

Two-dimensional MTF for pure tilt modulation

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Abstract

Abstract. This paper introduces a two-dimensional tilt modulation transfer function (MTF). It is an extension to the known one-dimensional tilt MTF for the cases when shadowing can be disregarded. The limiting conditions for the MTF are analyzed numerically for different antenna heights and sea states. The method is (HOPEFULLY) validated by the usage of a coherent radar where the Doppler image serves as ground truth for the wave spectrum.

1 Introduction

The translation of radar images of the ocean into surface maps have long been a challenge. BLA BLA BLA

This work is motivated from the need to correlate radar measurements to numerous ADCP measurements in location of the radar footprint that are not ideal for analysis according to standard methods. Established analysis methods of radar images focus on patches of the radar footprint that are oriented into the main wave direction. The main downside of this approach is the limitation to a small area and not flexible ...

When observing coastal areas it is of great interest to observe a larger area parallel with the shore line. ...

2 Theory

The MTF used herein is an extension of the one-dimensional case described in Støle-Hentschel et al. (2018). Analogue to that paper, the MTF is only correcting the imaging mechanism of tilt modulation. Hence, shadowing effects are not taken into consideration and will have to be dealt with separately if they exist. More information regarding shadowing will be provided in Section 4. It is further assumed that some pre-processing of the radar image has taken place, i.e. range-dependent imaging effects related to decay in the electromagnetic energy have been removed. The pure tilt based MTF can then be estimated from geometrical principles. It is assumed that the amplitude of the backscatter signal is proportional to the local incidence angle θ_l that is defined as angle between the surface normal \mathbf{n} and the backscatter vector \mathbf{b} pointing

form the surface to the radar antenna.

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{n}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos(\theta_l), \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{n} = (-\partial\eta/\partial x, -\partial\eta/\partial y, 1) \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = (-x, -y, H - \eta) \quad (3)$$

The lengths of the surface normals are defined by

$$|\mathbf{n}| = \sqrt{(\partial\eta/\partial x)^2 + (\partial\eta/\partial y)^2 + 1} \quad (4)$$

$$|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{r^2 + (H - \eta)^2} \quad (5)$$

and can be approximated by

$$|\mathbf{n}| = 1, \quad (6)$$

$$|\mathbf{b}| = r, \quad (7)$$

assuming $(\partial\eta/\partial x)^2 \ll 1$, $(\partial\eta/\partial y)^2 \ll 1$ and $(H - \eta)^2 \ll r^2$.

After replacing $x = r \cos(\phi)$ and $y = r \sin(\phi)$, Equation 1 can then be approximated by

$$\cos(\phi)\partial\eta/\partial x + \sin(\phi)\partial\eta/\partial y + \frac{H - \eta}{r} = \cos(\theta_l). \quad (8)$$

In contrast to Støle-Hentschel et al. (2018), the last term on the left hand side is not neglected but approximated by $\frac{H - \eta}{r} \approx \frac{H}{r}$. For simplicity, this term is corrected in the physical domain and hence, the MTF is really a two step correction.

A general inversion of Equation 8 is only possible based on simplifying assumptions. Here, two possible solutions will be presented in the following subsections.

2.1 Unidirectional waves

Whenever it can be assumed that the waves are approximately unidirectional (with $\partial\eta/\partial x \approx 0$), Equation 8, the tilt of the waves is easily retrieved

$$\partial\eta/\partial y = \frac{\cos(\theta_l) - \frac{H}{r}}{\sin(\phi)} \quad (9)$$

The surface elevation can be found by numerical integration in the physical domain or in the wavenumber domain.

2.2 Simplified correction of azimuth convolution

To find the MTF, Fourier transform \mathcal{F} is applied.

$$\mathcal{F}[\cos(\phi)] * [ik_x \mathcal{F}(\eta)] + \mathcal{F}[\sin(\phi)] * [ik_y \mathcal{F}(\eta)] \approx \mathcal{F}\left(\cos(\theta_l) - \frac{H}{r}\right). \quad (10)$$

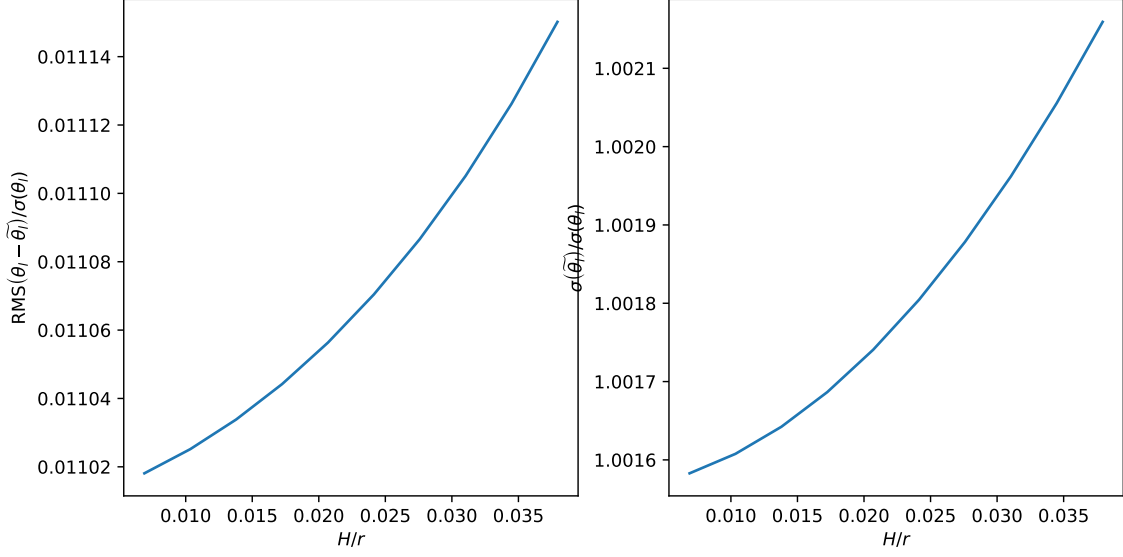


Figure 1: Comparison of the local incidence angle and the approximation. The left subfigure shows the root mean square error scaled by the standard deviation of the local incidence angle $\sigma(\theta_l)$. The right subfigure shows the ratio between the standard deviations.

Inverting the latter equation is not possible, further assumptions are needed. For limited extensions of the patch to be analyzed the azimuth-angle dependent functions can be approximated by a single value. The dominant values for $\mathcal{F}[\cos(\phi)]$ and $\mathcal{F}[\sin(\phi)]$ are the zero-frequency components, $\mathcal{F}[\cos(\phi)]_{0,0}$ and $\mathcal{F}[\sin(\phi)]_{0,0}$. Hence, the convolution operator is not longer required and the two-dimensional inverse MTF is given by the following equation

$$\mathcal{F}(\eta) \approx \frac{\mathcal{F}(\theta_l)}{i \left(k_x \mathcal{F}[\cos(\phi)]_{0,0} + k_y \mathcal{F}[\sin(\phi)]_{0,0} \right)}. \quad (11)$$

The validity of the assumptions used herein is explored in the next section. It should however be noted that except for the assumption of a shadow-free analysis patch, the MTF is independent of the sea state. Furthermore, the water depth does not affect the MTF as long as the area that is analyzed can be ... FFT...

3 Validation of Assumptions

3.1 Approximated incidence angle

Based on different wave fields (...!!!!...) the local incidence angle (θ_l) and the approximated local incidence angle ($\tilde{\theta}_l$) are calculated. Before the comparison, the zeroth wavenumber-frequency component was set to zero. Figure 1 shows that Equation 8 is

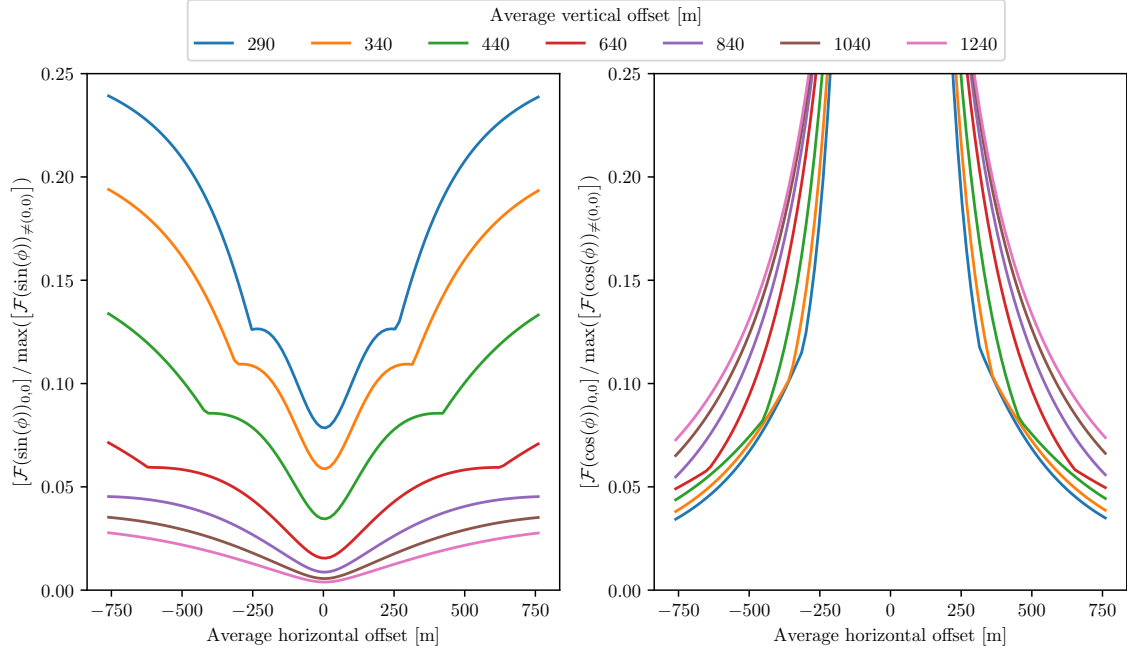


Figure 2: The figure illustrates that the validity of replacing the azimuth convolution by a single value depending of the position of the analysis window. The patch size is 64 by 64 points with a resolution of 7.5 m in both directions. The subplots show the respective ratios of $\mathcal{F}[\cos(\phi)]_{0,0}$ and $\mathcal{F}[\sin(\phi)]_{0,0}$ and the next biggest value of the $\mathcal{F}[\cos(\phi)]$ and $\mathcal{F}[\sin(\phi)]$.

a good approximate of Equation 1. The error of the approximation increases with the ratio H/r but even for a large ration, the numbers are small.

3.2 Simplified azimuth convolution

Figure 2 shows the ration between the most energetic components of respectively for different window positions in the radar footprint. The calculations are based on a window of (480m,480m) in size. The horizontal offset from the radar antenna is given on the x-axis. Each line corresponds to different vertical offsets. When the ratio on the y-axis of the subplots is low, the simplified correction of the azimuth projection works well. The two subplots show opposing results and illustrating that the suggested two-dimensional MTF works best for sea states with limited directional spreading. The left subplot shows the effect of the projection of the y-component and the right subplot the projection of the x-component. Assuming that the y-axis points into the waves and the x-axis is parallel to the wave crests, the dominating projection is that in y-direction (compare Equation 11). Close to the radar antenna the inhomogeneity of the azimuthal projection introduces a considerable error even for the central position on the x-axis.

Beyond 800 of vertical distance, the horizontal position is of less importance but these areas are subject to shadowing, at least for higher sea states.

Depending on the typical directional spreading and amount of shadowing, the ideal position could be at 45° or below (or symmetrically 135° and above).

Show example of correct and approximated surface

Show how high pass filter helps to remove range dependence (for small enough patch?) check resolution as well!!! how much does it influence e.g. the assumption on small patch

4 Shadowing...

4.1 Shadow free parts of the image

TODO: show where the image can be considered shadow-free

4.2 Mitigating the effect of the shadowing

TODO: show techniques how to remove the shadows... (Pavel's, mine, dispersion filtering)

5 Application

Purpose of the data: - statistical evaluations - surface inversion - retrieval of bottom top. or current profile

The three main areas for which radar images have been used are:

6 Conclusion

The two dimensional tilt MTF reverses the azimuthal convolution. The method is not exact but patches covering less than ... the approximation is within The suggested MTF allows the usage of areas that are xx degrees from the main wave direction in azimuth of the radar. Based on this extended flexibility, leads to a number of improvements. The analysis does not have to be placed into the main wave direction, allowing a more simplified comparison to data from equipment in the vicinity of the radar. Furthermore, the analysis of nearshore regions is ameliorated by the extended area of coverage parallel to the beach.

References

Støle-Hentschel, S., Seemann, J., Nieto Borge, J. C., and Trulsen, K. (2018). Consistency between sea surface reconstructions from nautical x-band radar doppler and amplitude measurements. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 35(6):1201–1220.