

Multi-Channel Correlator Array- Fed Microwave Radiometer

Earth Science Technology Forum
NASA Ames Conference Center
June 12, 2019

Presented by Jeffrey Piepmeier, GSFC

Short Title: Correlator-Array Fed Radiometer (CAFR)

- Jeffrey Piepmeier/GSFC 550, PI
- Thomas Holmes/GSFC 617, Science PI
- Paul Racette/GSFC 555, Co-I and Nuvotronics COR
- Jared Jordan/Nuvotronics, Co-I and wideband array
- Victor Marrero/GSFC 567, Co-I and antennas
- Ali Mahnad/GSFC 567/AS&D, Antennas
- Rafael Rincon/GSFC 555, Co-I and digital receiver
- Giovanni De Amici/GSFC 555, Co-I and lab demonstration
- Jinzheng Peng/GSFC 555/USRA, forward modeling



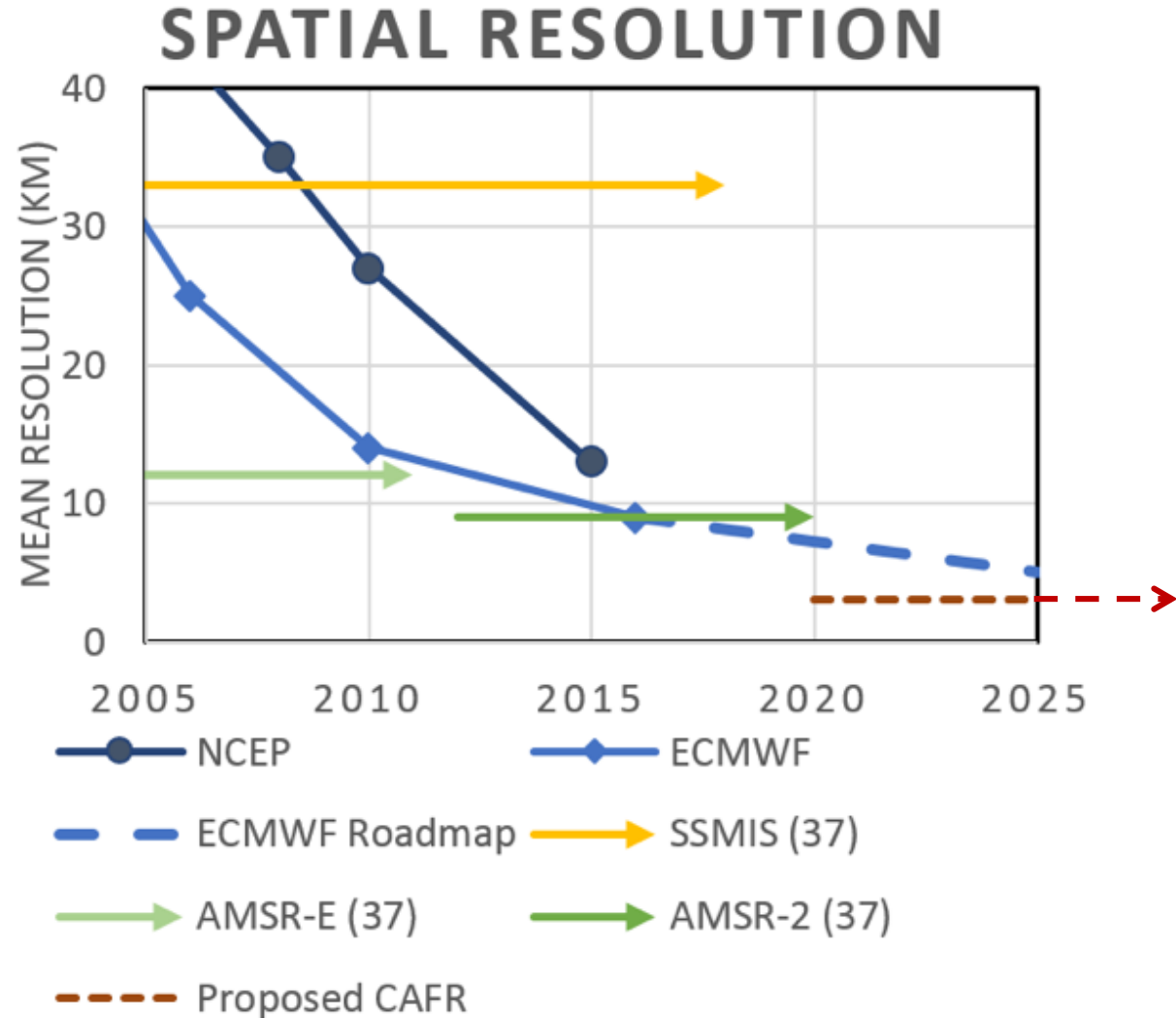
Outline

- Motivation
- Proposed Technical Solution
- Laboratory Demonstration



Motivation

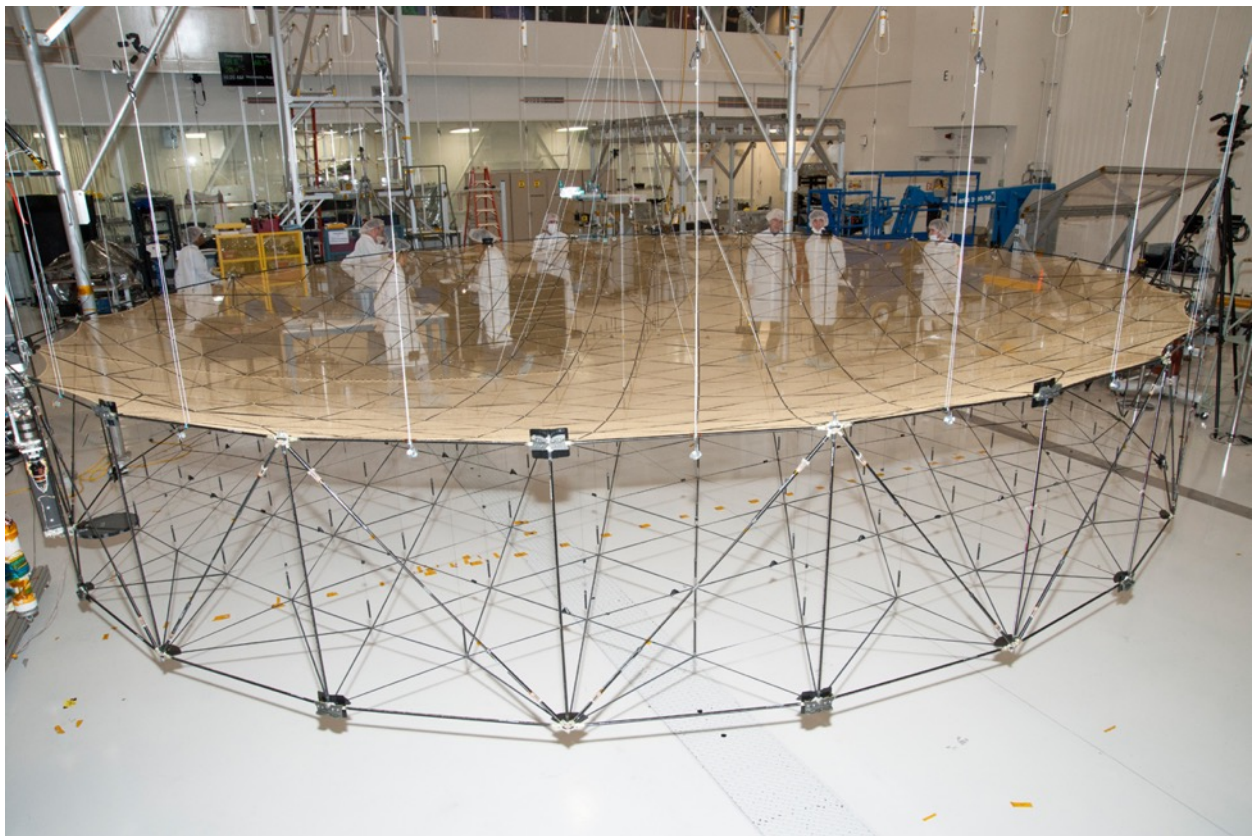
- One of the greatest performance challenges for PMW is spatial resolution:
 - Evapotranspiration ~ 3km @ 37 GHz
 - Clouds, convection and precip ~ 5km
 - Soil moisture < 10 km, ~5 km
 - Salinity <50 km
- Data assimilation models are improving in resolution
- Technical implication of keeping NEDT
 - $N \sim (D/D_0)^2$
 - N: number of feeds
 - D_0 : current reflector diameter
 - D: new reflector diameter





Aperture Size Must Grow

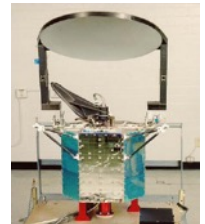
SMAP
6 m



AMSR2
2 m



SSMIS
60 cm



- https://nsidc.org/data/pm/ssmis_instrument
- <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/mirs/amr2.php>
- <https://smap.jpl.nasa.gov/resources/84/antenna-fully-unfurled-during-test/>



Radiometer Performance Goals

Table I. Performance goals for an objective 6-meter multiband radiometer.

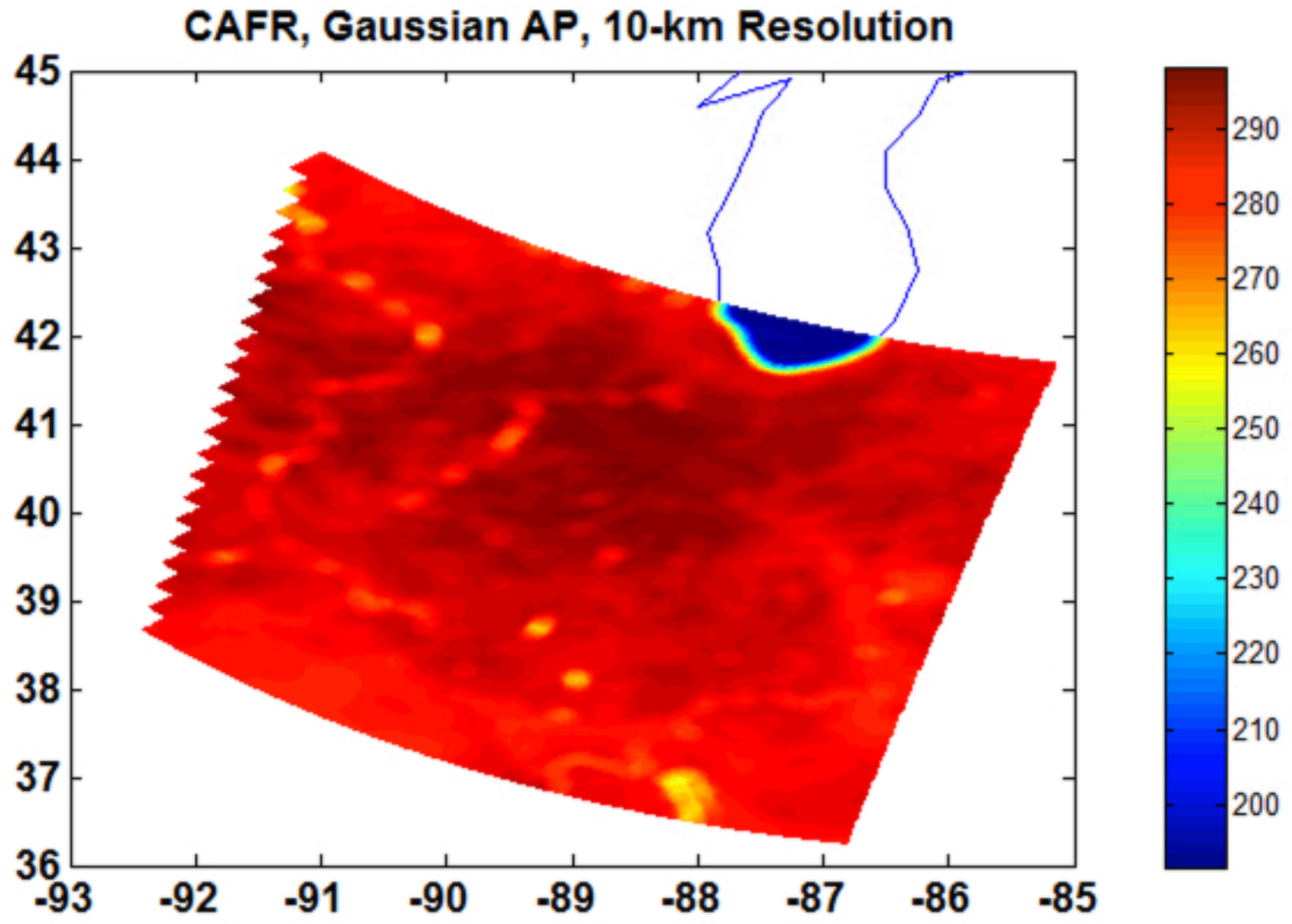
Frequency	GHz	10.65	18.7	23.8	36.5	89.0
Diameter	m	6	6	6	6	3
3dB beamwidth	deg	0.36	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.09
IFOV minor-axis	km	7.1	4.0	3.2	2.1	1.7
IFOV major axis	km	12.5	7.1	5.6	3.7	3.0
# IFOV's cross-scan		2.2	3.8	4.9	7.4	9.1
IF Bandwidth	MHz	100	200	400	1000	6000
Integration time	ms	2.69	1.53	1.20	0.79	0.65
NEDT goal	K	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5

Beam efficiency > 95%



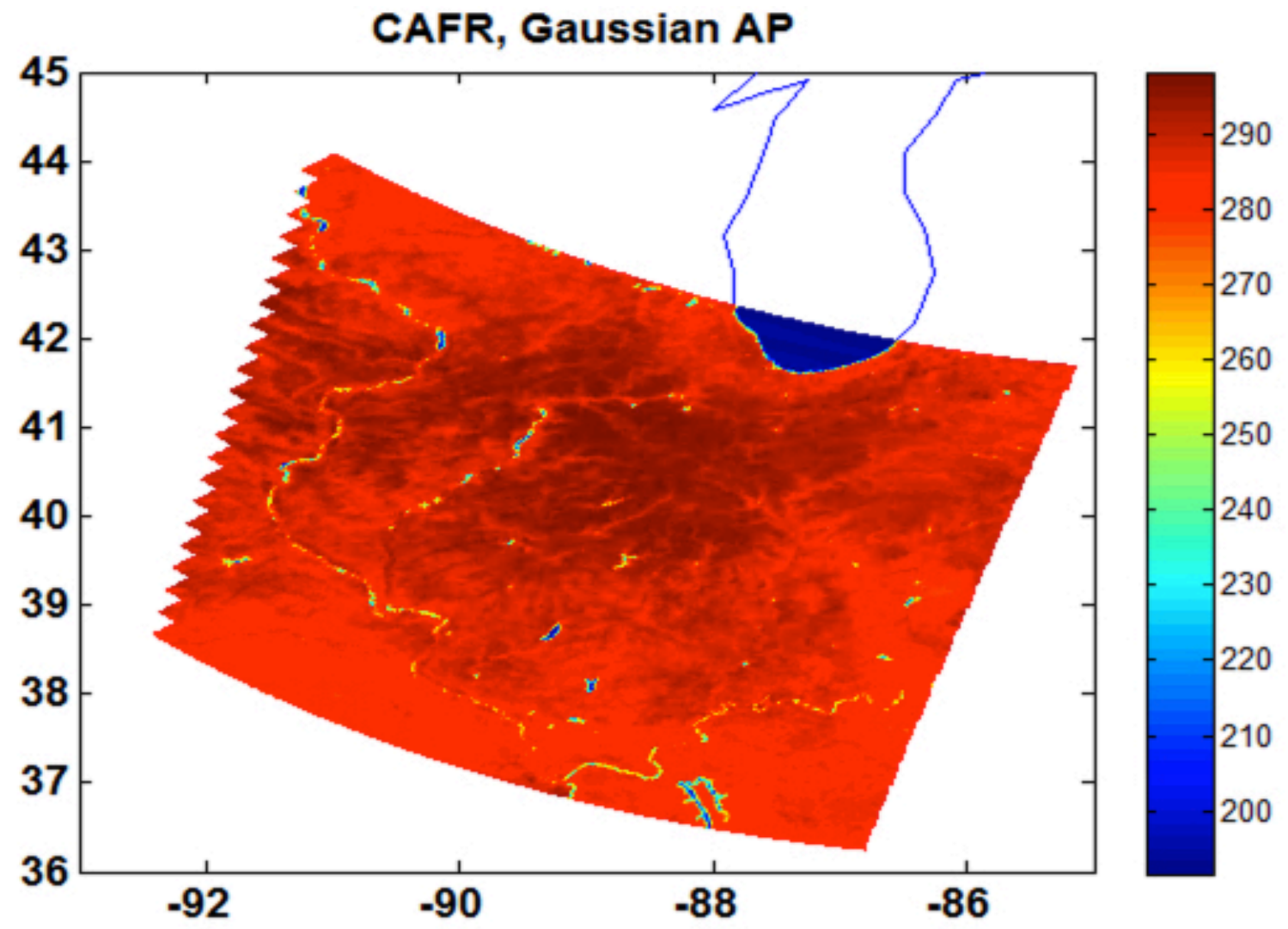


Representative 10-km Current Capability



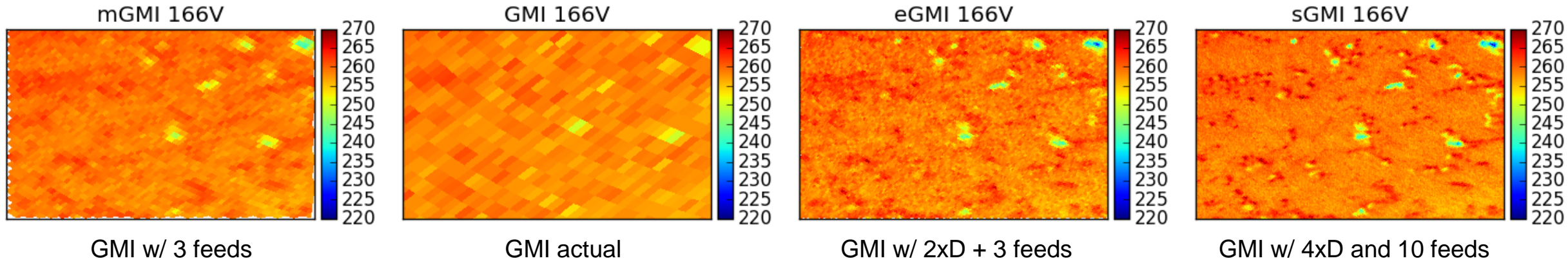
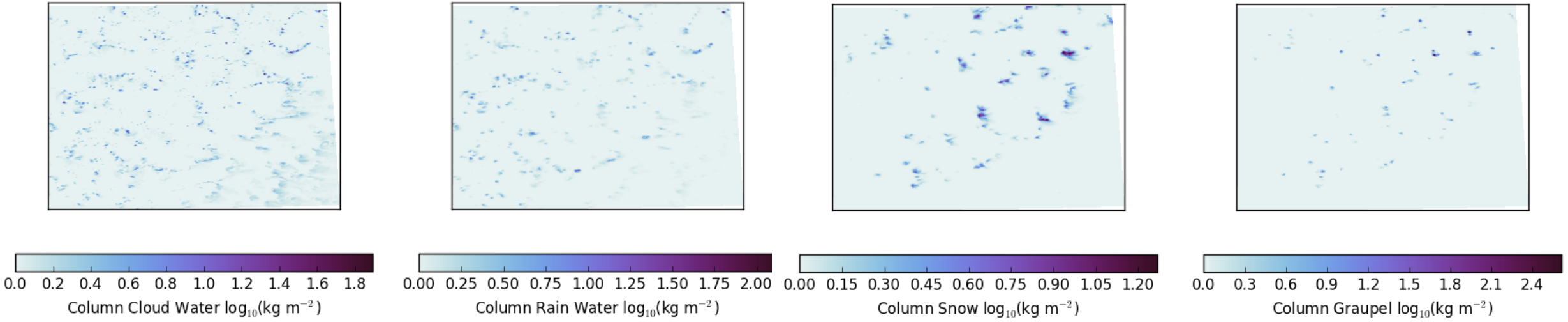


Targeted Capability – 2 km FWHM





Evaluating resolution/sampling trade space: Shallow oceanic convection case



GMI w/ 3 feeds

GMI actual

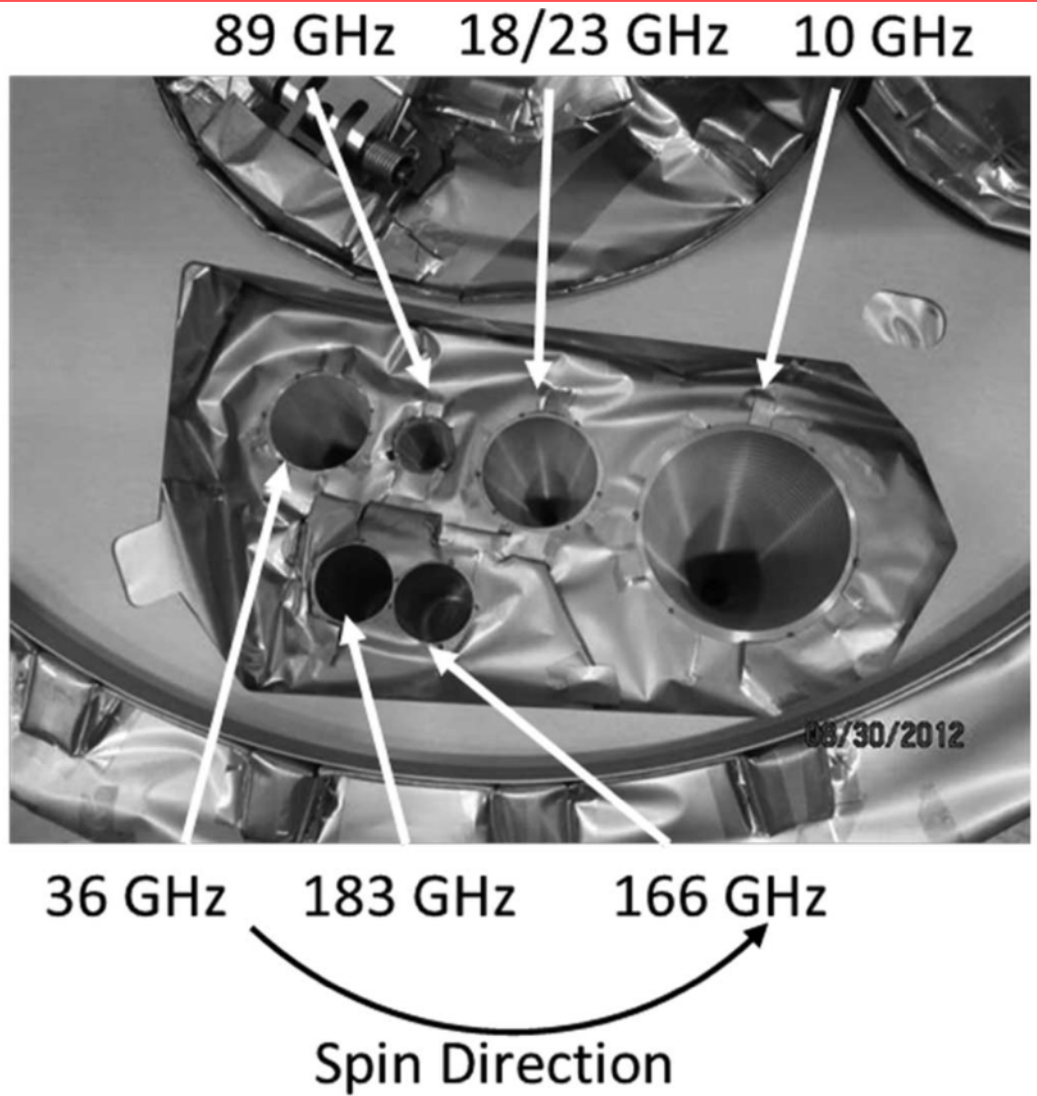
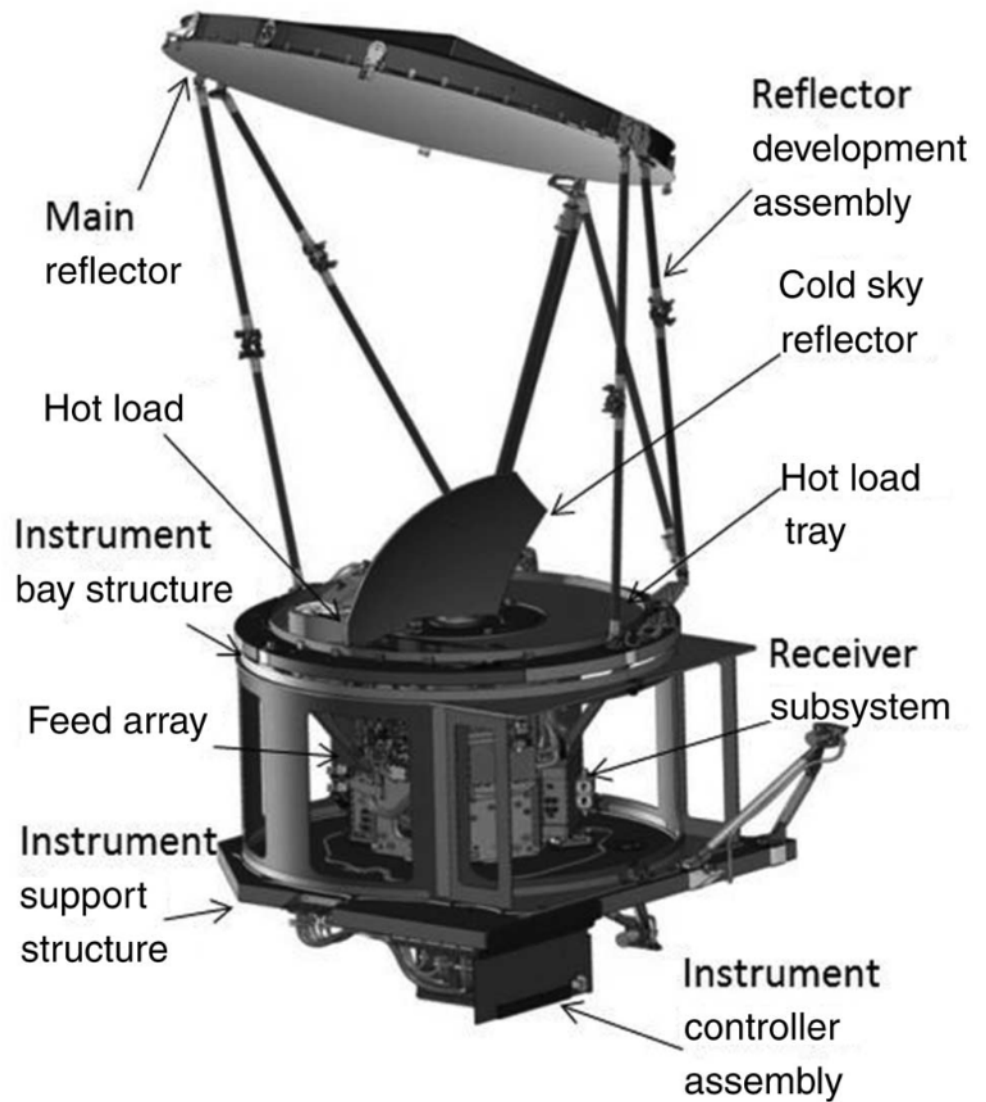
GMI w/ 2xD + 3 feeds

GMI w/ 4xD and 10 feeds

Courtesy of Joe Munchak

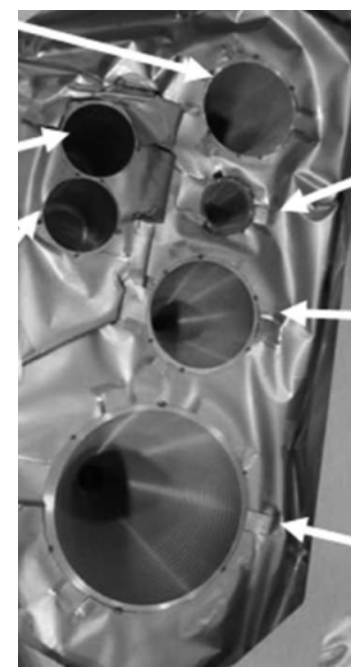
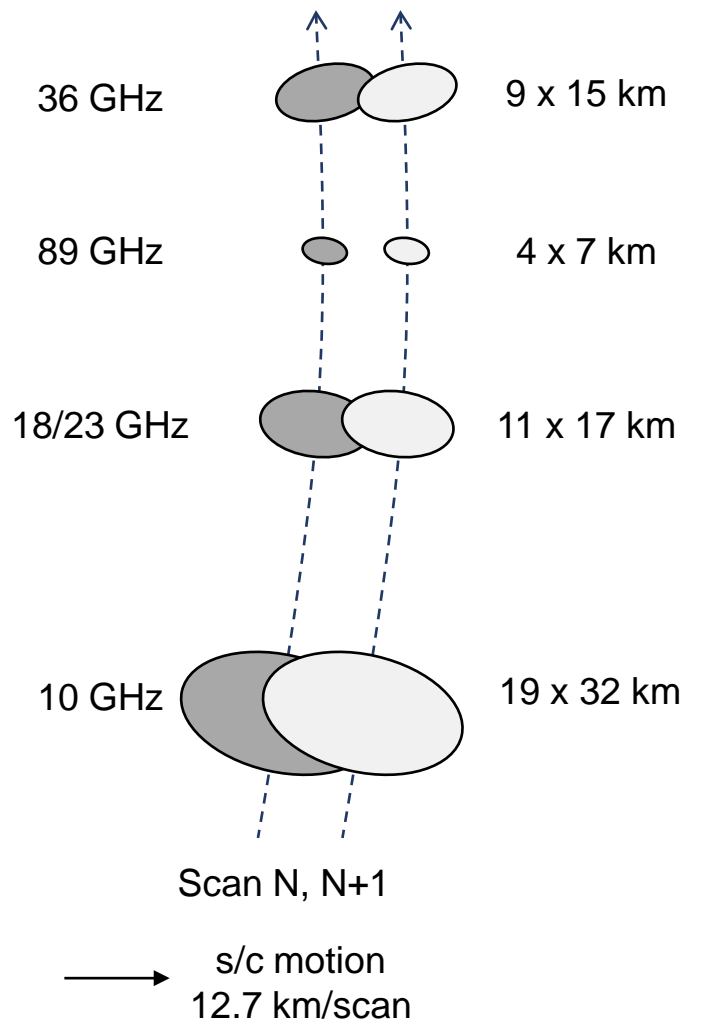


Conventional Feed Cluster



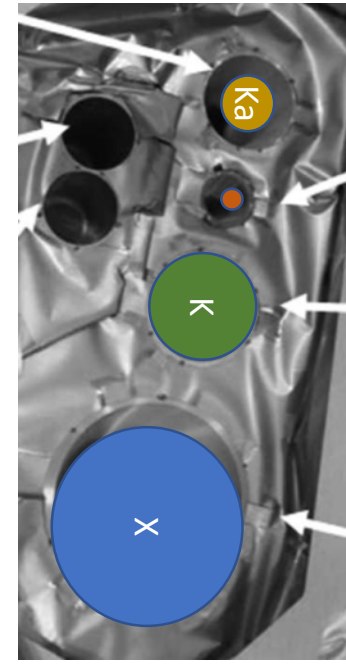
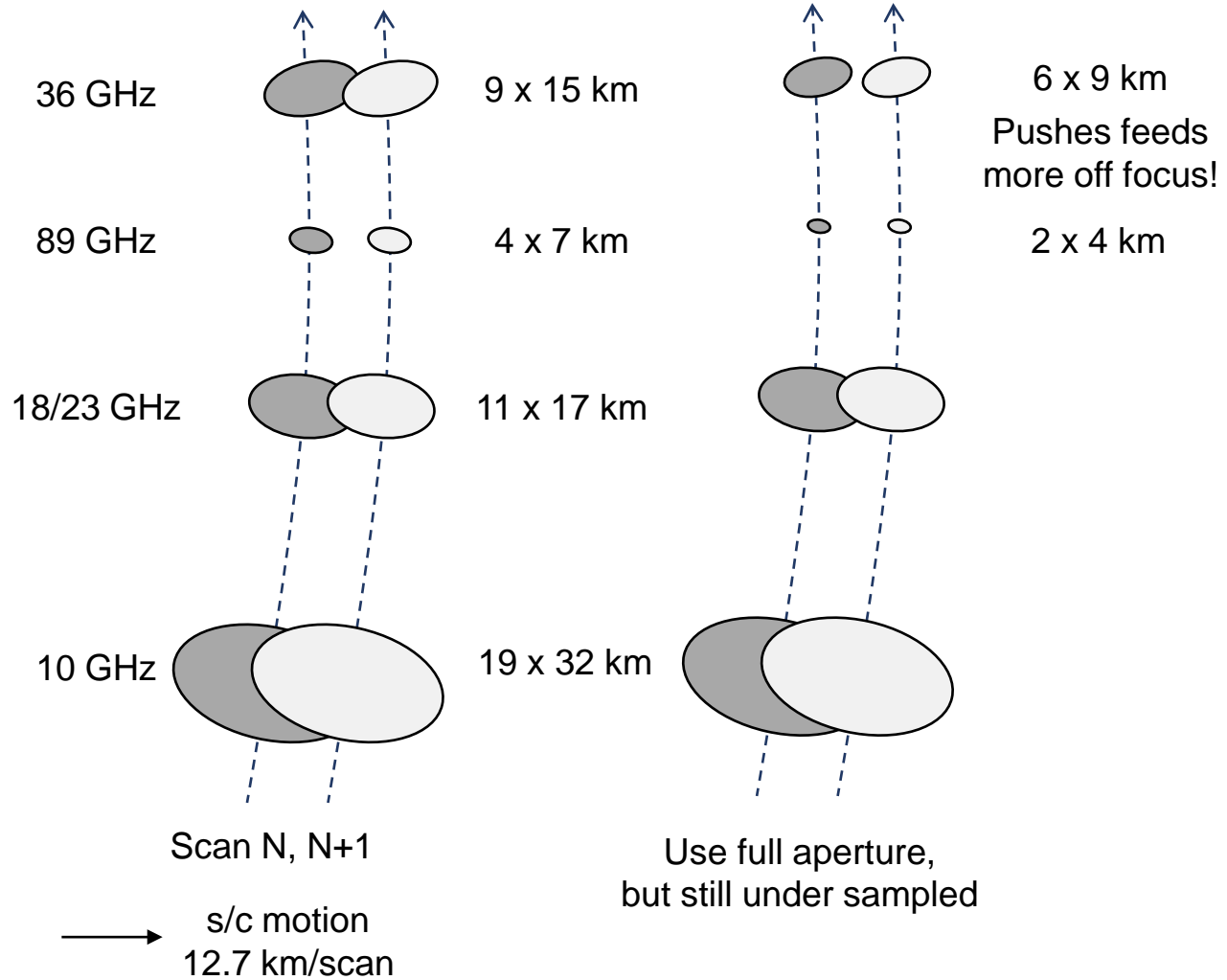


Improving Conventional Sampling Approach



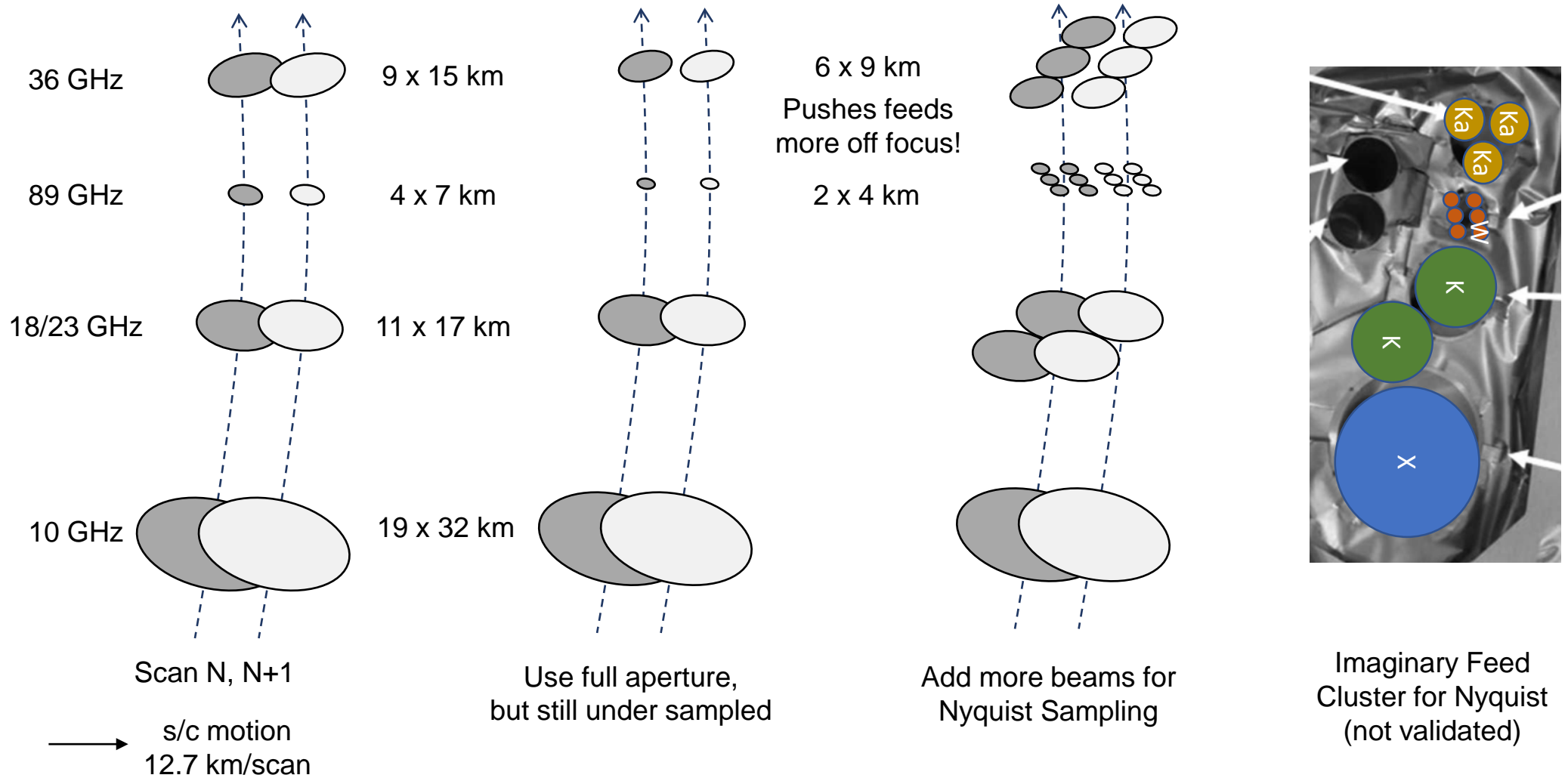


Improving Conventional Sampling Approach



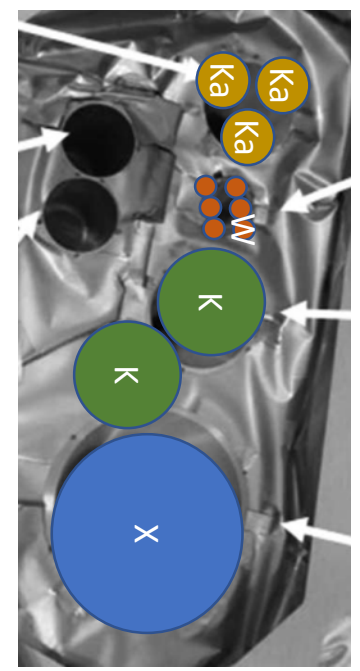
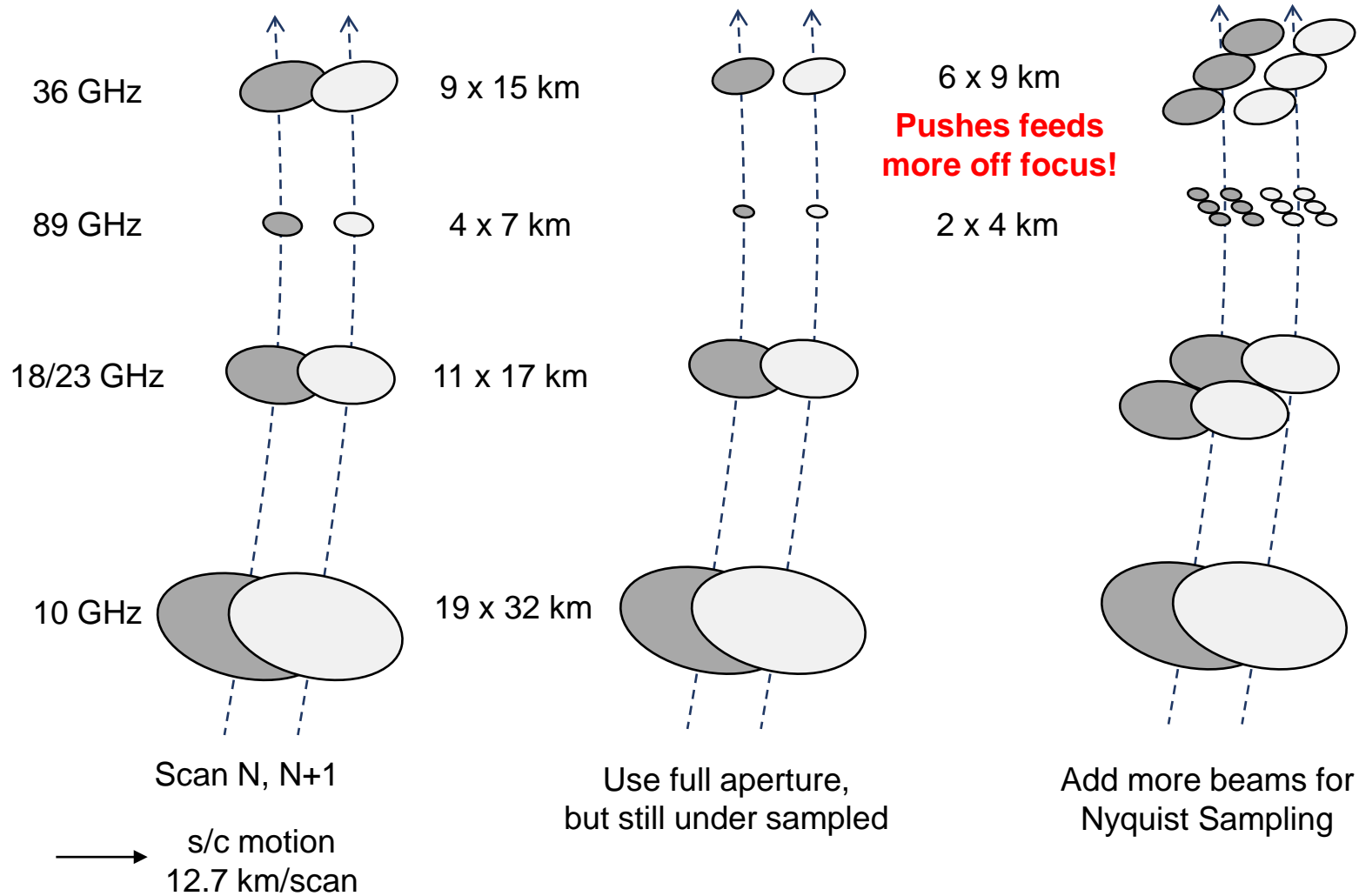


Improving Conventional Sampling Approach

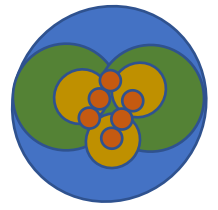




Improving Conventional Sampling Approach

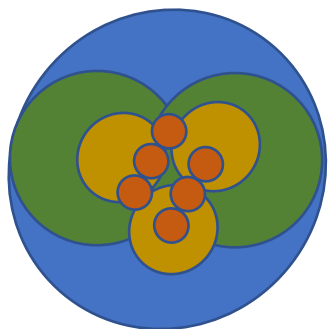


Imaginary Feed Cluster for Nyquist (not validated)



What if?

Borrow (steal) from Radio Astronomy



Overlapping feed apertures at multiple frequencies -> broadband phased array feed

• Possibilities

- Multiple beams
- Beam steering
- Beam shaping
- RFI nulling

Reinventing Radio Astronomy – PAF Technology

John O'Sullivan

Centre for Astronomy and Space Science

CSIRO

2 April 2013

Some working PAFs

- Apertif
 - 121 element,
- ASKAP
 - 188 element
- NRAO/BYU
 - 17 element
- PHAD



AvA2013 Symposium



Slide 8

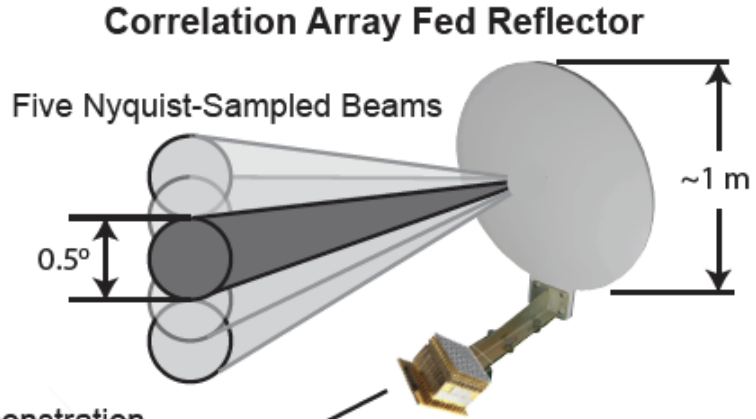
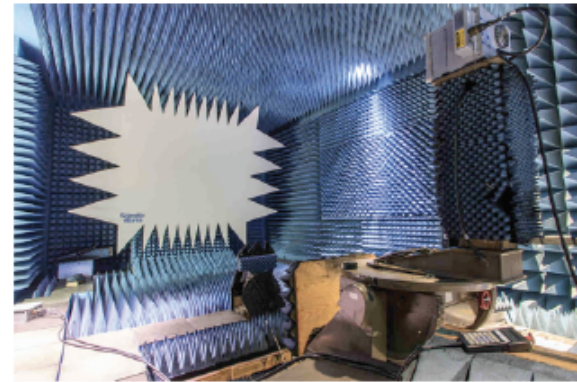


http://www.astron.nl/ava2013/documents/John_O_Sullivan.pdf

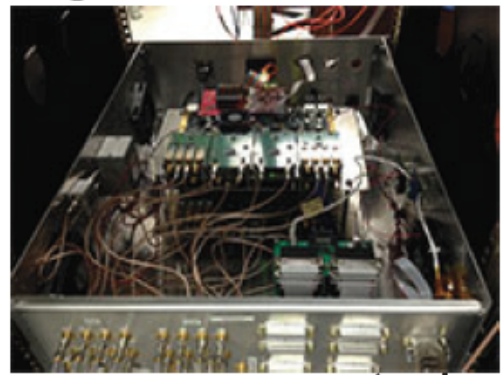


Demonstration Design

GSFC Electromagnetic Anechoic Chamber
Used for Demonstration Measurements

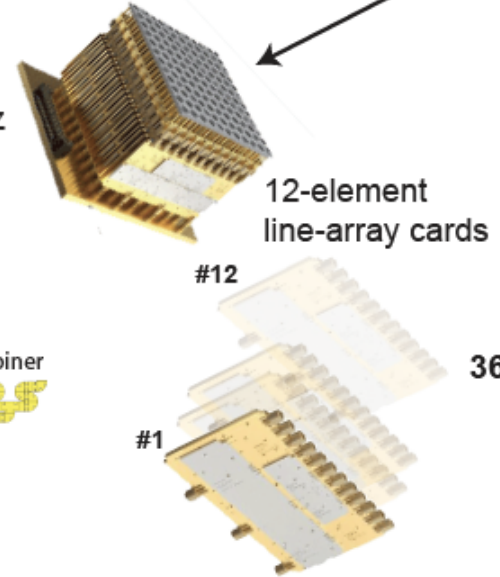


EcoSAR Processor
Digitizes and Stores Data

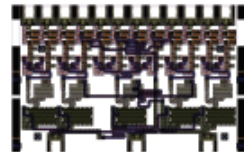


SBIR Phase 2 Feed Used for CAFR Demonstration

- Specifications
- Six dual-polarized bands
 - 9.6, 10.8, 13.6, 17.2, 18.7, & 36.5 GHz
 - Integrated filters and diplexers
 - 11 x 12 elements
 - 121 Current Sheet Array Elements
 - Size: ~ 7 x 7 x 5 cm³



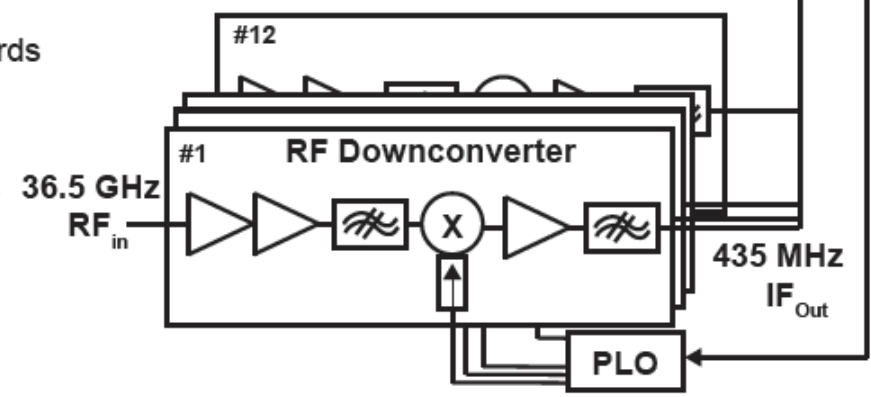
Combiner Card Detail



Element Combiner

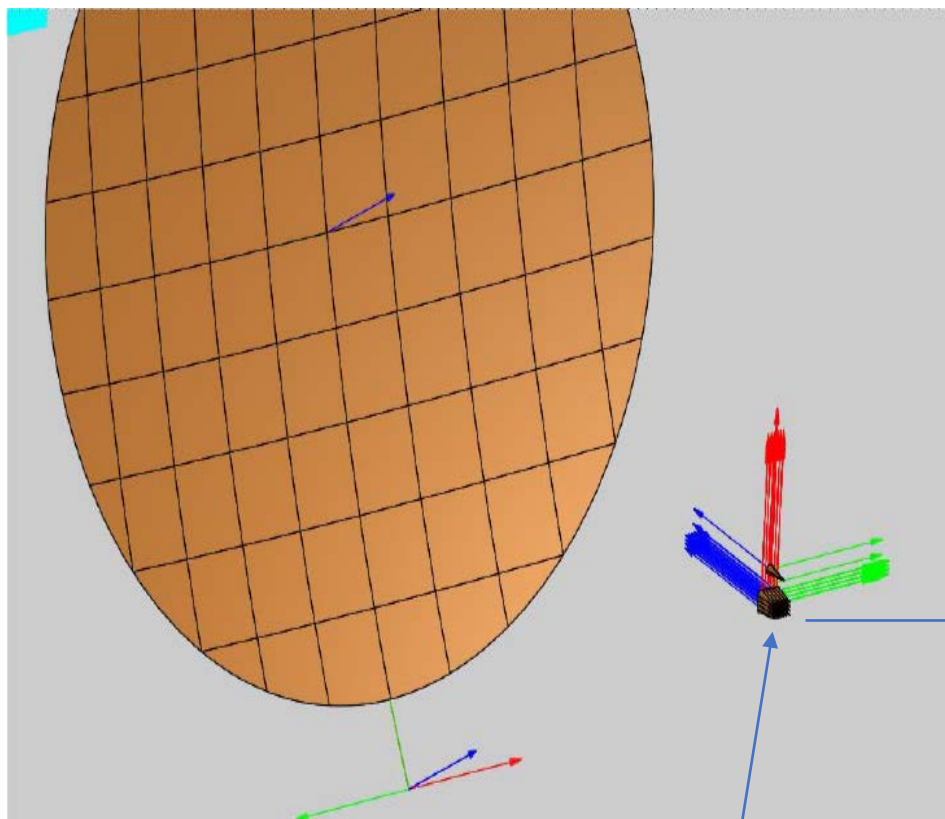


12-Channel COTS Coherent Receiver



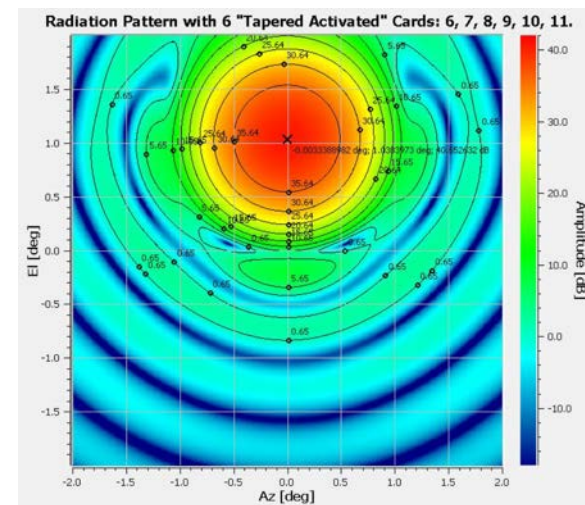
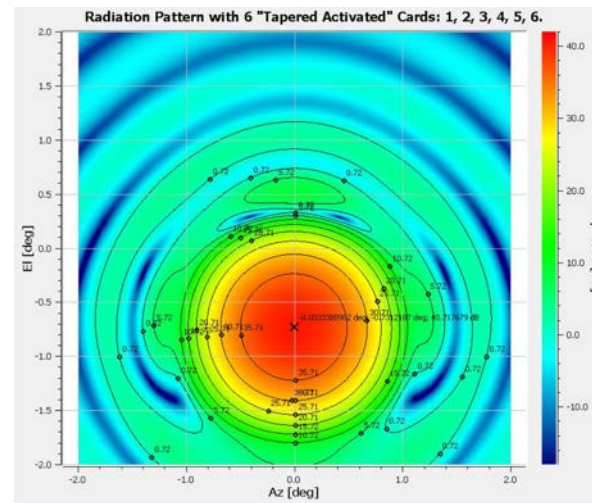
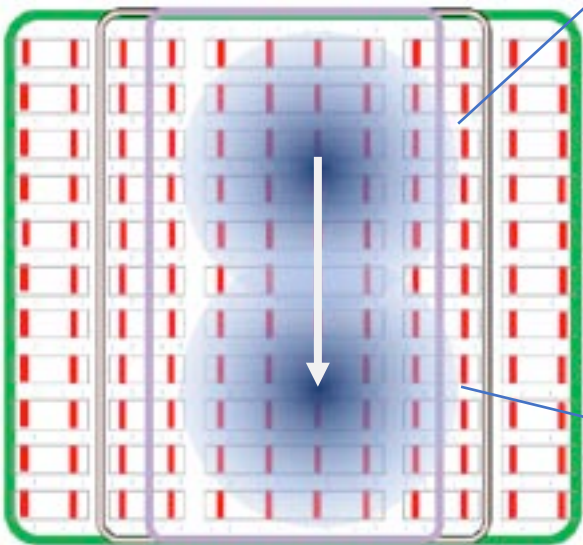


Demonstration Reflector Antenna

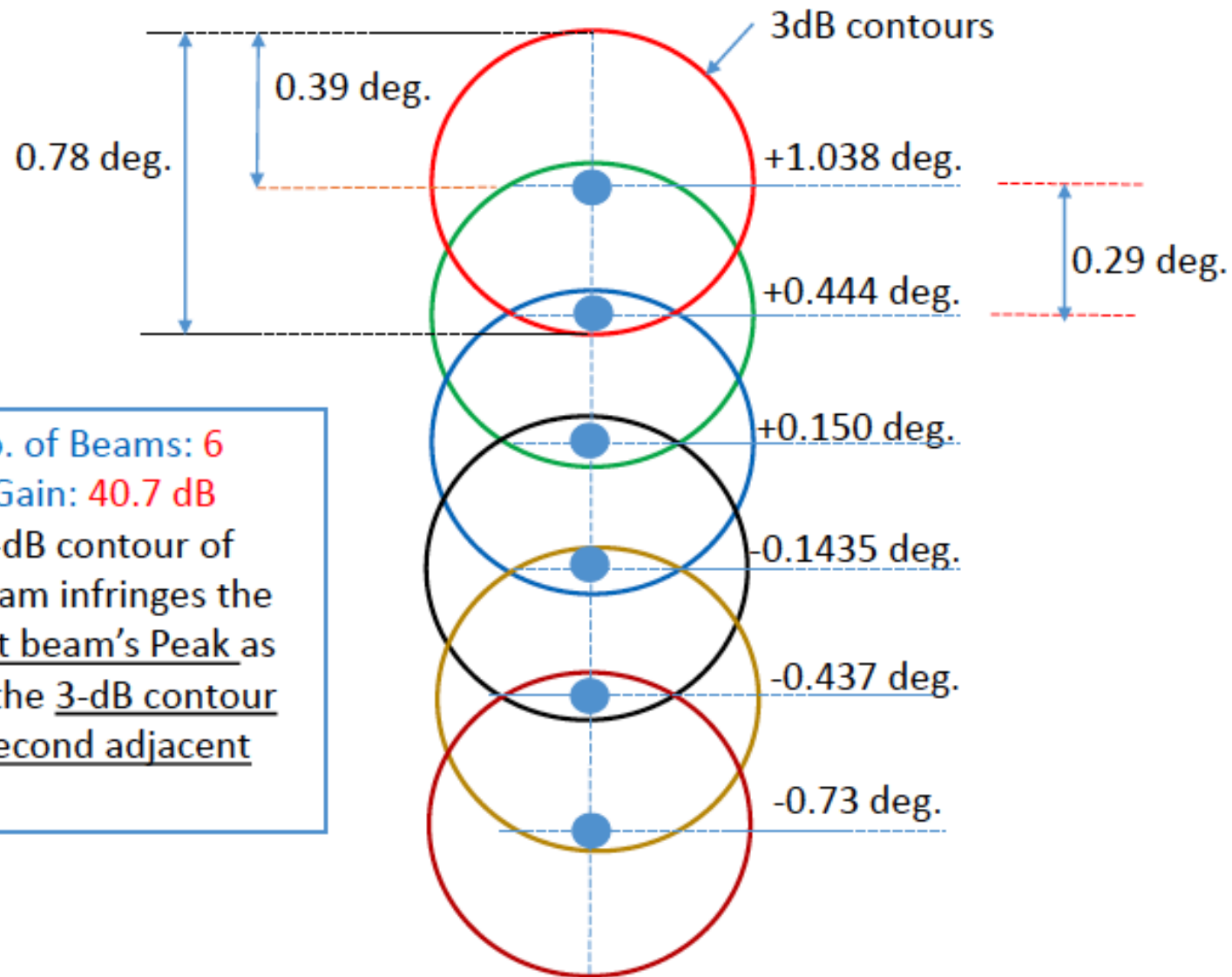


80-cm reflector

Feed array



Overlaid 3-dB Contours of (6) Card Groups Tapered-Activated and Advanced by "1 Card Position" at a Time



Total No. of Beams: 6
 Typical Gain: 40.7 dB
 Note: 3-dB contour of each beam infringes the adjacent beam's Peak as well as the 3-dB contour of the second adjacent beam.

 Just Imagine ...



http://www.astron.nl/aavp2011/documents/Torchinsky_2AASystemArchitecture14Dec2011.pdf