

# Monitoring Canada's dynamic water resources using SAR

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Canada Centre for Remote Sensing

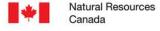
Introduction to Synthetic Aperture Radar for Agriculture Carleton University February 19-22, 2019





#### **Outline**

- Dynamic Surface Water Mapping
- Flooded Vegetation Mapping
- Wetland Classification
- SAR/Lidar Fusion
- SAR Coherence for Wetland Mapping
- InSAR water Level Estimation





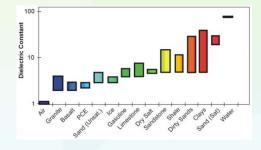
#### **SAR** and Water

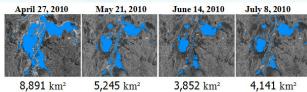
Well suited for surface water and flood mapping (cloud cover, heavy rains, etc.)

Excellent water/land separation

Can penetrate through vegetation, to identify flooded vegetation

- Dielectric Constant major target parameter
   Water ~ 70 Ice ~ 2-5 Air ~ 1
- Standing Water Specular
- "Bound" Water in general backscatter magnitude increases as water increases while penetration depth decreases









# **SAR Surface Scattering**

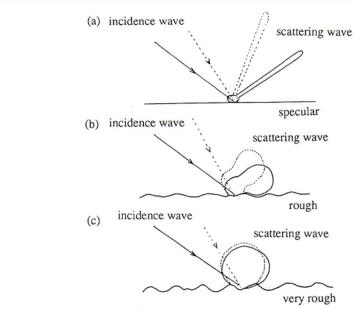


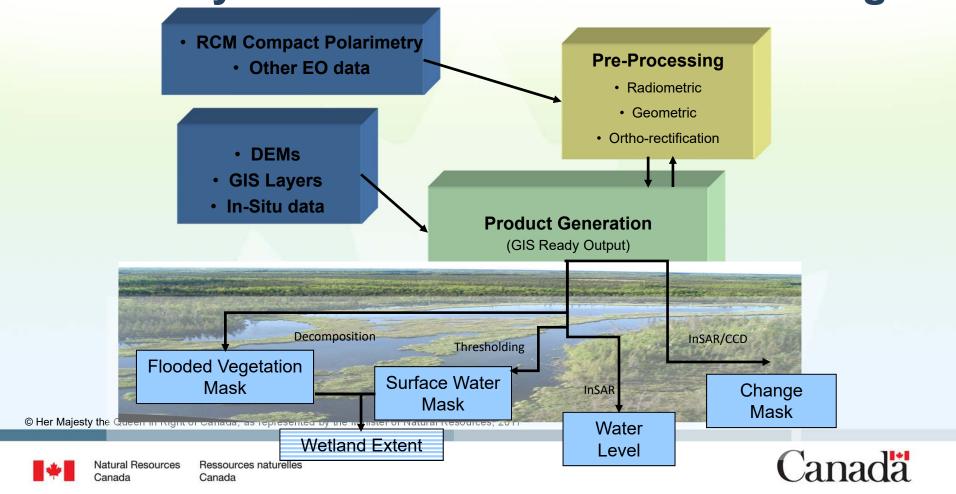
Figure 3.4.1 Surface scattering pattern with different surface roughness





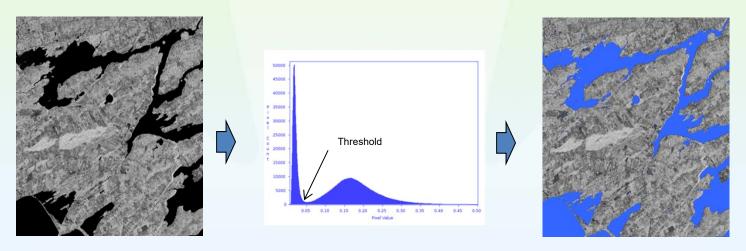


#### **SAR Dynamic Surface Water Monitoring**



### **Open water extraction**

- RADAR Water Seeker
- Standing Water Specular reflection
- Empirical method of thresholding is used to map open water

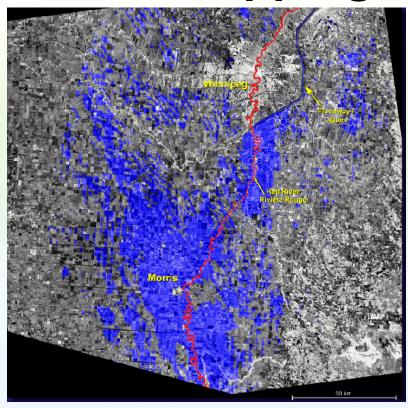






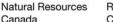
### Flood Mapping

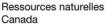
First Operational
Flood Application
in Canada
Red River,
Manitoba



April 27, 1997 7:48 AM

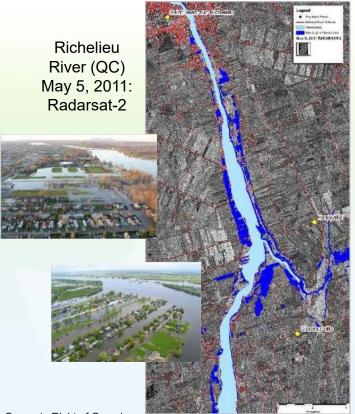








#### **2011 Flood Products**





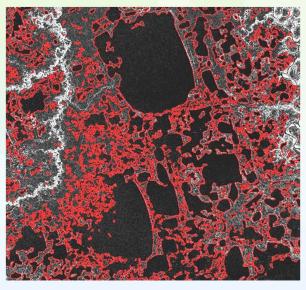


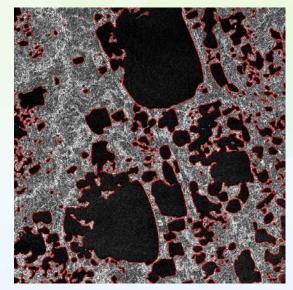


#### **SAR and Surface Water Extent**

- Intensity Thresholding Surface water extent
- Operational today (e.g. EGS) new EC GRIP
- Cannot detect flooded vegetation

Seasonal Change Old Crow Flats, 25 May, 2000





Summer -- Lower water levels

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Spring – Snow melt and flooding

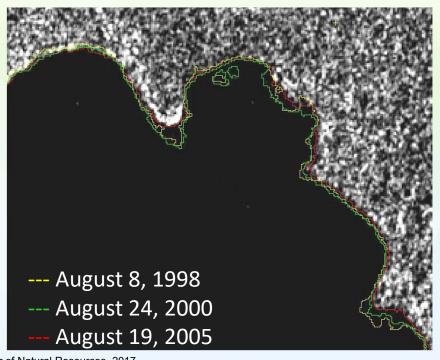
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### McClelland Lake, Fort Mackay, AB

Inter-annual variability in lake extent

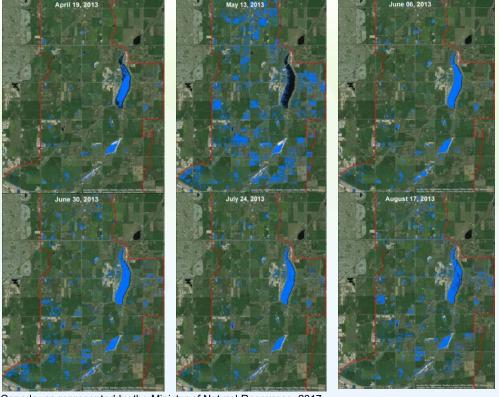
Background image is August 19, 2005







# **Calgary 2013 Surface Water**









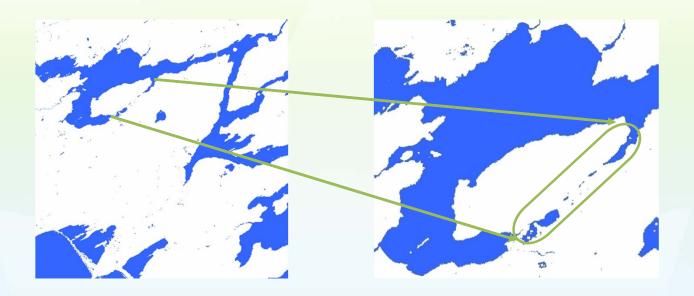
### PAD 2012/13 Surface Water







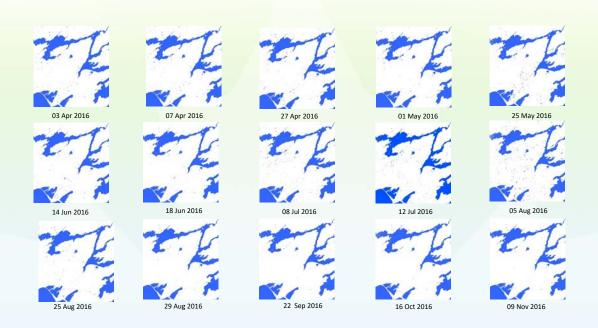
#### Bay of Quinte open water animation (2016)







#### **Open water of Bay of Quinte**







#### **Current Research Thrusts**

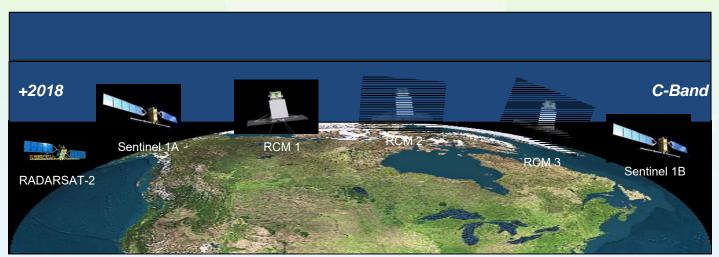
- Multi-source
- Automated threshold
- Automate Clean Up
- Machine Learning
- Big Data





#### **Towards Operational Surface Water Mapping**

- Significant national investment in C-band SAR continuity for decades to come
- Daily coverage of all of Canada Capture water dynamics
- NRCan research is enabling SAR to be the central dataset underpinning routine surface water mapping







#### **RCM: RADARSAT Constellation Mission**

#### Three-satellite SAR mission

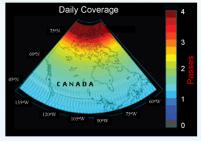
■ First launch: 2016

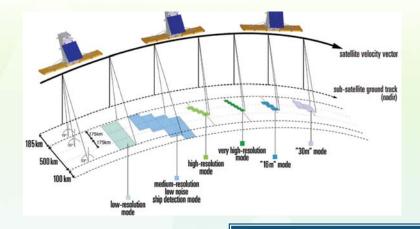
#### 10 SAR modes

- C-Band
- Single pol, linear dual-pol,
   Compact pol, exp Quad pol
- Swath up to 500 km

#### Rapid Revisits & CCD

- Daily coverage of Canada's land and oceans
- Four day InSAR capability





#### **Operational Mission Drivers**

- Ecosystem Monitoring
- Disaster Management
- Maritime Surveillance

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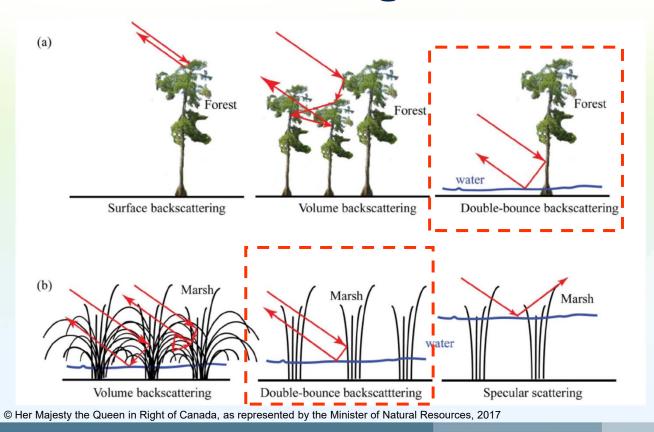


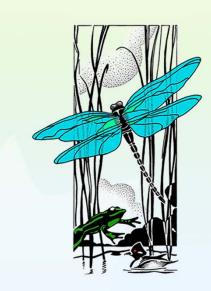
# Flooded Vegetation Mapping

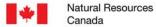




# **Scattering Mechanisms**

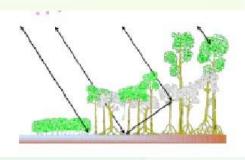








### Polarimetry provides...



$$E^{S} = \frac{e^{jk_0 r}}{r} \left( \frac{S_{vv} S_{vh}}{S_{hv} S_{hh}} \right) E^{S}$$

Scattering matrix (complex)



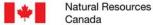
5 independent measures

3 Backscatter coefficients  $\sigma^{\circ}$  e amplitudes: Svv, Shh, Shv

2 Phases differences  $\Delta \phi$ 

$$\phi_{like} = \phi_{hh} - \phi_{vv}$$

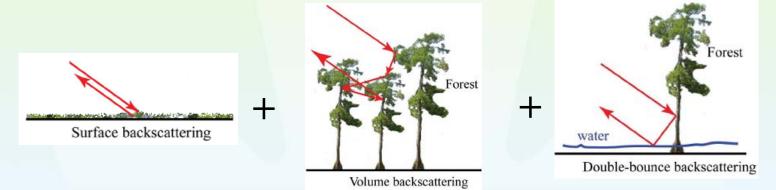
$$_{\odot}$$
 Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, 20175 $_{SS}= \phi_{hh}-\phi_{hv}$ 





# Freeman-Durden Decomposition

$$|S_{HH}|^2 + |S_{HV}|^2 + |S_{VH}|^2 + |S_{VV}|^2 =$$



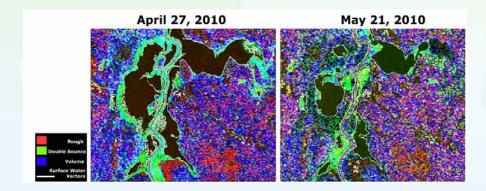
#### = Total Intensity





### **SAR** and Flooded Vegetation

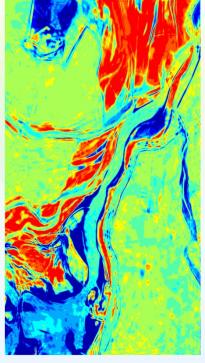
- Prototype techniques and approaches have been developed for the application of satellite SAR to the mapping of flooded vegetation
- Flooded vegetation has dominant double bounce scattering
- Polarimetric decomposition can be used to highlight flooded veg







# SAR and Flooded Vegetation



Dong Ting Lake △ Double Bounce

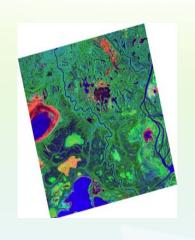
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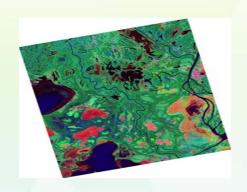


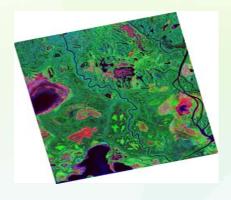
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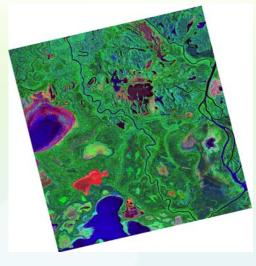


#### PAD Flooded Vegetation









June 14

June 19

August 6

October 17

20150614\_FD\_intensity\_03.pix:1. Power contributions due to double-bounce
20150614\_FD\_intensity\_03.pix:2. Power contributions due to volume scattering
20150614\_FD\_intensity\_03.pix:3. Power contributions due to rough surface

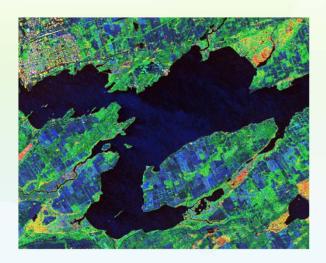
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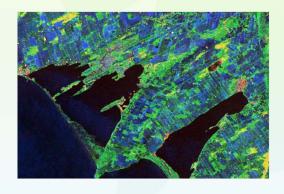


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#### Bay of Quinte wetland FDD animation (2016)





Freeman Durden Decomposition R: Double bounce, G: Volume scattering, B: Rough surface

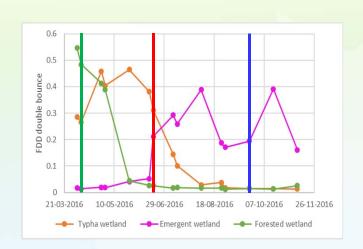
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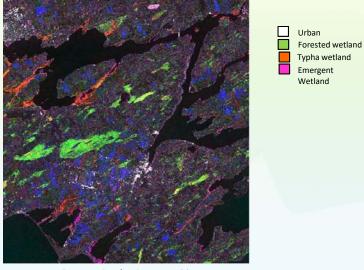


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#### Temporal behaviour of FDD parameter





Freeman Durden Decomposition
Double bounce: R: 18 Jun 2016, G: 07 Apr 2016, B: 22 Sep 2016

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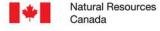


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# **Frequency Effects**

- Need L-band to penetrate woody swamps and high biomass wetlands
- X-C bands better for herbaceous vegetation like marsh and shallow water emergents





#### **Flooded Vegetation Research Thrusts**

- New Improved Decompositions
- CP m-chi decomposition
- Multi-source
- Water, flooded Vegetation and saturated soil for dynamic wetland extent





### Wetland Classification

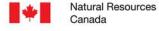




#### **CWI**

The **Canadian Wetland Inventory (CWI)** was established in 2002 by DUC, Environment Canada, the Canadian Space Agency and the North American Wetlands Conservation Council. As a resource, the CWI is valuable for a number of other purposes. It helps to:

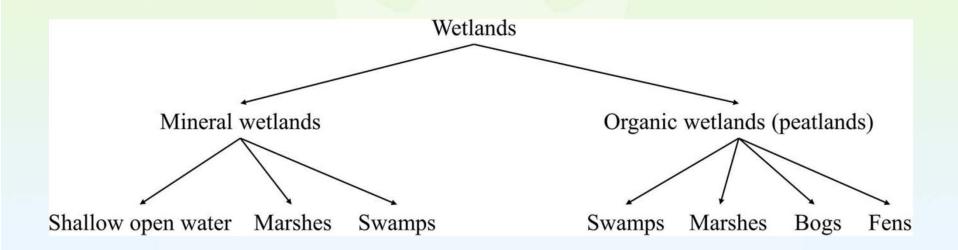
- Focus conservation, restoration and wetland monitoring programs
- Assess changes in wetland abundance and classification in relation to climate change concerns
- Assist industry, governments and conservation groups to develop land-use policies and protocols
- Measure performance of those policies and protocols towards landscape sustainability objectives





### **CWCS**

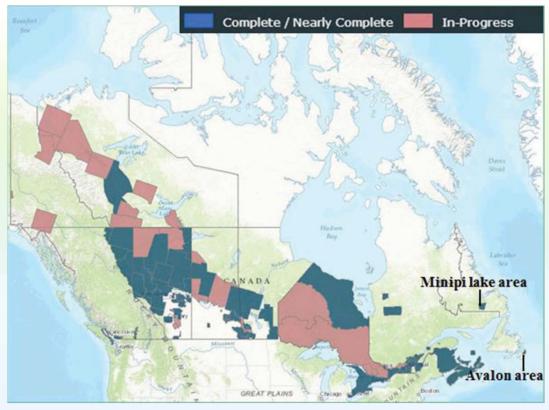
#### Canadian Wetland Classification System







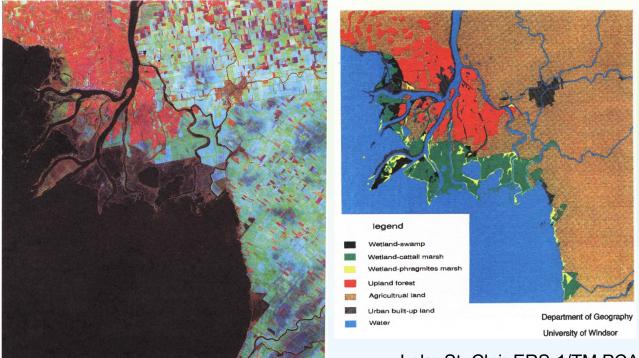
# **CWI Status**







# **Wetland Mapping**



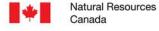
Lake St. Clair ERS-1/TM PCA





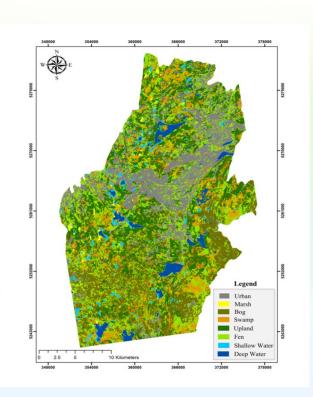
#### **Wetland Classification SOA**

- Object based classification
- Optical, SAR, and DEM layers
- Multi-temporal (Spring and summer)
- Machine Learning algorithms
- Big Data processing capabilities





#### **Avalon Peninsula SAR**



Sensor	Time interval	# of images	Image mode	Inc. angle	Resolution (m)	Polarization	Direction
ALOS-1	Feb 2007 to November 2010	7	FBS	38.7	10	НН	Ascending
		10	FBD	38.7	20	HH-HV	Ascending
RADARSAT-2	April to August 2016	5	U16W2	42.13	2.5	НН	Descending
		4	FQ22	42	8	Quad-pol	Ascending
		3	FQ30	48	7	Quad-pol	Ascending
TeraSAR-X	August to November 2016	9	StripMap	21.55	3	НН	Descending

SVM classification 85 % accuracy Kappa 0.82

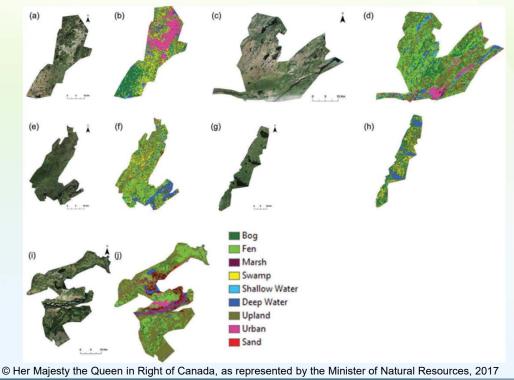
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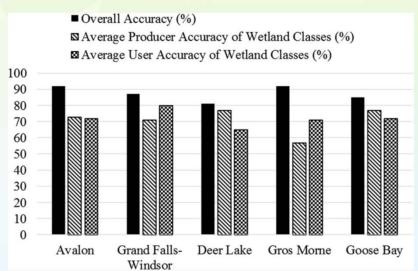


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# **Newfoundland Sites SAR/Optical**



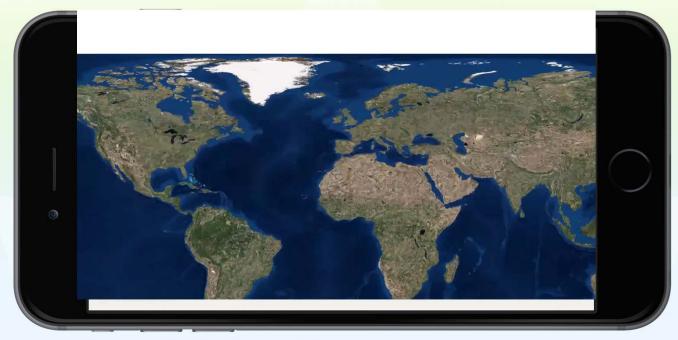




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## First Newfoundland Wetland Inventory Map



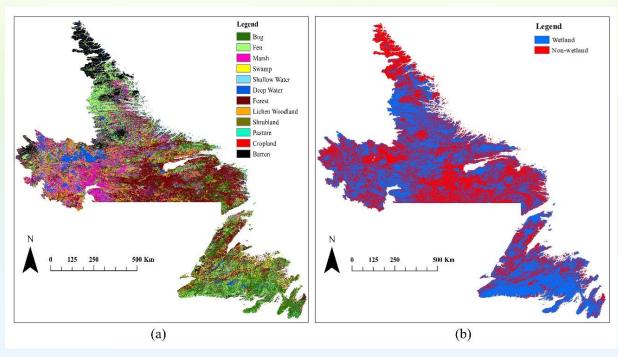








#### **Newfoundland/Labrador Wetland Classification**



(a) NL-wide wetland classification considering a total of 12 classes, (b) wetland vs. non-wetland areas within the province of NL.





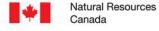
#### **Wetland Classification Research Thrusts**

- Higher resolution in time and space
- Multi-source L-band coming
- Machine Learning classification strategies
- Big Data analytics



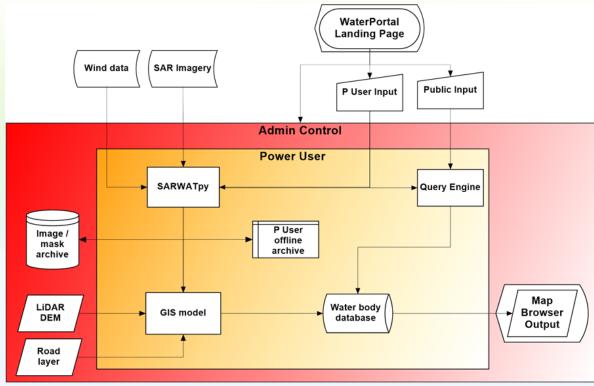


## **SAR/Lidar Fusion**





# **SAR/LiDAR Water Portal**







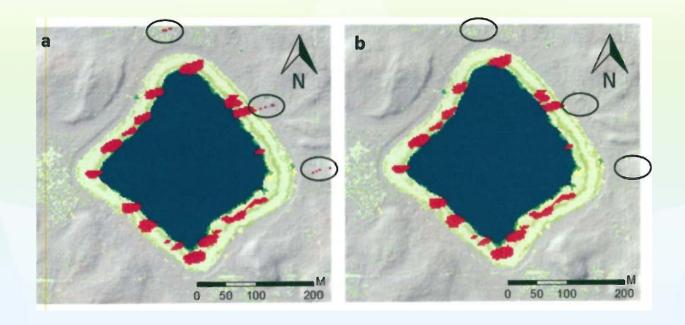
#### **SAR/Lidar Fusion**

- Lidar or other high resolution DEM and multi-temporal SAR for hydro-period determination
- Periodic Lidar and derivatives for fixing errors of omission and commission using simple logic
  - Roads and human footprints not water
  - Pasture and bare ground above water level not water
  - Vegetation too tall or dense below water level if flooded vegetation





# **Example Error Correction**

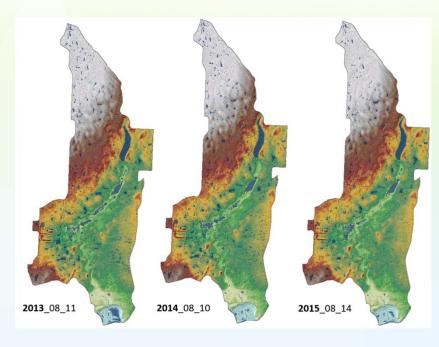




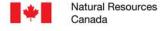


# SAR/LiDAR Sheppard Slough

- SAR derived surface water and flooded vegetation errors of omission and commission fixed by use of LiDAR products such as bare earth DEM, top of canopy and vegetation density
- LiDAR done periodically while SAR provides temporal monitoring

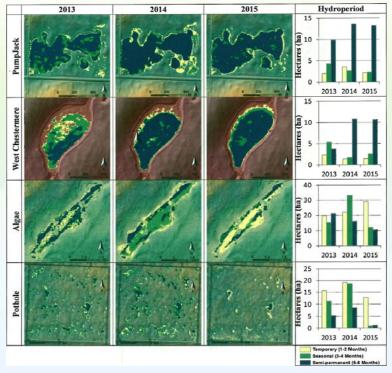


SAR/LiDAR Fusion – Sheppard Slough Calgary





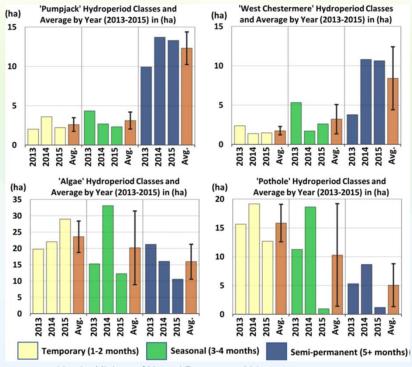
# **Hydro-period Determination**







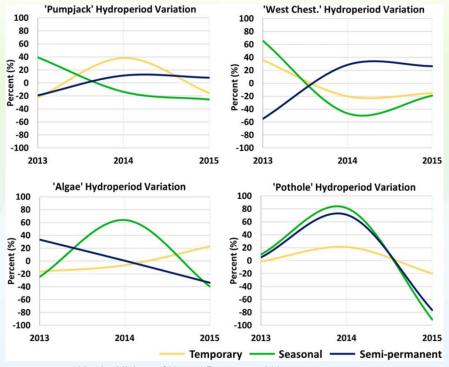
# Hydroperiod classes







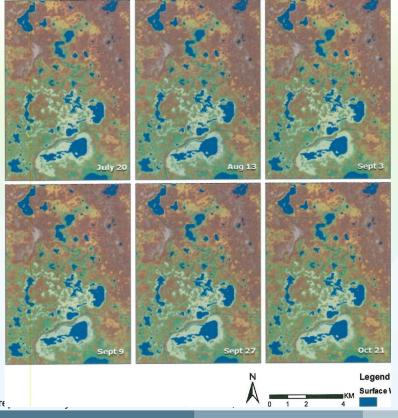
#### Interannual variation wetland hydroperiod class

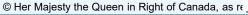






#### **SAR Derived Water Masks URSA**

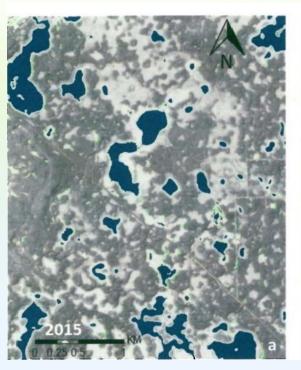








# **URSA Hydroperiod**





Yellow – temporary Green – seasonal Blue - permanent

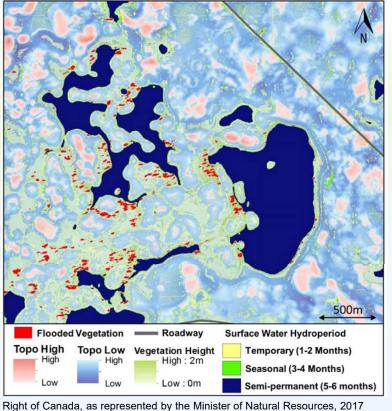
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#### **URSA Hydro-period**



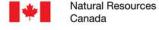
Complete data fusion product in the URSA region showing all wetland attributes and characteristics based on data fusion methodology.





#### **Future thrusts**

- National Lidar program and RCM natural fit to fuel this approach
- High res optical rather than Lidar
- In-situ data assimilation
- GIS framework for "other" inputs





# SAR Coherence for Wetland Mapping and Monitoring







#### **Outline**

SAR Coherence in Wetlands

CCD

Temporal coherence

Coherence classification

Summary







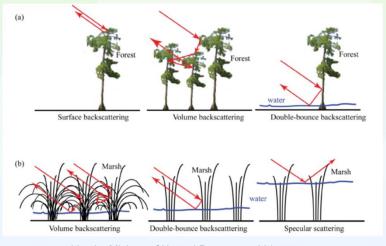
#### **SAR COHERENCE**

Coherence is related to the degree to which surfaces are identical, it is measured on a scale of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

**Low** coherence  $\rightarrow$  usually water (unusable)

**Moderate** coherence → growing or moving veg (sometimes usable)

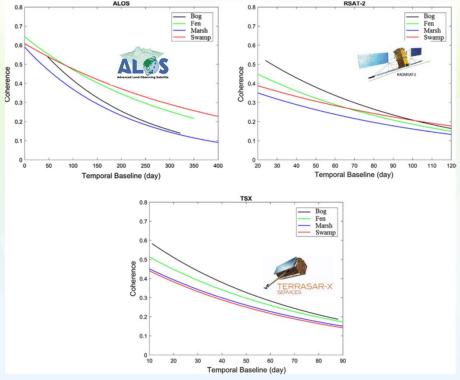
**High** coherence → desert, rock, infrastructure, **flooded vegetation** (usable)







#### Wetland Coherence vs Temporal Baseline



temporal baseline of less than 20 days is required to obtain a coherence of greater than 0.4 for C- and X-band data.

Mohammadimanesh et al., 2018, ISPRS Journal Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

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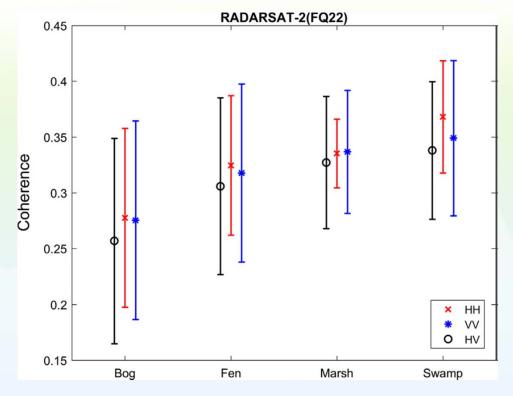


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#### **SAR Coherence vs Polarization**







## **Coherence Change Detection**

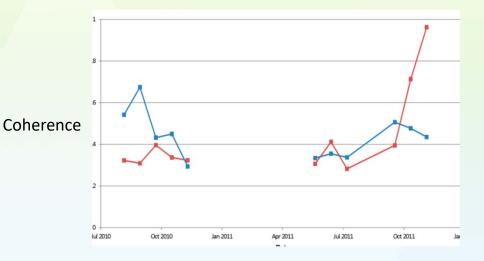
High Coherence both dates – flooded vegetation

High Coherence but dropping – ephemerally flooded veg and dropping water level

High Coherence but sudden drop – drainage or vegetation change

Med to Low Coherence then increasing - water level increase

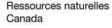
Low to High Coherence – recently flooded



Brisco et al., 2017, Remote Sensing

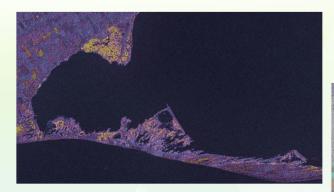




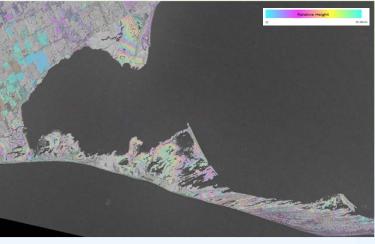




#### Coherence/Water level animation (2016)







Long Point, Ontario – RADARSAT-2

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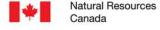
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#### **Methodology Raster Temporal Coherence**

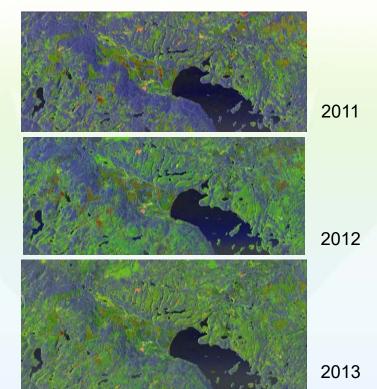
- Ice-off season (May 15-Oct 15)
- 6-9 Co-registered Intensity Images
- 5-8 24 day interval coherence estimates
- Statistical Analysis per pixel
  - Mean
  - Standard Deviation normalization
- Visualization





#### Raster Temporal Coherence Lake Clear

Red – Mean Coherence Green – Std Dev Coherence Blue - Intensity

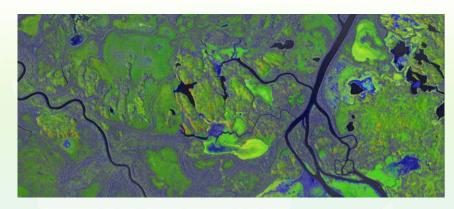




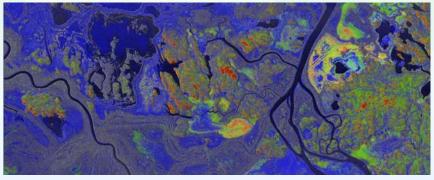


# Raster Temporal Statistics PAD

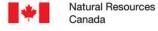
Red – Mean Coherence Green – Std Dev Coherence Blue - Intensity



2013

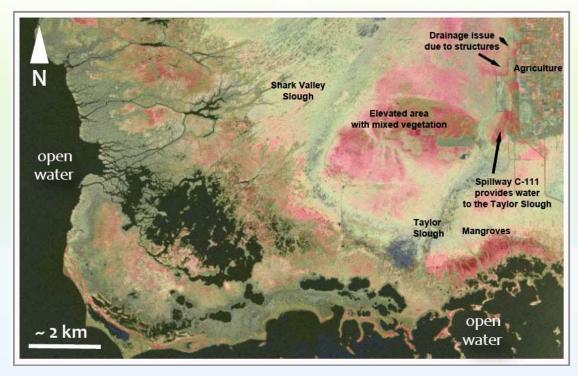


2014





# **Everglades National Park**



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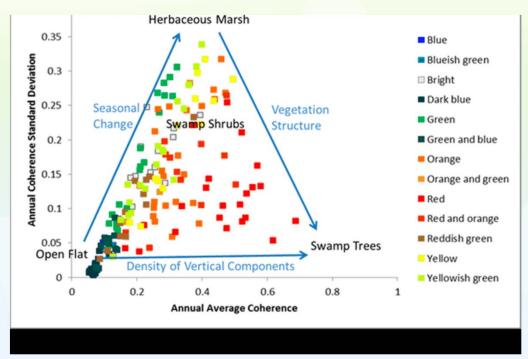
**RADARSAT-2 Temporal Coherence** 







## **Annual Coherence for Wetland Monitoring**



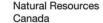
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, 2017

Brisco et al., 2017, Remote

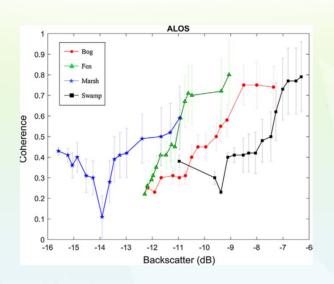
Canada

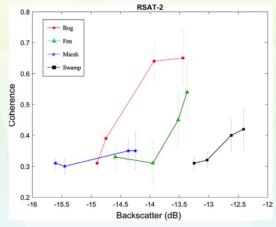


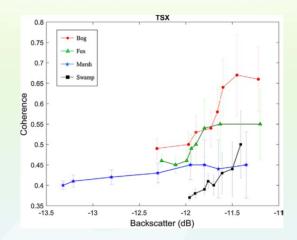




#### **Coherence and Intensity Wetland Classification**







Mohammadimanesh et al., 2018, ISPRS Journal Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

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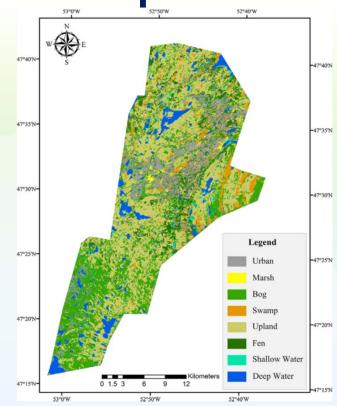


**Classification Map – RADARSAT-2** 

Avalon Peninsula Nfld/Labrador

overall accuracy of 74.33% and a Kappa coefficient of 0.66 were obtained

Mohammadimanesh et al., 2018, ISPRS Journal Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

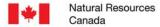






# **SAR Training**

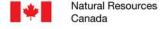
- Side-looking, active, coherent sensor
- Effective use of products still requires knowledge
- Tutorials and textbooks are numerous to support self training
- Short courses also offered





#### Implementing Coherence Applications

- Coherence level 4 products possible
- Use as another channel in classification
- Use for CCD
- Use temporal coherence for monitoring water level status
- Other applications being developed





#### Conclusions

- Coherence depends on system parameters and
  - Wetland vegetation characteristics
  - Water level
- Temporal Coherence measurements can be used for wetland mapping and monitoring using CCD
- Seasonal/Annual visualization of coherence metrics can be used for wetland monitoring
- Coherence can supplement intensity for classification
- Training recommended as SAR is unique
- Level 4 product possible for easy implementation





## **InSAR Water Level**





#### SAR COHERENCE

Coherence is related to the degree to which surfaces are identical, it is measured on a scale of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

**Low** coherence  $\rightarrow$  usually water

(unusable)

Moderate coherence vegetation

→ often growing or moving

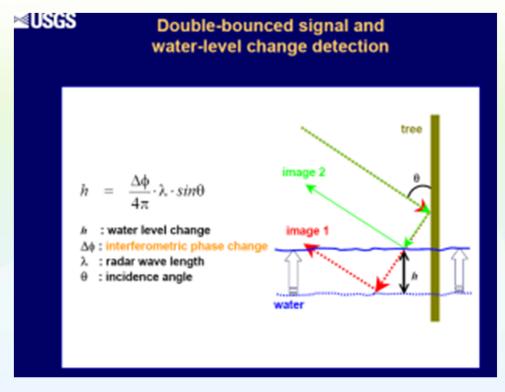
(sometimes usable)

**High** coherence → desert, rock, infrastructure, flooded vegetation (usable)





#### InSAR for water level

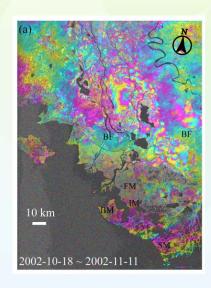


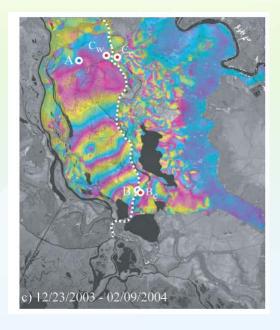




#### **INSAR** for Wetlands

- Wetland coherence allows interferogram generation
- Water level changes can then be determined from interferograms





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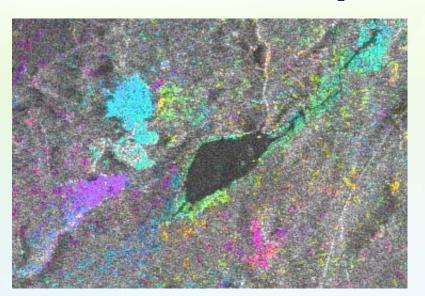
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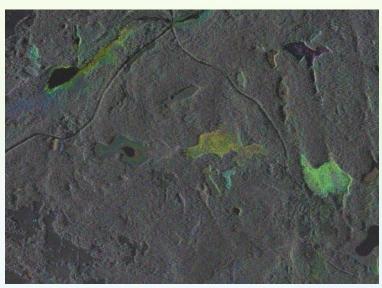
Canada





## Radarsat-2 Spotlight Interferograms





**Relative Phase** 

 $2\pi$ 

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# **InSAR Water Level Approach**

- Satellite Acquisitions
- Fieldwork Install Instruments
  - Radar reflectors
  - Water Gauges
- InSAR stack processing





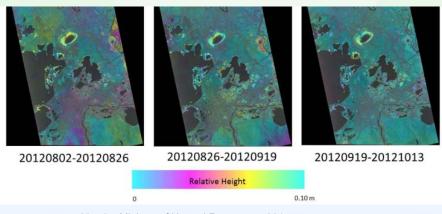




#### InSAR water level

- Can use interferometric SAR processing in flooded vegetation to monitor water level changes at the mm scale
- Improved water volume for hydrologic modelling, weather forecasting, and ecological applications

#### Water level change

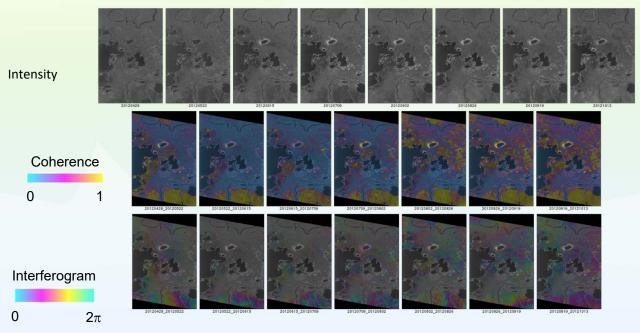






#### PAD 2012 InSAR

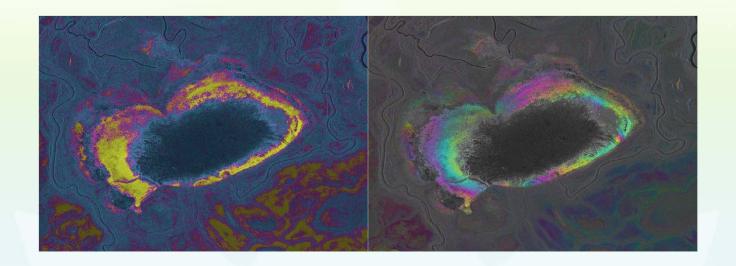
#### April – October 2012







#### PAD - Barril Lake 2012 Animation



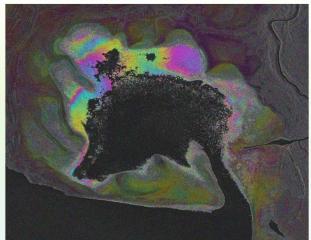
Coherence

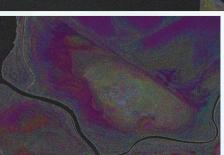
Interferogram



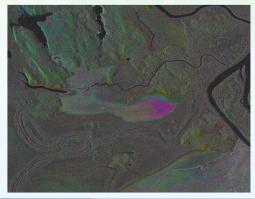


#### **PAD Remaining Sites Interferogram Animation**





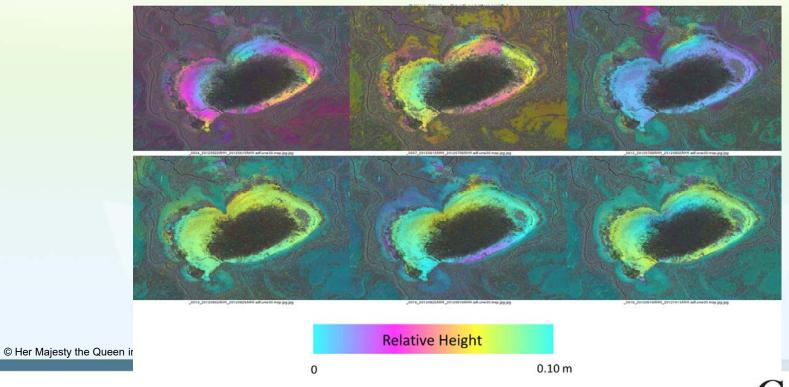








# **Water Level Monitoring**

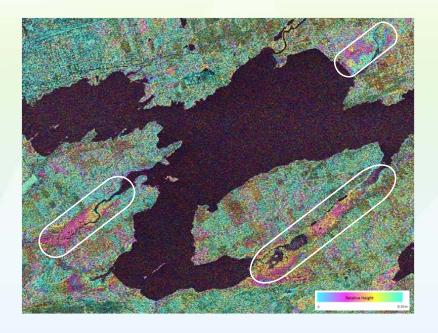




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#### Bay of Quinte relative water level change animation (2016)







#### **InSAR Water Level Research Thrusts**

- Higher resolution in time and space
- Multi-frequency to solve phase ambiguity
- Small satellite design considerations





#### References

Brian Brisco Research Gate publications

#### **Recent Reviews**

- Henderson, F. M., and A. J. Lewis. 2008. "Radar Detection of Wetland Ecosystems:
   A Review." International Journal of Remote Sensing 29: 5809–5835.
   doi:10.1080/01431160801958405.
- Ozesmi, S. L., and M. E. Bauer. 2002. "Satellite Remote Sensing of Wetlands."
   Wetlands Ecology and Management 10: 381–402. doi:10.1023/A:1020908432489.
- Tsyganskaya, V., Martinis S., Marzahn, P., and Ludwig, R. 2018. "SAR-based detection of flooded vegetation a review of characteristics and approaches." International Journal of Remote Sensing, Vol. 39(No. 8): pp. 2255–2293. doi: 10.1080/01431161.2017.1420938.



