Mapping past and current urbanization by means of ESA radar data

the SAR4Urban project

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Earth Observation Center (EOC)
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Land Surface (LAX)

innovators
sarforurban

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Motivation

- More than half of the global human population is living in urban environments;
- Rapid urban growth brings several challenges, including meeting accelerated demand for basic services, infrastructure, and affordable housing (particularly for the nearly 1 billion people living in informal settlements).

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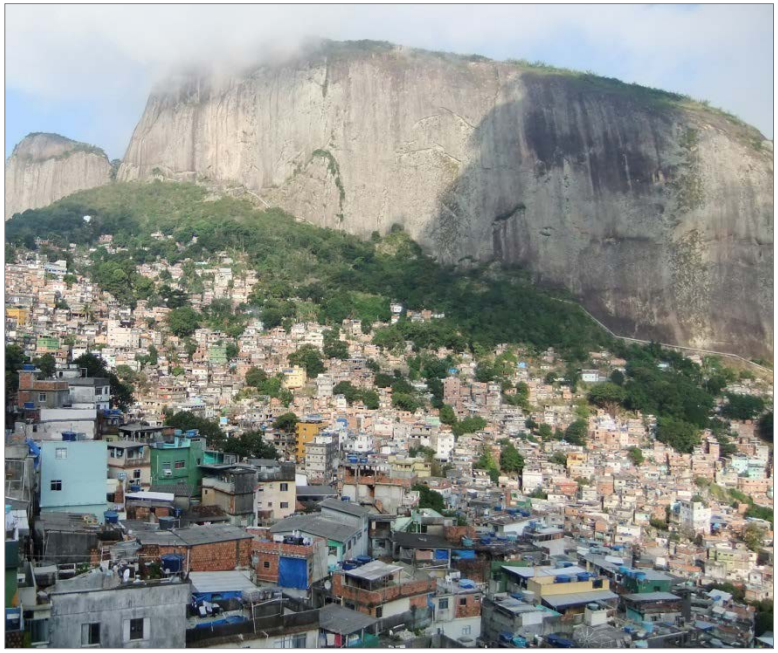
Motivation

- As cities develop, their exposure to climate and disaster risk increases;
- The most affected are the urban poor who tend to live e.g. along river banks and waterfronts in coastal areas on hillsides and slopes prone to landslides;

→ **An effective monitoring of urban sprawl is of paramount importance to understand the complexity of urban environments.**



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Motivation

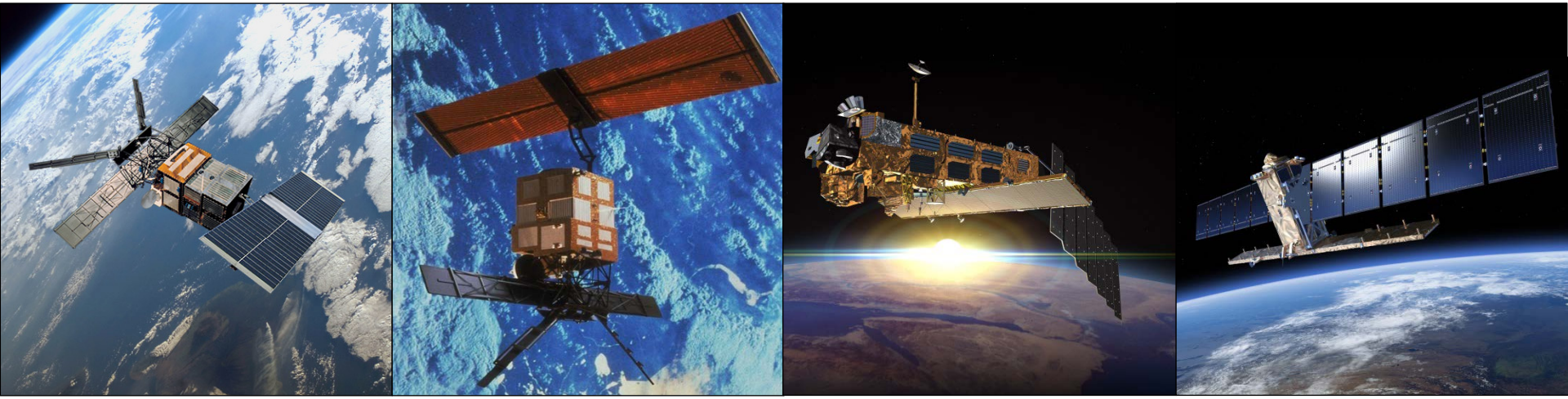
- At DLR we generated the **Global Urban Footprint** (GUF), a **mask of built-up areas** derived from TerraSAR-X and TanDEM-X data acquired between 2011 and 2013;

12m spatial resolution

www.dlr.de/guf

Motivation

- At DLR we generated the **Global Urban Footprint** (GUF), a **mask of built-up areas** derived from TerraSAR-X and TanDEM-X data acquired between 2011 and 2013;
- SAR data proved extremely effective for mapping urban areas.
- ESA SAR data are available:
  - from 1991 to 2012 (**ERS-1/2**, **ASAR**);
  - from 2014 onwards (**S1A**, S1B, S1C, S1D, …).



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SAR4Urban

- **Objective:** mapping past and current urbanization by means of ESA radar imagery.
- SAR4Urban is one of the 12 ESA DUE Innovators III projects;
- **Budget:** 200K;
- **Duration:** April 2015 – March 2017;
- **Users:**

THE WORLD BANK

The World Bank Group;

GEO

GEO Global Urban Observation and Information Task for Societal Benefits (GEO SB-04)

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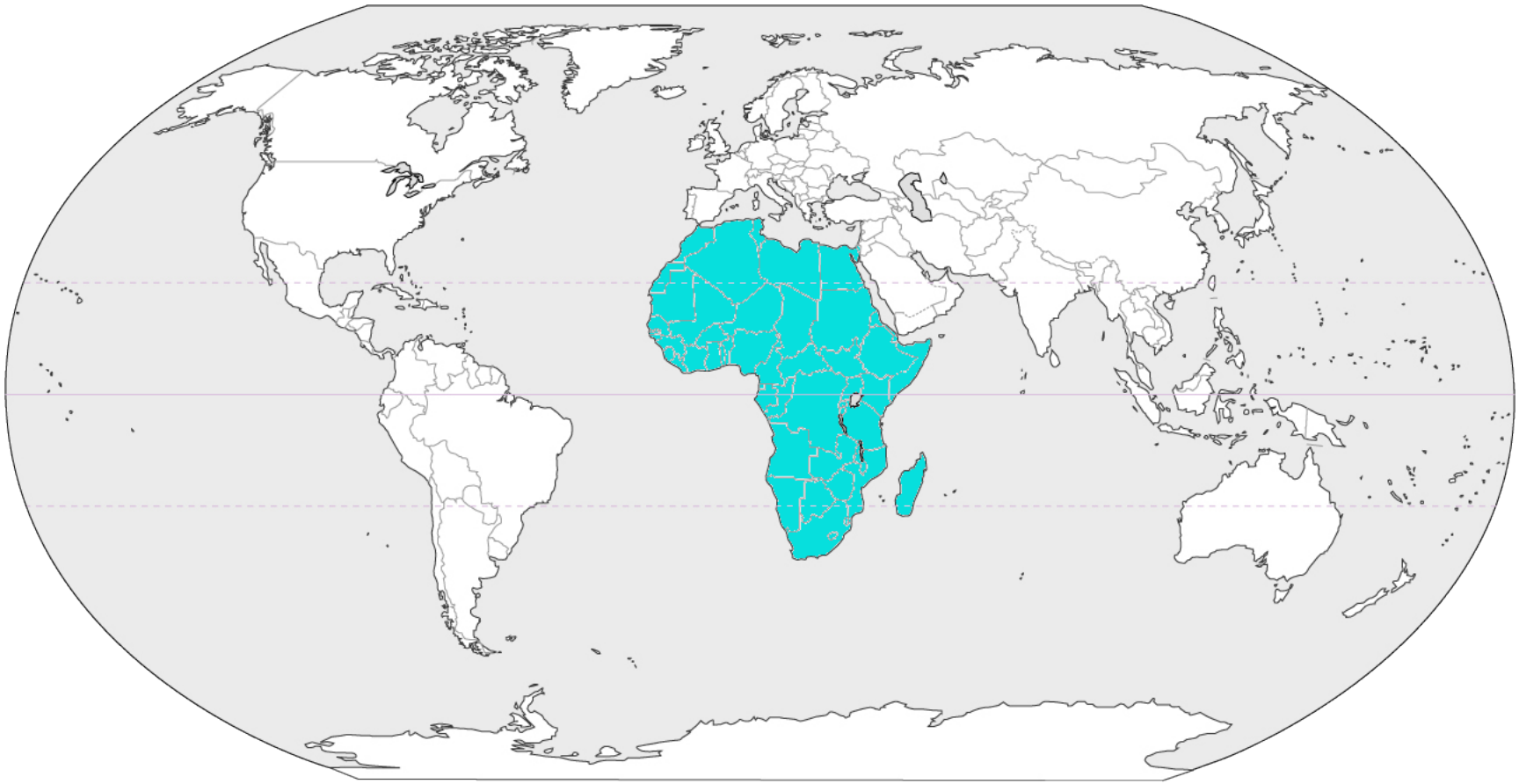
Areas and Periods of Interest

Areas and Periods of Interest

ASAR WSM 2002-2003

~75m spatial resolution



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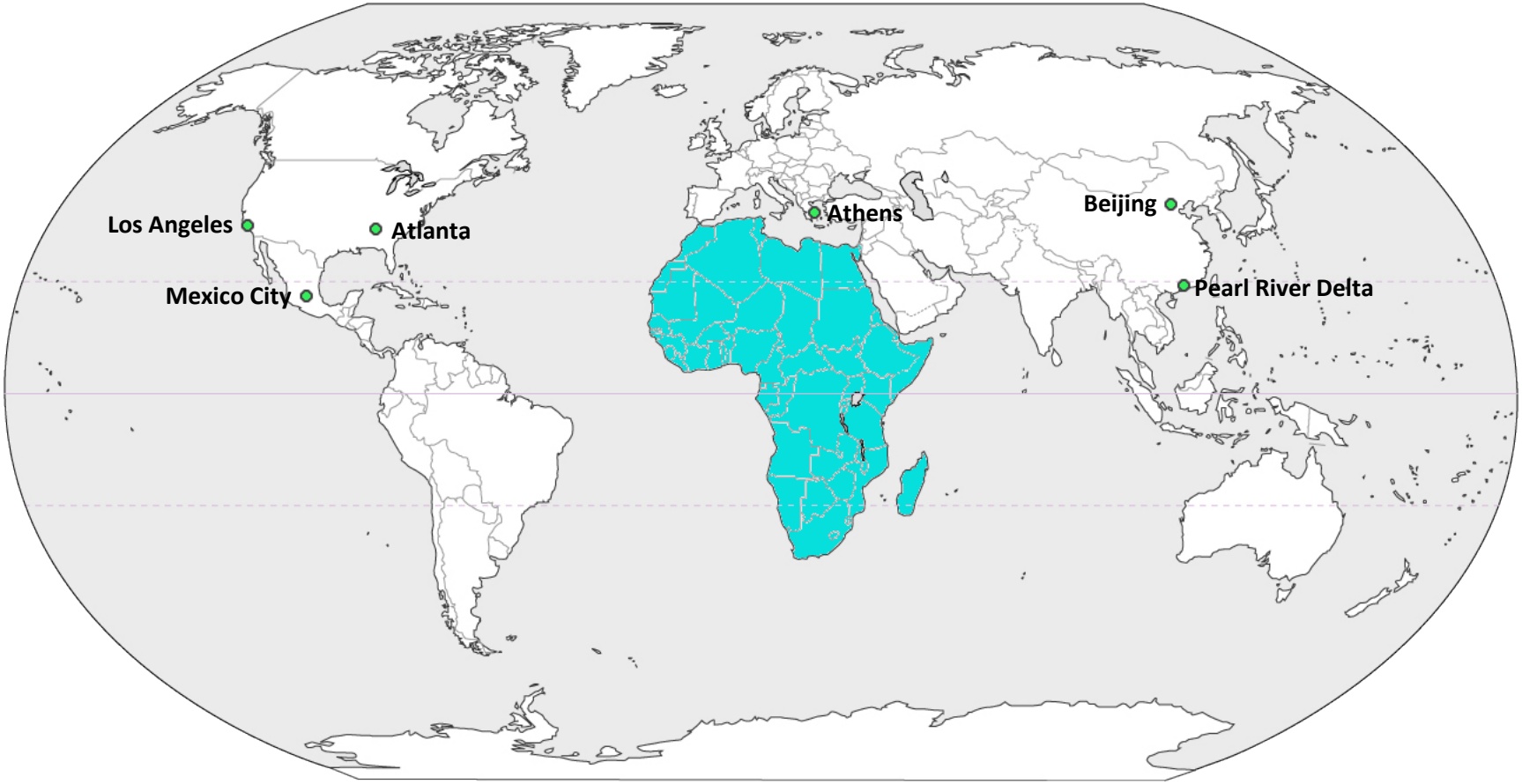
Areas and Periods of Interest

ASAR WSM 2002-2003
~75m spatial resolution

ERS-1/2 PRI & ASAR IMP 2002-2003
~15m spatial resolution



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Areas and Periods of Interest

ASAR WSM 2002-2003
~75m spatial resolution

ERS-1/2 PRI & ASAR IMP 2002-2003
~15m spatial resolution

S1A IW GRDH 2014-2016
~10m spatial resolution

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Rationale

Given a series of multi-temporal SAR images for a given study area, the **temporal dynamics of urban settlements are sensibly different than those of all other non-urban classes**.

urban areas	→	always high backscattering
complex topography areas	→	high backscattering (can be masked by properly analyzing the DEM)
other non-urban areas	→	lower backscattering (high only under specific conditions)

M. Marconcini (2002) - *Novel Techniques for Classification of Multi-Temporal SAR Images* - Bachelor's Thesis, University of Trento (Trento, Italy).

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Implemented Methodology

1. gathering all the multi-temporal images available over the region of interest in the selected time interval;

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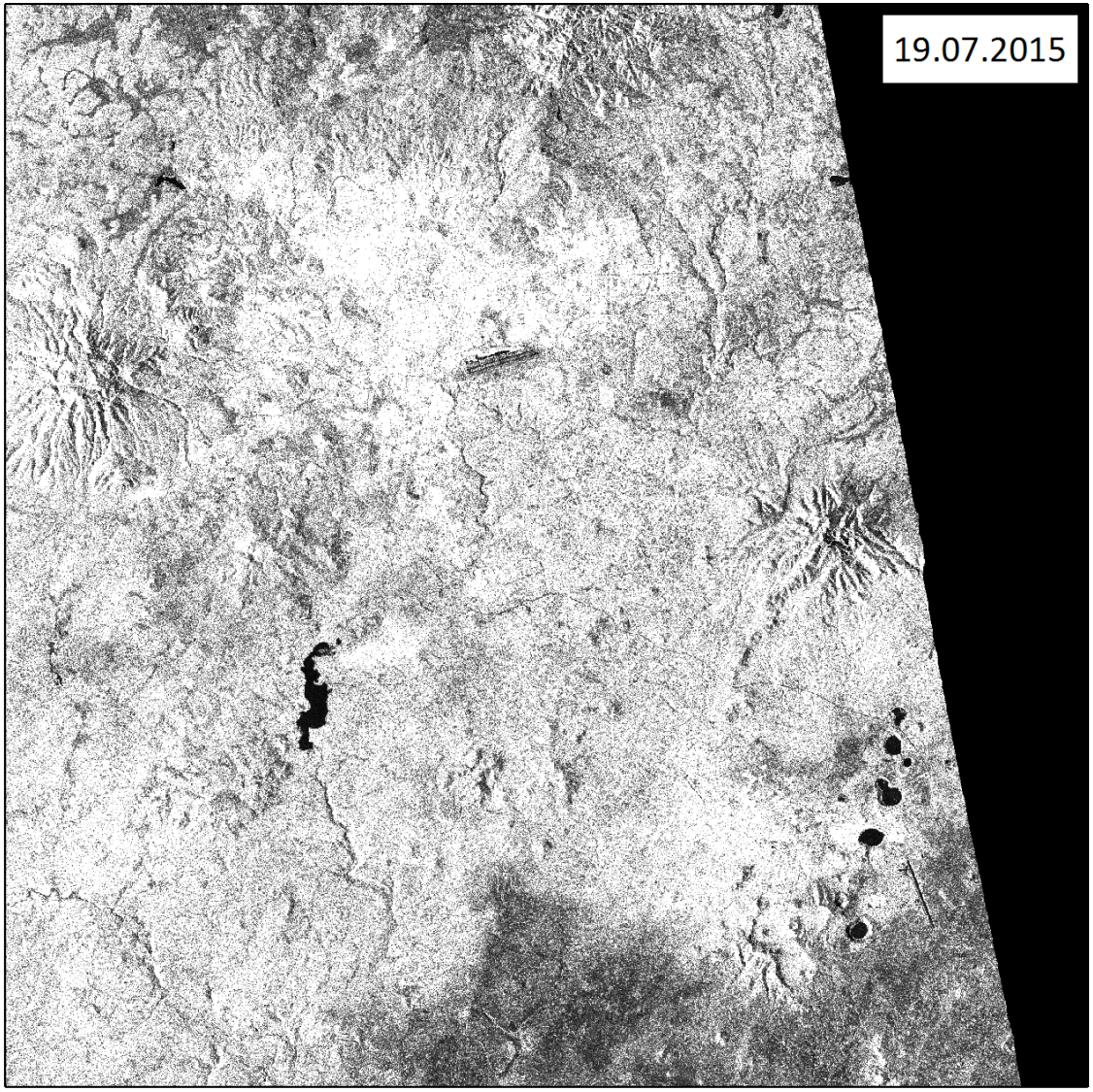
2. applying **orbit correction**, **calibration**, and **terrain correction**;

Implemented Methodology

1. gathering all the multi-temporal images available over the region of interest in the selected time interval;
2. applying orbit correction, calibration, and terrain correction;
3. mask pixels associated with very low backscattering values;

Implemented Methodology

Addis Ababa



S1A IW GRDH
VV
multitemporal
series
-
20 scenes
ascending pass
-
10m spatial
resolution

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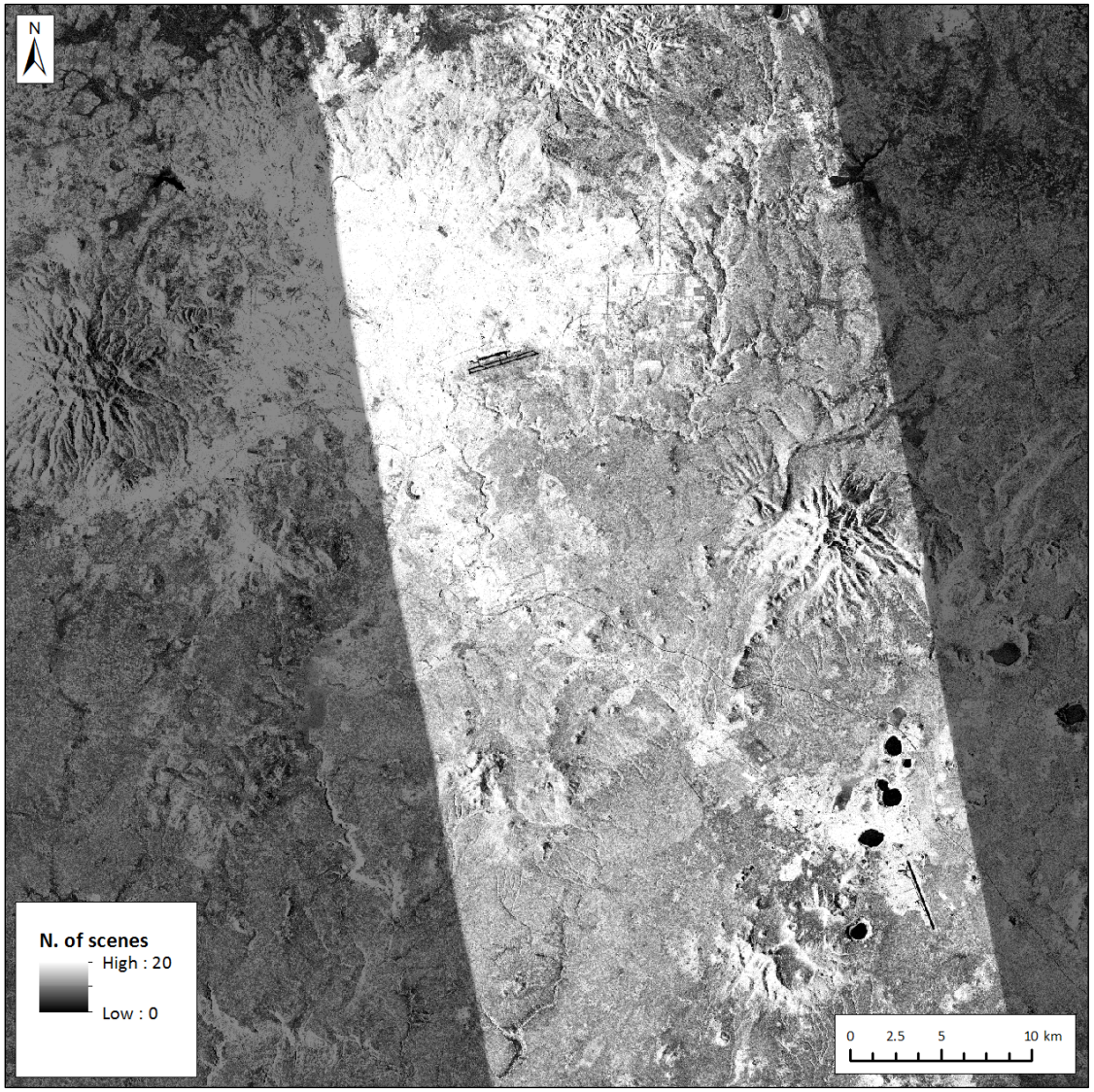
Implemented Methodology

Addis Ababa



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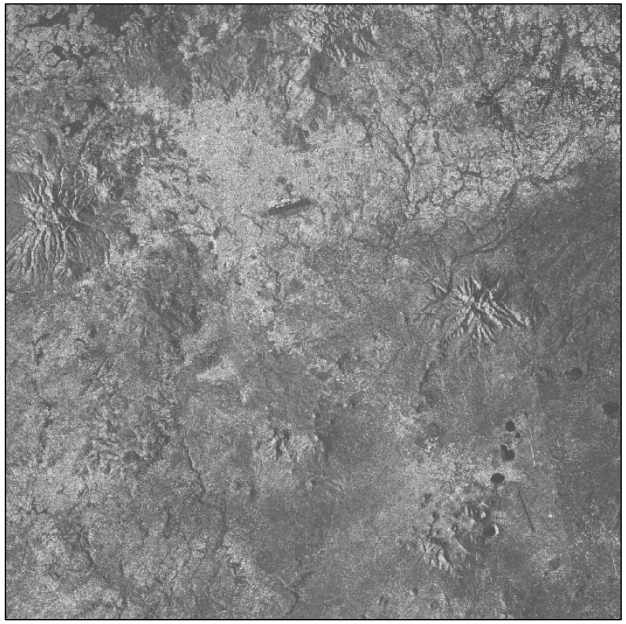
Implemented Methodology

1. gathering all the multi-temporal images available over the region of interest in the selected time interval;
2. applying orbit correction, calibration, and terrain correction;
3. mask pixels associated with very low backscattering values;
4. extracting for each pixel **key temporal statistics** (e.g., temporal median, mean, variance, standard deviation, mean slope, etc.);

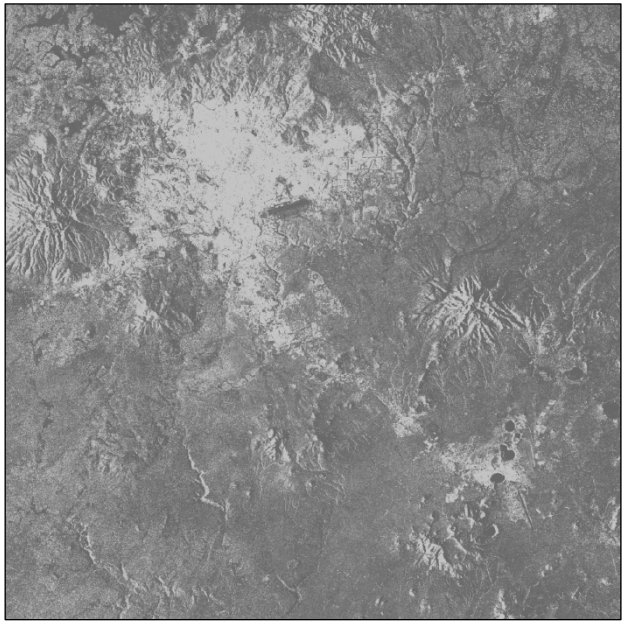
Implemented Methodology

Addis Ababa

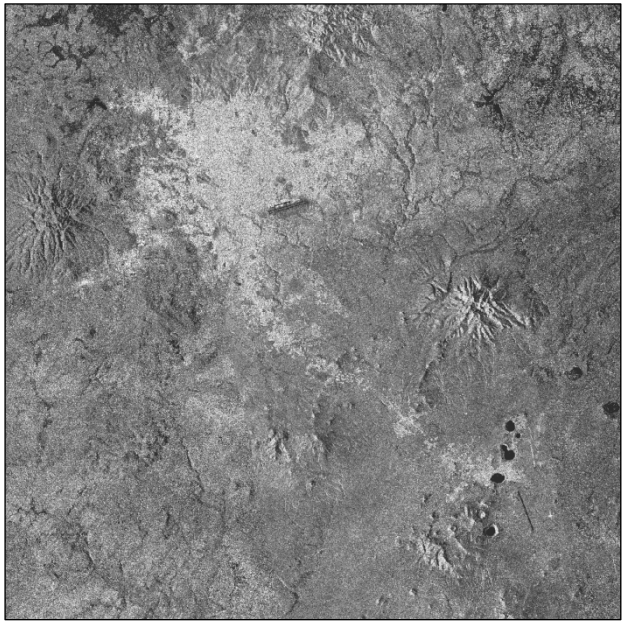
temporal σ^0 mean slope



temporal σ^0 mean



temporal σ^0 standard deviation



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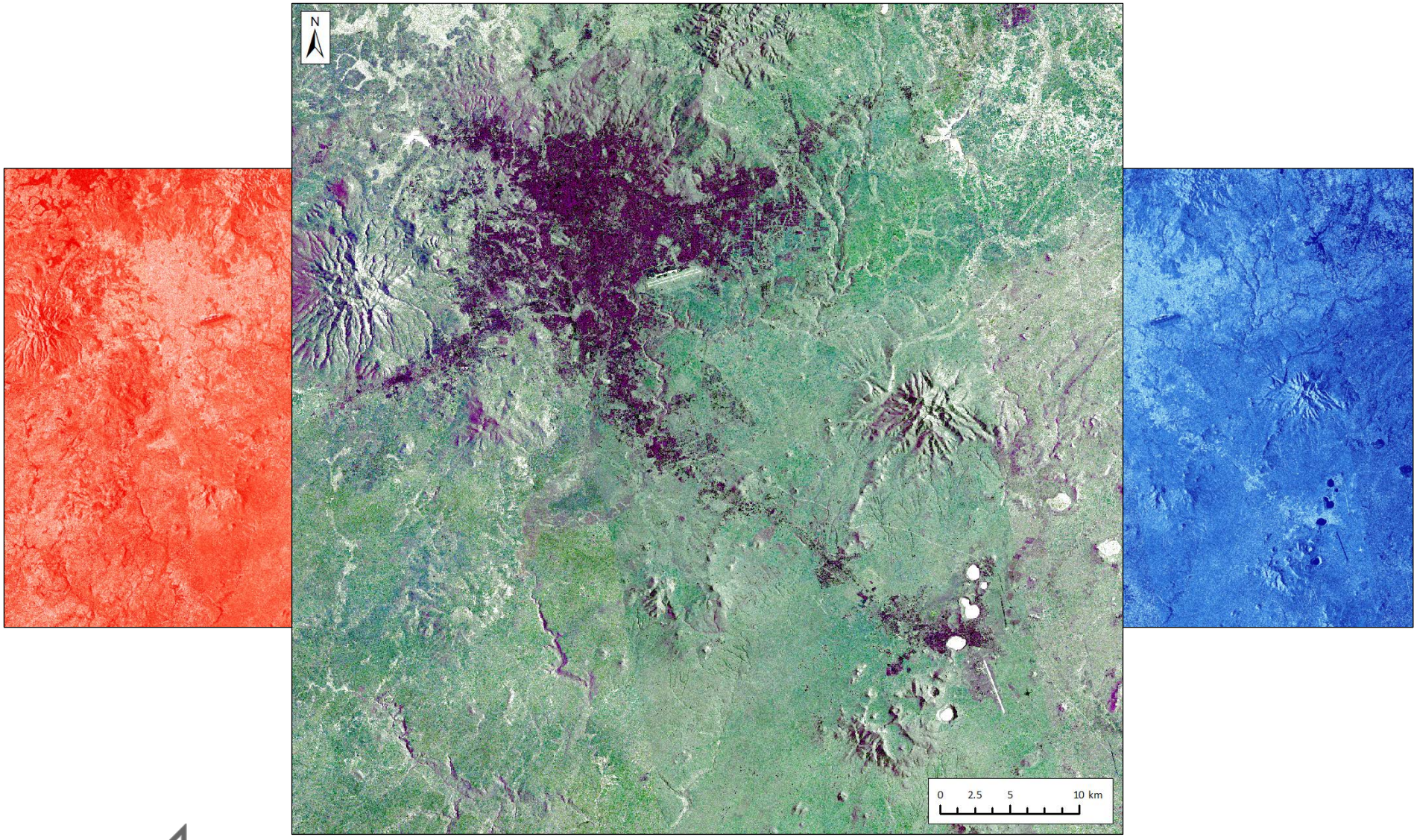
Implemented Methodology

Addis Ababa



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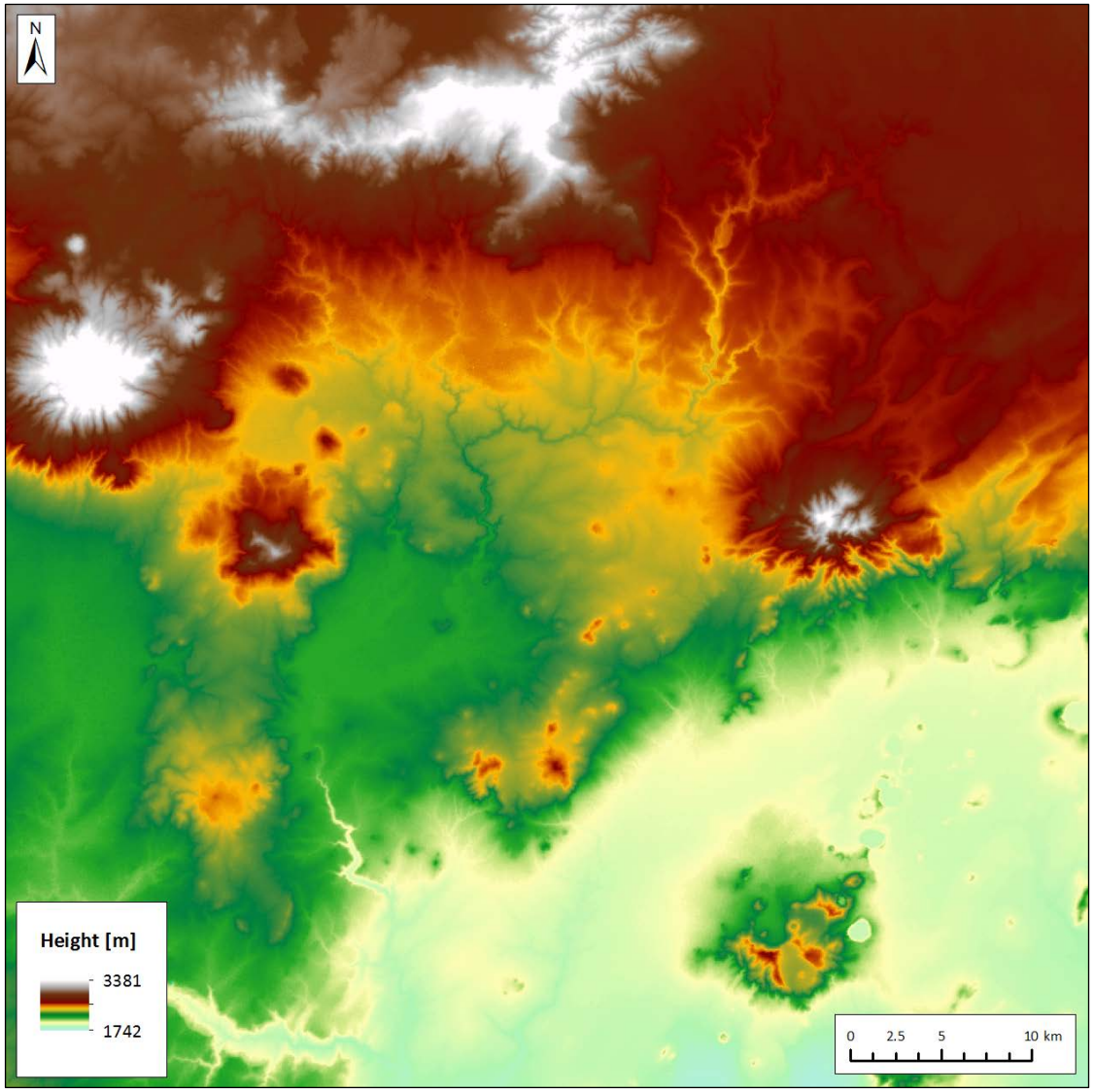
1. gathering all the multi-temporal images available over the region of interest in the selected time interval;
2. applying orbit correction, calibration, and terrain correction;
3. mask pixels associated with very low backscattering values;
4. extracting for each pixel key temporal statistics (e.g., temporal median, mean, variance, standard deviation, mean slope, etc.);
5. masking areas with complex topography;

Implemented Methodology

Addis Ababa



High-Resolution
SRTM 1 arcsec
(~30 m)

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Implemented Methodology

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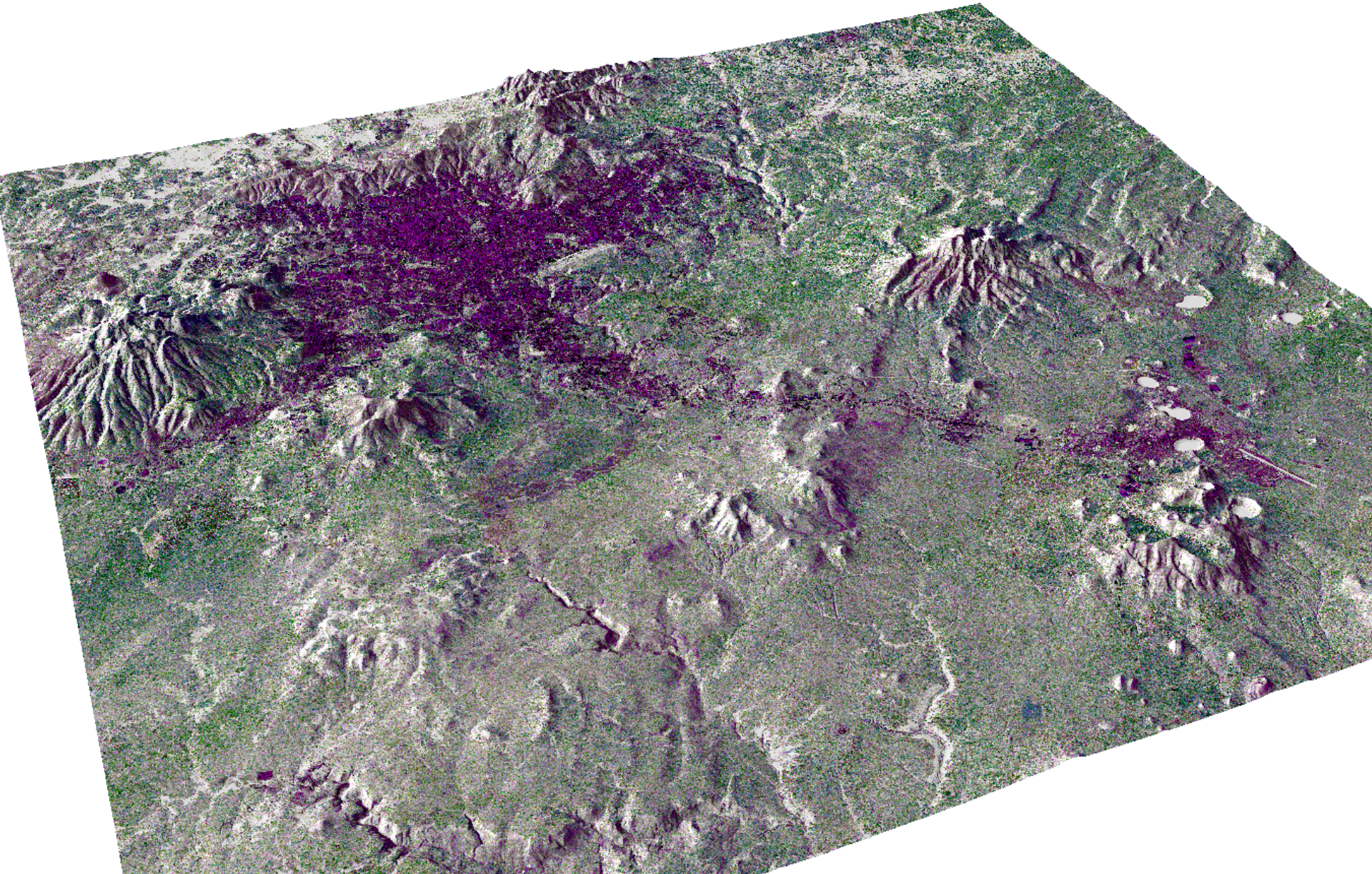
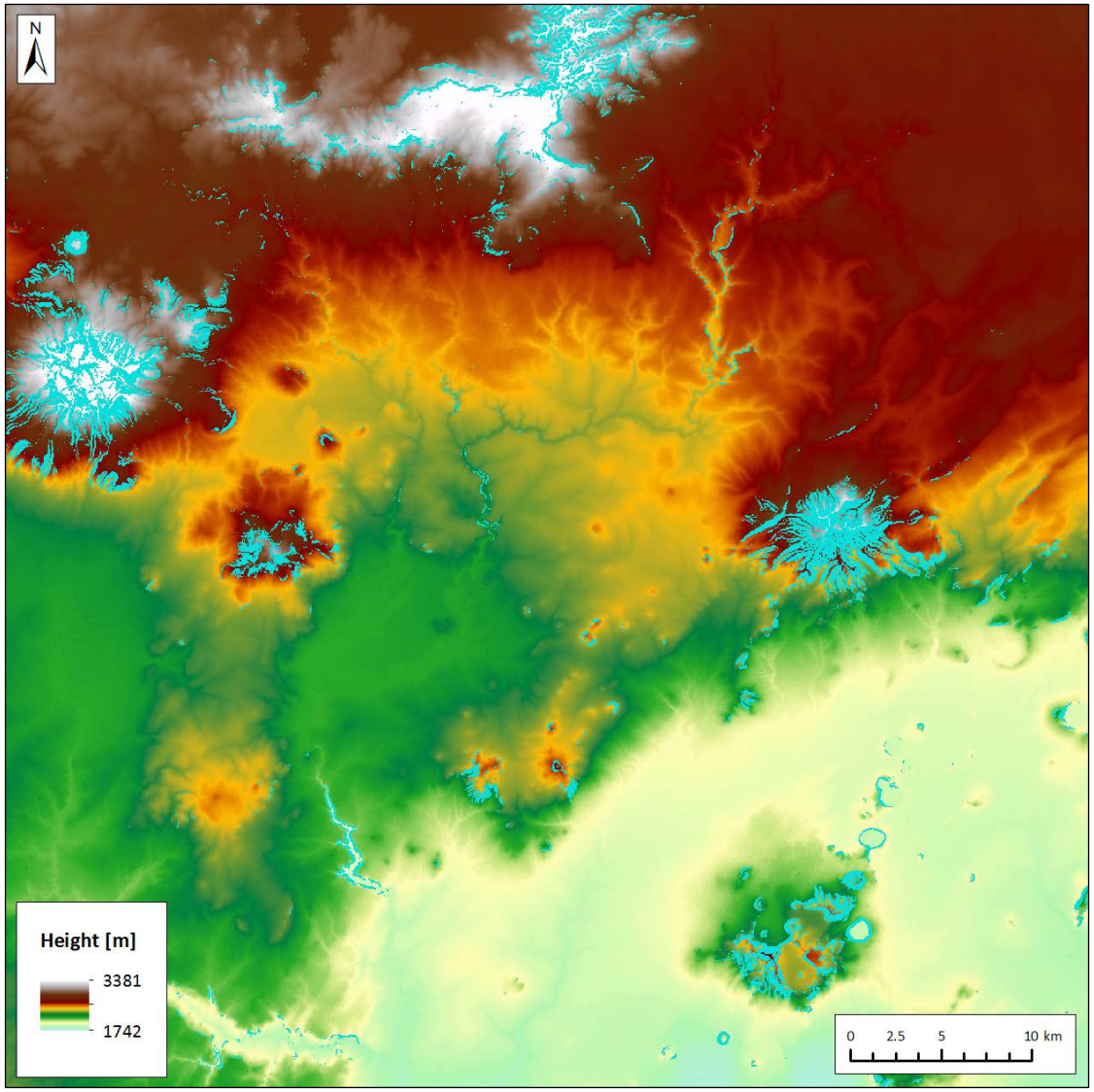


Implemented Methodology

Addis Ababa



High-Resolution
SRTM 1 arcsec
(~30 m)
+
topography
mask

DLR

Implemented Methodology

1. gathering all the multi-temporal images available over the region of interest in the selected time interval;
2. applying orbit correction, calibration, and terrain correction;
3. mask pixels associated with very low backscattering values;
4. extracting for each pixel key temporal statistics (e.g., temporal median, mean, variance, standard deviation, mean slope, etc.);
5. masking areas with complex topography;
6. deriving **heterogeneity features** for the extracted temporal statistics (e.g., index of dispersion, coefficient of variation, etc.);

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Implemented Methodology

1. gathering all the multi-temporal images available over the region of interest in the selected time interval;
2. applying orbit correction, calibration, and terrain correction;
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4. extracting for each pixel key temporal statistics (e.g., temporal median, mean, variance, standard deviation, mean slope, etc.);
5. masking areas with complex topography;
6. deriving heterogeneity features for the extracted temporal statistics (e.g., index of dispersion, coefficient of variation, etc.);
7. classifying using both temporal and heterogeneity features:
    - **Unsupervised Approach**;
    - **Supervised Approach** (for S1A data, training pixels extracted from GUF).

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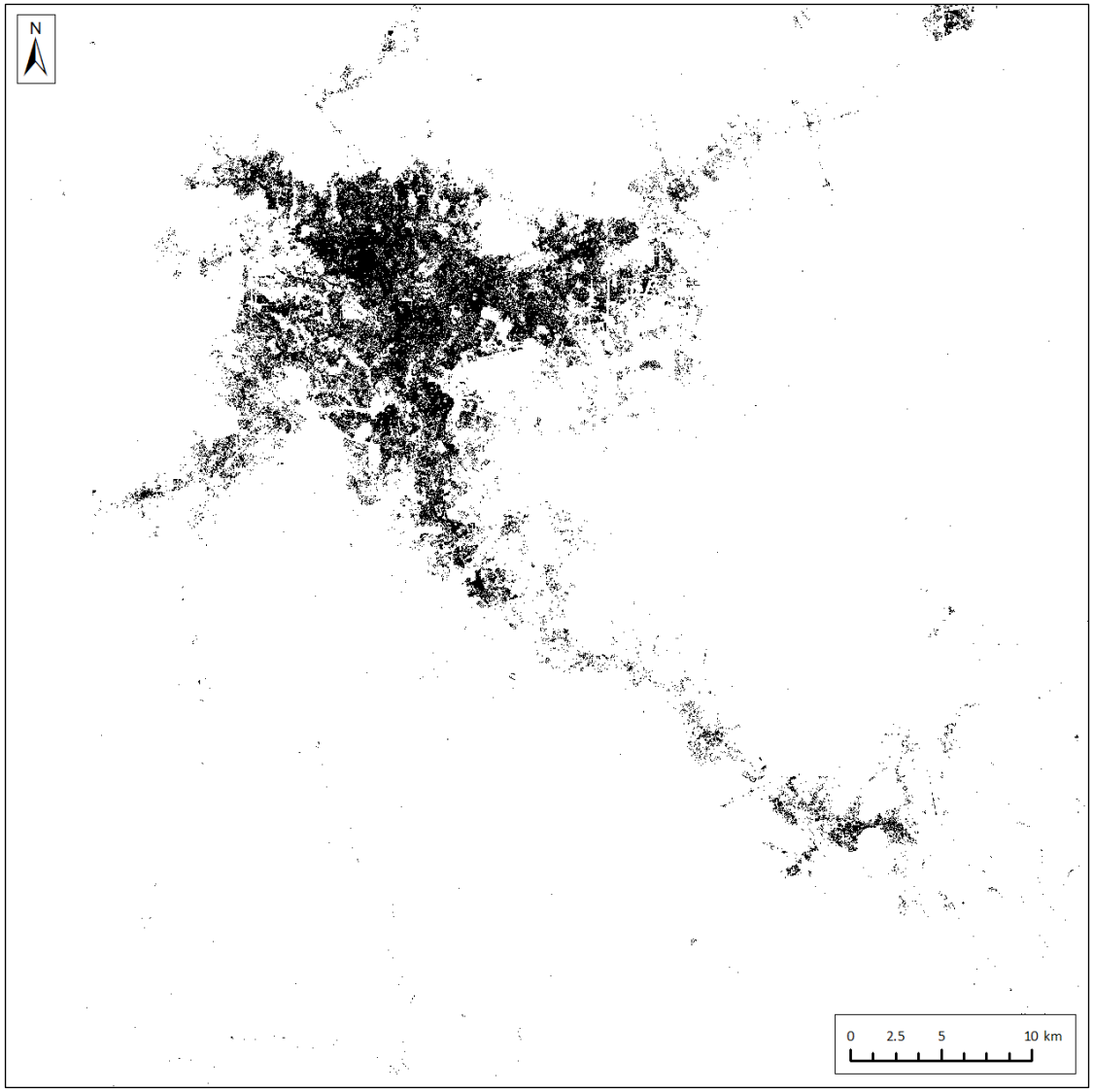
Implemented Methodology

Addis Ababa



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First Results

The ASAR WSM pre-processing is supported by the **ESA RESEARCH & SERVICE SUPPORT (RSS)** team via **G-POD**.

In particular, the **entire global archive** is being processed and transferred to DLR via FTP:

2009 – 2012 → **completed**

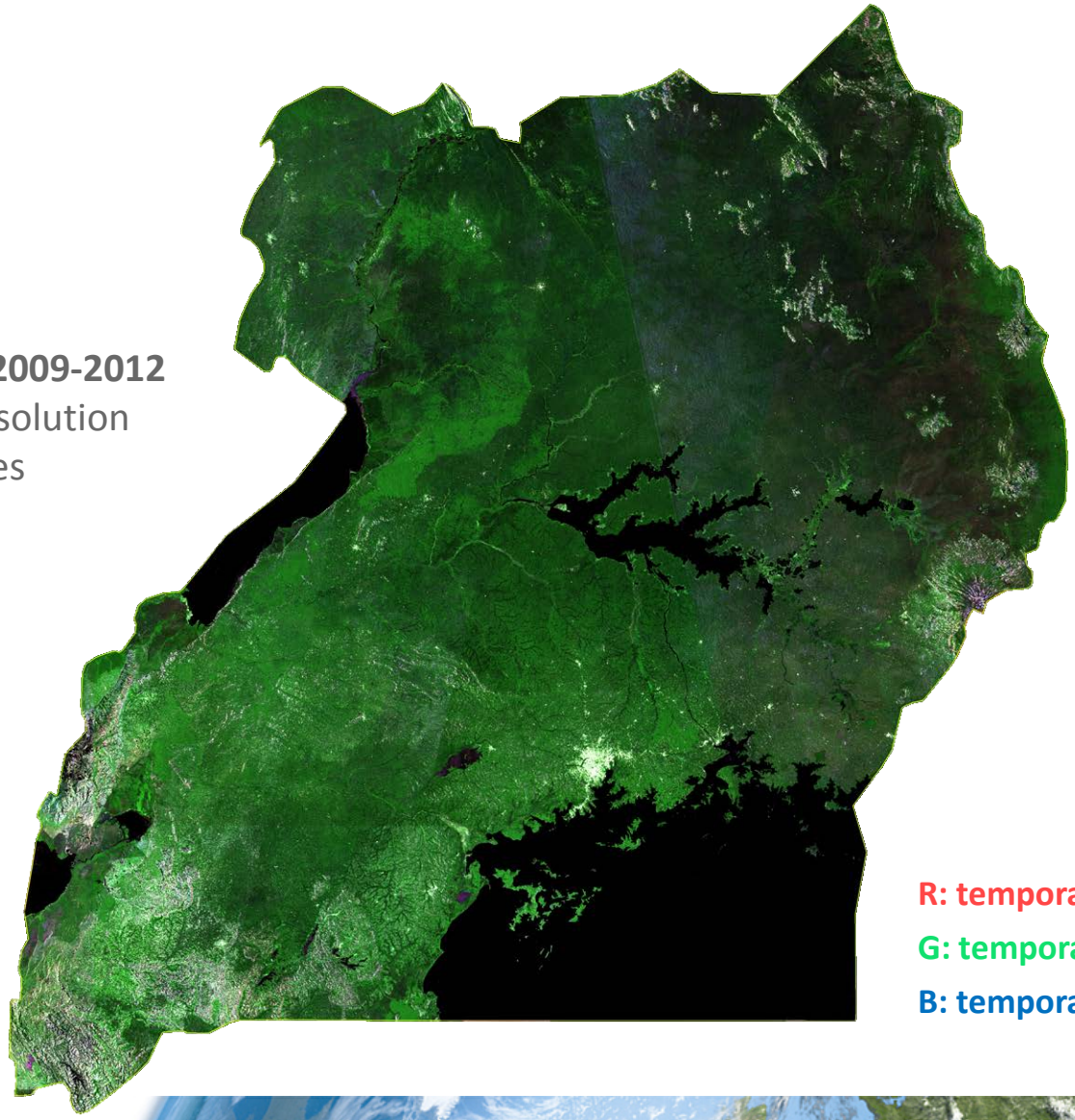
2002 – 2008 → **ongoing**

First tests are carried out mostly with 2009-2012 data.

First Results

Uganda

ASAR WSM HH 2009-2012
75m spatial resolution
71 scenes



R: temporal σ^0 mean slope
G: temporal σ^0 mean
B: temporal σ^0 standard deviation

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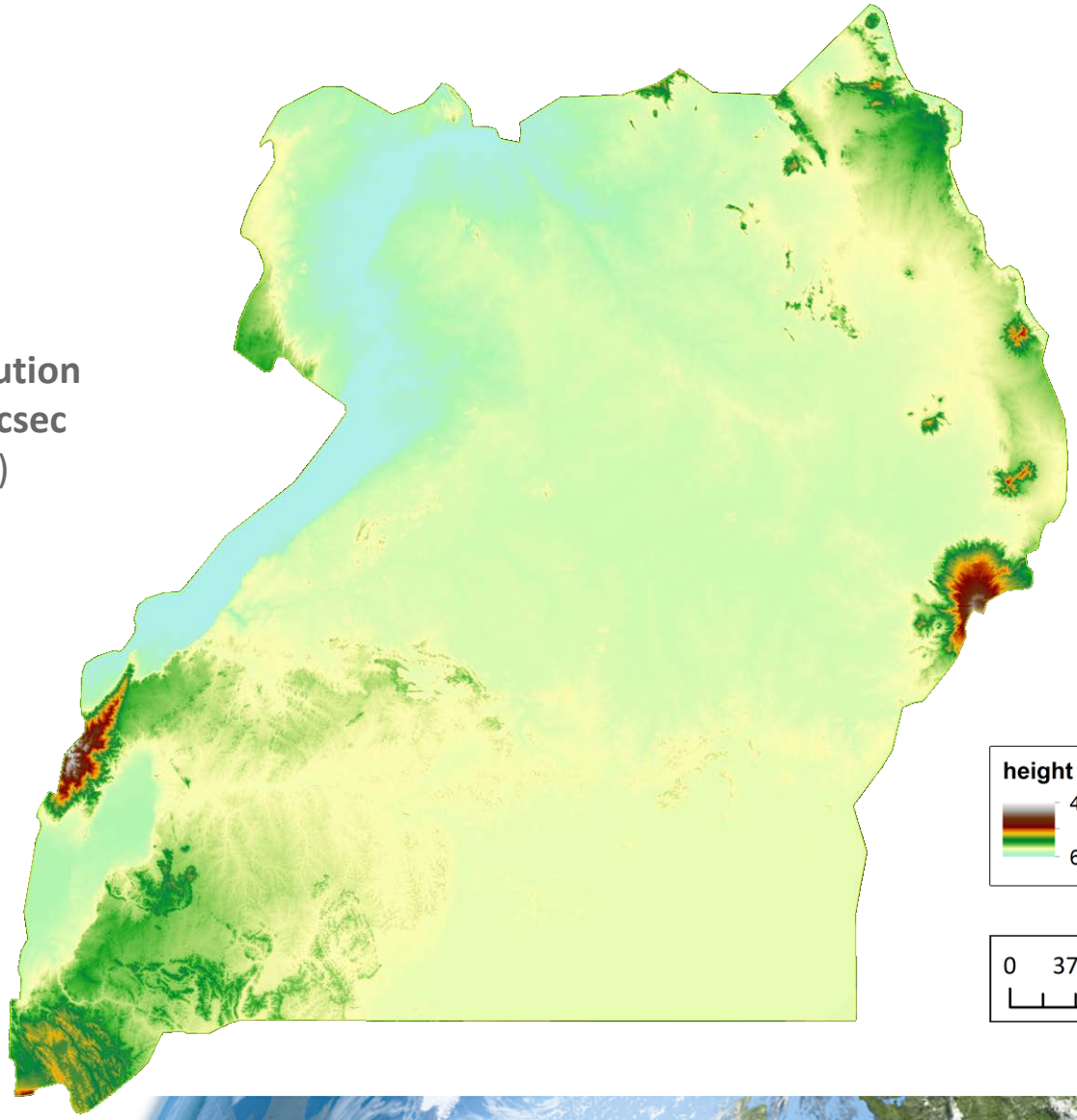
First Results

Uganda

High-Resolution
SRTM 1 arcsec
(~30 m)



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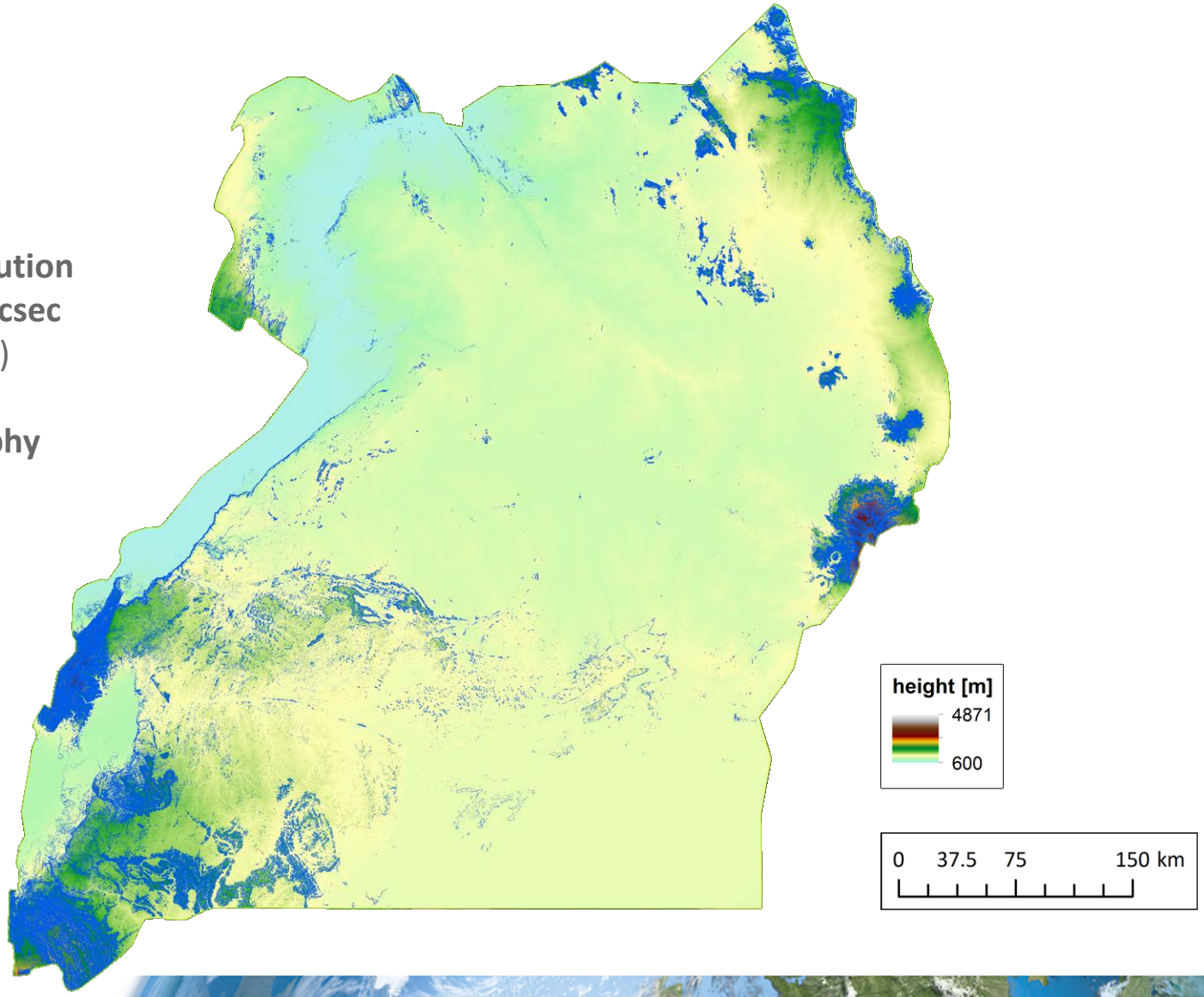
First Results

Uganda

High-Resolution
SRTM 1 arcsec
(~30 m)
+
topography
mask



DLR

First Results

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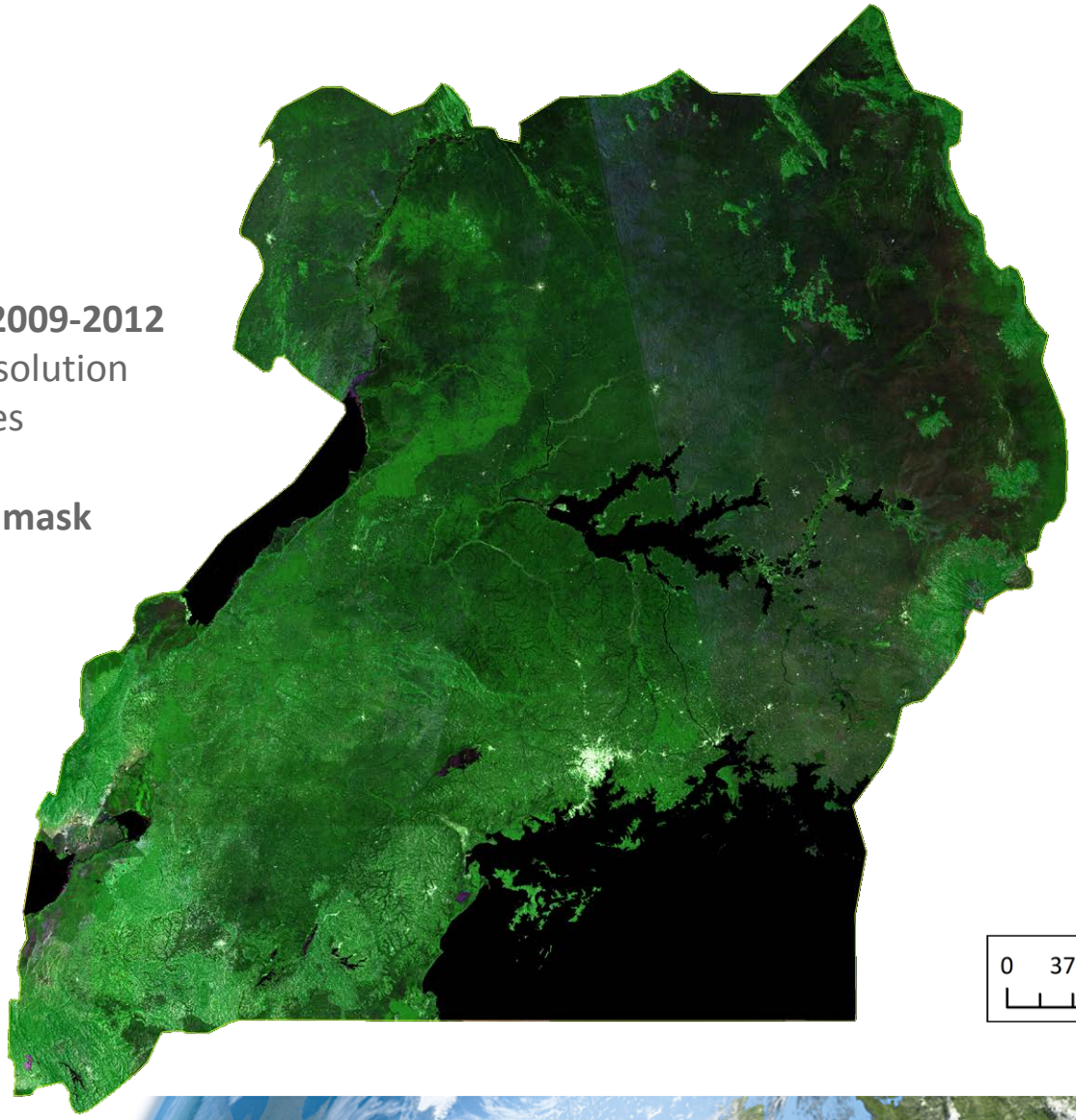

0 37.5 75 150 km

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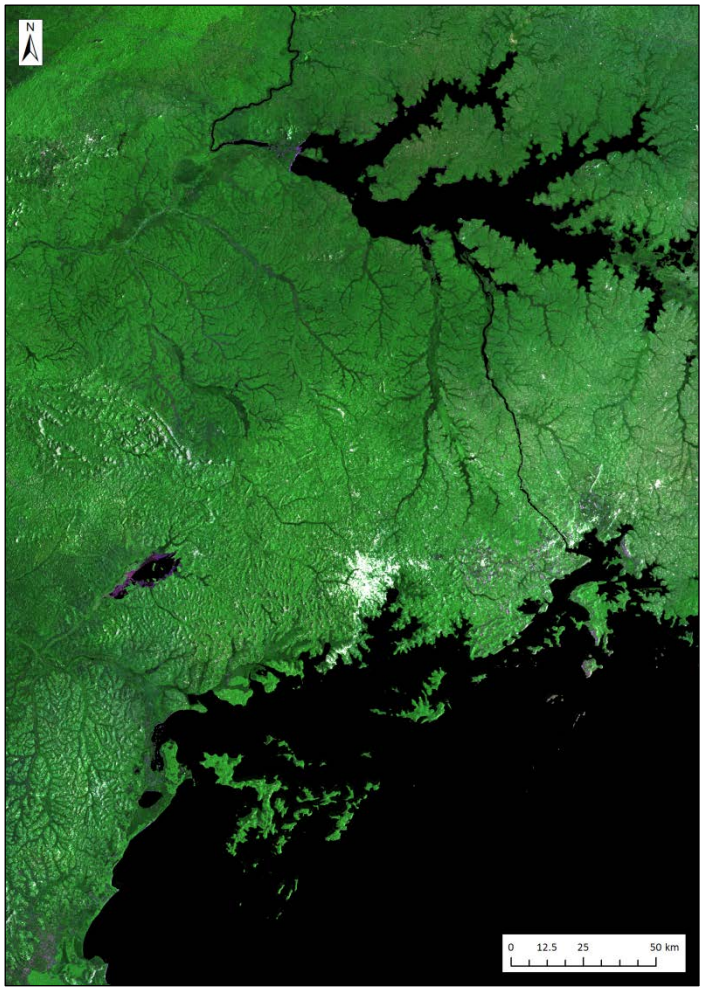
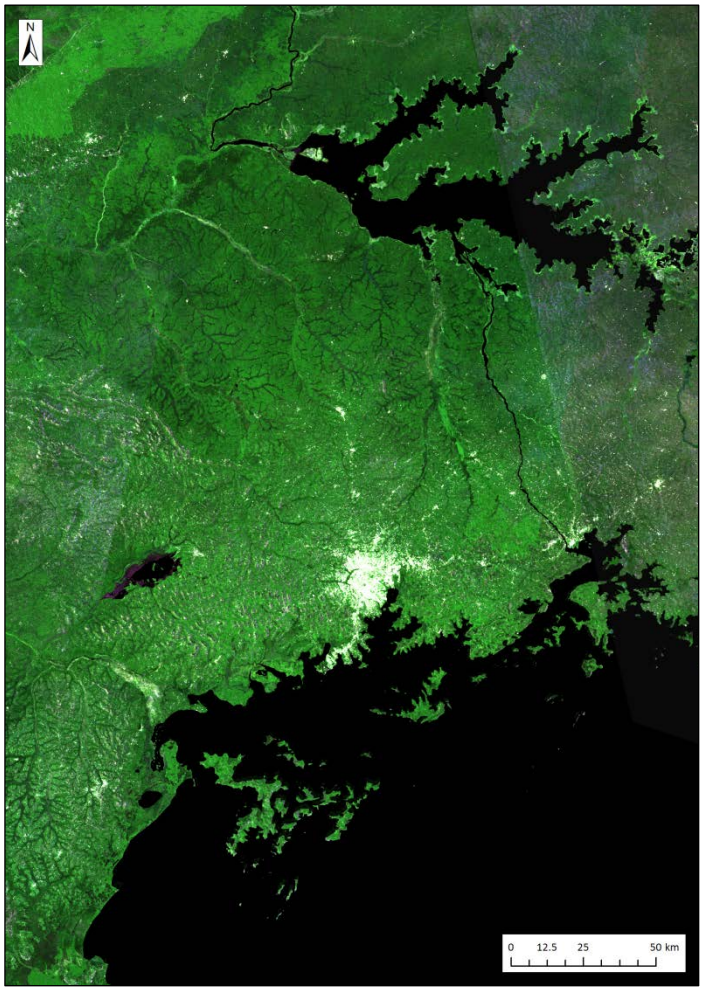
First Results

Kampala

ASAR WSM HH **2002-2003**



ASAR WSM HH **2009-2012**

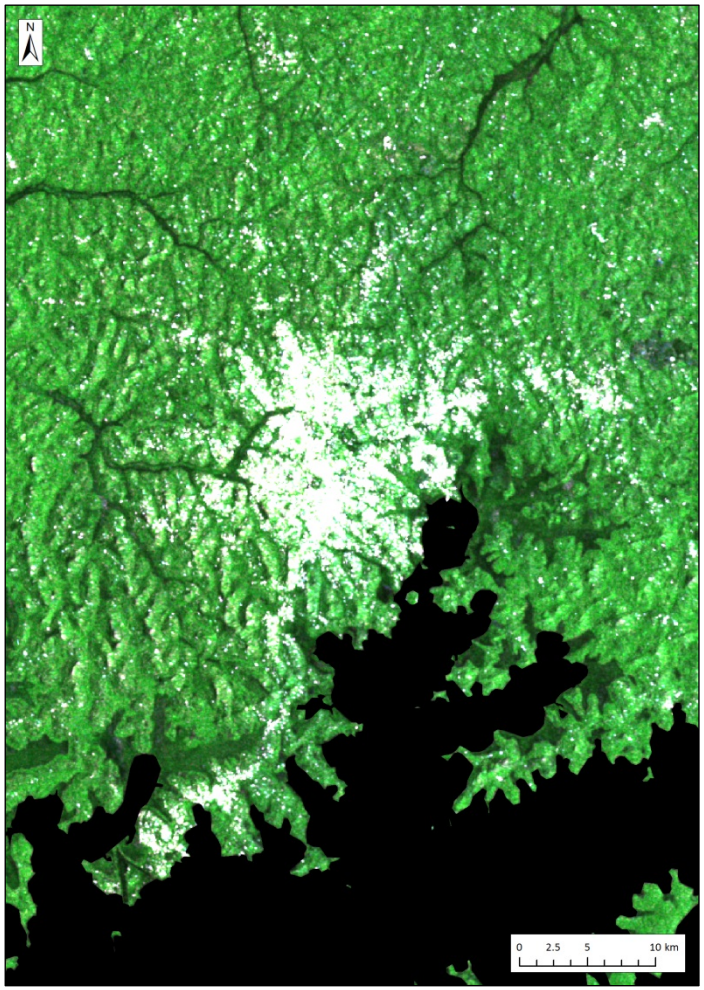


DLR

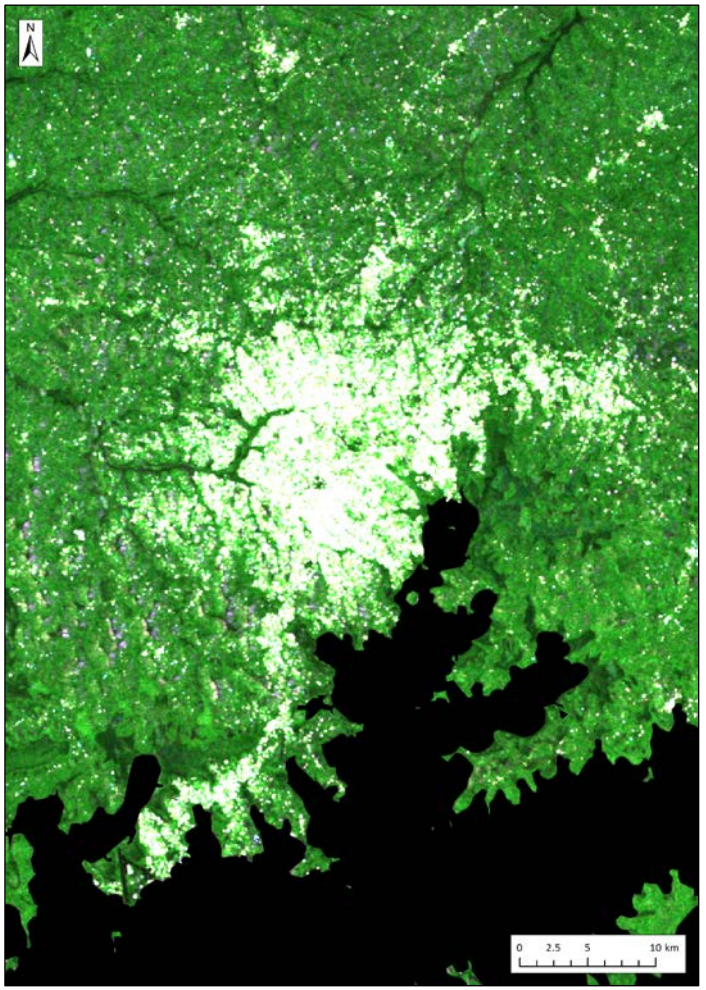
First Results

Kampala

ASAR WSM HH **2002-2003**



ASAR WSM HH **2009-2012**



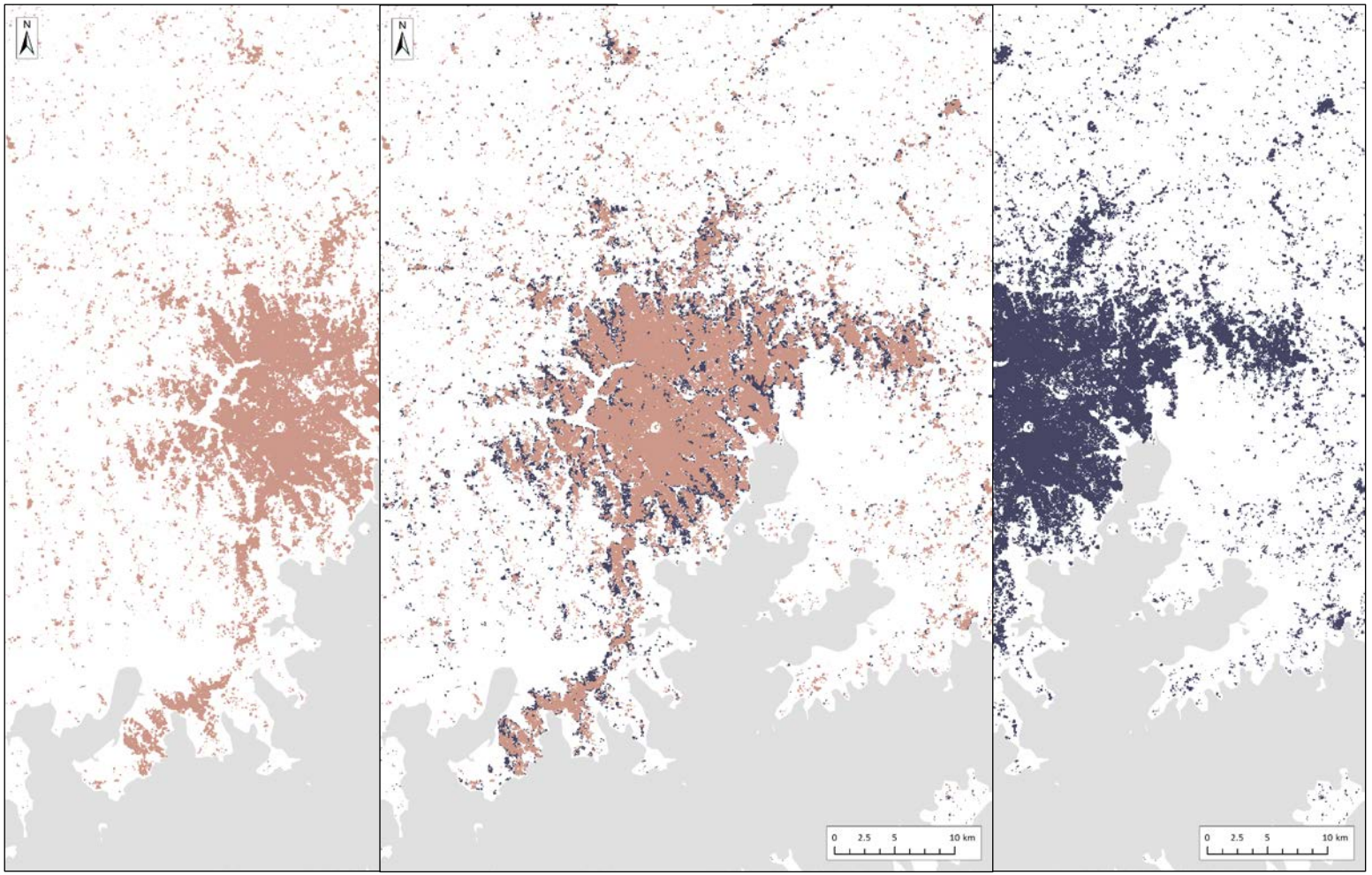
DLR

First Results

Kampala

2002-2003

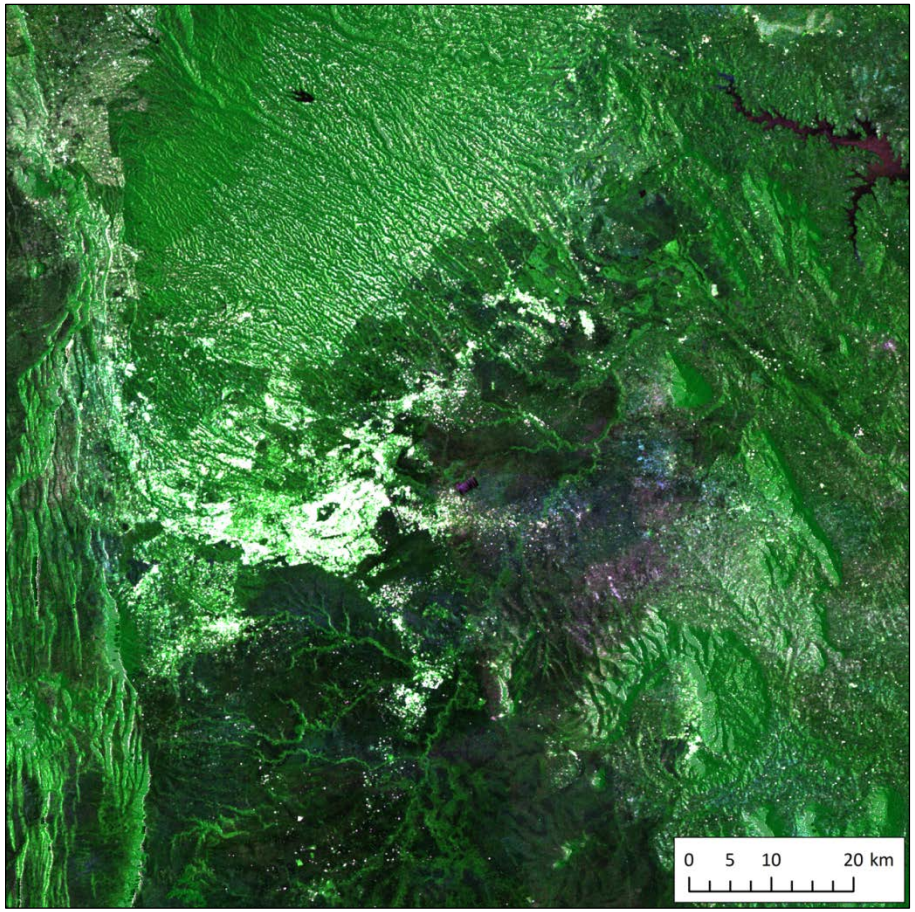
2009-2012



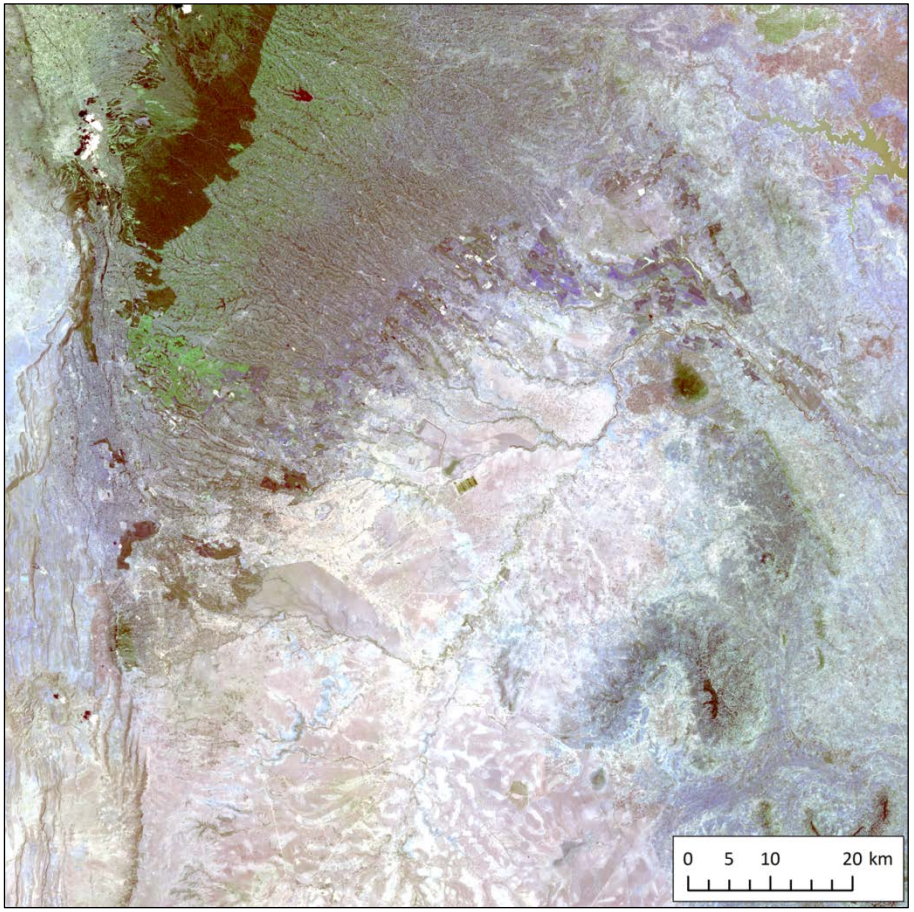
DLR

First Results

Nairobi



ASAR WSM HH 2009-2012

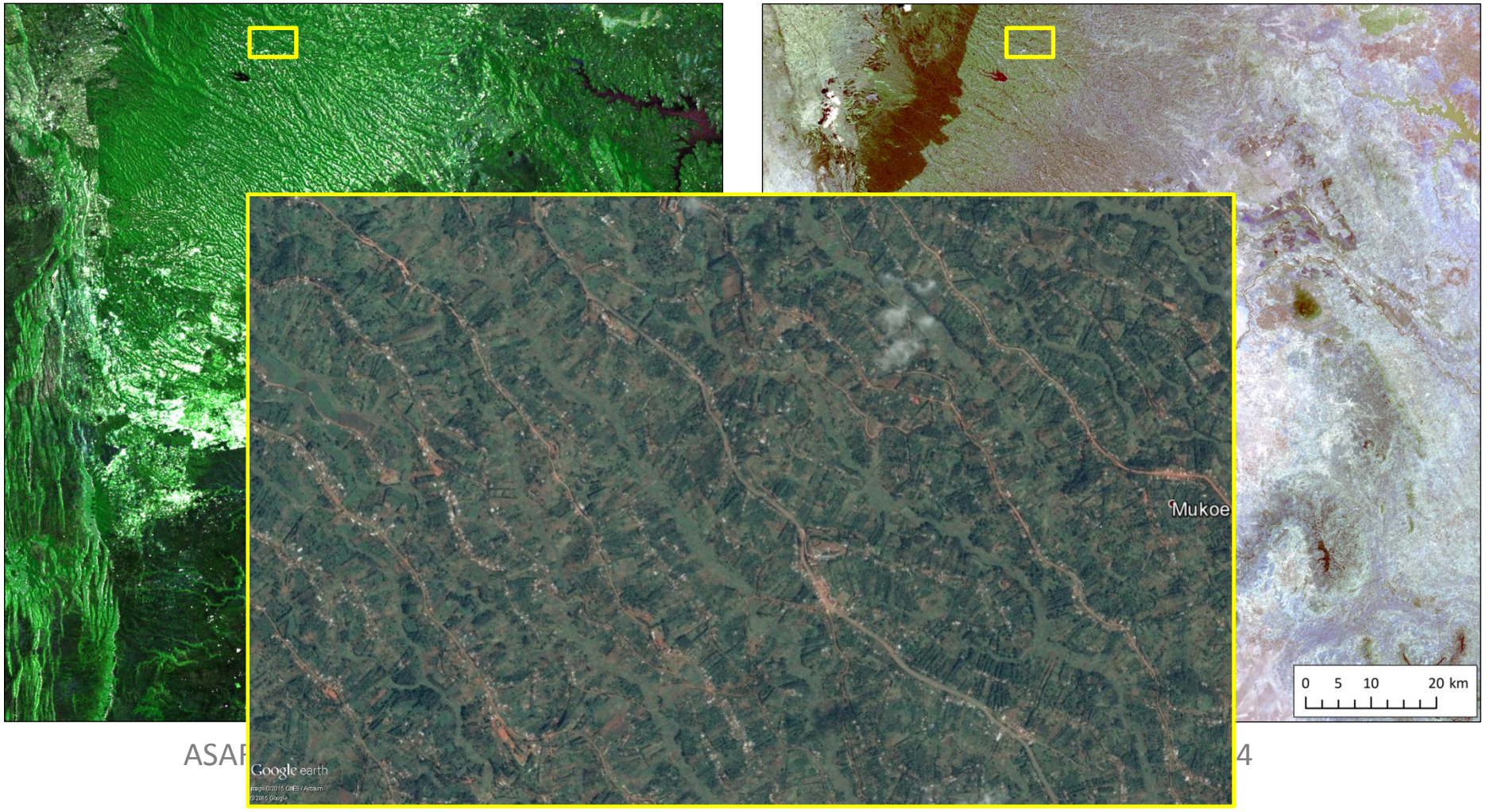


Landsat-8 OLI 2014

DLR

First Results

Nairobi

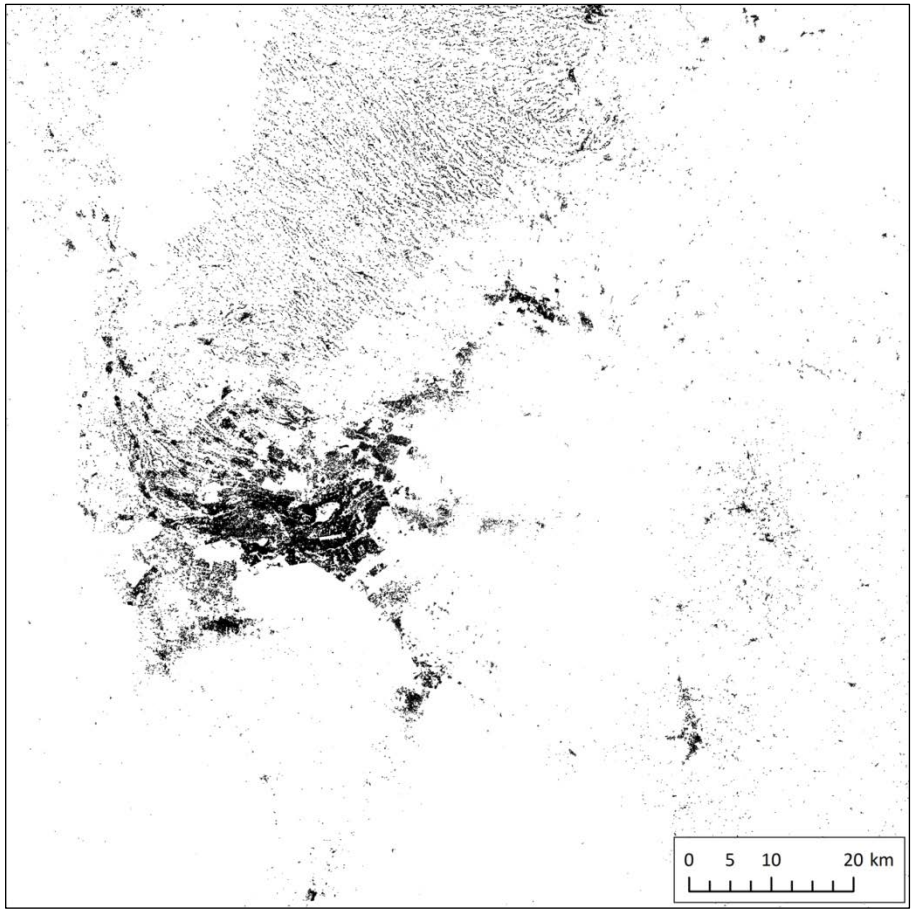


ASAR 4

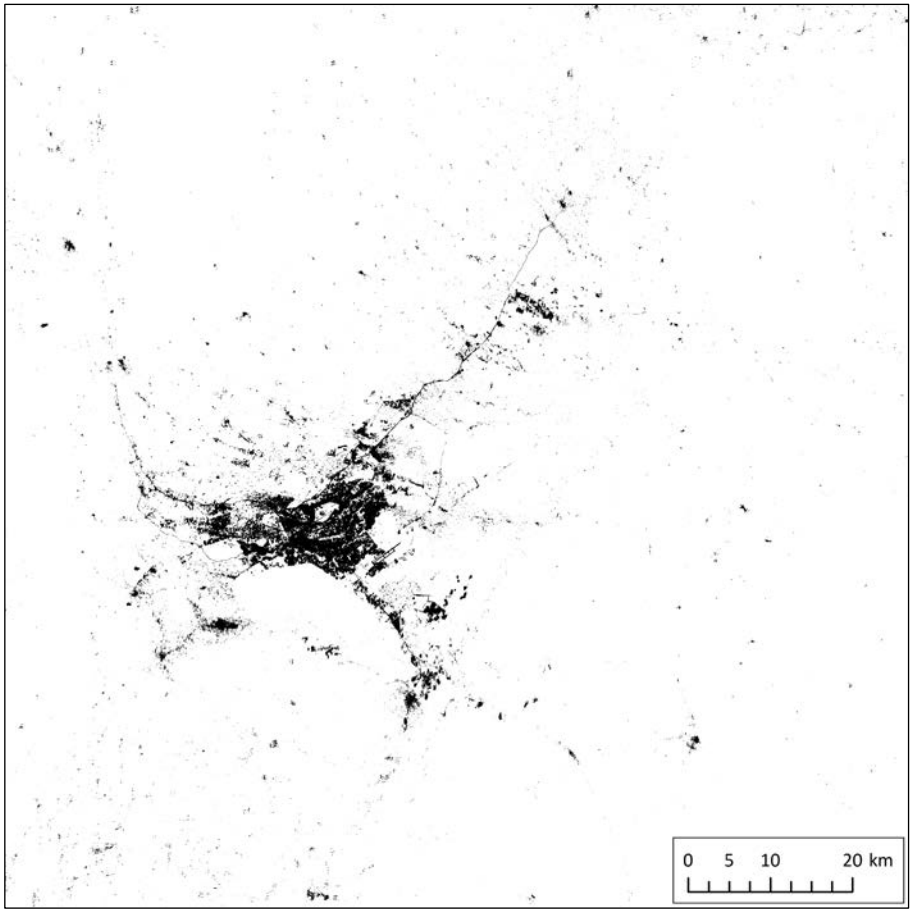
DLR

First Results

Nairobi



ASAR WSM HH 2009-2012
unsupervised classification

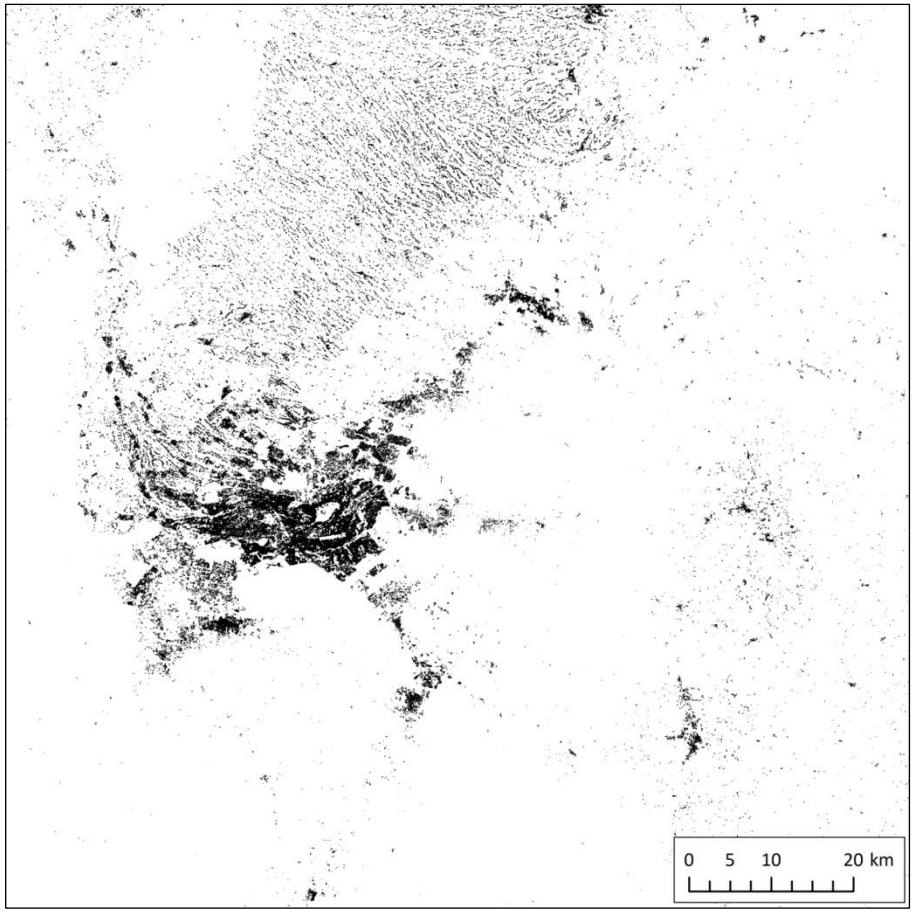


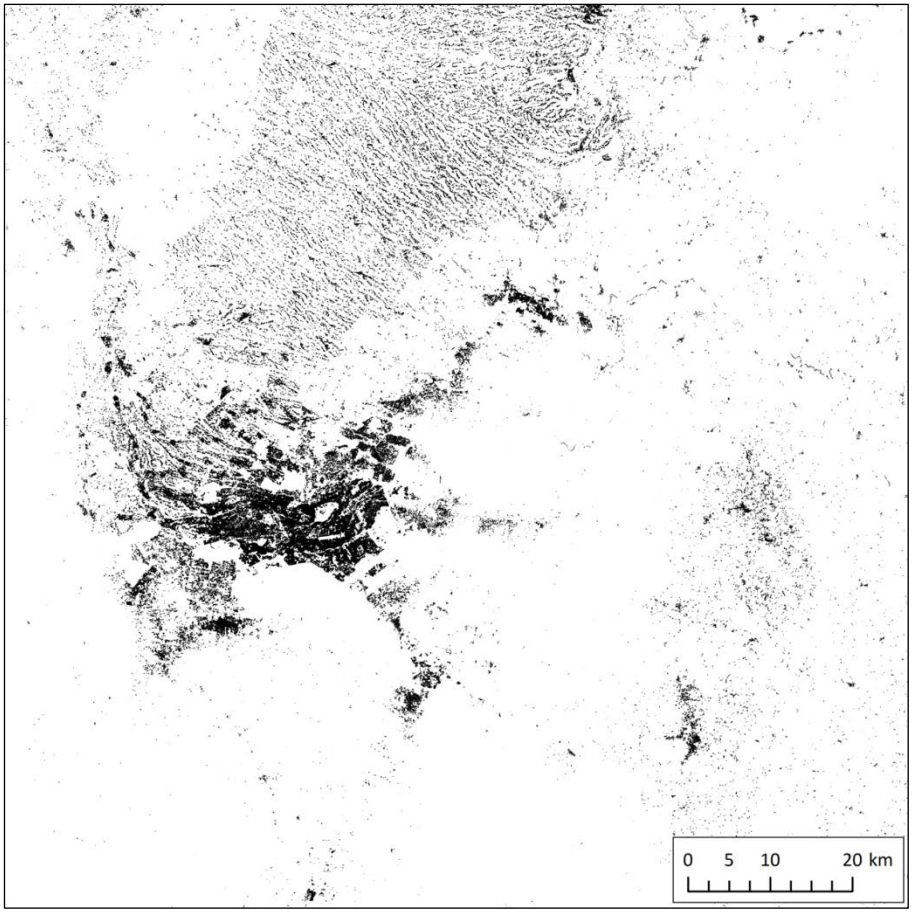
Landsat-8 OLI 2014
supervised classification

DLR

First Results

Nairobi





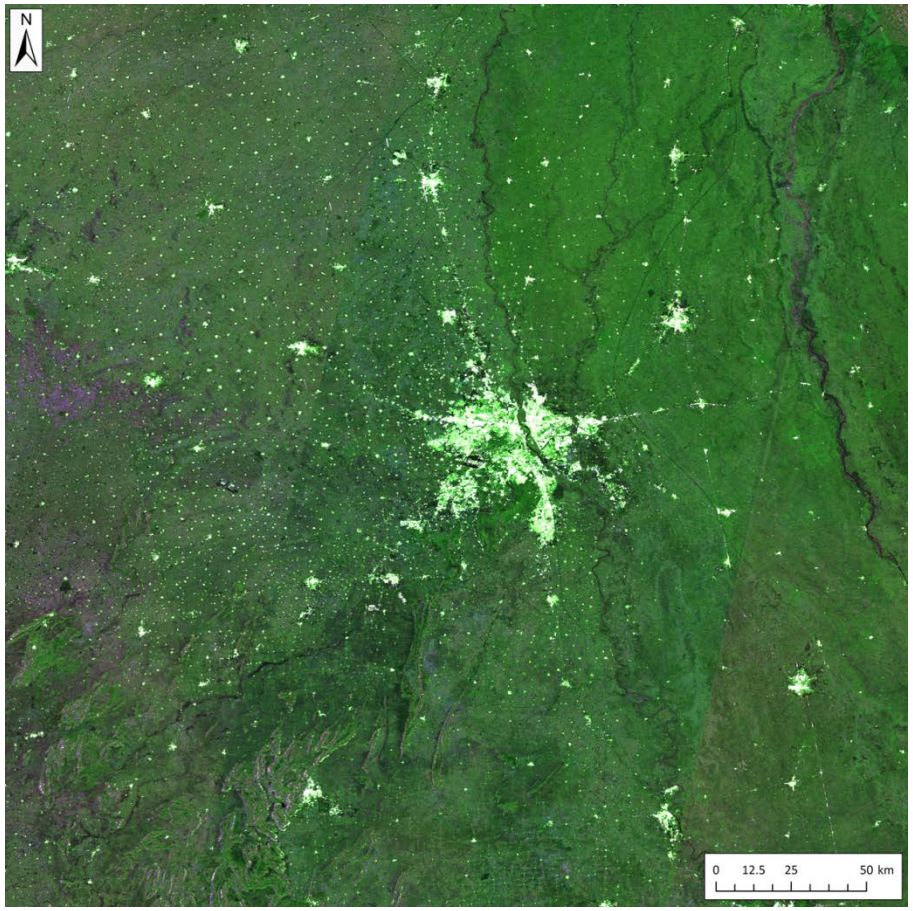
ASAR WSM HH 2009-2012
unsupervised classification

GOF

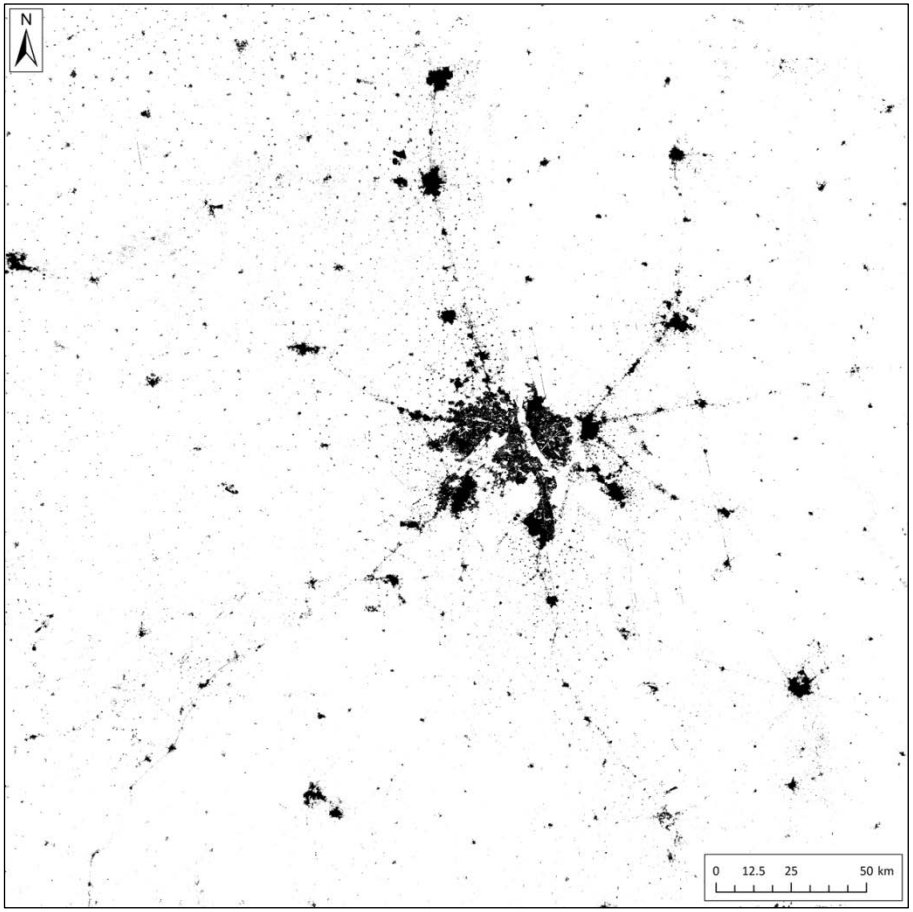
DLR

First Results

New Delhi



ASAR WSM VV 2009-2012

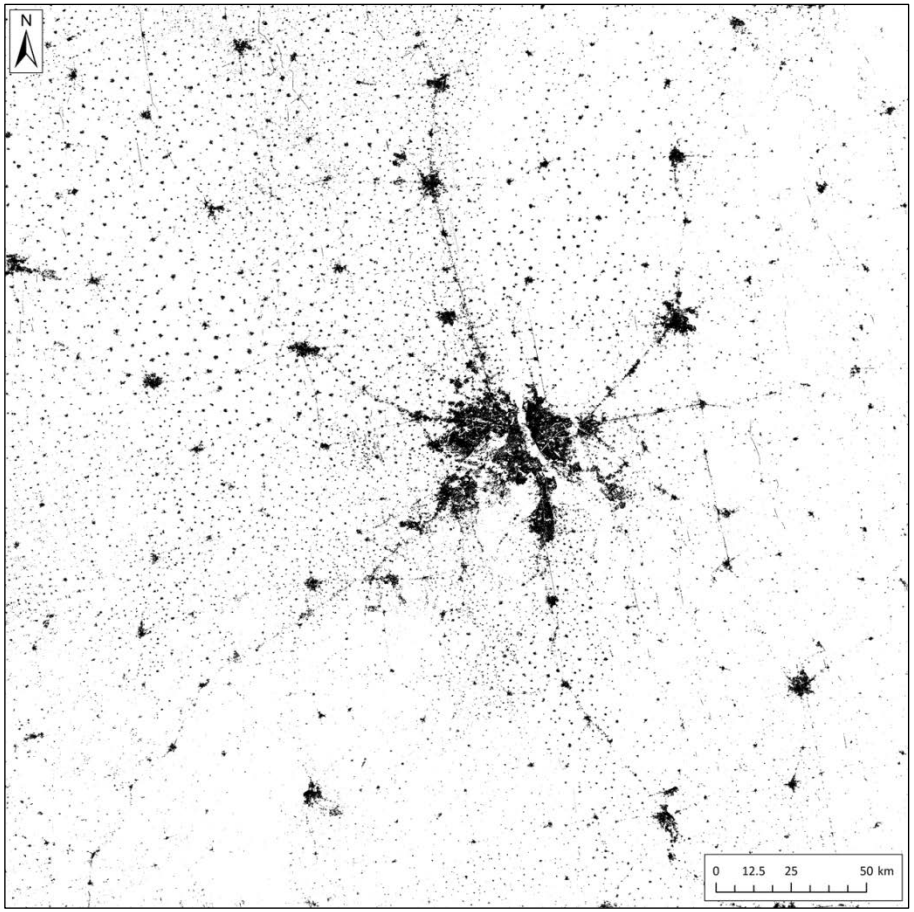


Landsat-8 OLI 2014
supervised classification

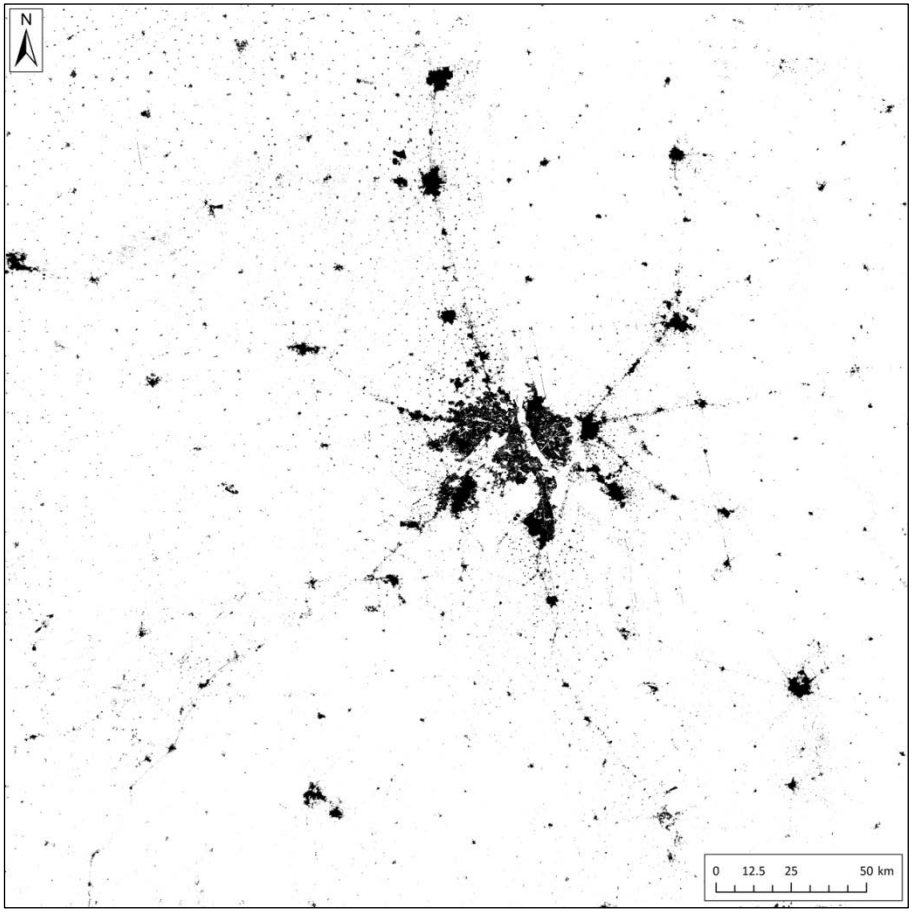
DLR

First Results

New Delhi



ASAR WSM VV 2009-2012
unsupervised classification



Landsat-8 OLI 2014
supervised classification

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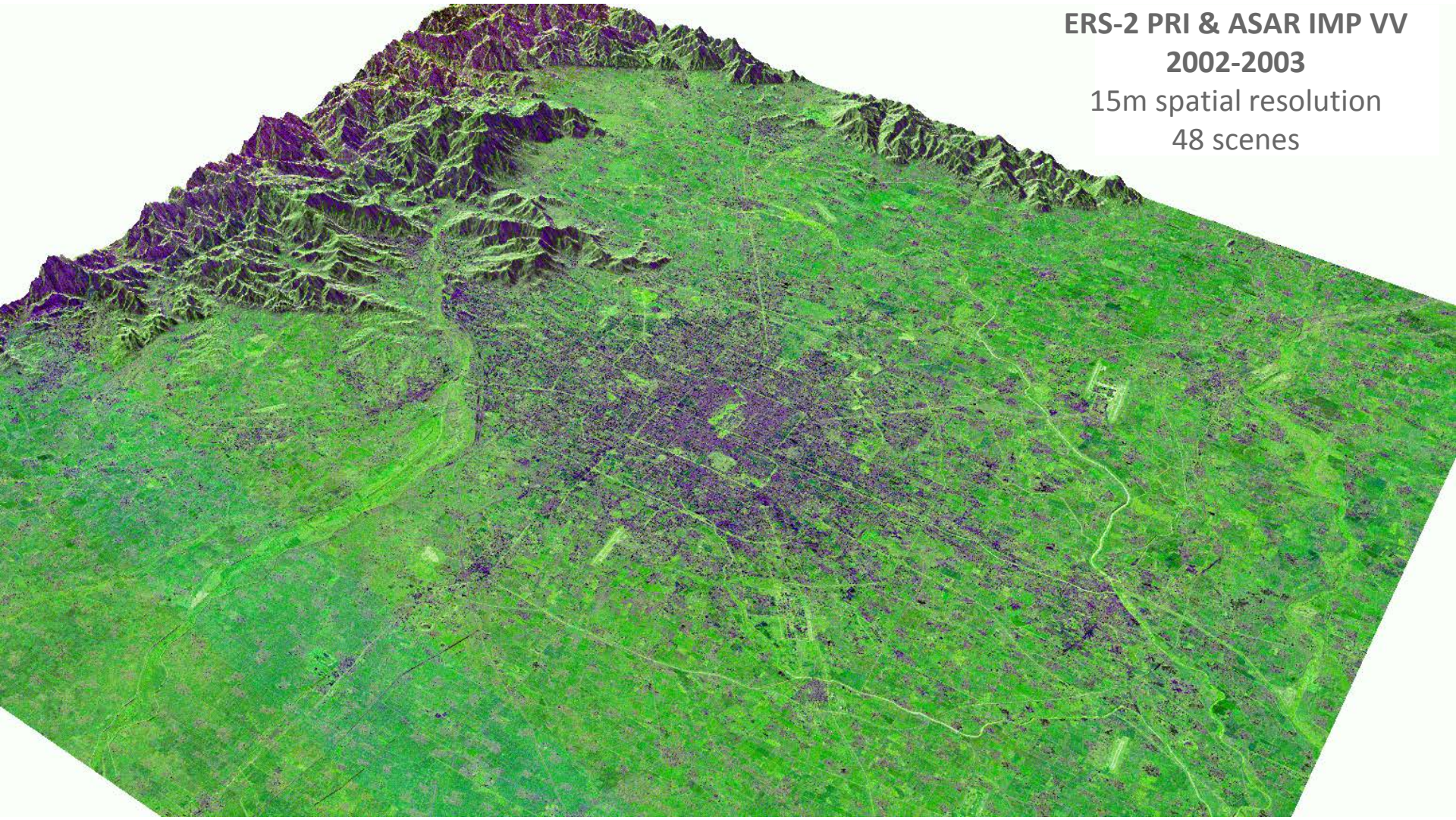
First Results

Beijing

ERS-2 PRI & ASAR IMP VV
2002-2003
15m spatial resolution
48 scenes

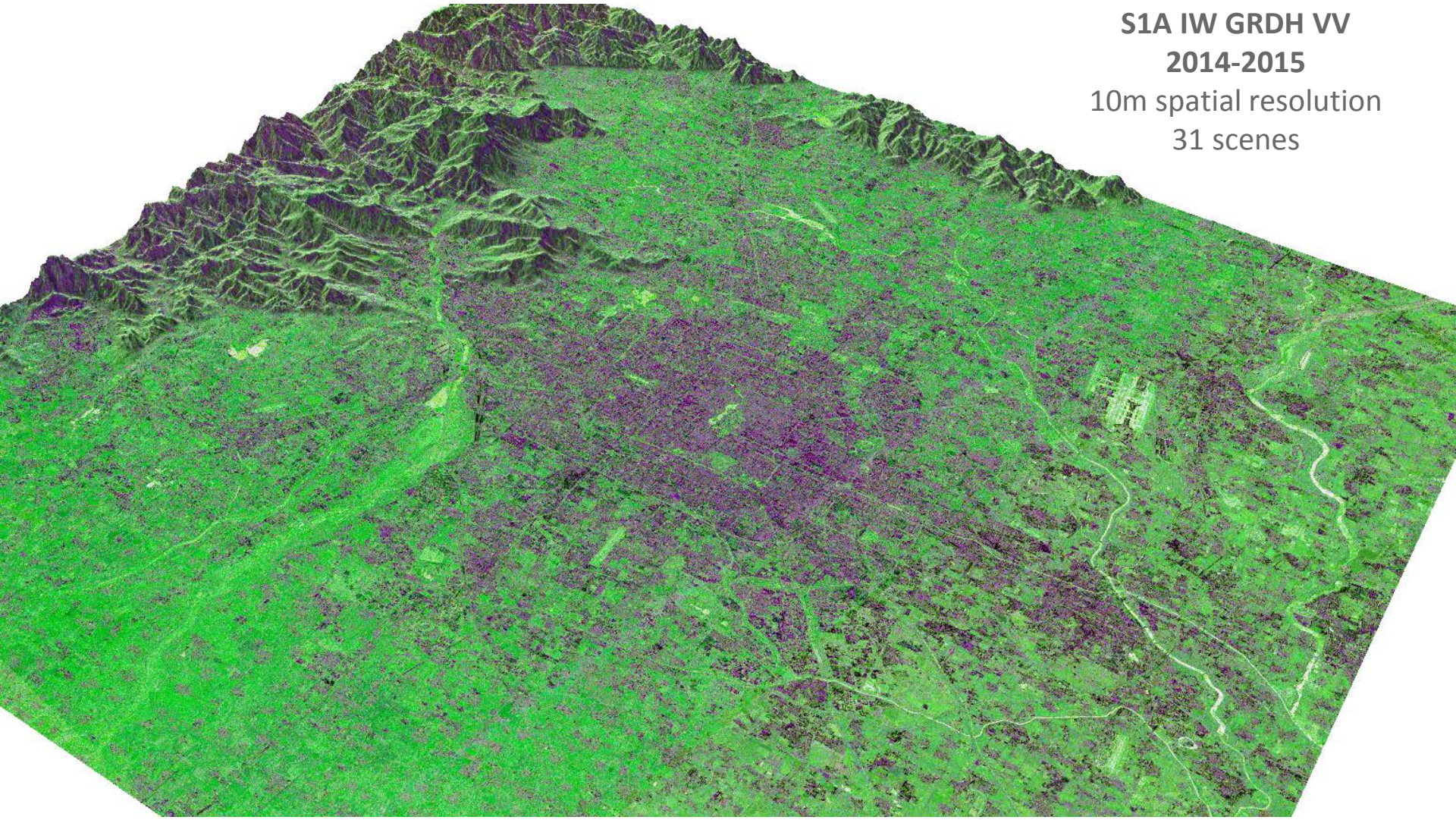


DLR

First Results

Beijing

S1A IW GRDH VV
2014-2015
10m spatial resolution
31 scenes



DLR

First Results

Beijing

2002-2003

DLR

First Results

Beijing

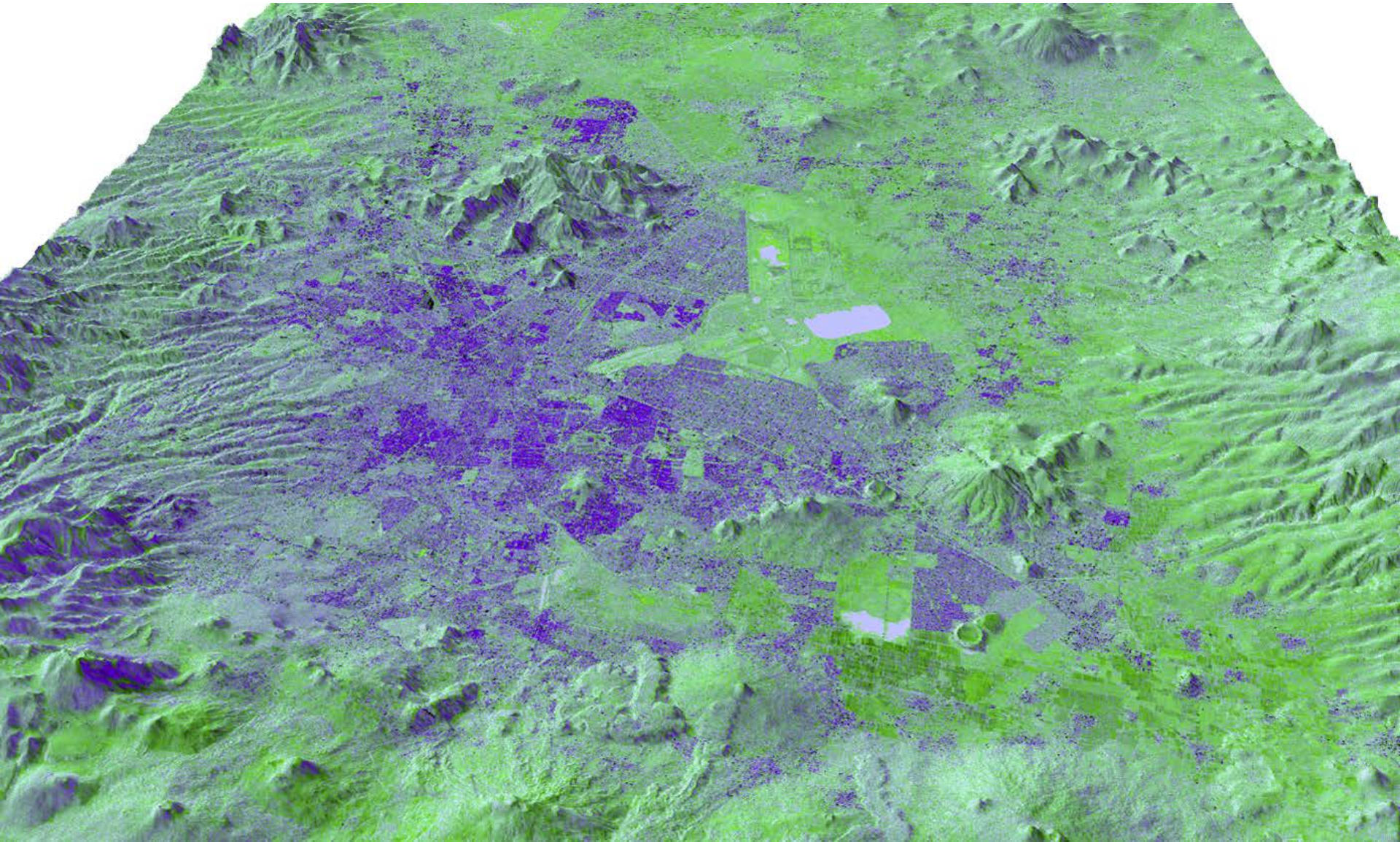
2009-2012 2002-2003

DLR

First Results

Mexico City

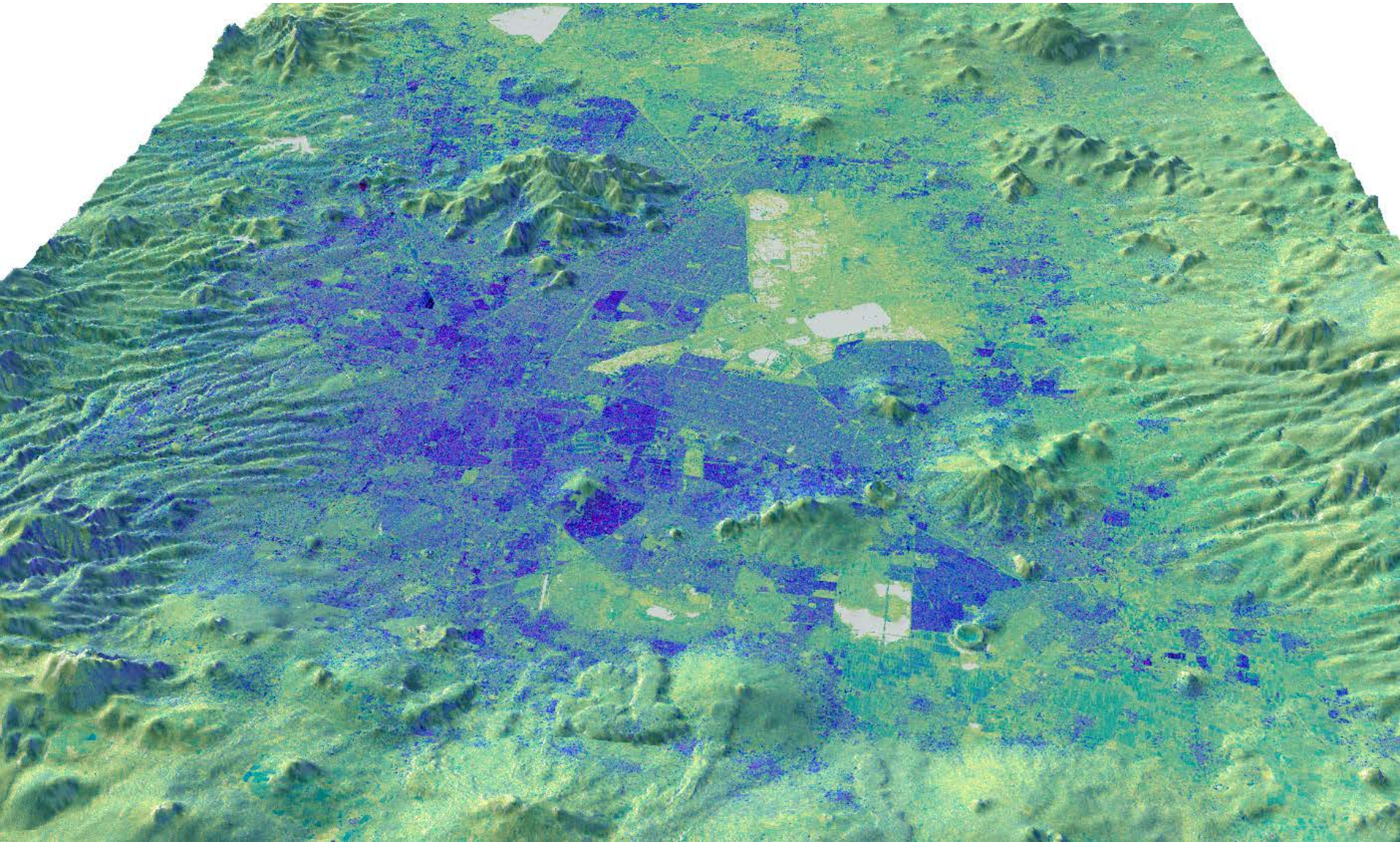
ERS-2 PRI & ASAR IMP VV 2002-2003 | 15m spatial resolution | 41 scenes



First Results

Mexico City

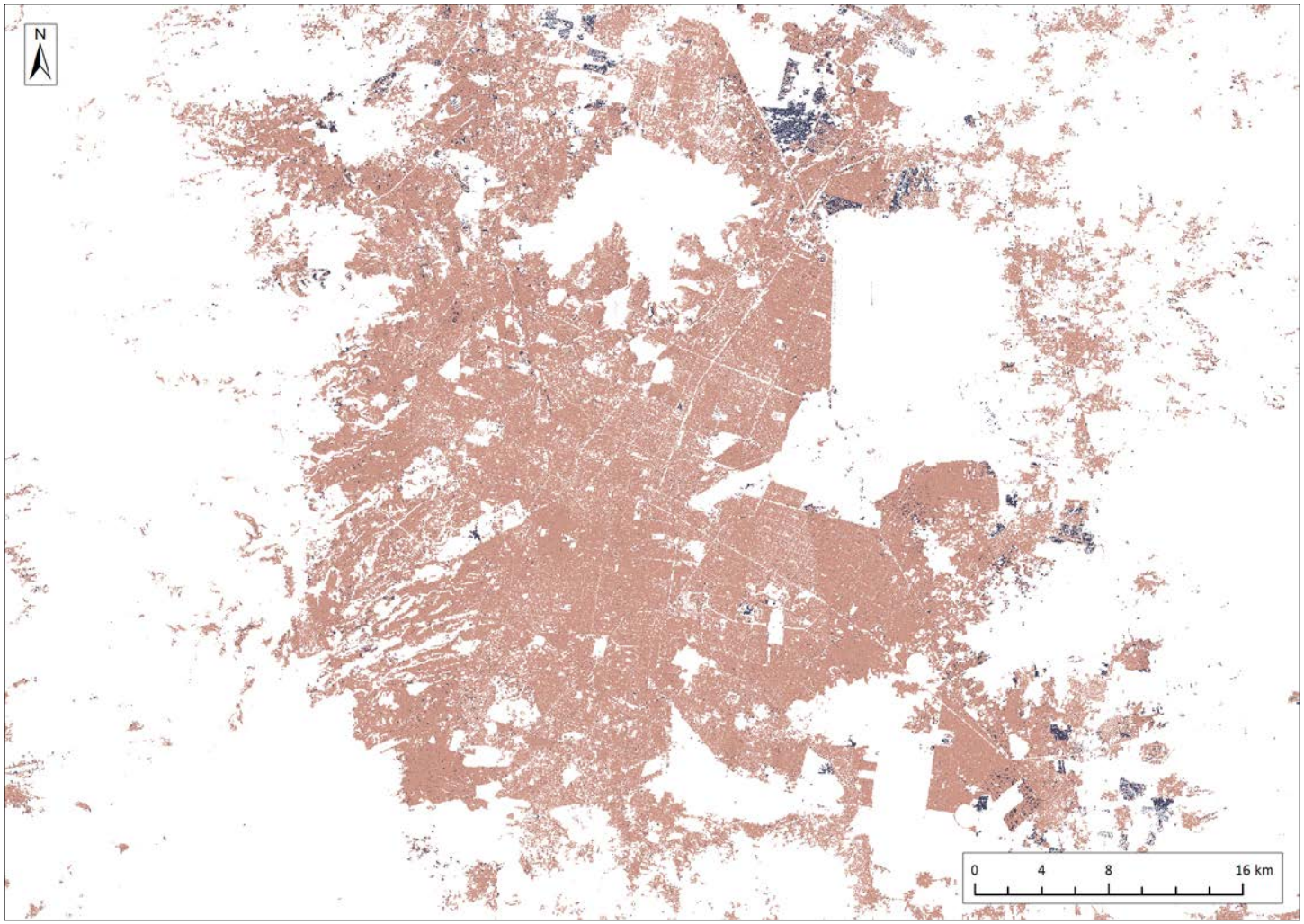
S1A IW GRDH VV | 10m spatial resolution | 49 scenes



First Results

Mexico City

2009-2012 2002-2003



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Outlook

- Investigate **sensitivity** with respect to:
  - number of available scenes;
  - polarization;
  - pass;

- Further improving the classification schemes;

- **Validation** (yet ongoing):
  - validation plan;
  - interaction with local representatives for getting reference data;

STAY TUNED

 @SAR4Urban

thanks a lot for your attention

 **@SAR4Urban**

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Fax: +49-8153-28-1445
Email: mattia.marconcini@dlr.de