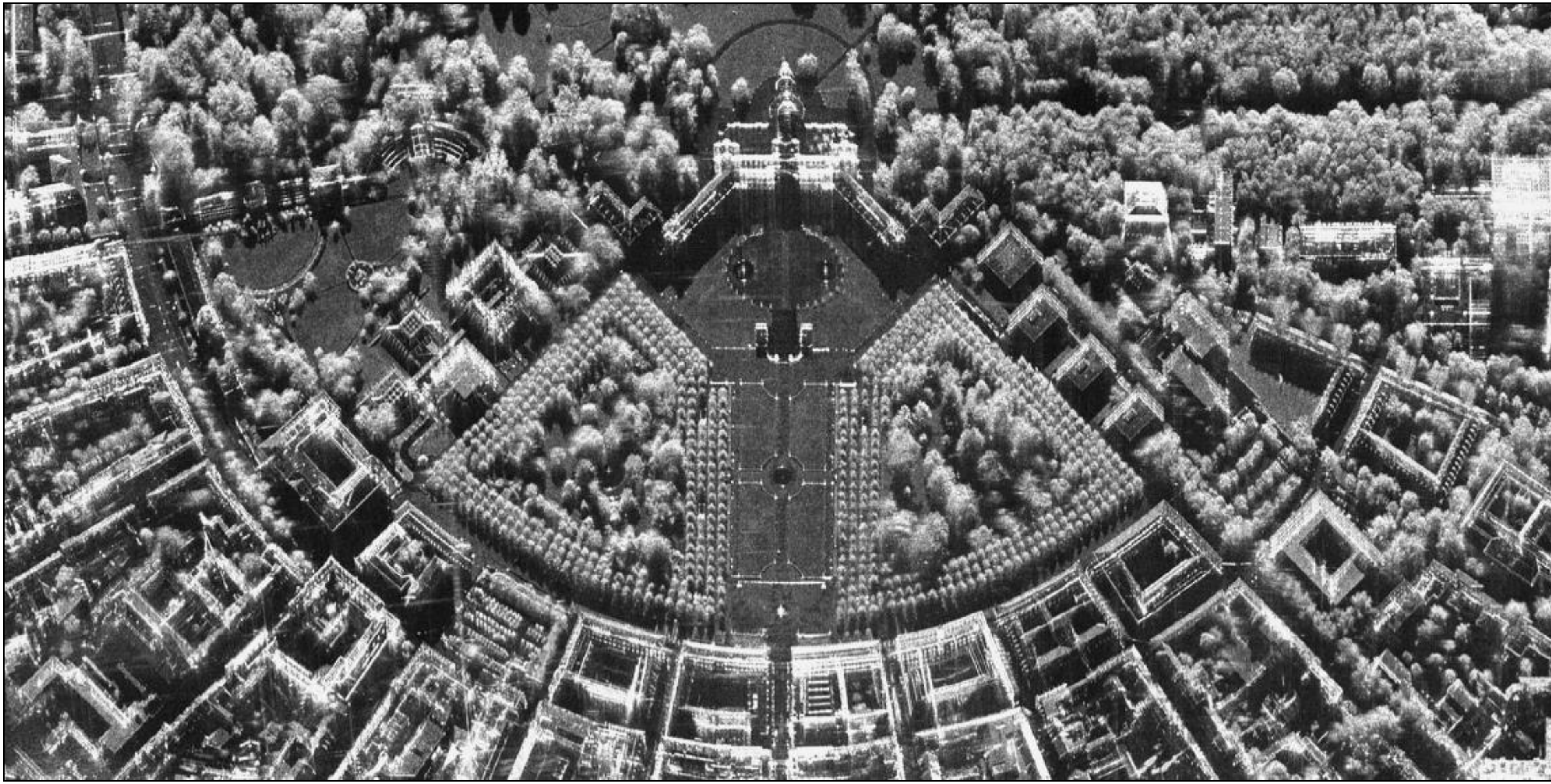
size
shape
orientation
dielectric properties

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Interaction with the object

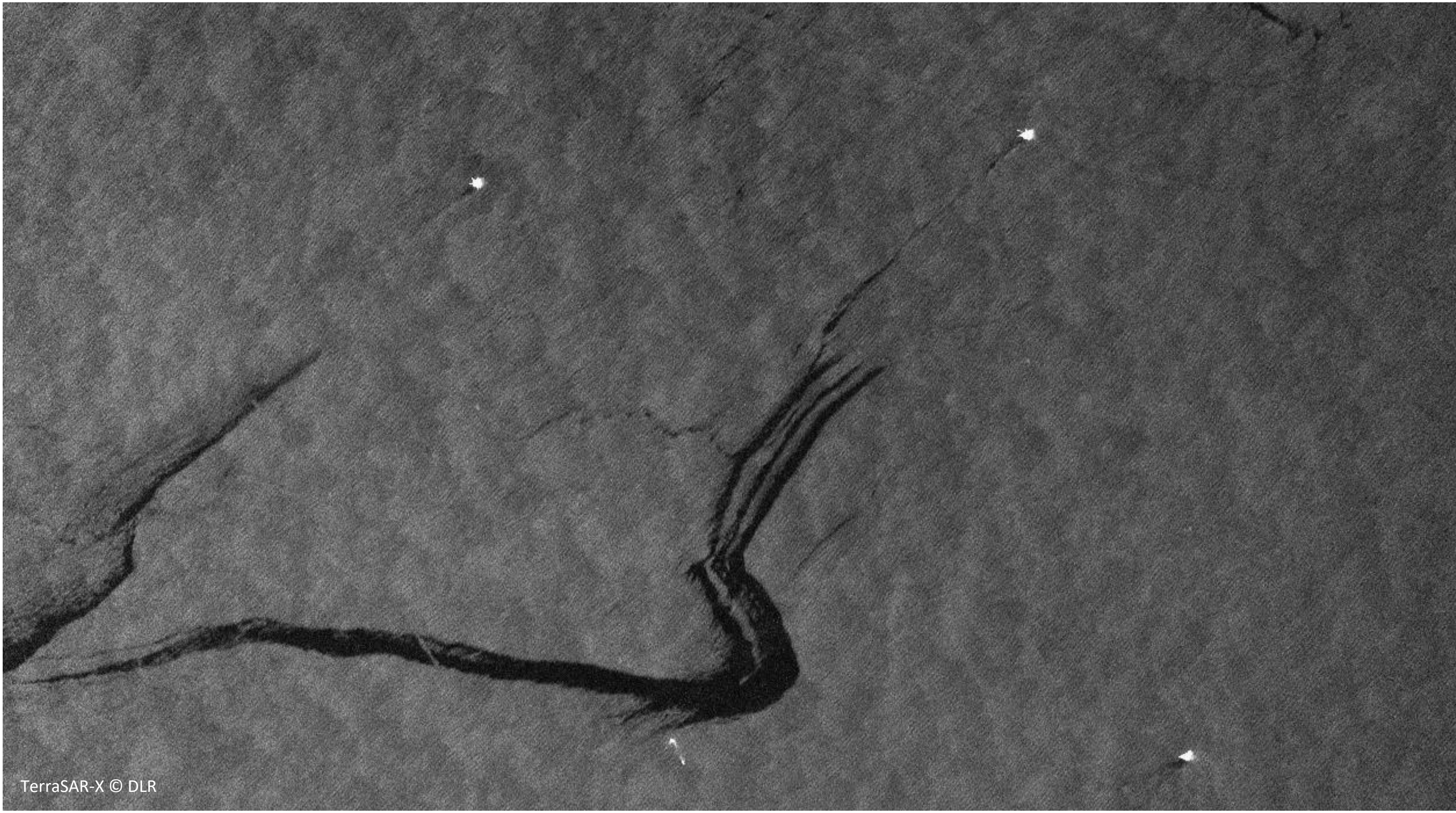
The Radar Concept (after ROSEN 2004:o.S.).

SAR Data Examples



Andreas R. Brenner and Ludwig Roessing, Radar Imaging of Urban Areas by Means of Very High-Resolution SAR and Interferometric SAR, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING, VOL. 46, NO. 10, OCTOBER 2008 (X-band)

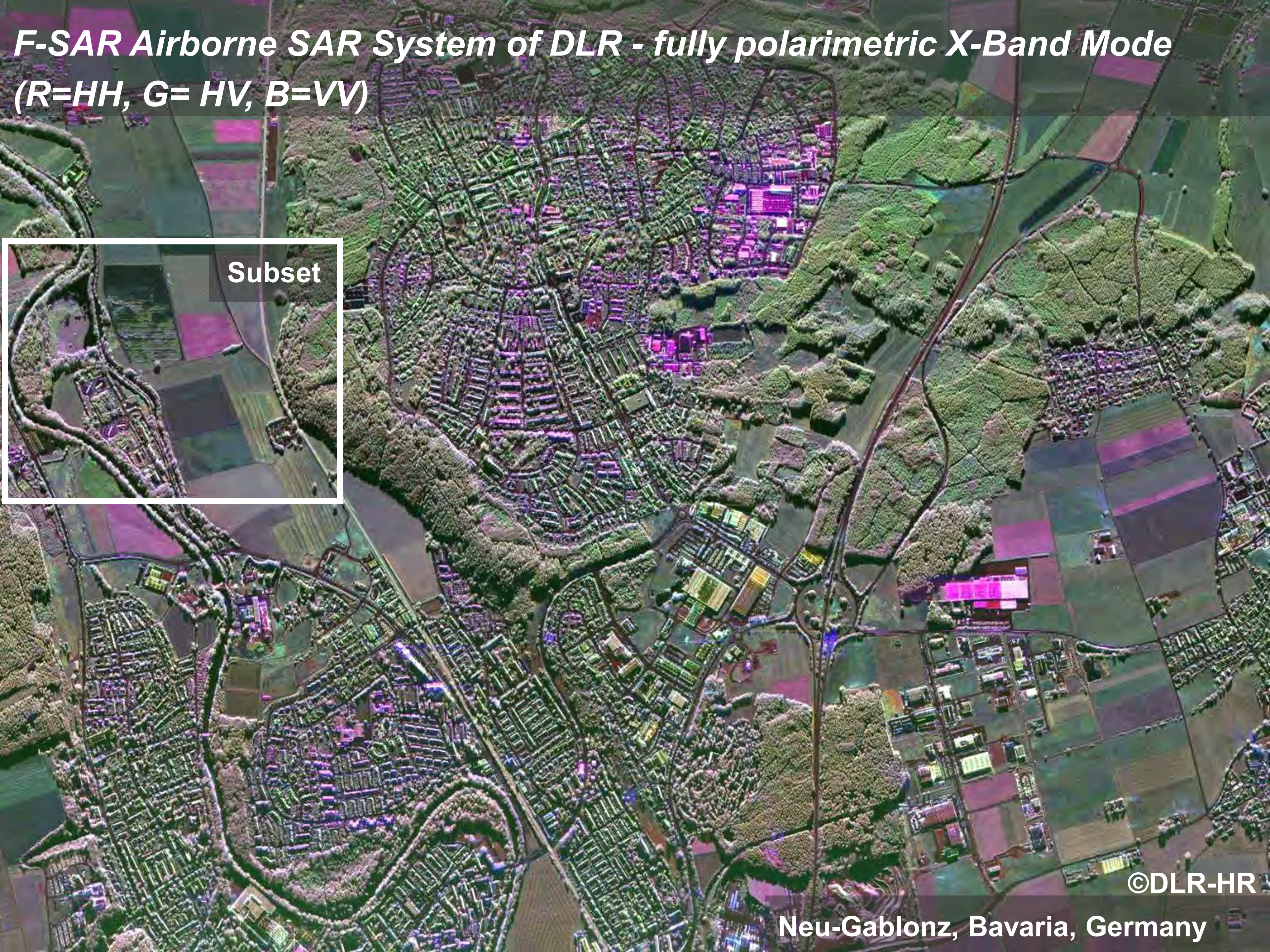
SAR Data Examples



TerraSAR-X, 9. July 2010

TerraSAR-X Image Examples

SAR
Remote Sensing Education Initiative

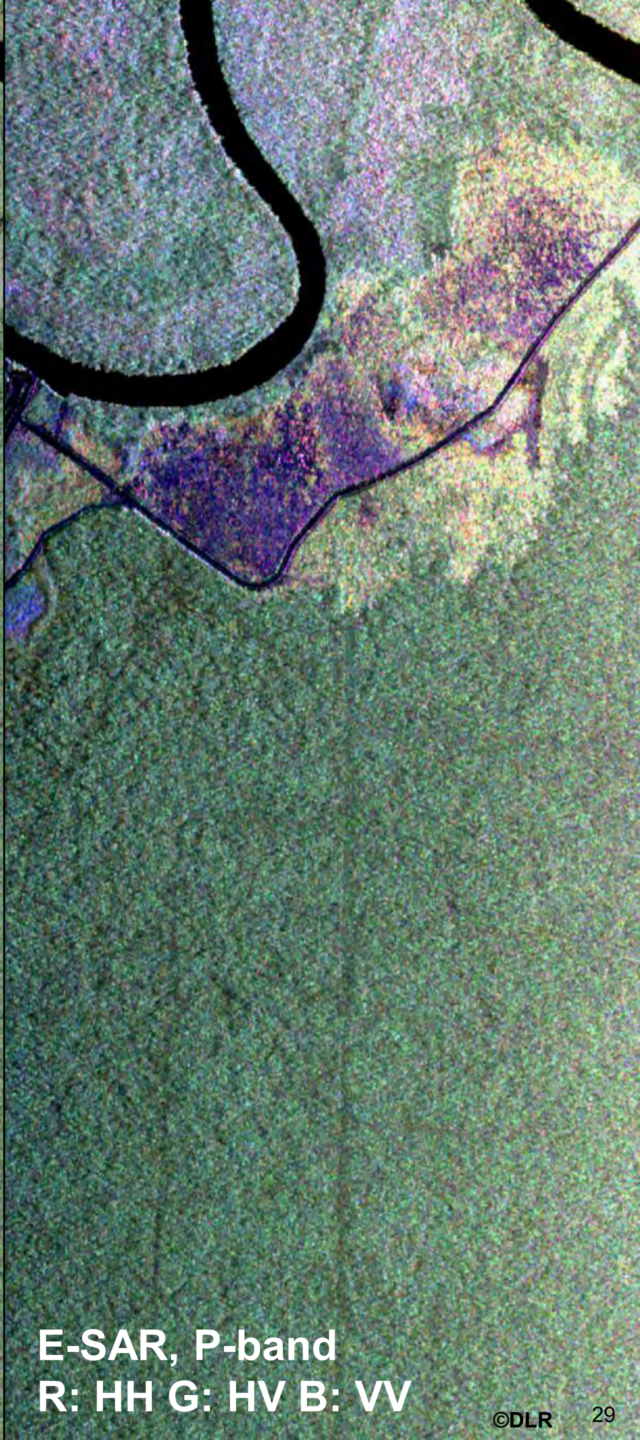

F-SAR Airborne SAR System of DLR - fully polarimetric X-Band Mode
(R=HH, G= HV, B=VV)
Subset
©DLR-HR
Neu-Gablonz, Bavaria, Germany


Subset of Neu-Gablonz Area - River, Fields and …
(R=HH, G= HV, B=VV)
… a purification plant
©DLR-HR

Crop monitoring with several observations

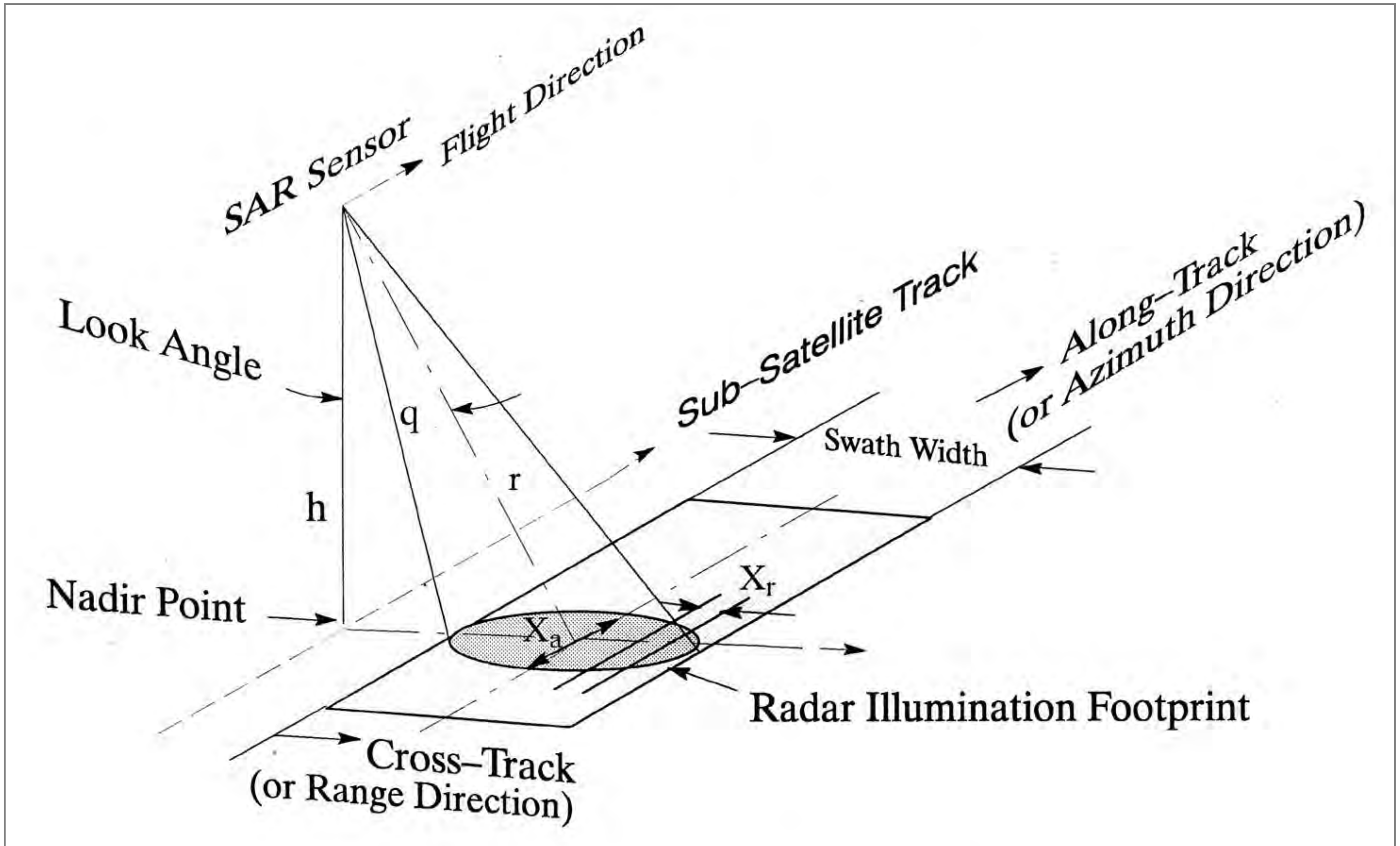

Kalimantan -
Indonesia
Balikpapan
Samarinda
Palangkaraya
Banjarmasin
E-SAR, C-band
R: HH G: HV B: VV
©DLR


E-SAR, L-band
R: HH G: HV B: VV
©DLR


E-SAR, P-band
R: HH G: HV B: VV
©DLR

Active Radar Remote Sensing

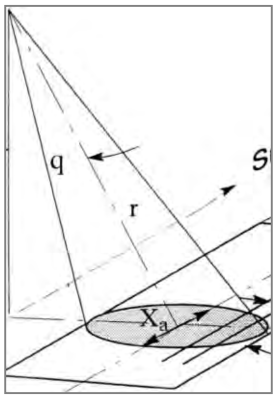
Interaction with the object

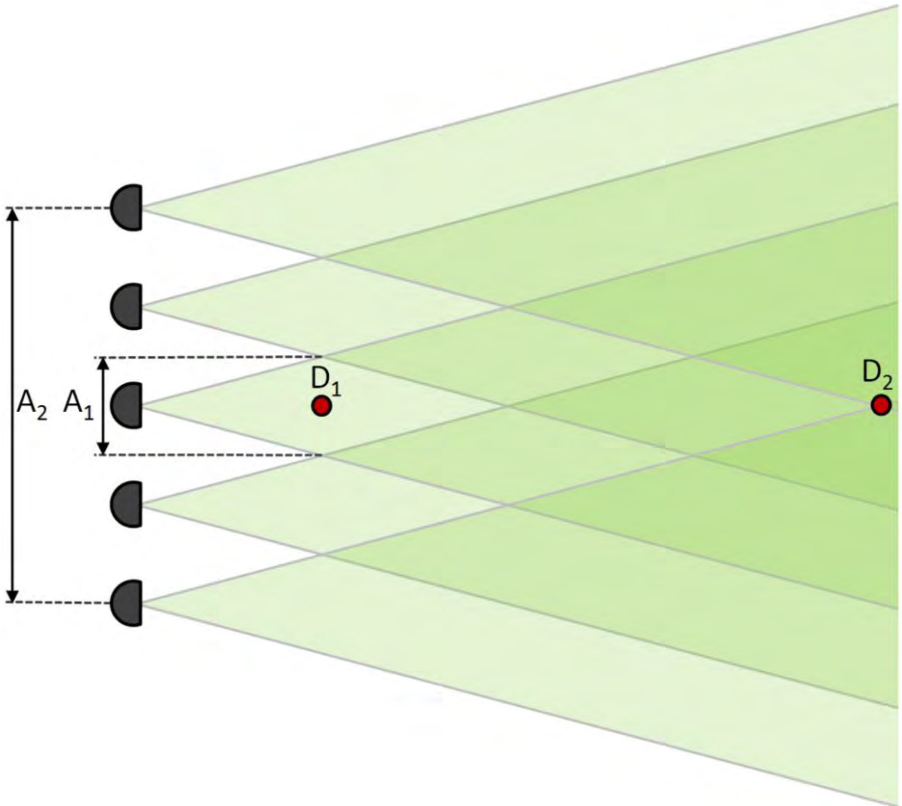


Side-looking SAR geometry.

What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Synthetic Aperture Radar





Length of synthetic aperture depending on distance between antenna and target

→ Azimuth resolution independent on range distance

What is Remote Sensing/Earth Observation?

Synthetic Aperture Radar

Is side looking really necessary?

http://www.geos.ed.ac.uk/~ihw/hype/radar/intro2radar.html

SAR Imaging Geometry

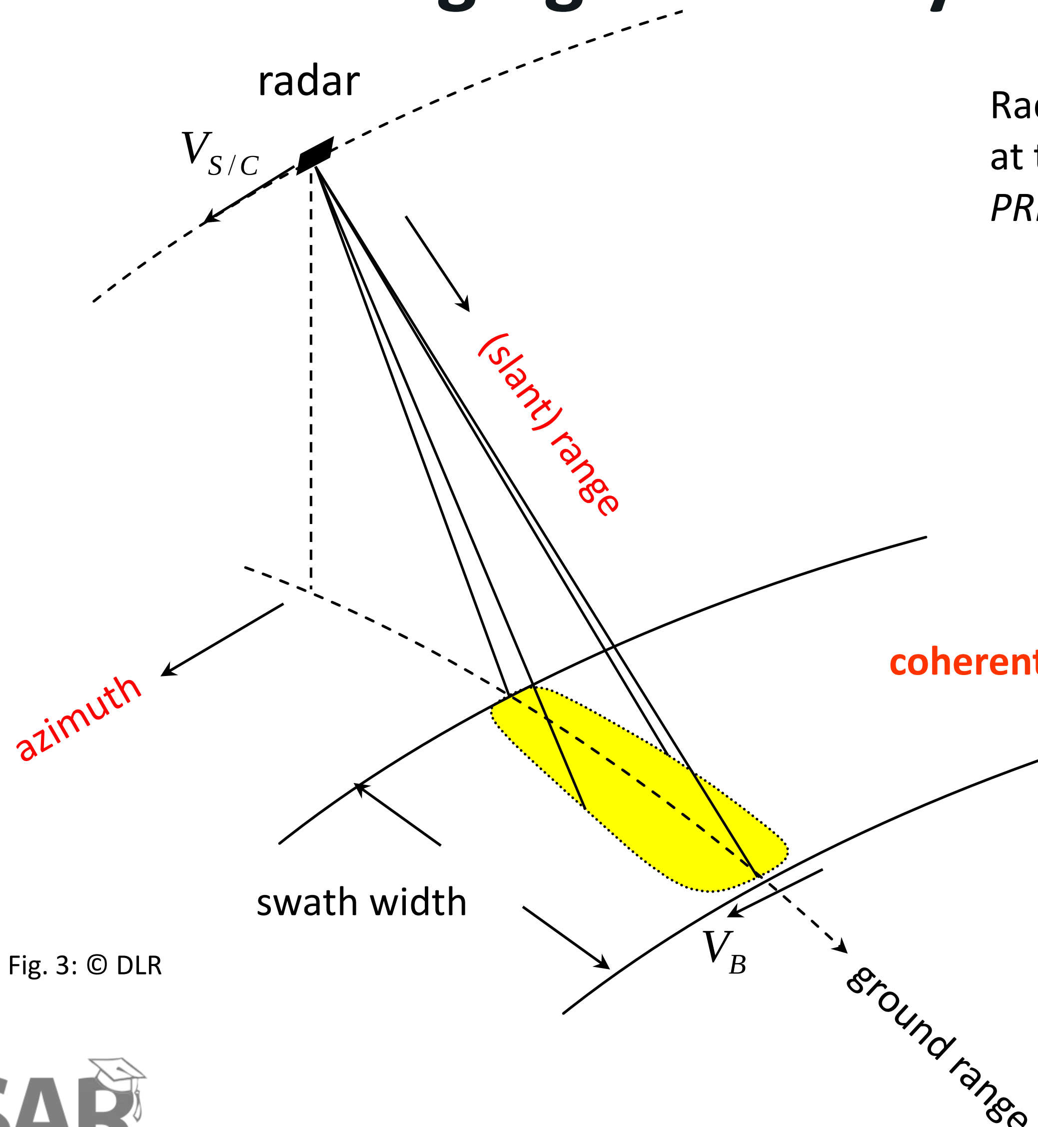


Fig. 3: © DLR

Radar transmits pulses and receives echoes at the rate of the pulse repetition frequency: *PRF* $\cong$ 1000 - 4000 Hz

range: radar principle = scanning at speed of light

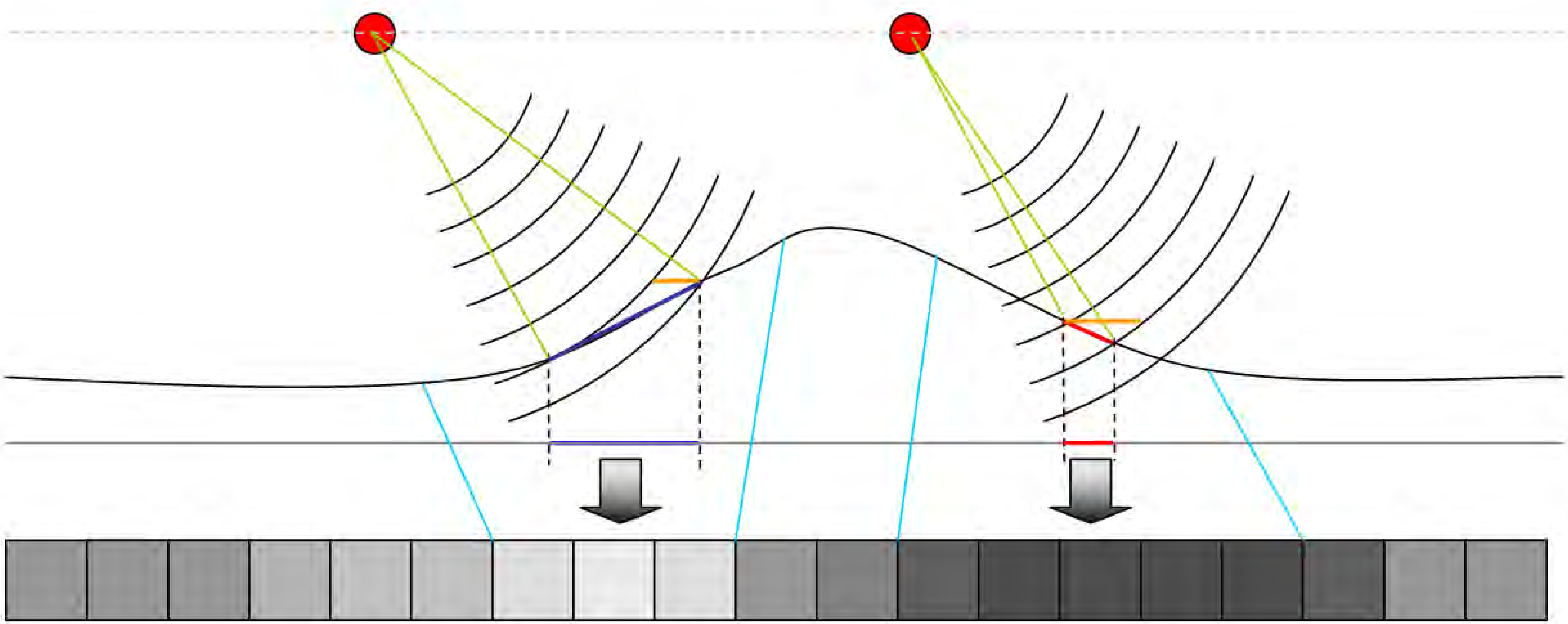
azimuth: scanning in flight direction at V_B plus aperture synthesis (holography)

coherent imaging: complex-valued pixels contain amplitude (brightness) and phase information

for this lecture: straight flight path

$$\Rightarrow \quad V_{S/C} = V_B = V$$

Effects of SAR Imaging Geometry



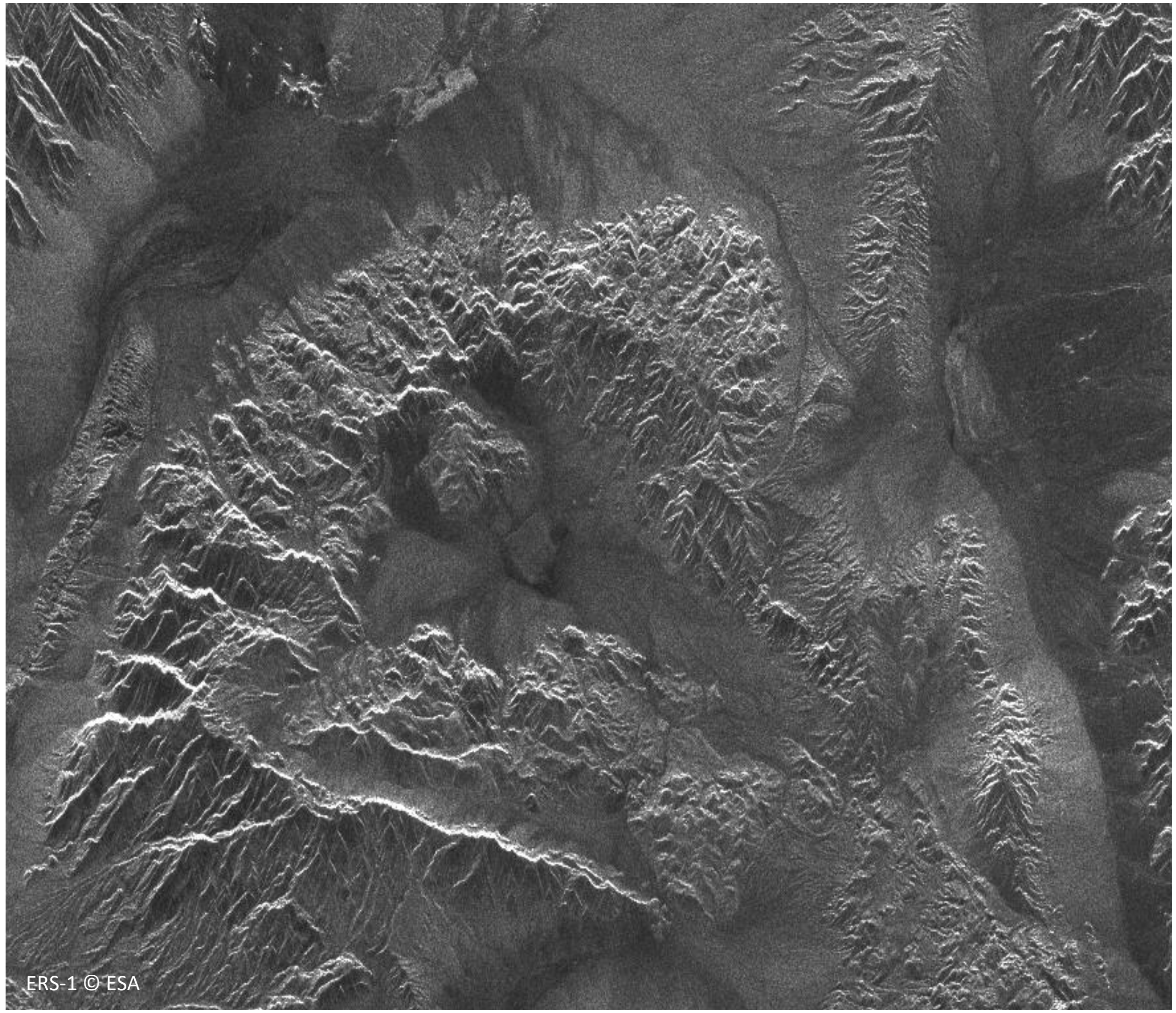
Length of synthetic aperture depending on distance between antenna and target

→ Range resolution dependent on range distance (and topography)

SAR Image Examples

azimuth

range

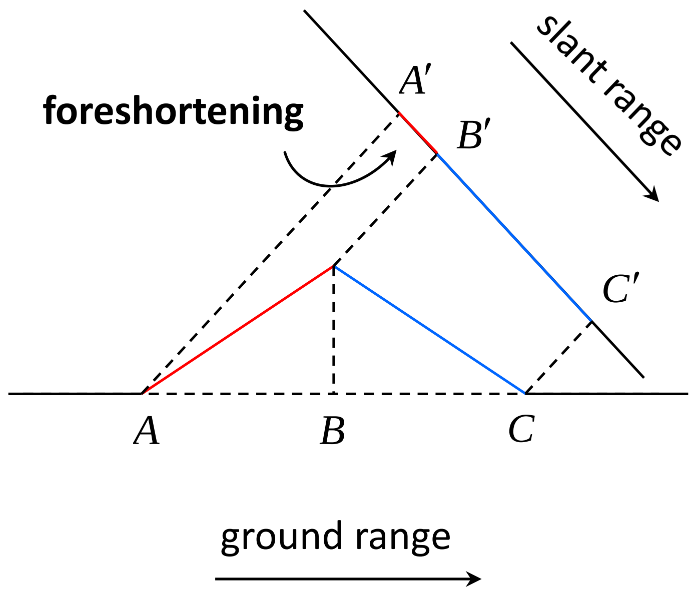


Sensor: ERS-1

Mojave Desert
CA, USA

Size ≈ 40 km x 40 km

Geometry of SAR Images - Foreshortening



→Slopes oriented to the SAR appear compressed

$\theta = 23$ deg

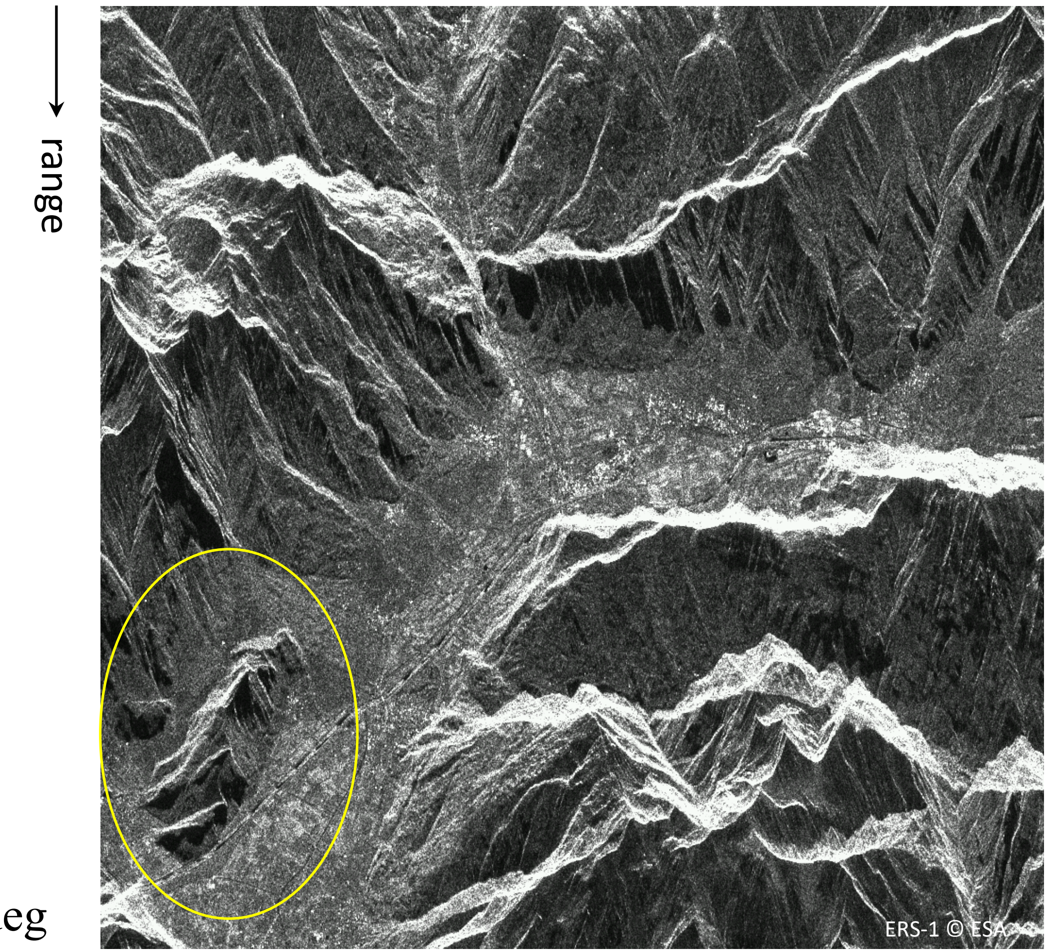
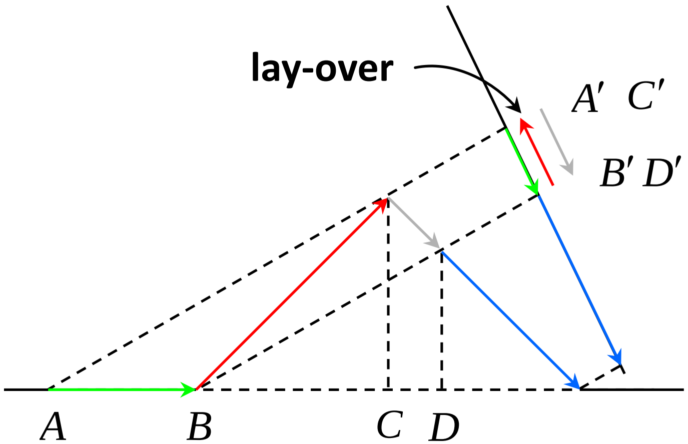


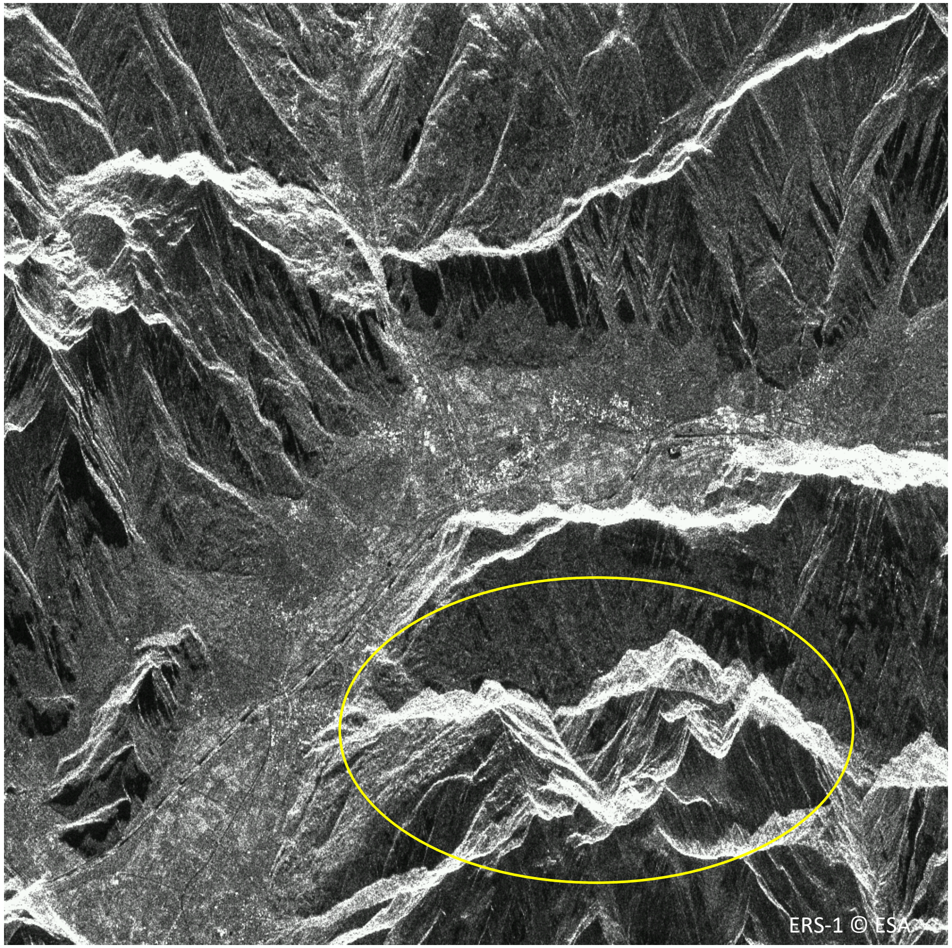
Fig. 33: © DLR

Geometry of SAR Images - Layover



→Steep slopes oriented to the SAR lead to ghost images

range



$$\theta = 23\,\mathrm{deg}$$

Fig. 34: © DLR

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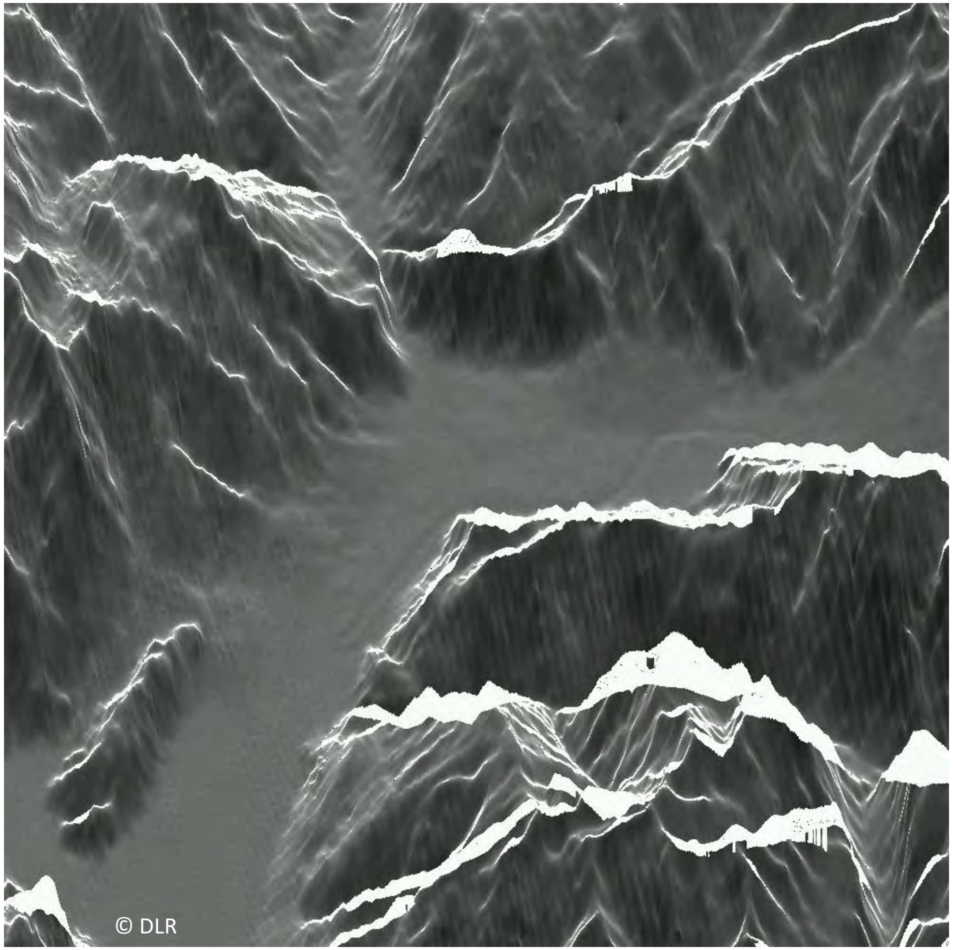
Layover Mask Computed from DEM

100m DEM



simulated ERS-Image
white: lay-over

Geometry of SAR Images - Shadow

→Steep slopes oriented away from the SAR return no signal

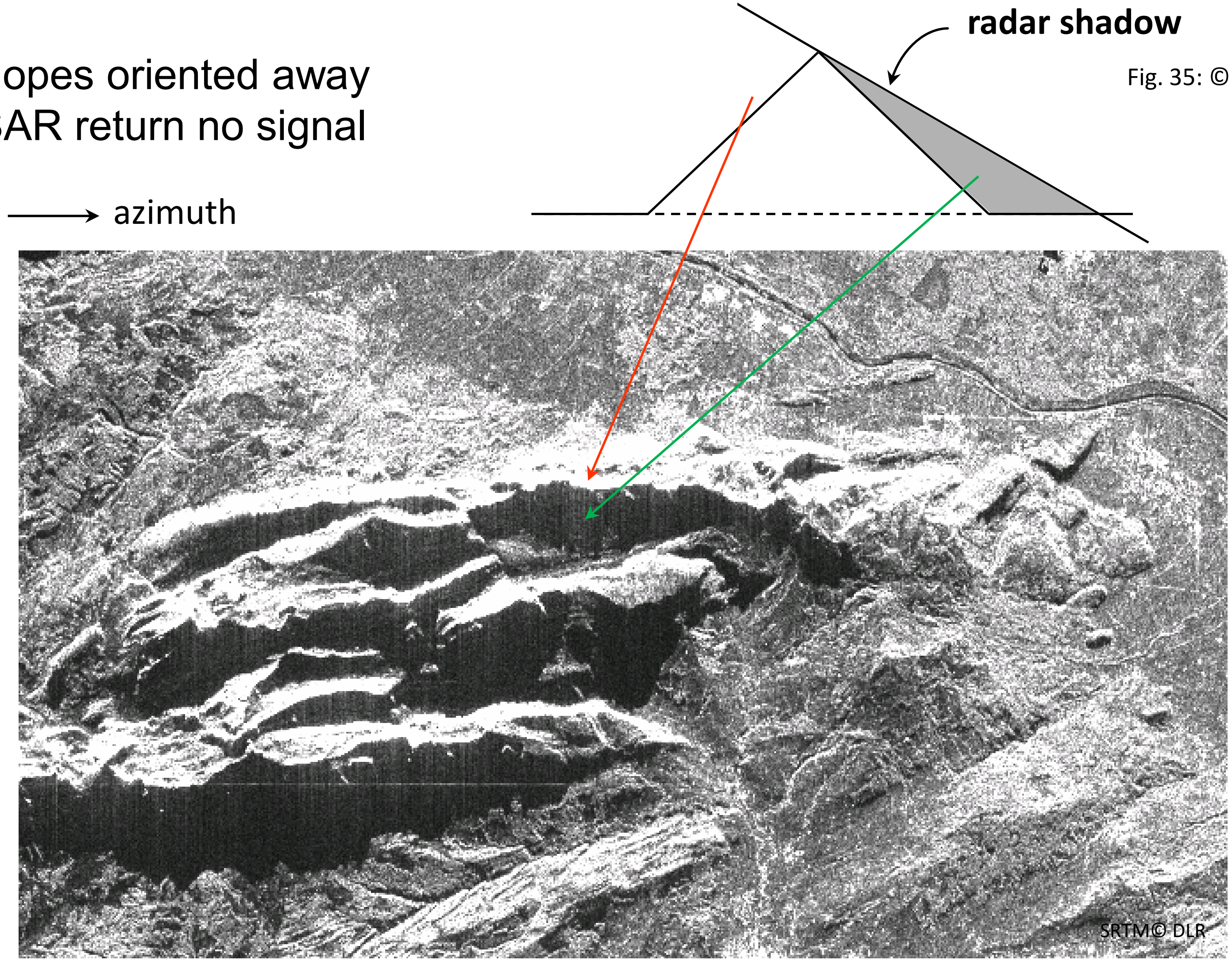


Fig. 35: © DLR

range

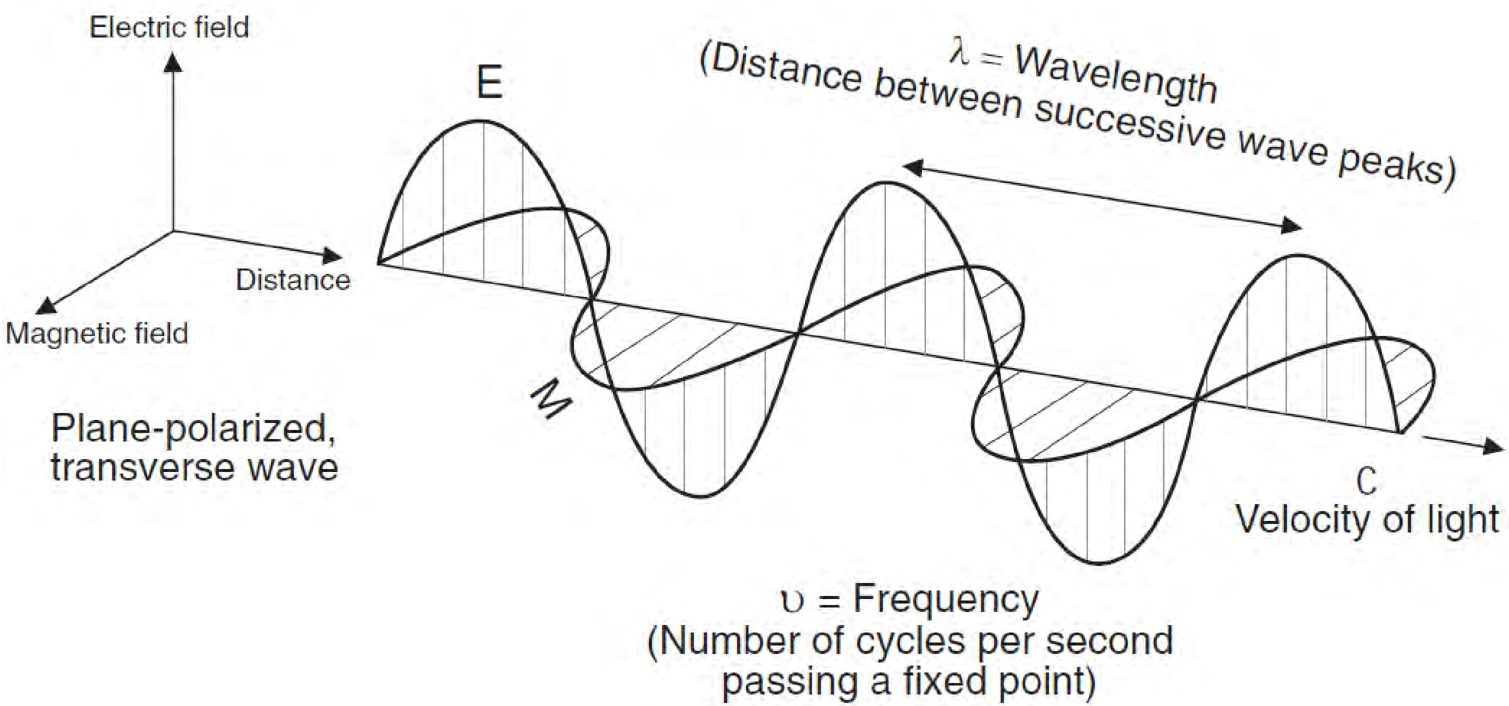
SRTM/X-SAR

$\theta = 54\ \mathrm{deg}$

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Interaction with the object

$$c = \lambda \nu \qquad c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

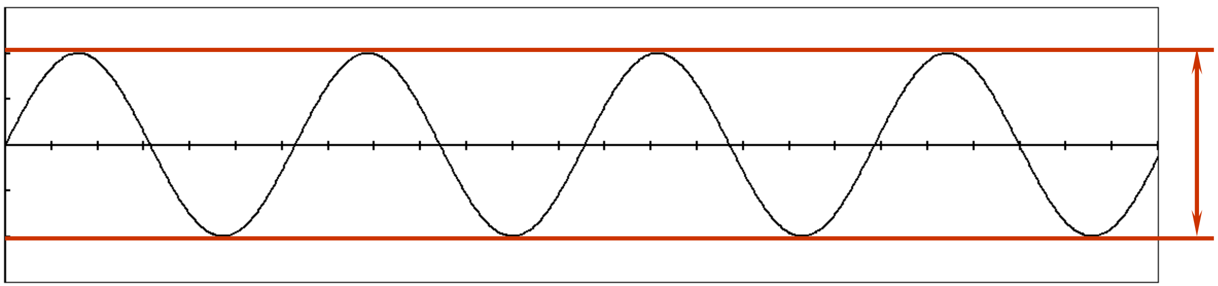


Wave Theory and Polarization (David P. Lusch, 1999).

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Measurements of a SAR

1. Amplitude



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 soil (sand)*

Calibration of SAR Systems

- Instrument parameters to be calibrated:
  - transmit power
  - receiver gain
  - elevation antenna pattern (satellite roll angle !)

- Calibration objects:
  - corner reflectors
  - active radar calibrators (ARCs)
  - rain forest

Parameters Influencing Radar Brightness

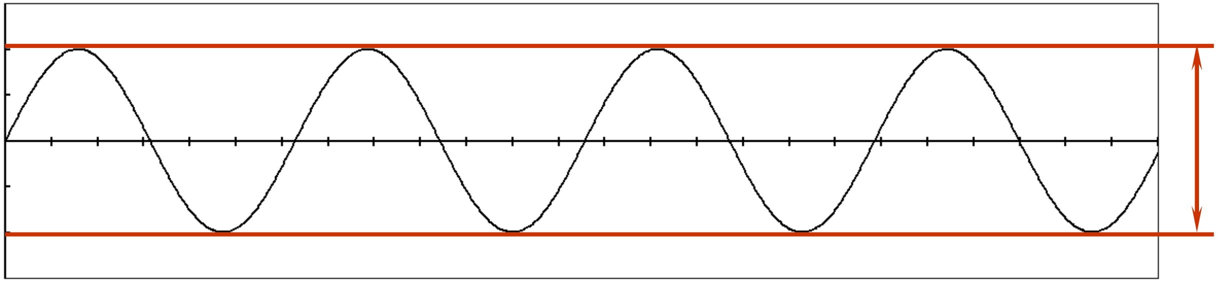
- Sensor Parameters
  - wavelength (e.g. penetration through canopy)
  - polarization
  - look angle
  - resolution (texture)

- Scene Parameters
  - surface roughness (e.g. Bragg scattering at ocean surfaces)
  - local slope and orientation $\Leftarrow$ geomorphology
  - scatterer density, e.g. biomass, leaf density
  - 3-D distribution of scatterers and scattering mechanism, e.g. surface, volume, or double bounce (canopy, trunks, buildings)
  - dielectric constant ε $\Leftarrow$ scattering material
soil moisture
vegetation status

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Measurements of a SAR

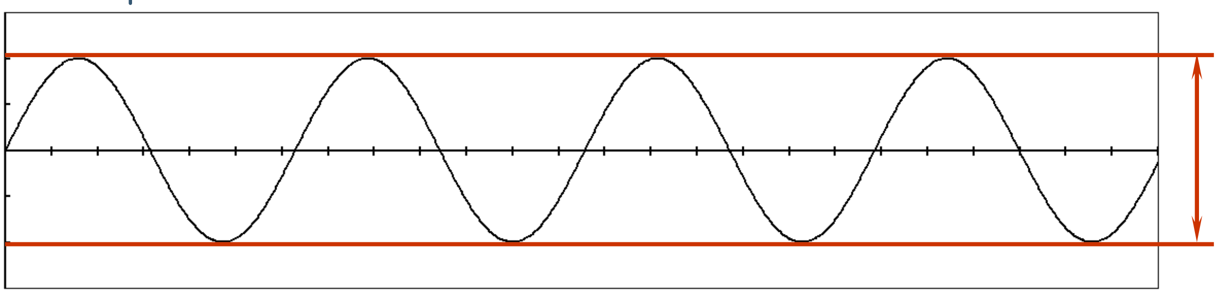
1. Amplitude



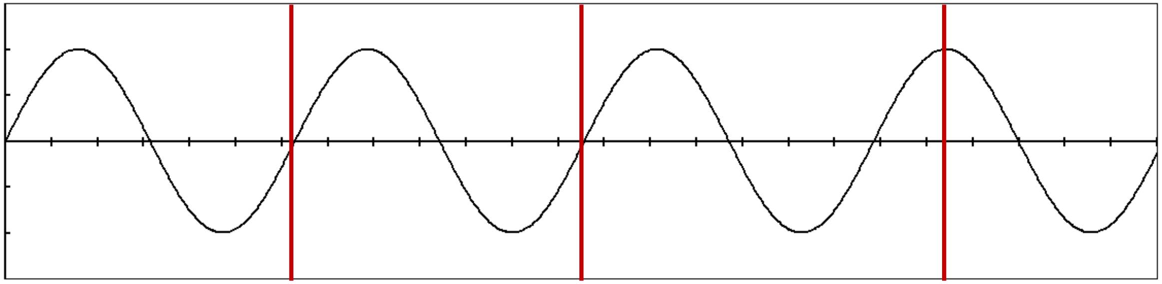
Active Radar Remote Sensing

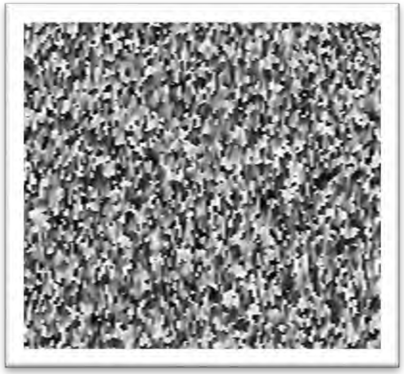
Measurements of a SAR

1. Amplitude



2. Phase [0, 2π]



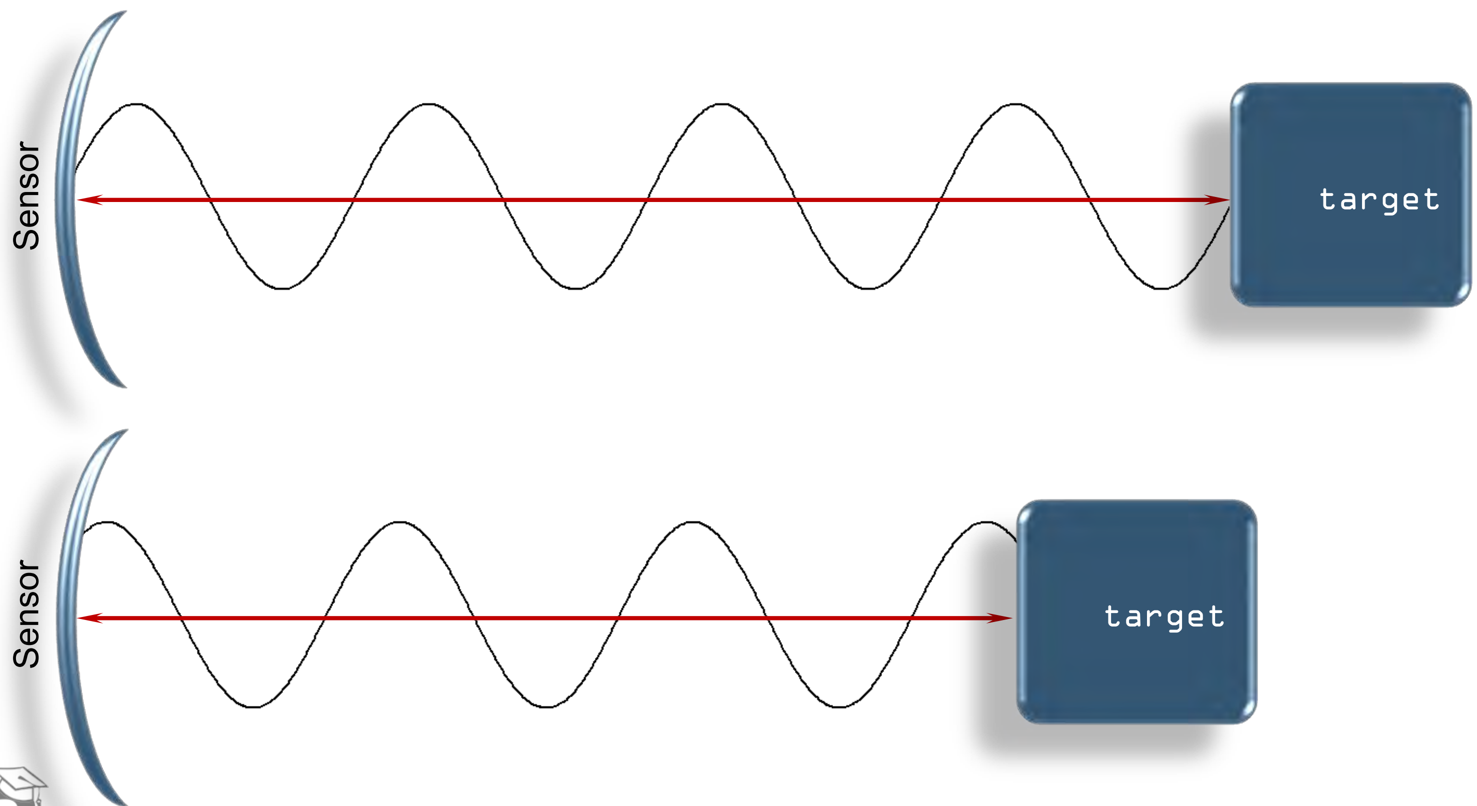


SAR
Remote Sensing Education Initiative

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Phase depends on:

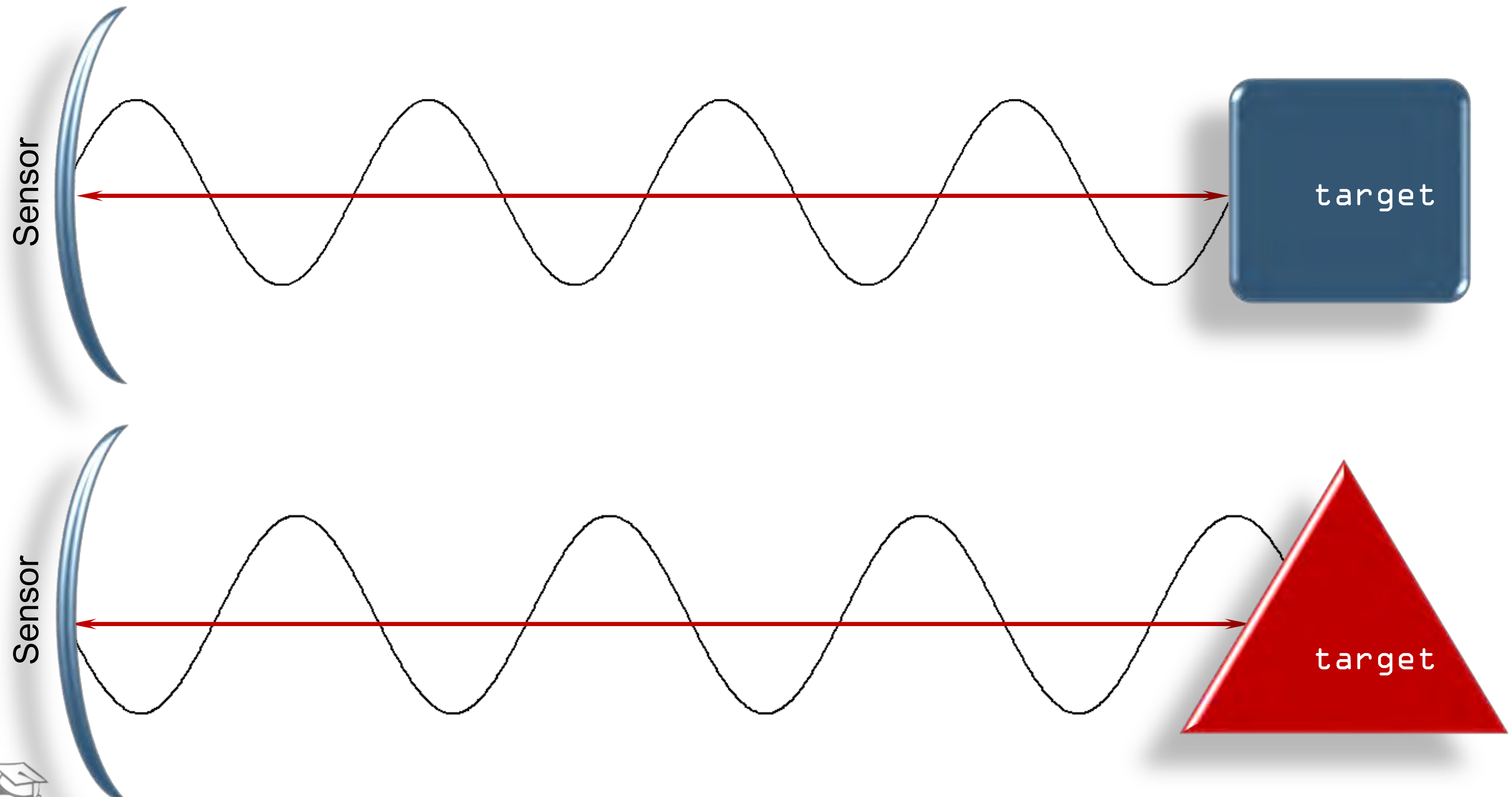
1. Distance between sensor und target



Active Radar Remote Sensing

Phase depends on:

2. Characteristics of target



Corner Reflectors for SAR End-to-End Calibration

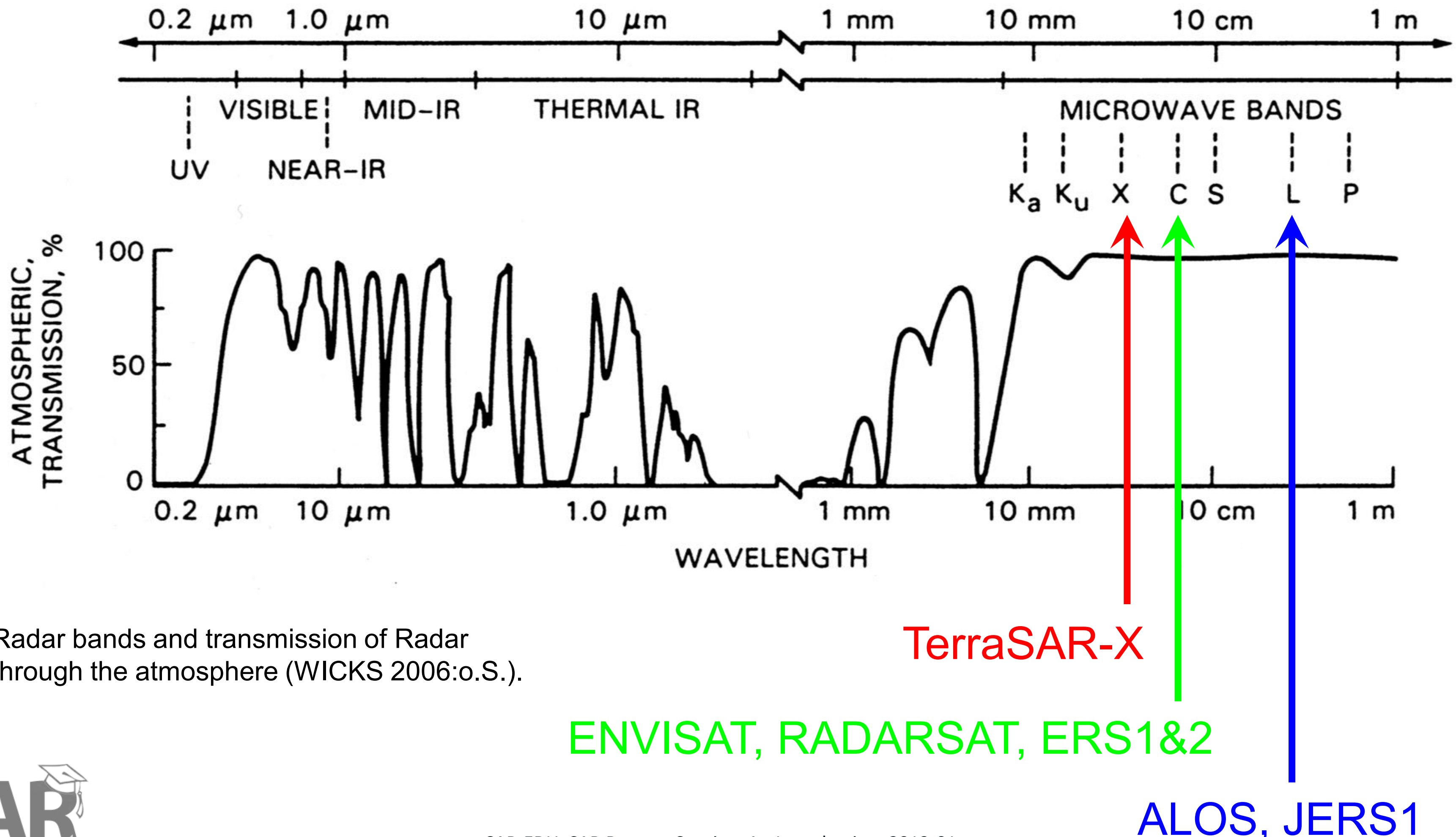
radar cross section of
a trihedral corner reflector:

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi \, L^4}{3 \, \lambda^2} \quad \left[m^2\right]$$

SAR Remote Sensing Education Initiative

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Interaction with the object



Radar bands and transmission of Radar through the atmosphere (WICKS 2006:o.S.).

Synthetic Aperture Radar - SAR

- active ⇒ independent of sun illumination
- microwave ⇒ penetrates clouds and (partially) canopy, soil, snow

wavelengths:	X-band:	3 cm
	C-band:	6 cm
	L-band:	23 cm

- coherent ⇒ interferometry, speckle
- polarization can be exploited
- spatial resolution:

space-borne:	0.5 m - 100 m (TerraSAR-X: ≈1 m)
air-borne:	> 0.2 m

SAR Remote Sensing Education Initiative

Penetration of Microwaves

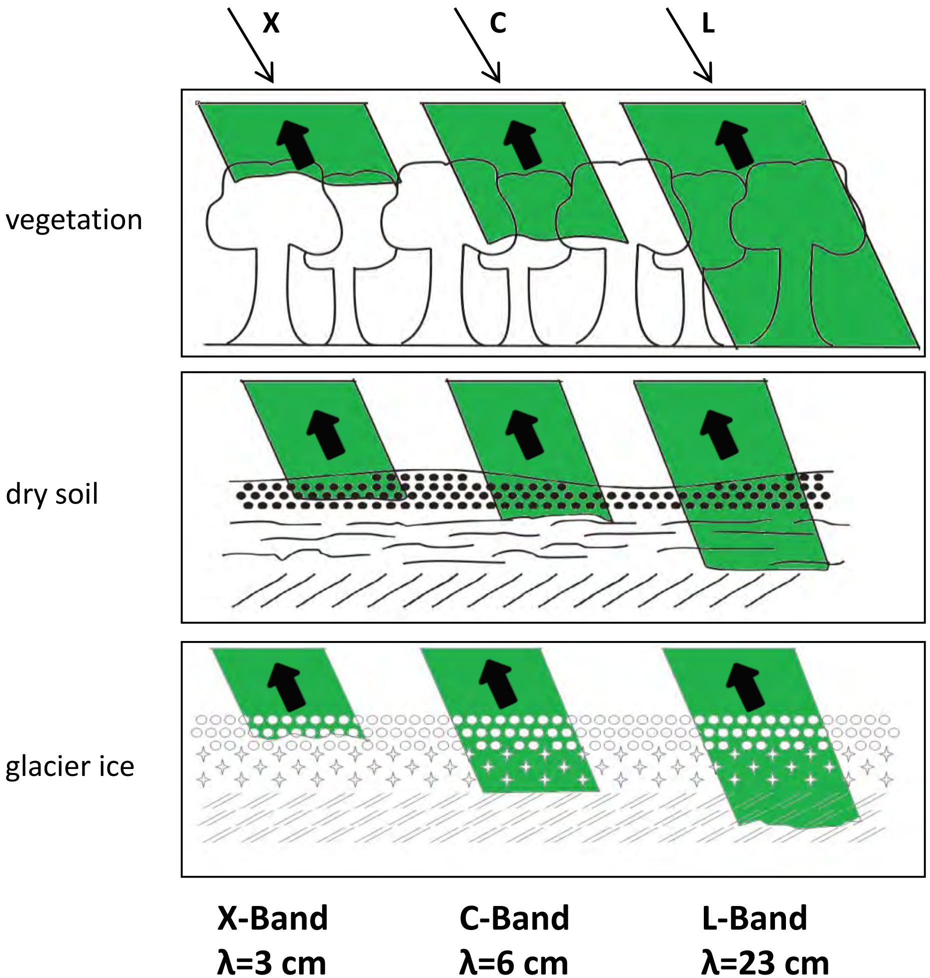
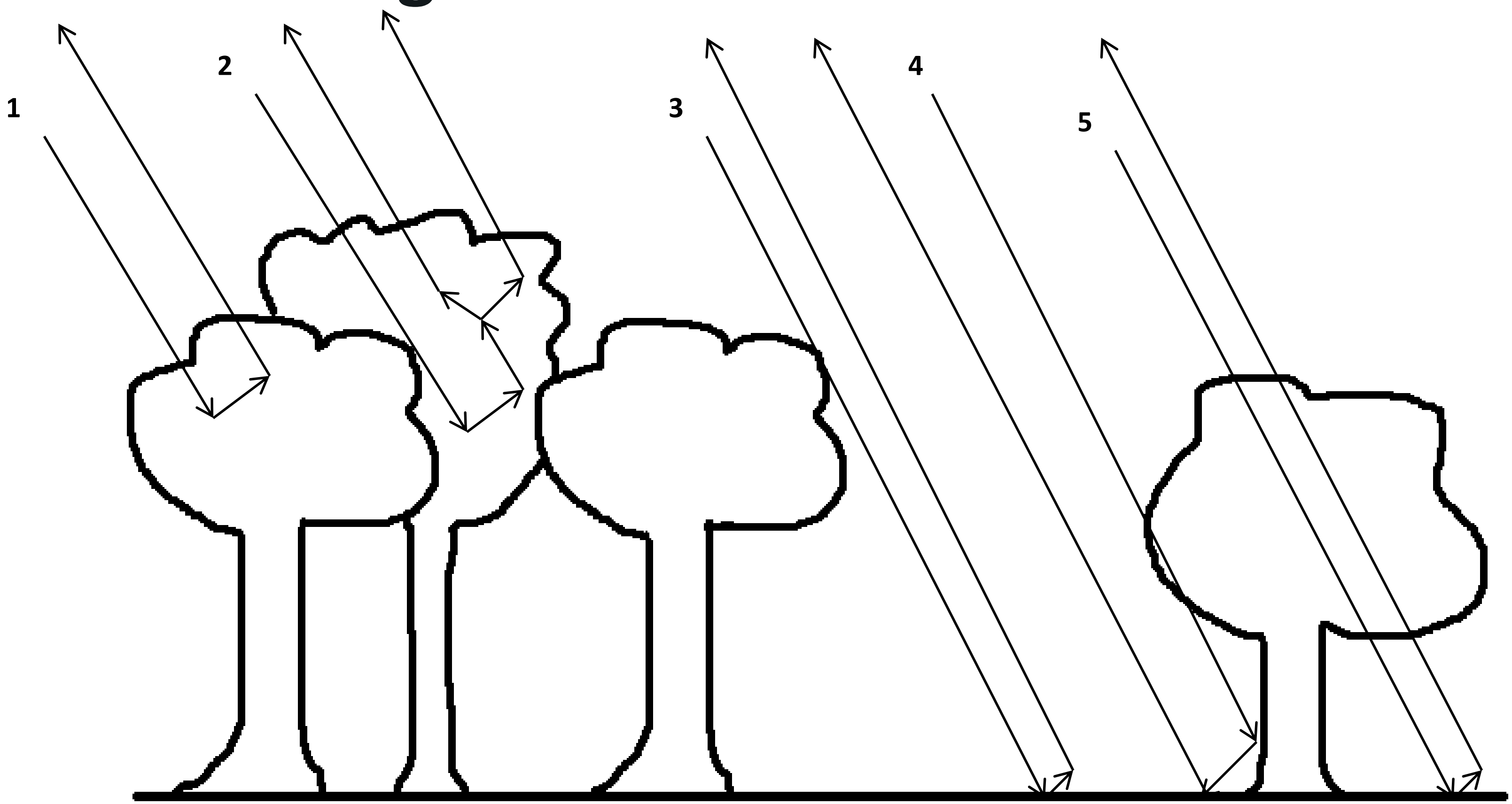


Fig. 30: © DLR

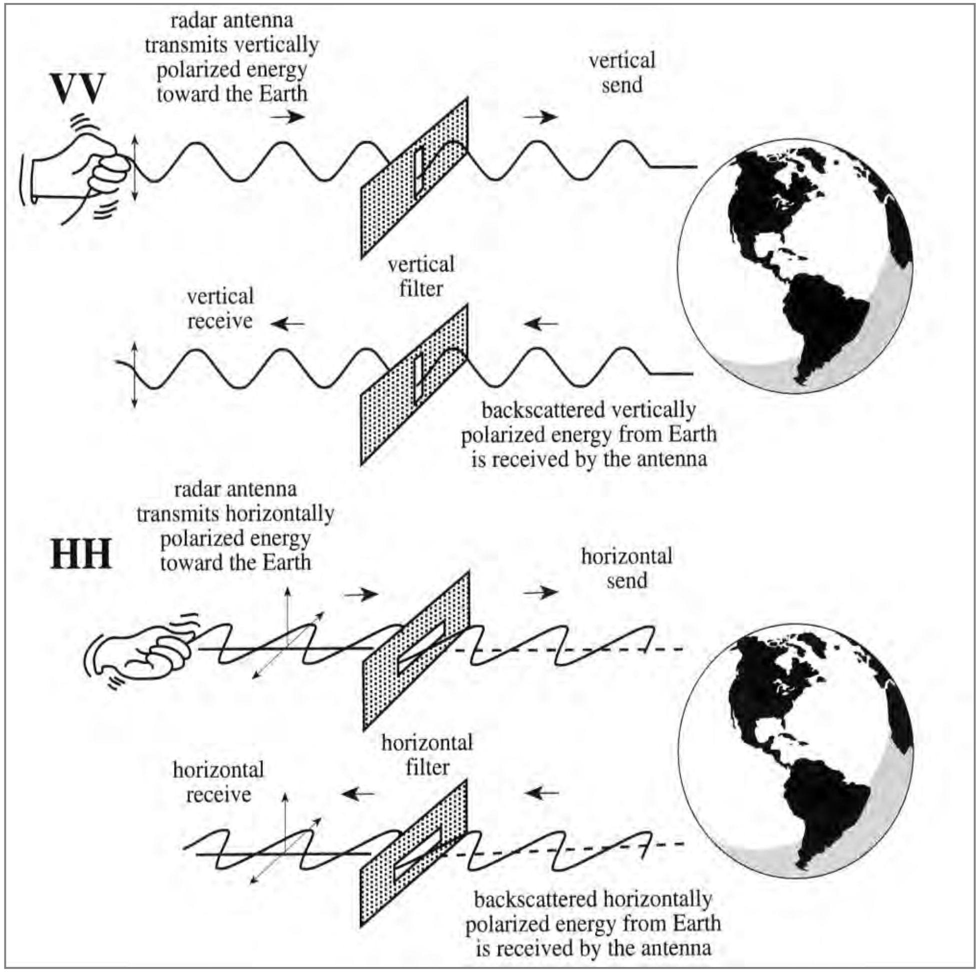
Scattering Mechanisms in Forests



1: direct single scatter
2: multiple bounce
3: direct ground reflection
4: double bounce trunk - ground
5: attentuation of ground scatter by canopy

Fig. 31: © DLR

Use of polarized waves

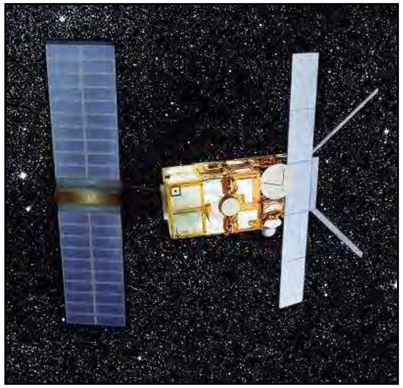


Polarisation (Jensen, 2000).

Use of polarized waves

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Examples of satellite based radar sensors

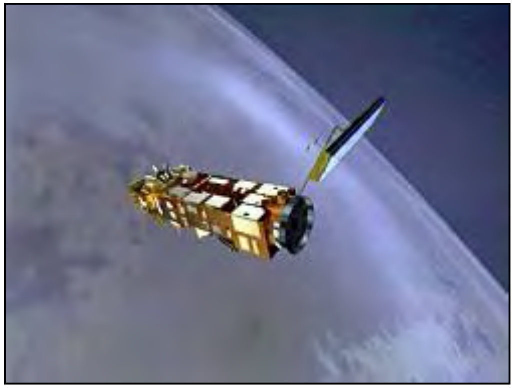


ERS-1, 2

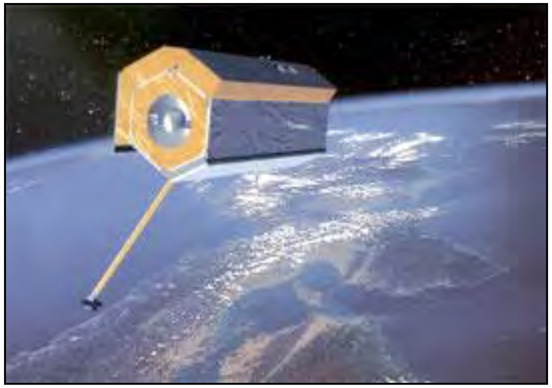
JERS-1

Radarsat 1, 2

ALOS (PALSAR)



Envisat (ASAR)



TerraSAR-X

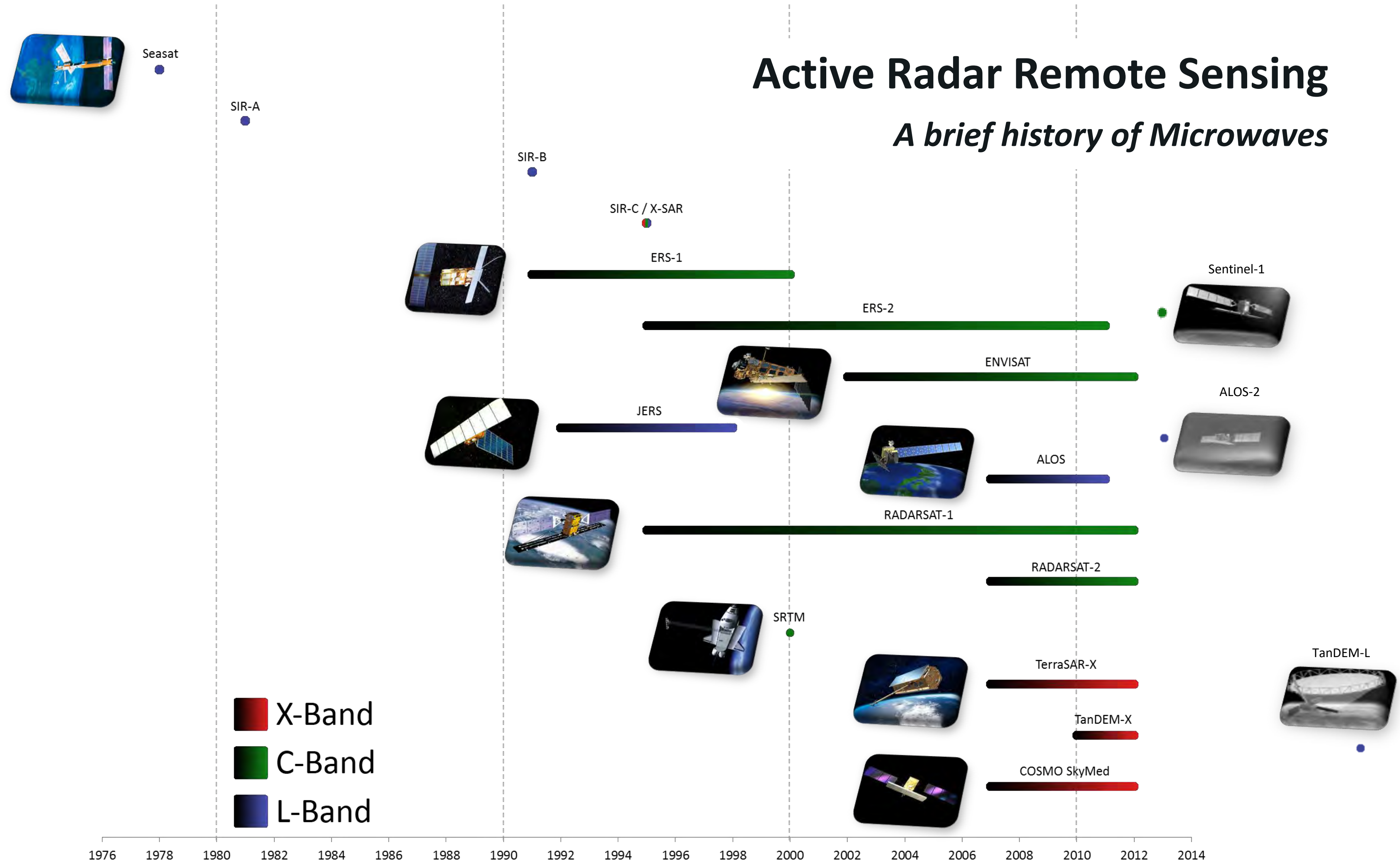
Active Radar Remote Sensing

Examples of satellite based radar sensors

Sentinel-1A

Active Radar Remote Sensing

A brief history of Microwaves



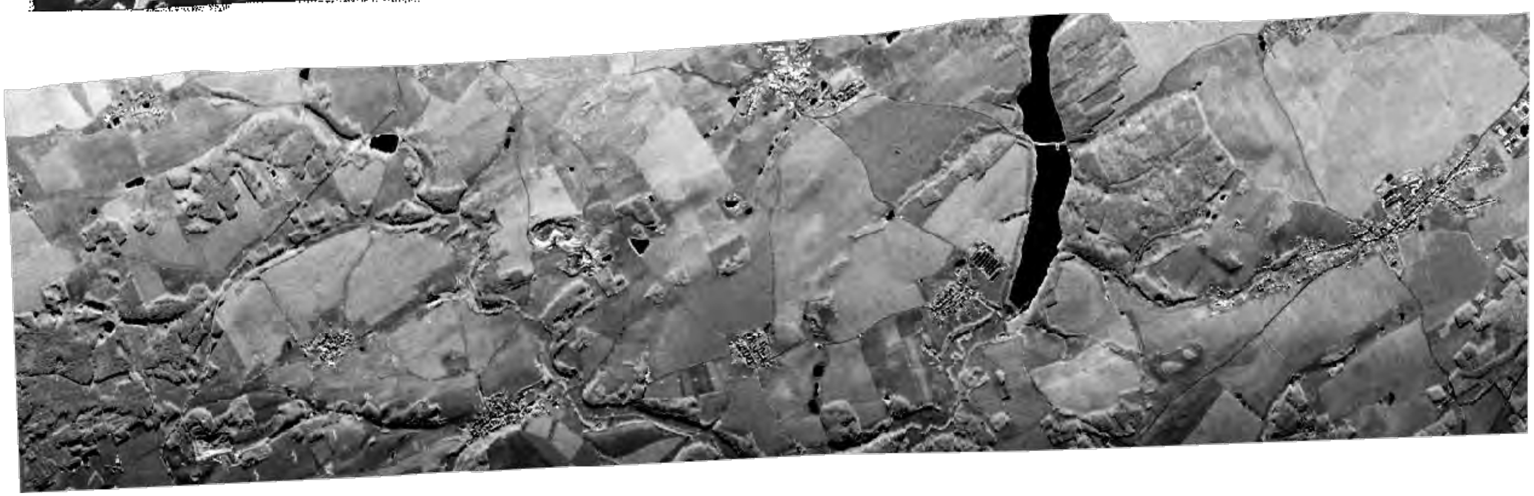
Current and Future Civil Spaceborne SARs

satellite	owner	band	resolution	look angle	swath	lifetime
ERS-1	ESA	C	25 m	23°	100 km	1991-2000
ERS-2	ESA	C	25 m	23°	100 km	1995-2012
Radarsat-1	Canada	C	10 m - 100 m	20°- 59°	50 - 500 km	1995-2013
ENVISAT	ESA	C	25 m - 1 km	15°- 40°	100 - 400 km	2002-2012
ALOS	Japan	L	10 m -100 m	35°- 41°	70 - 360 km	2006-2011
Cosmo	Italy	X	ca. 1 m - 16 m	…	…	2007-
TerraSAR-X & TanDEM-X	Germany	X	1 m - 16 m	15°- 60°	10 - 100 km	2007/2010-
Radarsat-2	Canada	C	3 m - 100 m	15°- 59°	10 - 500 km	2007-
ALOS-2	Japan	L	3 m – 100 m	8°-70°	25 – 350 km	2014-
Sentinel-1	ESA	C	5 m – 50 m	20°-46°	20 - 400 km	2014-

SAR
Remote Sensing Education Initiative

Impact of SAR Frequency

L-band



X-band

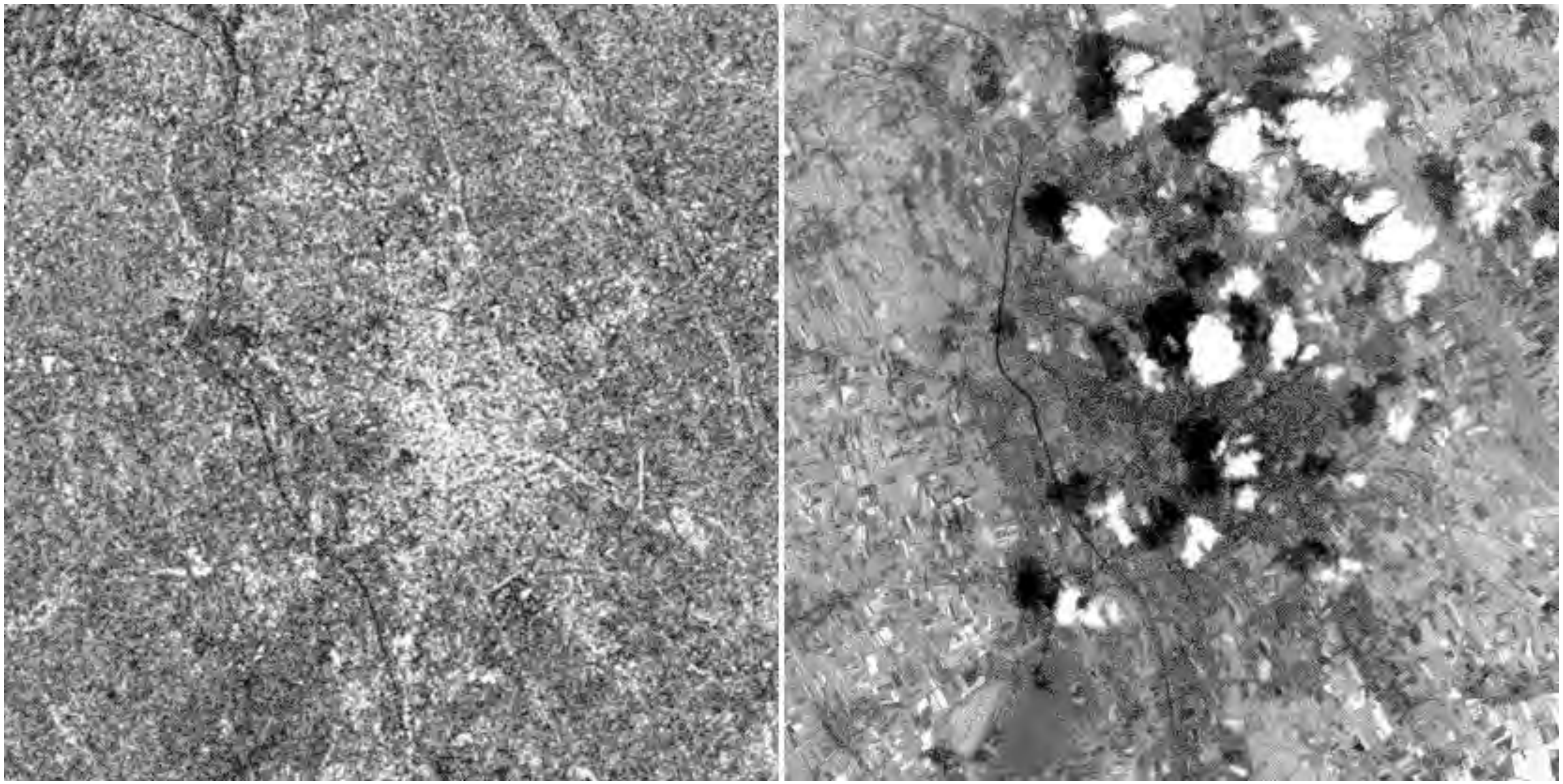
Active Radar Remote Sensing

Advantages

- ***all weather*** capability (small sensitivity of clouds, light rain)
- ***day and night*** operation (independence of sun illumination, active instruments, they have their own source of energy)
- ***no effects of atmospheric constituents*** (multitemporal analysis)
- sensitivity to ***dielectric properties*** (water content , biomass, ice)
- sensitivity to ***surface roughness*** (ocean wind speed)
- accurate measurements of ***distance*** (interferometry)
- sensitivity to ***man made objects***
- sensitivity to ***target structure*** (use of polarimetry)
- ***subsurface penetration*** (the longer the wavelength, the higher the transmission through a medium)

Active Radar Remote Sensing

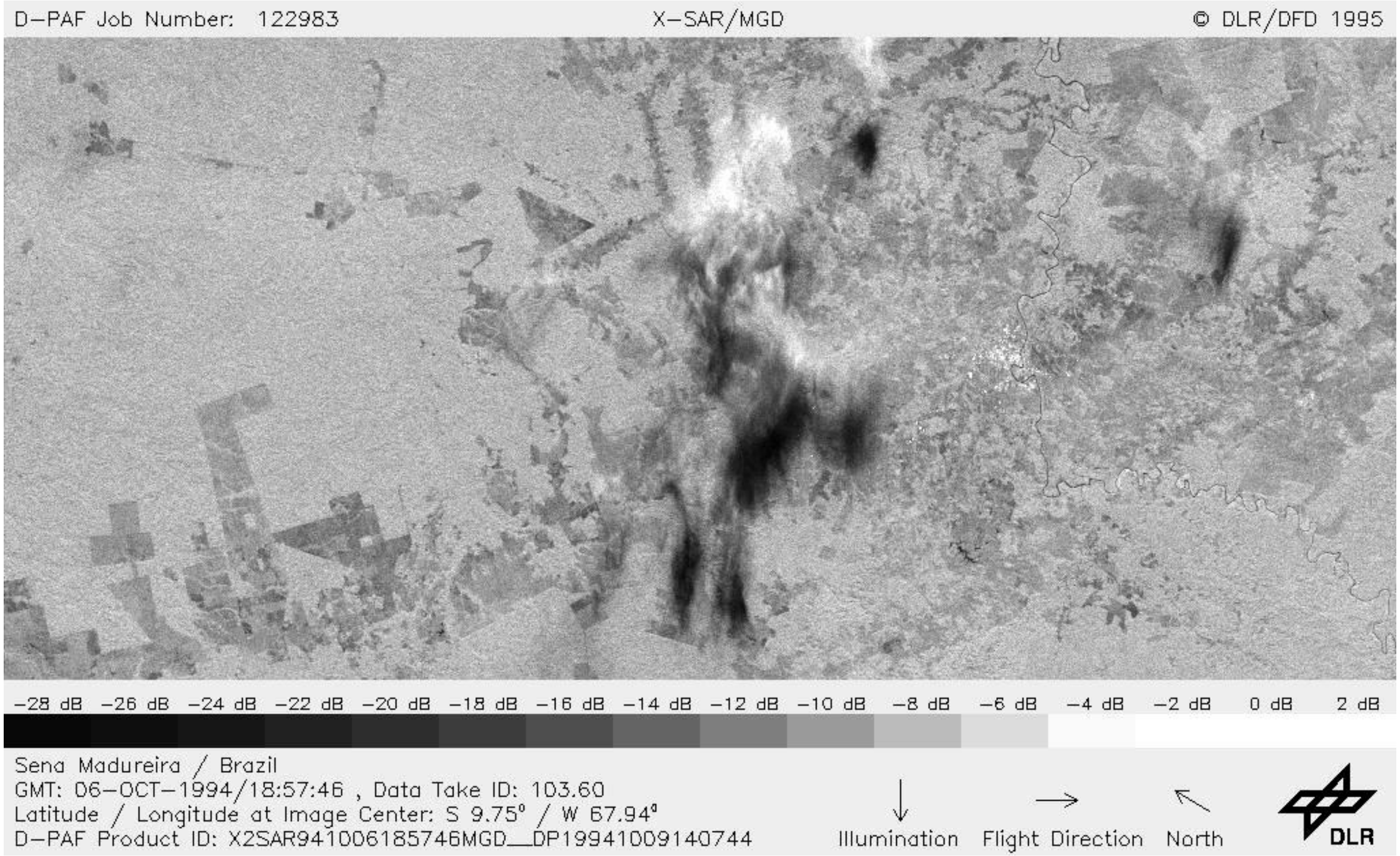
Advantages / Example all weather



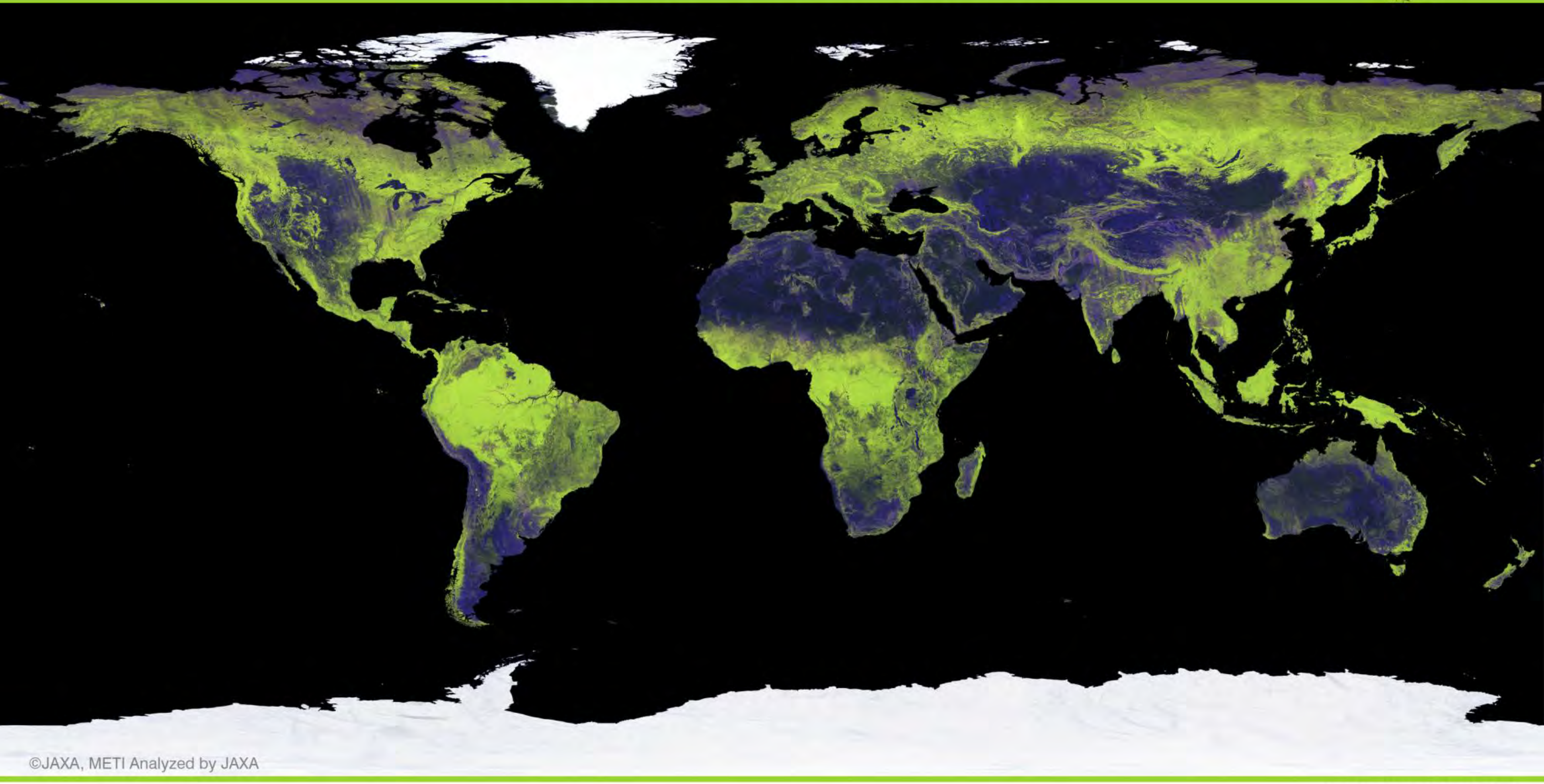
These images were acquired over the city of Udine (I), by ERS-1 on the 4th of July 1993 at 9.59 a.m. (GMT) and Landsat-5 on the same date at 9.14 a.m. (GMT) respectively. The clouds that are clearly visible in the optical image, are not appearing in the SAR image.

Heavy Clouds and Rain Cells in X-Band SAR Images

→ Only visible at short wavelengths and extreme conditions



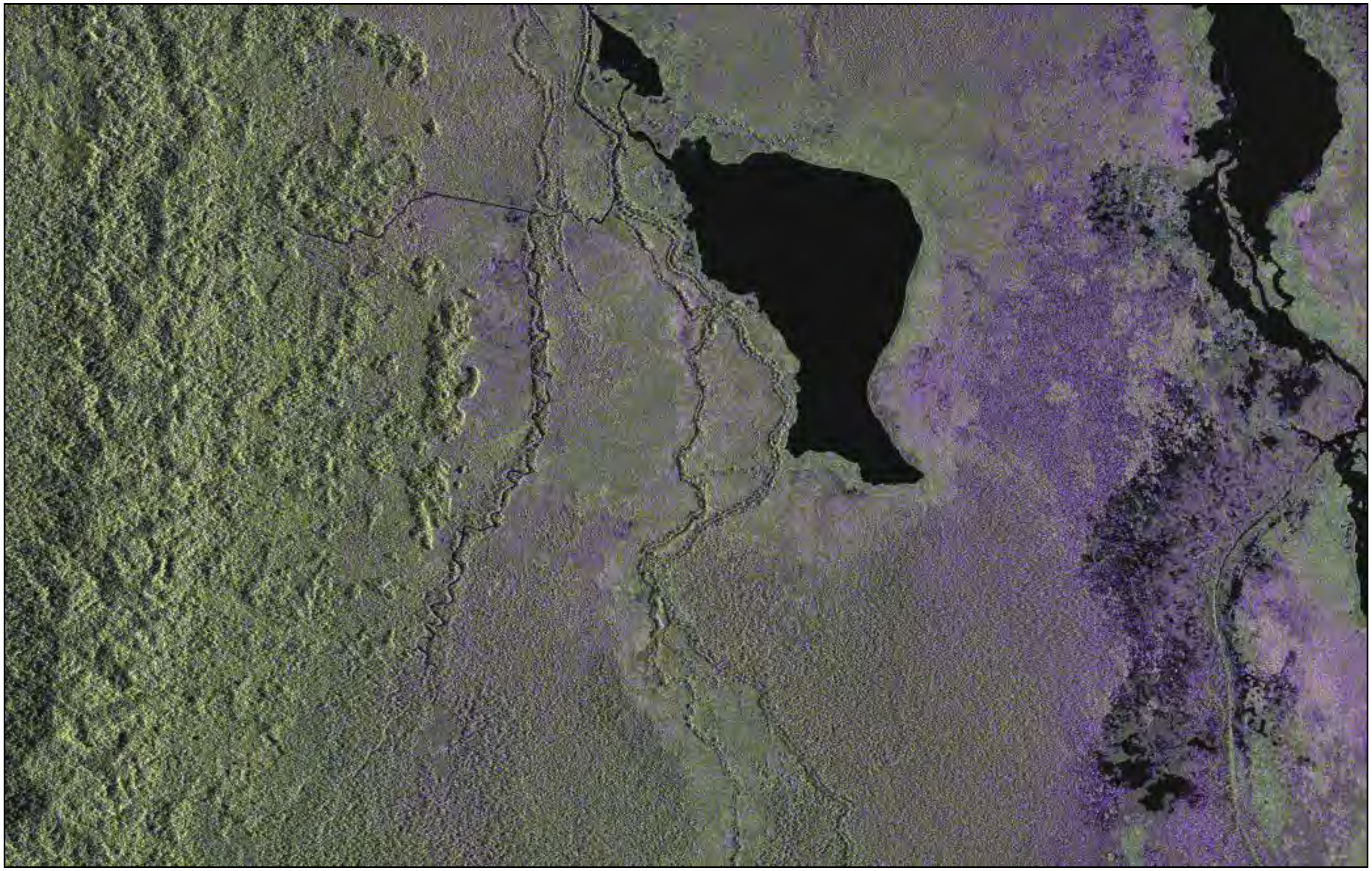
PALSAR 10m Global Mosaic 2009



R:HH G:HV B:HH/HV

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Advantages / Example all weather



TS-X, Brazil

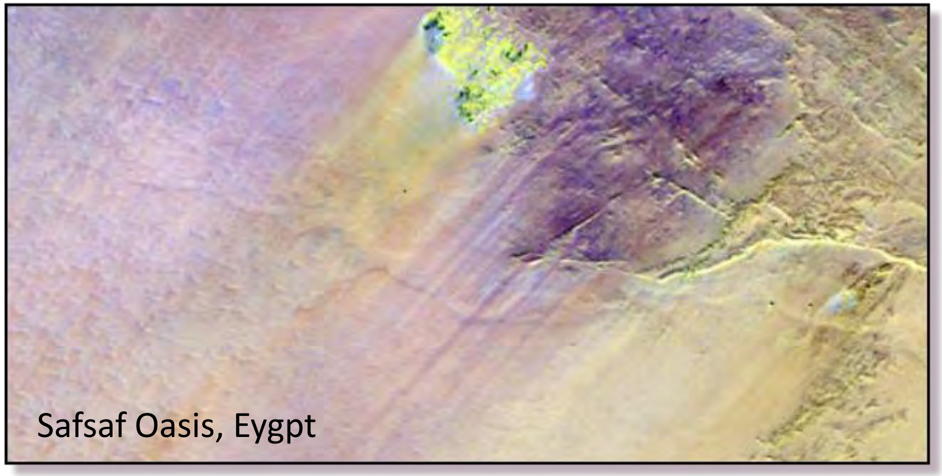
Active Radar Remote Sensing

Advantages / Example dielecric properties

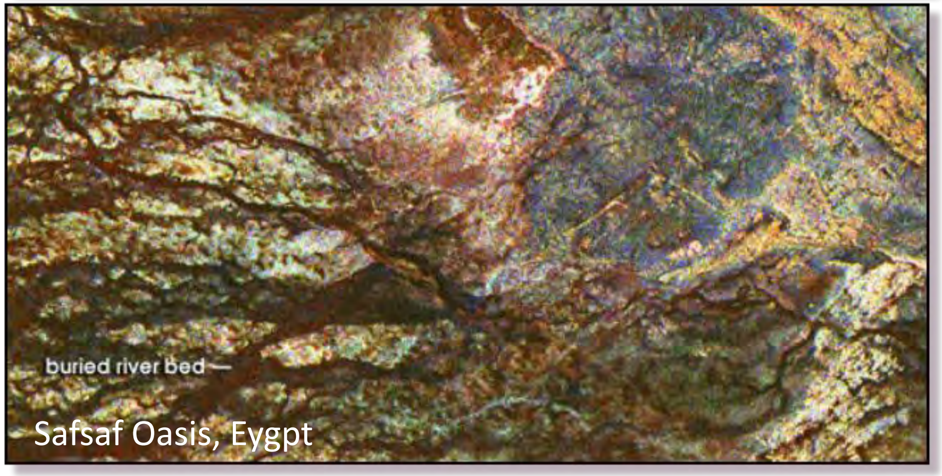
Irrgated fields:
Higher backscatter

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Advantages / Example subsurface penetration



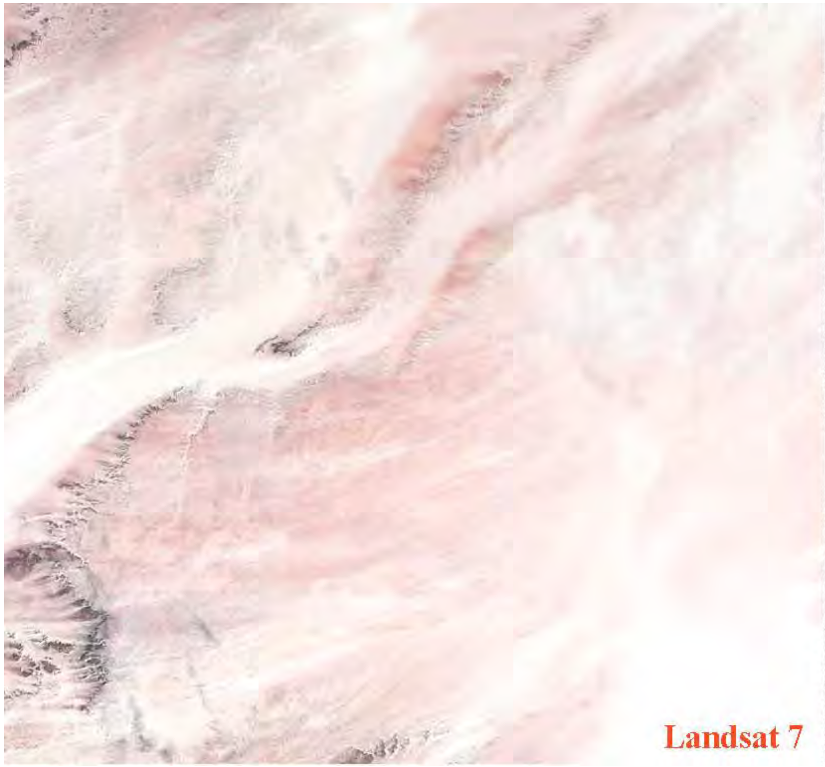
Landsat Thematic Mapper
shows the desert's surface

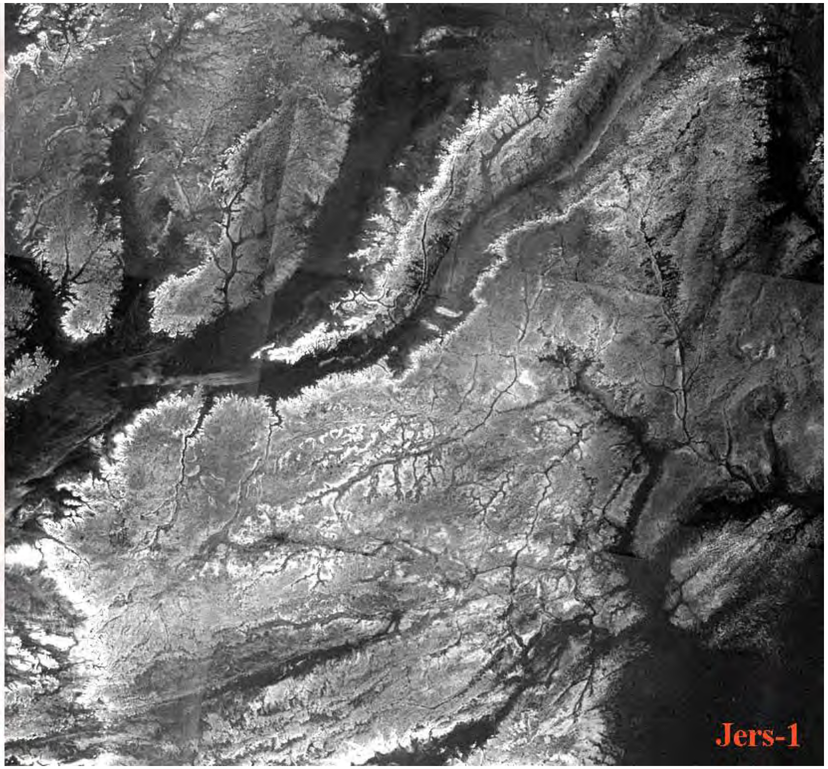


SIR-C/X-SAR
shows what the landscape might look like if stripped bare of sand

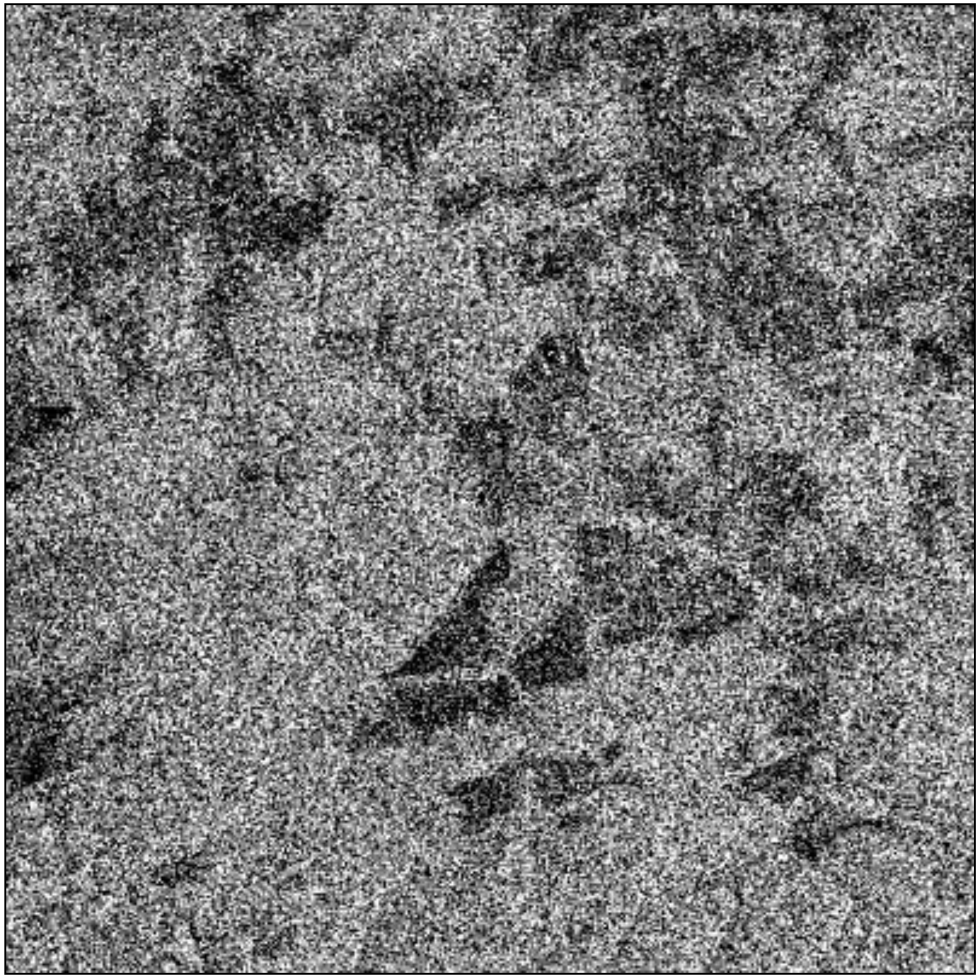
Active Radar Remote Sensing

Advantages / Example subsurface penetration

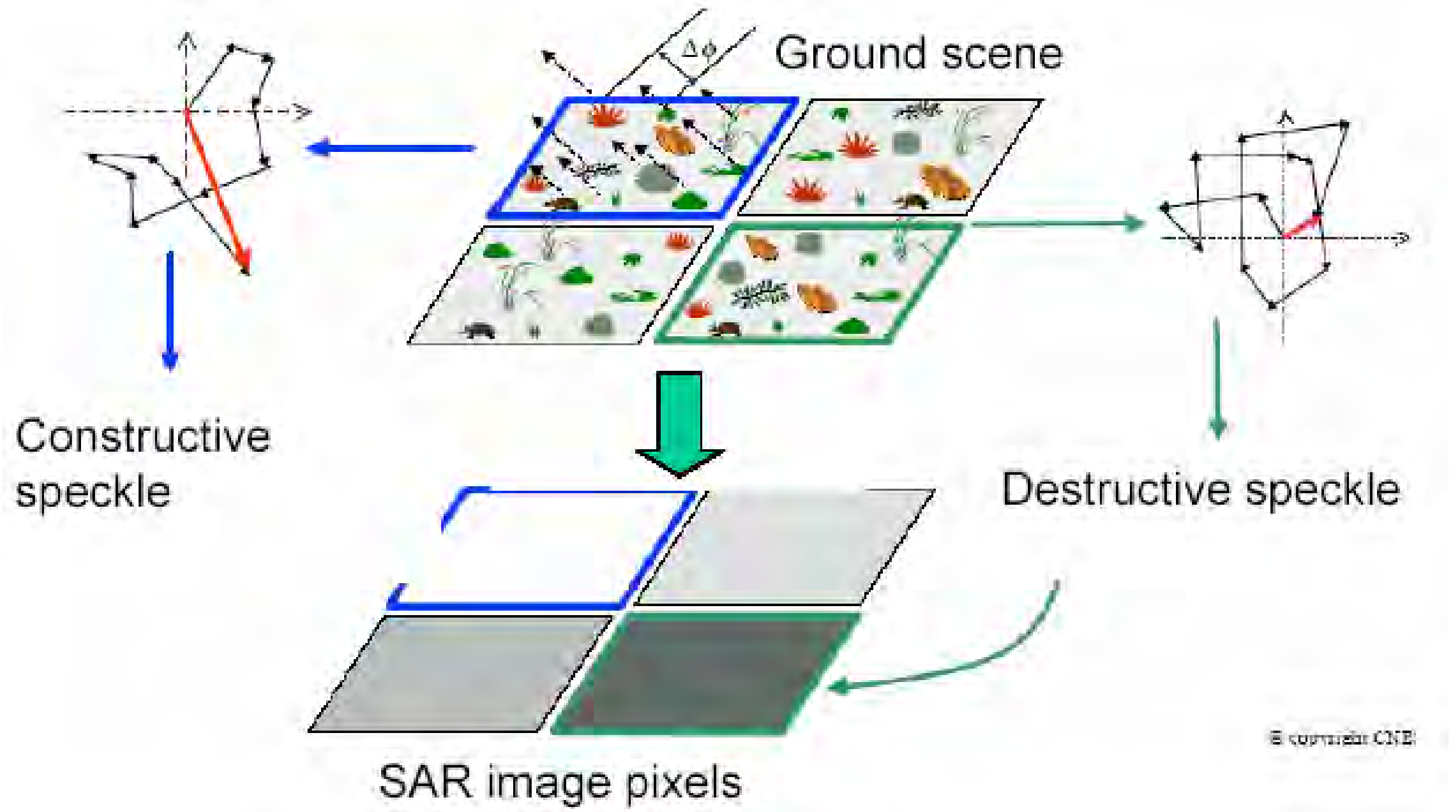




Speckle “Noise” – Salt and Pepper



Speckle "Noise"



Speckle "Noise"

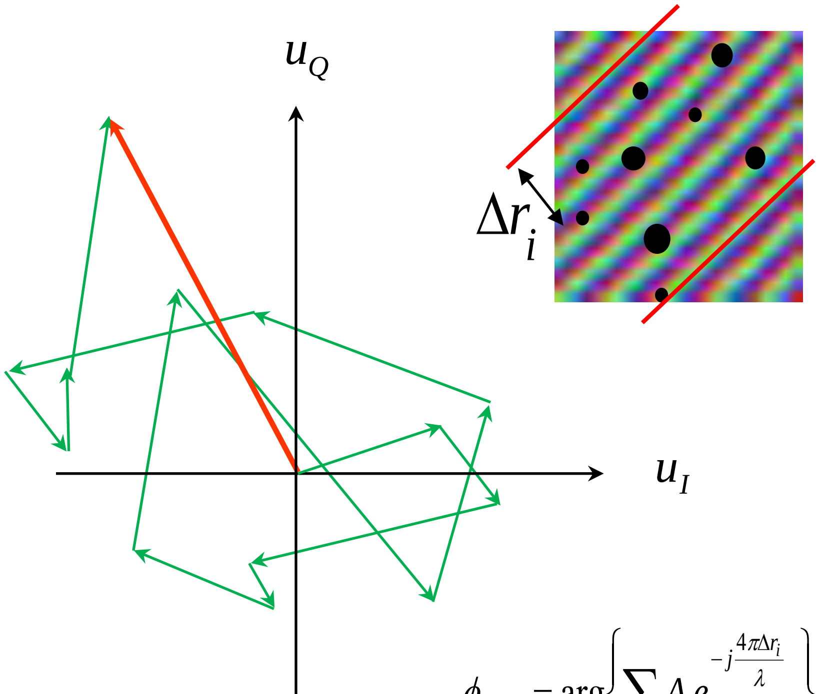


Fig. 28: © DLR

$$\phi_{scatt} = \arg\left\{\sum A_i e^{-j\frac{4\pi\Delta r_i}{\lambda}}\right\}$$

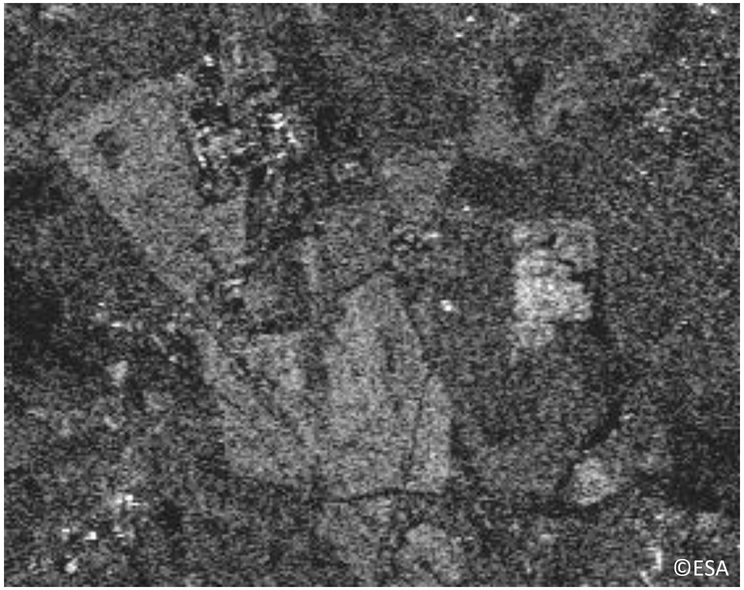
- Random positive and negative interference of wave contributions from the many individual scatterers within one resolution cell
  - varying brightness from pixel to pixel even for constant σ_0
  - granular appearance even of homogenous surfaces

Example for Bayesian Speckle Reduction

original SAR image
SAR data © AeroSensing GmbH

speckle filtered
Bayesian algorithm

Speckle Reduction by Temporal Multilooking (ERS)



5 spatial looks
20 x 20 m ground resolution
2 dB radiometric resolution

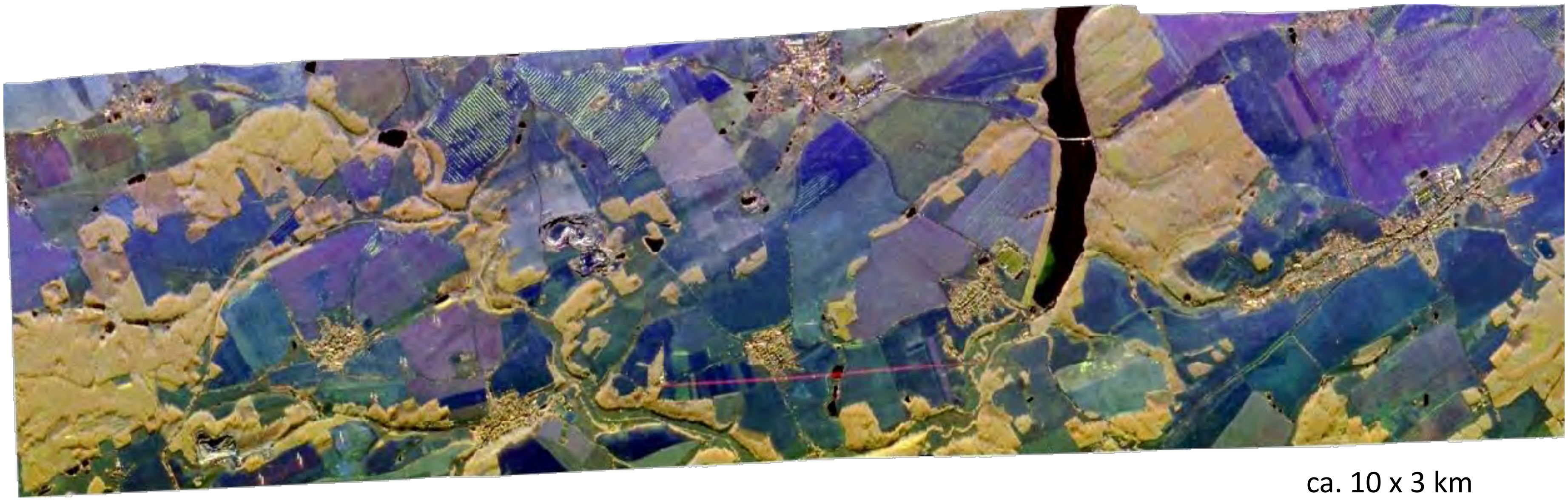
320 spatio-temporal looks
20 x 20 m ground resolution
0.3 dB radiometric resolution

Active Radar Remote Sensing

Inconvenients

- ***complex*** interactions (difficulty in understanding, complex processing)
- ***speckle*** (difficulty in visual interpretation)
- ***topographic effects***
- etc.

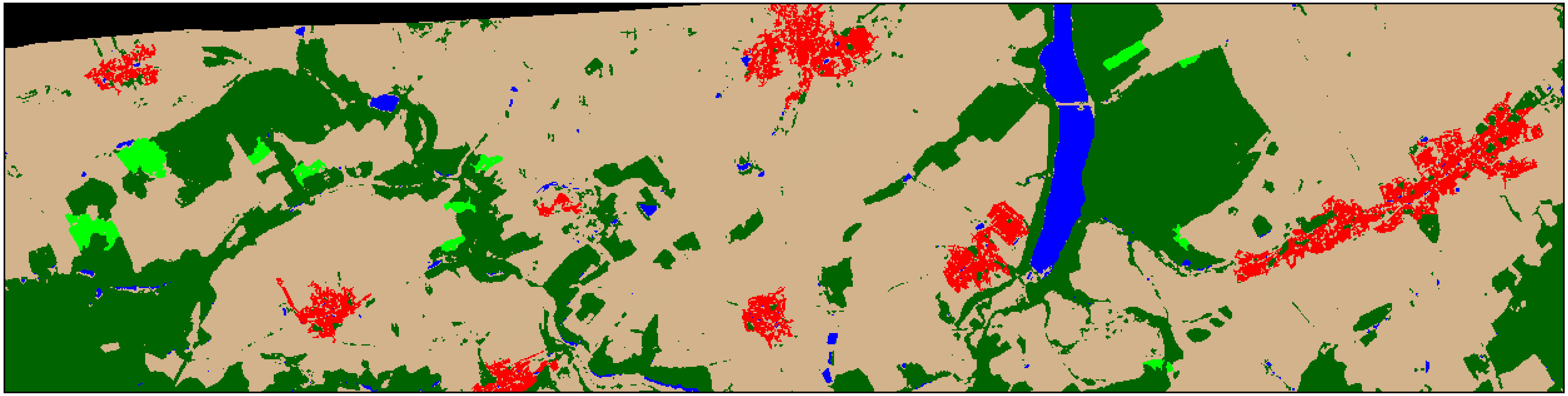
Applications - Examples



ca. 10 x 3 km

E-SAR (L-HH, L-HV, X-VV), Zeulenroda, Germany

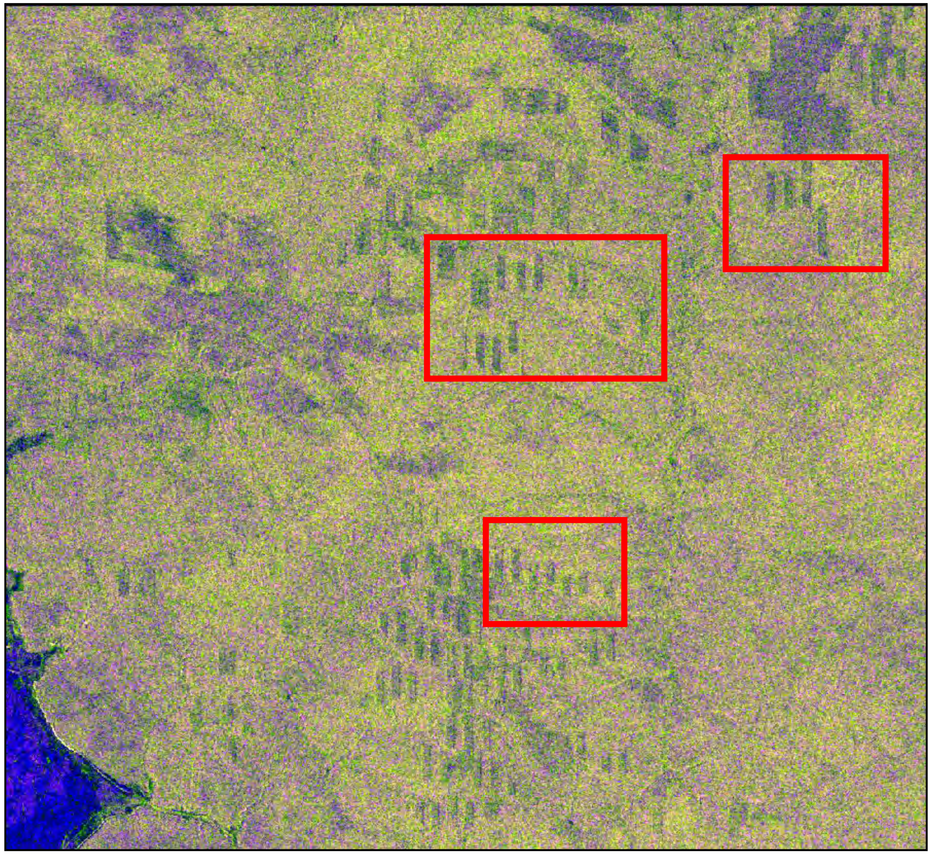
Applications - Examples



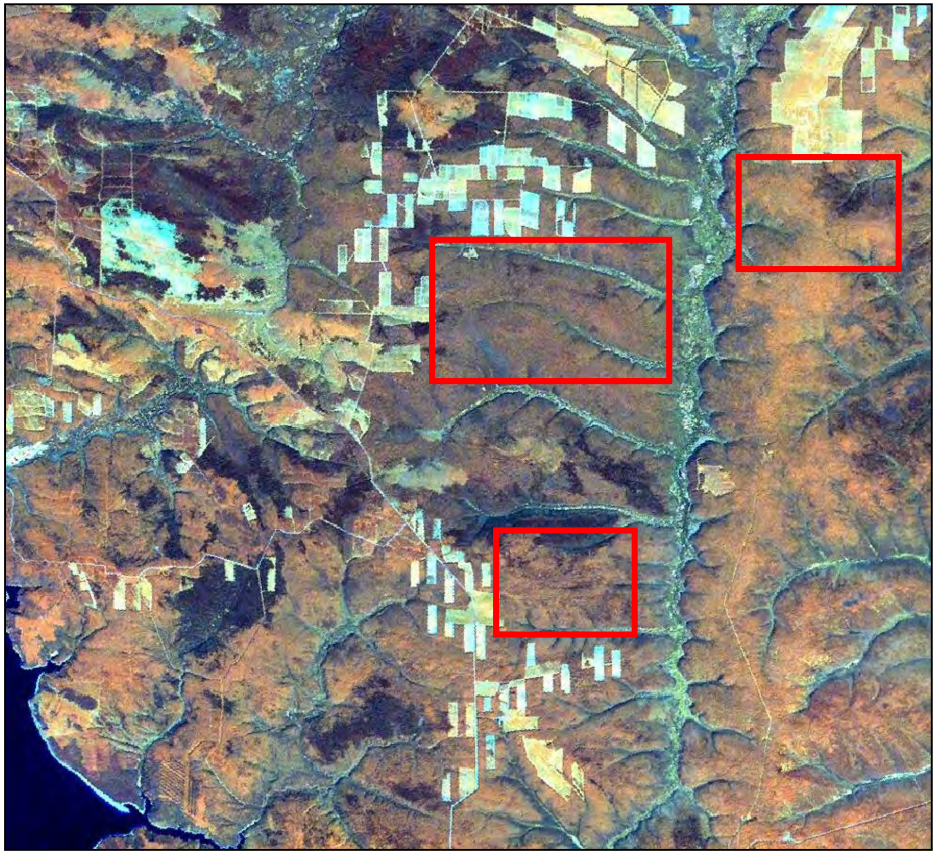
Classification of Land Cover

Applications - Examples

Detection of Change

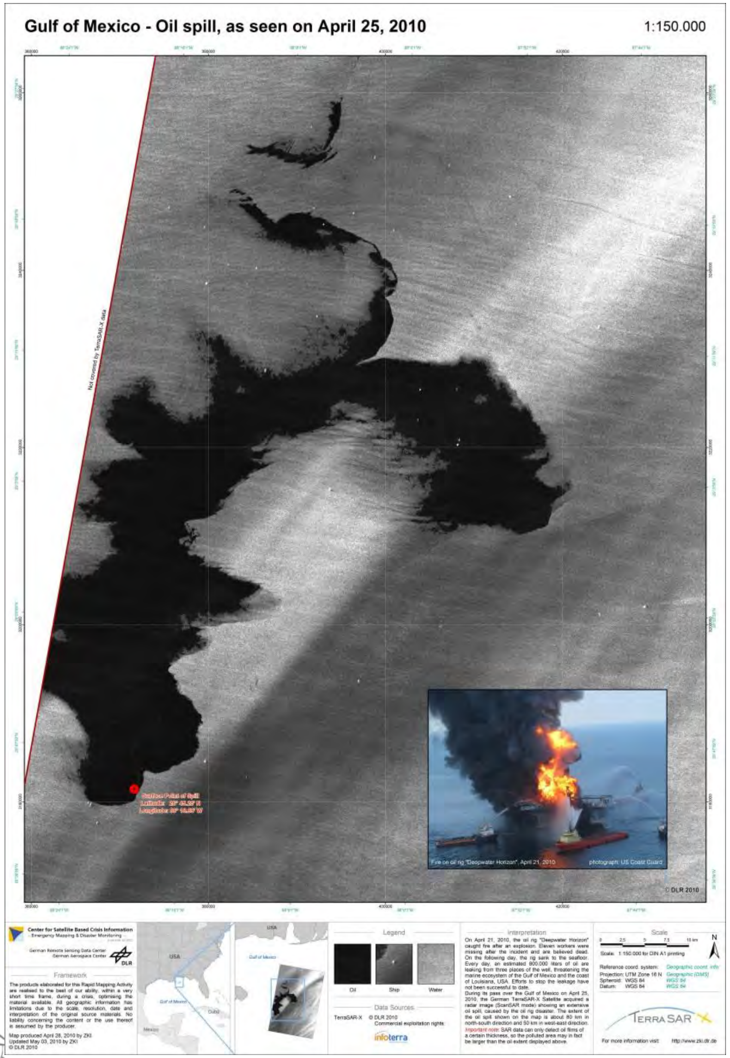


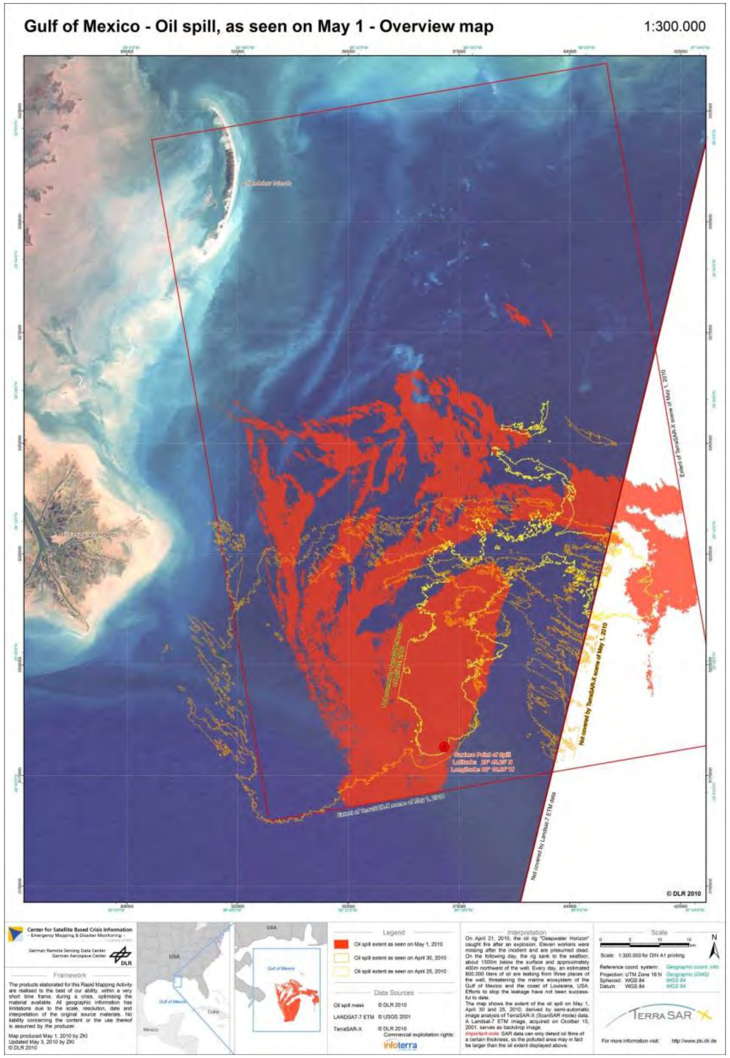
ASAR APP (HH, HV, HV/HH), Siberia 2006



Landsat (4, 5, 3), Siberia 1990

Applications - Examples





Rapid situation analysis

Summary

Applications of radar remote sensing systems

SAR's ability to pass relatively unaffected through clouds, illuminate the Earth's surface with its own signals, and precisely measure distances makes it especially useful for the following applications:

- Sea ice monitoring
- Cartography
- Surface deformation detection
- Glacier monitoring
- Crop production forecasting
- Forest cover mapping
- Ocean wave spectra
- Urban planning
- Coastal surveillance (erosion)
- Monitoring disasters such as forest fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, and oil spills
- etc.