

# From Ground to Space: Analyses and Demonstrations of Multistatic SAR

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German Aerospace Center (DLR), Microwaves and Radar Institute

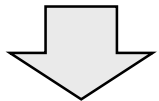
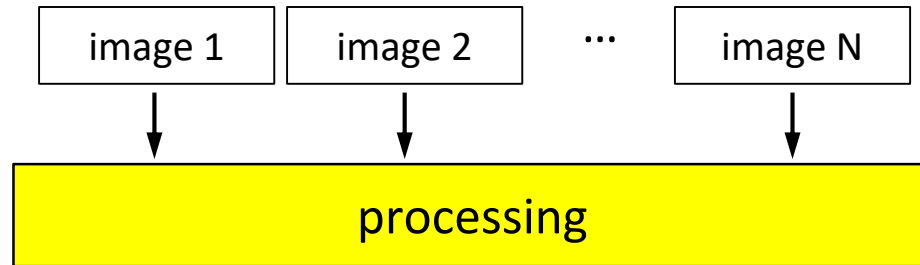
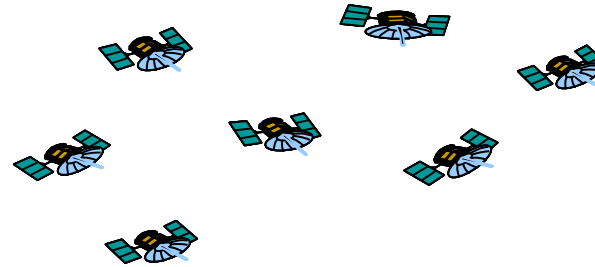
Multistatic Radar Workshop 2025  
Milan, Italy  
June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2025



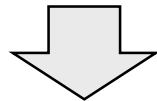
# ERC-Funded Project “Distributed Radar Interferometry and Tomography Using Clusters of Smallsats” (DRITUCS)



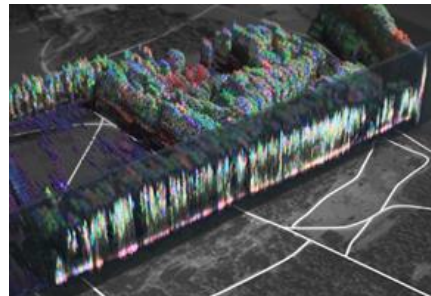
clusters of  
smallsats



digital  
elevation  
models



tomograms

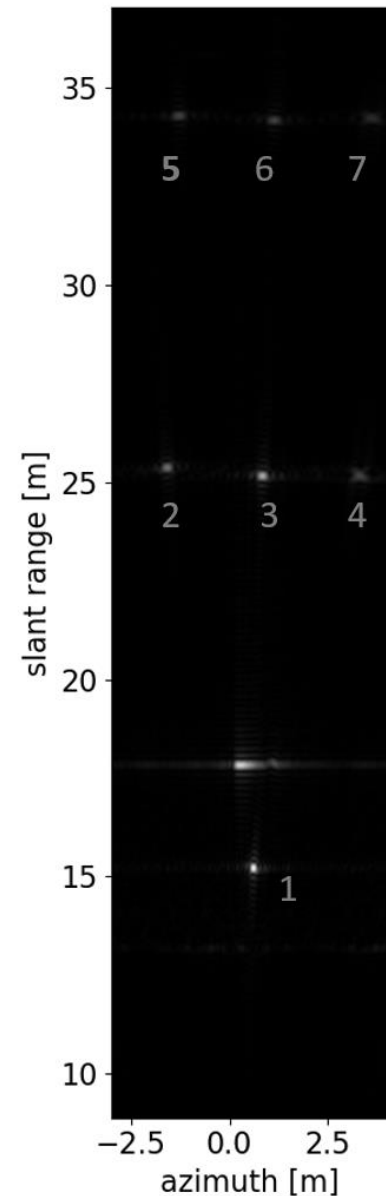
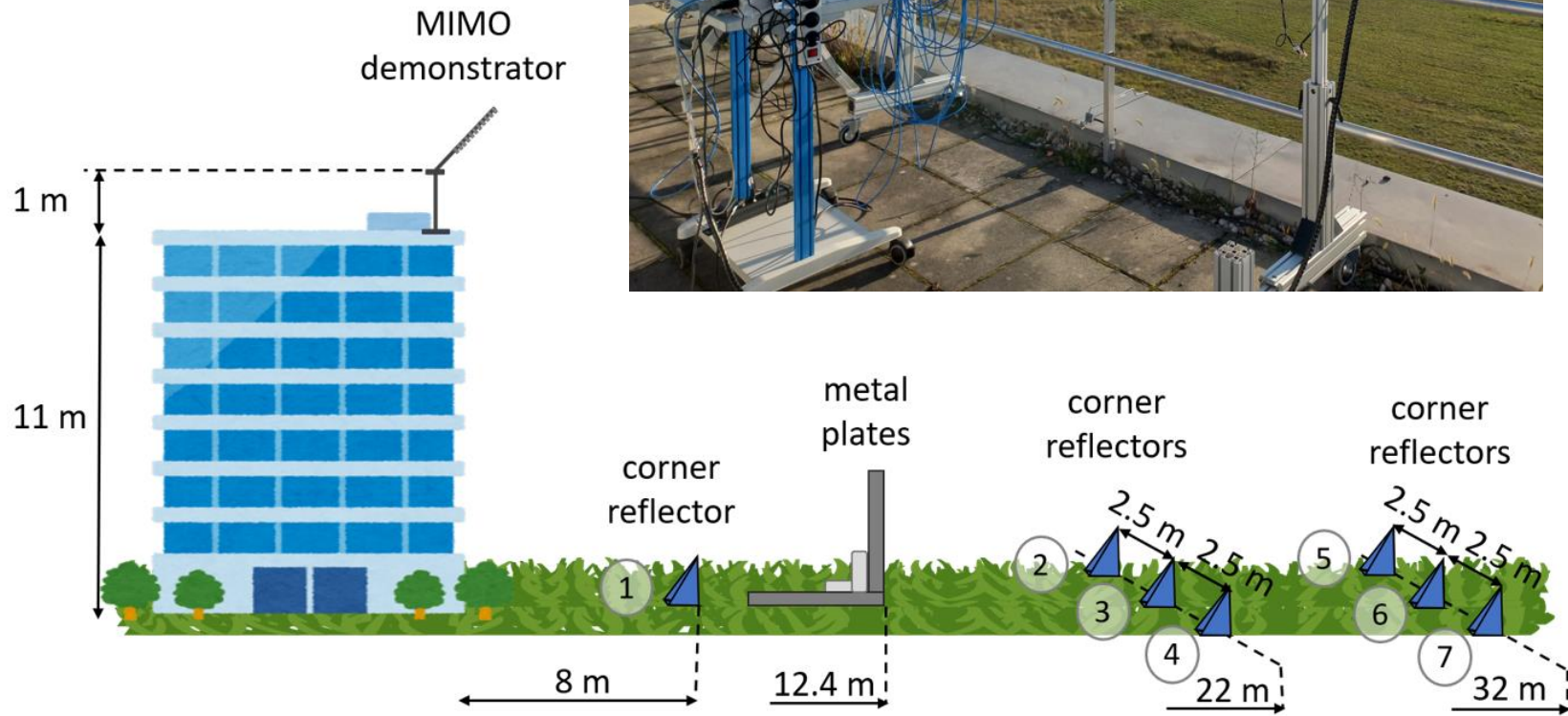
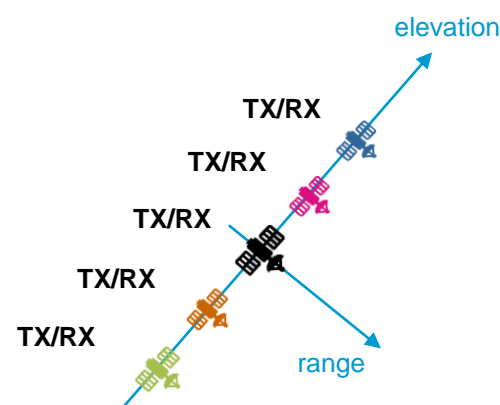


**Talk on  
distributed INSAR  
by Maxwell  
Nogueira Peixoto  
today at 16:50**

**multiple-input  
multiple-output (MIMO)  
SAR tomography**

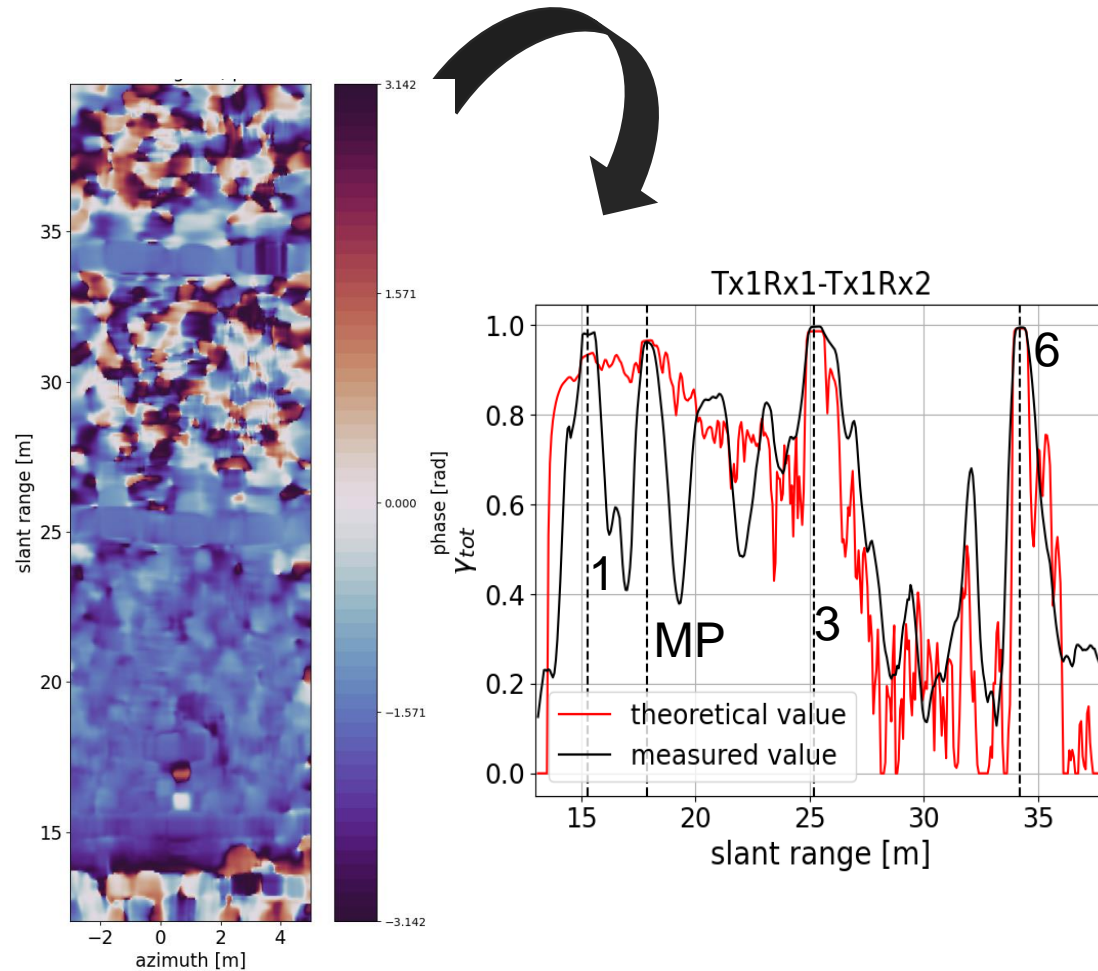


# Ground-based Demonstration of MIMO-SAR Tomography

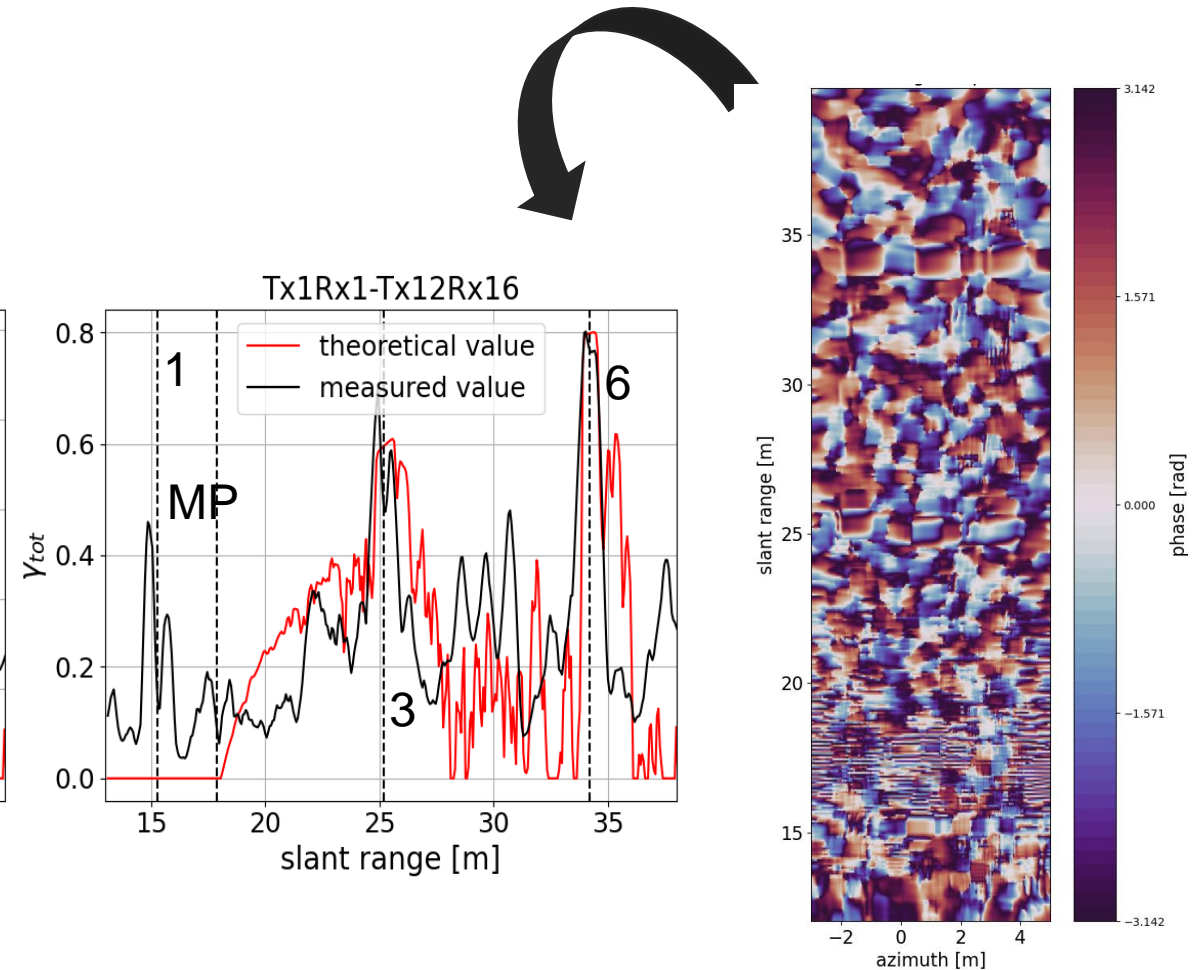


# Interferometric Results

**Tx1Rx1 – Tx1Rx2**

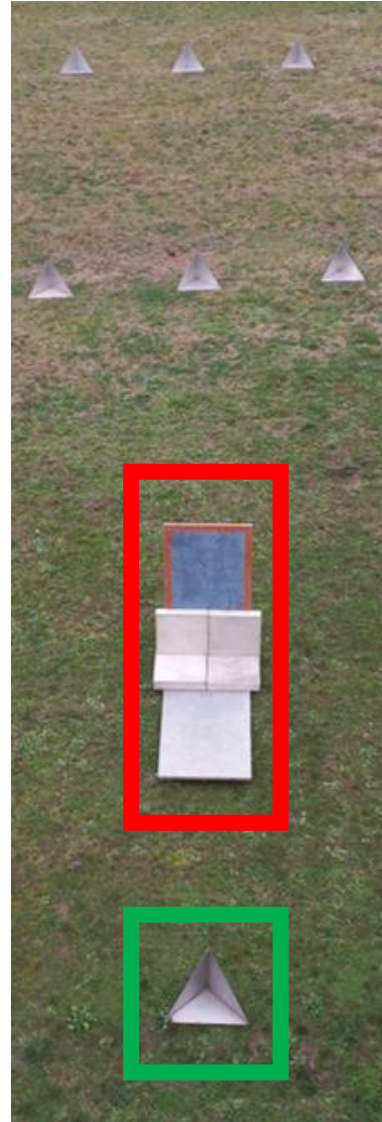
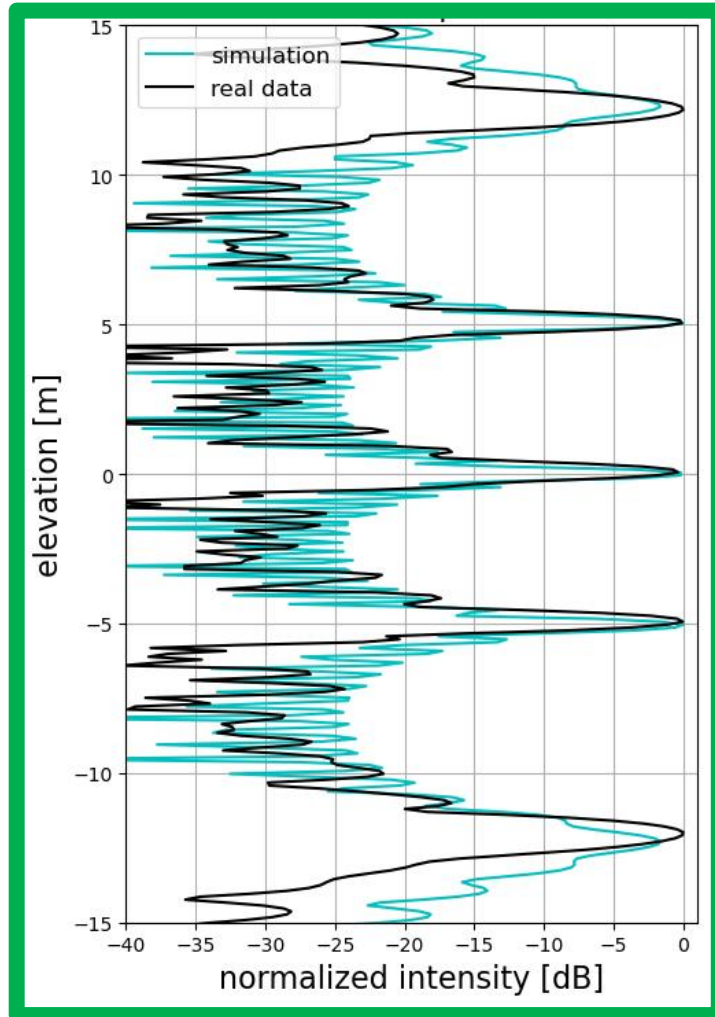


**Tx1Rx1 – Tx12Rx16**

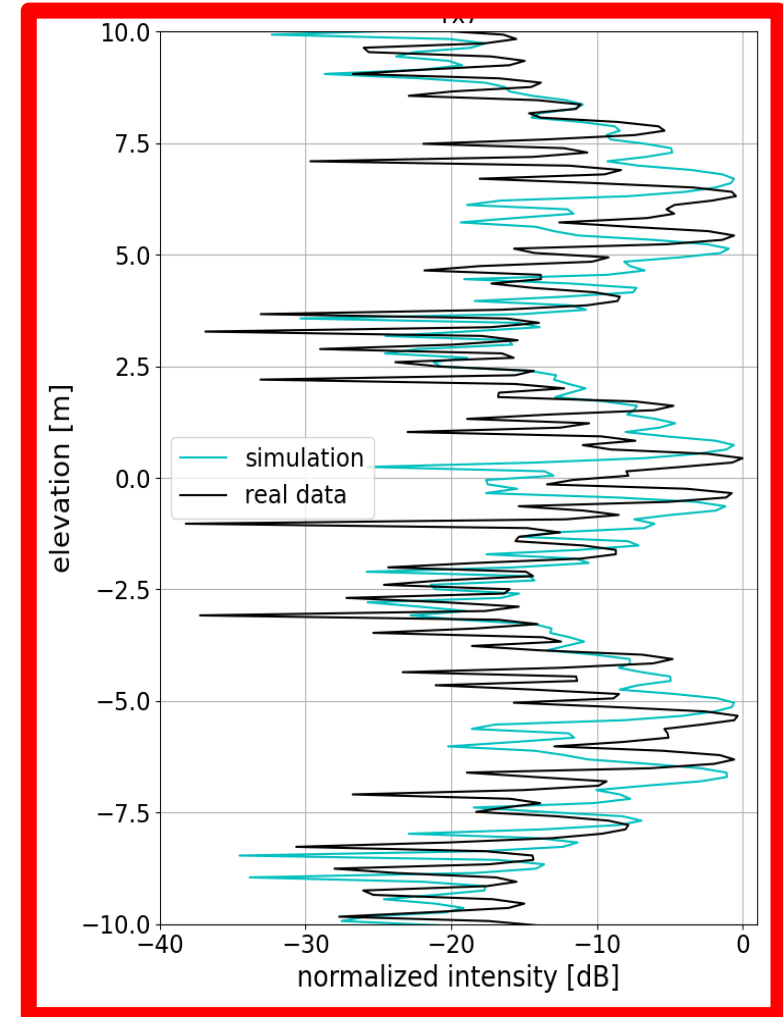


# Multistatic Tomography

corner reflector

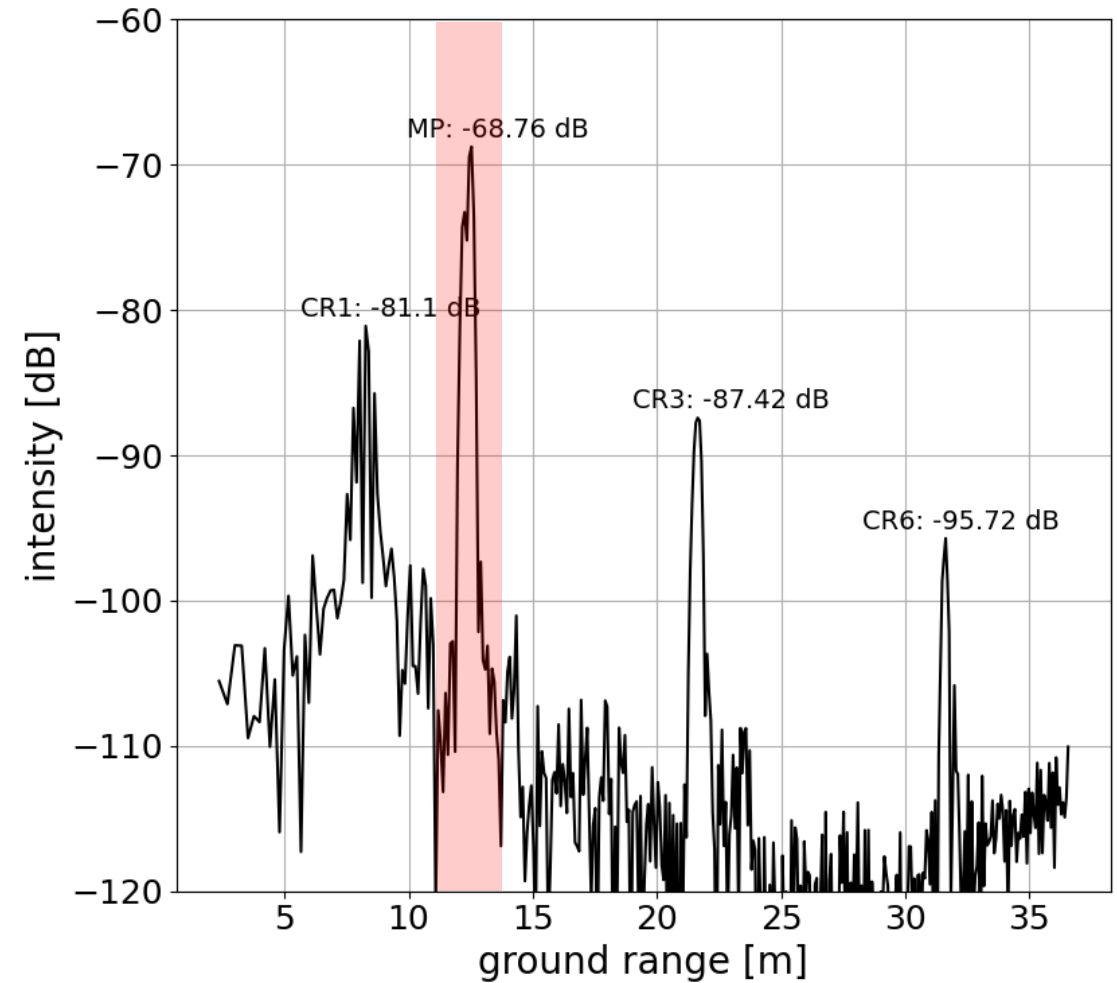
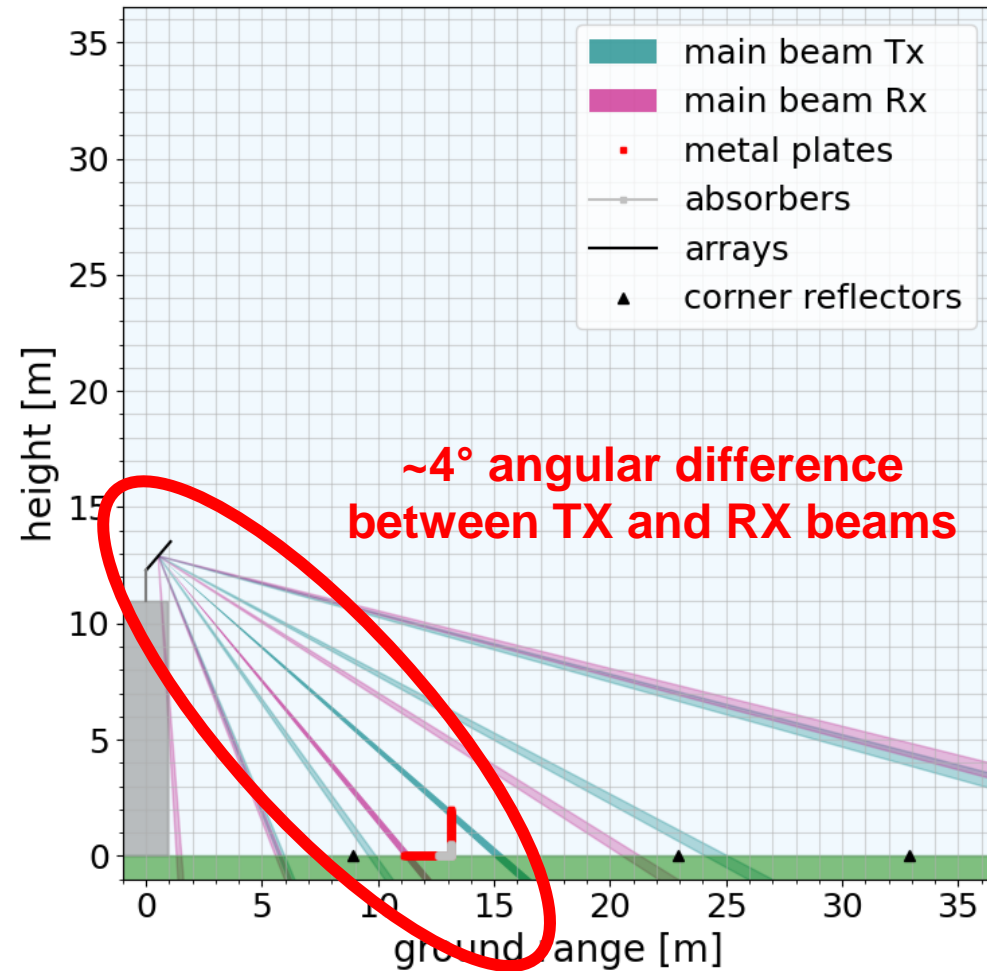


metal plates





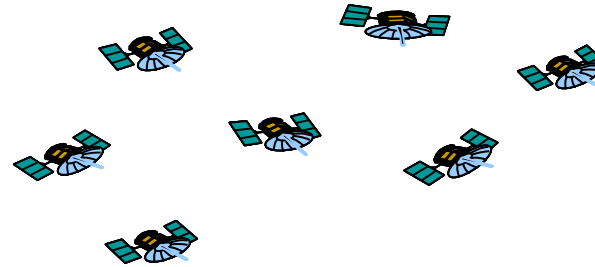
# “A Posteriori” Beamforming in Both TX and RX



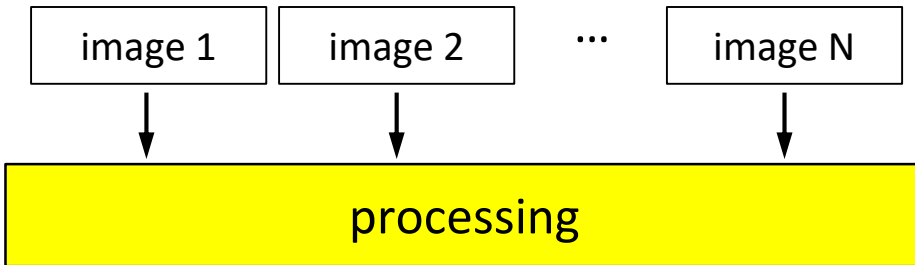
# ERC-Funded Project “Distributed Radar Interferometry and Tomography Using Clusters of Smallsats” (DRITUCS)



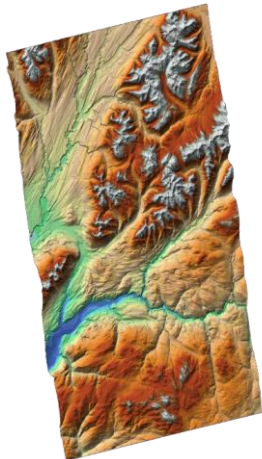
clusters of  
smallsats



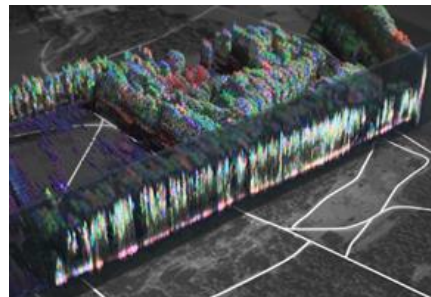
drones



digital  
elevation  
models



tomograms

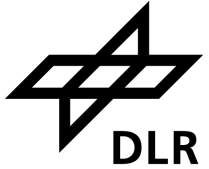


multiple-input  
multiple-output (MIMO)  
SAR tomography

# Wideband Drone-Based InSAR for DEM Generation

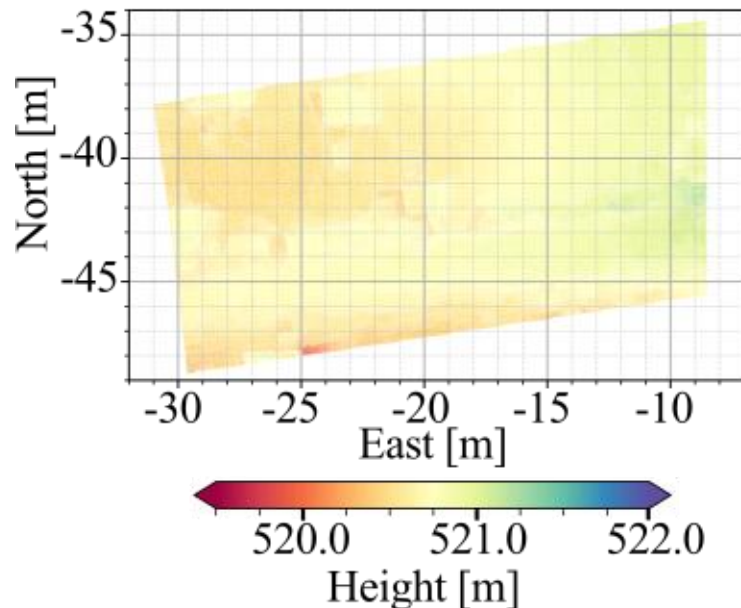


universität  
**uulm**

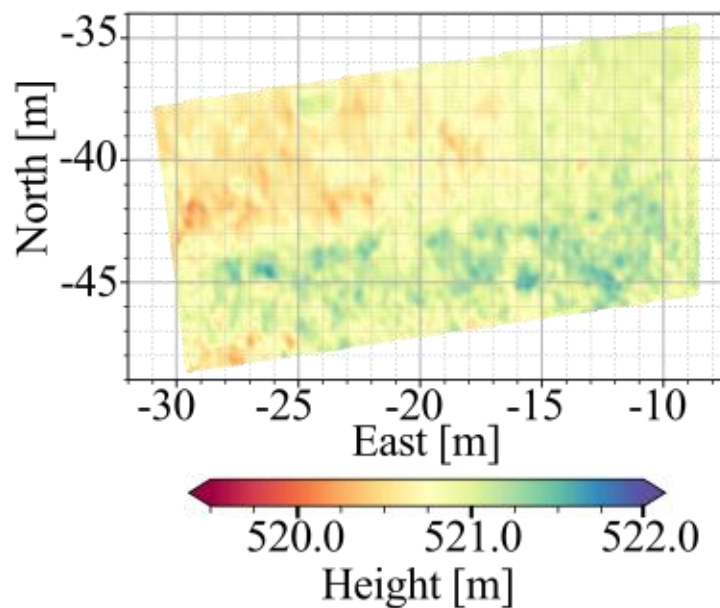


- Multi-baseline, repeat-pass acquisitions
  - 1-4 GHz and 6-9 GHz bands
  - Height of ambiguity  $\sim 50 - 100$  cm
- Phase unwrapping using radargrammetry

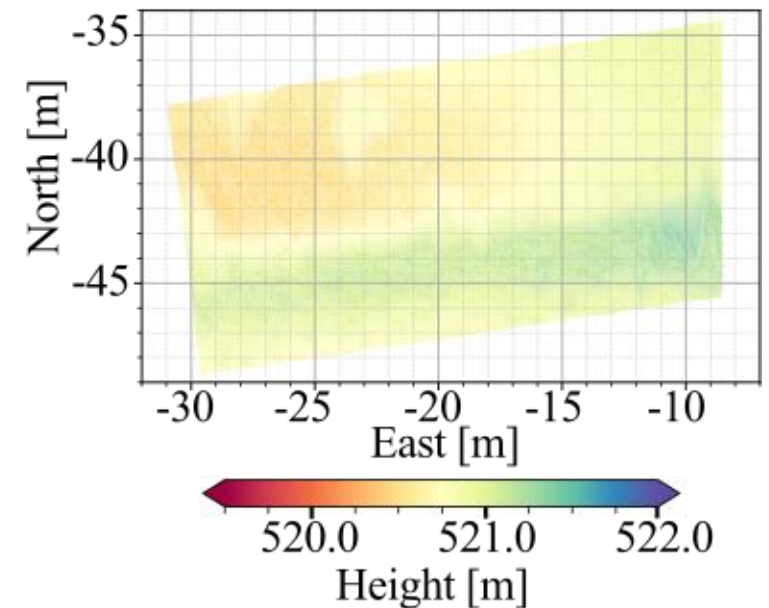
InSAR DEM (with unwrapping errors)



DEM from radargrammetry



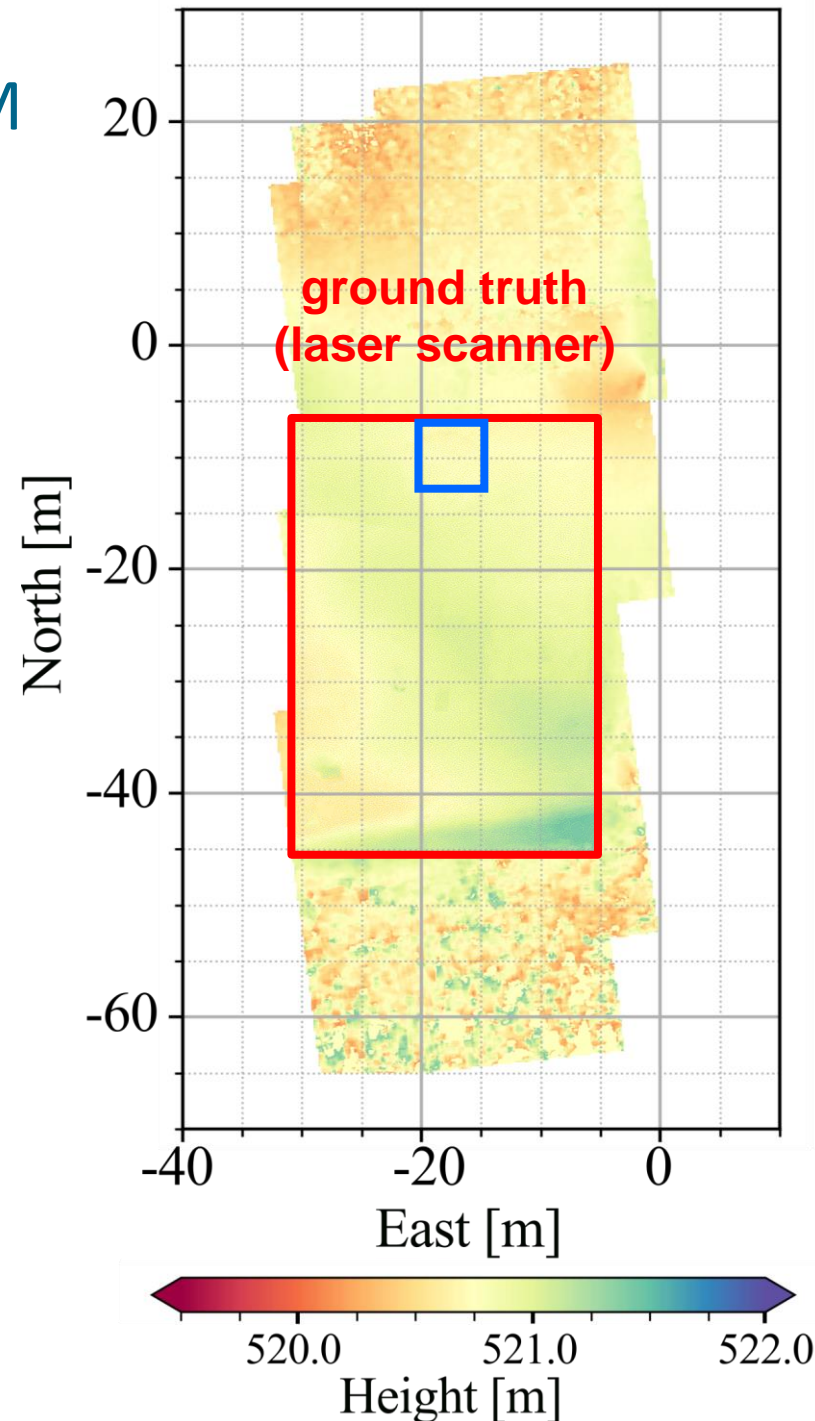
Corrected InSAR DEM





# Mosaicked InSAR DEM

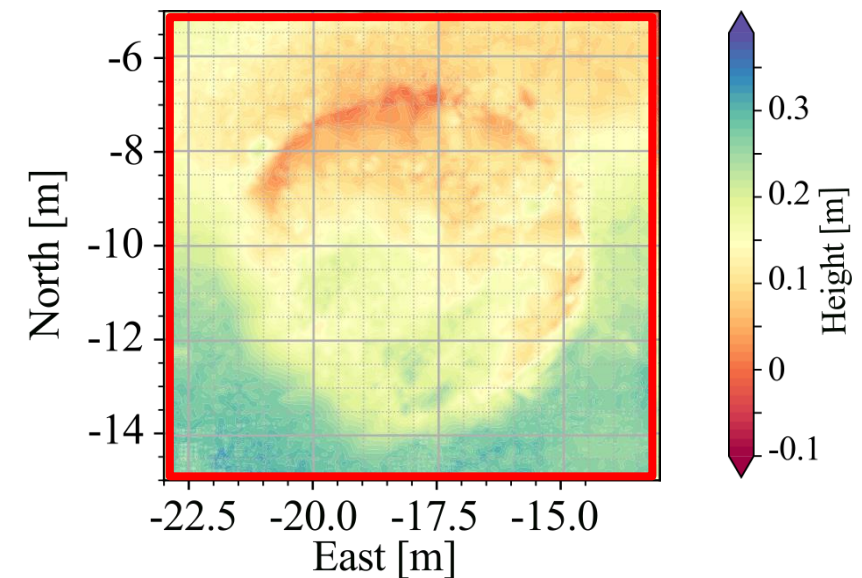
- Very high quality
  - Accuracy: 13 cm
  - Posting: 25 cm
- Further experiments planned in the coming months



universität  
**uulm**



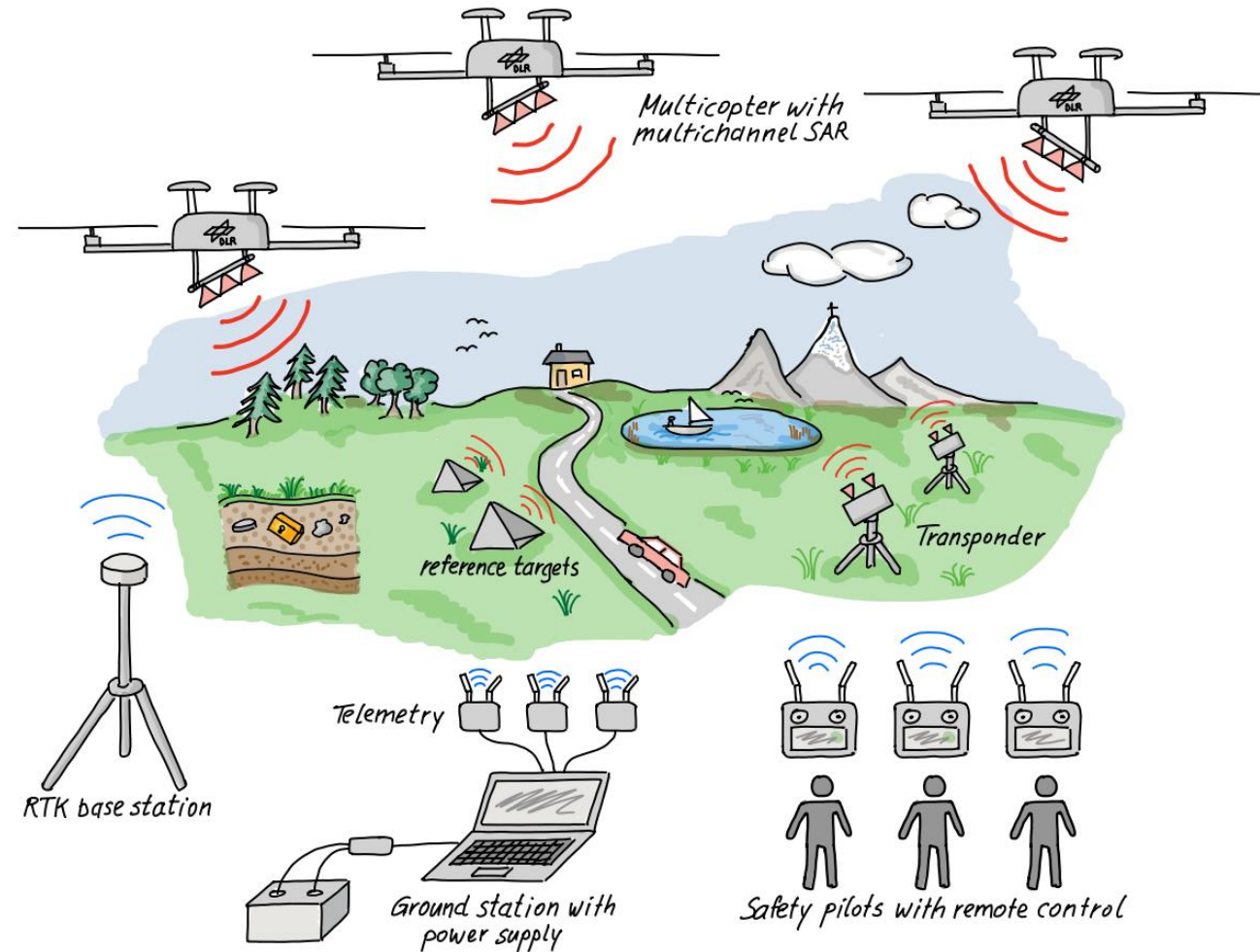
**ground truth  
(laser scanner)**



# Distributed Drone-Based SAR Infrastructure at DLR



- Main components of system
  - multicopters
  - multichannel radars
  - onboard localization units with radar synchronization capability
  - ground station with telemetry
- This concept will also be exploited for the development of a distributed drone-based demonstrator within the ESA-funded project DEDALO (DLR, UniNa, UPB, UULm)





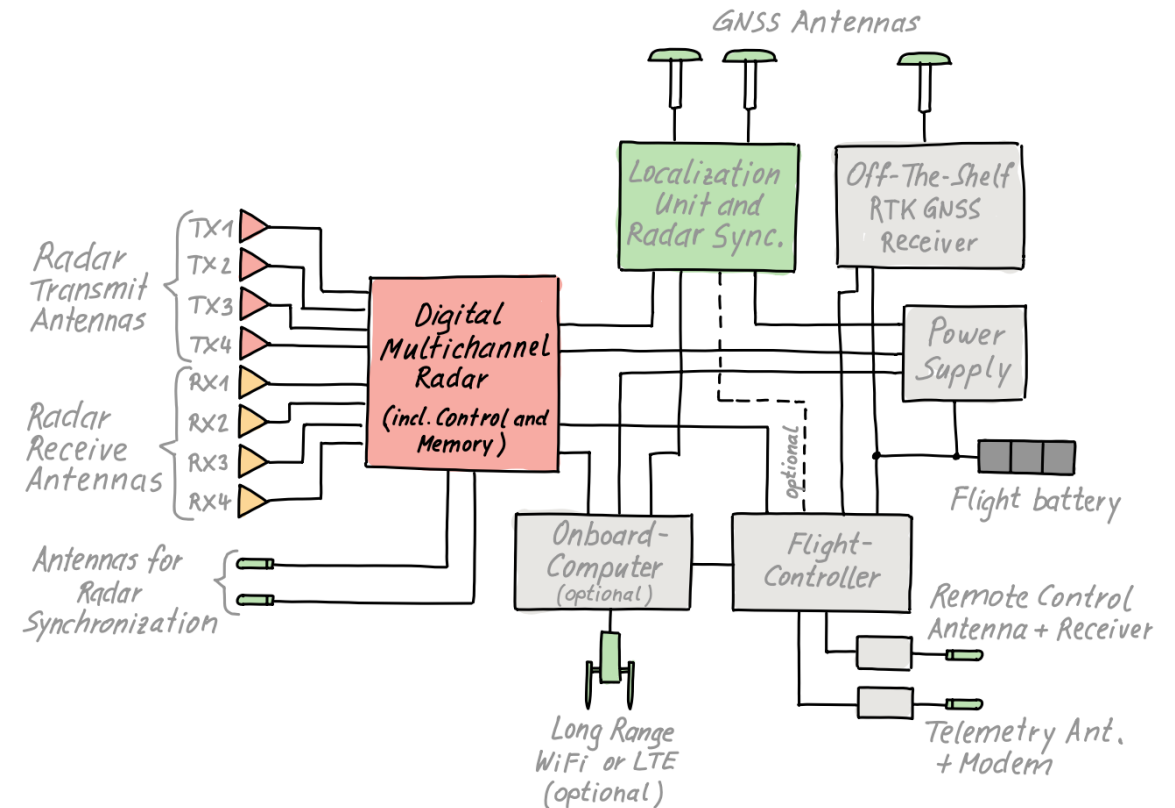
# Multicopters MK-U25



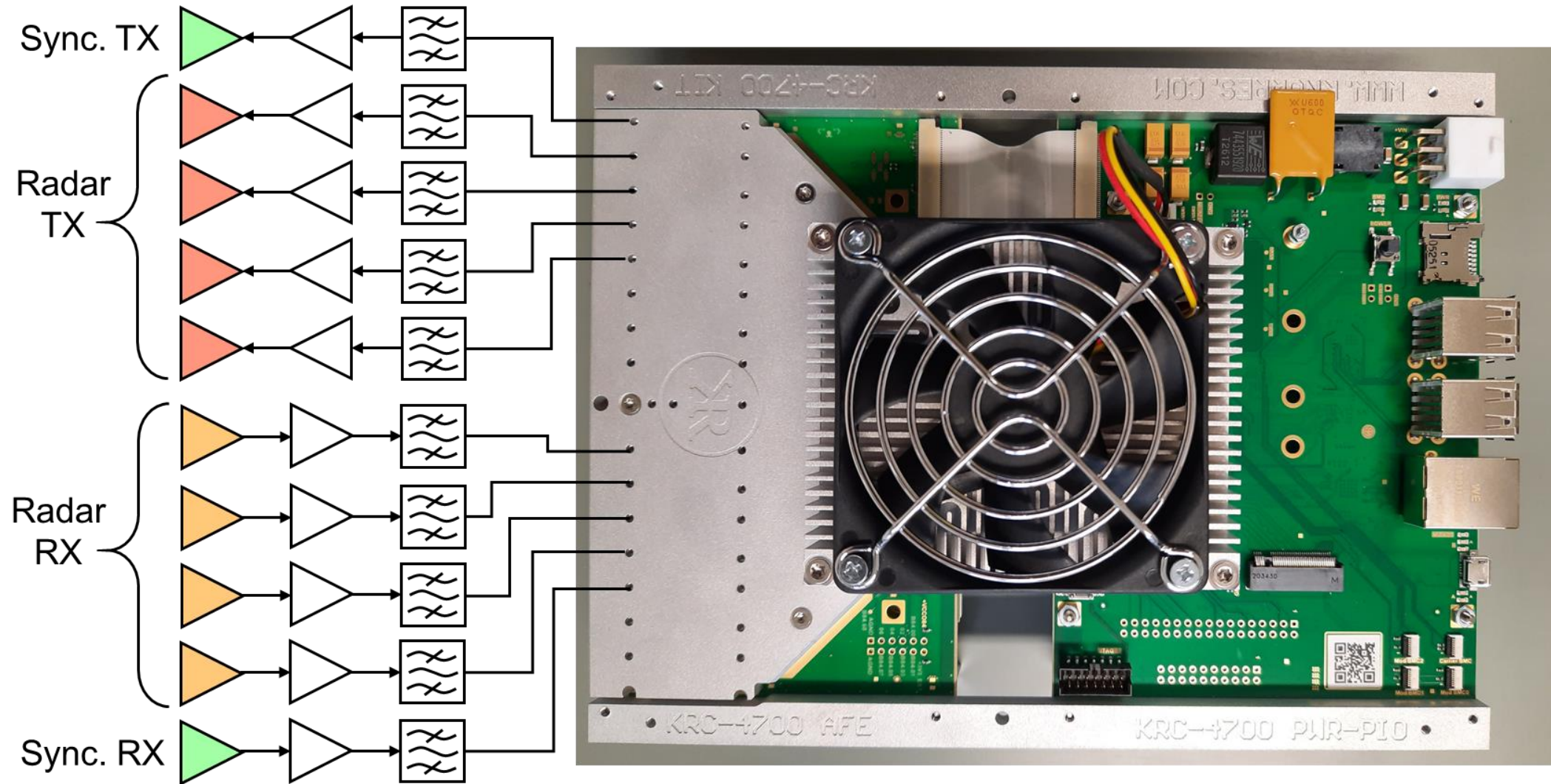


# Radar Sensor Specifications

- Fully digital and coherent radar
- Requirements
  - Frequency range 500 MHz – 3,5 GHz
  - Instant. bandwidth  $\leq 2.5$  GHz
  - FMCW and SFCW operation
  - TX power  $\geq 30$  dBm, weight  $\leq 6$  kg
  - Swath width  $\geq 120$  m @ 120 m height
  - Scene size per flight  $\geq 1$  km<sup>2</sup>
  - 4 independent TX and RX channels
  - Controllable via mission planning software
  - Synchronization capability

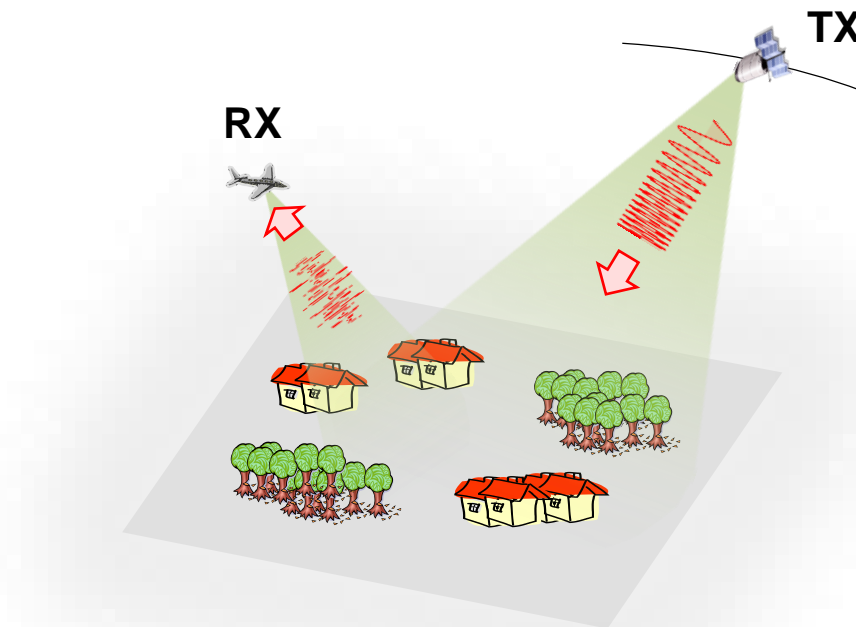


# (Xilinx Zynq Ultrascale+) RFSoc FPGA



# Multistatic Spaceborne-Airborne SAR

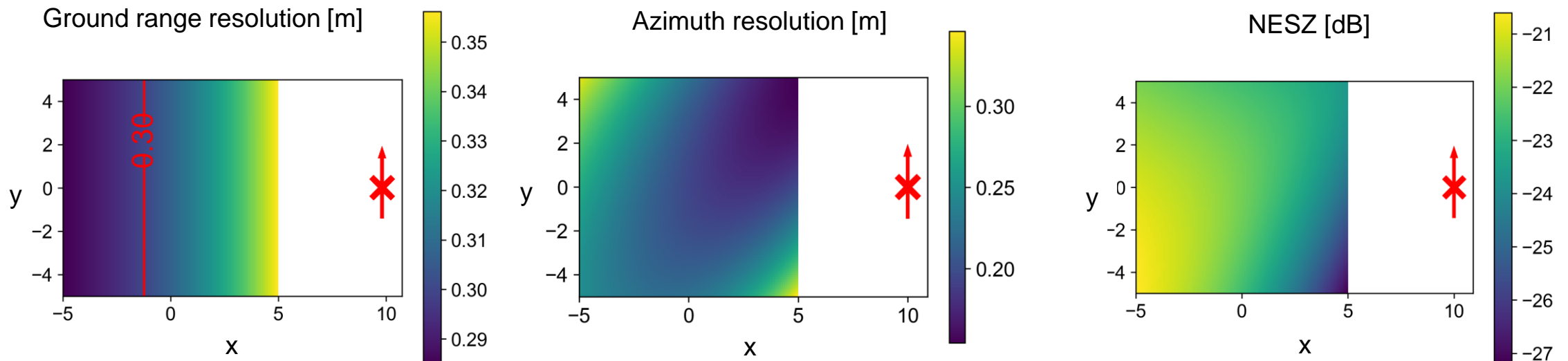
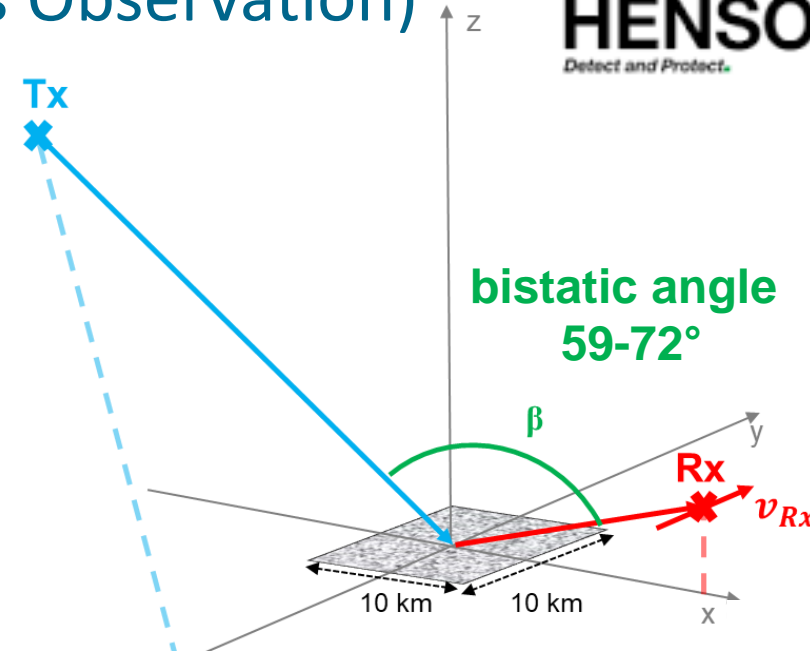
- Dedicated spaceborne transmitter
  - GEO
  - LEO (constellation)
  - Molniya (highly elliptical)
- Airborne receiver(s)
  - ~10 km altitude
  - Side-looking or forward-looking
  - Digital beamforming





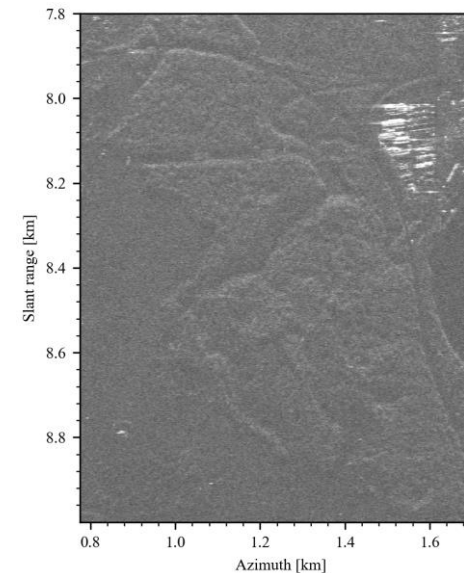
# Example with TX in GEO (Continuous Observation)

- Scene size: 10 km × 10 km
- Bistatic angle: 59°-72°
- Average TX power: 600 W
- Bandwidth: 700 MHz at X-band
- Antenna size TX/RX: 81 m<sup>2</sup>/0.36 m<sup>2</sup>
- Ground range/az. resolution below 0.4 m
- NESZ better than -20 dB

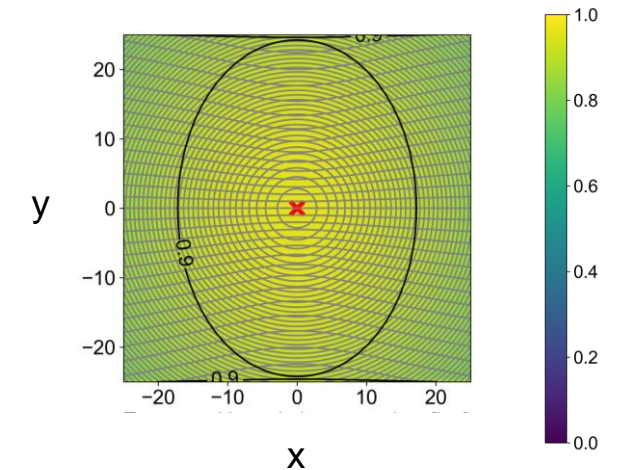


# Use of Transmitters of Opportunities

- Broadband LEO megaconstellations
  - E.g., Starlink and OneWeb
  - Power density at the Earth's surface:  $-68 \text{ dBm/m}^2$
- Performance
  - Very high azimuth resolution (up to 20 cm)
  - NESZ:  $-5 \text{ dB} - 0 \text{ dB}$  (for a RX range of 20 km)
  - Incoherent integration of multiple images
    - Increased detection probability



Detection probability  
(Swerling I, RCS =  $10 \text{ m}^2$ ,  $P_{fa} = 10^{-6}$ )



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**Thank you for your attention!**