



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
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SAR Satellites including the NASA-ISRO SAR Mission

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with NISAR slides from

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2023 EarthScope InSAR Processing and Analysis (ISCE+)
online

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Classic SAR satellites



	repeat cycle (days)	wave- length (cm)
European ERS-1/ERS-2 '92-'01(-2011)	35 (1,3,183)	6
Canadian Radarsat-1 1995-2013	24	6
European Envisat '03-Sep.'10('10-Apr.'12)	35 (30)	6
Japanese ALOS Jan. 2006–Apr. 2011	46	24
German TerraSAR-X '07, TanDEM-X '10	11	3
Italian COSMO-SkyMed 4x launch '07-'10	16 (1,4,7,8)	3
Canadian Radarsat-2 launched Dec. 2007	24	6

SAR satellites processing



	Modes	ISCE2 proc.
ERS-1/ERS-2	1 strip map	yes raw, SLC
RADARSAT-1	7 standard strip 5 fine strip ScanSAR	strip: maybe CEOS raw ScanSAR: no
Envisat	7 standard strip (IM) ScanSAR (WS)	strip: yes raw, SLC ScanSAR: no
ALOS	strip FBS, FBD, POL ScanSAR	strip: yes raw, SLC ScanSAR: no
TerraSAR-X, PAZ	strip ScanSAR Spotlight	strip: SLC ScanSAR: no Spotlight: SLC
COSMO/SkyMed	strip, ScanSAR, Spotlight	strip: raw, SLC Spotlight: SLC
RADARSAT-2	strip (4 types), ScanSAR, Spotlight	strip: SLC Spotlight: ?

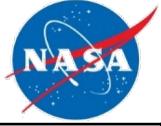
other SAR spacecraft



	repeat cycle (days)	wave- length (cm)
US SeaSat 1978 (110 days)	17/3	24
Japanese JERS-1 1992-1998	44	24
US Shuttle Imaging Radar-C (SIR-C) 1994 (2x 10-day flights)	1 day, 6 months	3, 6, 24

satellite (launch or planned)	repeat cycle (days)	wave-length (cm)
Copernicus Sentinel-1 (A: Apr. 2014, B: Apr. 2016–Dec. 2021, C: 2024?)	12(6)	6
Japanese ALOS-2 (May 2014)	14	24
Indian RISAT-1 (Apr. 2012)	25	6
NASA-ISRO SAR (NISAR) mission (2024)	12	12,24

New SAR satellites processing



	Modes	ISCE2 proc.
Sentinel-1A, B, C	stripmap TOPS	strip: SLC (raw extra work) TOPS: SLC (topsApp.py)
ALOS-2 (alos2App.py, alosStack)	strip (3 types) ScanSAR Spotlight	strip: SLC ScanSAR: full-aperture SLC Spotlight: SLC
RISAT-1	stripmap ScanSAR	strip: SLC, raw extra work ScanSAR: no

new SAR spacecraft

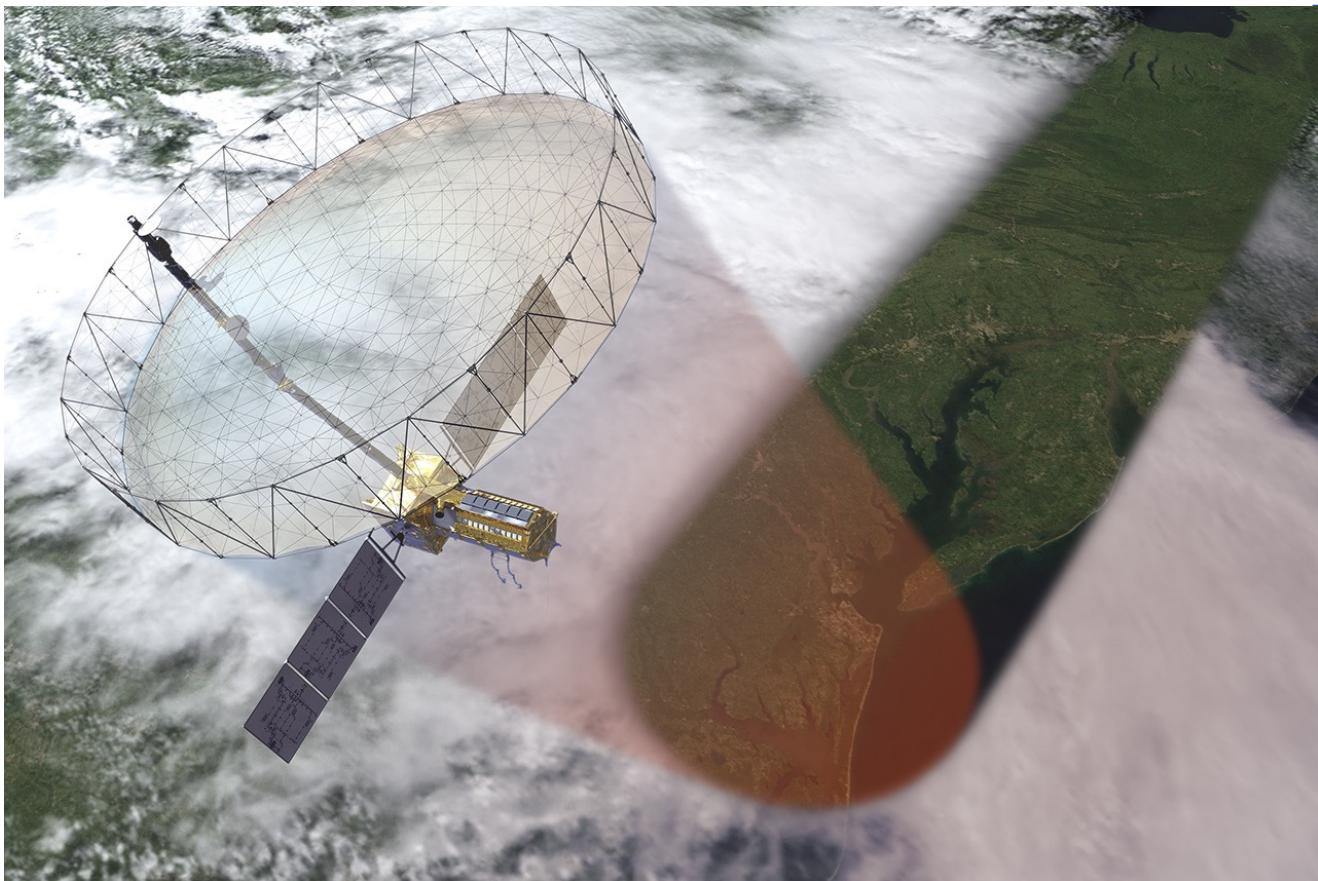


satellite (launch or planned)	repeat cycle (days)	wave-length (cm)
Argentina SAOCOM-1 (A: Oct. 2018, B: Aug. 2020)	16(8)	24
Japanese ALOS-4 (Mar. 2024?)	14	24
Italian COSMO-SkyMed 2nd Gen. (1: Dec. 2019, 2: Jan. 2022, 3:, 4:)	N/A	3
Canadian RADARSAT Constellation Mission 3x (Jun. 2019)	4	6

More new SAR spacecraft

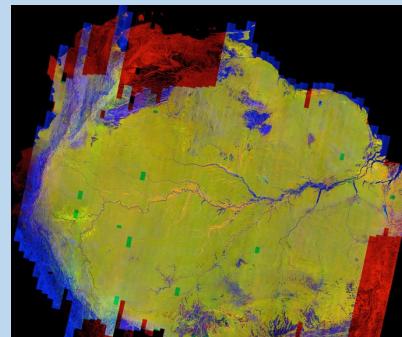


satellite (launch or planned)	repeat cycle (days)	wave-length (cm)
South Korea KompSat-5 (2013-2022)	16(8)	3
Spanish PAZ (clone TerraSAR-X) (Feb. 2018)	11 (4,7)	3
Capella-1 through -n (2018–present)	N/A	3
ICEYE ~16 satellites now (Aug. 2023) some satellites have 1-day separation	1	3



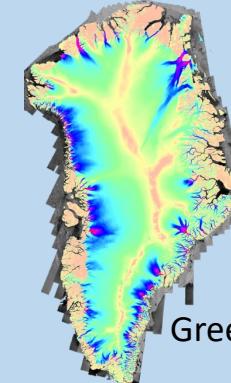
Global systematic, all-weather, day-night, time-series measurements of surface deformation and change

Global Biomass Dynamics



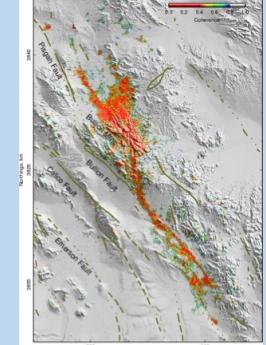
Amazonia

Global Ice Dynamics



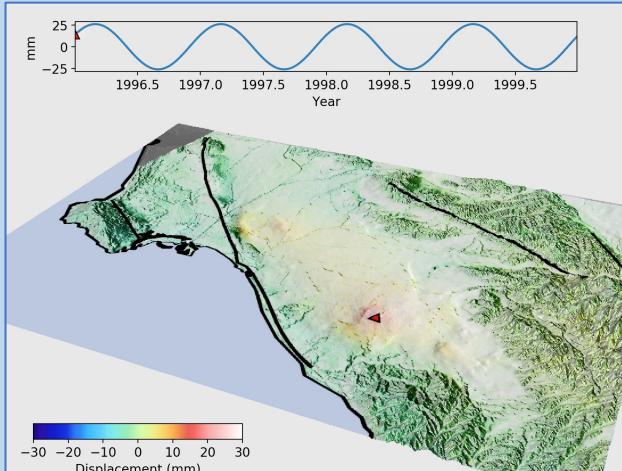
Greenland

Global Hazards



Earthquake damage

Aquifer Health



Agriculture





- NISAR is in its final phase of integration
- Launch planned for early 2024
- First light images 2-3 months after launch
- Science operations 3 months after launch
- Global products to Level 2 will be fully and openly available to the global community
- Broad scientific and applied uses
- Cloud-based data, tools and services will facilitate access and use

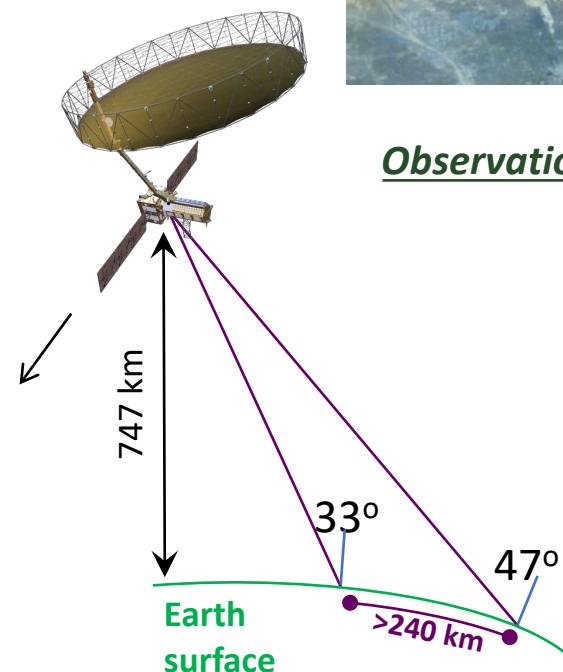
For more information: <https://nisar.jpl.nasa.gov>

NISAR Science Observation Summary

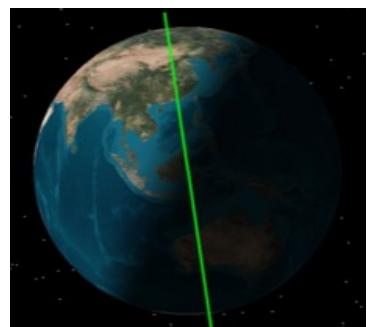


NISAR Characteristic:	Would Enable:
L-band (24 cm wavelength)	Low temporal decorrelation and foliage penetration
S-band (9.4 cm wavelength)	Sensitivity to light vegetation
SweepSAR technique with Imaging Swath > 240 km	Global data collection
Polarimetry (Single/Dual/Quad)	Surface characterization and biomass estimation
12-day exact repeat	Rapid Sampling
3 – 10 meters mode-dependent SAR resolution	Small-scale observations
3 yrs (NASA) / 5 yrs (ISRO) science operations	Time-series analysis
Pointing control < 273 arcseconds	Deformation interferometry
Orbit control < 500 meters	Deformation interferometry
> 10% (S) / 50% (L) observation duty cycle	Complete land/ice coverage
Left-only pointing (Left/Right capability)	Uninterrupted time-series Rely on Sentinel-1 for Arctic

NISAR Will Uniquely Capture the Earth in Motion

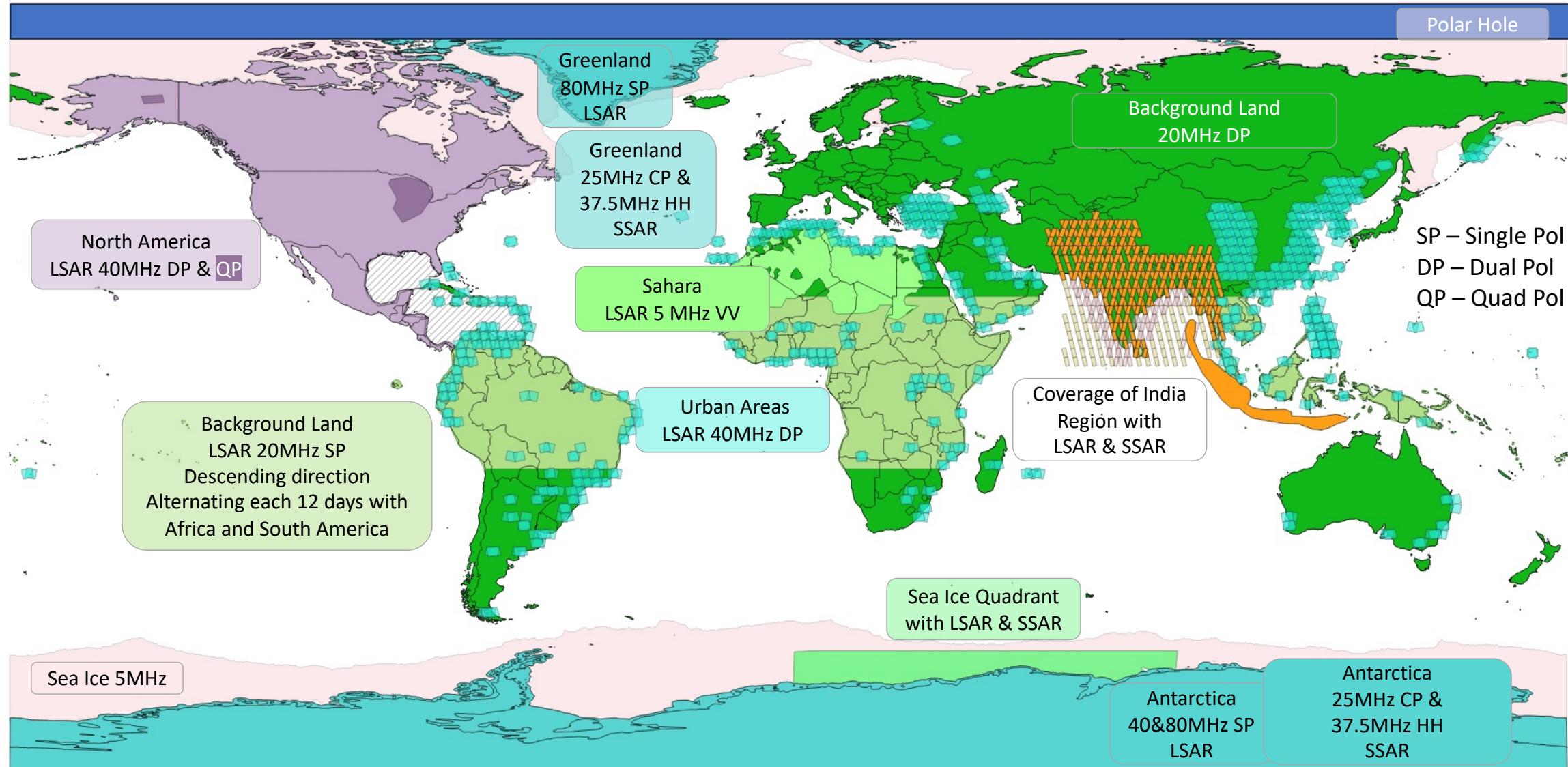


Observation Geometry

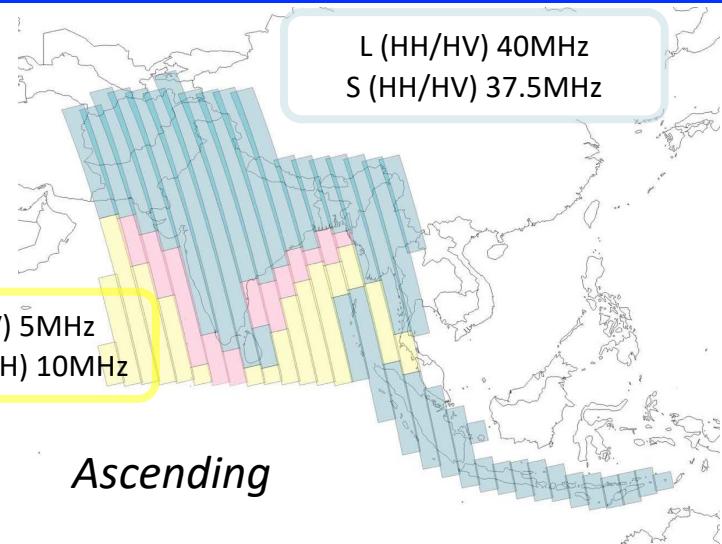


6 AM / 6 PM

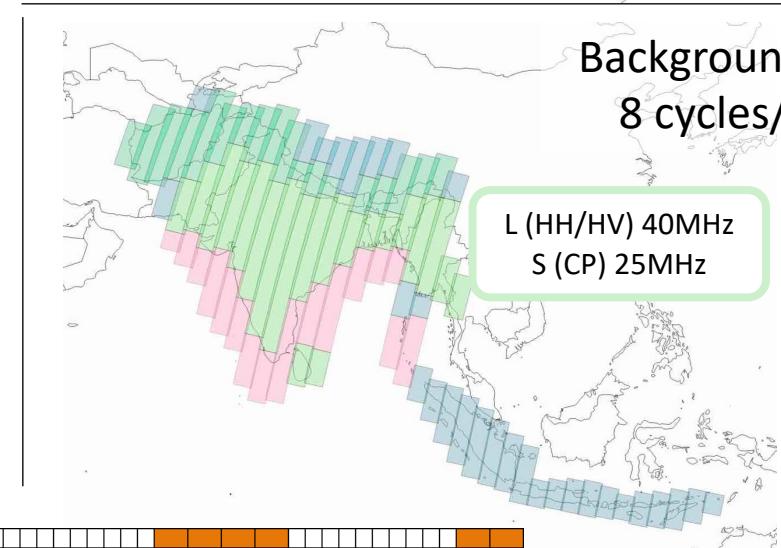
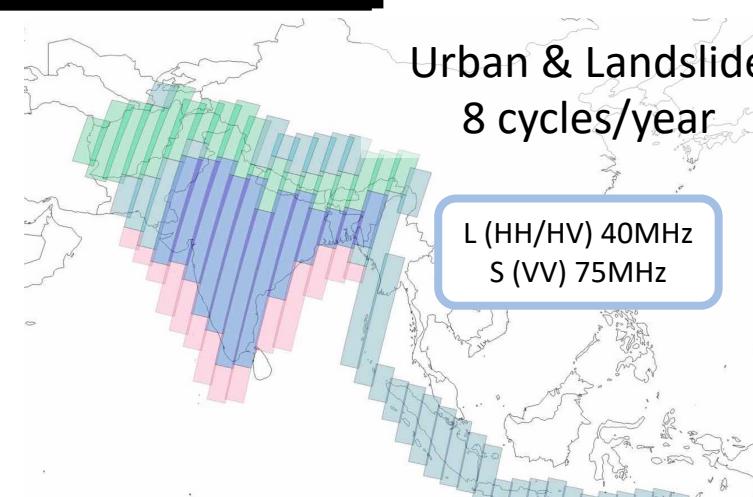
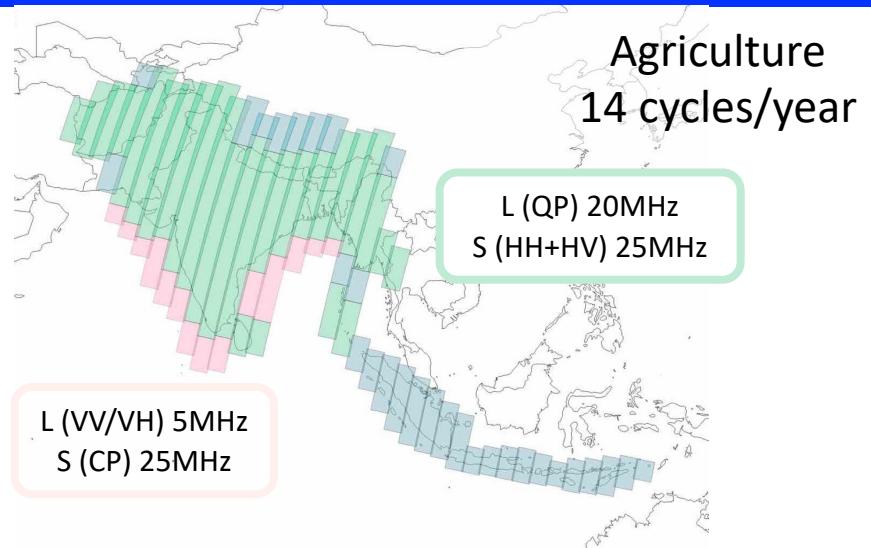
Current Observation Plan Revised every 6 months



India and Environs Observation Plan

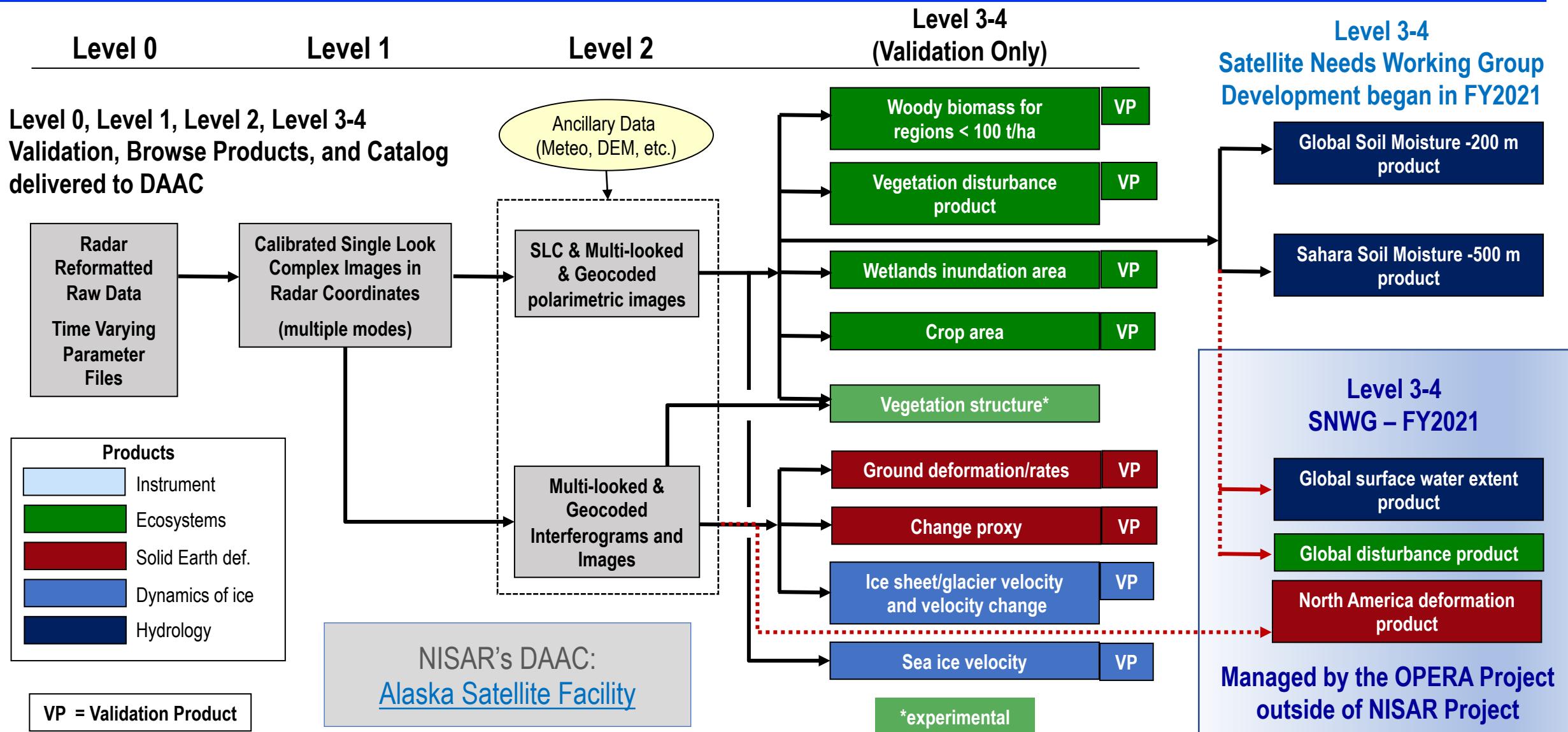


Descending



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Agriculture	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2

-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



- Open data – per NASA data policy – at the Alaska Satellite Facility DAAC
 - Pre-launch L-band sample products: <https://uavstar.jpl.nasa.gov/science/documents/nisar-sample-products.html>
 - [NISAR resolution, noise properties, formats, and mode characteristics](#)
 - Pre-launch L-/S-Band products: 150+ scenes from ISRO ASAR instrument flown in US
 - Native resolution and noise properties, quad-pol, NISAR format
 - Post-launch Science products
 - *NISAR will be two times larger than the current EODIS Archive.*
- Open Source Software – SDS and data processing code available for download
 - InSAR Scientific Computing Environment, Enhanced Edition (ISCE3): <https://github.com/isce-framework/isce3>
- Open Source Science algorithms for science products
 - Jupyter notebooks available for download: <https://gitlab.com/nisar-science-algorithms>
- Open Source Training Opportunities
 - Jupyter notebooks in cloud training environments at Alaska Satellite Facility OpenScienceLab
 - ARSET and other courses: <https://nisar.jpl.nasa.gov/resources/sar-education-resources/>
- Cloud computing resources for NASA subscribers