



Across-track Dilation Compensation

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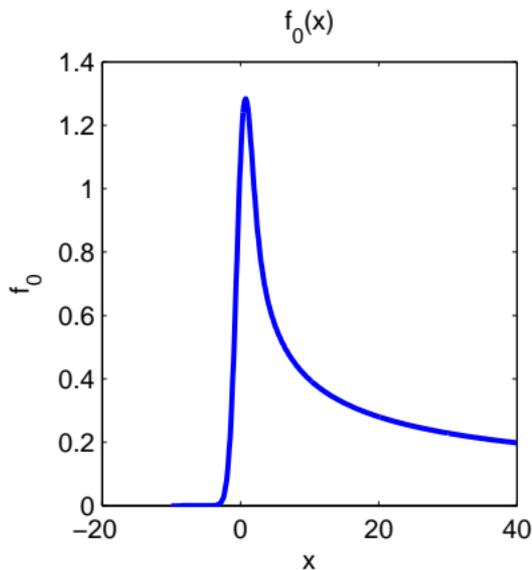
Background

The backscattered mean power of a SAR altimeter can be modeled by the following function, where G is the antenna gain and H_s is the significant wave height, k is the range bin and ℓ is the doppler bin. (TGRS Feb 2015)

$$P_{k,\ell} = G_{k,\ell} \sqrt{g_\ell} f_0(g_\ell(k - k_0))$$

$$f_0(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-(u^2-x)^2/2} du$$

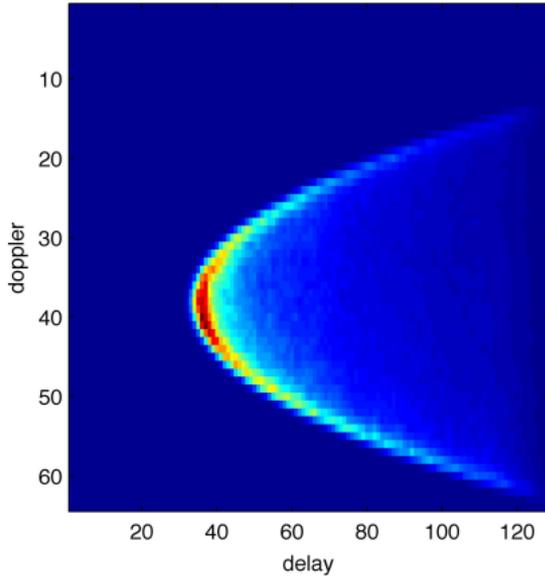
$$g_\ell^{-2} = a + b\ell^2 + cH_s^2$$



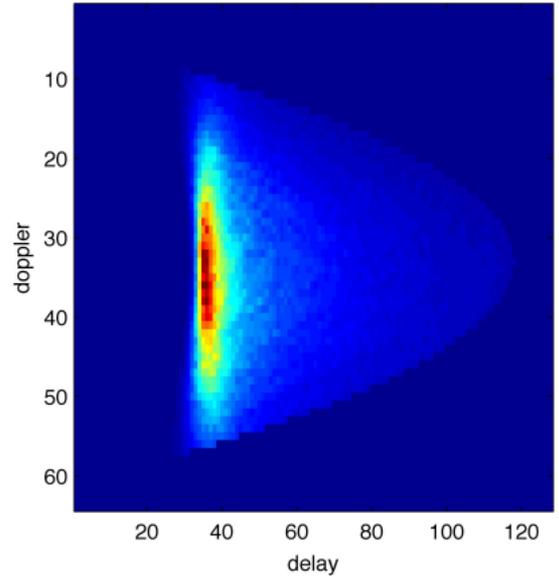
Range Cell Migration Compensation

The delay doppler map of the power usually is compensated for range cell migration.

Initial Map



Range Cell Migration Compensated



Amplitude Compensation

Compensating for the amplitude term

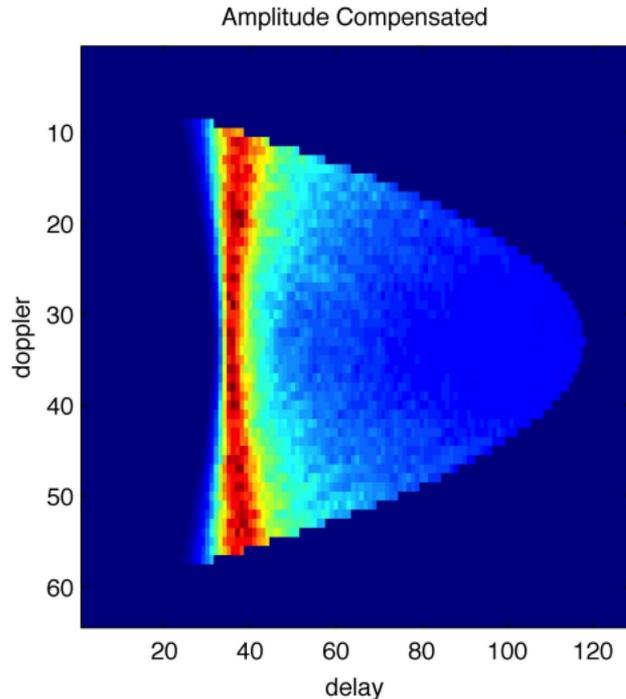
$$G_{k,\ell}\sqrt{g_\ell}$$

in the power

$$G_{k,\ell}\sqrt{g_\ell}f_0(g_\ell(k - k_0))$$

we create a delay dopple map that is of equal amplitude for all doppler

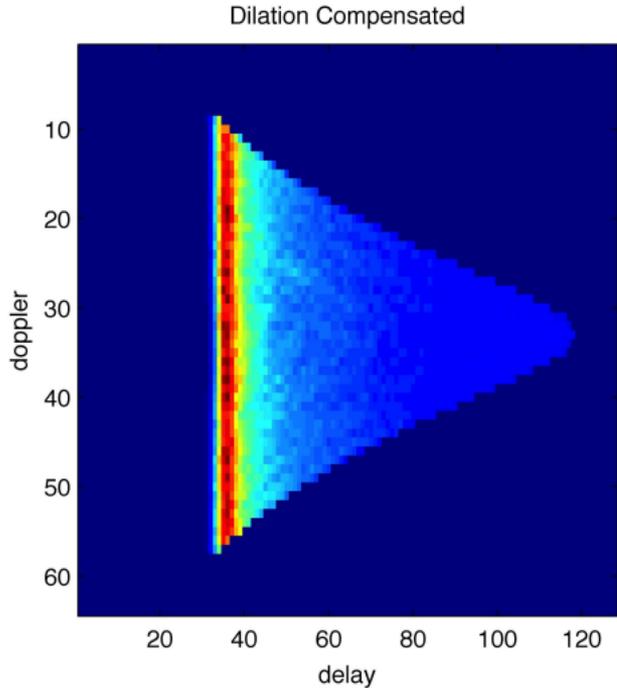
$$P'_{k,\ell} = f_0(g_\ell(k - k_0))$$



Dilation Compensation

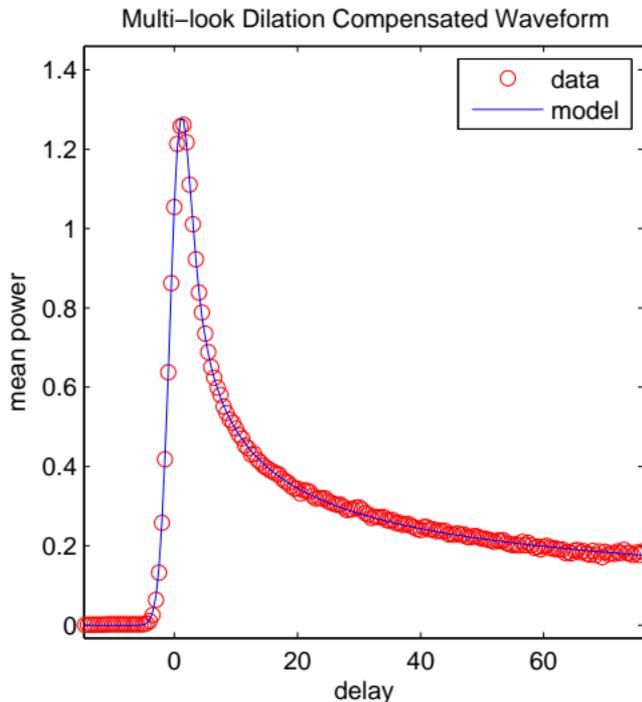
Compensating for the range scaling g_ℓ we create a power waveform that is identical for all dopplers.

$$P''_{k,\ell} = f_0(g_0(k - k_0))$$



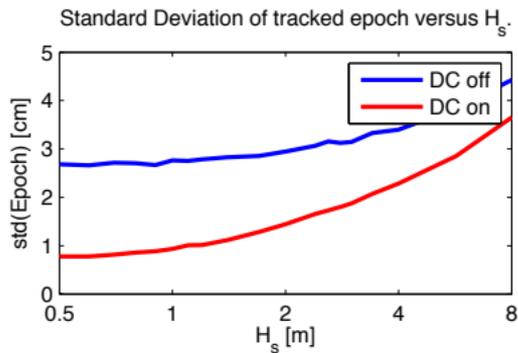
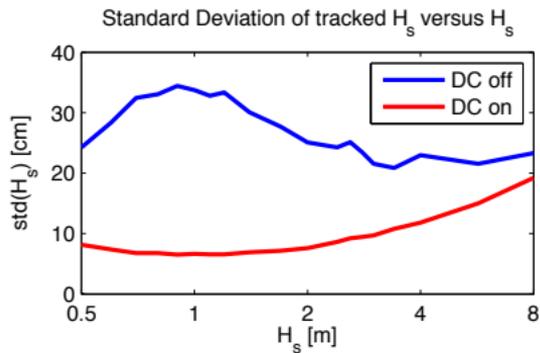
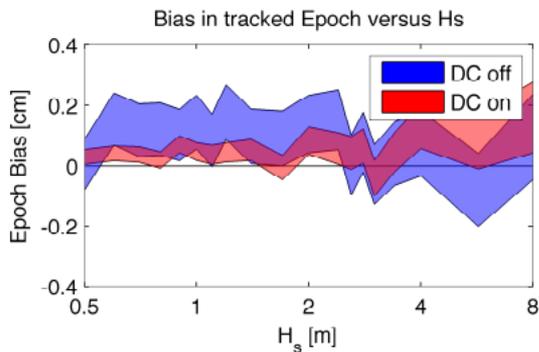
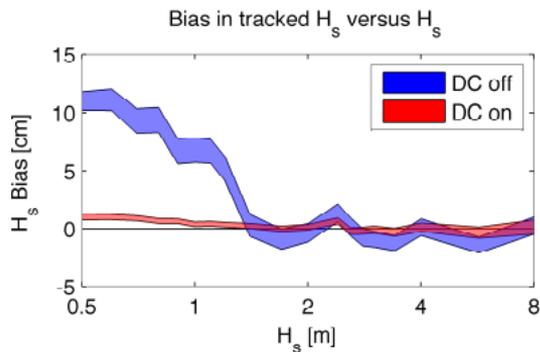
Multi-look waveform

The multi-look waveform is the average of the dilation compensated power, and is fit by simply $P = Af_0(g_0(k - k_0))$.

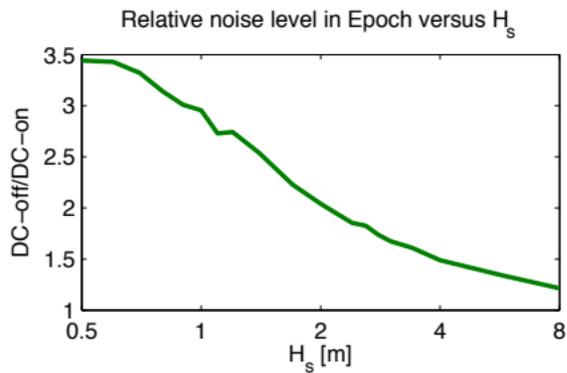
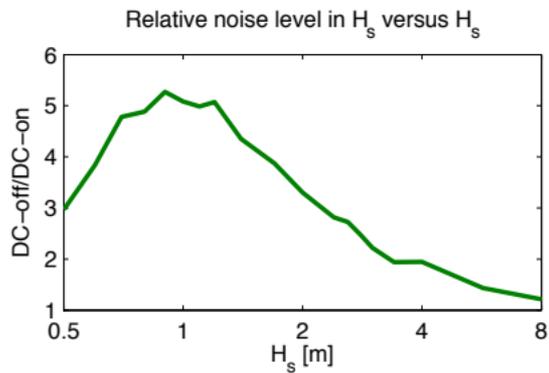


Tracking Improvements

Comparing the tracked H_s and Epoch using this Dilation Compensated (DC) waveform with the conventional waveform.



Tracking Improvements



Conclusions

- Noise level has been reduced by up to a factor of 5, leading to higher precision measurements.
- Multi-look waveform is represented by $P = Af_0(g_0(k - k_0))$.
- The range scale g_0 depends only on the significant wave height. The offset k_0 depends only on the epoch.
- Waveform depends only on the sea state, e.g. it does not depend on the anti-aliasing filter.
- Retracking computation reduced by two orders of magnitude.



Acknowledgments

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Thank you for your attention

