

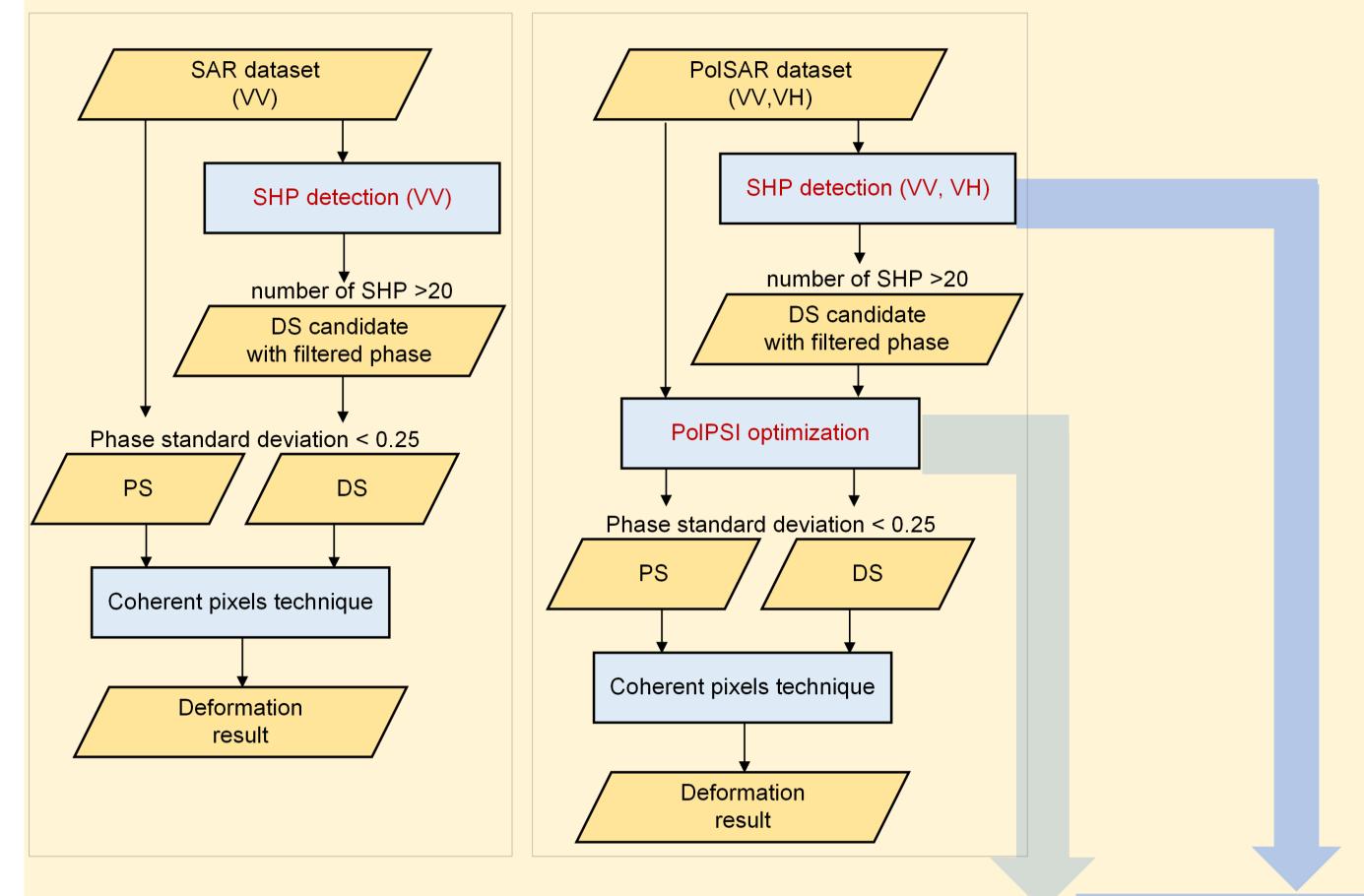
Analysis of the Performance of Polarimetric PSI on Persistent Universitat d'Alacant and Distributed Scatterers with Sentinel-1 Data

Jiayin Luo¹ Juan M. Lopez-Sanchez¹ Francesco De Zan² RobertoTomás Jover¹

- ¹ University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain
- ² Delta phi remote sensing GmbH, Gilching, Germany

Introduction

- persistent scatterer Polarimetric information can complement interferometry (PSI) when poalrimetric images are available: PolPSI.
- Processing flow chart for Sentinel-1(S1) data: single-pol (VV) and dualpol (VV and VH).

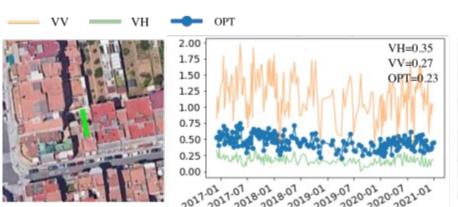


The introduction of the VH channel influences the identification of the SHP group for each pixel, and then the PS and DS selection.

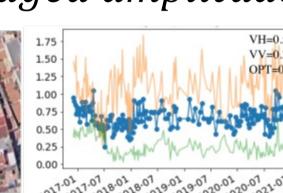
Objectives and Results

1. How does VH help improve the PS through D_A ?

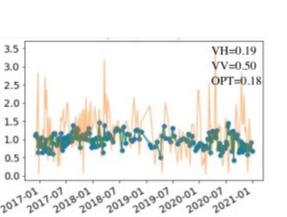
amplitude standard deviation averaged amplitude



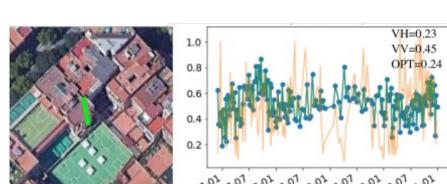


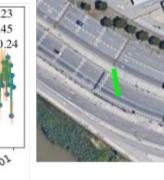


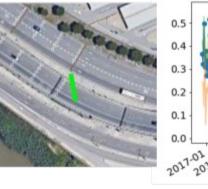


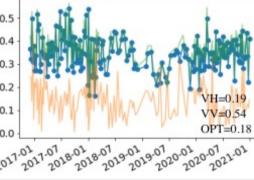


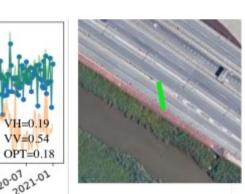
VH amplitude is low but stable in areas where VV fluctuates.

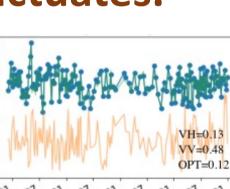








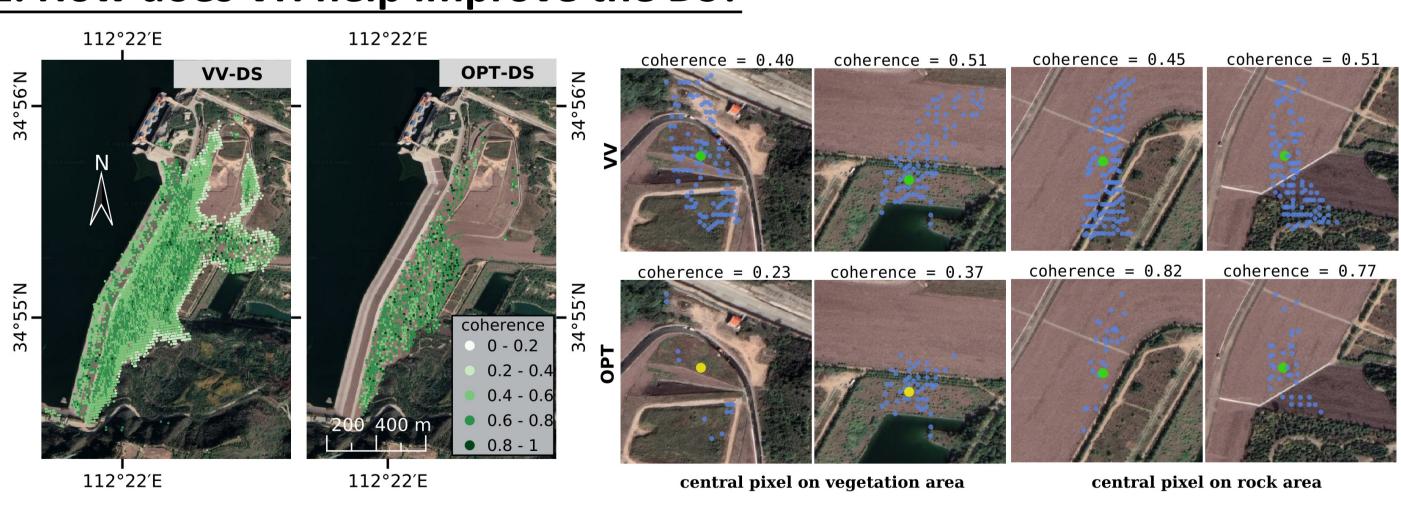




VH response is high (scatterers rotated with respect to the incidence plane).

Selected pixels over Barcelona and time series of amplitude (with D_{Δ} value for three channels).

2. How does VH help improve the DS?

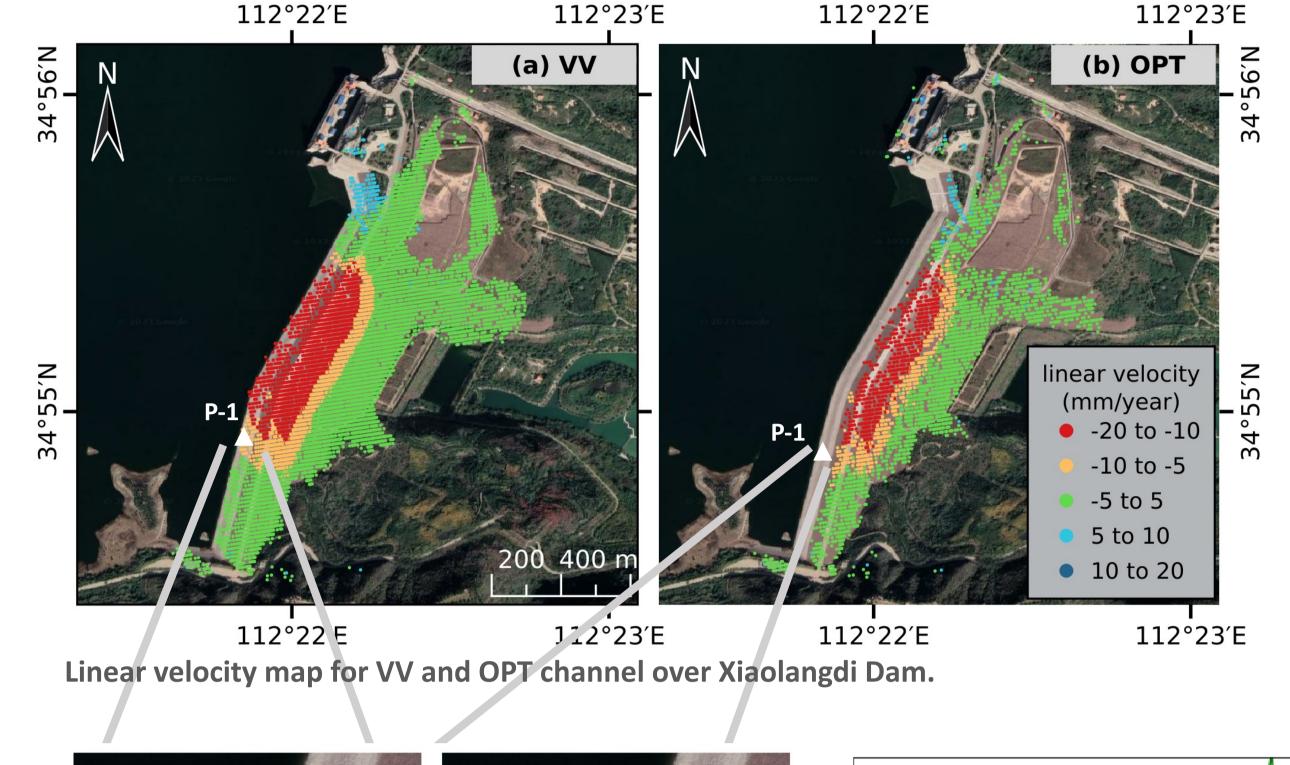


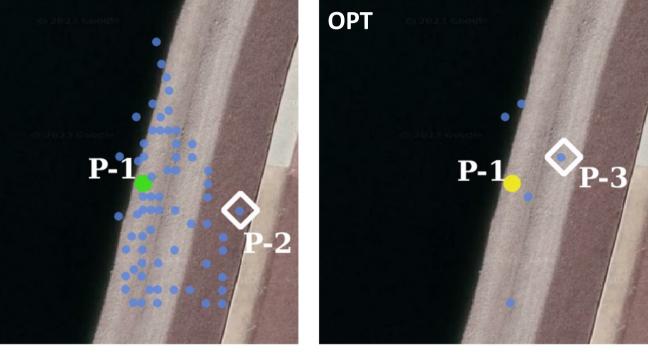
Distribution of DS with coherence value over Xiaolangdi Dam.

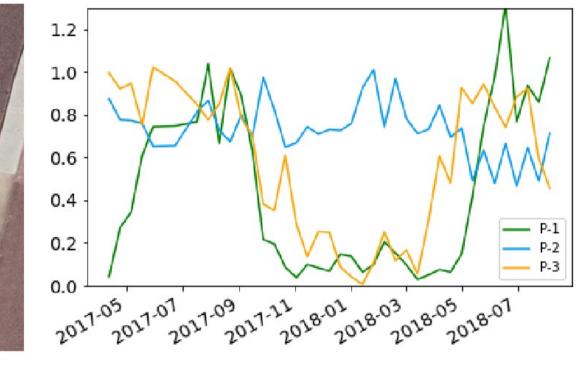
SHP map for selected pixels. DS are marked in green. Points not selected as valid measurement points are marked in yellow.

The utilization of the VH results in a reduction in the number of DS in which different land covers were mixed, leading to an improvement in the overall quality of the DS.

3. What is the impact on the deformation results based on the improved PS and DS?



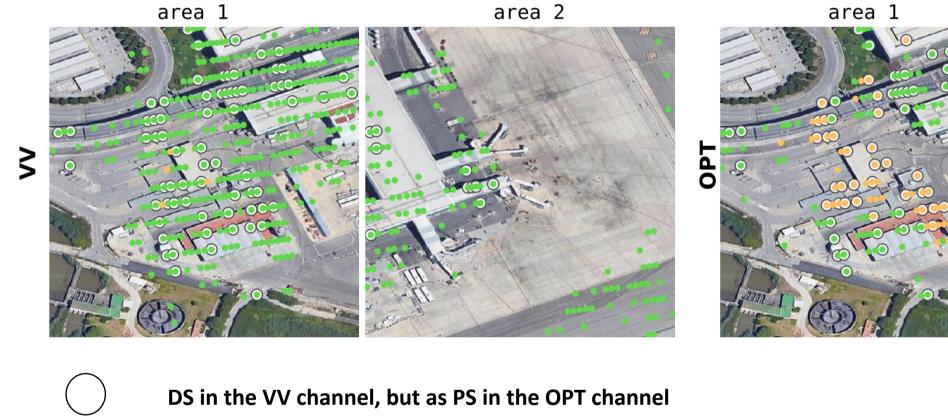




SHP map for VV and OPT channel at P-1. P-2 and P-3 are similar pixels with respect to P-1 in VV and OPT channel, respectively.

The time series amplitude plot of VV channel.

The increased PS and decreased DS in OPT channel serve to identify the same deformation areas as VV. Pixels in the border of the dam were not selected as measurement points in OPT channel because they are not stable in the time series.



Linear velocity ranging from -5 to 5 mm/year



area 2

Linear velocity ranging from -10 to 5 mm/year

DS with a large number of SHPs detected by the VV channel may lead to loss of deformation details due to the averaging with wrong neighbours.

Two areas with different deformation results given by VV and OPT over Barcelona.

Conclusion

By using dual polarization S1 data with PolPSI methods,

- 1. The number and quality of PS increase.
- 2. The number of DS decreases. However, the reduction in DS is accompanied by an improvement in their quality (different land covers are not mixed).
- 3. The total coverage of the measurement area has decreased, but the deformation areas are well preserved.
- 4. Fine details and values of deformation are better estimated than with VV alone.

Reference

J. Luo, J. M. Lopez-Sanchez, F. De Zan, J. J. Mallorqui and R. Tomás, "Assessment of the Contribution of Polarimetric Persistent Scatterer Interferometry on Sentinel-1 Data," in IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing, vol. 15, pp. 7997-8009, 2022, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2022.3206550.

Acknowledgement

This work has been funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, State Research Agency (AEI), under project PID2020-117303GB-C22.