

# AirSAR – Multi-frequency SAR data gathering from a NERC airborne survey platform

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June 2014

# ***AirSAR = an Airborne Synthetic Aperture Radar Demonstrator Facility***

***A collaborative project between The Satellite Applications Catapult, Airbus D&S, and NERC***

**NERC ARSF Dornier 228 in Greenland, Summer 2013**



**NERC Twin Otter in Cambridge, Spring 2014**



**Twin Otter radar fit, Spring 2014**



**S-band front-end electronics**

## ***Astrium X+S-band Airborne SAR Demonstrator Instrument***

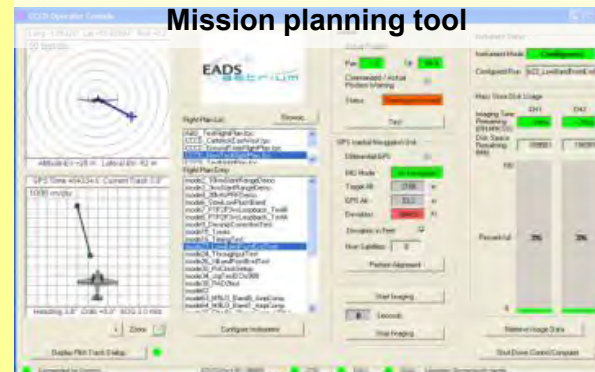


**X-band front-end electronics**

**S-band + X-band antenna assembly**



**Mission planning tool**



**Operator control console**





# Objectives of the AirSAR project

- To provide UK scientists with access to a high resolution, multi-frequency, multi-polarisation SAR facility producing co-time and co-located data streams
- To ensure that the facility can be made available on a regular year by year basis to create confidence that long term temporal effects can be studied
- To enable, in addition, the acquisition of co-located data streams from lidar, multi-spectral, and hyper-spectral sensors (but only) in *near* real time (minutes apart)
- To provide data sets representative of those that will be acquired from the NovaSAR-S satellite



Dornier 228 (G-ENVR)



Twin Otter (VP-FAZ)

# Applications and science interests for the AirSAR project

- Marine: including ship detection, ocean currents, oil slicks and pollution
- Forestry: canopy height, logging
- Agriculture: soil moisture, eco-system mapping, crop identification, rice crop monitoring in tropical locations
- Moorland: habitat monitoring, heathland burning,
- *InSAR\*\** : *archeology, slope stability*
- **NovaSAR**: preparation of representative data sets to support development of Applications

**\*\*** *Not yet demonstrated. Processing techniques for repeat pass InSAR data sets are still under development.*



Dornier 228 (G-ENVR)



Twin Otter (VP-FAZ)



# Calibration status of the AirSAR radar instrument

## Maintenance of short term stability

- Ultra-stable reference oscillator
- Loop-back of phase and radiometric measurements before and after each data acquisition
- Reference chirp read-out
- Well characterised antenna with gain profile & cross-pol isolation carefully established (*still to be done*)
- Gimbal platform driven from GPS / INU system

## Achievement of absolute radiometric calibration

- Inclusion of reference trihedral reflectors of known RCS within the data acquisition field of view



Dornier 228 (G-ENVR)



Twin Otter (VP-FAZ)

# Planned data acquisition campaigns for the AirSAR radar instrument

**Proving Flight 14 May: Tested all SAR operating modes defined for scheduled 26 June demo flights**

- imaging performed at altitudes of 10,000ft, 7,500ft, 4,500ft, 3,000ft, 2,500ft on E-W and W-E passes
- designated flight lines maintained within good tolerance – planned swaths acquired successfully





## Acquired products (1, S-band)



*S-band fully polarimetric, RGB composite*

*Red=HH, Green=VV, Blue=HV*



## Acquired products (1, X-band)



*X-band fully polarimetric, RGB composite*

*Red=HH, Green=VV, Blue=HV*



## Acquired products (2)



*S-band fully polarimetric, RGB composite*



AirSAR Status

## Acquired products (3)



Mode 504 X-band



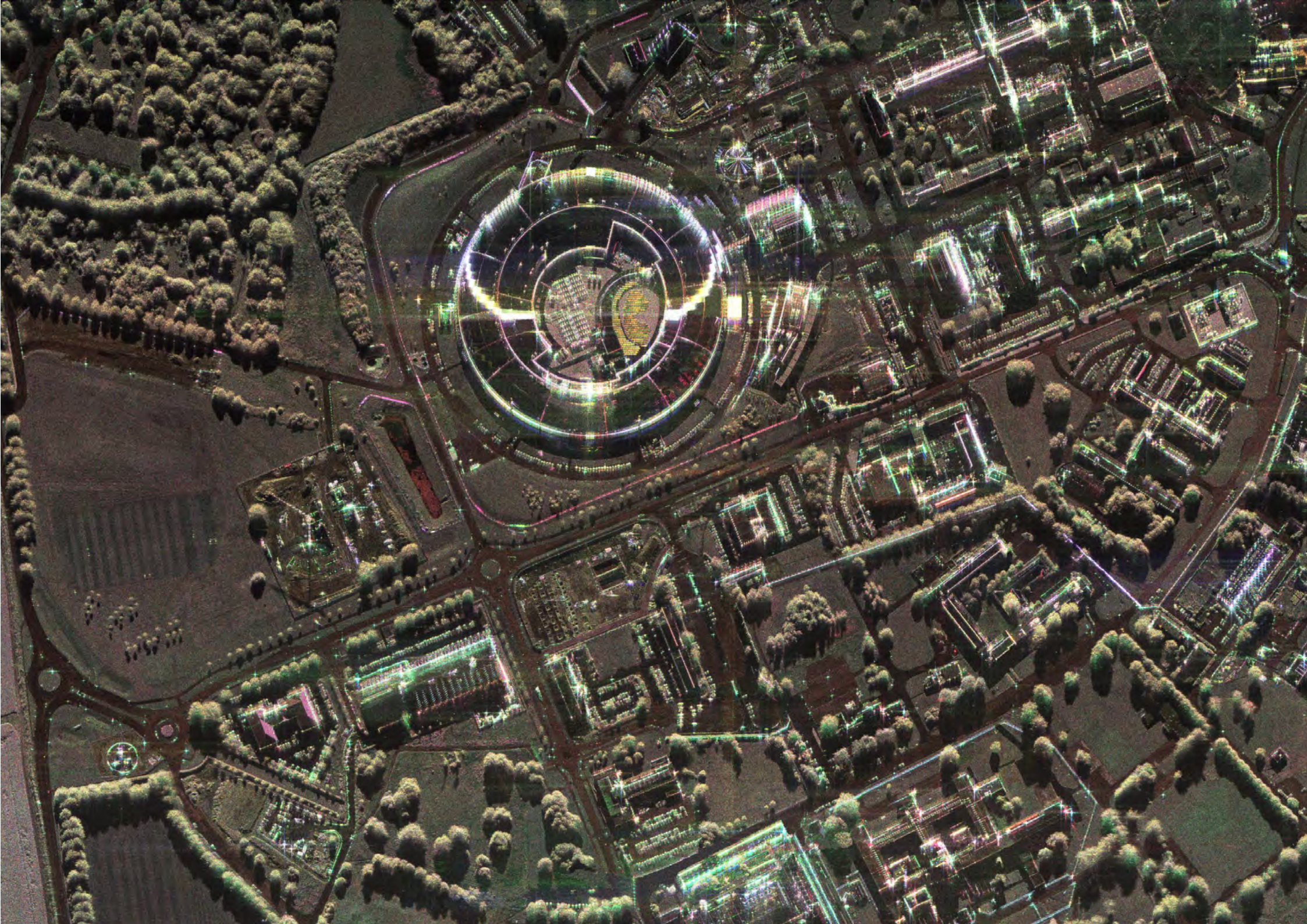
# Harwell Science Park



Acquired Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> June





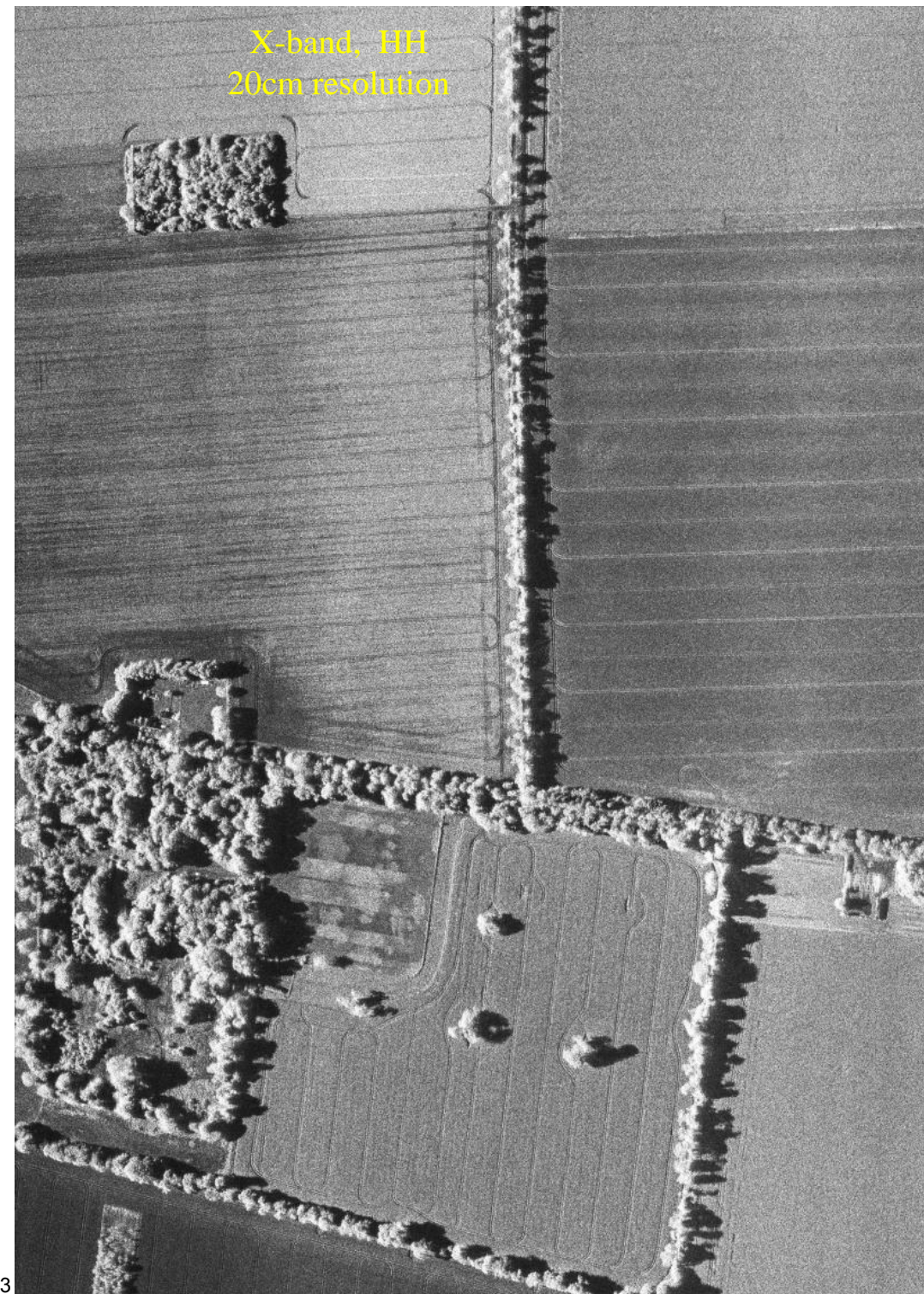




# Fields to the West of Harwell



Acquired Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> June





# Summary of the AirSAR facility

- **AirSAR is a facility that exists now to support UK science and UK scientists**
- **It will be available on a regular basis for the foreseeable future**
- **It can support Applications development**
- **Flying on the Twin Otter it can provide service during UK summer (Antarctic winter period)**
- **En route to the Antarctic it can potentially be diverted to image West Atlantic equatorial regions**
- **With additional funding, it can be implemented on NERC's Dornier 228, G-ENVR**



*Twin Otter (VP-FAZ)*



*Dornier 228 (G-ENVR)*



# Principal AirSAR Contacts

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# Supplementary Information



# Radar System characteristics

- Fundamental operation: programmable / dual frequency channel / coherent quad polar / deramp
- Characteristics of X-band channel
  - Antenna beam (along track) 5.6 °
  - Antenna beam (across track) 23.3 °
  - Frequency band \*\* 9350MHz - 10650MHz (set by drive electronics)
  - Swath widths \*\* 1km / 8km (selectable with chosen bandwidth)
  - Spatial resolution \*\* 0.15 m
  - Sensitivity \*\*  $NE\sigma_0 < -30\text{dB}$
  - Polarisation \*\* sequential, HH, HV, VV, VH
- Characteristics of S-band channel
  - Antenna beam (along track) 9.9 °
  - Antenna beam (across track) 28.7 °
  - Frequency band \*\* 3100MHz - 3300MHz (set by antenna bandwidth)
  - Swath widths \*\* 1km / 8km (selectable with chosen bandwidth)
  - Spatial resolution \*\* 1 - 2 m
  - Sensitivity \*\*  $NE\sigma_0 < -30\text{dB}$
  - Polarisation \*\* sequential, HH, HV, VV, VH
- Potential exists for a low frequency channel covering VHF to L-band

\*\* indicates User programmable / selectable



## Demonstration flight planning (1)

**23 June** – short flying day covering Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, North Hampshire

- AS14-08: WW
- AS14-12: RHS
- Imaging Harwell

**24 June** – longer day covering projects areas in Wiltshire, South Hampshire & IoW, Dorset

- AS14-21: Charmouth, Black Ven
- AS14-22: Cranborne, Avebury
- AS14-01: Portsmouth
- AS14-10: Sutton Farm
- AS14-08: Wytham, Savernake

**25 June** – fixed by planned logistics of ARL simulation, early start 07:30

- AS14-05: Isle of Wight
- AS14-21: Charmouth, Black Ven (repeat visit)

**26 June** – longest day, covering northern areas of North Yorkshire and en route also Worcestershire

- AS14-15: Worcestershire
- AS14-17: Hollin Hill
- AS14-19: North York Moors, Peak district



## Demonstration flight planning (2)

Demonstration flights to take place from ARSF facility at Staverton (Gloucester)

- w.b. 9 June: flight planning finalised; final dialogue with projects/users on logistics  
Noting that many projects will be conducting field work and setting up corner reflectors
- 19-20 June: Instrument installation on Twin Otter (VP-FAZ)  
Potential shakedown flight on 20 June (TBC)
- 23-26 June: SAR product acquisitions during Demonstration flights  
27 June potential contingency day
- w.b. 30 June: Initial data processing and release of priority data sets
- 7-26 July: Processing of acquired data sets  
Refinement of SAR processing parameters to maximise image quality  
Radiometric calibration of imagery  
Data processing and delivery to all projects in various formats



# Demonstration flight planning (3)

## Monday 23 June :

Run#	Run Name	mode
1	WW1	502
2	Harwell SX	501
3	RHS.1	505
4	RHS.2	505
5	RHS.3	505
6	RHS.4	505
7	Harwell X	504
8	WW2	502

*Estimate 3 hours flying time*

## Tuesday 24 June :

Run#	Run Name	Mode
1	Charmouth1	502
2	BlackVen1	502
3	Cranborne1	502
4	Cranborne2	502
5	Ports1.1	233
6	Ports1.2	233
7	Ports1.3	231
8	SF3000.1	501
9	SF3000.2	501
10	SF3000.3	501
11	SF7500	502
12	Mar1	231
13	Mar2	231

*Estimate 4 hours flying time*

## Wednesday 25 June :

Run#	Run Name	mode
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	Charmouth1	502
12	BlackVen1	502

*Estimate 4+ hours flying time*

## Thursday 26 June :

Run#	Run Name	mode
1	Crop1	501
2	Crop2	501
3	Crop3	501
4	Crop4	501
5	Crop5	501
6	Crop6	501
7	HH R1.S-band	502
8	HH R1.X-band	503
9	HH S2.West42.S	502
10	HH S2.West42.X	503
11	HH S.1 South	502
12	HH S.1 North	502
13	HH R2.S-band	502
14	HH R2.X-band	503
15	NYM.1	502
16	NYM.2	502
17	NYM.3	502
18	NYM.4	502
19	NYM.5	502
20	NYM.6	502
21	HH R3.S-band	502
22	HH R3.X-band	503
23	Peak	231
24	Crop7	501
25	Crop8	501
26	Crop9	501

*Estimate 5+ hours flying time*

Choice of modes dictated both by application requirements and by extent to which region of interest is in controlled airspace – constraints on operating altitude

Notes regarding run planning:

- not including transit to run locations
- not including calibration runs at Staverton (planned at end of day)
- planning for monitoring of oil spill simulation still in work
- final run order and mode selection to be confirmed in formally issued flight plan



# Demonstration flight planning (4)

Example of flight planning for 24 June:

- run sequence
- start and end waypoints
- visualisation on Google Earth

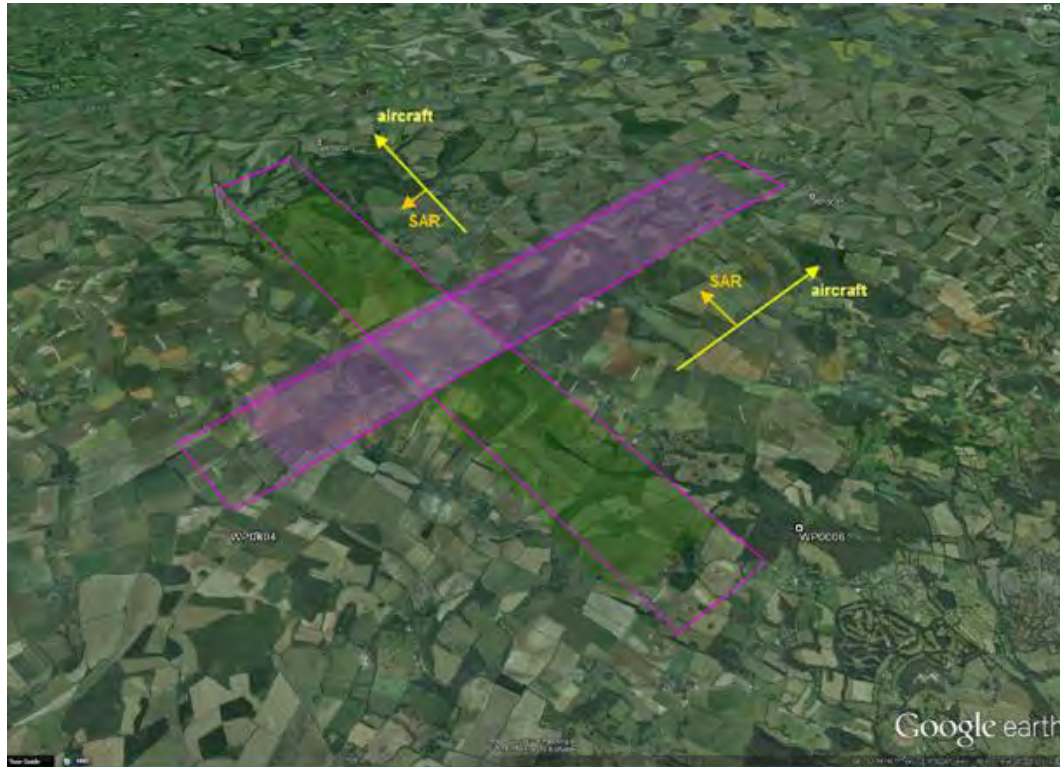


Run#	Run Name	mode
1	Charmouth1	502
2	BlackVen1	502
3	Cranborne1	502
4	Cranborne2	502
5	Ports1.1	233
6	Ports1.2	233
7	Ports1.3	231
8	SF3000.1	501
9	SF3000.2	501
10	SF3000.3	501
11	SF7500	502
12	Mar1	231
13	Mar2	231

Run Name	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Aircraft altitude above ground (ft)	Aircraft amsl (ft)
Charmouth1 (502)	50.71326	-2.97641	7500	7500
Charmouth1 (502)	50.71326	-2.79973	7500	7500
BlackVen1 (502)	50.7042	-2.89261	7500	7500
BlackVen1 (502)	50.75998	-2.89261	7500	7500
Cranborne1 (502)	50.88715	-2.0432	7500	7854
Cranborne1 (502)	50.96601	-1.90107	7500	7854
Cranborne2 (502)	50.88844	-1.93001	7500	7854
Cranborne2 (502)	50.98348	-2.05487	7500	7854
Ports1.1 (233)	50.73475	-1.34435	10000	10000
Ports1.1 (233)	50.64611	-0.98445	10000	10000
Ports1.2 (233)	50.77601	-0.90548	10000	10000
Ports1.2 (233)	50.86329	-1.26543	10000	10000
Ports1.3 (231)	50.78372	-1.31347	10000	10000
Ports1.3 (231)	50.69459	-0.95198	10000	10000
SF3000.1 (501)	51.04126	-1.12056	3000	3358
SF3000.1 (501)	51.11349	-1.12056	3000	3358
SF3000.2 (501)	51.11349	-1.1587	3000	3358
SF3000.2 (501)	51.04126	-1.1587	3000	3358
SF3000.3 (501)	51.04126	-1.12991	3000	3358
SF3000.3 (501)	51.11349	-1.12991	3000	3358
SF7500 (502)	51.04126	-1.11623	7500	7858
SF7500 (502)	51.11349	-1.11623	7500	7858
Mar1 (231)	51.39868	-1.56644	10000	10525
Mar1 (231)	51.46665	-1.99503	10000	10525
Mar2 (231)	51.41702	-2.01243	10000	10591
Mar2 (231)	51.34946	-1.58645	10000	10591



## Demonstration flight planning (5)



*Cranborne1 / Cranborne2*



***Charmouth1 / BlackVen1 / Charmouth2 / BlackVen2***



## Demonstration flight planning (6)



Ports1.2



SF3000.2