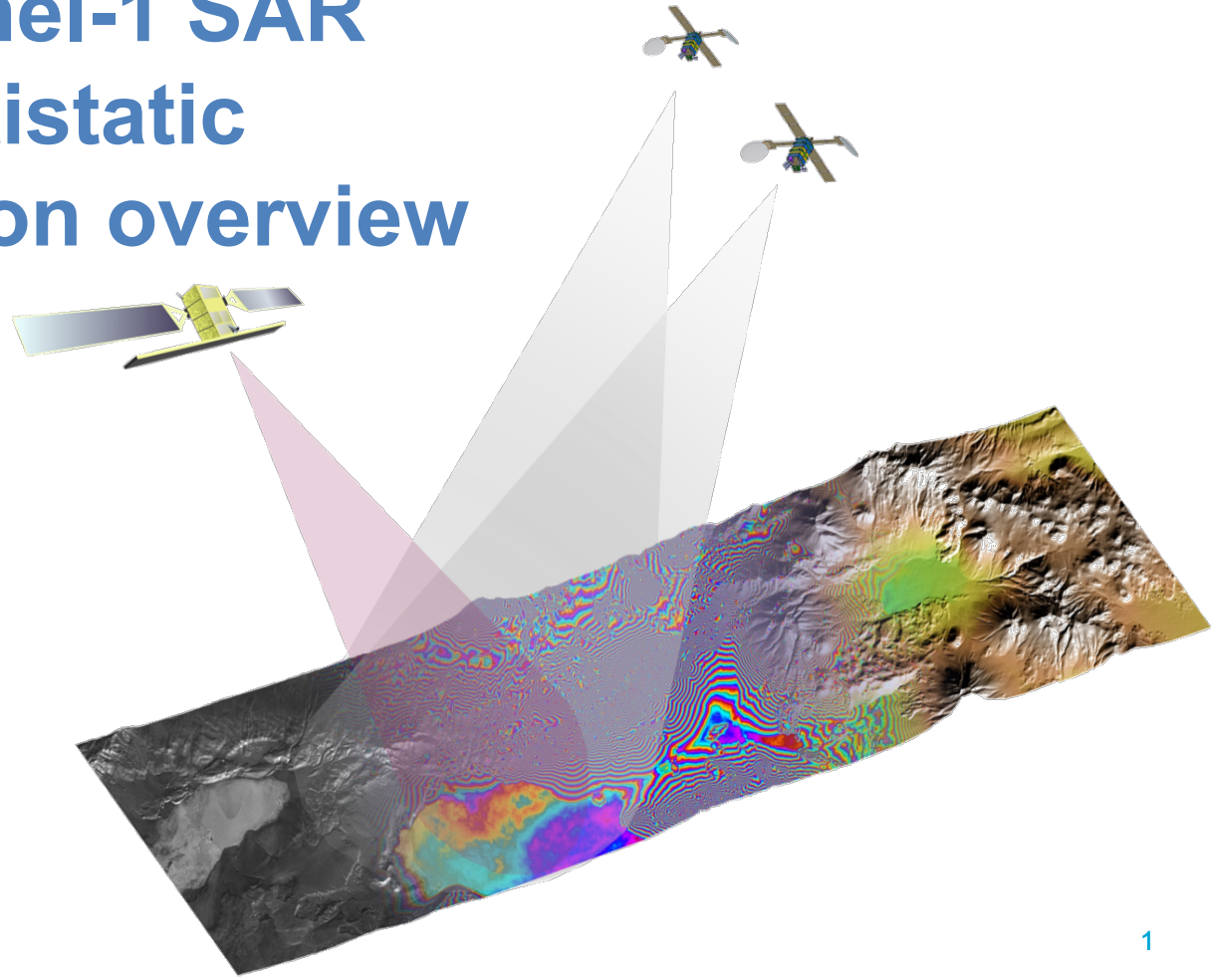


SESAME (SEntinel-1 SAR Companion Multistatic Explorer): mission overview

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Science & mission objectives

SESAME, operating in ***SP-InSAR mode***, will deliver precise, spatially detailed, multitemporal maps on surface topography to:

Cryosphere

- Quantify volume/mass changes of glaciers and ice-caps
- Map and monitor permafrost degradation

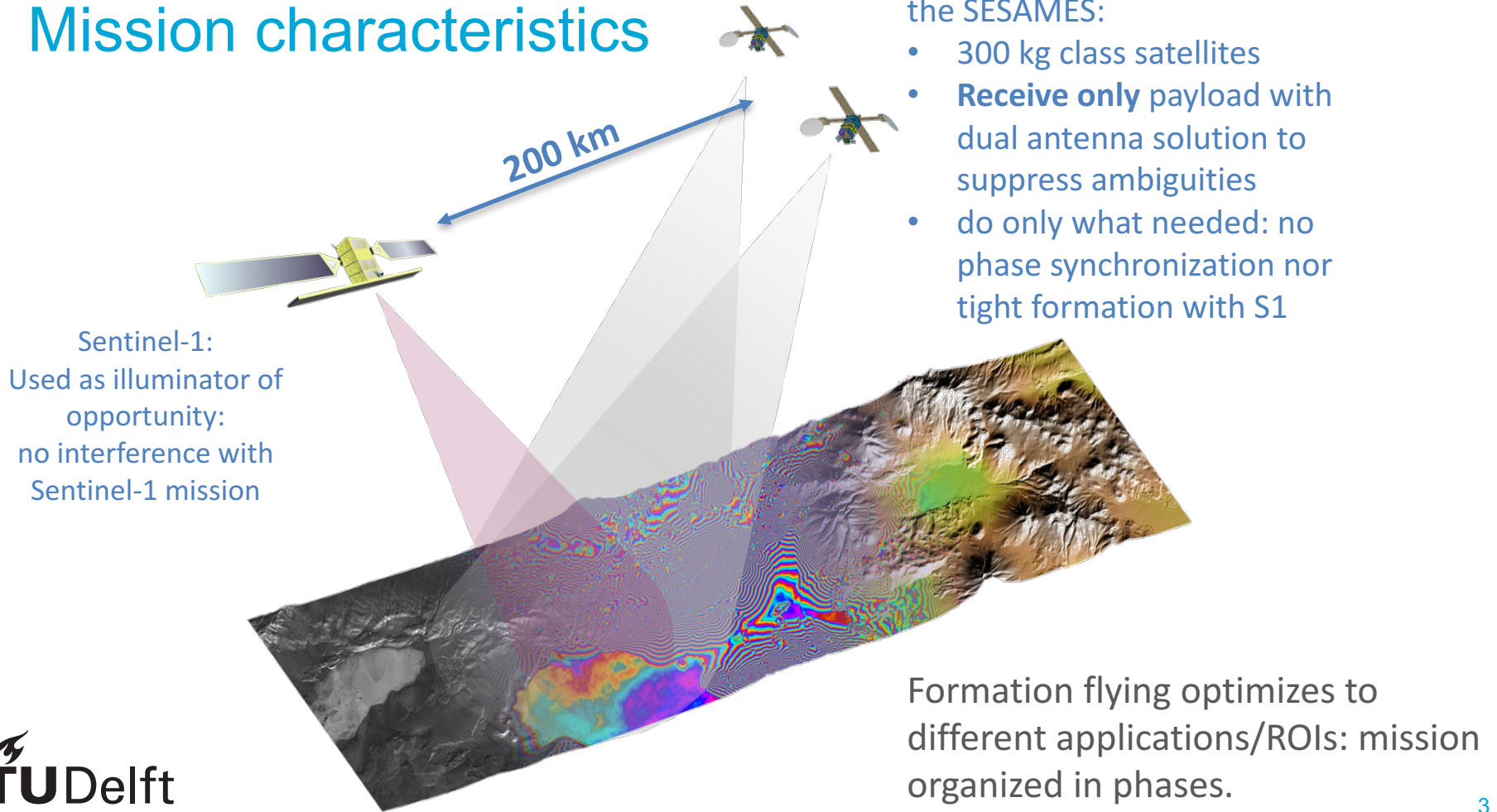
Solid earth

- Quantify displaced volume in natural disasters (landslides, volcanic eruptions...)
- Support emergency response
- Monitor 3-D surface motion in unstable ground and volcanic zones.

Biosphere

- Monitor temporal change in forest height and structure

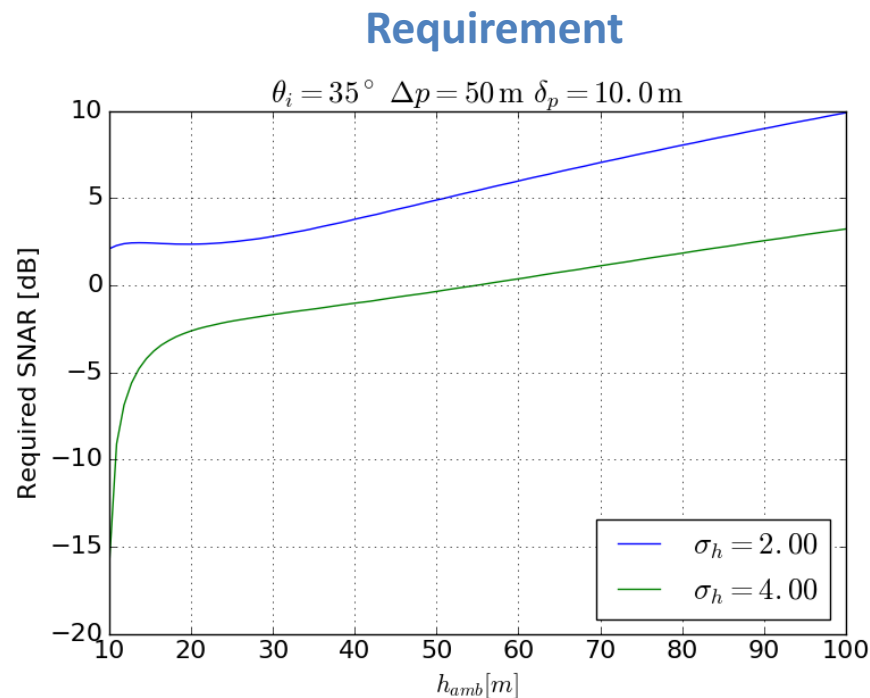
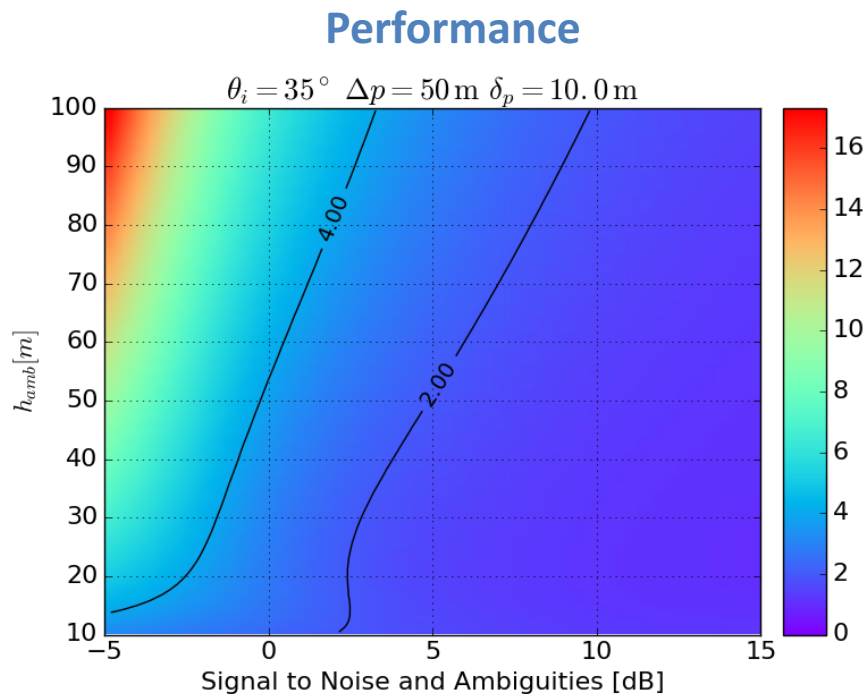
Mission characteristics



Driving requirements

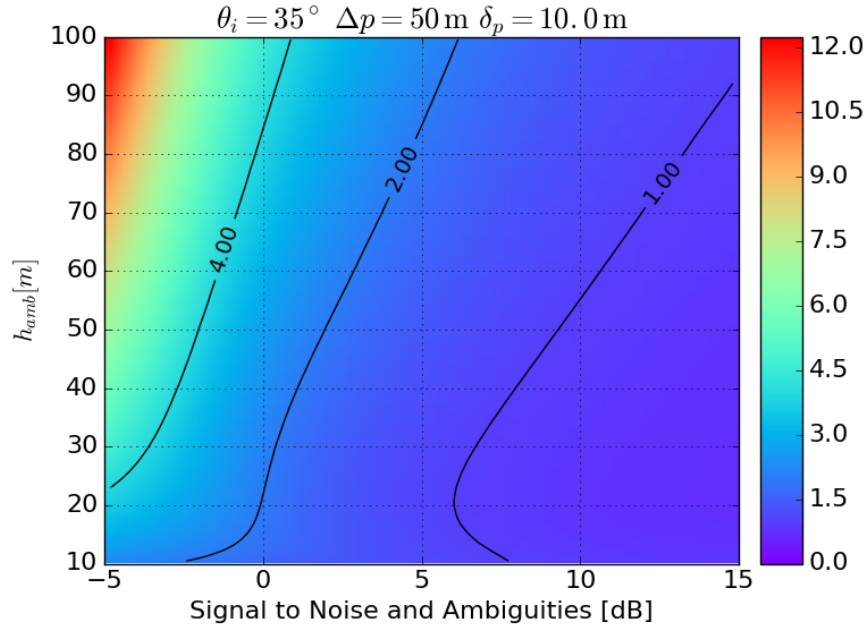
Id	What	Prod. horizontal resolution [m]	Temporal sampling [yr]	Accuracy (1σ) [m]
R1	Land and ice topography	100 (T) - 50 (G)	5 (T) – 1(G)	5 (T) – 0.5 (G)
R2	Glacier ΔDEM	200 (T) - 50 (G)	3 (T) – 0.5 (G)	2 (T) – 0.3 (G)
R3	Permafrost ΔDEM	100 (T) – 30 (G)	5 (T) – 1 (G)	2 (T) – 0.2 (G)
R4	ΔDEM for landslides, volcanoes	100 (T) - 50 (G)	0.5 (T) – 1/36 (G)	2 (T) – 0.3 (G)
R5	ΔDEM for hazard management	100 (T) - 50 (G)	Single coverage	2 (T) – 0.3 (G)
R7	Forest ΔDSM	100 (T) - 50 (G)	1	1

Product to system requirements: Glacier ΔDSM

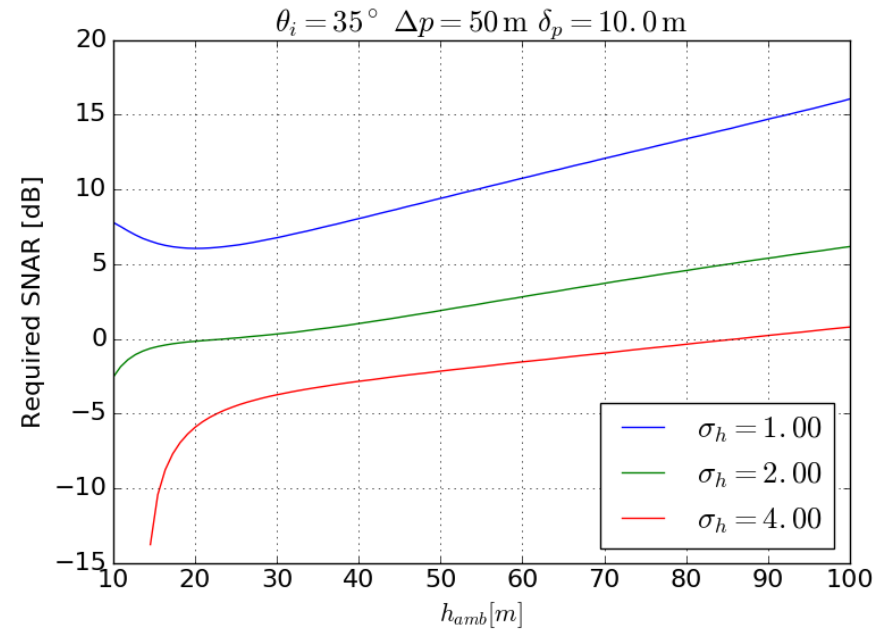


Product to system requirements: Glacier ΔDSM

Performance

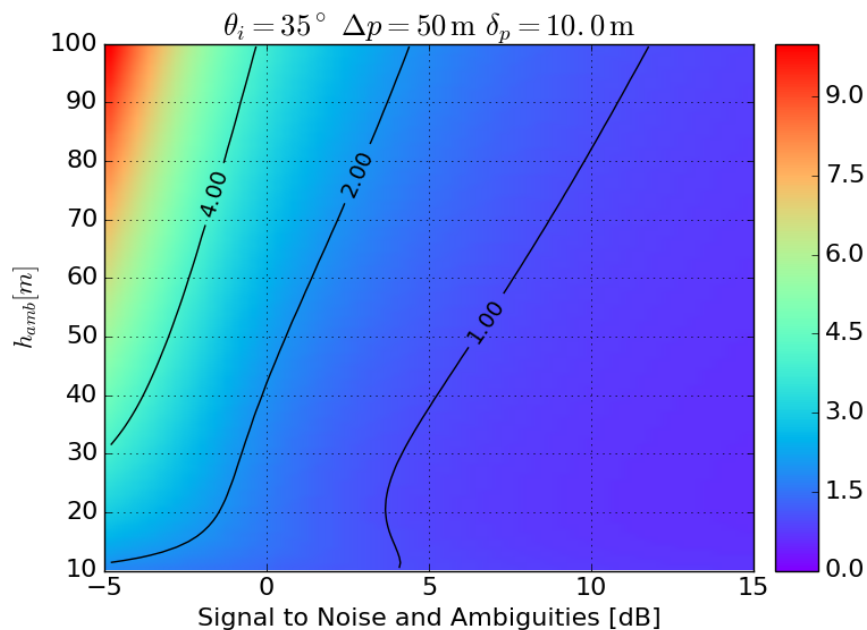


Requirement

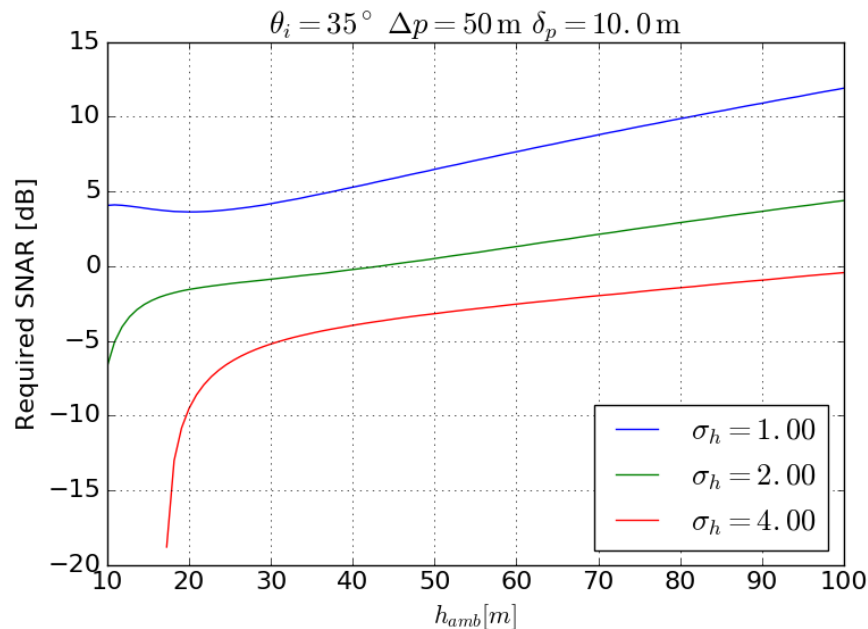


Product to system requirements: Glacier ΔDSM

Performance

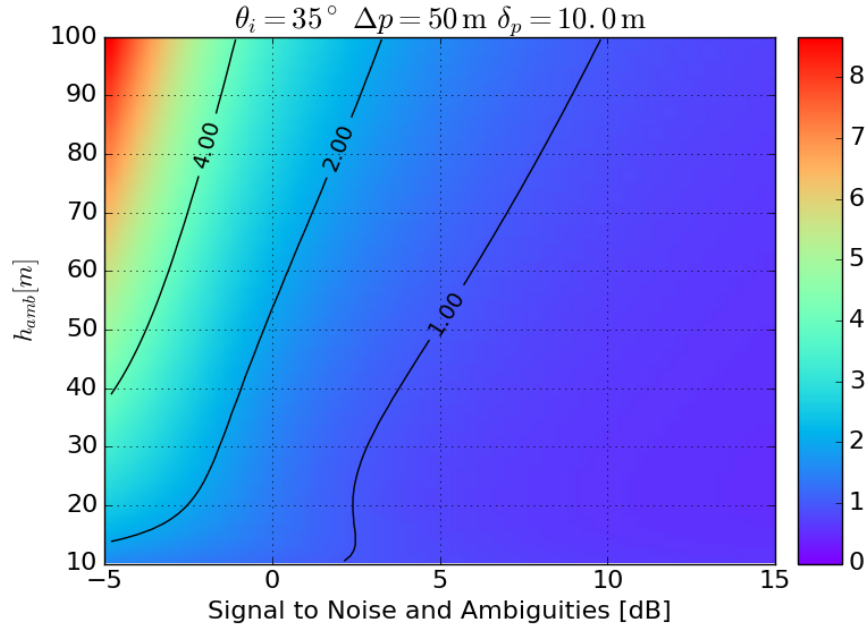


Requirement

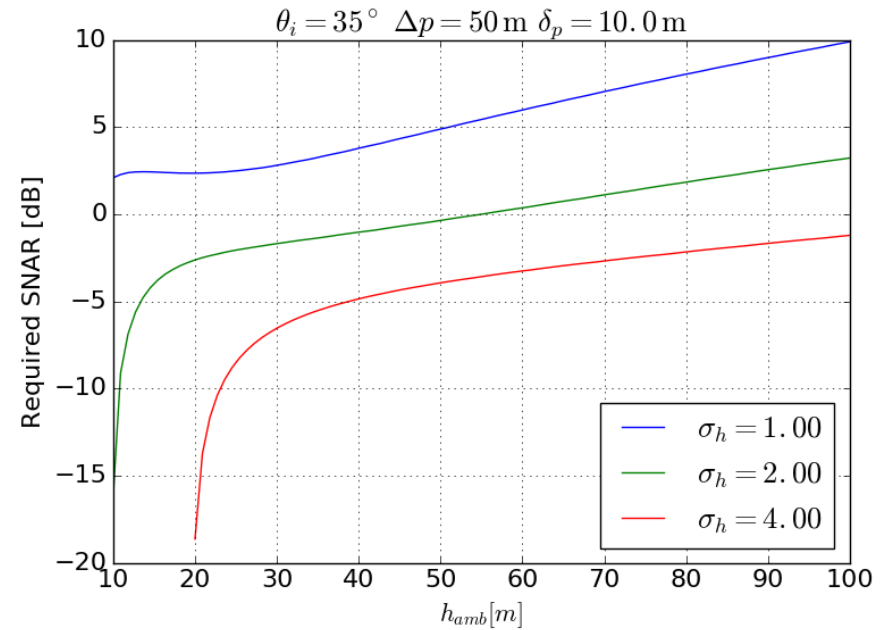


Product to system requirements: Glacier ΔDSM

Performance



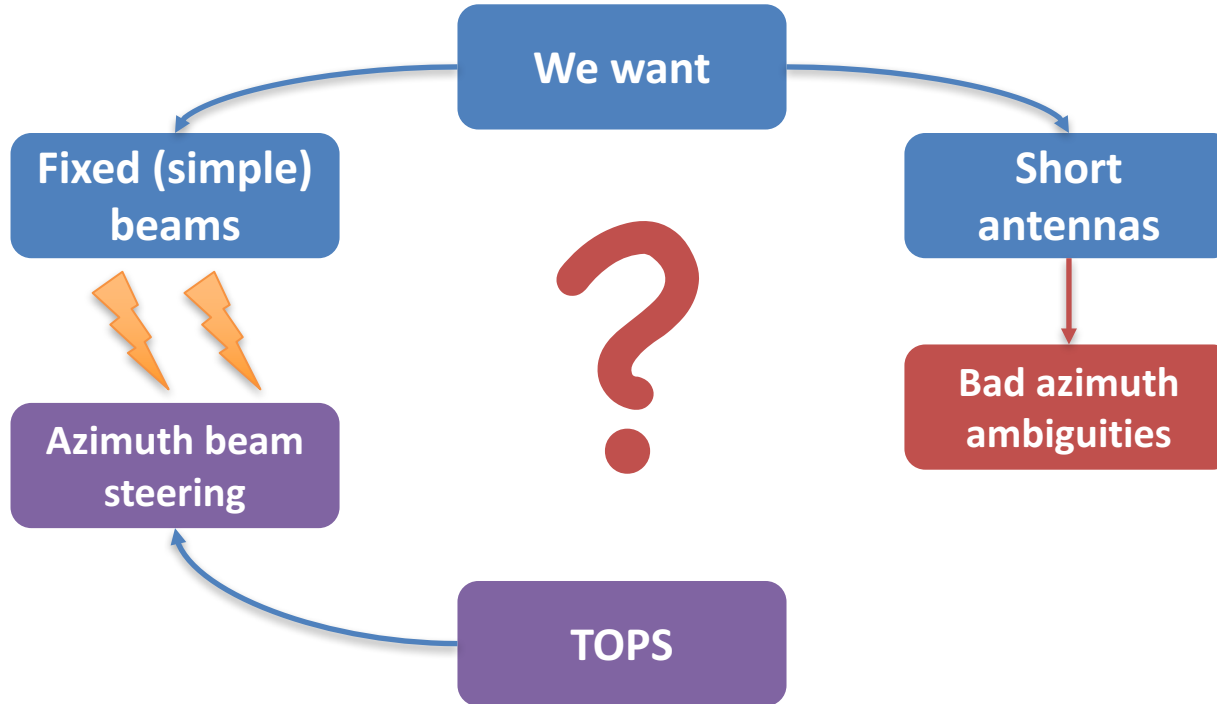
Requirement



What to tweak to meet requirements

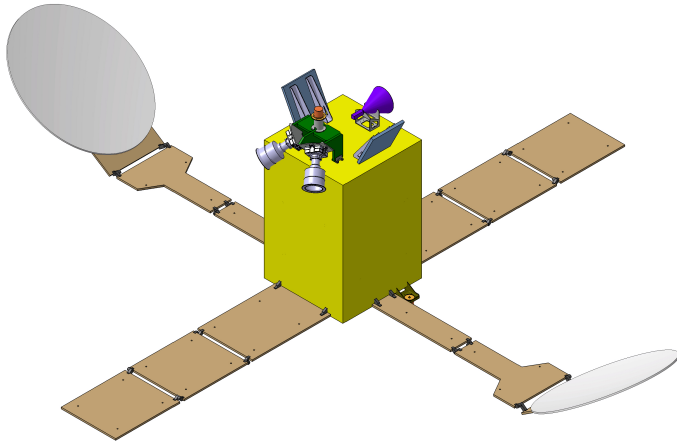
- ~~Single-look resolution~~ → set by Sentinel-1
- Signal to noise + ambiguities ratio
 - NESZ
 - AASR and RASR
- Cross-track baselines → formation timeline
- Number of acquisitions → acquisition timeline

NESZ, DTAR and, again, TOPS

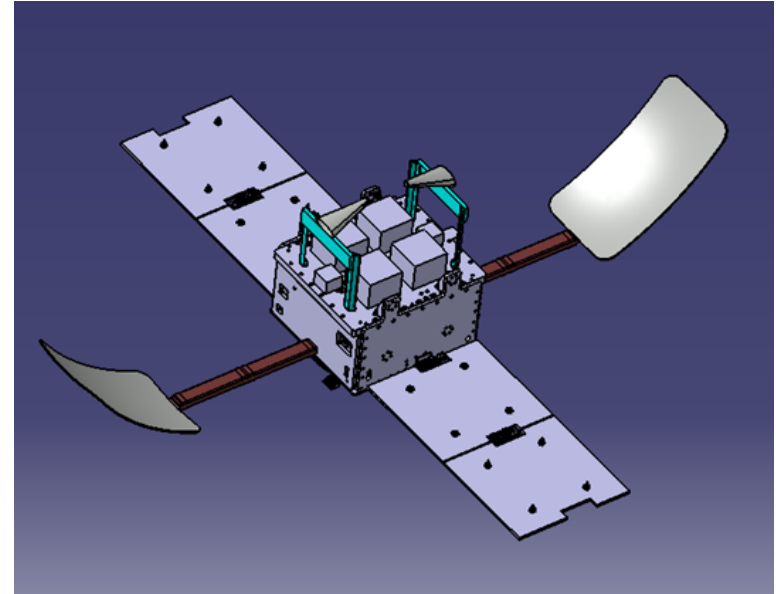


Approach (and space-segment illustration)

TAS-I design

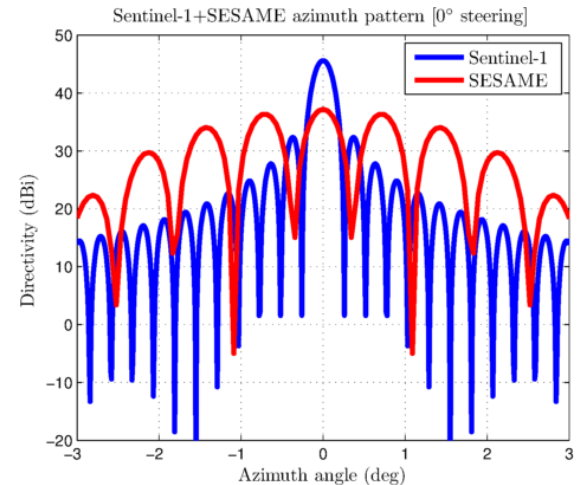
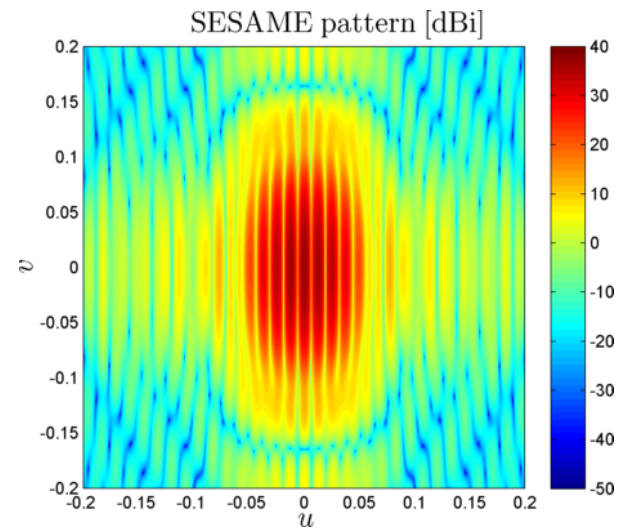


ADS-CASA design



Antenna concept

- Dual antenna architecture
- Sample and down-link signal at antenna
- Azimuth steering using DBF on the ground

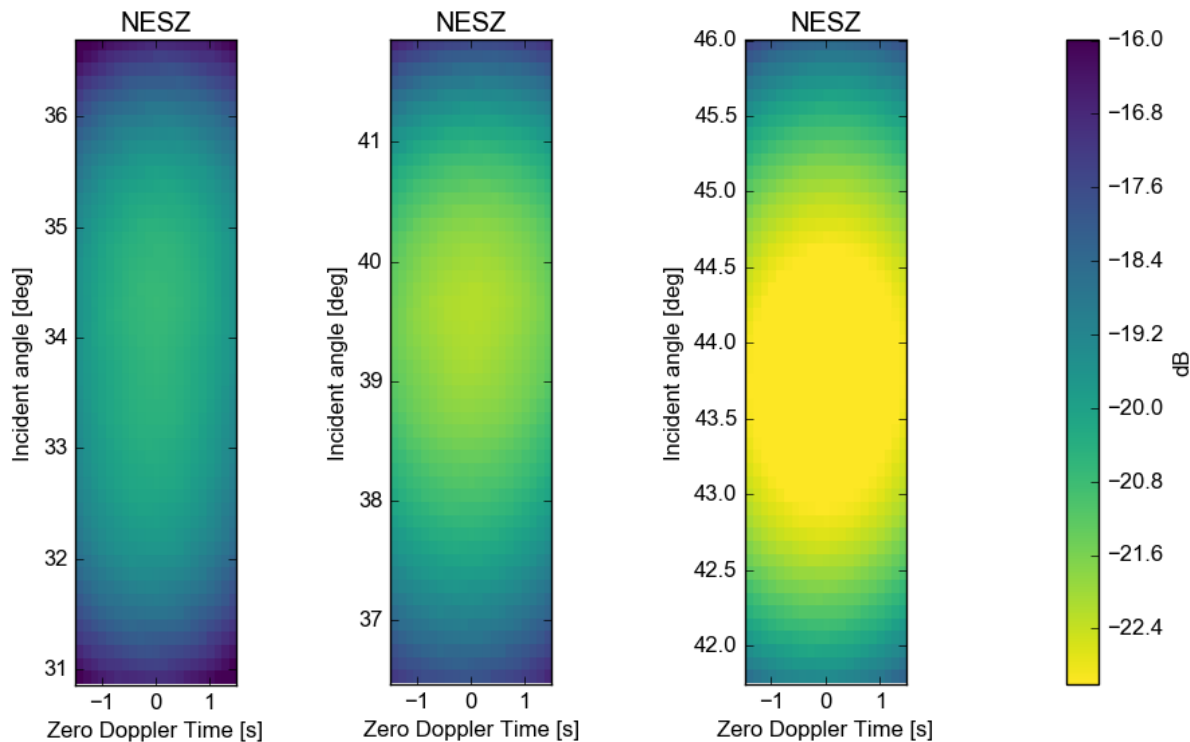


Imaging performance: NESZ

sub-swath 1

sub-swath 2

sub-swath 3



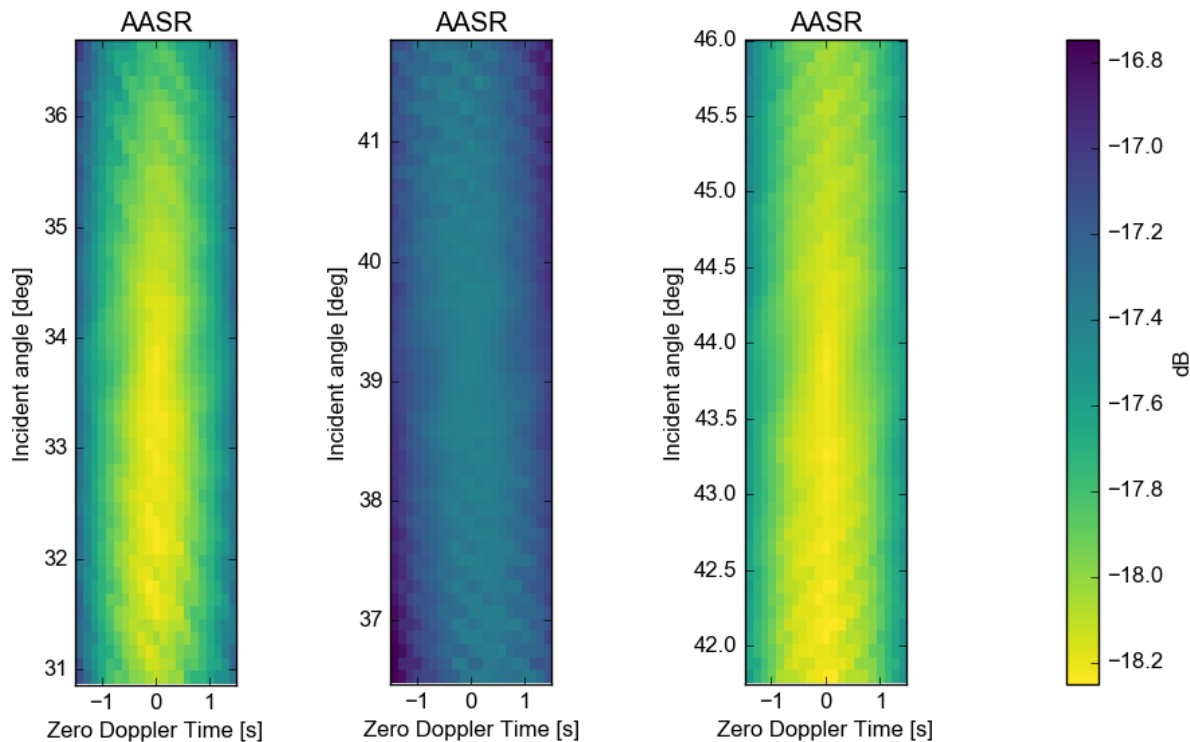
- NESZ generally adequate to good
- Probably a bit less gain in exchange of wider elevation beams would be better.

Imaging performance: AASR

sub-swath 1

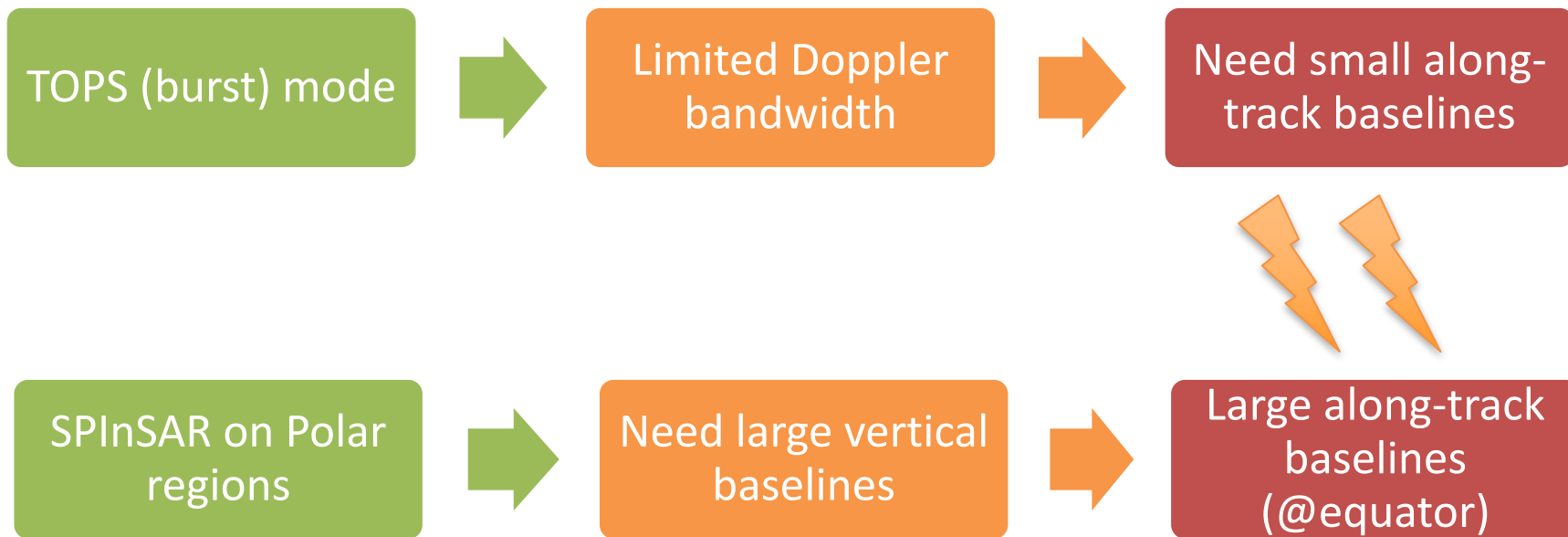
sub-swath 2

sub-swath 3



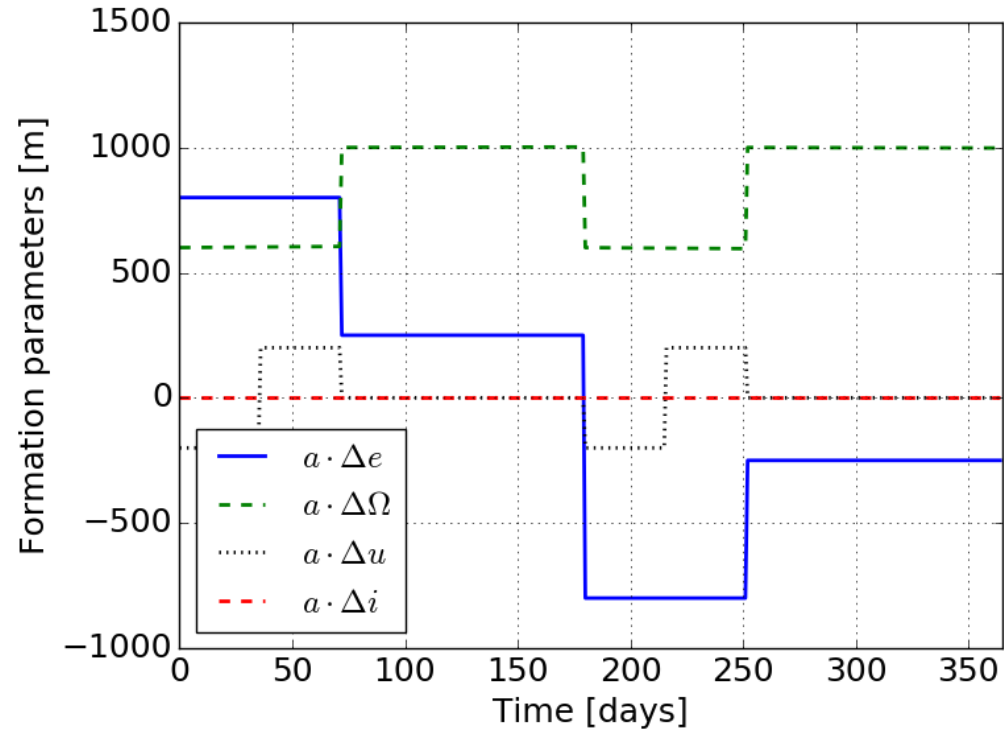
- AASR in -17 to -18 dB range.
- Quite good given small total antenna area
- Sub-swath variability due to Sentinel-1 PRFs

Formation Flying & TOPS



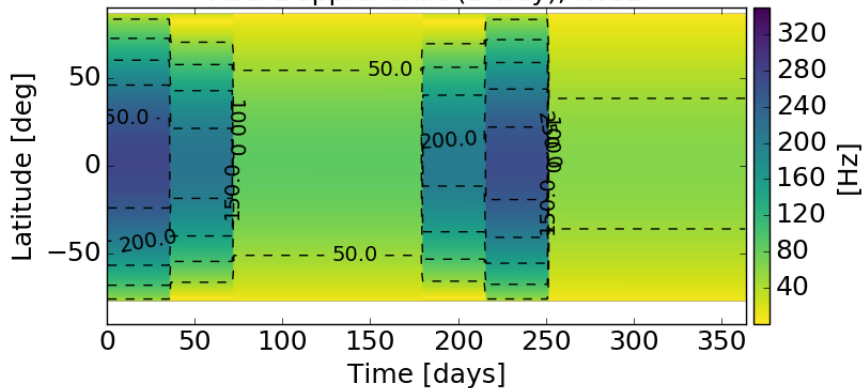
Formation design approach

- Alternate between polar/regular formation
- Go for systematic repeated acquisitions

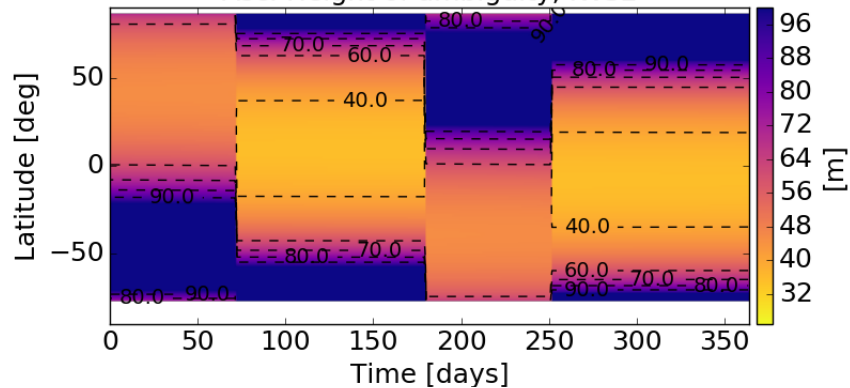


Formation

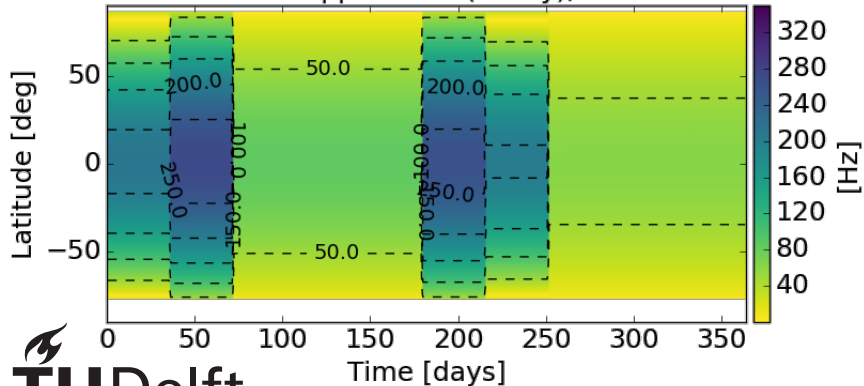
Asc. Doppler shift (1-way), IWS2



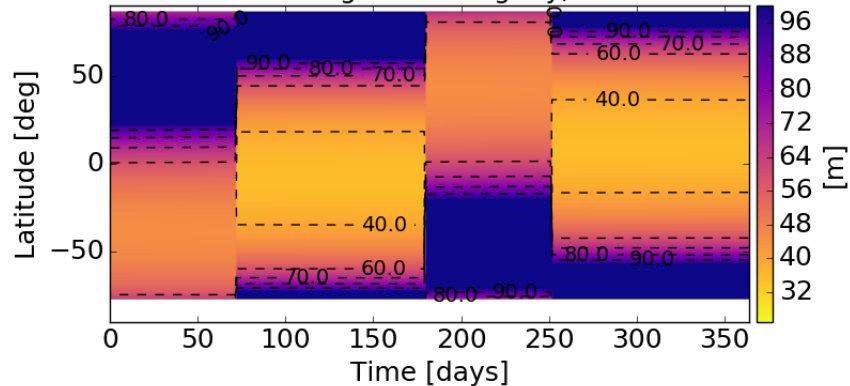
Asc. Height of ambiguity, IWS2



Desc. Doppler shift (1-way), IWS2

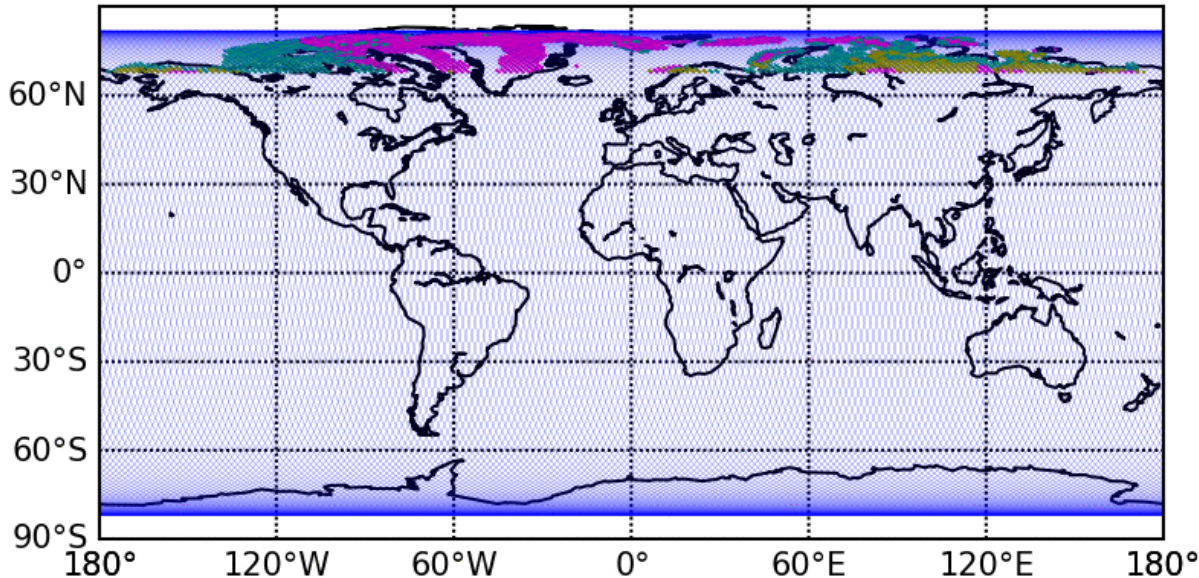


Desc. Height of ambiguity, IWS2

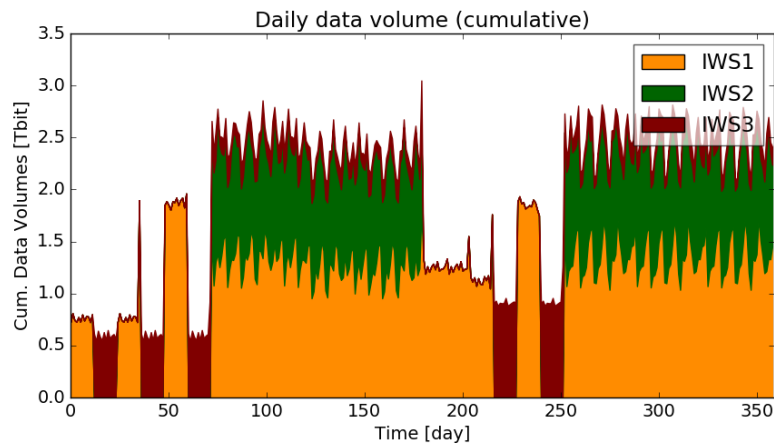
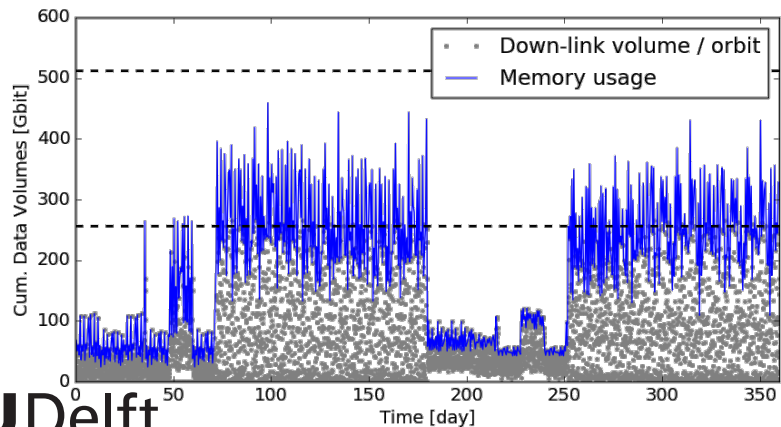
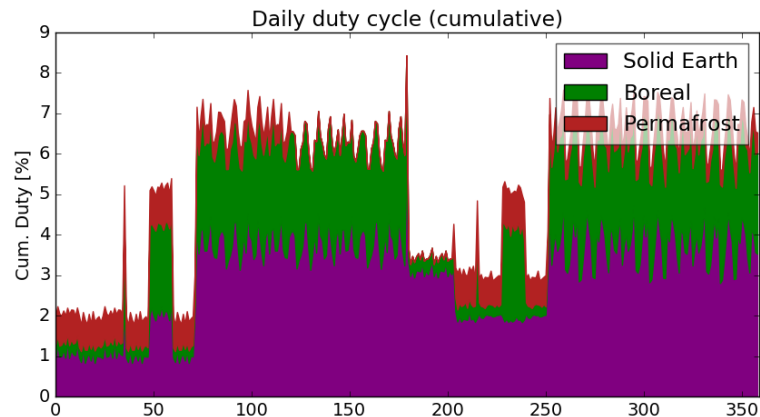
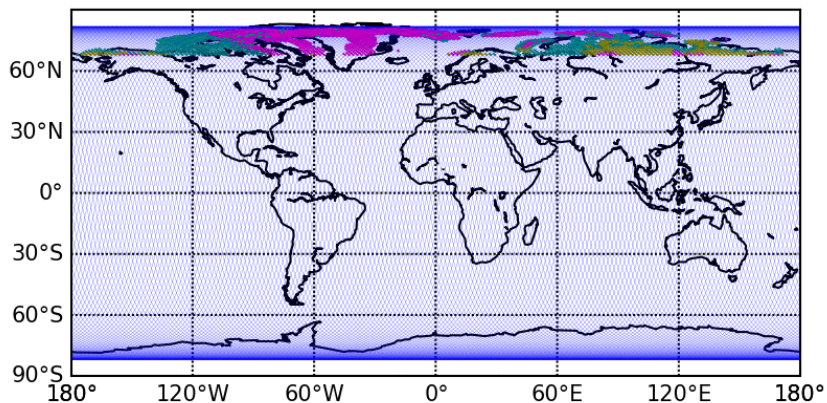


Acquisition (activation) plan

- Limited to one sub-swath (we cycle sub-swaths by mechanical steering)
- Acquisition limits by HoA, common Doppler, down-link capacity

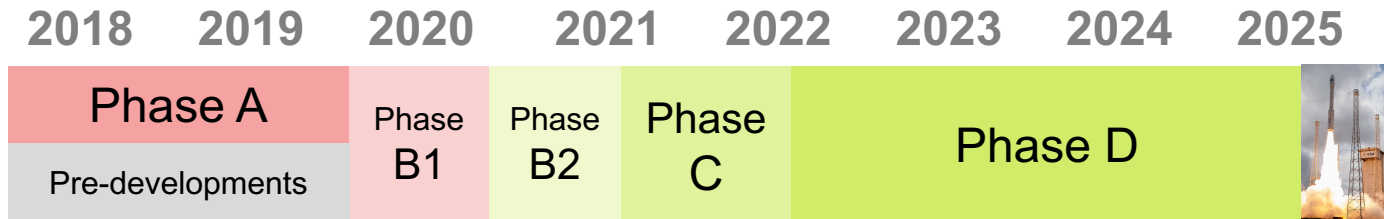


Acquisition (activation) plan



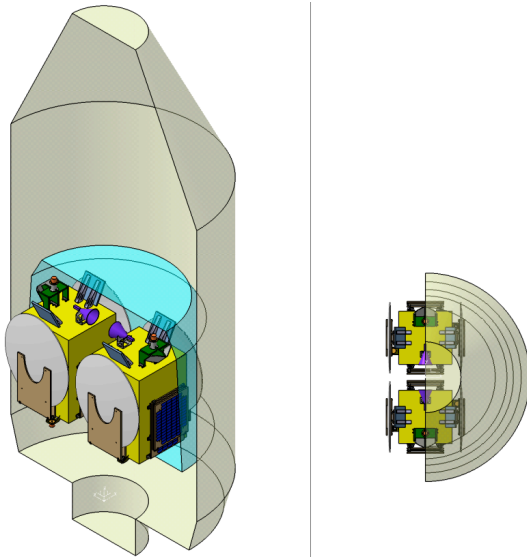
Programmatic issues

- Costs
 - Proposal supported **by two independent industrial teams**
 - Estimated space segment costs < 150 M€.
 - Some reserves to accommodate dedicated (dual) launch.
- Rough implementation schedule

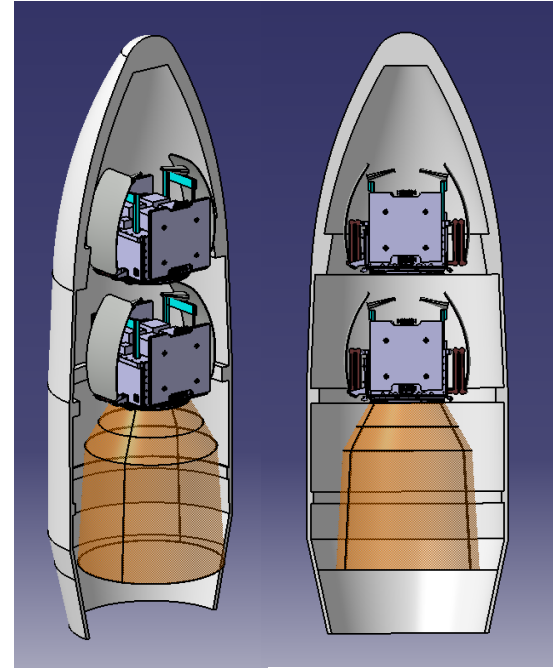


Vega launch accommodation

TAS-I design



ADS-CASA design



SESAMEs will fly in the future....

...and they will be great