

TANDEM-X MISSION STATUS

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ABSTRACT

TanDEM-X (TerraSAR-X add-on for Digital Elevation Measurement) opens a new era in spaceborne radar remote sensing [1]. A single-pass SAR interferometer with adjustable baselines in across- and in along-track directions is formed by adding a second (TDX), almost identical spacecraft to TerraSAR-X (TSX) and flying the two satellites in a closely controlled formation. With typical across-track baselines of 150 - 400 m a global Digital Elevation Model (DEM) with 2 m relative height accuracy at a 12 m posting will be generated. Beyond that, TanDEM-X provides a highly reconfigurable platform for the demonstration of new SAR techniques and applications. The TDX satellite was launched on June 21st, 2010 from Baikonur. After finishing the Commissioning Phase early December 2010 data acquisition for the global DEM commenced.

Index Terms - TanDEM-X, bistatic SAR formation, single-pass interferometry, new SAR techniques

1. MISSION OBJECTIVES

Beyond the generation of a global TanDEM-X DEM as the primary mission goal, local DEMs of even higher accuracy level (posting of 6 m and relative vertical accuracy of 0.8 m) and applications based on Along-Track Interferometry (ATI) like measurements of ocean currents are important secondary mission objectives. Along-track interferometry will also allow for innovative applications to be explored and can be performed by the so-called dual-receive antenna mode on each of the two satellites and/or by adjusting the along-track distance between TSX and TDX to the desired value. Combining both modes will provide a highly capable along-track interferometer with four phase centers. The different ATI modes will e.g. be used for improved detection, localization and ambiguity resolution in ground moving target indication and traffic monitoring applications. Furthermore TanDEM-X supports the demonstration and application of new SAR techniques, with focus on multistatic SAR, polarimetric SAR interferometry, digital beam forming and super resolution. TanDEM-X has an ambitious time schedule to reach the main mission goal. After the commissioning phase, the first



Fig. 1: TerraSAR-X and TanDEM-X flying in close formation

two years are dedicated to the global DEM acquisitions, followed by six months of additional acquisitions to cover difficult terrain. The baseline geometry in these first years is optimized for DEM performance. If the baselines are suitable, a limited number of scientific acquisitions can be included already during this phase. After the DEM acquisitions even larger baselines can be adjusted for higher accuracy DEMs on local scales and for the exploration and demonstration of scientific experiments.

2. THE TANDEM-X SPACECRAFT

The TDX satellite is a rebuild of TSX with only minor modifications [2]. This offers the possibility for a flexible share of operational functions for both the TerraSAR-X and TanDEM-X missions among the two satellites.

During the last phase of the TSX spacecraft development, the SAR instrument design was extended to allow exchange of synchronization pulses to support coherent operation of both SAR instruments during bistatic operation. Six sync horns on each satellite provide a quasi-omnidirectional coverage. An additional propulsion system based on high-pressure nitrogen gas is accommodated on TDX. This cold gas system provides smaller impulses than the hydrazine system on both satellites (which is used for orbit maintenance) and supports formation flying by fine orbit control of the TDX satellite. The TDX solid state mass memory capacity is 768Gbit which is doubled compared with TSX to support the collection of the enormous amount of DEM data.

The TDX satellite is designed for a nominal lifetime of 5 years. Predictions for TSX based the current status of system resources indicate at least one extra year (until the end of 2013) of lifetime, providing the required 3 years of joint operation.

3. THE GROUND SEGMENT

The missions TerraSAR-X and TanDEM-X jointly share the same space segment consisting of the TSX and TDX satellites orbiting in close formation and are operated using a common ground segment [3], that was originally developed for TerraSAR-X and that has been extended for the TanDEM-X mission. Specific new developments are described in the following.

The spatial baseline between the TSX and TDX is derived at mm accuracies from on-board GPS measurements taken by the two-frequency IGOR GPS receivers.

A key issue in operating both missions jointly is the different acquisition scenarios: whereas TerraSAR-X requests are typically single scenes for individual scientific and commercial customers, the global DEM requires a global mapping strategy. This strategy has also to account for the current formation flying geometry which, in turn, depends on the orbit parameters selected and for any given orbit configuration permits generating a digital elevation model only within a certain latitude range.

The two satellites will downlink their data to a global network of ground stations: Kiruna in Sweden, Inuvik in Canada, O'Higgins in the Antarctic, and Chetumal in Mexico. The global acquisitions for digital elevation model alone will absorb a data volume of more than 350 terabytes.

After a brief quality check, the data will be recorded on tape and shipped to DLR in Oberpfaffenhofen for processing and archiving.

The entire processing chain is a new TanDEM-X specific development [4]. However, it consists of individual modules which strongly benefit from the TerraSAR-X and the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) heritage. Major design drivers result from the acquisition strategy which requires the combination of several (global) coverages and application of multi-baseline processing techniques based on supporting intermediate products. Absolute height calibration will rely on globally distributed reference elevation data provided by the laser altimeter from the NASA ICESat mission.



Fig. 2: The HELIX orbit concept – horizontal separation at the equator and vertical separation over the poles – the two orbits never cross.

4. CLOSE FORMATION FLIGHT

An orbit configuration based on a helix geometry has been selected for safe formation flying. The helix like relative movement of the satellites along the orbit is achieved by combination of an out-of-plane (horizontal) orbital displacement imposed by different ascending nodes with a radial (vertical) separation imposed by the combination of different eccentricities and arguments of perigee. Since the satellite orbits never cross, the satellites can be arbitrarily shifted along their orbits. This enables a safe spacecraft operation without the necessity for autonomous control. Cross- and along-track baselines ranging from 200m to 10km and from 0 to several 100km, respectively, can be

accurately adjusted depending on the measurement requirement.

Although the passive stability of the Helix orbit prevents collisions in principle, a number of mechanisms have been introduced in the satellite design to safeguard against collision and mutual illumination risks:

- In addition a safe mode based on the magnet torquers for attitude control was introduced on both satellites. Unlike the hydrazine propulsion system, employing the magnet torquers for attitude control will not lead to any orbit deviation. To complement this additional safety feature, the ground operating concept has been modified to ensure that the ground segment can respond swiftly enough to any problems on the space segment.
- To avoid mutual illumination, exclusion zones have been defined, orbit segments in which one of the two satellites is not allowed to transmit radar pulses. Moreover, the synchronization link between the two satellites can be used to check each other's operating status. If the sync signals received do not exceed pre-defined thresholds it is assumed the partner satellite has problems and the radar transmission will be immediately suppressed. Lastly TDX is equipped to receive telemetry data from TSX and to react on any non-nominal operating status.

5. MISSION STATUS

After the launch in June 2010 the monostatic commissioning phase was dedicated to calibration and performance verification and revealed calibration accuracies [5] and overall performance of the TDX SAR system and its products as good as for TSX. After comprehensive testing of the various safety measures close formation was achieved mid October 2010 and the operations at typical distances between 150 and 400m is running remarkably smooth and stable since then.

The subsequent bistatic commissioning phase of the TanDEM-X mission concentrated on checking out the complete bistatic chains from acquisition planning to bistatic and interferometric processing and generation of so-called raw DEMs. Global DEM acquisitions have started in December 2010 and the first global coverage (except Antarctica) was completed on January 12th, 2012. Parallel to the first month of operational data acquisition the team concentrated its efforts on the calibration of the bistatic interferometer. Correction of differential delays between TSX and TDX [6] was necessary to facilitate the utilization of radargrammetry [4] for resolving the 2π -ambiguity band. A comprehensive monitoring system [7] has been established to evaluate the performance of each individual data take and provide feedback to the TanDEM-X

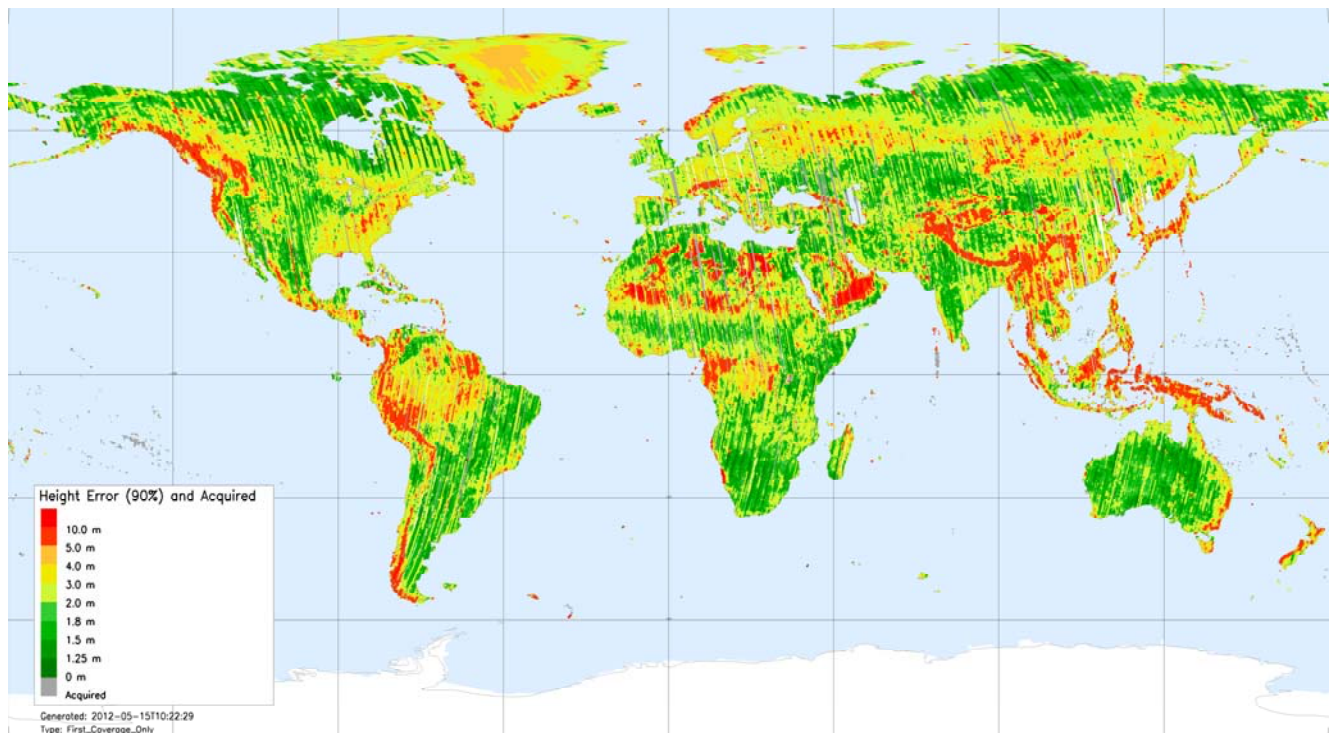


Fig. 3: Relative height error map for the first global acquisition (except Antarctica). The color scale shows the relative height error derived from the mean coherence of each individual Raw DEM. Gray-shaded strips have been recorded, but have yet to be processed.

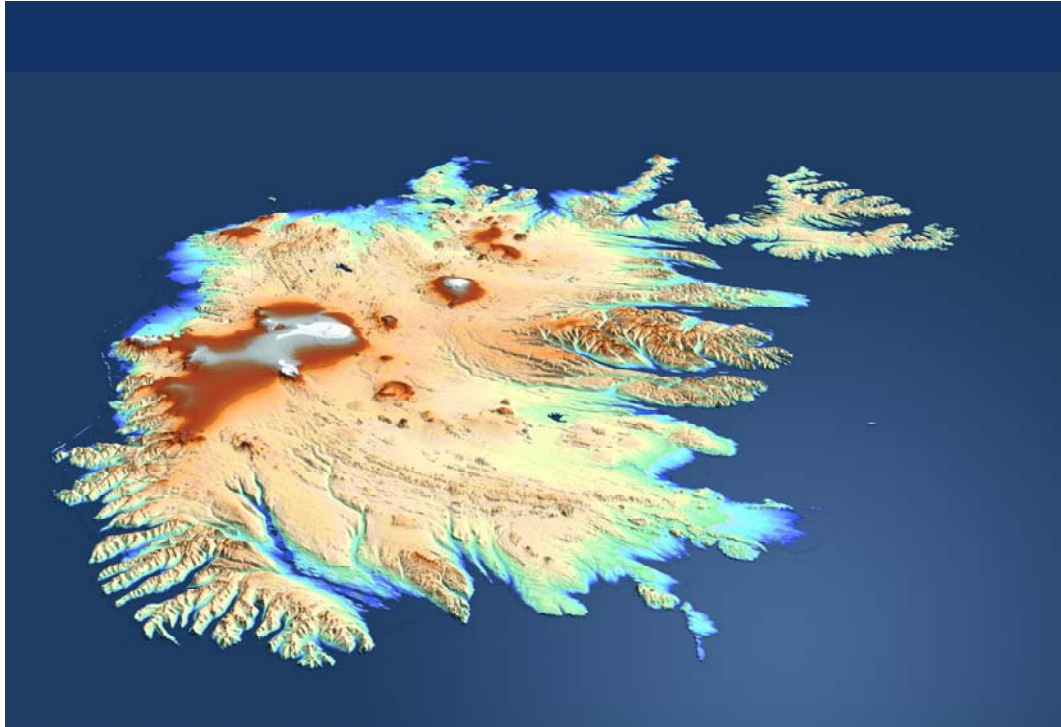


Fig. 4: TanDEM-X DEM mosaic of Iceland derived from the first acquisition.

acquisition planning for additional acquisitions and identification of areas not requiring a second coverage. In the meantime phase, delay and baseline calibration have reached such an accuracy level, that more than 90% of all so-called Raw DEMs are within $\pm 10\text{m}$ of SRTM/ICESat already before the final calibration step using ICESat data as reference heights.

Figure 3 shows the color-coded relative height error derived from the coherence of the first global acquisition. Efforts currently concentrate of making the final calibration and mosaicking chain fully operational. First mosaics like the example of Iceland in Fig. 4 have been generated [8]. Based on the first global acquisition so-called intermediate DEMs will be produced for larger regions.

6. REFERENCES

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