



7th Joint Project Team Meeting of Sentinel Asia STEP3 (JPTM2019)

Training Workshop

Flood Mapping and Damage Assessment

Please download data from the google drive

<https://tinyurl.com/wguwma8>

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International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Kathmandu, Nepal

300,000 hectares of cropland d

Ahmed Alam



The Daily Star

Monday, September 23, 2019
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2:00 AM, July 29, 2019 / LAST MODIFIED: 04:11 AM, July 29, 2019

Flood Damage in destroyed

Star Report

Around 6.77 lakh hectares of croplands have been damaged by the recent flood that affected about 61 lakh people in 28 districts, says the government statistics.

Crops on 5.32 lakh hectares were destroyed and the rest damaged.

Besides, 5.66 lakh houses were affected -- 33,635 destroyed and 5,32,643 damaged.



The remains of homesteads in Digap... Around 2,000 people from nearby fi...



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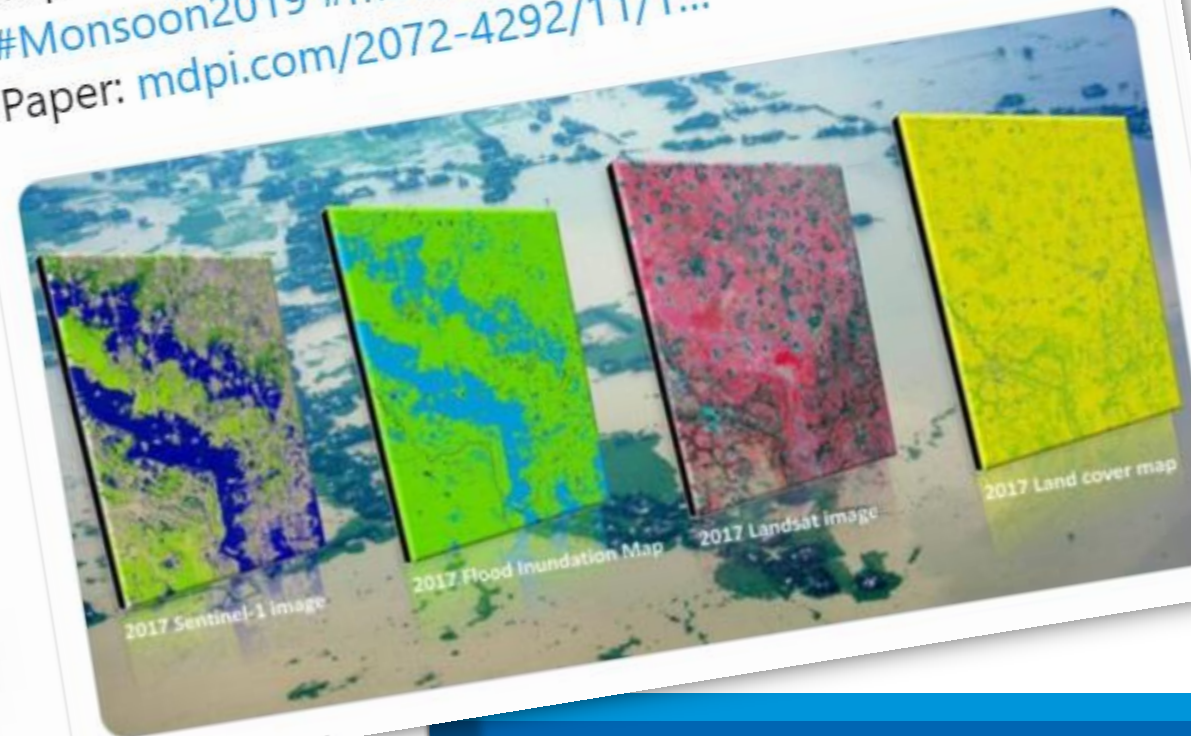


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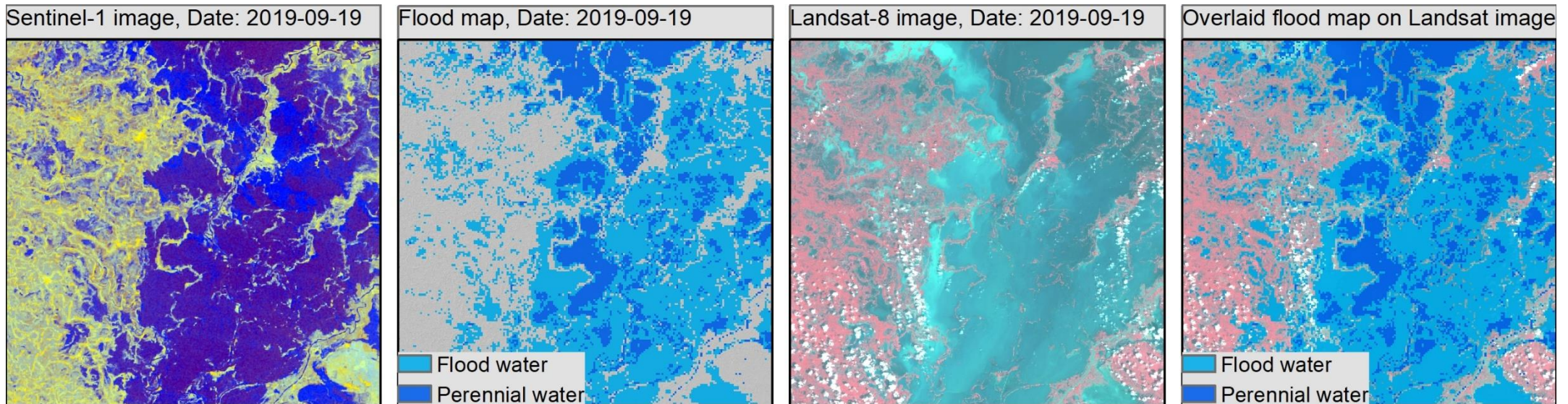
Copernicus EMS
@CopernicusEMS

Great to see #Sentinel1 being used in #Bangladesh to develop operational methodologies for rapid flood inundation and potential flood damaged area mapping to support a quick and effective event response
#Monsoon2019 #monsoon
Paper: mdpi.com/2072-4292/11/1...



Exercise - 1

Determination of Copernicus sentinel-1 backscatter threshold to automatically flood inundation mapping in GEE and comparison of sentinel-1 based flood inundation map with Landsat-8 image



Open the link: <https://tinyurl.com/yy4kddek>

Exercise - 1

```
1.1 Determination of flooding area Get Link Save Run Reset ⋮ ⚙️  
1 //Pre-monsoon or pre-flood Copernicus Sentinel-1 Date: 2019-05-20  
2 //Data available (https://scihub.copernicus.eu/dhus/#/home)  
3 var S1pre = ee.Image('COPERNICUS/S1_GRD/S1A_IW_GRDH_1SDV_20190520T120441_20190520T120506_027311_031480_43CA');  
4  
5 //Flood inundation periods Copernicus Sentinel-1 Date: 2019-09-19  
6 var S1 = ee.Image('COPERNICUS/S1_GRD/S1A_IW_GRDH_1SDV_20190919T235547_20190919T235612_029097_034D72_B042');  
7  
...  
28 //Flood inundation periods Landsat Image to comparison with sentinel based inundation results Date: 2019-09-19  
29 var landsat = ee.Image('LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_RT/LC08_137043_20190920');  
30 Map.addLayer(landsat,{ bands: ['B5', 'B4', 'B3'], min: 2164, max: 20205 }, 'Landsat', false)  
31  
38 // Flood masking and mosaicking the Sentinel 1 image. |  
39 var FloodMap = ee.ImageCollection([  
40 vv_smoothed.updateMask(vv_smoothed.lt(-16)).visualize(floodViz),  
41 vh_smoothed.updateMask(vh_smoothed.lt(-20)).visualize(floodViz),  
42 Sprevv_smoothedmask.visualize({palette: ['BLUE']})),  
43 ]).mosaic();  
44 Map.addLayer(FloodMap, {}, 'Flood Map');  
45
```

Task Please change the backscatter value from line 40 and 41, and run code. Visually compare the results with Landsat image.

Exercise - 1

The screenshot displays the Google Earth Engine web interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL: `code.earthengine.google.com/4f2457088dcc66bf32257ae905ef5a6c`. The interface includes a search bar, navigation buttons (Get Link, Save, Run, Reset), and tabs for Inspector, Console, and Tasks.

The code editor on the left contains the following JavaScript code:

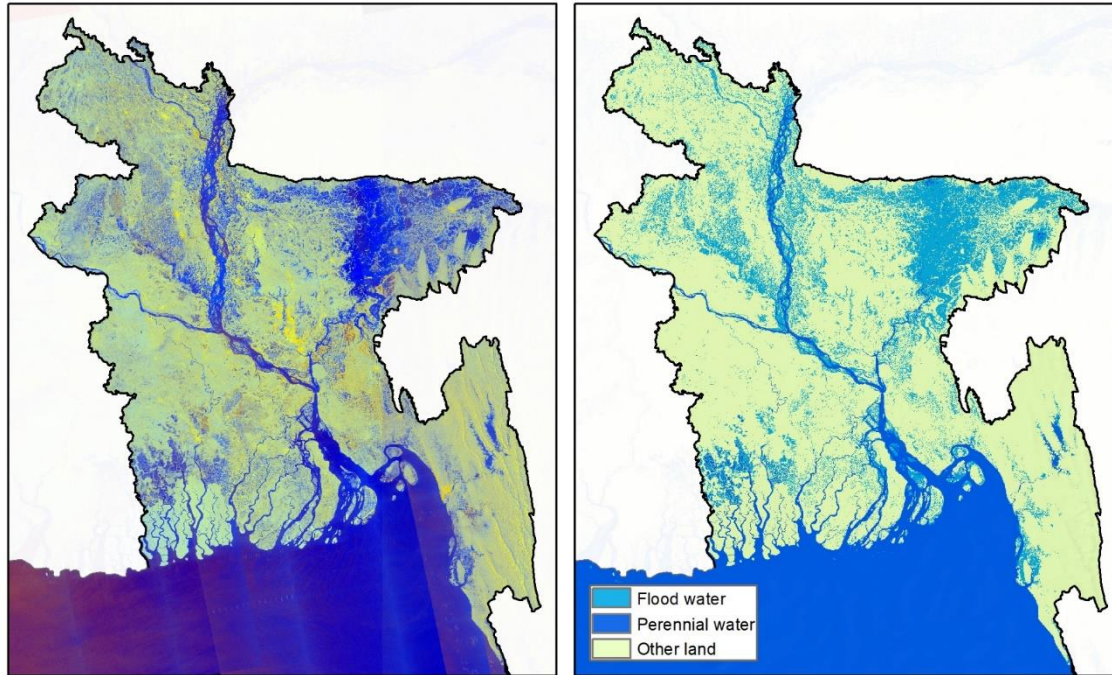
```
52 // region and // the boundary of the flood mapping areas
53 maxPixels:1e10,
54 folder: "folder_name", // please give the folder name from your Good
55 });
56
57 /**
58 // Prepared by:
59 // Kabir Uddin
60 // GIS and Remote Sensing Specialist, Geospatial Solutions
61 // LULC Thematic Lead, SERVIR HKH
62
```

The Console on the right shows the instruction: "Use print(...) to write to this console."

The map view at the bottom shows a geographical area with a flood risk overlay. The overlay consists of a large red area, a blue area, and a green area, indicating different levels of flood risk. The map includes various geographical features, roads, and place names. The bottom right corner of the map shows "Map data ©2019 20 km" and "Terms of Use Report a map error".

Exercise - 2

Flood inundation mapping using sentinel-1 for any chosen site/**boundary** and date



Sentinel-1 RGB composite
Date: ('2019-07-10' to '2019-7-20')

Flood Inundation Map
Date: ('2019-07-10' to '2019-7-20')

Open the link: <https://tinyurl.com/y55hoa2m>

Exercise - 2

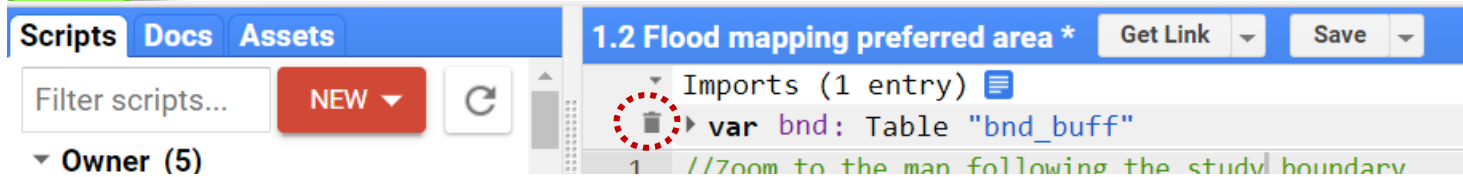
The screenshot displays the Google Earth Engine web interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL `code.earthengine.google.com`. The main interface is divided into several panels:

- Scripts Panel:** Shows a script titled "1.2 Flood mapping preferred are...". The script code is as follows:

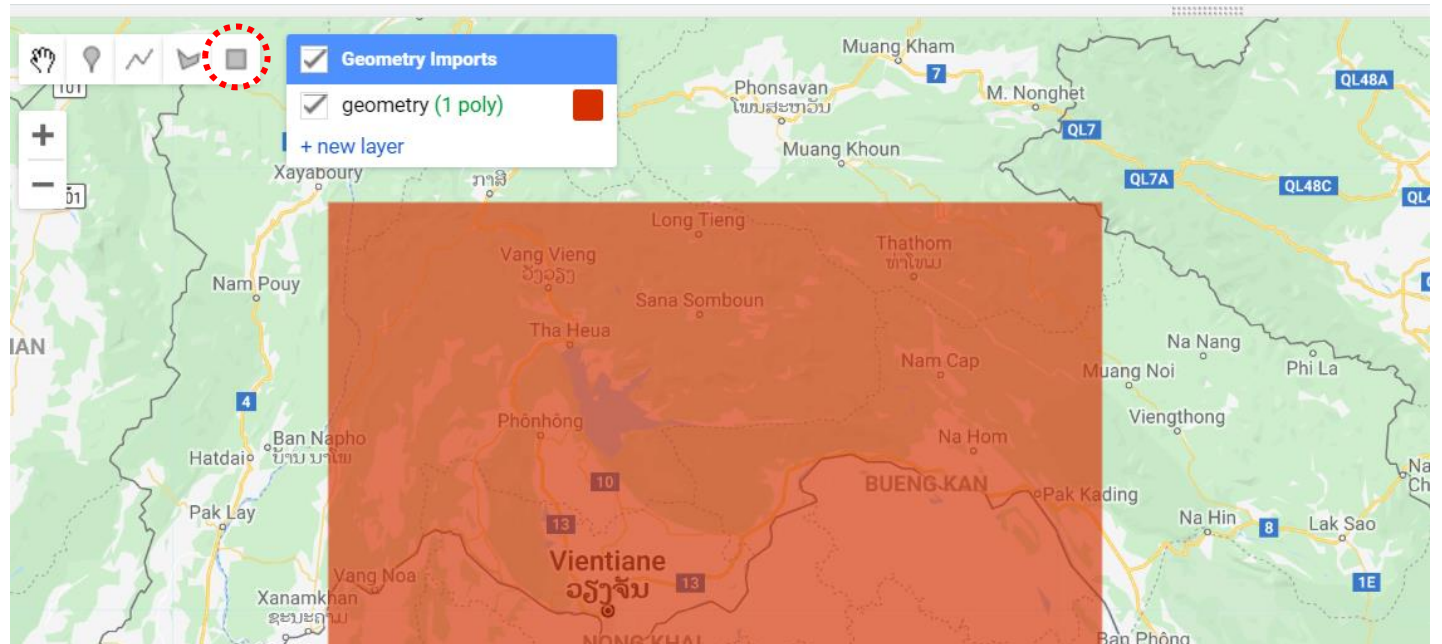
```
Imports (1 entry)
  var bnd: Table "bnd_buff"
1 //Zoom to the map following the study boundary
2 Map.centerObject(bnd, 7)
3
4
```
- Inspector Panel:** Lists the layers created by the script: `rgb_composite` (2h), `rgb_composite` (checked), `flood_map` (checked, 15m), and `landsat`.
- Map Panel:** Displays a map of India with a flood overlay. The overlay is a dark blue area covering parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha. The map includes labels for various states and cities, such as Patna, Ranchi, Kolkata, and Guwahati.

Exercise - 2

Task Delete the existing boundary and digitized a new study boundary

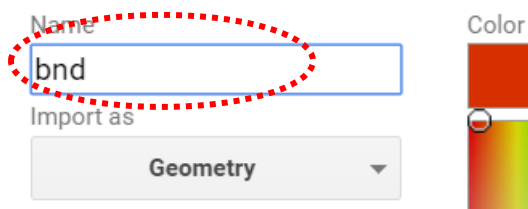


Task Digitized a new study boundary



Task Rename default name
“geometry” to “bnd”

Configure geometry import



Task Run the code with new boundary

Exercise - 2

Task //Select the pre-flood Copernicus Sentinel-1 imagery

```
3
4 //Selecting the pre-monsoon or pre-flood Copernicus Sentinel-1
5 //Sentinel-1 Data available also at https://scihub.copernicus.eu/dhus/#/home
6 var sentinel1p = ee.ImageCollection('COPERNICUS/S1_GRD')
7   .filterDate('2019-01-01', '2019-5-30') // Please change perineal water date
8   .filterBounds(bnd); // Within the boundary selecting the satellite imagery
9
```

Task //Select the flooding time Copernicus Sentinel-1 imagery

```
30
31 //Selecting the flood Copernicus Sentinel-1
32 var sentinel1 = ee.ImageCollection('COPERNICUS/S1_GRD')
33   .filterDate('2019-07-10', '2019-7-20')
34   .filterBounds(bnd);
35
```

Exercise - 2

Task //If needed adjust the sentinel-1 backscatter threshold

```
75  
76 // Flood masking and mosaicking the Sentinel 1 image.  
77 var FloodMap = ee.ImageCollection([  
78   vv_smoothed.updateMask(vv_smoothed.lt(-17)).visualize(floodViz),  
79   vh_smoothed.updateMask(vh_smoothed.lt(-20)).visualize(floodViz),  
80   vvp_watermask.visualize({palette: ['BLUE']}),  
81   ]).mosaic();  
82 Map.addLayer(FloodMap.clip(bnd), {}, 'Flood Map');  
83
```

Exercise - 2

Task Export the generated flood map

```
// Export the flood map.  
Export.image.toDrive({  
  image: FloodMap, //Generated flood map  
  description: 'Flood_Map', //Export file name  
  scale: 90 //Map resolution, here we used 300 to minimized the google drive  
  //region: bnd // The boundary of the flood mapping areas  
  maxPixels:1e10,  
  folder: "folder_name", // please give the folder name from your Google drive  
});
```

Exercise - 3

Google Earth Engine

Sentinel-1 Preprocessing

Imagery in the Earth Engine `'COPERNICUS/S1_GRD'` Sentinel-1 `ImageCollection` consists of Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) scenes processed to backscatter coefficient (σ^0) in decibels (dB). The backscatter coefficient represents target backscattering area (radar cross-section) per unit ground area. Because it can vary by several orders of magnitude, it is converted to dB as $10 \cdot \log_{10} \sigma^0$. It measures whether the radiated terrain scatters the incident microwave radiation preferentially away from the SAR sensor (dB < 0) or towards the SAR sensor (dB > 0). This scattering behavior depends on the physical characteristics of the terrain, primarily the geometry of the terrain elements and their electromagnetic characteristics.

Earth Engine uses the following preprocessing steps (as implemented by the [Sentinel-1 Toolbox](#)) to derive the backscatter coefficient in each pixel:

1. **Apply orbit file**
 - Updates orbit metadata with a [restituted orbit file](#).
2. **GRD border noise removal**
 - Removes low intensity noise and invalid data on scene edges. (As of January 12, 2018)
3. **Thermal noise removal**
 - Removes additive noise in sub-swaths to help reduce discontinuities between sub-swaths for scenes in multi-swath acquisition modes. (This operation cannot be applied to images produced before July 2015)
4. **Radiometric calibration**
 - Computes backscatter intensity using sensor calibration parameters in the GRD metadata.
5. **Terrain correction** ([orthorectification](#))
 - Converts data from ground range geometry, which does not take terrain into account, to σ^0 using the [SRTM 30 meter DEM](#) or the [ASTER DEM](#) for high latitudes (greater than 60°)

GEE data availability (time)
Oct 3, 2014- Nov 8, 2019

Today date
Nov 13, 2019

5 backlog

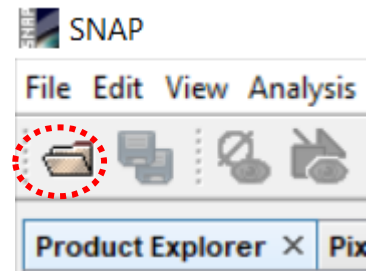
Need to process



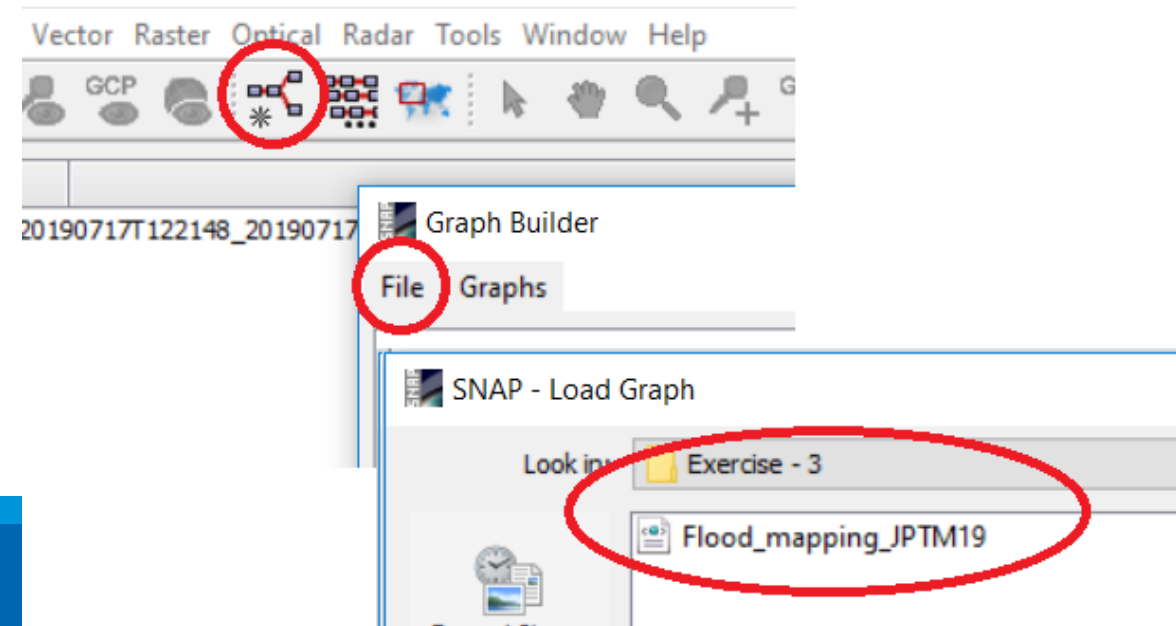
Exercise - 3

Task Open the SNAP tools

Task Open the Sentinel image

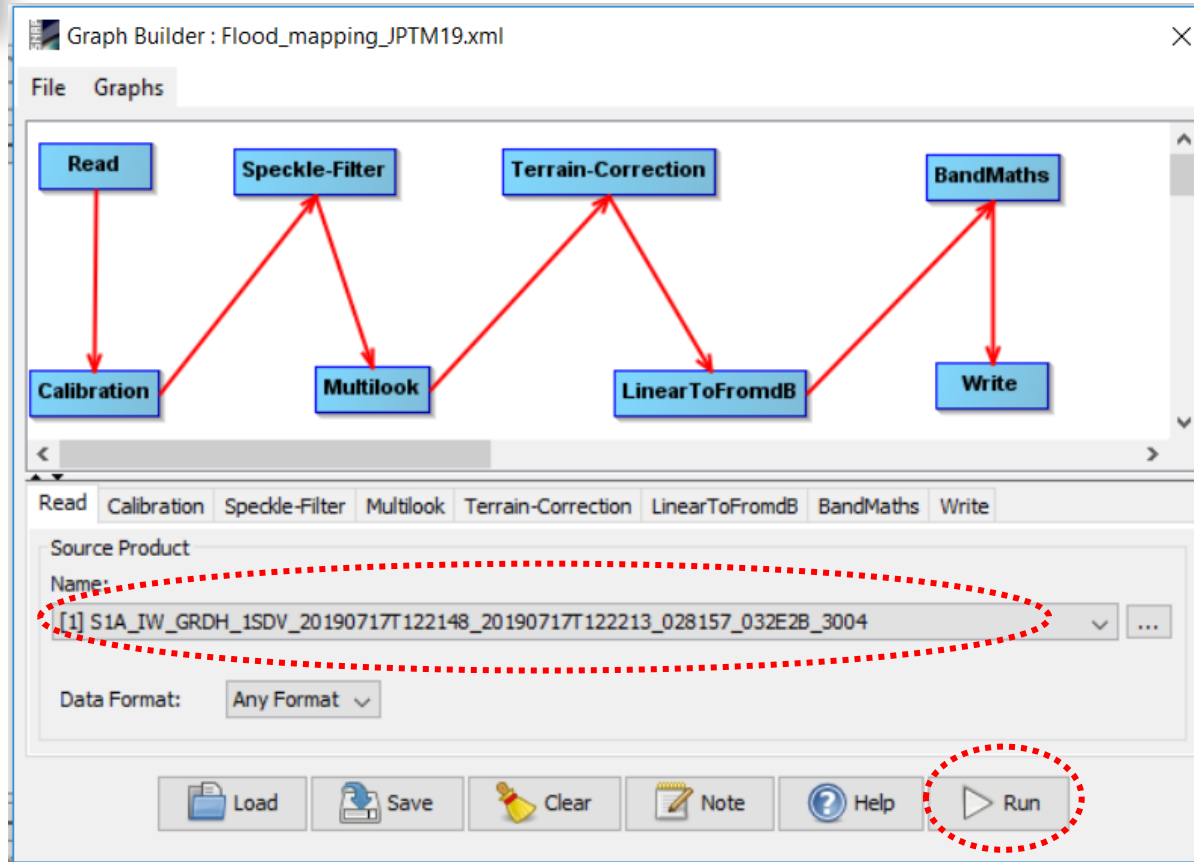


Task Load the graph "Flood_mapping_JPTM19"



Exercise - 3

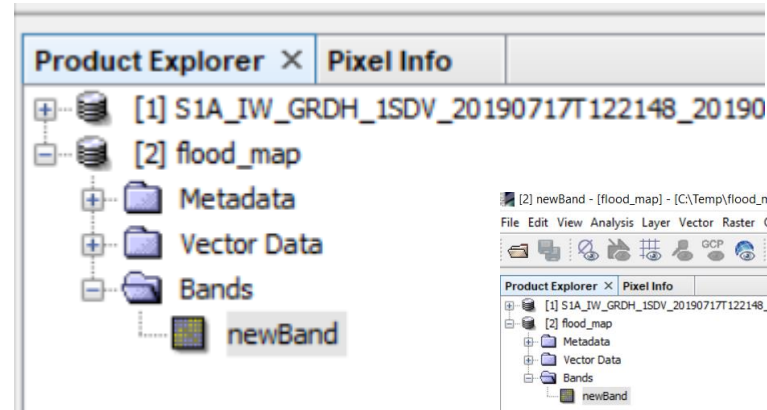
Task Provides the source of the image and run graphs



it might take 15 minutes to produce flood map

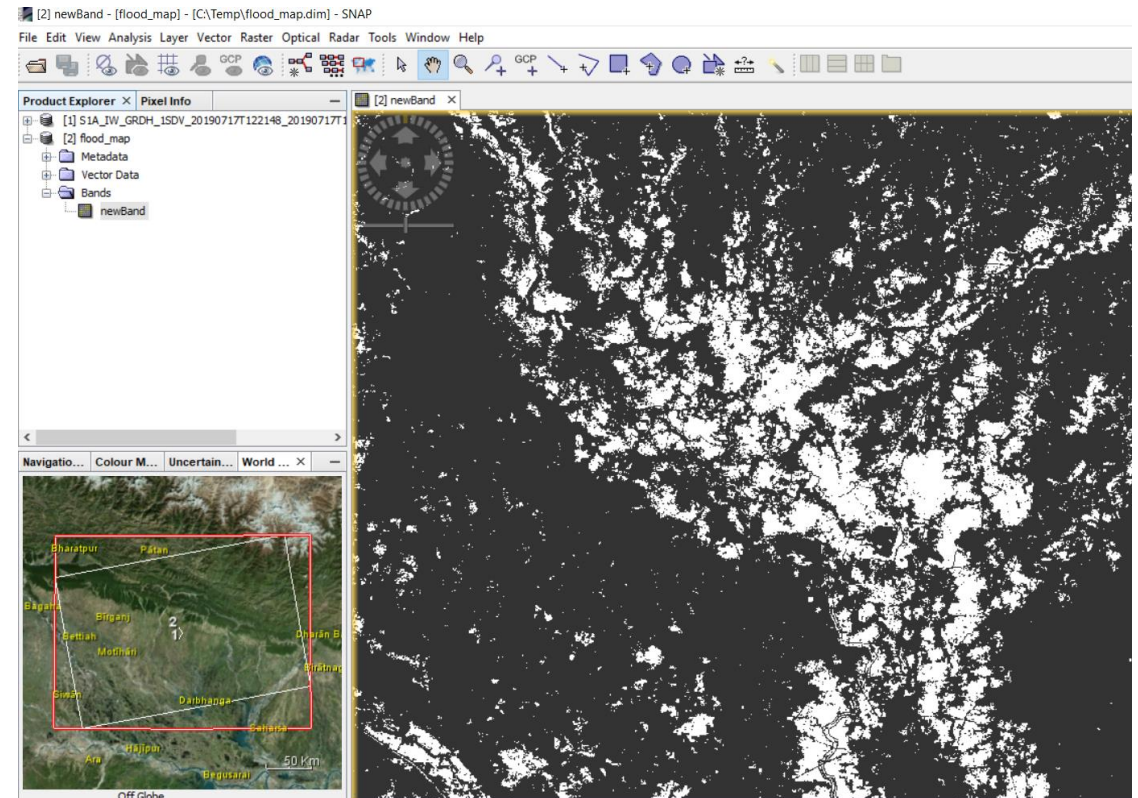
Exercise - 3

Task View the inundation map



Task Export the inundation map

Click on the File>Export> GeoTIFF/BigTIFF



Exercise - 4

Flood damage assessment-pre-flood land cover mapping using GEE

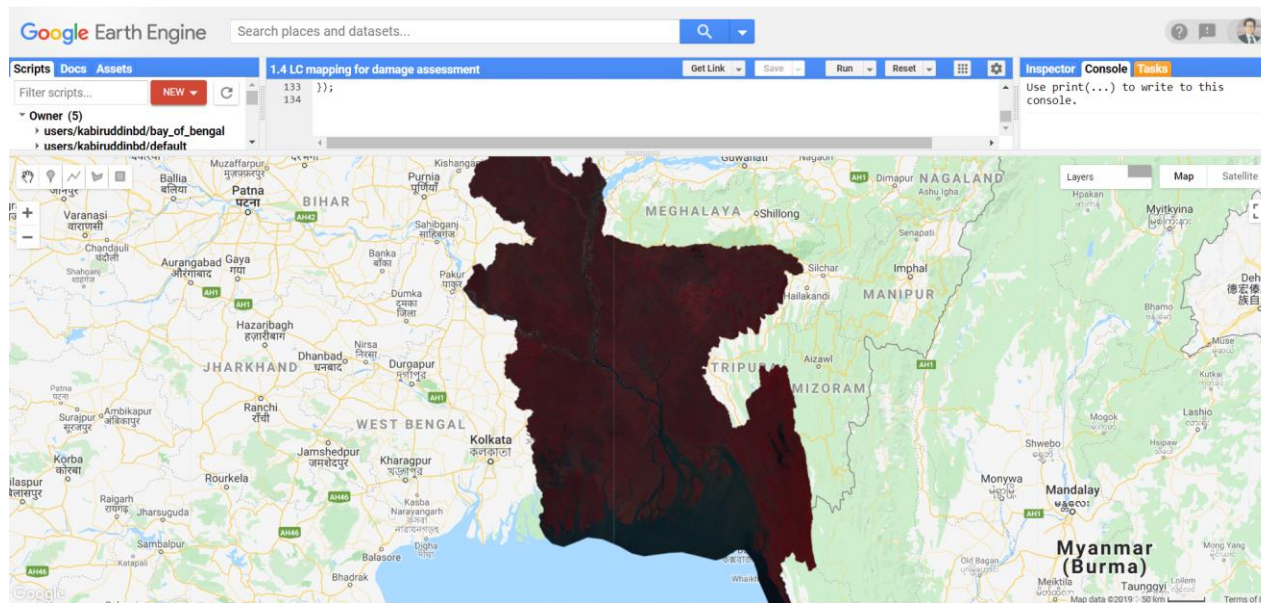


Exercise - 4

Flood damage assessment-pre-flood land cover mapping using GEE

Open the link:

<https://tinyurl.com/utr6fte>



Thank you

adpc

JAXA

SENTINEL
ASIA Sentinel Asia

ICIMOD

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



Reference:

[Uddin, Kabir, Mir A. Matin, and Franz J. Meyer. "Operational flood mapping using multi-temporal sentinel-1 SAR images: a case study from Bangladesh." Remote Sensing 11, no. 13 \(2019\): 1581.](#)