

Towards Bi- and Multi-static SAR

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Multistatic Radar Workshop 2025, 19-20 June, Milan

- providing single-pass geometry/line-of-sight/baseline diversity

- possibly a cost-efficient solution when flying with an existing high duty-cycle monostatic system (e.g. Sentinel-1 & Harmony)
- enabling single-pass InSAR / TomoSAR (depending on number of “companions”)

- Relying on a cooperative transmitter
- Next generation SAR monostatic SAR systems go towards DBF-SAR architectures
- Synchronisation!

“Backbone” SAR missions at C- and L-band operate \sim zero-baseline

B	veg. gain	deformation gain
↑	↑	↓
↓	↓	↑

P. Siqueira, 2003

- Largely benefiting surface deformation
 - reduction of volume / baseline decorrelation
 - Not optimised for height measurements (analogy: limited 'parallax')
 - Dedicated missions in favour of SAR tomography or for increasing InSAR/PolInSAR height sensitivity:
 - 1) Multi-pass acquisition stack collection for a single mission with controlled across-track baselines (e.g. Biomass)
 - 2) Tandem satellite operation (e.g. TerraSAR-X+Tandem-X, LuTan-1)
 - 3) Single-pass acquisition stack collection for a companion mission with controlled across-track baselines (e.g. Harmony)
 - 4) Single-pass acquisition stack collection for interferometric cartwheel like concepts (dedicated transmitter) → Hongtu-1 (see next presentation)

- 1) Exploiting ascending/descending + left-/right-looking geometries (e.g. ALOS-2/NISAR)
 - Disadvantage as toggling between left- and right-looking decreases the temporal resolution for each stack
 - could still be fine when implemented systematically
- 2) Exploiting burst-overlap region in TOPS modes (e.g. Sentinel-1)
 - only applicable in the limited overlap region
- 3) Mid-inclination orbits (e.g. NIMBUS IRIDE), combined with SSO SAR (e.g. CSK)
- 4) Dedicated companions with large along-track separation (e.g. Harmony)





Enjoy the workshop!