#### **S6VT** Sentinel-6 Validation Team Meeting

Virtual meeting, 26-28 September 2021 14:30-18:30 UTC

#### Benefits of using fast fully focused SAR processing over different surfaces and potential applications

Samira Amraoui (1), Thomas Moreau (1), Maxime Vayre (1), Felix Girard (2), François Boy (3), Claire Maraldi (3), Sophie Le Gac (3), Nicolas Picot (3), Michele Scagliola (4), Franck Borde (5), Craig Donlon (5), Marco Fornari (5), Rob Cullen (5), Jose Da Silva (6), Adriana Maria Dos Santos Ferreira (6)



(1) CLS (Collecte Localisation Satellites), France, (2); Geosciences Environnement Toulouse, France; (3) CNES, France;
(4) Aresys Srl, Italy; (5) ESA/ESTEC, Netherlands; (6) University of Porto, Portugal

## General benefits of FFSAR for S6-MF



- Almost continuous emission-reception of pulses between bursts, only 2 missing pulses creates replicas at the zeros of UFSAR PTR envelop
- Match-filtering : no RVP phase to correct exactly (in back-projection) or approximately (in omega-kappa) thanks to Poseidon-4 digital altimeter

**EUMETSAT** 

• A good signal-to-noise ratio



Theoretical along-track impulse response of S3 (red) and S6 (blue).



#### Benefits of FFSAR for rivers





Radargrams over Moselle river (France) at crossing point of S3A (cycle 66 pass 122) and S6-MF (cycle 4, pass 111).













#### Benefits of FFSAR for rivers





Radargrams over Garonna river (France) at crossing point of S3A (cycle 10 pass 70) and S6-MF (cycle 68, pass 299).

















Distribution in location (left) and size (right) of the ensemble of rivers to be globally treated with FFSAR omega-kappa.

















WSH OCOG STD (m)

0	0 - 0.1 [1308]
0	0.1 - 0.2 [95]
•	0.2 - 0.3 [54]
	03-2[231]

Cartography of precision values obtained with FFSAR omega-kappa.











nes





Cartography of precision values obtained with FFSAR omega-kappa.

















Precision values w.r.t. transect number obtained with FFSAR omega-kappa and UFSAR after OCOG retracking.

















Radargram of open-burst mode with FFSAR over Guadalquivir river.







Comparison of radargrams in closed-burst and open-burst mode with FFSAR over Guadalquivir river.

















Orbit-Range OCOG comparison between closed-burst and open-burst mode with FFSAR over Guadalquivir river.

















Open burst

**Closed burst** 

*High frequency noise values of open and closed burst mode with FFSAR after OCOG retracking.* 











## Benefits of FFSAR for solitary waves (with J. Da Silva, A. Dos Santos Ferreira)



S2 image over Banda Sea solitary waves

S3 348Hz FFSAR radargram over Banda sea solitary waves (cycle 77, pass 188)



## Benefits of FFSAR for solitary waves (with J. Da Silva, A. Dos Santos Ferreira)

S6VT Sentinel-6 Validation Team Meeting Virtual meeting, 26-28 October 2021 14:30-18:30 UTC

S2 image over Banda Sea solitary waves

S6 348Hz FFSAR radargram over Banda sea solitary waves (cycle 33, pass 253)



# Benefits in oceanography for long ocean waves detection





#### Benefits on coastal regions (with F. Boy, C. Maraldi)



Sentinel-6 (cycle 32, pass 148) over Madeire Island coasts showing a loss of power at the coasts and waves.



#### Conclusions



- FFSAR omega-kappa [Guccione, at al, 2018] is a fast time computing processing, only 17% longer than UFSAR in term of CPU time, that has been successfully tested for global treatment.
- For hydrology : FFSAR is particularly suited for specular non-dynamical targets, like narrow rivers. Compared to UFSAR, FFSAR significantly enhances the along-track resolution of the point targets, and FFSAR with Sentinel-6 does not contain replicas unlike Sentinel-3 with its lacunary pulse chronogram.
- For ocean : FFSAR mode can be used to detect long period waves (as solitary waves) but FFSAR is very valuable for capturing small period waves like swell (preferably when the wave propagation is parallel to the satellite track).
- A FF-SAR processing prototype (SMAP) is on a public git repository for those interested in getting a better insight of this new processing: <u>http://doi.org/10.5270/esa-cnes.sentinel-3.smap</u>











