

# Application of Sentinel-1 Data Data for Biomass and Soil Moisture for Different Areas of Vegetation



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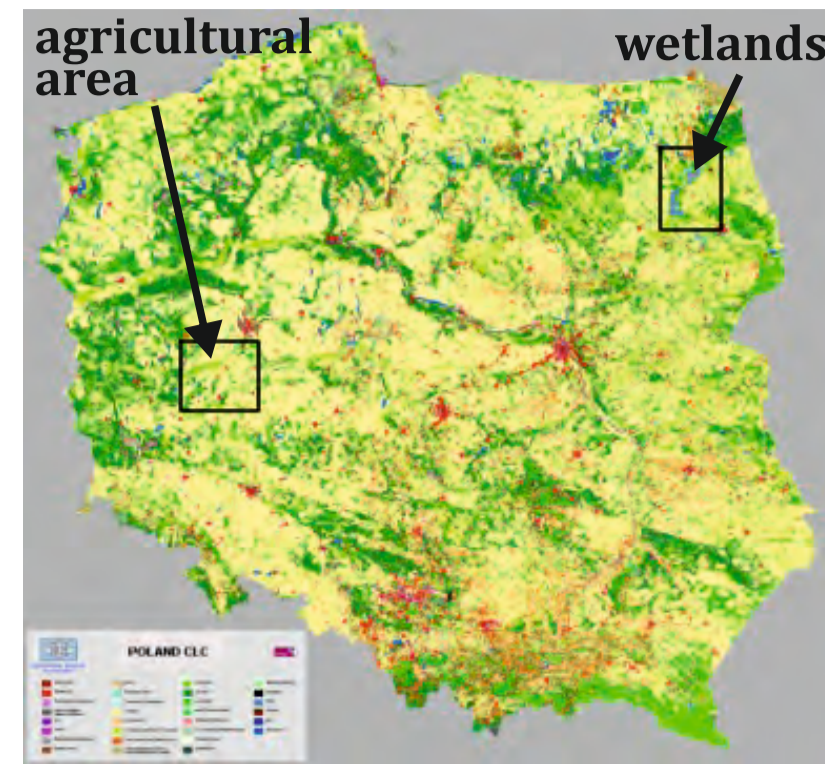
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## ABSTRACT

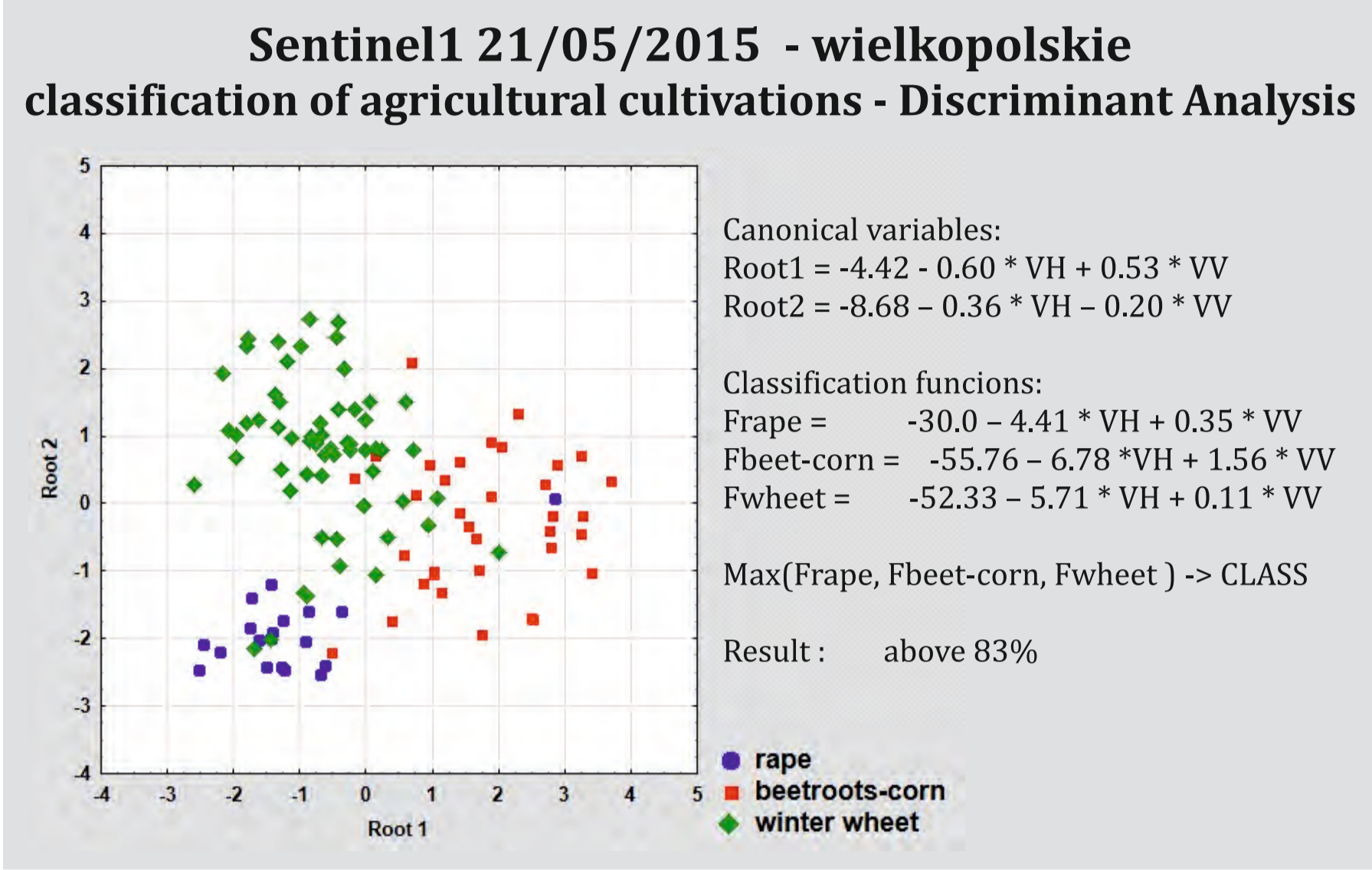
The goal of the study was to find the impact of vegetation and soil moisture on backscattering coefficient ( $\sigma^0$ ) calculated from Sentinel1 images. The results were analysed along with ground truth measurements of vegetation parameters and soil moisture. There were considered two sites:

1/ **Agriculture Area** and 2/ **Grassland Wetlands**. LAI, biomass, Soil Moisture (SM) has been measured for different vegetation. It was modelled the impact of soil moisture on backscatter and the impact of vegetation descriptor as LAI and vegetation descriptor SWIR on backscatter. The relationship between LAI and  $\sigma^0$  was adversely proportional when the soil was covered by short vegetation, after the threshold the vegetation index was proportional to the backscatter. Vegetation attenuates the signal until some amount of biomass (different for different vegetation). Soil moisture varied for these two test sites: soil moisture at wetlands was high and then soil moisture dominated the values of backscatter while with the increase of canopy cover, the sensitivity of radar signal to dry soil conditions was low.

Due to possibilities of obtaining SPOT5 and information from Short Wave Infrared SWIR, it was possible to examine the relationship between backscatter and vegetation moisture. Sentinel1 has been applied for distinguishing the crop types. During the S-1 acquisition the ground measurements has been carried out.



## AGRICULTURAL AREA



**Water cloud model backscatter descriptors: LAI; SM; H; SWIR (SPOT 5)**

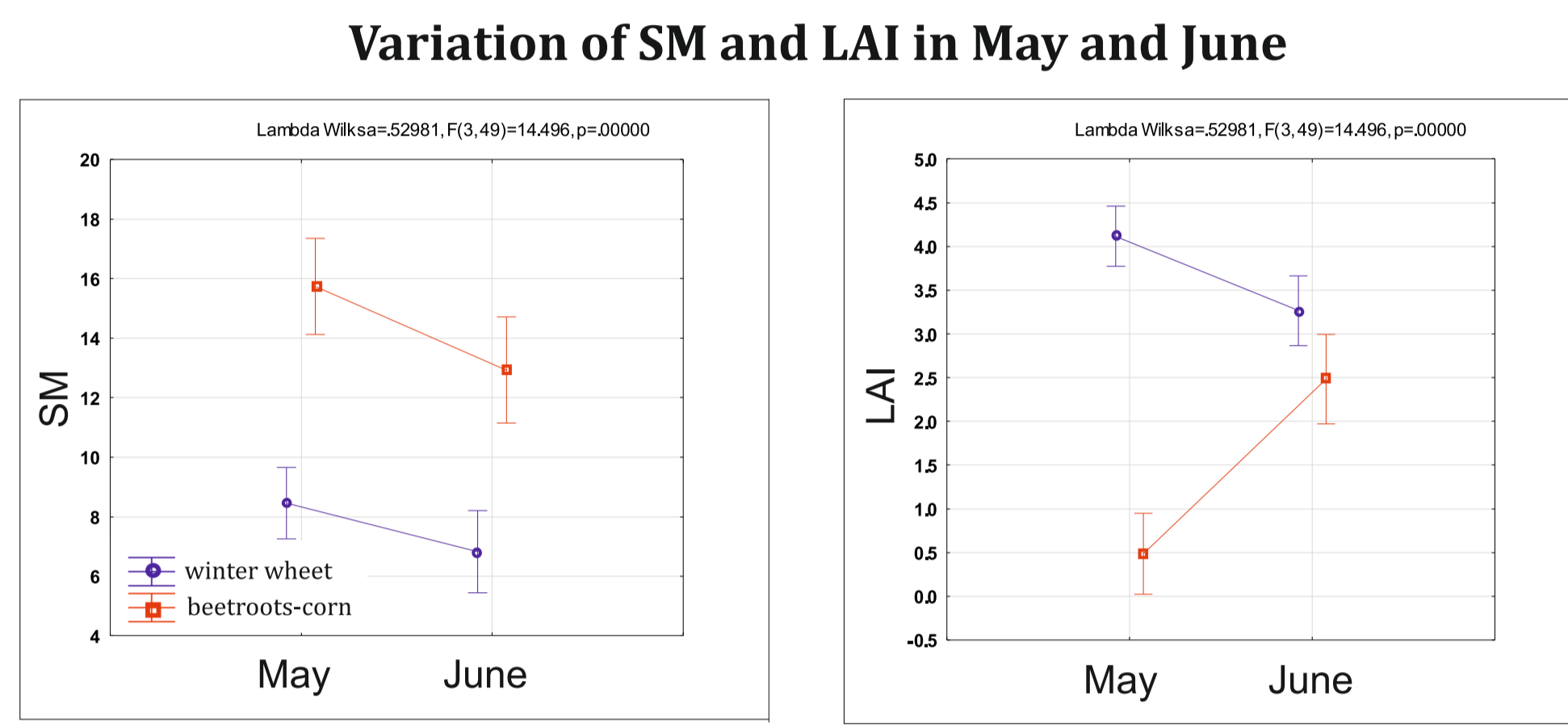
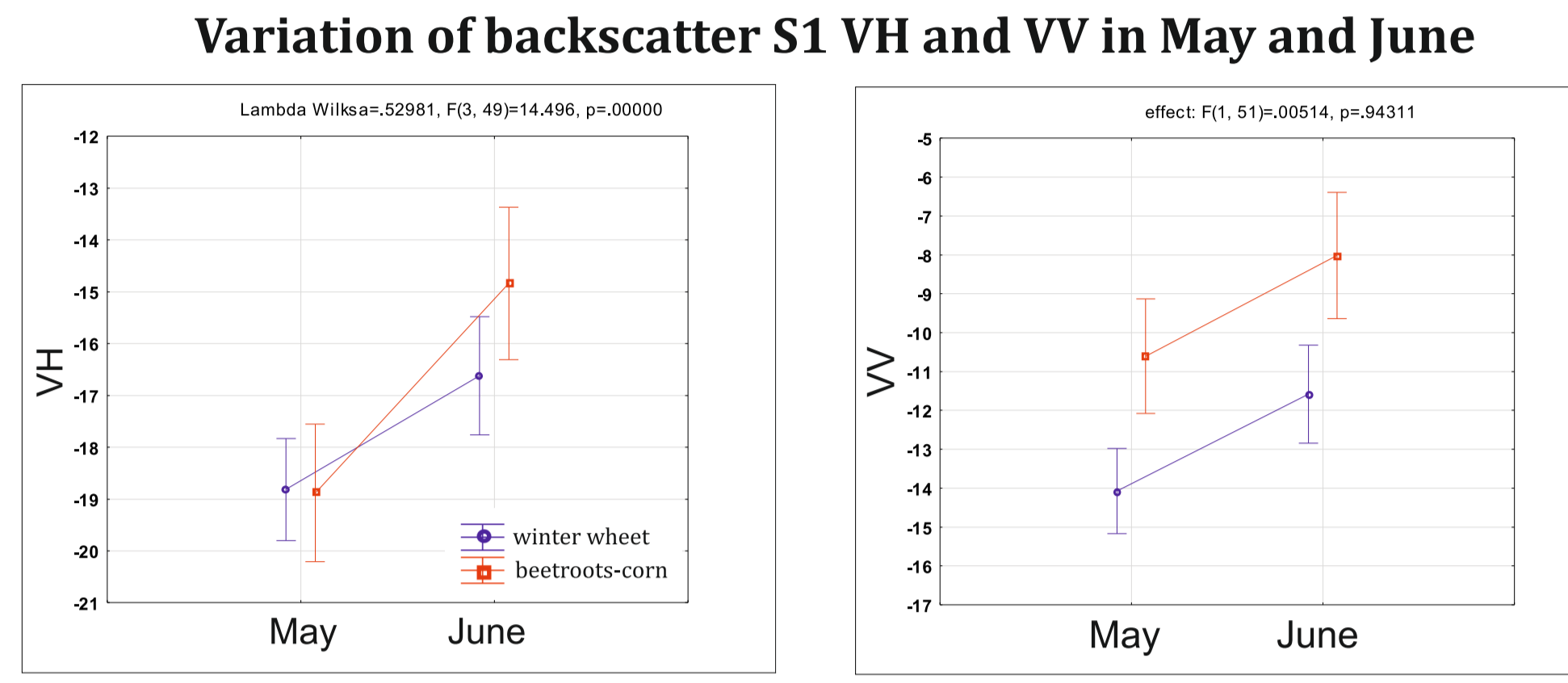
Water cloud model represents the total backscatter from the canopy  $\sigma^0$  as the sum of the contribution of vegetation  $\sigma_v^0$  and of underlying soil  $\sigma_s^0$

$$\sigma^0 = \sigma_v^0 + \tau^2 \sigma_s^0 \quad (\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2})$$

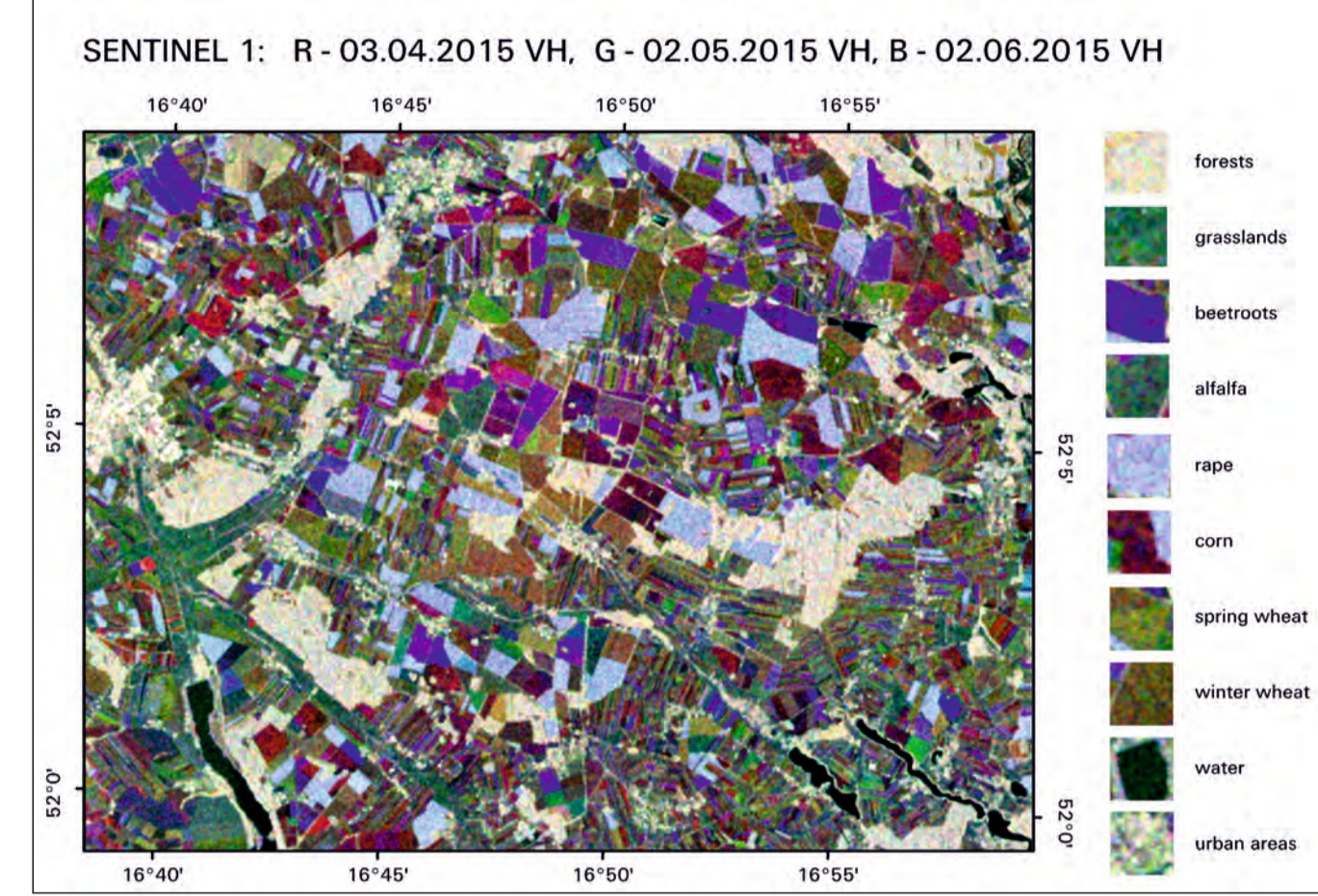
where:  $\sigma_v^0 = AV_1^E \cos\vartheta (1-\tau^2) \quad (\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2})$   
 $\sigma_s^0 = C + D \text{ SM} \quad (\text{dB})$   
 $\tau^2 = \exp(-2BV_2 / \cos\vartheta) \quad (\text{unitless})$

$$\sigma^0 = [ AV_1^E \cos\vartheta (1 - (\exp(-2BV_2 / \cos\vartheta))) ] + (\exp(-2BV_2 / \cos\vartheta)) \sigma_s^0 \quad (\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2})$$

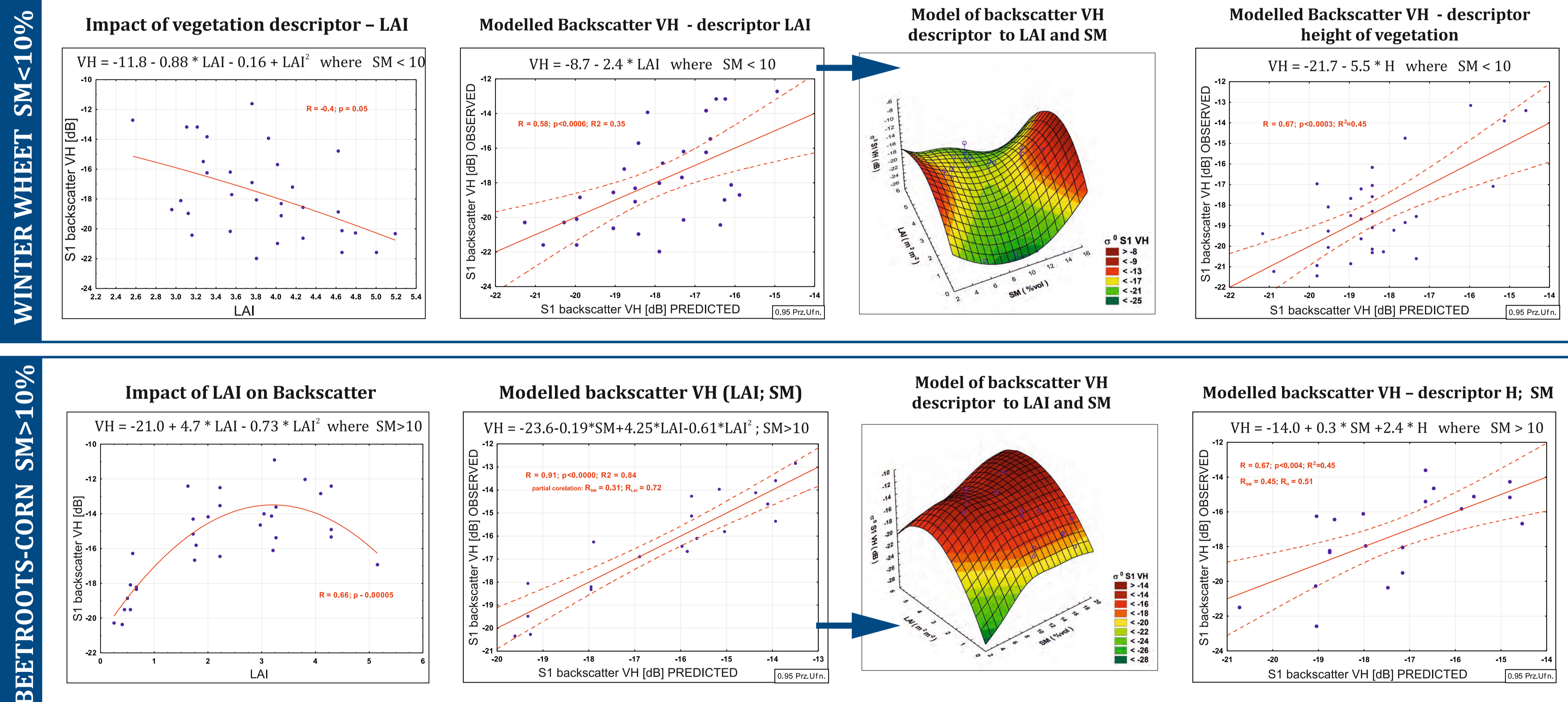
where,  $\vartheta$ : incidence angle,  $\tau^2$ : two way attenuation through the canopy: V1 and V2 are descriptors of the canopy.



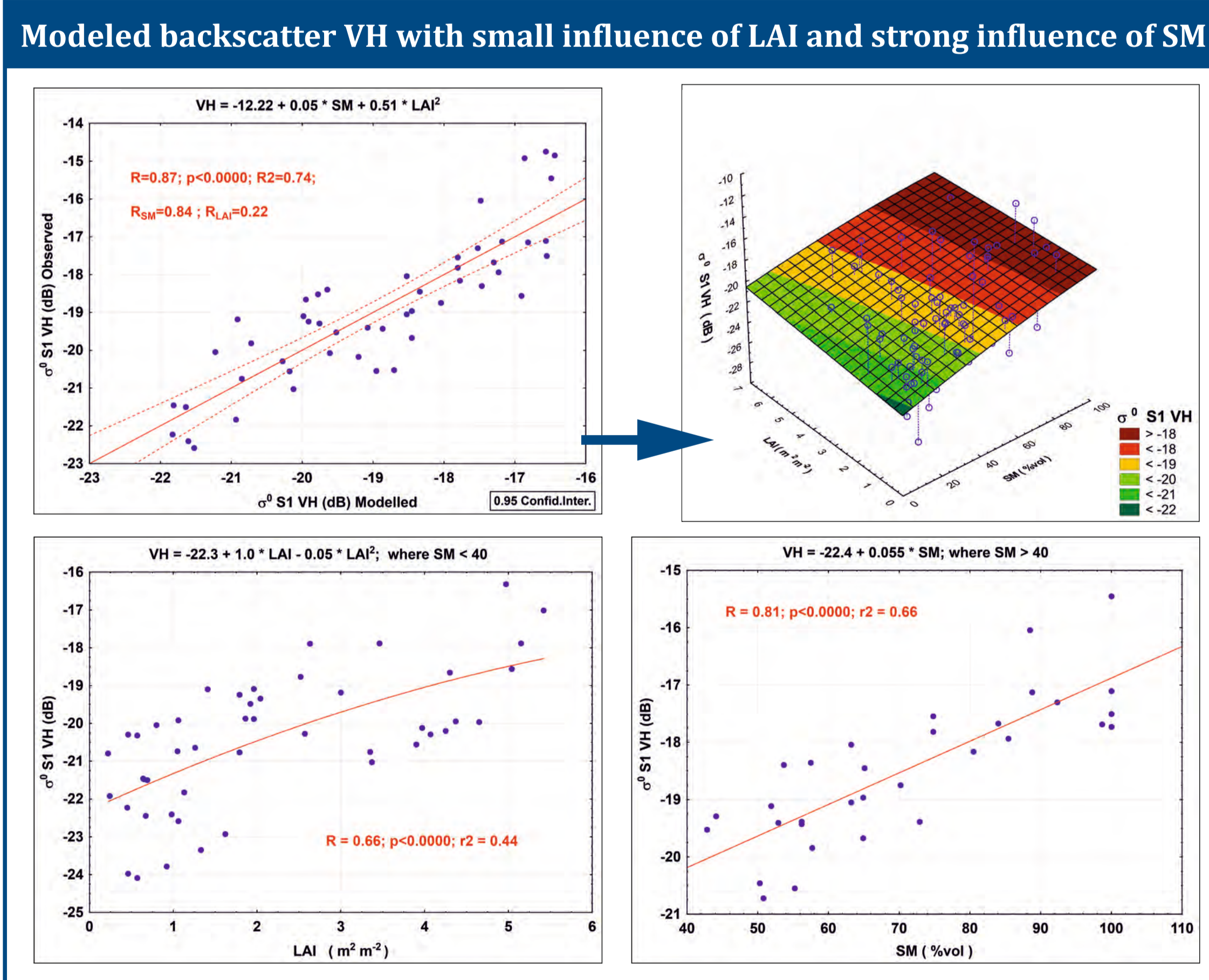
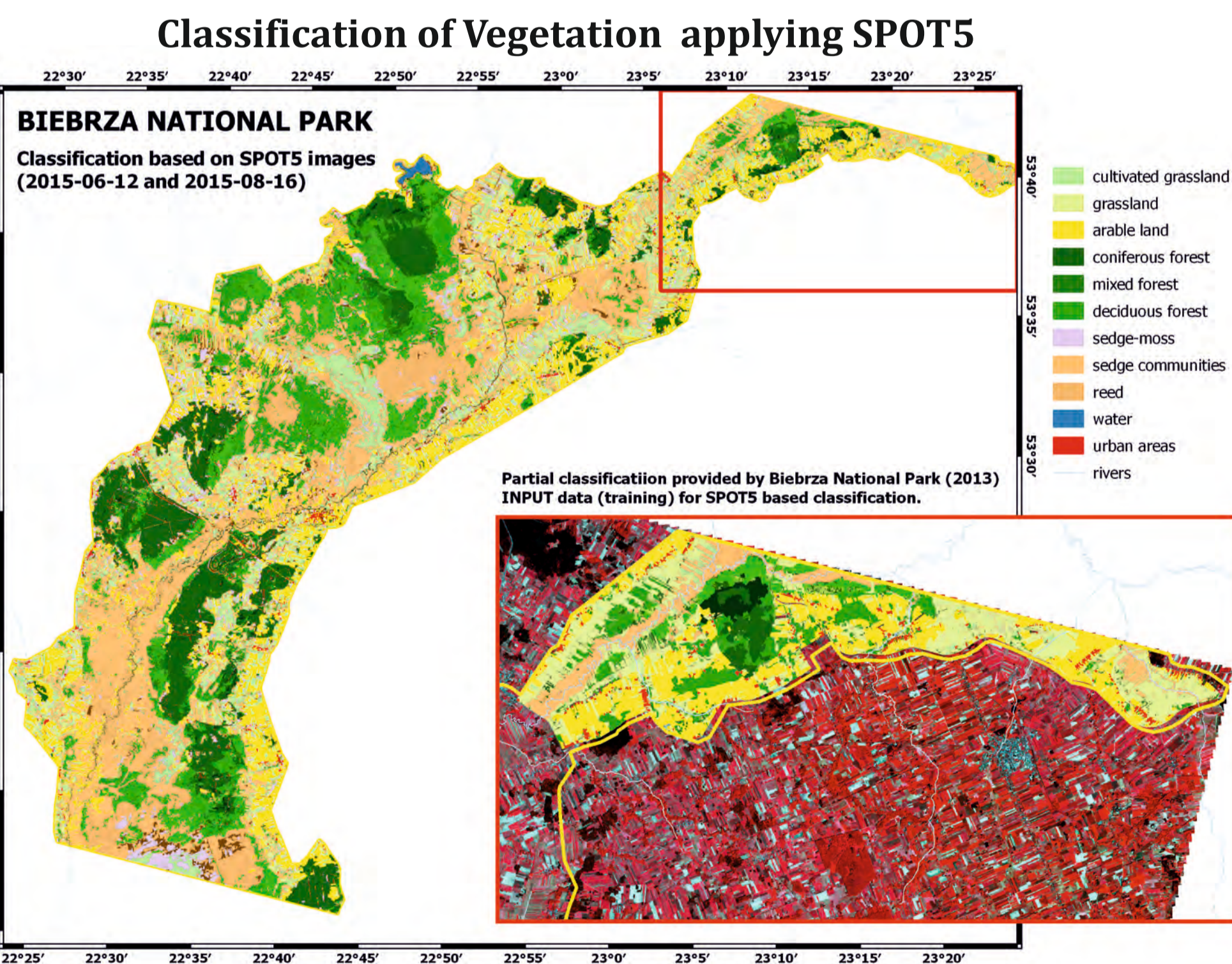
## Sentinel1 - Crop Variation at the test site



## GROUND MEASUREMENTS



## WETLANDS



## SENTINEL-1 11.06.2015 VH

