

We explore a new methodology to measure the pattern speed of stellar bars in disc galaxies. The pattern speed Ω_p is one of the most fundamental parameter of stellar bars. From it, relations between the dynamical resonances between the disc and bar can be investigated - thus the stellar orbits, or the links between dynamics and the disc structure - as well as the bar rotation rate, which relates the bar corotation radius to the bar length, and its possible links with the dark matter content in the inner regions of galaxies. The new methodology is based on models of bisymmetric motions. It can be applied independently from the most popular method in extragalactic astronomy to get Ω_p -- the Tremaine-Weinberg method -- but which was recently shown to face several issues owing to the strong dependency on the integrals of positions and velocities with respect to the bar orientation. We illustrate the new strategy using N-body simulations. It can be applied to 3D spectroscopy of nearby galaxies, and looks promising in view of constraining the cosmic evolution of bar Ω_p with JWST and ELT observations.