Radar Interferometry Persistent Scatterer Technique Remote Sensing And Digital Image Processing

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Radar Interferometry Persistent Scatterer Technique
Interferometric synthetic aperture radar, abbreviated InSAR (or deprecated IfSAR), is a radar technique used in geodesy and remote sensing.This geodetic method uses two or more synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images to generate maps of surface deformation or digital elevation, using differences in the phase of the waves returning to the satellite or aircraft.

Interferometric synthetic-aperture radar - Wikipedia
Synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) is a form of radar that is used to create two-dimensional images or three-dimensional reconstructions of objects, such as landscapes. SAR uses the motion of the radar antenna over a target region to provide finer spatial resolution than conventional stationary beam-scanning radars. SAR is typically mounted on a moving platform, such as an aircraft or spacecraft ...

Synthetic-aperture radar - Wikipedia
Lauknes et al. (2010) used two different interferometry techniques, the Persistent Scatterer (PS, Ferretti et al., 2000) and the Small Baseline (SB, Berardino et al., 2002, Lanari, 2004, Casu et al., 2006) techniques, to identify the relative magnitude and the spatial pattern of deformation of 75 unstable rockslides in Norway.