

# RITSAR

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# 1 Introduction

Below is a description of each of the functions contained in the RITSAR package. For installation instructions, reference the README file.

Each of the sections below represent a module contained within the RITSAR package and each subsection details how to use each function. The format for the title of each subsection is "function(parameters)." This is followed by a short description of what the function does. Next, each parameter is defined. Finally, a description of what the function returns is given.

As an example, lets say you wanted to simulate your own phase history. The function required for this is `simulate_phs` located in the `phsTools` module. Before this function can be used, the required parameters need to be defined. The descriptions of each required parameter can be found in subsection 2.1. The first parameter that needs to be defined is "platform", which is a Python dictionary. A description of each key that goes into platform is also given in subsection 2.1. Once platform is defined, the user then creates an array specifying the locations of each point reflector in the scene as well as the corresponding amplitudes. After all this is done the user can then create their own phase history, stored in the `phs` variable, by typing the following into the Python console:

```
phs = ritsar.phsTools.simulate_phs(platform, points, amplitudes)
```

For a full end-to-end demonstration, "main.py" in the `./examples` folder can be run. The default setup processes an X-band collect using the polar format algorithm. The final lines of `main.py` can be commented/uncommented to use the backprojection algorithm. For a demonstration of the omega-k algorithm, OpenCV will be required. You will most likely also want to use a UHF setup. To do this, simply change `SARplatform` to `SARplatformUHF` in the demo and comment/un-comment the bottom lines of the file as necessary. The platform dictionary keys defined in `SARplatform` and `SARplatformUHF` were taken from Carrera [1].

## 2 phsTools

### 2.1 simulate\_phs(platform, points, amplitudes)

This function is a basic phase history simulator. It takes a list of target locations and amplitudes and saves the demodulated signal to './phase\_history.npy'. It also outputs the signal to the function caller. The amplitude of the received signal for a perfect point reflector is assumed to be one arbitrary unit. A uniform beam pattern is assumed and  $1/r^4$  attenuation is not modeled.

#### Parameters:

- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **chirprate** : float  
chirprate in  $Hz/s$
  - **f\_0** : float  
carrier frequency in Hz
  - **t** : float array [nsamples]  
demodulated fast-time centered at t=0. The array should go from  $(-nsamples/2, nsamples/2) \times \Delta t$  where,  $\Delta t = (A/D \text{ sampling rate})^{-1}$
  - **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)
- **points** : float array [npoints x 3]  
locations of each point referenced to scene center
- **amplitudes** : float array [npoints]  
reflectance of each point. May be a complex number.

#### Returns:

- **phase\_history** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
resultant phase history

## 2.2 RVP\_correct(phs, platform)

Corrects Residual Video Phase using the formulation in Carrera Appendix C.

### Parameters:

- **phs** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
complex phase history to be corrected for residual video phase
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **chirprate** : float  
chirprate in  $Hz/s$
  - **delta\_r** : float  
spacing between fast time samples. Defined here as  $\frac{c}{2B_{IF}}$  where,  $B_{IF}$  is the bandwidth of the intermediate frequency (de-chirped) signal.  $B_{IF}$  is simply  $(t_{max} - t_{min}) \times chirprate$  where  $t$  is the demodulated fast time, as defined in subsection 2.1.

### Returns:

- **phase\_history** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
resultant phase history, corrected for residual video phase

### 2.3 phs\_to\_const\_ref(phs, platform, upchirp)

This program converts a phase history that was demodulated using a pulse dependant range to scene center to a phase history that is demodulated using a fixed reference. The fixed reference is defined as the minimum range to scene center.

#### Parameters:

- **phs** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
complex phase history that was compensated to a point
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **chirprate** : float  
chirprate in  $Hz/s$
  - **f\_0** : float  
carrier frequency in Hz
  - **t** : float array [nsamples]  
demodulated fast-time centered at  $t=0$ . The array should go from  $(-nsamples/2, nsamples/2) \times \Delta t$  where,  $\Delta t = (A/D \text{ sampling rate})^{-1}$
  - **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)

#### Returns:

- **phase\_history** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
resultant phase history, compensated to a line

### 2.4 moComp\_to\_line

Coming soon, ability to motion compensate phase history to a straight line flight path. Platform dictionary automatically updated with new platform positions.

### 2.5 autoFocus

Coming soon, autofocus of SAR images.

## 3 imgTools

In this section the `img_plane` dictionary is introduced. A sample `img_plane` dictionary generator is provided in `sarit/examples/dictionaries`.

### 3.1 polar\_format(`phs`, `platform`, `img_plane`, `taylor`)

This is the Polar Format algorithm. The phase history data as well as platform and image plane dictionaries are taken as inputs.

The phase history data is collected on a two-dimensional surface in k-space. For each pulse, a strip of this surface is collected. The first step in this program is to project each strip onto the (ku,kv) plane defined by the normal vector contained in the image plane dictionary. This will result in data that is unevenly spaced in (ku,kv). This unevenly spaced data is interpolated onto an evenly spaced (ku,kv) grid defined in the image plane dictionary. The interpolation is done along the radial direction first, then along the along-track direction. Further details of this method are given in both the Jakowitz and Carrera texts.

#### Parameters:

- **phs** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
complex phase history
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **f\_0** : float  
carrier frequency in Hz
  - **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)
  - **k\_r** : float array [nsamples]  
spatial frequencies corresponding to each fast time return. For a linear FM signal, this is given by  $\frac{4\pi}{c}(f_0 + chirprate \times t)$
  - **R\_c** : float  
vector to scene center at aperture center
- **img\_plane** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **n\_hat** : float array [3]  
unit normal vector to image plane
  - **k\_u** : float array [size(u)]  
image plane spatial frequencies along u axis. u is defined to lie along the slant range vector, projected onto the image plane.
  - **k\_v** : float array [size(v)]  
image plane spatial frequencies along v axis. v is defined to lie perpendicular to the slant range vector in the image plane.
- **taylor** : int  
attenuation factor for taylor window in dB. defaults to 43 dB.

#### Returns:

- **img** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
processed image

### 3.2 backprojection(phs, platform, img\_plane, taylor, upsample)

This is the Backprojection algorithm. The phase history data as well as platform and image plane dictionaries are taken as inputs. The (x,y,z) locations of each pixel are required, as well as the size of the final image (interpreted as [size(v) x size(u)]).

#### Parameters:

- **phs** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
complex phase history
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)
  - **k\_r** : float array [nsamples]  
spatial frequencies corresponding to each fast time return. For a linear FM signal, this is given by  $\frac{4\pi}{c}(f_0 + chirprate \times t)$
  - **delta\_r** : float  
spacing between fast time samples. Defined here as  $\frac{c}{2B_{IF}}$  where,  $B_{IF}$  is the bandwidth of the intermediate frequency (de-chirped) signal.  $B_{IF}$  is simply  $(t_{max} - t_{min}) \times chirprate$  where  $t$  is the demodulated fast time, as defined in subsection 2.1.
- **img\_plane** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **u** : float array [len(u)]  
for the backprojection algorithm, u is essentially a placeholder that defines one of the dimensions of the output image. Only the length of u matters, not its contents.
  - **v** : float array [len(v)]  
for the backprojection algorithm, v is essentially a placeholder that defines one of the dimensions of the output image. Only the length of v matters, not its contents.
  - **pixel\_locs** : float array [3 x n\_pixels]  
flattened array specifying the 3-dimensional location of each pixel in the rectangular output array whose shape is [len(u) x len(v)]. Consequently,  $n\_pixels = len(u) \times len(v)$ . The locations do not have to lie in a plane and can be specified to an arbitrary surface that matches the local terrain. A rectangular output array with the location of each pixel specified is the only constraint.
- **taylor** : int  
attenuation factor for taylor window in dB. defaults to 43 dB.
- **upsample** : int  
upsampling factor, default is 6.

#### Returns:

- **img** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
processed image

### 3.3 omega-k(phs, platform, taylor, upsample)

This is an omega-k algorithm based off of the algorithm prescribed in the Carrera text. Only the phase history and platform files are taken as inputs, an img\_plane dictionary is not required.

The input phase history needs to have been demodulated to a fixed reference. If demodulated to scene center, the included phs\_const\_ref file can do the conversion for you. A straight line flight path is also assumed.

The first step in the algorithm is to perform a 1D FT along azimuth. A matched filter is applied to the resultant data to perfectly compensate the range curvature of all scatterers having minimum range  $R_s$ . The default setting for  $R_s$  is the minimum range of scene center. To correct the range curvature for other scatterers, the data is mapped onto a new grid.

#### Parameters:

- **phs** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
complex phase history
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)
  - **k\_r** : float array [nsamples]  
spatial frequencies of demodulated signal corresponding to each fast time return. For a linear FM signal, this is given by  $\frac{4\pi}{c}(f_0 + chirprate \times t)$
  - **k\_y** : float  
spatial frequencies along flight path. A straight line flight path (or phase history motion compensated to a straight line flight path) are required.
- **taylor** : int  
attenuation factor for taylor window in dB. defaults to 43 dB.
- **upsample** : int  
upsampling factor, default is 6.

#### Returns:

- **img** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
processed image



### 3.4 `img_plane_dict(platform, res_factor, n_hat, aspect, upsample)`

This function defines the image plane parameters. The user specifies the image resolution using the `res_factor`. A `res_factor` of 1 yields a (u,v) image plane whose pixels are sized at the theoretical resolution limit of the system (derived using `delta_r` which in turn was derived using the bandwidth. The user can also adjust the aspect of the image grid. This defaults to `nsamples/npulses`.

'`n_hat`' is a user specified value that defines the image plane orientation w.r.t. to the nominal ground plane. .

#### Parameters:

- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **R\_c** : float array [3]  
vector to scene center at aperture center
  - **delta\_r** : float array [nsamples]  
spacing between fast time samples. Defined here as  $\frac{c}{2B_{IF}}$  where,  $B_{IF}$  is the bandwidth of the intermediate frequency (de-chirped) signal.  $B_{IF}$  is simply  $(t_{max} - t_{min}) \times chirprate$  where  $t$  is the demodulated fast time, as defined in subsection 2.1.
- **res\_factor** : float  
image resolution in units of theoretical resolution size. This defaults to 1.0.
- **n\_hat** : float array [3]  
unit normal vector to image plane. Defaults to (0,0,1).
- **aspect** : float  
aspect ratio of range to cross range. Determines cross-range resolution by multiplying `res_factor` by `aspect`. Defaults to `nsamples/npulses`
- **upsamples** : bool  
Option to upsample number of pixels. The number of pixels in the range direction is set to a power of 2 that is one power of 2 higher than `nsamples`. If `nsamples` is already a power of 2, the number of range pixels is just set to `nsamples`. The same goes for `npulses` and number of cross-range pixels.

#### Returns:

- **img\_plane** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **n\_hat** : float array [3]  
unit normal vector to image plane. Defaults to (0,0,1).
  - **u** : float array [len(u)]  
pixel locations in range direction. `u` is defined to lie along the slant range vector, projected onto the image plane.
  - **v** : float array [len(v)]  
pixel locations in cross-range direction. `v` is defined to lie perpendicular to the slant range vector in the image plane.
  - **du** : float array [len(u)]  
pixel spacing in range direction

- **dv** : float array [len(v)]  
pixel spacing in cross-range direction
- **ku** : float array [size(u)]  
image plane spatial frequencies along u axis. u is defined to lie along the slant range vector, projected onto the image plane.
- **kv** : float array [size(v)]  
image plane spatial frequencies along v axis. v is defined to lie perpendicular to the slant range vector in the image plane.
- **pixel\_locs** : float array [3 x n\_pixels]  
flattened array specifying the 3-dimensional location of each pixel in the rectangular output array whose shape is [len(u) x len(v)]. Consequently,  $n\_pixels = len(u) \times len(v)$ . The locations do not have to lie in a plane and can be specified to an arbitrary surface that matches the local terrain. A rectangular output array with the location of each pixel specified is the only constraint.

## 4 phsRead

This section describes the RITSAR interfaces to various datasets. In a nutshell, the user supplies the directory containing the phase history and auxillary data. The functions below essentially perform 3 tasks:

1. read in the phase history and export as a NumPy array
2. read in the auxillary data
3. place auxillary data in a platform dictionary and export

As shown in the functions below, code can be written to handle many different data formats including .envi, .mat, .xml, and binary. As of now, RITSAR can interface with DIRSIG and AFRL Gotcha data. A function is also provided that processes a Sandia data set. These functions serve mostly to show that data in almost any format can be processed with the RITSAR toolset provided code is written that performs the three tasks listed above for a given format.

### 4.1 DIRSIG(directory)

This function reads in the DIRSIG xml data as well as the envi header file from the user supplied directory. The phs and a Python dictionary compatible with RITSAR are returned to the function caller. More information on DIRSIG's SAR capability can be found here: <http://www.dirsig.org/docs/new/radar.html>

#### Parameters:

- **directory** : string  
string containing directory of DIRSIG data to include the xml and envi header files.

#### Returns:

- **phase\_history** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
the complex phase history
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **f\_0** : float  
carrier frequency in Hz
  - **chirprate** : float  
chirprate in  $Hz/s$
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **B** : float  
bandwidth of transmitted signal
  - **B\_IF** : float  
bandwidth of intermediate frequency, demodulated signal.
  - **delta\_r** : float  
spacing between fast time samples. Defined here as  $\frac{c}{2B_{IF}}$  where,  $B_{IF}$  is the bandwidth of the intermediate frequency (de-chirped) signal.  $B_{IF}$  is simply  $(t_{max} - t_{min}) \times chirprate$  where  $t$  is the demodulated fast time, as defined in subsection 2.1.
  - **delta\_t** : float  
time between fast time samples. Defined as  $(A/D \text{ sampling rate})^{-1}$
  - **vp** : float  
velocity of platform in m/s

- **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)
- **R\_c** : float array [3]  
vector to scene center at aperture center
- **t** : float array [nsamples]  
demodulated fast-time centered at t=0. The array should go from  $(-nsamples/2, nsamples/2) \times \Delta t$  where,  $\Delta t = (A/D \text{ sampling rate})^{-1}$
- **k\_r** : float array [nsamples]  
spatial frequencies of demodulated signal corresponding to each fast time return. For a linear FM signal, this is given by  $\frac{4\pi}{c}(f_0 + chirprate \times t)$
- **k\_y** : float  
spatial frequencies along flight path. A straight line flight path (or phase history motion compensated to a straight line flight path) are required.
- **metadata** : string array  
xml metadata

## 4.2 AFRL(directory, pol, start\_az, n\_az=3)

This function reads in the AFRL Gotcha \*.mat files from the user supplied directory and exports both the phs and a Python dictionary compatible with RITSAR.

### Parameters:

- **directory** : string  
string containing directory of DIRSIG data to include the xml and envi header files.
- **pol** : string  
polarization to be processed. For example, 'HH'.
- **start\_az** : int  
starting azimuth (0 to 360)
- **n\_az** : int  
number of azimuth files to process. Default is 3.

### Returns:

- **phase\_history** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
the complex phase history
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **f\_0** : float  
carrier frequency in Hz
  - **chirprate** : float  
chirprate in  $Hz/s$
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **B\_IF** : float  
bandwidth of intermediate frequency, demodulated signal.
  - **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)

- **delta\_r** : float  
spacing between fast time samples. Defined here as  $\frac{c}{2B_{IF}}$  where,  $B_{IF}$  is the bandwidth of the intermediate frequency (de-chirped) signal.  $B_{IF}$  is simply  $(t_{max} - t_{min}) \times chirprate$  where  $t$  is the demodulated fast time, as defined in subsection 2.1.
- **R\_c** : float array [3]  
vector to scene center at aperture center
- **t** : float array [nsamples]  
demodulated fast-time centered at  $t=0$ . The array should go from  $(-nsamples/2, nsamples/2) \times \Delta t$  where,  $\Delta t = (A/D \text{ sampling rate})^{-1}$
- **af\_r** : float array [npulses]  
column vector containing the correction for R\_c
- **af\_ph** : float array [npulses]  
column vector containing the phase correction
- **k\_r** : float array [nsamples]  
spatial frequencies of demodulated signal corresponding to each fast time return. For a linear FM signal, this is given by  $\frac{4\pi}{c}(f_0 + chirprate \times t)$
- **(k\_y)** : float  
not currently available (due to circular flight path). may be added later when moComp\_to\_line is complete.

### 4.3 Sandia(directory)

This function reads in the Sandia \*.phs and \*.au2 files from the user supplied directory and exports both the phs and a Python dictionary compatible with RITSAR.

#### Parameters:

- **directory** : string  
string containing directory of DIRSIG data to include the

#### Returns:

- **phase\_history** : complex array [npulses x nsamples]  
the complex phase history
- **platform** : dictionary  
dictionary that has the following keys defined:
  - **f\_0** : float  
carrier frequency in Hz
  - **chirprate** : float  
chirprate in  $Hz/s$
  - **nsamples** : int  
number of fast time samples
  - **npulses** : int  
number of pulses
  - **B\_IF** : float  
bandwidth of intermediate frequency, demodulated signal.
  - **pos** : float array [npulses x 3]  
(x,y,z) coordinates of platform, referenced to scene center, which is located at (0,0,0)
  - **delta\_r** : float  
spacing between fast time samples. Defined here as  $\frac{c}{2B_{IF}}$  where,  $B_{IF}$  is the bandwidth of the intermediate frequency (de-chirped) signal.  $B_{IF}$  is simply  $(t_{max} - t_{min}) \times chirprate$  where  $t$  is the demodulated fast time, as defined in subsection 2.1.

- **R\_c** : float array [3]  
vector to scene center at aperture center
- **t** : float array [nsamples]  
demodulated fast-time centered at t=0. The array should go from  $(-nsamples/2, nsamples/2) \times \Delta t$  where,  $\Delta t = (A/D \text{ sampling rate})^{-1}$
- **k\_r** : float array [nsamples]  
spatial frequencies of demodulated signal corresponding to each fast time return. For a linear FM signal, this is given by  $\frac{4\pi}{c}(f_0 + chirprate \times t)$  added later when moComp\_to\_line is complete.

## References

- [1] W. G. Carrera, R. S. Goodman, and R. M. Majewski, *Spotlight Synthetic Aperture Radar*. Artech House, Inc., 1995.