

Milton Keynes X-band SAR image,  
20cm resolution,  
Acquired 26 June 2014

# Airborne SAR Demonstrator Flight Trials – Challenges & Opportunities

CEOI-ST Challenge Workshop : Airborne Demonstrator Opportunities

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7 October 2015

# Airborne SAR: Challenges & Opportunities

## The challenges...

- **Availability of host survey aircraft platform**
- **Sensor accommodation and airworthiness certification**
- **Sensor robustness and reliability in platform environment**
- **Aircraft flight levels and flight line control**
- **Flight planning and data acquisition**
- **Flight trials coordination with users**
- **Data processing and product generation / delivery**

## The opportunities...

- **All weather, day-night remote sensing capability**
- **Bespoke, tailored data gathering for users**
- **Flexible and diverse image acquisition**
- **Fusion of SAR data with other sensor types**
- **Image/data product and/or sensor technology demonstration**
- **Complementary or precursor data to current or future spaceborne systems**
- **An asset/capability to be traded**

# Availability of host aircraft platform

- Continuity of access to suitable airborne platform
- Aircraft technical compatibility
- NRE of sensor installation and certification
- Funding of cost of operations
- Commercial vs institutional operators
- Business model and science case



NERC BAS Twin Otter



RVL DC-3



DERA Britten Norman Islander

## Potential future candidate platforms



Dornier 228



DSTO Beechcraft 1900C  
Defence Experimentation Airborne Platform

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7 October 2015

Jetstream 31

# Sensor accommodation and certification

Side-looking SAR sensor

Motion compensation

Need for suitable radome

Field-of-view (RF transparency, antenna beamwidth)

Aircraft modifications and certification



*Twin Otter installation in cargo door aperture*



Certified radome for Dornier 228

*Dornier 228 with belly radome*



# Sensor robustness and reliability on platform

Temperature and vibration

Risk of ingress of water, humidity

Installation/mounting of in-board and out-board hardware

Handling of sensor equipments during fit/de-fit

Reliability issues during operations

Sources of RF interference

*Sensor operations with no radome on Twin Otter*



*Britten Norman Island radome configuration*



*DC-3 inboard equipment fit*



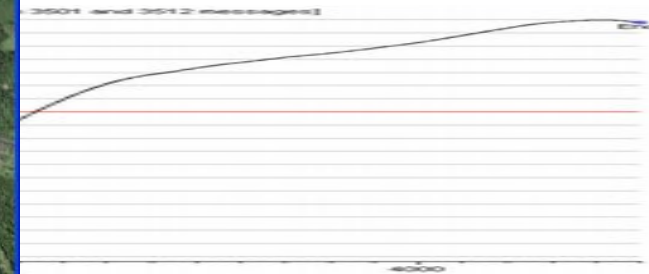
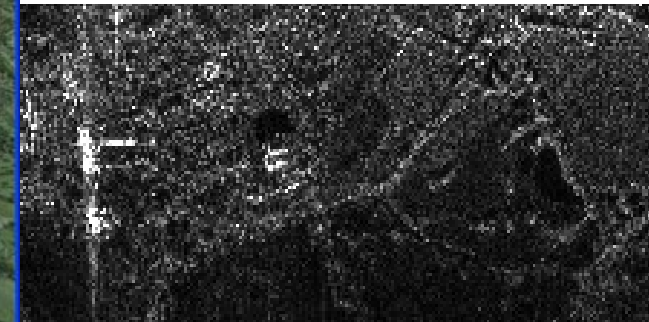
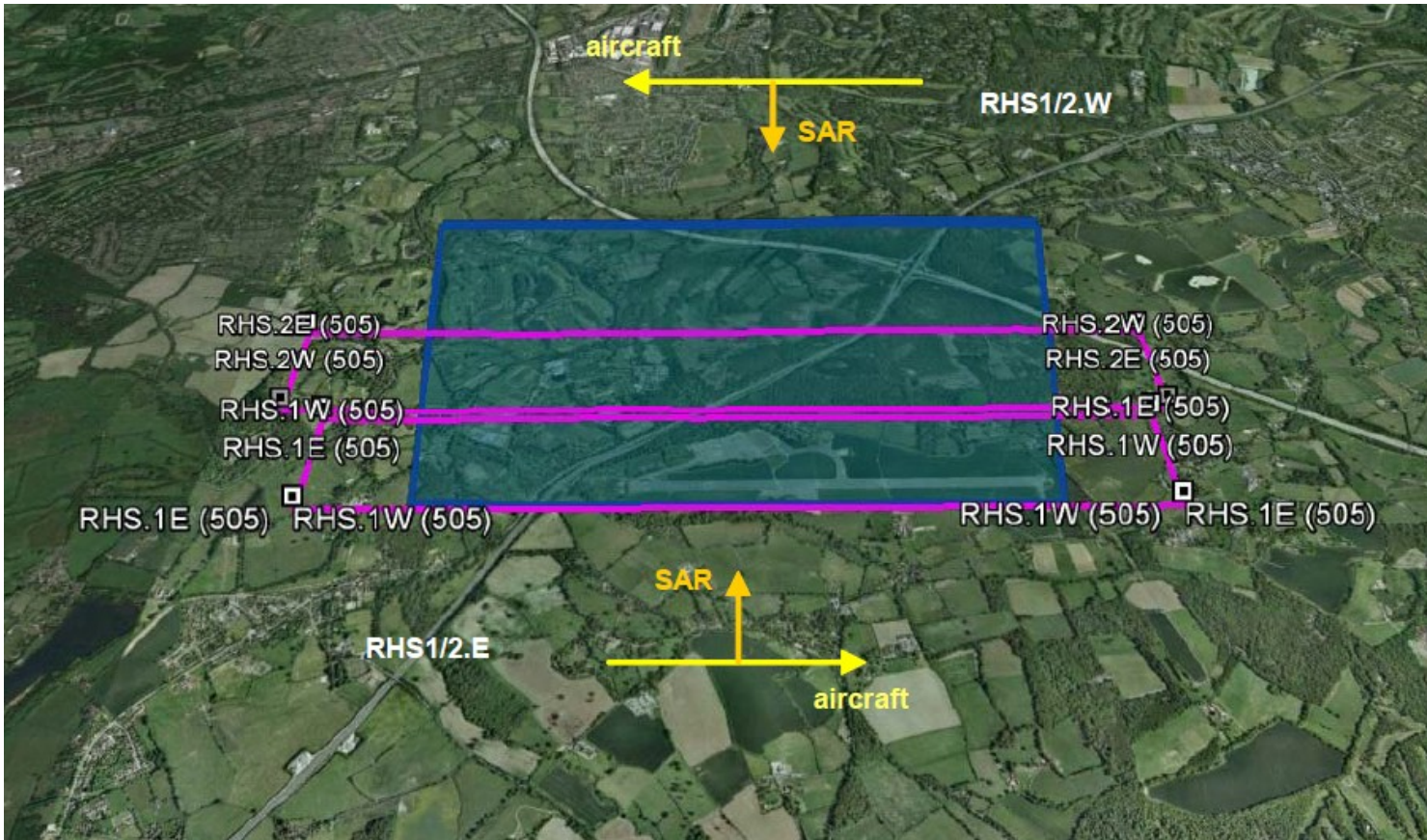
*DC-3 radome configuration*



# Aircraft flight levels and flight line control for SAR operations

- Permitted flight levels from ATC and available flight paths
- Imaging geometry for SAR operations within defined mode
- Tolerance of aircraft flying within "tube"

RHS Wisley passes June 2014



# Flight planning and data acquisition

- Planning of acquisitions for multiple users
- Transmit time between sites
- SAR operating time and data storage
- Aircraft endurance and range
- Calibration from ground references
- Operator communications and comfort

*NERC BAS Twin Otter VP-FAZ with Airbus DS SAR instrument during AirSAR 2014 flight trials*



*Sensor operator interface*



*Calibration target for AirSAR flight trials*



# Flight trials coordination with users

- Communications with ground teams
- Deployment of calibration reference targets
- Acquisition of ground truth
- Synchronisation with other sensor acquisitions
- Coordination regarding acquisition time
- Delivery of processed data

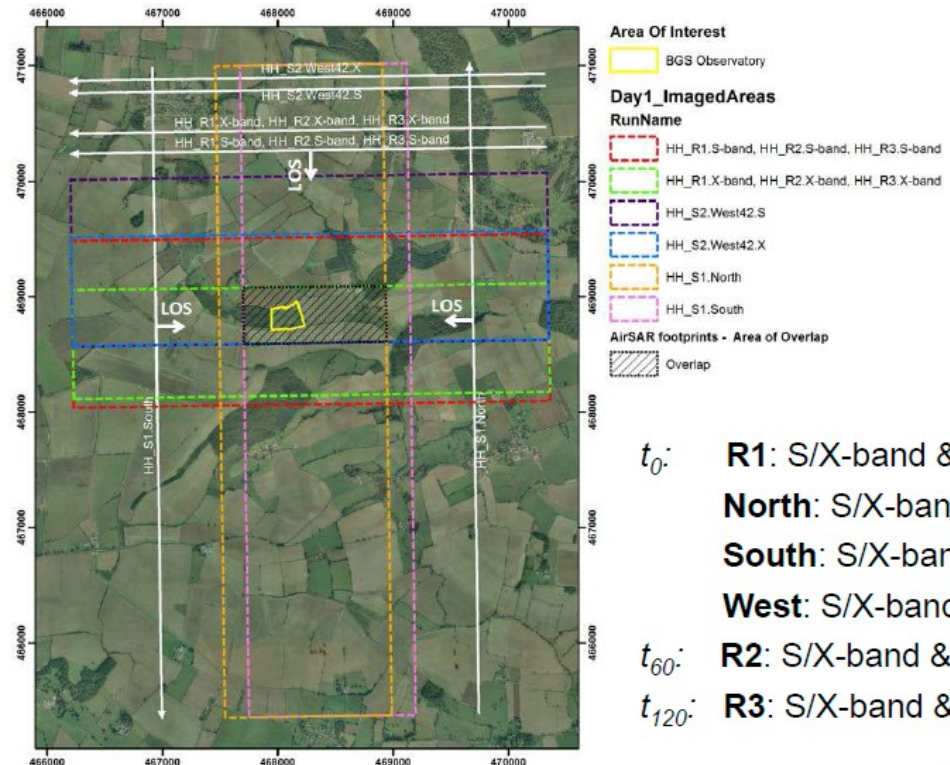
Demonstration Flights – AirSAR trials Day 4, 26 June 2014

Number of successful imaging runs	28
Number of swaths gathered	23 S-band , 28 X-band
Operating altitudes	3000 ft / 4500 ft / 7500 ft / 10000 ft
Total flying time	03:26+1:52 = 5:18 hours
- Take off time	- 13:19 / 17:28
- Landing time	- 16:45 / 19:20
Conditions	Variable: Partial cloud (25-50%) for NYM and Peak, 90% cloud for HH, heavy cloud and rain for CAL and clear for MK and Crop runs (the aircraft flew below the clouds)

Hollin Hill instrumented control site



Hollin Hill planned passes



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# All weather, day-night remote sensing capability

Product acquisition independent of solar illumination

Imaging through cloud and rain

Fine resolution image products (to 15cm)

Good signal-to-noise ratio

Negligible impact of ambiguities

Range of viewing geometries and incidence angle

Information content in polarimetric SAR data

Coherent change detection

# Bespoke, tailored data gathering for users

Time of acquisition

Viewing geometries

Incidence angles

Single or multi-frequency data

Repeat pass imaging

Flexible swath widths

Multiple areas of interest within short time interval

Responsive to user acquisition requirements & changes

Example: 28 July 2010, over ~2 hour period

- Swansea region
- >20 swaths of S+X-band co-temporal product acquisitions
- 400-500km<sup>2</sup> of SAR products during one sortie





# Product acquisition example

## Charmouth, Dorset

AS14-21	24-25/06/14	Charmouth, Black Ven	Bournemouth University	Slope stability	8 swaths
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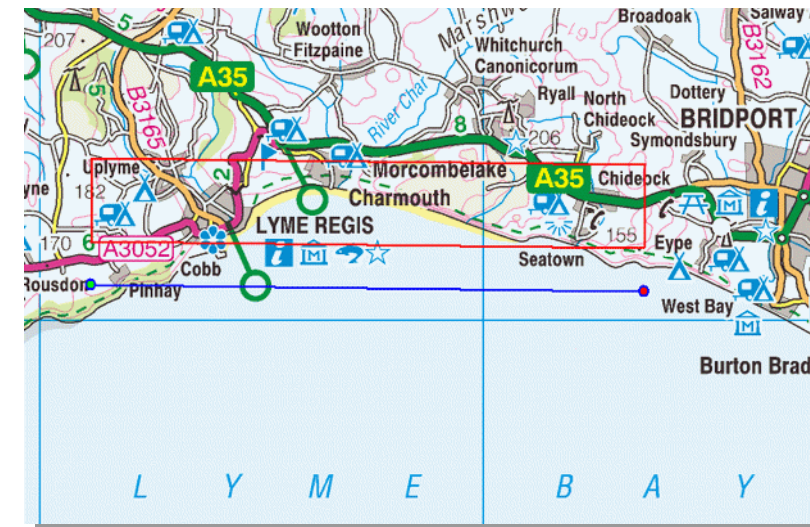
### Data requirements

- Data type: S and X-band, VV, HH, VH
- Location: West Dorset coastline, near Lyme Regis and Charmouth
- Data requirements: Repeat passes for airborne InSAR of mass-movement hazard (surface displacement) over Black Ven and Charmouth landslides with variable temporal baselines

### Flight planning

- Mode definition:
  - Frequency bands: S-band (3.1-3.3GHz) + X-band (9.5-9.7GHz)
  - Altitude above ground: 10,000ft
  - Swath width: 1.92km
  - Incidence angle range: 16° to 42.5°
  - Polarisation: Quad
- Location definition:
  - Altitude above sea level: 10,000ft
  - Heading: 90°
  - Aircraft waypoints:
    - Lon/Lat 1: 2.97641W 50.7164N
    - Lon/Lat 2: 2.79973E 50.7164N

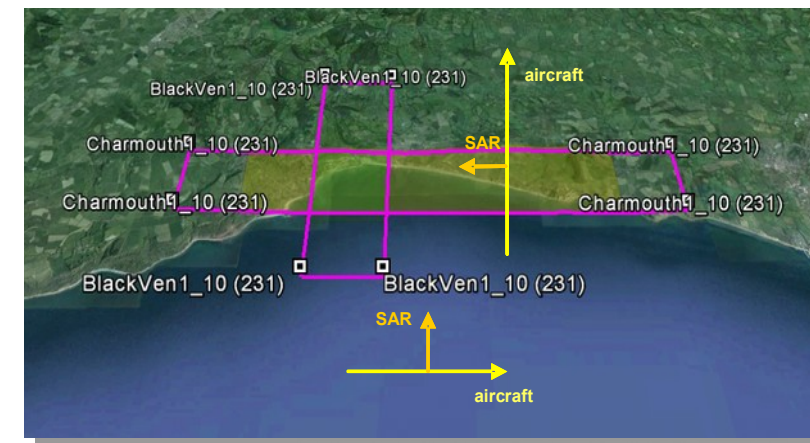
Charmouth run in OS maps



Charmouth area seen from operator window



Charmouth and Black Ven swaths projected on Google maps



# Product acquisition example

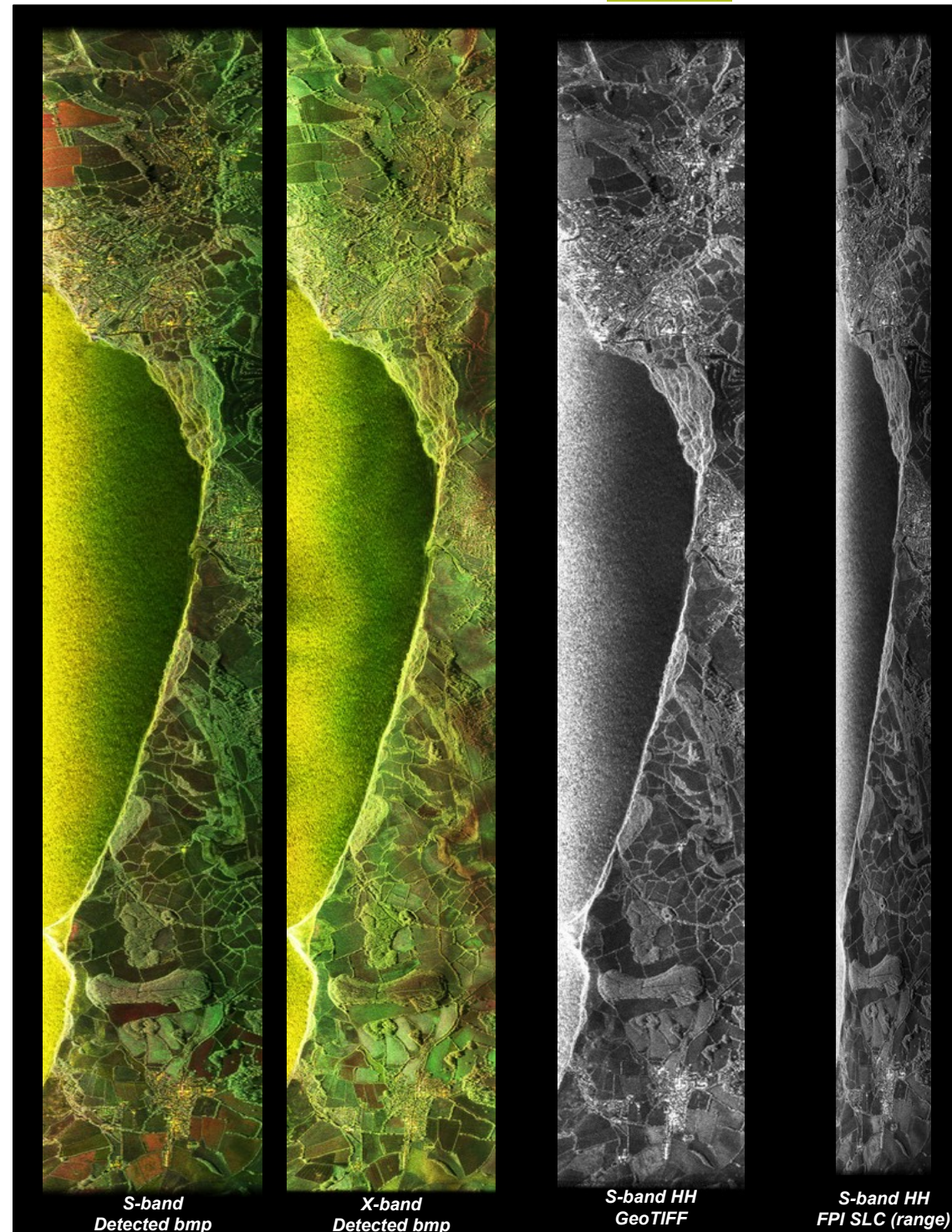
## Charmouth, Dorset

### Image product (*Charmouth 2*)

- Image:
  - Actual AG: 10005ft
  - Time: 2:26:36 PM - 2:29:03 PM
  - Length: 12419 m
  - Near edge pixel: 2°58.924'W 50°43.287'N
  - Far edge pixel: 2°48.351'W 50°44.289'N

### End product parameters (*Charmouth 2*)

- Product characteristics:
  - Raw data (including GPS and both bands): **22.3 Gb**
  - FPI detected: 39.8 Mb per polarisation
    - Resolution (azimuth x range)= 3m x 3m, Pixel spacing= 1m x 1m, Number of looks: 3 x 1
  - FPI SLC: 373 Mb per polarisation
    - Resolution (azimuth x range)= 1m x 1m, Pixel spacing= 0.5m x 0.5m, Number of looks: 1 x 1
  - IDF: 472 Mb per polarisation
  - GeoTIFF: 22.5 Mb per polarisation
  - BMP file: 29.9 MB



## Fusion of SAR data with other sensor types

Prospect of multi-frequency SAR + lidar + multi/hyper-spectral + optical from single platform

Significant science and commercial potential from co or near co-temporal acquisitions

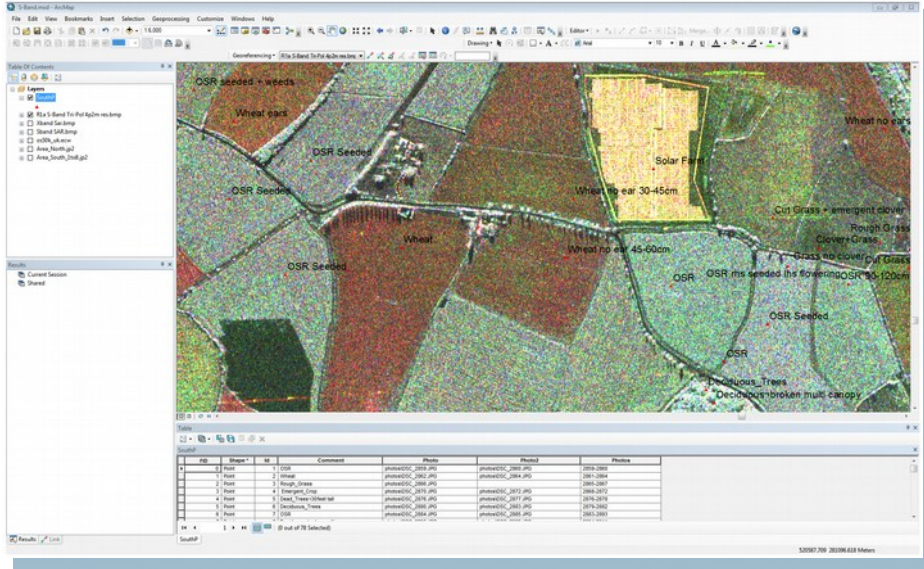
Planned sensor fit on ARSF Dornier 228 would have offered this capability... aspirations remains to delivery this capability

Integration of airborne SAR data sets with other information sources (remote sensing, ground-based)

Integration of SAR with AIS and other maritime monitoring tools for marine and coastal surveillance

# Image/data product and/or sensor technology demonstration

Crop classification using S-band airborne SAR data



NIA / NovaSAR-S Payload & Equipments



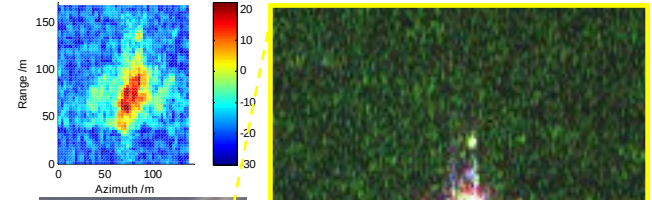
NovaSAR-S FM Antenna & Back Ends

CTG Module

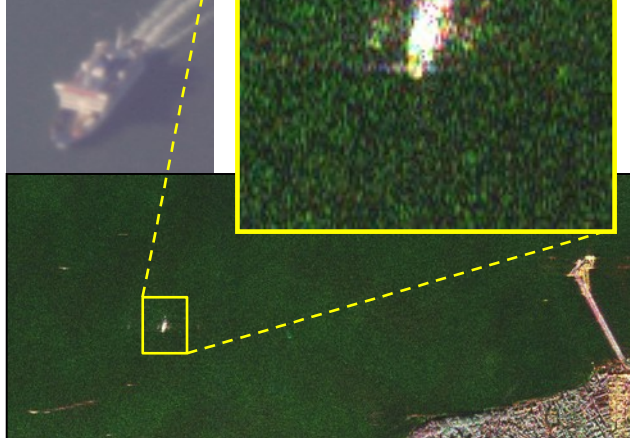


Isle of Wight Ferry

Ports10 St Helen - RCS /dBm<sup>2</sup> Az Resn 6m, Rg Resn 6m 3.9 knots, 77 x 17 m, 538 tonnes (DWT)



S-band fully polarimetric, 3m resolution



Digitiser Module

NovaSAR-S FM Antenna integration

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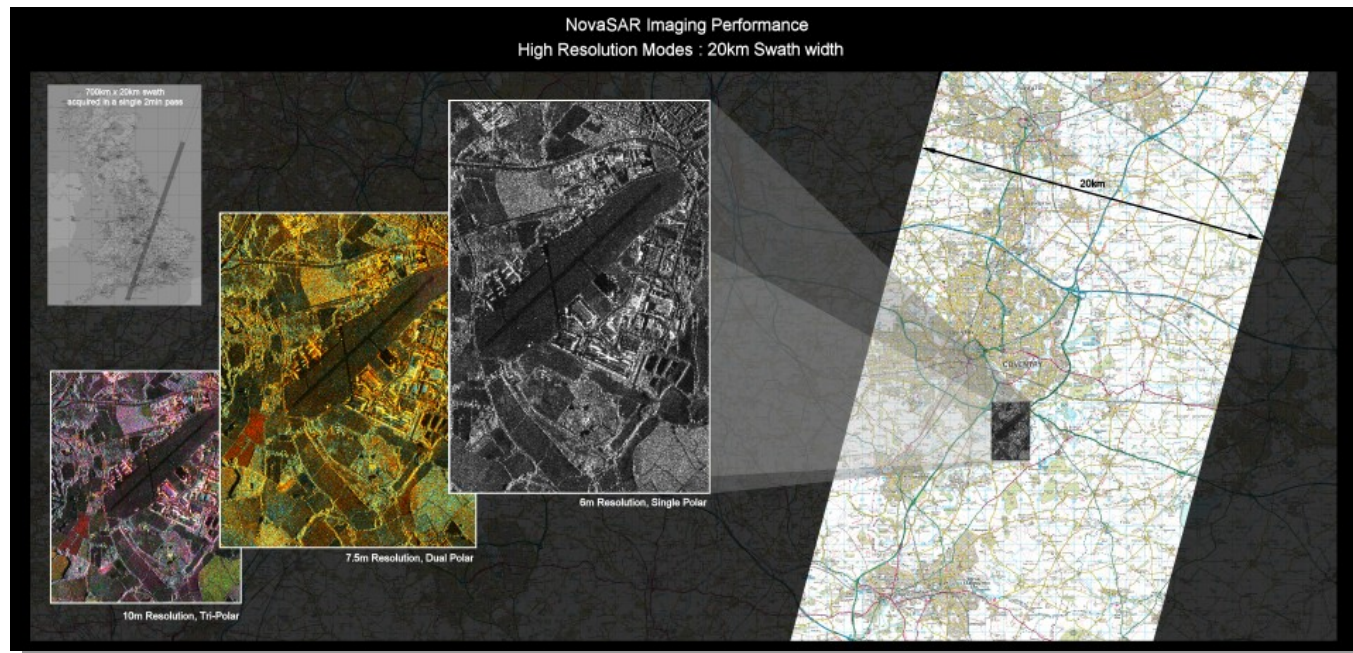


# Complementary or precursor data to current or future spaceborne systems

**Pre-launch:** Gather data and garner support for mission; developing applications and/or market

**Post-launch:** Continue to acquire airborne data in concert with spaceborne system

*Synthesis of NovaSAR-S representative products from airborne data*



Example of NovaSAR-S:  
S-band airborne capability to generate representative products;  
S+X-band co-temporal acquisitions to enable data comparison across two frequency bands

Increasing global interest in use of EO remote sensing tools

- emerging nations with aspirations in spaceborne systems
- existing partners looking for UK technology or capability

## An asset/capability to be traded

A range of approaches to Airbus DS regarding airborne SAR over the last 2 years:

- for gathering of specific data sets for user needs (research, commercial, security)
- for provision of airborne SAR as a capability and service
- for operation of the system as a complement to spaceborne SARs to gather precursor or parallel data
- as a tool to demonstrate and develop customer opportunities
- to develop and deliver demonstrator and operational sensor systems for the military

Airborne SAR capability is therefore not only technology development to support future space-based SAR... it is also an asset which can be exploited for service delivery, technology transfer, marketing, product development

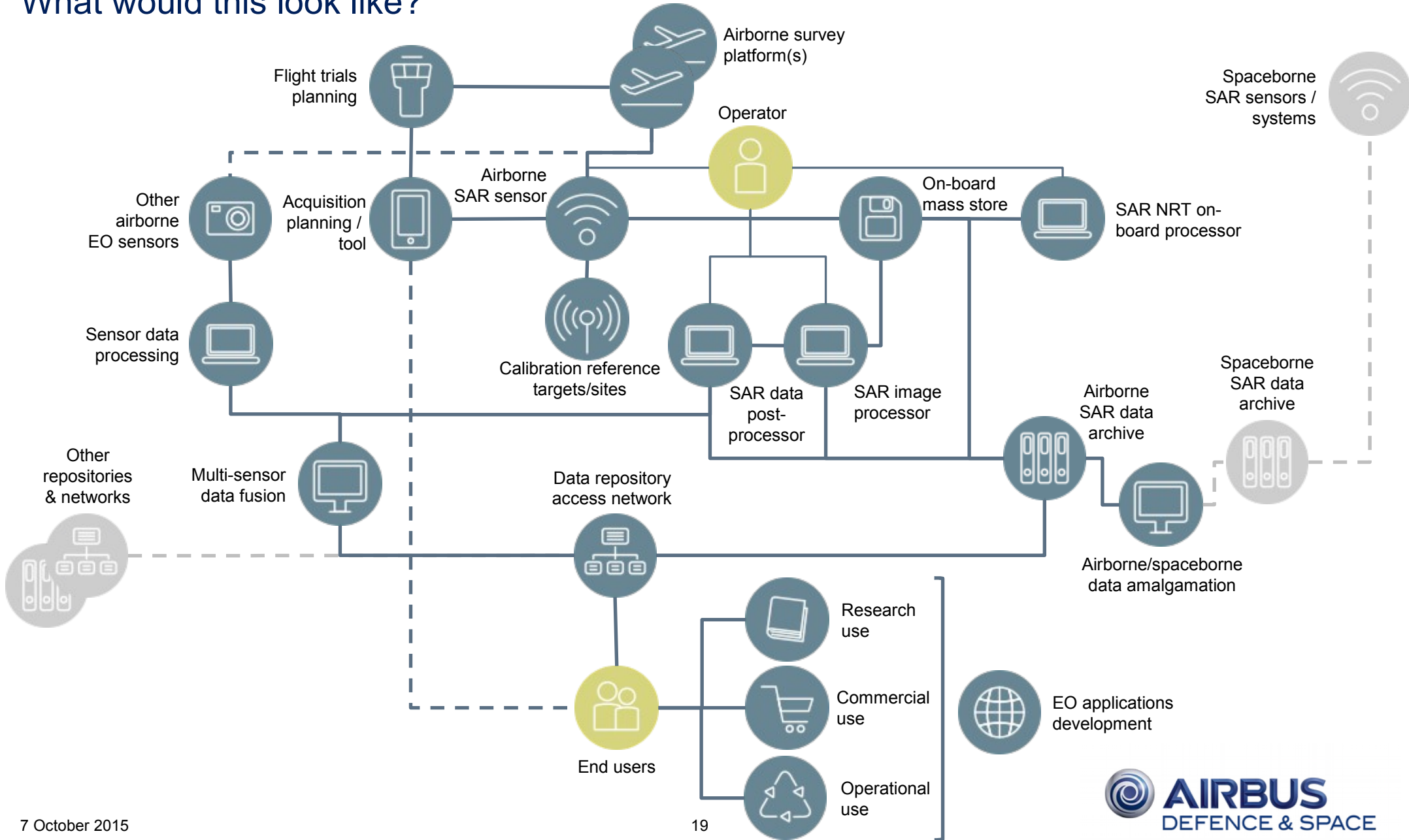
However, to date, few of these prospects have developed due to a lack of availability of:

1. a suitable and available airborne platform
2. a robust and supported instrument capable of meeting user operations requirements
3. funding needed to realise a capability/product that could be offered to clients

such that an enduring national capability has not been delivered

# A UK national airborne SAR capability

## What would this look like?



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# A UK national airborne SAR capability

## What is required to deliver this?

- 1. Investment in sensor capability:** take demonstrator system forward to provide robust reliable product suitable for wider exploitation
- 2. Investment in other infrastructure elements:** to support generation of suitable products and delivery to users
- 3. Access to compatible airborne platforms:** addressing sensor fit and certification; guaranteed continuity of access/availability
- 4. Follow-on project opportunities:** to provide continuity of system operations and data acquisition; project funding for research and commercial users to analyse and develop downstream products

### Requires...

- **a joined up strategy involving all stakeholders, with a plan to collectively benefit from the system**
- **a whole-of-government approach, incorporating the full range of requirements from public/agency users**
- **recognition that development of airborne SAR systems can be integral to the success of spaceborne remote sensing**

# Potential airborne SAR products

Range of airborne image products based on previous trials:

- **Very fine resolution** (X-band, 15-20cm resolution)
- **Multi-frequency co-temporal** (S+X-band, +L-band)
- **NovaSAR-S representative products** (S-band , 6m)
- **Low-frequency wideband** (P-L-band, fine resolution)
- **Hybrid along- /across-track interferometric** (X-band)
- **Single-pass and repeat-pass InSAR**

Access via future airborne SAR data repository from a UK owned and operated asset:

- UK data archive: NEODC? Harwell? other?
- AirSAR 2014 campaign data and previously acquired data sets from multiple campaigns
- newly derived products from future campaigns

***How best to exploit existing and future airborne SAR data sets and products to foster strong user interest?***



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