Delay-Doppler Processing of altimetric SAR data over open ocean: precision evaluation of different algorithms

E. Makhoul¹, M. Roca¹, C. Ray¹, A. Garcia-Mondéjar¹, R. Escolà¹, G. Moyano¹, D. Cotton², M. Restano³, M. Fornari⁴

¹isardSAT, ²SatOC, ³ESA-ESRIN, ⁴ESA-ESTEC



isardSAT



Miami – USA – 24th October 2017



• Introduction

sardSA

- Methodological framework
- Delay-Doppler processor (L1B)
- Re-tracking (L2)
- Experimental results: precision performance
- Conclusions

• Introduction

sardSAT

- Methodological framework
- Delay-Doppler processor (L1B)
- Re-tracking (L2)
- Experimental results: precision performance
- Conclusions

- **SAR altimerty** has entered into a **Golden age** (CryoSat-2, Sentinel-3 and future Sentinel-6, Sentinel-9)
- Understand how the SAR mode can be efficiently exploited to improve performance of altimetric products (processing)
- **Comparative** assessment in terms of **precision**:
 - Conventional S-3/CS-2 processing baseline

sardSA

- Amplitude Compensation & Dilation Compensation (ACDC)
- Projects involved in the design and analysis:
 - Sentinel-6 L1B GPP (Ground Processor Prototype) ESA
 - SCOOP (SAR Altimetry Coast & Open Ocean Performance), ESA-SEOM



Introduction

- Methodological framework
- Delay-Doppler processor (L1B)
- Re-tracking (L2)
- Experimental results: precision performance
- Conclusions

isardSAT

Methodology (I)



- Inputs:
 - Uncalibrated FBR CS-2 baseline-C
 - CAL1-p2p & CAL2 averaged over a 5-years cycle of CS-2
- isardSAT (ISR) in-house L1B & L2 processors (tuned to CS-2 & S-3 baselines + ACDC)
- Precision Performance Geophysical retrievals:
 - ISR L2 fully adapted to L1B DDP:
 SAR ocean fully-analytical retracker [Chris Ray et al. 2015]

Methodology (I): Precision performance



- Hampel filtering:
 - Remove outliers
 - Median filter approach

Statistics computation

- Each track split into consecutive & nonoverlaping segments of 20 samples
- Standard deviation of detrended block
 [SSH & SWH]: for i-block

 $\sigma^{i}_{SSH/SWH} = std \{detrend \{SSH/SWH^{i}\}\}$

• Binning:

– Average of $\sigma^i_{SSH/SWH}$ for all i that fall in each j-th bin of SWH

sard SA

Introduction

sardSAT

- Methodological framework
- Delay-Doppler processor (L1B)
- Re-tracking (L2)
- Experimental results: precision performance
- Conclusions

Delay-Doppler Processor (DDP)



- In-house experience on DDPs:
 - Sentinel-6/Jason-CS GPP; Sentinel-3 L0/L1 GPP; CryoSat-2 DDP
- A la Sentinel-6 architecture:
 - Stacking + geom. Corr. + range compression → easing validation / integration improvements at stack level (ACDC processing)
- Flexibility & Re-configurability

sardSA'

Amplitude Compensation Dilation Compensation ACDC (I)



- In-house **implementation at stack** level (original *Ray et al.* at burst level)
 - Along- & across-track amplitude compensation (equalization in range and Doppler)
 - Across-track dilation compensation (waveform widening correction away from central beam)
- Initial estimates (1st surface) of SWH & epoch based on SAR ocean fully-analytical retracker Ray et al.
- Parameter estimates of the previously processed waveforms used for initial estimates for ACDC processing of consecutive waveforms (statistical approach)

isardSAT

plitude Compensation Dilation Compensation ACDC (II)



- **1) Amplitude Compensation** per range-bin k & Doppler beam l
- 2) Compensation of a Dopplerdependent range dilation w.r.t central Beam

3) ACDC Multilooking (averaging samples with similar DC range)

4) Simpler & Faster ACDC waveform retracker

(*) GC stands for geometry corrections

Miami – USA – 24th October 2017

• Introduction

isardSAT

- Methodological framework
- Delay-Doppler processor (L1B)
- Re-tracking (L2)
- Experimental results: precision performance
- Conclusions

Retracking (L2)



• Fully analytical SAR model

- Complete model: 1st and 2nd order basis functions included + mapped through LUTs
- Synergy with L1B processing
 - ZP, window type, stack masking, zeros-method...
 - Look angle exploitation → model stack
- Pre-processing:
 - Adaptive noise estimation
 - Initial epoch (threshold-retracker)

sard SA

Introduction

sardSAT

- Methodological framework
- Delay-Doppler processor (L1B)
- Re-tracking (L2)
- Experimental results: precision performance
- Conclusions

Areas of Interest (AOIs)



Homogeneous region

sardsA

Low/medium radial velocity

- High-dynamics region

High radial velocities

(*) results shown in this presentation have been included in a journal paper currently under review: E. Makhoul, M. Roca, C. Ray, A. Garcia-Mondejar, R. Escolà, "Evaluation of the precisión of different Delay-Doppler Processor (DDP) algorithms using CryoSat-2 data over open ocean", submitted to *Advances in Space Research* (under review).

Baselines settings

1. CS-2

sardSAT

- Zero-padding of 2 in range
- Intra-burst Hamming
- Stack masking of edge beams [beams with look angle above/below \pm 0, 6 deg discarded]
- Zeros accounted for in multi-looking
- 2. S-3
 - No zero-padding
 - No intra-burst Hamming
 - Stack masking of noisy beams [beams with noise floor above a threshold are discarded]
 - Zeros accounted for in multi-looking
- 3. CS-2 no zeros:
 - CS-2 baseline with no zeros in mutli-looking
- 4. ACDC (with CS-2 configuration)

SSH precision



- Estimation noise increases as a function of SWH
- CS-2 with/without zeros very similar performance
- ACDC processing outperforms conventional processing (2 cm improvement)

sardSA

SWH precision



- Very good noise performance 25-35 cm for SWH 1.5-5 m
- CS-2 with/without zeros very similar performance
- CS-2 baselines improved performance w.r.t S-3 (5 cm)
- ACDC processing outperforms conventional CS-2 processing for LOW SWH < (10 cm improvement in precision for 1.5 m)

Sardsa

• Introduction

isardSAT

- Methodological framework
- Delay-Doppler processor (L1B)
- Re-tracking (L2)
- Experimental results: precision performance
- Conclusions

- Precision performance comparative study of different DDP :
 - Very good noise performance in SWH for conventional (25-35 cm for SWH 1.5-4 m)
 - CS-2 including and not the zeros in ML show similar results
 - S-3 degraded performance compared to CS-2 (1 cm degradation on SSH and 5 cm in SWH)
 - ACDC shows the best performance in SSH and SWH precision (improvement of 2 cm in SSH and 10-15 cm in SWH)
- Consistency on the results between two regions (homogeneous vs high-dynamics)
- Further studies to be performed in terms of accuracy with wellcalibrated third-party data

sardSAT

Sentinel-6: Simulation results

- isardSAT developing the Ground Processor Prototype (GPP):
 - S-6 presents important technological improvements: interleaved near-continuous operation mode (HR or SAR and LR or LRM simultaneously) + digital architecture (matched filter operation instead of analog de-ramping) + on-board processing (RMC)



(*) **results presented in poster session, Instrument Processing (IPM_003)**: E. Makhoul, R. Escolà, A. Garcia-Mondéjar, G. Moyano, P. Garcia, M. Roca, M. Fornari, R. Cullen, "S6 P4 GPP: The Sentinel-6 Poseidon-4 Ground Processor Prototype: New simulation results".

sard SA

THANK YOU !!

eduard.makhoul@isardsat.co.uk

isardSAT[®]

Miami – USA – 24th October 2017



Correlation coefficient



- Degradation on CS-2 no zeros w.r.t CS-2: Stack mask differences in L1B and L2 higher impact on CS-2 with no zeros in ML (discrepancies at end waveform)
- ACDC provides the best performance

SardSA

SSH precision maps: and radial velocity dependency (Agulhas)



Miami – USA – 24th October 2017

sardSA

SWH precision maps: and radial velocity dependency (Agulhas)



Miami – USA – 24th October 2017

sardSA'

isardSAT

Impact of zeros in multi-looking



Miami – USA – 24th October 2017