Wavemill Proof-of-Concept Flight Trials





SAR and Interferometric

Retrieval of Geophysical

Processing

Information

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• Ground truth and scientific

Customer/Sponsor

assessment

 Prime and instrument provider • Campaign execution and management

Objectives:

- Demonstrate the feasibility of the Wavemill Concept
- Obtain a better understanding of the products that could be derived from a Wavemill instrument

Instrument Features:

- Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (inSAR) Spaceborne System.
- Two-side-looking mono-static and bi-static system at Ku-Band (13 GHz).

Primary Objectives:

- Measurement of 2D sea surface=currents (velocity and direction).
- Wide Swath coverage (200 km).
- Coverage of Coasts and Open Ocean.
- Continuous operation (over oceans).

Secondary Objectives:

- Measurement of sea surface height.
- Scatterometry

2D sea Current Observations

- Radar observations made along the instrument line-of-sight.
- Ideally, two orthogonal observations are required to obtain sea surface movement direction.
- Observations must be made in short time to avoid temporal decorrelation.
- Solution: squinted observations.



Radar Instrument

- Astrium Airborne demonstrator
- Left looking
- f0= 9.55 GHz. BW= 100 MHz
- Tx Power= 100 W. Pulse length= 14 us. PRF= 5664 Hz (per channel) Vertical Polarization
- Look angle: 16.8° 33.8°. Boresight squint angle: 21.9 height = 2800 m
- Instrument flown on a DC-3 fitted with an under belly radome capable to accomodate the antenna arrangements
- Antennas mounted on stabilized gimbal (yaw and roll)





- · Currents are rectilinear, flowing eastward on the flood and westward on the ebb
- Trials on the 26th and 27th October 2011 being the tide on ebb





Surface current - Anglesey North & Menai Straits



Surface current results - Liverpool Bay







All the space you need

