
Contents

Preface to Volumes 1 and 2	xvii
Volume 1 Editor Biographies	xix
List of Authors	xxiii
List of Reviewers	xxv
Part I Real aperture array radar	1
Introduction to real aperture array radar	3
<i>Ulrich Nickel</i>	
Reference	5
1 Target parameter estimation and array features	7
<i>Ulrich Nickel</i>	
Abstract	7
1.1 Introduction	7
1.2 Basic concepts and results of array antennas	9
1.2.1 Plane wave at single frequency	10
1.2.2 Band-limited signals	11
1.2.3 Narrowband and broadband beamforming	12
1.2.4 Difference beamforming and monopulse estimation	13
1.3 Design factors for arrays	15
1.3.1 Influence of element patterns	20
1.3.2 Thinned arrays	20
1.3.3 Arrays with sub-arrays	22
1.3.4 Space-time arrays	31
1.4 Array accuracy requirements	32
1.4.1 IQ-de-modulation errors	32
1.4.2 Bandpass filter errors	35
1.4.3 AD-converter limitation	36
1.5 Antenna pattern shaping	37
1.6 Adaptive interference suppression	40
1.6.1 Adaptive beamforming principles	40
1.6.2 Estimation of adaptive weights	46
1.6.3 Determination of the dimension of jammer sub-space (dimJSS)	51
1.6.4 Other aspects of implementation	53

1.7	Parameter estimation and super-resolution	57
1.7.1	Maximum likelihood estimation and monopulse	57
1.7.2	Super-resolution	59
1.7.3	Super-resolution applied to sub-arrays	65
1.7.4	Super-resolution combined with adaptive interference suppression	66
1.7.5	Adaptive target number determination	66
1.8	Extension to space-time arrays	69
1.9	Embedding of array processing into full radar data processing	70
1.9.1	Adaptive monopulse	70
1.9.2	Adaptive detection	76
1.9.3	Adaptive tracking	83
1.10	Conclusions and final remarks	88
	Acknowledgements	90
	List of symbols and functions	91
	List of acronyms	92
	References	93
2	Robust direct data domain processing for MTI	99
	<i>Diego Cristallini, Wolfram Bürger and Richard Klemm</i>	
	Abstract	99
2.1	Introduction	100
2.2	Notation and signal model	102
2.3	Robust D^3 -STAP	105
2.3.1	RD^3 -STAP with dimension reducing transformations	107
2.4	Results of RD^3 -STAP	111
2.4.1	Simulative case study	111
2.4.2	Application of RD^3 -STAP filter to real data	113
2.5	Applications of RD^3 -STAP	119
2.5.1	RD^3 -STAP filter in the SAR-GMTI case	119
2.5.2	Target DOA estimation with RD^3 -STAP	127
2.6	Conclusions	131
2.7	Glossary	131
	References	132
3	Array radar resource management	135
	<i>Alexander Charlish and Fotios Katsilieris</i>	
	Abstract	135
3.1	Management architecture	135
3.2	Task management	137
3.2.1	Search management	137
3.2.2	Confirmation management	148
3.2.3	Track management	149

3.3	Priority assignment	159
3.3.1	Rule-based assignment	159
3.3.2	Fuzzy logic	160
3.4	Scheduling	161
3.4.1	Queue schedulers	161
3.4.2	Frame-based schedulers	162
3.4.3	Comparison of schedulers	162
3.5	Summary	165
	Glossary	166
	References	166
Part II	Imaging radar	173
	Introduction to imaging radar	175
	<i>Christoph H. Gierull</i>	
	Onset	175
	Twentieth century	175
	Twenty-first century	176
	Outlook	180
	Acknowledgement	181
	References	181
4	VideoSAR imaging for real-time persistent surveillance	183
	<i>Anthony Damini, Richard W. Linderman and Dennis Fitzgerald</i>	
	Abstract	183
4.1	Introduction	184
4.2	VideoSAR imaging	186
4.2.1	Image formation theory	186
4.2.2	Back-projection for VideoSAR image formation	189
4.2.3	Non-coherent integration of back-projected images	192
4.2.4	Image ambiguities	196
4.2.5	Autofocus considerations	198
4.3	Change detection	199
4.3.1	Background	199
4.3.2	Amplitude change detection	202
4.3.3	Coherent change detection	202
4.4	Real-time VideoSAR implementation	211
4.4.1	Challenges mapping core VideoSAR algorithms onto GPGPUs	212
4.4.2	System overview	214
4.4.3	High-speed data acquisition	214
4.4.4	High-performance computer	215
4.4.5	SAR image formation software	216
4.4.6	VideoSAR visualization	217

4.4.7	Image compression and scaling	217
4.4.8	VideoSAR GUI	217
4.5	Summary and outlook	219
	List of acronyms and abbreviations	220
	References	220
5	High-resolution wide-swath SAR	223
	<i>Ishuwa Sikaneta and Delphine Cerutti-Maori</i>	
	Abstract	223
5.1	Introduction	224
5.1.1	The swath-resolution trade-off	224
5.1.2	Approaches to improving the swath to resolution ratio	225
5.1.3	Outline of the chapter	226
5.2	Under-sampled SAR signals	227
5.2.1	Note on notation	228
5.2.2	The multi-channel signal as a superposition of vectors	229
5.2.3	Uniform spatial sampling	230
5.2.4	Uniform spatial sampling with an across-track baseline for a narrowband system	232
5.2.5	Uniform spatial sampling with an across-track baseline for a wideband system	233
5.2.6	Non-uniform spatial sampling	233
5.2.7	Section summary	236
5.3	SAR signal model	237
5.3.1	Scene measurement through multiple antenna patterns	238
5.3.2	Demodulation	239
5.3.3	Space-based SAR – orbital motion	239
5.3.4	Relation between the look vector and the velocity vector	243
5.3.5	Stationary phase solution	244
5.3.6	SAR processing with adequate sampling	245
5.3.7	Narrowband approximation	246
5.3.8	Section summary	249
5.4	Multi-channel processing for HRWS	249
5.4.1	Matrix-vector model for the aliased signal	249
5.4.2	A cost function for HRWS processing	250
5.4.3	Section summary	253
5.5	Multiple channels from sub-arrays	254
5.5.1	Uniform phased-array antenna configuration	255
5.5.2	Uniform phased-array for yaw-steered systems with no moving targets	255
5.5.3	Simulation	256
5.5.4	Example of HRWS data and signal processing	256
5.5.5	Section summary	258
5.6	Chapter summary	258
5.A.1	Simplification of the signal model for narrowband systems	259

5.A.2 Minimization of the cost function	261
References	261
6 SAR interferometry	265
<i>Andrea Monti-Guarnieri, Fabio Rocca and Stefano Tebaldini</i>	
Abstract	265
6.1 Introduction	265
6.2 InSAR generalities	266
6.3 Digital elevation models (DEM) from the interferometric phase	268
6.4 Phase unwrapping and DEM generation	270
6.5 Coherence: the temporal stability of the targets	272
6.6 Baselines, coherence and wavenumber shift	276
6.7 Co-registration	279
6.8 Terrain motion measurement through the interferometric phase	281
6.9 The atmospheric contribution to the interferometric phase	282
6.10 Other phase noise sources	285
6.11 Multipass methodologies: persistent scatterers and small baseline	287
6.12 3D displacement measurements	289
6.13 Applications of differential InSAR: land subsidence and infrastructure monitoring	290
6.13.1 Infrastructure monitoring	292
6.14 SAR tomography of penetrable media	293
6.14.1 TomoSAR imaging principles	293
6.14.2 Real data processing	296
6.14.3 Applications	297
6.14.4 Polarimetric SAR tomography	297
6.15 The future of InSAR	300
Acronyms	303
References	304
7 Space-based SAR ground moving target indication	313
<i>Christoph H. Gierull, Ishuwa Sikaneta and Delphine Cerutti-Maori</i>	
Abstract	313
7.1 Introduction	314
7.1.1 Background	314
7.1.2 Adding MTI on space-borne SAR	315
7.1.3 MODEX on RADARSAT-2	315
7.2 Classic imaged-based SAR-GMTI	317
7.2.1 SAR displaced phase centre antenna	318
7.2.2 SAR along-track interferometry	321
7.2.3 Strong non-homogeneous clutter	323
7.3 Coherent multichannel SAR-GMTI	327
7.3.1 Spatial diversity via aperture switching and toggling	327
7.3.2 Imaging STAP (iSTAP)	330

7.3.3	Extended DPCA (EDPCA)	333
7.4	Parameter estimation	335
7.4.1	Cramér–Rao bound (CRB)	335
7.4.2	Optimized CRB via time-multiplexed antenna tapering	338
7.4.3	Improved CRB using multistatic configurations	343
7.5	Wide-area SAR-GMTI	345
7.5.1	ScanSAR GMTI	346
7.5.2	HRWS-GMTI	348
7.6	Conclusions and outlook	355
	References	357
8	Interferometric and tomographic SAR	361
	<i>Gianfranco Fornaro and Antonio Pauciullo</i>	
	Abstract	361
8.1	Introduction	361
8.2	SAR interferometry	364
8.2.1	Basic concepts	364
8.2.2	Decorrelation of radar echoes	370
8.2.3	Differential interferometry	373
8.3	Multi-pass differential interferometry	375
8.3.1	Coherent stacking interferometry	377
8.3.2	Persistent scatterers interferometry	382
8.3.3	The two-step A-DInSAR approach	384
8.4	SAR tomography	385
8.5	Multi-dimensional tomography imaging methods	389
8.5.1	Beamforming	389
8.5.2	Singular value decomposition	391
8.5.3	Capon filter	393
8.5.4	Compressed sensing	394
8.5.5	Detection of concentrated scatterers	395
8.5.6	Further aspects on multi-look processing of interferometric SAR data	398
	Acknowledgements	402
	References	402
9	Bi- and monostatic SAR-GMTI	407
	<i>Ingo Walterscheid, Diego Cristallini and Robert Kohlleppe</i>	
	Abstract	407
9.1	Introduction	407
9.2	Geometry for joint monostatic and bistatic SAR-GMTI	410
9.3	Detection and localization performances	411
9.4	Association of monostatic and bistatic detections	416
9.4.1	Direct association in densely populated target scenarios	417
9.4.2	Association by target tracking	419
9.4.3	Simulation results	420

9.5	Joint monostatic and bistatic SAR-GMTI	424
9.6	Experimental results	425
9.6.1	Moving target detection	427
9.6.2	Imaging	432
9.7	Conclusions	435
	Appendix A: Data synchronization	436
	Glossary	439
	References	440
10	Multistatic and MIMO ISAR techniques	445
	<i>Debora Pastina and Marta Bucciarelli</i>	
	Abstract	445
10.1	Introduction	446
10.2	Distributed ISAR system	449
10.2.1	DISAR geometry and concept	449
10.2.2	MIMO ISAR formations configuration	454
10.3	Distributed ISAR point spread function	456
10.3.1	Theoretical DISAR PSF	456
10.3.2	Theoretical performance analysis	460
10.3.3	Experimental validation	464
10.4	Distributed ISAR images formation	467
10.4.1	DISAR focusing techniques	467
10.4.2	Theoretical performance analysis	470
10.4.3	Experimental validation	477
10.5	Motion estimation based on distributed ISAR data	480
10.6	Conclusion	482
	Acknowledgements	483
	Glossary	483
	References	484
11	Focussing moving objects using the VSAR algorithm	489
	<i>Luke Rosenberg, Mark Sletten and Jakov Toporkov</i>	
	Abstract	489
11.1	Introduction	489
11.2	VSAR processing	491
11.2.1	Focussing with a moving target	491
11.2.2	Velocity SAR	494
11.2.3	VSAR limitations	496
11.3	Ground-based demonstration with the NRL FOPAIR system	497
11.3.1	The NRL FOPAIR system	497
11.3.2	Emulating an MSAR system	497
11.3.3	VSAR demonstration using FOPAIR	499
11.4	Airborne demonstration with the NRL MSAR system	501
11.4.1	NRL MSAR system	501
11.4.2	Pre-processing	503

11.4.3	Example dataset 1	505
11.4.4	Example dataset 2	509
11.5	Applications of velocity processing	511
11.5.1	Target detection	511
11.5.2	Velocity ISAR	512
11.6	Conclusion	513
	Acknowledgements	513
	Appendix A: Derivation of Doppler components	513
	References	514
Part III	Passive and multistatic radar	517
	Introduction to passive and multistatic radar	519
	<i>Pierfrancesco Lombardo</i>	
	References	526
12	Bistatic clutter modelling	535
	<i>Hugh Griffiths and Riccardo Palamà</i>	
	Abstract	535
12.1	Radar clutter	535
12.2	Clutter models	537
12.2.1	Mean reflectivity	537
12.2.2	Clutter statistics	538
12.3	Bistatic clutter models	539
12.3.1	Bistatic geometry	539
12.3.2	Bistatic sea clutter	540
12.3.3	Bistatic land clutter	544
12.3.4	Statistical properties of bistatic clutter	546
12.3.5	Clutter in passive bistatic radar	548
12.4	Forward scatter	549
12.4.1	Target echo signal and clutter	549
12.4.2	Experimental measurements	551
12.5	Bistatic clutter measurements	552
12.5.1	Practical considerations in bistatic radar trials	552
12.5.2	Clutter spikes	557
12.6	Summary	558
	Acknowledgements	558
	References	559
13	Forward scatter radar	563
	<i>Marina Gashinova, Liam Daniel, Alexander Myakinkov and Mikhail Cherniakov</i>	
	Abstract	563
13.1	Introduction	563
13.2	Radar topology and electromagnetic wave scattering mechanism	564

13.2.1	Monostatic, bistatic and forward scatter radar topology	564
13.2.2	Forward scatter cross-section	567
13.2.3	Target FSCS pattern	573
13.3	Power budget, signature of moving target and optimal signal processing in FSR	578
13.3.1	Power budget analysis	578
13.3.2	Target signature in FSR	585
13.3.3	Optimal signal processing in FSR	591
13.4	Clutter in FSR	598
13.4.1	Vegetation clutter	599
13.4.2	Sea clutter	600
13.5	Air target tracking in CW FSR	601
13.5.1	Target resolution in forward scatter radar	601
13.5.2	FSCS and coverage when tracking air target	603
13.5.3	Mathematical model of measuring process. Maximum likelihood estimation of trajectory parameters	605
13.5.4	Potential accuracy of trajectory parameters measurement	607
13.5.5	Iterative algorithm of co-ordinate estimation	610
13.5.6	Experimental tracking results	612
	List of abbreviations	613
	References	614
14	Radar imaging of building interiors	621
	<i>Fauzia Ahmad and Moeness G. Amin</i>	
	Abstract	621
14.1	Introduction	621
14.2	Beamforming for imaging stationary indoor scenes	624
14.2.1	Data-independent beamforming	625
14.2.2	Compensation of wall propagation effects	626
14.3	SAR imaging using attributed scattering centre features for characterization of building interior structure	629
14.3.1	Canonical scattering models	630
14.3.2	Feature extraction	632
14.3.3	Illustrative example	635
14.4	Correlogram-based pattern matching for building feature extraction	638
14.4.1	Illustrative example	639
14.5	Building feature extraction using overcomplete dictionaries	642
14.5.1	OCD design	643
14.5.2	Atom definition	643
14.5.3	Illustrative example	647
14.6	Conclusion	651
	List of acronyms	652
	References	653

15 Short-range passive radar potentialities 661

Fabiola Colone

Abstract	661
15.1 Introduction	661
15.2 Maritime surveillance applications	665
15.2.1 Signal processing scheme and its peculiarities	666
15.2.2 Experimental results against small RCS targets	671
15.3 Vehicular traffic monitoring	678
15.3.1 Vehicles detection using different illuminators of opportunity	678
15.3.2 Target localization based on a network of passive sensors	687
15.4 Indoor surveillance applications	695
15.4.1 Experimental results for indoor target detection and localization	696
15.4.2 Resolution improvement via ISAR techniques	699
15.5 Steps toward target classification: cross-range profiling of targets	702
15.6 Conclusions	708
Acknowledgements	709
List of acronyms	710
References	711

16 GNSS-based passive radar 719

Michail Antoniou and Mikhail Cherniakov

Abstract	719
16.1 Introduction	720
16.2 Monostatic, bistatic and GNSS-based SAR	721
16.2.1 Monostatic SAR	721
16.2.2 Bistatic SAR	722
16.2.3 GNSS-based SAR	724
16.3 GNSS overview	725
16.3.1 GNSS signals	725
16.3.2 GNSS signal power	728
16.4 GNSS-based SAR power budget	729
16.5 Spatial resolution	732
16.6 GNSS-based SAR signal processing	737
16.6.1 Signal synchronization	737
16.6.2 Image formation	743
16.7 Experimental results	746
16.7.1 Fixed receiver	746
16.7.2 Airborne receiver	746
16.8 GNSS-based SAR potential for advanced techniques	751
16.8.1 Coherent change detection	751
16.8.2 Multi-perspective imaging	754
16.8.3 Multistatic imaging for spatial resolution improvement	758

16.9 Summary	761
Acknowledgements	762
List of Acronyms	762
References	763
17 Airborne passive radar	767
<i>Krzysztof Kulpa, Damian Gromek and Bartek Dawidowicz</i>	
Abstract	767
17.1 Airborne passive synthetic aperture radar	768
17.1.1 Signal dynamic range considerations	776
17.1.2 Range and cross-range resolution in airborne passive SAR	778
17.1.3 Airborne passive SAR experiments	779
17.1.4 APSAR conclusions	783
17.2 Target detection in airborne passive radar	784
17.2.1 Monostatic case	788
17.2.2 Received signal model	790
17.2.3 Estimation of the multichannel passive radar parameters	791
17.2.4 Time datacube	793
17.2.5 Target detection in passive airborne radar	795
17.2.6 Clutter cancellation in airborne passive radar	796
17.2.7 Measurement campaigns	799
17.2.8 Airborne passive radar conclusions	809
References	809
18 Multi-illuminator and multistatic passive radar	821
<i>Heiner Kuschel, Fabienne Hoffmann and Alexander Schroeder</i>	
Abstract	821
18.1 Introduction	821
18.1.1 Multistatic PCL configurations	822
18.1.2 Multi-band PCL systems with spectrally orthogonal illuminators	822
18.2 Passive radar processing for sensors using FM broadcast transmitters	823
18.2.1 Illuminator properties	823
18.2.2 Direct signal suppression	824
18.3 Passive radar processing using digital broadcast transmissions	826
18.3.1 Illuminator properties	826
18.3.2 Single versus multi-frequency networks	827
18.3.3 Signal reconstruction	827
18.4 A hybrid passive radar processing concept	829
18.5 A multi-illuminator passive radar system	832
18.6 Multistatic, multi-illuminator passive radar applications	837
18.6.1 A multistatic PCL cluster for low-level target gap coverage	837

18.6.2	A passive radar based warning sensor network for aviation obstacles	842
18.7	Perspectives for multistatic multi-illuminator PCL systems	844
	List of acronyms	847
	References	848
19	Passive MIMO radar networks	851
	<i>Daniel E. Hack, Lee K. Patton and Braham Himed</i>	
	Abstract	851
19.1	Introduction	851
19.2	Signal models	856
19.2.1	Passive MIMO radar	856
19.2.2	Active MIMO radar	859
19.2.3	Passive source localization	859
19.3	Centralized GLRT detection	860
19.3.1	Passive MIMO radar	860
19.3.2	Active MIMO radar	864
19.3.3	Passive source localization	864
19.3.4	Detector comparisons	864
19.3.5	Probability distributions	865
19.4	Detection sensitivity	867
19.4.1	Simulation scenario	867
19.4.2	Dependence on reference and surveillance SNR	867
19.4.3	Dependence on signal length	869
19.4.4	Discussion	870
19.5	Detection ambiguity	872
19.5.1	Dependence on waveform ambiguity	872
19.5.2	Simulation scenario	874
19.5.3	AMR ambiguity	874
19.5.4	PSL ambiguity	875
19.5.5	PMR ambiguity	878
19.6	Conclusion	880
	References	881
	Index	885