

Tropical-Forest Profiles and Biomass from TanDEM-X, Single-Baseline Interferometric SAR: InSAR Performance at Higher Frequencies and Bandwidths

Robert Treuhaft¹, Fabio Gonçalves², Michael Keller³, João Roberto dos Santos⁴,

Maxim Neumann¹, Michael Palace⁵, Franklin Sullivan⁵

¹Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA Robert.Treuhaft@jpl.nasa.gov

²Agrosatélite Geotecnologia Aplicada, Florianópolis, SP, Brazil

³USDA Forest Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico and EMBRAPA-CNPq, Campinas, SP, Brazil

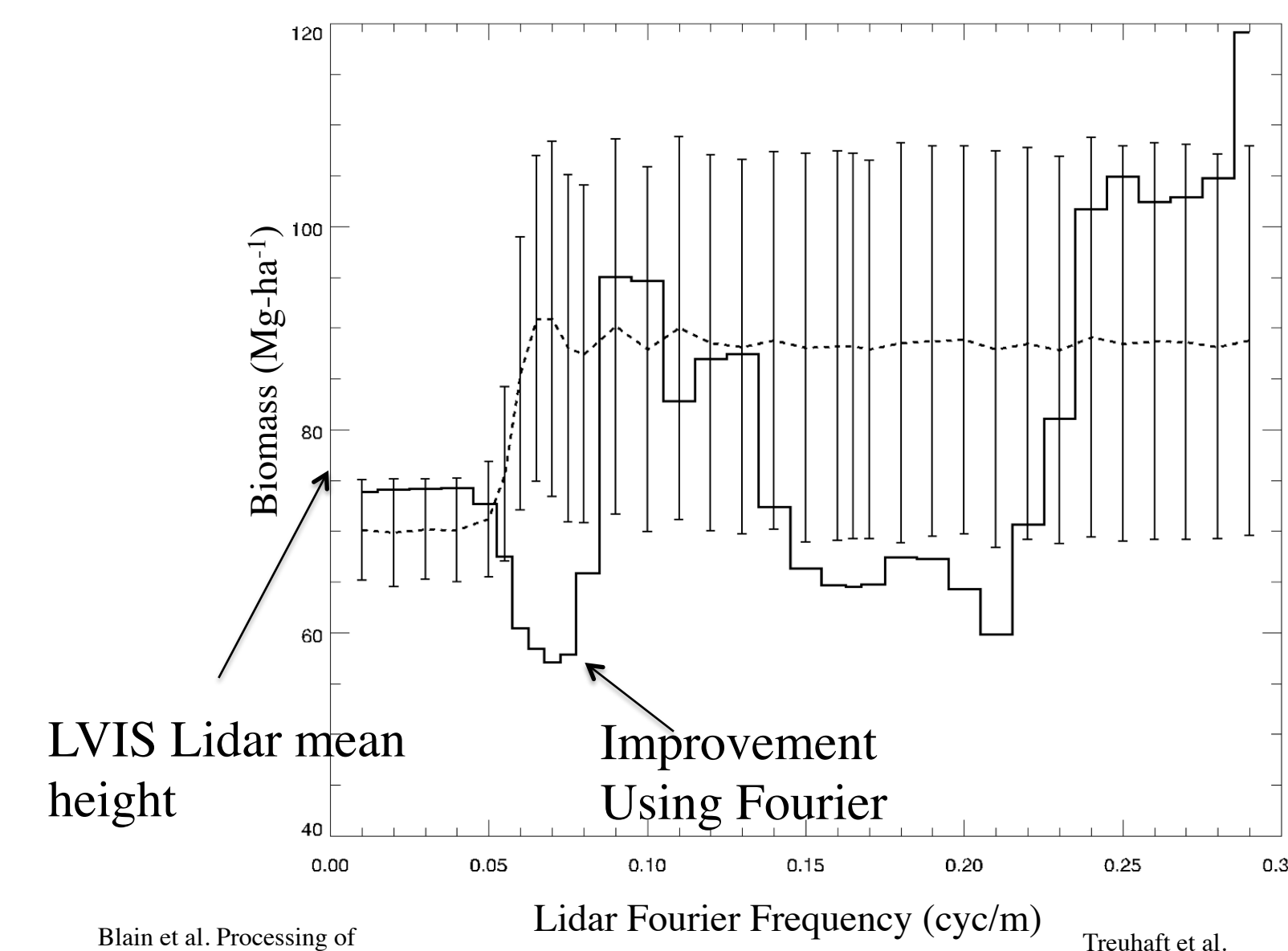
⁴Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil

⁵University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, USA

Lidar Says: Profile Fourier Transforms at Multiple Frequencies Yield Better Biomass Estimates than Height

Instead of expressing biomass as a linear function of InSAR coherence and phase
 $Biomass = a + b \cdot coherence + c \cdot phase$
 Express biomass as a function of Fourier transforms (FT) of the vertical waveform, and their derivatives

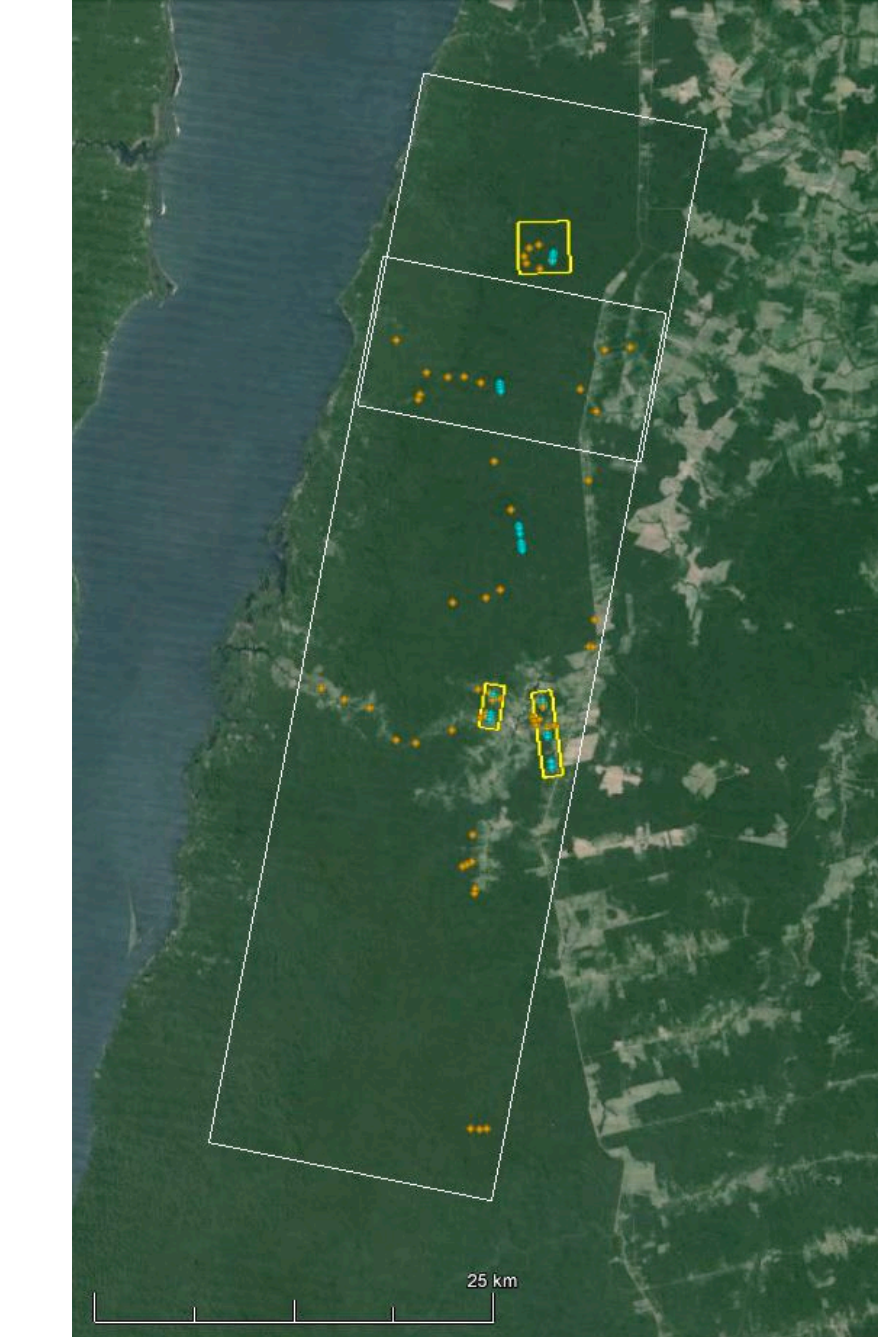
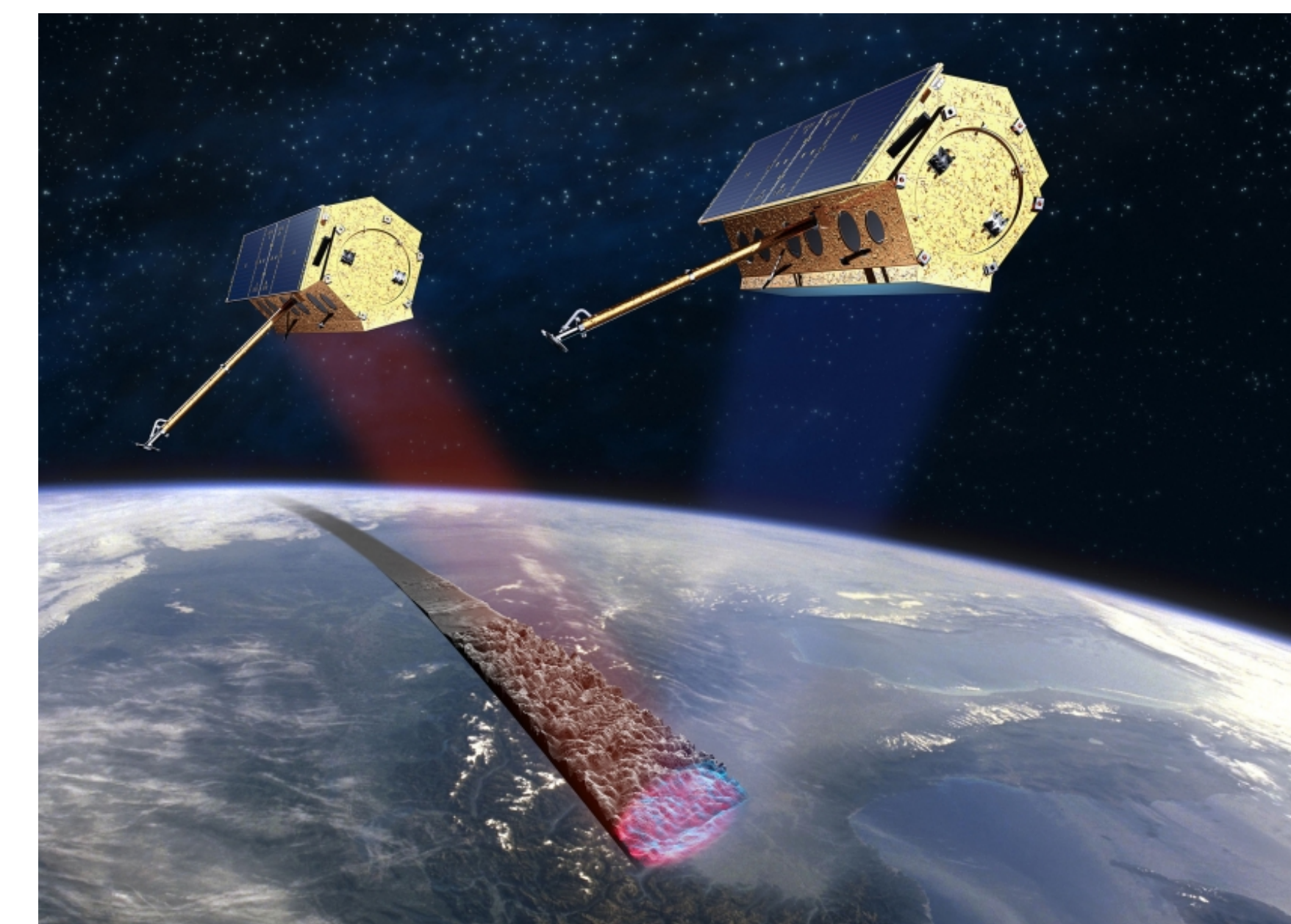
$$Biomass = a + b \cdot FT + c \cdot \frac{dFT}{d \cdot freq} + d \cdot \frac{d^2FT}{d \cdot freq^2}$$



Blain et al. Processing of NASA LVIS elevation and canopy data products (2006)
 Treuhaft et al. Revista Brasileira de Cartografia (2013)

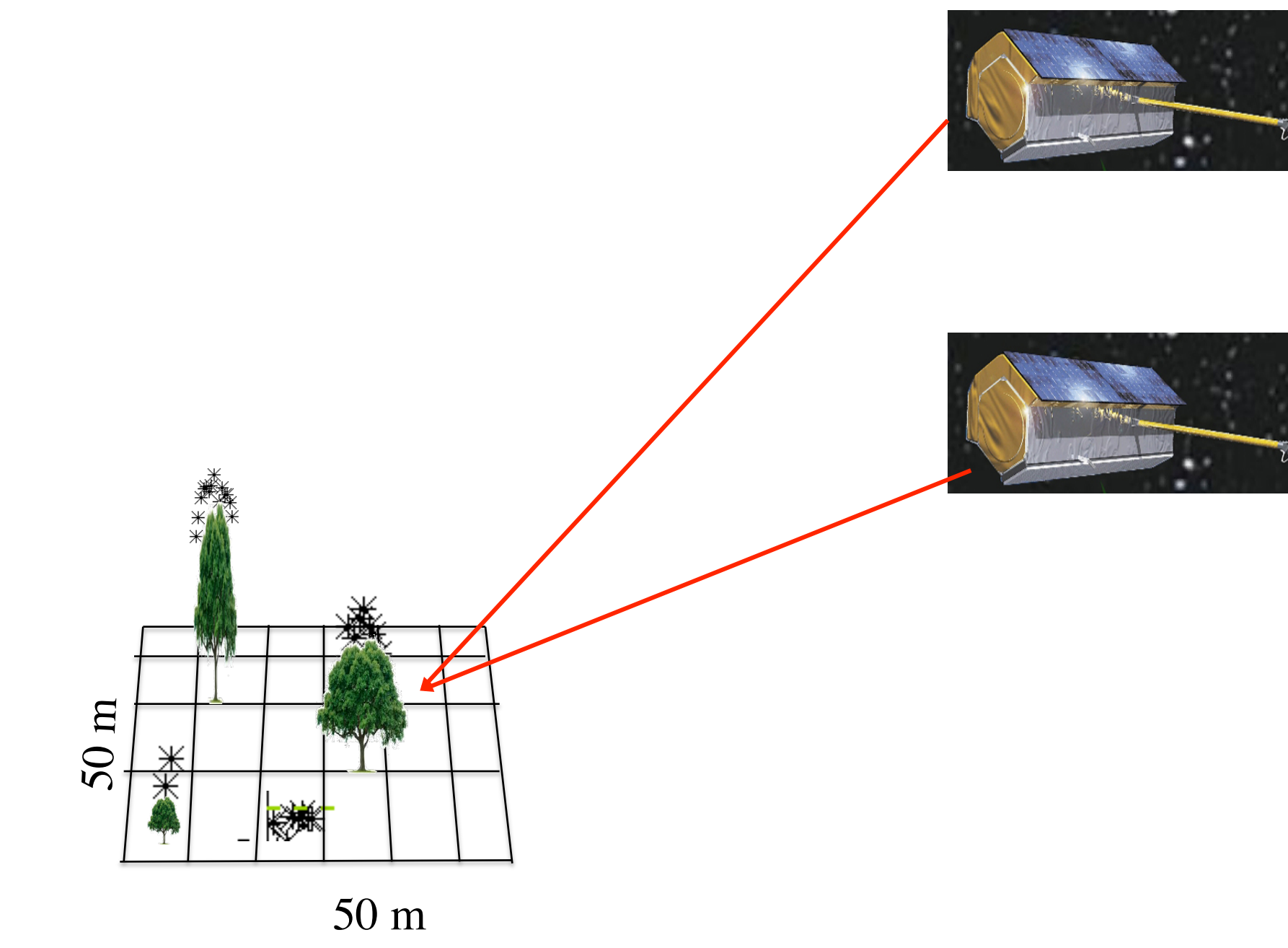
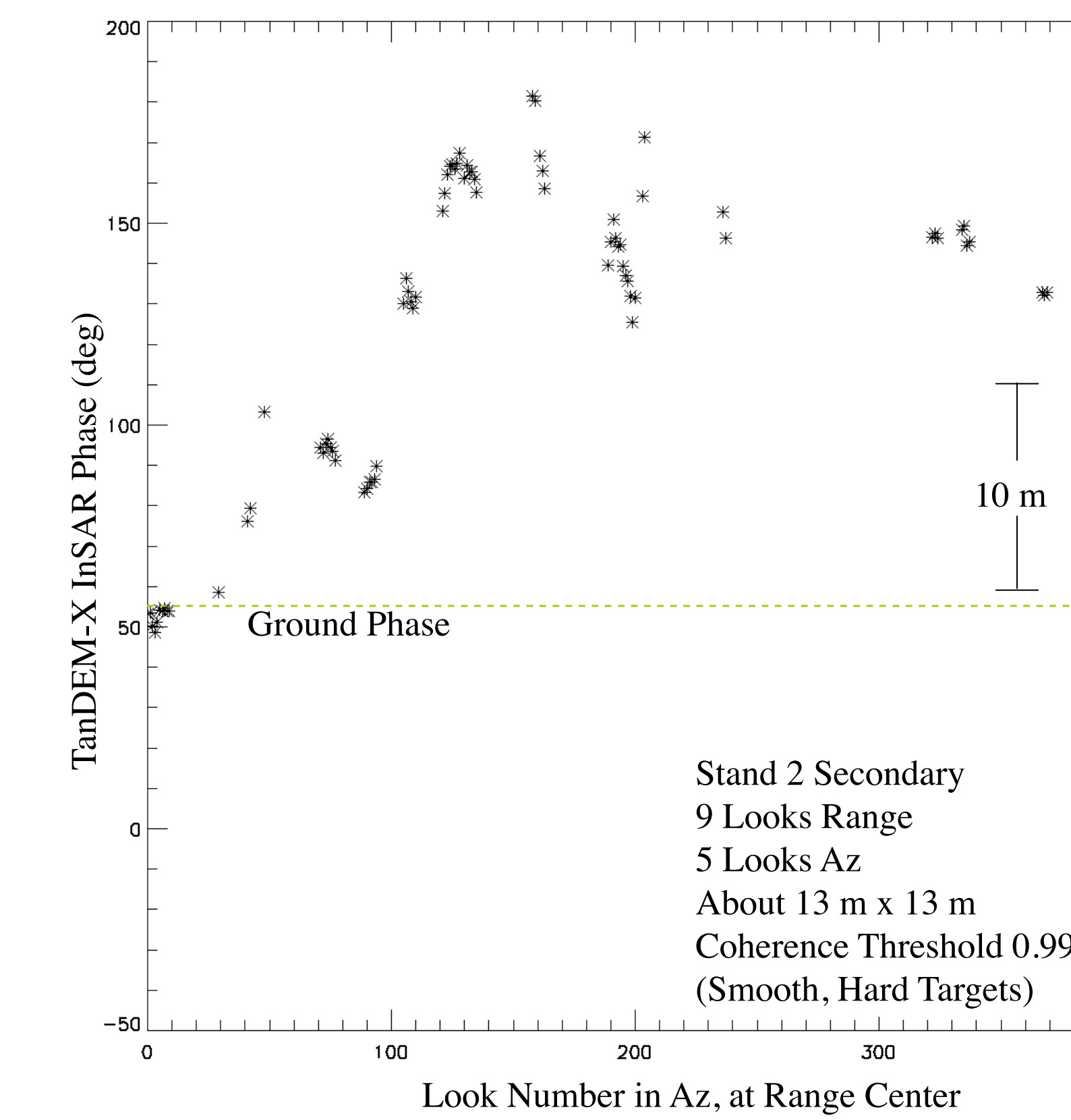
InSAR Says: Only one Fourier Frequency per baseline-length

TanDEM-X is the first dedicated radar interferometer in space (Krieger et al. 2007). ~50 baselines, at about 2-3 different lengths, have been/will be acquired over Tapajós between June 2011 and December 2015. This poster proposes to obtain many Fourier frequencies from one baseline taken 22 September 2011. The vertical wavelength (2π Fourier Frequency) is 73 m. Small footprint lidar data were taken within the yellow rectangles over 1000 ha areas. The blue dots are 30 field sites acquired in 2010, orange dots 58 field sites in 2013. Total height, commercial height, canopy dimensions, canopy asymmetries, diameter and species (for wood density) were measured.



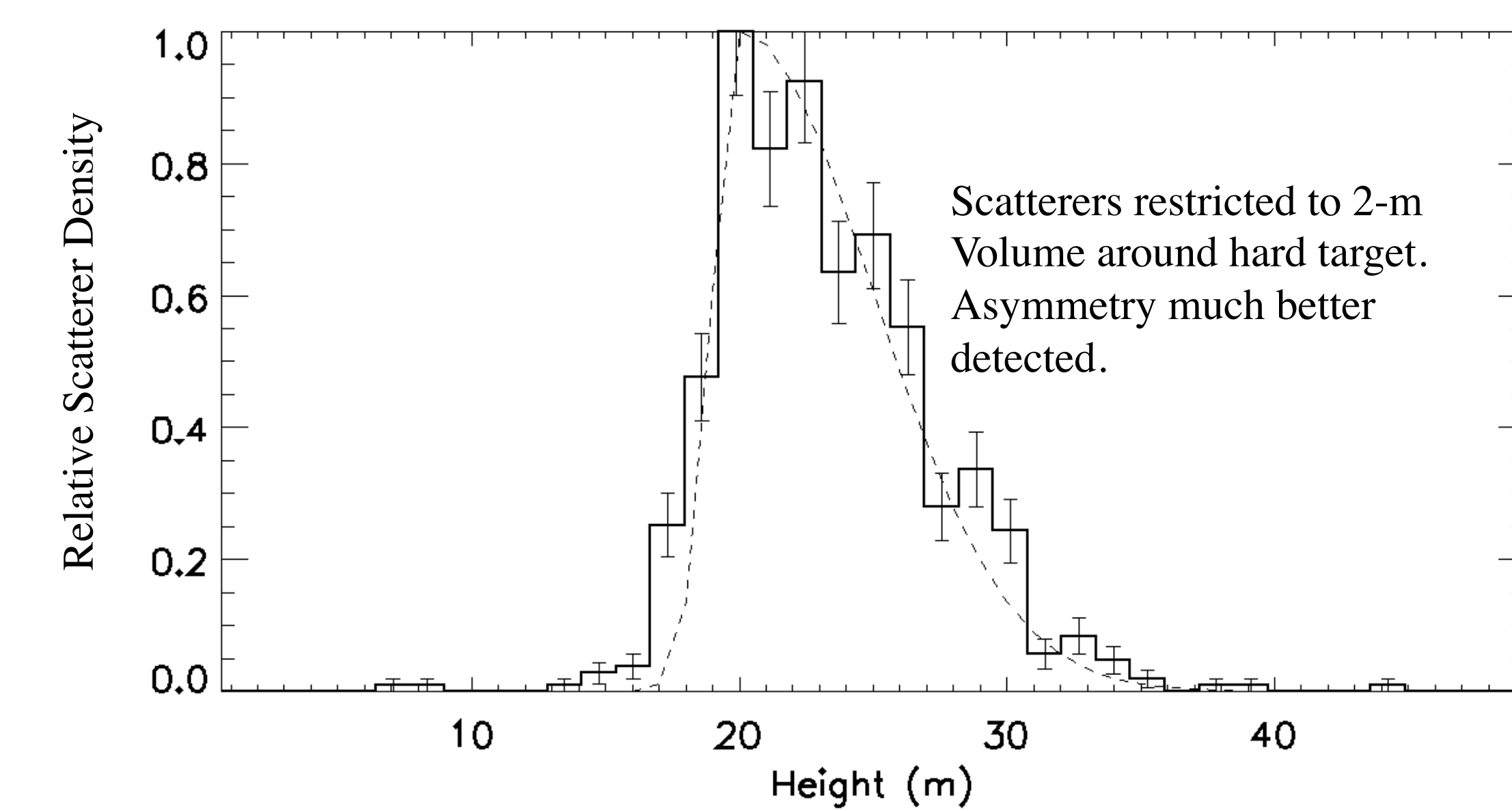
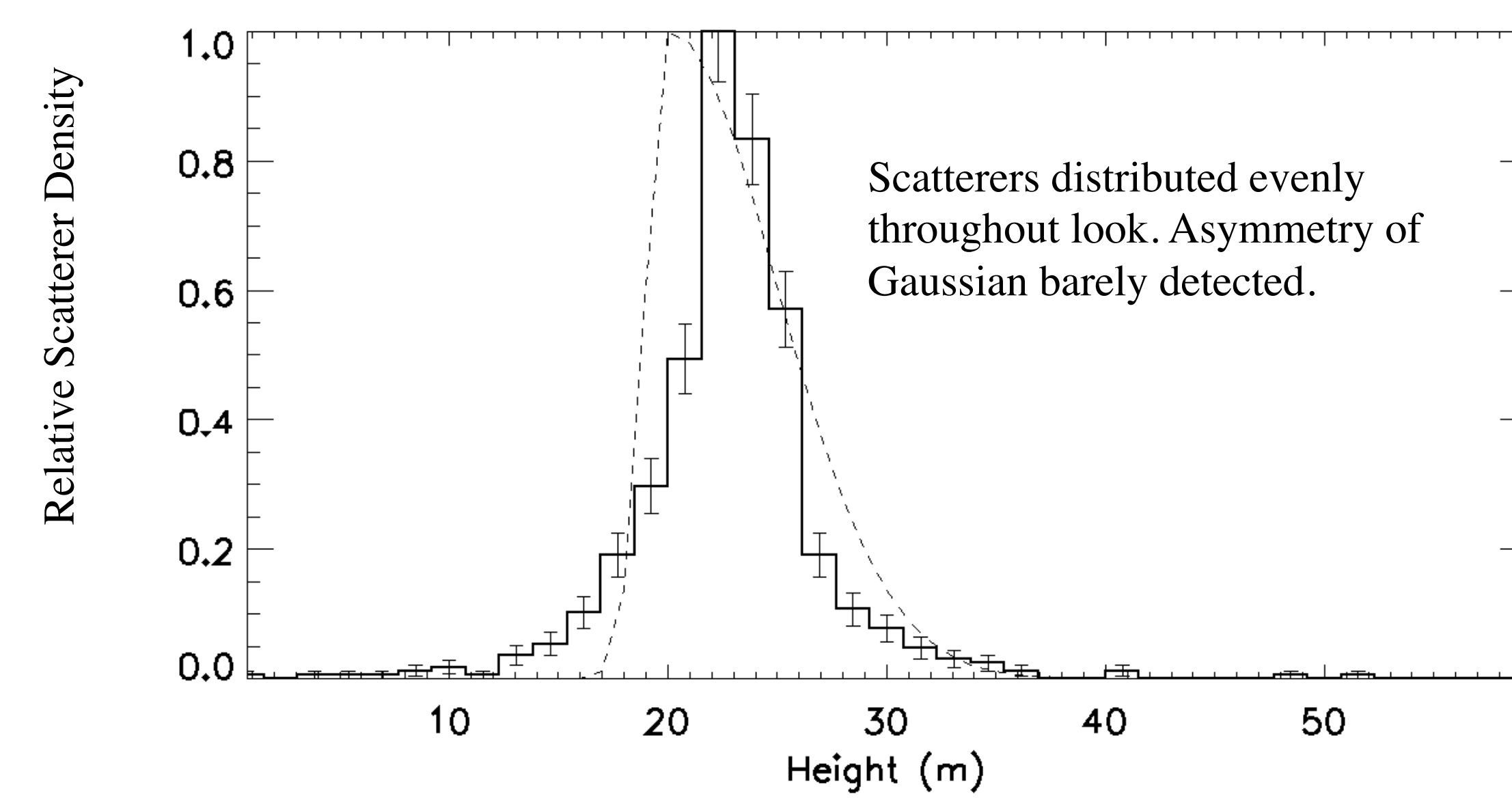
Increase # of Fourier Frequencies by Sampling Vertical Profile With Lateral Look-Phase-Height

High-coherence phases suggest hard targets not only at ground level, but in the trees as well. Phases and phase heights are near the attenuation-weighted average height. Maybe looks are sampling, hard, local targets through holes? Sampling the profile? 1 range look=1.5 m, 1 az=2.5 m



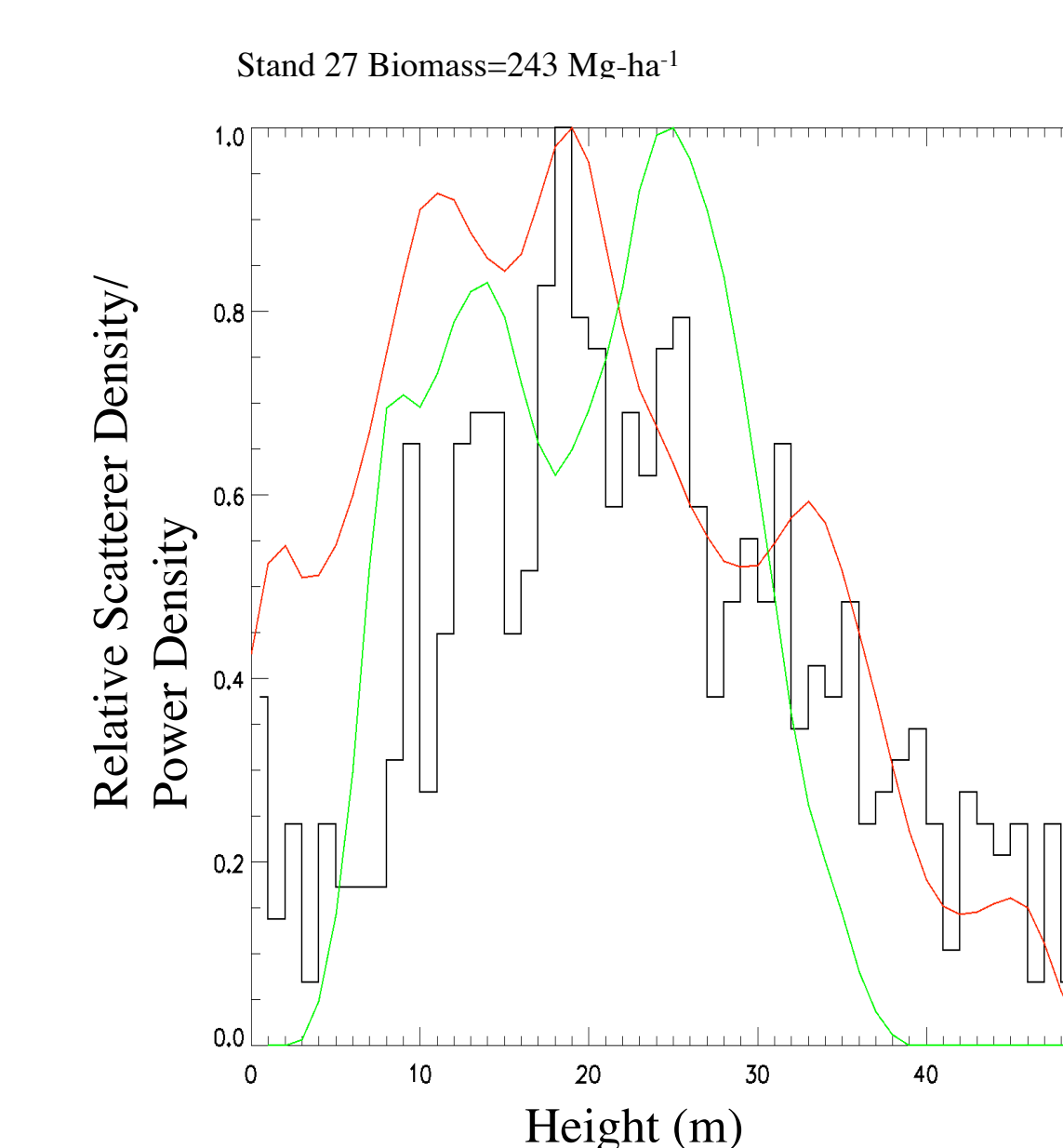
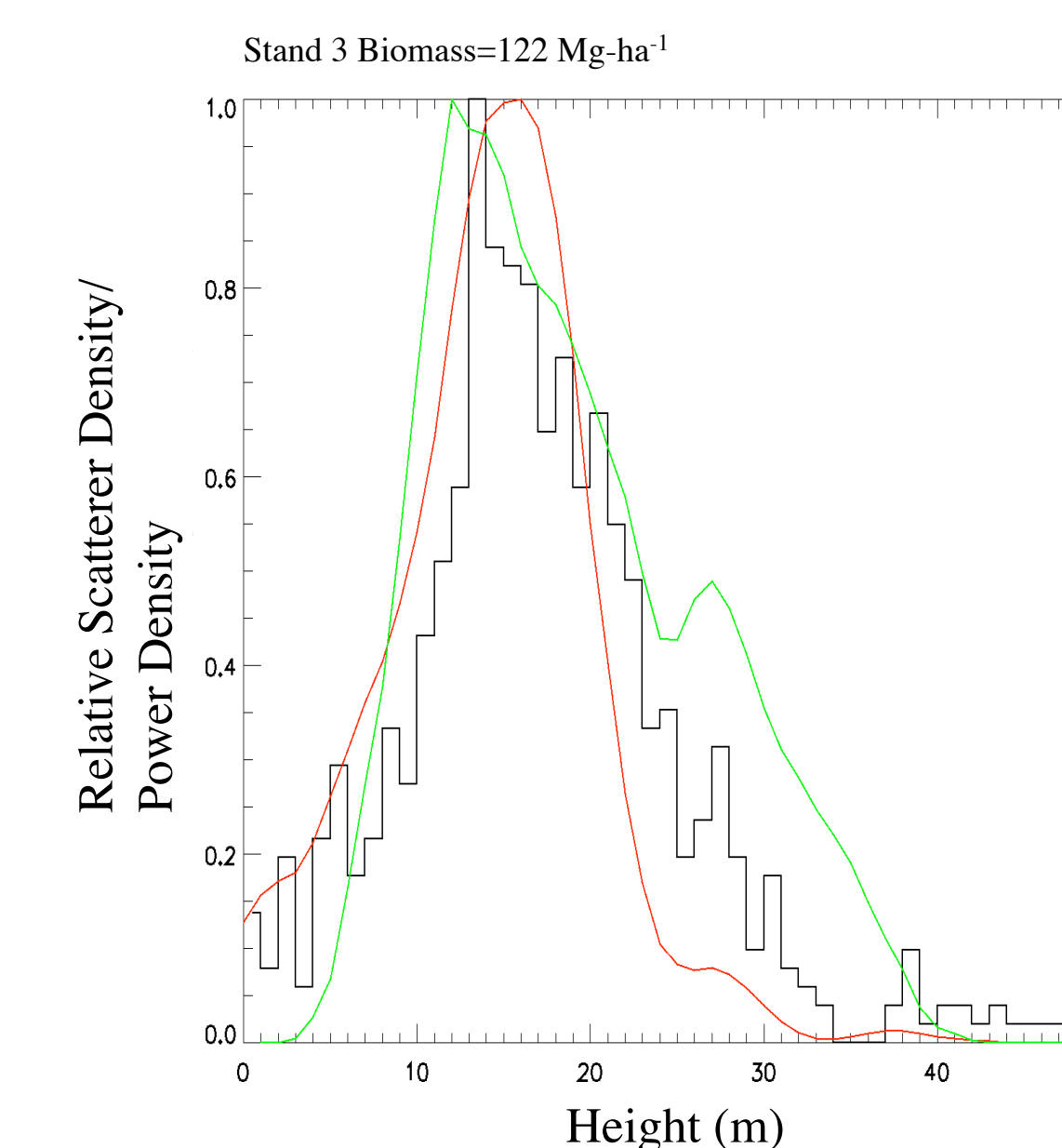
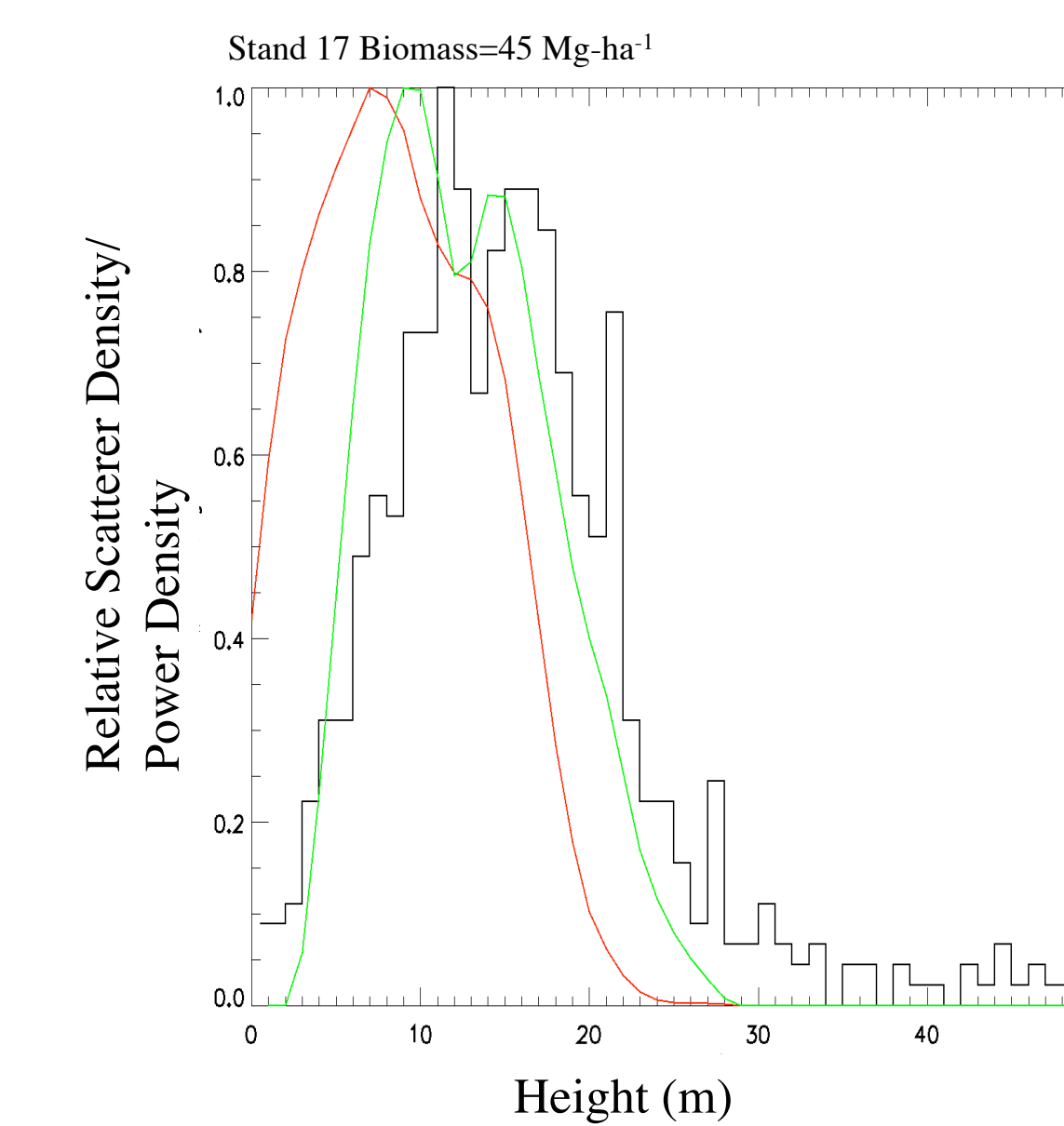
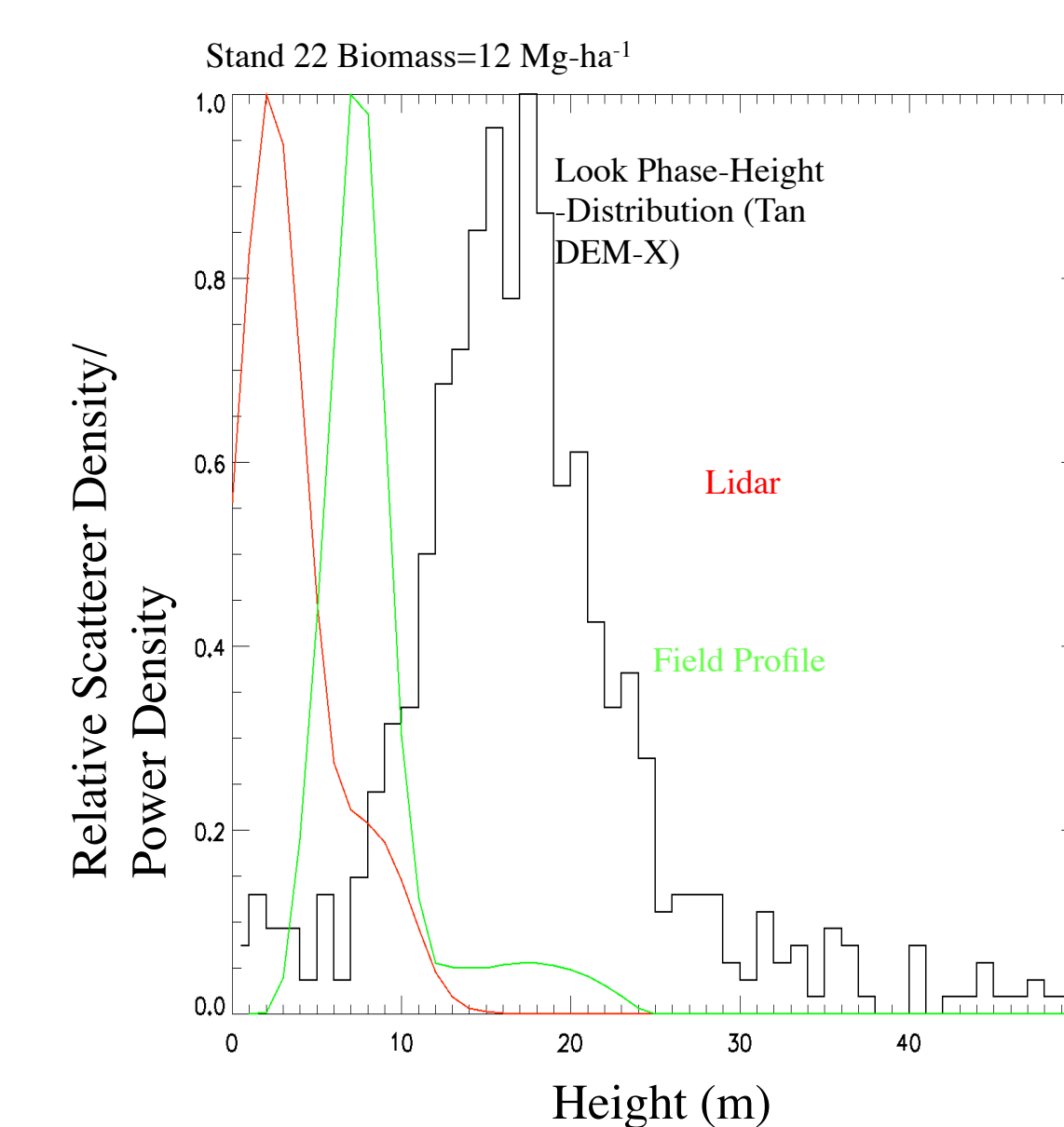
Simulation Suggests Only localized, hard scattering (High Frequencies?) Will Enable Lateral Sampling to Recover Vertical Profile

Asymmetric Gaussian Vertical Density Distribution of scatterers (dashed line) thrown. Solid histogram recovered by look sampling.



Comparison of TanDEM-X Look-Phase-Height Profiles to Lidar and Field

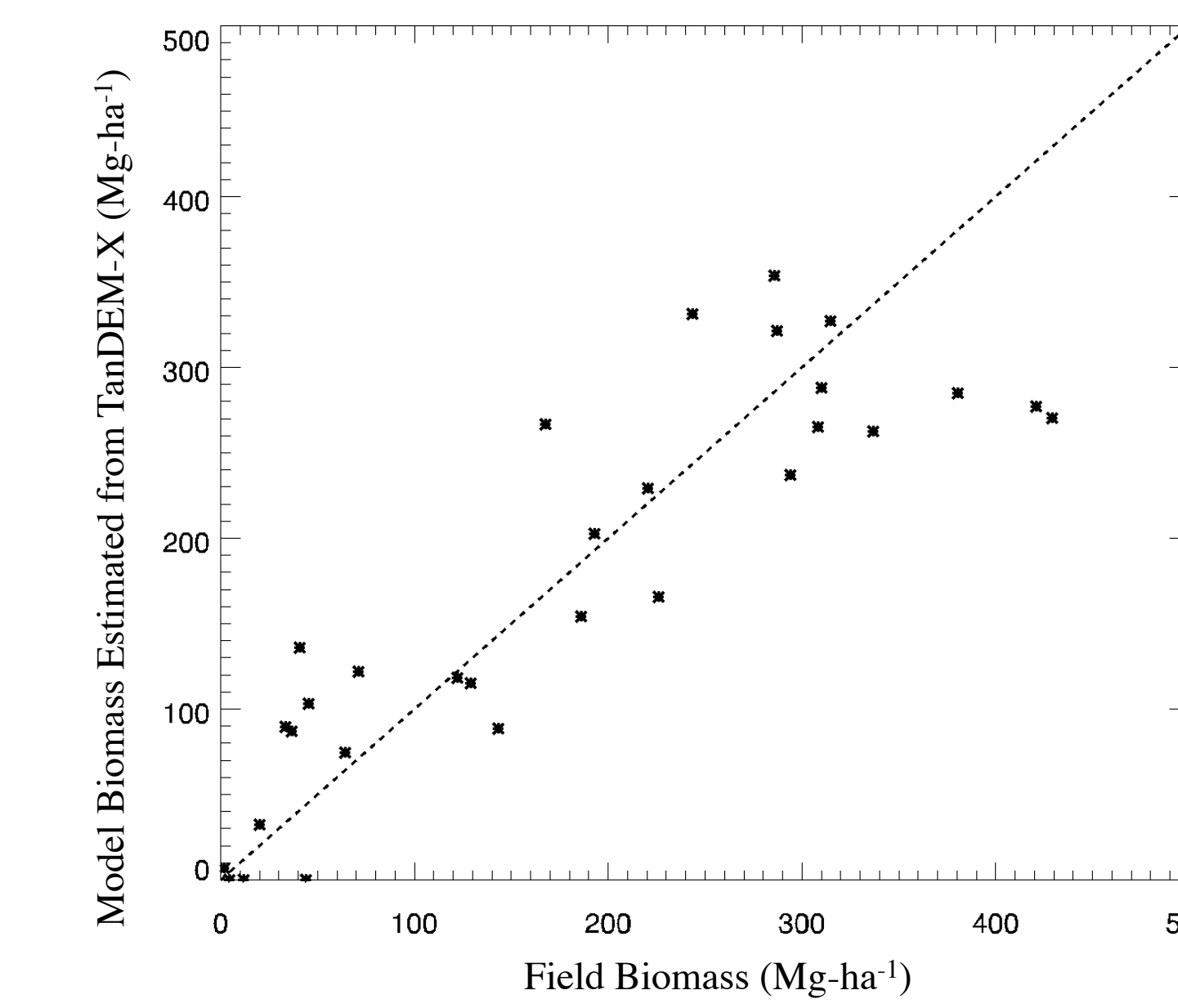
Except for the youngest stand, which we believe has extreme radar attenuation, the Look-Phase-Height Distribution is in as good a qualitative agreement with lidar or field, as they are with each other. There may be ground-finding issues with both TanDEM-X and lidar. Large bandwidth (150 MHz) allows for many look samples (~700 per 0.25 ha)



Use Fourier Transform of Look-Phase-Height Distribution to Estimate Biomass

Compare biomass estimated as a linear function of InSAR coherence and phase
 $Biomass = a + b \cdot coherence + c \cdot phase$
 to biomass as a function of Fourier transforms (FT) of the look-phase-height profile, and their derivatives

$$Biomass = a + b \cdot FT + c \cdot \frac{dFT}{d \cdot freq} + d \cdot \frac{d^2FT}{d \cdot freq^2}$$



Treuhaft et al. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters (2015)

