

Project: IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)

Submission Title: Applications and Requirements for THz Environmental Remote Sensing

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Source: Albin J. Gasiewski

University of Colorado at Boulder

0425 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0425, USA

Voice:303-492-9688, FAX: 303-492-2758, E-Mail:al.gasiewski@colorado.edu

Re: Invited on behalf of GRSS Frequency Allocations in Remote Sensing (FARS) Technical Group

Abstract: Several emerging applications of THz frequencies to active and passive remote sensing of the environment are reviewed. The review focuses on the specific frequency bands, technology issues, and potential interference modalities that may be encountered in THz remote sensing., along with a discussion of interference and sharing issues.

Purpose: Briefing to the 802.15 THz IG on THz remote sensing technologies for environmental applications.

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Applications and Requirements for THz Environmental Remote Sensing

Prof. Albin J. GASIEWSKI

University of Colorado at Boulder

and

IEEE-GRSS Frequency Allocations in Remote Sensing
(FARS) Technical Group

al.gasiewski@colorado.edu

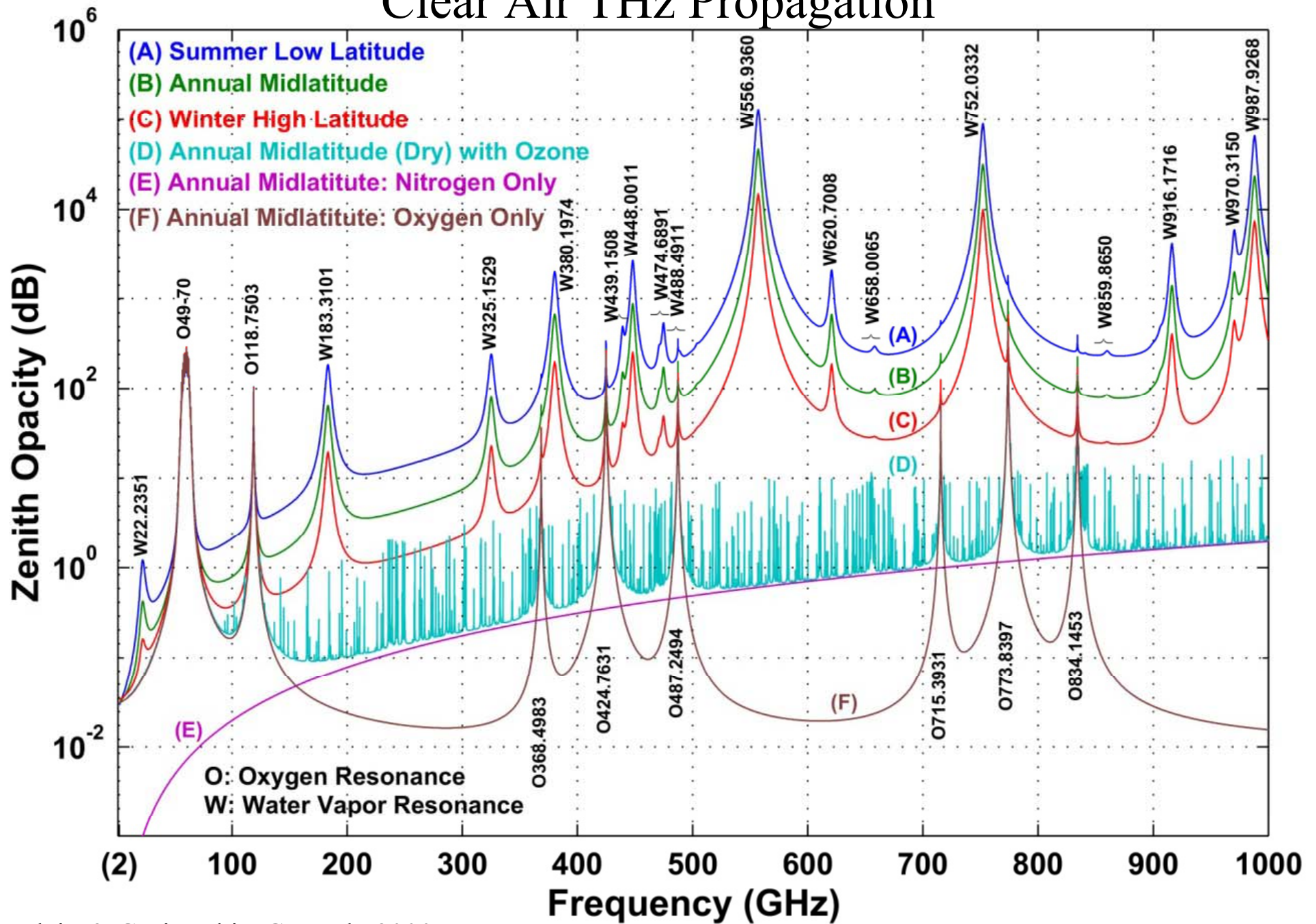
IEEE 802.15 THz Interest Group
Atlanta, GA, November 9, 2011

- THz absorption and scattering spectrum
- Passive applications
 - Temperature and water vapor profiling
 - Weighting functions
 - Cloud liquid and ice sensing
 - COSSIR, ISSASI, SIRICE, ISS Ice
 - Ground-based T/Q profiling and LWP measurement
 - Geostationary microwave imaging/sounding
 - Interference mitigation
 - Density of Interferers equation

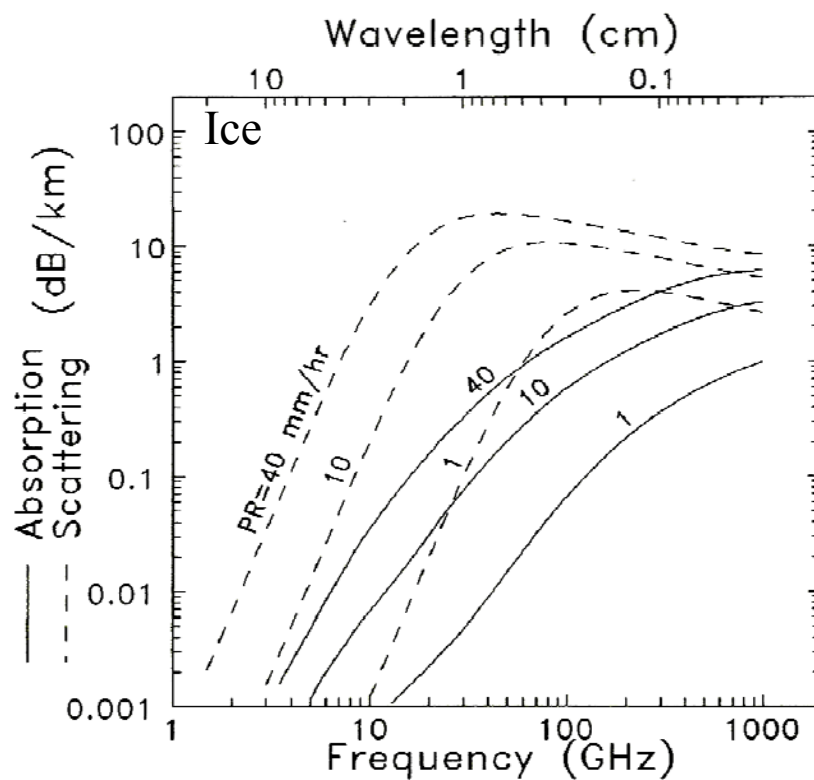
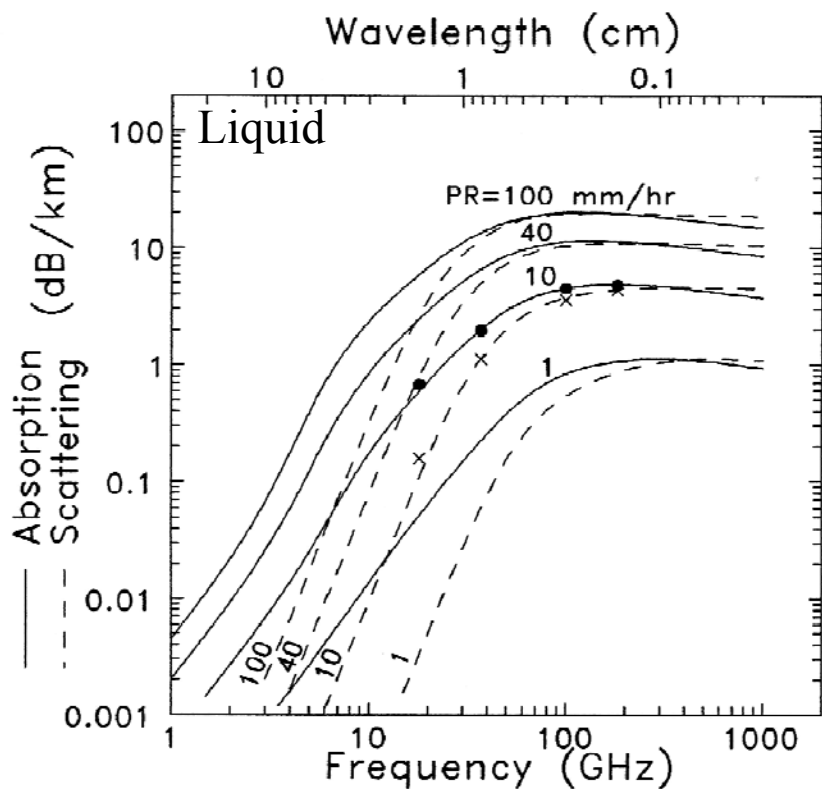
- Active applications
 - Standoff detection
 - All weather landing imager
 - Short range security imaging
 - Double resonance transmission spectroscopy
 - MMW cloud radar (90, 140, 210 GHz)

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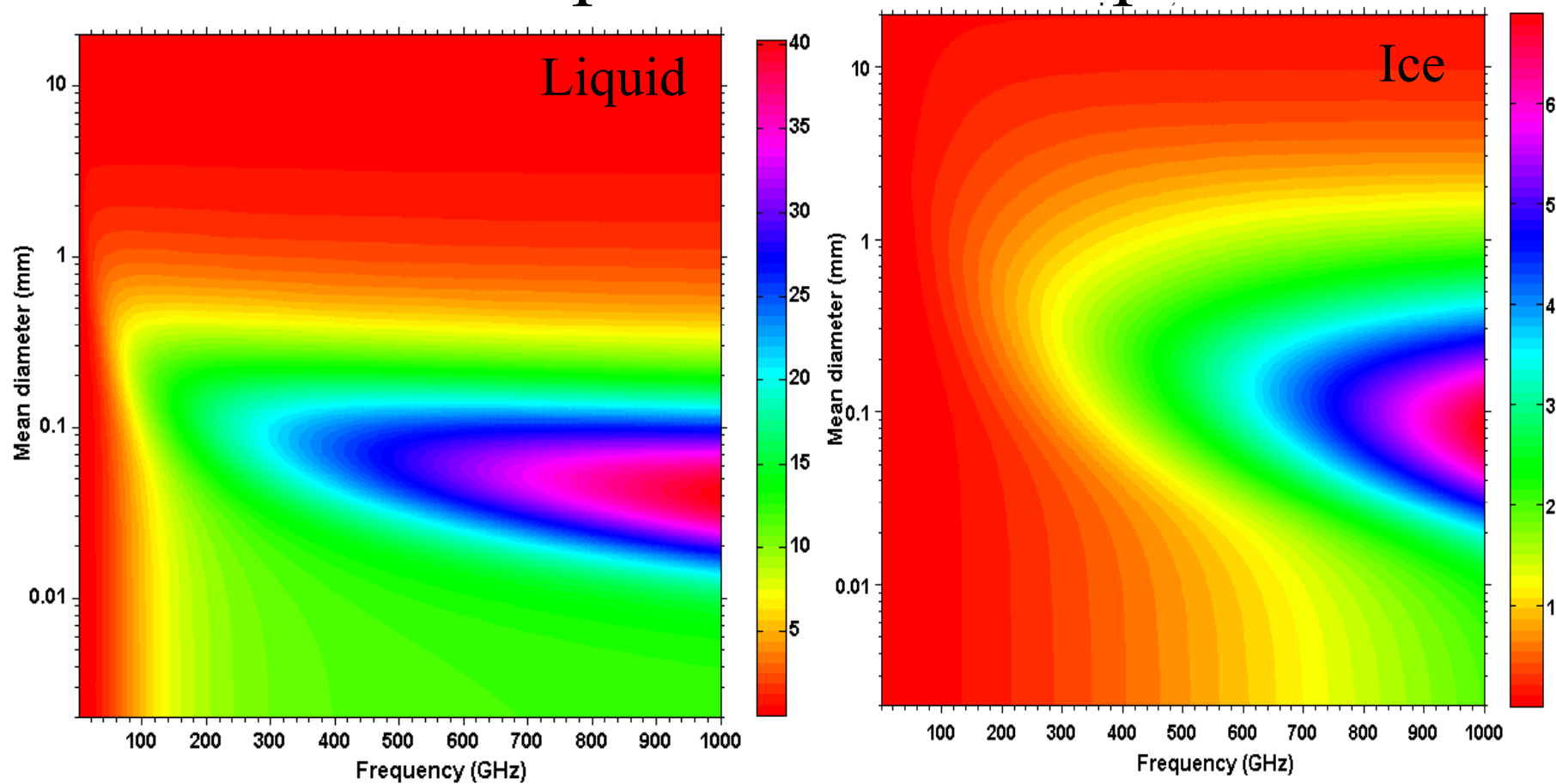
Clear Air THz Propagation



Effects of Hydrometeors on Propagation



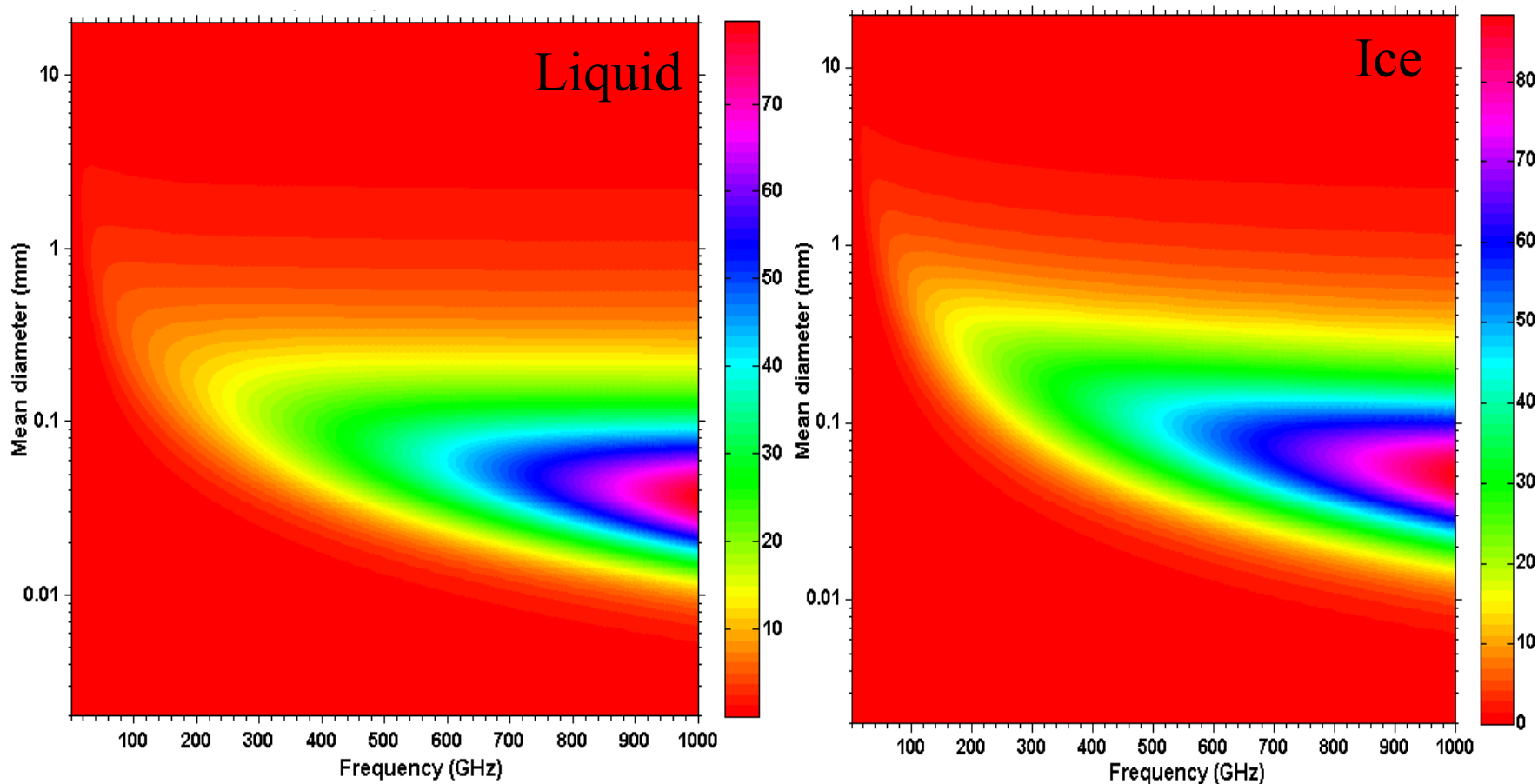
Fast B-Spline Mie Absorption



0°C Exponential Polydispersion

Sandeep and Gasiewski, 2011

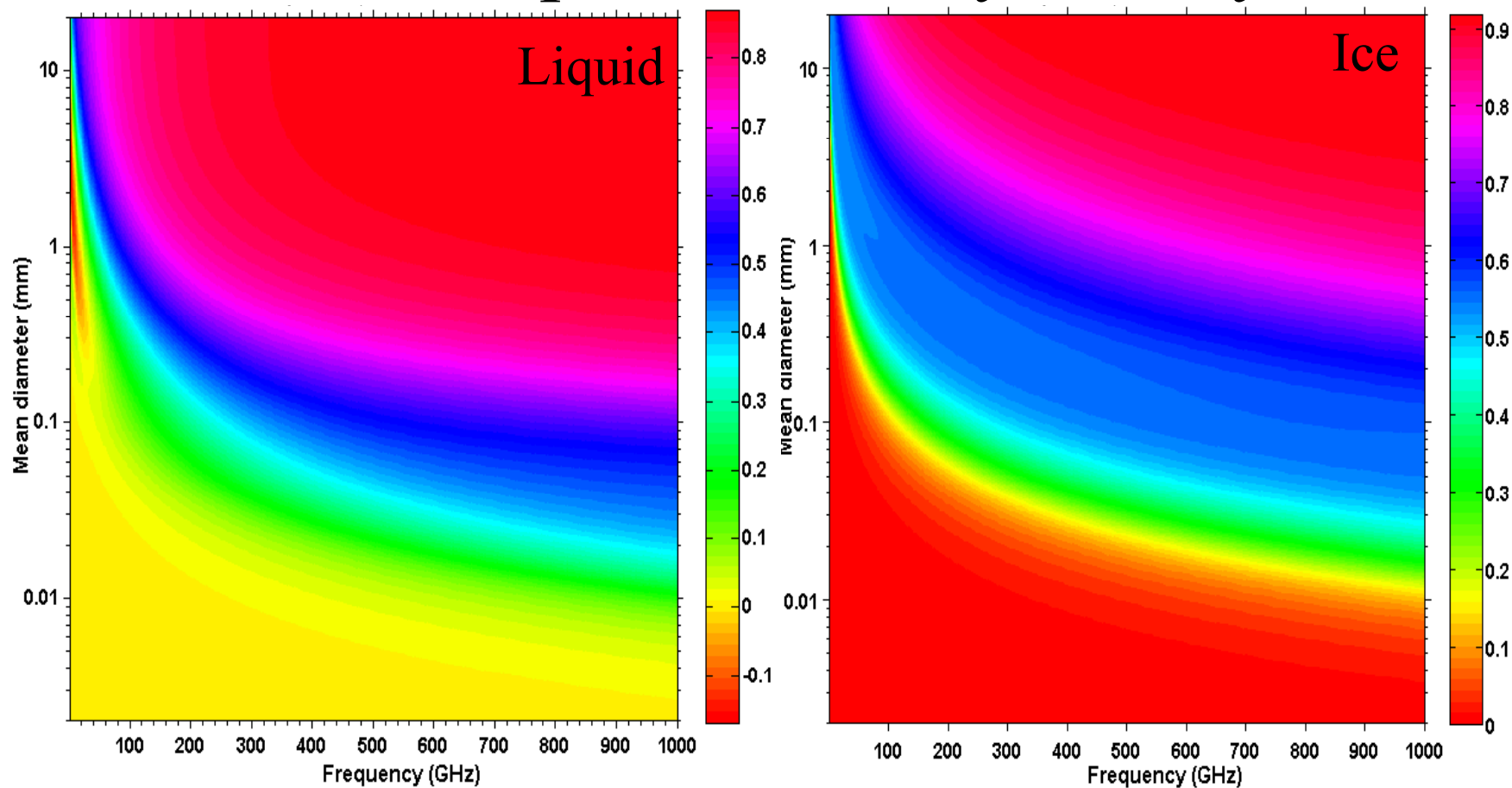
Fast B-Spline Mie Scattering



0°C Exponential Polydispersion

Sandeep and Gasiewski, 2011

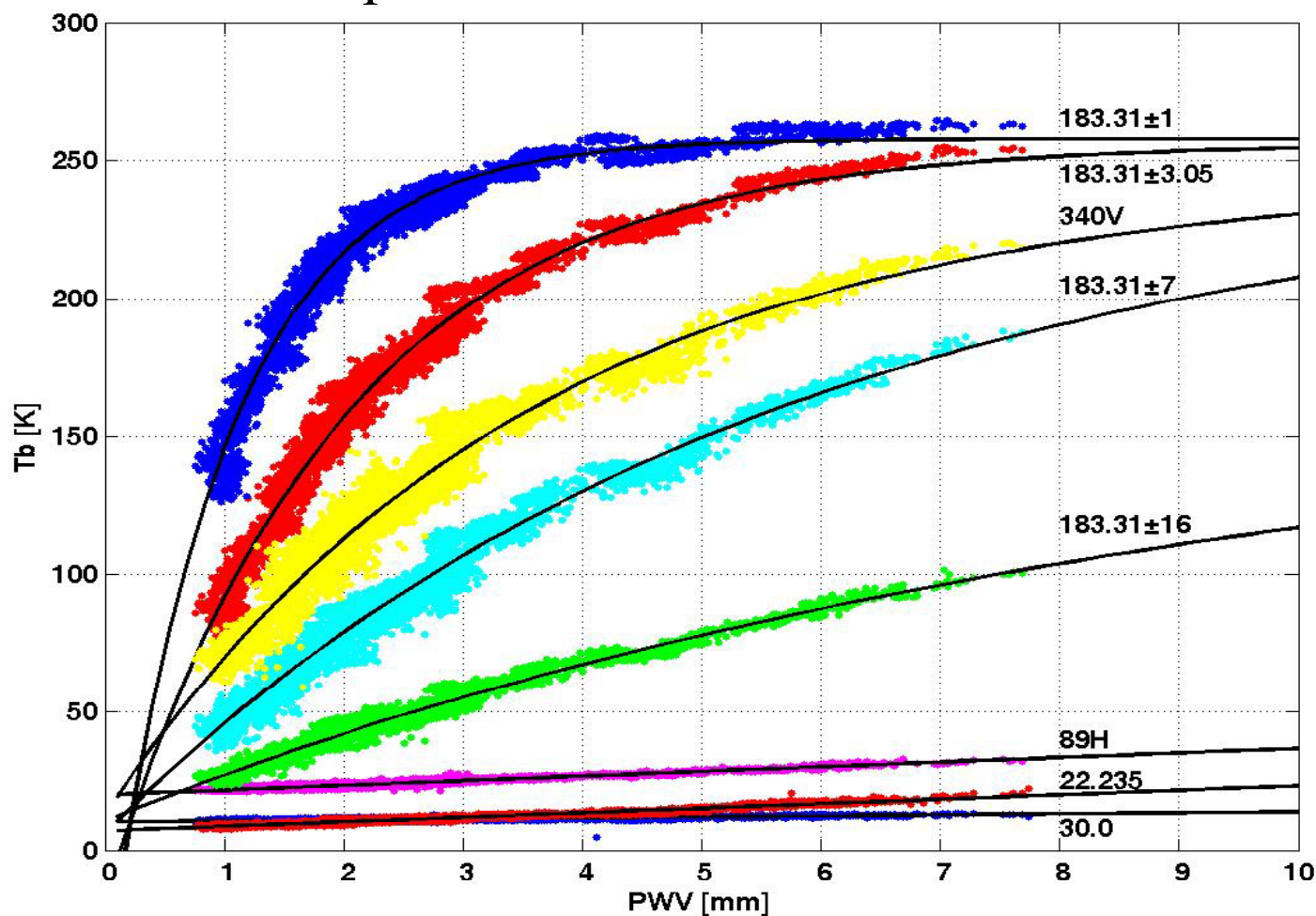
Fast B-Spline Mie Asymmetry



0°C Exponential Polydispersion

Sandeep and Gasiewski, 2011

Sensitivity of Brightness Temperature Model to Water Vapor from 22.235 to 340 GHz



Cimini, D., E. R. Westwater, A. Gasiewski, M. Klein, V. Leuski, J. Liljegren, TGARS, 2007

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Vertical Sounding Capabilities

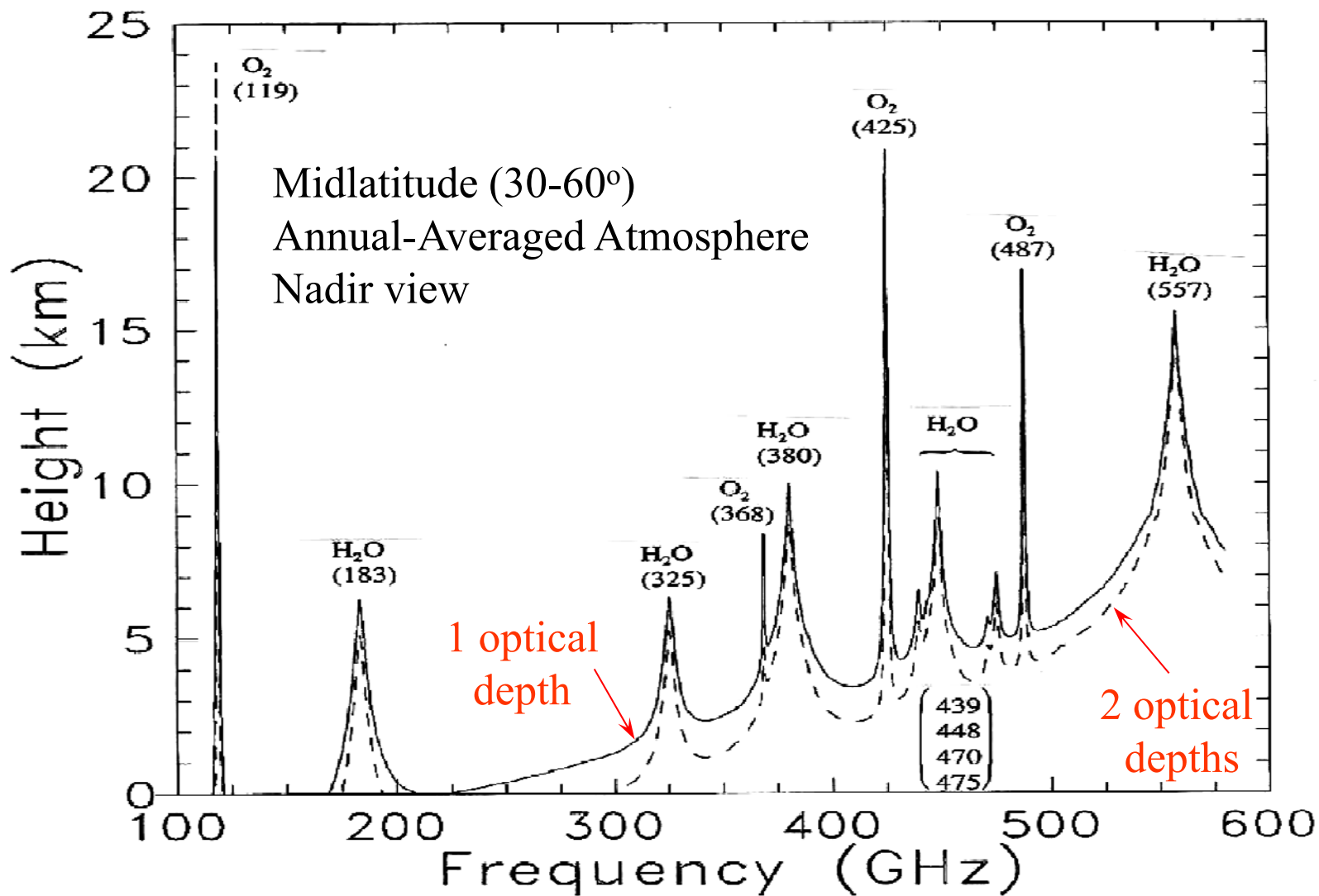
Clear-air
incremental
weighting
functions

O_2
118.750 GHz
424.763 GHz

H_2O
183.310 GHz
380.197/340

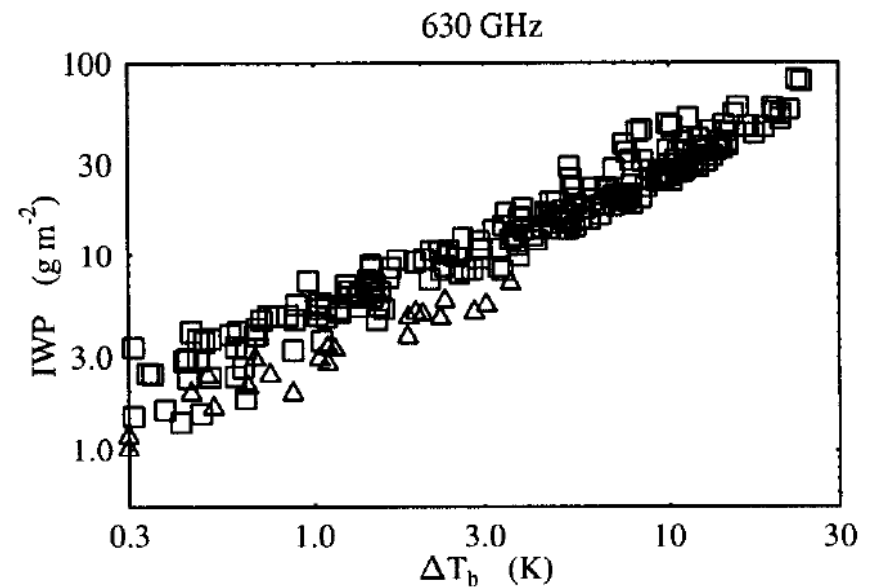
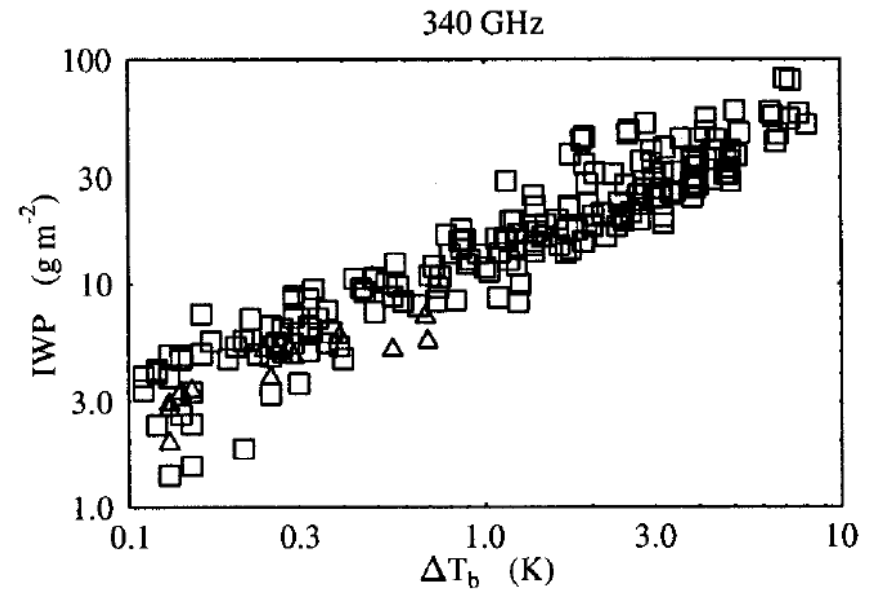
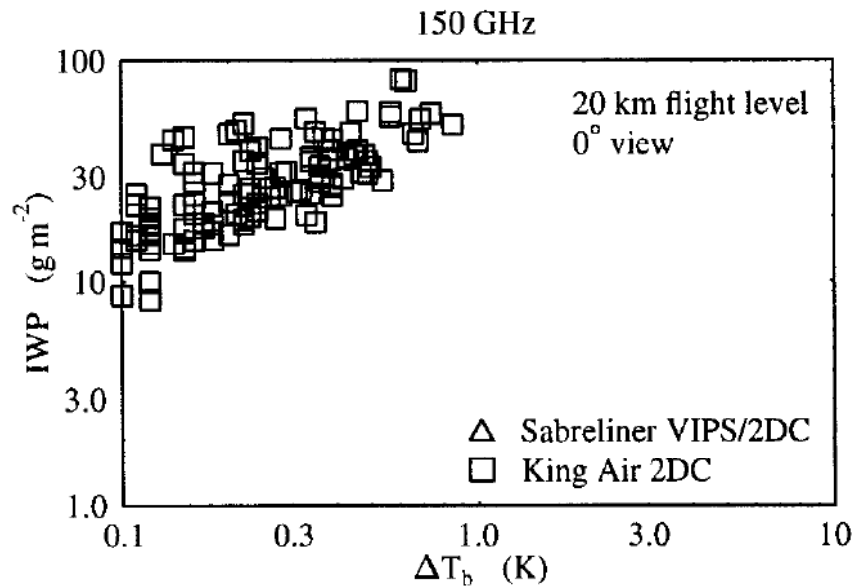
Klein & Gasiewski,
JGR-ATM,
July 2000

Spaceborne Sensing Heights



- THz absorption and scattering spectrum
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Nadir IWP Brightness Signatures

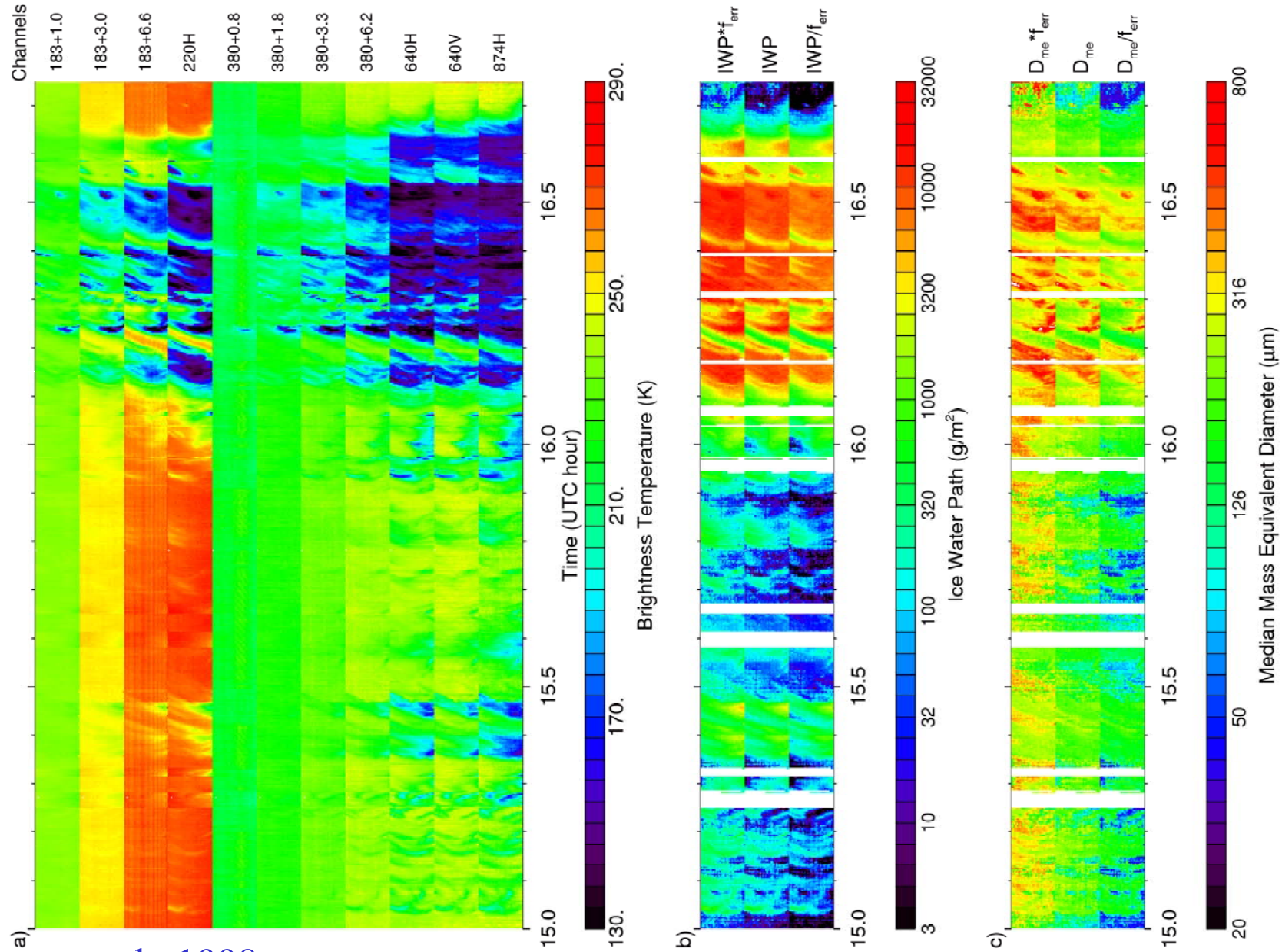


Brightness temperature depressions using discrete dipole approximation for several ice crystal habits.

THz frequencies provide greater sensitivity to IWP and mean ice particle size.

Evans et al., JAM, 1998

Cloud Ice Sensing using MMW/SMMW Bands



F. Evans, et al., 1998

ISSASI

International Space Station Atmospheric Sounding of Ice

Principal Investigator
Albin J. Gasiewski
University of Colorado at Boulder
September 28 2011

NORTHROP GRUMMAN

CLASP
Center for Global and Data Assimilation and Prediction

NIST
National Institute of Standards and Technology

NCAR
National Center for Atmospheric Research

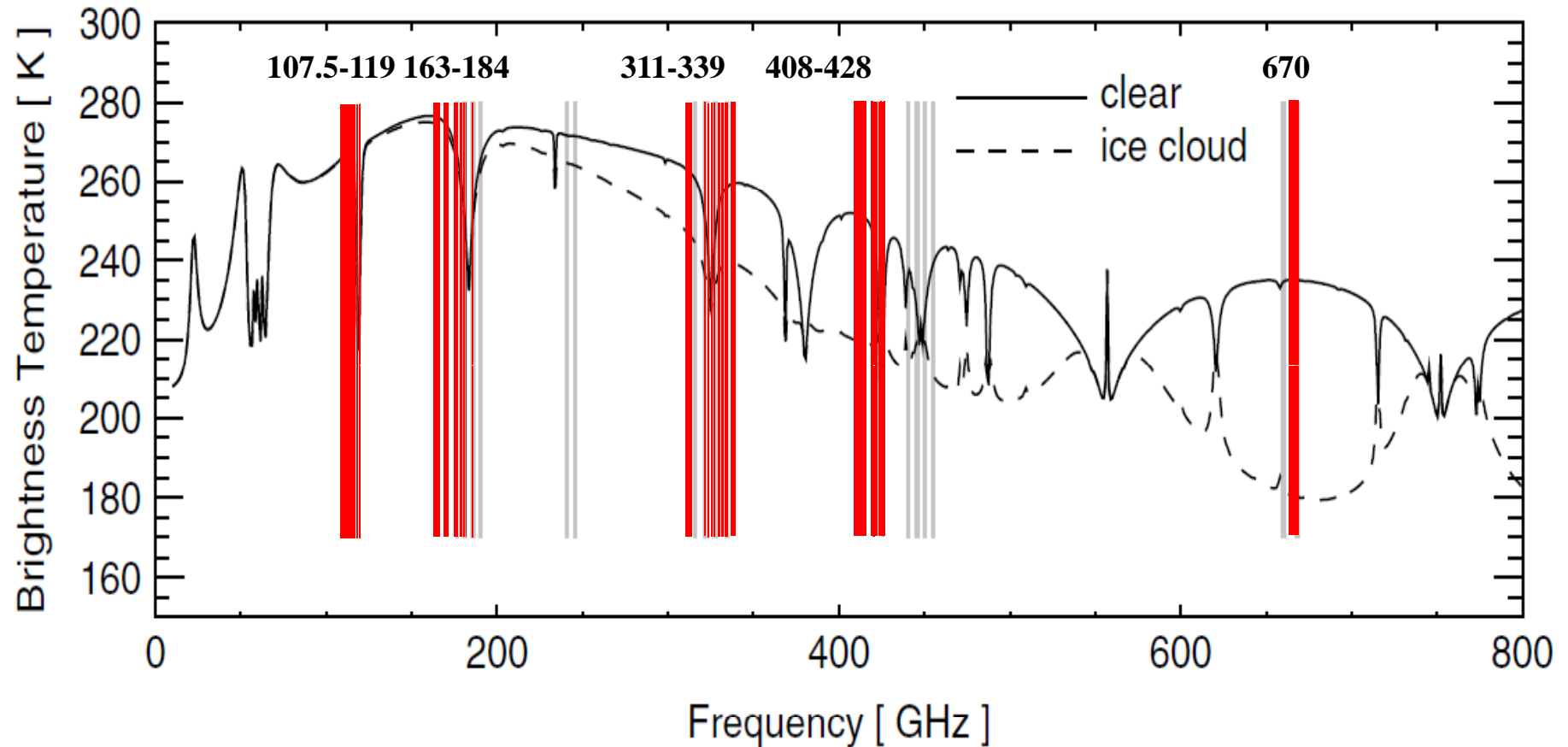
NASA
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

University of Colorado Boulder

GET
Global Earth and Thermal

SSAI
Space Science and Applications

ISSASI and CIWSIR THz Passive Bands



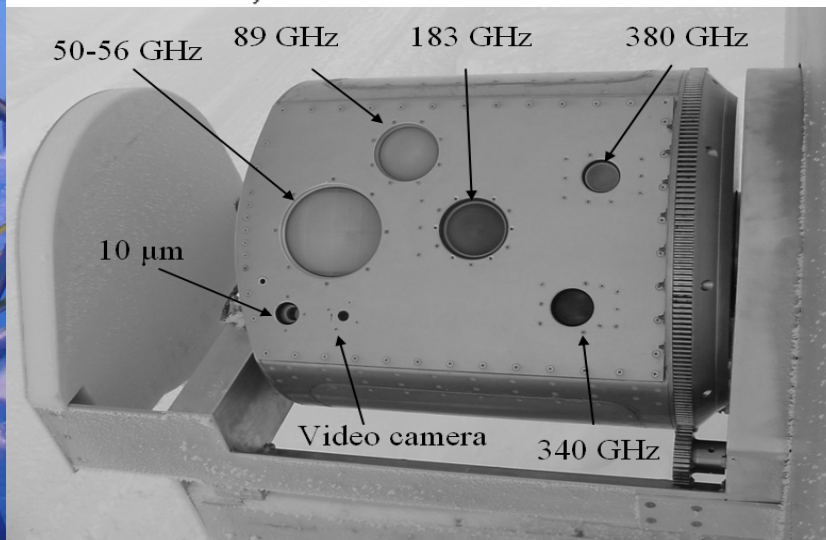
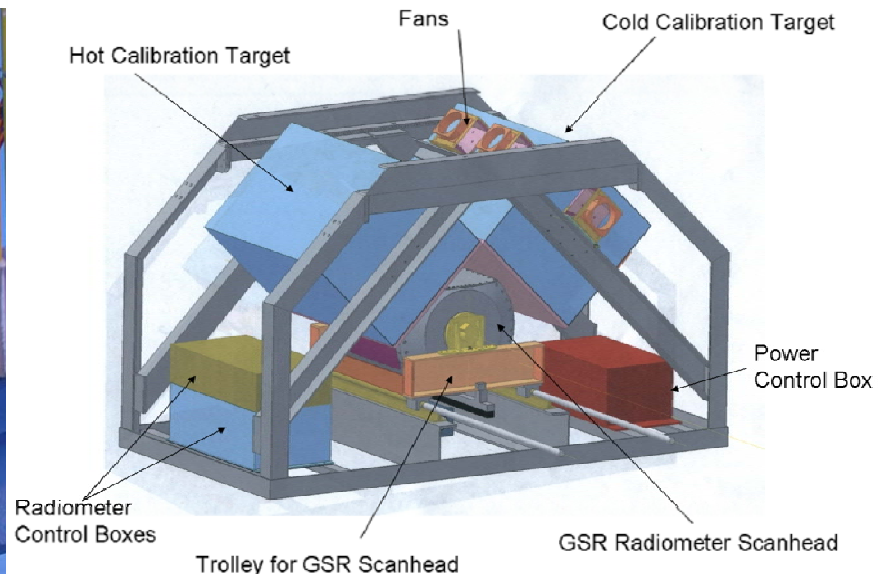
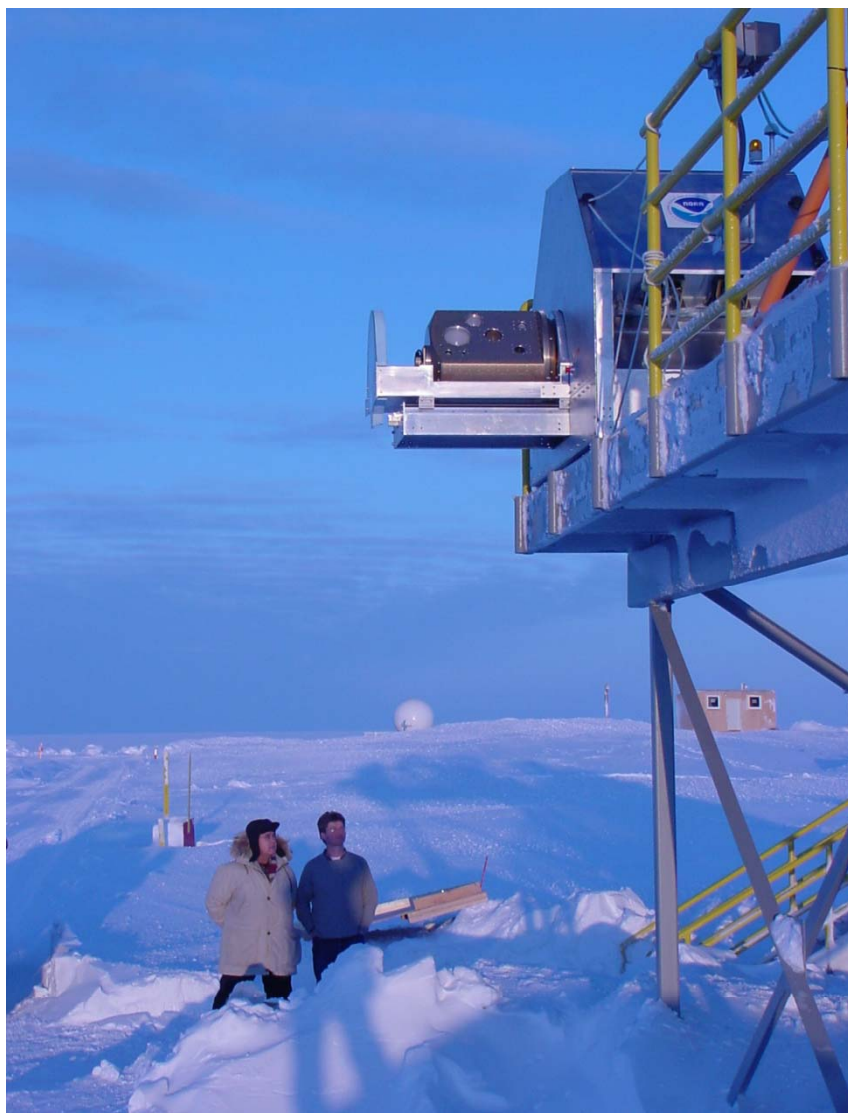
ISSASI = International Space Station Atmospheric Sounding of Ice (red)

CIWSIR = Cloud Ice Water Submillimeter Imaging Radiometer (gray)

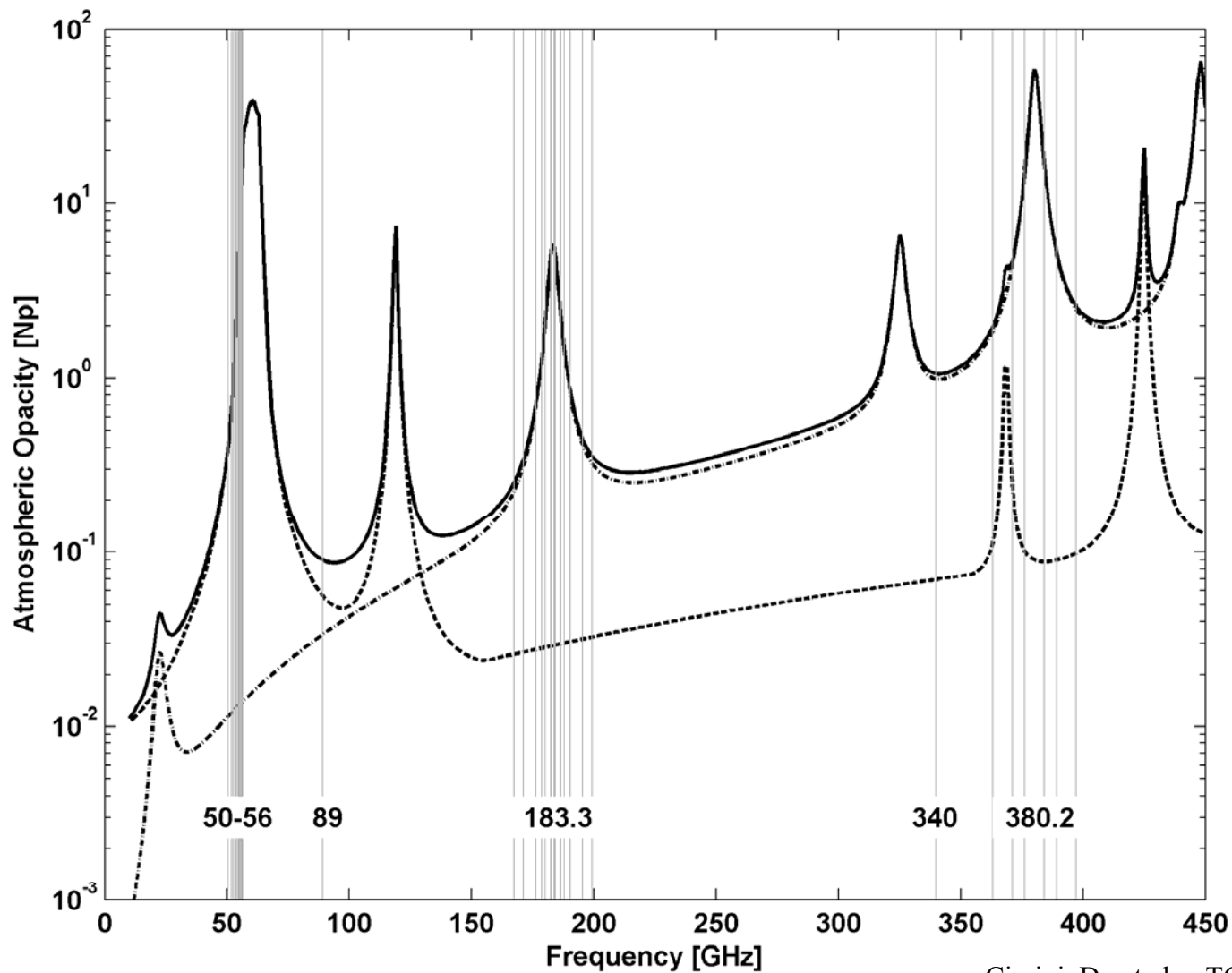
Calculations for clear air and 8-10 km ice cloud with 80 g/m^2 IWP, $D_{me}=100 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

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Ground-based Scanning Radiometer (GSR)

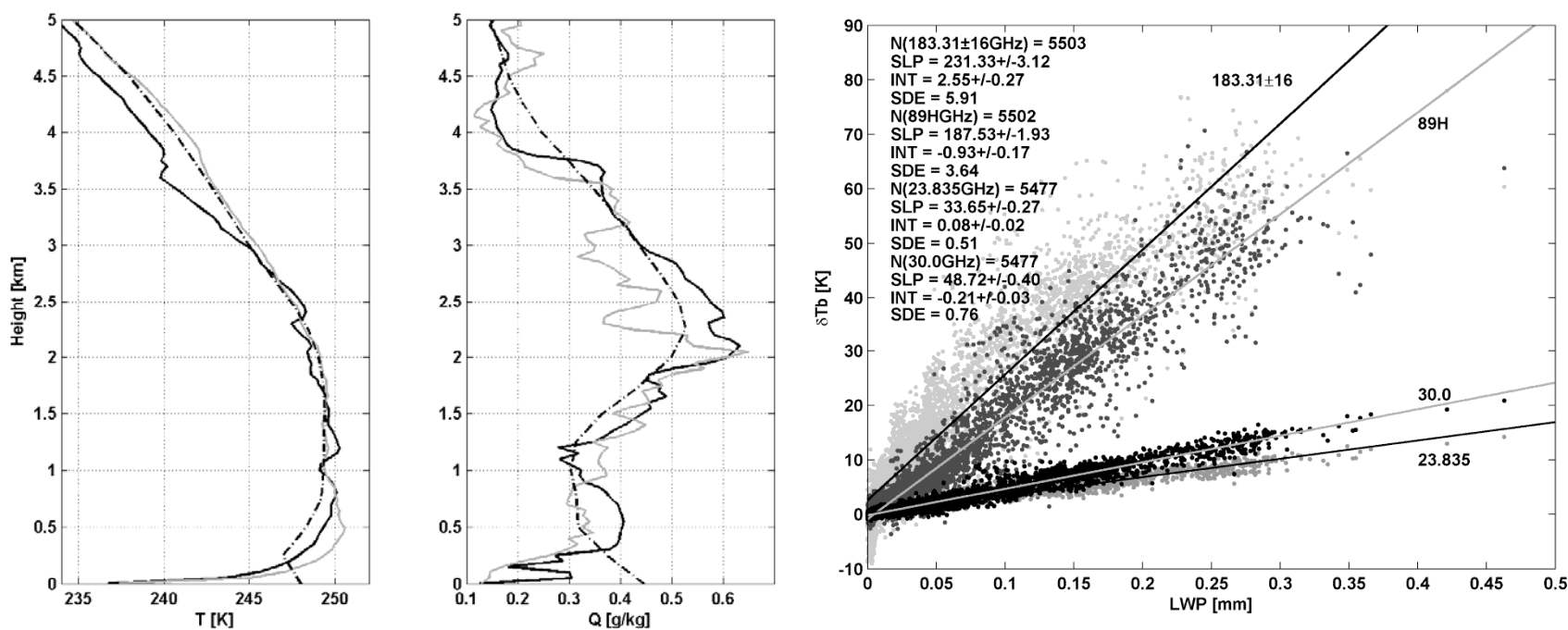


Ground Based Scanning Radiometer Channels



Cimini, D., et al., TGARS, 2007

Retrieved Water Vapor Profiles and Liquid Water Path Sensitivity



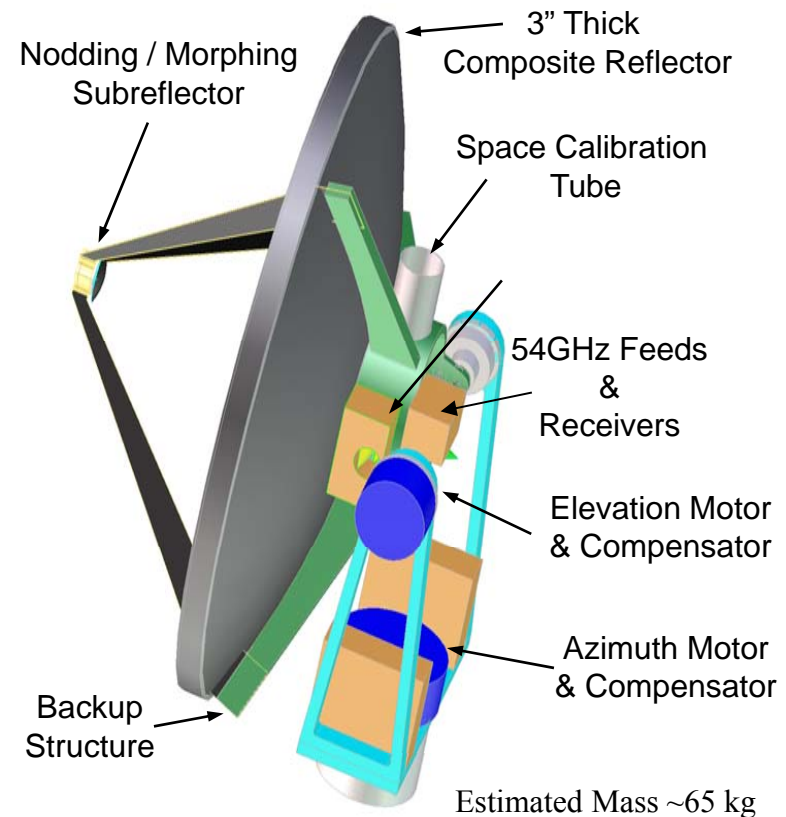
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Filled Aperture Geostationary Spatial Resolution

Frequency (GHz)		Aperture size (m)									Tolerance (mm)	
		0.1	0.25	0.5	1	1.5	2	4.4	8	15		30
6.8	W	19611.0	7844.4	3922.2	1961.1	1307.4	980.5	445.7	245.1	130.7	65.4	1.764
10.7	W	12463.1	4985.2	2492.6	1246.3	830.9	623.2	283.3	155.8	83.1	41.5	1.121
18.7	W	7131.3	2852.5	1426.3	713.1	475.4	356.6	162.1	89.1	47.5	23.8	0.641
37.0	W	3604.2	1441.7	720.8	360.4	240.3	180.2	81.9	45.1	24.0	12.0	0.324
56.0	O2	2381.3	952.5	476.3	238.1	158.8	119.1	54.1	29.8	15.9	7.9	0.214
89.0	W	1498.4	599.3	299.7	149.8	99.9	74.9	34.1	18.7	10.0	5.0	0.135
118.8	O2	1123.0	449.2	224.6	112.3	74.9	56.1	25.5	14.0	7.5	3.7	0.101
166.0	W	803.3	321.3	160.7	80.3	53.6	40.2	18.3	10.0	5.4	2.7	0.072
183.3	H2O	727.5	291.0	145.5	72.8	48.5	36.4	16.5	9.1	4.9	2.4	0.065
220.0	W	606.2	242.5	121.2	60.6	40.4	30.3	13.8	7.6	4.0	2.0	0.055
325.1	H2O	410.2	164.1	82.0	41.0	27.3	20.5	9.3	5.1	2.7	1.4	0.037
340.0	W	392.2	156.9	78.4	39.2	26.1	19.6	8.9	4.9	2.6	1.3	0.035
380.2	H2O	350.7	140.3	70.1	35.1	23.4	17.5	8.0	4.4	2.3	1.2	0.032
424.8	O2	313.9	125.6	62.8	31.4	20.9	15.7	7.1	3.9	2.1	1.0	0.028
448.0	H2O	297.7	119.1	59.5	29.8	19.8	14.9	6.8	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.027
556.9	H2O	239.5	95.8	47.9	23.9	16.0	12.0	5.4	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.022
620.0	H2O	215.1	86.0	43.0	21.5	14.3	10.8	4.9	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.019
752.0	H2O	177.3	70.9	35.5	17.7	11.8	8.9	4.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.016
916.2	H2O	145.6	58.2	29.1	14.6	9.7	7.3	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.013
987.9	H2O	135.0	54.0	27.0	13.5	9.0	6.7	3.1	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.012

GEosynchronous Microwave (GEM) Sensor

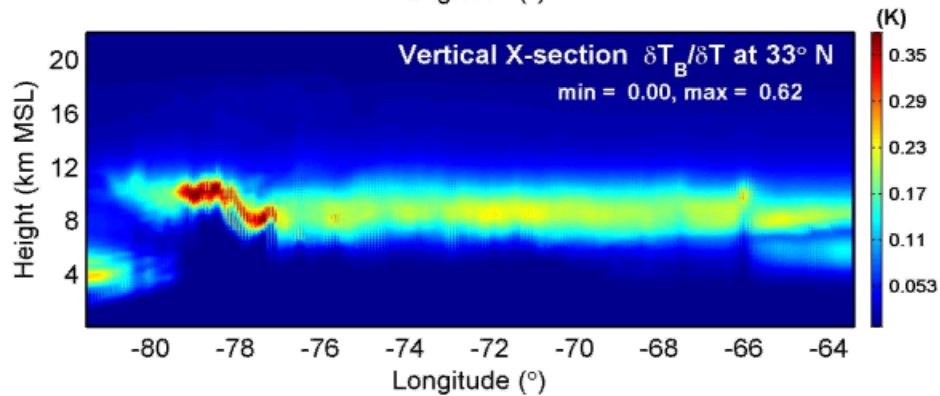
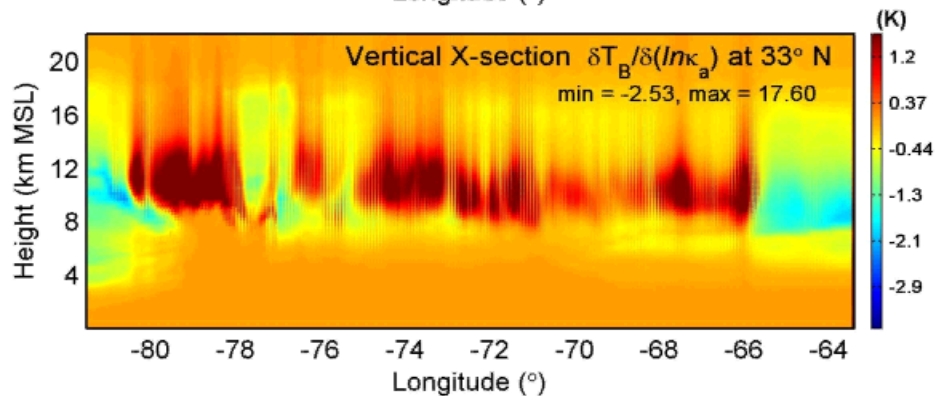
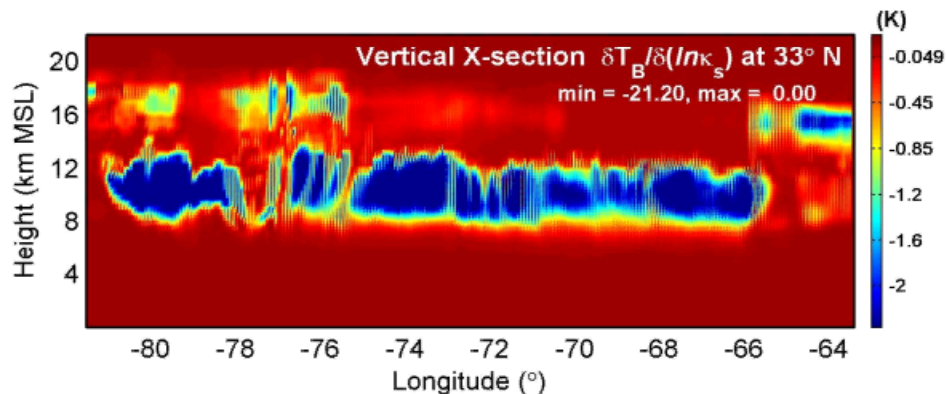
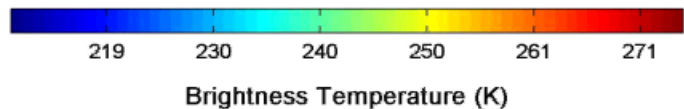
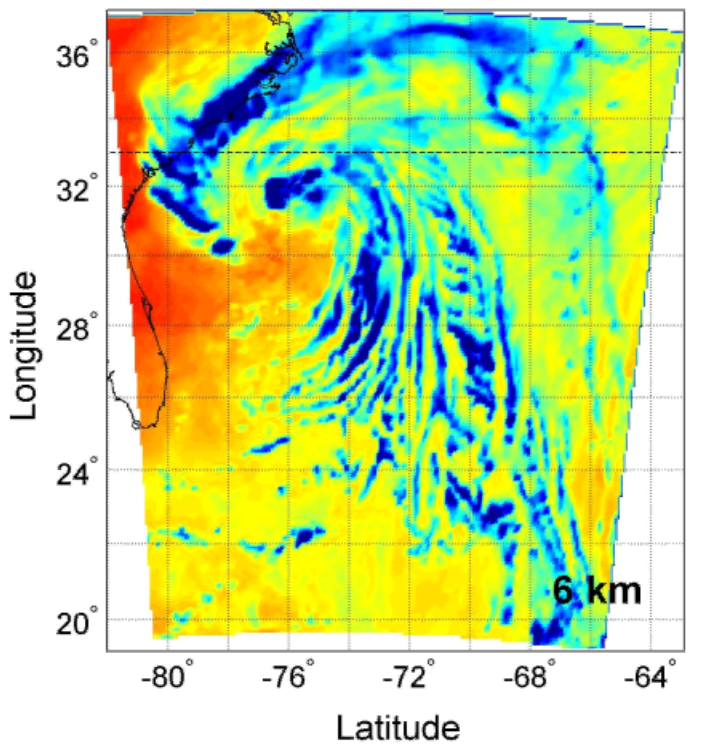
- Baseline system using 54, 118, 183, 380, and 424 GHz with ~2 m diameter Cassegrain antenna.
- ~16 km subsatellite resolution (~12 km using oversampling) above 2-5 km altitude at highest frequency channels.
- The 380 and 424 GHz channels selected to map precipitation through most optically opaque clouds at sub-hourly intervals. (Gasiewski, *TGARS*, 1992)
- Temperature and humidity sounding channels penetrate clouds sufficiently to drive NWP models with ~hourly data.



Geosynchronous Microwave Sounder
Working Group (GMSWG):
Chair: D.H. Staelin (MIT)

Simulated GEM 424+/-4 GHz Imagery - 15 min time steps

MM5/DO Hurricane Bonnie 424.763±4GHz
26 August 1998 00:15 UTC

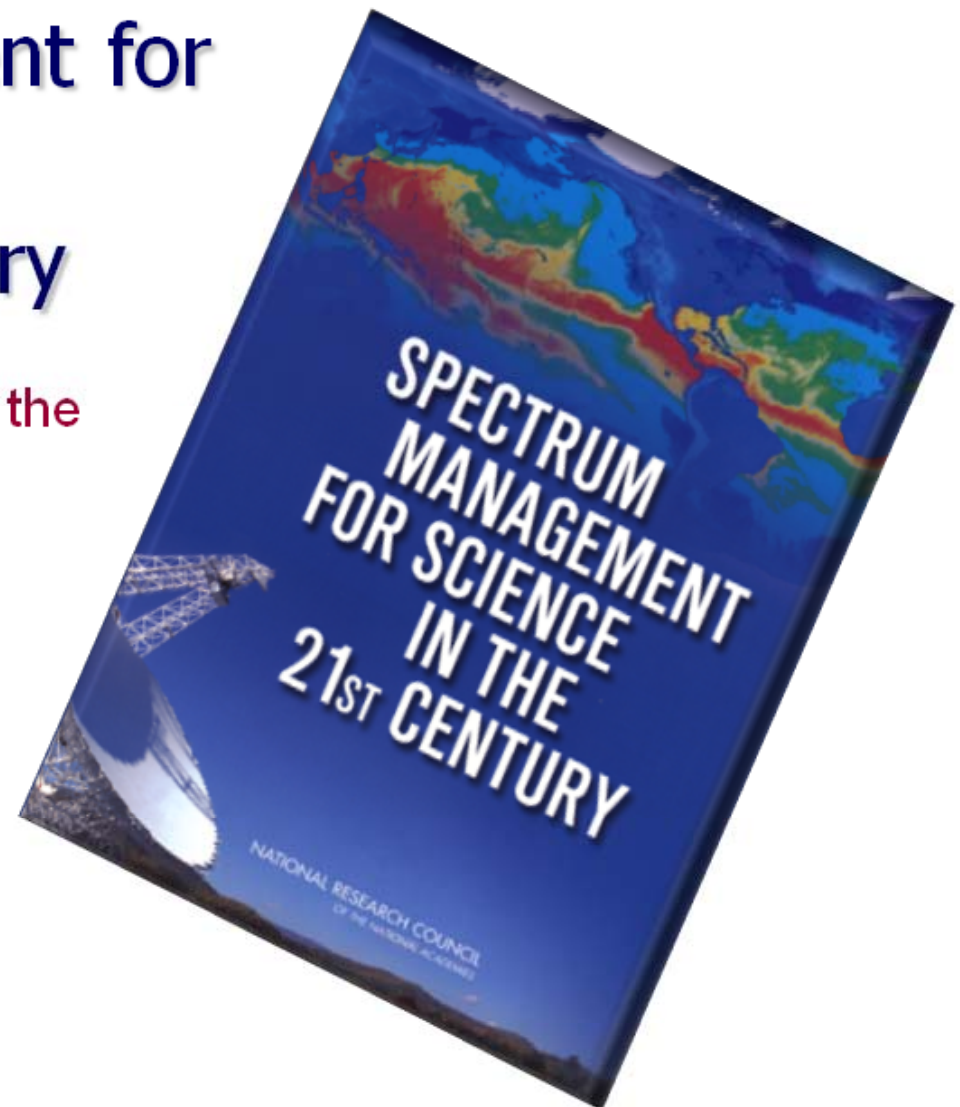


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Spectrum Management for Science in the 21st Century

Committee on Scientific Uses of the
Radio Spectrum

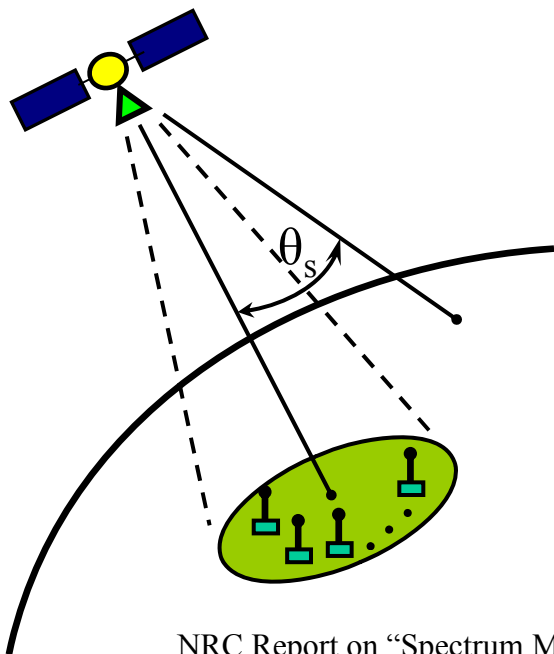
Marshall H. Cohen, *Co-Chair*
Albin J. Gasiewski, *Co-Chair*
on behalf of the full committee



Density of Interferers

From Friis formula
and kTB thermal noise:

$$\frac{P_T G_T}{A} < \delta T \frac{kBe^\tau}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{64}{\pi} \right)$$



NRC Report on "Spectrum Management for Science in the 21st Century" <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/12800.html>

AMSR-E C-band Example:

$P_T = 1$ mW (0 dBm)

$\delta T = 0.3$ K (SA.1029-2 recommendation)

$B = 350$ MHz

$\lambda = 4.3$ cm (6.9 GHz)

$C = 1$ (direct isotropic radiation)

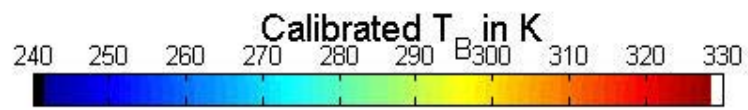
$\tau = 0.02$ (<0.1 dB atmospheric loss)

$\theta_s = 55^\circ$ incidence WRT nadir

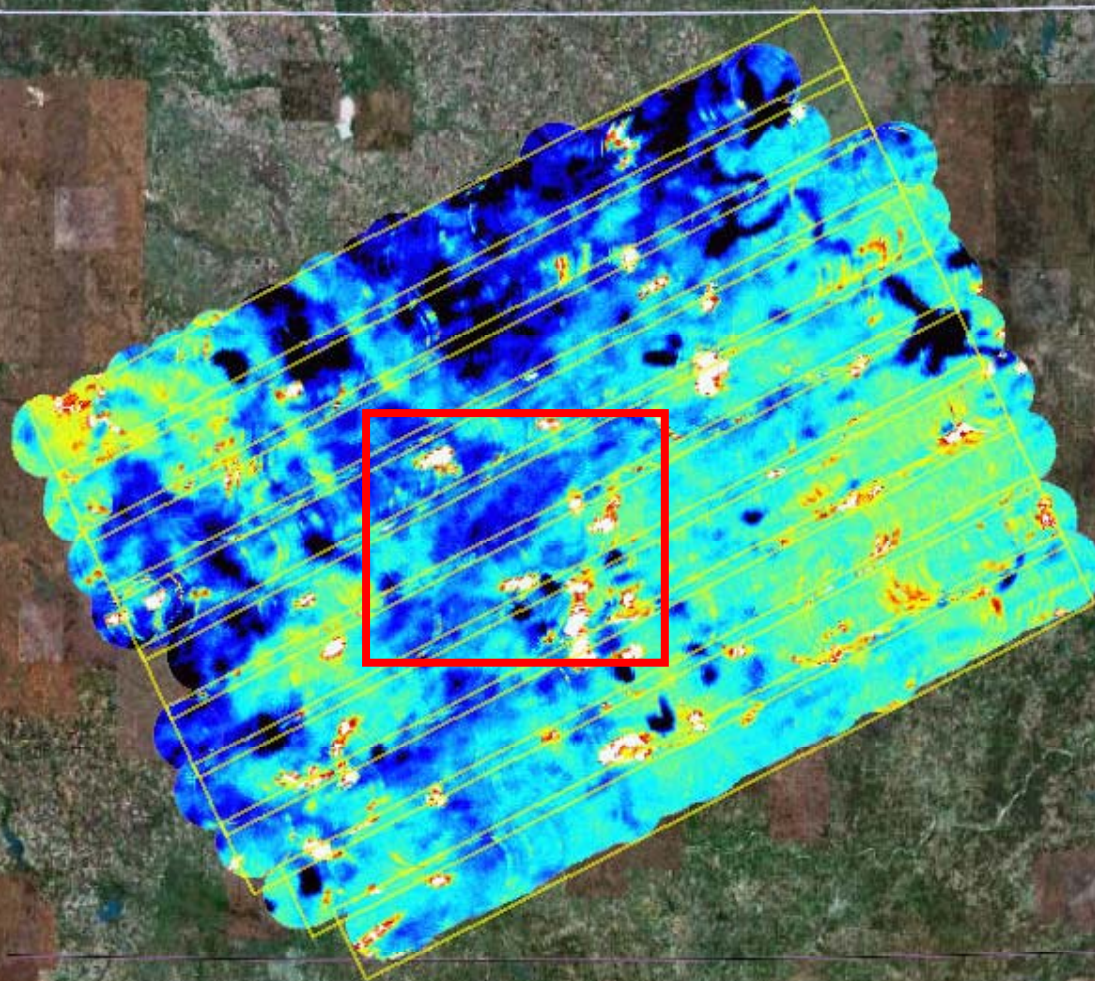
➔ $\rho < 2.3E-3$ (km⁻²)

Or, an average transmitter separation distance of more than ~21 km is required for non-interference (using the ITU 20% criteria).

6.9 GHz was originally intended as the primary AMSR-E channel for soil moisture measurement



6.92 GHz H-pol



89 mi

Image State of Arkansas
© 2007 Europa Technologies
Image © 2007 TerraMetrics

© 2007 Google



14.69 mi

Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

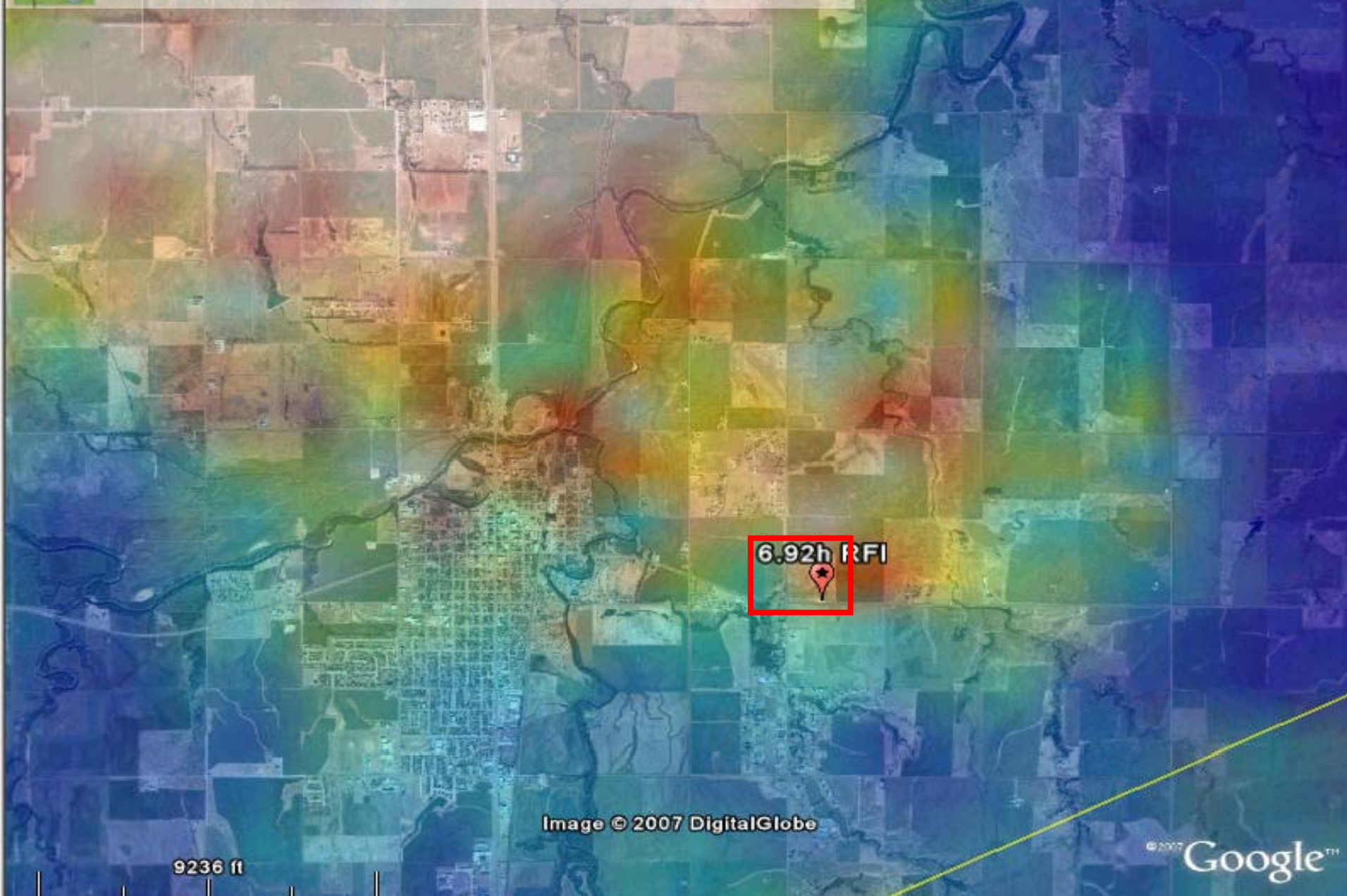
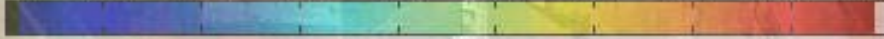
Image © 2007 TerraMetrics

Google™

CET

Calibrated T in K

240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330



6.92h RFI



Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

9236 ft

© 2007 Google™

CET



Calibrated T_c in K



6.92h RFI

CE F. 4000 NOE

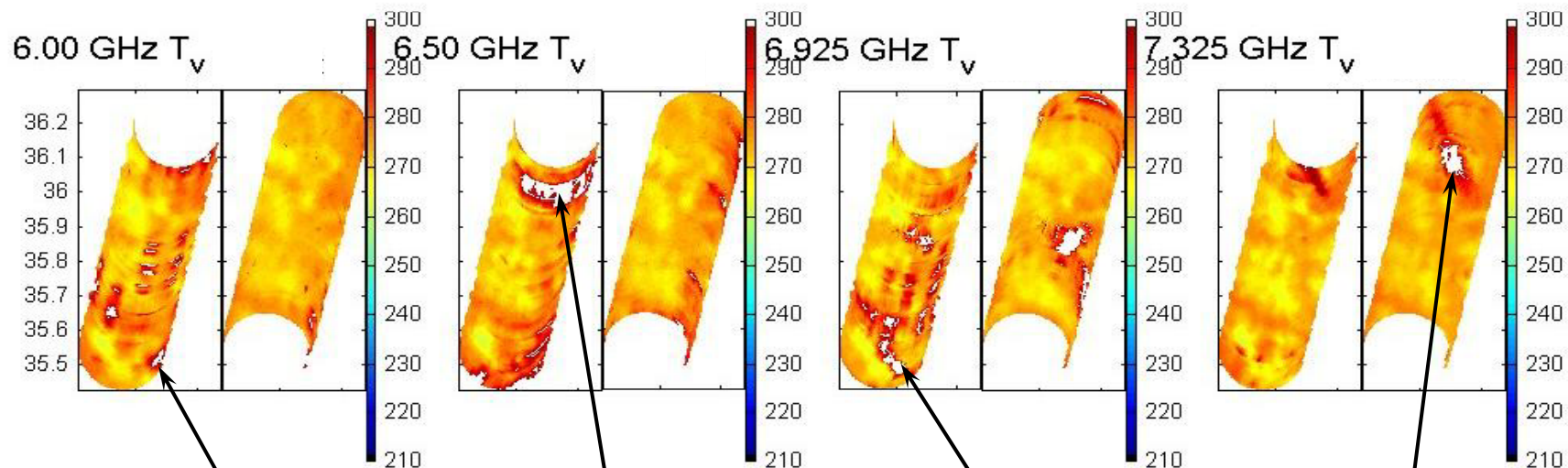
Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

375 ft

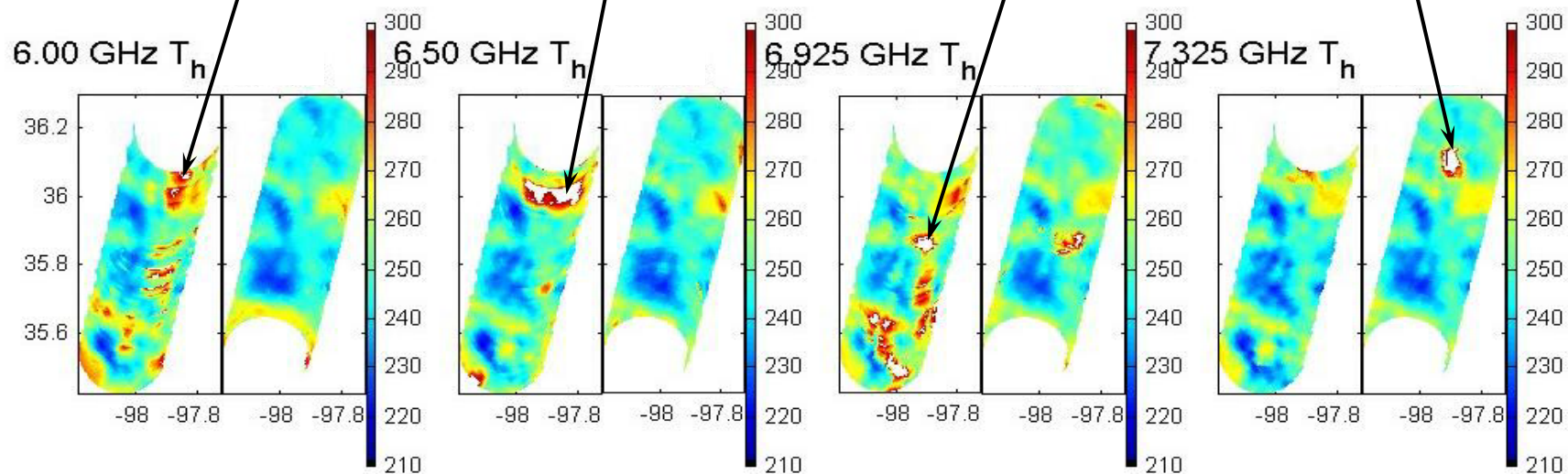
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Calibrated (uncorrected) Imagery

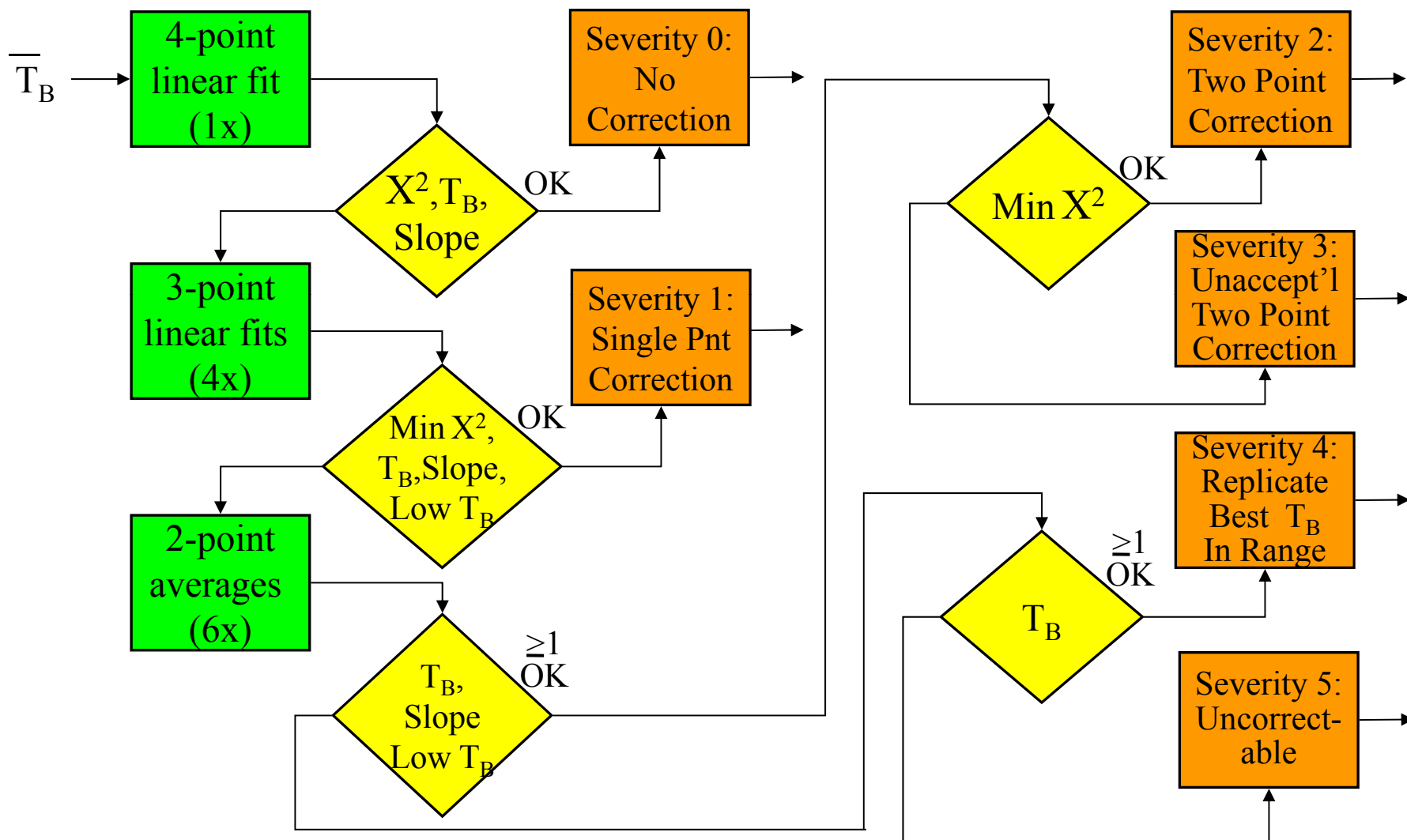
PSR/C SGP99 7/14/99 – Oklahoma – SN 0049



Interference above geophysical and instrument noise from ground-based active services

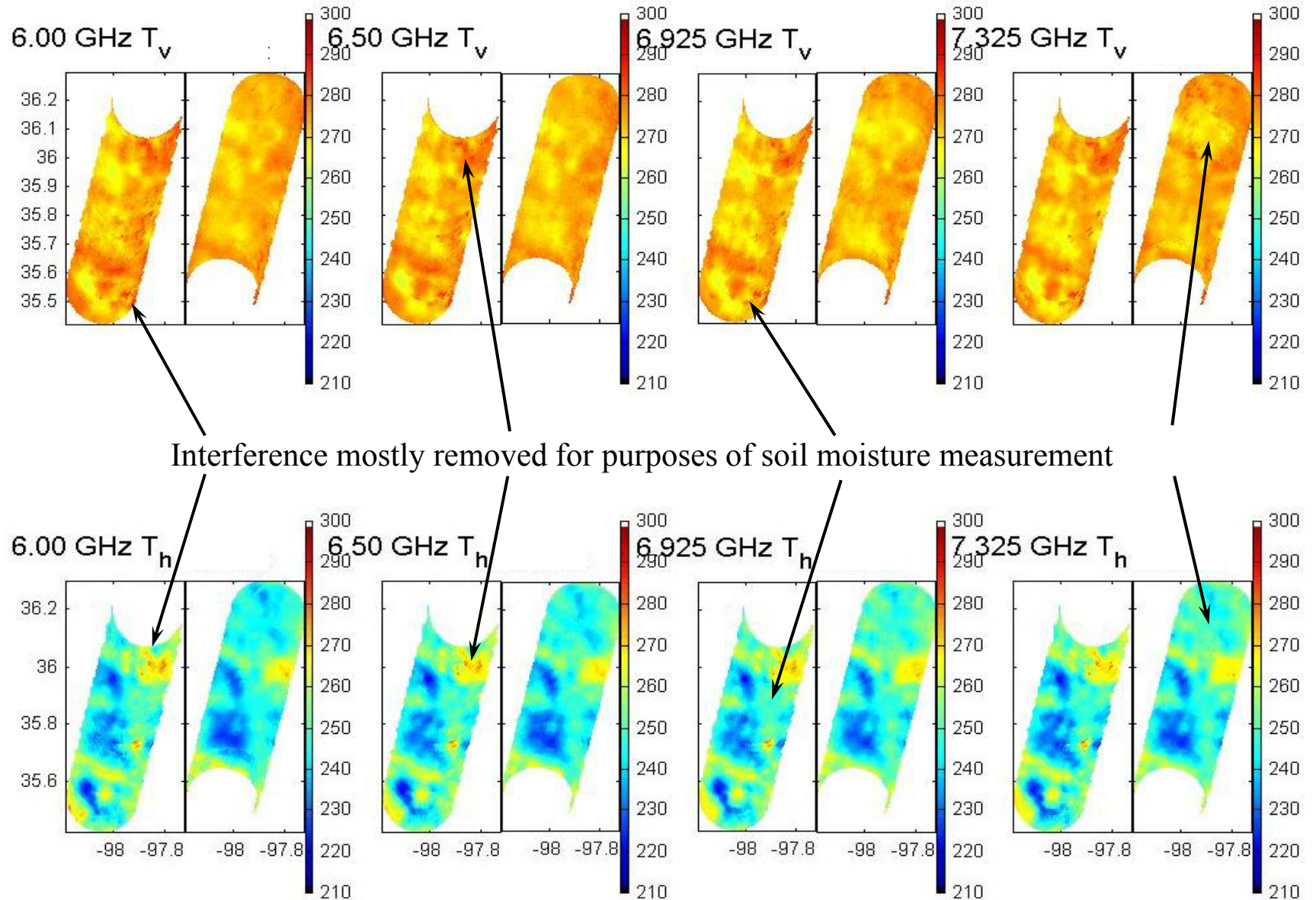


Basic Spectral RFI Mitigation Algorithm



Interference-Corrected Imagery

PSR/C SGP99 7/14/99 – Oklahoma – SN 0049

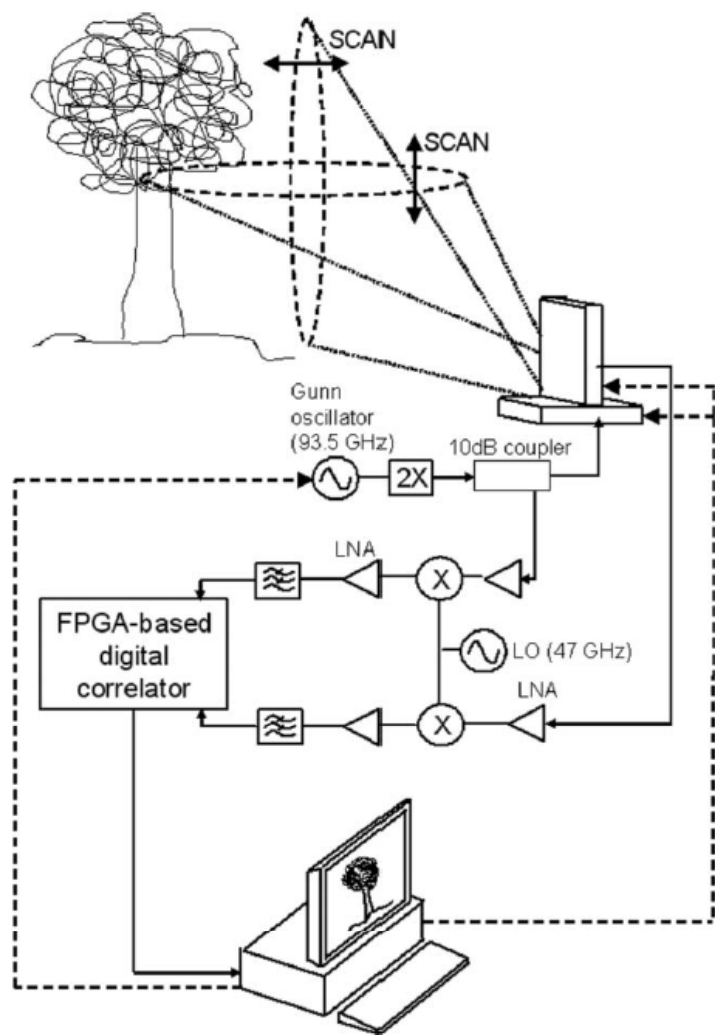


RFI to Passive Systems at THz Bands

- There is little concern about RFI above 275 GHz at present since all activity is nascent
- As sources become cheaper and receivers are able to be integrated both passive and active applications will expand
 - RFI mitigation efforts and actions at lower frequency bands will be representative
- Water vapor screening (producing exponential decay) can be likely be used to facilitate band sharing:
 - Requires knowledge of humidity fields
 - May require on-board ROM radiative transfer calculations (WRF+MPM on a PDA)

- **Active applications**
 - Standoff detection
 - All weather landing imager
 - Short range security imaging
 - Double resonance transmission spectroscopy
 - MMW cloud radar (90, 140, 210 GHz)

187 GHz Radar Imaging for Security Imaging



“Design and testing of an active 190-GHz millimeter-wave imager”

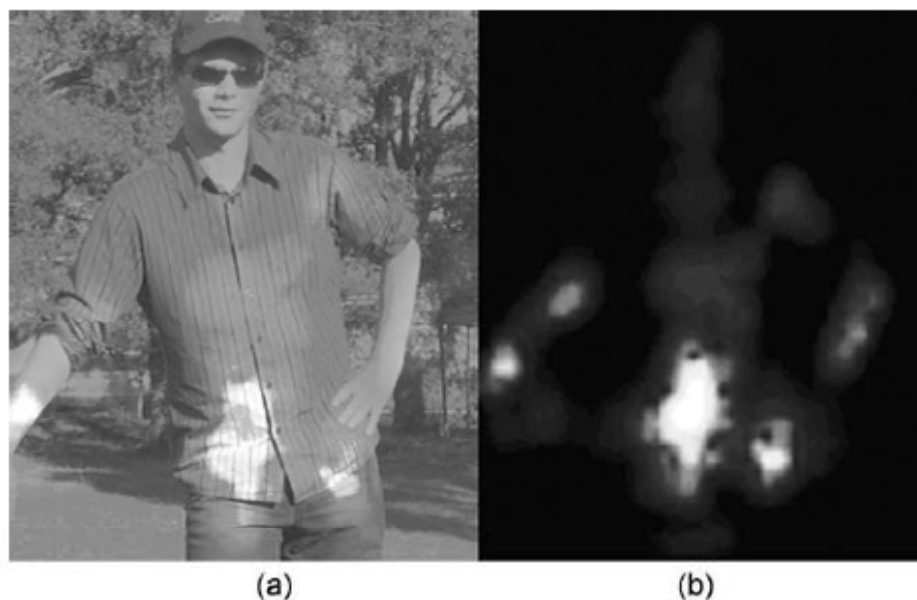
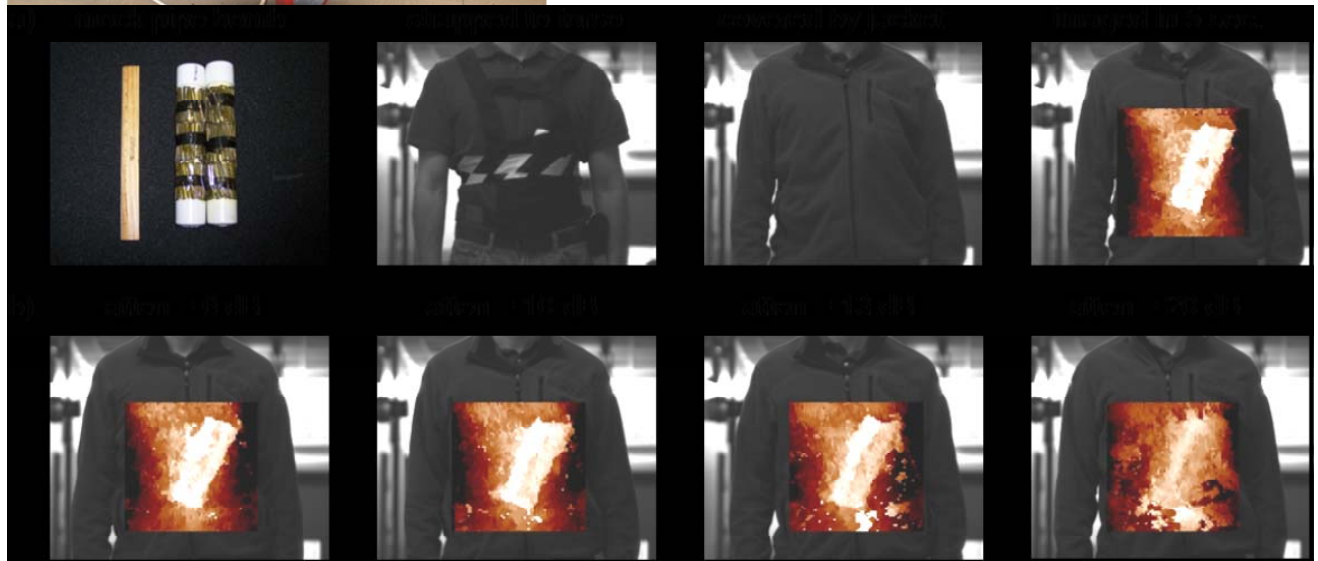
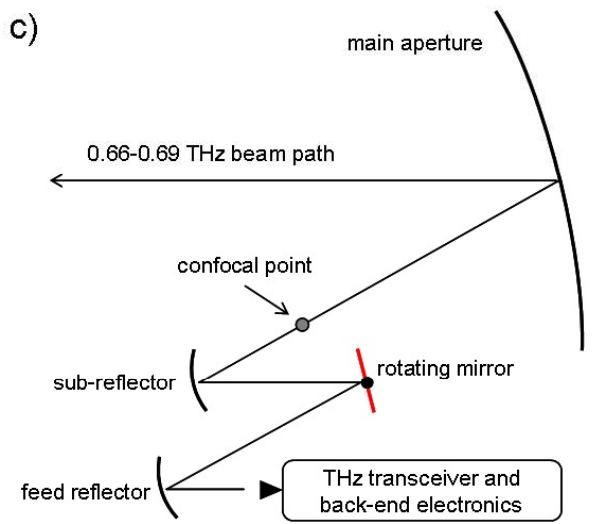
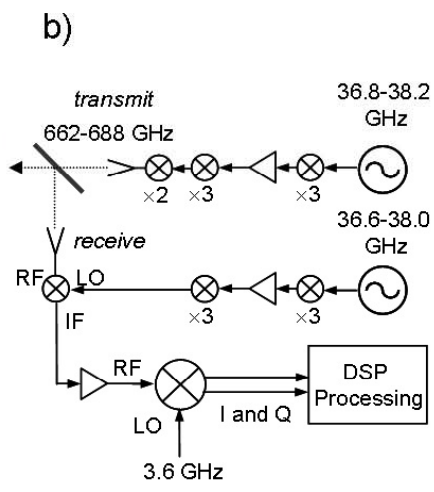
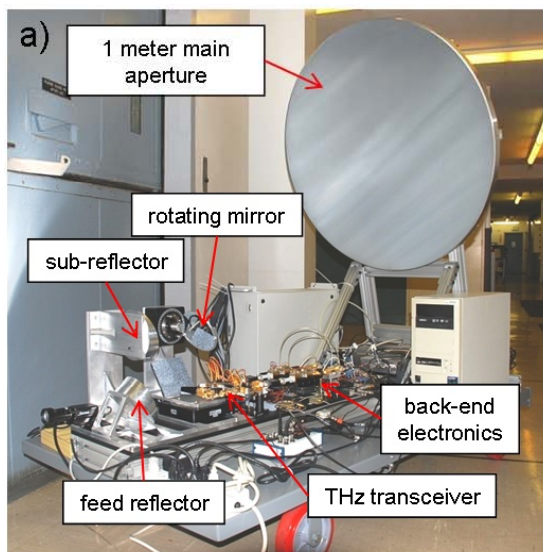


Fig. 6 (a) Composite photograph with superimposed 187-GHz image and (b) active 187-GHz image of a subject with a concealed metallic knife.

675 GHz Radar Imaging for Standoff Detection



Siegel group/JPL:
Cooper et al.,
Trans. MTT, 2008

Airborne Imaging Applications

- Passive MMW Imaging for landing during fog
 - Technology for MMIC receiver arrays demonstrated in late 1990's at 94 GHz
 - MMIC LNA receiver chips being developed up to ~700 GHz
- Radar for landing during brownout being demonstrated at frequencies up to 340 GHz

Double Resonance Spectroscopy

- Proposed active IR/THz technique for remote detection of trace species.

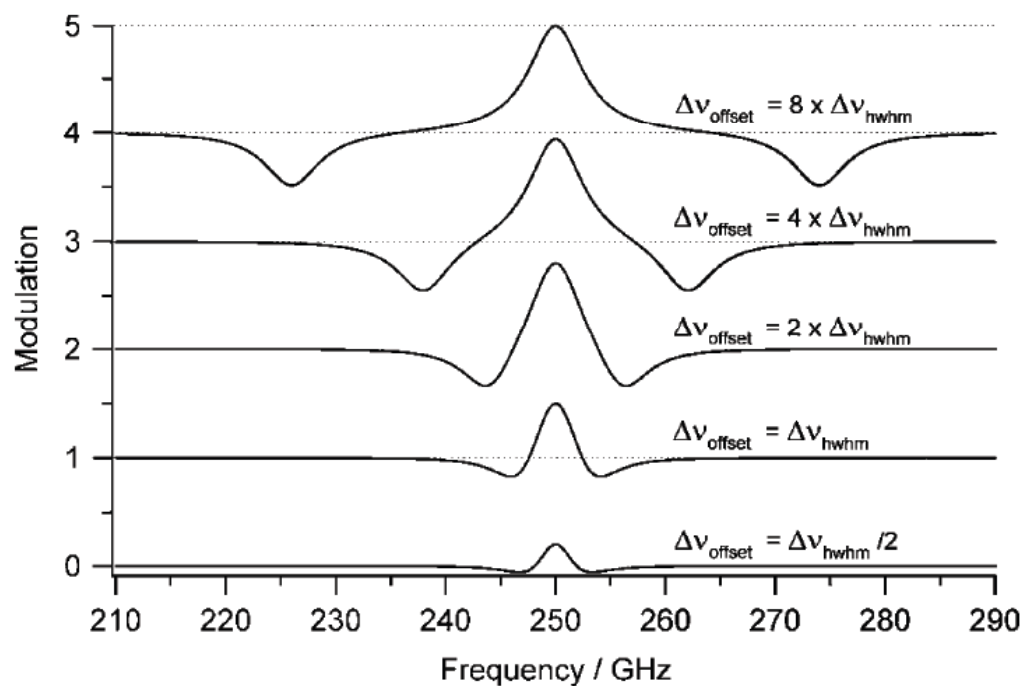


Fig. 2. SMM/THz signature as a function of separation of the pump induced absorption and pump induced emission in units of pressure broadened line width.

Summary

- There is a rapidly growing number of applications of THz technology for environmental (and related) applications
 - Both passive and active
 - Highly dependent on power/cost and propagation requirements
- Current spectral needs are modest, but could be expected to become significant
 - Water vapor screening could potentially be standardized and used to facilitate sharing