◖❙   Open in app   Get started

Published in The DownLinQ

You have **2** free member-only stories left this month.
Sign up for Medium and get an extra one

Daniel Hogan   Follow

Feb 6, 2020 · 9 min read ★ · ▶ Listen

⊔⁺ Save   🐦   f   in   🔗

SAR 101: An Introduction to Synthetic Aperture Radar

By Daniel Hogan (In-Q-Tel CosmiQ Works) and Jason Brown (Capella Space) with the CosmiQ Works and Capella teams.

Preface: SpaceNet LLC is a nonprofit organization dedicated to accelerating open source, artificial intelligence applied research for geospatial applications, specifically foundational mapping (i.e. building footprint & road network detection). SpaceNet is run in collaboration with CosmiQ Works, Maxar Technologies, Intel AI, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Capella Space, Topcoder, and IEEE GRSS.

🏠   🔍   👤

When asked to picture a "satellite image," most people envision something like the left side of the figure above. It's an optical image — a photograph — albeit one taken by a very powerful camera. But optical images are not the only way to visualize the earth's surface from a satellite or an airplane.

Synthetic aperture radar, or SAR, is a completely different way to generate a picture by actively illuminating the ground rather than utilizing the light from the sun as with optical images. The right side of the image above shows how very different SAR images look from optical images. These differences present challenges but also create new capabilities. One major advantage of SAR is simple: Even the best aircraft-mounted or satellite-mounted optical camera is less useful at night and useless when clouds or smoke are present. SAR can capture images at night and see right through clouds and smoke. It is a 24-hour, all-weather technology.

SAR data will be featured in SpaceNet 6. In this two-part blog series, we'll cover the basics of how SAR works, what makes it unique, and what makes it useful. Even (or especially) if you've never heard of SAR before, this series is for you!

How Does Synthetic Aperture Radar Work?

optical images. These wavelengtl 👏 681   💬 3 owave part of the spectrum in the figure below.
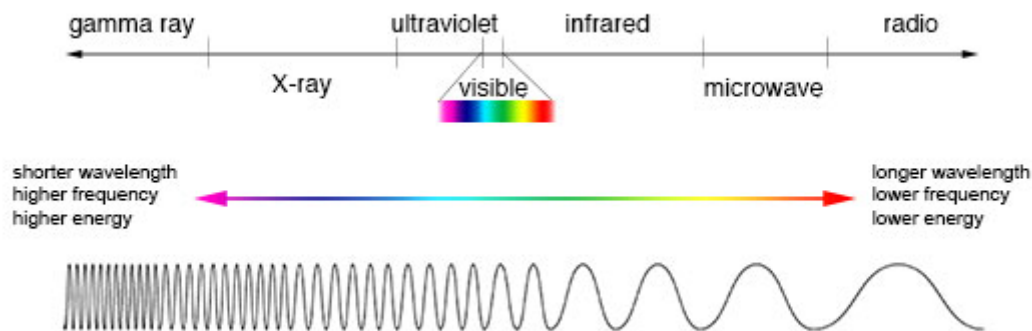

Figure 1. Comparison of wavelength, frequency, and energy for the electromagnetic spectrum. (Credit: NASA's Imagine the Universe)

RADAR is an acronym for Radio Detection And Ranging. Radar is an active system, which generates its own radio waves and transmits them from its antenna, toward a target. Depending on the target properties and the imaging geometry, the radar antenna will receive all, some, or none of the radio wave's energy (this is the Detection part of RADAR). This received signal will travel for an amount of time proportional to the target's distance from the antenna (this is the Ranging part of RADAR).
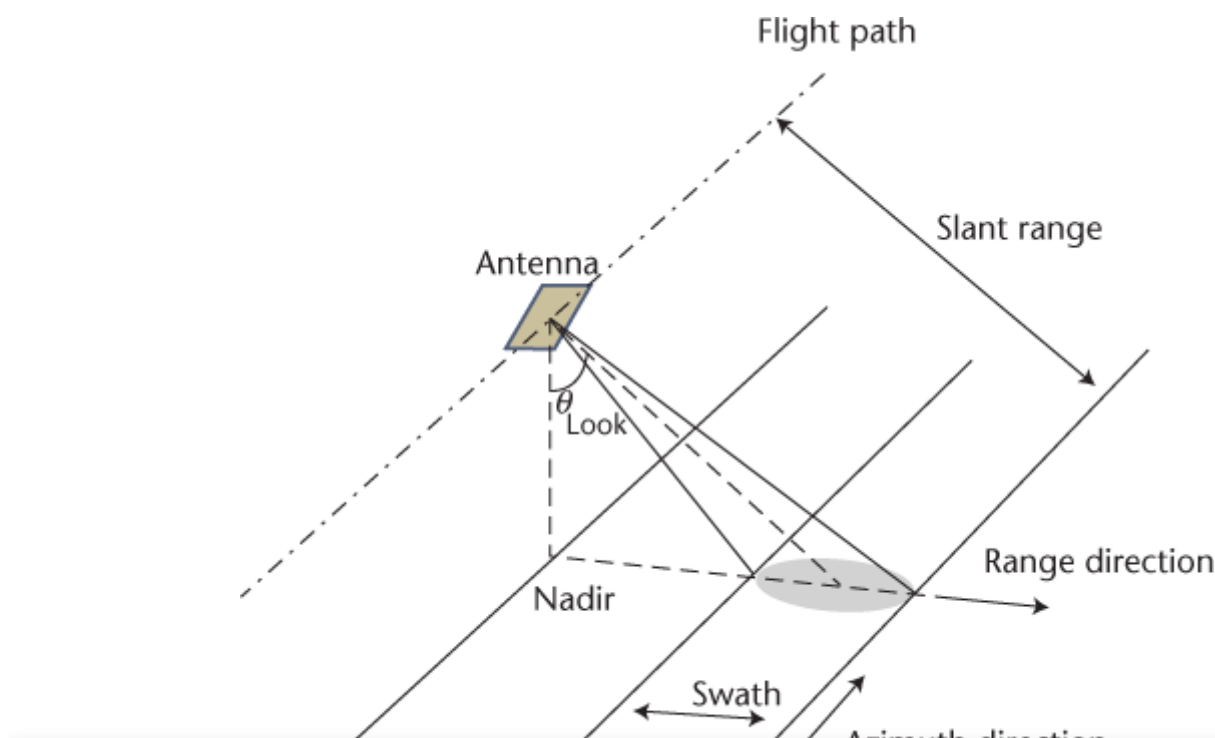
Real Aperture Radar (RAR)

If a radar antenna is carried in an airplane or an orbiting satellite, it can be used to make an image of the ground below. Such a radar image is formed by transmitting pulses of radio frequency (RF) energy towards the ground to the side of the aircraft, and measuring the strength of the return (sometimes called an "echo") and the length of time it takes to make the round trip back to the antenna. In this manner, the ground is "scanned" in two dimensions. One dimension is the "range" dimension. Objects are placed along this dimension according to their distance from the radar. The second dimension is the "along-track" (or "cross-range" or "azimuth") dimension. In this dimension, the ground is scanned by the beam moving across the ground at a rate equal to the speed of the platform (aircraft or satellite), and objects are placed along this dimension according to the position of the aircraft along the track. An image is built up from the reflected signals in both dimensions. This arrangement is shown in Figure 2.

Spatial resolution, the ability to resolve objects on the ground, differs in the range direction (perpendicular to the flight direction) compared to the azimuth direction (parallel to the flight direction). In "real aperture radar," the range resolution is defined by the width of the pulses transmitted from the antenna. The azimuth resolution is determined by the width of the beam's footprint on the ground, and the width of the beam is inversely proportional to the antenna length. A short antenna length corresponds to a wide beam-width (beam footprint on the ground). Because flying an antenna large enough to generate a reasonable azimuth resolution, in space, is prohibitive, this limits the spatial resolution in the azimuth direction. The development of advanced processing algorithms solved this problem, leading to a new generation of imaging radars called Synthetic Aperture Radar.

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)

To mitigate the undesired effects of real aperture radar's poor azimuth resolution, the motion of the antenna along the azimuthal direction is utilized to "synthetize" or give the effect of a long antenna as shown in Figure 3.
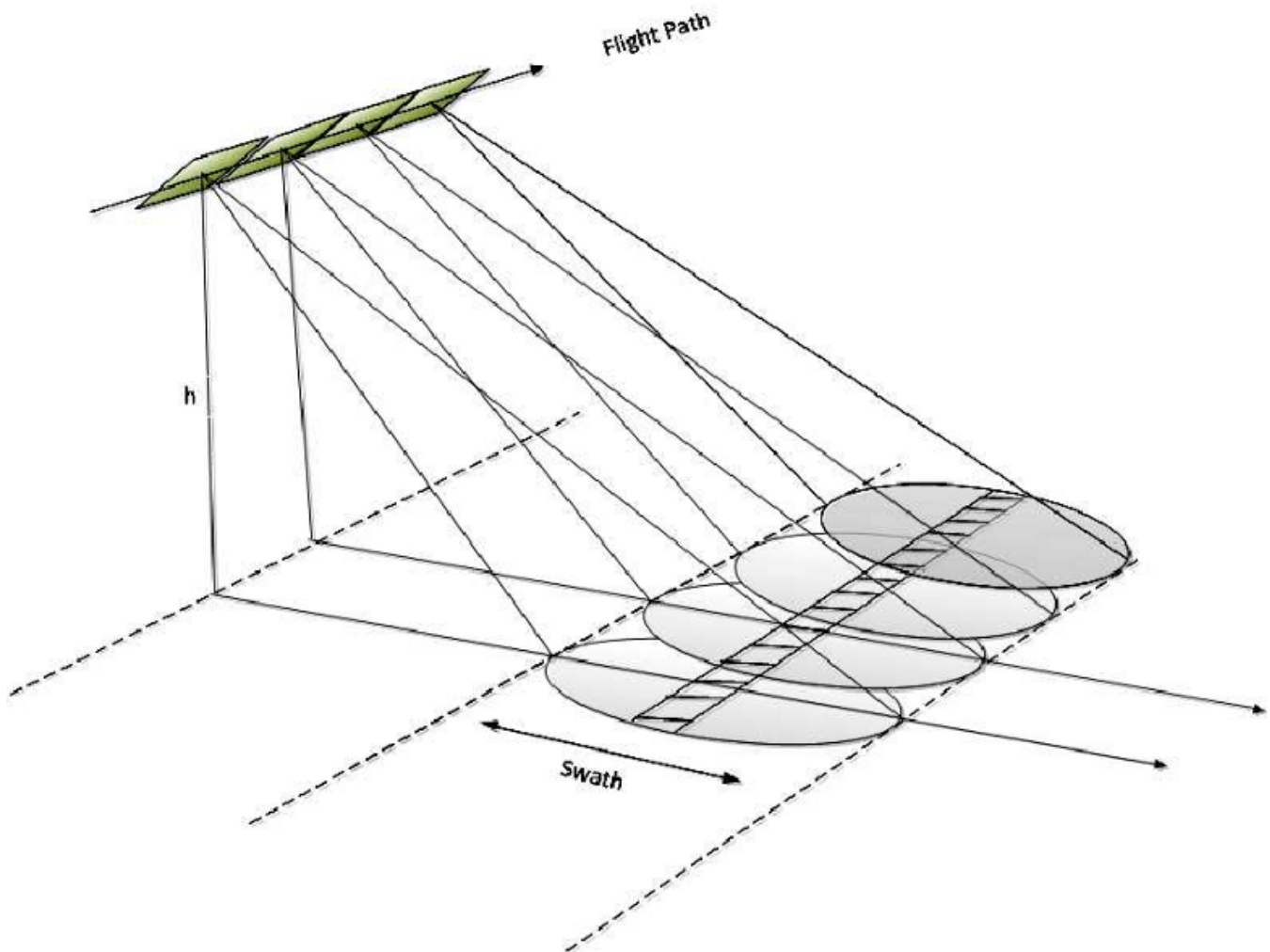
Figure 3. Synthetic Aperture Generation (Credit: NASA)

This synthetizing process is possible because a scatterer (target) on the ground remains within the real-aperture radar beam for many radar pulses. Adding up the reflections from all these pulses appropriately allows one to synthesize a large antenna with a much narrower beam-width, resulting in a better spatial resolution in the azimuth direction. This technique is applicable for aerial systems as well as space-borne systems.

SAR Image Interpretation

While the images created by SAR can be rendered into a recognizable terrain map, there are important differences between optical imagery and SAR imagery. SAR imagery is considered a non-literal imagery type because it does not look like an optical image which is generally intuitive to humans. These aspects must be understood for

Shadowing is caused for the same reasons that shadows are formed in optical imagery: an object blocks the path of direct radiation — visible light in the case of optical imaging and the radar beam in the case of SAR. However, unlike optical imagery in which objects in shadows can be seen due to atmospheric scattering, there is no information in a SAR shadow because there is no return signal.

Foreshortening

Because SAR is a side-looking, ranging instrument, the backscattered returns will be arranged in the image based on how far the target is from the antenna *along the slant plane* (radar-image plane). This causes some interesting geometrical distortions in the imagery, such as foreshortening. As seen in Figure 4, the slope A-B is compressed in the slant plane because the radar signal reaches point B shortly after reaching point A in time. This causes a tall object with a slope, such as a mountain, to appear steeper, with a thin bright "edge" appearance. Note that the sensor's look angle affects foreshortening; a larger look angle will decrease the effect.
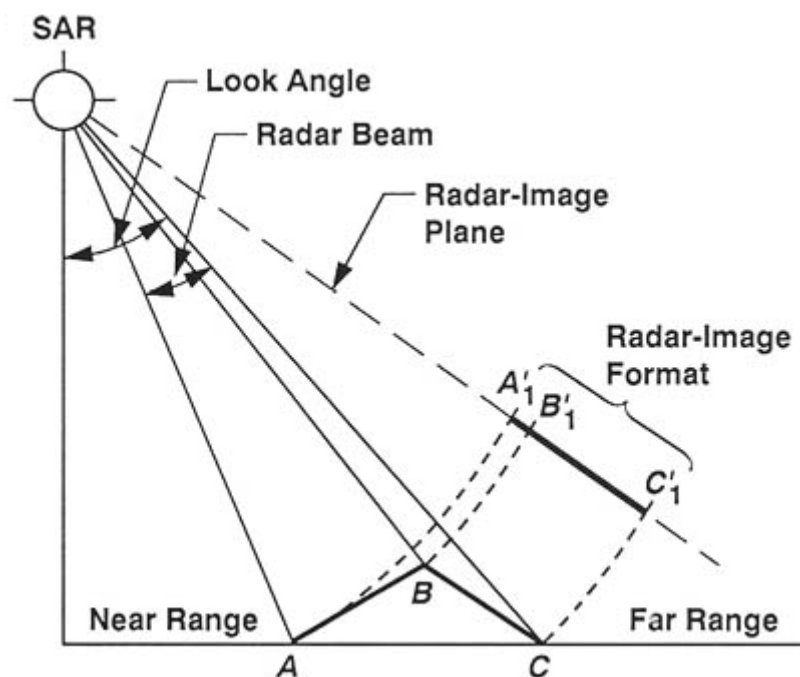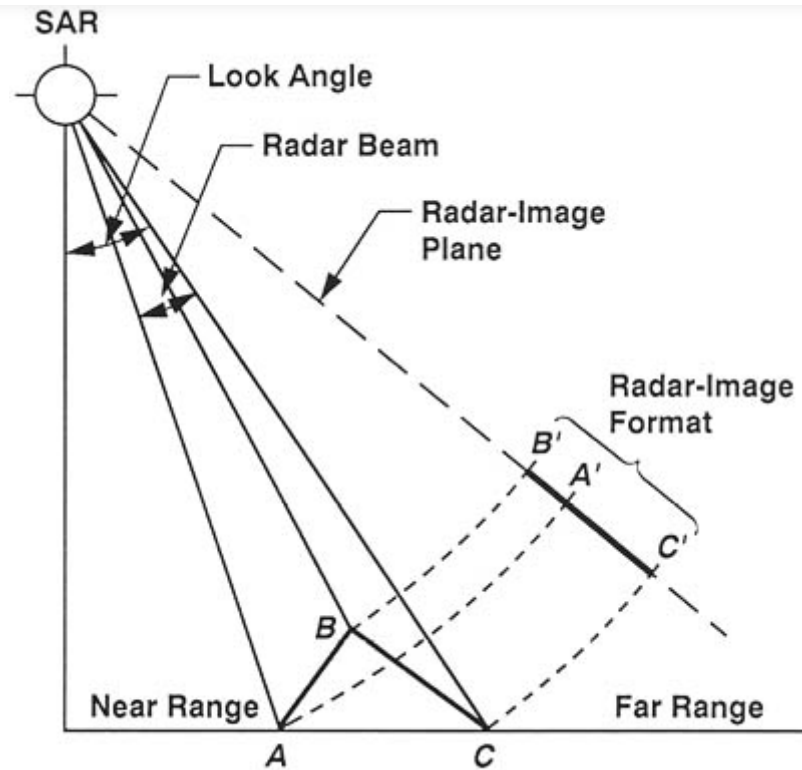
Figure 4. Foreshortening Geometry (Credit: NASA)

Figure 5. Layover Geometry (Credit: NASA)

Layover

Layover is an extreme example of foreshortening where the object is so tall that the radar signal reaches point B before it reaches point A. This causes the returns from point B to be placed on the image closer to the sensor (near range) and obscure point A, as if the top has been overlaid on the foot of the mountain.
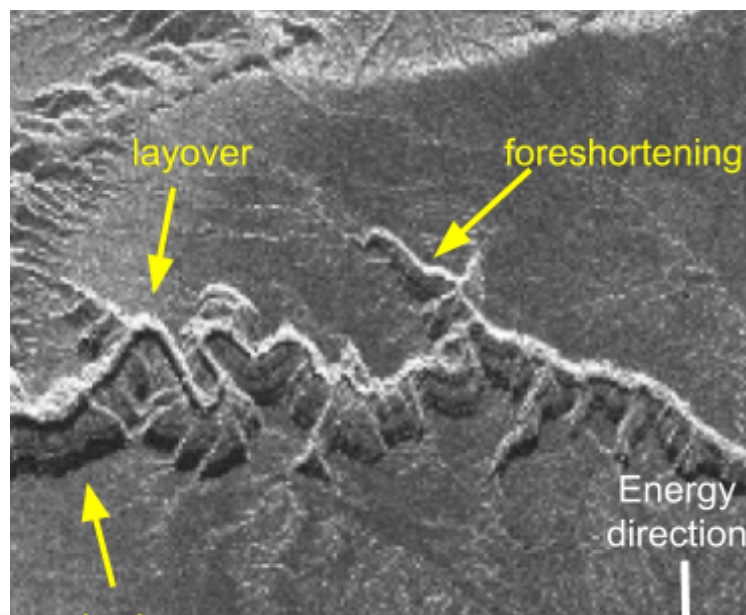
The effect of these phenomena are altered depending on the sensor's look angle. A larger look angle increases the effect of shadows (lengthening the shadow), while minimizing the effect of layover (less layover). A smaller look angle has the opposite effect. Figure 6 gives examples of these effects on rugged terrain. Figure 7, meanwhile, shows an example of how buildings in an urban setting are distorted by the same effects. All tall buildings appear laid out horizontally because of layover.
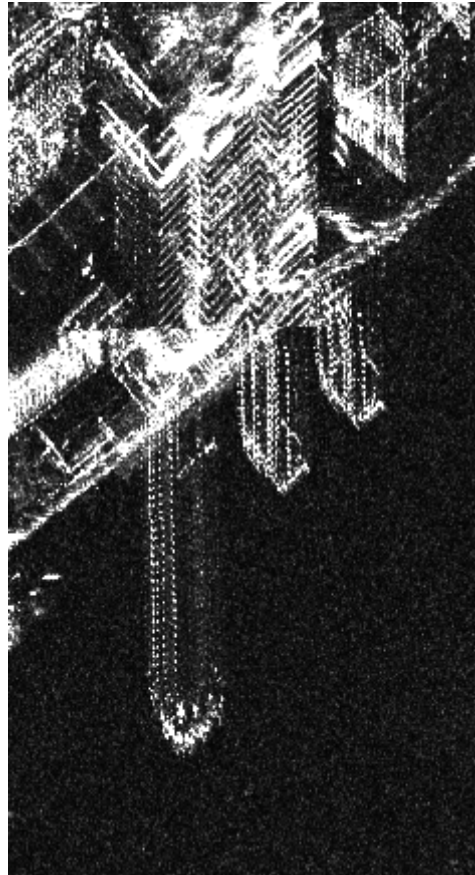

Figure 7. Examples of layover in urban SAR imagery. In this detail of Rotterdam, there is land to the north (top) and water to the south (bottom). This image was recorded by aircraft from the south. The three skyscrapers near the riverbank appear to jut into the water because of layover. (Courtesy: Capella)

Pixel Brightness

While a radar image can look like a monochrome optical image, this impression is deceptive. The intensity of pixels in a radar image are not indicative of the color of the object (as in a color photograph). Instead, the intensity depends on the amount of energy the SAR sensor transmitted (like the brightness of the illumination source), the material properties of the object, the physical shape of the object, and the angle from which the object is viewed.

Design and operation parameters allow engineers to have control over the reflected return signal (called backscatter). Engineers design and model the system and operating parameters to maximize radar returns and therefore the information collected against specific targets. During the design, the system's wavelength and polarization (discussed below) are chosen and once launched, cannot be changed. These fixed sensor parameters dictate at some level the resulting brightness of a pixel in a particular image.

The **wavelength** affects the azimuth resolution but it also has important implications for penetration, see Figure 8. In general, radar penetration increases with wavelength.

The **look angle** affects layover and shadow as described above but can also have an effect on pixel brightness because it changes how the radar beam interacts with the object.

The **polarization** on transmit and on receive also affect the pixel brightness as described in the following section.
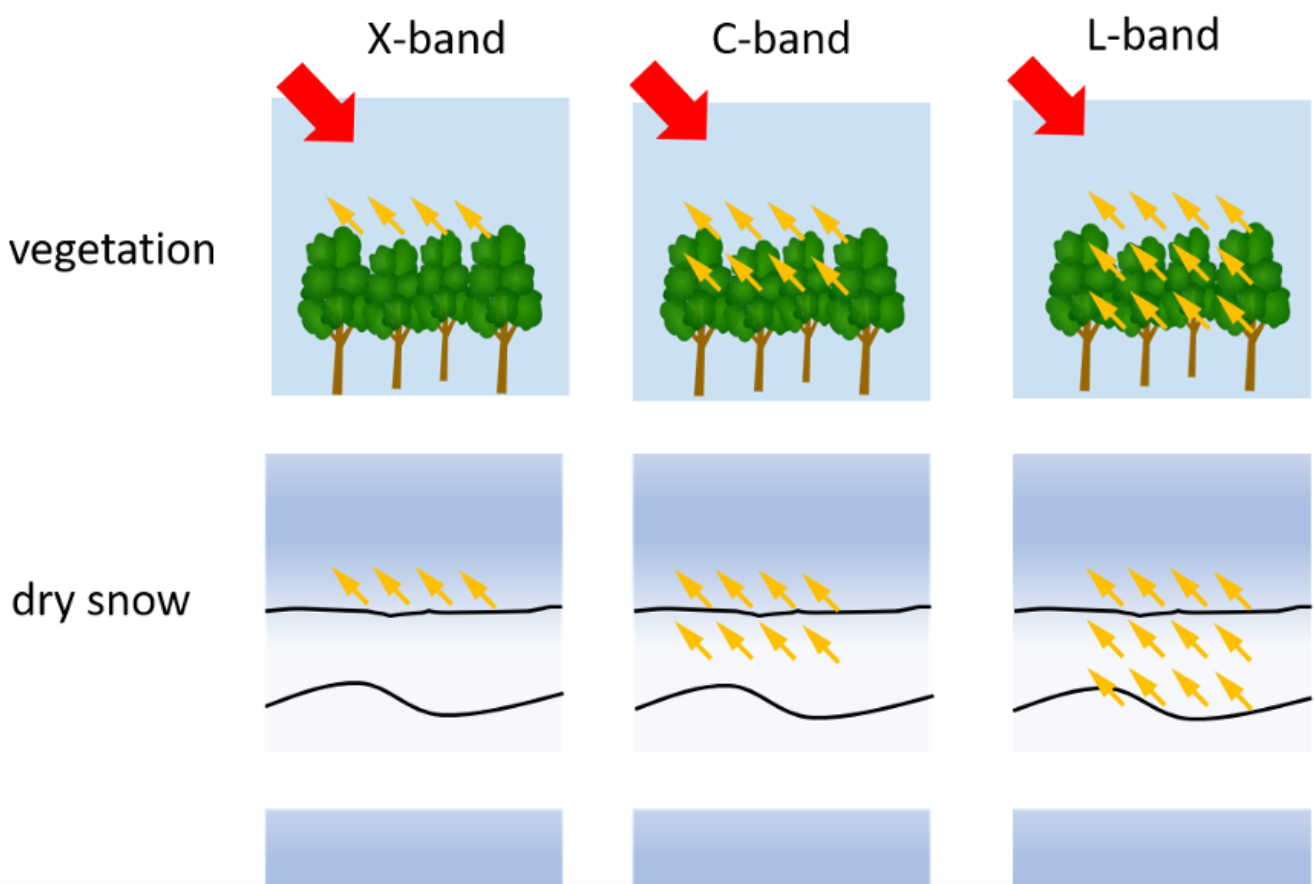
Figure 8. Radar Penetration by Frequency

Surface Parameters

The surface parameters that affect pixel brightness are the surface roughness of the material, with respect to the system wavelength and the scattering material (the dielectric constant of the object). If the **surface roughness** of the material is smooth with respect to the system wavelength, the radar beam is reflected (Figure 9) according to the law of reflection. This is called specular reflection. If the surface is rough with respect to the system wavelength, the radar beam is scattered in all directions. This is called diffuse scattering. Varying surface roughness results in varying amounts of diffuse scattering and varying pixel brightness.

The **dielectric constant** of the scattering material is a physical property of a material that determines how reflective that material is to electromagnetic waves. Metallic objects and water have a higher dielectric constant and are more reflective, however since they are smooth with respect to the system wavelength, and usually flat, the radar beam is specularly reflected, away from the sensor.
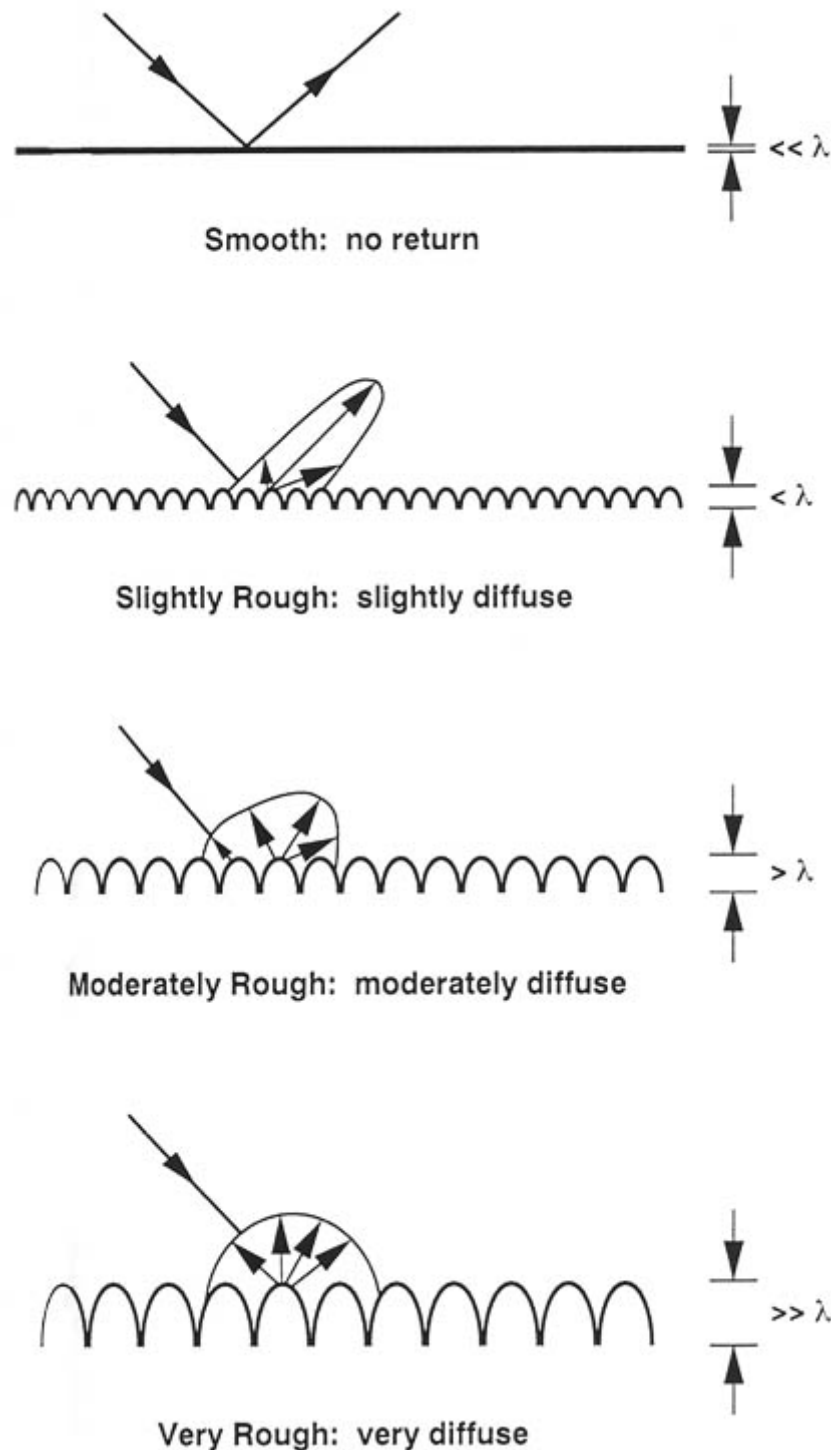
Smooth: no return

$<< \lambda$

Slightly Rough: slightly diffuse

$< \lambda$

Moderately Rough: moderately diffuse

$> \lambda$

Very Rough: very diffuse

$>> \lambda$

Figure 9. Surface Roughness Scattering (Credit: NASA)

Additionally, certain surface features will cause a specular reflection back toward the sensor, by bouncing off multiple surfaces. A **double-bounce** reflection is called a dihedral return and a Triple-bounce return is called a trihedral return. These are caused by smooth surfaces oriented at 90 degree angles to each other as seen in figure 10.
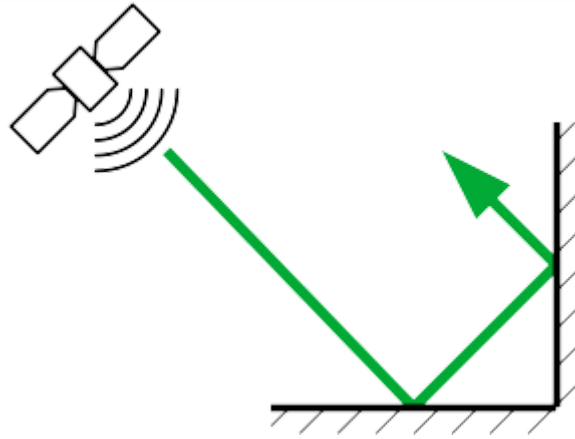
Figure 10. Dihedral Scattering

Speckle

SAR is a coherent imaging method because the radio waves in a radar beam are aligned in space and time. This coherency provides many advantages (it's required for the synthetic aperture process to work), but it leads to a phenomenon called speckle. Speckle is a "salt and pepper" variation in the pixel brightness that degrades the quality of the SAR images, making image interpretation more difficult. Speckle occurs because there are often many individual scatters in a given pixel, which leads to positive (salt) and negative (pepper) interference across pixels with an otherwise constant backscatter return.

What's Next

This post has described how SAR images are produced. By using clever signal processing, SAR creates radar images of higher resolution than would otherwise be possible. SAR imagery provides information about what's on the ground, but distortions and speckle make these images very different from optical images. Understanding how these unique data proprieties impact deep learning models is one of the motivations for incorporating SAR data into the SpaceNet 6 Challenge which is scheduled to launch in March.

In the second part of this two-part series, we'll look at some of the special data analysis methods used with SAR and explore what makes SAR useful over optical imagery. That will be in our upcoming installment, "SAR 201."