

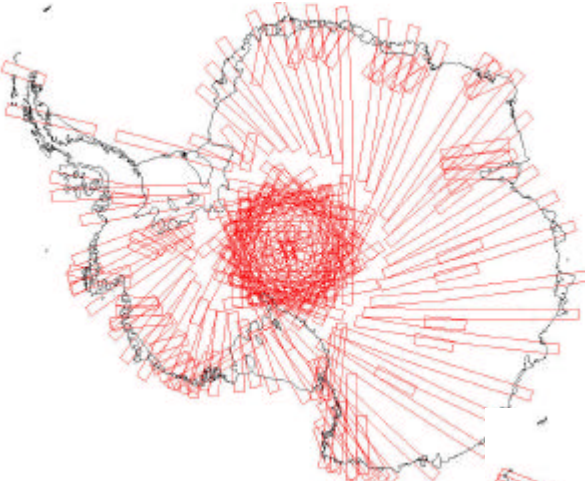
# Radarsat Antarctic Mapping Project

## Summary and Status

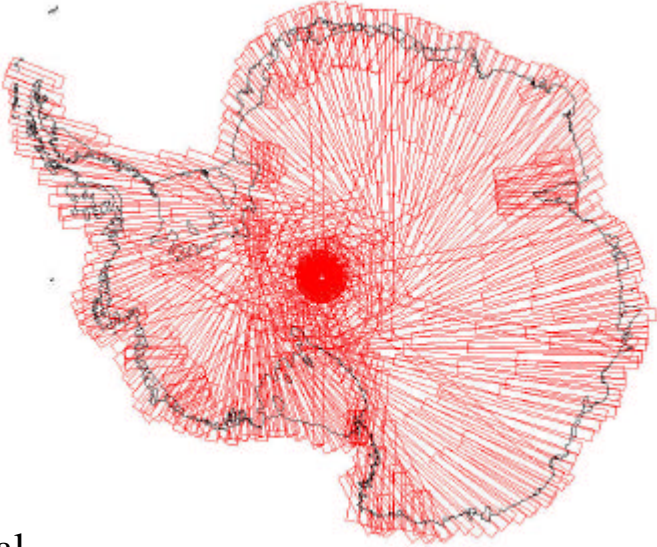
### AMM-1

- GOAL - Complete image coverage of Antarctica
- Pre-nominal acquisitions from September 19 - September 26
- Nominal mission completed from September 26 to October 14, 1997
- Post-nominal acquisitions from October 14 to October 20; exact repeat data for interferometric analyses
- Calibration acquisitions acquired by CSA and ASF throughout the Antarctic mode period
- Goal achieved and, additionally, acquired limited InSAR coverage

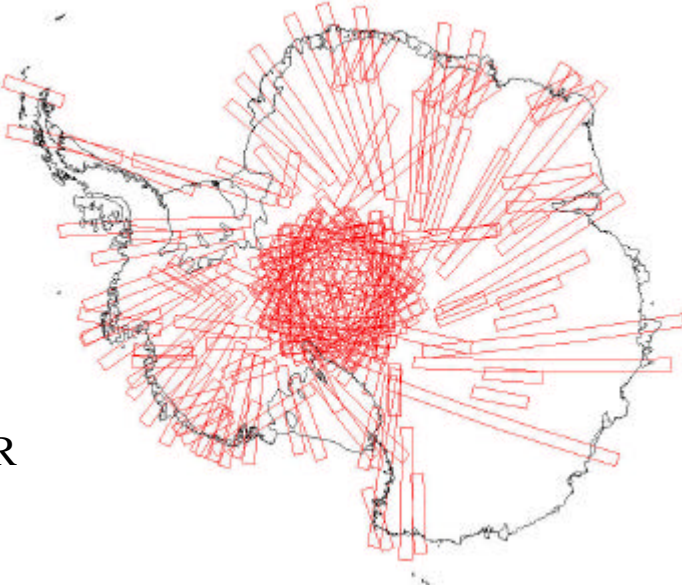
# AMM-1 Coverage



Pre-nominal



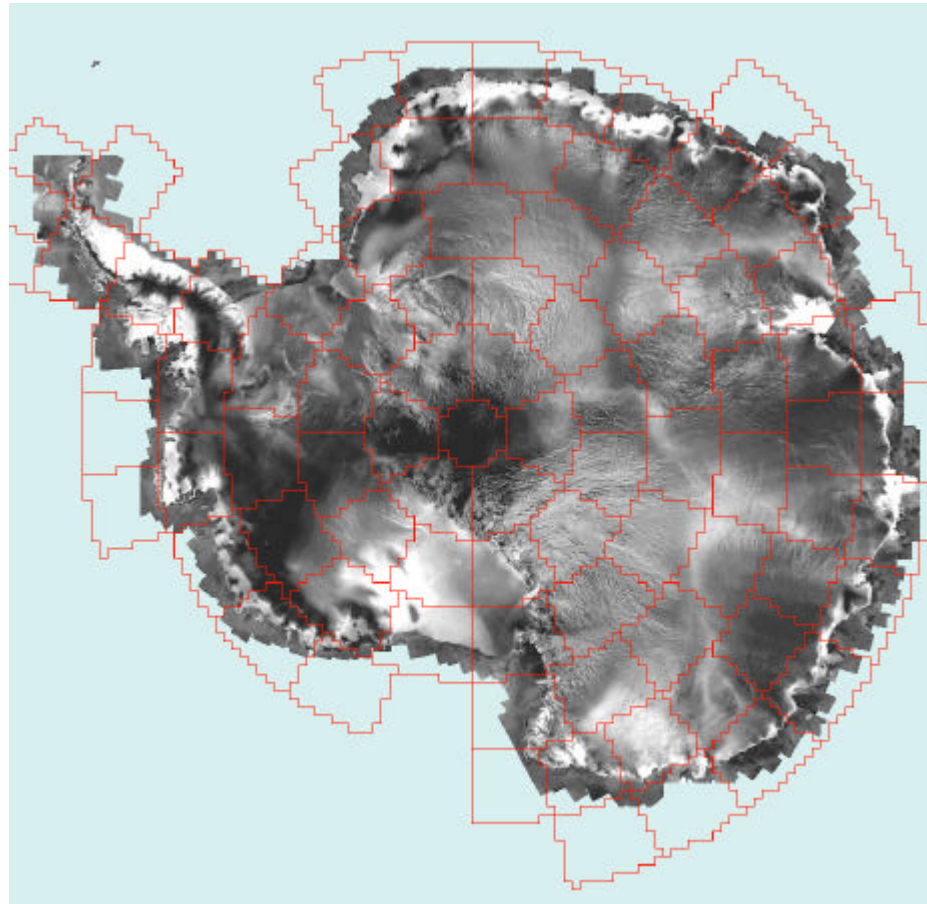
Nominal



InSAR

## Status Report on Final Tile Product Production

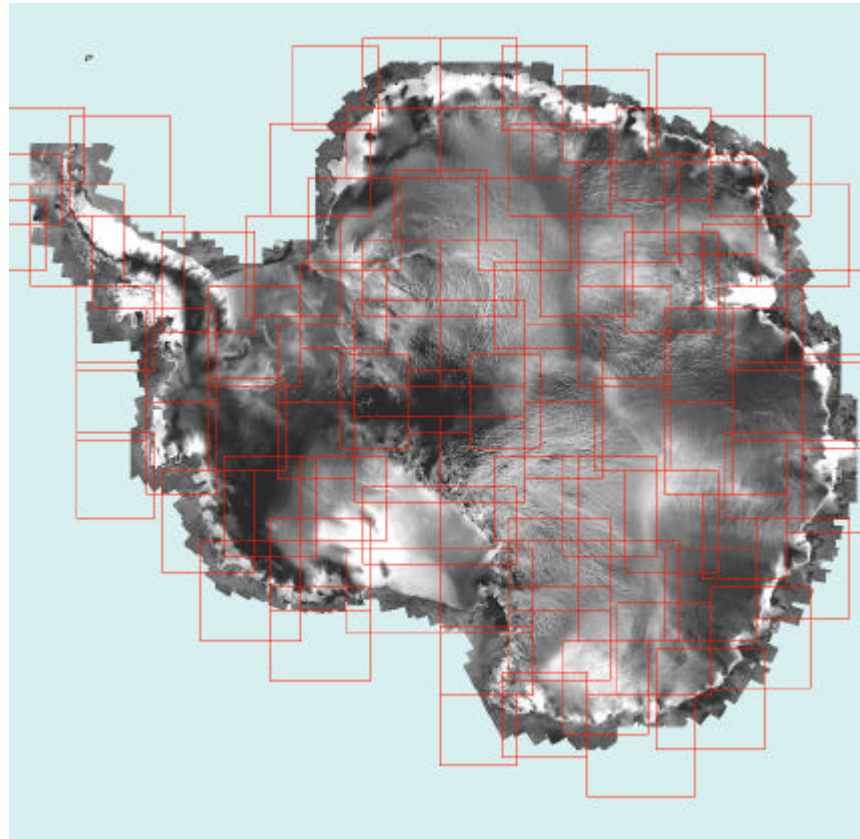
- As of March 10, 2000
  - 25 meter resolution RAMS Final Tile Products were processed and delivered to ASF.



3/29/00

## Status cont.

- As of March 12, 2000
  - 100 and 200 meter RAMS Final Overview Products for each tile were processed and delivered to ASF
  - 400, 800, 1600, and 3200 meter RAMS Final Overview Products for the entire mosaic were processed and delivered to ASF



3/29/00

## Status cont.

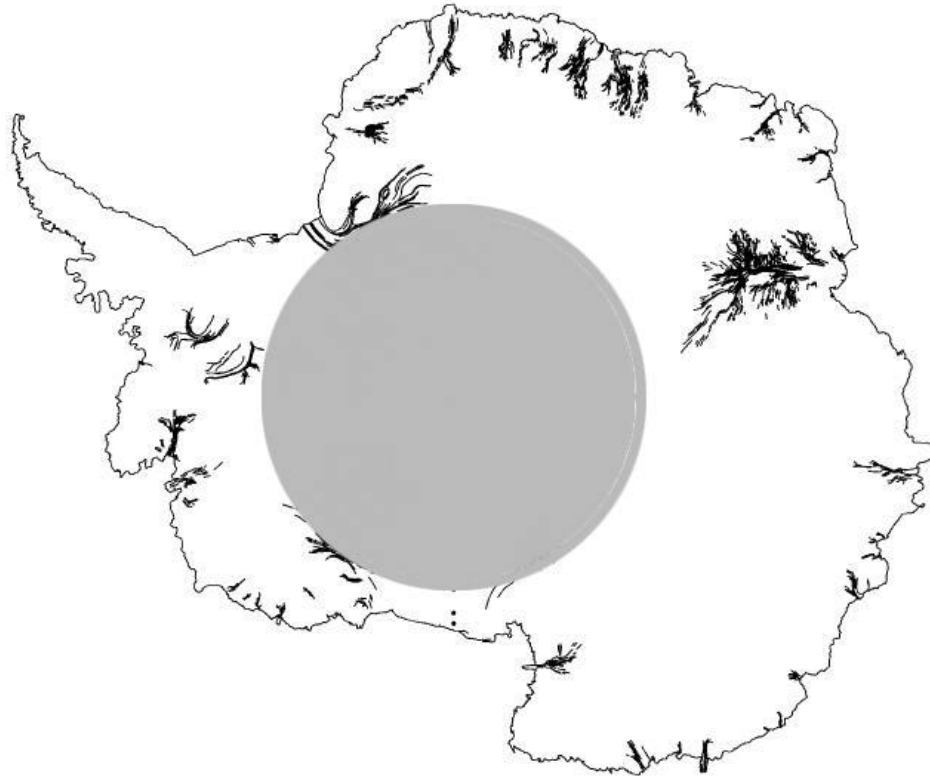
- May, 2000
  - Version 1 of the 125 meter mosaic completed using the most current and accurate geometrically and radiometrically balanced data. Data delivered to ASF
- The Version 2 mosaic (which corrects the calibration over elevated terrain) will be ready this summer
- National Geographic Magazine is reviewing plans for publishing the Version-2 mosaic as a supplement (fold out map plus an article in the magazine).
  - Publication is tentatively planned for summer/fall 2001
  - Image products and story would be completed by January 2001
  - Publication will require consensus by all AMM participants and final approval by NGS

## Modified AMM-2

- GOALS
  - Produce high-resolution image mosaics of Antarctica north of -80 degrees latitude for change detection measurements and studies to understand the response of the ice sheet to climate change
  - Measure the surface velocity field over coherent and/or trackable areas of the ice sheet north of -80 degrees latitude for ice dynamics studies and for exploring the time varying nature of dynamical processes
- *Operational* risks are greatly reduced when compared with AMM-1 because no satellite rotation is planned
- *Data acquisition and processing* challenges are greatly increased because of the data requirements for interferometric analyses.

## AMM-2

Planned InSAR Coverage (area outside of grey circle)



# AMM-2/3 Acquisition Phase Organization

