

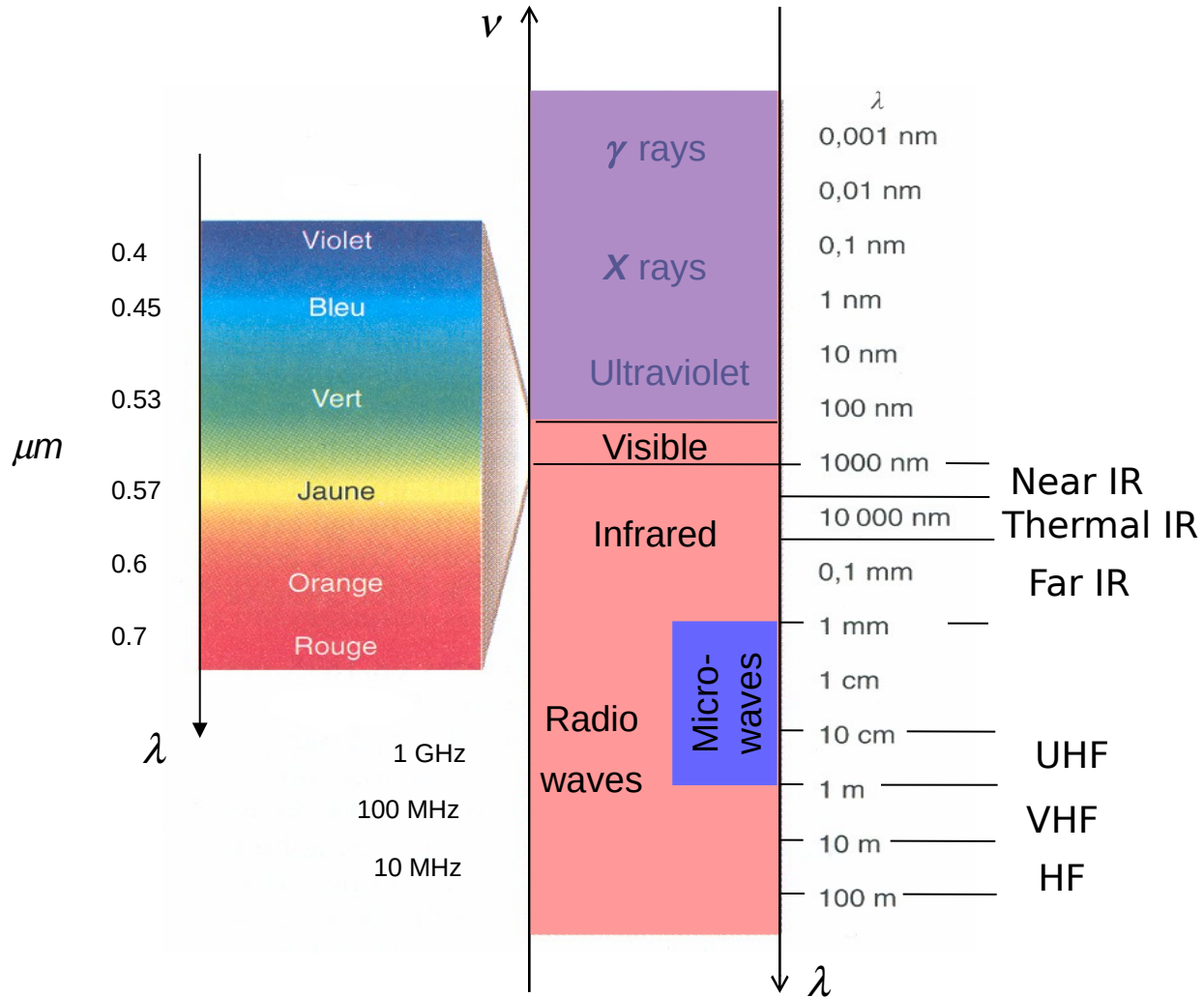
A world map showing the continents in a light beige color against a dark blue background. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean.

# SAR basics for land surfaces

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*[pierre-louis.frison@u-pem.fr](mailto:pierre-louis.frison@u-pem.fr)*

# Electromagnetic spectrum

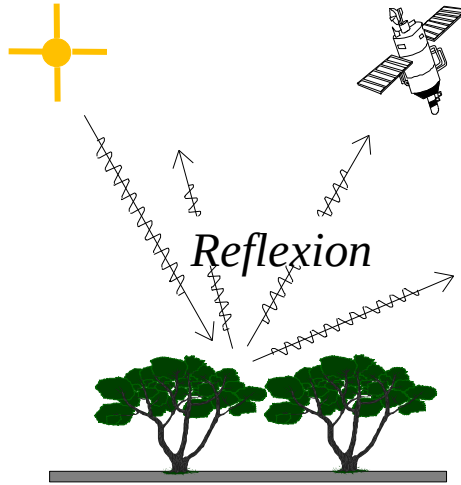


From Seguin & Villeneuve,  
Astronomie et Astrophysique

# Radar Fundamentals

## Remote Sensing observations mode

Solar radiation

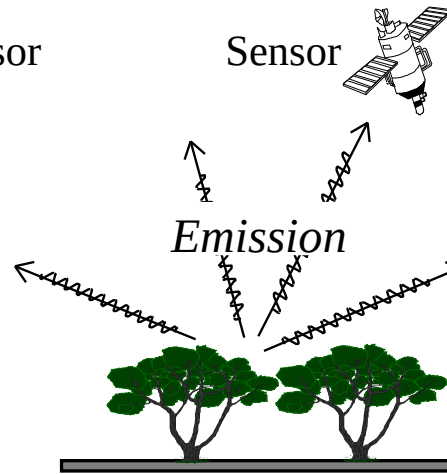


**Visible**

**Near/mid-Infrared**

VIS + NIR + MIR

Sensor

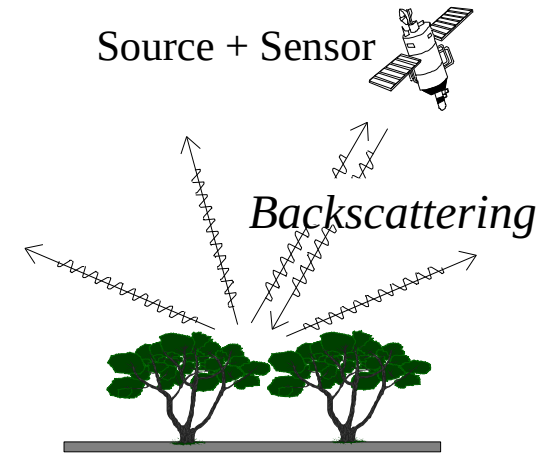


**Thermal Infrared**

**Microwaves**

IRT

Sensor



**Radar**

= active microwaves

Microwaves

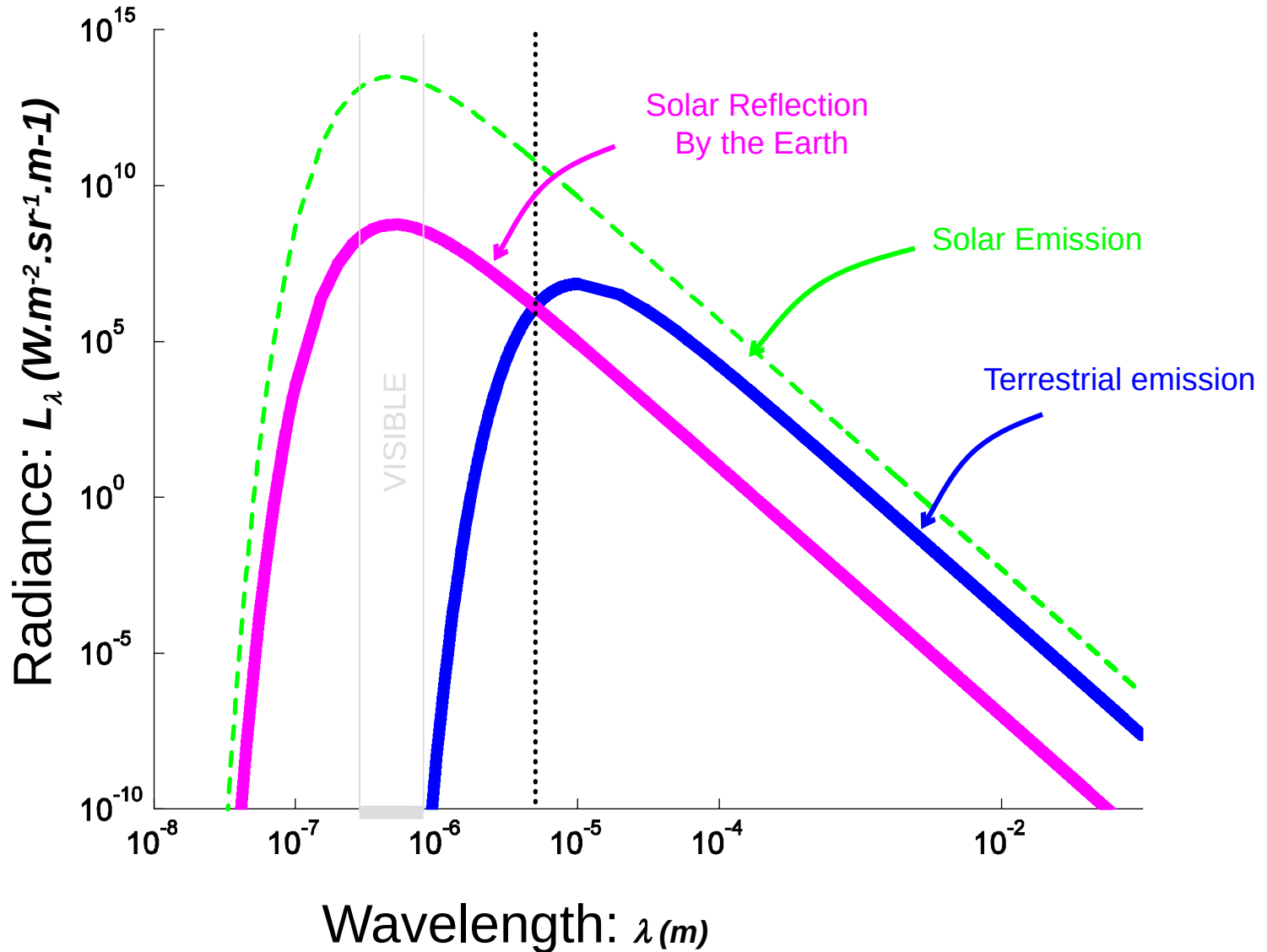
0.4  $\mu m$

5  $\mu m$

0.75-150 cm

$\lambda$

# The electromagnetic radiation Coming from the Earth



# RadAR Fundamentals

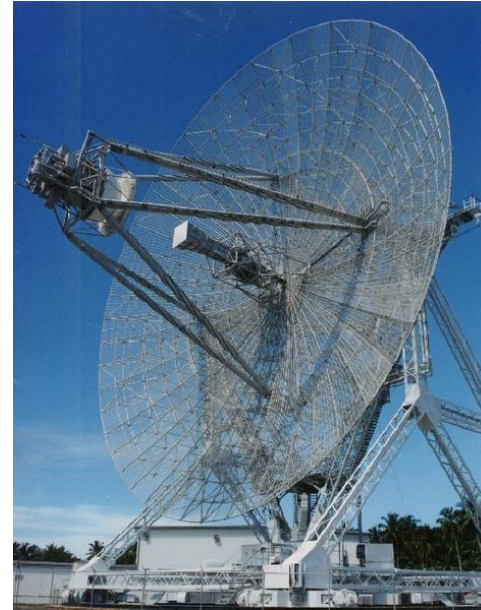
**RADAR:**  
**R**ADIO **D**etection **A**nd **R**anging

*Emission* of emw  
*Reception* backscattered echoes



Road RADAR

(© US police)



US Army



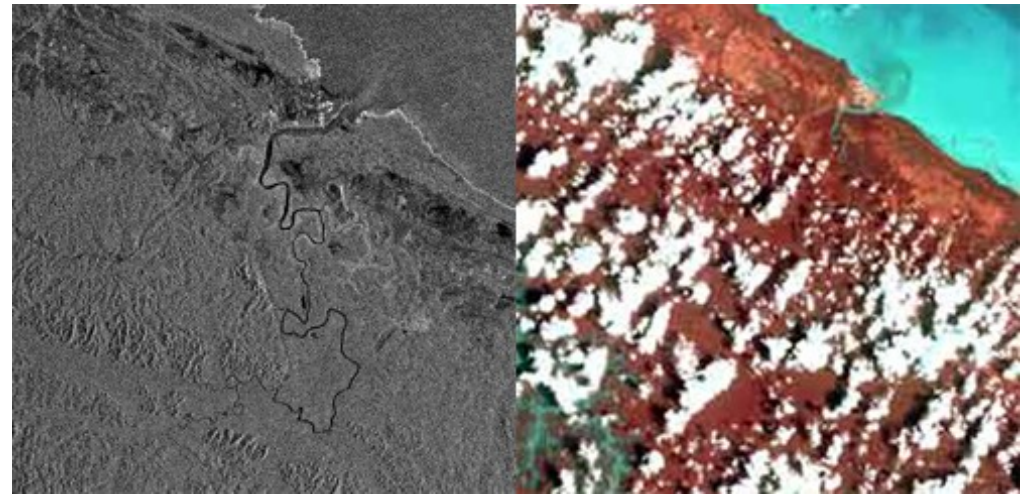
Imaging RADAR PALSAR

(© NASDA)

# Vegetation classification with SAR data

Radar, ERS

Optical, SPOT

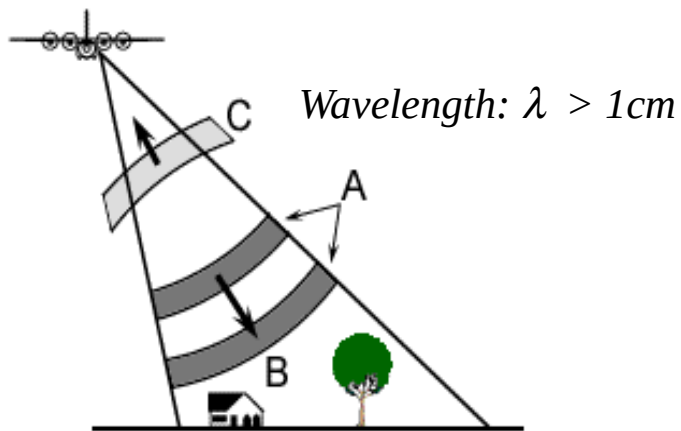


***Insensitive to clouds and atmosphere  
+  
day / night acquisitions***

## *Spaceborne Remote Sensing*

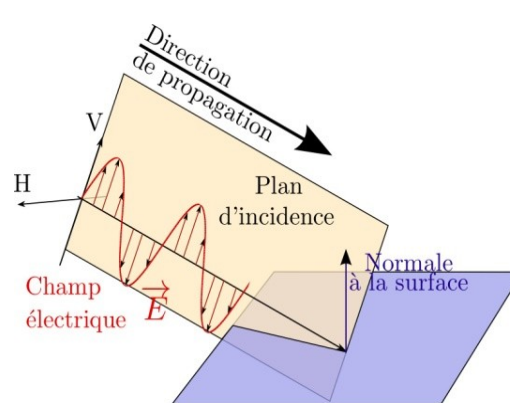
Optical since 70's

Radar since 1991

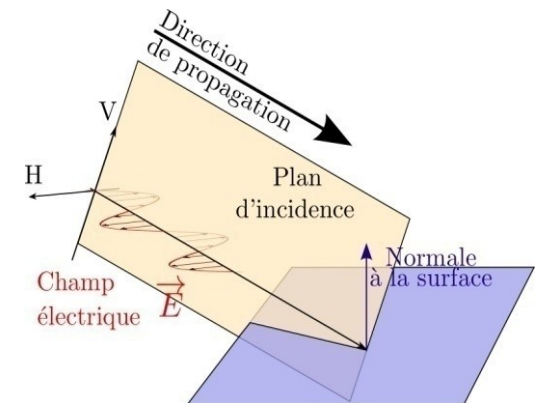


Source: Centre canadien de télédétection

*Different polarizations*



***V Polarisation***



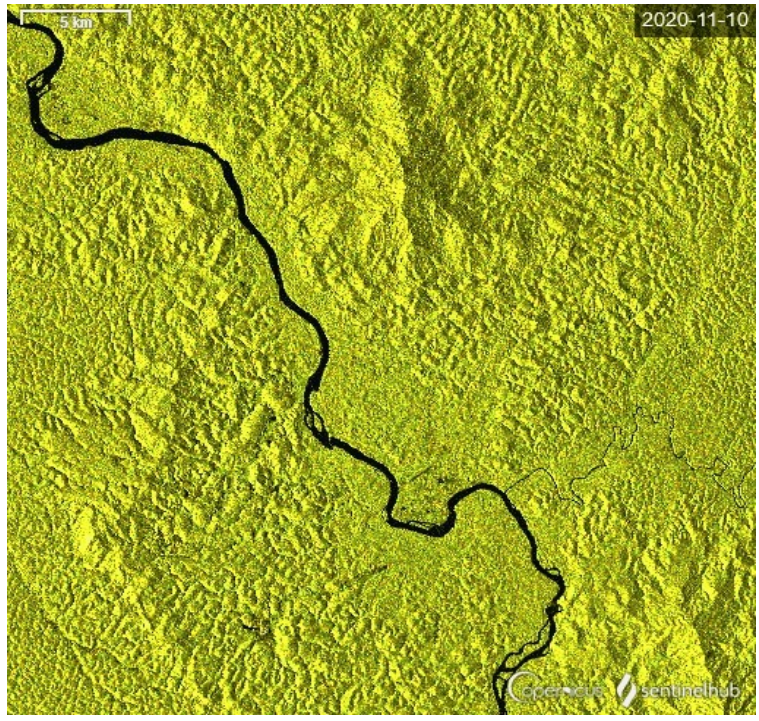
***H Polarisation***

# Radar particularly suitable for heavily cloudy areas

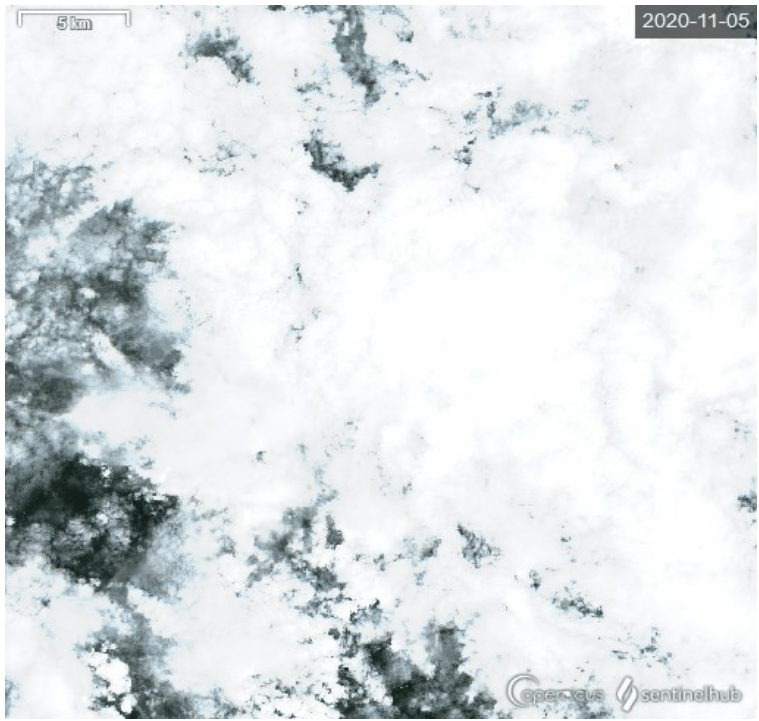
⦿ *Not sensitive to cloud cover ( $\lambda > 2\text{ cm}$ )*

Radar

Optical



Sentinel-1

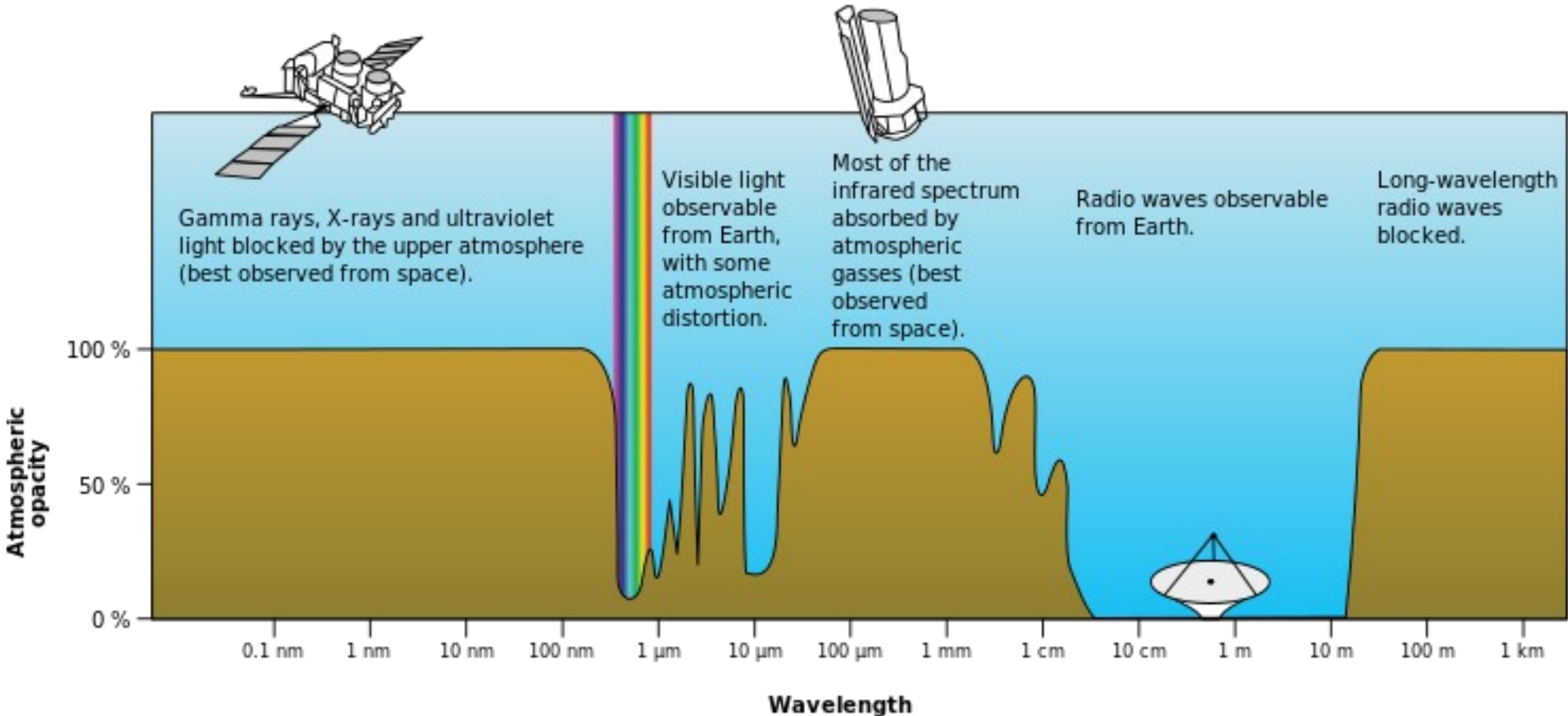


Sentinel-2



# Frequency - wavelength

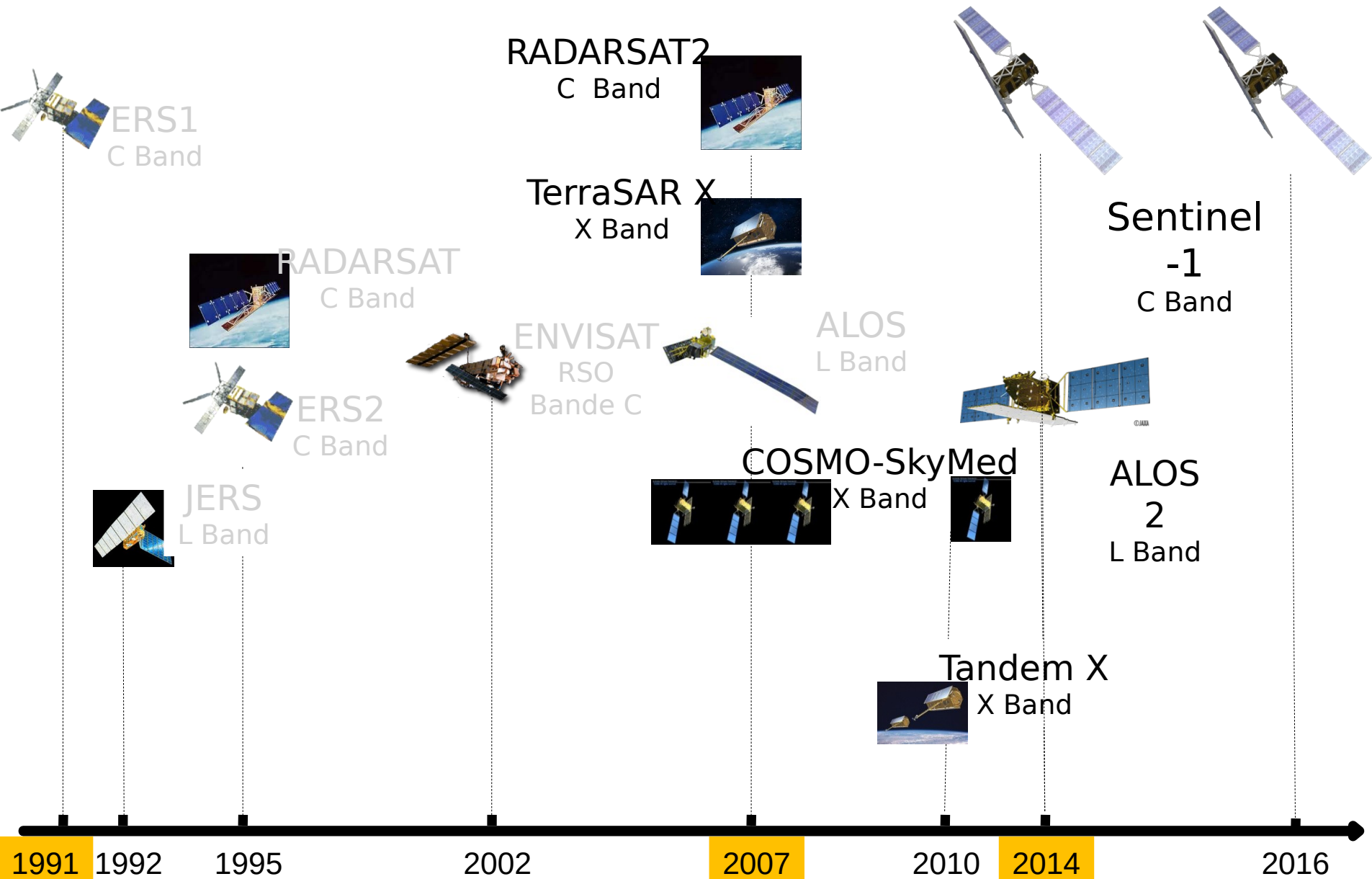
## *Radar: all weather acquisition*



Source: Wikipedia



# SPACEBORNE SAR SENSORS

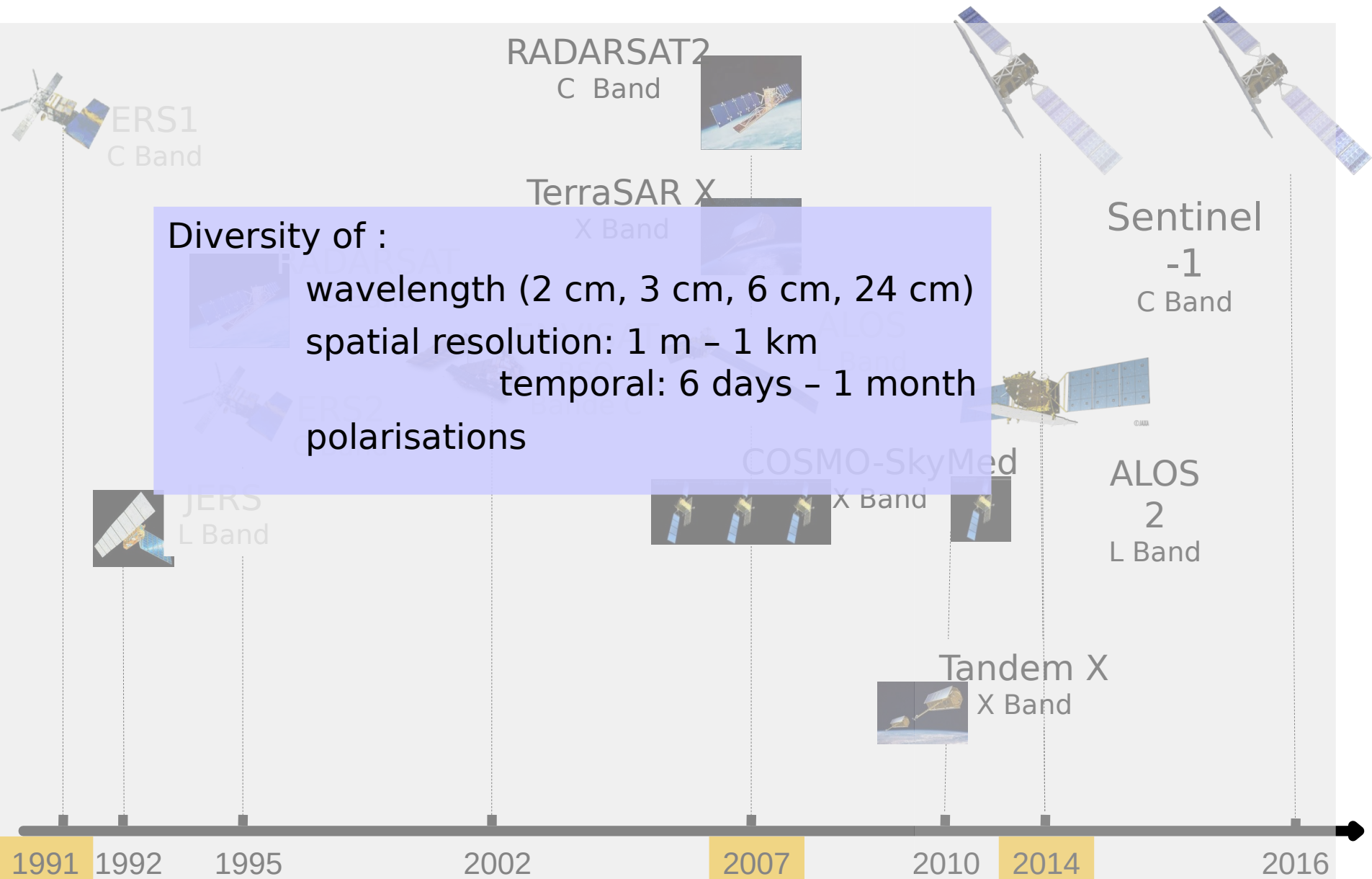


# Frequency - Wavelength

$$f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

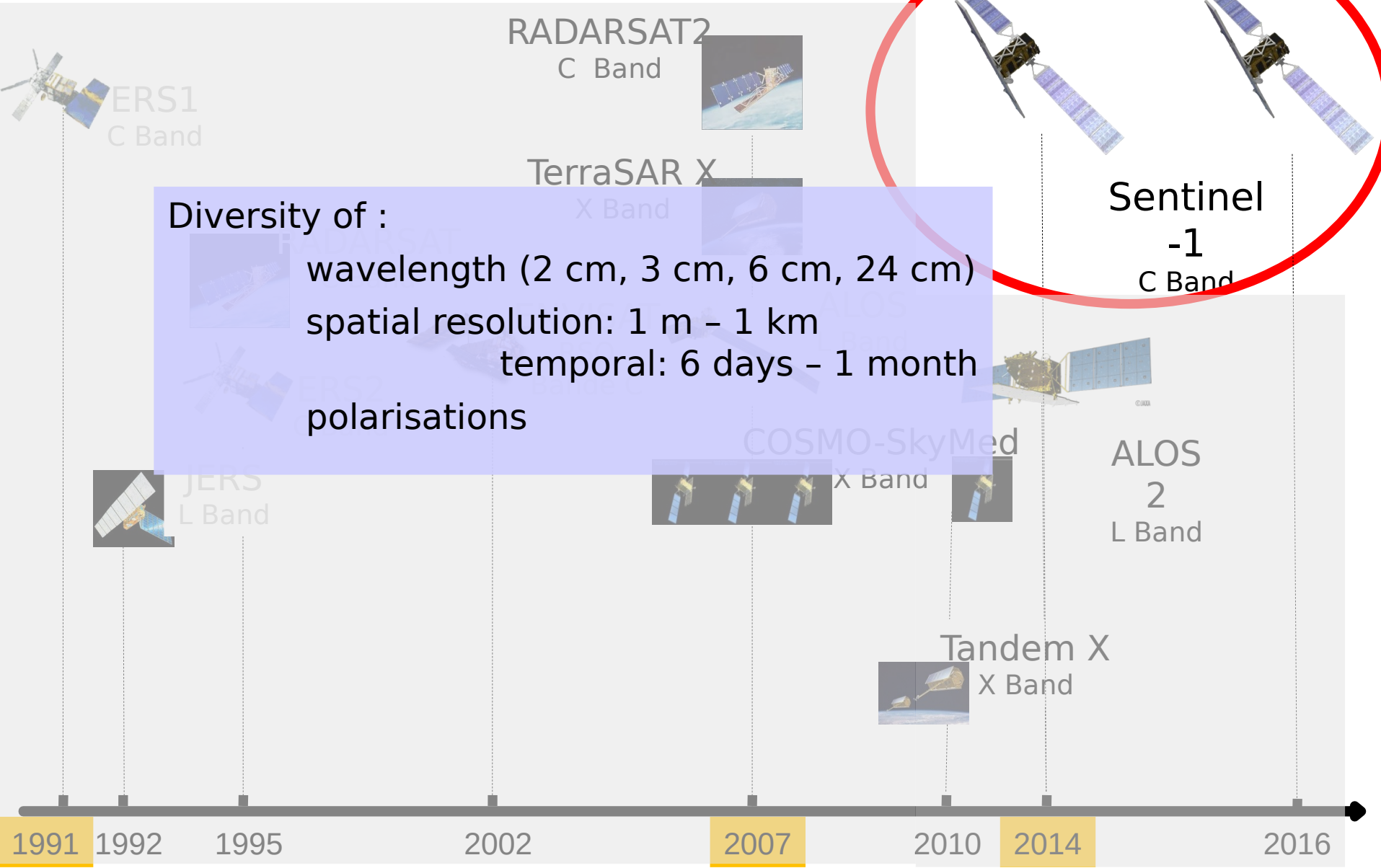
Band	Wavelength $\lambda$ (cm)	Frequency $f$
<b>X</b>	~ 3 cm	~ 10 GHz
<b>C</b>	~ 6 cm	~ 5 GHz
<b>L</b>	~ 25 cm	~ 1,2 GHz
<b>P</b>	~ 70 cm	~ 400 MHz

# SPACEBORNE SAR SENSORS



# SPACEBORNE SAR SENSORS

COPERNICUS

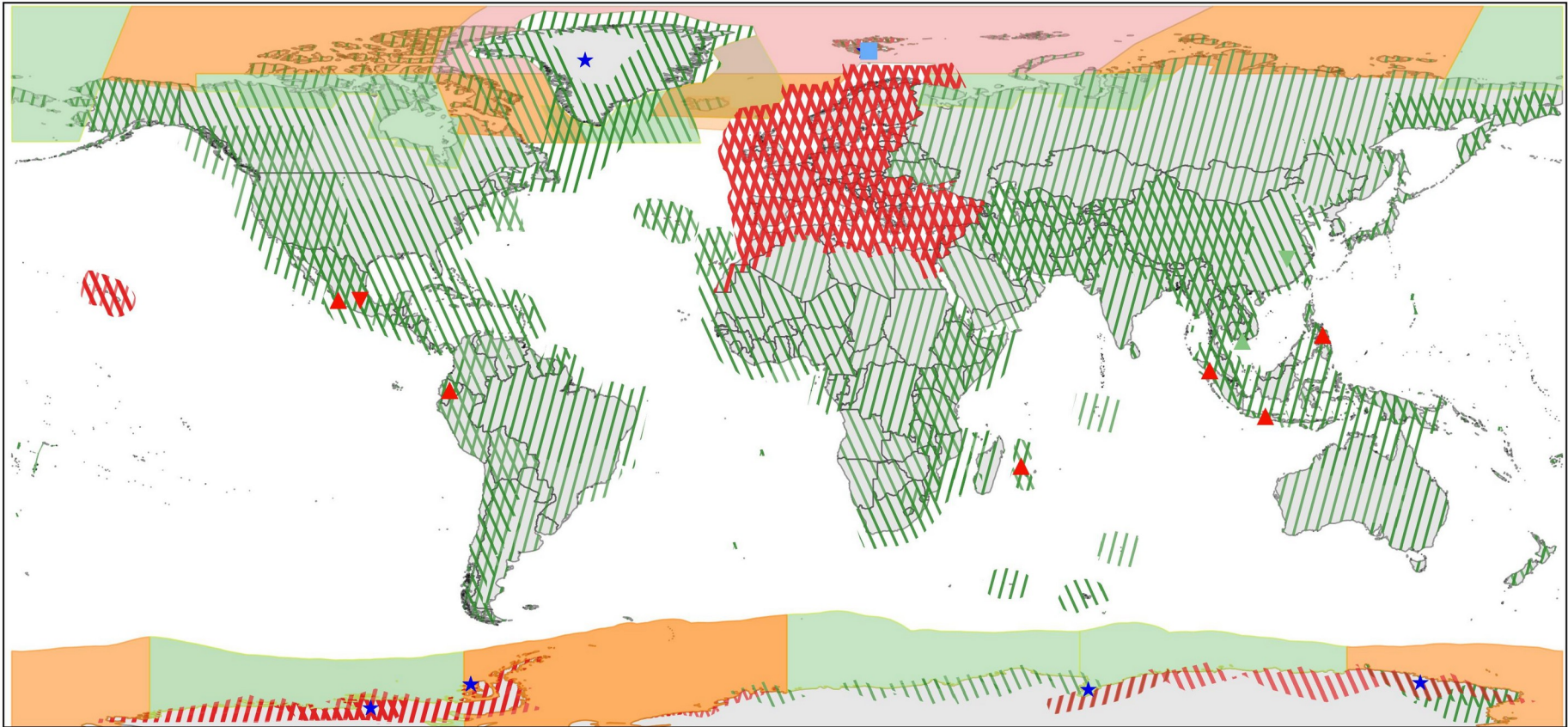


# SPACEBORNE SAR SENSORS

## Sentinel-1 Constellation Observation Scenario: Revisit & Coverage Frequency



validity start: 02/2018



PASS	REVISIT	FREQUENCY *	COVERAGE	FREQUENCY **	REFERENCE DATA SITES (6d repeat)
ASCENDING	6 days	12 days	1 days	6 days	Highly active volcanism
DESCENDING	12 days	24 days	1-3 days	12 days	Fast subsidence
	6 days	12 days	2-4 days	12 days	Short growth cycle, intensive agriculture
	6 days	12 days		12 days	Fast changing wetlands
					Fast moving outlet glaciers
					Permafrost & glaciers

\* coverage ensured from same, repetitive relative orbits  
 \*\* coverage not considering repetitiveness of relative orbits

# SAR data: summary

<i>Name</i>	<i>Acquisition period</i>	<i>Band Frequency</i>	<i>Polarization mode</i>	<i>Spatial resolution (m)</i>	<i>Revisit time (days)</i>	<i>Scene cover (km)</i>
<b>ERS-1 / 2</b>	91 - 11	C	VV	20	35	185x185
<b>JERS</b>	92 - 98	L	HH	20	44	75 x 75
<b>Radarsat</b>	95 – 13	C	HH	10-100	24	35 x 500
<b>ASAR</b>	01-13	C	1 or 2 pol. HH/HV/VV	30-1000	few -35	100x500
<b>PALSAR</b>	07-11	L	Polarimetric HH/HV/VV	10-100	few-24	100-500
<b>Radarsat-2</b>	2007 -	C	Polarimetric HH/HV/VV	1-15	5 to 10	NA
<b>TerraSAR-X</b>	2007 -	X	1 or 2 pol. HH/HV/VV	1-20	few-11	5-100
<b>Cosmo-Skymed</b>	2007 -	X	1 or 2 pol HH/HV/VV	1-100	12 h	10-200
<b>SAOCOM</b>	2015	L	Polarimetric HH/HV/VV	7-100	few-16	60-320
<b>Sentinel 1</b>	2015	C	1 or 2 pol HH/HV/VV	5 - 100m	few-12	80-400
<b>ALOS-2</b>	2015	L	Polarimetric HH/HV/VV	3-100	few-14	25-350

# **OUTLINE**

- I. Radar imaging - Spatial resolution**
  - II. Polarization - Polarimetry**
  - III. Radar response sensitivity**
  - IV. Relief effects**
  - V. Speckle and Filtering**
- 