



COMPARAISON IMAGERIE SAR ET ALTIMÉTRIE POUR LA DÉTECTION DES LEADS

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DONNÉES : TERRASAR-X

AO DLR « TSX-New-Modes-2013 »

-> Projet OCE2395:

Cross-comparison of altimetric high resolution missions with TerraSAR-X Wide ScanSAR : understanding sea ice structures, river behaviour and small scale ocean signals

=> On peut demander l'acquisition d'images



Doc: TSX-PL-4003
Issue 2.2
Date: 27.09.2011

User License for the Utilisation of TerraSAR-X / TanDEM-X Data and Products for Scientific Use

between

DLR

and

the Principal Investigator

Proposal ID: _____ Issued on _____

As the duly empowered representative of _____
I hereby declare to have read and approved the terms and conditions and unconditionally accept that any activity related to the project be governed by them.

Date: _____

Name: _____

Signature: _____

DONNÉES ALTIMETRIE : SARAL/ALTIKA

Lancé en février 2013

Principales caractéristiques :

Bande Ka

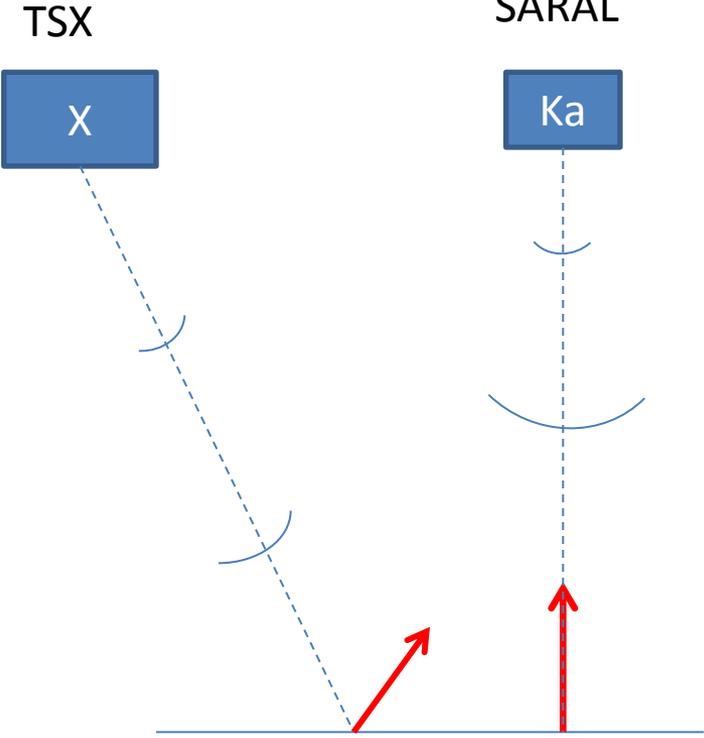
- Empreinte réduite (5km de rayon) => meilleure résolution spatiale
- Plus faible pénétration qu'en Ku

Largeur de bande 480Mhz -> meilleure résolution verticale (31cm)

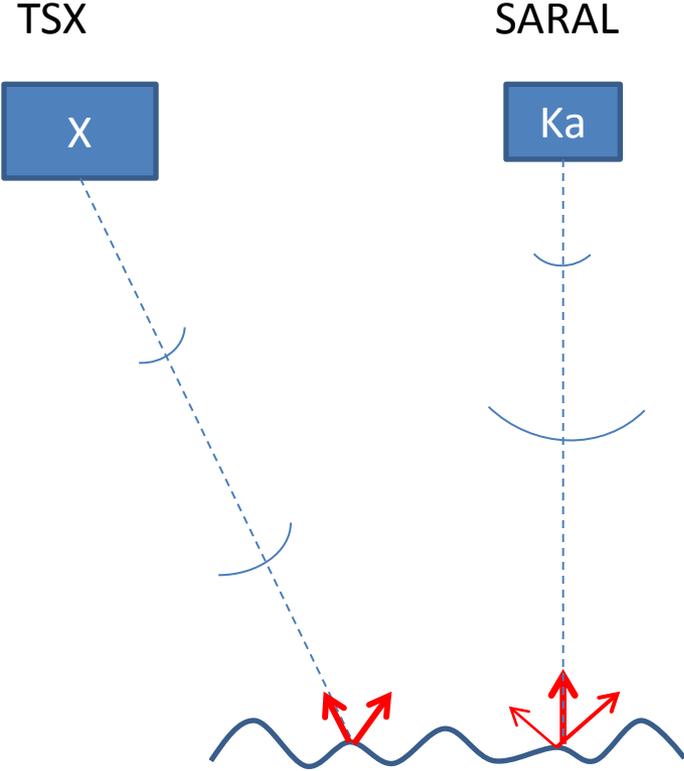
PRF=4kHz => meilleur échantillonnage spatial



GÉOMETRIE D'ACQUISITION



Surface spéculaire

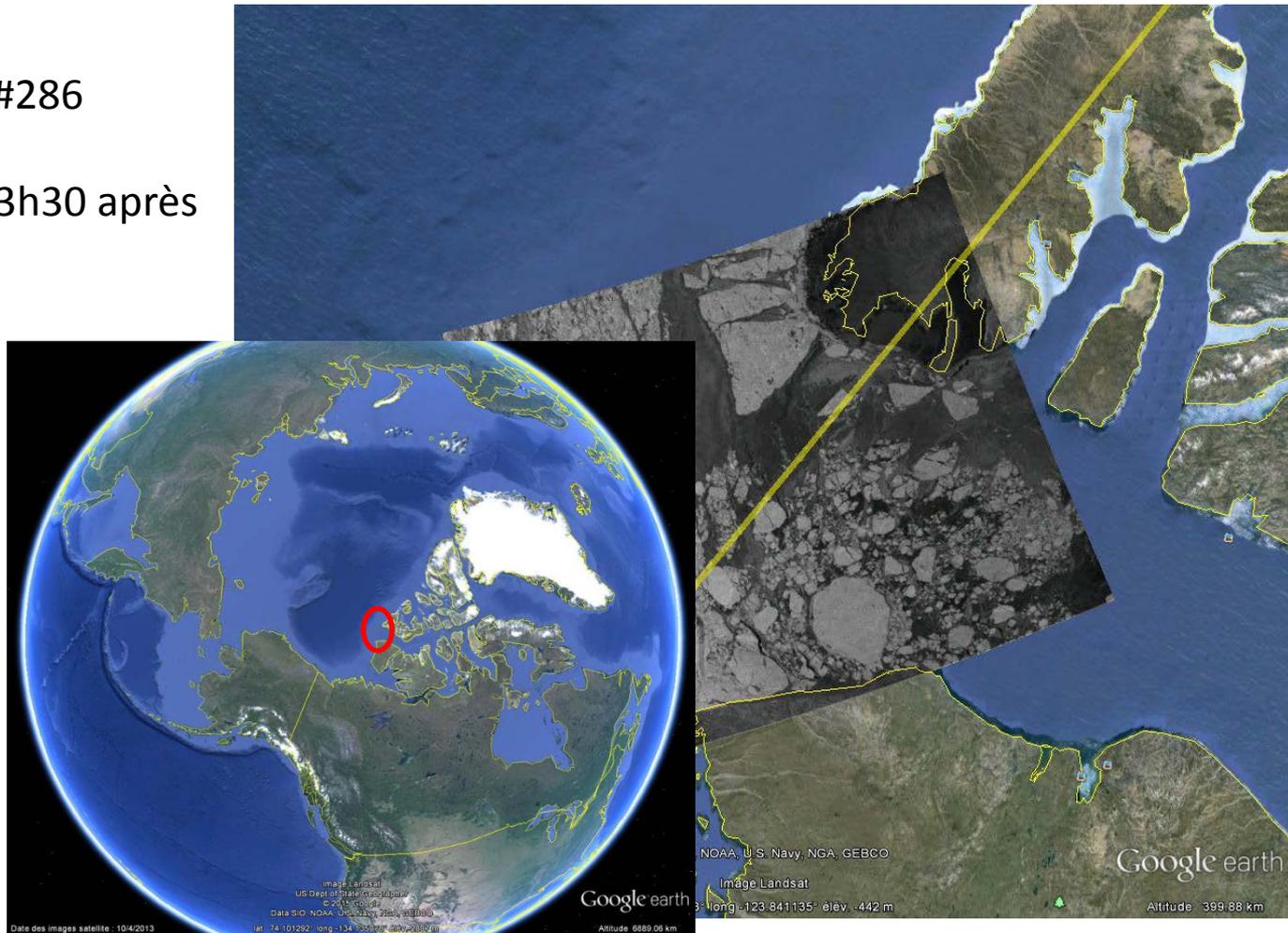


Surface rugueuse

EXEMPLE: 2015-11-29 MER DE BEAUFORT

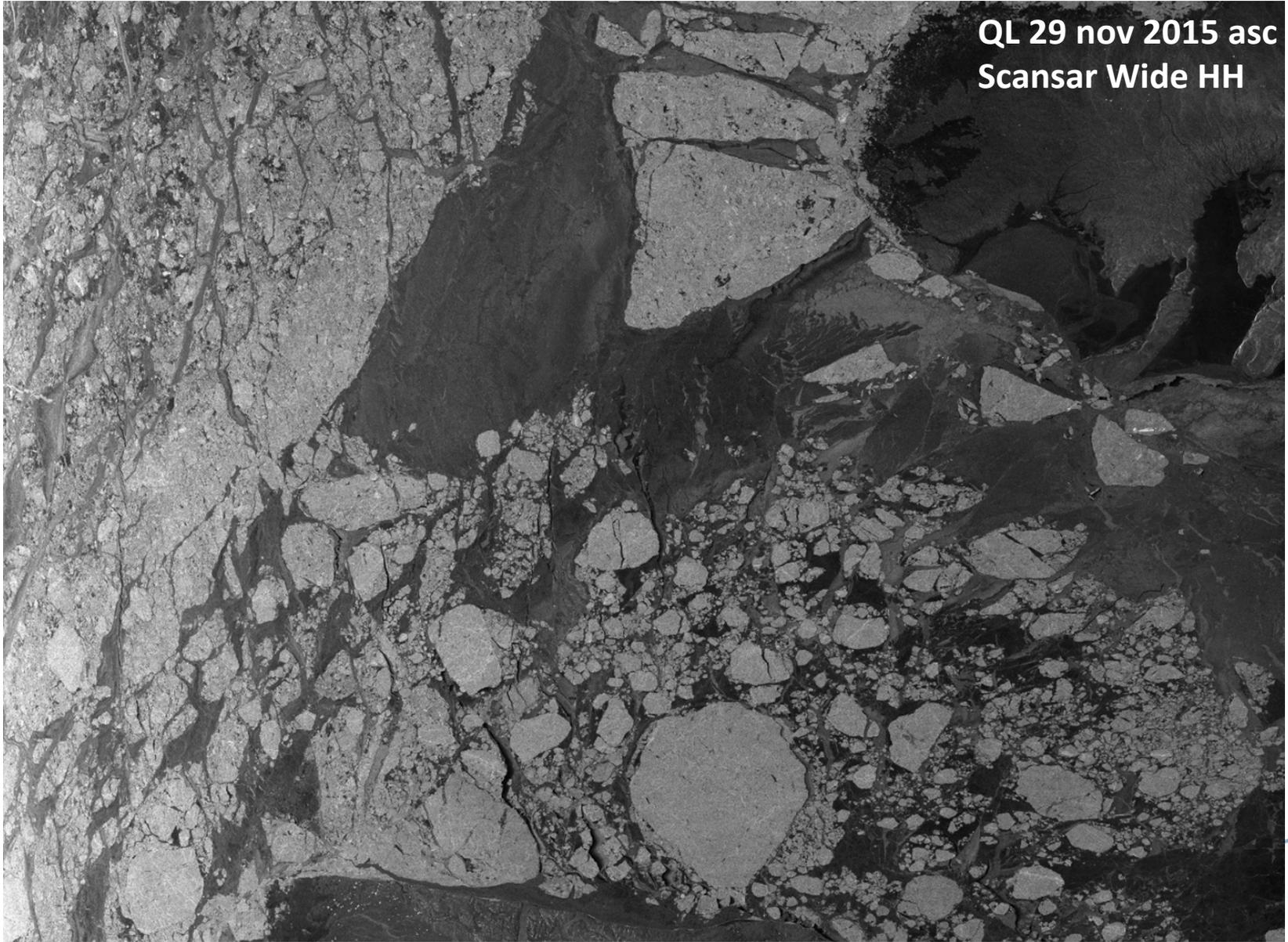
SARAL/AltiKa :
Cycle#29, trace#286

Passage SARAL 3h30 après
TerrasAR-X

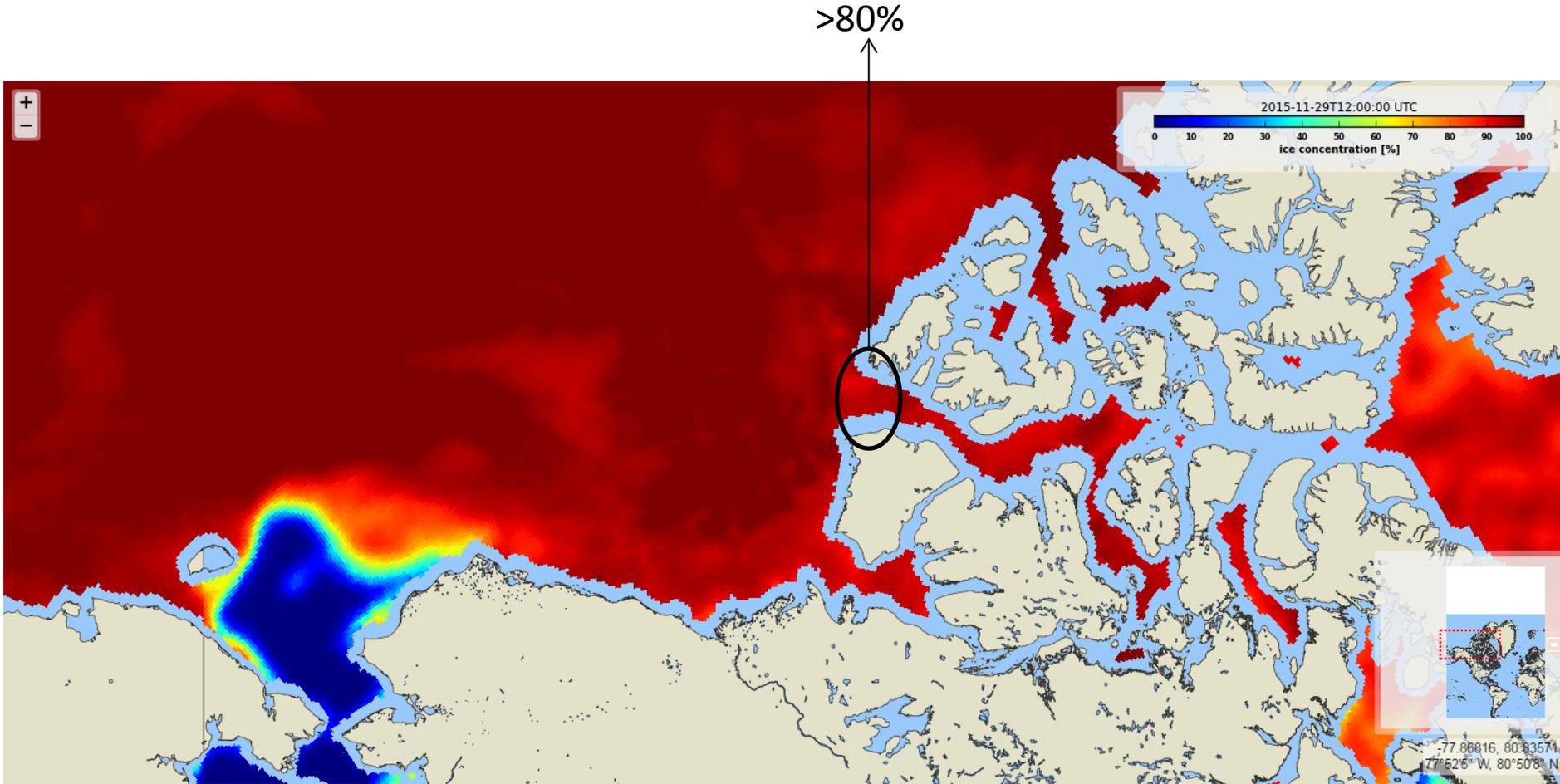


EXEMPLE: 2015-11-29 MER DE BEAUFORT

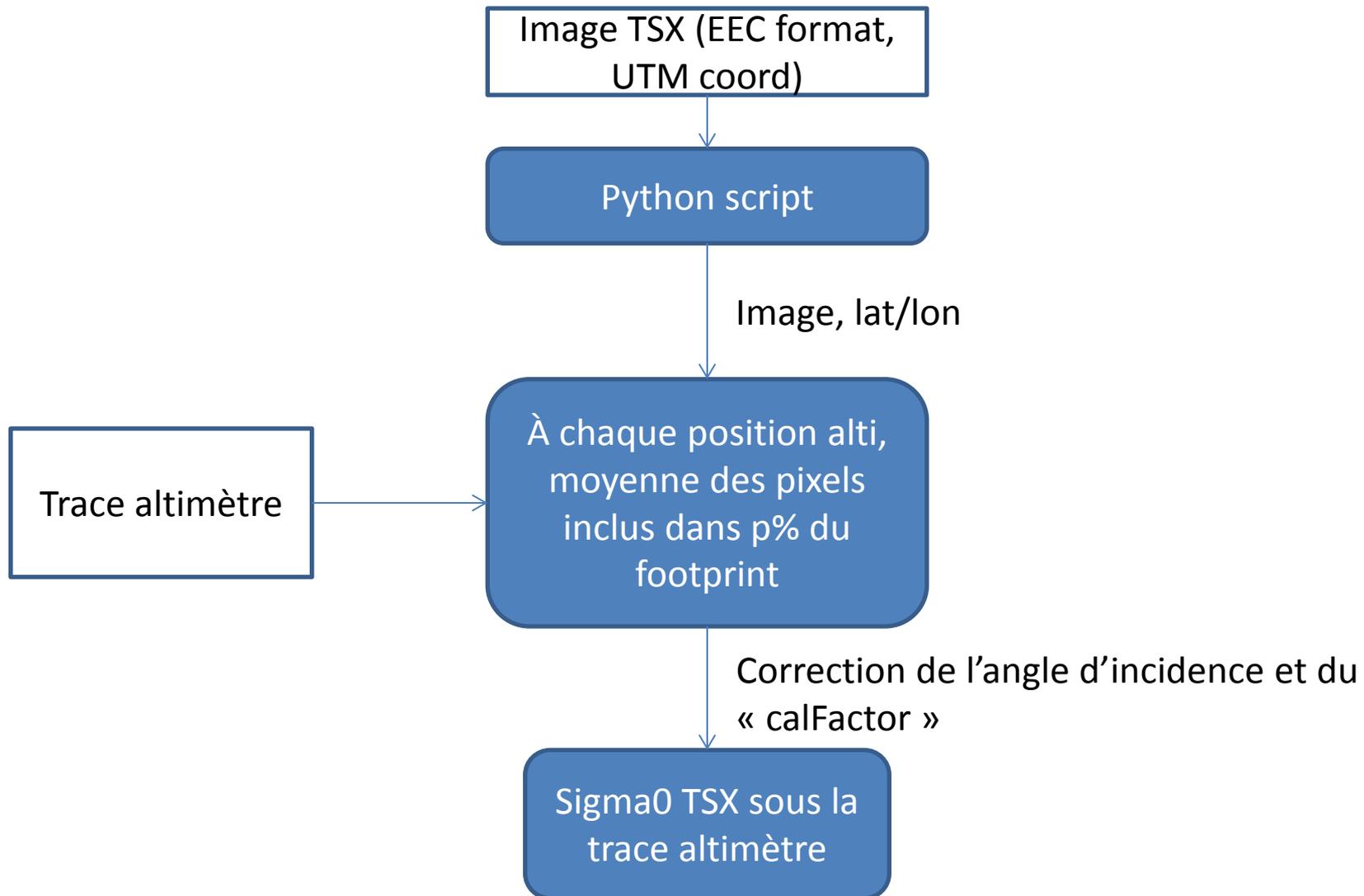
QL 29 nov 2015 asc
Scansar Wide HH



2015-11-29: OSISAF ICE CONCENTRATION

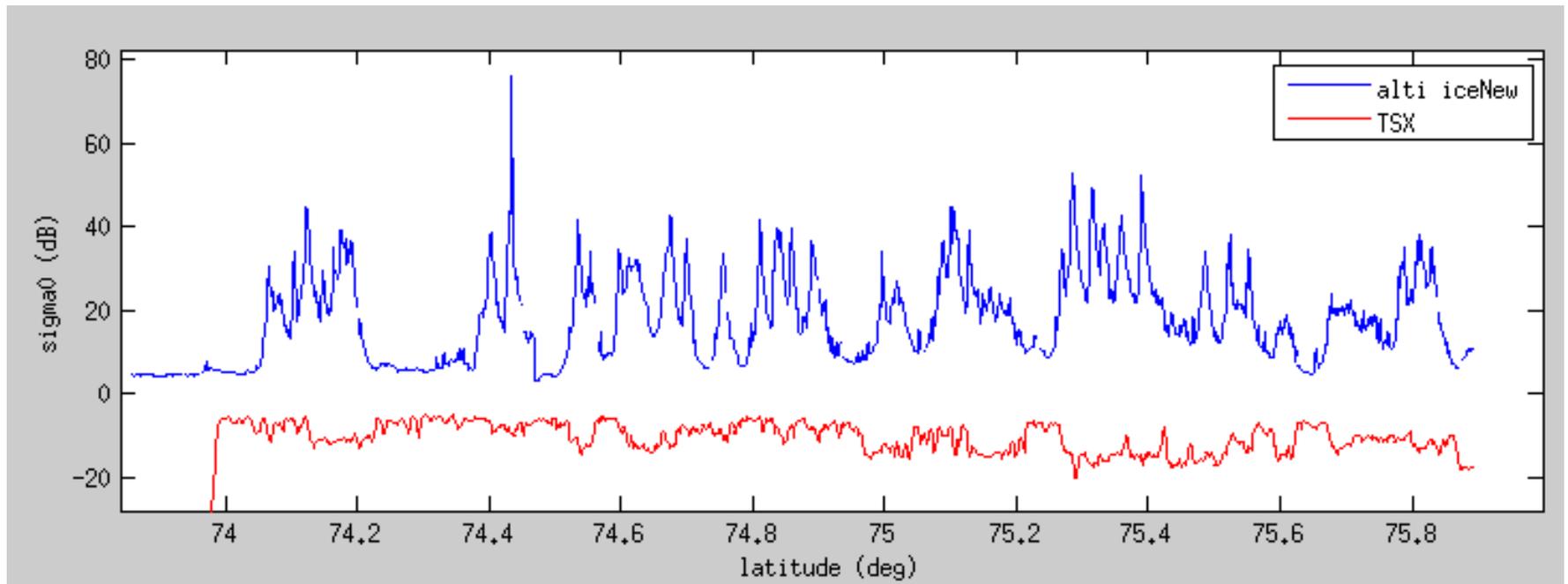


COMPARAISON SIGMA0 : MÉTHODE

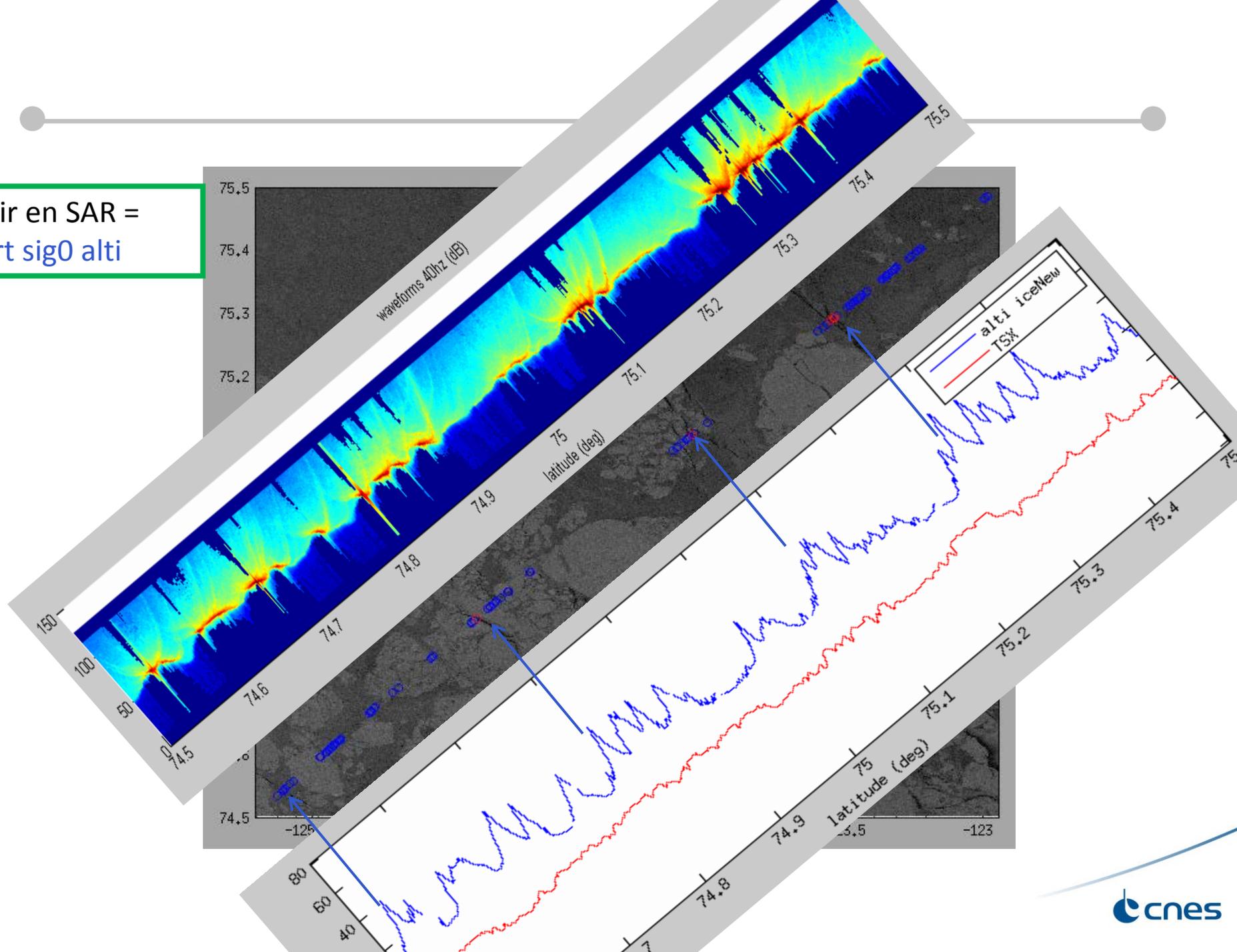


COMPARAISON SIGMA0

Comme attendu, variations opposées du sigma0 du fait des incidences différentes.

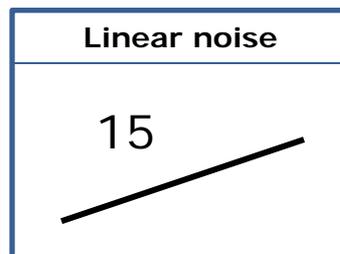
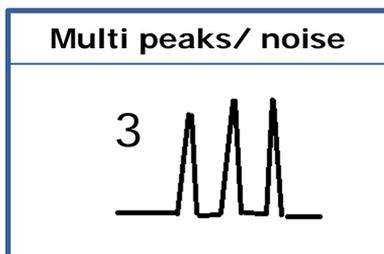
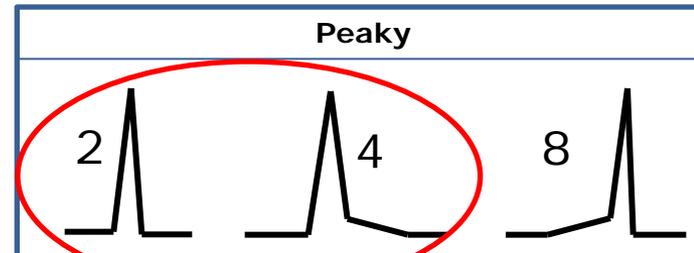
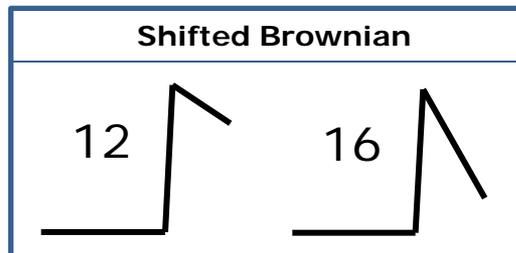
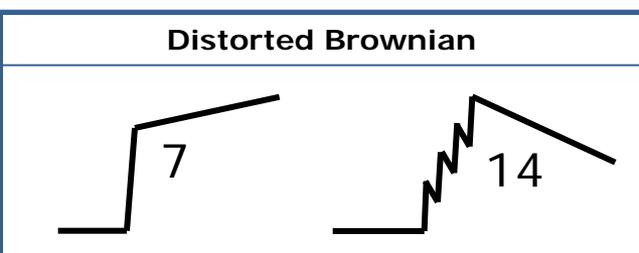
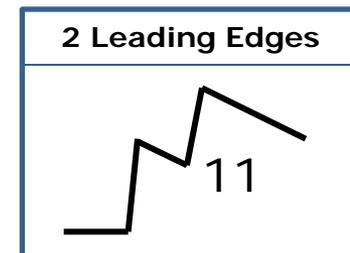
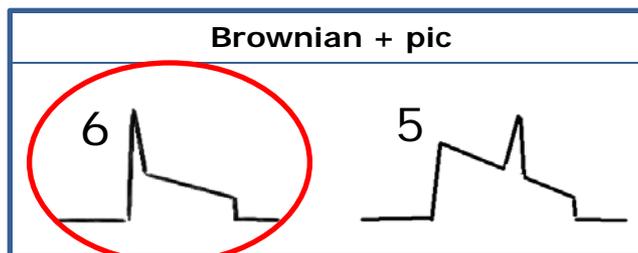
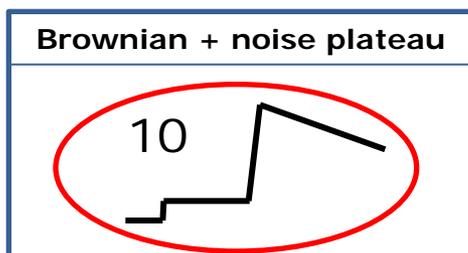
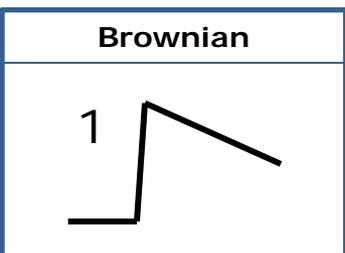


Noir en SAR =
Fort sig0 alti

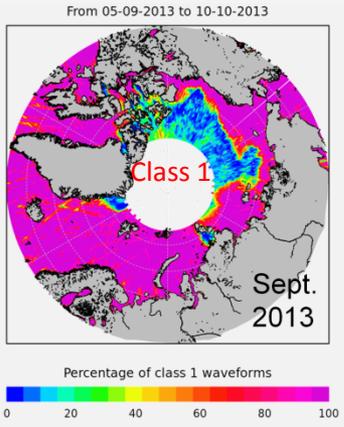


CLASSIFICATION DES FO ALTI

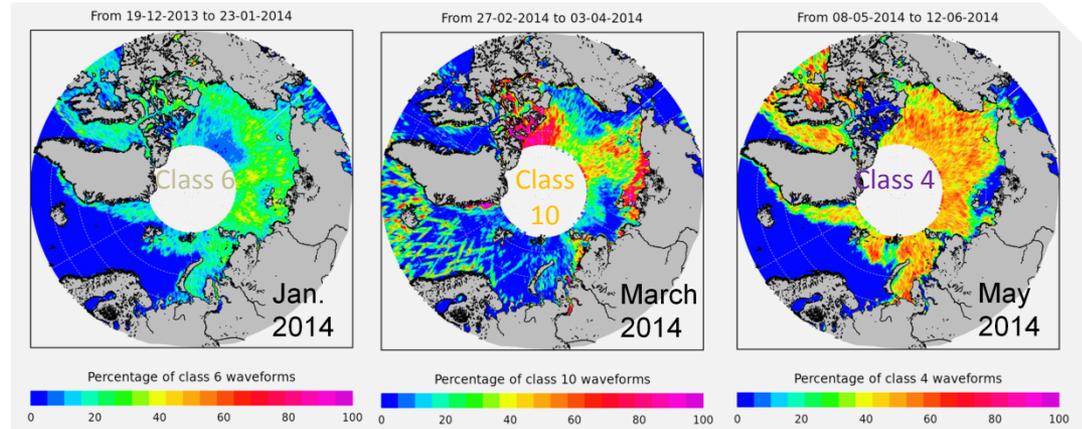
Utilisation d'un réseau de neurones (cf présentation de JC Poisson)



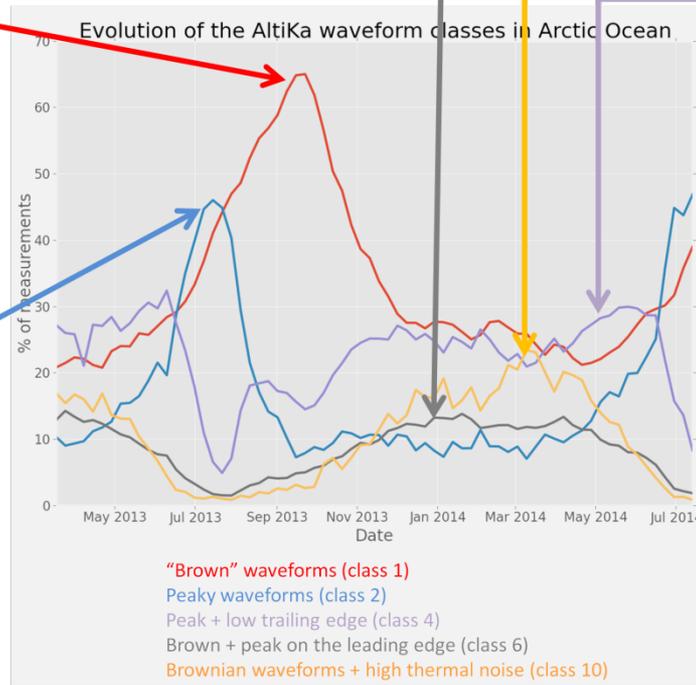
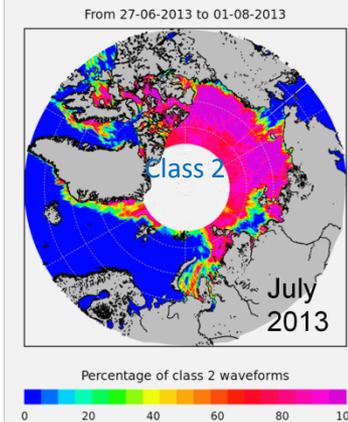
CLASSIFICATION DES FO : RÉSULTAT SUR L'ARCTIQUE



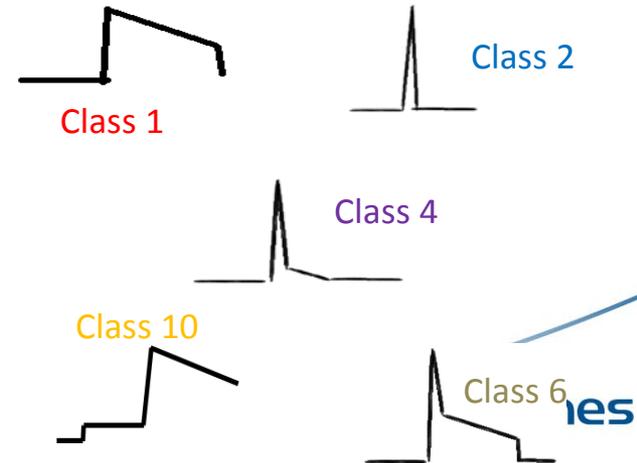
The class 1 (ocean waveforms) maximum population matches the minimum of sea ice expansion.



A class 2 (peaky shape) population peak is clearly visible during ice melting. It can be linked to the emergence of highly reflective surfaces (leads, thin water layer over sea ice, ...)

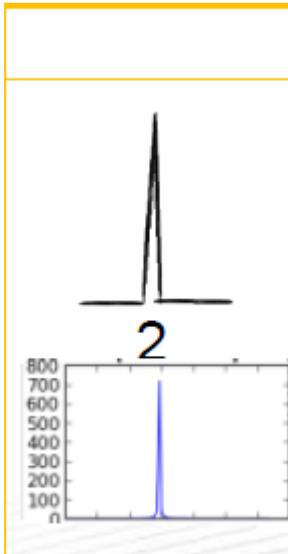


Classes 4 & 6 are only found over sea ice. Their maximum population corresponds to the maximum ice cover. Class 10 describes very low signal to noise ratio conditions. It happens when ocean measurements are impacted by rain cells and may be due to the presence of snow over sea ice.



FLAG LEAD ALTIMÈTRE

FO classe 2 + sig0 > seuil (20dB pour AltiKa) -> lead



Dans cet exemple, pas d'editing des hooking

FOREWORD ON SEA ICE BACKSCATTERING FROM SINGLE-POL SAR IMAGES (L-C-X BANDS)

Sea ice varies according to many parameters:

EM parameters such as the dielectric properties of brine inclusion and of ice depending on salinity

Geo-physical parameters such as the sea ice thickness, its top surface roughness, its porosity, the size/shape of scatterers (brine inclusions, air particles...).

Potential snow cover (dielectric constant of 1.5 for dry snow – varying also with density, frequency and wetness)

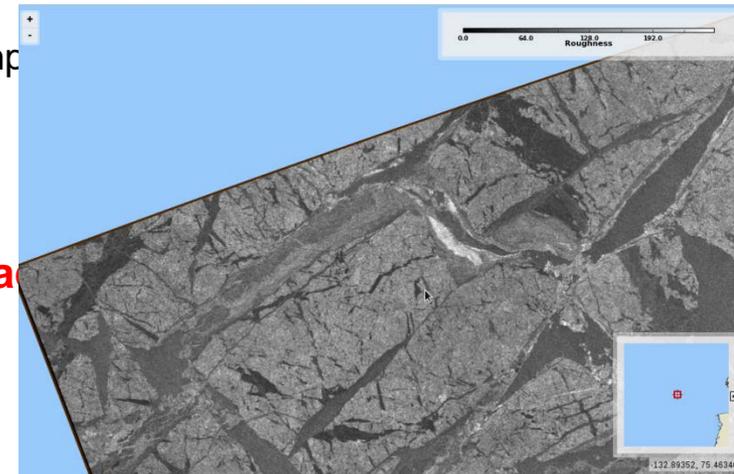
Large number of parameters impacting sea ice backscattering, potential ambiguities between open water and thin ice in leads with single-pol SAR imagery

Lead with thin ice or open

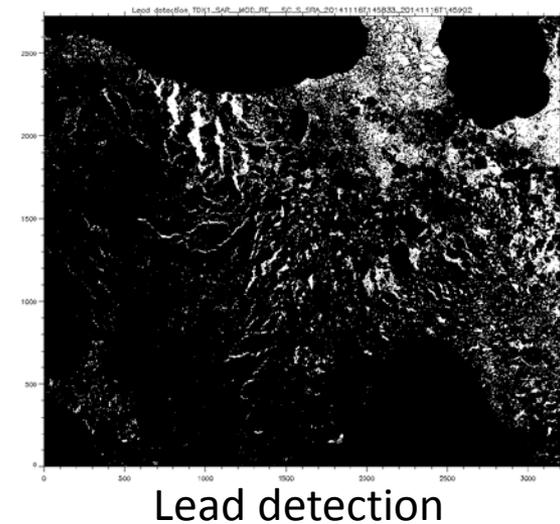
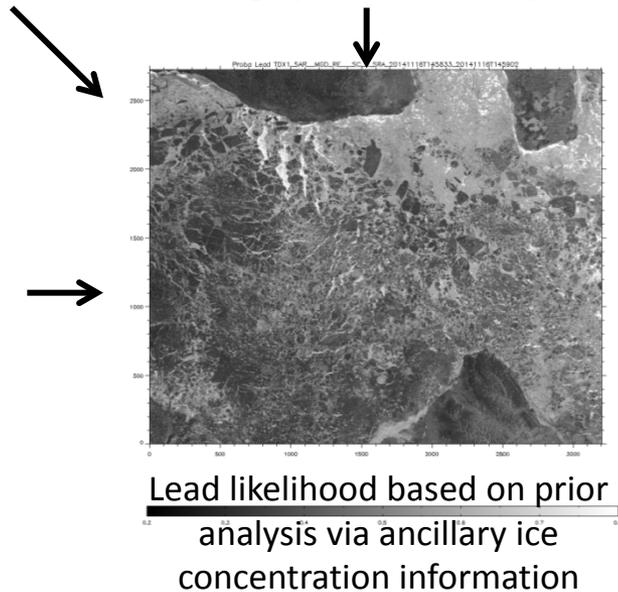
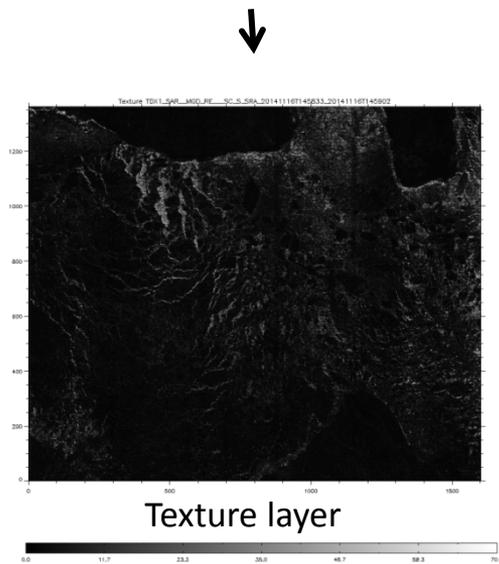
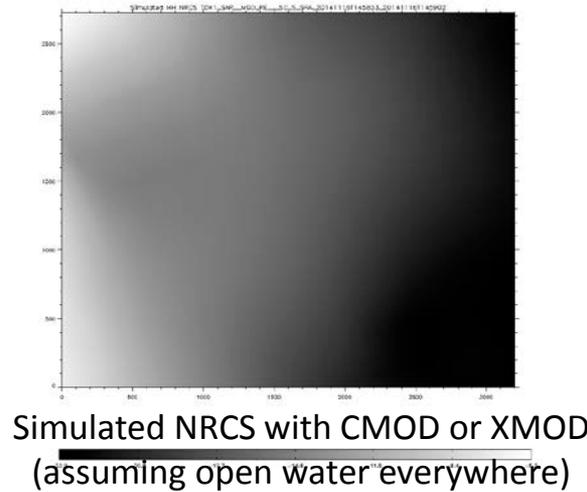
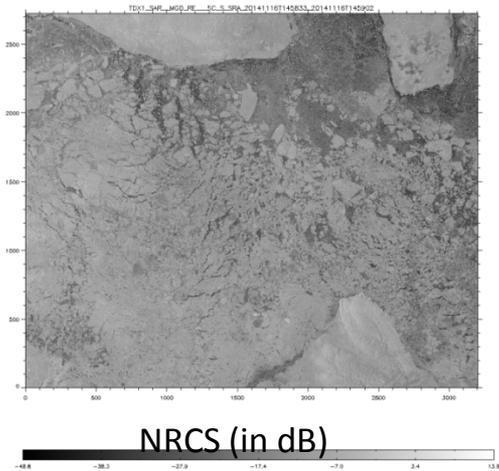
Open water rapidly freezes (directly exposed to the cold air temperature) formed followed by black ice

Backscattering close to NESZ of current available sensors

Potential ambiguity in leads between thin ice and open water (limited fetch -> very calm sea surface)

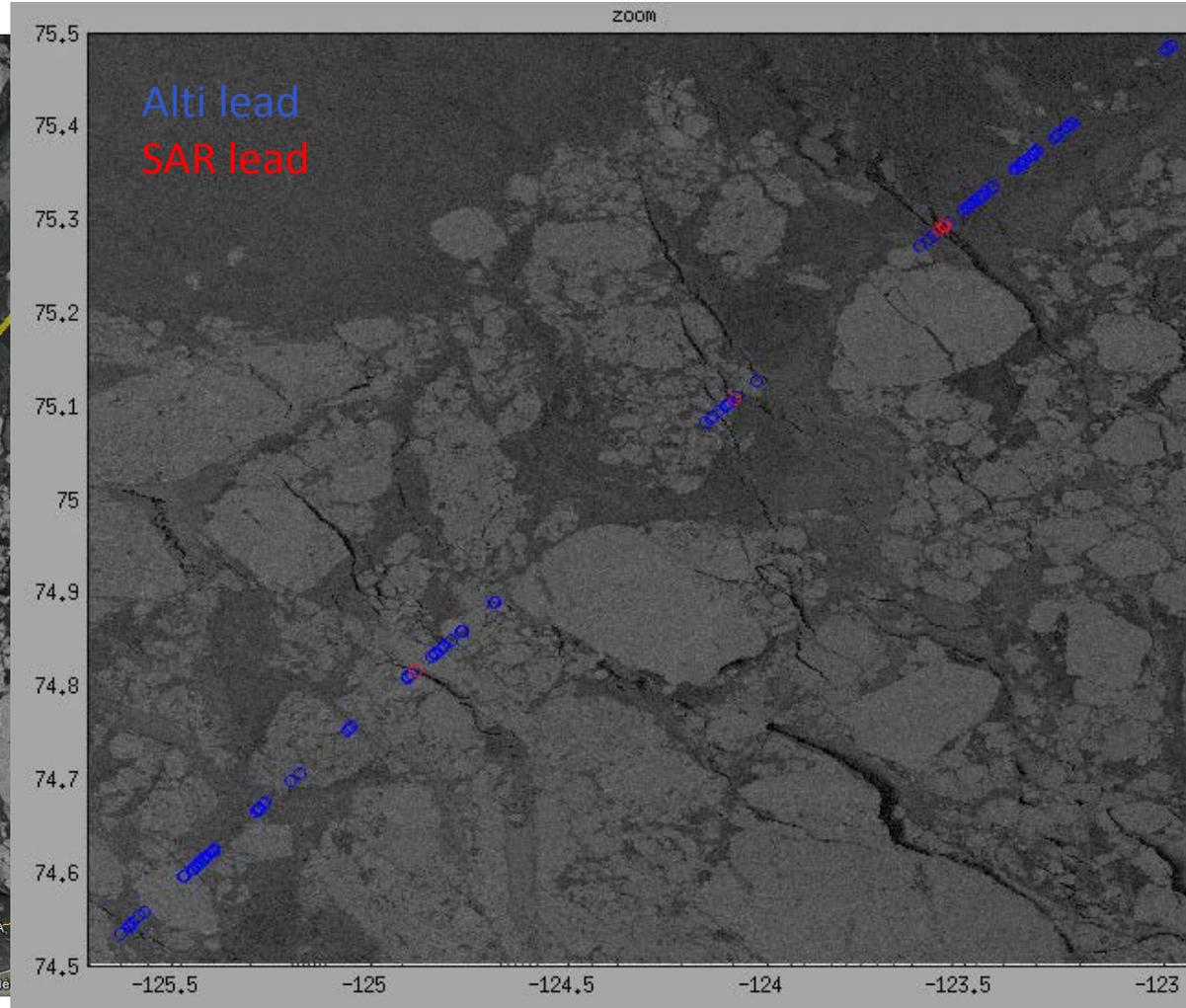


AUTOMATIC LEAD DETECTION WITH SINGLE-POL X-BAND DATA



Iterative threshold with morphological filter

COMPARAISON DES FLAGS LEAD



À VENIR

Calcul automatique des coloc (spatiales et temporelles) entre Sentinel-1 et SARAL / Cryosat-2 / Sentinel-3

Calcul d'un flag lead Sentinel-1 sur les coloc (intégrant l'apport de la double polarisation)

Comparaison au flag lead altimètre

EN COURS

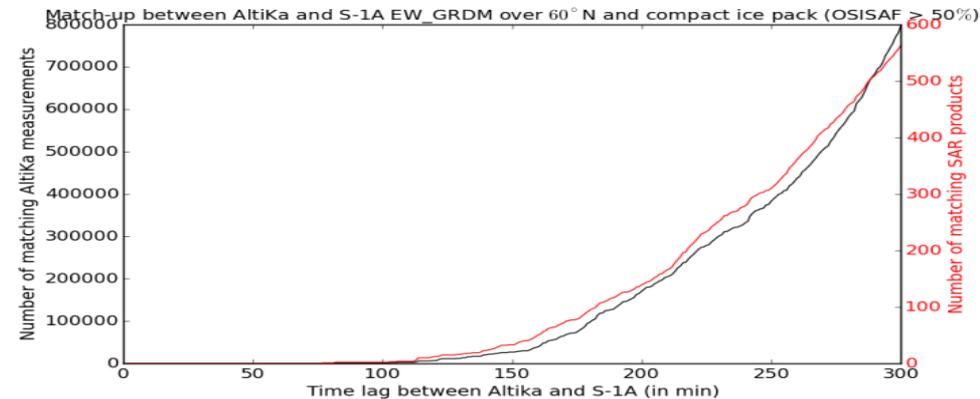
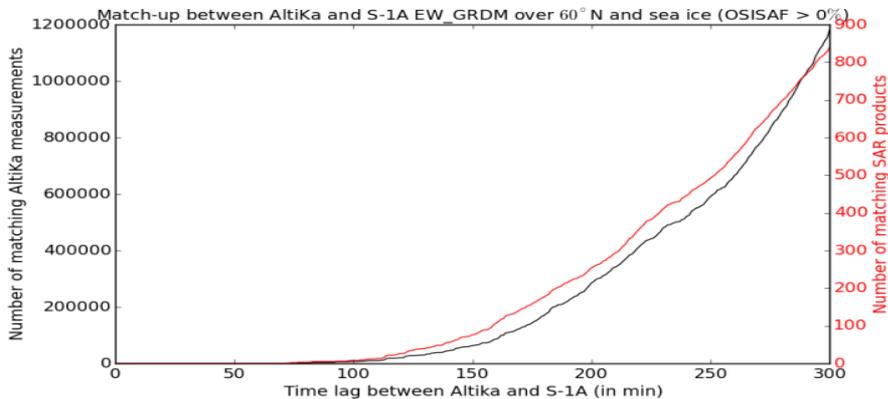
Calcul des colocs SARAL / S-1A (hiver 2015 en Arctique)

Utilisation de l'archive IW et EW S-1A en entrée

- utilisation **Annotation files** pour identifier la zone d'acquisition et la date
- Filtre : au moins un coin de l'image > 60°N

Recherche des traces SARAL traversant une image S1A à +/-5h

On ne conserve que les colocs remplissant le critère ice concentration > 0 (OSISAF)

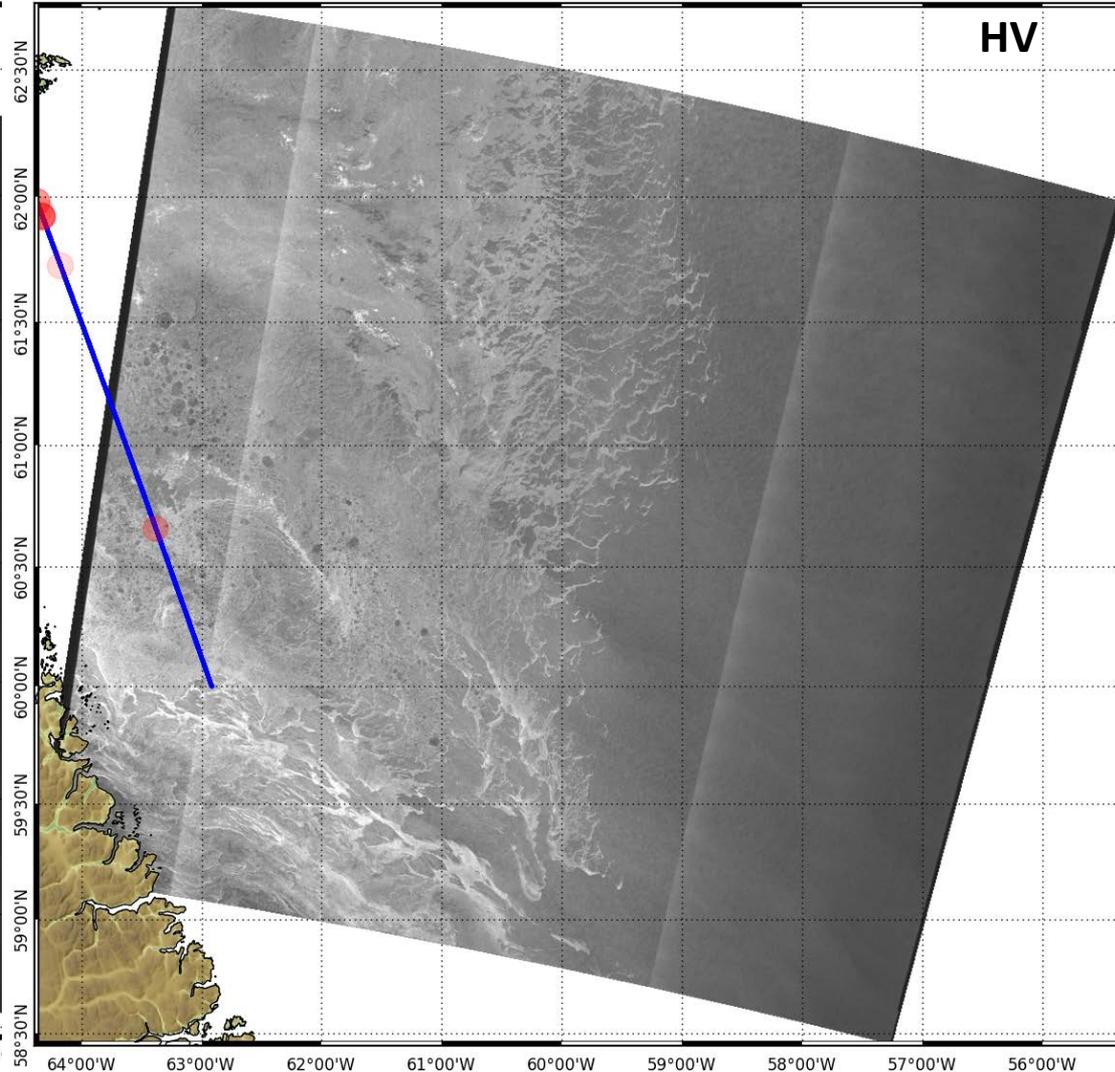
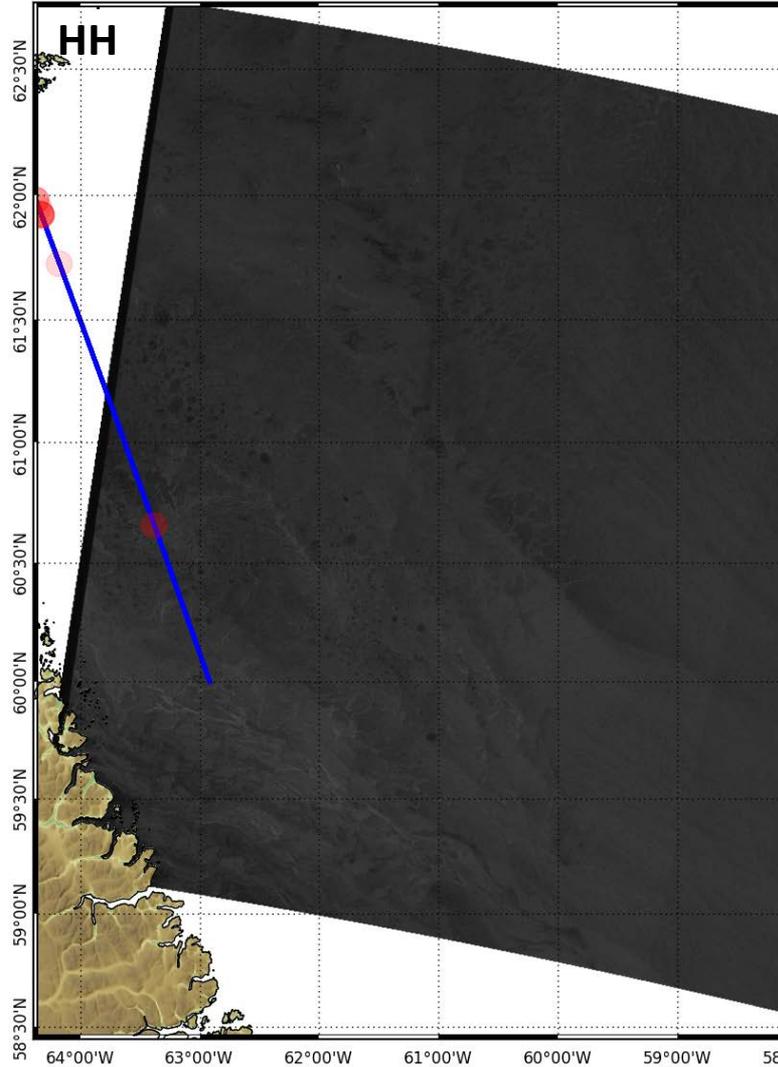


=> Téléchargement des images sélectionnées à partir du serveur ESA

INTÉRÊT DE LA DOUBLE POLARISATION

S-1A EW HH @ 2015-12-28 10:26 UTC
SARAL/Altika 40.00Hz @ 2015-12-28 09:20 UTC ($\Delta_t = 66$ min)

S-1A EW HV @ 2015-12-28 10:26 UTC
SARAL/Altika 40.00Hz @ 2015-12-28 09:20 UTC ($\Delta_t = 66$ min)



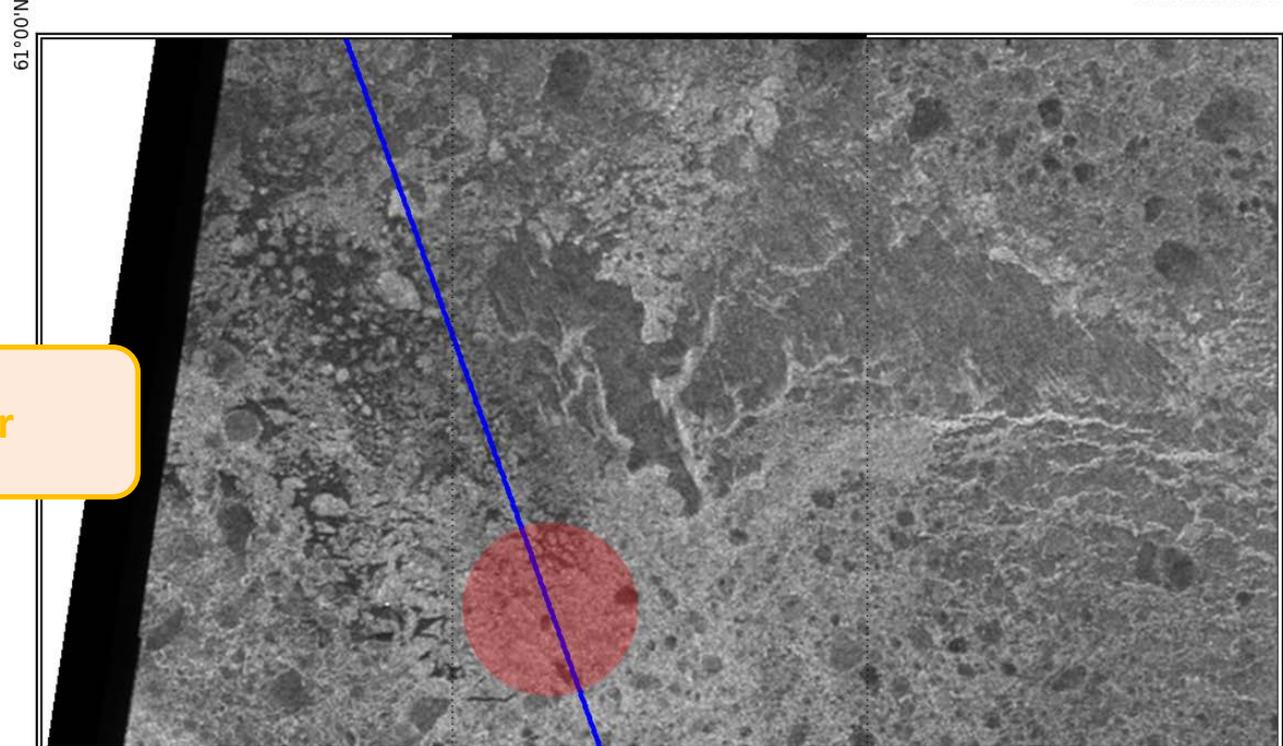
PREMIERS EXEMPLES

S-1A EW HH @ 2015-12-28 10:26 UTC
SARAL/Altika 40.00Hz @ 2015-12-28 09:20 UTC ($\Delta_t=66$ min)

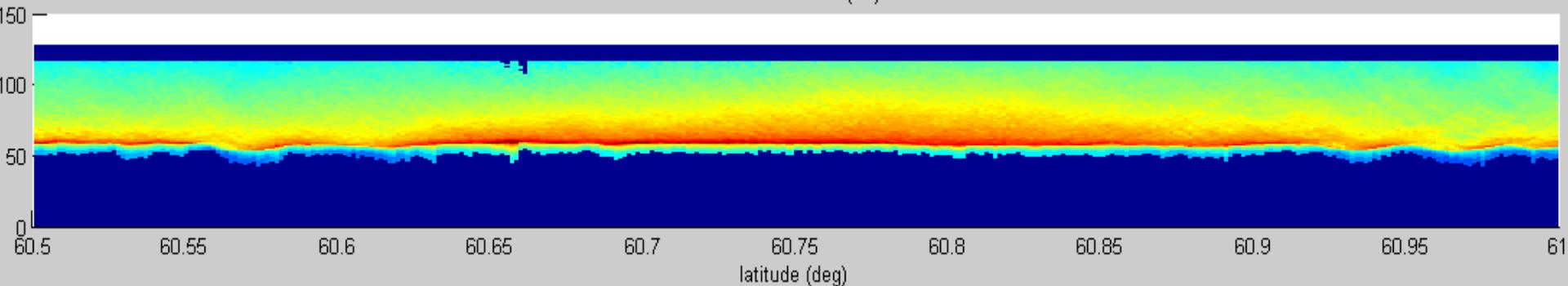


Points rouges =
lead alti

À investiguer



waveforms 40hz (dB)

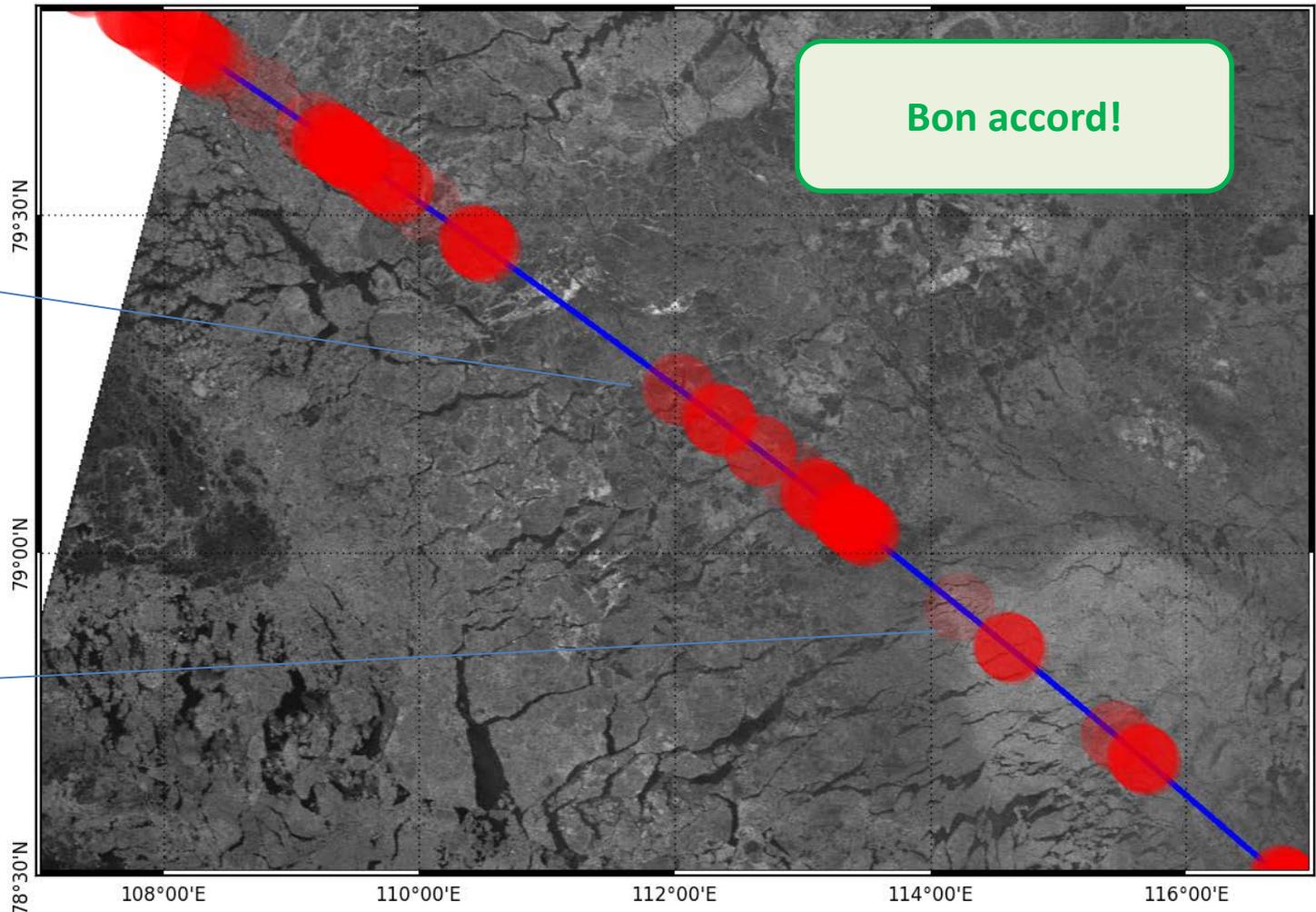
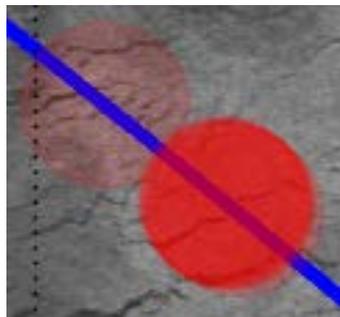
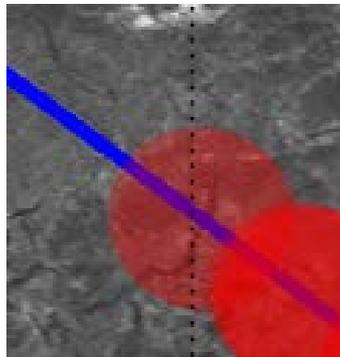


PREMIERS EXEMPLES

S-1A EW HH @ 2015-10-10 23:39 UTC
SARAL/Altika 40.00Hz @ 2015-10-10 19:07 UTC ($\Delta_t = 272$ min)



Points rouges =
lead alti



EN RÉSUMÉ...

Complémentarité entre l'imagerie SAR et l'altimétrie

Comparaison systématique SAR/altimétrie à venir

La double polarisation sur S1 sera exploitée

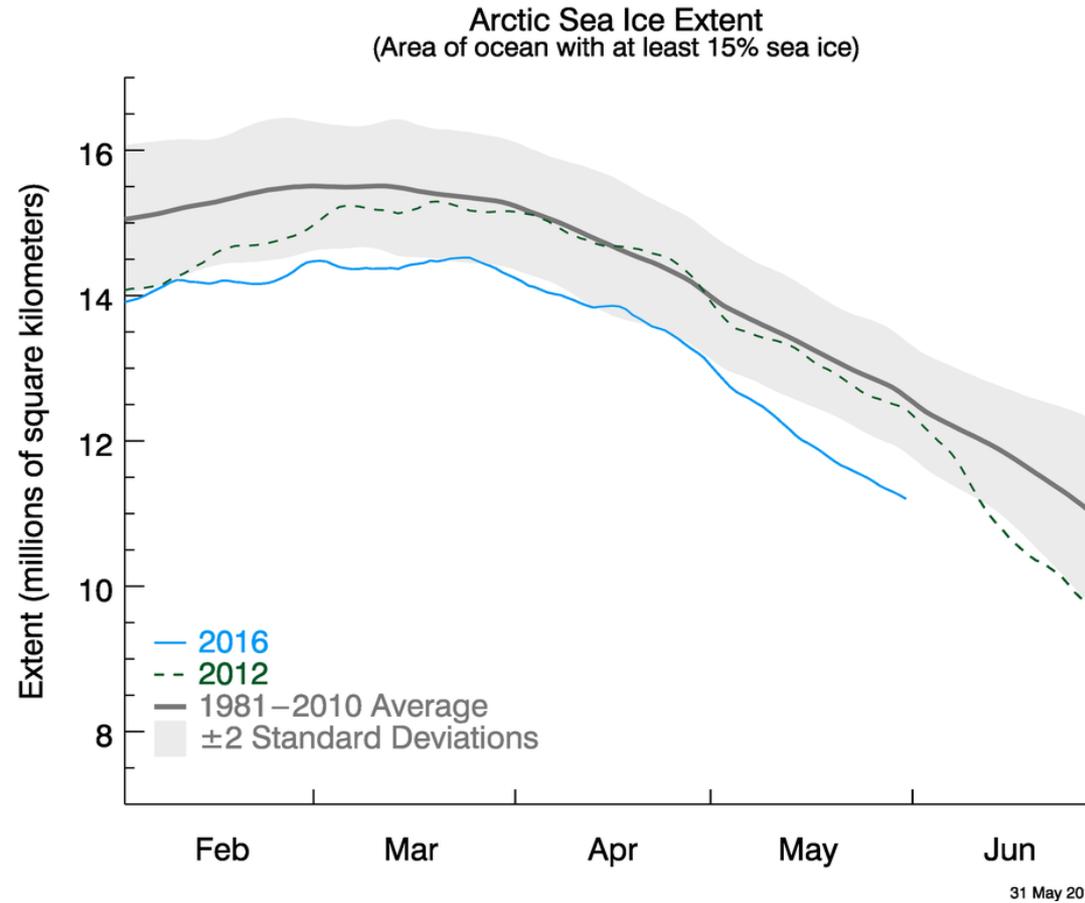
Les données Sentinel-3 (alti) et Sentinel-1B (images) seront également utilisées

Pistes :

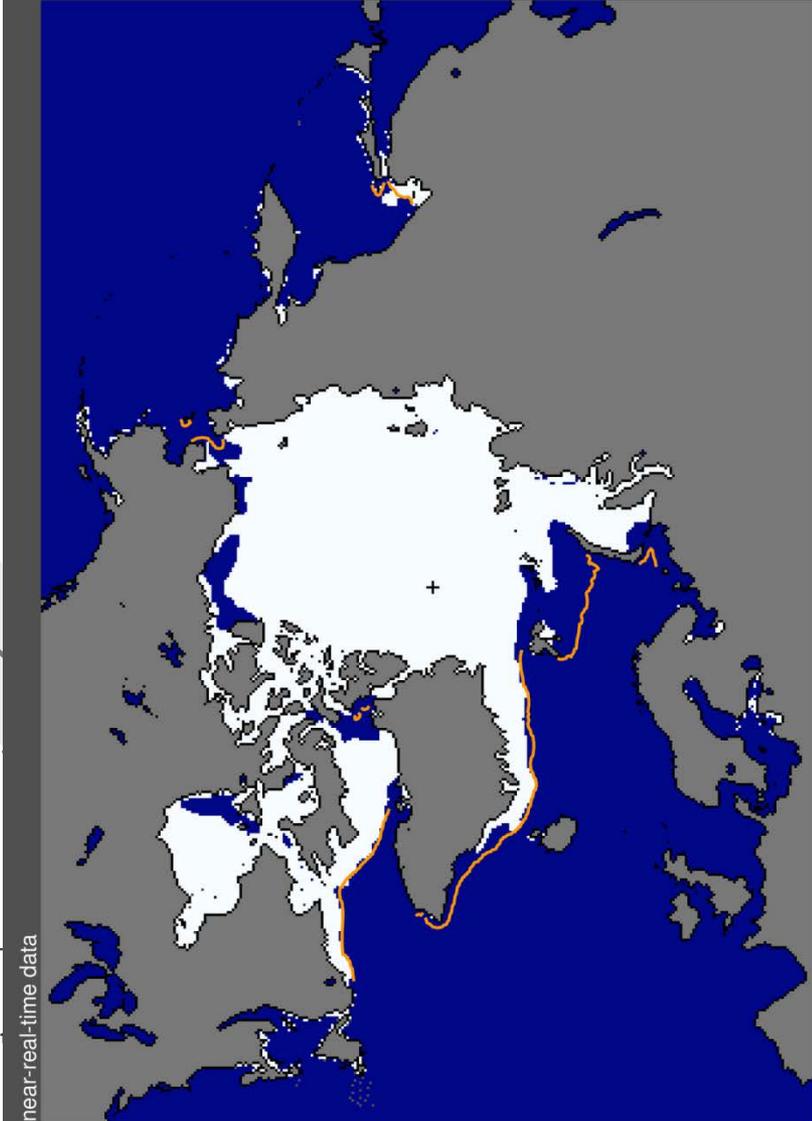
Utilisation d'un produit de dérive de glace pour compenser le délai entre les acquisitions alti et SAR (Ifremer, NSIDC)

Fusion des flags lead et SAR pour aboutir à un flag multi-capteurs?

COUVERTURE DE GLACE (NSIDC)



Sea Ice Extent
05/31/2016

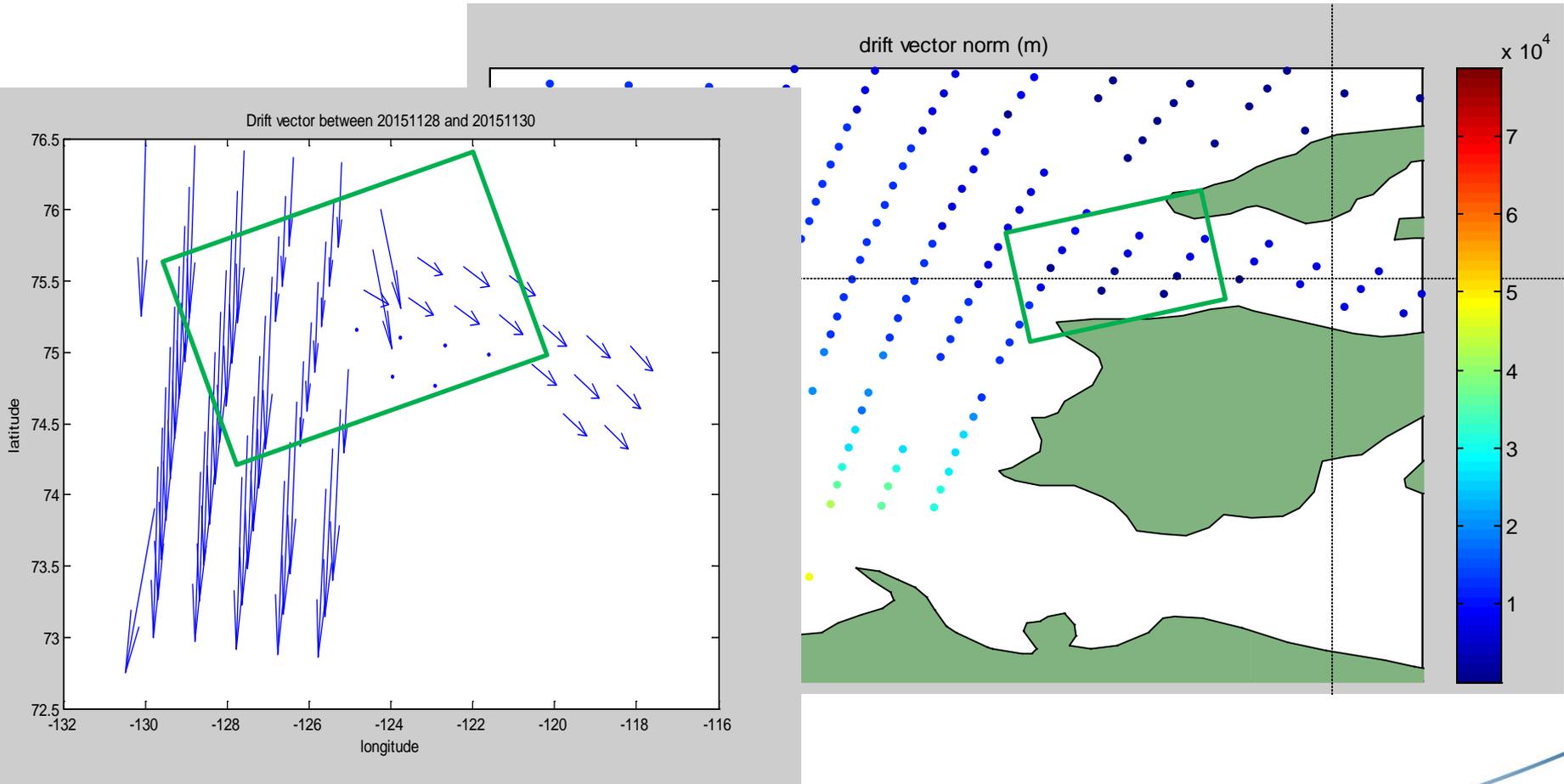


BACKUP SLIDES



SEA ICE DRIFT

Produit Ifremer : ~700m de dérive entre les 2 acquisitions



COMPARISON FLAGS LEAD

+ alti lead

+ TSX lead

