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2024

Space Science and Innovation for Sustainability

The SAR-C Payload Designed for μ sat constellations

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#SpaceSustainability



Introduction

Commercial SAR satellite constellations have grown since 2017 and are having a drastic impact on the earth observation landscape

SAR satellites are the only 24/7 sensors – imaging day and night in ALL weather

Constellations has reduced revisit rates to be daily or every few hours hourly

Resolutions achievable in commercial satellites are as fine as 25cm

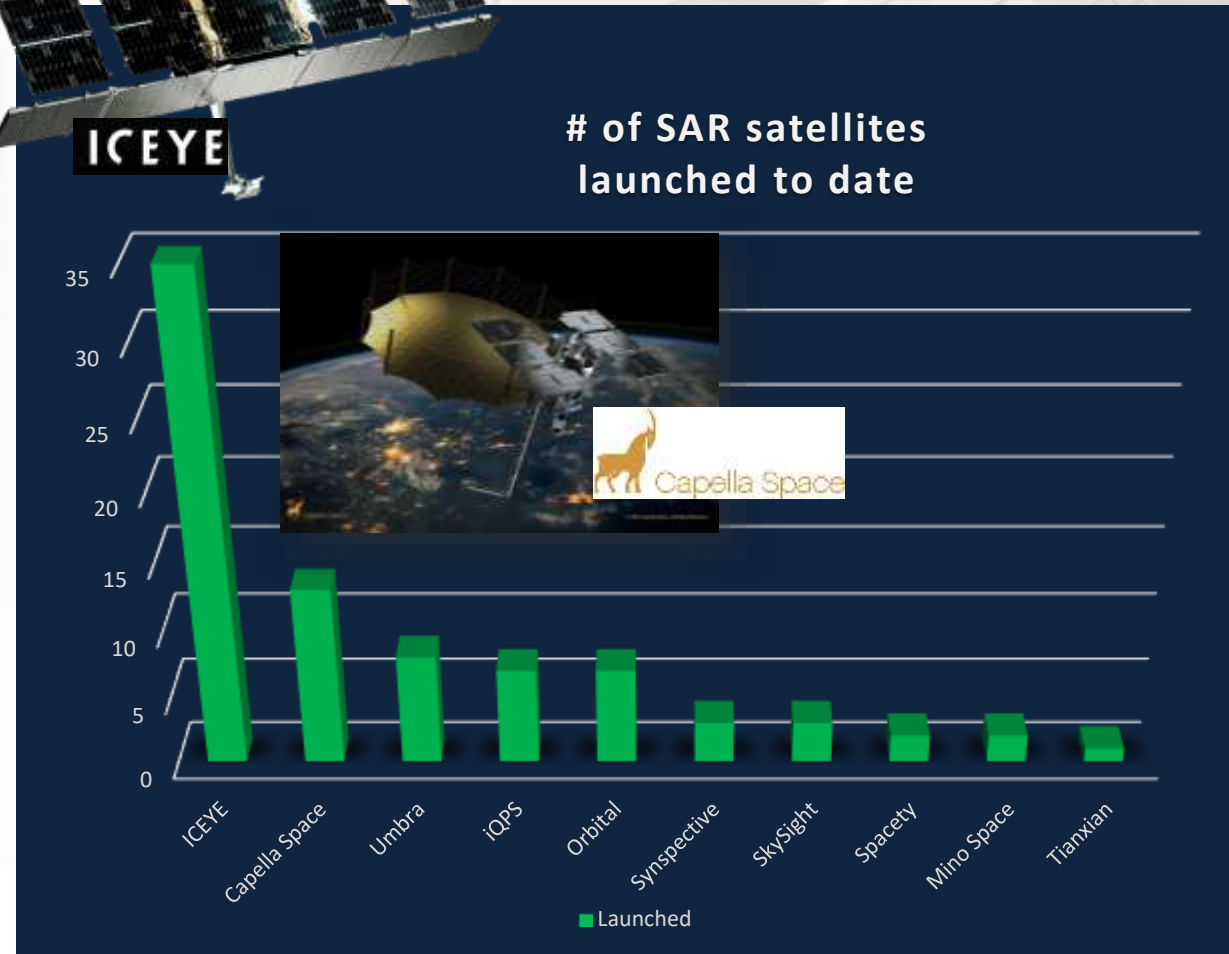
Unprecedented capability to image the earth for a myriad of applications

However, requirements for imaging still far exceed the capability of current satellite constellations

- SAR payloads operate typically < 5% of orbit
- Most of these satellites do not provide polarimetric information
- Almost all commercial satellites are at X-band (not suited to certain applications)

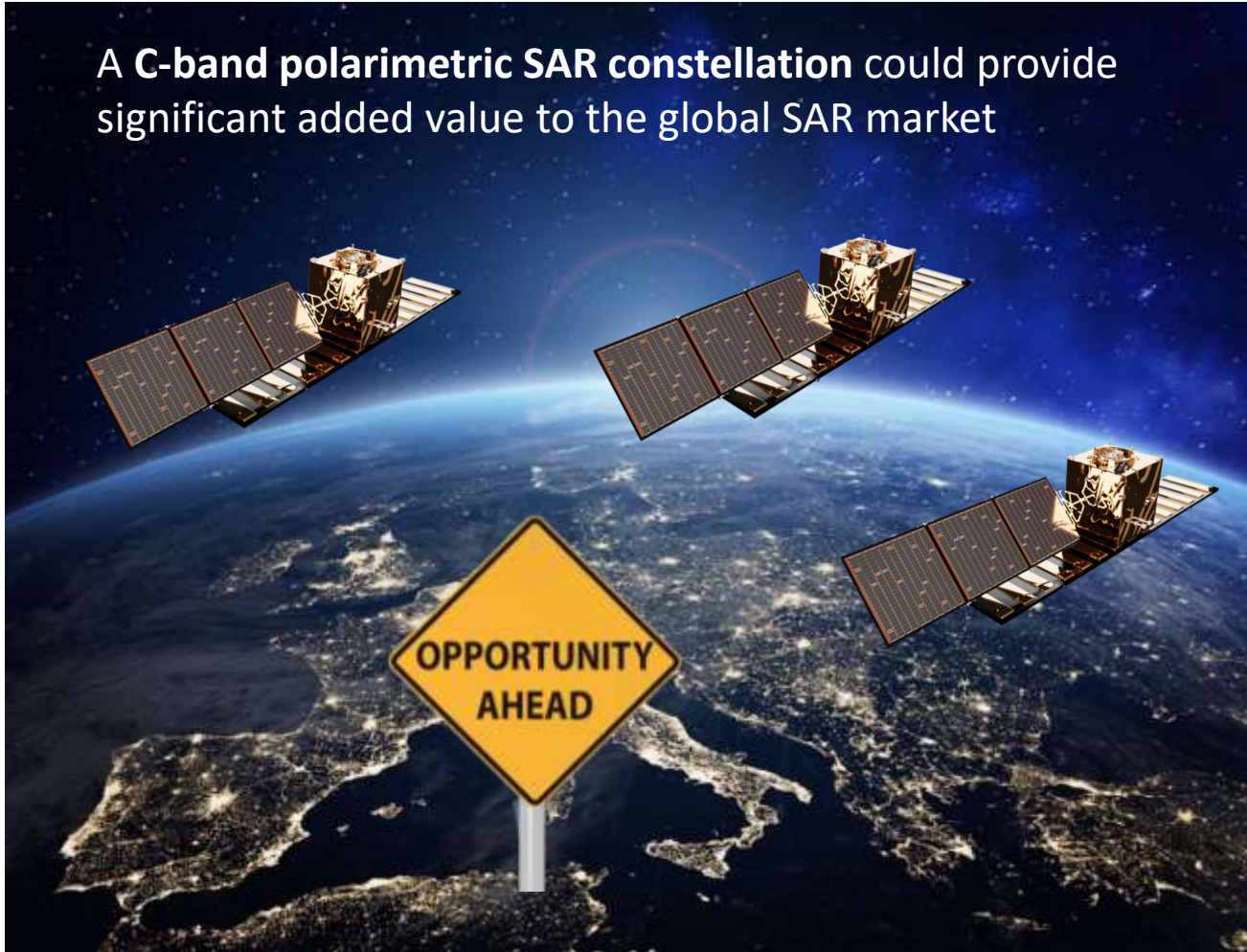
Additionally, recent reductions in launch costs allows for more complexity in the satellite with optimal performance vs mass likely in the 100 – 200 kg range

- Onboard processing to reduce data rates
- More advanced modes



Introduction

A C-band polarimetric SAR constellation could provide significant added value to the global SAR market

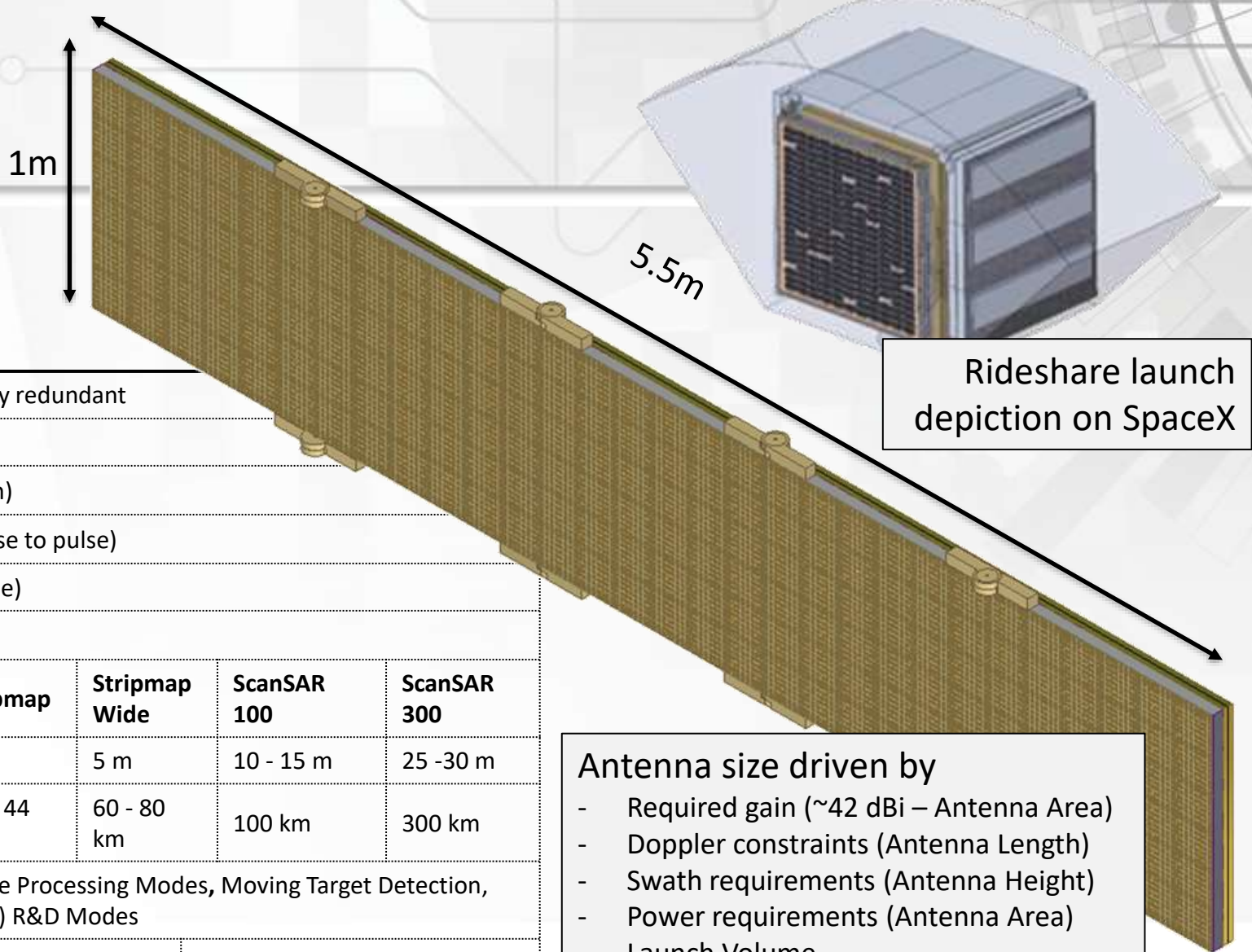


C-Band Payload Design Requirements

Payload Mass	Ideally < 150 kg
Payload Power	Ideally < 2 kW average during operation
Frequency	5.25 to 5.85 GHz
Resolution	<1m in high res
Polarisation	Ideally Quad Pol (VV,VH,HV,HH)
Modes	Wide Swath for Maritime Surveillance (ideally with onboard detection)
	High Resolution for Security and Infrastructure Monitoring
Cost	Affordable for Developing Countries
Design	Easy to manufacture in high numbers

The SAR-C Payload

A flexible design for C-band μ sat SAR missions



Operational Lifetime	5 years, Payload and Avionics fully redundant					
Operating Band	C-band (5.5 GHz)					
Bandwidth	600 MHz (0.25m range resolution)					
Polarisation	Quad Pol (VV, VH and HV, HH pulse to pulse)					
Peak Transmit Power	Up to 16 kW (up to 18% duty cycle)					
Imaging Time per Orbit	Up to 5 min					
Imaging Modes (Resolution / Swath)	Spotlight	Sliding Spotlight	Stripmap	Stripmap Wide	ScanSAR 100	ScanSAR 300
	0.5 – 1.5 m	1-2 m	3 m	5 m	10 - 15 m	25 -30 m
	10 x 10 km	20x20 km	20 – 44 km	60 - 80 km	100 km	300 km
Extended Imaging Modes to allow further R&D	VideoSAR, Onboard and Real-time Processing Modes, Moving Target Detection, Multi-Input Multi-Output (MIMO) R&D Modes					
Mass	Payload				~170 kg	
Launch	Foldable to typical ride-share launch volumes					
Interfaces	Standard interfaces to data recorders and mission computers					
Onboard Processing	(design goal) Parallel output datapath that allows processing whilst still recording					

Rideshare launch depiction on SpaceX

Antenna size driven by

- Required gain (~42 dBi – Antenna Area)
- Doppler constraints (Antenna Length)
- Swath requirements (Antenna Height)
- Power requirements (Antenna Area)
- Launch Volume

Key elements of the SAR-C Payload Design

Electronic beam steering allows for fast swath switching and left/right imaging

Multi phase-center antenna with digital beamforming allows for HRWS and ATI modes

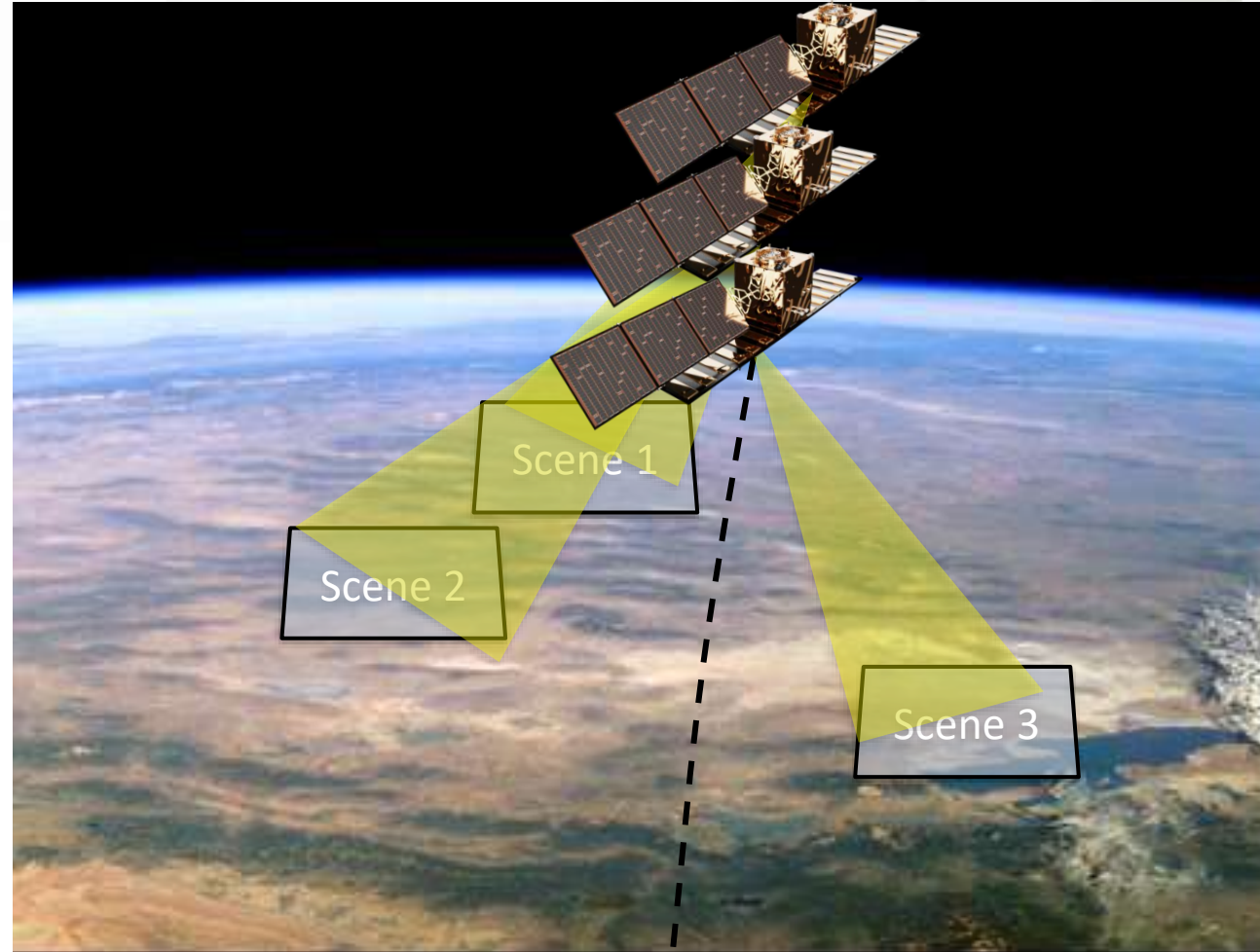
Antenna front end designed to support dual/quad polarisation

Based largely on proven technology that has been flown in airborne tests and which is used in other radar designs

Designed for production in volume as is required for constellations

Redundancy to align with a 5 year lifetime

Digital architecture allows for evaluation of onboard processing in tech-demo phase



Element Spacing allows for 90 deg of elevation scanning (+- 45 deg)

Supports ScanSAR and Wide angle Spotlight / VideoSAR modes

Rapid scene switching beyond mechanical steering capabilities

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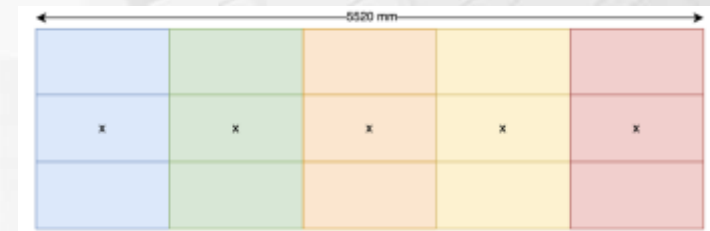
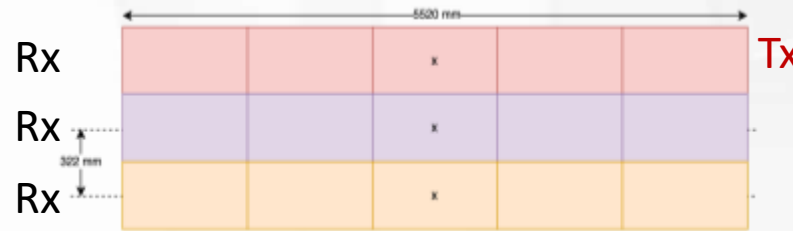
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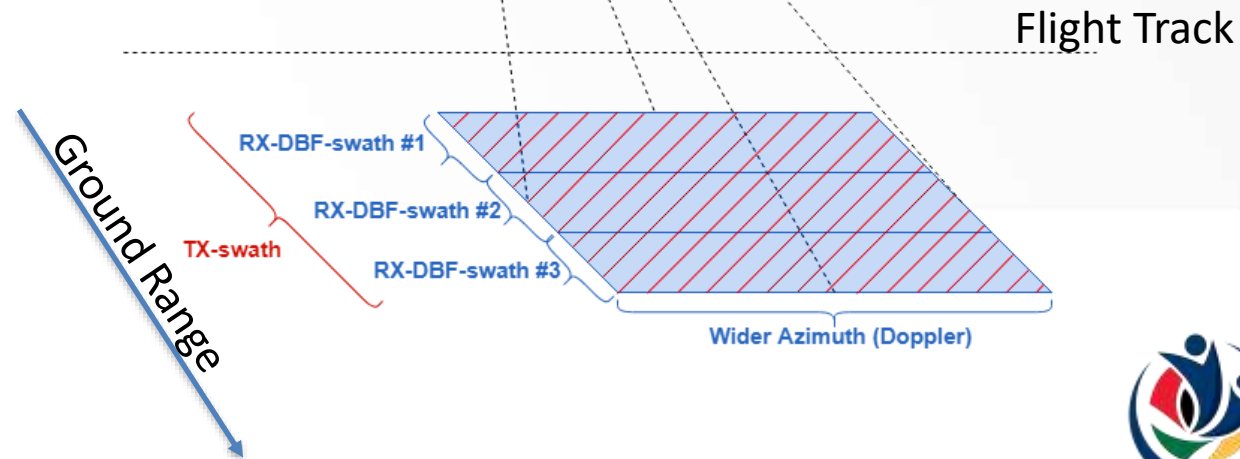
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Digital architecture allows for evaluation of onboard processing in tech-demo phase



- ✓ Similar performance with shorter antenna
- ✓ Tx Redundancy
- ✓ Wider along track beam coverage
- ✓ Finer achievable cross range resolution
- ✓ Improved multi-looking at same resolution

Multiple Rx beams along track
 Along track interferometry
 Stripmap modes with resolution $< L/2$
 Widebeam Spotlight modes



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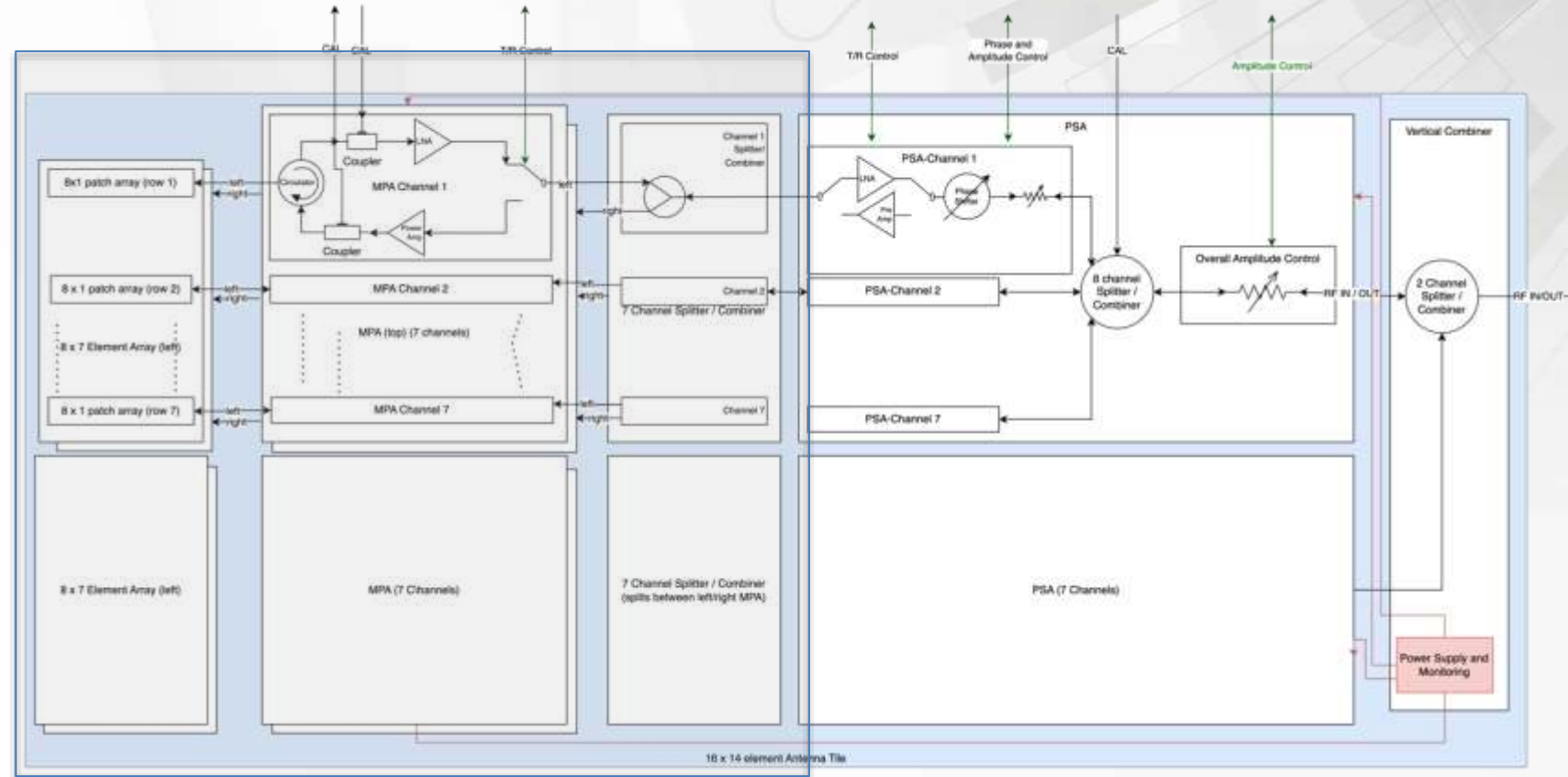
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Dual Channel Design in Tx / RX
Front End provides for easier
path to upgrade to Dual or
Quad Polarisation

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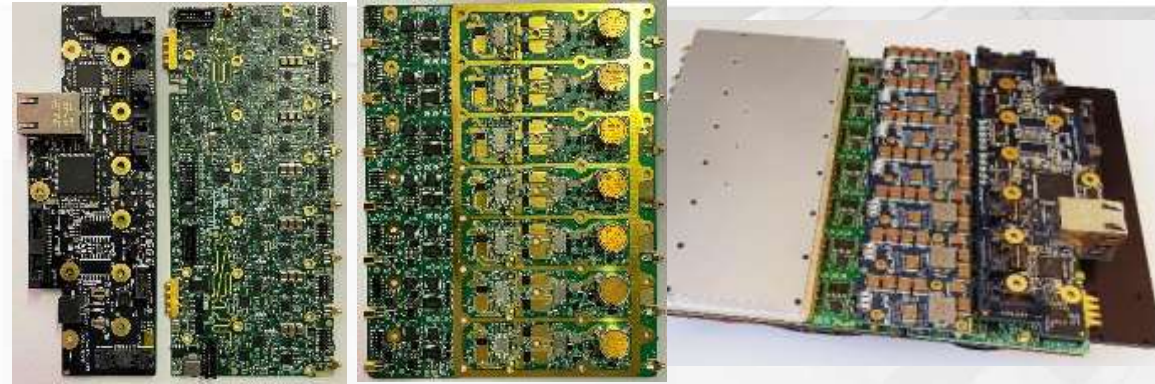
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Wideband patch array antennas



Phase array front ends

Airborne multi-channel array antenna



Real-time Processor

C-Band multi-channel Receiver/Exciter



Regular Airborne SAR Flight Campaigns

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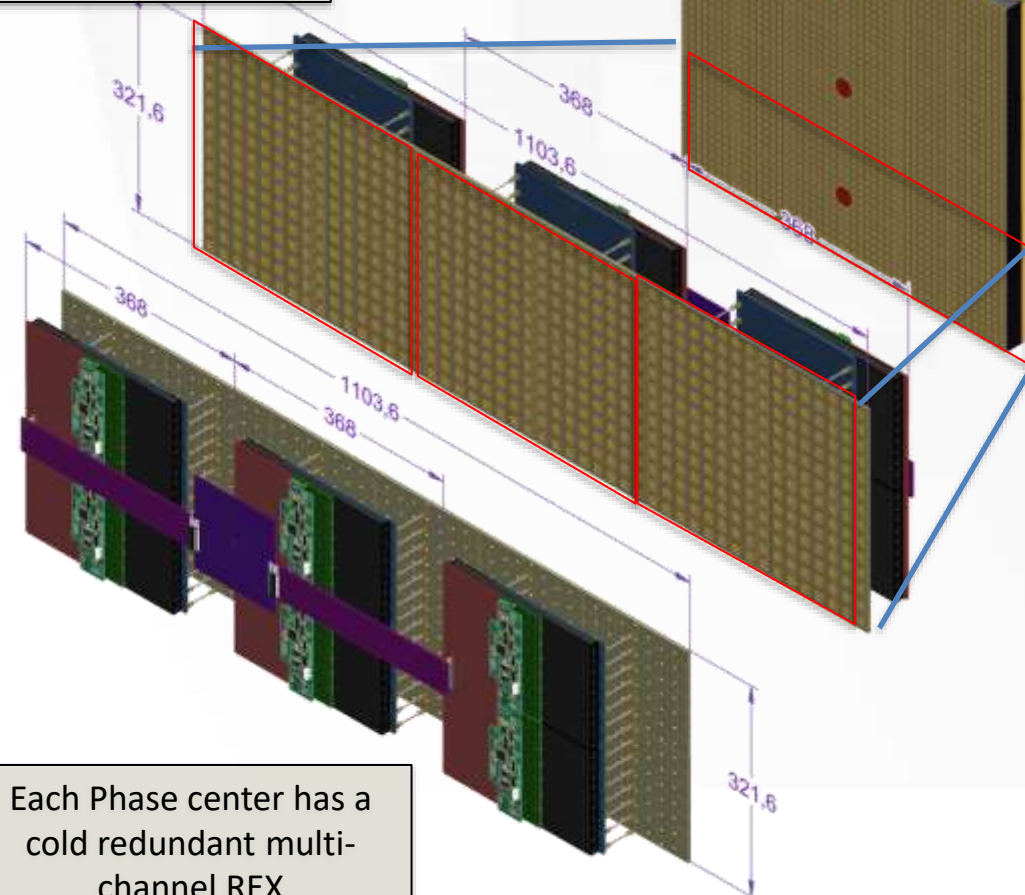
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Digital architecture allows for evaluation of onboard processing in tech-demo phase

Each Phase center has 3 antenna tiles

Each wing has 3 elevation phase centers

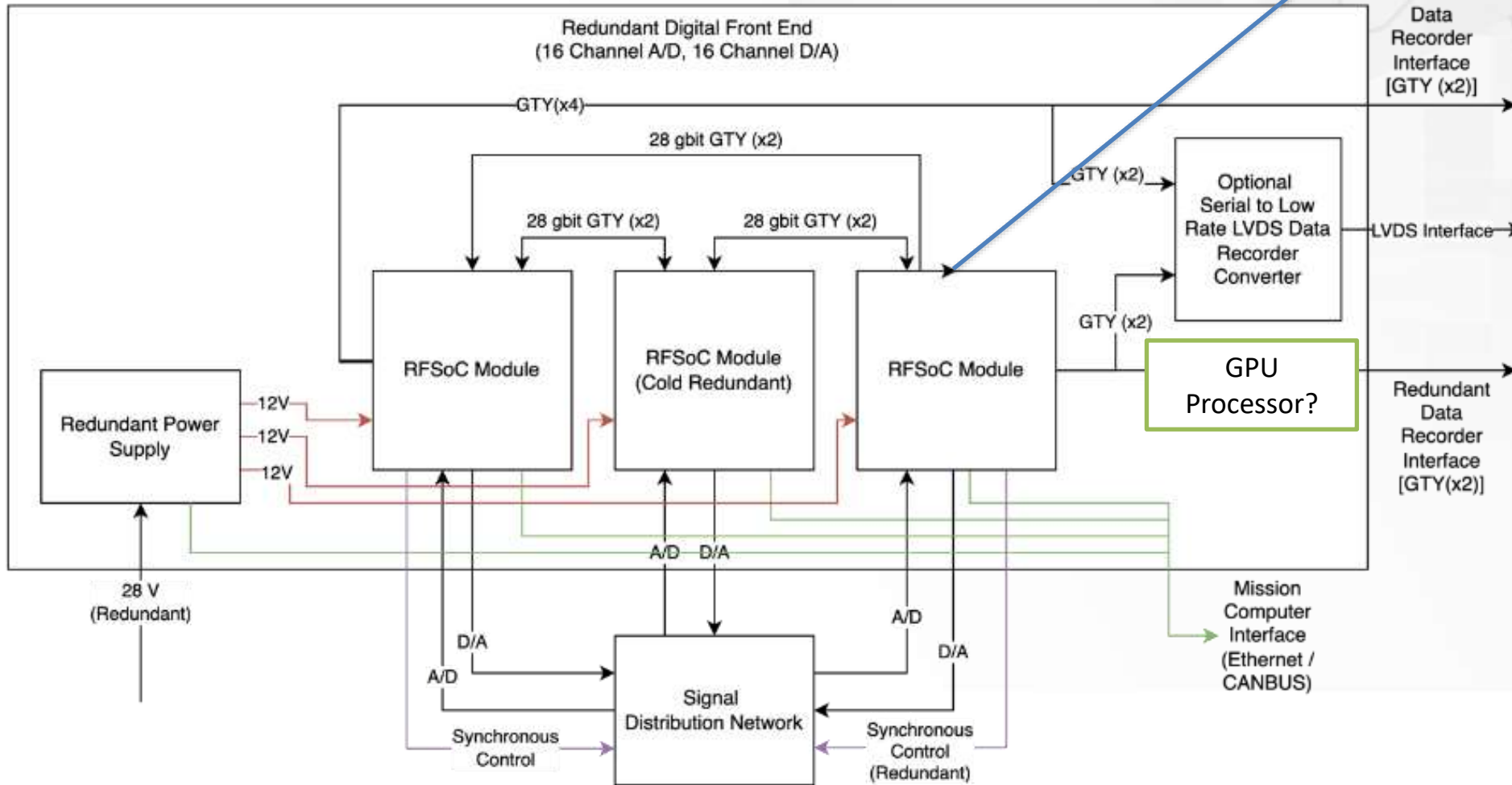
5520 x 996 mm C-Band Array



Consists of 5 identical antenna wings connected through a Signal Distribution Network at IF frequency of 1 GHz

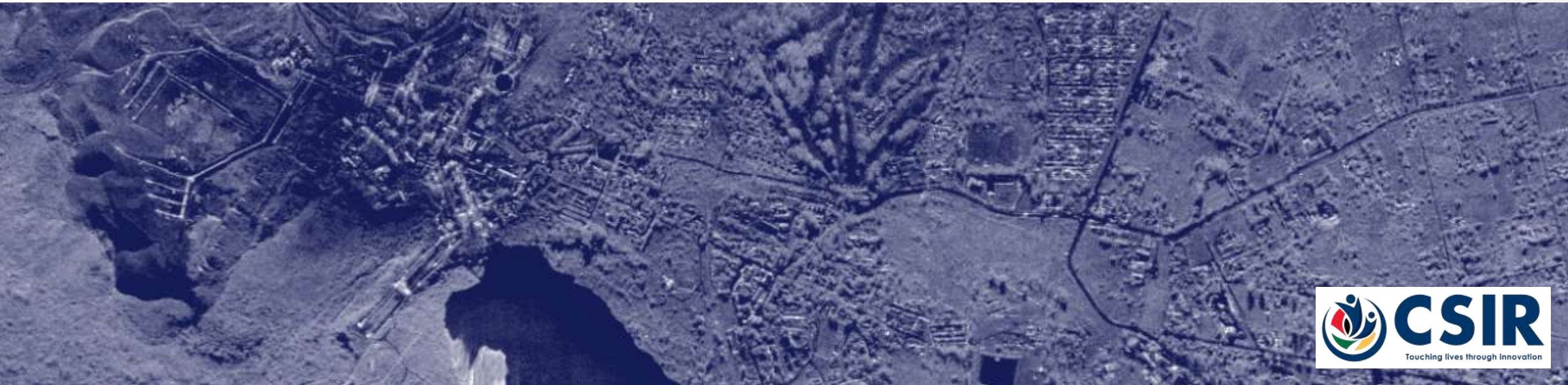
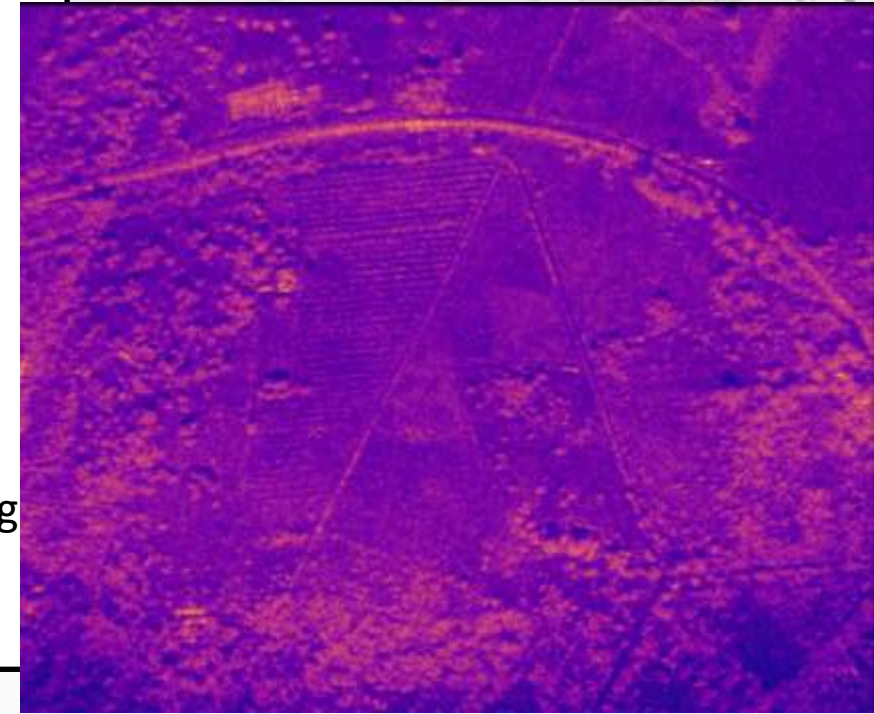
Each Phase center has a cold redundant multi-channel REX

Onboard Processing (Digital Front End Redundancy)



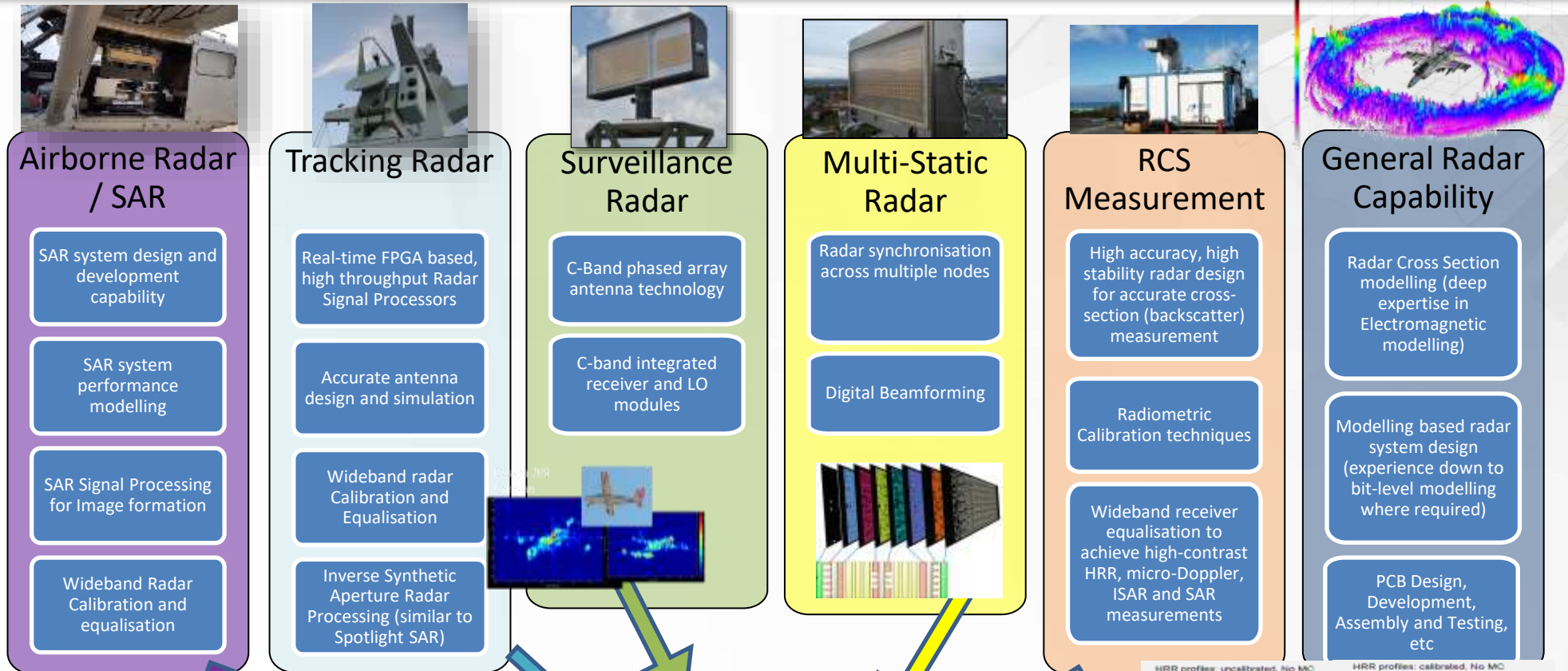
- **Based on COTS RF SoC Modules**
 - 3rd Gen
 - 8 x 14bit A/Ds (up to 5 GSPS)
 - 8 x 14 bit D/As (up to 10 GSPS)
- **CSIR provides firmware, software and integration and testing for space environment**
 - Cold redundant spare unit
- **Similar modules (Gen 1) has been rad tested**
 - Supplier willing to fix issues resulting from rad testing
- FPGA and Arm Processor allows for data compression and first level of pre-processing (equalization, etc)
- GTY data paths allow for parallel online processor development

- **Back-projection** and more traditional SAR algorithms (Chirpscaling, RD, etc)
- Allows for **advanced modes** including Long Dwell and VideoSAR
- Can handle **extreme squint angles**
- Proven in airborne radar scenarios where requirements are more stringent due to unknown platform motion
- Data **outputs in industry standard formats** (including cooperation with industry players) to allow integration into industry workflows
- **GPU acceleration** to reduce processing lag – can already process fine resolution airborne SAR data in real-time
- **Allows for cluster / cloud-based compute scaling** to enable constellation scaling
- Development of **processing for advanced modes** and constellation level processing forms **part of HCD programme** to train a next generation
- **Grow towards on-board real-time processing through the program**



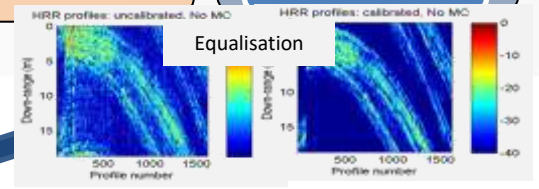
ANY
QUESTIONS?

CSIR Radar (and DFA Space) know-how spans decades and is applied to the SAR-C design



DFA Space Expertise (spanning decades)

DRAGONFLY
aerospace




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Thank you

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- For your body, please use Arial 14/16
- Please use these colours for your presentation. 
- Please ensure high-res images are used.
- Please use the same bullet icon throughout your presentation.
- Ensure consistency on the above throughout your presentation.

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