Radar and Satellite Remote Sensing

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The University of Kansas

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Outline

Background – ice sheet characterization

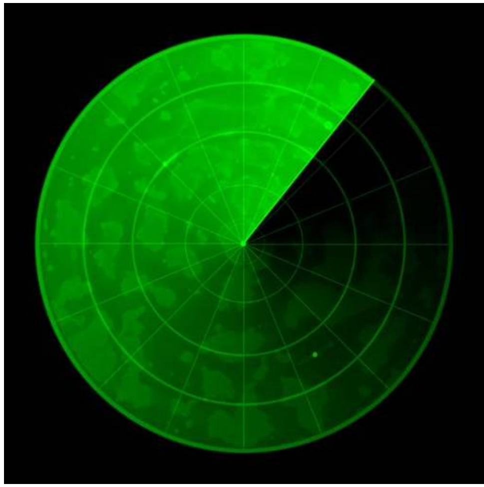
Radar overview

- Radar basics
- Radar depth-sounding of ice sheets
- Example of capabilities of modern radars
- Synthetic-aperture radar (SAR)

Satellite sensing

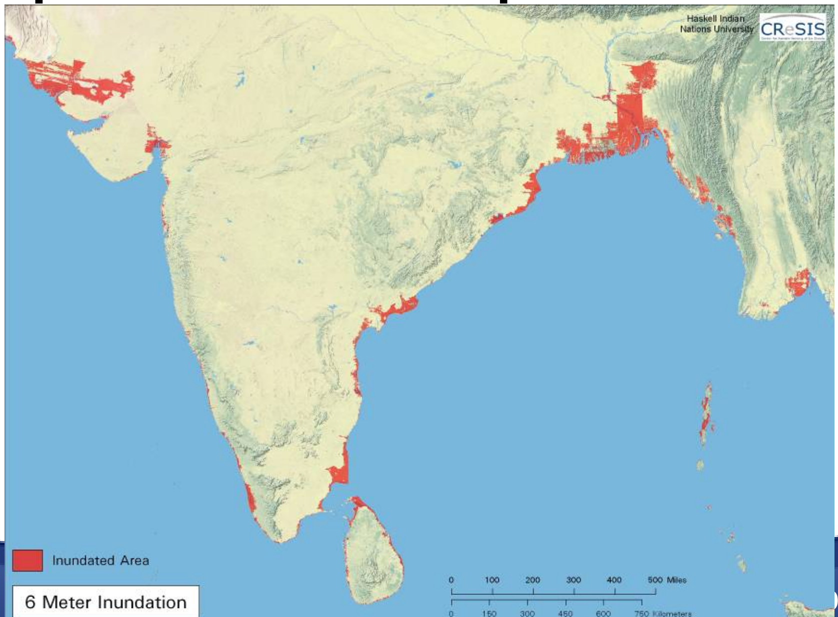
- Spaceborne radars
- Satellite radar data products

Future directions



Background

- Sea-level rise resulting from the changing global climate is expected to directly impact many millions of people living in low-lying coastal regions.
- Accelerated discharge from polar outlet glaciers is unpredictable and represents a significant threat.
- Predictive models of ice sheet behavior require knowledge of the bed conditions, specifically basal topography and whether the bed is frozen or wet.
- The NSF established CReSIS (Center for Remote Sensing of Ice Sheets) to better understand and predict the role of polar ice sheets in sea-level change.



CReSIS technology requirements: Radar

Technology requirements are driven by science, specifically the data needed by glaciologists to improve our understanding of ice dynamics.

The radar sensor system shall:

- measure the ice thickness with 5-m accuracy to 5-km depths
- detect and measure the depth of shallow internal layers (depths < 100 m) with 10-cm accuracy
- measure the depth to internal reflection layers with 5-m accuracy
- detect and, if present, map the extent of water layers and water channels at the basal surface with 10-m spatial resolution when the depth of the water layer is at least 1 cm
- provide backscatter data that enables bed roughness characterization with 10-m spatial resolution and roughness characterized at a 1-m scale

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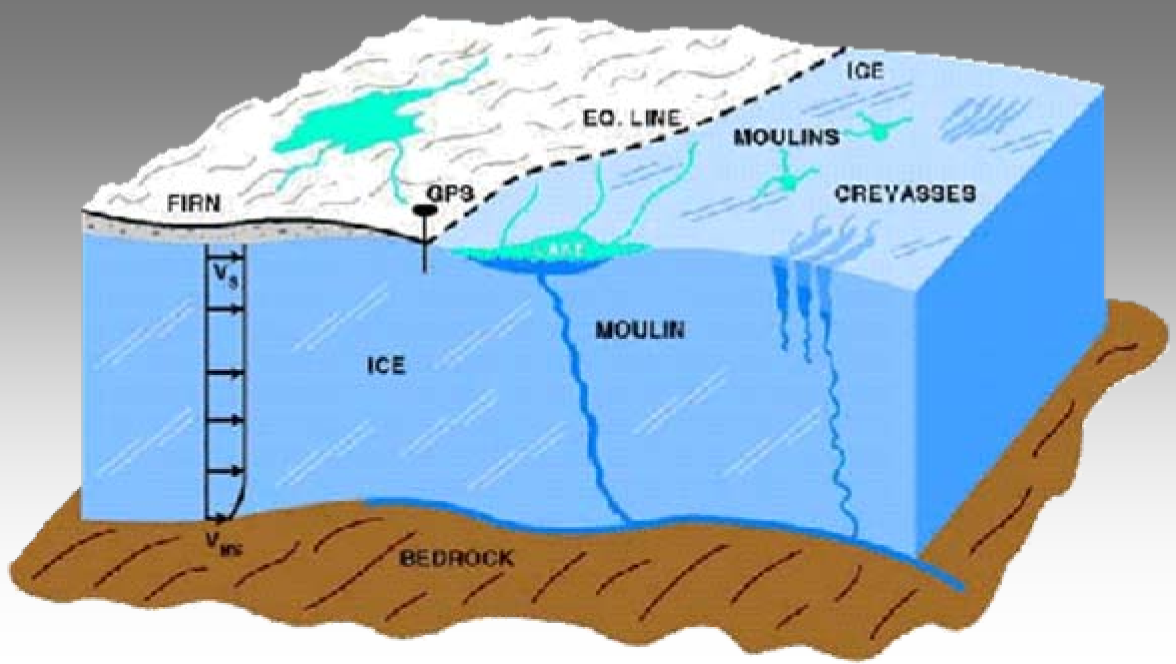
CReSIS technology requirements: Radar

The radar sensor system shall:

- detect and, if present, measure the anisotropic orientation angle within the ice as a function of depth with 25° angular resolution
- measure ice attenuation with 100-m depth resolution and radiometric accuracy sufficient to estimate englacial temperature to an accuracy of 1 °C
- detect and, if present, map the structure and extent of englacial moulins



A brief overview of radar

Radar – radio detection and ranging

Developed in the early 1900s (pre-World War II)

- 1904 Europeans demonstrated use for detecting ships in fog
- 1922 U.S. Navy Research Laboratory (NRL) detected wooden ship on Potomac River
- 1930 NRL engineers detected an aircraft with simple radar system

World War II accelerated radar's development

- Radar had a significant impact militarily
- Called "The Invention That Changed The World" in two books by Robert Buderi

Radar's has deep military roots

- It continues to be important militarily
- Growing number of civil applications
- Objects often called 'targets' even civil applications

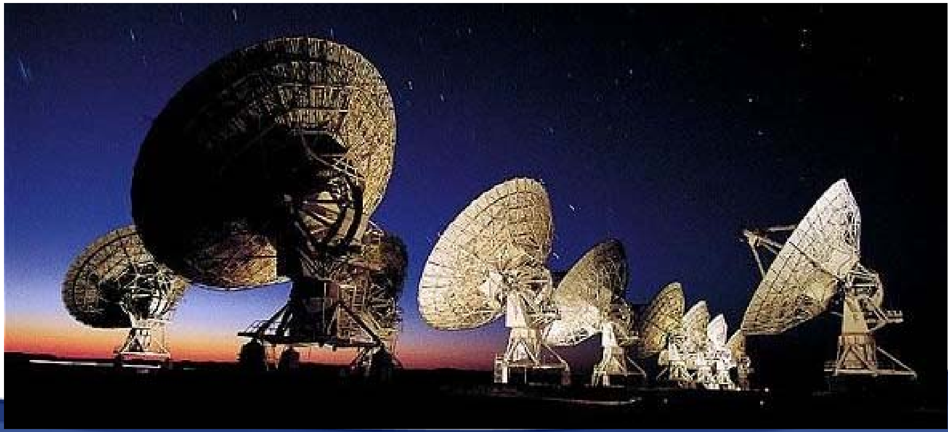
A brief overview of radar

Uses electromagnetic (EM) waves

- Frequencies in the MHz, GHz, THz
  - Shares spectrum with FM, TV, GPS, cell phones, wireless technologies, satellite communications
- Governed by Maxwell's equations
- Signals propagate at the speed of light
- Antennas or optics used to launch/receive waves

Related technologies use acoustic waves

- Ultrasound, seismics, sonar
  - Microphones, accelerometers, hydrophones used as transducers



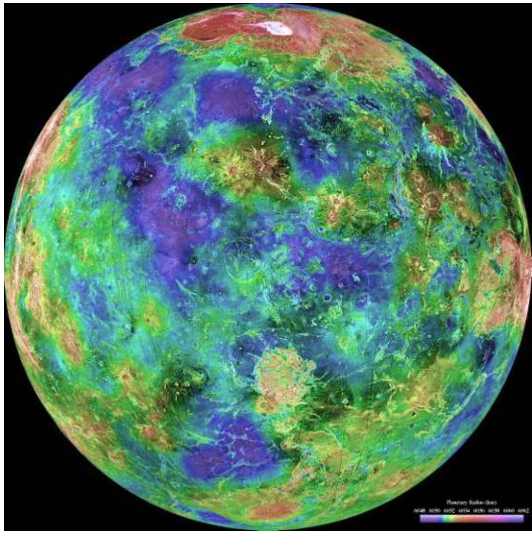
A brief overview of radar

Active sensor

- –Provides its own illumination
  - Operates in day and night
  - Largely immune to smoke, haze, fog, rain, snow, …
- –Involves both a transmitter and a receiver

Related technologies are purely passive

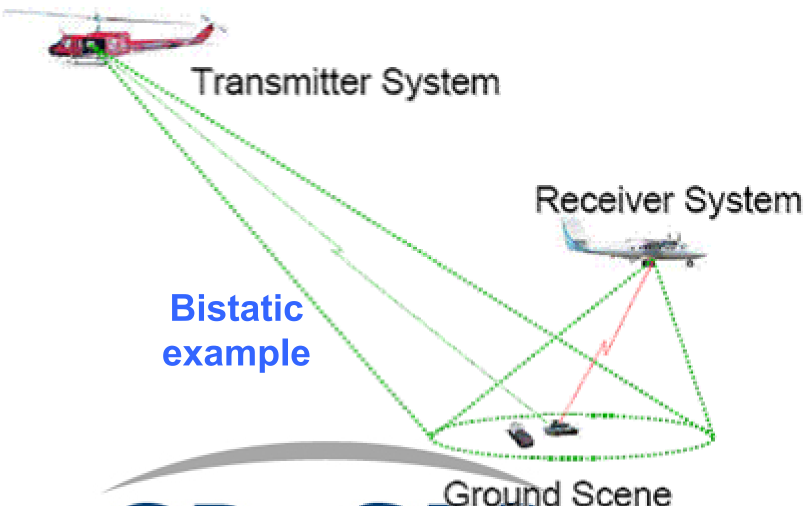
- –Radio astronomy, radiometers



Radar image of Venus

Configurations

- –Monostatic
  - transmitter and receiver co-located
- –Bistatic
  - transmitter and receiver separated
- –Multistatic
  - multiple transmitters and/or receivers
- –Passive
  - exploits non-cooperative illuminator



Bistatic example

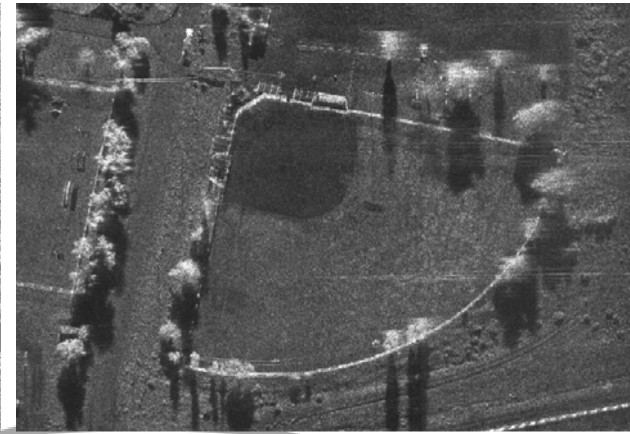
A brief overview of radar

Various classes of operation

- Pulsed vs. continuous wave (CW)
- Coherent vs. incoherent

Measurement capabilities

- Detection, Ranging
- Position (range and direction), Radial velocity (Doppler)
- Target characteristics (radar cross section – RCS)
- Mapping, Change detection



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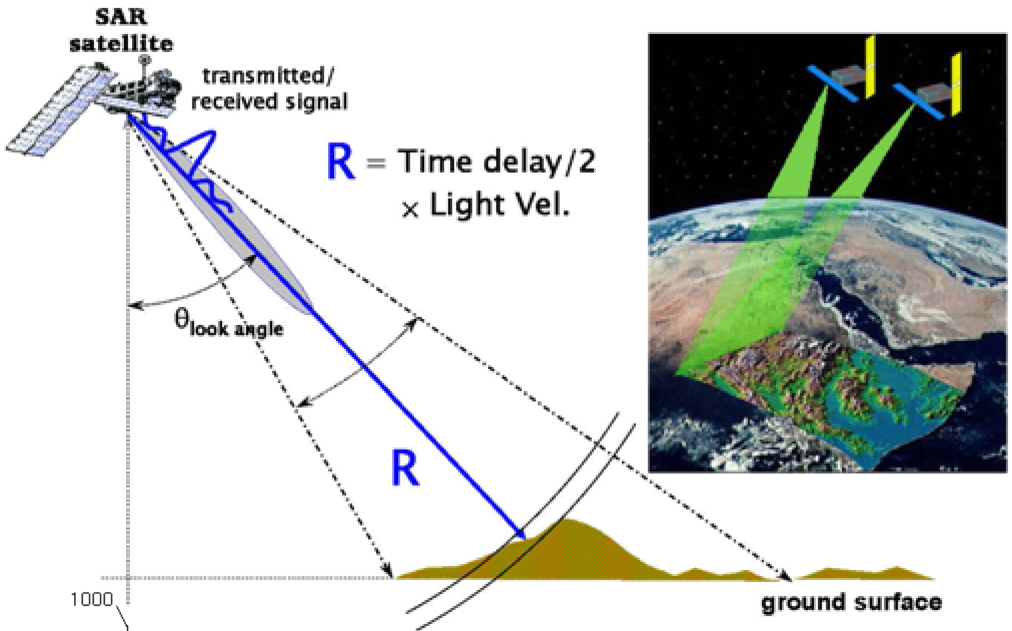
Radar basics



Transmitted signal propagates at speed of light through free space,

$$v_p = c.$$

Travel time from antenna to target

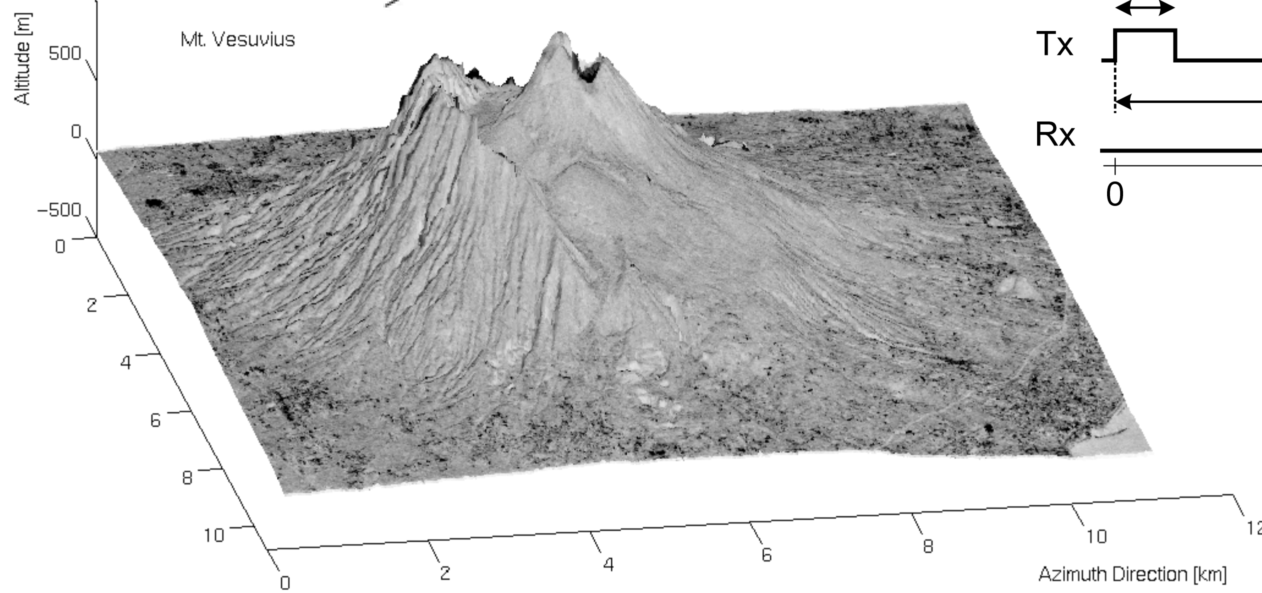
$$R/c$$

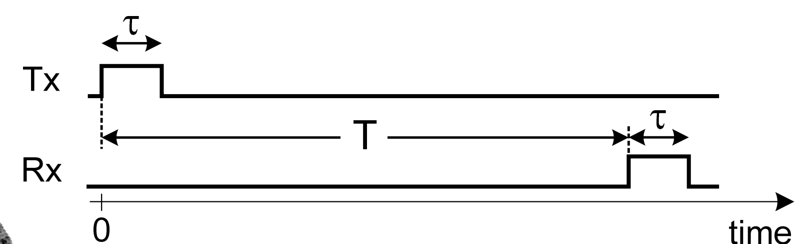
Travel time from target back to antenna

$$R/c$$

Total round-trip time of flight

$$T = 2R/c$$





$$T = \frac{2R}{c}$$

Tx: transmit

Rx: receive

Radar basics

Range resolution

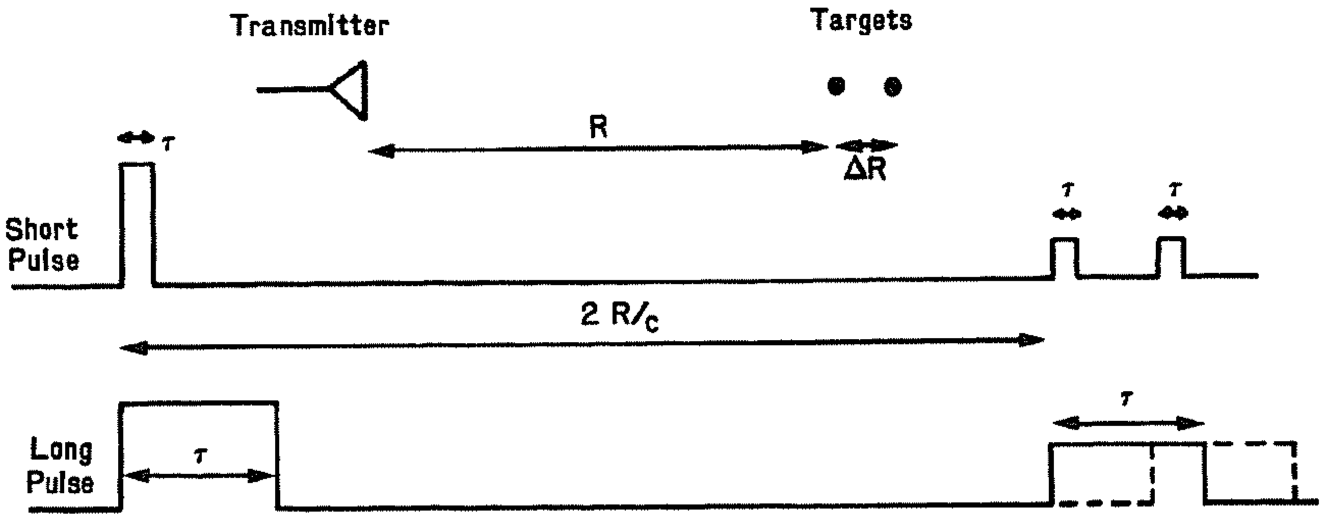
The ability to resolve discrete targets based on their range is range resolution, ΔR.

Range resolution can be expressed in terms of pulse duration, τ [s]

$$\Delta R = \frac{c\,\tau}{2}\ [\mathrm{m}]$$

Range resolution can be expressed in terms of pulse bandwidth, B [Hz]

$$\Delta R = \frac{c}{2\,B}\ [\mathrm{m}]$$



Two targets at nearly the same range

Short pulse → higher bandwidth

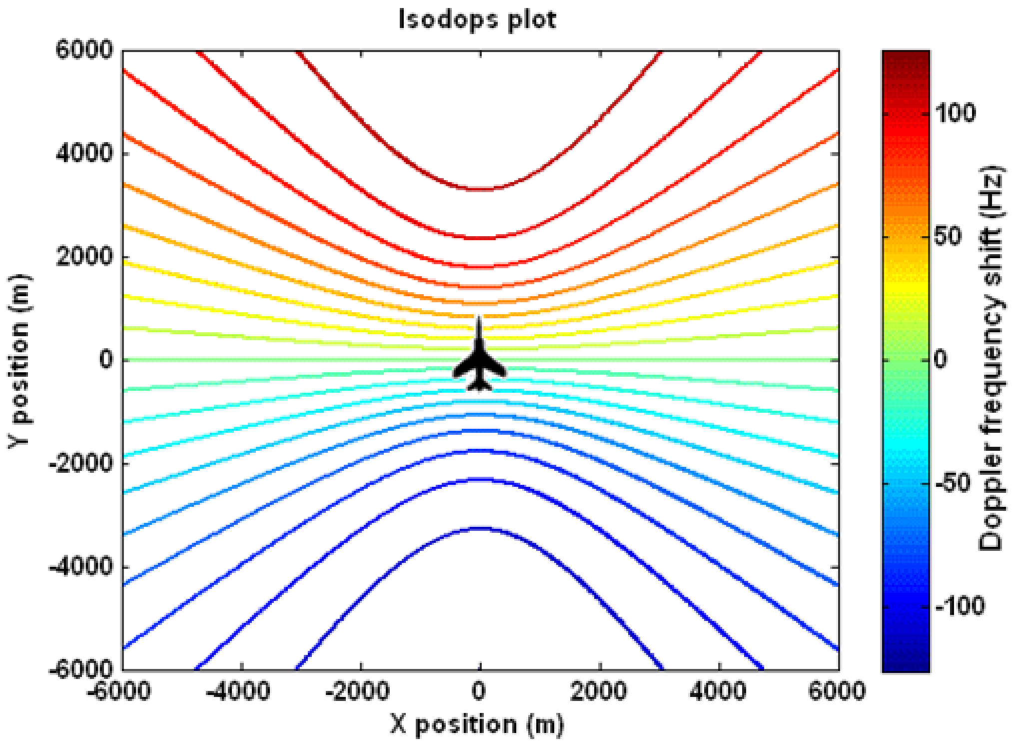
Long pulse → lower bandwidth

Radar basics

Doppler frequency shift and velocity

Time rate of change of target range produces Doppler shift.

Aircraft flying straight and level
$x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 2000$ m
$v_x = 0$, $v_y = 100$ m/s, $v_z = 0$
$f = 200$ MHz



Electrical phase angle, ϕ
Doppler frequency, f_D
Radial velocity, v_r
Target range, R
Wavelength, λ

$$\phi = 2\pi \frac{2R}{\lambda} \quad [\mathrm{rad}]$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 2\pi \frac{2}{\lambda} \frac{dR}{dt} \quad [\mathrm{rad/s}]$$

$$f_D = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{2}{\lambda} \frac{dR}{dt} \quad [\mathrm{Hz}]$$

$$f_D = \frac{2 v_r}{\lambda} \quad [\mathrm{Hz}]$$

Radar basics

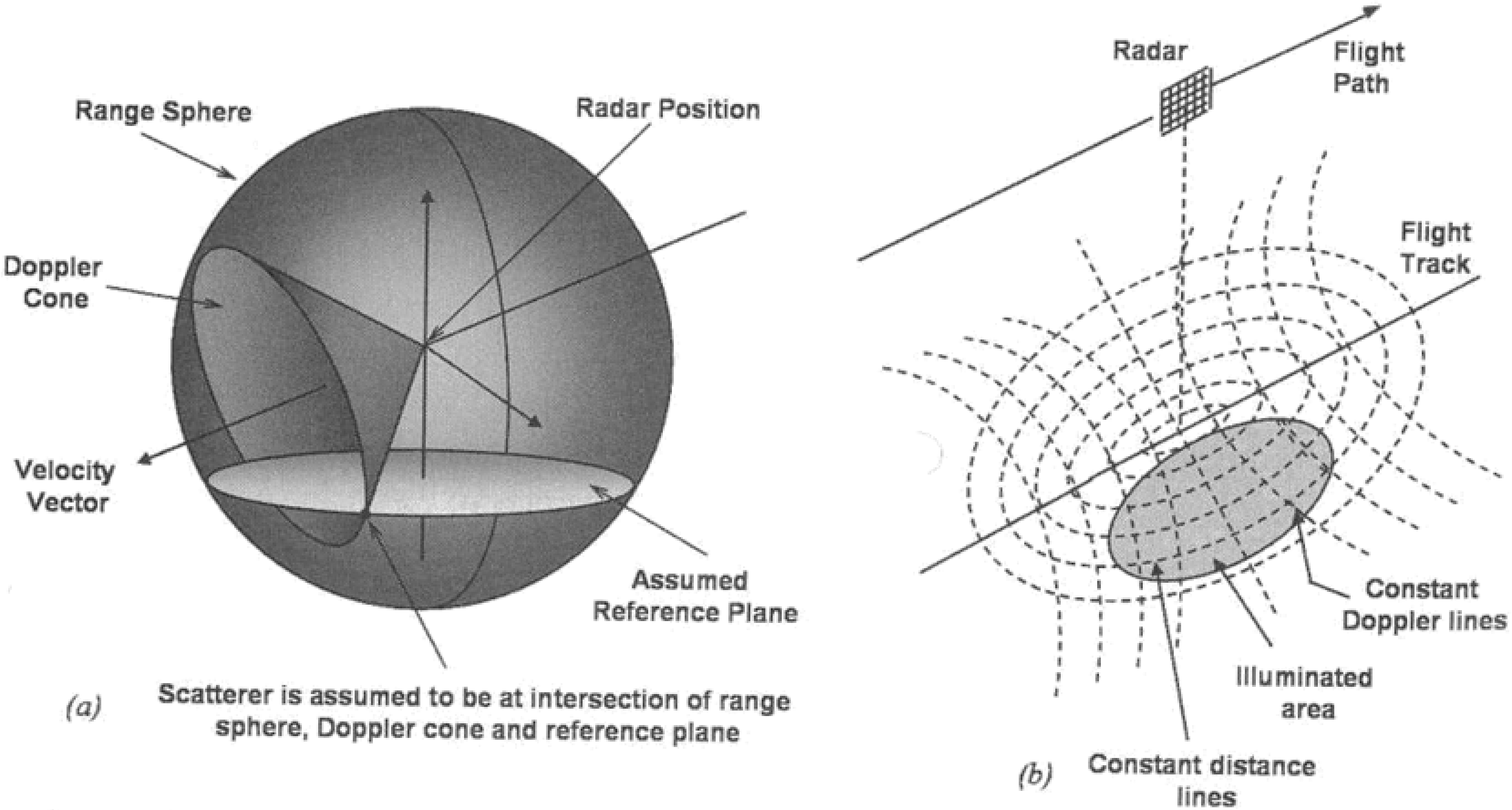
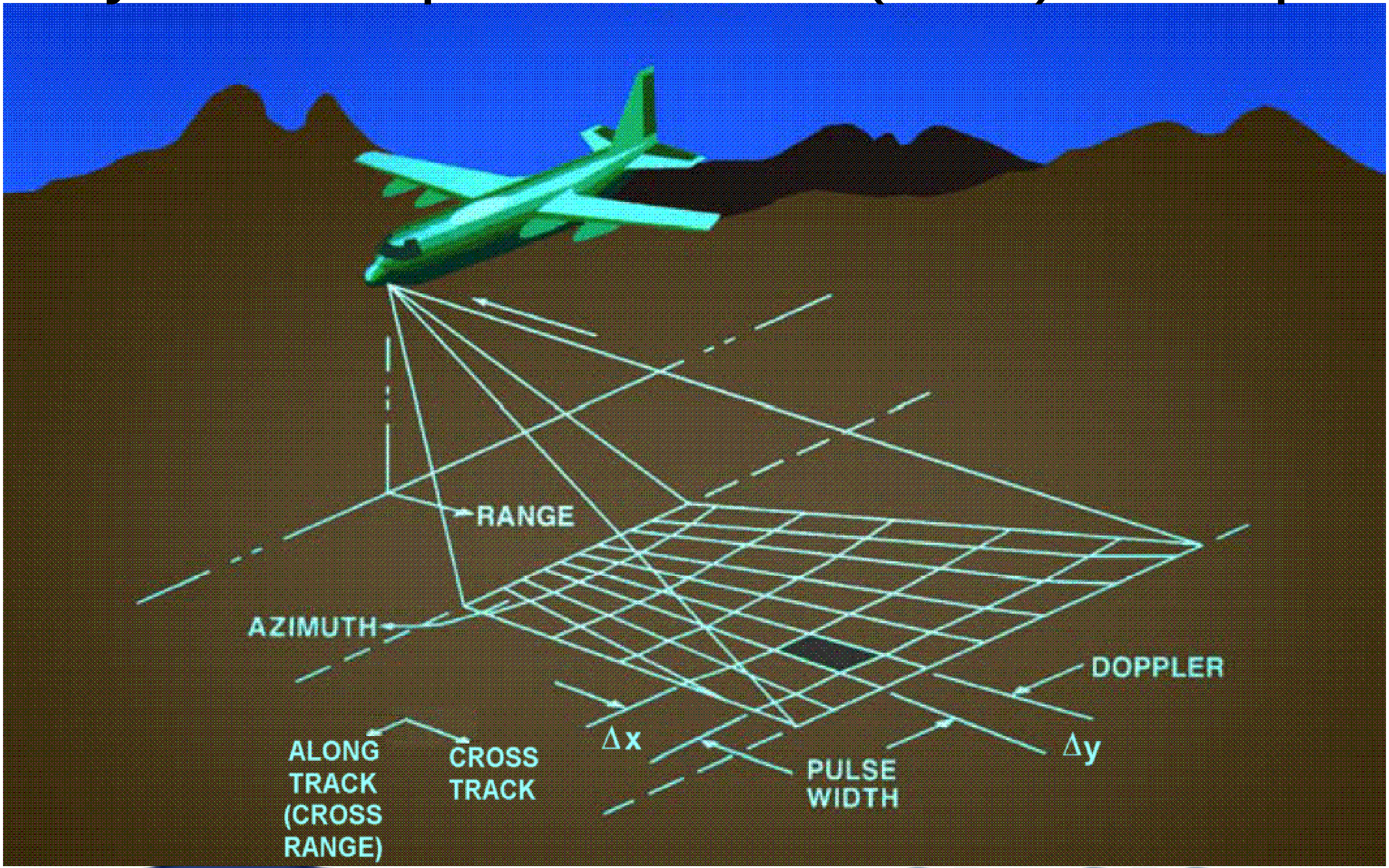


Figure 6-36. (a) The geometry assumed in traditional SAR processing. The scatterer is assumed to be at the intersection of the range sphere, the Doppler cone, and an assumed flat reference plane. The case shown is for a left-looking SAR. (b) Coordinate system (equi-Doppler and equirange lines) for synthetic-aperture radar imaging.

Synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) concept



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Ka-band, 4″ resolution
Helicopter and plane static display

SAR image perception

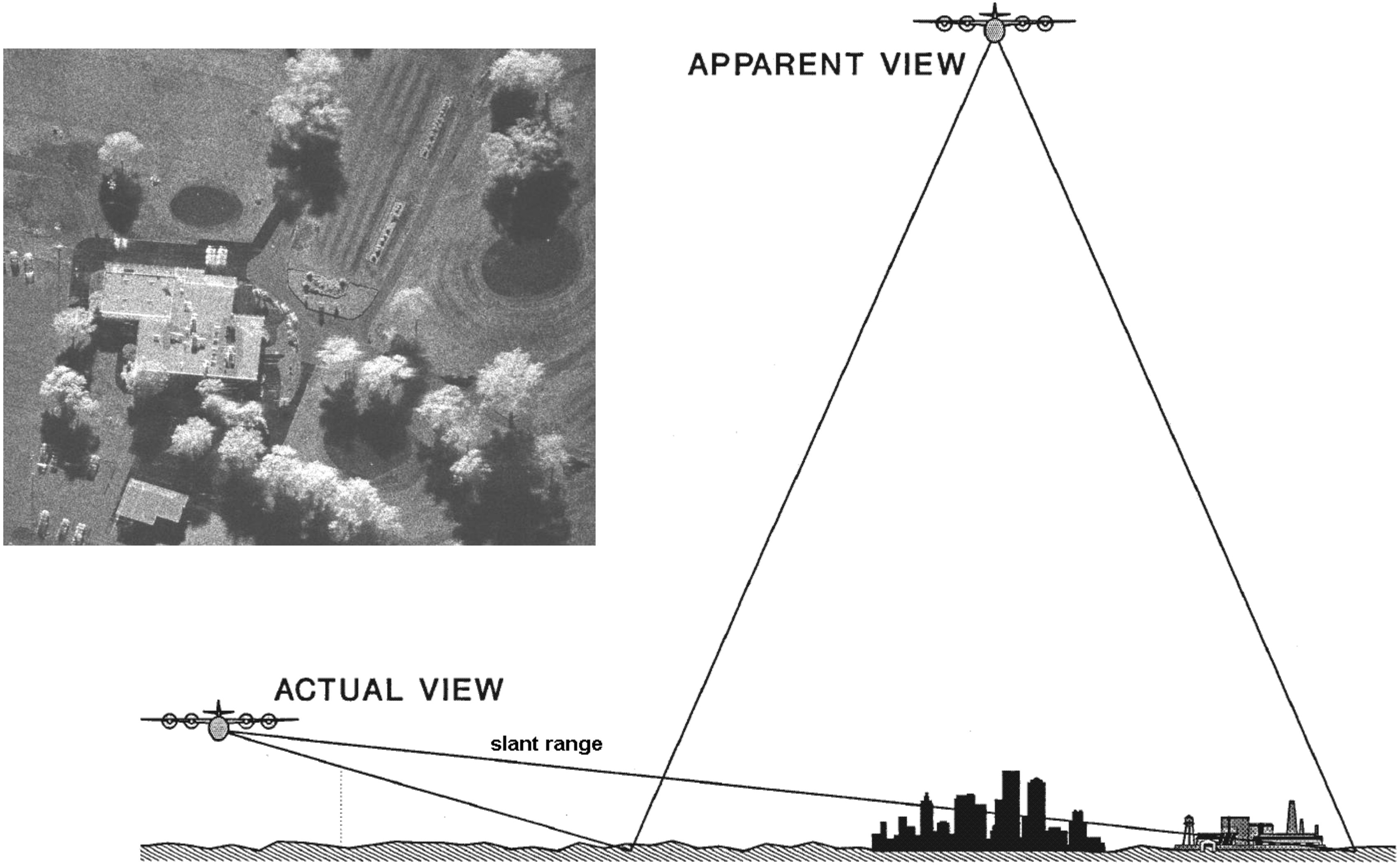


Figure 5-10. Perceptual confusion in synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images – images obtained from the side appear like images obtained from overhead.

Radar development timeline

Continuous improvements on depthsounder system. Annual measurement campaigns of Greenland ice sheet.

1993 - 2001

More advanced and compact radar systems developed as part of the PRISM project.

2001 - 2005

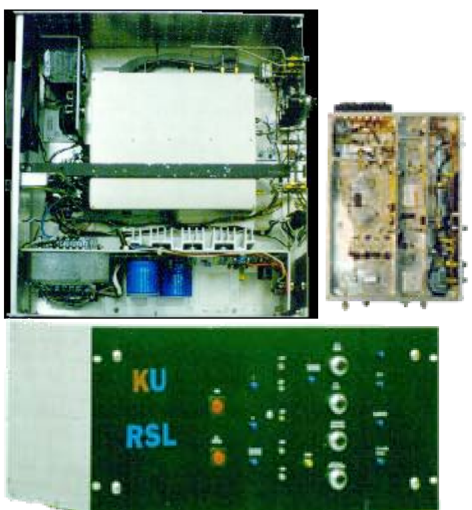
New radar systems developed to meet science needs. Radar systems modified and miniaturized for UAV use.

2005 - 2010

Radar system size and weight reduction continues. Imaging radars developed.

2010 - 2015

2000 ***2005*** ***2010*** ***2015***



7.1 ft^3

2001

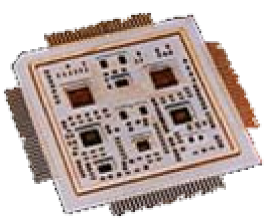
3.7 ft^3

2004

0.23 ft^3

2010

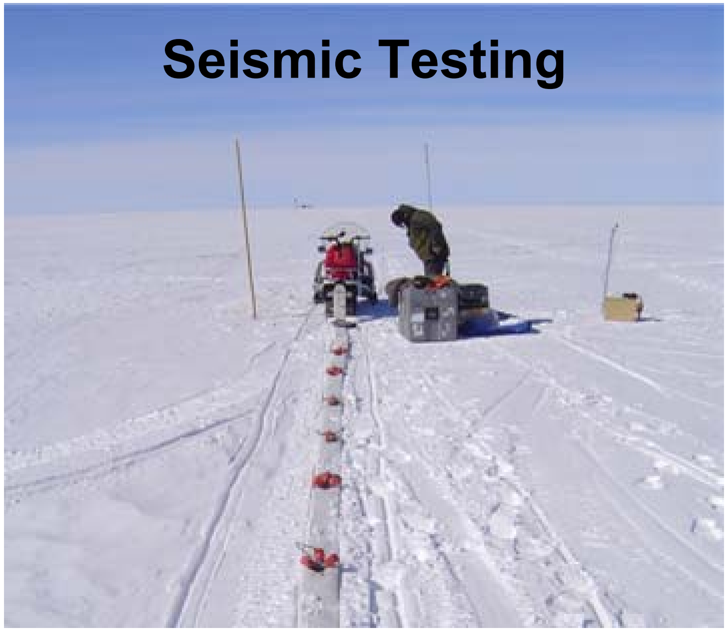
stacked ICs or MCMs



< 0.01 ft^3

2015

Recent field campaigns: Greenland 2007



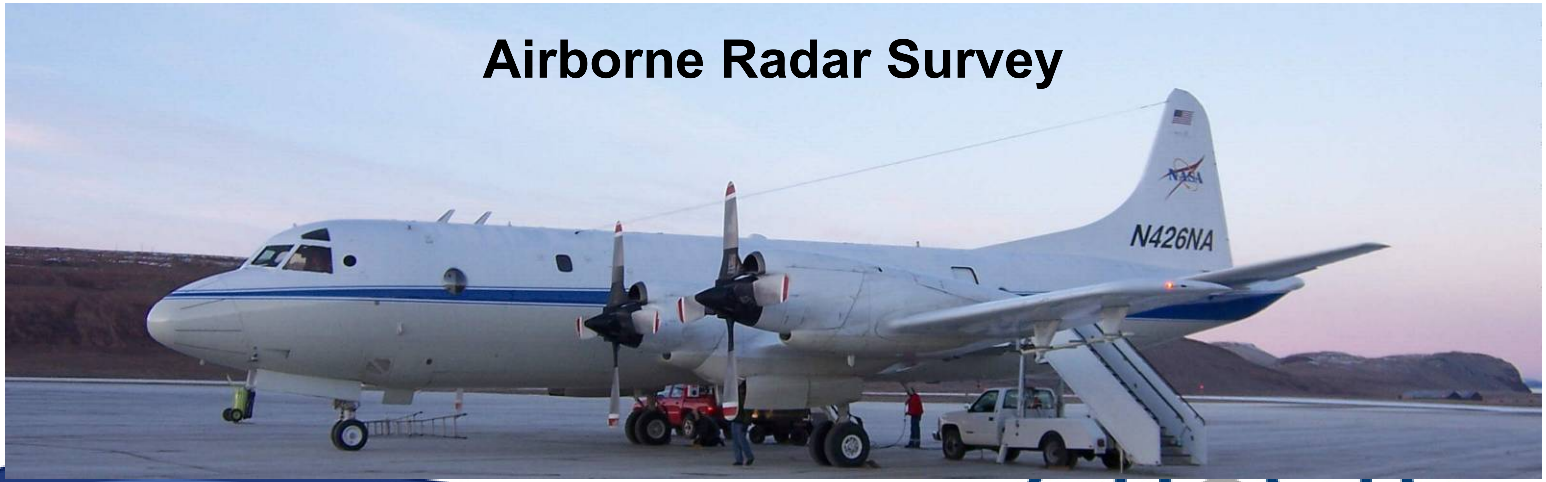
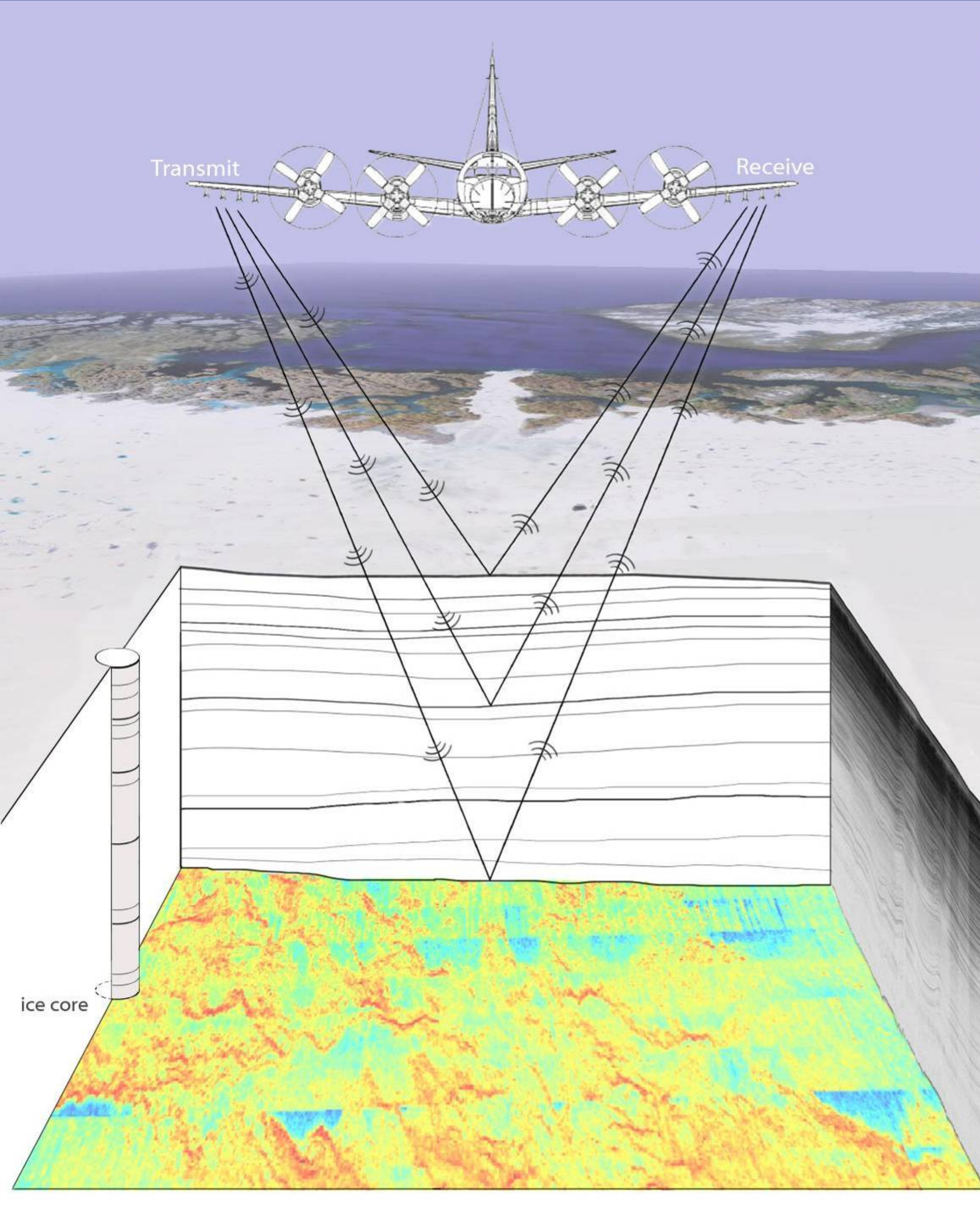
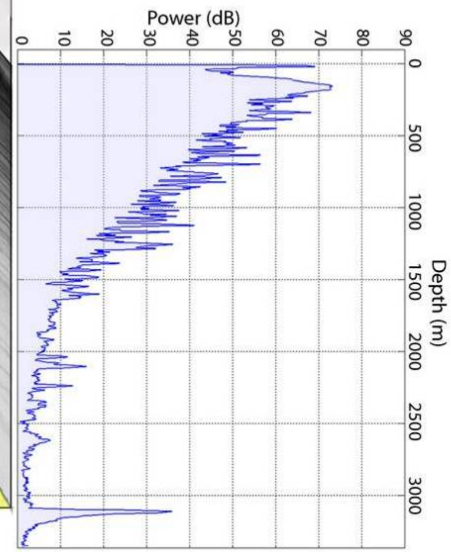


Illustration of the airborne depth-sounding radar operation





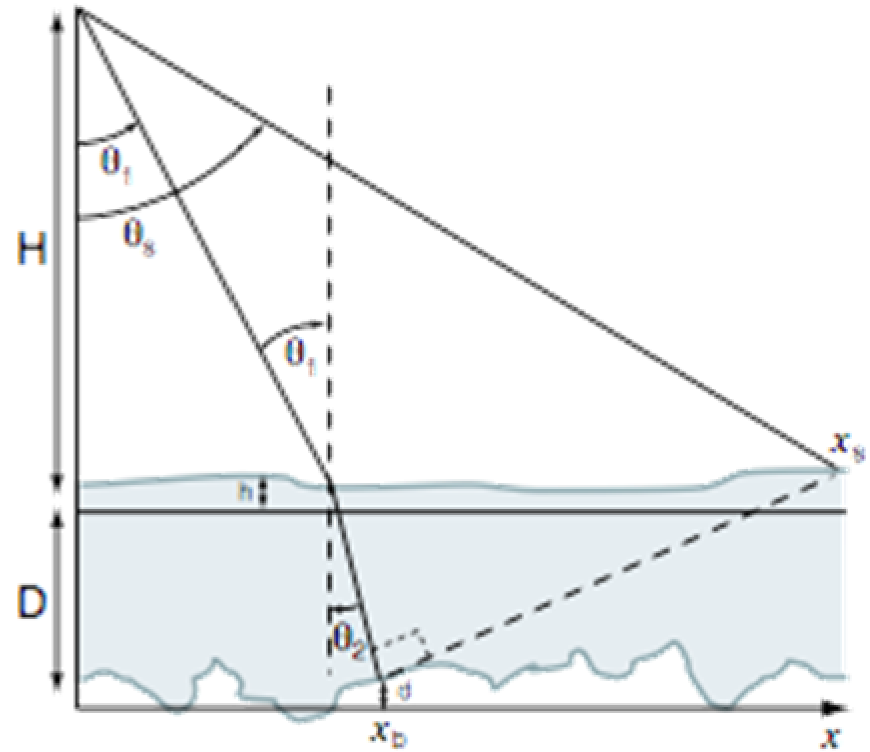
Surface clutter

For airborne (or spaceborne) radar configurations, radar echoes from the surface of the ice and mask the desired internal layer echoes or even the echo from the ice bed.

These unwanted echoes are called *clutter*.

Clutter refers to actual radar echoes returned from targets which are by definition uninteresting to the radar operators.

System geometry determines the regions whose clutter echo coincide with the echoes of interest.



Radar height (H); ice surface height (h); Depth of the basal layer (D); topographic variations of the basal layer (d); cross-track coordinate of the basal layer point under observation (x_b); and, x_s is the cross-track coordinate of the surface point whose two-way travel time is the same as the two-way travel time for x_b.

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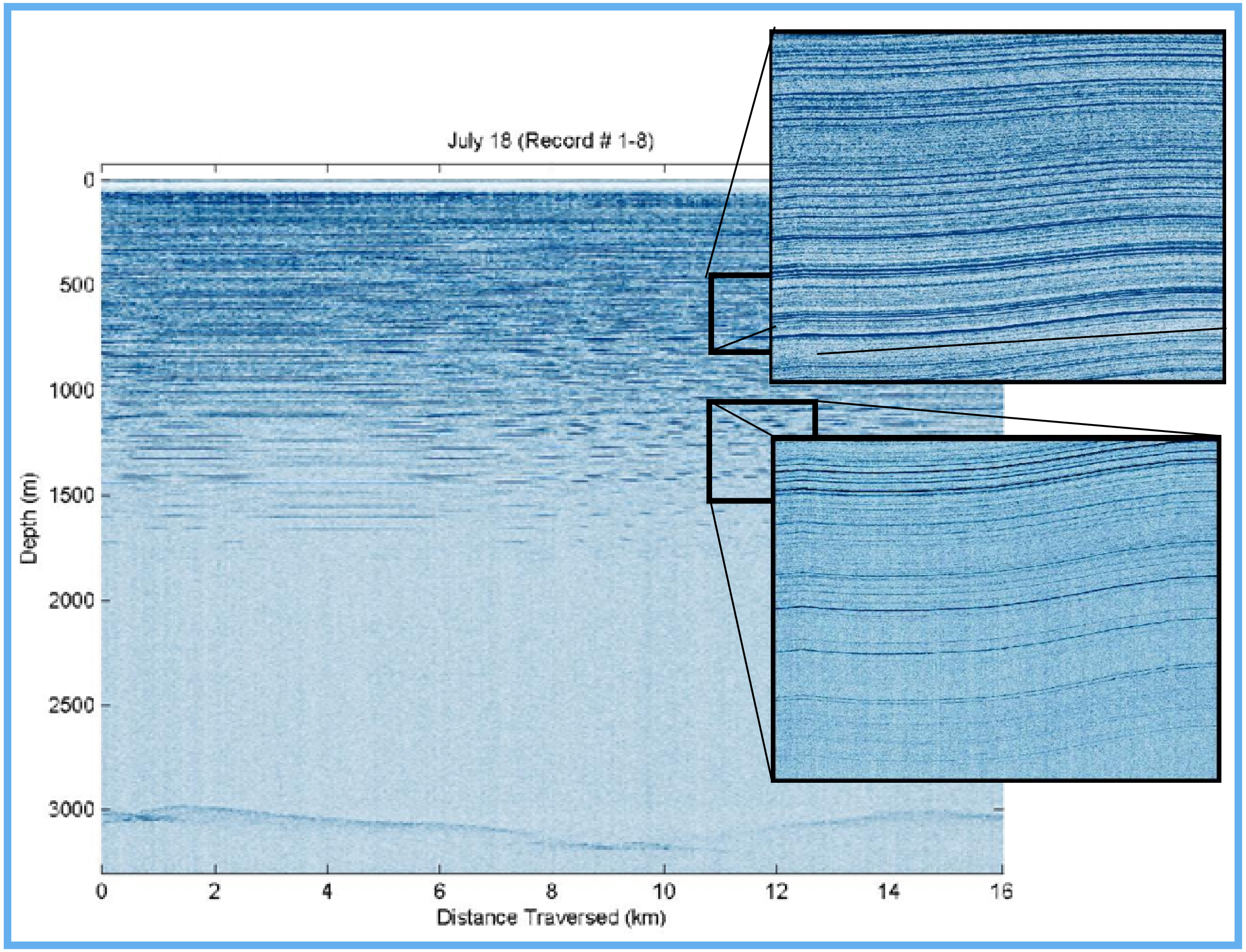
Wide bandwidth depthsounder

B = 180 MHz
λ = 1.42 m

Compact PCI module (9" x 6.5" x 1")



Radar echogram collected at Summit, Greenland in July 2004

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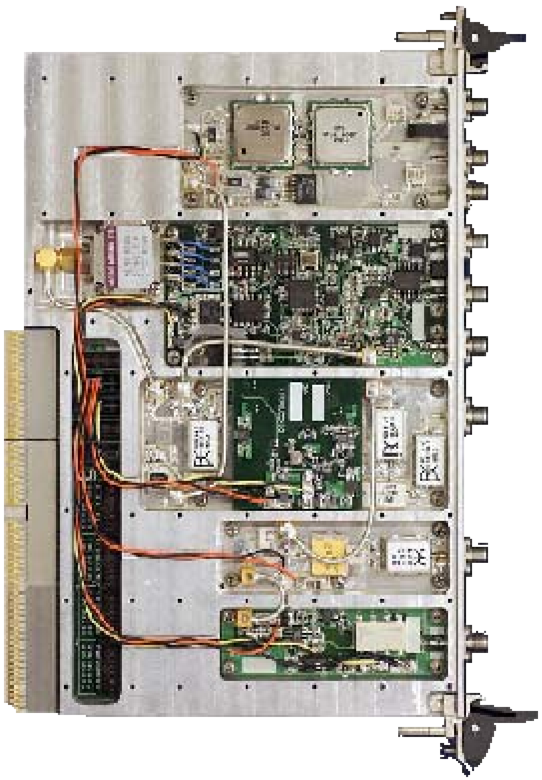
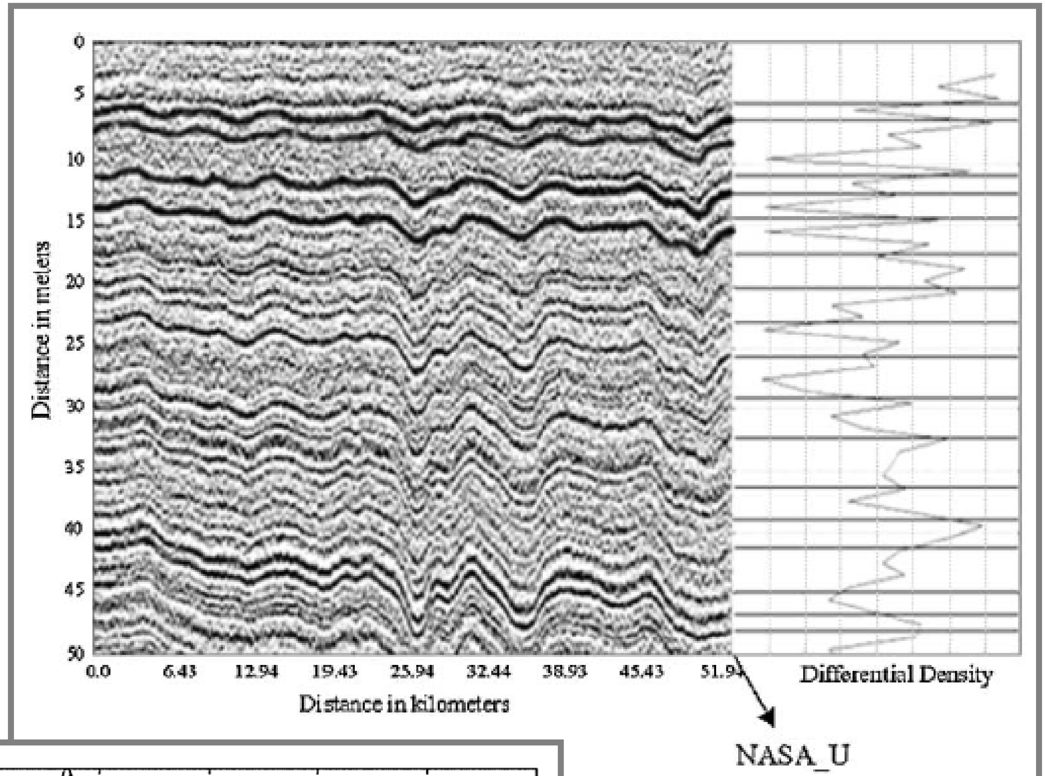
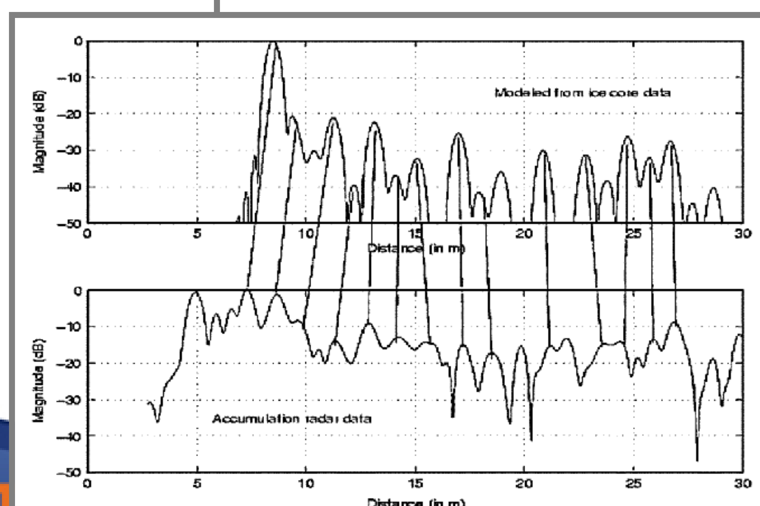
Accumulation radar system

B = 300 MHz
λ = 0.4 m



Compact PCI module
(9” x 6.5” x 1”)



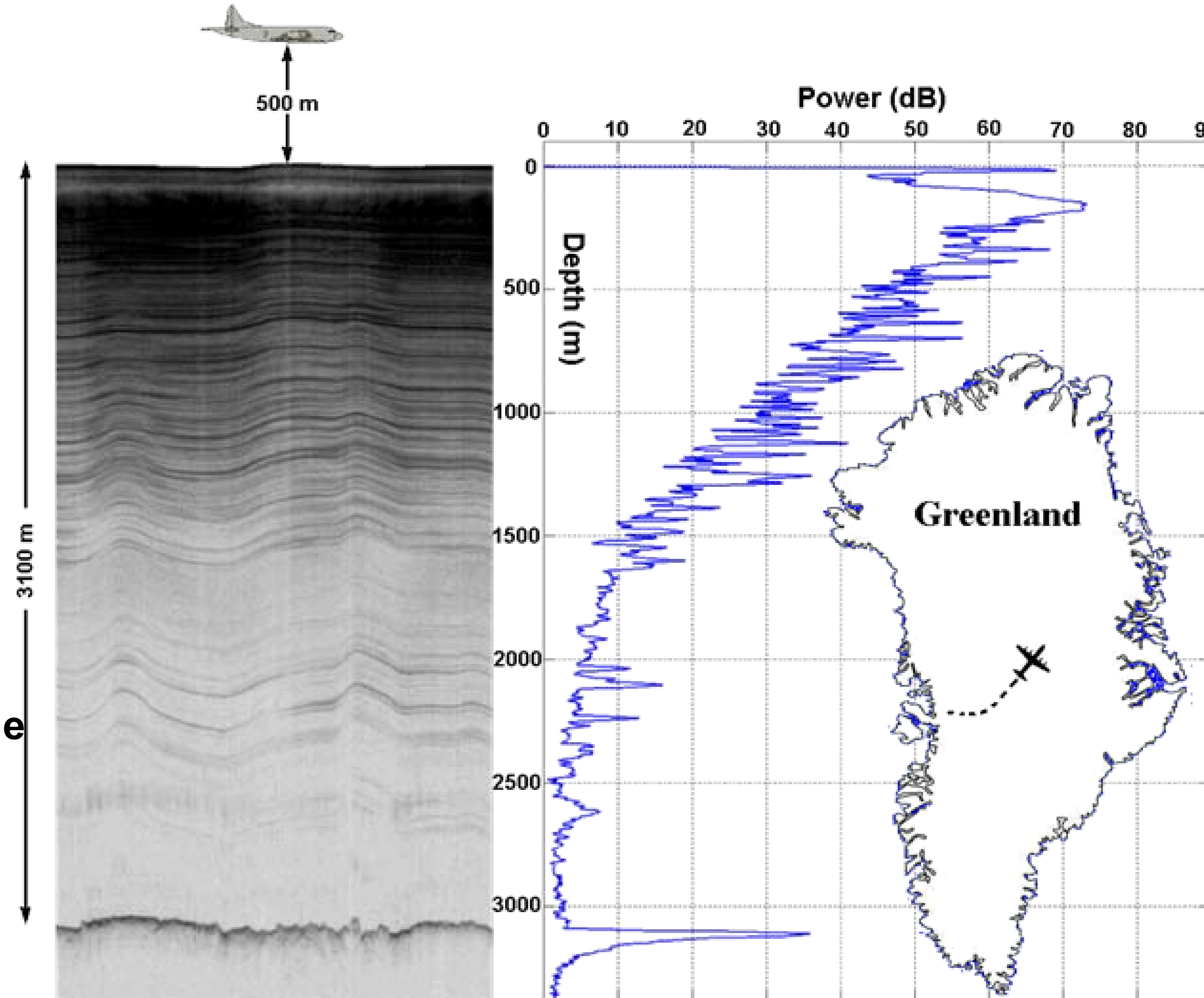


Radar depth sounding of polar ice

Multi-Channel Radar
<u>Depth Sounder (MCRDS)</u>

Platforms:	**P-3 Orion Twin Otter**
Transmit power:	**400 W**
Center frequency:	**150 MHz**
Pulse duration:	**3 or 10 μs**
Pulse bandwidth:	**20 MHz**
PRF:	**10 kHz**
Rx noise figure:	**3.9 dB**
Tx antenna array:	**5 elements**
Rx antenna array:	**5 elements**
Element type:	**λ/4 dipole folded dipole**
Element gain:	**4.8 dBi**
Loop sensitivity:	**218 dB**

Provides excellent sensitivity for mapping ice thickness and internal layers along the ground track.



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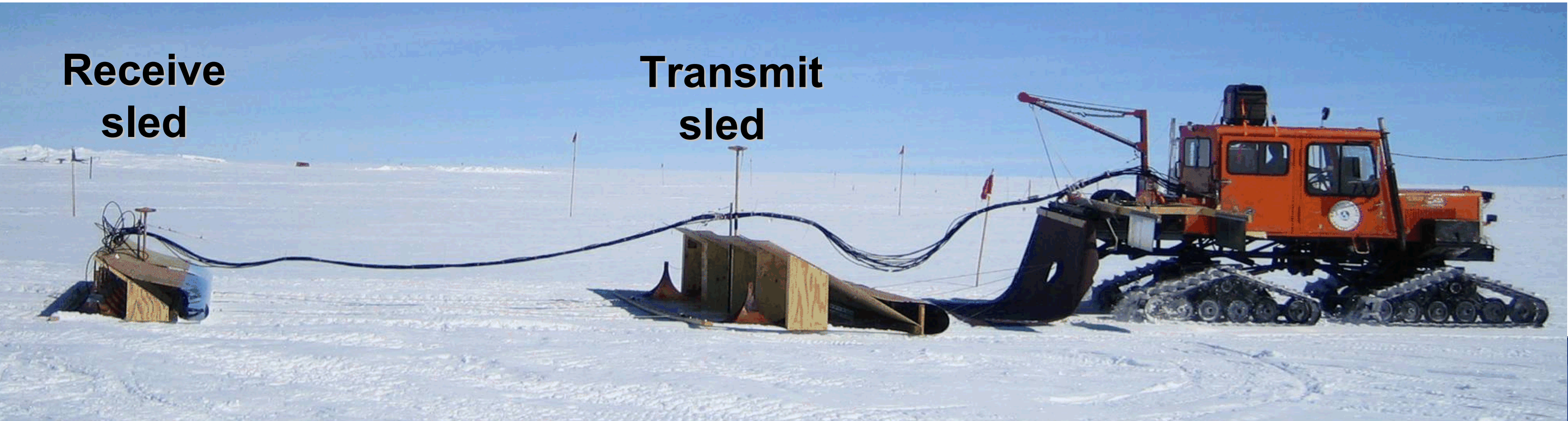
Multichannel SAR

To provide wide-area coverage, a ground-based side-looking synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) was developed to image swaths of the ice-bed interface.

Key system parameters

Center frequency:	210 MHz	Bandwidth:	180 MHz
Transmit power:	800 W	Pulse duration:	1 and 10 μs
Noise figure:	2 dB	PRF:	6.9 kHz
Rx antenna array:	8 elements	Tx antenna array:	4 elements
Antenna type:	TEM horn	Element gain:	~ 1 dBi
Loop sensitivity:	220 dB	Dynamic range:	130 dB
# of Tx channels:	2	# of Rx channels:	8
A/D sample frequency:	720 MHz	# of A/D converter channels:	2



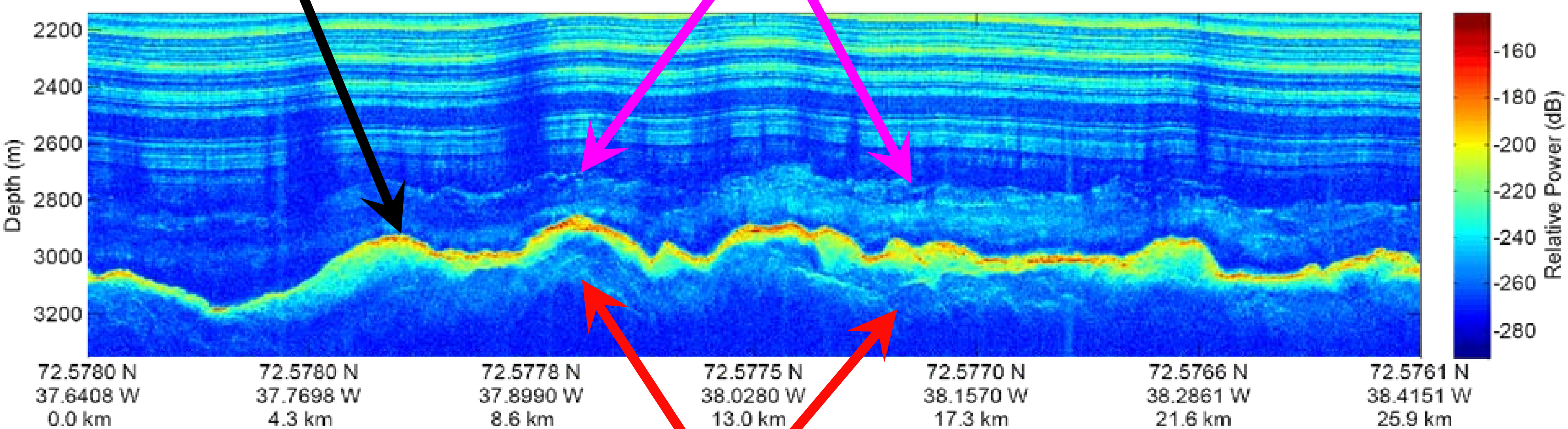
Depthsounder data

The slower platform speed of a ground-based radar, its increased antenna array size, and improved sensitivity and range resolution enhance the radar's off-nadir signal detection ability. This essential for mapping the bed over a swath.

Frequency-wavenumber (f-k) migration processing is applied to provide fine along-track resolution. Using a 600-m aperture length provides about 5-m along-track resolution at a 3-km depth.

Bed backscatter at nadir

Backscatter from the deepest ice layers



Bed backscatter from off-nadir targets

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NSF NASA KTEC

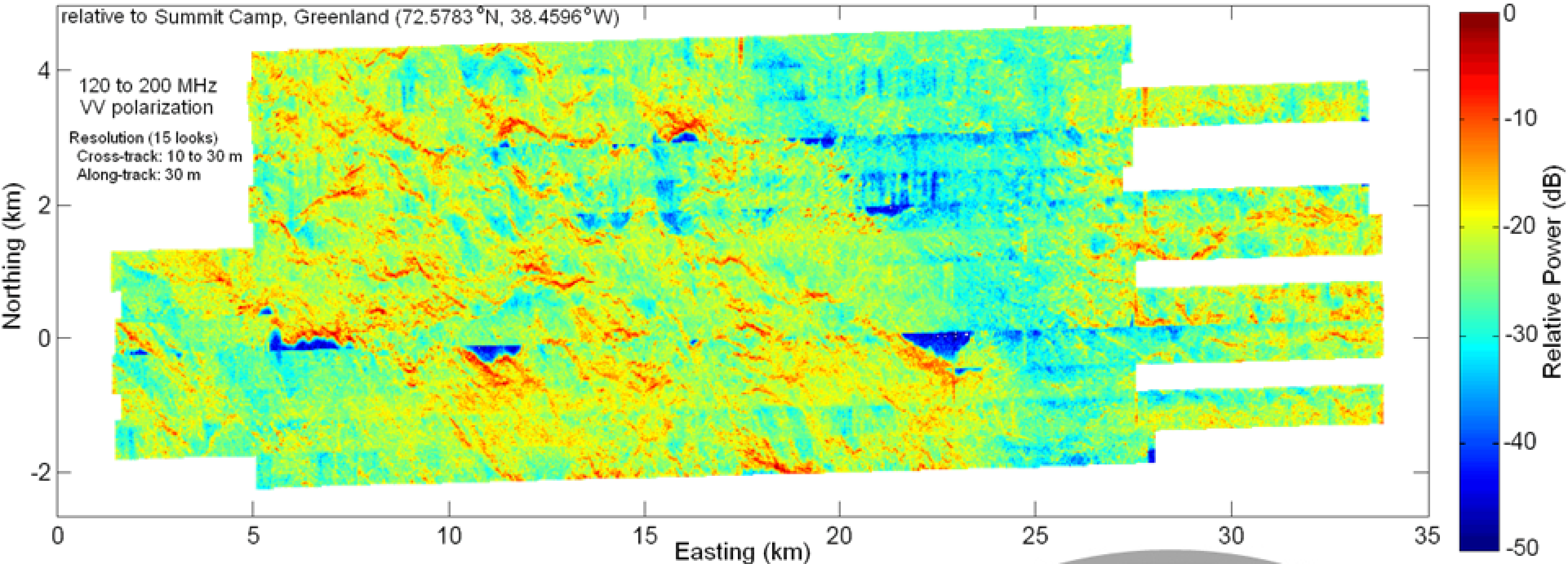
SAR image mosaic

First SAR map of the bed produced through a thick ice sheet.

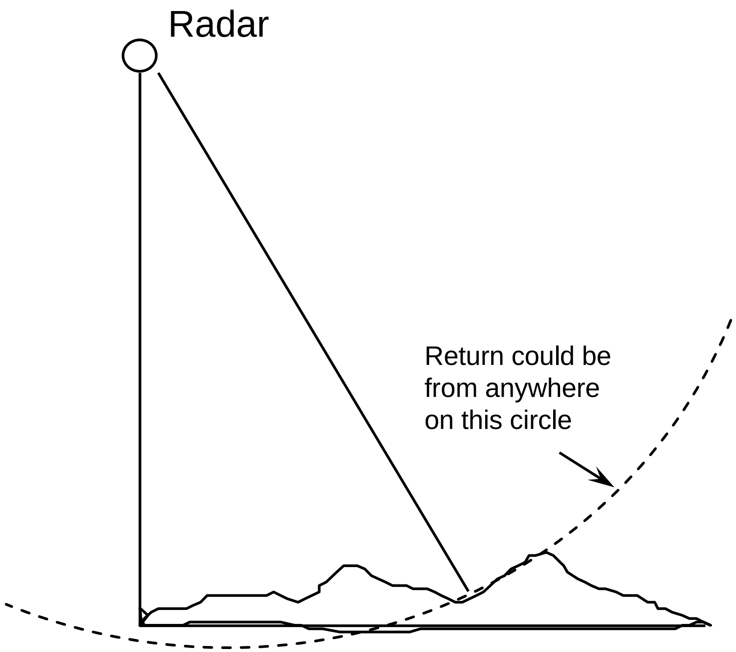
SAR image mosaics of the bed terrain beneath the 3-km ice sheet are shown for the 120-to-200-MHz band and the 210-to-290-MHz band (next slide).

These mosaics were produced by piecing together the 1-km-wide swaths from the east-west traverses.

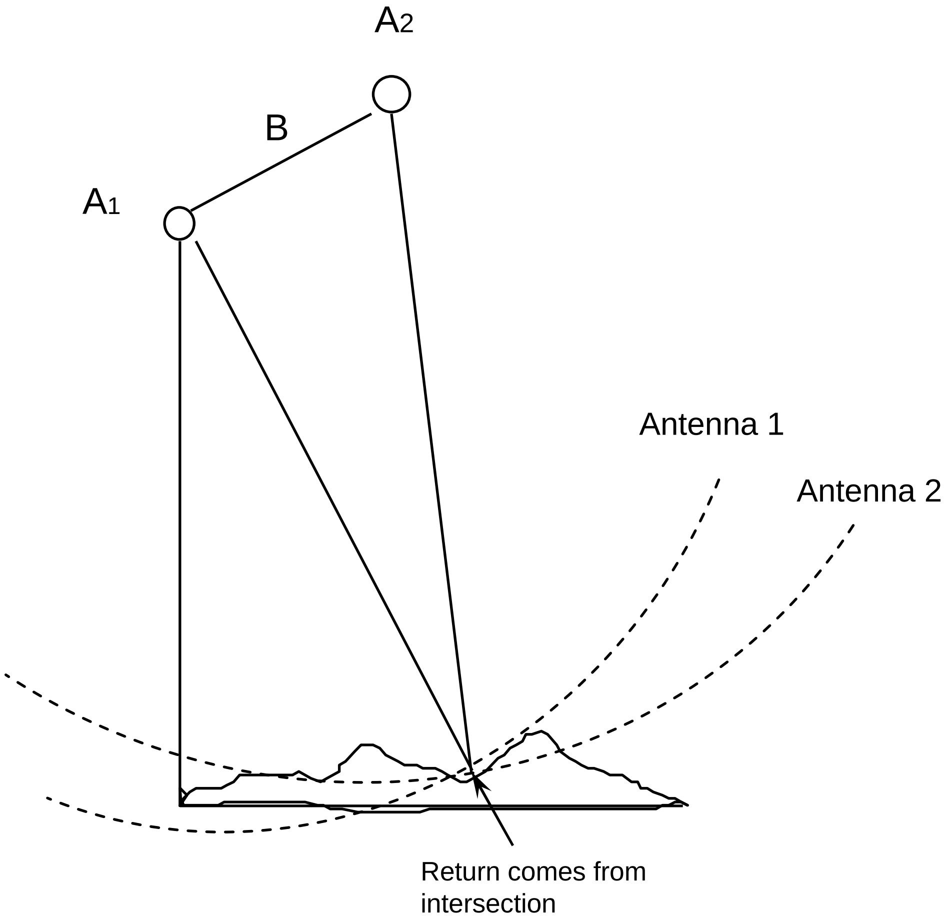
120 to 200 MHz band



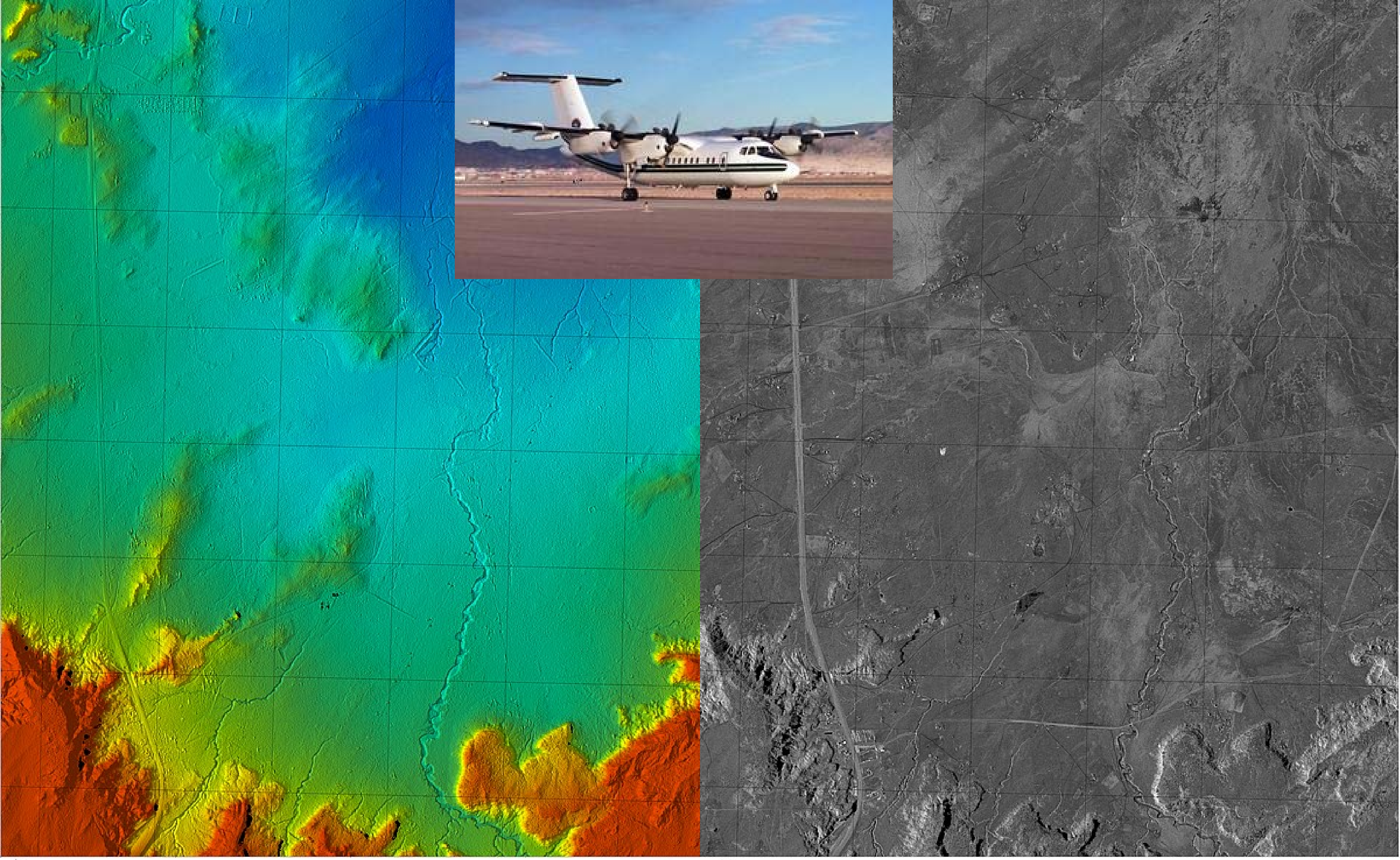
SAR interferometry – how does it work?



Single antenna SAR



Interferometric SAR



GN

1° 19'
23 MILS

Height Above WGS-84 Ellipsoid (m)

>1875 1887 1900 1912 1925 1938 1950 1963 1975 <1988

>1875 1887 1900 1912 1925 1938 1950 1963 1975 <1988

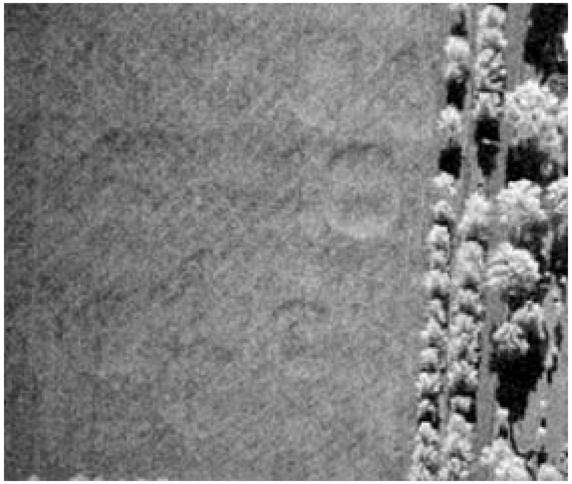
DTED Level IV Digital Elevation Model - Twin Lakes, NM

GN

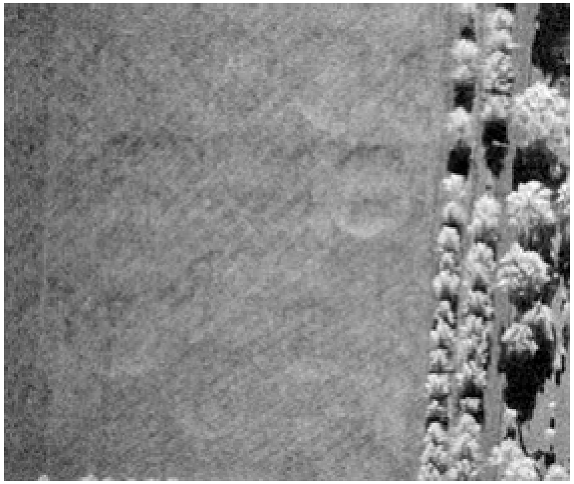
1° 19'
23 MILS

Orthorectified SAR Image - Twin Lakes, NM

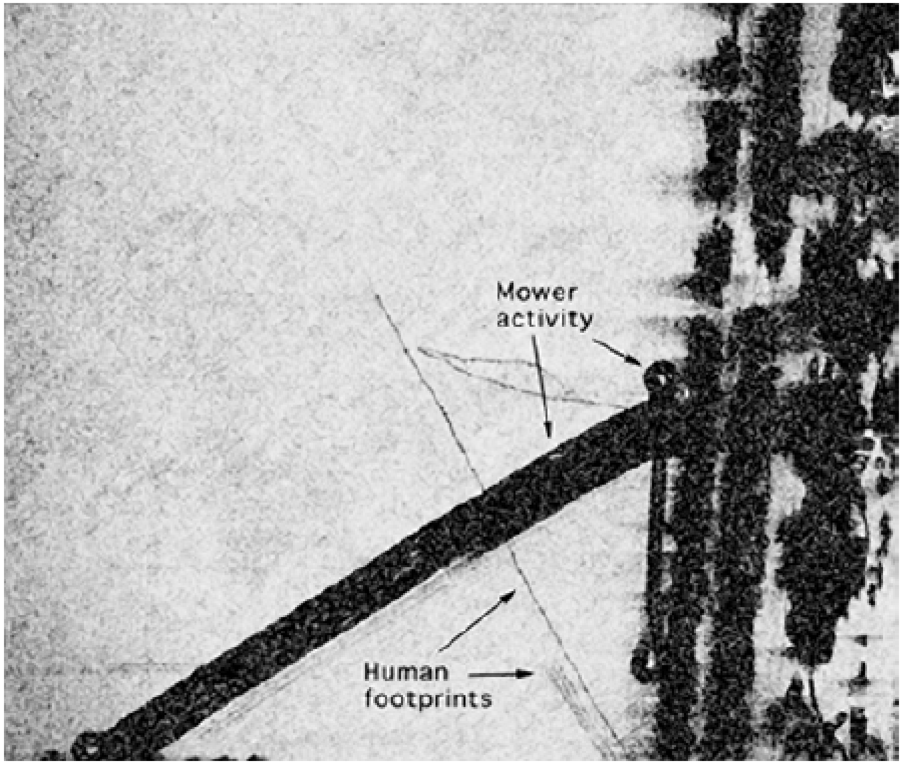
InSAR coherent change detection



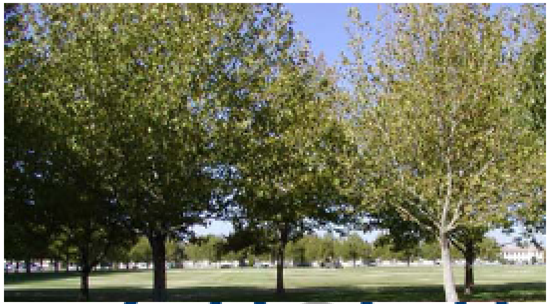
Reference SAR Image: Grassy Field



Current SAR Image: Grassy Field

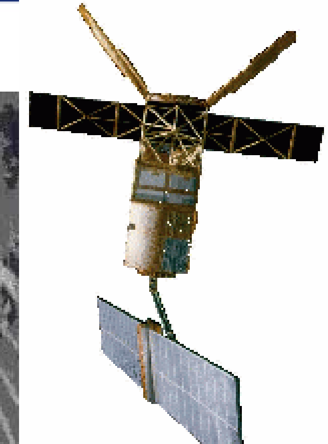


CCD Image – Changes denoted by dark areas



Satellite sensing

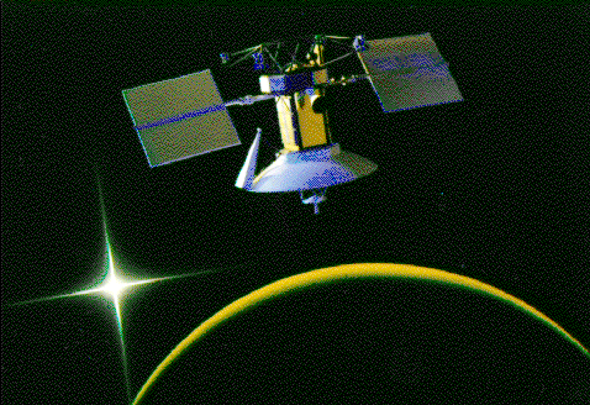
SAR image of Gibraltar



<u>ERS-1 Synthetic Aperture Radar</u>

f: 5.3 GHz	**P_{TX}: 4.8 kW**
ant: 10 m x 1 m	**B: 15.5 MHz**
$\Delta x = \Delta y = 30$ m	**f_s: 19 MSa/s**
orbit: 780 km	**D_R: 105 Mb/s**

Nonlinear internal waves propagating eastwards and oil slicks can be seen.



SAR imagery of Venus

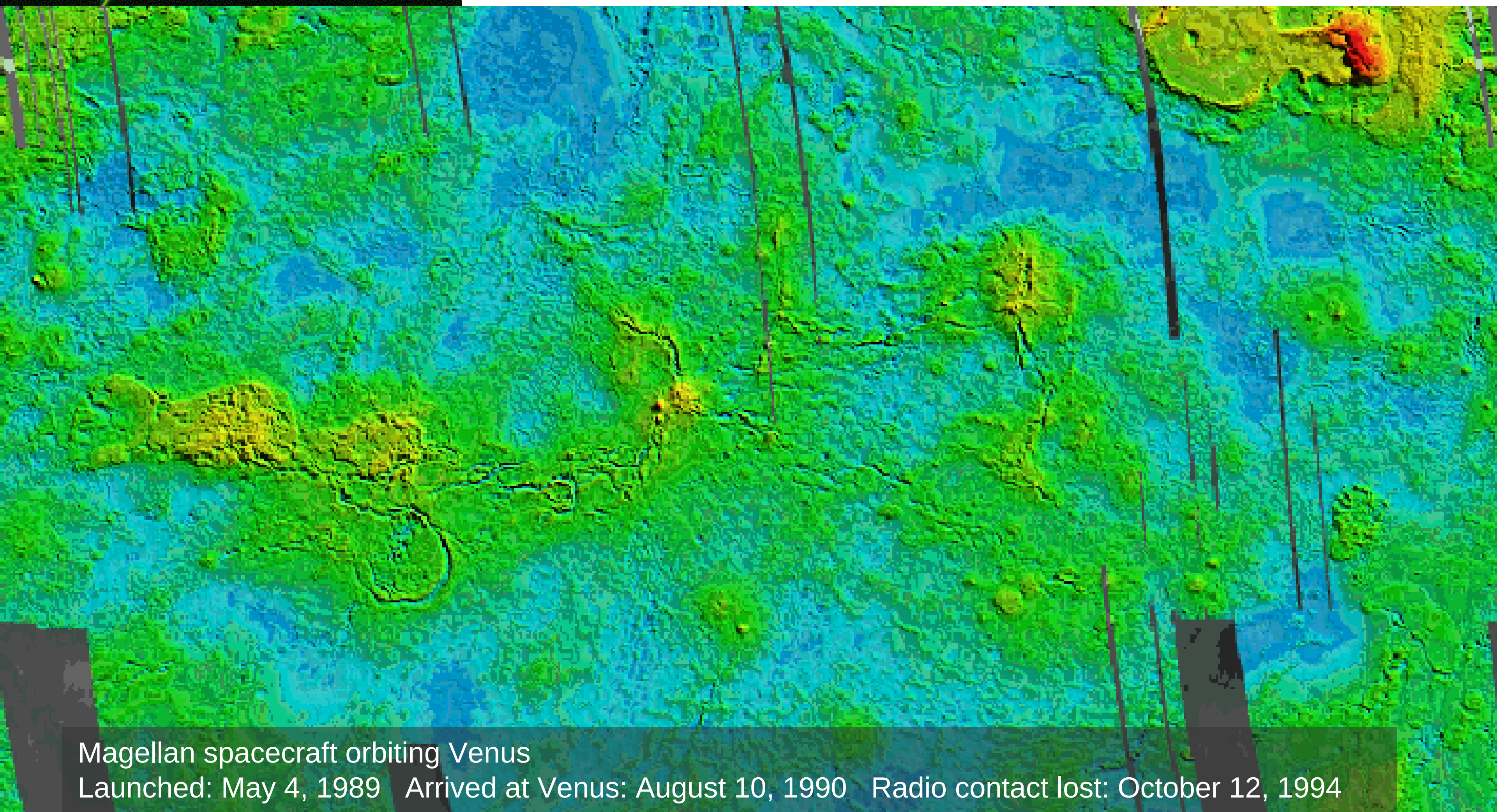
<u>Magellan SAR parameters</u>

Frequency: 2.385 GHz, Bandwidth: 2.26 MHz

Pulse duration: 26.5 μs

Antenna : 3.5-m dish

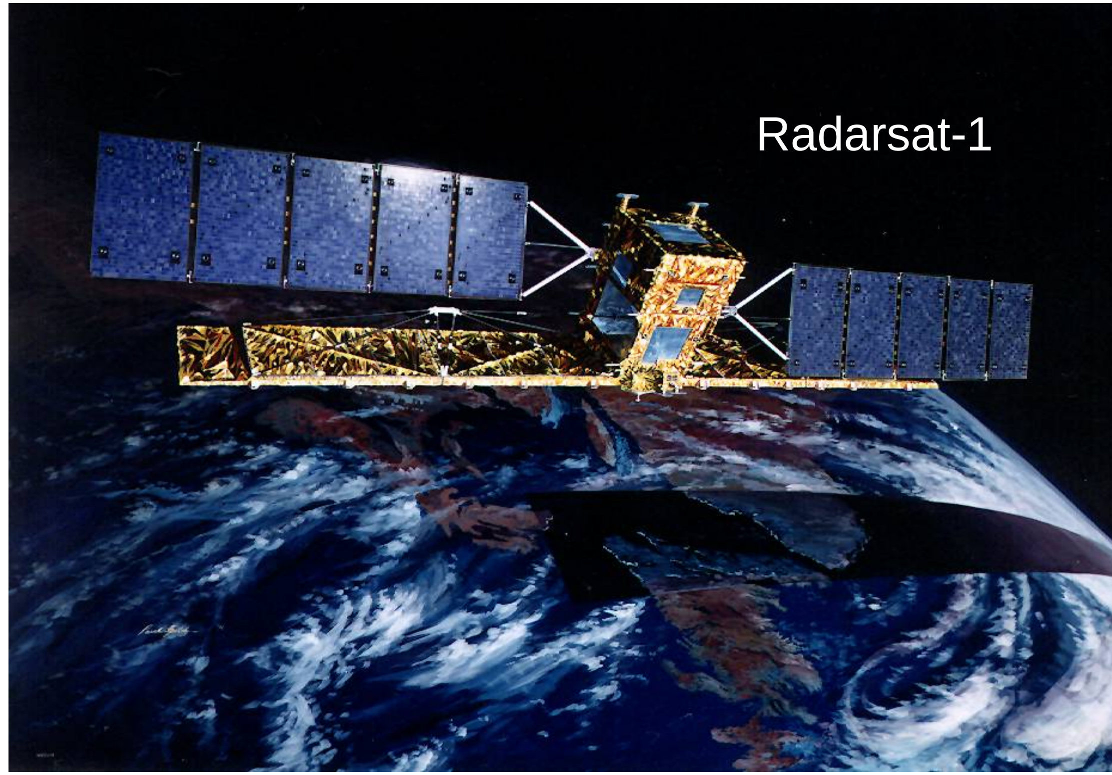
Resolution (Δx, Δy): 120 m, 120 m

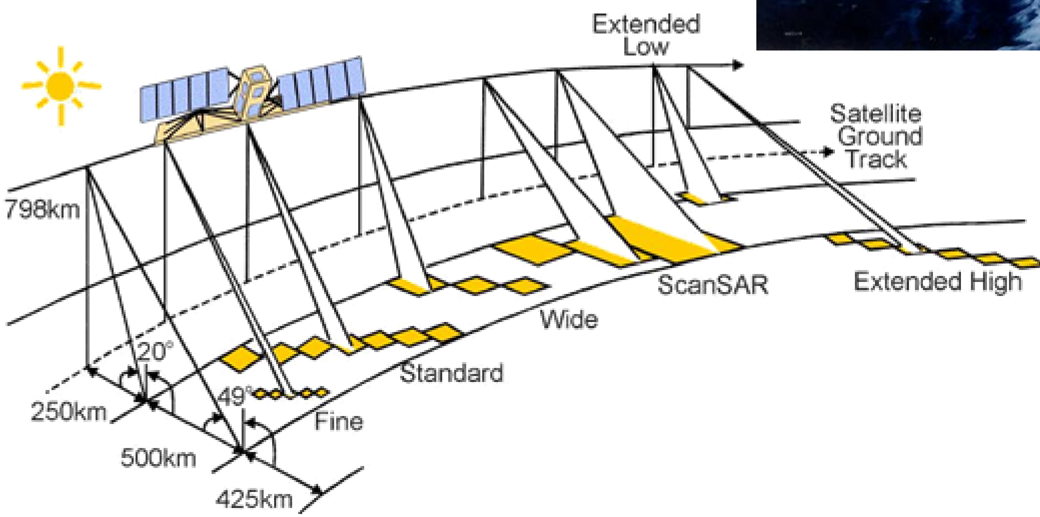


Magellan spacecraft orbiting Venus

Launched: May 4, 1989 Arrived at Venus: August 10, 1990 Radio contact lost: October 12, 1994

Synthetic Aperture Radar Overview





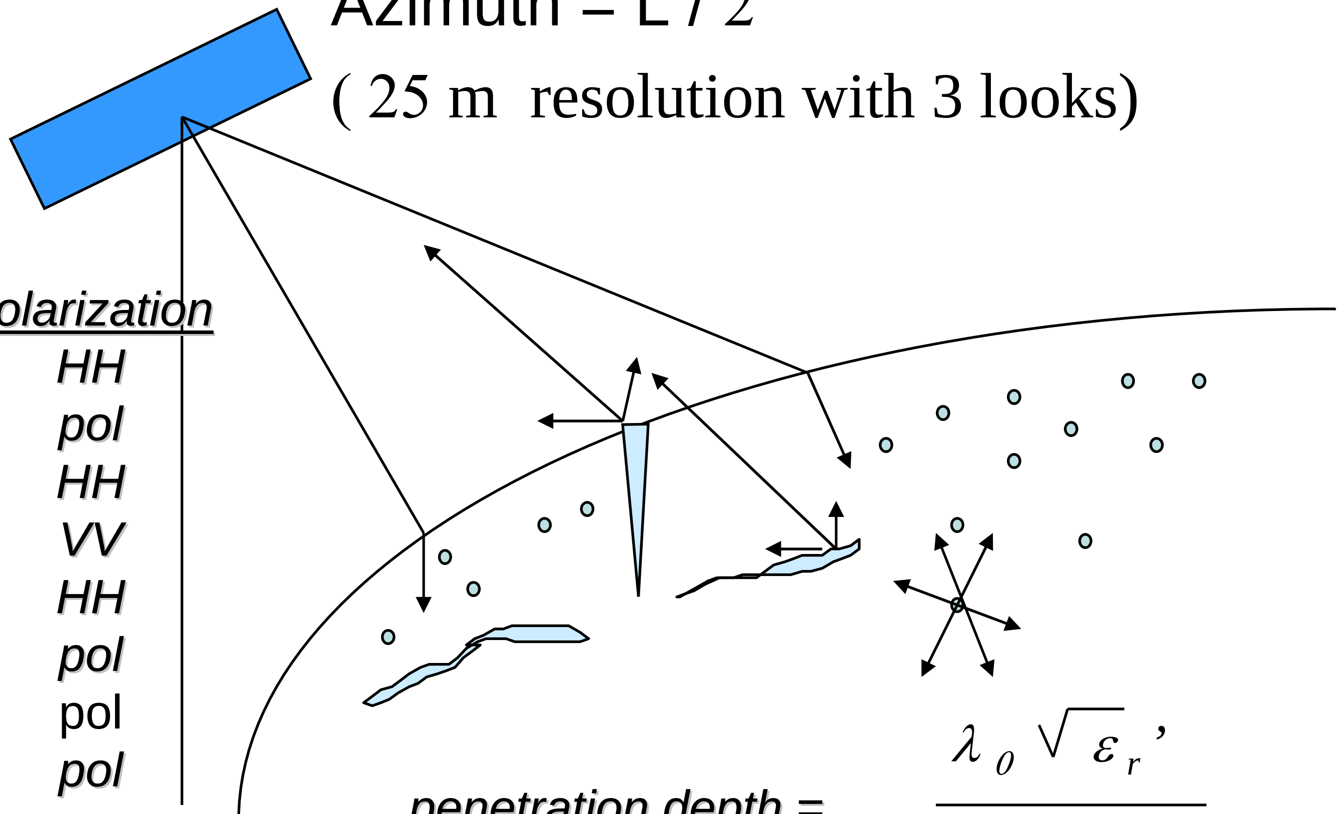
CReSIS

SAR imaging characteristics

Range Res ~ pulse width

Azimuth = L / 2

(25 m resolution with 3 looks)



platform	*λ (cm)*	*polarization*
SEASAT	*23*	*HH*
SIR	*23, 5.7, 3.1*	*pol*
JERS-1	*23*	*HH*
ERS-1/2	*5.7*	*VV*
Radarsat-1	*5.7*	*HH*
ALOS	*23*	*pol*
Radarsat-2	*5.7*	pol
TerraSAR-X	*3.1*	*pol*

penetration depth = $\dfrac{\lambda_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_r'}}{2\pi\ \varepsilon_r''}$

(several meters even at C-band)

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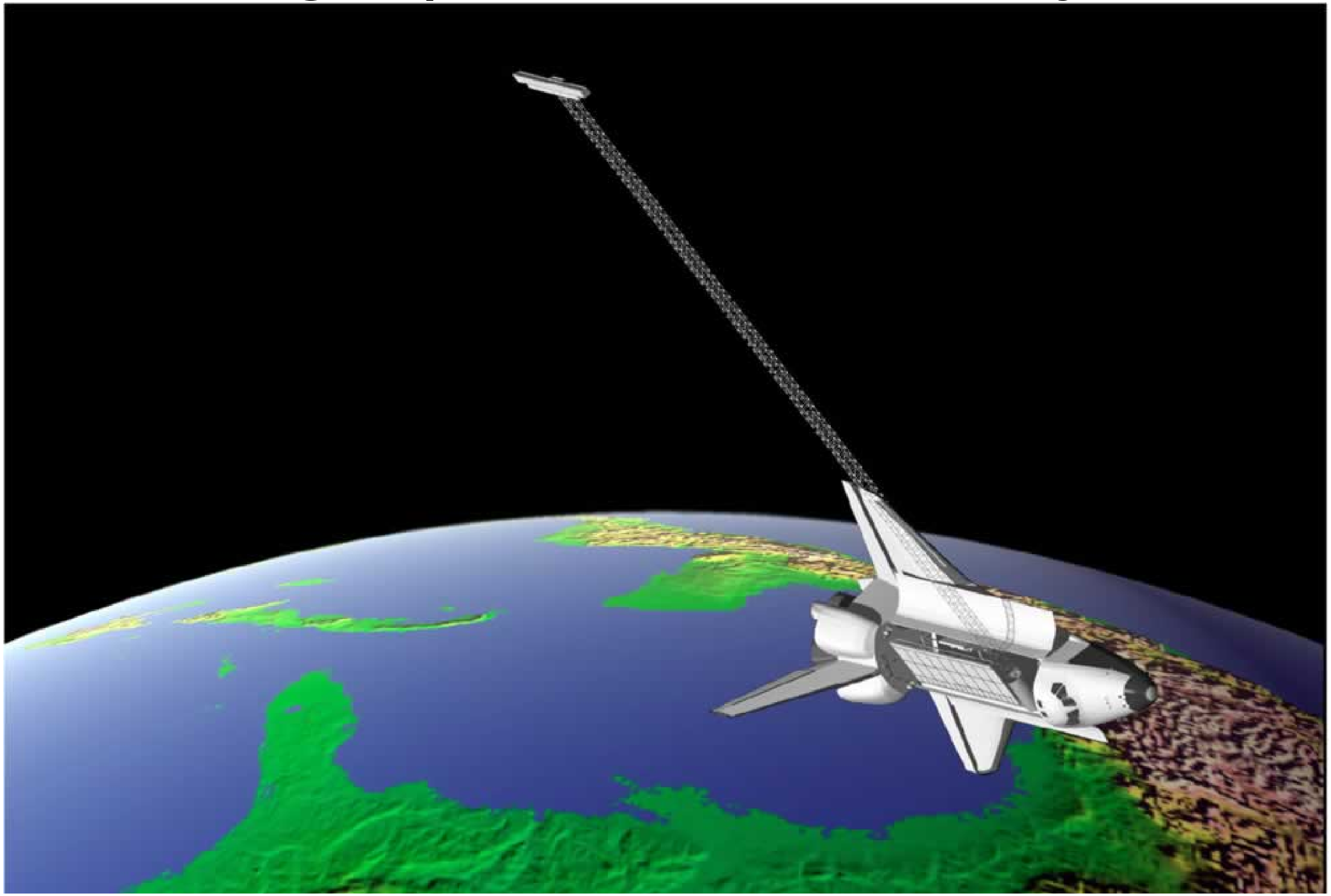
NSF NASA KTEC

Single-pass interferometry



Single-pass interferometry. Two antennas offset by known baseline.

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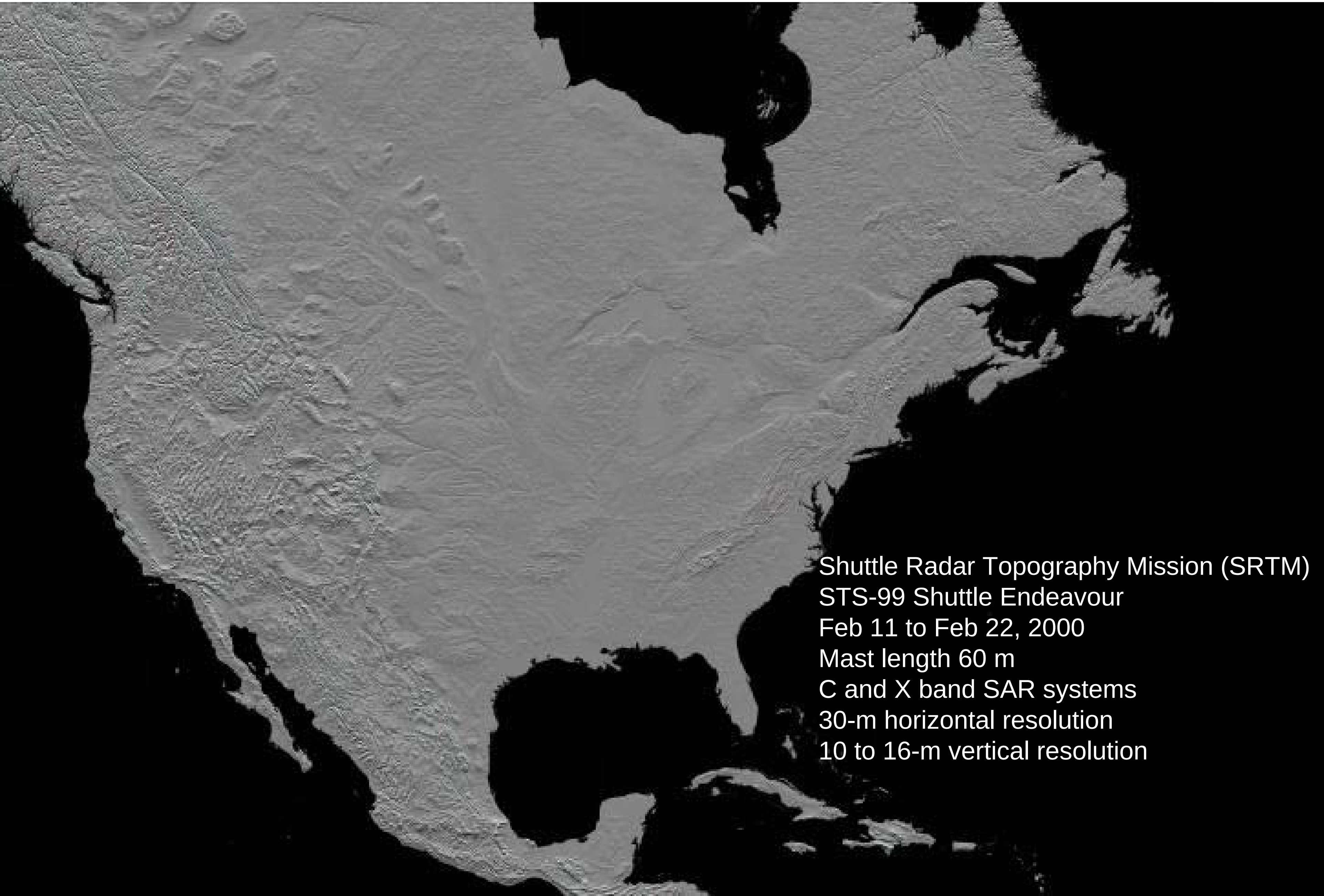
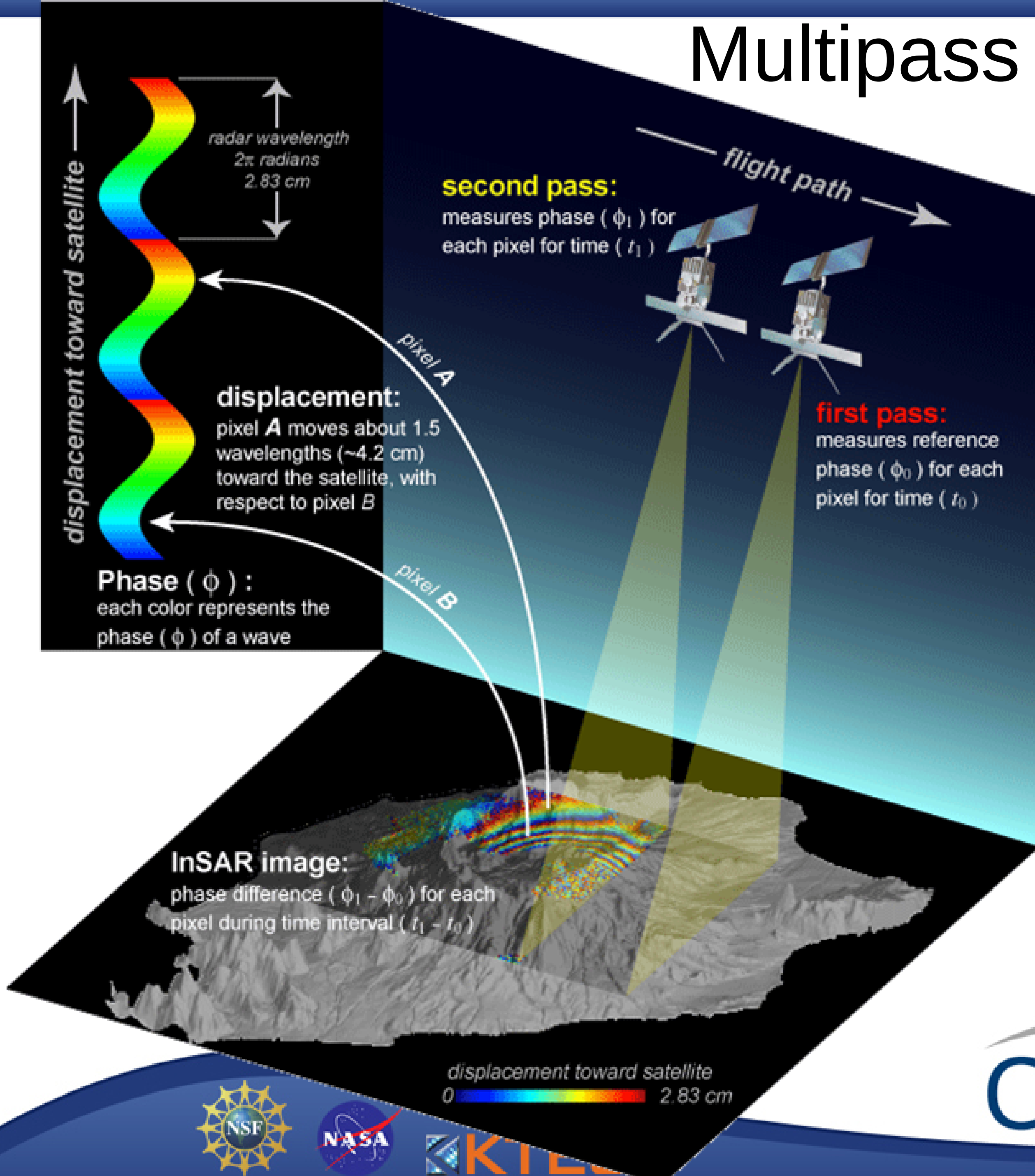
Topographic map of North America



Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM)
STS-99 Shuttle Endeavour
Feb 11 to Feb 22, 2000
Mast length 60 m
C and X band SAR systems
30-m horizontal resolution
10 to 16-m vertical resolution

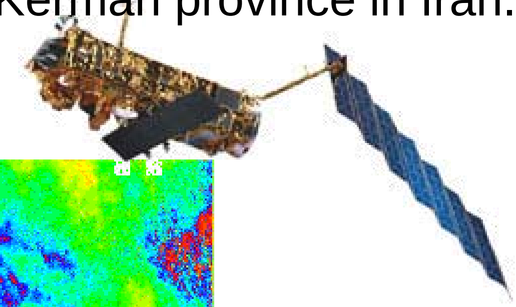
Multipass interferometric SAR (InSAR)

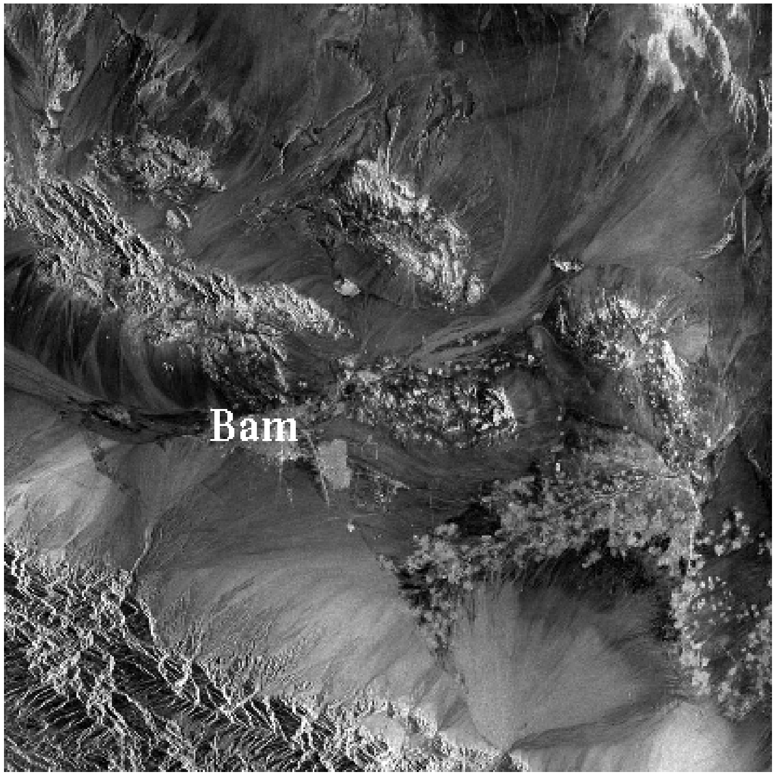


Same or similar SAR systems image common region at different times. Differences can be attributed to elevation (relief) or horizontal displacements.
Third observation needed to isolate elevation effects from displacement effects.

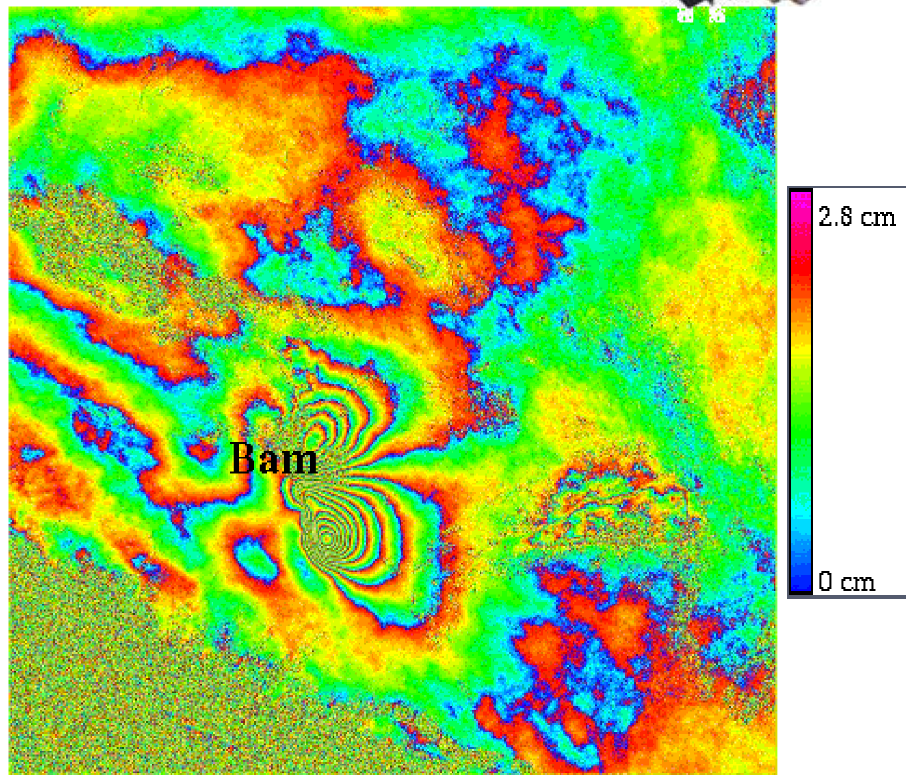
Earthquake displacements

On December 26, 2003 a magnitude 6.6 earthquake struck the Kerman province in Iran.





radar intensity image



differential interferogram

Multipass ENVISAT SAR data sets from June 11, 2003, December 3, 2003 and January 7, 2004.
The maximum relative movement change in LOS is about 48 cm and located near the city Bam.

ENVISAT SAR launched March 1, 2002

f: 5.331 GHz orbit: 800 km antenna: 10 m x 1.3 m $\Delta x = \Delta y = 28$ m

320 T/R modules @ 38.7 dBm each: 2300 W

Digital elevation mapping with InSAR

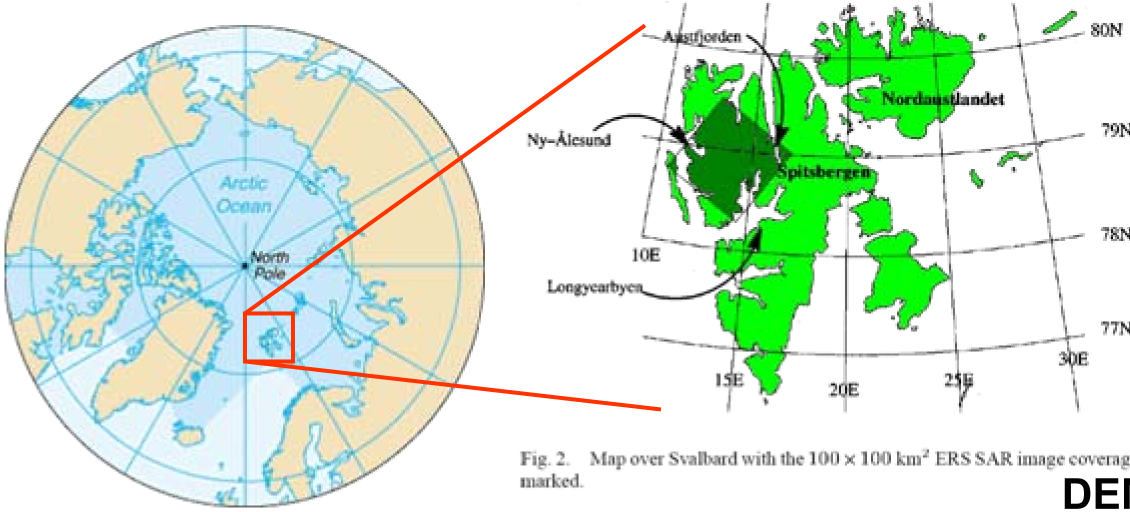
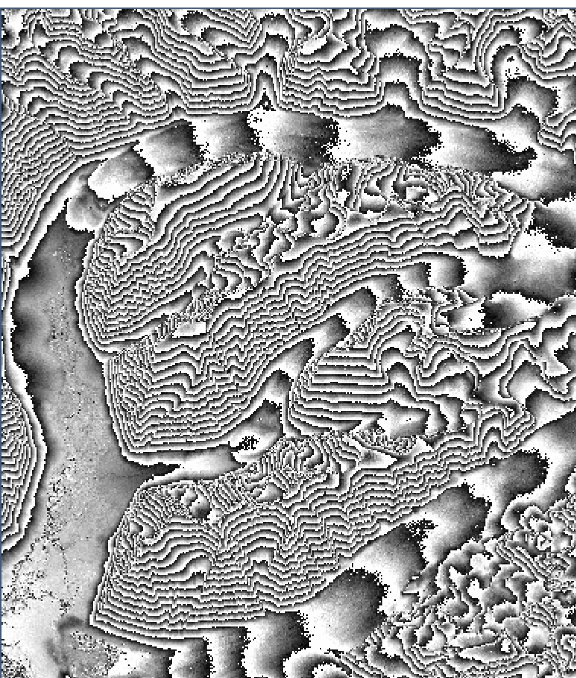


Fig. 2. Map over Svalbard with the 100 × 100 km² ERS SAR image coverage marked.

Interferogram



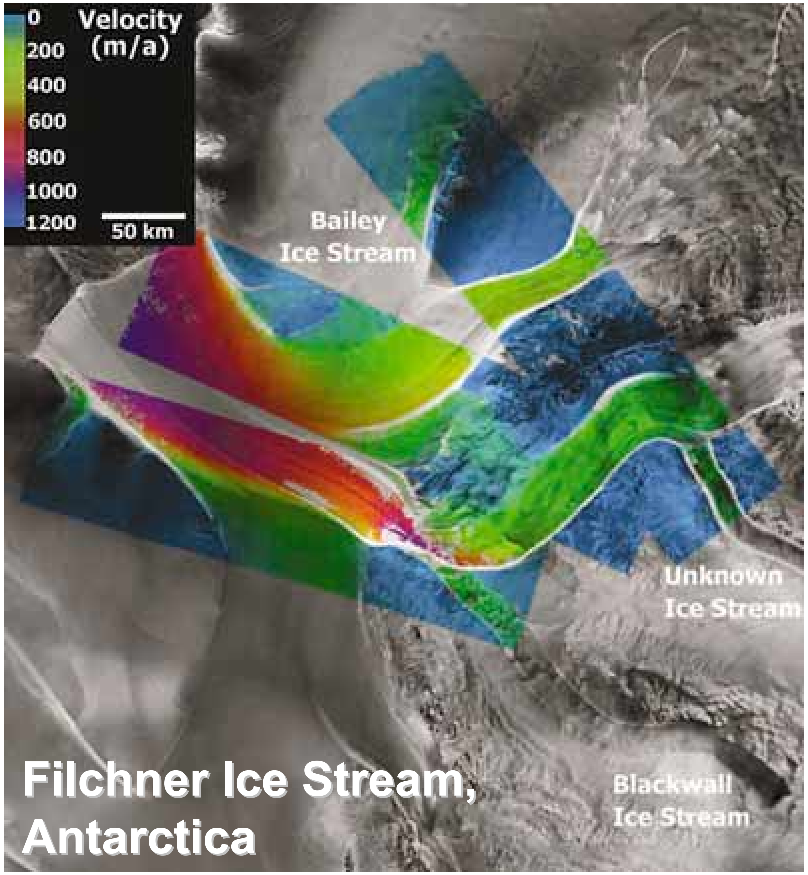
Digital elevation map (DEM)

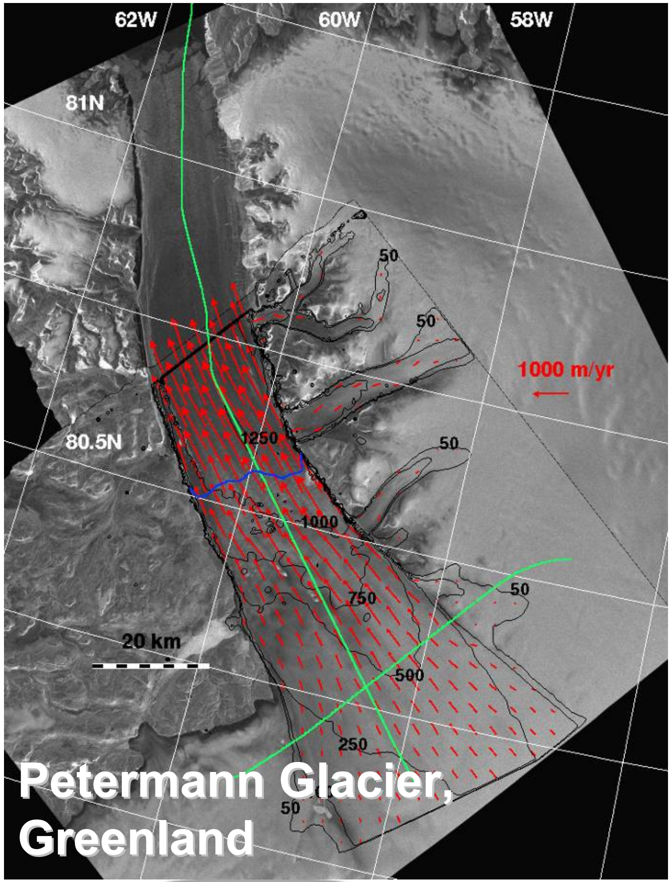
DEM draped with SAR amplitude data

Image covers 18.1 km in azimuth, 26.8 km in range. The azimuth direction is horizontal.

Surface velocity mapping with InSAR

Multipass InSAR mapping of horizontal displacement provides surface velocities.





Future directions

System refinements

Eight-channel digitizer (no more time-multiplexing) (6 dB improvement)

Reduced bandwidth from 180 MHz to 80 MHz (140 to 220 MHz) to avoid spectrum use issues.

Signal processing

Produce more accurate DEM using interferometry.

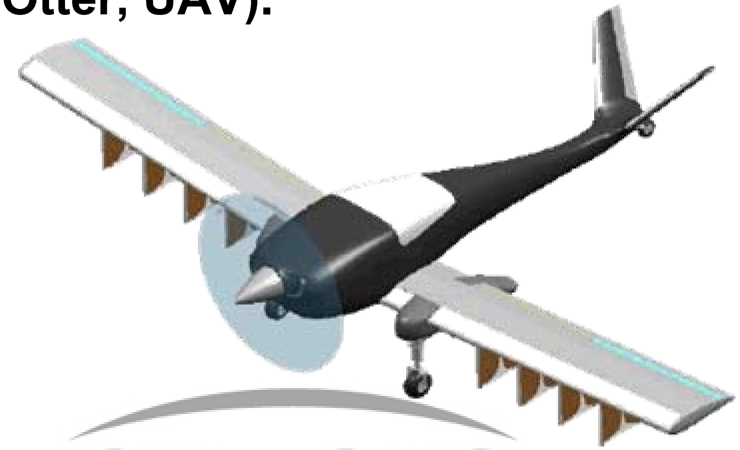
Produce 3-D SAR maps showing topography and backscattering.

Platforms

Migrate system to airborne platforms (Twin Otter, UAV).

<u>Meridian UAV</u>

Take-off weight: 1080 lbs
Wingspan: 26.4 ft
Range: 1750 km
Endurance: 13 hrs
Payload: 55 kg



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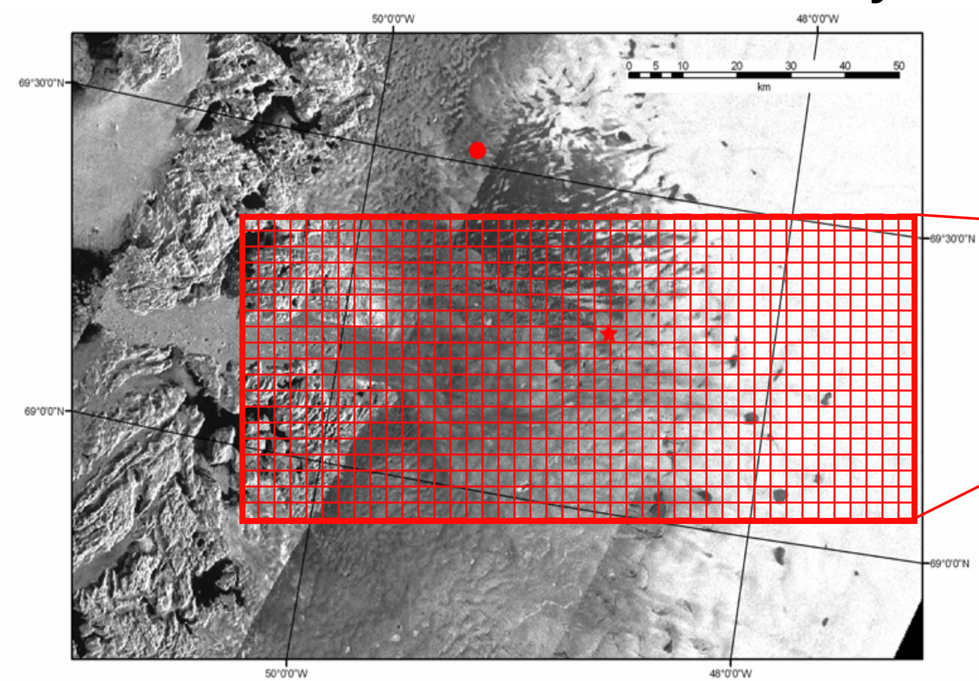
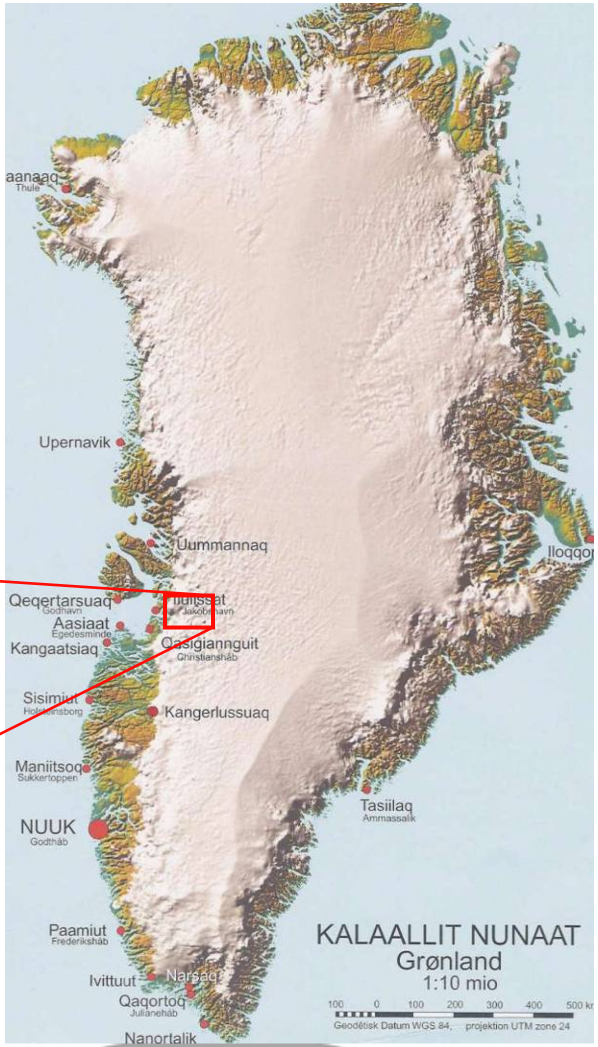
Greenland 2008

- Jakobshavn Isbrae and its inland drainage area
- Extensive airborne campaign and surface-based effort vicinity NEEM





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WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

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