

# Adding Precise Wave-Propagation Information and Geodetic Corrections to Standard SAR Products

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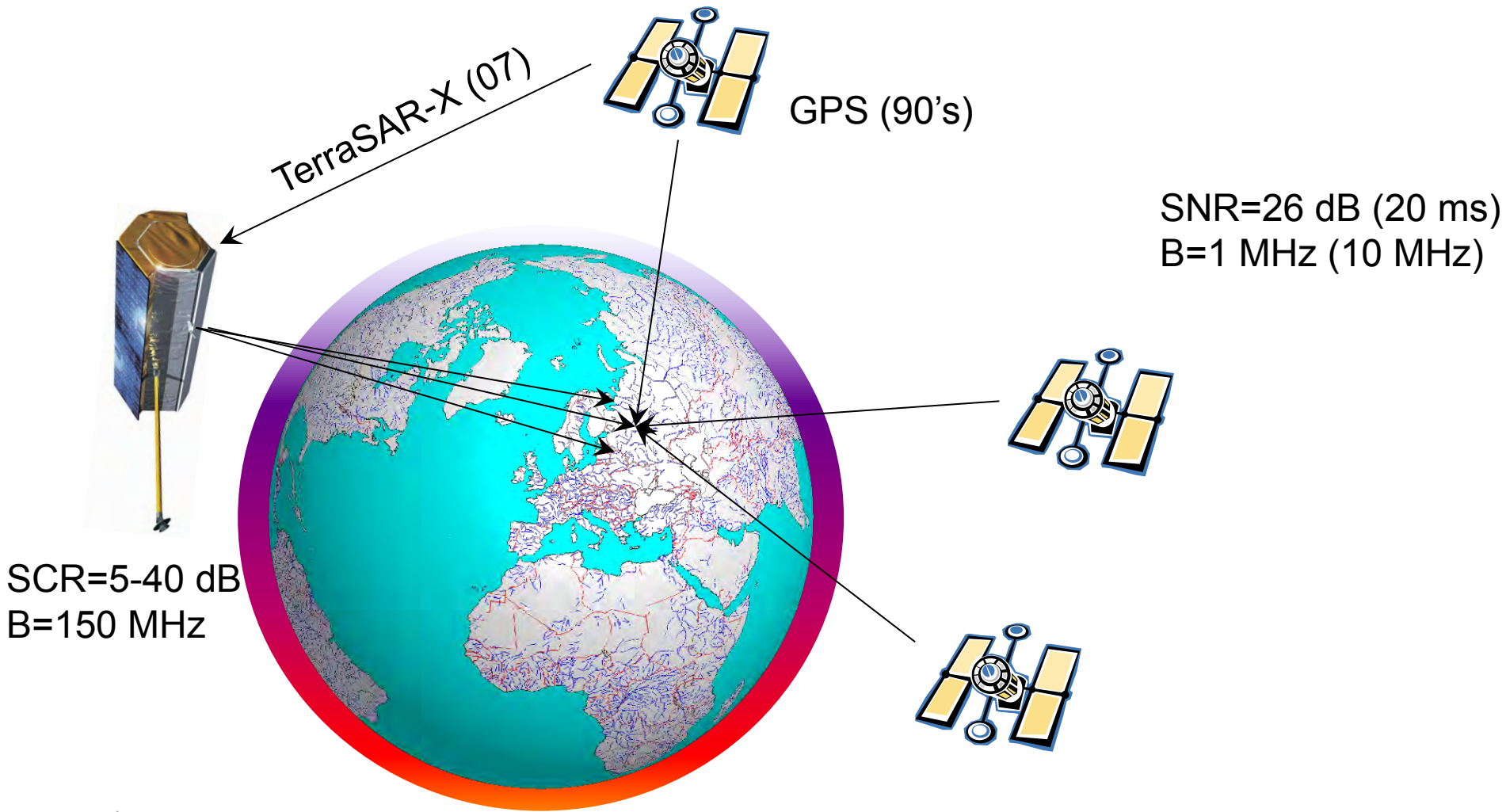
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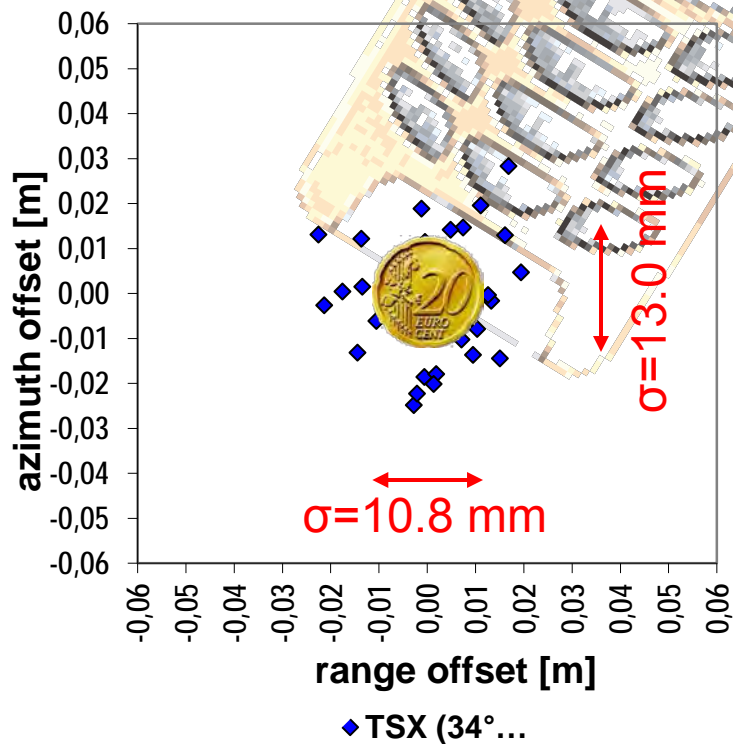
Knowledge for Tomorrow

# Point Positioning Accuracy: SAR versus GNSS



# Yes, it is Possible to Localize Objects with cm Accuracy

Local TSX positioning accuracy of a CR, corrected for solid earth tides, atmospheric refraction (H<sub>2</sub>O, TEC), pole tides etc.



## Literature:

- 1) Eineder, M., Minet, C., Steigenberger, P., Cong, X., Fritz, T., Imaging Geodesy—Toward Centimeter-Level Ranging Accuracy With TerraSAR-X. IEEE TGRS, 2011
- 2) Schubert, A., Jehle, M., Small, D., Meier, E., Mitigation of atmospheric perturbations and solid-Earth movements in a TerraSAR-X time-series, J. of Geodesy, 86(4), 2012.
- 3) Cong, X., Balss, U., Eineder, M., Fritz, T., Imaging Geodesy—Centimeter-Level Ranging Accuracy With TerraSAR-X: An Update. IEEE GRSL, 2012
- 4) Gisinger, C., Balss, U., Pail, R., Zhu, X.X., Montazeri, S., Gernhardt, S., Eineder, M., Precise Three-Dimensional Stereo Localization of Corner Reflectors and Persistent Scatterers With TerraSAR-X. IEEE TGRS, 2015
- 5) Schubert, A., Small, D., Miranda, N., Geudtner, D., Meier, E., Sentinel-1A Product Geolocation Accuracy: Commissioning Phase Results, Remote Sens, 2015

... but not yet for everybody and everywhere!



# Geodetic SAR Product: Goals & Challenges

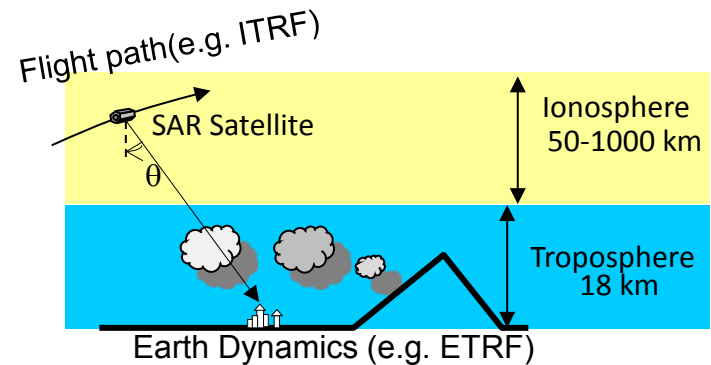
## Design goals:

- Improve positioning of SAR image data
- As accurate as possible / foreseeable: mm-level
- Not to impact data integrity
- Usable for InSAR phase corrections
- Easy to use for scientists & SW developers

## Challenges:

- Projection: 3D → 2D
- Height dependency

$$\cancel{R = \frac{\tau c}{2}} \rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\tau} c(t) dt$$

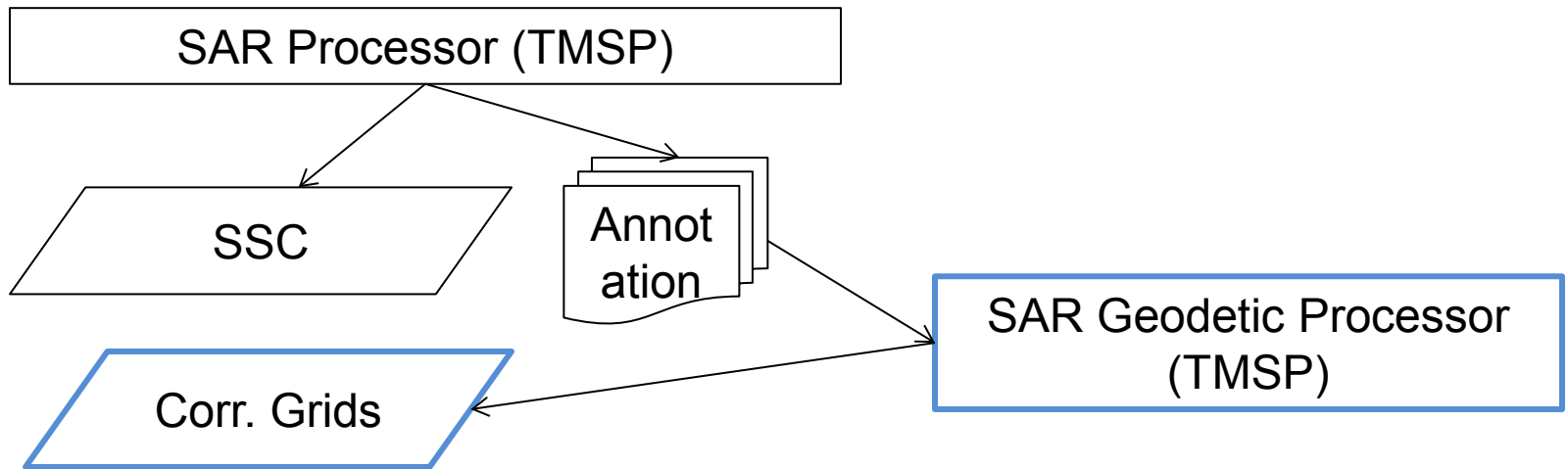


## Decision:

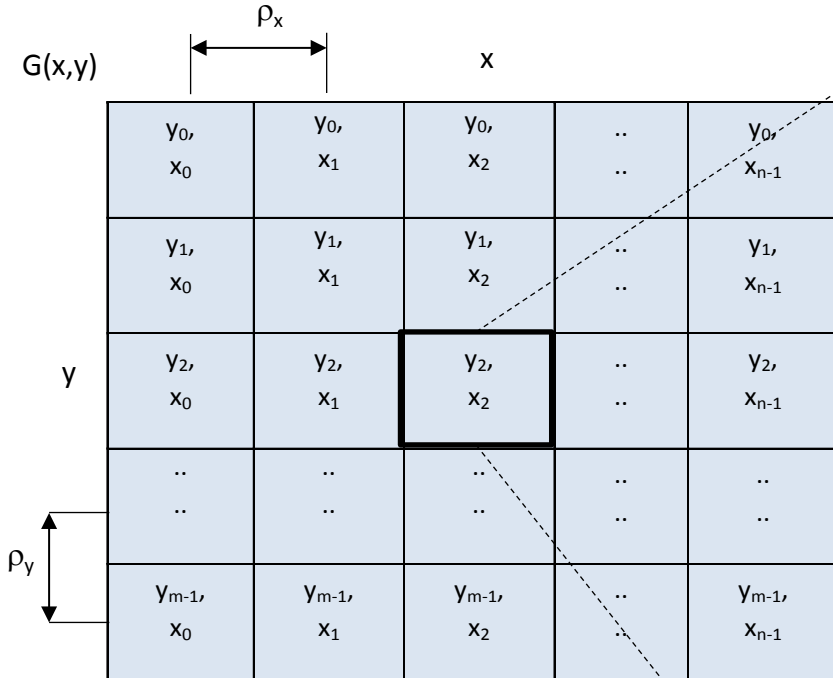
- Not: interpolation of SAR image data
- But: correction layer in time coordinate system



# SAR Geodetic Processor Architecture & Flow Chart



# Geodetic SAR Product Design: Correction Layer



Annotations per Grid Cell:

Base Parameters		Atmospheric Corrections	
$t$	Slow time (UTC)	$\Delta t_{tropo}$	Slow time correction (0.0)
$\tau$	Fast time	$\Delta \tau_{tropo}$	Fast time correction
$\lambda, \phi, h$	<b>Geographic coord. (WGS84)</b>	$\Delta' \tau_{tropo}$	$d\Delta \tau_{tropo}, d\Delta h$ for assumed height $h$
$x, y, z$	$x, y, z$ coordinates in ITRF	<b>Ionospheric Corrections</b>	
$a, r$	image pixel coordinates	$\Delta t_{ion}$	Slow time correction (0.0)
$los$	Line-of-sight vector in ITRF	$\Delta \tau_{ion}$	Fast time correction
$\vartheta$	local incidence angle	<b>Solid Earth Tide Corrections</b>	
$h_{sat}$	Platform elevation	$\Delta t_{SET}$	Slow time correction
$\Delta t_{sum}$	<b>Sum of slow time corrections</b>	$\Delta \tau_{SET}$	Fast time correction
$\Delta \tau_{sum}$	<b>Sum of fast time corrections</b>	$\Delta x_{SET}$	delta-x
<b>Spares for Future Corrections</b>		$\Delta y_{SET}$	delta-y
$\Delta t_{OL}$	Slow time correction, ocean load	$\Delta z_{SET}$	delta-z
$\Delta \tau_{OL}$	Fast time correction, ocean load	$\Delta \lambda$	latitude correction
$\Delta x_{OL}$	delta-x in ITRF, ocean load	$\Delta \phi$	latitude correction
$\Delta y_{OL}$	delta-y in ITRF, ocean load		
$\Delta z_{OL}$	delta-z in ITRF, ocean load		
	:		

- $(x,y)$ : Point coordinates in radar & map projection
- $G(x,y)$ : Regular grid w.r.t.  $(x,y)$
- $\rho_x, \rho_y$ : Grid resolution 200 – 1000 m

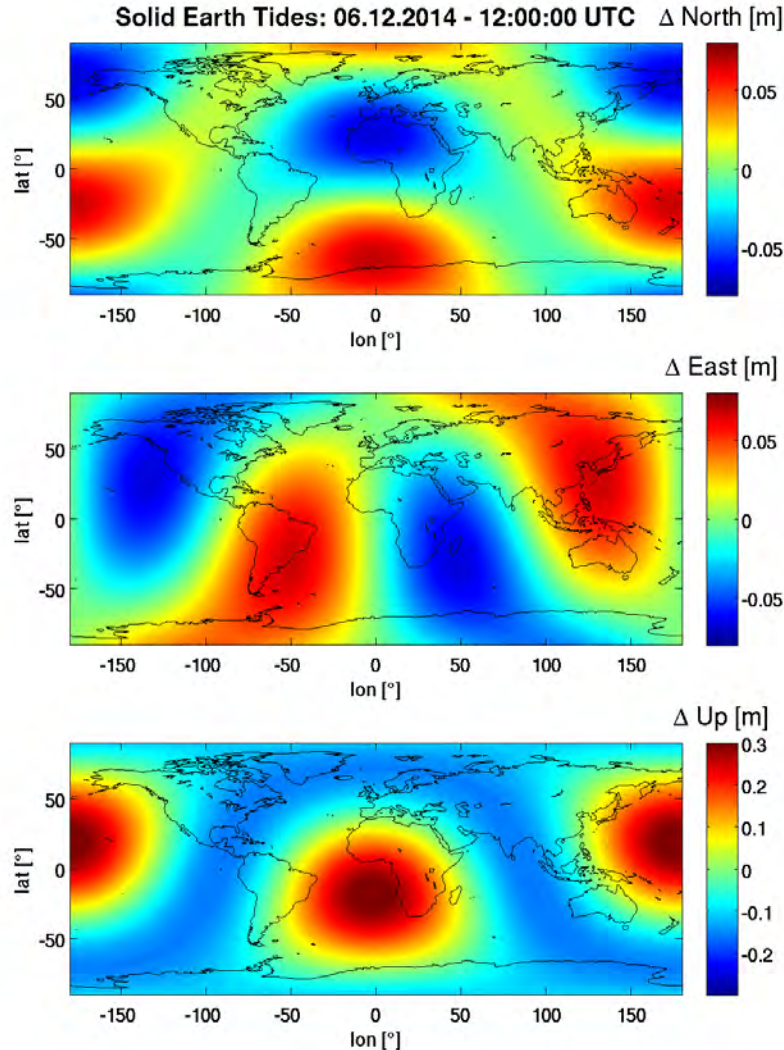


# Data Sources for Correction Layer

- Geodynamic effects:
  - IERS Conventions for solid earth tides (GNSS compatible)
  - Coordinate transforms (e.g. ITRF-ETRF)
- Tropospheric delays:
  - 4D ECMWF ERA-Interim data; 80 km res, 60 vertical levels, 1/(6 hours)
- Ionosphere:
  - CODE (Center for Orbit Determination Europe) Uni Bern
  - DLR Space Weather Applications Center (SWACI)



# Example: Solid Earth Tides - IERS Conventions



Global map of geometric surface shifts caused by solid Earth tides on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014, 12:00:00 UTC (full moon).

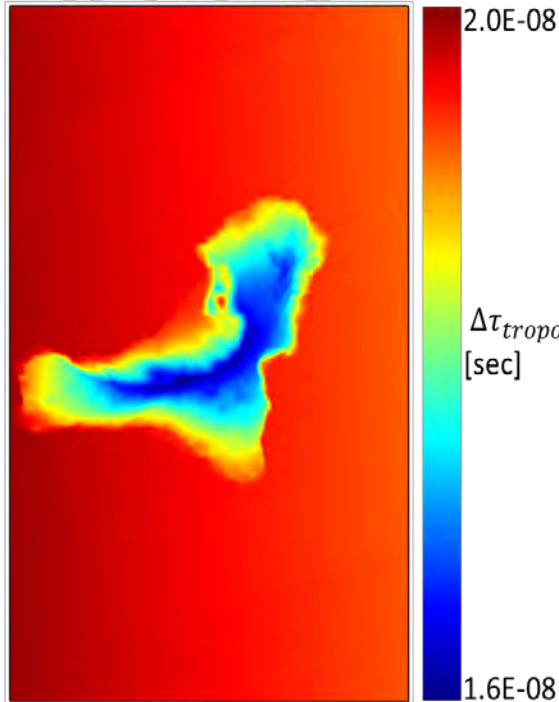




# SAR Geodetic Product Product Example

## Tropospheric Delay

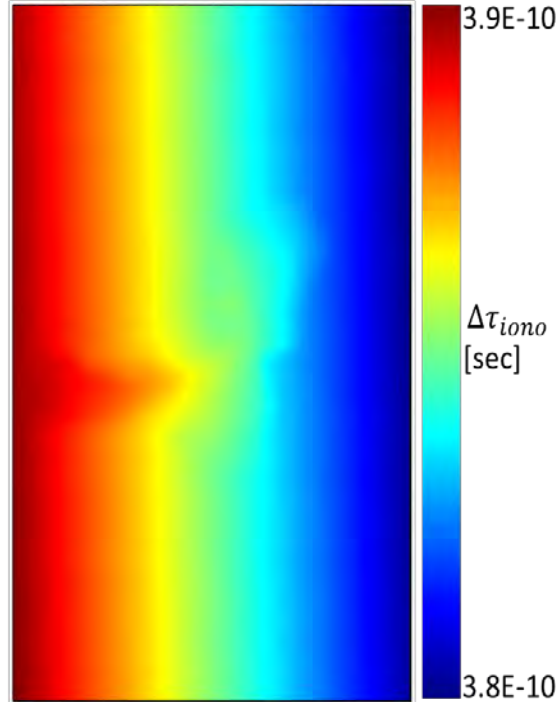
GRID\_0\_PAR\_DTAU\_TROPO\_RADAR.ras



$\Delta\tau_{tropo}$  [sec] +

## Ionospheric Delay

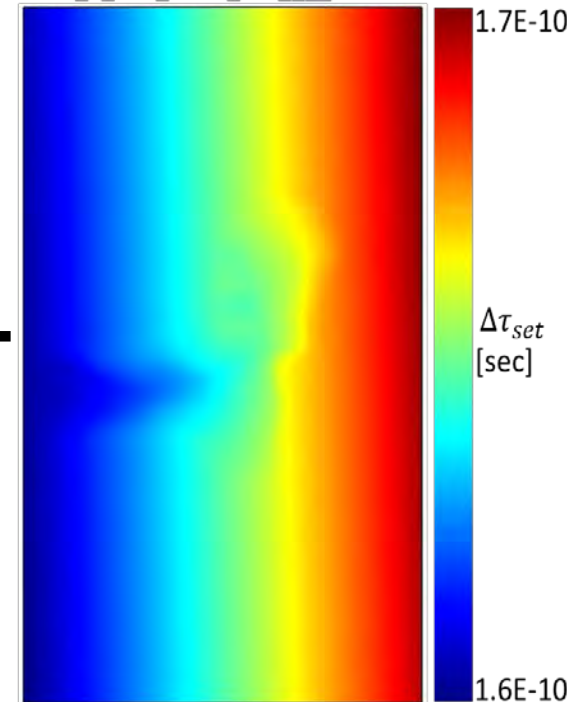
GRID\_0\_PAR\_DTAU\_IONO\_RADAR.ras



$\Delta\tau_{iono}$  [sec] +

## Solid Earth Tides in Range

GRID\_0\_PAR\_DTAU\_SET\_RADAR.ras



$\Delta\tau_{set}$  [sec]

Tropospheric range correction (ECMWF)

Ionospheric range correction (CODE)

Geodynamic range correction (IERS)



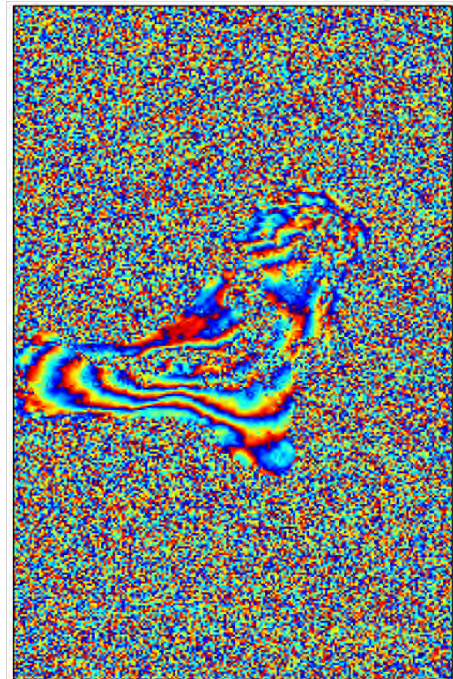
# Recipe

- Example 1: precise geocoding
  - For every sample  $(t, \tau)$ 
    - Read correction values  $\Delta t(t, \tau)$ ,  $\Delta \tau(t, \tau)$  from grid; interpolate
    - Zero-Doppler geocoding of pixel with timing  $(t+\Delta t, \tau+\Delta \tau)$
- Example 2: InSAR phase correction
  - For every sample  $(t, \tau)$ 
    - Read correction values  $\Delta \tau_{\text{master}}(t, \tau)$  and  $\Delta \tau_{\text{slave}}(t, \tau)$  from grid; interpolate
    - Correct InSAR phase by  $2\pi(\Delta \tau_{\text{master}}(t, \tau) - \Delta \tau_{\text{slave}}(t, \tau)) / \lambda$
    - Optional: apply differential phase correction from high resolution DEM



# Example: Removal of Stratified Troposphere

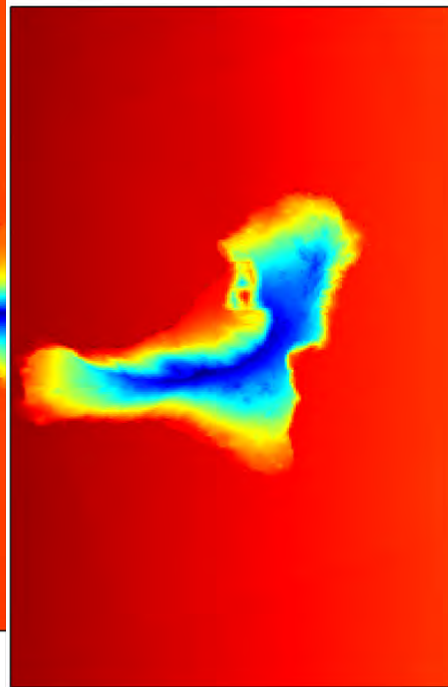
Differential Interferogram



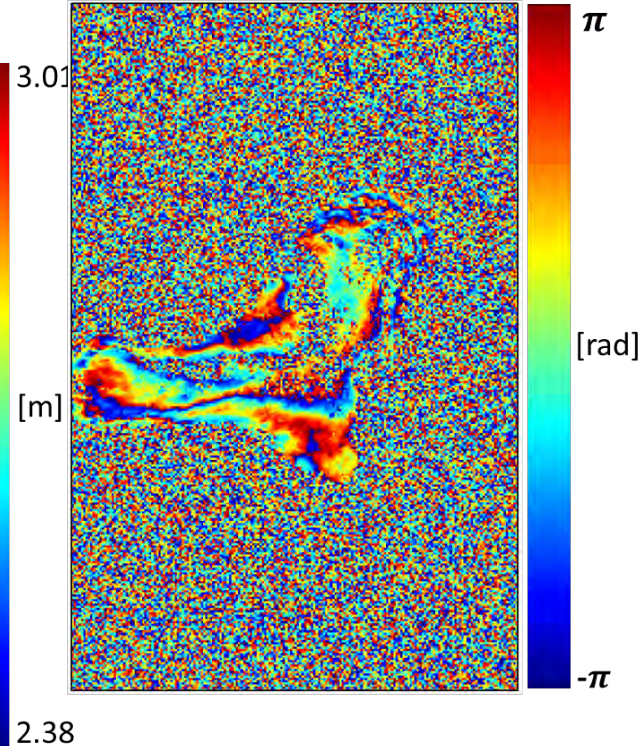
SGP Total Delay (Master)



SGP Total Delay (Slave)



Corrected Interferogram



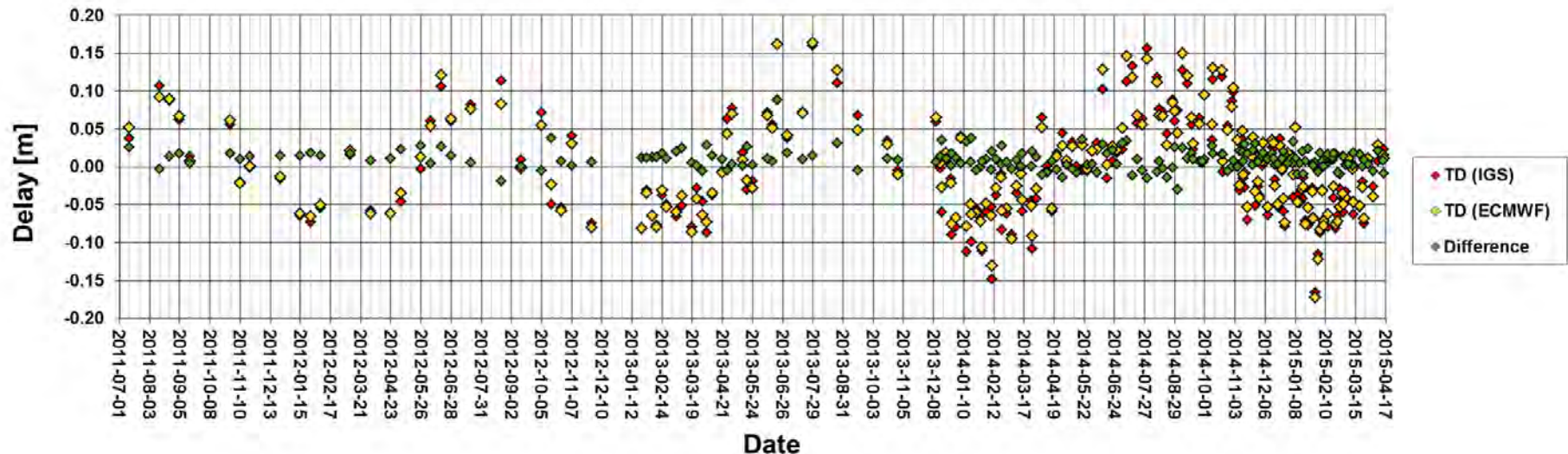
Test Site:	Hierro
Master acquisition	2013-04-23T07:15:32
Slave acquisition	2011-11-10T07:15:31
Incidence angle	33°



# Validation with local GNSS

Test & validation of tropospheric and ionospheric delays with GNSS measured delays for the Wettzell testsite during TerraSAR-X data takes (radar slant range projected).

Temporal Progression of (Meanfree) Troposphere Delay



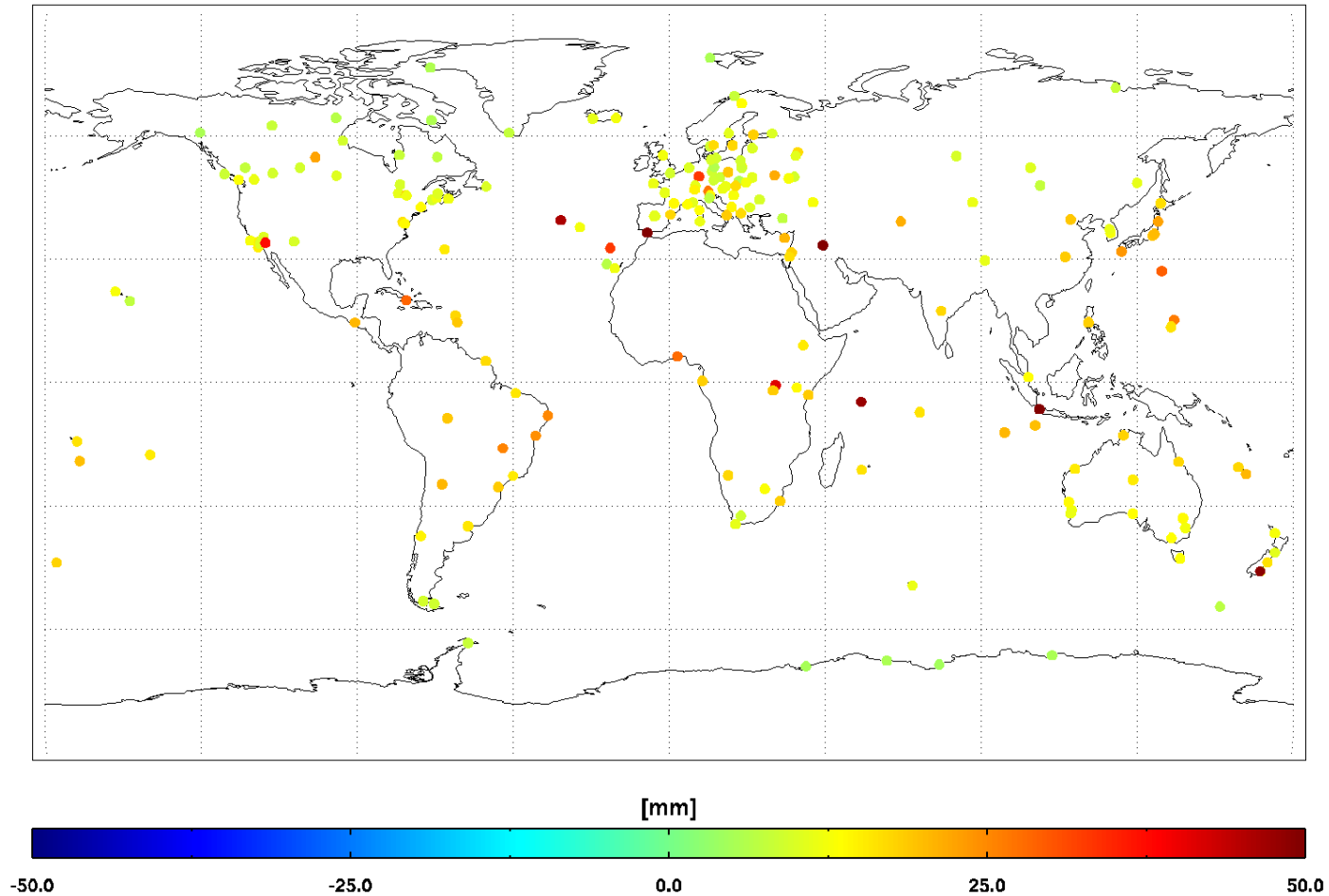
Parameter	Component	Difference
Troposphere (ECMWF – local GNSS)	Range	$9.9 \pm 13.0$ mm
Ionosphere (CODE – local GNSS)	Range	$2.5 \pm 2.8$ mm

→ Globally available corrections are only 13 mm worse than local GNSS measurements



# Validation of ECMF Zenith Path Delay IGS Network

STD ZPD Difference from: 2011\_01\_01T00 to 2011\_12\_31T18GPS stations (215)



# Application: 3D Coordinates from TerraSAR-X Stereo

→ DLR/HGF-Project DriveMark®

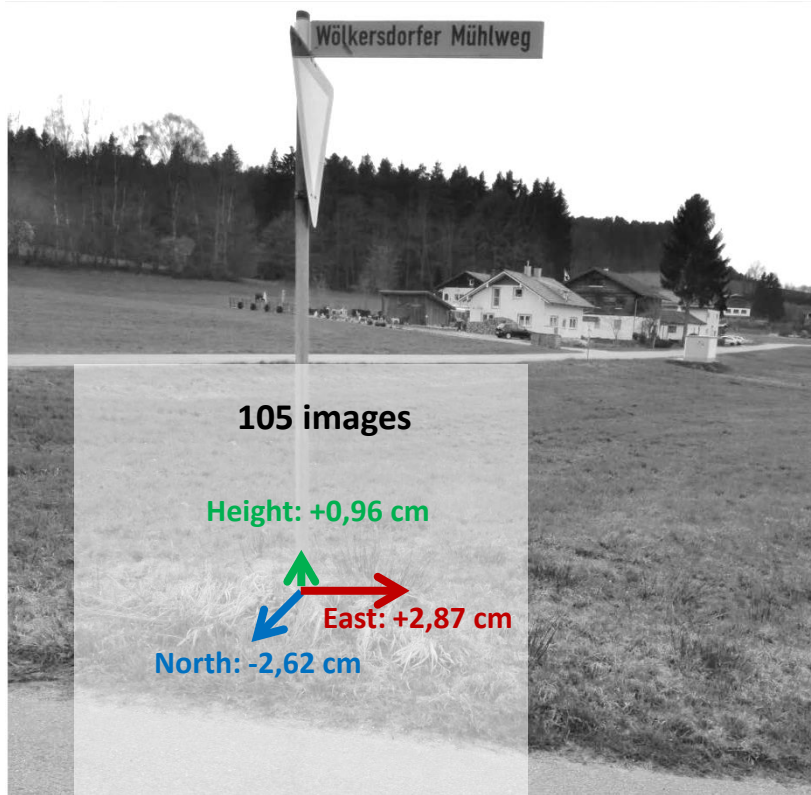


Lantern

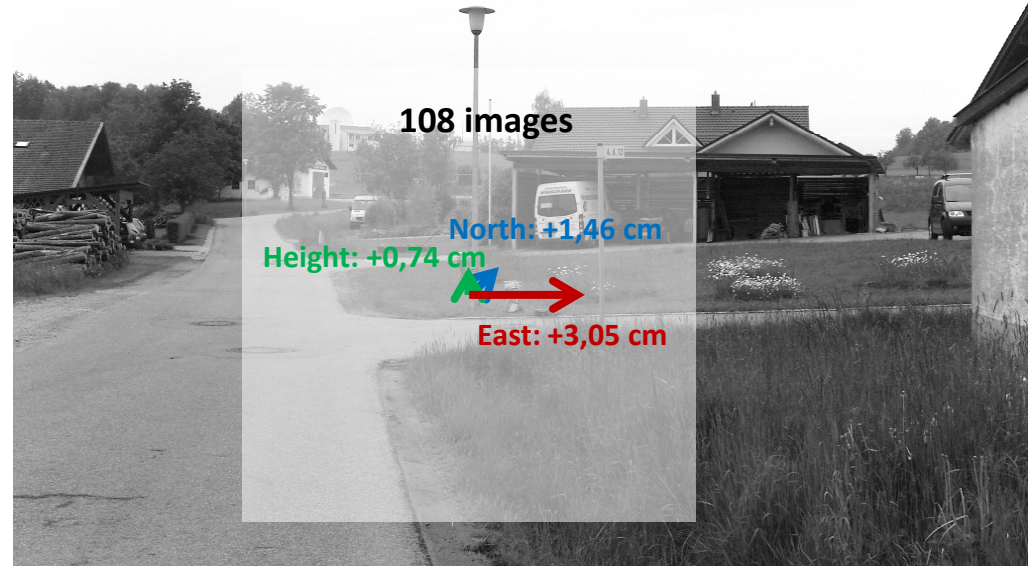


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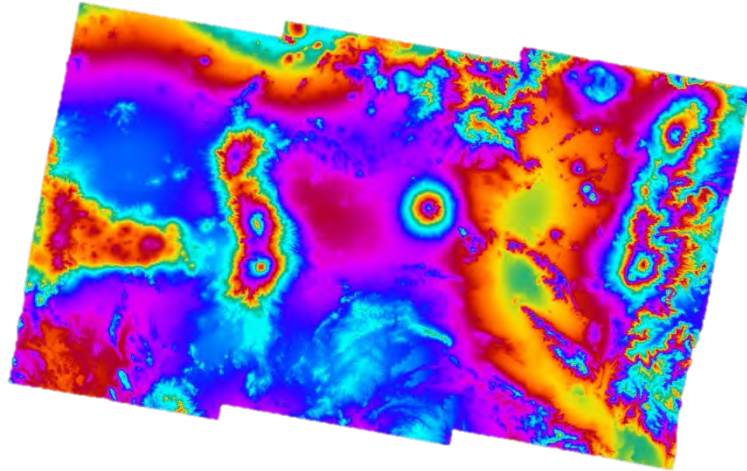


Lantern



# Application to Sentinel-1 Data: Mexico City

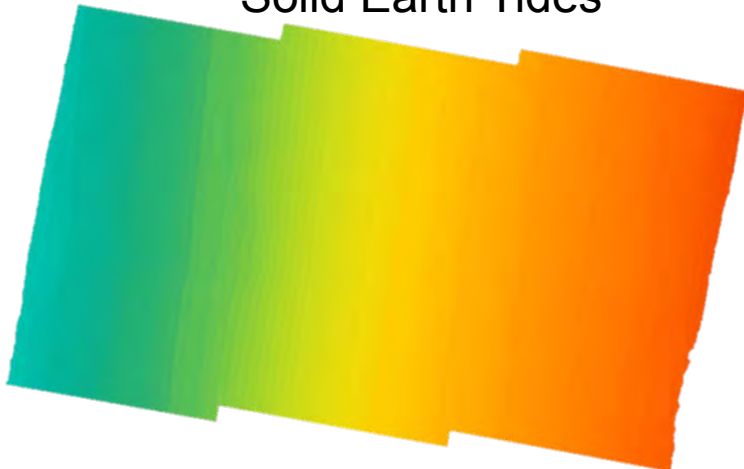
Troposphere



Ionosphere



Solid Earth Tides



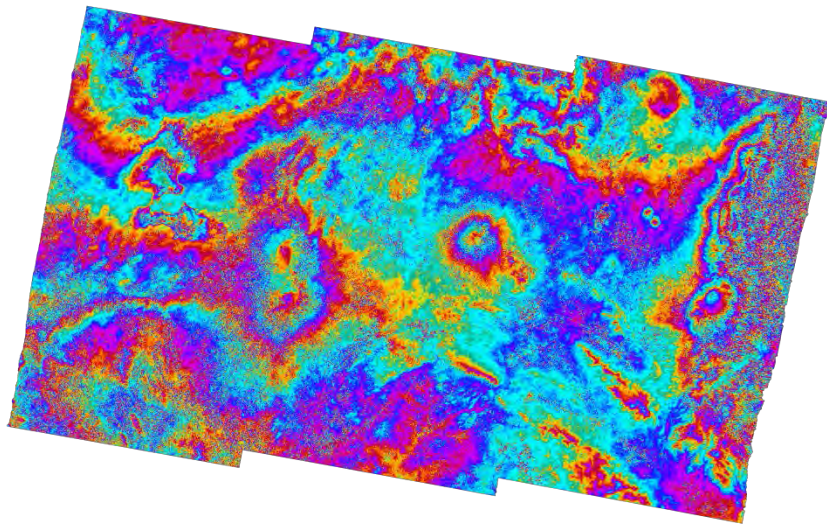
F. Rodriguez, DLR-IMF



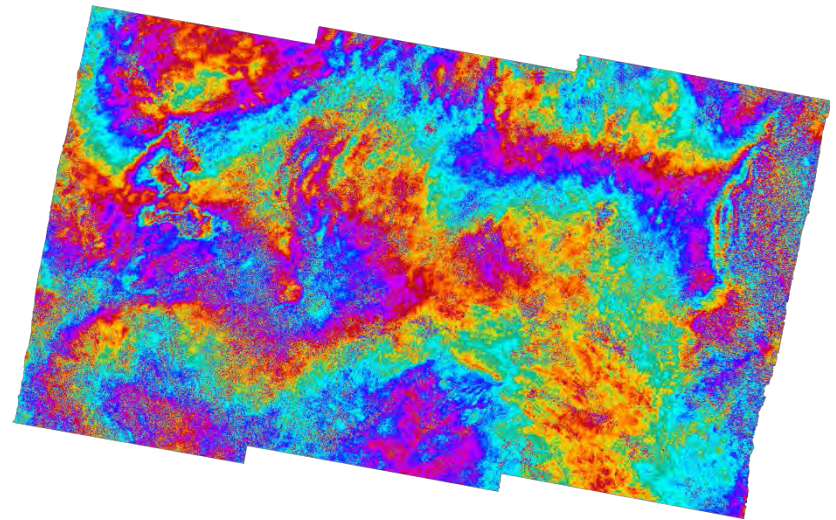


# Application to Sentinel-1 Data: Mexico City

Original DInSAR



SGP corrections applied



# Conclusions

- New, easy to use realization of a geodetic SAR product demonstrated
- Manifold applications
- Product layer must tightly fit to a(n accurate) SAR processor
- Further study with Sentinel-1 recommended
- Discussion expected

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