

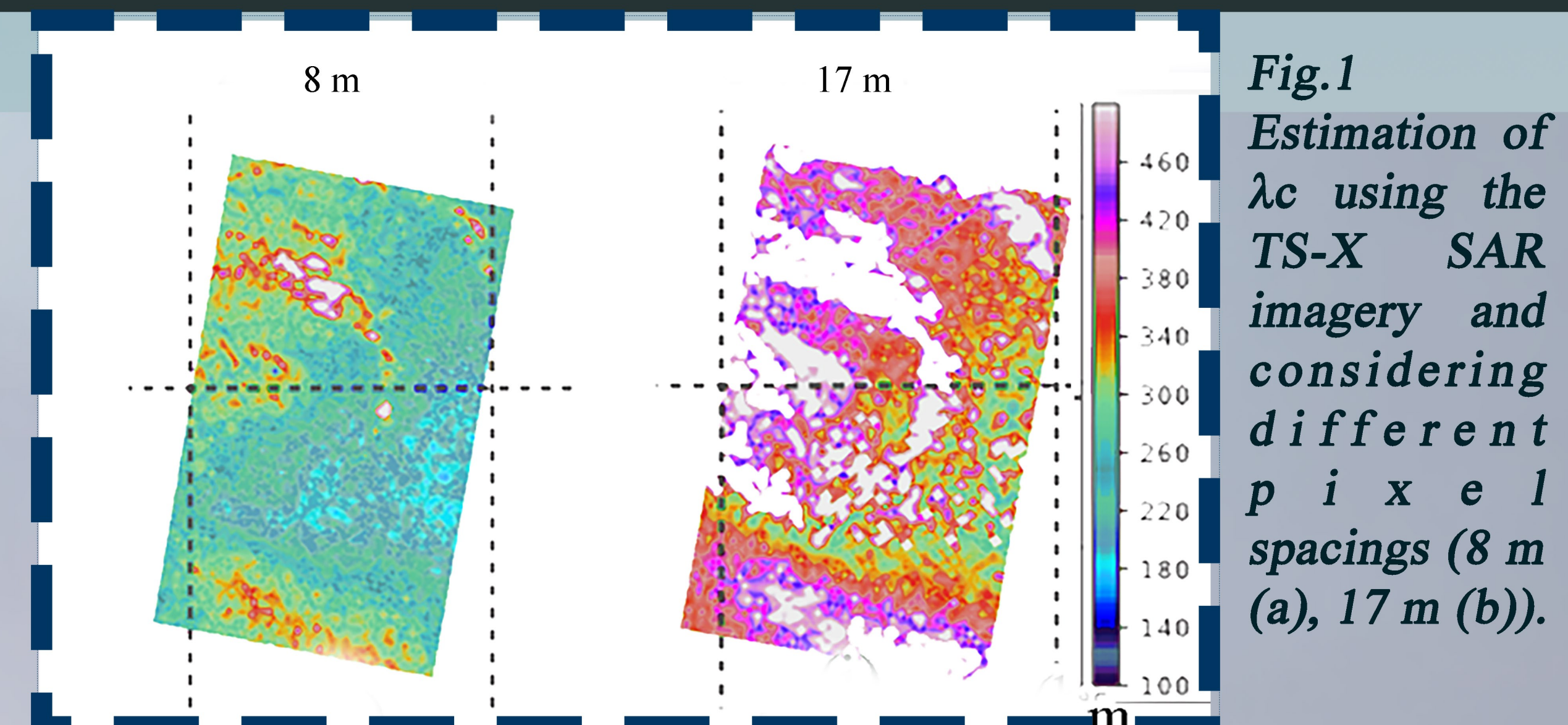
A Spectral Based Method To Retrieve Extreme Winds From SAR Imagery

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ABSTRACT. In this work, a spectral based method, the azimuth cut-off (λ_c) approach is investigated, improved and studied under extreme weather conditions, i.e.; tropical cyclones. In particular, all the λ_c -dependent parameters are analyzed and set to make the estimates independent from the sensor and the scene.

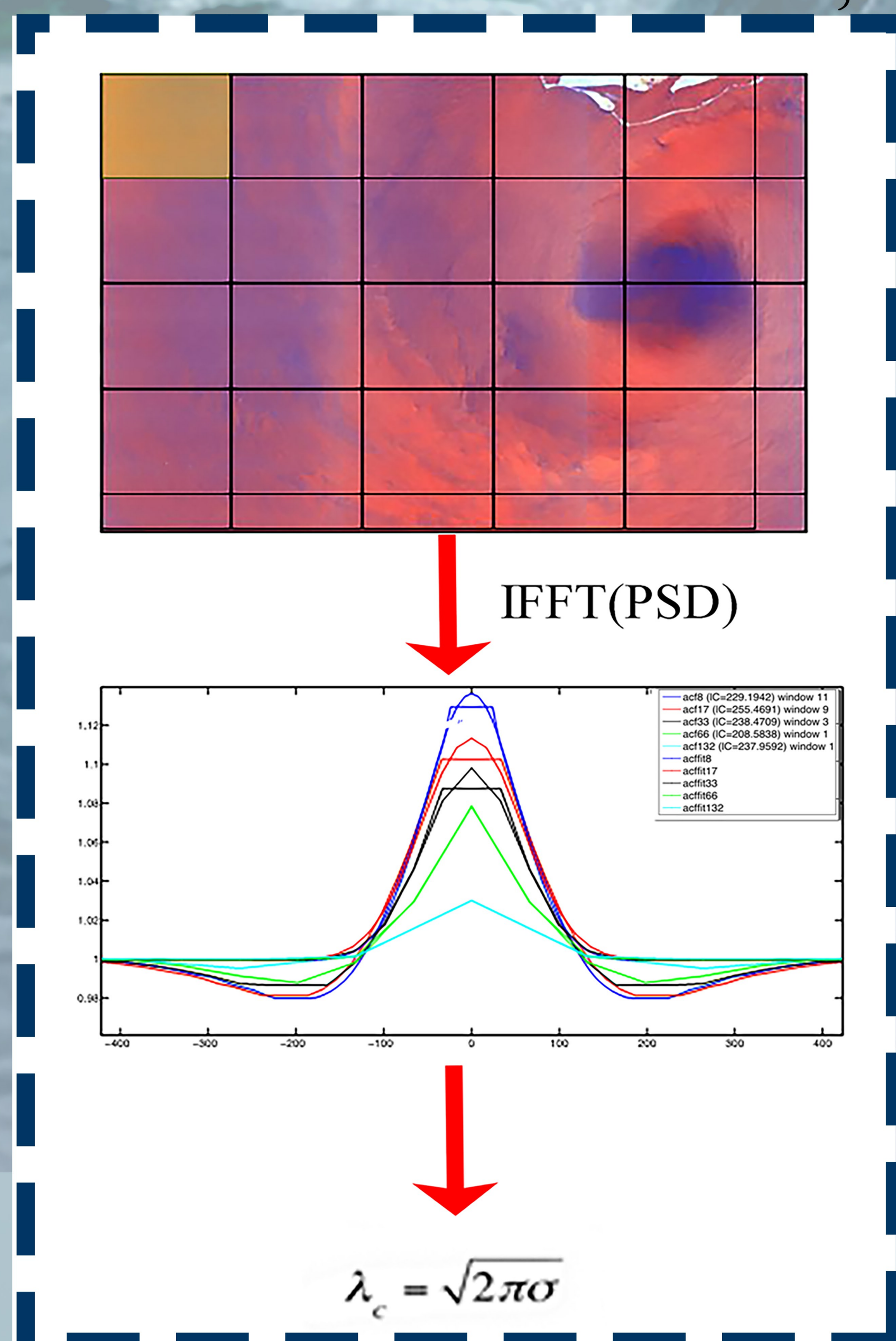
1. INTRODUCTION

In this study, the azimuth cut-off (λ_c) method is analyzed under high wind regimes. Firstly, the importance of the pixel spacing, the box size and the image texture in terms of homogeneities are discussed. The objective of the work is to make the λ_c estimation independent from the scene and the sensor.

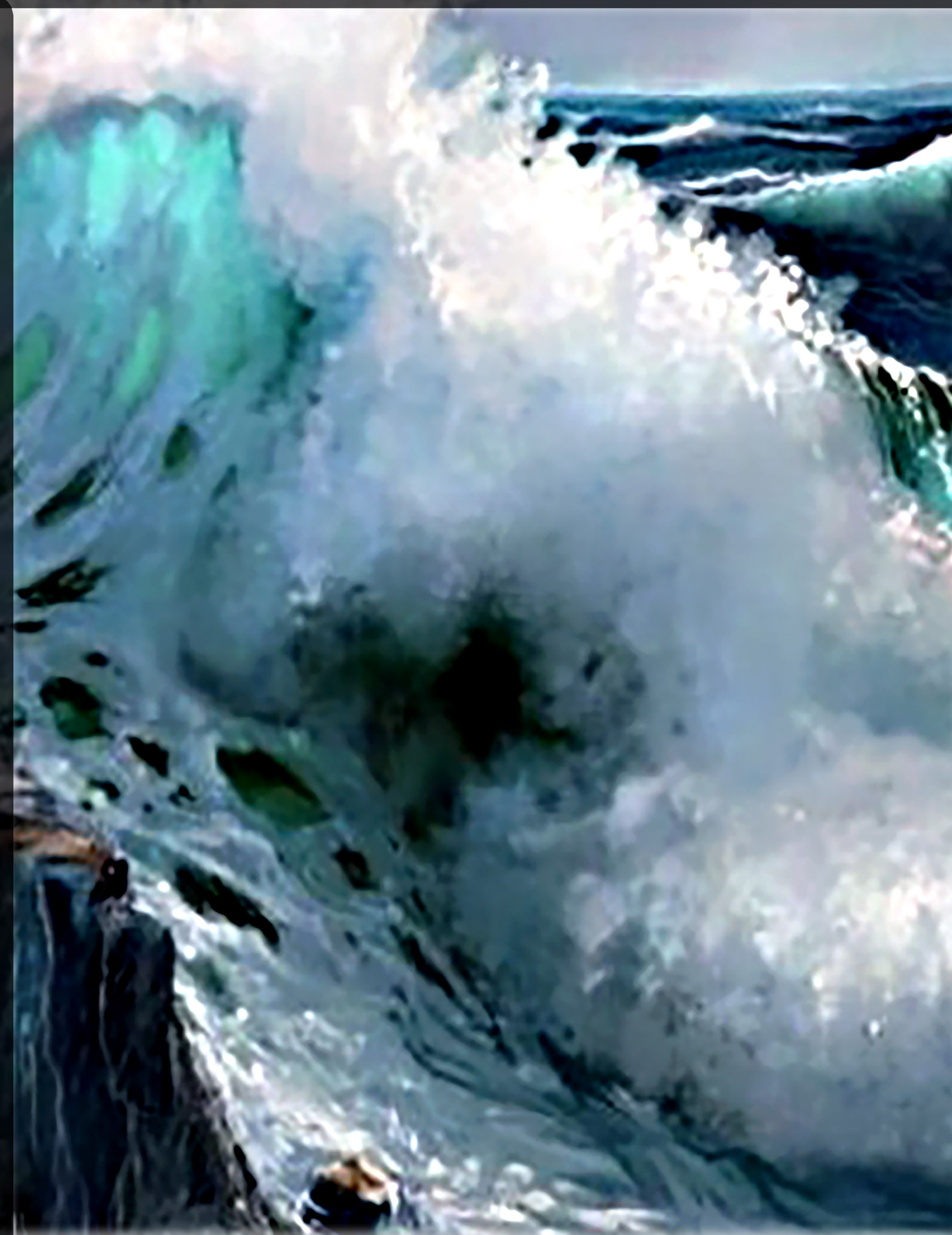
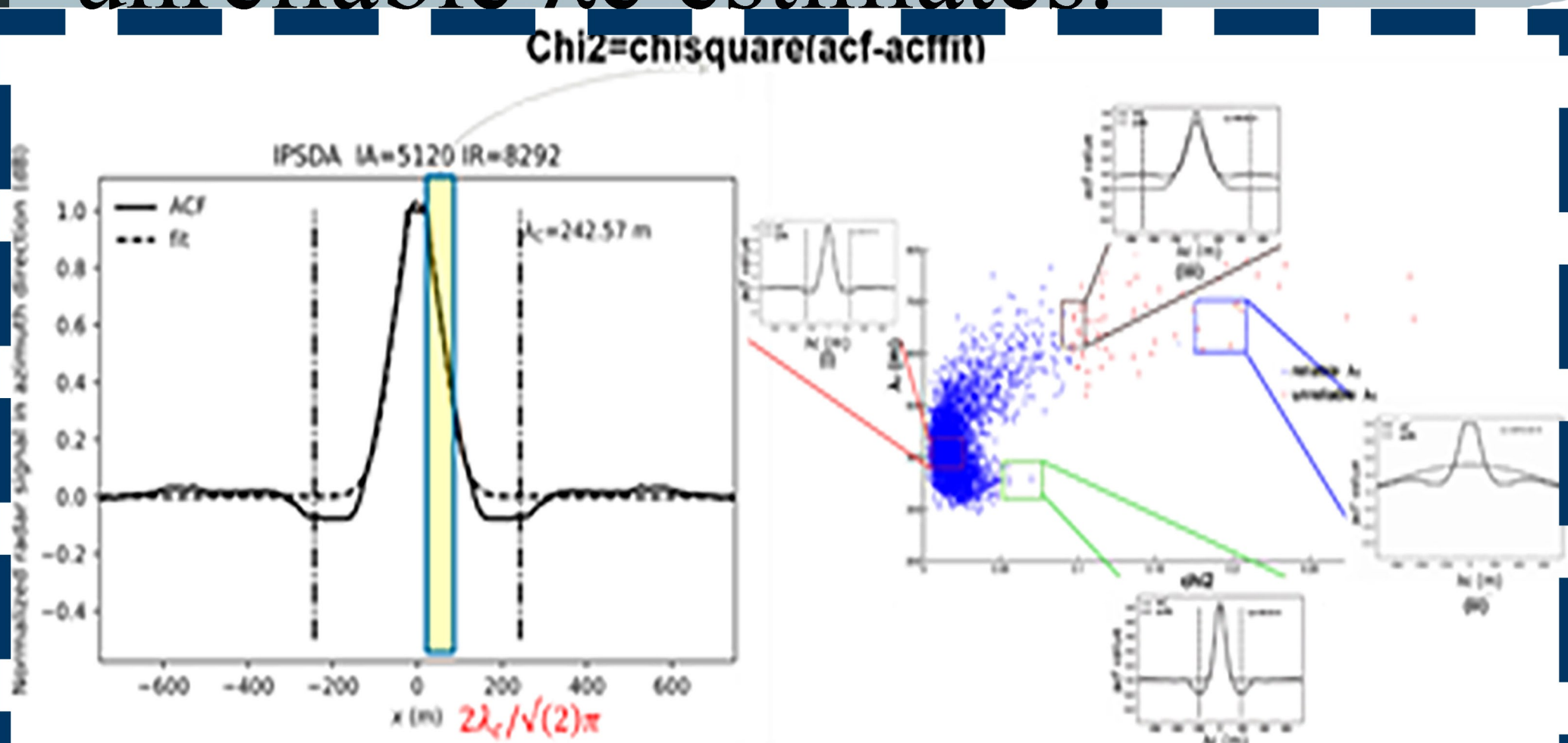


2. METHODS

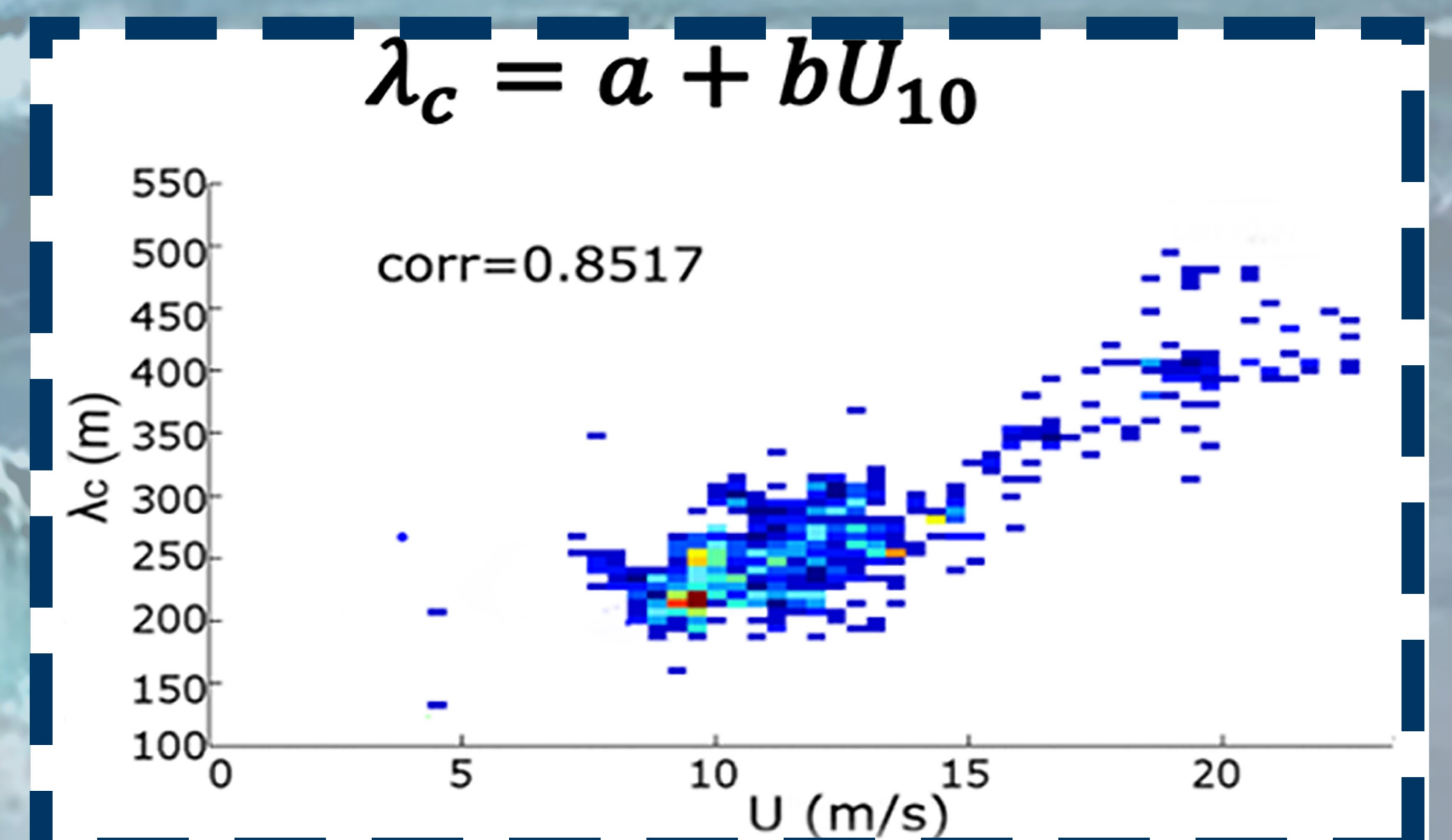
- The SAR image is divided into SAR imagerie of 1 km x 1 km;
- The autocorrelation function (ACF) of each imagerie is evaluated;
- A 100-110 m median filter window is applied;
- The best Gaussian fit is retrieved;
- The λ_c value is estimated;



- A χ^2 -based test is used to filter unreliable λ_c estimates.

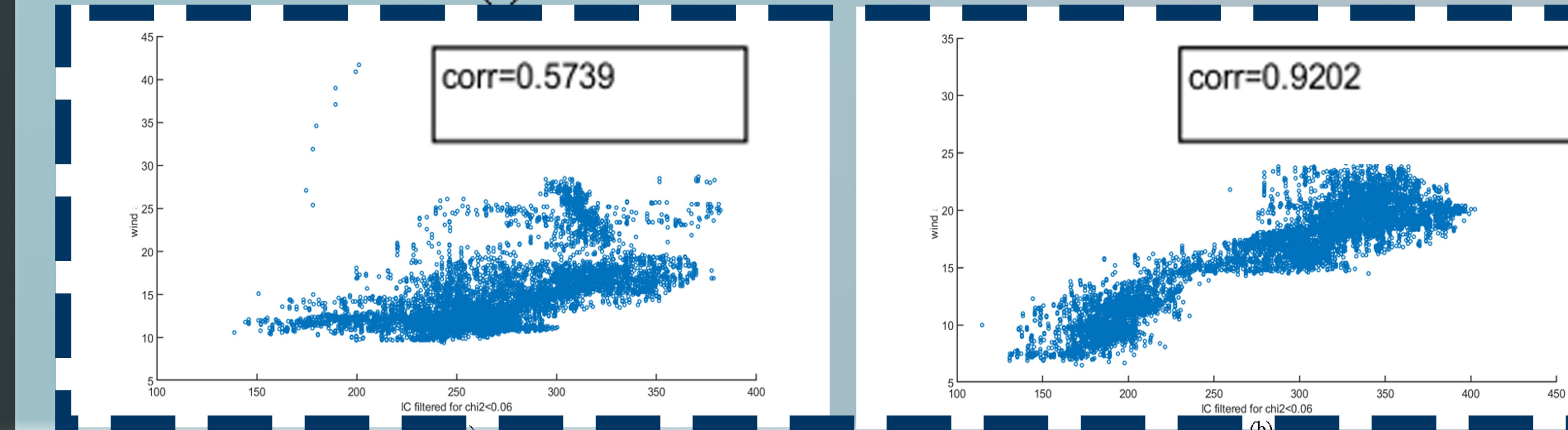
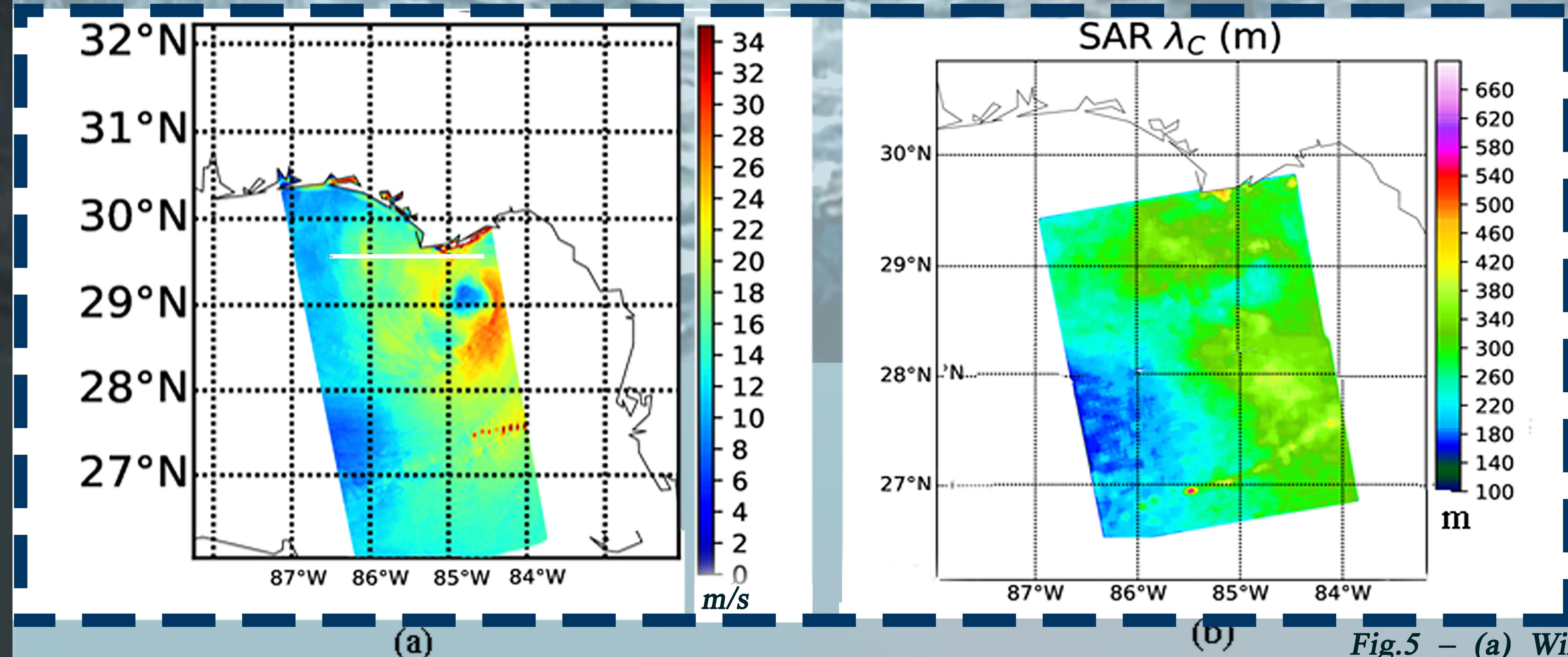


3. EXPERIMENTS



The test is conducted over 355 Sentinel-1 images in StripMap mode with 10 m pixel spacing. Interpolated ECMWF wind speed output to the SAR acquisition time and location is used to verify the effectiveness of the χ^2 -based filter.

4. RESULTS



Scatterplot between λ_c values and wind speed for (c) the northern and (d) southern region of the map.

5. CONCLUSION χ^2 -based method plays a key role in filtering out unreliable λ_c estimations. The novel approach seems to work well in extreme cases.