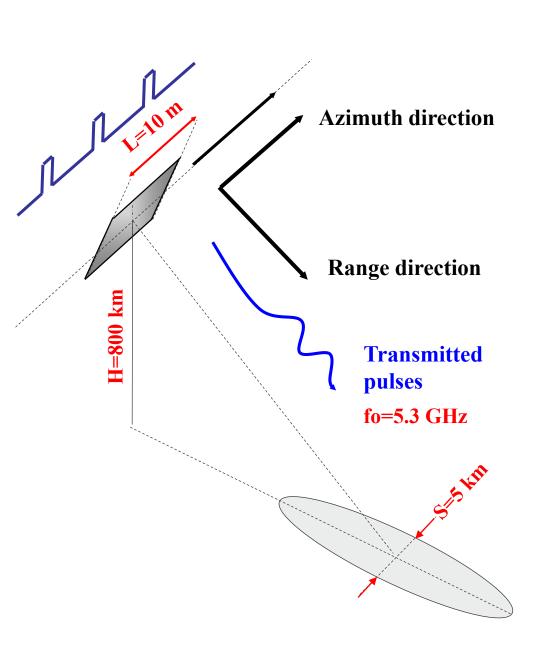


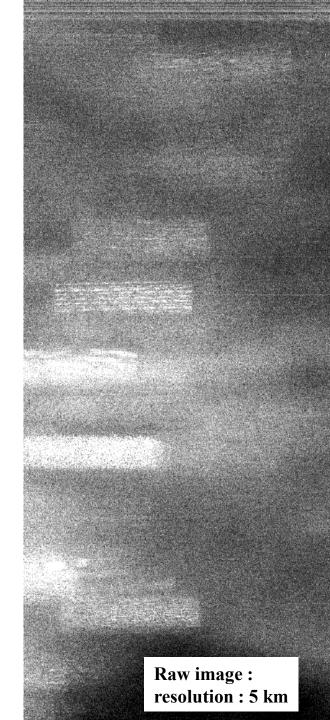
Processing SAR,

Raquel Rodriguez Suquet CNES

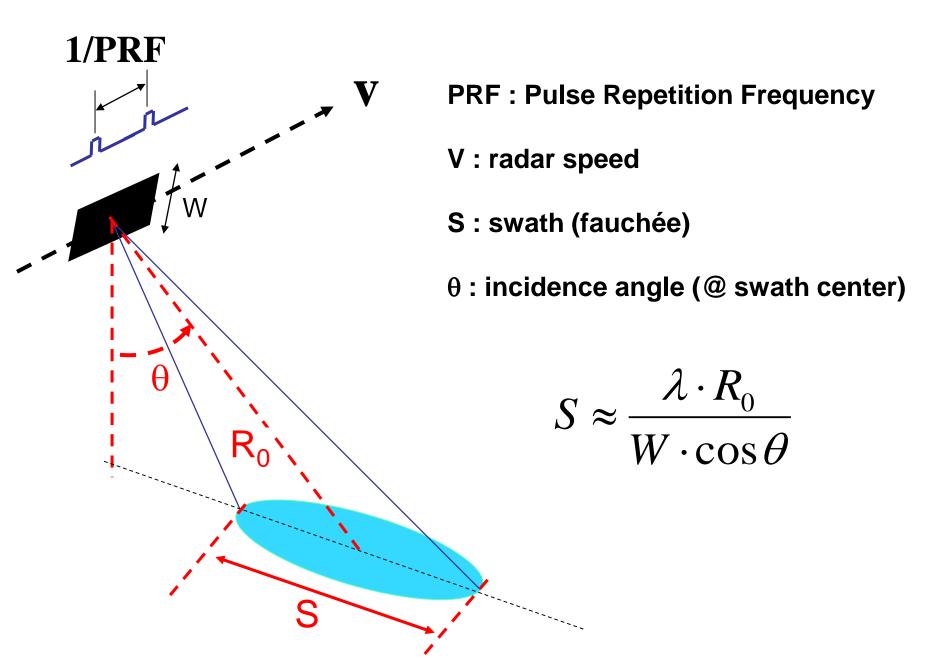
Mastère SIA – Décembre 2016

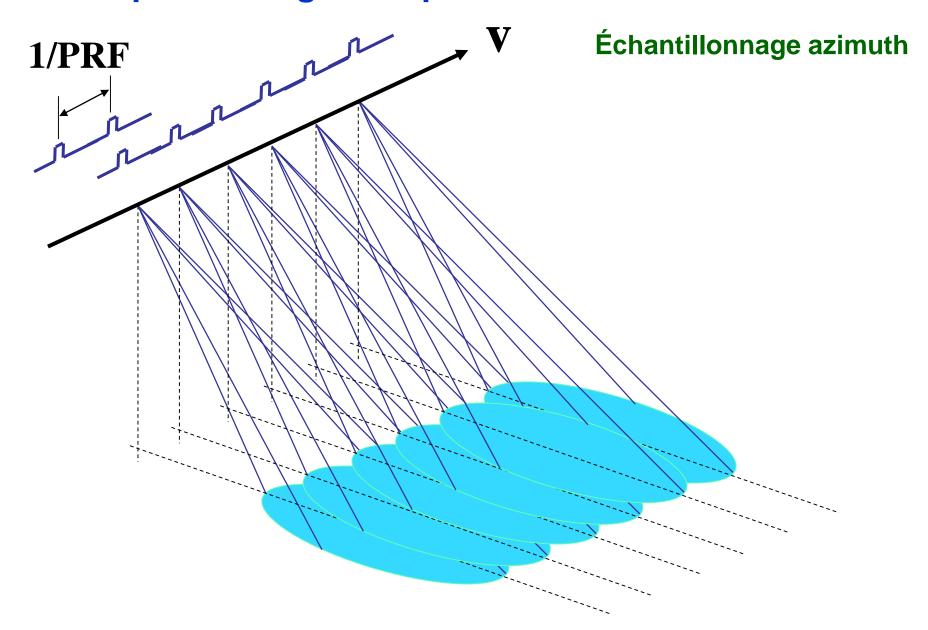
GEOMETRIE DE l'ACQUISITION

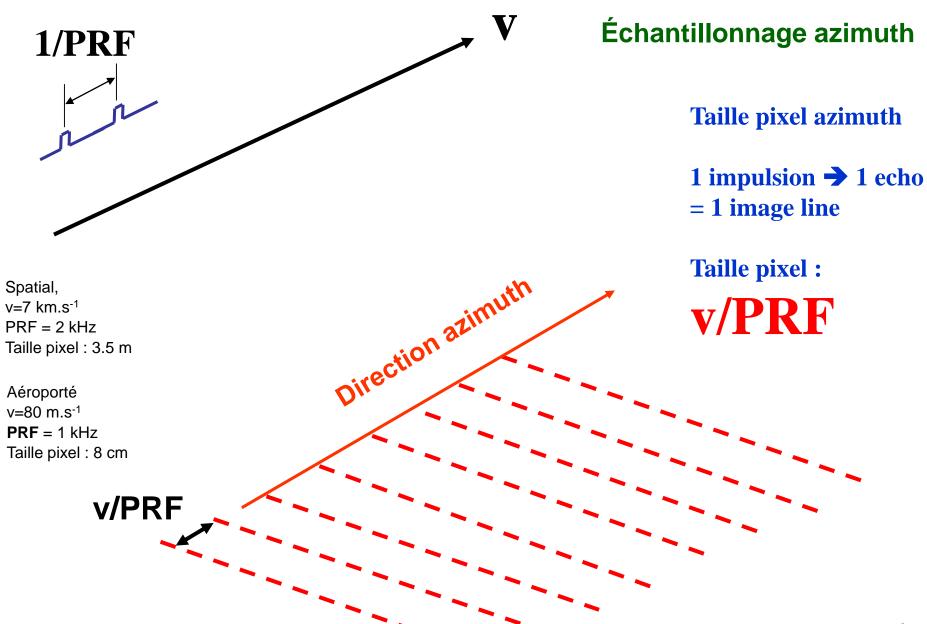


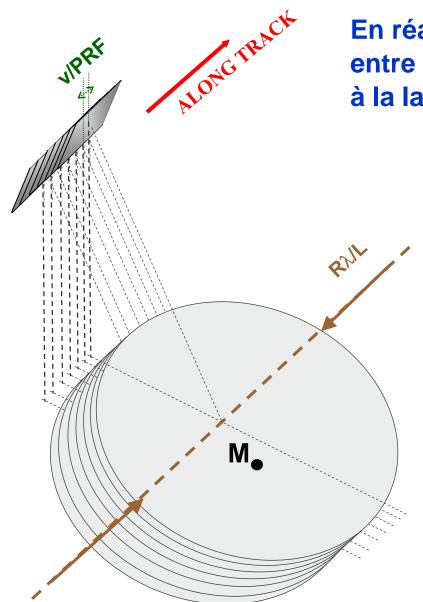


SAR Processing: Image formation in azimut









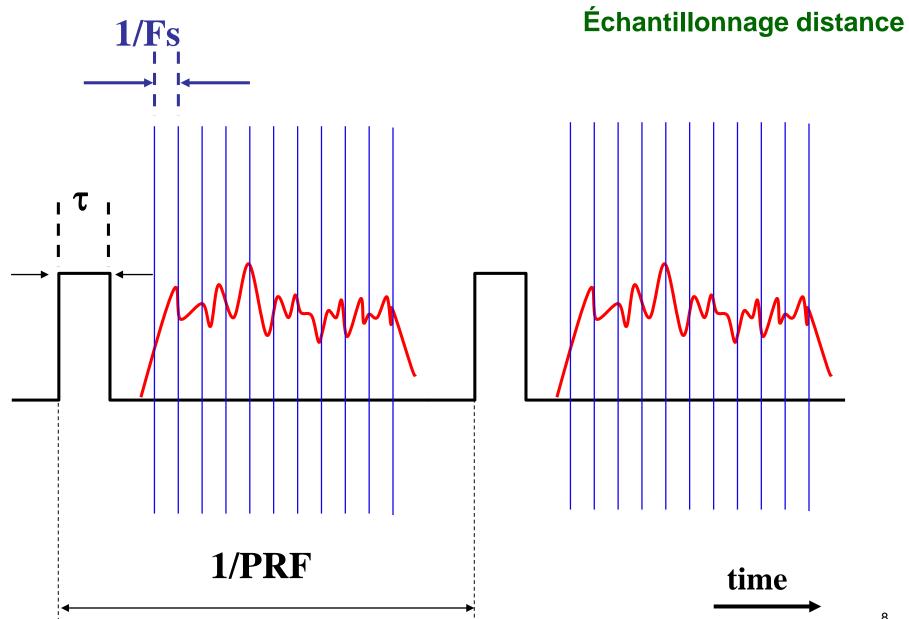
En réalité, la progression du radar entre 2 impulsions (v/PRF) est très inférieure à la largeur de la tâche azimuth (R.λ/L)

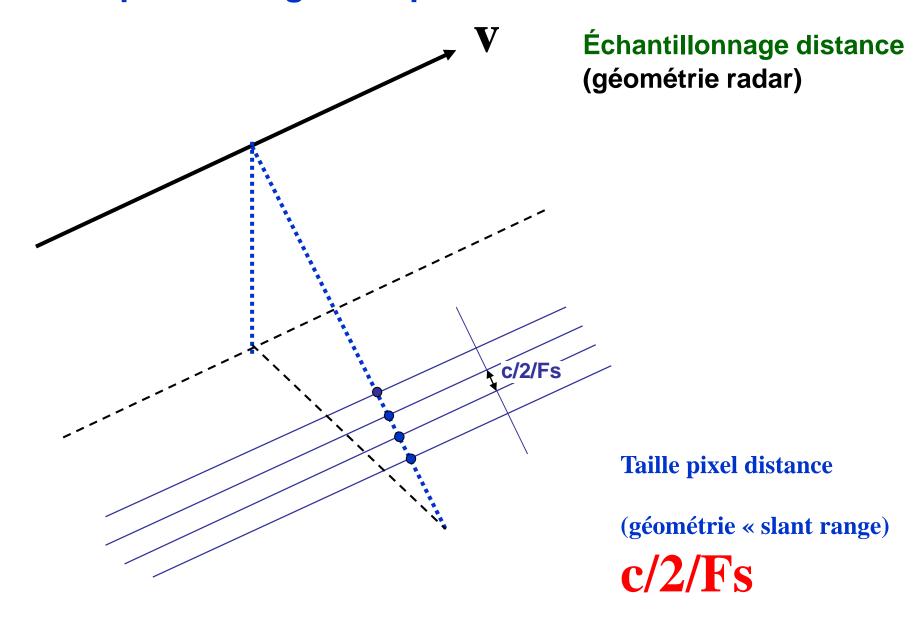
Un point M donné est observé par un très grand nombre (N) d'impulsions

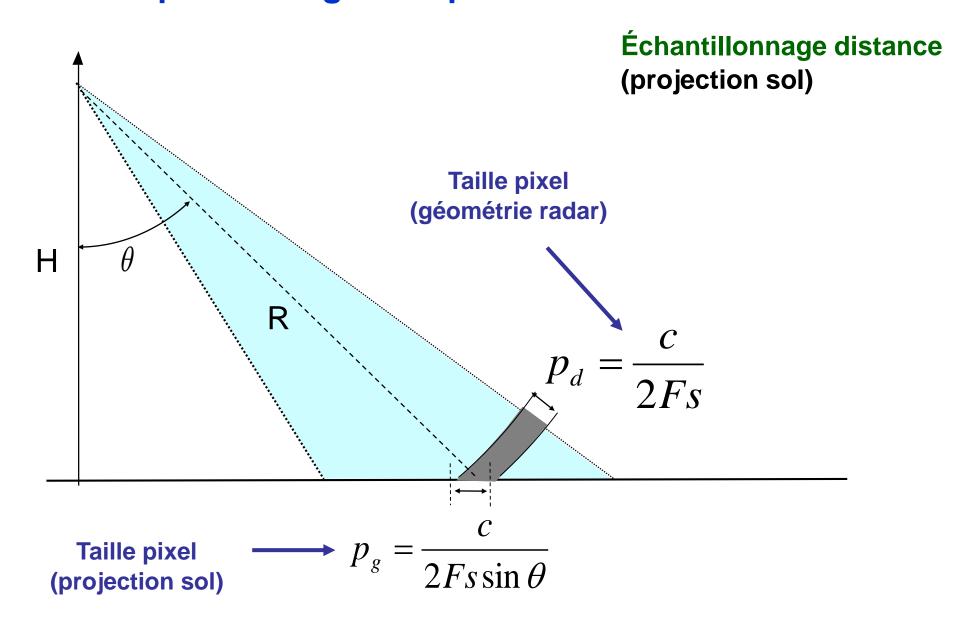
Combien?

... environ (spatial):

$$N = \frac{R\lambda/L}{v/PRF} = 5 \text{ km}/3.5 \text{ m} = 1400!$$

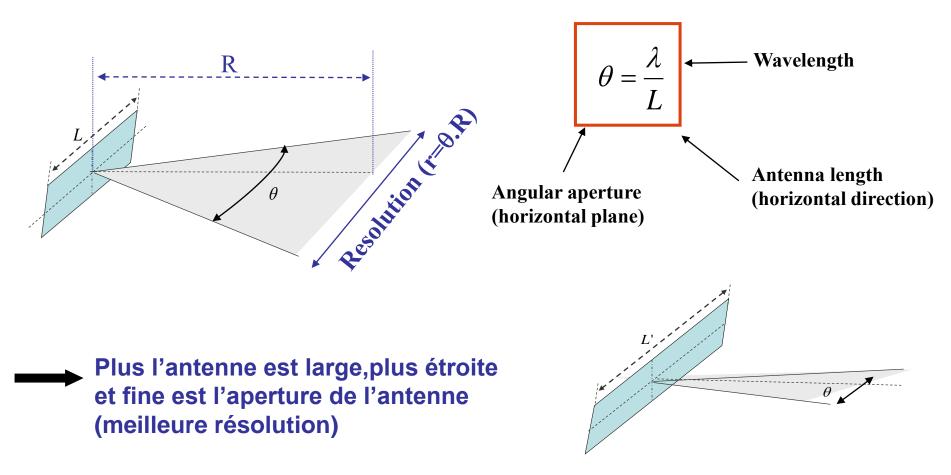






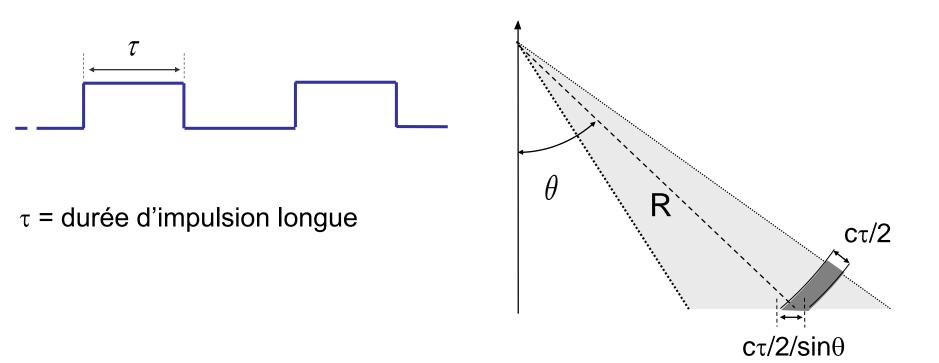
RESOLUTION av. Traitement: azimut

Reminder: Antenna scattering



Résolution Azimut = $R.\lambda/L$

RESOLUTION av. Traitement: distance



Résolution distance (géométrie radar) = c.τ/2

Taille de pixel / résolution avant traitement

Taille pixel azimuth = v/PRF

Taille pixel distance = c/2/Fs (projection sol : $c/2/Fs/sin\theta$)

Ordre de grandeu spatial) : qq <u>mètres</u>

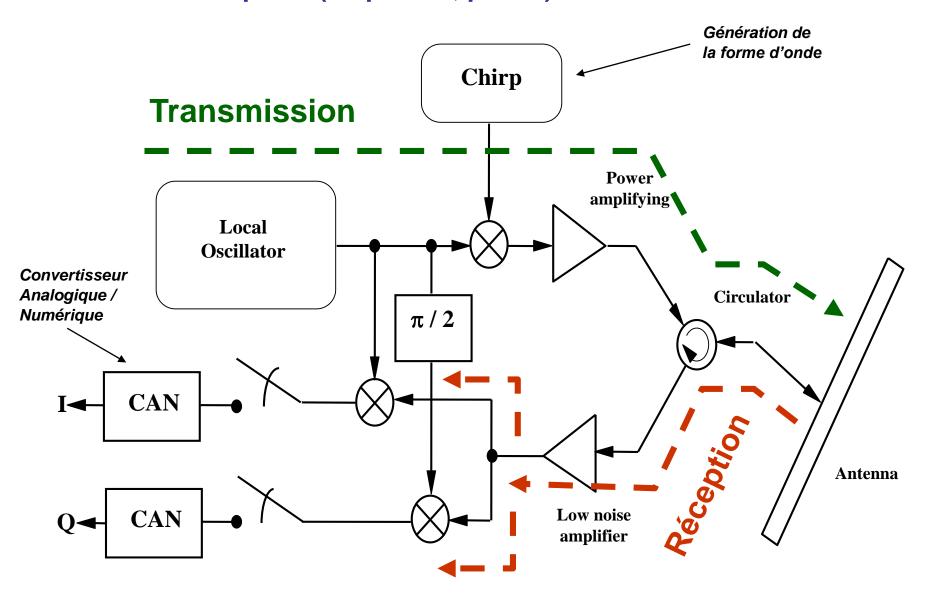
Taille pixel ≠ résolution!

Résolution azimuth (avant processing) = $R\lambda/L$

Résolution distance (avant processing) = $c\tau/2$ (projection sol : $c\tau/2$ /sin θ)

Ordre de grandeur (spatial) : qq kilomètres

Du caractère complexe (amplitude, phase) des données traitées

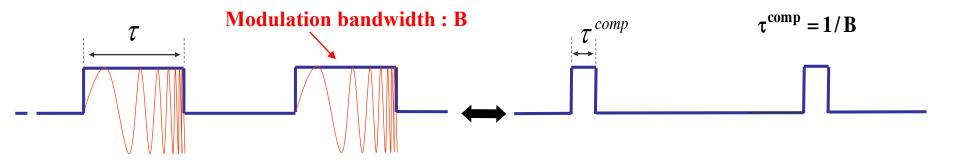


1 pixel image = I + j. Q (nombre complexe) = amplitude + phase

AMELIORATION DE LA RESOLUTION

Montée en résolution : distance

→ Modulation en fréquence de l'impulsion émise



 τ = durée d'impulsion longue

(for $\tau = 33.3 \, \mu s$)

 τ^{comp} : durée d'impulsion courte

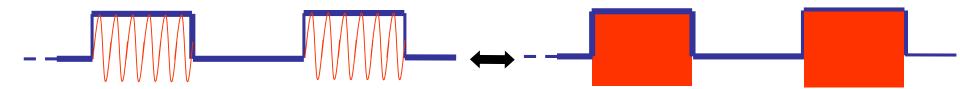
$$c\tau/2 \rightarrow c/2B$$
 $5 \text{ km} \rightarrow 10 \text{ m}$ (for B=15 MHz)

Résolution gain (=compression gain)= τ/τ^{comp} = $B.\tau$

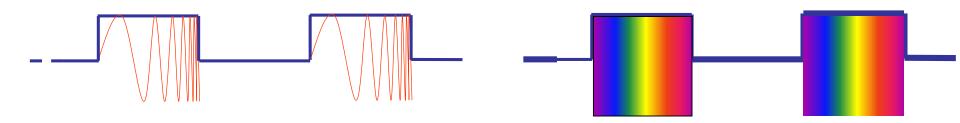
Une interprétation naı̈ve de la compression d'impulsion ... (1/2)

→ La modulation de fréquence est une « colorisation » de l'impulsion

Onde monochromatique : 1 raie, 1 « couleur »

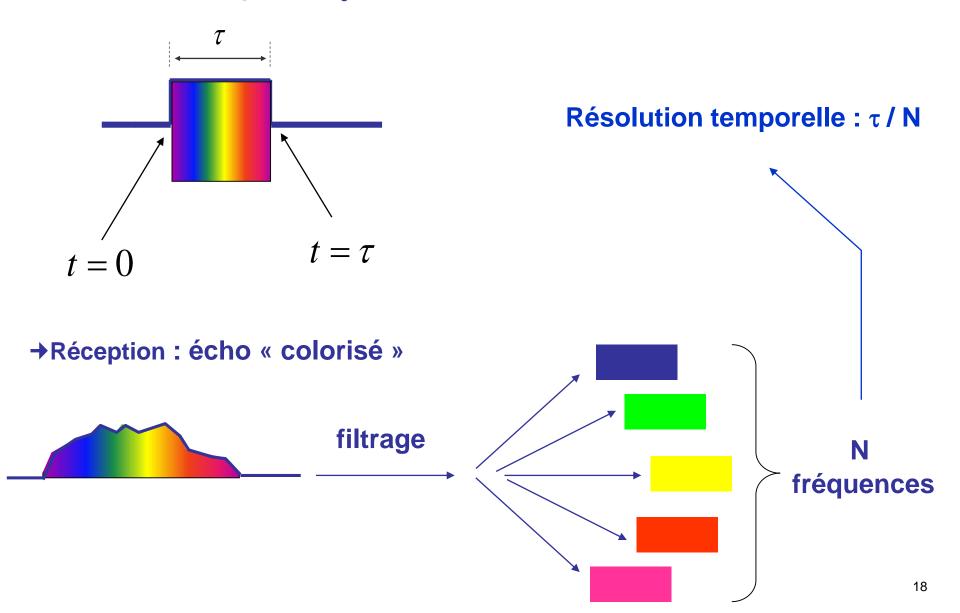


Onde modulée en fréquence = onde « colorisée »



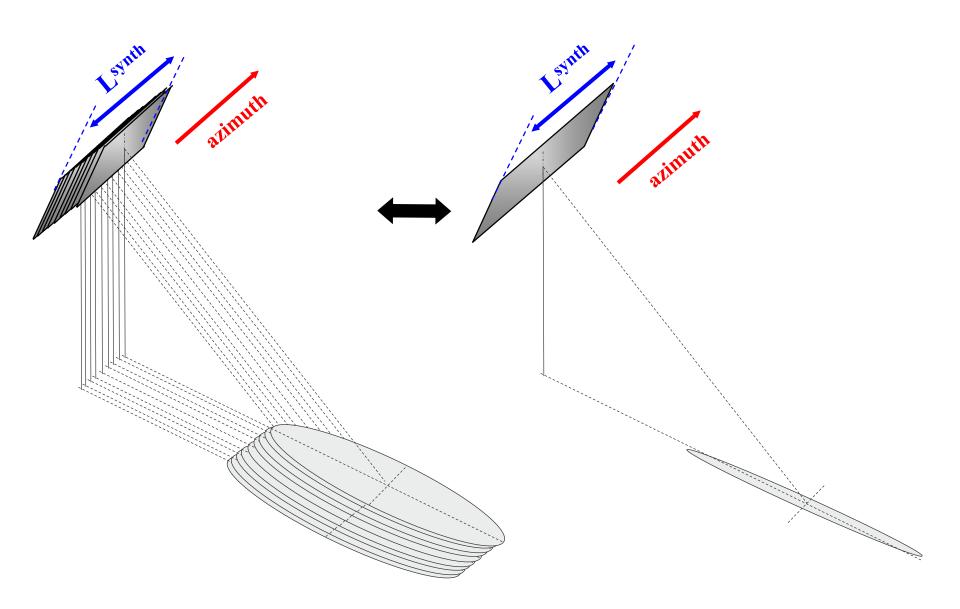
Une interprétation naïve de la compression d'impulsion ... (2/2)

→Echo émis (énergie : E=P_c.τ, Pc est la puissance crête)

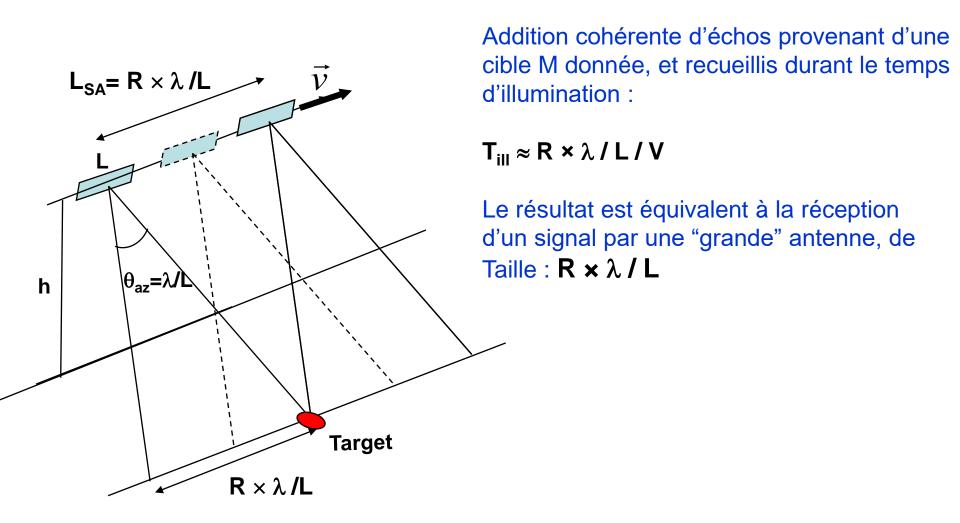


Montée en résolution : azimuth

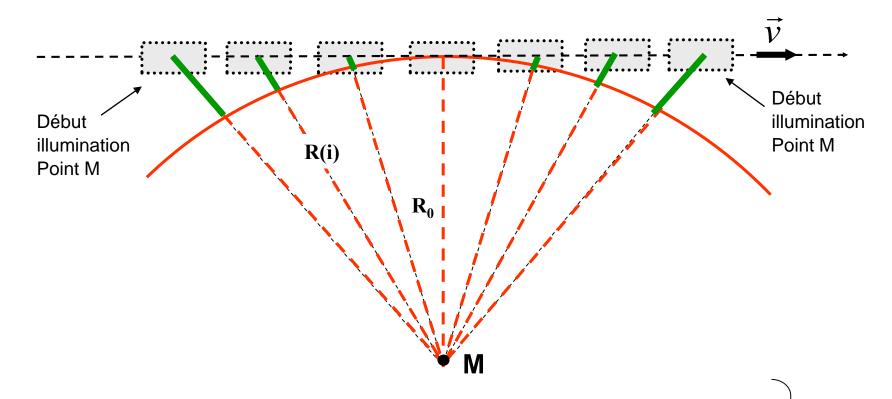
→ utilisation du mouvement d'antenne



Montée en résolution azimuth : principe de la synthèse SAR



Synthèse SAR (approche géométrique)

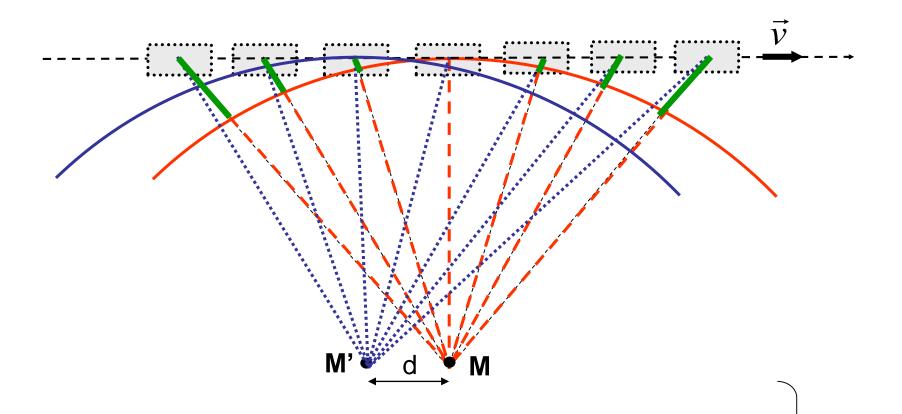


$$R(i) = \frac{R_0}{R_0} + \delta R(i)$$

- $lacktriangledown \Phi(i) = \Phi_0 + \delta \Phi(i) \Rightarrow S^{rec}(i) = S_0.exp(j. \Phi(i)) = exp(j. (\Phi_0 + \delta \Phi(i)))$
- ightharpoonup Réponse au point M = ightharpoonup S^{rec}(i). exp (-j. $\delta \Phi$ (i))=N. S₀.exp (j. Φ ₀)

Compensation
du
« trajet vert »

Synthèse SAR (approche géométrique) ... Que se passe-t-il sur un point voisin (M') ?



La correction « verte » n'est plus optimale en M', et il persiste un résidu de phase après voir appliqué la correction adaptée au point M

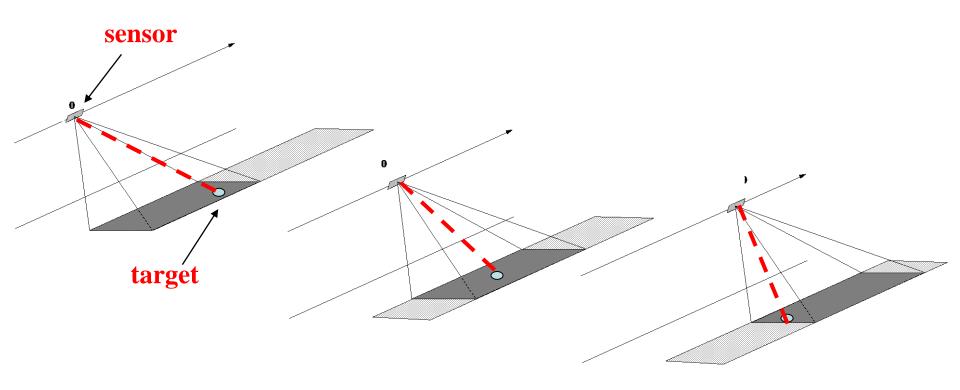
Compensation

du

« trajet vert »

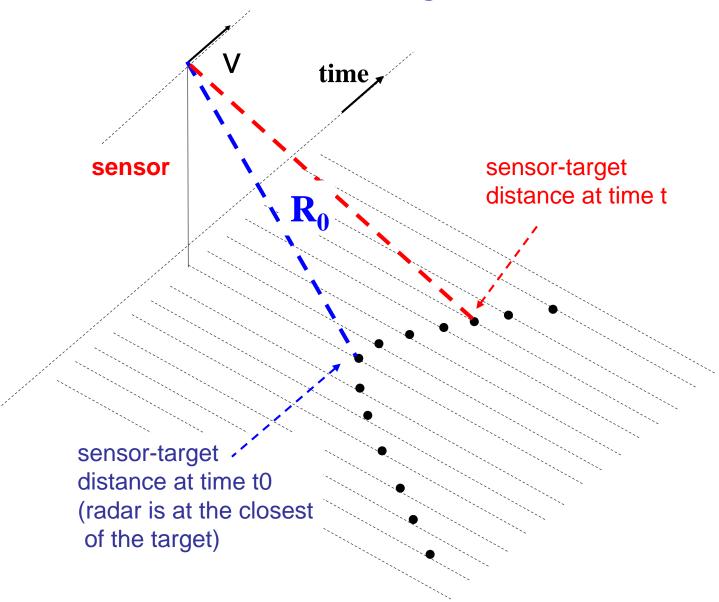
Analyse Doppler

Variations distance sensor-target



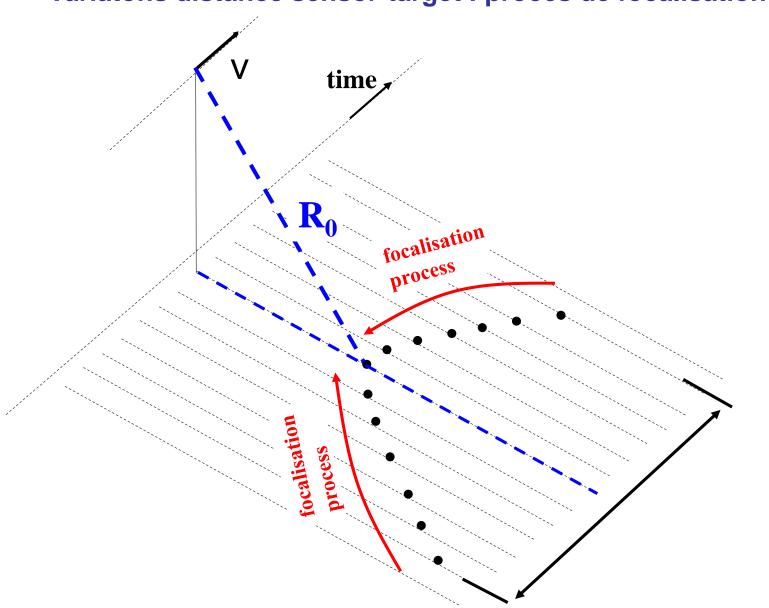
Analyse Doppler

Variations distance sensor-target

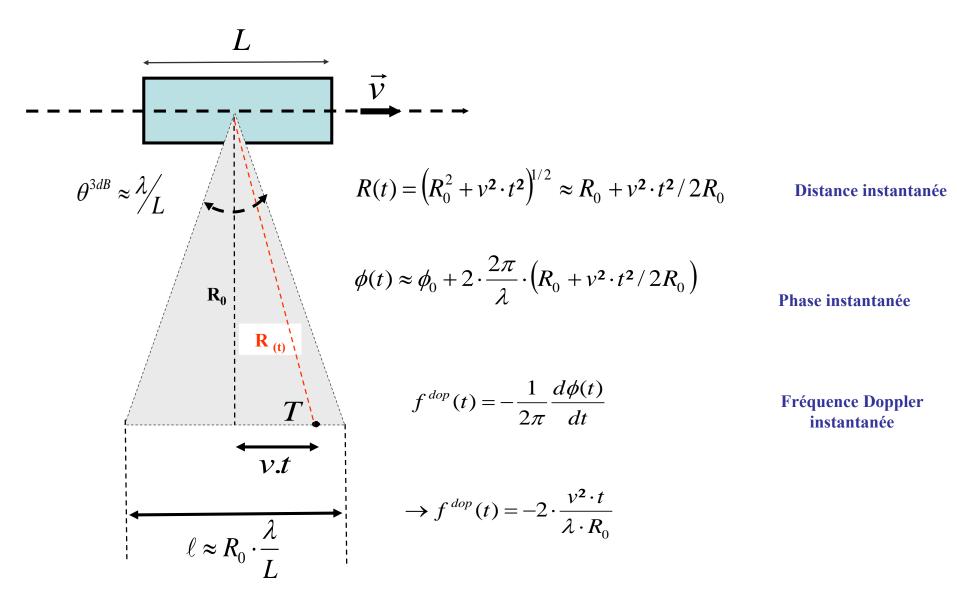


Doppler analysis

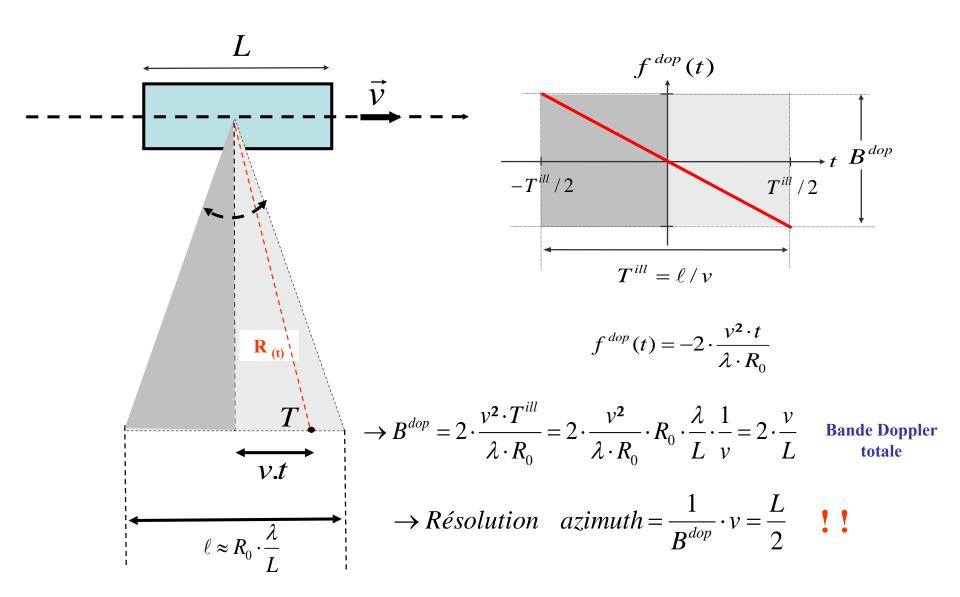
Variatons distance sensor-target : procès de focalisation



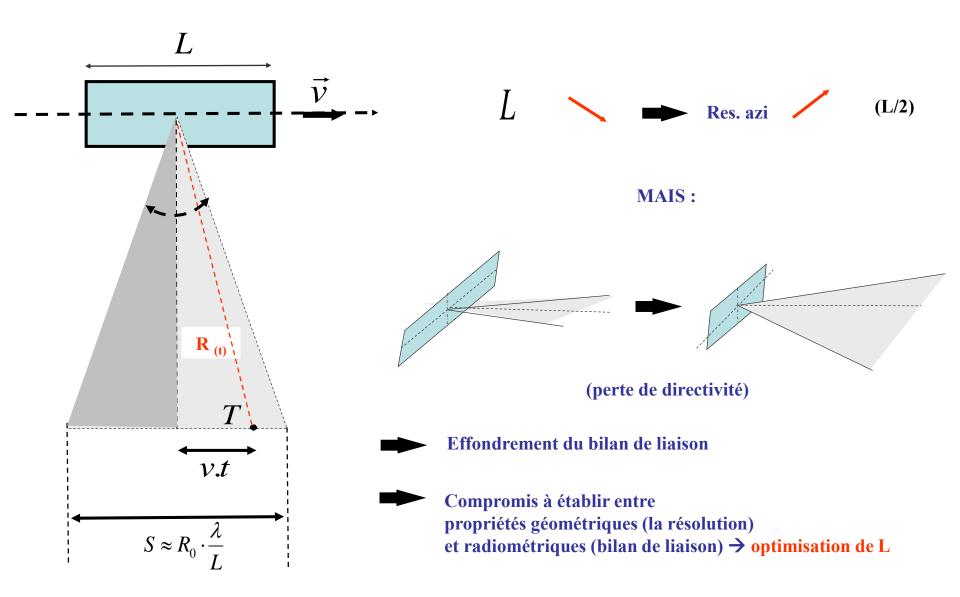
→ Traitement Doppler : analyse quantitative

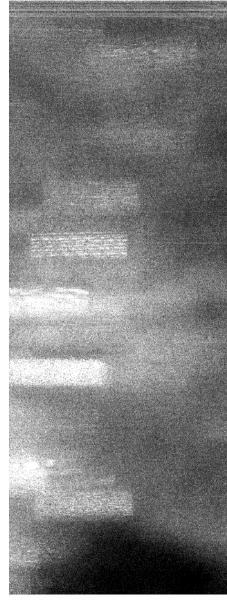


→ Mouvement d'antenne : Analyse Doppler

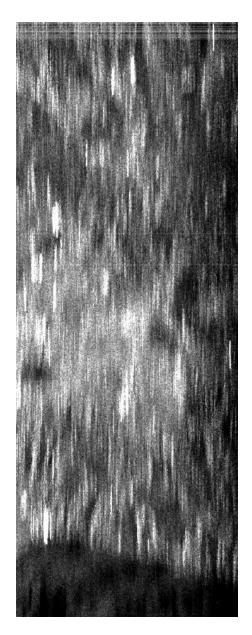


Résolution azimuth et taille d'antenne ...

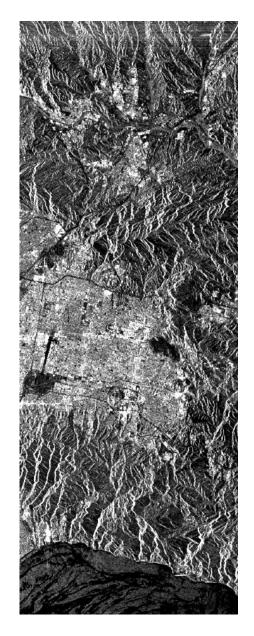








Raw data after range compression



Slc data.

Traitement SAR : synthèse des résultats

```
Taille pixel en azimuth = v/PRF
Taille pixel en distance = c/2/Fs (au sol : c/2/Fs/sin\theta)
  pixel size ≠ résolution!
Résolution azimuth (avant traitement) = R\lambda/L
Résolution distance (avant traitement) = c\tau/2 (au sol : c\tau/2 /sin\theta)
Résolution azimuth (après traitement SAR) = L/2
Résolution distance (après compression distance) = c/2/B
(projection au sol : c/2/B/\sin\theta)
                 _____ v/PRF ≈ L/2
                           c/2/Fs \approx c/2/B \rightarrow Fs \approx B
```

SAR Processing : gains en résolution (également appelés gains de compression

• En distance :

Résolution avant traitement / résolution après traitement :

$$(c\tau/2) / (c/2/B) = N_d = B.\tau$$

• En azimut :

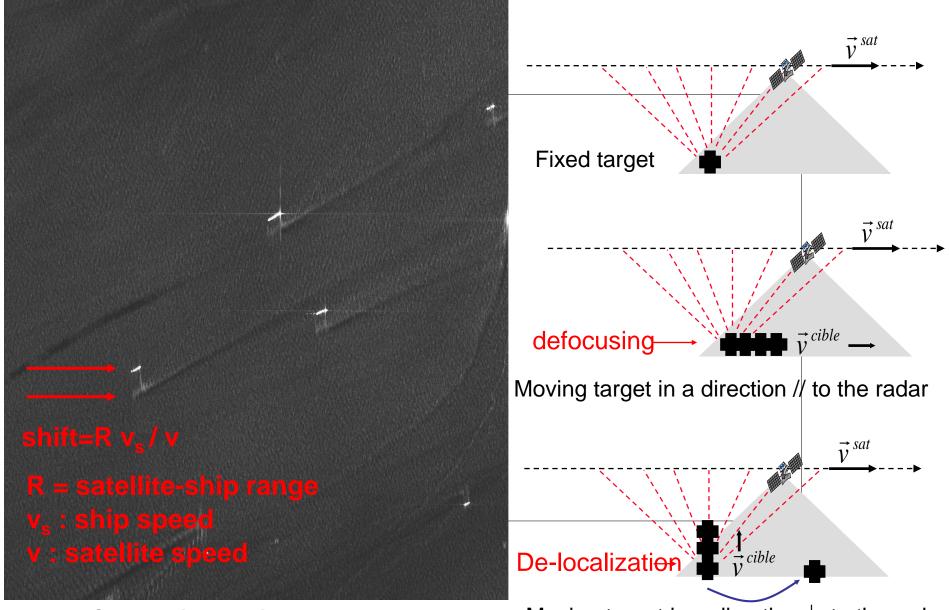
Résolution avant traitement / résolution après traitement :

$$(R\lambda/L)/(L/2) = Na = 2R\lambda/L^2$$

Rem : critère de Shannon : PRF=2v/L → L²=4v²/PRF²

$$\rightarrow$$
 Na = λ .R.PRF²/2v²

Traitement SAR: comportement de la cible en mouvement

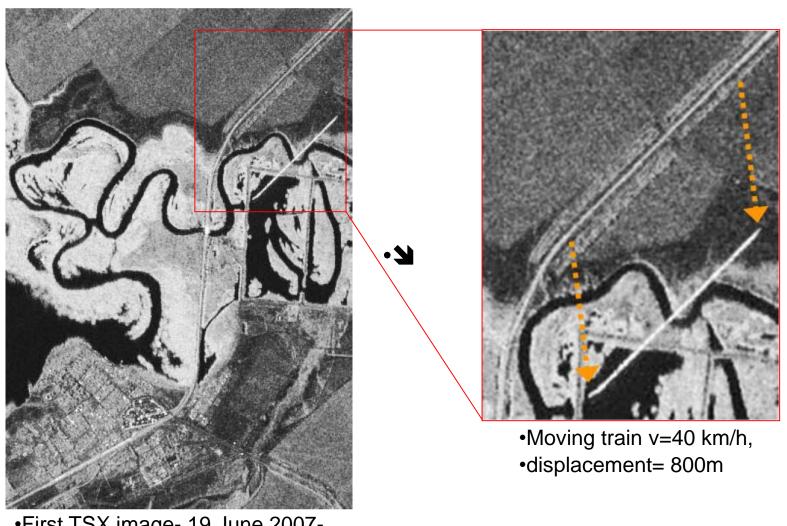


TERRASAR-X stripmap, Gibraltar

Moving target in a direction \perp to the radar

Moving Target: delocalization & defocalisation •Source: Cantalloube 1998 α •Déport apparent H •azimuth •range when the car stops •a moving car..... and 33

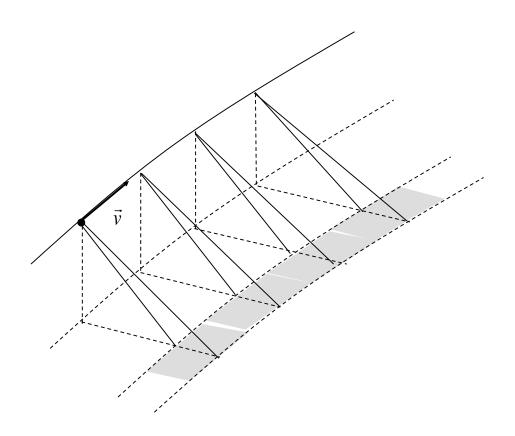
TerraSAR-X moving target



•First TSX image- 19 June 2007-

•South Russian Steppes, DLR

Mode classique : stripmap



Résolution ~ 3m

Fauchée: 100-300 Km

Modes spéciaux : spotlight

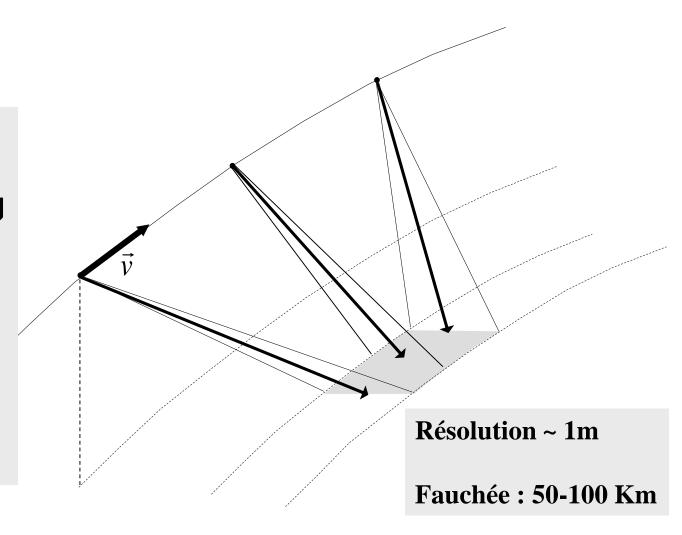
Illumination time **7**

Doppler bandwidth

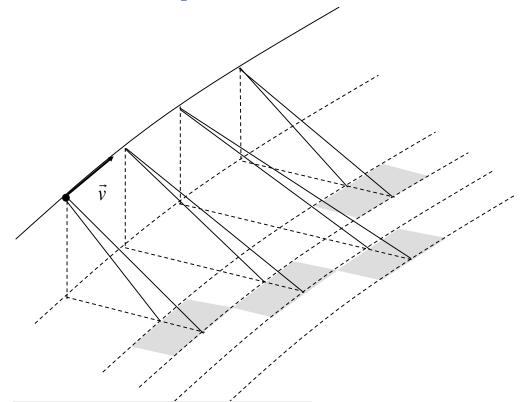
Azimuth resolution

Azimuth coverage

Swath



Modes spéciaux: scansar



Illumination time

Doppler bandwidth

Azimuth resolution

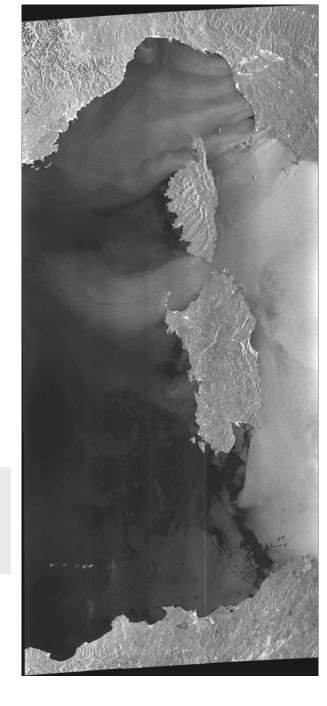
Azimuth coverage

Swath 7

Résolution ~ 100m

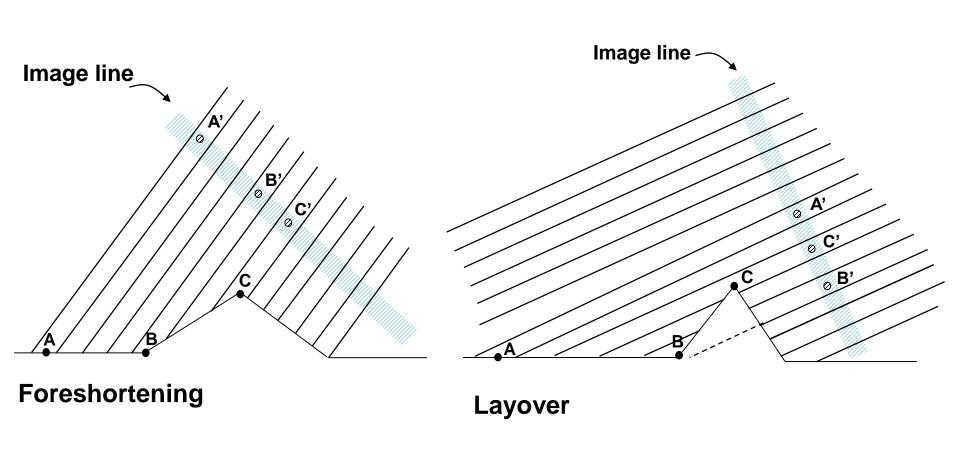
Fauchée : 300-500 Km

Scansar/Radarsat Corse-Sardaigne



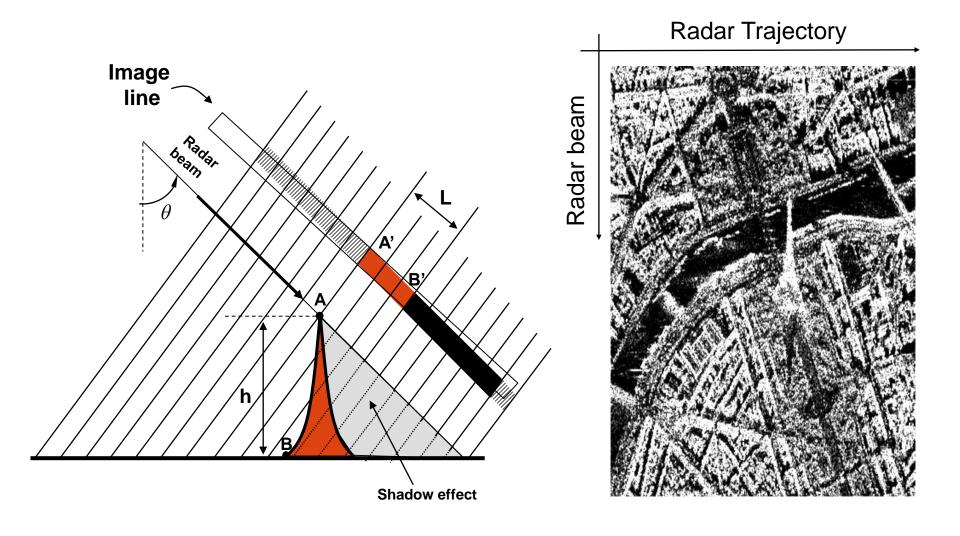
Qualité Image: géométrie

→ effets foreshortening et layover

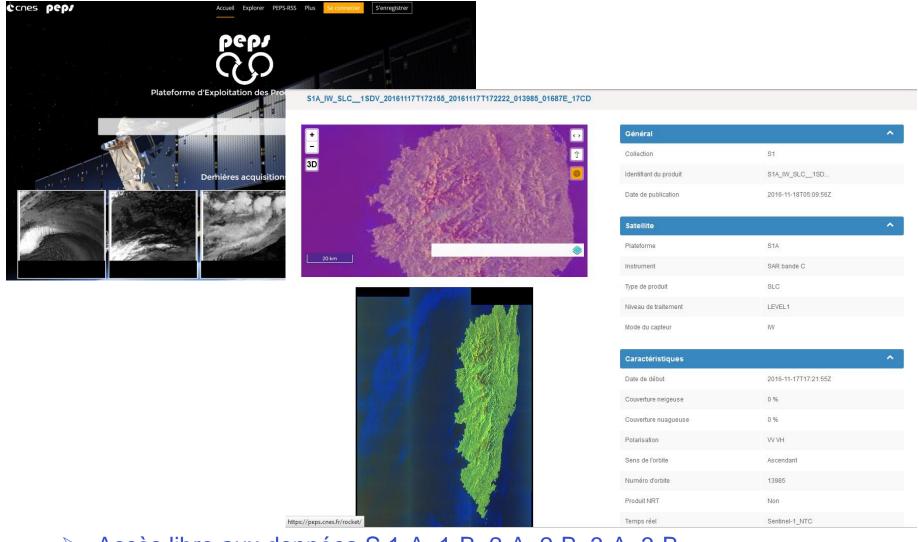


Qualité Image: géométrie

→ example de l'effet layover



PEPS:Plateforme CNES d'Exploitation des Produits Sentinelles



- > Accès libre aux données S 1-A, 1-B, 2-A, 2-B, 3-A, 3-B
- https://peps.cnes.fr



Electrical Engineering

IMAGING WITH SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR

Didier Massonnet & Jean-Claude Souyris

EPFL Press Distributed by CRC Press

ANNEX 1: Adaptative filter theory

Annexe 1 : Filtre adapté

signal reçu = superposition du signal utile (rétro-diffusé par la cible) et du bruit

thermique - Filtrage nécessaire (représentation dans le domaine de Fourier)

$$s(t) \leftrightarrow S(f) \qquad s_f(t) \leftrightarrow S_f(f) = S(f) \cdot H(f) + \\ n(t) \leftrightarrow g_n(f) \qquad n_f(t) \leftrightarrow g_{n_f}(f) = g_n(f) \cdot |H(f)|^2$$

Filtrage adapté (optimal) : filtre H(f) qui maximise le rapport :

Puissance crête du signal / Puissance moyenne du bruit

Rem : S(f) est la Transformée de Fourier de s(t)

Annexe 1 : Filtre adapté

$$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(f)e^{j2\pi ft}df \text{ et } P_c(t) = \frac{s^2(t)}{2}$$

Après filtrage on a :

$$s_{f}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(f)H(f)e^{j2\pi ft}df \qquad \text{et} \qquad B = \int_{0}^{\infty} g_{n}(f)|H(f)|^{2}df$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(f)H(f)e^{j2\pi ft}df \Big|^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)\sqrt{g_{n}(f)}|^{2}df \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{S(f)}{\sqrt{g_{n}(f)}}e^{j2\pi ft}$$



$$\frac{S}{B} = \frac{\left|\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(f)H(f)e^{j2\pi ft}df\right|^{2}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_{n}(f)|H(f)|^{2}df} \leq \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)\sqrt{g_{n}(f)}|^{2}df \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{S(f)}{\sqrt{g_{n}(f)}}e^{j2\pi ft}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_{n}(f)|H(f)|^{2}df}$$

D'après Schwartz, il y a égalité si :

$$H(f)\sqrt{g_n(f)} = k \frac{S^*(f)}{\sqrt{g_n(f)}} e^{-j2\pi ft}$$

Annexe 1 : Filtre adapté → Application à la modulation de chirp

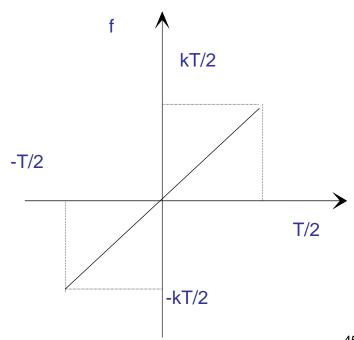
Impulsion rectangulaire modulée en fréquence (chirp) :

$$s(t) = rect_{T}(t) \cdot \cos\left(2\pi \left[f_{0}t + \frac{k}{2}\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)^{2}\right]\right) = \Re_{e}\left(\widetilde{s}\left(t\right) \cdot e^{j2\pi f_{0}t}\right)$$

Avec:
$$\widetilde{s}(t) = rect_T(t) \cdot e^{j\pi k(t-T/2)^2} \leftrightarrow |\widetilde{S}(f)| \approx C^{te} \operatorname{sur}[-kT/2;kT/2]$$

• Modulation linéaire de fréquence :

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = k(t - T/2)$$



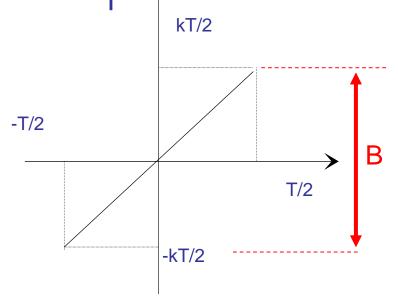
Annexe 1 : Filtre adapté → Application à la modulation de chirp

• Filtre adapté : $\widetilde{H}_{FA}(f) = \widetilde{S}^* \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft}$

Sortie du filtre (réponse impulsionnelle) :

$$y_{FA}(t) = TF^{-1}(rect_{\Delta f}(f)) = a \frac{\sin(\pi \cdot \Delta f \cdot t)}{\pi \cdot \Delta f \cdot t}$$

 $\operatorname{avec} \Delta f = kT = B$ (bande chirp)



(Largeur de la réponse est inversement proportionnelle à la bande explorée – Résolution temporelle résultante en 1/B)

ANNEX 2: Fourier Transform

I. PERIODIC FUNCTION

"Any real deterministic, square integrable signal, with period T, can be described by superposing a set of discrete sine wave functions":

$$s(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_k \cdot \exp\left(j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot k \cdot \frac{t}{T}\right)$$

With:

$$X_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+T} s(t) \cdot \exp\left(-j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot k \cdot \frac{t}{T}\right) \cdot dt$$

II. NON PERIODIC FUNCTION

The concept of Fourier series can be extended to non-periodic real functions. For this, we introduce a 'gate' function such that:

$$s(t,T) = s(t) \cdot \prod \left(\frac{t}{T} \right)$$
$$s(t,T)$$

is a periodic function of period T:

Taking the limit

$$s(t) = \lim_{T \to +\infty} s(t,T) \cdot \prod \left(\frac{t}{T} \right)$$

... The spectrum of rays becomes denser as T increases, so that at the limit we end up with a continuous spectrum of rays.

II. NON PERIODIC FUNCTION

... Thus the *non-periodic* signal is described in the frequency domain by the superposition of an *infinity* of sine waves whose amplitudes are : $|S(f)| \cdot df$

The Fourier transform S(f) of S(t) is given by :

$$S(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(t) \cdot \exp\left(-j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t\right) \cdot dt$$

With:

$$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(f) \cdot \exp(j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t) \cdot df$$

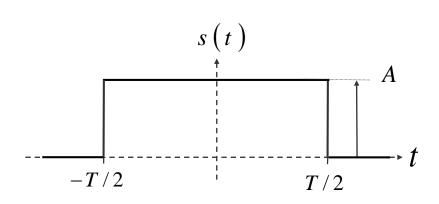
FOURIER TRANSFORM: Properties

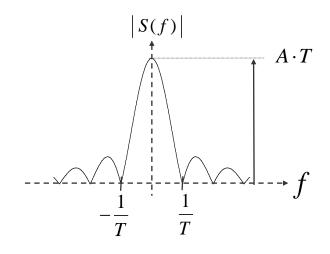
$$\bullet \ \forall (\alpha, \beta) \in C^2, \alpha \cdot s(t) + \beta \cdot u(t) \to \alpha \cdot S(f) + \beta \cdot U(f)$$
 (linearity)

$$\bullet$$
 $s(t) \cdot u(t) \rightarrow S(f) * U(f)$

With:
$$s(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(t') \cdot u(t-t') \cdot dt'$$

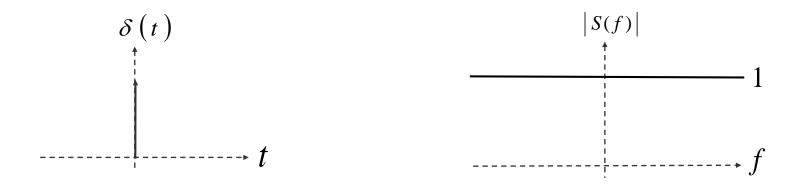
- $s(t-a) \rightarrow \exp(-j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot a) \cdot S(f)$
- $\bullet \quad \exp(j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_d \cdot t) \cdot s(t) \to S(f f_d)$



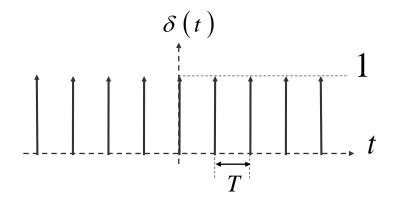


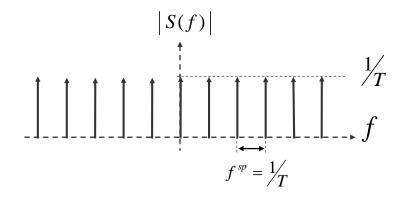
GATE FONCTION

SINC FONCTION



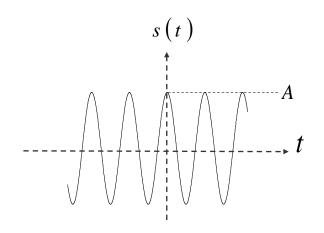
DIRAC FONCTION — Contant FONCTION

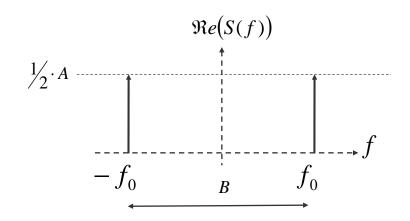




COMB FONCTION (T)

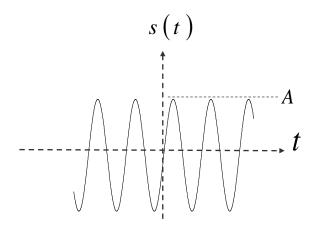
COMB FONCTION (1/T)

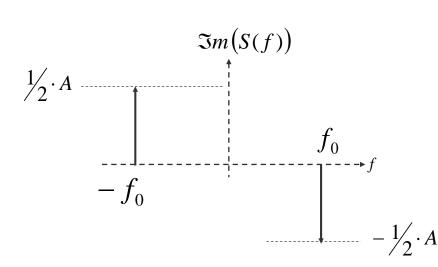




COS FONCTION (f0)

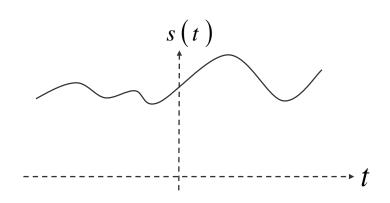
Sym AIR DIRAC (f0)

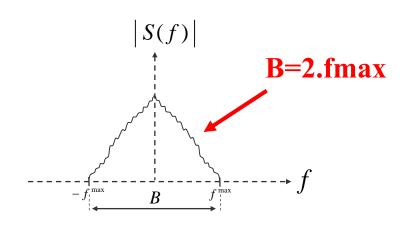


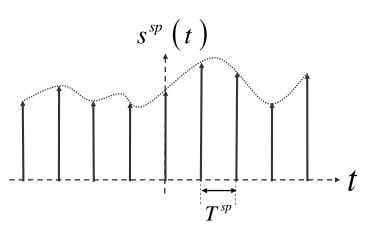


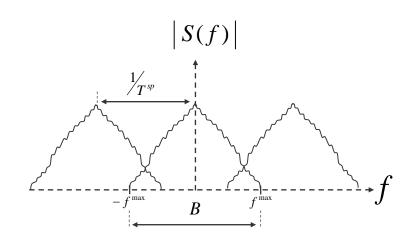
COS FONCTION (f0)

Anti-Sym - PAIR DIRAC (fQ)





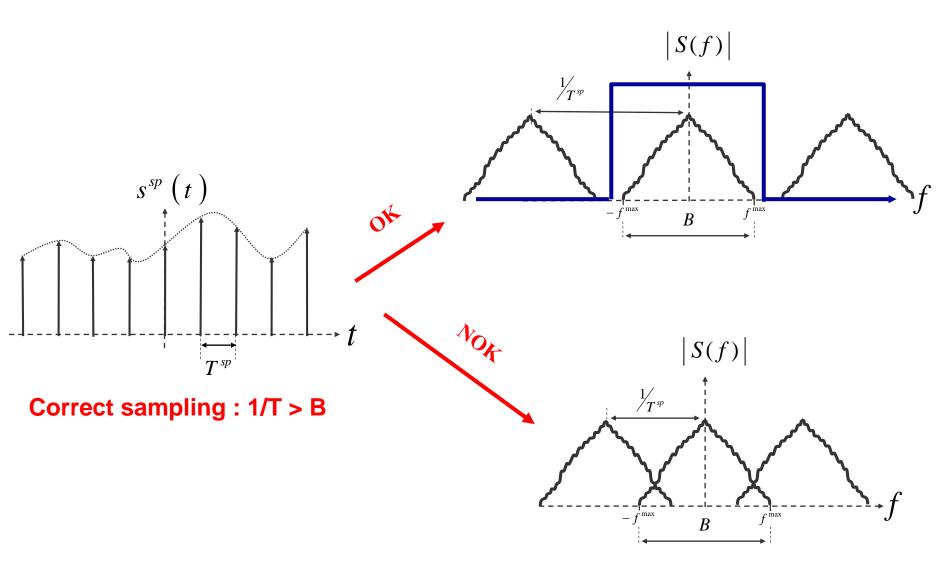


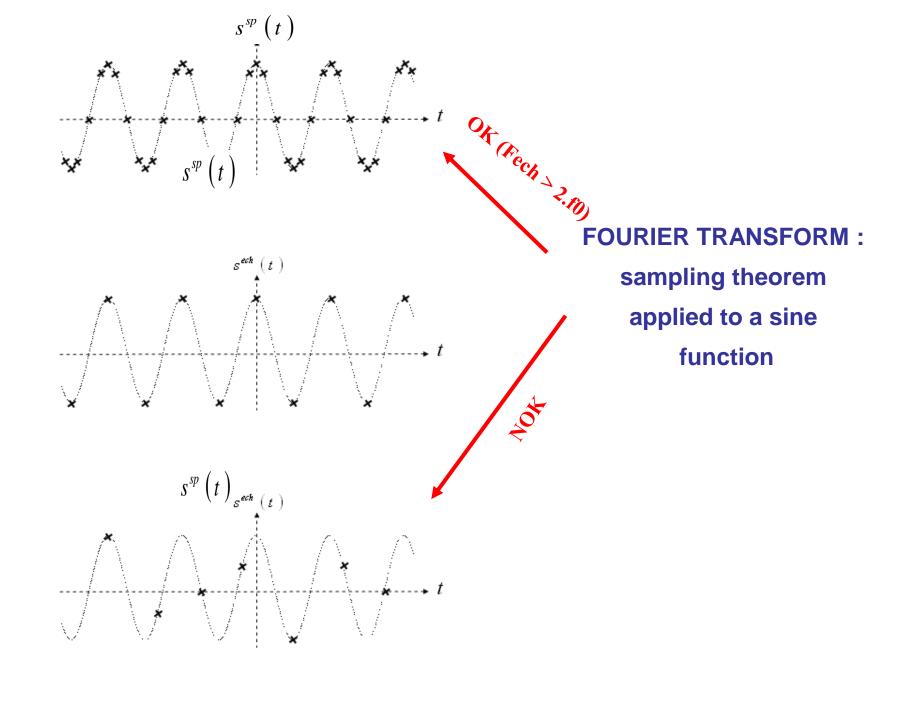


Sampling of s (t)

Periodic S (f)

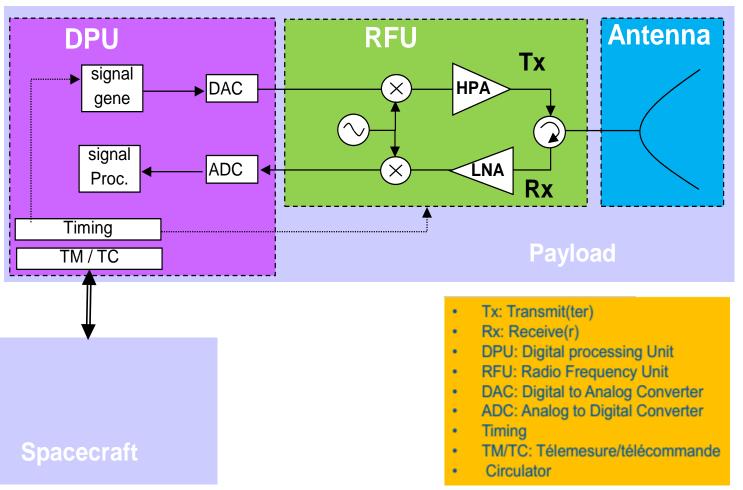
FOURIER TRANSFORM: sampling theorem (Shannon)





Principle Architecture

- Three main subsystems :
 - Digital Processing Unit
 - Radio Frequency Unit
 - Antenna subsystem



Taille de pixel / résolution avant traitement

Taille pixel azimut = v/PRF

Taille pixel distance = c/2/Fs(projection au sol : $c/2/Fs/sin\theta$) Approx : A few <u>meters</u> (space borne system)

Taille pixel ≠ résolution!

Résolution azimut (avant traitement) = $R\lambda/L$

Résolution distance (avant traitement) = $c\tau/2$ (projection au sol : $c\tau/2$ /sin θ)

Approx : A few <u>km</u> (space borne system)