

# WORLDWIDE MULTITEMPORAL CHANGE DETECTION USING SENTINEL-1 IMAGES

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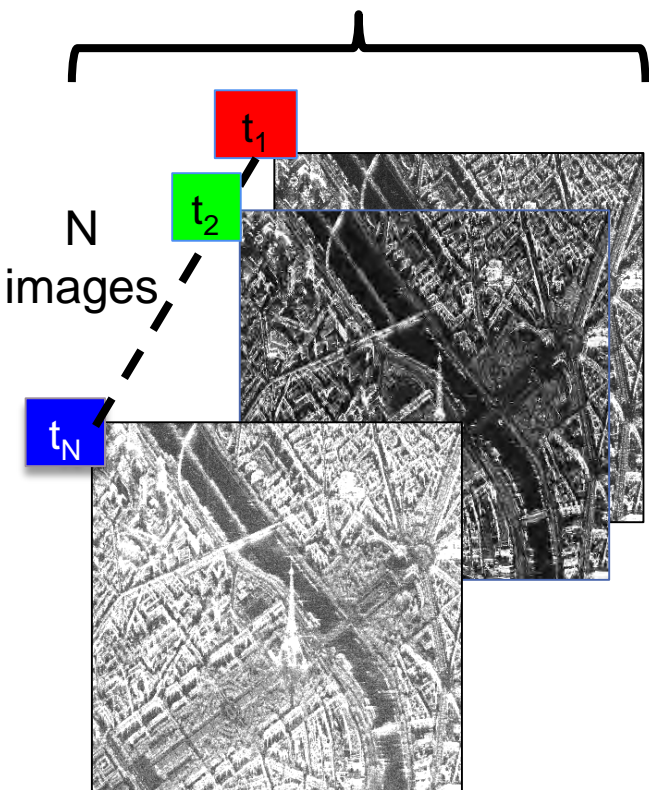
ONERA

THE FRENCH AEROSPACE LAB



# A new dimension: time

Temporal SAR series



Change  
detection  
In N images  
 $N \gg 2$

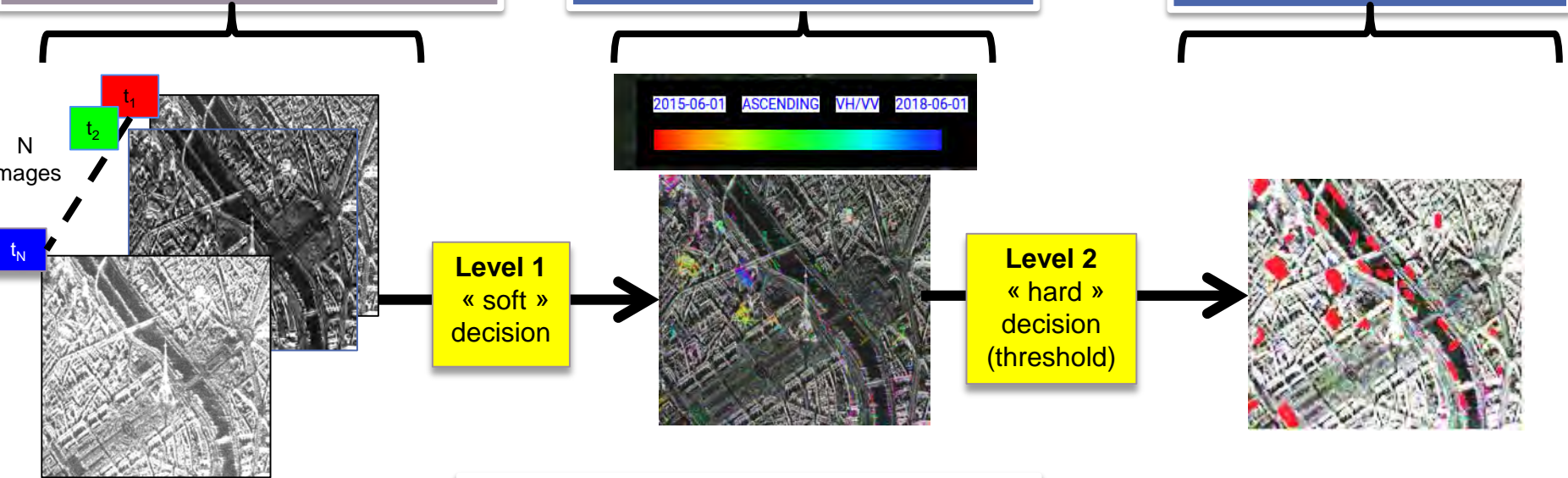
# Change detection: our framework

## 2 levels of product

Input: temporal SAR series

Product: visualization

Product: detection



## Our change detection criteria

A « **generic** » criterion



$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$$

High change detection performance for artificial or natural objects

$$f_1(CV)$$

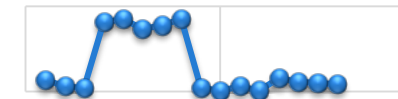
Point-event detection



« **Specific** »  
criteria

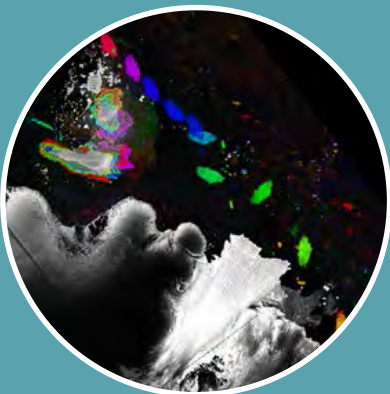
$$f_2(CV)$$

Step signal transition

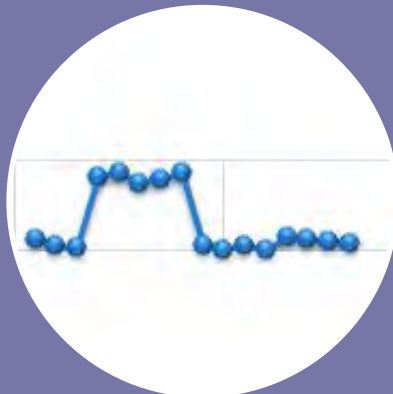


3

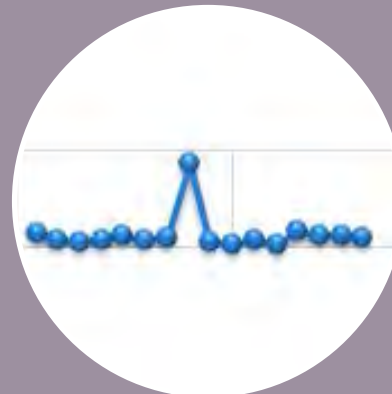
# Outline



Activity  
Visualization



Construction  
site  
detection



Point-event  
detection

Worldwide demonstration



# Visualization



**R**apid and **E**Asy **C**hange detection  
in radar **T**ime-series by **V**ariation  
coefficient

# Remote sensing becomes **temporal**



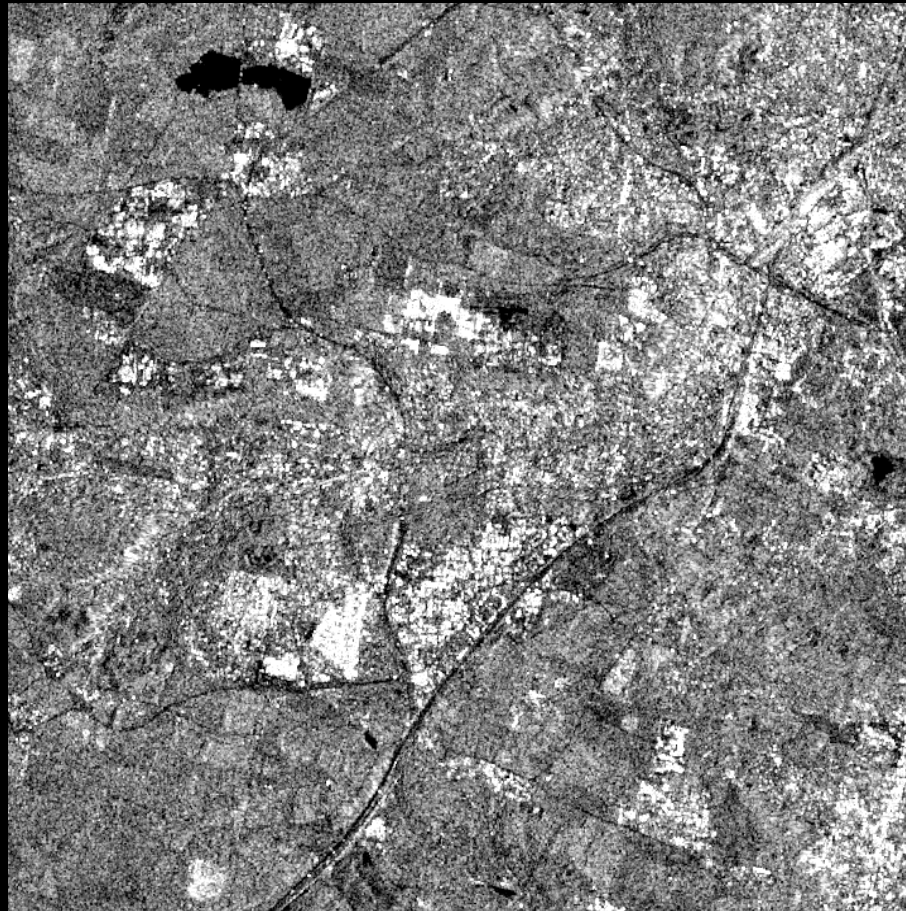
In Sentinel 2 time-series:



*Sentinel 2 images, Palaiseau (France), 2015 -2018*

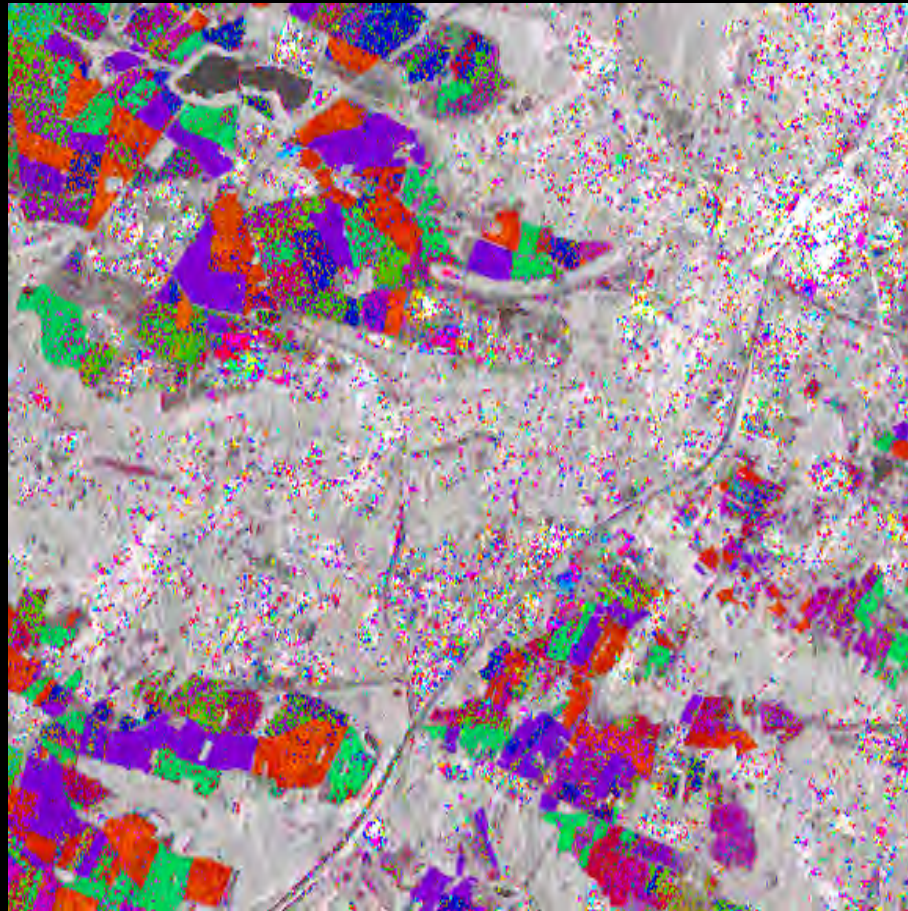


# Sentinel 1 time-series, from 2015 to 2018





# Synthetic information



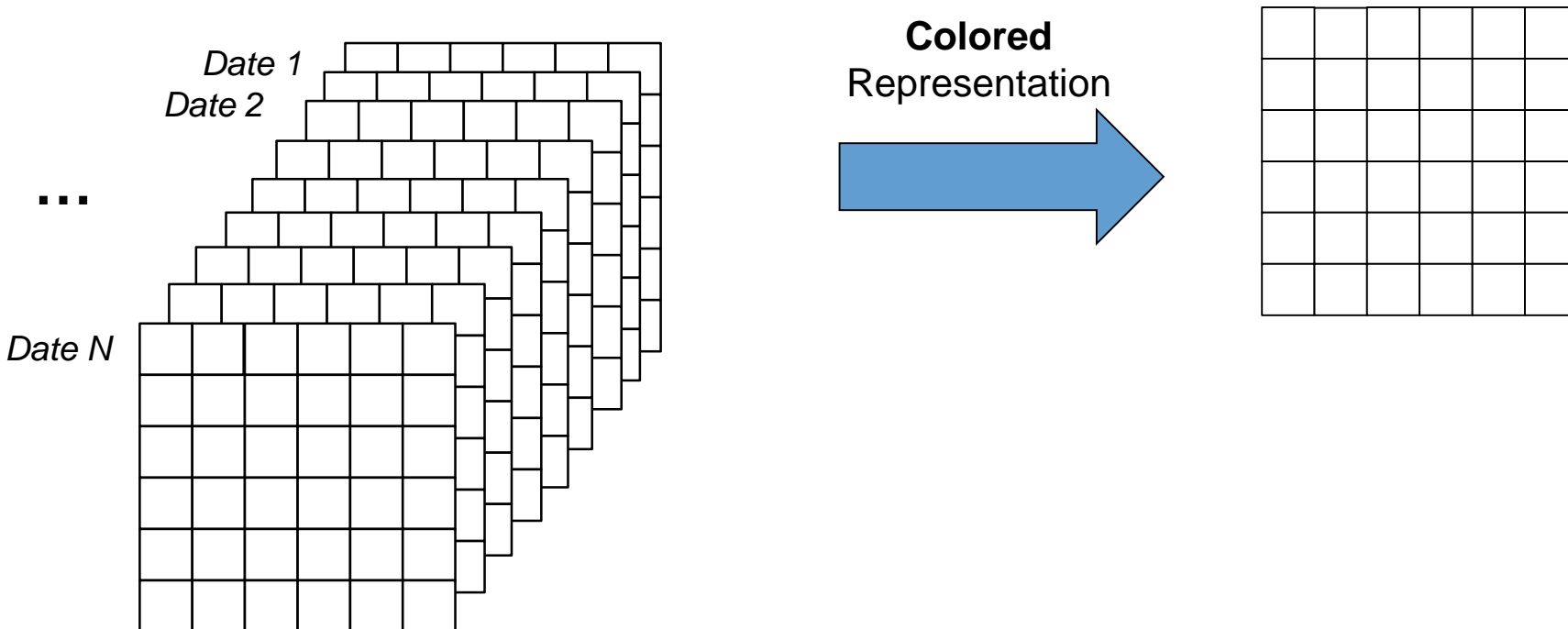
2015



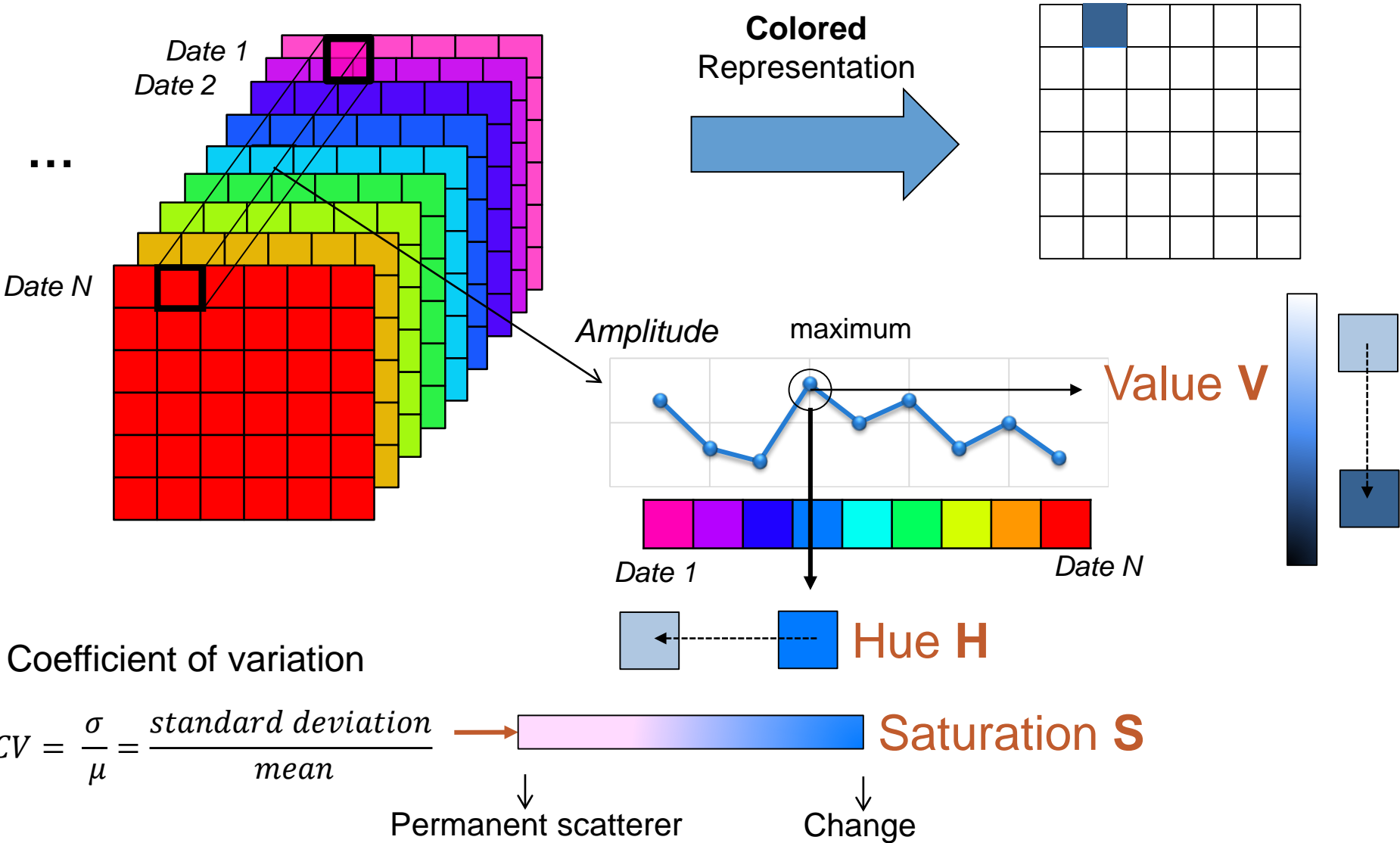
2018



# Synoptic

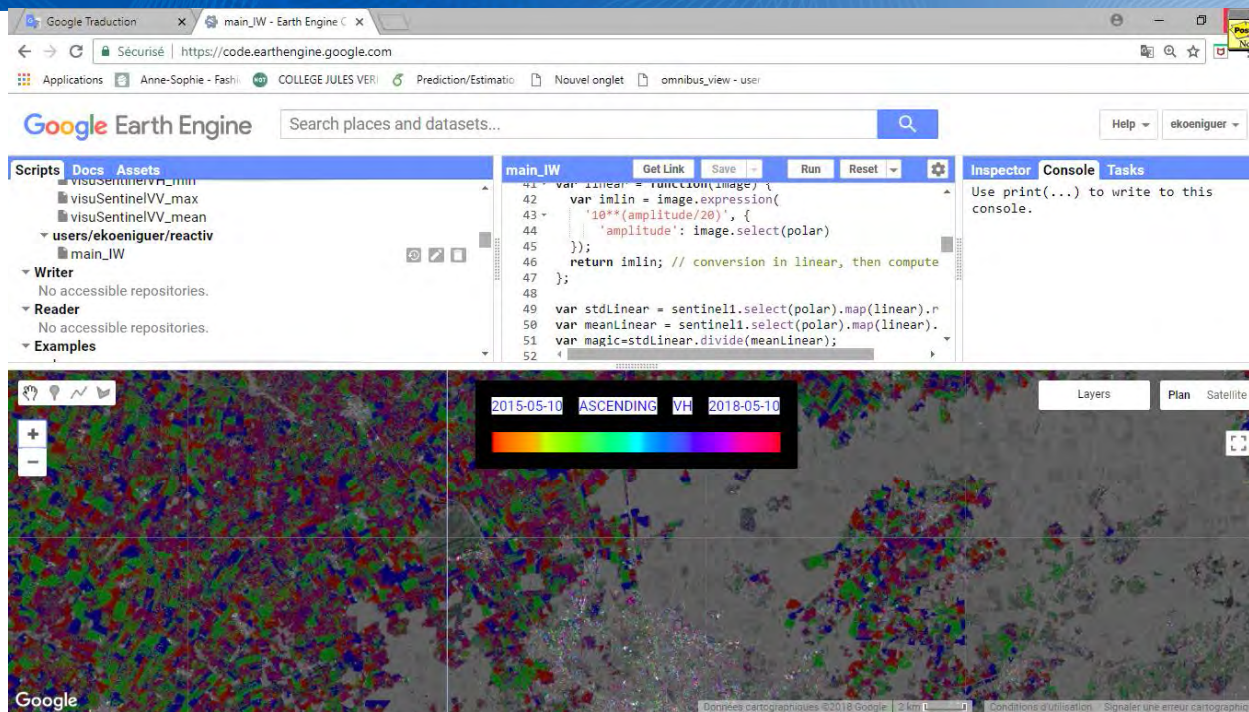


# Synoptic





# Use of the Google Earth Engine platform



Why ?

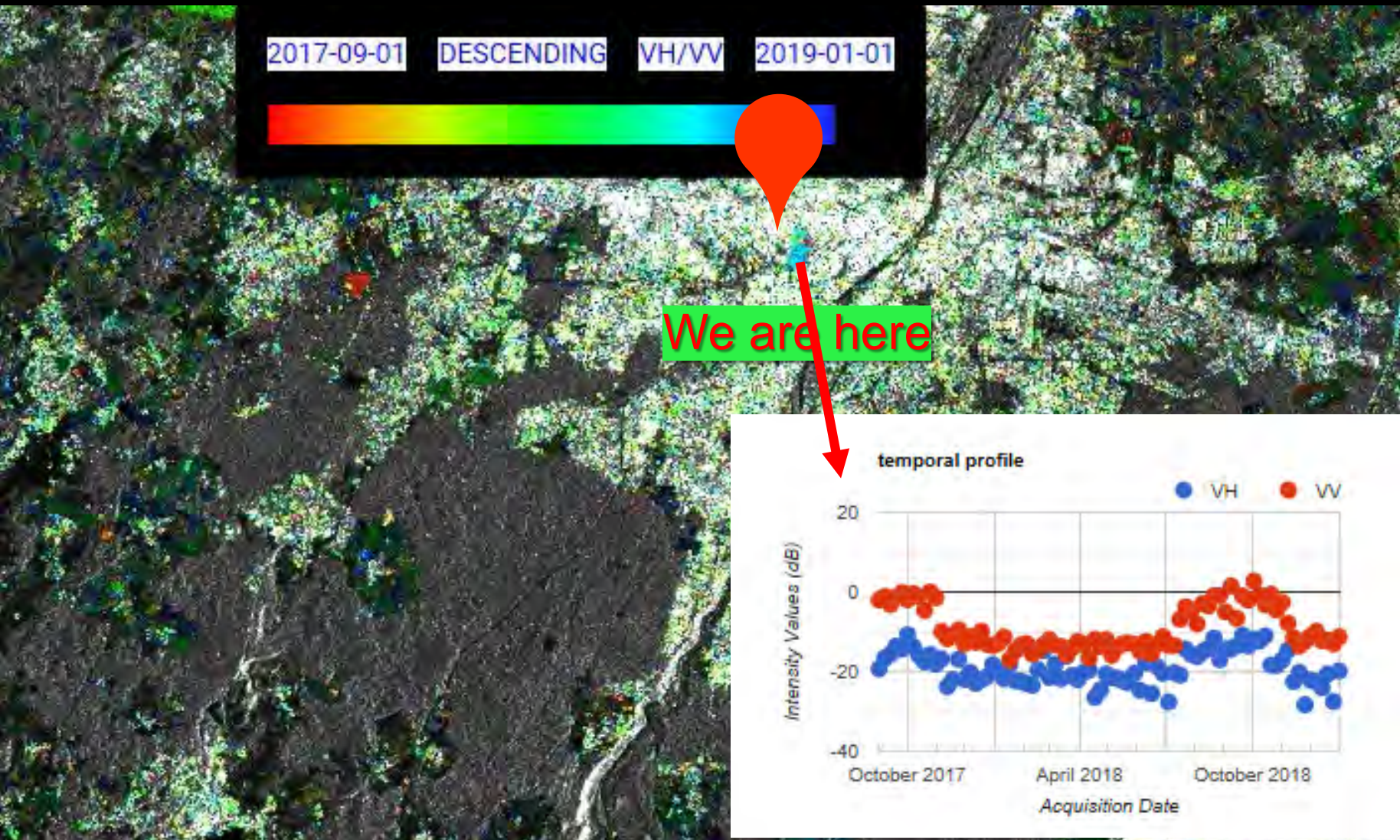
- Enables worldwide demonstration!



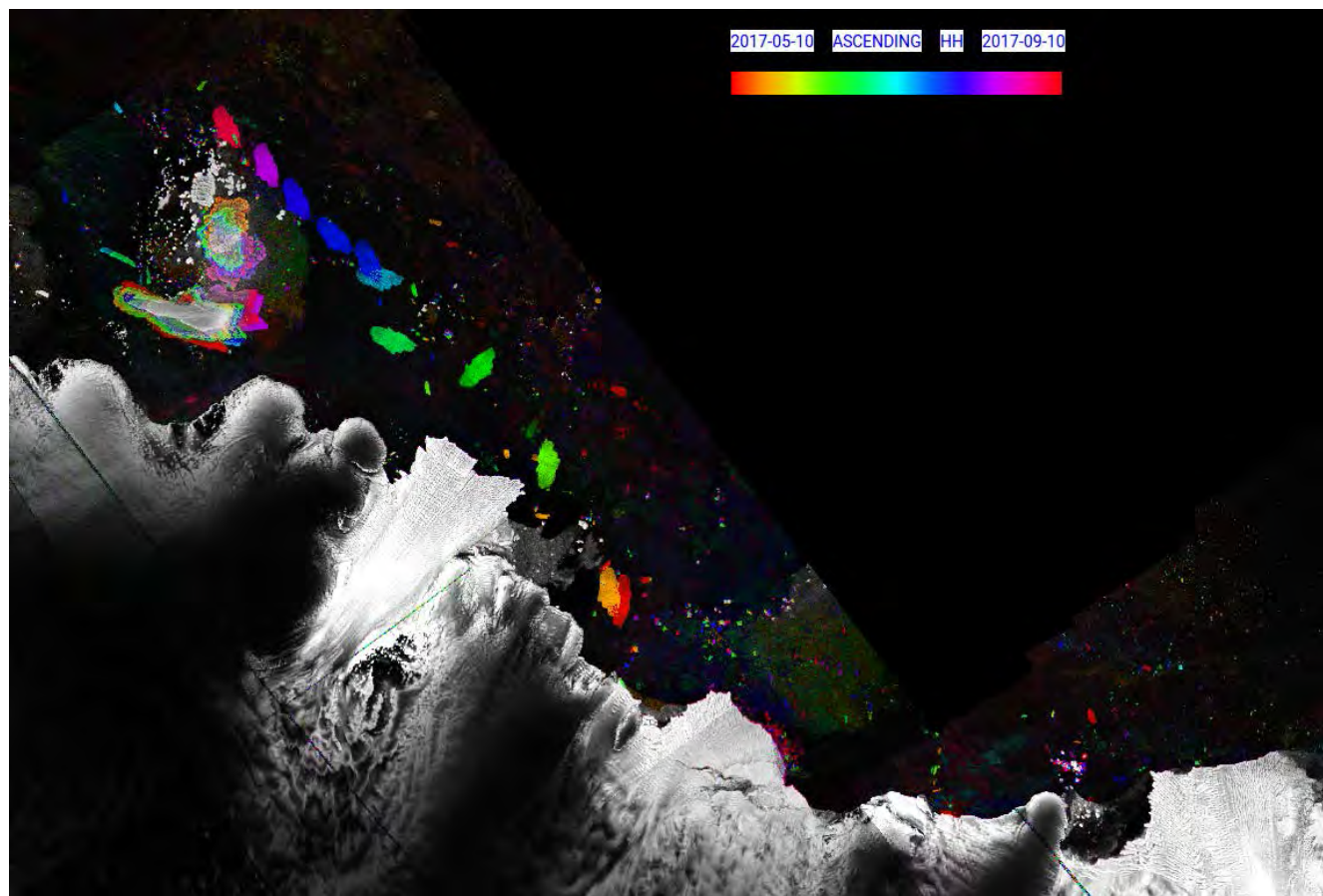
Regrettable choice

- dynamics, coregistration
- no SLC : polarimetric/coherent information is lost

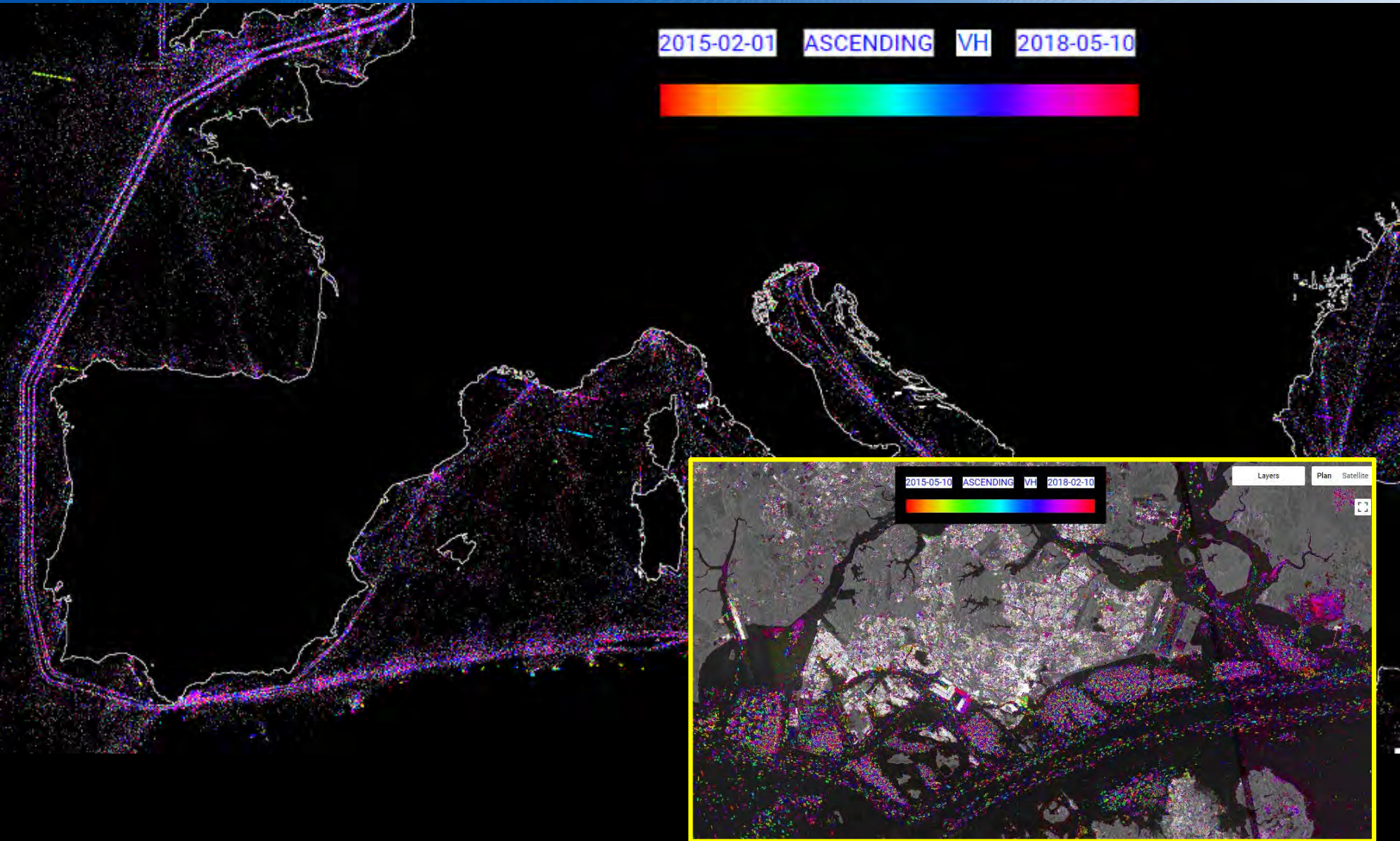








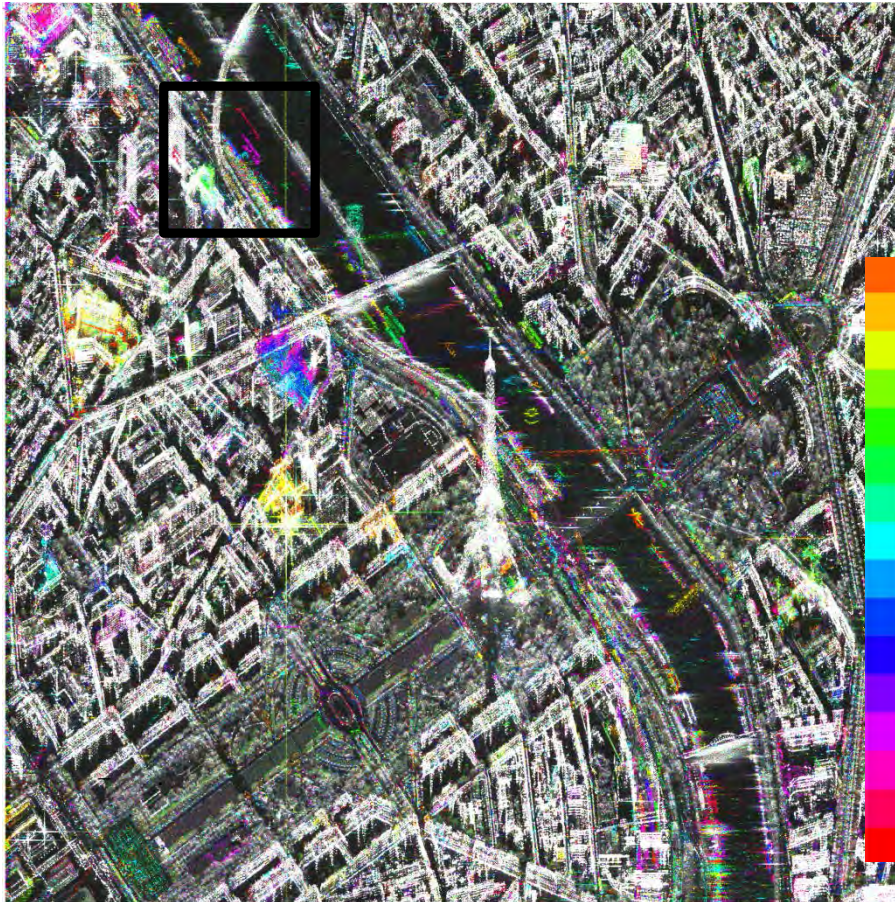




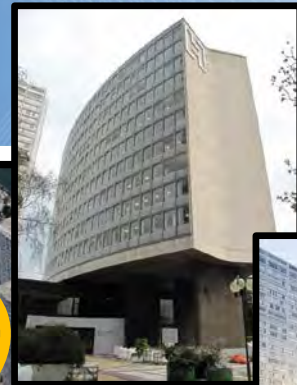


# What about High resolution?

TerraSAR-X (DLR)



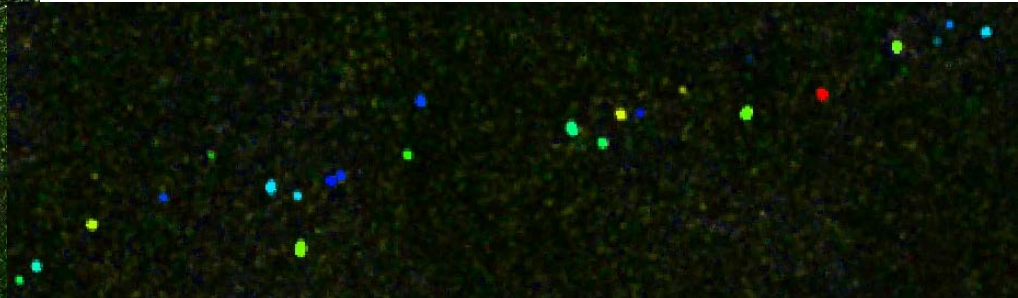
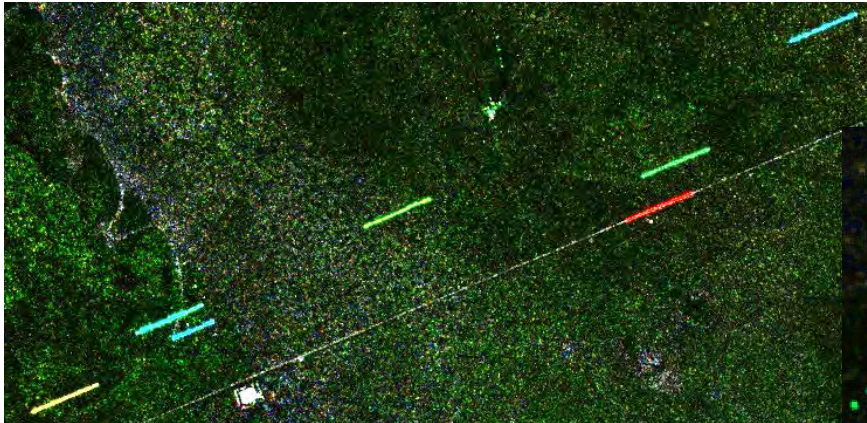
• (1m)



• (25 cm)



*Finsch Petra Diamond Mine,  
South Africa*



## Trains



## Trucks



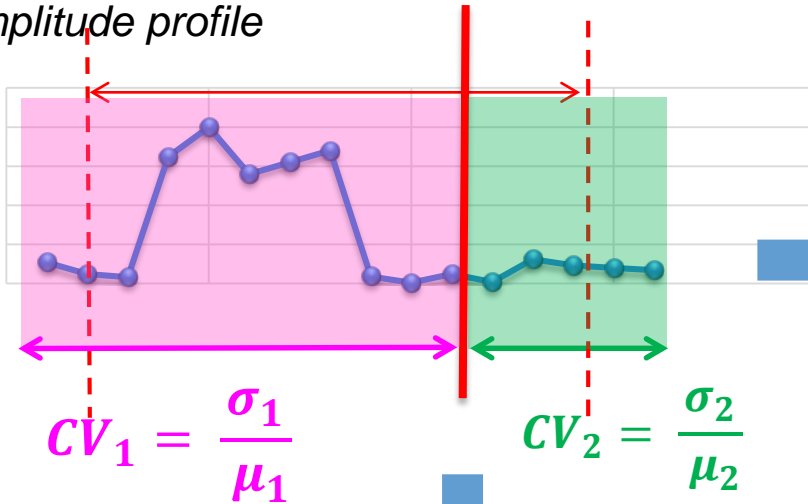


# OVER BUILDINGS



# Parameters to analyze a specific event

Amplitude profile



$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$$

highlights any kind of changes from « stable » speckle

$$\min\left(\frac{CV_1}{CV_2}, \frac{CV_2}{CV_1}\right)$$

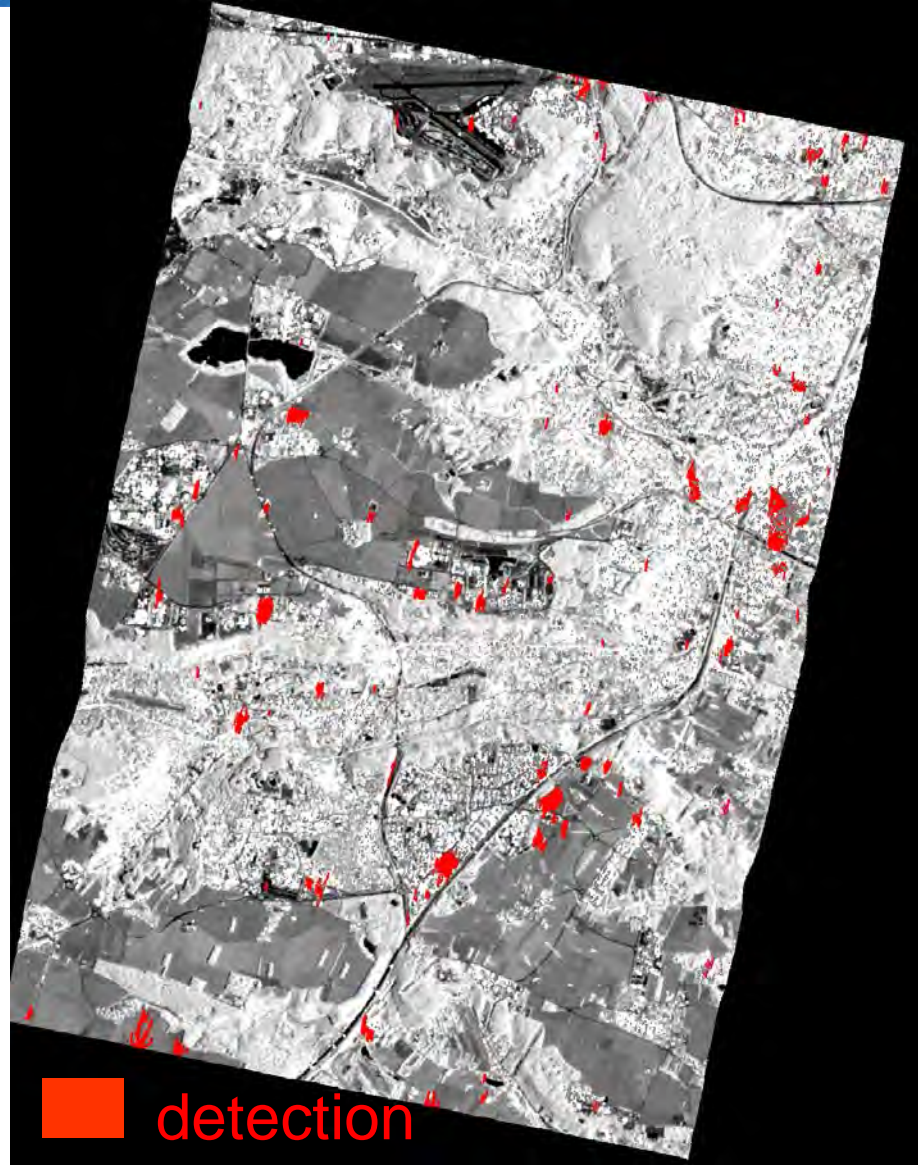
$$R = 1 - \sum_s \min\left(\frac{CV_1}{CV_2}, \frac{CV_2}{CV_1}\right)$$

highlights constant piecewise signals



# Results

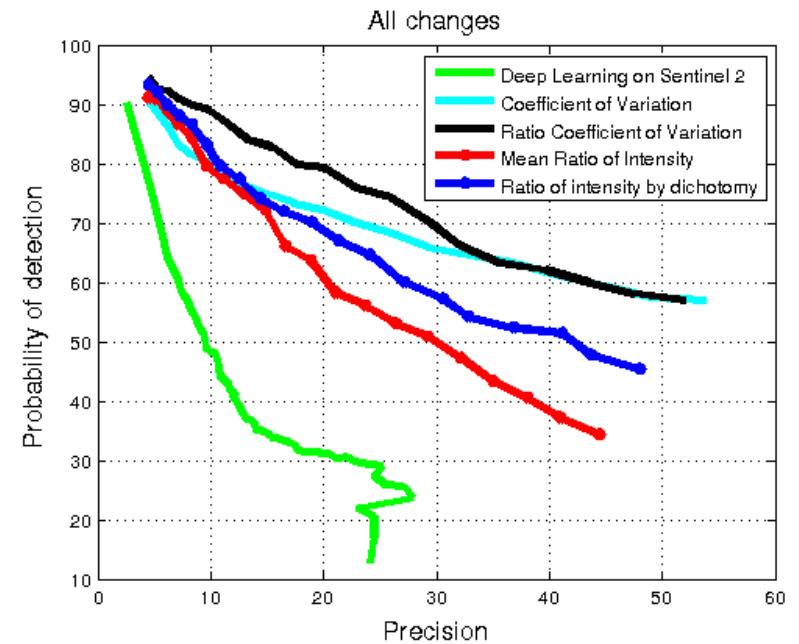
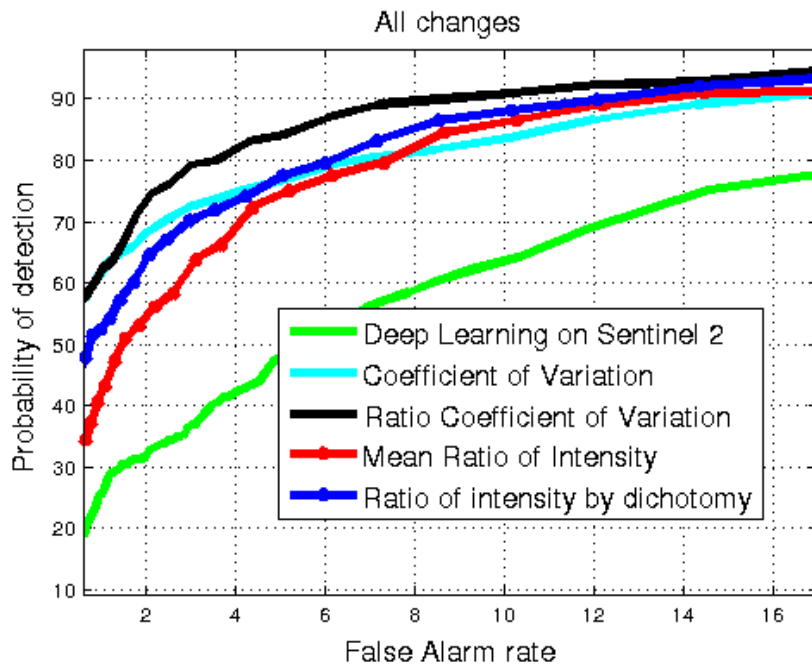
Sentinel 1  
VV/VH





Coefficient of Variation and specific CV ratio compared to:

- Radar intensity based criteria
- Deep learning on Sentinel 2 images



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PhD Onera  
Rodrigo Caye Daudt



# TIME-SERIES FOR POINT-EVENTS

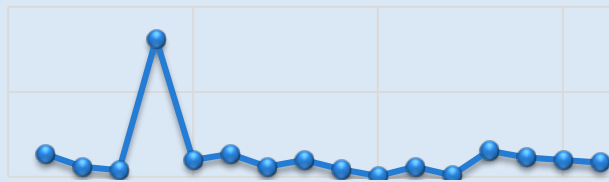


# Detection of one-point event

$$R = 1 - \min\left(\frac{CV_1}{CV_2}, \frac{CV_2}{CV_1}\right)$$

$CV_1$  computed without max value  
 $CV_2$  computed without min value

Amplitude profile EXAMPLE 1

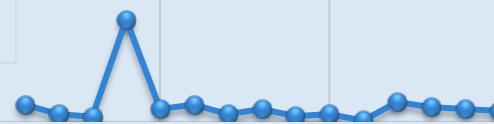


without maximal value



$CV_1$  low

without minimal value



$CV_2$  high

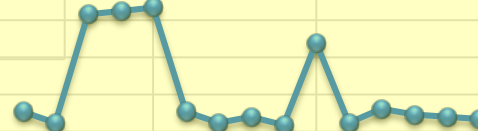
$R \approx 1$

without maximal value



$CV_1$  high

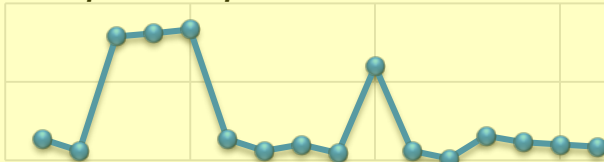
without minimal value



$CV_2$  high

$R \approx 0$

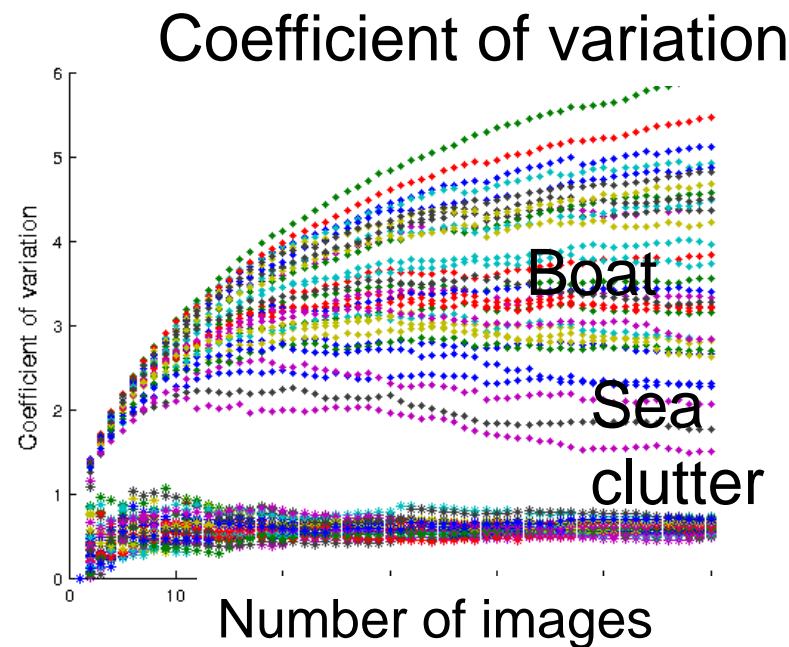
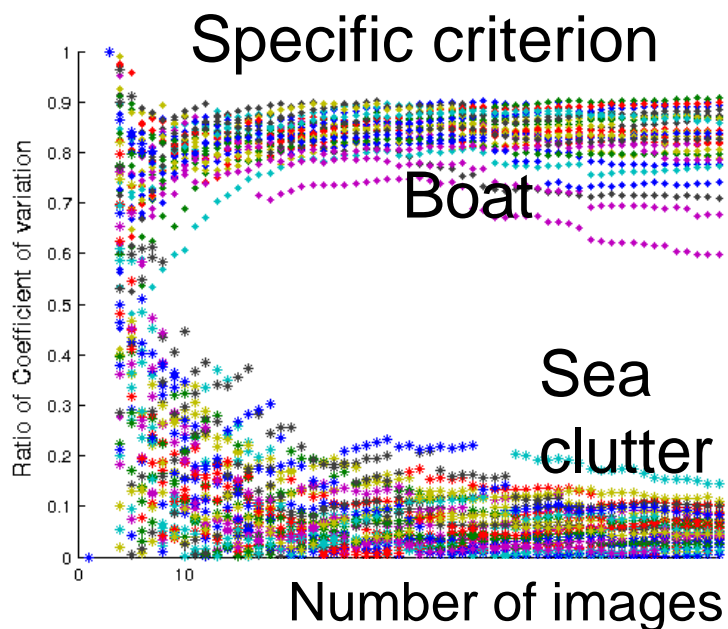
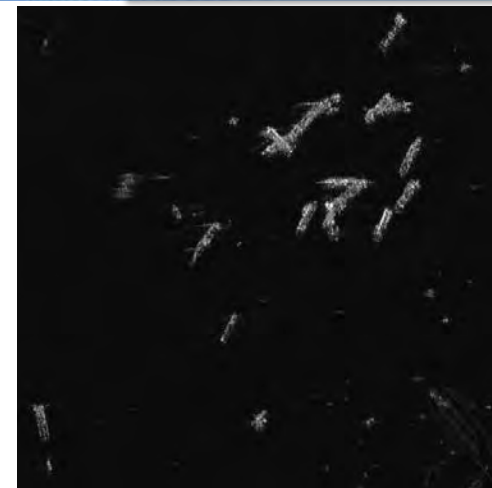
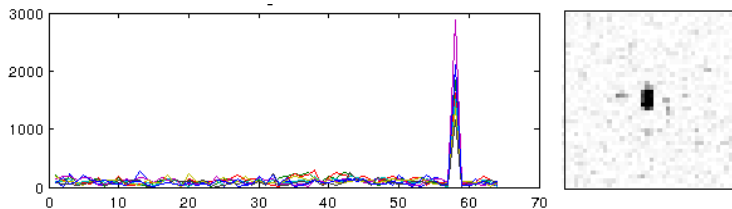
Amplitude profile EXAMPLE 2





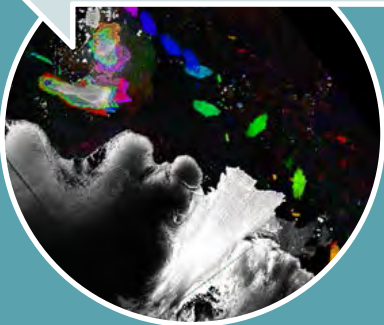
# Comparison between CV and ratio of CV

UAVSAR  
VV/VH



# Summary

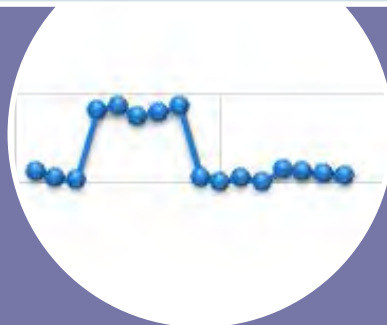
Worldwide demonstration



## Visualization

Powerful tool to see all kinds of change

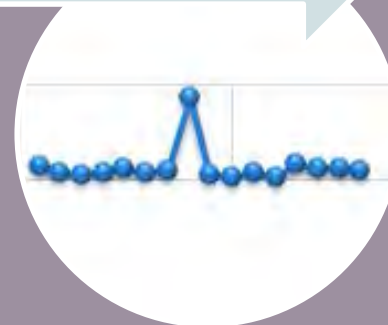
Based on theoretical study on coefficient variation statistics



## Construction site detection

Very good performance compared to:

- state of the art in SAR time-series
- optical best known results based on deep learning



## A new dedicated detector

More specific than CV

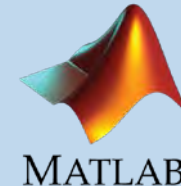
Requires more than 20 images



# Thanks for your attention

## Available code sources

<https://github.com/elisekoeniguer/REACTIV>



*TERRASAR-X images have been provided by DLR  
UAVSAR images – NASA-JPL*

## Next:

- implementation on European GEP platform
- *Post doc position about fusion with optical images!*  
*CNAM – Onera*