

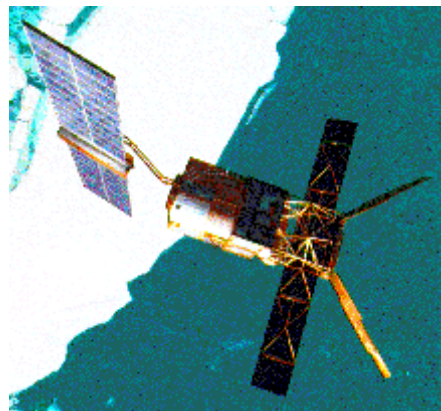
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# ERS-2 SAR CYCLIC REPORT

## C Y C L E 1 0 6

**06-JUN-2005 to 11-JUL-2005**

**Orbit 52960 to 53461**



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document addresses the results of the analysis made on the ERS-2 SAR instrument for the cycle 106 concerning the following activities:

1. external calibration in section 2
2. antenna pattern monitoring in section 4. **Please note that the antenna pattern results are relative to the cycle 104. An update of the document is planned as soon as the data is available.**
3. internal calibration for High rate and Low bit rate mode in section 5
4. attitude/Doppler monitoring in section 6

For further information or comments please write to [eohelp@esa.int](mailto:eohelp@esa.int).

## 2 MISSION EVENTS

The ERS-2 payload was piloted in ZGM/YCM mode during the whole current cycle. The AMI instruments works nominally except for the following events where the instruments was switched off:

16-DEC-2004 19:24:13 to 17-DEC-2004 09:17:41: unavailability due to a wrong AMI ICU memory test execution.

26-DEC-2004 12:45:36 to 27-DEC-2004 18:55:50: due to an on-board anomaly

27-DEC-2004 20:29:48 to 27-DEC-2004 20:36:07: due to a PL synchronisation of RA instrument

27-DEC-2004 22:17:21 to 28-DEC-2004 20:44:51: due to an on-board anomaly

06-JAN-2005 21:53:09 to 06-JAN-2005 22:01:54: due to a PL synchronisation of RA instrument

26-FEB-2005 01:19:37 to 26-FEB-2005 12:37:40, due to an emergency switch to standby mode

08-MAR-2005 10:05:00 to 08-MAR-2005 10:31:00, due to an OCM

11-MAR-2005 14:43:02 to 11-MAR-2005 17:01:12 due to an on-board anomaly

23-MAY-2005 18:31:02 to 24-MAY-2005 15:02:04 due to an on-board anomaly

31-MAY-2005 09:26:10 to 31-MAY-2005 09:31:42 due to an emergency switch off

## 3 EXTERNAL CALIBRATION

External calibration is specific activity performed since the beginning of the ERS-2 mission in order to calibrate the instrument against ground target transponders with a known radar cross-section (RCS).

The SAR calibration site is Flevoland in The Netherlands (NL), with 3 transponders having the following coordinates:

Transponder	Latitude	Longitude
1: Pampushout	+52.36651429N	+5.15197438E
2: Lelystad	+52.45806341N	+5.52755628 <sup>E</sup>
3: Minderhout	+52.55502077N	+5.66896505 <sup>E</sup>

Table 1: Flevoland Transponders coordinates

### 3.1 ERS-2 Transponder monitoring

Please note that transponder 1 was last detected in 2 Feb 1997, and it has been no longer active ever since. Detection of point targets has continued on transponder 2 and 3, with alternating shuts off. Transponder 2 was last visible on 17 Oct 2001, and finally Transponder 3 was last visible on 22 Mar 2002.

From this date, there has been no detection of point targets in the designated areas in all the following NL scenes.

Date	Value	ERSTran2	ERSTran3	Aalsmeer	Edam
23/06/2000 10:34	Relative_rcs [dB]	0.551746			
	Measured_rcs [dB]	58.2417			
	K [dB]	120.603494			
19/07/2000 21:41	Relative_rcs [dB]		-0.189056		
	Measured_rcs [dB]		57.6609		
	K [dB]		119.121888		
28/07/2000 10:35	Relative_rcs [dB]	0.493343	0.170734		
	Measured_rcs [dB]	58.1833	58.0207		
	K [dB]	120.486688	119.84147		
01/09/2000 10:35	Relative_rcs [dB]	0.381512	0.165394		
	Measured_rcs [dB]	58.0715	58.0154		
	K [dB]	120.26302	119.830789		
10/11/2000 10:35	Relative_rcs [dB]	0.381512	-0.503609		
	Measured_rcs [dB]	58.0715	57.3464		
	K [dB]	120.263025	118.492784		
15/12/2000 10:35	Relative_rcs [dB]	0.46516	-0.050087		
	Measured_rcs [dB]	58.1552	57.7999		
	K [dB]	120.430322	119.399827		
25/04/2001 21:40	Relative_rcs [dB]		-0.370335		
	Measured_rcs [dB]		57.4797		
	K [dB]		118.759332		
04/05/2001 10:34	Relative_rcs [dB]	0.287502			
	Measured_rcs [dB]	57.9775			
	K [dB]	120.075006			
12/02/2003 10:36	Relative_rcs [dB]			-1.14894	
	Measured_rcs [dB]			60.2111	
	K [dB]			117.2021	
09/05/2003 10:33	Relative_rcs [dB]				-0.31983
	Measured_rcs [dB]				61.8902
	K [dB]				118.86

With:

relative\_rcs[dB] = measured\_rcs[dB] – nominal\_RCS[dB]

K [dB] = relative\_rcs[dB] + K annotated [dB]

## 4 ANTENNA PATTERN MONITORING

**Please note that the antenna pattern results are relative to the cycle 104. An update of the document is planned as soon as the data is available.**

The Amazon Rain-Forest (RF) presents a well-known and very stable backscattering characteristic. Its homogeneity and isotropic properties provide a stable and constant gamma nought allowing the SAR Antenna Pattern monitoring. SAR data are acquired in ascending and descending pass over RF to investigate changes in the antenna pattern. Since transponders are no more available, acquisitions over the RF also support the radiometric stability analysis mainly based on transponders up to now.

The data will be acquired at the station of Cotopaxi (Ecuador) and Cuiaba (Brazil) and shipped to ESRIN/CPRF for processing. The RF data analysis is usually performed each cycle for the previous one due to the time needed to process HR data, causing a delay in the images availability.

Ten images have been selected over this area for cycle 103 (21-Feb-2005 / 28-Mar-2005); their characteristics are summarized in Table 2.

Scene	Orbit – Frame	Acquisition date	Centre lat/long (deg)	Mean $\sigma_0$ (dB)
1	51460 – 6957 (ascending)	22-Feb-2005 03:26:33.689	Lat: -11.4040 Lon: 289.9800	-6.137
2	51460 – 6975 (ascending)	22-Feb-2005 03:26:48.720	Lat: -10.5170 Lon: 289.7600	-6.089
3	51460 – 6993 (ascending)	22-Feb-2005 03:27:03.765	Lat: -9.6250 Lon: 289.5570	-5.987
4	51596 – 3699 (descending)	03-Mar-2005 14:42:23.448	Lat: -4.6290 Lon: 293.1760	-6.171
5	51596 – 3717 (descending)	03-Mar-2005 14:42:38.504	Lat: -5.5220 Lon: 292.9790	-6.263
6	51596 – 3735 (descending)	03-Mar-2005 14:42:53.580	Lat: -6.4130 Lon: 292.7640	-6.341
7	51596 – 3753 (descending)	03-Mar-2005 14:43:08.645	Lat: -7.3070 Lon: 292.5650	-6.315
8	51832 – 7011 (ascending)	20-Mar-2005 03:10:01.338	Lat: -8.7970 Lon: 293.6920	-6.110
9	51832 – 7029 (ascending)	20-Mar-2005 03:10:16.412	Lat: -7.9070 Lon: 293.4750	-6.244
10	51832 – 7047 (ascending)	20-Mar-2005 03:10:31.477	Lat: -7.0140 Lon: 293.2750	-6.304

**Table 2: Selected Rain Forest scenes for cycle 103**

Non-uniform regions have been masked in order to perform the antenna pattern monitoring. Some results of the analysis over the selected scenes are reported in the figures below.

The antenna patterns derived from the selected scenes are shown in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 for ascending and descending passes; Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the combination of the patterns for the available scenes, and the difference between the current VMP antenna pattern and the patterns combination which is in the range  $-0.12 \div 0.14$  dB

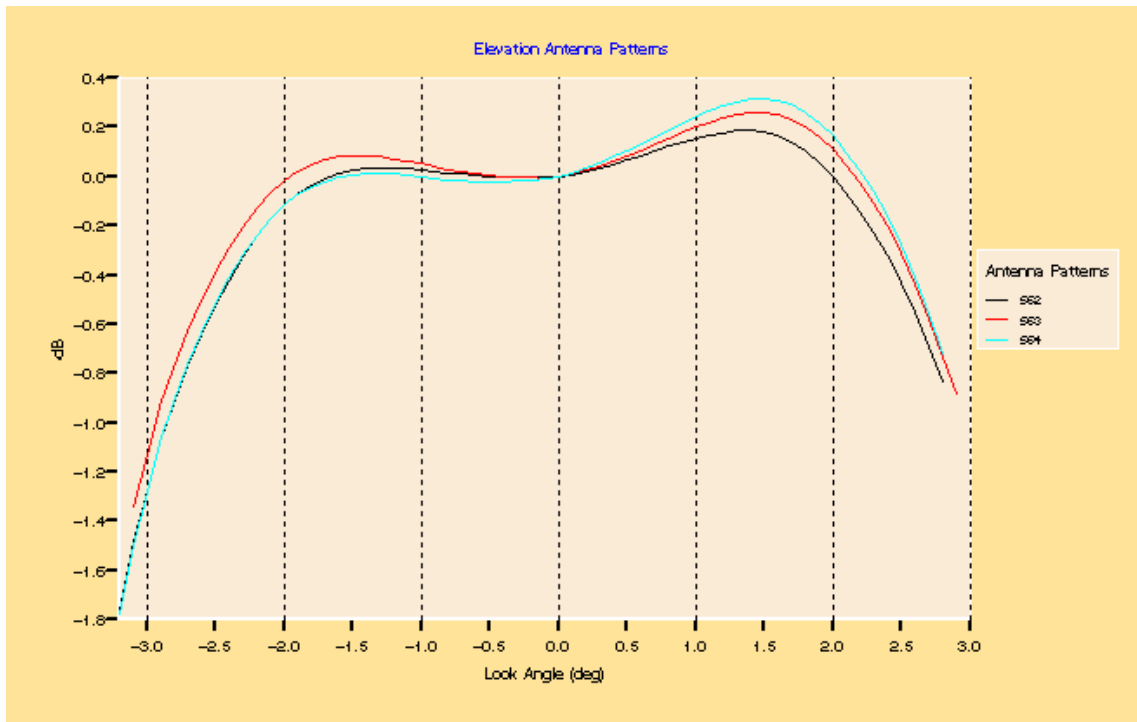


Figure 1: Antenna patterns derived from the ascending pass (February 2005)

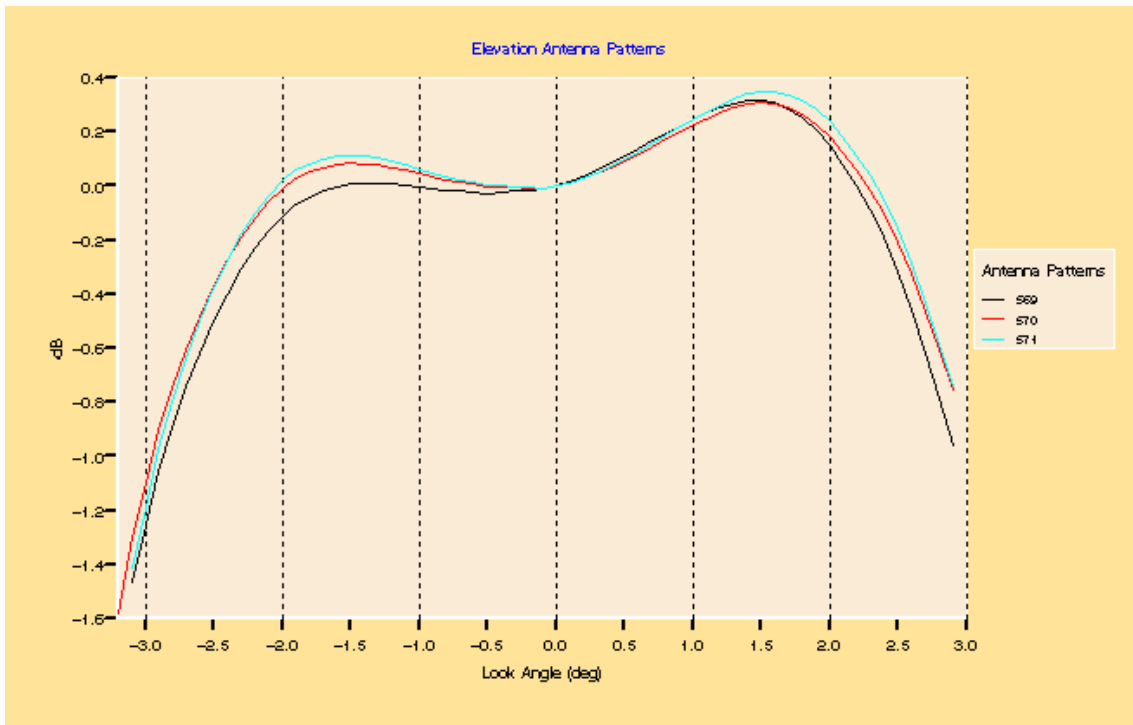


Figure 2: Antenna patterns derived from the ascending pass (March 2005)

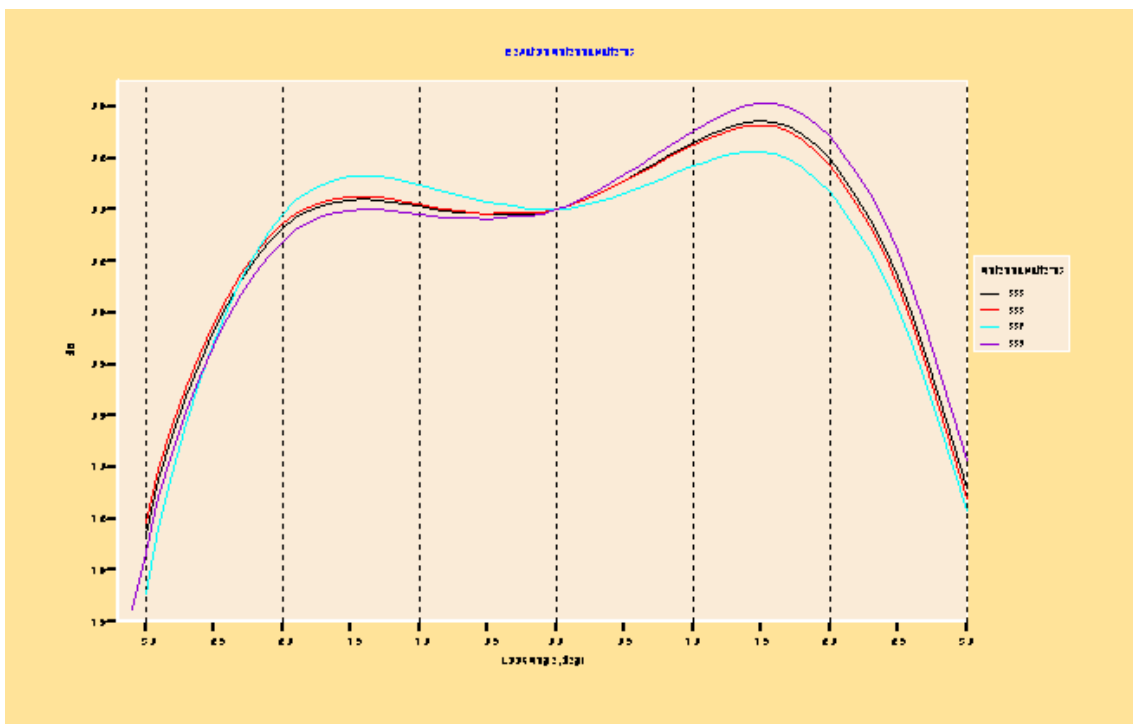


Figure 3: Antenna patterns derived from the descending passes



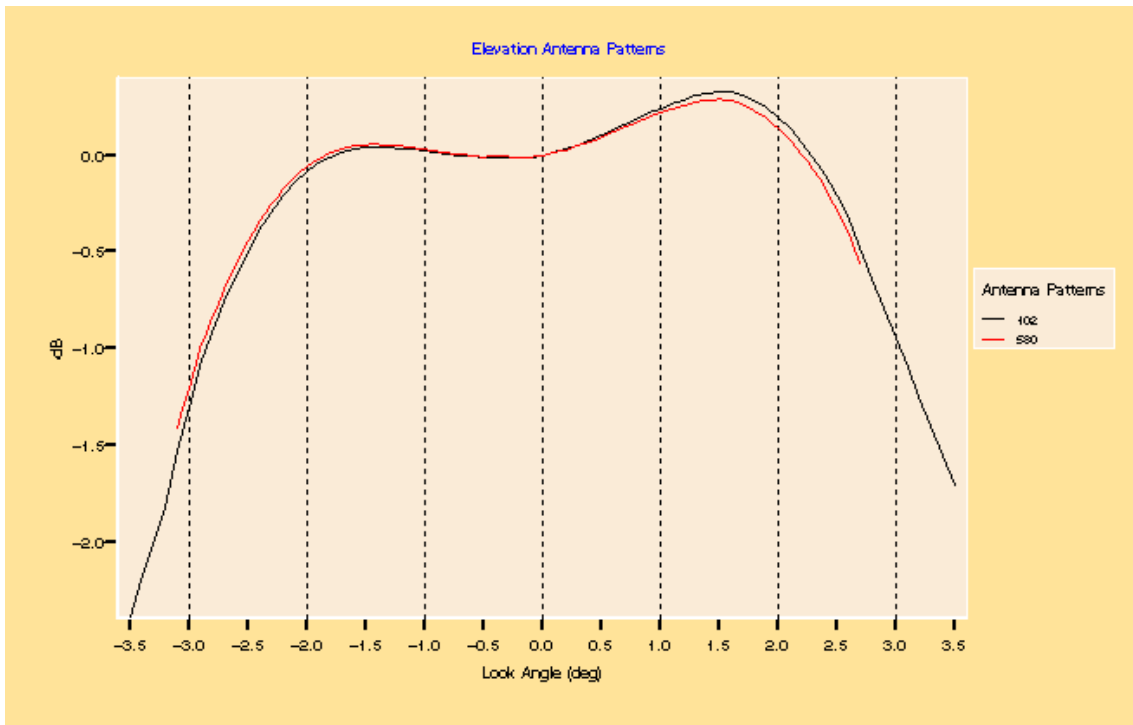


Figure 4: Antenna patterns combination (red curve) plus reference pattern (black curve) for ascending passes

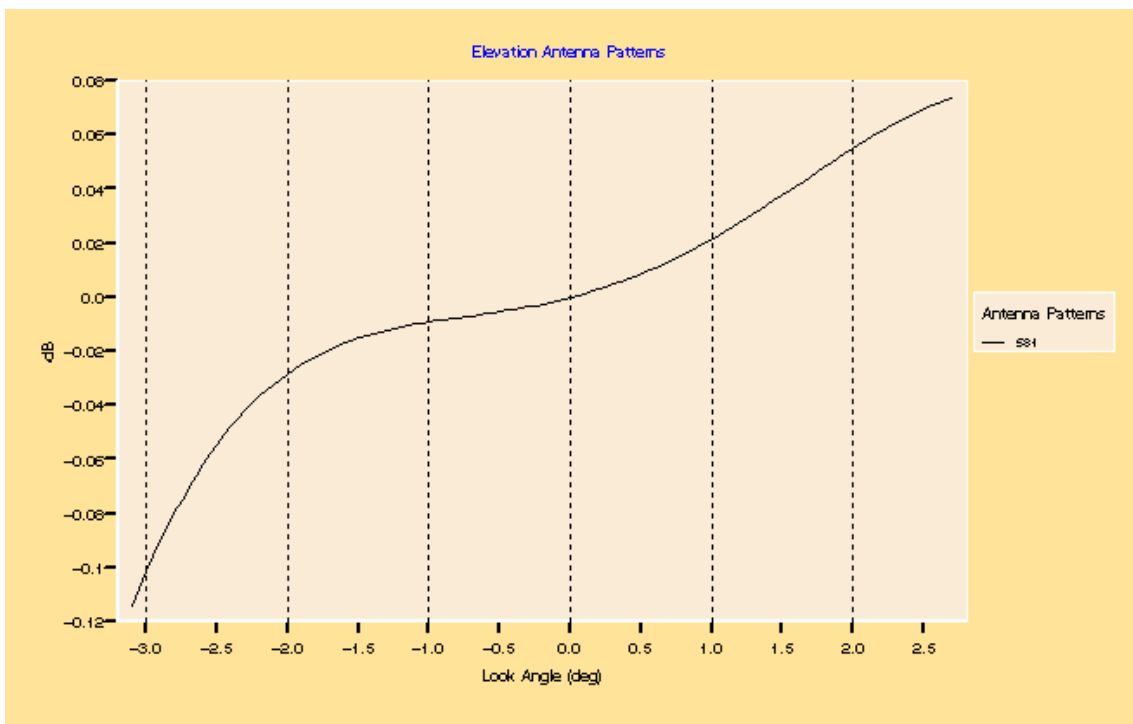


Figure 5: Difference between the reference pattern and the pattern combination for ascending passes

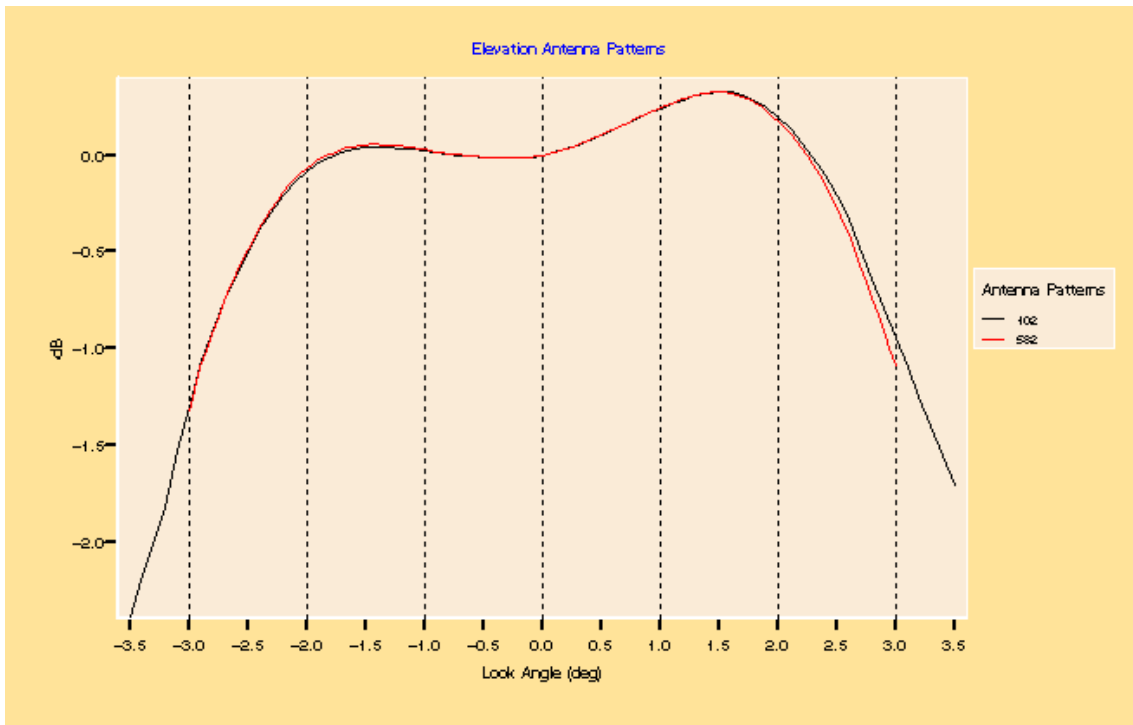


Figure 6: Antenna patterns combination (red curve) plus reference pattern (black curve) for descending passes

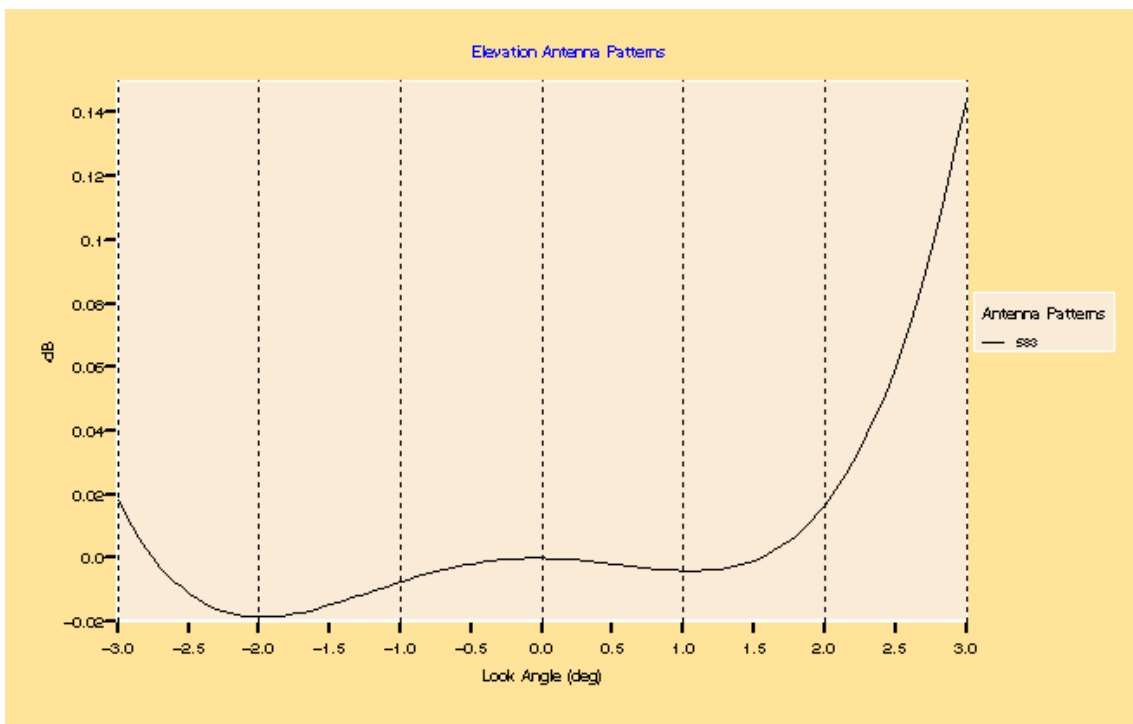


Figure 7: Difference between the reference pattern and the patterns combination for descending passes

The absolute calibration has been checked referring the mean gamma value. Starting from cycle 101 the gamma values are on average higher than usual.

In order to obtain a clear pattern of the variation around the nominal mean gamma value (~ -6.5 dB) a radiometric error has been defined as the difference between the measured mean gamma and the nominal one. The calculated values are reported in Table 3. The mean error is 0.66, the standard deviation is 0.113.

Scene	Orbit – Frame	Mean gamma (dB)	Mean gamma radiometric error (dB)
1	51460 - 6957 (ascending)	-5.779	0.7210
2	51460 - 6975 (ascending)	-5.732	0.7680
3	51460 - 6993 (ascending)	-5.629	0.8710
4	51596 - 3699 (descending)	-5.808	0.6920
5	51596 - 3717 (descending)	-5.900	0.6000
6	51596 - 3735 (descending)	-5.976	0.5240
7	51596 - 3753 (descending)	-5.951	0.5490
8	51832 – 7011 (ascending)	-5.749	0.7510
9	51832 – 7029 (ascending)	-5.886	0.6140
10	51832 - 7047 (ascending)	-5.944	0.5560

**Table 3: Mean gamma value for the selected scenes**

## 5 INTERNAL CALIBRATION

### 5.1 Image mode internal calibration

During the cycle 82, a gain increase of 3.5dB has been performed in two steps:

- Increase of the Image up-converter level by 2.5dB on 26-FEB-2003.
- Decrease of the Image receiver attenuation gain by 1dB on 28-FEB-2003.

During the cycle 98, an erroneous command uploaded on board causes a significant decrease of 4dB of the replication pulse power. Images acquired from 04-SEP-2004 10:04:14 to 14-OCT-2004 14:37:11 UTC are affected by this power drop. Since this drop affects only the instrument calibration, it can be corrected afterwards using the good replica power as given in the section below.

No particular event occurred during the reported period.

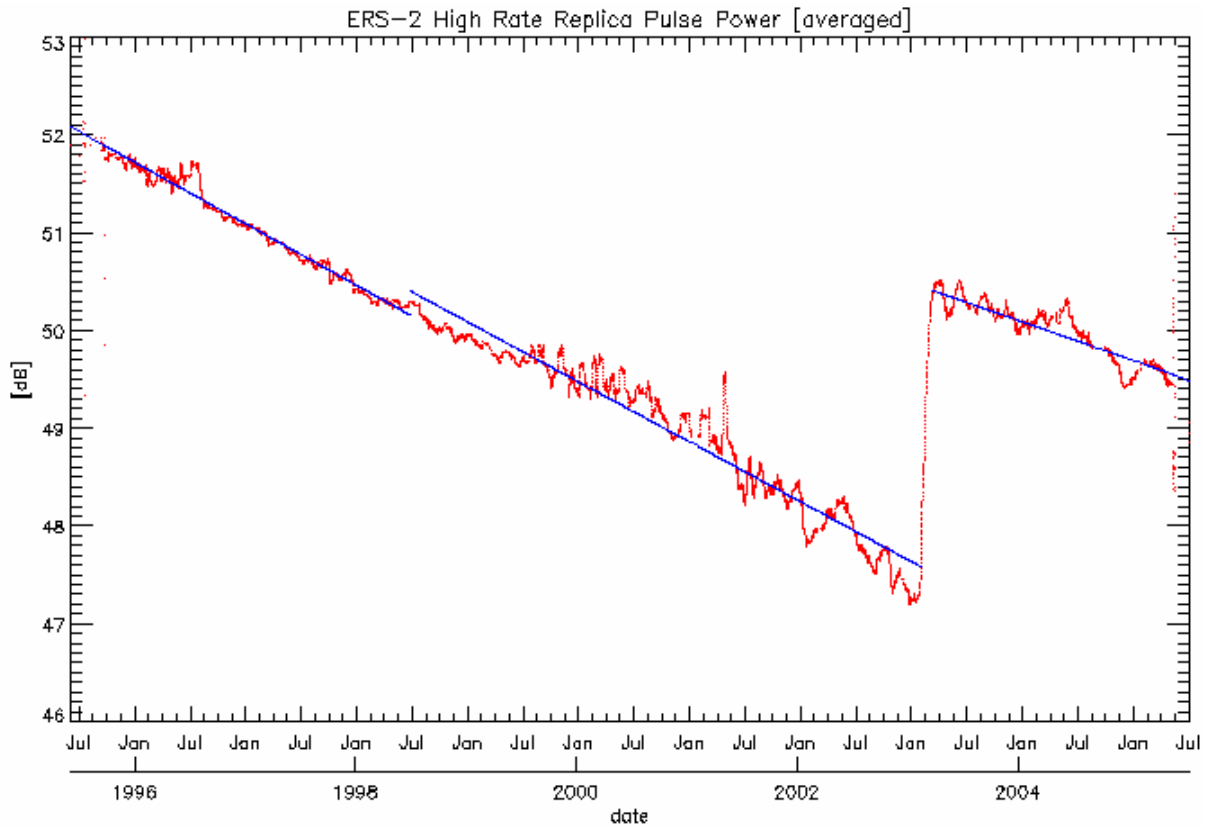
#### 5.1.1 High rate products analysis

##### 5.1.1.1 Replica pulse power monitoring

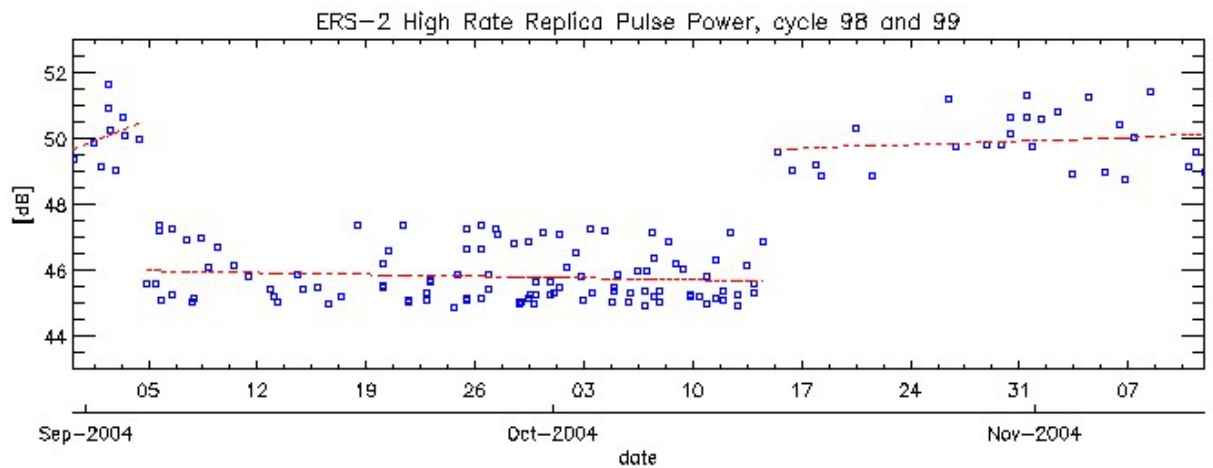
The replica pulse power is extracted from the annotations of the level 1 High Rate SLC and PRI products. As shown in the following plot, the replica pulse power has lost ~5dB since the beginning of the mission with a regular slope of  $-0.61$  dB/year until the gain increase of 3.5B performed in February 2003. Figure 8 shows that the calibration pulse power has retrieved the level of May 1998. Since the gain increase, the replica pulse power is decreasing with a slope of  $-0.39$ dB/year.

Figure 9 shows the evolution of the HR calibration pulses during the cycle 98 to 99. On cycle 98, the calibration pulse power drops by 4dB from 50.16dB to 45.799dB. After correction, the power level went back on cycle 99 to a nominal value of 49.911dB.

The mean replica power level is of 49.45dB for the current cycle.



**Figure 8: Evolution of Replica pulse power for High Rate products. In order to not bias the trend the data relative to the temporary power jump have been removed.**



**Figure 9: Evolution of replica pulse power for cycle 98 and 99**

Table 4 gives the replica pulse power correction factor averaged over 3 months.

Year	Jan-Feb-Mar	Apr-May-Jun	Jul-Aug-Sep	Oct-Nov-Dec
1995	Not available	Not available	215.23	210.835
1996	203.534	201.705	196.501	184.085
1997	178.818	173.012	164.666	159.916
1998	155.797	150.462	146.509	140.186
1999	139.446	133.889	132.352	129.449
2000	127.202	121.463	120.669	115.158
2001	110.416	109.128	99.859	98.068
2002	91.014	93.22	86.05	82.954
2003	76.578 /151.28	153.464	153.805	148.575
2004	146.281	149.892	147.715/77.274	137.193
2005	128.345	131.059		

Table 4: Evolution of the Replica Pulse Power correction factor from the HR products. The yellow case is relative to the gain increase of March 2003 and to the power drop of September 2004.

### 5.1.2 QCP analysis

As a replacement of the UIND<sup>1</sup> and UIC<sup>2</sup> products, the QCP files are used to monitor the evolution of the:

- replica pulse power,
- calibration pulse power and
- noise power (not calibrated)

In particular, QCP gives two measures of the above parameters: at the start/end of the acquisition. For further details on QCP, please see annex B. Please see Figure 10 for trend plots where red points are for the measures at the beginning of the product and green are the ones at the end.

#### Replica Pulse Power

The replica pulse power measurements (start/stop) are consistent. Since the gain increase, the level decreases with a slope  $-0.57\text{dB/year}$ . Due to the anomaly of cycle 98, the power level drops from 49.29dB to 45.12dB. After correction, the power level went back on cycle 99 to a nominal value of 49.04dB. For the current cycle, the power level is of 48.61dB as shown in Figure 11. As done previously with the HR products, the mean replica pulse power derived from the QCP is given in Table 5.

#### 2. Calibration Pulse Power

As the measure made at the end of the segment is noisier, only the first is used. For the current cycle the power level has reached a mean level of 42.39dB. As shown in Figure 12 there is (as expected) a linear correlation between replica and calibration pulse power. However, the effect of the power drop is clearly visible as it appears like outliers to this linear relationship. Since

<sup>1</sup> UIND gives information on noise power level and the calibration pulse power level

<sup>2</sup> UIC gives on the replica Pulse power

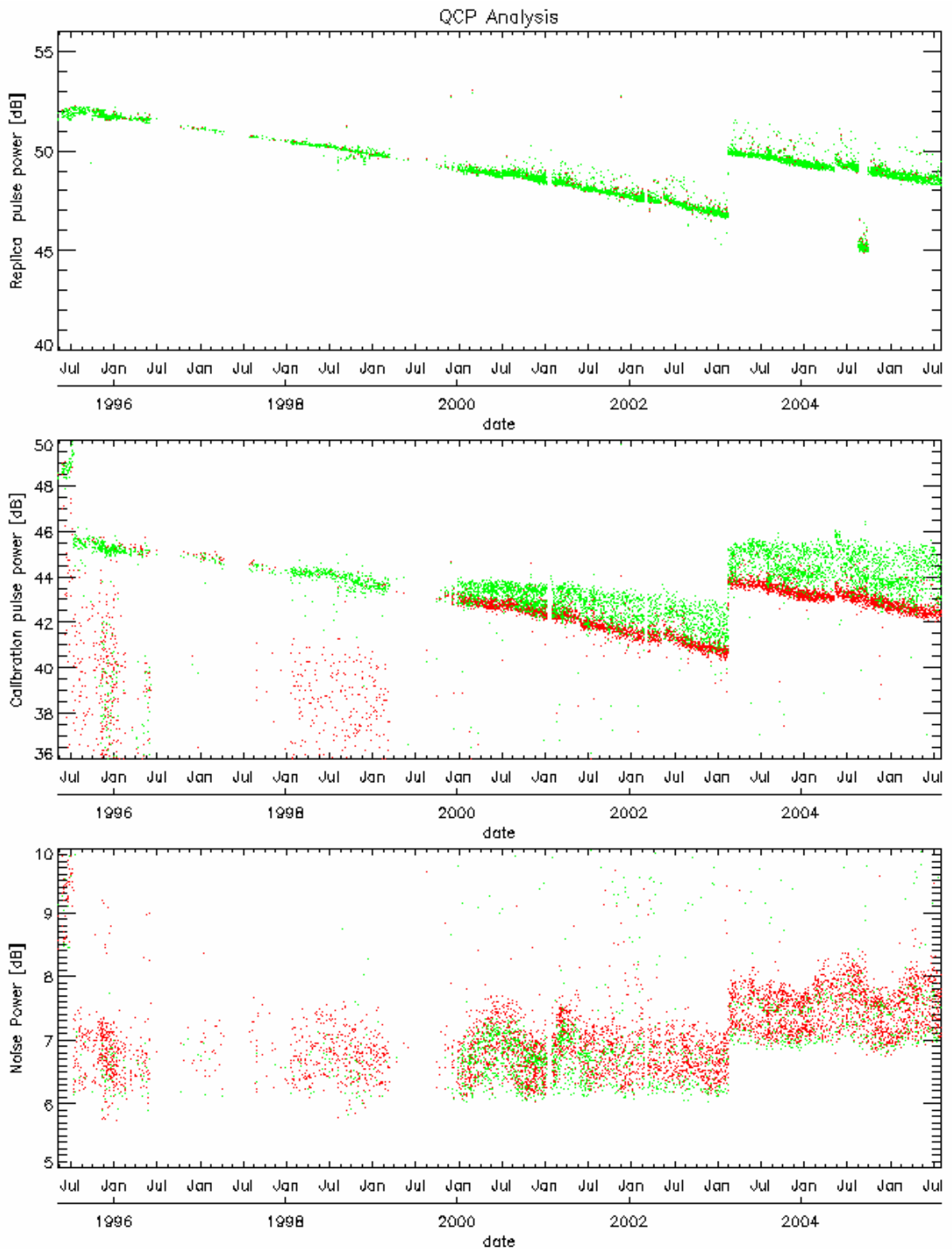
the gain increase, the mean calibration pulse power is decreasing with a regular slope of -0.55dB/year.

### 3. Noise Power

The noise power level seems to be constant during the whole mission. It decreases with a low slope of -0.08dB/year from the last gain increase. During the current cycle it has reached a mean level of 7.58dB.

Year	Jan-Feb-Mar	Apr-May-Jun	Jul-Aug-Sep	Oct-Nov-Dec
1995	Not available	218.514	225.461	213.479
1996	211.622	205.018	Not available	184.384
1997	182.15	173.055	167.219	162.305
1998	155.998	151.48	144.595	138.553
1999	135.867	128.822	Not available	127.188
2000	115.325	109.939	109.38	105.205
2001	101.302	97.039	91.881	88.518
2002	83.486	81.575	77.354	72.151
2003	70.864/145.35	139.799	134.951	129.152
2004	122.444	123.601	121.708/ 47.42	113.769
2005	107.912	105.252		

**Table 5: Evolution of Replica Pulse correction factor for QCP files. The yellow case is relative to the gain increase of March 2003 and to the power drop of September 2004.**



**Figure 10: Evolution of Replica, calibration and noise pulses from QCP files. Red points are for the measures at the beginning of the product, while green are the ones at the end.**



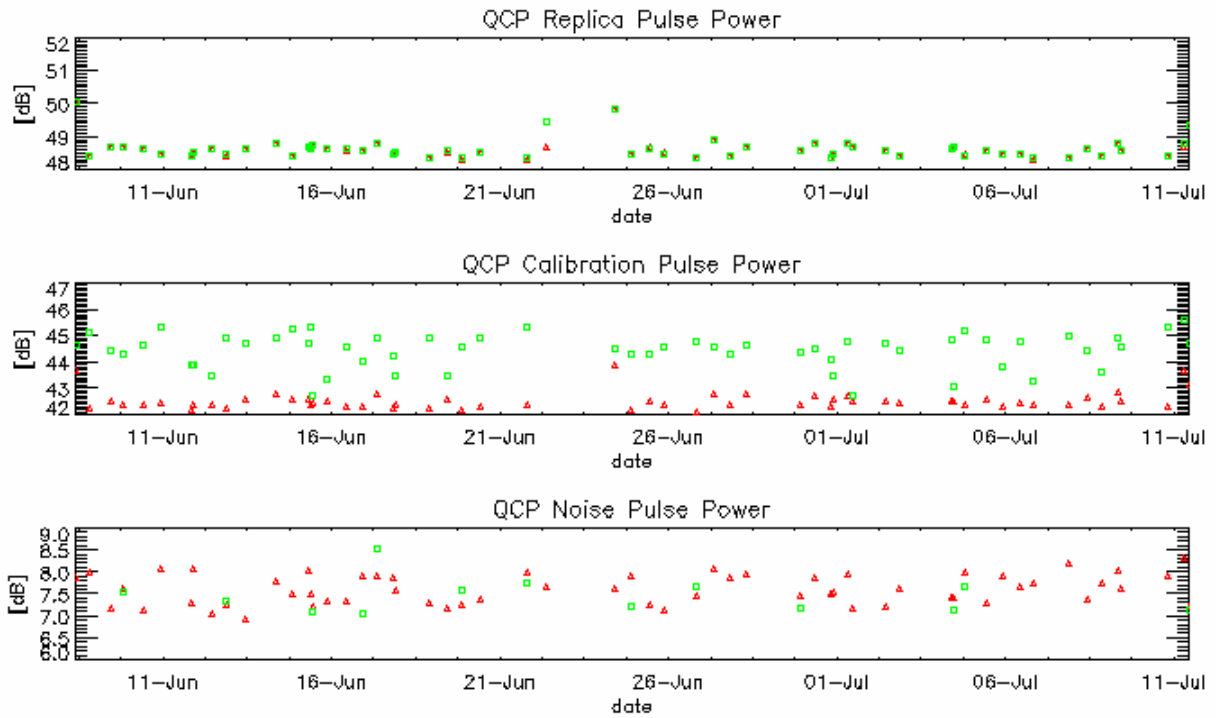


Figure 11: Evolution of Replica, calibration and noise pulses from QCP files for the current cycle

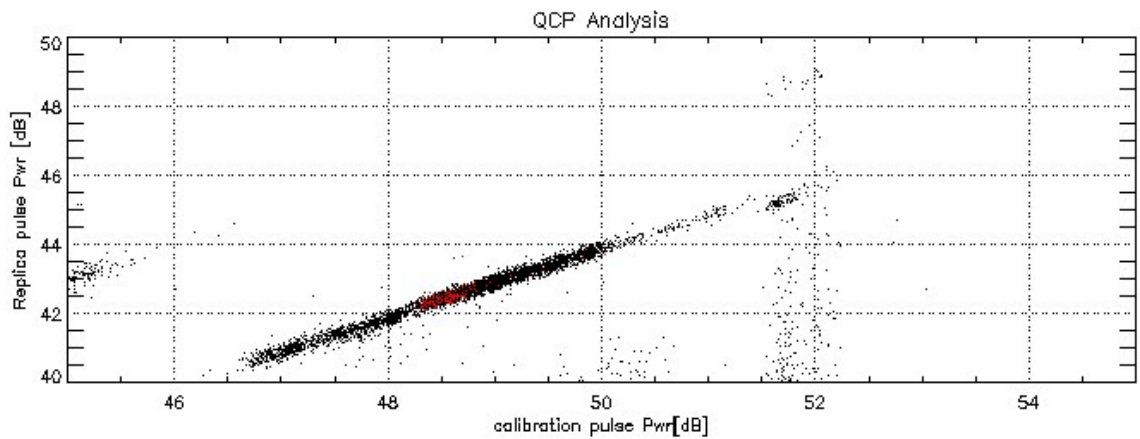


Figure 12: Joint evolution of Replica and calibration pulses. Red dots are the data for the current cycle.

## 5.2 Wave mode internal calibration

### 5.2.1 Calibration pulse power monitoring

From cycle 39 to 77 (Jan-1999 to Sep-2002), the calibration pulse power was decreasing with a slope of  $-0.215\text{dB/year}$ .

On 4<sup>th</sup> September 2002 an update of the ERS-2 AMI up-converter gain occurred. For wave mode the gain was increased by 3dB. However, only a change of  $\sim 1\text{dB}$  has been measured, as shown in Figure 13. The level of the calibration pulse power rose up from  $23.5\text{dB}$  to  $24.4\text{dB}$ . Since the gain increase, the power level is decreasing with a regular slope of  $-0.21\text{dB/year}$ .

The calibration pulse power has reached for the current cycle a mean level of  $23.80\text{dB}$  as show in Figure 14.

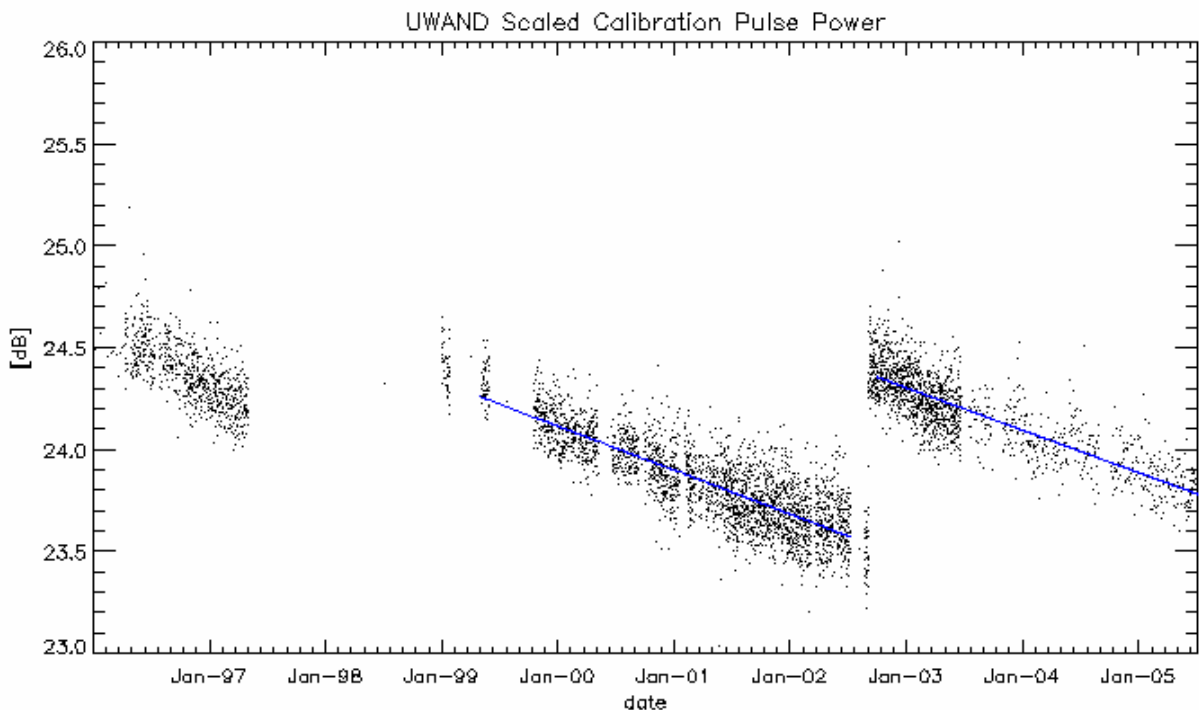
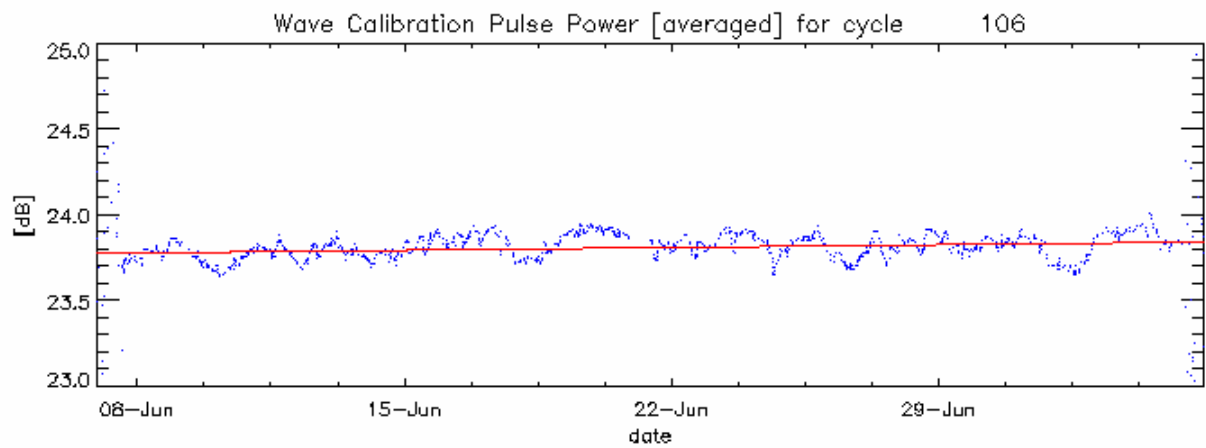


Figure 13: Evolution of Mean Calibration Pulse



**Figure 14: Evolution of Calibration Pulse Power for the current cycle**

Please see appendix A for further details on calibration pulse power.

## 6 SAR PERFORMANCE

### 6.1 Image/Wave acquisition

Starting from July 2003, due to tape recorders failure, the ERS LR mission continues within the full coverage of ESA LBR receiving stations, which are:

- Maspalomas, Gatineau, Prince Albert, Kiruna: immediately available
- West Freugh, Matera, O'Higgins: available in the near future

Please note that SAR HR mission is not affected. By consequence, SAR image availability is not influenced.

### 6.2 Doppler/Attitude analysis

#### 6.2.1 AOCS overview

ERS-2 was piloted in yaw-steering mode using three gyroscopes since the beginning of the mission until February 2000, when a new yaw-steering mode using only one gyroscope was implemented. The ERS-2 gyroscopes have experienced several problems during the mission and the new mono-gyro mode (1GP) was intended to ensure the mission continuity even in case of additional failures. In January 2001 a new test piloting mode using no gyroscopes, the Extra-Backup Mode (EBM), was implemented as a first stage of a gyro-less piloting mode. The aim of this challenging mode was to use the remaining gyroscopes only for those activities absolutely requiring them, such as some orbit manoeuvres. A more accurate version of this yaw-steering zero-gyro mode (ZGM) was operationally used since June 2001 and the performance was further improved with the implementation of the Yaw Control Monitoring mode (YCM) on the beginning of 2002. The evolution from the nominal and extremely stable three-gyro piloting mode (3GP) to the YCM has allowed to successfully continuing the ERS-2 operations despite of the gyroscopes failures. Nevertheless, this evolution has significantly affected the stability of the satellite attitude and the SAR Doppler Centroid frequency. Figure 15 gives a summary of the ERS-2 piloting modes.

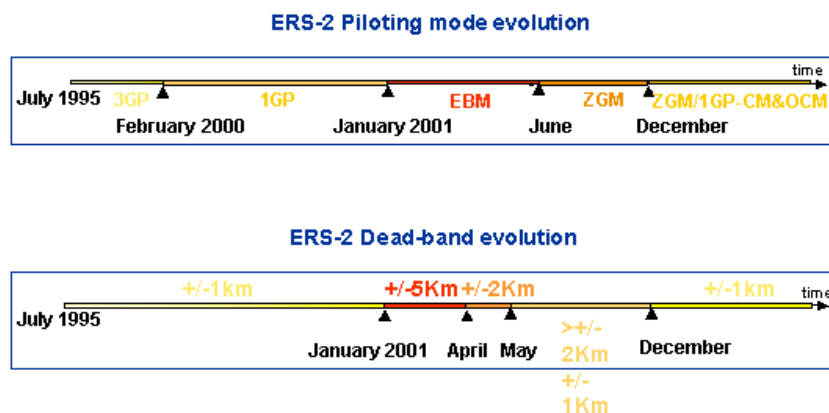


Figure 15: Summary of ERS-2 Piloting Mode

As an example of the attitude instability Figure 16 shows the evolution of the Doppler Centroid since the beginning of the ERS-2 mission.

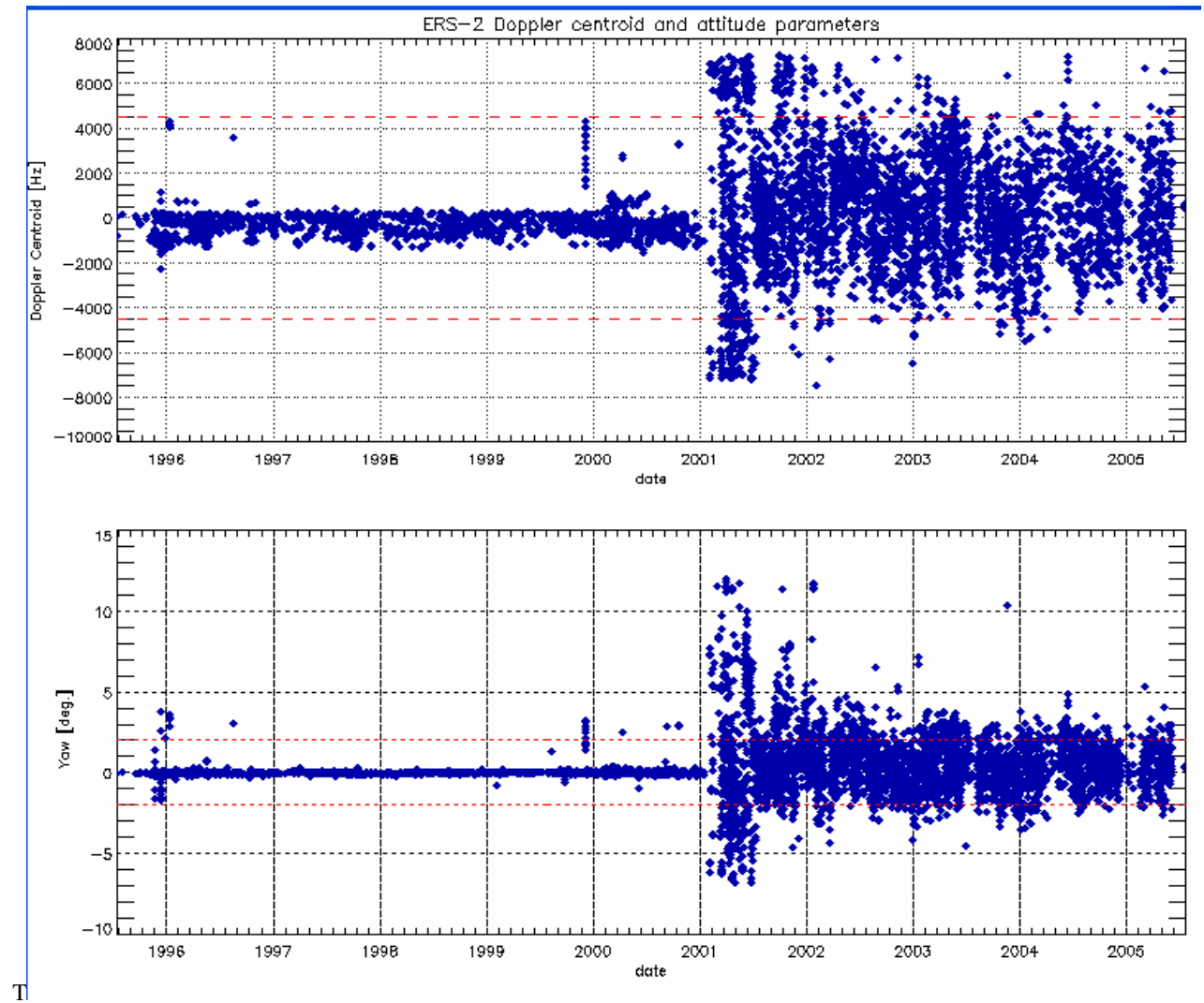
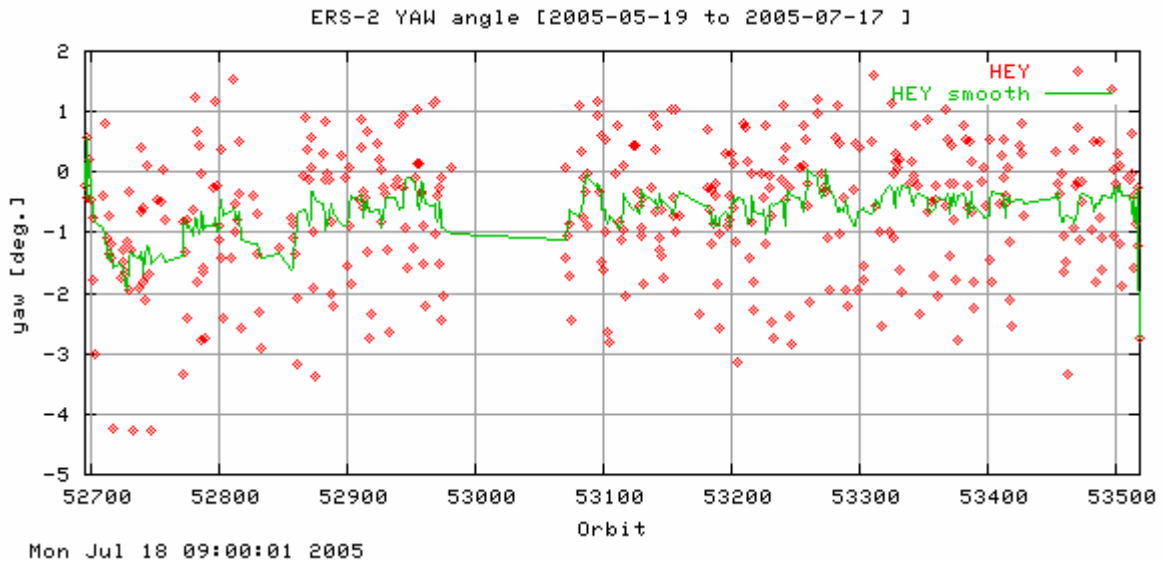


Figure 16: Evolution of Doppler Centroid Frequency since the beginning of the mission

### 6.2.2 Attitude monitoring

The YCM piloting mode requires a monitoring in near real time of the yaw angle. The mean yaw per orbit angle is currently derived HEY (scatt) products.



**Figure 17: Mean yaw angle/orbit derived from HEY over the current cycle**

Note that since orbit ~52100, the yaw bias dropped to a mean value of  $-0.5^{\circ}$ .

### 6.2.3 SAR high rate Doppler monitoring

For monitoring purposes a specific HR product ordering (~90 products per cycle) is made to follow the evolution of the platform attitude/Doppler Centroid frequency.

For the current cycle there are not enough data available.

## ANNEX A: WAVE CALIBRATION PULSE POWER

Noise power density, scaled and unscaled calibration pulse power can be calculated extracting the following parameters from **UWAND** products:

- $\sigma_I$  the standard deviation of I part noise data on SPH
- $\sigma_Q$  the standard deviation of Q part noise data on SPH
- I and Q part of the 4 calibration pulse datasets

### Noise power density

The noise power density is defined as follows:

$$npd = \sigma_i^2 + \sigma_q^2$$

### Calibration pulse power

For each four DSRs, we search the peak intensity of the calibration pulses. In order to take into account only the energy of the main lobe of the calibration pulses only 16 samples are used around the peak. If  $p$  is the position of the peak the calibration pulse power for one DSR is defined as following:

$$powerDSR = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{n=p-8}^{p+7} I_n^2 + Q_n^2$$

The Calibration Pulse Power is obtained by averaging:

$$CalibrationPulsePower = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^4 powerDSR(j)$$

- a) Unscaled calibration pulse power

The unscaled calibration power is identical as the previous formula:

$$UnscaledCalibrationPulsePower = CalibrationPulsePower = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^4 powerDSR(j)$$

- b) Scaled calibration pulse power

The scaled calibration pulse power is defined as follows:

$$scaledCalibrationPulsePower = CalibrationPulsePower - 16 * npd = \left[ \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^4 powerDSR(j) \right] - 16 * npd$$

## **ANNEX B: PRODUCTS QUALITY ANALYSIS**

This activity is principally dedicated to the user support. The two main types of activities are:

- Verification of products with a high Doppler value (rejected products)
- Product quality/format anomalies

### Rejected products during the cycle

Rejected products are those having Doppler Centroid frequencies outside the interval  $[-4500, 4500]$  Hz. In this case VMP ambiguity estimation is not reliable so the product's focusing has to be checked.

### Product quality anomalies

Products quality anomalies are detected internally or via the users complaints. The action is to analyze the faulty products and report the analysis results.



### Annex C: Example of QCP file

Processing - ERS\_2\_\$QCP200\_027387.\$EXCHANGE

Filename = ERS\_2\_\$QCP200\_027387.\$EXCHANGE  
 File size in bytes = 3551  
 Time of last access = 01-NOV-2002 19:33:37.000  
 Time of last data modification = 27-JUL-2000 09:38:23.000  
 Time of last file status change = 27-JUL-2000 09:38:23.000

[QCP200Header]

Filename = ERS\_2\_\$QCP200\_027387.\$EXCHANGE  
 ArrivalTime = 2000-07-27 09:38:23  
 Platform Id = 2  
 NumOfPasses = 1  
 PassId = 1  
 NumOfImagingSeqs = 1

[ImageSeqId\_1]

NumberOfValidNoisePulsesStart = 3  
 NumberOfValidCalibPulsesStart = 4  
 NumberOfValidRepPulsesStart = 8  
 MeanPowerOfValidRepStart = 78166.750000  
 MeanPowerOfValidRepFlagStart = 0.000000  
 IndexOfFirstValidRepSampleWindowStart = 29  
 FirstValidReplicaSampleWindowFlagStart = 1  
 RangeCompressionNormFactorStart = 77990.000000  
 RangeCompressionNormFactorFlagStart = 0  
 MeanPowerOfValidCalibStart = 18861.839990  
 MeanPowerOfValidCalibFlagStart = 0  
 MeanPowerOfValidNoiseStart = 5.681800  
 MeanPowerOfValidNoiseFlagStart = 1  
 NumberOfValidNoisePulsesEnd = 6  
 NumberOfValidCalibPulsesEnd = 4  
 NumberOfValidRepPulsesEnd = 8  
 MeanPowerOfValidReplicaEnd = 77995.250000  
 MeanPowerOfValidReplicaFlagEnd = 0  
 IndexOfFirstValidReplicaSampleWindowEnd = 28  
 FirstValidReplicaSampleWindowFlagEnd = 1  
 RangeCompressionNormFactorEnd = 77890.000000  
 RangeCompressionNormFactorFlagEnd = 0  
 MeanPowerOfValidCalibEnd = 18015.237350  
 MeanPowerOfValidCalibFlagEnd = 0  
 MeanPowerOfValidNoiseEnd = 5.276930  
 MeanPowerOfValidNoiseFlagEnd = 1  
 MeanReplicaPulsePowerUpperThreshold = 255000.000000  
 MeanReplicaPulsePowerLowerThreshold = 85000.000000  
 MeanNoiseSignalPowerUpperThreshold = 7.500000  
 MeanNoiseSignalPowerLowerThreshold = 2.500000  
 MeanCalibSignalPowerUpperThreshold = 3750.000000  
 MeanCalibSignalPowerLowerThreshold = 1250.000000  
 RangeCompressNormFactorUpperThreshold = 255000.000000  
 RangeCompressNormFactorLowerThreshold = 85000.000000