

CARD4L Product Assessment Process &

JAXA self-assessment for PALSAR and

PALSAR-2 products

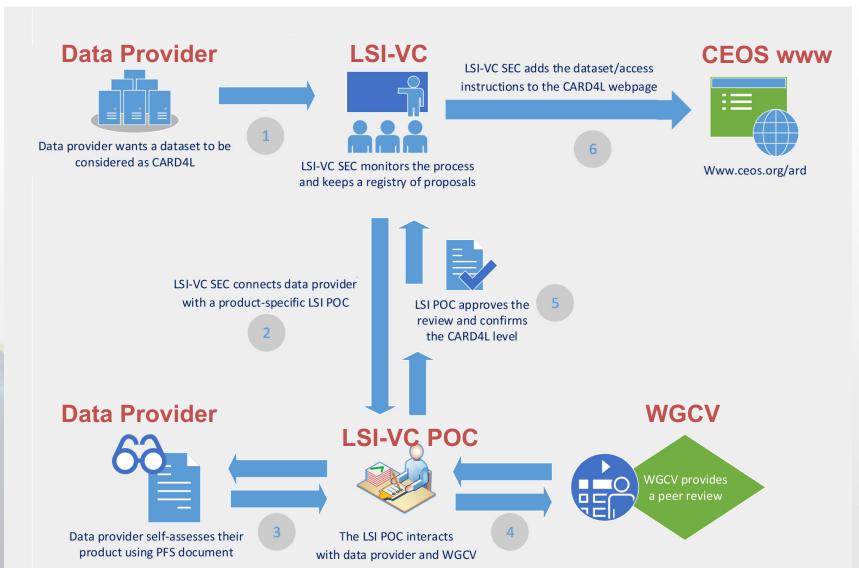
Takeo Tadono (JAXA)
Ake Rosenqvist (soloEO) for JAXA

WGCV SAR ws @ESA/ERSIN 18-22 Nov 2019



CARD4L Product Alignment Process



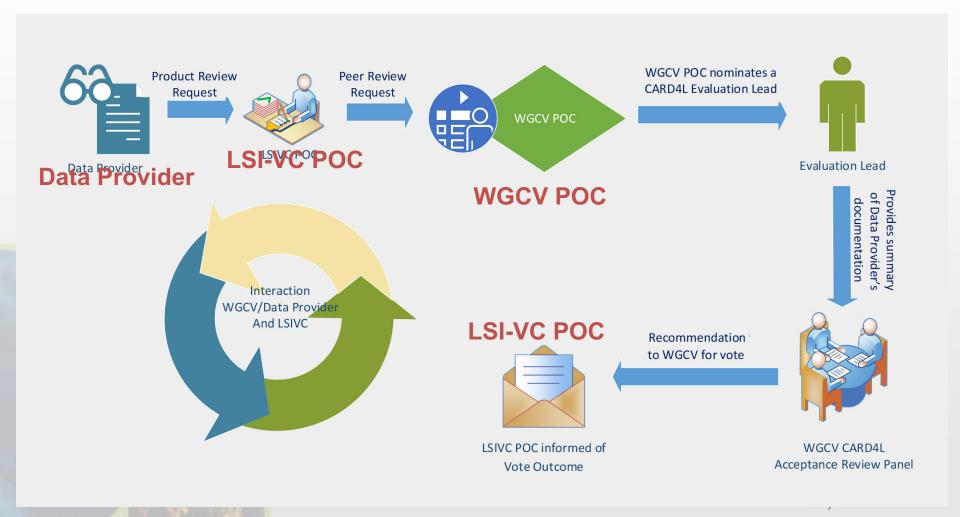




CEOS Analysis-Ready Data for Land CARD4L



CARD4L Product Alignment – The Role of WGCV

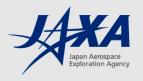




JAXA SAR products considered for CARD4L certification



- Normalised Radar Backscatter (NRB)
 - 25m ALOS PALSAR/ALOS-2 PALSAR-2 mosaics
 - Global coverage (2007-2010; 2015-2018+)
 - Derived from 10m/20m Fine Beam data
 - Self-assessment ongoing
 - 50m ALOS-2 PALSAR-2 ScanSAR
 - Regional coverage (pan-tropical + selected global regions)
 - 1x1 deg tiles (non-mosaicked)
 - ALOS PALSAR (FBS, FBD, POL, ScanSAR)
 - Scene-based, Full resolution
 - Full archive (2006-2011)
 - JAXA to release CARD4L format conversion software







JAXA CARD4L Self-assessment example:

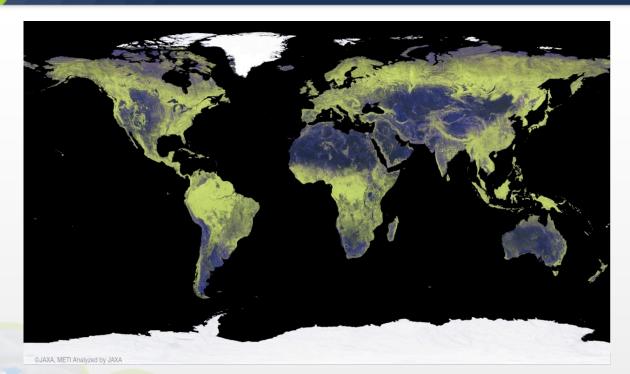
- CARD4L PSF: Normalised Radar Backscatter (NRB)
- JAXA product:v25m ALOS PALSAR/ALOS-2 PALSAR-2 mosaics







JAXA Global SAR Mosaics – Candidate for CARD4L Normalised Radar Backscatter



ALOS-2 PALSAR-2: 2015, 2016, 2017 (2018)

• ALOS PALSAR: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

• **JERS-1 SAR:** 1996

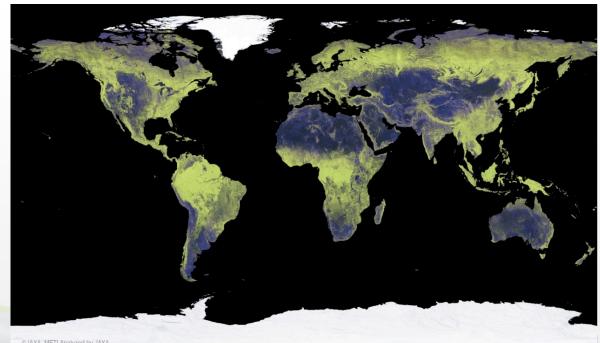
- Global coverage at 25 m pixel spacing, provided in 1°x1° tiles
- Publicly available free of charge at
 https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/ALOS/en/palsar fnf/fnf index.htm





JAXA Global SAR Mosaics – Image and Meta data





©JAXA, METI Analyzed by JAXA

Global SAR mosaic datasets image/data layers:

- Radar backscatter (γ°) HH polarisation
- Radar backscatter (y^o) HV polarisation
- Local incidence angle
- Observation date image
- Mask image (layover, shadowing, no-data, water)







CARD4L specs:

The requirements for radiometric corrections must be met for all pixels and must lead to normalised measurement(s) of backscatter intensity.

1 – Radiometric corrections





JAXA product compliance:

Radiometric Terrain Correction (RTC) has been undertaken to eliminate incidence angle and topographic effects on the backscatter measurements to render γ^o using a peer-reviewed algorithm. The backscatter values are given as (2 byte UINT) linear amplitude.

All three sensors (JERS-1 SAR, PALSAR and PALSAR-2) have been subject to absolute calibration (using corner reflectors and radar transponders) and γ^o can be calculated with the standard formula for amplitude data: $\gamma^o = 10 * \log_{10}(DN^2) + K$

The global SAR mosaics conform with the CARD4L **TARGET** requirements for radiometric corrections.







CARD4L specs:

Relevant metadata relating to geometric accuracy and geometric correction must be provided,

Absolute geolocation at subpixel accuracy is required.

2 - Geometric corrections





JAXA product compliance:

The global SAR mosaics are ortho-rectified using a peer-reviewed algorithm, utilizing SRTM Digital Elevation Model. (JERS-1 & ALOS-1: SRTM-90, ALOS-2: SRTM-30) In high-latitude regions (>60°N and S), a public open 3-arcsec global DEM is used.

The global SAR mosaics are NOT compliant with parameter a) (≤0.2 pix RMSE pubpixel accuracy), and meets the THRESHOLD requirements for parameters b) and c) (DEM quality and consistency; Gridding/sampling frame consistency)





3 – General Metadata

CARD4L specs:

The CARD4L NRB specification for general metadata are records describing a distributed collection of pixels that must be contiguous in space and time.

The general metadata should allow the user to assess the overall suitability of the dataset.

JAXA product compliance:

The SAR mosaics meet

- THRESHOLD requirements in seven instances
- TARGET in nine instances
- Unknown, not applicable or noncompliance in three instances

- 1. Traceability
- 2. Metadata machine readability
- 3. Data collection time
- 4. Geographical area
- 5. Coordinate reference system
- 6. Map projection
- 7. Geometric correction
- 8. Geometric accuracy
- 9. Instrument
- 10. Acquisition parameters
- 11. Processing parameters
- 12. Sensor calibration
- 13. Radiometric accuracy
- 14. Algorithms
- 15. Ancillary data
- 16. Processing chain provenance
- 17. Data access
- 18. Overall data quality
- 19. Performance Indicators







4 – Per-pixel Metadata

CARD4L specs:

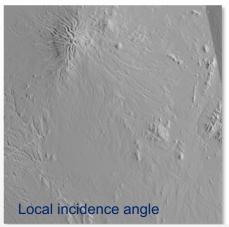
The per-pixel metadata specifications apply to each pixel, provided in a single record relevant to all pixels, or separately for each pixel.

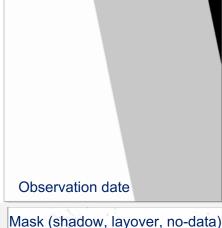
JAXA product compliance:

Per-pixel metadata are provided as image data, with pixel-to-pixel correspondence with the backscatter image data. These include local incidence angle, observation date and data masks for layover, shadowing and nodata.

The SAR mosaics meet

- THRESHOLD requirements in one instance
- TARGET in four instances
- unknown, not applicable or noncompliance in four instances.





- 1. Metadata machine readability
- 2. No data
- 3. Layover
- 4. Shadow
- 5. Local Incidence Angle
- 6. Global Incidence Angle
- 7. Digital Elevation Model
- 8. Noise Equivalent Sigma-0
- 9. Number of Looks







Standardised representation of Metadata

JAXA Global mosaic metadata to be modified to conform with the (suggested) CARD4L metadata file format

```
description = {
    File Imported into ENVI.}
samples = 4500
lines = 4500
bands = 1
header offset = 0
file type = ENVI Standard
data type = 12
interleave = bsq
sensor type = Unknown
byte order = 0
map info = (Geographic Lat/Lon, 1.0000, 1.0000, 540000.00000000,
-93600.00000000, 8.00000000000e-01, 8.0000000000e-01, WGS-84, units=Seconds}
wavelength units = Unknown
```



Current

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<documentIdentifier>CARD4L-NRB v4.0</documentIdentifier>
   <generalMetadata item="1.0">
     <traceability item="1.1"></traceability>
      <metadataMachineReadability item="1.2"></metadataMachineReadability>
     <dataCollectionTime item="1.3">
        <startTime>2017-07-17T00:00:00.0000000Z</startTime>
        <stopTime>2017-10-07T00:00:00.0000000Z</stopTime>
      </dataCollectionTime>
     <geographicalArea item="1.4">
         <geodeticCoordinate corner="UpperLeft">
                             <latitude units="deg">1.00</latitude>
                             <longitude units="deg">102.00</longitude>
                             <height units="m"></height>
                       </geodeticCoordinate>
         <geodeticCoordinate corner="UpperRight">
                             <latitude units="deg">1.00</latitude>
                             <longitude units="deg">103.00</longitude>
                             <height units="m"></height>
                       </geodeticCoordinate>
         <geodeticCoordinate corner="LowerLeft">
                             <latitude units="deg">0.00</latitude>
                             <longitude units="deg">102.00</longitude>
                             <height units="m"></height>
                       </geodeticCoordinate>
         <geodeticCoordinate corner="LowerRight">
                             <latitude units="deg">0.00</latitude>
                             <longitude units="deg">103.00</longitude>
                             <height units="m"></height>
                       </geodeticCoordinate>
      </geographicalArea>
      <coordinateReferenceSystem item="1.5">
        <numLines>4500</numLines>
        <numSamplePerLines>4500/numSamplePerLines>
         <cornerNorth units="m">367200.000</cornerNorth>
         <cornerWest units="m">3600.000</cornerWest>
         <postNorth units="arcsec">8.000000000e-01
         <postEast units="arcsec">8.000000000e-01</postEast>
        <ellipsoidName>GRS80</ellipsoidName>
         <ellipsoidRadius units="m">6378137.000</ellipsoidRadius>
         <ellipsoidRecFlattening>298.2572221</ellipsoidRecFlattening>
         <datumName>WGS-84</datumName>
     </coordinateReferenceSystem>
     <mapProjection item="1.6">
        projectionName>Geographic Lat/Lon/projectionName>
      </mapProjection>
     <geometricCorrection item="1.7">
        <method type="DOI">10.1109/JSTARS.2010.2072984</method>
      </geometricCorrection>
     <geometricAccuracy item="1.8">See item 4.1/geometricAccuracy>
      <Instrument item="1.9">ALOS-2</Instrument>
```





	Threshold	Target
1. General Metadata		
1.1 Traceability	YES	
1.2 Metadata Machine Readability	YES	
1.3 Data Collection Time	NO	
1.4 Geographical Area		YES
1.5 Coordinate Reference System		YES
1.6 Map Projection		YES
1.7 Geometric Correction		YES
1.8 Geometric Accuracy	NO	
1.9 Instrument	YES	
1.10 Acquisition Parameters		YES
1.11 Processing Parameters		YES
1.12 Sensor Calibration		YES
1.13 Radiometric Accuracy	NO	
1.14 Algorithms		YES
1.15 Ancillary Data		YES
1.16 Processing Chain Provenance	YES	
1.17 Data Access	YES	
1.18 Overall Data Quality	YES	
1.19 Performance Indicators	YES	
1.20 Ionosphere Indicator	NO	







	Threshold	Target
2. Per-Pixel Metadata		
2.1 Metadata Machine Readability	YES	
2.2 No Data		YES
2.3 Layover		YES
2.4 Shadow		YES
2.5 Local Incidence Angle		YES
2.6 Global Incidence Angle	NO	
2.7 Digital Elevation Model	NO (N/A)	
2.8 Noise Equivalent Sigma0	NO	
2.9 Number of Looks	NO	
3. Radiometric Corrections		
3.1 Measurements		YES
3.2 Noise Removal		N/A
3.3 Terrain Corrections		YES
3.4 Accuracy		YES
4. Geometric Corrections		
4.1 Accuracy	NO	







Summary

JAXA's Global SAR Mosaic products currently NOT FULLY COMPLIANT with CARD4L NRB (v1.0) specs

Actions:

- Processing of 2018 Global Mosaic with revised SAR processing software underway to address errors affecting the Geometric Accuracy
- Re-processing of historical (2007-2017) Global Mosaic products
- Global mosaic metadata to be complemented and/or modified to conform with the (new) CARD4L file formats being developed by the CARD4L SAR group.
- Aim to have at least 2018 Global Mosaic product fully compliant with CARD4L NRB (v2.0←) by LSI-VC-9.

