

ASF DAAC is located at the Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska, Fairbanks



Image credit-Lester Lefkowitz

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration



## NASA's Alaska Satellite Facility (ASF) DAAC

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), Sea  
Ice, Polar Processes, and Geophysics

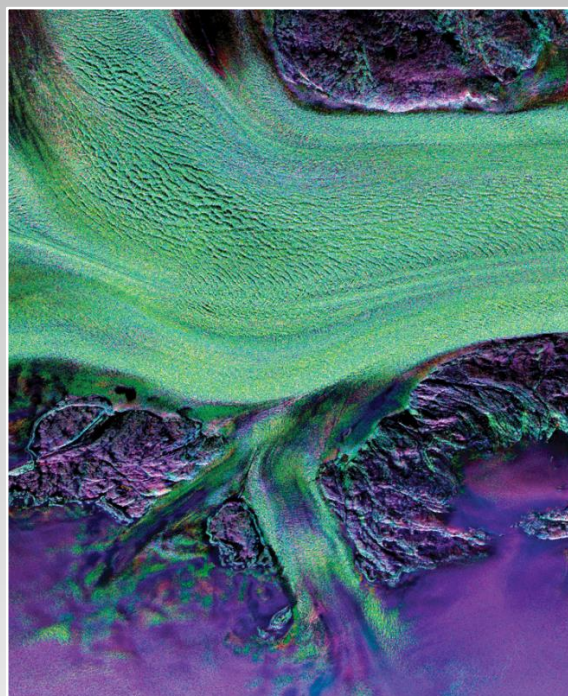
ASF DAAC is located at the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. ASF DAAC is supported by NASA to acquire, process, archive, and distribute Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data from polar orbiting satellites and airborne sensors to advance Earth science research. ASF DAAC has partnered with NASA since 1991 to support the U.S. science community by providing on-line access to US and international space agency global SAR data.

**Nettie La Belle-Hamer, Ph.D, ASF Director, DAAC Manager**

Data products are or have been supplied by SAR sensors on many different spaceborne and airborne platforms, including:

- European Space Agency's Sentinel-1, European Remote Sensing Satellite (ERS)-1, and ERS-2
- Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency's Japanese Earth Resources Satellite (JERS-1) and Advanced Land Observing Satellite (ALOS)
- Canadian Space Agency's RADARSAT-1 Satellite
- NASA's SMAP, Airborne Synthetic Aperture Radar (AIRSAR), Uninhabited Aerial Vehicle Synthetic Aperture Radar (UAVSAR), and Seasat missions.

Additional capabilities include satellite tracking and ground station capability.



The Helheim Glacier originates from the Greenland ice sheet, passing to the sea through a narrow rift in the coastal mountain range. Its retreat has dramatically accelerated in recent years. Credit: NASA 2009.

More than 6.5 petabytes of data were in the archive at the end of FY2018. More than 11 million data files were distributed in 2018.



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