

Polarimetric Remote Sensing of Soil Moisture within TERENO

Thomas Jagdhuber¹ & Irena Hajnsek^{1,2}

¹Microwaves and Radar Institute, Pol-InSAR Research Group, DLR

²Institute of Environmental Engineering, Earth Observation, ETH Zurich



E-SAR and F-SAR – Versatile Tools for Airborne Active Microwave Remote Sensing



E-SAR were and F-SAR is operated onboard **DLR's DO228-212 D-CFFU** by the **Microwaves and Radar Institute** in cooperation with **DLR's Flight Facilities** based in Oberpfaffenhofen.



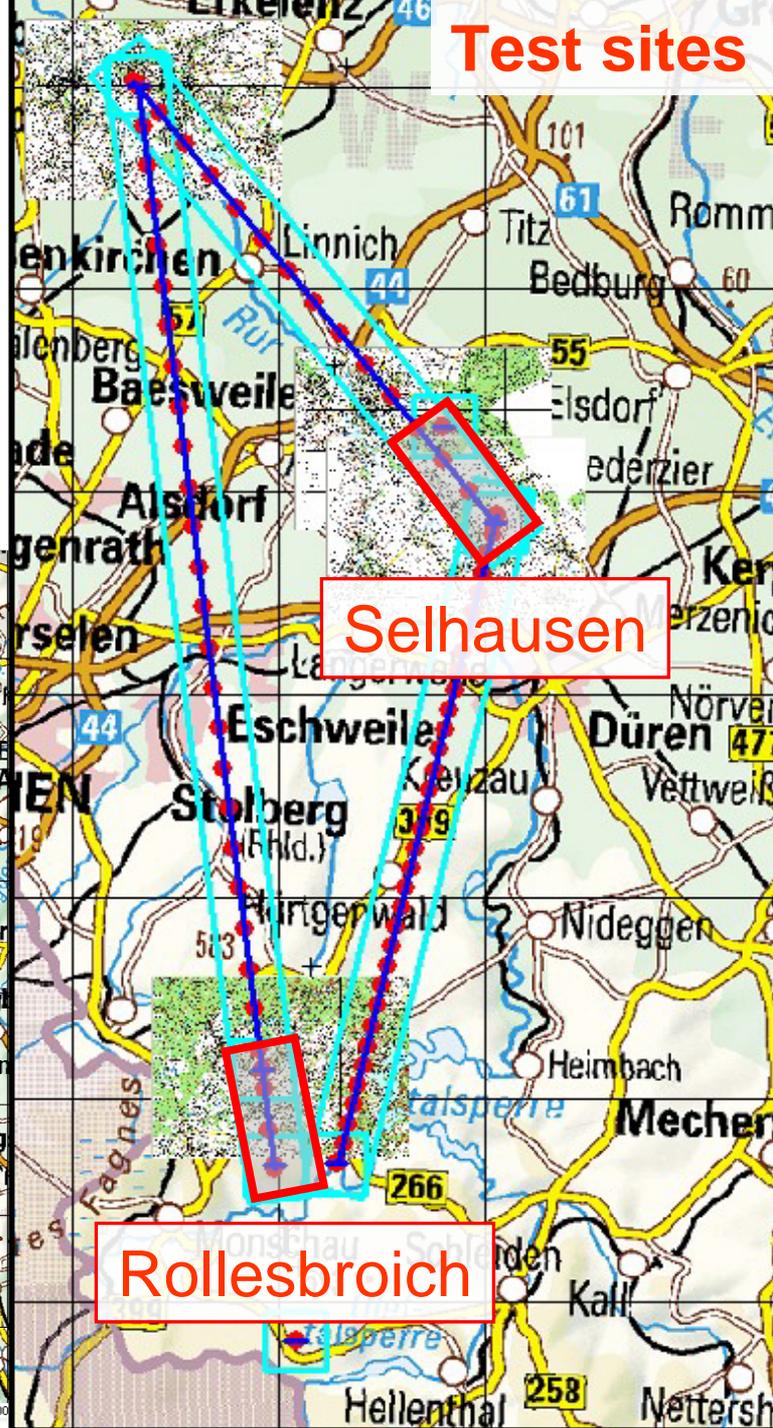
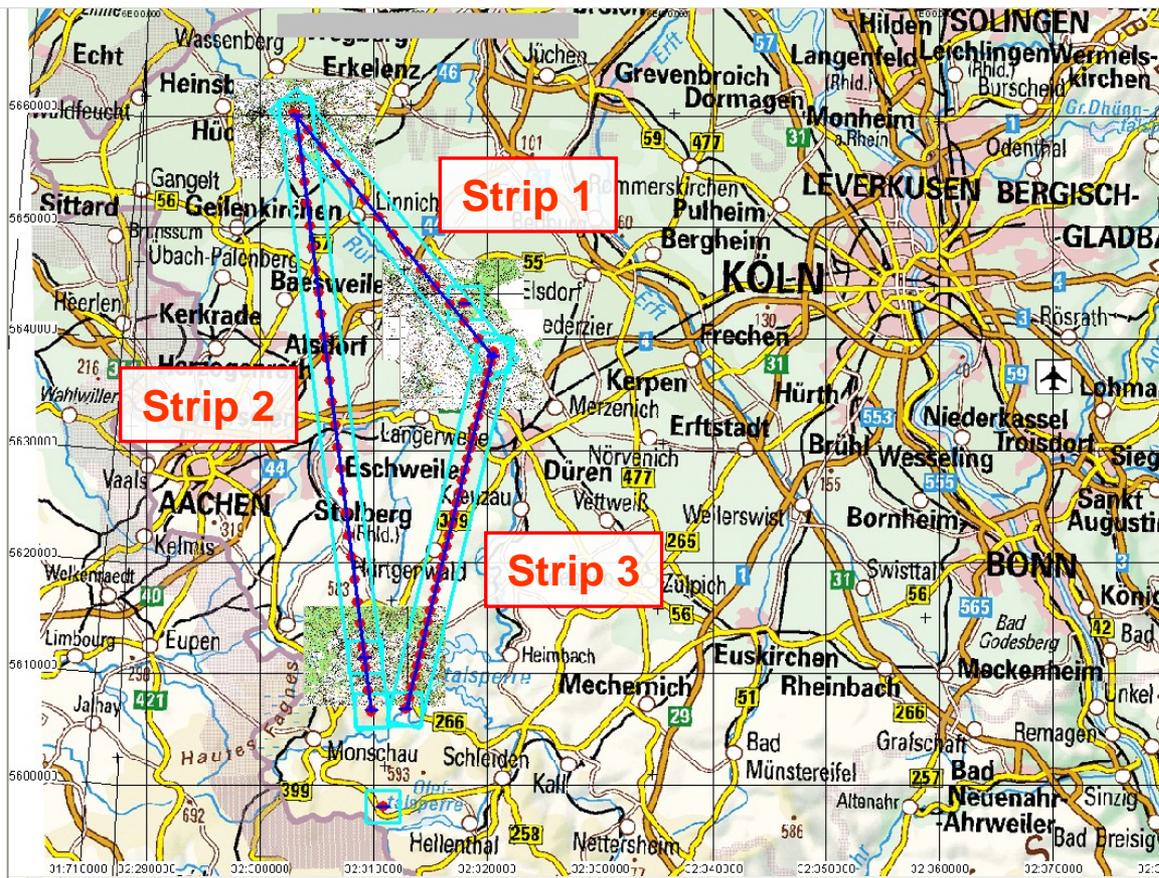
E-SAR Flight Campaign May 2008

Strip 1: Selhausen – Hückelhoven, Length ca. 28km

Strip 2: Hückelhoven – Wüstebach, Length ca. 61km

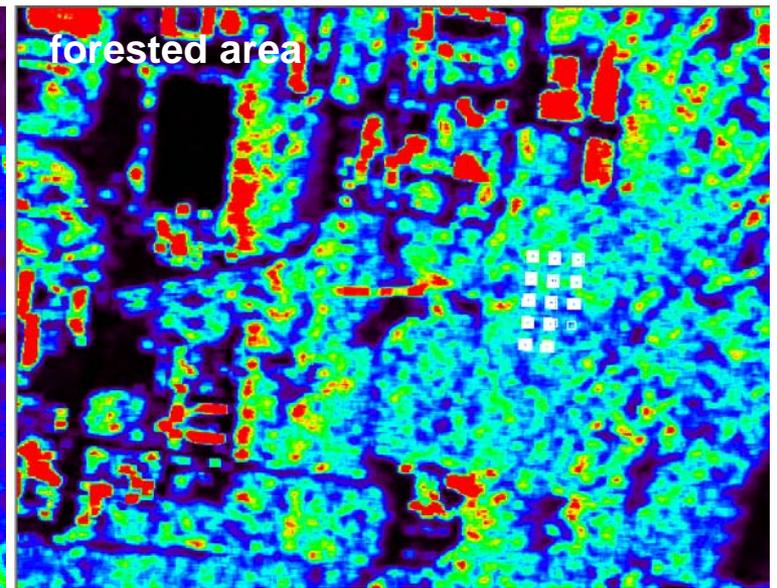
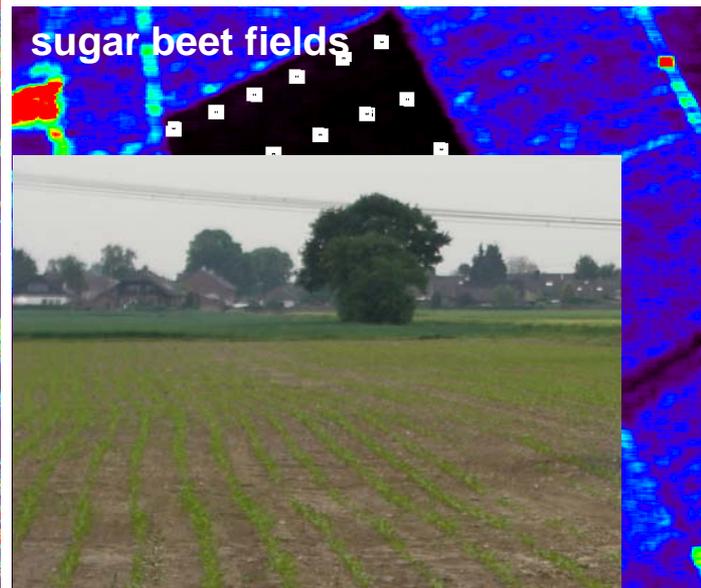
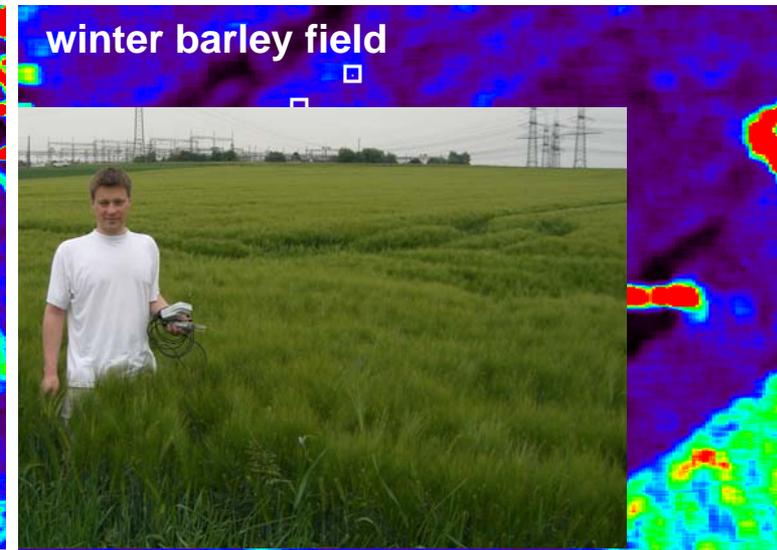
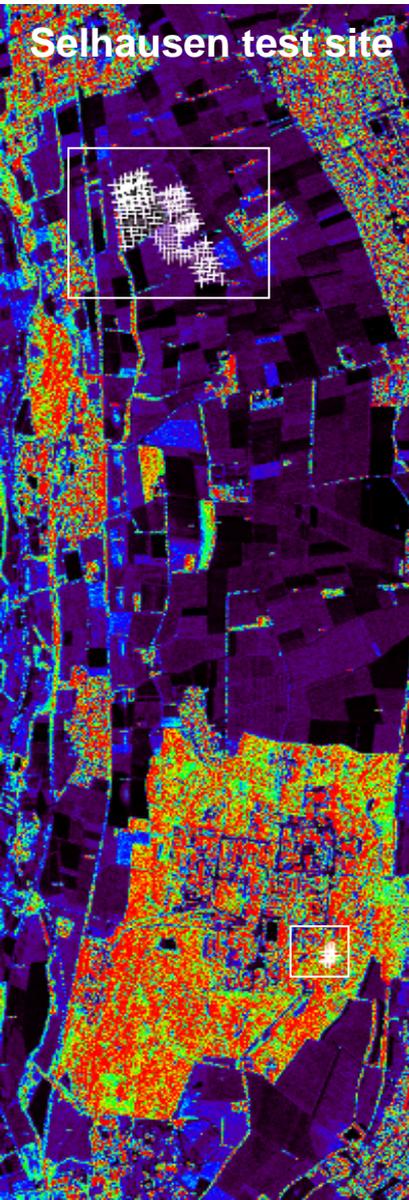
Strip 3: Wüstebach – Selhausen, Length ca. 40km

Frequency: L-band (fully polarimetric)





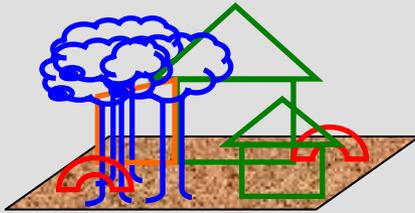
Ground Measurements 2008: Soil Moisture [vol. %]





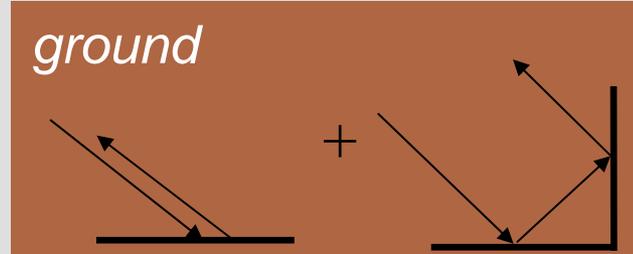
Polarimetric Decompositions for Soil Moisture Inversion

Recorded signal



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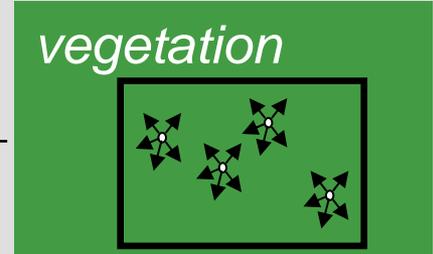
Surface



+

Dihedral

Volume

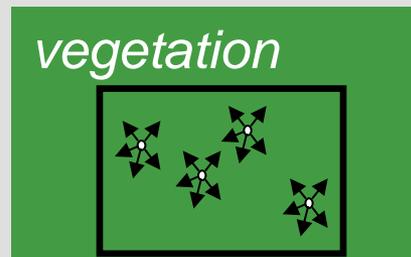


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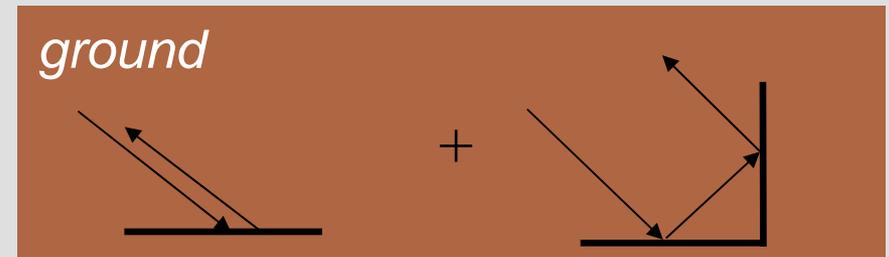
Removal of vegetation component and inversion for soil moisture



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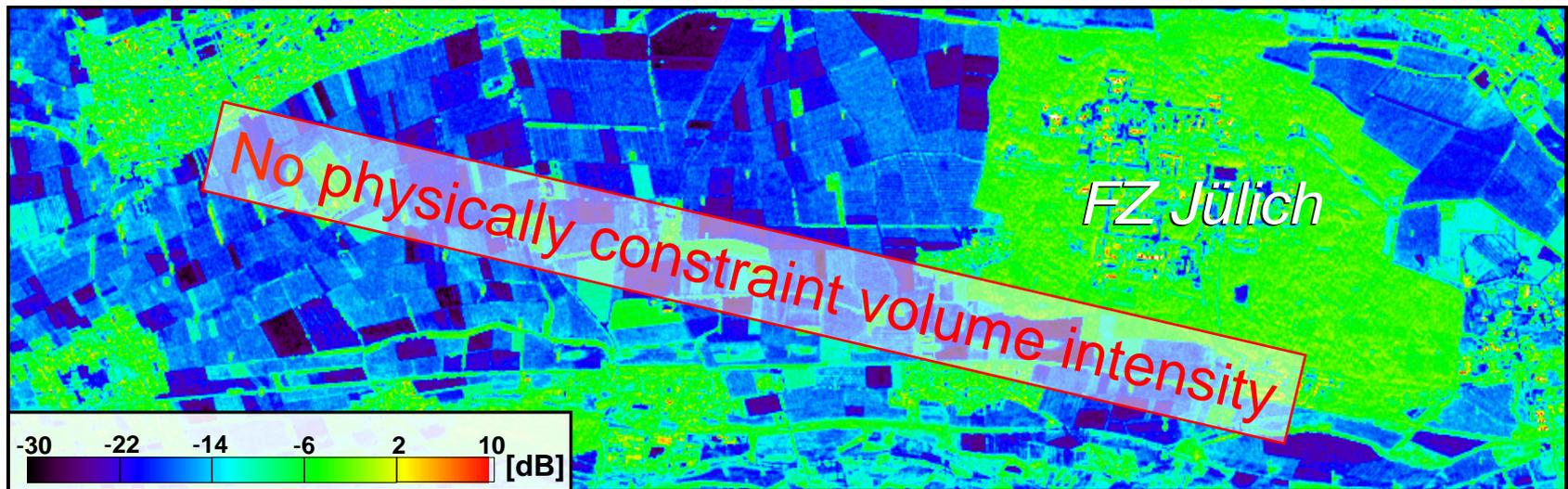
Soil moisture [vol. %]



Soil Moisture Estimation under Vegetation with Polarimetric SAR?

One solution: Estimation with polarimetric decompositions

Separation of vegetation from soil surface and dihedral



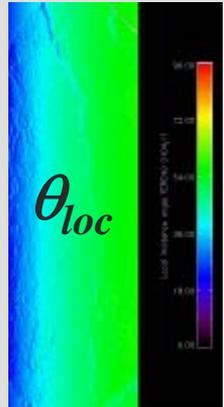
Normalized Ψ and β from S_{HH} and S_{HV} at site position



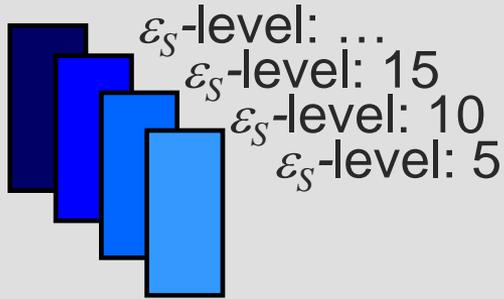
Physically-constrained hybrid polarimetric decomposition



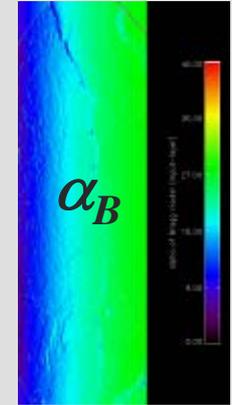
Physically Constraint Hybrid Polarimetric Decomposition



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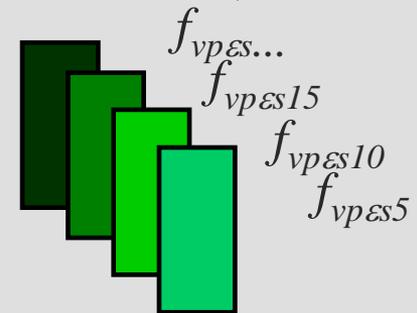


Forward modelling:
 surface component (α_B)



Local incidence angle

Calculus of data stack with
 physically constraint f_{vp} for
 different ϵ_S -levels (using α_B)



surface
 α_s

dihedral
 α_d

Hybrid
 polarimetric
 decomposition
 &
 Determination of
 ϵ_S -level



Inversion for Soil Moisture from Surface Component

Polarimetric SAR data

Surface scattering component from hybrid polarimetric decomposition

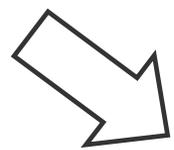
α_s

Bragg scattering model

Surface scattering with θ_{loc} and a variety of ϵ_s

$$\alpha_{sm} = \arctan\left(\frac{R_{VV} - R_{HH}}{R_{VV} + R_{HH}}\right)$$

$R_{HH}, R_{VV} = f(\epsilon_s, \theta_{loc})$



Minimization

$\min\{|\alpha_s - \alpha_{sm}|\}$



transfer function



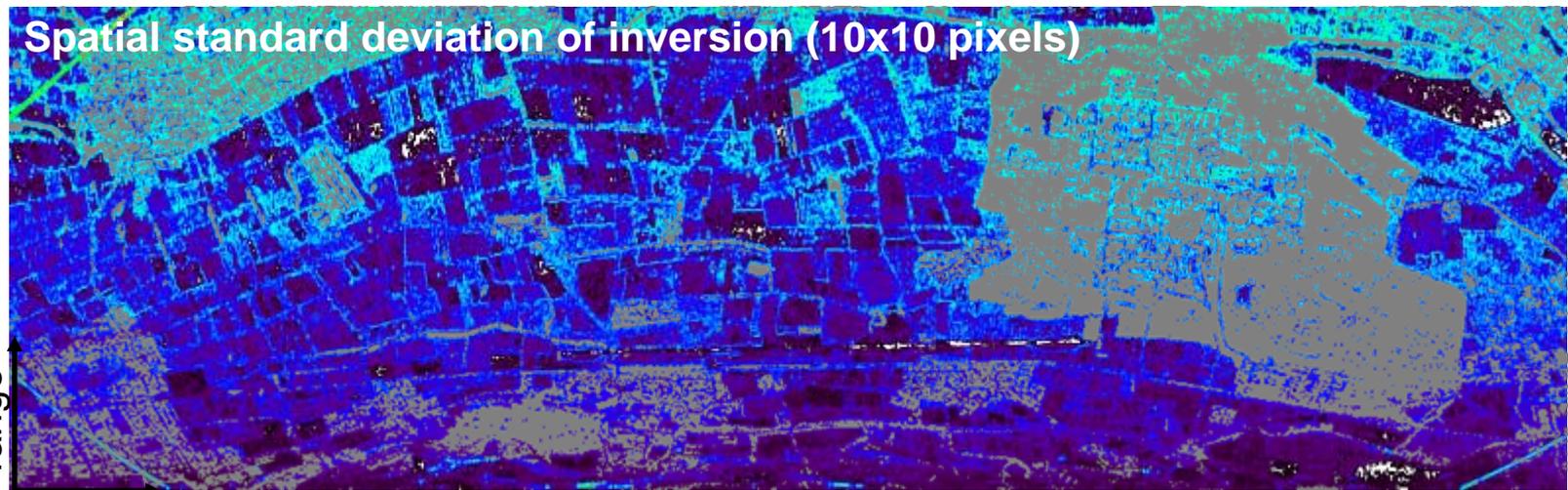
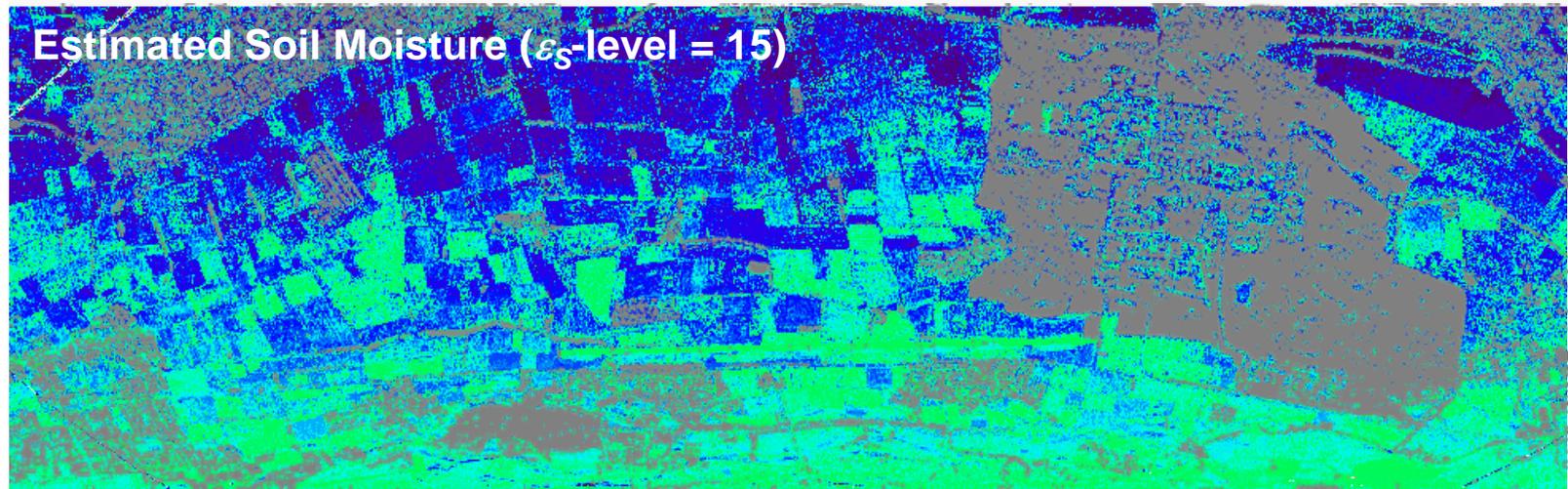
ϵ_s

Soil moisture [vol. %]

of Topp et al.



Results for Soil Moisture Inversion (Selhausen)

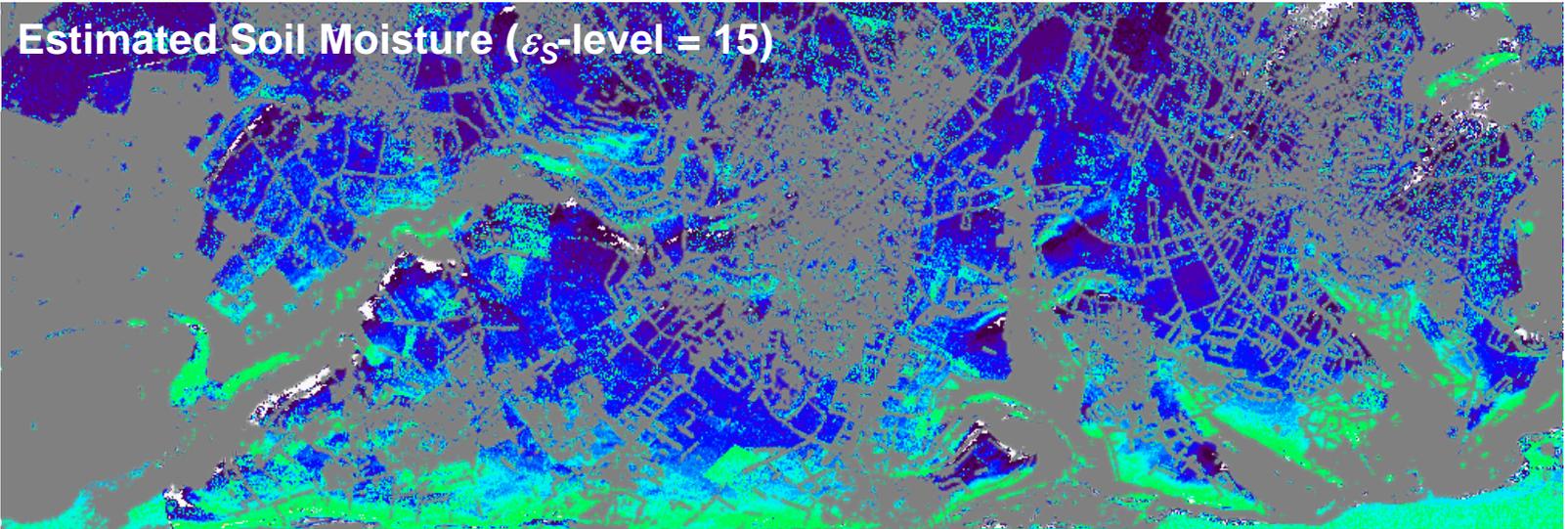


[vol. %]
range
azimuth

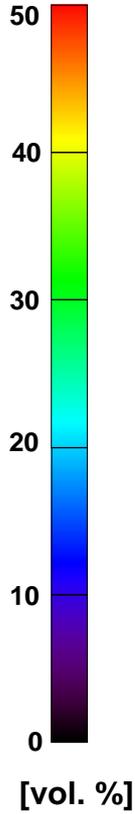
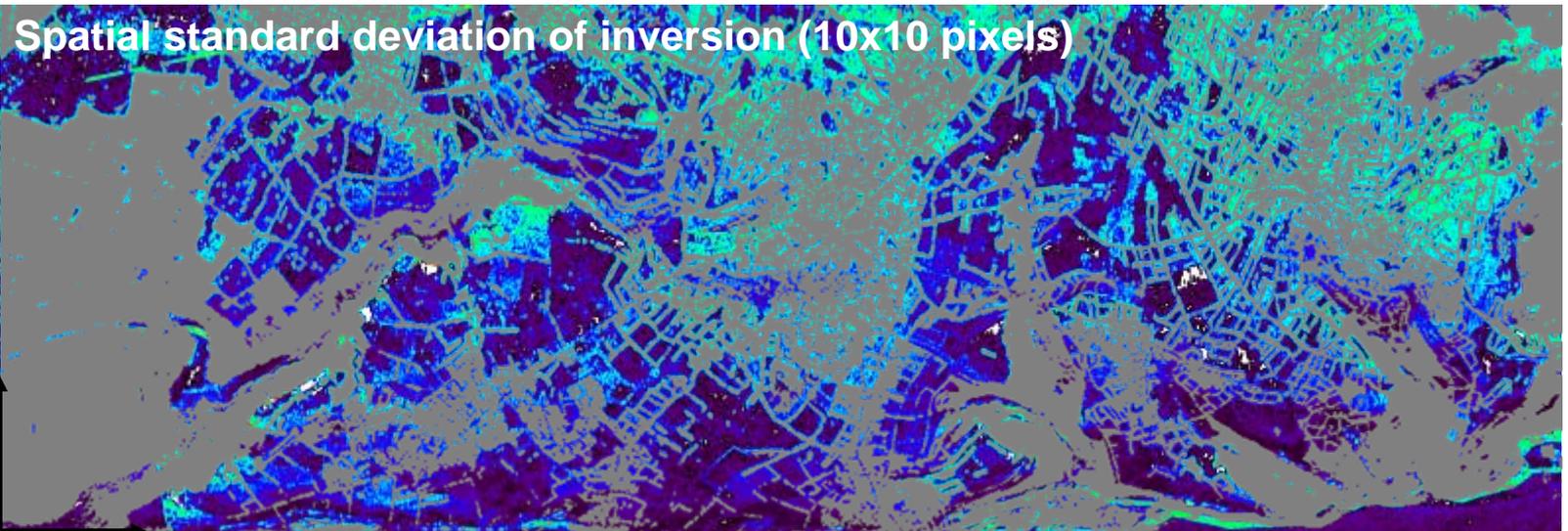


Results for Soil Moisture Inversion (Rollesbroich)

Estimated Soil Moisture (ϵ_S -level = 15)

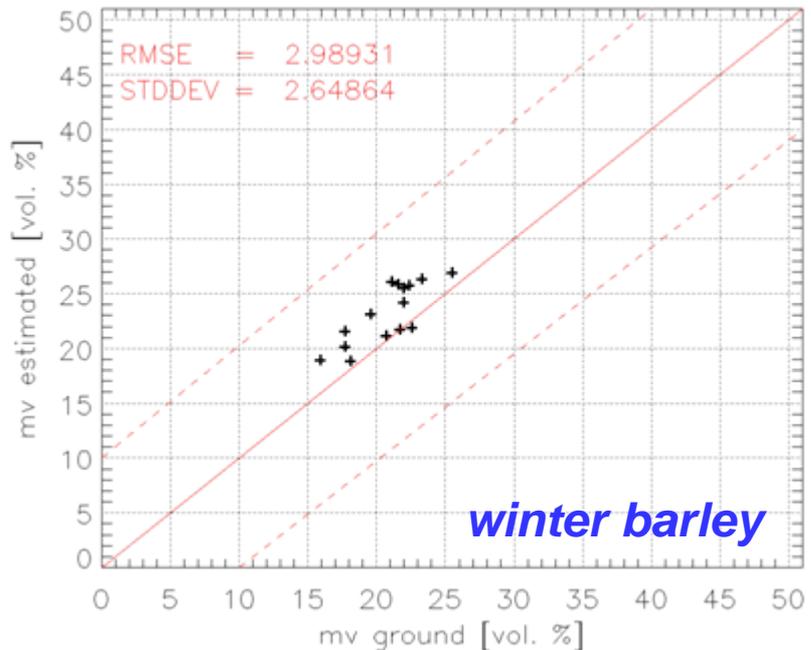
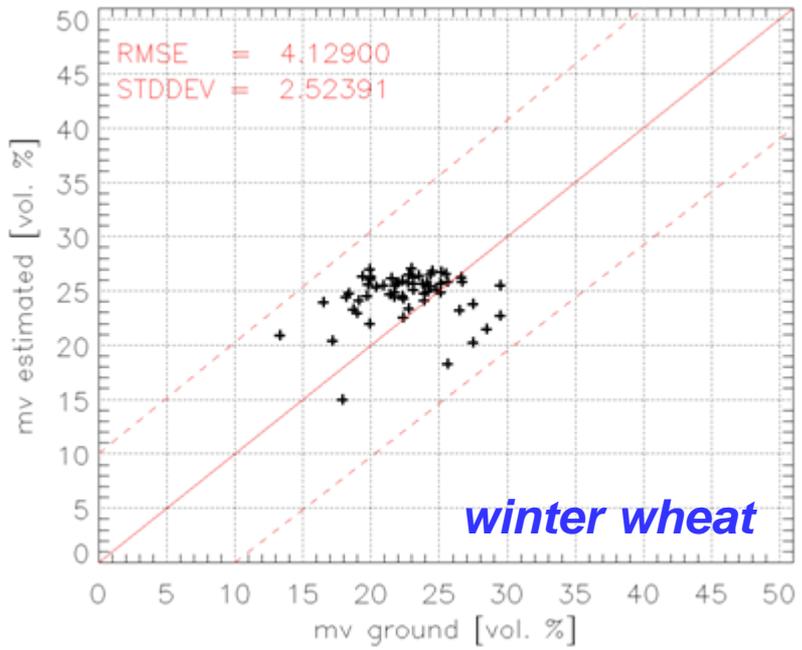


Spatial standard deviation of inversion (10x10 pixels)

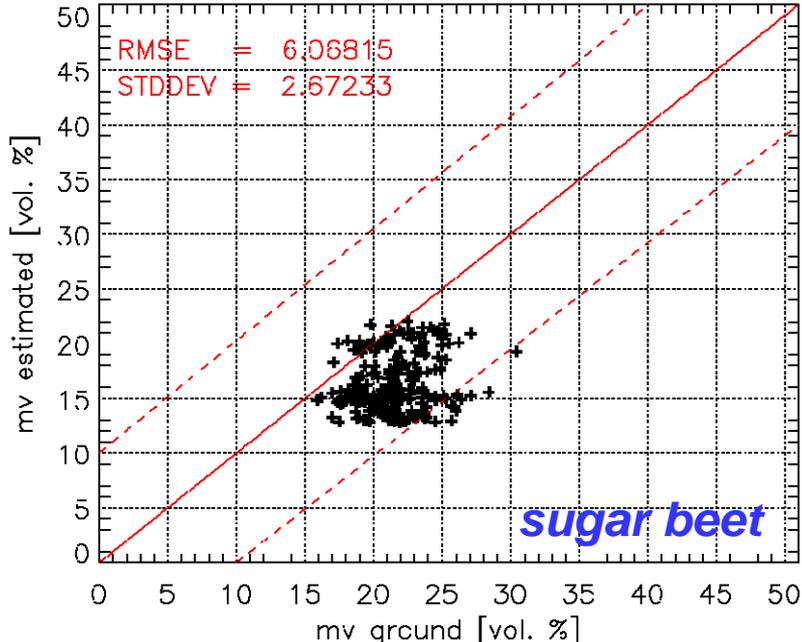


↑ range
→ azimuth

Validation for 3 Corp Types

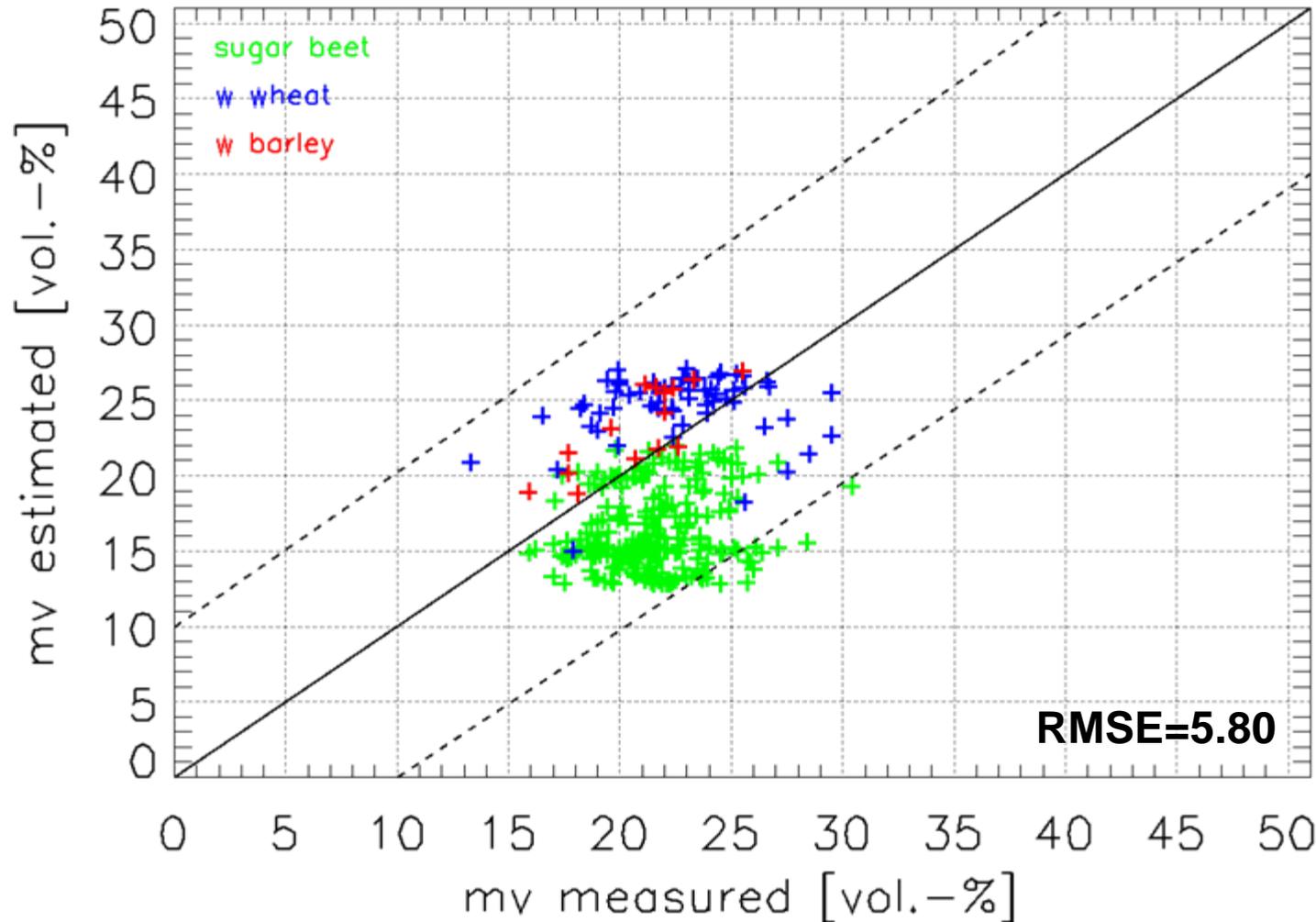


**Validation box:
13 x 13 Pixels**





Validation for all fields of Selhausen



**Validation box:
13 x 13 Pixels**



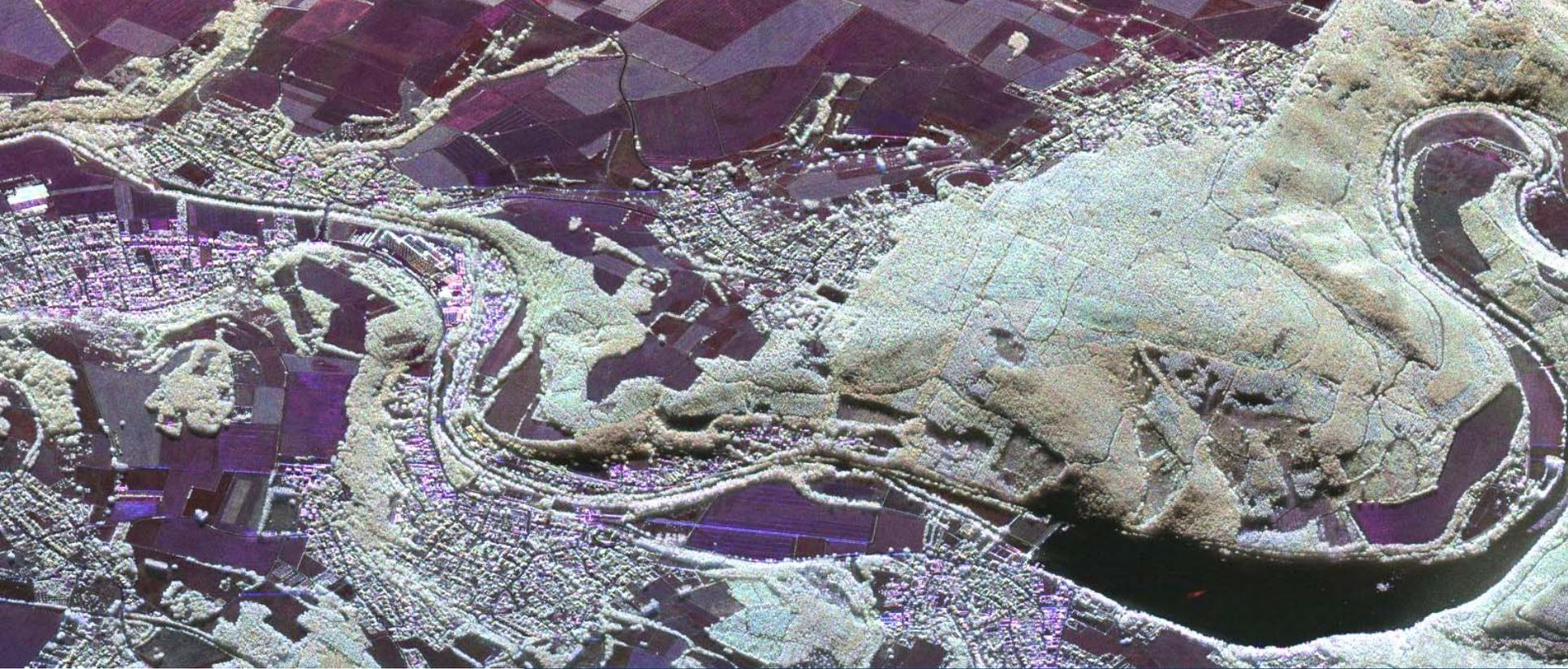
Summary and Outlook

Soil moisture estimation under vegetation cover has been performed:

- ***The hybrid polarimetric decomposition including physical constraints has been successfully applied on the Rur Observatory (subsets Selhausen & Rollesbroich)***
- ***The developed approach results in a inversion rate of >90% for both test sites over agriculture (forest still critical)***
- ***Soil moisture inversion results are obtained for a variety of crop types with a RMSE < 6vol. % and a STDDEV < 3vol. %.***

Further investigations:

- ***Hybrid model improvement (focus on the volume part)***
- ***Investigation on steep incidence regions***
- ***Investigation of dihedral scattering component (α_d) for soil moisture inversion***



TERENO F-SAR Airborne Campaign 2011 @ Rur, Bode and Ammer catchments

operated by DLR, FZJ, UFZ and KIT



F-SAR L-Band Subsystem (2011)



up/down converter with chirp

antenna front end

system control

power supply

high power amplifier (HPA)

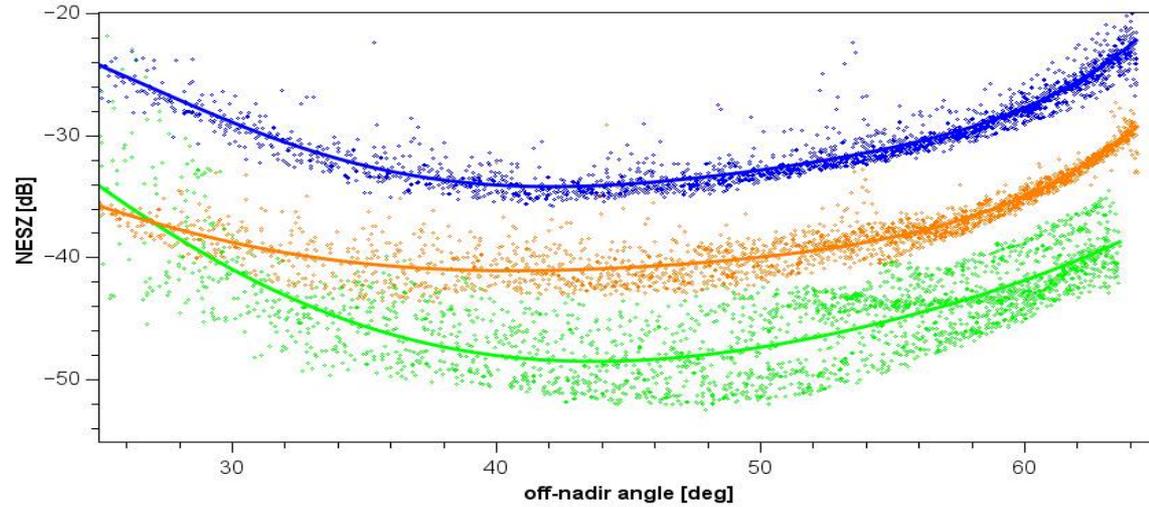


ASSOCIATION

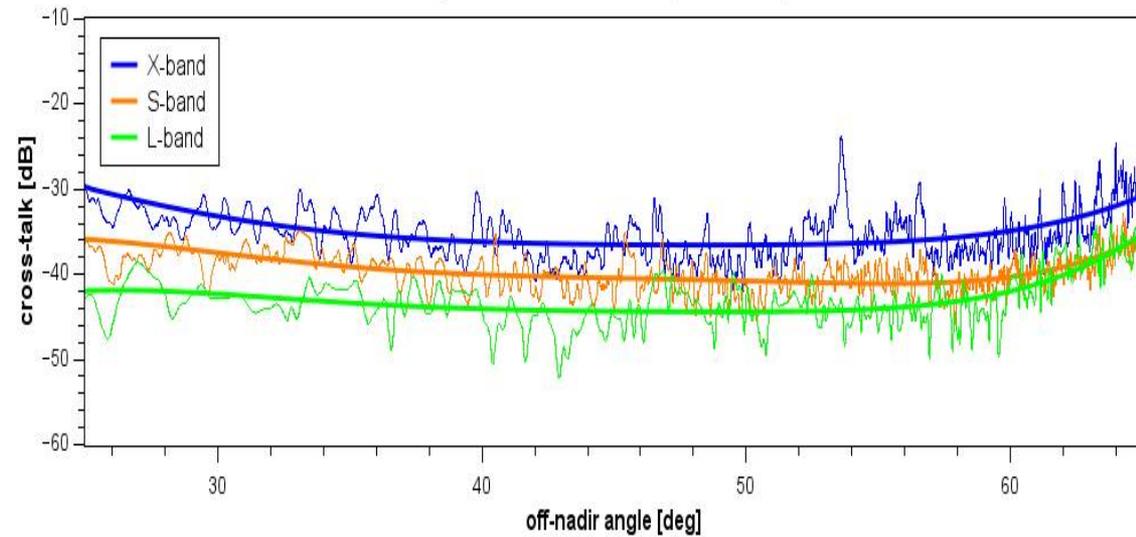


F-SAR High-Gain L-Band Antenna

Noise Equivalent σ_0



polarimetric cross-talk (calibrated)



L-band without cowling





Overview of TERENO Campaign 2011

DLR's SAR Sensor: F-SAR

Frequency L-band
 Fully polarimetric
 Spatial Resolution (r/a): 2mx0.6m
 Date: KW 21-22
 (23.05.-03.06.2011)

Catchment	Date	Data acquisition @ local time	No. of scenes
Rur	30/05/2011	09:35-12:26	13
Bode	31/05/2011	09:12-10:41	8
Ammer	07/06/2011	10:26-11:33	6

TERENO Observatories

Ammer - KIT
 Bode – UFZ/WESS
 Rur – FZJ

Ground Measurements

were conducted by the research institutes of the observatories. DLR supported for the Ammer and the Bode catchment.

Catchment	Date	Ground measurements
Rur	30/05/2011	Soil moisture (cluster, mobile probes), soil roughness (Laser-profiler), vegetation height, biomass, LAI
Bode	31/05/2011	Soil moisture (mobile probes, EMI), soil roughness (Laser-scanning) vegetation height, phenology, biomass, VWC, LAI
Ammer	07/06/2011	Soil moisture (mobile probes)



Test site – Bode Watershed

Flight strip of F-SAR: 10 x 3 km

Field measurements by UFZ/WESS/DLR:

Soil moisture (FDR [6cm], EMI [experimental])

Soil roughness (Laser scanning [experimental])

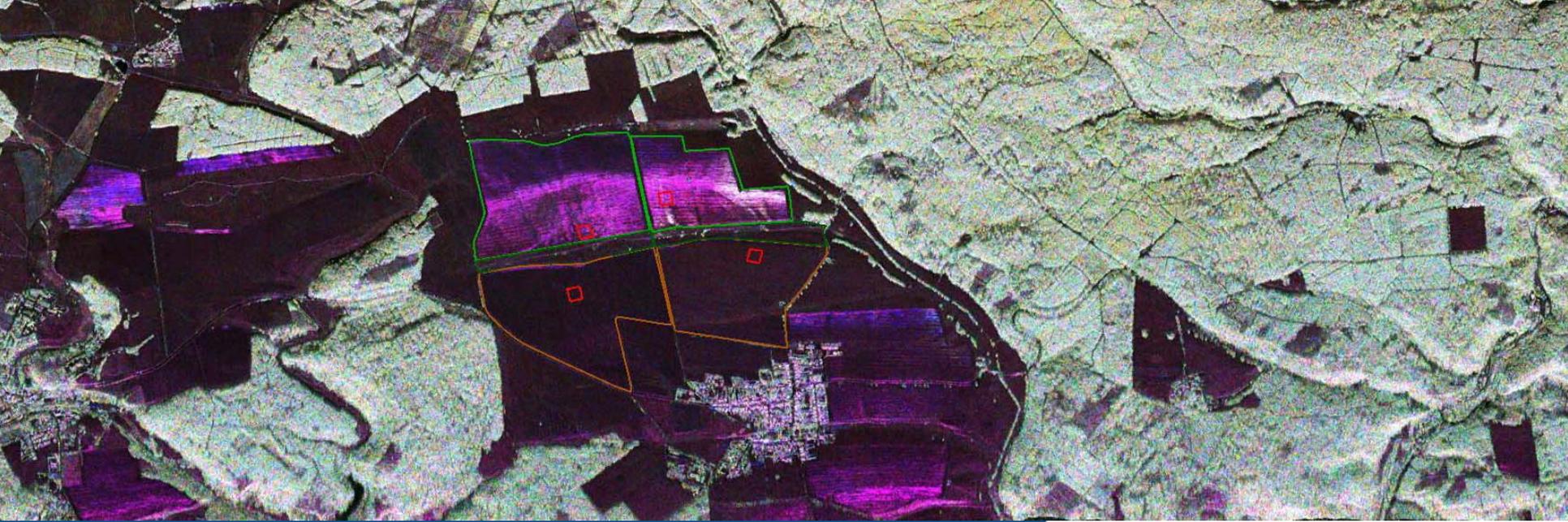
Vegetation (height, phenology, biomass, VWC, LAI)



TanDEM-X
Strip

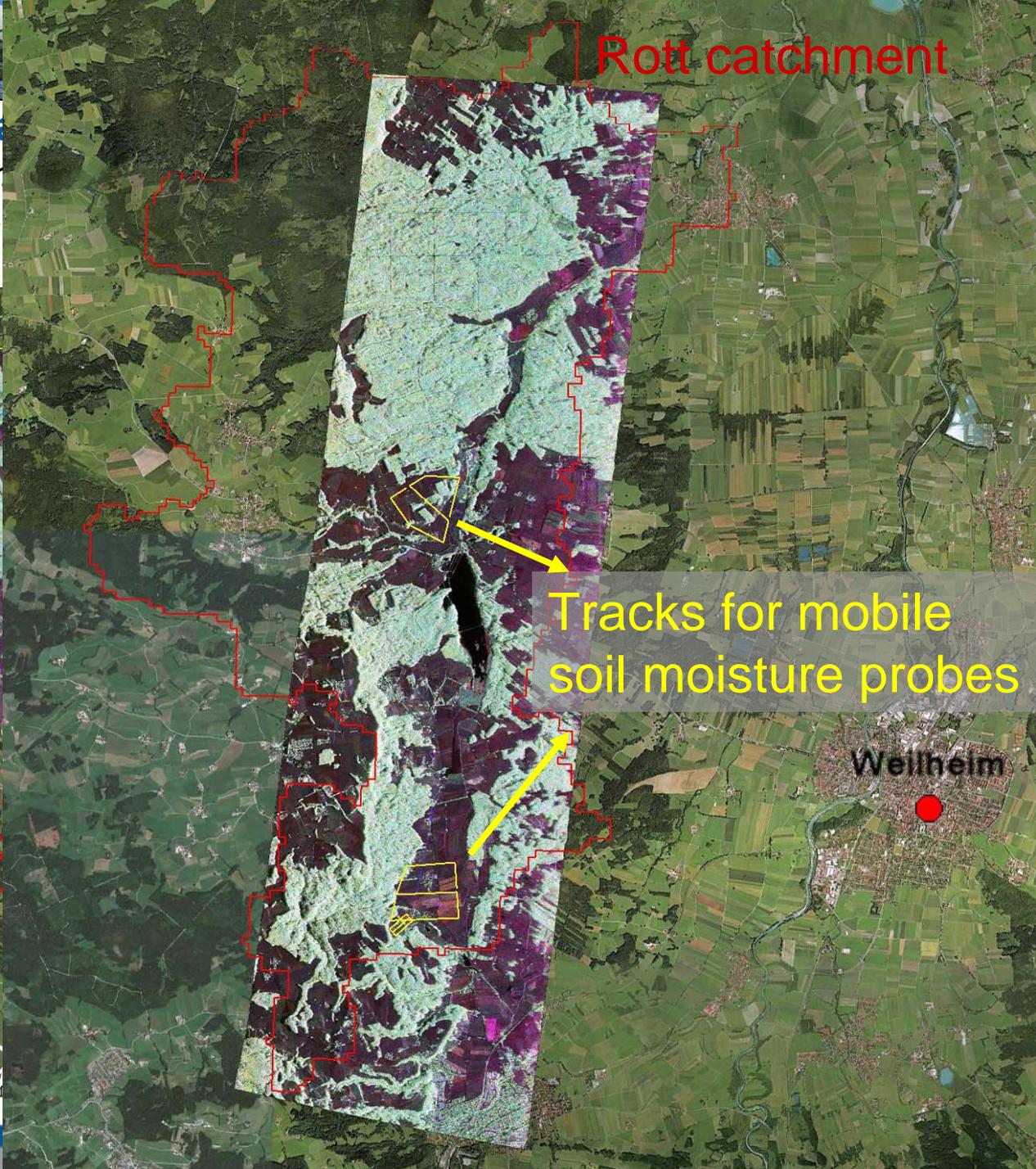


corner reflectors





Test site – Ammer/Rott Wa
Flight strip of F-SAR: 11 x 3 km
Field measurements by KIT/DL
(mobile FDR/TDR probes)





Test site – Rur Watershed

Triangular Flight configuration:

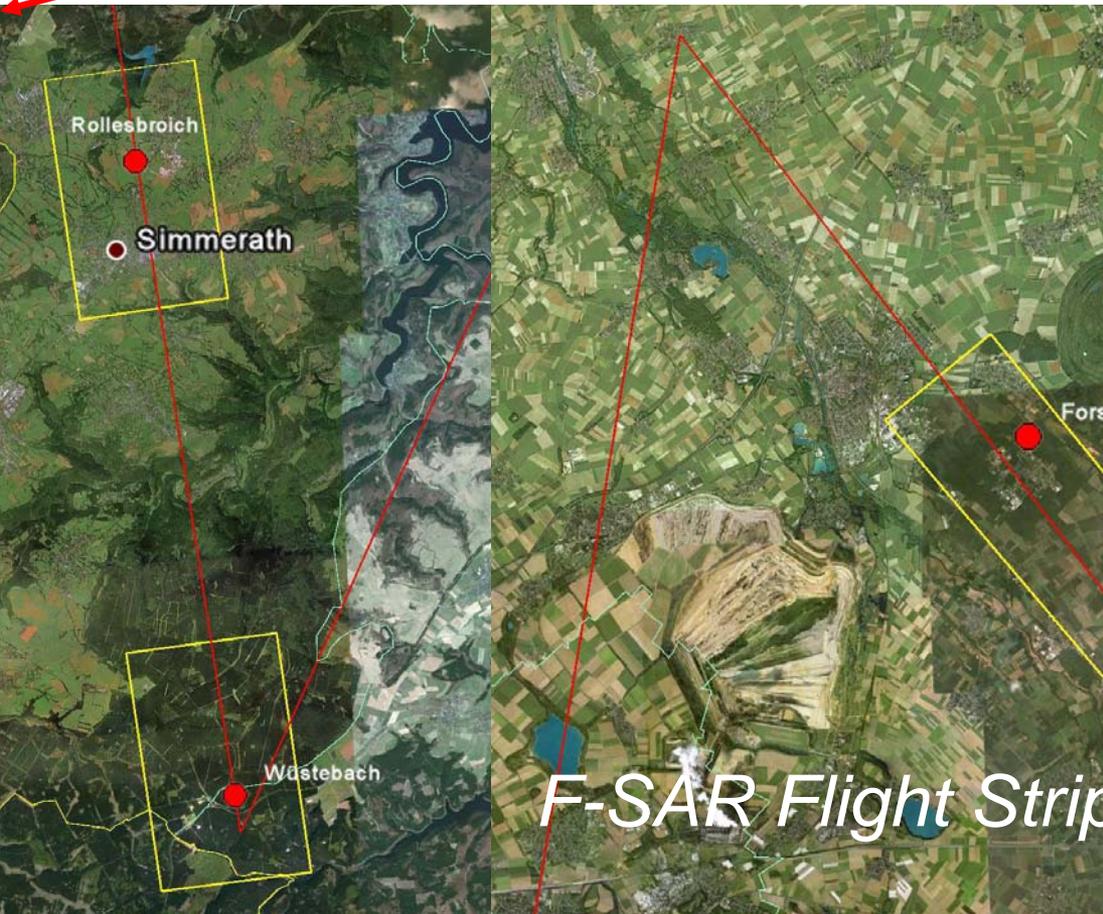
Yellow AOI areas: 5 x 3 km (2) and 10 x 3 km

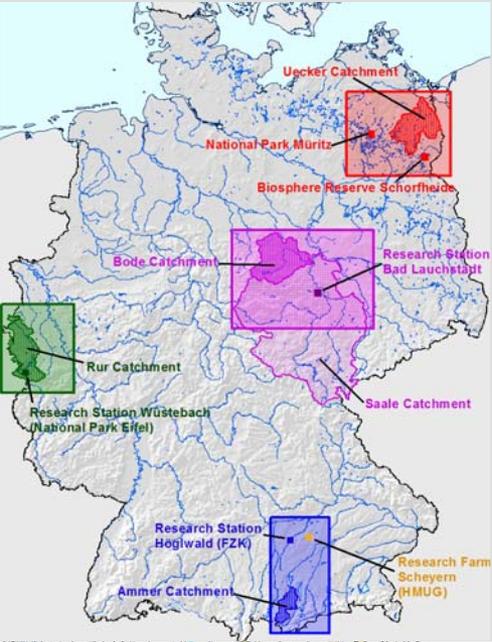
Field measurements by FZJ: Soil moisture, Vegetation

SoilNet (grassland (Rollesbroich), forest (Wüstebach))

Active/passive arc experiment,

Mobile TDR/FDR probes (Merzenhausen)





Acknowledgement to the

TERENO

TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATORIES

Campaign Team

