

Introduction to SAR

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Outline

- What is SAR?
- What does SAR "see"?
- What can we do with SAR?
- What are the advantages of SAR?
- What are the sources of SAR data?
- What flavors of SAR are there?





What is SAR?

- Synthetic Aperture Radar
 - Radio detection and ranging





FAIRBANKS







What is SAR?

• Synthetic Aperture Radar





ASF



What is SAR?

• Real Aperture vs. Synthetic









Scattering Mechanisms



Reflection off a smooth surface The angle of incidence, i, equals the angle of reflection.



Double Bounce (Corner Reflector)



Volumetric Scattering Example scattering in a tree



Scattering off a rough surface The variation in surface height is on the order of the incoming signal's wavelength.



Double Bounce One possible natural occurence – reflecting off two smooth surfaces, grass and a freshly-cut tree's stump



Volumetric Scattering

In this example the incident radiation is both reflected and refracted/transmitted through a layer of dry snow. The refracted radiation then reflects off underlying ice, scatters off a chunk of ice in the snow, and finally refracts back toward the receiver.

What does SAR "see"?





- Imagery
 - Geology
 - Volcanoes
 - Glaciers
 - Hydrology
 - Fires
 - Seasons
 - Human impact
 - Ice
 - Open ocean







- Derived Products
 - Interferometry
 - Change detection
 - Digital Elevation Mapping
 - Ice motion
 - Data fusion products
 - Wind speed, ship detection
 - Mosaics
 - Simulations







Change detection



Image from JPL website at http://geodynamics.jpl.nasa.gov/northridge/nr7.htm







Digital Elevation Mapping









What can we do with SAR?Ice motion







What can we do with SAR?Data fusion products









What can we do with SAR?Wind speed, ship detection





Images from Alaska SAR Demo at http://orbit35i.nesdis.noaa.gov/orad/sar/sarproducts.html





Mosaics





http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/stories/antarctica/

unhillin



Simulations





Image from NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Scientific Visualization Studio http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/vis/a000000/a001000/a001001/index.html





What are the sources of SAR data?

- Airplane
- Space Shuttle
 - SIR-C
 - SRTM
- Satellites
 - ERS
 - JERS
 - RADARSAT
 - ENVISAT



http://www.esa.int/export/esaCP/index.htm





www.eorc.nasda.go.jp/JERS-1/



.gov/stories/antarctica/



How many flavors does SAR come in?

- Plane polarized
 - HH
 - VV
- Multipolarization
- Dual antenna
 - Along-track
 - Across-track
- ScanSAR
- Spotlight



http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/missionoverview.html







What are the advantages of SAR?

- Use day and night
 - Active sensor
- Sees through clouds (mostly)
 - wavelength of microwaves vs. light
- Repeat coverage
- Good for physical feature detection
- Resolution





Disadvantages

- It's not a picture, dang it!
 - Calibration
 - Interpretation
- Extensive computer processing
 - Time delays
 - Data quality issues
- Few platforms
 - Continuity of data
 - Competition for data
- Resolution







Questions?









Images from SRTM website at http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/



