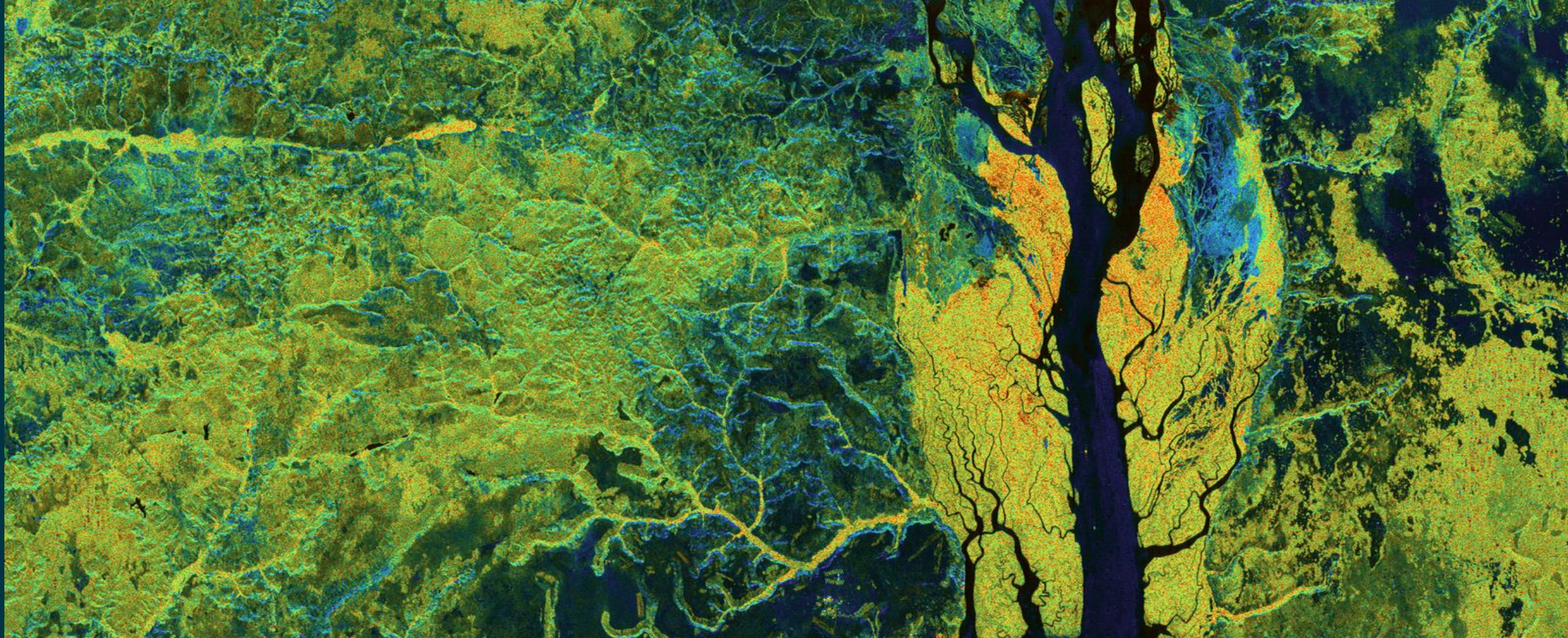




Polarimetric Effects in P-band Interferometric Phase Triplets

Noelia Romero-Puig, Pau Iraola Prats, Irena Hajnsek, Kostas Papathanassiou



German Aerospace Center (DLR), Microwaves and Radar Institute (DLR-HR)



26.05.25

29.05.25

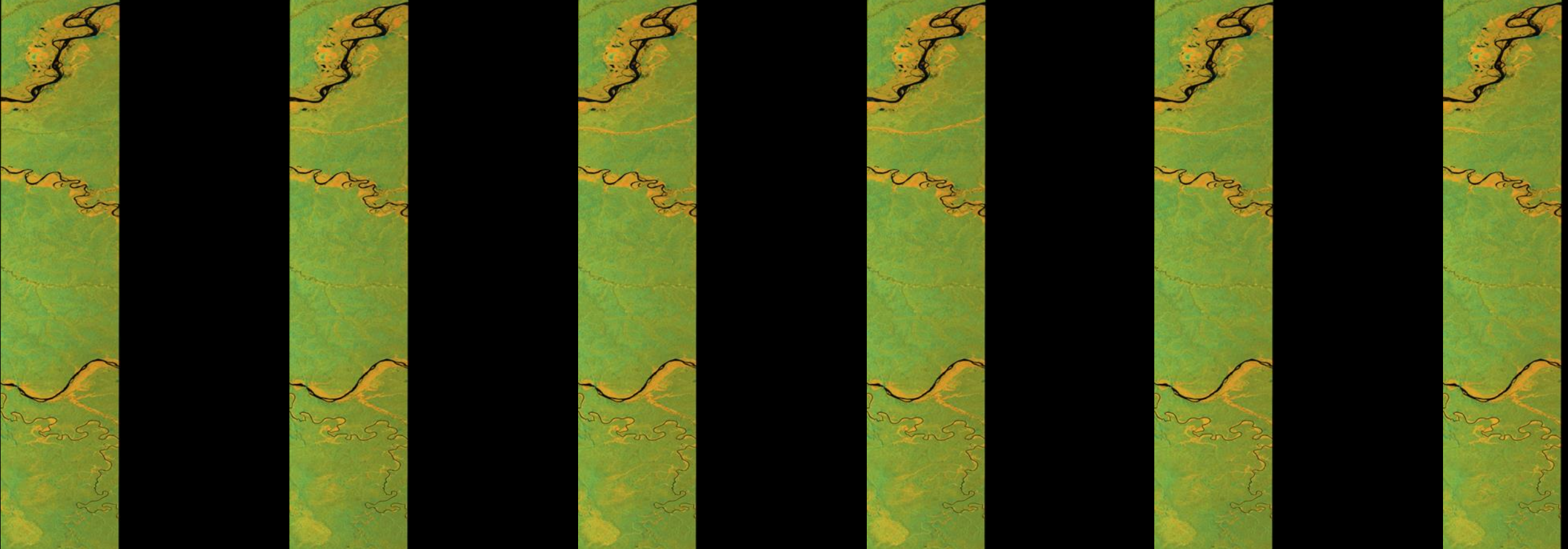
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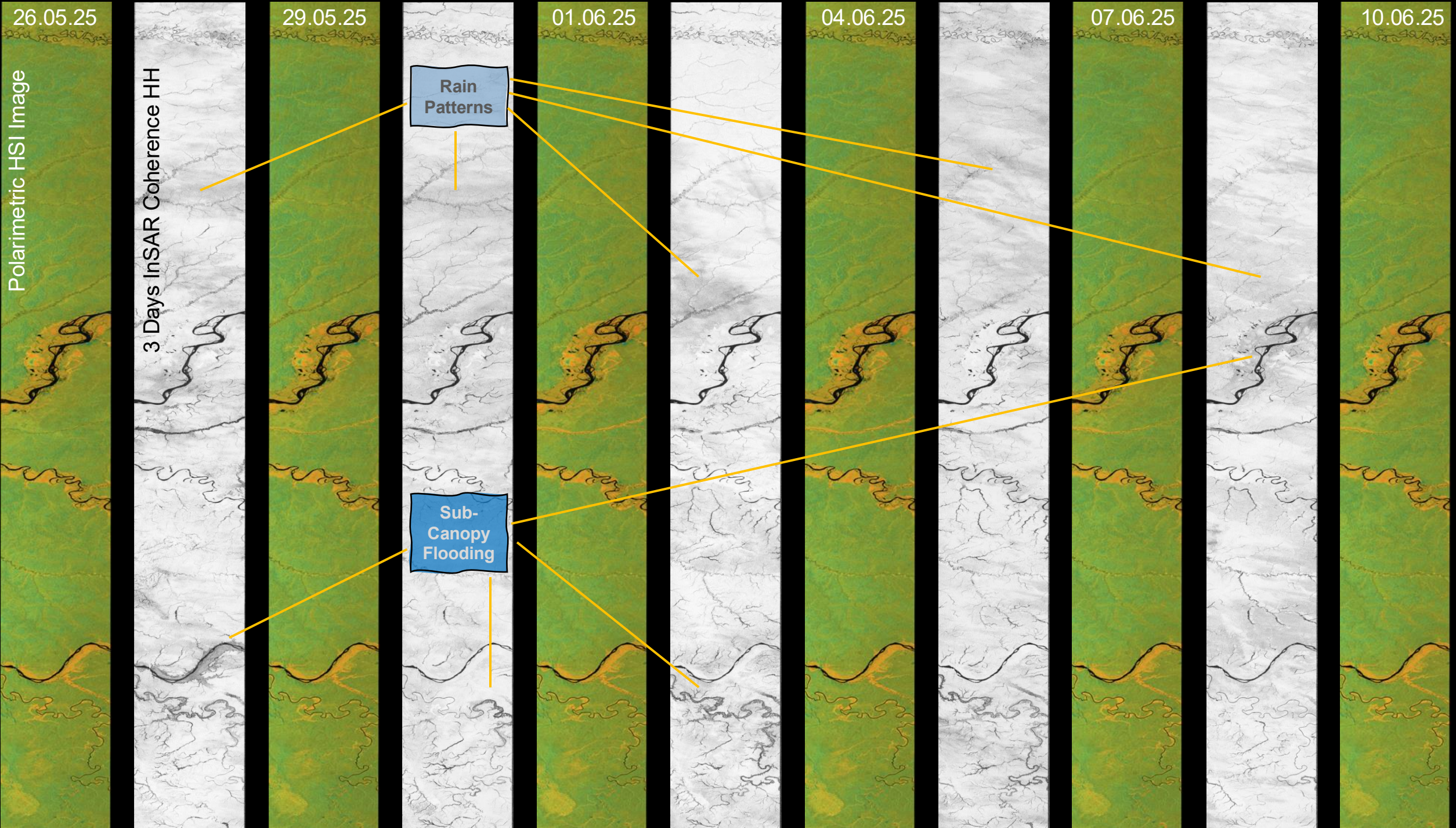
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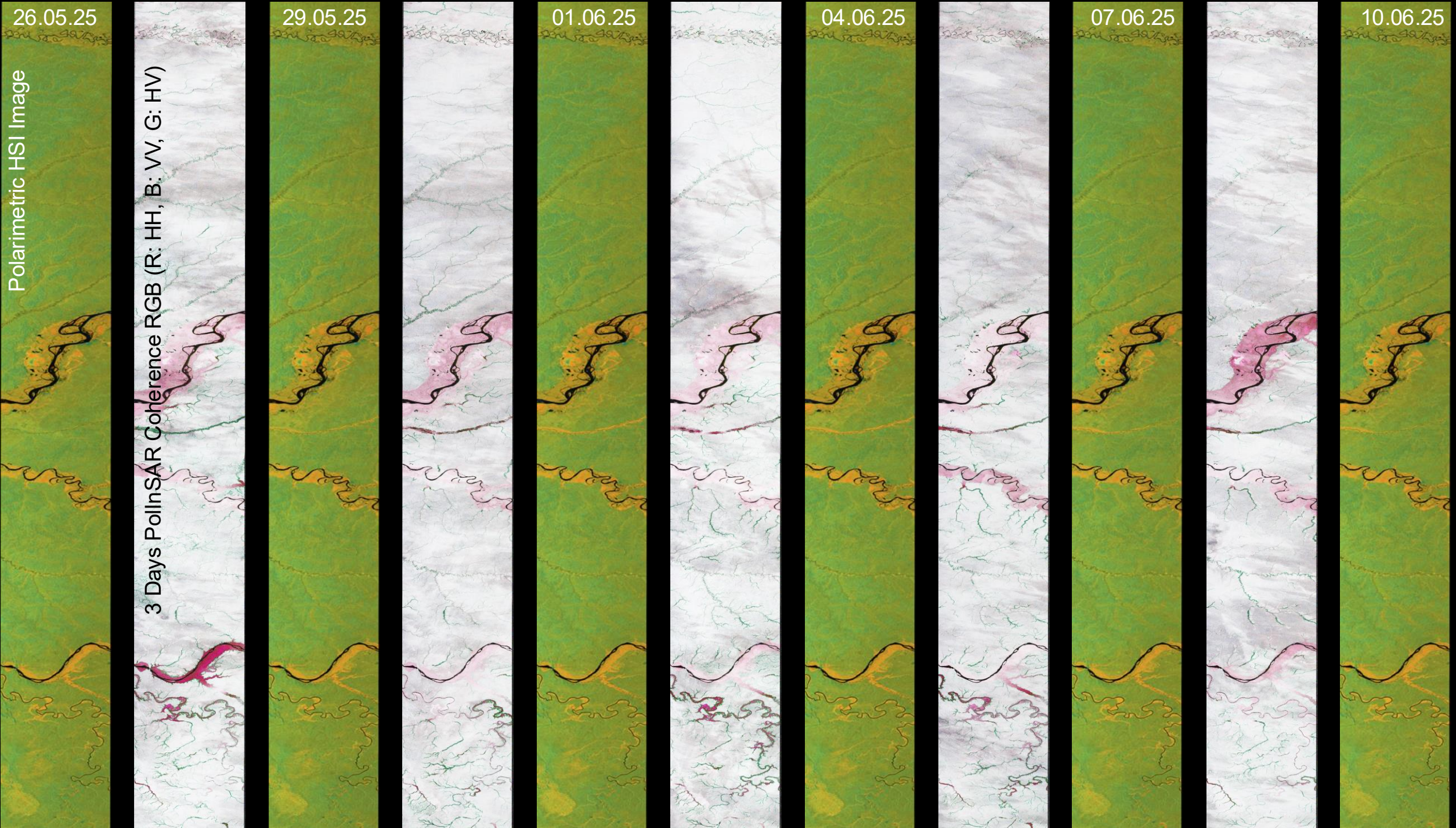
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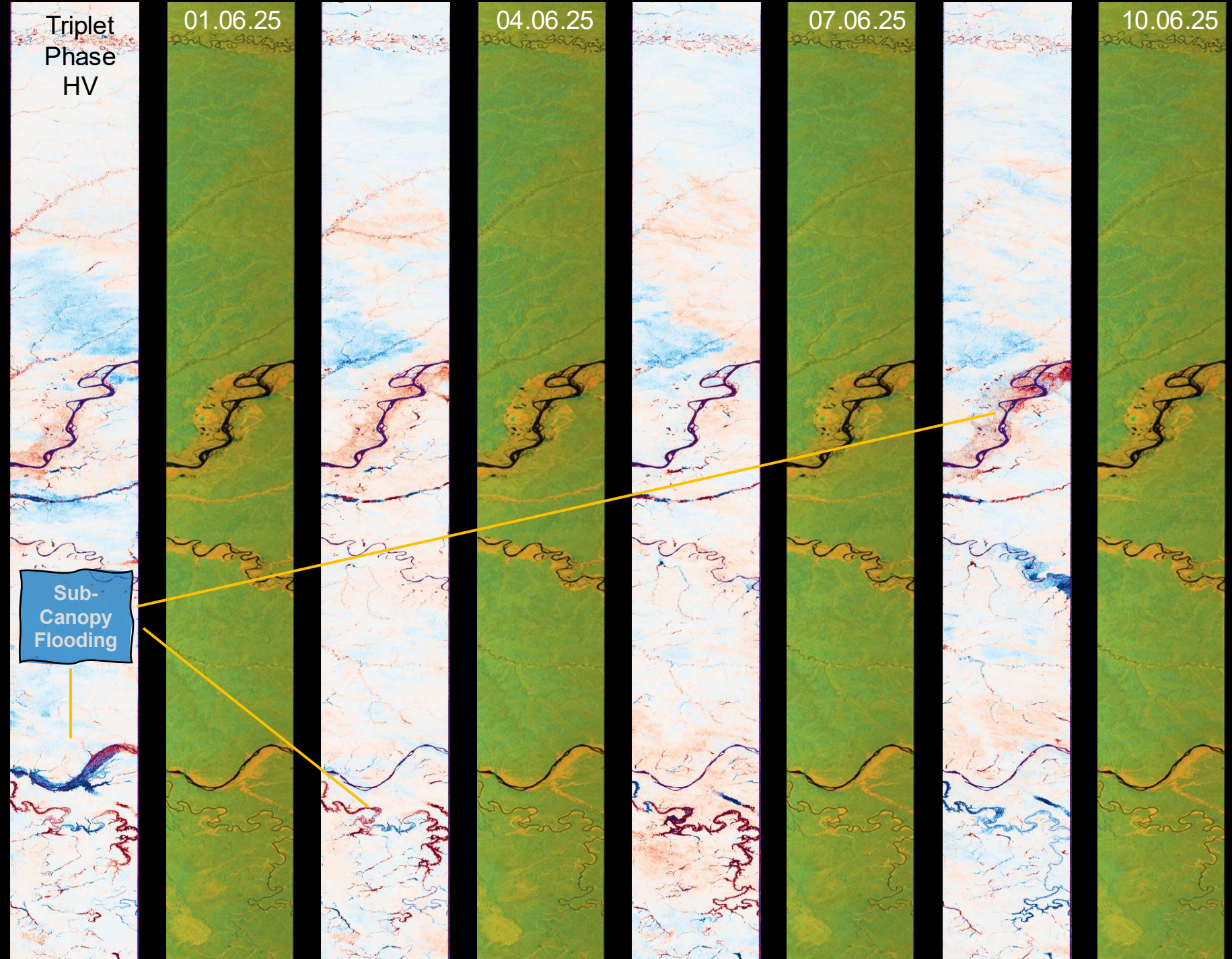
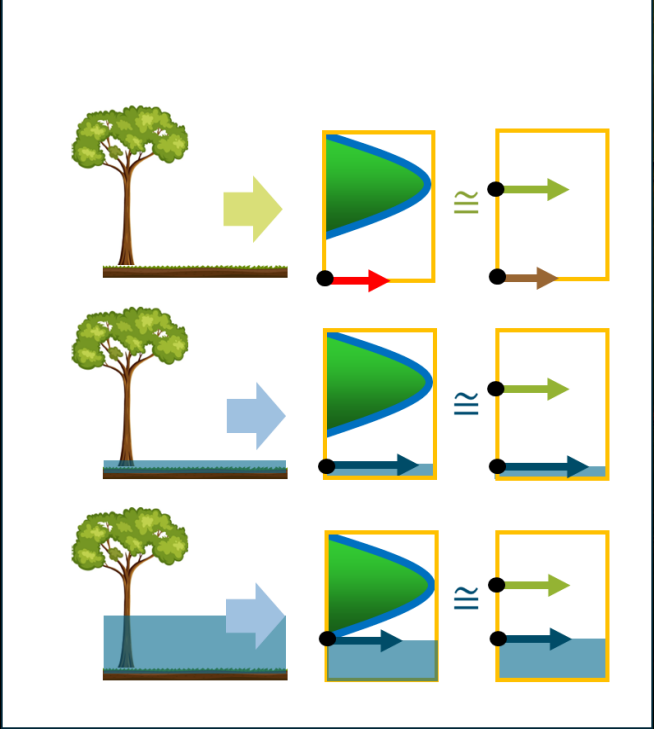
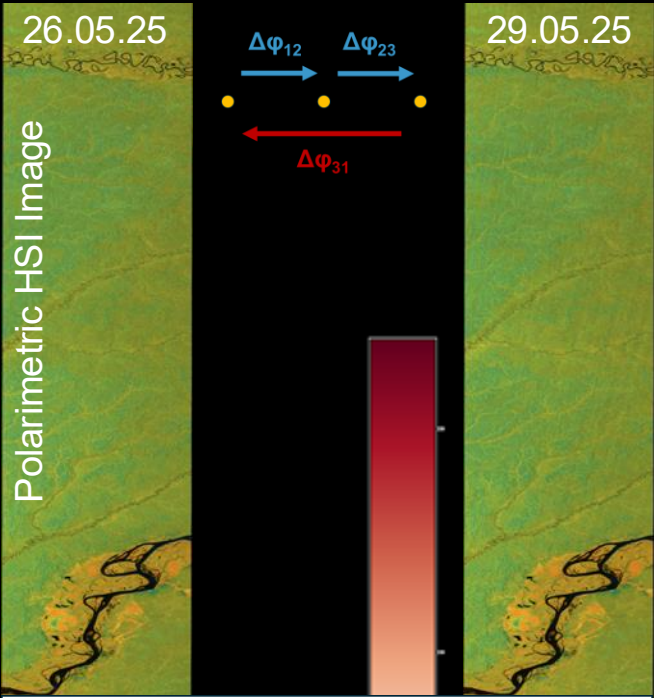
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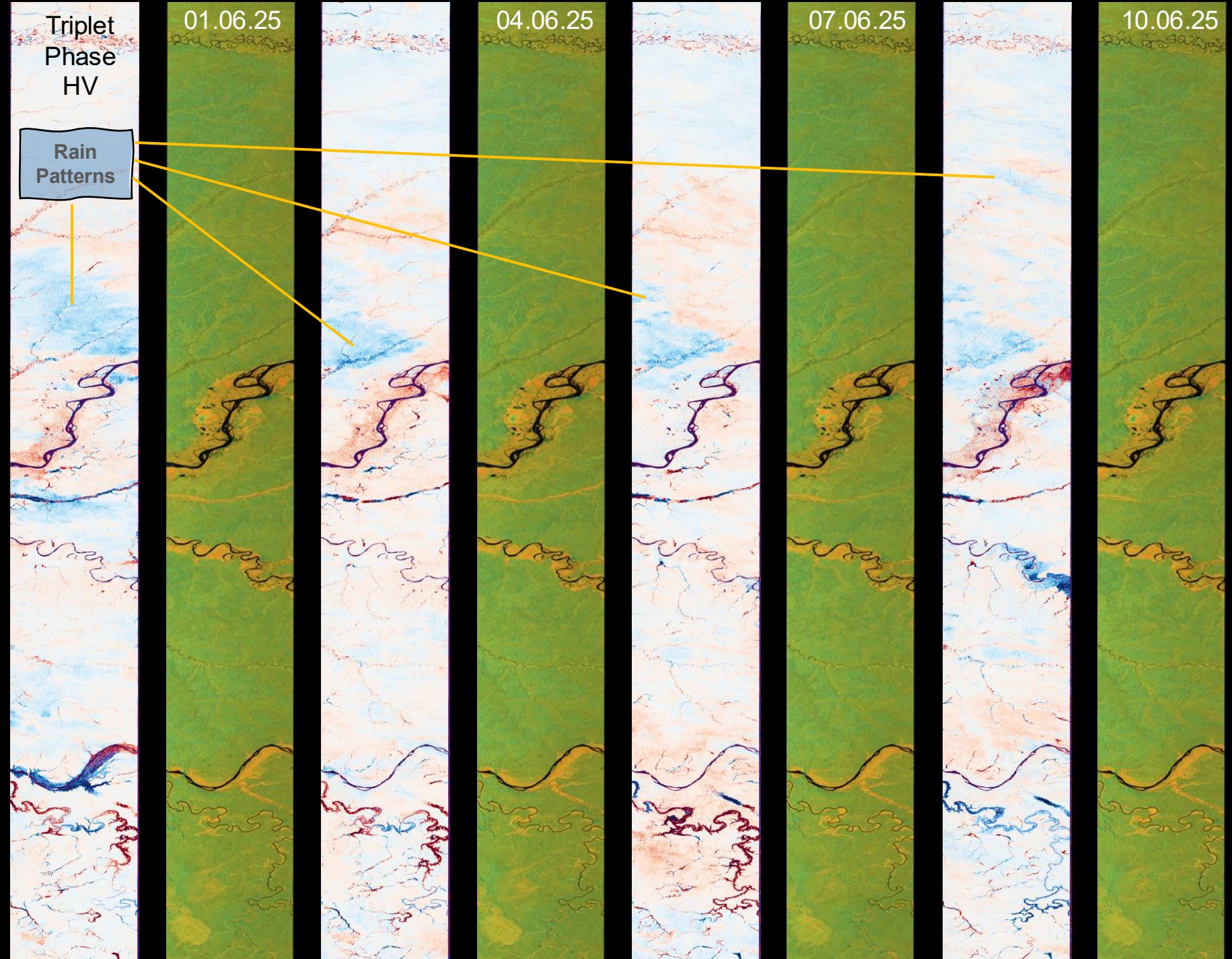
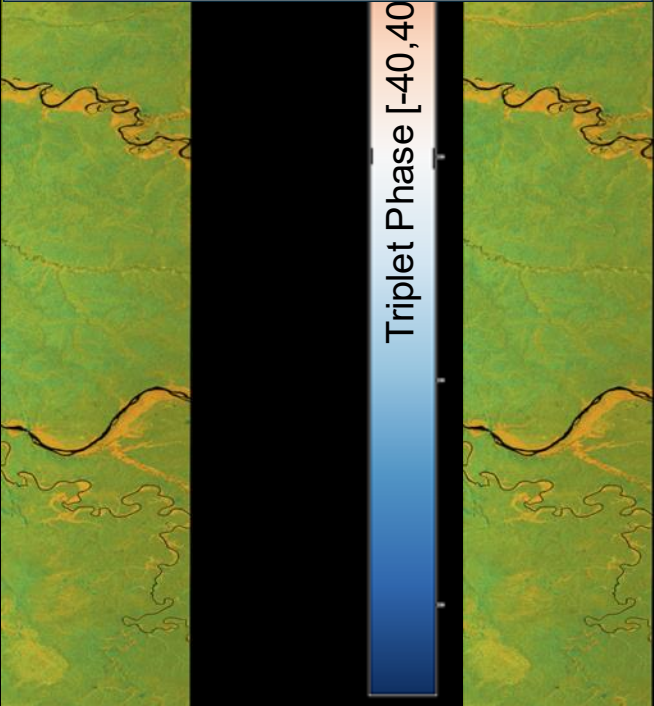
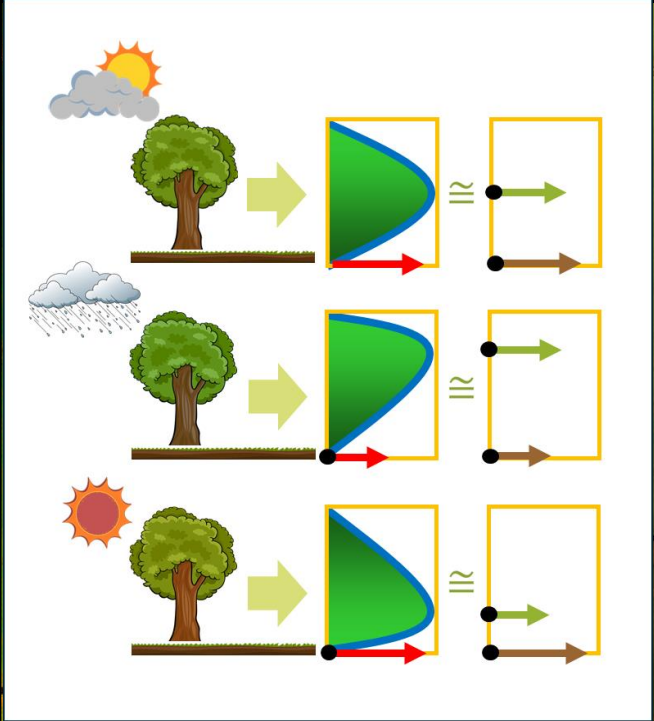
Polarimetric HSI Image





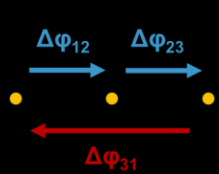






Polarimetric HSI Image

26.05.25



29.05.25

Triplet
Phase
HV

01.06.25

04.06.25

07.06.25

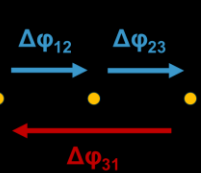
10.06.25

Triplet Phase [-40,40]



Polarimetric HSI Image

26.05.25



29.05.25

Triplet
Phase
HH

01.06.25

04.06.25

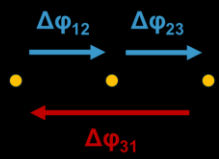
07.06.25

10.06.25

Triplet Phase [-40,40]



26.05.25



29.05.25

Triplet
Phase
VV

01.06.25

04.06.25

07.06.25

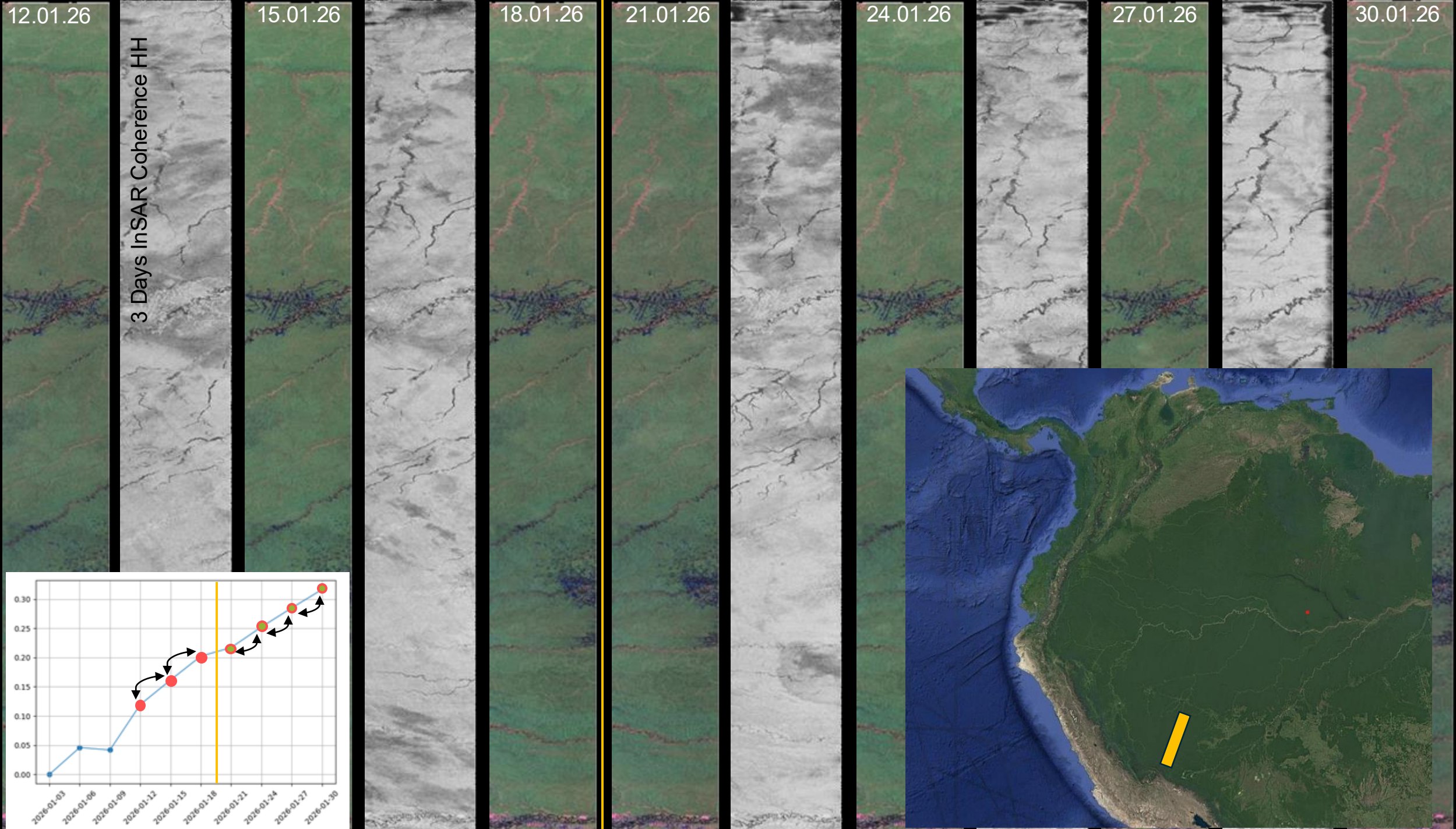
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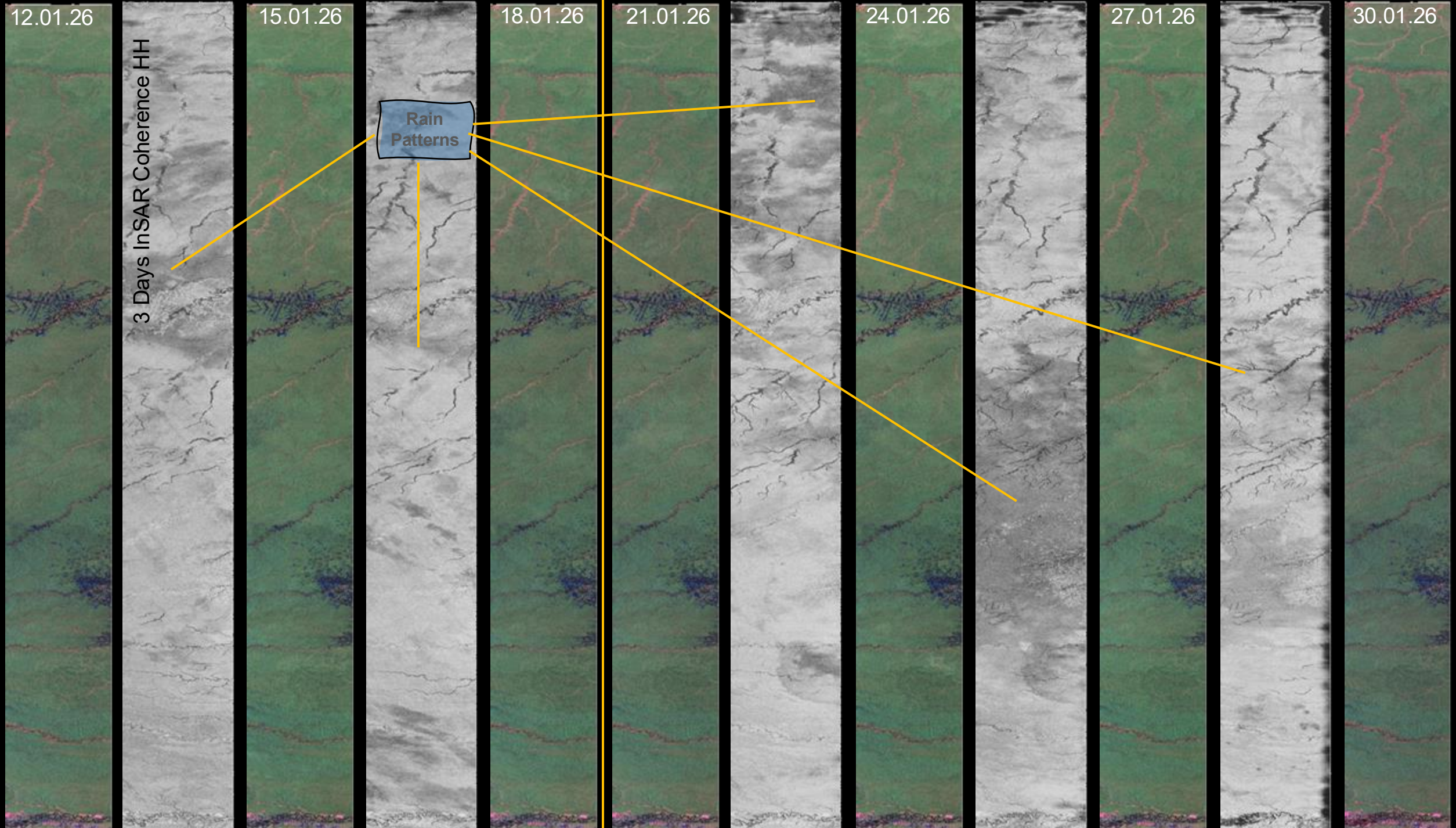
Triplet Phase [-40,40]

Questions:

Can we identify where the change occurs (e.g. at the canopy or at ground level) ?

How does the change occurring reflect in the different polarizations ?





12.01.26

15.01.26

18.01.26

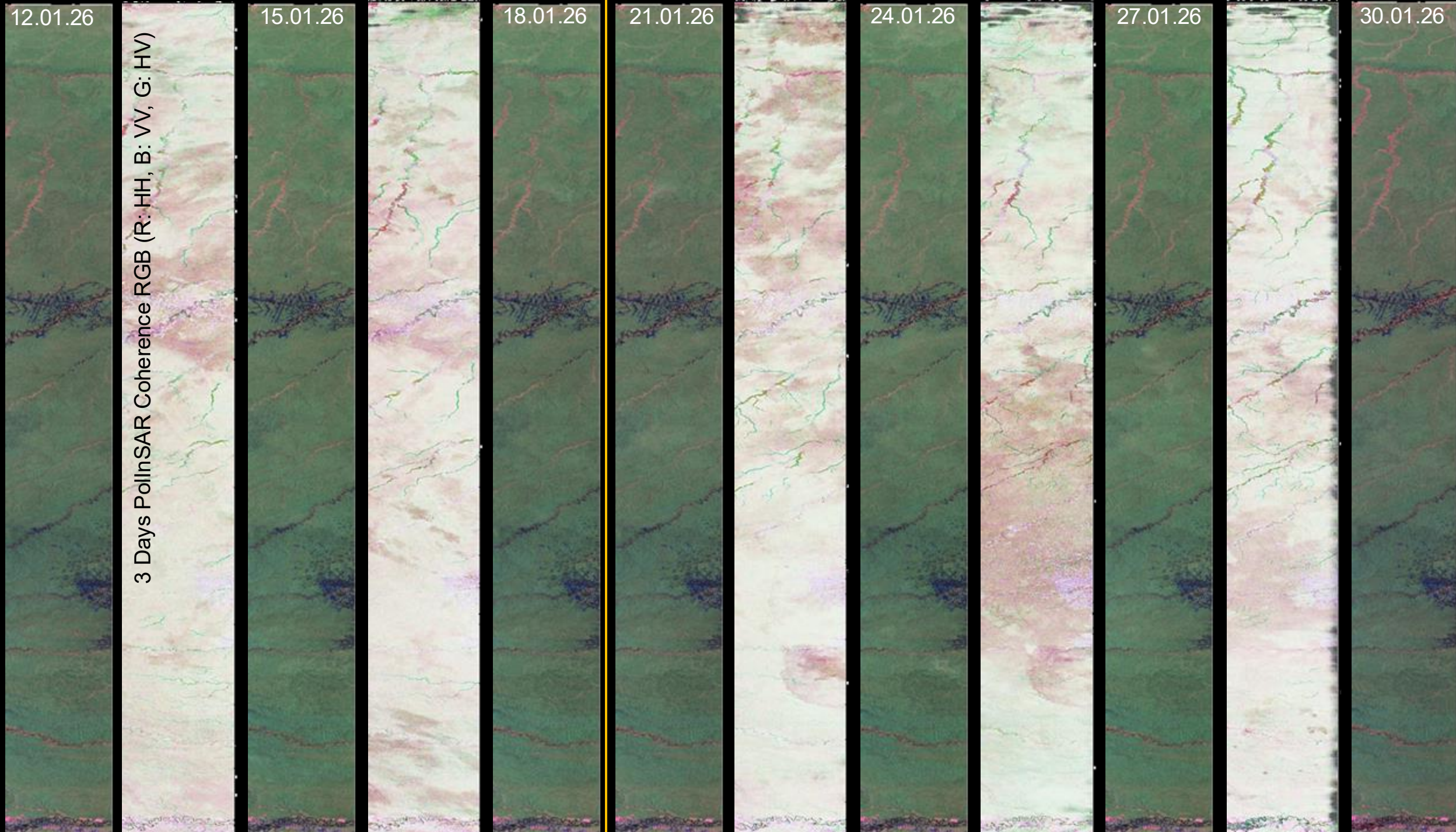
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24.01.26

27.01.26

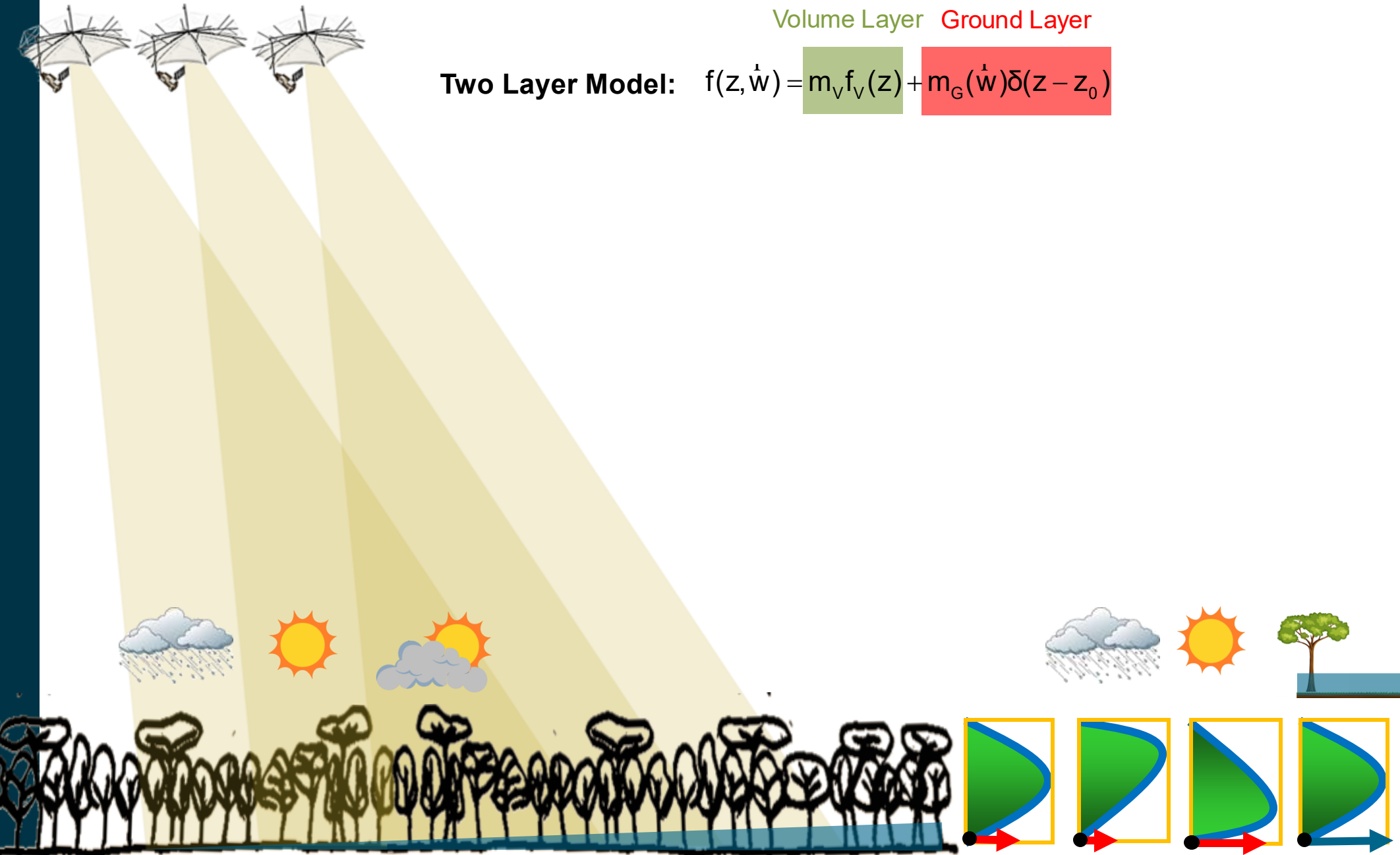
30.01.26

3 Days PolInSAR Coherence RGB (R: HH, B: VV, G: HV)



Volume Layer Ground Layer

Two Layer Model: $f(z, \dot{w}) = m_V f_V(z) + m_G(\dot{w}) \delta(z - z_0)$





Two Layer Model:

Volume Layer Ground Layer

$$f(z, \vec{w}) = m_V f_V(z) + m_G(\vec{w}) \delta(z - z_0)$$



$$\tilde{Y}_{Vol}(\vec{w}, \kappa_z) = \exp(i\varphi_0) \frac{\tilde{Y}_V(\kappa_z) + m(\vec{w})}{1 + m(\vec{w})}$$

Volume Layer
Coherence

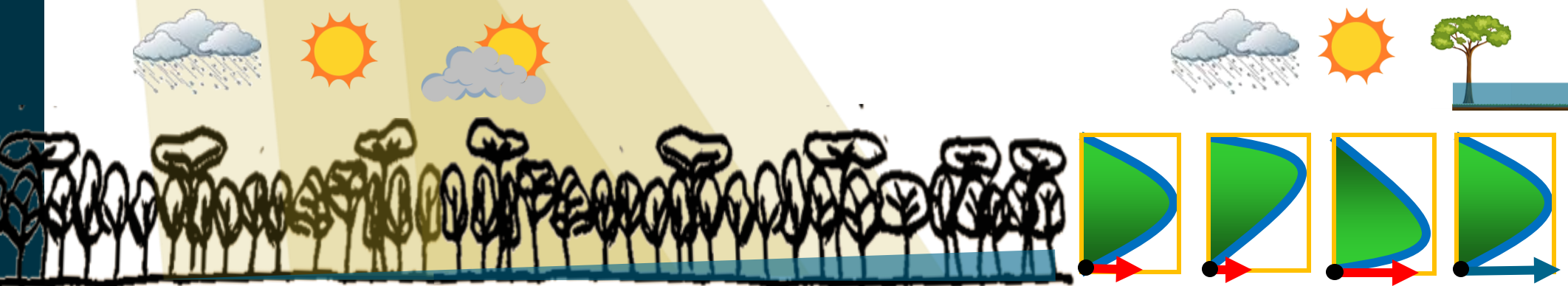
$$\tilde{Y}_V = \frac{I}{I_0}$$

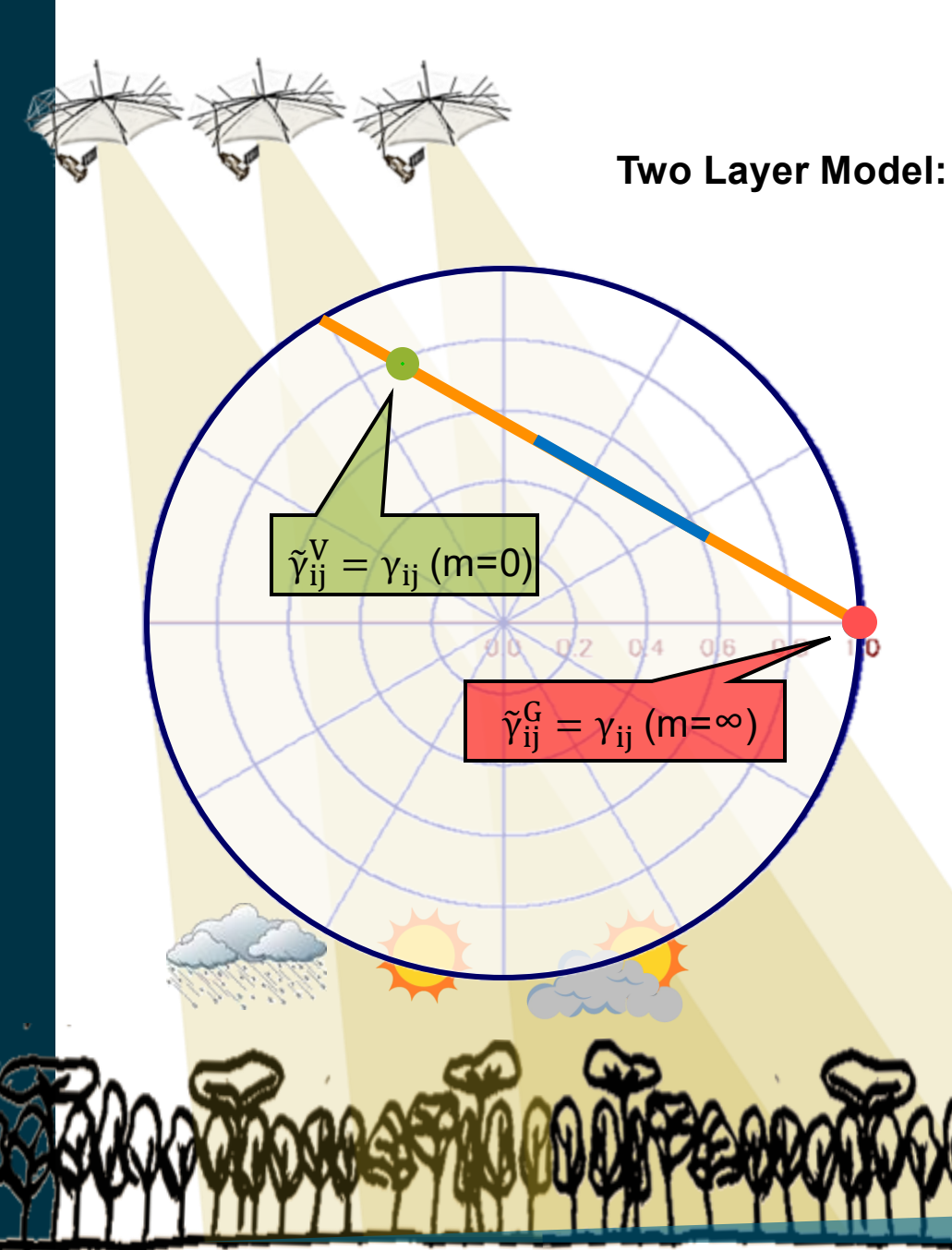
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I = \int_0^{h_V} \exp(i\kappa_z z') f_V(z') dz' \\ I_0 = \int_0^{h_V} f_V(z') dz' \end{array} \right.$$

$$m(\vec{w}) = \frac{m_G(\vec{w})}{m_V(\vec{w}) I_0} \quad \kappa_z = \frac{\kappa \Delta \theta}{\sin(\theta_0)}$$

$f_V(z)$... volume reflectivity function

$\varphi_0 = \kappa_z z_0$... underlying topography





Volume Layer Ground Layer

$$f(z, \vec{w}) = m_V f_V(z) + m_G(\vec{w}) \delta(z - z_0)$$

Volume Layer Coherence

$$\tilde{Y}_V = \frac{I}{I_0} \begin{cases} I = \int_0^{h_V} \exp(i\kappa_z z') f_V(z') dz' \\ I_0 = \int_0^{h_V} f_V(z') dz' \end{cases}$$

$$m(\vec{w}) = \frac{m_G(\vec{w})}{m_V(\vec{w}) I_0} \quad \kappa_z = \frac{\kappa \Delta \theta}{\sin(\theta_0)}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{Vol}(\vec{w}, \kappa_z) = \exp(i\varphi_0) \frac{\tilde{Y}_V(\kappa_z) + m(\vec{w})}{1 + m(\vec{w})}$$

$f_V(z)$... volume reflectivity function

$\varphi_0 = \kappa_z z_0$... underlying topography

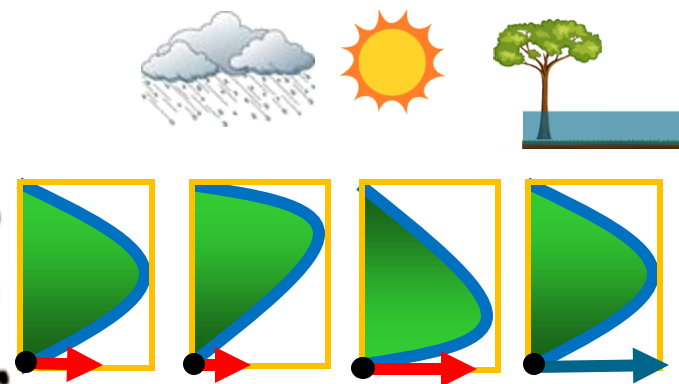
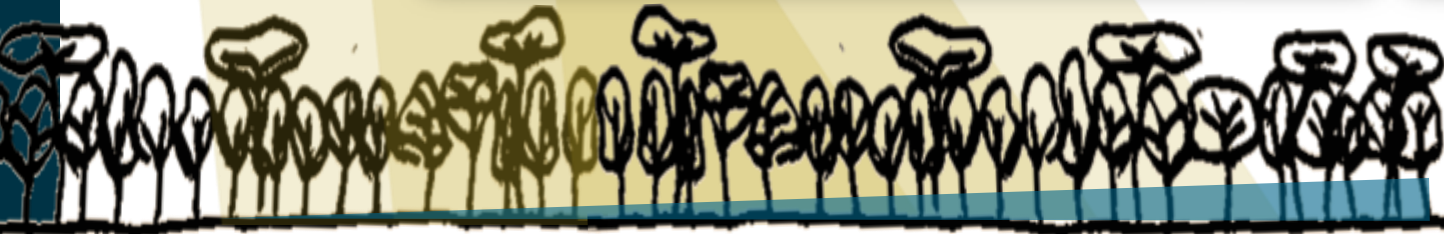
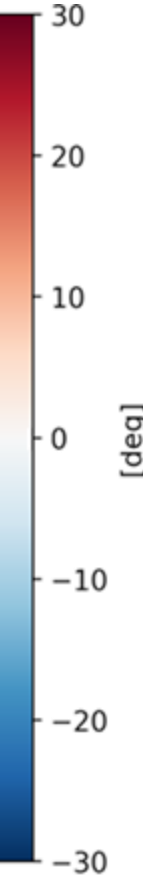
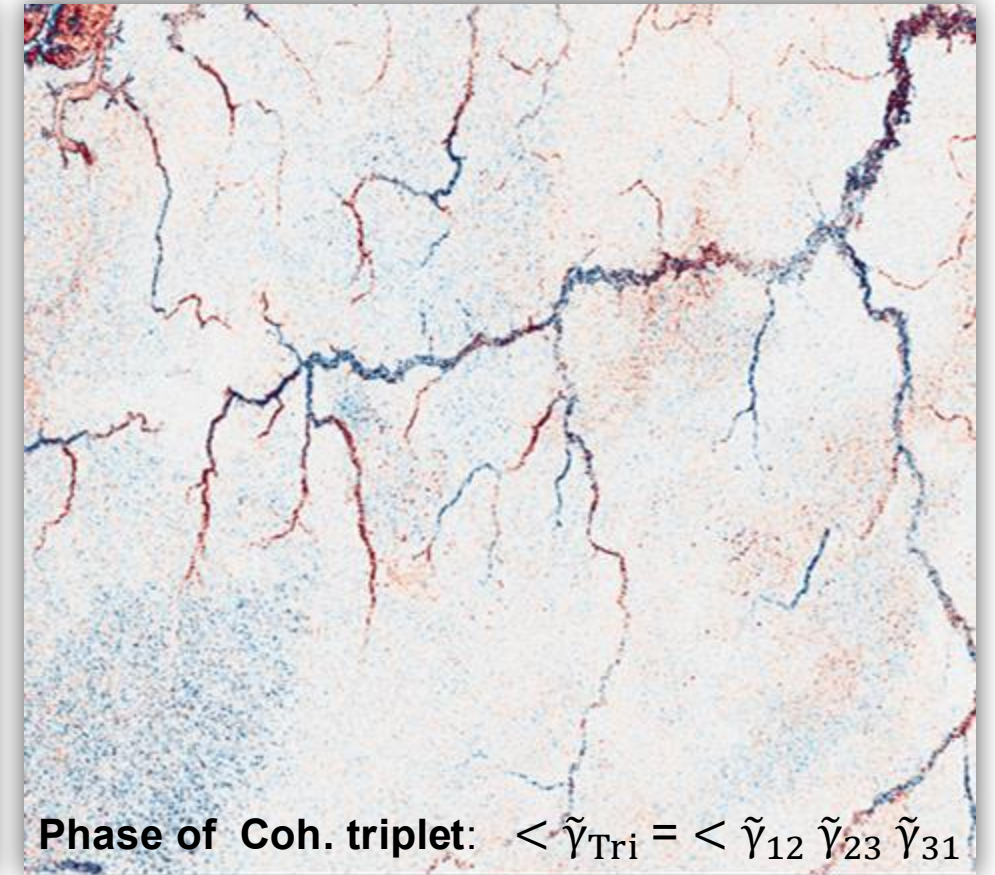
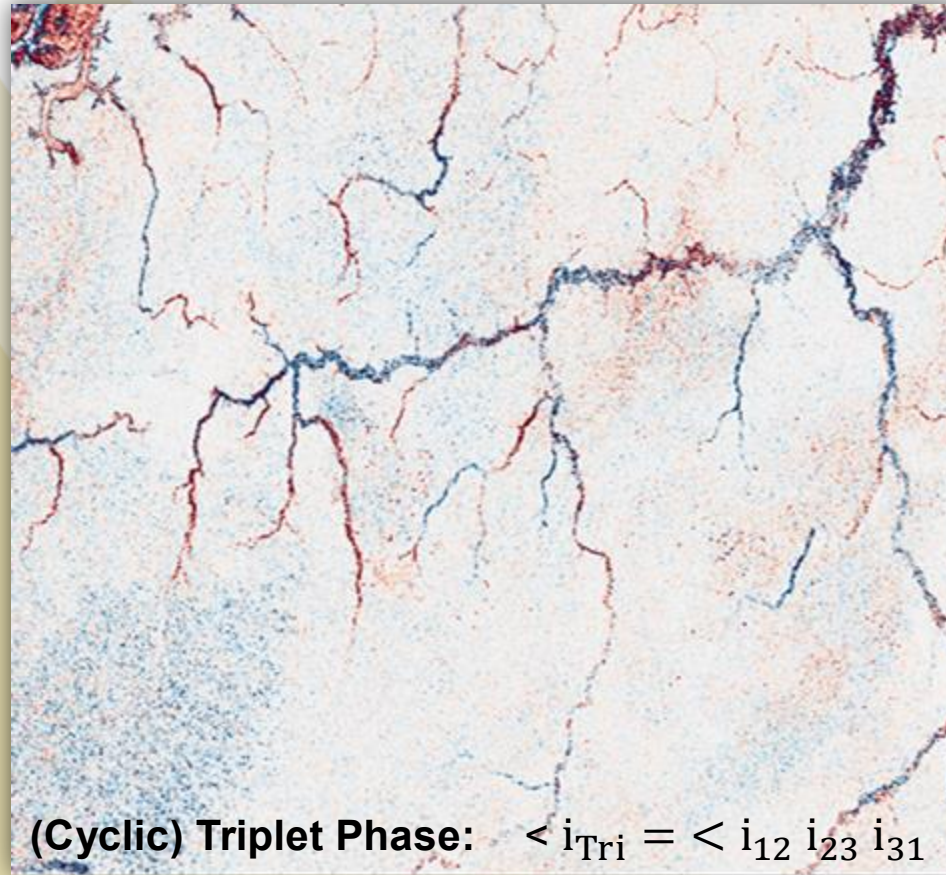




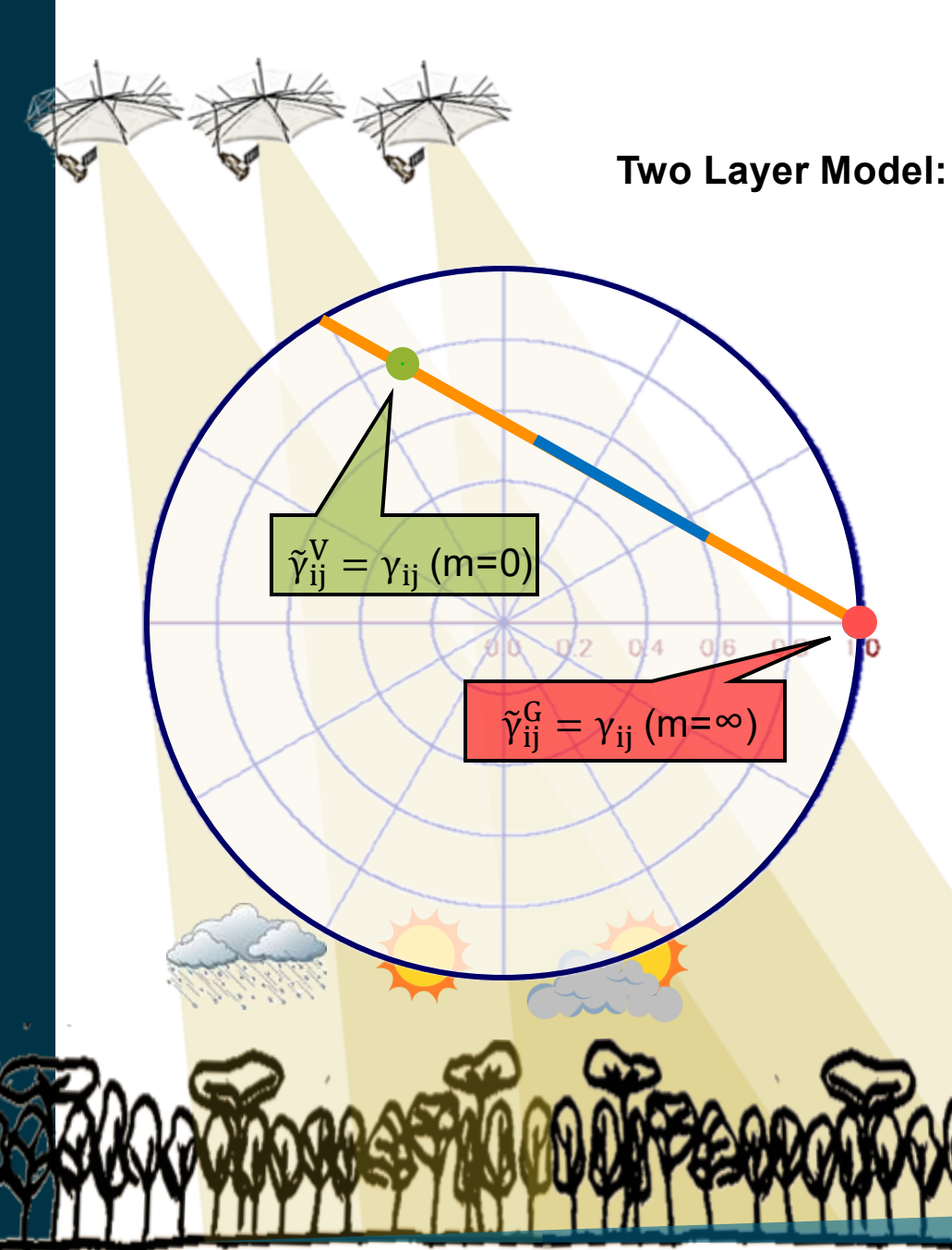
Image 1: s_1

Image 2: s_2

Image 3: s_3



Important: Same Multi-Looking at the same Stage !



Volume Layer Ground Layer

$$f(z, \vec{w}) = m_V f_V(z) + m_G(\vec{w}) \delta(z - z_0)$$

Volume Layer Coherence

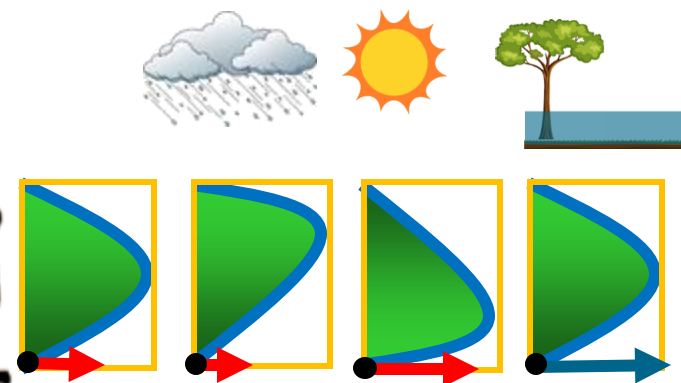
$$\tilde{Y}_V = \frac{I}{I_0} \begin{cases} I = \int_0^{h_V} \exp(i k_z z') f_V(z') dz' \\ I_0 = \int_0^{h_V} f_V(z') dz' \end{cases}$$

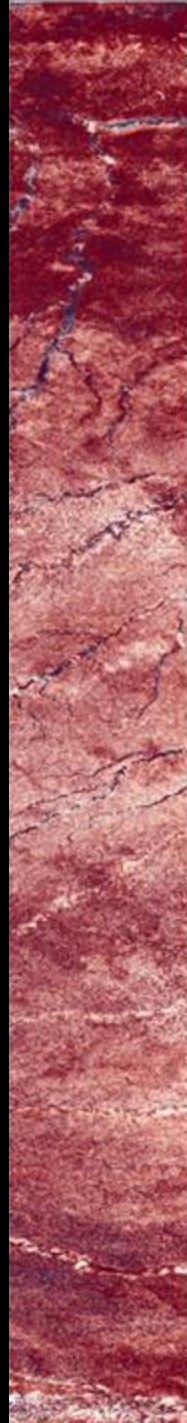
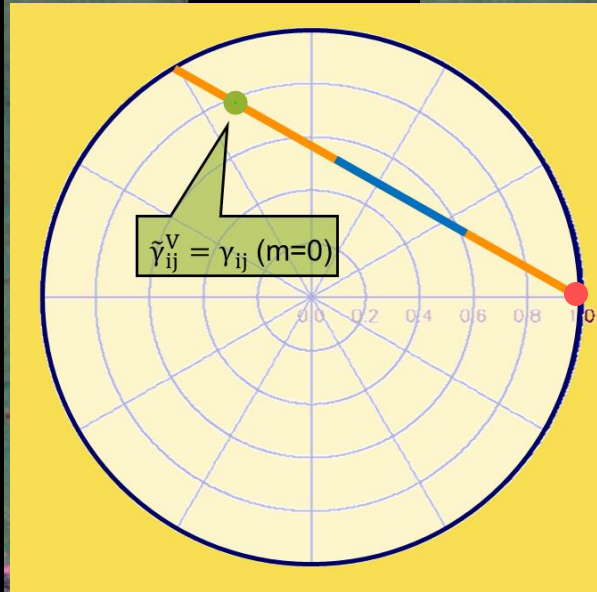
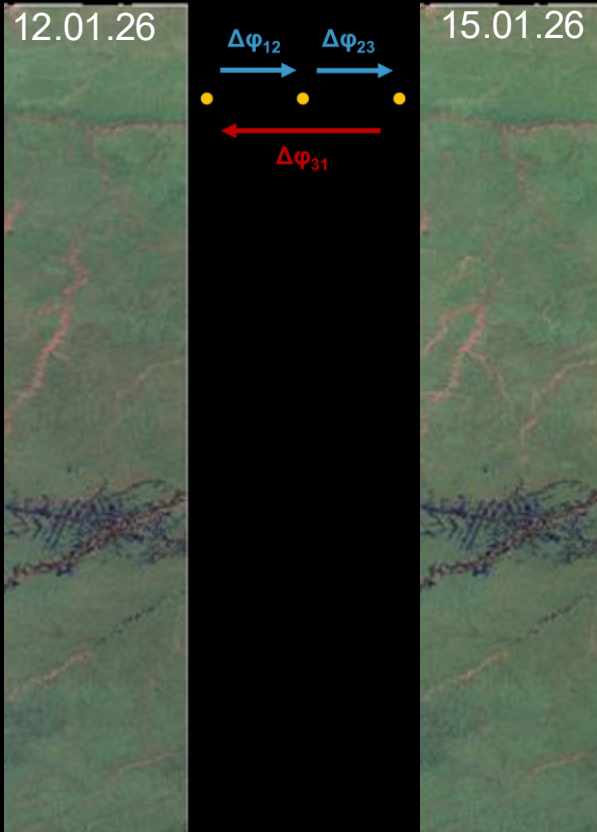
$$m(\vec{w}) = \frac{m_G(\vec{w})}{m_V(\vec{w}) I_0} \quad k_z = \frac{\kappa \Delta \theta}{\sin(\theta_0)}$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{Vol}(\vec{w}, \kappa_z) = \exp(i \phi_0) \frac{\tilde{Y}_V(\kappa_z) + m(\vec{w})}{1 + m(\vec{w})}$$

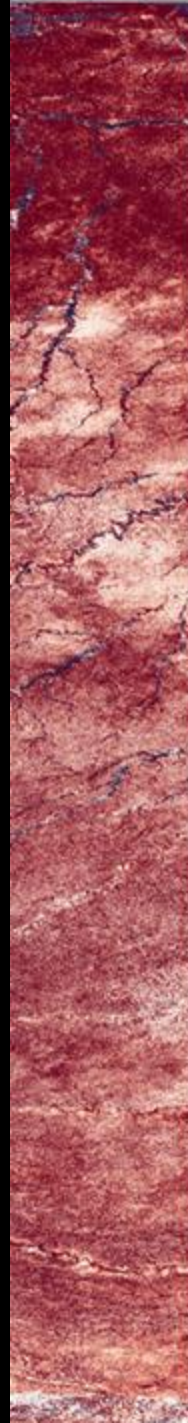
$f_V(z)$... volume reflectivity function

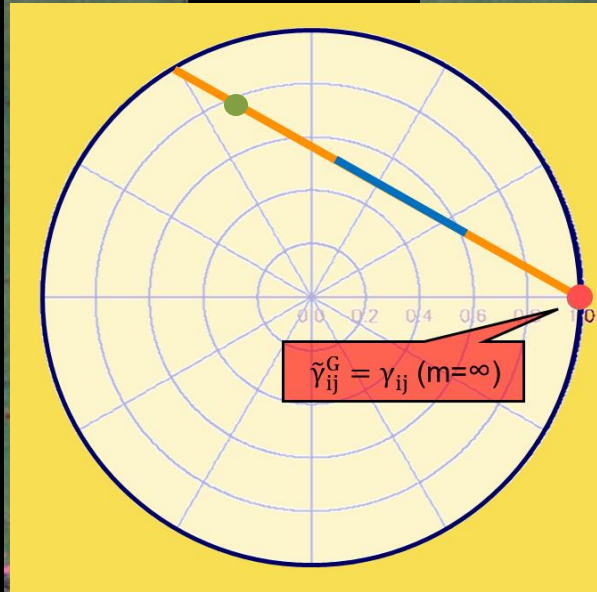
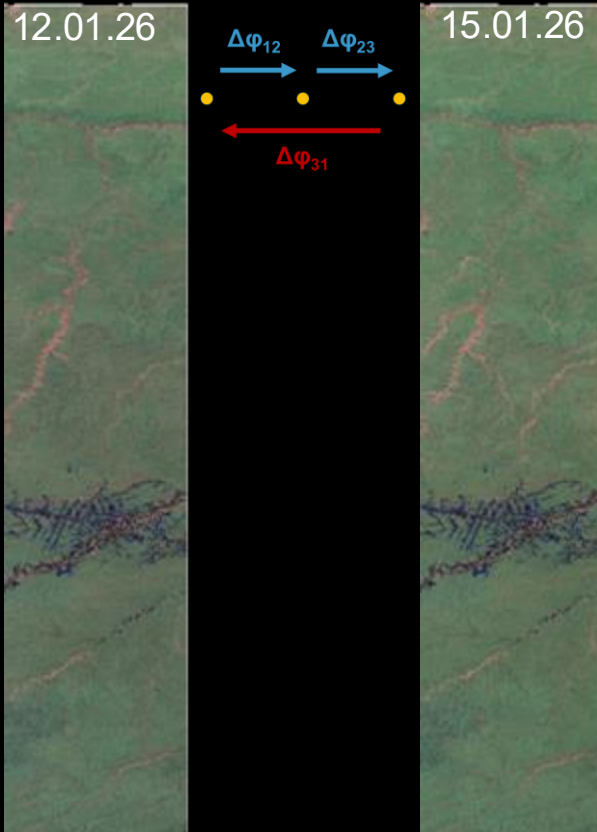
$\phi_0 = k_z z_0$... underlying topography



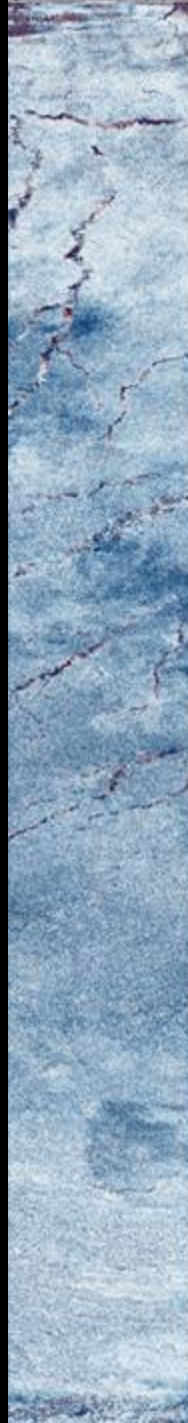


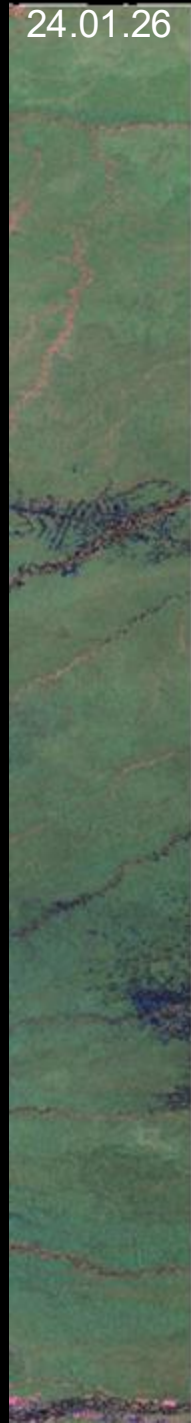
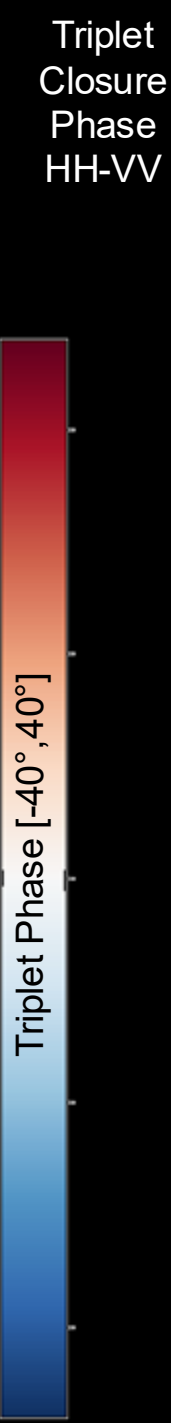
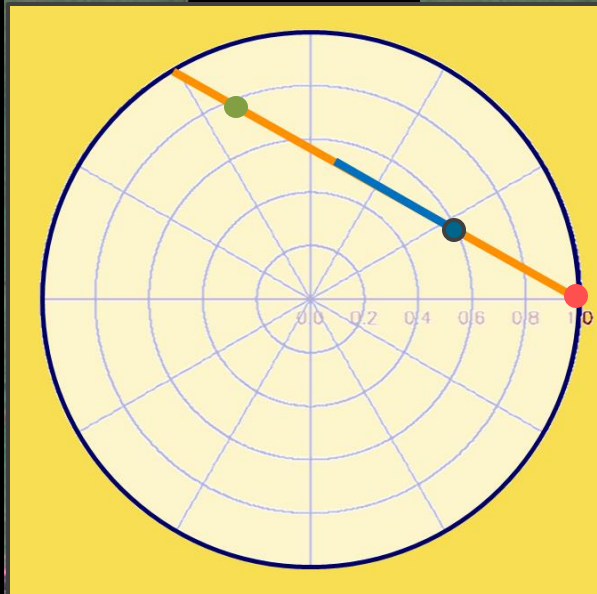
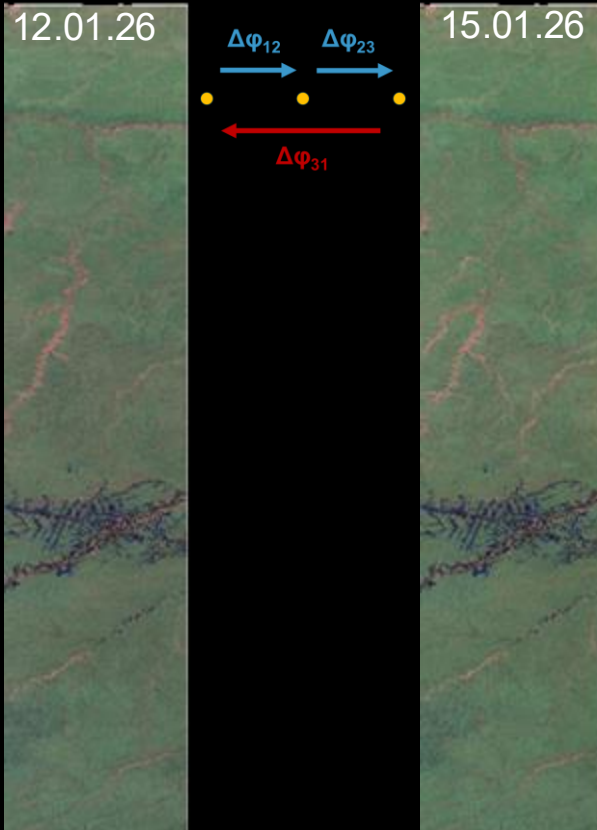
Triplet
Closure
Phase
Volume

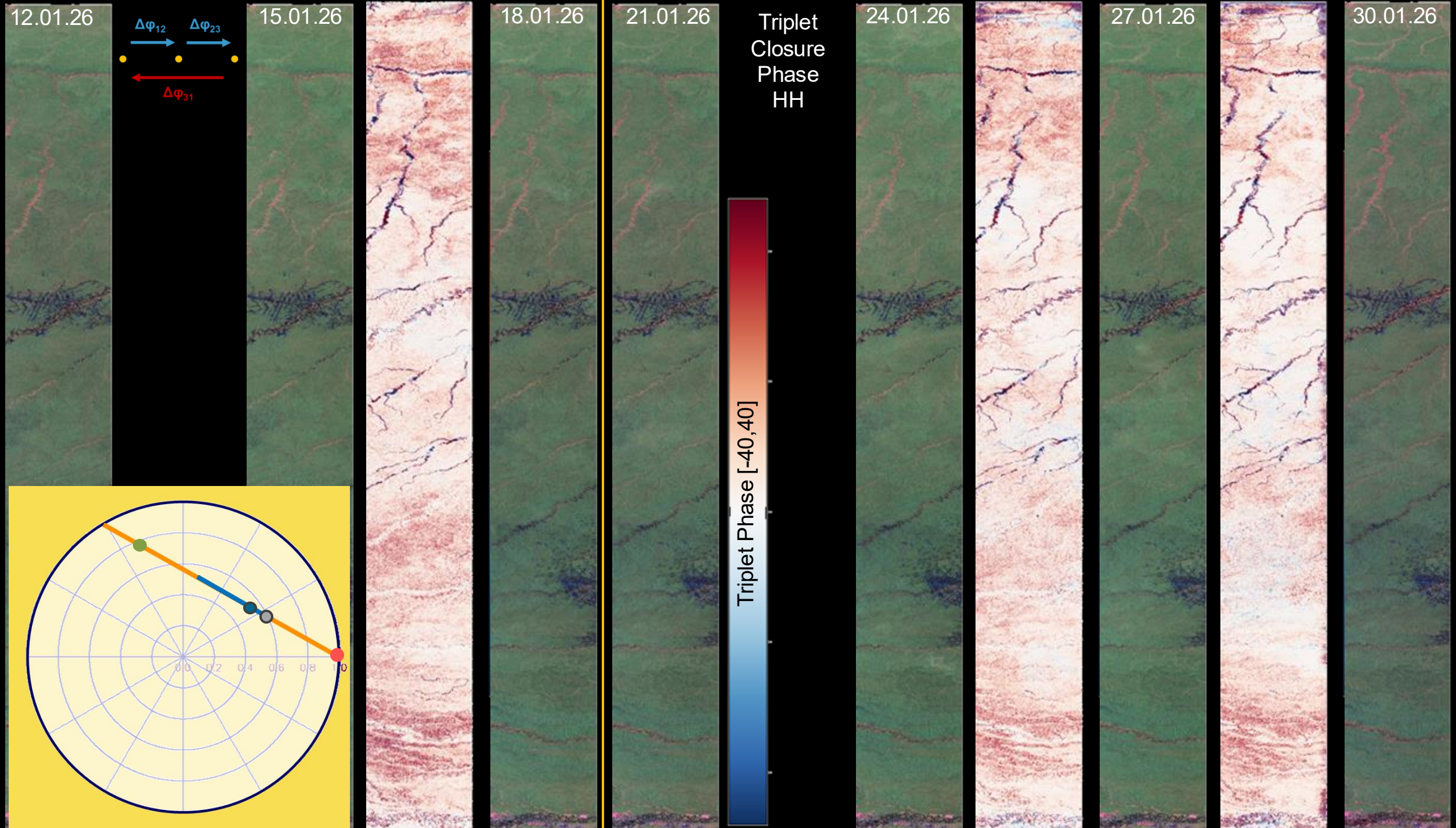


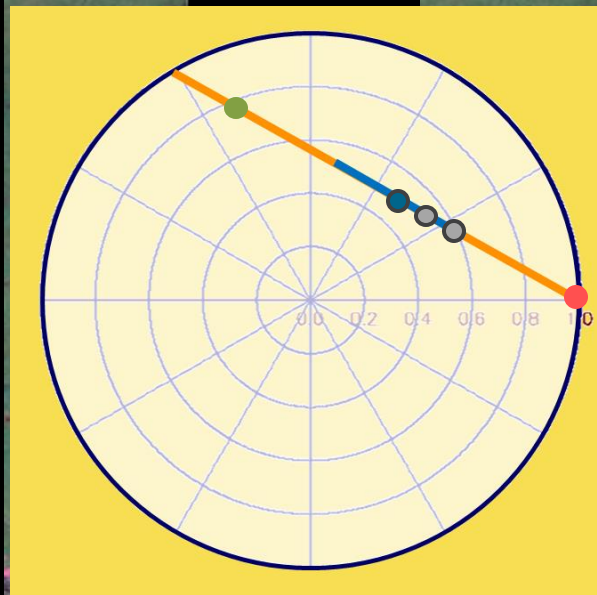
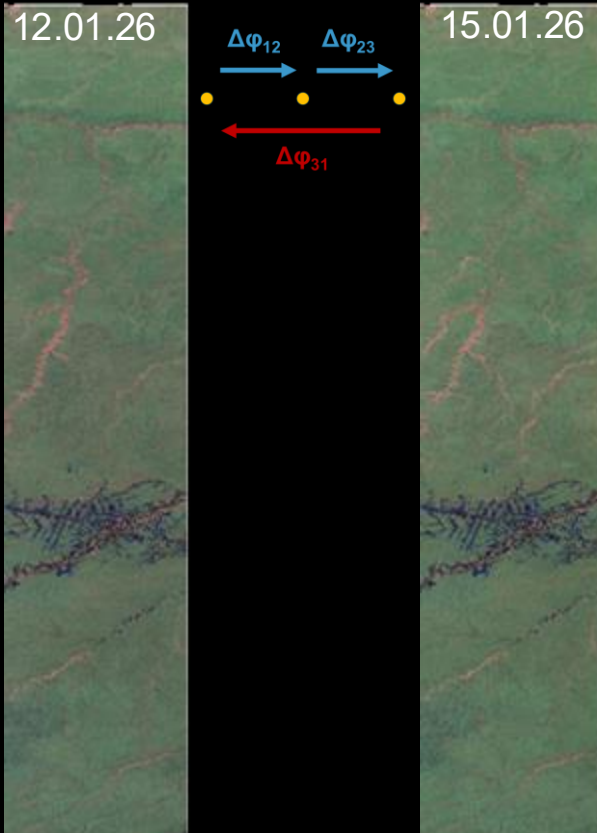


Triplet
Closure
Phase
Ground

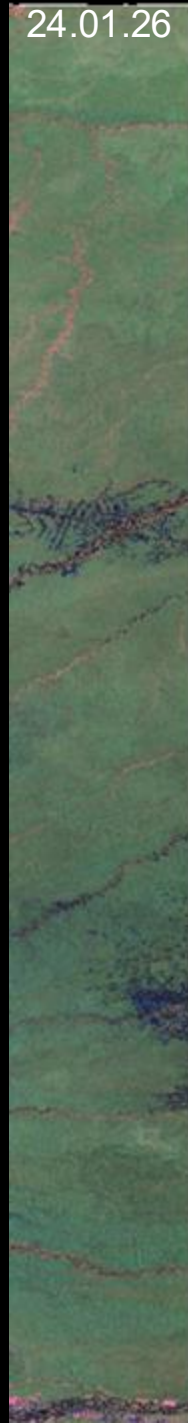


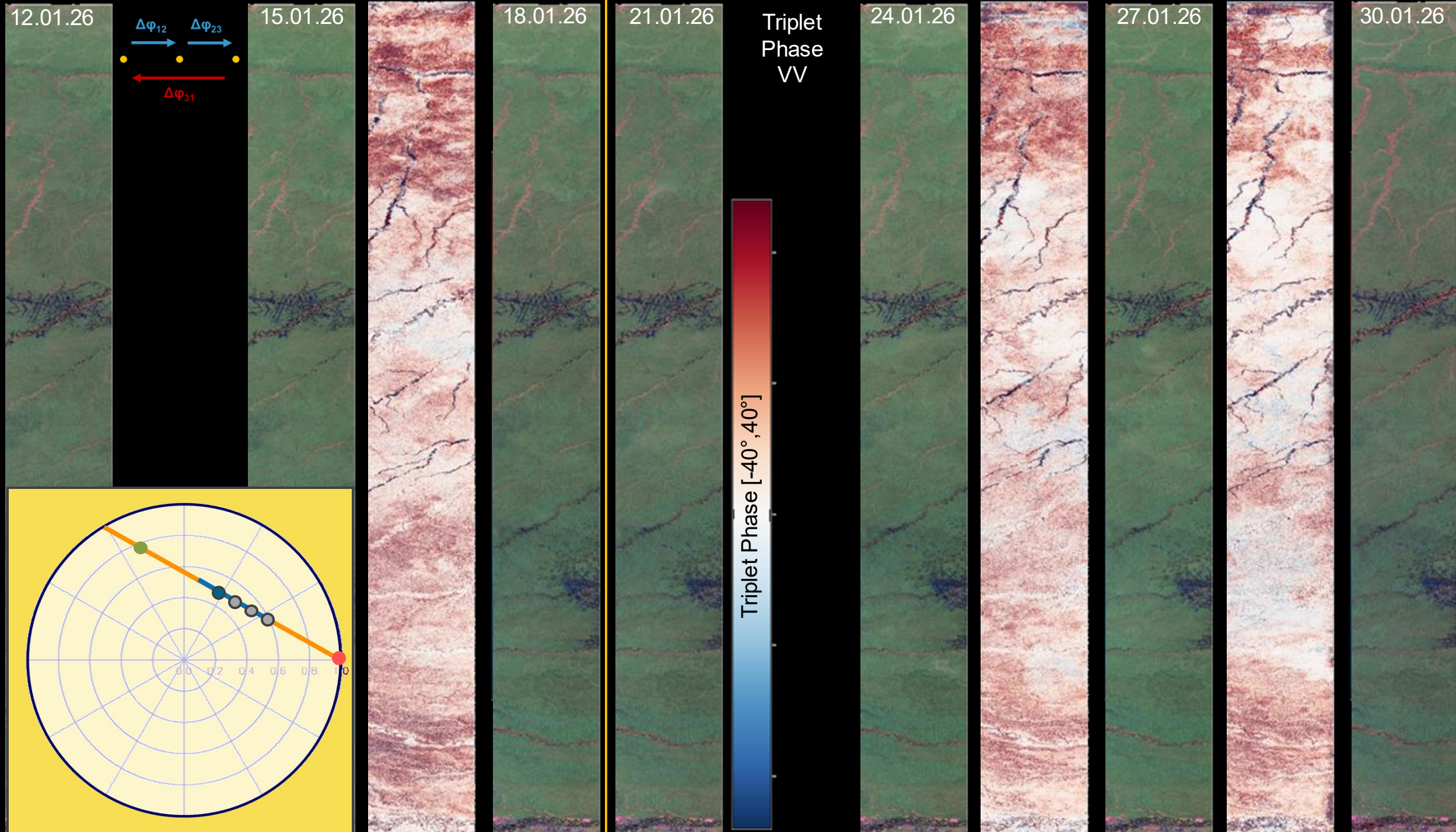


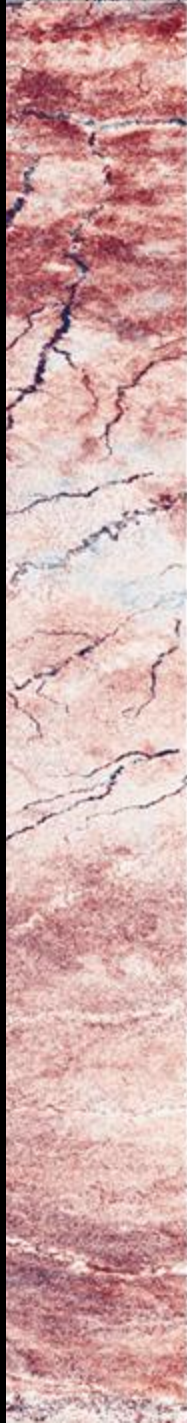
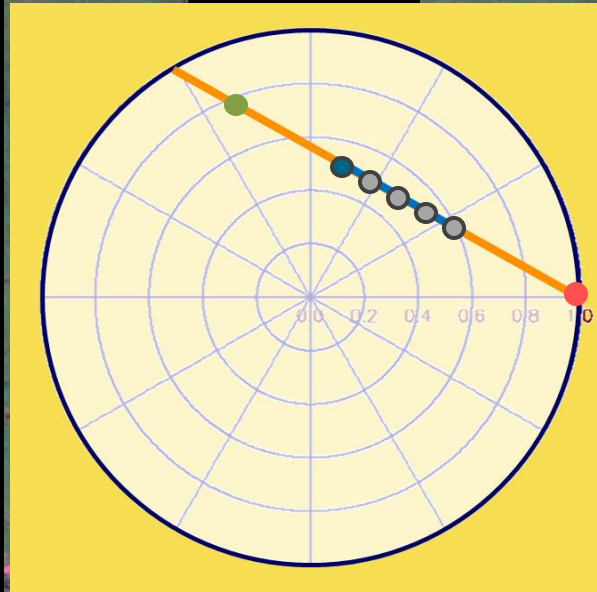
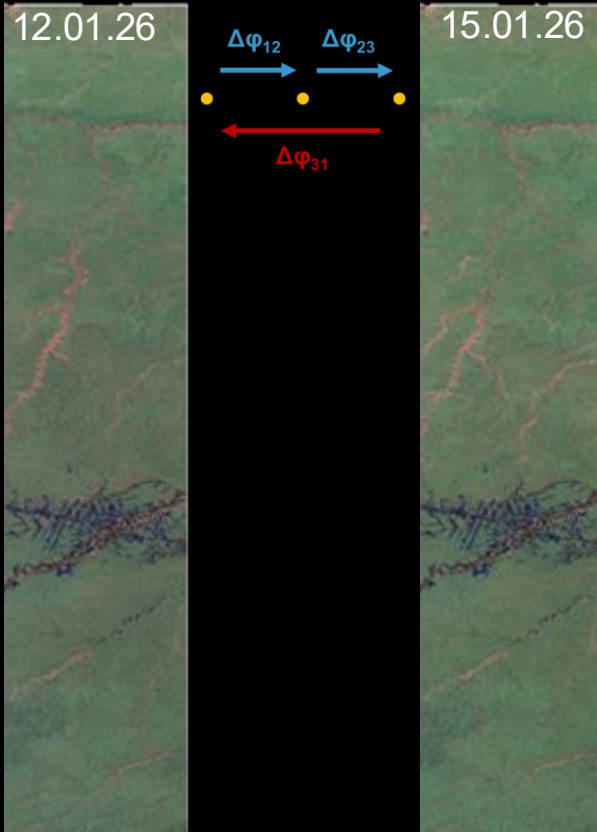




Triplet
Closure
Phase
HH+VV

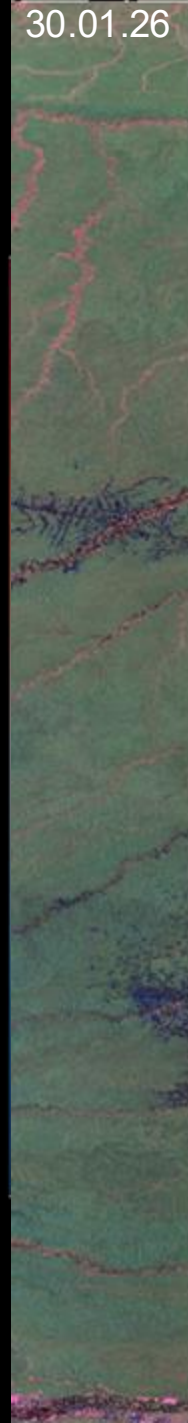
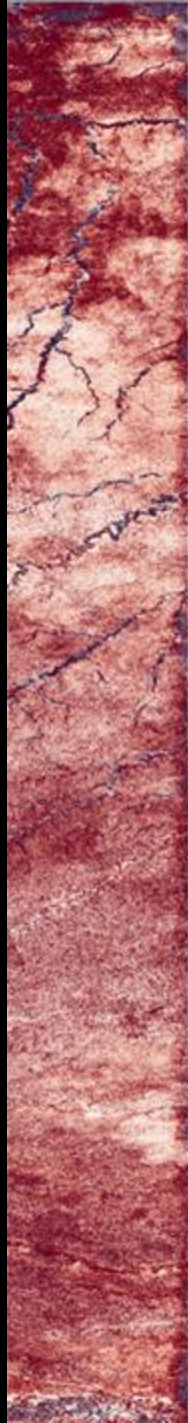
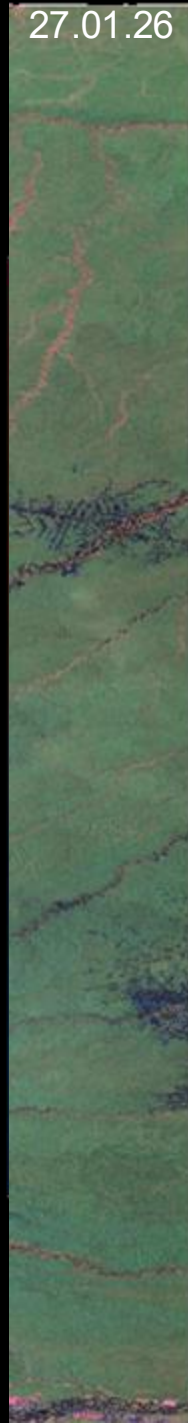
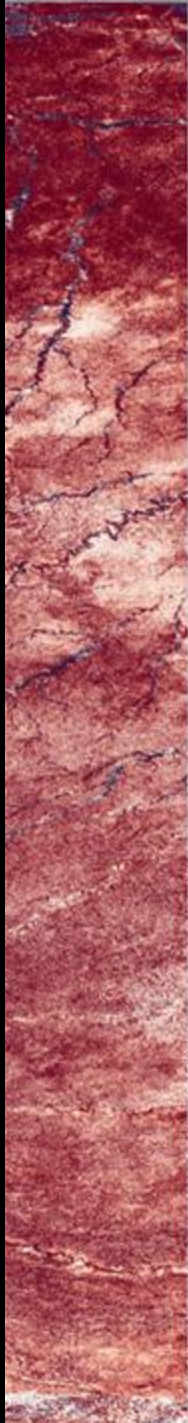
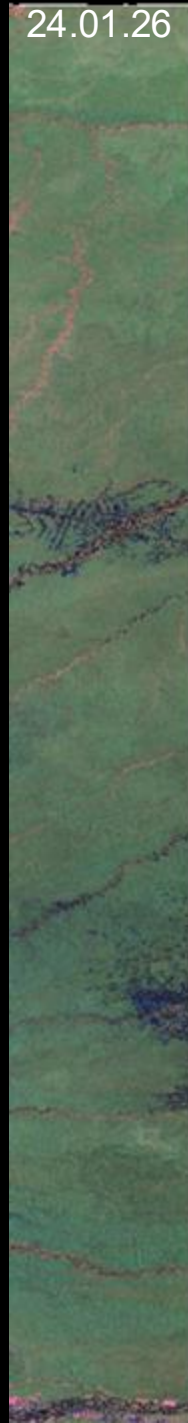
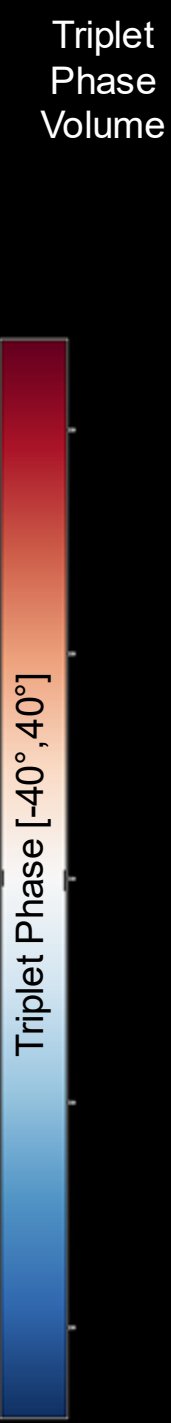
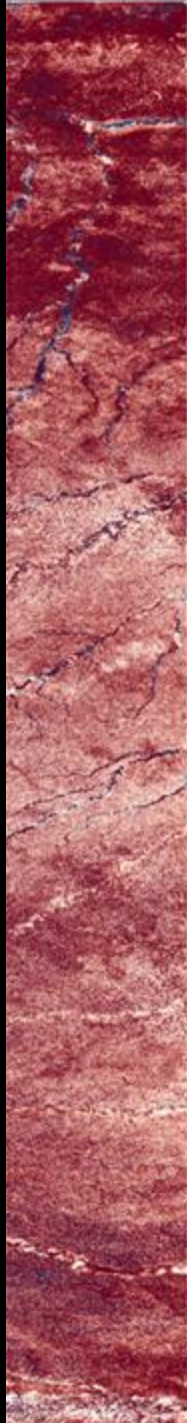
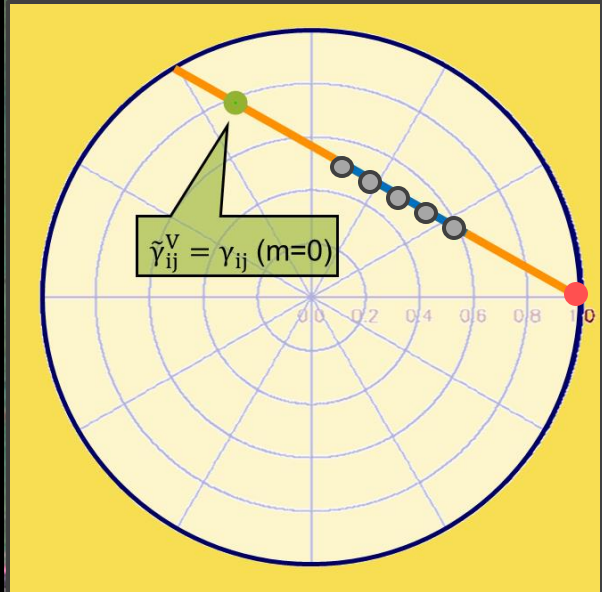
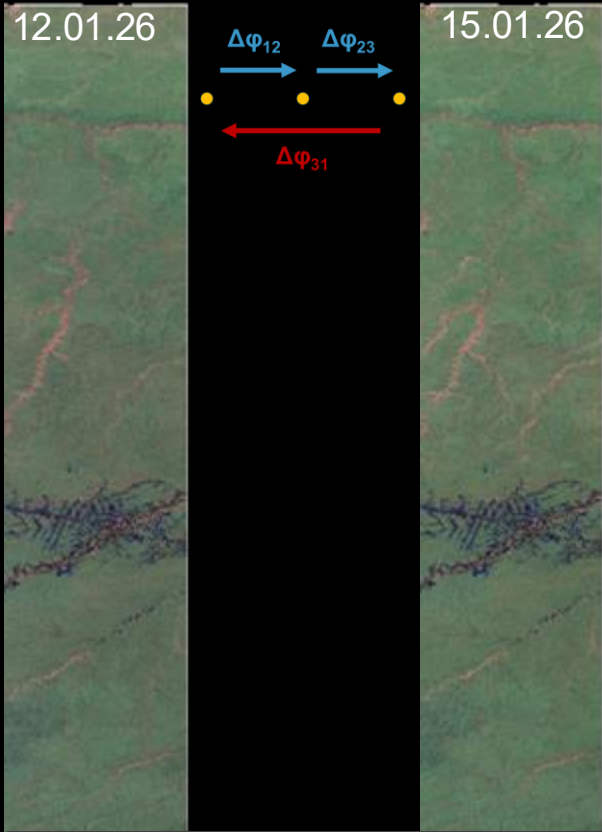






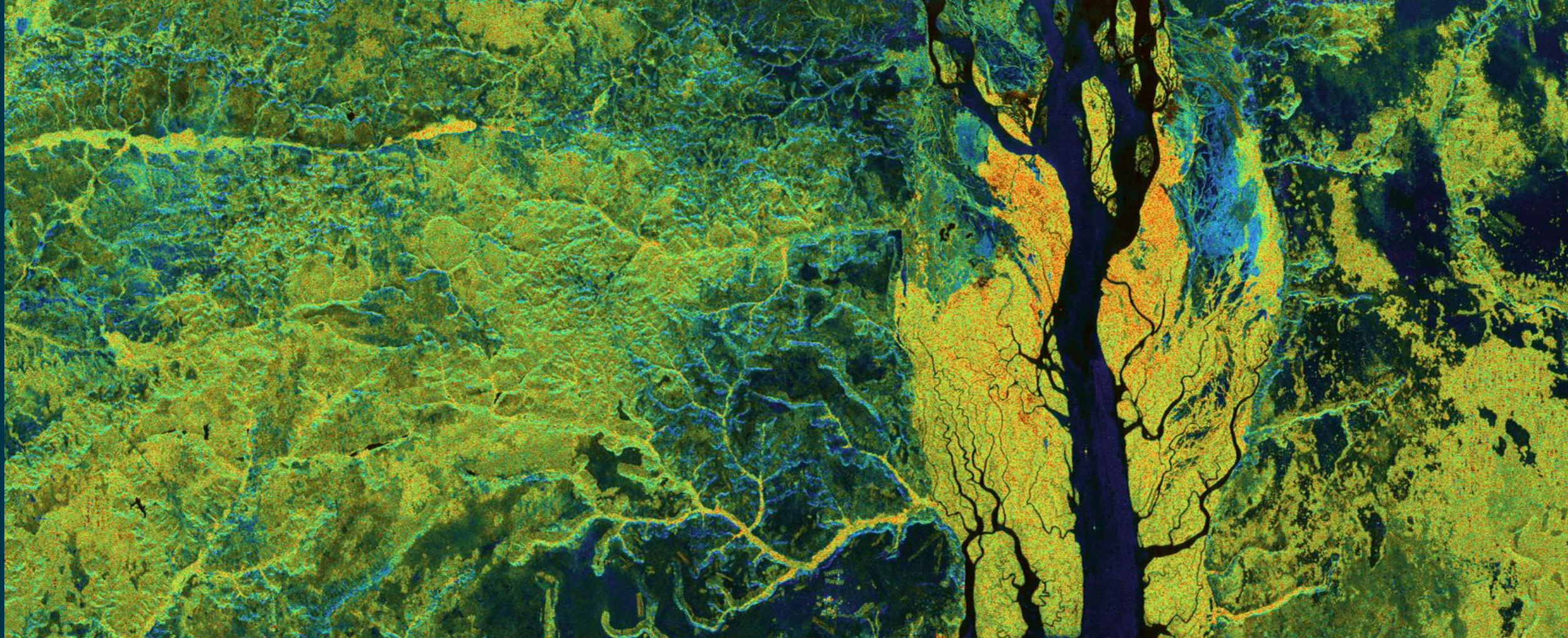
Triplet
Closure
Phase
HV





Some First Conclusions

- BIOMASS with its low frequency and Pol-InSAR capability opens a new perspective on monitoring dynamic effects in forests (... and not only) !
- Non-zero spatial baselines allow to separate different scattering contributions occurring at different heights.
- The BIOMASS data indicate a very dynamic behavior of all scattering components, with changes from interferogram to interferogram, including the ground. Especially in the Tropics due to rain events.
- Stationarity, assumed in many processing techniques, does not hold in (a significant subspace of) the BIOMASS data.
- Exciting times 😊 !



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