

Updated Status of the Sigma-SAR processor Mosaic geolocation error report

島田政信、小川崇

Masanobu Shimada¹, Takashi Ogawa²

1:JAXA, 2:RESTEC

2019年4月22日

2019年5月9日

2019年5月23日

2019年6月7日

KC meeting 2020 Jan 21 Tokyo

Introduction

- At the last KC meeting in Feb. 2019, it was reported that PALSAR/PALSAR2 25 m mosaic data are suspected to be 1 pixel to 4 pixel in max. shifted in East and 1 pixel South.
- Software's (Sigma-SAR and RESTEC tool) were carefully evaluated to find the related causes after that.
- Taking several months, we reached to the conclusions.

1.1. Summary and the investigation

1. In mosaicking, two software's were combined: Sigma-SAR and RESTEC tool. The first is in-charge of the imaging, ortho-rectification, slope correction and the raw mosaicking, and the second is to extract the one-degrees tile from the raw mosaic.
2. Based on the investigation, both contained errors:
3. Sigma-SAR contained two errors at the ortho-rectifications:
 1. failed to read the geoid (EGM96) for the half of hemisphere: -180 to 0 degrees in longitude and processed as 0 meter geoid. :Thus, the USA, South America, and the Africa is affected in principle. But, luckily, this error does not cause the orthorectification error so much (as long as the geoid is flat or even changing very gently in a tile, and 25 m or 50 m spacings selected truncates the errors).
 2. Negative height in the DEM (SRTM1) in a scene is replaced by 0 meter. This causes the SERIOUS error for the geolocation calculation and causes the shift in the east direction.

1.2. Summary and the investigation

1. RESTEC tool extracts 1pixel and 1 line always shifted from the raw mosaic.
2. We investigated if the tile has the minimum negative height of less than $-20 \cdot \cos(\text{lat})$ m globally in the 25 m mosaic and that for $-40 \cdot \cos(\text{lat})$ for ScanSAR mosaic and JJ-FAST tiles. These tiles are shown the following pages.
3. Resultantly, this error making the image shift in east occurred in 1021 tiles which is 4.7 % of 21840 tiles for 25 m mosaic.

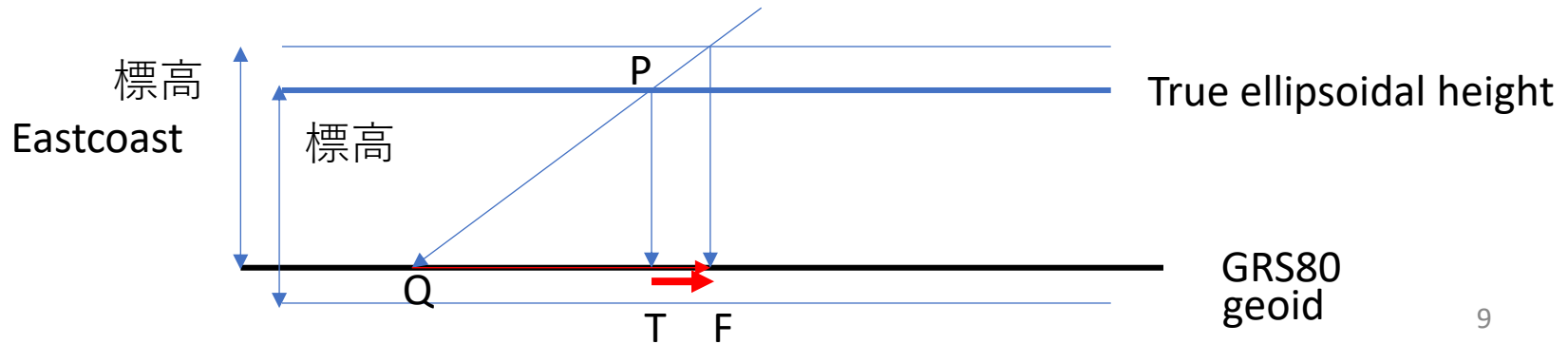
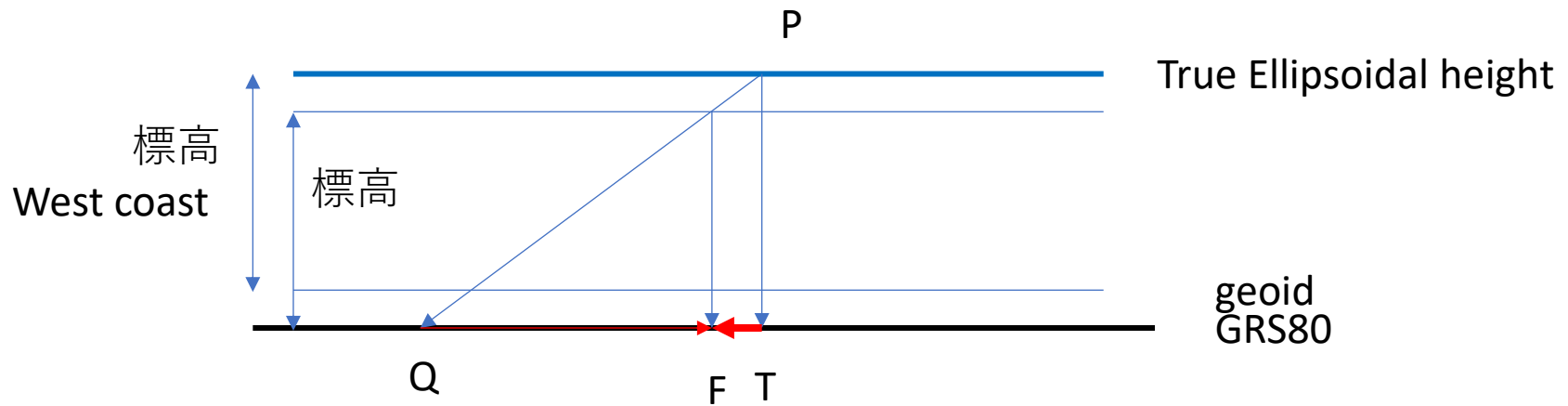
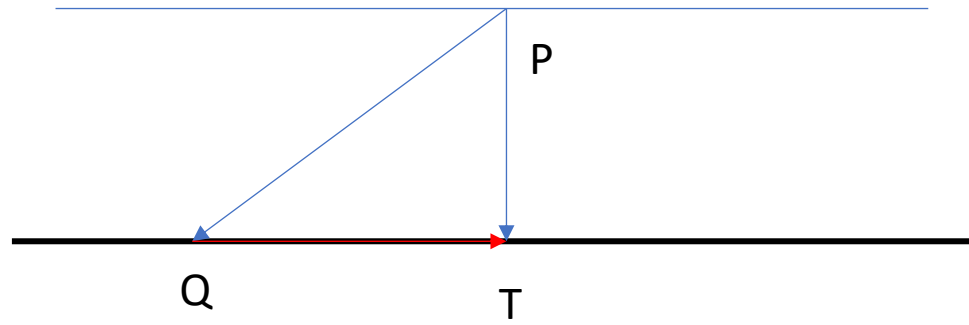
2. Why does zero geoid cause zero or less geolocation error?

- Adding a bias (geoid) to the earth ellipsoid causes in principle easting or westing of the SAR map, which is due to the foreshortening. However, georeferenced point at the near range also follows this shifting, and the geometric calibration at this point does not cause the errors (cancelling out as long as the geoid is flat or even changes gently). We investigated the standard deviation of the geoid in a tile is such that majority is 20cm but maximum reaches to 20m at the Andes mountains. Note: Since the spacing of the 25m mosaic is 25m at the equator, and it decreases to proportional to $\cos(\text{lat})$. Thus the checking of the negative height was if it is less than $-20 \cdot \cos(\text{lat})$ for 25m mosaic and $-40 \cdot \cos(\text{lat})$ for ScanSAR.
- On the other hand, the geolocation of the ortho-map is performed as a way that the minimum height in DEM is defined as the reference, and this point was incorrectly replaced by 0 m. This misprocessing was the main cause of the shifting, which was measured at 3 pixels as some researcher reported.

Two reasons

- Geoid of -180 ~ 0 longitude were NOT read from EGM96.
 - > corrected.
- Negative height topography was ignored.
 - > corrected.
- search the affected areas by using the topography variation and negative pixels in DEM (SRTM3) used for the ortho-slope correction.

Ortho conversion



Reference point was also set the geoid biased point

>

Shifting due to the geoid-offset and height offset can be ignored as long as the geoid is constant in a processed unit.

>

Evaluation of the geoid variation in a processing unit was conducted using the EGM96 and SRTM3.

Sigma-SAR bug fixing

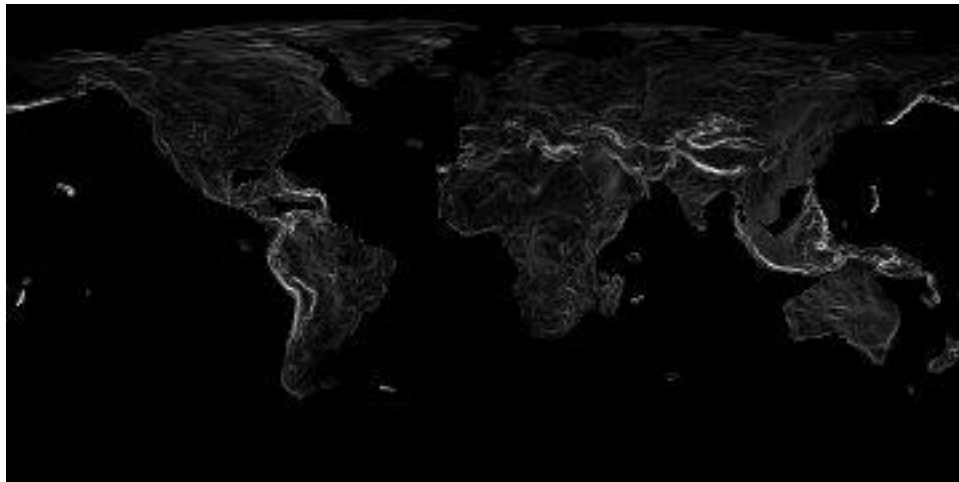
- Geoid read routine: reading properly from -180 to 0 degrees.
- Use the negative height

Geoid standard deviation in 1 deg. tile



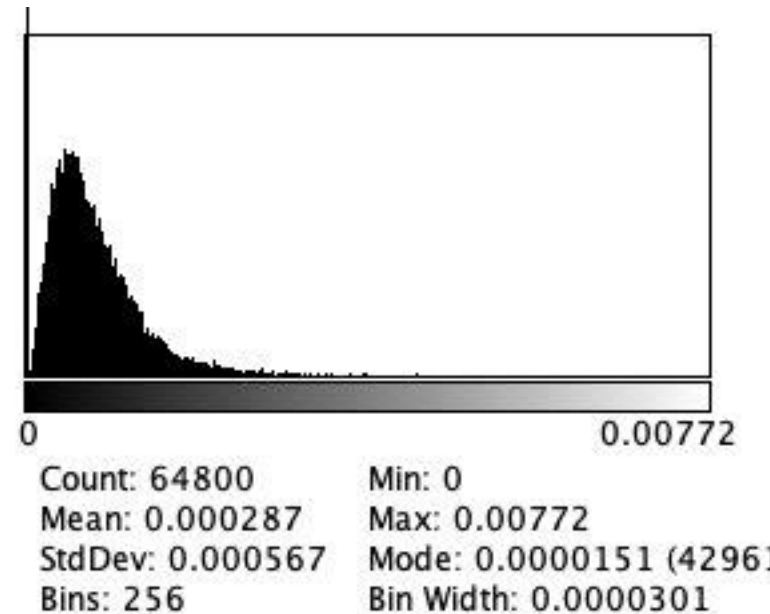
3. PALSAR/PALSAR-2mosaic errors

Causes	Contents	error
Extract by 1x1 pixels	Extracted from (-1,-1)	All
No geoid read	Standard deviation of the geoid	0
Replacing negative height by 0 m	Easting the data	1021 tiles affected



Geoid standard deviation in 1 deg. tile

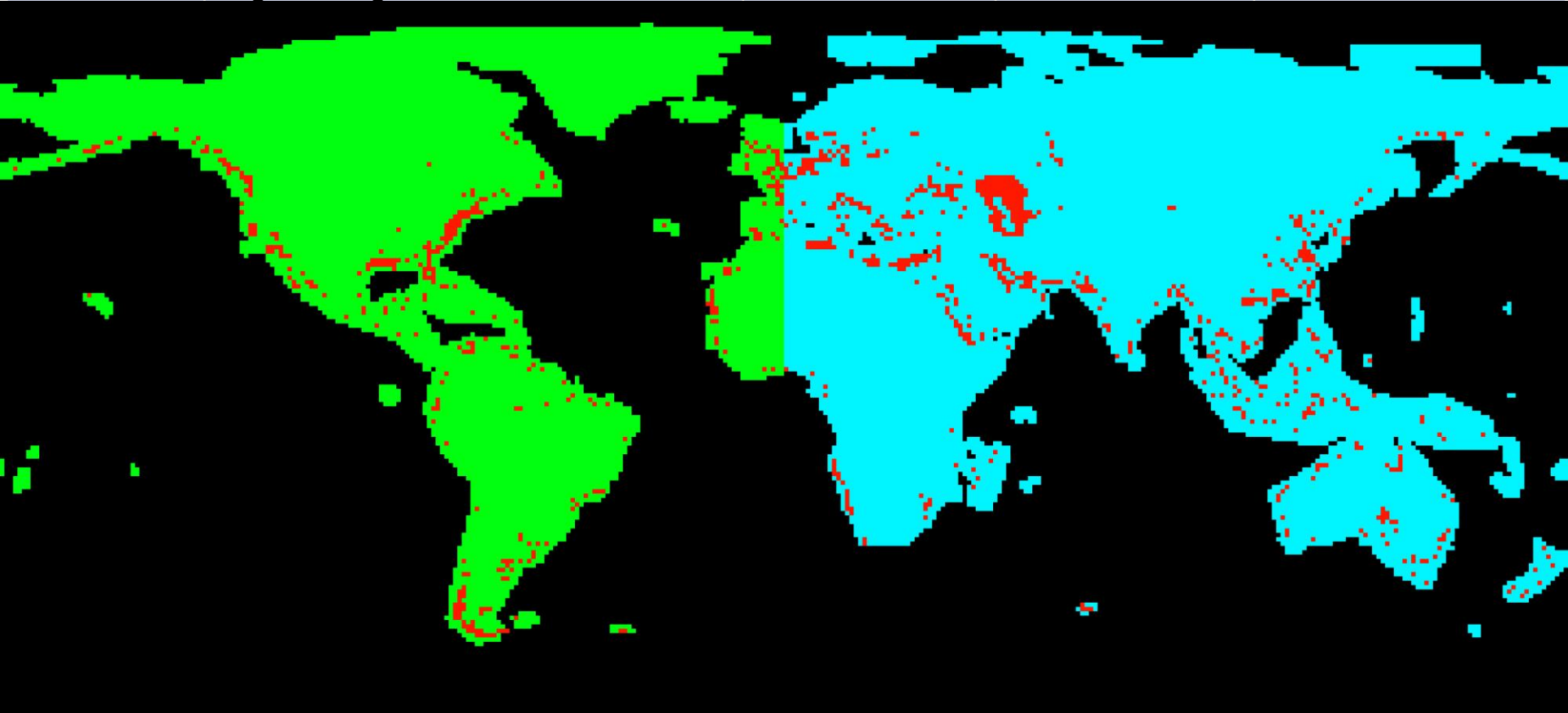
Shimada, Ogawa, 20190611



平均值30cm、最大7.7m

4. Quality Map (25 m mosaic)

Region number	Geometric error of the original mosaic	Final mosaic	Correction approach	Numbers(21840)
I (blue)	None	1-pix-line shift	shifting	12549
II (green)	30cm in average (Mt. Andes with 20m)	1-pix-line shift	shifting	8270
III (red)	50~70m(depending on the minimal negative height)	1-pix-line shift	reproduction	1021



4. Quality Map (ScanSAR Cycle mosaic)

Region number	Geometric error of the original mosaic	Final mosaic	Correction approach	Numbers(9754)
I (blue)	None	1-pix-line shift	shifting	6052
II (green)	30cm in average (Mt. Andes with 20m)	1-pix-line shift	shifting	3533
III (red)	50~70m(depending on the minimal negative height)	1-pix-line shift	reproduction	169



4. Quality Map (JJ-FAST ScanSAR Mosaic)

Region number	Geometric error of the original mosaic	Final mosaic	Correction approach	Numbers(7461)
I (blue)	None	1-pix-line shift	shifting	4563
II (green)	30cm in average (Mt. Andes with 20m)	1-pix-line shift	shifting	2789
III (red)	50~70m(depending on the minimal negative height)	1-pix-line shift	reproduction	109



まとめ

モザイクエラーの原因を分析し、対応策を整理した。

既存25mモザイクの95.3%はシフト処理、最低でも4.7%は新規作成が必要との見解を得た。ただ、処理単位は500km四方で行ってきたので、実効的にはより大きな領域の新規作成が必要。

なお、Sigma-SARはすでにジオイド読み込み、負標高点の非ゼロ対応処理も終了している。

Summary

Investigated the causes of the 25 m - mosaic geometric errors.

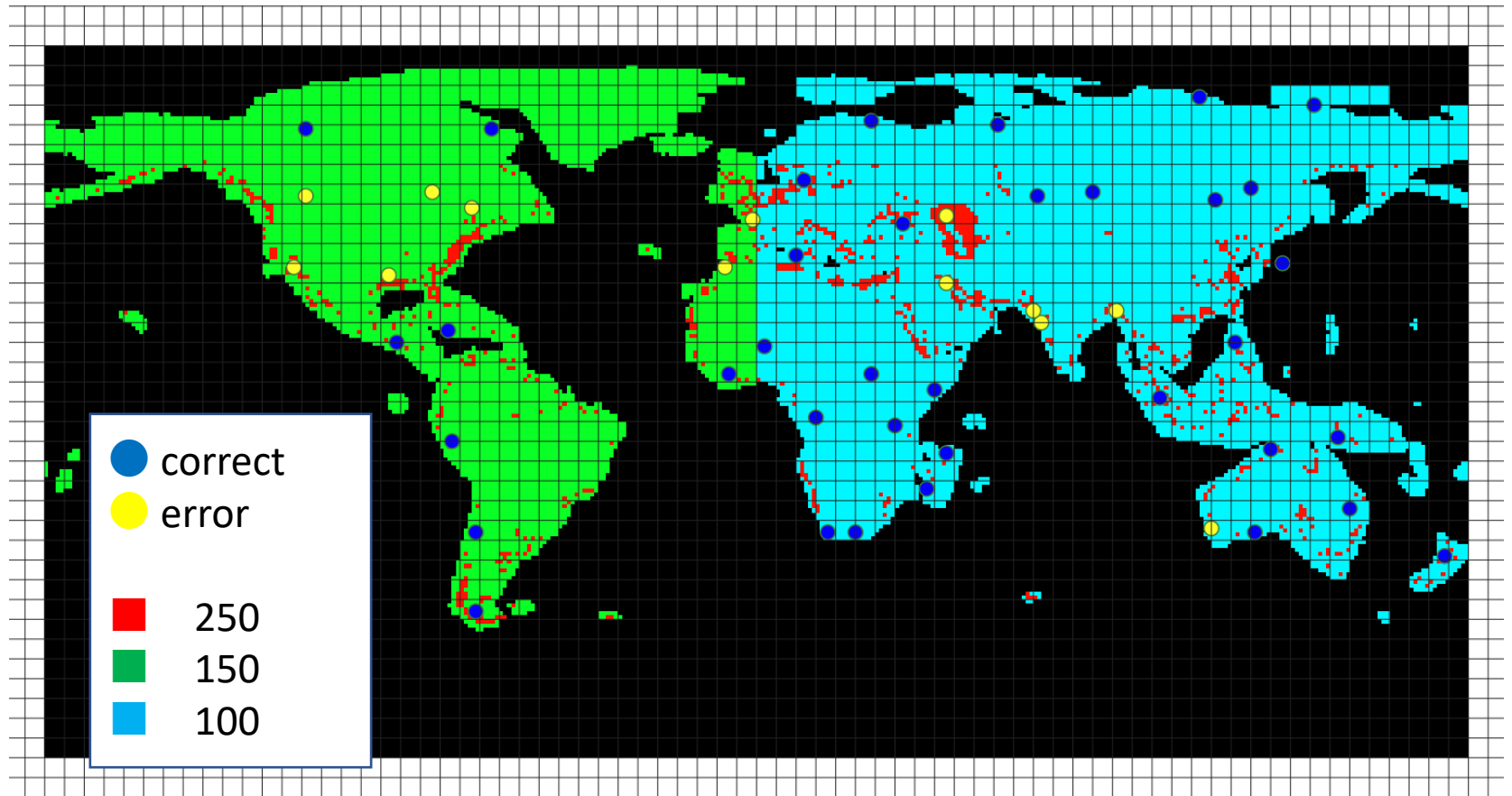
95.3% of 25m mosaic data needs to be 1 pixel shifted and at least 4.7% needs to be reproduced. From the operation point of view, 500kmx500km is the processing unit, the several times more than 4.7% area will be reproduced.

New Sigma-SAR has fixed these problems.

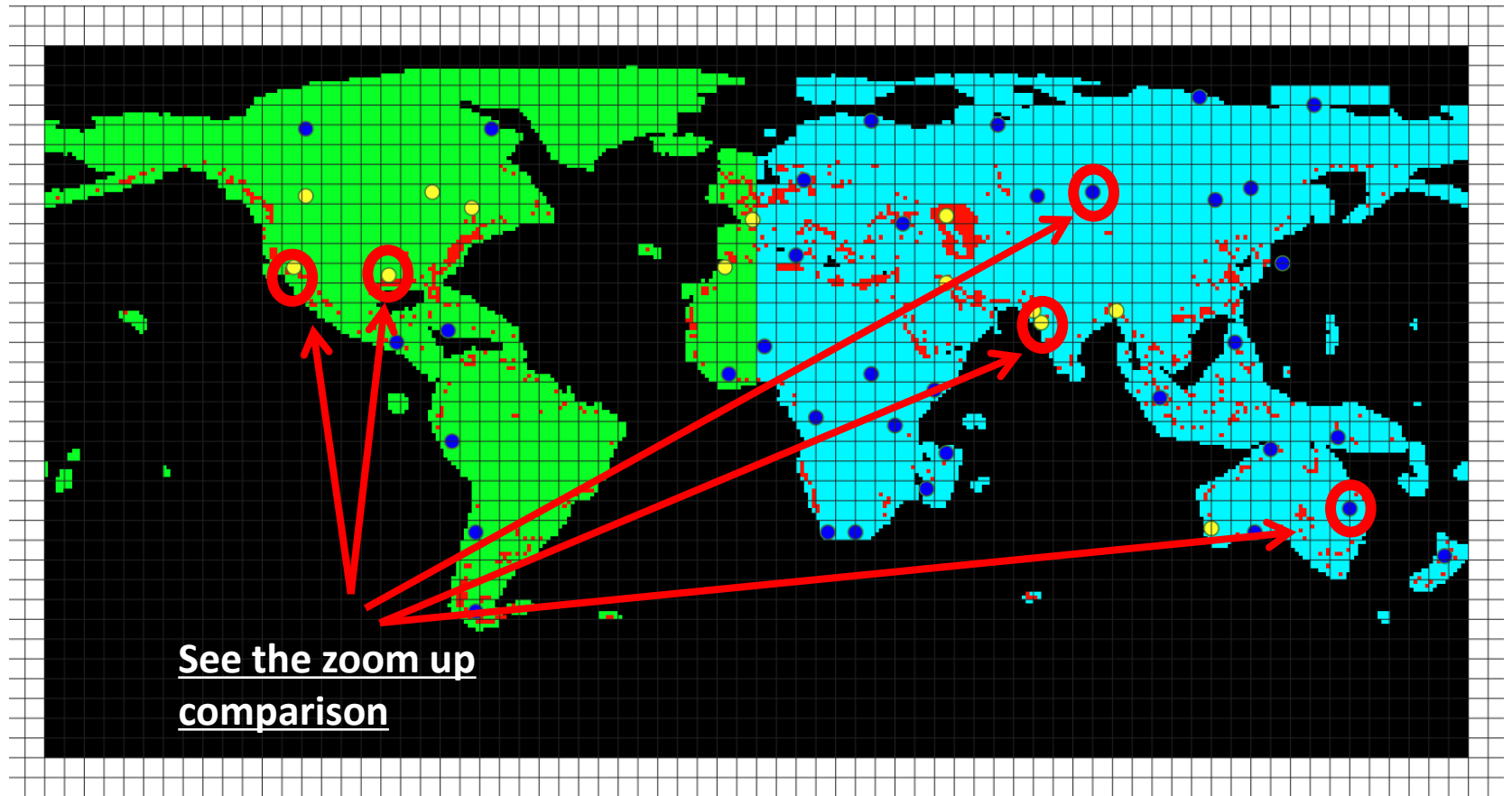
Validation

- With regard to the 25 m mosaic, 43 points were randomly selected from the possible erroneous areas (shift and the geometric error) and error-free areas (only the shifted) , and three images (Sentinel mosaic, Sigma-SAR new partial , and Sigma-SAR old mosaic) are compared.
- 13 points were selected from the possible erroneous areas and 30 points were from the error free area.
- Five areas were introduced at the following slides:
Russia(Altai region), India Mumbai, USA Texas, USA west coast, Australia

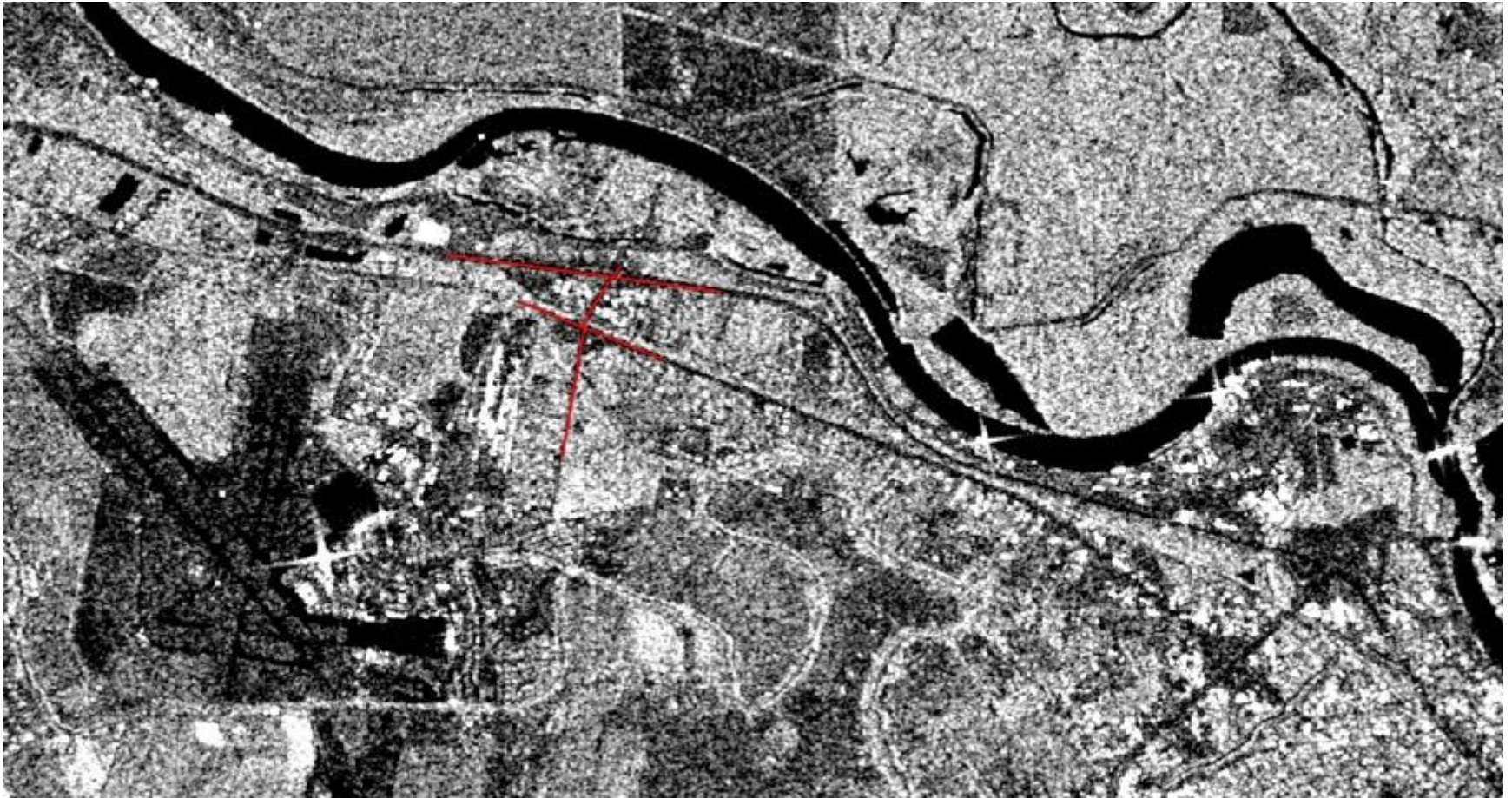
Distribution of the check points



Location of the close up areas.



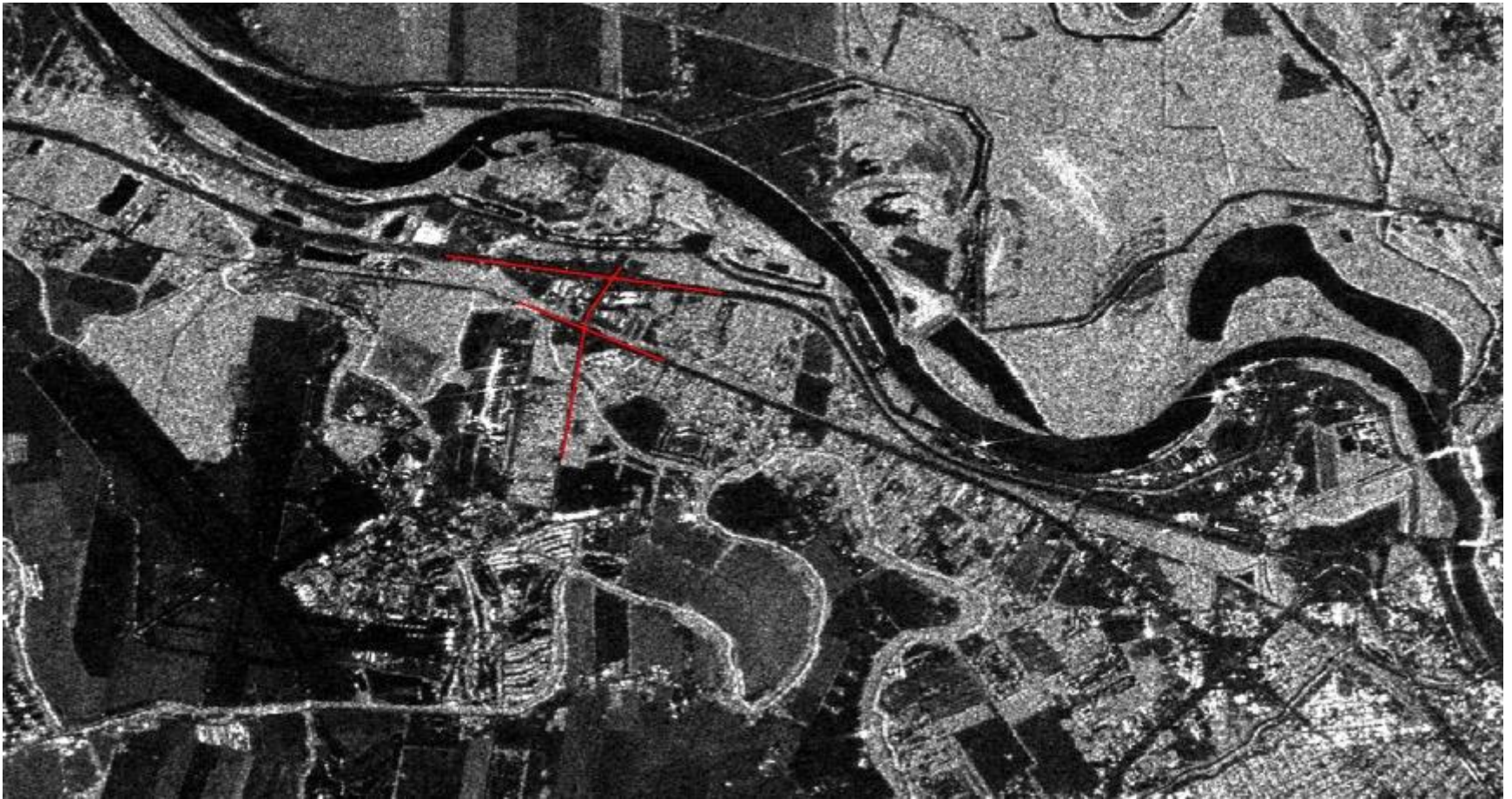
Sentinel-1(10m)



Sigma-SAR-new(25m):Sigma-SAR updated

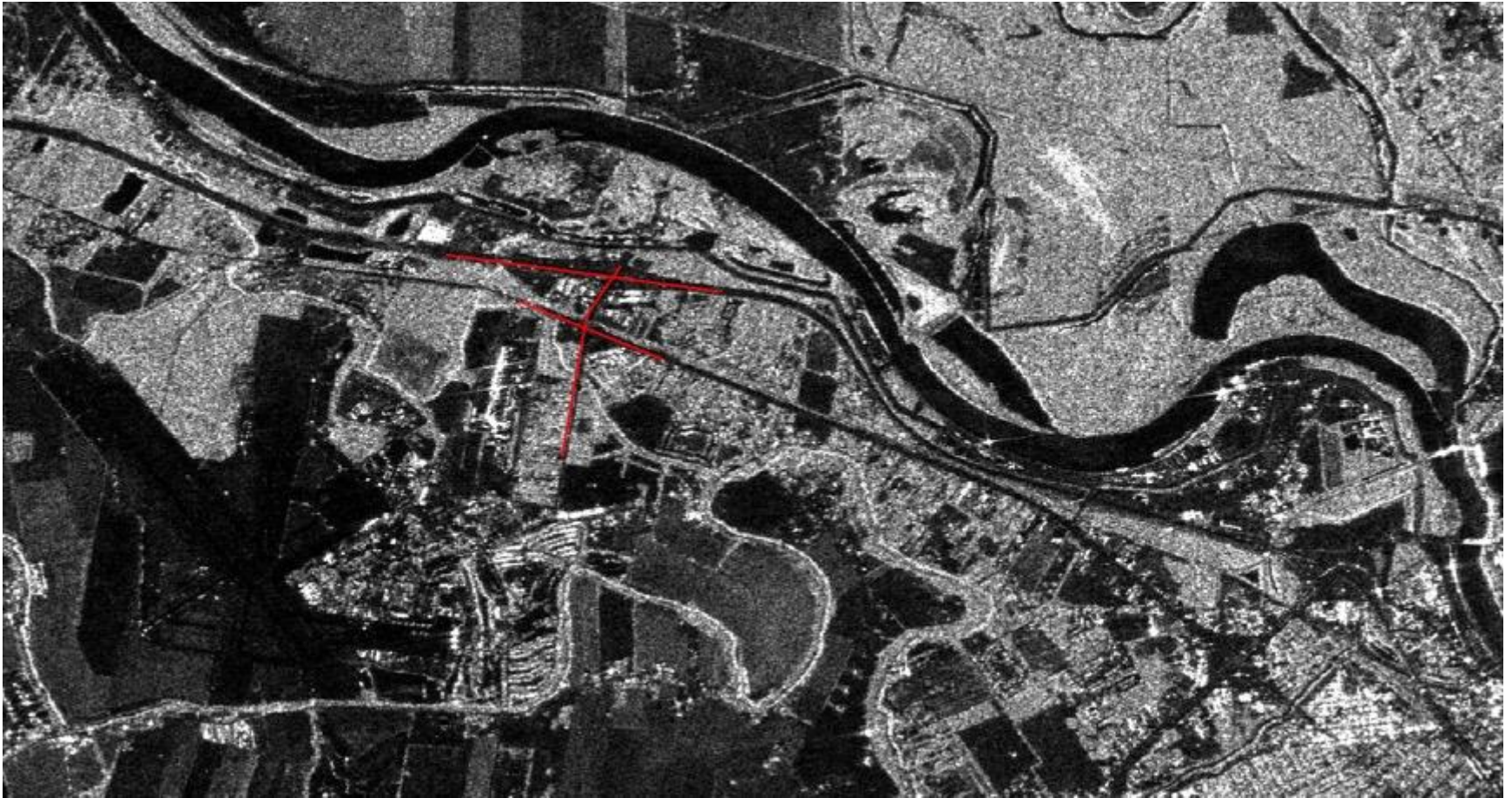


Sigma-SAR-new(10m): Sigma-SAR updated



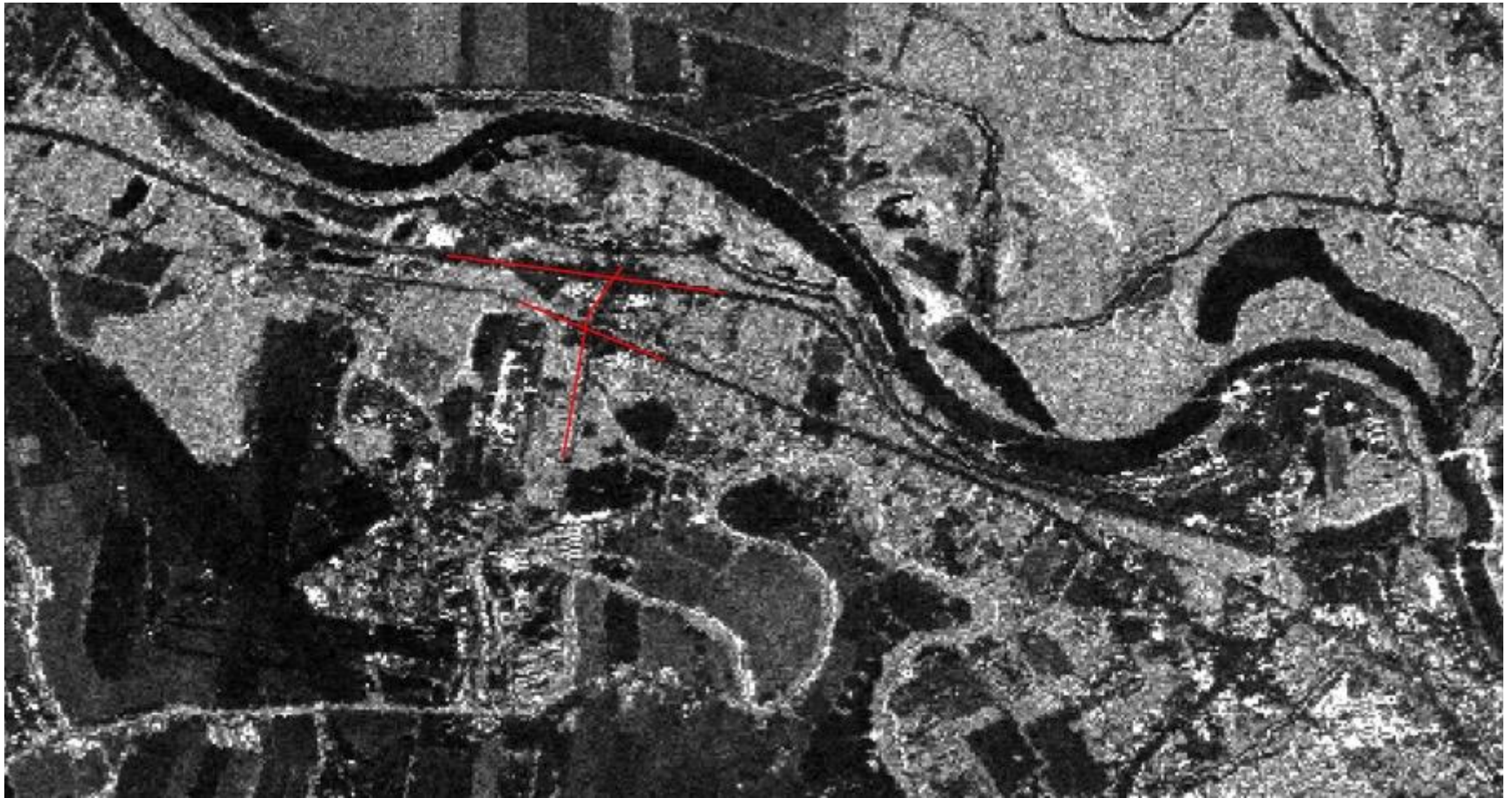
USA Texas Josef' Site, current mosaic shifted

Sigma-SAR-old(10m)+ignoring
negative height

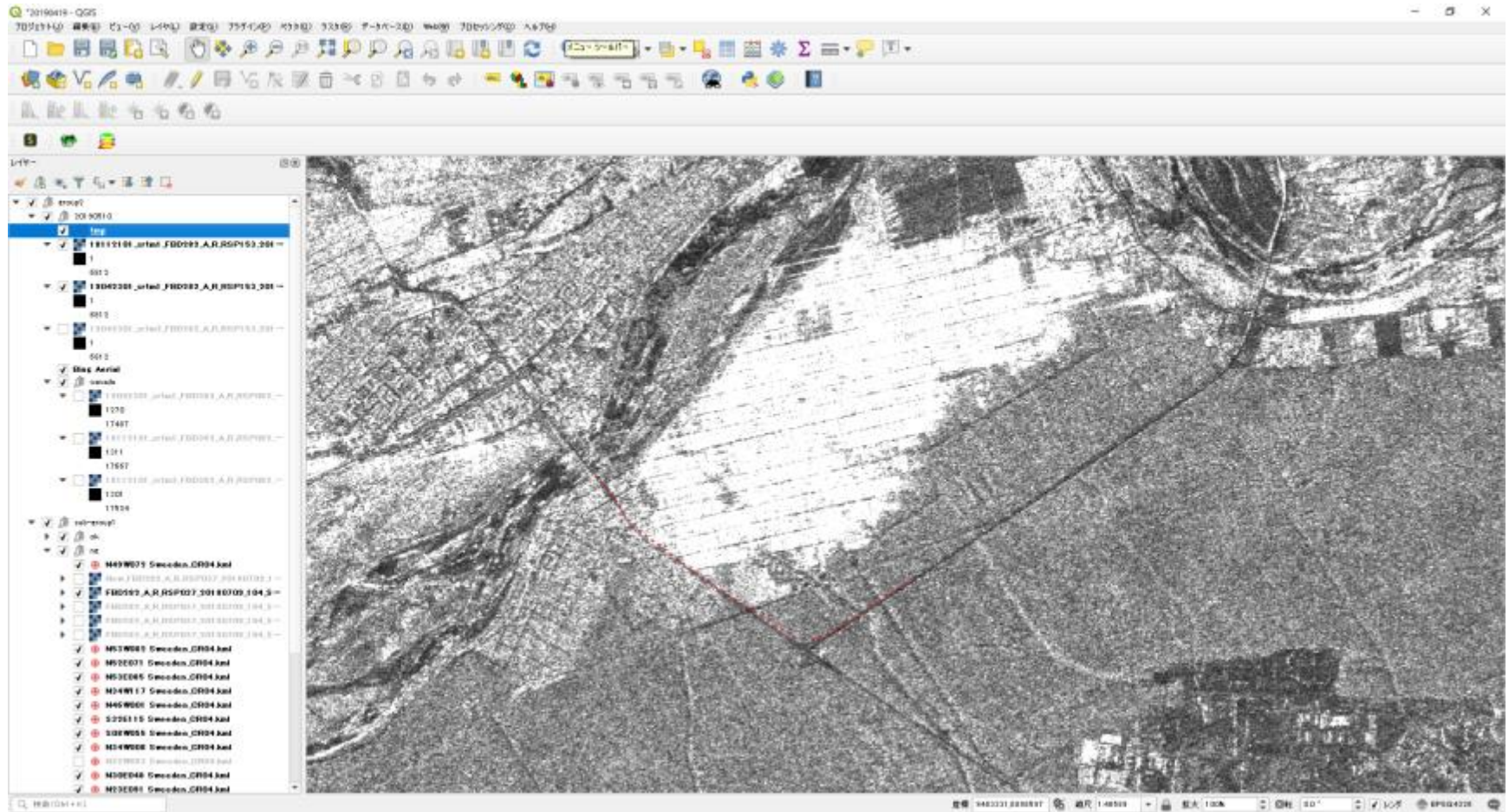


USA Texas Josef' Site, current mosaic shifted

PALSAR-2 mosaic(25m)-including shift
error + ignoring negative height



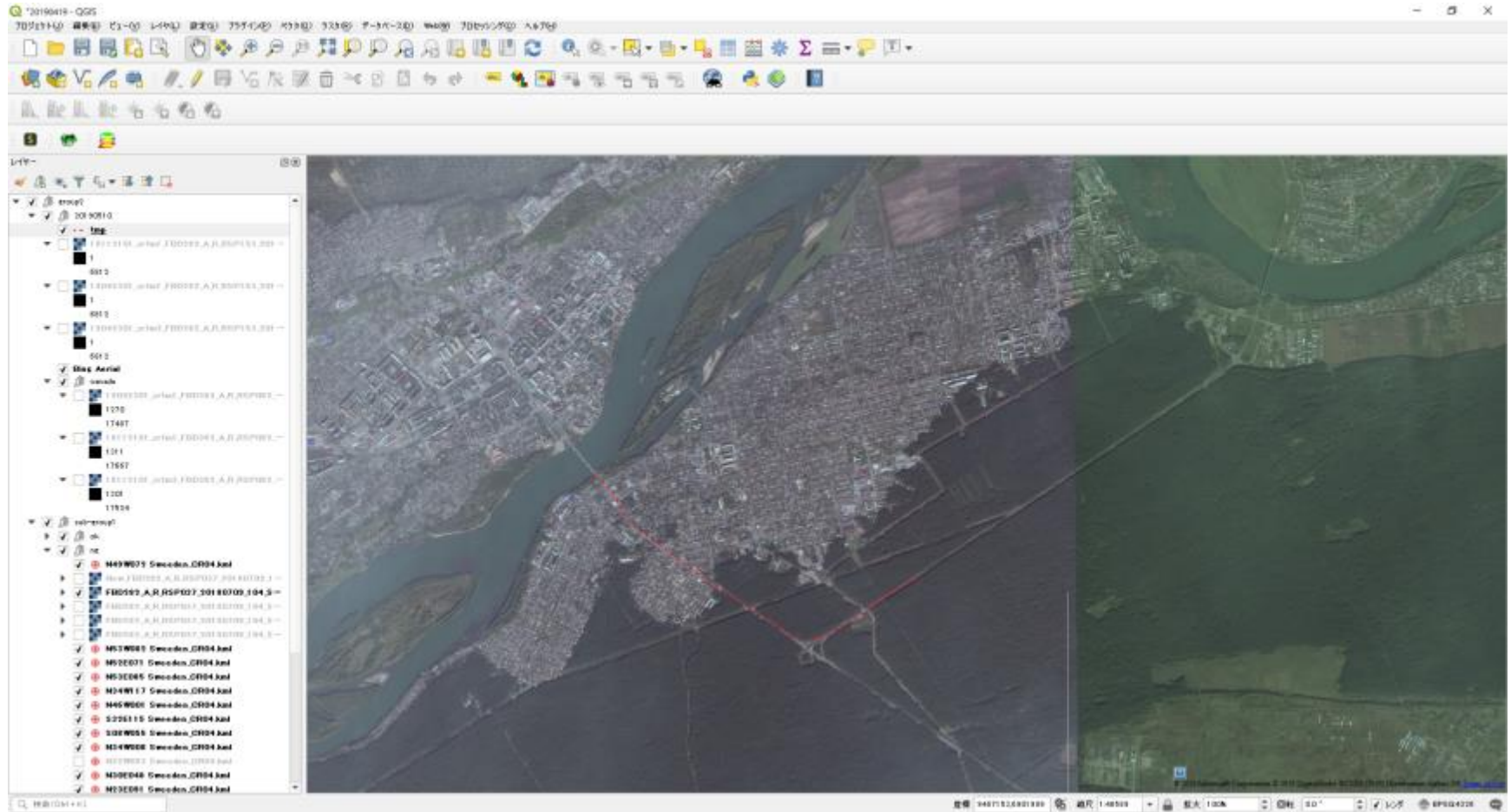
Russia Altai Krai (N52.51,E85.325) current Ver (2018/11/24) srtm-1使用



Russia Altai Krai (N52.51,E85.325)

光学

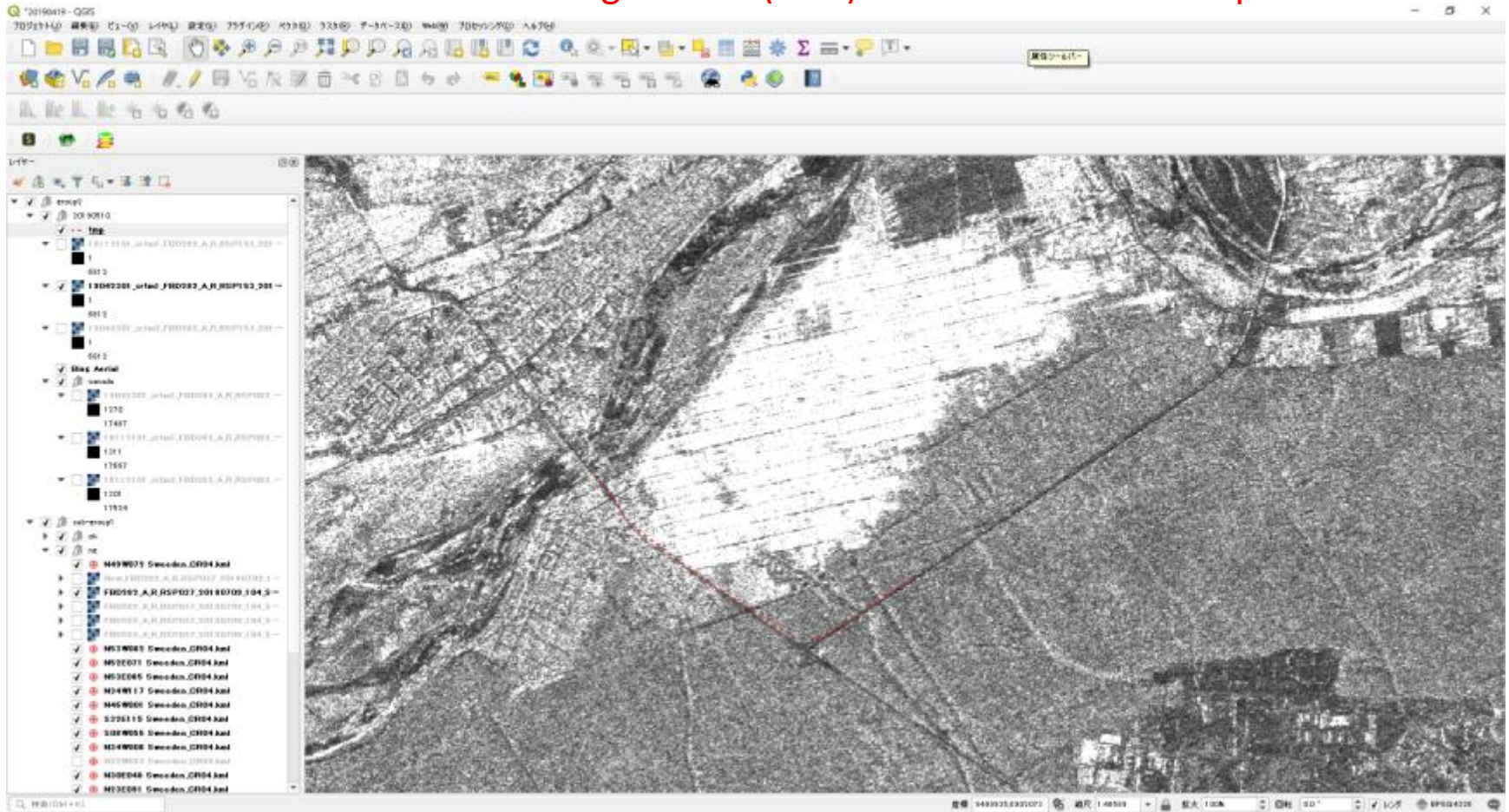
今回の検証では、旧版の時点で、光学とはズレがみられない
25m Mosaic meets well with the optical data



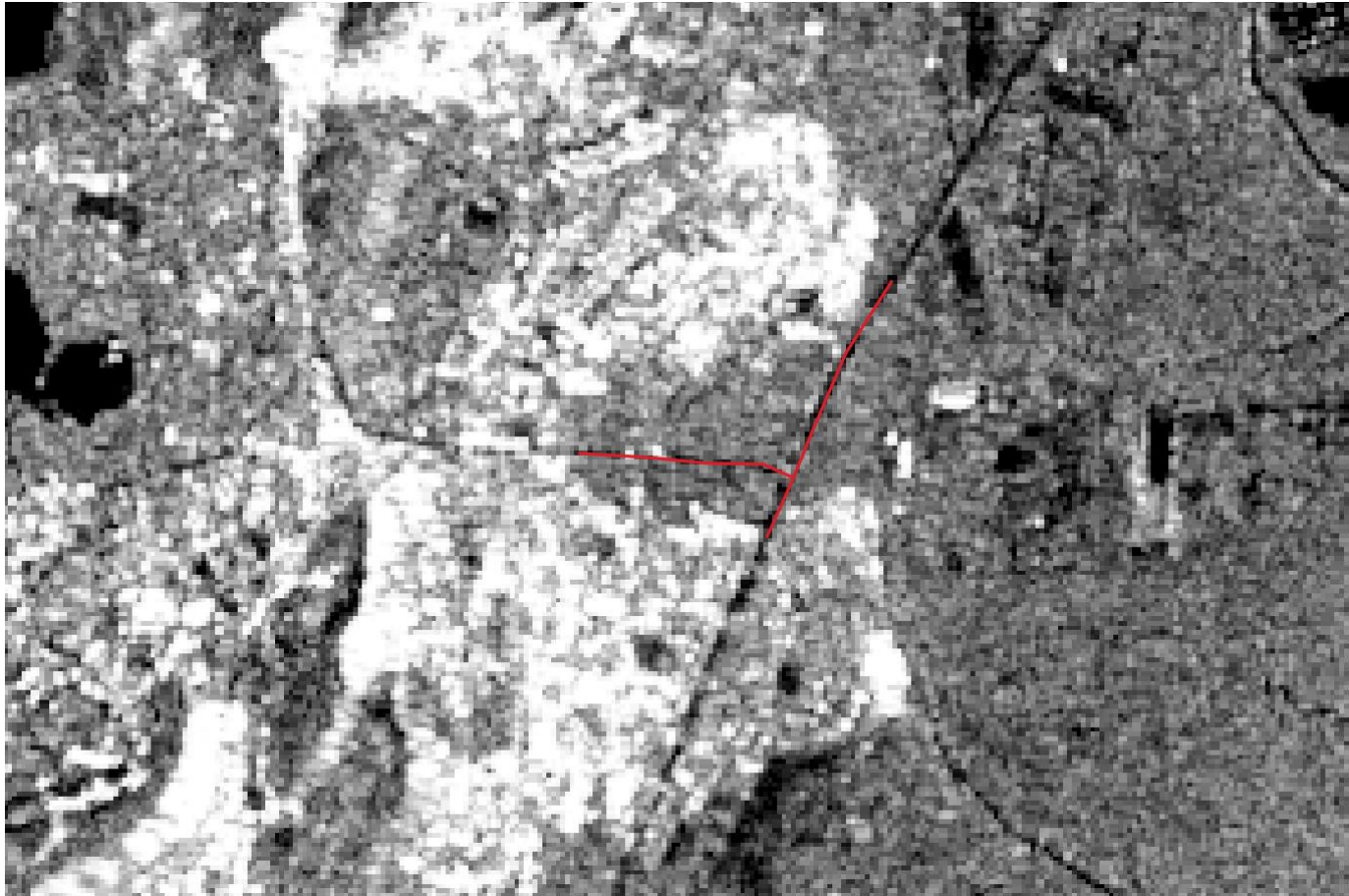
Russia Altai Krai (N52.51,E85.325)

New sigma-sar (2019/4/23) srtm-1使用

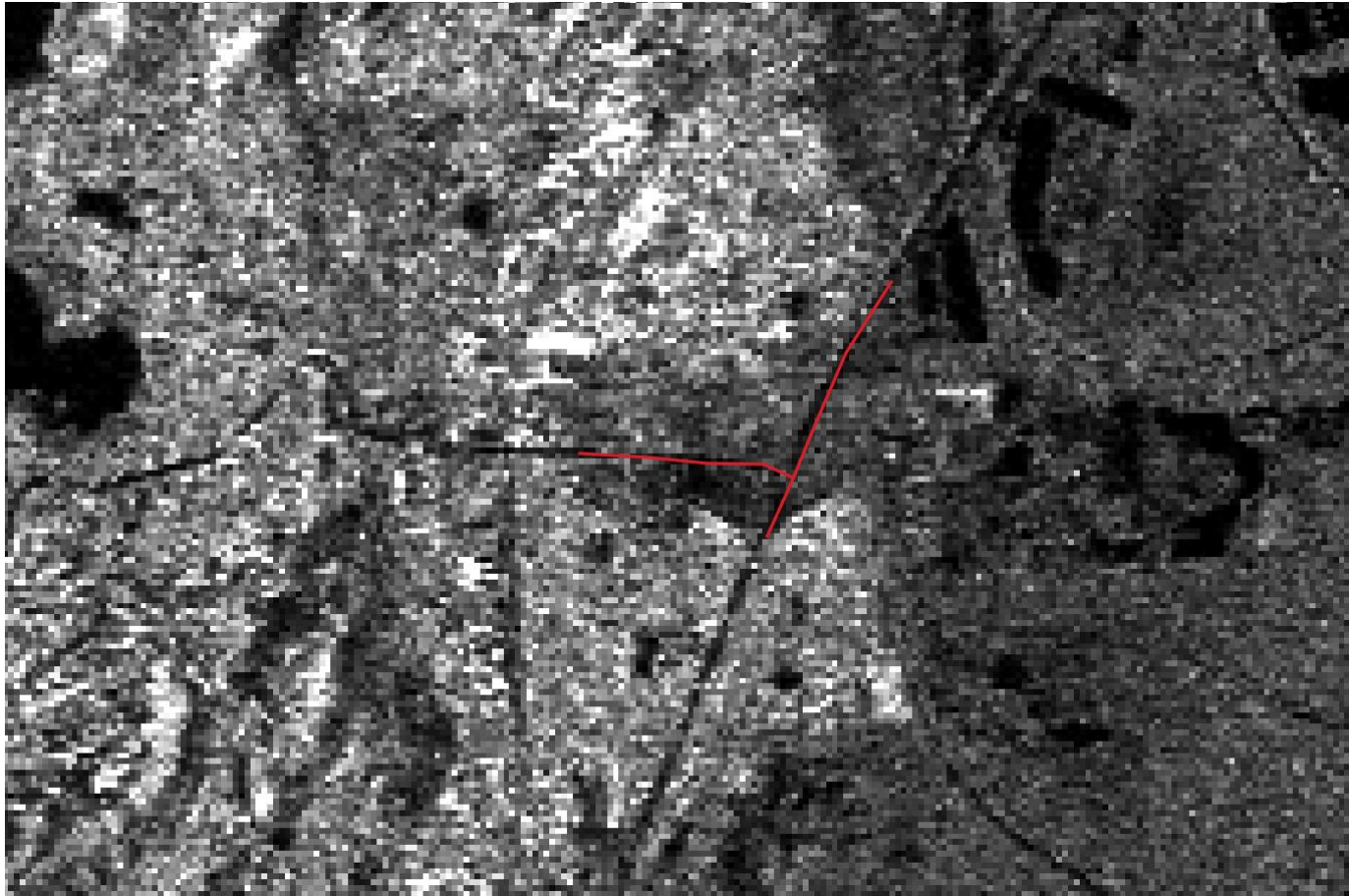
Sigma-SAR (new) meets well with the optical .



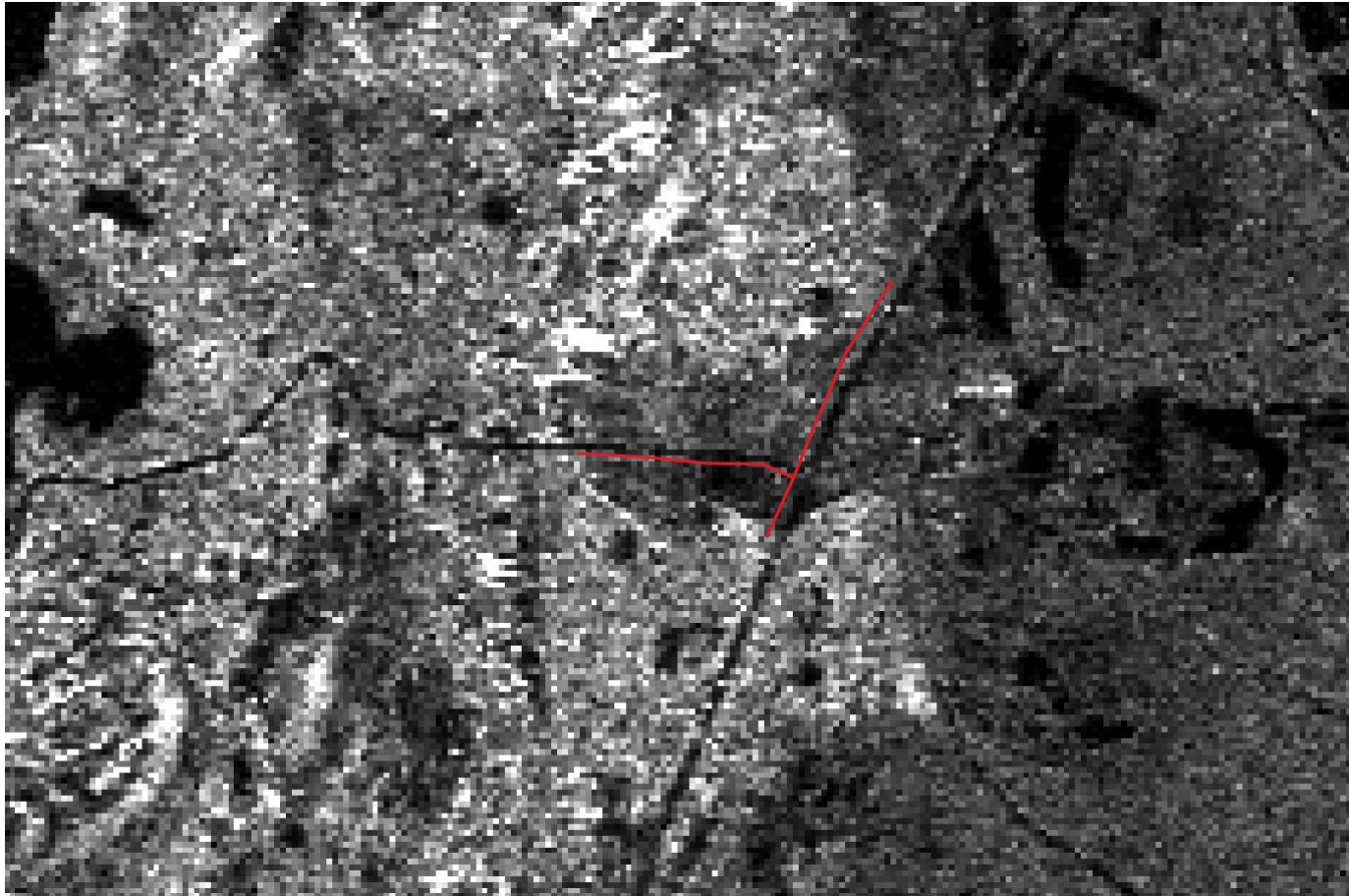
Sentinel-1(10m)



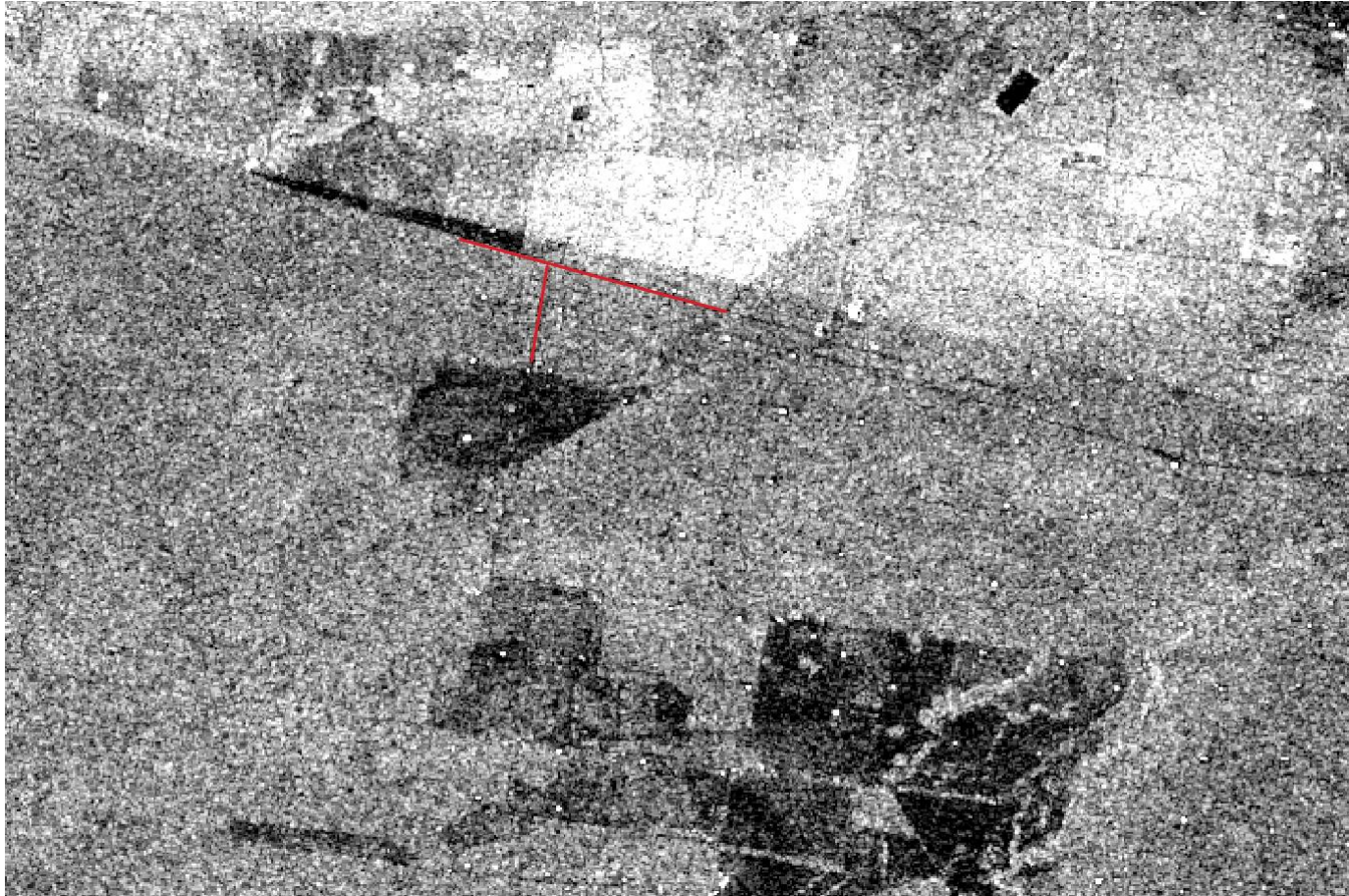
Sigma-SAR-new(25m):Sigma-SAR updated



Sigma-SAR-old(25m):ignoring negative height



Sentinel-1(10m)



Australia East coast (E150.928,S27.371) : originally no shifted area

Sigma-SAR-new(25m):Sigma-SAR updated



Australia East coast (E150.928,S27.371) : originally no shifted area

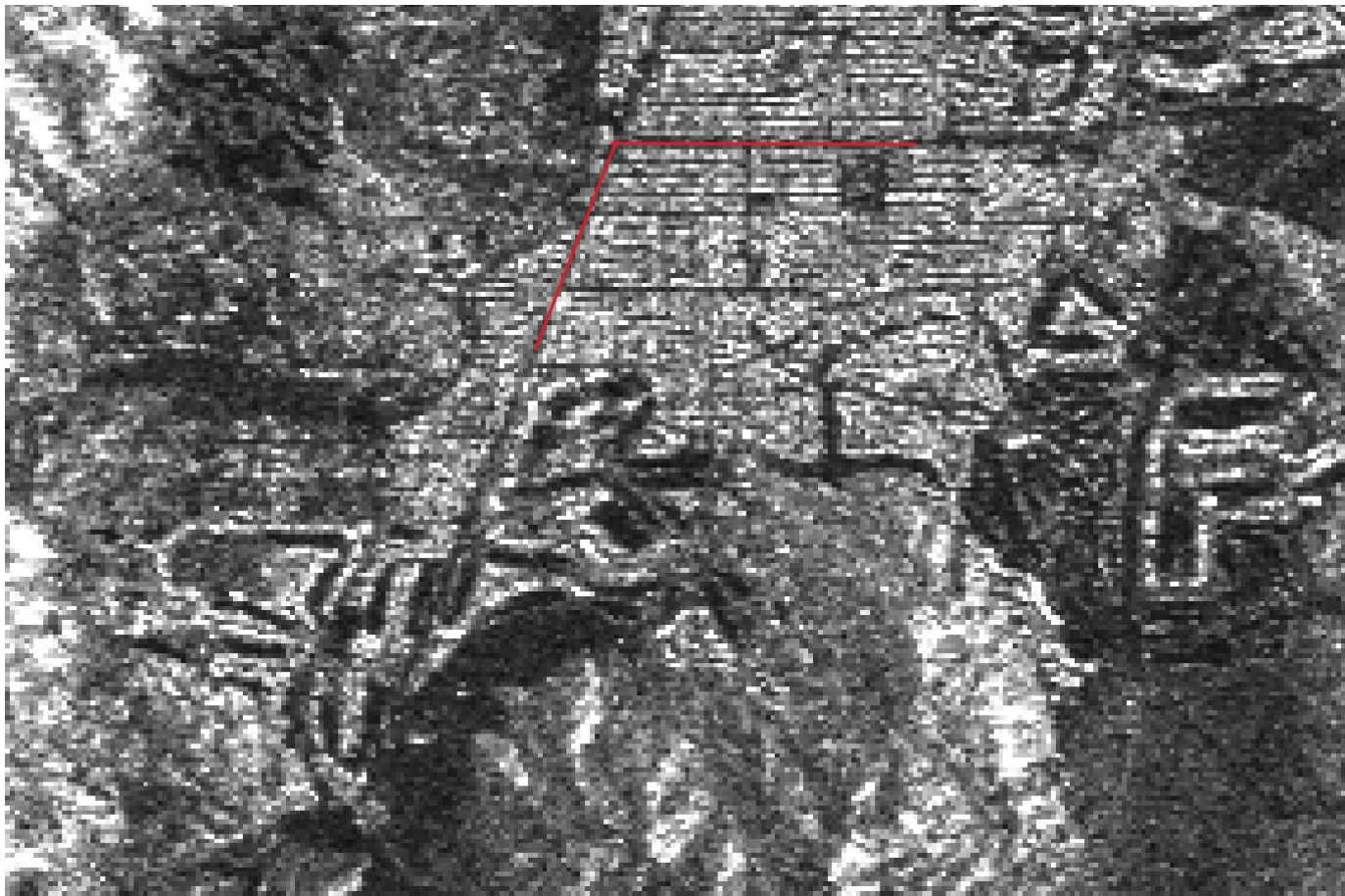
Sigma-SAR-old(25m): ignoring negative height



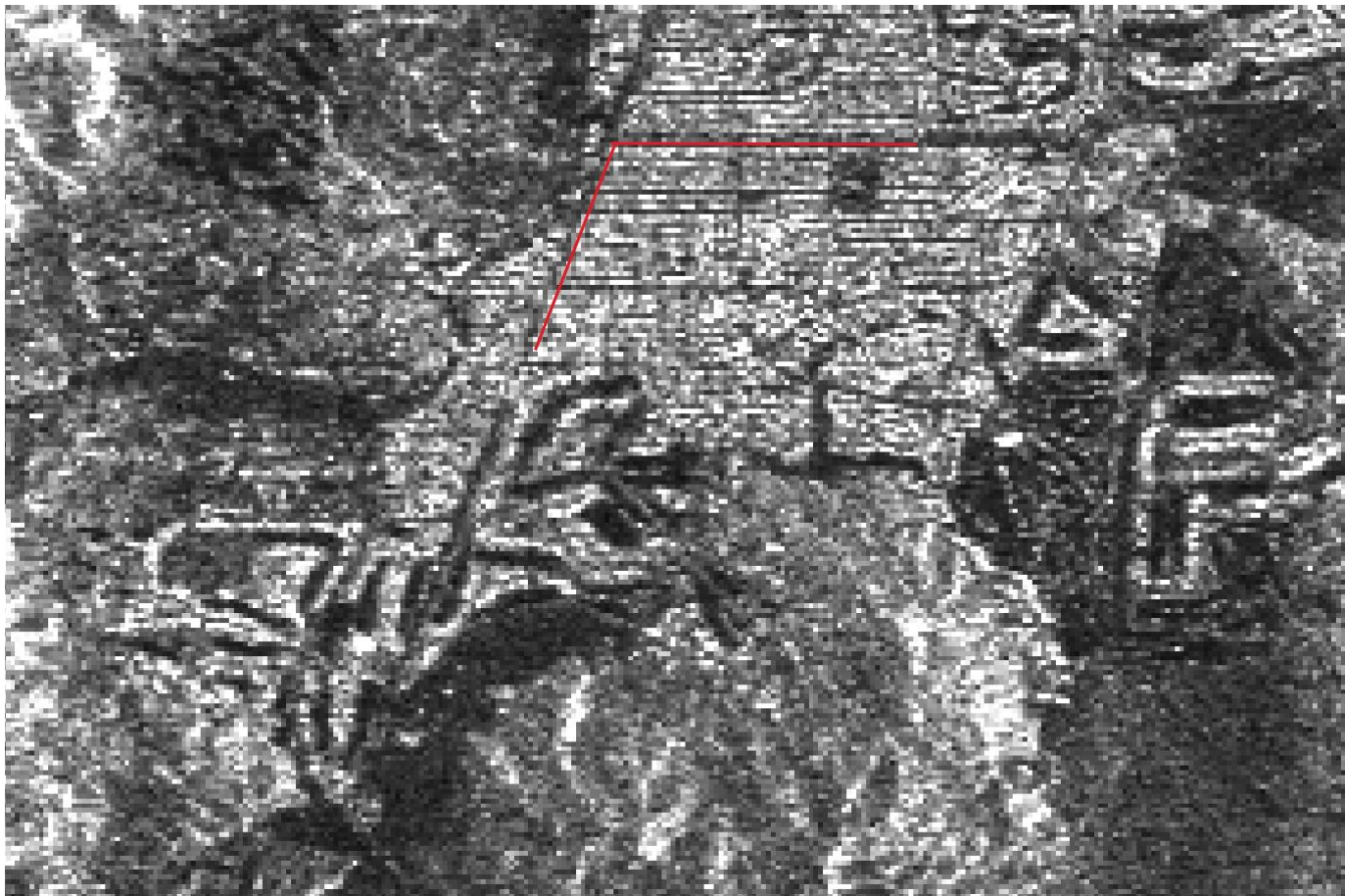
Sentinel-1(10m)



Sigma-SAR-new(25m):Sigma-SAR updated



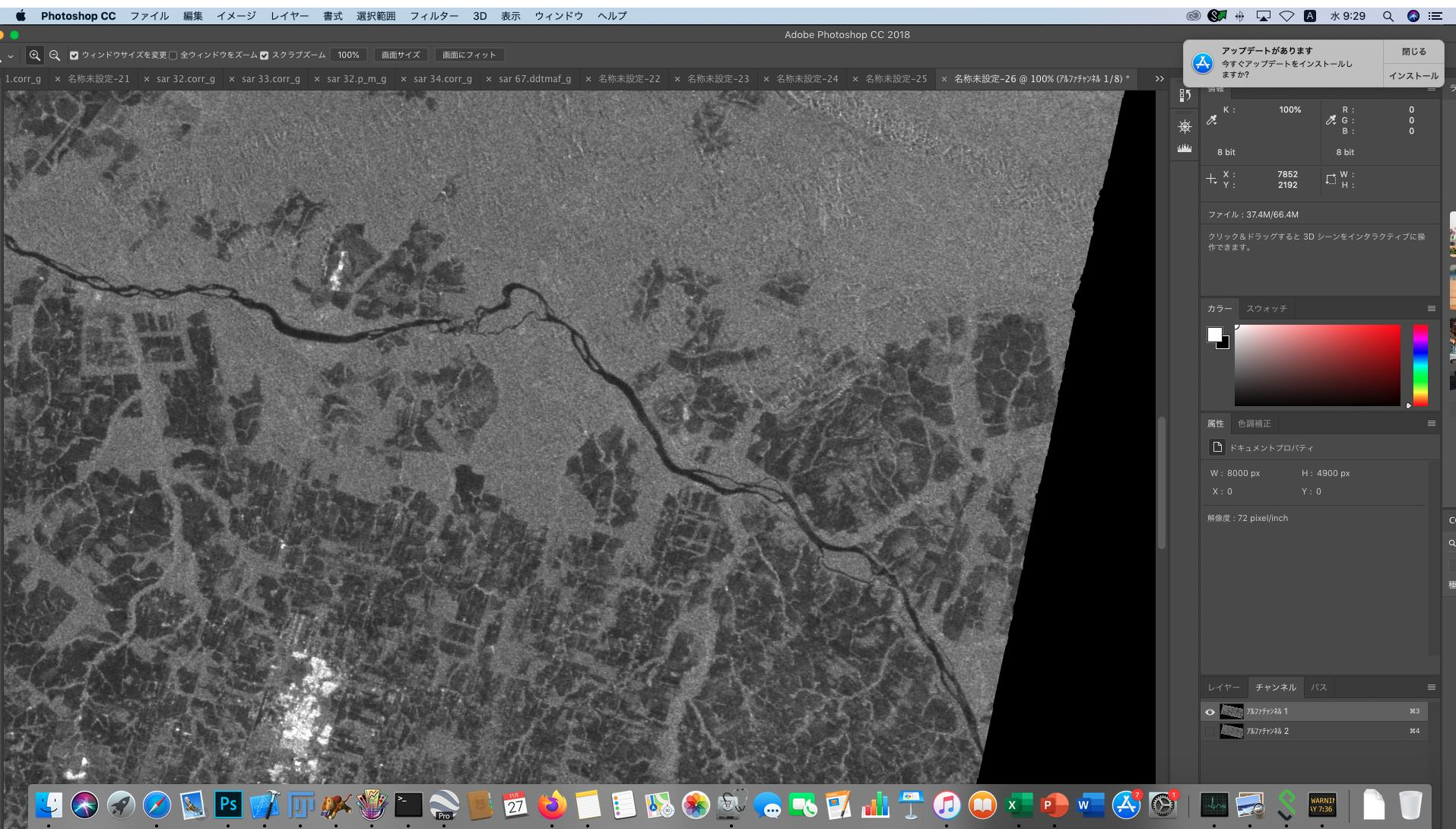
Sigma-SAR-old(25m):ignoring negative height

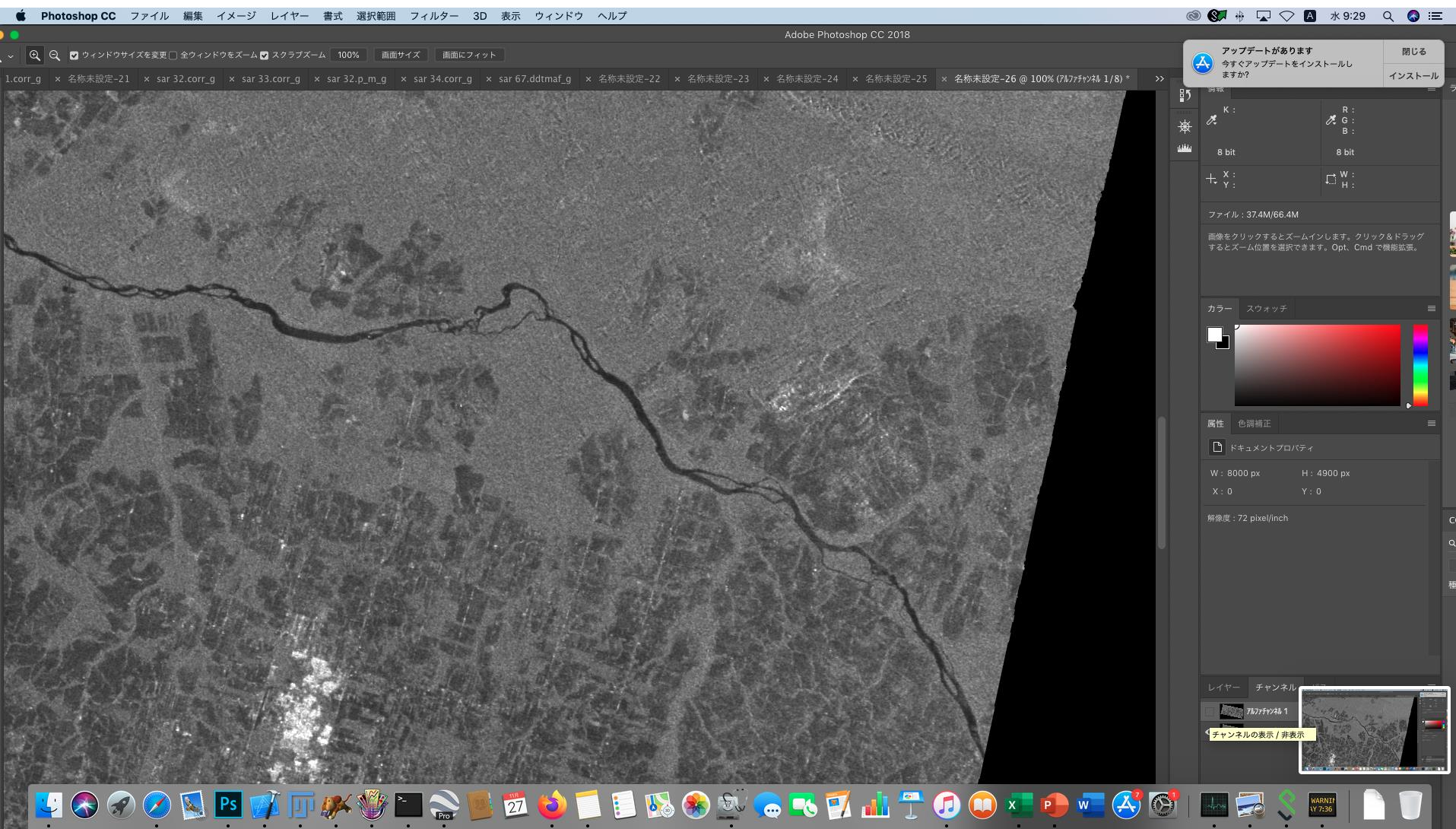


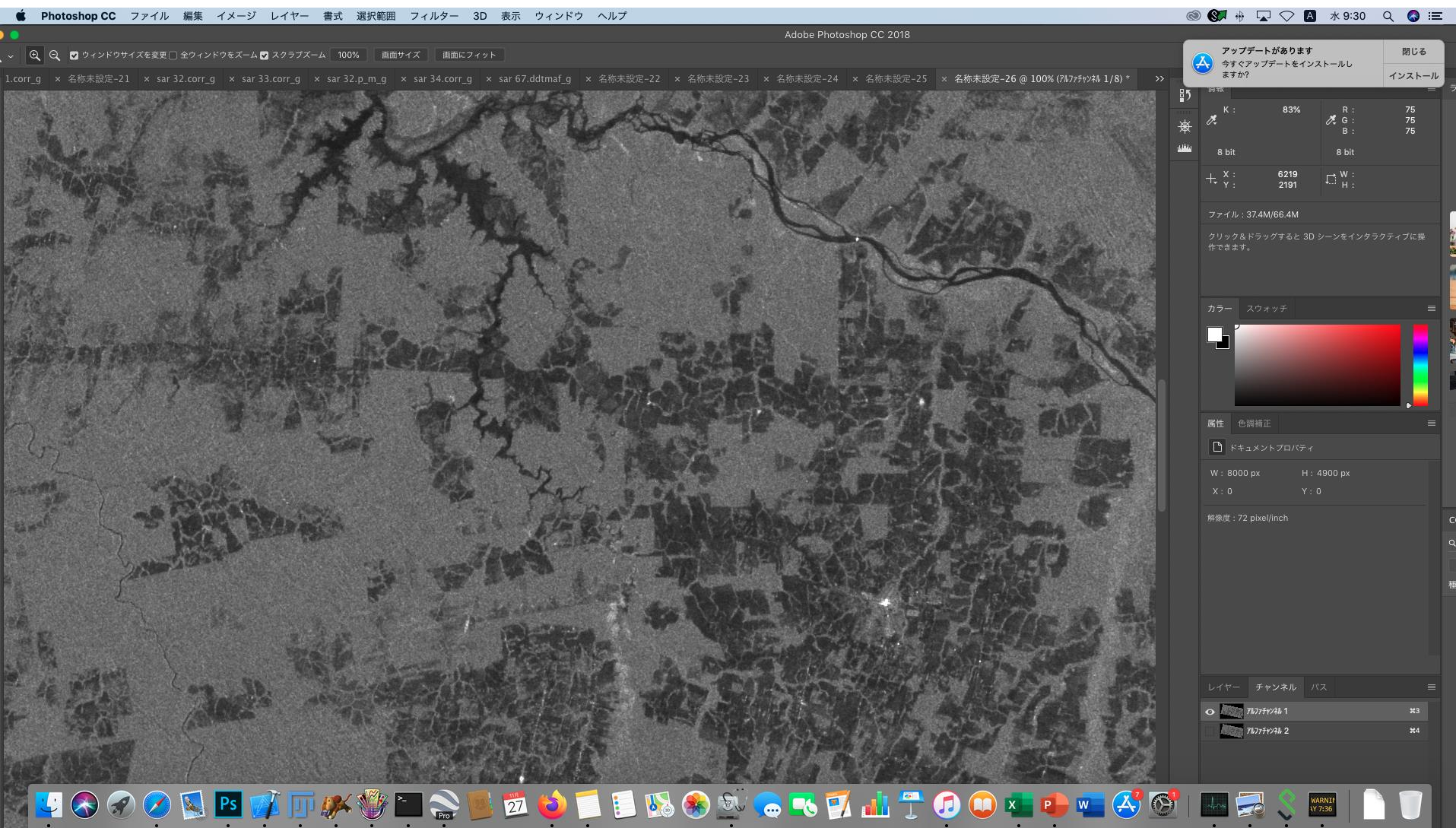
ScanSAR update (JJ-FAST and ScanSAR mosaic)

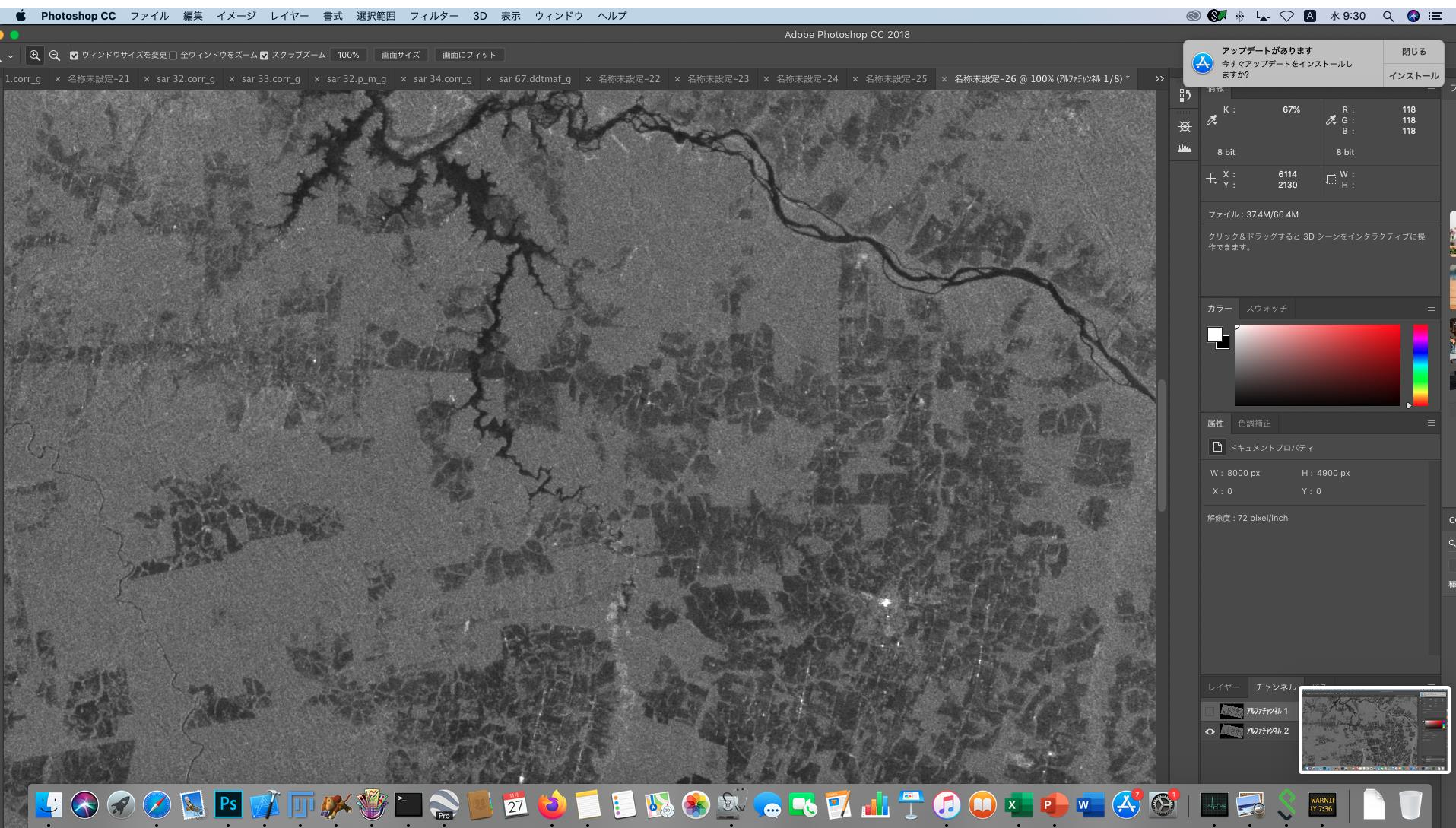
- Under investigation and some modification
 - To read the datation from the GSP (week and seconds) recorded on the SAR telemetry (**sub-millisecond improvement**).
 - Since the sampling window start times of all the beams are not synchronized (sampling frequency and the sampling frequency of the sampling window start time differ), sampling timing of all the beams are reunified and **all the beams are co-registered**. (rounding -> rounding toward zero and frequency shift)
 - Co-registration of the two adjacent beams are NOT co-registered and this issue is **under investigation**.

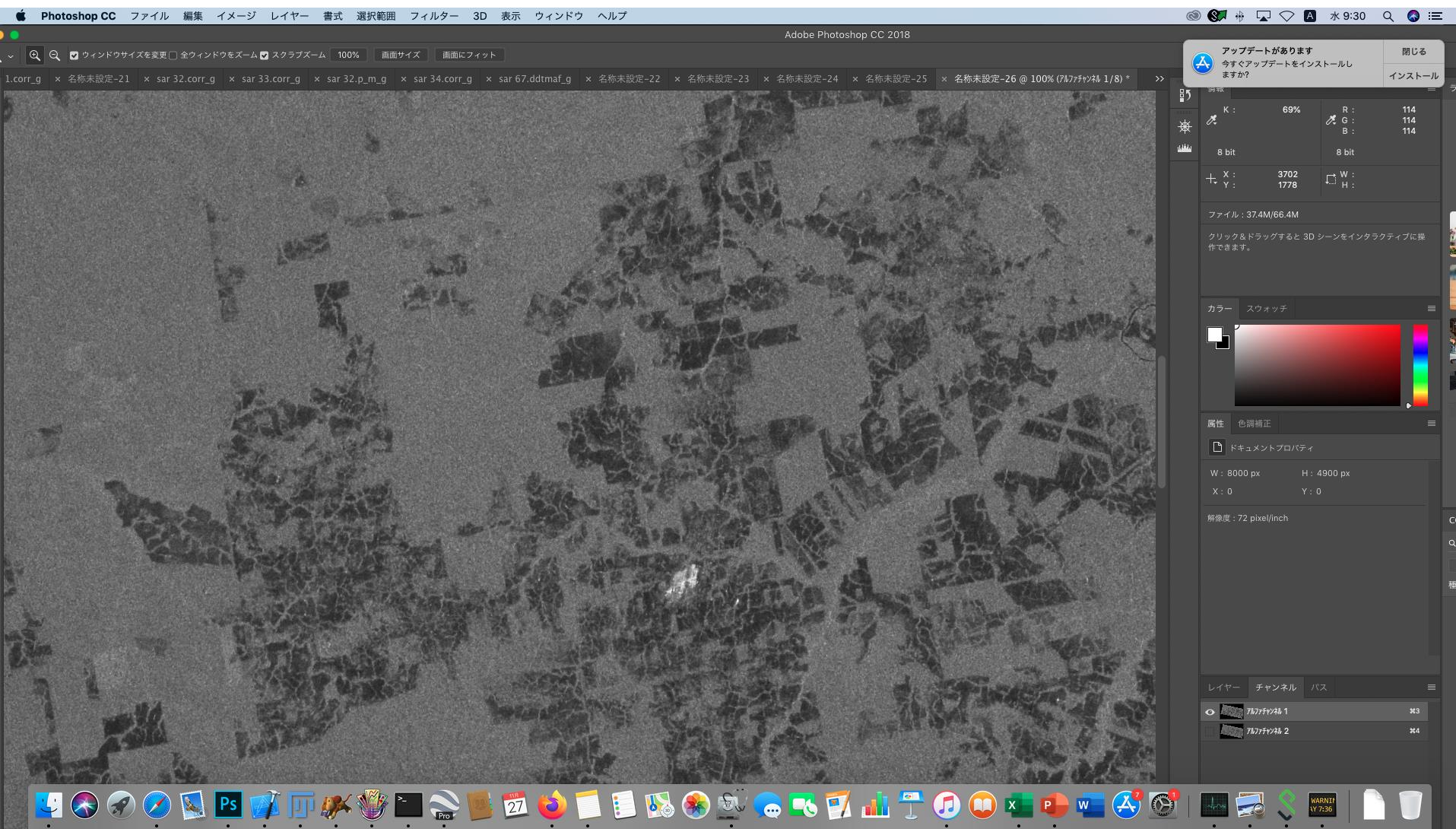
Sinop, Brazil

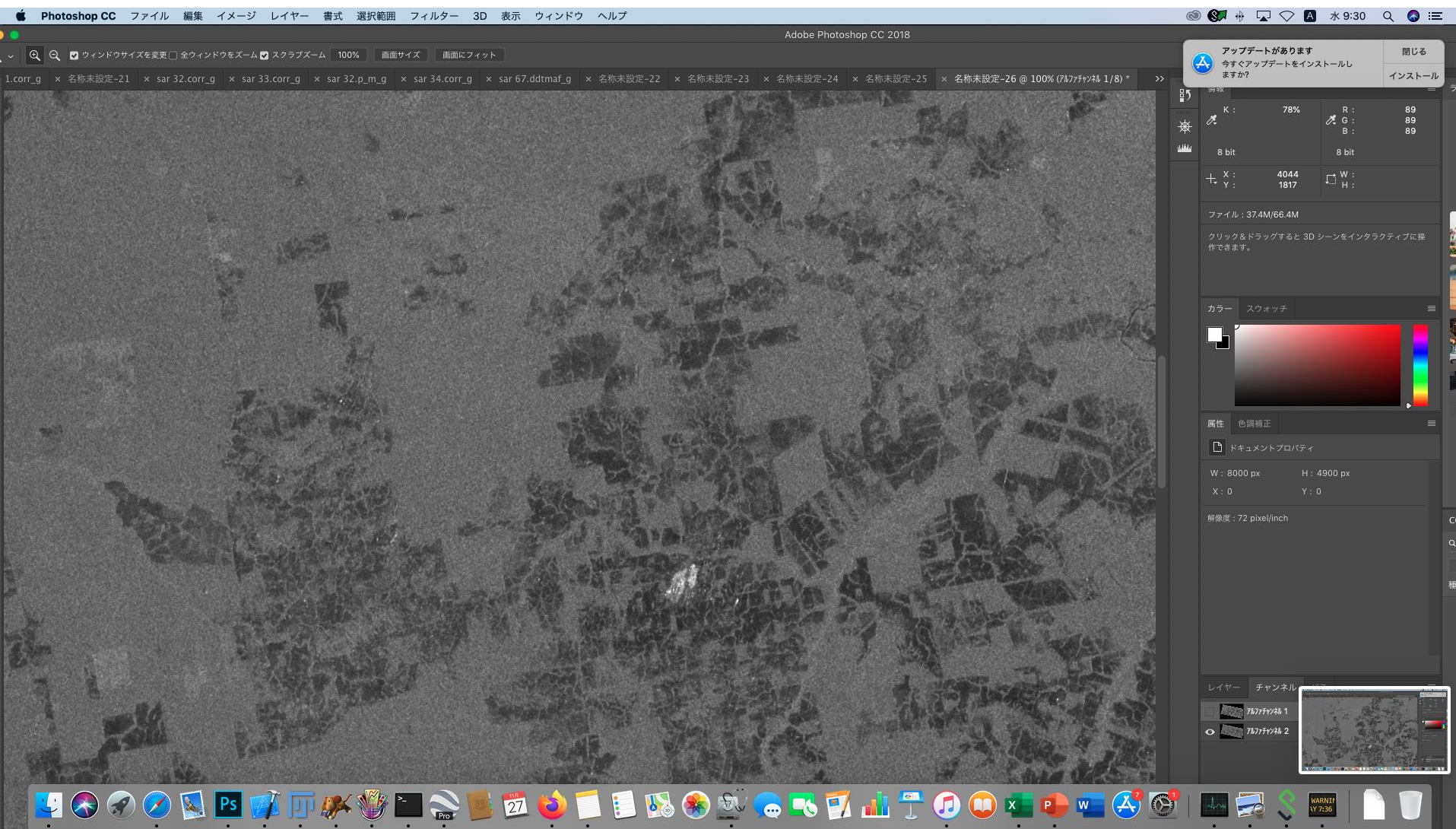


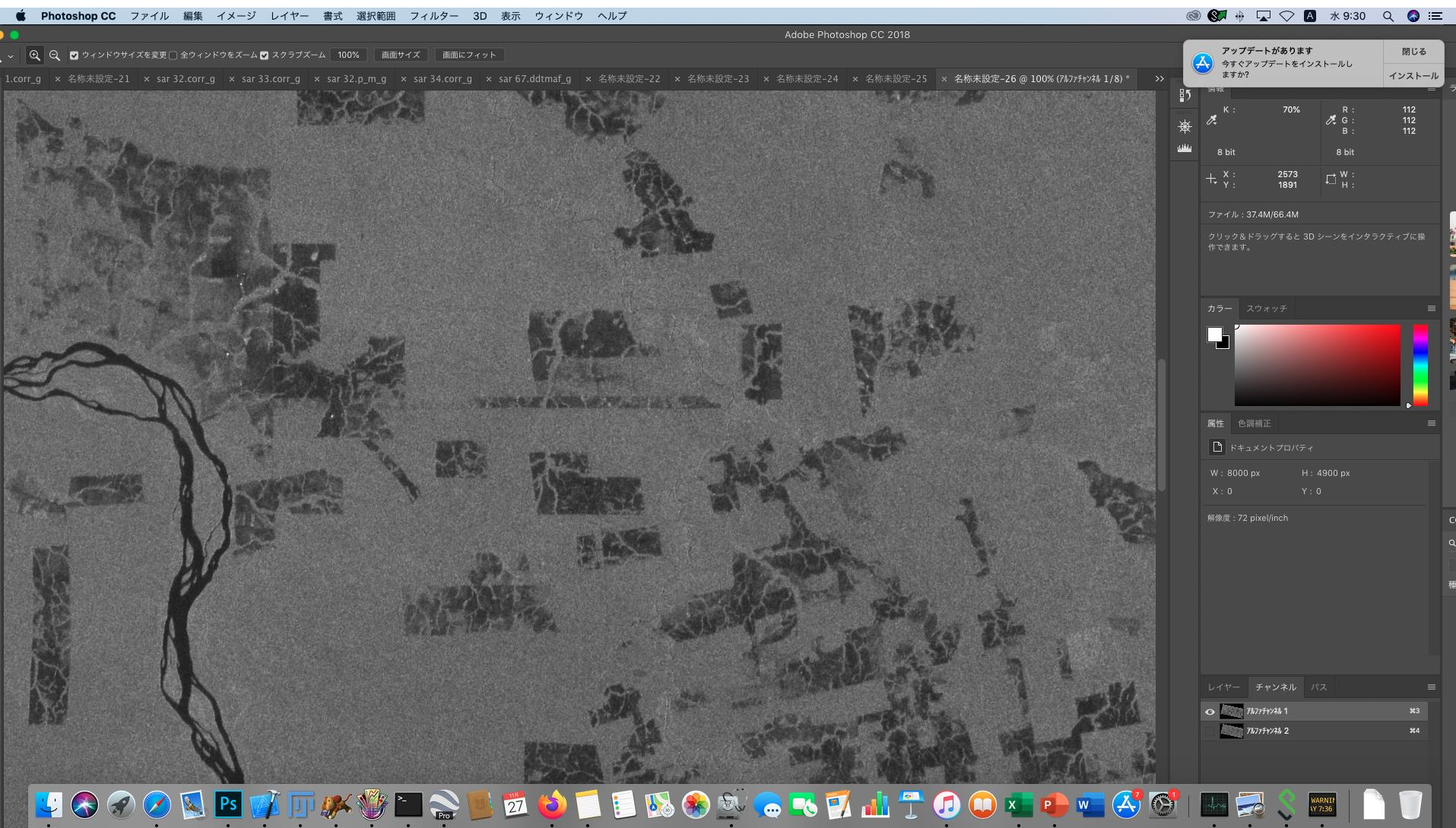


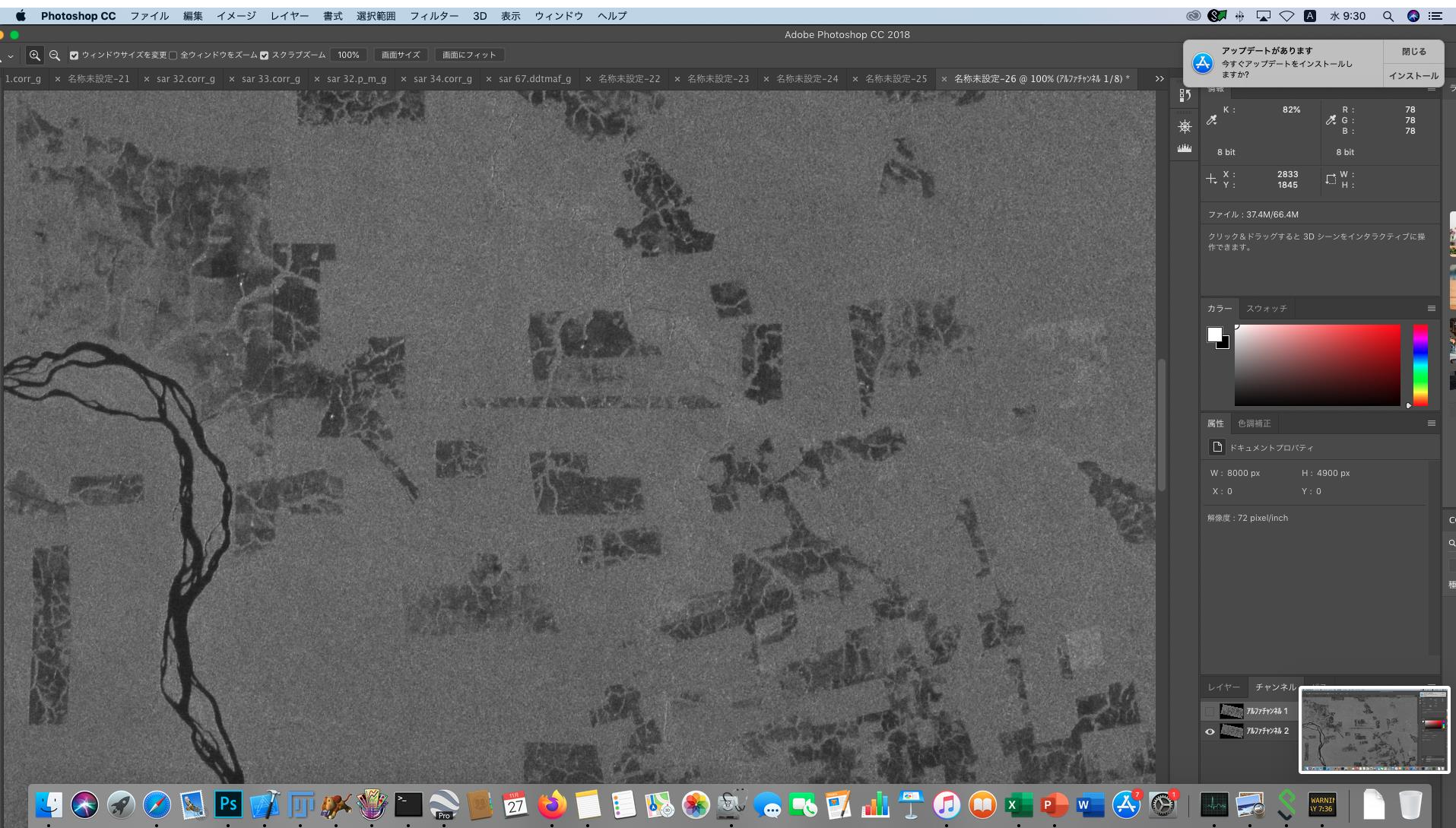








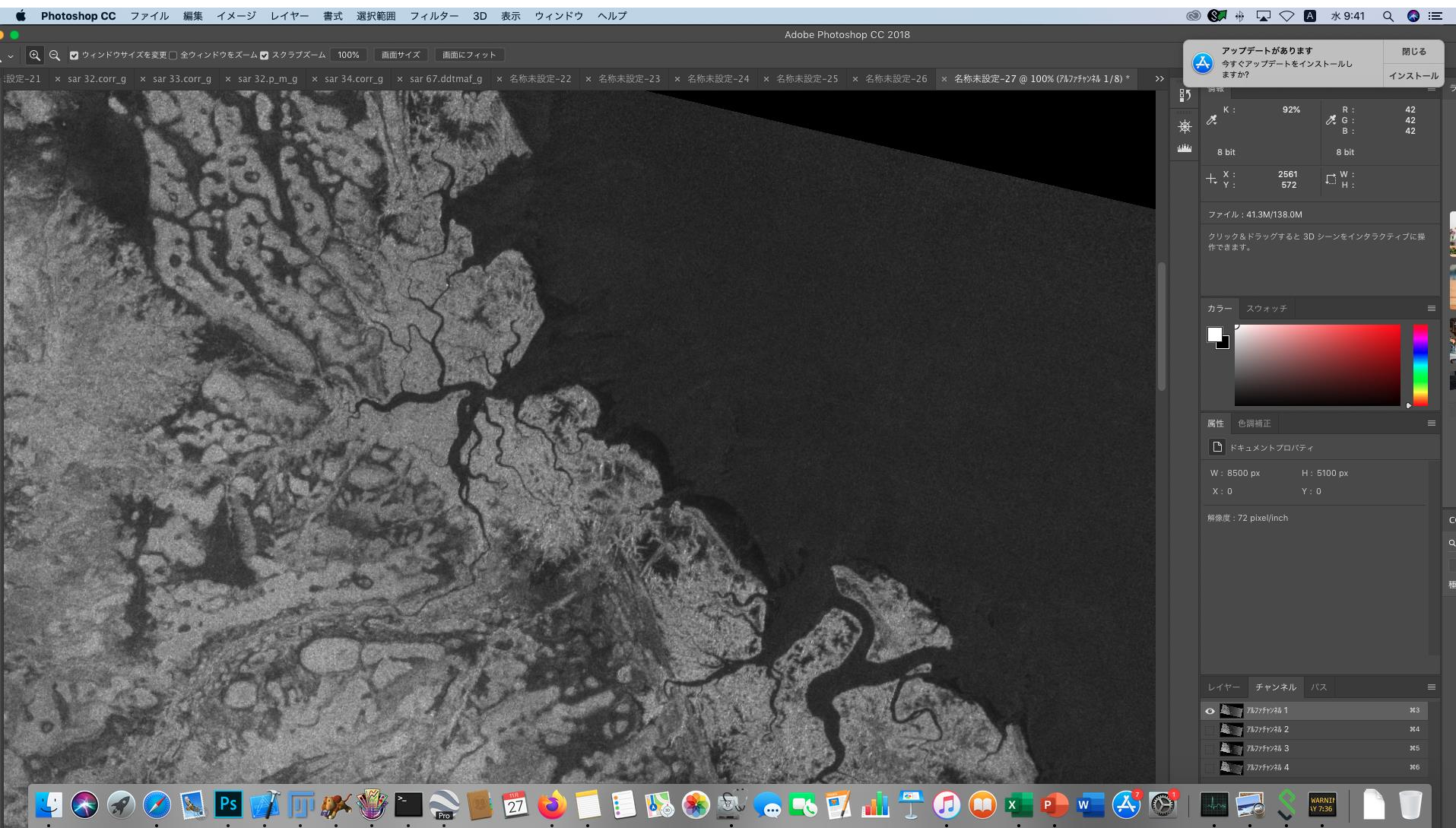


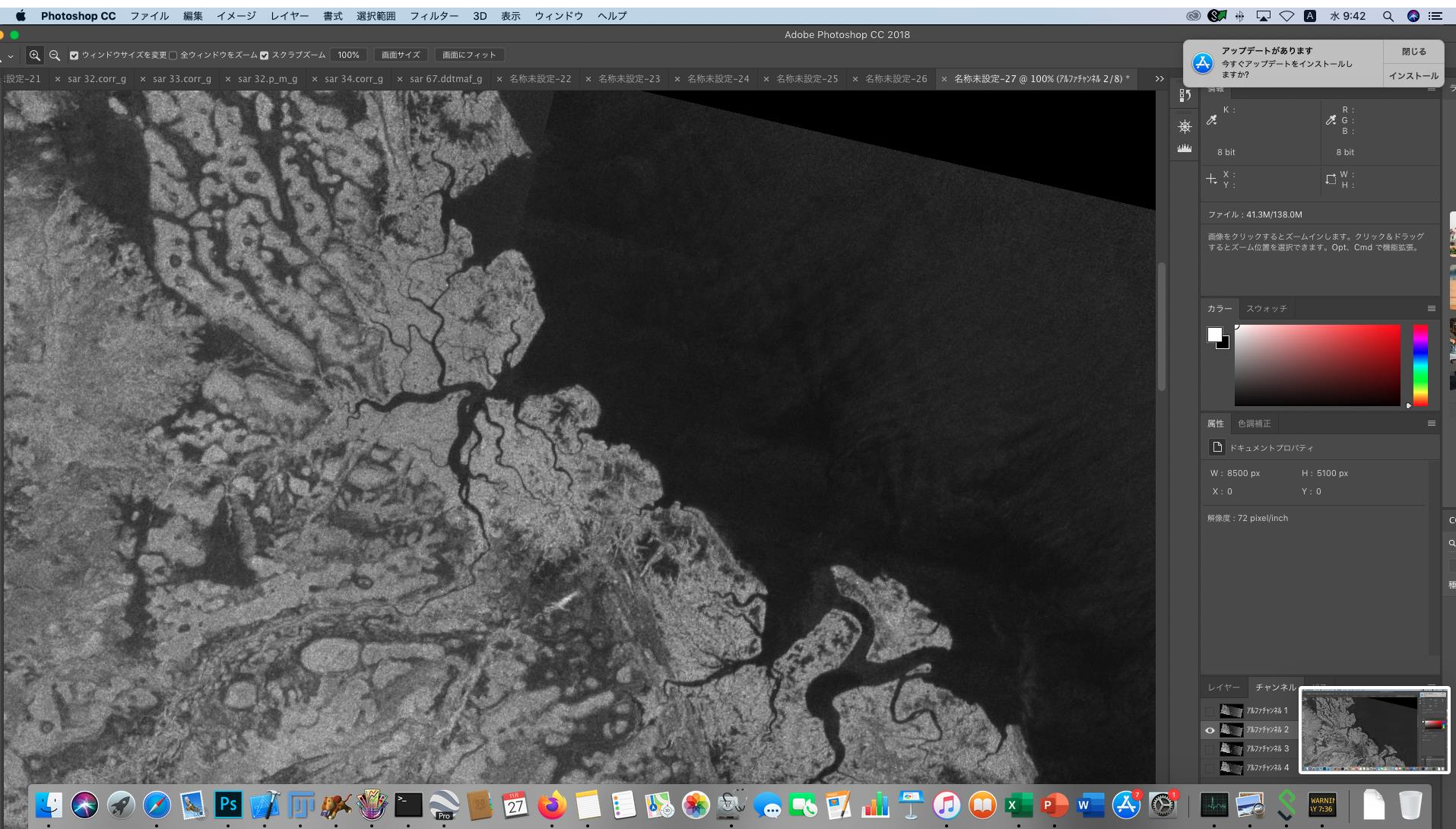


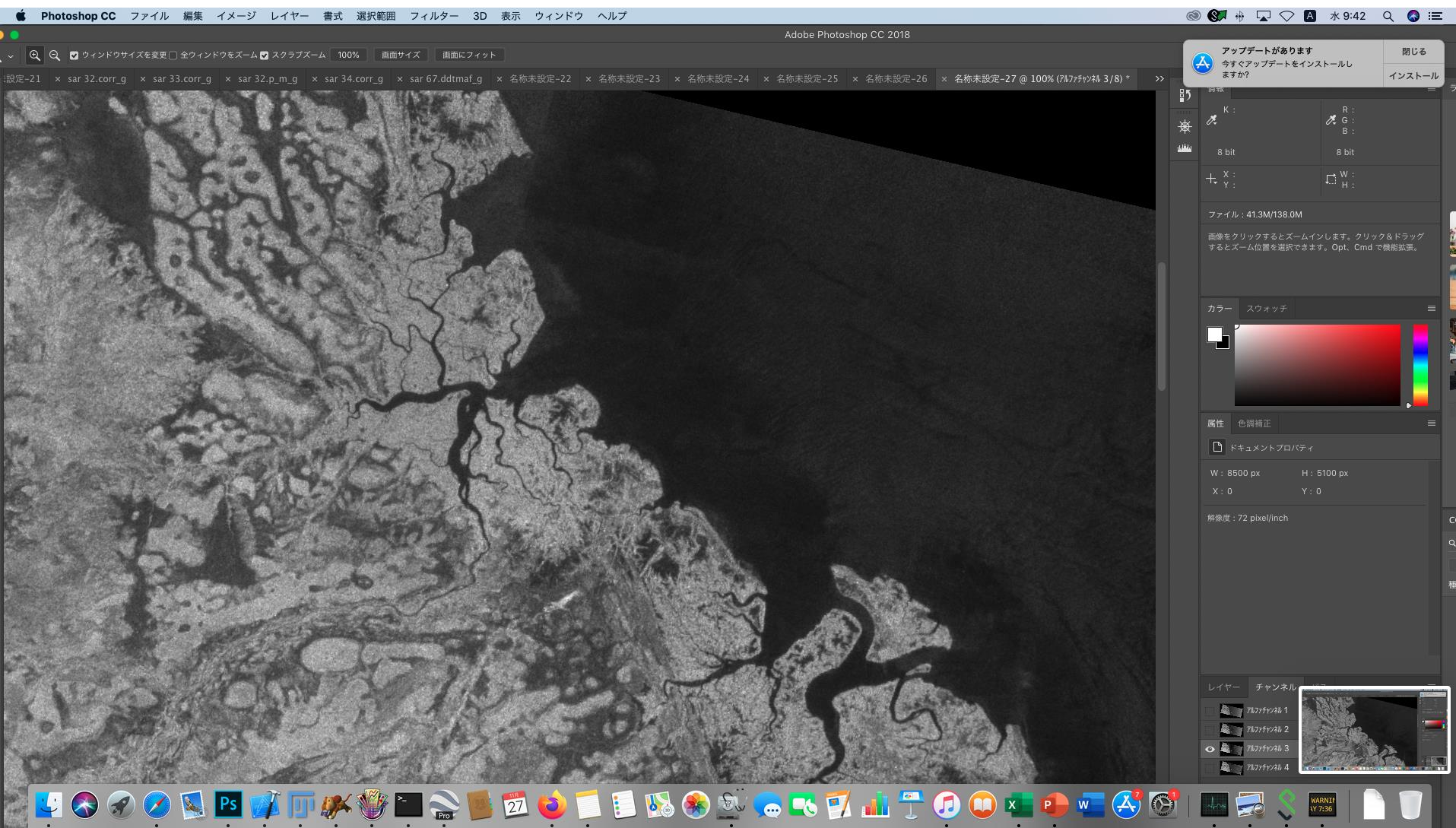


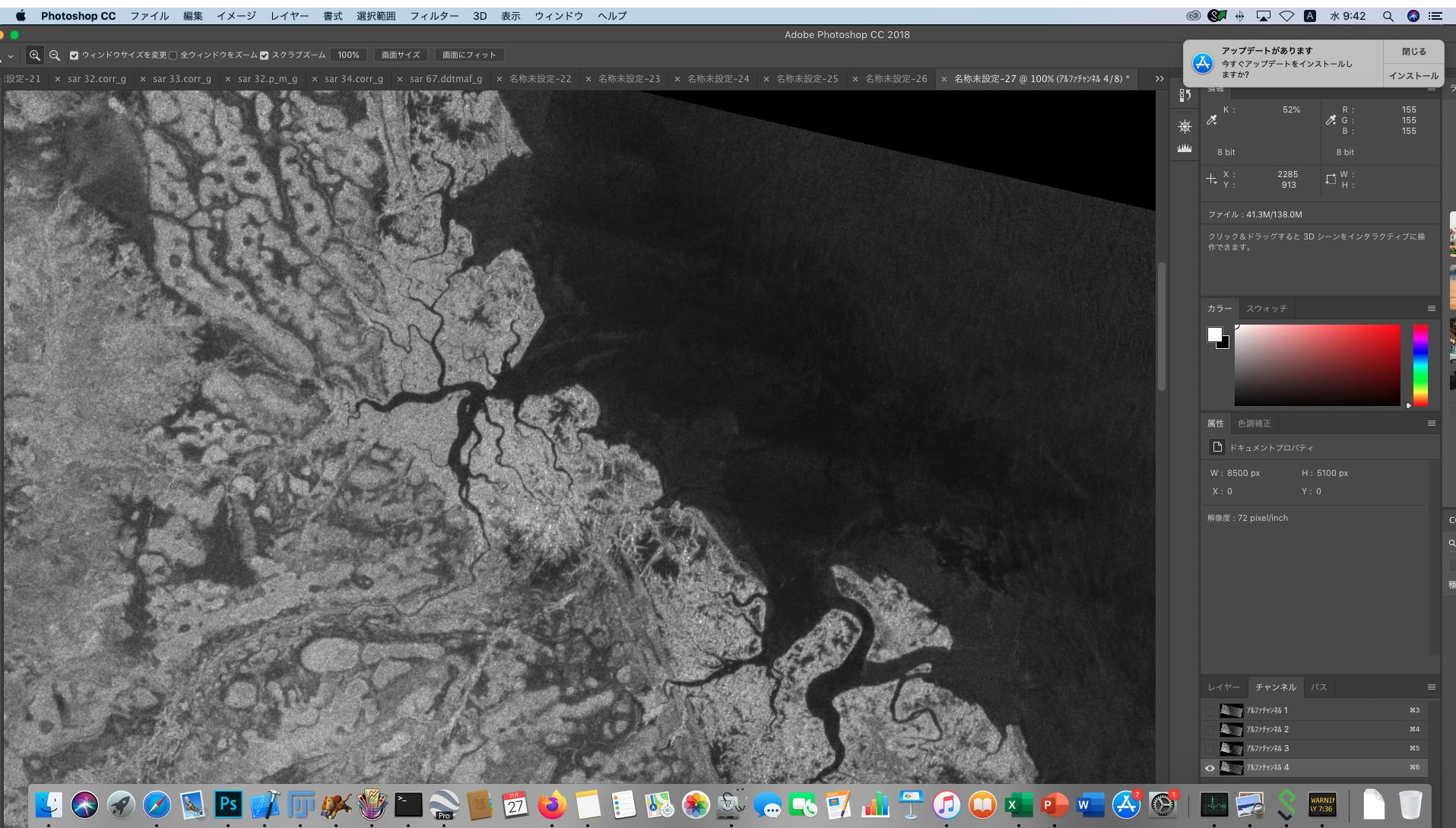


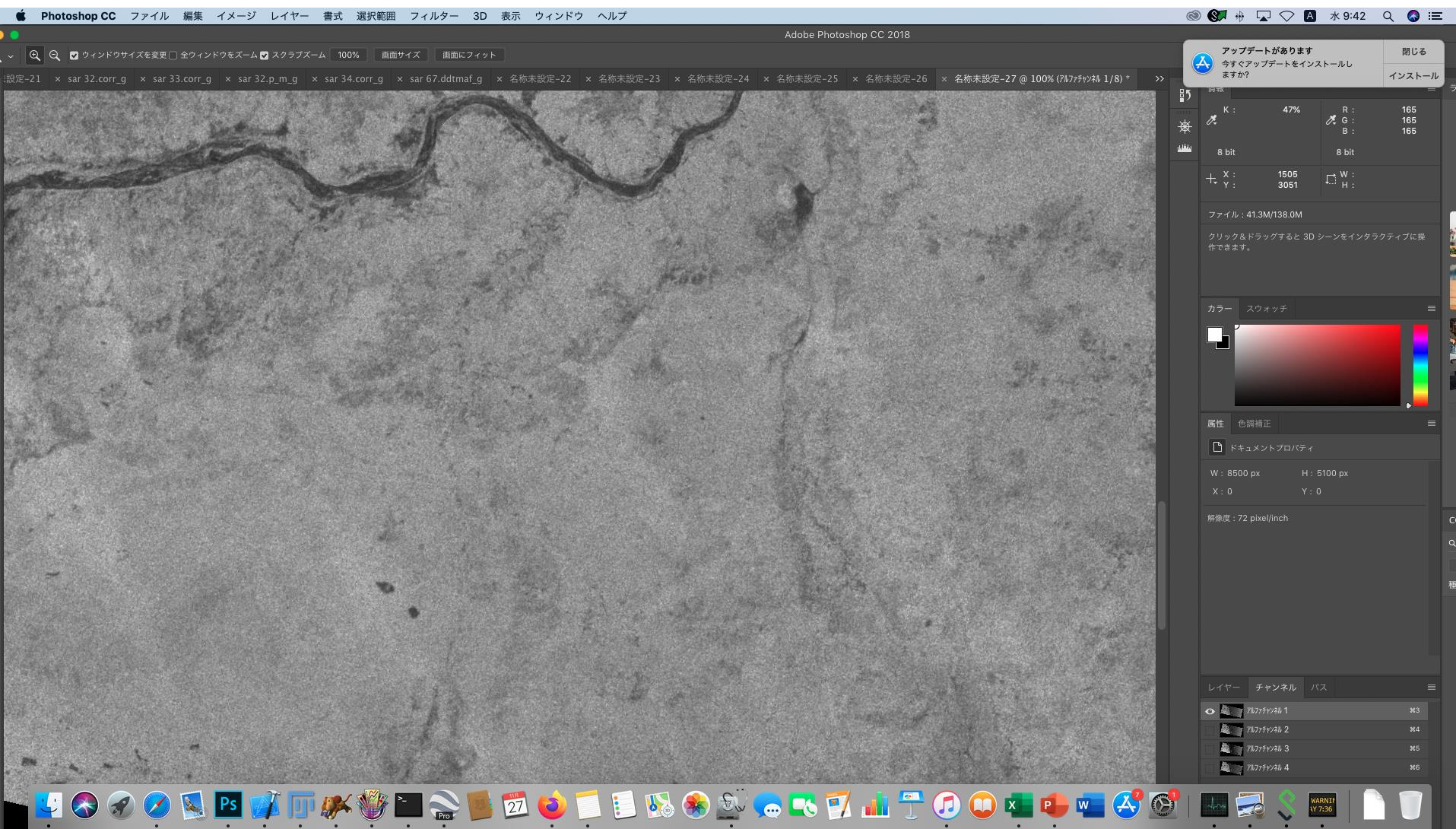
Mozambique

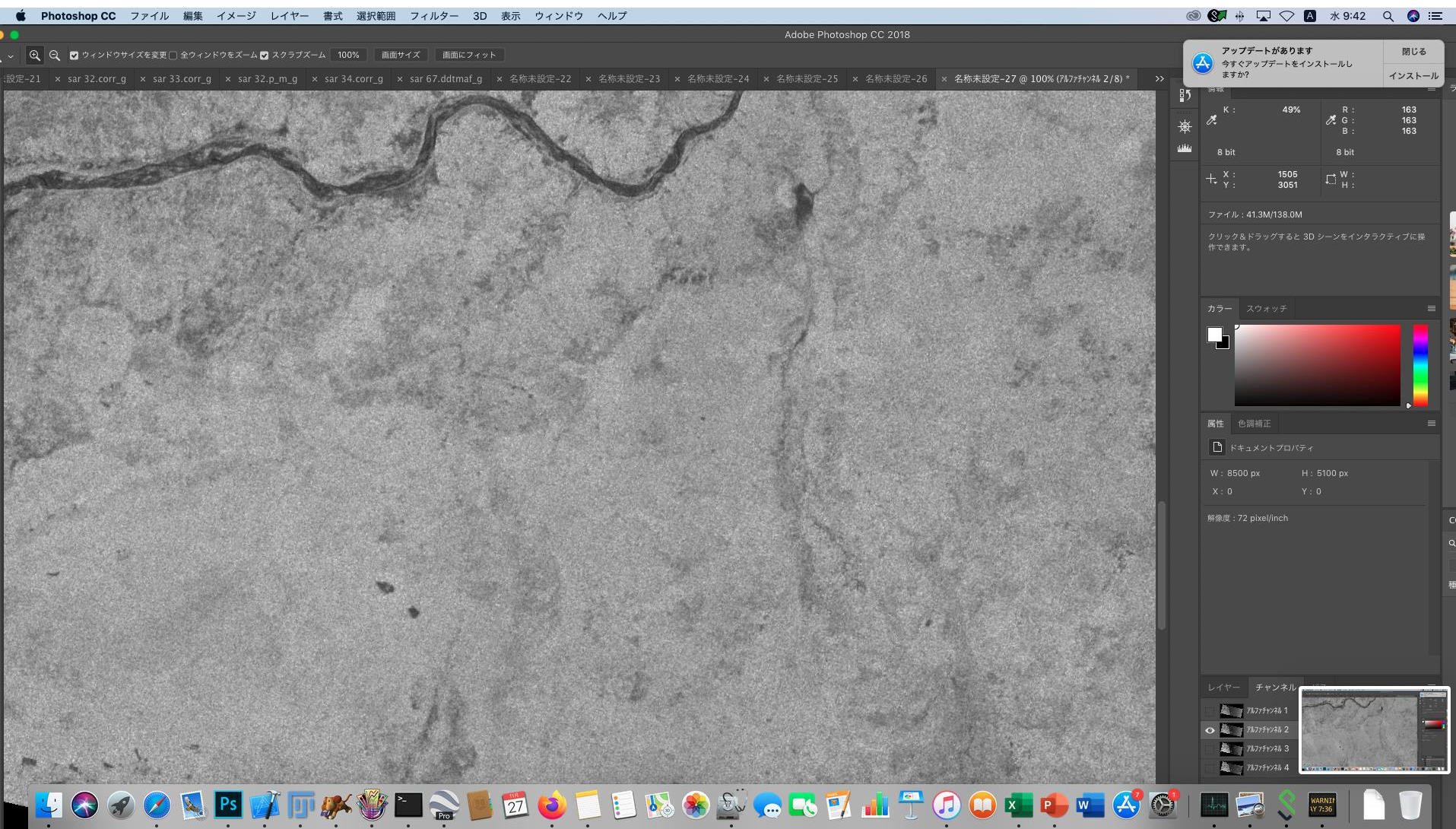


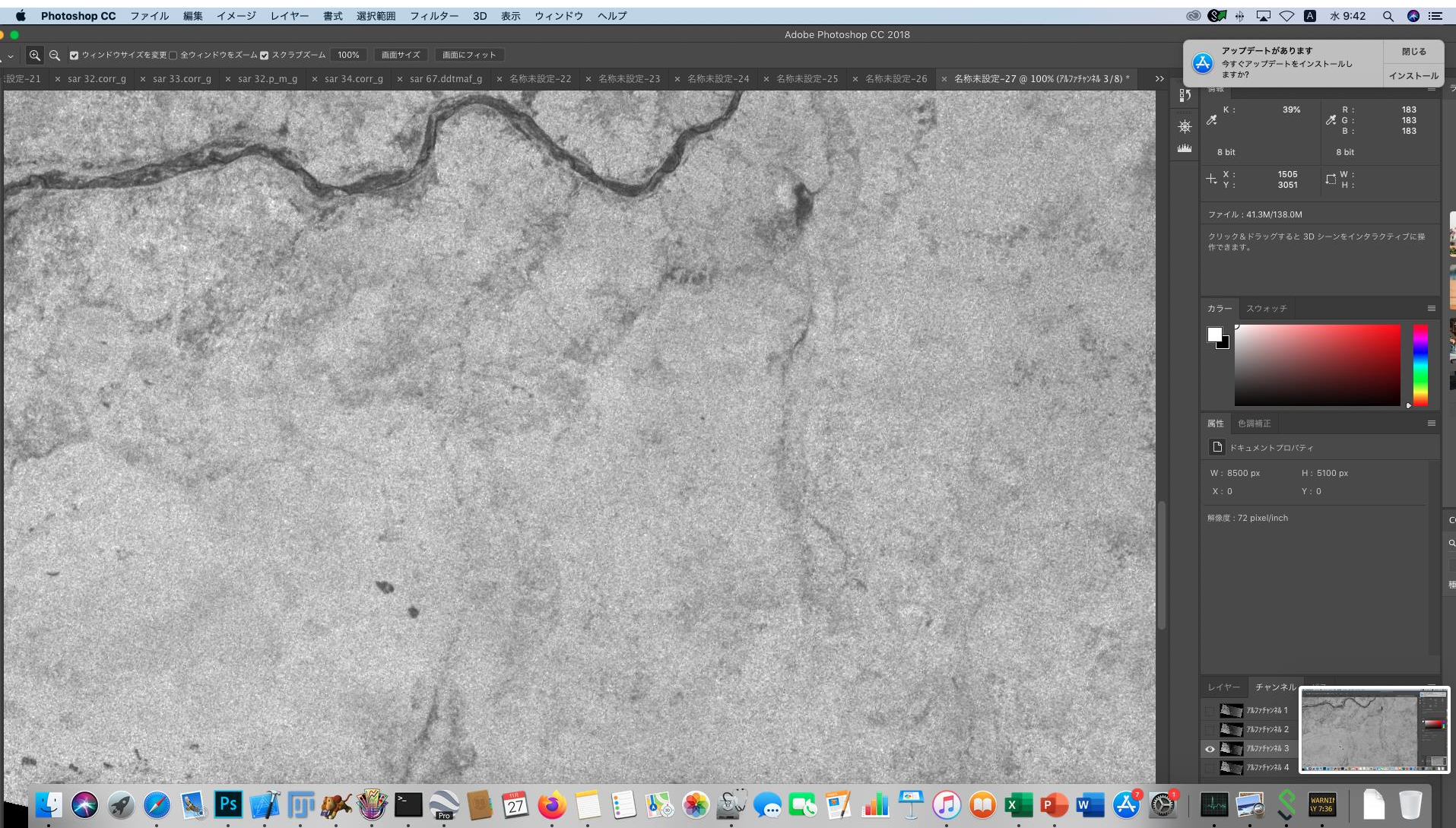


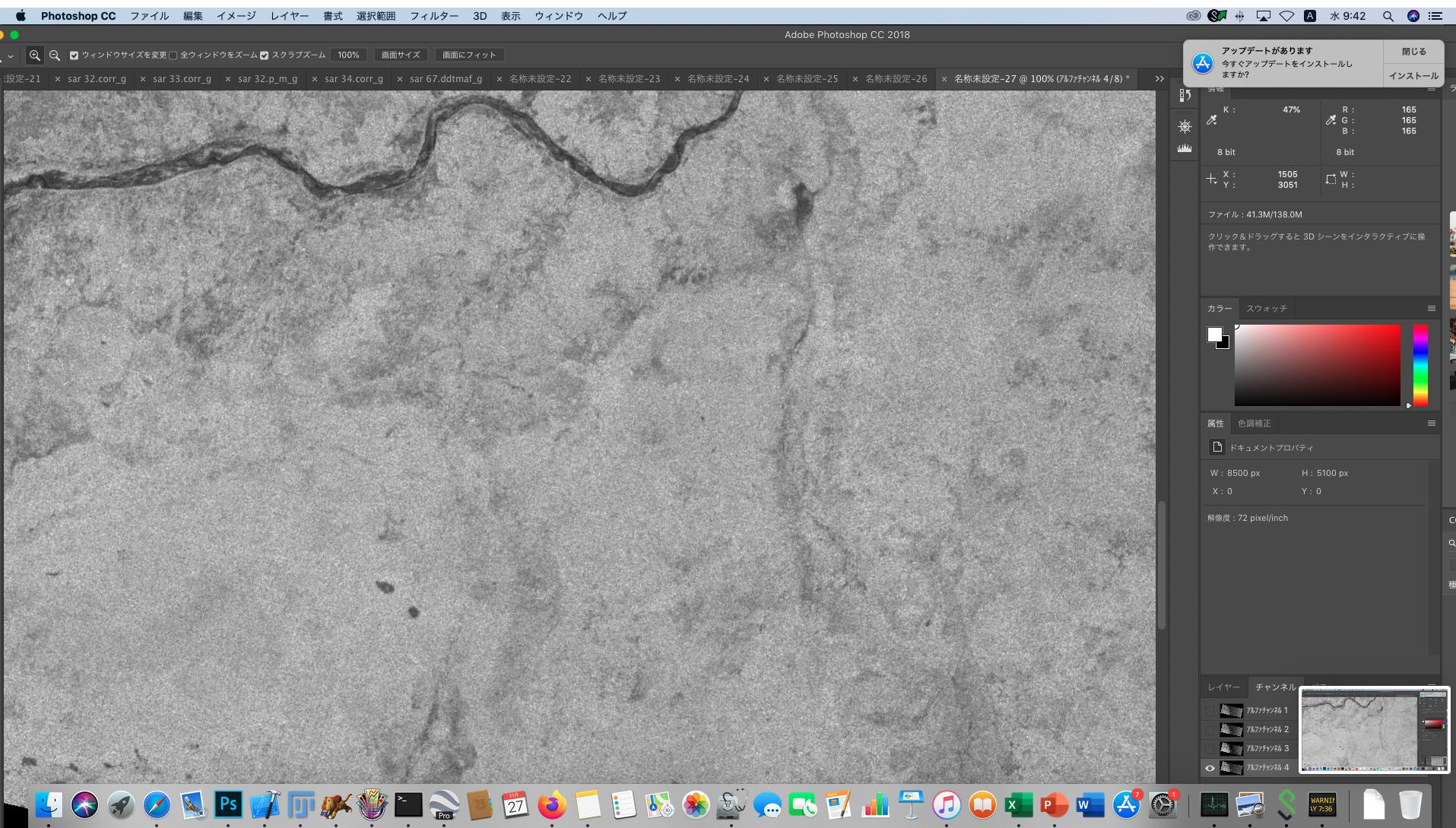


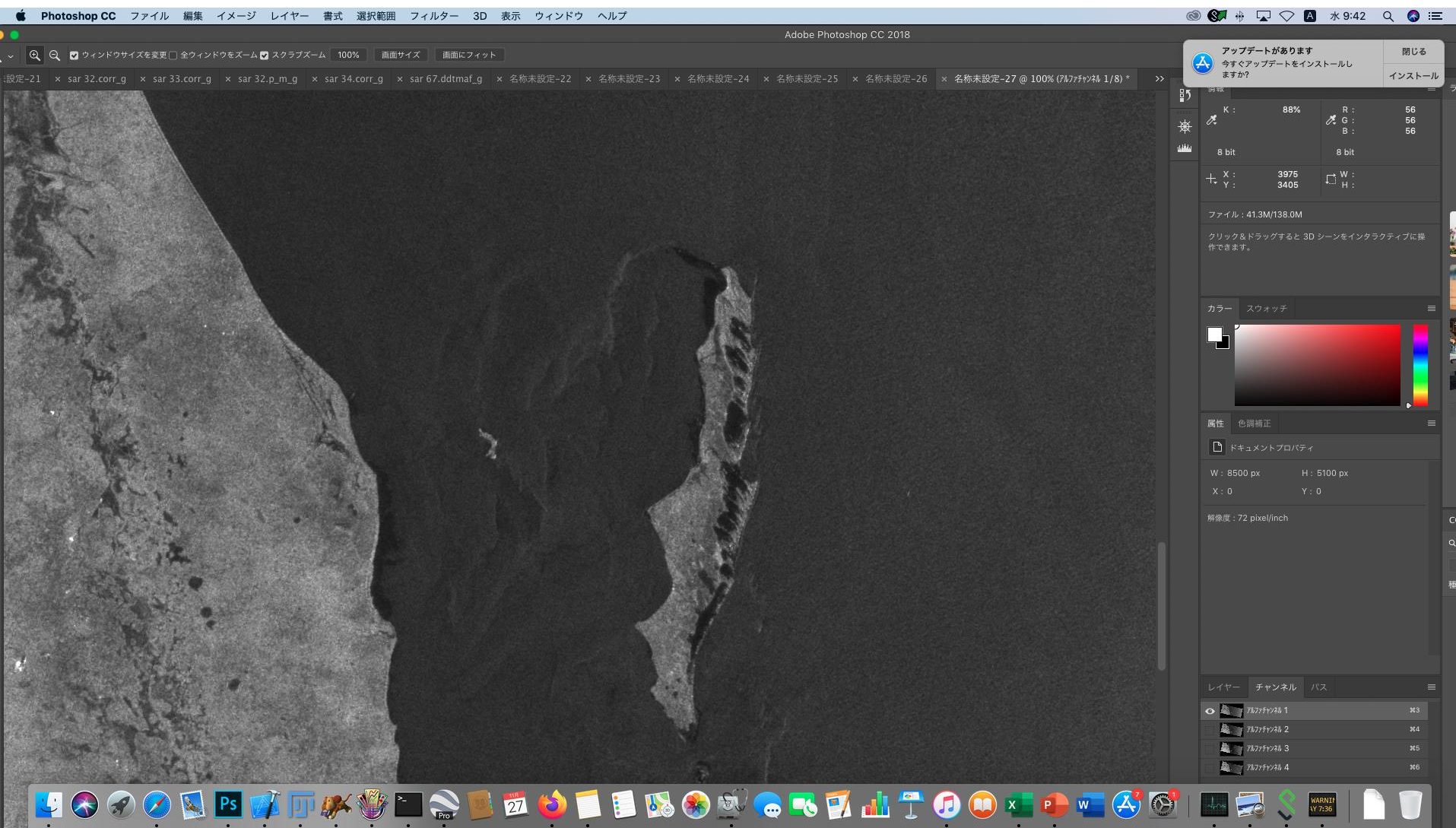




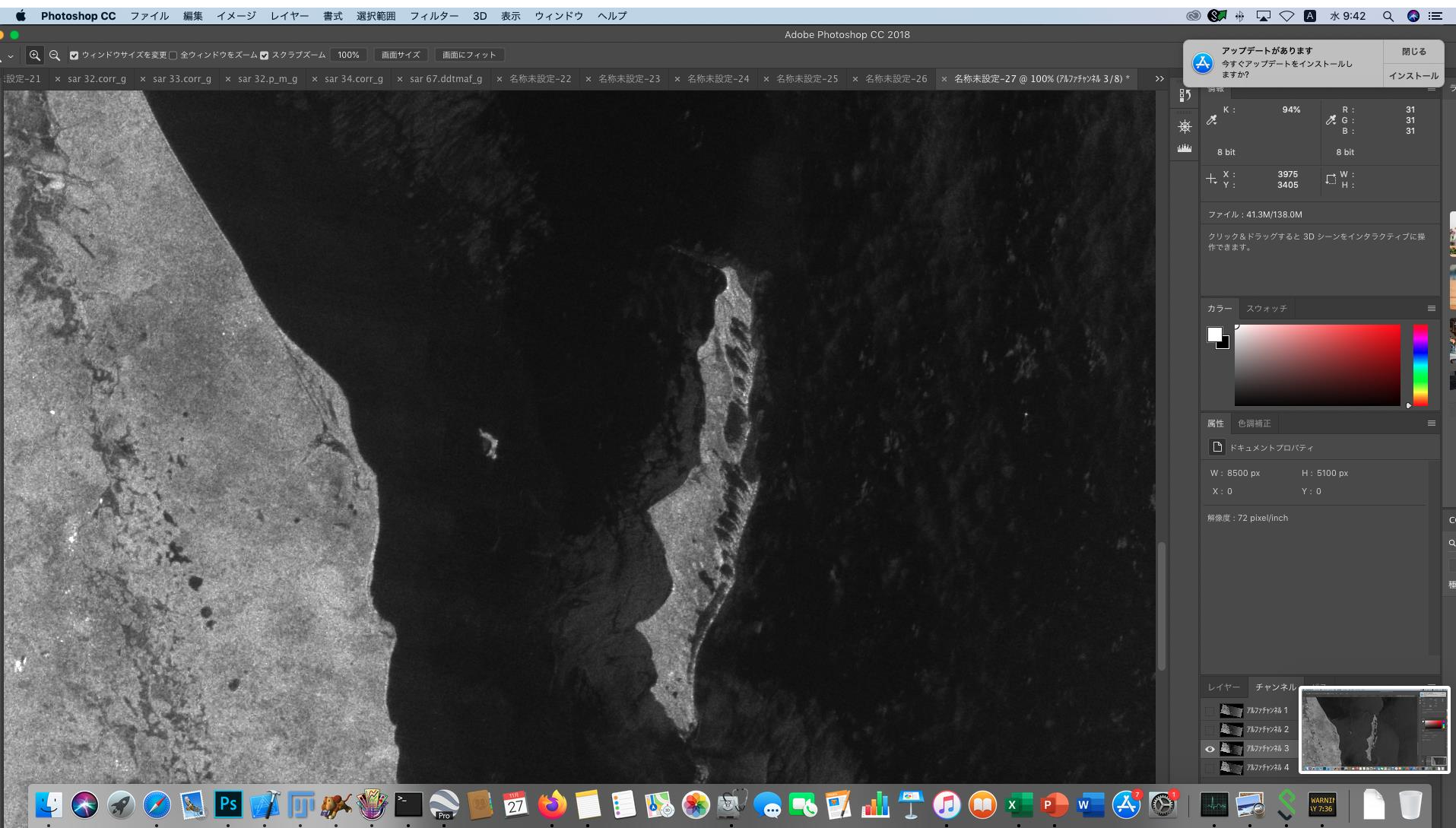


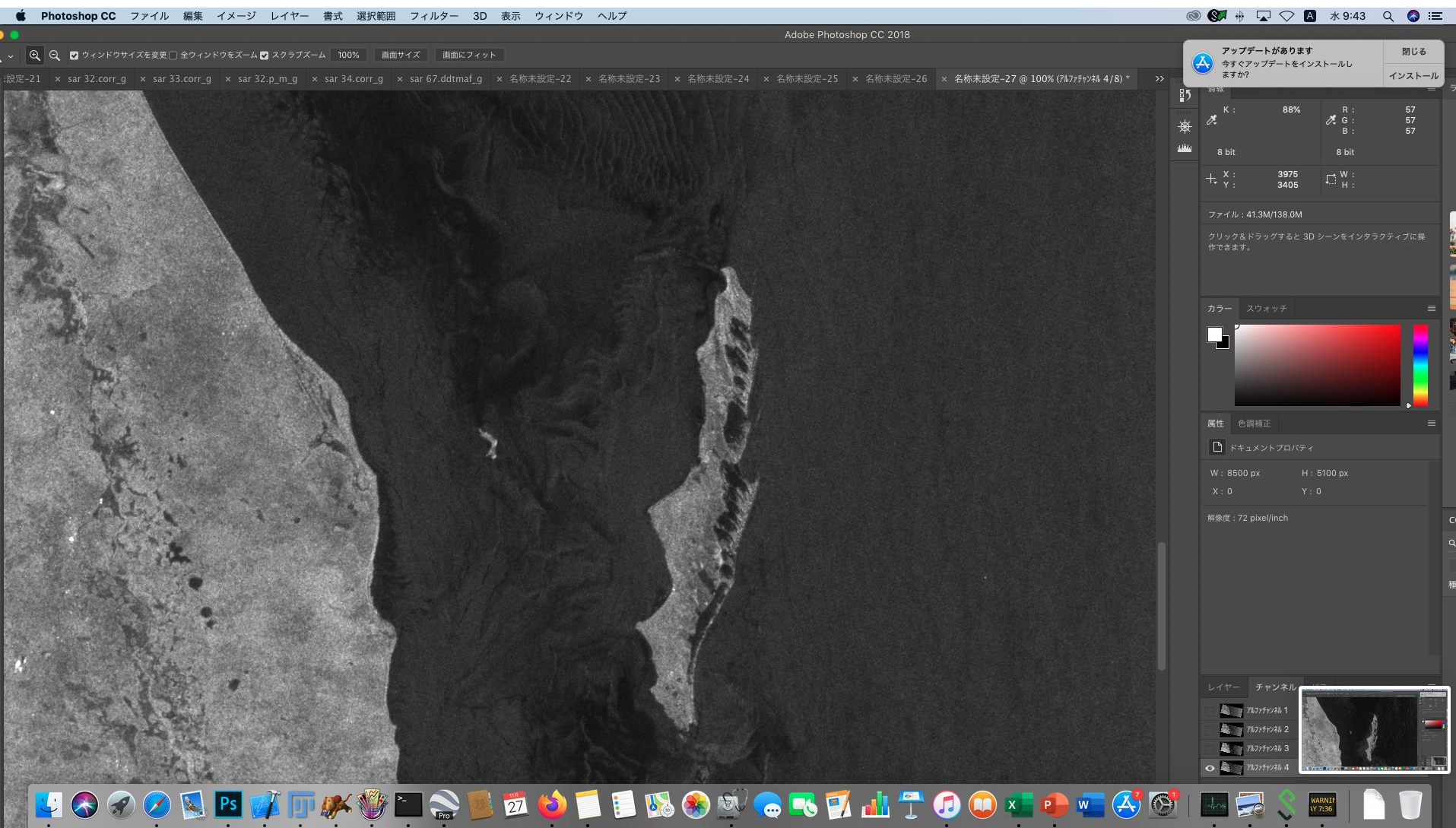


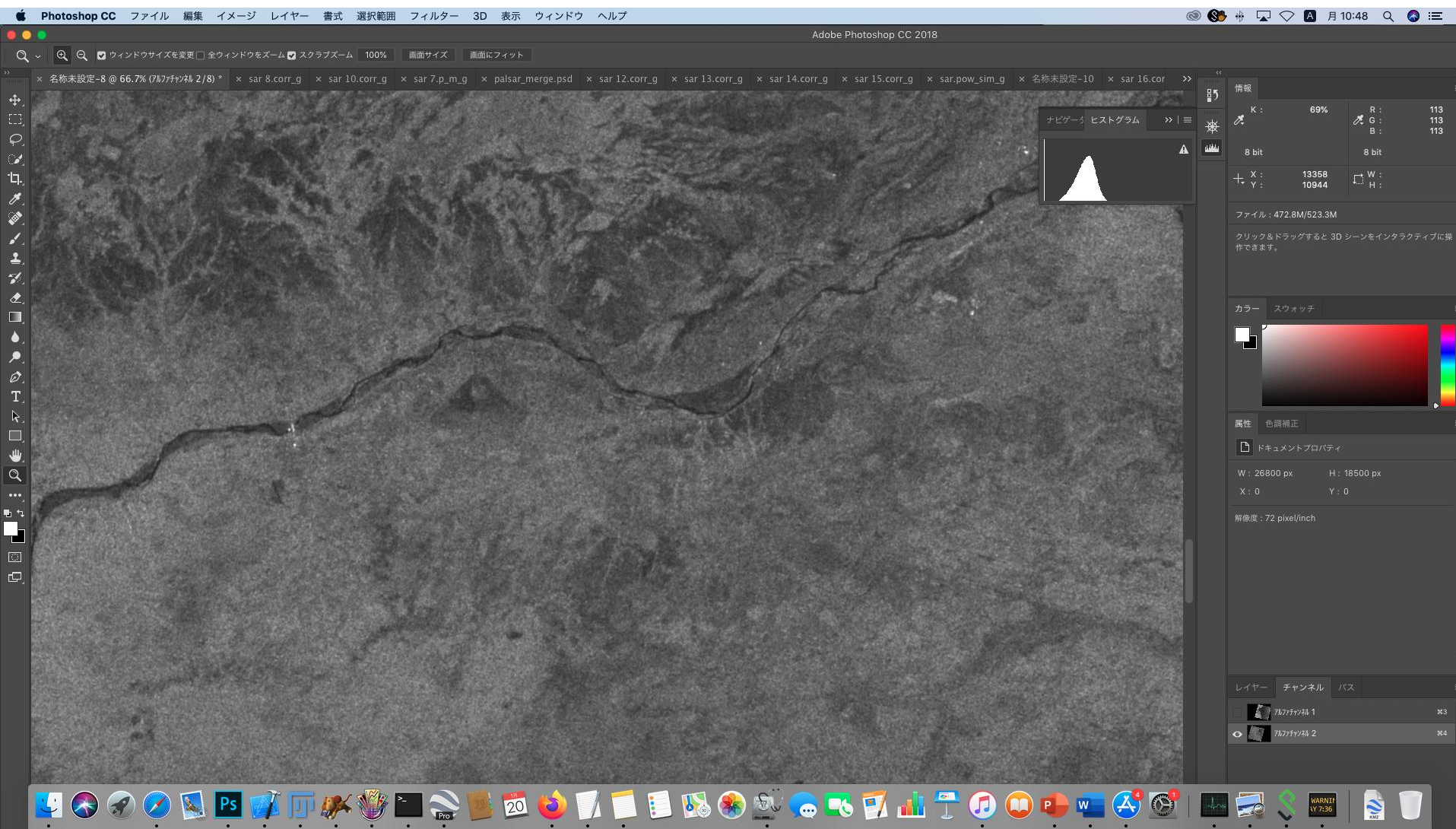


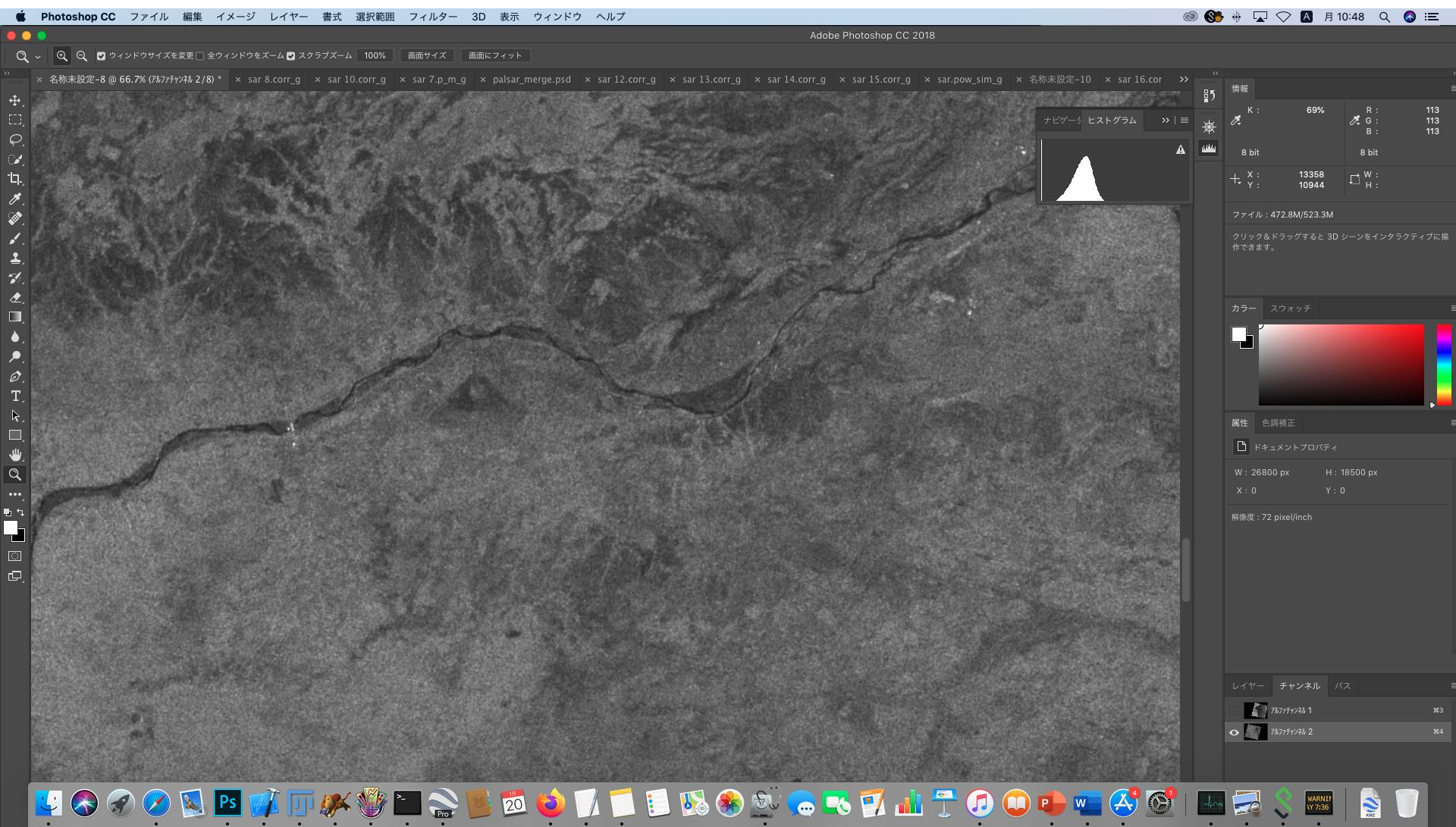












Conclusion

- PALSAR-2-ScanSAR Strip is geometrically calibrated, time series data at the same path number is co-registered accurately, and thus the JJ-FAST scansar data are produced and provided in this way.
- Additional issue is a slight co-registration error between the neighboring strips. One pixel is shifted each other in north-south direction. This issue is under investigation.