



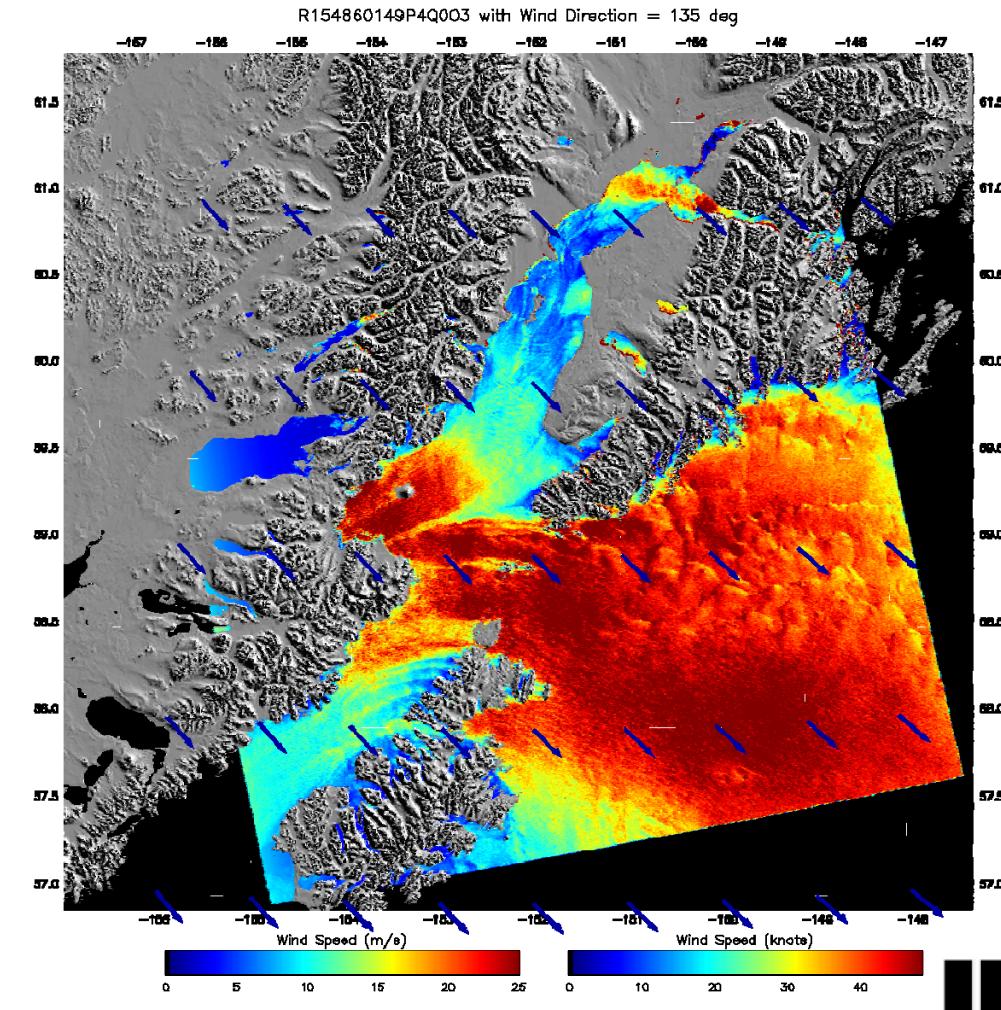
# Deriving Wind Speed from Synthetic Aperture Radar Images

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# Outline

- Bragg scattering
- CMOD algorithms
- Scatterometers
- SAR data
- Applications
  - Hurricanes
  - Gap flow
  - Barrier jets
  - Vortex shedding
  - Internal waves
- Data quality issues

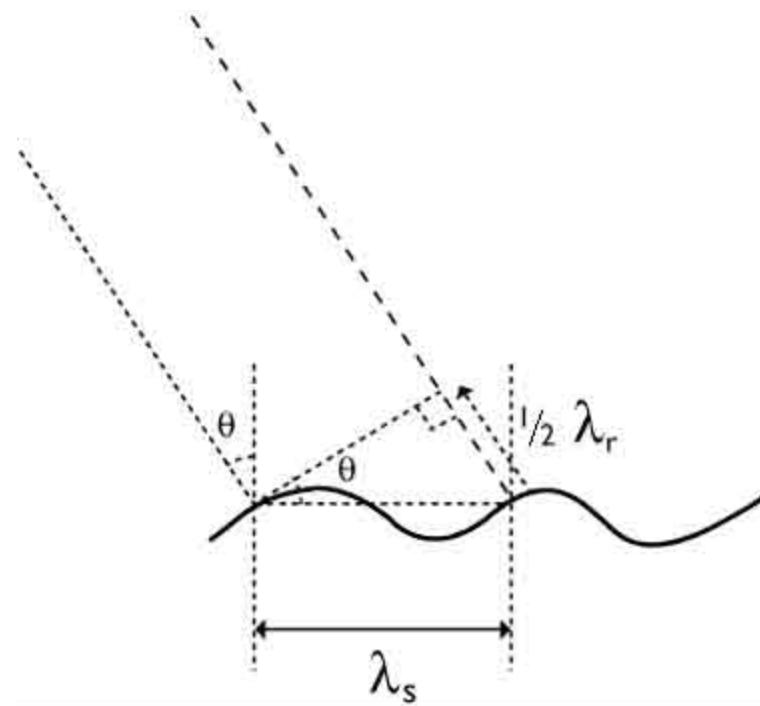




# Bragg scattering



- Resonant phenomena when distance between flat surfaces in the direction of view is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the instrument wavelength.
- Assumed the dominant mechanism in radar backscatter over water.



[http://earth.esa.int/applications/data\\_util/SARDOCS/spaceborne/Radar\\_Courses/Radar\\_Course\\_II/bragg\\_scattering.htm](http://earth.esa.int/applications/data_util/SARDOCS/spaceborne/Radar_Courses/Radar_Course_II/bragg_scattering.htm)



# CMOD algorithms



- All models Radar Cross Section as functions of at least these three:
  - Wind speed ( $v$ )
  - Wind direction with respect to sensor ( $\phi$ )
  - Incidence angle ( $\theta$ )
- Version # (CMOD1-5) refers to different ways of estimating B values
- CMOD5 uses 28 parameters nested in B values.
- Parameterized empirically

$$\sigma_0^m(v, \phi, \theta) = B0(v, \theta)(1 + B1(v, \theta) \cos(\phi) + B2(v, \theta) \cos(2\phi))^{0.625}$$



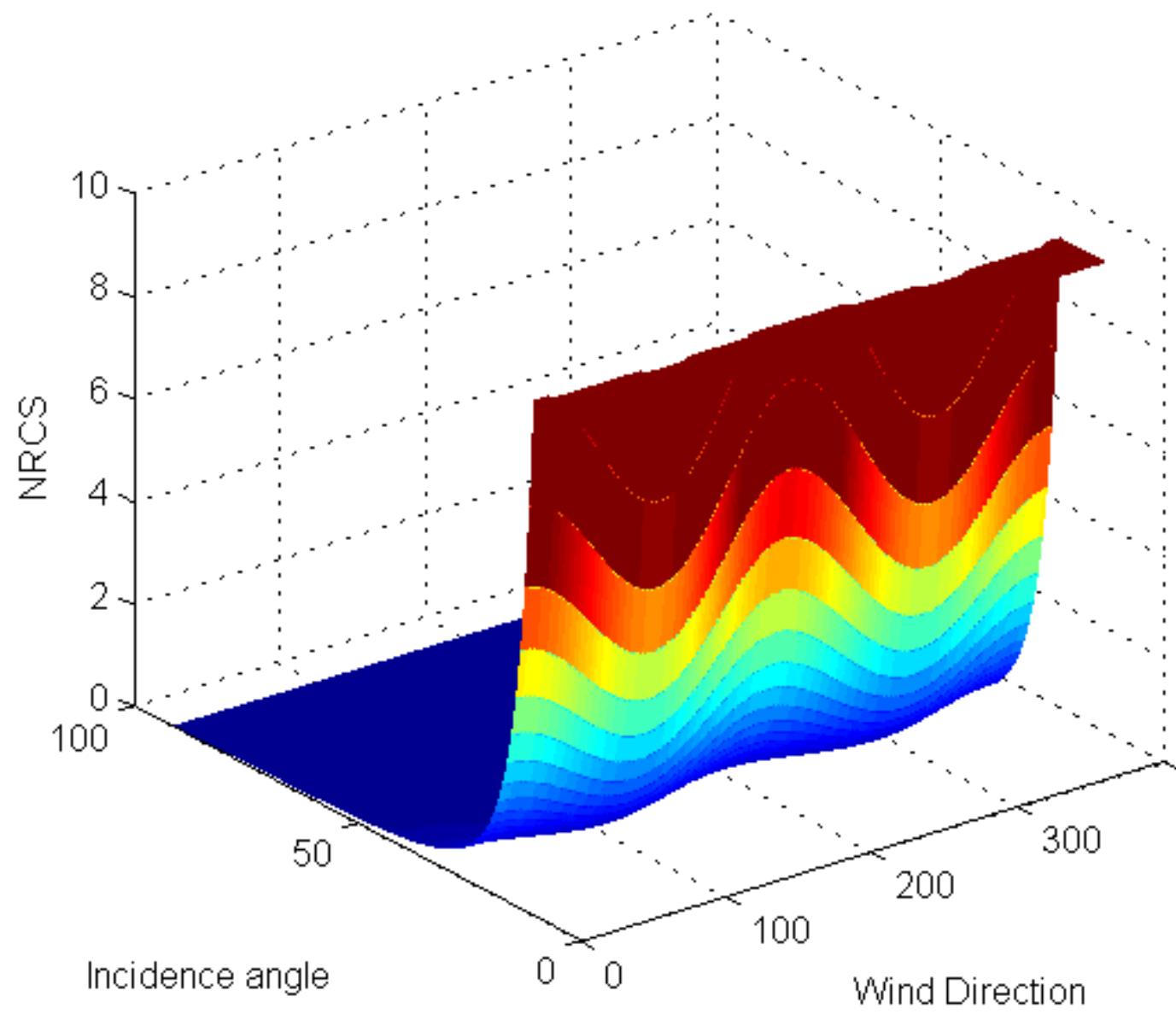


# Using CMOD

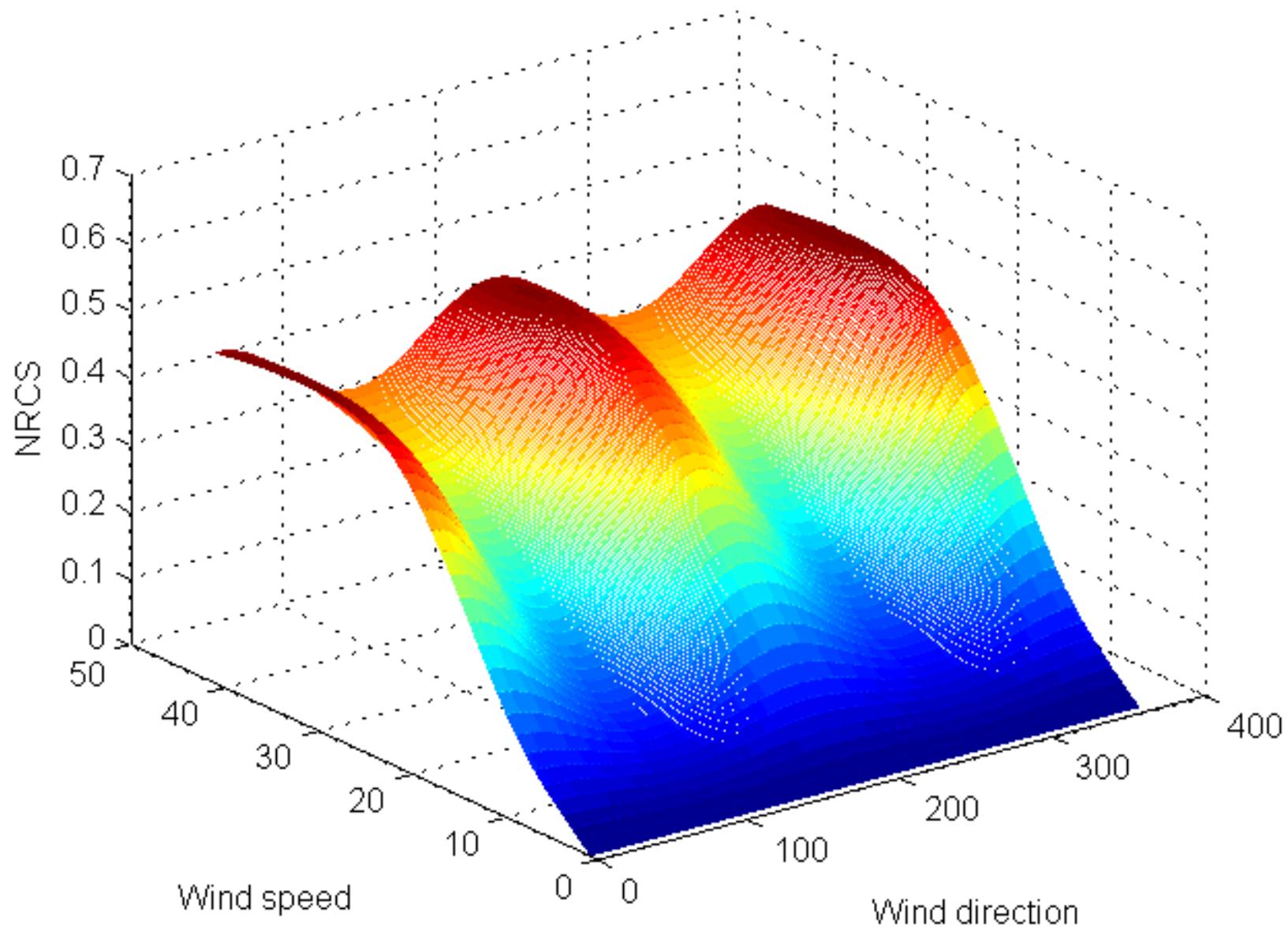


- Invert to yield wind speed by knowing
  - NRCS
  - direction
  - incidence angle
- Necessary to know these parameters (duh!)
  - Not actually easy to know all these well enough.
- For SAR
  - Conversion from VV to HH for RADARSAT-1
  - Band conversion necessary if different from C-band

CMOD5 model at constant wind speed (20 m/s)



CMOD5 model at constant incidence angle (30 degrees)



# Scatterometers

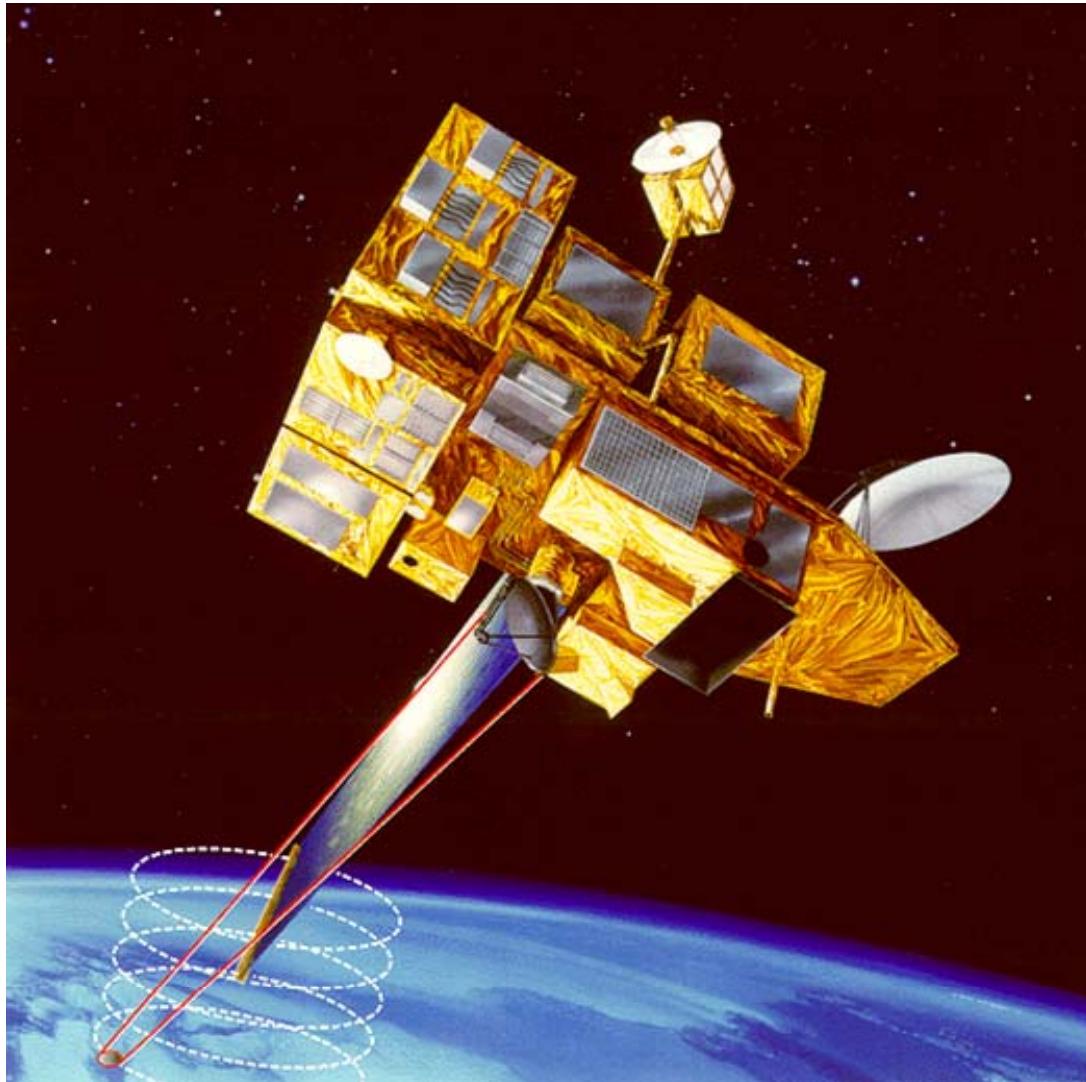


Image courtesy of MERS: [http://www.mers.byu.edu/images/Seawinds/seawinds\\_hires.gif](http://www.mers.byu.edu/images/Seawinds/seawinds_hires.gif)

- Measure the surface cross section at a number of aspect angles and polarizations.
- Spatial resolutions of only 25–50 km
  - applicable more to the open ocean than to coastal areas.
- Complementary to SAR data.
- SeaWinds (on QuikSCAT)
  - uses a rotating dish antenna with two spot beams
  - sweep in a circular pattern.
  - Radiates in a continuous, 1,800-kilometer-wide band
  - ~ 400,000 measurements, 90% of Earth's surface in one day.
  - [Link:](#)



# SAR data

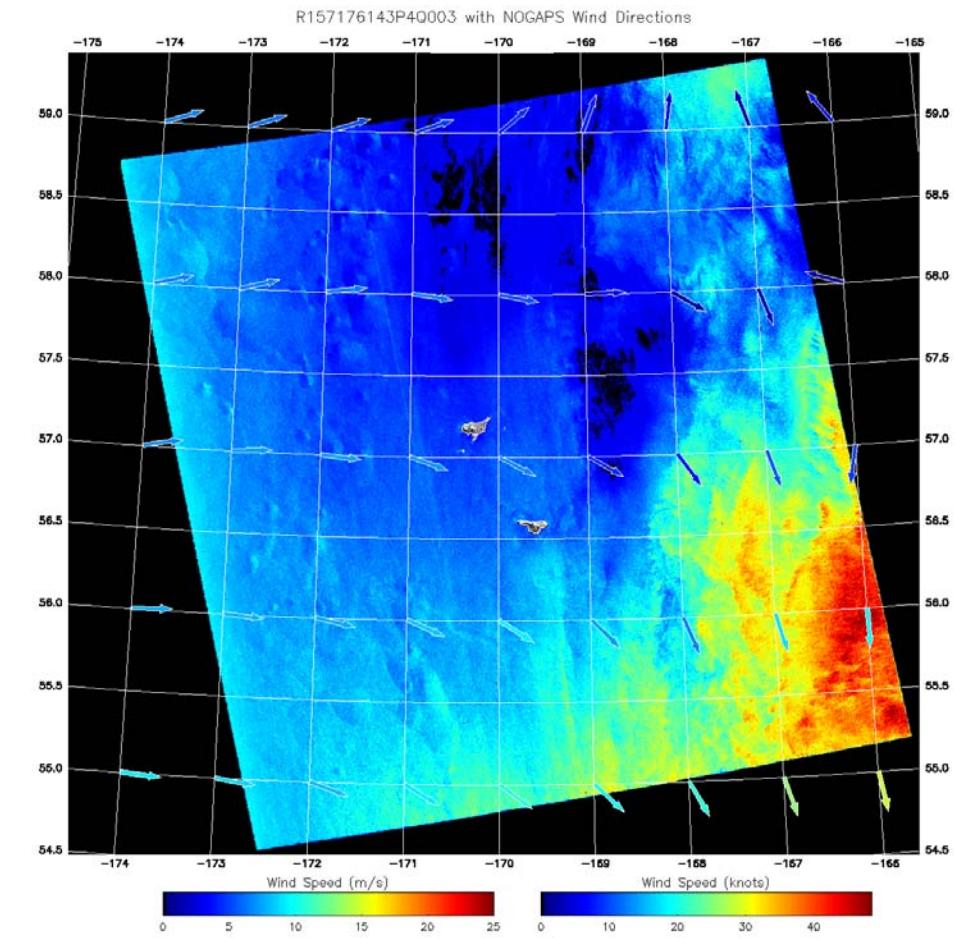
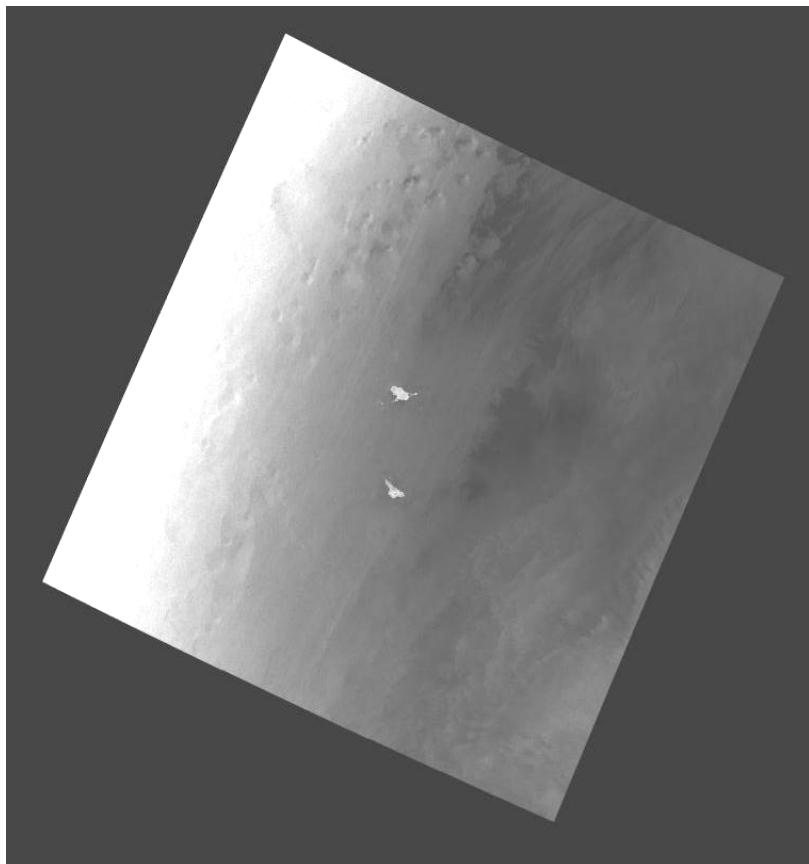


- Resolution 10-100m (native)
- Smaller incidence angle range
- Single azimuth angle
- Radar cross section must be calibrated
  
- Need wind direction as input
  - Linear features in SAR image (wind rows)
    - Usually successful, but not always
  - From modeling
    - NOGAPS ( $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$  grid)
    - Uses Scatterometer data in model!
    - Low resolution
    - Time / space mismatch
  - Some other / blended methods





# SAR → wind speed

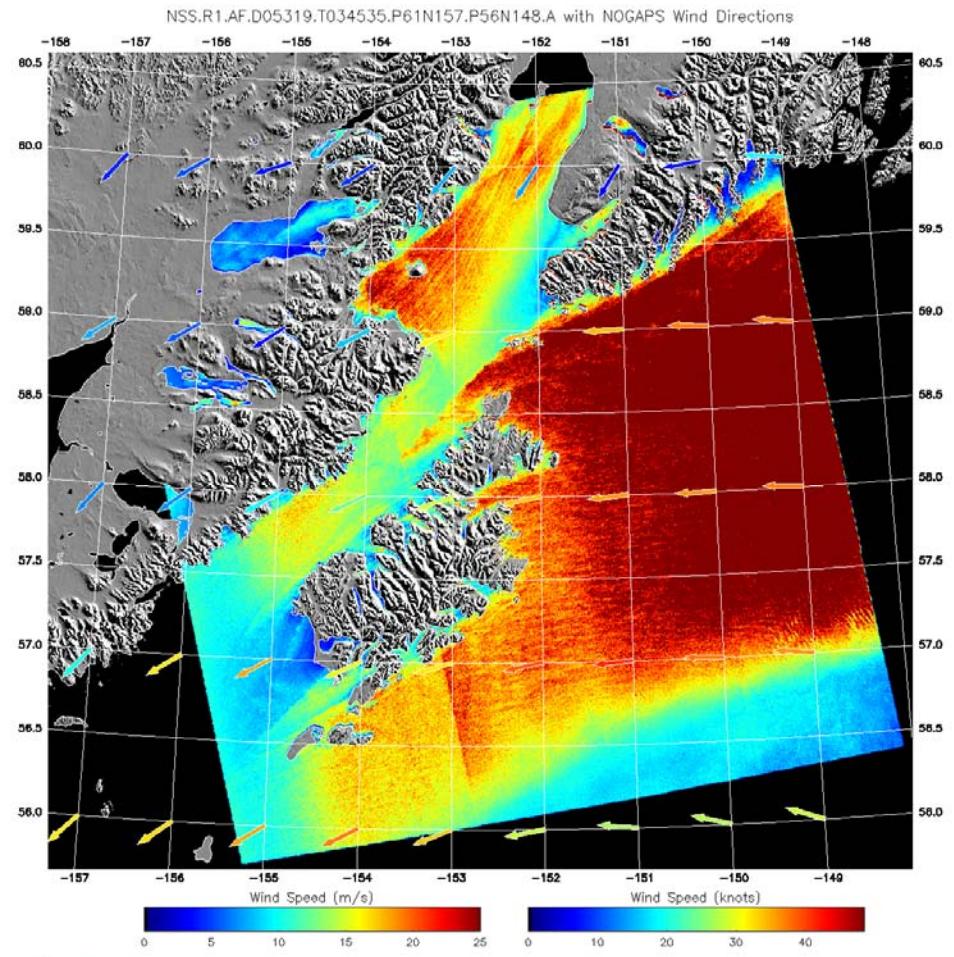




# Applications

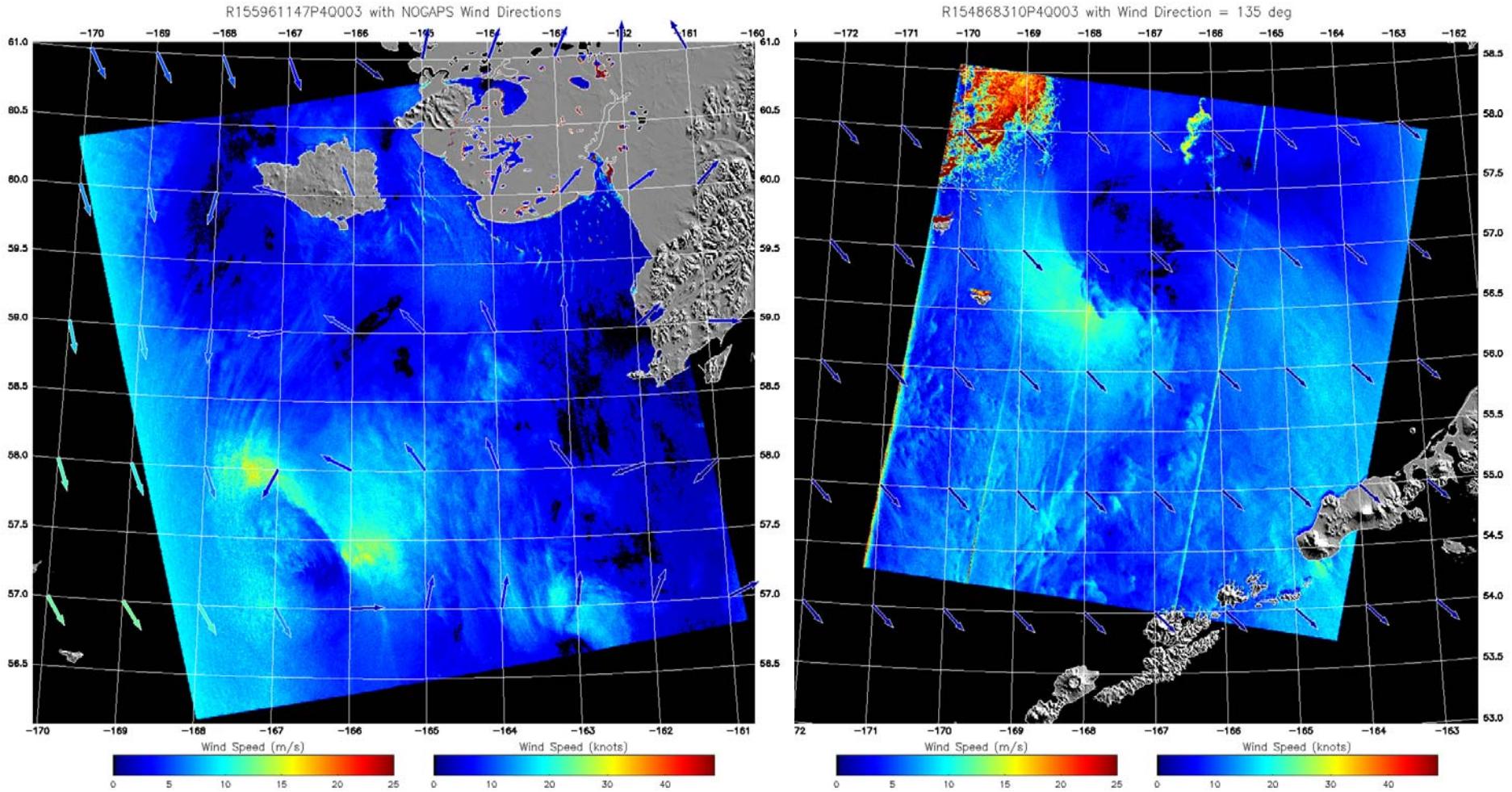


- Where greater precision is needed
- Along coastlines
- Rapidly changing wind speed or direction
- To observe structure of phenomena



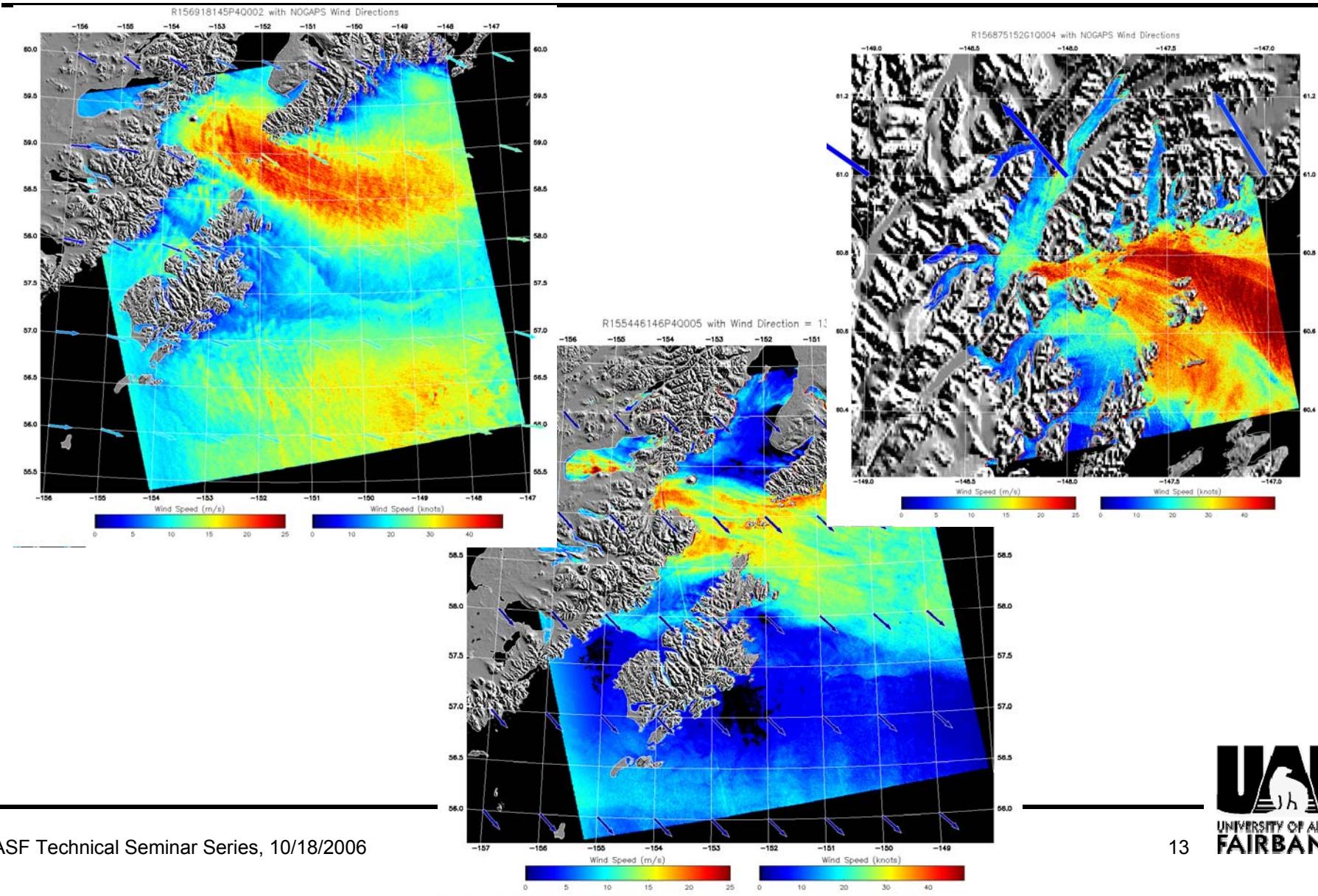


# Hurricanes, polar lows



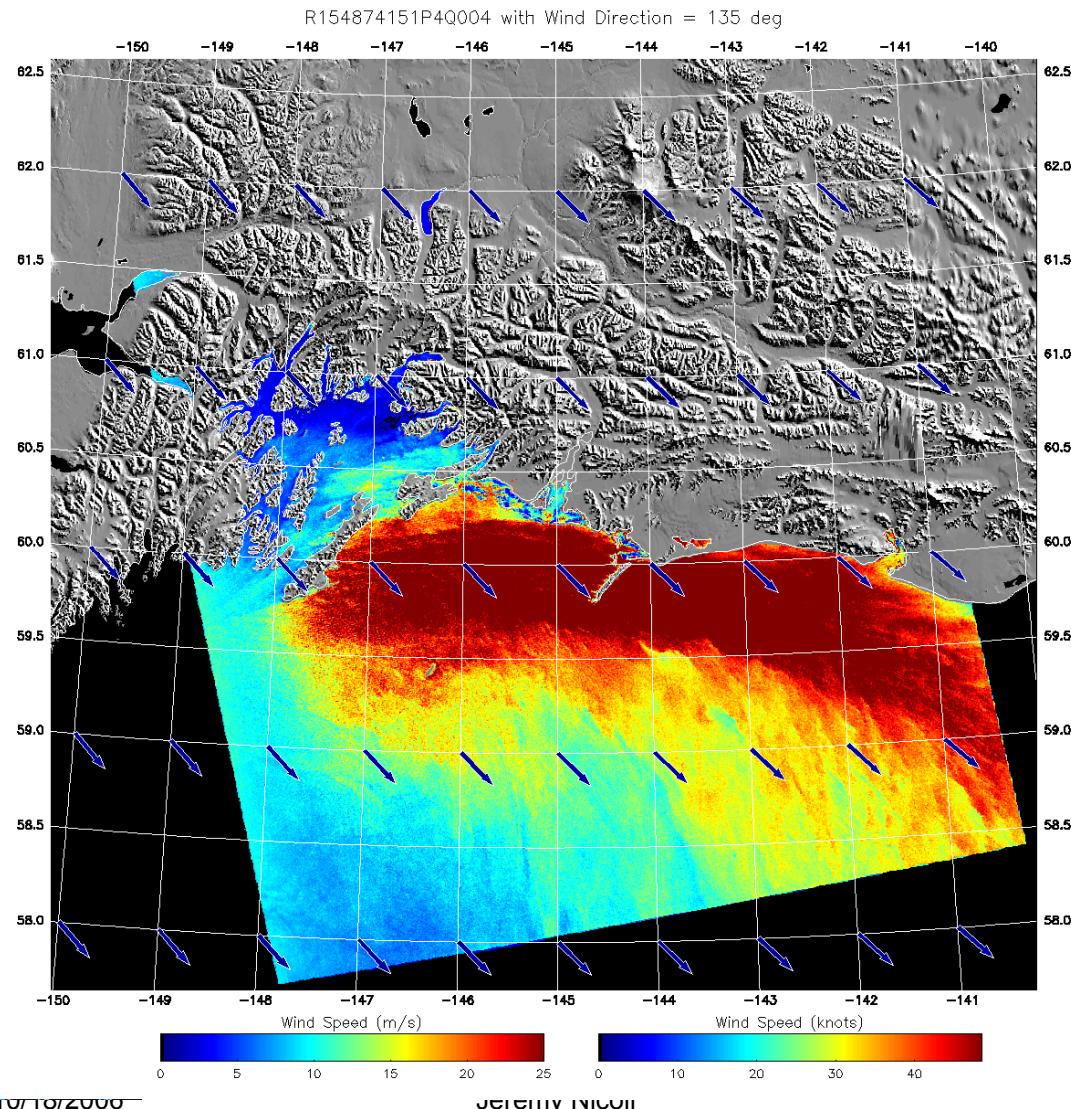


# Gap flow



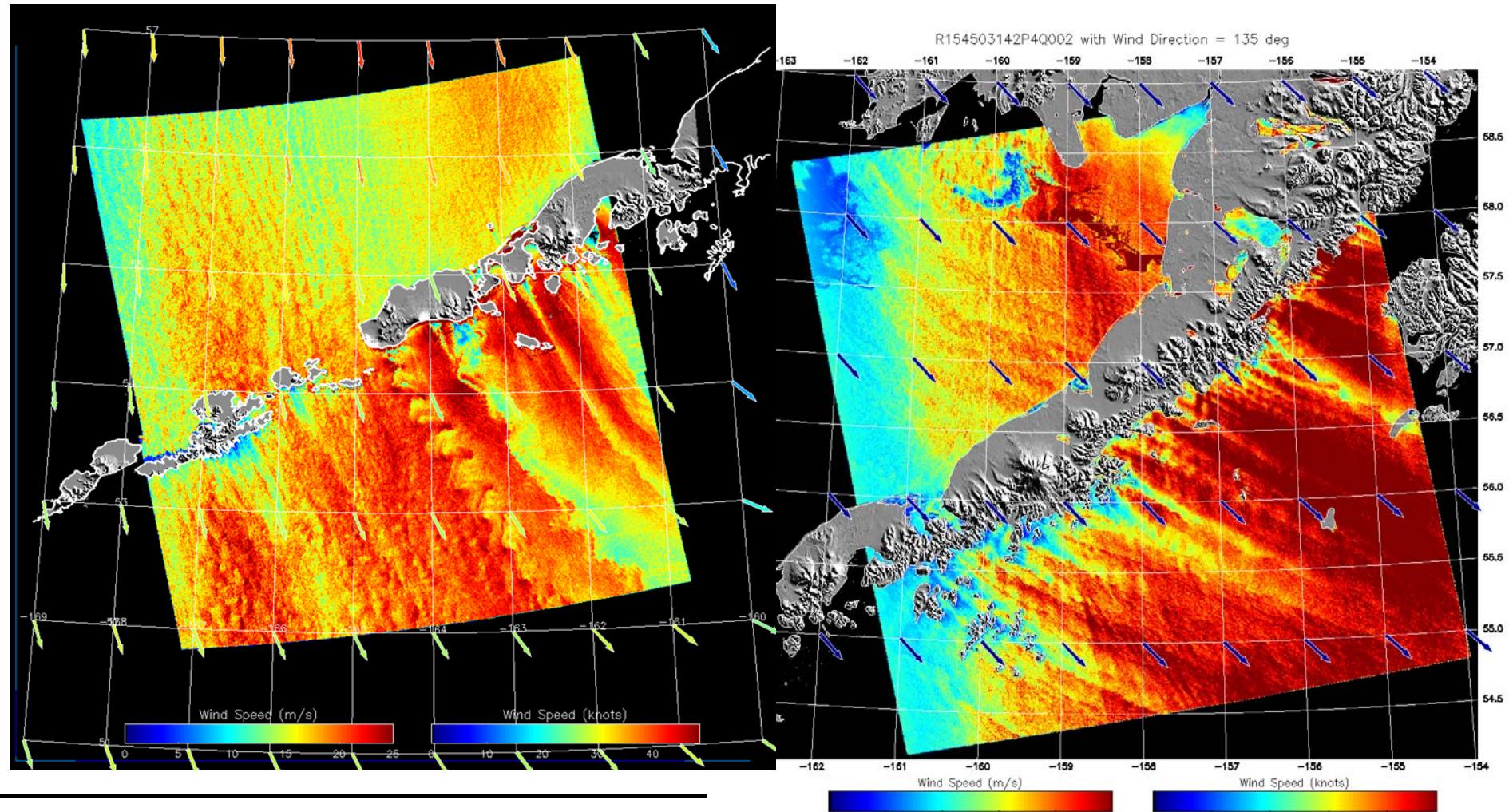


# Barrier jets



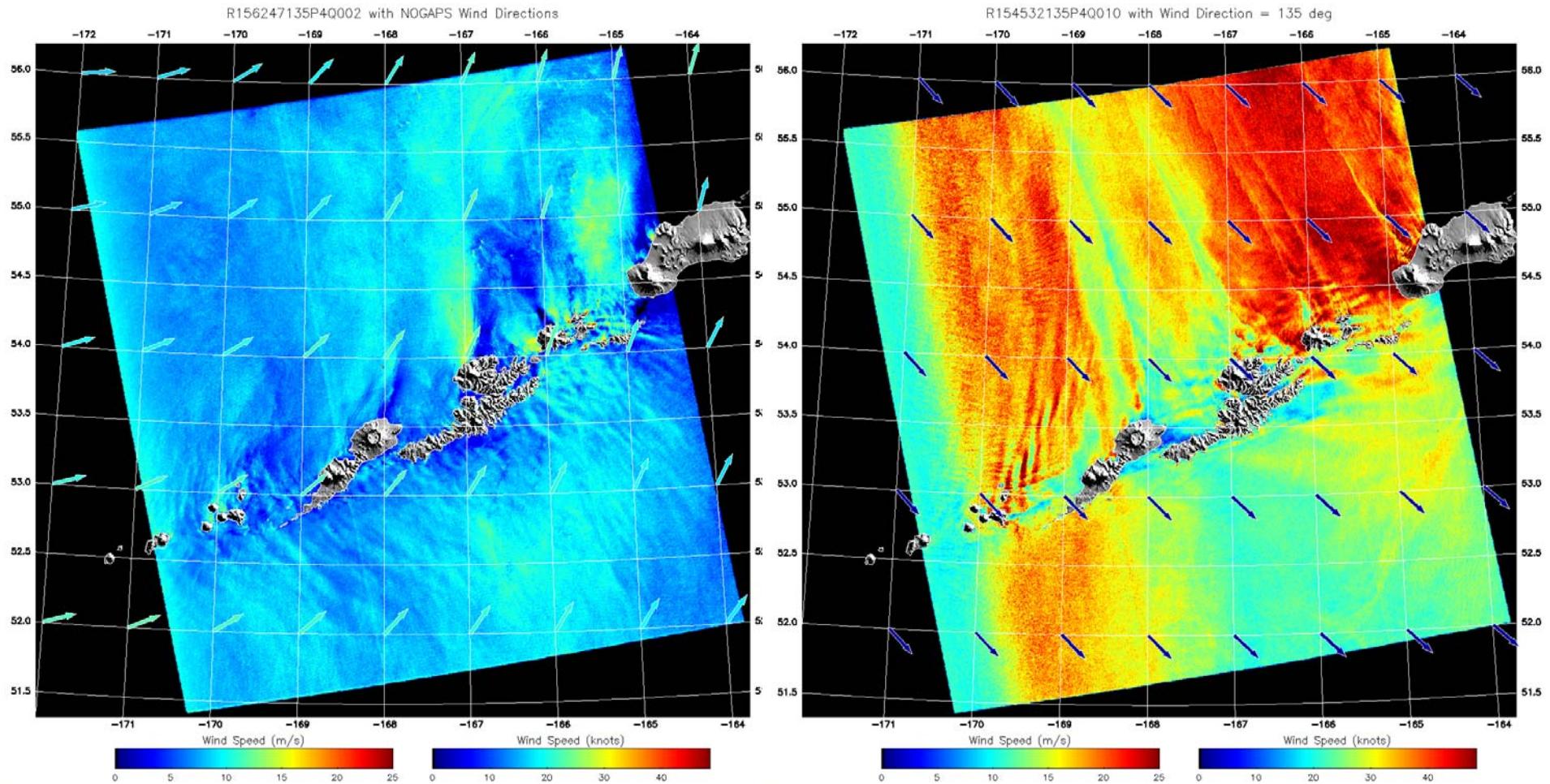


# Vortex shedding



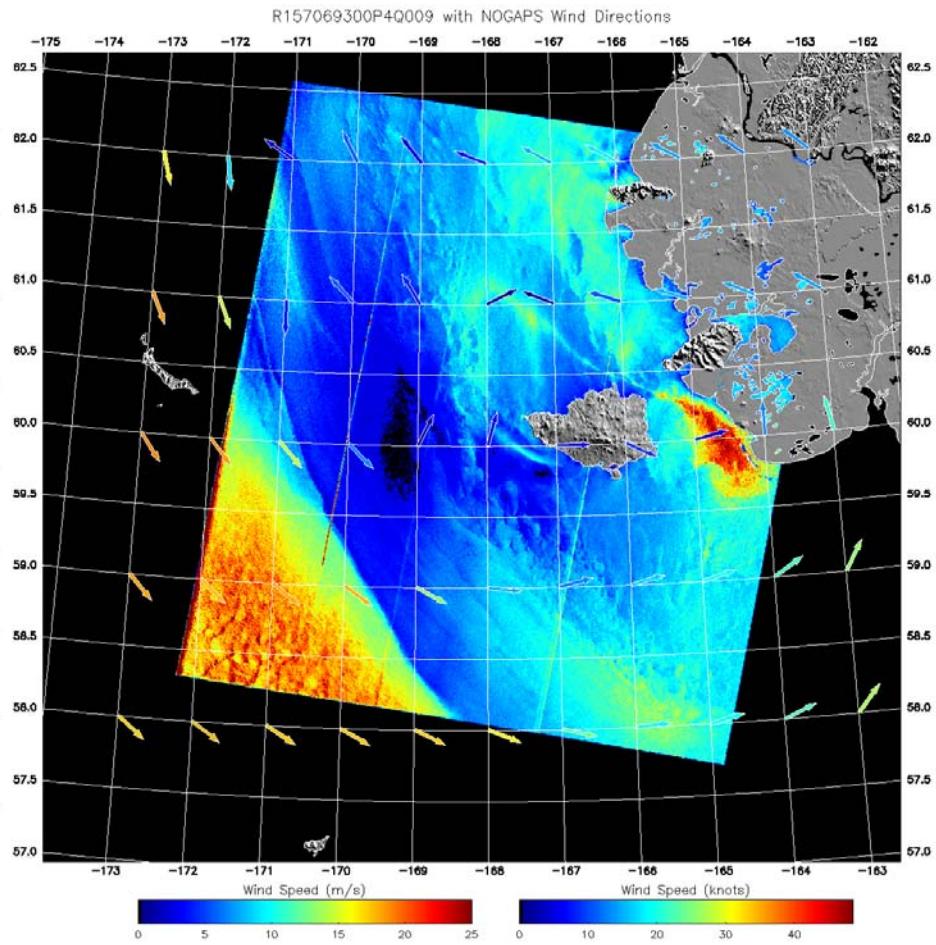
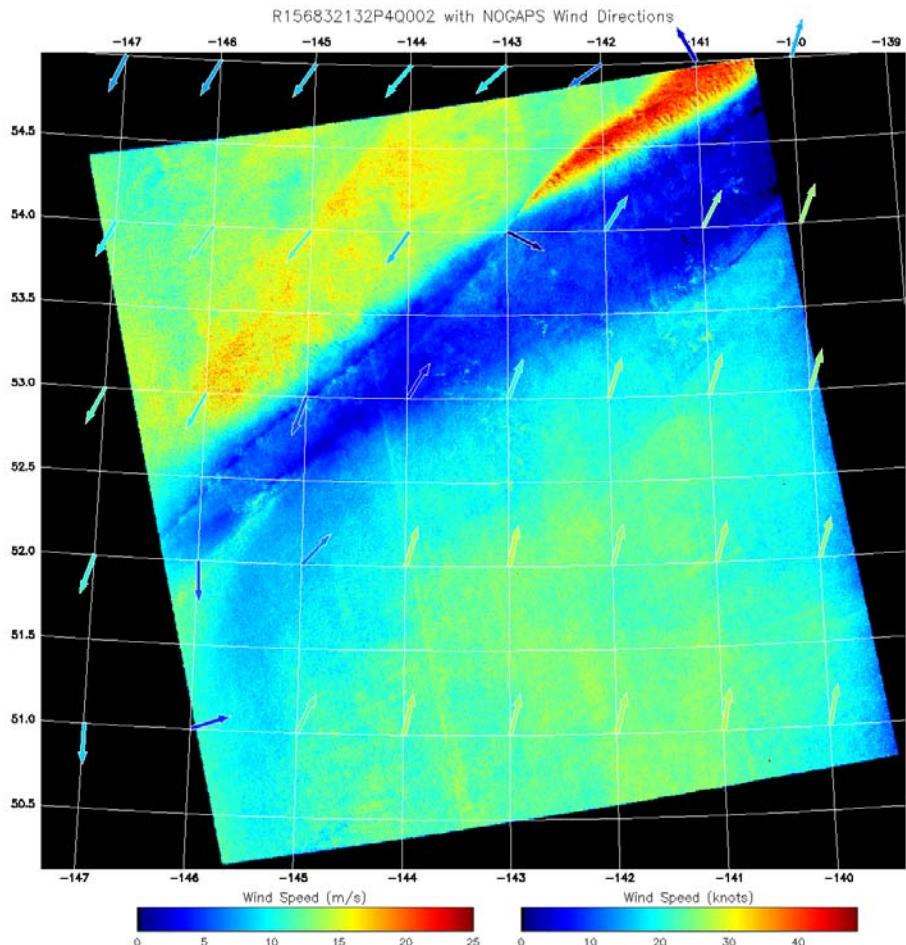


# Internal waves



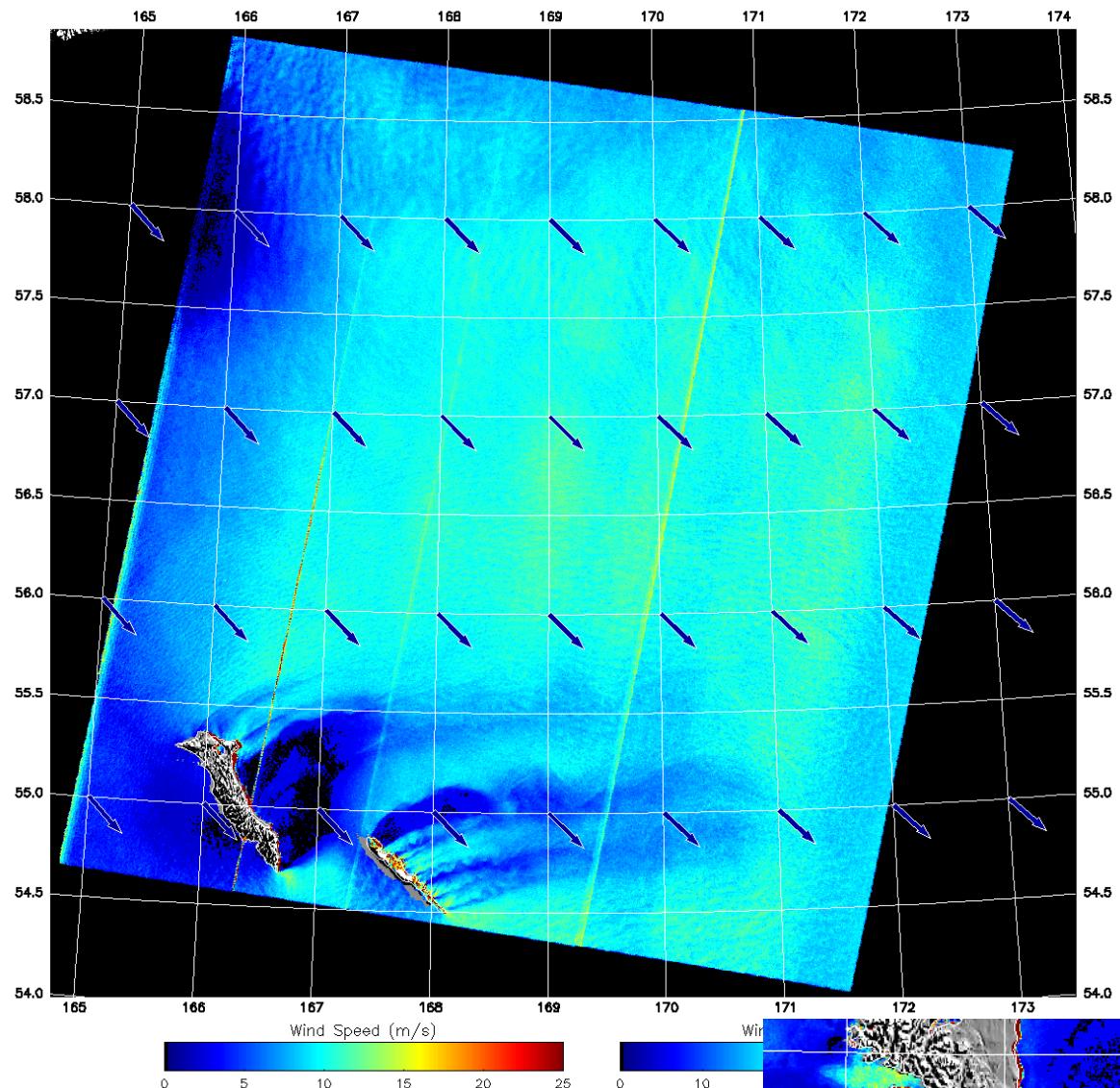


# Storm fronts

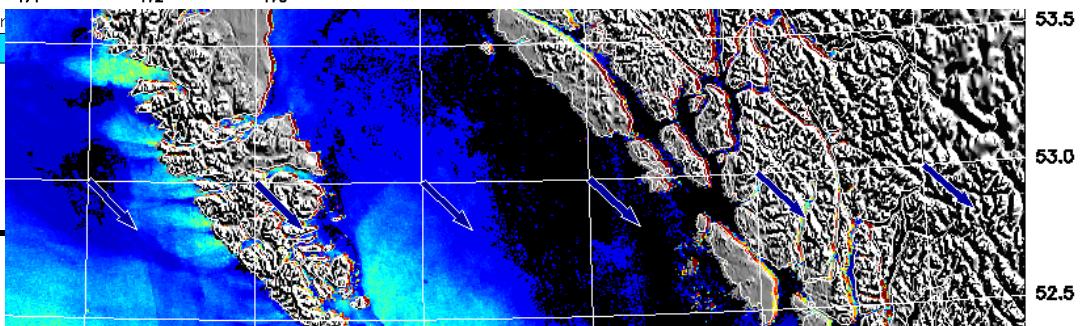




R155312309P4Q002 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

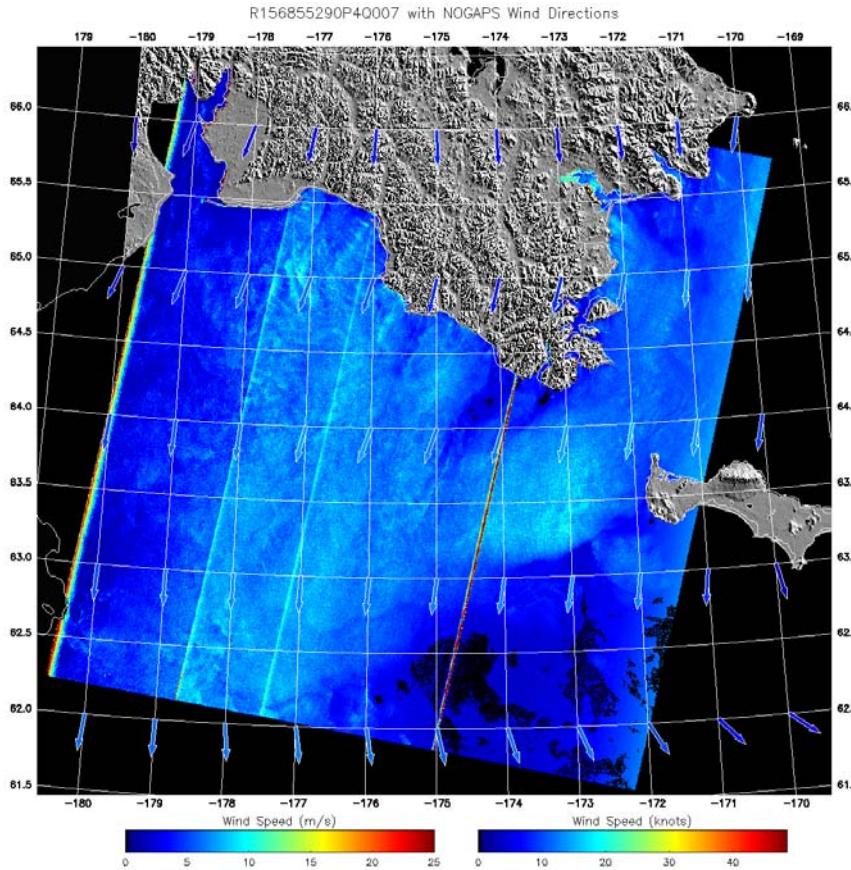


Lee  
shadowing

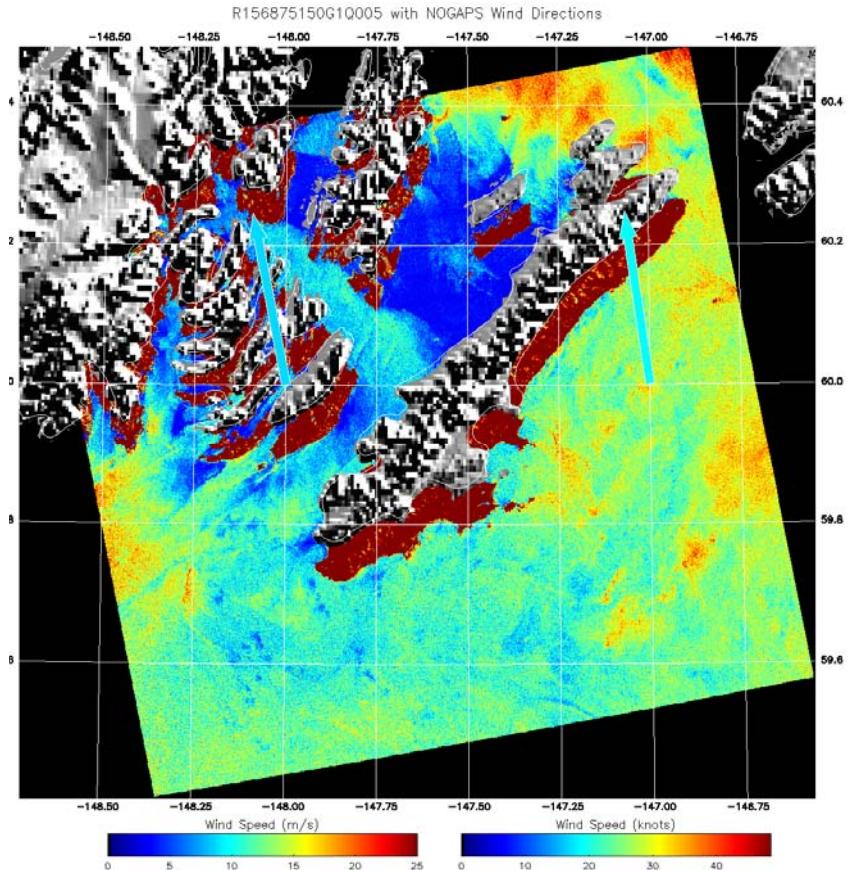




# Data quality issues



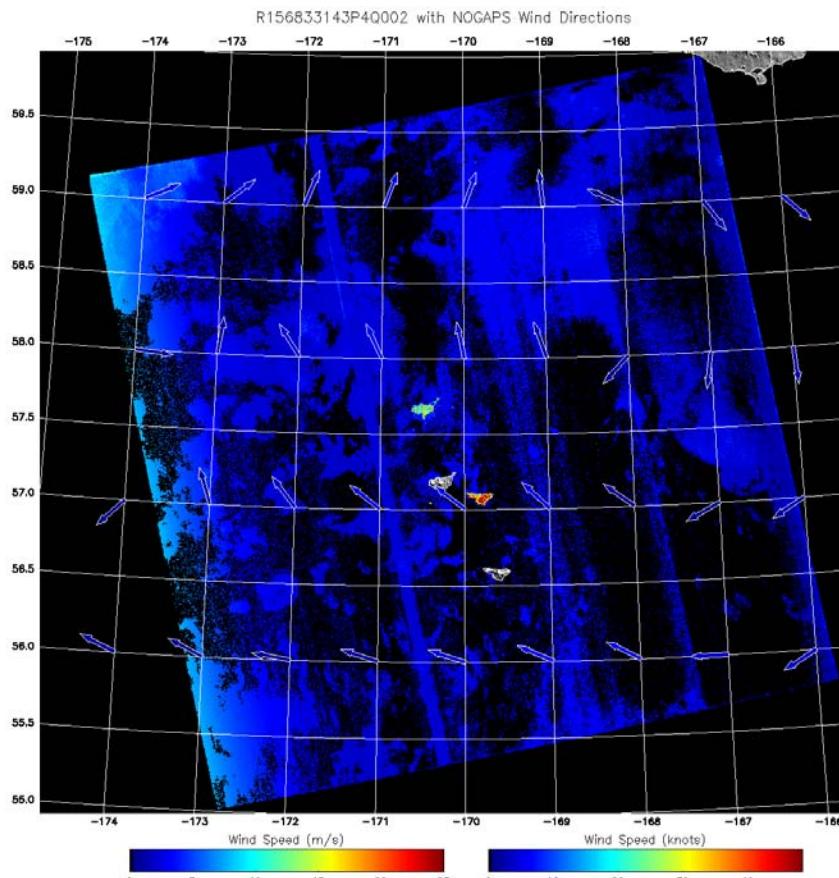
Beam seams



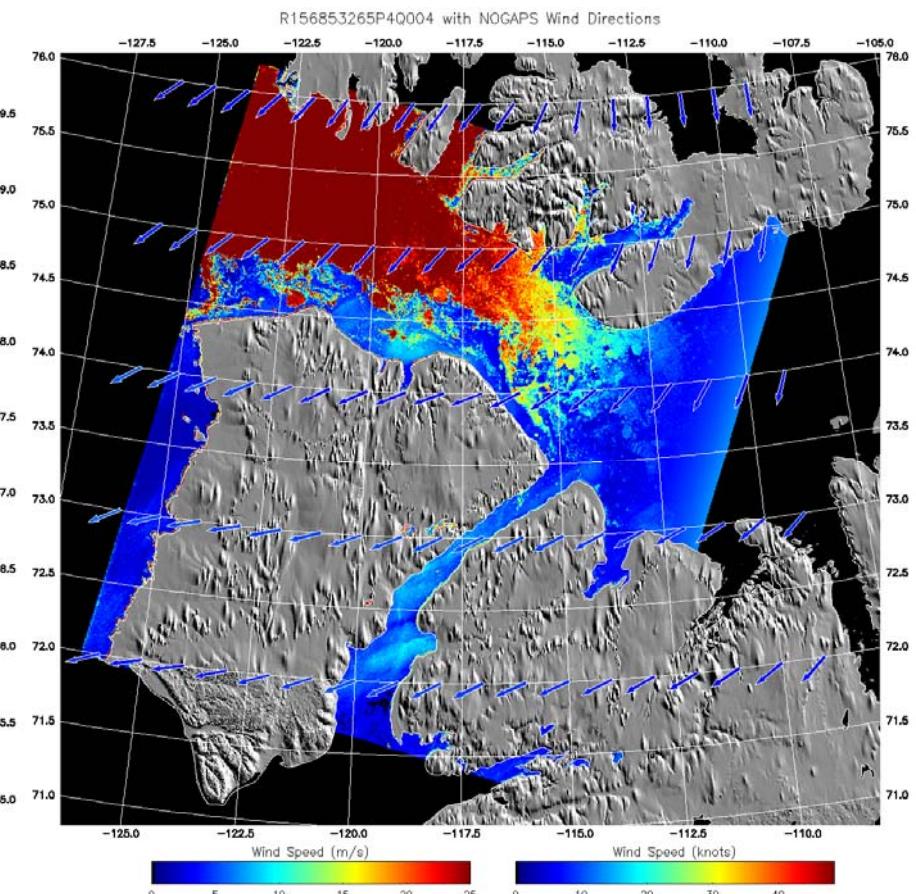
PRF Ambiguity



# Data quality issues



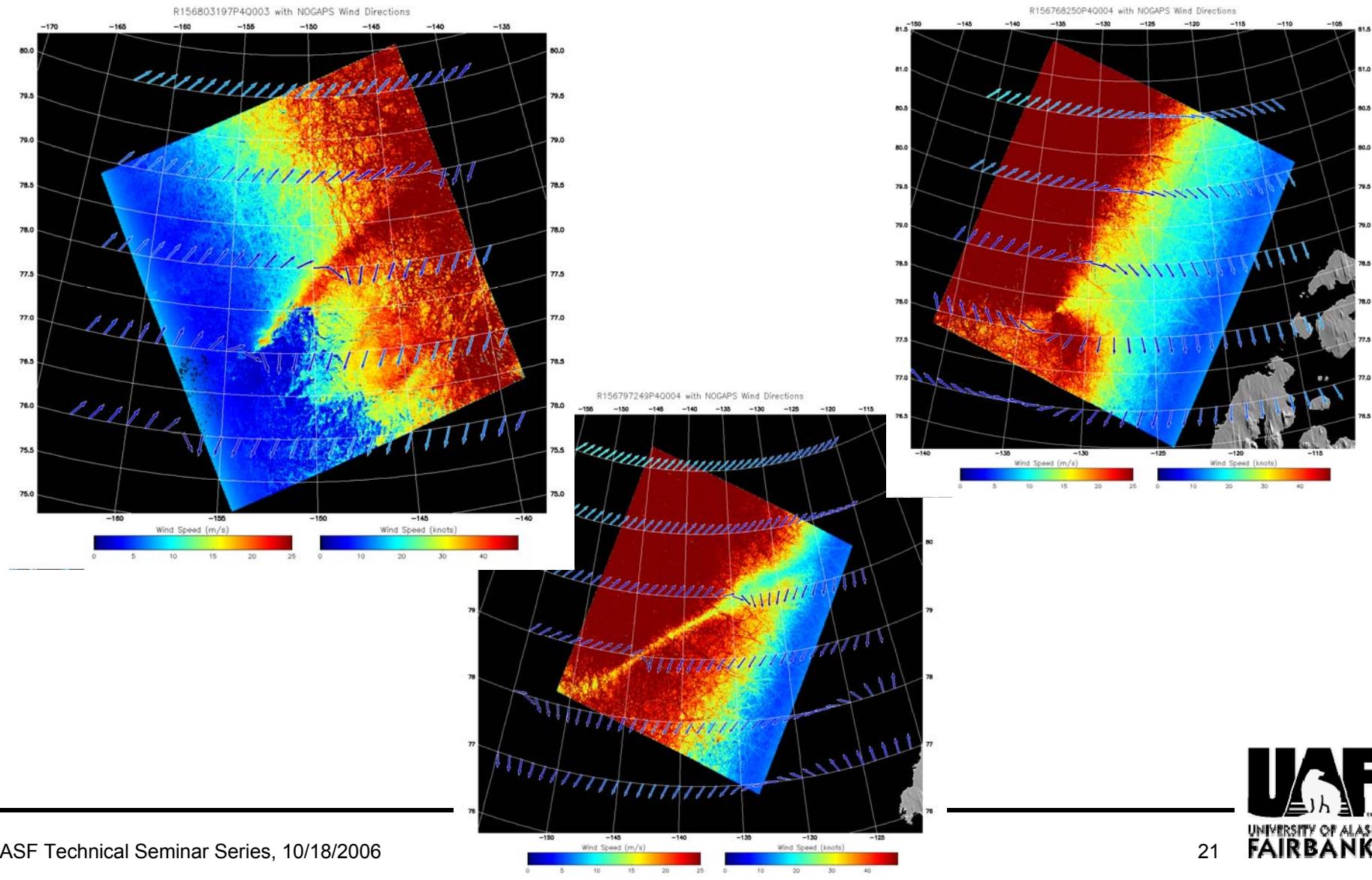
Noise floor



Ice masking

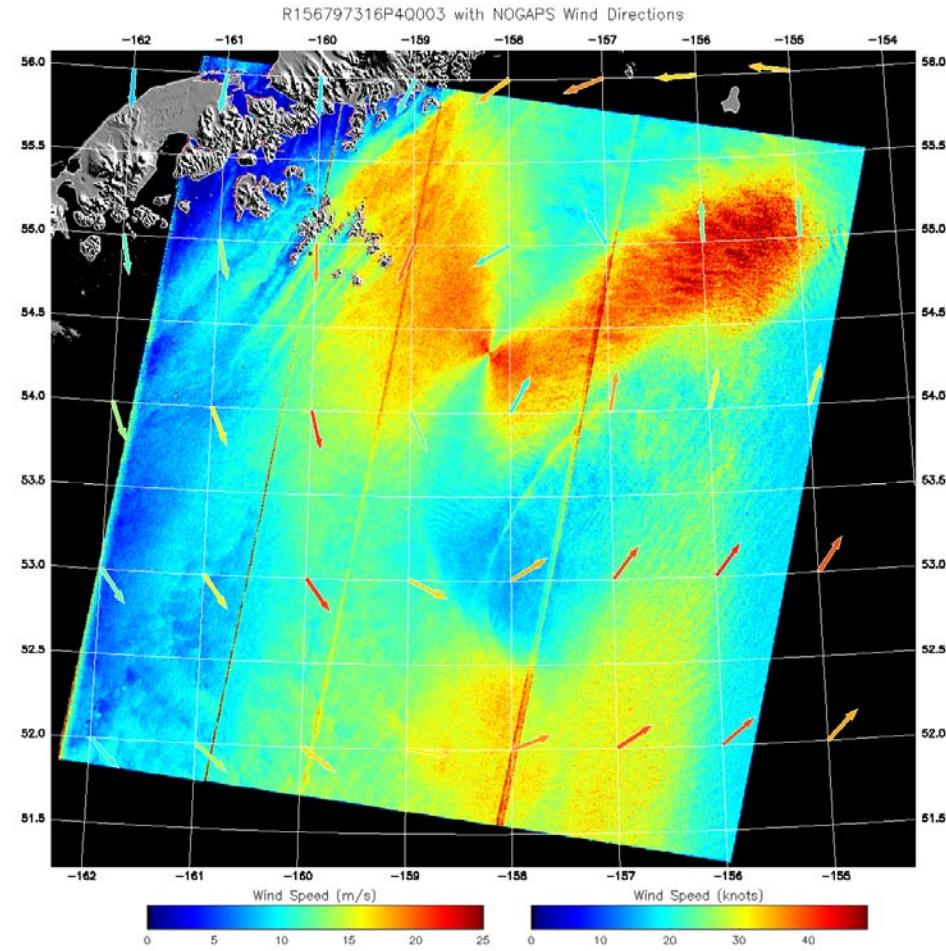


# DQ Issues: Wind direction estimates



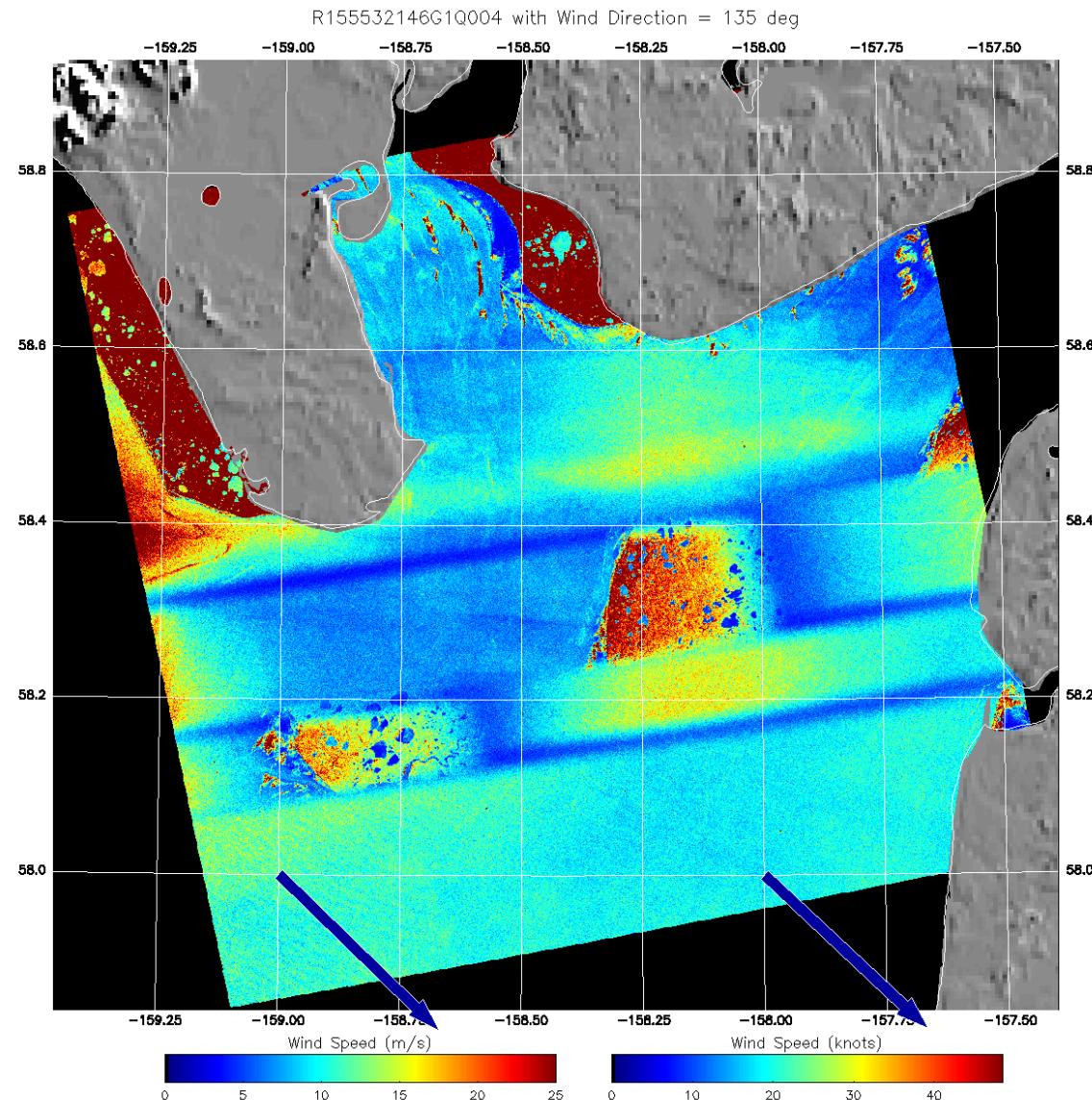


# DQ: model mismatch



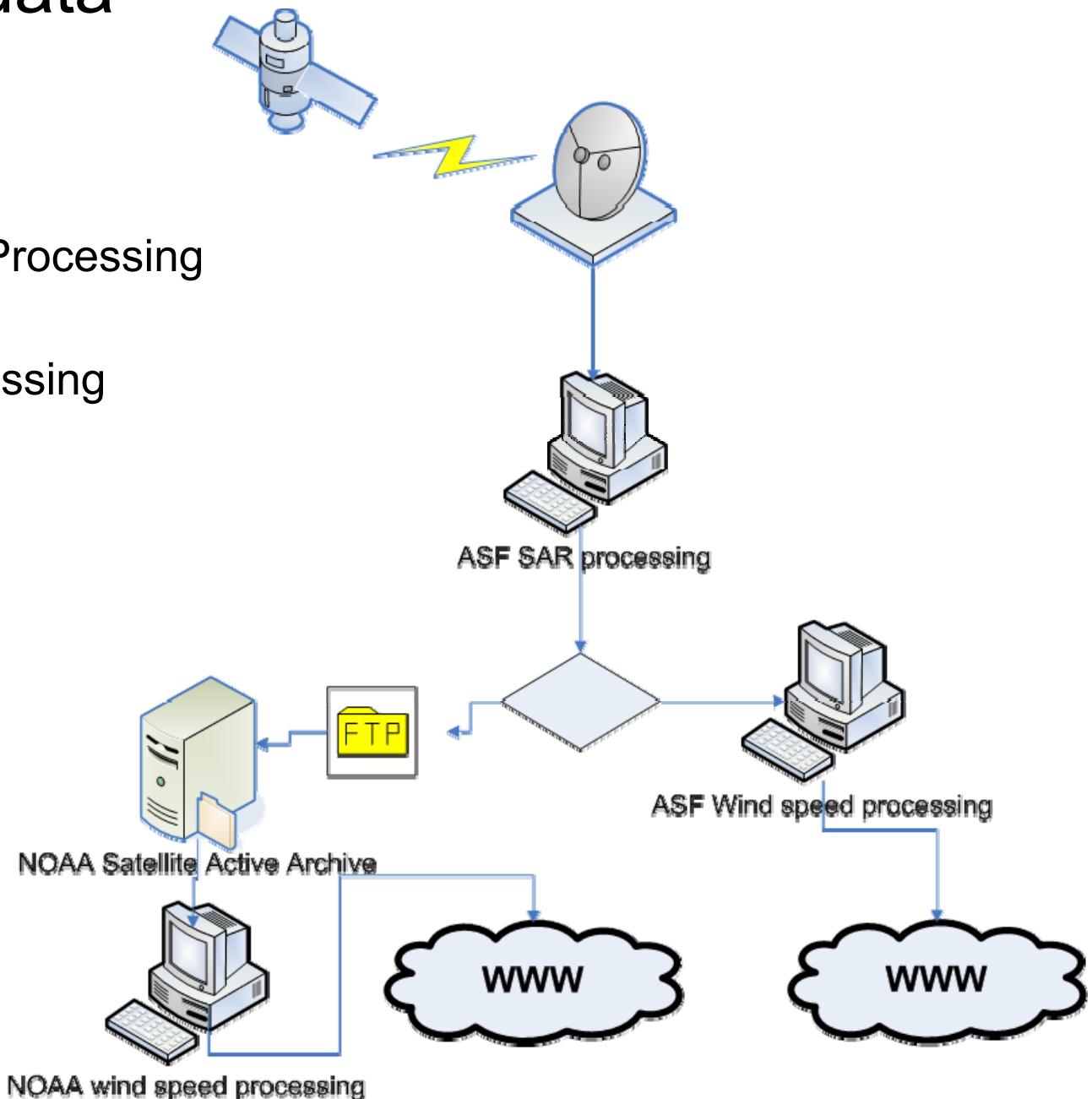


# DQ: SAR processing errors



# Wind speed data flow

- Latencies
  - Downlink & SAR Processing
    - <2 hours
  - Wind speed processing
    - <15 minutes
  - ftp to lower 48
    - 15-30 minutes
  - Waiting latencies
    - ~ 1 hour





# Data archives



- Near-real time at ASF ([wind.asf.alaska.edu](http://wind.asf.alaska.edu))

- Since Fall 2005



- Main archive at JHU-APL  
(<http://fermi.jhuapl.edu/sar/stormwatch/index.html>)
- Since December 1997

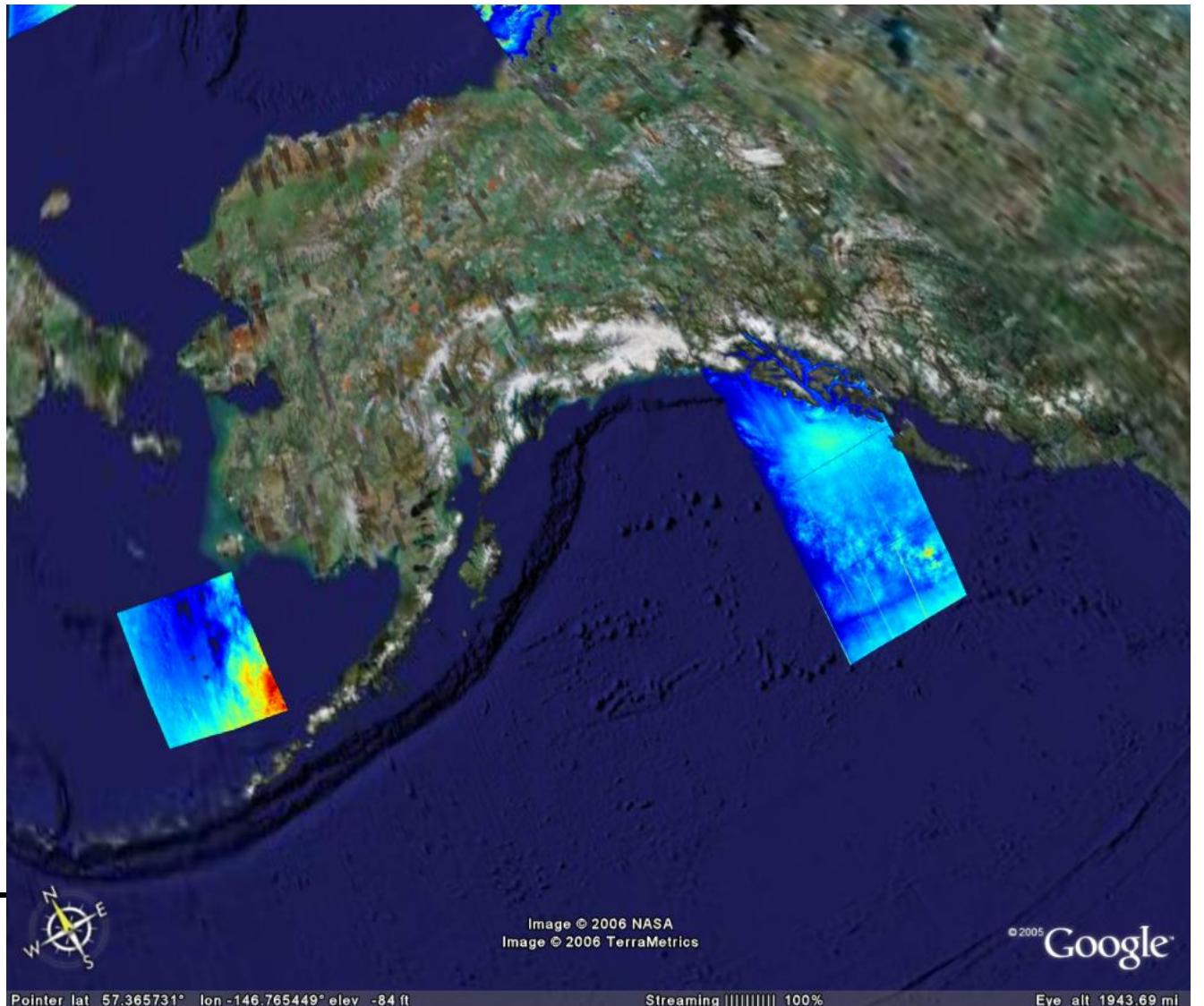




# Up and coming

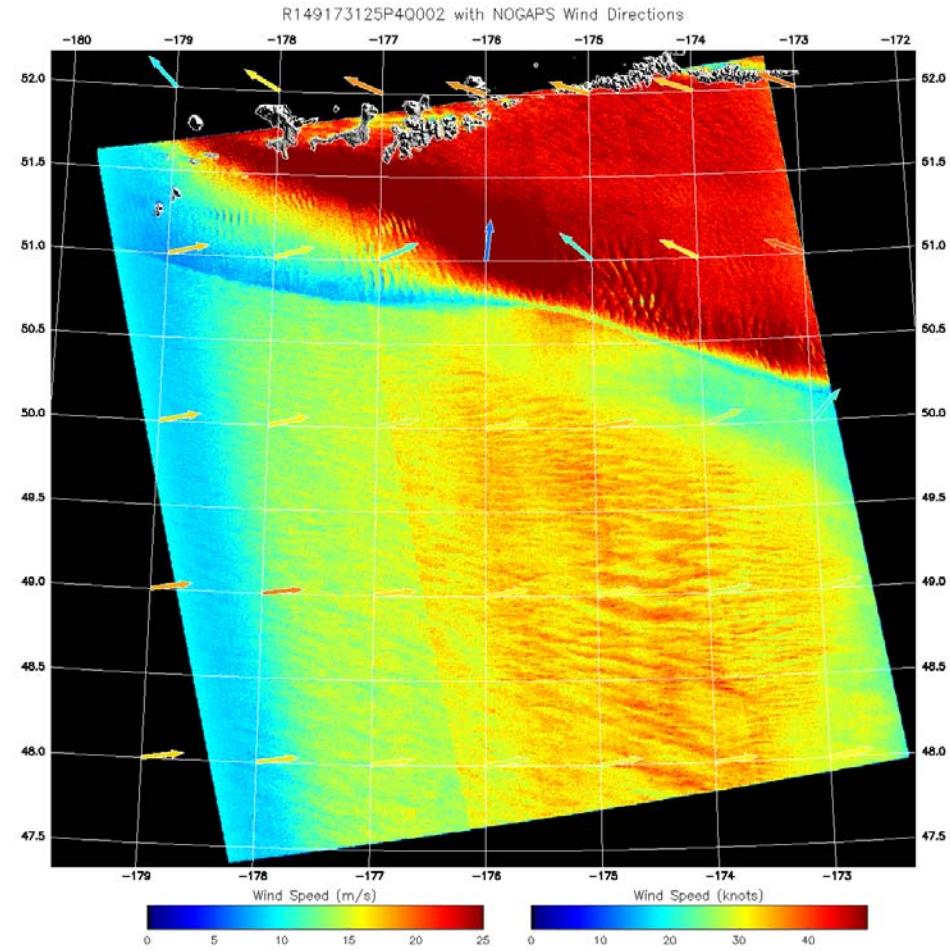


- Google Earth!
- Ice overlays.
- L-band modifications to CMOD algorithm



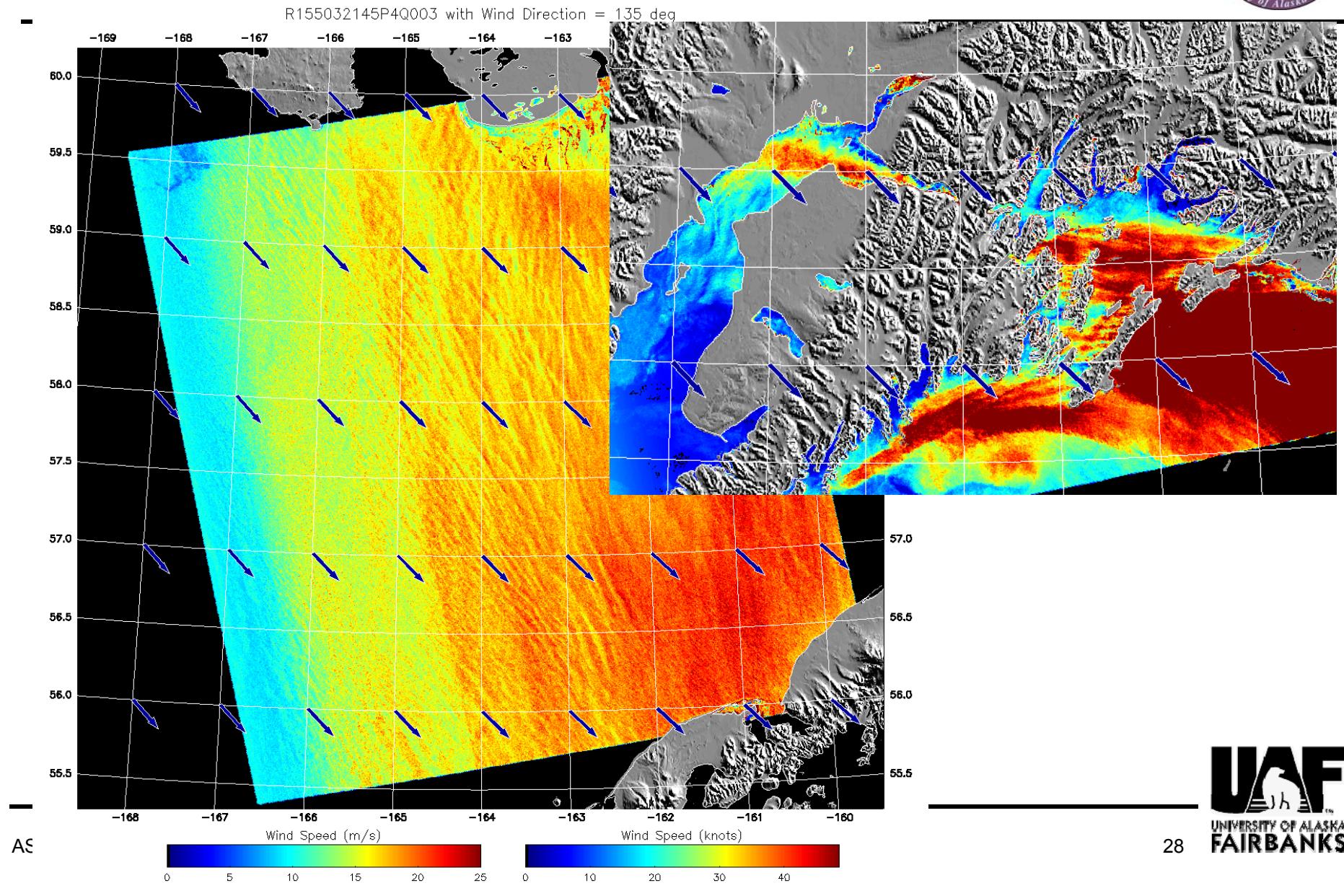


# The END!

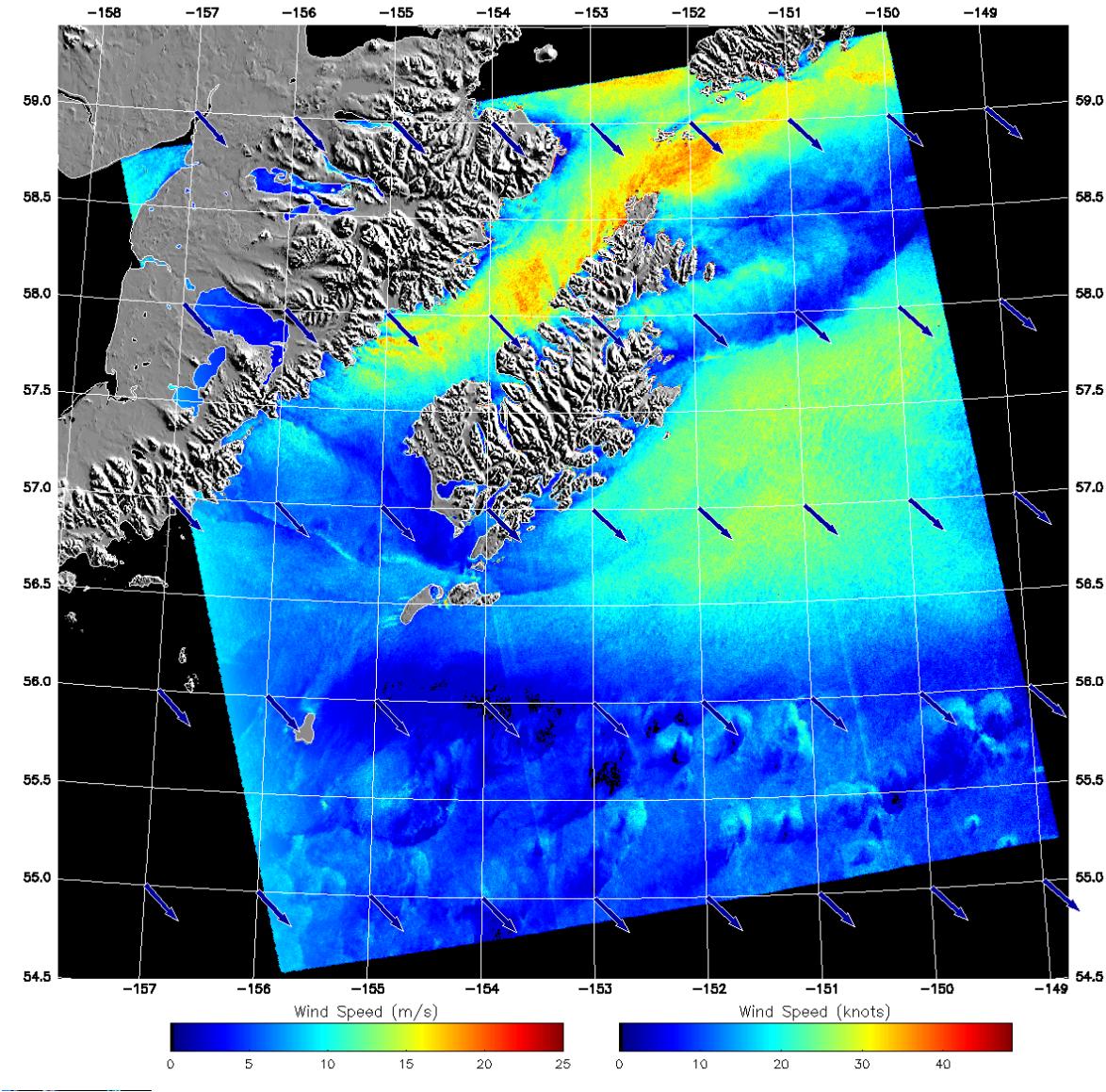


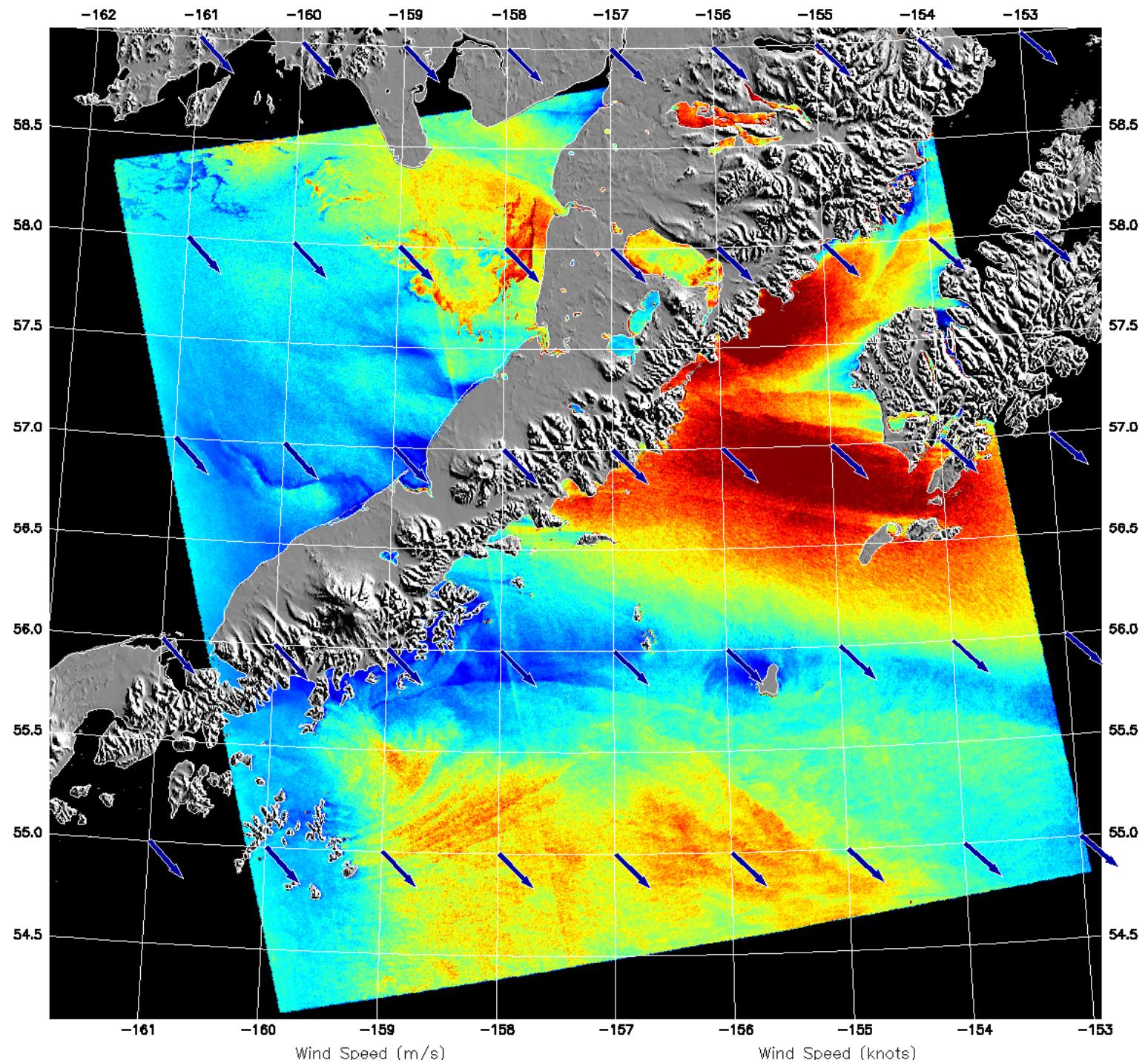


# What is it?

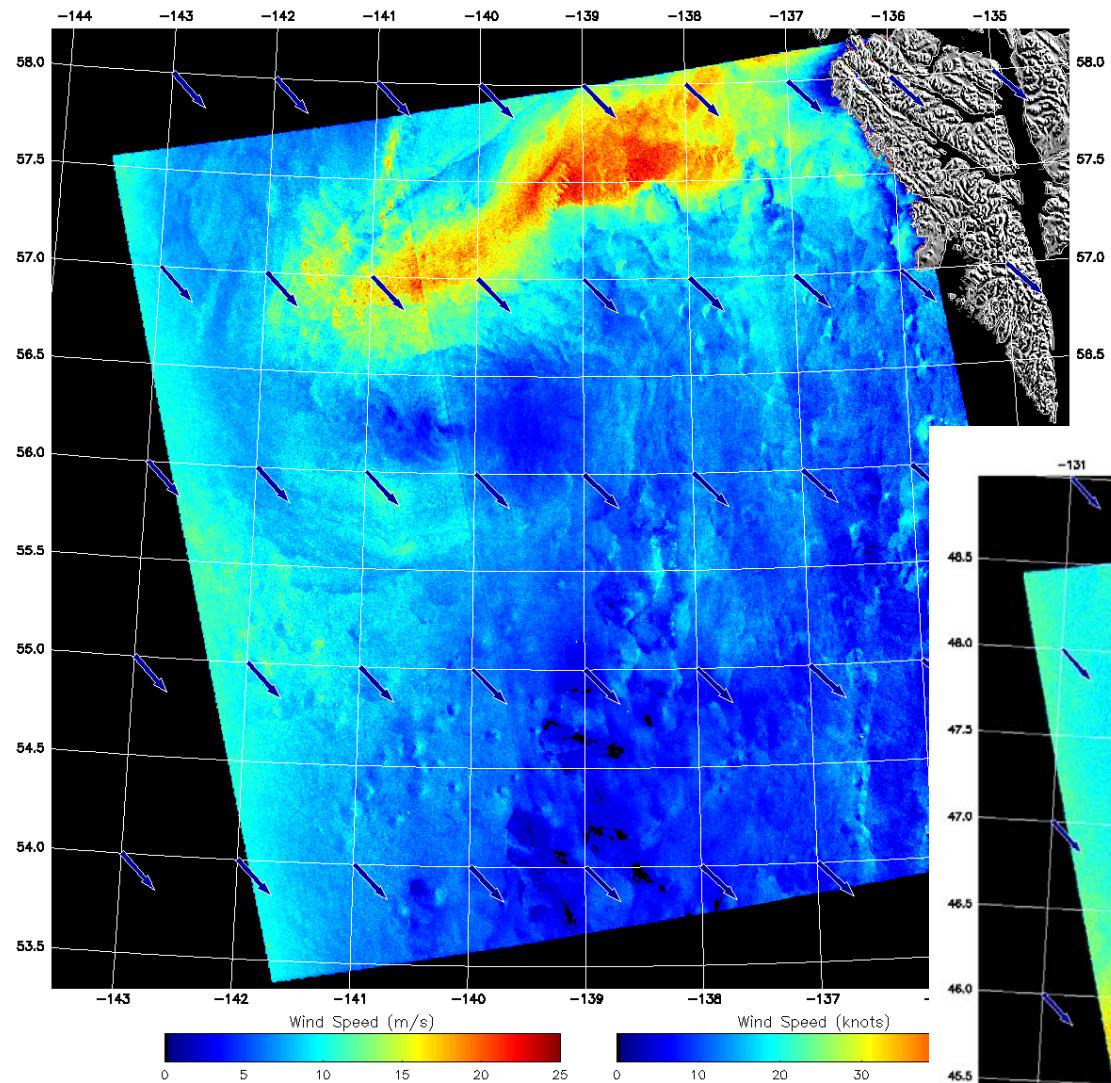


R154660143P4Q002 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

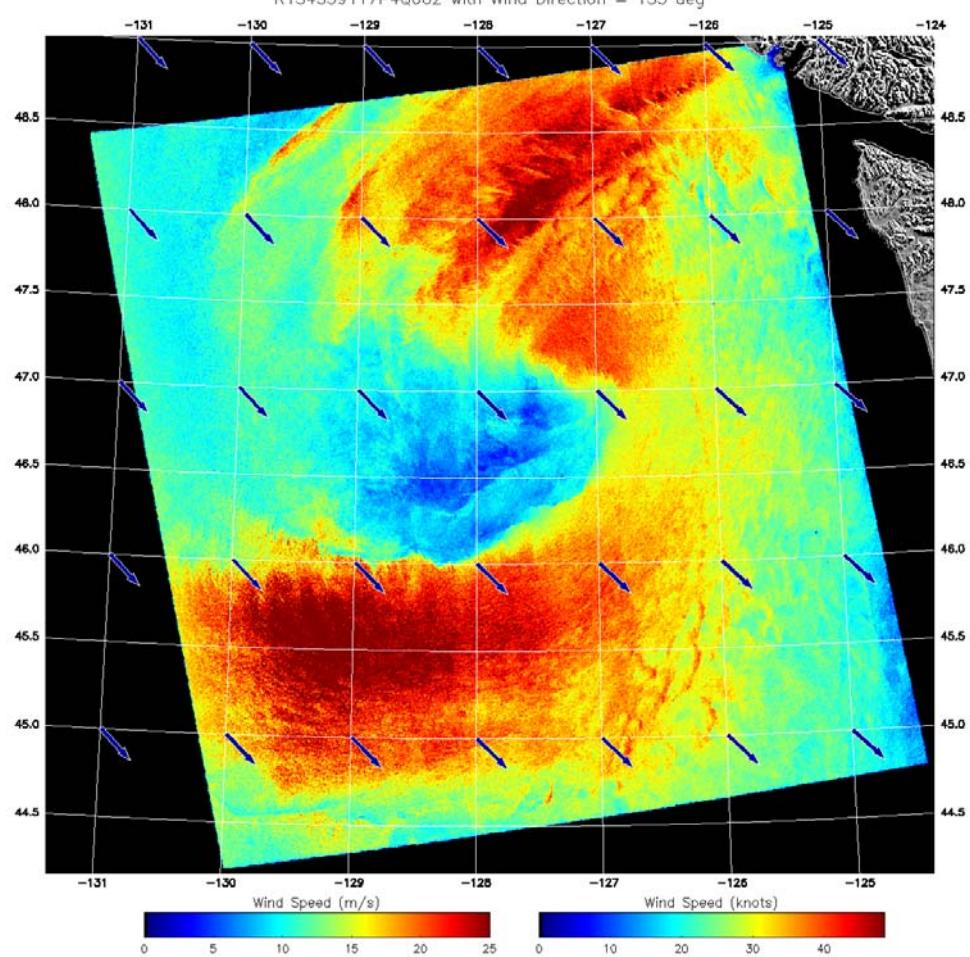




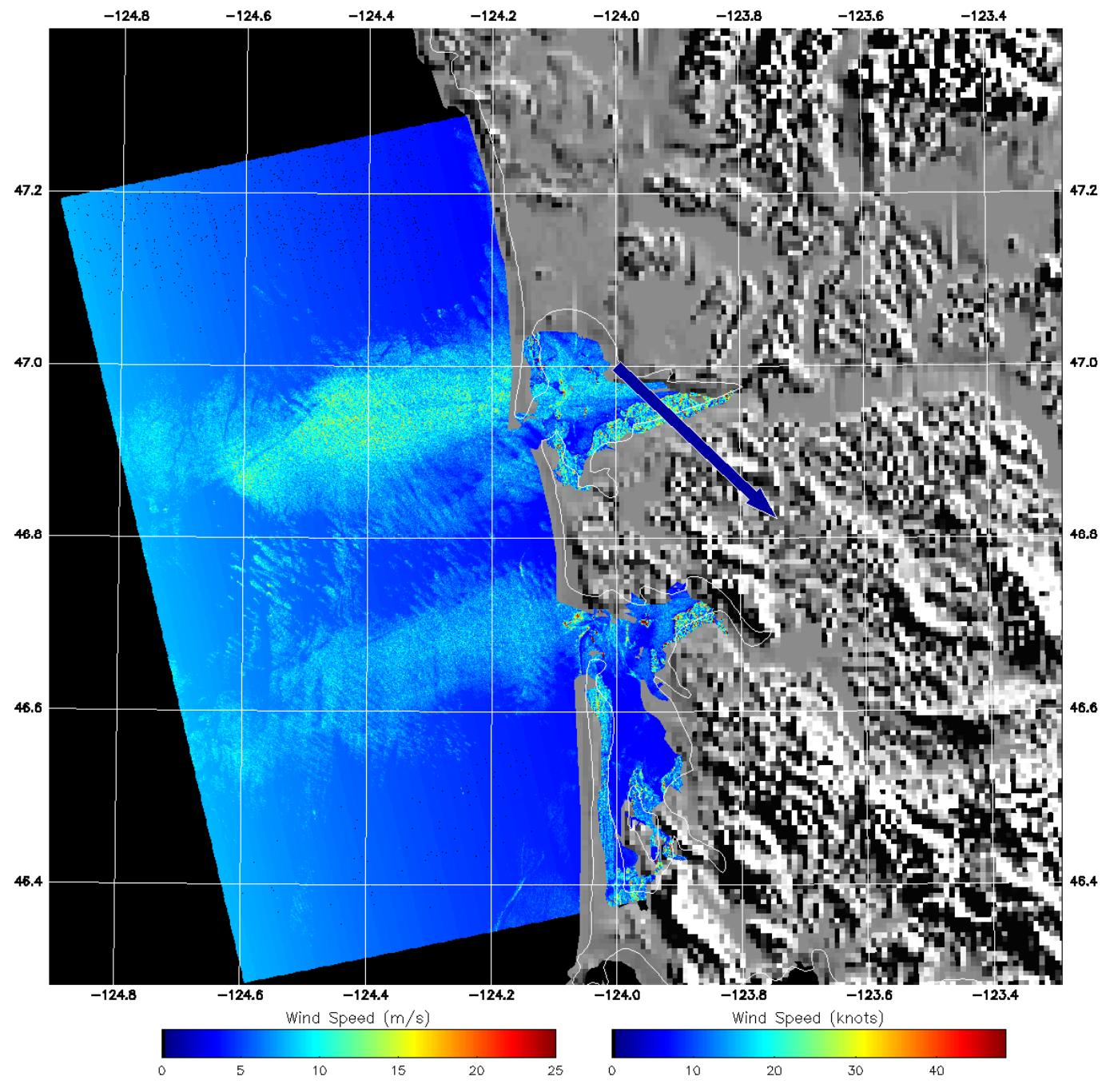
R154588140P4Q003 with Wind Direction = 135 deg



R154359117P4Q002 with Wind Direction = 135 deg



R154959117G1Q004 with Wind Direction = 135 deg



R154882307P4Q003 with Wind Direction = 135 deg

