

Issues on the discussions: Shimada

- 1) PI workshop:
 - 1) Akihabara Convention hall (Dec. 13-16, 2010)
 - 2) Otemachi Sankei Plaza (Tokyo-station), Nov. 15-18, 2010)
- 2) PALSAR-2: preference of the observation mode
Unavailability of the high accurate positions: GPSL12 when using the 84 MHz SAR. The position accuracy is 1m.
- 3) Needs of the full polarimetry
Which is more important on forest monitoring
50km 6m resolution dual mode or
60km 10m resolution full polarimetry

RF Specification of observation modes

- RF specification of observation modes is as follows,

| | Spotlight | Ultra Fine | High sensitive | Fine | ScanSAR |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| Bandwidth | 84MHz | 84MHz | 42MHz | 28MHz | 14MHz |
| Resolution | $R_g \times Az : 3 \times 1m$ | 3m | 6m | 10m | 100m |
| Swath | $R_g \times Az : 25 \times 25km$ | 50km | 50km | 70km | 350km |
| Polarization | SP | SP/DP | SP/DP/FP/CP | SP/DP/FP/CP | SP/DP |
| Data rate | 800Mbps | 800Mbps | 800Mbps | 400Mbps | 400Mbps |
| NESZ | -24dB | -24dB | -28dB | -26dB | -26dB |
| S/A | Rg | 25dB | 25dB | 23dB | 25dB |
| | Az | 20dB | 25dB | 20dB | 23dB |

The specification is defined that,

- the incidence angle is 37deg
- above the equator

The polarization is as follows,

- SP : Single polarization
- DP : Dual polarization
- FP : Full polarization
- CP : Compact polarization(experimental mode)

KC#13 feed-back to Shimada

| | Spotlight | Ultra Fine | High sensitive | new | Fine | ScanSAR |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Usage | | Local | Local | | Global | Regional |
| Usage | No thanks | Logging/ degrad. | Biomass | No thanks | Forest & LCC | Rapid deforest. wetlands |
| Bandwidth | 84MHz | 84MHz | 42MHz | 14MHz | 28MHz | 14MHz |
| Resolution | Rg × Az : 3 × 1m | 3m | 6m | 20m | 10m | 100m |
| Orbit determination accuracy | 1m | 1m | 40cm | 40cm | 40cm | 40cm |
| Swath | Rg × Az : 25 × 25km | 50km | 50km (25km FP) | 60-70 km | 70km (35km FP) | 350km |
| Polarization | (HH or V or HV or VH) | SP/DP | SP/DP/FP/CP | FP | SP/DP/FP/CP | SP/DP |
| Data rate Incidence angle | 800Mbps 7-70 deg | 800Mbps | 800Mbps | | 400Mbps | 400Mbps |
| NESZ | -24dB | -24dB | -28dB | ? | -26dB | -26dB |
| S/A | Rg | 25dB | 25dB | 23dB | 25dB | 25dB |
| | Az | 20dB | 25dB | 20dB | 23dB | 20dB |

The frequency issues

- The frequency band of L-band SAR is allocated from 1215 to 1300MHz.
 - ALOS-2 has the maximum bandwidth 84MHz.
 - In this band, not only L-band SAR but also Radio navigation satellite service(RNSS).
 - ALOS-2 has started the coordination with RNSS.

