

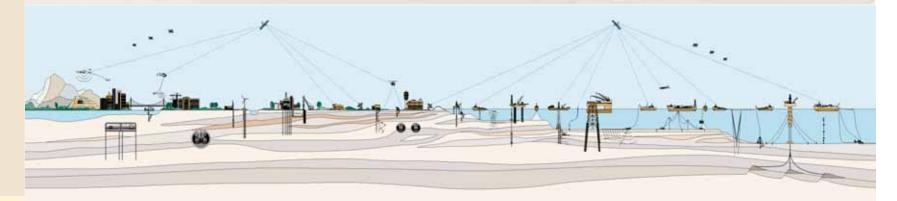
FUGRO EARTHDATA, Inc.

Introduction to the New GeoSAR Interferometric Radar Sensor

Bill Sharp GeoSAR Regional Director - Americas

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Configuration, Capabilities, Limitations, and Examples





About FUGRO EARTHDATA

FUGRO Corporate Global Network 10,000 employees in 275 offices in 60 countries



Objectives:

Present the GeoSAR IFSAR sensor

Presentation:

- Introduction to GeoSAR
 - What is GeoSAR?
 - Technology and Components
- Data and Applications
 - Elevation Data
 - Magnitude Images (MAG)
 - Band Combinations and Visualizations



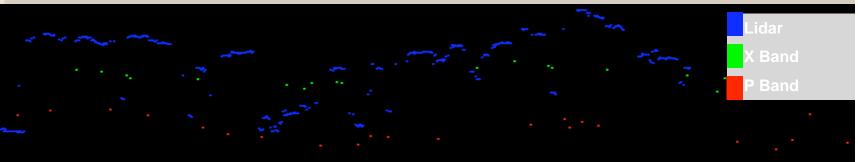
Introduction to GeoSAR

What is GeoSAR?

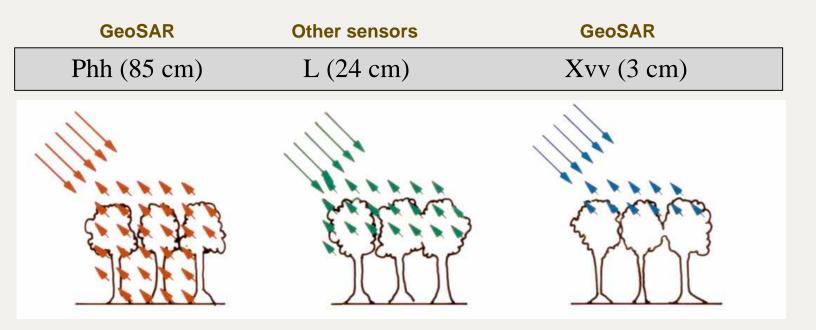
- ☐ Single-pass, dual frequency, interferometric radar mapping system
 - X-band shows first surface
 - P-band reveals detail beneath canopy
- ☐ Rapid, large area mapping through cloud cover, day and night
- □ Products include
 - Ortho-rectified X and P radar reflectance images, co-registered with each other and...
 - Digital elevation models (DEMs)
 - Lidar profiler derived ground control points



X and P Compared to L Bands



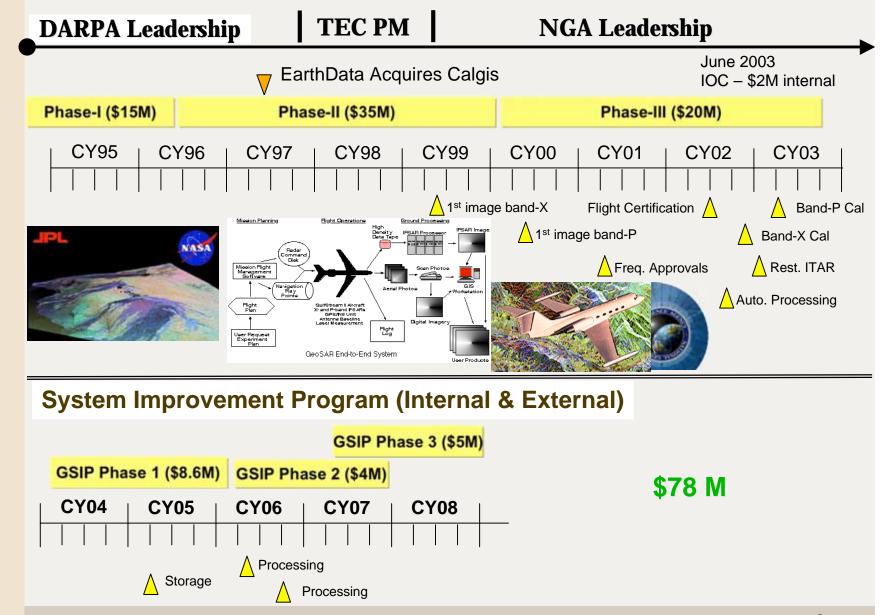
Diferences between Lidar and Radar Bands



Forest: leaves reflect X-band signals but not P-band which penetrates the canopy to probe the vertical trunk region of the foliage at a wavelength comparable to trunk dimensions.



GeoSAR Investment History





GeoSAR Components



Two X-band antennas

Two P-band antennas



GeoSAR Components



Aircraft, bottom view

Lidar

EGI

APMU

X-band antenna

P-band antenna

APMU target

phase center





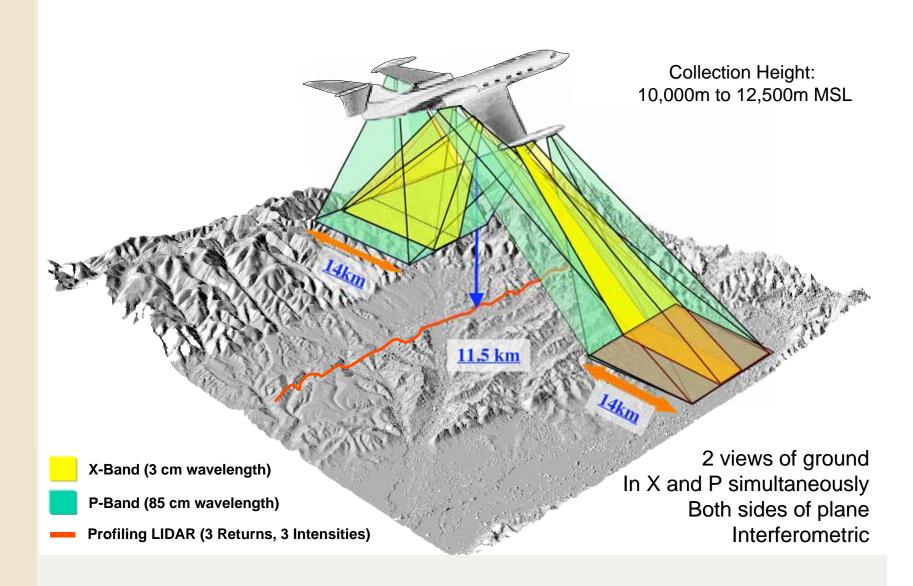
- A dozen (12) GPS/IMU for motion measurement
- Motion measured and compensated 1 millimeter



APMU target array viewed in flight



Flight Characteristics

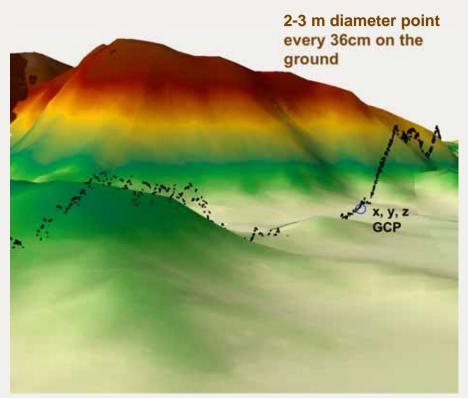




Additional Control from the Profiling LASER

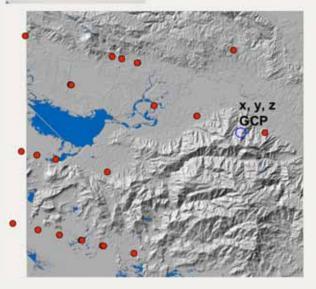


3 ground distance and intensity measurements per pulse reduces/eliminates the necessity for additional control in remote areas, incrwasing the precision of DEM's and mosaic products.



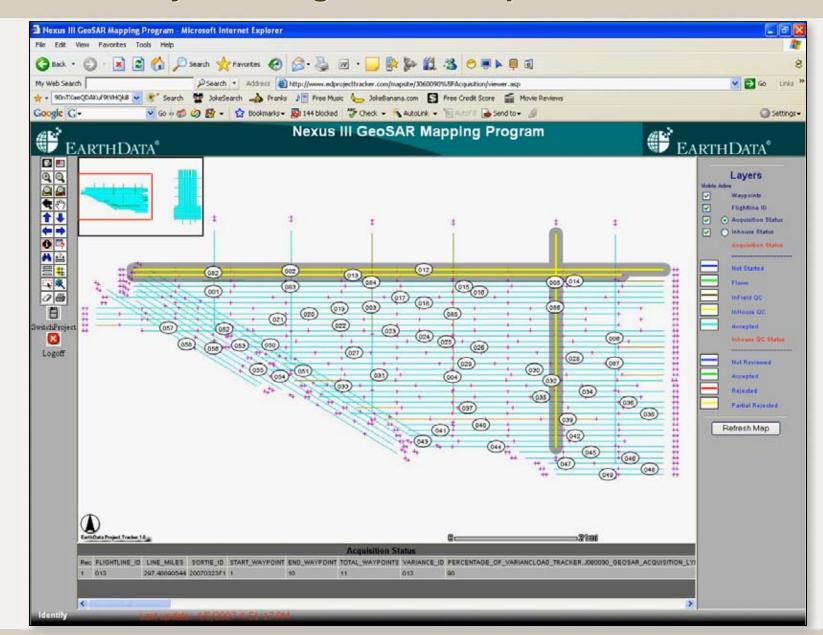


Lidar Leica ALS40 modified for profiling at altitude (12 km or more)





On-line Project Management – Acquisition & Production





GeoSAR Product Characteristics

	X-band	P-band
DEM height accuracy Single swath	0.5-1.2 m (Relative)	1-3 m (Relative)
Mosaic	~1.0 m (Absolute)	1-4 m (Absolute)
DEM resolution	2.5 - 5 metres	2.5 - 5 metres
Planimetric Accuracy	1 m (Relative)	2 m @ 5 km Altitude (Absolute)
	< 2.5 m (Absolute)	4 m @ 10 km Altitude
(Absolute)		
Ground swath	12 -14 km on each side	12 -14 km on each side
Polarization	VV	HH and HV or VV and VH
Pixel Size	1.25 – 3m	1.25 – 5m

Multi-swath mosaicking and application of Lidar ground measurements results in considerable improvement over single-swath accuracy.



Fugro EarthData, Inc. Processing Facility

SGI Processing

- 512GB RAM
- 128 processors



- 86 TB On-line
- 88 TB Near-line

Processor monitoring



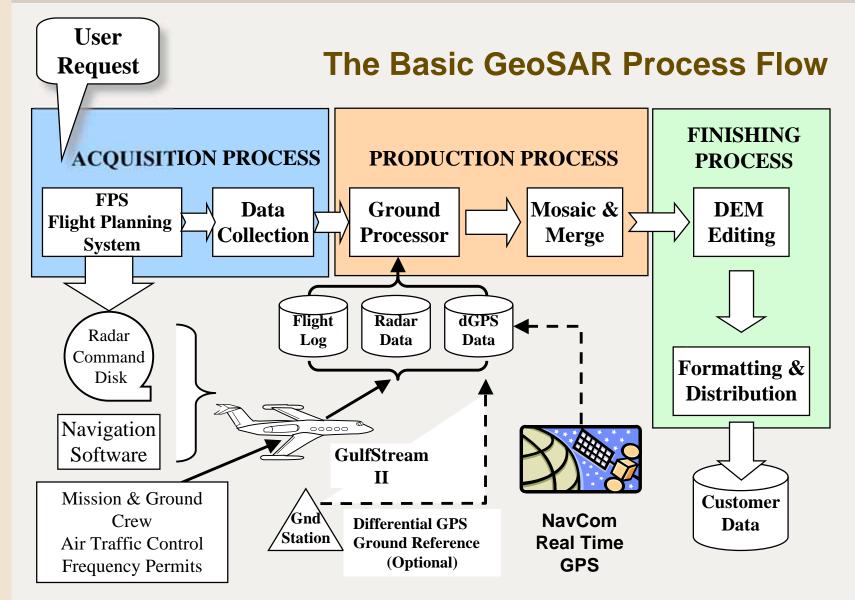
- 128 processors in action
- Any system problem triggers 24hr page notification to IT staff

Robotic Tape Library

- 3000 Tape capacity
- 500 GB / tape
- 1.5 PB storage









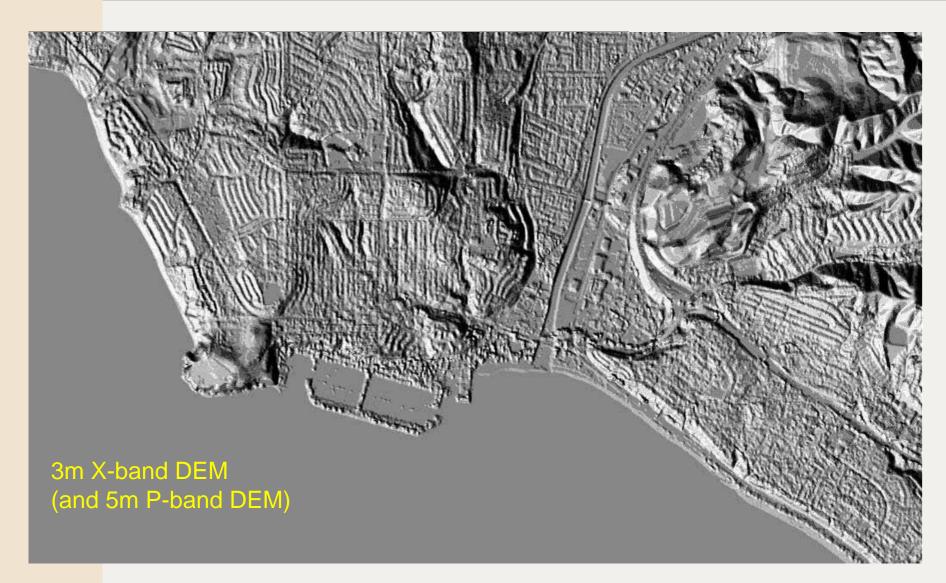
GeoSAR – Solutions

Overcoming limitations

- See individual trees, water, paths, fences, wires and other features beneath vegetation canopy that blocks Lidar and optical data
- Detect moisture levels in vegetation or soils
- Map vegetation covered or buried structures
- Delineate land/water boundaries
- Gap fill in areas which continually challenge other sensors
- Integrate with other sensors (fusion with airborne or satellite)



Standard Products of GeoSAR

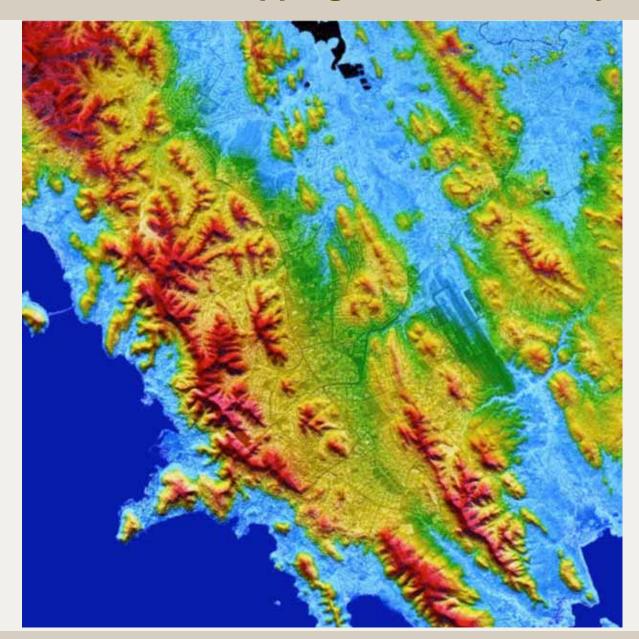


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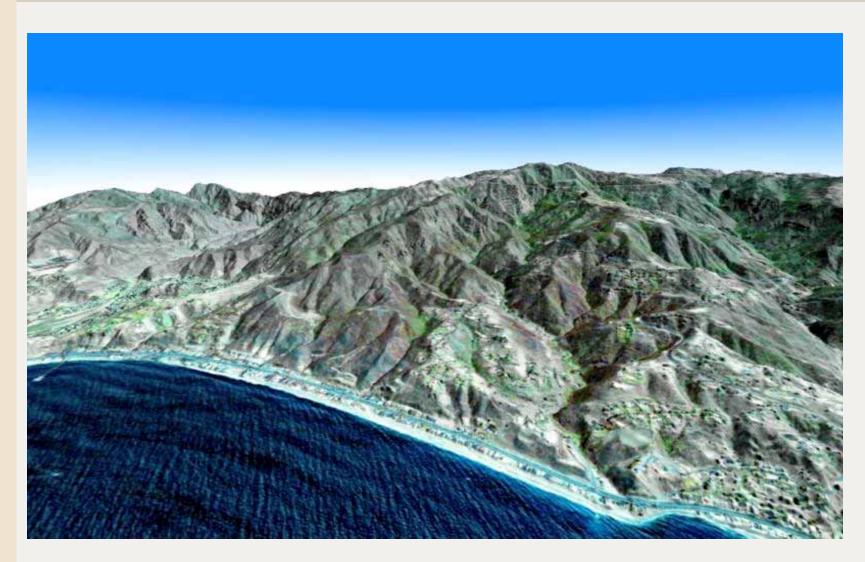
Coastal Mapping

Port Moresby X-DEM

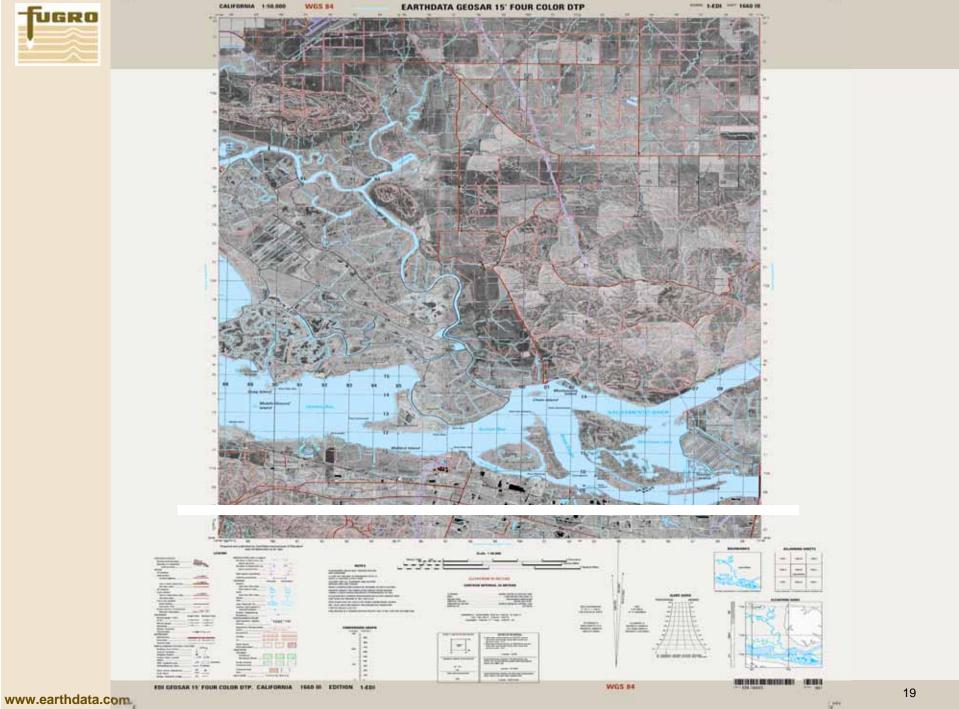


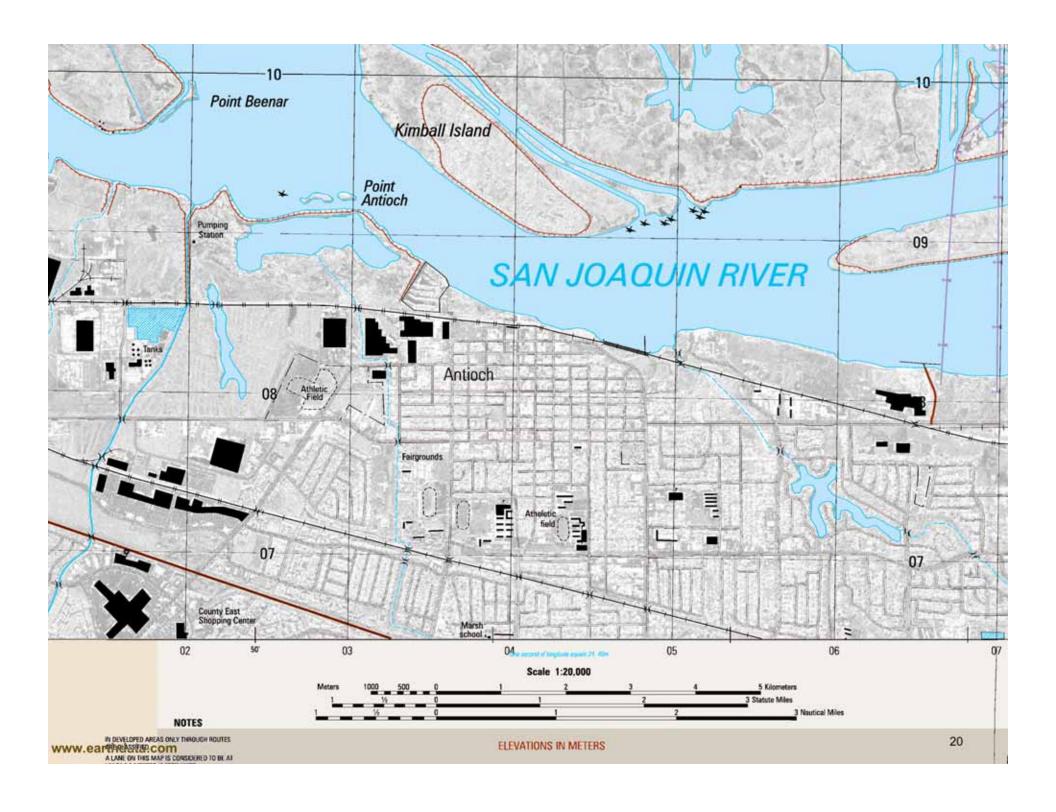


Malibu, Ortho-Image over DEM



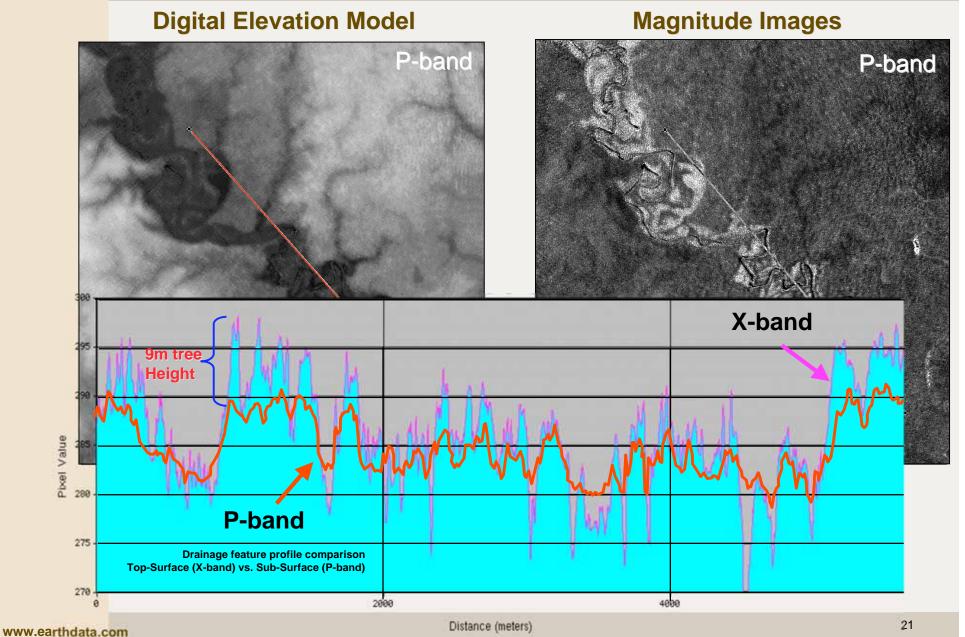






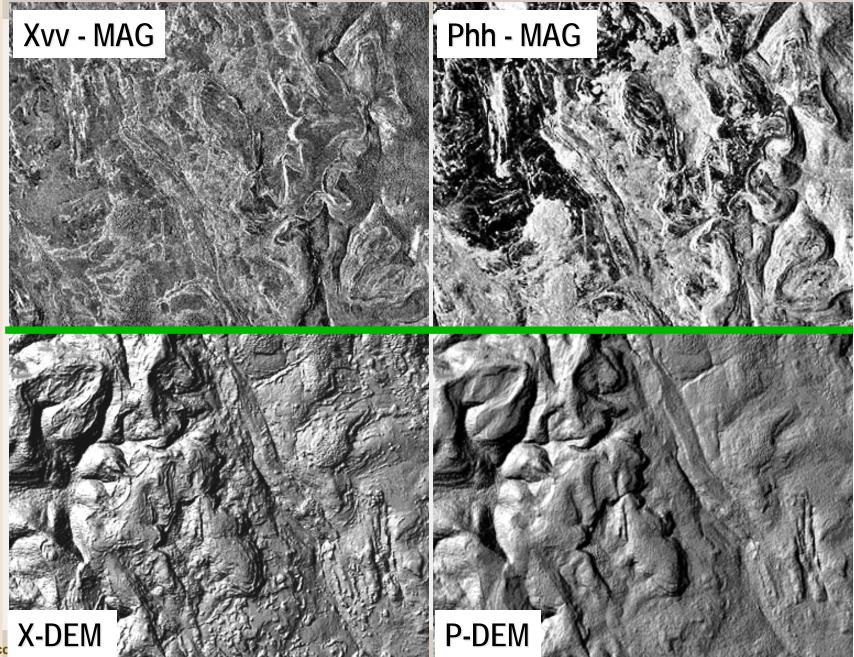


Colombia, Forested Area





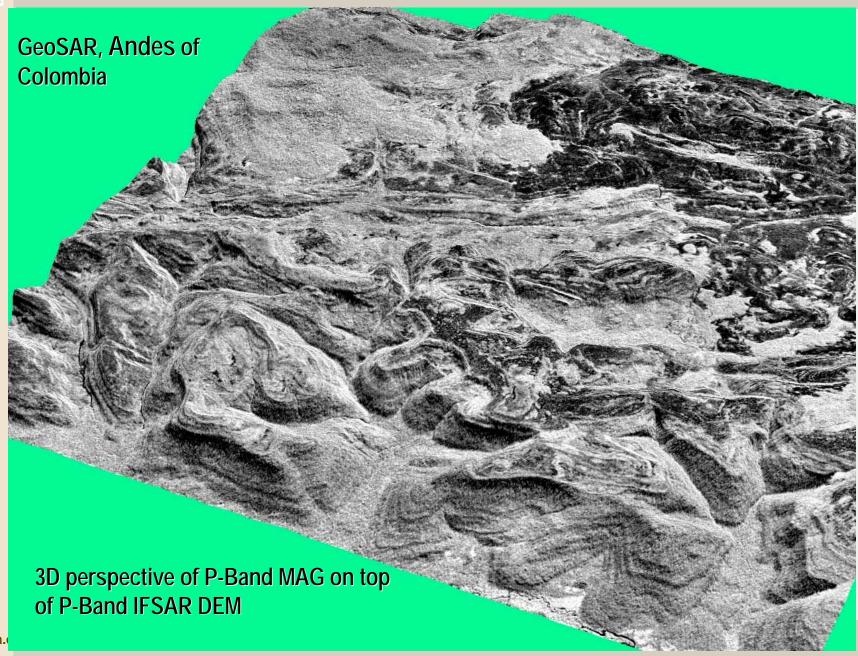
Colombia, Revealing Terrain Under Forest Canopy



www.earthdata.co



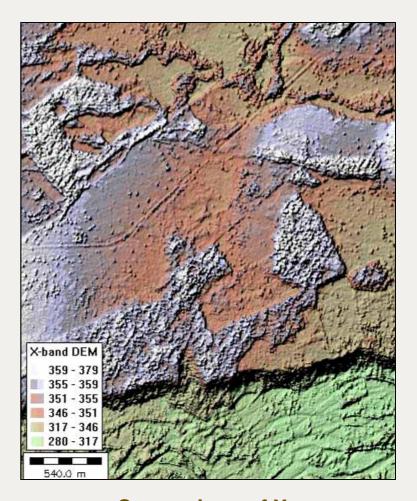
Reveling Geologic Structure



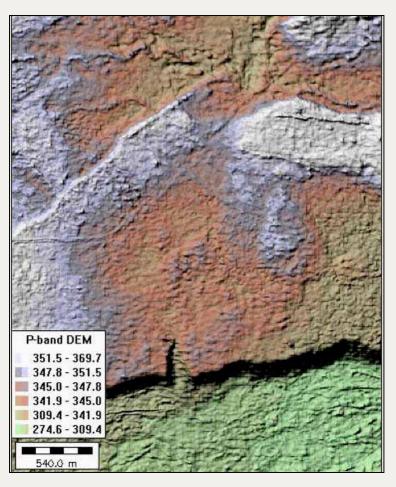
www.earthdata.



Colombia, Separating Forest from Terrain



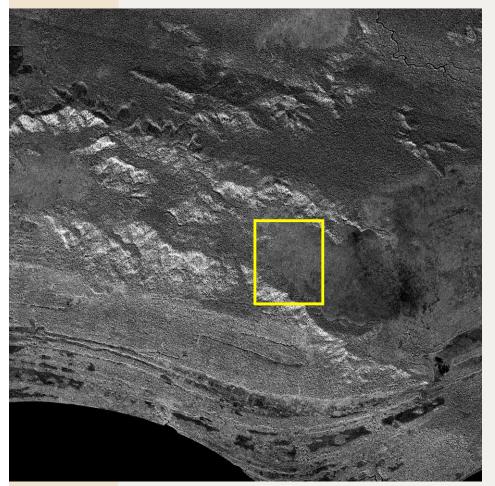
Comparison of X and P band DEM

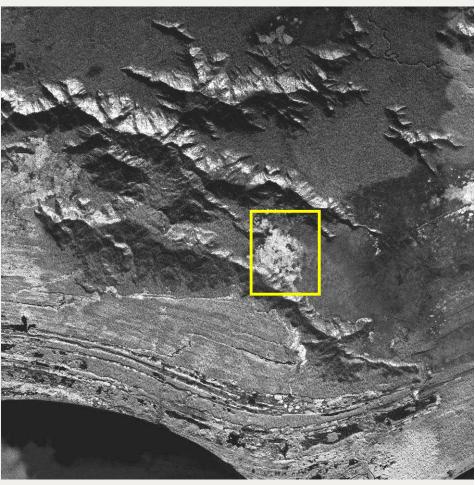


Foliage surfaces disappear in P-band DEM



Flooded wetlands below canopy

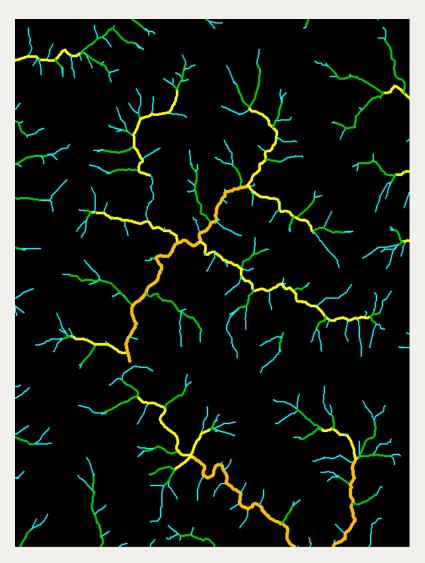




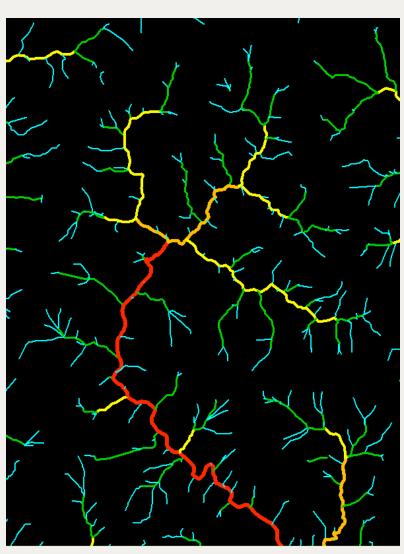
X-band MAG P-band MAG



Drainage reconstruction



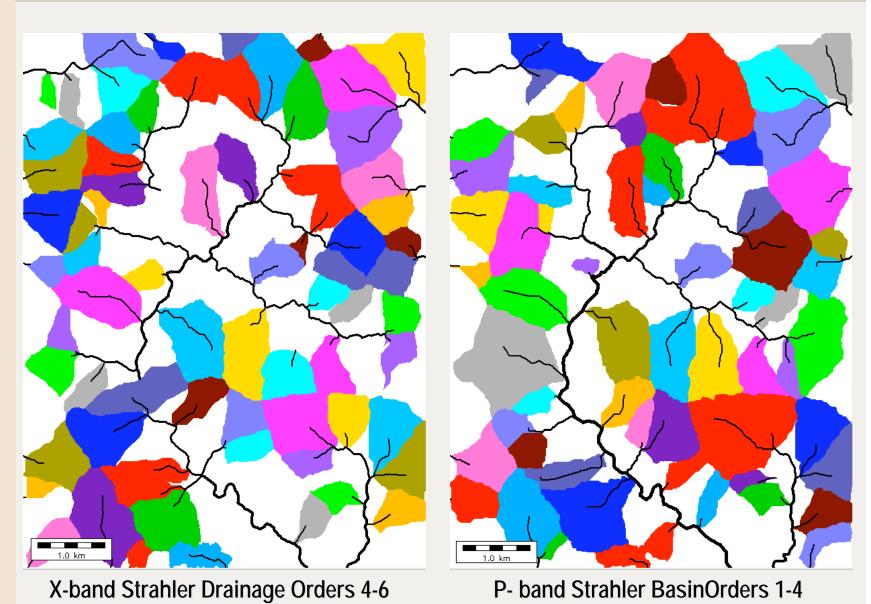
X-DEM drainage, Strahler Orders 3-6



P-DEM drainage, Strahler Orders 3-7



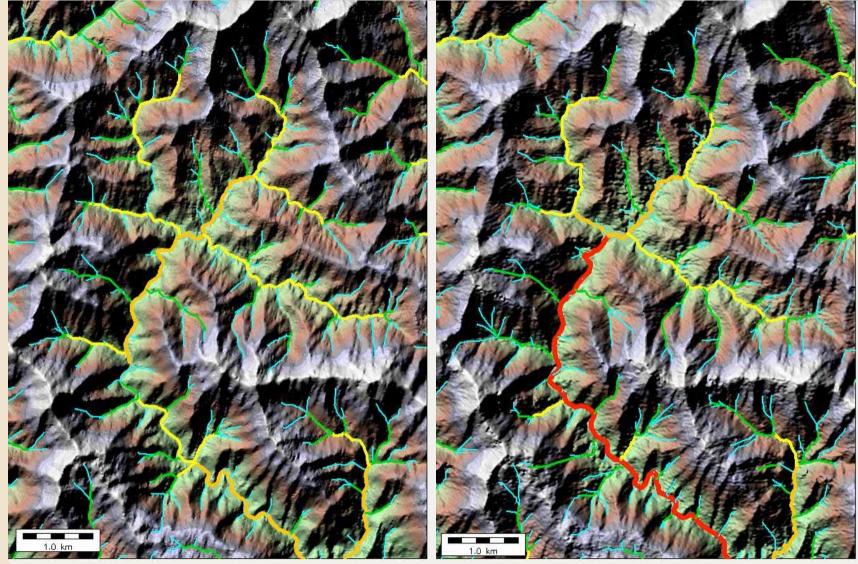
Mapping drainage basins



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Superimposing drainage over terrain models



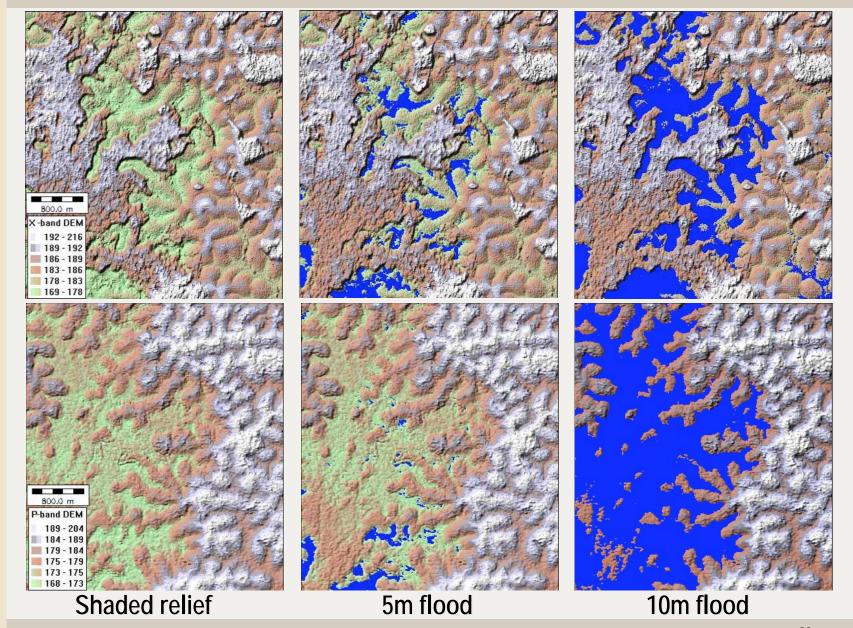
X - Strahler Orders 3-6

P- Strahler Orders 3-7



Flood modelling from IFSAR DEMs

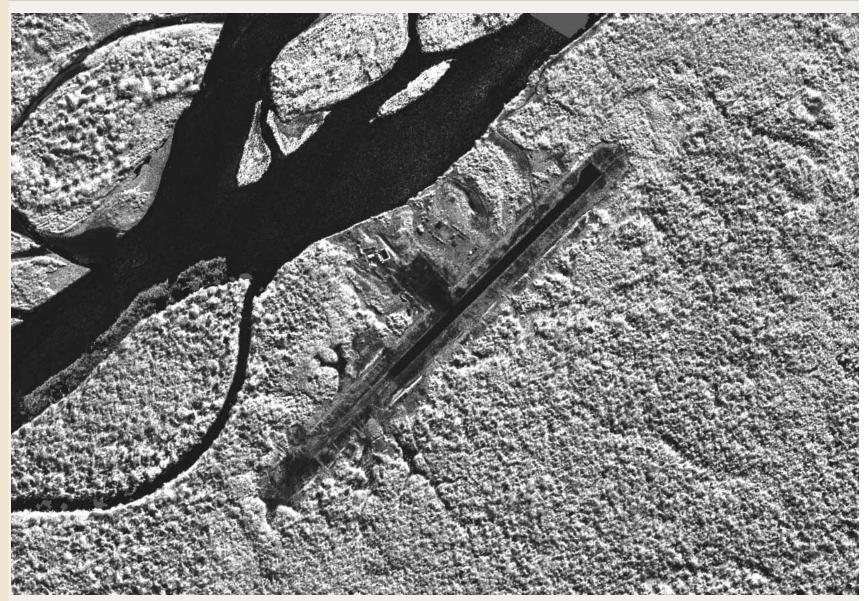
X



P

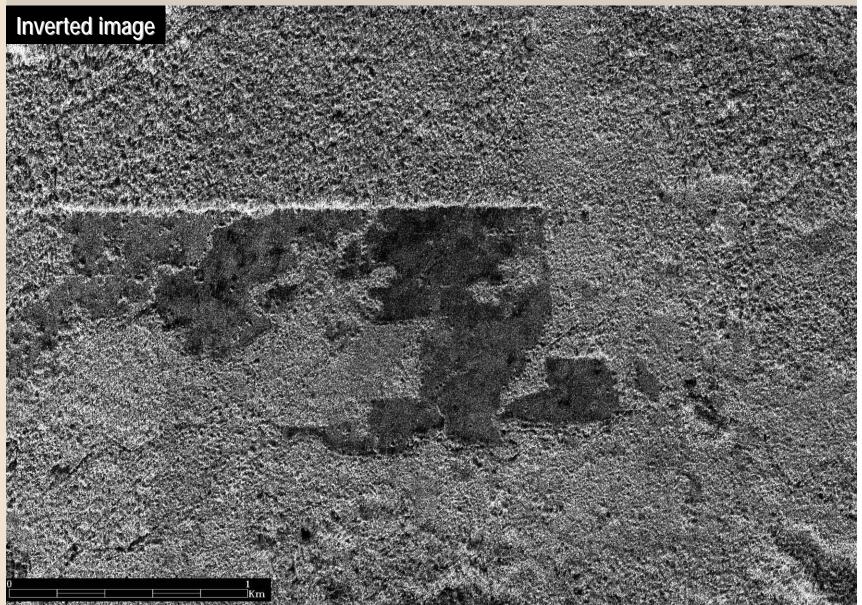


Standard X-band (3m), Colombia, 2006





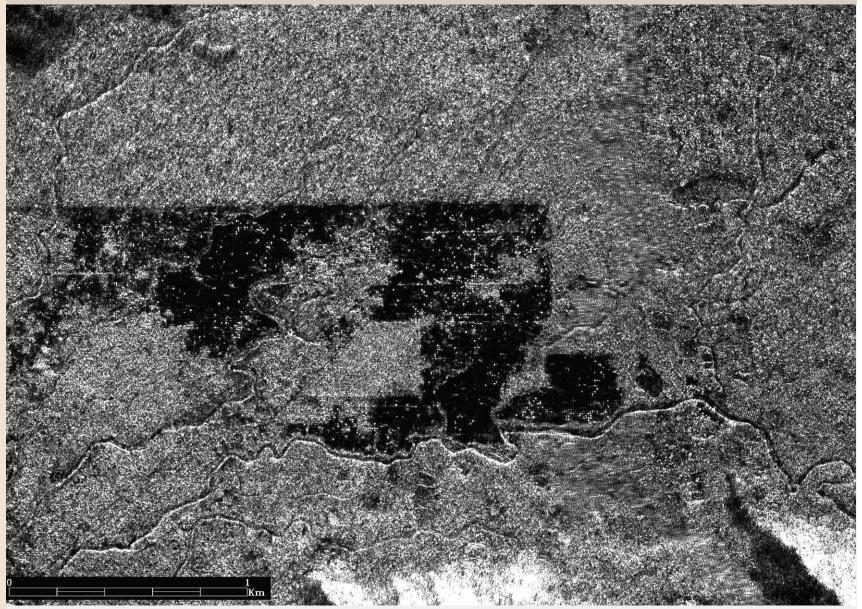
Identification of subtle drainage channels "hidden" by tall forest



X-band MAG



Identification of subtle drainage channels "hidden" by tall forest

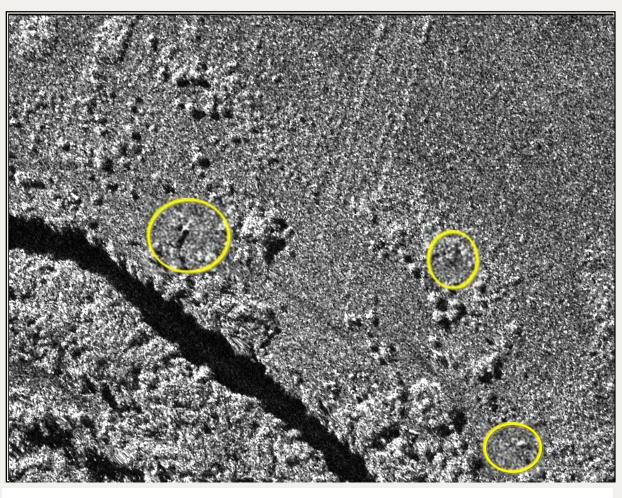


P-band MAG



Detecting structures below dense vegetation

Comparing X and P Bands

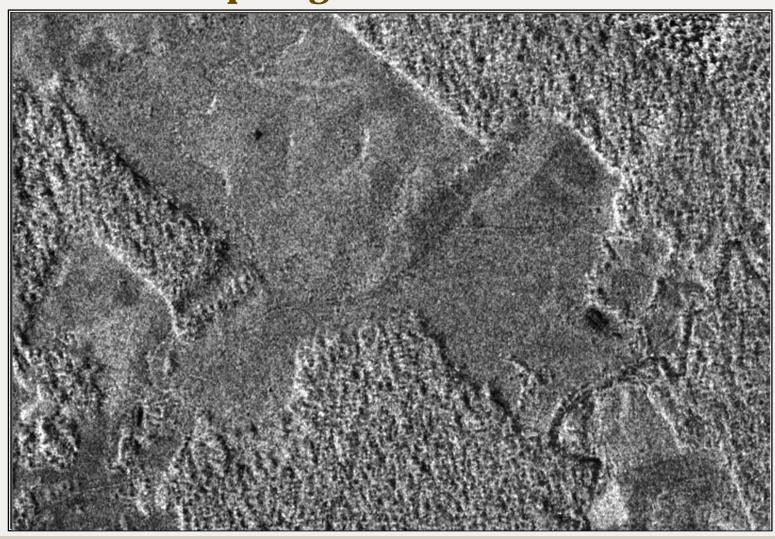


X-band image



Detecting structures below dense vegetation

Comparing X and P Bands





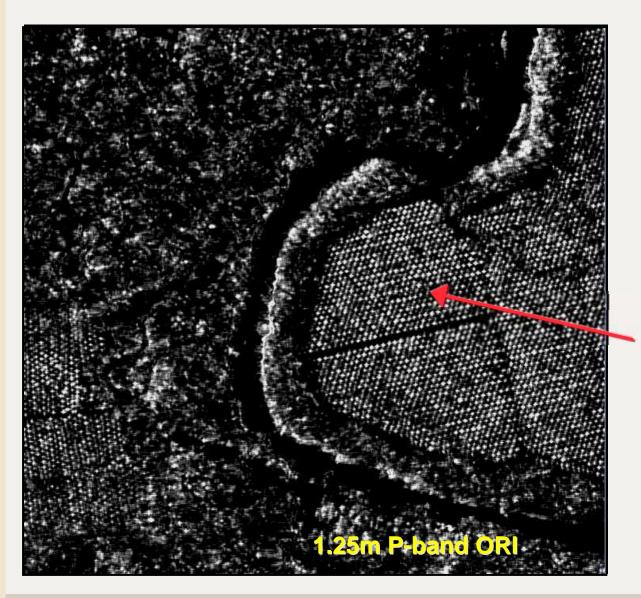




Fence lines, trails, Power lines, and disturbed soils show up in the P-band



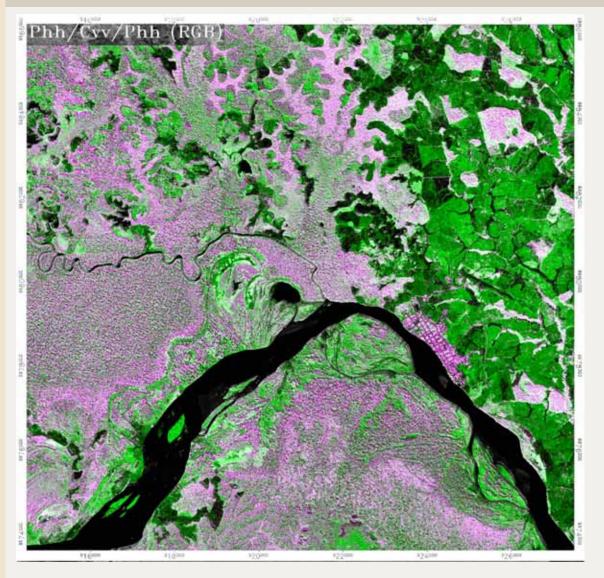
X- and P-band Radar Images, Papua New Guinea



Palm orchards and trails, irrigation patters, drainages exposed in P-band. Capable of counting trees in orchards



Colombia, 2006 - Adding Color

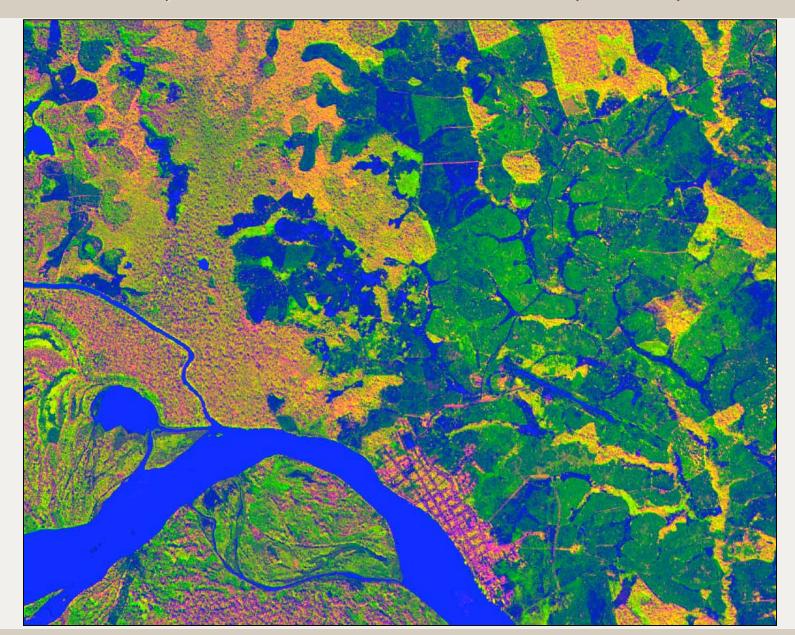


Radar colorized though image processing of band combinations

P, **X**, **P**

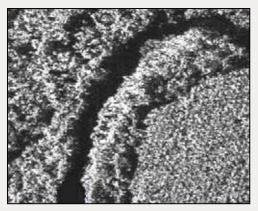


Colombia, 2006 - Radar bands R = P, G = X, B = P-X





Turning Spatial Data Into Knowledge



Thank you!

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