层析 SAR 与相位直方图技术在森林遥感中的比较:基于

TomoSense 数据的实验研究

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合成孔径雷达(Synthetic aperture radar, SAR)遥感以其全天候观测能力、大覆盖范围和高精度在森林遥感中备受青睐[1]-[3]。得益于强穿透力以及不同的极化对不同散射机制的敏感特性[4]-[10],长波长全极化 SAR 系统在探索照明介质的垂直结构,即森林、冰和雪等尤为突出。TomoSAR(SAR tomography, TomoSAR)技术可以获得三维后向散射功率的垂直分布,并重建照明介质的垂直结构[5],[7]。与常见的 SAR 成像模式不同,借助于一定的 SAR 影像,TomoSAR 可以重新合成垂直于斜距方向的孔径,为重建三维结构提供强有力的技术手段。这也是即将施行的 BIOMASS 地球探测任务中的一项关键技术,用于绘制全球森林高度和地上生物量(AGB),以及林下地形[11]。在这种背景下,欧洲航天局(ESA)组织了TomoSense 实验,通过同时飞行两架飞机,以单站和双站模式,在德国北莱茵威斯特法伦州艾菲尔国家公园的 Kermeter 站点获取包括 P-、L-和 C-波段的层析和全极化 SAR 测量,为科学界研究温带森林的雷达散射特征提供了前所未有的数据[10],[12]。同时,还获取了同一地区的地面激光扫描(TLS)和机载激光雷达扫描(ALS)产品,为验证算法的准确性提供可靠的参考。

在本文中,我们分析了 TomoSense 数据,提出利用两种不同的方法对森林垂直结构分析的实验研究。第一种方法是使用多基线数据形成森林垂直剖面的层析重建,使用众所周知的 SAR 层析处理方法[5-7]。。第二种方法利用了相位直方图方法,该方法在某些情况下允许使用单基线数据估计森林结构[13]。本文比较了两种方法对森林结构和森林高度的准确估计能力。

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