

Enhancing Envisat ASAR WSM segments to detect oil spills in the framework of the “20 years of oil routes” project



VisioTerra



Serge RIAZANOFF
Kévin GROSS

VisioTerra
UPEMLV

serge.riazanoff@visioterra.fr
kgross01@etudiant.univ-mlv.fr

Agenda

- **Presentation of VisioTerra**

- Optical / Radar experience - Software development
- Collaboration with ESA
- The “20 years of oil routes” project

- **The Envisat ASAR WSM product**

- Acquisition geometry
- Normalized Radar Cross Section (NRCS)
- Gain at sub-swath junctions
- Homogenization of mean (m_0) and standard deviation (σ_0)

- **C-Models**

- From Digital Number (DN) to sigma0
- CMOD4, CMOD5, CMOD5.N
- Retrieving V and ϕ

- **Sub-swath junctions**

- Highlighting the defects
- Piecewise adjustment

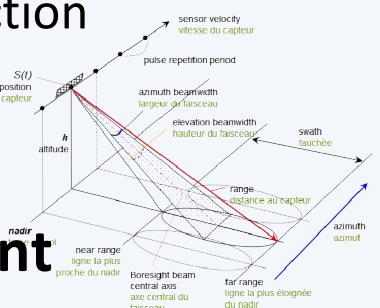
- **Conclusions**

Presentation of VisioTerra



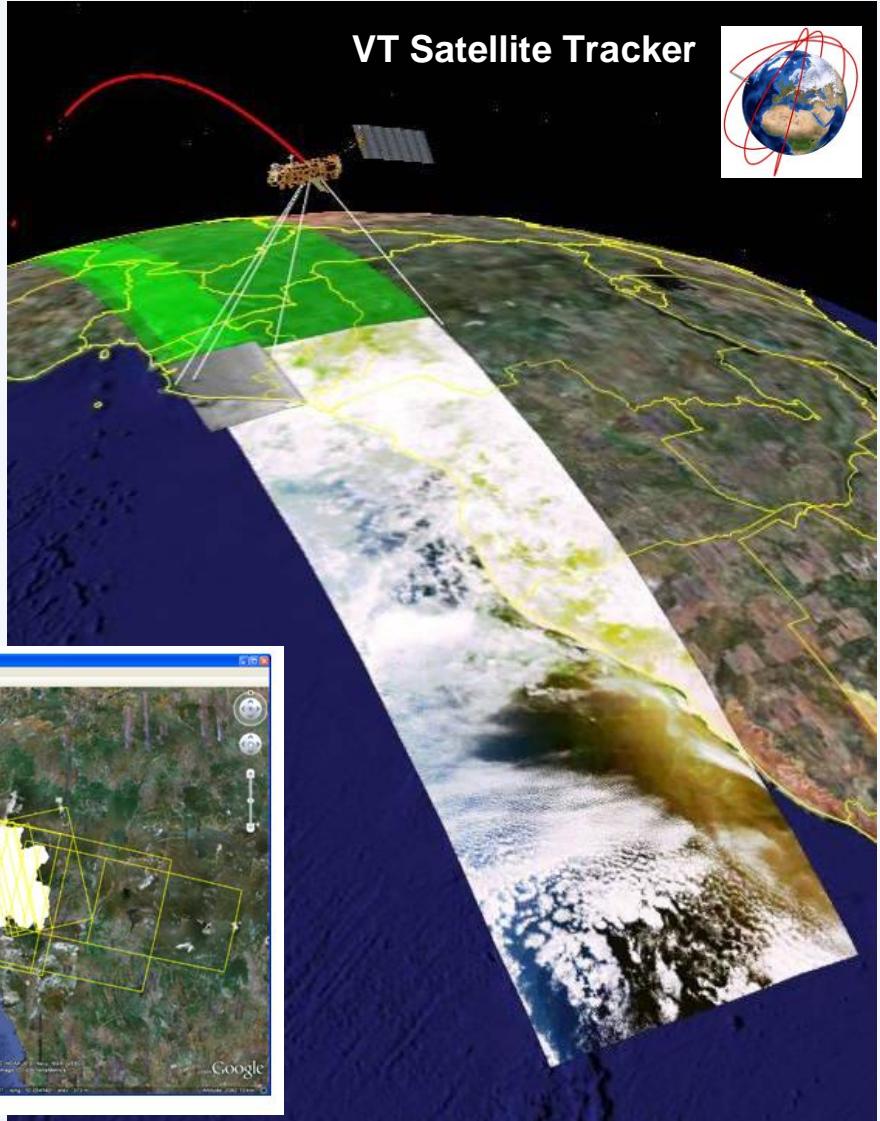
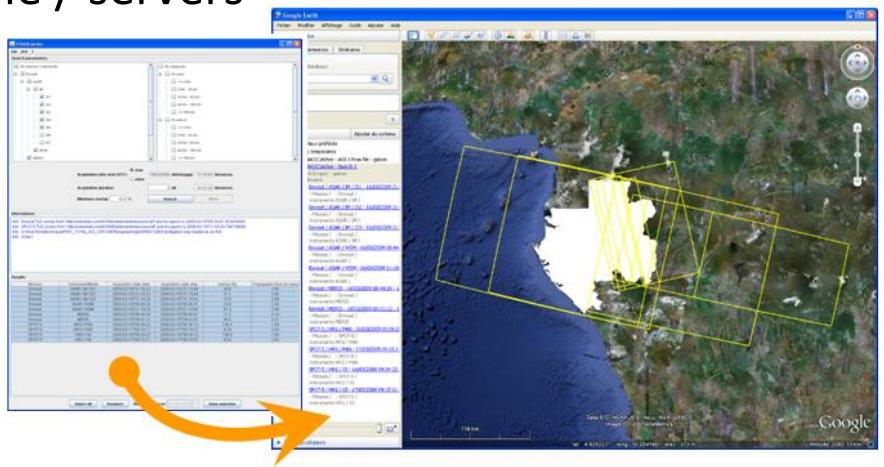
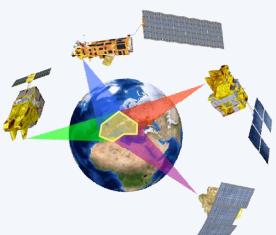
• Optical / Radar experience

- Image processing (training)
- Cartographic production
- Viewing geometry
- Orbit propagation



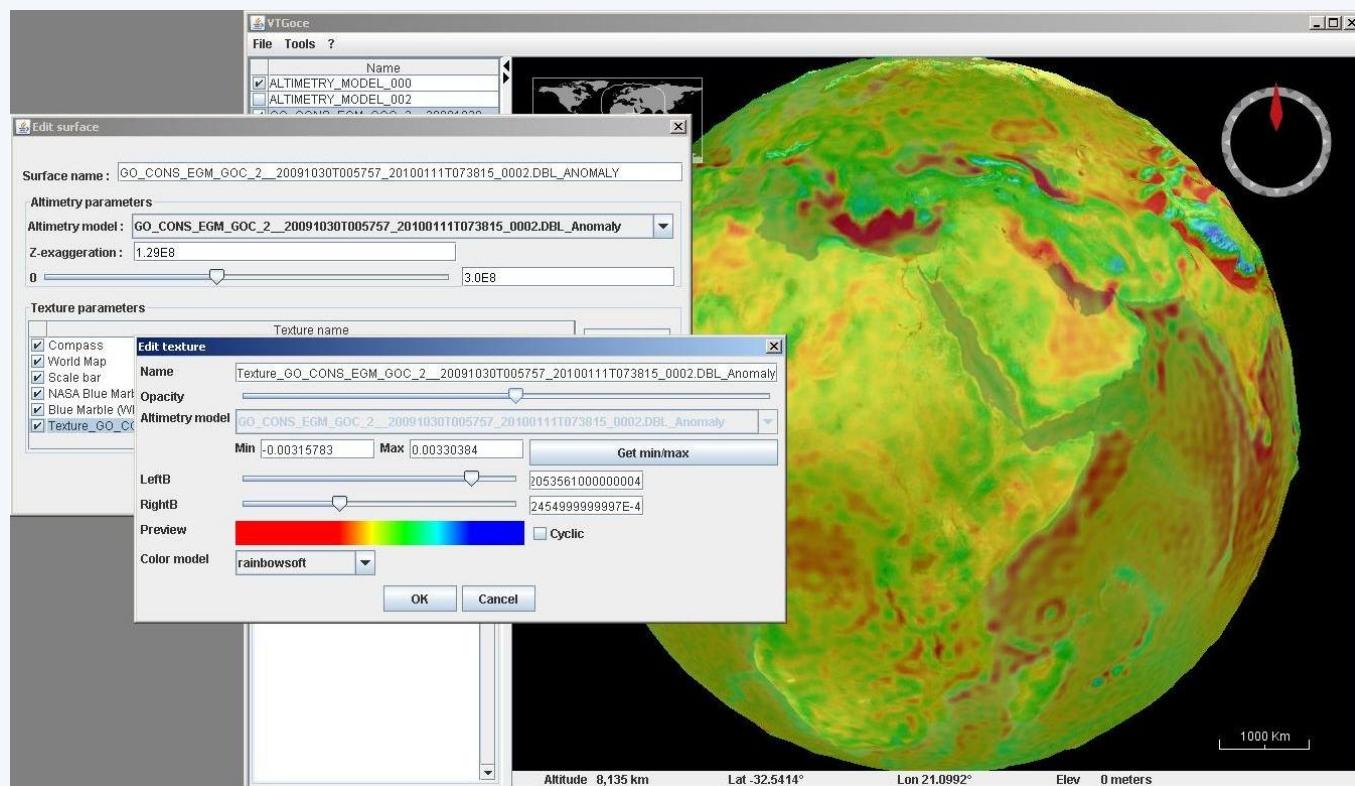
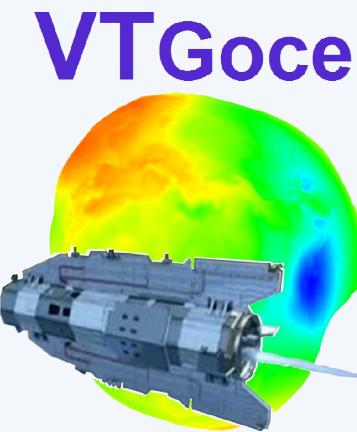
• Software development

- Virtual globes
- Stand-alone / servers



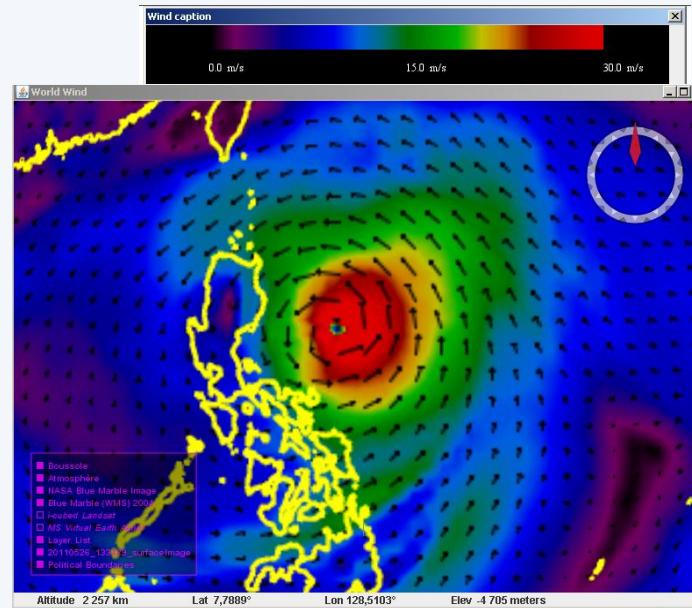
- Collaboration with ESA

- GAEL Consultant - Since 1994
- Quality control of ESA products
- Envisat MERIS
- VTGoce

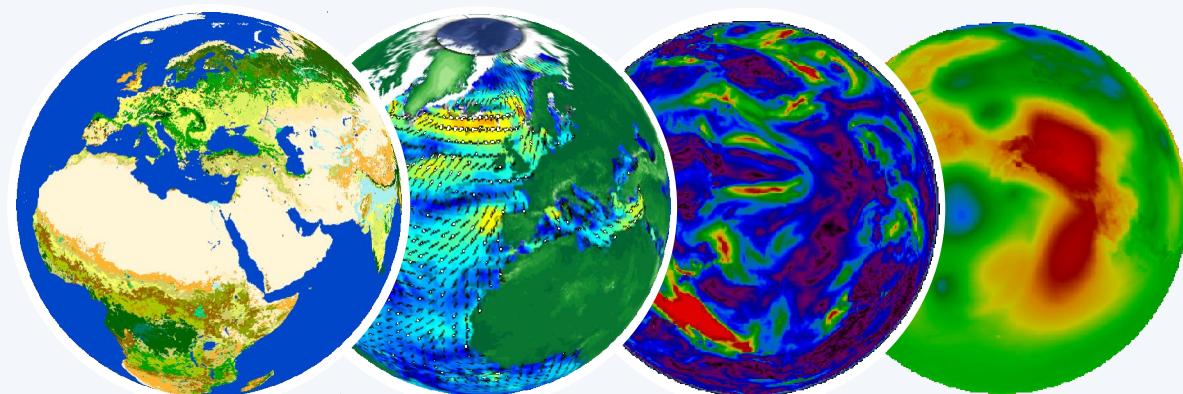
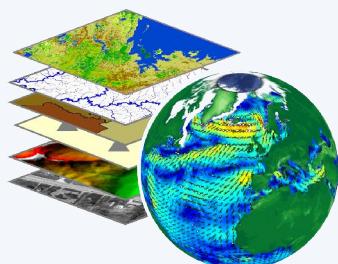


- **Diversity of data providers**

- Huge amount of data
Globcover (ESA)
- More data providers
- Free data policy
- Interoperability
OGC standards
- Consumers may produce data



VT Escape

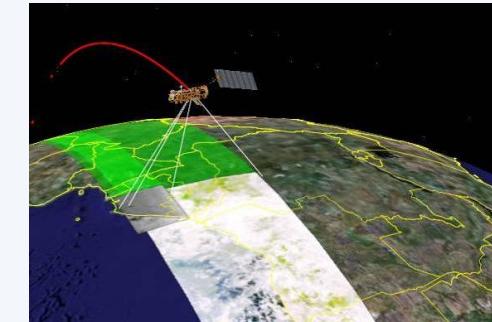
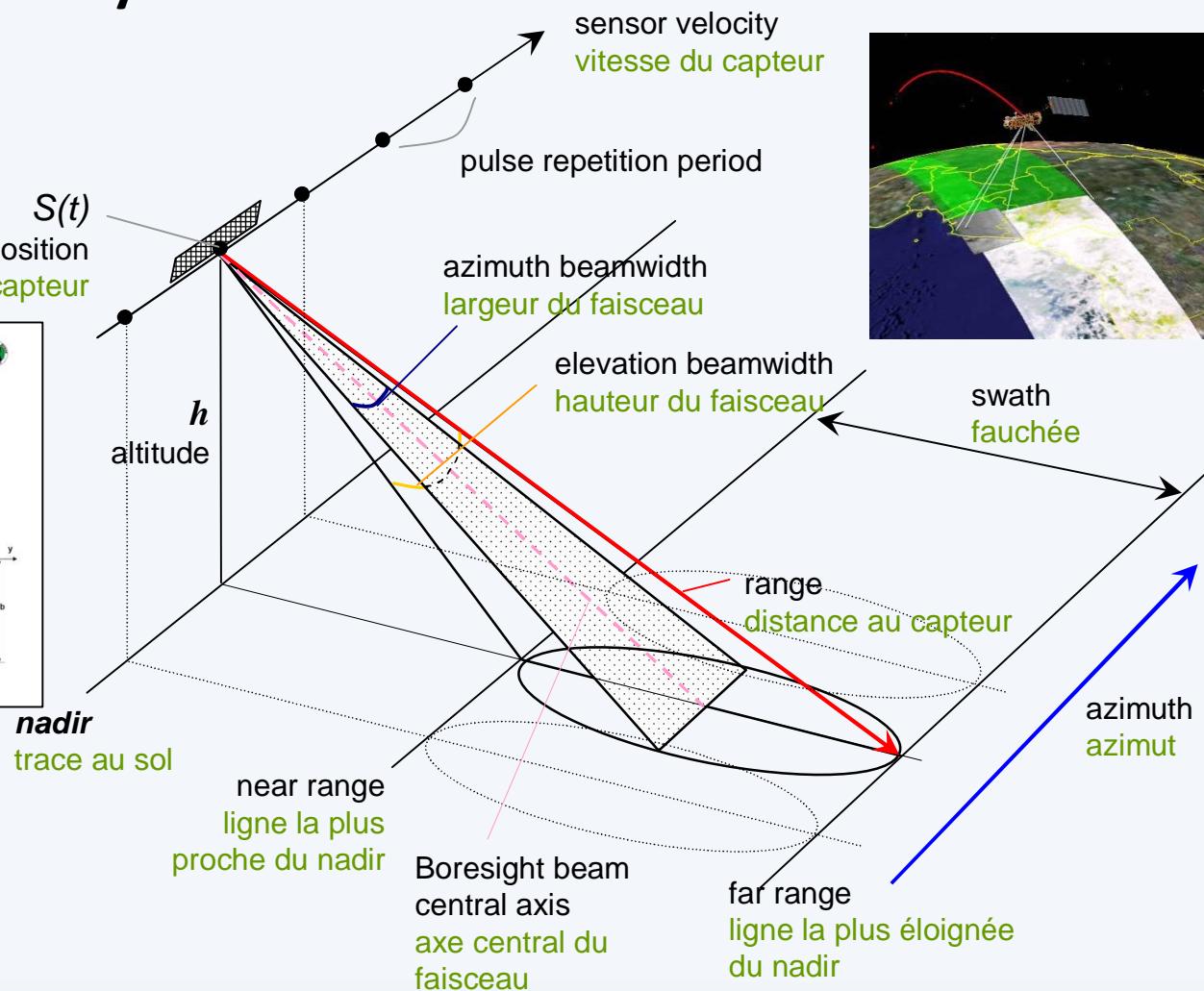
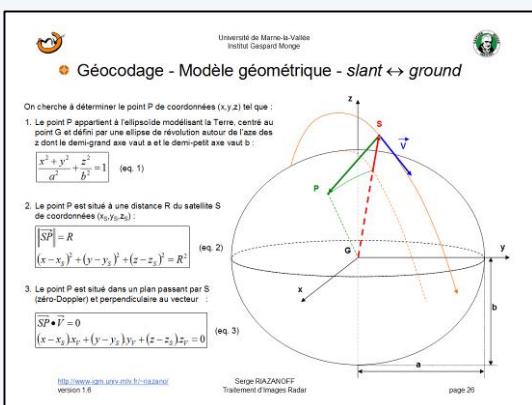


The Envisat ASAR WSM product



• Acquisition geometry

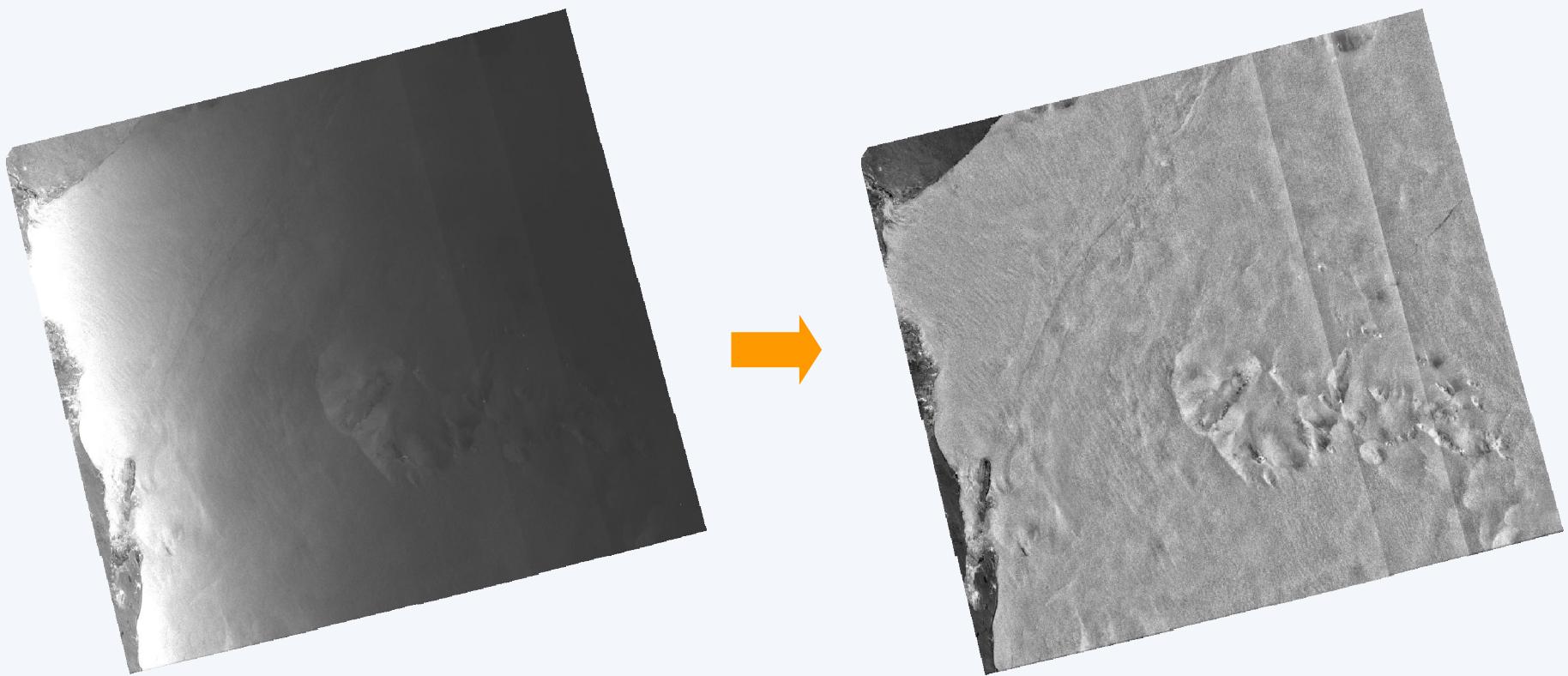
RADAR ↔ RAdio
Detection And Ranging



The Envisat ASAR WSM product



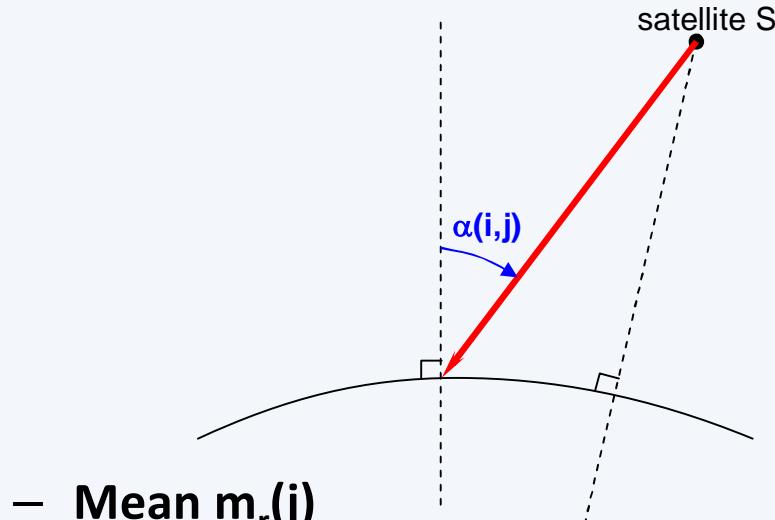
- To normalize the mean (m_0) and the standard deviation (σ_0)



The Envisat ASAR WSM product



- Normalized Radar Cross Section (NRCS)

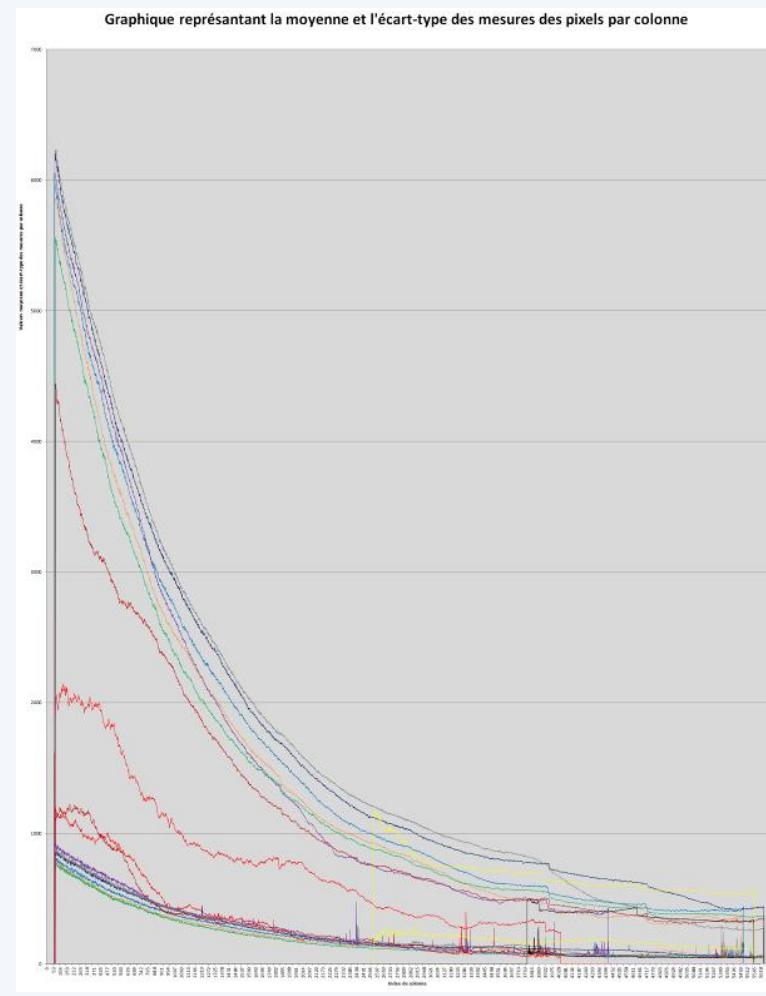


- Mean $m_r(j)$

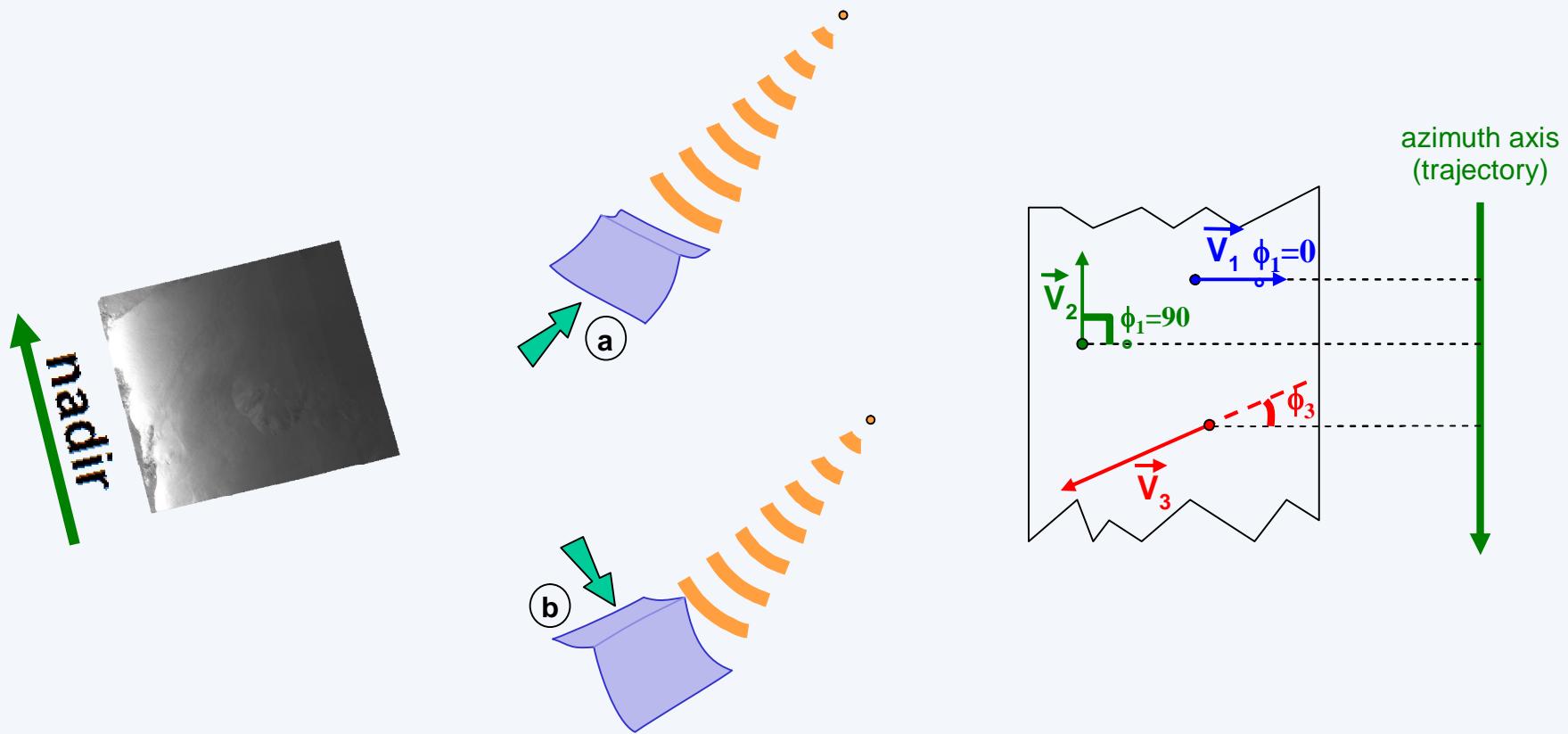
$$m_r(j) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \delta(i, j)} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \delta(i, j) \times r(i, j)$$

- Standard deviation $\sigma_r(j)$

$$\sigma_r(j) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \delta(i, j)} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \delta(i, j) \times r^2(i, j) \right) - (m_r(j))^2}$$



- The backscattering coefficient (σ_0) as a function of the wind speed (V) and azimuth (ϕ)



- From Digital Number (DN) to sigma0 ($M(j)$)

$$\bar{M}(j) = b_{lin}(j) = \frac{(\overline{m_r}(j))^2}{K} \times \sin(\bar{\theta}(j))$$

- CMOD4

$$\dot{M}_{CMOD4}(V, \phi, \theta) = b_0(1 + b_1 \cos \phi + b_3 \tanh b_2 \cos 2\phi)^{1.6}$$

$$b_0 = b_R 10^{\alpha + \gamma \cdot f_1(V + \beta)}$$

$$f_1 = \begin{cases} -10 & , \quad s \leq 10^{-10} \\ \log(s) & , \quad 10^{-10} < s \leq 5 \\ \sqrt{s}/3.2 & , \quad s > 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = c_1 P_0 + c_2 P_1 + c_3 P_2$$

$$\gamma = c_4 P_0 + c_5 P_1 + c_6 P_2$$

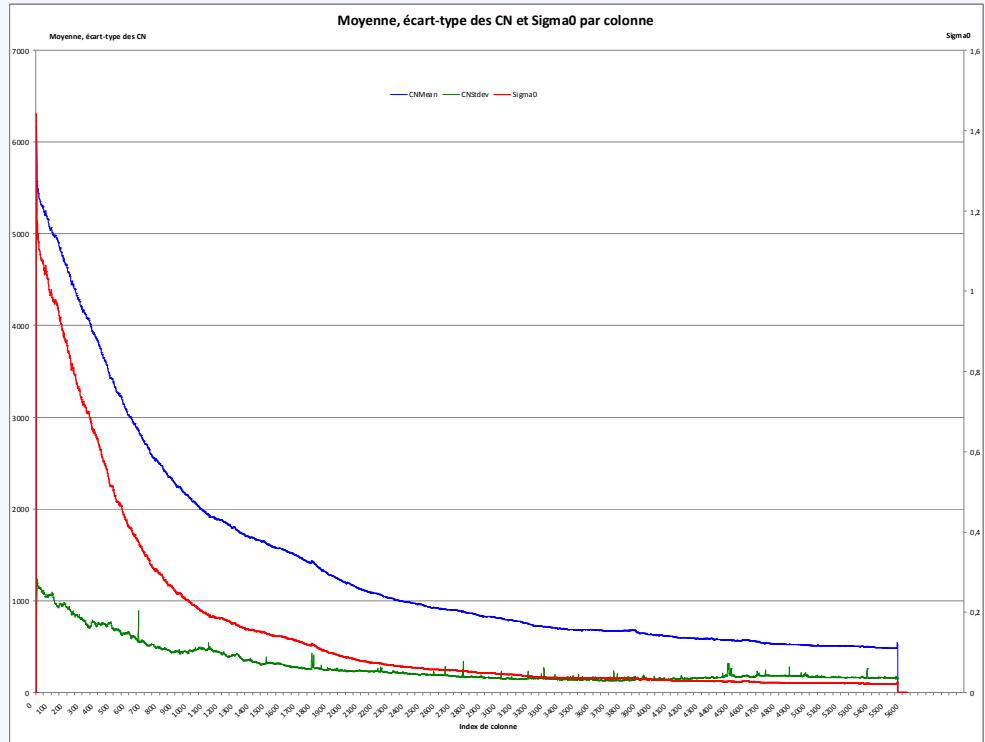
$$\beta = c_7 P_0 + c_8 P_1 + c_9 P_2$$

$$b_1 = c_{10} P_0 + c_{11} V + (c_{12} P_0 + c_{13} V) \cdot f_2(x)$$

...

Paramètre	Coefficient	Valeur	Paramètre	Coefficient	Valeur
α	c_1	-2.301523	b_1	c_{10}	0.014430
	c_2	-1.632686		c_{11}	0.002484
	c_3	0.761210		c_{12}	0.074450
γ	c_4	1.156619		c_{13}	0.004023
	c_5	0.595955	b_2	c_{14}	0.148810
	c_6	-0.293819		c_{15}	0.089286
β	c_7	-1.015244	b_3	c_{16}	-0.006667
	c_8	0.342175		c_{17}	3.000000
	c_9	-0.500786		c_{18}	-10.000000

$\theta (^{\circ})$	b_R	$\theta (^{\circ})$	b_R	$\theta (^{\circ})$	b_R
16	1.075	31	0.927	46	1.054
17	1.075	32	0.923	47	1.053
18	1.075	33	0.930	48	1.052
19	1.072	34	0.931	49	1.047
20	1.069	35	0.944	50	1.038
21	1.066	36	0.953	51	1.028
22	1.056	37	0.967	52	1.016
23	1.030	38	0.978	53	1.002
24	1.004	39	0.988	54	0.989
25	0.979	40	0.998	55	0.965
26	0.967	41	1.009	56	0.941
27	0.958	42	1.021	57	0.929
28	0.949	43	1.033	58	0.929
29	0.941	44	1.042	59	0.929
30	0.934	45	1.050	60	0.929



- CMOD5

$$\dot{M}_{CMOD5}(V, \phi, \theta) = b_0(1 + b_1 \cos \phi + b_2 \cos 2\phi)^{1.6}$$

$$x = (\theta - 40) / 25$$

$$b_0 = 10^{a_0 + a_1 V} \cdot f(a_2 V, s_0)^\gamma$$

$$f(s, s_0) = \begin{cases} (s/s_0)^\alpha g(s_0) & , \quad s < s_0 \\ g(s) & , \quad s \geq s_0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-s}}$$

$$\alpha = x_0 \cdot [1 - g(s_0)]$$

$$a_0 = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + c_4 x^3$$

$$a_1 = c_5 + c_6 x$$

$$a_2 = c_7 + c_8 x$$

$$\gamma = c_9 + c_{10} x + c_{11} x^2$$

$$s_0 = c_{12} + c_{13} x$$

$$b_1 = \frac{c_{14}(1+x) - c_{15}V[0.5 + x - \tanh[4.(x + c_{16} + c_{17}V)]]}{1 + e^{0.34(V - c_{18})}}$$

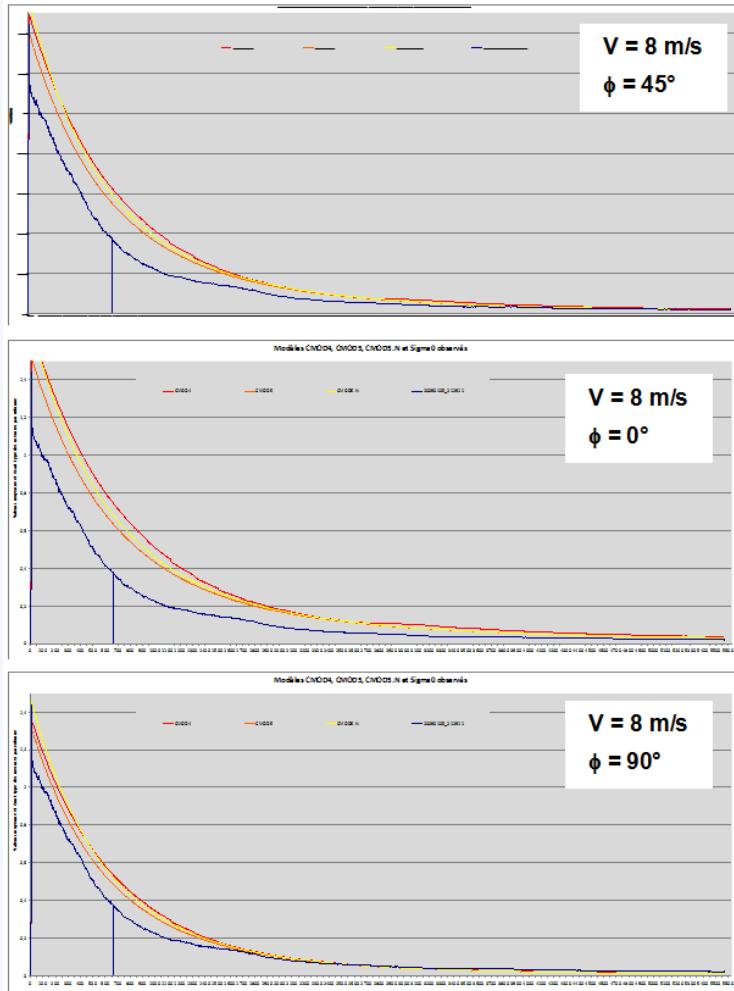
...

- CMOD5.N

Paramètre	Coefficient	Valeur	Paramètre	Coefficient	Valeur
a_0	c_1	-0.688	y_0	c_{15}	0.007
	c_2	-0.793		c_{16}	0.33
	c_3	0.338		c_{17}	0.012
	c_4	-0.173		c_{18}	22.0
a_1	c_5	0.0	v_0	c_{19}	1.95
	c_6	0.004		c_{20}	3.0
a_2	c_7	0.111	d_1	c_{21}	8.39
	c_8	0.0162		c_{22}	-3.44
γ	c_9	6.34	d_2	c_{23}	1.36
	c_{10}	2.57		c_{24}	5.35
s_0	c_{11}	-2.18	c_1	c_{25}	1.99
	c_{12}	0.4		c_{26}	0.29
b_1	c_{13}	-0.6		c_{27}	3.80
	c_{14}	0.045		c_{28}	1.53

	CMOD5	CMOD5.N	CMOD5	CMOD5.N
c_1	-0.6880	-0.6878	c_{15}	0.0070
c_2	-0.7930	-0.7957	c_{16}	0.3300
c_3	0.3380	0.3380	c_{17}	0.0120
c_4	-0.1730	-0.1728	c_{18}	22.000
c_5	0.0000	0.0000	c_{19}	1.9500
c_6	0.0040	0.0040	c_{20}	3.0000
c_7	0.1110	0.1103	c_{21}	8.3900
c_8	0.0162	0.0159	c_{22}	-3.4400
c_9	6.3400	6.7329	c_{23}	1.3600
c_{10}	2.5700	2.7713	c_{24}	5.3500
c_{11}	-2.1800	-2.2885	c_{25}	1.9900
c_{12}	0.4000	0.4971	c_{26}	0.2900
c_{13}	-0.6000	-0.7250	c_{27}	3.8000
c_{14}	0.0450	0.0450	c_{28}	1.5300

- Best fit with one of the 3 models



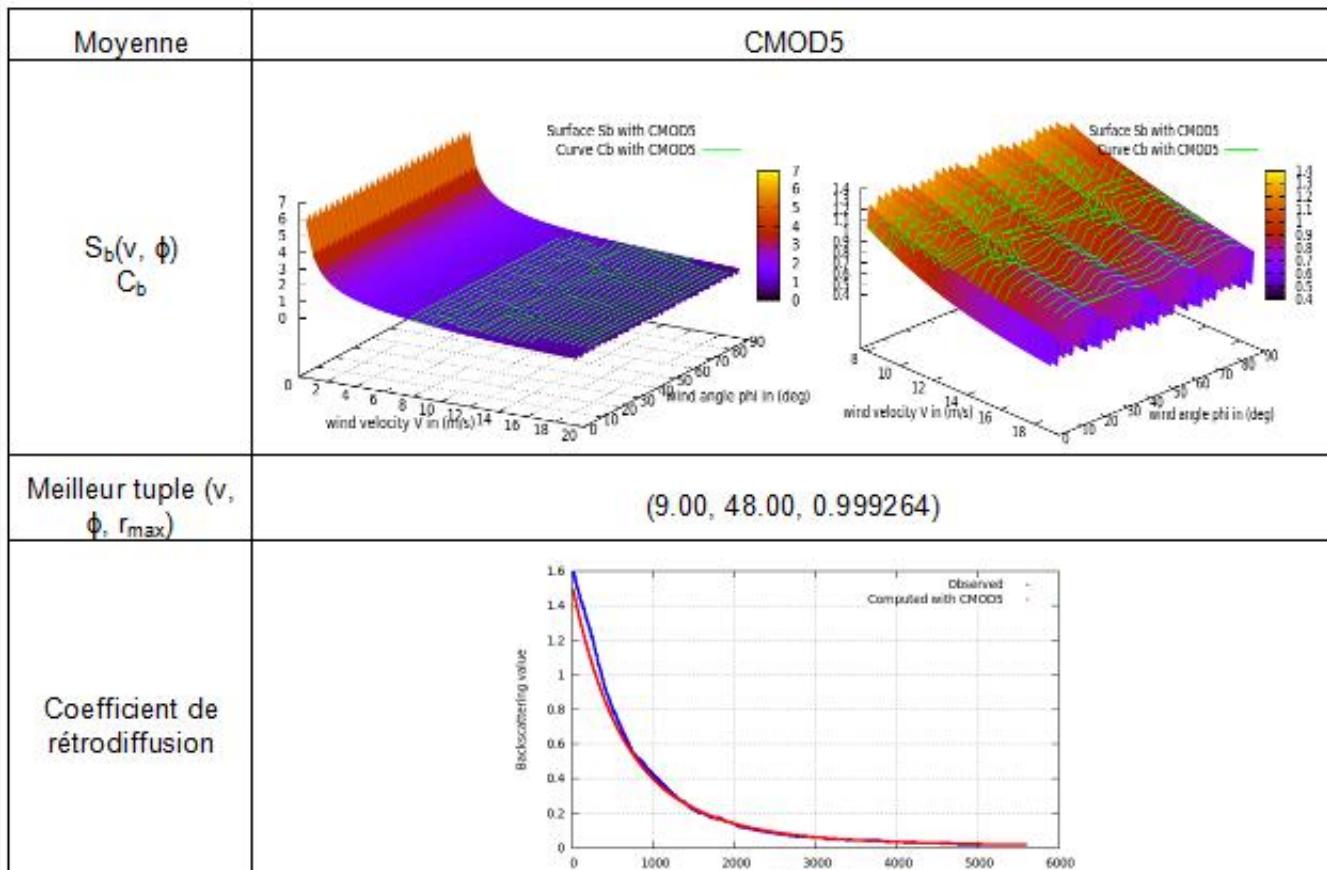
$$\overline{\dot{M}}(j) \approx B(V, \phi) \times \dot{M}_{\text{mod}}(V, \phi, \bar{\theta}(j))$$

$$E(S_k, M, B, V, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta(j)} \times \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta(j) \times [\overline{\dot{M}}(j) - B \times \dot{M}_{\text{mod}}(V, \phi, \bar{\theta}(j))]^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(V, \phi) = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta(j) \times \overline{\dot{M}}(j) \times \dot{M}_{\text{mod}}(V, \phi, \bar{\theta}(j))}{\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta(j) \times \dot{M}_{\text{mod}}(V, \phi, \bar{\theta}(j))^2}$$

$$r(V, \phi) = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta(j) \times [\overline{\dot{M}}(j) - \overline{\overline{\dot{M}}}] \times [\dot{M}_{\text{mod}}(V, \phi, \bar{\theta}(j)) - \overline{\dot{M}_{\text{mod}}}(V, \phi)]}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta(j) \times [\overline{\dot{M}}(j) - \overline{\overline{\dot{M}}}]^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta(j) \times [\dot{M}_{\text{mod}}(V, \phi, \bar{\theta}(j)) - \overline{\dot{M}_{\text{mod}}}(V, \phi)]^2}}$$

- Best fit results



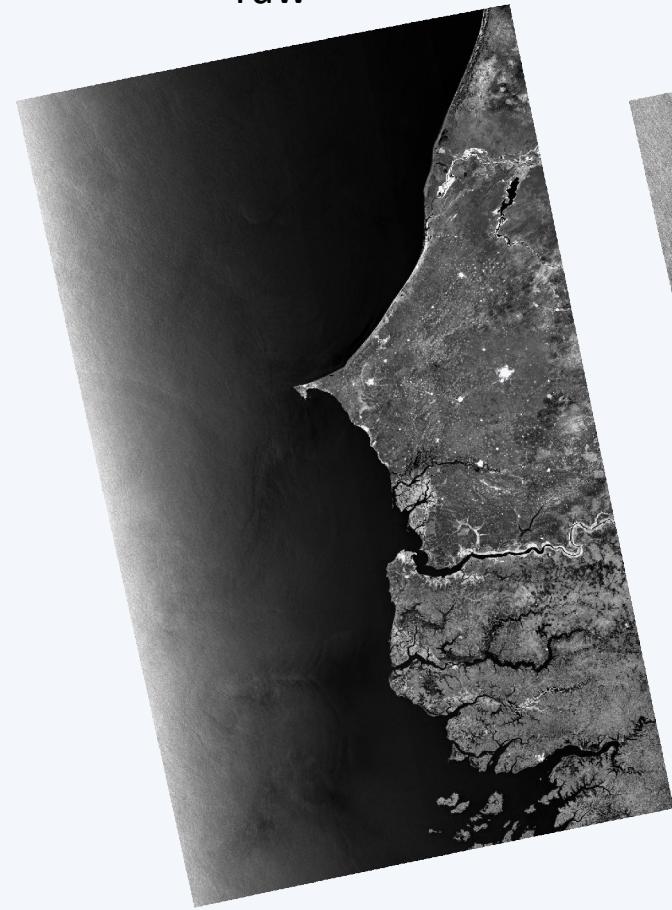
0,000110	0,0	0	0,000001	0,0	0,000000	0,0
0,930725	4,9	43,5	0,949304	5,5	37,0	0,947753
0,986569			0,986515			0,986314

Image	B						a	r	K (ACF)	V_{moyen}	$V_{Ecart-type}$	
	CMOD4		CMOD5		CMOD5N							
	v	ϕ	r_{max}	v	ϕ	r_{max}	v	ϕ	r_{max}			
A SA_WSM_1PNPDE20100610_154405	2,0	0	0,979619	1,5	0	0,967188	2,0	0	0,965554	0,226658	0,972531	7413102,5
A SA_WSM_1PNPDE20100613_032858	3,0	0	0,999110	3,5	0	0,993397	4,5	0	0,998365	0,288574	0,993109	7413102,5
Moyenne	4,1	37,2	0,930725	4,9	43,5	0,949304	5,5	37,0	0,947753	0,221939	0,969333	4,8
Moyenne (EQN 95)			0,986569			0,986515			0,986314			0,9

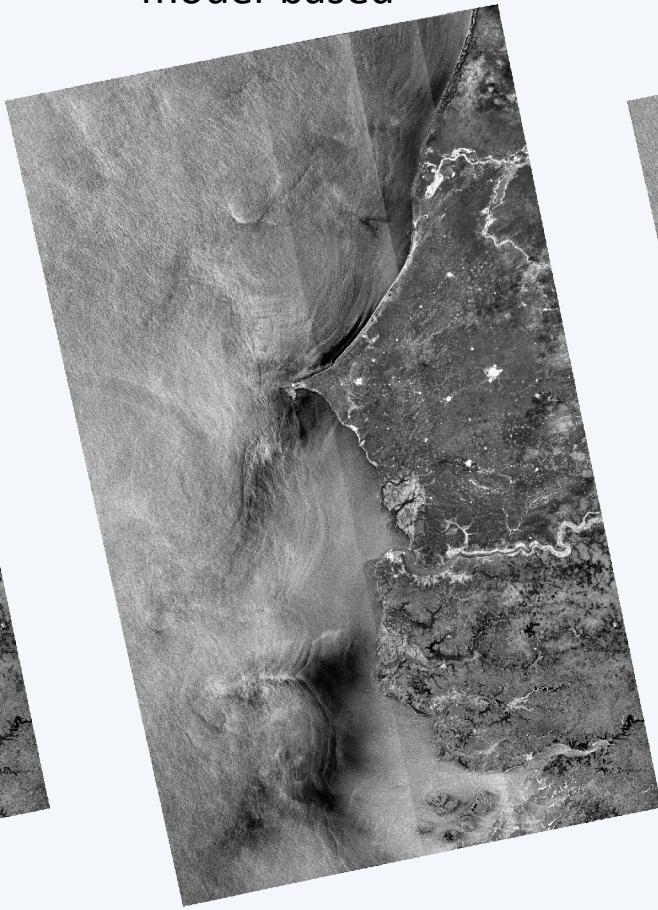
0,930725	4,9	43,5	0,949304	5,5	37,0	0,947753	0,2	0,944266	0,229077	0,988333	4,5	0,50
A SA_WSM_1PNPDE20100610_154405	3,0	7	0,999184	3,0	81	0,998771	3,5	75	0,998740	0,270890	0,971708	7413102,5
A SA_WSM_1PNPDE20100613_032858	3,0	0	0,999110	3,5	0	0,993397	4,5	5	0	0,998365	0,288574	0,993109
Moyenne	4,1	37,2	0,930725	4,9	43,5	0,949304	5,5	37,0	0,947753	0,221939	0,969333	4,8
Moyenne (EQN 95)			0,986569			0,986515			0,986314			0,9

- Applying a model-based equalization

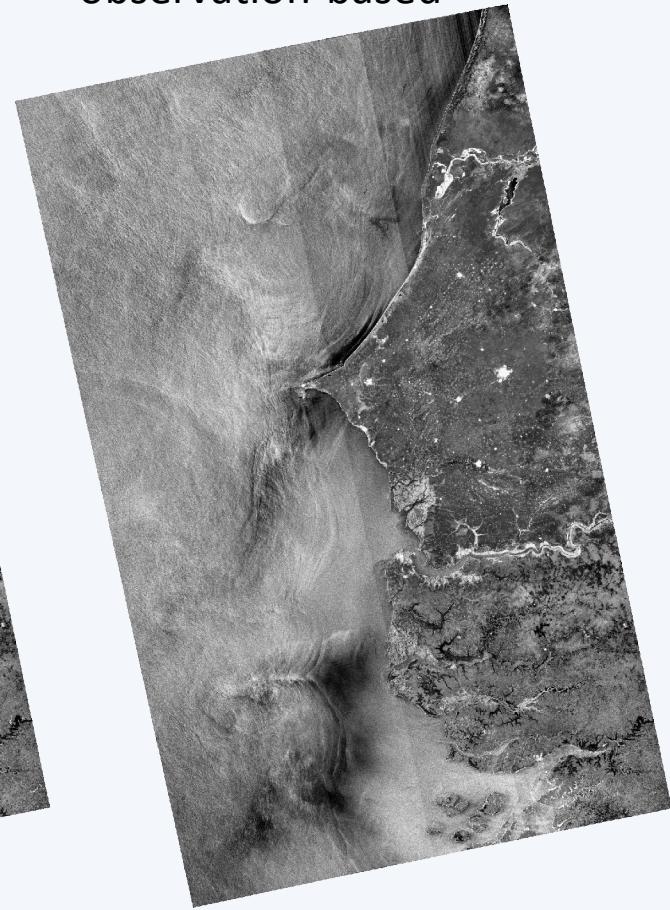
raw



model-based

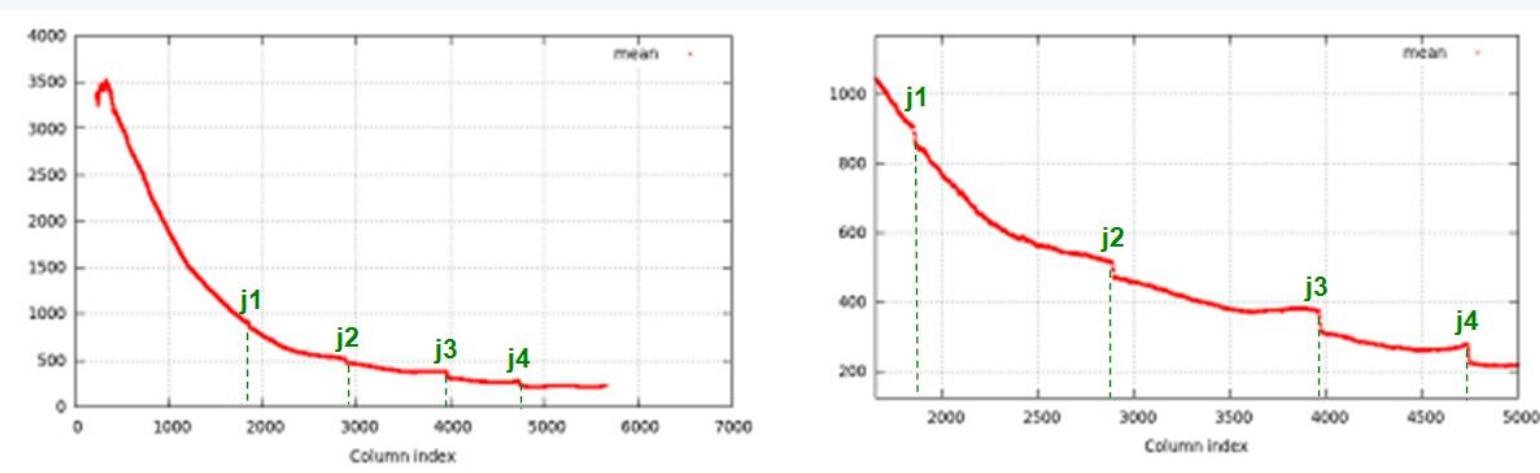
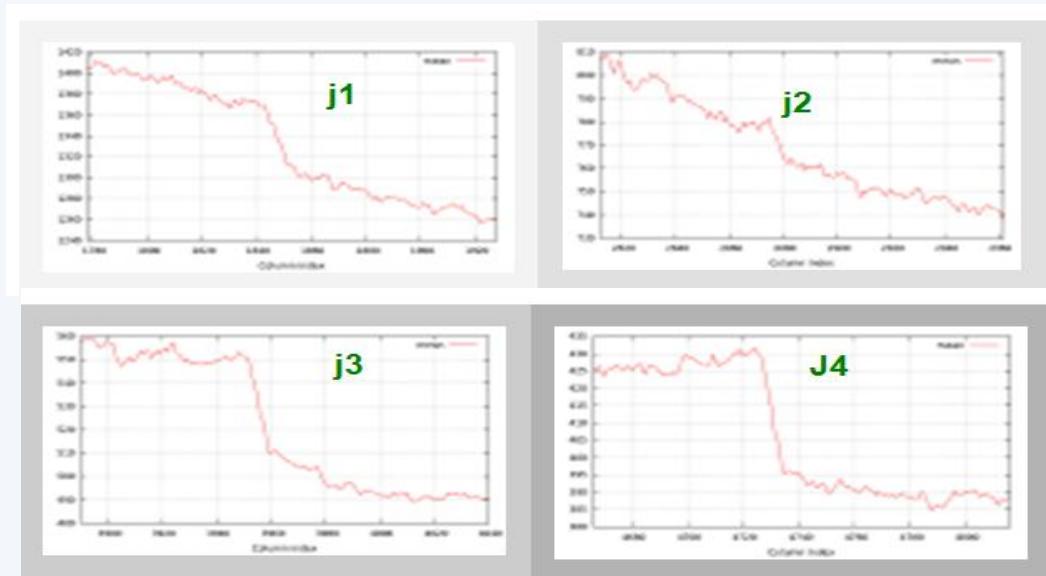
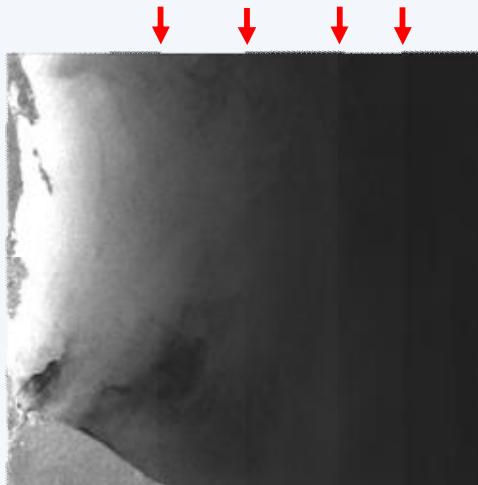


observation-based

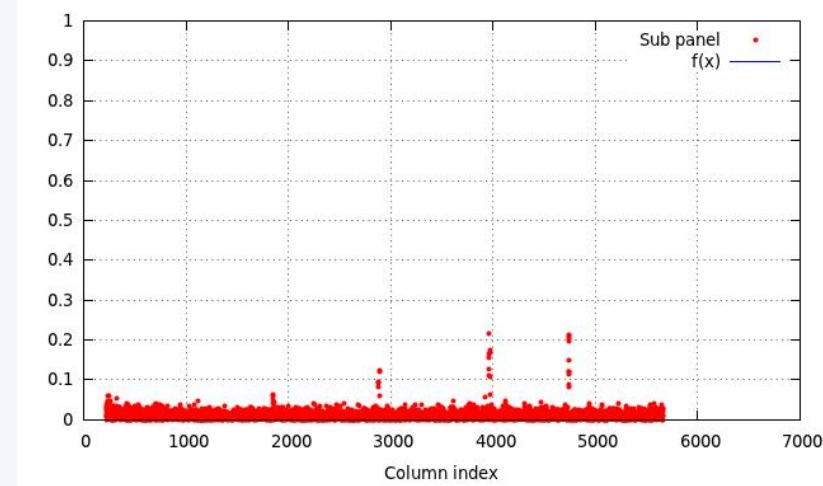
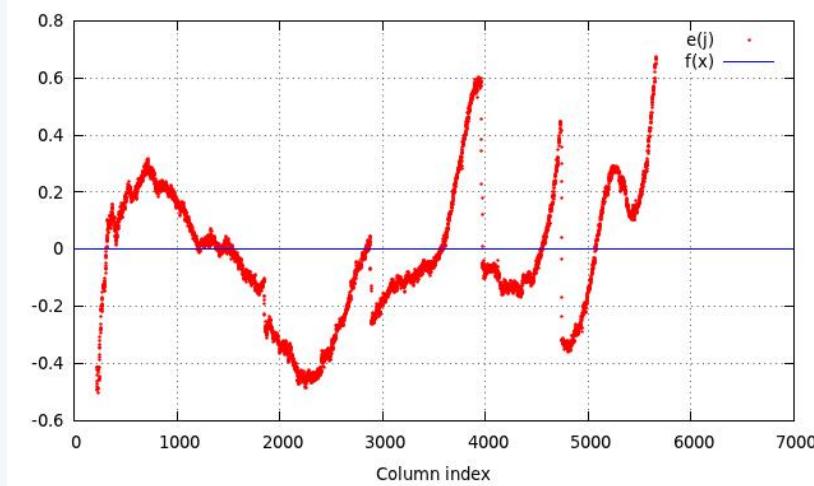


Sub-swath junctions

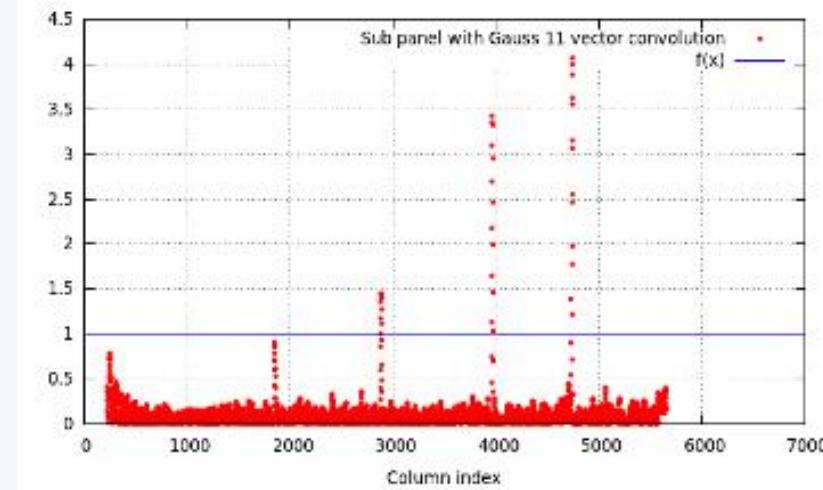
- Observed defect



- After C-MOD5 centering-reduction

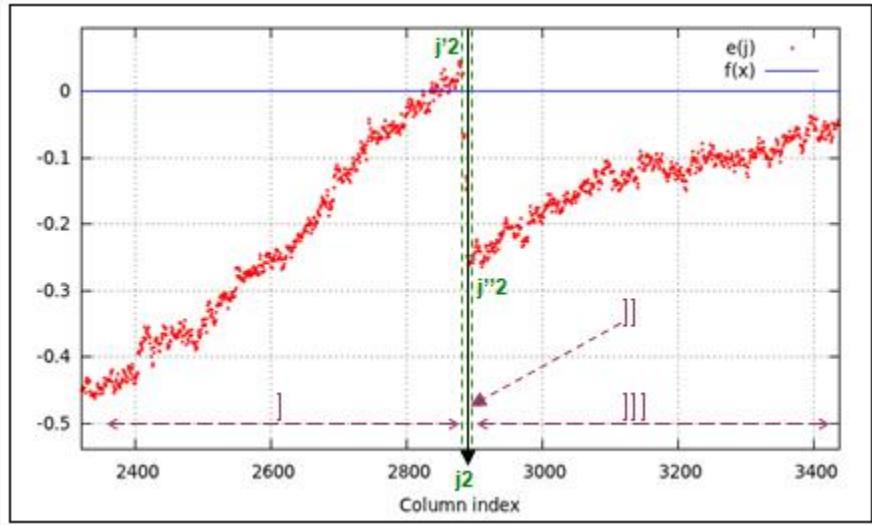


- After differentiation
- After Gaussian convolution

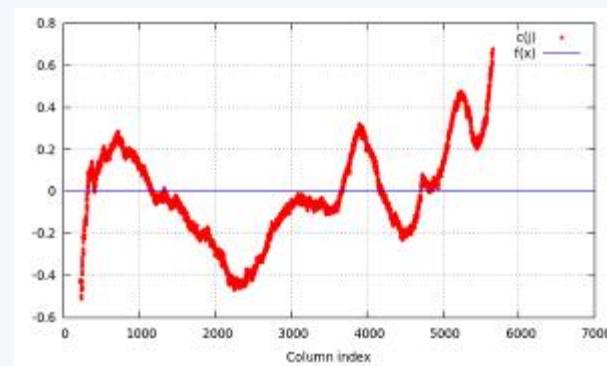
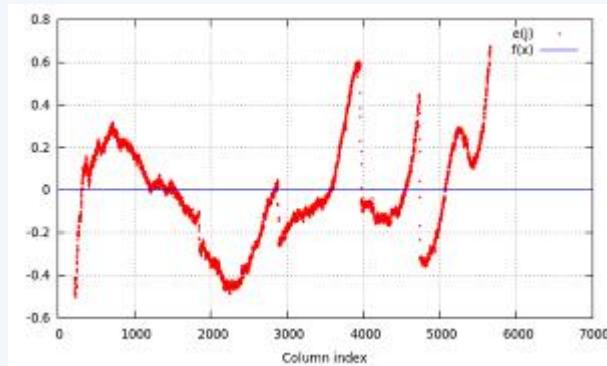


Sub-swath junctions

- Semi-linear model

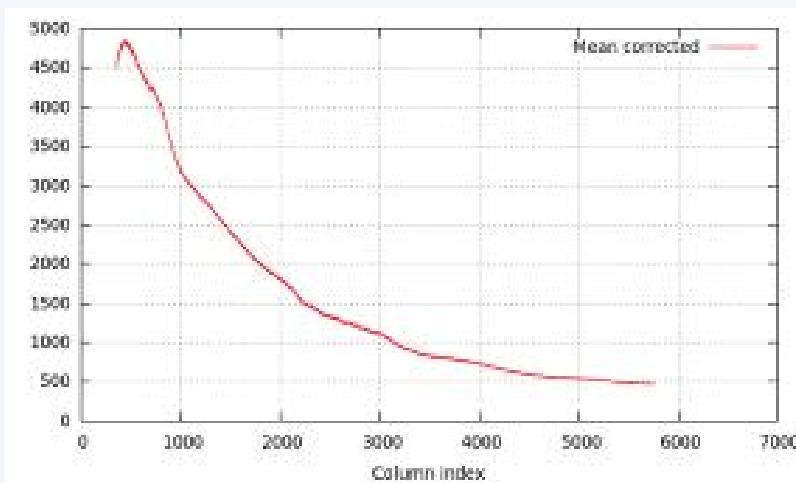
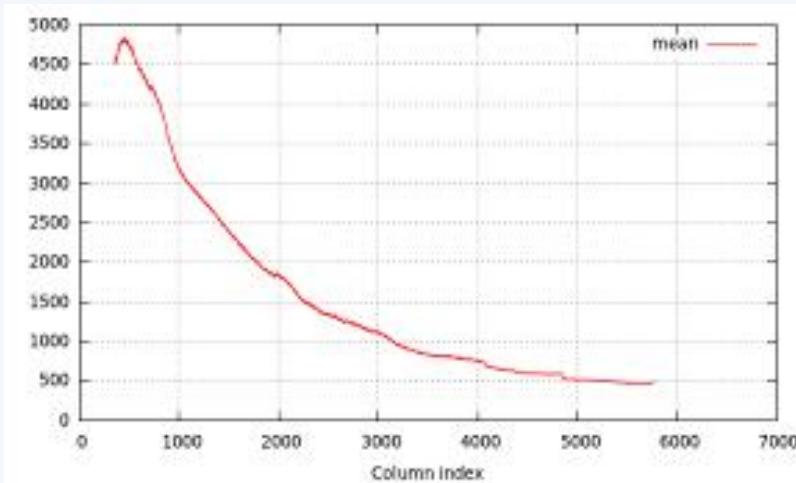
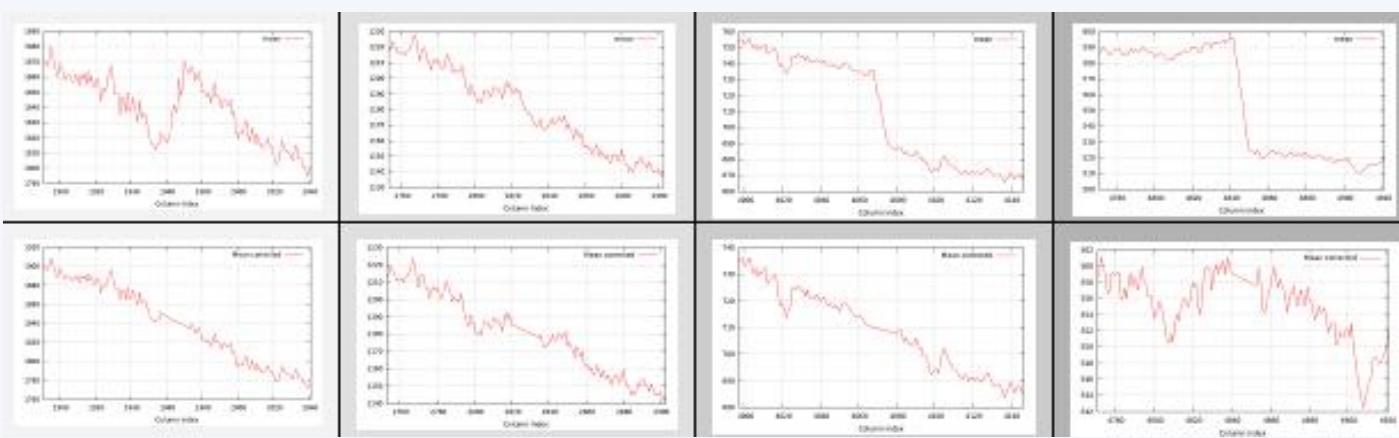
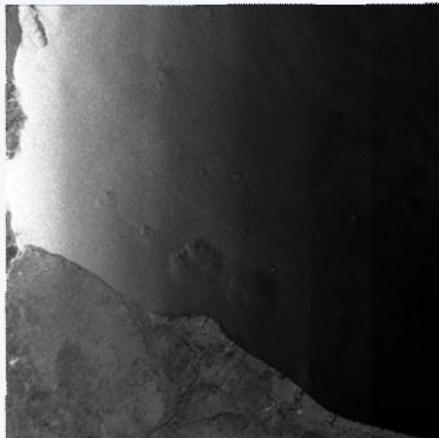


$$c_1(j) = \begin{cases} e(j) - \frac{e(j'_1) - e(j''_1)}{2} \times \frac{j}{j'_1} & \text{si } 0 \leq j \leq j'_1 \\ \frac{e(j'_1) + e(j''_1)}{2} & \text{si } j'_1 < j \leq j''_1 \\ e(j) + \frac{e(j'_1) - e(j''_1)}{2} \times \frac{j - \frac{j_1 + j_2}{2}}{j''_1 - \frac{j_1 + j_2}{2}} & \text{si } j''_1 < j \leq \frac{j_1 + j_2}{2} \end{cases}$$



Sub-swath junctions

- Inter-swath correction

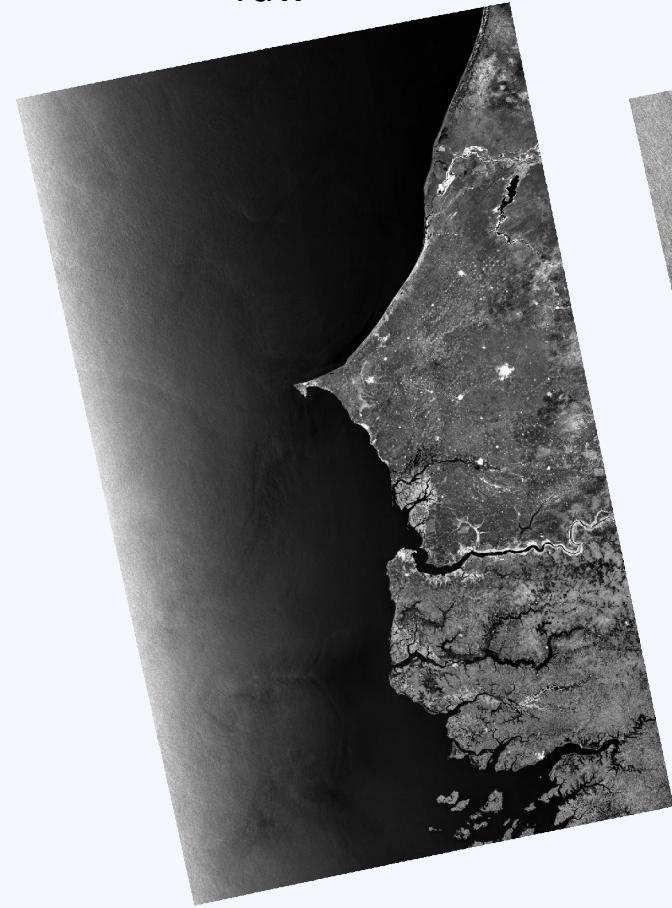


Sub-swath junctions



- Applying a model-based equalization

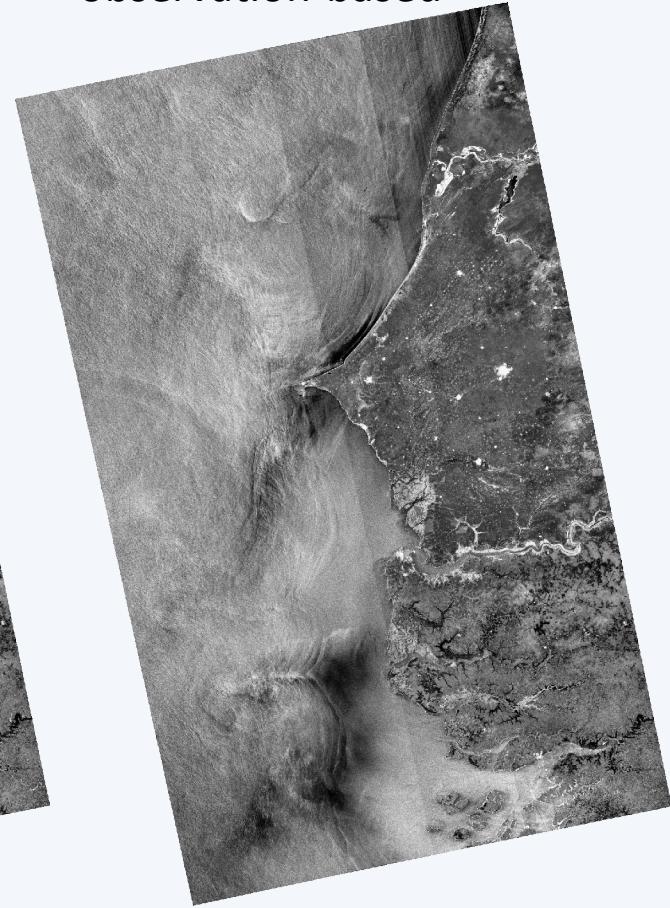
raw



model-based



observation-based

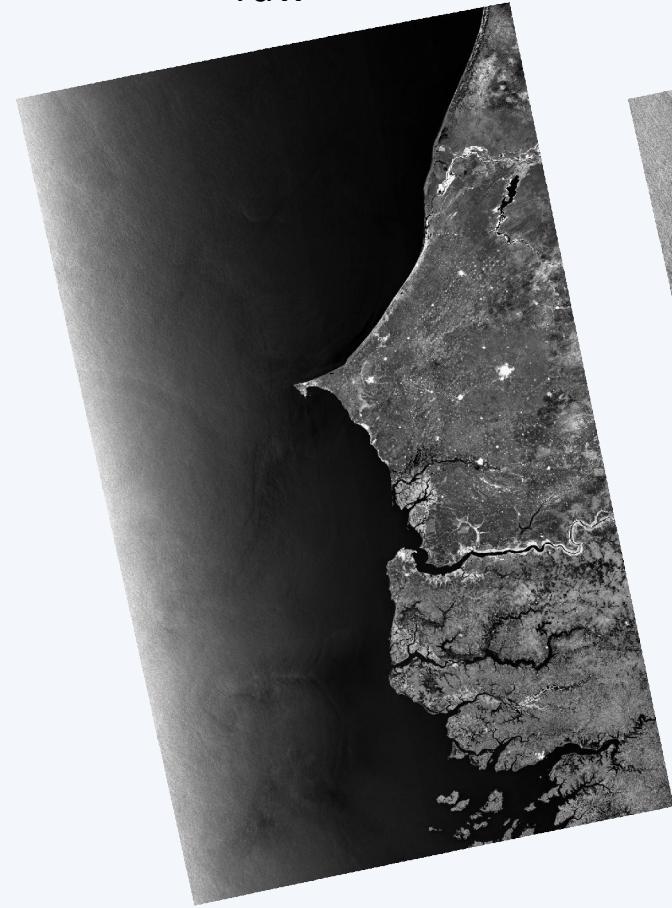


Sub-swath junctions



- Applying a model-based equalization and inter-swath correction

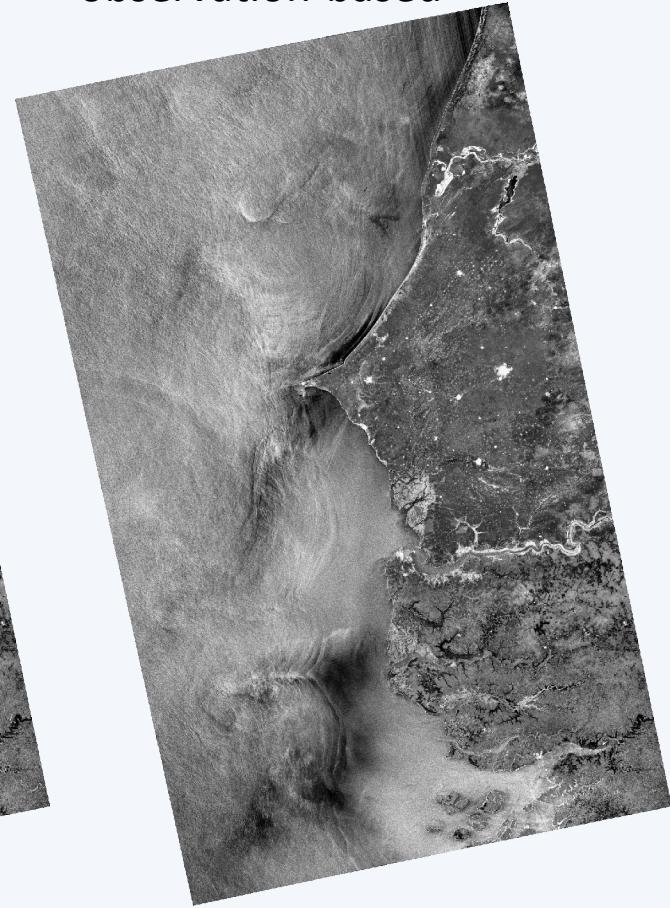
raw



model-based



observation-based

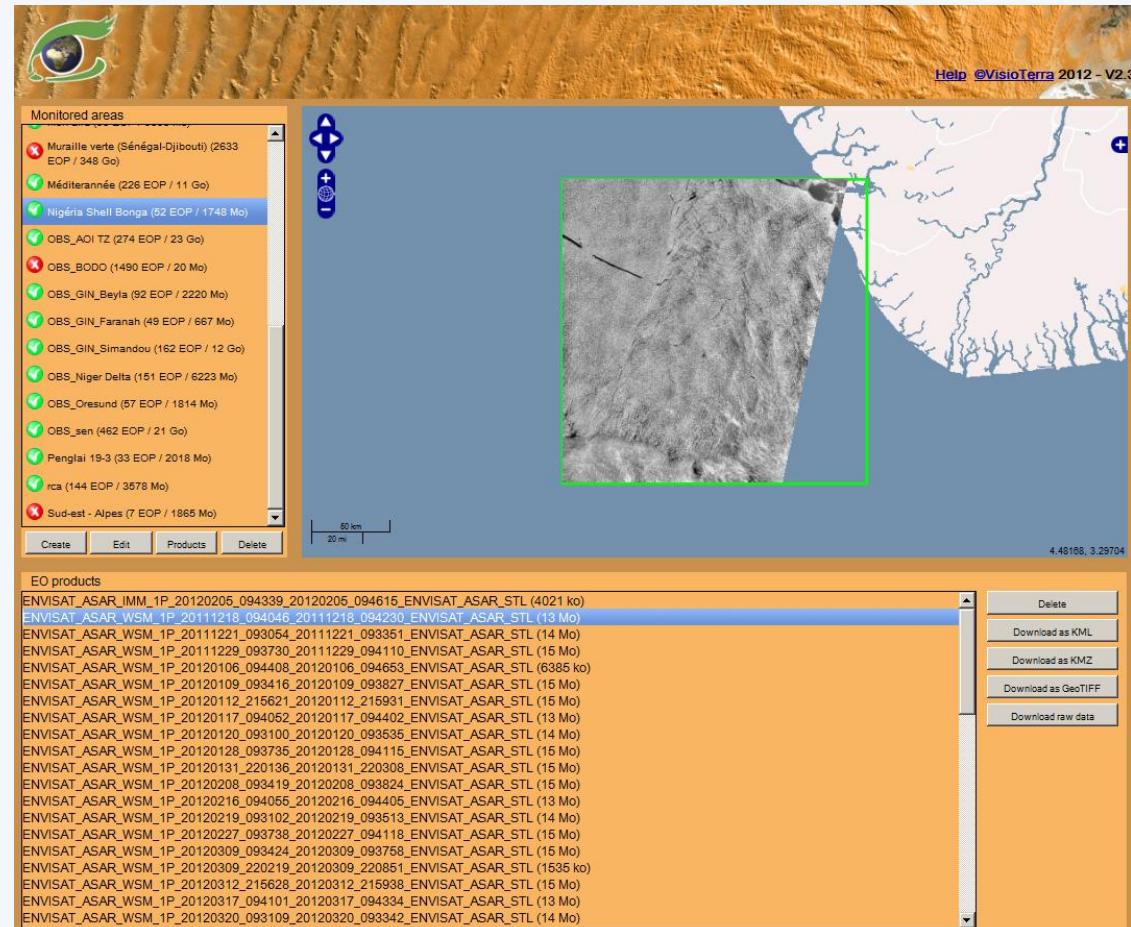
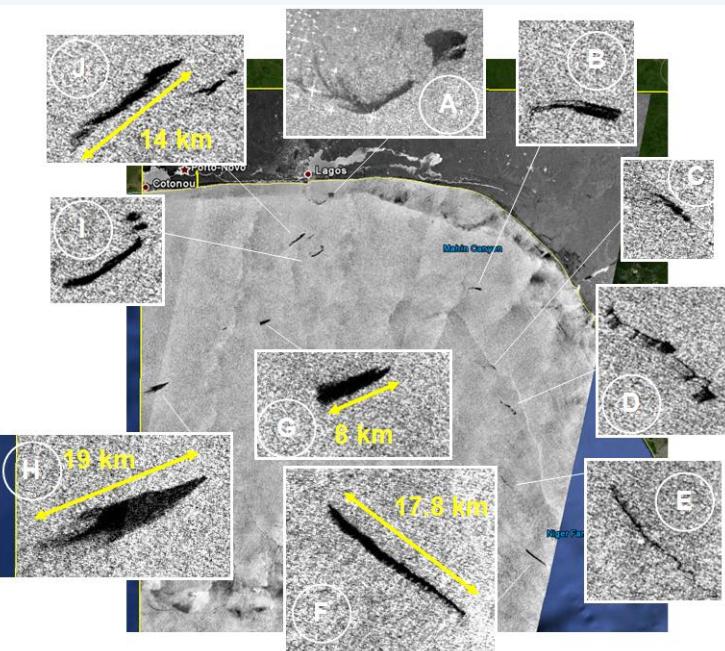


Conclusions

- To help the photo-interpretation

- 20050714_110323
in Google Earth

- To make easier the oil slicks classification



Thank you for your attention

Questions ?



Serge RIAZANOFF
Kévin GROSS

VisioTerra
UPEMLV

serge.riazanoff@visioterra.fr
kgross01@etudiant.univ-mlv.fr