

ICEYE

NEW SPACE FOR SAR

SMALL SAR SATELLITES ARE PROBABLY NOT WHAT YOU IMAGINE...

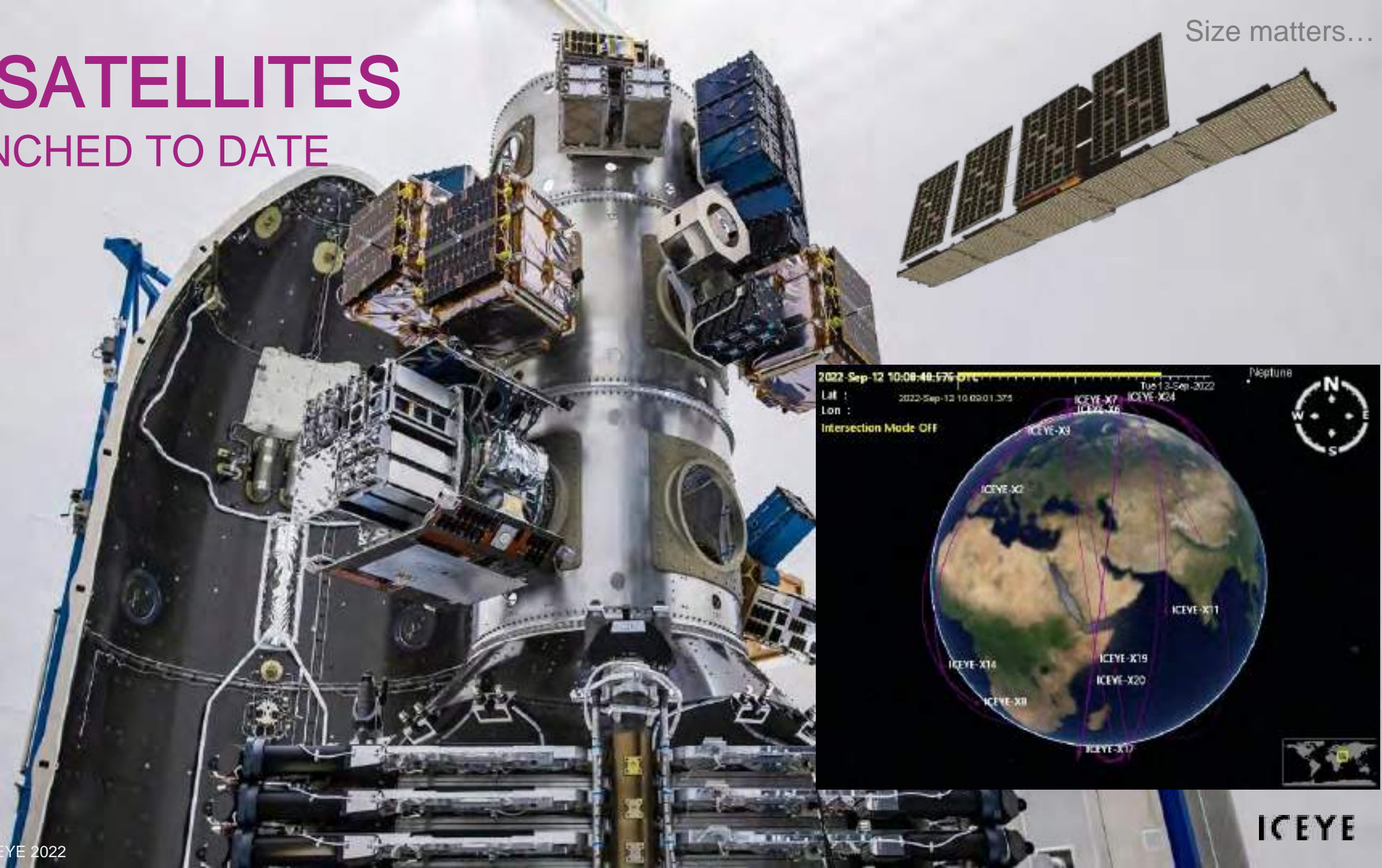
28 SEP 2022

THINGS I HAD TO LEARN....

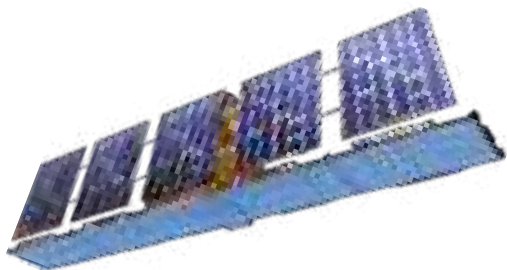
- Size matters ...
- The World is not quite ready yet ...
- Resolution is for everyone ...
- Everybody lies. So fail fast and find out the truth ...

Size matters...

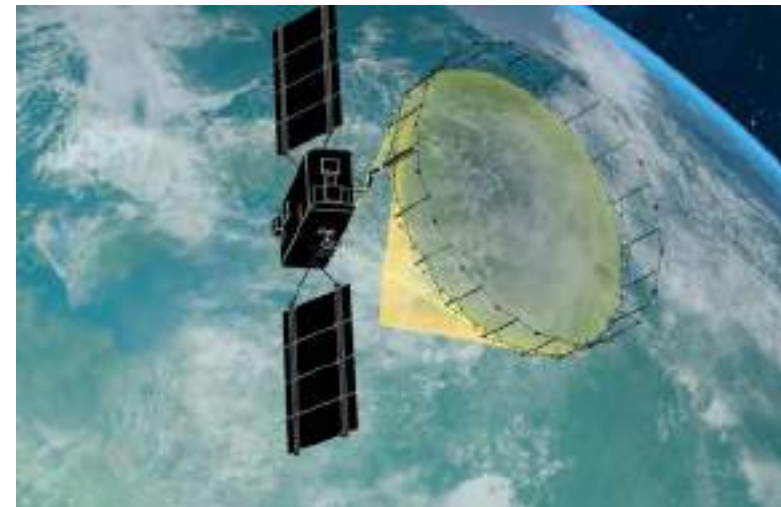
21 SATELLITES LAUNCHED TO DATE



TWO COMPETING PHILOSOPHIES



- Smaller area electronically steered phased array
 - Lower directivity
 - Less power efficient
 - Wider beam
 - Easier beam agility
 - Resilience through many T/R elements



Courtesy Oxford Space Systems oxford.space/offsetreflector/
[other vendors are available];

- Larger area lightweight reflector antenna
 - Higher directivity
 - More power efficient
 - Smaller beam
 - Lower beam agility
 - Lower resilience

NOISE EQUIVALENT SIGMA ZERO ?

A measure of the sensitivity of a SAR system by comparing thermal noise to mean radar cross section

Not so useful for small SAR satellites with fine resolution

Prefer RADAR Generalised Image Quality Equation

Channel Capacity (Shannon-Hartley)

$$C \text{ (bits)} = B \log_2 (1 + \text{SNR})$$

$B \rightarrow$ range and azimuth resolution
(transmit and Doppler bandwidth)

$\text{SNR} \rightarrow$ 'terrain to noise ratio'
for SAR

$$C = B_{Az} B_{Rg} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{NESZ + \sigma_0 (N_{islr} + N_{amb} + N_Q)} \right)$$

Radar Cross Section of signal
 \downarrow
 σ

Bandwidth for ground IPR \uparrow $B_{Az} B_{Rg}$

Mean radar cross section of background clutter \uparrow $NESZ$

Integrated sidelobe ratio \uparrow N_{islr}

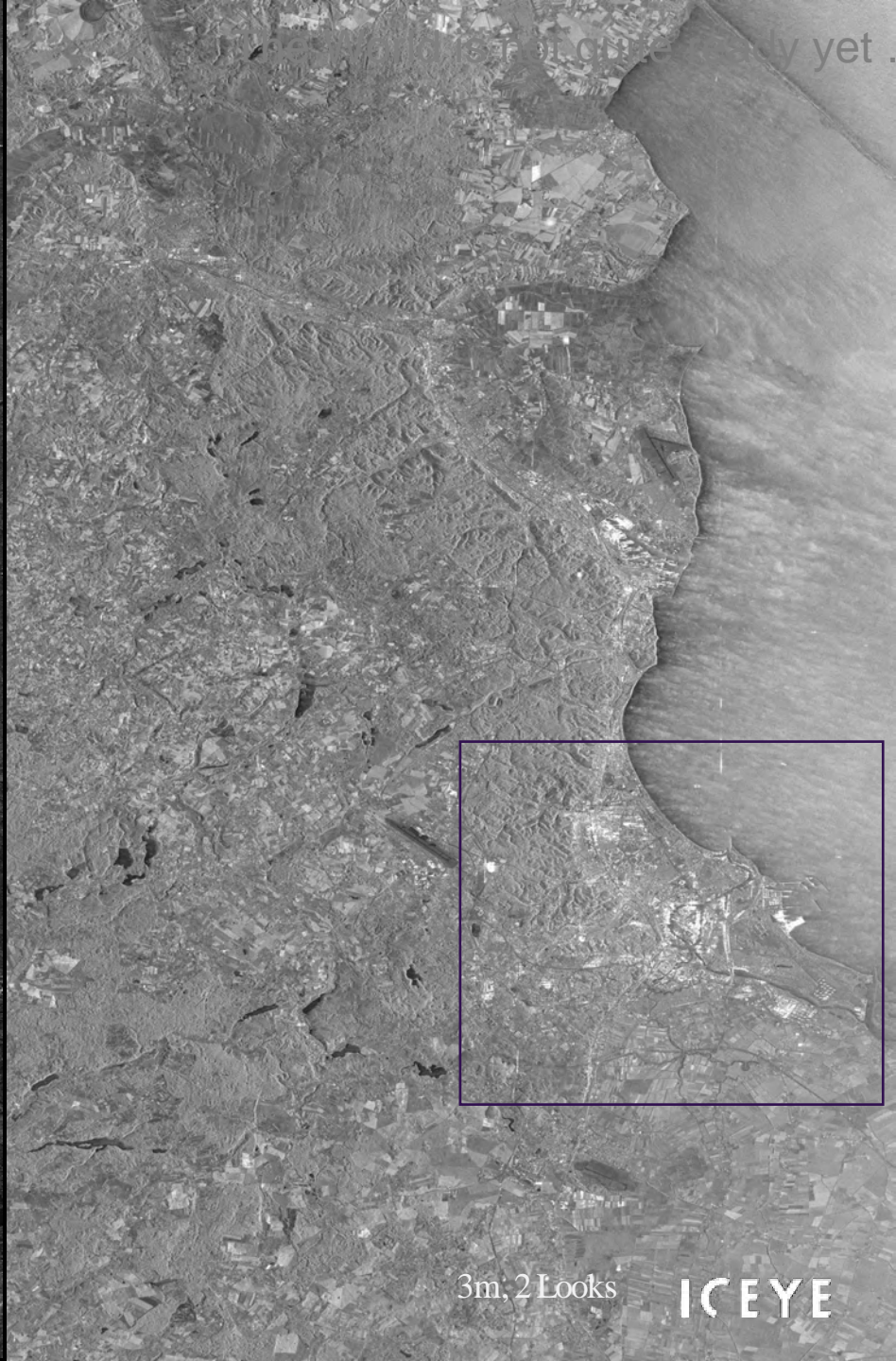
Range and azimuth ambiguity noise in image \uparrow N_{amb}

Quantisation noise from sampling \uparrow N_Q

10188
Inc: 27.8
Ascending
Left LT:2019-09-17T14:45

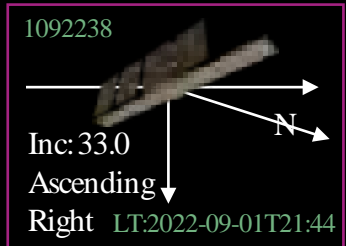
NESZ: $-22.5 \text{ dBm}^2/\text{m}^2$
RGIQE: $1.32 \text{ bits}/\text{m}^2$
RNIIRS: 3.9

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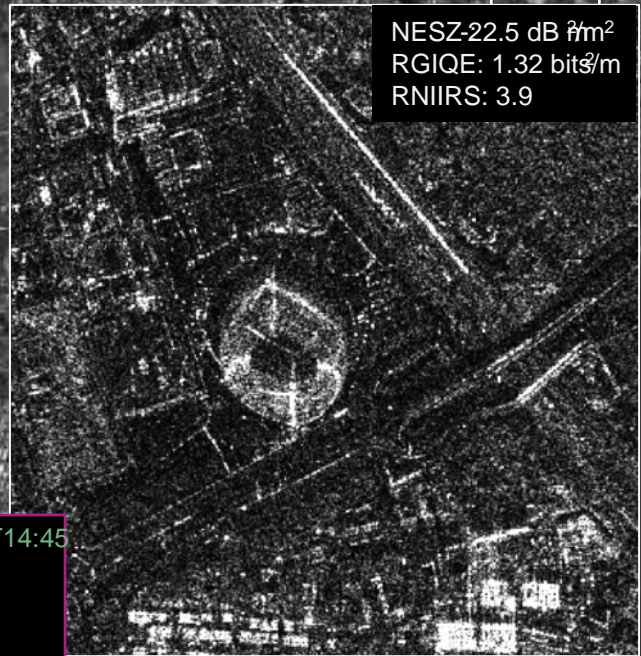


3m; 2 Looks

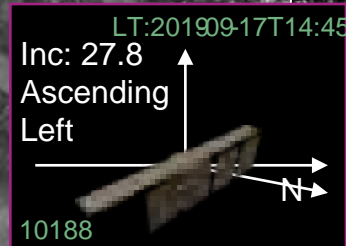
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The World is not quite ready yet .

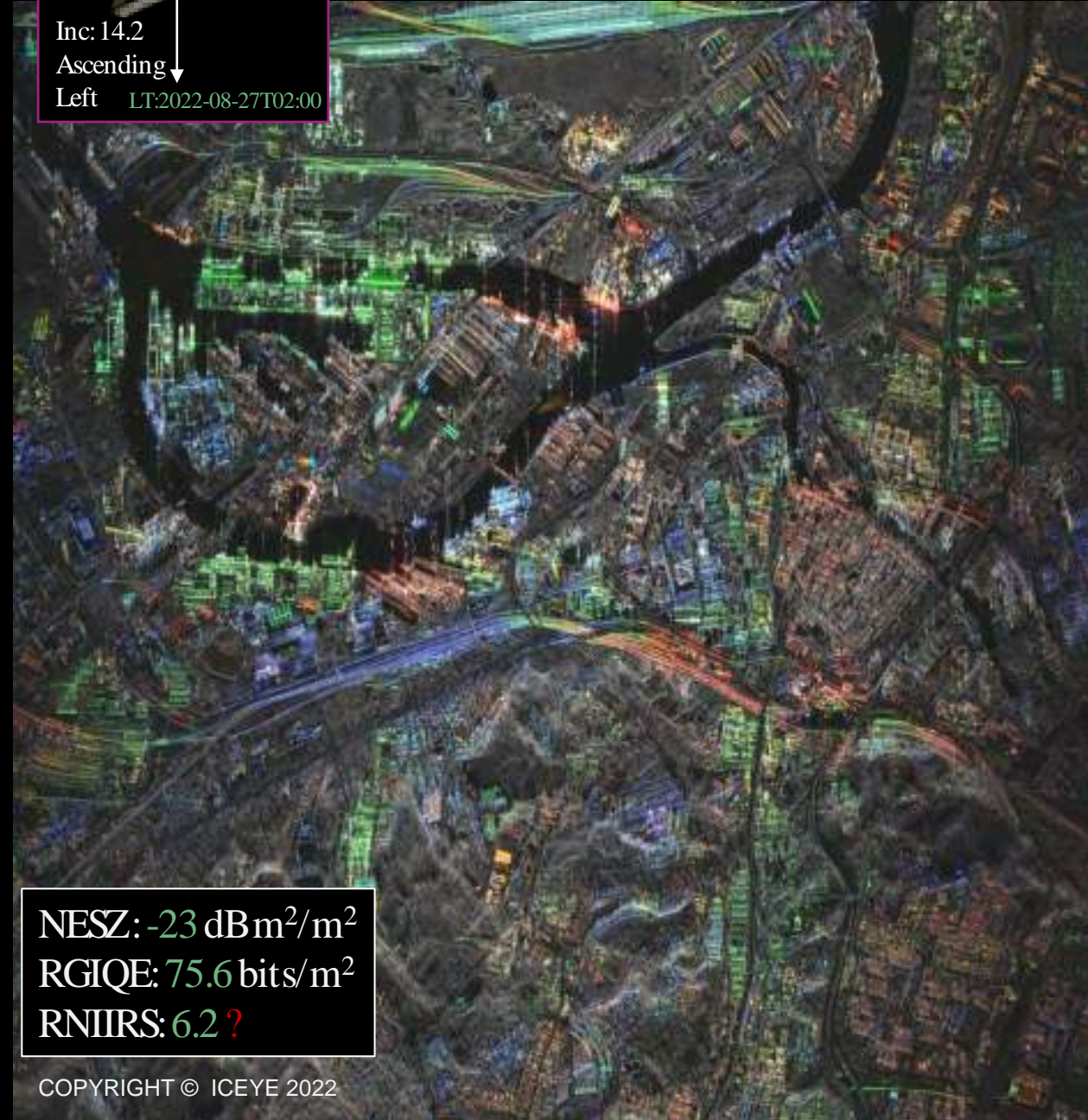


NESZ: -17.9 dB m^2/m^2
RGIQE: 13.1 bits/ m^2
RNIIRS: 5.2



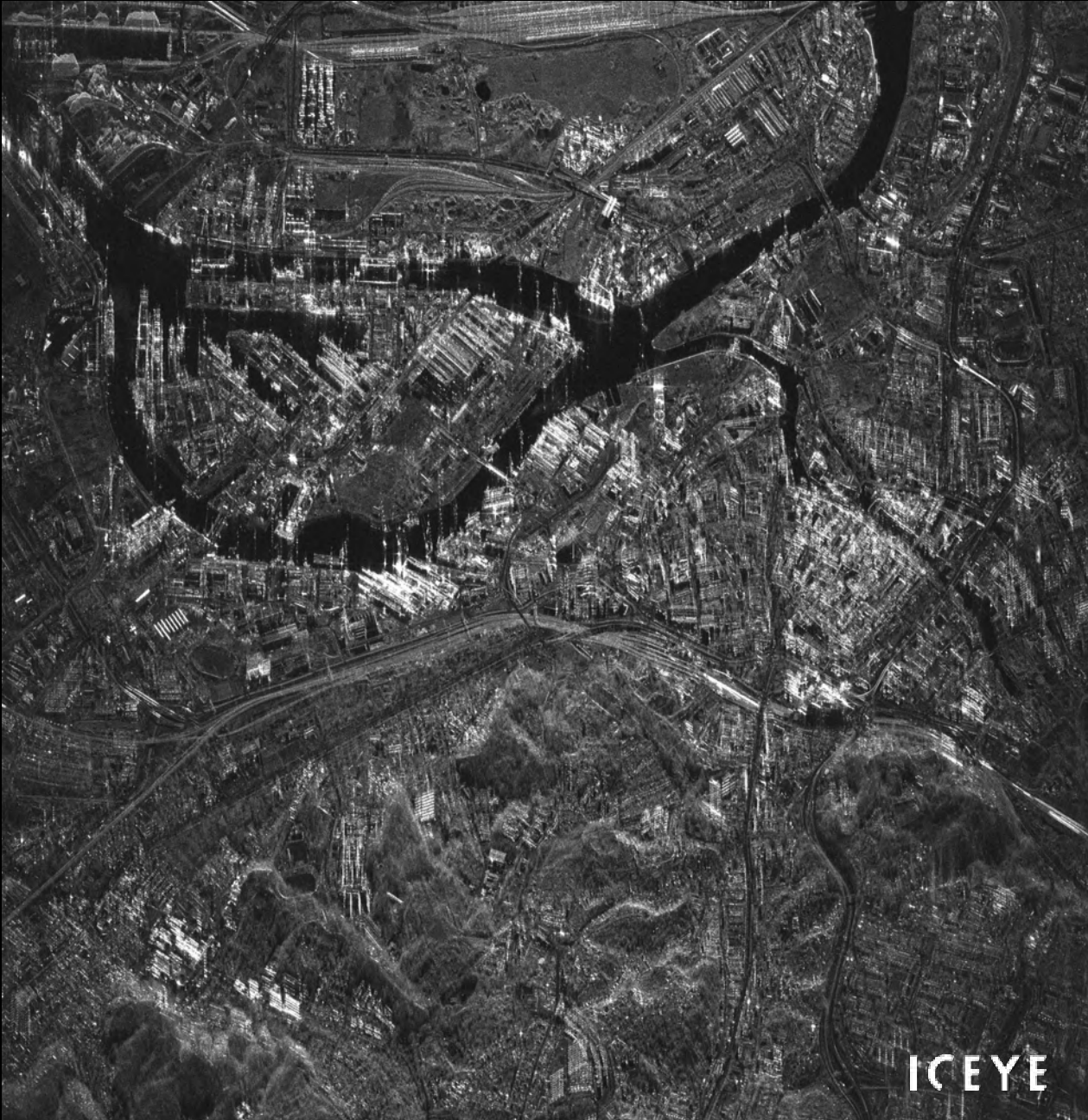
The World is not quite ready yet .

1068896
Inc: 14.2
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NESZ: -23 dBm²/m²
RGIQE: 75.6 bits/m²
RNIRS: 6.2 ?

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RESOLUTION IS IMPORTANT....

But it also isn't

- It takes us beyond 'the picture'
 - ML needs ~100 samples per target to classify. (so classify objects of dimensions 2.5 m x 2.5 m)*
 - Resolution == bandwidth == information ! How do we unlock this ?
- Fine resolution is no longer (that) difficult (unlike optical systems)
 - All SAR engineers will soon have 1.2GHz bandwidth (~0.25 m ground resolution)
 - The fact that anyone CAN do it will mean that everyone WILL do it !
- So what next:
 - Phase exploitation and complex data analysis
 - Time Series analysis
 - Fast-time, spectral analysis
 - Community driven tools

- Useful data links:

<https://www.iceye.com/lp/iceye-18000-public-archive>

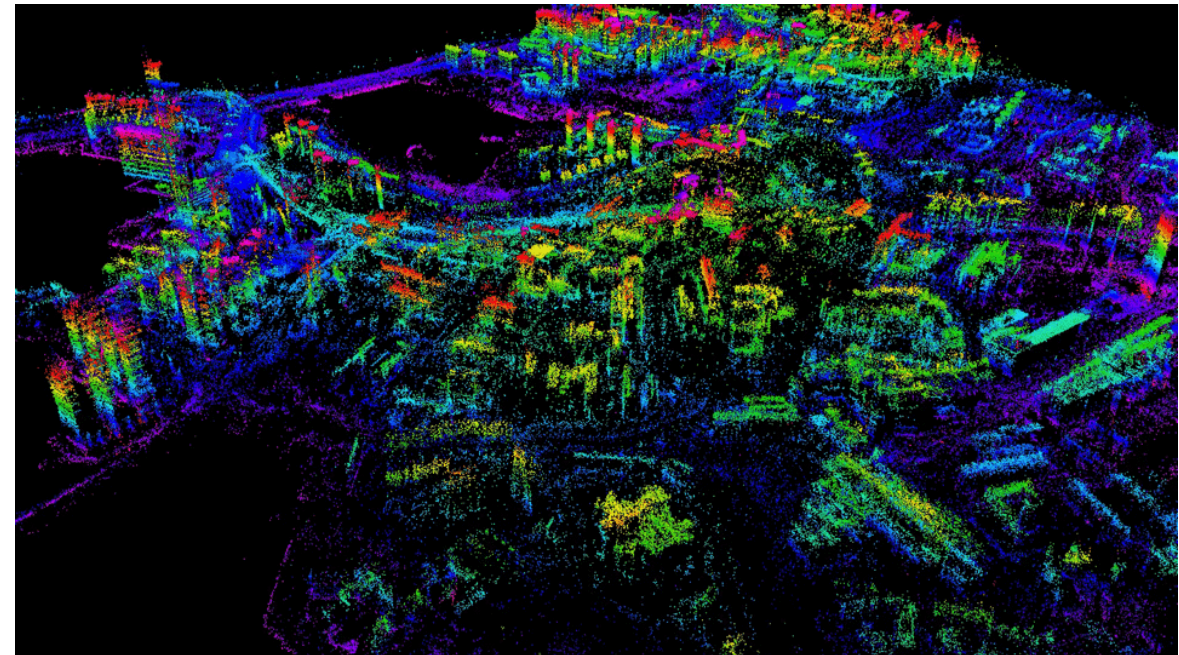
<https://www.capellaspace.com/gallery/>

<https://scihub.copernicus.eu>

<https://earth.esa.int/eogateway/catalog/radarsat-2-esa-archive>

<https://earth.esa.int/eogateway/catalog/terrasar-x-esa-archive>

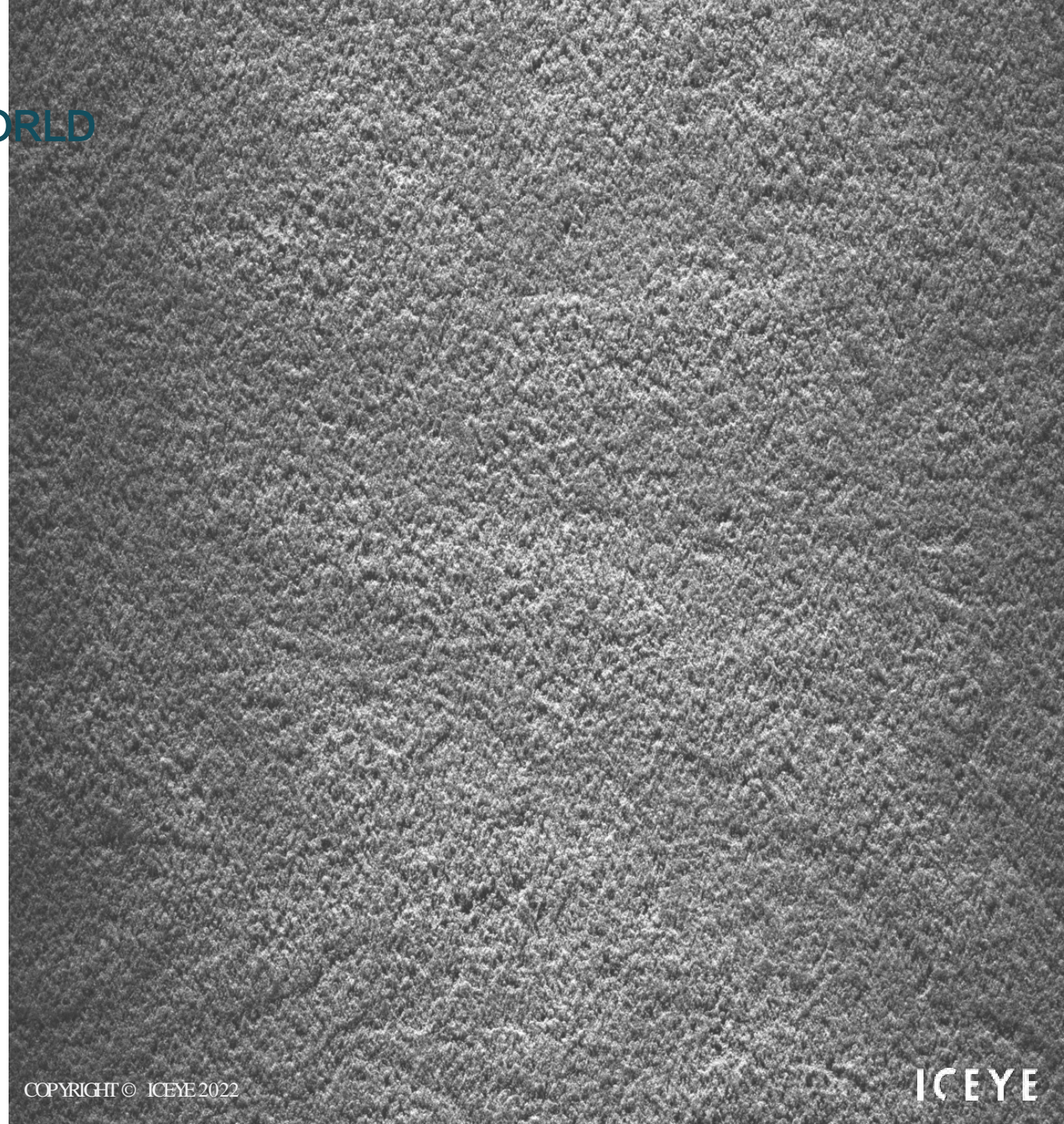
<https://earth.esa.int/eogateway/catalog/cosmo-skymed-esa-archive>



*In theory, big pinch of ~~sabit~~ is that resolution is approximately ~~target~~ target size

THE MOST BORING SAR VIDEO IN THE WORLD

The **SAR Video** enables us to easily validate volume scattering of target for calibration purposes



Temporal- COLOUR MULTI-LOOK

Applications

Human object detection

Target categorization

Gradual change in imaging
angles enables human
structure detection from
forest canopy

Advanced Spot imaging over the
Chichen Itza archaeological site in
the Mexican state of Yucatán

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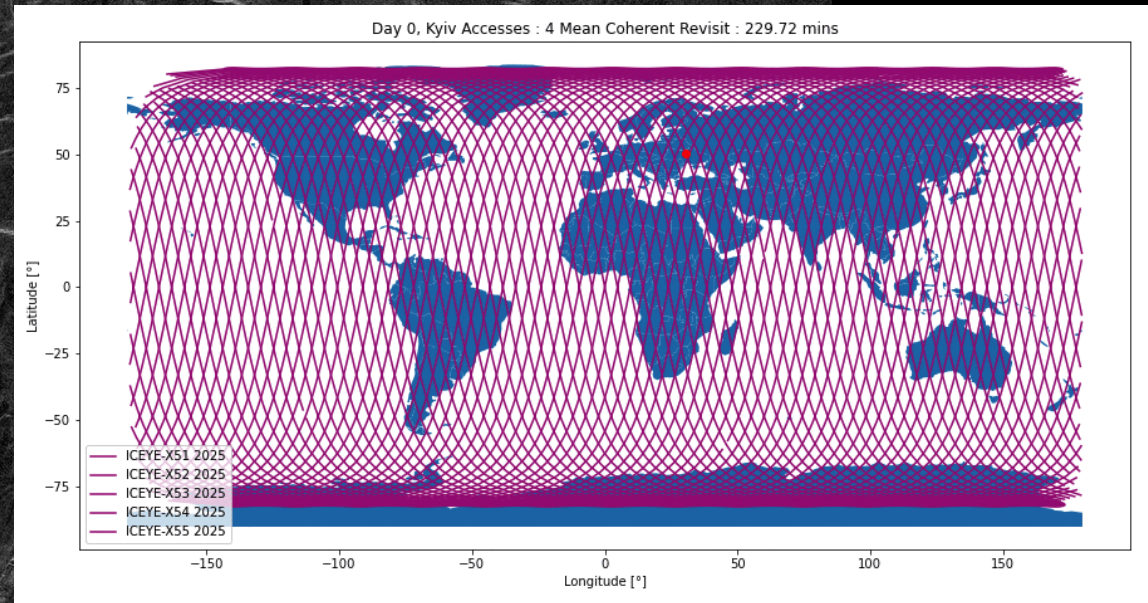
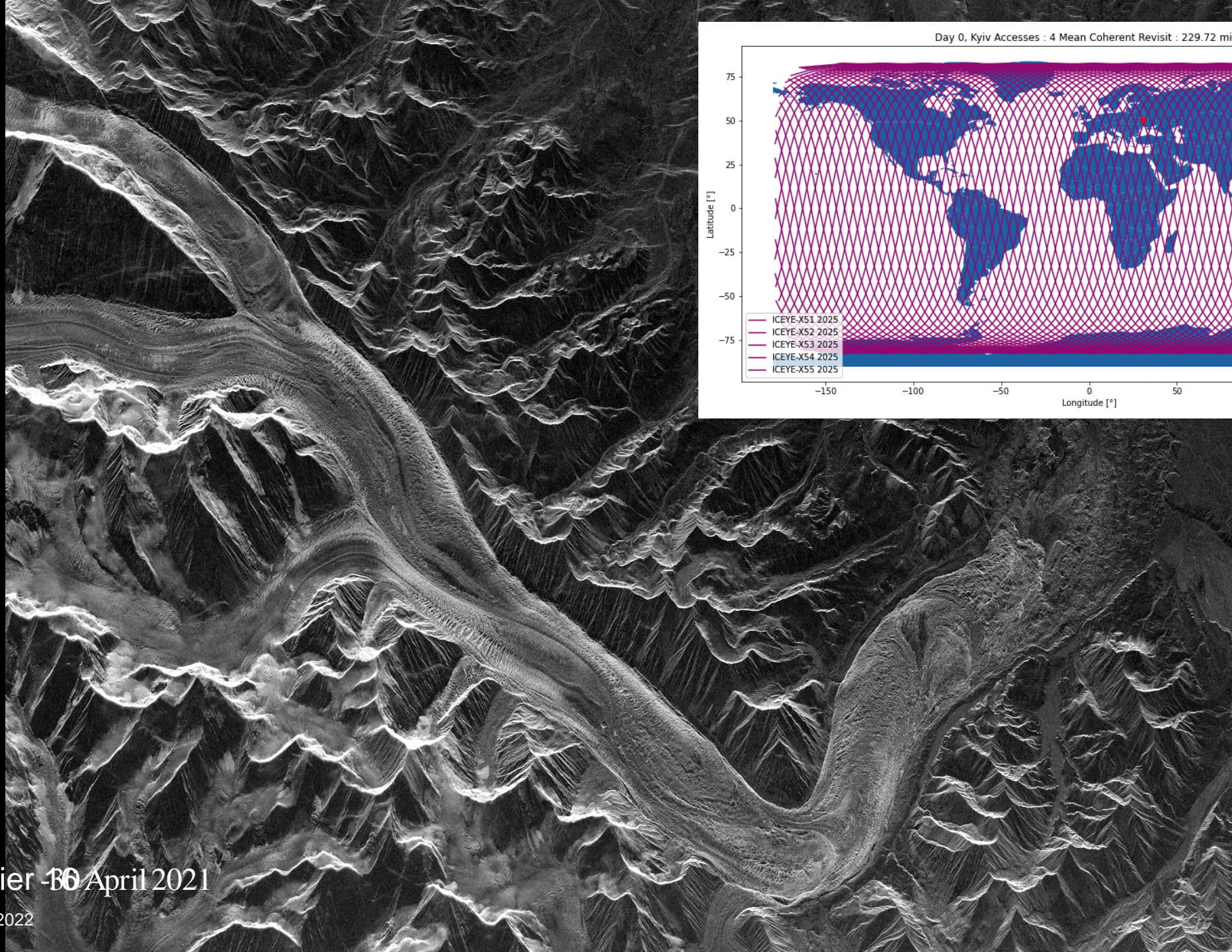
SLED- WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH THIS ?

The **SAR Video** enables us to derive surface wind speed and direction over water bodies



COHERENT CHANGE STACK YEAR IN CALIFORNIA





Muldrow Glacier - 30 April 2021

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SUMMARY

- A (perhaps a little biased) perspective on the emerging Small SAR Satellite community
- A different breed to larger satellites and worse
 - But **NOT** a low cost replacement for large Satellite capabilities
- Good for:
 - Fine resolution, rapid revisit
 - Experimentation and evolution



An aerial night view of a city, likely New York City, with lights from buildings and streets visible against a dark sky. The foreground is a dark, textured surface, possibly a forest or a field, with some lighter patches. The overall color palette is dark with greenish-blue and white highlights.

**QUESTIONS /
COMMENTS ?**