

# TerraSAR X Anwendungen Ozeanographie

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Deutsches Zentrum  
für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.  
in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft



# TerraSAR X - Ozeanographische Anwendungen

- **Algorithmen, Wind, Seegang, Strömung**
- **Offshore Windfarming – FiNO 2**
- **Seegangsmessungen**
- **Ölerkennung**
- **Schiffsdetektion – Galileo, AIS**
- **Küstennahe Unterwassertopografie**



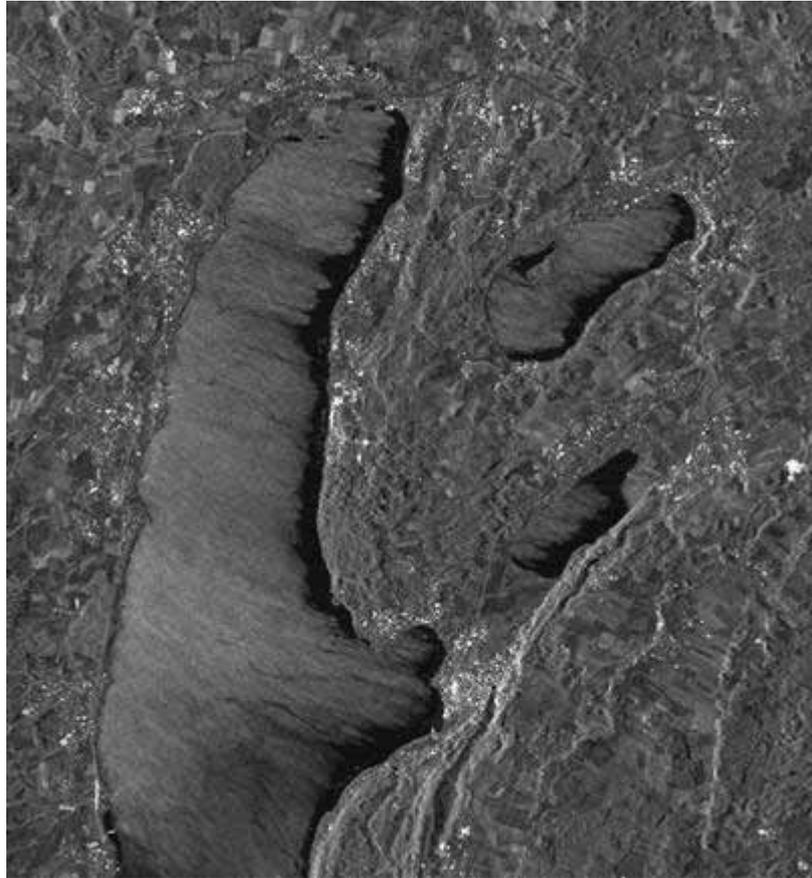


**Ammersee, Dec 1999**

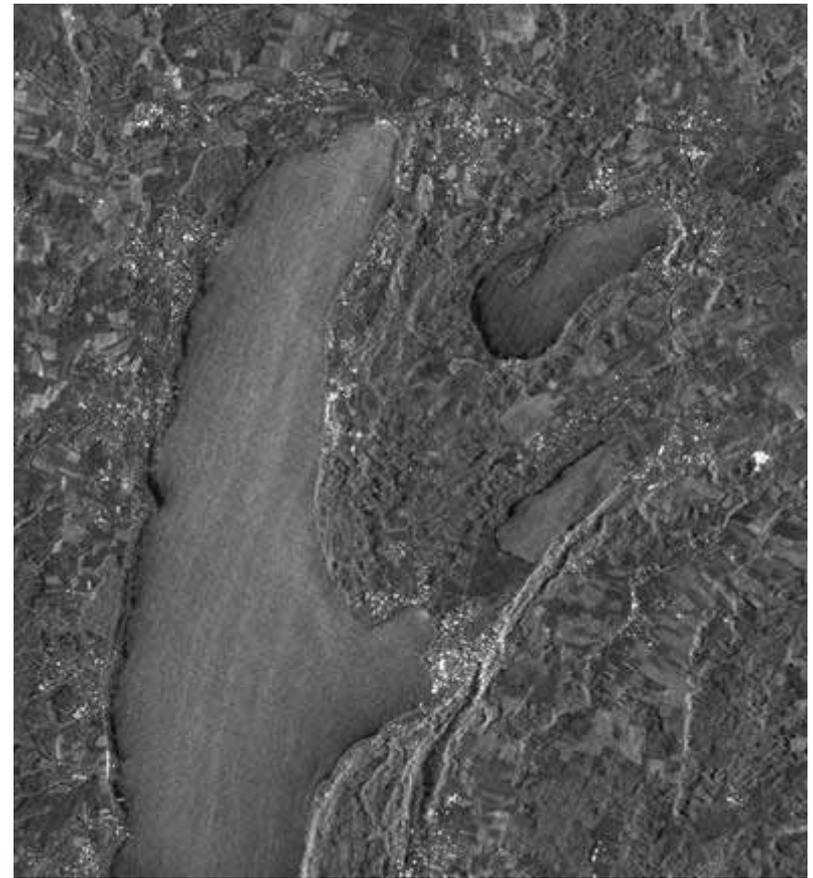


# TerraSAR X Bilder des Ammersees

SM VV, 06.10.2007



SM VV, 25.09.2007





# Beiträge zum Thema maritime Sicherheit

## Verbesserte Wind- und Seegangmodellierung durch Assimilation von Satellitendaten, Schiffsroutenoptimierung

- Windfeld vom aktiven Radar (ASCAT, Quikscat, SAR)
- Seegangparameter (Altimeter, SAR)
- Extreme Einzelwellenhöhe (SAR)
- Küstennahe Wind- und Seegangfelder in hoher Auflösung (TerraSAR X)

## Hochaufgelöste Küstentopographie mit ASAR und TerraSAR X

- Küstenlinien
- Veränderung der Watttopographie, Morphodynamik
- Unterwassertopographie abgeleitet aus Brandungszone und Strömung

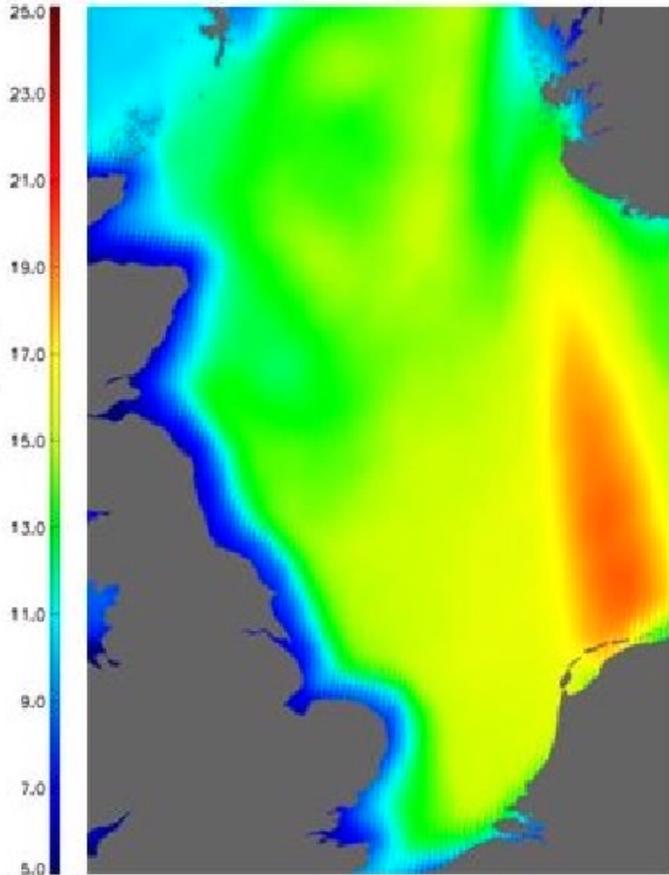
## Schiffsdetektion

- Statistiken der Schiffsdichte
- Hafenbelegung
- Kollisionsvermeidung (Offshore Windfarmen, Fähren)
- Detektion von Schiffen, die kein AIS Signal aussenden



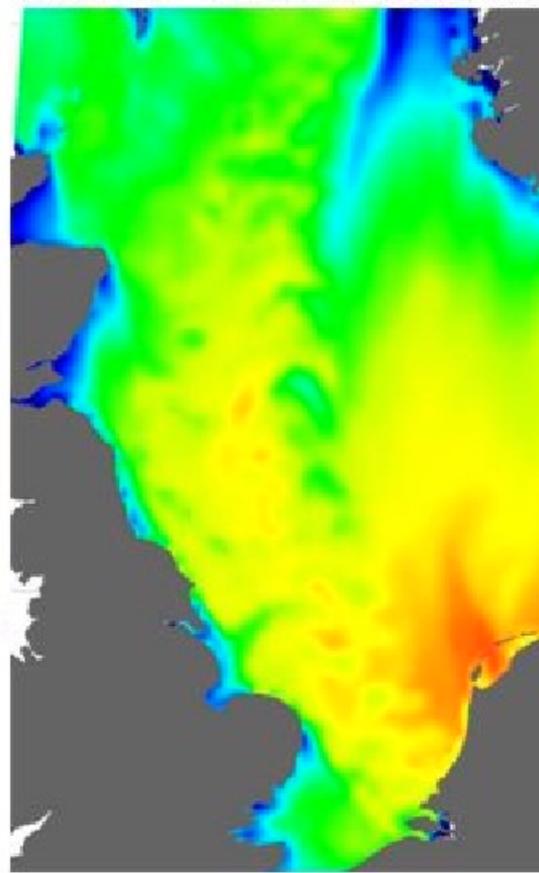
# Vergleich Modell und Radar Windgeschwindigkeit $U_{10}$

HIRLAM (SMHI) Nov, 1 2006 at 09:00 UTC



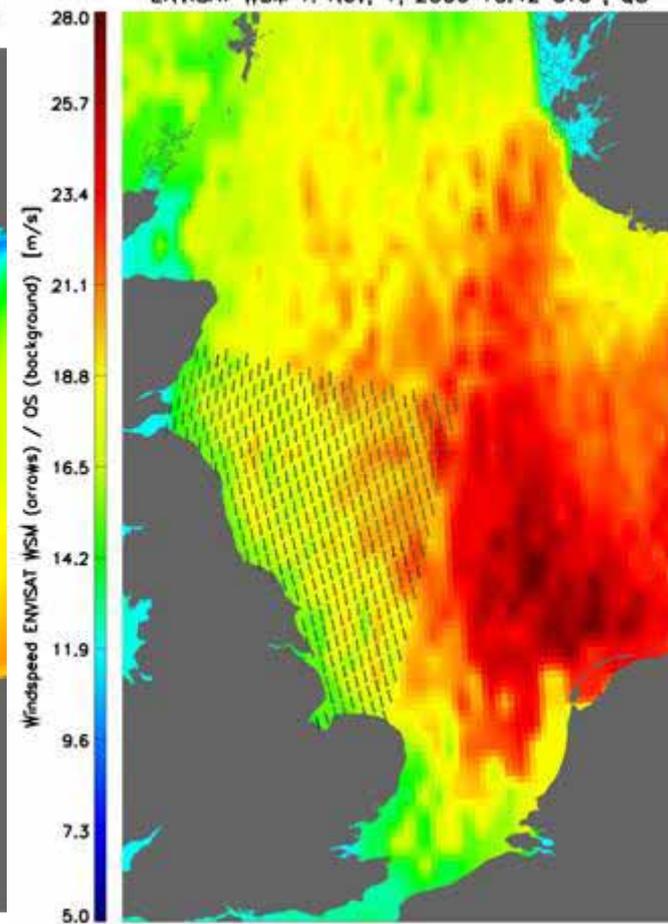
HIRLAM

LSM DWD Nov, 1 2006 at 09:00 UTC



DWD

ENVISAT WSM T: Nov, 1, 2006 10:42 UTC, QS

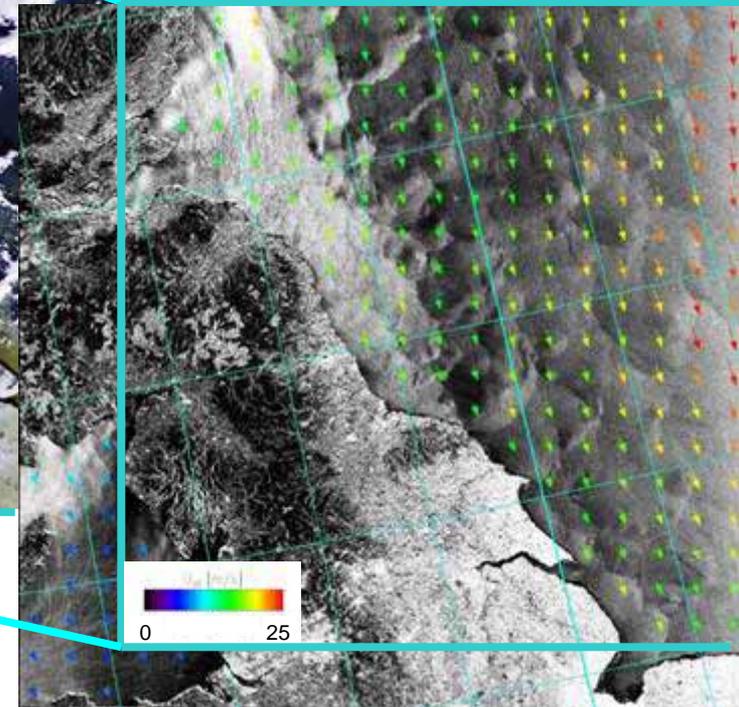
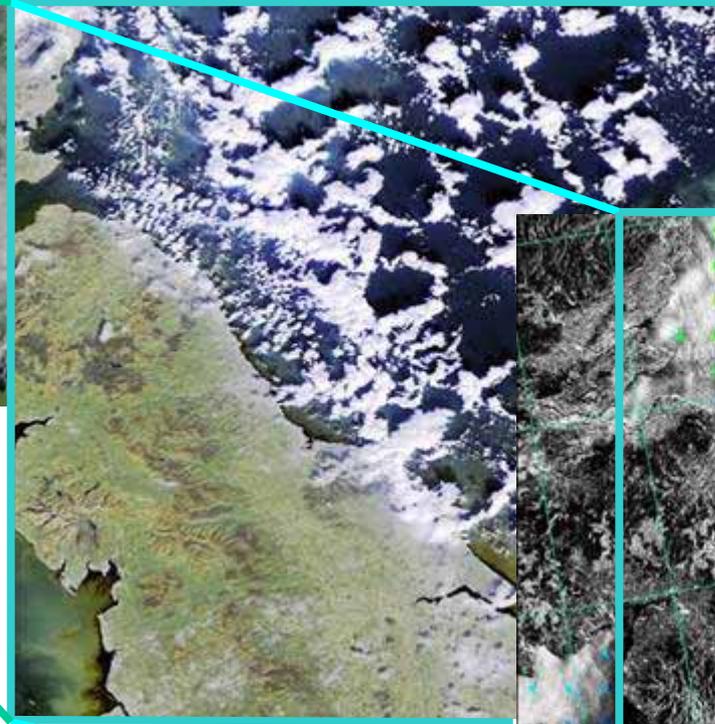
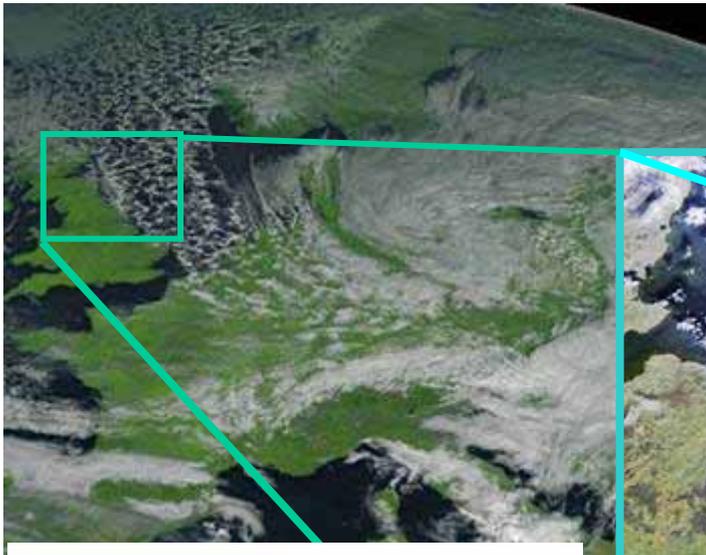


SCAT, SAR



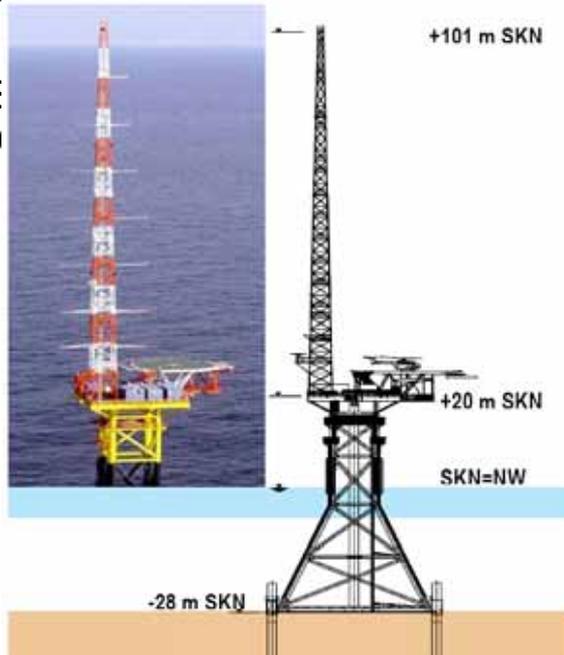
# Kaltluftausbruch – FiNO 1 Seeschlag (Britta)

MERIS FR LEVEL 2  
aquired on Nov 01, 2006

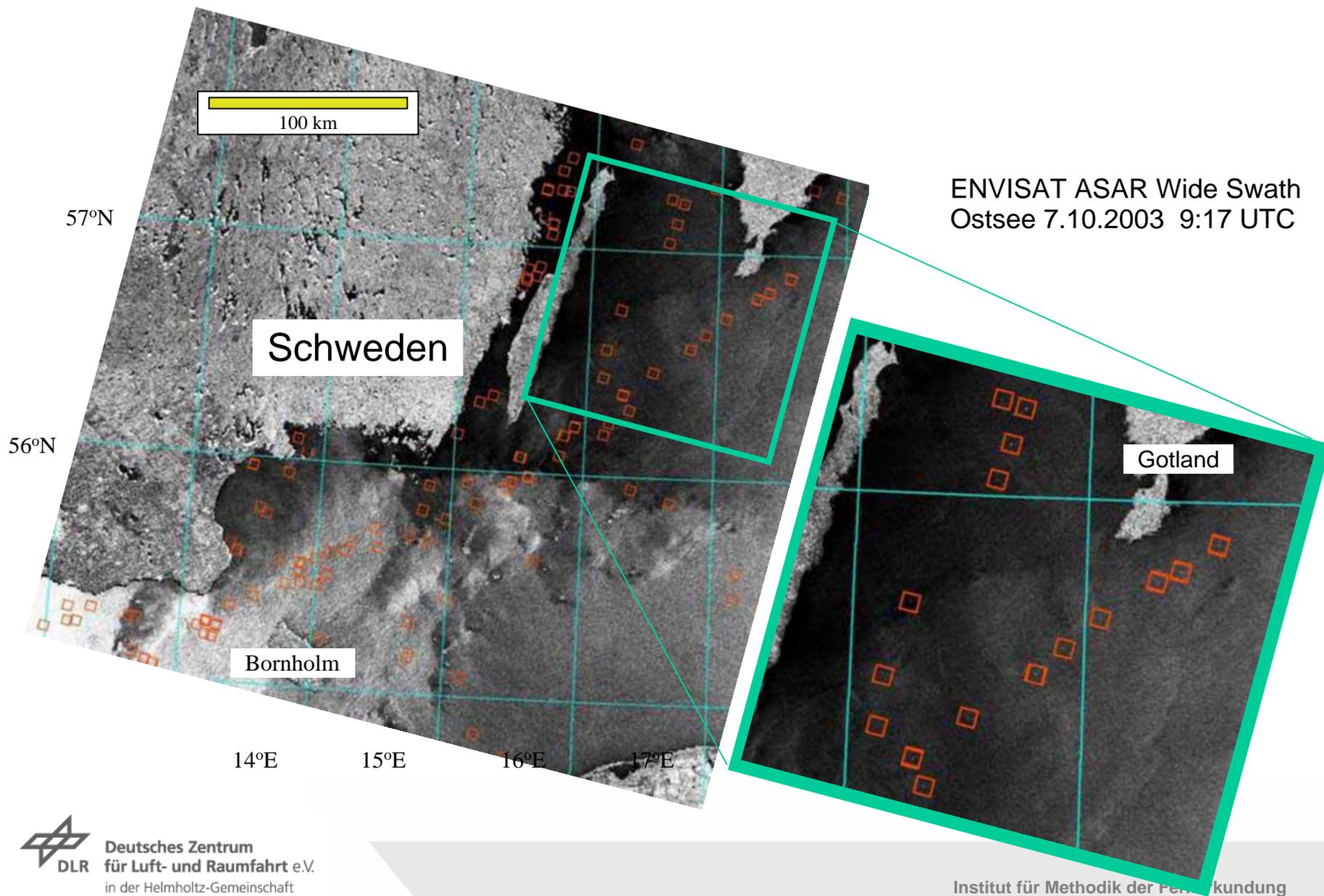


ASAR WSM acquired on Nov 1, 2006  
10:26 UTC with overlaid windfield

S.Brusch  
IEEE TGARS



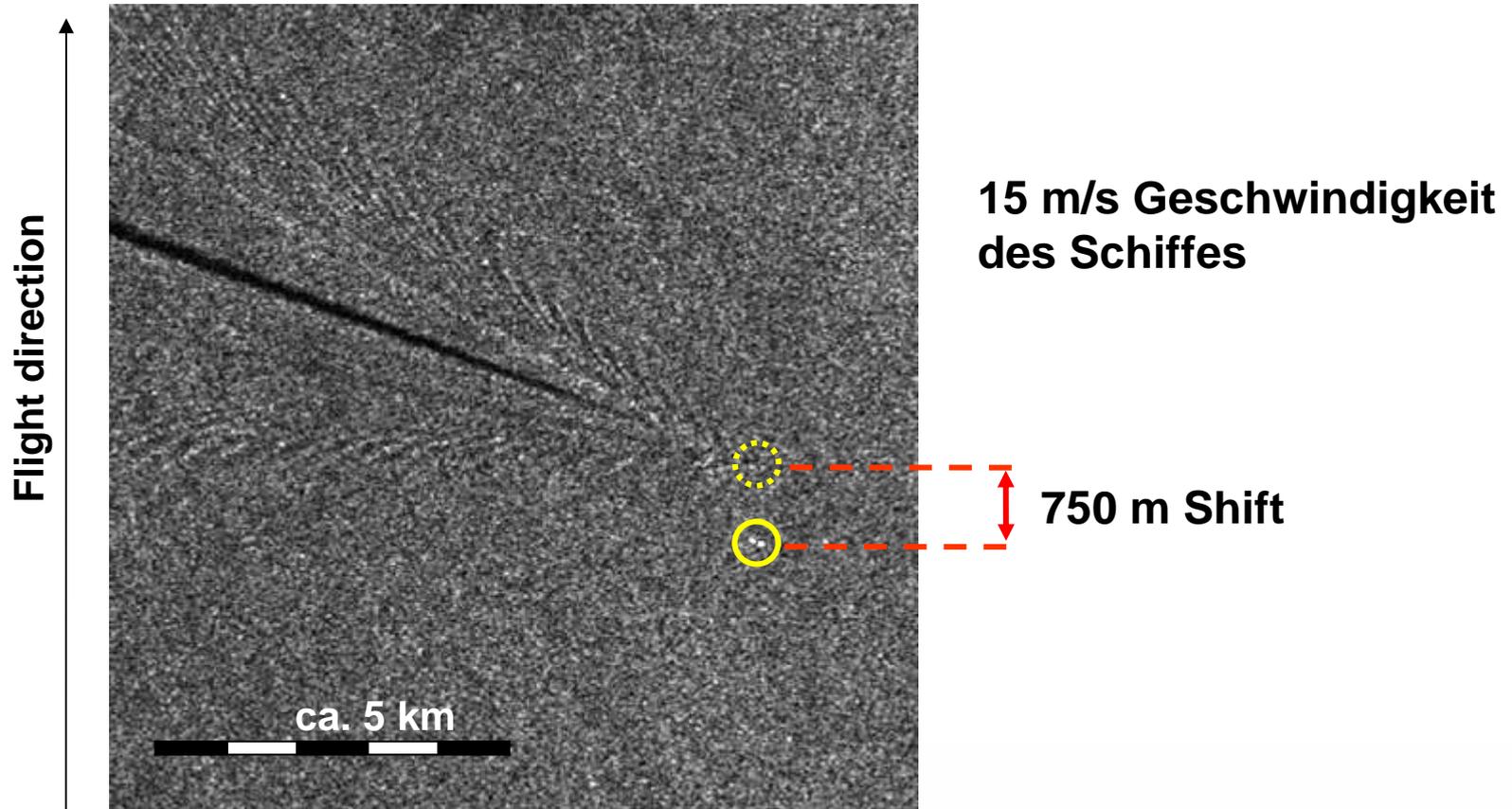
# Schiffsdetektion mit ENVISAT C-Band Daten



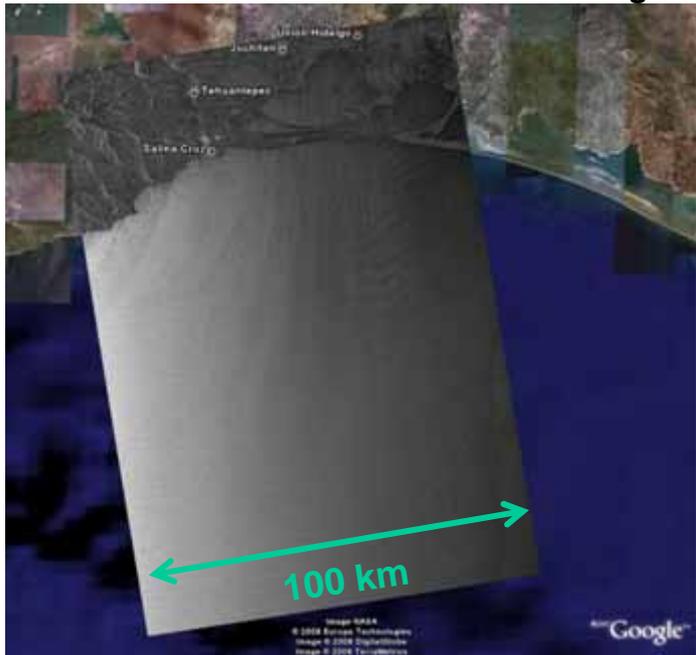
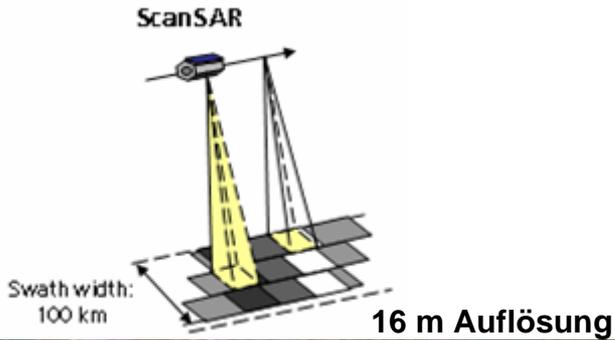
# „Ship off the wake“

**Bewegungseffekte führen zur Bildverzerrung**

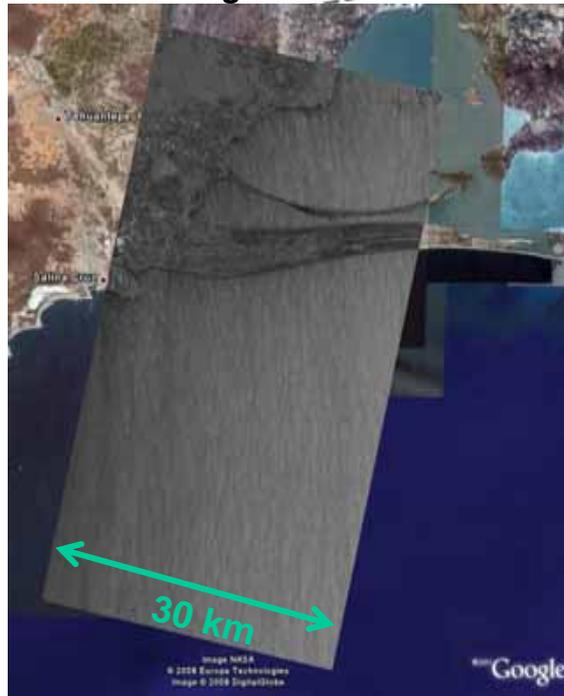
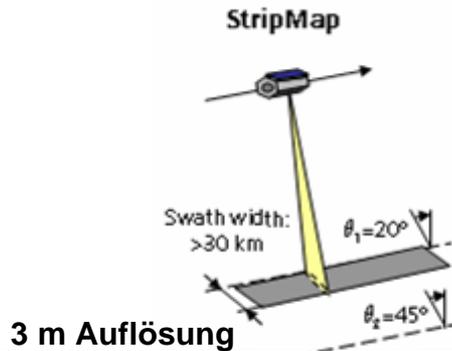
ERS-2-Szene vom 4.7.2001 (near Nizza):



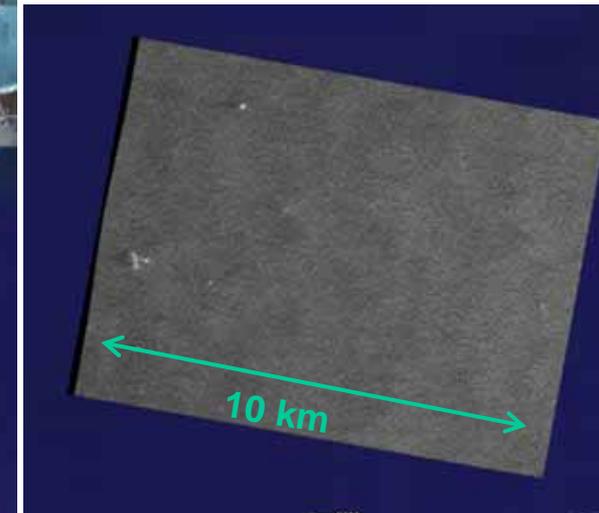
# TerraSAR-X Aufnahme-Moden im Coastal Monitoring



Golf von Tehuantepec  
Mar.1 2008 19:29 UTC.



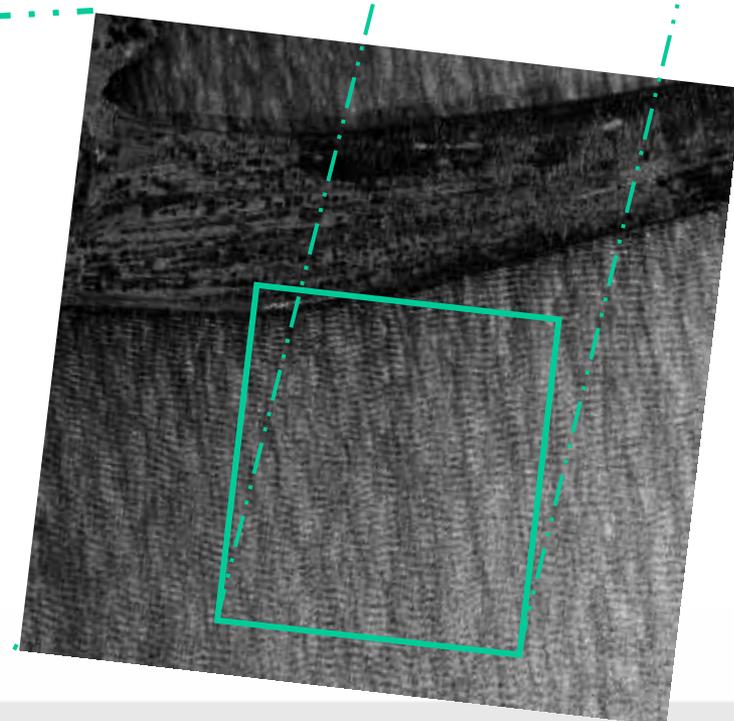
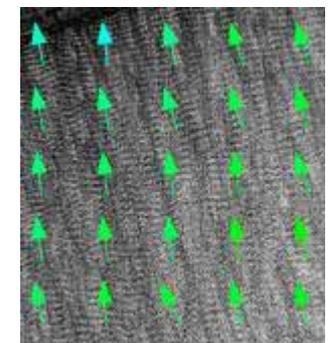
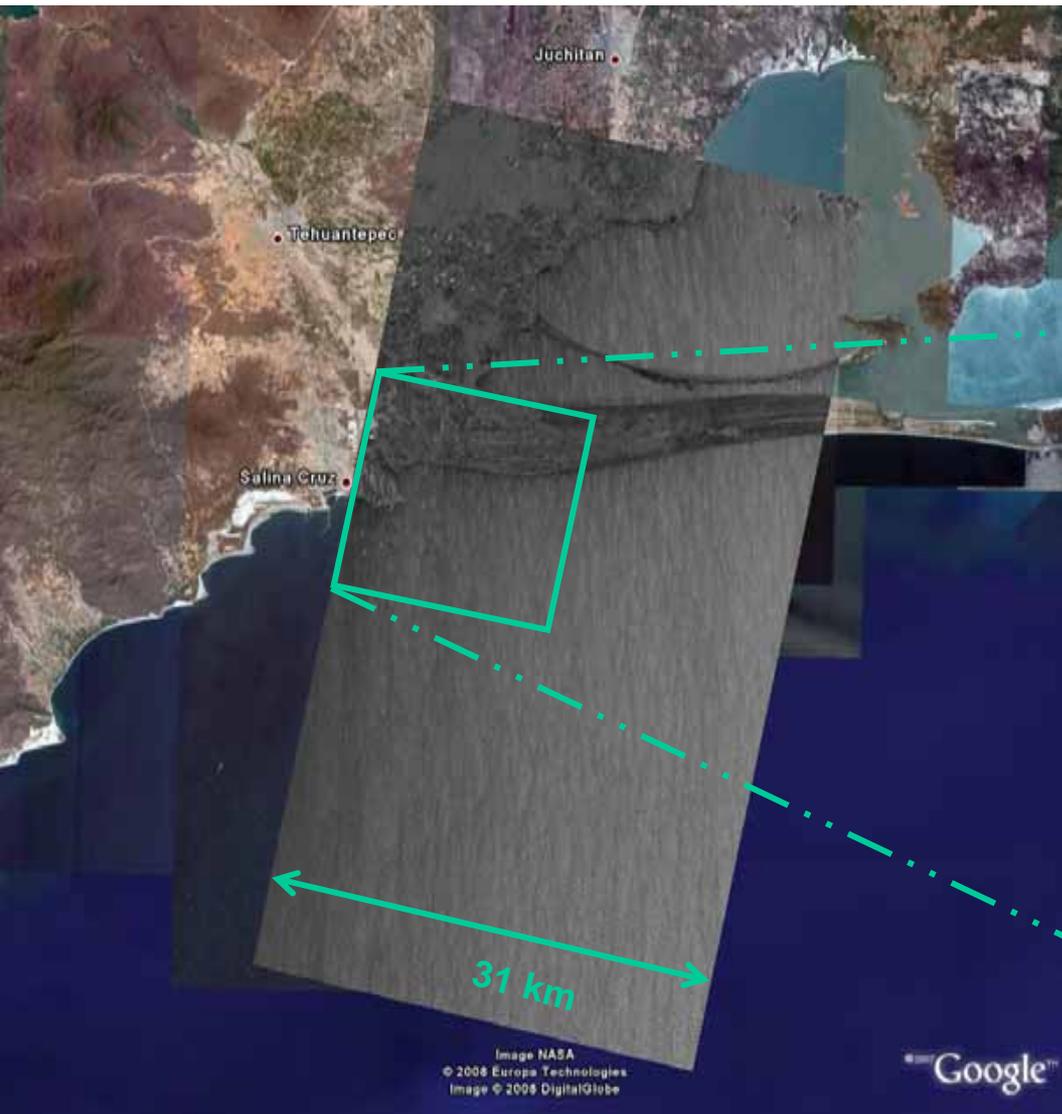
Golf von Tehuantepec  
Mar. 20 2008 12:19 UTC.



Bay of Campeche  
Mar. 26 2008 12:10 UTC.

# Seegang

TerraSAR-X Stripmap Mode aufgenommen über dem Golf von Tehuantepec 20. März 2008 04:40 UTC.

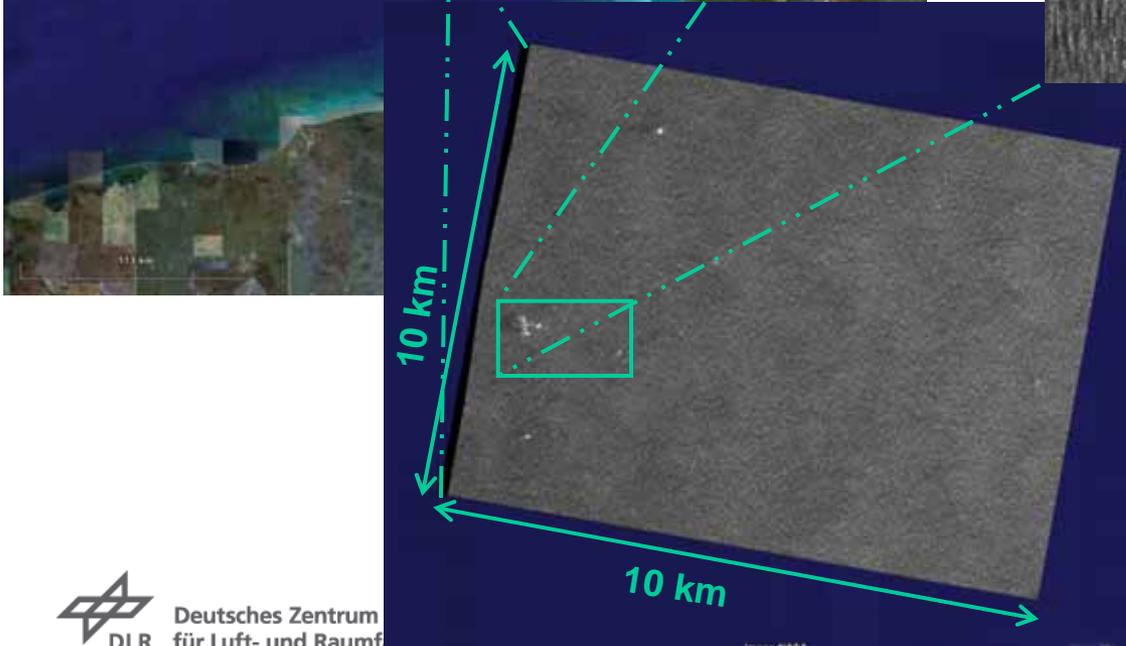
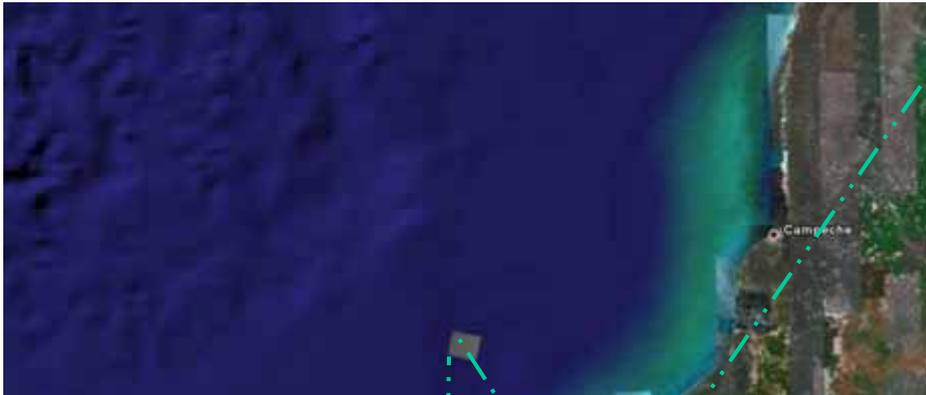




# Cantarell Öl Feld

TerraSAR-X Spotlight Mode

Mar. 26 2008 04:40 UTC.

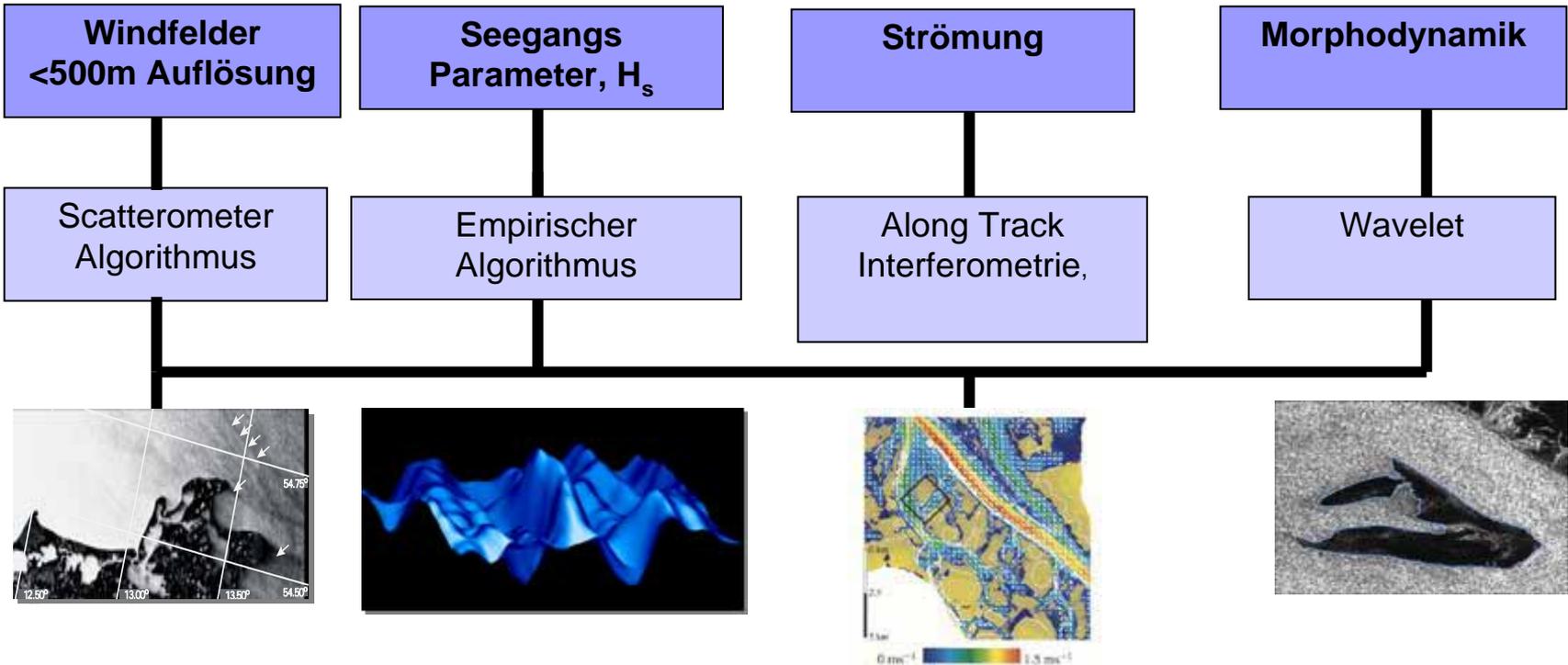
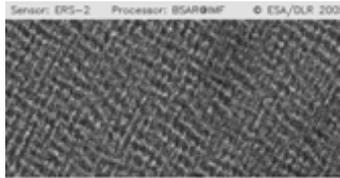


**NOHOCH-A  
Plattform**

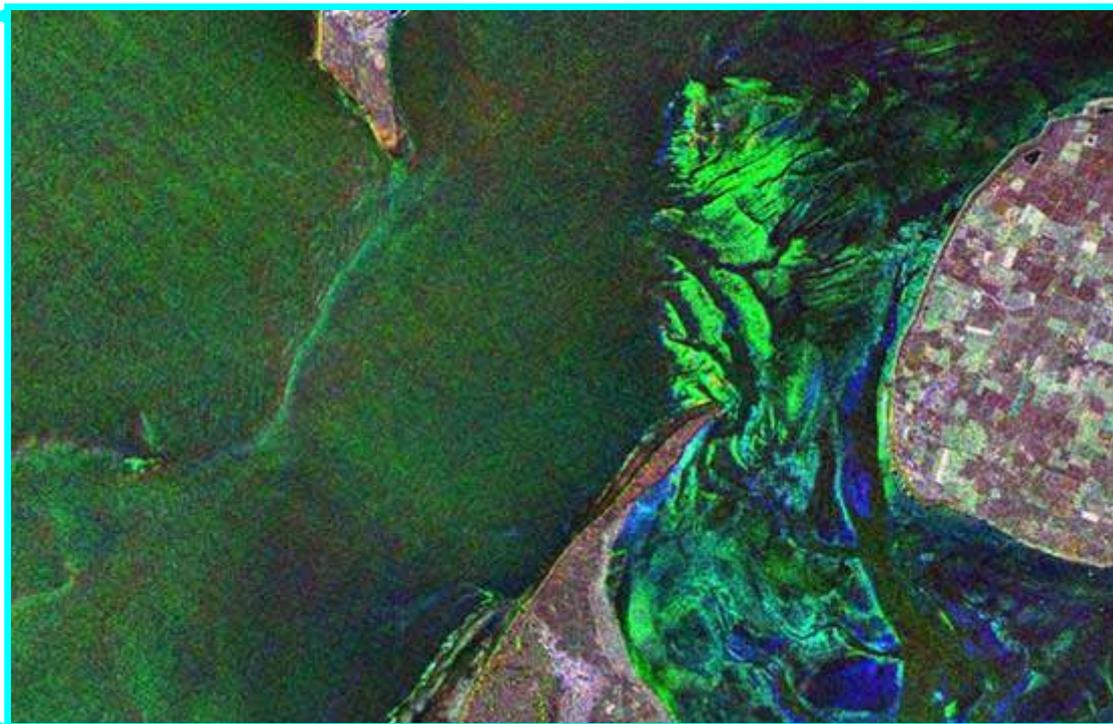
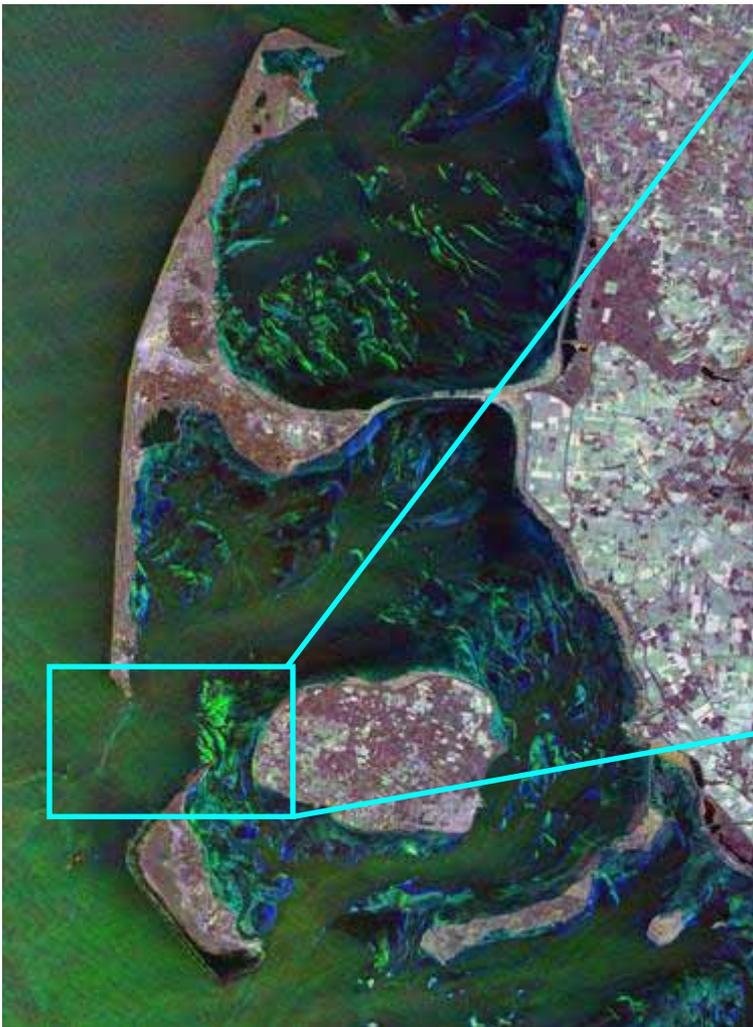


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# Fernerkundungs-Algorithmen



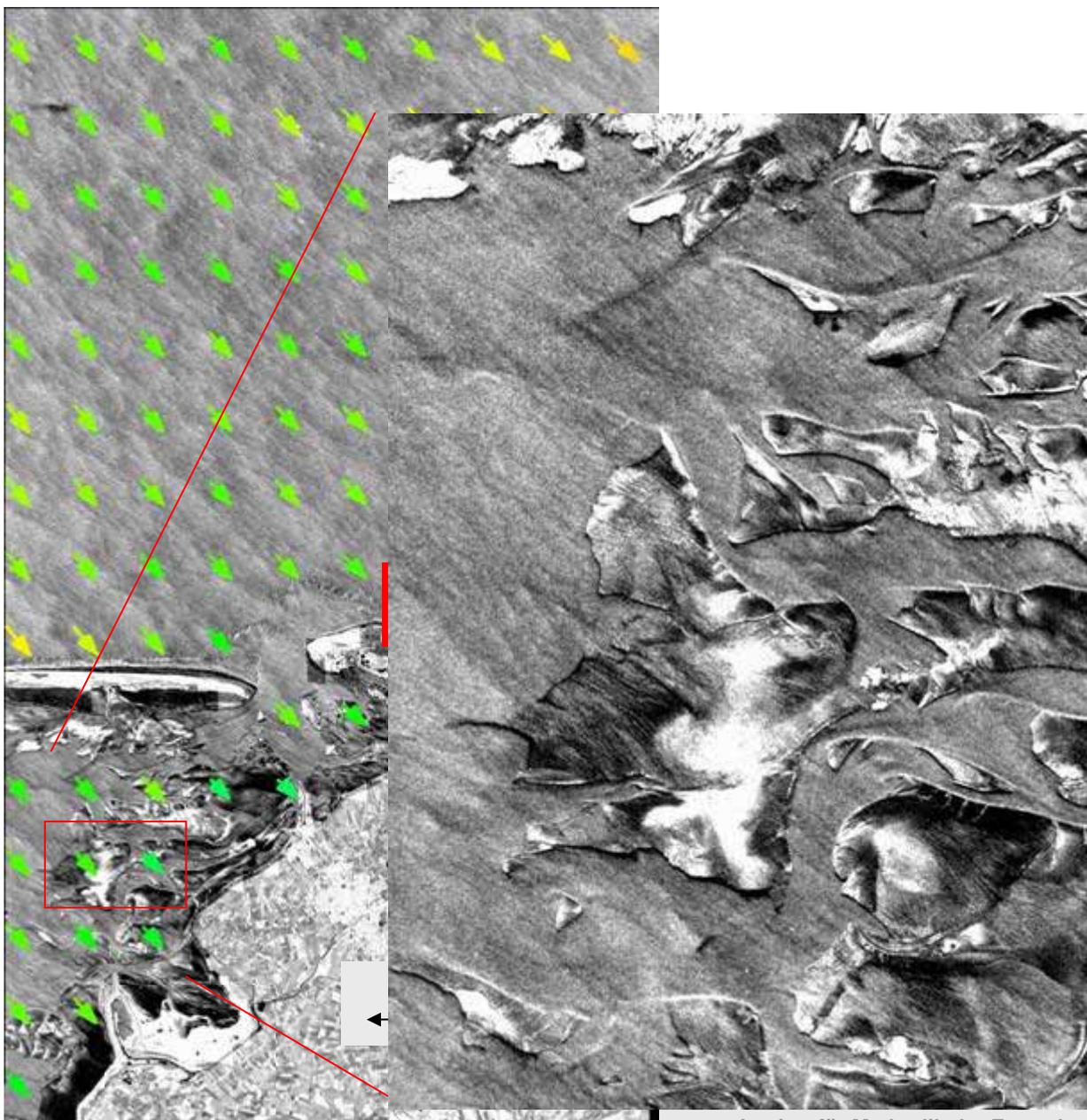
Scan SAR Mode Nordfriesisches Wattenmeer

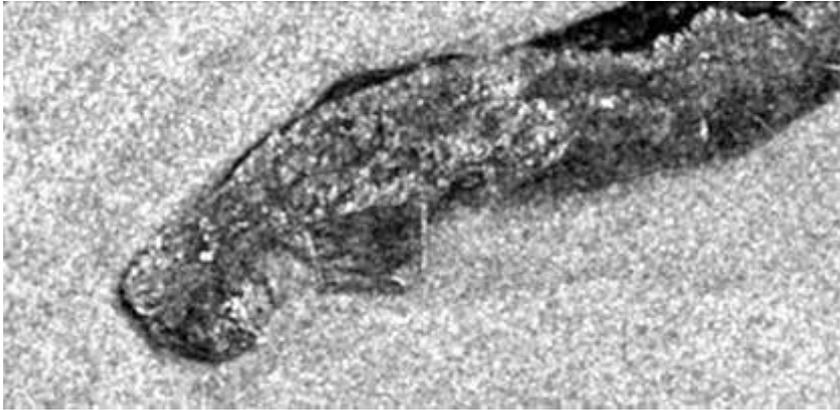


TSX image composite from  
Oct, 22., 24., 27., 2007

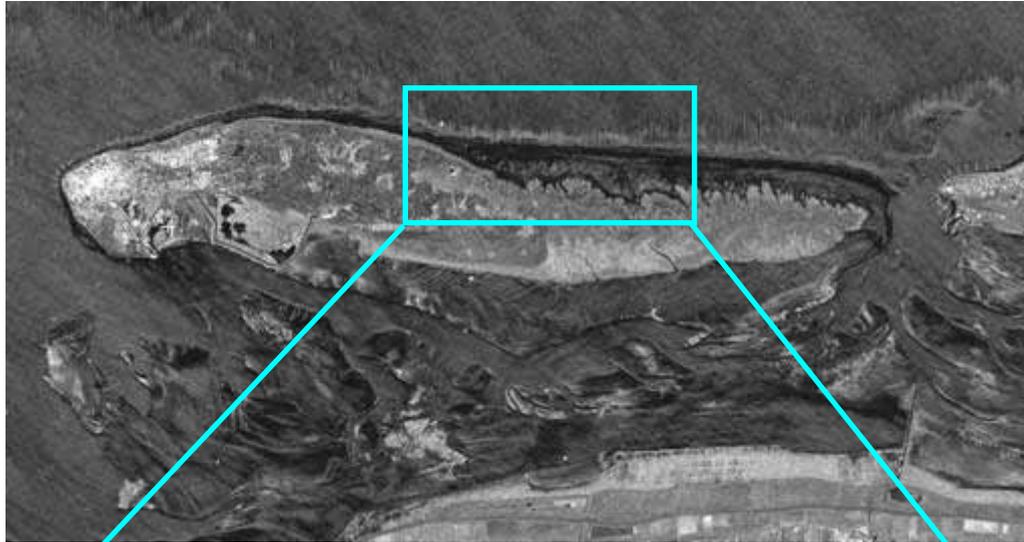
# WATT- Topographie

TerraSAR X Stripmap  
Norderney  
28. Juli, 2007, 17:18 UTC





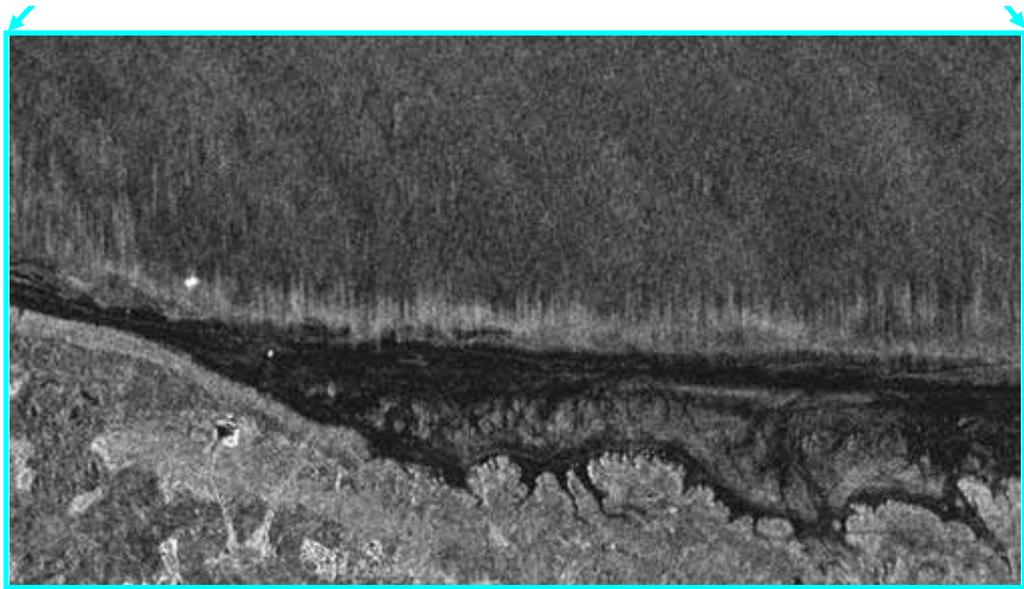
ENVISAT IMS Ausschnitt 4. April, 2004



TSX Ausschnitt 27. August, 2007 (~17kmx7km)



ERS-2 SLC Ausschnitt, 4. April, 2004



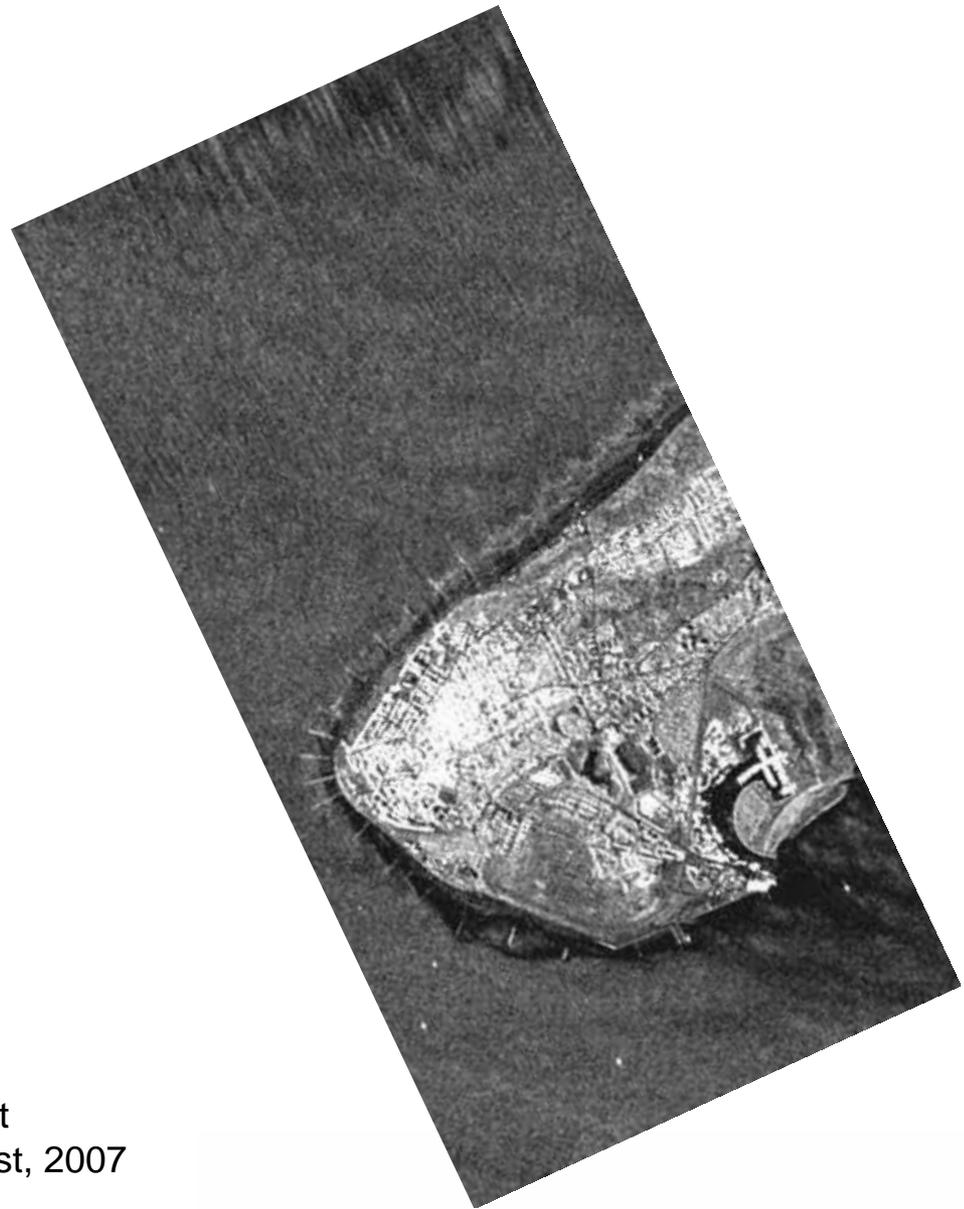
TSX Ausschnitt 27. August, 2007 (~6kmx1km)



ENVISAT IMS  
Ausschnitt vom  
4. April, 2004



ERS-2 SLC  
Ausschnitt vom  
4. April, 2004



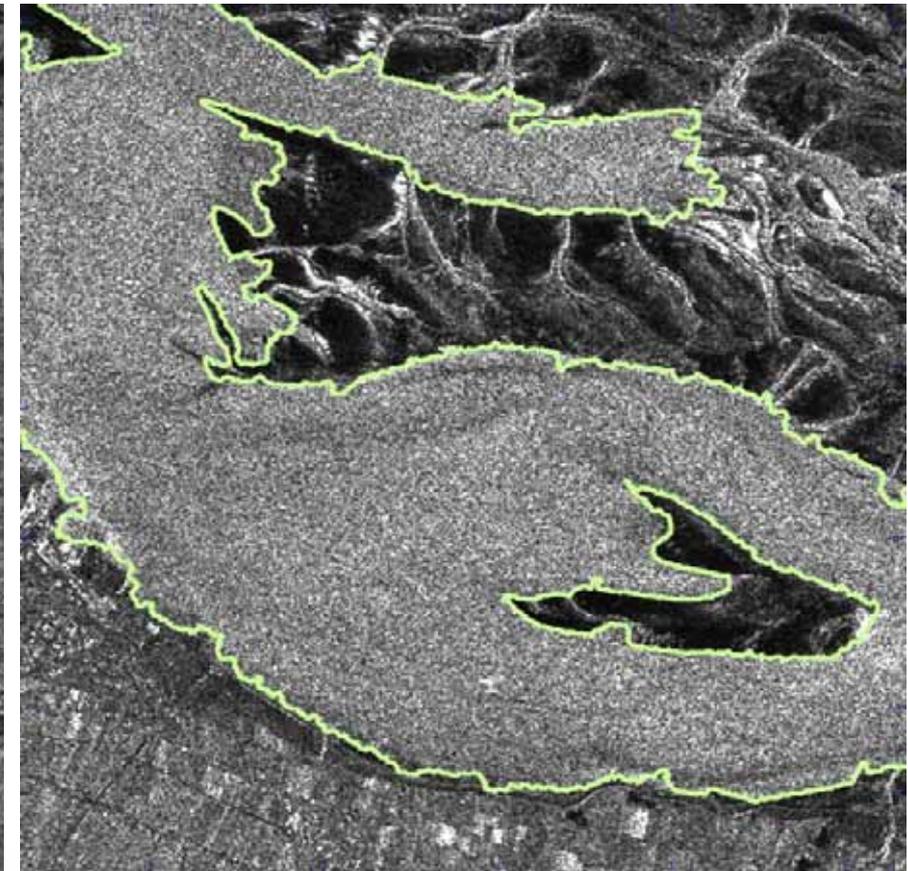
TSX Ausschnitt  
vom 27. August, 2007  
(~2kmx5km)

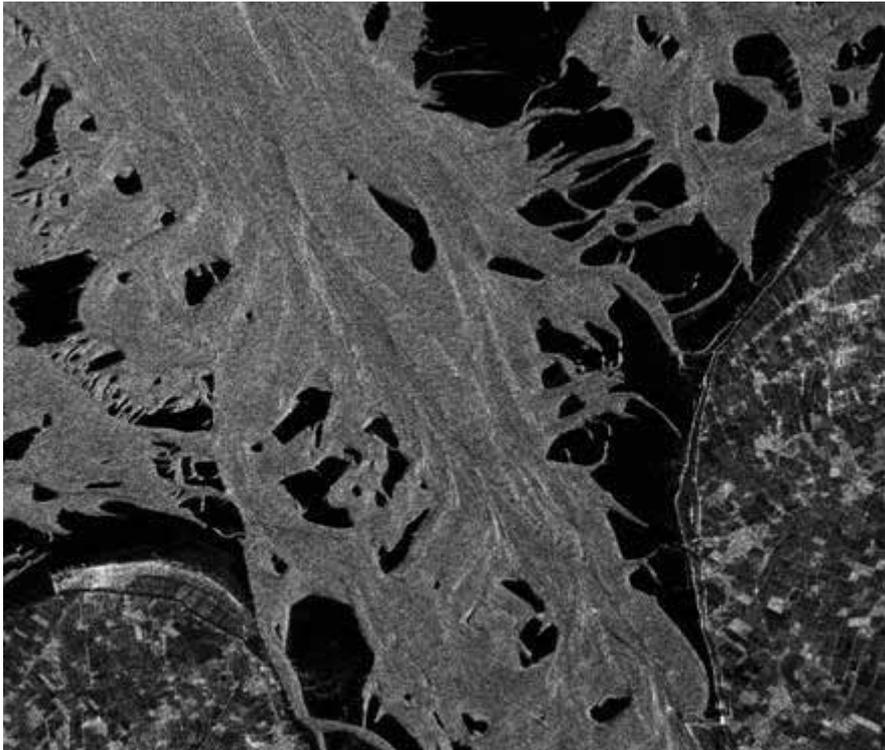


# Deutsche Bucht, Elbe Ästuar

TSX – SC VV, 22.10.2007

ERS VV, 1994



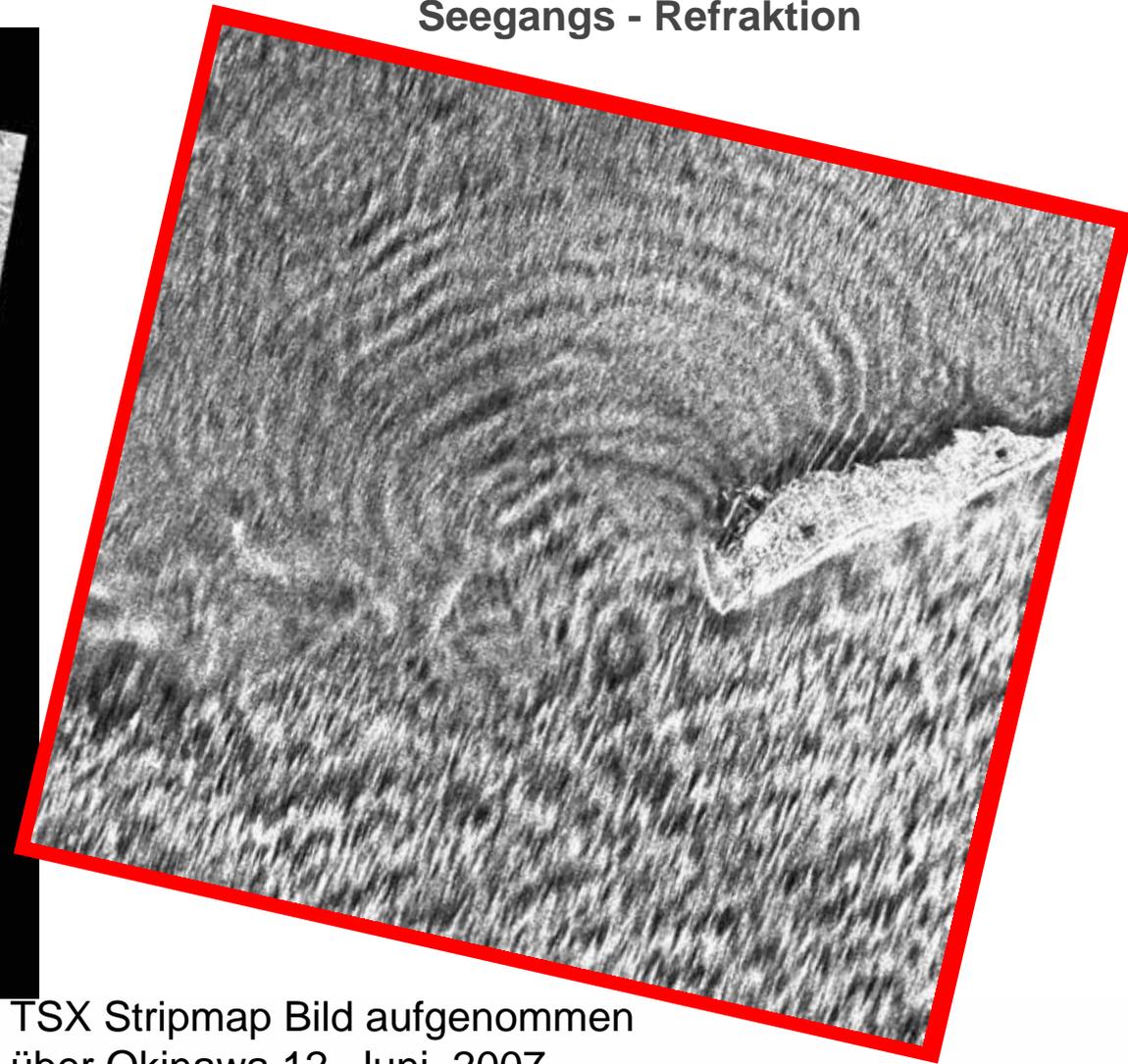
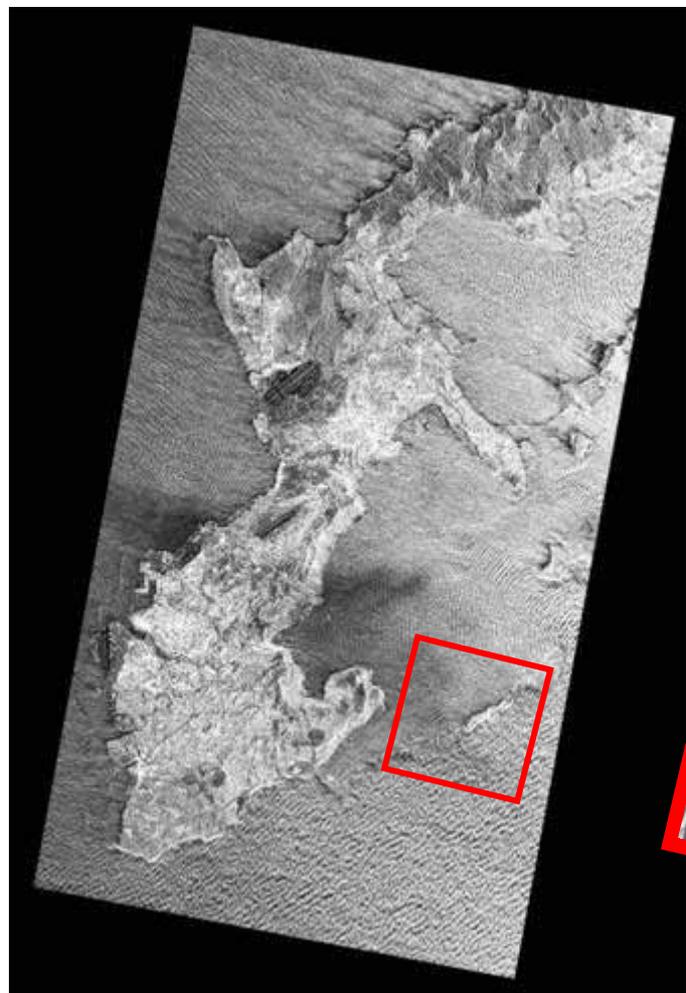


ALOS-PALSAR (Ausschnitt etwa 20 km x 15 km)  
12-APR-2007 21:28:30 UTC; Polarimetry mode;  
Processing Facility: Japan JAXA; HH-Polarisation



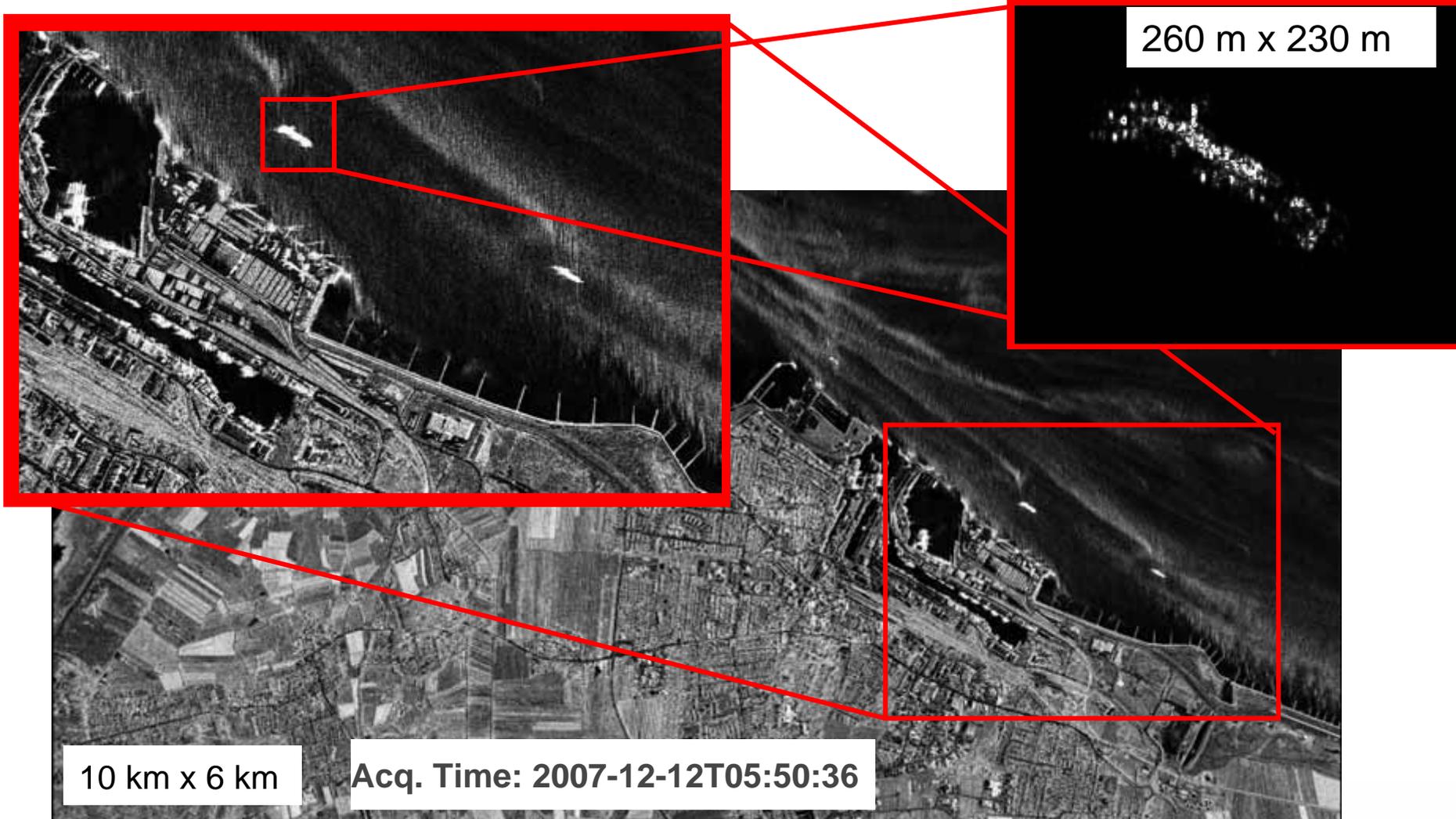
TerraSAR-X Spotlight (10km x 10km)  
Elbe, Germany  
2008-03-20 at 05:50:34 UTC  
HH- Polarisation

### Seegangs - Refraktion



TSX Stripmap Bild aufgenommen über Okinawa 12. Juni, 2007

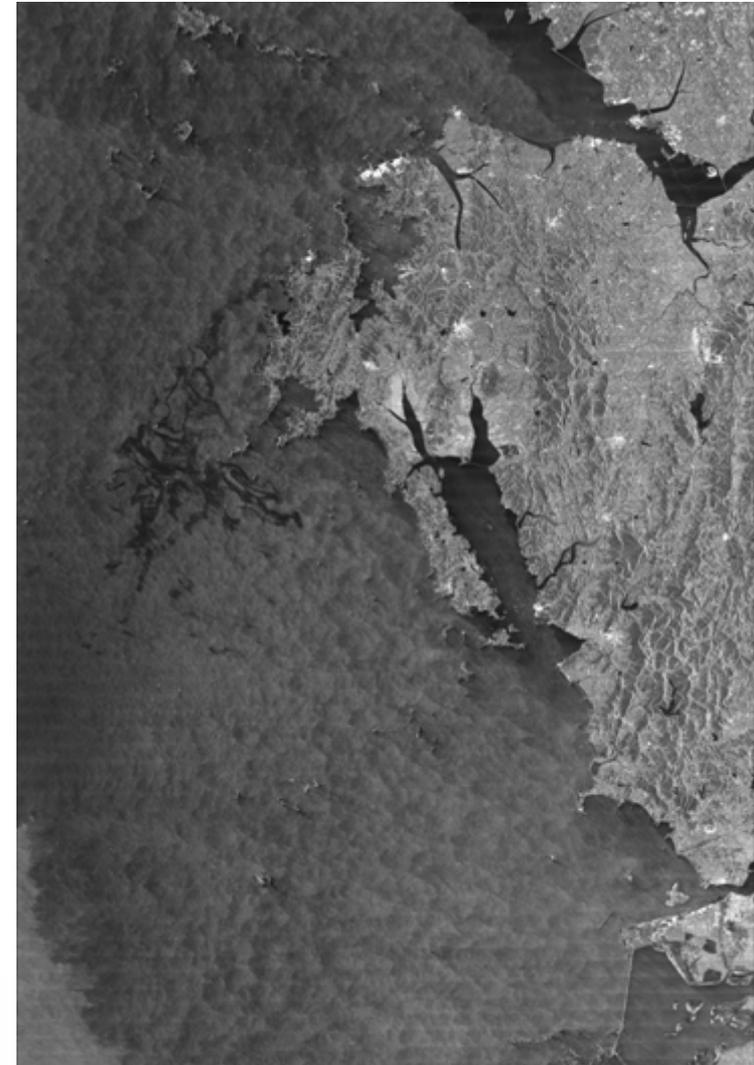
# TSX Spotlight Szene aufgenommen über Cuxhaven



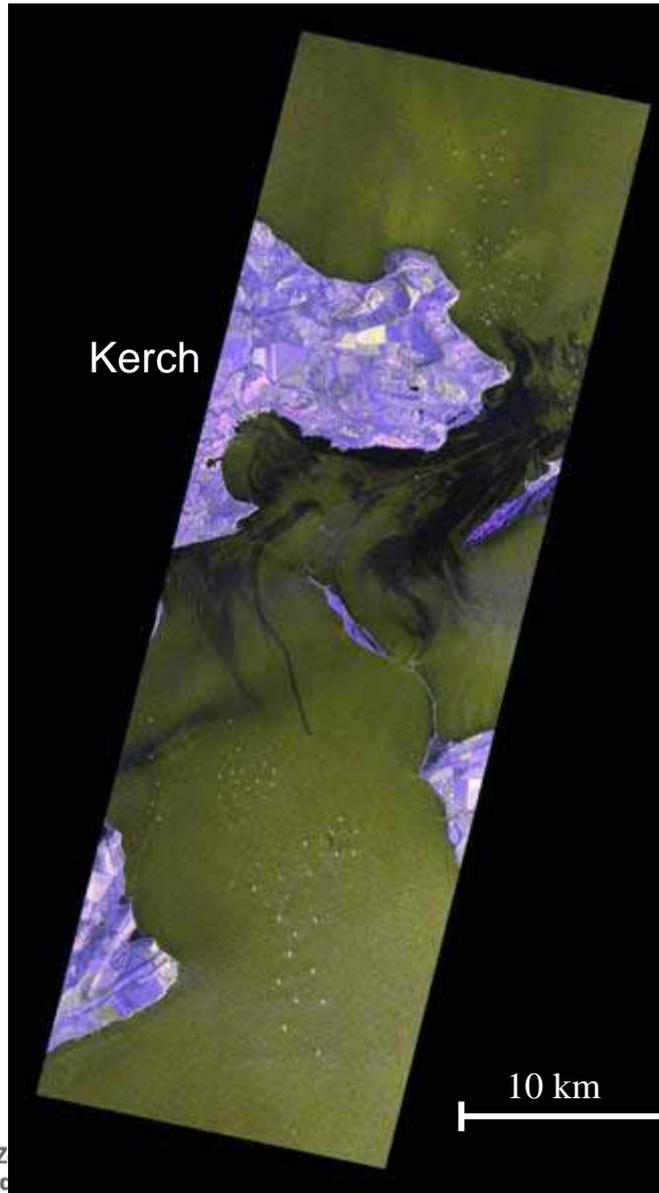
# Nutzung des Scansar Modes zur Öldetektion Süd Korea, Schiffsunfall



Dec 12, 2007, 21:43 UTC



# Ölunfall in der Strasse von Kerch

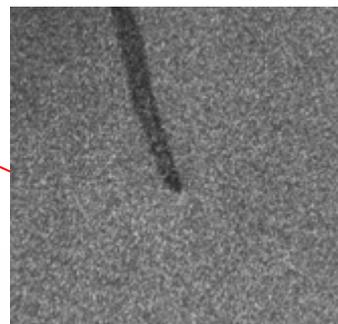
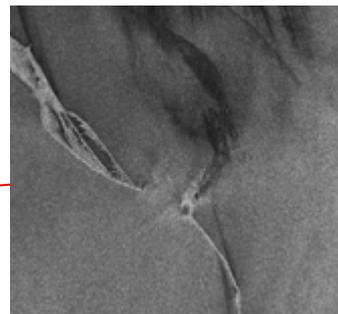
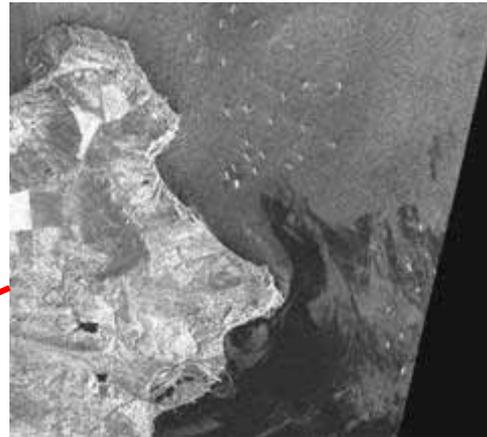
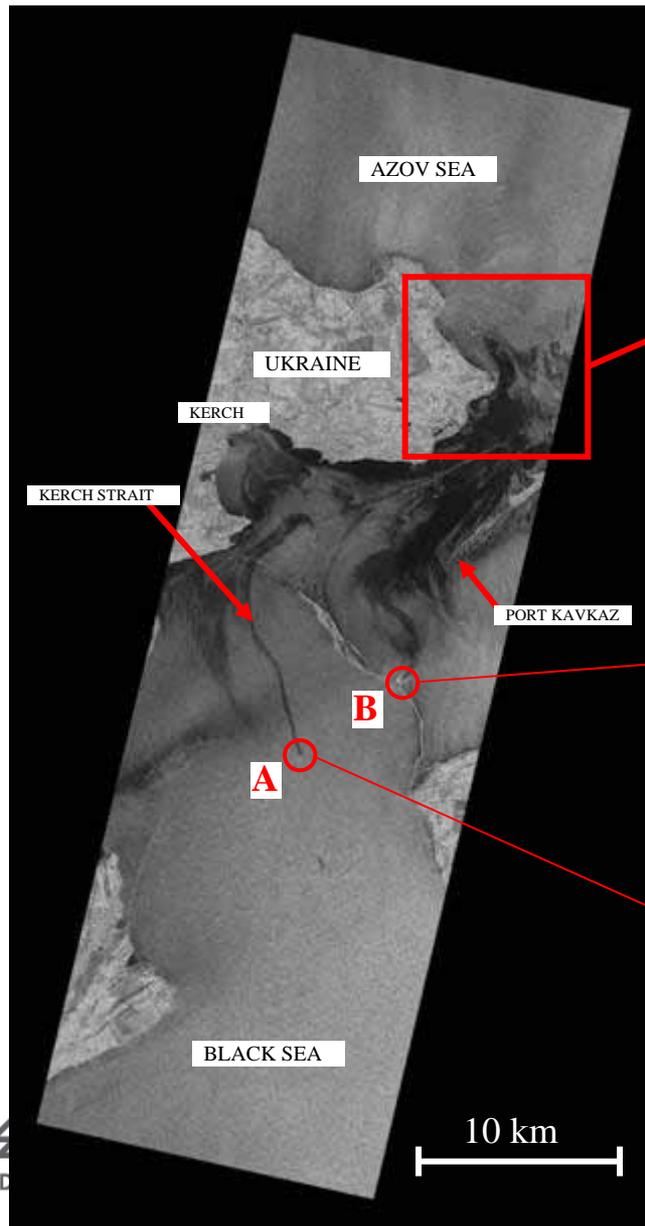


TerraSAR-X Stripmap  
16.11.2007, 3:52 UTC.  
Dual Polarisation

( **HH** / **VV** / | **HH - VV** | )

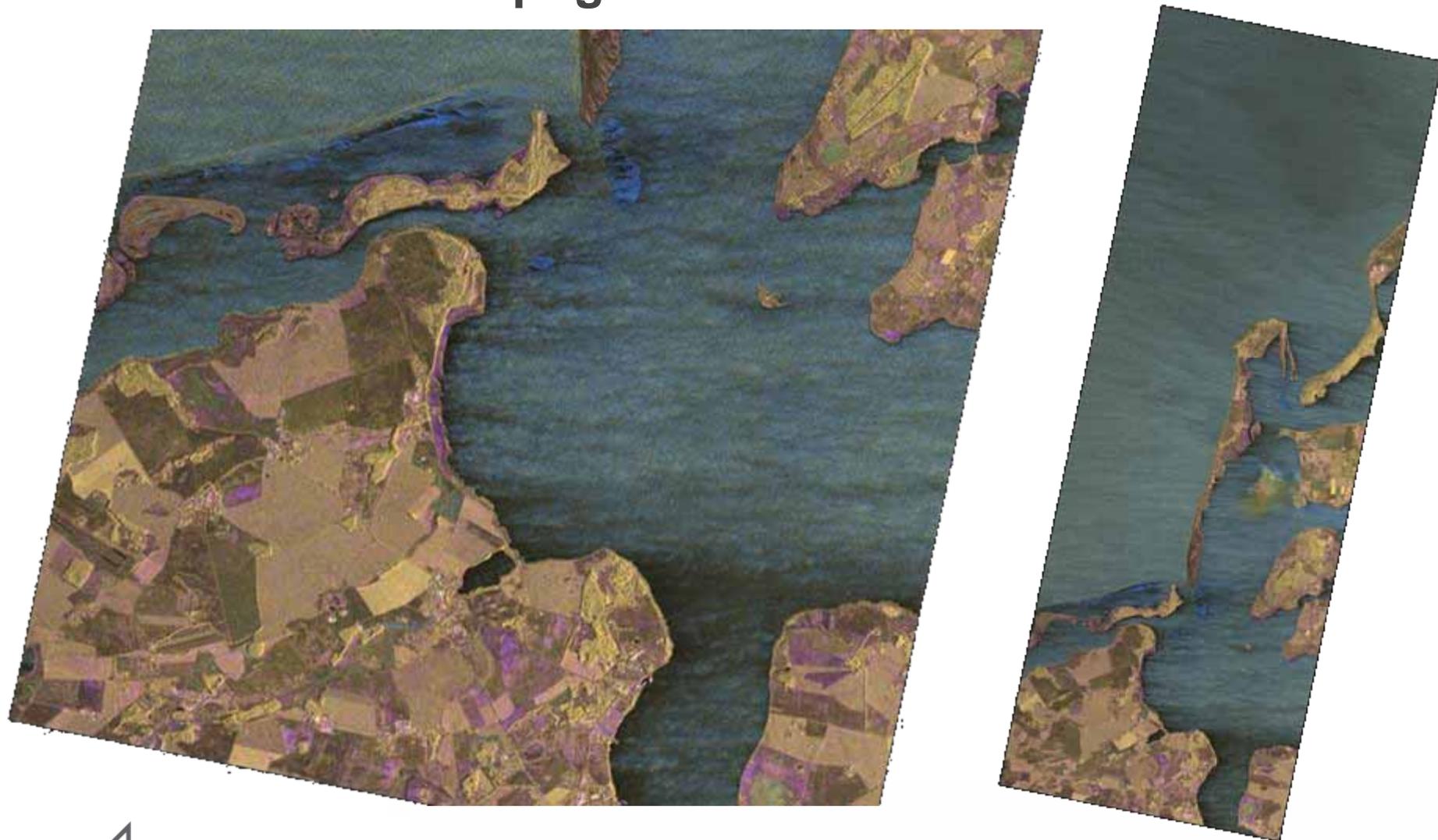


# VV Polarisation



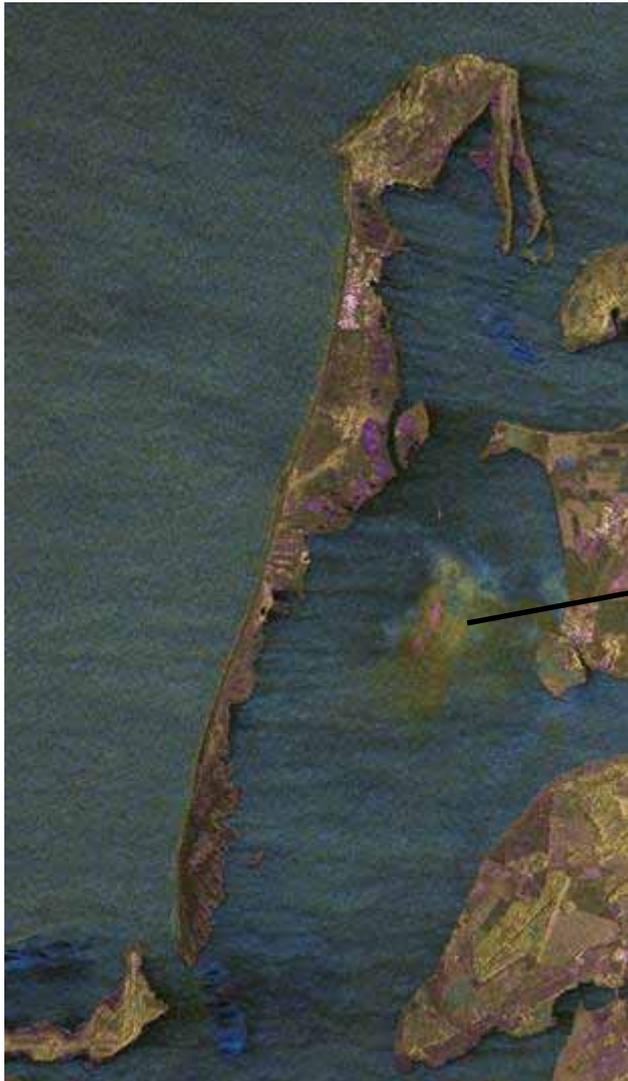


# Unterwassertopografie aus Dual Pol Daten

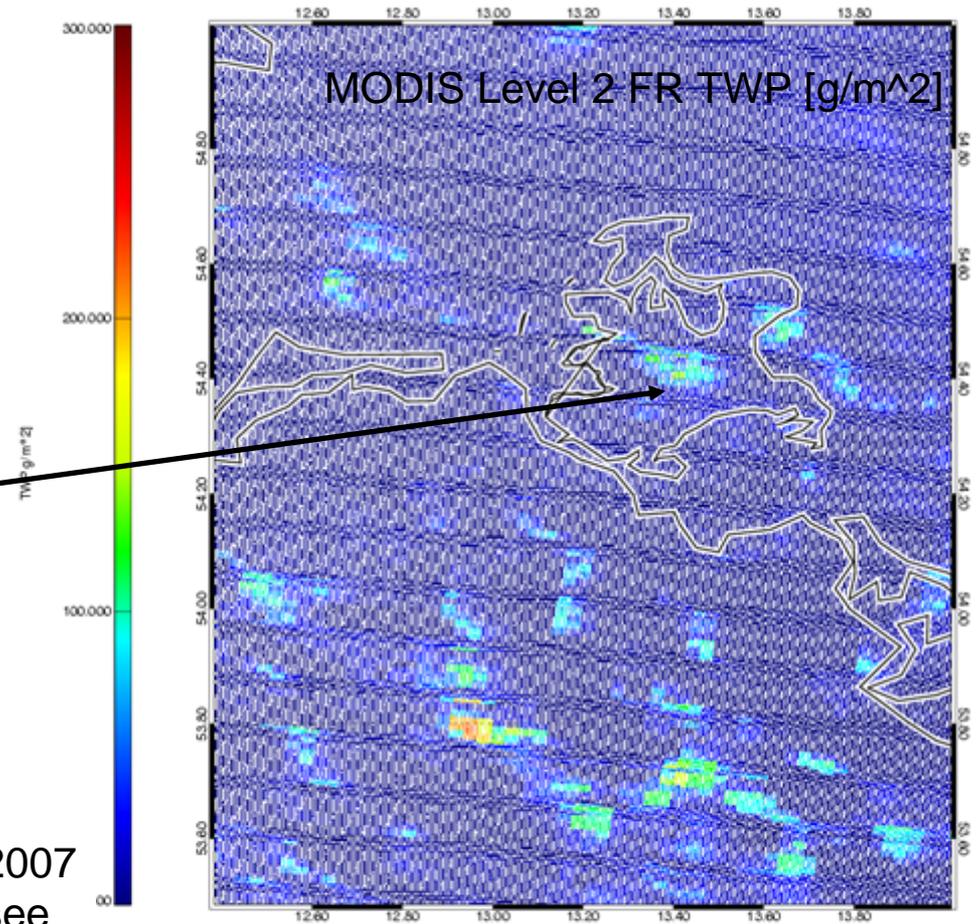


# Wolkendetektion

$$(HH / VV / |HH - VV|)$$



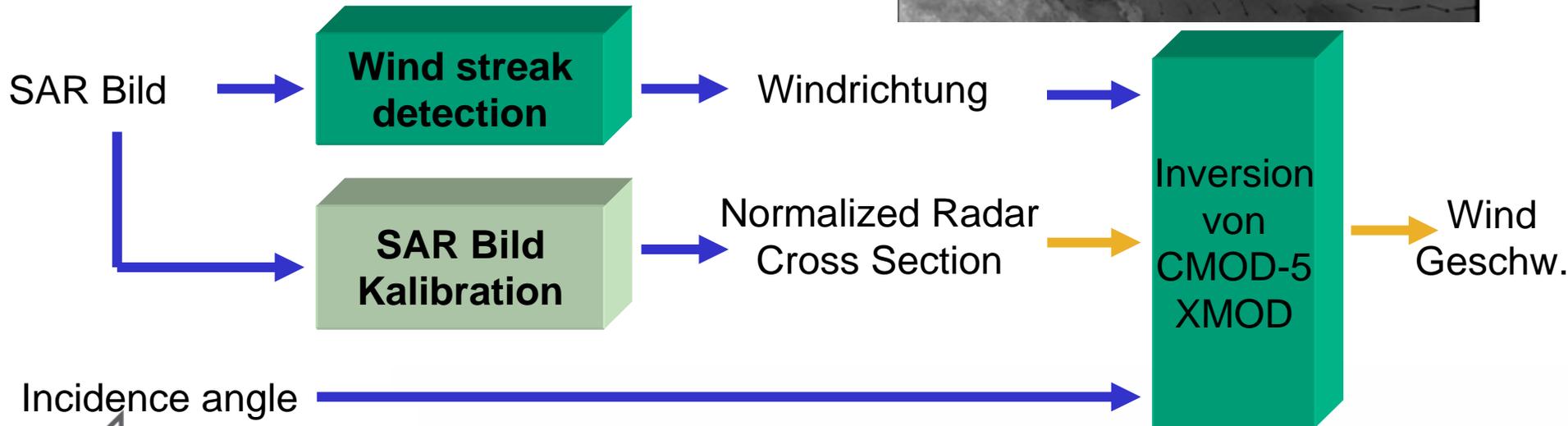
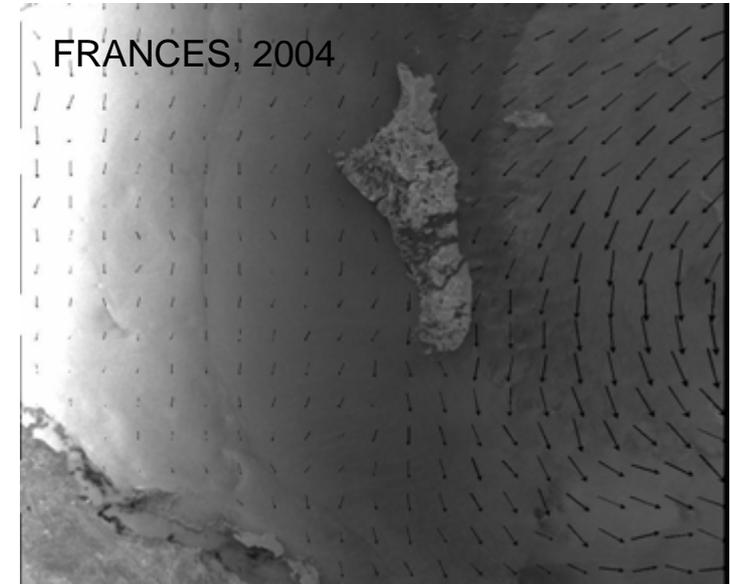
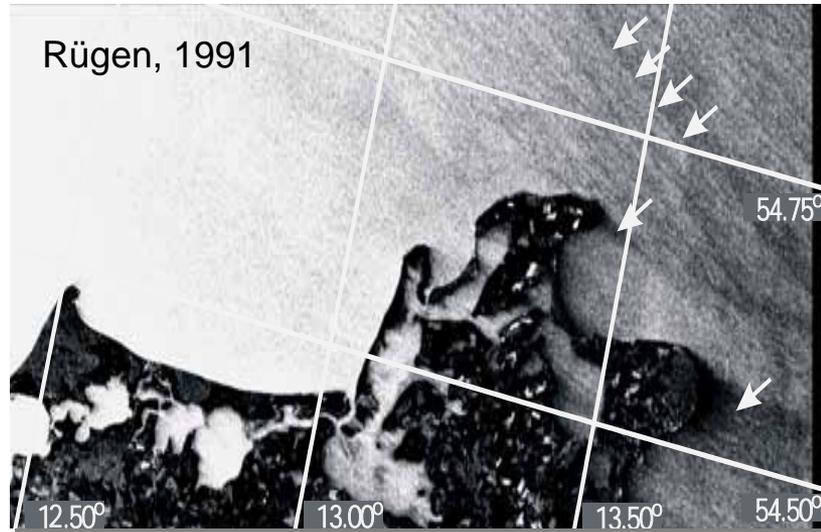
7. Juli, 2007  
Hiddensee  
05:24 UTC



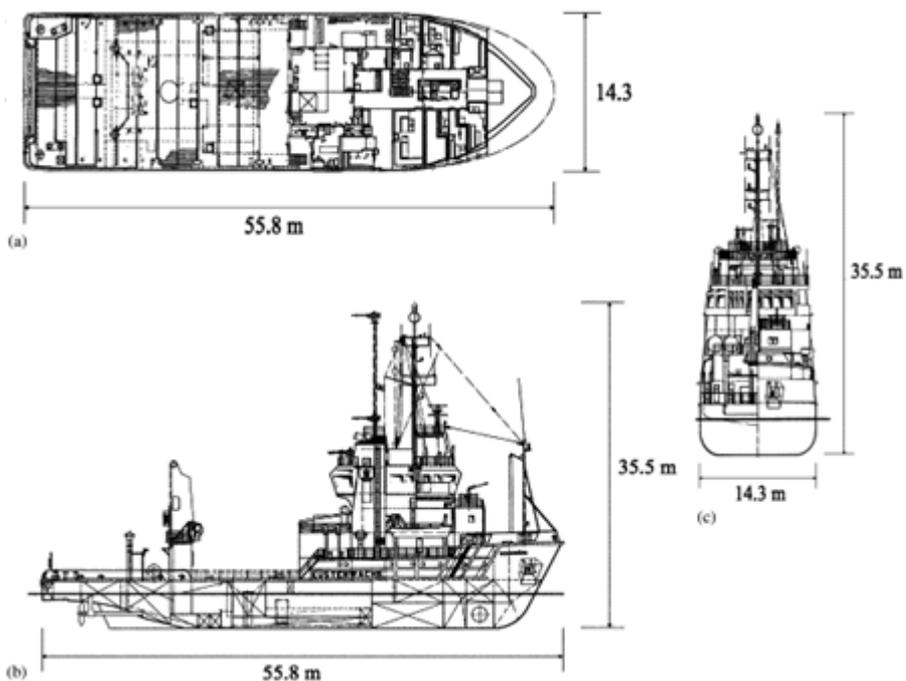
...etwa 2 Stunden Zeitdifferenz  
(Westwind)

GEC RE, 8 m res., 3.75 m spacing, 50 km x 15 km

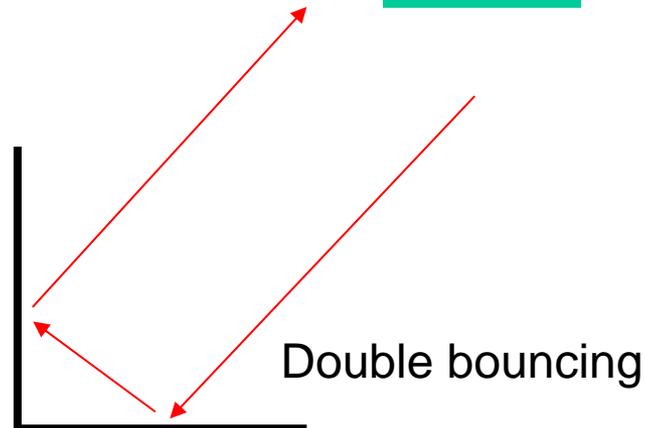
# Wind Feld Bestimmung aus SAR Bildern



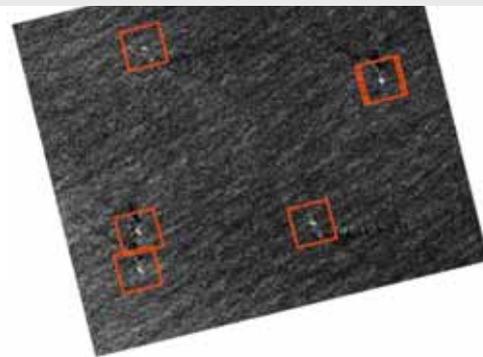
# Schiffsdetektion



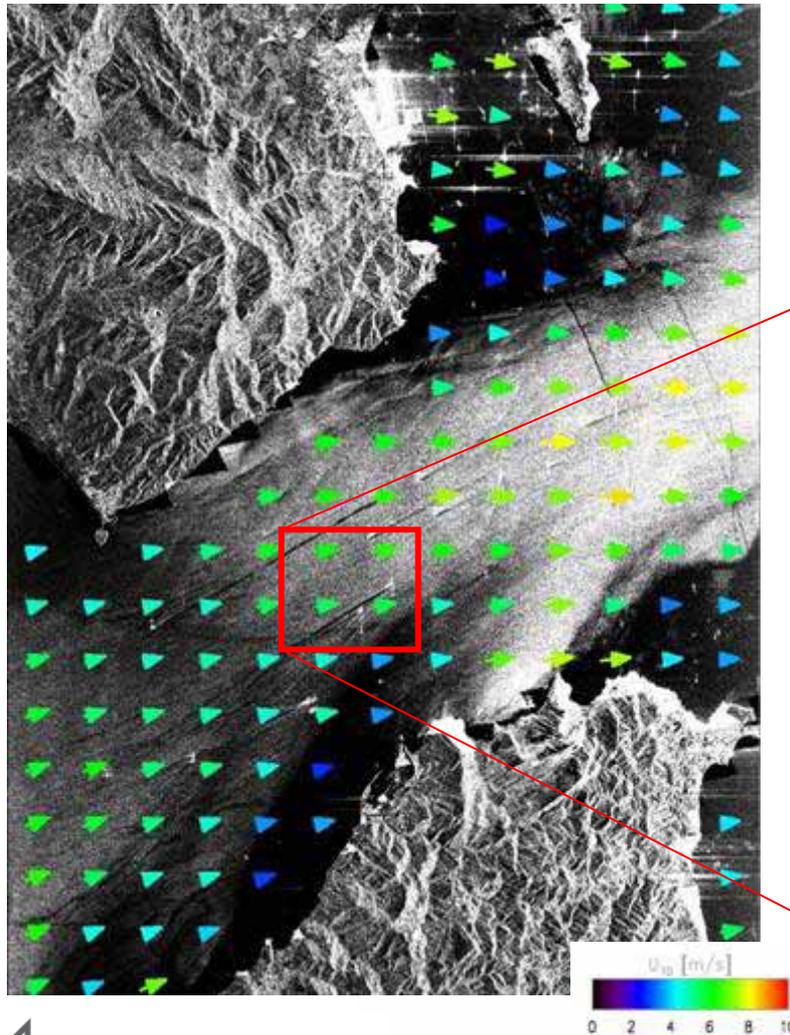
SAR



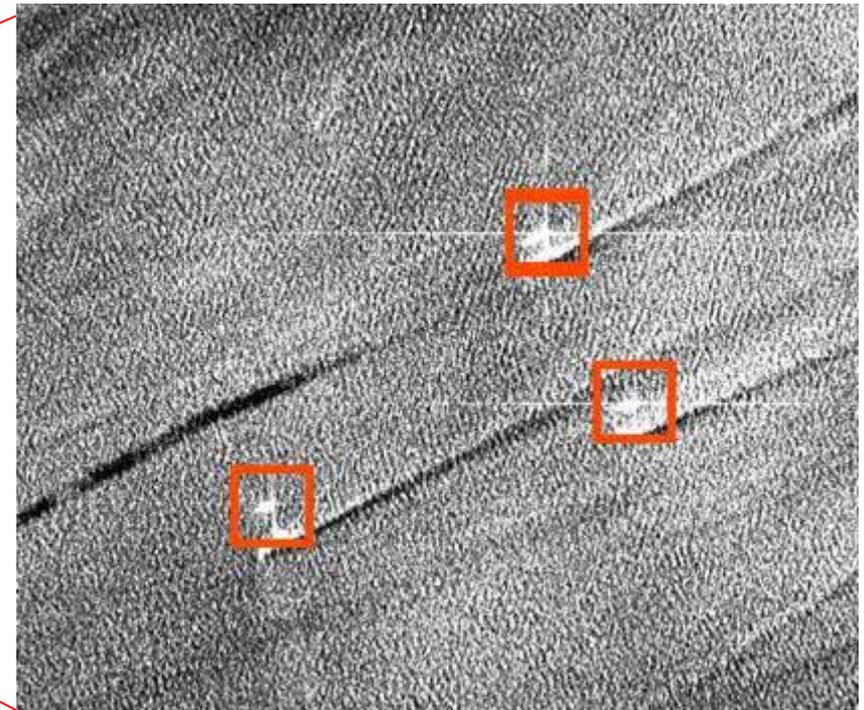
Strong radar return von Schiffen



# Strasse von Gibraltar

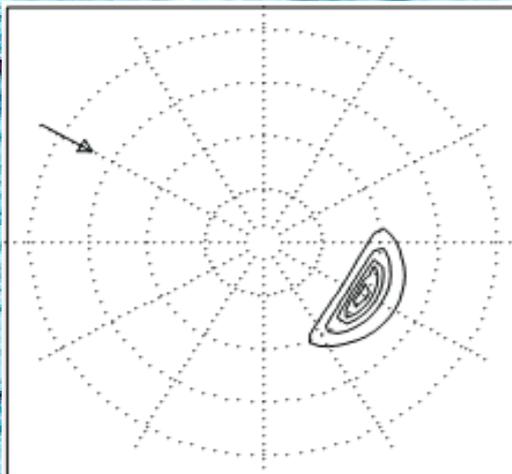
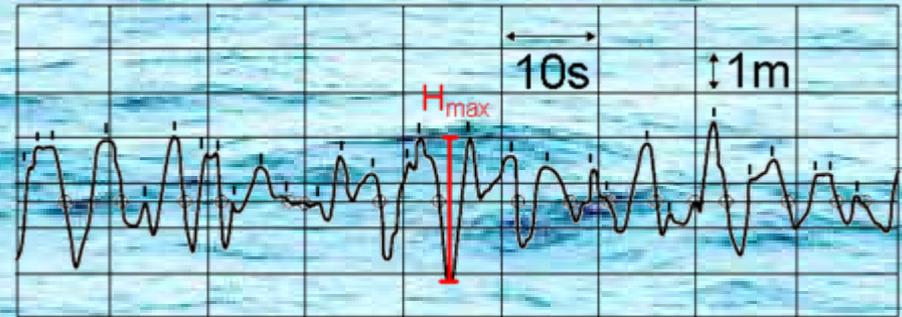


TerraSAR-X Stripmap mode scene  
Aufgenommen am  
9. Juli, 2007 um 06:29 UTC

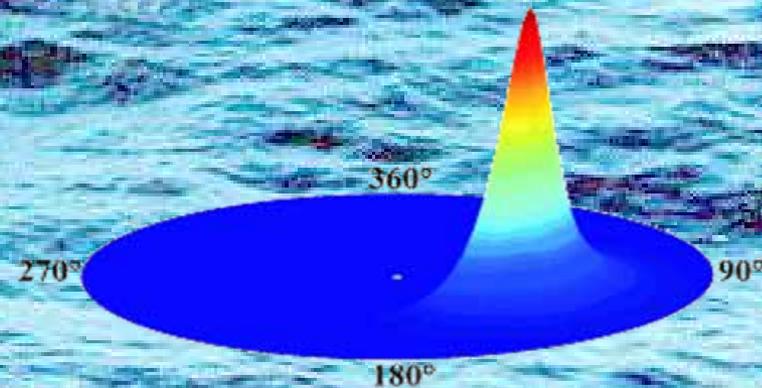


# Statistische Beschreibung des Seegangs

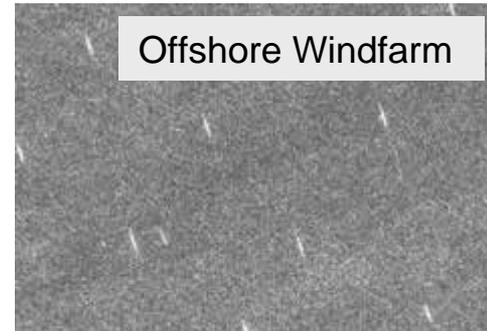
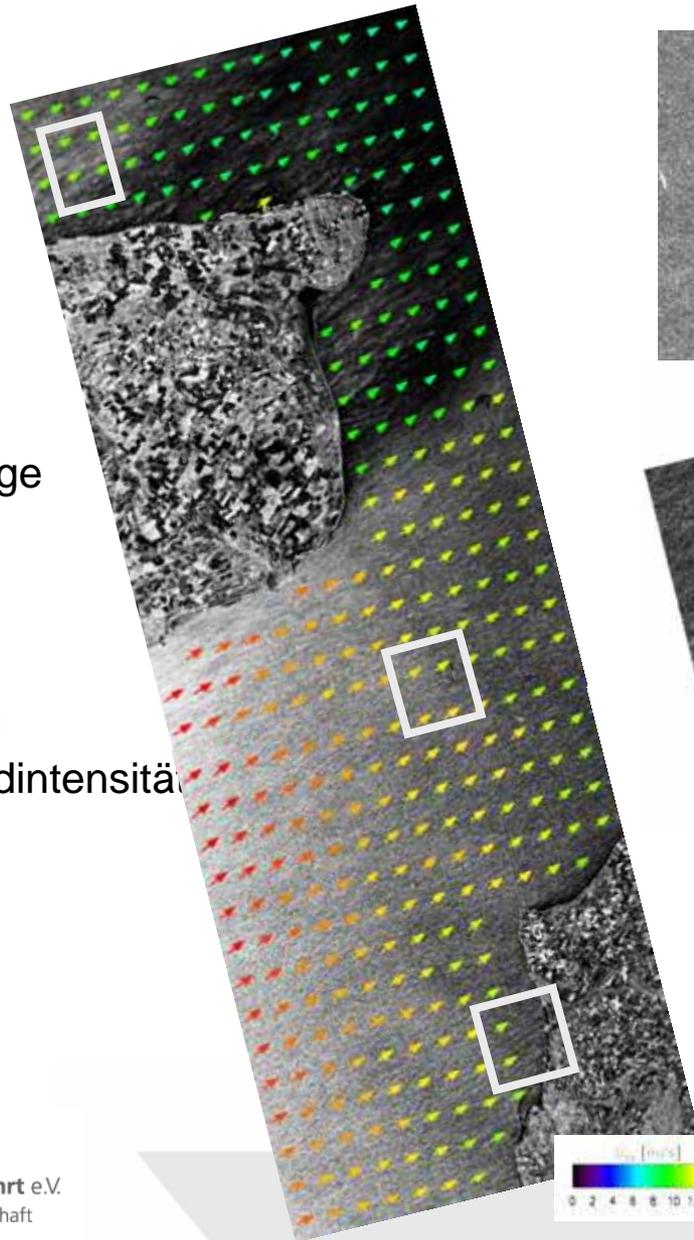
Signifikante Wellenhöhe



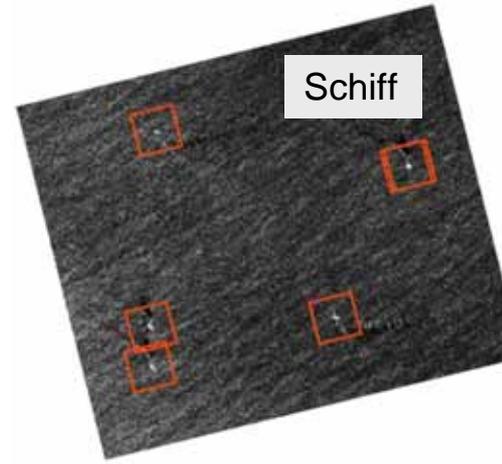
Seegangsspektrum



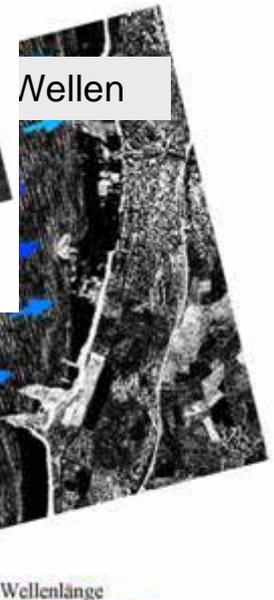
# Schiffsdetektion mit TSX X-Band Daten



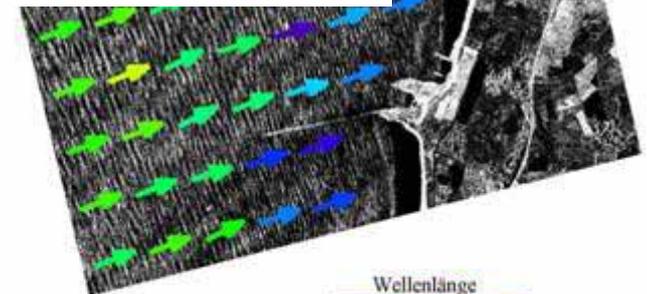
Offshore Windfarm



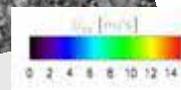
Schiff



Wellen



Wellenlänge  
20 m 50 m 80 m



0 2 4 8 10 12 14

30 km x 100 km  
TSX VV Stripmap image  
2. July 2, 2007,  
7:35 UTC

Überlagertes Windfeld  
Abgeleitet aus den Bildintensität



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# Oceanography Algorithms am DLR

## Toolbox

- Input, Quicklook Erzeugung
- Bildverarbeitung

## Windfeld Analyse – XMOD

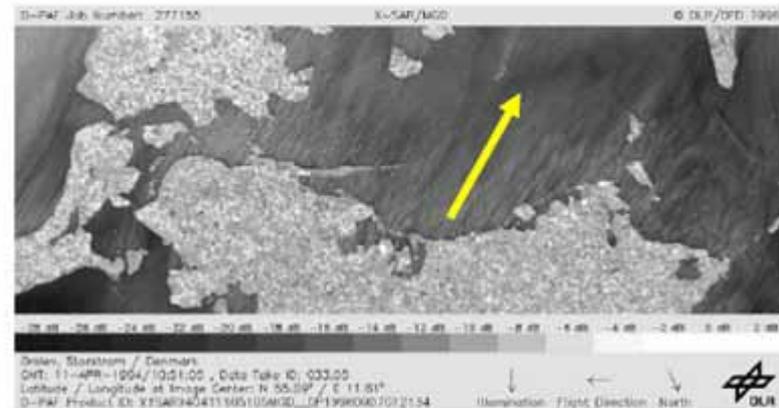
- Kalibration
- Streak Detection – Windrichtung
- Windfeld

## Seegang

- Zwei-dimensionale Spektren
- Seegangparameter

## Schiffs und Öl Detektion

- Threshold Algorithm

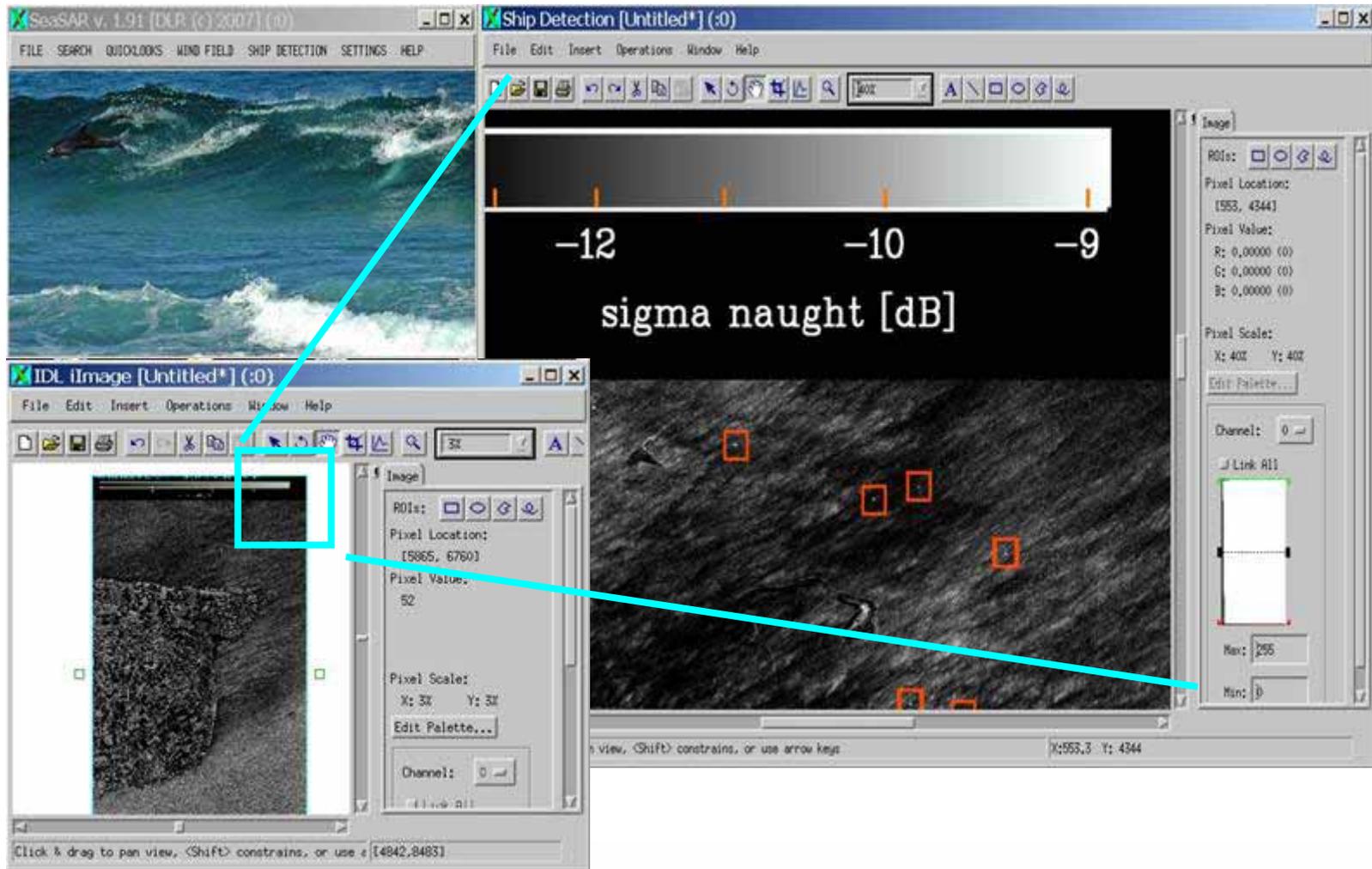


X-SAR scene acquired over the Danish Coast on April 11, 1994

ross  
suko



# SeaSAR V1.93 Toolbox





## Nächste Schritte:

### **Validation X Band Algorithmen**

Seegangsspektren global: Satelliten (SAR, Alt) – Modellergebnisse (DWD, ECMWF)

Küste: TerraSAR-X, ALOS, ERS, ENVISAT – hochaufgelöste Modellergebnisse (BAW)

### **Experiment des marinen Radars WAMOS auf Polarstern**

**Erweiterung Toolbox zur Verschneidung von Satelliten-, Modell und in Situ Daten**

**Strömung SLC Daten**

**Warnsystem – NRT Funktionalität**

**Internationale Kooperationen: Universität Miami, Dragon (ESA)**

**Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!**

**March, 10, 2008**

