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APQ-102 IMAGING RADAR DIGITAL IMAGE QUALITY STUDY

Final Technical Report under Contract NAS9-16497

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20. (Cont'd)

The purpose of this study was to analyze and quantitatively characterize the images created. An analysis was made of the radar, the digitizing and recording equipment, and the computer software. A set of "image quality" parameters have been derived which characterize the created image data.

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PREFACE

Remote sensing of the earth's characteristics, as well as of other planets, is being effected by radar, infrared and optical sensors, and radio probes. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Jet Propulsion Lab (JPL) and Johnson Spacecraft Center (JSC) have been operating synthetic aperture radars (SAR's) gathering data for various scientific purposes. For several years JSC has been operating an X-band radar, a modified APQ-102 reconnaissance system, on an RB-57 testbed aircraft. This radar originally used optical data processing to produce the radar image; it was modified, however, to digitize and record radar video signals using the digital data recording system (DDRS). These data are processed into digital images for use in scene analysis. The study described herein was undertaken to quantitatively characterize the radar system performance, and to provide information relevant to the data gathered. Such information is vital to a valid analysis of the digital data provided by the radar sensor.

Due to funding cutbacks, the XSAR (X-band SAR) system has been decommissioned; nevertheless a substantial body of data is available. The value of this study is in the analysis of images created from the existing data. This work was performed under the cognizance of Mr. G. Fels of NASA/JSC.

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I. BACKGROUND

A. Radar System

Compressed pulse radar video data are normally recorded on photographic film in the APQ-102 X-band radar system. The recording film is pulled past a cathode ray tube (CRT) display at a rate proportional to the aircraft velocity; it can later be processed in an optical Fourier transform processor to produce a high resolution radar image of the object scene.

Alternatively, by digitizing samples of the compressed pulse video, and recording these samples on a wideband magnetic tape recorder, a radar image may be created by processing the samples in a digital computer, using Fourier transform computer routines.

The system that gathers the digital data is the combination of the RB-57 testbed aircraft, APQ-102 radar (modified), and the DDRS, described in Ref. 1. The data pulses are compressed in time by analog circuits in the radar system, and other circuits compensate for the roll and yaw of the aircraft to keep the antenna axis stabilized in the broadside direction off the left side of the aircraft's velocity vector.

The digitized data must also be compressed in azimuth, i.e., separated into Doppler filters which correspond to azimuth "lines" on the surface being illuminated by the moving radar.

B. Digitizing and Processing System

The DDRS system was built by ARL:UT to enhance the usefulness of the remotely sensed radar data to various investigators. The presumption was that the contents of the individual resolution cells could provide

more detailed information than a photographically processed radar image of a portion of the earth's surface.

The DDRS proved to be effective in digitizing the video data. Subsequently, the software was developed at ARL:UT for the ground signal processor (GSP), which converts the video data into image data. At this point, it became desirable to evaluate the entire process of data gathering and image generation, to determine the quality of the radar images produced by the system. An image quality study was done to extract and evaluate specified image quality parameters.

C. Data Base

A matrix of data desired for the study was given to NASA/JSC for acquisition by the radar-DDRS. These data were the noise data from the radar system, and data obtained on imaging flights against a corner reflector array at Wilcox Playa in Arizona. Various combinations of sampling rates, radar modes, etc., were requested. These matrices and the data actually obtained are described in Section IV of this report.

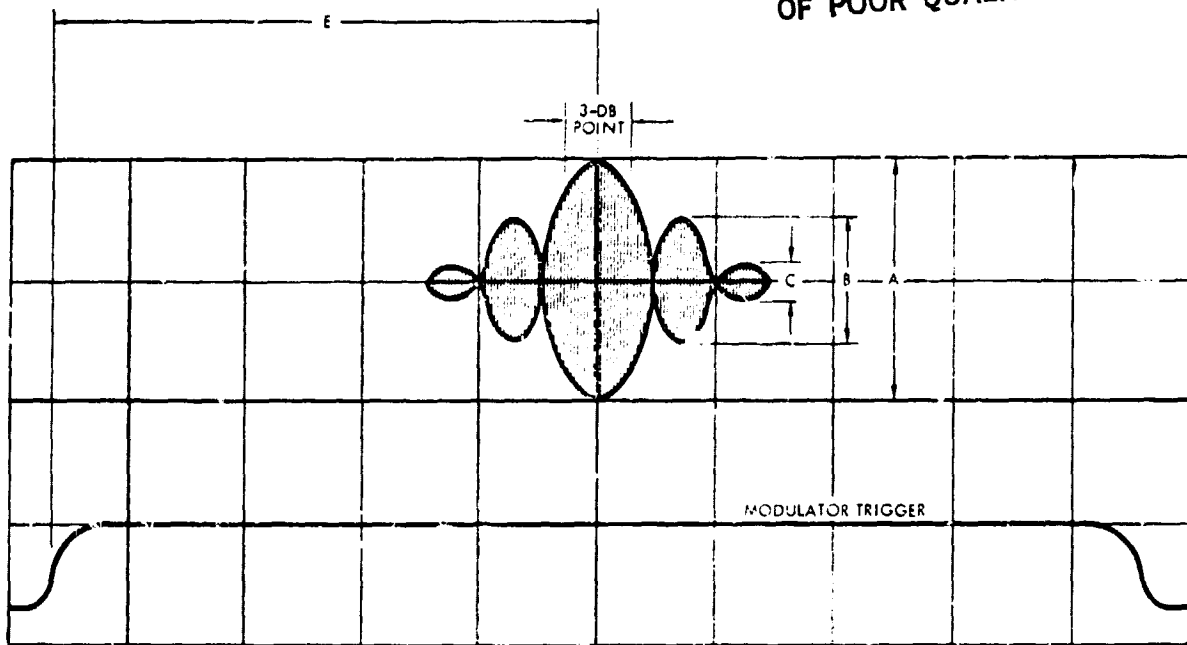
II. RADAR SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The APQ-102 radar system was modified by Goodyear Aerospace Corporation for installation in the RB-57 testbed aircraft. It generates two pulse compressed video signals, one from a co-polarized antenna with nominal 3 dB beamwidth of 1.3° , and one from a cross-polarized antenna. The radar uses a linear frequency modulated pulse with a 15 MHz bandwidth operating at 9600 MHz, or a wavelength of 3.125 cm. The compressed 3 dB pulse width is about 60 nsec. Figure 1 illustrates the sinc/x pulse shape after compression, taken from the radar technical manual.²² The radar pulse repetition frequency (PRF) is locked to the aircraft ground speed with a sample rate of two per foot. The transmitter can be switched to either the horizontally or vertically polarized antenna, both of which are gimballed to provide motion compensation and to keep the boresite direction normal to the velocity vector at nadir angles of 33° or 54° . These angles are selected by the mode of operation selected. That is, the operator selects the mode, which essentially selects the antenna depression angle, to change the swath size of terrain imaged for a nominal operating altitude of 55,000-60,000 ft msl.

The DDRS receives the analog video signals generated by the APQ-102, and normally used to modulate the two axes of two cathode ray tubes in the photographic recording system. Buffer amplifiers supply both horizontally and vertically polarized signals which have been synchronously detected and range pulse compressed. The operator can adjust the gain of these signals to the DDRS and the photographic recorder.

The principal option available to the system operator is the sampling rate of the DDRS, which permits selection of sampling intervals

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PARAMETER	MEASURED VALUE
AMPLITUDE A*	30.9 ± 5.4 MVRMS
AMPLITUDE B*	AT LEAST 13.5 DB LESS THAN A
AMPLITUDE C*	AT LEAST 13.5 DB LESS THAN A
DELAY E	0.53 ± 0.05 μSEC
PULSE WIDTH	0.055 ± 0.005 μSEC AT 3 DB
*MEASURED WITH 6-DB ATTENUATION	

FIGURE 1
RANGE COMPRESSED PULSE CHARACTERISTICS
[Reproduced from Ref. 2]

by the high speed analog-to-digital (A/D) converters of 40-150 nsec in 10 nsec steps. System operation at the 40 nsec interval is critical and careful setup of the timing pulses is required for satisfactory performance. The operator may select the sampling rate and the precision of the data recorded, i.e., the number of bits, 1, 2, 4, or 7, of digital data for each sample.

The radar has an analog chirp-type FM pulse compression system, with a time-bandwidth product of 1.2 sec x 15 MHz, or a compression ratio of 18:1. The 3 dB compressed pulse width of about 60 nsec results in a slant range resolution of approximately 30 ft. The ground resolution is less, by the cosecant of the nadir angle.

In focused Doppler processing, the azimuth resolution of a side-looking SAR is limited in theory to one-half the antenna dimension; for the APQ-102, it is the antenna azimuth plane dimension of 120/2 cm, or roughly 2 ft. In practice, it is desirable to set the azimuth resolution approximately equal to the range resolution and, in any case, errors in the antenna motion compensation limit the practical azimuth resolution to about 30 ft.

Two modes are available, illustrated by Figs. 2 and 3, with mode selection setting the antenna nadir angle and the swath width associated with it.

The delay to the start of video sampling is labeled DRMIN and is usually set at 2 μ sec. The operator can select the linear polarization of the transmitted wave, and also the video gain in the receiver. This last setting is evidently chosen from experience, depending on the operator's perception of the reflectivity levels of the area to be imaged.

The maximum number of range samples recorded depends on the inter-pulse period (IPP); therefore the range swath coverage depends on the

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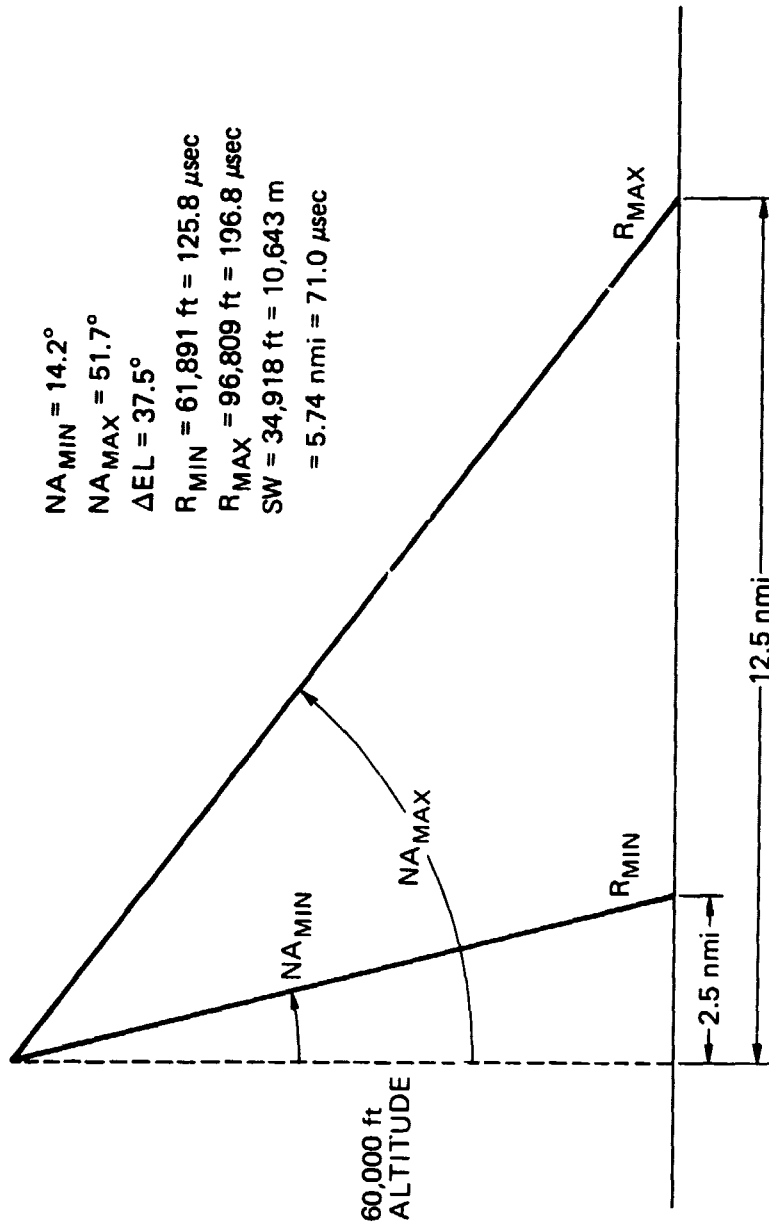
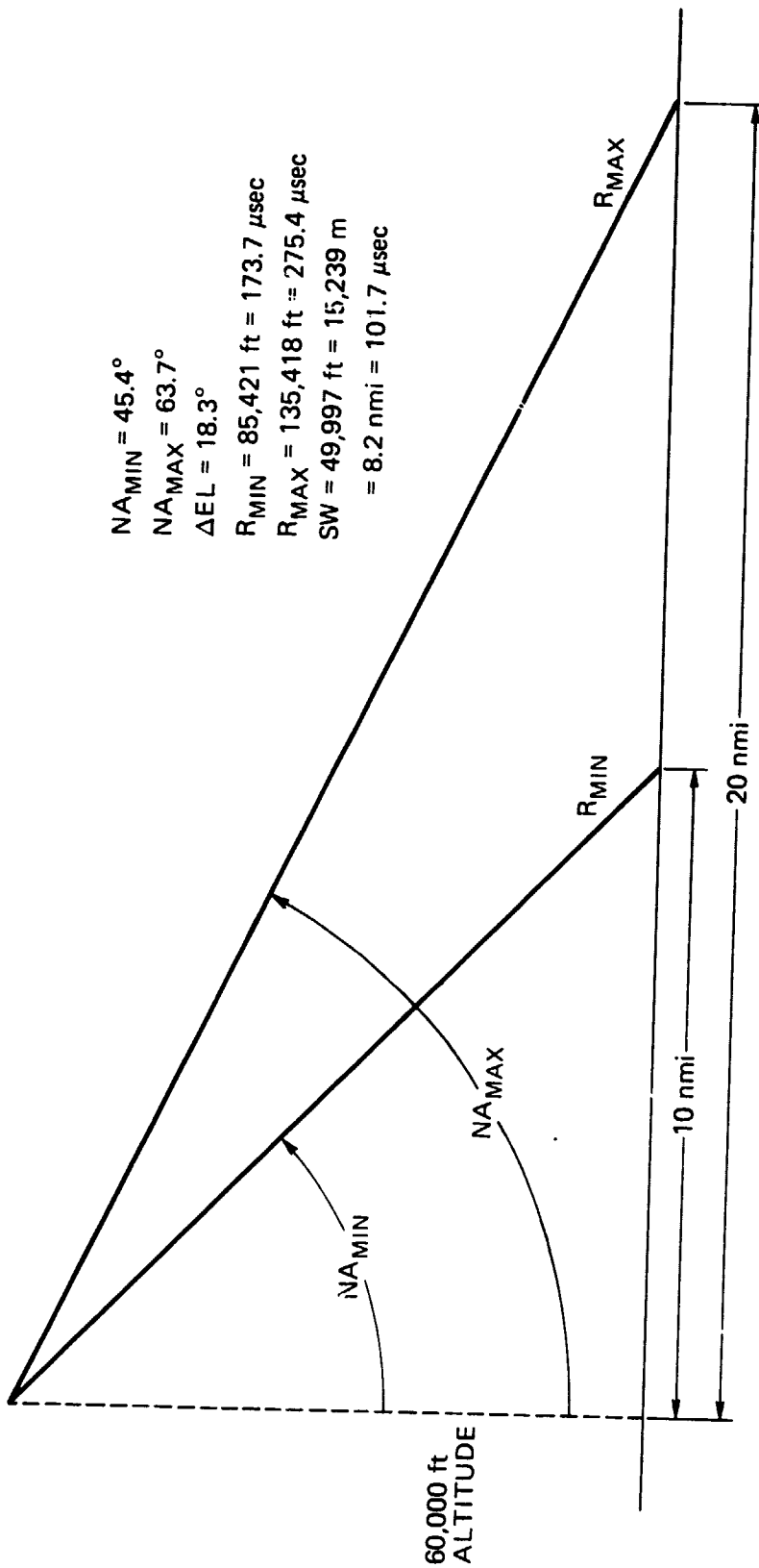


FIGURE 2
MODE 1 GEOMETRY

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$NA_{MIN} = 45.4^\circ$
 $NA_{MAX} = 63.7^\circ$
 $\Delta EL = 18.3^\circ$
 $R_{MIN} = 85,421 \text{ ft} = 173.7 \mu\text{sec}$
 $R_{MAX} = 135,418 \text{ ft} = 275.4 \mu\text{sec}$
 $SW = 49,997 \text{ ft} = 15,239 \text{ m}$
 $= 8.2 \text{ nmi} = 101.7 \mu\text{sec}$

FIGURE 3
MODE 2 GEOMETRY

60,000 ft
ALTITUDE

sampling rate, and the bit precision per sample. For example, with 7-bit data, at the 50 nsec sampling interval, 512 range samples are recorded. With 4-bit data, however, twice as many samples (1024) can be recorded. These samples are Miller-encoded and recorded on wide band instrumentation tape for later ground processing.

Ground processing involves playback of the wideband tape through Miller decoders, reformatting, and recording in computer-compatible tape format. In addition to the digitized video samples, radar parameter environment (RPE) data are recorded. These are data concerning the aircraft platform dynamics, radar operation, and DDRS settings.

The reformatted video is now available for azimuth compression and image processing. The processor is described in Section III, following.

Table I is a list of the system selectable parameters. Operator selectable parameters can be set by the flight crew of the XSAR testbed aircraft. Processor selectable parameters are chosen by the programmer to be compatible with the RPE data from the flight. The programmer also chooses the postprocessor/display parameters based on the principal investigator's desires or specifications, and the general type of scene and scene content.

TABLE I

SYSTEM SELECTABLE PARAMETERS

Operator Selectable Parameters

DDRS	Radar
DRMIN - Delay time to start of sampling	Mode (1 or 2)
SI - Sampling interval for A/D	Gain (H or V video)
DP - Data precision (1, 2, 4, 7-bit)	Transmitted Polarization

Processor Selectable Parameters

Co-polarized or Crosspolarized Data

Area To Be Imaged: - Starting Range Sample
Starting Radar Pulse

Azimuth Resolution - Normally Chosen To Be the Same as Range Resolution at the Map Center

Array Weighting and Beam Broadening Factor

Range Bin Used as the Map Center

Range Bin Used as the First Range Bin on the Image

Postprocessor/Display Parameters

Log or Linear Data

dB/Gray Shade or Number of Filter Magnitudes/Grade Shade Assignment

Brightness, Contrast Settings

III. PROCESSOR DESCRIPTION

A. Overview

The GSP developed for correlation of DDRS data on a Control Data Corporation (CDC) CYBER computing system was documented in Refs. 3 and 4. Since the completion of these reports, many changes have been incorporated in the GSP to bring it up to the version used during the current image quality study. The wideband tapes created by the DDRS for the current study were reduced to computer compatible tapes (CCT's) on a minicomputer, with attached Miller decoders, at NASA/JSC. The format and composition of these tapes is different from the CCT's created by the digital recording interface equipment (DRIE) at ARL:UT so that the GSP's DDRS data and format routines had to be changed. In general, the data handling process was simplified. The main processing program, also referred to as GSP, has been modified to increase its versatility, additional shading windows are available, and several programs to print and plot the filter magnitude output data of GSP have been written. Table II is a list of the programs which make up the current GSP, with a short description of each. The results of actual slant range sample interval measurements on the DDRS presented in Ref. 1 (pp. 126-139), are slightly different from the design objectives so these results were incorporated in Program RPESCAL instead of the previously used values for slant range sample intervals.

B. Program GSP

The main driver program, GSP, has been significantly modified from its original version. Appendix IV contains a listing of the current version. Table III is a list of the processing options (entered interactively) available in the current configuration. Since the raw video

TABLE II
PROGRAMS AND SUBROUTINES IN THE CURRENT
GROUND SIGNAL PROCESSOR

GSP	Main program, performs Doppler processing and filter overlay.
NPULSES	Subroutine, recovers video data from the indexed disk file into an array for use by program GSP.
WINDOW	Subroutine, calculates array of aperture weighting coefficients for program GSP; windows and the needed parameters are:
RECT	Rectangular window, all weights set to 1.
HANNING	Hanning or extended cosine, specify total percent of cosine taper.
COSINE**2	Cosine squared, specify argument maximum in degrees.
KAISER	Kaiser weighting, specify sidelobe level in dB relative to the main lobe.
TAYLOR	Taylor weighting, specify peak sidelobe ratio in dB and number of sidelobes of near level.
TAYLOR	Subroutine, used by subroutine WINDOW to calculate the Taylor weighting function.
RPEPNT	Subroutine, prints a formatted list of the RPE data stores in common block RIOT, used by program GSP.
RPECOD	Program, reads the RPE data record off the NASA/JSC formatted tape, decodes the data, scales the data, and then generates the RIOT common block used by program GSP.
RPEscal	Subroutine, used by program RPECOD to apply units to the values decoded off the RPE header record of the NASA/JSC formatted DDRS data tape.

TABLE II (Cont'd)
 PROGRAMS AND SUBROUTINES IN THE CURRENT
 GROUND SIGNAL PROCESSOR

CNTURN7	Program, reads the 7-bit DDRS sampled data off the NASA/JSC formatted DDRS data tape.
CNTURN4	Program, same as CNTURN7 but for 4-bit DDRS sampled video data.
DEMPLEX	Subroutine, used by the CNTURN programs to demultiplex the range sample by pulse video data samples to pulse by range sample data.
IBCDTD	Subroutine, decodes binary coded decimal data.
LUNPOS	Subroutine, positions multifile files.
NMPSTAT	Program, collects statistics on the GSP output filter magnitude data.
STATPLT	Program, compiles statistics on specified pulse/range bin raw video data and then creates a histogram plot of the probability mass function.
PLTPIX2	Program, compiles statistics on specified azimuth lines and range bins of processed pixels and creates a histogram plot of the probability distribution function for the specified pixels.
DSTATR	Subroutine, performs the actual compilation and calculation of statistics; it is used by all the programs which calculate statistics on processed pixels or raw pulse data.
NPIMAGE	Program, creates tape of image data in a format suitable for use on the ARL:UT high resolution display.
DRTA	Subroutine, reorders one azimuth line of pixels for proper input to the high resolution display software, used by program NPIMAGE.

TABLE II (Cont'd)

PROGRAMS AND SUBROUTINES IN THE CURRENT
GROUND SIGNAL PROCESSOR

PRTPIX	Program, prints azimuth filter values across the page, up to 120 values per line (RB). Each value is a hex character (0-f) representing one of 16 logarithmic gray scales assigned to each filter magnitude. Statistics on the printed area are optionally compiled and printed.
PRTPIX2	Program, prints the value of filter magnitudes to one decimal place. Up to 26 values per line (RB) are printed with optional statistics on the printed area.
PLTPIX	Program, plots histogram of filter magnitudes of specified azimuth lines of one range bin on a dB scale.
PARITY	Program, checks the parity of the 7-bit DDRS data and prints each data byte with a parity error.
PARITY2	Program, accumulates and then prints parity errors as a function of RB over a specified number of pulses.

TABLE III

PROGRAM GSP SELECTABLE OPTIONS AND THEIR DEFAULTS

<u>OPTION</u>	<u>DEFAULT</u>
1. Select range bin (RB) to be used as the patch center (PC) RB of the image. Used in the default selection of the azimuth filter spacing.	256 for 7-bit data 512 for 4-bit data 1024 for 2-bit data 2048 for 1-bit data
2. Select "QUICK LOOK," on/off; one-look (no filter magnitude overlay) image is produced to check data or determine ground position within the data without costly full overlay processing.	OFF
3. Select RB to be used to line up the left edge of the image, pulses are skipped before processing of the RB's above the selected RB so that the beginning of the first synthetic array at each RB line up.	IRBFMAP = 1
4. Select azimuth filter 3 dB width RESA, in meters, for each or all of the range bins.	RESA = RESR, the 3 dB range resolution on the ground at each range bin. RESR = $8.25 \text{ m}/\sin(\text{nadir angle to RB})$
5. Select azimuth filter spacing FILTSPC, in meters, for each or all of the range bins.	The range sample spacing projected onto the ground at the patch center is used as the filter spacing for all the range bins, FILTSPC =
	where C = speed of light SISR = sample interval in slant range (i.e., selected DRS sample interval)

TABLE III (Cont'd)

PROGRAM GSP SELECTABLE OPTIONS AND THEIR DEFAULT

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 6. | Select azimuth sample ratio, SRA, to adjust azimuth filter spacing, $FILTSPC = FILTSPC/SRA$. | SRA = 1 |
| 7. | Select aperture weighting function, KWFTNA, and function parameters (if needed): SHADFAC, main lobe to sidelobe ratio in dB and NBAR, number of sidelobes of near level (only used with Taylor weighting.) | KWFTNA = "TAYLOR"
SHADFAC = 30
NBAR = 5 |
| 8. | Select beam broadening factor, BBF, to match selected aperture weighting function. BBF equals the ratio of the 3 dB main beam width of the Fourier transform of the selected weighting function to the 3 dB main beam width of the Fourier transform of a rectangular window. | BBF = 1.27188 |
| 9. | Select the number of azimuth lines, TAZLNS, to be generated at each range bin in the image. | tazlns = 360 |
| 10. | Enter: Output IFILO, number of the output file to receive the filter magnitude data. | No defaults - these parameters must be entered to begin processing. |
- IRBF, number of first RB to process.
 NRBPROC, number of RB's to process starting with IRBF.
 IPSKIP, number of pulses to skip before the start of processing (used to select the images' starting azimuth location within a run).

data are placed in an indexed random access disk file, GSP can efficiently pick out selected pulse/range bin data for processing. This new storage scheme has little effect on the computer resources required to sequentially process an image. However, when selective and repetitive processing of specific sections of the data from an entire run is desired, such as was needed for the image quality study, the computer time and "wall clock" time are substantially reduced from the original version. The current version of GSP also produces a more detailed printout; a list of the selected processing options (with the entered values) is printed first, followed by a printout of the RPE data; then the calculated data independent of range bin is printed (see Fig. 20 for a sample of this output) followed by a paragraph of data for each processed range bin containing the calculated variables unique to that range bin (or possibly unique, depending upon the processing options selected; see Fig. 34). Table IV contains a sample paragraph of output with a description of the variables. A complete, compiled listing of the programs making up the current version of the GSP was sent to NASA/JSC under separate cover.

C. Parity Checking

Two programs were written to check the parity of the 7-bit sampled video data (the 4-bit, 2-bit, and 1-bit data do not contain parity bits to check). Data from Run 1 on Line 1 and Run 1 on Line 2 were tested for parity errors. The frequency of errors was observed to be independent of run and relative pulse position in the run; however, accumulation of parity errors as a function of range bin over many thousands of pulses showed a general trend of alternating sets of one to four range bins containing parity errors followed by a range bin containing no (or just a few) parity errors. Averaging the parity errors from over 5 million video samples showed that 0.31% of the data contained parity errors. Assuming one-half of the "bad" video data samples showed a parity error, then 0.62% of the video data samples are invalid. This percentage implies that the overall integrity of the data is good and makes little contribution to error in the image quality

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TABLE IV
DEFINITION OF VARIABLES PRINTED BY GSP
FOR EACH RANGE BIN

A sample paragraph of range bin dependent data printed by GSP is shown below. The data were generated using the default values of the GSP options, except the total number of azimuth lines generated per range bin was 150.

```
RB- 230  RESR- 12.9  RESA- 12.9  FILTSP- 16.9  RANGE- 22103.5  RNGNADR- 14095.2
          NP- 198   NPFFT- 268  IFBEAM- 12  NFBEAM- 31  NPLMAP- 424  IFILOUT- 2  GI- 1.5600
  1  1  2  2  3  3  4  4  5  5  6  6  7  7  8  8  9  9  10 10 11 11 12 12 13
13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25
16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15
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VARIABLE DEFINITIONS

- RB - Range bin (in the example the current RB is 230).
- RESR - The 3 dB range resolution projected on the ground, in meters.
- RESA - The 3 dB azimuth filter resolution desired, in meters.
- FILTSP - The actual azimuth filter spacing of the synthetic arrays at the current RB, in meters.
- RANGE - Slant range from the radar to the RB, in meters.
- RNGNADR - The ground range from the nadir to the RB, in meters.
- NP - Number of pulses, video data samples, in each synthetic array formed for processing the RB. NP is calculated to yield filters of 3 dB width, RESA.

TABLE IV (Cont'd)

DEFINITION OF VARIABLES PRINTED BY GSP
FOR EACH RANGE BIN

- NPFFT** - Number of points in the FFT's computed for the current RB. The first NP points in the FFT contains the synthetic array data with the rest of the points set to zero for interpolation. NPFFT is calculated to yield azimuth filter spacings as close as possible to the desired spacing.
- IFBEAM** - Location of first filter out of the FFT to be used in constructing the image.
- NFBEAM** - Number of filters from each FFT used in constructing the image. Starting with the IFBEAMth filter, the next NFBEAM filters in the FFT represent the ground coverage of the 3 dB width of the real beam antenna pattern.
- NPLMAP** - Number of pulses skipped before processing of the current range bin (in addition to any skipped when the GSP execution was begun) to force the first azimuth line created to line up with first azimuth lines created from the data at the other RB's in the image.
- IFILOUT** - Every IFILOUTth filter out of the FFT is used in the image. Each FFT must be at least NP pulses in length, if the minimum length FFT produces filter spacing less than the desired spacing, then zeroes are added to the FFT length until the filter spacing is 1/IFILOUT of the desired spacing and every IFILOUTth filter out of the FFT is used in image formation.
- GI** - Inverse gain factor of the array. The effect of aperture weighting is to reduce the amplitude of the filters out of the FFT; the filters are multiplied by GI to compensate for the effect of aperture weighting.

The list of numbers following the above defined parameters show the number of overlays for each azimuth line. The numbers are read left to right, top to bottom, one number for each azimuth line in the output image (150 azimuth lines were processed in the example).

parameters extracted. Possible sources of errors include the DDRS, Miller encoding and recording to wideband tape, Miller decoding from the wideband tape, transfer to CCT's, and input to the CYBER.

IV. DATA BASE DESCRIPTION

To evaluate SAR image quality, calibrated reflectors and homogeneous terrain backgrounds are required. The data used in this study were obtained by flying the system against a corner reflector array set out on Wilcox Playa, a dry lake bed, near Wilcox, Arizona. Figure 4 is a map of Wilcox Playa, and Fig. 5 illustrates the geometry of the corner reflector array, which was emplaced by personnel from Ft. Huachuca, Arizona. Figure 6 is a simplified layout diagram, showing the area with the largest reflectors at the four corners, three arrays of large (100 cm) reflectors with different separations, and several smaller reflectors varying from 9.5 cm to 40 cm on the inside joined edges of the reflectors.

Table V provides data on the calculated (theoretical) radar cross section values for the different sized corner reflectors in the array. Values are provided in units of square meters, and in decibels referenced to a 1 m^2 target. Figure 7, taken from Ref. 5, illustrates the pattern of the response in azimuth and elevation of a trihedral corner reflector. The axes of these corner reflectors were oriented north in azimuth, or normal (within $2-3^\circ$) to the flight paths used, and elevated "about 45° ". The elevation aspect, referring to Figs. 1 and 2, varied considerably with the mode and nadir angle (NA), and response could be reduced by as much as 15 dB due to off-axis illumination in elevation.

Two data gathering flights were made, the first on 30 September 1981 and the second on 20 October 1981. Five runs were made in the first flight, three on Line 1, used for the Mode 1 geometry, and two on Line 2 for Mode 2. Table VI is a listing of the CCT's furnished for this study.

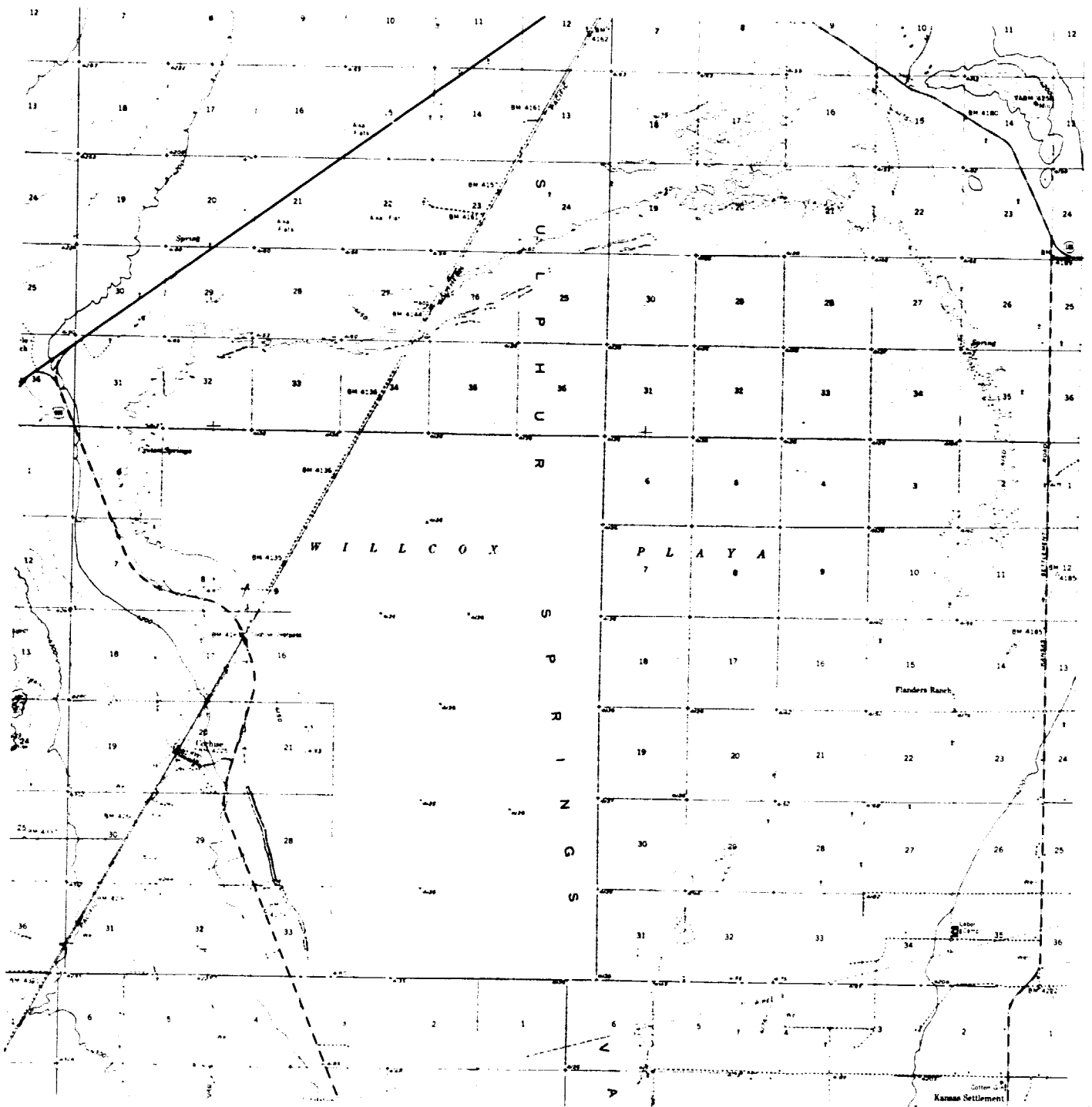
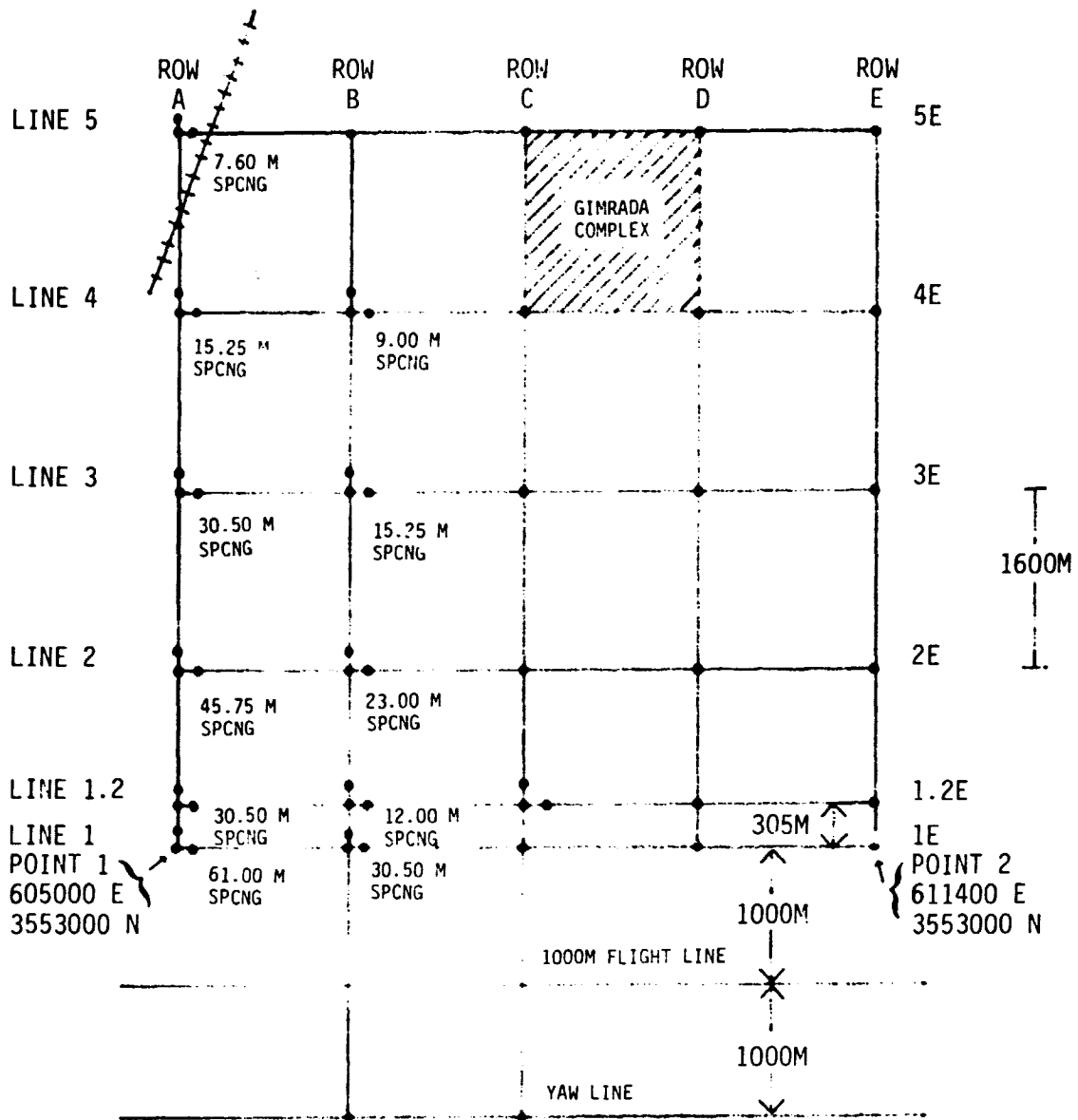


FIGURE 4
MAP OF WILCOX PLAYA



COMPLEX WILL ACCOMMODATE ANY TETRAHEDRON TARGET UP TO 100 cm. TARGETS MAY BE RAISED IN HEIGHT TO 6 ft ABOVE PEDESTALS IN 6 in. INCREMENTS. PEDESTALS ARE 4140 ft ABOVE MSL. TARGETS MAY BE ELEVATED IN ANGLE. AZIMUTHS IN 200 mil INCREMENTS.

FIGURE 5
RADAR GEOMETRIC FIDELITY COMPLEX
WILCOX DRY LAKE, WILCOX, ARIZONA

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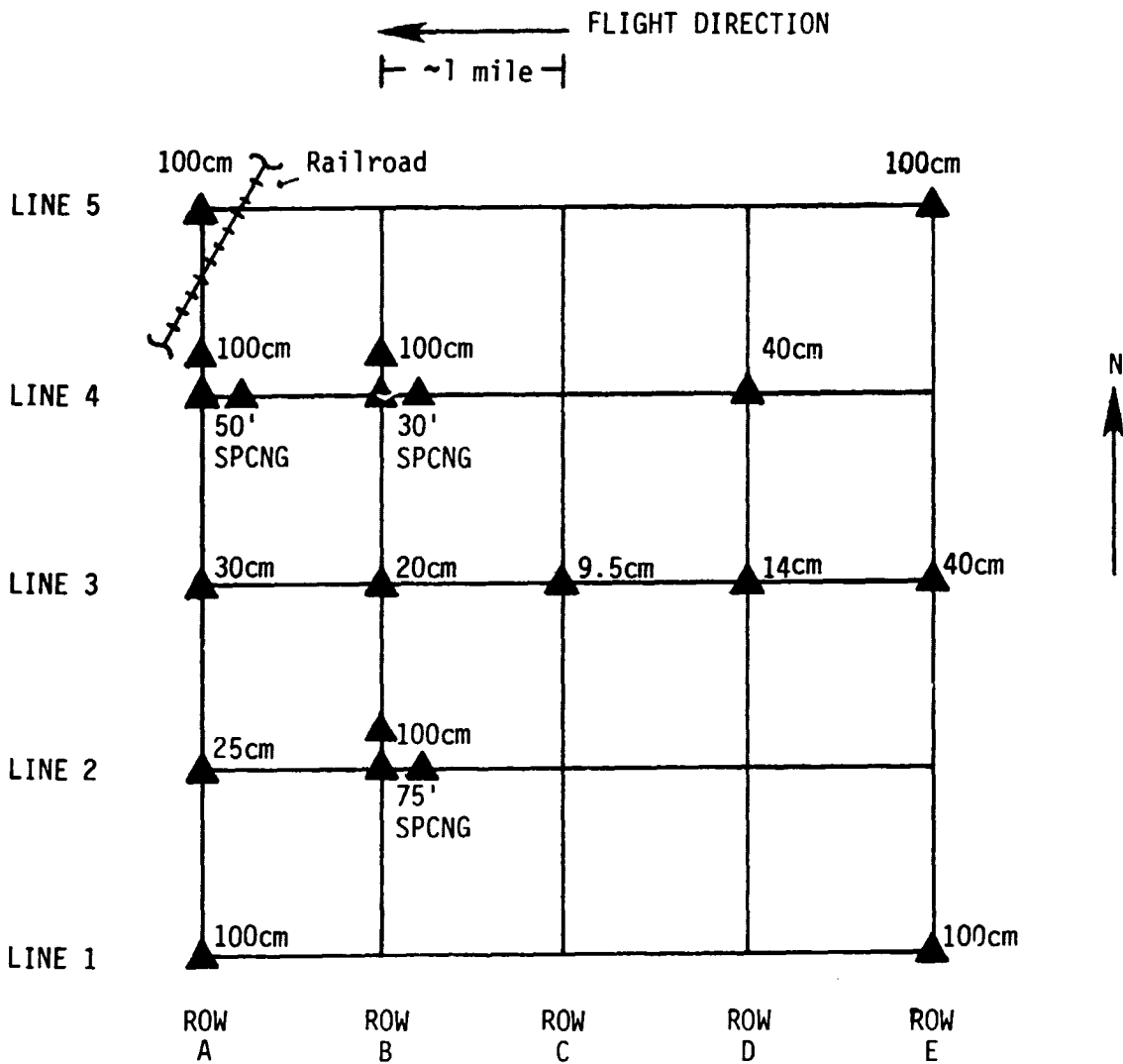


FIGURE 6
WILCOX PLAYA CORNER REFLECTOR
LAYOUT FLOWN FOR THE STUDY
PSP T-034

TABLE V
CORNER REFLECTOR CROSS SECTIONS

$$\lambda = 3.125$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\ell^2}{\lambda} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3\lambda^2} \ell^4 \\ &= 4289.32 \ell^4 \text{ (m)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

<u>ℓ(cm)</u>	<u>σm²</u>	<u>σ dBm²</u>
100	4289.3	36.3
40	109.8	20.4
30	34.7	15.4
30	34.7	15.4
25	16.8	12.2
20	6.9	8.3
14	1.6	2.1
9.5	0.35	-4.5

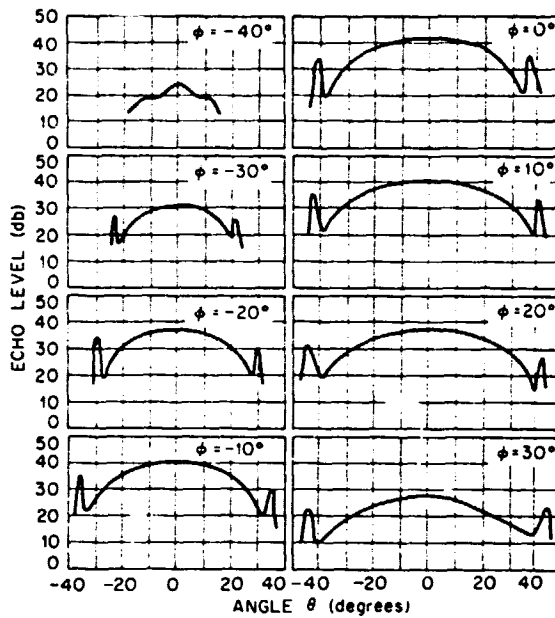


Fig. 12 Echo-response patterns of a triangular trihedral reflector. Edge of aperture = 24 in.; $\lambda = 1.25$ cm. (Courtesy of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.¹⁹)

and azimuth are shown in Fig. 12, based on the angular coordinates defined by Fig. 13. The maximum radar cross section obtained on the symmetry axis is given by the modified flat-plate formula

$$\sigma = 4\pi \frac{(0.239l^2)^2}{\lambda^2} \quad (10)$$

where l is the length of each side of the reflector. The factor 0.239 is obtained by considering the fraction of the trihedral projected area that participates fully in the triple-reflection process.¹⁹ An interesting and informative discussion of the effects of small errors in construction upon the radar cross section of a corner reflector is given by Robertson.²⁰

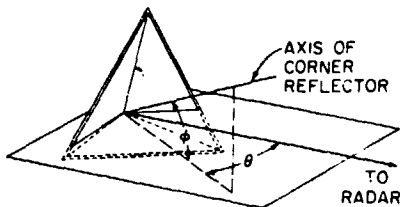


Fig. 13 Coordinate system for describing the radar cross section of a triangular trihedral corner reflector. (Courtesy of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.¹⁹)

High-resolution Measurements The use of range resolution capable of isolating individual scattering centers on a target generally yields much more information for each target aspect than the relatively narrowband measurement which has been represented in the previous data. One experimental evidence of this is shown in Fig. 14, where a fiber-glass model of an F-102 fighter aircraft is shown as seen by a radar with resolution of approximately 6 in.²⁰ Several scattering sources at different locations are evident. These may be identified generally with specific features within the model for which one can predict scattering as seen here.

High-resolution studies place emphasis upon the ability to examine separately the

FIGURE 7
ECHO RESPONSE PATTERNS OF TRIHEDRAL CORNER REFLECTOR
(from Radar Handbook, edited by M. I. Skolnik)

TABLE VI

CORNER REFLECTOR DATA RUNS

(a)

DDRS Computer-Compatible Tape Data

A/C Flight No. 6, 10/20/81, Mission No. 450

Analog Tape No. 3309

<u>CCT #</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Run</u>	<u>Polarization</u>	<u>Start Time</u>	<u>Stop Time</u>
002199	1	3	Linear-HH	17:55:15	17:56:05
002200	1	3	Cross-HV	17:55:15	17:56:05
002201	1	3	Linear-HH	18:05:10	18:06:00
002202	2	3	CrossOHV	18:05:10	18:06:00
002203	1	4	Linear-HH	18:13:22	18:14:12
002204	1	4	Cross-HV	18:13:11	18:14:12
002205	2	4	Linear-HH	18:23:58	18:24:48
002206	2	4	Cross-HV	18:23:58	18:24:48
002207	1	5	Linear-HH	18:32:17	18:33:07
002208	2	5	Linear-HH	18:42:05	18:42:55
002209	1	6	Linear-HH	18:50:04	18:50:54
002210	2	6	Linear-HH	18:59:45	19:00:35

(b)

DDRS Computer-Compatible Tape Data

A/C Flight No. 8, 9/30/81, Mission No. 448

Analog Tape No. 3302

<u>CCT #</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Run</u>	<u>Polarization</u>	<u>Start Time</u>	<u>Stop Time</u>
002121	1	1	Linear-HH	17:25:43	17:26:43
002132	2	1	Linear-HH	17:33:27	17:34:28
002133	1	2	Linear-HH	17:43:47	17:44:48
002134	2	2	Linear-HH	17:51:50	17:52:50
	1	3	Linear-HH	18:01:29	18:02:29

In addition to the radar data tapes, a tape was furnished with video noise data in digital form, obtained from the radar receiver with a dummy load in place of the antenna. The purpose was to establish the noise level of the system. The radar was operating in the aircraft in the "standby" mode (transmitter off). A reference signal was input to the radar in place of the velocity signal so that a PRF could be generated. Data were recorded with the rest of the radar fully operational, and should be indicative of receiver noise levels.

Some data, derived from the FLAMR (forward looking advance multimode radar) flight test program are furnished for comparison purposes (Ref. 6). That system operated at Ku band, was a digital SAR, and was designed as such from its inception.

To obtain a rough calibration (within 4 dB) of the observed radar return signals, data from other research efforts on the reflectivity of background terrain similar to the Wilcox Playa were used. Some of these data were obtained by the FLAMR system, and others from measurements using scattermeters and airborne radars. Ground truth information is very sketchy; however, it was learned from NASA/JSC personnel that the playa was quite moist as a result of rains subsequent to placement of the corner reflectors. This condition accounts for variations in the reflectivity of the background. References for the reflectivity of desert terrain are given in Refs. 7 and 8. From the data available, it is estimated that the playa reflectivity (σ^0) is -22 dB in dry areas and -15 dB in wet areas.

As a reference for the digitally processed radar image, a pair of photographically processed images are included. Figure 8 is an image with horizontal-horizontal (HH) polarization, Mode 1 and 50 nsec sampling interval; Fig. 9 is the same as 8, except that the DDRS was set for 70 nsec sampling interval (SI). (These are nominal value for the SI.)



FIGURE 8
OPTICALLY PROCESSED IMAGE
LINE 1, RUN 1, HH, MODE 1



FIGURE 9
OPTICALLY PROCESSED IMAGE
LINE 1, RUN 2, HH, MODE 1

V. IMAGE QUALITY PARAMETERS

A. Resolution - xdB Resolvable Distance

To estimate this parameter, a number of individual measurements are averaged. The data base consists of video samples from three triangular arrays of 100 cm corner reflectors with spacings of 23 m, 15.25 m, and 9 m. With a continuously sampled system, resolution in range is determined by the impulse response, or compressed pulse shape (see Fig. 1). For a finitely sampled system, however, the sampling ratio is a factor. The 9 m array spacing could potentially be resolved in range in the optically processed image if it were not for dynamic range limitations. In fact, referring to Figs. 8 and 9, none of the arrays are resolved in range, due to saturation by the high level returns, in the radar receiver, or in the processing.

In azimuth, a similar effect occurs for the optically processed image and, additionally, aliasing or grating lobe generation is observable. The digitally processed data can be compressed in azimuth resolution by taking larger arrays to get narrower filters, up to a limit. The limit is the inaccuracy of the sample values due to noise, motion compensation errors, and sampling errors. In addition, the filter (sample) spacing is variable. For the purposes of the study, the synthetic array size processed will be that which sets the azimuth resolution equal to the ground range resolution, which varies with the secant of the grazing angle. The grazing angle not only varies with the range of the corner reflector array, but also with the mode, or antenna position, in elevation. For Mode 1, the resolution will not be as good as for Mode 2 since the grazing angle for the antenna is greater (thus, the nadir angle is smaller) than for Mode 2, and resolution should be worse for the targets closer to the nadir of the system. The azimuth

sample spacing is also adjustable, but is selected in the GSP to be the same as the range sample spacing at the patch center (default processing). This results in undersampling, but is at least a consistent criterion.

The standard digital processing failed to resolve the 9 or 15.25 m spaced corner reflector. Figure 10(a) is a plot of the 23 m spacing corner reflector response, with filter values plotted for the range bin containing the two 100 cm corners. The reflectors are not resolved in the main response, due to the previously mentioned dynamic range limitations of the system. They are resolved in the grating lobe structure, however, with 3 dB resolvable distance of two azimuth filters, or 24.2 m. By processing in azimuth with higher resolution and closer sample spacing than standard, it is possible to resolve the corner reflectors in the main lobe. Figure 10(b) illustrates the result with azimuth line spacing decreased by a factor of 4 (3.04 m) and azimuth resolution remaining at 12.2 m.

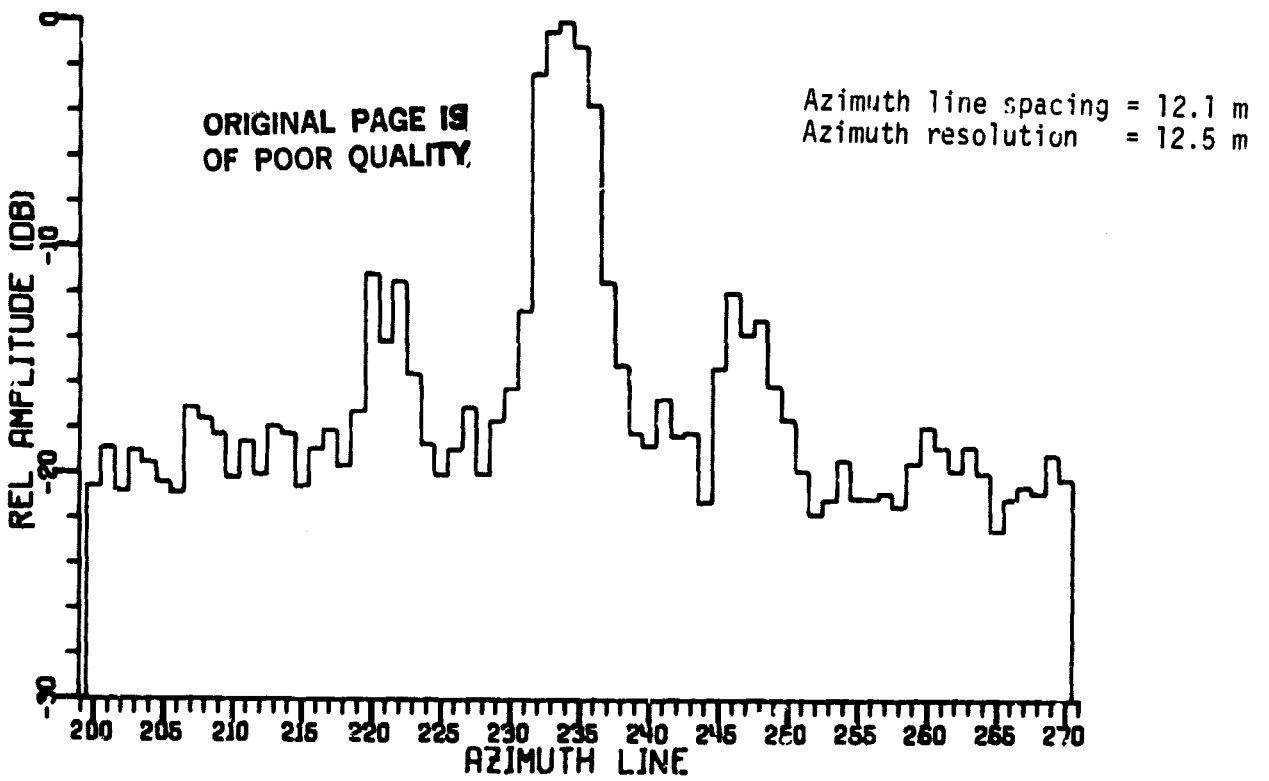
Here the 2 dB resolvable distance is 21.28 m (7 lines x 3.04 m spacing).

The problem with the dynamic range limitation is discussed in Section VII, "System Design Parameters".

The resolution of the system, with the standard Doppler (azimuth) processing, is a nominal 3 dB resolvable distance of 24 m, for radar targets of equal cross section not in the saturation range of the radar system.

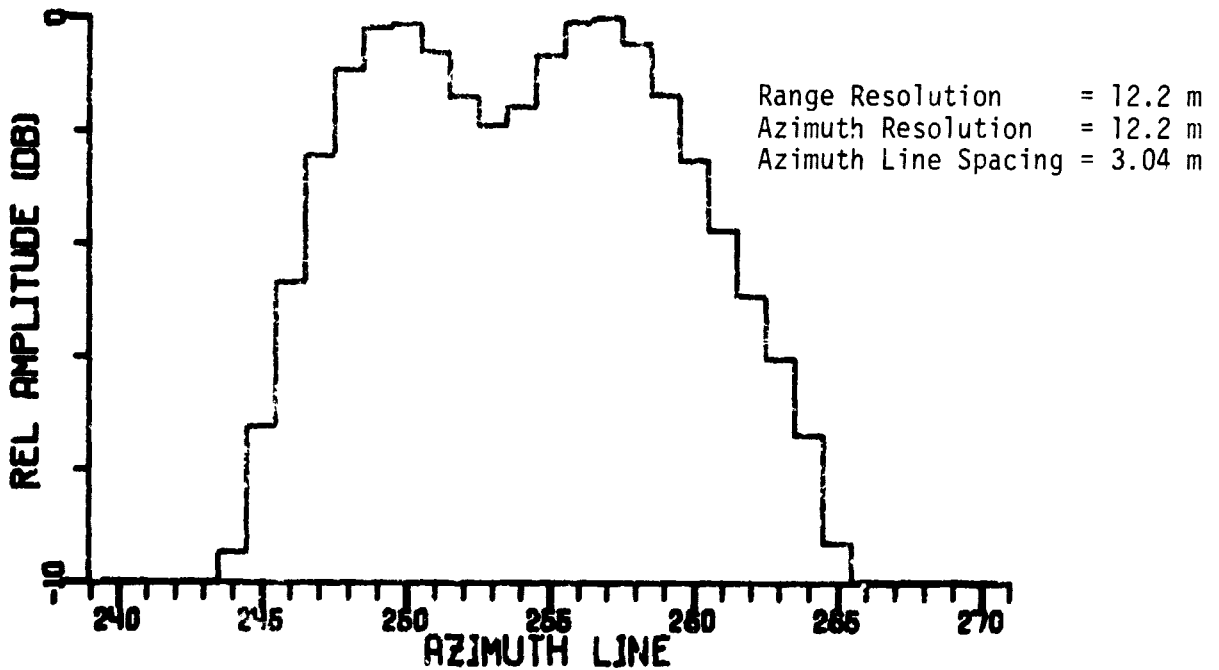
B. Background Roughness (Speckle)

Figure 11 is a set of photos of the area imaged on Line 1, Run 1, Table VI(a). The upper photo, Fig. 11(a), is a portion of the photographically processed image, and Fig. 11(b) is a digitally processed image. Figure 12 is a sketch of the area of uniform background



(a)

Normally Processed Corner Reflector Array, 23 m Separation



(b)

23 m Corner Reflector Array APQ-102 SAR Imagery

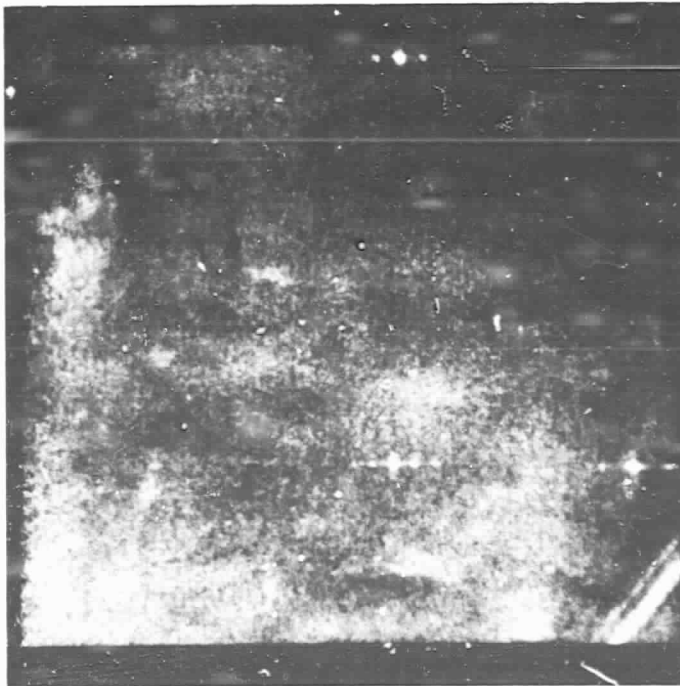
FIGURE 10

AZIMUTH LINE PLOTS CONTAINING 23 m SEPARATED CORNER REFLECTORS

AS-82-1766



(a) Photographically
Processed
Image



(b) Digitally
Processed
Image

FIGURE 11
APQ-102 SAR IMAGERY

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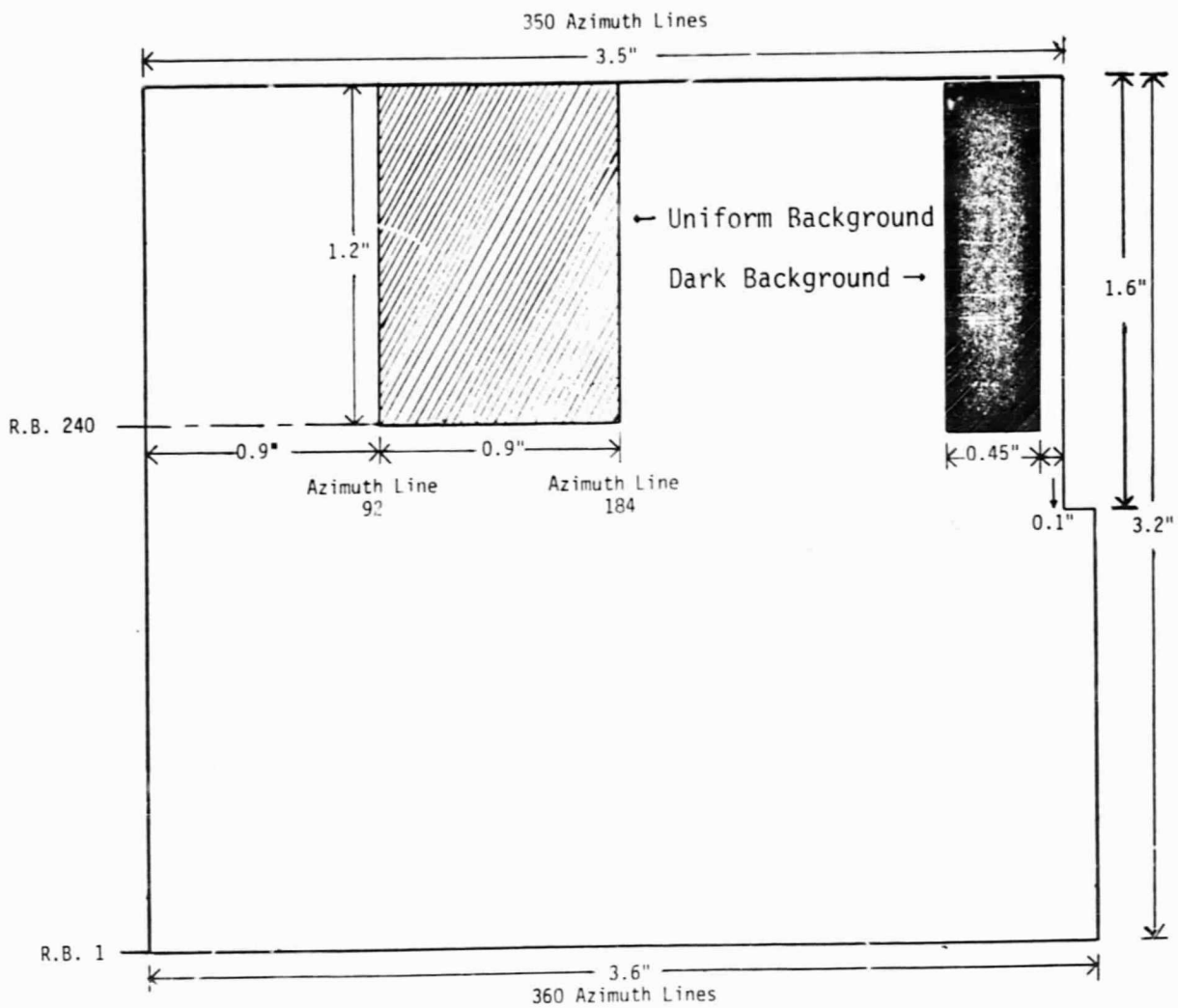


FIGURE 12
SKETCH OF UNIFORM BACKGROUND
AND DARK BACKGROUND AREA LOCATIONS

used to derive background roughness, consisting of 93 azimuth lines by 145 range bins, 13340 samples (pixels). The overlay ratio for these azimuth lines, or coherent integration ratio, was 14:1 and 15:1. The mean value was 0.671, with a standard deviation of 0.201, yielding a background roughness of about 0.3. This is low, which is due to the large amount of overlay, which effectively suppresses coherent speckle. Appendix II contains the pixel values in hexadecimal form for 16 gray shades, 1.5 dB per gray shade. One-look images of the dark area around the SE corner reflector (mean return at the noise level) and one look images from higher reflectance (mean = 0.9) homogeneous areas yield values for the background roughness from 0.9 to 1.1.

C. Dark Target Contrast

This is the ratio of the mean level of an area of low reflectance (see Fig. 12) such as a radar shadow, to the mean level of the entire image. The minimum level is limited by sidelobes and by the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N). This ratio gives an indication of the dynamic range, minimum to mean, in response to extended targets. Appendix III provides the gray levels (16) in hexadecimal values, for the dark background area of 7130 pixels.

The dark target contrast is the ratio of the mean from the dark area, 0.483, to the mean of the entire scene, 0.946. The value is 0.511, or -3 dB. This value is not particularly representative, because of the nature of the scene. Reference 5 provides data reduced from FLAMR digital images, for comparison purposes. The FLAMR system had much lower sidelobes, in general, than does the APQ-102, and the maximum dark target contrast of -25 dB is about 632 times that of the APQ-102 system.

D. Maximum Contrast (Dynamic Range)

The dynamic range of the system, for a particular image, is the ratio of the maximum filter value to the minimum (nonzero) linear value.

The scene should contain a large corner reflector or large scatterers, such as an urban area, and shadow regions. From the Line 1, Run 1 scene (Fig. 13), the maximum return is 169.74. The minimum from the statistics is not a representative value, however, because there is no overlay and the samples are not integrated at the edge of the scene. The minimum value from the portion of the image with full overlay was 0.08, giving a ratio of 2122 or 33 dB.

Figure 14 is a printout of the right side of the image, which was processed with azimuth sample spacing of one half the normal value, i.e., 12.14 m spacing. The maximum-to-minimum ratio in this image is 540 or 27 dB. It is reasonable to assume that the noise level mean value, after processing, represents the minimum, for purposes of determining dynamic range.

E. Adjacent Sample Contrast (Crispness)

This is the ratio of maximum response of a corner reflector (point scatterer) to the average of the responses in the adjacent samples. Two of the corner reflectors on the corners of the array were examined. For Line 1, Run 1 (Mode 1), with 50 nsec range sampling, the data on the SW corner reflector were:

<u>4.9</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>15.9</u>	Peak
<u>31.8</u>	50.0	<u>7.9</u>	Average of Adjacent Samples (underlined) = 12.64
<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>1.7</u>	

Adjacent Sample Contrast = 3.96

For Line 1, Run 2, 70 nsec range sample spacing, the data on the NE 100 cm corner reflector were:

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ARRAY STATISTICS FOR 134400 POINTS.
MAXIMUM 149.7401997373, MINIMUM .003854976945386
MEAN .9459447211714, SIGMA 1.142683516501

ENTER NUMBER OF RECORDS, NO AZIMUTH LINES/RECORD

FIGURE 13
STATISTICS OF WILCOX PLAYA IMAGE

Table with 32 columns of numerical data. Values range from approximately 0.4 to 3.7. Some values are marked with letters like 'A' and 'B'. The text is mirrored from the reverse side of the page.

FIGURE 14 (Cont'd)

12.7	7.9	3.5	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4
12.6	6.9	5.7	3.7	4.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
3.8	4.9	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
2.7	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
3.6	4.0	4.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0
4.6	4.7	2.5	5.3	4.2	4.3	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.8	4.9	3.3
2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4
1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.9	6.9	2.1	1.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.0	4.2	9.1	5.3	3.6	3.9	2.3	4.5	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
1.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1.0	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
1.2	1.3	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.9	6.9	2.1	1.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
2.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.9	6.9	2.1	1.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.0	4.2	9.1	5.3	3.6	3.9	2.3	4.5	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4
2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.4
2.3	2.3	7.2	4.8	4.6	8.0	8.7	4.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.4
4.6	4.7	2.5	5.3	4.2	4.3	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.8	4.9	3.3
3.3	4.1	4.1	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0
2.7	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
3.8	6.9	5.7	3.7	4.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
12.7	7.9	3.5	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4

Embankment
Railroad

FIGURE 14 (Cont'd)

5.4	5.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.1	.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
3.2	4.4	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.1
3.3	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.0	.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0

R.B.

N 4

STATISTICS ON PRINTED PIXELS
 MAX = .10794E+03 MIN = 0.2
 MEAN = .8186E+00 SIGMA = .2081E+01

FIGURE 14 (Cont'd)

<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>4.5</u>	Peak
<u>3.1</u>	60.5	<u>17.3</u>	Average of Adjacent Samples (underlined) = 6.075
<u>2.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>7.0</u>	

Adjacent Sample Contrast = 9.96

For finitely sampled systems the highest recoverable spatial frequency is determined by the spatial sampling interval, and the correspondence between this highest recoverable frequency and the highest spatial frequency in the system spatial passband is what determines the value for adjacent sample contrast. For one extreme, with sampling ratios much greater than one, the adjacent sample contrast will be close to the integrated sidelobe ratio (ISLR). For the other extreme, with sampling ratios much less than one, adjacent sample contrast will approach infinity.

F. Mean Level (Brightness)

The average level of linear image data is determined by radar system gain settings, noise sources, and S/N enhancement during signal processing. For the image of Fig. 11(b) (statistics in Fig. 13), the mean level is 0.946. It may be noted that the standard deviation (SIGMA) is 1.14, due to the presence of the large point reflectors in the scene.

G. Noise Level

The noise data tape supplied by NASA/JSC was analyzed and Figs. 15 and 16 are histograms of the bipolar video samples in two different range swaths. Figure 17 gives the radar parameters for the noise recording operation. Figure 18 is a histogram of the processed (Fourier analyzed) noise data, a Rayleigh distribution, as is expected, versus the Gaussian distributions of Figs. 15 and 16. The mean value of the

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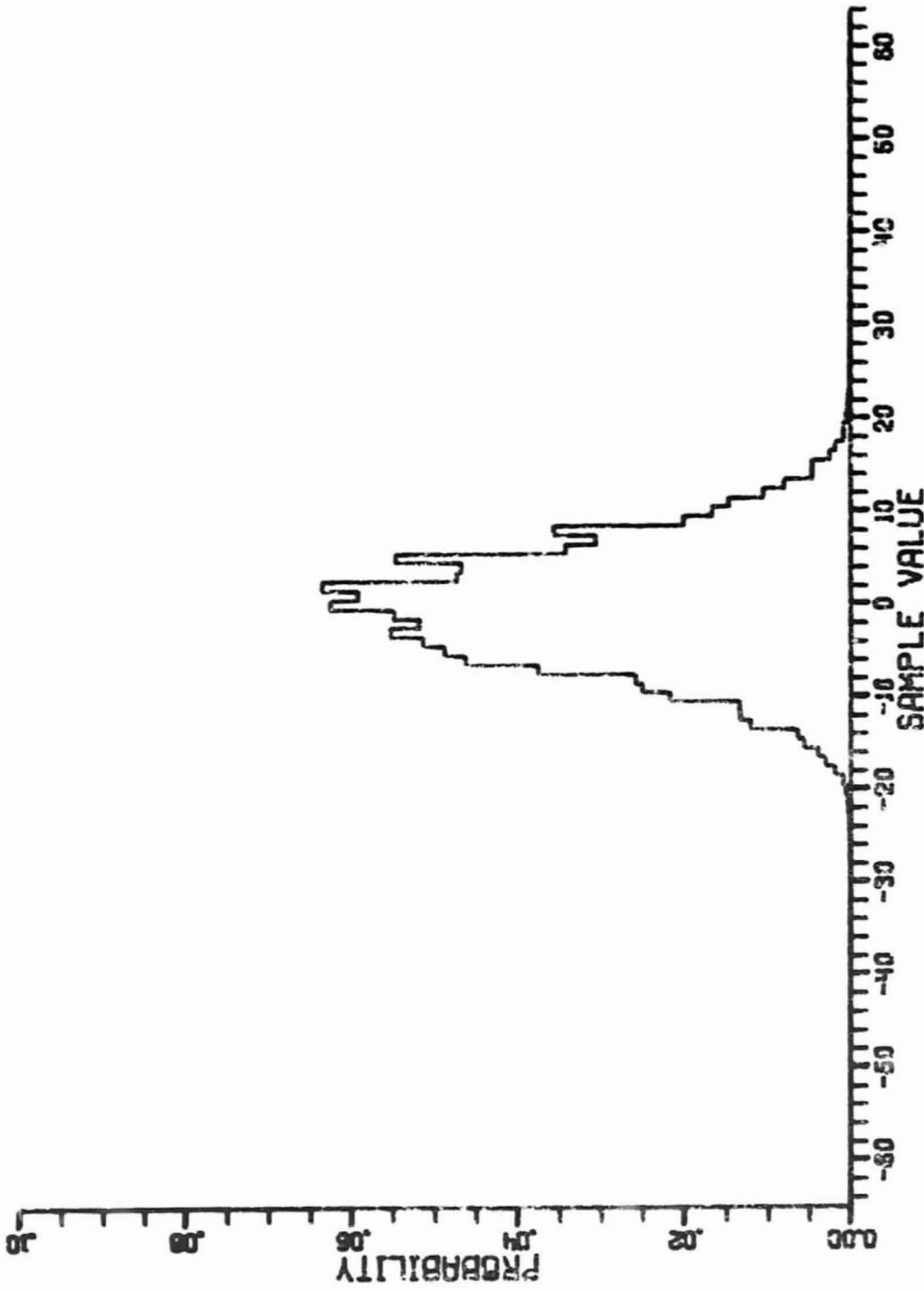


FIGURE 15
NOISE SAMPLE AMPLITUDE DISTRIBUTION, RANGE BINS 50-99

Amplitude Statistics for Pulses 1-3000
150000 Points
Maximum: 56.000
Mean: -.33565
Range Bins 50-99
Minimum: -42.000
Sigma: 6.6063

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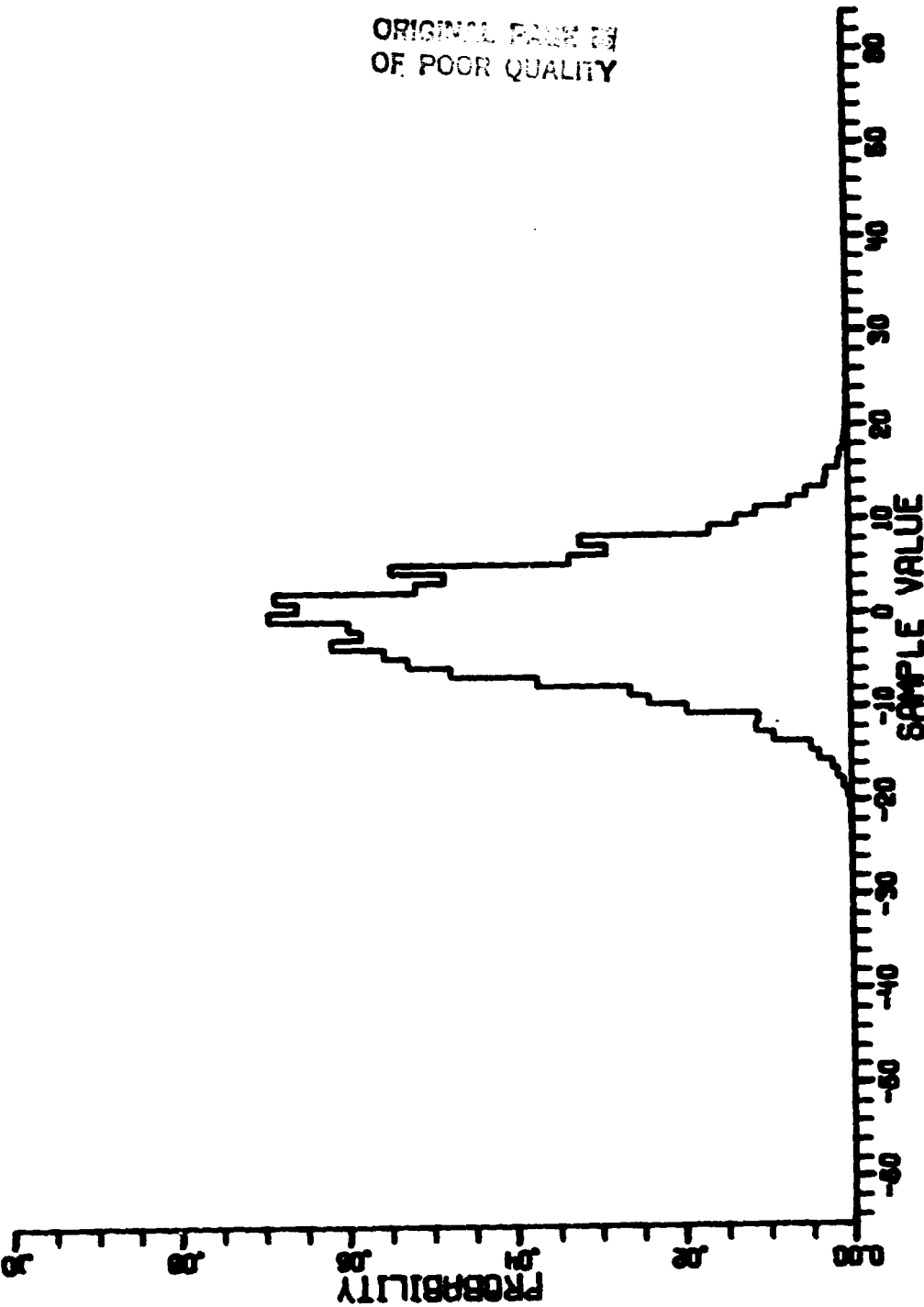


FIGURE 16

NOISE SAMPLE AMPLITUDE DISTRIBUTION, RANGE BINS 180-350

Amplitude Statistics for Pulses 1-3000	Range Bins 180-350
513000 Points	Minimum: -29.000
Maximum: 63.000	Sigma: 5.9759
Mean: -.44974	

RADAR PARAMETER ENVIRONMENT DATA

DATE (YR:MO:DAY) - 81:06:18
 LATITUDE (DEG:MIN) - 29:36.7
 RADAR ALTITUDE (FT) - 04730
 HEADING (DEG) - 43.9
 ROLL (DEG) - -0.3
 GROUND SPEED (KNOTS) - 000
 INNER PULSE PERIOD (SEC) - .1477639300E-2
 TIME (HR:MIN:SEC) - 08:02:10
 LONGITUDE (DEG:MIN) - -095:10
 DRIFT (DEG) - 0.0
 PITCH (DEG) - -1.2
 VERTICAL ACCELERATION (G) - 10.09
 FRAME NUMBER - 002870 005466M
 STATUS WORD: VIDEO DATA VALID - YES RPE DATA VALID - YES CLOCK IN SYNC - YES
 VIDEO OVERRANGES IN 100 MSEC PERIOD - 0000 PARITY ERRORS IN 10 MSEC PERIOD - 00
 MODE WORD: DRMIN (SEC) - .1738584E-4 SAMPLE INTERVAL (SEC) - .10061300E-6
 DATA PRECISION - 7 BIT RADAR MODE (1 OR 2) - 2 MODE SETTINGS VALID - YES
 AUXILIARY DATA: TEMP1, DDRS (DEG C) - 29. TEMP2, DDRS (DEG C) - 34. TEMP4, AGC/STC (DEG C) - 26.
 DDRS VOLT, -5.7(V) - -5.67 DDRS VOLT, 5.(V) - 5.39 DDRS VOLT, -2.(V) - -2.45
 AUX VOLT, 5.(V) - 5.47 AUX VOLT, -15.(V) - -15.10 REF VOLT, 10.(V) - 10.01
 OC ALTITUDE (V) - .86468720E+1 GAIN (V) - 1.50, SETTING (1-4) - 2
 AGC/MAN (V) - .0 PRFSSURE (PSIA) - 0.000
 AUX VOLT, 14.(V) - 15.01

FIGURE 17
RADAR PARAMETER ENVIRONMENT DATA, NOISE RECORDING

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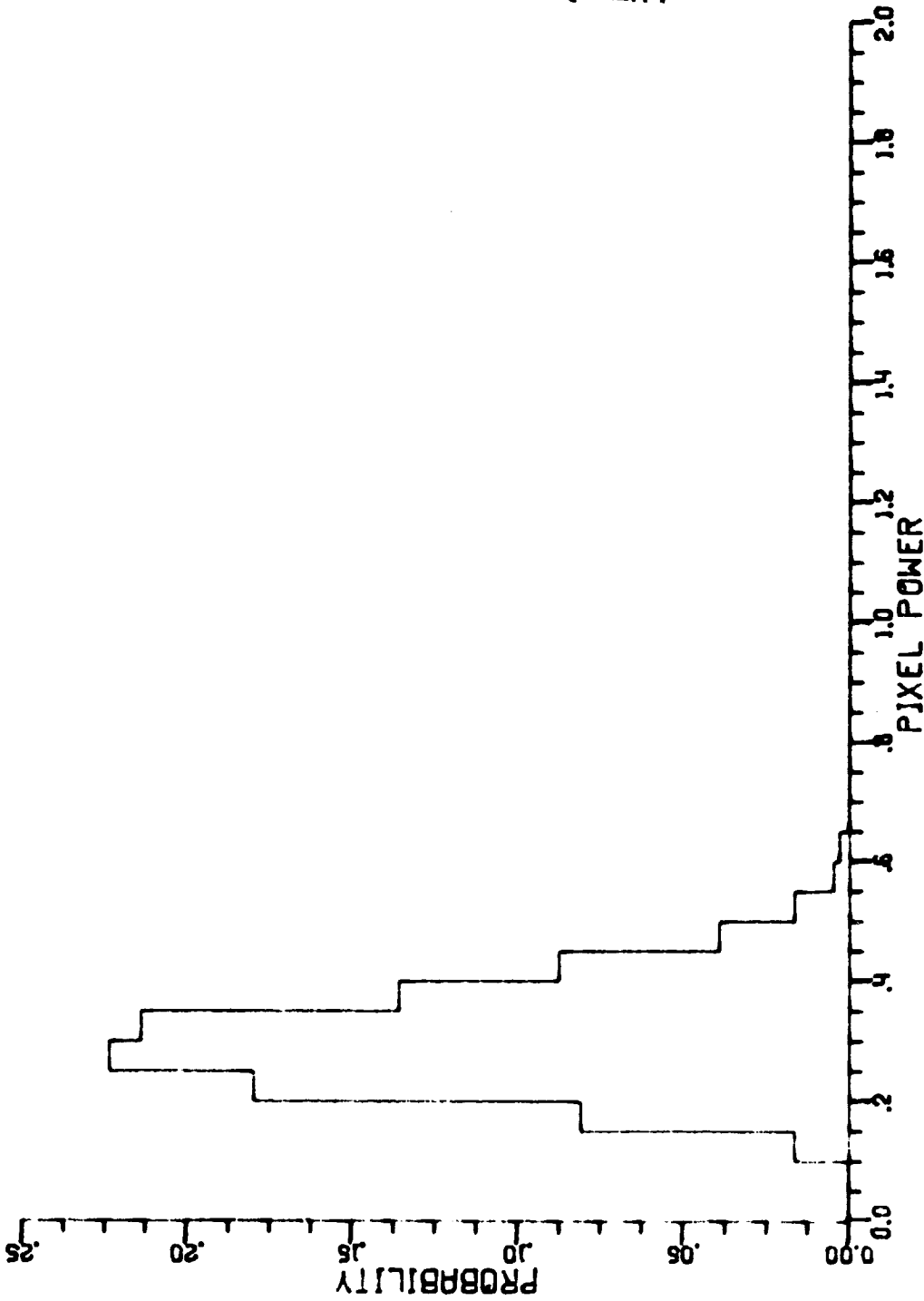


FIGURE 18
GSP PROCESSED NOISE DATA

noise is 0.21, which represents the dark background level in a radar shadow.

One of the "dark" areas in the Wilcox Playa scene was processed; it is also Rayleigh distributed and has a mean of 0.42 (see Fig. 19), and demonstrates the influence of the system noise level.

H. Geometric Fidelity (Distortion)

Due to the effects of the slant range geometry, the sample spacing in ground range decreases with increasing grazing angle. But the azimuth processor maintains a constant azimuth sample spacing equal to the range sample spacing at the patch center, therefore the pixel dimensions are greater at greater ranges. Based on the corner reflector spacings of 1600 m, and the sample spacings, a test was made of the range fidelity, using Fig. 14. From range bin 182, where two 100 cm corner reflectors were located, to range bin 443, where a 25 cm corner reflector was located, should be 3200 m. Radar altitude was 17,306.5 m; the slant range to start of sampling was 20149.8 m. The 30 cm corner reflector was at range bin 307 or an additional slant range increment of 307×52.5 nsec, which, when converted to range, is 2416.2 m. The slant range to the 30 cm corner reflector midway between the 100 cm and 25 cm targets was 22,566 m. The nadir angle corresponding to this is 39.92° . Calculating the ground range from the nadir, RNGNADR, to each of the range bins gives the following results: RNGNADR to RB 182 = 12895 m, RNGNADR to RB 307 = 14481 m, and RNGNADR to RB 443 = 16098 m. The ground range from RB 182 to RB 443 and RB 307 shows excellent range fidelity: RB 182 to RB 443 = 3203 m, and RB 182 to RB 307 = 1586 m.

In azimuth, a similar test was performed using the two 3-corner reflector arrays separated by 1600 m and at the same range. The more easterly array was in range bin 183, azimuth line 229, and the westerly array was in range bin 181, azimuth line 361. This difference of 131 azimuth lines, times the filter spacing of 12.6 m, gave a separation of

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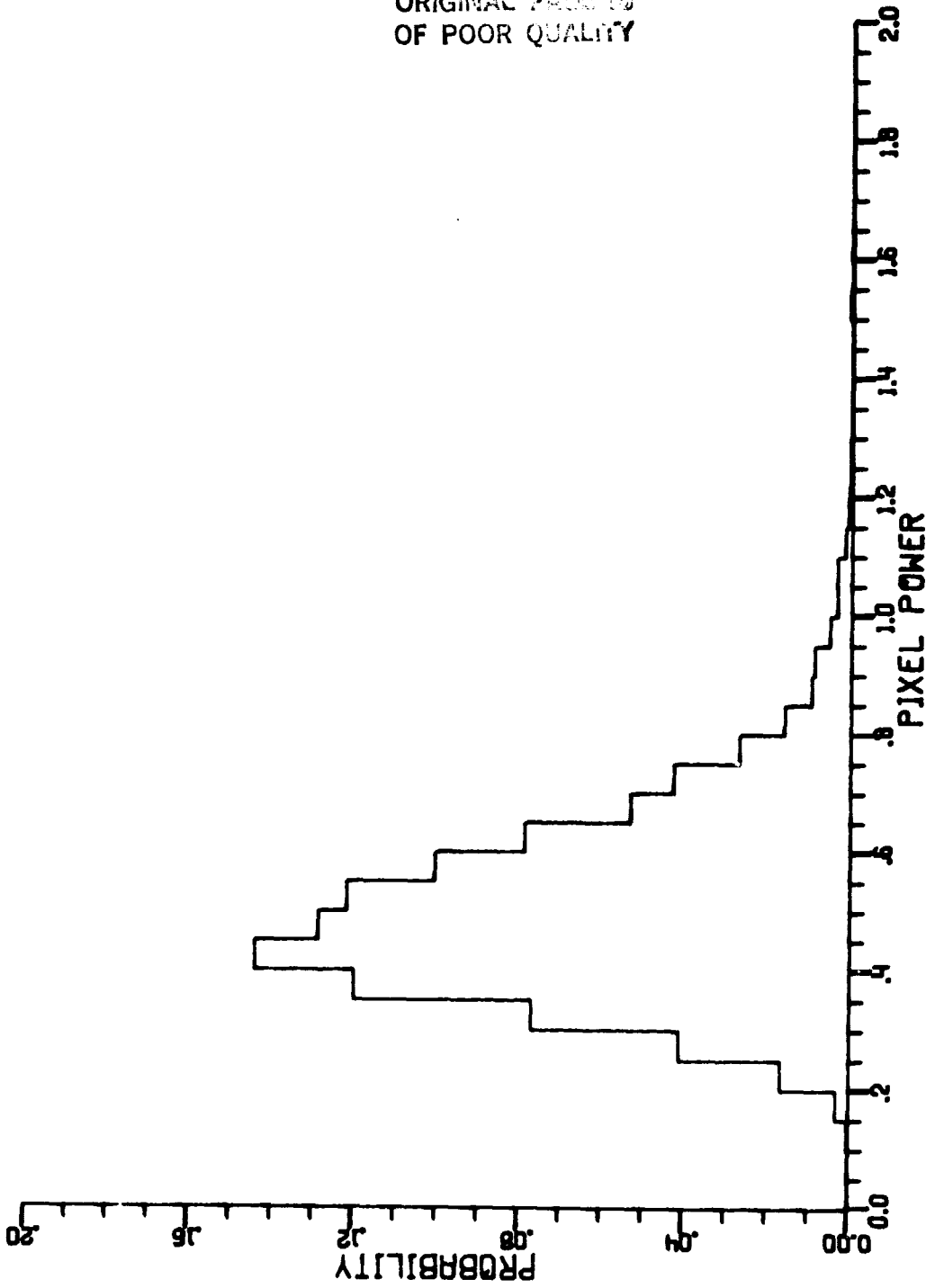


FIGURE 19
PROCESSED PIXELS FROM A "DARK" AREA OF THE WILCOX PLAYA IMAGES

1650 m. Geometric fidelity is therefore satisfactory. Appendix I provides the data used for this result.

I. Coverage

Coverage for the GSP developed by ARL:UT is 360 azimuth lines by 384 range bins, or 138,240 pixels. The SI can be varied from 50 nsec to 100 nsec in range; therefore the coverage will be governed by the pixel size, set by the 25-50 ft slant range interval, and the nadir angle, determined by the mode and the range at start of sampling (DRMIN setting). Typically, the coverage is 4500 m in azimuth x 4800 m in range, using 50 nsec SI.

VI. SYSTEM DESIGN PARAMETERS

A. Main Lobe Width

This is the spatial coverage of the -3 dB main lobe width of the impulse response, and establishes nominal system resolution. It corresponds to the distance between two scatterers of the same cross section at which mutual interference will not prevent their being resolved in the SAR image. Main lobe width is measured by observing the response to a large single corner reflector. The nominal value is that of the compressed pulse main lobe given in Fig. 1.

The image response was obtained for the SE corner reflector of the array by examining the pixel response for Line 1, Run 2. The radar parameters are given in Fig. 20. The SI was 73.5 nsec. Figures 21-28 are plots of amplitude versus azimuth line for range bins on either side of the peak response. Examination of the data indicates that the dynamic range of the radar is limiting the peak response. The plot of Fig. 33 matches the sidelobe structure of a sinc/x pulse (see Fig. 1) to the observed amplitude distribution for azimuth line 265. The background level was used to scale the data, based on data from Refs. 4 and 5.

From this plot, the combined effects of undersampling and dynamic range limitation result in a main lobe width of 85 ft, or 26 m in range. In azimuth, the 3 dB main lobe width (see Fig. 30) is one azimuth line or 17 m for the NE corner reflector. Figure 31 is the printout of data from which Fig. 30 was plotted. For this example, in which the sampling grid seems to have fallen almost precisely on the corner reflector, the 3 dB range response is also about 16 m. On the average, the width of the main lobe in azimuth and in range is 23 m. Here the ratio of the

RADAR PARAMETER ENVIRONMENT DATA

DATE (YR:MO:DAY) - 81:05:30
 LATITUDE (DEG:MIN) - 32:15.5
 RADAR ALTITUDE (FT) - 55860
 HEADING (DEG) - 248.2
 ROLL (DEG) - -.5
 GROUND SPEED (KNOTS) - 418
 PULSE PERIOD (SEC) - .0054336000E-3
 STATUS WORD: VIDEO DATA VALID - YES PPE DATA VALID - YES CLOCK IN SYNC - YES
 VIDEO ERRORS IN 100 MSFC PERIOD - 0000 PARITY ERRORS IN 10 MSEC PERIOD - 00
 MODE WORD: DRMIN (SEC) - .7727040E-5 SAMPLE INTERVAL (SEC) - .73500000E-7
 DATA PRECISION - 7 BIT RADAR MODE (1 OR 2) - 1 MODE SETTINGS VALID - YES
 AUXILIARY DATA: TEMP1, DDRS (DEG C) - 33. TEMP2, DDRS (DEG C) - 38. TEMP4, AGC/STC (DEG C) - 43.
 DDRS VOLT, -5.7(V) - -5.69 DDRS VOLT, 5.(V) - 5.01 DDRS VOLT, -2.(V) - -2.13
 AUX VOLT, 5.(V) - 5.00 AUX VOLT, -15.(V) - 0.00 REF VOLT, 10.(V) - 0.00
 DC ALTITUDE (V) - .0 GAIN (V) - 0.00, SETTING (1-4) - 1
 AGC/MAN (V) - .0 PRESSURE (PSIA) - 0.000
 AUX VOLT, 15.(V) - 0.00

VARIABLES COMMON TO ALL RANGE RINS

NUMBER OF RANGE RINS SAMPLED - 512 RADAR ALTITUDE (M) - 17026.1
 DELAY TO START OF STC (SEC) - .122900F-03 SLANT RANGE TO START SAMPLING (M) - 19580.5
 SLANT RANGE TO PATCH CENTER (M) - 22401.0 SLANT RANGE TO MAP START (M) - 19580.5
 ANGLE FROM NADIR TO PC (DEG) - 40.53 FILTER SPACING, AZIMUTH (M) - 3.00

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FIGURE 20
RPE DATE FOR RUN 1, LINE 1

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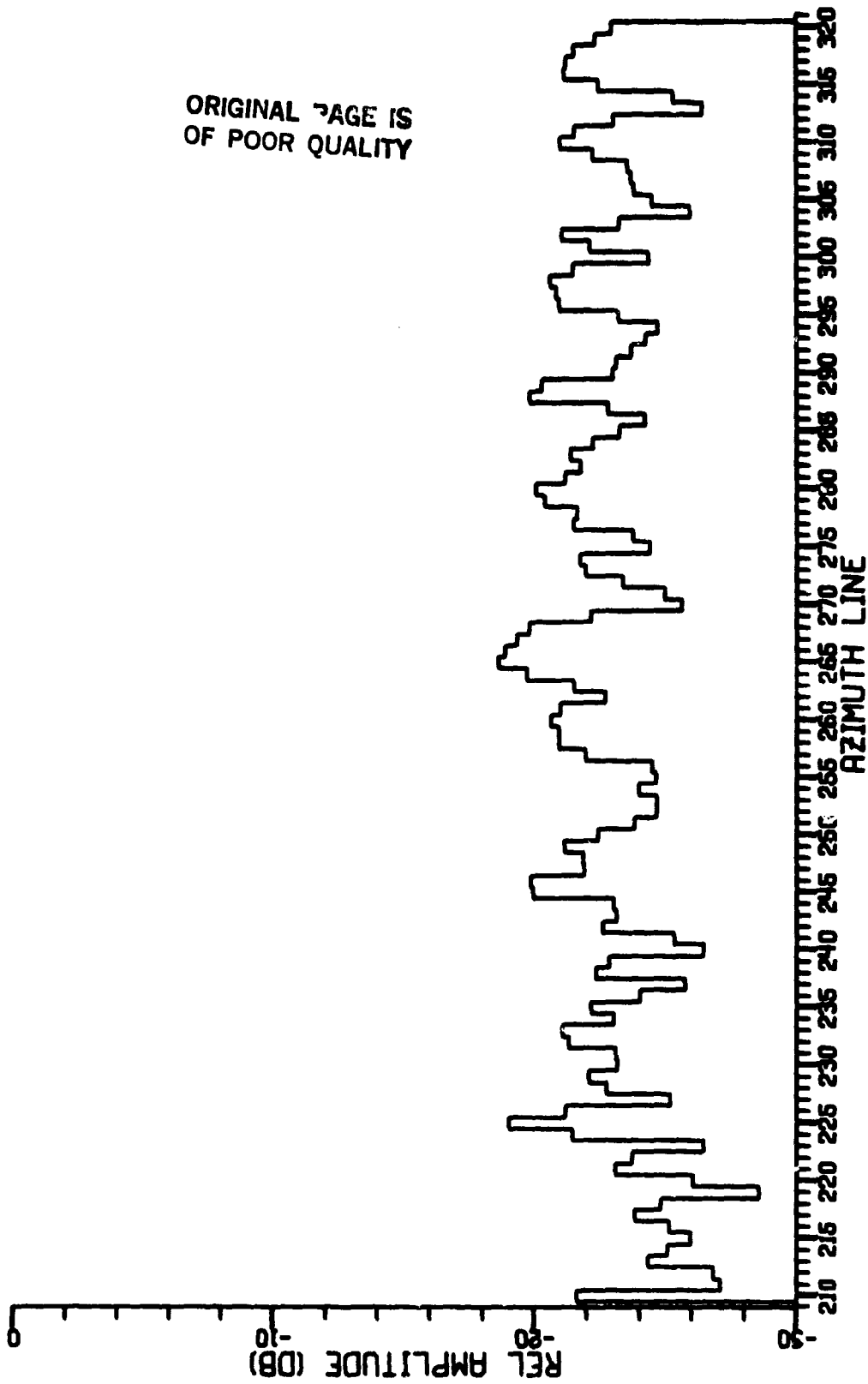


FIGURE 21
RANGE BIN 1, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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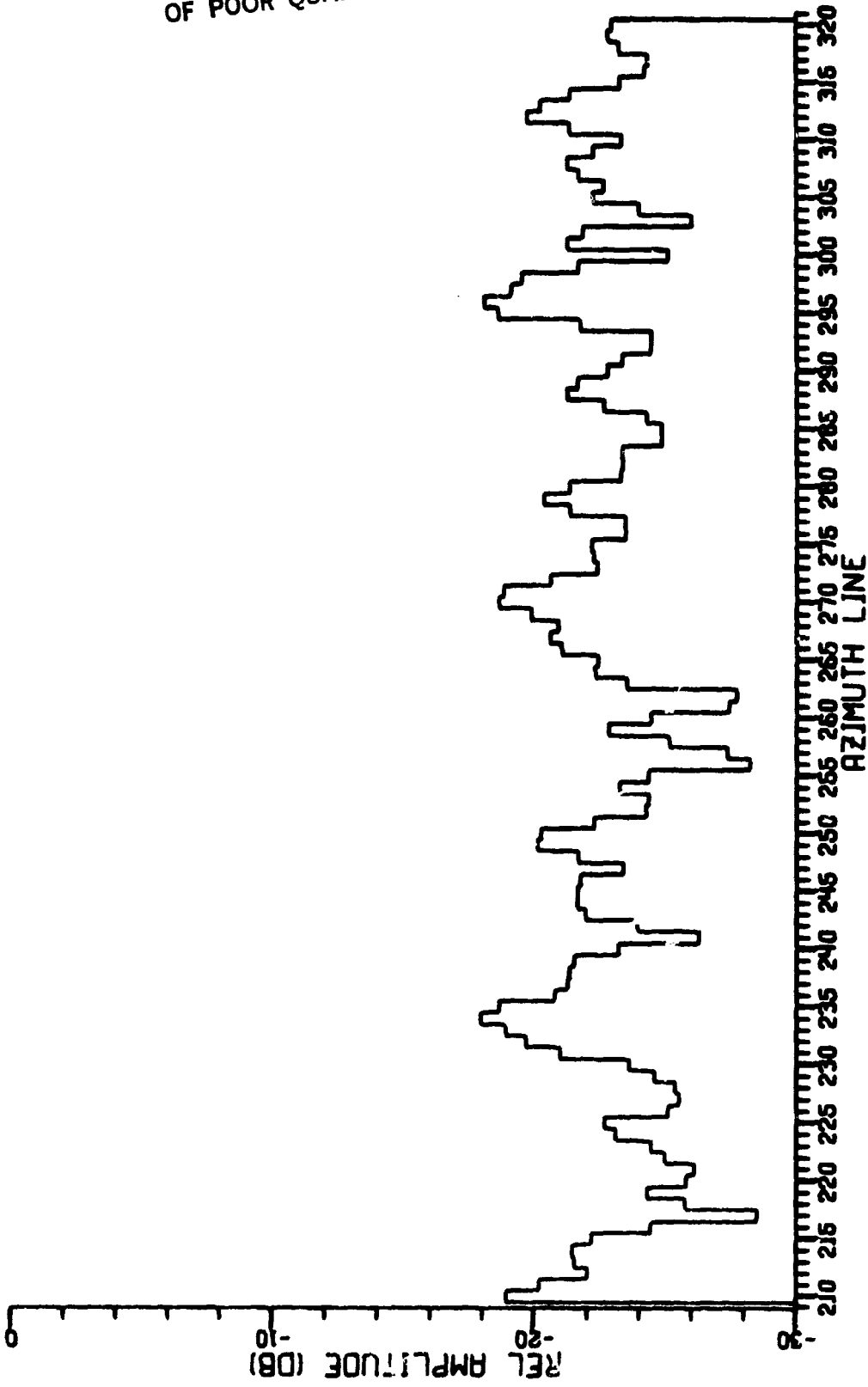


FIGURE 22
RANGE BIN 2, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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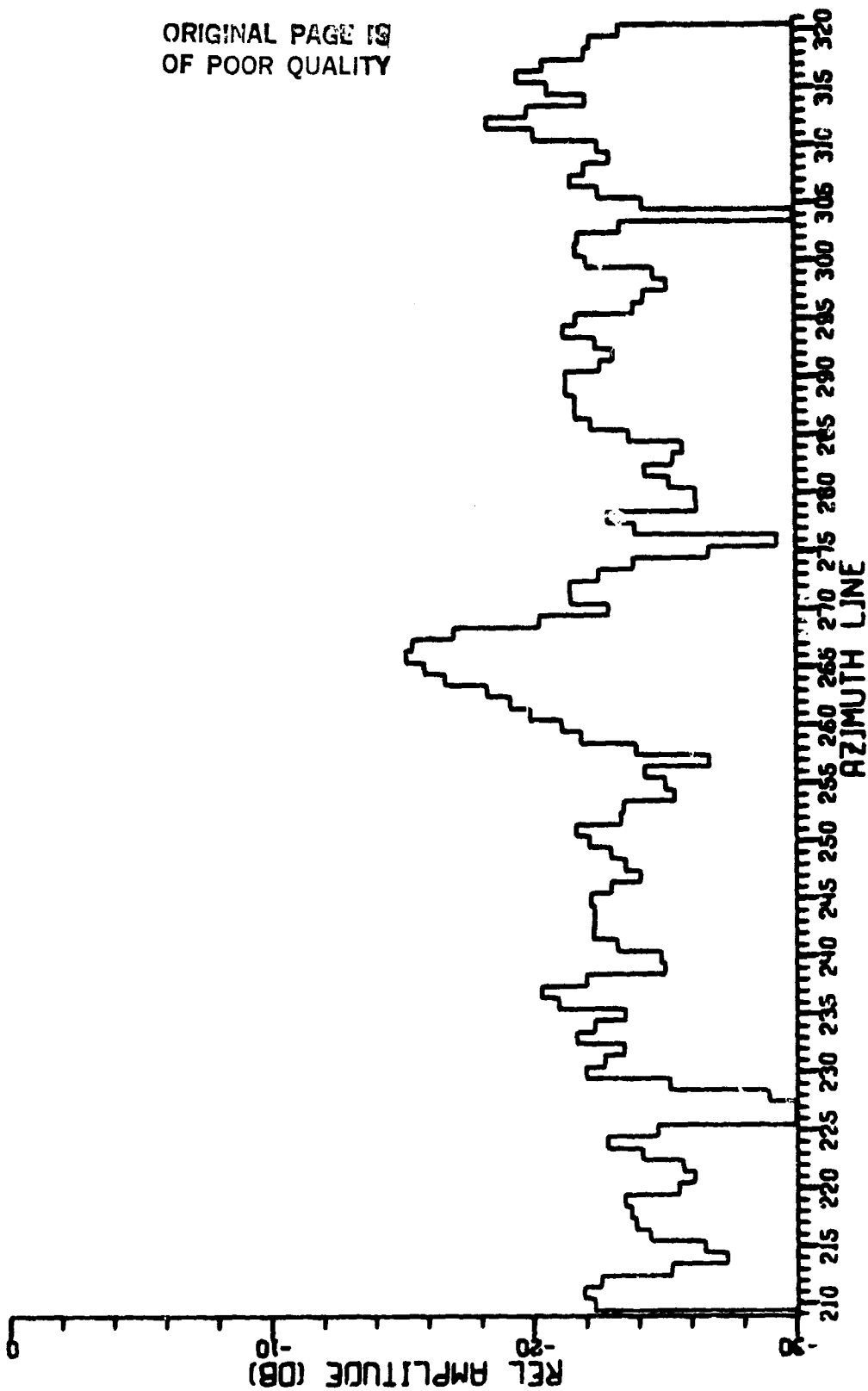


FIGURE 23
RANGE BIN 3, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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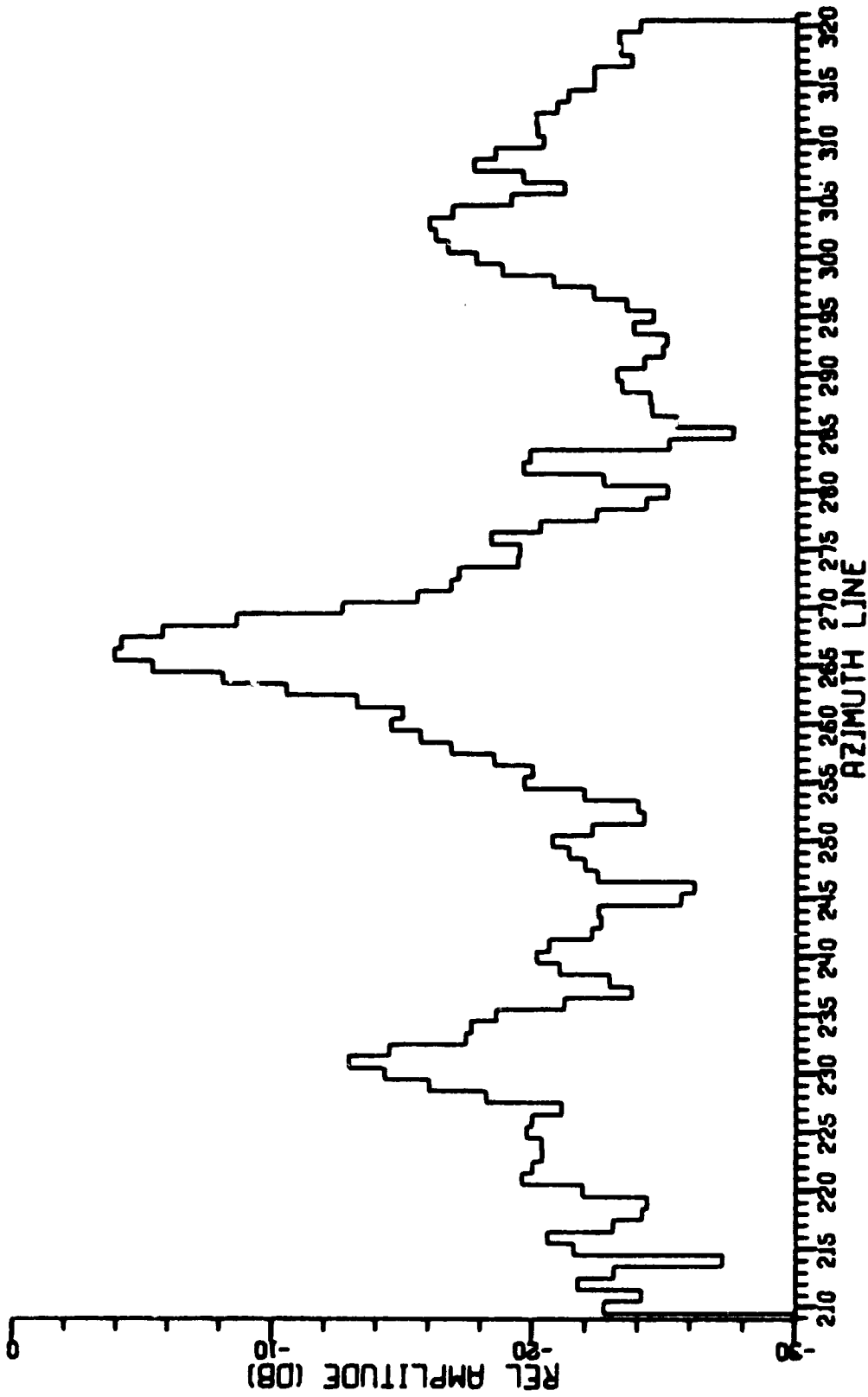


FIGURE 24
RANGE BIN 4, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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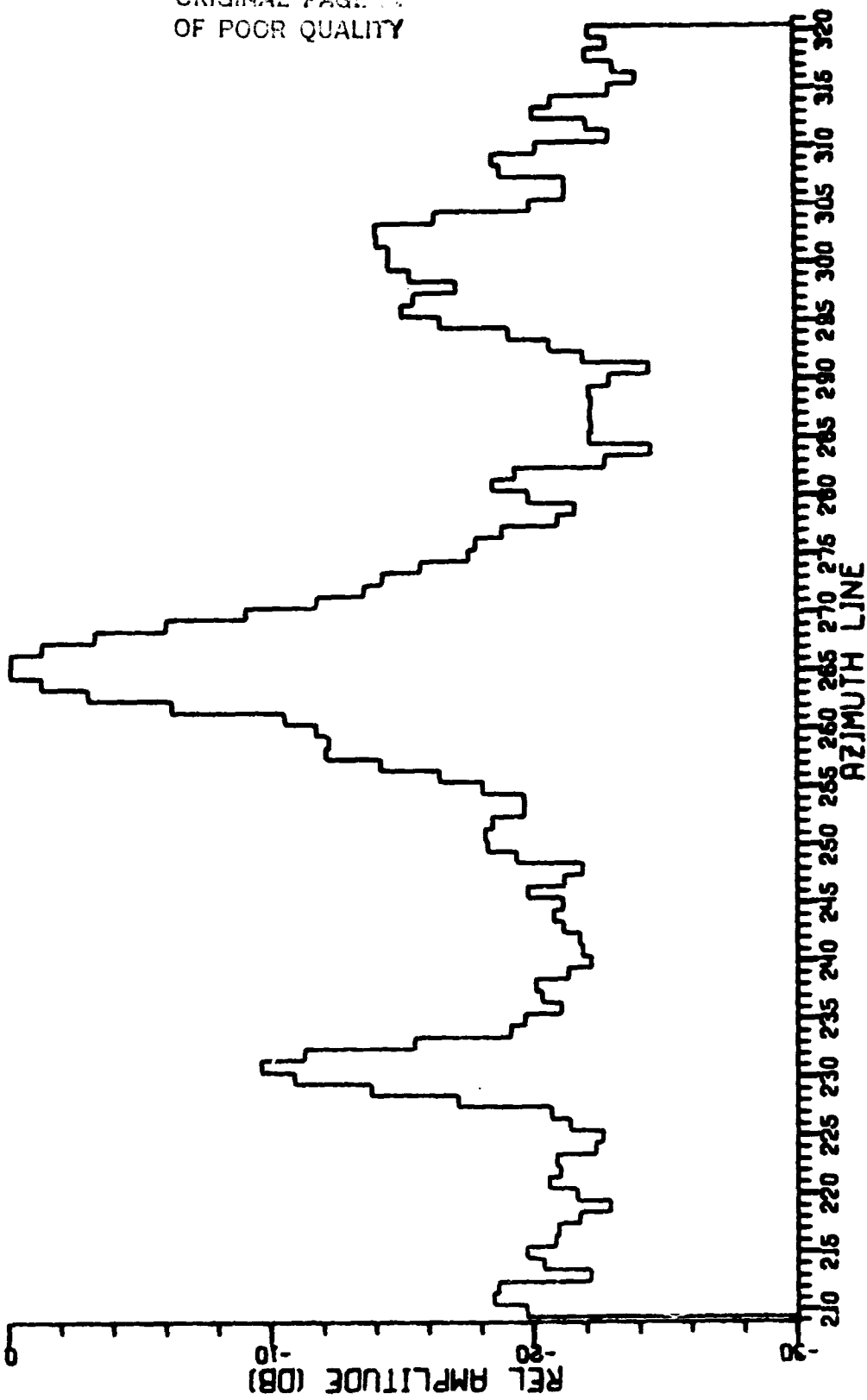


FIGURE 25
RANGE BIN 5, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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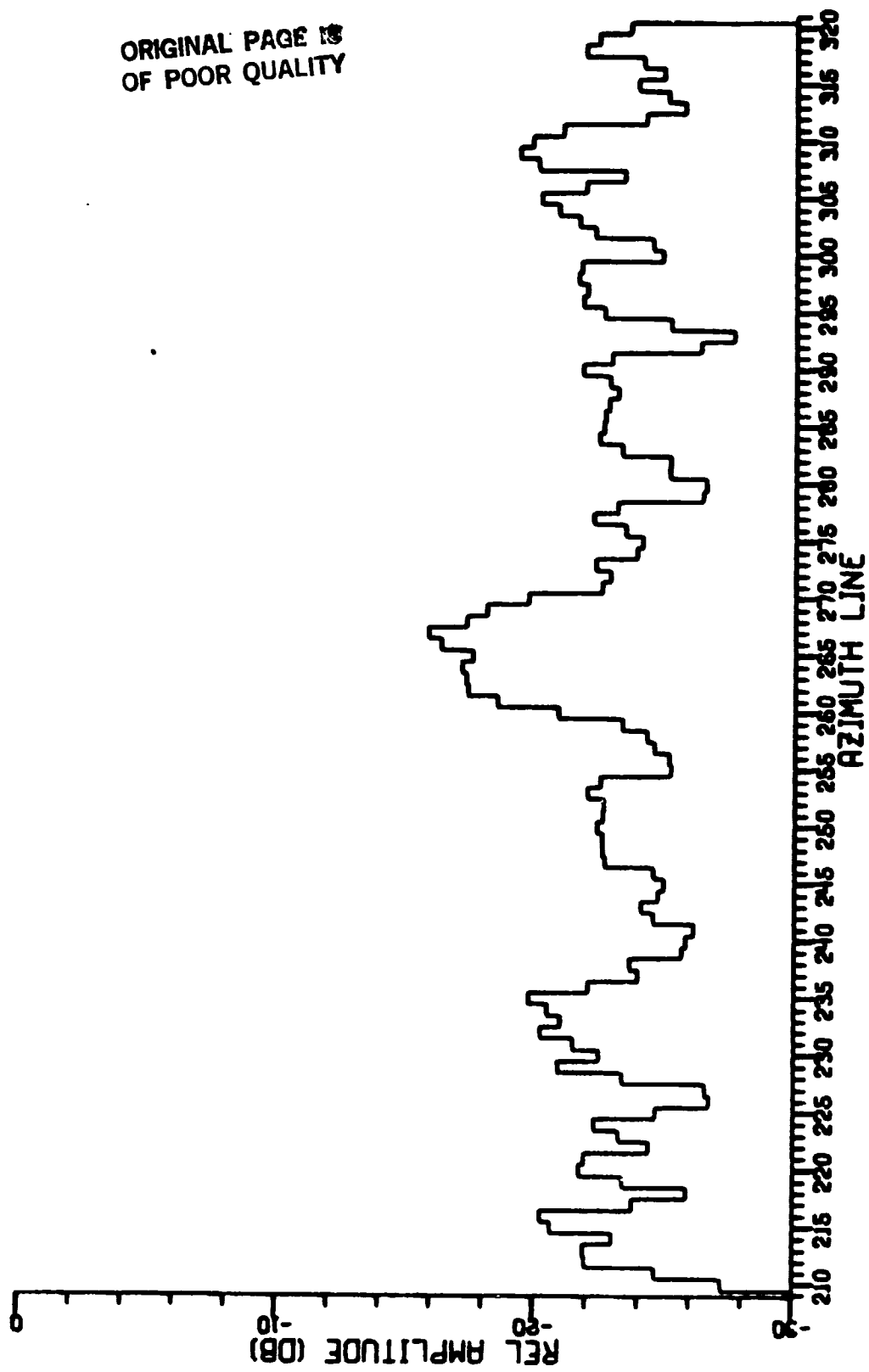


FIGURE 26
RANGE BIN 6, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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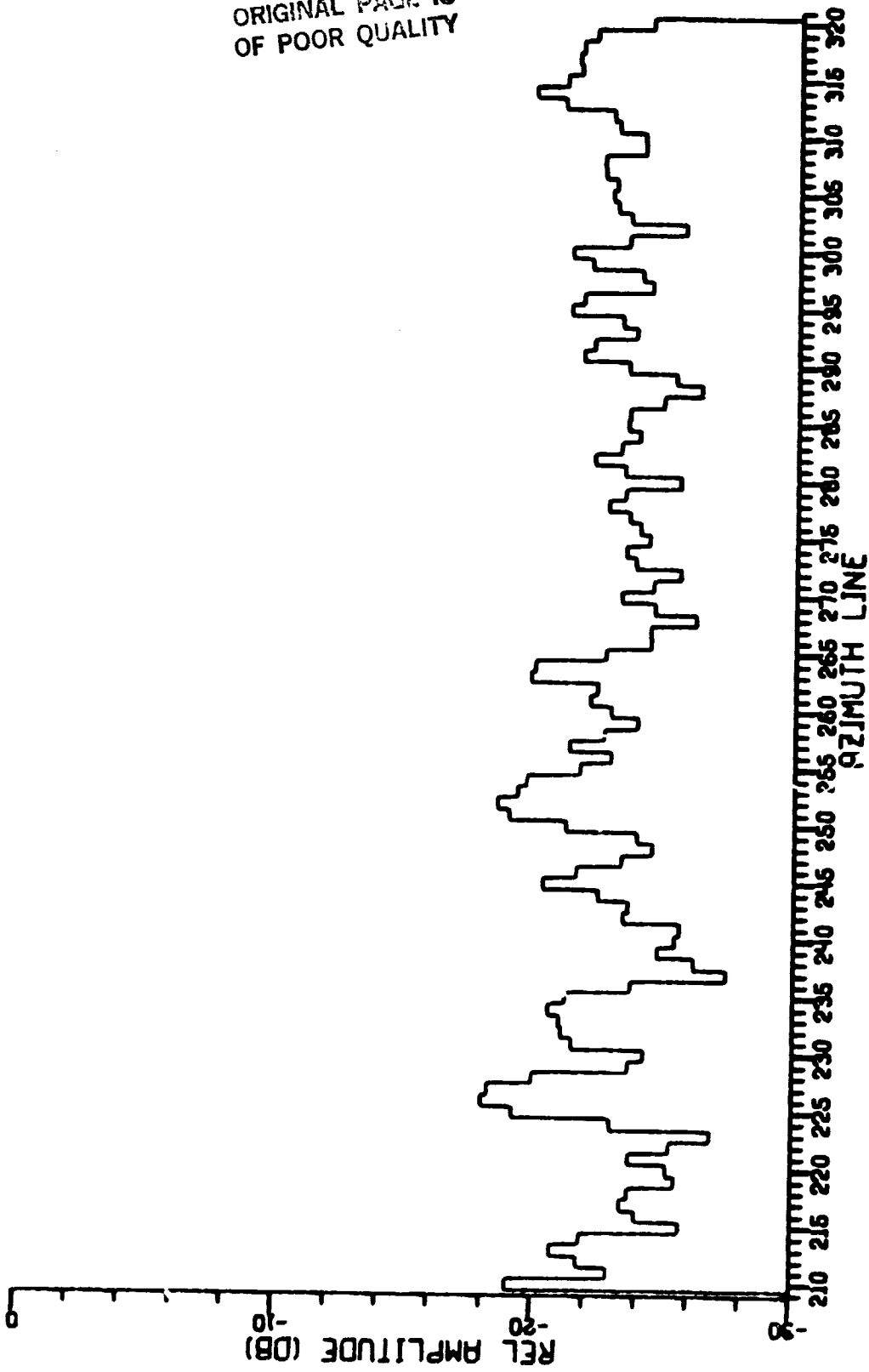


FIGURE 27
RANGE BIN 7, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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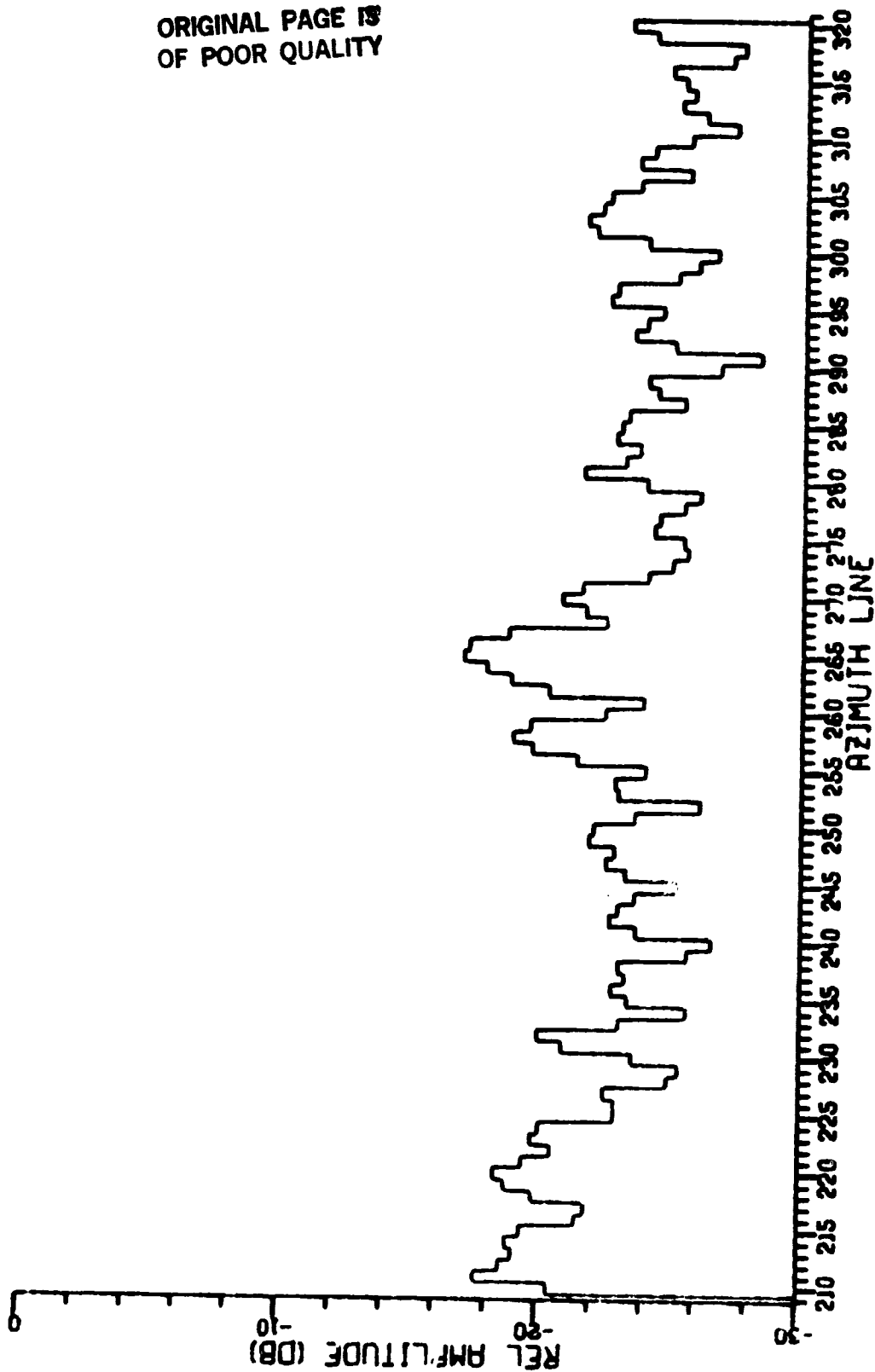


FIGURE 28
RANGE BIN 8, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

Resolution
Cell: $6 \times 10 \text{ m}^2$
Estimated σ^0 : -18 dB
Background Level of
a Resolution Cell: -0.2 dBm²

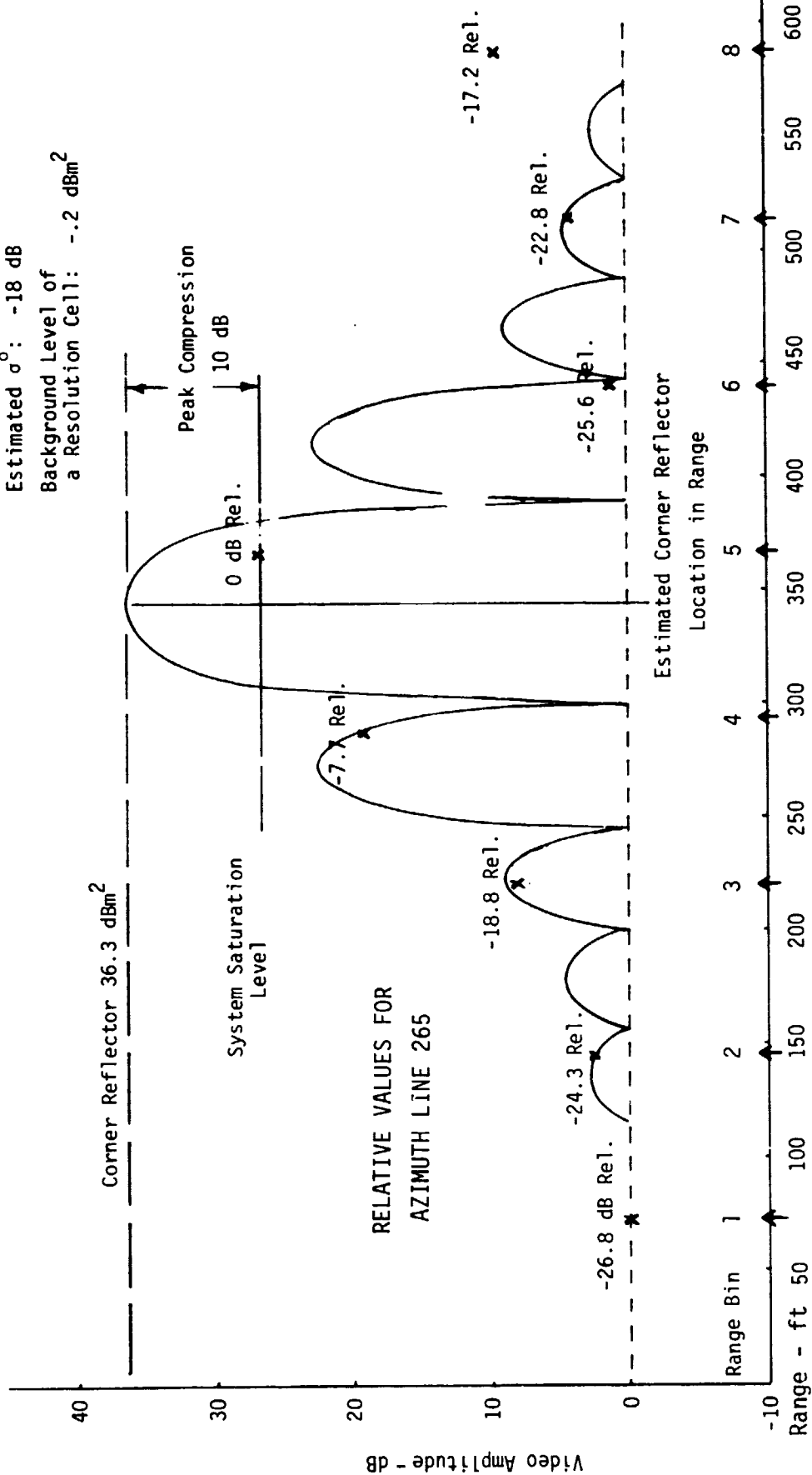


FIGURE 29
SIDELOBE DISTRIBUTION PLOT

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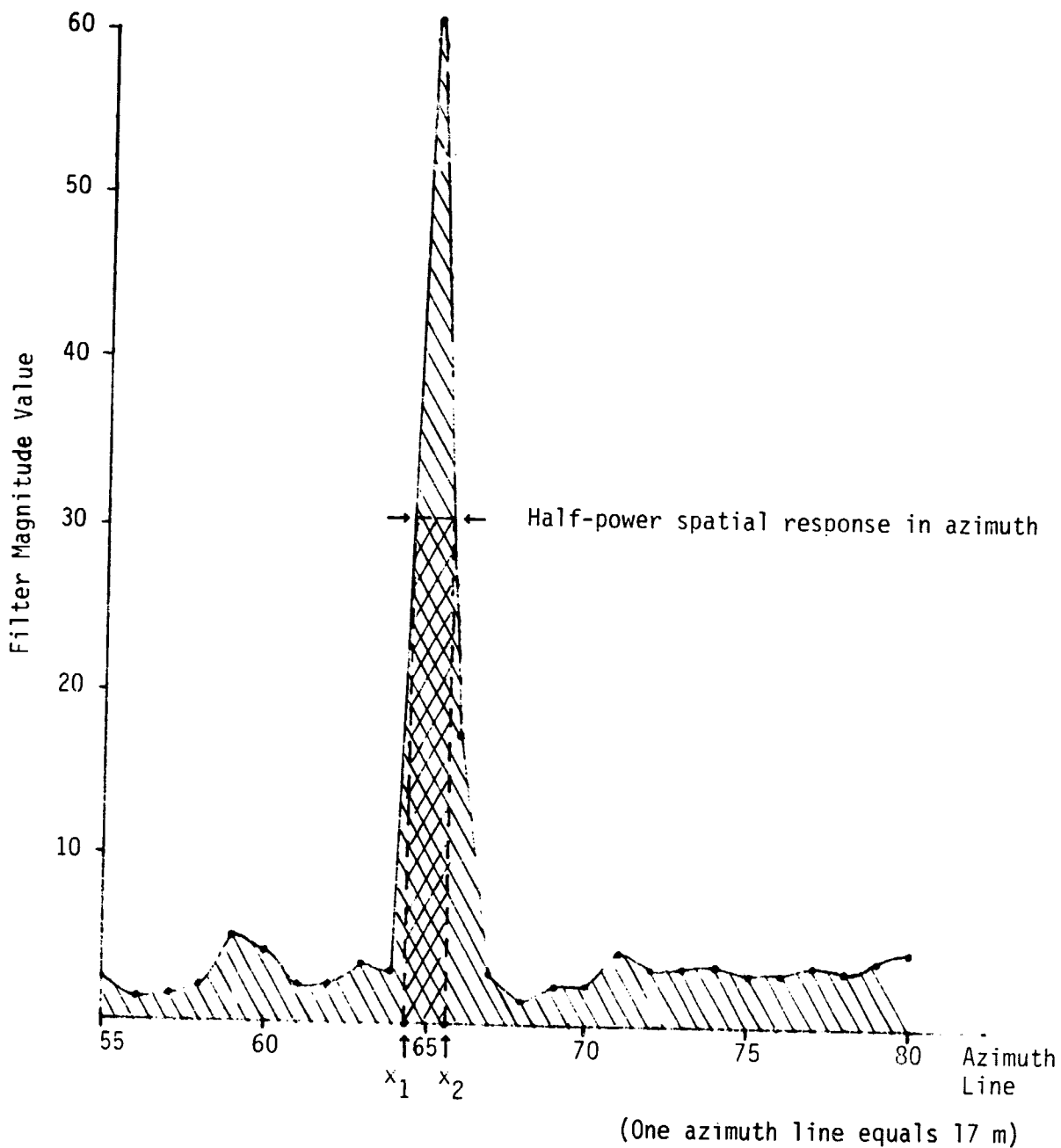


FIGURE 30
CORNER REFLECTOR AZIMUTH RESPONSE

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PIXEL VALUES FOR RANGE LINES 1 TO 11
AT 100 M LINES 55 TO 70

2.6	1.8	1.7	.9	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	
1.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.4	2.4	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.1
2.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.4	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.2
1.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.5
2.1	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.4	2.0	1.7	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.3	3.2	2.7	3.7	1.8	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.7	4.1	4.0	2.2	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.1	4.5	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.5	1.1	1.6	2.0	5.2	4.1	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.6	60.5	17.3	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.3	4.4	3.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0
1.6	1.8	1.5	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.0	4.9	2.7	1.7	9.3	7.0	1.6	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	4.1	3.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	5.6	2.8	2.8	3.4	1.9	4.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2

STATISTICS ON PRINIER PIXELS
MAX = .60469E+02
MFANE = .26333E+01
MIN = .86595E+00
SIGMA = .3732HF+01

FIGURE 31
FILTER MAGNITUDES FOR NE CORNER REFLECTOR

maximum to the mean is 13.3 dB. The background is estimated to have a cross section σ^0 of -12 dB. Applying this to pixel area of 231 m² (15.2 m in range x 15.2 m in azimuth), we obtain a cross section of 14.6 m² or 11.6 dBm². The difference in the radar cross section of the 100 cm corner reflector (36.3 dBm²) and the background should therefore be about 25 dB, instead of 13.3; either the sampling point not being on the peak of the response or the radar's dynamic range limitation (or both) causes the difference of about 12 dB.

Figures 32 and 33 are plots of the SE corner reflector response. The azimuth resolution is equal to range resolution and azimuth sample spacing is equal to range sample spacing at the patch center for Fig. 33, i.e., 16.95 m. Sample spacing was reduced to 4.24 m for the same data in Fig. 32. The peak value in Fig. 33 was 107.5 and, for Fig. 32, it was 69.7, so it is evident that sample spacing can have an effect of about 3 dB on the peak response observed.

B. Flare Ratio

This parameter is related to the average brightness of flare that surrounds the image of an isolated point scatterer. It is the ratio of the average level of the impulse response function outside the main (3 dB) lobe to the average level of the entire response.

The integrated main lobe response w_t of an impulse response $R(x)$ is

$$w_t = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} R(x) dx \quad , \quad (1)$$

where x_1, x_2 = spatial projection 3 dB from peak response (cross-hatched area of Fig. 30). A measure of total clutter w_c is the area of the entire response function (shaded area of Fig. 30):

$$w_c = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) dx \quad .$$

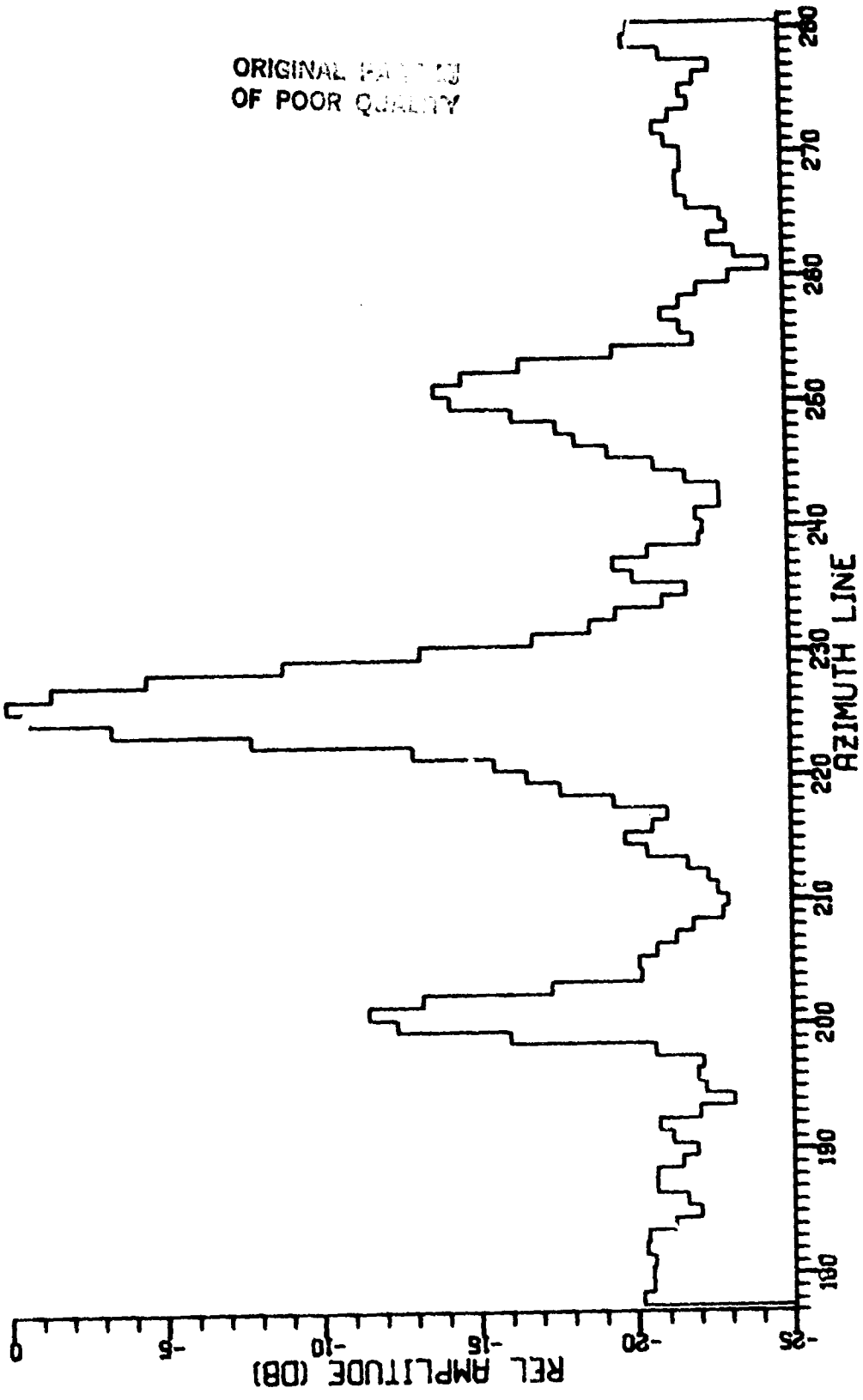


FIGURE 32
SE CORNER REFLECTOR AZIMUTH LINE SPACING, 4.24 m

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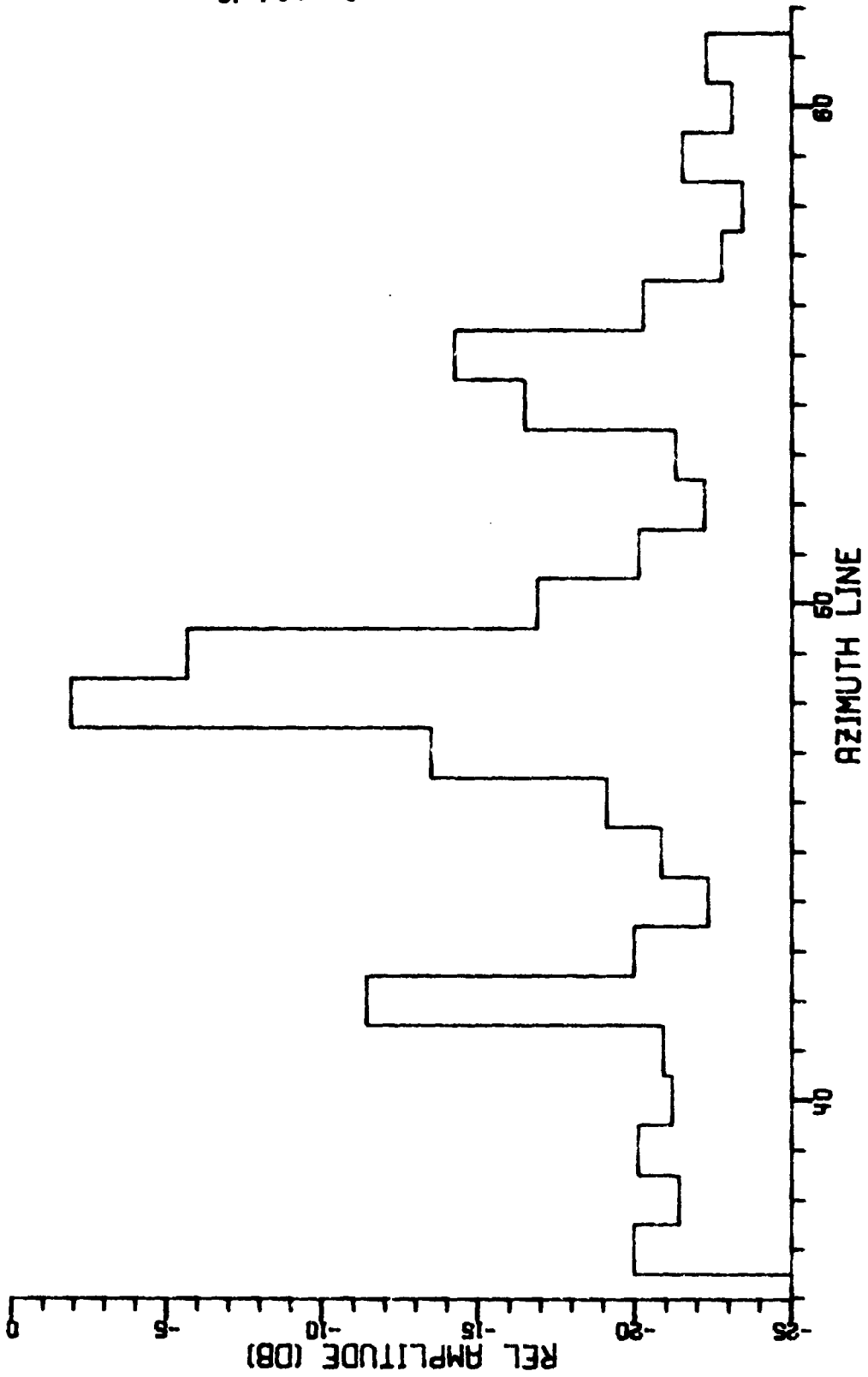


FIGURE 33
SE CORNER REFLECTOR AZIMUTH LINE SPACING, 16.95 m

Flare f is due to the area outside the main lobe:

$$f = \frac{w_c - w_t}{w_c} ,$$

from Fig. 30, $w_t=25$, $w_c=58$, and $f=0.57$. Other measurements from the SE corner reflector yield values of 0.35 and 0.4 (see Figs. 32 and 33, respectively.)

C. Peak Sidelobe Ratio (PSLR)

This is the ratio of the peak level of the largest sidelobe to the maximum response. In addition to the usual sidelobe structure for the azimuth dimension, substantial grating lobes are observed to be generated. These are the result of aliasing of the main azimuth filter response due to undersampling, or the generation of spurious responses due to harmonic generation in the radar system.

The pulse sampling rate is based on the ground speed and is supposed to be at a rate of 2 samples/ft of travel or approximately 2 samples/nsec for a spatial sampling frequency of approximately 6.5 samples/m. From analyses of the digital images, and of the optically processed images, it is evident that aliasing in the digital imagery is not the problem. Rather, it appears to be due to Doppler harmonic or spurious frequency generation by the radar receiver.

With decreased azimuth sample spacing, the peak sidelobes are about 20 dB below the maximum response (see Fig. 32, for example). The aliased main lobe responses occur about every 26 azimuth lines, with the strongest one about 11.6 dB below the peak. The sample spacing of 4.24 m means that the spatial interval is about 110 m. At a range of 24373.1 m, the relative radial velocity V_r of the aircraft is

$$V_r = \frac{110}{24373.1} \times 410 \text{ kt} = 3.186 \text{ ft/sec} ,$$

and the associated Doppler frequency is

$$f_d = \frac{2V_r}{\lambda} = \frac{6.372}{0.1025} = 62 \text{ Hz} \quad .$$

From Fig. 33, the spacing is about 6.5 azimuth lines, or still 110 m, so these grating lobes are independent of the processing in azimuth.

Another example is that of Fig. 25. The first grating lobes are 33 azimuth lines, at 3 m spacing, or 99 m from the main lobe. They are 9 dB and 15 dB below the peak of the corner reflector, whereas the peak sidelobes are almost 18 dB down from the main lobe response. The only differences are the resolution of 6.0 m, and sample spacing of 3.0 m.

In range, the data of Figs. 21-28 yield (from Fig. 24) a ratio of -8 dB. Data on the SW corner reflector indicate the PSLR to be about -12 dB, exclusive of sampling effects, more in line with the theoretical value for $\sin x/x$ distribution.

D. Sampling Ratio

The range sampling ratio is set by the operator selection of the DDRS sample interval. The ratio is given by the ratio w_a/w_r , where w_a is the highest spatial frequency unambiguously recoverable by the sampling grid. In the case of 52.5 nsec SI, for example, the sampling frequency is 19 MHz, and $w_a = 2(9.5 \times 10^6)$ rad/sec based on the Nyquist criterion. The radar impulse response in range at the 3 dB points is 60 nsec, which corresponds to a spatial frequency bandwidth of 16.7 MHz and a spatial frequency w_r of $2(16.7 \times 10^6)$, for slant range sampling ratio of 0.57. This is far from an ideal value of $r=1.2$. For 73.5 nsec SI, the ratio is only 0.41. As an approximation, it is the ratio of the 3 dB width of the impulse response divided by twice the SI.

In azimuth, the normal or default processing sets the azimuth resolution equal to that of the ground range resolution, and thus varies with slant range. The sample spacing is fixed at the range sample interval times the cosecant of the nadir angle at the patch center.

For example (see Fig. 34), the data for the filter processing for the three range bins indicated shows that RESR (range ground resolution in meters) is 15.2, with RESA (azimuth ground resolution) set to the same value. The FILTSP (filter spacing) is 12.6 m. The sample ratio for azimuth is given by

$$r = \frac{w_a}{w_r} \frac{RESA}{2 \text{ FILTSP}} = \frac{15.2}{25.2} = 0.603 \quad .$$

E. Processor Signal-to-Noise Ratio (S/N) Gain (G_p)

This is the ratio of processor output S/N to input S/N. Fundamentally, the amount of noise suppression is determined by the amount of signal integration during image formation. In the APQ-102, range compression has already occurred prior to digitizing the video signal, and the processor S/N gain results from the azimuth compression process, or Doppler processing, which involves overlaying the outputs of successive Fourier transform operations. Since the noncoherent integration gain is in theory equal to the square root of the samples summed, from Fig. 34, for example, the value is $G_p = \sqrt{19} = 4.36$, or about 6.4 dB.

A second and important effect of increasing the S/N processing gain is to decrease the background roughness, and the low level of the background roughness parameter is due to the substantial amount of overlay in the formation of the digital imagery.

RM- 60 RESR- 15.2 RESA- 15.2 FILTSP- 12.6 HANGF- 20614.1 HNGNADR- 11199.2
 NP- 158 NPFFT- 169 NPFAM- 24 NFRFAM- 3R NPLMAP- 7H IFILOUI- 1 GI- 1.5613
 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13
 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19
 19
 19
 19

RM- 61 RESR- 15.2 RESA- 15.2 FILTSP- 12.6 HANGF- 20621.9 HNGNADR- 11213.7
 NP- 158 NPFFT- 169 NPFAM- 24 NFRFAM- 3R NPLMAP- 7H IFILOUI- 1 GI- 1.5613
 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13
 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19
 19
 19
 19

RM- 62 RESR- 15.2 RESA- 15.2 FILTSP- 12.6 HANGF- 20629.8 HNGNADR- 11228.2
 NP- 158 NPFFT- 169 NPFAM- 24 NFRFAM- 3R NPLMAP- 7H IFILOUI- 1 GI- 1.5613
 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13
 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19
 19
 19
 19

FIGURE 34
 FILTER OVERLAY DATA, LINE 1, RUN 1

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The digital image quality compares favorably with the images produced by optical processing, but the study has indicated some substantial limitations in the overall XSAR system for remote sensing applications. The most obvious of these is the limited dynamic range of the radar system. A second serious limitation is the undersampling in range, due to the limitation of the DDRS video sampling rate. The minimum SI was designed to be 40 nsec; however, this was not usable in practice due to hardware problems.

The following specific conclusions evolve from the study of the data supplied, and the processed images.

1. The dynamic range of the system is only about 25 dB. The corner reflector with RCS of less than 10 m^2 could not be discerned in the data and only the 25 cm and larger reflectors provided echoes larger than the background.

2. The system resolution is about half that of the nominal 3 dB range resolution, as the processing is normally performed. The azimuth resolution can be increased, however, to a limit of about 3 m. Resolution varies with the cosecant of the nadir angle.

3. Spurious signals generated by the radar receiving system create substantial azimuth grating lobes. This could be due either to the design of the APQ-102, or due to a poor state of maintenance at the time of the data gathering flights. Because of this, the use of a weighting function on the Doppler array, prior to Fourier transformation, has little effect.

APPENDIX I
GRAY SHADE DATA FOR 3-ELEMENT CORNER REFLECTOR ARRAY

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APPENDIX II
UNIFORM BACKGROUND
Gray Shade Values (Hexadecimal)

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PIXEL VALUES FOR RANGE BINS 240 TO 384
AZIMUTH LINES 119 to 211 RELATIVE TO LEFT OF IMAGE: AZIMUTH LINES 92-184
DB/GRAY SHADE = 1.50 TOP GRAY SHADE VALUE = 10.00

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STATISTICS ON PRINTED PIXELS
MAX = .19287E+01 MIN = .16950E+00
MEAN = .67119E+00 SIGMA = .20115E+00

APPENDIX III

DARK BACKGROUND
Gray Shade Values (Hexadecimal)

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PIXEL VALUES FOR RANGE BINS 216 TO 370
AZIMUTH LINES 322 TO 367 RELATIVE TO LEFT OF IMAGE: AZIMUTH LINE 295-340
DB/GRAY SHADE = 1.50 TOP GRAY SHADE VALUE = 10.00

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76767767864778866556876776555665666666896765A
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667A777A775666677677775696A7A776677A667A757777
768A6775A8A776667767776A7577777776577A666576
676A76A77775765667A7A797A65A687A67A66776A7767A
777797A7A6A576667A7777A7677A87A77766A77A8666A
66A7767A4556767767569777A7A7667A777A8A87668A7A
6A77767A4A857677767A776768A77777A7A7A7777677
A777A77A785666A7775666767A97766A7A8A75676777A
777767A77A6676777A76667A87A7777A87667A7777A8A
777567A737778656777767778776777A8A8A676777A
677A776A8A8A77877A7676A7877677667A97778578779A
7767776A77A897778776576777A77A77777678677A
767776877A56876676A66A86A767976A748678677787A87
75A77677A578867876666767767A7576678767A87977A
776776A76777A8676777677767776767A57187776A9A77
66757A9776767667777A777A8755A77677687777A8677
677A777A8A766A7875A6777A776776A655875A7787A
566A77759A77A867677A7779A77A8A7777A77789A87
75677555A7767677A6767775A77677A77778765
65A8A6677776755665767A77689A65577A77A8777766A
76777667775666776A5A577A8A76A77777777657A
7665677A7A7A677A68776A77A77A968A8A776786A8667A
777A5767766765567676A77667766677A8A876677677A
777A7777A7A766A8677A67767A677687A8A77667A7777
565A8A6A8A8A77A67775666666666776A8775A677777A
775A767A776677A88A6757A6677A877A7S777A766A97
6677756A7A7557767677A5776757A777A76A7777766677
6777667A75467667766A87A6777A8757777A8766777
677787A7A67766A756776567A66777568A7A77576789
566A576A5A777605776577A65A5567A7667767768877A
677A6567A8775677A7A665576677A77A777777776A
777A7667A777A766656567777776A777A7778A867687
5A57767775A667766667A566A8A7A77678667A767777A
57A5665A7A767666665567567A766777575777566789
777A66A46A656777775676867A5567A77A677677A877
7677657A66777A67667666A676A55677A877865769766A
7777A65A75A6575666A67A76667A677A66697A87A87A6A
6775656A7A777A77775667A65A6657A665789A6667767
667A7767A5A767776777667A776776776776777A8A777A
A6A77767777756755A7A776687A6A8A8767A8677A87A9A
7767767A4A4A77766A67777766A6676775698A8A8A8A
665A777A77767A6777A6A7667665A7777A8A8A8A786777
66A777A77667A777776A777776677A8A8A77757677A
77777777A7657A7A6A777767A6A6A67A67A8A67A66777A

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675668R447476R96566544756756775555566776678R77
75R8677777475775777R777R77767667655676767765767
5587R77776777577766766556575567665R89565678R4
77R76766776677R77567665775676567675667766578R
877567756766797766667666566665755567R666R7R
767577756777765777R7R9665554656666655766657767
767R666644577666757767R775556666657666765567756
7777767777767676777R8R56756666666566677576766
R86567676577676677R676776655666677666766577R667
77R66675549R866677677R76767676777766R7789676
76964565R777766667768R756666667765886699679
77777676667678R777R86767766766666765666677775
7R6778706677H777767766666664767775556766977765
7777675777767R6567677655577666677776657777666
R89R667766757756887766665775766666667776776666
R89066776766678676665676577755667654776667767
88R77R876667756667777666766667645576556666
78R77767R766777666677667676767676666665587765
R65667R667R66666766R777777666776776667775766
R7R66765R77R7777676677766766766766666666776667
R677768R67R776886565667767R775566577766566667
7R77R7R977R8R777766676766R766666R8677R56676677
776R7777676677777R7576777R7777667776R777565
8R77R7764777R877677R776677675667R8656R66767R
R77R77R9R979R7667676777777778R66667666R76666
R75R897R976R7R8766767667567766665676677664777
R7R67867R849R85777R75R76R667667766R76777675777
76R8768R97R77779765767R9767577767764797776667
676666995R77677777767675R75R66665767R67R5766
68R7R79R7R8R6R8R777R77677667R876766777679R6675
7R7R757779R97777749579777866R766787677777R8777
7H77R8777R9R7675R867R775776776567H77R77667677R
75R77R67766R7R77R8R97676R6777R7777R877977657776

STATISTICS ON PRINTED PIXFLS
MAX = .13946E+01 MIN = .12951E+00
MEAN = .48747E+00 SIGMA = .15001E+00

C-2

APPENDIX IV
PROGRAM LISTING FOR GROUND SIGNAL PROCESSOR

```

1 PROGRAM GSP (INPUT,OUTPUT,OUT,PNGRIN=0,FILMAG=0,RIOT=0,TAPE2=OUT) GSP
2 GSP
3 C --- INITIALIZE -----GSP
4 C
5 C COMMON /RIOT/ RIOT, TIME,INATE,LAT, LONG, IALT,HOG,DRIFT,ROLL,
6 GSP
7 GSP PITCH,IGSPD,VACC,XIPP,KFN,ISTAT,IMODE,DRMIN,SISR,
8 GSP
9 GSP NHIT,MODE,AUX(16), RIOTEND
10 COMMON WK(6300)
11 DIMENSION WT(512),IWK(1),RNORM(512),KMAP(512),RMINT(2)
12 COMPLEX FOC(512),HV(1025)
13 INTGFR IAZINS,I(2),VINDATA(1024),ZANKR(7)
14 EQUIVALENCE (WK(1),IWK(1)),(I(2),RMAP(1))
15 DATA IANKR /4096,2048,0,1024,0,0,512/, RMINT /.127E-3,.171E-3/
16 C
17 C *****
18 C *****
19 C *****
20 C *****
21 C *****
22 C *****
23 C *****
24 C *****
25 C *****
26 C *****
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34 C *****
35 C *****
36 C *****
37 C *****
38 C *****
39 C *****

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NFFTMAX=1024
NPMAX=512
CALL RECOVERY
PI=2.1415926535898
RTD=180./PI
DTR=1./RTD
CL=.299/425F+09
FPM=3.2409399
WL=.031228

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LUNLST=2
LUNR=4LR10T
LUNT=6LRNGRTN

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40      LJND=6LFILMAG      GSP
41      LUNTO=6LOUTPUT    GSP
42      C                  GSP
43      C                  GSP
44      C                  GSP
45      C      --- SET-UP DEFAULT PROCESSING VALIFS. --- GSP
46      C      HMF=1.2/29R      GSP
47      C      KWTFMA=#TAYLOR#      GSP
48      C      SHANFAC=30.      GSP
49      C      NBAR=5          GSP
50      C      KGI OK=0       GSP
51      C      RESSR=8.25     GSP
52      C      TA71 NS=.360   GSP
53      C      NRHPC=0        GSP
54      C      I REMAP=1     GSP
55      C      SRA=1.0        GSP
56      C      TRFSA=0.       GSP
57      C      TFILTSP=0.    GSP
58      C      PRINT (2.0) #1 #      GSP
59      C      --- KBRANCH --- GSP
60      C      20 PRINT #, # INPUT KBRANCH#      GSP
61      C      READ #, KBRANCH      GSP
62      C      IF (EOF(4LINPUT),NE.0.0) STOP      GSP
63      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 70      GSP
64      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 75      GSP
65      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 80      GSP
66      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 90      GSP
67      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 95      GSP
68      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 100     GSP
69      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 110     GSP
70      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 115     GSP
71      C      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 120     GSP
72      C      GOTO 20      GSP
73      C      C**** CHGRHPC - CHANGE RANGE RIN USED TO COMPUTE THE DISTANCE TO THE      GSP
74      C      C**** PATCH CENTER TO BE PROCESSED. DEFAULT IS 0.      GSP
75      C      C**** USE CENTER RANGE RIN OF THE ENTIRE SAMPLED PULSE IF      GSP
76      C      C**** NRHPC=0 (IE. 256 FOR 7-RIT DATA, 512 FOR 4-RIT DATA,      GSP
77      C      C****
78

```

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C****
C
70 CONTINUE
PRINT *, # INPUT NR4PC #,
READ *, NR4PC
PRINT (2,*) # PATCH CENTER RANGE HIN CHANGED TO #, NR4PC
GOTO 20

C
C**** QUICKLOOK - NO OVERLAY OF SYNTHETIC FILTERS, I.F. 1-LOOK IMAGE.
75 CONTINUE
KQLOOK=KQLOOK+1
KQLOOK=AND(KQLOOK,1)
IF (KQLOOK.FQ.1) PRINT (2,*) # 1-LOOK IMAGE OPTION SLECIED#
IF (KQLOOK.FQ.1) PRINT *, # 1-LOOK IMAGE OPTION SELECTED#
IF (KQLOOK.FQ.0) PRINT (2,*) # 1-LOOK IMAGE OPTION DE-SELECTED#
IF (KQLOOK.FQ.0) PRINT *, # 1-LOOK IMAGE OPTION DE-SELECTED#
GOTO 20

C
C**** CHRRMP - CHANGE RANGE BIN USED FOR ALIGNMENT OF LEFT EDGE OF
C**** MAP. DEFAULT IS VALUE OF FIRST RANGE BIN DESIGNATED
C**** IN HIOT HEADRF.
C
80 CONTINUE
PRINT *, # INPUT IRHFMAP #,
READ *, IRHFMAP
PRINT (2,*) # FIRST RANGE HIN USED AS LEFT EDGE OF IMAGE - #,
IRHFMAP
GOTO 20

C
C**** CHGRES - OVFRTDF PROGRAM CALCULATION OF AZIMUTH RESOLUTION (RESA)
C**** AND SAMPLE SPACING (FILTSPC). INPUT IS IN METERS,
C**** ENTRY OF A ZERO REVERTS BACK TO PROGRAM CALCULATION.
C
90 CONTINUE
PRINT *, # INPUT RESA, FILTSPC #,
READ *, IRESA, TFILTS
PRINT (2,*) # AZIMUTH RESOLUTION TO BE USED AT EACH RANGE - #,
IRESA #, AZIMUTH SAMPLE SPACING - #, TFILTS
GOTO 20

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1024 FOR 2-BIT DATA, AND 2048 FOR 1-BIT)

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116 GSP
117 GSP

120 C**** CHGSRA - CHANGE AZIMUTH SAMPLE RATIO. OUTPUT AZIMUTH SAMPLE
 C**** SPACING IS SFT TO: FILTSPC/SPA . DEFAULT IS 1.
 C
 125 C 95 CONTINUE
 PRINT *,#INPUT SRA #,
 READ #,SHA
 PRINT (2,*) # AZIMUTH SAMPLE SPACING CHANGED TO #,SPA
 GOTO 20
 C
 130 C**** CHGAPWT - CHANGE APERTURE WEIGHT FUNCTION. DEFAULT IS TAYLOR
 C**** AT 30 DH.
 C**** KWTFTNA= APERTURE WEIGHT FUNCTION (BCD), EITHER -
 C**** HANNING, COSINE**2, TAYLOR, RECT, OR KAISER.
 C**** SHADFAC= SHANNING FACTOR -
 C**** HANNING - PERCENT OF APERTURE WITH COSINE TAPER
 C**** COSTNE**2 - VALUE OF ARGUMENT AT APERTURE END-
 C**** POINT, DEGREES.
 C**** TAYLOR - PEAK SIDELobe RATIO (DB).
 C**** RECT - UNIFORM WEIGHTING. ALL WEIGHTS=1.0 .
 C**** KAISER - AVERAGE SIDELobe LEVEL, DB.
 C**** NRAR = NUMBER OF SIDELobES OF NEAR UNIFORM LEVEL.
 C**** (USFO ONLY FOR TAYLOR WEIGHTING).
 C
 140 C 100 CONTINUE
 PRINT #, # INPUT KWTFTNA,SHADFAC,NRAR #,
 READ #, KWTFTNA,SHADFAC,NRAR
 PRINT (2,*) # APERTURE SHADING CHANGED TO #,KWTFTNA,#, FACTOR #,
 1 SHADFAC,#, NRAR #,NRAR
 GOTO 20
 C
 145 C**** CHGRBF - CHANGE BEAM BROADENING FACTOR. DEFAULT IS 1.27.
 C**** BRFE= BEAM BROADENING FACTOR.
 C
 150 C 10 CONTINUE
 PRINT #, # INPUT BRF #,
 READ #, BRF
 PRINT (2,*) # BEAM BROADENING FACTOR CHANGED TO #,BRF
 GOTO 20
 C

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 GSP 156

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C
C**** CHGALNS - CHANGE NUMBER OF AZIMUTH LINES GENERATED.
C****          DEFAULT = 360 .
C
150 C 115 CONTINUE
      PRINT *,'INPUT TAZLNS #,
      READ *,(TAZLNS
165 C PRINT (2,*) # NUMBER OF AZIMUTH LINES TO BE GENERATED - #,TAZLNS
      GOTO 20
C
C-----GSP
C
C**** PROCESS - PROCESS INPUT DOPPLER VIDEO INTO DISPLAY VIDEO.
C****          IFILO= OUTPUT FILE NO.
C****          IRBF= FIRST RANGE BIN TO PROCESS.
C****          NPHFILS= NUMBER OF INPUT FILFS (RANGE RINS) TO PROCESS
C
170 C 120 CONTINUE
      PRINT *,'INPUT IFILO, IRBF, NRRPROC, IPSKIP #,
      READ *,(IFILO,IRRF,NRRPROC,IPSKIP
175 C PRINT (2,*) # OUTPUT FILF, FIRST RANGE BIN, NUMBER FILES (RANGE
      TINS) TO PROCESS, PULSES TO SKIP #,IFILO,IRRF,NRRPROC,IPSKIP
180 C CALL LUNPOS (LUN0,IFILO)
C
C----- READ RIOT RECORD FROM FIRST FILE OF LUNR. -----
C
C          BUFFER IN (LUNR,1) (RIOTST,RIOTEND)
185 C IF (UNIT(LUNR))150,140,130
      PRINT *,'#P.F. ON LUNR - HEADER #
      STOP #P.F. ON LUNR#
190 C PRINT *,'#EOF ON LUNR - HEADER #
      STOP #EOF ON LUNR#
      CONTINUE
      CALL RPTPRAT(LUNLST)
C
C----- INITIALIZE VARIABLES COMMON TO ALL RANGE RINS. -----
C
195 C NRR=IANHH(NRIT)
      STCOLY=RMINT(MODE)-.1F-6*(600-(IALT+50)/100)
      GSP
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ALT=FLOAT(IALT)/FPM
RMIN=CL*(STCDLY+DRMIN)/2.
RPC=RMIN+NRH*SISR*CL/4.
XNAPC=ACOS(ALT/RPC)
IF (NRHPC.NE.0) RPC=RMIN+NRHPC*SISR*CL/2.
IF (NRHPC.NE.0) XNAPC=ACOS(ALT/RPC)
XNAPCDG=XNAPC*RTD)
RNGFMAP=RMIN+(IRRFMAP-1)*SISR*CL/2.
FILTSPC=CL*SISR/2./SIN(XNAPC)
IF (FILTSPC.NE.0.0) FILTSPC=IFILTS
FILTSPC=FILTSPC/SRA
FIFFT=FILTSPC*FPM

```

C
C**** PRINT THE VARIABLES COMMON TO ALL RANGE BINS.
C

```

PRINT (2,1000)
PRINT (2,1100) NRH,ALT,STCDLY,RMIN,RPC,RNGFMAP,XNAPCDG,FILTSPC
PRINT (2,1200)

```

102 210
215

----- PROCESS- NRRFILS RANGE BINS. -----

```

IRRF=IRRF+NRHPROC-1
NSTIP=4
IF (TAZLNS.GT.100) NSTIP=3
IF (TAZLNS.GT.200) NSTIP=2
TIP=0
DO 380 IRRFIL=IRRF,IRRI
PRINT *,# RR - #,IRRFIL
ENDDFILE LUNTO

```

C
C**** INITIALIZE VARIABLES FOR START OF PROCESSING OF ONE RANGE BIN.
C

```

CALL SEI(RMAP(I),RMAP(TAZLNS),0.)
CALL SEI(RNORM(I),RNORM(TAZLNS),0.)
NPT=0
IA7LINE=1
RANGE=RMIN+(IRRFIL-1)*SISR*CL/2.
RIGNADR=ISORT(RANGE#RANGE-ALT*ALT)

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235 XNARR=ACOS(ALT/RANGE)
GSP
236 RESD=RESSR/SIN(XNARR)
GSP
237 RESA=RESK
GSP
238 IF (TRFSA.NF.0.0) RFSA=TRFSA
GSP
239 XNP=2.*.4420*RFH*WL*RANGE*FPM/PESA+1.0
GSP
240 NP=XNP+.5
GSP
241 NFFT=WL*FPM*RANGE/FILTSPC+1.5
GSP
242 FILTSP=WL*RANGE*FPM/(NFFT-1)
GSP
243 C COMPUTE NUMBER OF FILTERS IN THE 3 DB WIDTH OF THE REAL REAM
GSP
244 C AND THE INDEX (OUT OF THE FFT) OF THE FIRST FILTER.
GSP
245 NFRFAM=1.3*DIR*RANGE/FILTSPC + 1.5
GSP
246 IFRFAM=((NFFT+1)/2-NFRFAM)/2 + 1
GSP
247 I(1)=IFRFAM
GSP
248 C IF THE LENGTH OF THE FFT REQUIRED TO PROVIDE THE DESIRED SAMPLE
GSP
249 C SPACING IS LESS THAN THE LENGTH OF THE SYNTHETIC ARRAY THEN
GSP
250 C MULTIPLY THE COMPUTED FFT LENGTH BY THE SMALLEST INTEGER (IFILOUT)
GSP
251 C THAT GIVES A RESULT GREATER THAN THE SYNTHETIC ARRAY LENGTH (NP).
GSP
252 IFIOUT=INT(FLOAT(NP)/FLOAT(NFFT))+1
GSP
253 IF (IFIOUT.NE.1) NFFT=WL*FPM*RANGE/FILTSPC*IFIOUT + 1.5
GSP
254 IF (NP.LF.NPMAX) GOTO 265
GSP
255 PRINT (2,*) ' NUMBER OF PULSES PER ARRAY =',NP,*, NPMAX =*,
GSP
256 1 NPMAX
GSP
257 STOP
GSP
258 265 CONTINUE
GSP
259 IF (NFFT.LF.NFFTMAX) GOTO 267
GSP
260 PRINT (2,*) ' NUMBER OF POINTS IN FFT =',NFFT,*, NFFTMAX=*,
GSP
261 1 NFFTMAX
GSP
262 STOP
GSP
263 267 CONTINUE
GSP
264 C CALCULATE SYNTHETIC ARRAY WEIGHTS.
GSP
265 CALL WINDOW (WT,NP,KWTFNA,SHADFAC,GI,NRAR)
GSP
266 DO 260 IP=1,NP
GSP
267 WT(IP)=WT(IP)*GI/ND
GSP
268 269 CONTINUE
GSP
269 C**** COMPUTE ARRAY OF VALUES FOR FOCUSING THE SYNTHETIC ARRAYS.
GSP
270 DO 270 J=1,NP
GSP
271 ND=(ABS(FLOAT(J)-FLOAT(NP)/2.)*.5+.25)/FPM
GSP
272
GSP
273

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275 NPHT=.4*.PI/WL*(SQRT(RANGE*RANGE+1000)-RANGE)
      FOC(I)=CMPLX(COS(DPHI),-SIN(DPHI))
      FOC(J)=FOC(J)*WT(J)
276 CONTINUE
C
C*** SKIP PULSES SO THAT THE START OF THE MAP COINCIDES WITH THE
C*** START OF THE MAP AT RANGE RIN - IRHFMAP.
C
      NPLMAP=WI*(RANGE-HAGEHMAP)/2.*FPM*FPM+.5
      IF (NPLMAP.GE.0) GOTO 275
      PRINT *,'ERROR - NPLMAP LESS THAN 0 #'
      STOP
275 CONTINUE
      INPSKIP=NPLMAP+IPSKIP
      CALL NPULSES(LUNT,IRHFIL,VIDATA,INPSKIP,0,NRIT,NRB,1)
C
C*** PRINT VALUES OF THE COMPUTED PARAMETERS.
C
      IF (IIP.NE.0.NSIIP) PRINT (2,1200)
      IIP=IIP+1
      IF (IIP.GT.NS(IIP)) IIP=1
      PRINT (2,1300) IRHFIL,RESA,FILTSP,RANGE,RNGNADR
      PRINT (2,1400) NP,NPFFT,IFREAM,NFREAM,NPLMAP,IFILEOUT,GI
C
C*** RECOVER NP PULSES.
C
280 CONTINUE
      CALL NPULSES(LUNT,IRHFIL,VIDATA,0,NP,NRIT,NRB,0)
      NPT=NPT+NP
C
C*** APPLY FOCUSING AND WEIGHTING. FOURIER PROCESS. OVERLAY.
C
      DO 310 IP=1,NP
        HV(IP)=FOC(IP)*VIDATA(IP)
310 CONTINUE
      IFZERO=NP+1
      ILZERO=NPFFT+1
      IF (NP.NE.NPFFT) CALL SET(HV(IFZERO),HV(ILZERO),0.)
      CALL FFIC(HV,NPFFT,IWK,WK)

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310 JEND=IA/I INF+NFRFAM-1
    IF (JEND.GT.TA7LNS)JEND=IAZLNS
    KI=(JFHFAM-1)*IFILOUT + 1
    DO 330 J=IAZLINE,JEND
        RMAP(J)=(REAL(HV(K1)))*2.+(AIMAG(HV(K1)))*2.*RMAP(J)
        K1=K1+IFILOUT
        RNORM(J)=RNORM(J)+1
320 CONTINUE
C
C*** DETERMINE VALUES FOR PROPER ARRAY POSITIONING AND FILTER OVERLAY
C*** OF THE NEXT SYNTHETIC ARRAY FORMED.
C
325 IF (KLOOK.FQ.0) GOTO 353
    IF (IAZLINE+NFRFAM-1.GE.TA7LNS) GOTO 357
    IAZLINE=IAZLINE+NFRFAM
    NPTX=2.*(IAZLINE-1)*FFFEET-FLOAT(NPT)+1.
    CALL NPUSSES(LUNT,IRHFIL,VIDATA,NPTX.0,NRBIT,NRR.0)
    NPT=NPT+NPTX
    GOTO 280
330 CONTINUE
    DFLOWN=NPT*.5+.5
    IAZLINE=DFLOWN/FFFEET+1
    FLFFT=AMOD(DFLOWN,FFFEET)
    NPSKIP=(FFFEET-LEFT)*2.+5
    IF (NPSKIP.LT.NP) IAZLINE=IAZLINE+1
    IF (NPSKIP.GE.NP) NPSKIP=0
    CALL NPUSSES(LUNT,IRHFIL,VIDATA,NPSKIP.0,NRBIT,NRR.0)
    NPT=NPT+NPSKIP
    IF (IAZLINE.LT.TA7LNS)GOTO 280
335 CONTINUE
C
C*** NORMALIZE SUMS OF FILTER MAGNITUDES.
C
    DO 360 J=1,TAZLNS
        IF (RNORM(J).EQ.0) GOTO 360
        RMAP(J)=RMAP(J)/RNORM(J)
340 CONTINUE
C
C*** PRINT NORMALIZING ARRAY.
350

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C
C
C 355 DO 370 I1=1,TA7LNS,25
      I2=I1+24
      PRINT (2,I500) (INT(RNORM(I1)),I0=11,I12)
C 370 CONTINUE
C
C *** OUTPUT AMPLITUDE DATA.
C
C 360 BUFFER OUT (LUNO,1) (T(1),RMAP(TA7LNS))
      IF (UNIT(LUNO).GT.C.) GOTO 390
C
C 380 CONTINUE
C
C 365 STOP
      PRINT *,PARITY ERROR ON OUTPUT#
      STOP #P.F. ON LUNO#
C
C 370 -----
C
C 1000 FORMAT(=1 #,/,/,25X,=VARIABLES COMMON TO ALL RANGE RINS#,/,
1001 25X,=)
C
C 1100 FORMAT(1,=,NUMBER OF RANGE HINS SAMPLED - #,I4,
1101 1,=,RADAR ALTITUDE (M) - #,F7.1,/,
1102 2,=,DELAY TO START OF STC (SEC) - #,E12.6,
1103 3,=,SLANT RANGE TO START SAMPLING (M) - #,F7.1,/,
1104 4,=,SLANT RANGE TO PATCH CENTER (M) - #,F7.1,
1105 5,=,SLANT RANGE TO MAP START (M) - #,F7.1,/,
1106 6,=,ANGLE FROM NADIR TO PC (DEG) - #,F6.2,
1107 7,=,FILTER SPACING, AZIMUTH (M) - #,F6.2,/,=1 #)
C
C 1200 FORMAT(=1 #)
C 1300 FORMAT(/,=, RB-#,I4,= RESR-#,F5.1,= RFSA-#,F5.1,= FILTSP-#,GSP
1301 #,=, RANGE-#,F8.1,= RNGNADR-#,F8.1)
C 1400 FORMAT(1,2X,=NP-#,I4,= NPFFT-#,I4,= IFBEAM-#,I4,= NFBEAM-#,
1401 #,=, NPLMAP-#,I4,= YFILOUT-#,I2,= GI-#,F7.4)
C 1500 FORMAT(5X,25I4)
C
C
C 385
C 386
C 387
C 388
C 389

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END

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