

General Disclaimer

One or more of the Following Statements may affect this Document

- This document has been reproduced from the best copy furnished by the organizational source. It is being released in the interest of making available as much information as possible.
- This document may contain data, which exceeds the sheet parameters. It was furnished in this condition by the organizational source and is the best copy available.
- This document may contain tone-on-tone or color graphs, charts and/or pictures, which have been reproduced in black and white.
- This document is paginated as submitted by the original source.
- Portions of this document are not fully legible due to the historical nature of some of the material. However, it is the best reproduction available from the original submission.

CR-171 738
C.1

ARL-TR-82-68

Copy No. 7

APQ-102 IMAGING RADAR DIGITAL IMAGE QUALITY STUDY

Final Technical Report under Contract NAS9-16497

Carroll R. Griffin
James M. Estes

APPLIED RESEARCH LABORATORIES
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
POST OFFICE BOX 8029, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712-8029



11 November 1982

Final Report

1 November 1981 - 31 October 1982

Prepared for:

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION
LYNDON B. JOHNSON SPACE CENTER
HOUSTON, TX 77058**



(NASA-CR-171738) APQ-102 IMAGING RADAR DIGITAL IMAGE QUALITY STUDY Final Report, 1
Nov. 1981 - 31 Oct. 1982 (Texas Univ.)
102 p HC A06/MF A01 CSCI 17I N84-17435
G3/32 18292 Unclas

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

| REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE | | READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. REPORT NUMBER | 2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. | 3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER |
| 4. TITLE (and Subtitle) APQ-102 IMAGING RADAR DIGITAL IMAGE QUALITY STUDY | | 5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report 1 Nov 1981 - 31 Oct 1982 |
| | | 6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER ARL-TR-82-68 |
| 7. AUTHOR(s) Carroll R. Griffin James M. Estes | | 8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) NAS9-16497 |
| 9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Applied Research Laboratories The University of Texas at Austin Austin, Texas 78712-8029 | | 10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS |
| 11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Houston, Texas 77058 | | 12. REPORT DATE 11 November 1982 |
| | | 13. NUMBER OF PAGES 109 |
| 14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) | | 15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED |
| | | 15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE |
| 16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) | | |
| 17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report) | | |
| 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES | | |
| 19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) synthetic aperture radar (SAR) SAR data processing digital radar signal processing digital image quality analysis | | |
| 20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A modified APQ-102 sidelooking radar flown in an RB-57 by National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (NASA/JSC) collected synthetic aperture radar (SAR) data which was digitized and recorded on wideband magnetic tape. These tapes were then ground processed by NASA/JSC into computer compatible tapes (CCT's). The CCT's may then be processed into high resolution radar images by software on the CYBER computer at Applied Research Laboratories, The University of Texas at Austin (ARL:UT). | | |

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| LIST OF FIGURES | v |
| LIST OF TABLES | vii |
| PREFACE | ix |
| I. BACKGROUND | 1 |
| A. Radar System | 1 |
| B. Digitizing and Processing System | 1 |
| C. Data Base | 2 |
| II. RADAR SYSTEM DESCRIPTION | 3 |
| III. PROCESSOR DESCRIPTION | 11 |
| A. Overview | 11 |
| B. Program GSP | 11 |
| C. Parity Checking | 17 |
| IV. DATA BASE DESCRIPTION | 21 |
| V. IMAGE QUALITY PARAMETERS | 31 |
| A. Resolution - x dB Resolvable Distance | 31 |
| B. Background Roughness (Speckle) | 32 |
| C. Dark Target Contrast | 36 |
| D. Maximum Contrast (Dynamic Range) | 36 |
| E. Adjacent Sample Contrast (Crispness) | 37 |
| F. Mean Level (Brightness) | 49 |
| G. Noise Level | 49 |
| H. Geometric Fidelity (Distortion) | 54 |
| I. Coverage | 56 |
| VI. SYSTEM DESIGN PARAMETERS | 57 |
| A. Main Lobe Width | 57 |
| B. Flare Ratio | 70 |
| C. Peak Sidelobe Ratio (PSLR) | 73 |
| D. Sampling Ratio | 74 |
| E. Processor Signal-to-Noise Ratio (S/N) Gain (G_p) | 75 |

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| VII. CONCLUSIONS | 77 |
| APPENDIX I GRAY SHADE DATA FOR 3-ELEMENT CORNER REFLECTOR ARRAYS | 79 |
| APPENDIX II UNIFORM BACKGROUND DATA, LINE 1/RUN 1 SCENE | 83 |
| APPENDIX III DARK BACKGROUND DATA, LINE 1/RUN 1 SCENE | 89 |
| APPENDIX IV LISTING OF PROGRAM GSP | 95 |
| REFERENCES | 107 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| <u>Figure</u> | | <u>Page</u> |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Range Compressed Pulse Characteristics | 4 |
| 2 | Mode 1 Geometry | 6 |
| 3 | Mode 2 Geometry | 7 |
| 4 | Map of Wilcox Playa | 22 |
| 5 | Radar Geometric Fidelity Complex Wilcox Dry Lake, Wilcox, Arizona | 23 |
| 6 | Wilcox Playa Corner Reflector Layout Flown for the Study, PSP T-034 | 24 |
| 7 | Echo Response Patterns of Trihedral Corner Reflector (from <u>Radar Handbook</u> , edited by M. I. Skolnik) | 26 |
| 8 | Optically Processed Image Line 1, Run 1, HH, Mode 1 | 29 |
| 9 | Optically Processed Image Line 1, Run 2, HH, Mode 1 | 30 |
| 10 | Azimuth Line Plots Containing 23 m Separated Corner Reflectors | 33 |
| 11 | APQ-102 SAR Imagery | 34 |
| 12 | Sketch of Uniform Background and Dark Background Area Locations | 35 |
| 13 | Statistics of Wilcox Playa Image | 38 |
| 14 | Filter Magnitude Values from the Line 1, Run 1, Processed Image | 39 |
| 15 | Noise Sample Amplitude Distribution, Range Bins 50-99 | 50 |
| 16 | Noise Sample Amplitude Distribution, Range Bins 180-350 | 51 |

| <u>Figure</u> | | <u>Page</u> |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| 17 | Radar Parameter Environment Data, Noise Recording | 52 |
| 18 | GSP Processed Noise Data | 53 |
| 19 | Processed Pixels from a "Dark" Area of the Wilcox Playa Images | 55 |
| 20 | RPE Date for Run 1, Line 1 | 58 |
| 21 | Range Bin 1, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 59 |
| 22 | Range Bin 2, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 60 |
| 23 | Range Bin 3, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 61 |
| 24 | Range Bin 4, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 62 |
| 25 | Range Bin 5, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 63 |
| 26 | Range Bin 6, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 64 |
| 27 | Range Bin 7, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 65 |
| 28 | Range Bin 8, Azimuth Line, Amplitude Plots | 66 |
| 29 | Sidelobe Distribution Plot | 67 |
| 30 | Corner Reflector Azimuth Response | 68 |
| 31 | Filter Magnitudes for NE Corner Reflector | 69 |
| 32 | SE Corner Reflector Azimuth Line Spacing, 4.24 m | 71 |
| 33 | SE Corner Reflector Azimuth Line Spacing, 16.95 m | 72 |
| 34 | Filter Overlay Data, Line 1, Run 1 | 76 |

LIST OF TABLES

| <u>Table</u> | | <u>Page</u> |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| I | System Selectable Parameters | 9 |
| II | Programs and Subroutines in the Current Ground Signal Processor | 12 |
| III | Program GSP Selectable Options and Their Defaults | 15 |
| IV | Definition of Variables Printed by GSP for Each Range Bin | 18 |
| V | Corner Reflector Cross Sections | 25 |
| VI | Corner Reflector Data Runs | 27 |

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.

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

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.

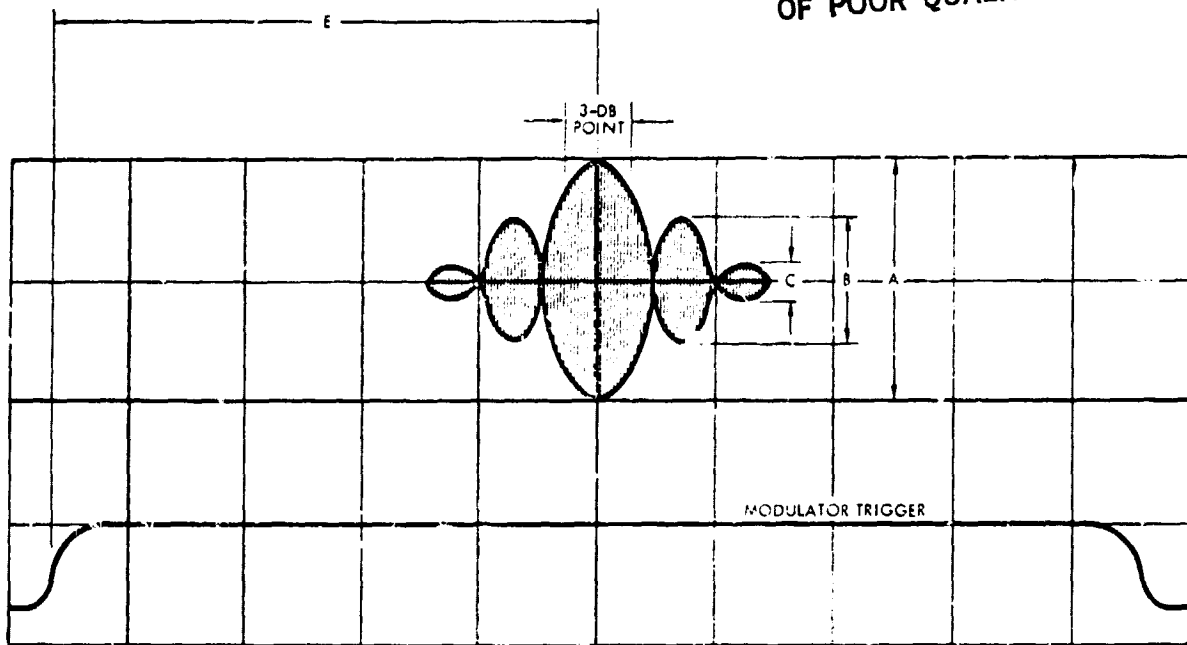
II. RADAR SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

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

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY



| 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.

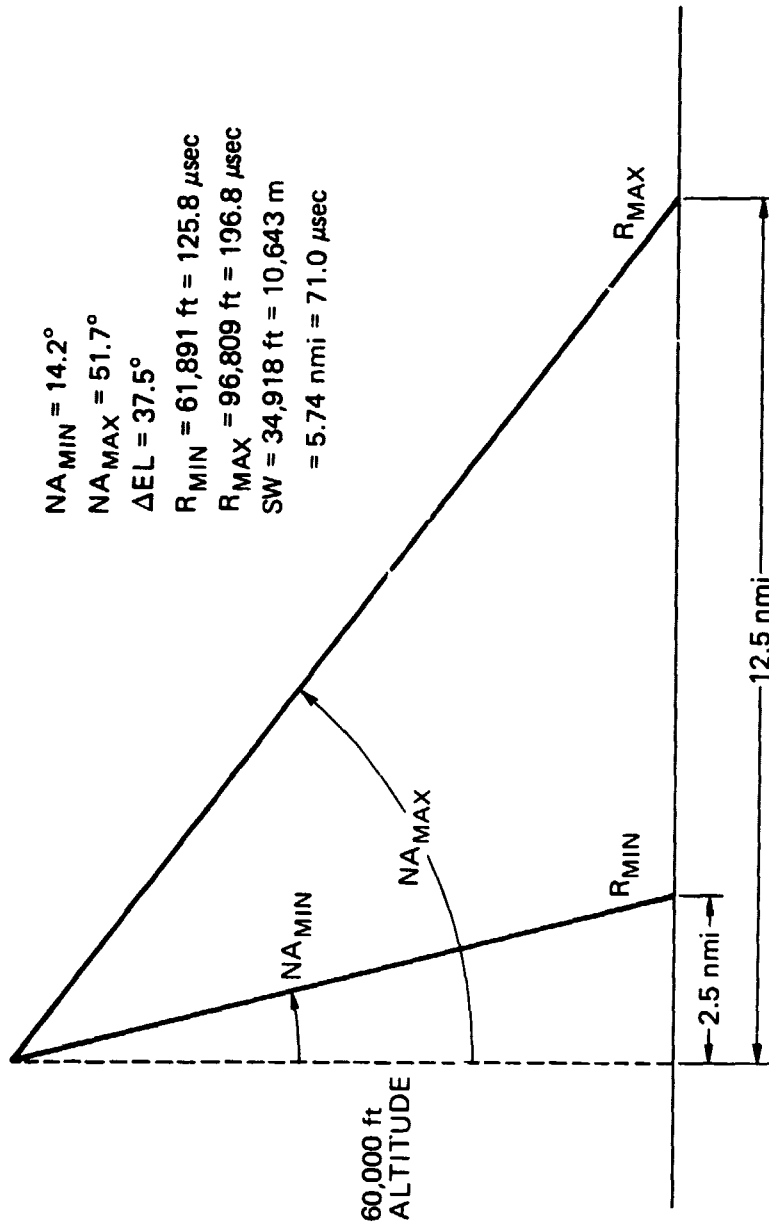
In focused Doppler processing, the azimuth resolution of a side-looking SAR is limited in theory to one-half the antenna dimension; for the APQ-102, it is the antenna azimuth plane dimension of 120/2 cm, or roughly 2 ft. In practice, it is desirable to set the azimuth resolution approximately equal to 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

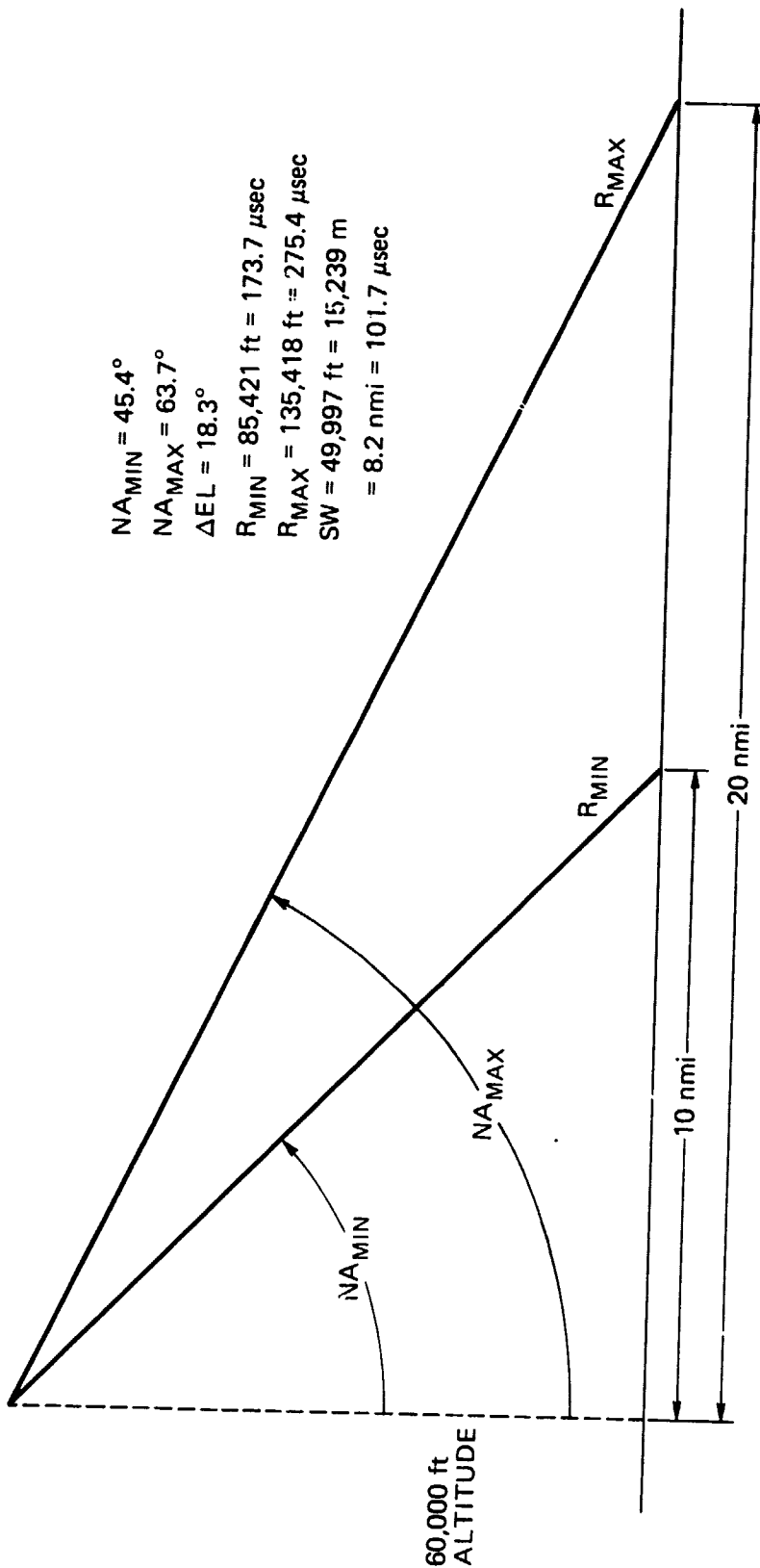
ORIGINAL BASE TO
OF POOR QUALITY



$NA_{MIN} = 14.2^\circ$
 $NA_{MAX} = 51.7^\circ$
 $\Delta EL = 37.5^\circ$
 $R_{MIN} = 61,891 \text{ ft} = 125.8 \mu\text{sec}$
 $R_{MAX} = 96,809 \text{ ft} = 196.8 \mu\text{sec}$
 $SW = 34,918 \text{ ft} = 10,643 \text{ m}$
 $= 5.74 \text{ nmi} = 71.0 \mu\text{sec}$

FIGURE 2
MODE 1 GEOMETRY

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY



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

FIGURE 3
MODE 2 GEOMETRY

7
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

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

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 | 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 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |

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.

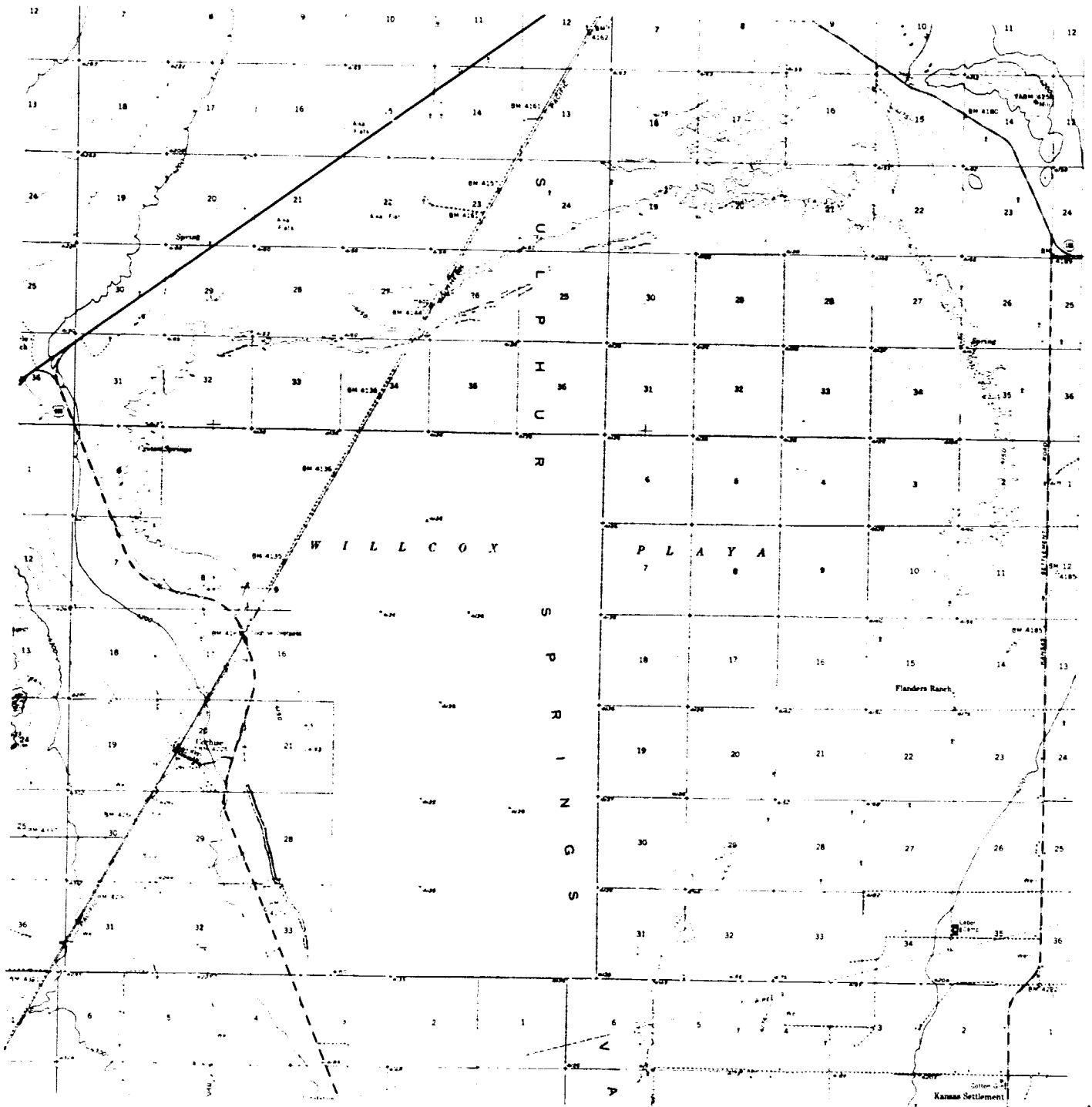
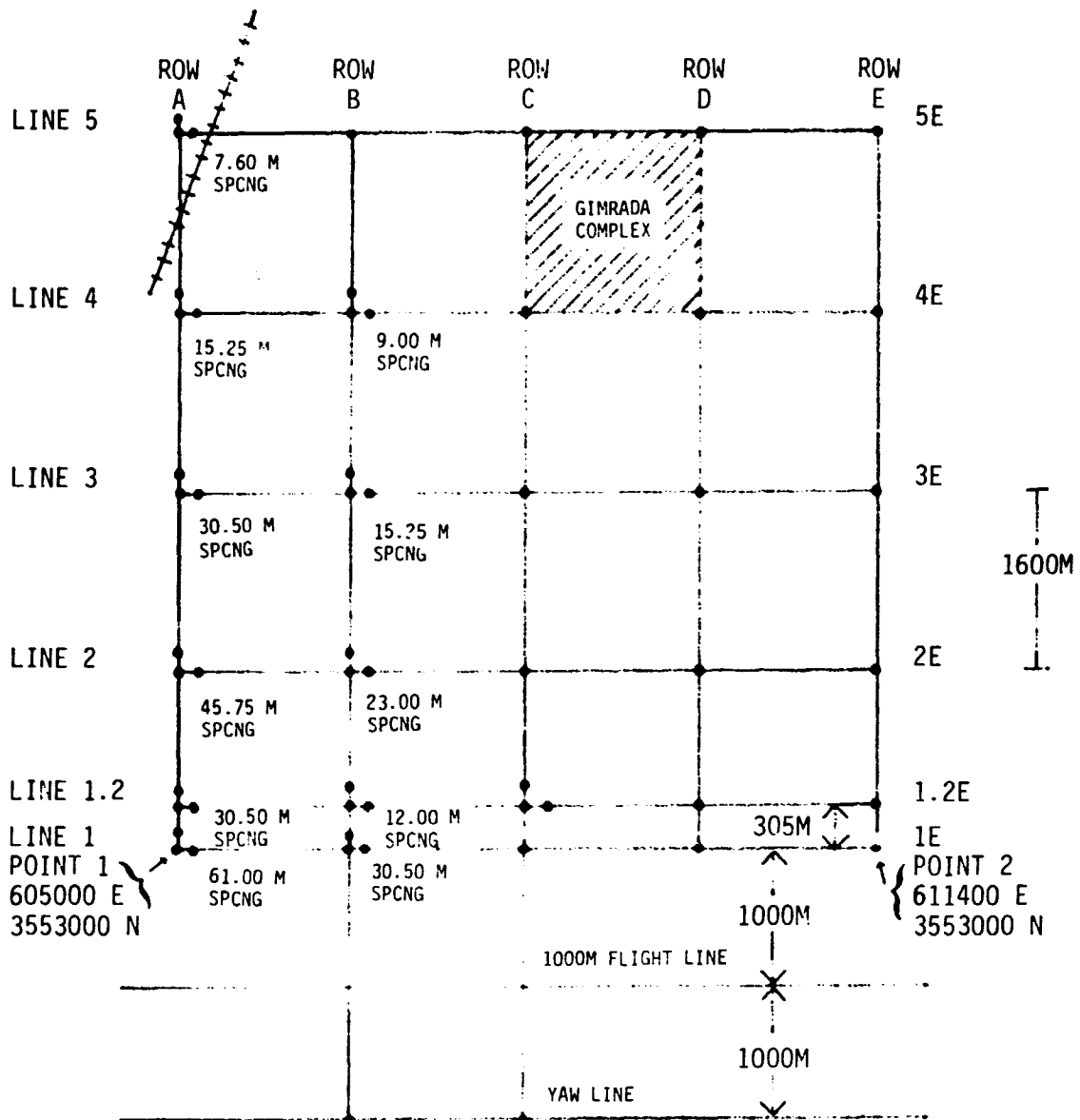


FIGURE 4
MAP OF WILCOX PLAYA



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

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 |

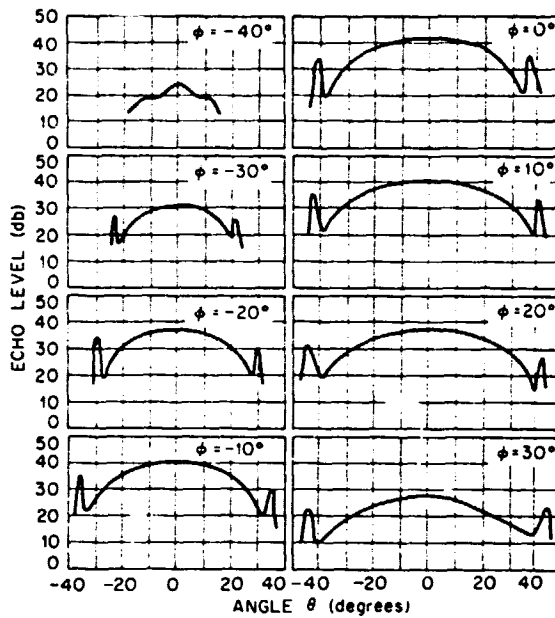


Fig. 12 Echo-response patterns of a triangular trihedral reflector. Edge of aperture = 24 in.; $\lambda = 1.25$ cm. (Courtesy of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.²⁹)

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

$$\sigma = 4\pi \frac{(0.289l^2)^2}{\lambda^2} \quad (10)$$

where l is the length of each side of the reflector. The factor 0.289 is obtained by considering the fraction of the trihedral projected area that participates fully in the triple-reflection process.²⁹ 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.²⁹

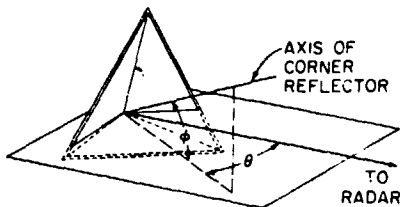


Fig. 13 Coordinate system for describing the radar cross section of a triangular trihedral corner reflector. (Courtesy of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.²⁹)

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

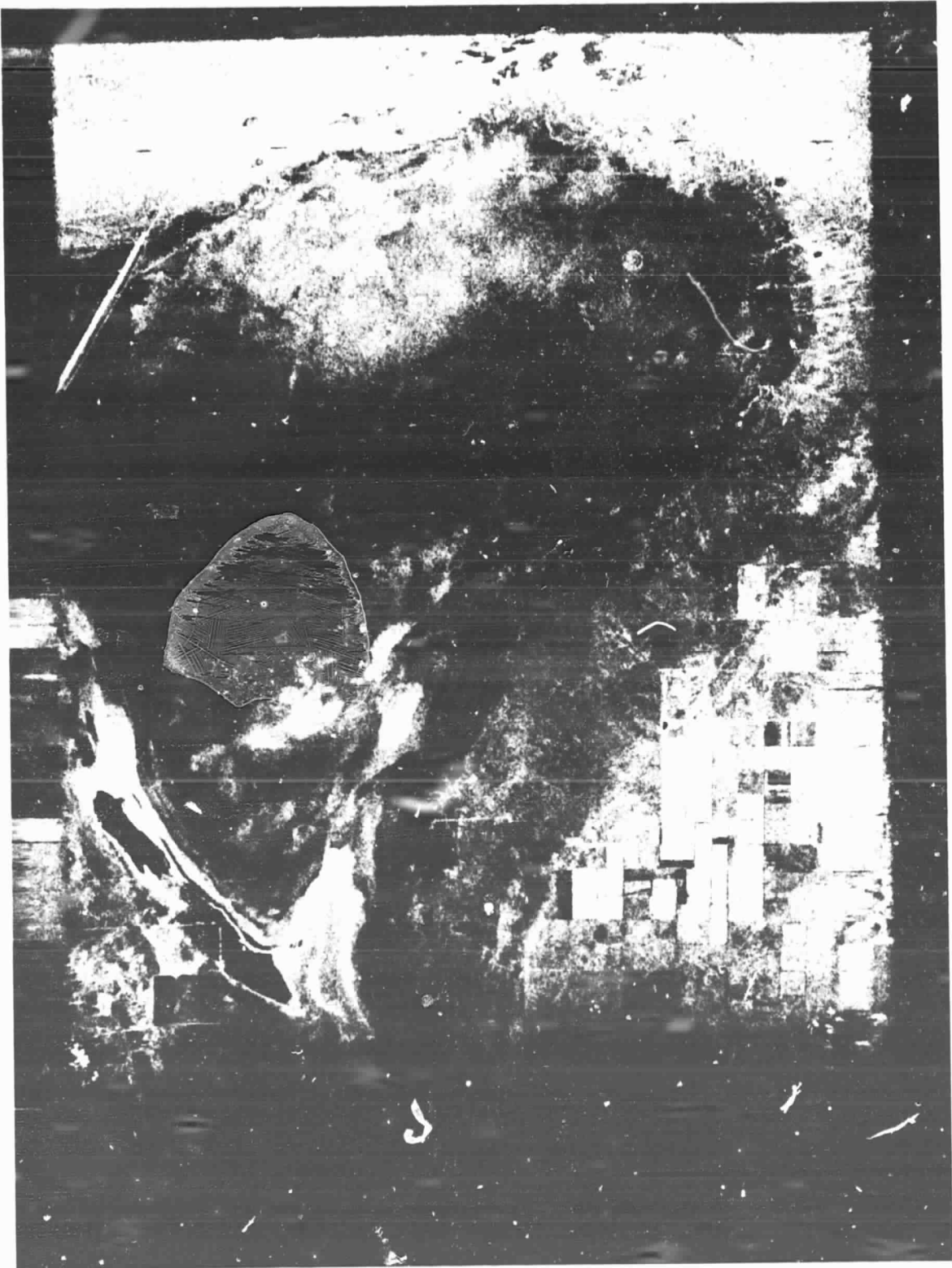


FIGURE 9
OPTICALLY PROCESSED IMAGE
LINE 1, RUN 2, HH, MODE 1

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.

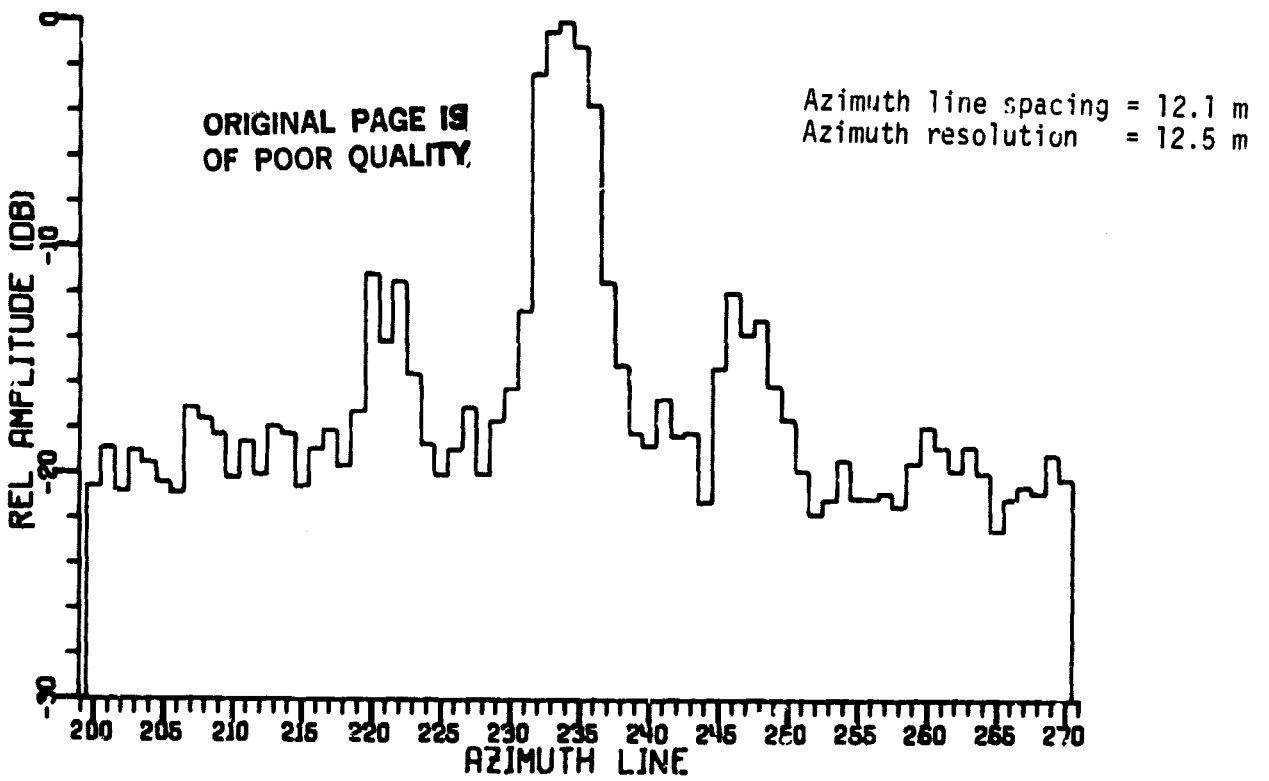
Here the 2 dB resolvable distance is 21.28 m (7 lines x 3.04 m spacing).

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.

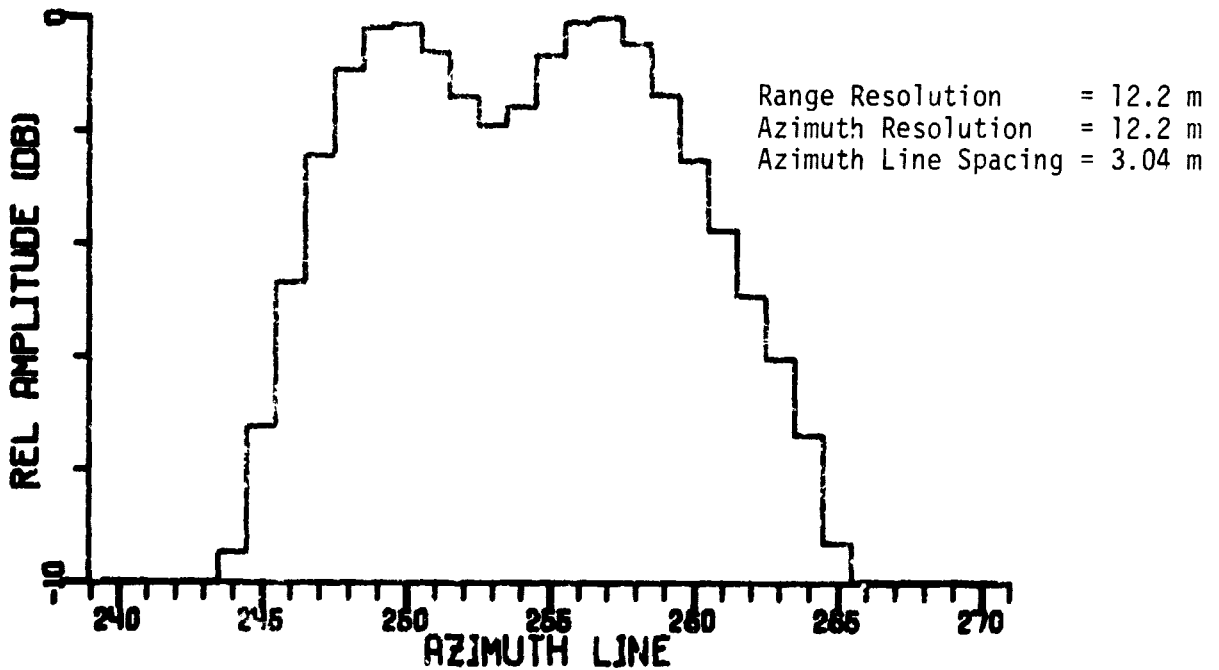
B. Background Roughness (Speckle)

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

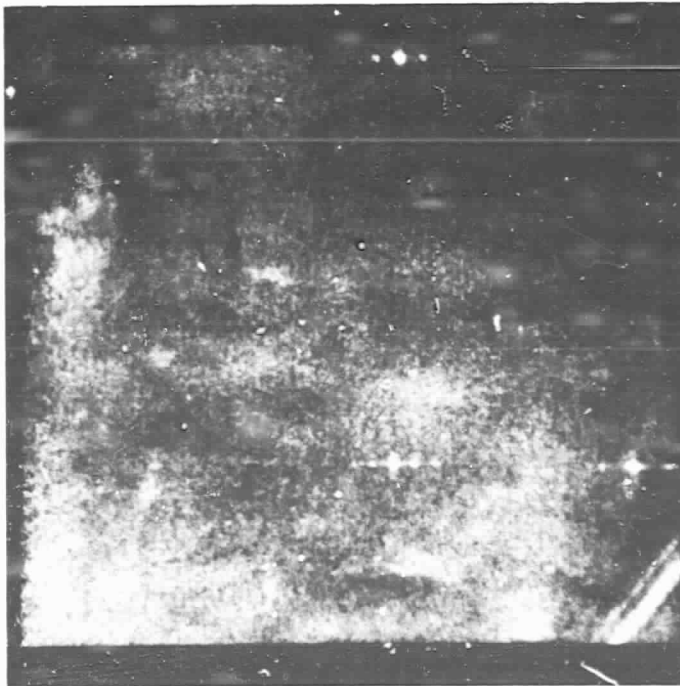
FIGURE 10

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

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

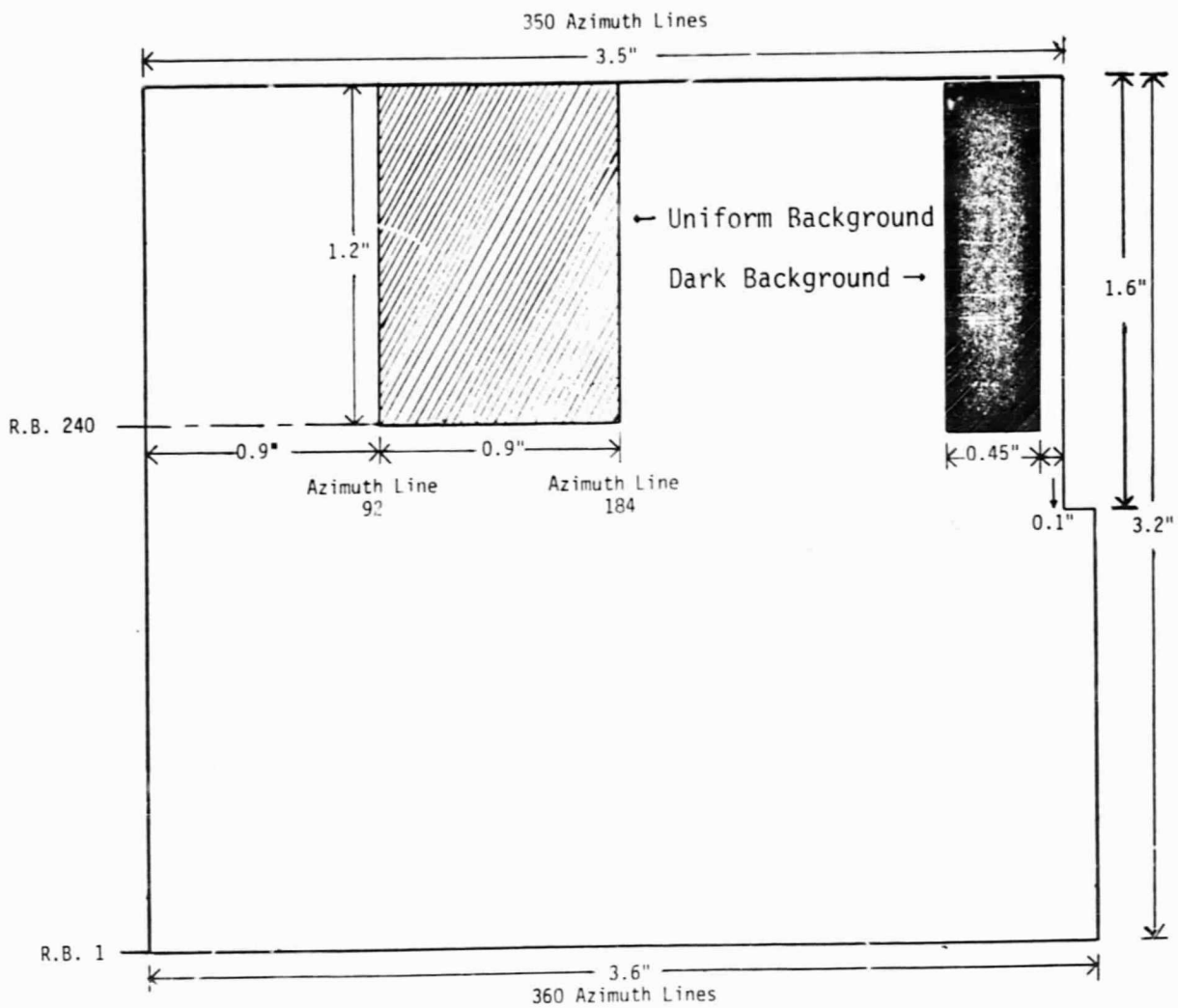


FIGURE 12
SKETCH OF UNIFORM BACKGROUND
AND DARK BACKGROUND AREA LOCATIONS

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:

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY.

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 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 | 2.0 | 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 | 70 |

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

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

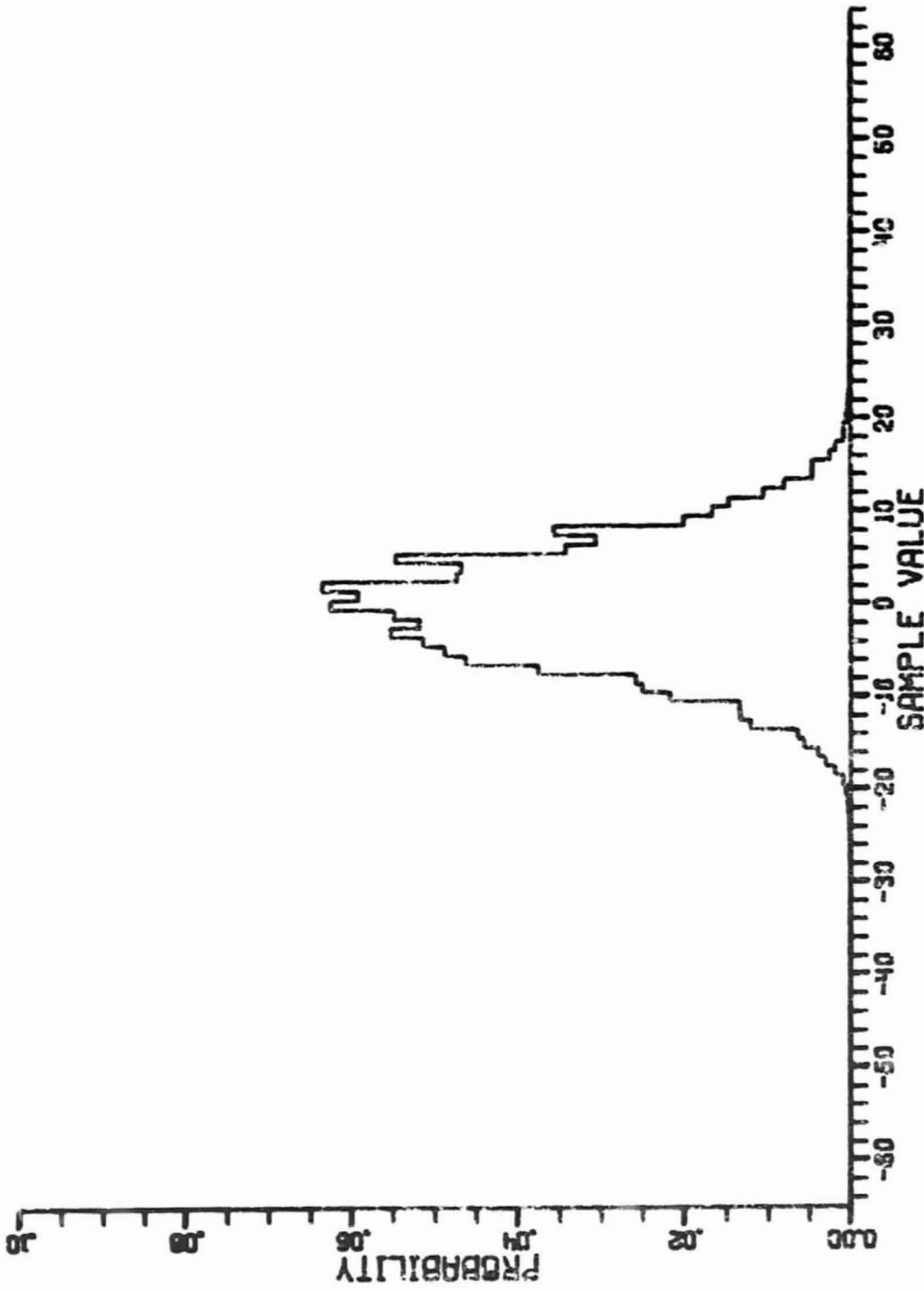


FIGURE 15

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

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

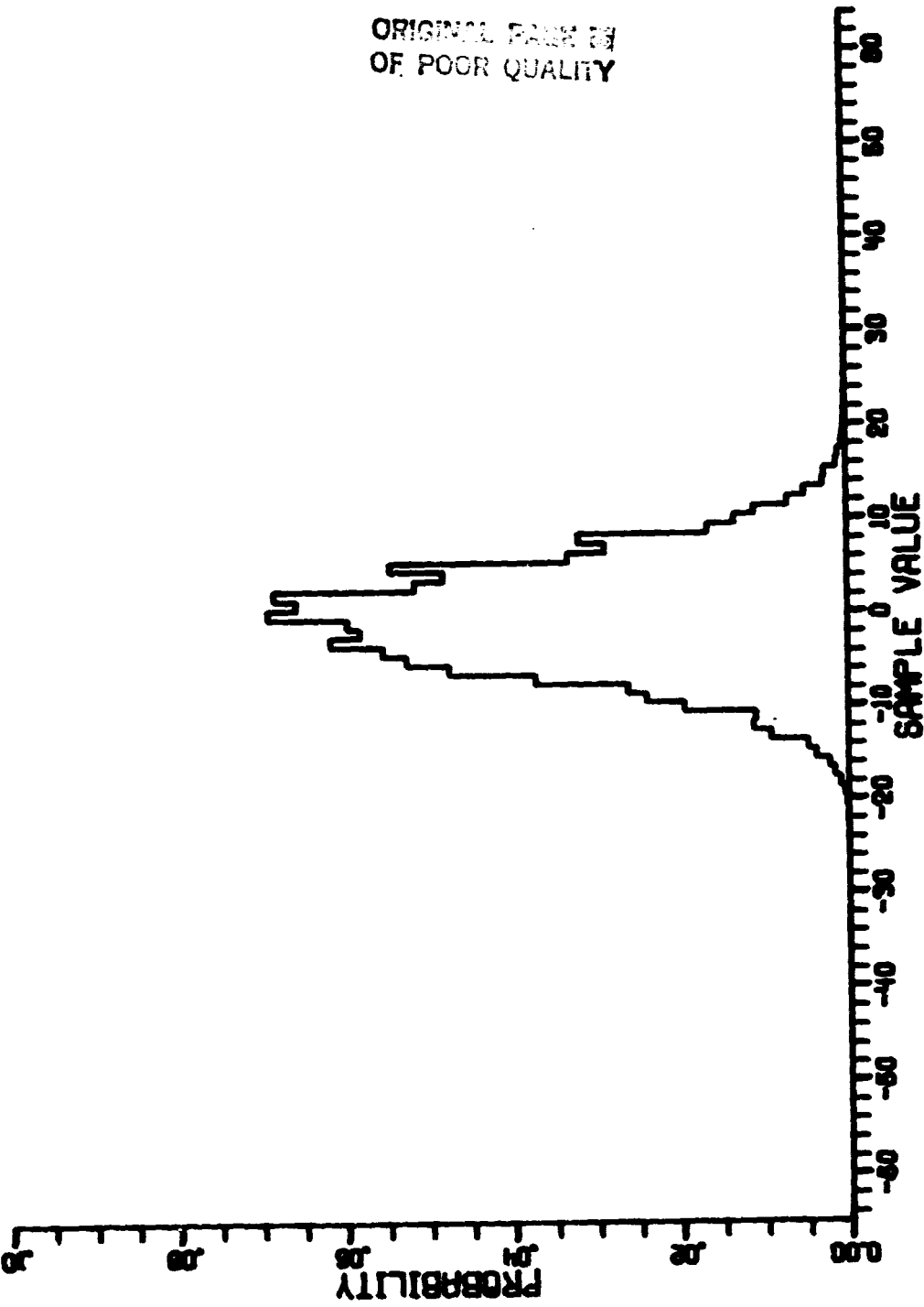


FIGURE 16

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

 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/SIC (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

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

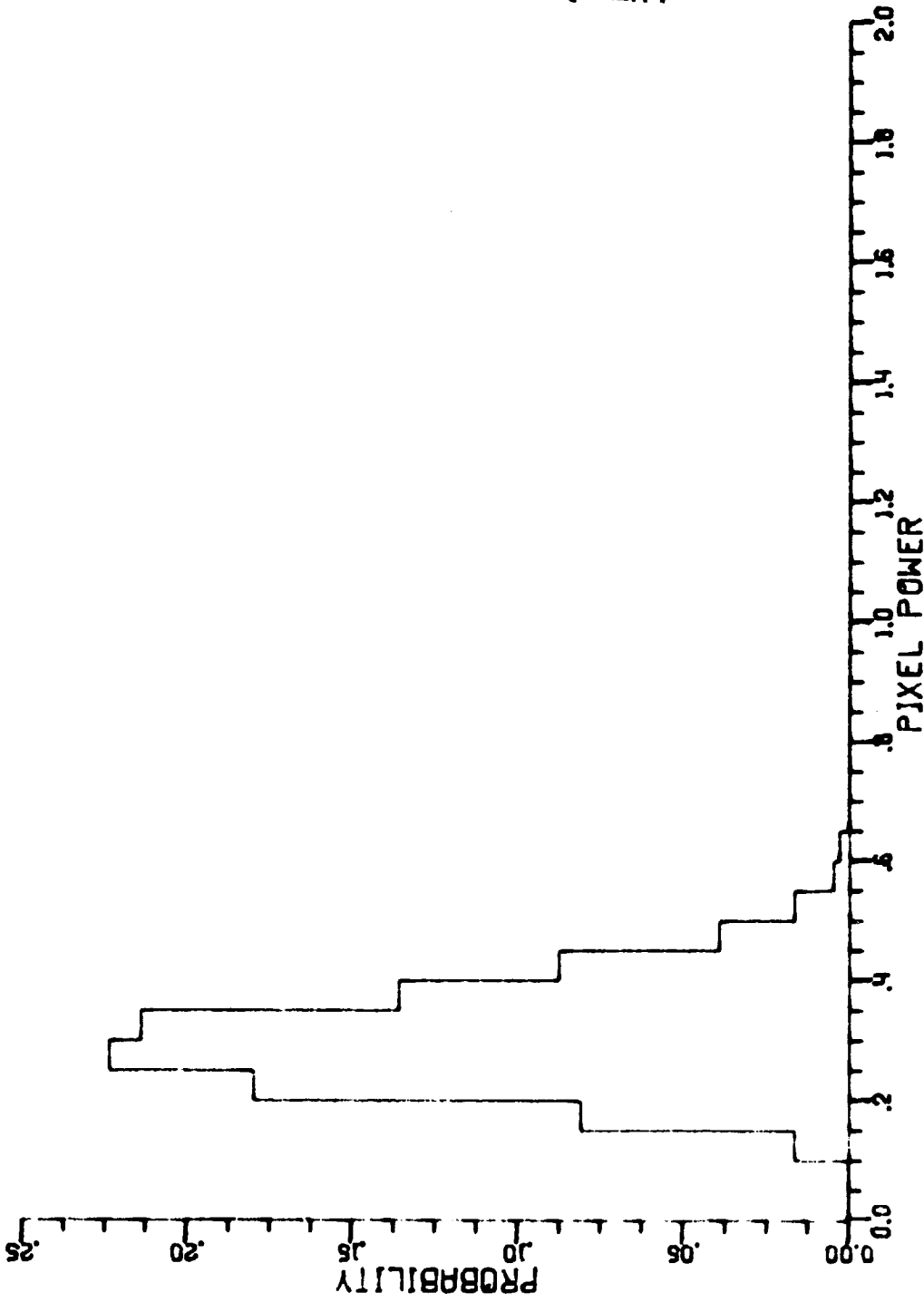


FIGURE 18
GSP PROCESSED NOISE DATA

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

ORIGINAL FROM (B)
OF POOR QUALITY

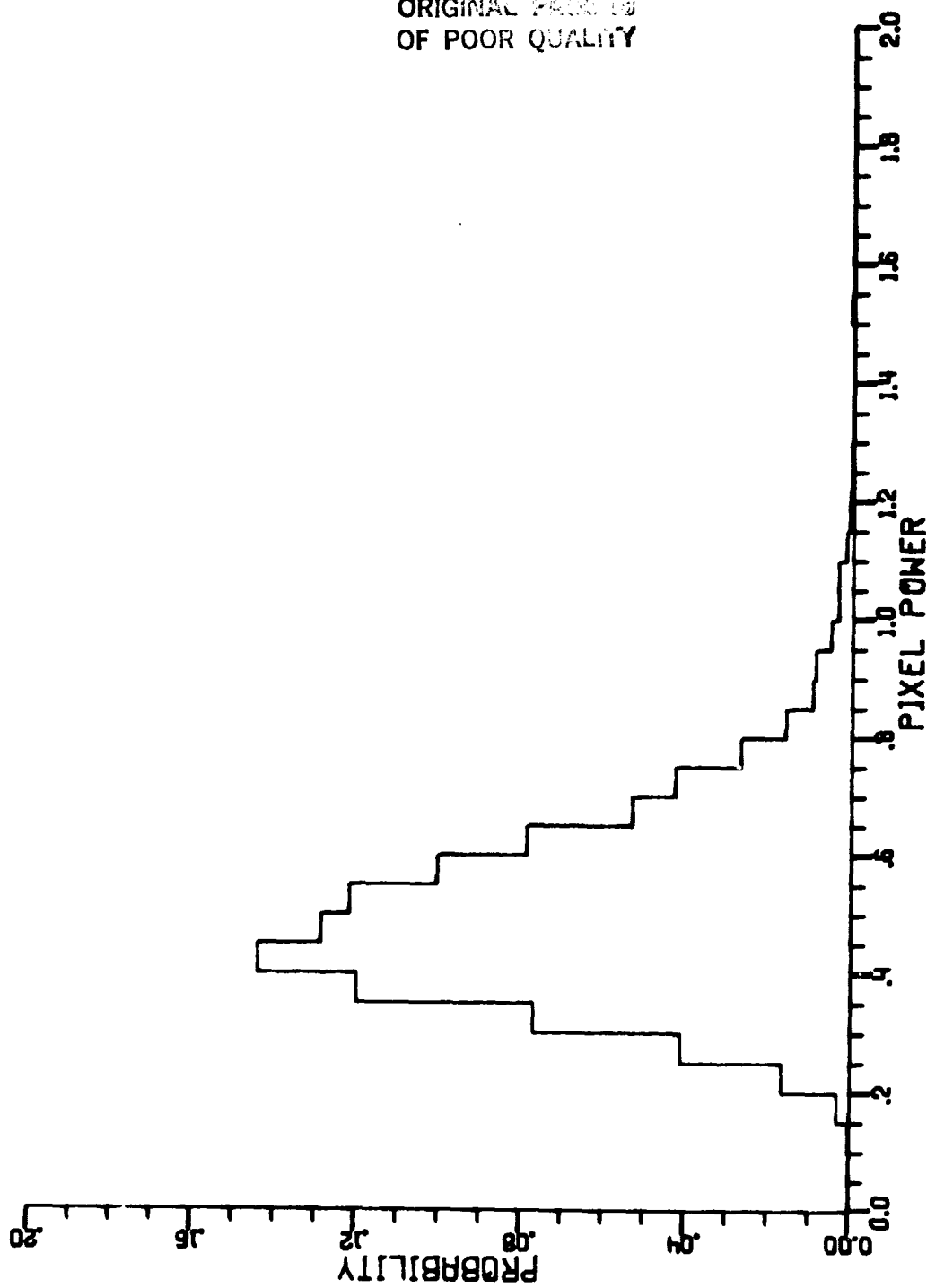


FIGURE 19
PROCESSED PIXELS FROM A "DARK" AREA OF THE WILCOX PLAYA IMAGES

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

ORIGINAL PAGE 13
OF POOR QUALITY

FIGURE 20
RPE DATE FOR RUN 1, LINE 1

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

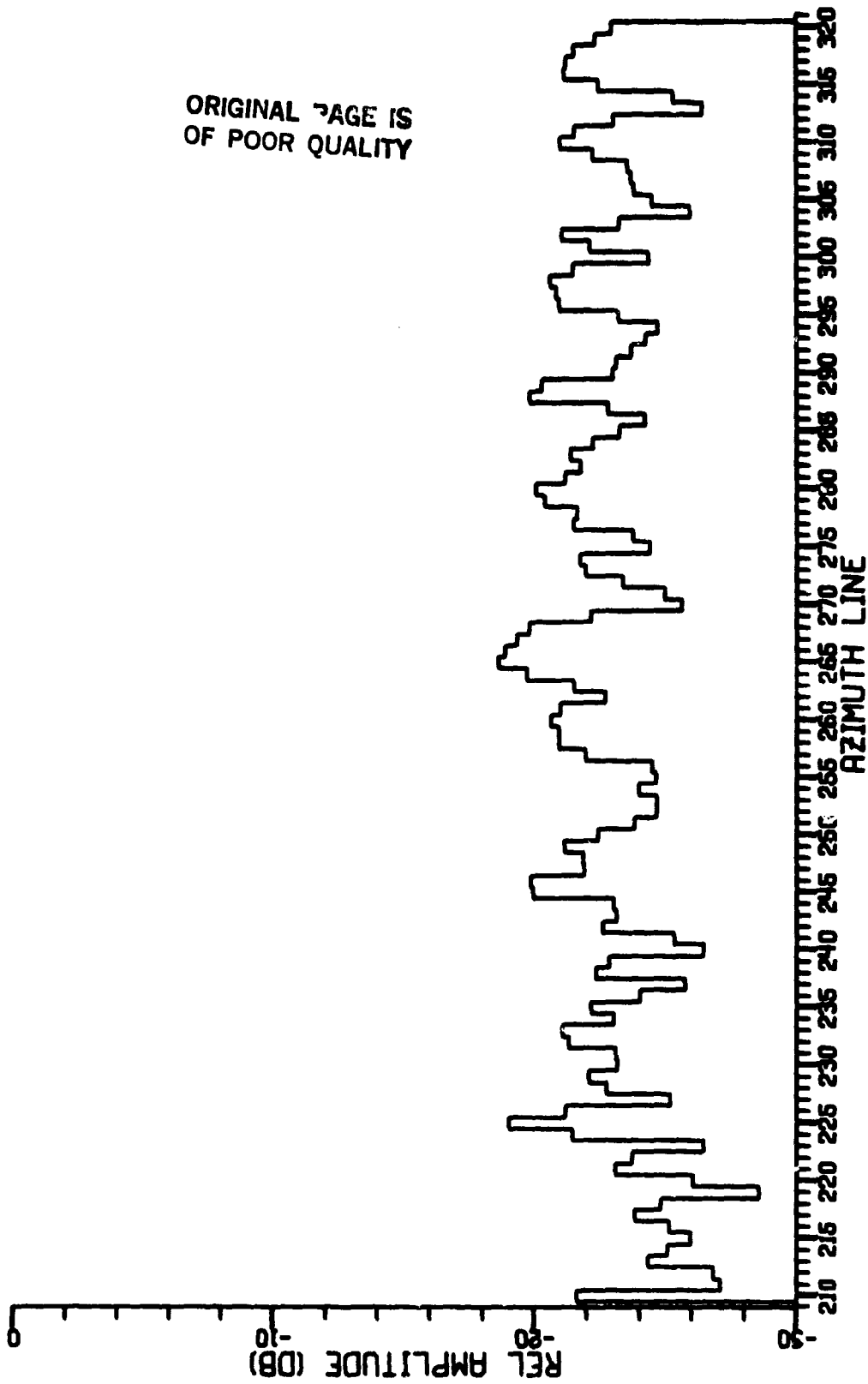


FIGURE 21
RANGE BIN 1, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

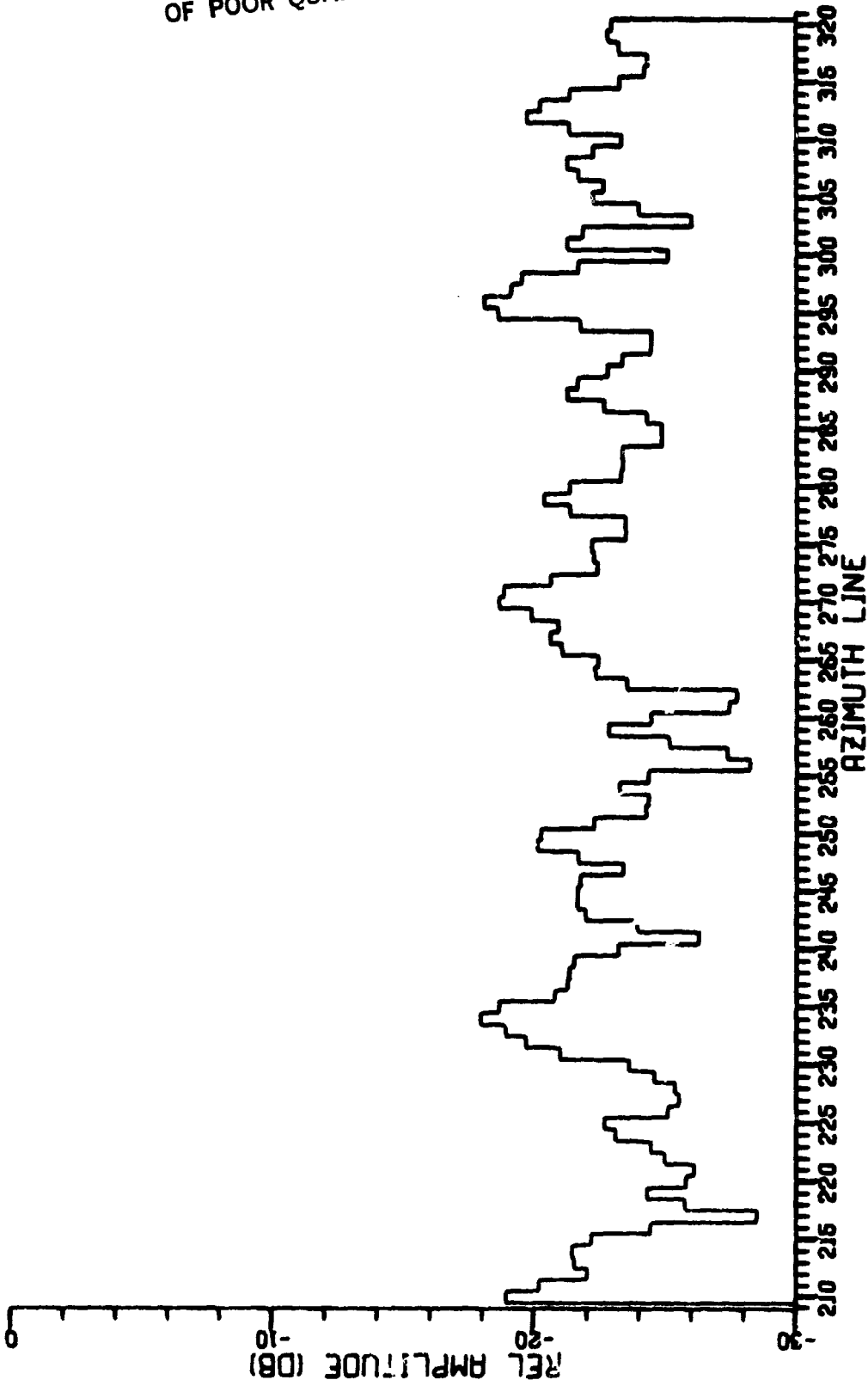


FIGURE 22
RANGE BIN 2, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

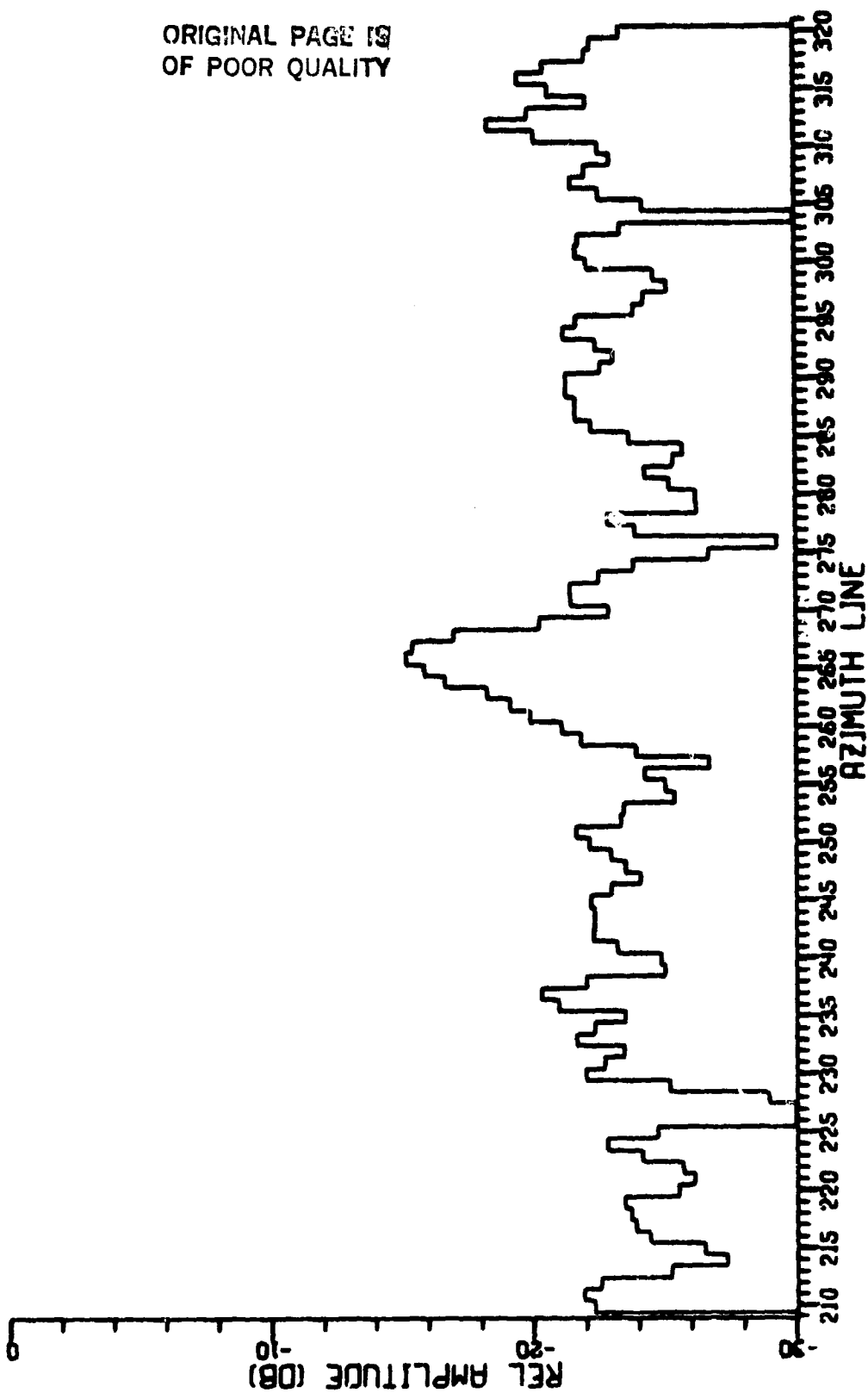


FIGURE 23
RANGE BIN 3, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

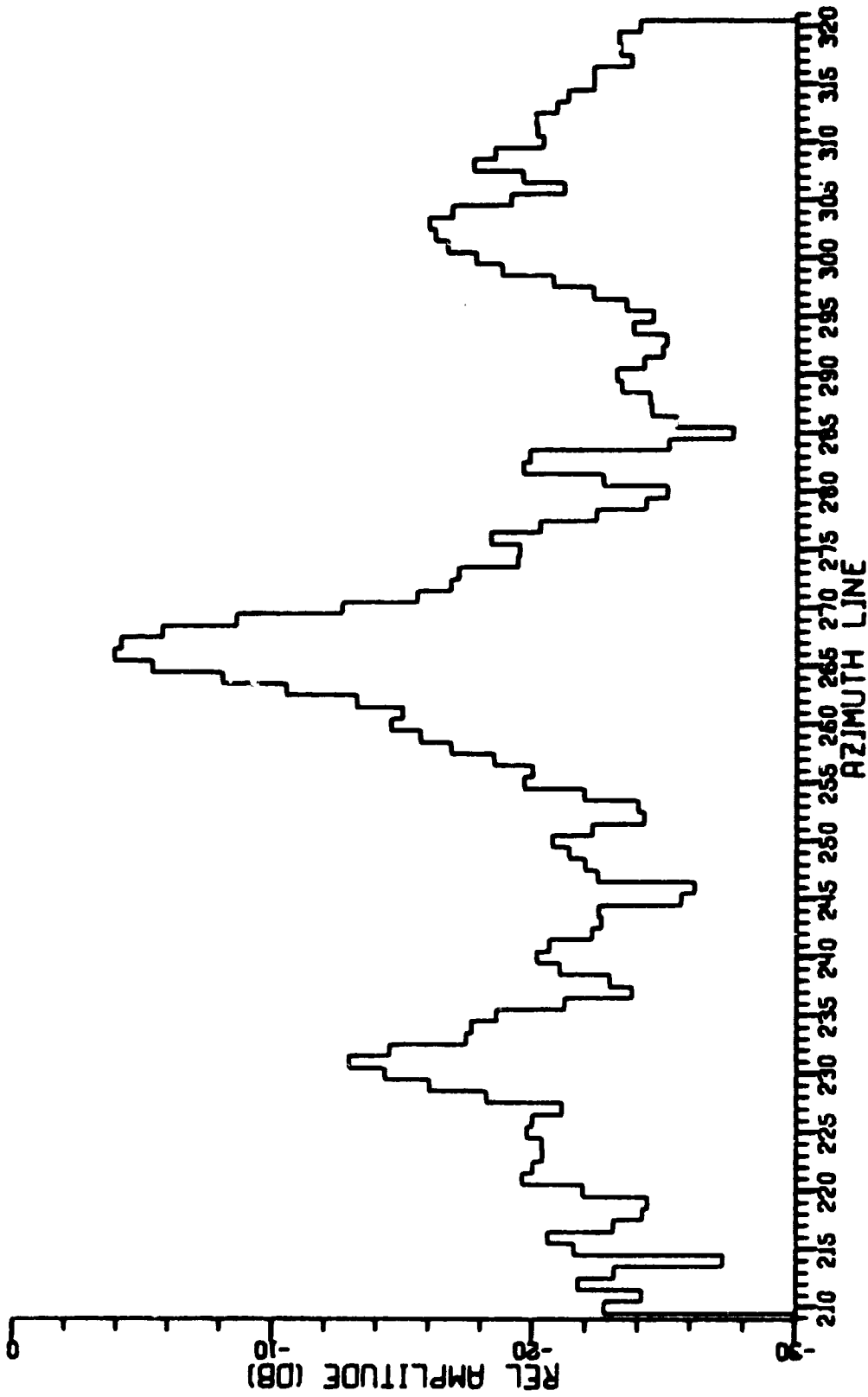


FIGURE 24
RANGE BIN 4, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

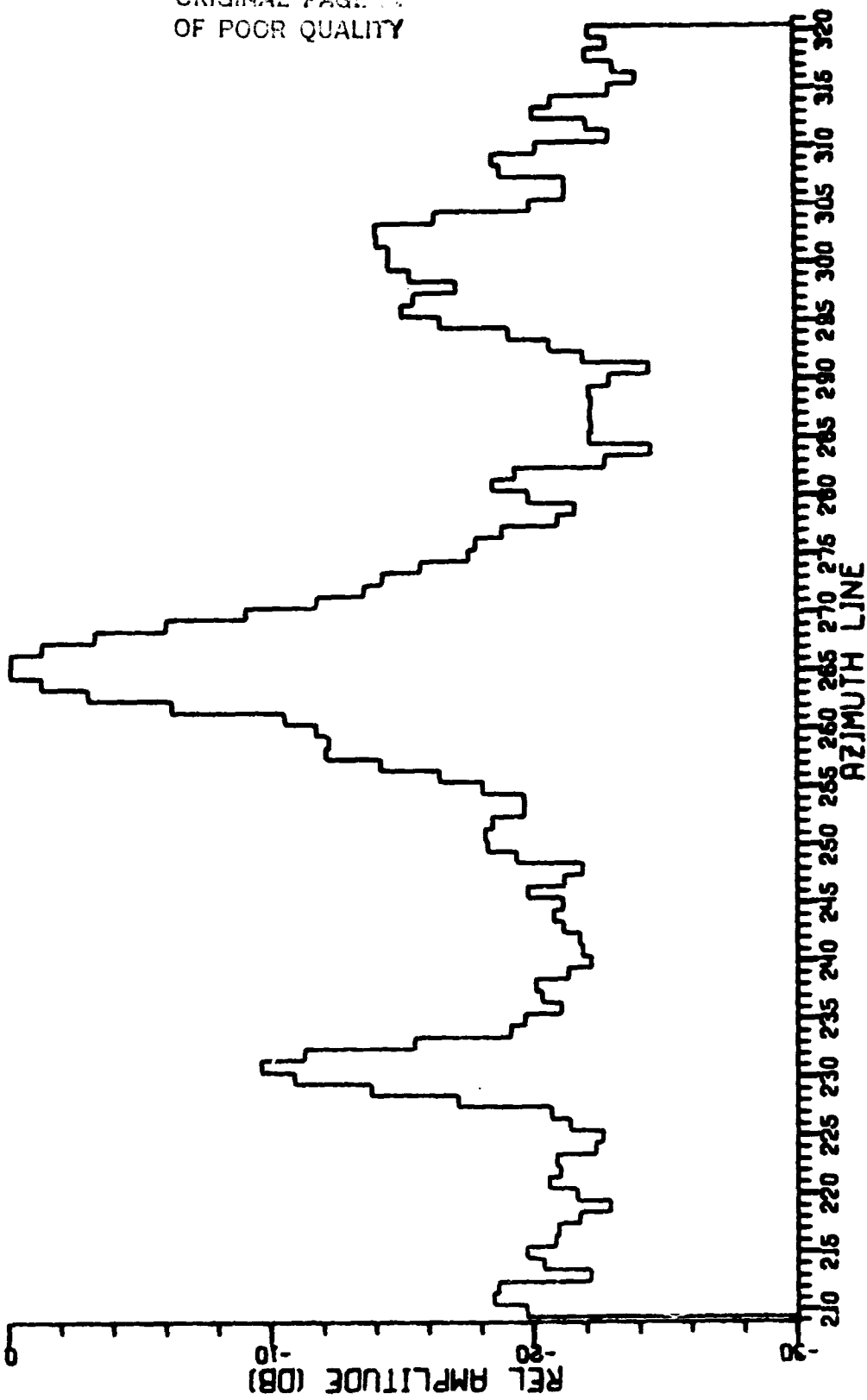


FIGURE 25
RANGE BIN 5, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

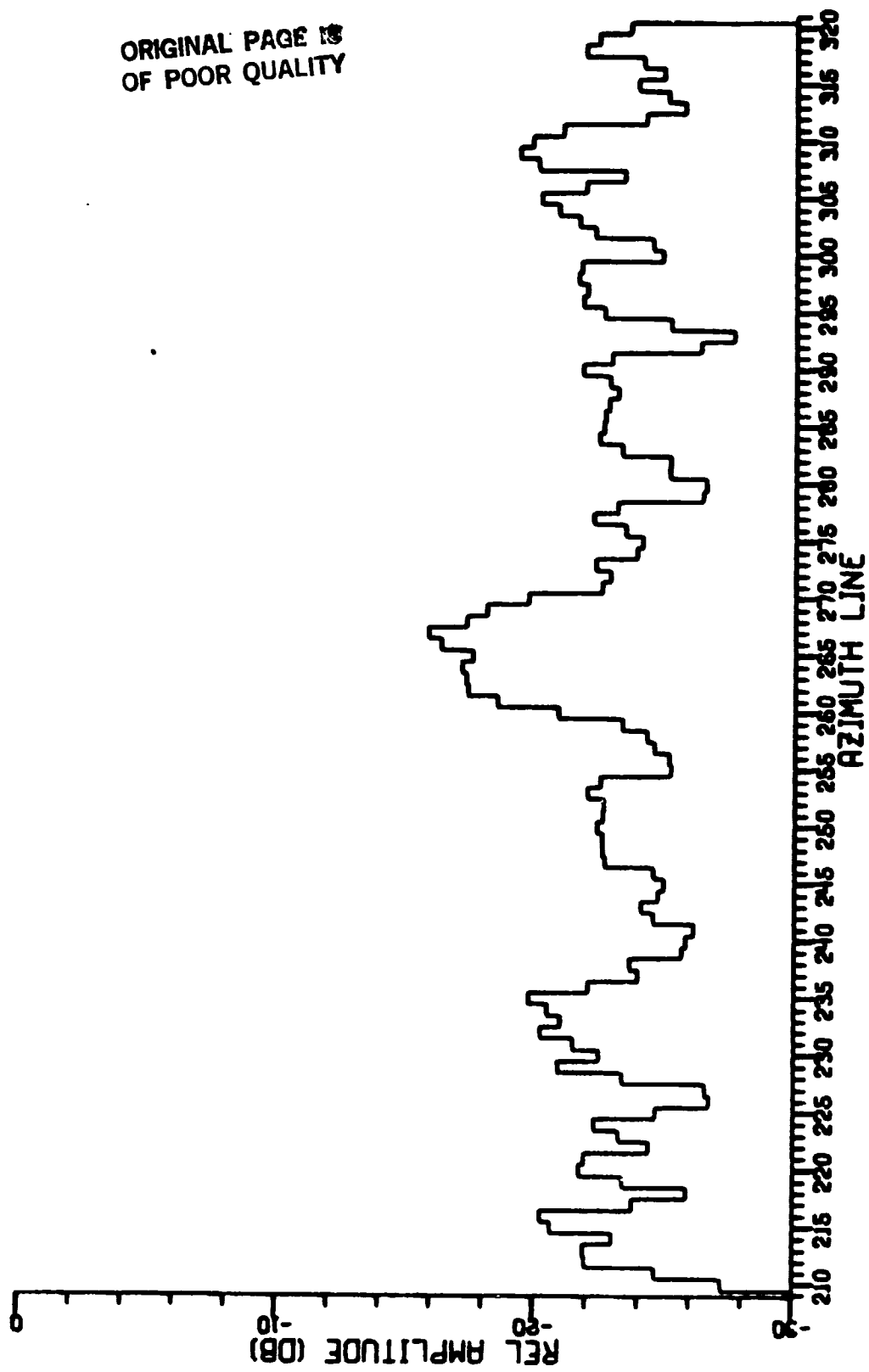


FIGURE 26
RANGE BIN 6, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

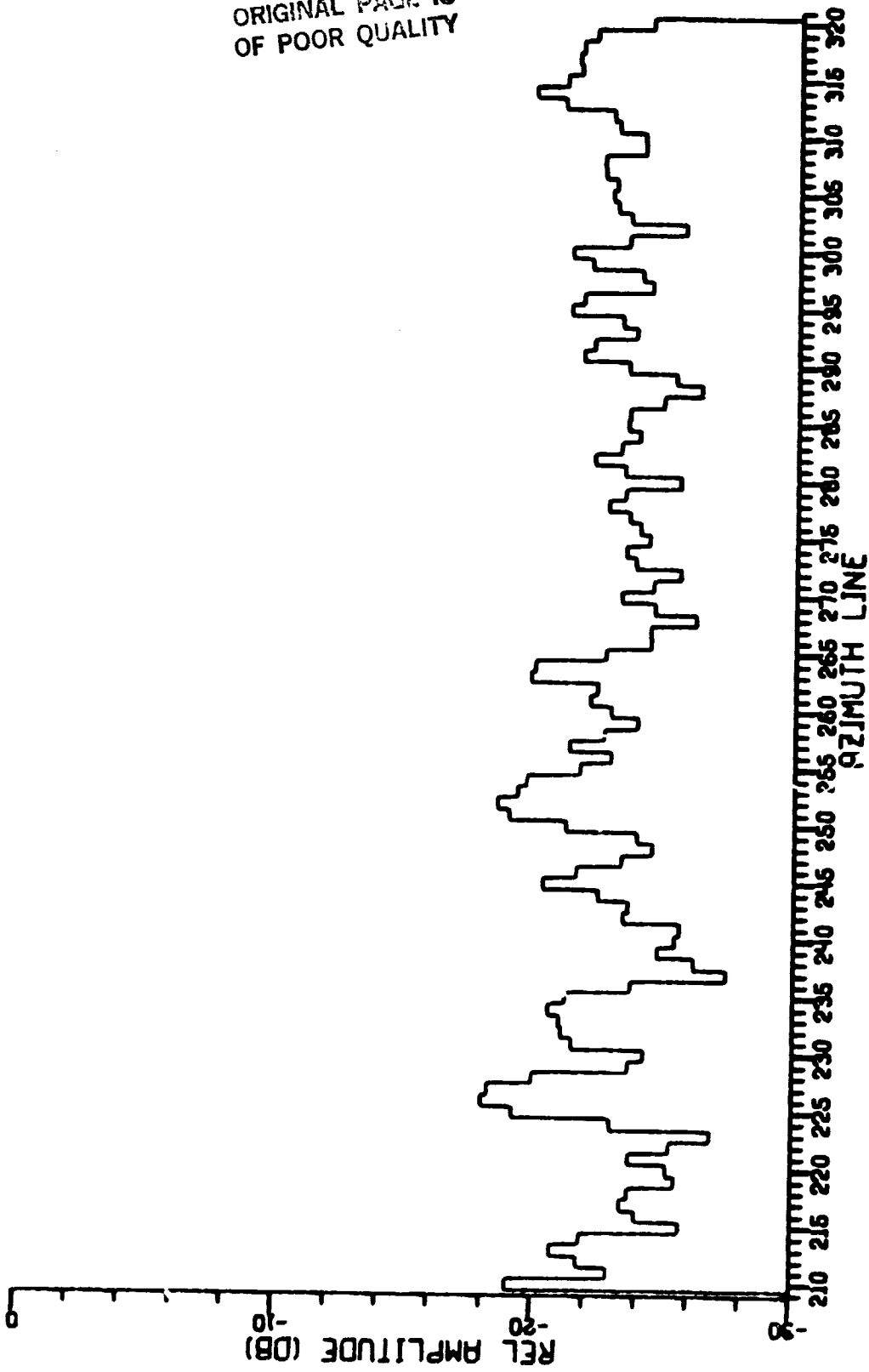


FIGURE 27
RANGE BIN 7, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

ORIGINAL PAGE 13
OF POOR QUALITY

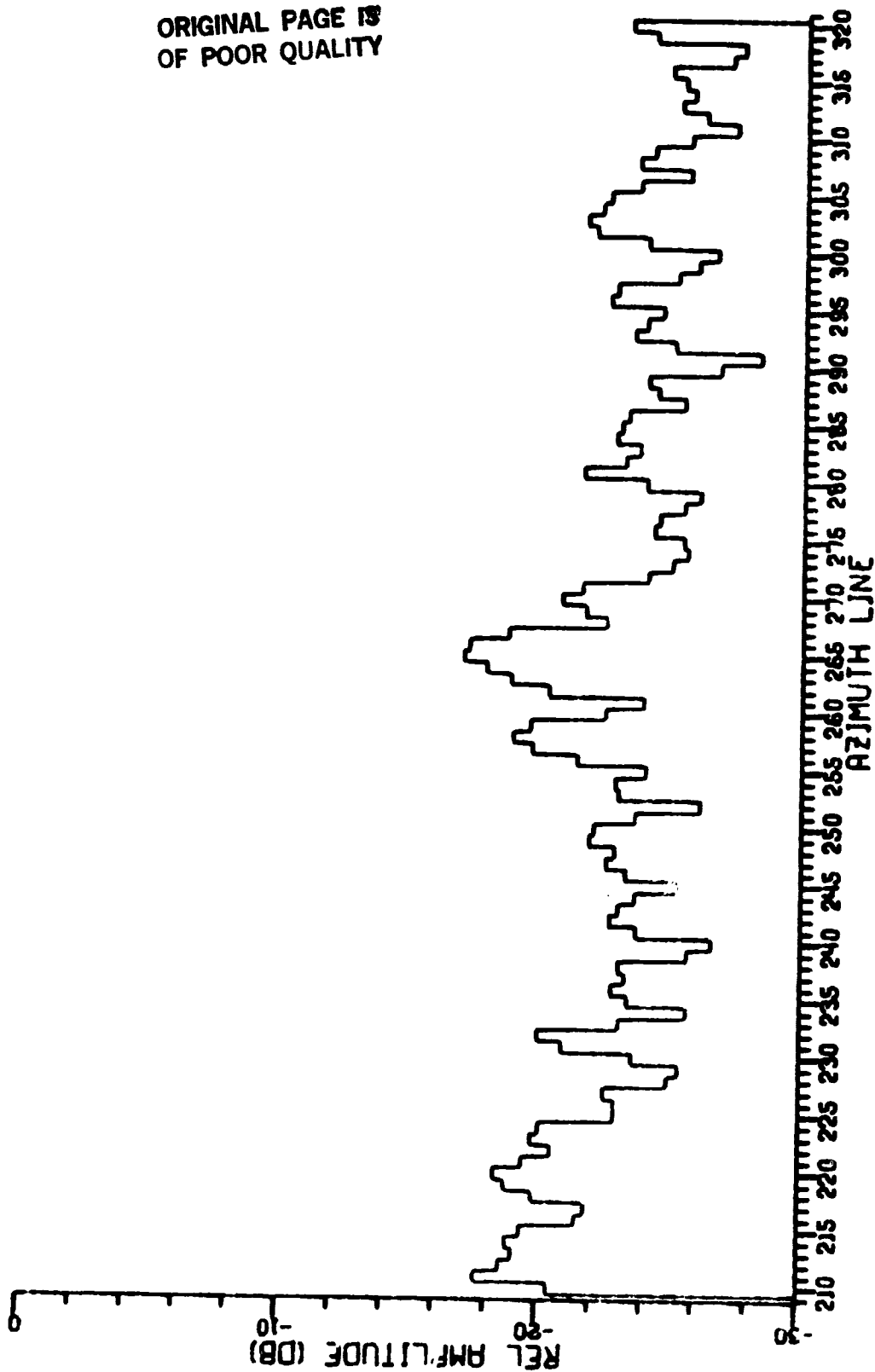


FIGURE 28
RANGE BIN 8, AZIMUTH LINE, AMPLITUDE PLOTS

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

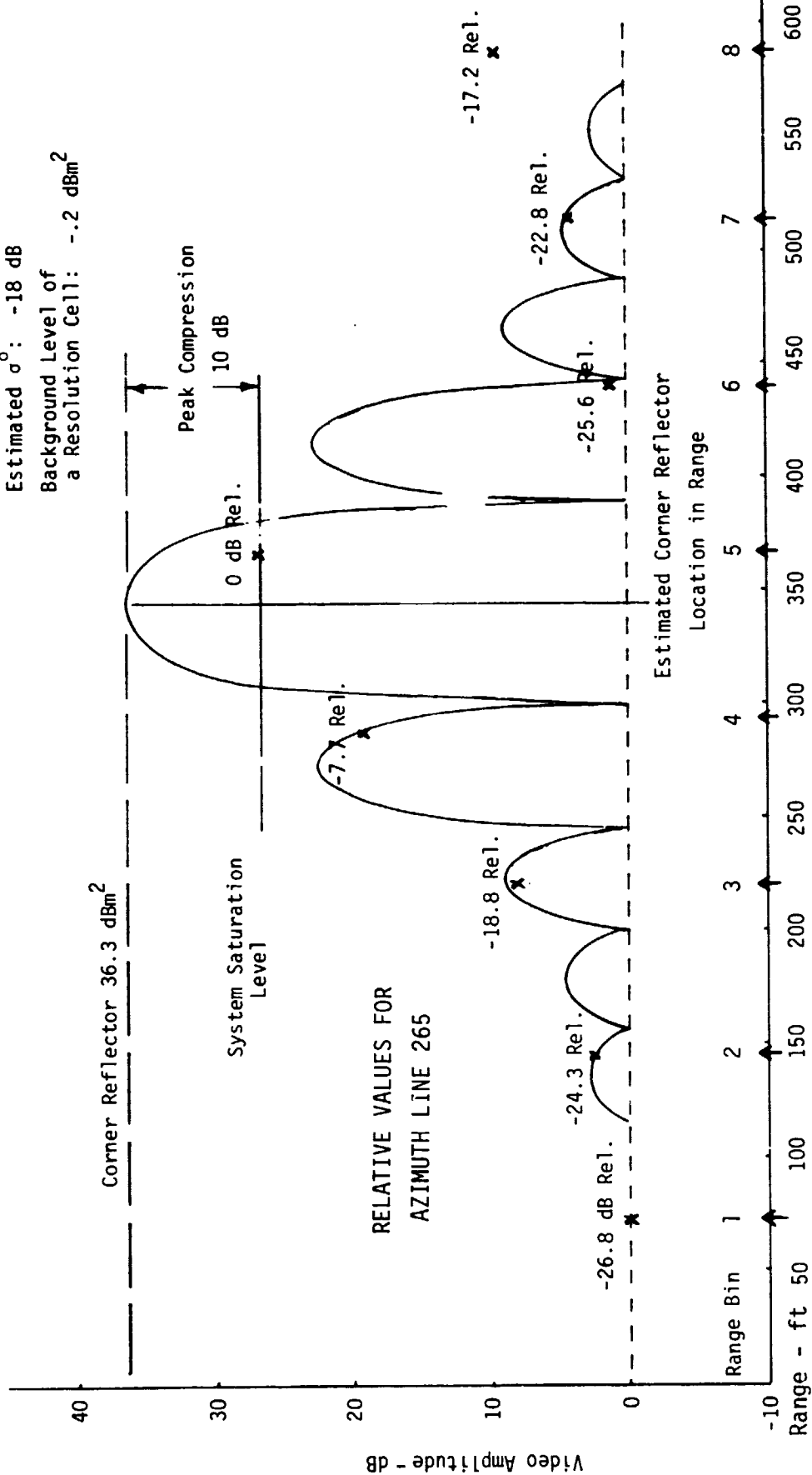


FIGURE 29
SIDELOBE DISTRIBUTION PLOT

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

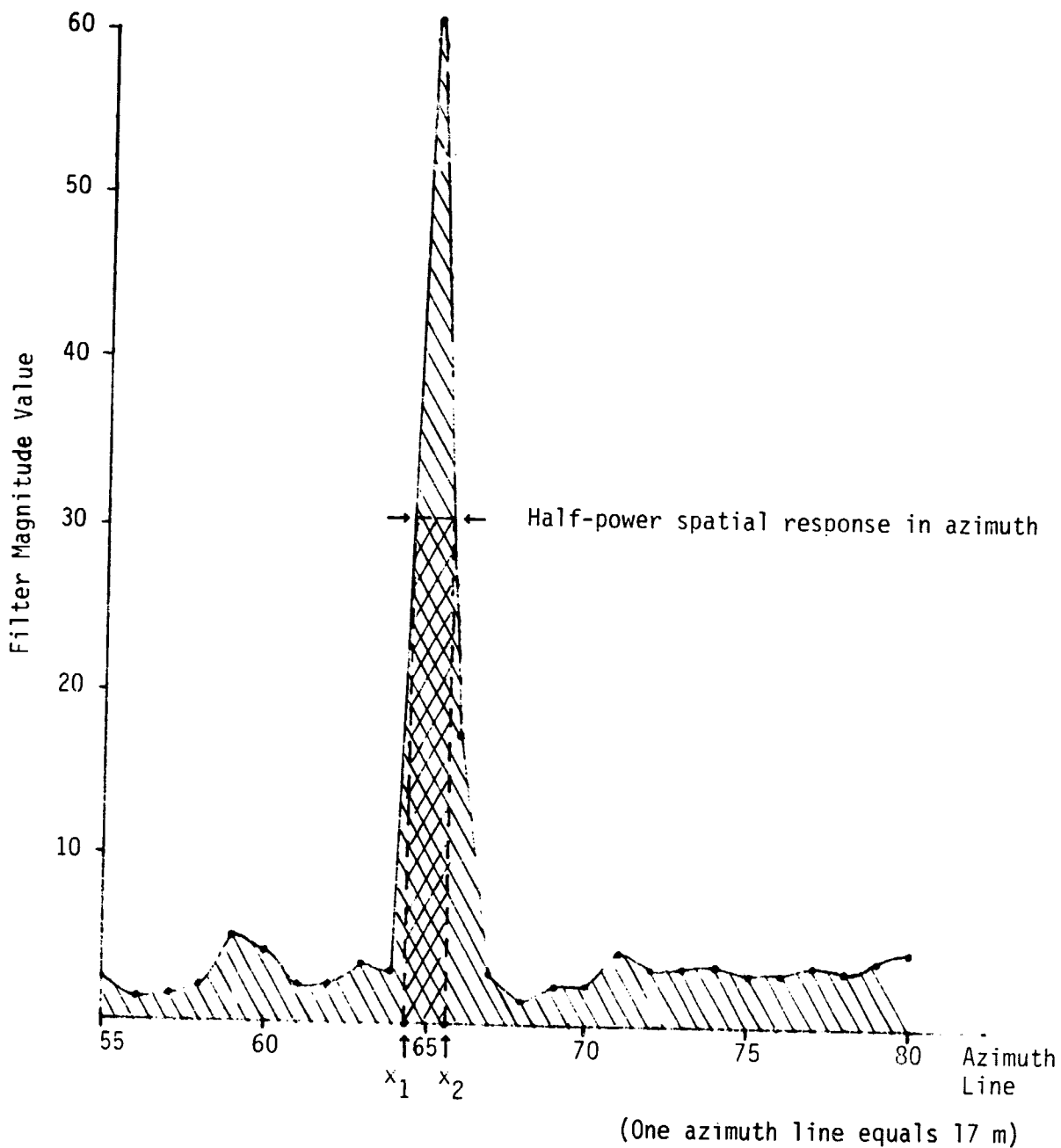


FIGURE 30
CORNER REFLECTOR AZIMUTH RESPONSE

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):

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

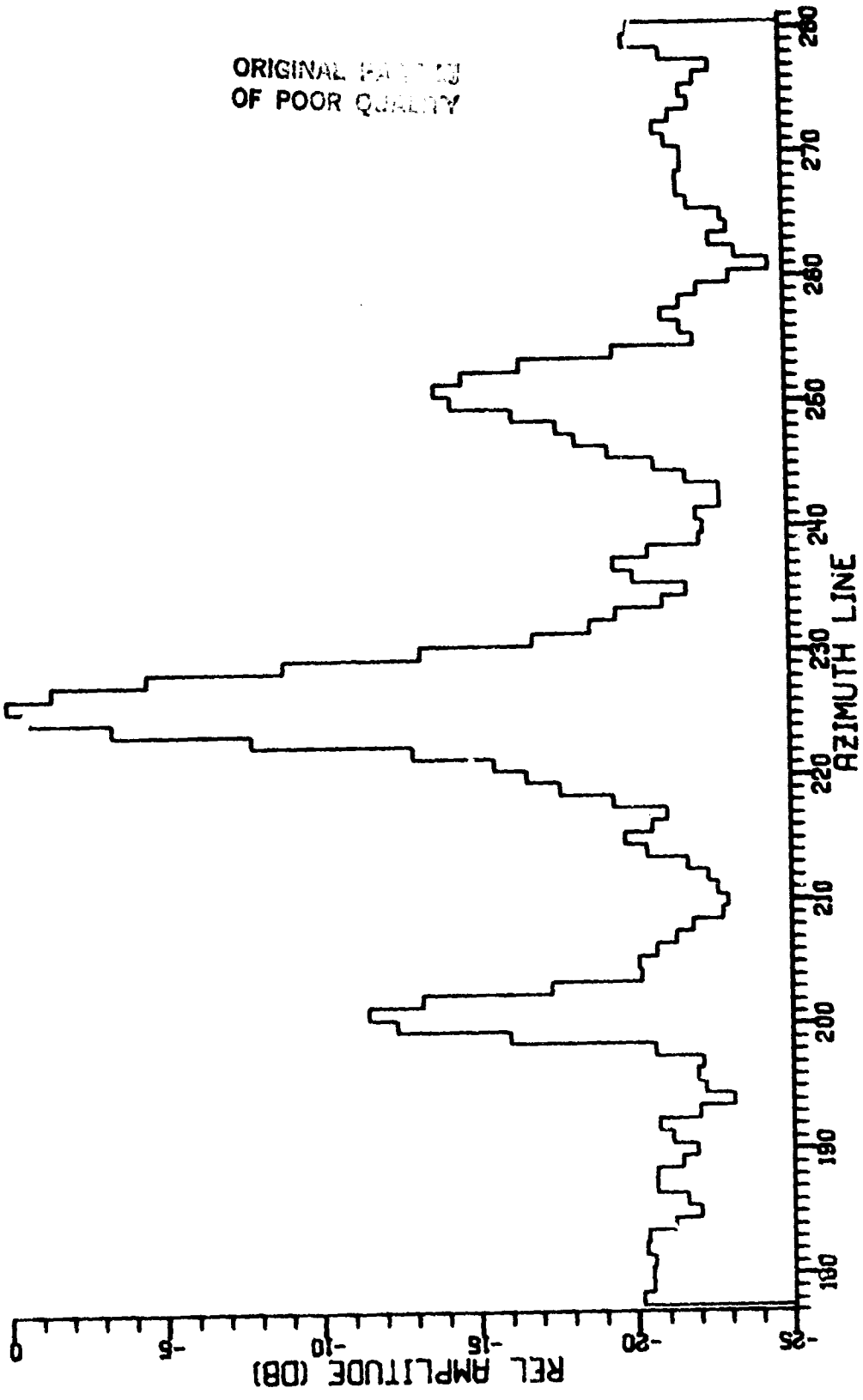


FIGURE 32
SE CORNER REFLECTOR AZIMUTH LINE SPACING, 4.24 m

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

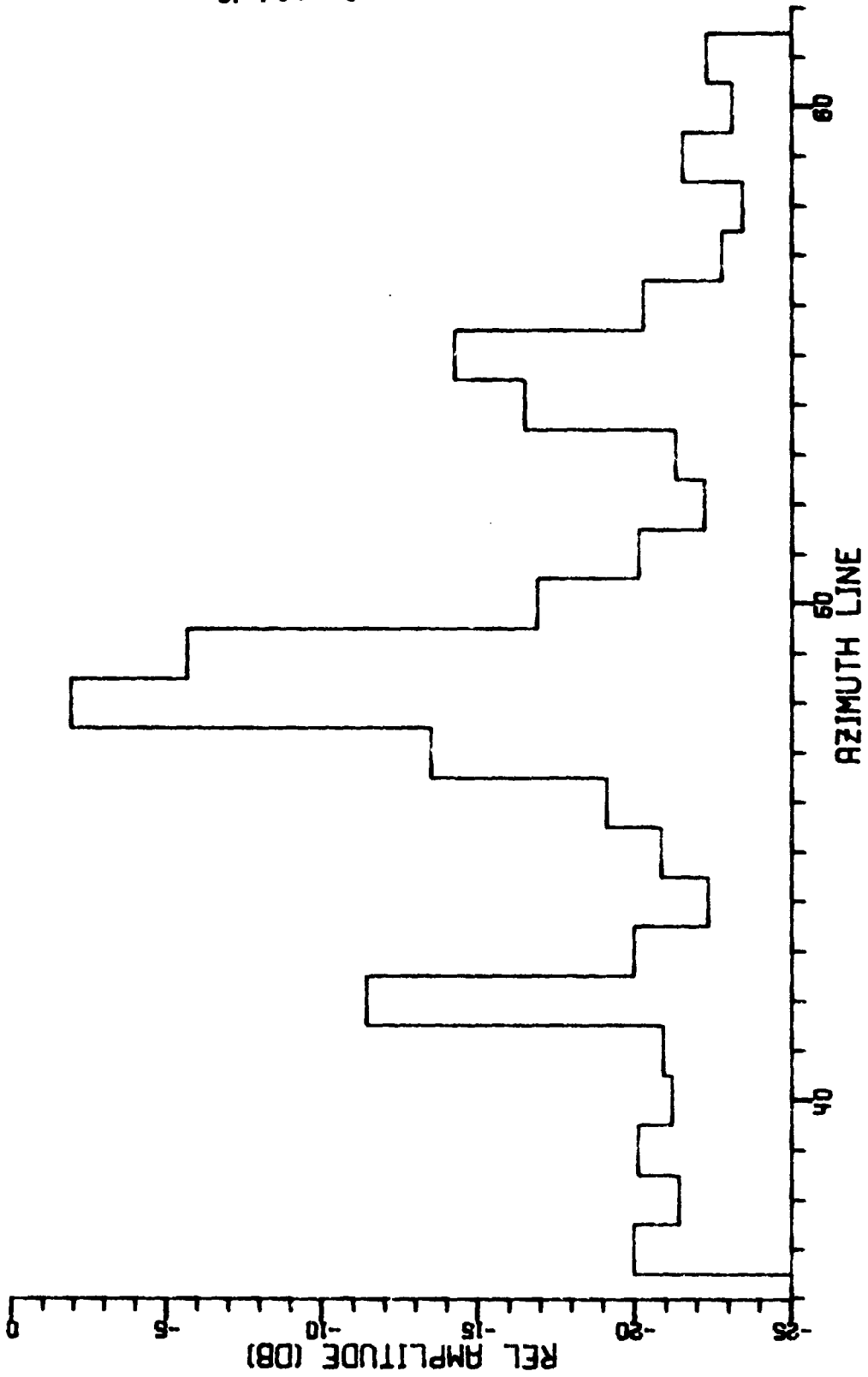


FIGURE 33
SE CORNER REFLECTOR AZIMUTH LINE SPACING, 16.95 m

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 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13
 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 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 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13
 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 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 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13
 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
 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

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

PAGE 78 INTENTIONALLY BLANK

APPENDIX II
UNIFORM BACKGROUND
Gray Shade Values (Hexadecimal)

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

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

868A987799A788877897998A9789A994H8896878887799988998678A79A977797788768887867767877/88874878876
8799A98A999878889A7797877A889984988888998689A7799A978A7978878A6A775677666866A768876778888768
8877979A97A8889889A979968A78884H9998799877868A7A87897A799888868777787777576A868/67867A88967
97A9A897A7A798788A9888A9877767H788999A98987877A997888A77878887778777787776787876/76886767888
897A878A8887876879A998A78877884H987888786887A8889887A97A678675778667767777A8679/68887888877
78A7777A989A988788999A9A79A9787H89A78788778677A87787977897898778864778868677A677/77778888775
78A7A8A97A888789A9A88969887888H48878689888877789788A877777776778787888677687565H76888866687
78A77387A8A88777799999A779788H978A888888897A778877A88987889878856777757887A869H76876778788
8897589A799A88879A7A99A9A8698H988888888787A8797888A777788878689A766888767A886/86877699878
889A88798A88889A789A9A99A888A7779987A9889A7889787876887767A88889668776777768/78886786877
78799887A889A7987A7977799899977H78A788999889989788888A87897877786876786867677876/88777767657
8899A88998A79A9989A789A99798777H898878798777A889998A99777777888786656986778767/77888667577
7679A969A8A7879978A8889989A777H7788A788667A88898887887777876A7A766877976A778467887688867
7899787A77A8888A9777997A99968H797788778787, A8877788A9877877A97667688777687A7676777787687
7799A899A89A88A87A77799889884H96789888898A8A57765777787888678776875776787776766767A77777
89A9A77A87A78A7A77A9A9778777998H688A9988889887A7777679A787778778767988675768A767875777878866
9A8AA78A6A8A9798798A9999A87A8799H888789999877A77888799898889A98678867887677677688876887788
898A88A777A78669877777A87A98889H49AA9778987677A8879868787768887877787888766787577877678878688
89A9999A7A79879877798A978A89889897A89767A7788886777886777788665679678668A688/67577878887
8A88877979A9888A8A988A97989877678A777968877A7577A876A888887878857687767886767688468877688867
AA97798A77A88889A87899A789798H87877888898689A687777A8879778678877888676878A87778987767687
AA8A699798A8787999A7A999A7A7788H8886878899878A98889976A7878868A888877877876777787888676677576
99A0797A9A788999A9879A8A8997894497989889987998889988779788787877A7687767876A986/76698798868
9A90A77A99A7A999A8789A88A99A87H977788788767A678998778777A777678A877677688A98666776777768
988A878999A67898AA99A88A99A998748777878788887888888A6797777787678866778876A87867687766688
88A779999A987879A887899A879H9889897A7977A977A7678799A88889767678867776767A77/66658886868
8A979879A8798778889A8A998989A989H7779867878777677887869A8877788877A988A78787A767/67887676788
9A8A87A8A9A8A8A8A8A8A8A8A8A8A8A7777A878A7889A77789A8897866788777777/8777877A8788788778899
968A88899A887987A98966899A7689H767A687888887798667888A7666797A77878876667776A977688778577876
98A7879A87788887A9776A7A6789H68877887A998877788A888788A88877688A7767777777678678777788878
99A8A89A8A8A8A8A7A987A8A7A8A9H87A88A788A789A7877777798A7798A798778878877776677/67778779857
899A987A98A788877A9A9A8A9998887H789A888A88776A77788977776A9877678788678777787968/67788767776
8E89988A8A898A98898A997A9897H787988A78887A977A88897788786A67867786887777A77666678687787
88A0A88A9A978998A878A8A8A978A9H98A88786668679988878867797987A6676877A8777767777A7777A767777
98A97789A9A888788789997A8A9998H88898A7986796A7878A887786A97876888786567777756A87/77777767678
989A989878A88887789999A9A9876H7A98889887899A8788789A88897857777687767678867778/7757A988778

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

PAGE 54 INTENTIONALLY BLANK

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

999A998AA6A98798799A77878887788HH88A8899A7689A6888A67A8789986A88798877868866A888/66778987786
879778C-A8978789799A8A9A78A8A77H778788777798A7887887678879977A8767798A669A78A778657777686788
89A8A7899999798897A78978889888H776AA78878779898889677A87878887768778888778787777H66775787777
989A878A999AA888A9A9879A7897888H79777786677887A989877778798957A987787977776876676/77656687787
9899788A8A9888799A98997788A888HH87778777877788888788A6788789A88667789888877768877786757A7
8989987999A8777A88A8A8A8A7A9898778778989A7987A88688887A886776878877777789A78A776/66766876877
8A8A9887A8A97A88897A976A8877887H76777778899888A8788889878878978A888787566787666587/79786765766
797A78A8A879887978789777A9A7899A9876879A7H977A7889779775898679887775788899867777/8777777776
9989A987A6A9A88977A8A8A8A9A888H8A977798A88878778888788A877787A788777886877967577676887777677
6899A877A77A9A8A6789A8777997A9877A87A77899889A7A776687A8A8778877789788667877777768A7767669877
87A8A67777A799767877A87A88888786789A888879898A8589997A8767776A88678888888576A78767777778786
7A7A6677879887878A7777A8A677A77677887A7788896779867677A9798886757778796977877A798/66668978787
9877998A87A98A6999A8A97A9A7A77H7958897676898A8677677A86798767888A8876876677A77978766878888
87A6777A7798A8A88A7A879799A7A6/H8887779A68887A99A776978777767A78777777887787A758/67787887776
78876777798778888A77877687998H689888A77678A8997787A7787868A777667878775787867/67785776887
6777A7798787A79977A879798A878H4967889679887A9887786A8778788A8767767A776676A787H88878776767
777A9A8A7A87A889899A8A8H877888/48889788878A87A886886A9897A799788887688777676A788/65778887A8
877A867A789689A699A76A8A8H8A897H49877A88886886778867778A78A7887668757887877777677567677677787
89A8A7A97A888988576A8A777A788A788A688A779A7777A787A9877A868677776677867666A887/86767879879
78896889A87798A88698A7A76777977A876887A7788A8A877889877789766A8767766A765667A776888675888778
6879A87A77A988A89878A87A6A7A888H86A87796887A98678687777A77876676688867767466768/77767866767
7657777A78A77897977A68A777A687H897677A765789A887A799A778A767A76777677976677778867777778887
8889789A8A777A8667A879767A778478998867566777A6877879787887786878A77686767777878H9777778787
888A767997A8788775777877A966978488A886867898A877A8779765788776765668776668557888/9777777799
899A78777A8A7787A6A8A8A7777988H4877897768789A87768787877787777867767578767A8886866765778A9
8869797A8788997A87A78A8A9A6788/768A9A87777A7A965688A778A7A77A78576A8676767766/787A7688776
77A7987A7998776A8A8766889A6886/967A878777A9A97657767778887A7886678776887778678776878A9888
77997877A9779899787A688997A68887H977788A88889A67776766787A6687A7776676766877767H6777788878
89A8A97A777878777A8A7A9A7887H69877A8A88766A7867A7677887788778667677A667767787/887A8777876
67778967A7A787769877787A87A887H877779888768A78698887798888777976777687777A777H78776886977
6757A86997A6788778A7A8A77A8A9884A888878867679878967A87788777A8876787A688867A788/7888778777
67A8966A8A876A8766678887A68A77877498A8887778A7A8977778878897776666787877656788H77889886778
658A78877778877788A7779978A67874A6789979777978877877A777888967886A77767667676688H78866767768
78877A7A767888A8777679977A6887H8777876A797987766889J778976777A886676777677979788688878777A67
878A767A77867A67776A8A8666A77874788777787976767767788778887888A777788767676887787H78867898867
7A8A7667A7A7688787A8768775A8978H48767887779A7777A8768A7897787988867887777757667/78687688768
89A6667A8898567867A876677879987H78879A8879797A67777768978788A78878888767887A878/87686576766
78A6667A9788878767A7579A878A87H89A998777878A768A888878767886996876876666776776A/786887A7766
7677778A767A768A78777A77887789A888A98A7A787788768A89769A7878777666757577/7777A787787
6767578777A777776A87A7776A777H778A888798776A8877787A9788767A7667788677888678886786777A7777
677A77A7776776877667766787A6996H877787577677A768A38777888957A8787767A6778887878H7777766577
7777998A777677778675756667A887H48E778A77876A7778A8A37777878A67A777867889759876777H78976877667
6777999A7A7678787776A77776A78A7A8A96A7887876A8768A888A88867766678877885677775677758878677

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

88A778974AA6777786A776777697A8897677A878AA7989AA986788898897766A77886778889877A768487878889988
887AA78A7A8AA7A9A79A777A7877788H8897677A88889788878999988788667887A99A88999AA878777888878
877A56A777A888777A8AA7A7A6A889HM99978A7A899A899997998898878A7788A8899788899A8877886787777
7867667A767776A887779766A7A8887HM8899788889A89779A997A879888779889A7776988889A888/88977866787
877A776A8A666787A6A76797A986767677A7A779889A89A8998898977A79A988688888A988688867877786
87777777A777A98A766A66A6667A88447799776A8796A799A888667878986787786677888A79778878787777
789AA78A77A887678A779A76677A998H49A8869888979A899888A887789898777769A988689867/88898986766
887A7A79997A779A7A7775A77A98H88998A668978A7A78778AA989898A8887977988A9777877587787869766
7877677A87A778787A8A8A86775789H4A8A88A88A887A89887879A97A7A99A877A888A797778A788688667889877
999A777A7A798AA99A67A877A7A99A7A879978898A79A8887878A8877899A7867799A7779977A89/88769988886
8787A8AA77A889A66A9A777799786786A7A76788988A78888AA8878998A889886788877887A88687889877898
76A99689A77A677799A87A87776A987HM9A787867888A7779A789A8987988A7789A88879A7787A8886877788798
876A987A8A7867777757A778A6A8A77A9799A8A8987A7786788A978A8A766878A788698888A7887/88788778986
889A7675A77A8A879A776A767867999A767A8A7A688A7A9A8A6768788A88777797A887676789AA78887888787887
879A87A79A8897A8776867776779A4H887789A8878A8697A77678979977A68999787977799A888487789897888
76907777A8A878A867A789A7A657A88A877A7A7A989977777A8889778789A889878A89799888989877496879888899
87A8A77A7A888789A79A7A767A879A88A98A899967879977A87A899977989886A89778779989987/98878988879
88AA777A777A887878A877A8777787H49A7A8AA79A99A98897A77998897A7677878997A8897888788978796
77A8778778A878978A8A889677A8777HM7A8999A599AA779777797A889687A7789889898798978887898978989
778AA8877A8A97A99A77A79788A8897488A76A8A8778A977A888A777A9887A8A788777887A87A9978798888888
A68A7787A9A777897A777A777A89A7M99A9A8799A789A899A9A97889889A788888787999889898788889889
988AA77777A7878A8A8A7A77A8A99A7997A888A8AA9988A8A9A8A77998789687989779A7999A8888A99A899988
89AA87A8AA788898A8A7A89767A9A94A999889AA98A88999A9A978A88888898777899899A799869A98878788

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

APPENDIX III

DARK BACKGROUND
Gray Shade Values (Hexadecimal)

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

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

6577667667777676566575868866777777766699A
6655656776786787667767578776778M7678877774776A
665565647888778767678578897766677677667778686
6665667757765987645778767687689767766567756657
666756884666888887777776765767767765667867774A
6755678A7666778776786676567667776676667C887666
767477678647788665568767765555665666666896765A
7577878746686767757776776668666766775876678866
9765748776787866665766885667565777786657788867
98766776774777666556775667688577M7677668778878
877765777677677767857777876798877667687677767
7786677788877685776566676676766675556866767776
8788878777876666777766777666786766556657757887
6777876777666675668867677766785M6574557766778A
87749875866776666677766777767776667666666665677
8766887778767766878866775657679777687665677768A
777778778776657655667777686766776676666657777
87888899776656675576786765865766M7756676686667
787998777676776767775676786768767676767676778
98768776666787566678668867678767777666668876
88888678887756667687678887677767675655687865
888998789976654666577878776777M8787754687656A
778787677767666655787786687788777666765666668A
7777796677677577577765766766787777668777677687
8974997888876655665776877877766M7867777676567
8688778677856655666768787786686778677776797667
978777776656575477676776678887667777766886757
6888897668865676678767778888667676886776766577
777888657776667666776567769877767797768678865A
8577987667786666656778687678666666666888675777
6888887867665767566567777676666667777778766557
6887768867656767566757867887866666677787675776
6756776678786657666766757765886655687787667557
7678878877646556656766777856776766676787767887
78888878877676777787786776776667676887767687
889777777677656678676887766774657777676666566

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

90 INTENTIONALLY BLANK

6544677756675677866567667867767176877868767777
66867777677677677566577777557766667668678777777
56777878557775776876787955665567777768778986A
6767558446776676667676588677655567577898768767
667777757777856777778657777666466677667767766A
7775656446486677777775557767668786867678777
6677666766776677776566757766587777787676787A
566865655745664667665576767466766788678866587657
7666666676777597556765567667786765875756688578
7577543677457739877774567466667665677477688767
7777667667467576786577677766766677745776778858
455665574676665667566778665676556547676576787A
65576655456666668787567555556777674655767667887
668764544566646665566676767666665577764688869
588776644565657677674664665665677675558778888888
688676557776554676565577676577656676676764677A
6787664446756776566666666666658676678757677A
767573676767766774665677655757677756576677667
7887767767755754567677666666667776577668677
7765767748666576766465666766666567676776788886A
776667736455667759565555775666676758776679776
77866666467787667557765566567557677878767876
6776666545667667566787466556566766677768778A
666667767756579554366665676666776776786557688A
777666665967676757767876666756566786787678679
6778786675776556776556567655776666766667777679
8667776648676567676456666656775566657856776477A
646678767666656668756566765565577677878876676
666678877776876666765754666676677786879677676A
7766877677888667886567546645677556766577787877
777777667766568777554667666767667867797676787
7857676468855667667666555665757775676676767767
8876667777777767656768666776566566555778865
77678677765547676646766666676676676679755
666576676577676876477766475766757757566686777A
7777569749787668477776675766757757566686777A
5676756669777756867687767446666667685577577A
777868766666677666666767777566666676676767765
676778766777877667557745877766667756666766777
476677666666776777665556667675666576777667477A
7667776676768887677776456675676766544868768976
6687767878755777486556545666666666666776777
568887888777668867655667764555675777677776676

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

667A777A77566667767777569667A776677A667A757777
768A677548A7766677677766A75777777776577A666576
676A76A77775765667A7A797A656687A67A66776A77676
777797A7A66576667A77776A7677887A77766A77A8666A
6647767A4556767767569777A7A7667A77768A87668A76
6677767A4A855767767A776768A77777A76A7A7777677
A777A77A78566667775666767A97766A78A675676777A6
777767A77A66676777A76667A87A7777A87667A77787A6
7775678A73778656777767778776777A8A8A676777A6
677A776A8A8A77877A7676A7877677667A9778578779A
7767776677A897778776576777A477A7A77777678677A
767776877A5687667666686A767976A7486786777876A7
75477677A578867876666767767A7576678767A87977A6
776776A76777A67677776777767677677771877766A77
66757897767676677775A777A8755A776776877778A677
677A777A4A766A7875A6777A7776776MM655875A7787A
5666677759A77A677A67677A76779A77A6A7777A77789A87
7567755556A776767766767775A77677A77778765
65A6A6667776755665767677689A65577A77A87777666
76777667775666776A5A5577A876A7776777777657A
7665677A7A7A677A68776A77A77A968A8A776786A6A667A
777A5767766765567676677667766677A8A876677677A
777A7777A7A7668677A67767A677687A8A77667A77777
565A8A6A8A8A77A67775666666666776A8775A677777A
775A767A4776677A88A6757A6677A877A75777A766A97
6677756A7A7557767677A5776757A777A76A7777766677
6777667A4754676677666A78A777A6757777A8766777
677787A47A67766A756776567A66777568A7A77576789
566A576A54777605776577A65A5567A7667767768877A
677A66567A8775677A7A665576677A77A777777776A
777A7667A7777A76665655677775776A777A7778A67687
54577677754667766667A5666A8A7A77678667A767777A
57A5665A7A767666665567567A766777575777566789
777A666A6A656777775676867A5567A77A677677A877
7677657A66777A67667666A676A55677A877865769766A
7777A65A75A6575666A67A76667A677MM6657887A8764A
6775656A76777A77775667A65A6657MM65789A6667767
667A6767A5A767776777667577677666777A8A6777A97
A6A77767777756755A7A776687A6A8A8767A8677A87A9A
7767767A4A4A77766A67777766A66767756988A8A88A
6657A77A47767A6777A6A7667665A7777A8A8A8A786777
6667A77A477667A777776A777776677A8A8A77757677A
77777777A7657A7A6A777767A6A6A67A67A8A67A667777A

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, HDG, DRIFT, ROLL,
6 GSP
7 GSP PITCH, IGSPD, VACC, XIPP, KFN, ISTAT, I MODE, DRMIN, SISR,
8 GSP
9 GSP NHIT, MONF, 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), ANHR(7)
14 EQUIVALENCE (WK(1),IWK(1)),(I(2),RMAP(1))
15 DATA IANHR /4096,2048,0,1024,0,0,512/, RMINT /.127E-3,.171E-3/
16 C *****
17 C ***** SIGNAL PROCESSOR. INPUT DATA (FROM FILM- RINGIN)
18 C ***** IS FORMATTED BY RANGE RIN AND INPUT TO THE MAIN PROGRAM VIA
19 C ***** SURROITINE- PULSES. FILE RIOT CONTAINS THE RPE DATA WHICH
20 C ***** IS IN THE FORMAT OF THE /RIOT / COMMON BLOCK. AZIMITH
21 C ***** COVERAGE IS SET AT 360 LINES; RANGE COVERAGE IS VARIABLE UP TO
22 C ***** THE EXTENT OF AVAILABLE DATA. BECAUSE OF STORAGE CONSIDERATIONS
23 C ***** NPMAX IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PULSES THAT CAN BE PROCESSED
24 C ***** IN ONE SYNTHETIC ARRAY AND NFFTMAX IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF
25 C ***** POINTS THAT CAN BE FOURIER TRANSFORMED.
26 C *****
27 C NFFTMAX=1024
28 C NPMAX=512
29 C CALL RECOVERY
30 C PI=2.1415926535898
31 C RTD=180./PI
32 C DTD=1./RTD
33 C CL=.299/425F+09
34 C FPM=3.2409399
35 C WL=.031228
36 C
37 C LUNLST=2
38 C LUNR=4LRIOT
39 C LUNT=6LRNGRIN

```

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

40      LJND=6LFILMAG      GSP
41      LUNTO=6LOUTPUT     GSP
42      C                   GSP
43      C                   GSP
44      C                   GSP
45      C                   GSP
46      C                   GSP
47      C                   GSP
48      C                   GSP
49      C                   GSP
50      C                   GSP
51      C                   GSP
52      C                   GSP
53      C                   GSP
54      C                   GSP
55      C                   GSP
56      C                   GSP
57      C                   GSP
58      C                   GSP
59      C                   GSP
60      C                   GSP
61      C                   GSP
62      C                   GSP
63      C                   GSP
64      C                   GSP
65      C                   GSP
66      C                   GSP
67      C                   GSP
68      C                   GSP
69      C                   GSP
70      C                   GSP
71      C                   GSP
72      C                   GSP
73      C                   GSP
74      C                   GSP
75      C                   GSP
76      C                   GSP
77      C                   GSP
78      C                   GSP

      ---- SET-UP DEFAULT PROCESSING VALIFS. ----
      HMF=1.2/29R
      KWTFINA=#TAYLOR#
      SHANFAC=30.
      NBAR=5
      KGI OK=0
      RESSR=8.25
      TA71 NS=360
      NRHPC=0
      I NEMAP=1
      SRA=1.0
      TRFSA=0.
      TFILTSP=0.
      PRINT (2.#) #1 #
      ---- KBRANCH ----
20  PRINT #, # INPUT KBRANCH#
      READ #, KBRANCH
      IF (EOF(4LINPUT),NE.0.0) STOP
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHPC#) GOTO 70
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#QUICKLOOK#) GOTO 75
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHMD#) GOTO 80
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRES#) GOTO 90
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGSKA#) GOTO 95
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGAFWT#) GOTO 100
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGRHF#) GOTO 110
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#CHGALNS#) GOTO 115
      IF (KBRANCH.EQ.#PROCESS#) GOTO 120
      GOTO 20

C ***** CHGRHPC - CHANGE RANGE RIN USED TO COMPUTE THE DISTANCE TO THE
C ***** PATCH CENTER TO BE PROCESSED. DEFAULT IS 0.
C ***** USE CENTER RANGE RIN OF THE ENTIRE SAMPLED PULSE IF
C ***** NRHPC=0 (IE. 256 FOR 7-RIT DATA, 512 FOR 4-RIT DATA,

```

```

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
KLOOK=KLOOK+1
KLOOK=AND(KLOOK,1)
IF (KLOOK.FG.1) PRINT (2,*) # 1-LOOK IMAGE OPTION SELECTED#
IF (KLOOK.FG.1) PRINT *,# # 1-LOOK IMAGE OPTION SELECTED#
IF (KLOOK.FG.0) PRINT (2,*) # 1-LOOK IMAGE OPTION DE-SELECTED#
IF (KLOOK.FG.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 HEADR.
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 - OVFRTDE 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,TFILTSP
PRINT (2,*) # AZIMUTH RESOLUTION TO BE USED AT EACH RANGE - #,
IRESA.#, AZIMUTH SAMPLE SPACING - #,TFILTSP
GOTO 20

```

```

GSP 79
GSP 80
GSP 81
GSP 82
GSP 83
GSP 84
GSP 85
GSP 86
GSP 87
GSP 88
GSP 89
GSP 90
GSP 91
GSP 92
GSP 93
GSP 94
GSP 95
GSP 96
GSP 97
GSP 98
GSP 99
GSP 100
GSP 101
GSP 102
GSP 103
GSP 104
GSP 105
GSP 106
GSP 107
GSP 108
GSP 109
GSP 110
GSP 111
GSP 112
GSP 113
GSP 114
GSP 115
GSP 116
GSP 117

```

```

120 C**** CHGSRA - CHANGE AZIMUTH SAMPLE RATIO. OUTPUT AZIMUTH SAMPLE
121 C**** SPACING IS SFT TO: FILTSPC/SPA . DEFAULT IS 1.
122 C
123 C
124 C
125 C
126 C
127 C
128 C
129 C
130 C
131 C
132 C
133 C
134 C
135 C
136 C
137 C
138 C
139 C
140 C
141 C
142 C
143 C
144 C
145 C
146 C
147 C
148 C
149 C
150 C
151 C
152 C
153 C
154 C
155 C
156 C

```

95 CONTINUE
 PRINT *,#INPUT SRA #,
 READ #,SHA
 PRINT (2,*) # AZIMUTH SAMPLE SPACING CHANGED TO #,SPA
 GOTO 20

C**** CHGAPWT - CHANGE APERTURE WEIGHT FUNCTION. DEFAULT IS TAYLOR
 AT 30 DH.

C**** KWTFTNA= APERTURE WEIGHT FUNCTION (BCD), EITHER -
 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-
 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.

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**** CHGRBF - CHANGE BEAM BROADENING FACTOR. DEFAULT IS 1.27.
 C**** BRFE= BEAM BROADENING FACTOR.

150 CONTINUE
 PRINT #, # INPUT BRF #,
 READ #, BRF
 PRINT (2,*) # BEAM BROADENING FACTOR CHANGED TO #,BRF
 GOTO 20

ORIGINAL PAGE 19
OF POOR QUALITY

ORIGINAL PAGE 13
OF POOR QUALITY

```

C
C**** CHGALNS - CHANGE NUMBER OF AZIMUTH LINES GENERATED.
C****          DEFAULT = 360 .
C
150 C 115 CONTINUE
    PRINT *,'INPUT TAZLNS #,
    READ *,(TAZLNS
    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 BINS) TO PROCESS
C
170 C 120 CONTINUE
    PRINT *,'INPUT IFILO, IRBF, NRRPROC, IPSKIP #,
    READ *,(IFILO,IRRF,NRRPROC,IPSKIP
    PRINT (2.)* # OUTPUT FILF, FIRST RANGE BIN, NUMBER FILES (RANGE
    BINS) TO PROCESS, PULSES TO SKIP #,IFILO,IRRF,NRRPROC,IPSKIP
    CALL LUNPOS (LUN0,IFILO)
C
C----- READ RIOT RECORD FROM FIRST FILE OF LUNR. -----
C
C
C          BUFFER IN (LUNR,1) (RIOTST,RIOTEND)
C          IF (UNIT(LUNR))150,140,130
180 C 130 PRINT *,'#P.F. ON LUNR - HEADER #
    STOP #P.F. ON LUNR#
190 C 140 PRINT *,'#ECF ON LUNR - HEADER #
    STOP #EOF ON LUNR#
    CONTINUE
    CALL RPPPRAT(LUNLST)
C
C----- INITIALIZE VARIABLES COMMON TO ALL RANGE BINS. -----GSP
C
C          NRR=IANHH(NRIT)
C          STCOLY=RMINT(MODE)-.IF-6*(600-(IALT+50)/100)
GSP 157
GSP 158
GSP 159
GSP 160
GSP 161
GSP 162
GSP 163
GSP 164
GSP 165
GSP 166
GSP 167
GSP 168
GSP 169
GSP 170
GSP 171
GSP 172
GSP 173
GSP 174
GSP 175
GSP 176
GSP 177
GSP 178
GSP 179
GSP 180
GSP 181
GSP 182
GSP 183
GSP 184
GSP 185
GSP 186
GSP 187
GSP 188
GSP 189
GSP 190
GSP 191
GSP 192
GSP 193
GSP 194
GSP 195

```



```

235 XNARR=ACOS(ALT/RANGE)
GSP
236 RESD=RESSR/SIN(XNARR)
GSP
237 RESA=RESK
GSP
238 TF (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 NPFFT=WL*FPM*RANGE/FILTSPC+1.5
GSP
242 FILTSP=WL*RANGE*FPM/(NPFFT-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=((NPFFT+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(NPFFT))+1
GSP
253 IF (IFIOUT.NE.1) NPFFT=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 (NPFFT.LF.NFFTMAX) GOTO 267
GSP
260 PRINT (2,*) # NUMBER OF POINTS IN FFT =#,NPFFT,*, 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,KWTFINA,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

```

ORIGINAL PAGE 6
OF POOR QUALITY

```

275 NPHT=.4*.PI/WL*(SQRT(RANGE*RANGE+D*0))-RANGE)
      FOC(I)=CMPLX(COS(D*HJ),-SIN(D*PHI))
      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-RANGEHMAP)/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,NRR,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,NRR,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)

```

ORIGINAL PAGE #
OF POOR QUALITY

```

310 JEND=IA/I INF+NRFAM-1
    IF (JEND.GT.TA7LNS)JEND=IAZLNS
    KI=(JHFAM-1)*IFLOUT + 1
    DO 330 J=IAZLINE,JEND
        RMAP(J)=(REAL(HV(K1)))*2.+(AIMAG(HV(K1)))*2.*RMAP(J)
        K1=K1+IFLOUT
        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+NRFAM-1.GE.TA7LNS) GOTO 357
    IAZLINE=IAZLINE+NRFAM
    NPTX=2.*(IAZLINE-1)*FFET-FLOAT(NPT)+1.
    CALL NPUSSES(LUNT,IRHFTL,VIDATA,NPTX.0,NRIT,NRR.0)
    NPT=NPT+NPTX
    GOTO 280
330 CONTINUE
    DFLOWN=NPT*.5+.5
    IAZLINE=DFLOWN/FFET+1
    FLFFT=AMOD(DFLOWN,FFET)
    NPSKIP=(FFET-LEFT)*2+.5
    IF (NPSKIP.LT.NP) IAZLINE=IAZLINE+1
    IF (NPSKIP.GE.NP) NPSKIP=0
    CALL NPUSSES(LUNT,IRHFTL,VIDATA,NPSKIP.0,NRIT,NRR.0)
    NPT=NPT+NPSKIP
    IF (IAZLINE.LT.TA7LNS)GOTO 280
335 CONTINUE
C
C*** NORMALIZE SUMS OF FILTER MAGNITUDES.
C
340 DO 360 J=1,TAZLNS
    IF (RNORM(J).EQ.0) GOTO 360
    RMAP(J)=RMAP(J)/RNORM(J)
360 CONTINUE
C
C*** PRINT NORMALIZING ARRAY.
350

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

REFERENCES

1. C. R. Griffin and J. I. Jones, "Digital Data Recording System (DDRS) Operating and Maintenance Manual," Applied Research Laboratories Technical Memorandum No. 80-14 (ARL-TM-80-14), Applied Research Laboratories, The University of Texas at Austin, 29 August 1980.
2. Goodyear Aerospace Corp., "Radar Mapping Set AN/APQ-102 and AN/APQ-102A," in Air Force Technical Manual T.O. 12P3-2APQ-102-2-1, (Goodyear Aerospace Corp., 1 February 1974.)
3. C. R. Griffin and J. M. Estes, "Digital Correlation of DDRS Data," Applied Research Laboratories Technical Report No. 81-51 (ARL-TR-81-51), Applied Research Laboratories, The University of Texas at Austin, 24 September 1981.
4. C. R. Griffin and J. M. Estes, "Development of a Ground Signal Processor for Digital Synthetic Array Radar Data," Applied Research Laboratories Technical Report No. 81-21 (ARL-TR-81-21), Applied Research Laboratories, The University of Texas at Austin, 22 May 1981.
5. F. A. Collins et al., "FLAMR Image Quality Studies and Processing Tradeoff Experiments" (U), Applied Research Laboratories Technical Report No. 75-11 (ARL-TR-75-21), Applied Research Laboratories, The University of Texas at Austin, May 1975.
6. Merrill I. Skolnik, Ed., Radar Handbook, (McGraw-Hill Book. Co., Inc., New York, 1970).

7. W. A. Rasco and C. R. Griffin, "Radar Reflectivity Study" (U), Applied Research Laboratories Technical Report No. 76-8 (ARL-TR-76-8), Applied Research Laboratories, The University of Texas at Austin, March 1976. (CONFIDENTIAL)
8. F. E. Nathanson, Radar Design Principles (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1969).