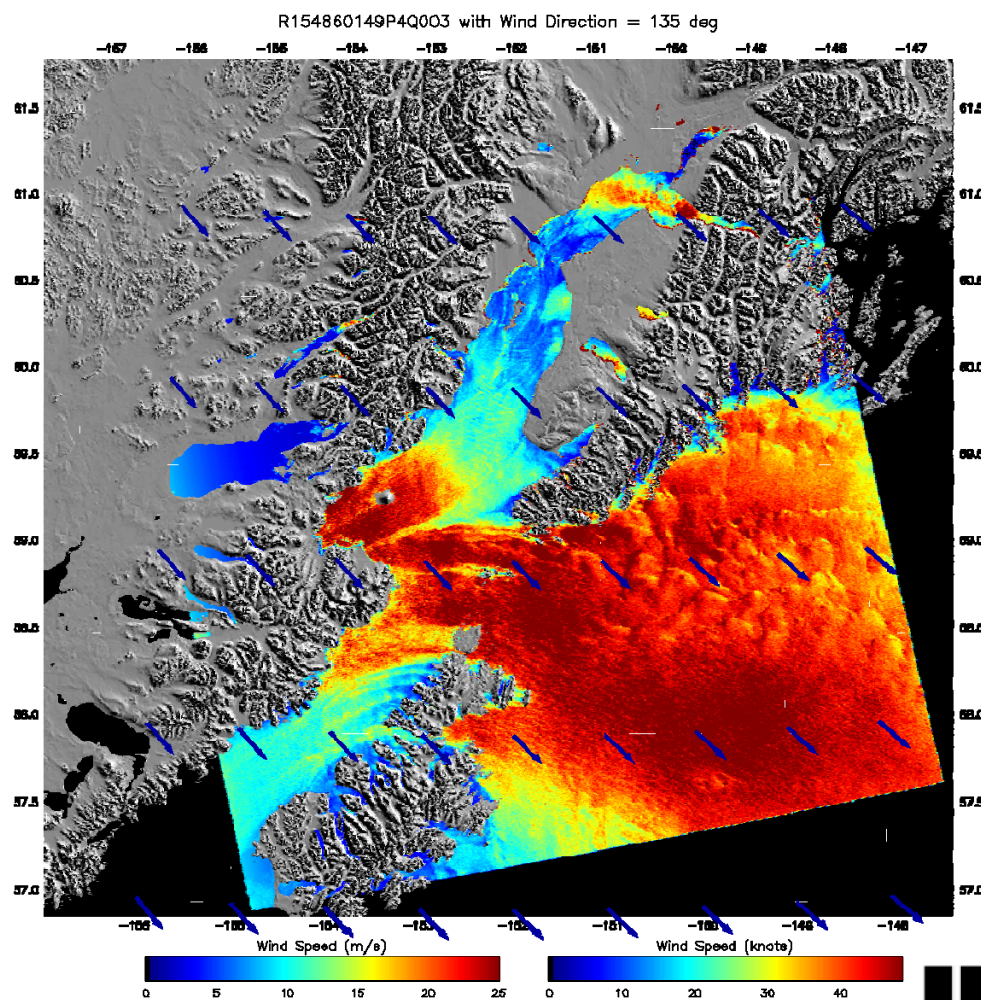




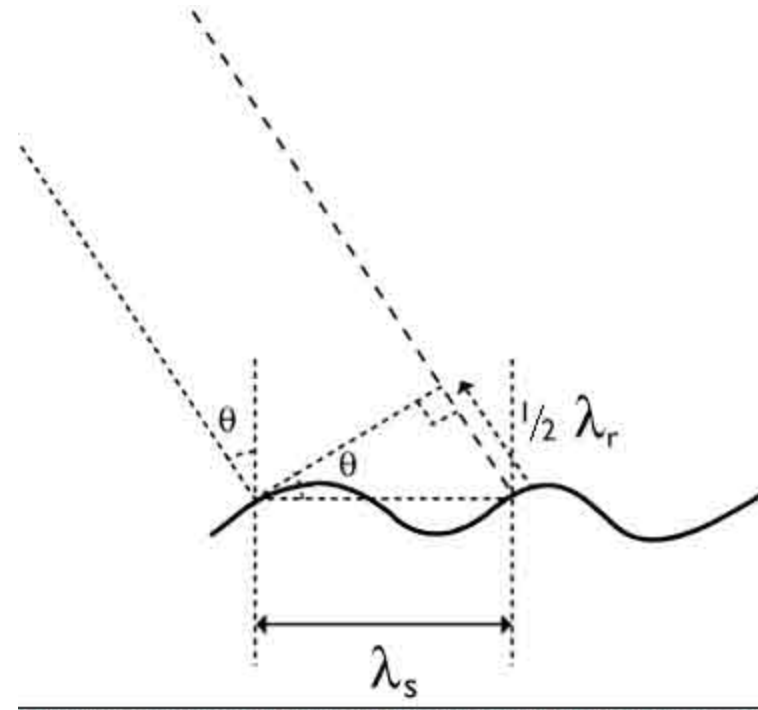
Deriving Wind Speed from Synthetic Aperture Radar Images

Jeremy Nicoll
Alaska Satellite Facility
– Engineering Center

- Bragg scattering
- CMOD algorithms
- Scatterometers
- SAR data
- Applications
 - Hurricanes
 - Gap flow
 - Barrier jets
 - Vortex shedding
 - Internal waves
- Data quality issues



- Resonant phenomena when distance between flat surfaces in the direction of view is $\frac{1}{2}$ the instrument wavelength.
- Assumed the dominant mechanism in radar backscatter over water.



http://earth.esa.int/applications/data_util/SARDOCS/spaceborne/Radar_Courses/Radar_Course_II/bragg_scattering.htm



CMOD algorithms



- All models Radar Cross Section as functions of at least these three:
 - Wind speed (v)
 - Wind direction with respect to sensor (φ)
 - Incidence angle (θ)
- Version # (CMOD1-5) refers to different ways of estimating B values
- CMOD5 uses 28 parameters nested in B values.
- Parameterized empirically

$$\sigma_0^m(v, \phi, \theta) = B0(v, \theta) (1 + B1(v, \theta) \cos(\phi) + B2(v, \theta) \cos(2\phi))^{0.625}$$

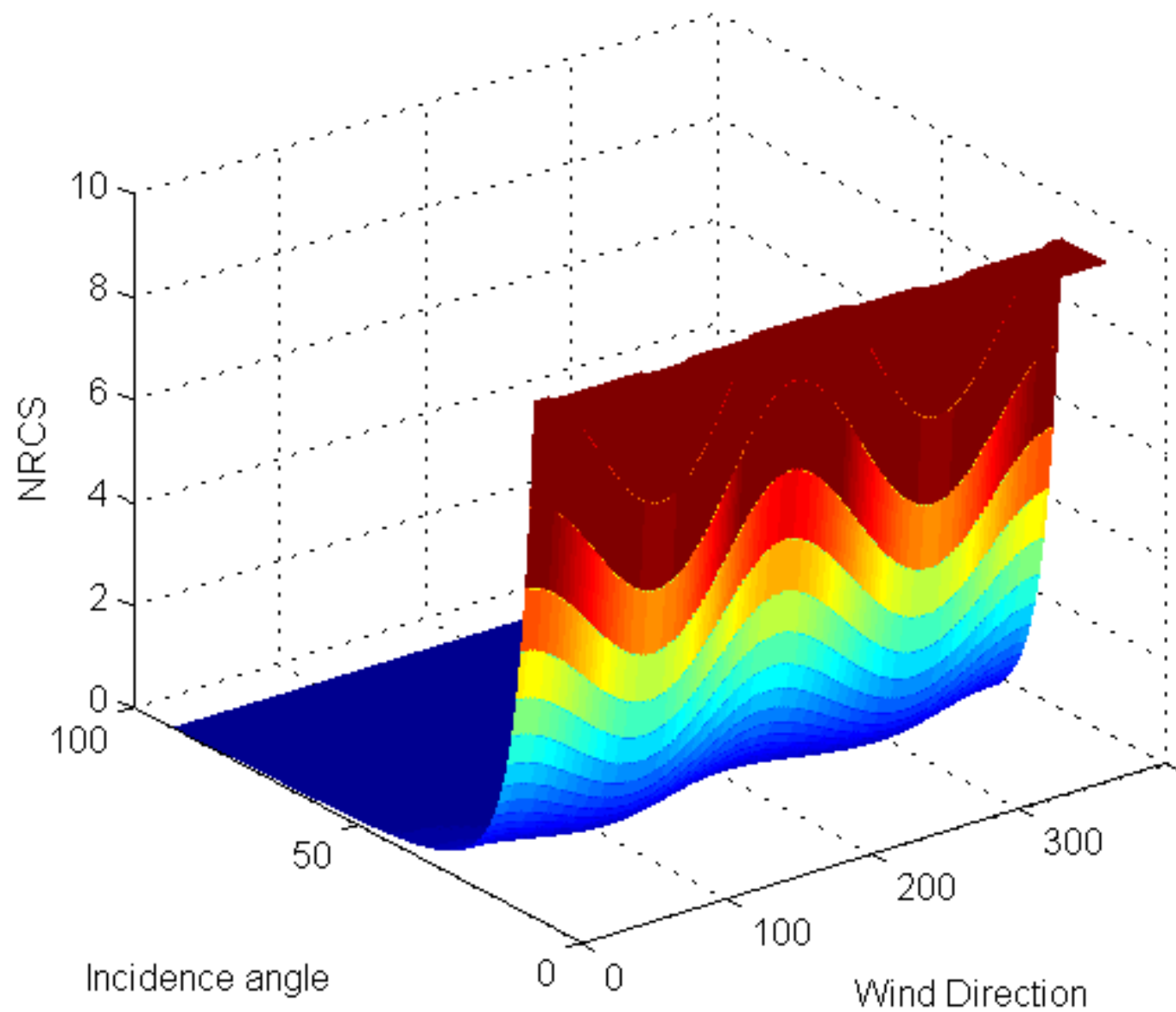


Using CMOD

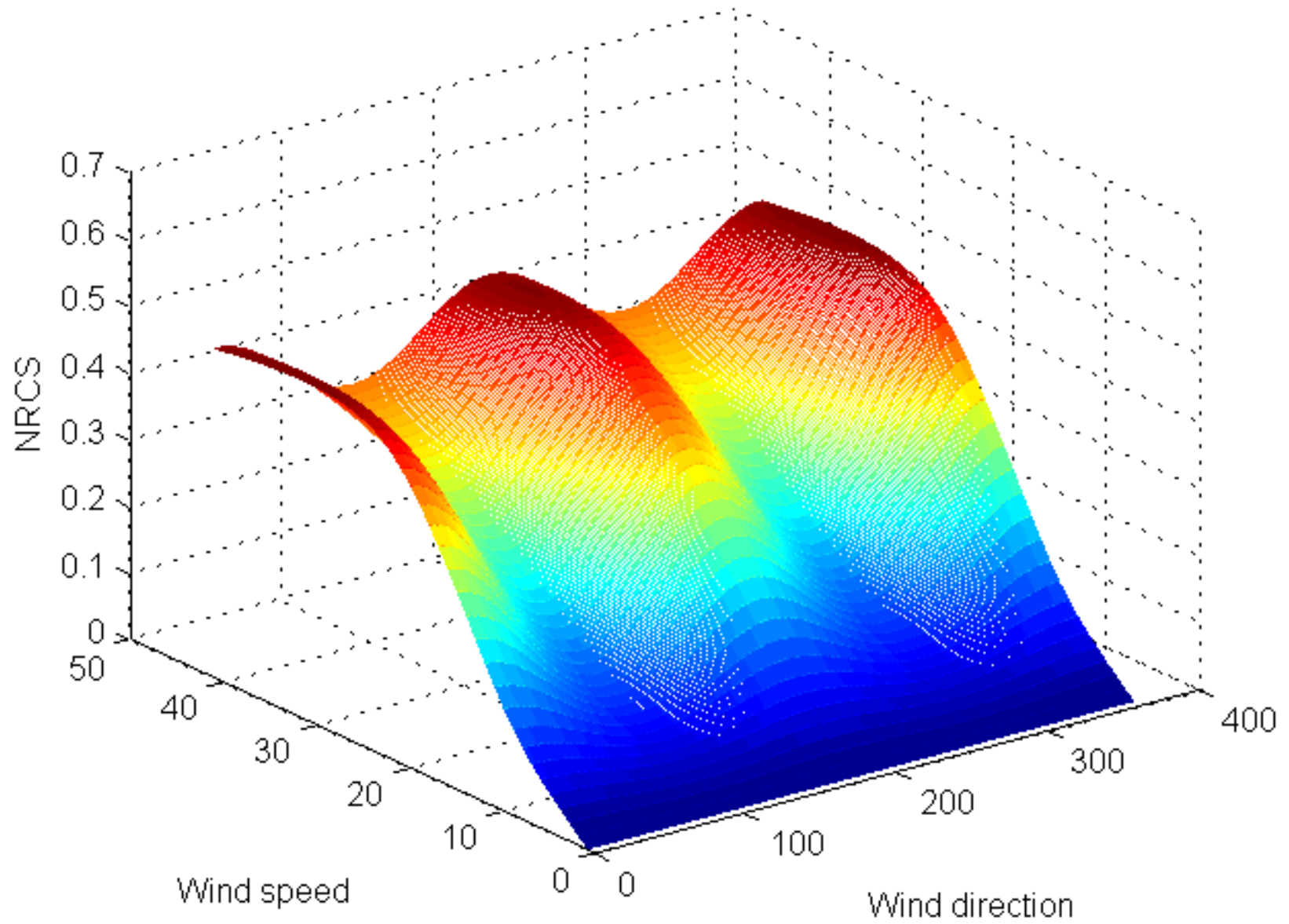


- Invert to yield wind speed by knowing
 - NRCS
 - direction
 - incidence angle
- Necessary to know these parameters (duh!)
 - Not actually easy to know all these well enough.
- For SAR
 - Conversion from VV to HH for RADARSAT-1
 - Band conversion necessary if different from C-band

CMOD5 model at constant wind speed (20 m/s)



CMOD5 model at constant incidence angle (30 degrees)



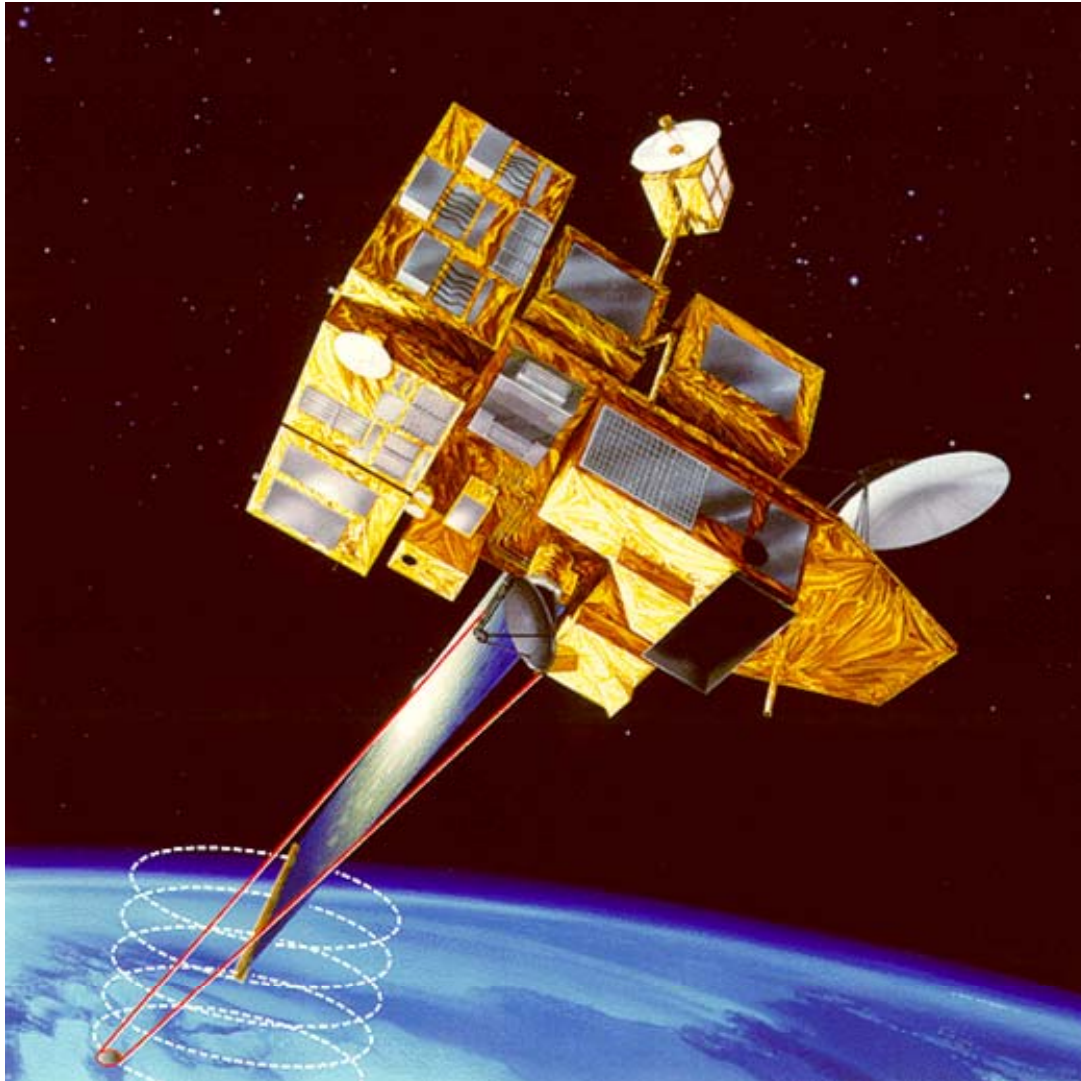


Image courtesy of MERS: http://www.mers.byu.edu/images/Seawinds/seawinds_hires.gif

- Measure the surface cross section at a number of aspect angles and polarizations.
- Spatial resolutions of only 25–50 km
 - applicable more to the open ocean than to coastal areas.
- Complementary to SAR data.
- SeaWinds (on QuikSCAT)
 - uses a rotating dish antenna with two spot beams
 - sweep in a circular pattern.
 - Radiates in a continuous, 1,800-kilometer-wide band
 - ~ 400,000 measurements, 90% of Earth's surface in one day.
 - [Link:](#)

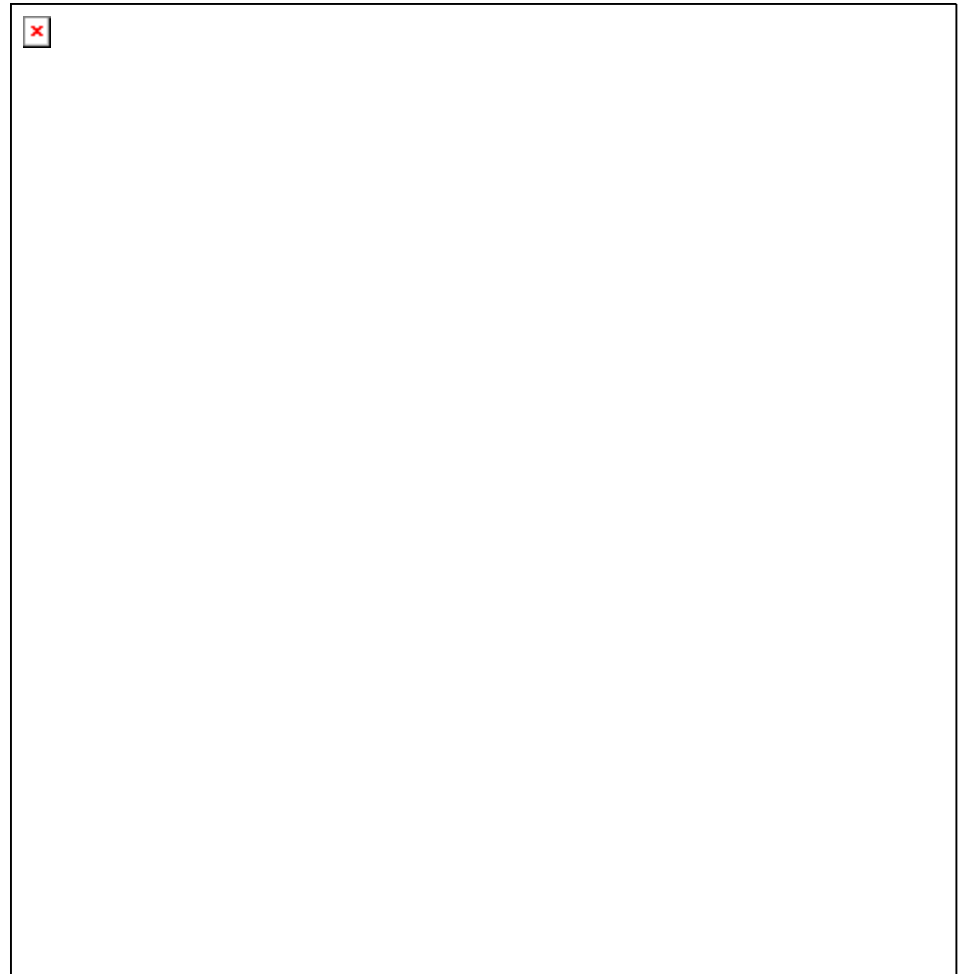


SAR data



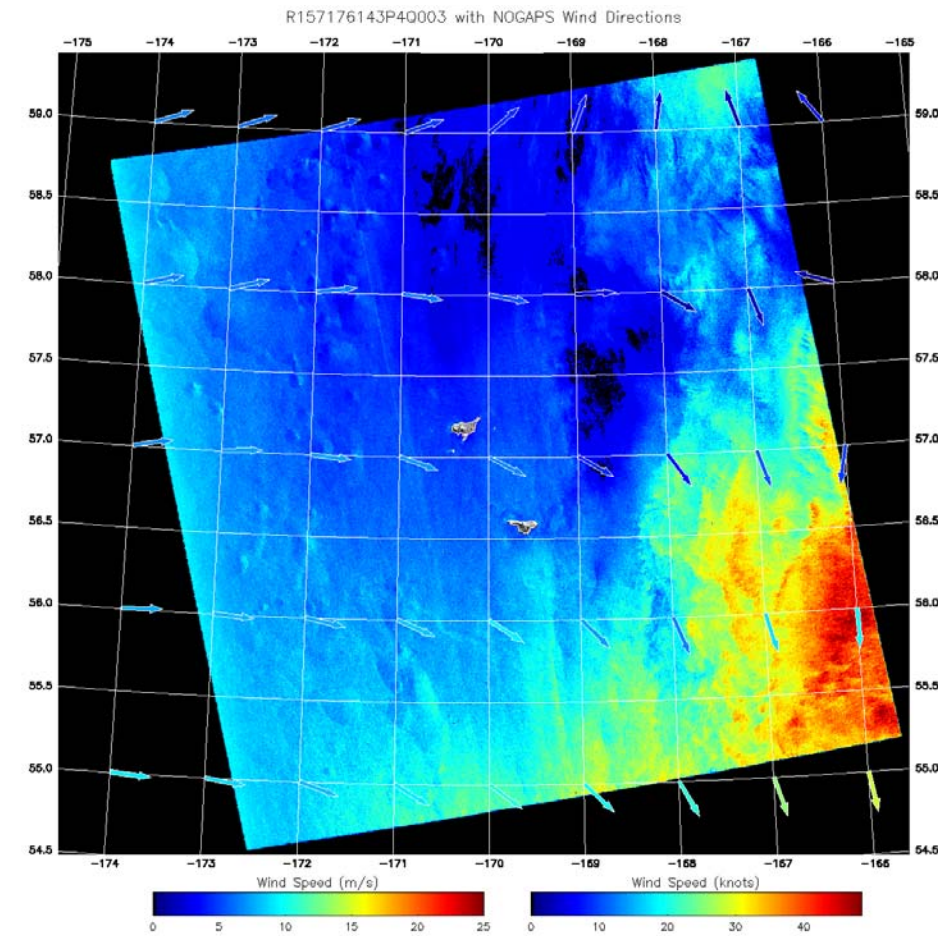
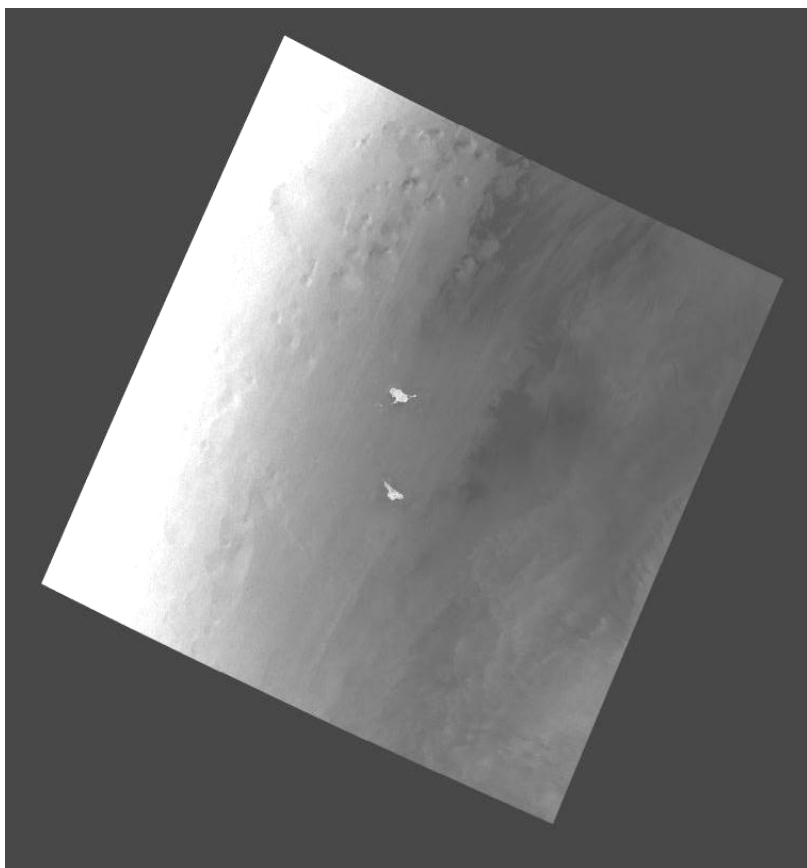
- Resolution 10-100m (native)
- Smaller incidence angle range
- Single azimuth angle
- Radar cross section must be calibrated

- Need wind direction as input
 - Linear features in SAR image (wind rows)
 - Usually successful, but not always
 - From modeling
 - NOGAPS (1° X 1° grid)
 - Uses Scatterometer data in model!
 - Low resolution
 - Time / space mismatch
 - Some other / blended methods

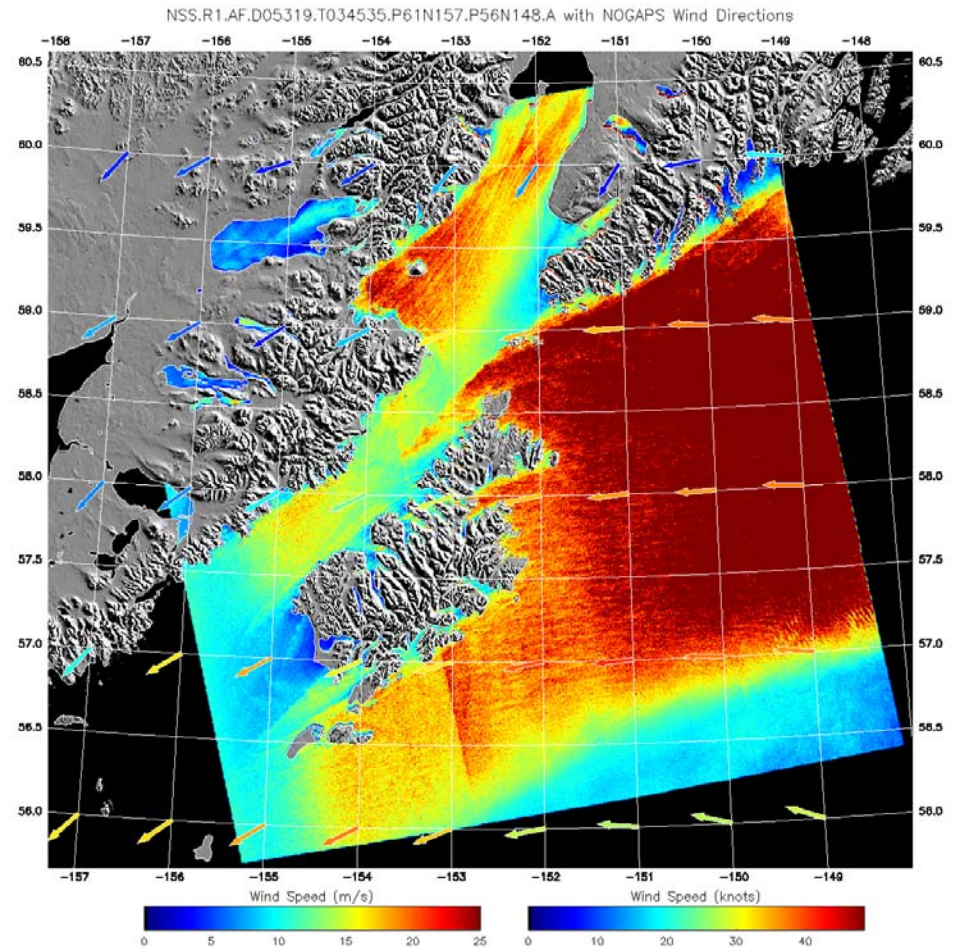




SAR → wind speed

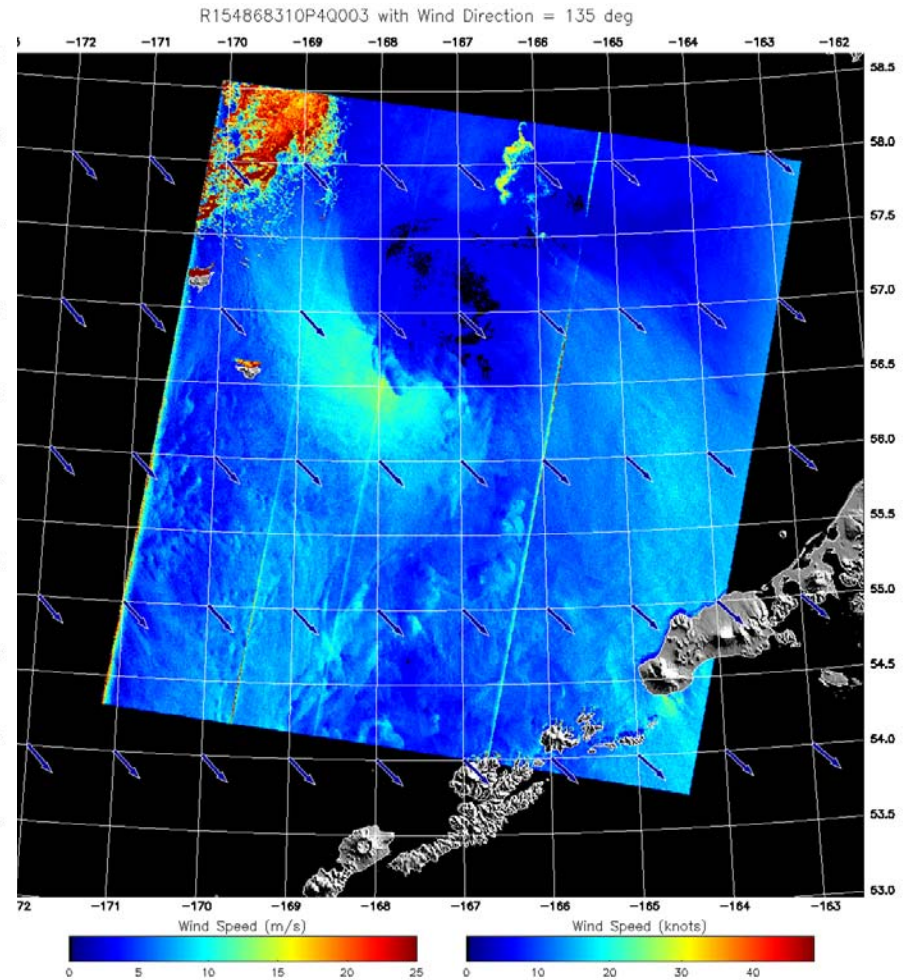
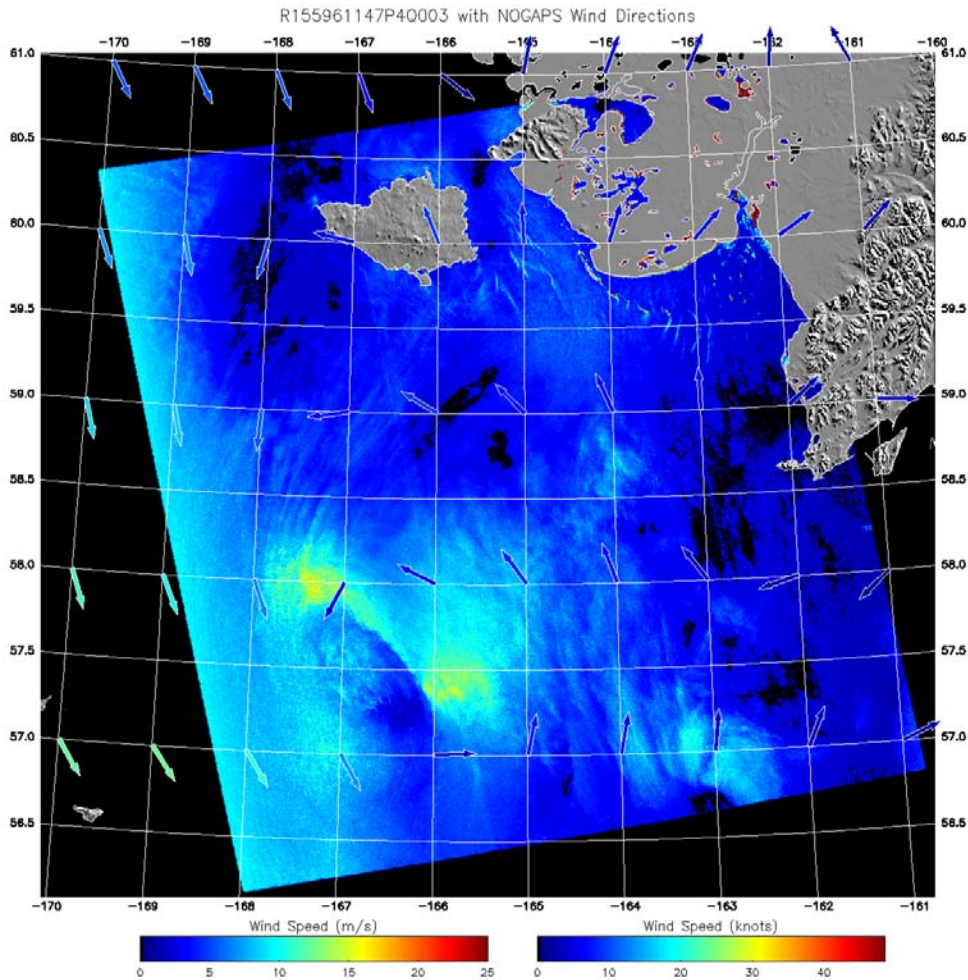


- Where greater precision is needed
- Along coastlines
- Rapidly changing wind speed or direction
- To observe structure of phenomena



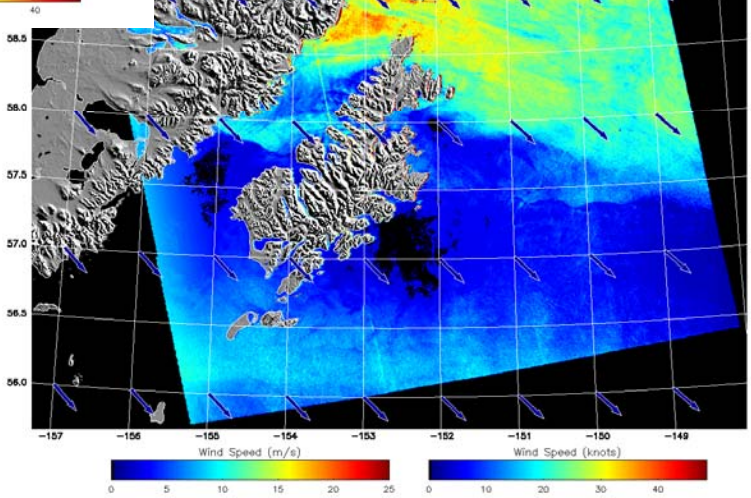
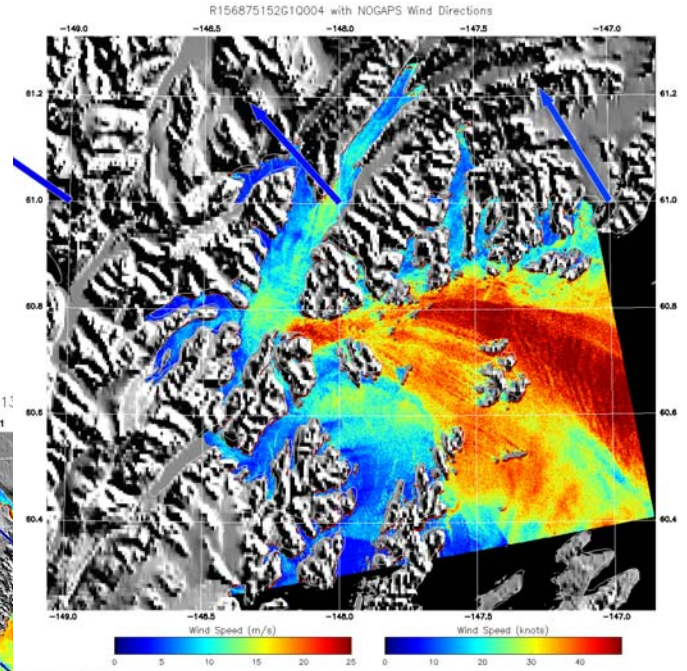
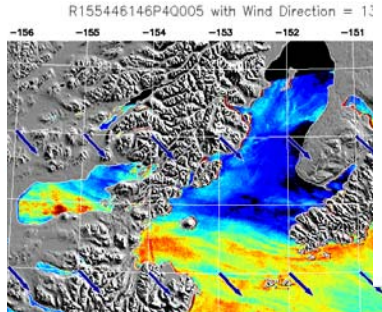
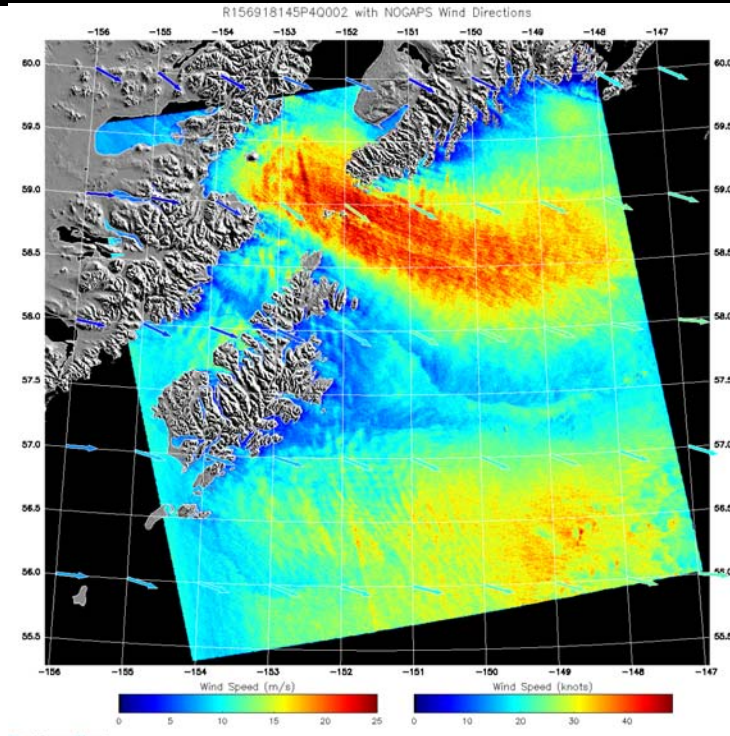


Hurricanes, polar lows



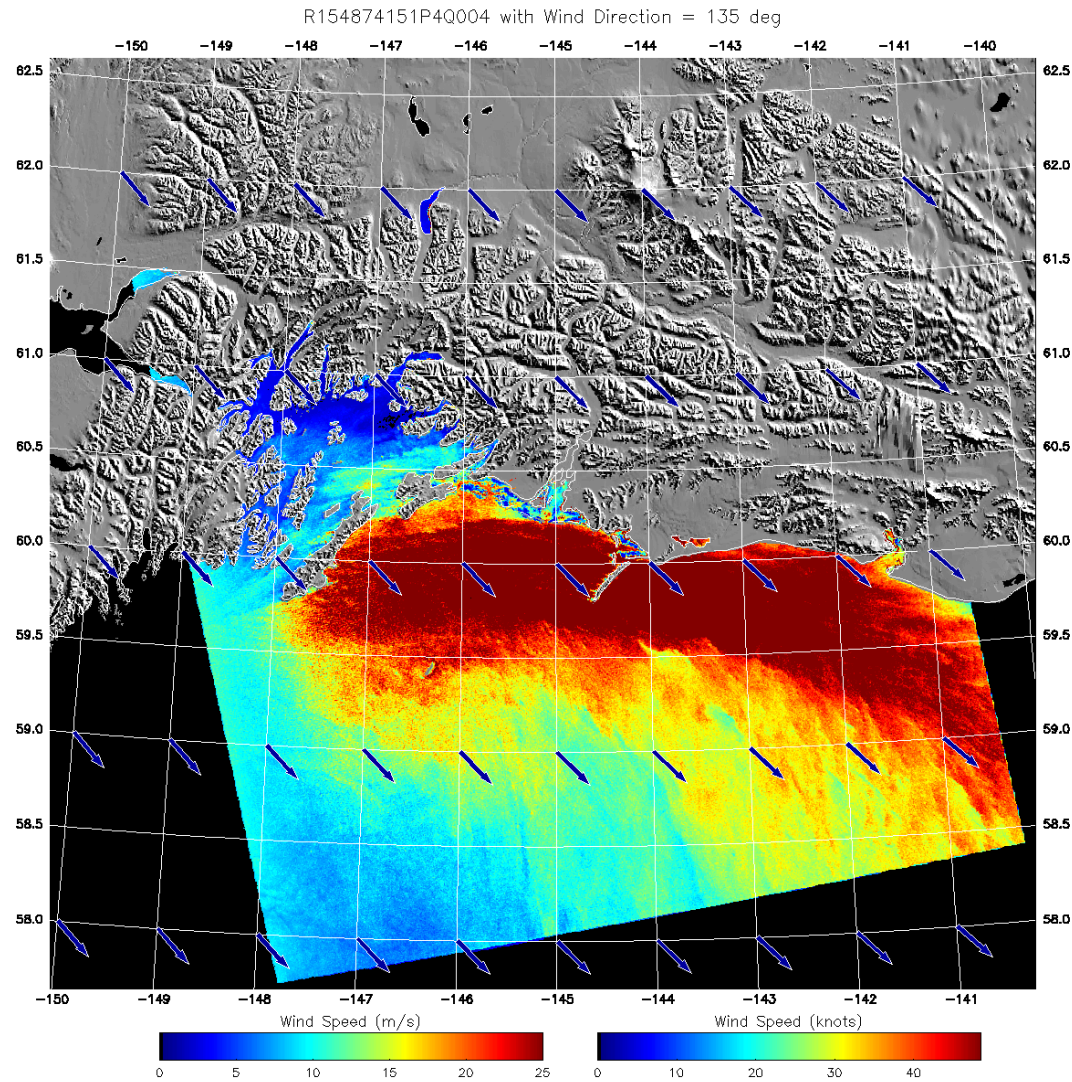


Gap flow



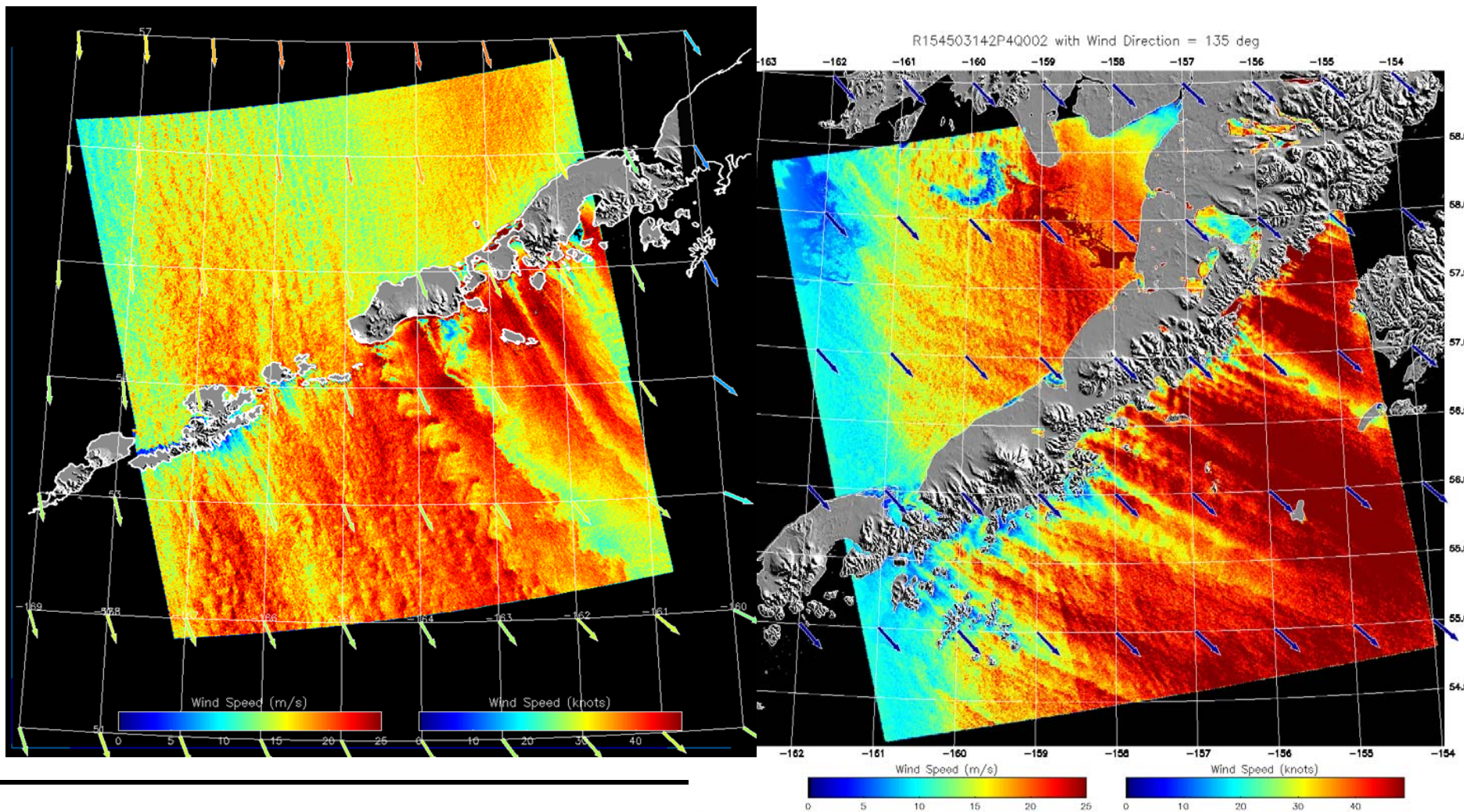


Barrier jets



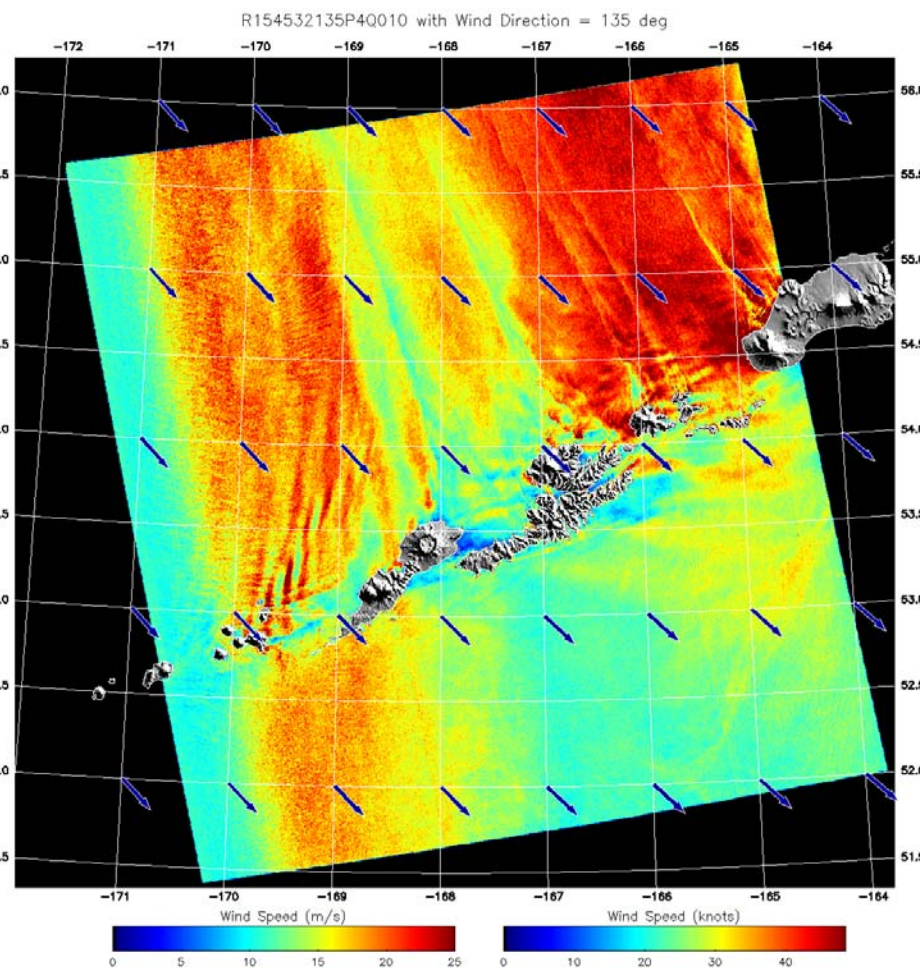
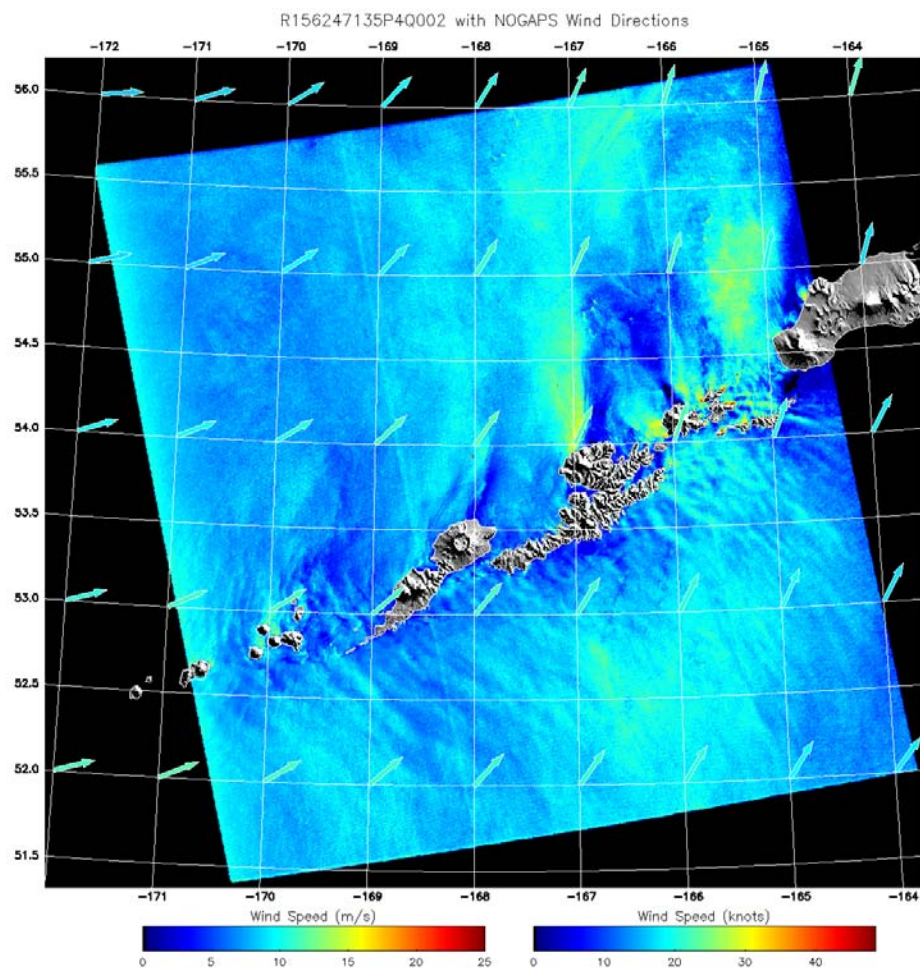


Vortex shedding



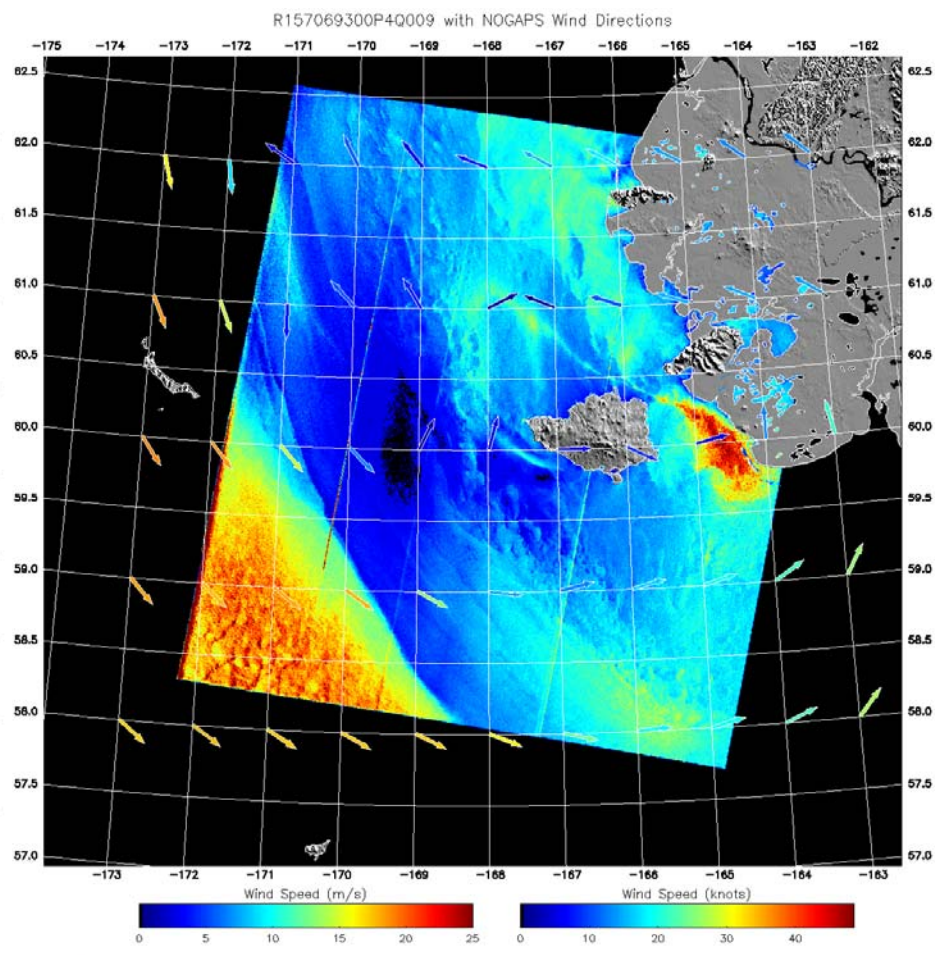
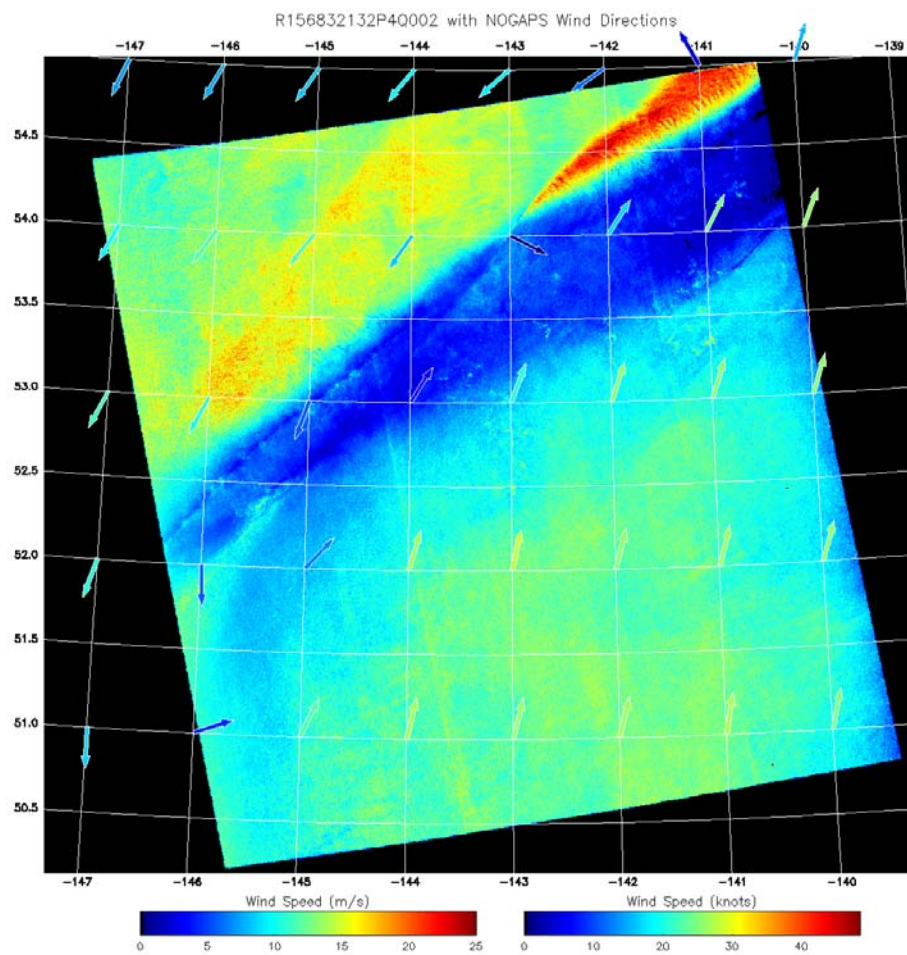


Internal waves

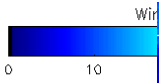
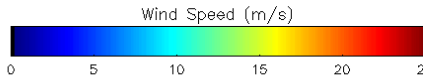
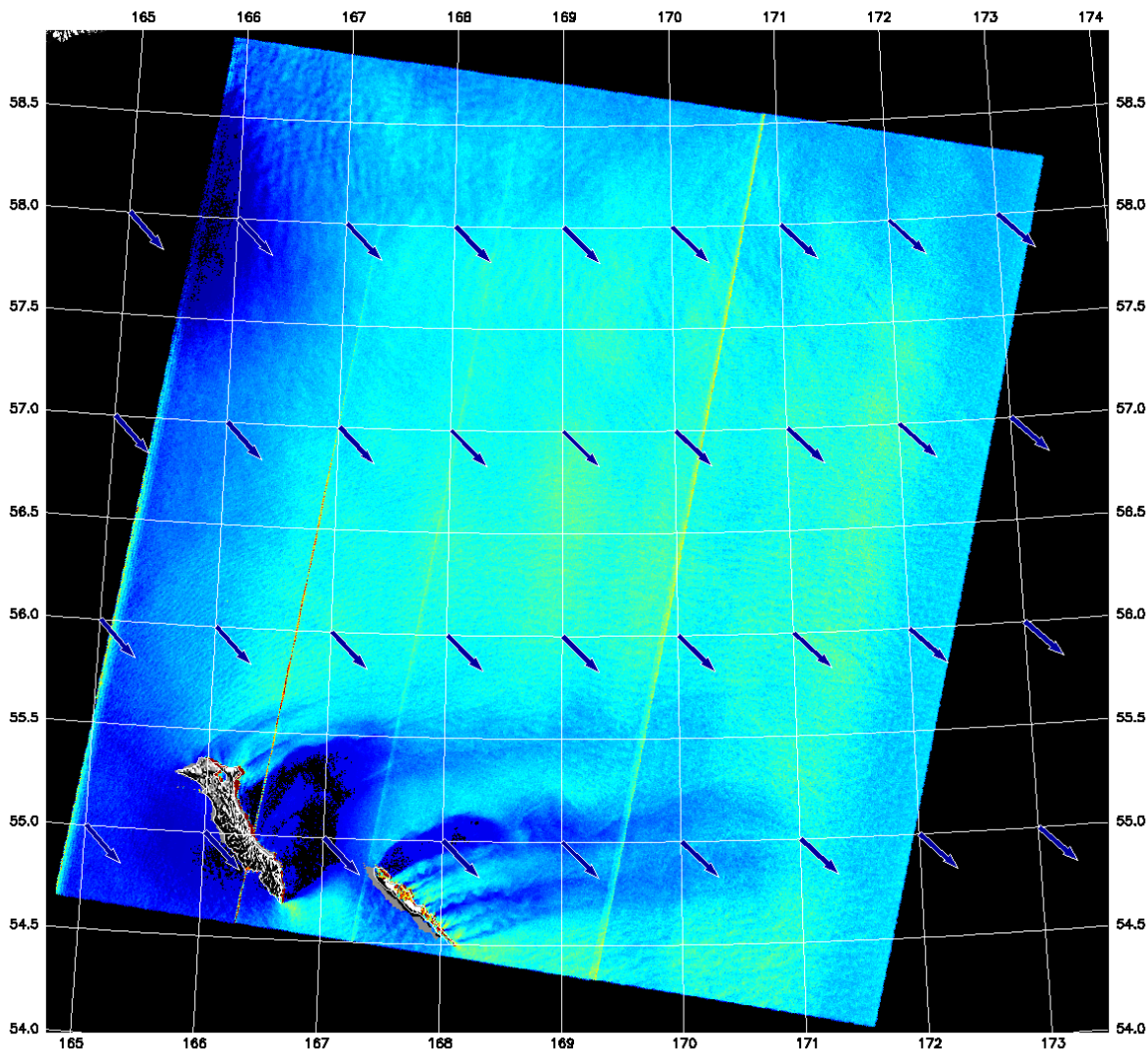




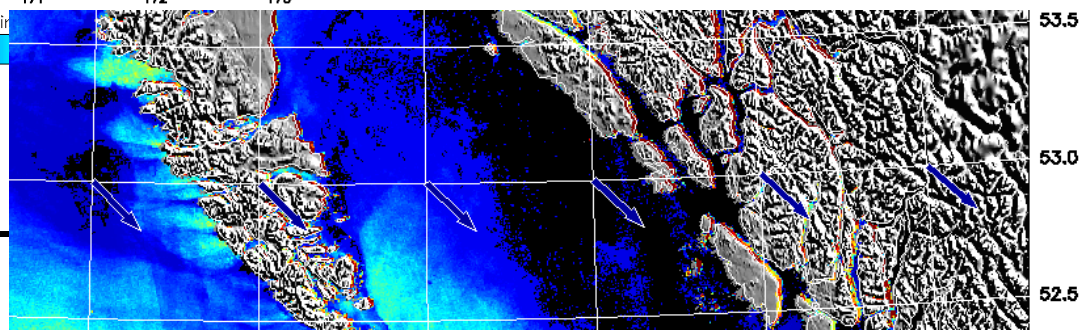
Storm fronts



R155312309P4Q002 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

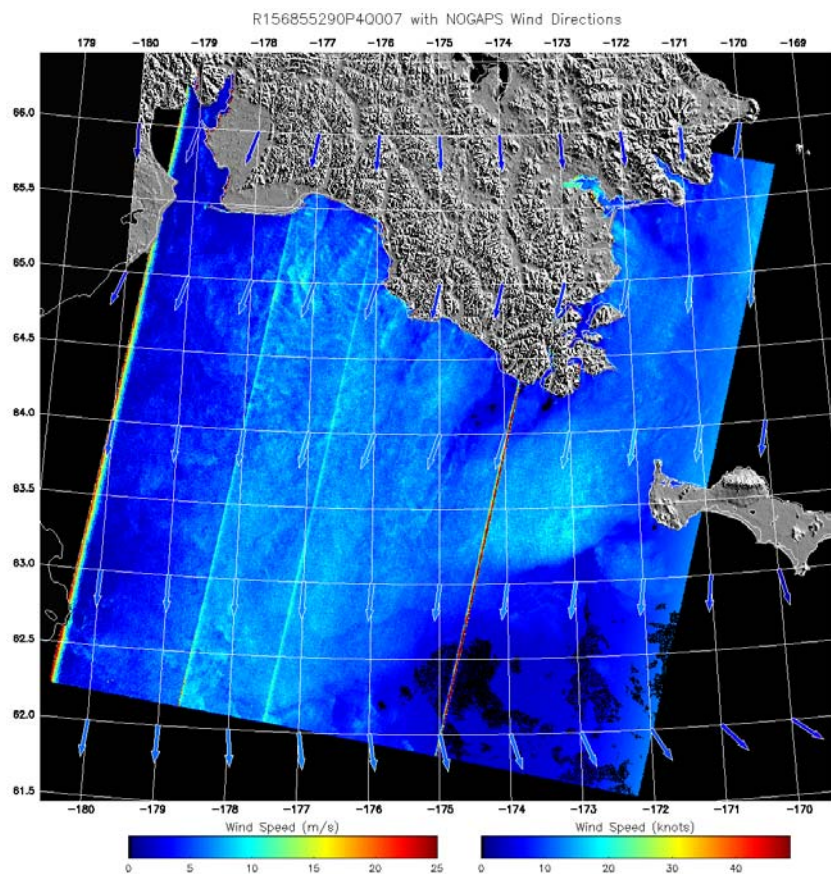


Lee shadowing

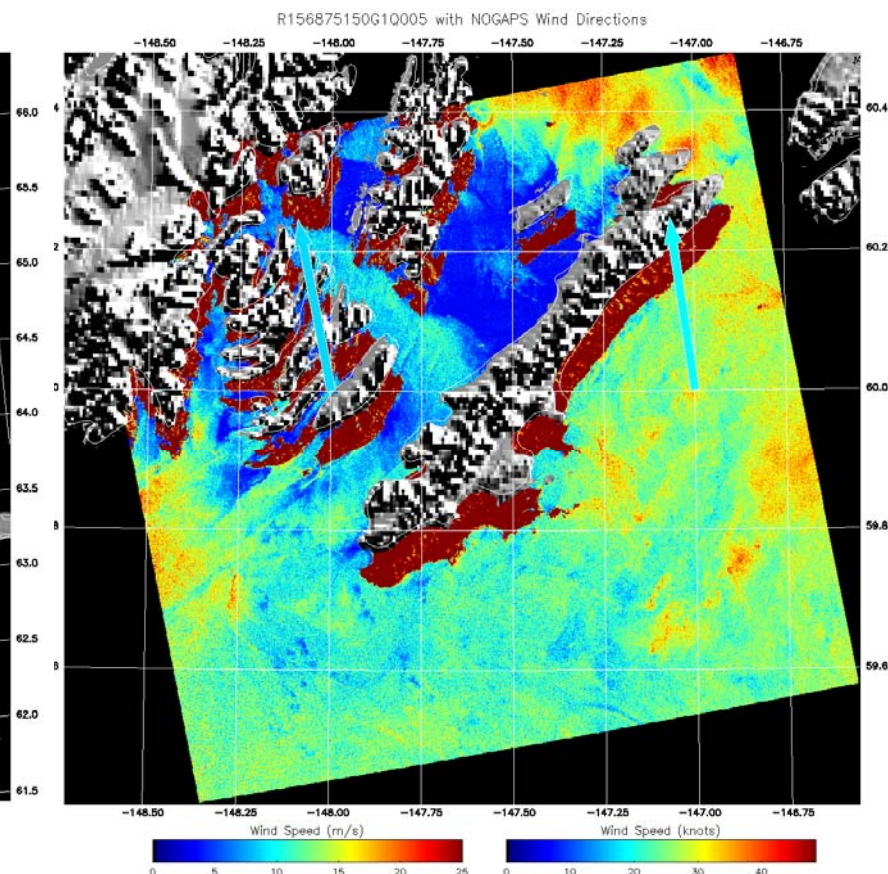




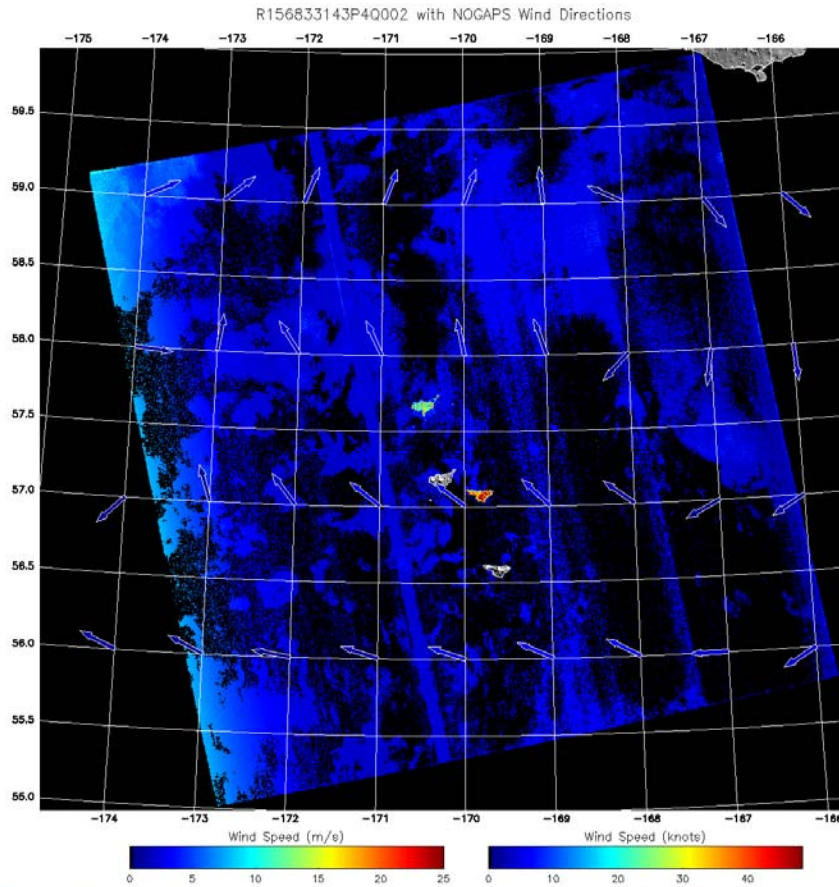
Data quality issues



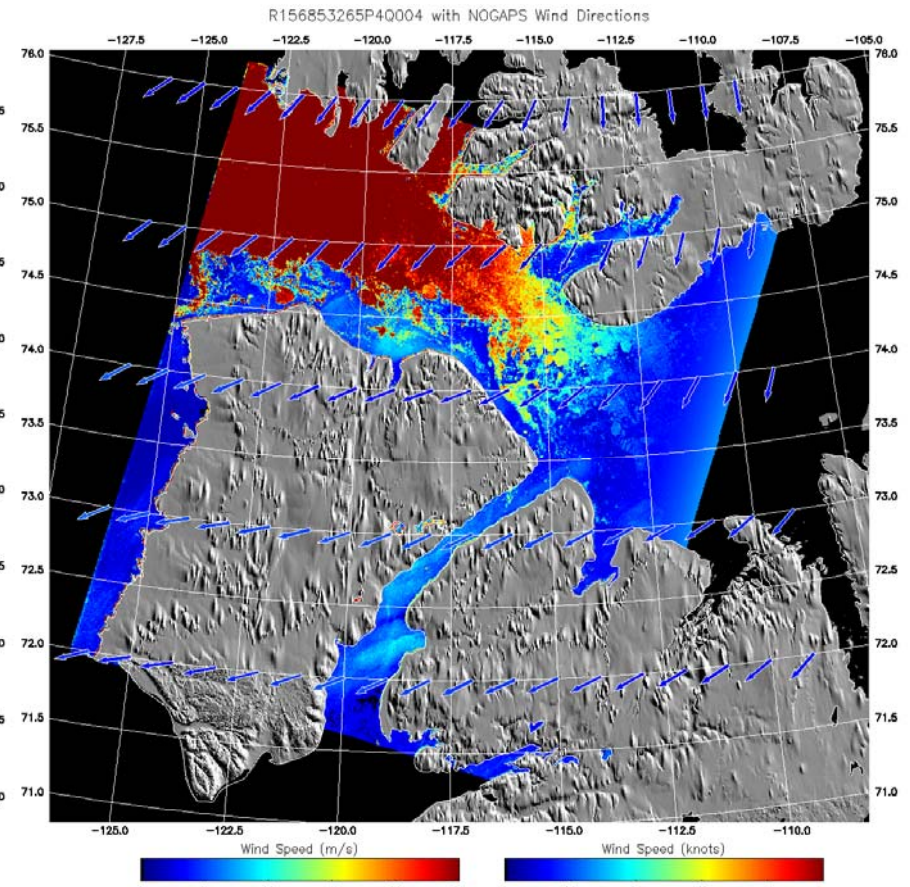
Beam seams



PRF Ambiguity



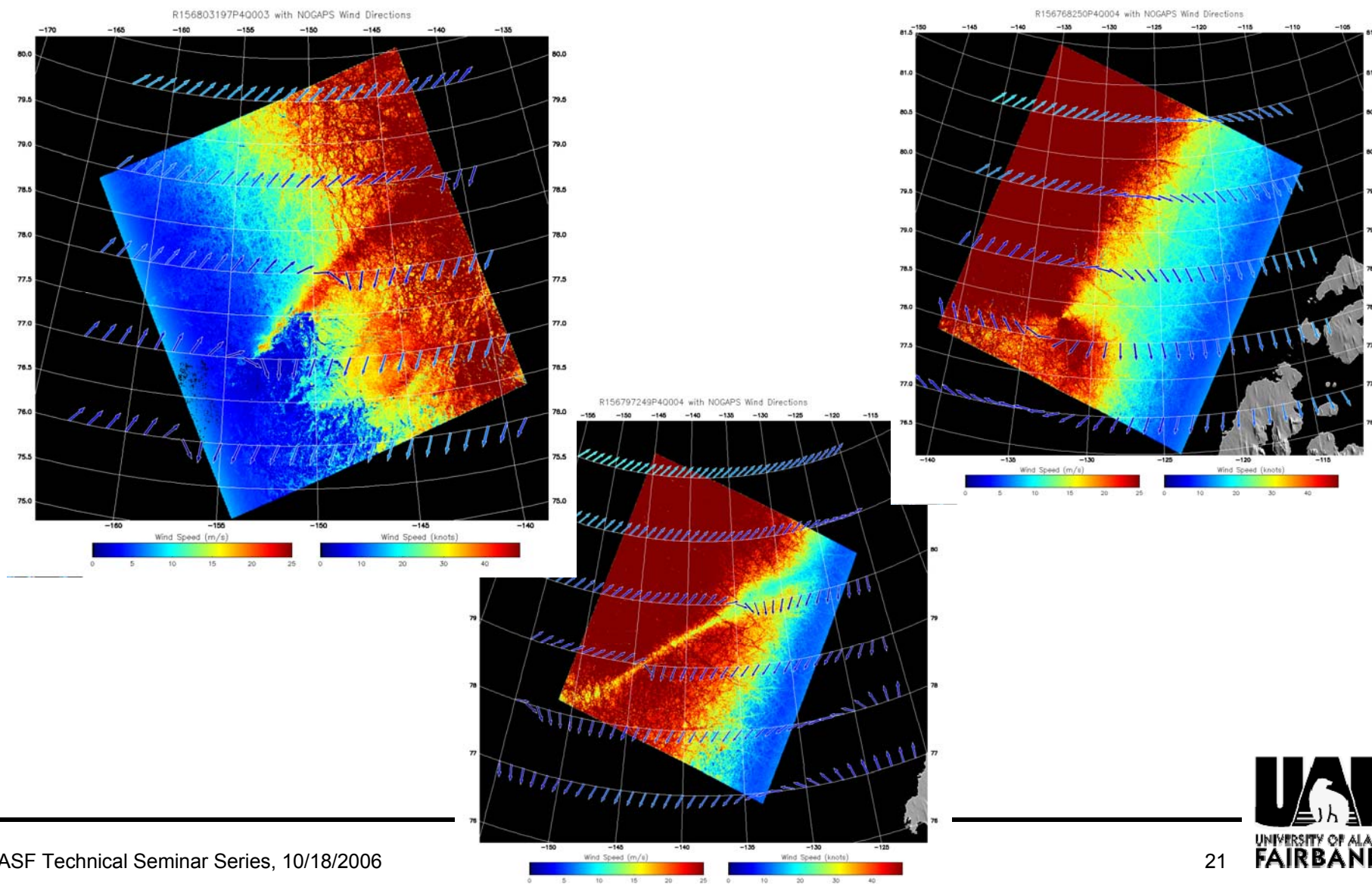
Noise floor



Ice masking

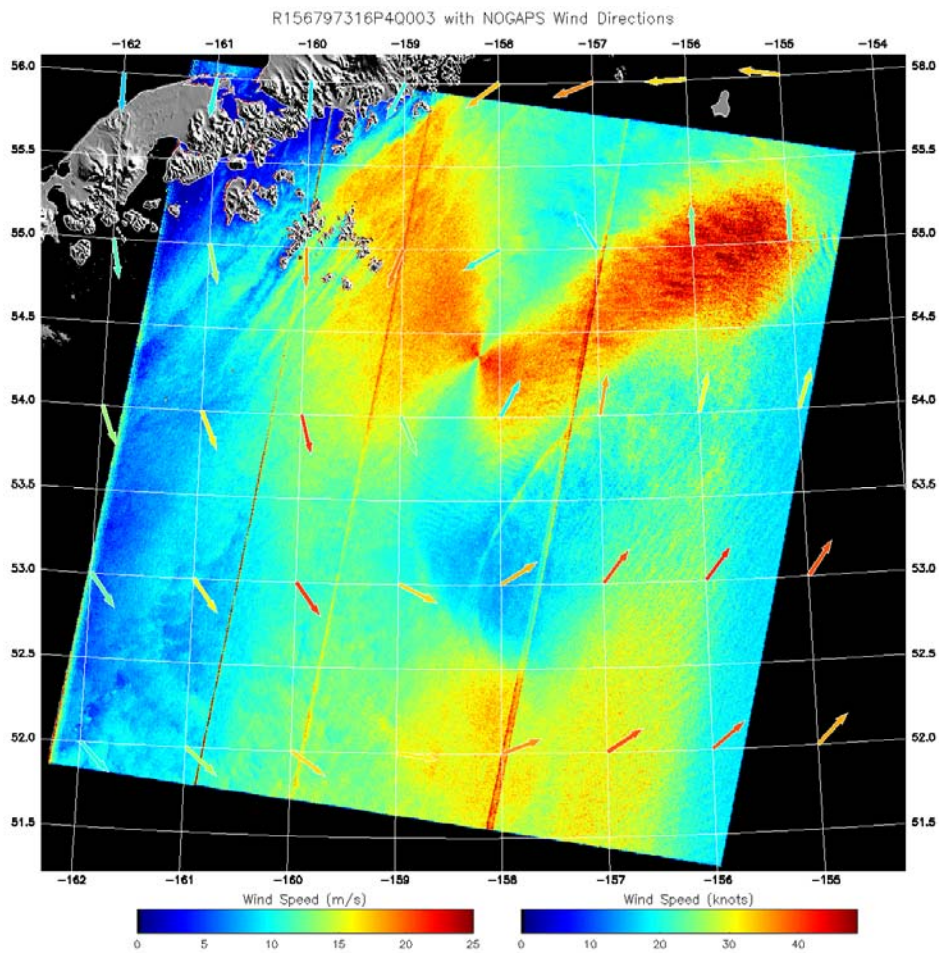


DQ Issues: Wind direction estimates



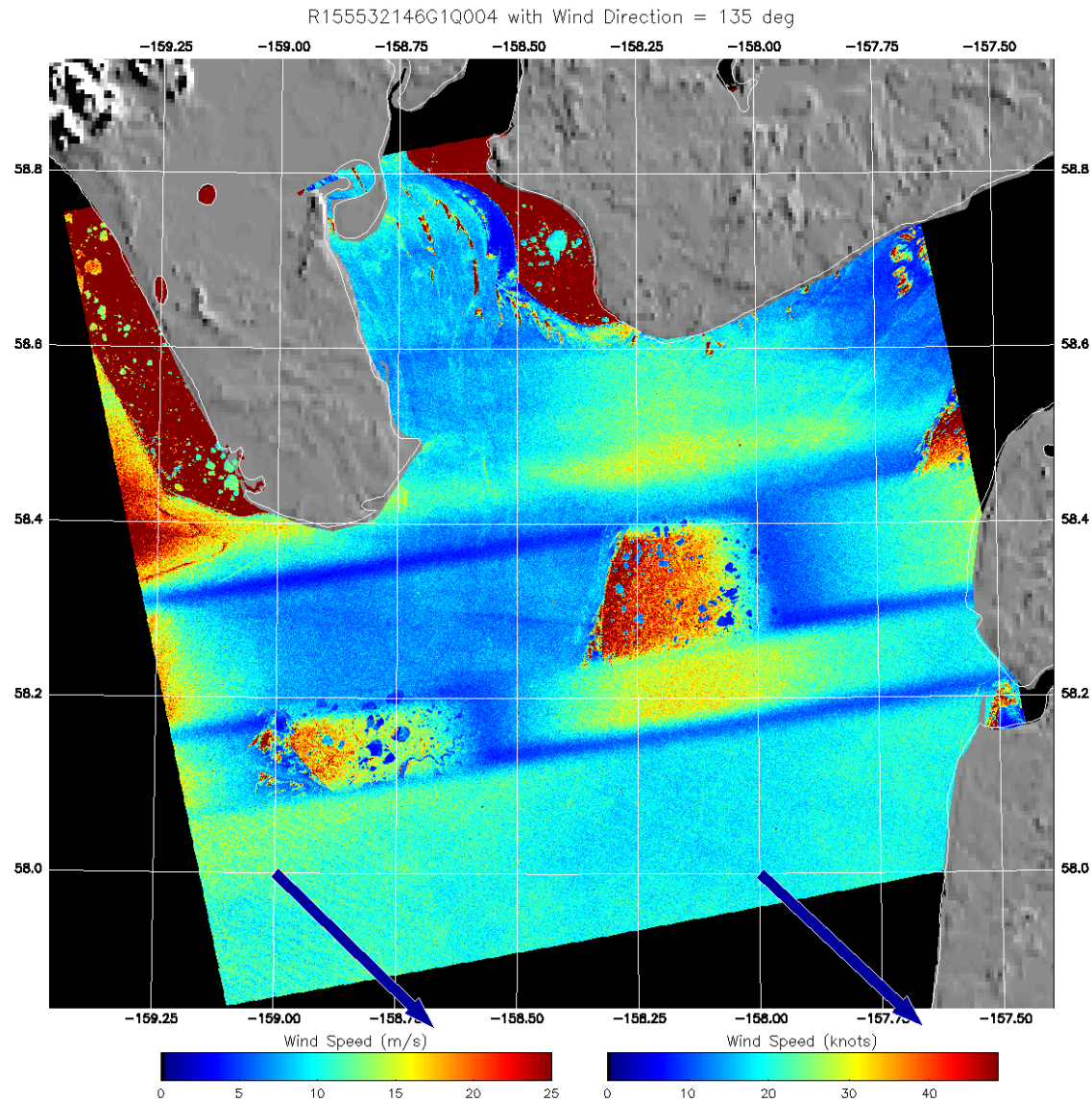


DQ: model mismatch



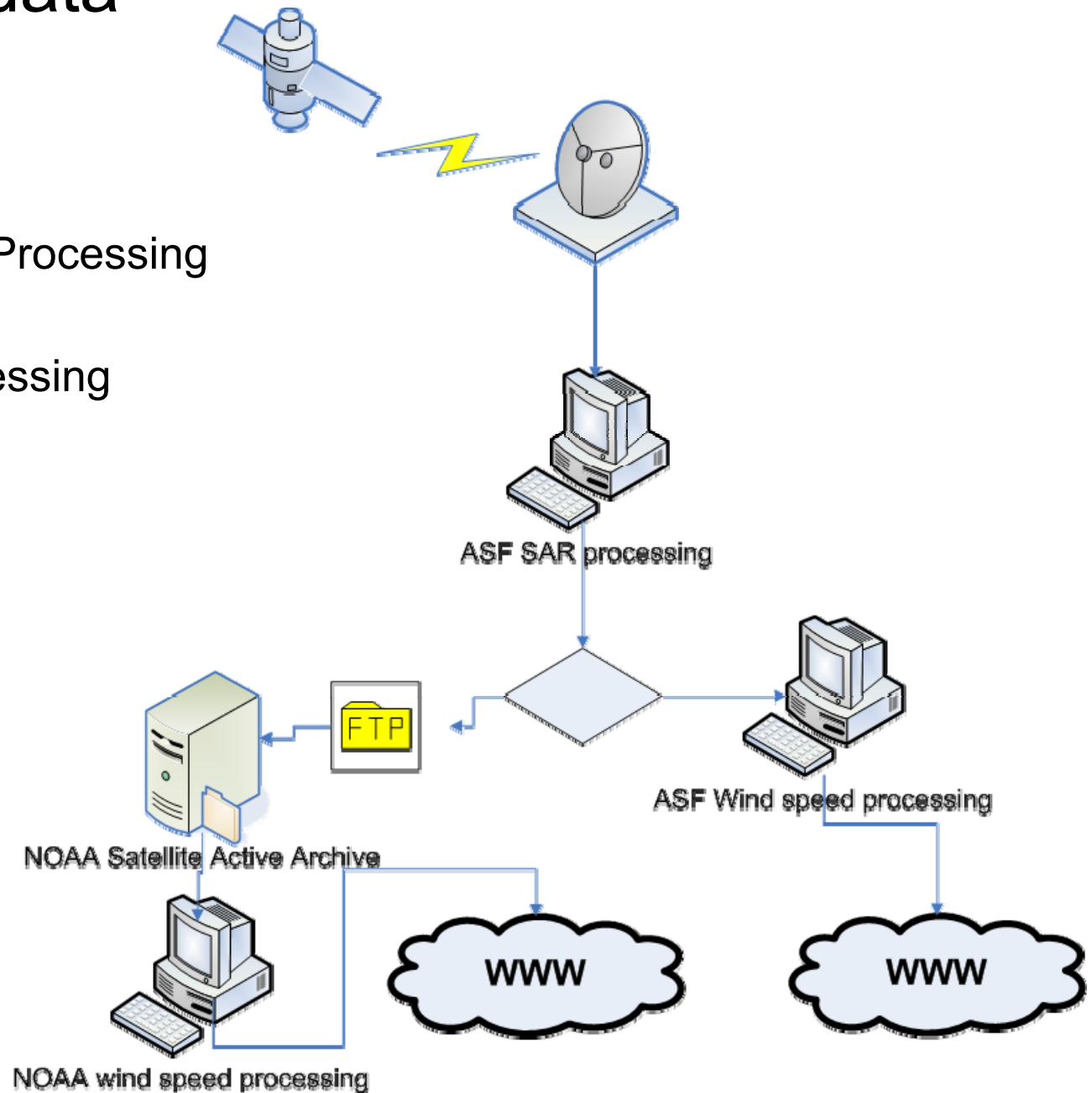


DQ: SAR processing errors



Wind speed data flow

- Latencies
 - Downlink & SAR Processing
 - <2 hours
 - Wind speed processing
 - <15 minutes
 - ftp to lower 48
 - 15-30 minutes
 - Waiting latencies
 - ~ 1 hour





Data archives



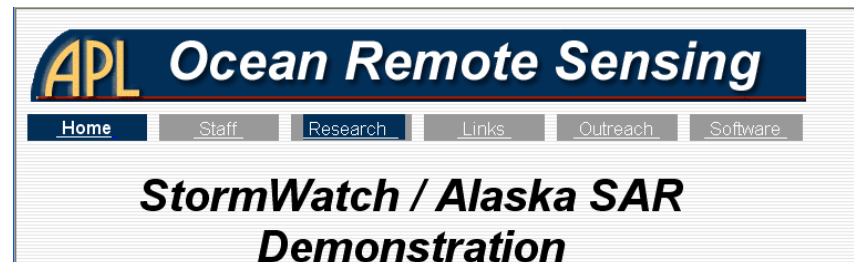
- Near-real time at ASF (wind.asf.alaska.edu)

– Since Fall 2005



- Main archive at JHU-APL
(<http://fermi.jhuapl.edu/sar/stormwatch/index.html>)

– Since December 1997

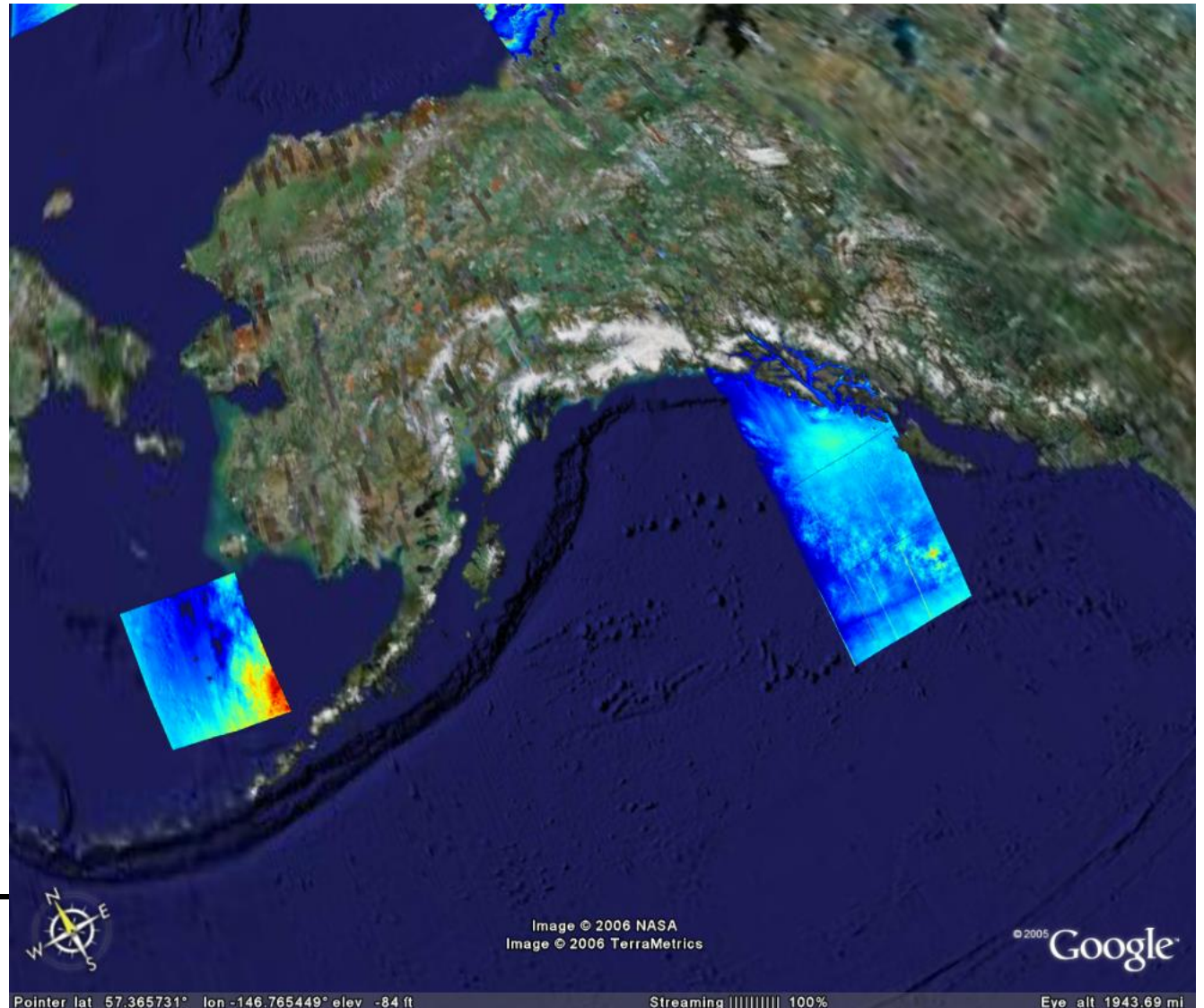




Up and coming

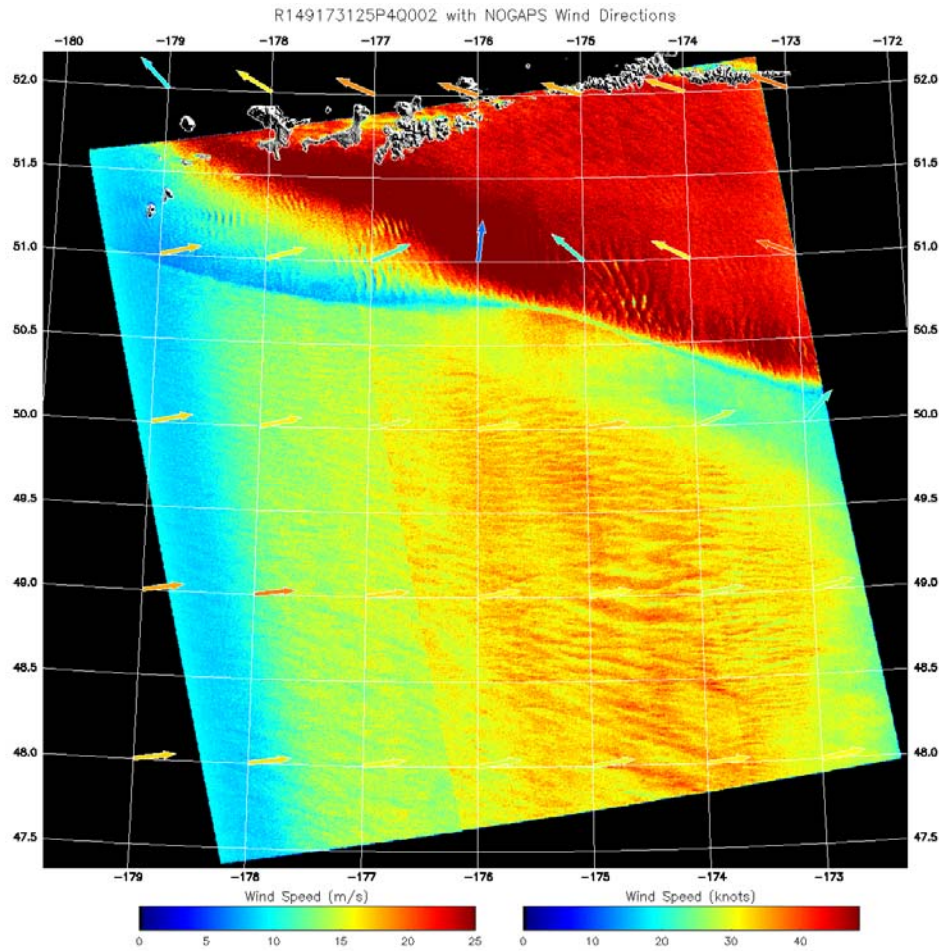


- Google Earth!
- Ice overlays.
- L-band modifications to CMOD algorithm





The END!

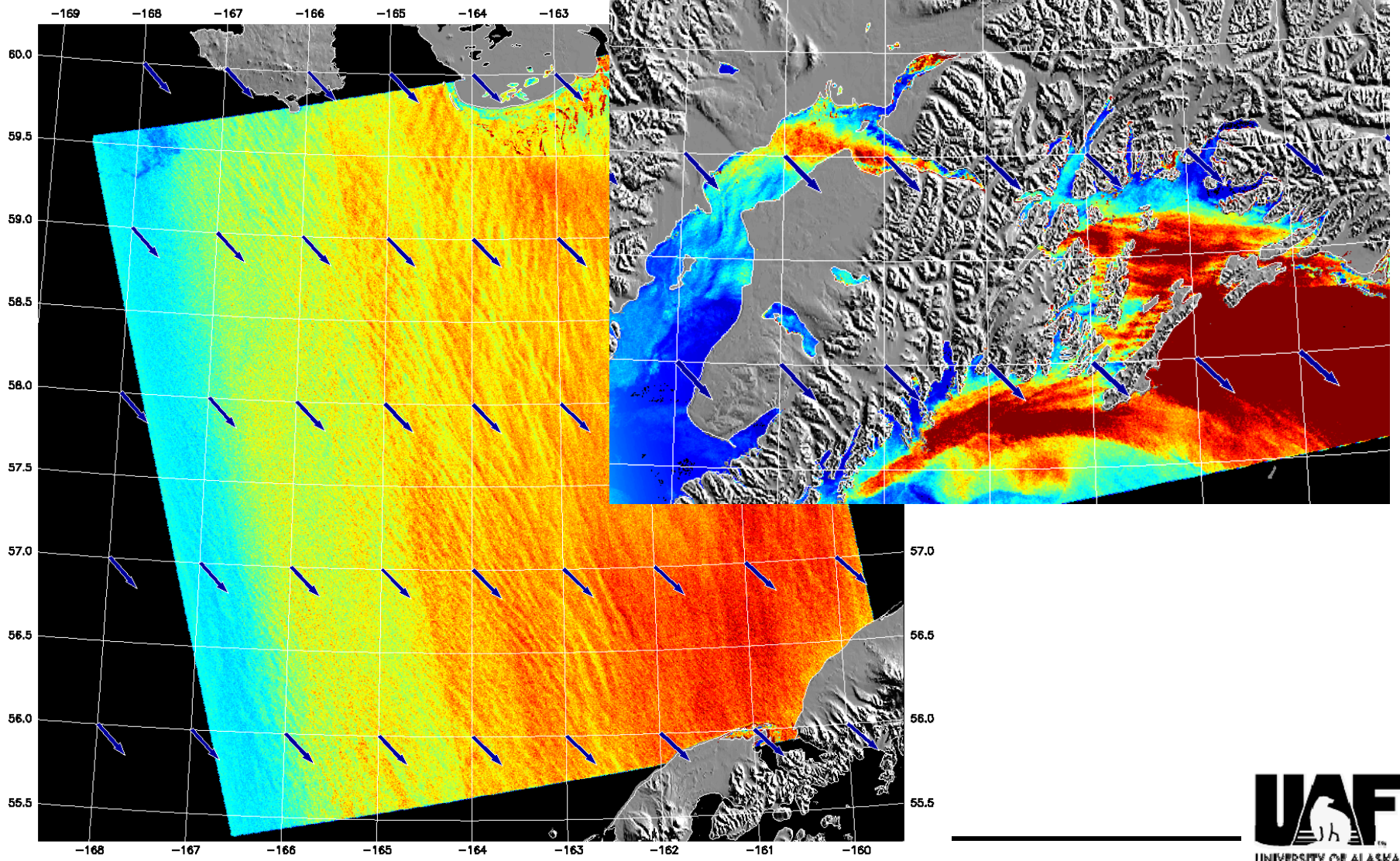




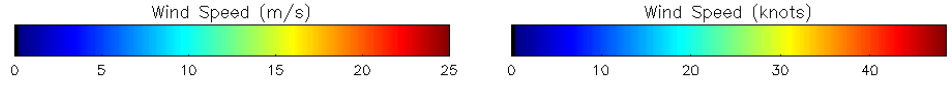
What is it?



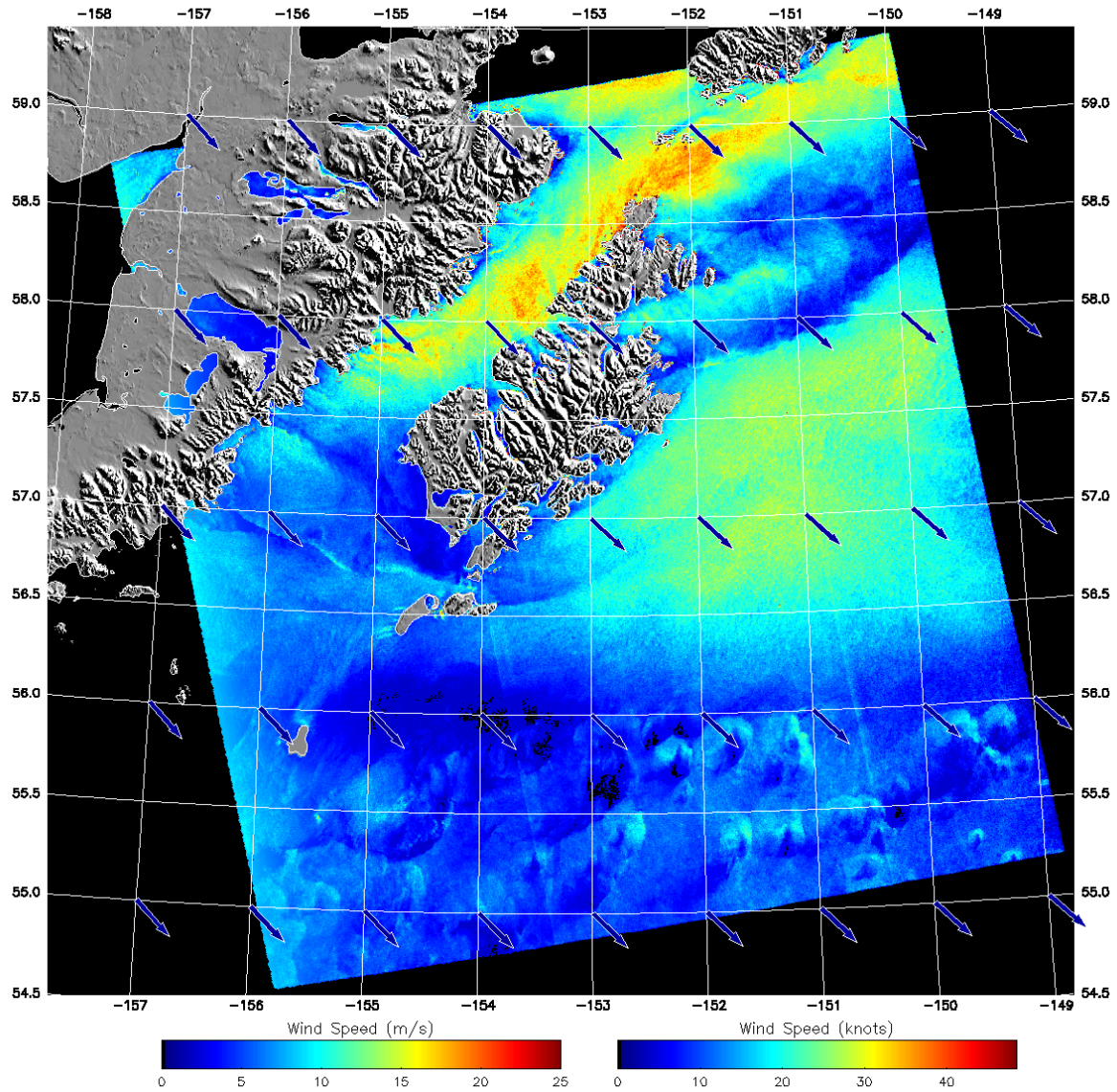
R155032145P4Q003 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

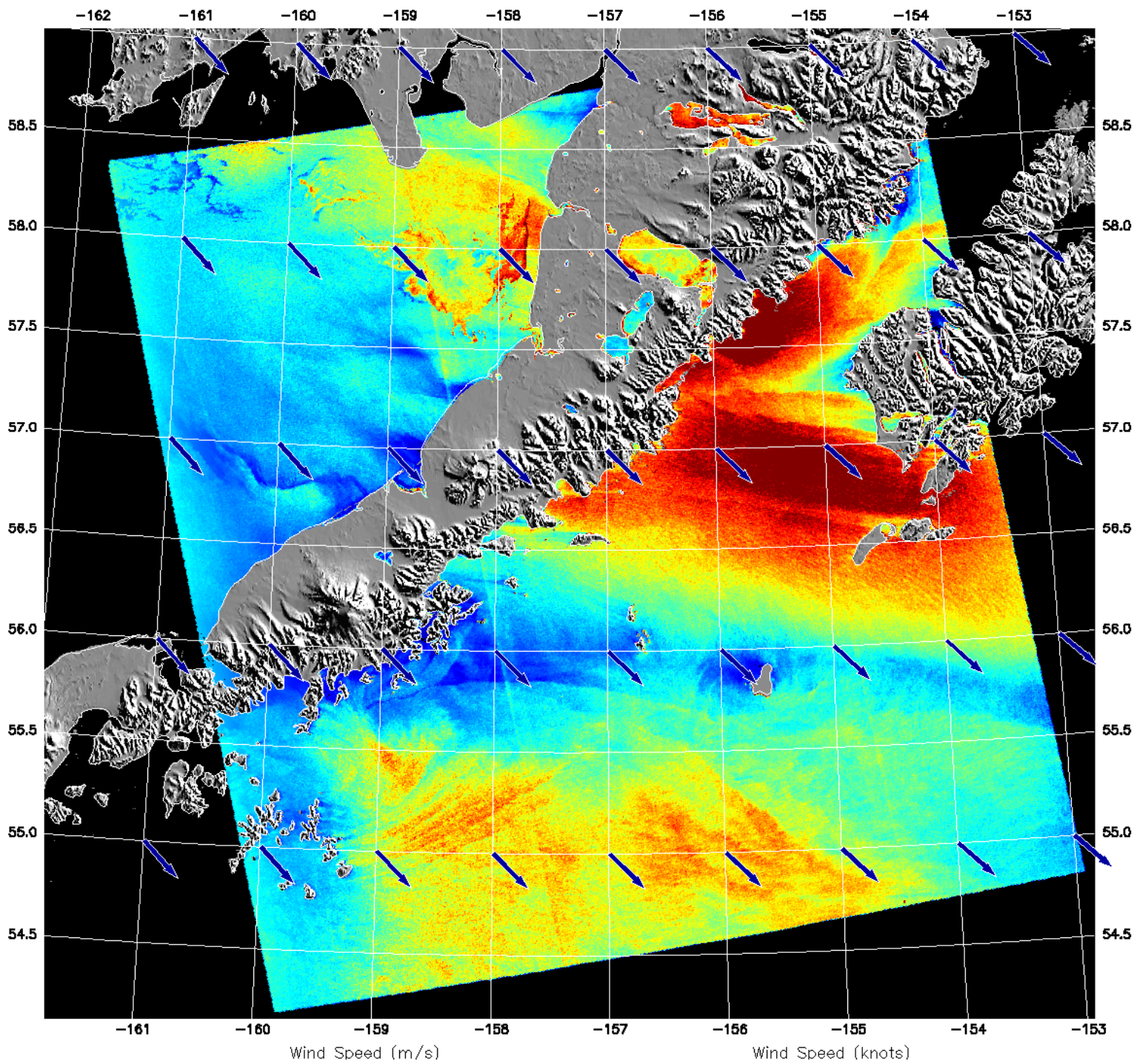


AS



R154660143P4Q002 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

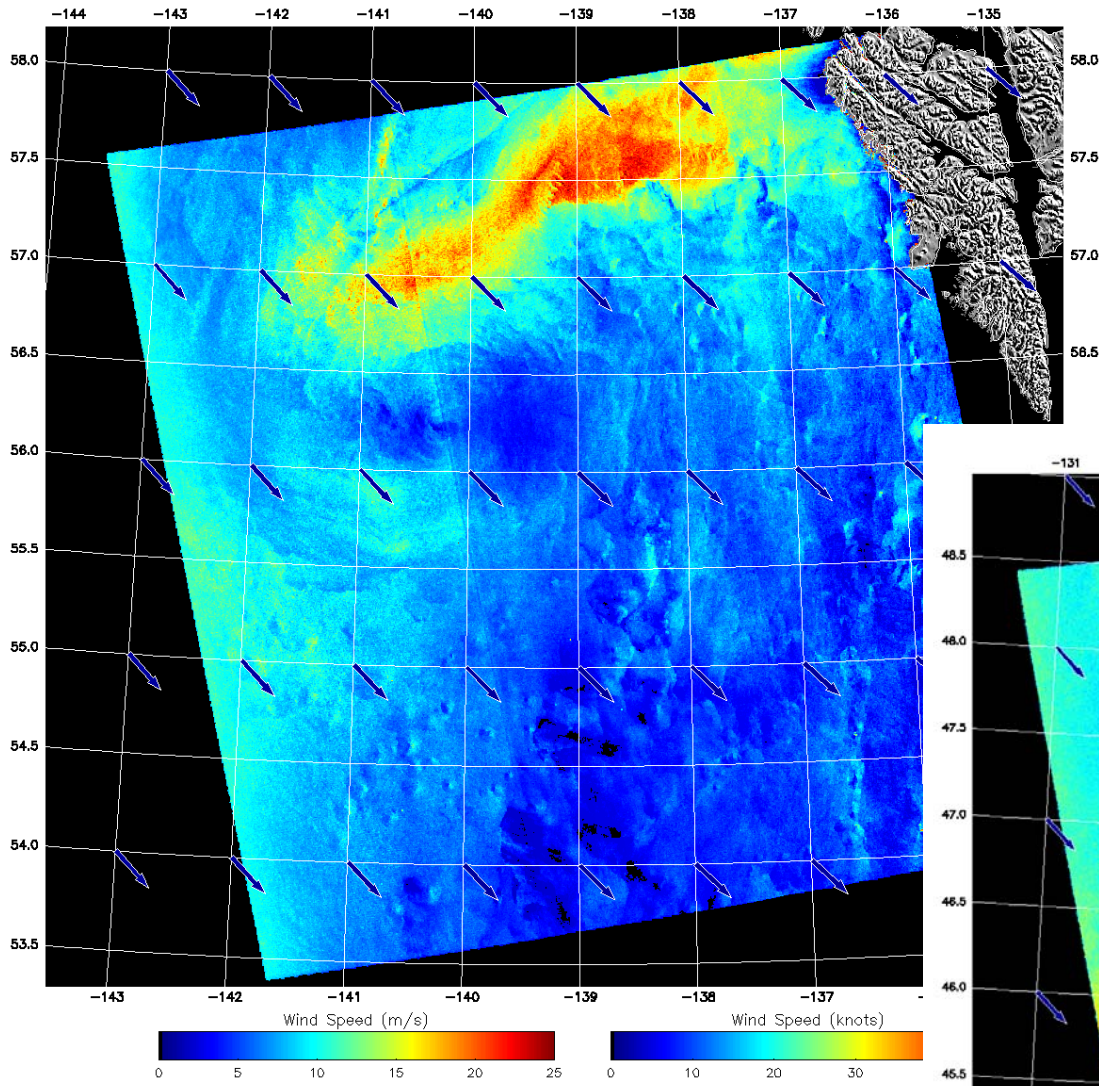




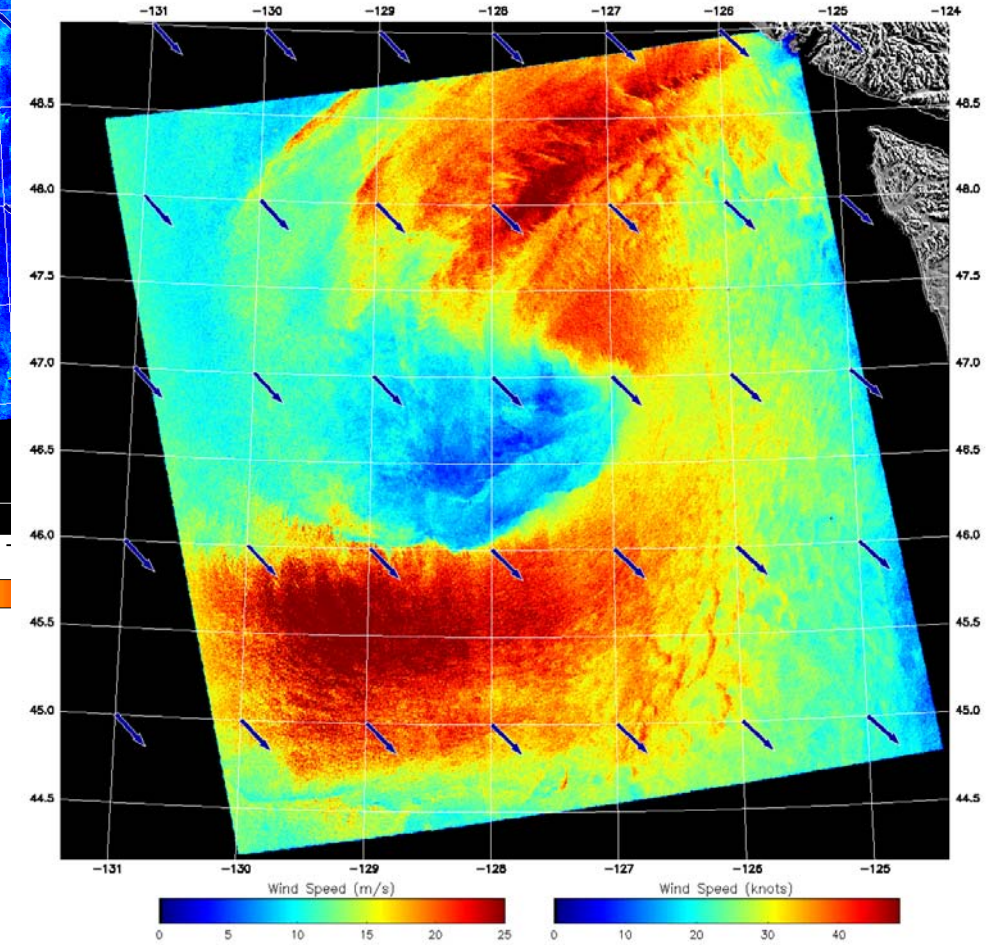
Wind Speed (m/s)

Wind Speed (knots)

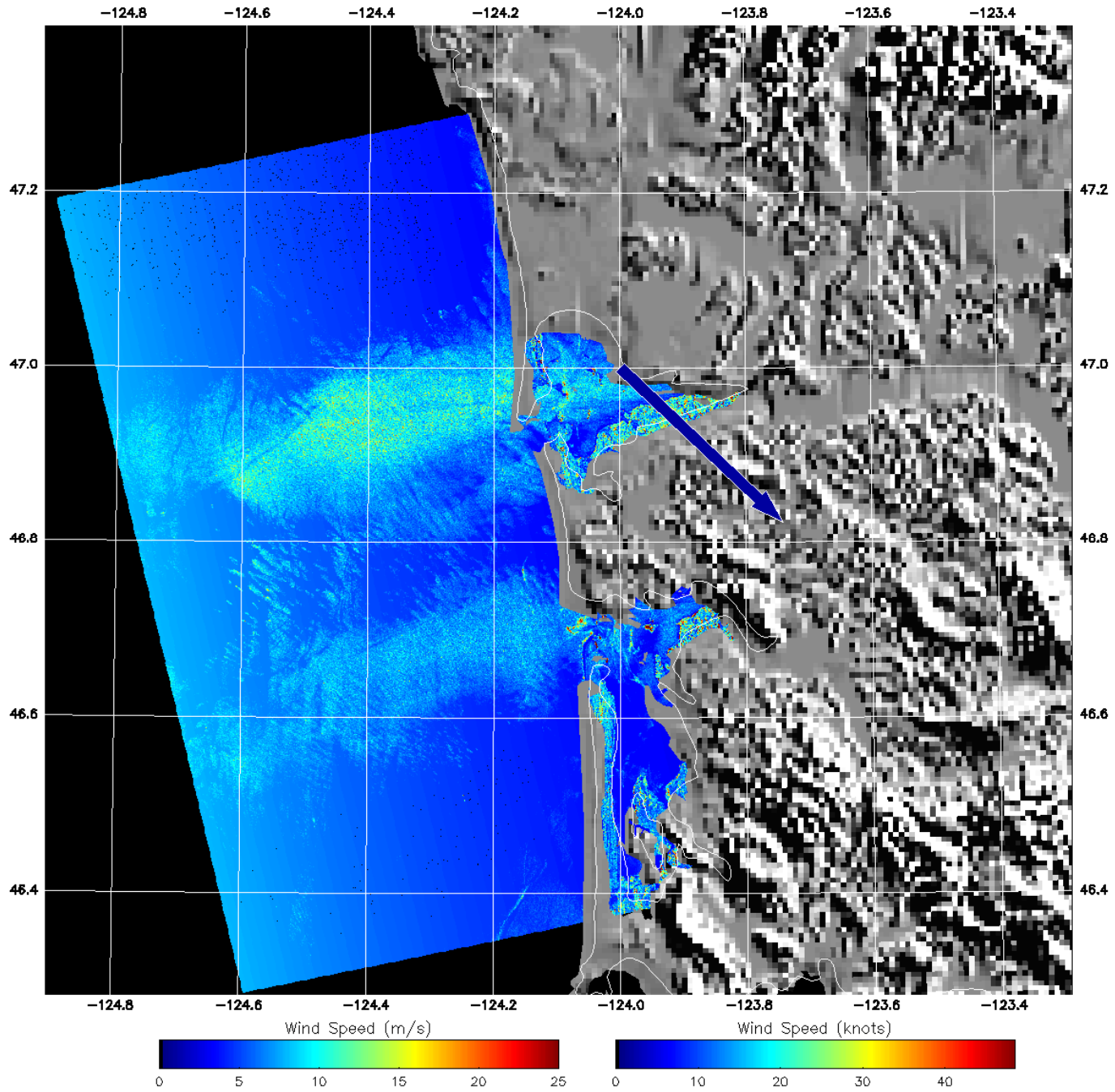
R154588140P4Q003 with Wind Direction = 135 deg



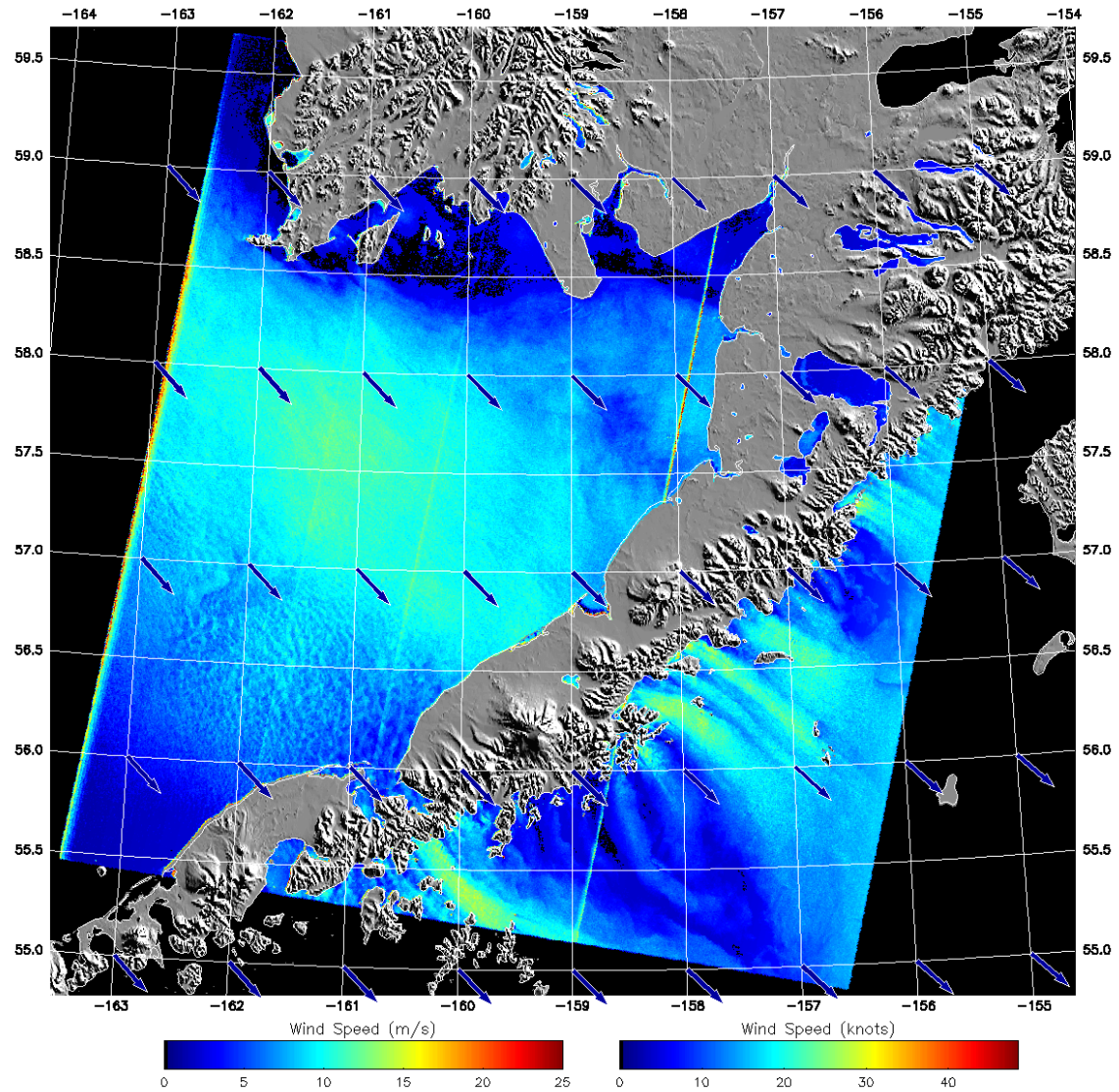
R154359117P4Q002 with Wind Direction = 135 deg



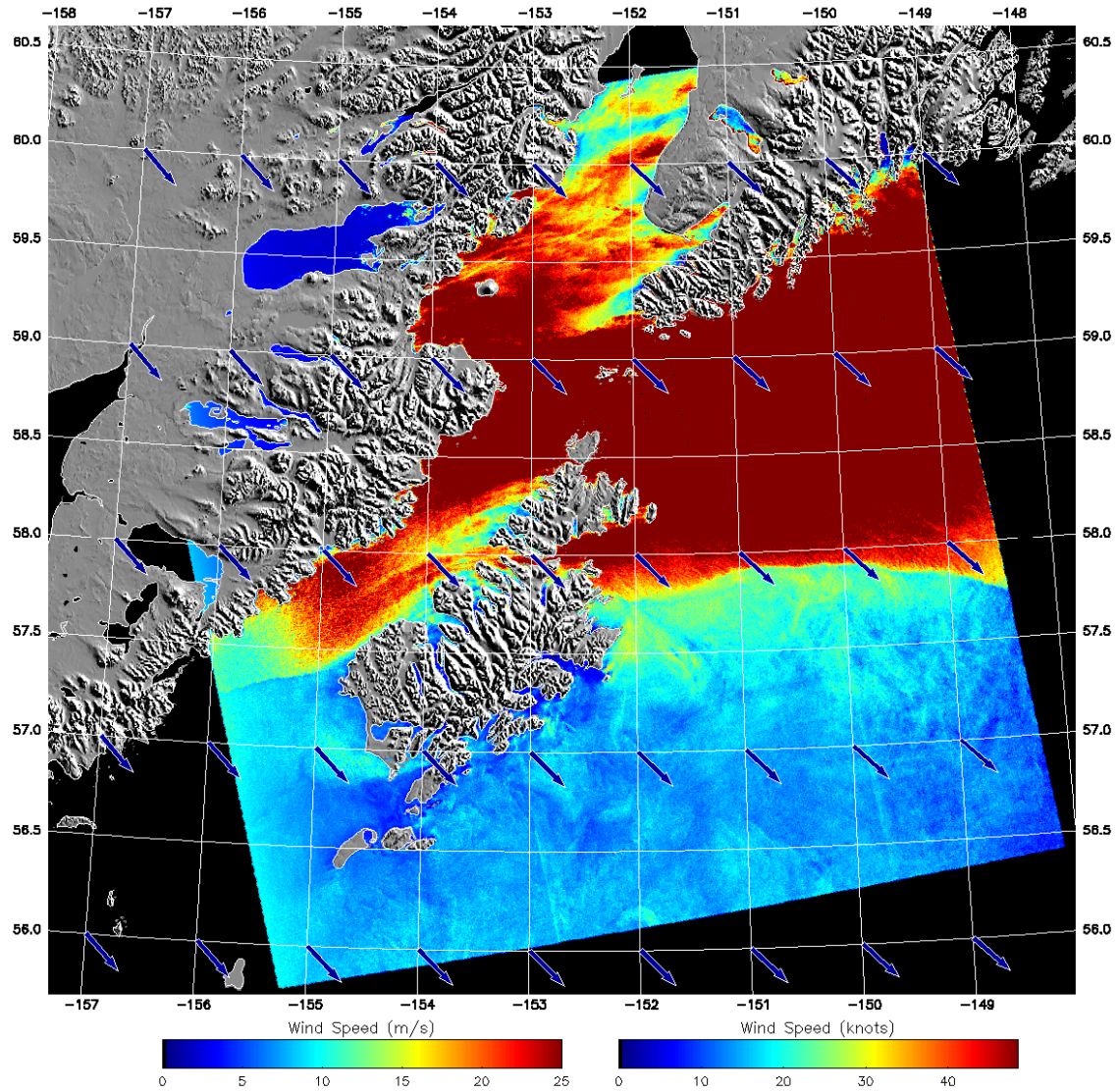
R154959117G1Q004 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

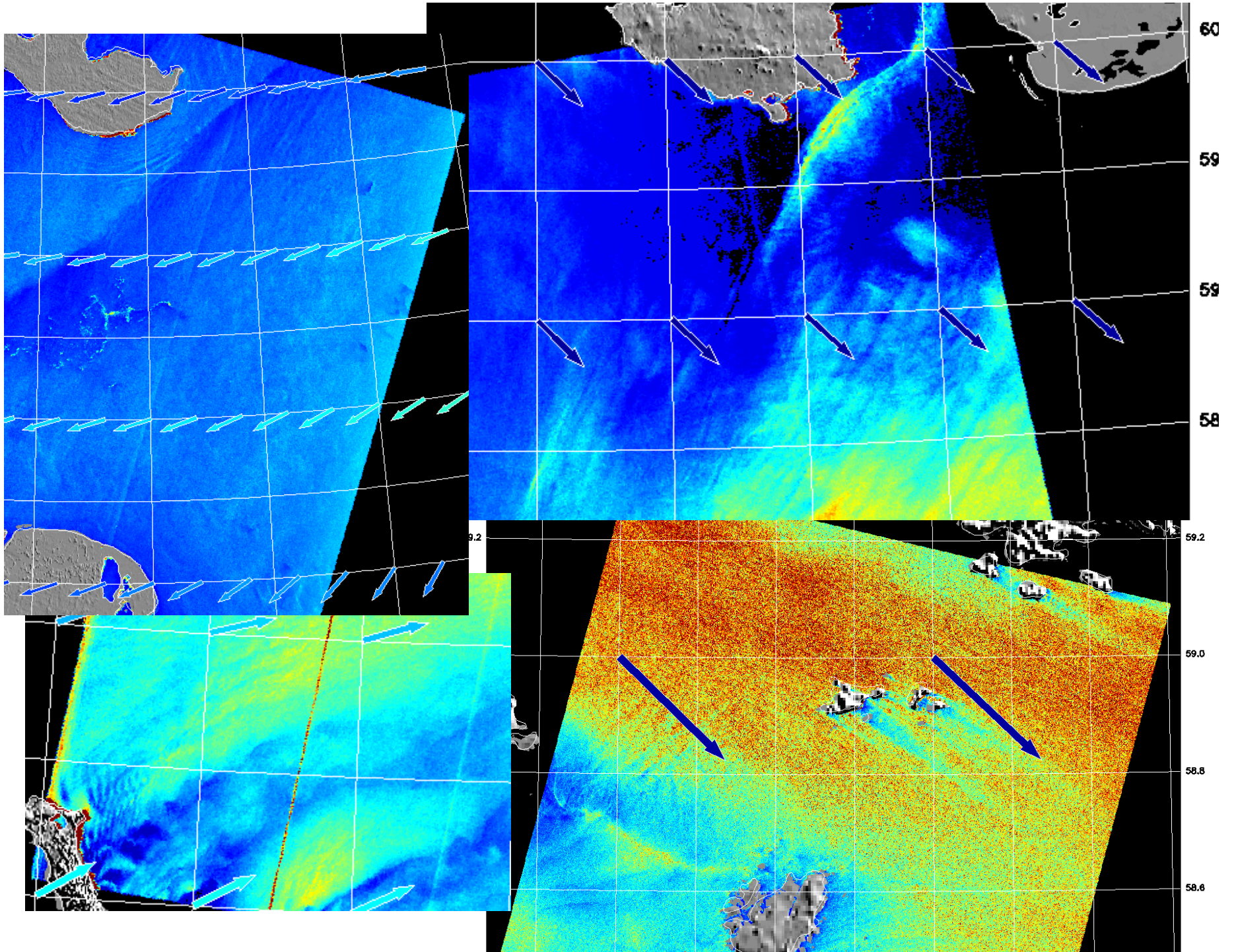


R154882307P4Q003 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

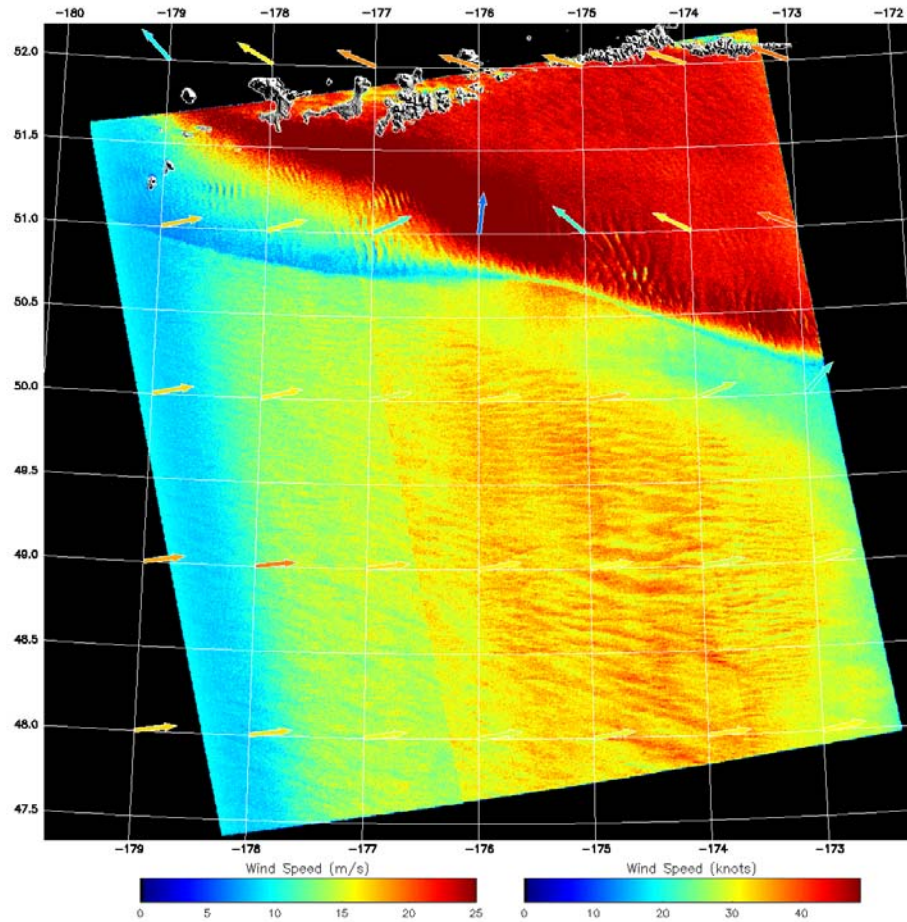


R154760146P4Q004 with Wind Direction = 135 deg





R149173125P4Q002 with NOGAPS Wind Directions



R156590166P4Q007 with NOGAPS Wind Directions

