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## Methods of flood extent mapping using SAR imagery in the Zambezi (Caprivi) Region, Namibia

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# Zambezi Region



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# Zambezi Region



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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Village\_in\_caprivi\_flood\_plain.jpg





http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=38212





http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=38212



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## 2009 Floods

- Zambezi river level rose more than 1m between 7 March and 15 March 2009
- Rose another meter between 15 March and 22 March 2009
- Worst flooding in 40 years.
- At least 92 deaths (drowning, crocodile attacks etc)
- More than 23,000 displacements in Zambezi Region alone – more than 50,000 in total



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## 2009 Floods

- Lake Liambezi and the Bukalo Channel that feeds it dried up in the 80's and 90's, prompting people to settle in the flood plain.
- Activation of the Bukalo Channel and the recovery (flooding) of Lake Liambezi caused thousands of evacuations





http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=38282



# SAR Data

## **Synthetic Aperture Radar**

- SAR satellite provide side-looking microwave illumination to the ground, and record the intensity (and phase) of the backscattered radio waves
- Surface roughness impacts the backscattered signal



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http://telin.ugent.be/~sanja/Sanja\_files/images/SAR\_comp\_orig.jpg



## SAR Data

## This study

- ENVISAT ASAR Wide Swath (25 images)
  - C-band (~5cm wavelength)
  - 150m resolution
- ALOS PALSAR FBD (3 images)
  - L-band (~23cm wavelength)
  - 20m resolution
- ALOS PALSAR PLR (6 images)
  - L-band (~23cm wavelength)
  - 30m resolution



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## SAR Data

Sensor	Date
ASAR WSS	2006/03/12
ASAR WSS	2006/03/31
ASAR WSS	2006/04/01
ASAR WSS	2006/04/03
ASAR WSS	2006/04/17
ASAR WSS	2006/05/24
PALSAR PLR	2007/03/14
PALSAR PLR	2007/03/14
PALSAR PLR	2007/03/31
ASAR WSS	2007/04/01
ASAR WSS	2007/04/02
ASAR WSS	2007/04/04
ASAR WSS	2007/04/17
ASAR WSS	2007/04/20
ASAR WSS	2007/04/21
ASAR WSS	2007/04/23
ASAR WSS	2008/04/24
PALSAR FBD	2008/04/24
PALSAR FBD	2008/05/23
	2008/05/23

Sensor	Date
ASAR WSS	2009/02/14
ASAR WSS	2009/02/17
ASAR WSS	2009/03/02
ASAR WSS	2009/03/17
PALSAR PLR	2009/03/19
PALSAR PLR	2009/03/19
PALSAR PLR	2009/04/05
ASAR WSS	2009/03/20
ASAR WSS	2009/03/23
ASAR WSS	2009/03/24
ASAR WSS	2009/04/25
ASAR WSS	2009/05/10
ASAR WSS	2009/05/11
ASAR WSS	2009/05/14
ASAR WSS	2009/05/29
ASAR WSS	2009/05/30
ASAR WSS	2010/05/30

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• Lower mode corresponds to flooding





- Lower mode corresponds to flooding
- Local minimum used to initialize thresholding





- Lower mode corresponds to flooding
- Local minimum used to initialize thresholding
- Multiple thresholds around local minimum in 0.5 dB increments



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# Single mode case

• Use inflection point as highest threshold





# Single mode case

• Use inflection point as highest threshold






















































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### ASAR WSS – Overall Accuracy – 2006



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## ASAR WSS – Kappa – 2006





### ASAR WSS – Overall Accuracy – 2007



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### ASAR WSS – Overall Accuracy – 2008



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## ASAR WSS – Kappa – 2008





### ASAR WSS – Overall Accuracy – 2009



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## ASAR WSS – Kappa – 2009



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### ASAR WSS – Overall Accuracy – 2010



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PALSAR PLR – Kappa – 2009





# **Active Contour Model**





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## ACM vs Thresholding – 2006 ASAR





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## ACM vs Thresholding – 2009 ASAR





## ACM vs Thresholding – 2010 ASAR





## ACM vs Thresholding – 2009 PALSAR





- Thresholding is a simple and generally efficient way to rapidly estimate flood extent
- Accuracy is dependant on several variables, however
- Optimal Threshold
  - ASAR: Best accuracies at -12 dB
  - PALSAR
    - Best HH accuracy at -18.5 dB
    - Best HV accuracy at -26.2 dB
    - Best VV accuracy at -20.0 dB
  - Cross-polarized marginally more accurate than co-polarized (but this needs to be studied further)



- Determining optimal thresholds statistically is complicated by several factors.
- Obtaining an on-screen transect over water edge might be more efficient?
- ACM performs well when SAR contrast is low, but is generally evenly matched with thresholding.
- It also requires an initial contour layer, to which it is very sensitive.



- Change detection on backscatter
- Change detection
  on interferometric coherence





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