

# **Calibration and Validation of PALSAR (Version 5)**

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K&C meeting at JAXA/EORC, Feb.28-March 3 2005

## Processor update

SIGMA-SAR processor as of Feb. 28 2005

	prf change	no prf change
Strip	finished	finished
SCANSAR	in progress	finished(except small point)
Browse	in progress	finished

Geometric conversion ground range/geo-code/ortho  
finished

DEM-> problem

Radiometric conversion Finished (Scansar in progress)

Satellite Yaw steering

Faraday rotation

To be corrected (for polarimetry)

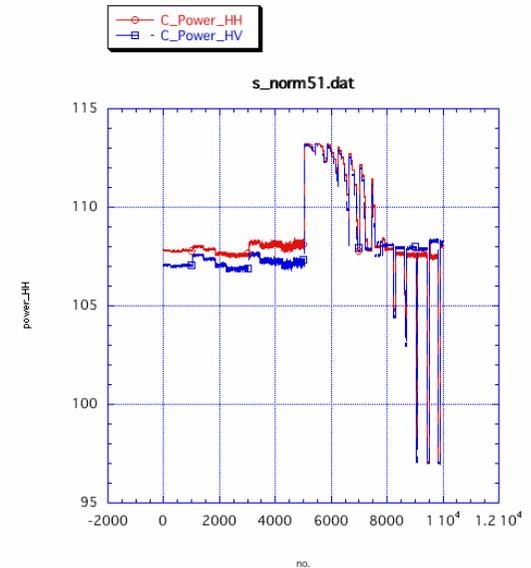
Use database

Several Pulsar data were acquired and evaluated.

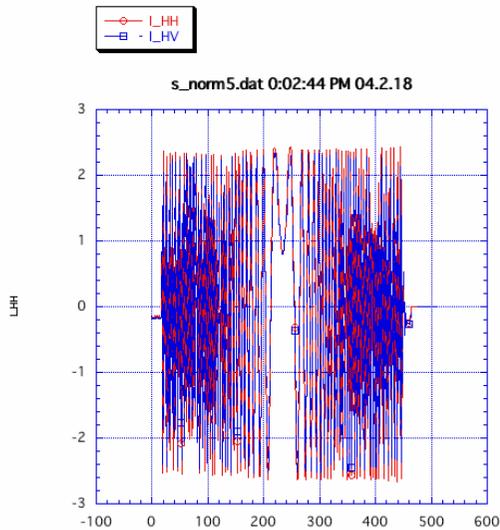
No serious problem were found.

SCANSAR, FBS, FBD, POL modes were evaluated.

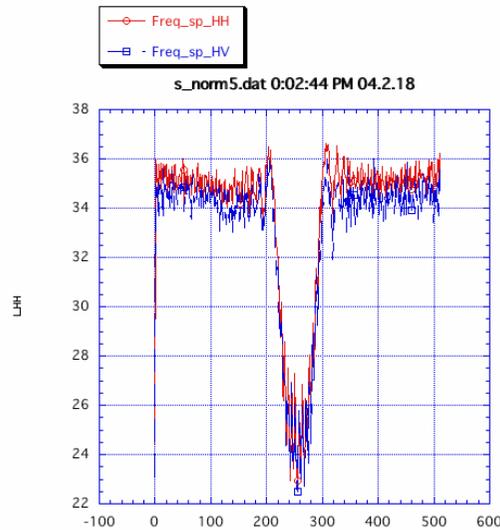
three times from 2004 - 2005



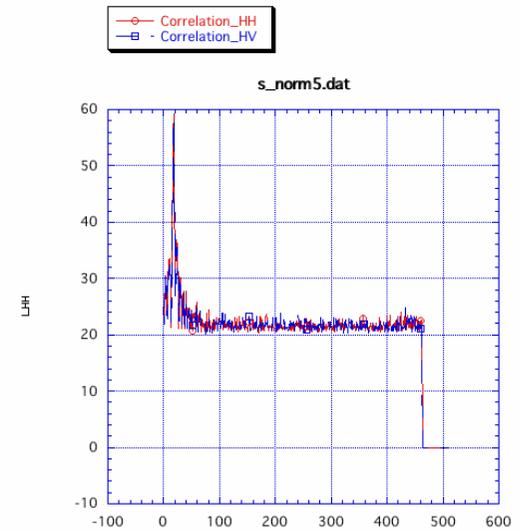
Azimuth pattern of raw data



I (HH, HV) wave

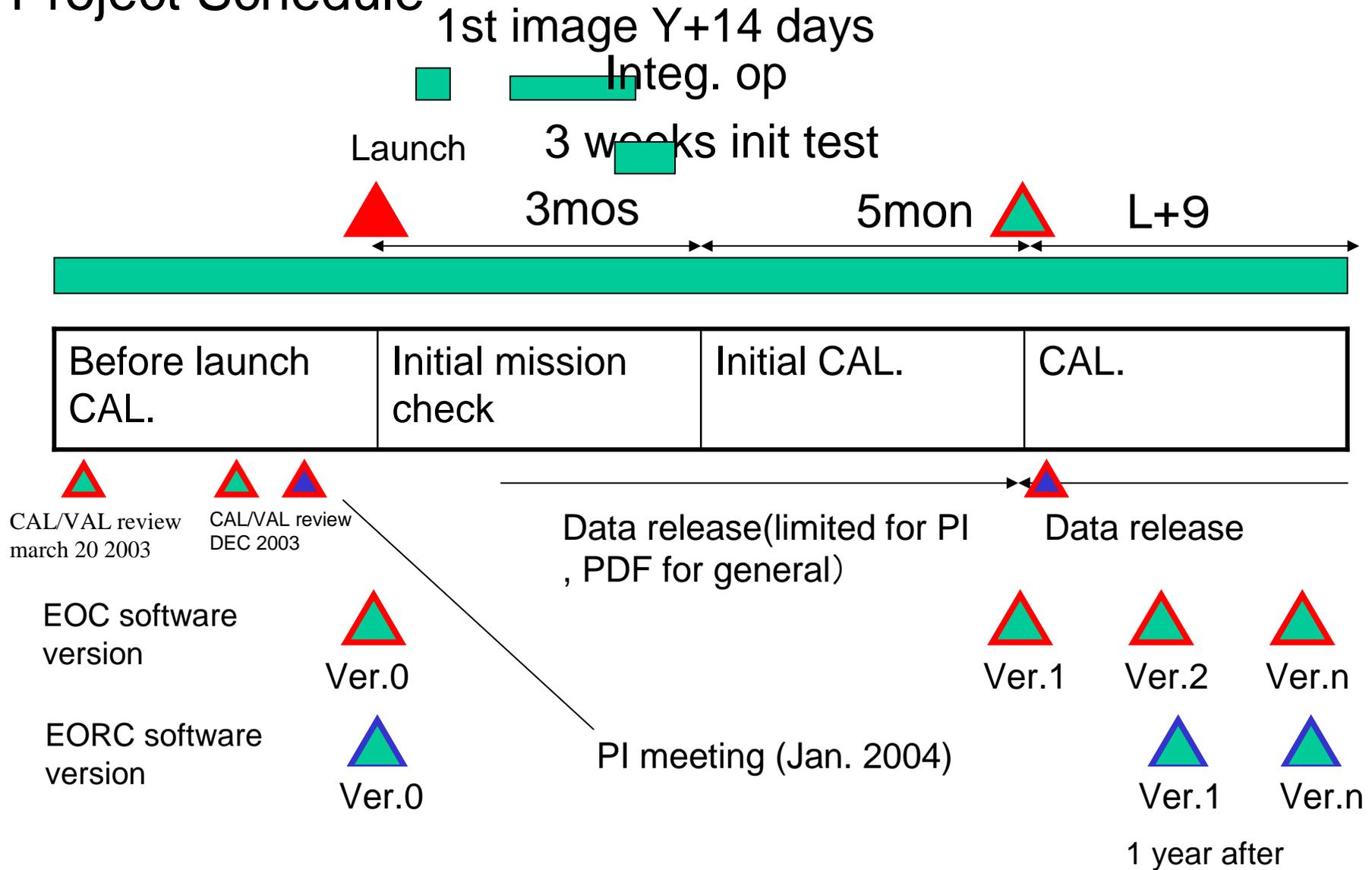


Power spectrum



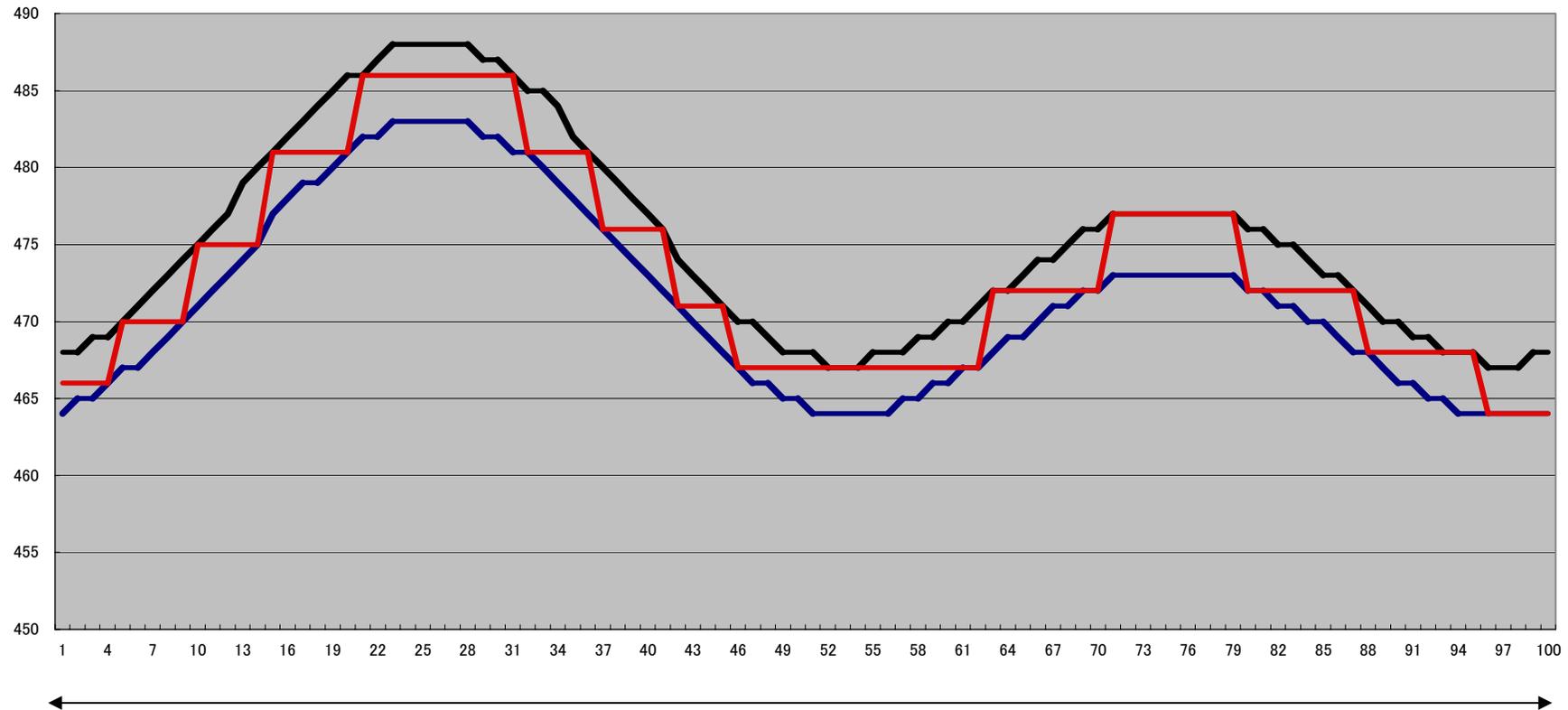
Range Correlation

# Project Schedule



**Launch is Sept. 2005**

# PRI (pulse repetition interval)

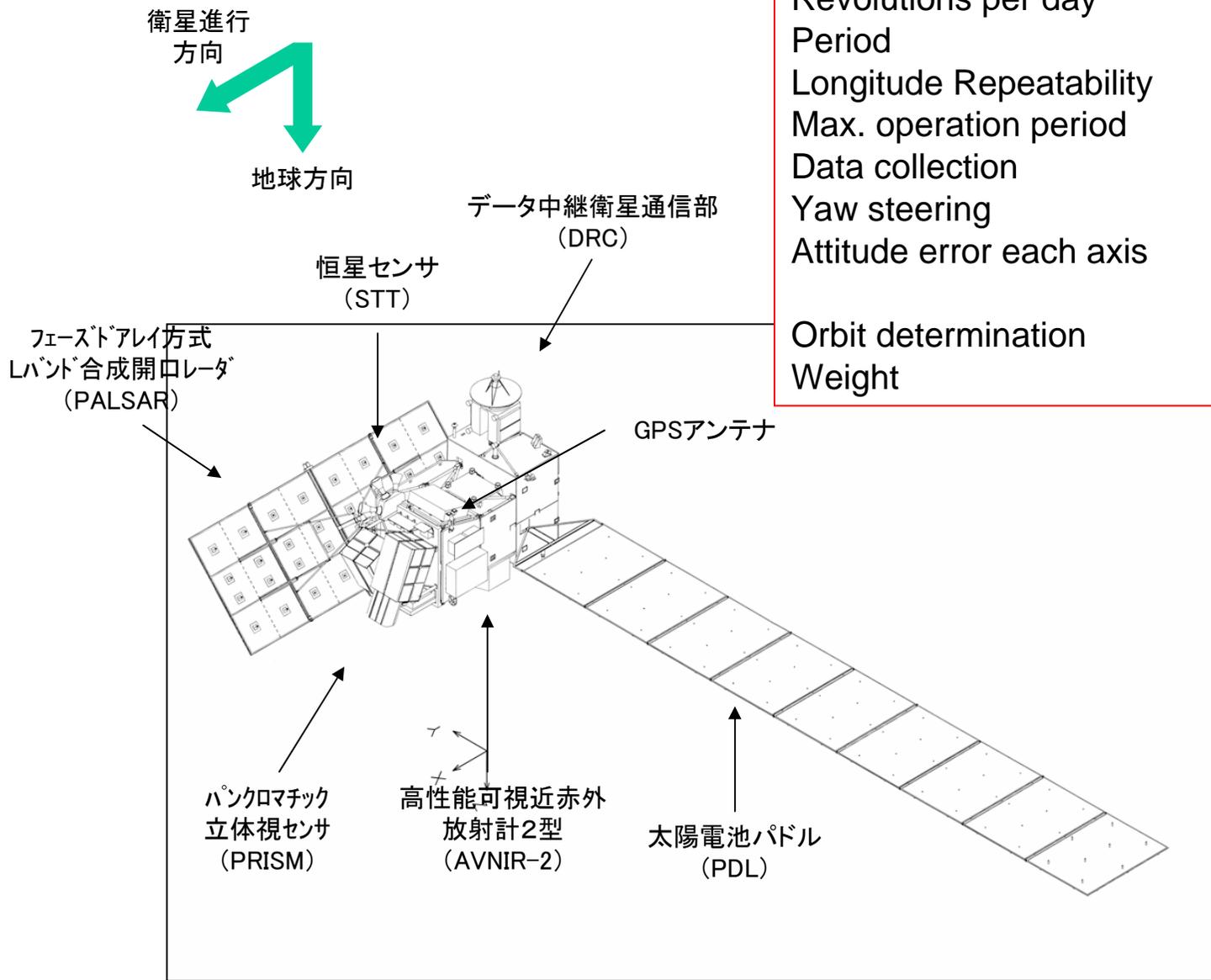


Revolution

7 times/descending or ascending node  
3 times/strip (2000 - 3000 km)

# ALOS performance, view on orbit

Orbit	sun-synchronous
Local Time at DN	10:30 ± 15min.
Altitude	691.65km
Inclination	98.16 degrees
Revolutions per day	14+27/46
Period	98.7 minutes
Longitude Repeatability	+/-2.5km Equator
Max. operation period	70 minutes
Data collection	1 DRTS+DT
Yaw steering	ON
Attitude error each axis	2.0e-4° (det), 0.1° (maintain)
Orbit determination	1m(20 cm)
Weight	4000 Kg



# Features of PALSAR

Fine Resolution (28MHz), Dual Pol.(14MHz), Full. Pol., SCANSAR

8.9 m antenna gives **finer resolution**.  
Higher **penetration** to the Earth

Low processing **efficiency**, Faraday **rotation**

Main modes

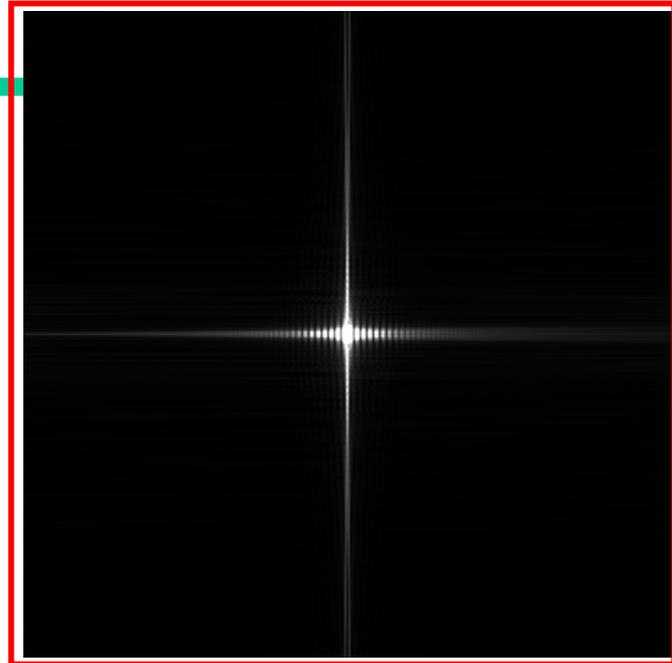
(off-nadir of 21, 34, 41),  
(HH, HH+HV, and full pol.)  
5 SCANSAR (short term)

Allocation	Fine Single (23%), Fine Dual (47%), SCANSAR (23%), Full-pol.(7%)
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70,000 scenes/3 years

Yaw:on

Yaw:off



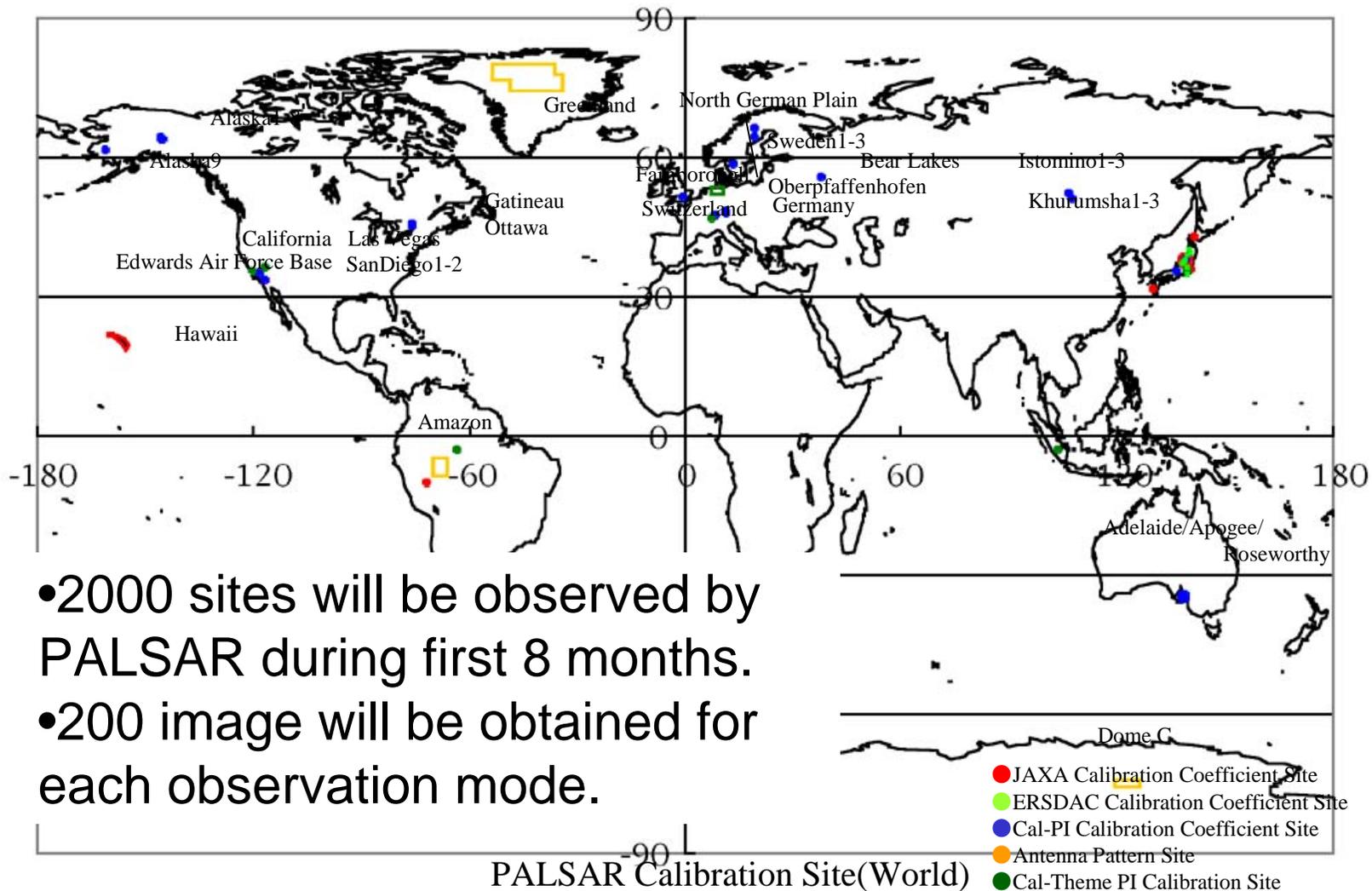
## Calibration of PALSAR modes

Out of PALSAR's 132 modes, the following 7 (11) will be calibrated with high priority.

Mode	pol.	incidence angle	data rate
FBS(28MHz)	HH	21, 34, 41 degrees	240 Mbps
FBD(14 MHz)	HH+HV	34, 41 degrees	240 Mbps
DIRECT(14)	HH	21, 34, 43	120 Mbps
SCANSAR	HH	5 SCANS	120 Mbps
Polarimetry	HH+HV+VH+VV	21 degrees	240 Mbps

6(11) modes

# PALSAR calibration site



- 2000 sites will be observed by PALSAR during first 8 months.
- 200 image will be obtained for each observation mode.

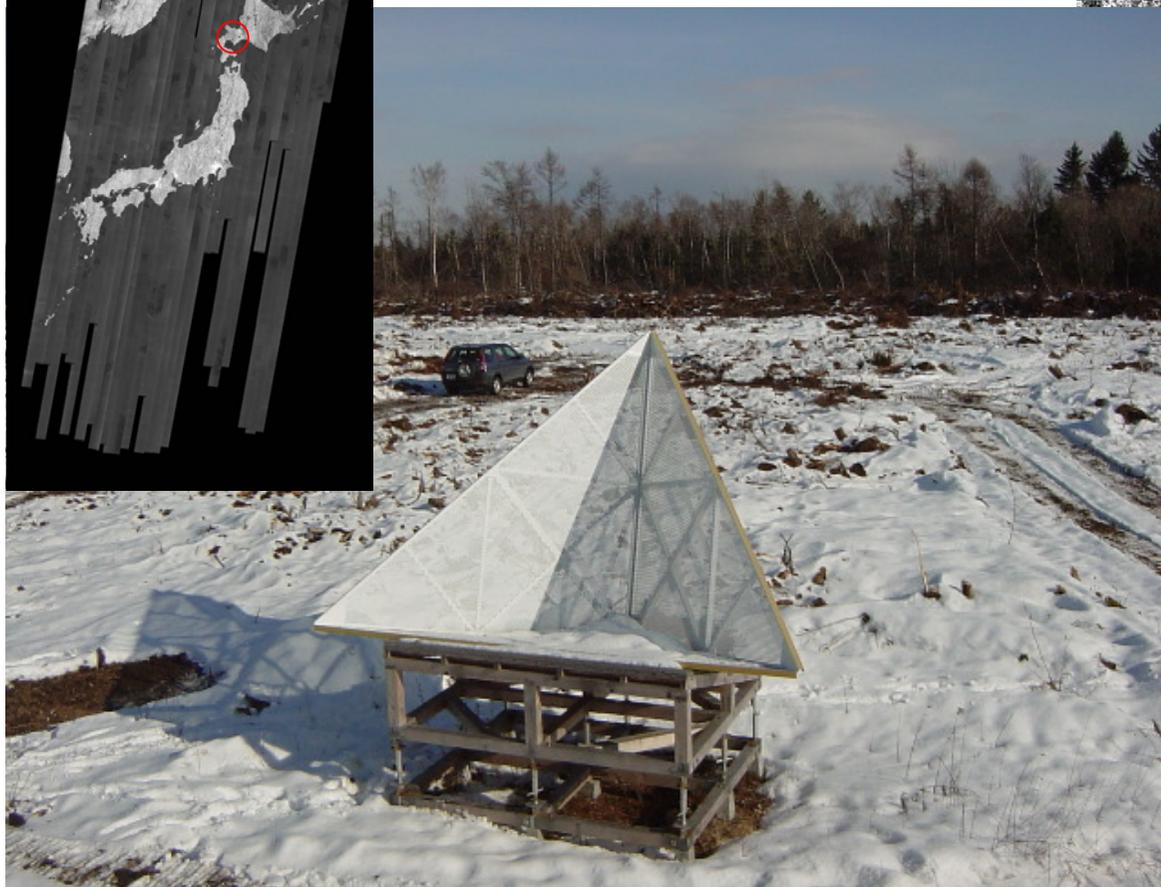
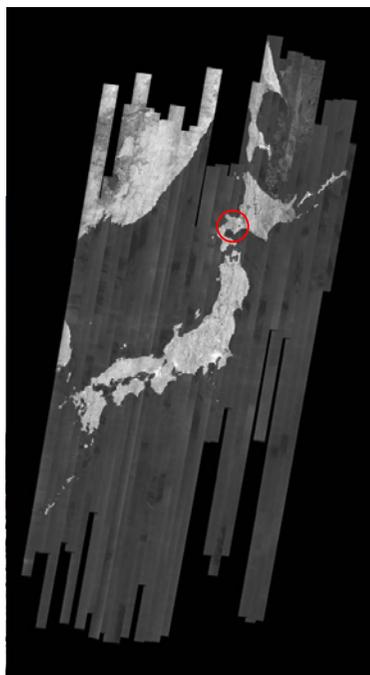
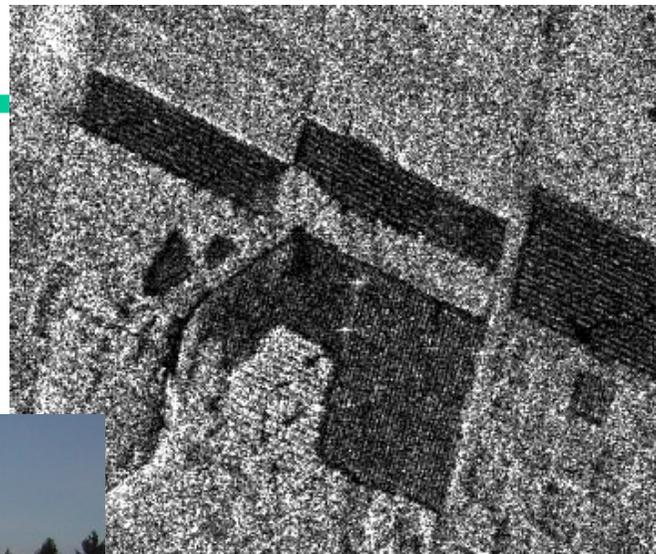
PALSAR Calibration Site(World)

2004/10/12 Update

# Tomakomai-Calibration Site

Hokkaido, Japan

Pine, managed Forest



3m trihedral CRx2

1 - descending

1 - ascending

38 dBm<sup>2</sup>

lat :42.6(deg)

lon:141.7 (deg)

height:

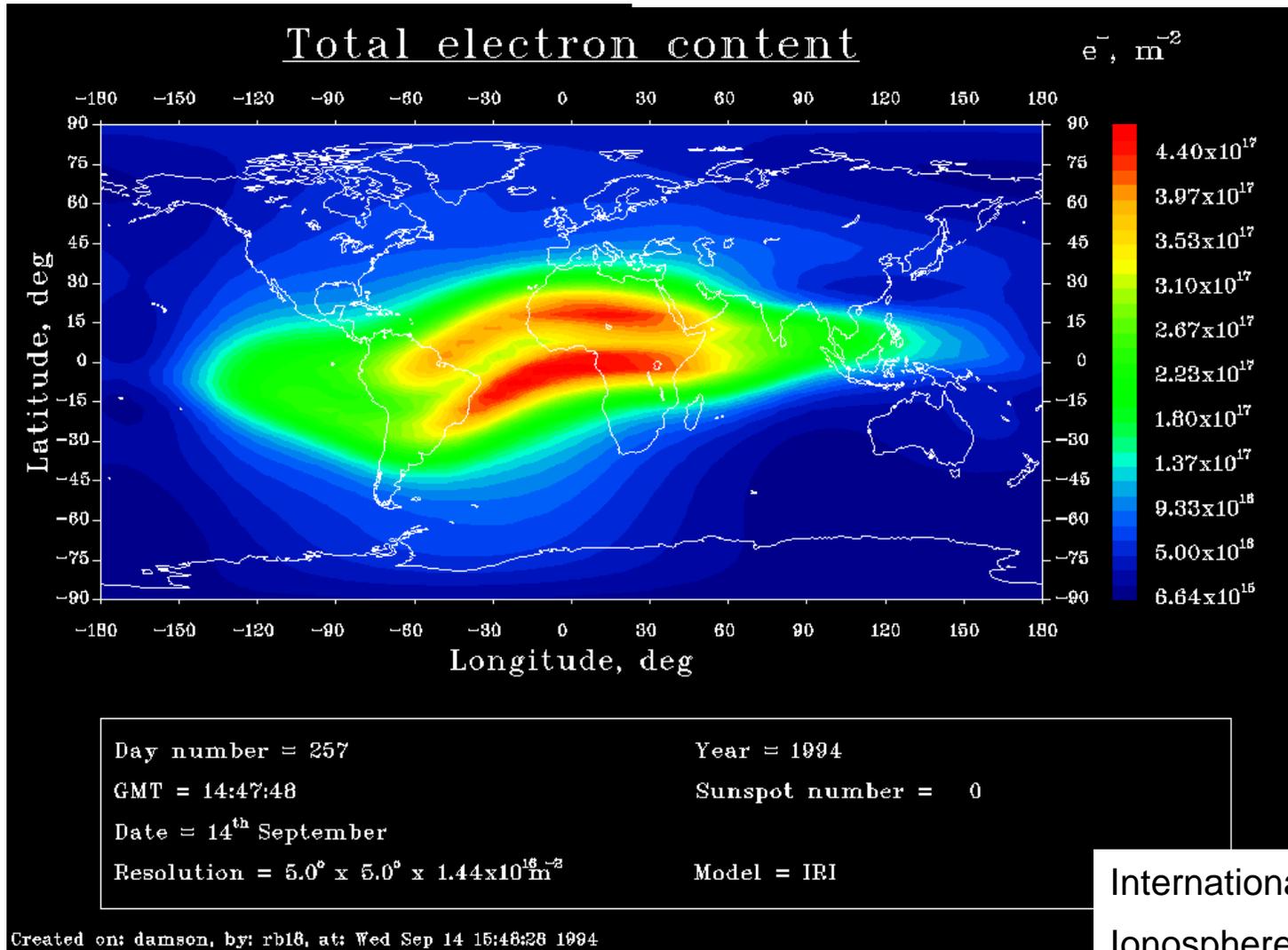
All the PALSAR modes

## CAL/VAL and Science team members (PALSAR)

JAXA	PI, Node
<p>JAXA(EORC/Research analysis)                      Masanobu Shimada,                      Takeo Tadono,                      Manabu Watanabe,                      Ake Rosenqvist,                      Ryoichi Furuta,                      Kazuo Ohta,                      Fumito Watanabe,                      Tomoko Yoshizawa                      Etsuko Tashiro                      Mika Matsumoto                      Yuki Daimon</p> <p>RESTEC                      Kazuo Isono, Mai Minamisawa, Shuji Ono, Sango,                      Sato, Ohtaki</p> <p>JAXA/GS                      Shinnichi Suzuki and colleagues</p> <p>JAXA/ALOS                      Norimasa Itoh                      Kazuto Murakami</p>	<p>Hiroshi Kimura (Gifu Univ.)                      Masaharu Fujita(Tokyo Met. Univ.)                      Makoto Satake(Nict)                      Yoshio Yamaguchi(Niigata Univ.)                      Hiroyoshi Yamada(Niigata Univ.)                      Osamu Isoguchi(Tohoku Univ.)                      Alexander I. Zakharov, Dashi Darizhapov (Russia)                      Lars Ulander(Swedish Research Agency)                      David Sandwell(UCSD)                      Ridha Touzi(CCRS)                      Kostas Papathanassiou (DLR)                      Shane Cloude(University of Adelaide)                      Paul Siqueira (University of Massattuset)                      Scott Hensley(JPL)                      Kazuo Ouchi                      Motoykuki Sato</p> <p>Node                      Jeremy Nicoll, Wade Albright, Scott Arko (ASF)                      Patrick Grimont/Pierre Potin (ESA)</p> <p>ERSDAC:                      Hiroshi Watanabe, Motoi Kumai, Hidekuni Kikuchi,                      Hiroshi Ohta, Tomonori Deguchi</p>

# Ionosphere

Faraday rotation depends on electron density and geomagnetic field.  
Error source for polarization data, but might provide new research trigger.



## Faraday rotation angle ( $0 \leq \Omega \leq 40$ )

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z_{hh} & Z_{hv} \\ Z_{vh} & Z_{vv} \end{pmatrix} = A e^{\frac{-4\pi}{\lambda}} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Omega & \sin\Omega \\ -\sin\Omega & \cos\Omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \delta_3 \\ \delta_4 & f_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{hh} & S_{hv} \\ S_{vh} & S_{vv} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 & f_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Omega & \sin\Omega \\ -\sin\Omega & \cos\Omega \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} N_{hh} & N_{hv} \\ N_{vh} & N_{vv} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\left[ \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Omega & \sin\Omega \\ -\sin\Omega & \cos\Omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \delta_3 \\ \delta_4 & f_2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} \left( \begin{pmatrix} Z_{hh} & Z_{hv} \\ Z_{vh} & Z_{vv} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} N_{hh} & N_{hv} \\ N_{vh} & N_{vv} \end{pmatrix} \right) \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 & f_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Omega & \sin\Omega \\ -\sin\Omega & \cos\Omega \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} = A e^{\frac{-4\pi}{\lambda}} \begin{pmatrix} S_{hh} & S_{hv} \\ S_{vh} & S_{vv} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{K}{f^2} \int_0^h NB \cos\psi \sec\theta_0 dh \approx \frac{K}{f^2} \overline{B \cos\psi \sec\theta_0} \times TEC$$

N: electron density

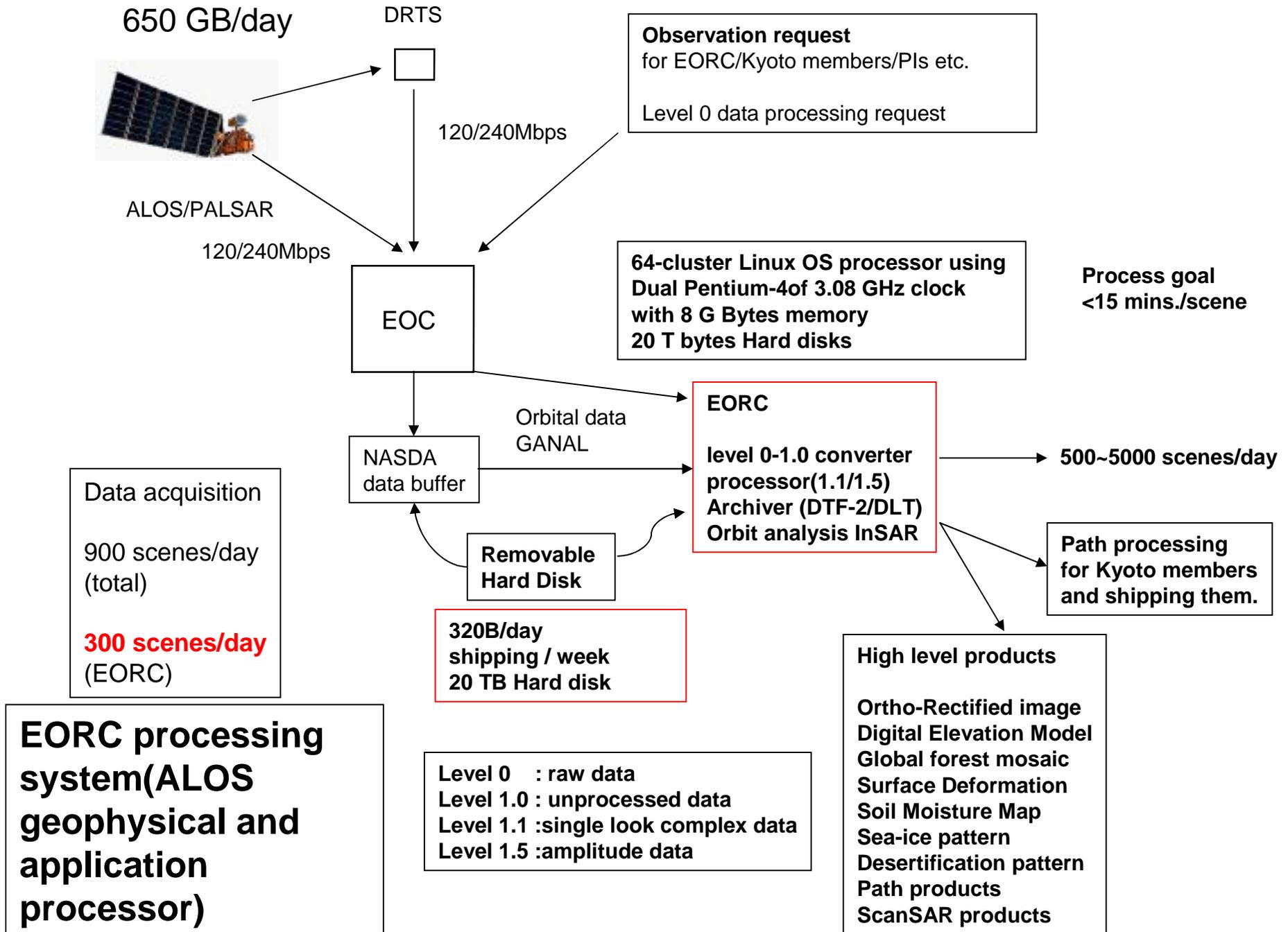
K: 2.365e4 in SI units

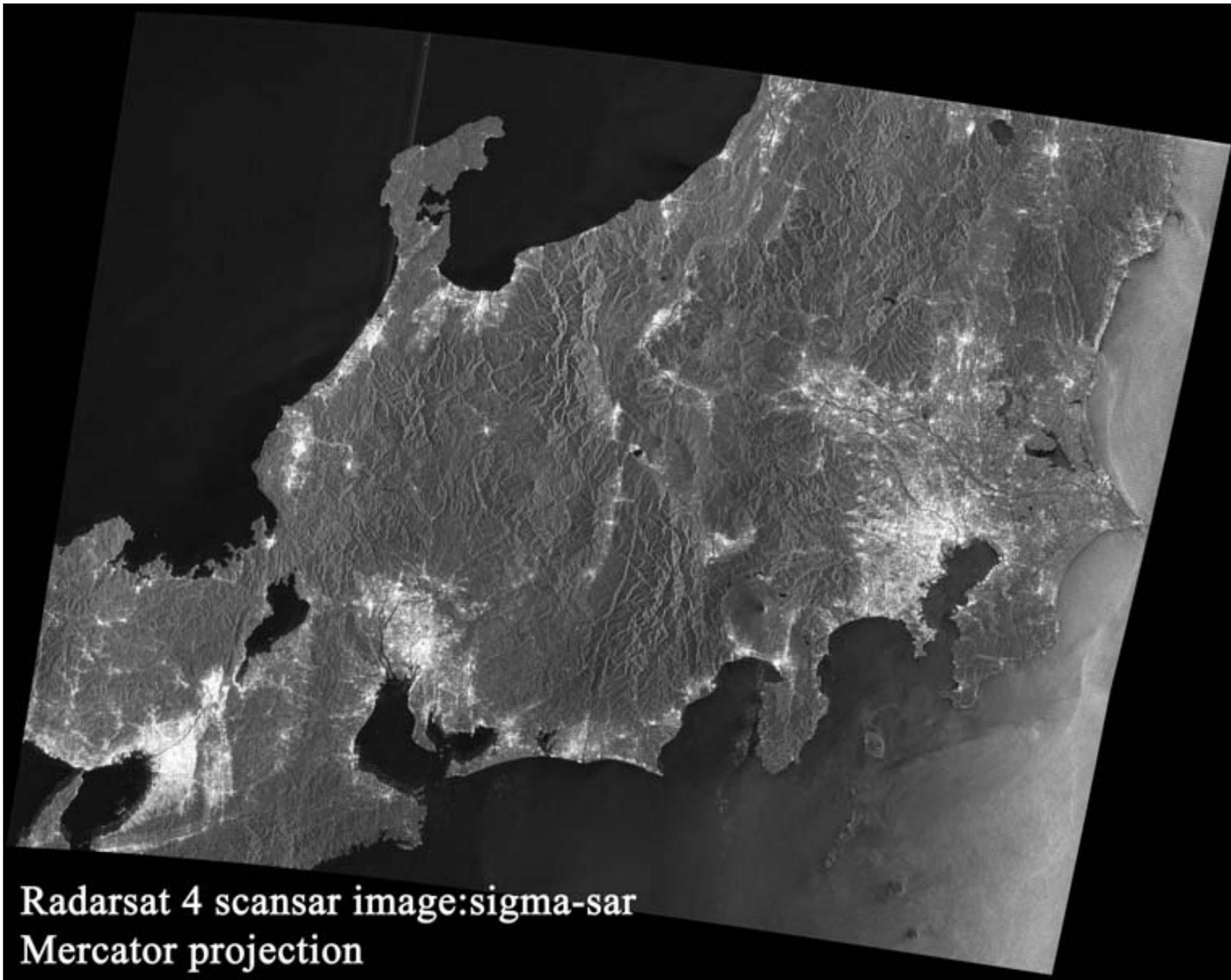
f: frequency

B: magnetic flux density

$\theta$ : off nadir angle

$\psi$ : angle between radar line of sight and magnetic field





Radarsat 4 scansar image:sigma-sar  
Mercator projection

