

Study Involved in Earth and Environmental Science Research

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Abstract

Interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR) is a rapidly e evolving remote sensing technology that directly measures the phase change between two phase measurements of the same ground pixel of the Earth's surface.

Keywords: Earth; Environmental science; InSAR; Interferogram

Introduction

Two coherent synthetic aperture radar (SAR) phase images of the same portion of the Earth's surface are required to form a phase difference image that is called an interferogram, in which a fringe pattern might appear. The two coherent SAR images used to form an interferogram can be acquired either from two antennas on the same space platform and separated perpendicularly to the flight direction (azimuth direction), a technique called single pass SAR interferometry (also called simultaneous interferometry), or from different passes of the same SAR antenna at different times, known as repeat-pass interferometry [1]. Any factor that can affect the phase of the backscattered radar signal can affect the fringe pattern and the number

References

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