

AFRL RESEARCH LABORATORY SPACE TIME ADAPTIVE PROCESSING (RL-STAP) SIMULATION TOOL

03 April 2002

Robert J. Hancock

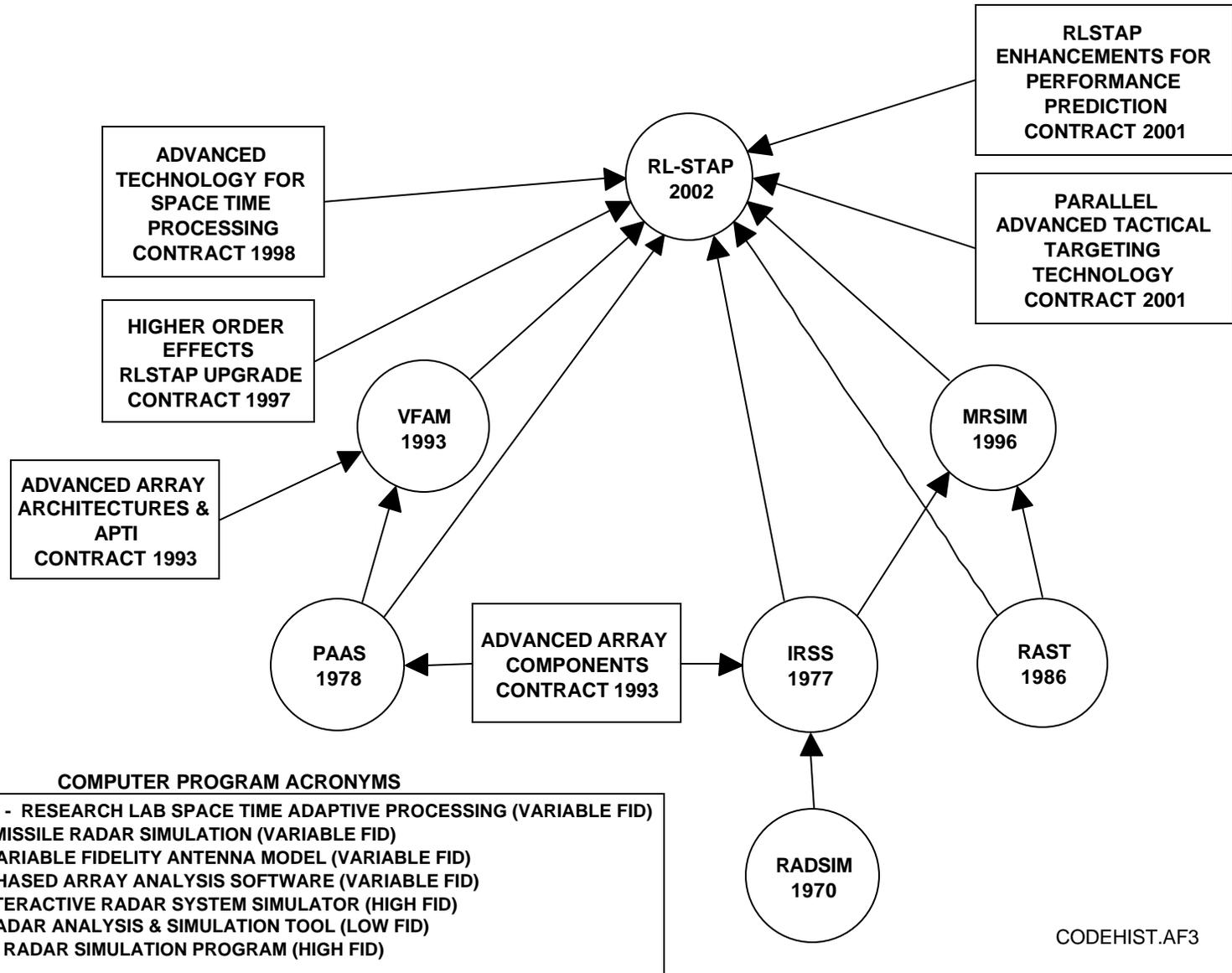
CAE Soft Corp.

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Agenda

- Background
- RLSTAP Simulation Tool
- Examples

CAESOFT SIMULATION CODE HISTORY

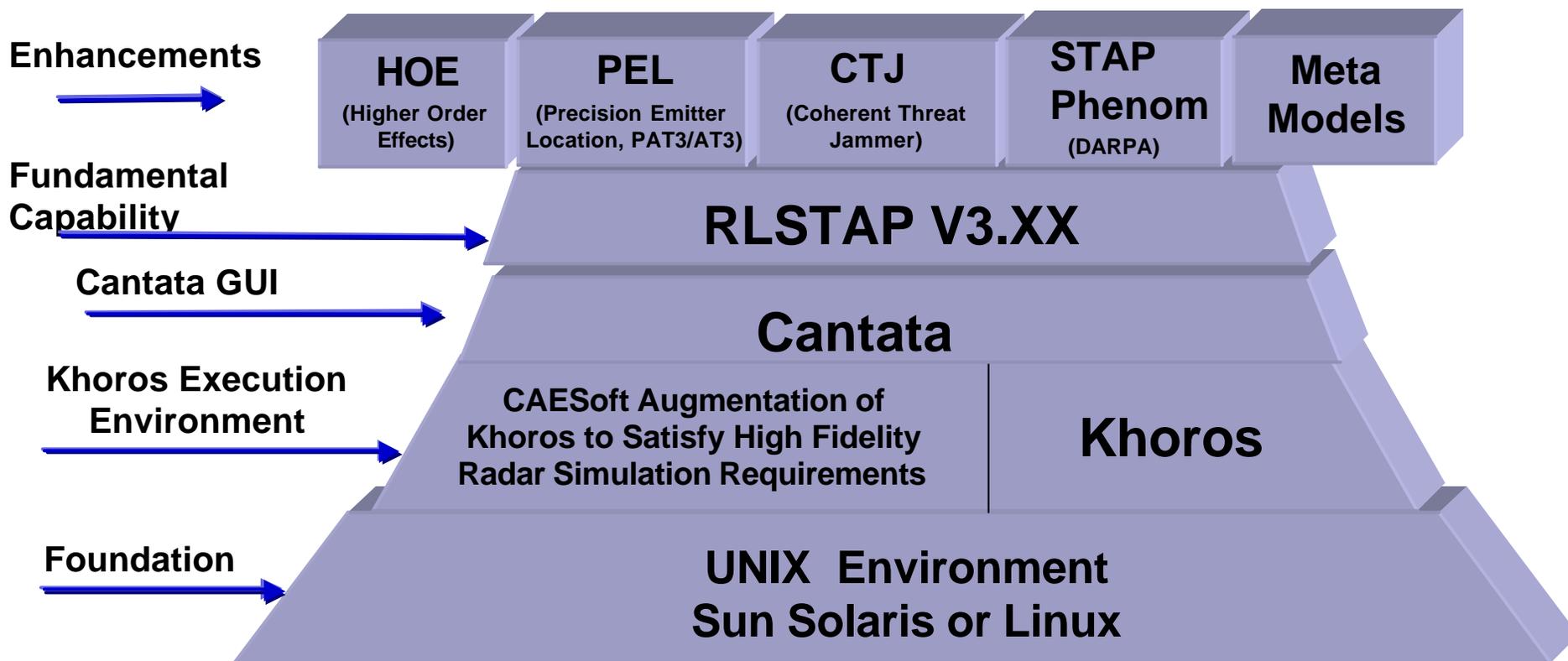


CODEHIST.AF3

SYSTEMS SUPPORTED BY CAESOFT SIMULATIONS

- AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE
 - AWACS
 - J-STARS / RTIP
 - AN/APS-137
 - SENSORCRAFT
 - MP-RTIP (proposed)
 - E-2C Circular Array STAP (proposed)
- SPACE BASED
 - ISAT / XLSAT
 - DISCOVERER II
 - CONCEPTS FROM USAF SPONSORED STUDIES 1978 THRU 1988
- RADAR-GUIDED MISSILES
 - LCCMD MLI
 - ERINT (PAC-3 UPGRADE)
 - FOREIGN THREAT SAMS
 - PROPRIETARY PROGRAMS
- AIRBORNE WEAPON DELIVERY
 - ATF
 - AN/APQ-130
- AIRBORNE UNMANNED VEHICLE
 - GLOBAL HAWK J-STARS AUGMENTATION CONCEPT
- SHIP BASED
 - SPY-1B (Antenna only)
- GROUND BASED
 - RADAR SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTAL RADAR(RSTER)
 - AN/FPS-111 LONG RANGE SURVEILLANCE
 - ADVANCED TACTICAL RADAR
 - FOREIGN THREAT FIRE CONTROL

Simulation Approach



Note: Khoros Glyphs were not modified and are compatible with RLSTAP V3.XX Glyphs.

Khoros was Not modified but augmented to bridge known Khoros execution environment gaps to enable its application to an extensible High Fidelity Radar Simulation and to provide enhanced operability where needed

SUMMARY OF CURRENT CAPABILITIES

- **Antenna Modeling**
 - General Phased Arrays
 - Multiple Subarrays, Beams
 - Non-overlapped/Overlapped
 - Single Polarization
- **Platform Effects**
 - Airframe, Radome (JSTARS, AWACS)
 - Yaw (Crab Angle), Pitch, Roll
- **Transmitter/Receiver**
 - Monostatic/Bistatic
 - Receiver Noise, Blanking
 - IF and PC Filtering, Range Folding
- **Waveforms**
 - Low, Medium, and High Fixed PRFs
 - LFM, Phase and Barker Coded
- **Targets**
 - Single/Multiple Scatterer
 - Not Shadowed by Clutter
 - Swerling Models (1 & 3)
- **Earth**
 - Spherical, Non-Rotating
 - WGS-84
- **Platforms**
 - Radars, Targets, Jammers
 - Linear Flight Paths
 - User-Specified via LUT
- **Low Simulation Noise (High Fidelity)**
 - (>80db Below Peak Signal Levels)
- **Clutter**
 - UHF through X-Band
 - Homogeneous/Site Specific
 - Importing of Sigma Zero vs Grazing Angle Curves
 - Bistatic Equivalence Theorem
- **Jammers**
 - Direct Path Noise Jammers Only
 - Can Set Bandwidth and Location/Speed
 - CTJ
- **Temporal Modeling**
 - Updates Positions of All Platforms on Each Pulse
 - Models Range-Walk and Doppler-Walk
- **Signal Processing**
 - STAP Algorithms
 - CFAR Algorithms
 - Beamforming, DPCA, MTI
- **Interfaces With Other Software**
 - MATLAB - Signal Processing Flexibility
 - MATLAB - Visualization
 - CS-PAAS - More Complex Antenna Modeling
 - Import Antenna Patterns Generated by Third Party Software

Higher Order Effects That can be Included

- Antenna
 - Radome and near field scattering cause elevated sidelobes, main beam defocusing, and spatial pattern mis-matching in multi-channel systems
 - Manifold and fabrication tolerances cause pattern degradation and spatial pattern mis-matching in multi-channel systems
 - Time dispersion due to unequal delays in manifolding and beamsteering
 - Correlated noise in Active ESA's due to element reuse where low noise amplifiers at the element level drive manifolds which form multiple receive beams

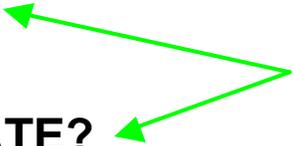
Higher Order Effects (Cont.)

- Transmitter
 - Exciter Spectral purity (phase noise, synthesizer spurs)
 - Power amplifier stability
 - Timing jitter
- Receiver
 - local oscillator Spectral purity (phase noise, synthesizer spurs)
 - Frequency dispersion due to non-linearities
 - time dispersion (mainly due to filters)
 - channel to channel mismatch
 - Motion compensation errors due to imperfect ownship navigation data
 - Analog to digital converters

Higher Order Effects (cont.)

- Environment Generators (Physical Model)
 - Effect of platform motion during a CPI which may result in range walk, Doppler walk, and higher order migration terms
 - Effect of crab angle on clutter returns
 - Target and clutter glint and scintillation
 - Non-homogeneous clutter
 - Large clutter discretetes
 - Large number of ground vehicles can be included to generate realistic backgrounds
 - Terrain Shadowing Terrain
 - Clutter Internal Motion
- Signal Processing
 - Pulse compression range sidelobes
 - Doppler sidelobes

SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS & SELECTION

- MANY TASKS MUST BE SUPPORTED BY DESIGN AND SIMULATION TOOLS
 - SPEED AND FIDELITY REQUIREMENTS:
 - DEPEND ON THE TASK
 - VARY OVER A WIDE RANGE
 - THE FIGURES OF MERIT FOR A SIMULATION ARE RELATED TO HOW WELL IT SUPPORTS THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
 - HOW QUICK?
 - HOW ACCURATE?
 - QUICK TURNAROUND WITH POOR ACCURACY IS OF NO VALUE
 - VERY SLOW WITH HIGH FIDELITY IS INAPPROPRIATE FOR MANY PURPOSES
 - POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:
 - USE A SEPARATE SIMULATION FOR EACH TASK
 - USE A VARIABLE FIDELITY SIMULATION
- THESE MUST BE TRADED OFF
- 

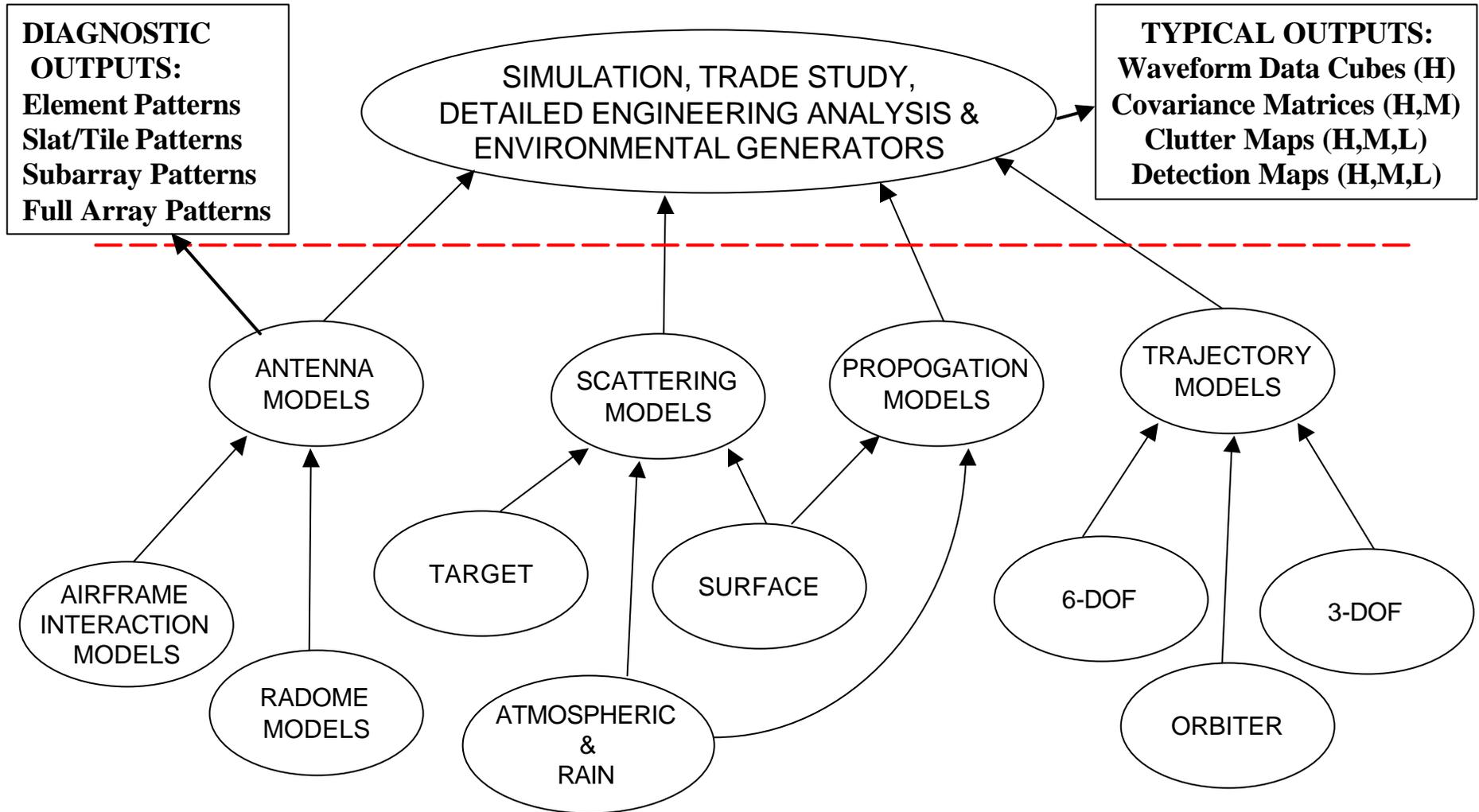
FEATURES VS FIDELITY LEVEL

- **CORE PROCESS DATA REPRESENTATION**
 - **LOW** - POWER
 - **MEDIUM** - POWER OR SAMPLES COMPLEX VIDEO
 - **HIGH** - SAMPLED WAVEFORMS
- **CORE PROCESS DATA SAMPLE RATE**
 - **LOW** - DWELL
 - **MEDIUM** - CPI OR DWELL
 - **HIGH** - CHOSEN TO AVOID ALIASING; RESAMPLING PERFORMED AS REQUIRED TO MATCH WAVEFORM BANDWIDTH
- **GEOMETRY UPDATE RATE**
 - **LOW** - DWELL
 - **MEDIUM** - CPI
 - **HIGH** - PRI
- **OUTPUT DATA**
 - **LOW** - SNR, J/S, PD, PFA, PACQ, RMS RANGE, ANGLE, AND DOPPLER TRACK ACCURACIES
 - **MEDIUM** - SNR, SIR, J/S, PD, PF, PACQ, CA, SCV, PEAK CLUTTER, DYNAMIC RANGE REQUIRED, CLUTTER MAPS, ESTIMATED TARGET ANGLE OFF BORESIGHT, ESTIMATED TARGET RANGE AND DOPPLER
 - **HIGH** - SAMPLED WAVEFORMS AT ANY POINT IN SIMULATED SYSTEM

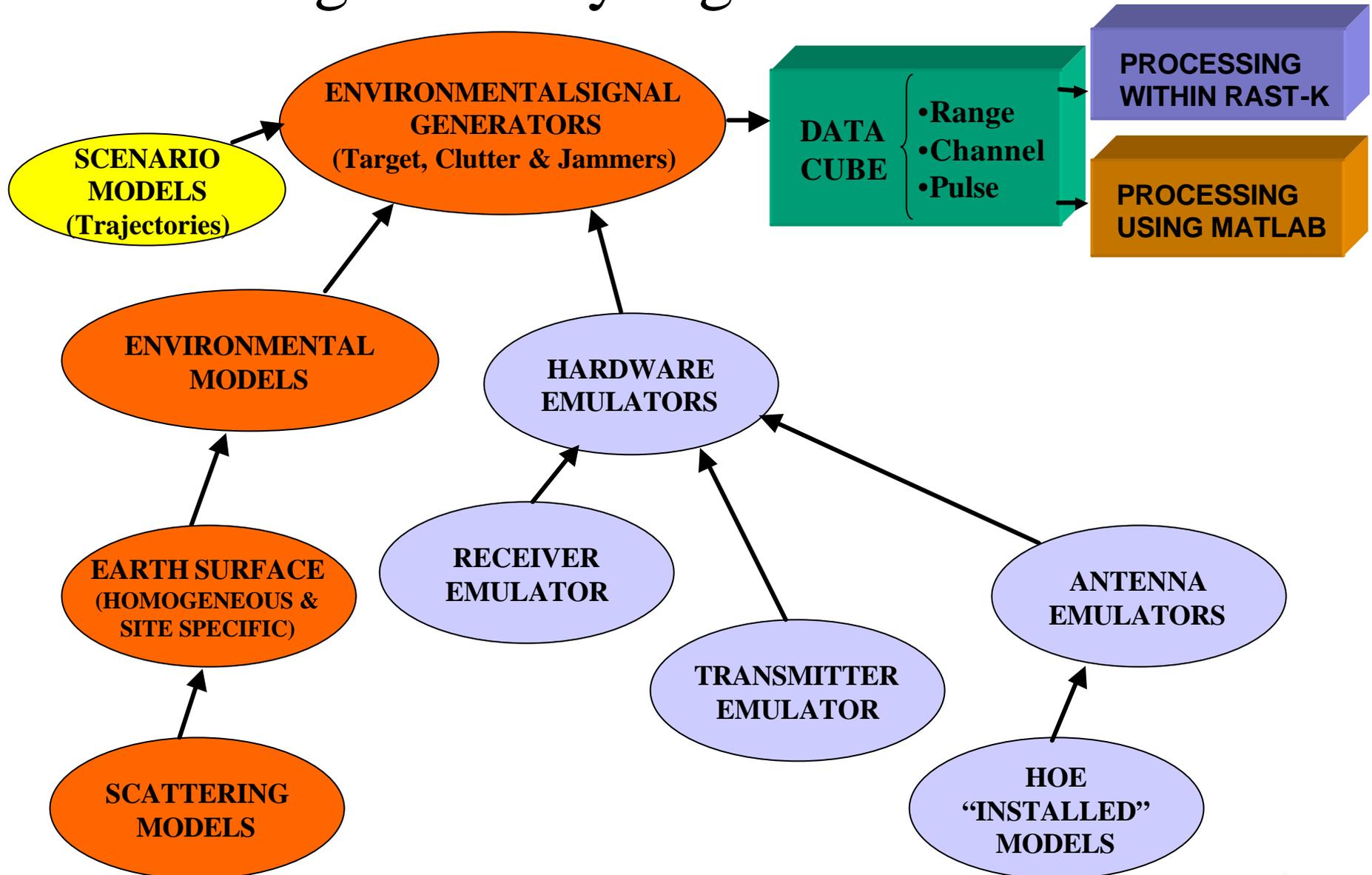
FEATURES VS FIDELITY (Cont.)

- **SCOPE**
 - **LOW** - FOR INITIAL DESIGN PROCESS BASED ON NOISE LIMITED PERFORMANCE ESTIMATION
 - **MEDIUM** - FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS AND DESIGN TRADE-OFF STUDIES. INCLUDES INTERFERENCE INVESTIGATIONS AND HOW OTHER PHENOMENA AFFECT SEEKER PERFORMANCE
 - **HIGH** - FOR DETAILED SIMULATION OF SPECIFIC SYSTEM DESIGN
- **METHODOLOGY**
 - **LOW** - USES CLOSED FORM SOLUTIONS AND LOOK-UP TABLES
 - **MEDIUM** - COMBINES CLOSED FORM SOLUTIONS, ITERATIVE TECHNIQUES, NUMERICAL INTEGRATION, AND LOOK-UP TABLES TO PREDICT SYSTEM PERFORMANCE
 - **HIGH** - COMBINES ACCURATE EMULATION MODELS OF RADAR COMPONENTS WITH ENVIRONMENT STIMULATORS
- **HARDWARE CHARACTERIZATION**
 - **LOW** - PARAMETERS, LOOK-UP TABLES
 - **MEDIUM** - PARAMETERS, LOOK-UP TABLES, AND SIMPLE MODELS
 - **HIGH** - CHARACTERIZED VIA EMULATORS DESIGNED TO ACCURATELY SIMULATE HARDWARE DEVICES

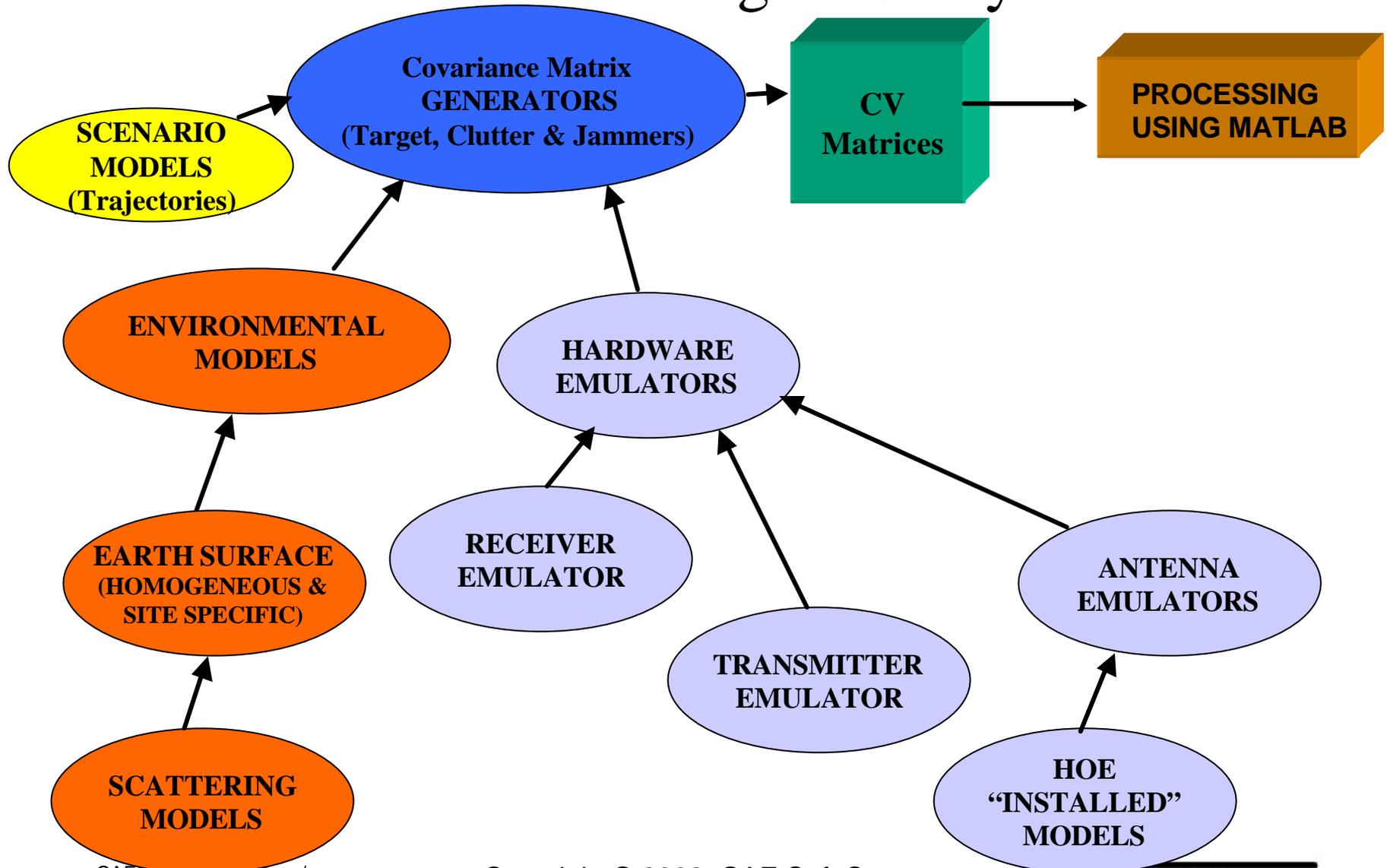
**TRUTH SUB-MODELS ARE THE LOWEST LEVEL ROUTINES
THEY ARE COMMON TO ALL FIDELITIES
(REQUIRE STANDARD OPERATIONAL INTERFACES)**



High Fidelity Signal Generation



Covariance Matrix Generation uses same interface as High Fidelity



Example Illustrating some Higher order effects

- Site Specific Non-Homogeneous Clutter Background with and without ICM
- Simple Example Illustrating Clutter Glint Effects

ACM Results 3/27/02

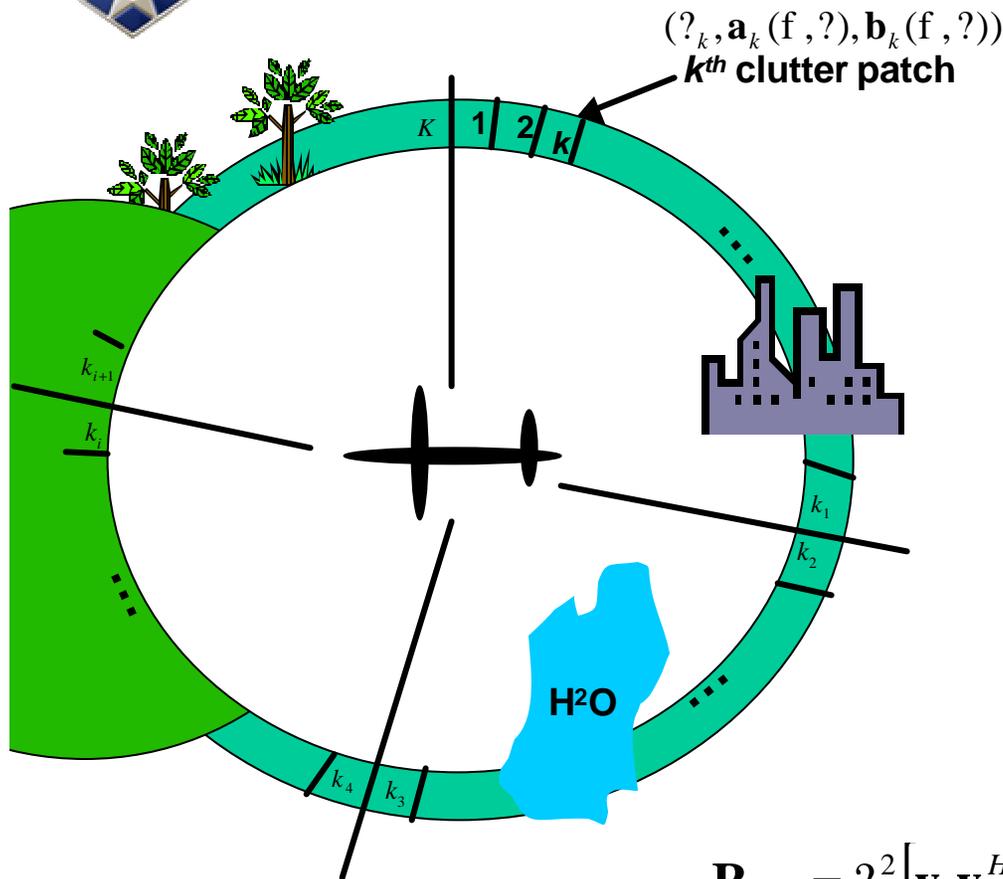
Salt Lake City Area



Peter Zulch
Signal Processing Branch (SNRT)
Sensors Directorate
Air Force Research Laboratory



Varied ICM Properties Around a Range Ring



Spatial Steering Vector

$$\mathbf{a}_k = \exp(j2\mathbf{p}(0:N-1) \frac{d}{l} \sin(\mathbf{f}_k) \cos(\mathbf{q}_k))$$

Temporal Steering Vector

$$\mathbf{b}_k = \exp(j2\mathbf{p}(0:M-1) \frac{2v}{l \cdot prf} \sin(\mathbf{f}_k + \mathbf{f}_{vma}) \cos(\mathbf{q}))$$

Space Time Steering Vector

$$\mathbf{v}_k = (\mathbf{b}_k \otimes \mathbf{a}_k) \in \mathbb{C}^{NM \times 1}$$

Analytic Covariance Matrix Calculation

$$\mathbf{R} = \sum_{k=1}^K ?_k^2 \mathbf{v}_k \mathbf{v}_k^H$$

Covariance with ICM

$$\mathbf{R}_{icm} = \mathbf{R} \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST} = \left[\sum_{k=1}^K ?_k^2 \mathbf{v}_k \mathbf{v}_k^H \right] \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{icm} = ?_1^2 [\mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_1^H] \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST} + ?_2^2 [\mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{v}_2^H] \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST} + \dots + ?_K^2 [\mathbf{v}_K \mathbf{v}_K^H] \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST}$$

ICM Can Vary From Region to Region Depending On Clutter Type

Can be more specific as to the ICM for the k^{th} patch

$$\mathbf{R}_{icm} = ?_1^2 [\mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_1^H] \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST,1} + ?_2^2 [\mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{v}_2^H] \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST,2} + \dots + ?_K^2 [\mathbf{v}_K \mathbf{v}_K^H] \circ \mathbf{T}_{ST,K}$$



Internal Clutter Motion (ICM)

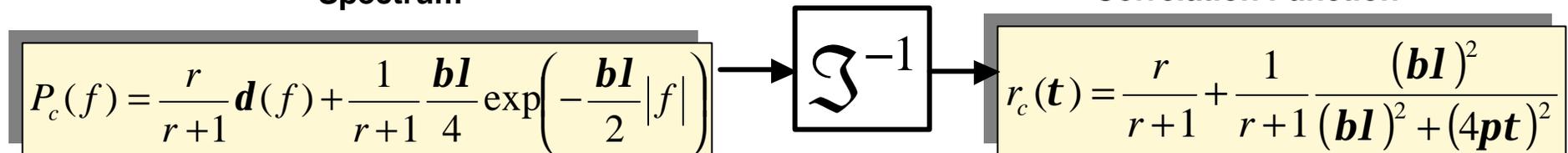


- Method Based on Covariance Matrix Tapers

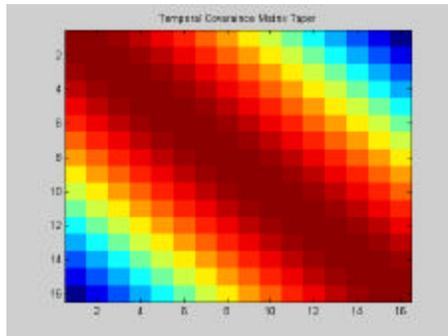
Spectrum

Billingsley Model

Correlation Function



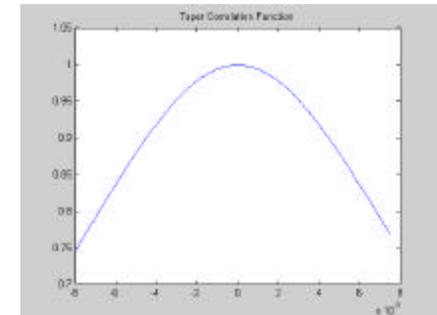
$\mathbf{T} \equiv$



$$10 \log r = -15.5 \log w - 12.1 \log f_c + 63.2$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{ST} = \mathbf{T} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{N \times N}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{icm} = \mathbf{T}_{ST} \circ \mathbf{R}$$



$$\mathbf{T} \in R^{[M \times M]}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{ST} \in R^{MN \times MN}$$

$$\mathbf{R} \in C^{MN \times MN}$$

- Can apply time modulation directly to range sample

$$(\mathbf{U}, \Lambda) = \text{EIG}(\mathbf{T})$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{z}} = (\mathbf{U} \Lambda^{1/2}) \mathbf{z}, \quad \mathbf{z} \in C^{M \times 1}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{r,icm} = \sum_{p=1}^{P_{cc}} \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{q}) \bullet (\tilde{\mathbf{z}} \otimes \mathbf{1}_N))$$

Reference: Techau, Paul M., Bergin, Jameson S., and Guerci, Joseph R., "Effects of Internal Clutter Motion on STAP in a Heterogeneous Environment," *Proceedings of the IEEE Radar Conf.*, Atlanta, GA, May 1-3, 2001

RSTER UHF Example Parameters

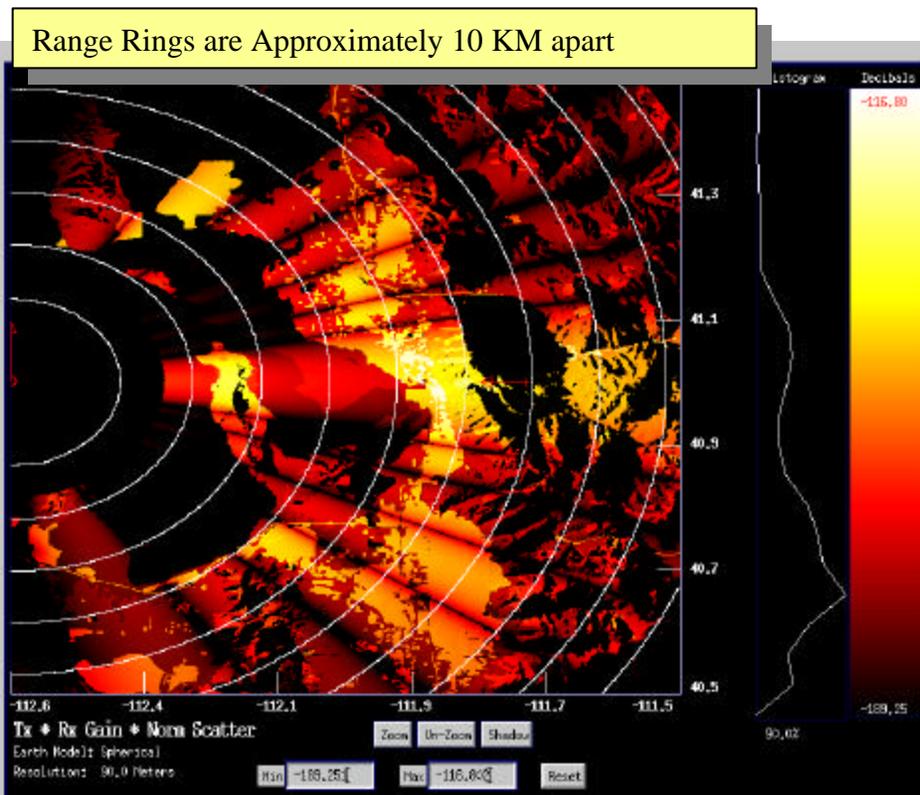
Parameter	Value	
Transmit Frequency	435 MHz	
Pulse Width	1e-5 sec	
3 dB Bandwidth	0.6 MHz	
PRF	625	
Transmit Peak directive Gain	29 dBi	
Receive Peak directive Gain	17 dBi	
Transmit Power	128 Kwatts	
Boresight	Broadside (Starboard)	
# Receive Channels	14 subarrays	
# Transmit Pulses	16	
Platform Heading	North	
Platform Velocity	175 m/s	
Platform Altitude	9 Km	
Platform Location	41 deg. N Lat, 112.57 W Lon	
Range Resolution Cell Size	150 m	



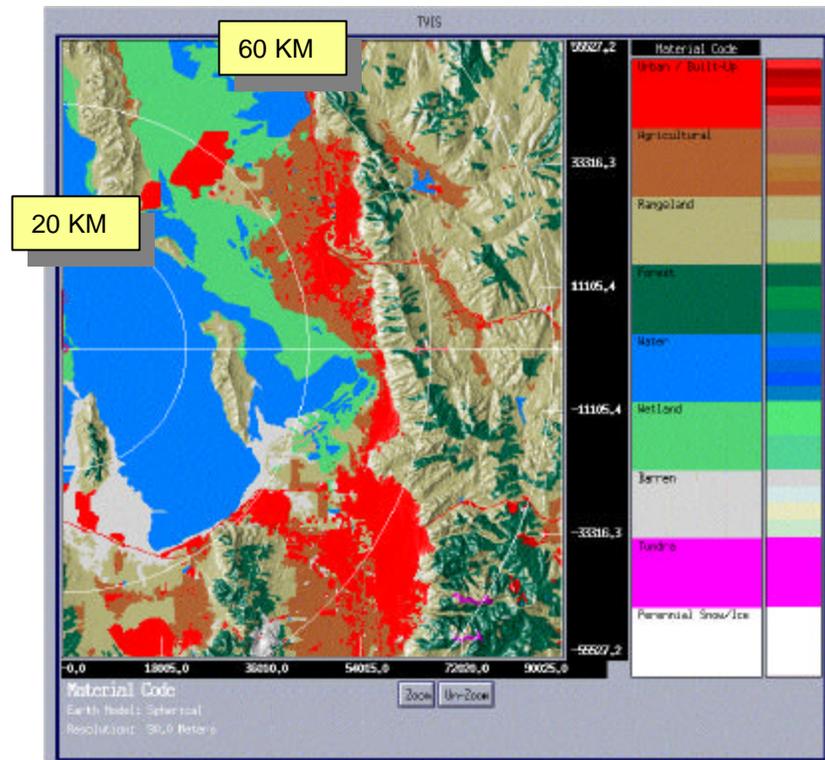
Salt Lake City Area

- Radar positioned just on left border of plot, 1/2 way down plot
- Looking out over Great Salt Lake towards SLC and Wasatch Mt. Range

Clutter Power



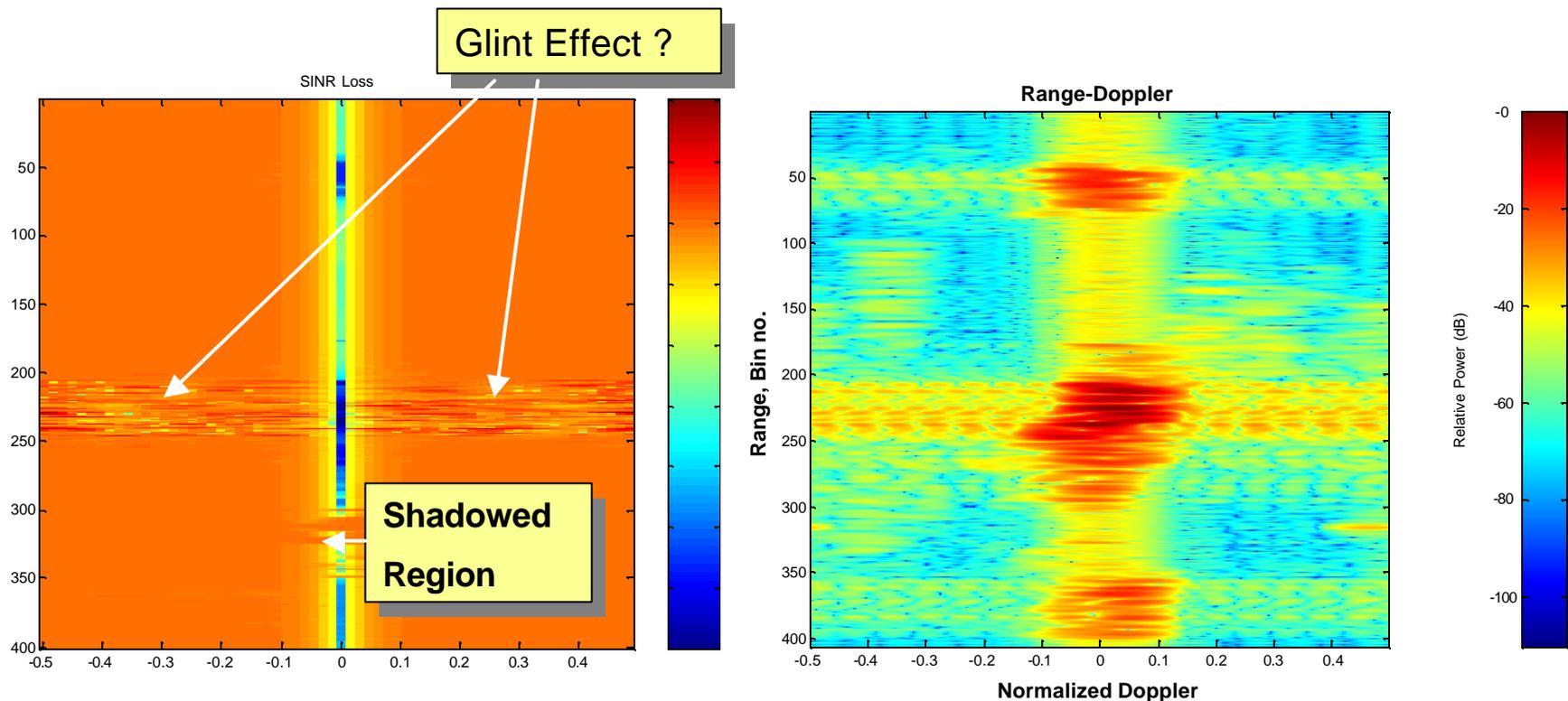
Land Cover





SINR vs. Range Doppler Comparison No ICM

- Rng. Dop plot after conventional beamforming and Doppler processing (30 dB Dolph-chebychev weights)

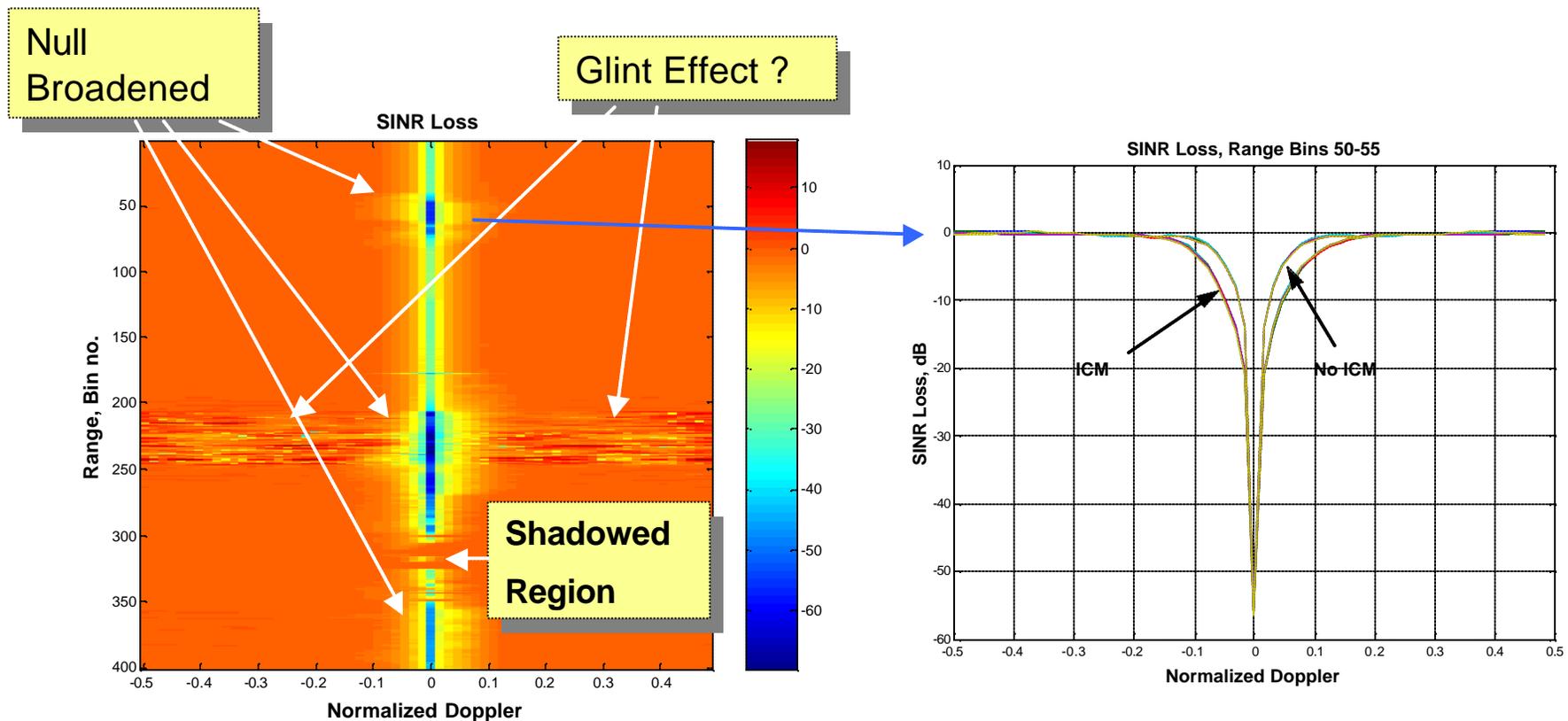




SINR Analysis – Clutter plus Noise ICM Included



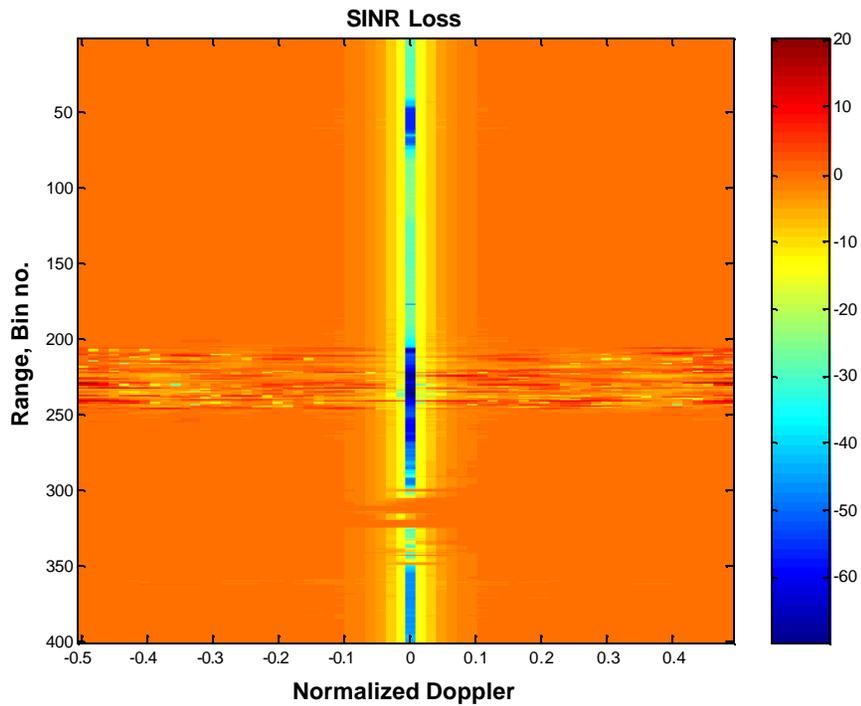
- Included ICM where correlation properties differ from one cover type to another
- Used combination of Billingsley and Simkins Temporal Correlation Models



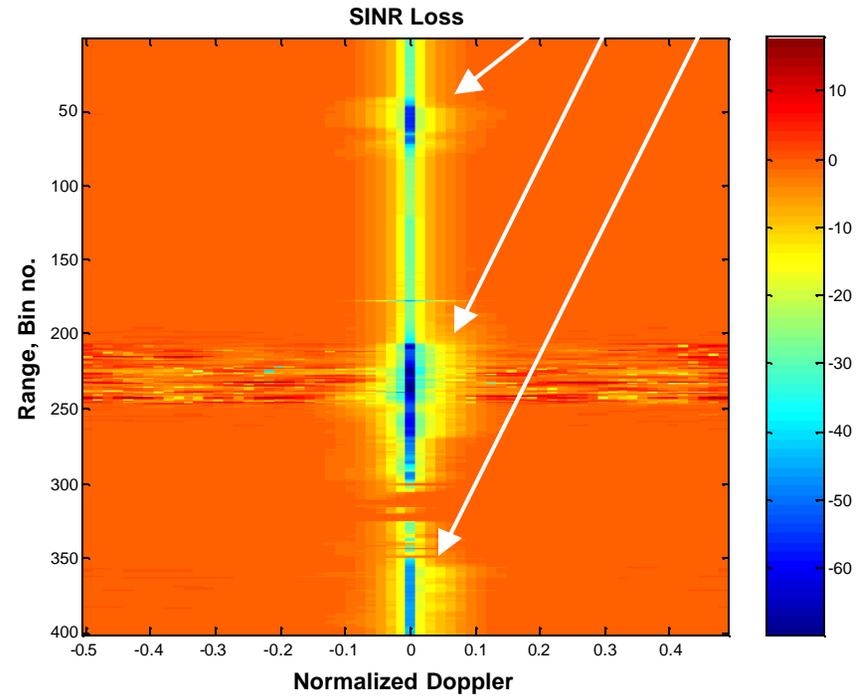


SINR Comparison

Null
Broadening



Without ICM

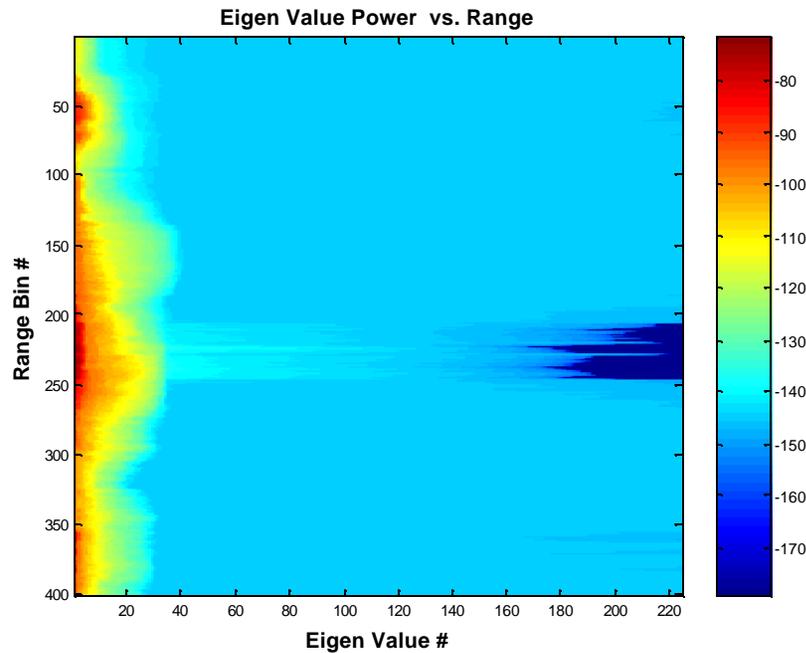


With ICM

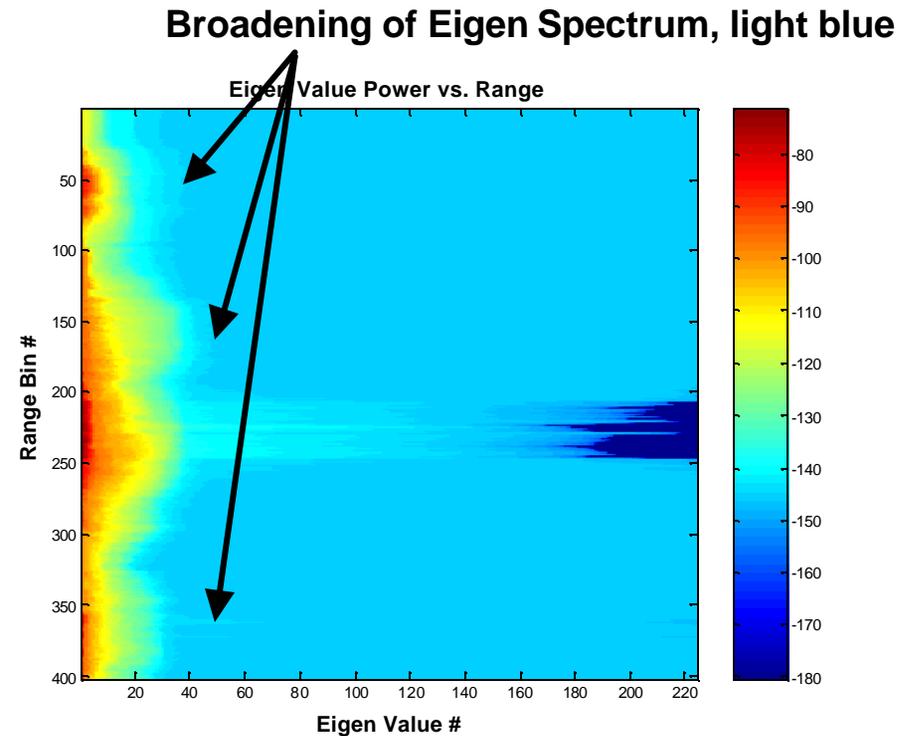


Eigen Analysis

- All 401 range cells
- Analytic covariance matrices used



Without ICM



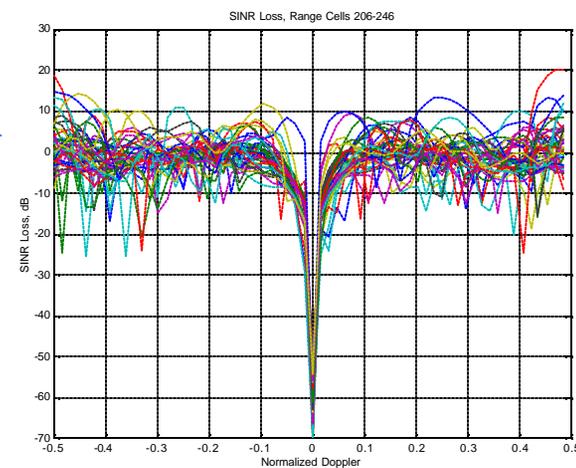
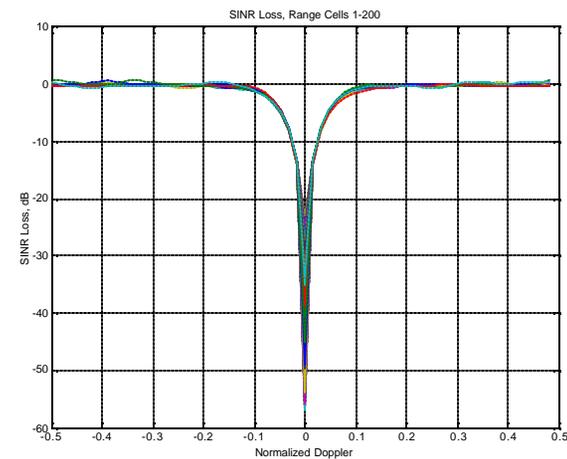
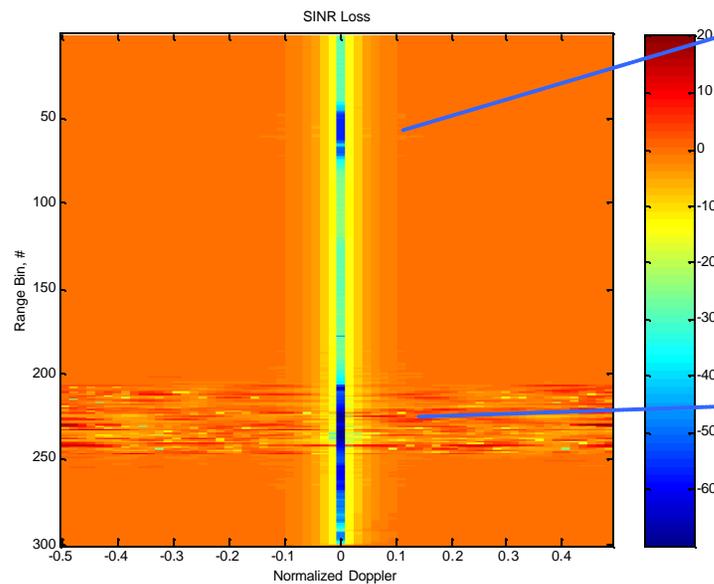
With ICM



SINR Analysis – Clutter plus Noise (No ICM)



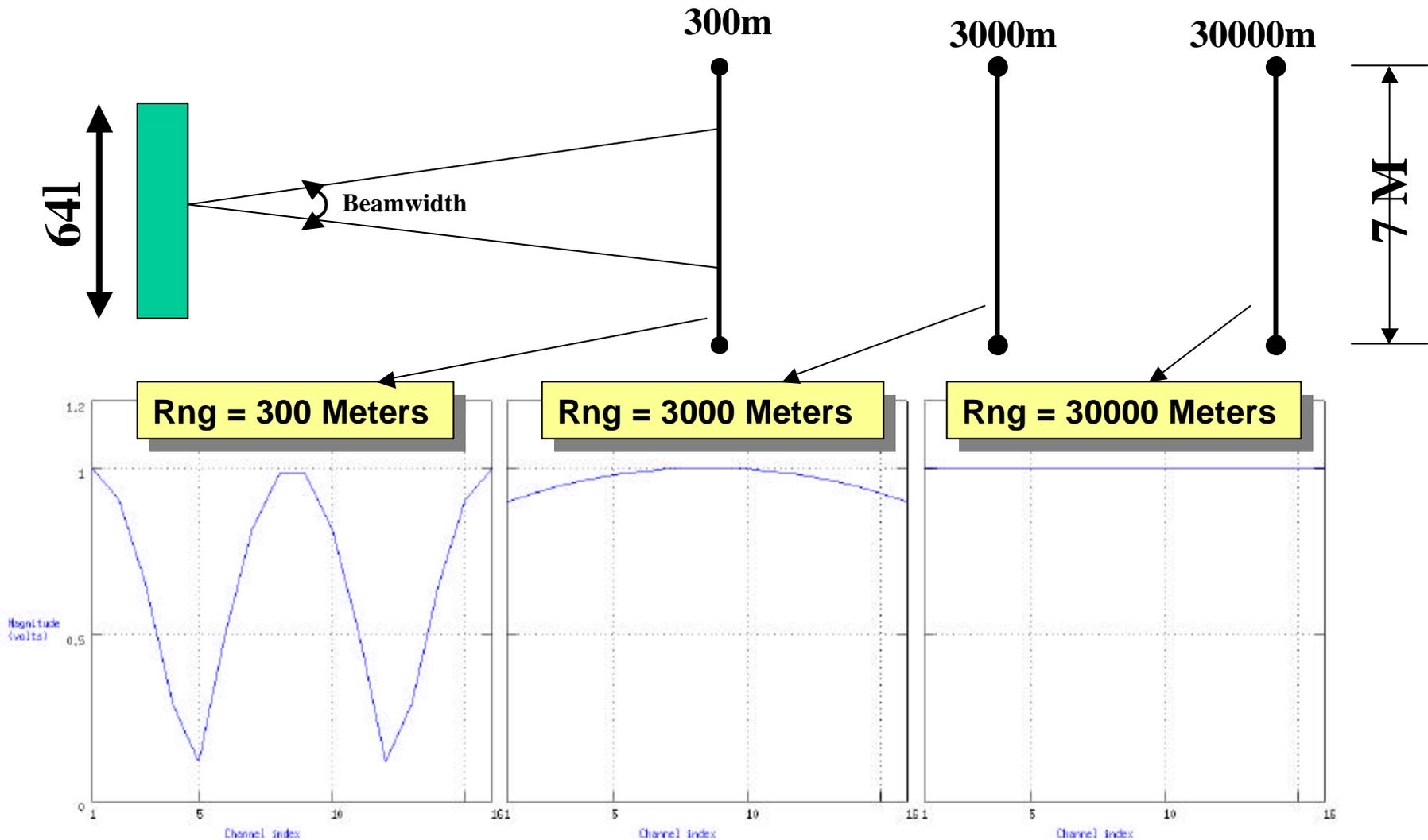
- Cuts show SINR overall shape does not change much except between range cells 200 and 240



Clutter Scintillation and Glint

- Coherent Superposition causes Constructive and Destructive Interference between multiple clutter scatterers at the Antenna
 - Scintillation is the temporal effect
 - Glint is the spatial effect
- Is always present when more than one clutter scattering object reside in a range bin
- Degrades
 - SAR Imagery – Speckle
 - Adaptive Processing – Sub-Space Leakage

Clutter Glint Simple Example



Scenario Description

- Rectangular Scatterer field:
 - 110 Meters wide (cross-range)
 - 110 KM long (down-range)
- Scatterer locations were randomized
- Width of scatterer field ensures it is in main beam of TX and RX patterns
- CluGlint-r1e.wk

Eigen-Spectra Computation

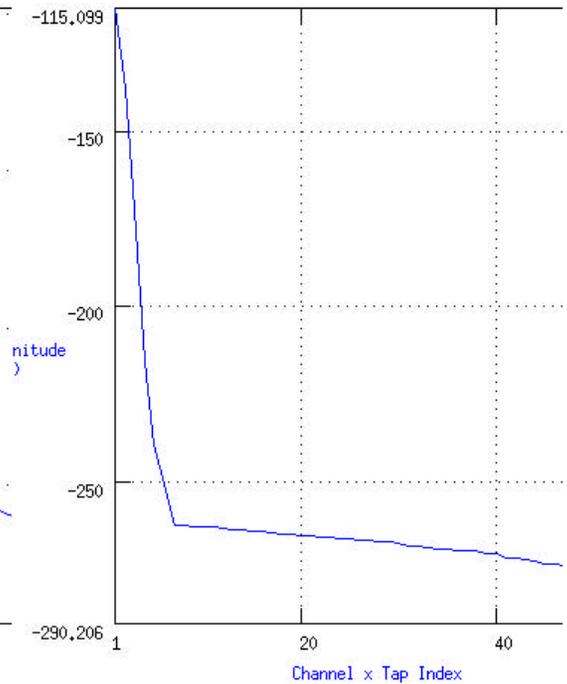
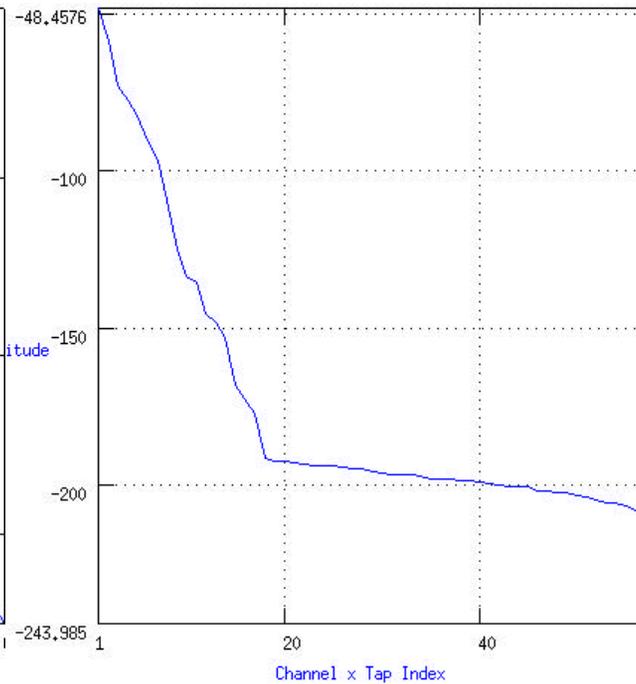
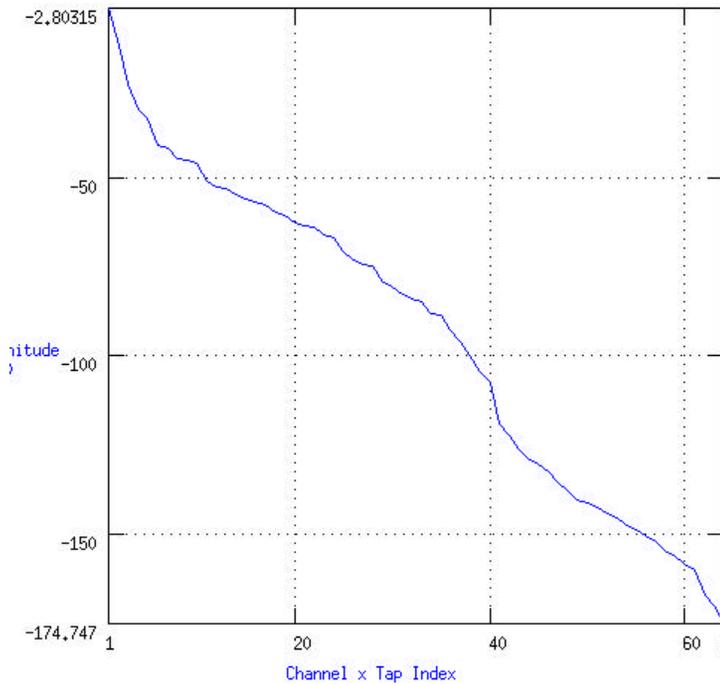
- 16 channels, 4 pri taps
- Covariance matrices were computed for each range bin and summed together in groups of 10
- Case 1 Crab angle is 0.0
- Case 2 Same as case 1 with non-zero crab angle

Case 1 no crab angle

2 microsec

20 microsec

200 microsec



Notice the clutter eigen-spectrum is relatively wide for the close-in range bins and decreases as we go out in range where glint is less significant.

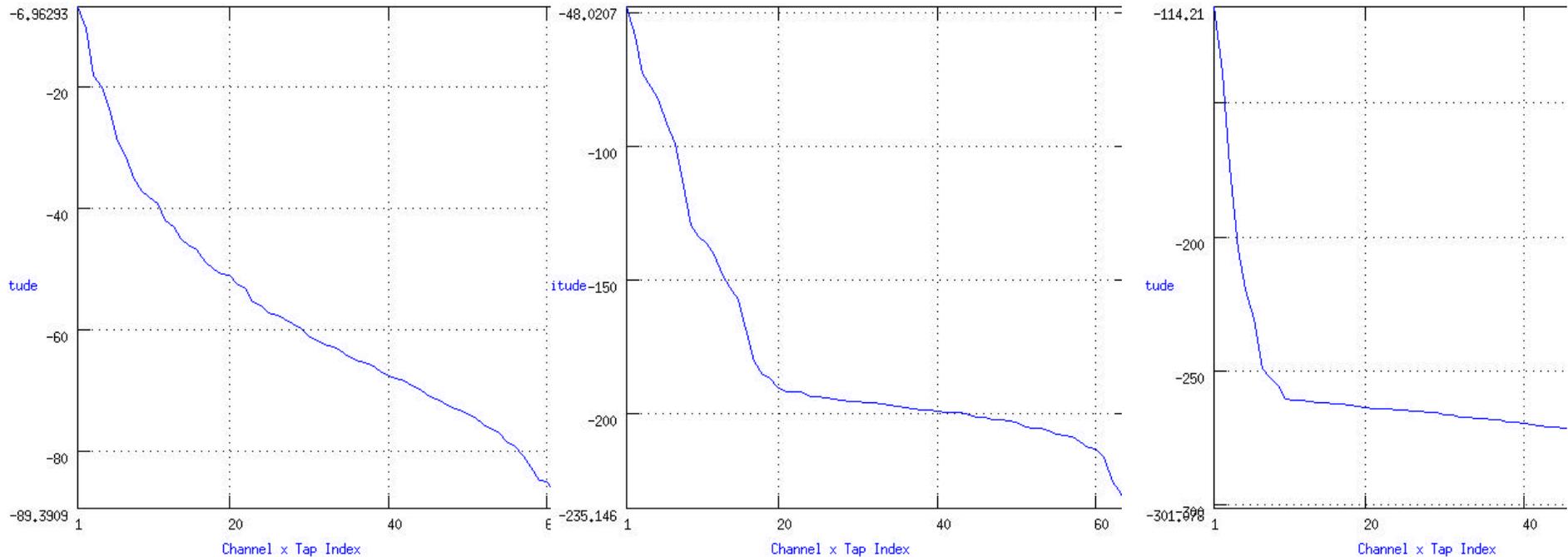
Case 2 with crab angle

2 microsec

20 microsec

200 microsec

Range-Channel-Pulse Data Cube



Only change was to modify the velocity components so the phase centers no longer lined up along the velocity vector, i.e. Non-zero crab angle.

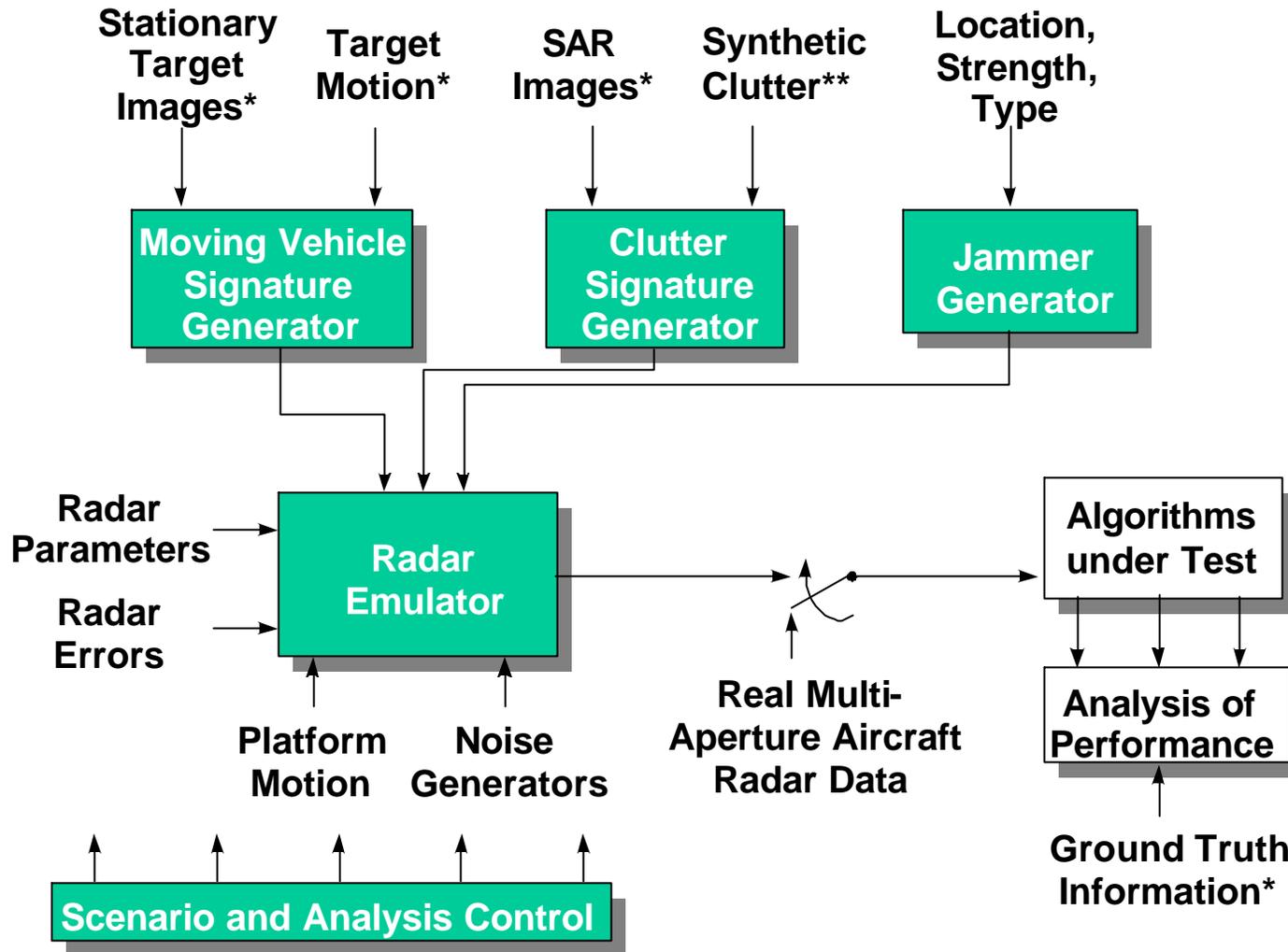
BACKUPS

RLSTAP V3.18 GLYPH LIST (March 2002)

ANTENNA	PLATFORM	RADAR	TARGET	CLUTTER	PEL
Synthesis:	<i>GVS PlatformLUT</i>	Transmitter:	Initialization:	Scattering:	Initialization:
<i>AmplitudeTaper</i>	<i>PlatformLUT</i>	<i>TX Init</i>	<i>TgtInIt</i>	<i>AddCluCorrLUT</i>	<i>PEL EmlInItEsaAzScanOnly</i>
<i>CBFTODVR</i>	<i>PointMass</i>	<i>Gen LFM Wvf</i>	<i>TgtInItMany</i>	<i>AddDisScat</i>	<i>PEL EmlInItMechAzScanOnly</i>
<i>CorporateFeed</i>	<i>PlatCollector</i>	<i>Gen PC</i>	<i>TgtDSInIt</i>	<i>CorrelationLUT</i>	<i>PEL EmlInItWaveformGeneric</i>
<i>ElemCtrl</i>	<i>NavModel</i>	<i>Gen PC Wvf</i>	Waveform:	<i>CorrelationModels</i>	<i>PEL EmlInItWaveformLUT</i>
<i>ElementLocations</i>	<i>TrajGen</i>	<i>Gen Pls Wvf</i>	<i>TgtWvfGen</i>	<i>HF CWG Prescan</i>	<i>PEL EmitterCollector</i>
<i>ExcFailures</i>		Receiver:	Covariance:	<i>InsertImage</i>	<i>PEL PlatformLUT</i>
<i>ExcGainErrors</i>	SIMULATION CONTROL	<i>RX Init</i>	<i>MF Tgt ACM Gen</i>	<i>PolarHomoScat</i>	<i>PEL RxInIt</i>
<i>ExcPhaseErrors</i>	<i>SIMCON</i>	<i>Add Noise</i>		<i>RectHomoScat</i>	Simulation Control:
<i>FreqResponse</i>	<i>CPICON</i>	<i>FillIRA</i>	Jammer	<i>RSS Sigma0 Curve</i>	<i>PEL SIMCON</i>
<i>GenLinArray</i>	<i>MEASCON</i>	<i>HF CorrNoisGen</i>	Initialization:	<i>Sigma0 Curve</i>	<i>PEL MEASCON</i>
<i>GenRectArray</i>	<i>PD Mode Control</i>	<i>MF Nois ACM Gen</i>	<i>JAM Init</i>	<i>Sigma0 LUT</i>	<i>PEL ModeControl</i>
<i>GenSubApertures</i>	<i>Spotlight SAR Mode</i>	<i>LFM PulseComp</i>	<i>CTJ Init</i>	<i>SiteSpecificScat</i>	Waveform:
<i>ImpulseResponse</i>	<i>Staggered PRI Cont</i>	<i>Rcvr BP</i>	Waveform:	<i>UserScat</i>	<i>PEL HF EmitWvfGen</i>
<i>InitBeamFormDef</i>		<i>Rcvr Gain</i>	<i>AddCTJ</i>	<i>UserScat2</i>	Utilities:
<i>TimeDelayAdj</i>		<i>RngAxisLmpErr</i>	<i>AddJamNoise</i>	Analysis:	<i>PEL CAF Gen</i>
Servers:		<i>RX Blanking</i>		<i>MonoCluParm</i>	<i>PEL EmitGeoParm</i>
<i>AntennaLUT</i>		Propagation:		Waveform:	
<i>AntennaServer</i>		<i>DirectPath</i>		<i>HF CWG</i>	
Time Dispersion:				<i>HF CWG SHM</i>	
<i>AddTimeDispersion</i>				Covariance:	
Import AES:				<i>MF Clu ACM Gen</i>	
<i>AntennaCollector</i>					
Visualization					
<i>AntPatGen</i>					

DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	STAP	DIGITAL DATA PROCESSING	VISUALIZATION	DATA MANIPULATION	DIAGNOSTICS	IMPORT/EXPORT
<i>BlankMap</i>	<i>ADPCA</i>	<i>Cell Averager</i>	<i>AES Plot</i>	<i>ExtractWvf</i>	<i>DOBJ Viewer</i>	<i>KDF to MAT</i>
<i>Digital Beamforming</i>	<i>FST</i>	<i>Greatest Of</i>	<i>Plotter</i>	<i>PatchFPB</i>	<i>FPB Viewer</i>	<i>MAT to KDF</i>
<i>Dec PRBS</i>	<i>ETS</i>	<i>Ordered Statistic</i>	<i>Tvis</i>	<i>PostAttr</i>		<i>PSV to ASC</i>
<i>Filt MTI Amp</i>	<i>JD</i>	<i>Trimmed Mean</i>		<i>PostFPB</i>		
<i>Filt PD ARY</i>	<i>JD Diagn</i>			<i>RCtoRCP</i>		
<i>HF Sample CM Gen</i>	<i>JDNG</i>			<i>RngFldWvf</i>		
<i>ImageFormationProc</i>				<i>Voltage to dB</i>		
<i>PD MoComp</i>						
<i>SarMoComp</i>						
<i>SarPhasMoComp</i>						
<i>WvfTimeDelayAdj</i>						

LINCOLN LAB ALGORITHM TESTBED CONCEPT USING RLSTAP

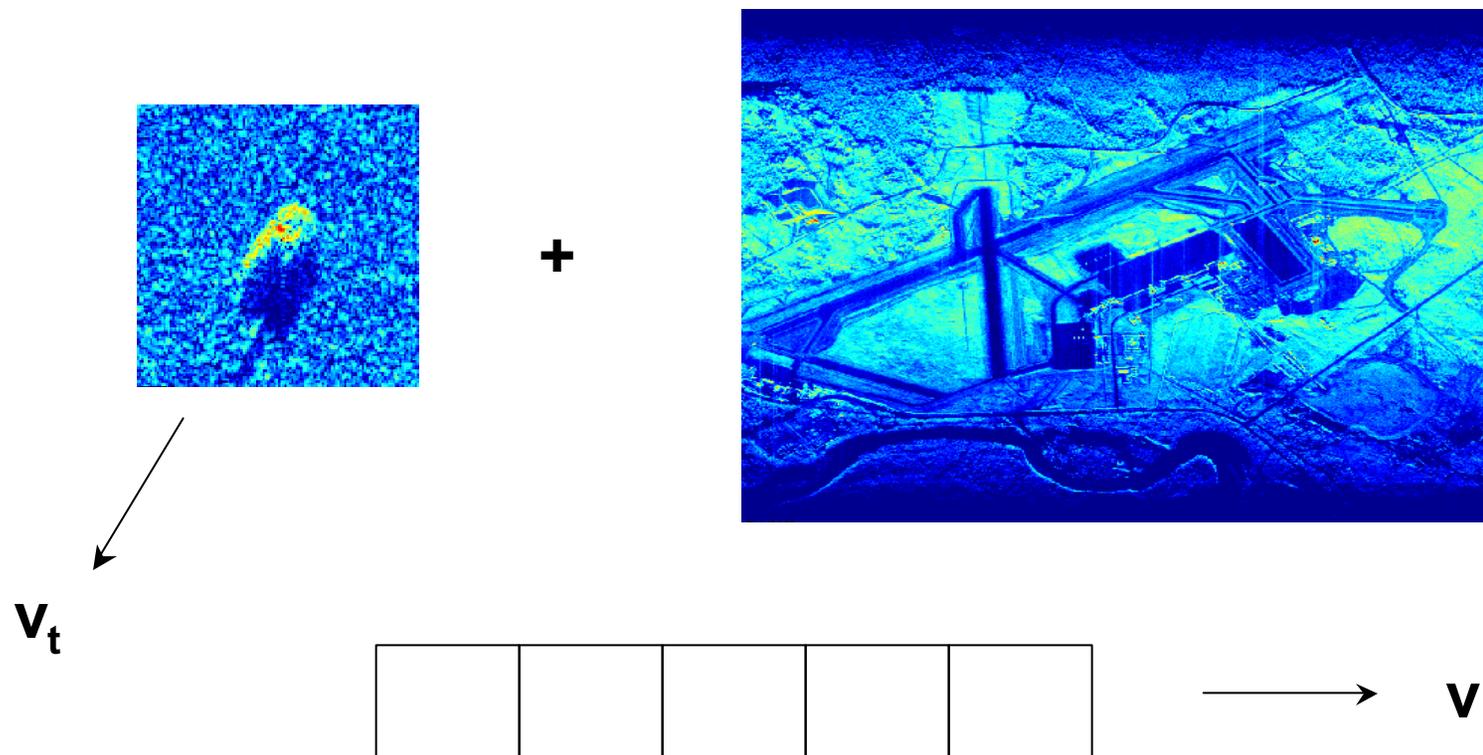


Notes: * Real or Simulated ** Synthetic Clutter for Far Sidelobes and Internal Motion

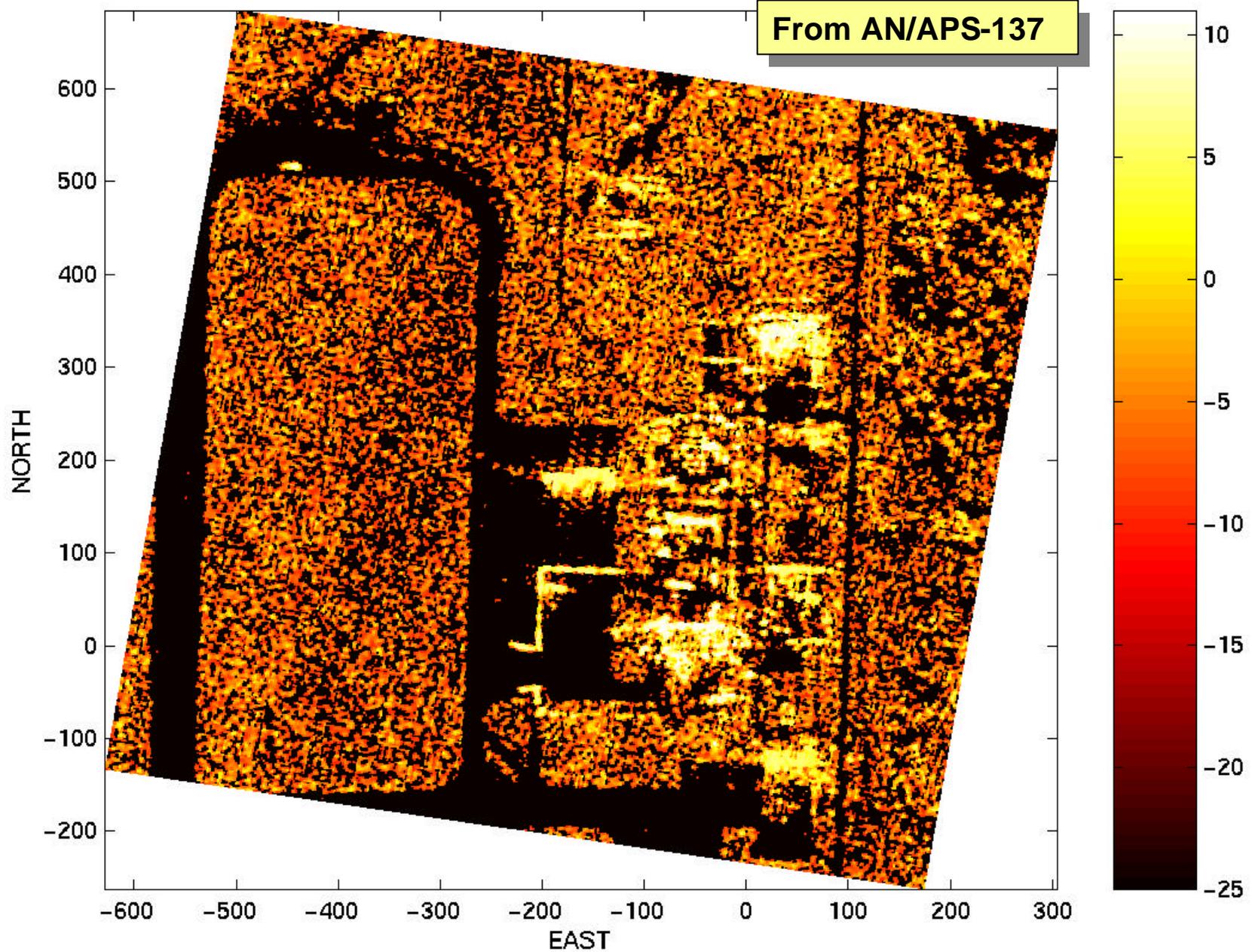
EMULATION APPROACH



- EMULATE COMPLEX DATA FOR MULTI-CHANNEL ARRAY USING SINGLE CHANNEL COMPLEX SAR CLUTTER AND TARGET DATA



EXAMPLE OF PROCESSED SAR DATA USED TO SPECIFY CLUTTER BACKGROUND



Description of Simulation used to Illustrate Clutter Glint Effects

Parameters

- **Workspace = CluGlint-r1e.wk**
- **Radar General:**
 - **Center Frequency = 10 GHz**
 - **CPI Length = 34 pulses**
- **Simulation General:**
 - **Sample Rate = 20 MHz**
 - **TX Wvf Oversample Ratio = 4**
 - **Min Range = 0.0 Meters**
 - **Max Range = 80000 Meters (43.2 NM)**
 - **Start Time = 0.0 Sec**

Parameters (cont.)

- **Antenna:**
 - **TX Mode:**
 - **Width = 3.84 meters (256 elements), spacing = 0.015 meters**
 - **Height = 0.02 meter (1 element)**
 - **RX Mode:**
 - **16 subapertures spaced 0.24 meters apart horizontally**
 - **each subaperture:**
 - **Width = 0.24 meters (16 elements), elem. spacing = 0.015 meters**
 - **Height = 0.02 meter (1 element)**
 - **Mechanical boresight**
 - **Az = 90.0**
 - **EI = -10.0**
 - **Electronic steering: boresight**

Parameters (cont.)

- **Transmitter:**
 - **Peak Power = 10,000 watts**
 - **PulseWidth = 5 MicroSec**
 - **PRI = 950 MicroSec**
 - **Intra-pulse Modulation = none**
- **Radar Platform:**
 - **Reference Point: Lat, Long = 0.0 N, 0.0 E**
 - **Starting Location: 0.0 Meters N, 0.0 Meters E**
 - **Altitude = 300 Meters**
 - **Velocity = 252.63 M/S**

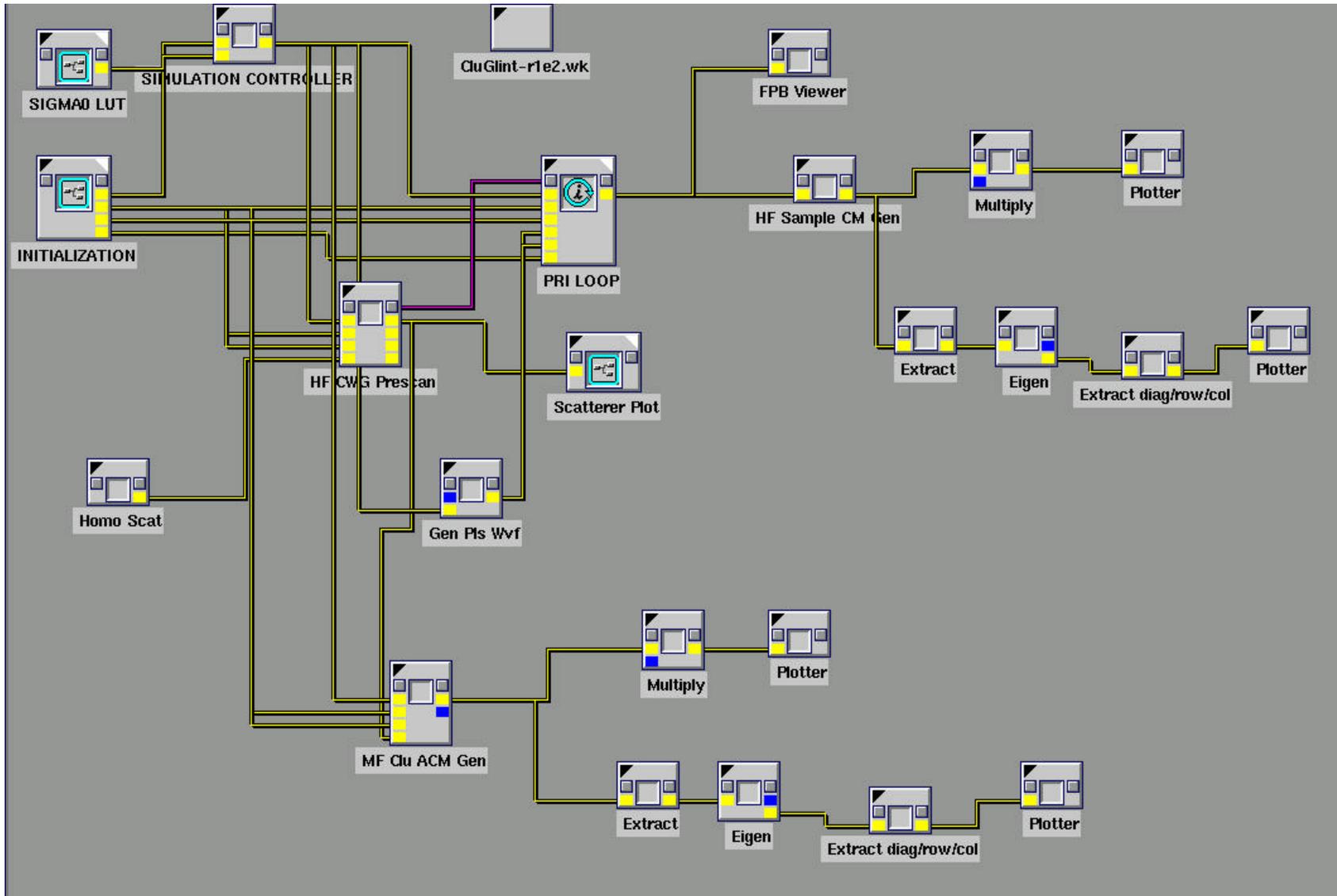
Parameters (Cont.)

- **Receiver:**
 - **Noise Figure = 3 dB (The noise injection in the count loop was disabled)**
 - **ADC Clock = 10 MHz**
- **Filter:**
 - **Low-pass Butterworth, 8 poles, bandwidth = 6 MHz**

Parameters (Cont.)

- **Target:**
 - **None**
- **Clutter from HomoScat:**
 - **Spanned approximately 110 meters cross range and 110,000 meters down range**
 - **2001 x 41 scatterer field on rectangular grid**
 - **Horizontal spacing = 0.0005 degrees (approx. 55.5 Meters)**
 - **Vertical spacing = 0.00001 degrees (approx. 1.11 Meters)**
 - **Center of scatterer field: Lat, Long = 0.0° N, -0.5° E**
 - **Material Code: open ocean**

Top Level Workspace



Count Loop

