

Towards Bi- and Multi-static SAR

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Why towards bi- and multi-static SAR?

Compared to a single monostatic SAR system:

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

Depending on the application, it is not always representing the only viable solution (see next slides), but

- 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”)

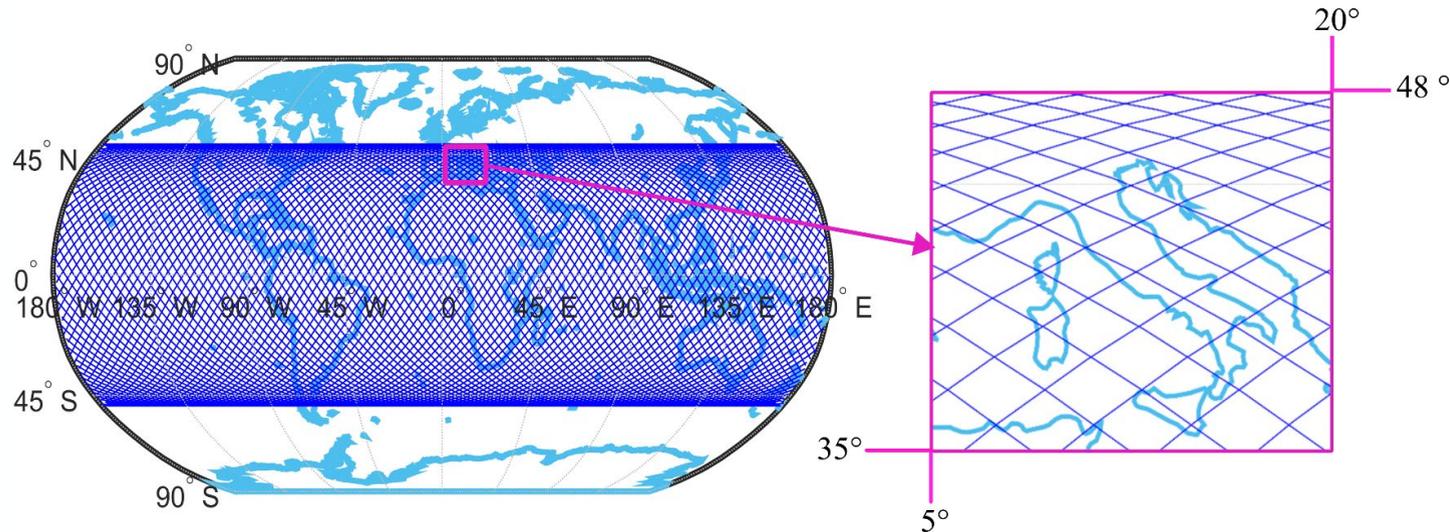
Challenges

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

North-South sensitivity / 3D deformation

Options (non-exhaustive):

- 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!