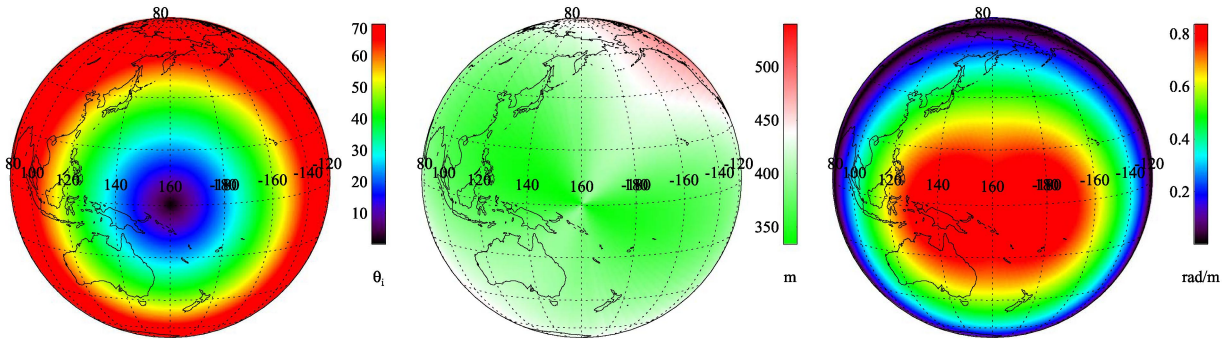
IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON

GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING

A PUBLICATION OF THE IEEE GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING SOCIETY

APRIL 2016 VOLUME 54 NUMBER 4 IGRSD2 (ISSN 0196-2892)



Incident angle, CoSAR azimuth resolution, and magnitude of range specral shift after a 12-h observation period and a 300-s integration time. (Left) Incident angle. (Middle) Cross-range (azimuth) resolution. (Right) Range spectral shift.

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REGULAR PAPERS

(Contents Continued on Page 1878)

(Contents Continued from Page 1877)

(Contents Continued on Page 2492)

(Contents Continued from Page 1878)

About the Cover: The cover figure shows the incident angle, achieved azimuth resolution and range spectral shift for an exemplary geosynchronous Correlating Synthetic Aperture Radar (CoSAR) mission concept. A CoSAR system allows imaging of the second-order statistics of fast decorrelating distributed targets, in particular the ocean surfaces. This is achieved by combining the radar echoes received simultaneously by two radar systems with a relative motion in the *azimuth* direction. In this particular example, the two quasi-geostationary radar satellites are on the opposite sides of an approximately circular trajectory, allowing imaging twice per day a large, incident-angle limited region. The intended products of such a mission would include the Normalized Radar Cross Section, a cross-track interferometric phase, and the Doppler frequency, allowing the retrieval of surface winds, mean surface height, and surface currents. For more information please see ''Correlating Synthetic Aperture Radar (CoSAR),'' by López-Dekker *et al.*, which begins on page 2268.