

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

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What provides remote sensing?

GEO-SPATIAL and TEMPORAL DATA

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

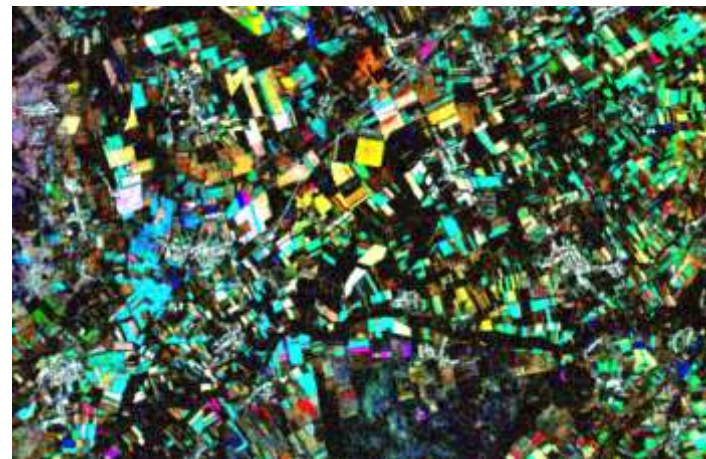
Geo-Spatial – Optical and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)



Optical – NDVI

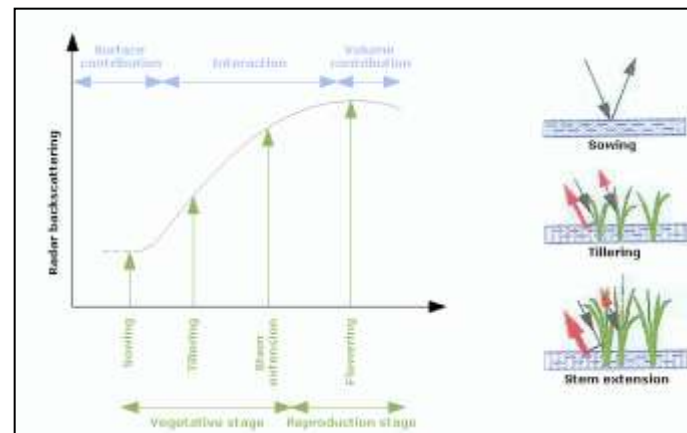
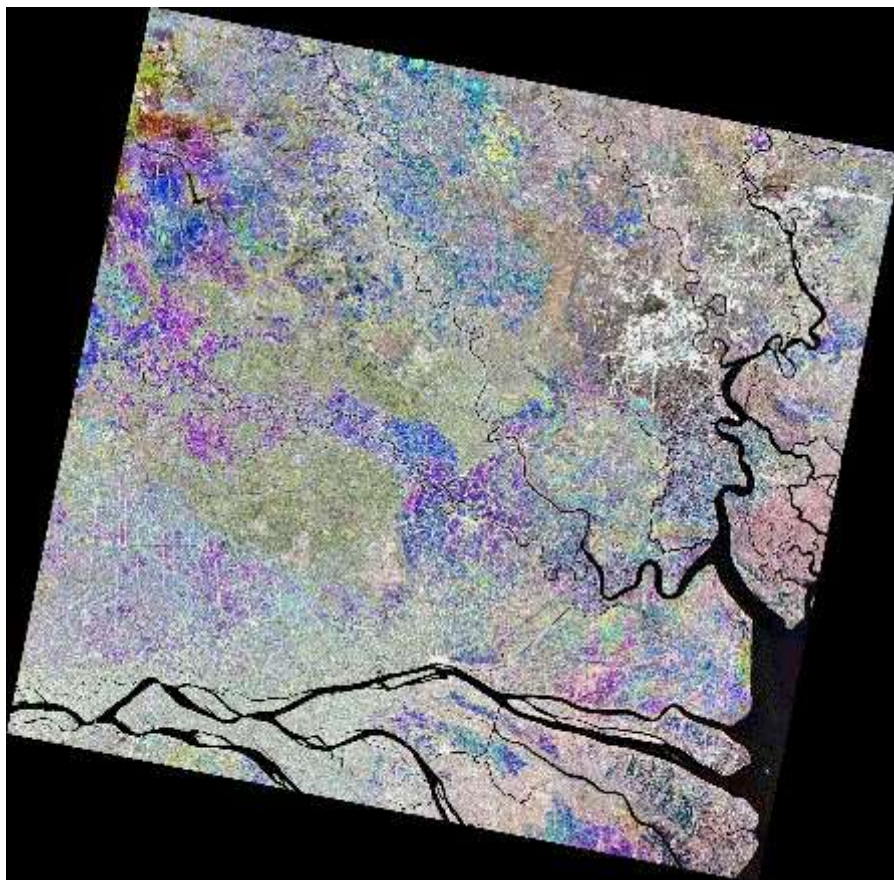


SAR – backscattering coefficient



SAR – coherence

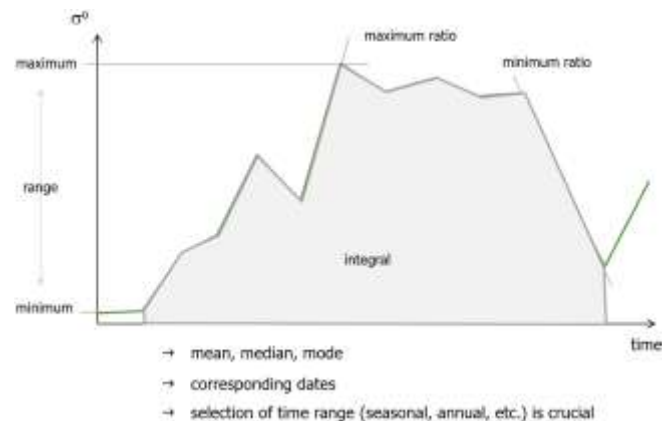
Temporal – Synthetic Aperture Radar



How temporal data should be used?

1. Temporal descriptors

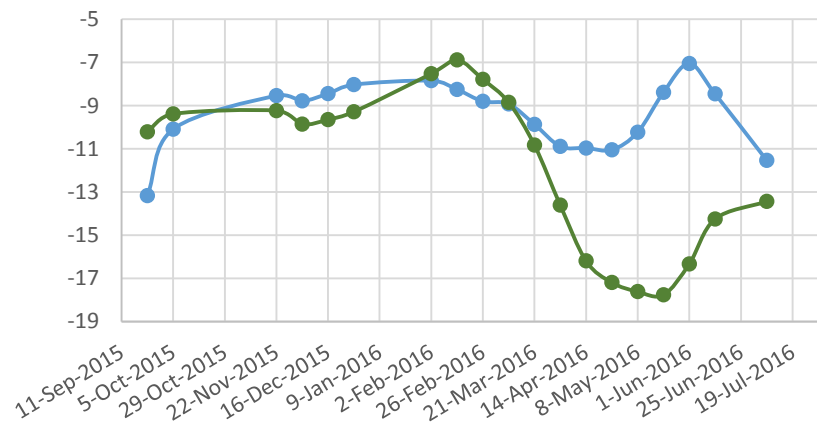
A priori information is not required



2. Dedicated temporal analysis (including modeling)

A priori information is required, as for instance

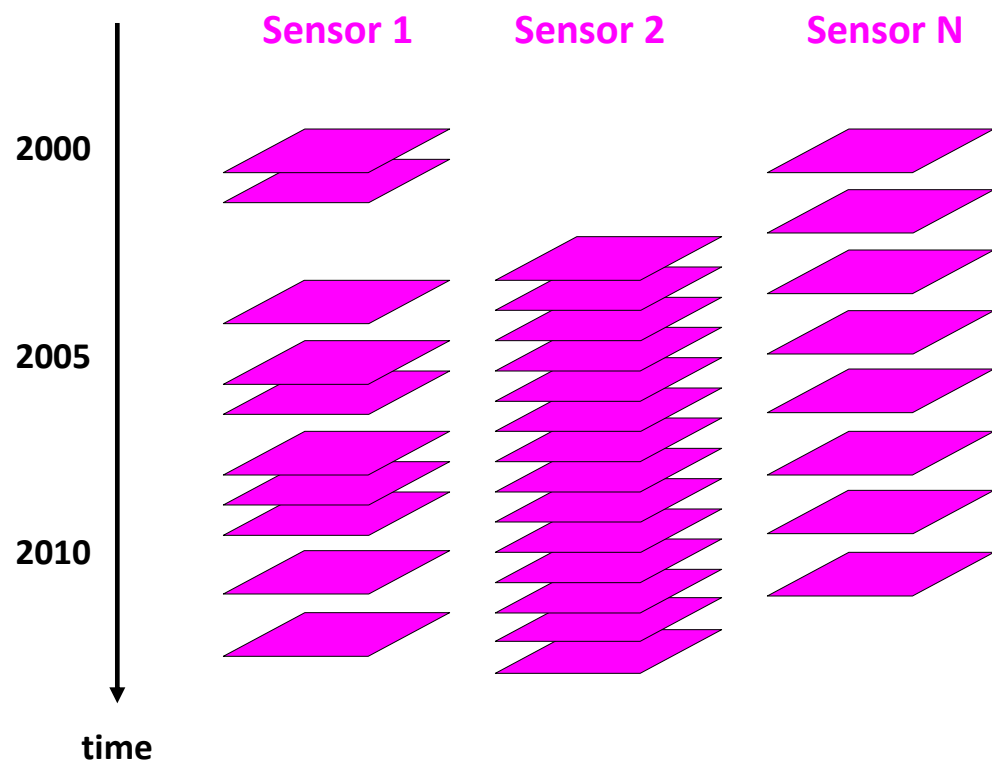
- crop type,
- calendar,
- phenology,
- duration,
- practices



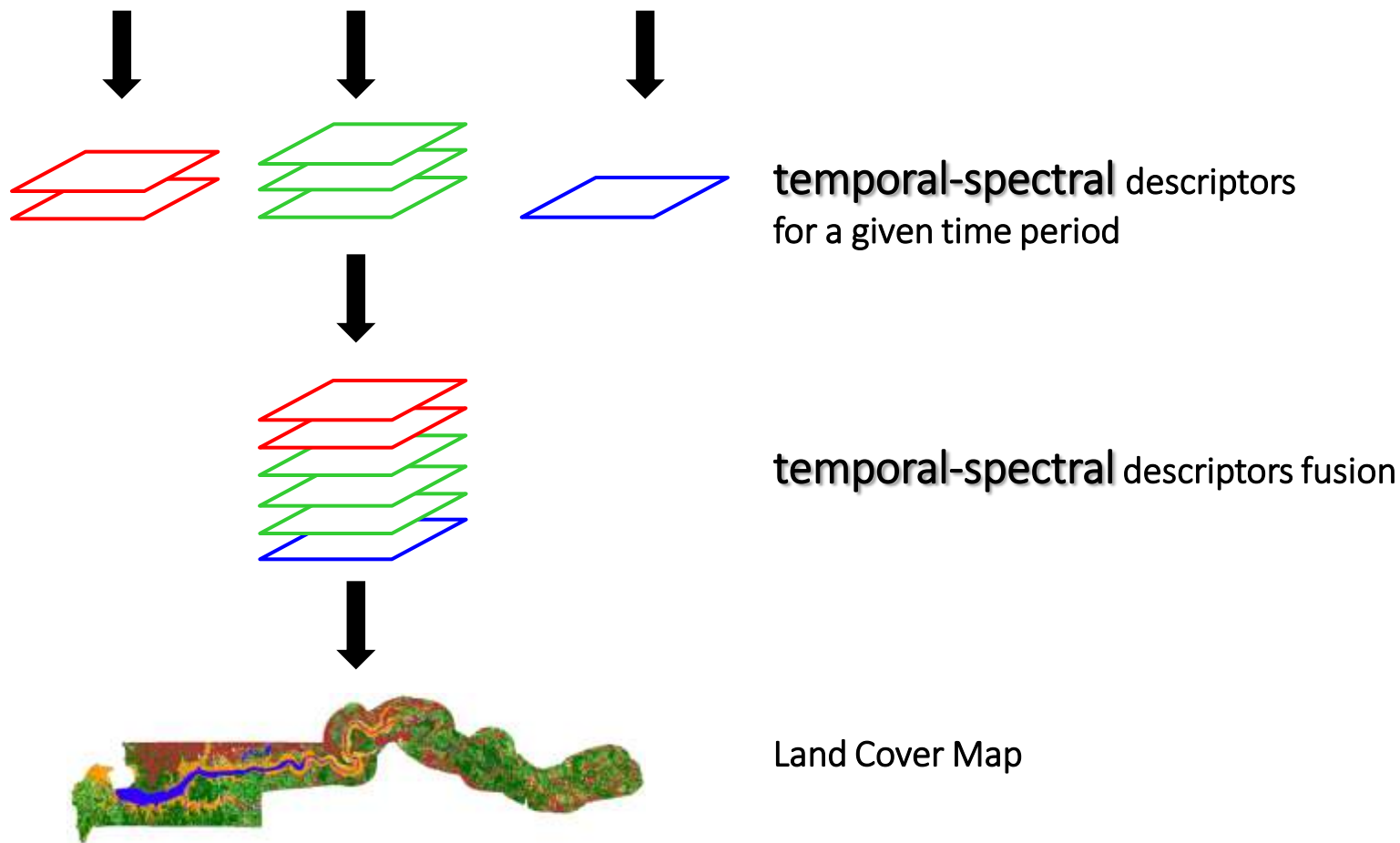
Three selected examples

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

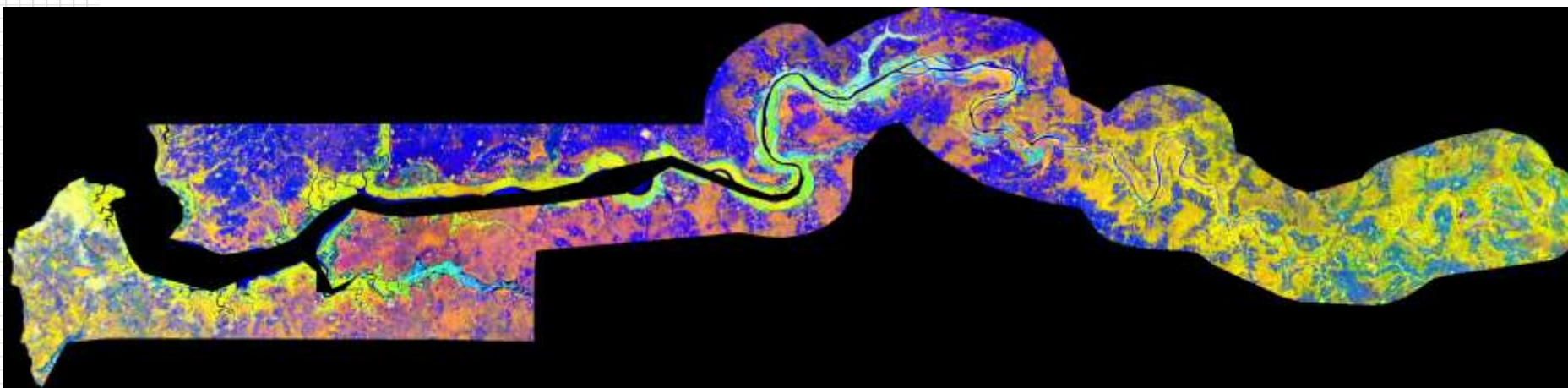
Multi-temporal multi-sensor time-series analysis



Multi-temporal multi-sensor time-series analysis



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

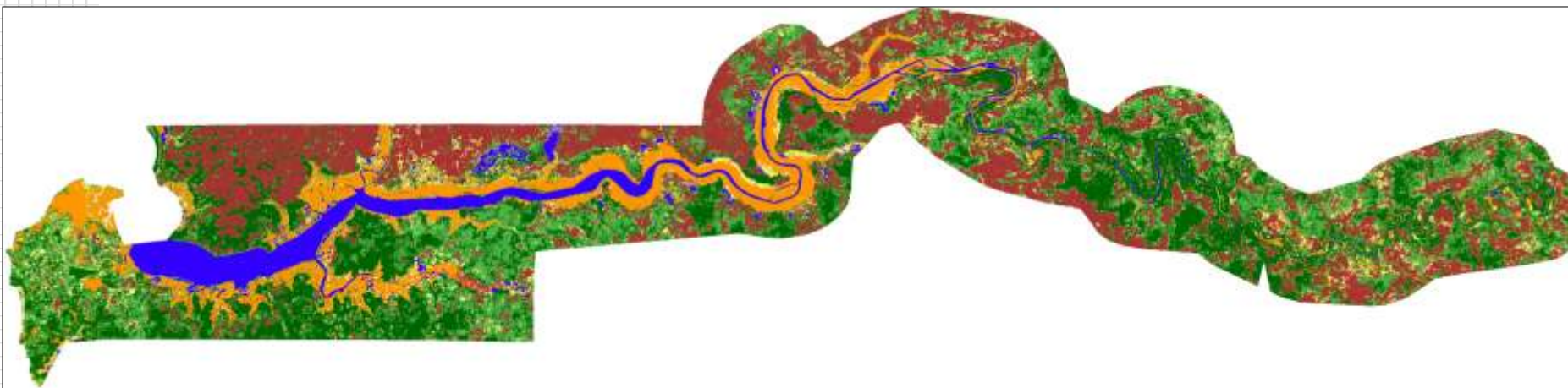


ALOS PALSAR-1 mean L-HV pre-crop season

ENVISAT ASAR mean C-HH pre-crop season

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

Gambia – Land Cover Map, 15m



Agricultural area

Mangrove - Sandbanks

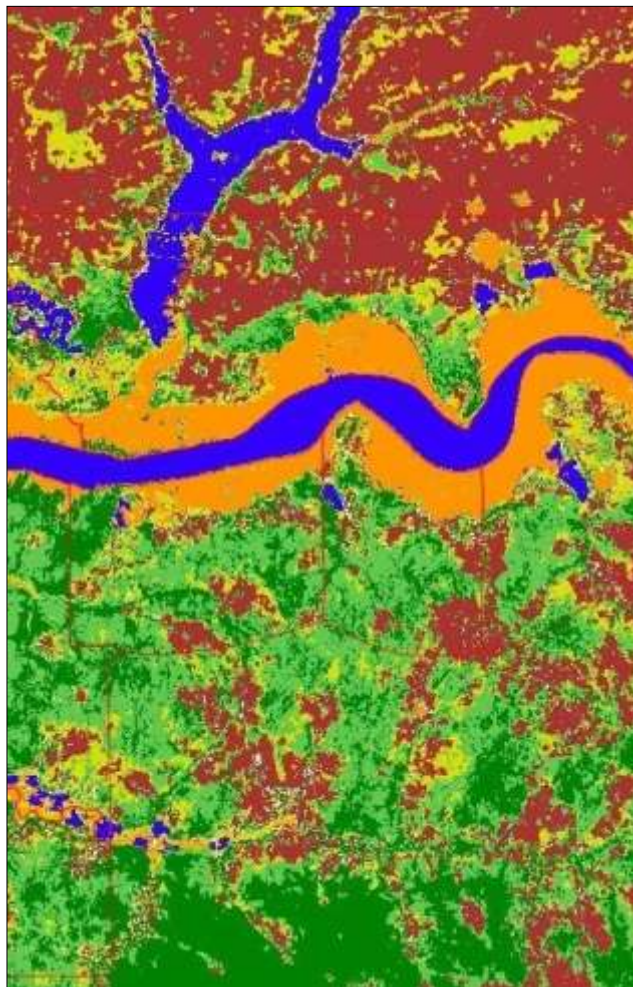
Water

Bare soil-weak vegetation (low biomass)

Medium vegetation (medium biomass)

Strong vegetation (high biomass)

Gambia – Land Cover Map, 15m – Detail



Agricultural area

Mangrove - Sandbanks

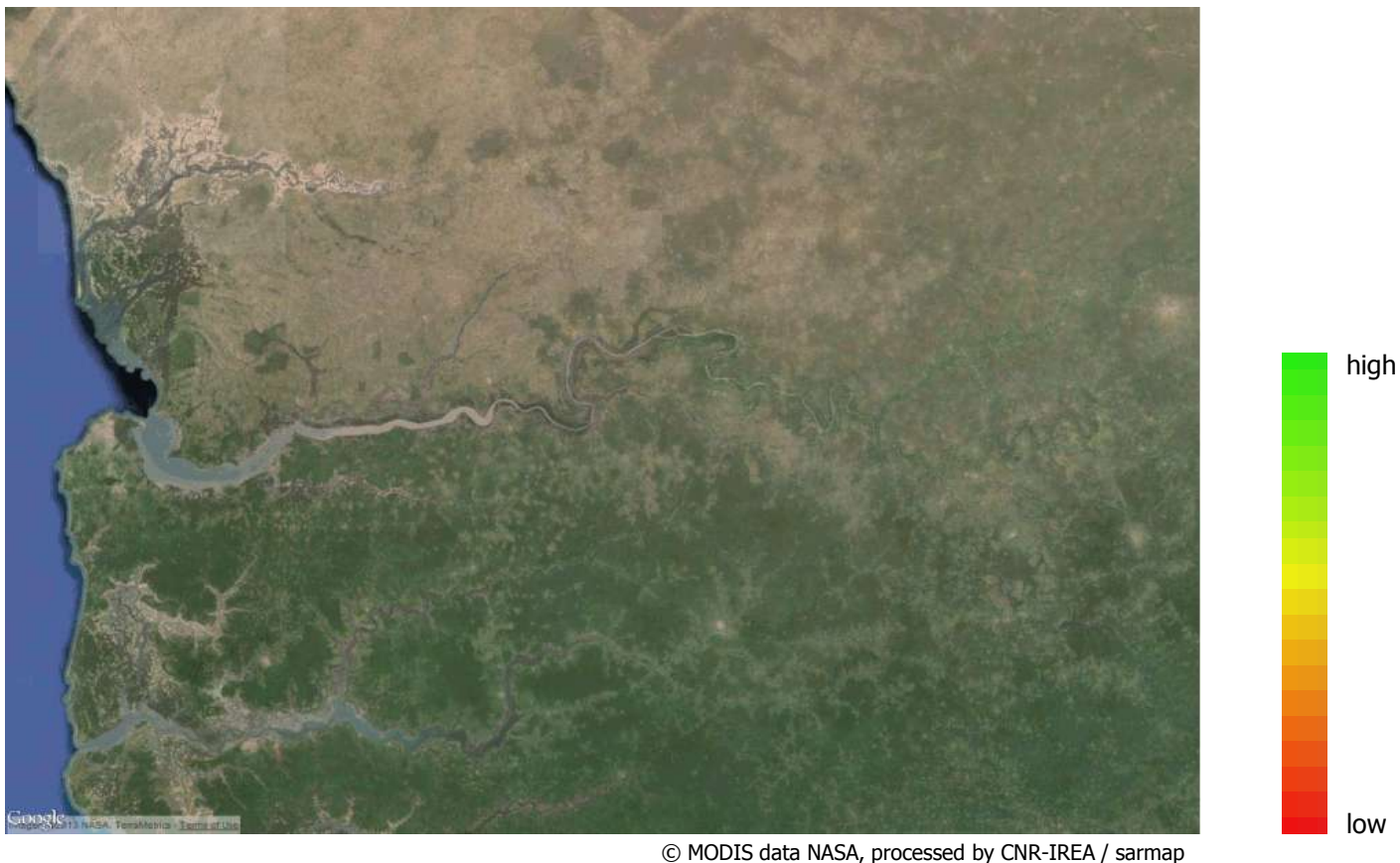
Water

Bare soil-weak vegetation (low biomass)

Medium vegetation (medium biomass)

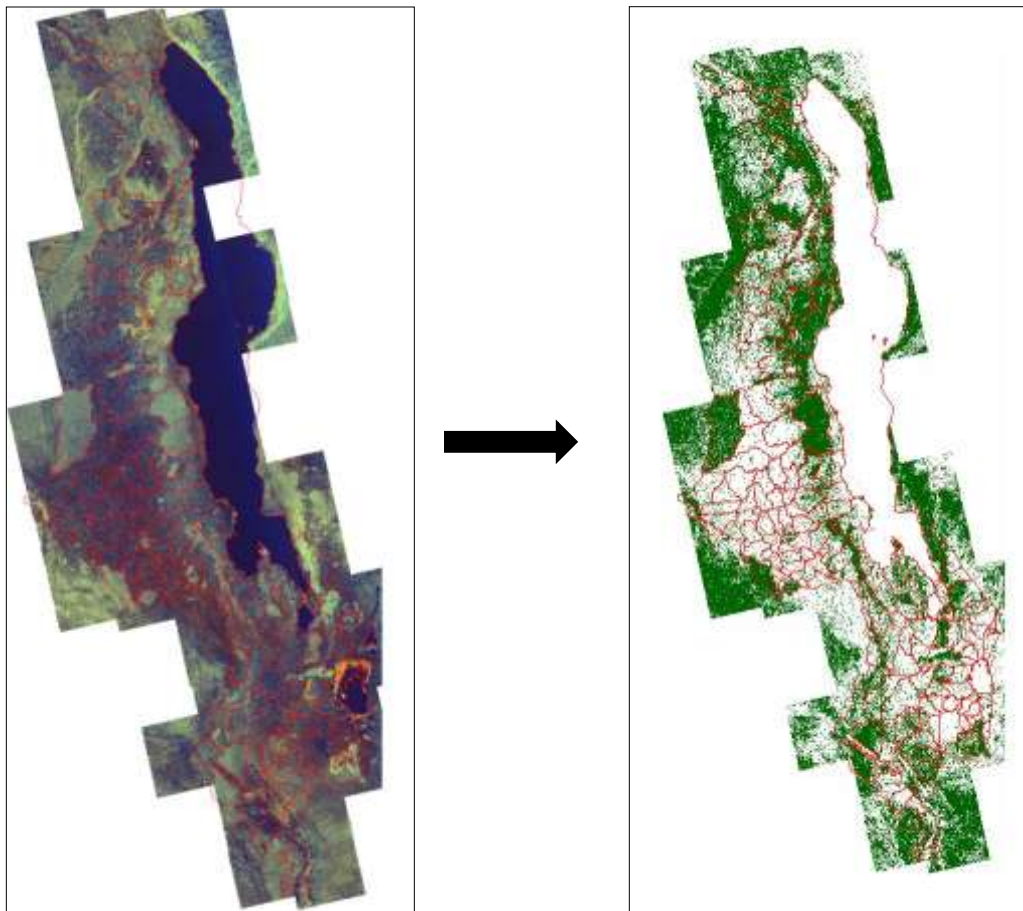
Strong vegetation (high biomass)

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



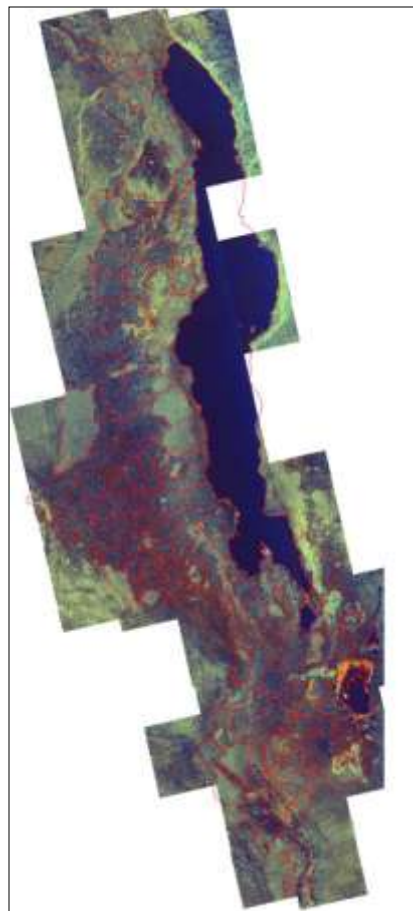
- The VPI has been derived from Aqua and Terra MODIS 250m every 8 days from 2002 to 2012
- It is relative to Mid September (approximately peak of season) of each year

Malawi – Forest area

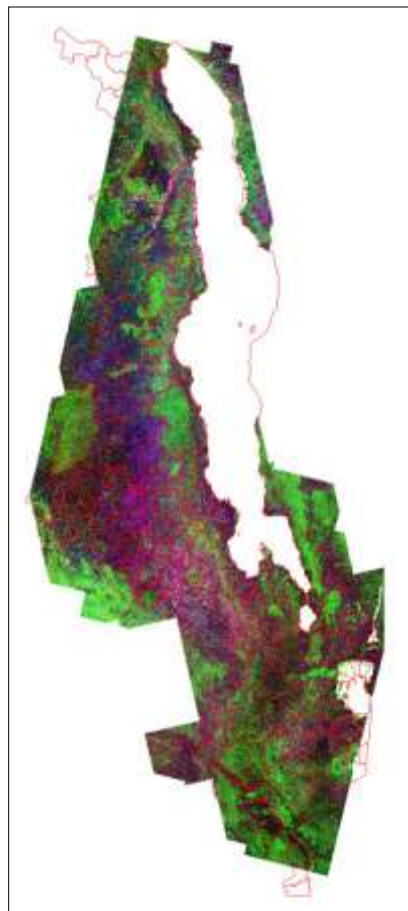


Multi-annual PALSAR-1 HH-HV
during dry season

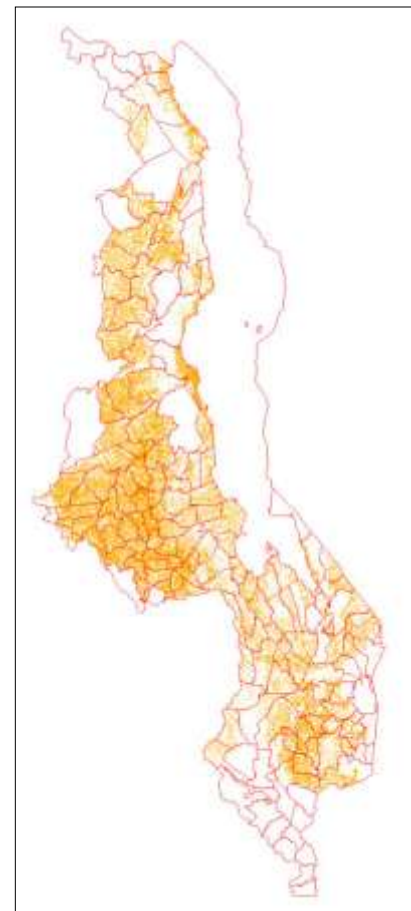
Malawi – Cultivated area



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

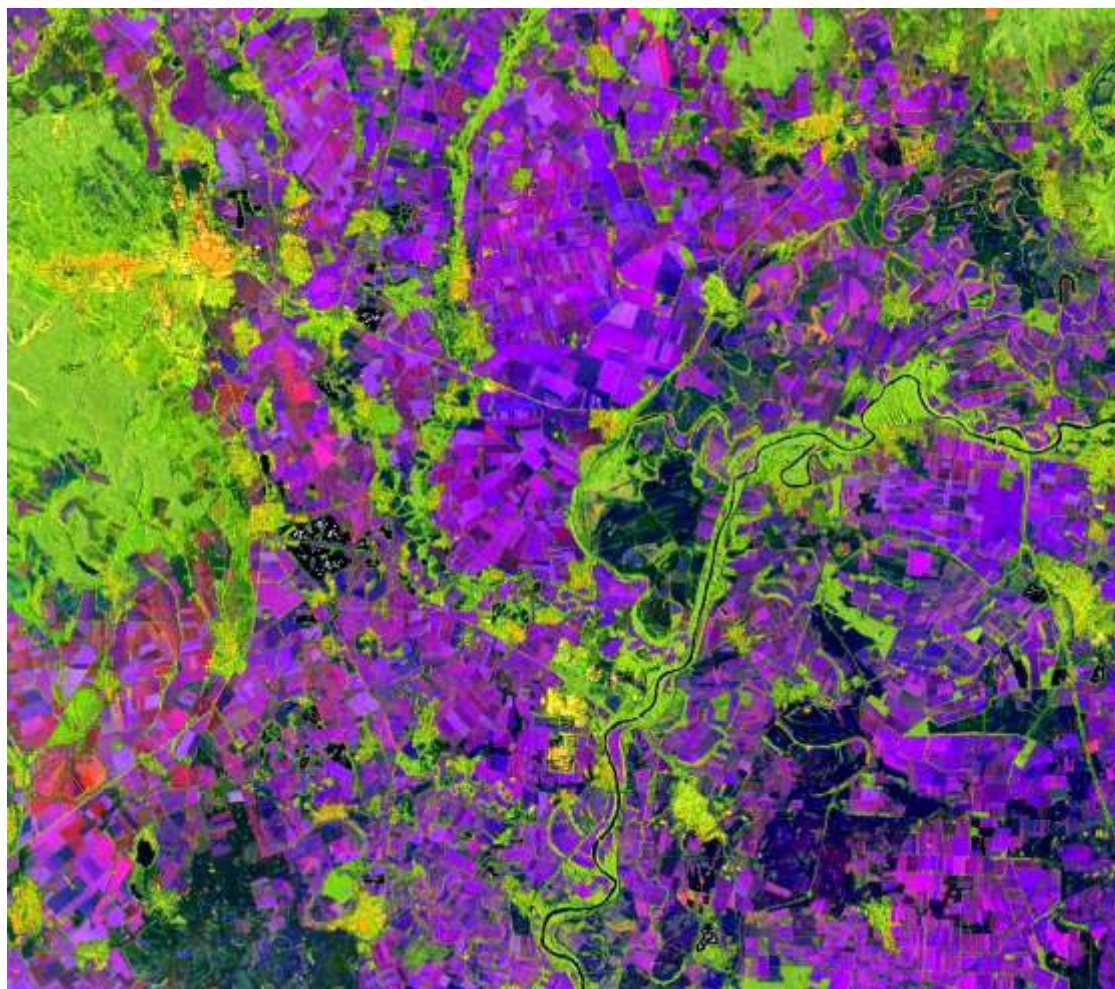


ASAR HH PALSAR HV ASAR HH
ASAR data during wet (crop) season



Cultivated Area

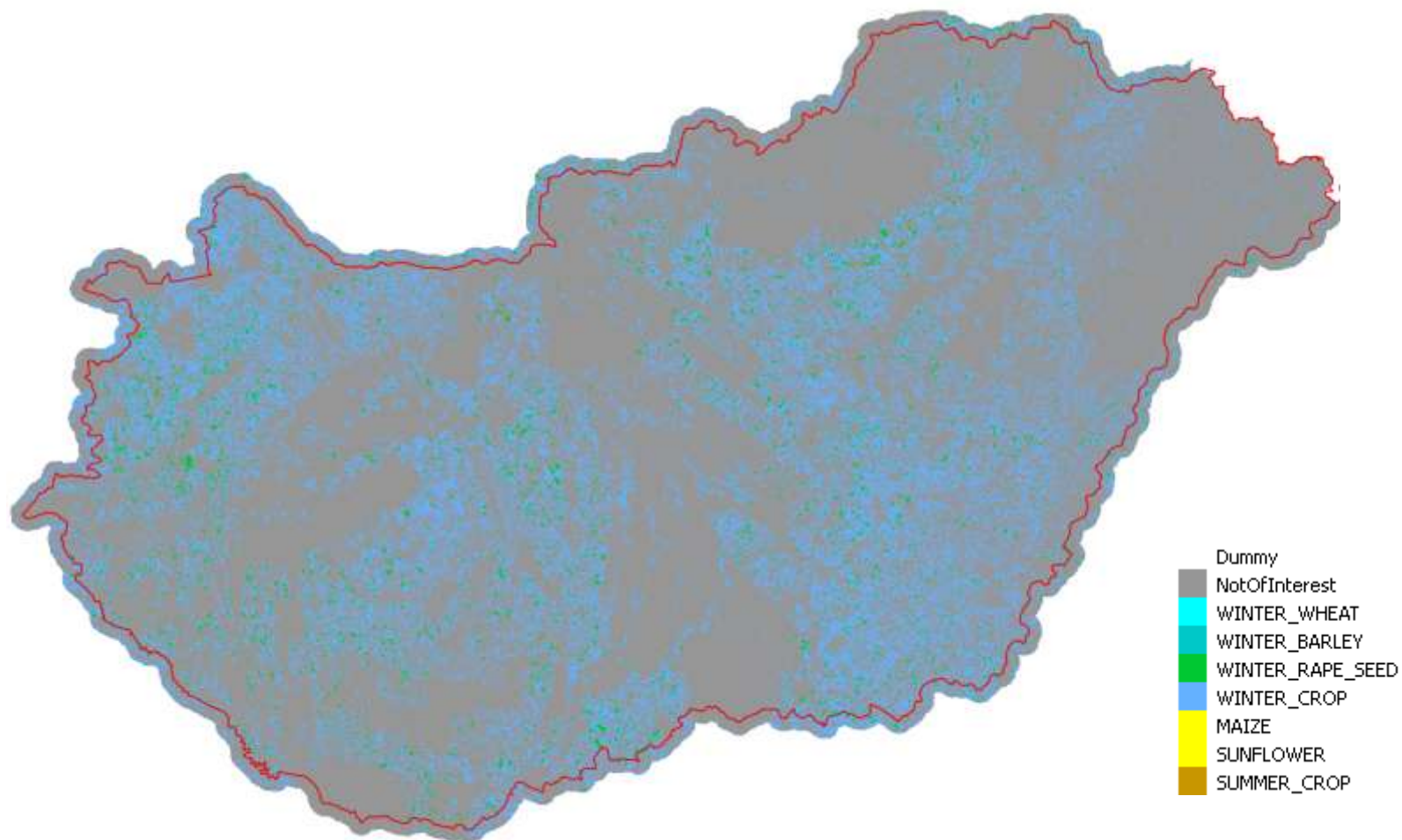
Hungary – Sentinel-1 national coverage



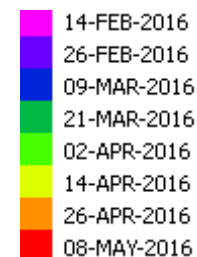
Hungary – Sentinel-1 Intensity temporal signature



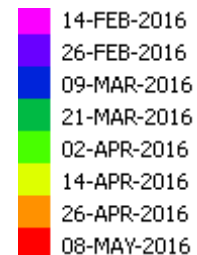
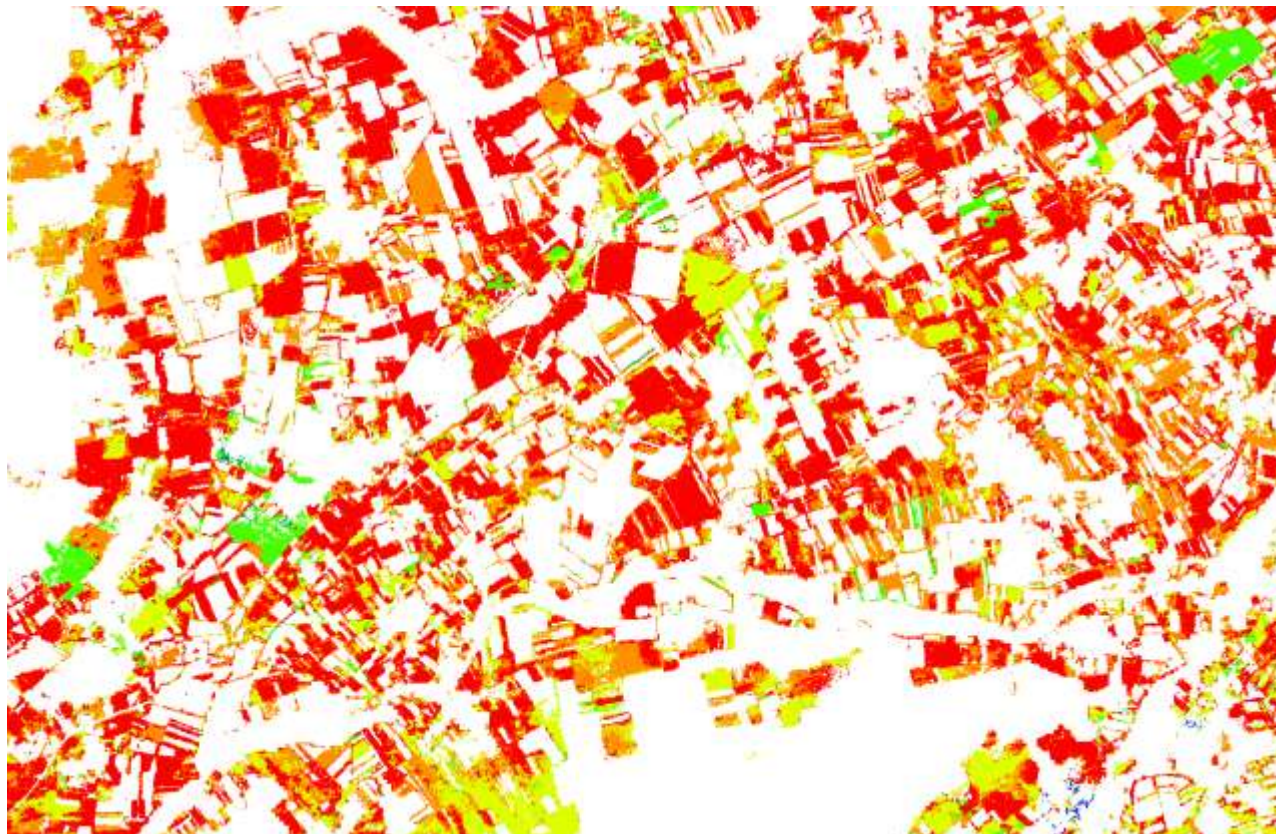
Hungary – Winter crop map 2015-2016



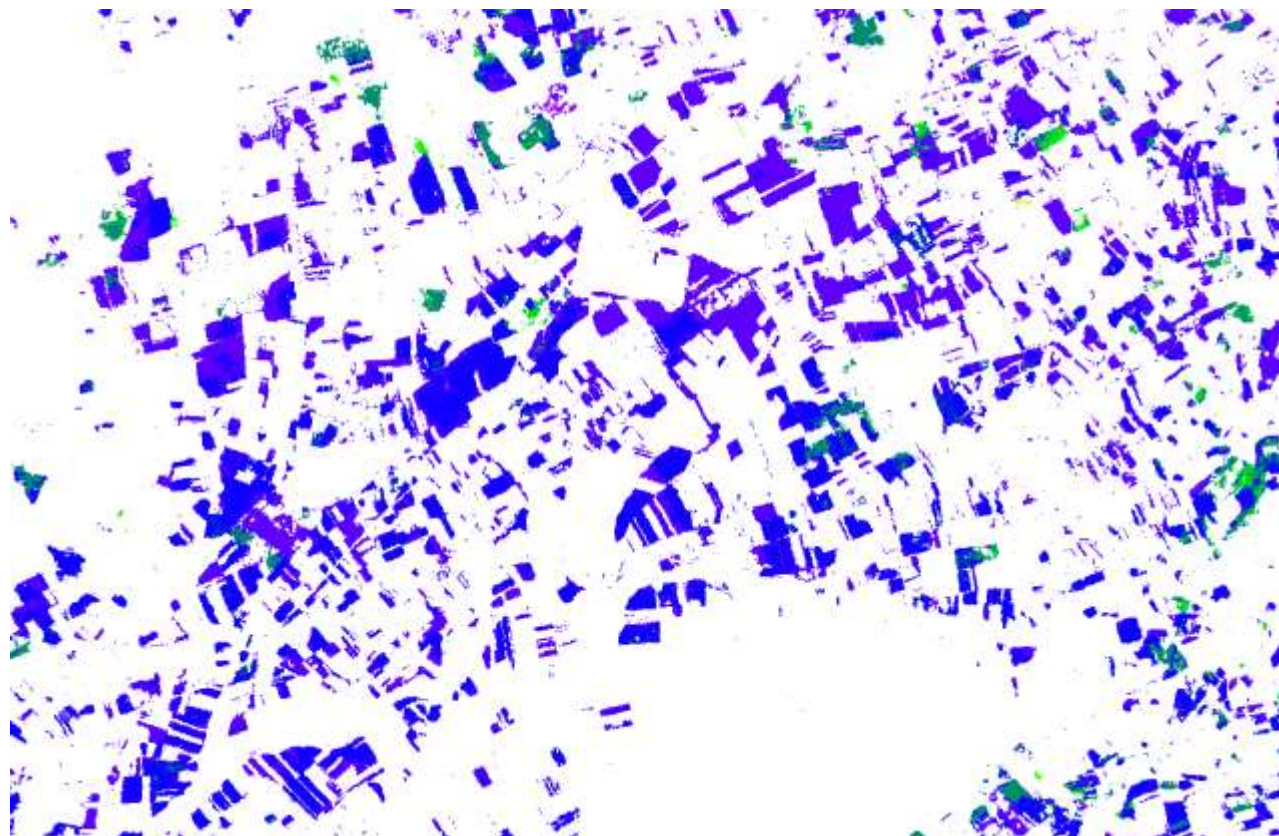
Crop Development Index – Start of Vegetative phase (winter cereal)



Crop Development Index – Vegetative Peak (winter cereal)

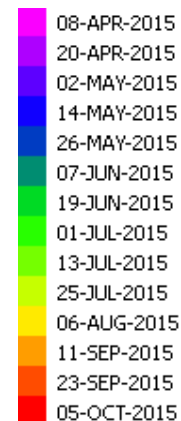
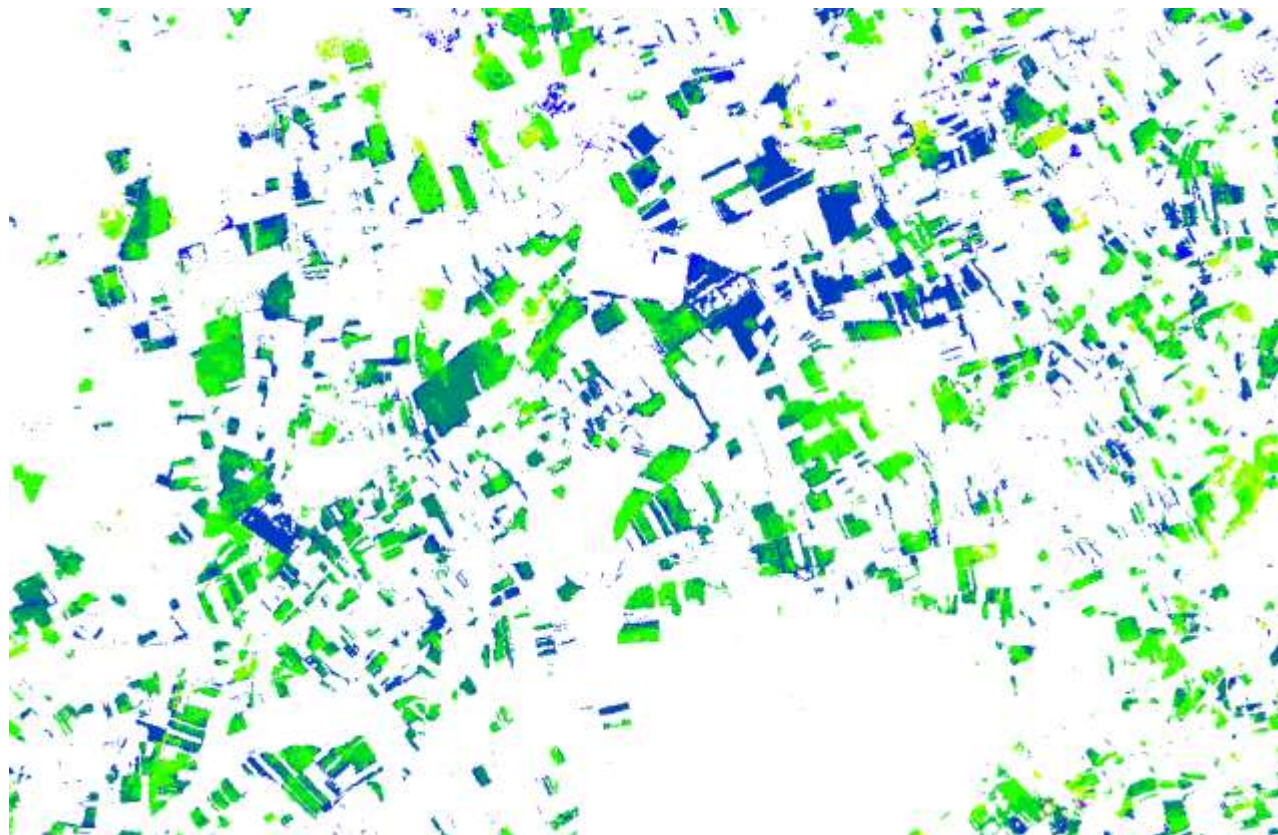


Crop Development Index – Start of Season (summer crop)

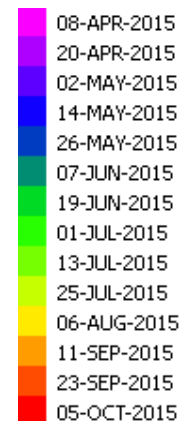
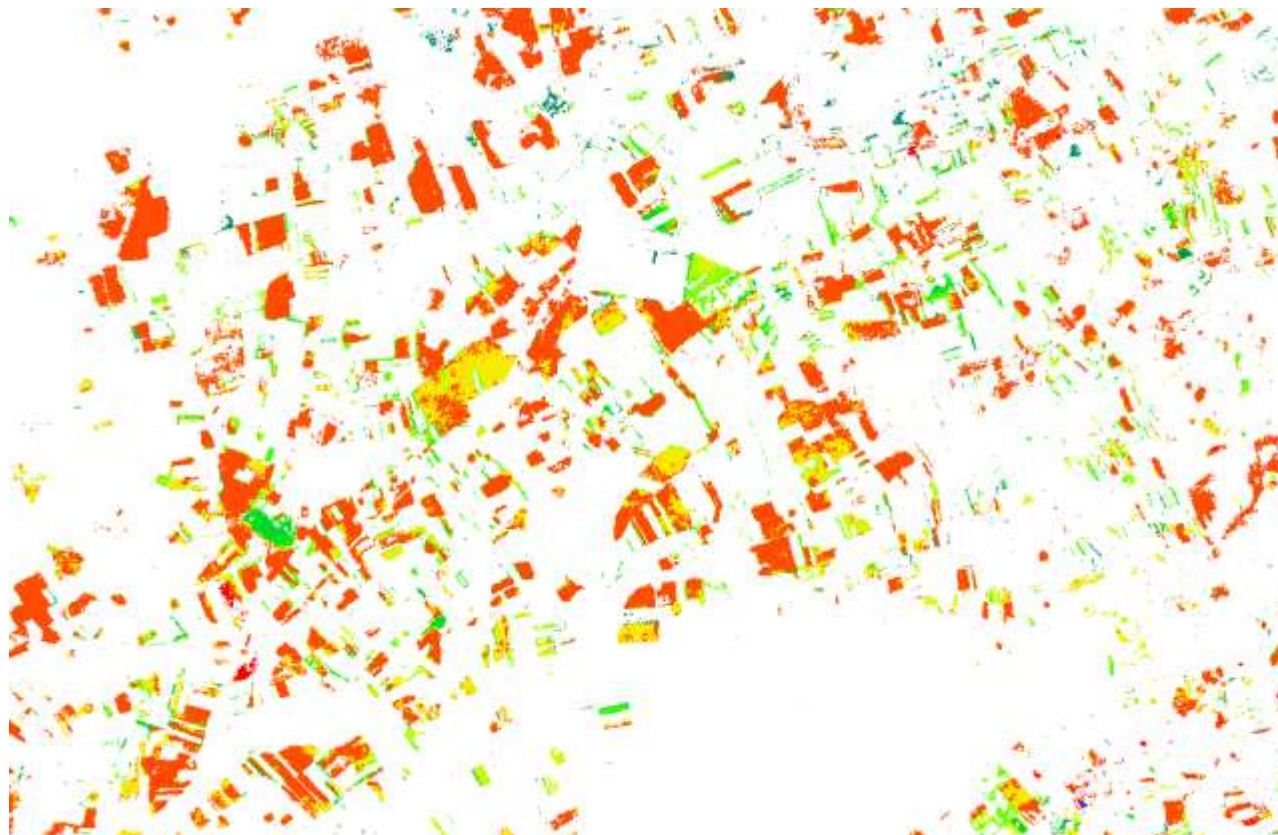


08-APR-2015
20-APR-2015
02-MAY-2015
14-MAY-2015
26-MAY-2015
07-JUN-2015
19-JUN-2015
01-JUL-2015
13-JUL-2015
25-JUL-2015
06-AUG-2015
11-SEP-2015
23-SEP-2015
05-OCT-2015

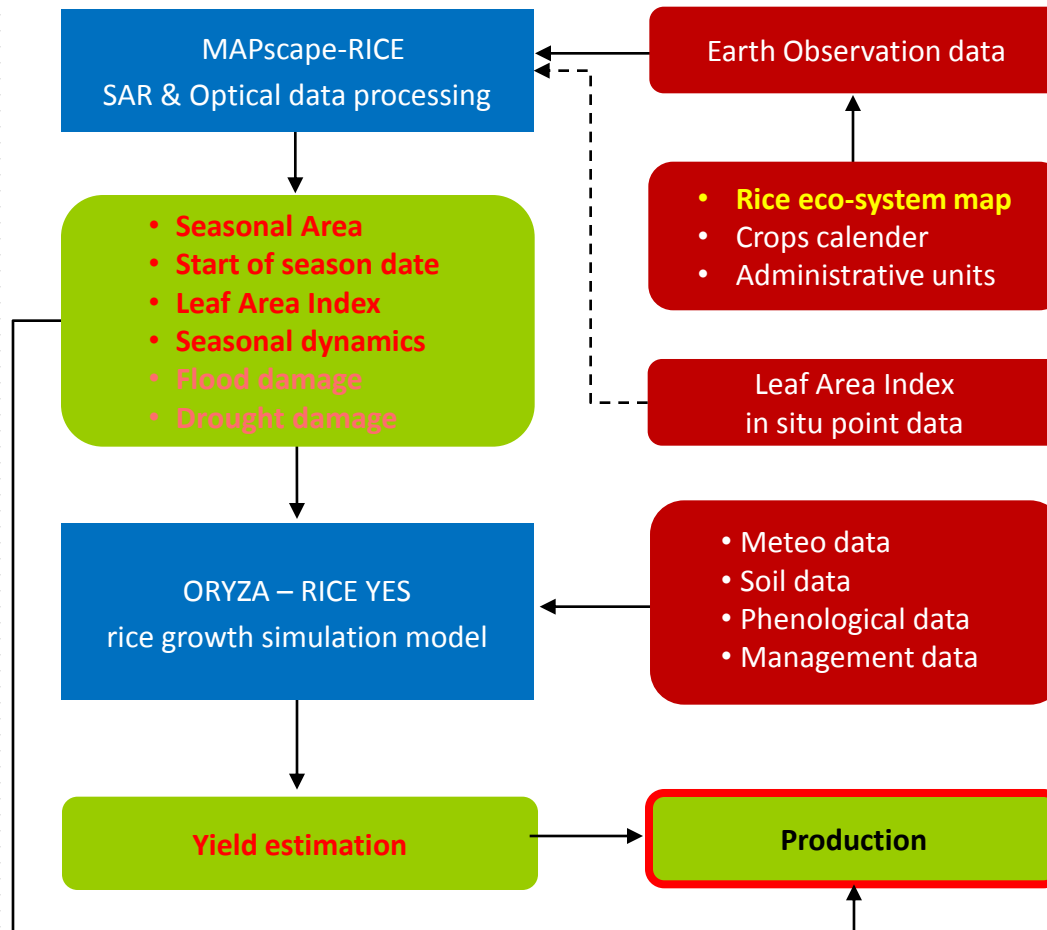
Crop Development Index – Start of Vegetative phase (summer crop)



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



Remote sensing and yield modeling – The RIICE service



RIICE answers to three crucial questions:

- Where?
- When?
- How much?

National to continental scale

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

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

Service infrastructure

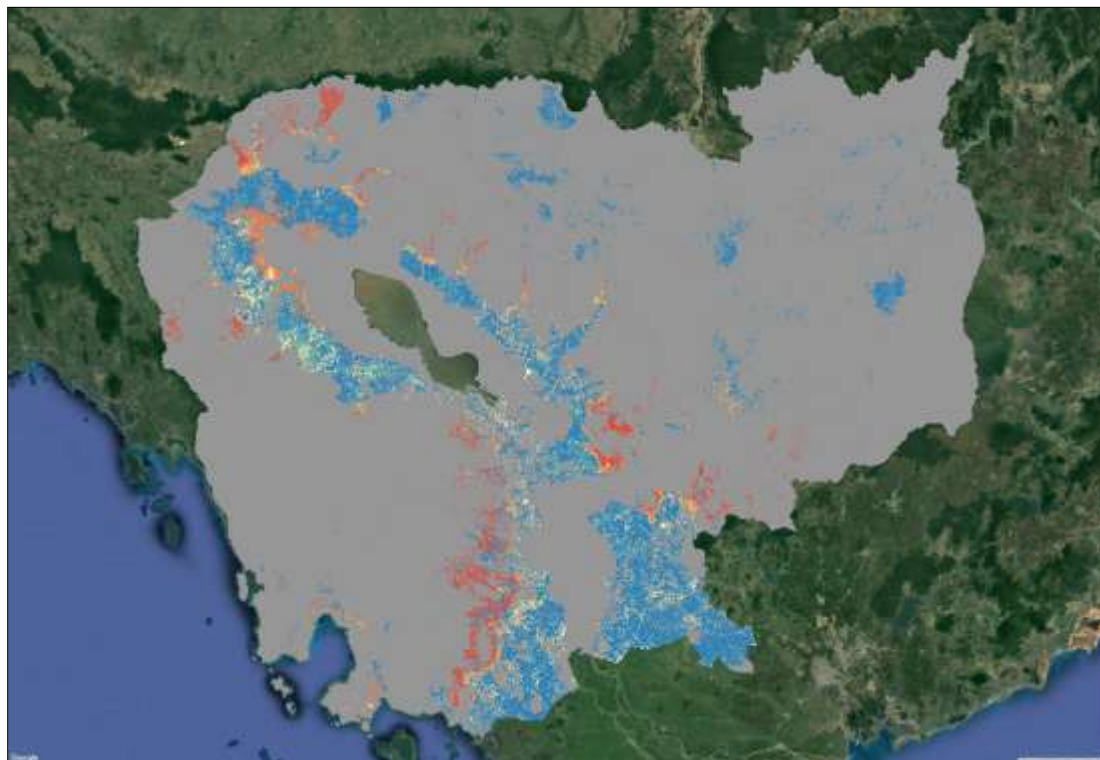
All **Earth Observation** data are transferred, stored, processed and analyzed on the cloud.

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

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



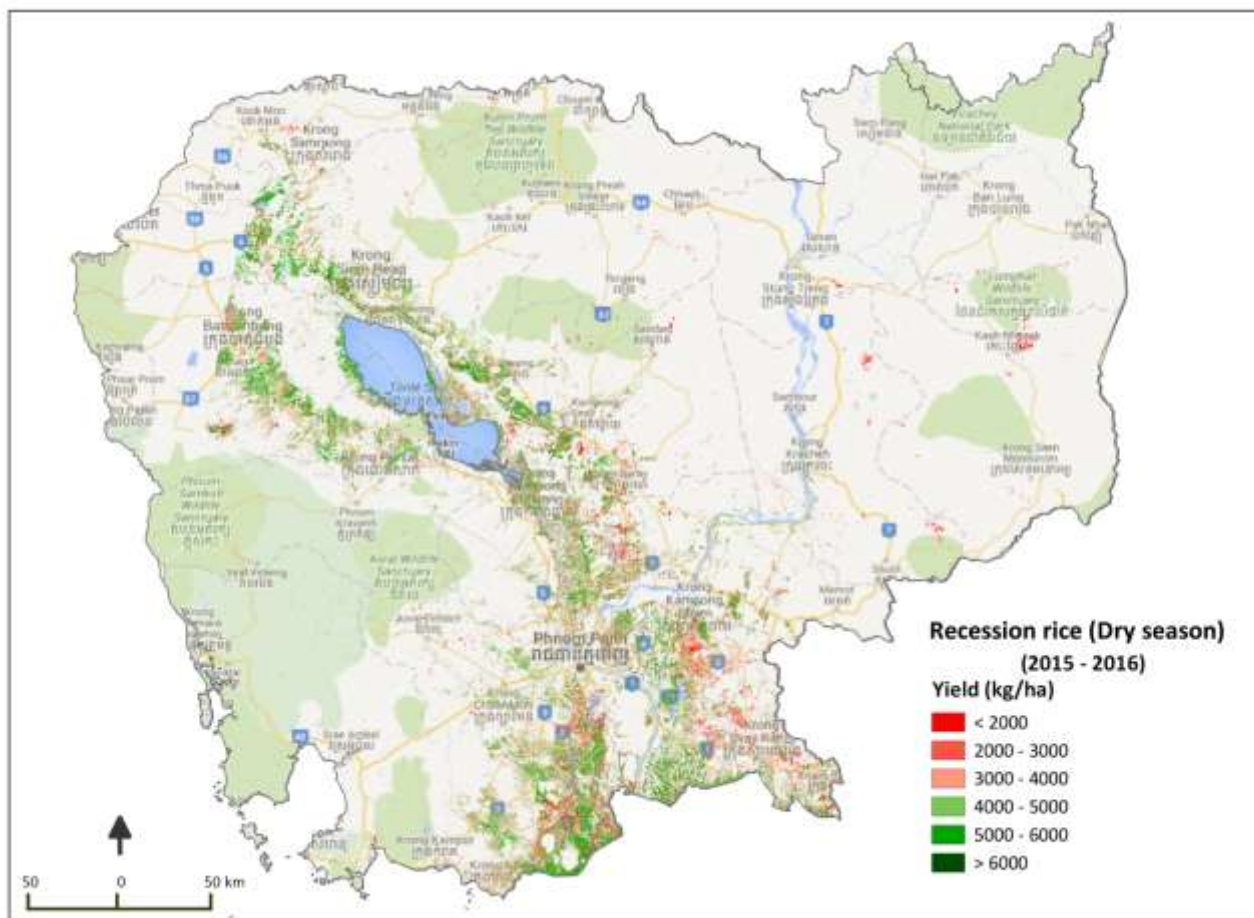
Cambodia – Rice eco-system map



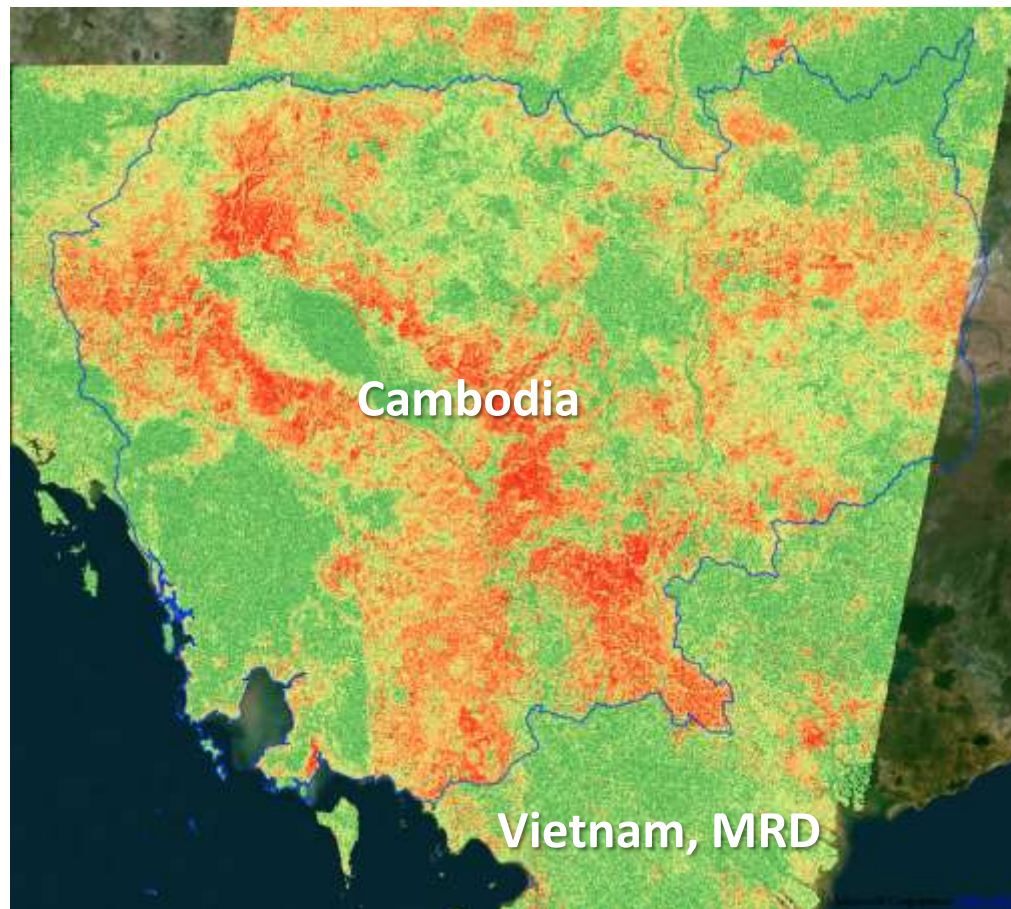
| Map Class | Rice Ecosystem Class |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | No classified |
| 1 | Upland Rice (1) |
| 2 | Deepwater or Floating Rice (3) |
| 3 | Early Wet Season Rice (2.2; 2.4; 2.6) |
| 4 | Pre-rising EWS Rice (2.7) |
| 5 | Recession DS Rice (4.1) |
| 6 | Irrigated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

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

Cambodia – Dry season 2015-16




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




**Big data
needs
big processing
capabilities!**

Therefore ...

Rapid Sentinel-1 processing chain on PécS supercomputer



MAPScape webinterface
 ESA PTU-TTK Scarap SA



[project job and status](#)

[load last vti subarea](#)

[subarea parameters](#)

[download](#)

[select all request](#)

[playwfs DEM est](#)

[query subarea subarea](#)

[subarea](#)

[collocation parameters](#)


[initial DEM est](#)

[subarea collocation](#)

job name:

SCHEM base url:

SCHEM auth data:



words:

vest:

min date (YYYY-MM-DD):

max date (YYYY-MM-DD):

ascending/descending:

product type:

sensor operational mode:

relative orbit:

polarisation:

transmit only: ☐

stereoscopic set: ☐

data type:

import type:

DEM parameters:

sea_slab:

sea_atmosphere:

GEO:

WGS84:

sea_reference_height:

parameters:

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

Rapid Sentinel-1 processing chain on Pécs supercomputer



Thank you for your time and attention

BTW ... all data have been processed using

