Paper -1 :

1. DiffSAR Interferometry applied on Reinforced Concrete,
2. Mostly focused on finding cracks for the whole building (Not rooftops)
3. Factor for happening cracks is landslide.

Paper 2 :

1. a time series small baseline subset (SBAS) interferometric SAR (InSAR) analysis is applied for the acquired HR CSK images. The SBAS InSAR results show land subsidence in some parts of the city. The mean rate of line-of-sight (LOS) subsidence is 20 mm/year in district two of the city, which was confirmed by field surveying and mean vertical velocity of Sentinel-1 dataset.
2. Mostly focused on finding cracks for the whole building with rooftops

Paper 3 :

1. relation between the double-bounce effect of buildings in very high resolution (VHR) synthetic aperture radar (SAR) and the orientation angle for two different ground materials (i.e., asphalt and grass)
2. ROUGHNESS PARAMETER AND DIELECTRIC CONSTANT is provided for concrete, asphalt , and grass
3. Relation between double-bounce RCS and orientation angle of sensor is provided

Paper 4:

1. the performance of a 10.5 GHz portable imaging radar system for the quantitative, surface, and subsurface sensing of concrete structures in field configuration.
2. Relation between width of wall and dielectric constant is provided
3. Imaging of concrete cracking with details is provided

Paper -1:https://sci-hub.se/https://doi.org/10.1177/1475921720983232

Paper -2:https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/20/17/4751

Paper -3:https://sci-hub.hkvisa.net/10.1109/lgrs.2010.2097580

Paper -4:https://sci-hub.se/10.1061/(ASCE)ST.1943-541X.0001730