

# InSAR Methods Session

**Chairs: M. Eineder & F. Rocca**

**Seed Questions**

1. From LOS to real world:
  - What are the best methods to acquire 2D or 3D deformation vectors (MAI, correlation, Delta-k, etc.)?
  
2. From relative to absolute measurements:

Modern satellites together with appropriate corrections are able to provide absolute geometric accuracy of 3-4 cm. What are the interferometric potentials of this accuracy? How should the geodynamic effects (solid earth tides, continental drift) be handled, e.g. in time series analysis?
  
3. The increasing number of satellites allows opportunity surveys like CINSAR, and crossing orbits InSAR. This pushes for surveys with short revisit times, very wide baselines. Should we recommend the study of this extreme TANDEM like case? Which applications would be favoured?

4. Very subtle terrain motions are retrievable with very wide swath as obtainable with geosynchronous satellites and or the Extra Wide Swath mode of Sentinel 1. At the same time, large atmospheric effects are also visible. Do we need some EWS on land too?
  
5. Future missions involve higher resolution, wider baselines, wider swaths, shorter revisit times, polarimetry, higher penetration (lower frequencies). What is your preferred order of precedence for these ameliorations?