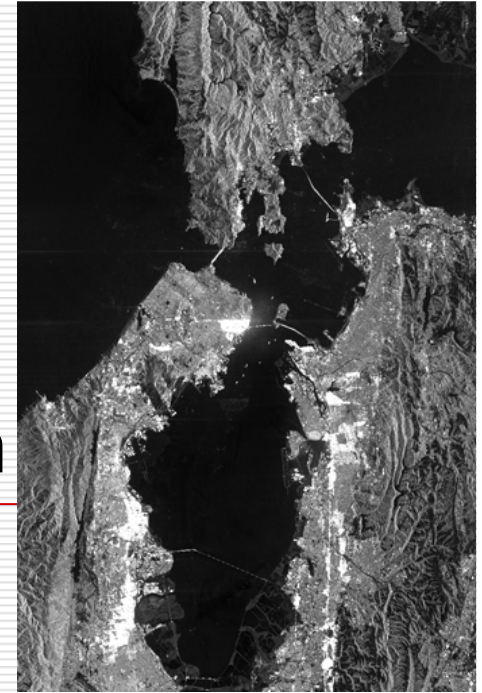
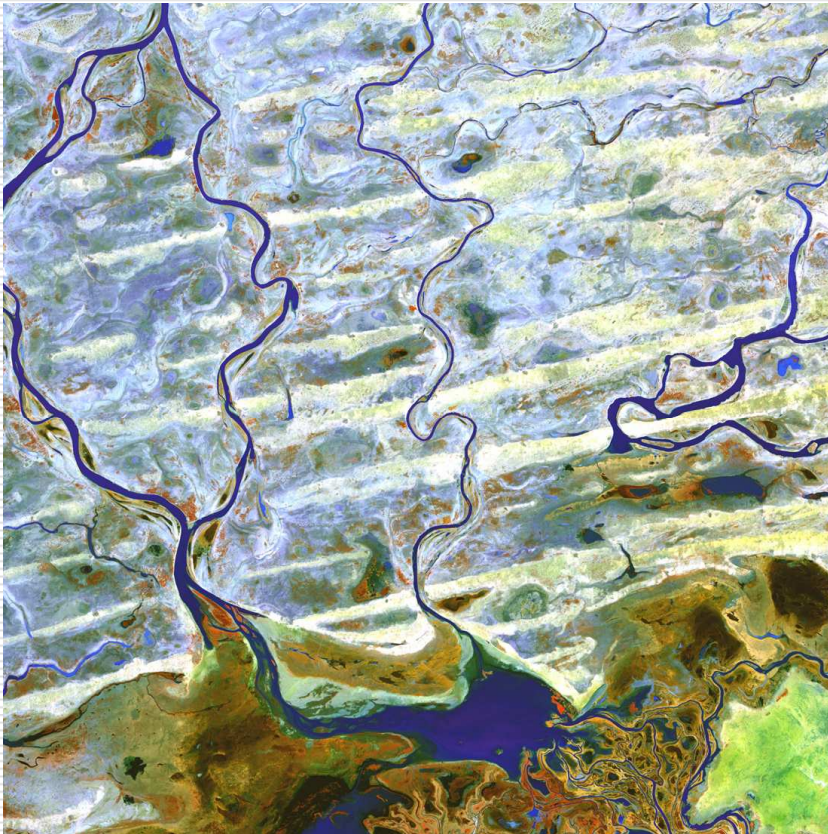


Remote Sensing – an Introduction



Seminar: Space is the Place

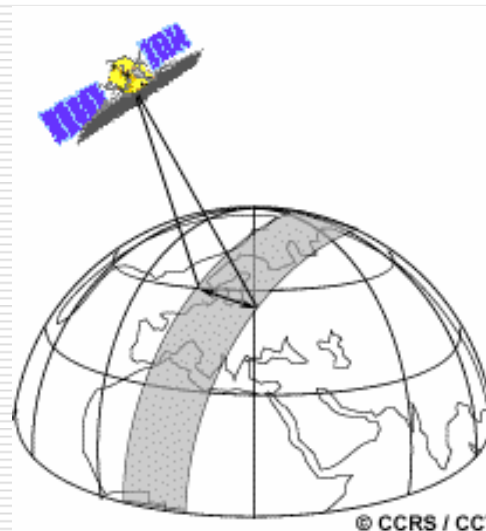
Referenten: Anica Huck &
Michael Schlund

Remote Sensing...



...means the observation of, or gathering information about, a target by a device separated from it by some distance.

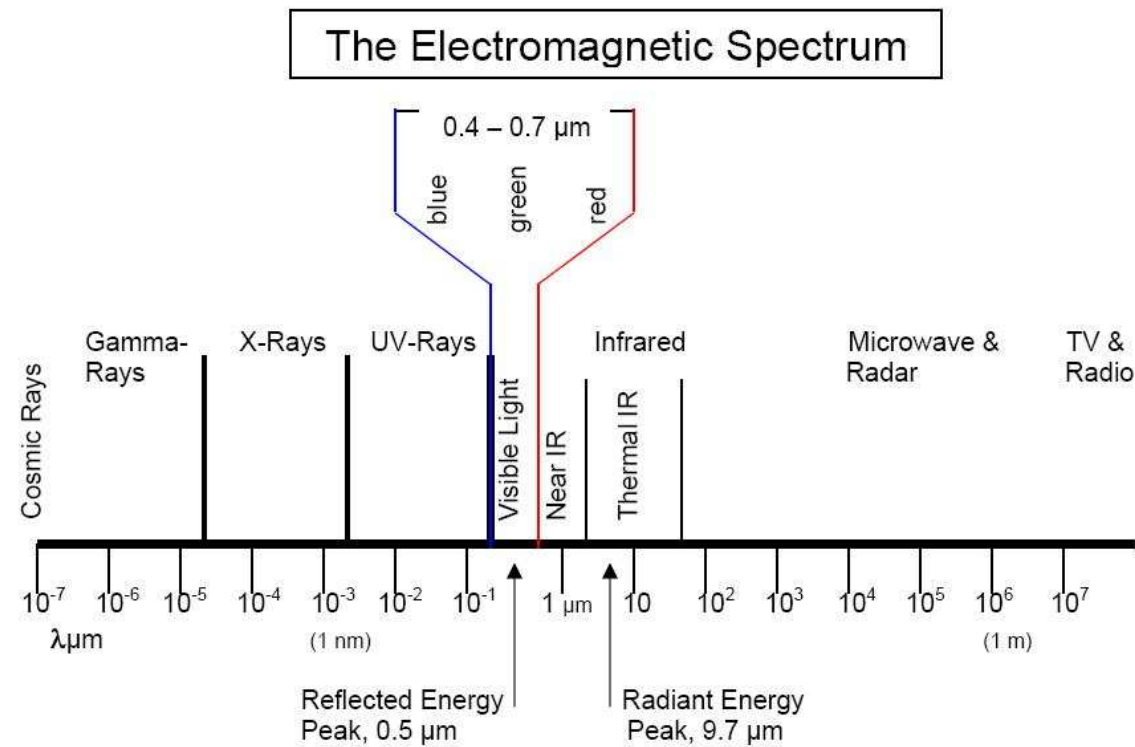
Cracknell & Hayes 1991



Remote Sensing

A major characteristic of an image is the wavelength band it represents.

Richards & Jia 1999



Remote Sensing

Spectral resolution

wavelength width of the different frequency bands recorded

Temporal resolution

frequency of flyovers by the satellite or plane

Spatial resolution

size of a pixel that is recorded in a raster image

Radiometric resolution

number of different intensities of radiation the sensor is able to distinguish

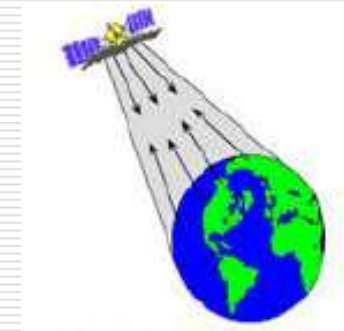
Measurements...

...of the spatial distribution of reflected solar radiation
→ external energy source (*passive*)



...of the spatial distribution of the energy emitted by the earth itself

...of the relative return from the earth's surface of
energy transmitted from the vehicle itself (*active*)

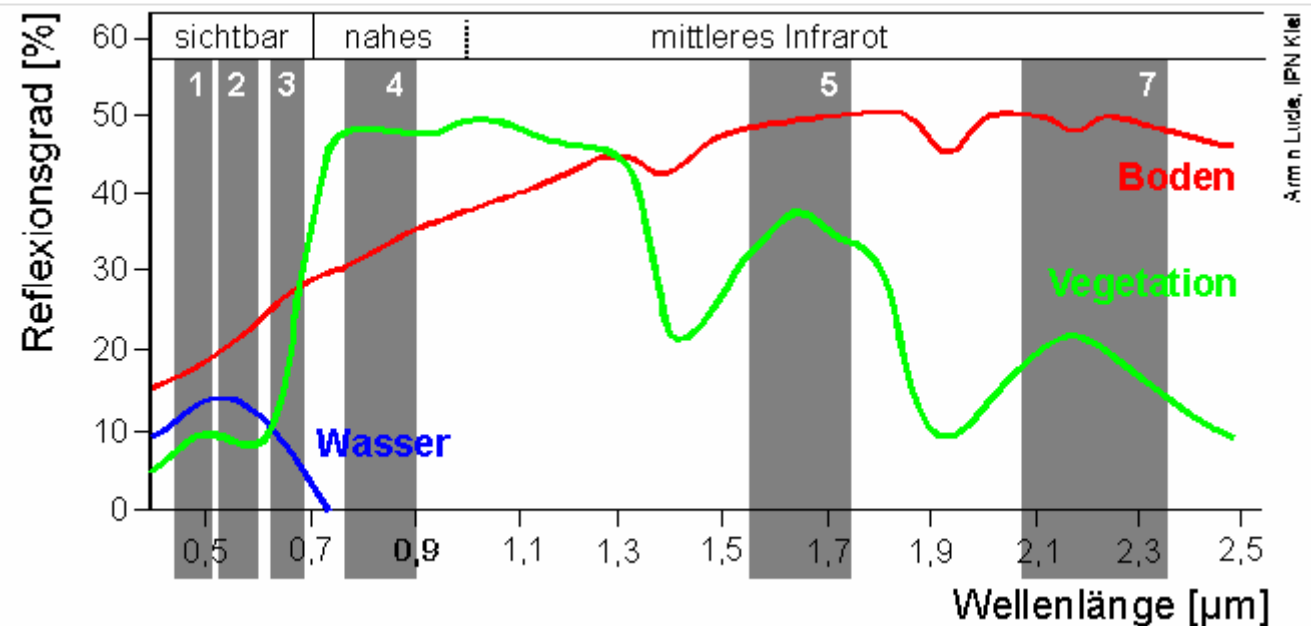


Richards & Jia 1999

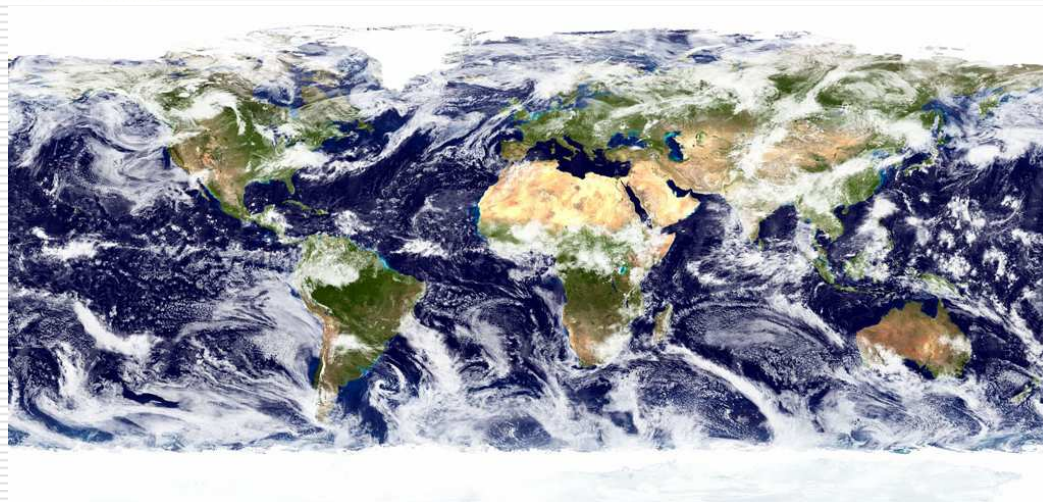
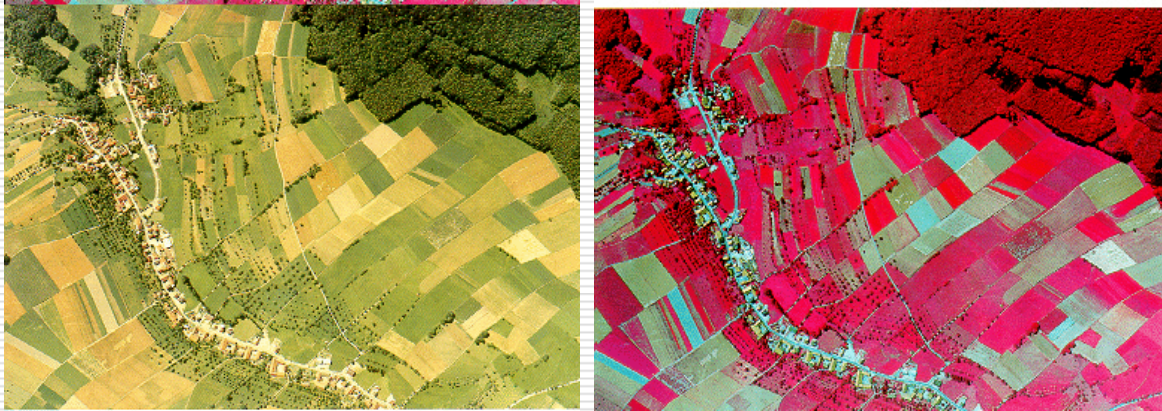
Interaction mechanism

„Significance of different ranges lies in the interaction mechanism between the electromagnetic radiation and the material being examined“

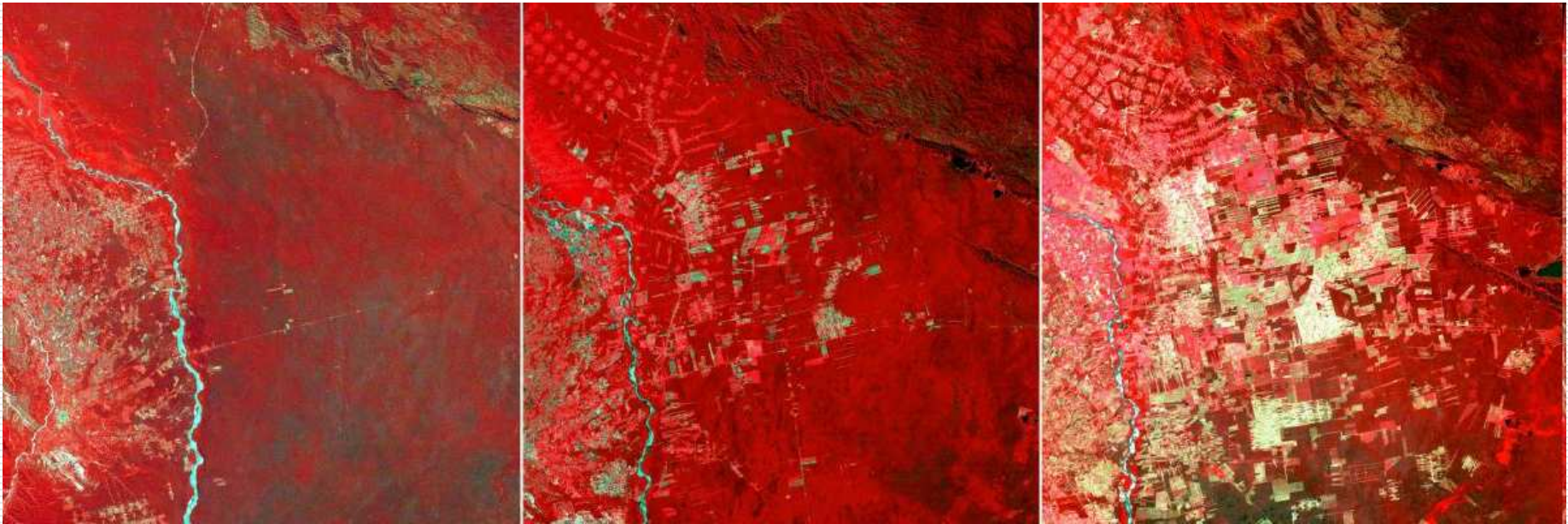
Richards & Jia 1999



Interaction mechanism - Examples



Examples of use - Deforestation

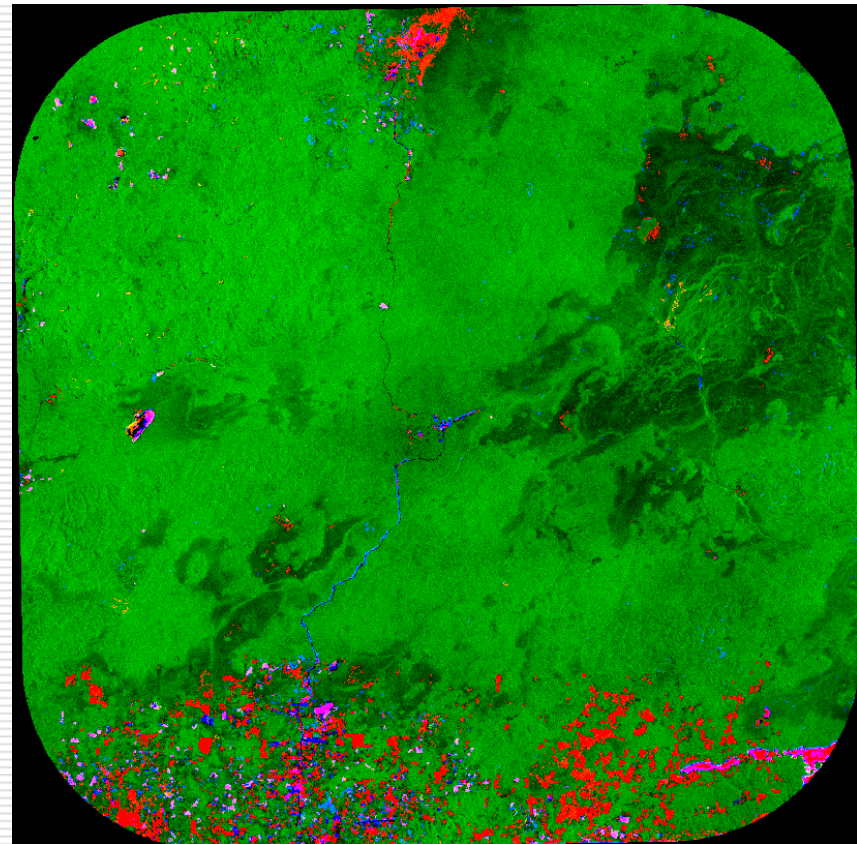


Examples of use - Deforestation

-Ratios

$$\rightarrow \text{NDVI} = \frac{(\text{band 4} - \text{band 3})}{(\text{band 4} + \text{band 3})}$$

-Color space transformations



Examples of use – Urban growth

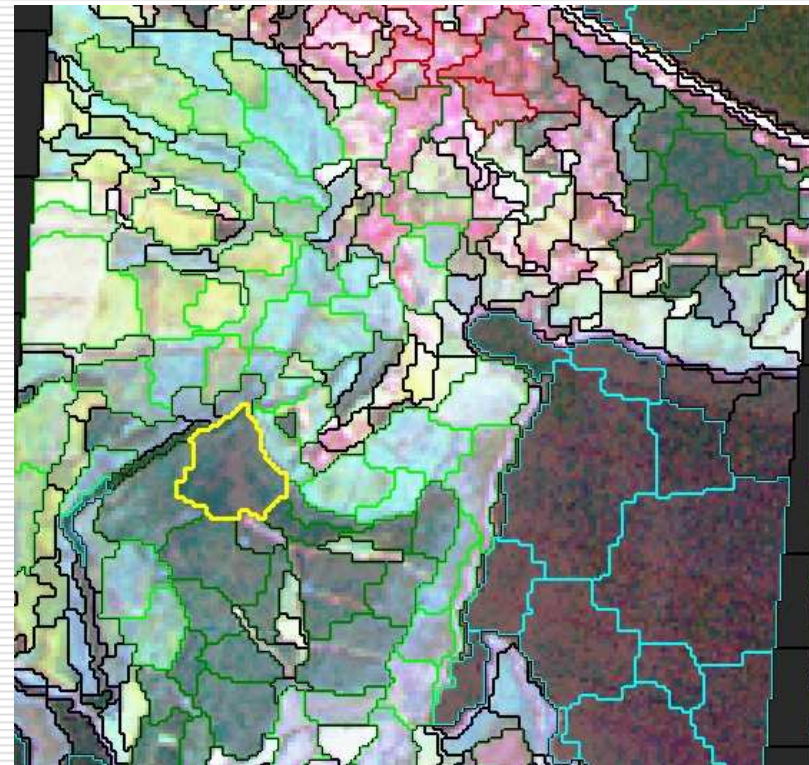


Examples of use – Urban growth

-Segmentations

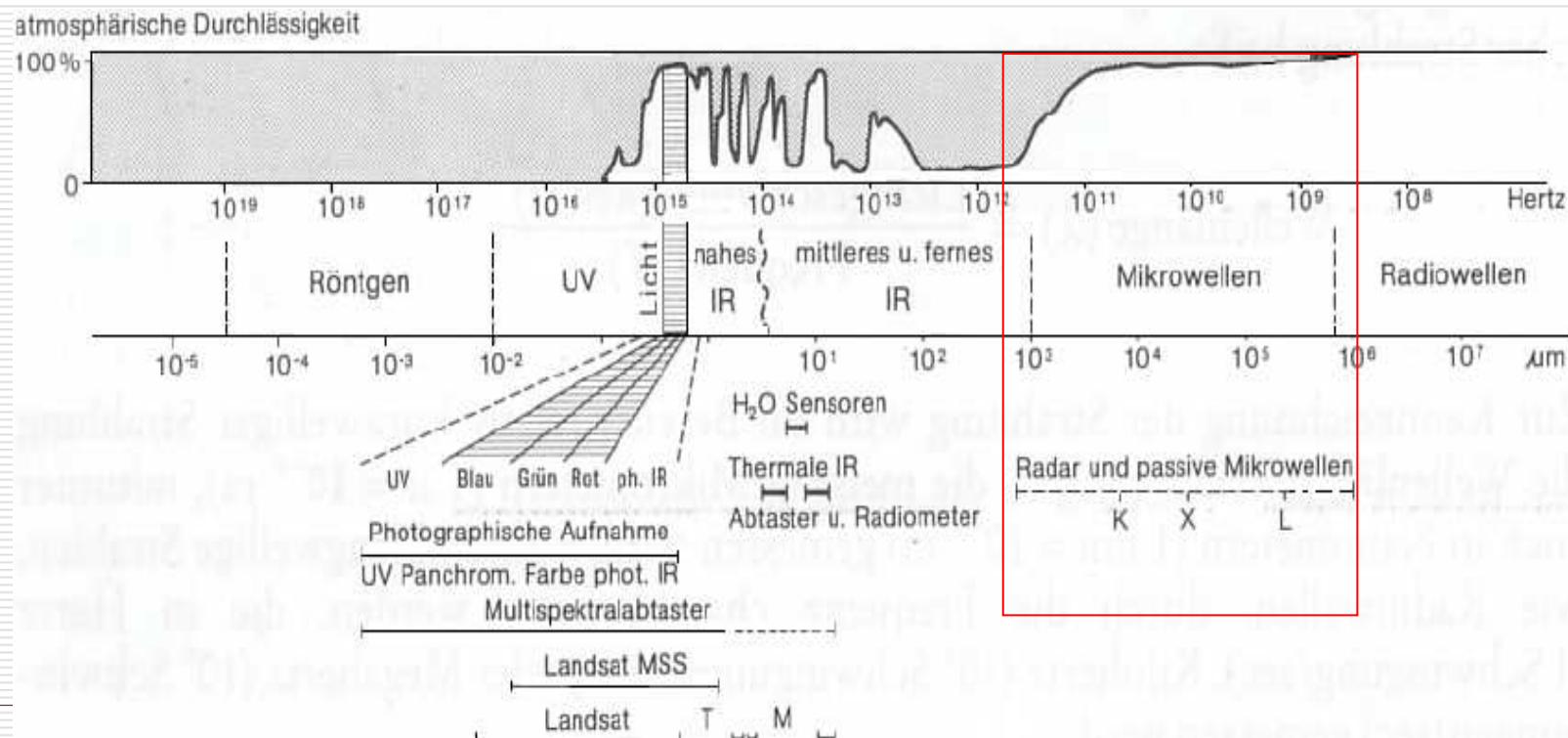
→Creating objects by:

- shape
- size
- color
- pattern
- shadow
- texture



RADAR Remote Sensing

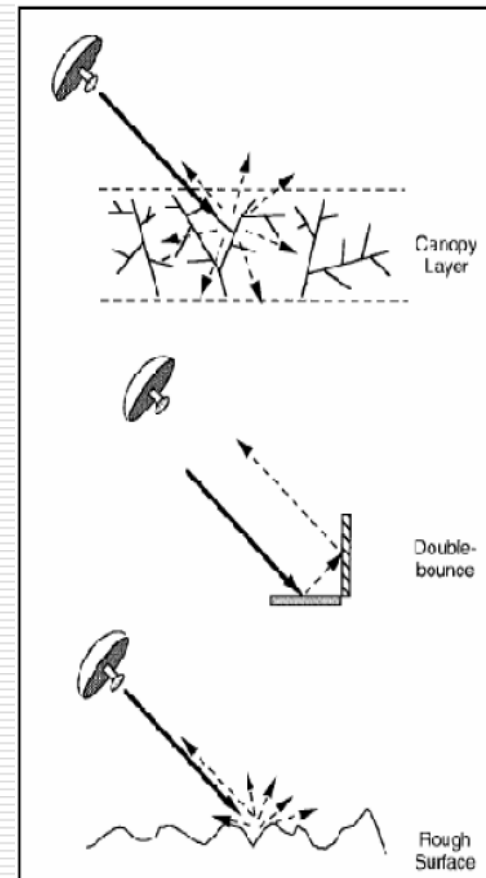
- RADAR = Radio Detection and Ranging
- Often active system
- Backscatter of Microwaves (1 cm to 1 m)



(Löffler 1994:18)

RADAR Remote Sensing

- Can penetrate the surface
- Backscattering depends on:
 - Electrical properties (wetness)
 - Roughness
- Microwaves are polarized (sending & receiving)



(FREEMAN & DURDEN 1998:963)

RADAR Remote Sensing



(Google Earth 2009)



(E-SAR from Görmin: HH-Polarization)

Advantage / Disadvantage of RADAR RS

-Advantages

- Active systems→day & night
- Can penetrate atmospheric „troubles“ (like clouds)
- Can penetrate the surface (depends on „wetness“→soil moisture)
- Can used for biomass measurements (e.g. Polarization)
- multiple images can create height or elevation models (Interferometry)

→Fields of application:

- Forest monitoring
 - Agriculture
 - Hydrology
 - Cryosphere
 - ...
-

Advantage / Disadvantage of RADAR RS

-Disadvantages:

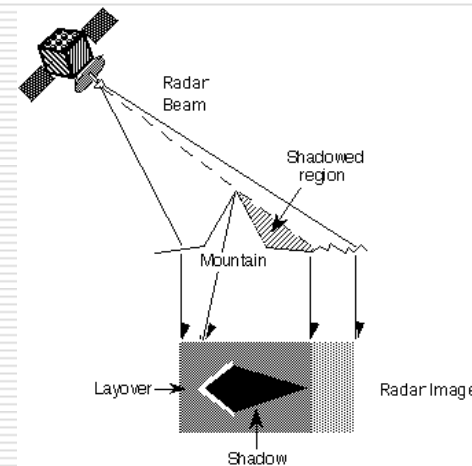
-Speckle(-Noise) (Salt & Pepper-Effect in homogeneous regions)

-Forshortening

-Layover

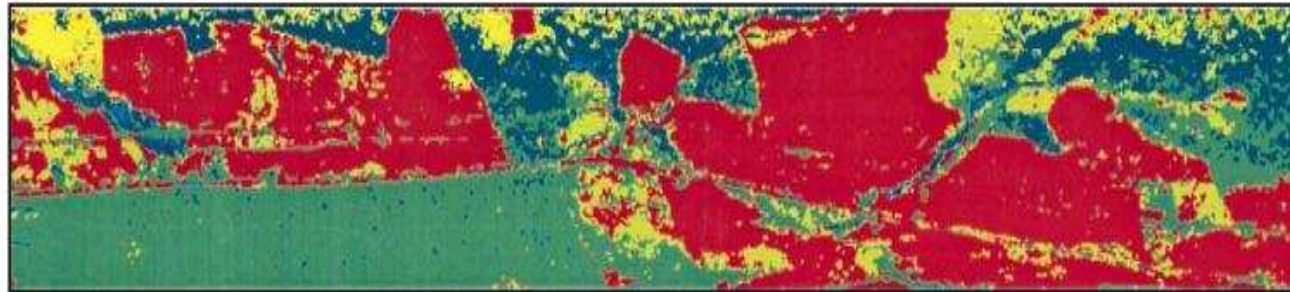
-Radarshadow

→ Problems in heterogeneous reliefs



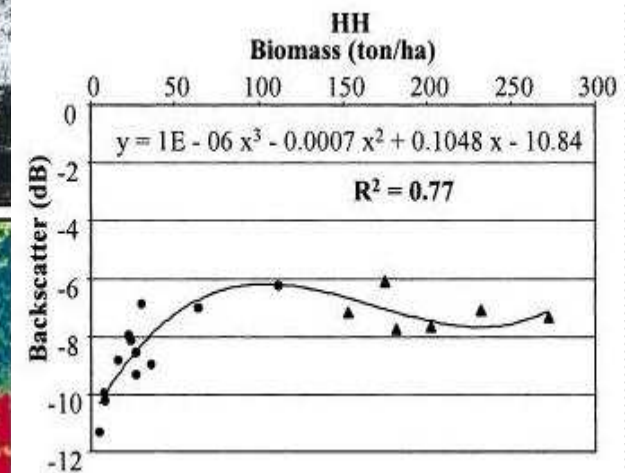
(<http://southport.jpl.nasa.gov/cdrom/sirced03/cdrom/DOCUMENT/HTML/TEACHERS/MODULE02/MOD2SECB.HTM>)

Examples of use – Forest monitoring



- | | |
|---|---|
| ■ Primary Forest ($202.61 \text{ ton} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \pm 43.19$) | ■ Initial Secondary Succession ($9.39 \text{ ton} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \pm 4.64$) |
| ■ Advanced Secondary Succession ($87.72 \text{ ton} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \pm 33.79$) | ■ Crop/Pasture ($1.48 \text{ ton} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \pm 0.85$) and Bare Soil |
| ■ Intermediate Secondary Succession ($27.70 \text{ ton} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \pm 4.69$) | ■ Floodplain area |

(Santos et al. 2003:491)



(Santos et al. 2003:489)

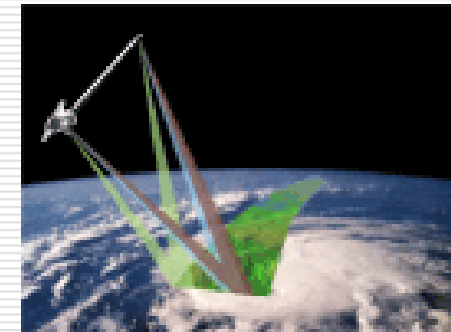
Examples of use – Elevation Models

- Famoust topography mission by radar interferometry is SRTM

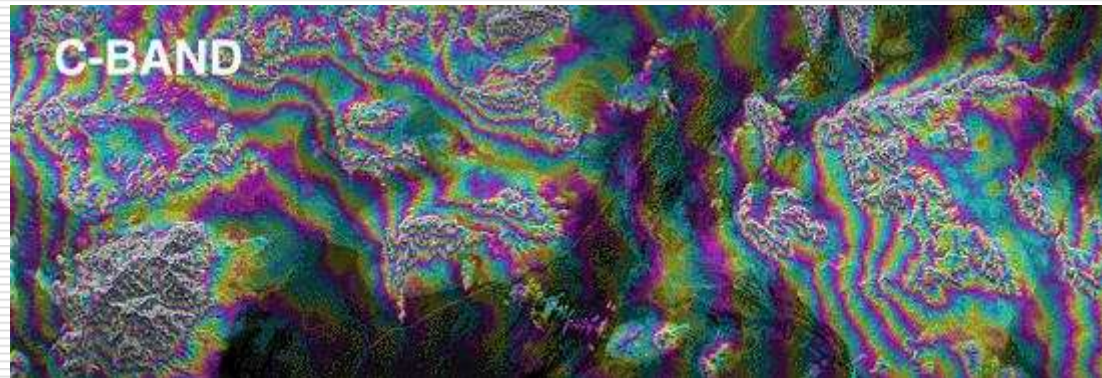
- Goal: 1st dataset of global land elevations

- Interference by combining two data sets

- Information about distance of two antennas
+ differences in reflected signal + flat earth
→accurate elevation



(<http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/mission.htm>)



(<http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/images/bin/sc-irwin.gif>)

Examples of use – Elevation Models

Applications & animations by NASA JPL

<http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/multimed.htm>



(<http://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/archive/PIA06674.gif>)

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