

Phase and Amplitude Calibration of ICEBEAR and SuperDARN Receiver Arrays Using Aircraft Echoes

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University of Saskatchewan

SuperDARN Conference: Multi-Instrument & Collaboration

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Funding



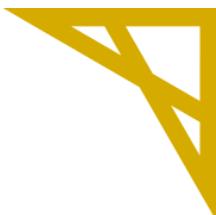
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Overview

- **ICEBEAR**
- **Interferometry**
- **Airplane Calibration Procedure**
- **Application and Results**
 - ICEBEAR
 - SuperDARN

ICEBEAR

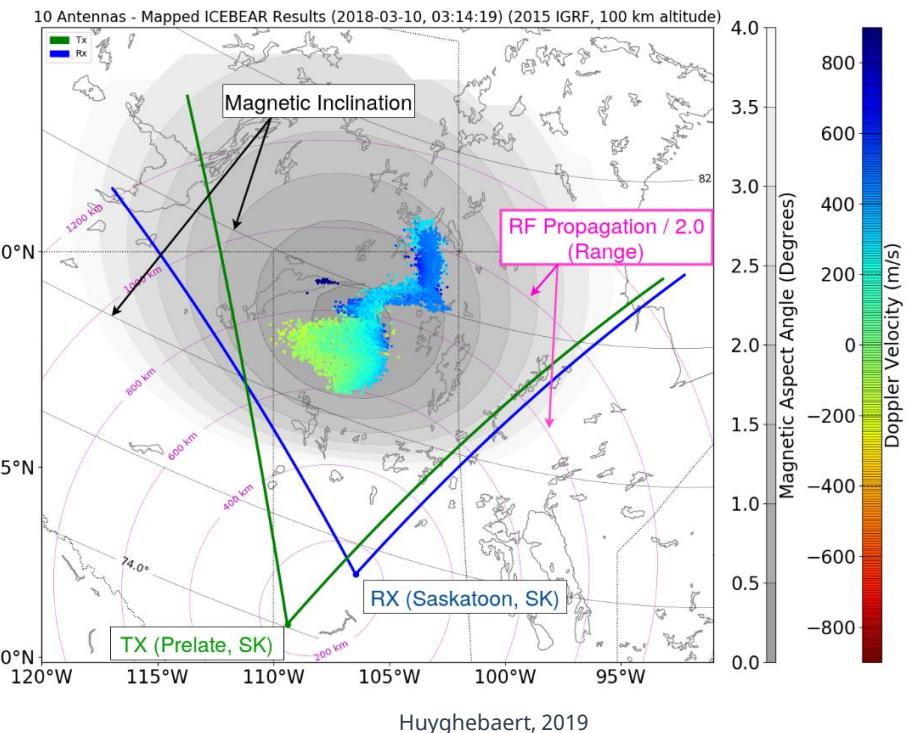
Ionospheric
Continuous-wave
E-region
Bistatic
Experimental
Auroral
Radar





Specifications

- **PI: Dr. Glenn Hussey (glenn.hussey@usask.ca)**
- Coherent scatter radar capable of measuring echoes from E-region, meteor trails **and airplanes**
- Horizon-viewing (up to $\sim 45^\circ$ elevation)
- **Wide nominal FoV** ($\sim 90^\circ$ azimuth)
- Continuous-wave pseudo random phase modulated signal
- Centre frequency 49.5 MHz, wavelength 6 m
- 100 kHz bandwidth
- **1s temporal resolution**
- **1.5 km range resolution**
- **10 Hz doppler resolution**
- 45 unique Rx baselines
- **10 fully independent** digitised Rx channels



INTERFEROMETRY

ICEBEAR-3D

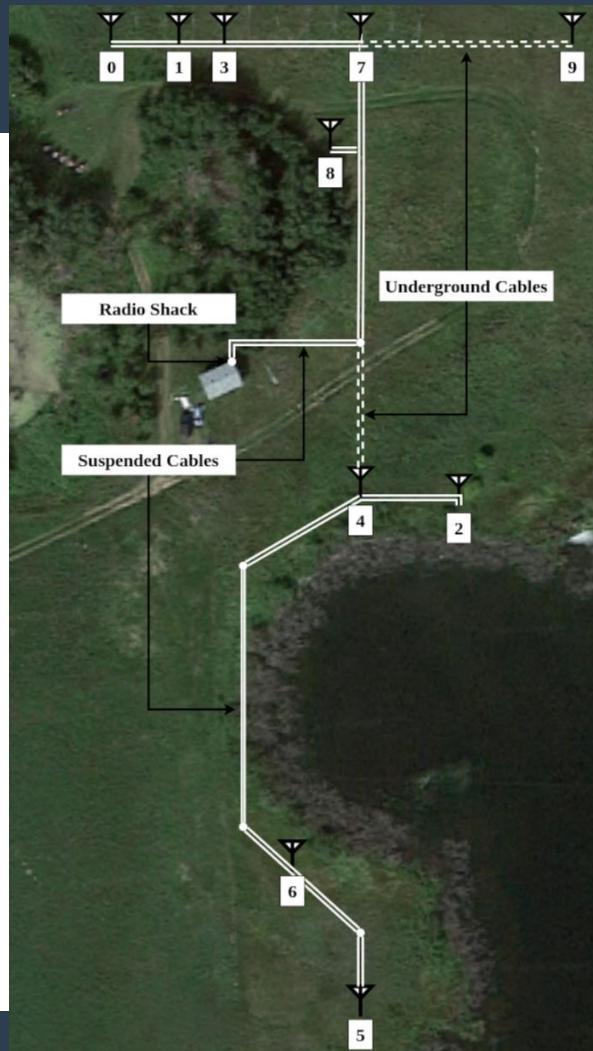


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- Interferometric radar
- 2D irregularly-spaced receiver array
- Unambiguous azimuth and elevation angle of arrival





Interferometry

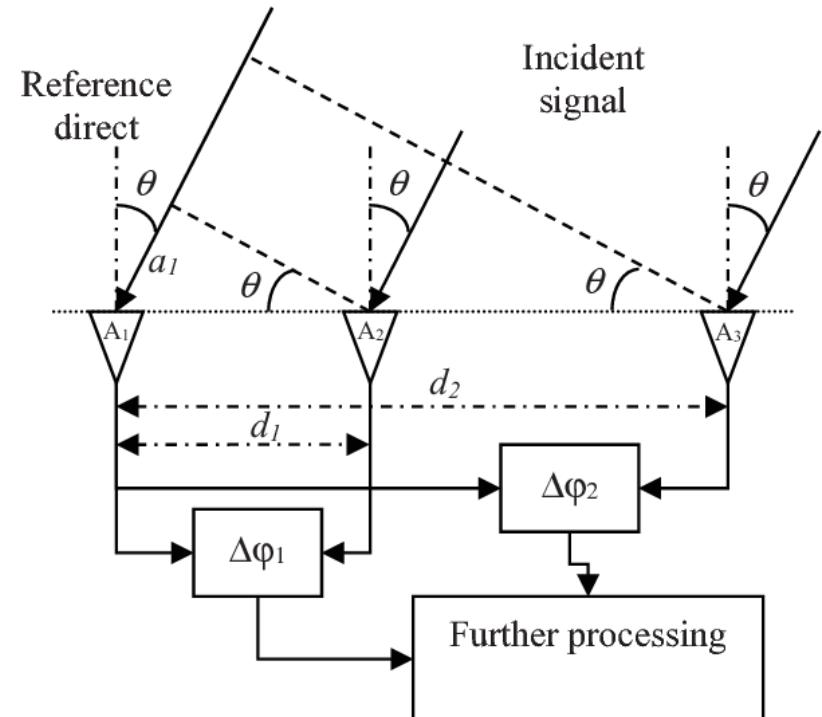
- Use **difference in received signal phase** between two receive antennas

$$V_{ij} = A_i A_j \exp(\phi_i - \phi_j)$$

- Determine **angle of arrival**

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

- Each pair of antennas (baseline) helps reduce ambiguity



<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Optimized-algorithm-for-solving-phase-ambiguity-Doan-Vesel%C3%BD/70752aacc0b7966febd0ae87750ec4657ba791e7/figure/0>

Spherical Wave Harmonic Transform



$$B(\Omega_k) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_{lm}(\Omega_k) \frac{k_0^2}{2\pi^2(-j)^l} \sum_{i=1}^Q V_i(k_0) J_l(k_0 r_i) Y_{lm}^*(\Omega_i)$$



1 brightness map

45 baselines

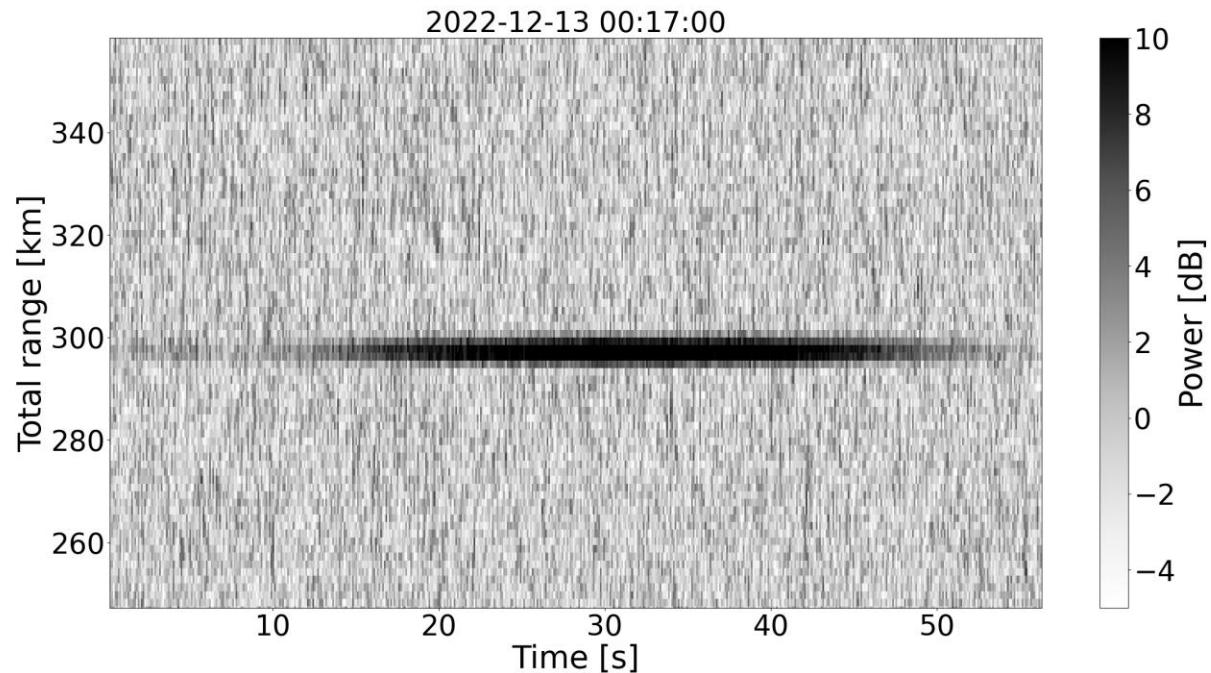
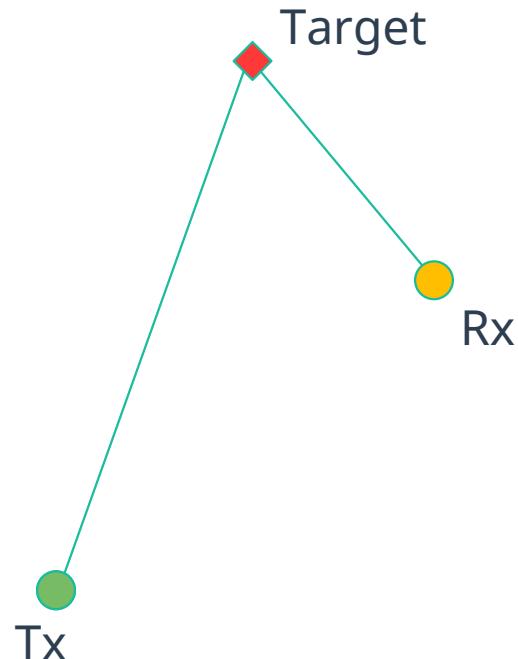


AIRPLANE CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

Airplane Echoes



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ADS-B and OpenSky Network

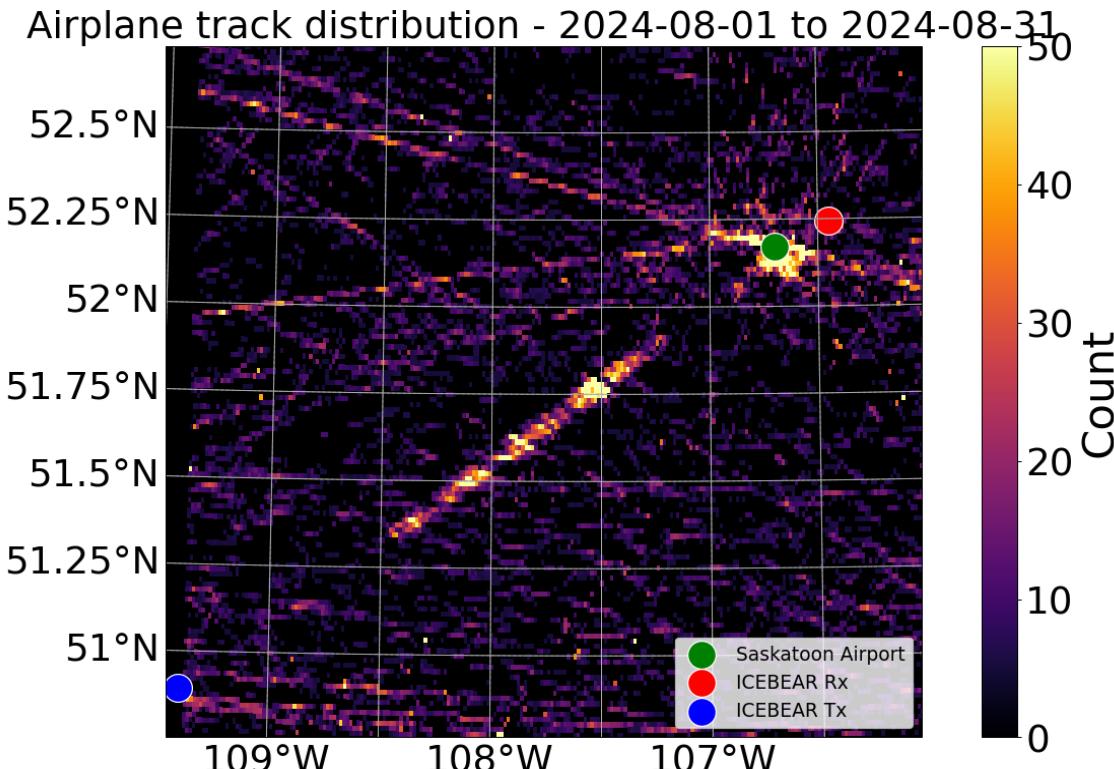


Automatic Dependant Surveillance – Broadcast (ADS-B)

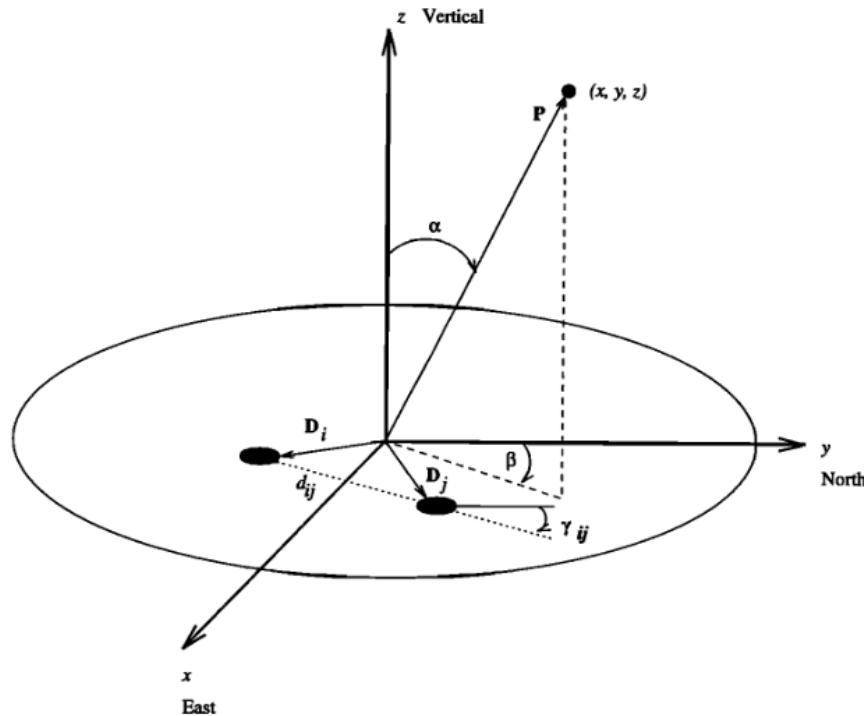
- Used by nearly all aircraft
- Transmits location information

OpenSky Network

- Uses ADS-B receivers to track aircraft
- Provides API to access historical data



Expected and Measured Visibility Phase



$$\phi_{ij} = k(\mathbf{D}_i - \mathbf{D}_j) \cdot \mathbf{n} + \Delta\phi_{ij}$$

ϕ_{ij} : measured visibility phase

$k(\mathbf{D}_i - \mathbf{D}_j) \cdot \mathbf{n}$: expected visibility phase

k : radar wave number

\mathbf{D} : vector from origin to antenna

\mathbf{n} : unit vector from origin to airplane

$\Delta\phi_{ij}$: error in phase measurement



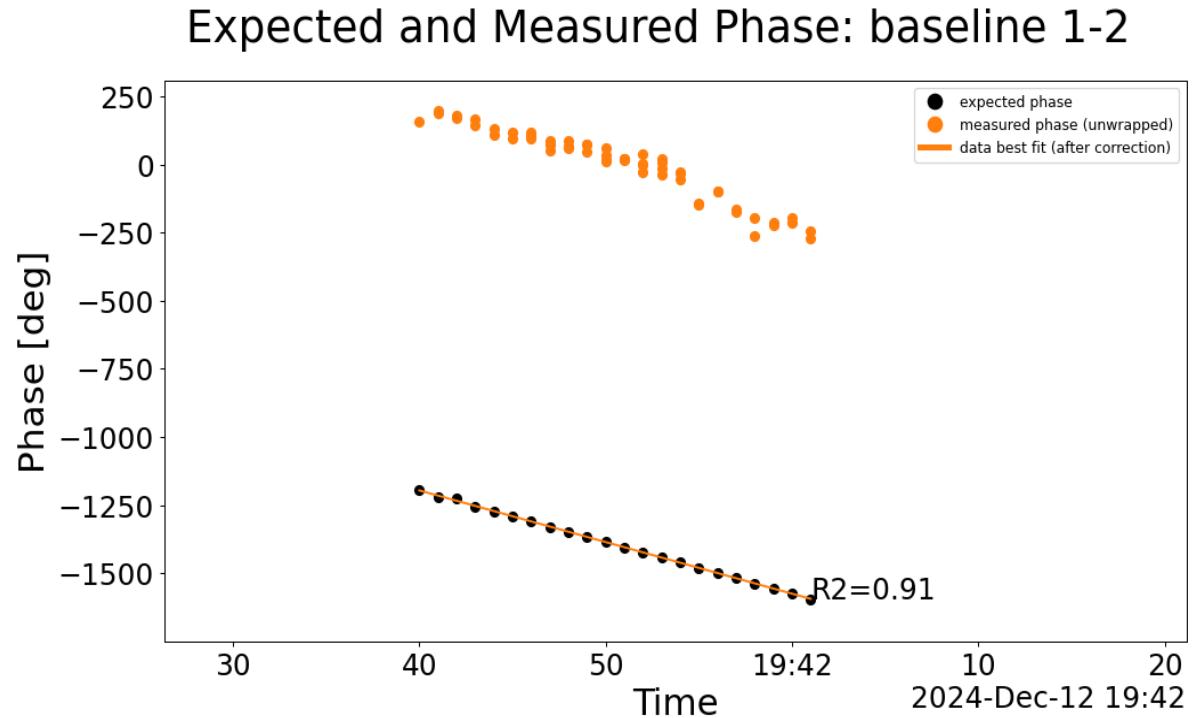
Calculating Calibration

Calculate averaged phase offset for each baseline

$$\Delta \overline{\phi_{ij}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum^N \Delta \phi_{ij}$$

1 airplane
→ **45 averaged offsets** (1 per baseline)

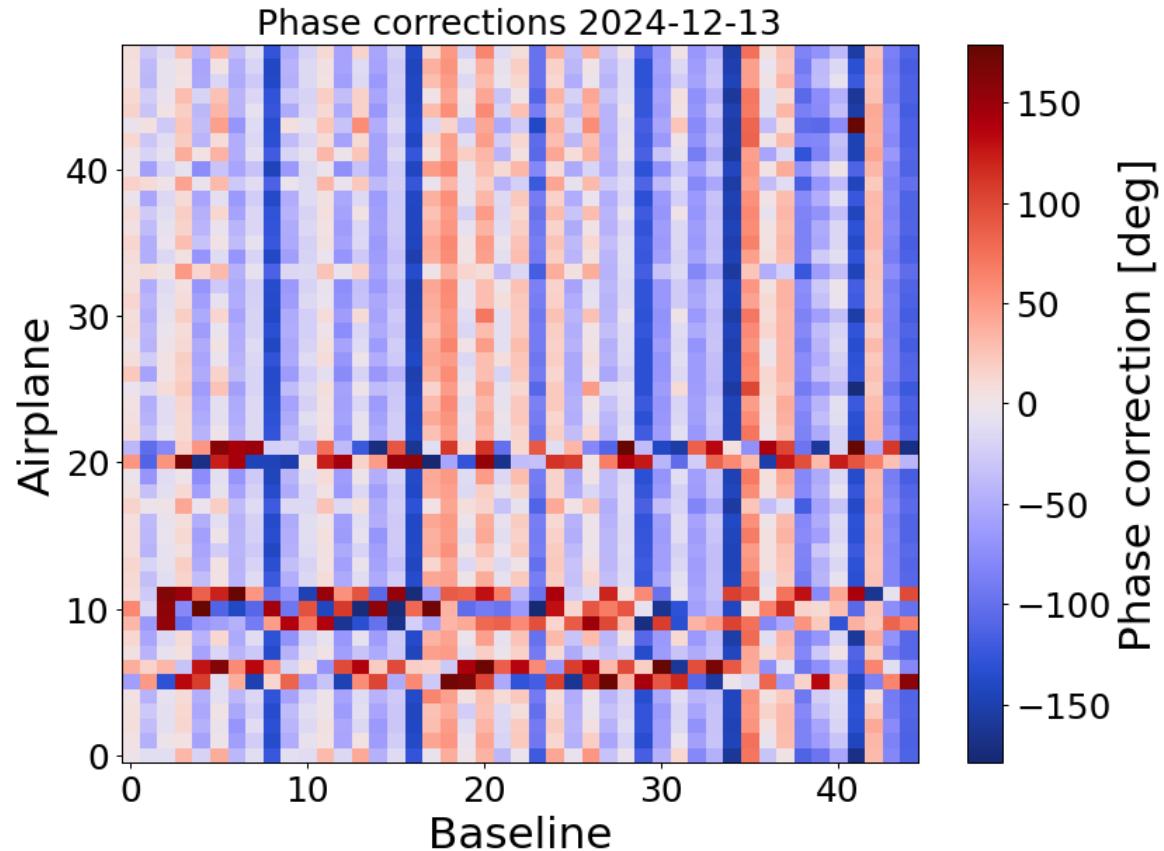
Average over ~20 airplanes / day
→ **45 baseline calibrations / day**



AIRPLANE CALIBRATION RESULTS



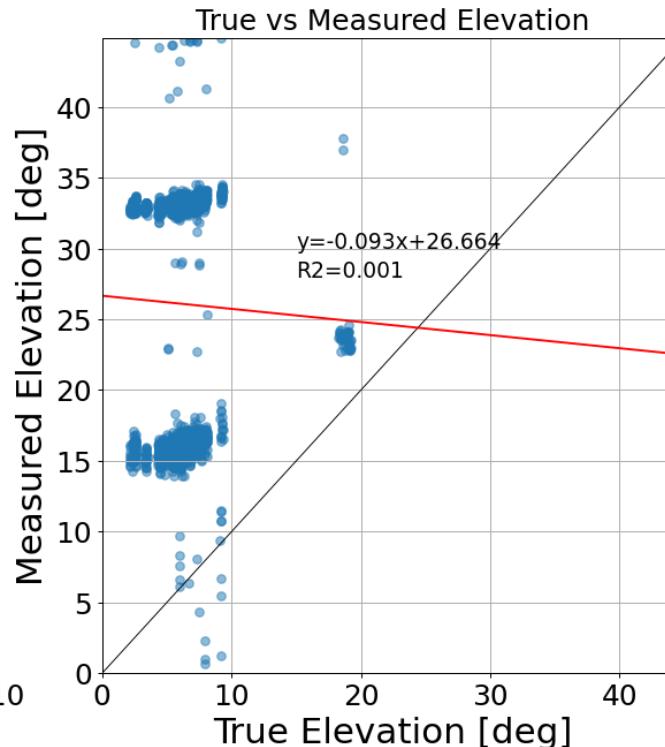
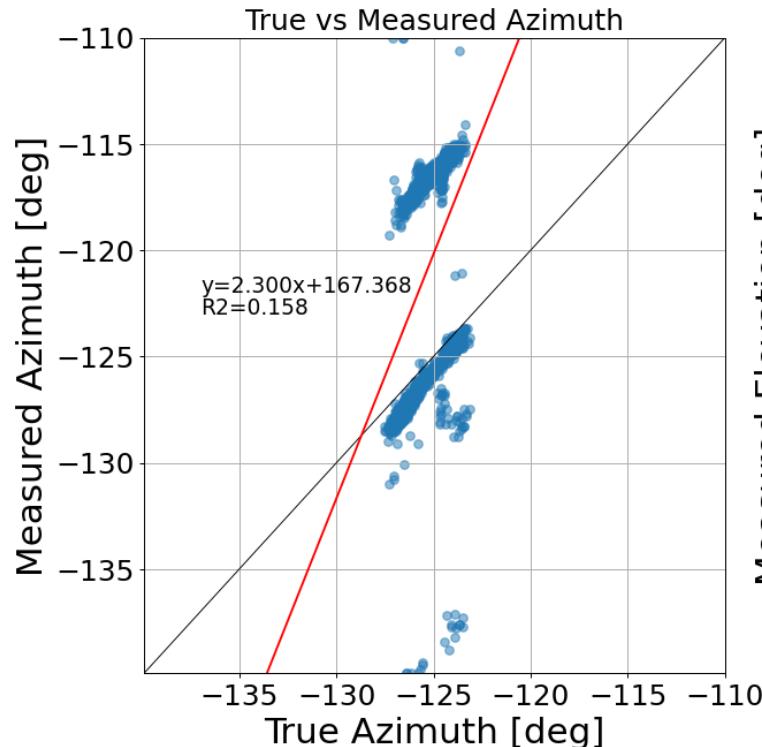
Phase Corrections





Instrument Calibration

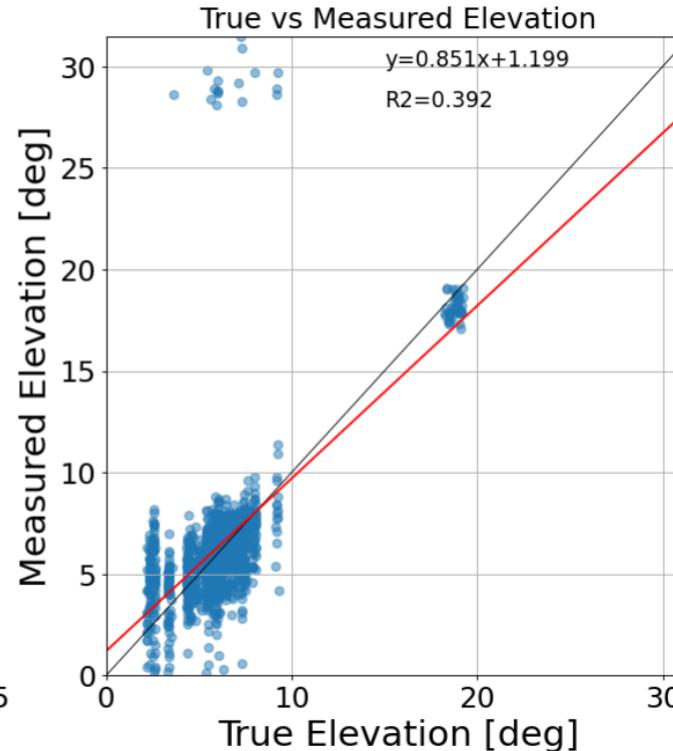
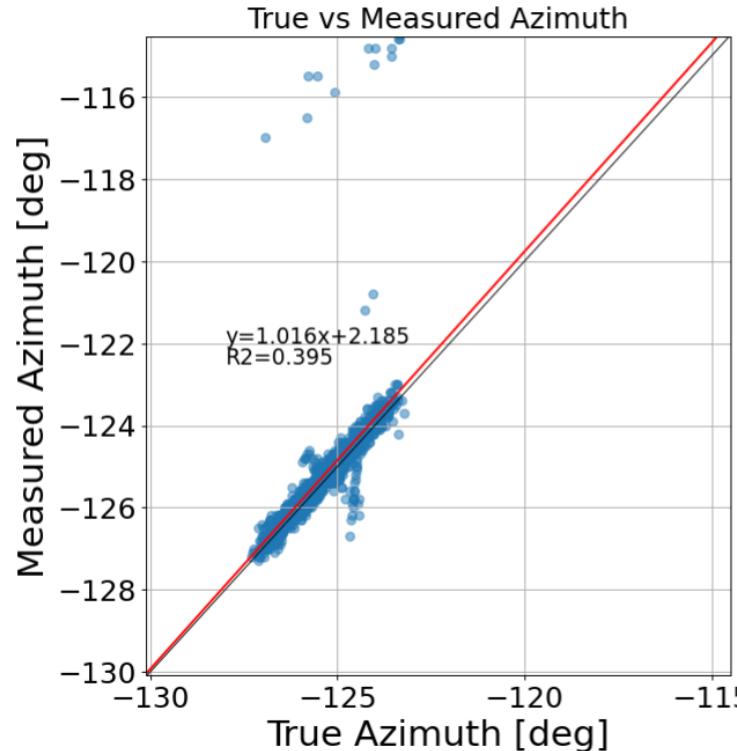
2024-12-12 -- instrument calibration





Airplane Calibration

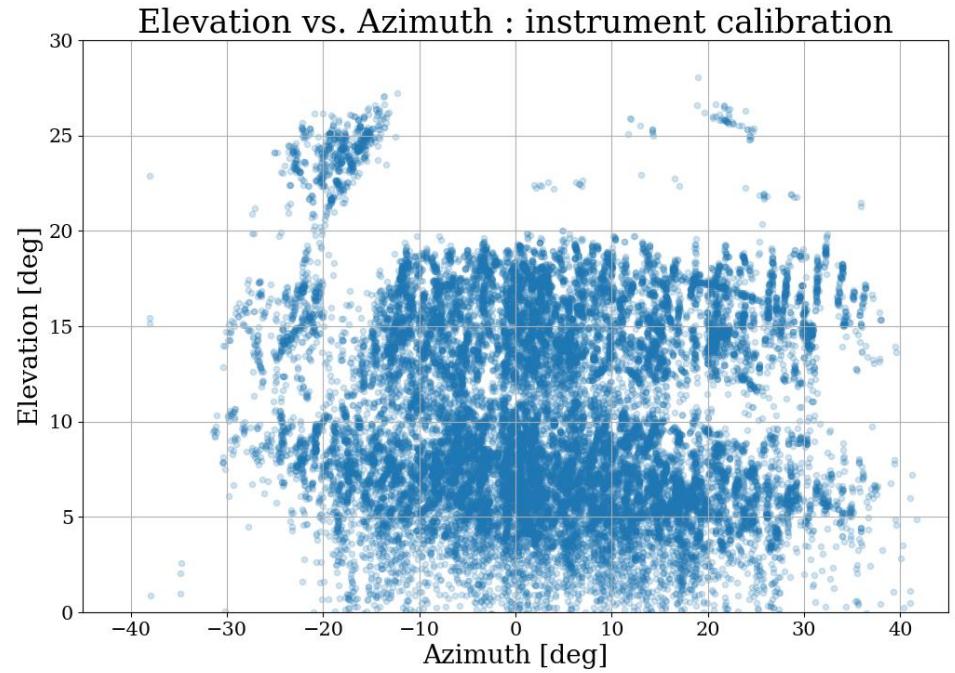
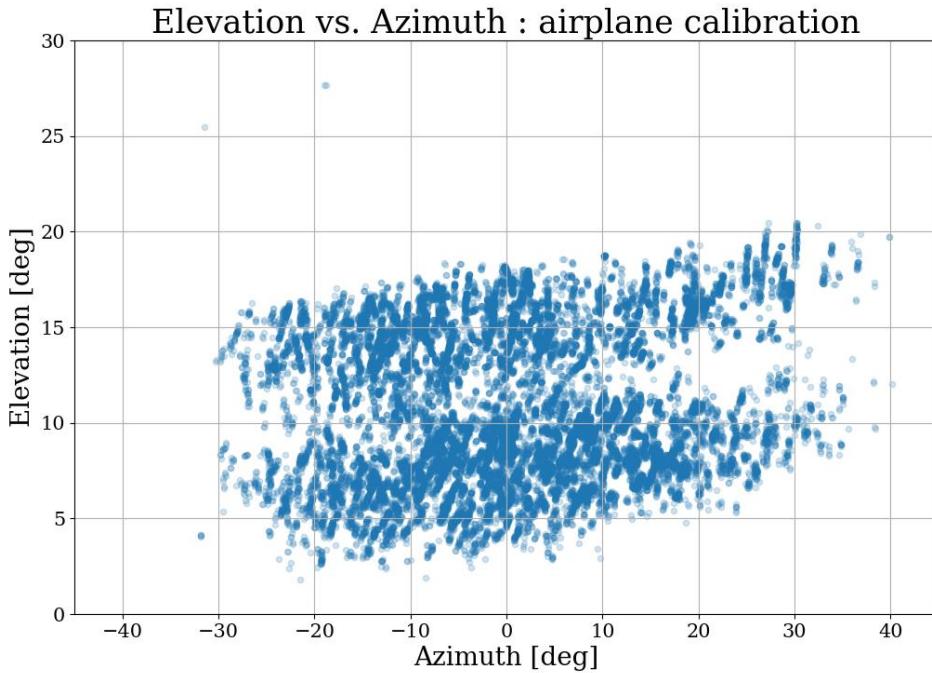
2024-12-12 -- airplane calibration



Forward FoV Results



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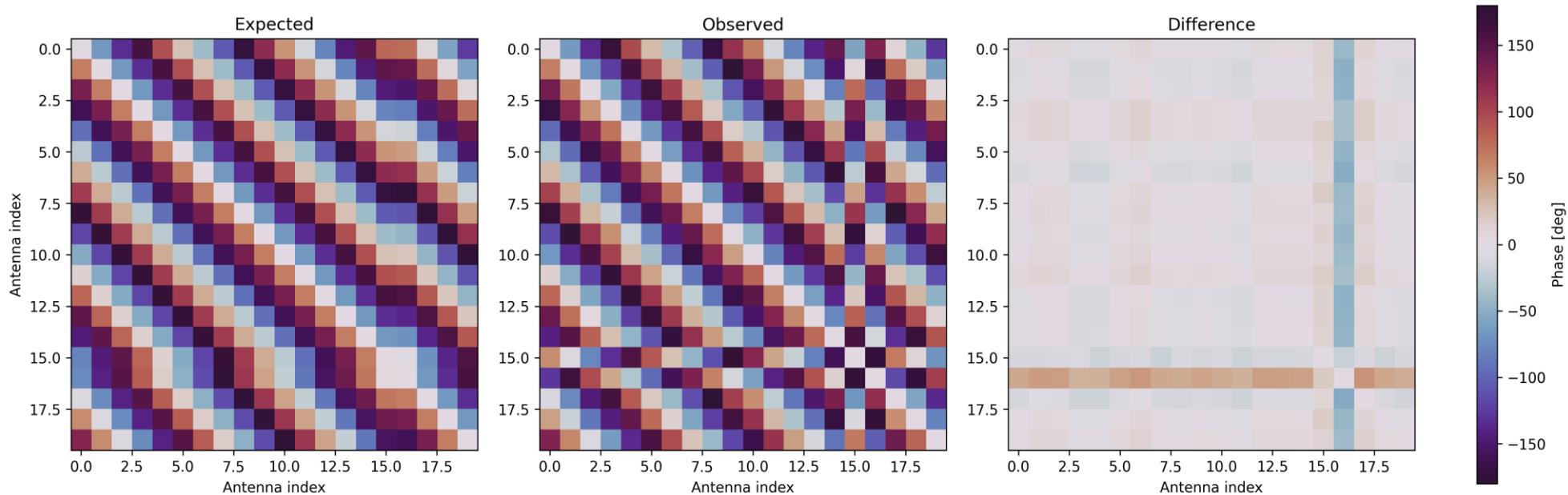
SUPERDARN

SuperDARN (SAS) Airplane Calibration



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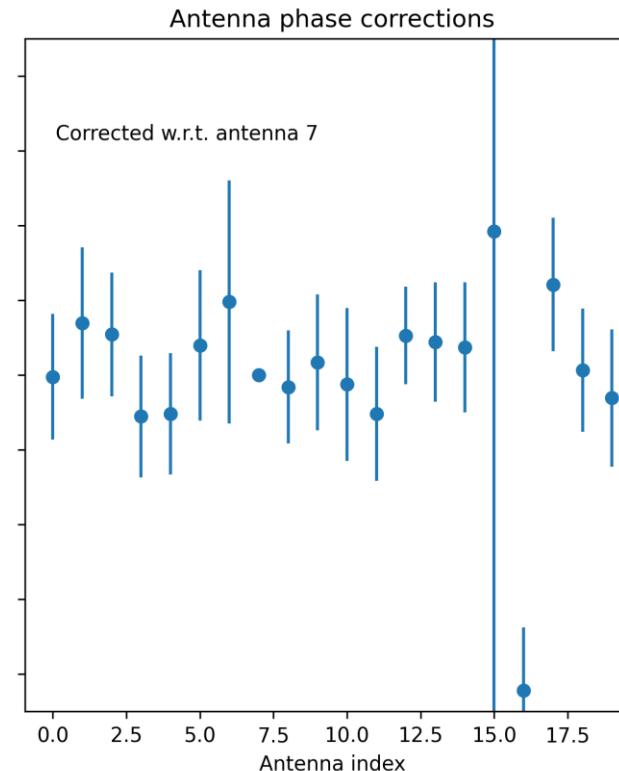
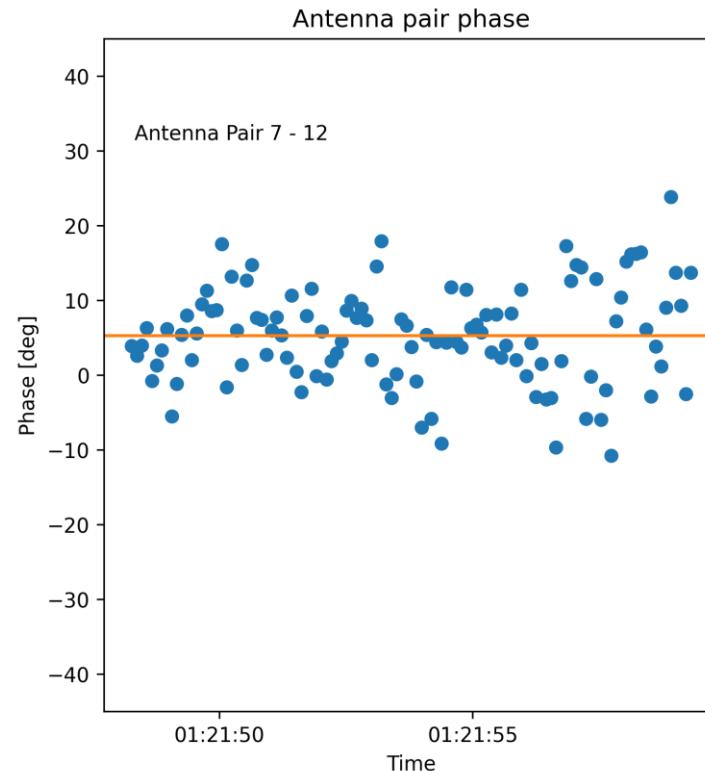


SuperDARN (SAS) Antenna Calibration

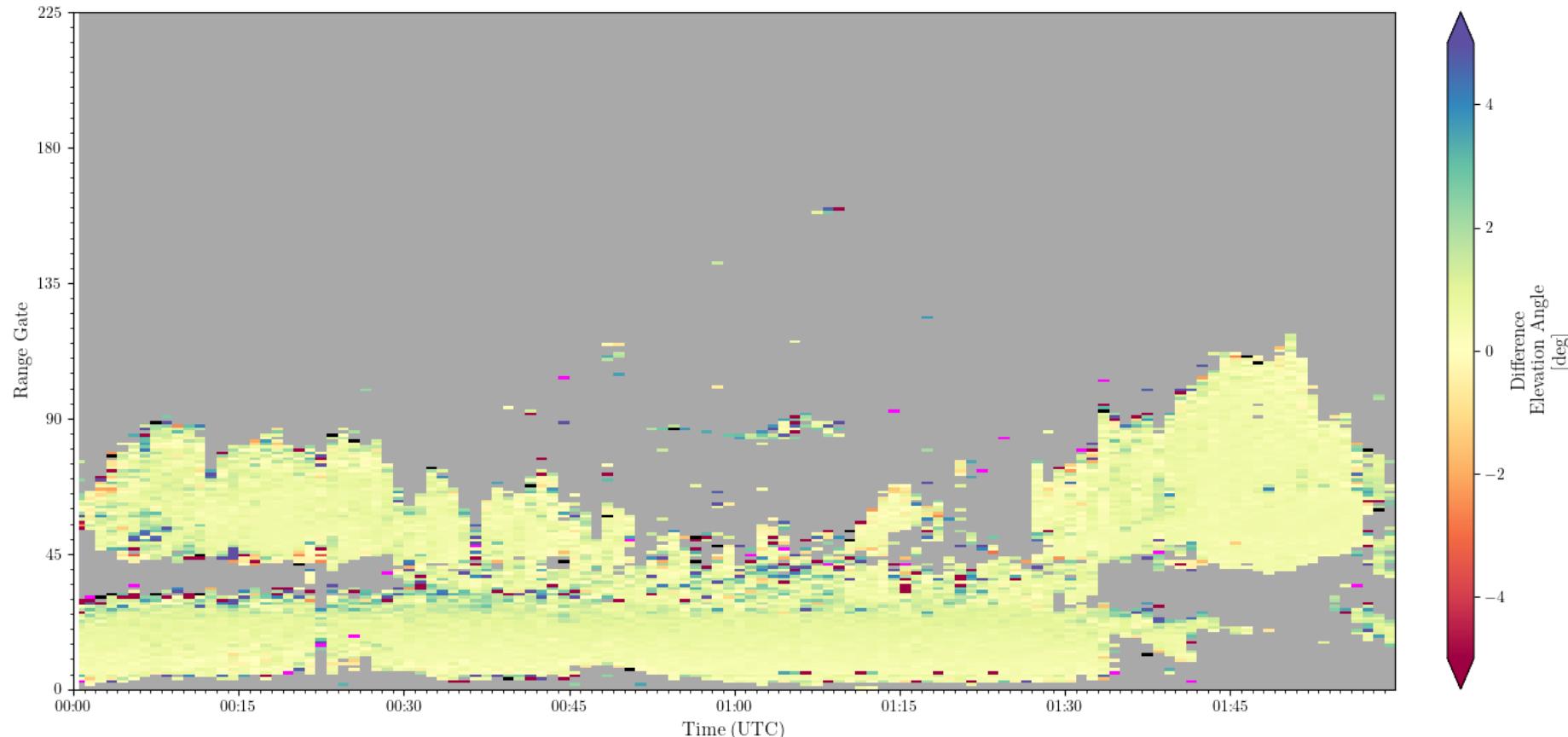


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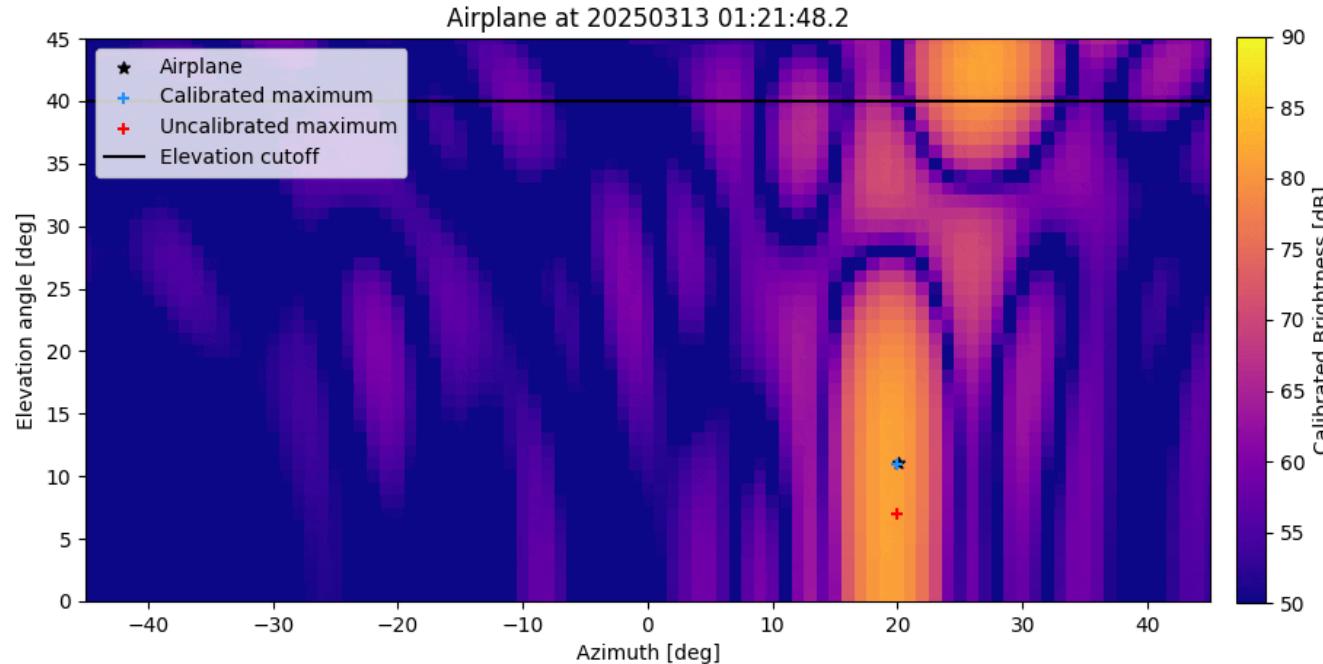


SuperDARN (SAS) Calibrated Elevation Angles





Imaging with SuperDARN





Summary

- ICEBEAR and SuperDARN see airplanes every day
- Poor channel phase calibration → poor quality beam pattern
- Airplane echoes → baseline AND antenna phase calibrations
- Applying phase calibrations locates airplanes very well
- Part of geolocation solution