

, 15, 49005, ; e-mail: oksana.volosheniuk@gmail.com

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The purpose of this work is to determine the current trends in the development of low-orbit constellations of spacecraft with synthetic aperture radar (SAR), which have a number of significant advantages in Earth remote sensing. It is shown that the demand for Earth remote sensing data and products and services based thereon continues to grow worldwide. The applicability of SAR to Earth remote sensing is considered. The main differences and advantages of image acquisition using SAR spacecraft in comparison with optical spacecraft are shown. The main directions of using low-orbit SAR spacecraft in Earth remote sensing are identified. Land and water surface observation using SAR spacecraft is shown to be one of the most effective remote sensing methods. In particular, it is shown that low-orbit spacecraft constellations can be used to advantage in solving many tasks in the socio-economic sector and tasks aimed at continuous real-time monitoring of various objects. The characteristics of the various Earth remote sensing spacecraft constellations, in particular low-orbit commercial ones, launched into orbit during the past decade are considered. Problems in and prospects for the development of low-orbit SAR spacecraft constellations are elucidated. Existing and planned SAR spacecraft constellations with traditional and mini-satellite platform technologies are overviewed. It is shown that the performance characteristics continue to improve, thus allowing one to get data from any area of the Earth at any time. It is shown that small spacecraft in low and ultralow orbits have significant benefits over traditional spacecraft in power characteristics, but are outperformed by them in the duration of communication sessions and active life. The results obtained make it possible to work out recommendations on the designing of low-orbit constellations of domestic Earth remote sensing spacecraft, in particular on the development of orbit determination models and algorithms and spacecraft dynamics models.

Keywords: Earth remote sensing, low-orbit spacecraft constellations, synthetic aperture radar, spatial resolution, swath width, scene, revisit time.

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Radar). SAR – Synthetic Aperture SAR.

(InSAR Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar).

2- TerraSAR-X TanDEM-X (2007 2026) [9].

1 SAR
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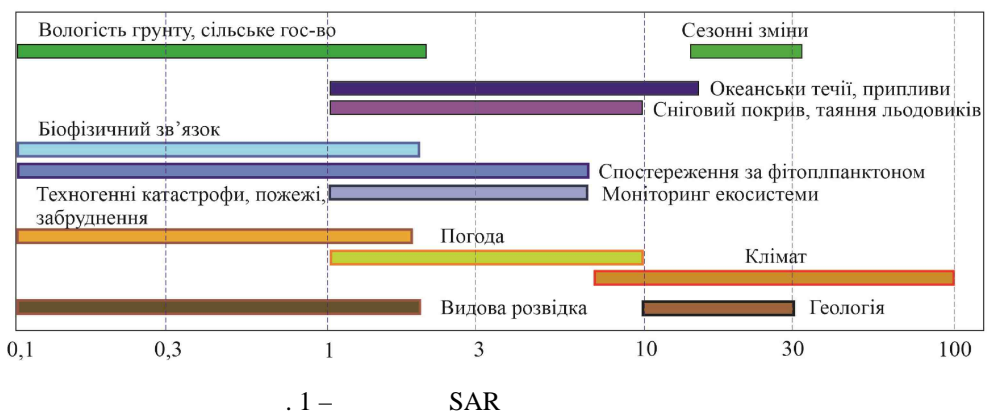
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 [13]. RadarSat Constella-
 tion Mission (RCM) -
 - [14]. RCM -
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SAR,

GF-3, 1/1	2016- 2024	C, single, quadruple	1 (SL) 3-5 (SM) 25 (SC) 100 (WS)	10×10 30-50 130 500	758, CCO	2950
GF-12, GF-12-02 2/2	2019, 2021	C	–	–	635, CCO	2950
RiSat-2B, 2BR1, 2BR2 3/3	2019, 2020	X, single	1 (SL) 3 (SM) 25 (SC)	10 10 50	555, drifting	615
CSG-1, 2, 1/2	2019- 2028	X, single, double, quadruple	0,63 (SL) 3×3 (SM) 4×20 (SC)	10 30 100	619,	2205
Sentinel-1B, 1C, 1D, 1/3	2014	, single, double	4×5 (SM) 5×20 (SC) 25×80 (WS)	80 240 400	693, CCO	2300
KompoSat- 5,6*,7, 1/3	2013	X, S, single	1 (SL) 3 (SM) 20 (WS)	5 30 200	550, CCO	1400
SeoSar (Paz), 1/1	2018	X, single	1 (SL) 3 (SM) 15 (SC)	5 30 100	514, CCO	1341
Alos-2,3*,4, 1/3	2014- 2029	L, single, double	1-3 (SL) 3-6 (SM) 100 (SC)	25 50 350	640, CCO	2000
Asnaro-2, 1/1	2018	X, single	1 (SL) 2 (SM) 16 (SC)	10 12 50	500, CCO	570
Meteor-M N2-2, 3	2019, 2021	X, single	1 (SL) 5 (SM) 50 (SC) 500 (WS)	10 30 130 750	820, CCO	2900
RCM-1, 2, 3, 3/3	2019	C, single, double	1-3 (SL) 5-16 (SM) 100 (SC)	20 30 500	586- 615, CCO	1400
NovaSAR-S, 1/3	2018- 2025	S, single, double, triruple	6 (SM) 20 (SC) 33 (WS)	13-20 50-100 195	580, CCO	430
Saocom- 1A, 1B, 2/4	2018- 2026	L, single, double,	5-10(SM) 30 (TS) 50 (TS)	40×74 150×222 350×445	620, CCO	3000
SL – Spotlight (), SM – Stripmap (), SC – ScanSAR (), WS – Wide ScanSAR (), TS – Top SAR ()						

(*) GaoFen (GF) (KompoSat), Alos-1, SAR [15–16]. (single, double, triple, quadruple).

2018 . SAR, 500 (NovaSAR-S) [17]. SAR (1991 ..),

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SAR				
ERS-1/2		1991/95	2384	C
RadarSat-1		1995	2200	C
SAR Lupe		2006	770	X
Alos-1		2006	4000	L
TerraSAR-X		2007	1230	X
RadarSat-2		2007	2200	C
CosmoSkyMed		2007	1700	X
TecSAR		2008	300	X
Tandem-X		2010	1340	X
HJ-1C		2012	890	S
RiSat-1		2012	300	X
KompSat-5		2013	1400	X
Sentinel-1a/b		2014/16	2300	C
Alos-2		2014	2120	L
IceEye-1		2018	80	X
NovaSAR-S		2018	350	S
Capella Space		2018	40	X
RainCube		2018	12	Ka
SeoSar (Paz)		2018	1350	X
RiSat-2B		2019	615	X
Harbinger		2019	150	X

1, 2, SAR, (800–4000) .

1991 . 2018 . 300 (TecSAR, RiSat-1)

2018 . Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI), () Shavit. . 2, -

2018 . SAR. -

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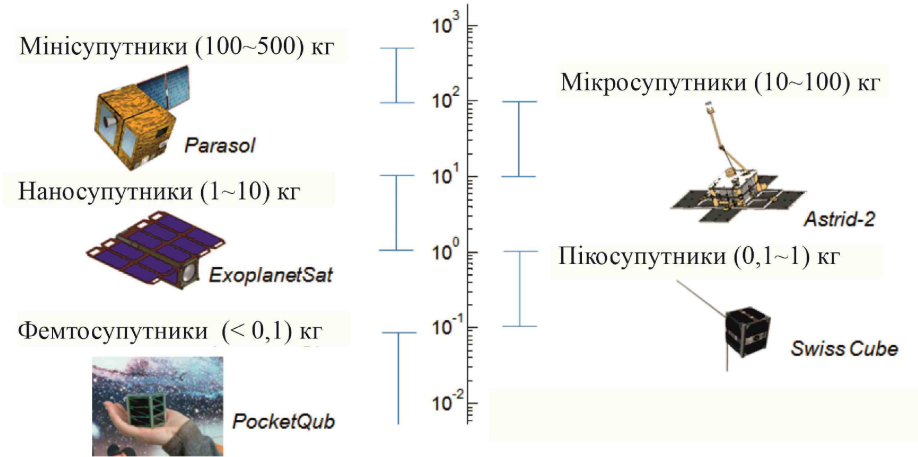
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SAR , Iceye Inc. , StriX iQPS Capella Space Spacety . -

Umbra, PredaSAR, EOS. SAR . -

SAR Iceye Inc., ICEYE [21]. -

(1×1) (10×10) (3×3) 18 (-

SAR) . -

3- ICEYE . -

Iceye Inc. Capella Space SAR [22–23] Umbra Lab., Capella Space -

1 36 , SAR X- (485- -

525) $i = 97^\circ$ 500 , (485- -

«Spotlight» 0,5 Umbra Lab. (10×0,25) . , -

12 1 1 -

[23]. 3 SAR, -

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- [12–13, 19]. .3, , -

X- , , C- L- . -

EOS SAR, 0/12, 6 SAR + 6 optical	2023	X, single, double; S, quad	0,5×0,25 (SL) 1×1,5 (SM) 2×3 (SC)	25 25 50	CCO	200– 250
Spacety, 1/56	2020	, single (VV); X	1 (SL) 3 (SM) 10 (SC)	5×5 20 50	512, CCO	185
SmallSat InSAR, 0/12	2023	S	10	80	600,	180
iQPS, 2/36	2019	X	1–10	–	560, CCO	100– 150
Micro XSAR, 0/15		X, single (VV)	1 (SL) 3 (SM)	10 10	600	135
StriX, 1/30	2020	X, single (VV)	1 (SL) 3 (SM)	10 30	561, CCO	100
XR, 0/8	2022	X, single (VV)	– ICEYE-	5	550, CCO	90
ICEYE, 14/18	2018	X, single (VV)	1 (SL) 3 (SM) 20 (SC)	10×5 35 120	500– 580, CCO	85
Umbra, 1/24	2021	X, single (VV/HH)	0,15–2 (SL) 1–2 (SM) 10 (O)	4×4 6–20 85–450	560, CCO	70
MicroSAR System, 0/10			4	200	500	65
Capella Space, 6/36	2018	X, single (HH)	0,3–0,5 (SL) 1 (SL) 10–30 (SM)	5×10 5×20	525,	48
PredaSAR, 0/96	2022	C, X	–	–	+	350– 400
Xpress- SAR, 0/4	2024	X	0,25 (SL) 1 (SL) 3 (SM)	5×5 10×10 30×2000	425, $i=35^\circ$	–
SL – spotlight (), SM – stripmap (), SC – ScanSAR (), OC – ocean scanning (), HH – , VV –						

SAR.
- TerraSAR-X,

30- ICEYE- 5,

.4 - ICEYE- 5) SAR (TerraSAR-X

	TerraSAR-X (TSX)	ICEYE- 5
	~ 220	~ 10-15
	~ 1100 (540 - , 294 - , 78 -)	~ 80 (25 - , 30 - , 25 -)
/ ,	2/4	14/18
, ²	3,36	1,28 (3,2×0,4)
,	320-900	150
, /	0,25 (SL)	< 0,25
,	4 : 3-6 - 90 %, 12 - 100 %	18 : 1
, ,	< 1 (SL)	< 10 (6,6-9,9)
- / - (min-max),	4×3,7 - 270×200	5×5 - 30×50
(NESZ),	-21- -35	-17- -21
	single, dual, quad	single (VV)
(WS)		

.4 , (Noise
equivalent sigma zero - NESZ) (
TerraSAR-X, CSG)

ICEYE X-5 (6,6-9) TerraSAR-X - 1
"Spotlight".
"WideScan"

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