

German Spaceborne Radar Program: TerraSAR-X, TanDEM-X and Beyond

Alberto Moreira

1st German/Japanese Science and Application Workshop
for Next Generation SAR
Sola City, Tokyo
June 27, 2013

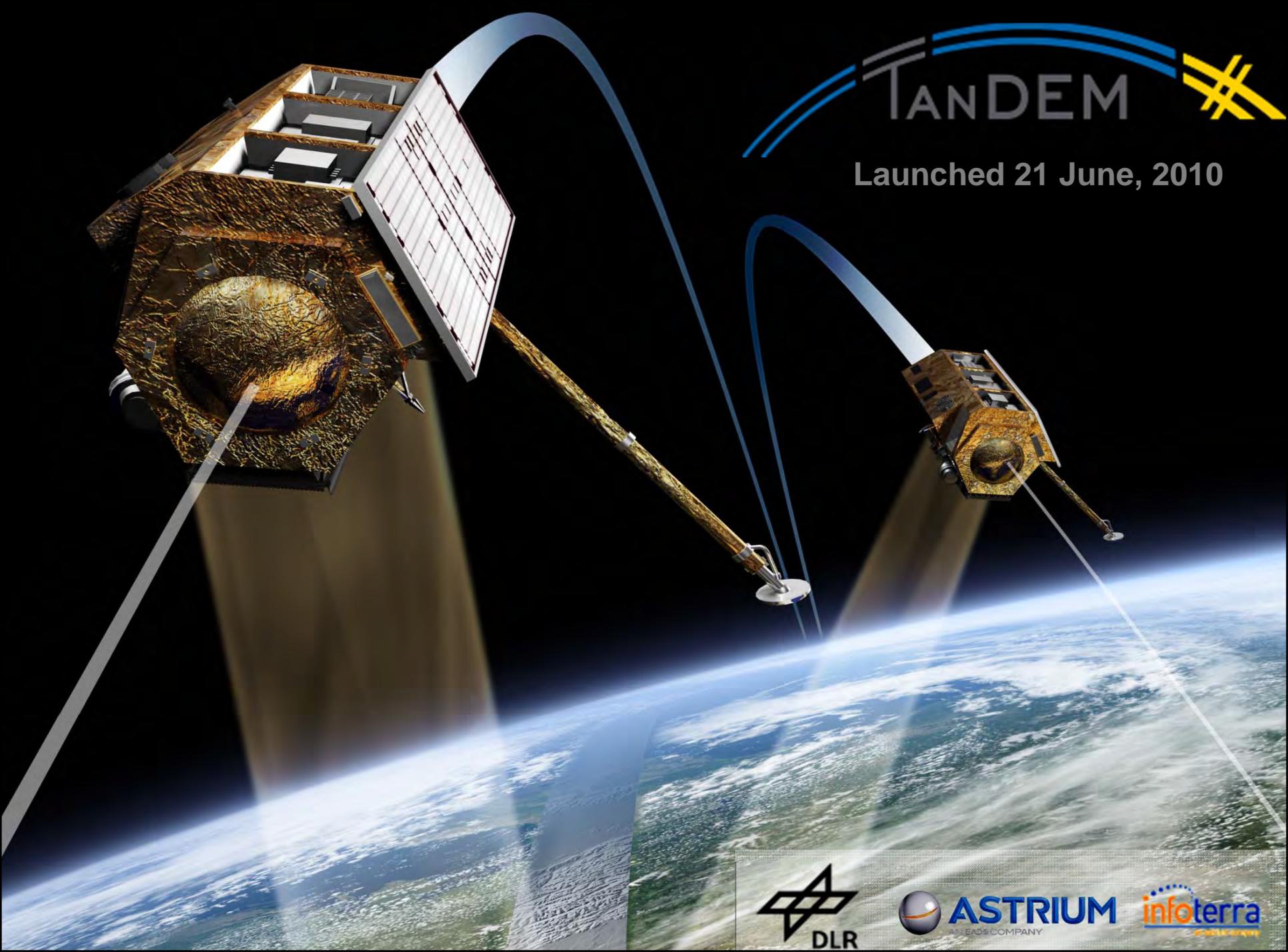
Knowledge for Tomorrow



TANDEM



Launched 21 June, 2010





Atacama Desert, Chile



Societal Challenges of Global Dimension



Climate Change



Environment



Resources



Sustainable Development



Megacities



Mobility



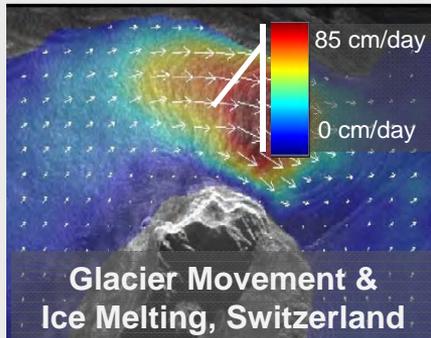
Hazards



Disaster

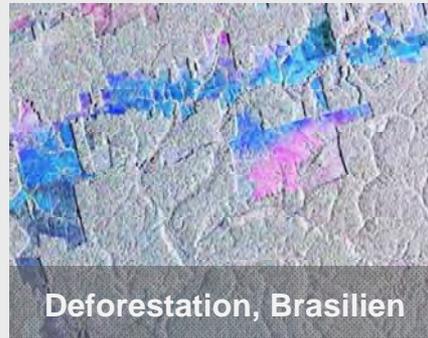


SAR Remote Sensing and Global Societal Challenges



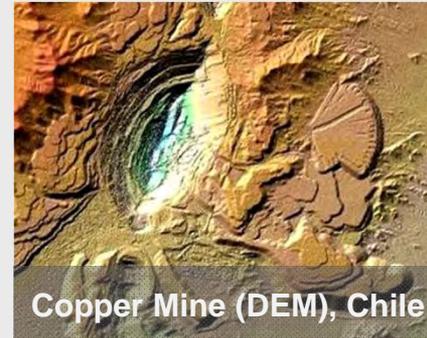
Glacier Movement & Ice Melting, Switzerland

Climate Change



Deforestation, Brasilien

Environment



Copper Mine (DEM), Chile

Resources



Subsidence, Mexico

Sustainable Development



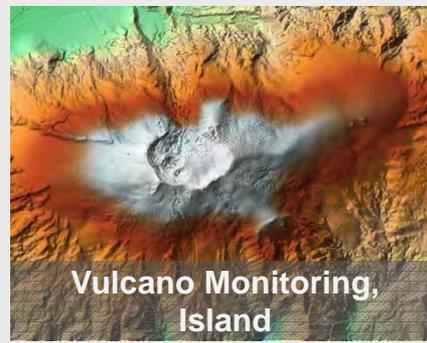
Urban Planing, Istanbul

Megacities



Traffic monitoring, Prien

Mobility



Vulcano Monitoring, Island

Hazards



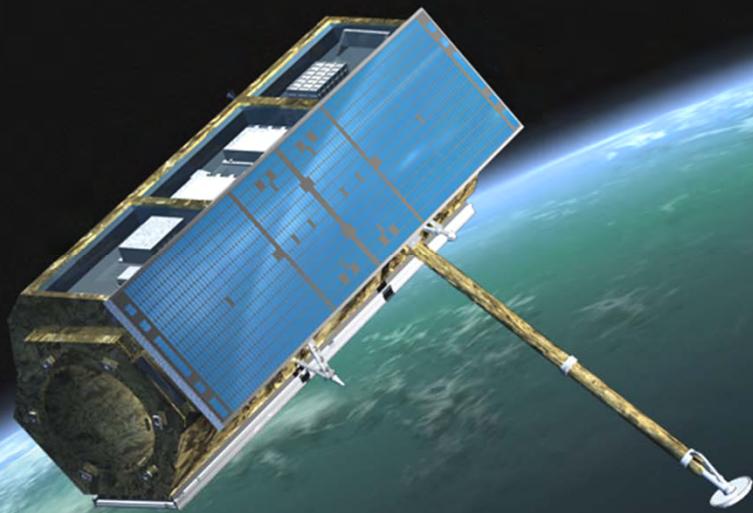
Flooding, Deggendorf, Germany

Disaster



The German Spaceborne Radar Program





TERRA SAR X

Launched 15 June, 2007

TERRA SAR X ...during the environmental tests



TerraSAR-X Mission Profile



Launch in April 2007
from Baikonour
utilizing a
DNEPR-1 Launcher

Downlink of
stored
radar data
@ 300
Mbit/sec



DLR Ground Station
Neustrelitz



Image processing & archiving
DLR Oberpfaffenhofen &
DLR Neustrelitz

S-Band
Telemetry &
Telecommand



DLR Ground Station
Weilheim



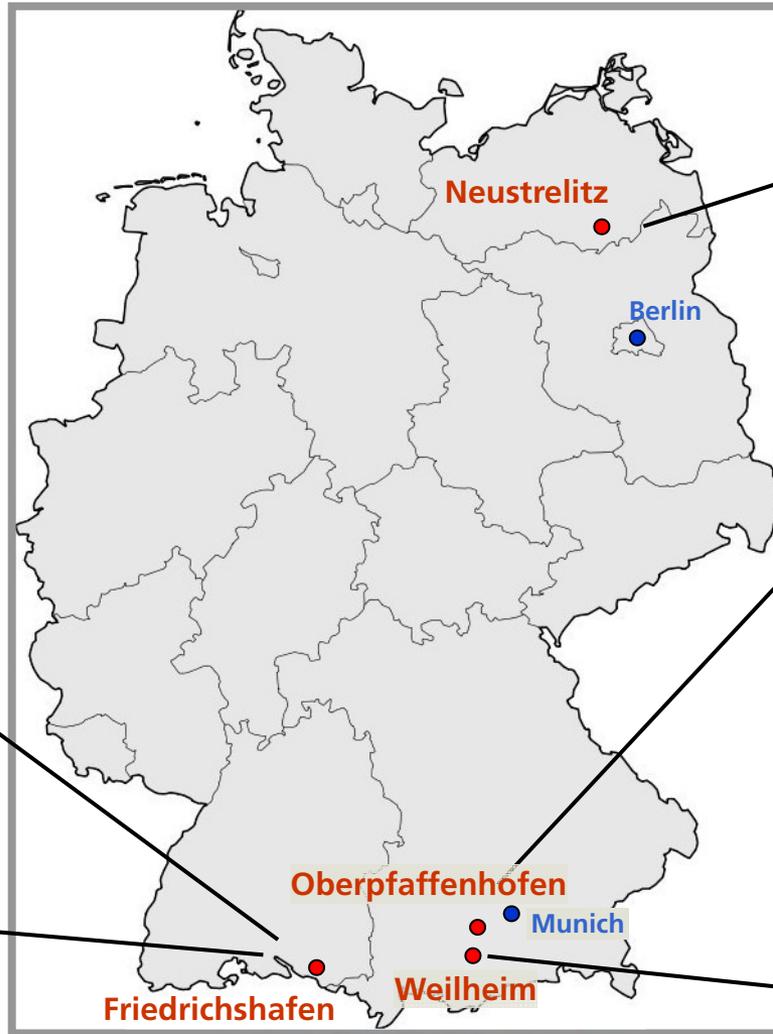
Mission Operations
DLR Oberpfaffenhofen

Acquisition of
radar data



TerraSAR-X Development and Operations

Satellite Development



Data Reception



Mission control, data processing and scientific coordination



Telemetry & Telecommand

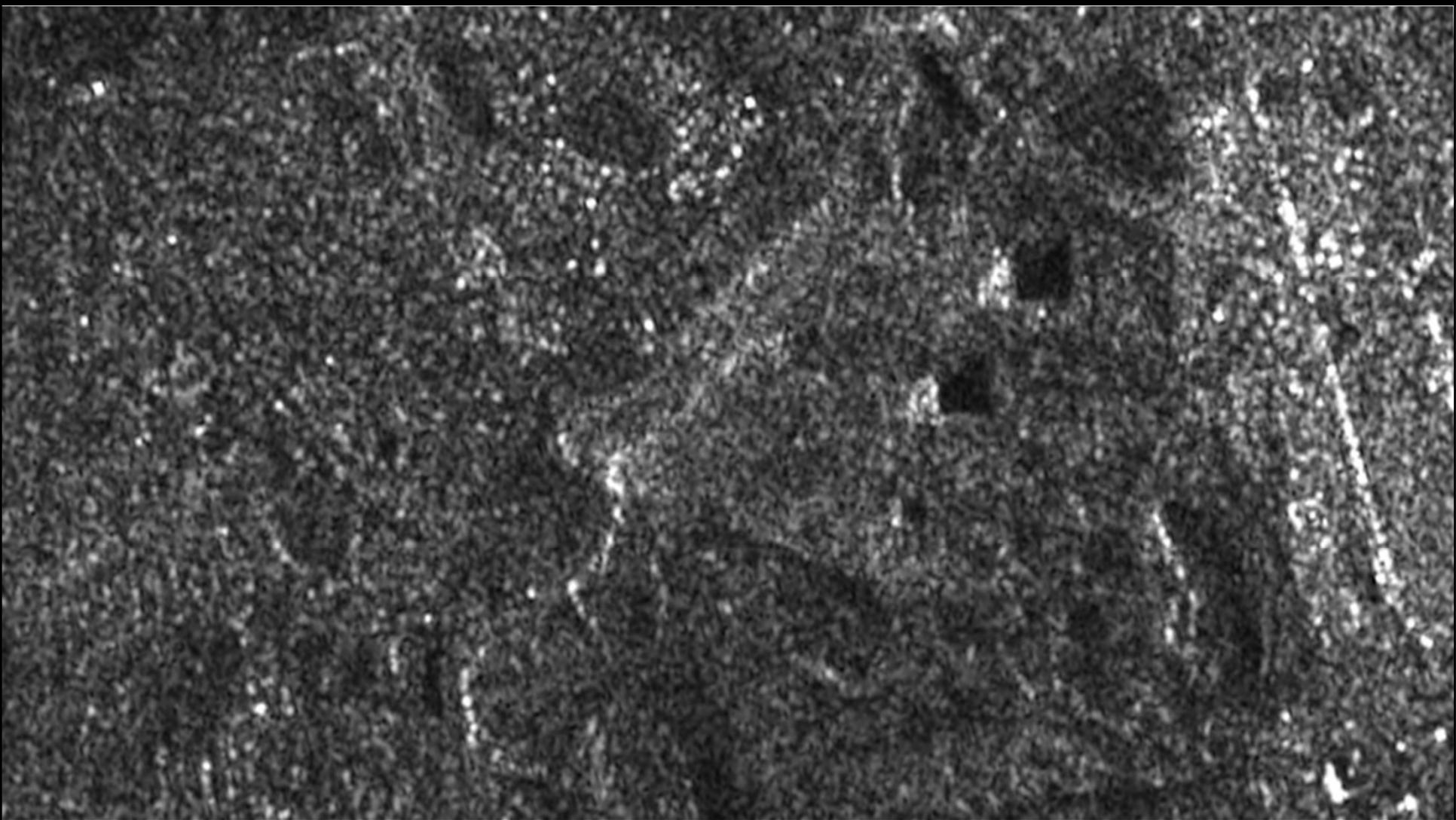


Commercial Data Exploitation



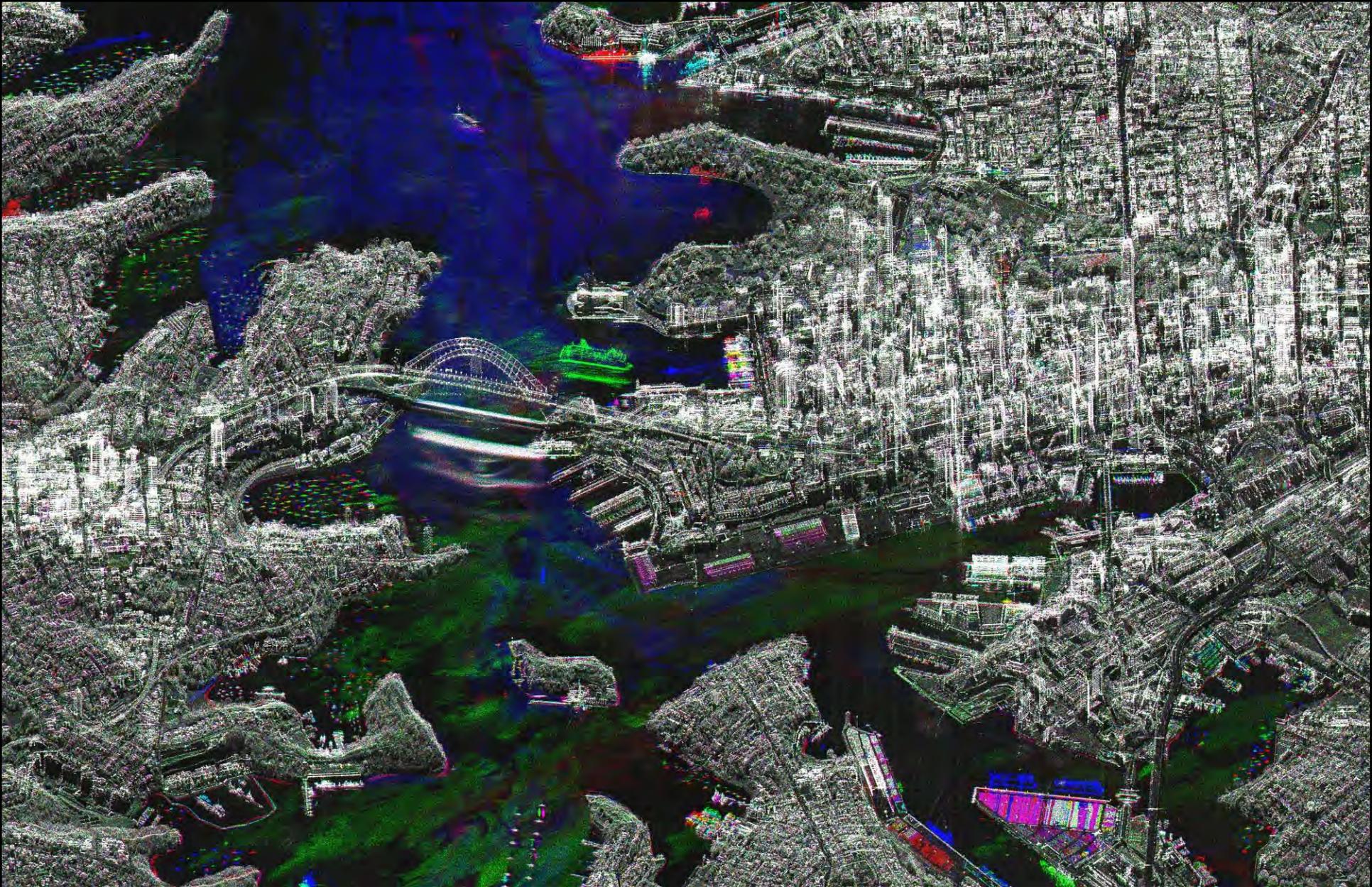
Image Quality of European SAR Satellites (Year 2000)

ca. 10 m \times 20 m resolution

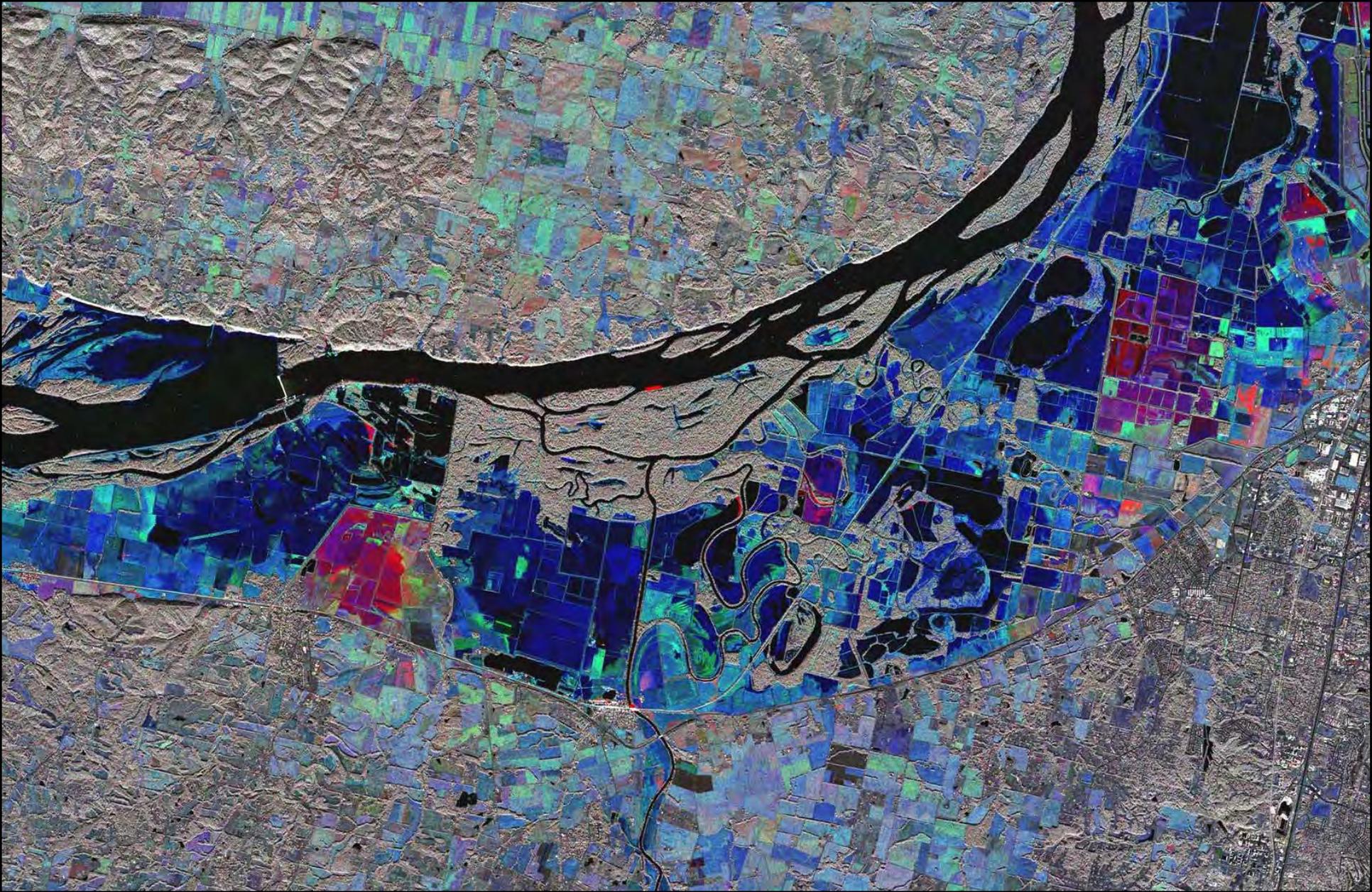


Pyramids of Giza, Egypt



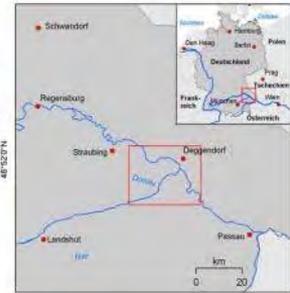
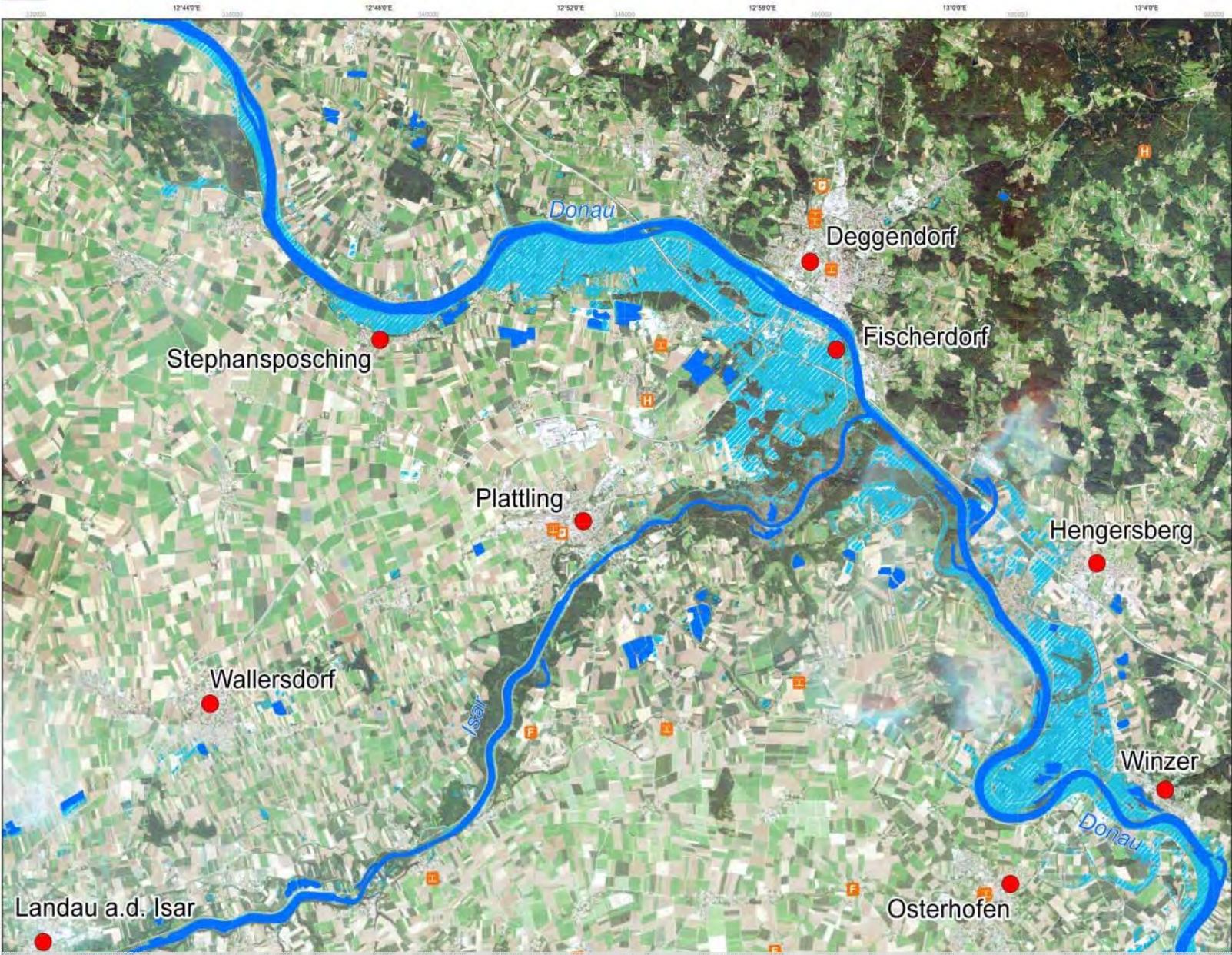


Sydney, Australia, multi-temporal



Mississippi, USA - Flooding





Legende

Analyse

- Referenzwasserlinie DLM250
- Beobachtete Wasserausdehnung am 7. Juni 2013

Interpretation

Anhaltende Regentfälle haben in den vergangenen Tagen zu starken Überschwemmungen in weiten Teilen Deutschlands geführt. Die lokalen Einsatzkräfte werden von Bundespolizei, der Bundeswehr sowie dem Technischen Hilfswerk unterstützt.

Die Lage bleibt aufgrund sehr langsam sinkender Pegelstände weiter angespannt. Es besteht weiterhin Gefahr aufgrund der durchwachten Dämme. In den nächsten Tagen ist weiterer Niederschlag möglich.

Die in der Karte dargestellten Wasserflächen wurden aus einer TerraSAR-X-Szene mit einer räumlichen Auflösung von 3m abgeleitet, die am 07. Juni 2013 um 7:18 MEZ aufgenommen wurde. RapidEye Daten mit einer räumlichen Auflösung von 5m dienen als Hintergrundbild.

Kartographische Information

0 1 2 3 Kilometer

Projektion: UTM Zone 32N, Datum: WGS 1984
Geographische Projektion: Lat/Lon (DMS), Datum: WGS 84
Maßstab: 1 : 45.000 für DIN A1

Datenquellen

Hintergrund: © RapidEye www.rapideye.com
TerraSAR-X (3.0m): © 2013 German Aerospace Center, 2013 Astrum Services/Infoterra GmbH
Wassermaske: © DLR 2013
Vektordaten: © GeoBasis-DE / BKG 2007_12 (www.bkg.bund.de)
© OpenStreetMap - Mitwirkende

Rahmenbedingung

Die im Rahmen dieser Kartierung erstellten Produkte sind nach unserer besten Fähigkeit und neuestem Kenntnisstand realisiert worden.

Alle geographischen Informationen unterliegen Einschränkungen hinsichtlich des Maßstabes, der Auflösung, des Aufnahmedatums und der Interpretation der Ausgangsdaten. Durch den Produzenten wird keinerlei Haftung für die Inhalte oder deren Nutzung übernommen. Die Krisenprodukte werden regelmäßig aktualisiert. Bitte besuchen Sie unsere Webseite (<http://www.zki.dlr.de>), um die aktuellste Version dieses Produktes zu erhalten.

Erstellungsdatum 07. Juni 2013
© DLR 2013
<http://www.zki.dlr.de>

Flooded areas information retrieved from TerraSAR-X data

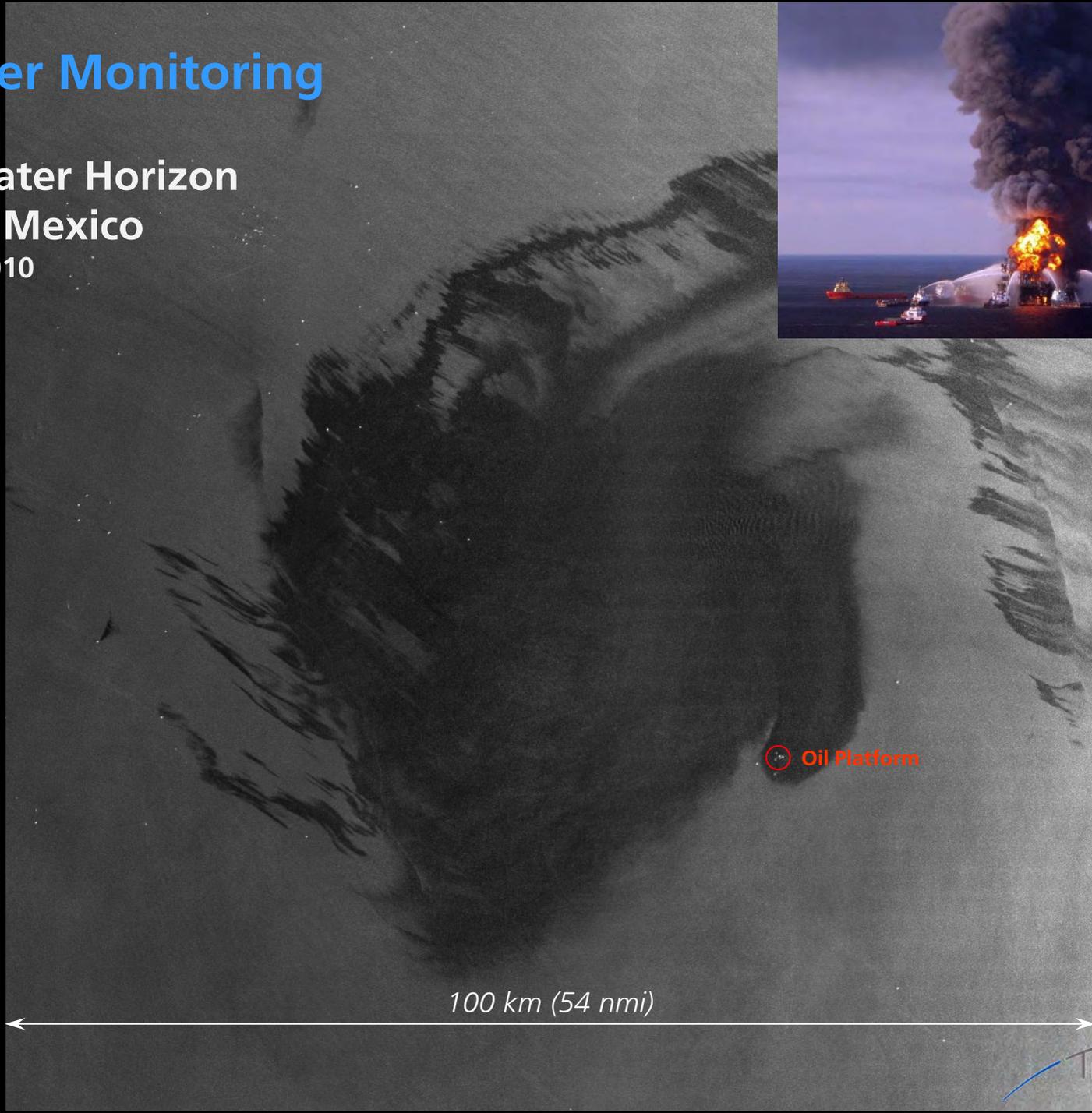
Disaster Monitoring

Deepwater Horizon
Gulf of Mexico

30 April 2010



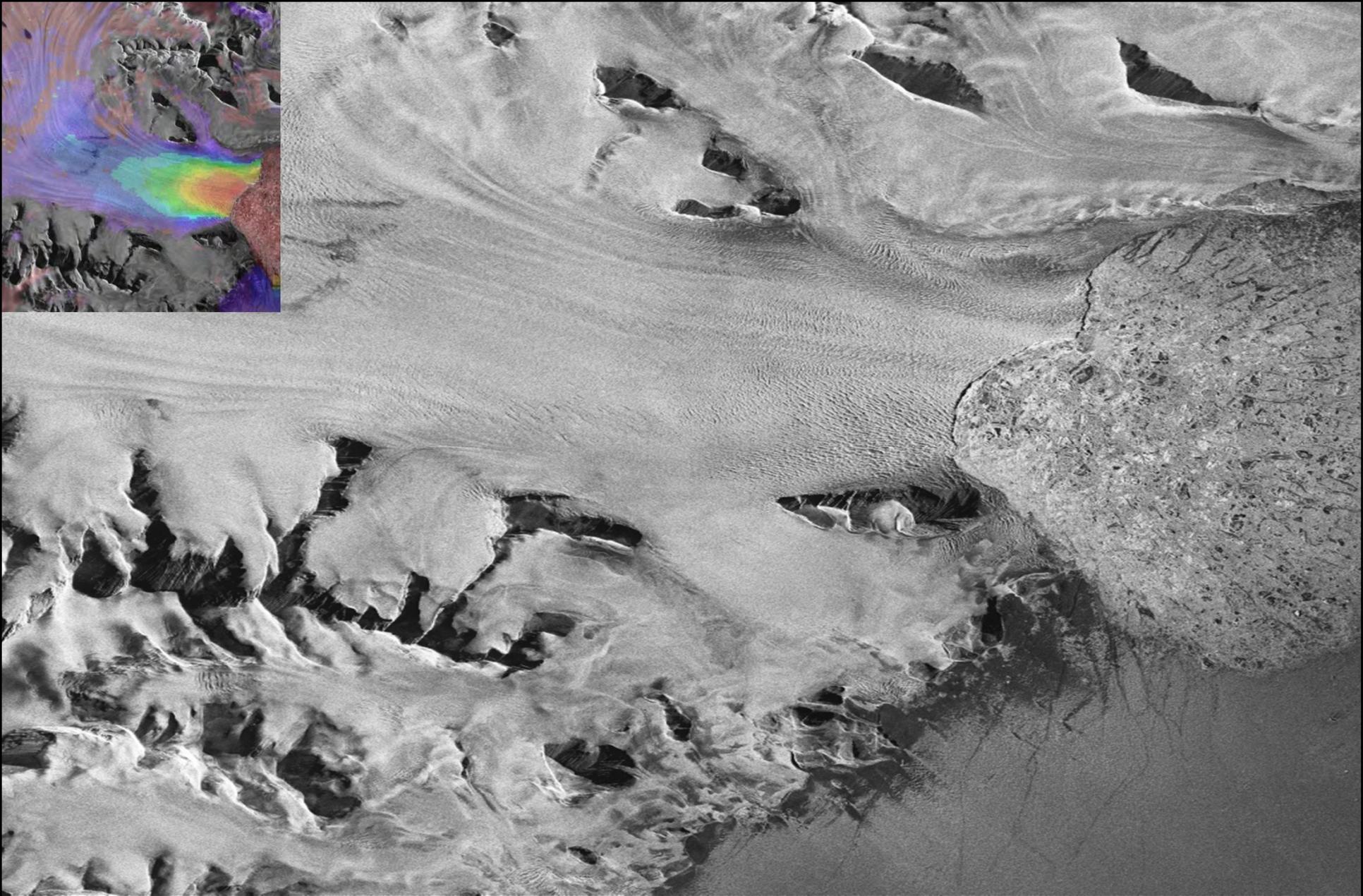
© AFP



Oil Platform

100 km (54 nmi)





Drygalski Glacier, Oct 2007 – July 2008



Las Vegas, USA (time series of 20 images)



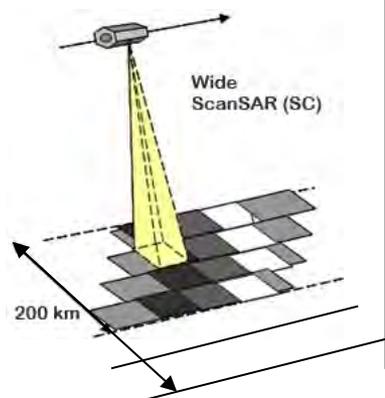
Staring Spotlight Mode – Available October 2013

Azimuth:

- Resolution: **0.24 m**
- Scene Size: 2.1...2.7 km
- Single Polarization (HH, VV)

Range:

- 0.85...1.77 m
- 7.5...4.6 km



Wide ScanSAR Mode – Available August 2013

Azimuth:

- Resolution: 40 m
- Scene Size: 200 km
- Single Polarization (HH, VV, HV/VH)

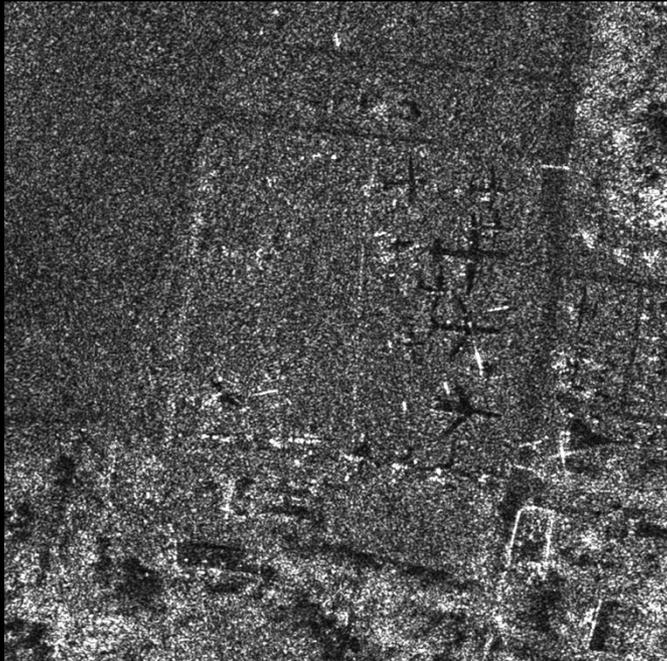
Range:

- 6...10 m
- 194...266 km**

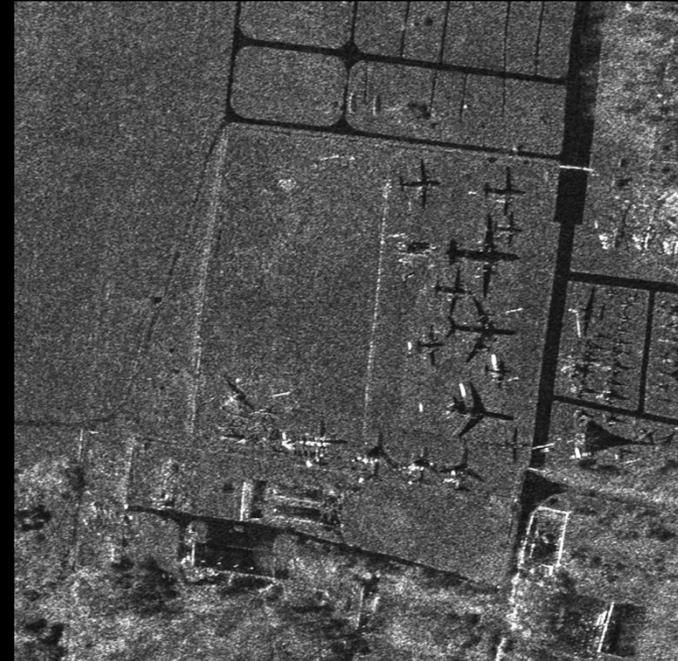


Staring Spotlight Mode

Spotlight Basic Product



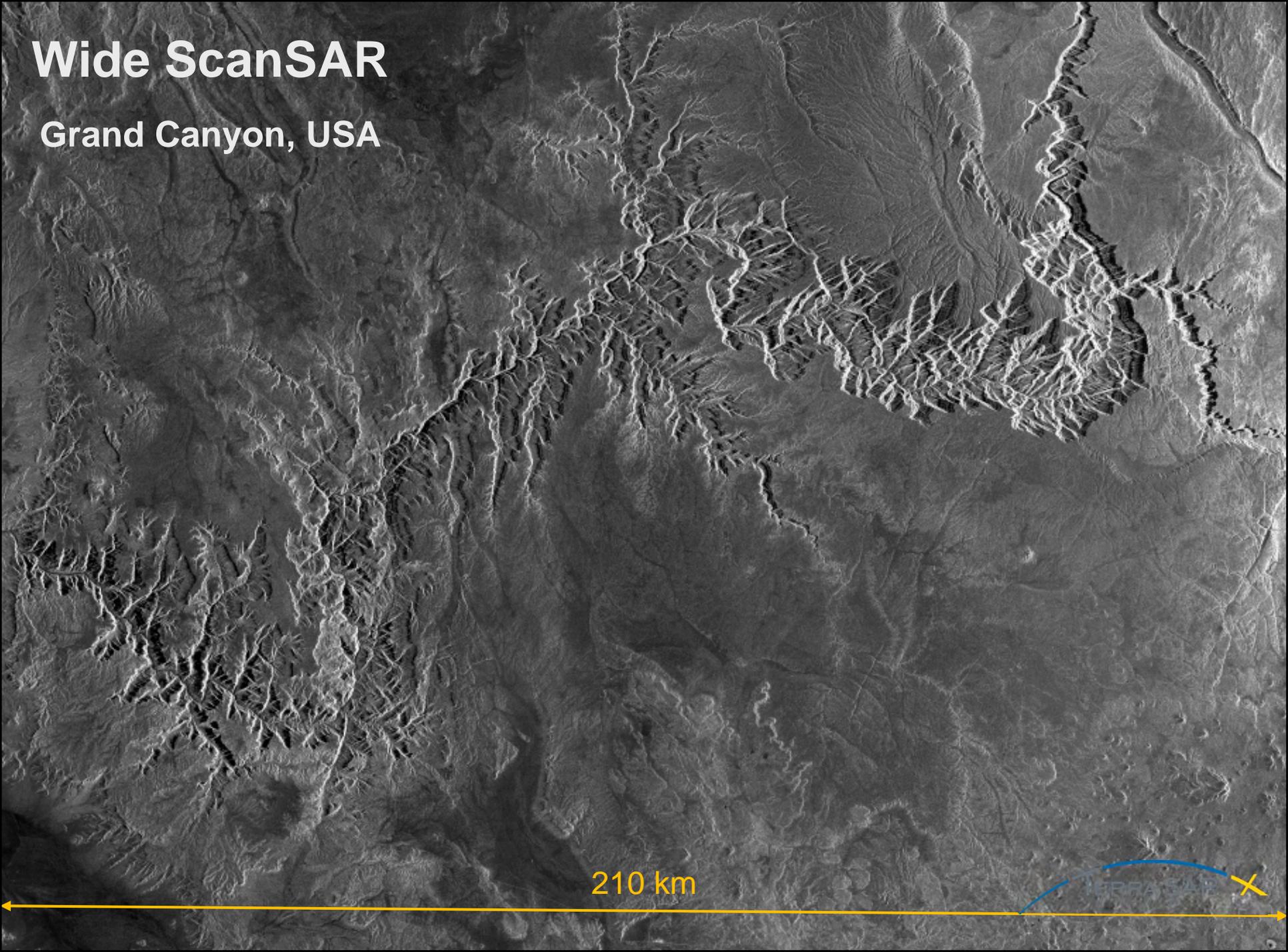
Staring Spotlight Product
improved radiometric resolution



Geometric Resolution: ~ 1 m × 1 m

Wide ScanSAR

Grand Canyon, USA



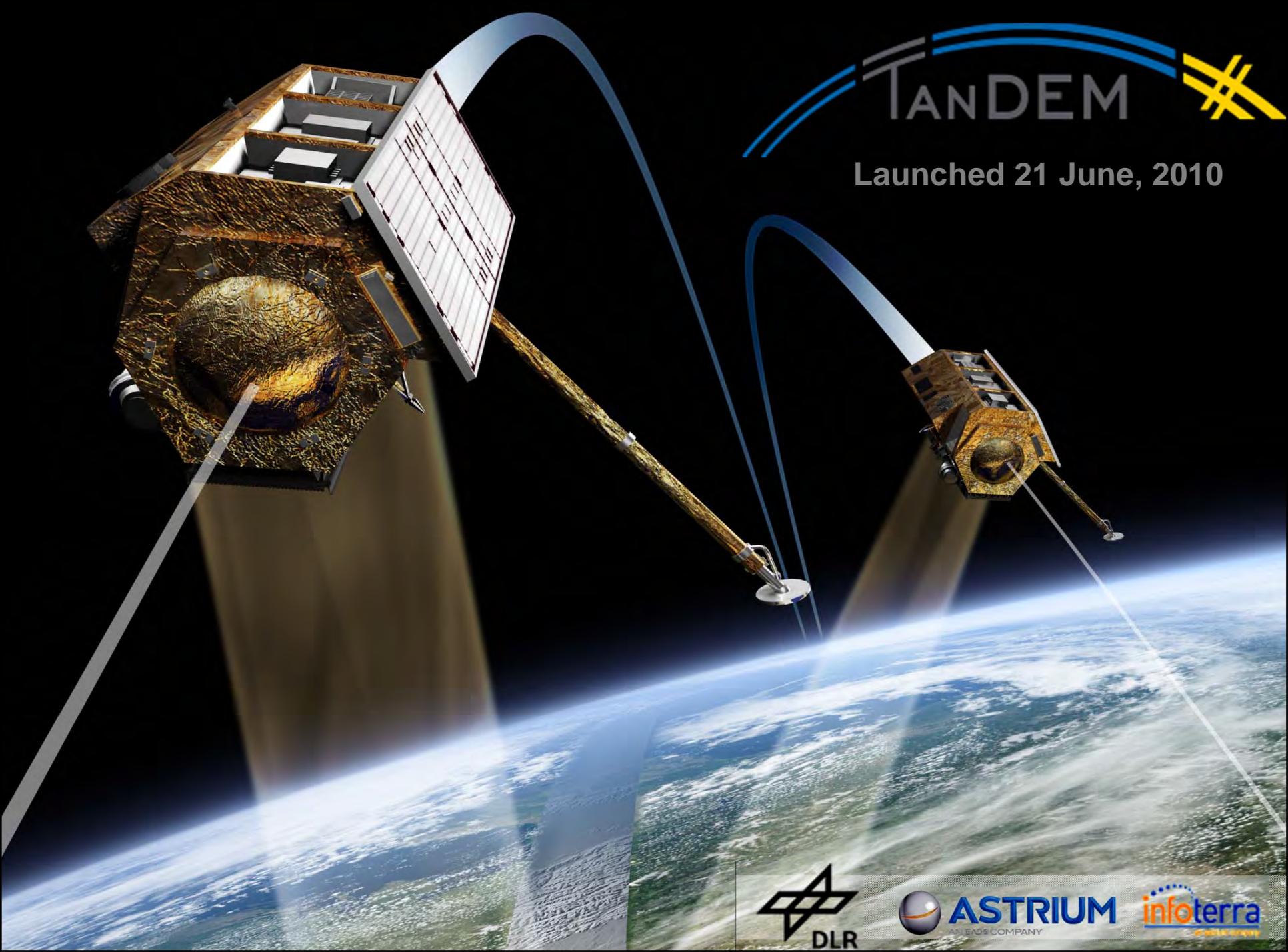
210 km

180° 180° 180°

TANDEM



Launched 21 June, 2010



DLR



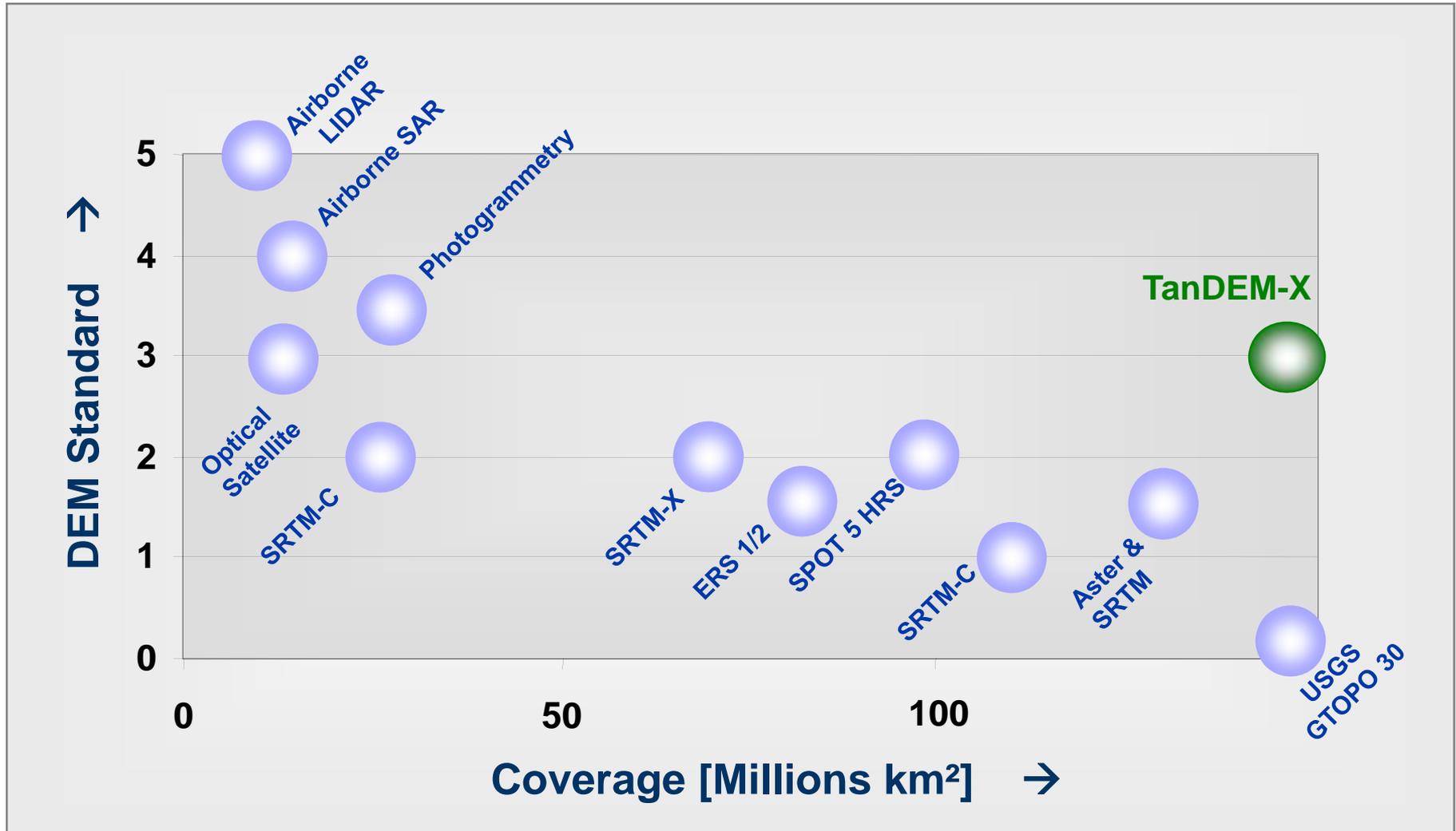
ASTRIUM

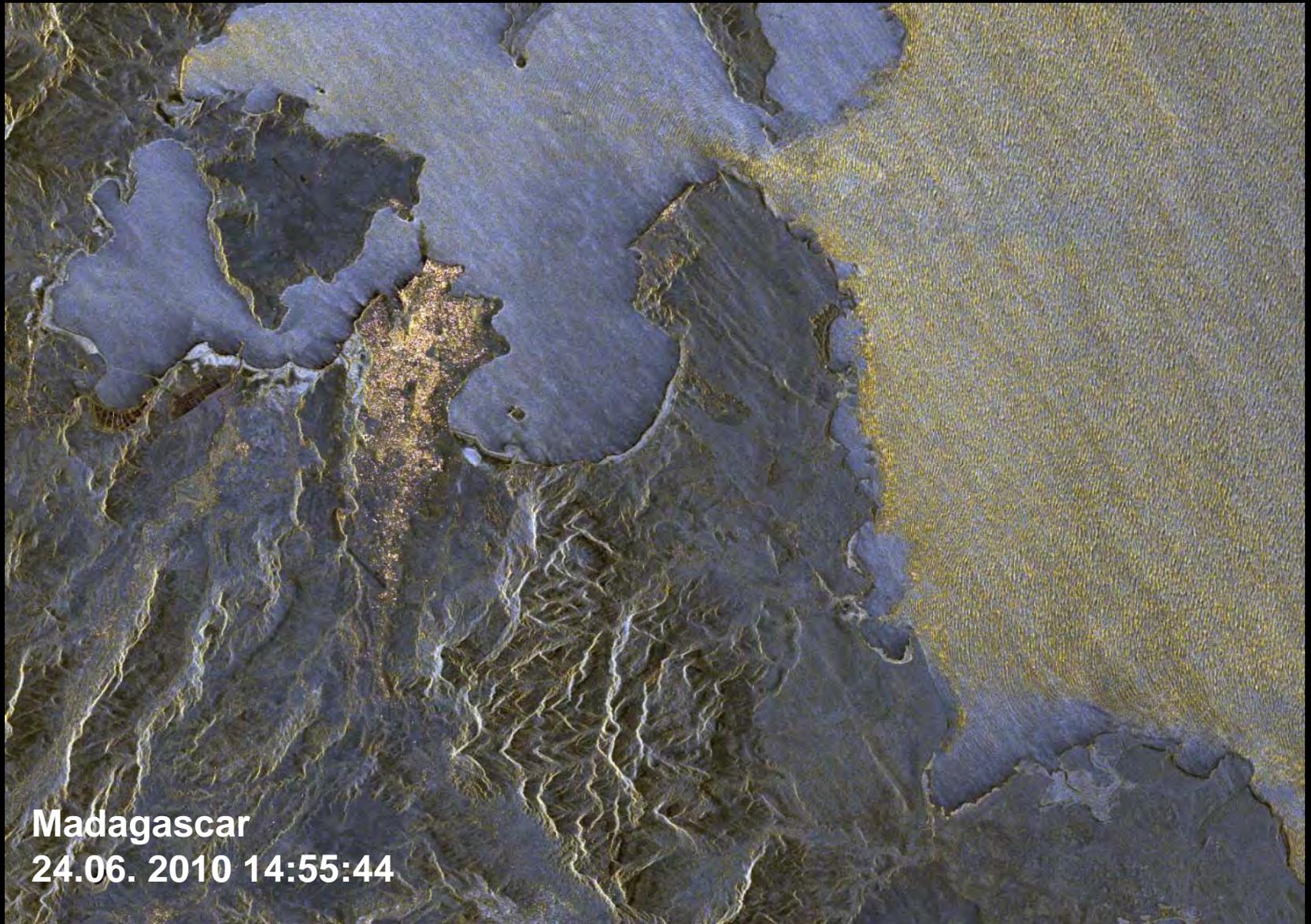
an EADS COMPANY



www.infoterra.com

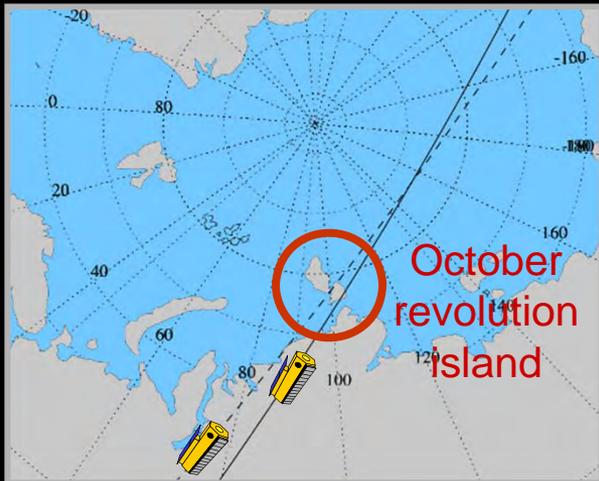
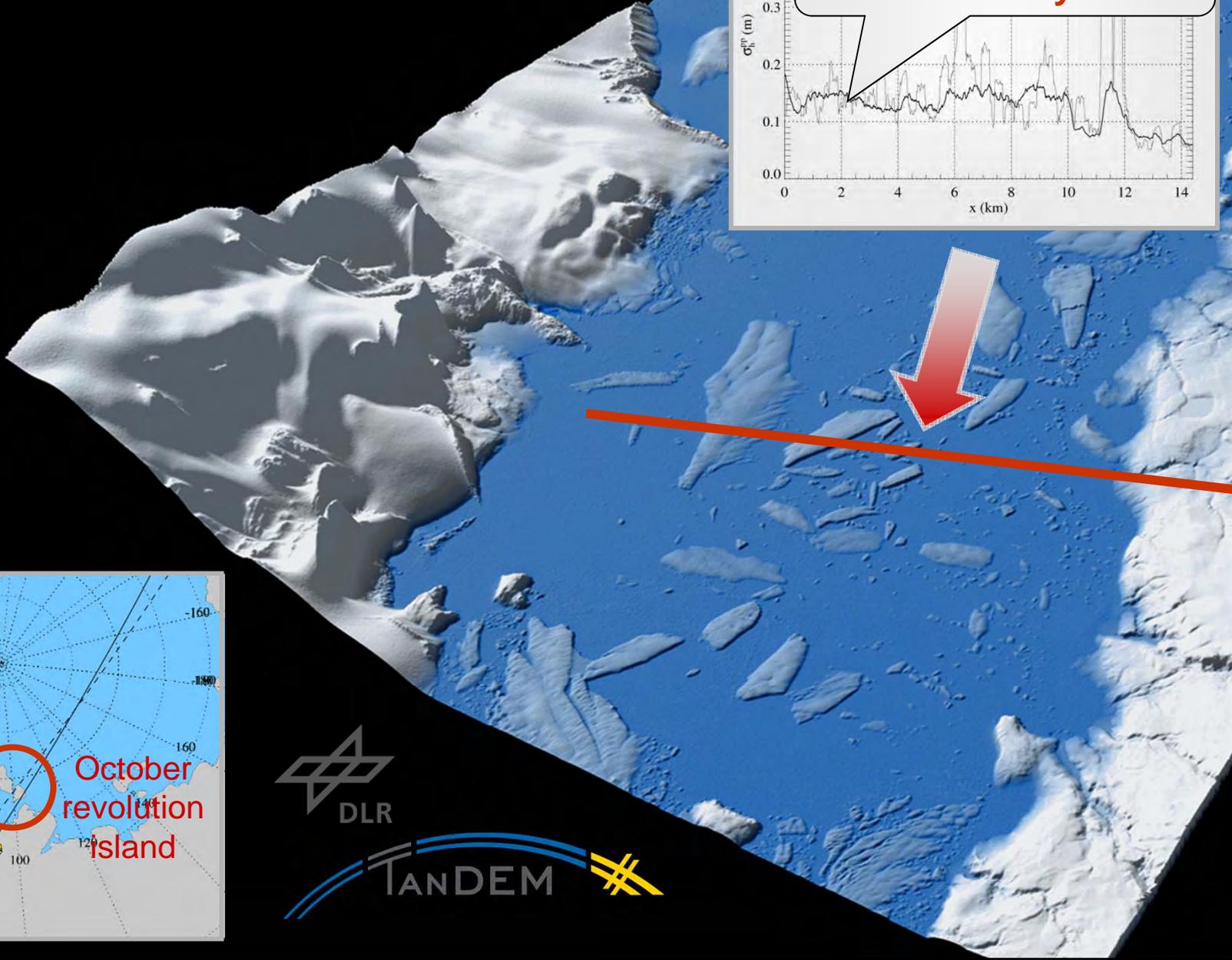
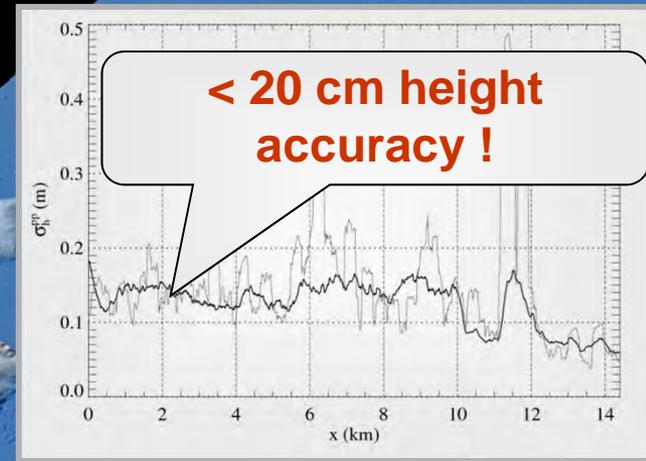
Standards for Digital Elevation Models (DEM)



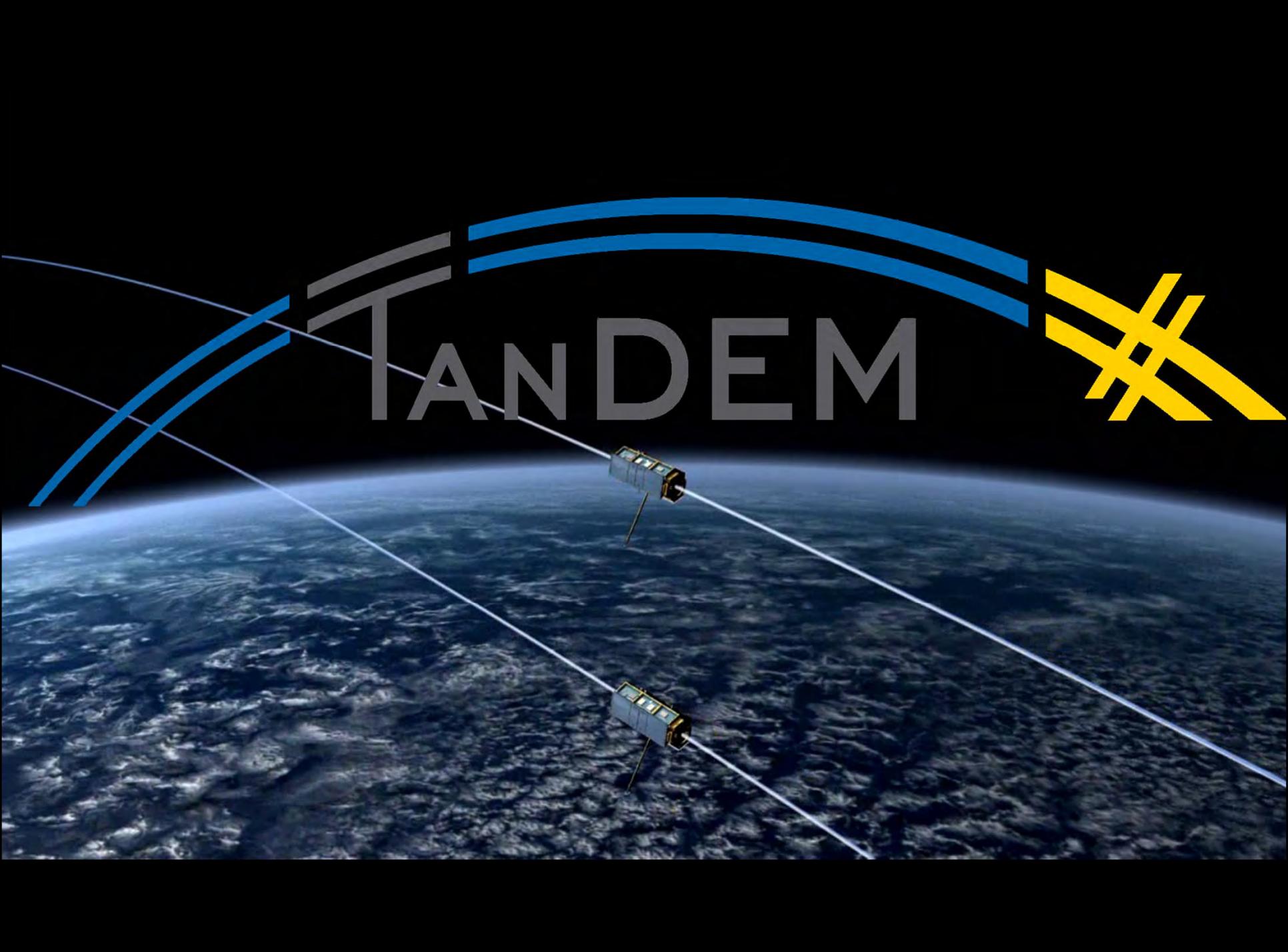


Madagascar
24.06. 2010 14:55:44

TanDEM-X: First Digital Elevation Model



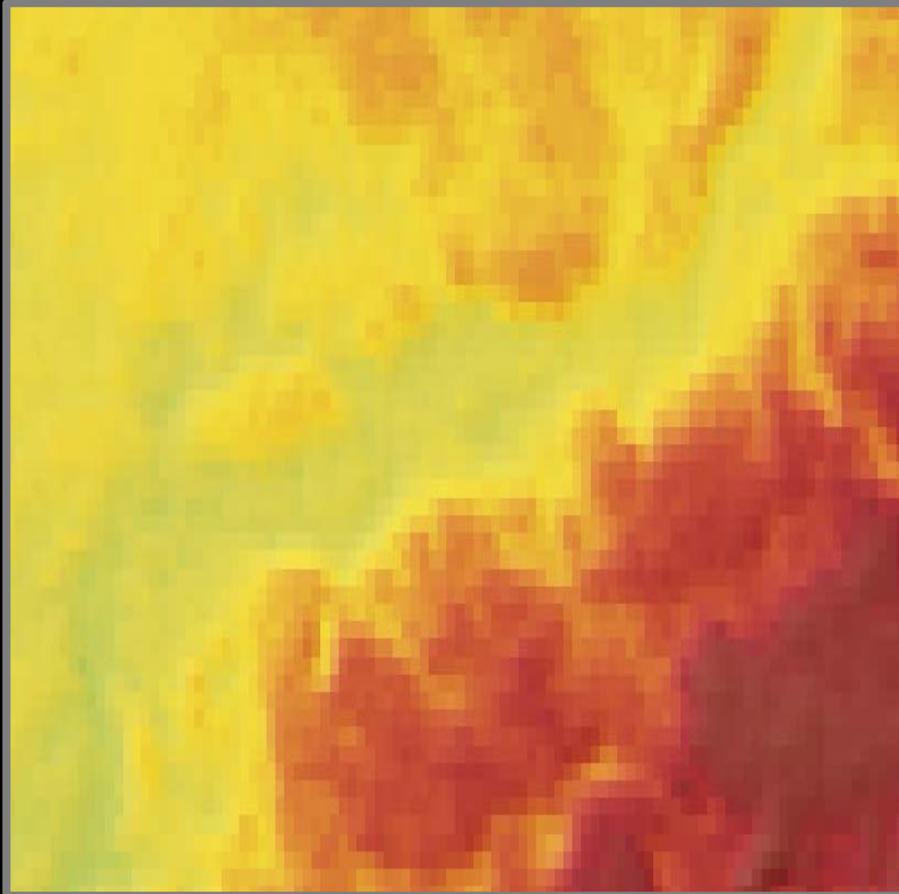
TANDEM



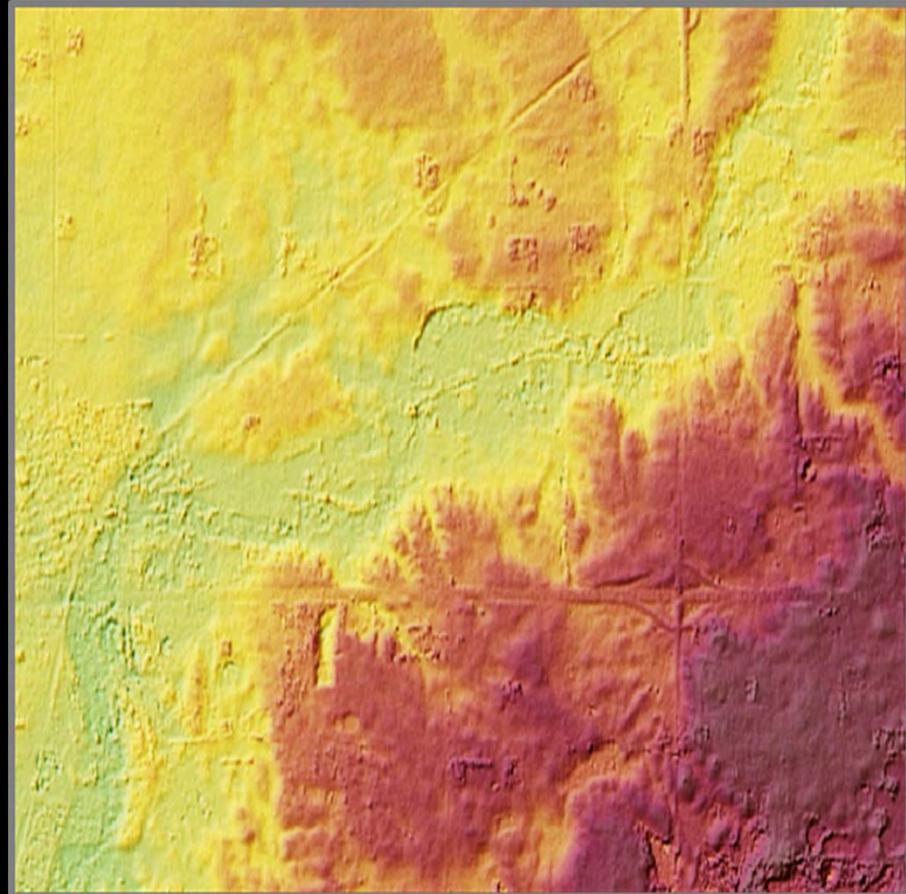
DEM Performance Comparison

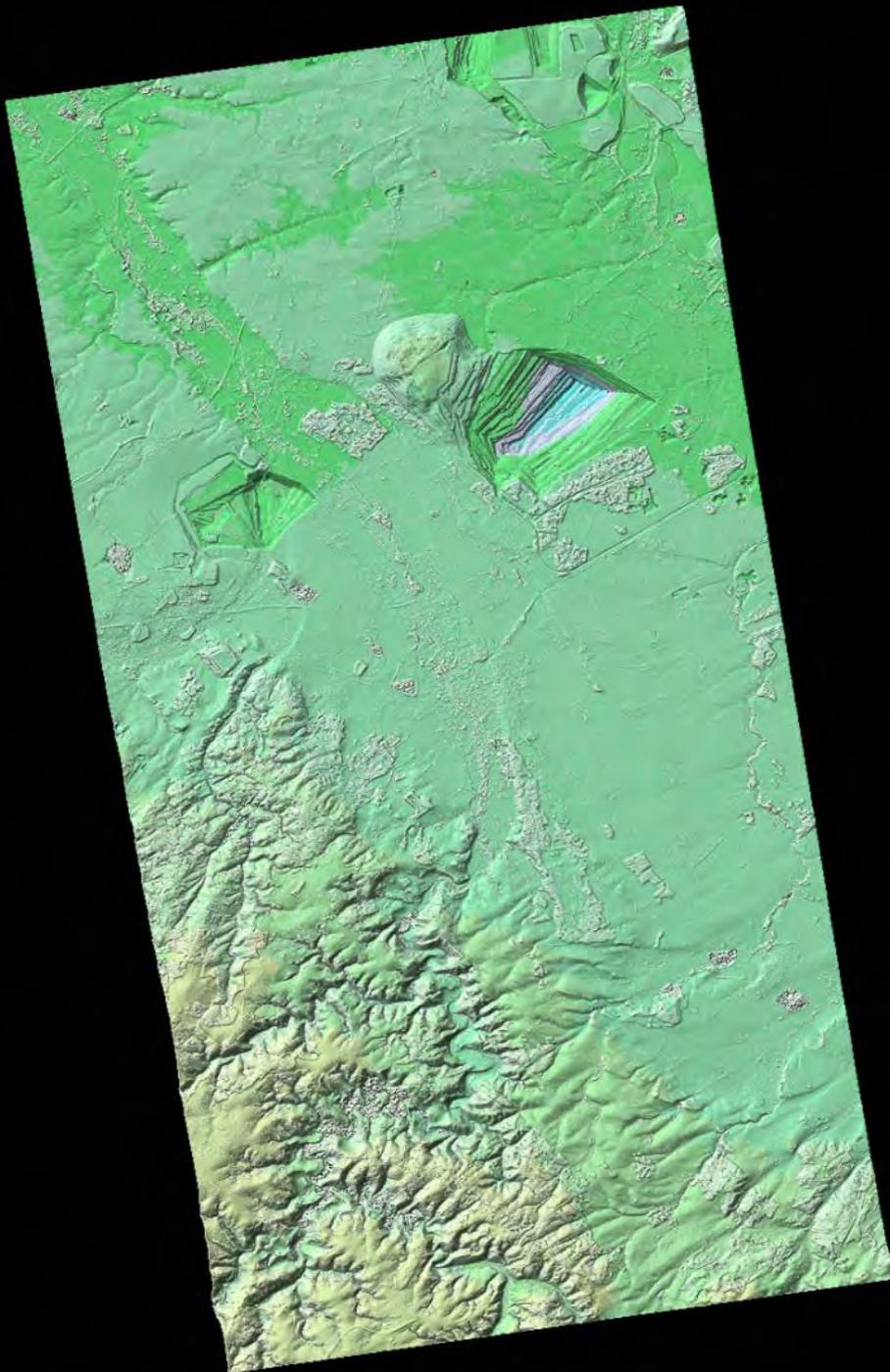


**SRTM
(2000)**



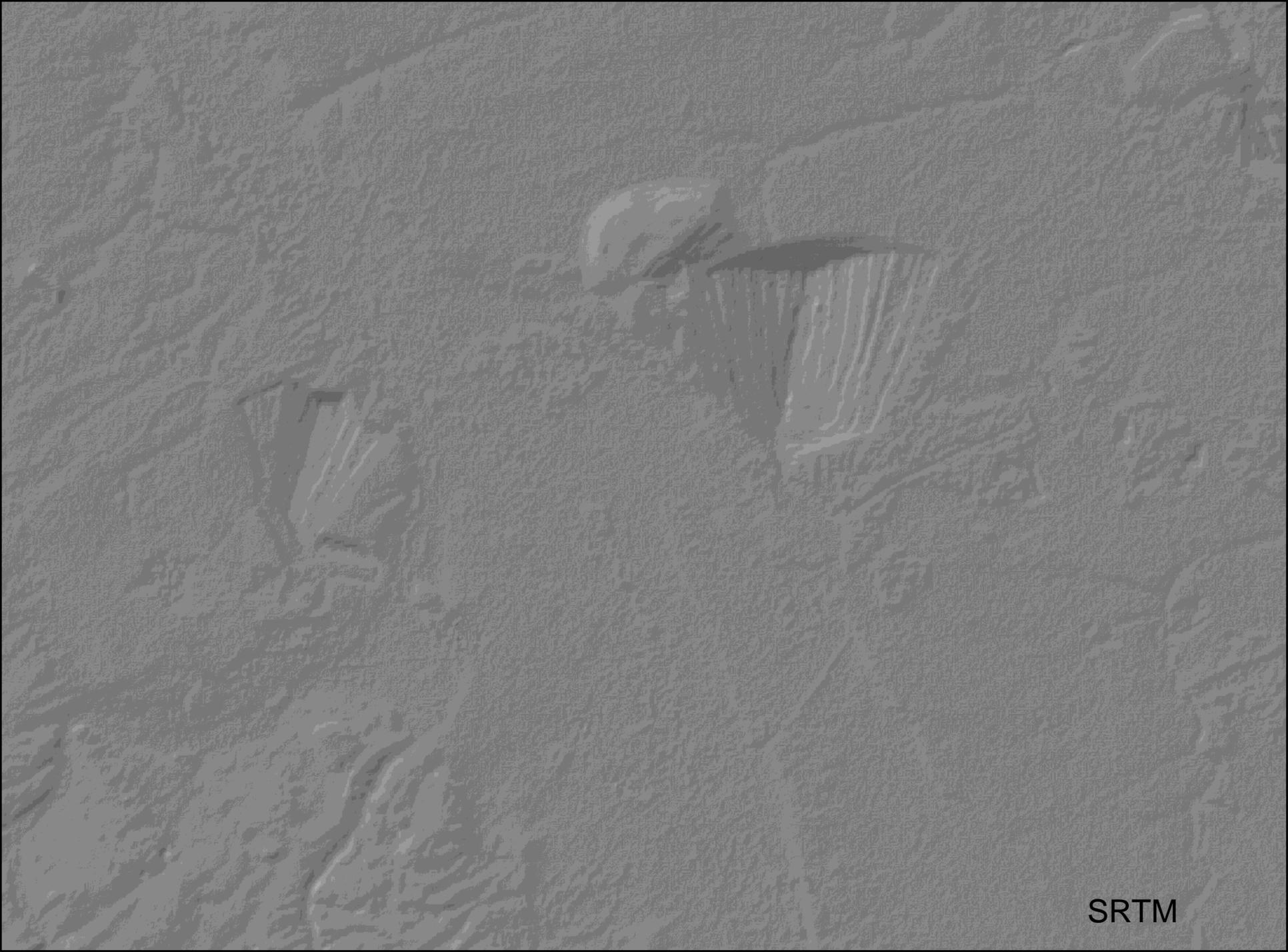
**TanDEM-X
(2013)**



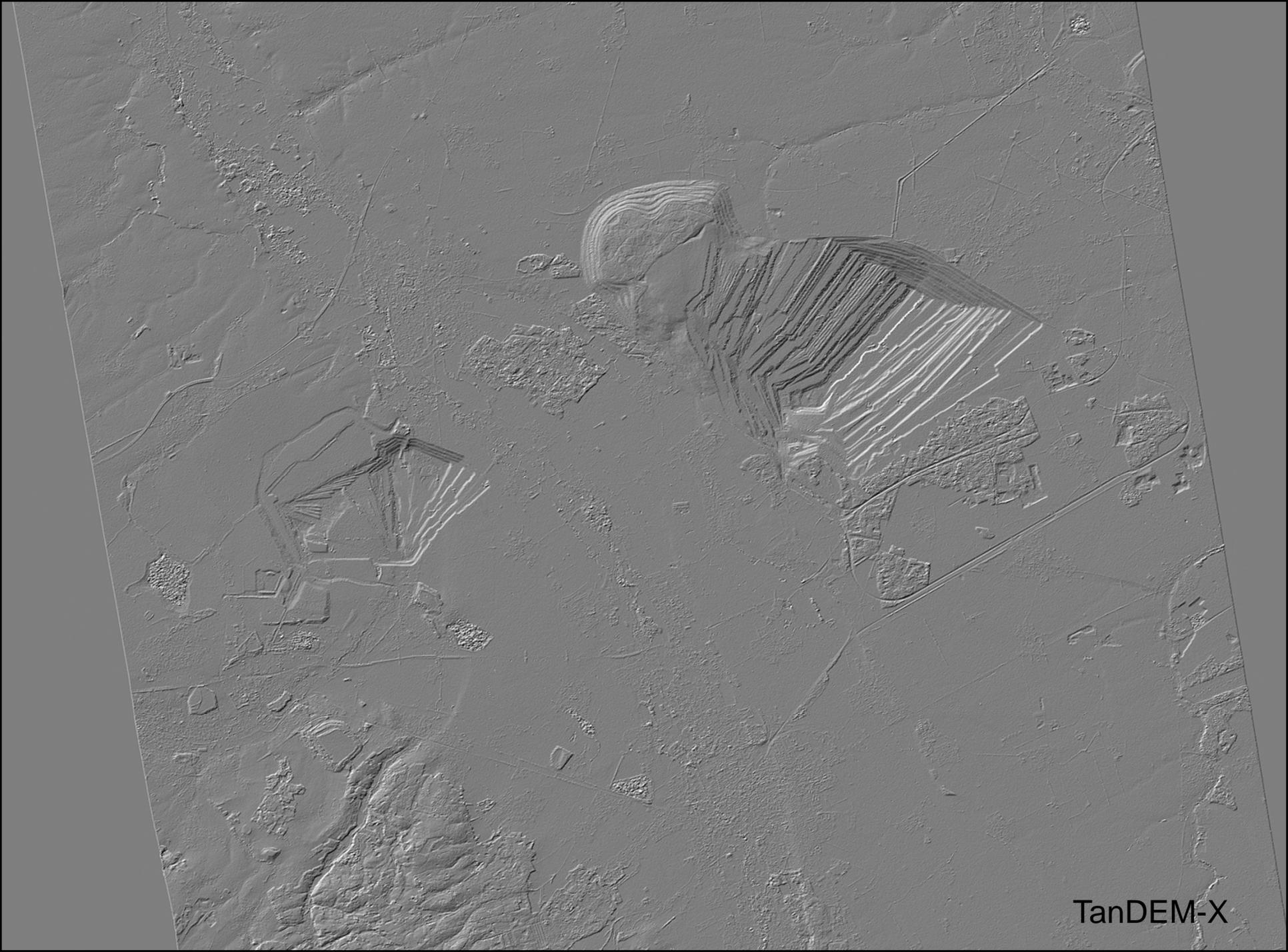


TanDEM-X Digital Elevation Model
Brown Coal Mining
Hambach, Germany

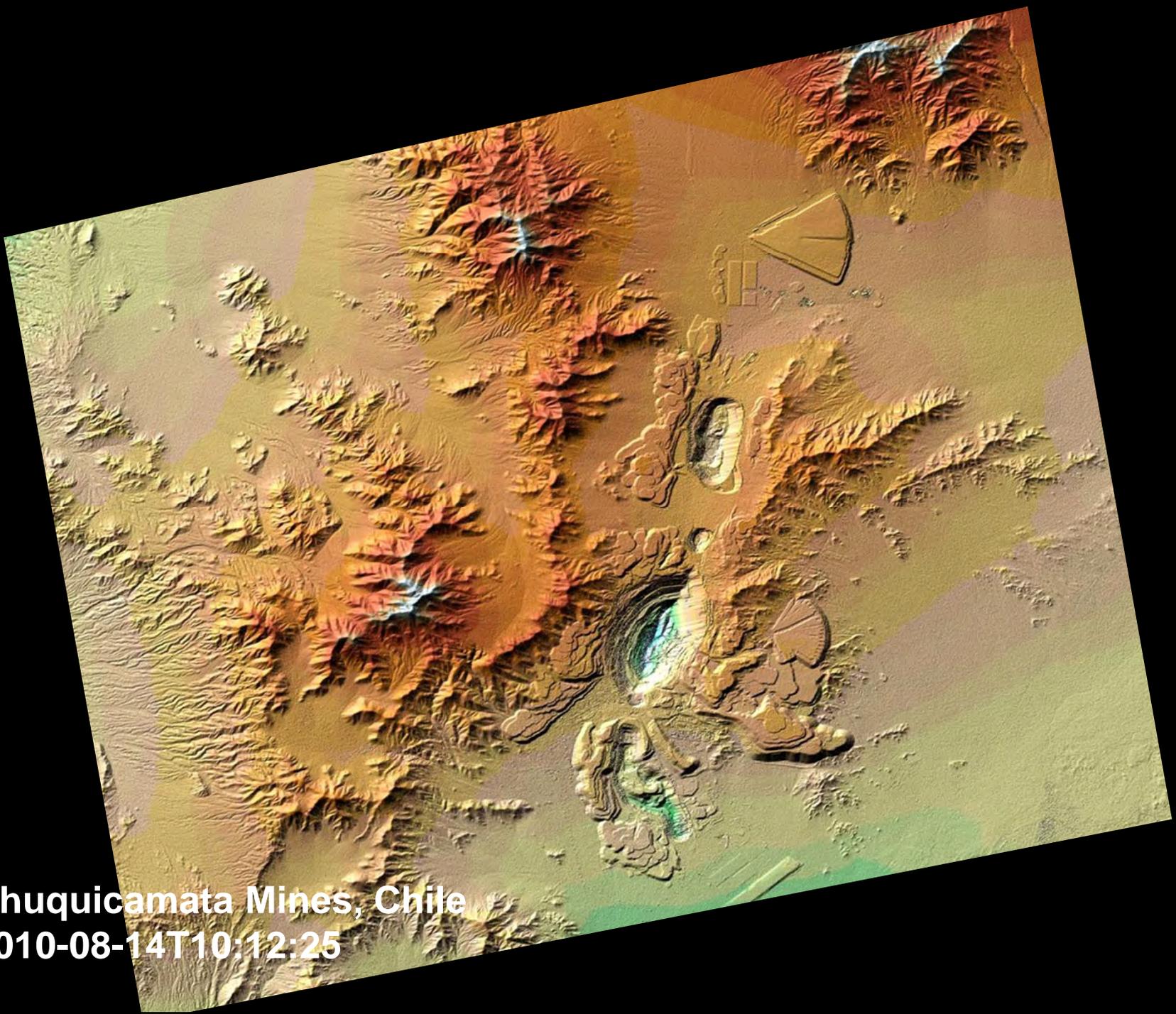




SRTM



TanDEM-X

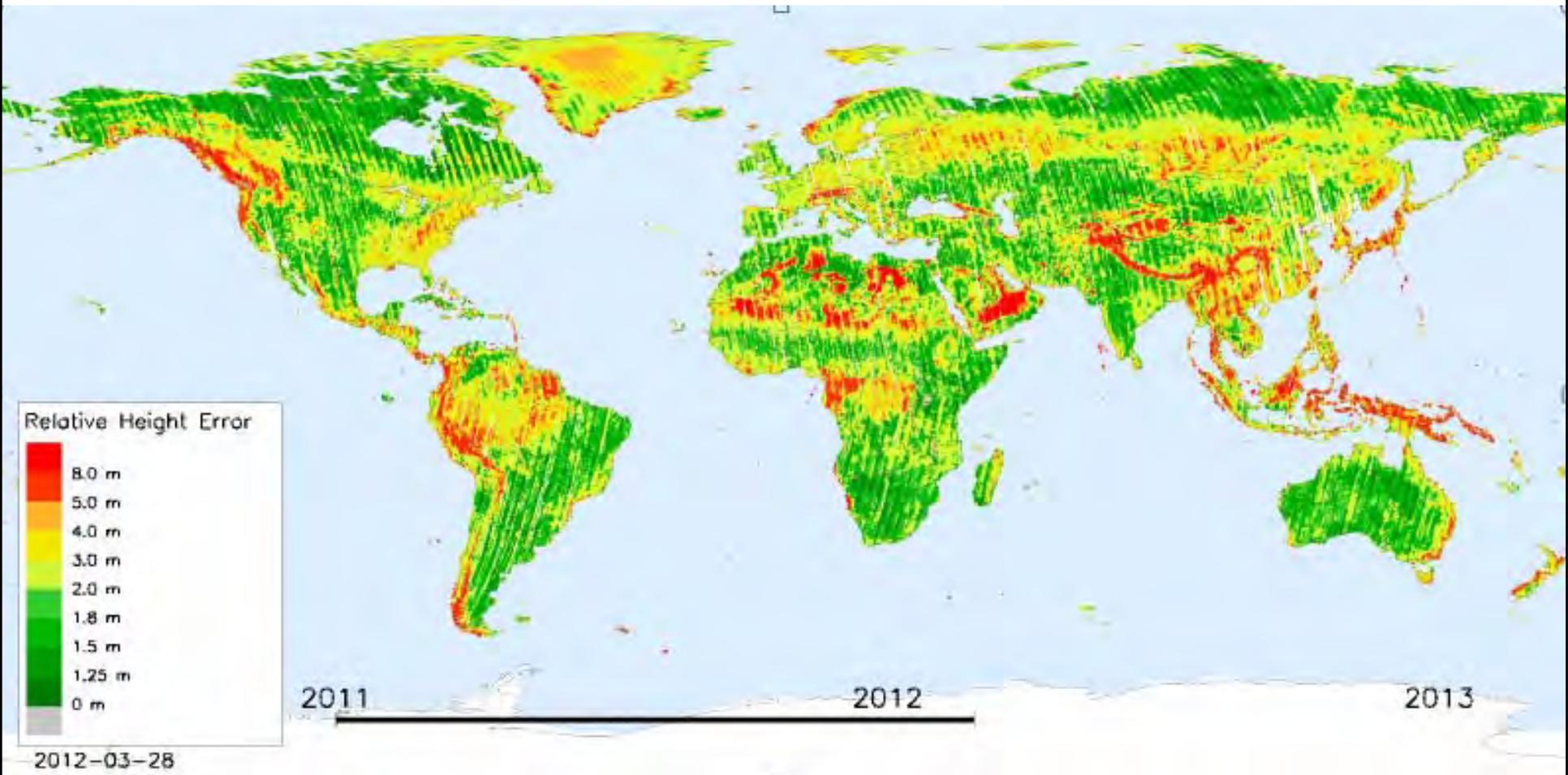


Chuquicamata Mines, Chile
2010-08-14T10:12:25

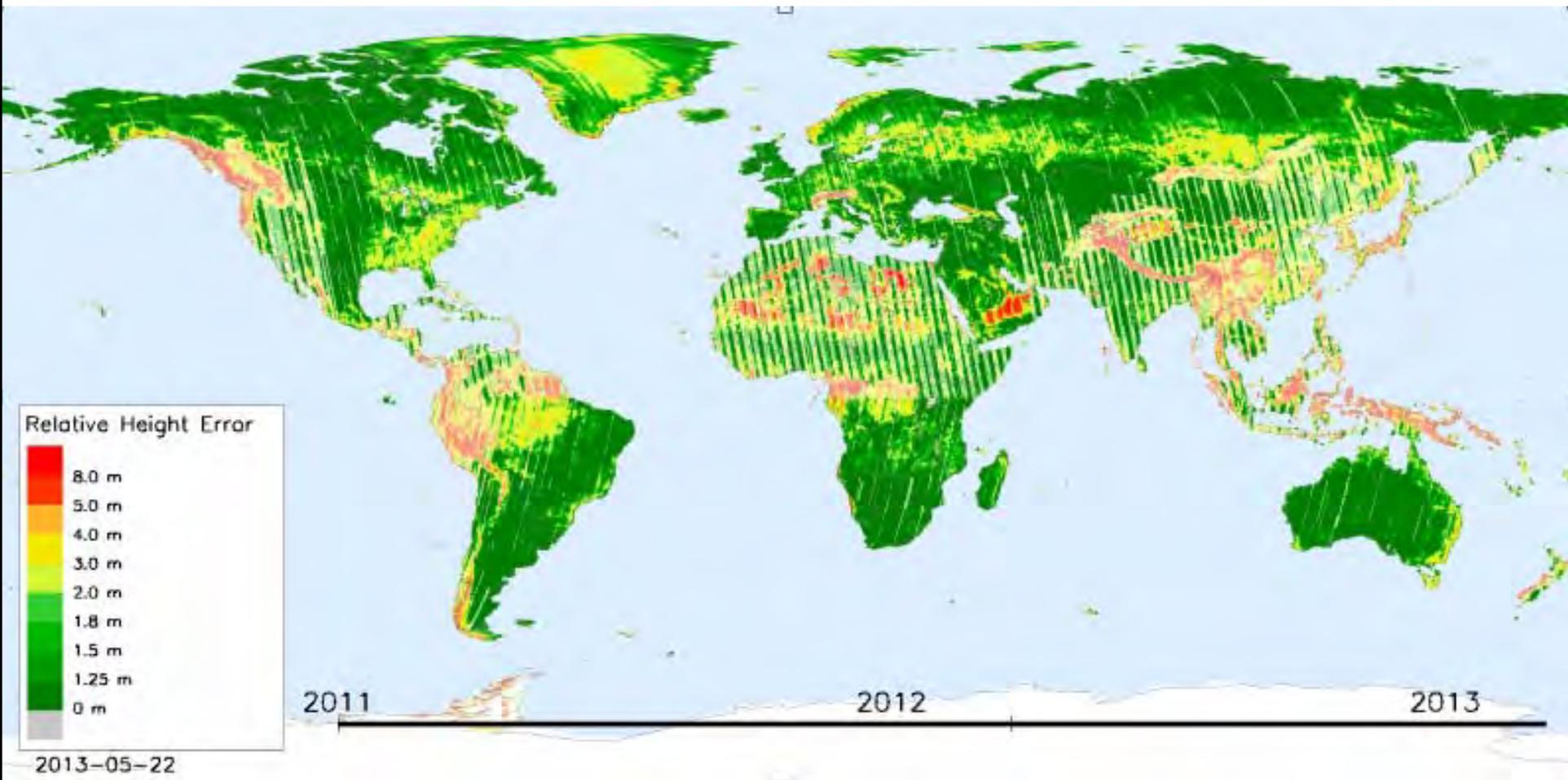
Iceland

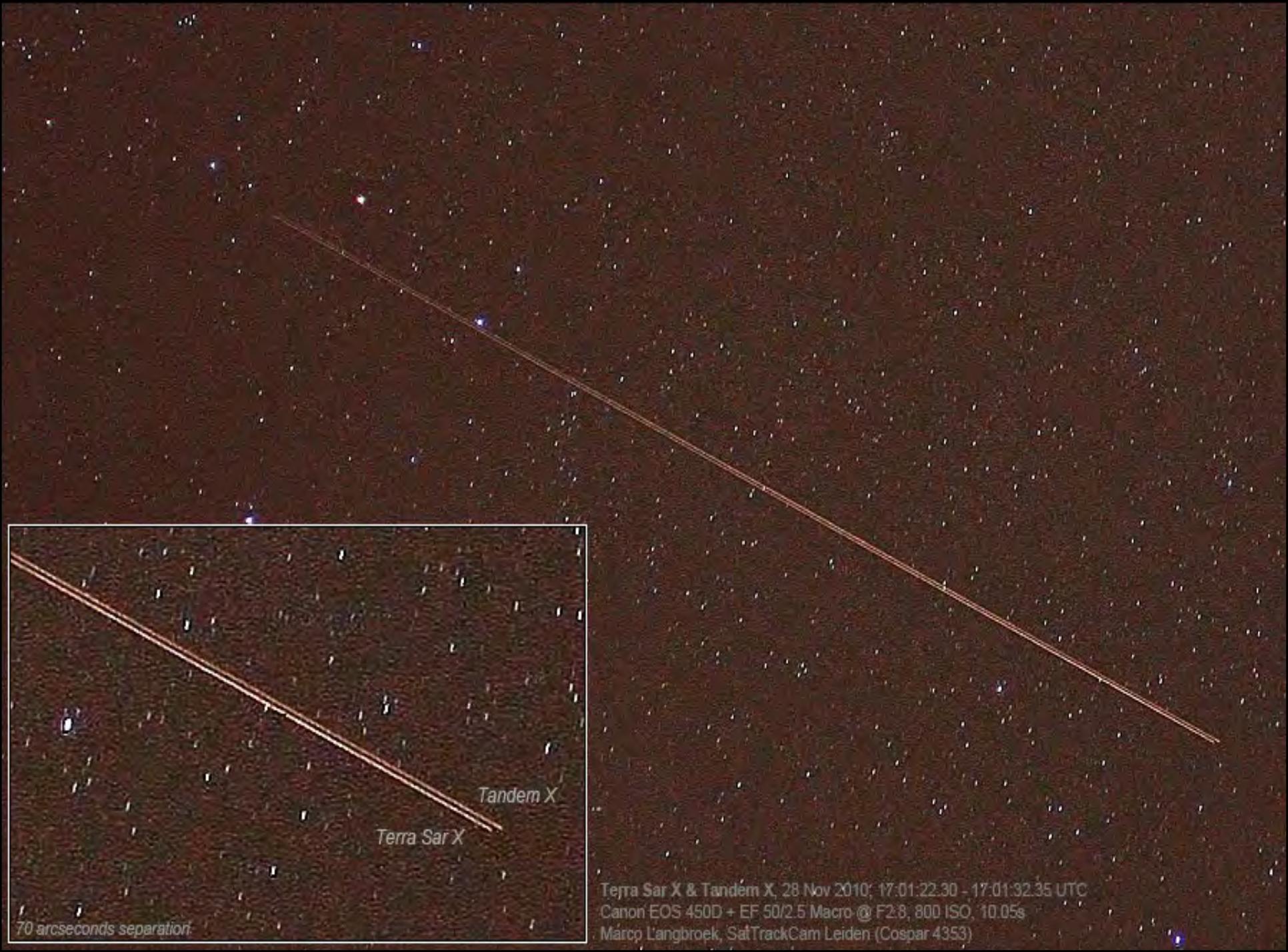


Relative Height Error - First Coverage



Relative Height Error - Second Coverage





Terra Sar X

Tandem X

Terra Sar X & Tandem X, 28 Nov 2010, 17:01:22.30 - 17:01:32.35 UTC

Canon EOS 450D + EF 50/2.5 Macro @ F2.8, 800 ISO, 10.05s

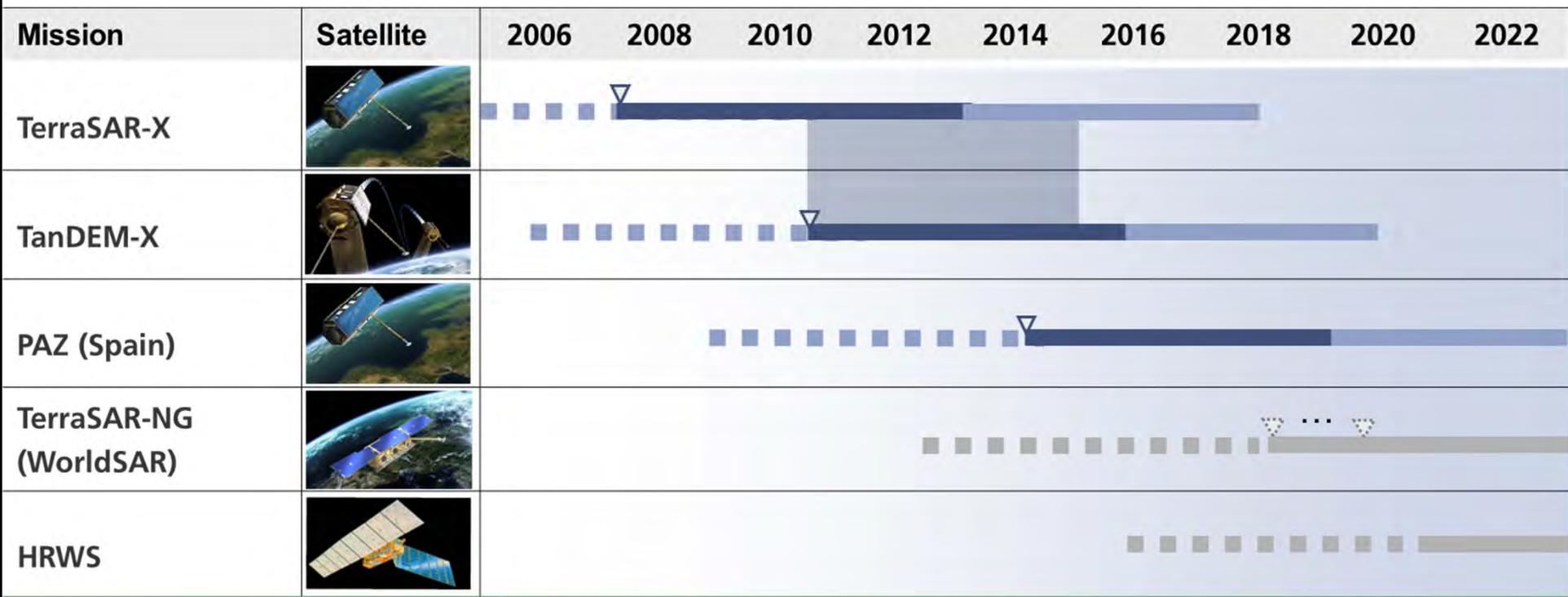
Marcus Langbroek, SatTrackCam Leiden (Cospar 4353)

70 arcseconds separation

Future SAR Systems



SAR Roadmap (X-Band)

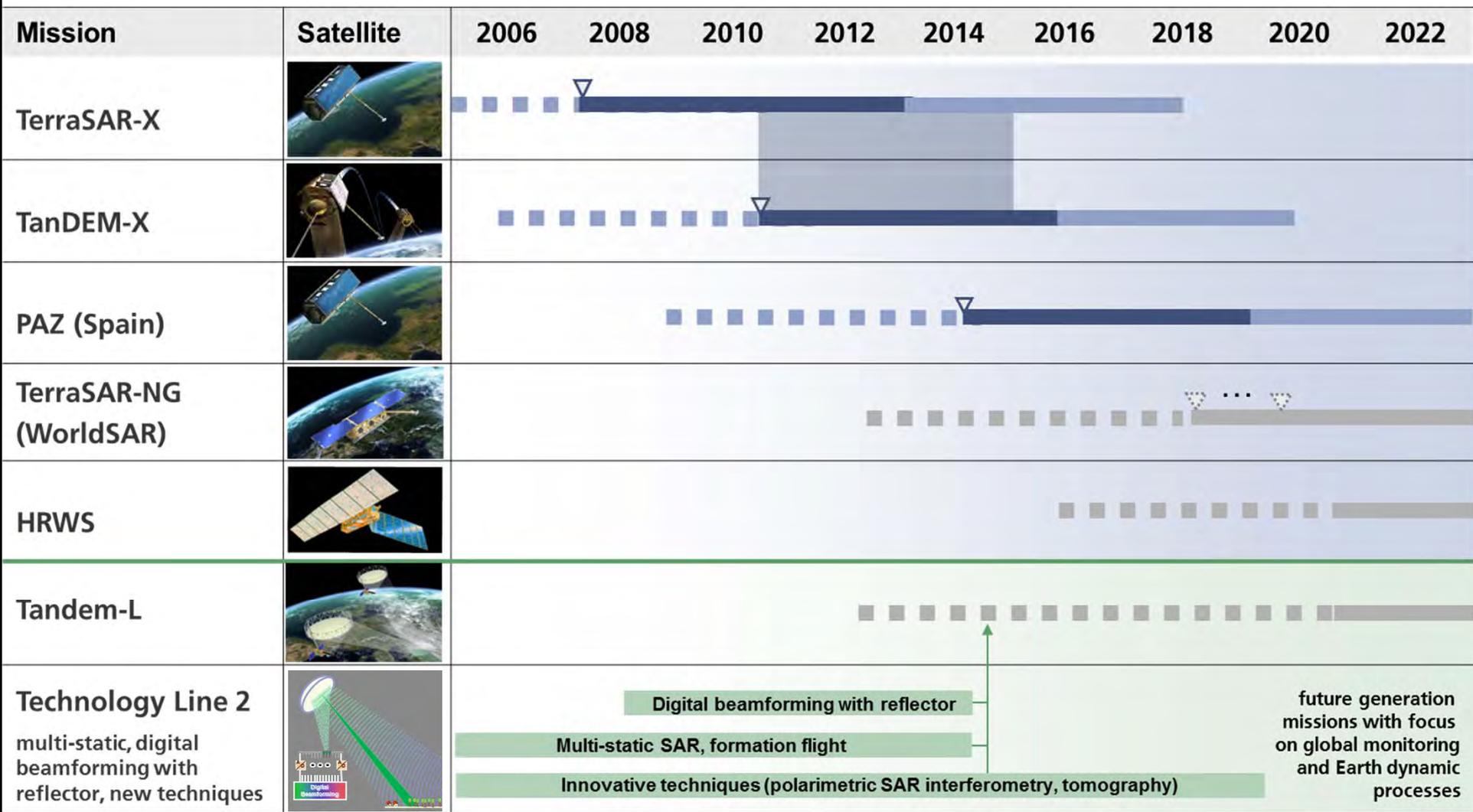


TerraSAR-NG – TerraSAR Next Generation

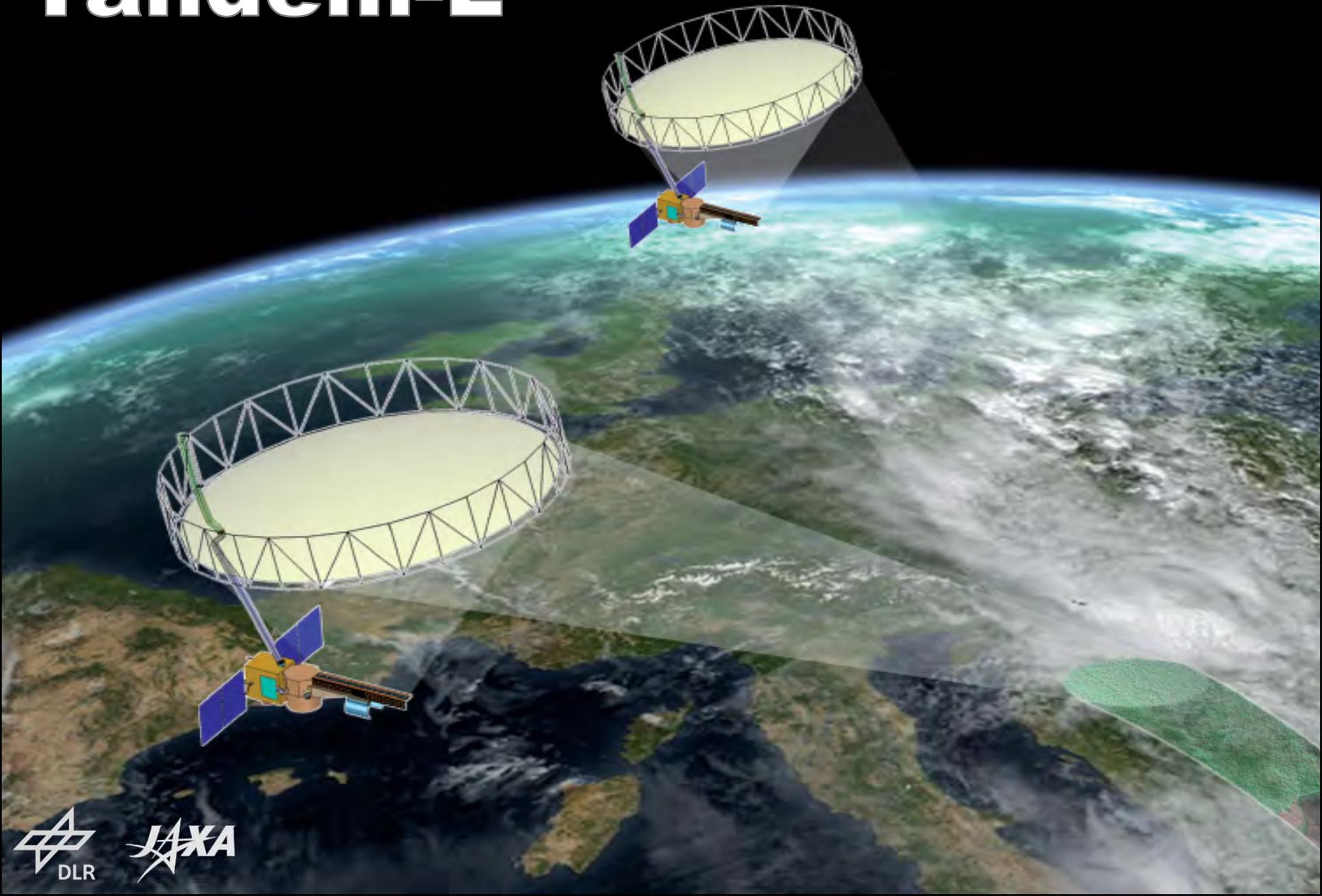
HRWS – High Resolution Wide Swath



SAR Roadmap (X-Band und L-Band)



Tandem-L



Tandem-L: Proposal for an innovative radar mission for monitoring Earth dynamic processes

Biosphere

- Deforestation, Degradation, Fires* (REDD)
- Forest Biomasse Change*
- Biodiversity

Geosphere

- Earthquakes
- Volcanic Activities
- Land Slides

Cryosphere

- Sea Ice Extent*
- Permafrost*
- Glacier & Ice Cap Dynamics*

Hydrosphere

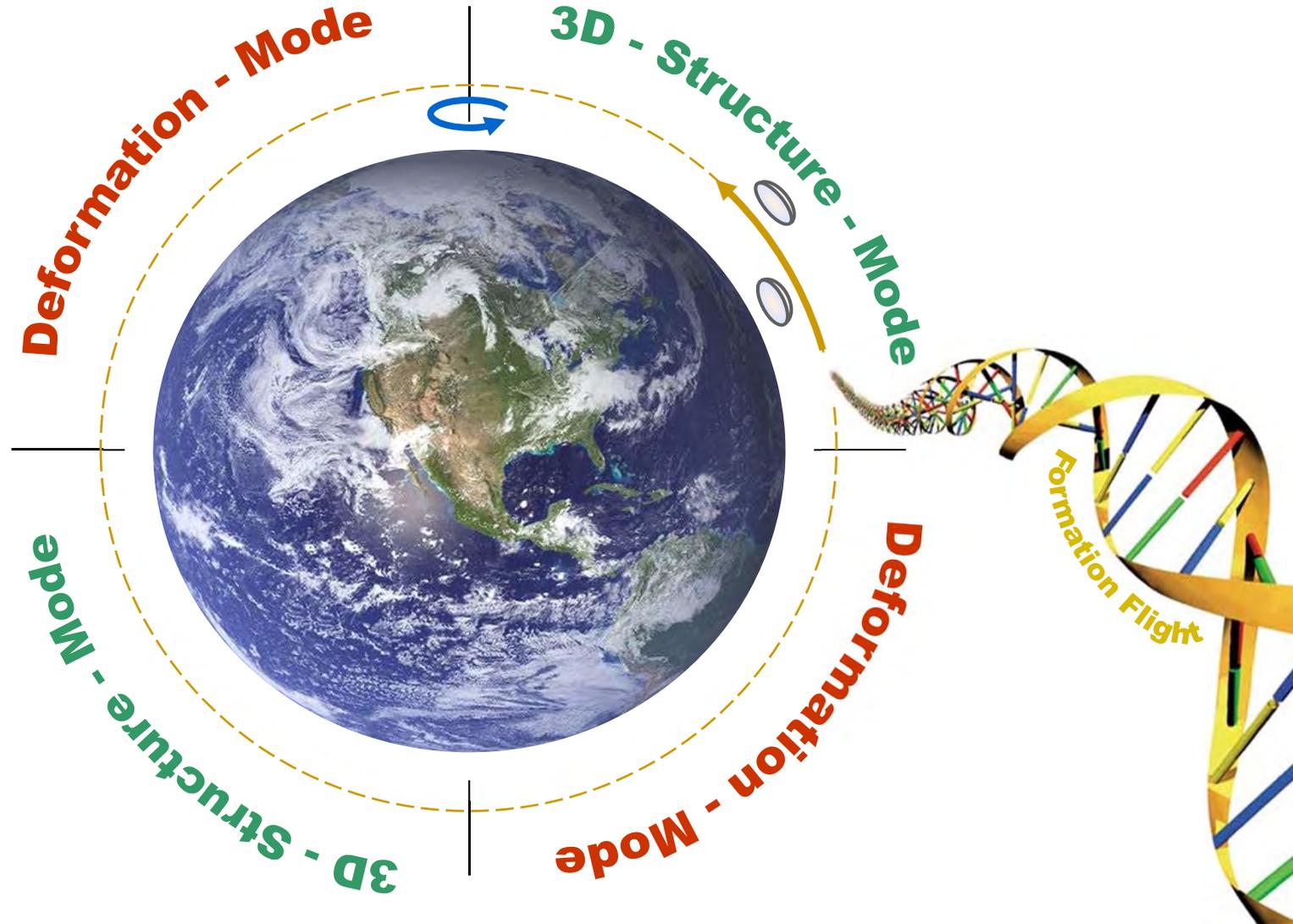
- Soil Moisture*
- Flooding
- Ocean Currents*



*) Essential Climate Variables

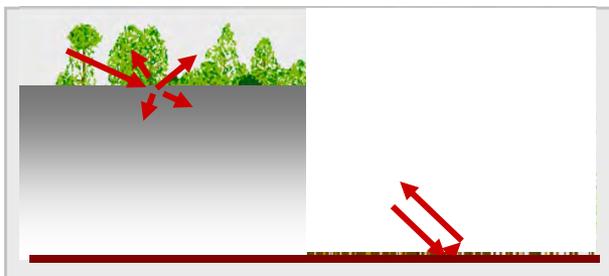


Mission Concept

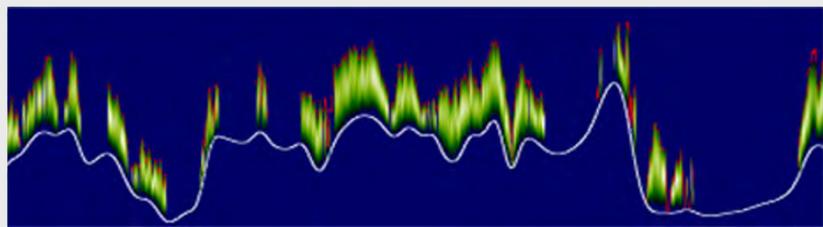


3-D Structure Mode

Polarimetric Backscattering



3-D Forest Structure



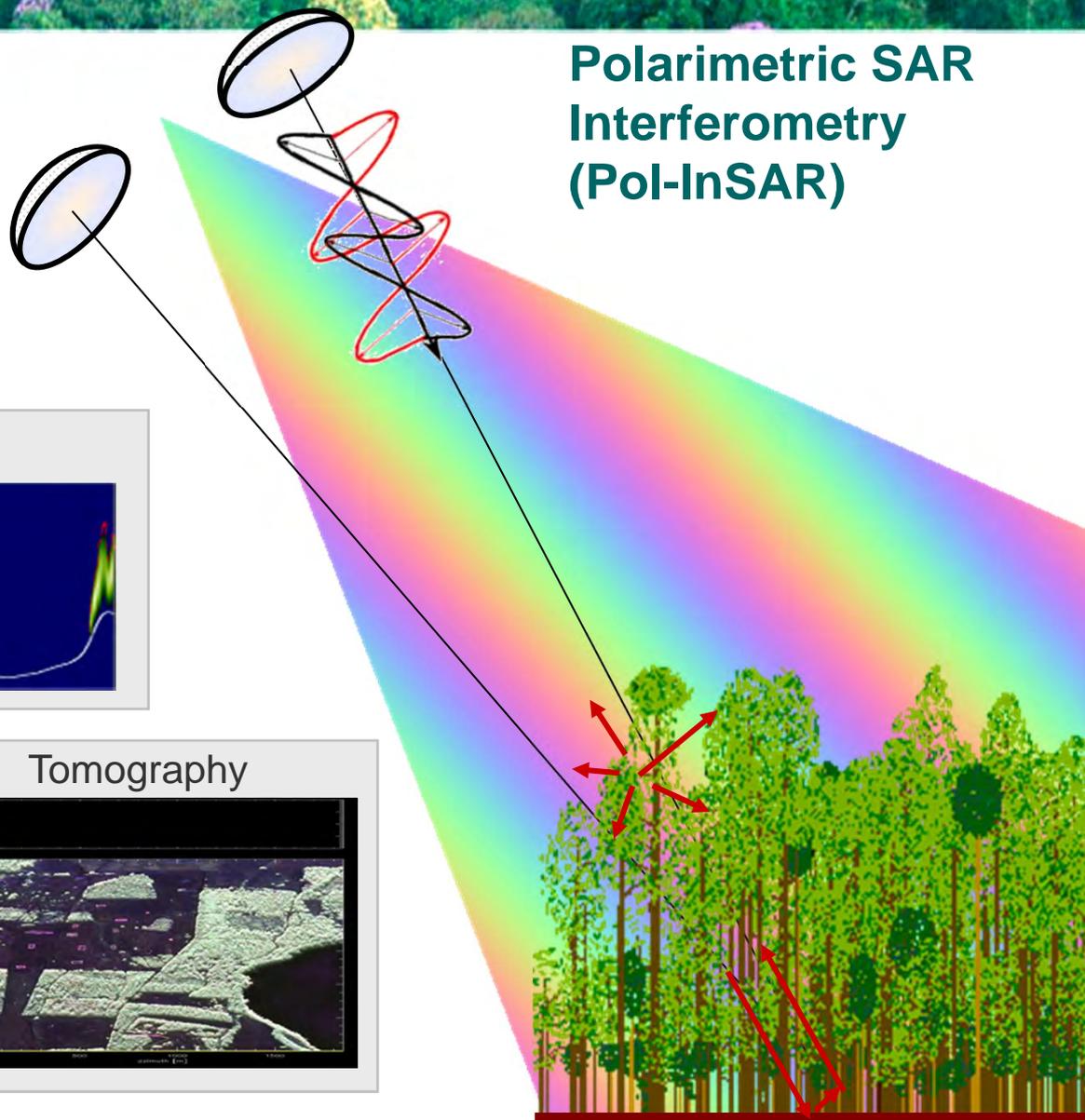
Forest height and Biomass



Tomography

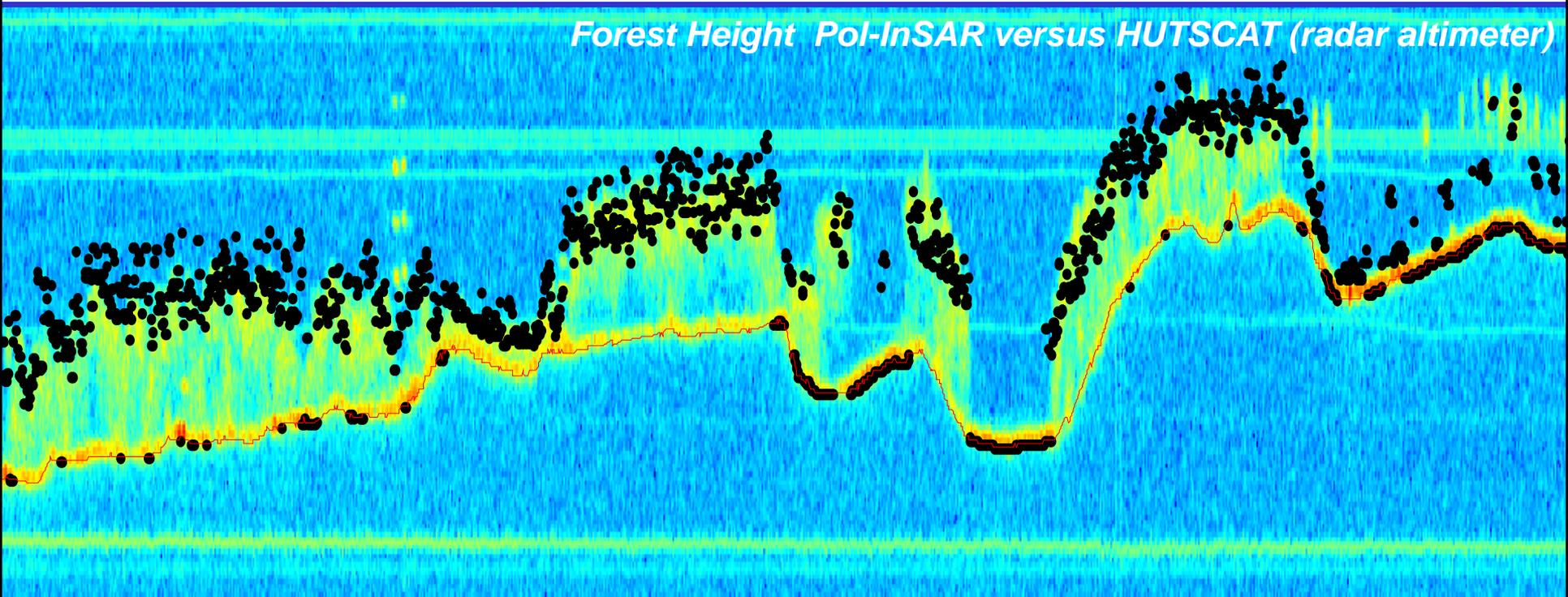


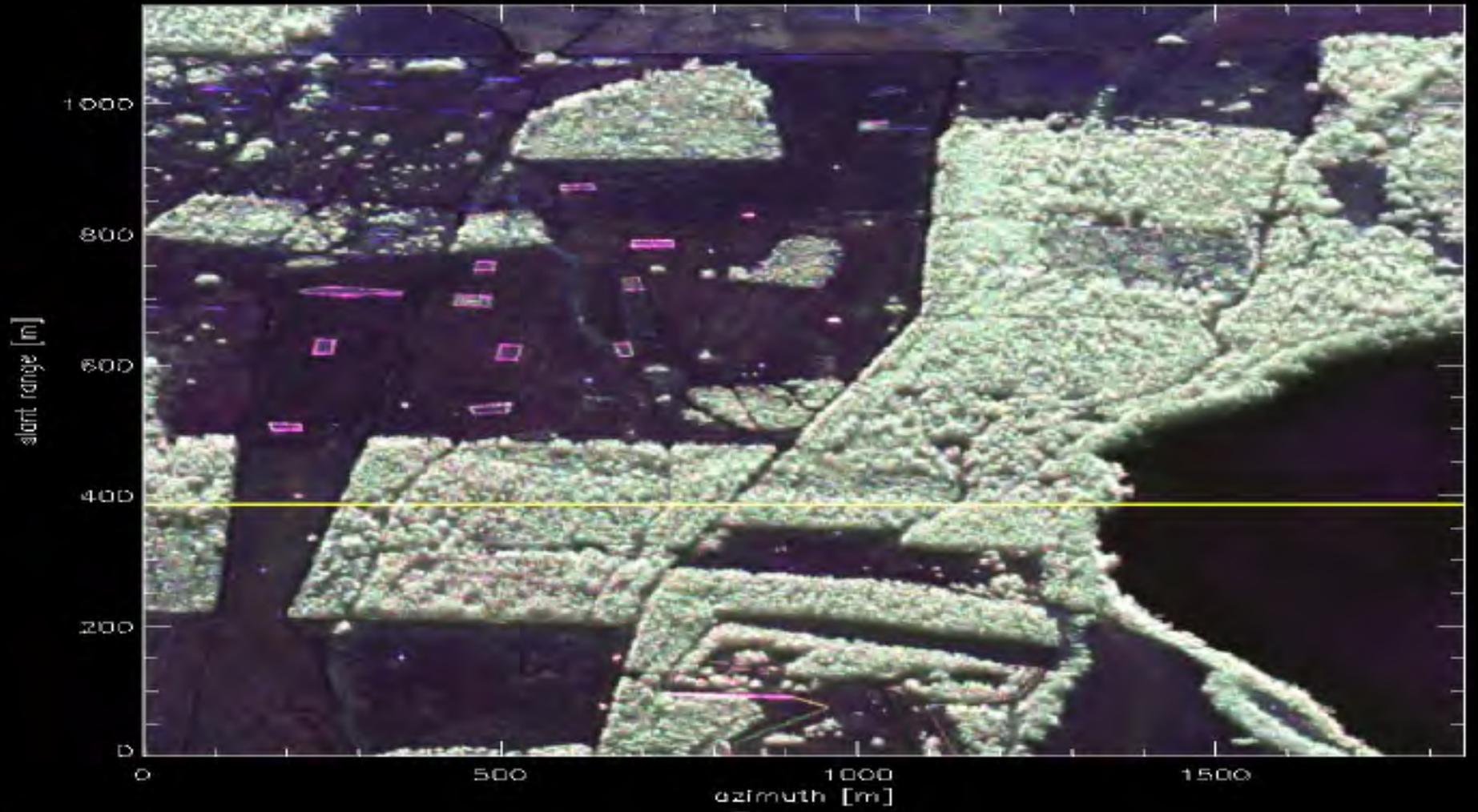
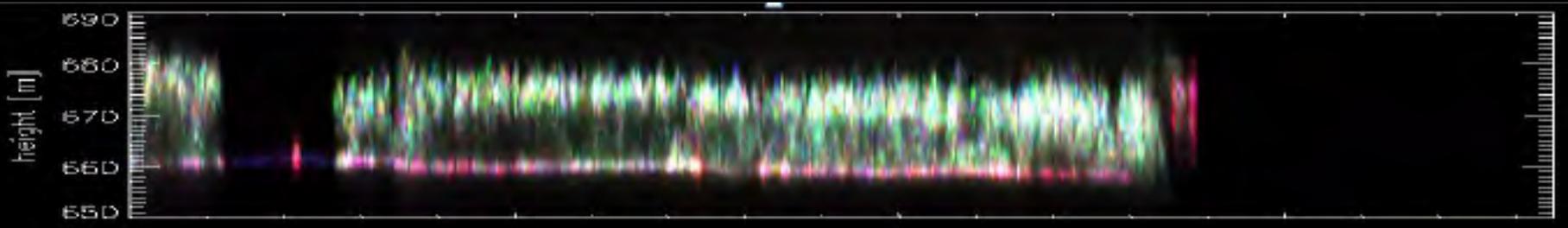
Polarimetric SAR Interferometry (Pol-InSAR)



Validation of the Tree Height

Forest Height Pol-InSAR versus HUTSCAT (radar altimeter)

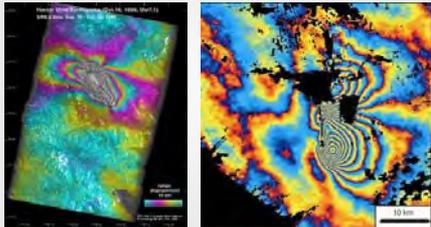




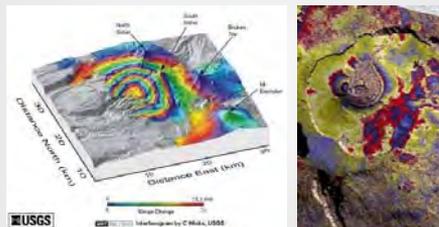
SAR Tomography, L-Band

Deformation Mode

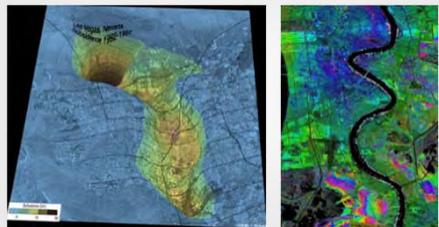
Earthquakes



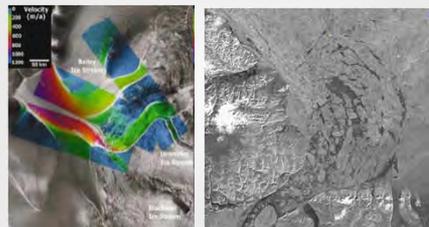
Volcanoes



Subsidence

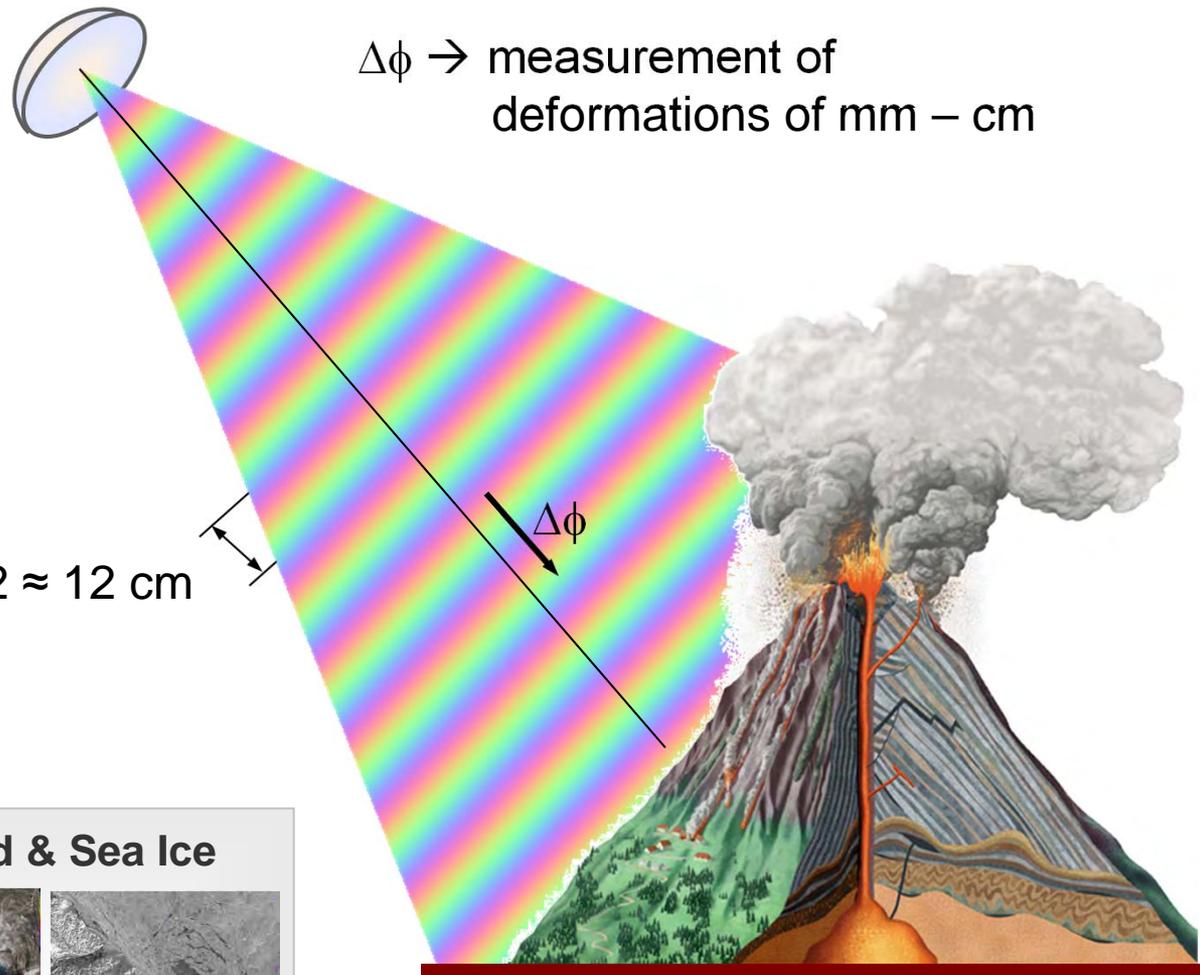


Land & Sea Ice



$\Delta\phi \rightarrow$ measurement of deformations of mm – cm

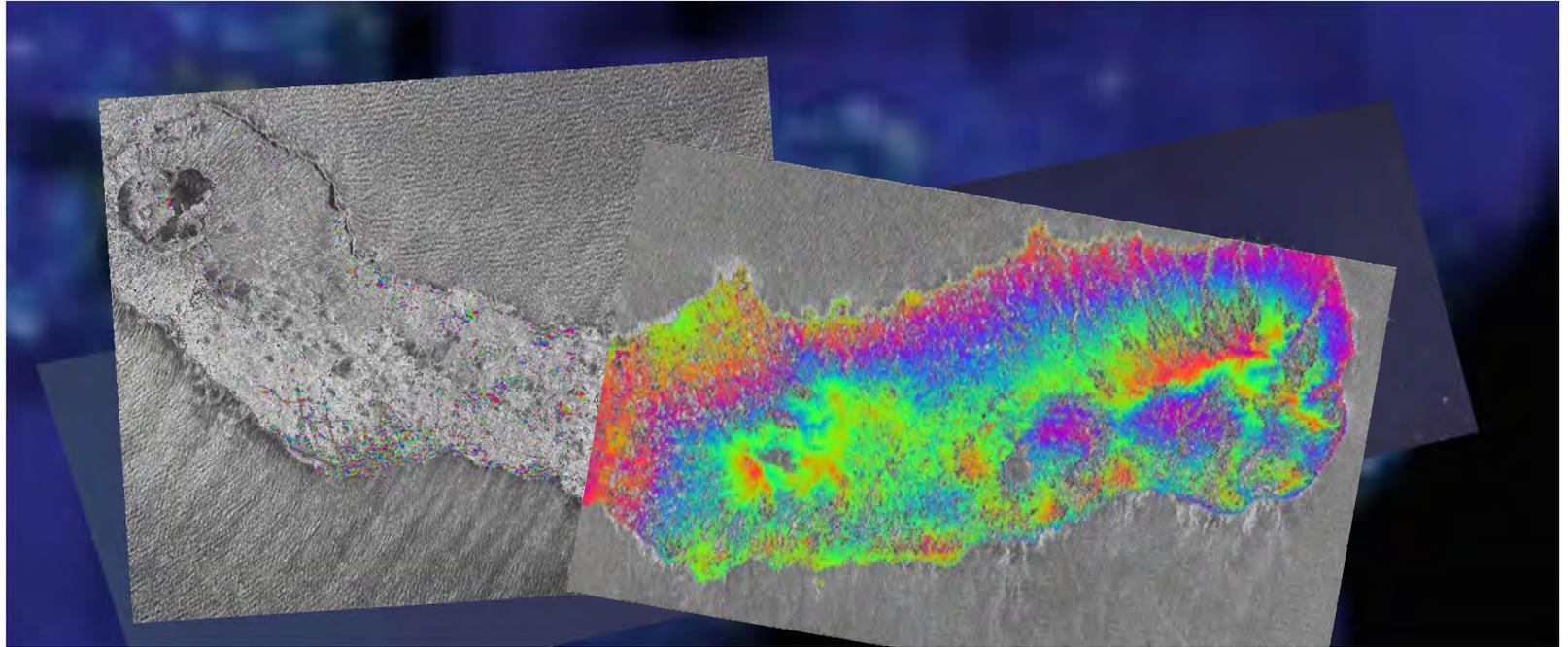
$\lambda/2 \approx 12 \text{ cm}$



systematic multi-temporal acquisitions (image stacks)



Vulcano Fogo, Sao Miguel, Azores



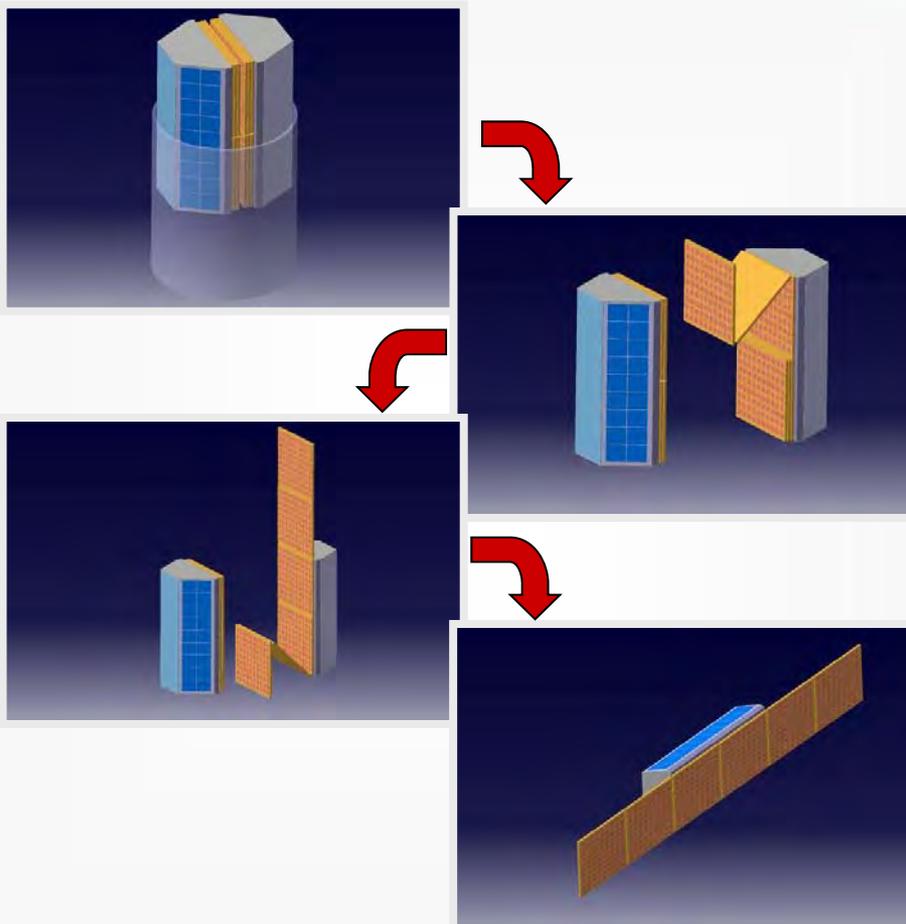
TerraSAR-X
Time interval = 22 days

ALOS (L-Band)
Time interval = 46 days

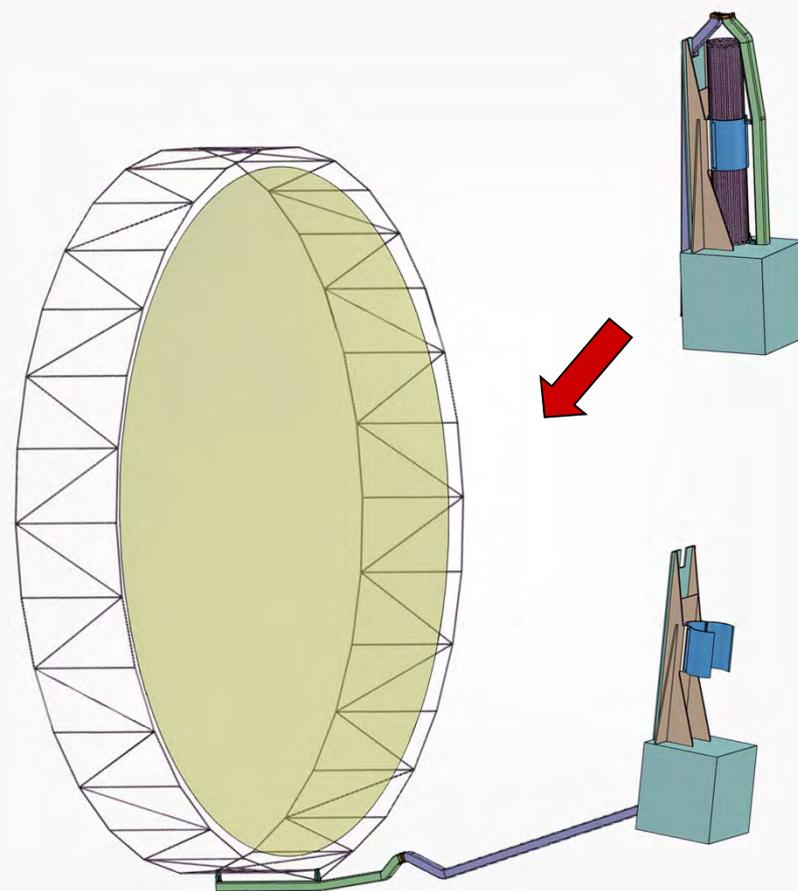


Possible Radar System Concepts for Tandem-L...

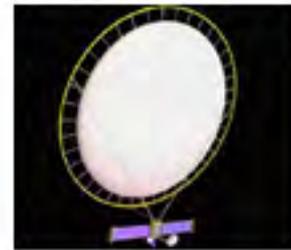
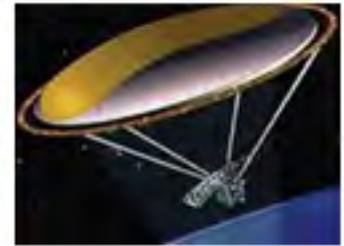
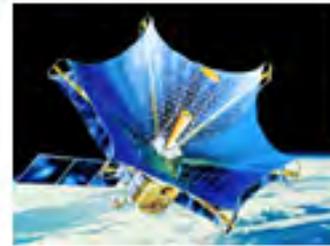
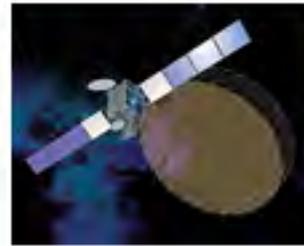
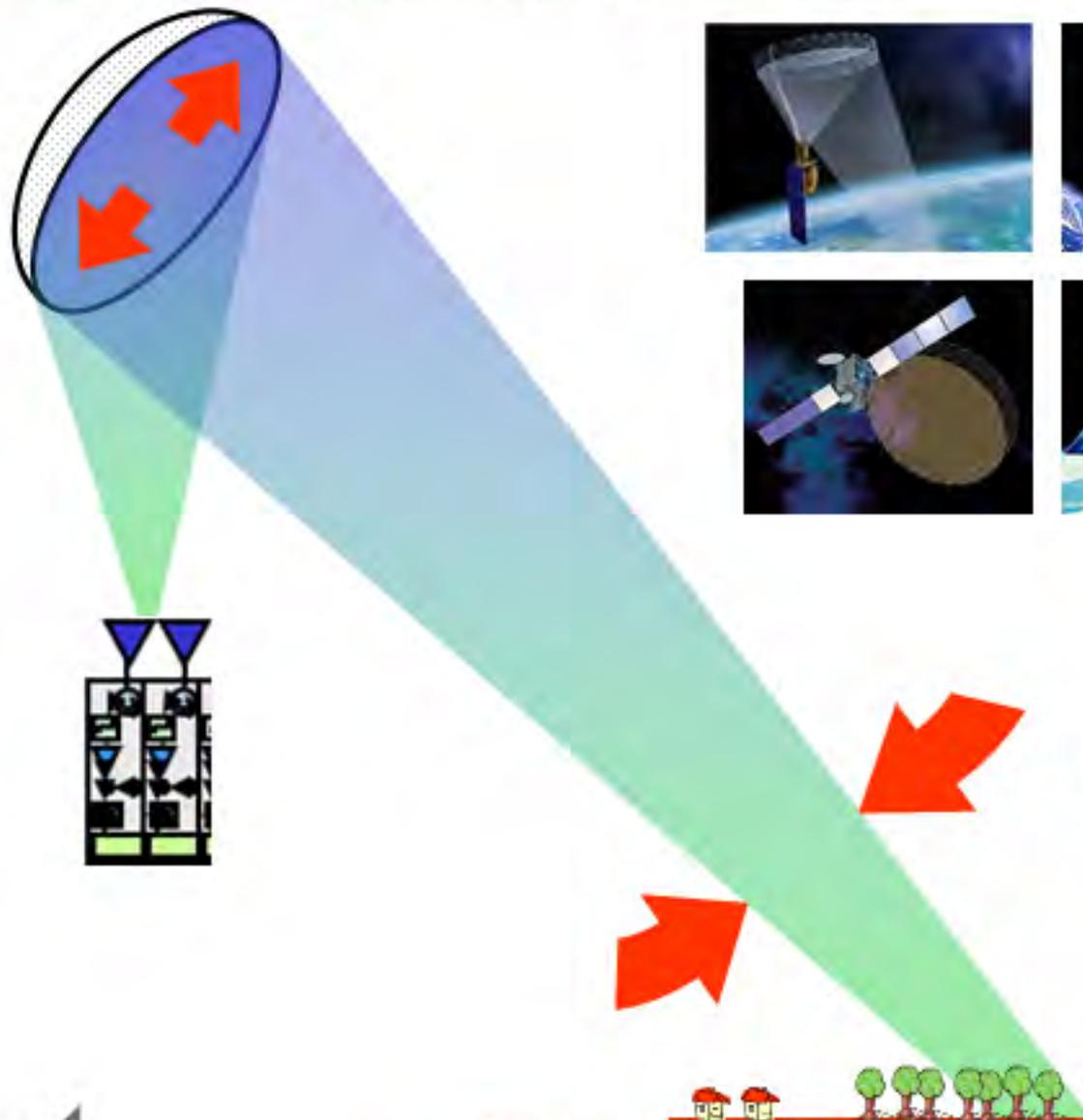
Planar Array with Digital Beamforming



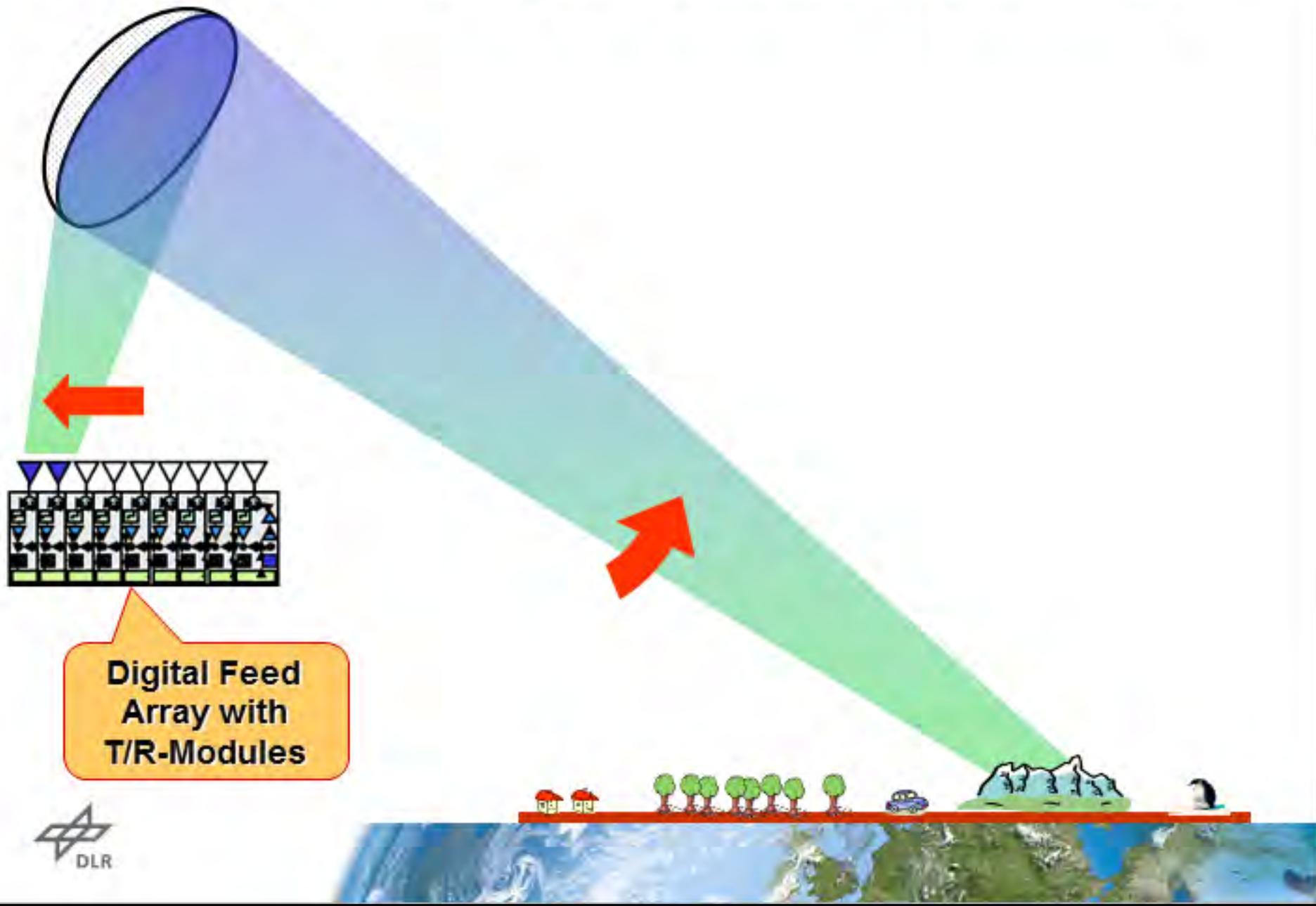
Reflector with Analog Beamforming



Deployable Reflector Antennas



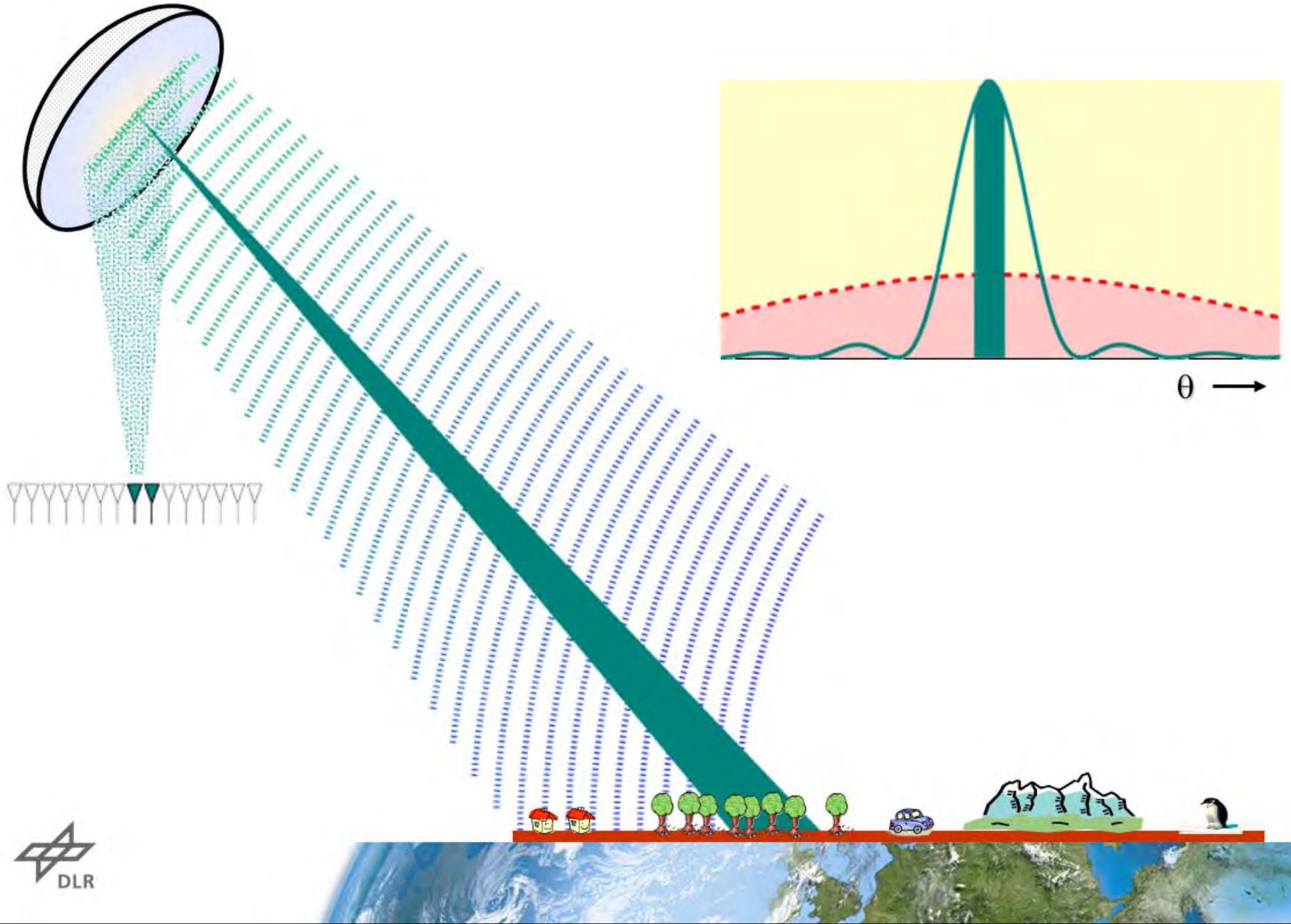
Digital Beamforming with Reflector Antennas



Digital Beamforming with Reflector Antennas



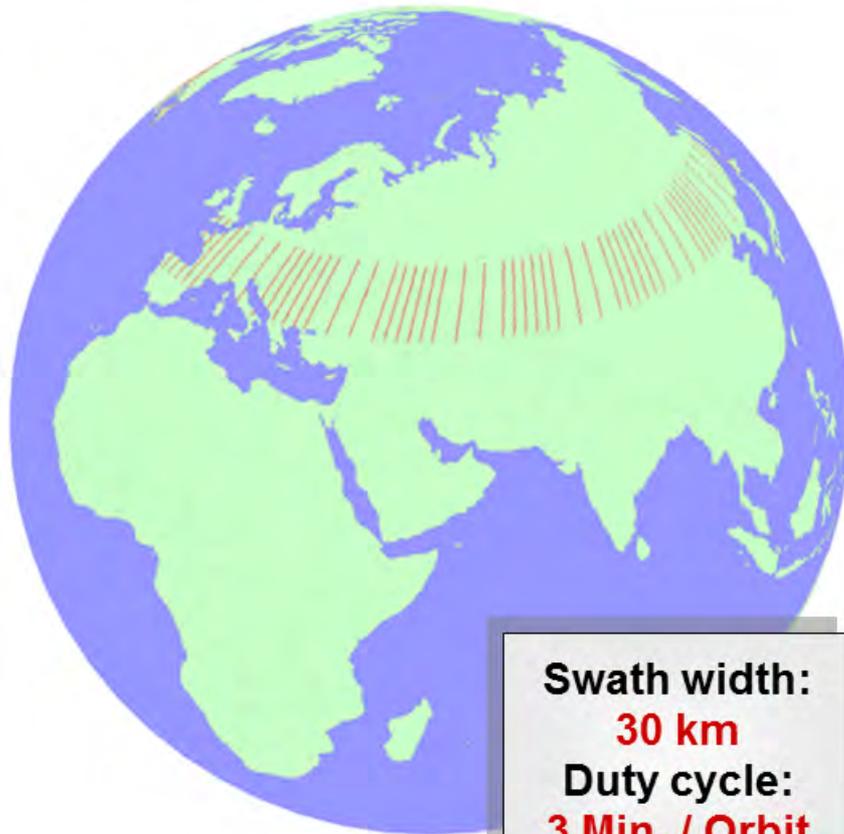
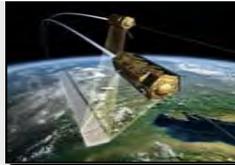
Digital Beamforming with Reflector Antennas



Comparison of Imaging Capability

TanDEM-X

1 global coverage / year

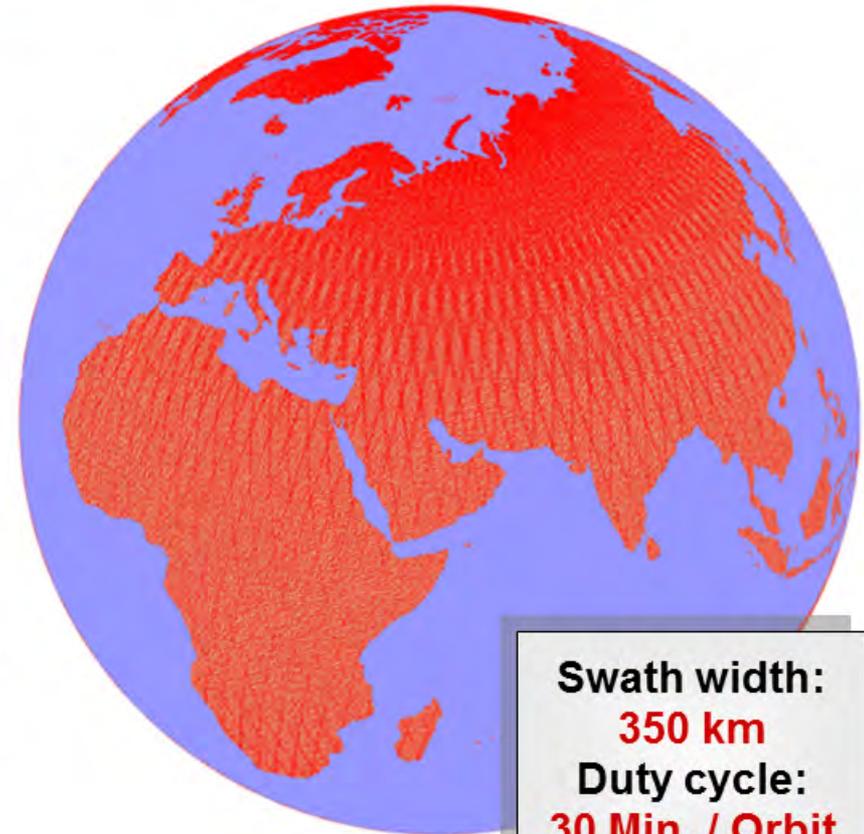


Swath width:
30 km
Duty cycle:
3 Min. / Orbit

Day
8

Tandem-L

2 global coverages / week



Swath width:
350 km
Duty cycle:
30 Min. / Orbit

Tandem-L

	<i>Tandem-L Science Products</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Revisit</i>
Biosphere	<i>Forest height</i>	20 - 50 m	16 days - seasonal
	<i>Above ground biomass</i>		
	<i>Vertical forest structure</i>		
Geo-/ Lithosphere	<i>Plate tectonics</i>	5 - 100 m	weekly
	<i>Volcanoes</i>		
	<i>Landslides</i>		
	<i>Deformation</i>		
Cryo- & Hydrosphere	<i>Glacier flow</i>	50 - 500 m	weekly
	<i>Soil moisture</i>		weekly
	<i>Water level change</i>		on demand
	<i>Snow water equivalent</i>		seasonal
	<i>Ice structure Change</i>		seasonal
	<i>Ocean Currents</i>		weekly
Global	<i>Digital Terrain and surface model</i>	20 - 50 m	yearly

Monitoring of Dynamic Earth Processes



Tandem-L: A proposal for an innovative radar mission for monitoring Earth dynamic processes



Biosphere

Deforestation, Degradation, Fires* (REDD)
Forest Biomasse Change*
Biodiversity

Geosphere

Earthquakes
Volcanic Activities
Land Slides

Cryosphere

Sea Ice Extent*
Permafrost*
Glacier & Ice Cap Dynamics*

Hydrosphere

Soil Moisture*
Flooding
Ocean Currents*



*) Essential Climate Variables

Days Weeks Months Years Observation Interval



Motivation for a Joint Mission



- **Innovative mission with new techniques and technologies:**
 - **Digital beamforming with large reflector**
 - **Polarimetric SAR interferometry (Pol-InSAR) and Tomography**
 - **High imaging capacity, dynamic processes monitoring**
 - **Formation Flying for 3-D imaging**
- **Tandem-L concept for fulfilling scientific and application requirements in a most effective way (e.g. estimation of biomass)**
- **Broader science and applications team with complementary expertise**
- **Increasing cooperation between DLR and JAXA in Earth observation**
- **Several commonalities in the German and Japanese Radar programs**





Alliance Week: 7.-10. Oct. 2013

Helmholtz Alliance

Remote Sensing and Earth System Dynamics



Helmholtz Alliance: Our Team



Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (**UFZ**), Forschungszentrum Jülich (**FZJ**), Helmholtz Centre Potsdam (**GFZ**), Helmholtz Zentrum München (**HGMU**), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (**KIT**), Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (**AWI**), Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel (**GEOMAR**), German Aerospace Center (**DLR**), Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (**MPI-M**), Technical University of Munich (**TUM**), Friedrich Schiller University Jena (**FSU**), University of Innsbruck, Forest Stewardship Council International (**FSC**), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich (**ETH Zürich**), Potsdam Institute of Climate Research (**PIK**), University of Potsdam, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (**LMU**), Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (**BGR**), Philipps-University Marburg (**LCRS**), University Hamburg (**KlimaCampus**)

Principal Investigator

Prof. Dr. Alberto Moreira

Scientific Coordinators

Prof. Dr. Irena Hajnsek
DLR - Institut für Hochfrequenztechnik und Radarsysteme

Prof. Dr. Andreas Huth (Deputy)
UFZ - Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research

The Golden Age for Spaceborne SAR !



Gold Mine, Kori Kollo, Bolivia

