

Utilizing SAR data for land monitoring - LandScane project

University of Pécs & SARMAP

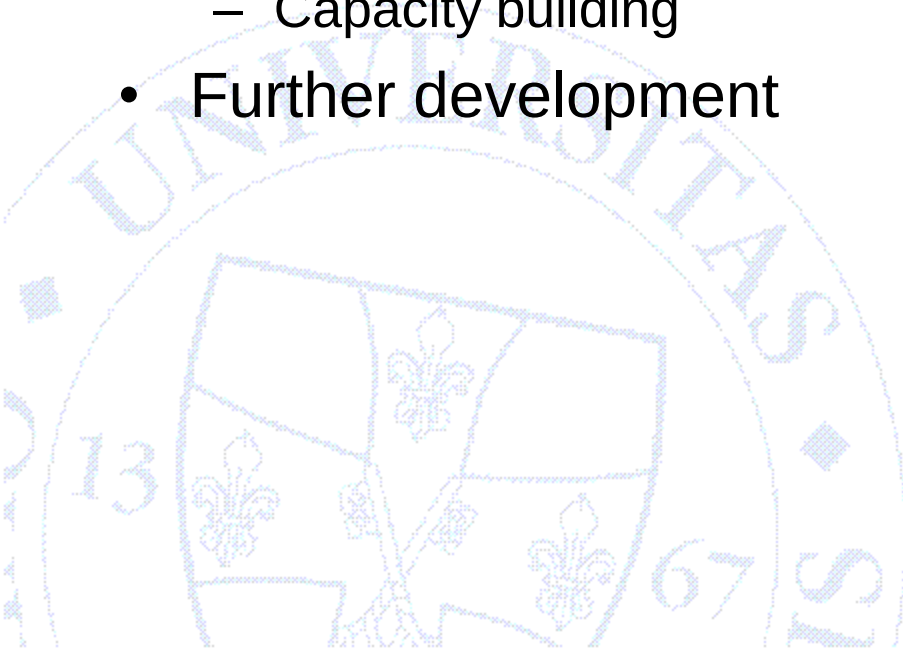
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13/07/2015

**Scerim-3 Capacity Building Workshop,
Transilvania University in Brasov, Romania**

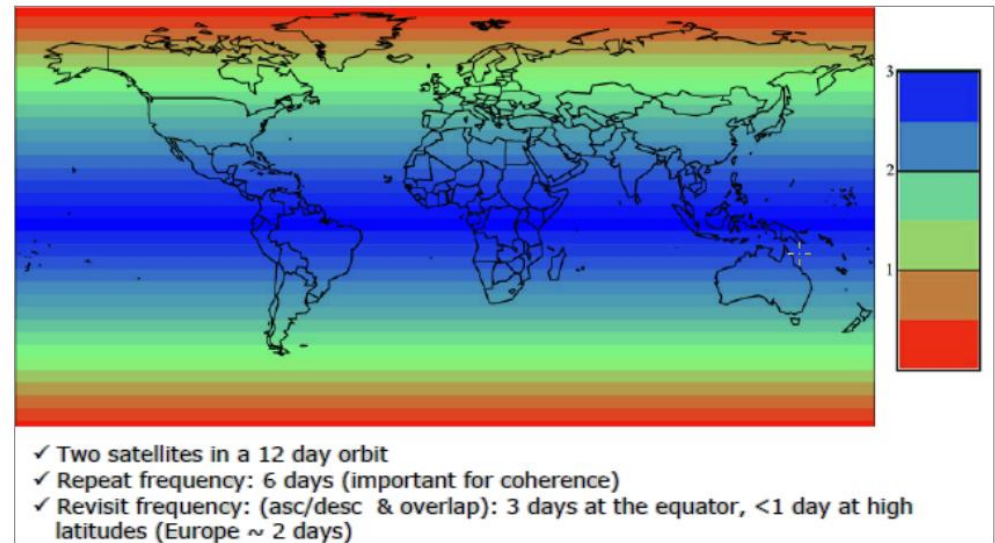
- General overview of LandScane project:
 - Partners,
 - Hardwer background,
 - Software components,
 - Main targets.
- Present status of LandScane project:
 - RS data processing
 - Capacity building
- Further development



General idea of the project

- Sentinel-1A has opened a new age in SAR remote sensing,
- Regularly collected and freely available SAR data,
- Directly downloadable via Sentinel Data Hub,
- This development pararely led to challenges for EO data users:
 - Computing capacity of desktop PCs
 - storage capacity on local harddrive

Revisit time



<https://sentinel.esa.int/web/sentinel/user-guides/sentinel-1-sar/overview>

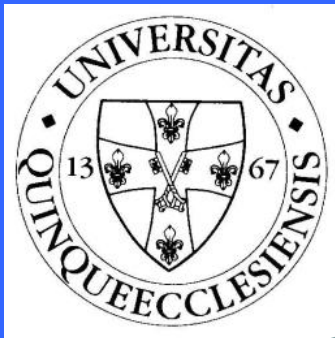
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- SAR vs other Earth Observation Instruments

	Lidar	Optical Multi-Spectral	SAR
Platform	airborne	airborne/spaceborne	airborne/spaceborne
Radiation	own radiation	reflected sunlight	own radiation
Spectrum	infrared	visible/infrared	microwave
Frequency	single frequency	multi-frequency	multi-frequency
Polarimetry	N.A.	N.A.	polarimetric phase
Interferometry	N.A.	N.A.	interferometric phase
Acquisition time	day/night	day time	day/night
Weather	blocked by clouds	blocked by clouds	see through clouds

http://earth.eo.esa.int/download/oeedu/Earthnet-website-material/to-access-from-Earthnet/2008_Bilko-SAR-Land-Applications-Tutorial/sar_land_apps_1_theory.pdf

- Partners:
 - SARMAP SA, Purasca Switzerland, www.sarmap.ch
 - University of Pécs, Institute of Mathematics and Informatics, Institute of Geography
 - NIIF (National Information Infrastructure Development Institute) – owner of the HPC network in Hungary
- Duration: 06.2015 – 06.2016



SARPROC project

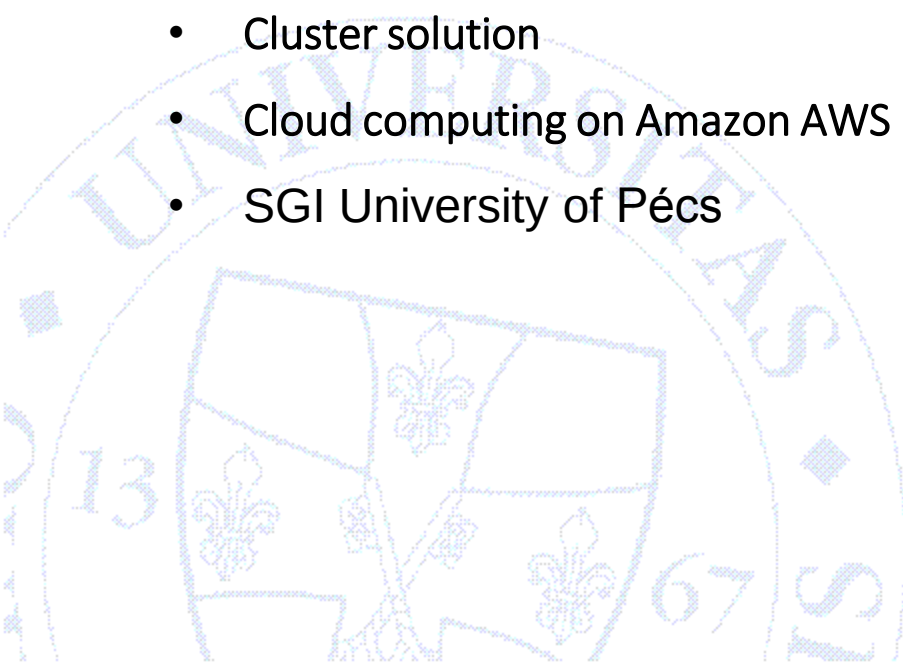


- Currently we use the **SGI UV 1000** supercomputer placed at the University of Pecs, which is a **1152 core** SMP computer with **6 Terabyte memory** and **10 Tflops** computing capacity. The main advantage of this computer is the **unified memory access** for the whole of the memory for a process.
- In the near we will use the supercomputer HP SL250s in Debrecen. This computer consists of 84 nodes and has all together **1344 cores**. One node can access 125 Gigabyte of memory, and has **2 Nvidia K20x** accelerator cards. The total computing capacity of this new computer is **202 Tflops**. The main advantage of this computer are the Nvidia accelerator cards, which give the computer its main computing power.



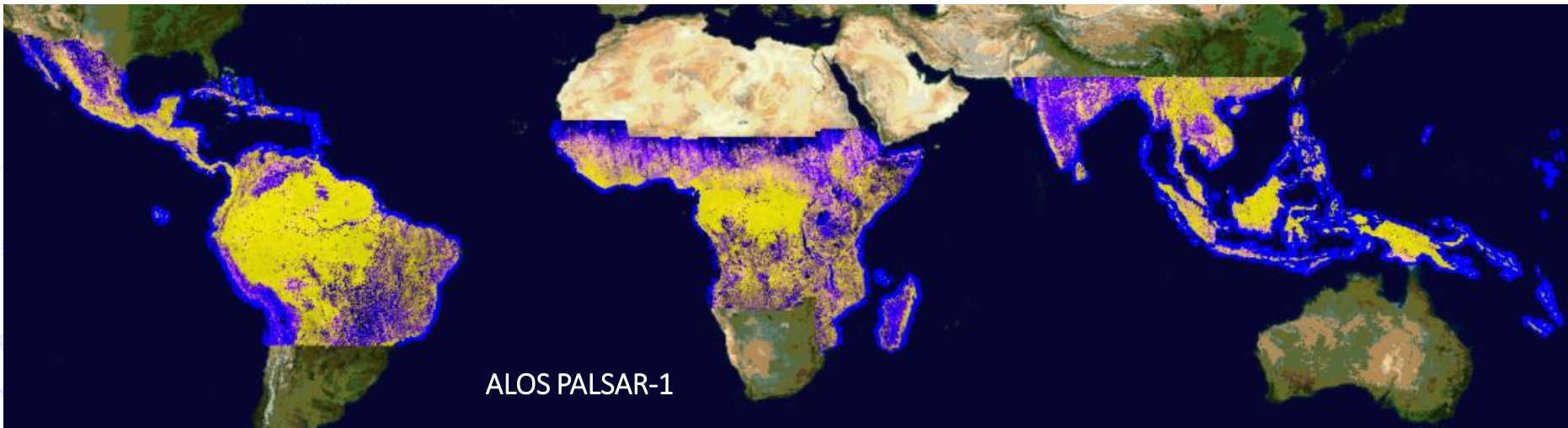
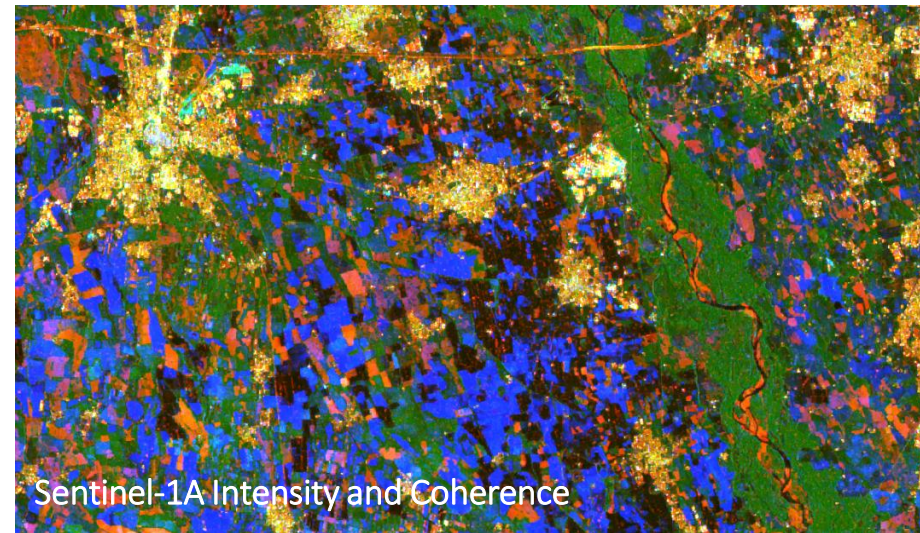
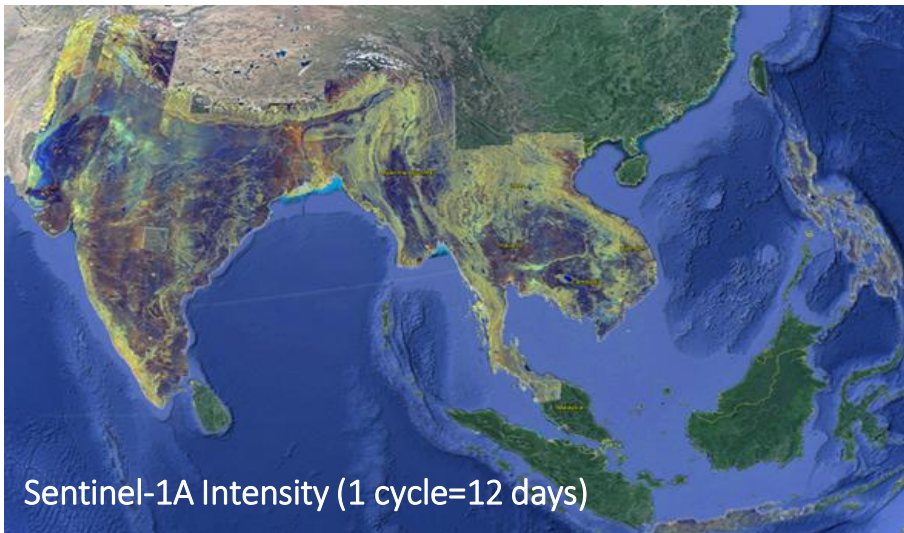
- It is a dedicated remote sensing processing chain developed by sarmap and written in C++. It is interfaced to IDL Virtual Machine (free software) to manage, through panels, input/output files and related input parameters.

- Processing environment
 - Stand-alone PC
 - Cluster solution
 - Cloud computing on Amazon AWS
 - SGI University of Pécs



ENVISAT ASAR	ESA	free of charge
ALOS PALSAR-1	JAXA, Japan	commercial
COSMO-SkyMed-1-4/5-8	ASI, Italy	commercial
TerraSAR-X	AIRBUS	commercial
RISAT-1	ISRO, India	commercial
RADARSAT-2	MDA, Canada	commercial
Sentinel-1A/B	ESA	free of charge
ALOS-2	JAXA, Japan	commercial
PAZ-1	Hisdesat	commercial
SAOCOM-1A/B	CONAE, Argentina	commercial
Landsat-5	NASA	free of charge
Landsat-8	NASA	free of charge
Sentinel-2A/B	ESA	free of charge
MODIS	NASA	free of charge
Sentinel-3	ESA	free of charge

MAPscape – Examples

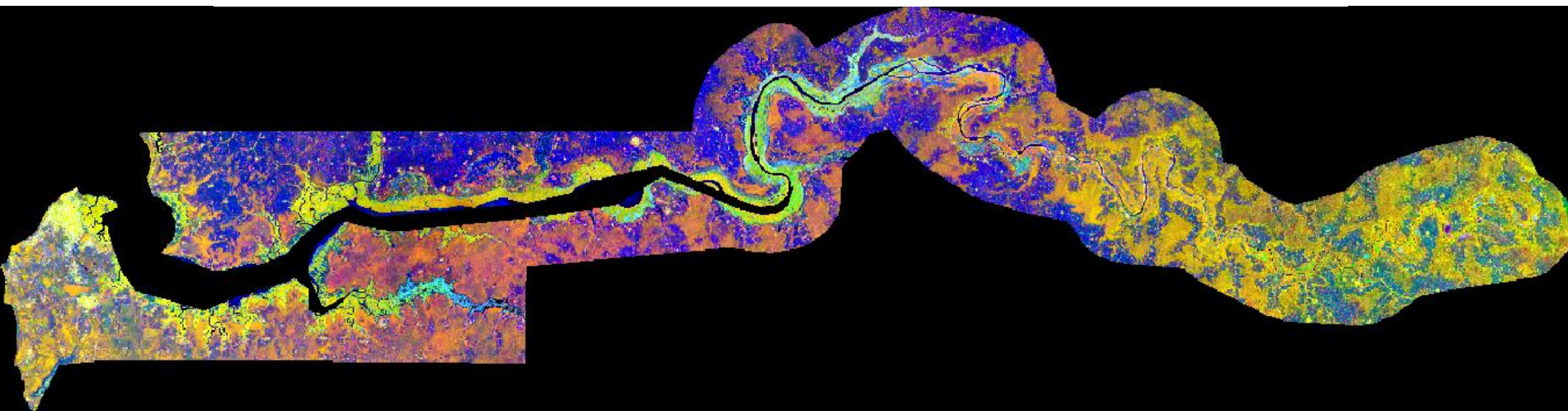


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MAPscape – Example

Multi-annual, multi-sensor (ALOS-ASAR) – Temporal descriptors



Agricultural area

Mangrove

Water

Rangeland

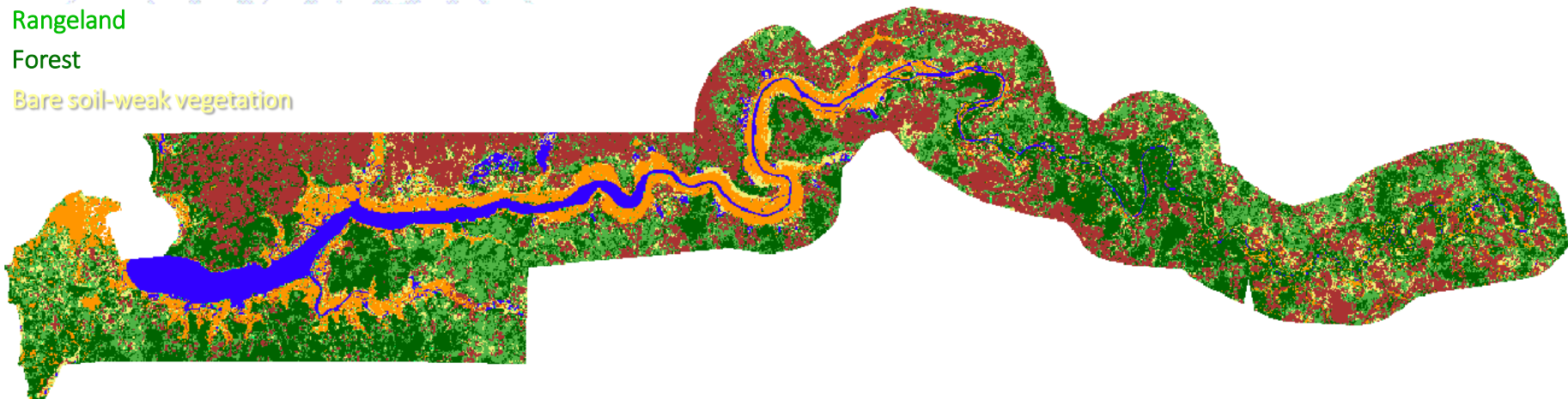
Forest

Bare soil-weak vegetation

ALOS PALSAR-1, 15m (pre-crop season) -2007-2010

ENVISAT ASAR, 15m (pre-crop season) – 2005-2010

ENVISAT ASAR, 15m (difference crop and pre-crop season) – 2005-2010



Multi-annual, multi-sensor – Land Cover Map

- Set up an operational land monitoring system based on SAR data and supercomputing technology.
- The ultimate goal of the project is to implement an automated, operational service for land monitoring purposes at national scale, based on Sentinel-1/-2 data and on sarmap technology.

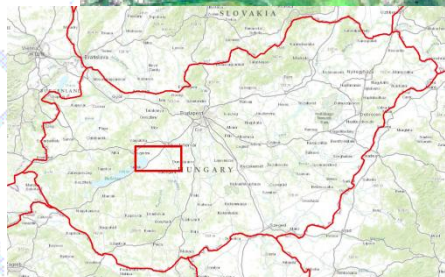
Identification of stakeholders and definition of stakeholder needs

Definition of remote sensing products

Definition of remote sensing processing chain

Evaluation of HPC performance with respect to sarmap solution

Inland high ground water level and ice detection

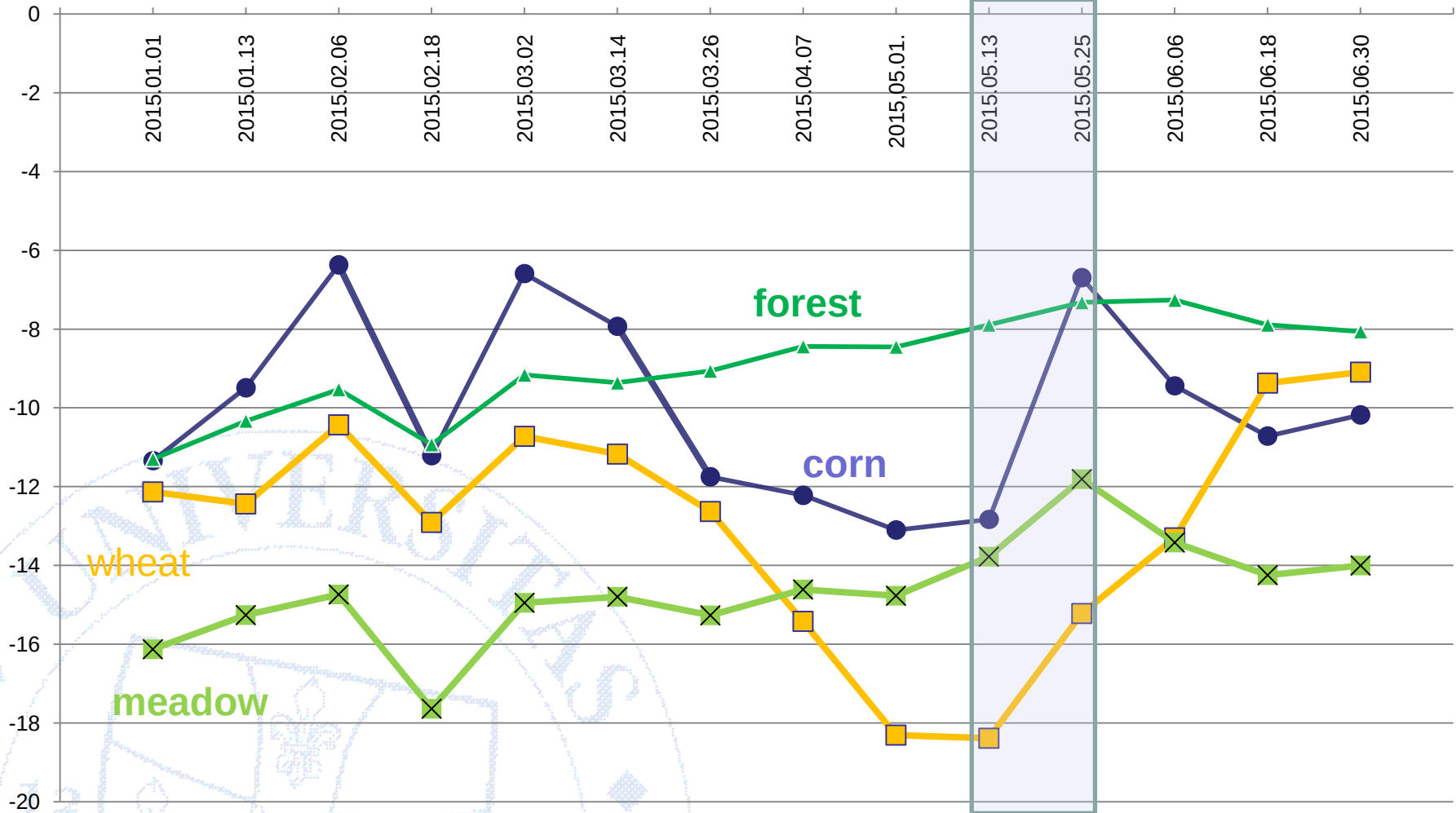


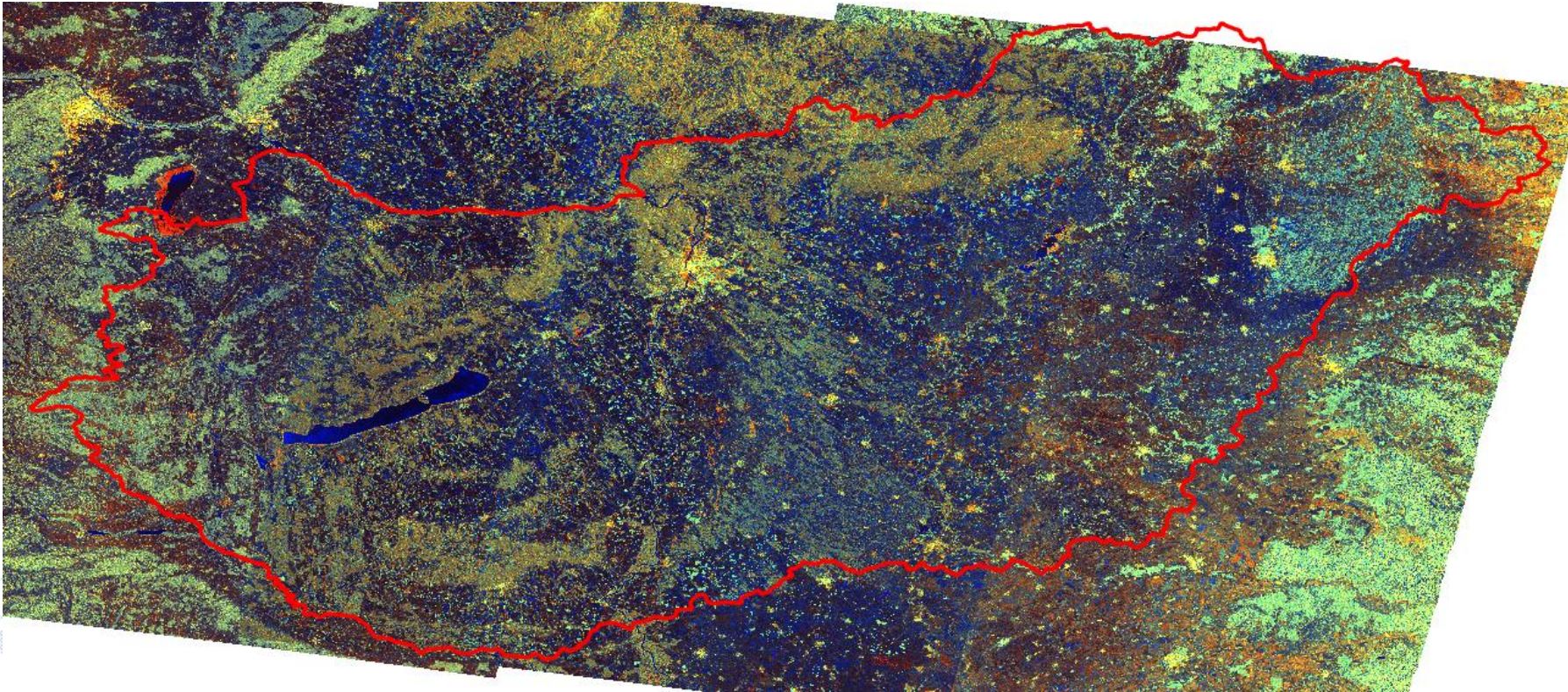
RGB (**13 Jan. 2015** / **09. Oct. 2014** / **01 May 2015**)

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Backscatters (dB) VV

> 60 mm rainfall

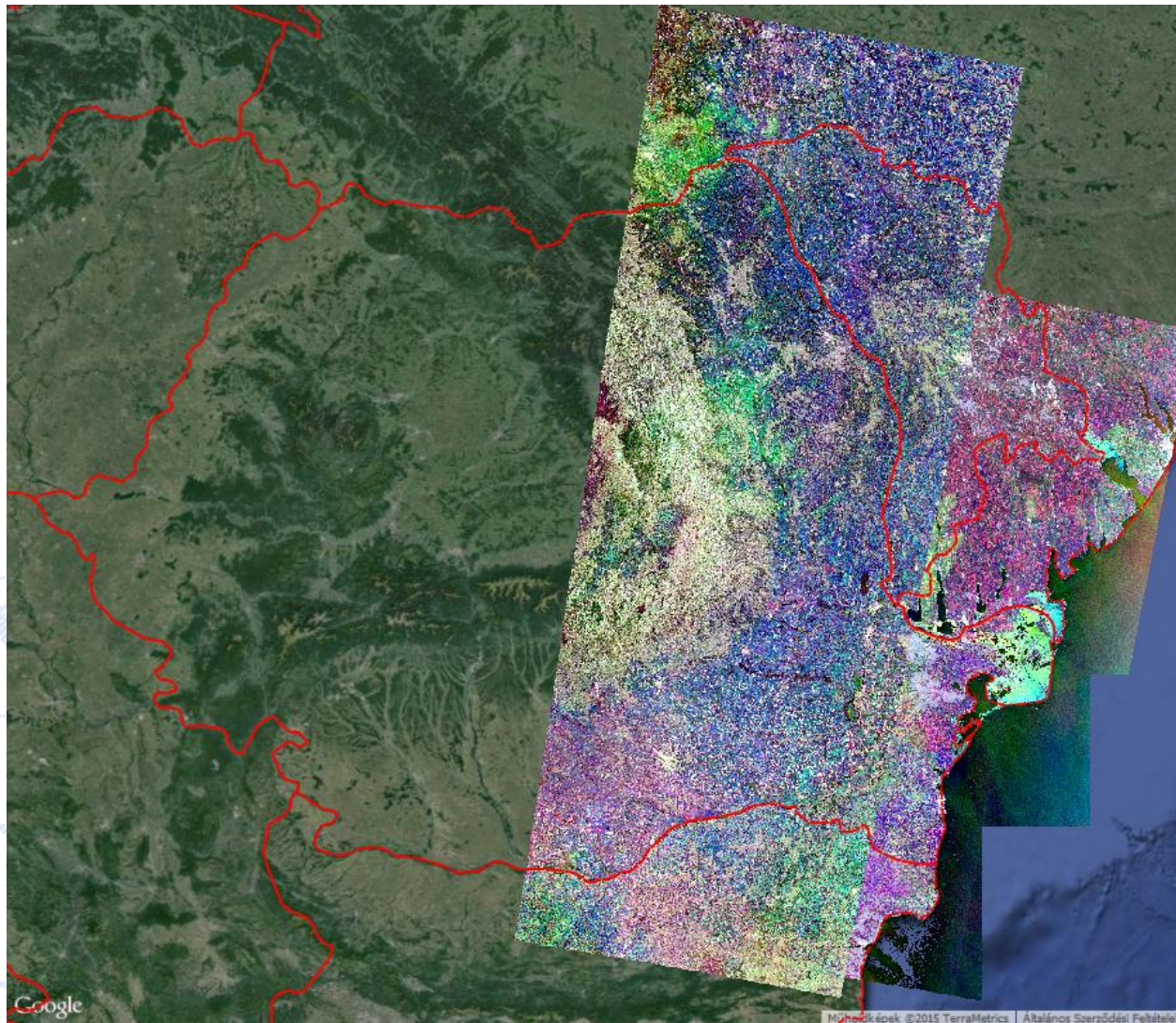




Sentinel-1A

20x20 m resolution (**R= VV** **G=VH** **B=arctan transformation**)

Romanian example of Sentinel-1A

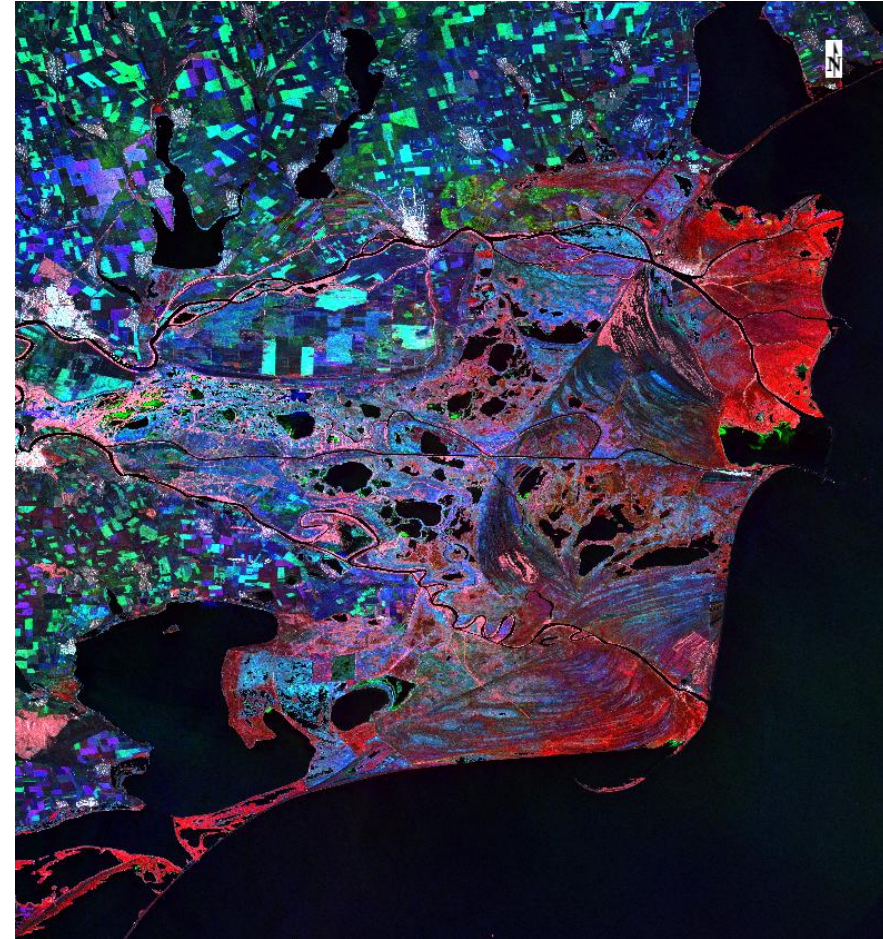
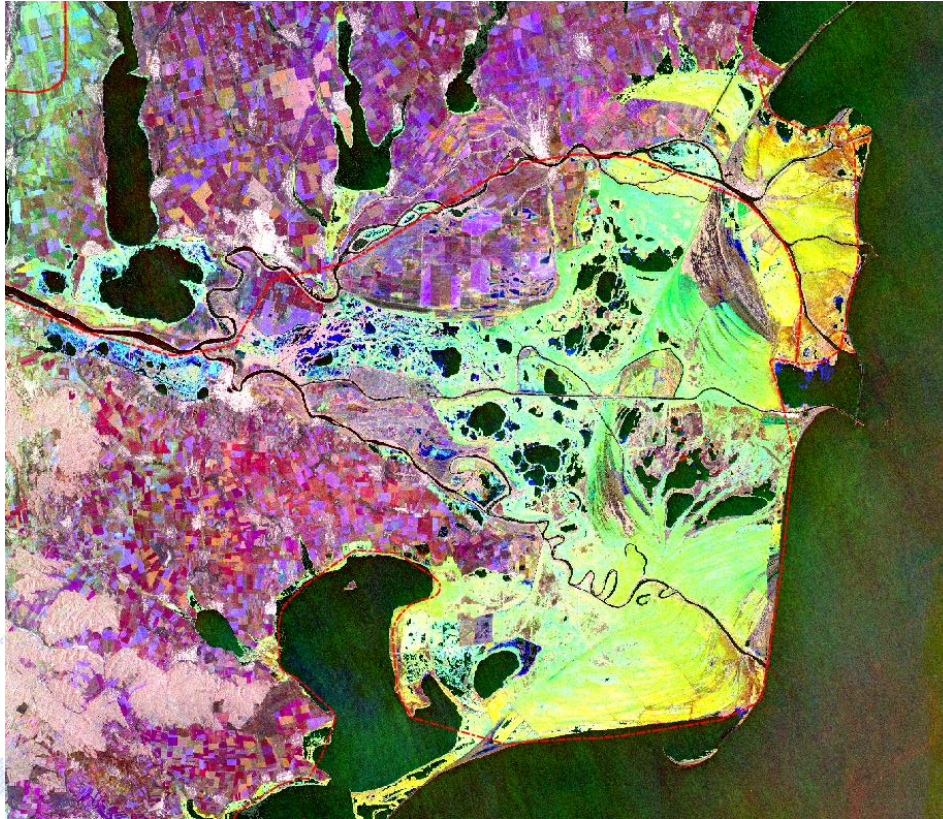


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Romanian example > Danube mouth

Sentinel -1A

RGB (March 25 VV / April 30 VV / June 30 VV) RGB (March 25 VH / June 29 VV / June 05 VV)



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Geocoding accuracy

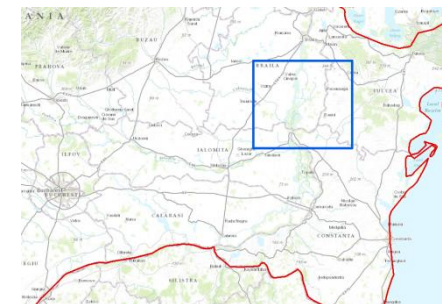
Zero values are masked out > Optical data presenting water bodies.

Sentinel-1A 2015
RGB

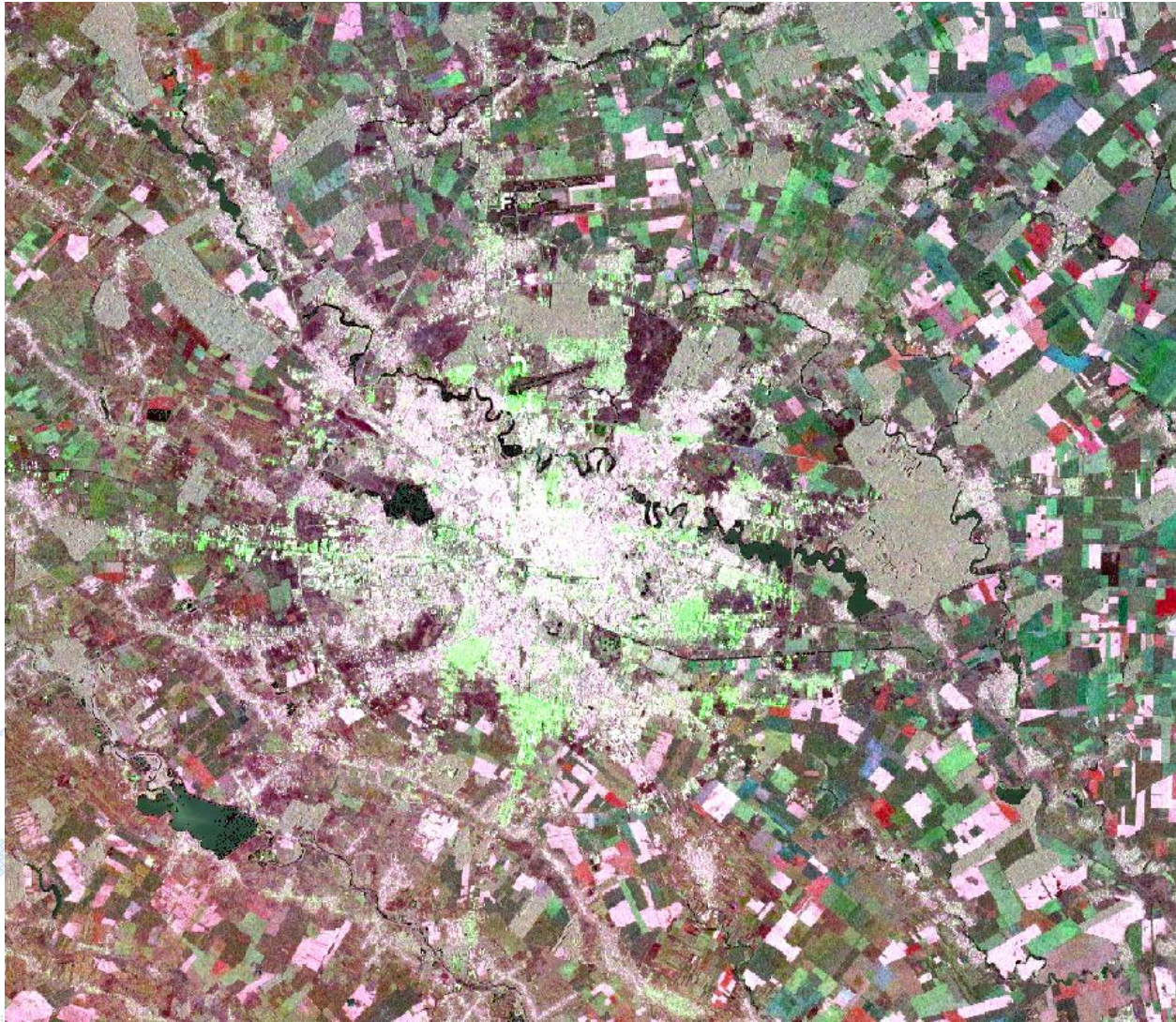
29 May VH

10 June VV

10 June VH



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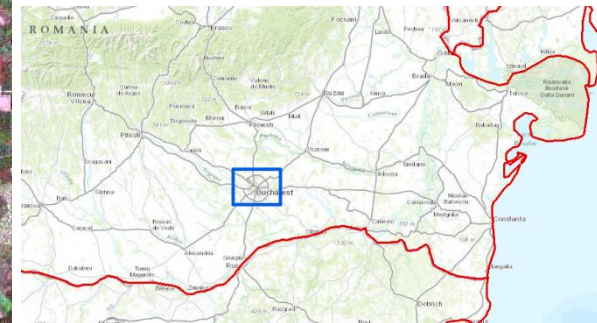


Sentinel-1A 2015
RGB

29 May VH

10 June VV

10 June VH

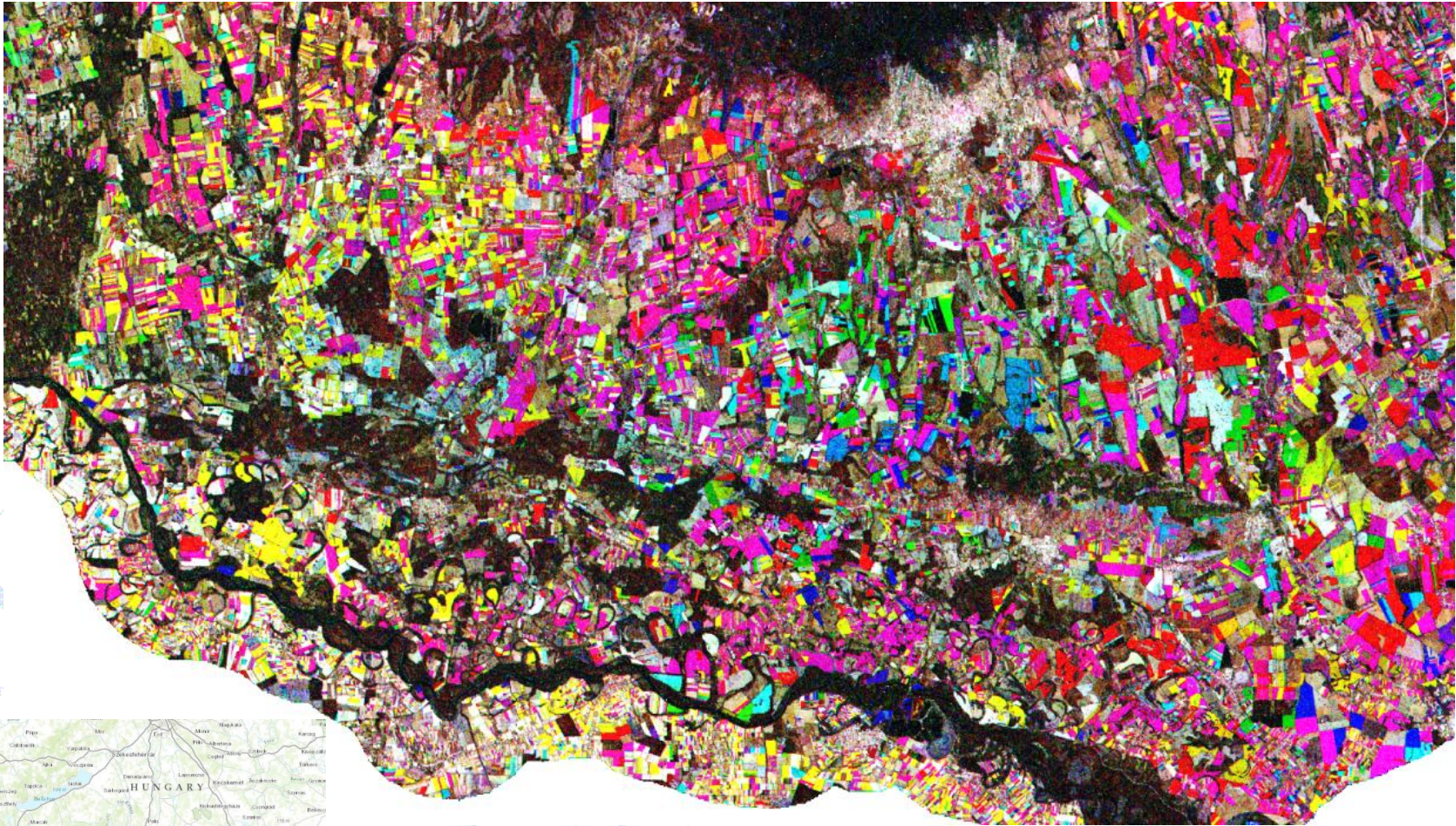


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Sentinel-1A

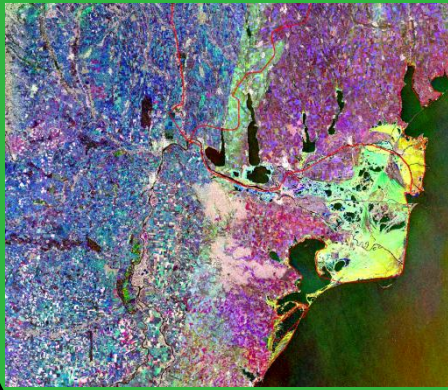
Coherence RGB

02.03.2015-14.03.2015 / **14.03.2015-26.03.2015** / **26.03.2015-07.04.2015**

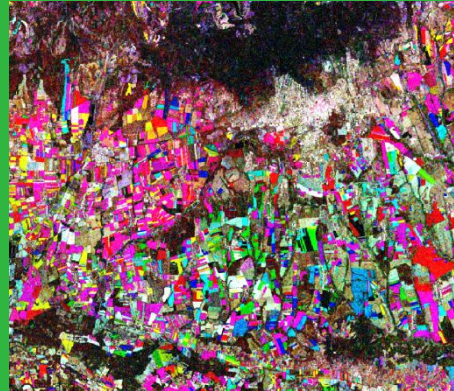


SAR

Amplitude

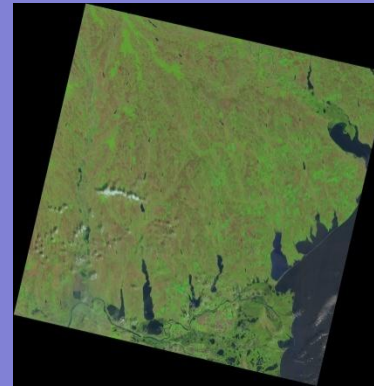


Coherence



Optical

Landsat 8



Sentinel 2



LandScan project:
Wise Combination of Multi-Temporal, Multi-Sensor Data
Using Supercomputing and SARMAP Technology

Thank you for your attention,

Vă mulțumim pentru atenție!

