



# Deteção Remota Microondas

## 2024/2025

### TP-02

---

## Aula laboratorial 2

Objectivo: Processamento interferométrico de imagens TSX e S1

Dados: Imagens TSX (Lisboa) e S1 (Portugal e Cabo Verde)

(Tutorial: S1TBX TOPSAR Interferometry with Sentinel-1 Tutorial.pdf)

### **Caso 1. Erupção de Cabo Verde**

Erupção de 23 Novembro de 2014 a 8 Fev 2015

#### **Imagens Sentinel-1**

##### **1. Ler as imagens:**

```
S1A_IW_SLC__1SSV_20141103T195043_20141103T195056_003122_00395A_B81E.zip  
S1A_IW_SLC__1SSV_20141127T195042_20141127T195056_003472_004117_D715.zip
```

Uma das imagens é 4 dias após a erupção.

##### **2. Ver as imagens, escolher o swath**

Ver as diferentes bandas: i (real), q (imaginário), intensity

Escolher swath = 3

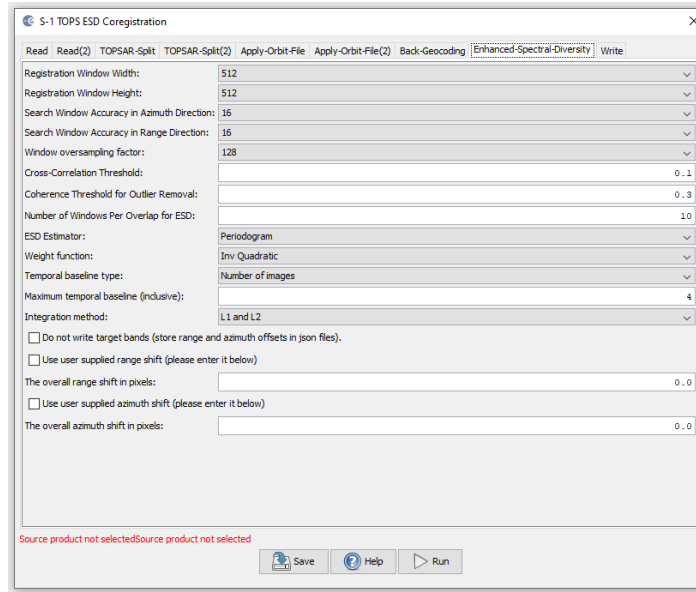
##### **3. Corregisto**

\$Radar > S1 TOPS Coregistration > **S1 TOPS Coregistration with ESD** (~23 minutos)

```
Read1= imagem master  
Read2= imagem slave  
TOPSAR-Split = IW3; Bursts = 1:4  
Apply-Orbit-File: Sentinel Precise (Auto Download)  
Back-Geocoding: SRTM 1Sec HGT  
Write: 20141103_20141127_Orb_Stack.dim
```

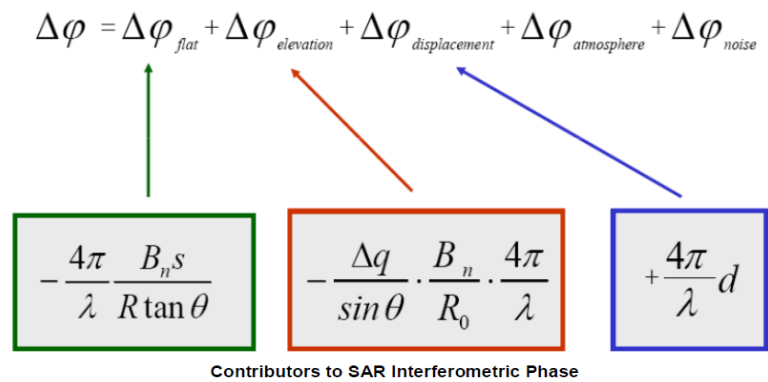
(imagem com 6 bandas : 3 da imagem master + 3 imagem slave)

Referir o local onde são armazenados os dados auxiliares



#### 4 Cálculo do interferograma

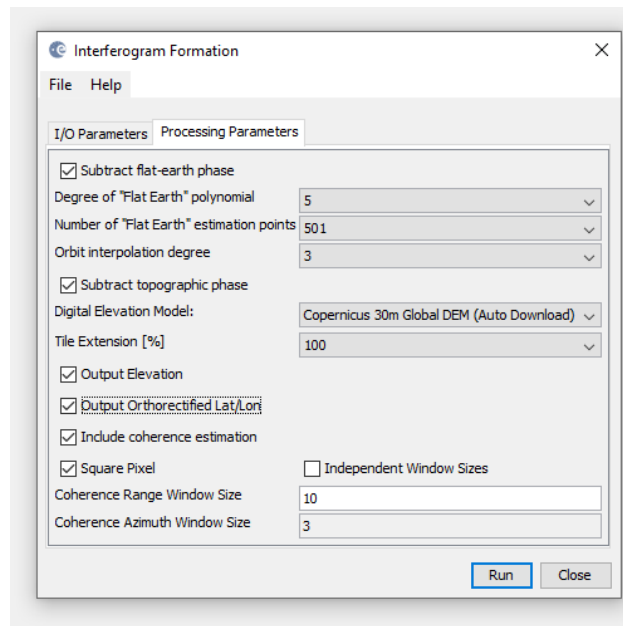
$$s = s_1 s_2^* = |s_1| |s_2| e^{-j \left( \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \right) \cdot R_1 + j \left( \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \right) \cdot R_2}$$



§ Radar > Interferometric > Products > **Interferogram Formation**

Output: 20141103\_20141127\_Orb\_Stack\_ifg.dim

Atenção: ativar "Subtract topographic phase"



Ver as imagens criadas (amplitude, fase, coerência, elevação, latitude longitude)  
Fazer o histograma da fase e da amplitude

Fazer o cálculo manual do valor da fase e amplitude de um píxel.

$$Z_1 = a_1 + ib_1 \text{ (imagem 1)}$$

$$Z_2 = a_2 + ib_2 \text{ (imagem 2)}$$

$$S = Z_1 \cdot Z_2^* = a_3 + ib_3$$

$$\text{intensidade} = a_3^2 + b_3^2$$

$$\text{fase} = \text{atan2}(b_3, a_3)$$

## 5. Topo Deburst

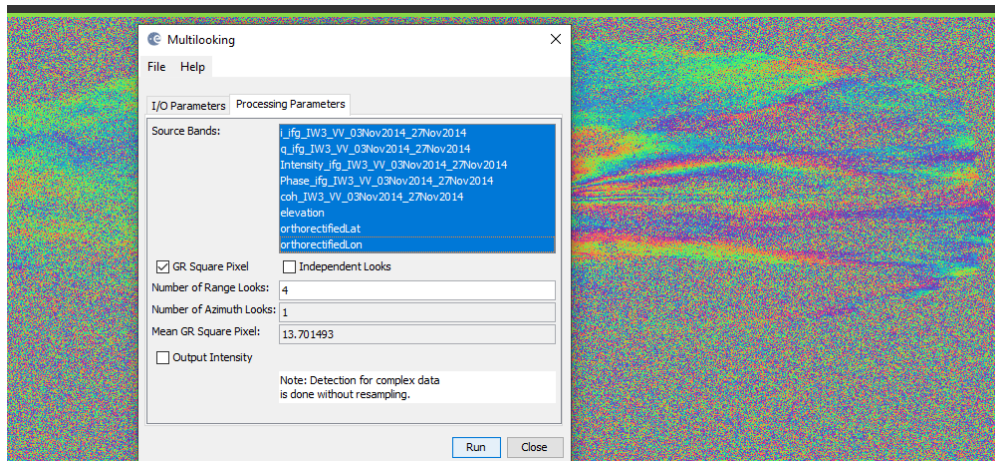
Juntar os 4 debursts.

Output: 20141103\_20141127\_Orb\_Stack\_ifg\_deb.dim

\$ Radar > Sentinel-1 TOPS > Sentinel-1 TOPS Deburst

## 6. Multilooking

> Radar > SAR utilities > multilooking

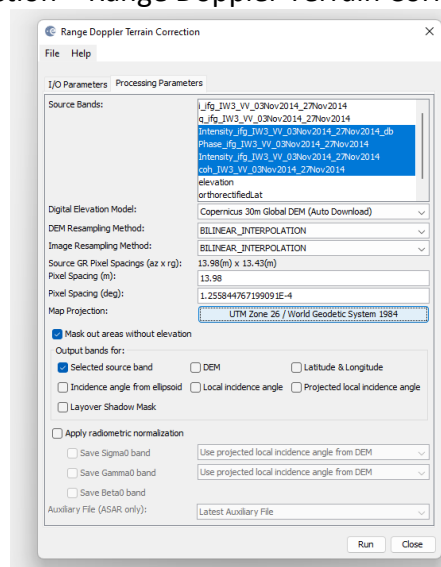


## 7. Filtrar a fase

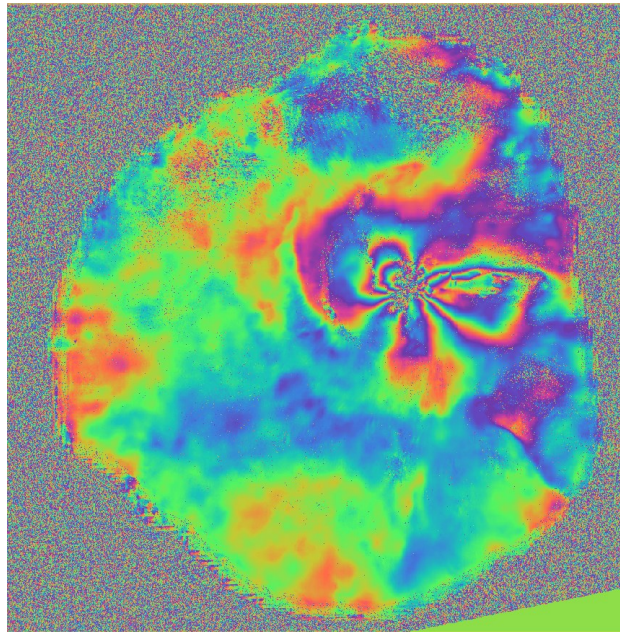
§ Interferometric > Filtering > Goldstein (tem de se apagar a banda da fase)  
Para filtrar a fase. O filtro trabalha com números complexos.

## 8. Terrain correction

§ Geometric > Terrain Correction > Range Doppler Terrain Correction



Resultado do Terrain Correction (Fase)



### 9. Inserção em ArcMap

(converter as bandas virtuais em bandas reais, “convert band”)

## Caso 2. Sentinel-1 Lisboa

### Imagens Sentinel-1

#### 1. Ler as imagens:

S1A\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20190116T063453\_20190116T063521\_025499\_02D3AC\_5C49  
S1B\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20190122T063400\_20190122T063427\_014603\_01B358\_A563

#### 2. Ver as imagens, escolher o swath

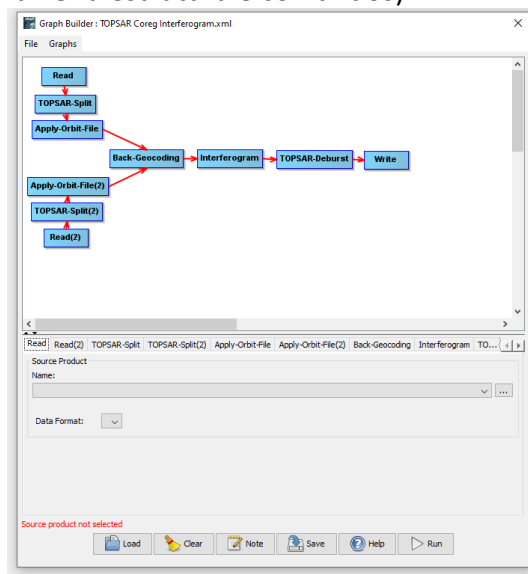
Ver os diferentes swaths, escolher o swath.

Ver a localização das imagens S1A e S1B.

Área útil para o interferograma.

#### 3. Usar o Graph Builder

(abrir alguns exemplos para ver a estrutura e comandos)



\$ Graphs > InSAR Graphs > Top SAR Coreg Interferogram ( 5 minutos, RAM=12Gbyte)

TOPSAR Split: IW3, VV

BackGeocoding : DEM > SRTM 1 sec HGT

Interferogram: Subtract Topographic Phase (Copernicus 30 m)

Output Elevation

Output OrthoRectified Lat /Lon

#### 4. Multilooking

\$ SAR Utilities > Multilooking ( 4/1)

Seleccionar todas as bandas

Ver o tamanho da imagem em disco e comparar com a inicial.

## 5. Filtrar a fase

§ Interferometric > Filtering > Goldstein

Para filtrar a fase. O filtro trabalha com números complexos.

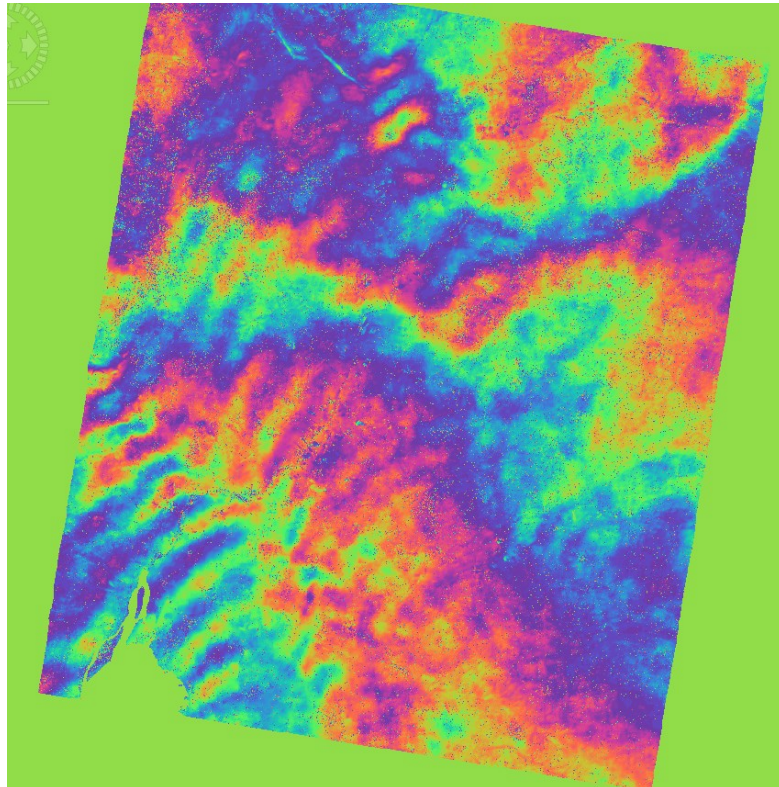
## 6. Terrain correction

§ Range Doppler terrain correction

WGS/UTM, 14m, output complex data

Calcular o valor da fase

$$\phi = \text{atan2}(q,i)$$







### Caso 3. Interferogram com TSX-POL

#### Usar as imagens TSX do Lab-1

TDX1\_SAR\_\_SSC\_\_\_\_\_SM\_D\_SRA\_20171208T064715\_20171208T064723.dim

TDX1\_SAR\_\_SSC\_\_\_\_\_SM\_D\_SRA\_20171219T064714\_20171219T064722.dim

#### 1. Ver as imagens

Ver as duas imagens

#### 2. Usar o Graph Builder

Calcular um interferograma para cada polarização (VV e HH)

§ Graph > INSAR Graphs > BandSelect-Coreg-Interferogram-Filter (cerca de 5 min)

BandSelect: VV, i\_VV, q\_VV, intensity\_VV

Interferogram: Subtract Topographic Phase (Copernicus 30m)

Output Elevation

Output OrthoRectified Lat /Lon

(Alternativa: Coregistration + interferogram + Goldstein)

#### 3. Ver o interferograma

Analisar a região das Lezírias

#### 4. Filtrar a fase

§ Interferometric > Filtering > Goldstein

Para filtrar a fase. O filtro trabalha com números complexos.

Comparar os histogramas das duas imagens de fase

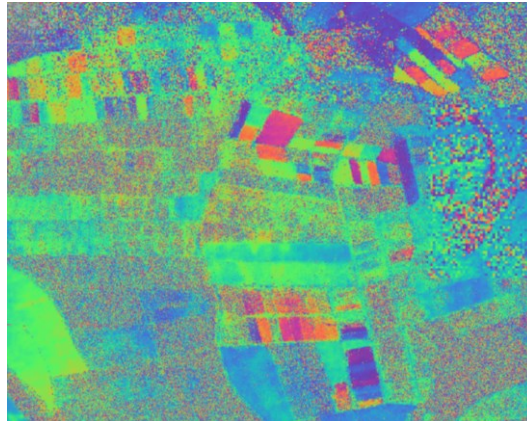
Ver imagem de coerência

Detetar alterações

(ver imagens S2)

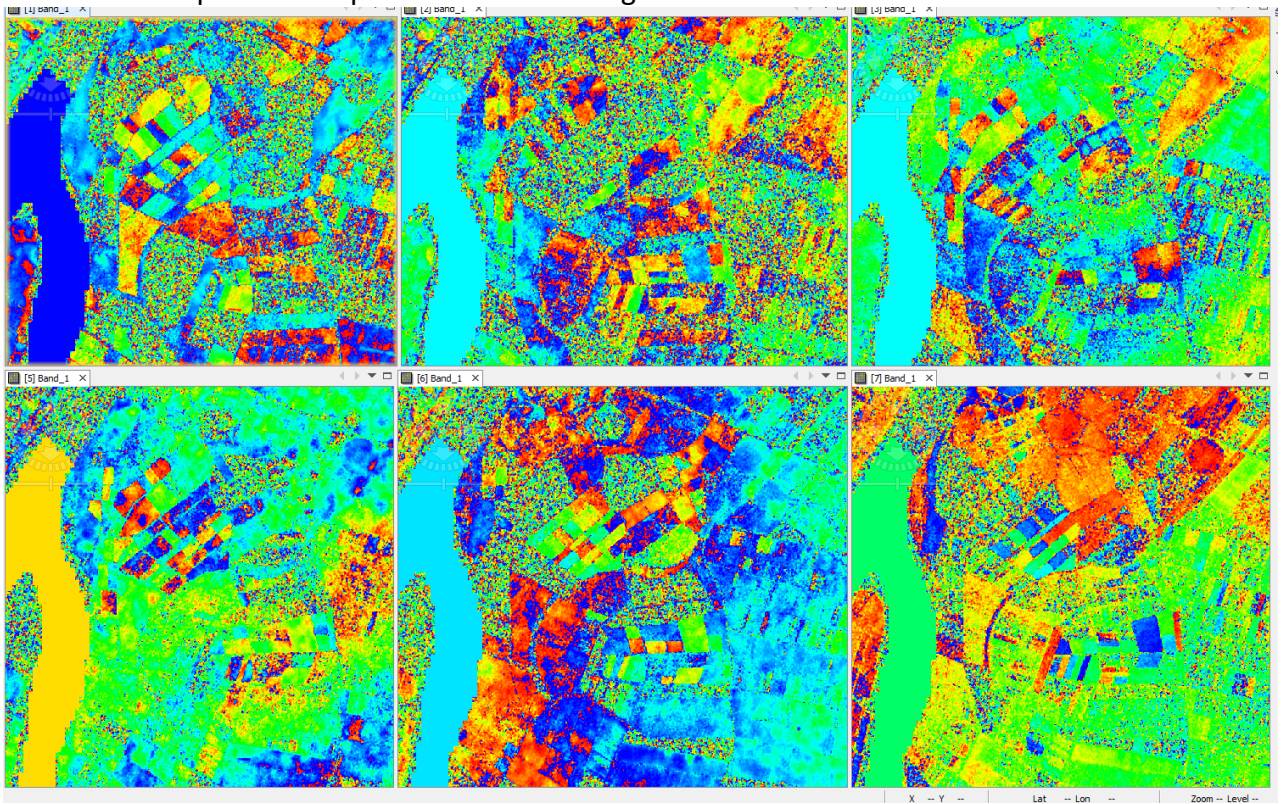
Interpretação do interferograma





Interferogram das Lezírias TSX com filtro Goldstein

Sequencia dos primeiros 6 interferogramas de 20171003 a 20171219

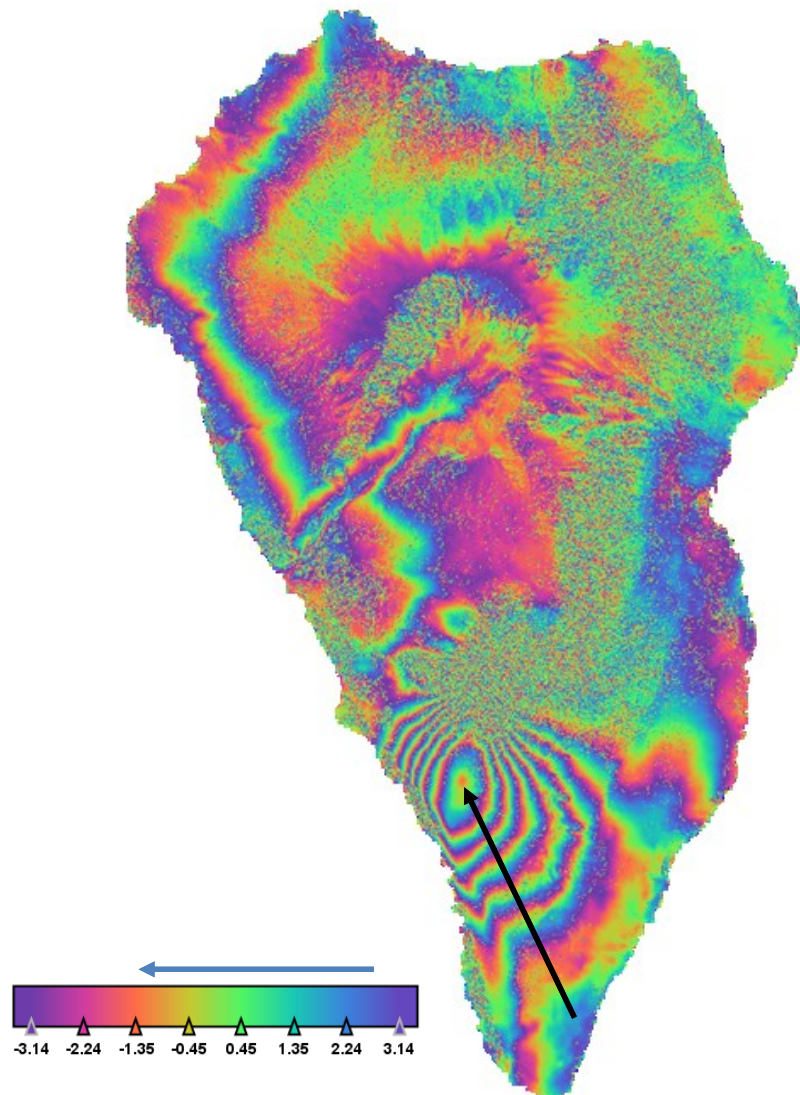


## Caso 4. Erupção de La Palma

### Imagens:

S1B\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20210928T071020\_20210928T071047\_028895\_0372CA\_OEAF.zip

S1B\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20210904T071019\_20210904T071046\_028545\_03680D\_CB52.zip



$6.75 \text{ franjas} * 5.6/2 = 18.9 \text{ cm uplift}$

Sentido de medição das franjas: do exterior para o centro da deformação as cores têm a sequencia, azul, verde, vermelho, significa de acordo com a barra de cores sentido negativo. Ou seja, a distância ao sensor diminuiu e por isso houve “uplift”.

## Caso 5. Crise Sismica de S. Jorge

### Imagens:

#### Descendente

S1A\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20220315T075739\_20220315T075806\_042329\_050BCA\_1825.zip

S1A\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20220327T075739\_20220327T075806\_042504\_0511BC\_4D8D.zip

#### Ascendente

S1A\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20220309T194930\_20220309T194957\_042249\_05091A\_256B.zip

S1A\_IW\_SLC\_\_1SDV\_20220321T194930\_20220321T194957\_042424\_050F06\_F7F3.zip

