

SnowScat, X- to Ku-Band Scatterometer Development

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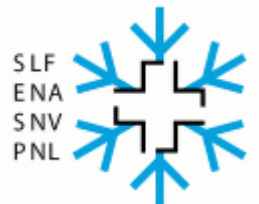
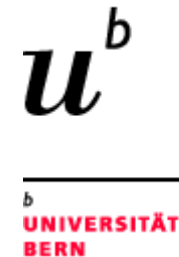
ESTEC/A01-5311/06/NL/EL

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ENVEO, Austria

Institute of Applied Physics, Switzerland

WSL SLF Davos, Switzerland



ESA Living Planet Symposium, Bergen
28.6. - 2.7. 2010



Outline

- **Motivation**
- **Objectives**
- **Instrument Development**
- **Calibration Approach**
- **Campaign 2009**
- **Conclusions**

Our Motivation



ESA Living Planet Symposium, Bergen
28.6. - 2.7. 2010

J **GAMMA REMOTE SENSING**³

SnowScat

Objectives and Scope of the Call (from the SOW)

- ◆ to develop a simple, well calibrated, and transportable scatterometer at Ku-band for enabling ground-based campaigns over snow-covered areas
- ◆ to perform an initial field campaign for demonstrating its functionality and performance

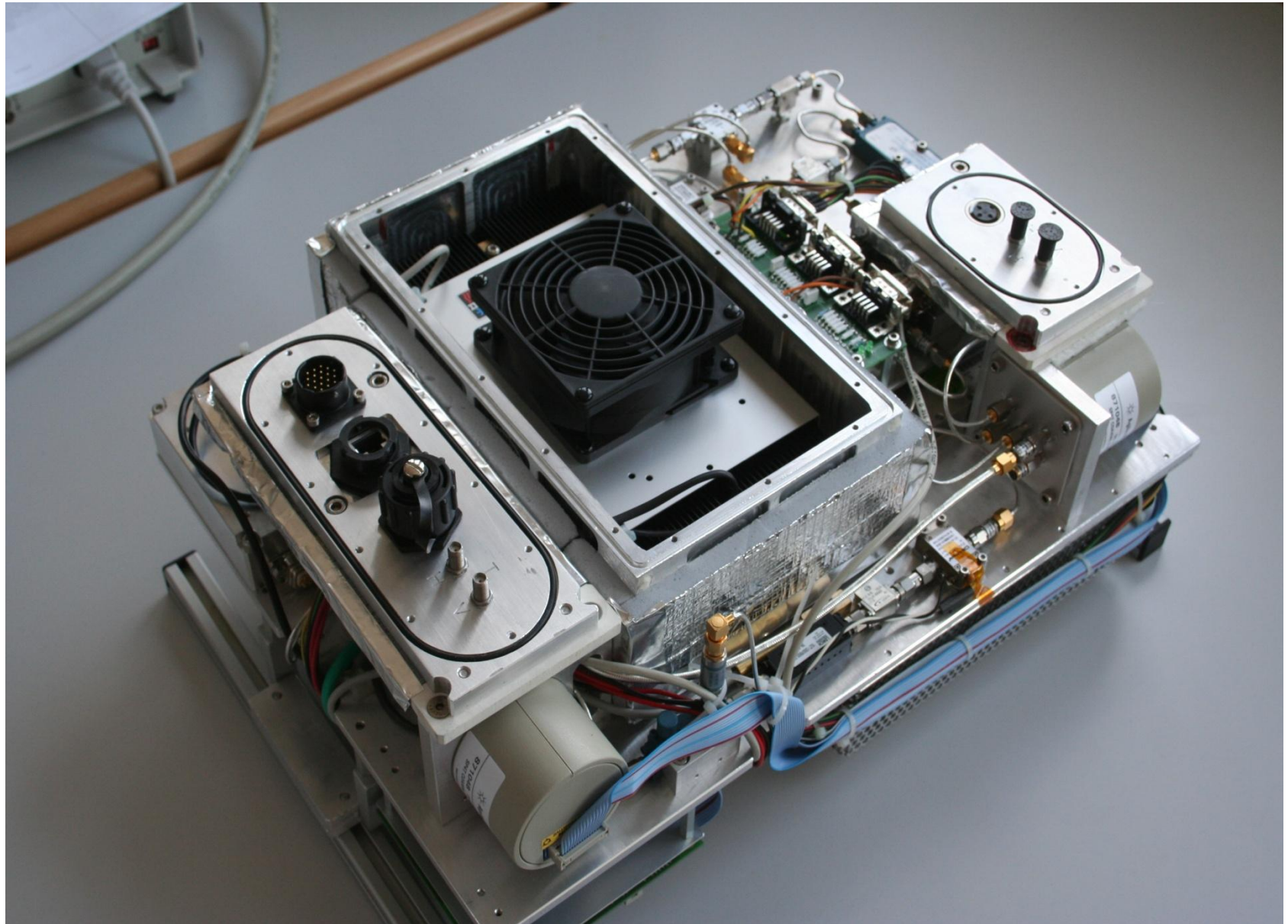
Instrument Development

Instrument short description

- ◆ Coherent stepped frequency FMCW scatterometer
- ◆ Covering 9 to 18 GHz
- ◆ VV, HH, HV, VH
- ◆ Internal and external calibration
- ◆ Can rotate in pan and tilt
- ◆ Can withstand cold and harsh environments
- ◆ Autonomous operation, remote access



SnowScat Hardware RF Assembly



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SnowScat Hardware: Instrument Computer/Temperature Power Controller



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SnowScat Hardware: Power Distribution Unit with Handheld and WiFi Link: interior and deployed



SnowScat Web based User Interface

SnowScat Specifications

Power:	230V, max ~ 60W
Weight:	~ 40 kg
Temperature Range:	-40° C to 40° C
Antenna:	dual pol, < 10° (3dB)
Antenna cross-pol. isolation:	< -20 dB
Frequency:	Stepped CW from 9.15 to 17.9 GHz
Incidence angle:	-40° to 110°
Azimuth angle:	-180° to 180°
Polarization:	HH, HV, VV, VH
Dynamic range:	Receiver dyn. range > 80 dB with the 16 bit ADC
Signal bias:	< 0.5 dB
Gain characterization:	Internal cal. loop, reference target (8" sphere)
Control:	Remote Control through Ethernet; stand alone
Data storage:	Internal, external through Ethernet
RFI:	Frequency blacklist

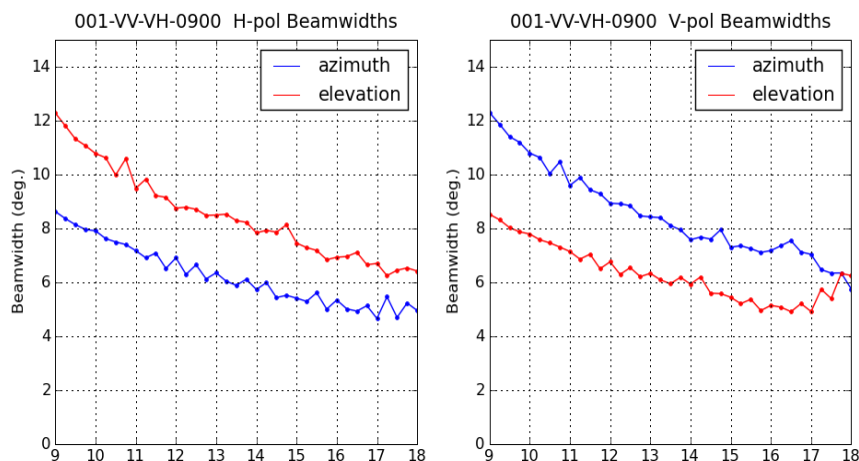
SnowScat Calibration

- Internal Calibration Loop measurements (usually done before each measurement)
- Antenna Diagram measured at ESTEC CATR (one time measurement)
- Calibration target (sphere) measurement (once per campaign for system characterisation, and repeated before and after each measurement cycle to have an independent measure of end-to-end system performance)

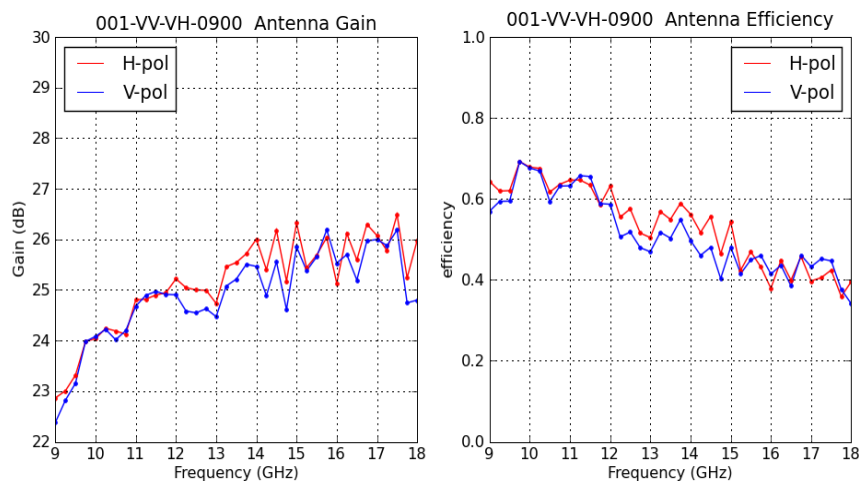
Antenna Pattern Measurements

Remeasured in ESTEC CATR with higher spectral resolution in August 2010.

Beamwidth



Gain



Efficiency

Sphere (radius = 10.16 cm, distance = 24.5 m)

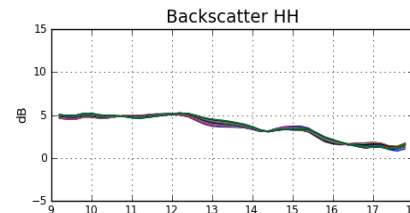


Calibration Target Measurements in Field

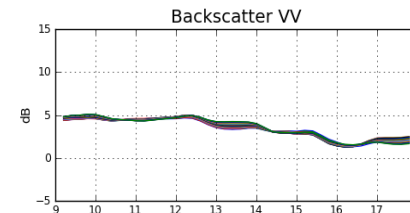
Once per campaign and repeated for performance monitoring before and after each cycle.

Calibration Target RCS 20091206/20091206014501.dat

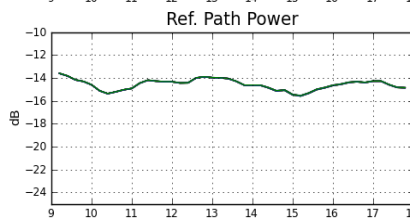
Backscatter HH



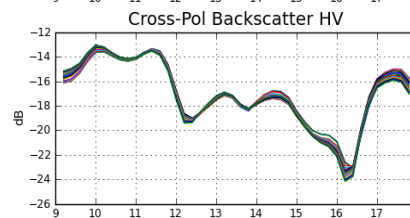
Backscatter VV



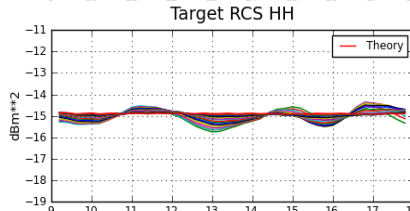
Calibration Loop



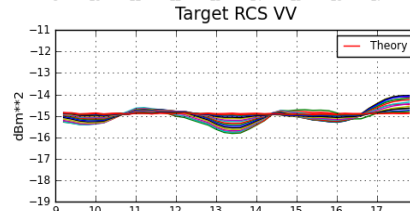
Backscatter HV



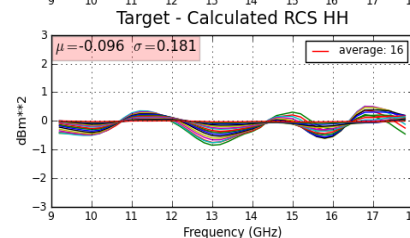
RCS sphere HH



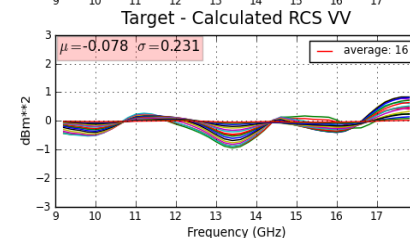
RCS sphere VV



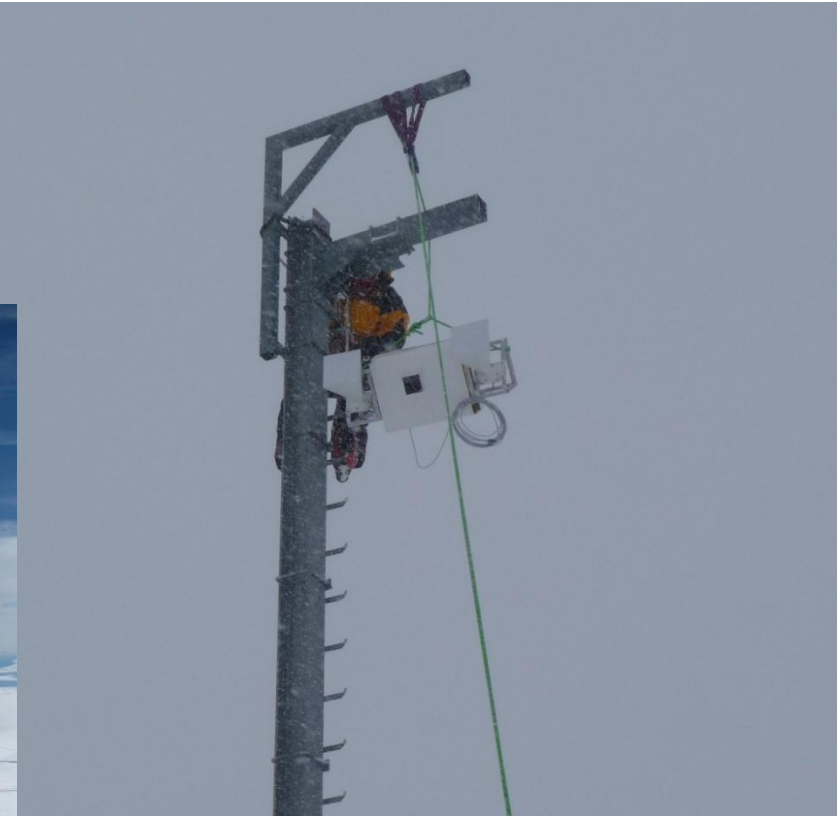
RCS – deviation from theory: HH



RCS – deviation from theory: VV



Test Campaign Feb-Apr 2009 in Davos



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Campaign Aux. Measurements

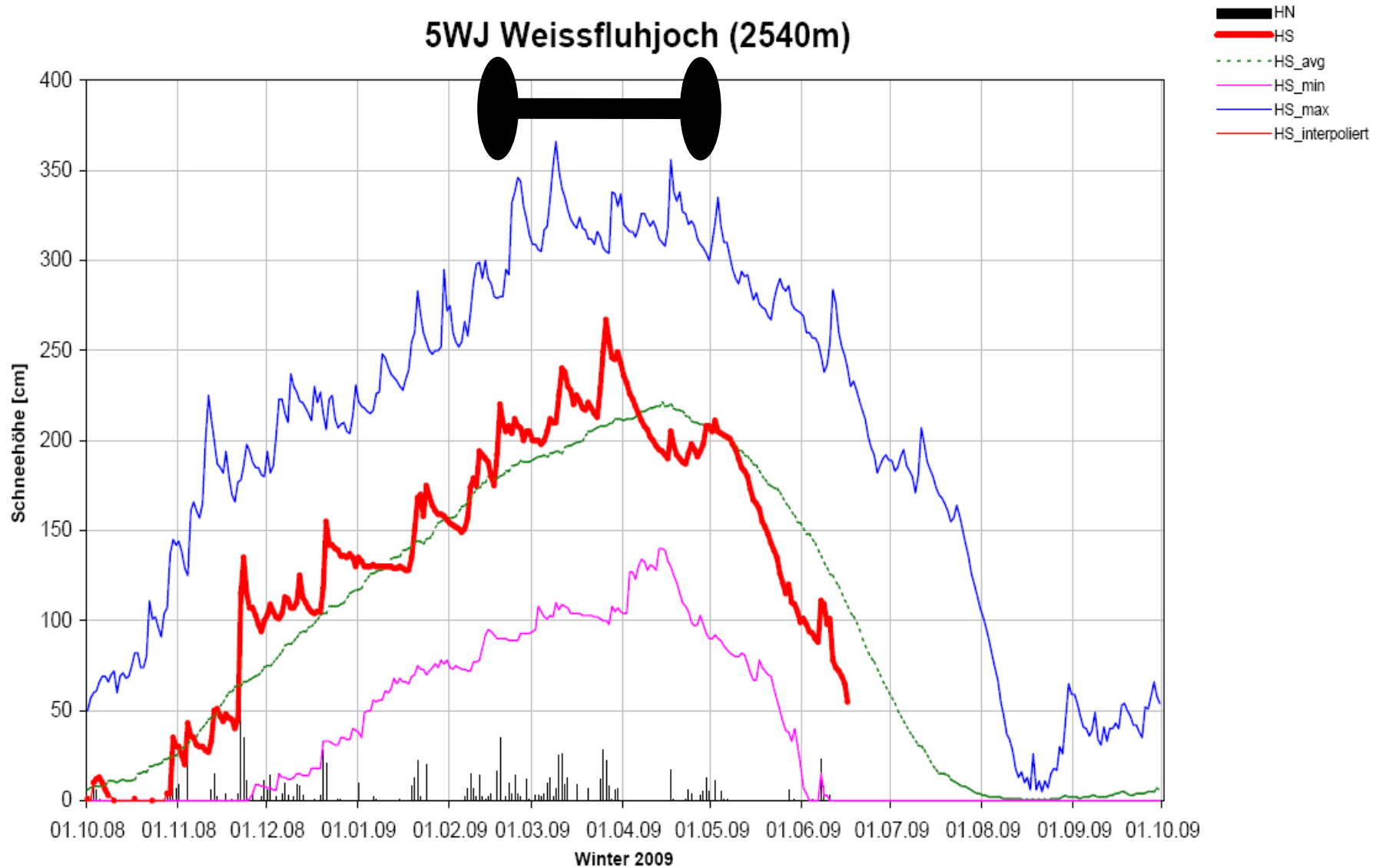


copertura di neve											
Zeit heure ora	Neuschnee neige fraîche neve fresca (cm)	Wasserw. équivalent en eau equivalente in acqua (mm)	Schneehöhe hauteur totale de la neige altezza della neve (cm)	Temp. temp. temp. -10 cm (C°)	Oberfläche surface superficie			Einsink- tiefe péné- tration pene- trazione (cm)	Kruste croûte crosta (cm)	Schneegrenze limite du manteau neigeux limite dell innevamento	
										S	N
10	7	865 (129)	249		$\bar{V}$	V	$\sim$	27	-		
					$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$				
					-						
30	0	0	243		$\bar{V}$	V	$\sim$	7	3		
					$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$				
					-						
9	0	0	236		$\bar{V}$	V	$\sim$	0	3		
					$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$				
					-						
					-						



Snowpack history in Davos

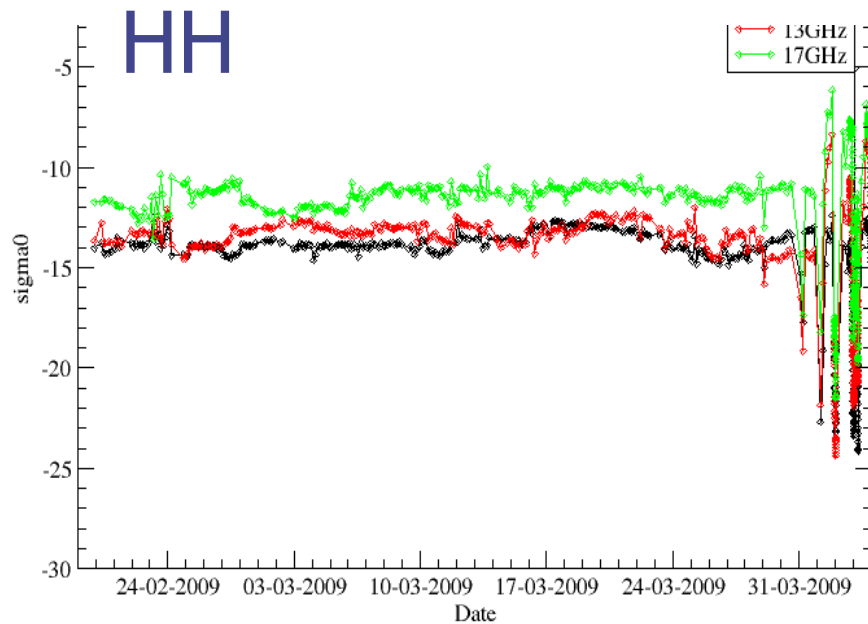
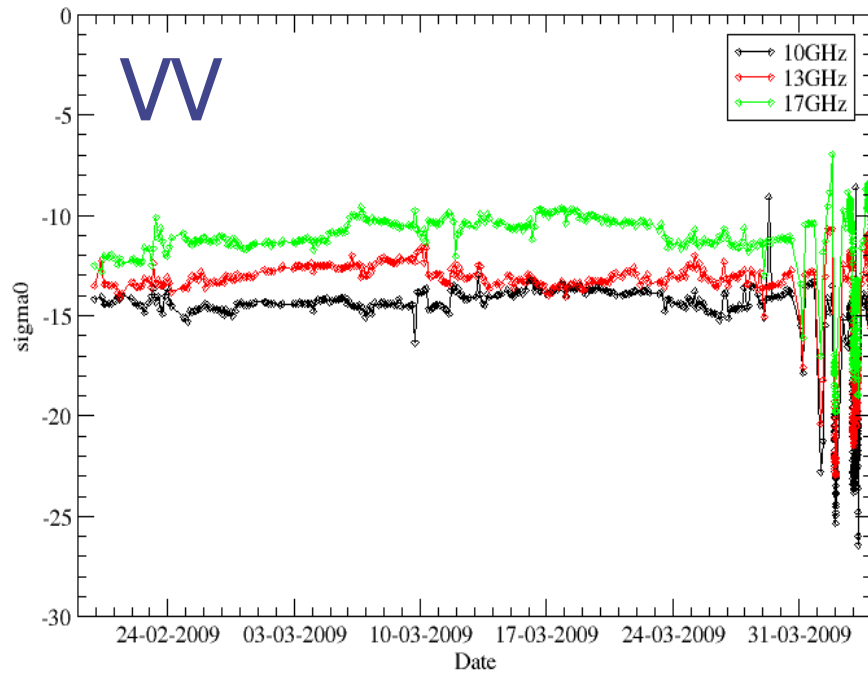
Institut für Schnee- und Lawinenforschung SLF, Davos



Temporal behavior in Davos 40deg Incidence Angle

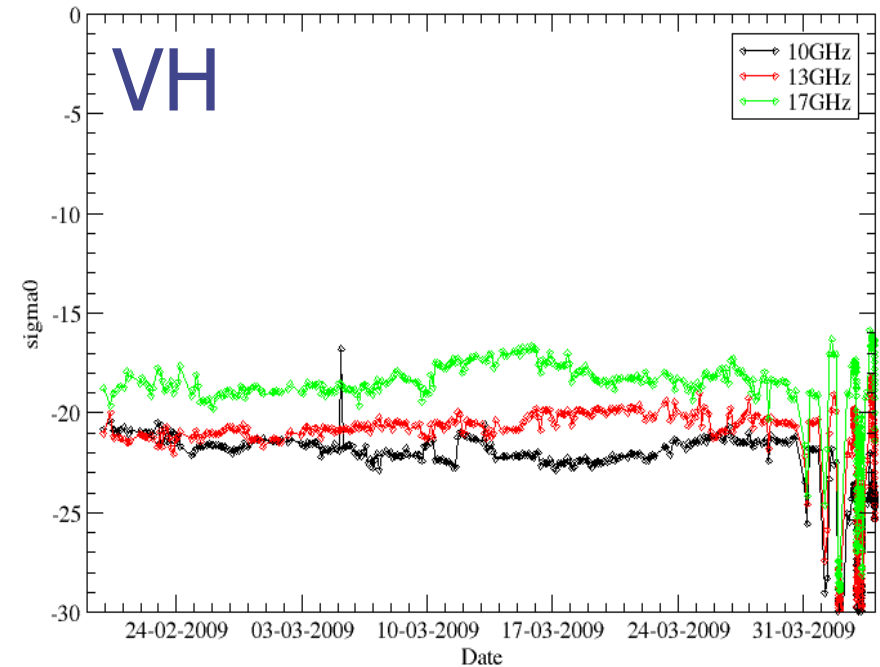
Inc 40, Az 90

VV Pol

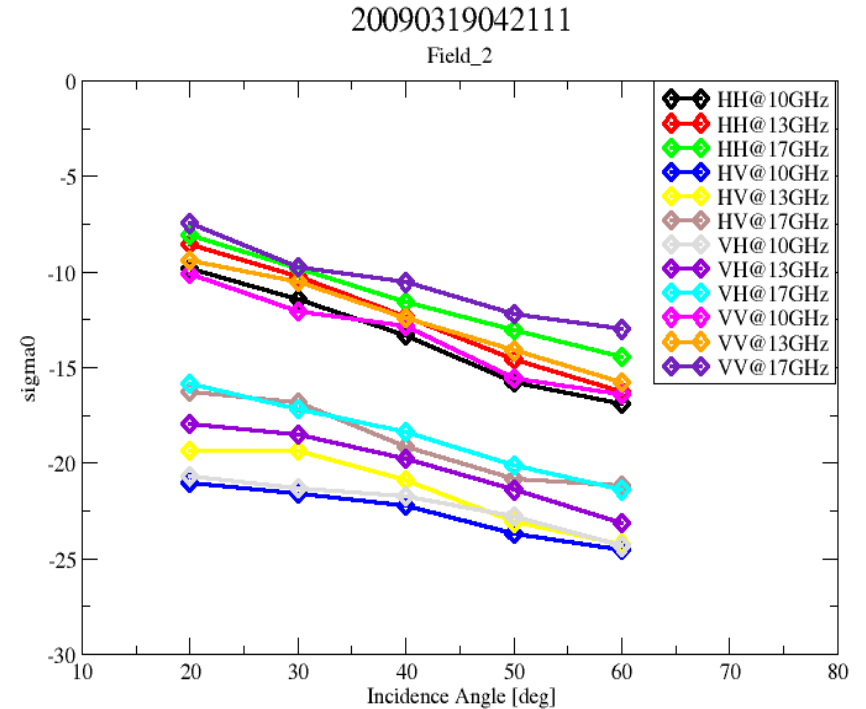
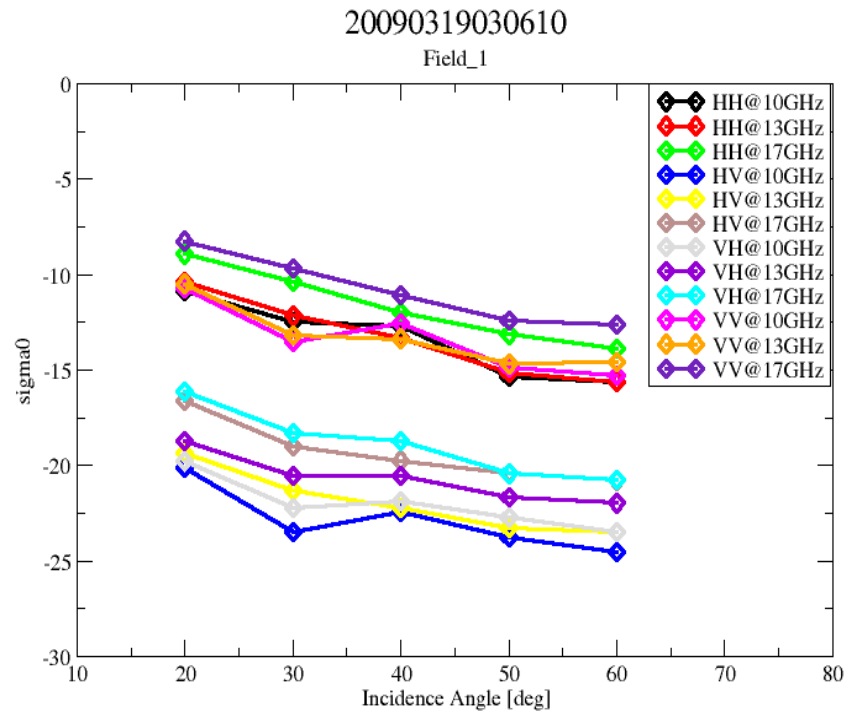


Inc 40, Az 90

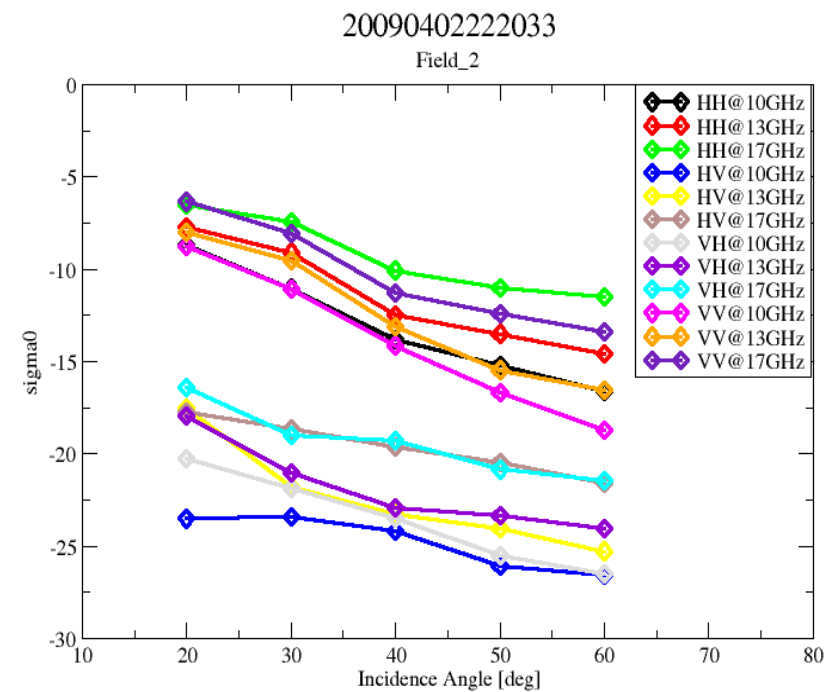
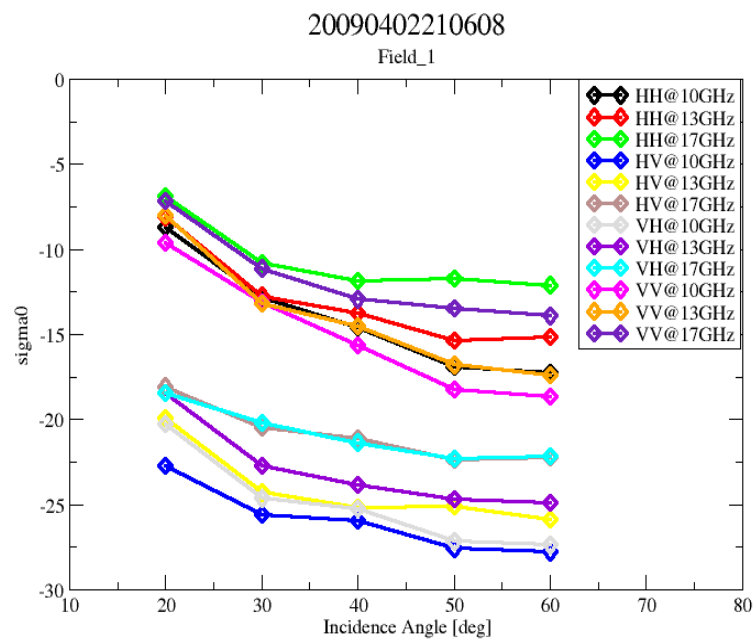
VH Pol



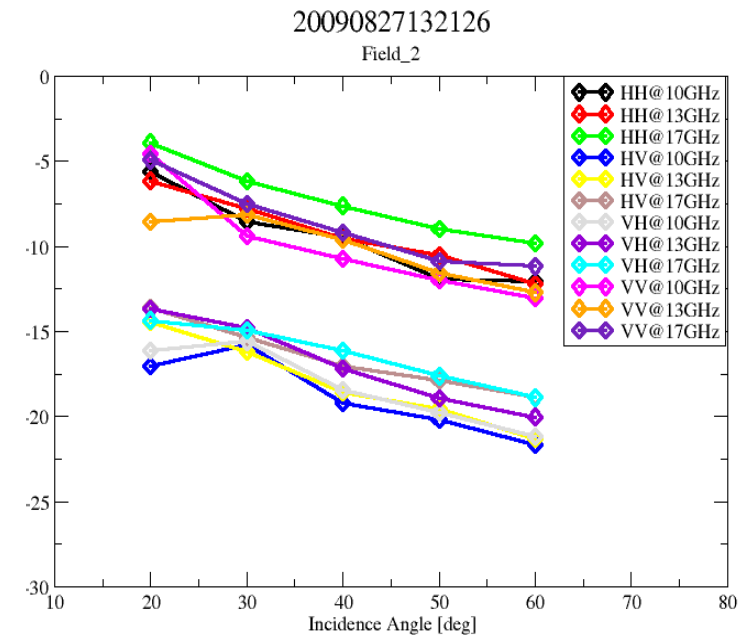
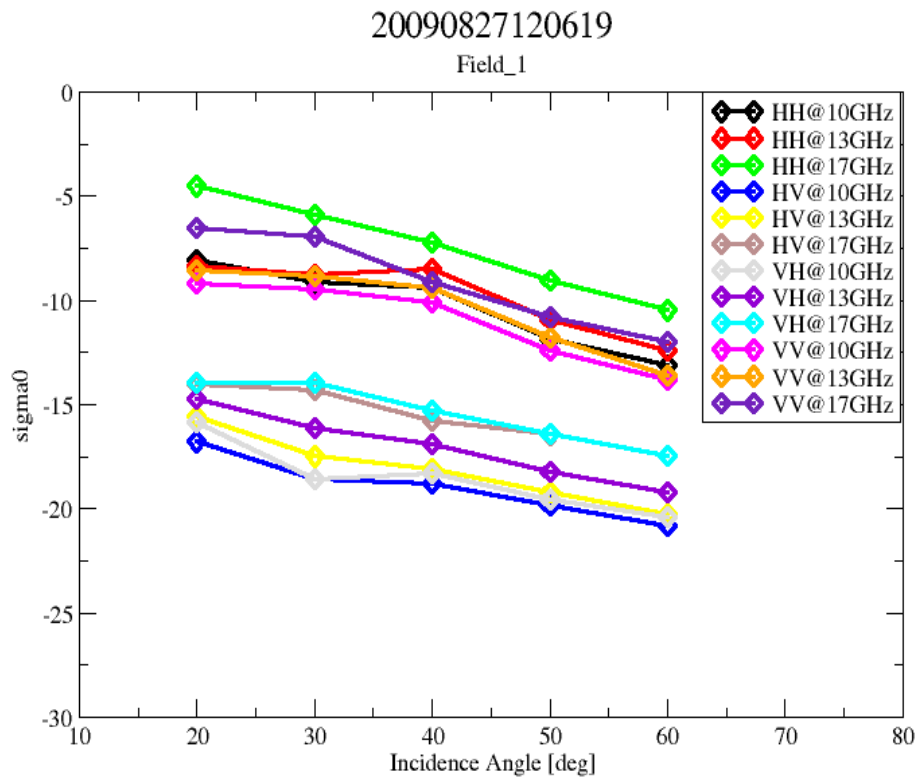
Signatures in Davos (dry)



Signatures in Davos (Refrozen)

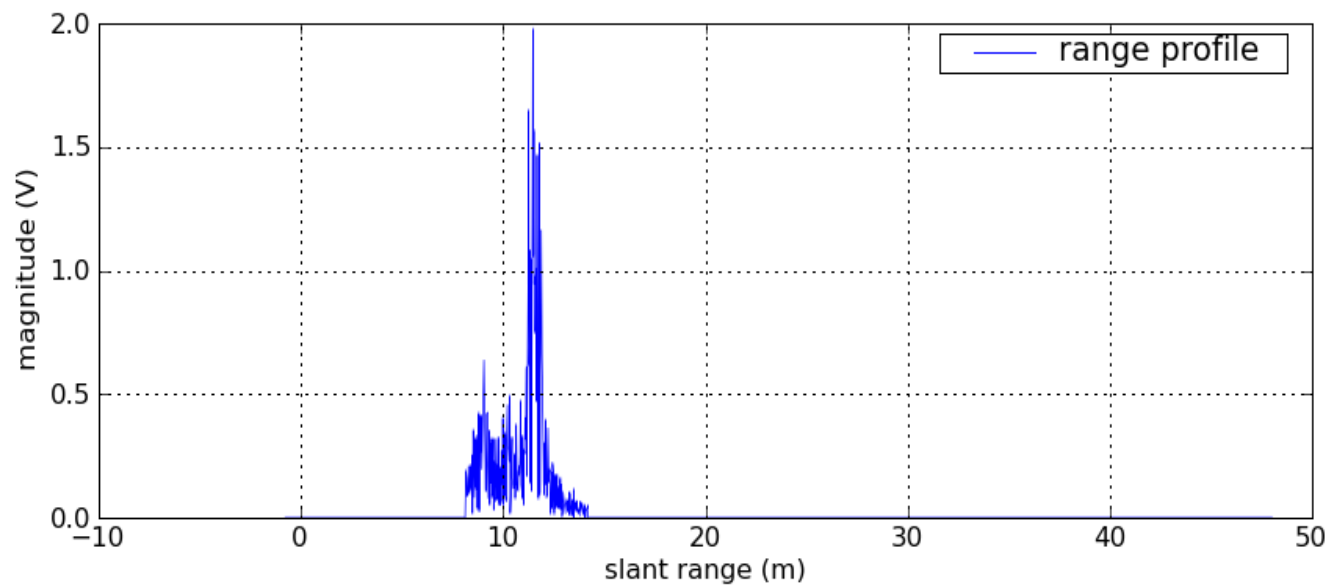


Signatures in Davos (summer)

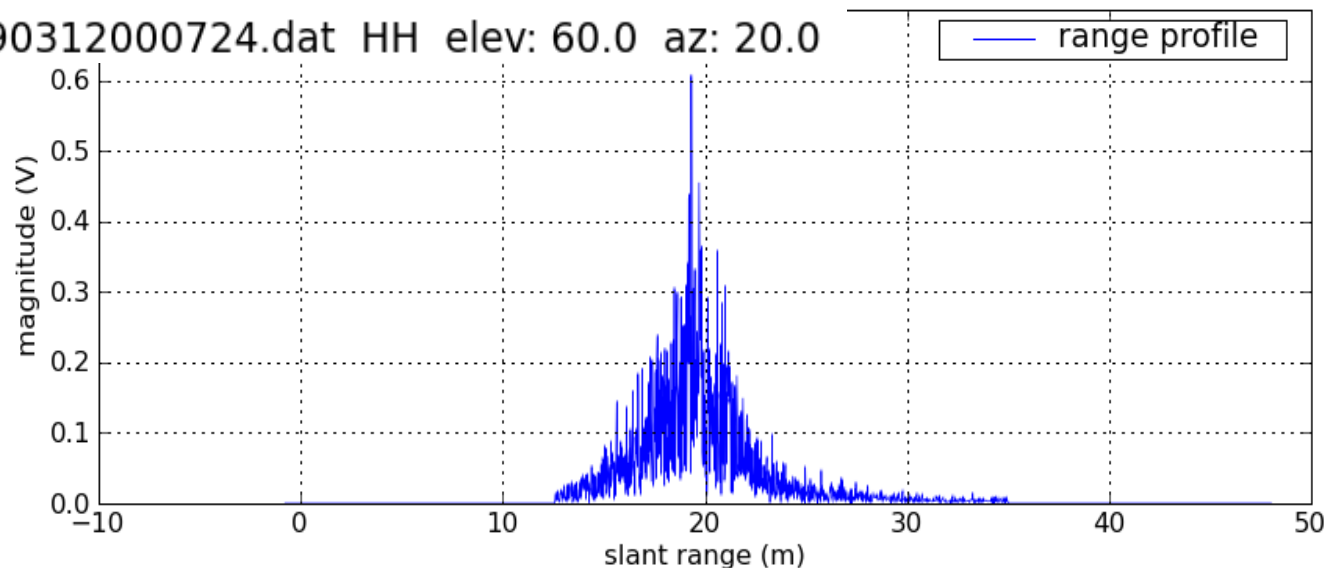


Dry snowcover range profiles 20deg and 60deg Inc.

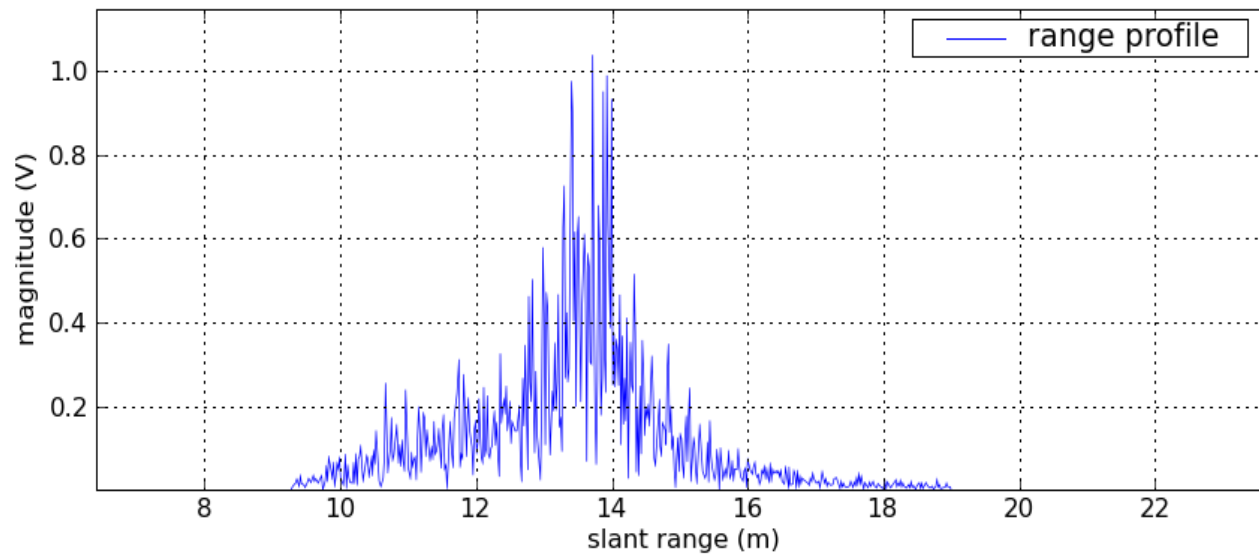
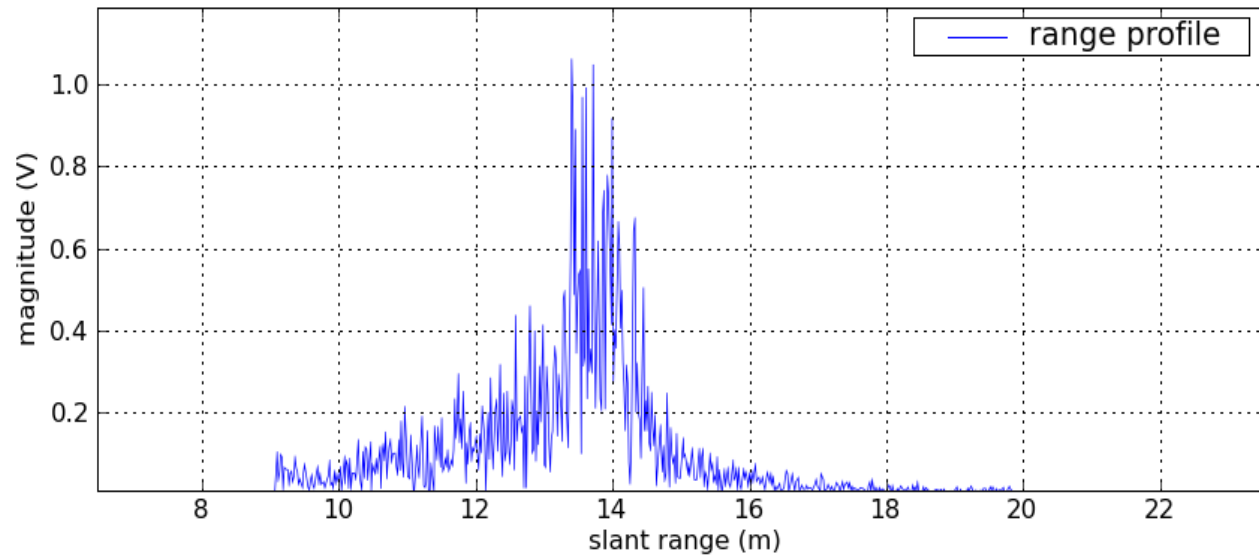
20090312000724.dat HH elev: 20.0 az: 20.0



20090312000724.dat HH elev: 60.0 az: 20.0

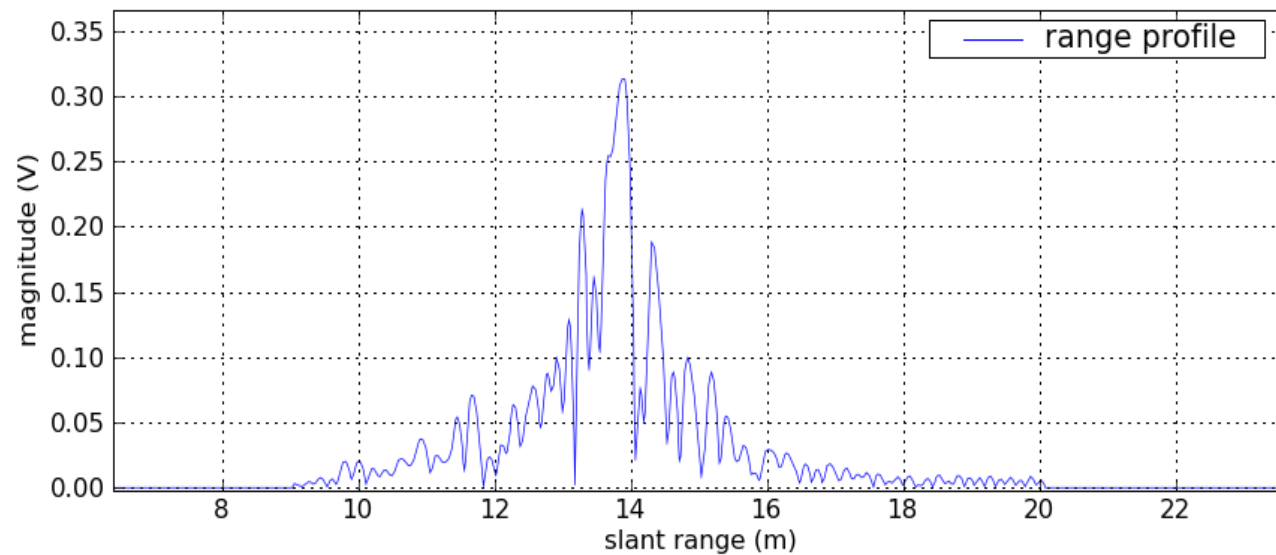
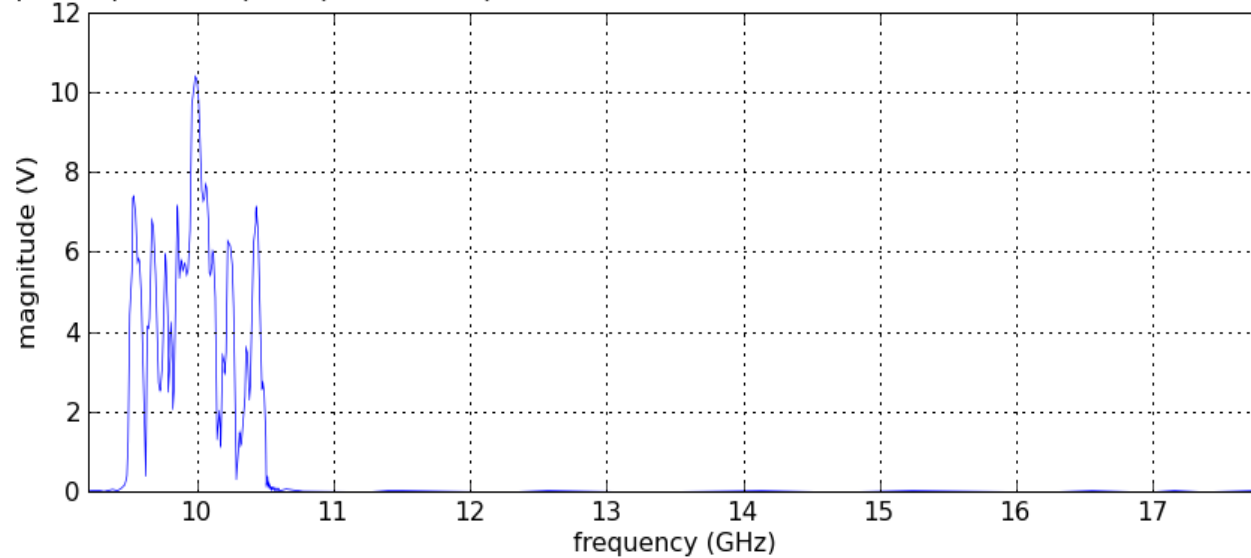


Dry snowcover range profiles VV and HH 40deg Inc.



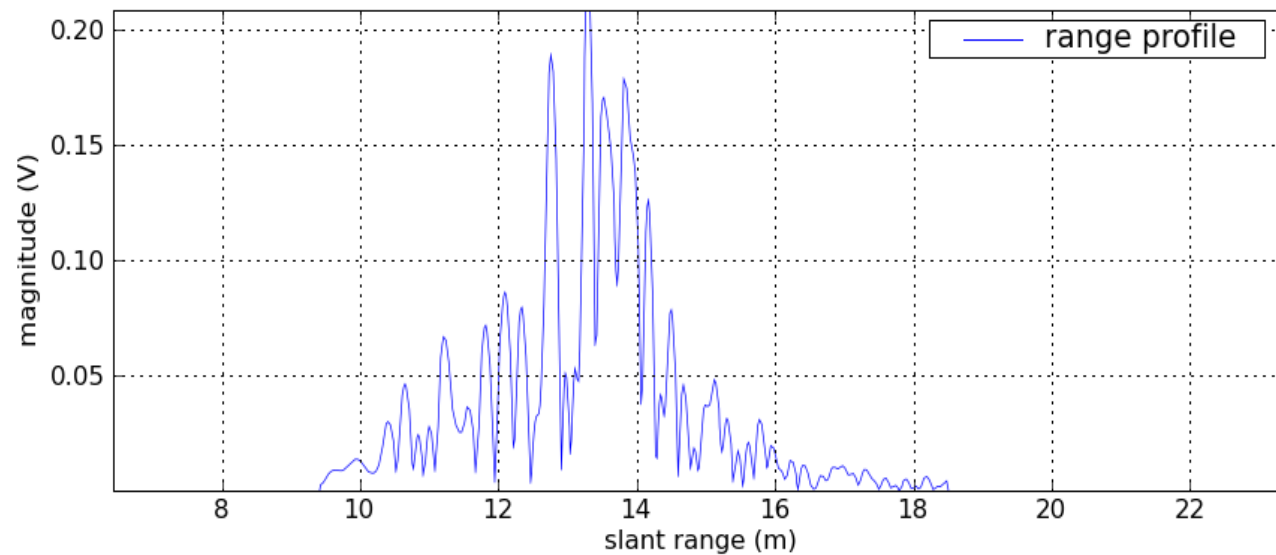
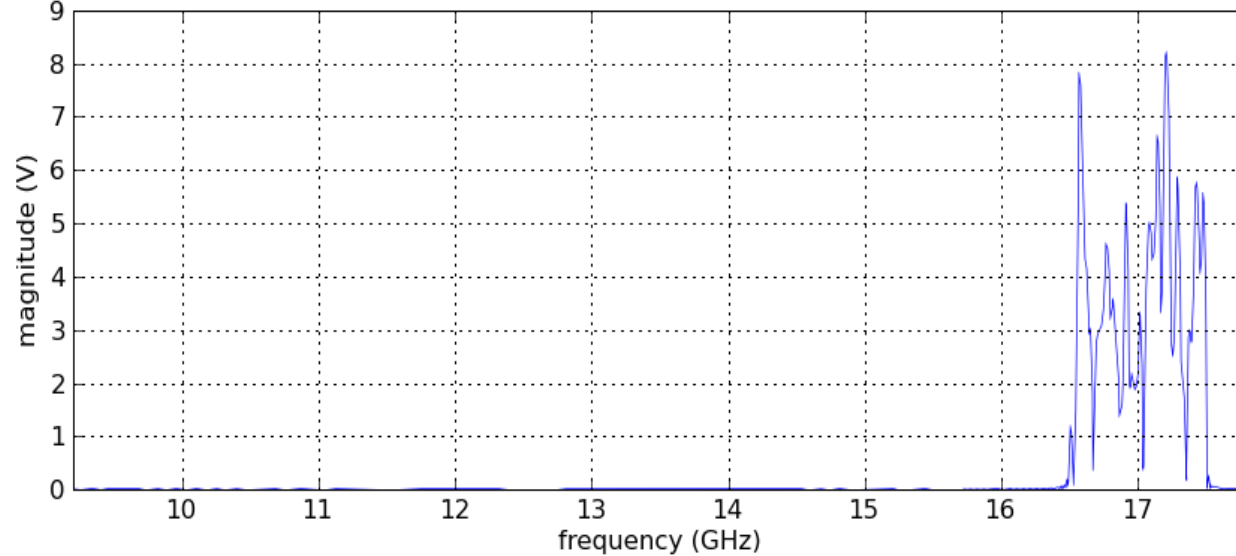
Dry snowcover range profiles (X-band)

/home/andreas/data/20090318/20090318102032.dat HH elev: 40.0 az: 70.0 data/CC



Dry snowcover range profiles (Ku-band)

/home/andreas/data/20090318/20090318102032.dat HH elev: 40.0 az: 70.0 data/CC



Conclusions

- SnowScat instrument was built fulfilling the requirements and covering the full spectra from 9 to 18 GHz
- The calibration approach is based on internal and external calibration and performance control
- The campaign in the Swiss Alps proved instrument robustness and performance
- Snow Signatures were as expected, higher sensitivity at Ku-band and cross-pol. for new snow accumulation
- Scatter profiles are helpful to investigate the scatter mechanisms and the results support the CoReH20 dual frequency approach

2009/2010 NOSREX campaign in Sodankylä



Multi Sensor Campaign led by FMI, in collaboration with Enveo, Gamma and SLF

