

Formations Universitaires

Samedi 4 Mai 2019, Port-au-Prince, Haiti



Agenzia Spaziale Italiana

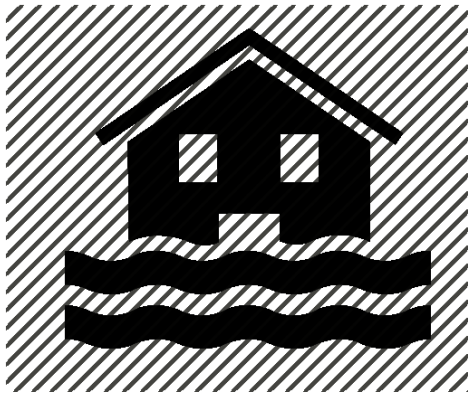
Exemples d'applications avec de l'imagerie SAR

DR. FRANCESCA CIGNA, DR. DEODATO TAPETE

ITALIAN SPACE AGENCY (ASI), SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH UNIT

Presentation outline

- Mapping and monitoring surface processes and anthropogenic changes with SAR
 - Examples of change detection for flood and landslide hazards
 - Differential InSAR for seismic hazard mapping
 - Multi-temporal InSAR for landslides and subsidence monitoring
- Q&A



Change detection for flood hazards

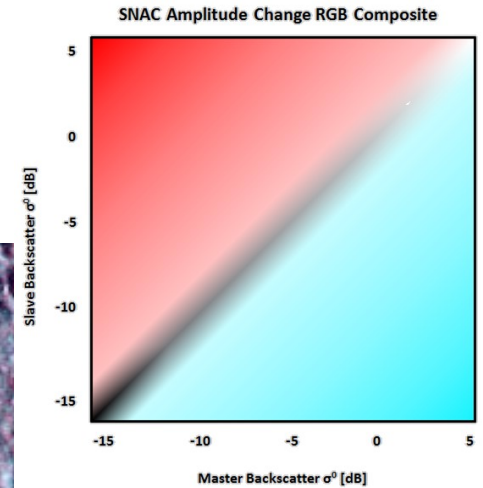
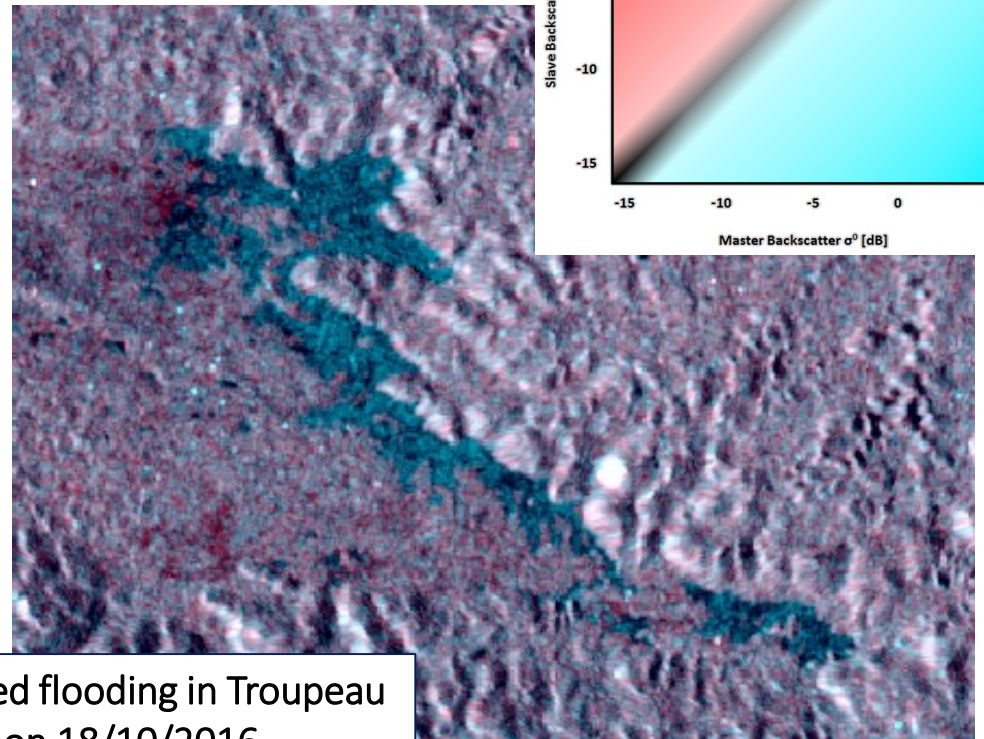
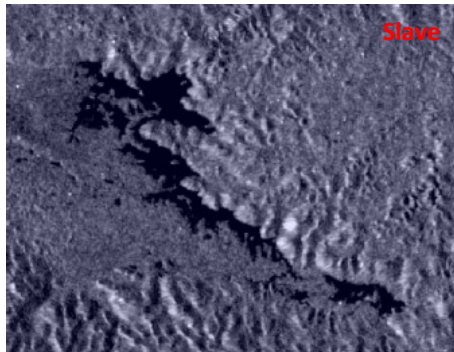
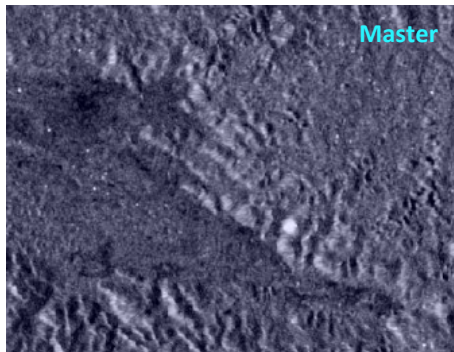
Example of change detection map generated using Sentinel-1 SAR data

Inputs [*pre vs post Hurricane Matthew*]

1) Sentinel-1 image 24/09/2016 (**master**)

2) Sentinel-1 image 18/10/2016 (**slave**)

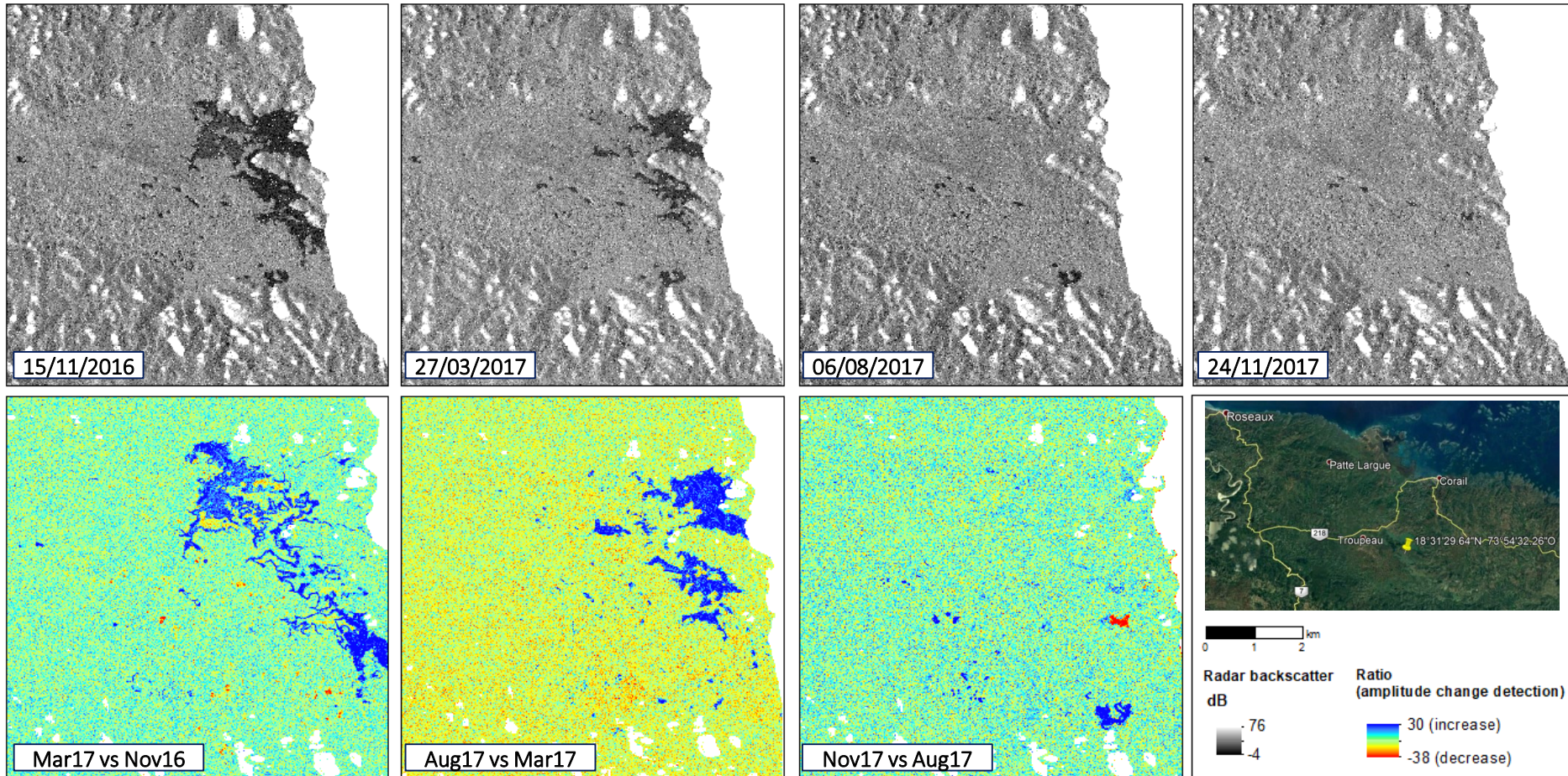
Output → Red-Cyan color composite



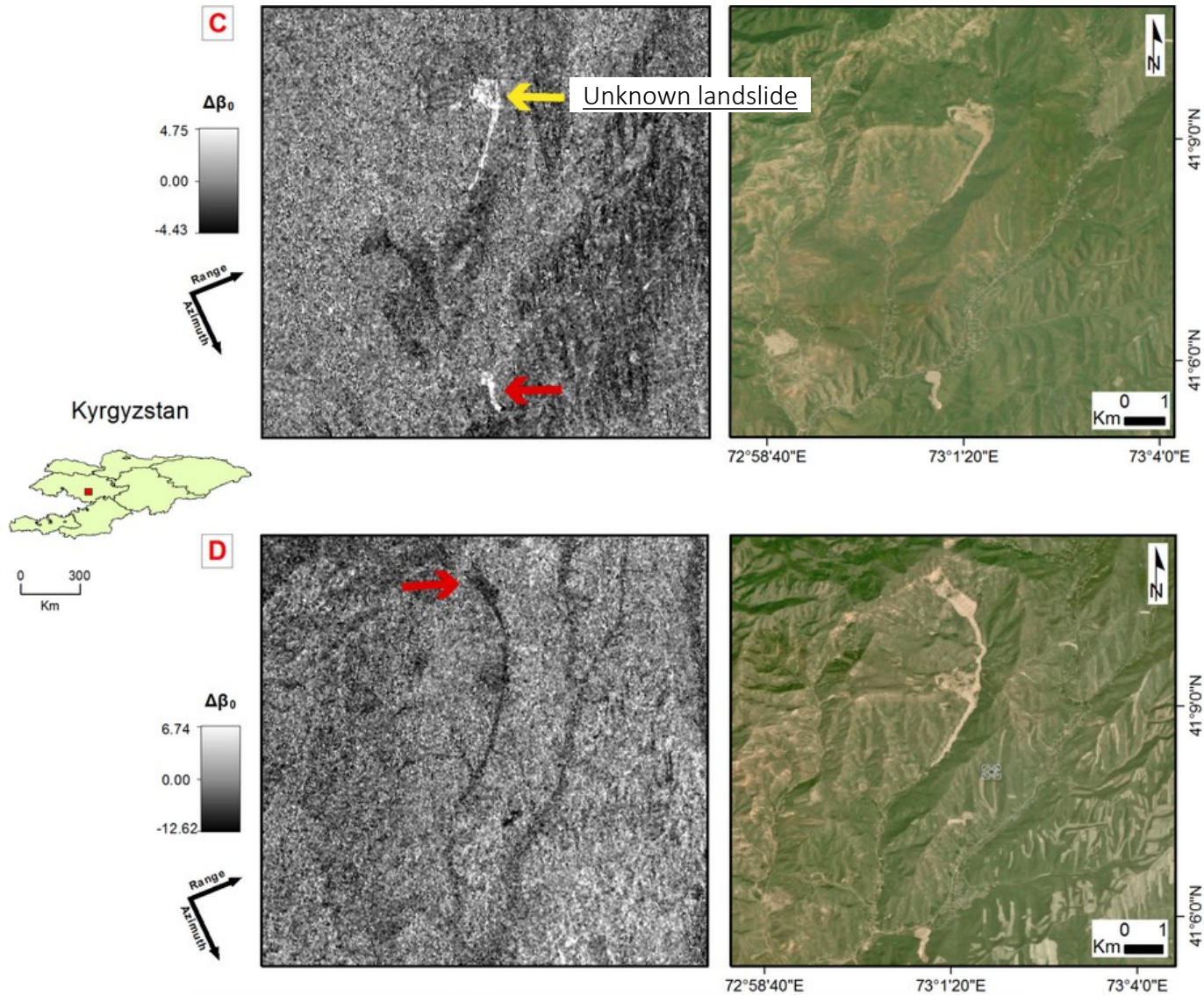
Change detection for flood hazards

Example of change detection map generated using TerraSAR-X SAR data

Temporal evolution of flooding in Troupeau (1 year)



Landslide detection based on SAR amplitude changes



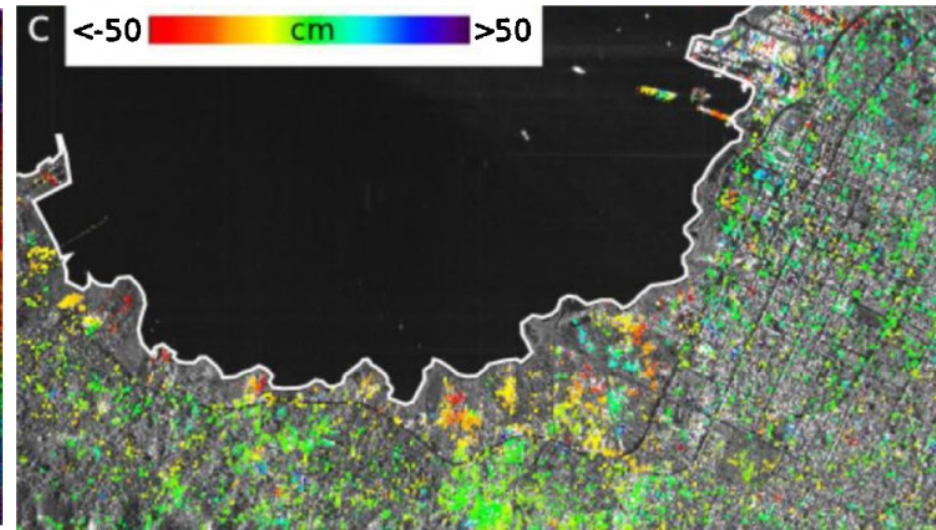
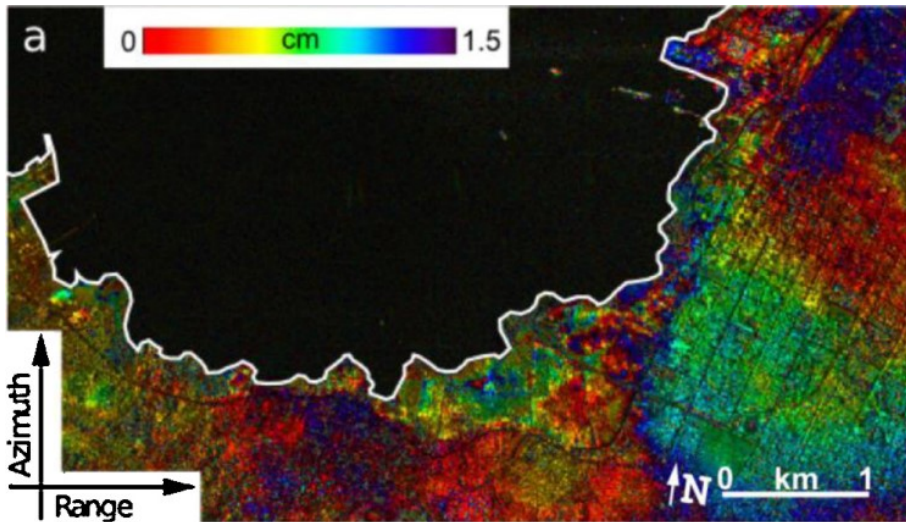
COSMO-SkyMed for seismic studies - 1



Haiti earthquake – 12 January 2010, Port-au-Prince

COSMO-SkyMed Spotlight:

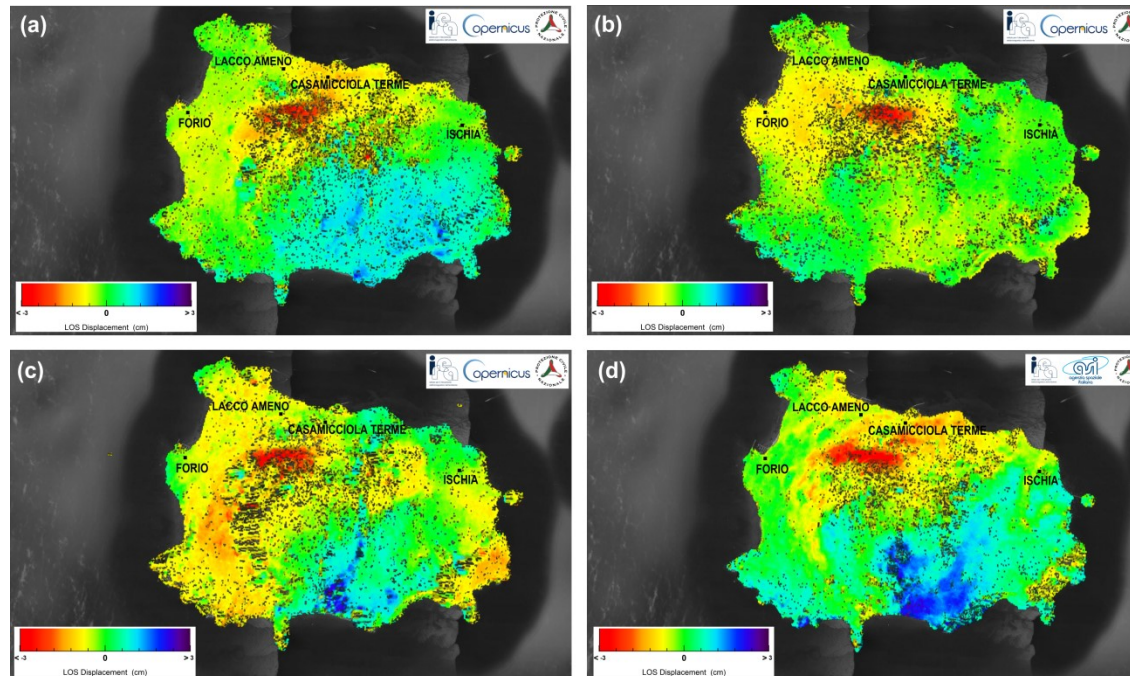
- (a) post-seismic interferogram (21–29/01/2010, perpendicular baseline 67 m) shows good coherence along the coastline
- (b) co-seismic interferogram (12/12/2009–21/01/2010, 280 m) where fringes disappear along the coastline because the deformation signal is too large
- (c) amplitude Pixel-Offset range displacement map (12/12/2009–21/01/2010) with displacements retrieved also along the coastline



Ischia earthquake - 21 August 2017, southern Italy

Displacement maps (along the satellite LOS) obtained from Sentinel-1 and COSMO-SkyMed SAR data:

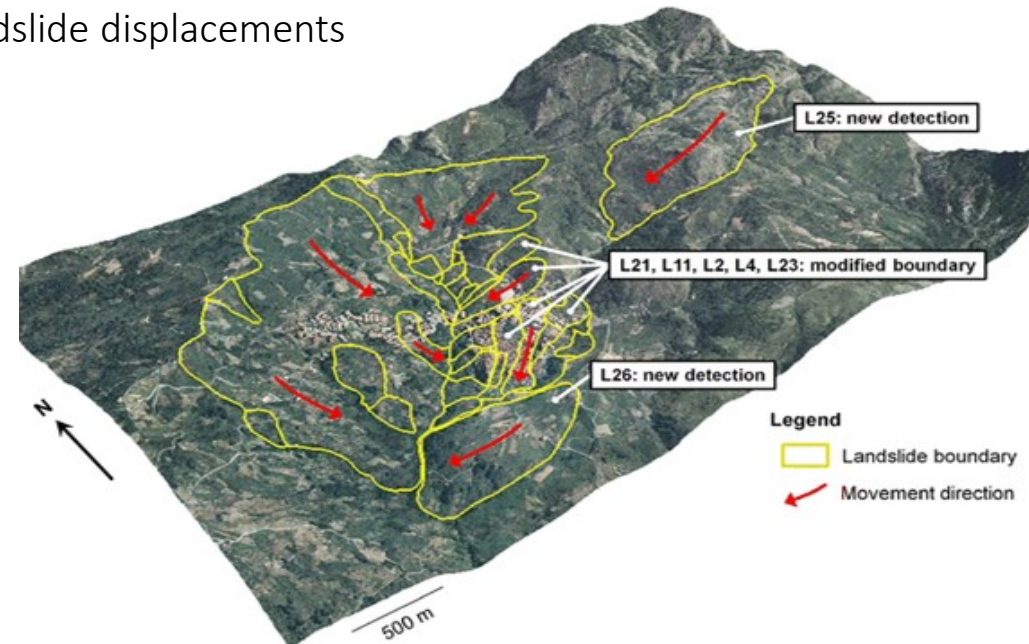
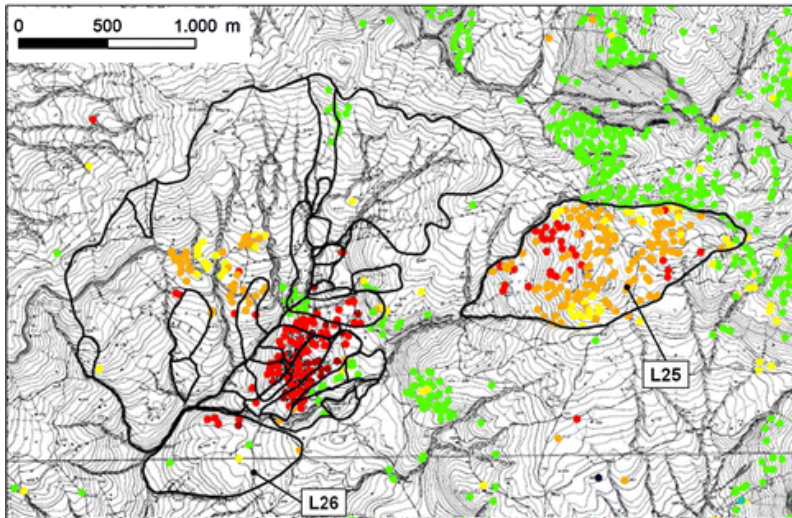
- (a) 16082017– 22082017 S1 ascending pair
- (b) 16082017–22082017 S1 descending pair
- (c) 17082017– 23082017 S1 ascending pair
- (d) 19082017– 23082017 CSK ascending pair



Example of landslide movement estimation and landslide inventorying

Multi-temporal InSAR analysis to estimate landslide displacements and improve landslide mapping in Italy

- Estimation of the **movement velocity** for the already-mapped landslide phenomena
- Detection of 2 **new landslides** (L25-L26)



Legend
□ Landslide boundary
➤ Movement direction

□ Updated landslide map

Persistent Scatterers
LOS velocity [mm/yr]

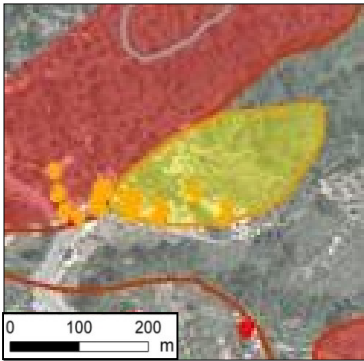
- -65.4 - -20.0
- -19.9 - -10.0
- -9.9 - -5.0
- -4.9 - -2.0
- -1.9 - 2.0
- 2.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 20.0

- Possibility to use this information to assess landslide **state of activity** (i.e. active, inactive, dormant, reactivated, satbilized)

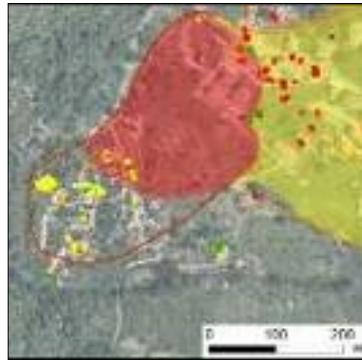
InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability

Interpreting PS-InSAR data for landslide mapping and inventorying

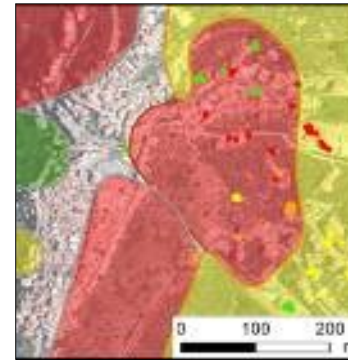
confirmation of the boundaries



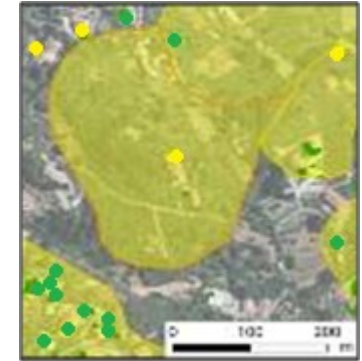
change of the boundaries



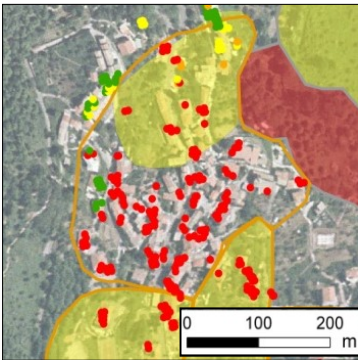
confirmation of the state of activity



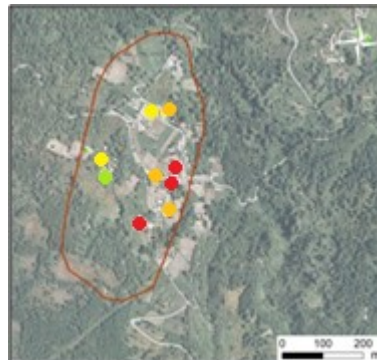
change of the state of activity



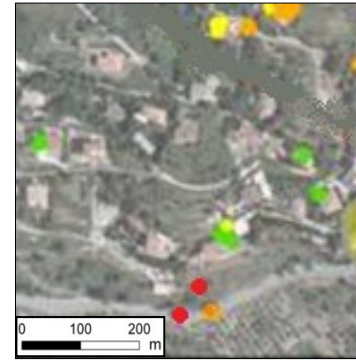
change of the state of activity and boundaries



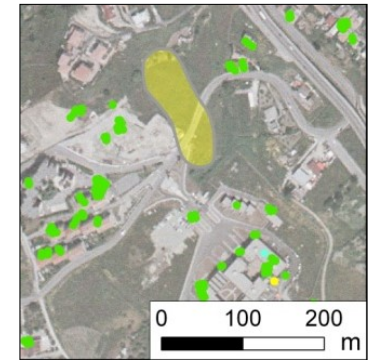
new landslide detection



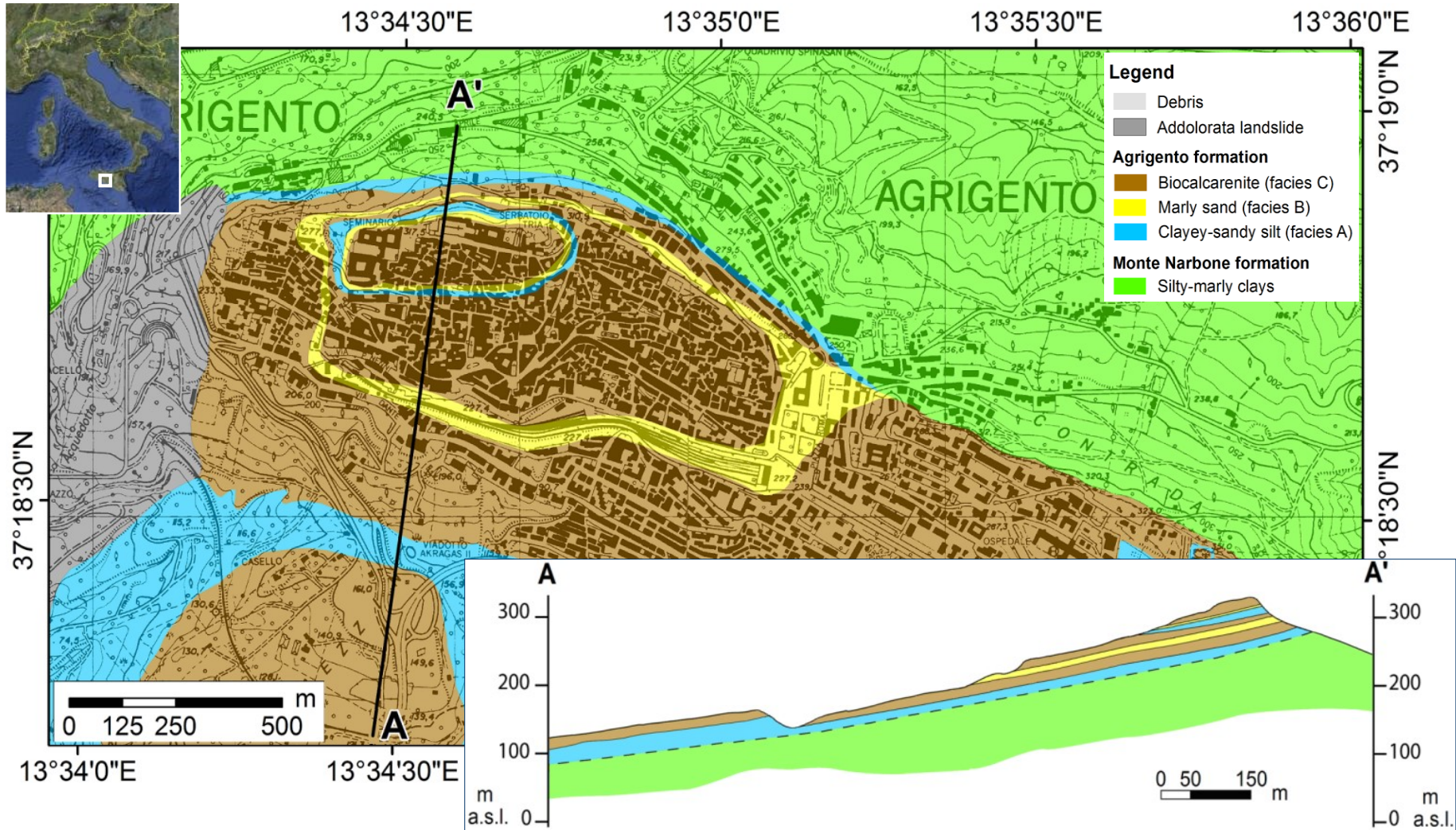
no additional landslide detection



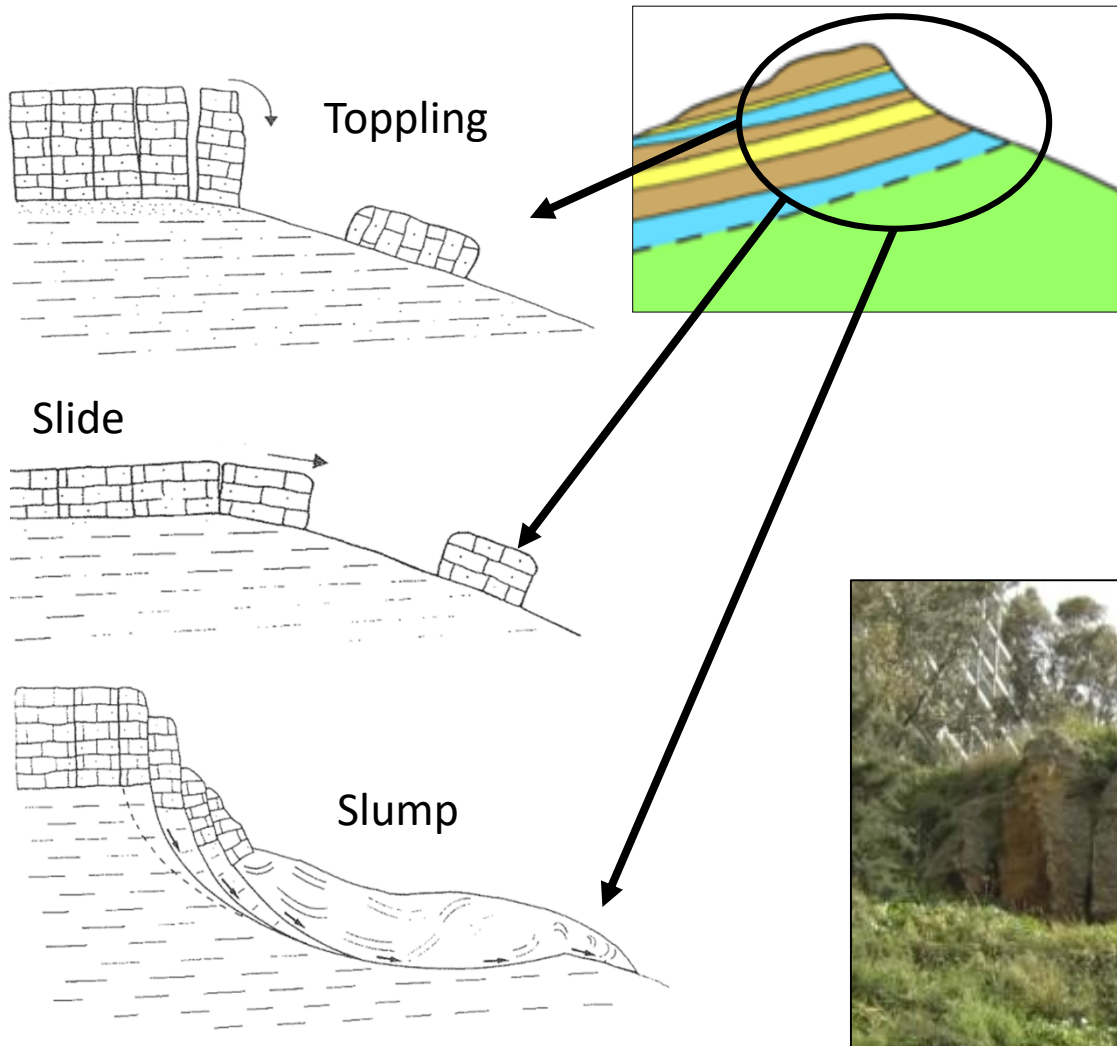
NO INFO (PS absence)



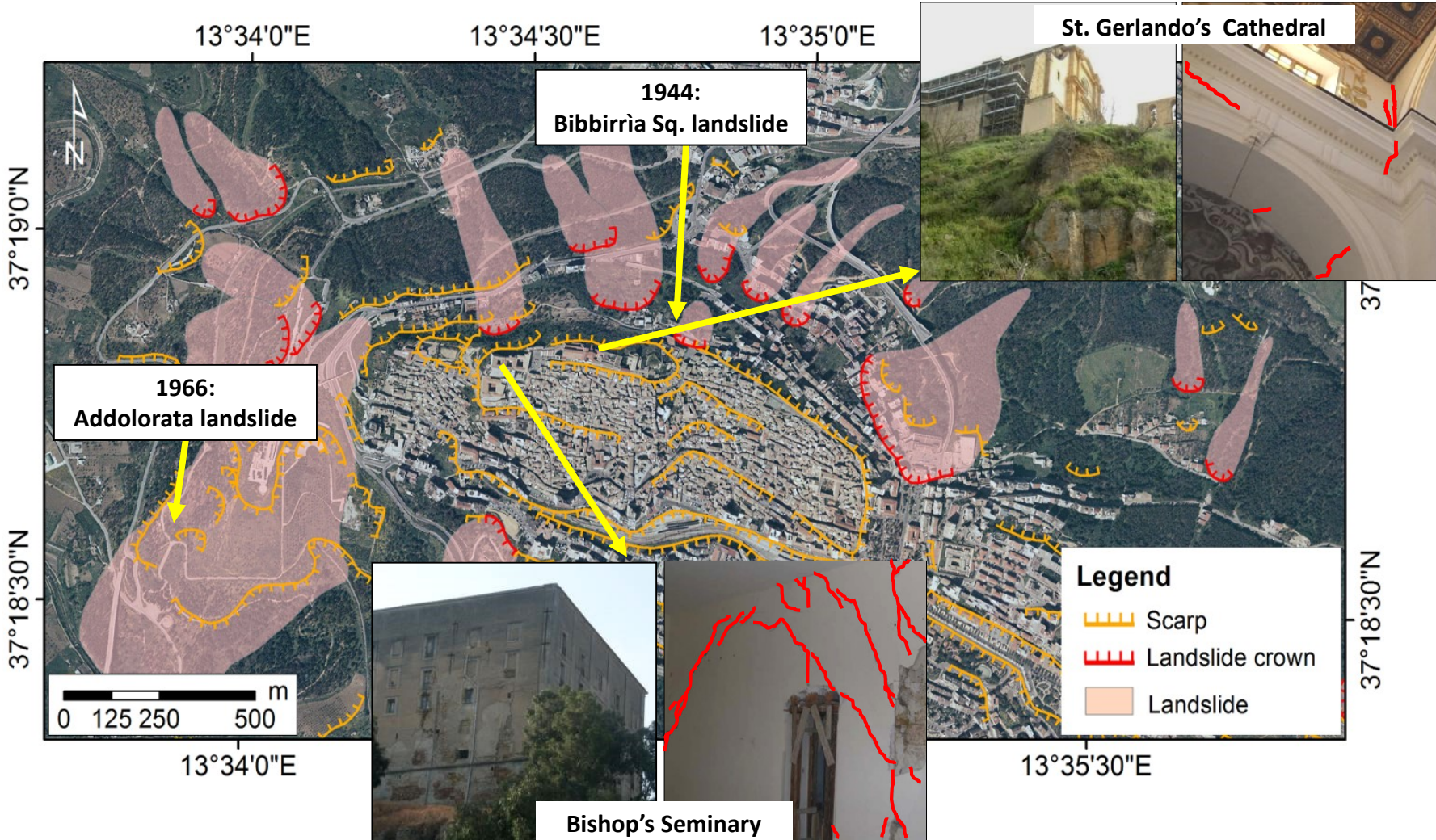
InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability



InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability



InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability

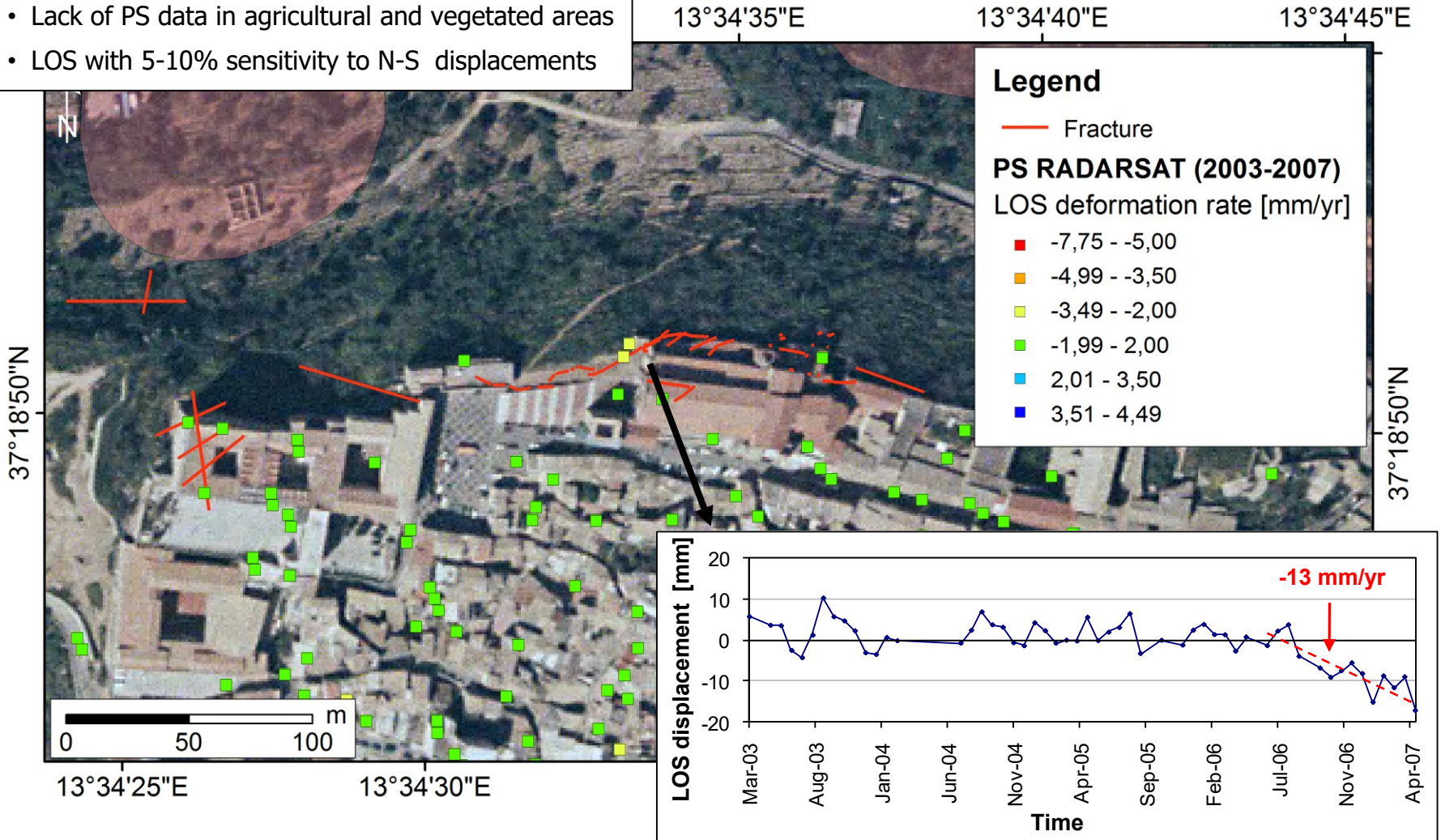


InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability



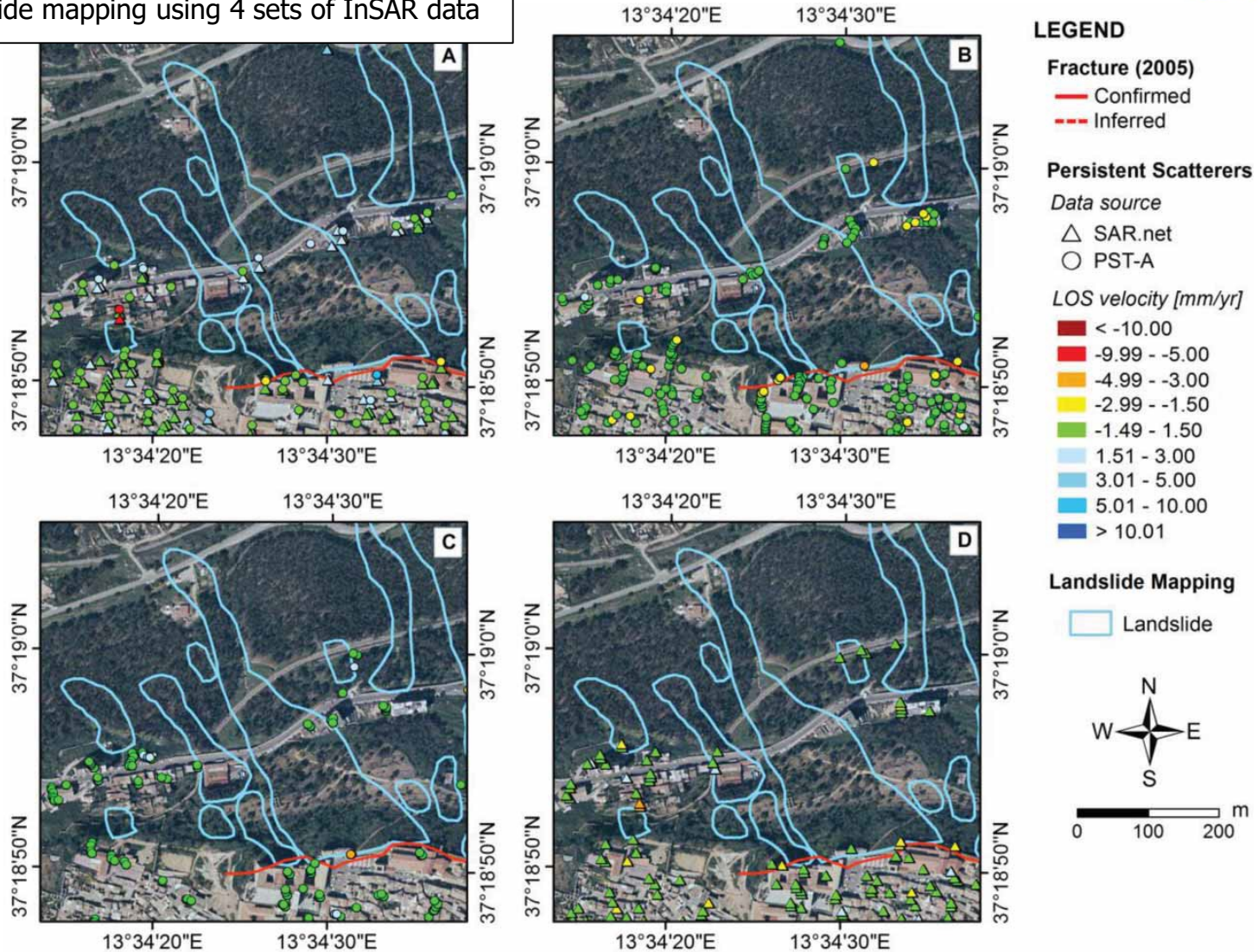
InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability

- Observed acceleration of displacements since 2006
- Lack of PS data in agricultural and vegetated areas
- LOS with 5-10% sensitivity to N-S displacements



InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability

Updated landslide mapping using 4 sets of InSAR data



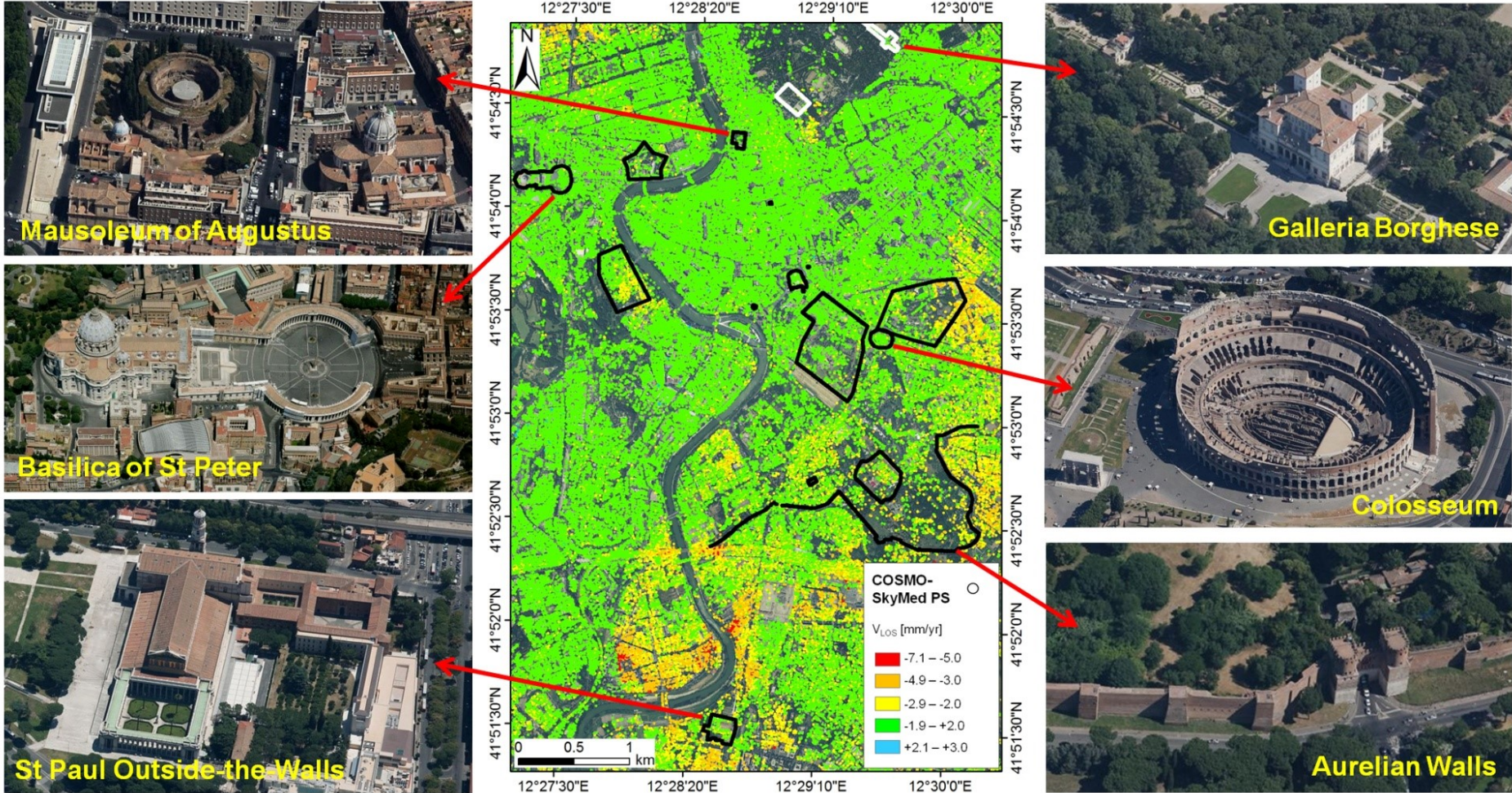
InSAR studies of landslides and slope instability



The hazard scenario provided by InSAR for the period 1992-2008 anticipated the reactivation of structural instability in 2011

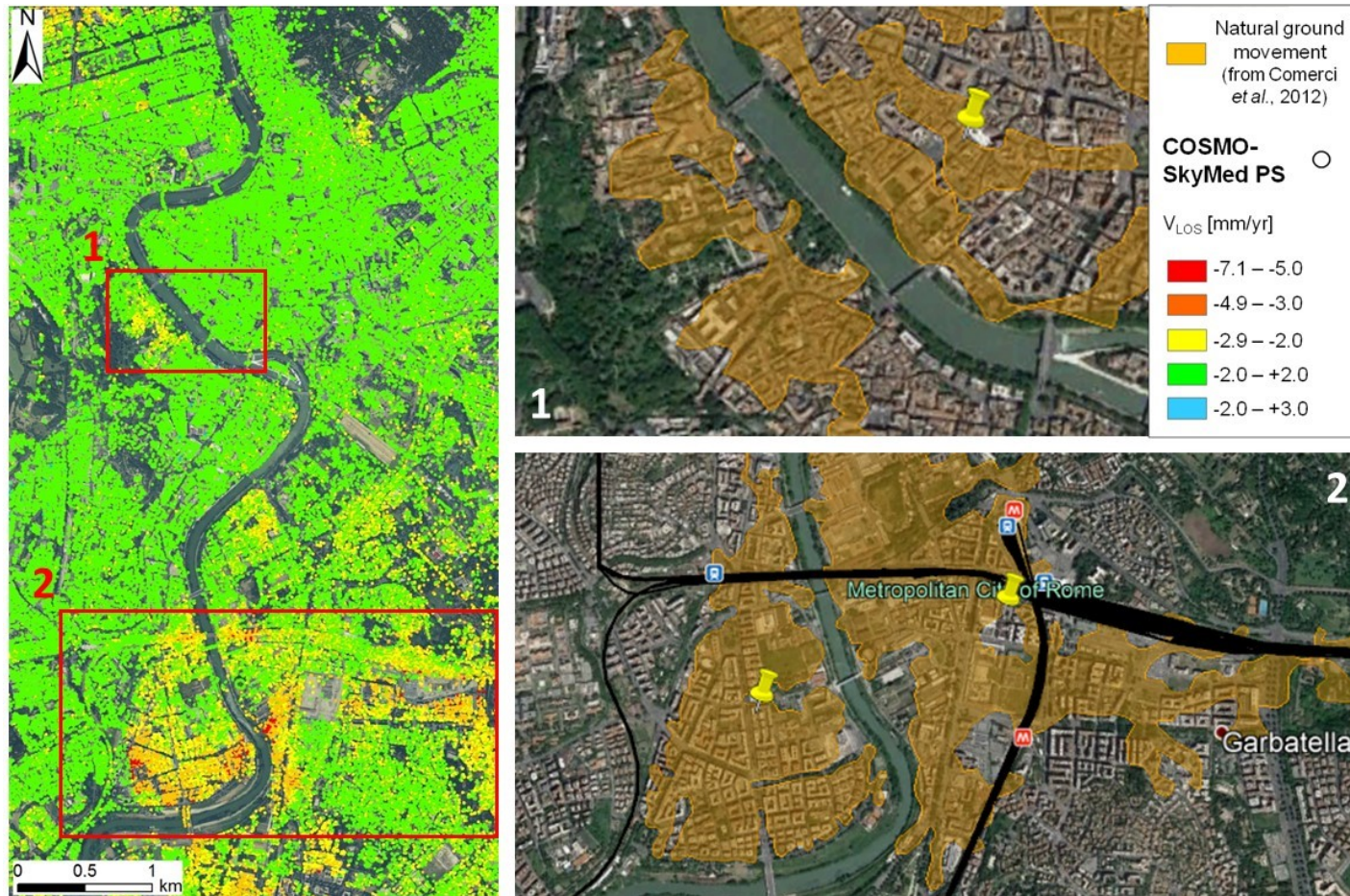
InSAR studies of subsidence in urban areas

InSAR ground motion monitoring of Rome



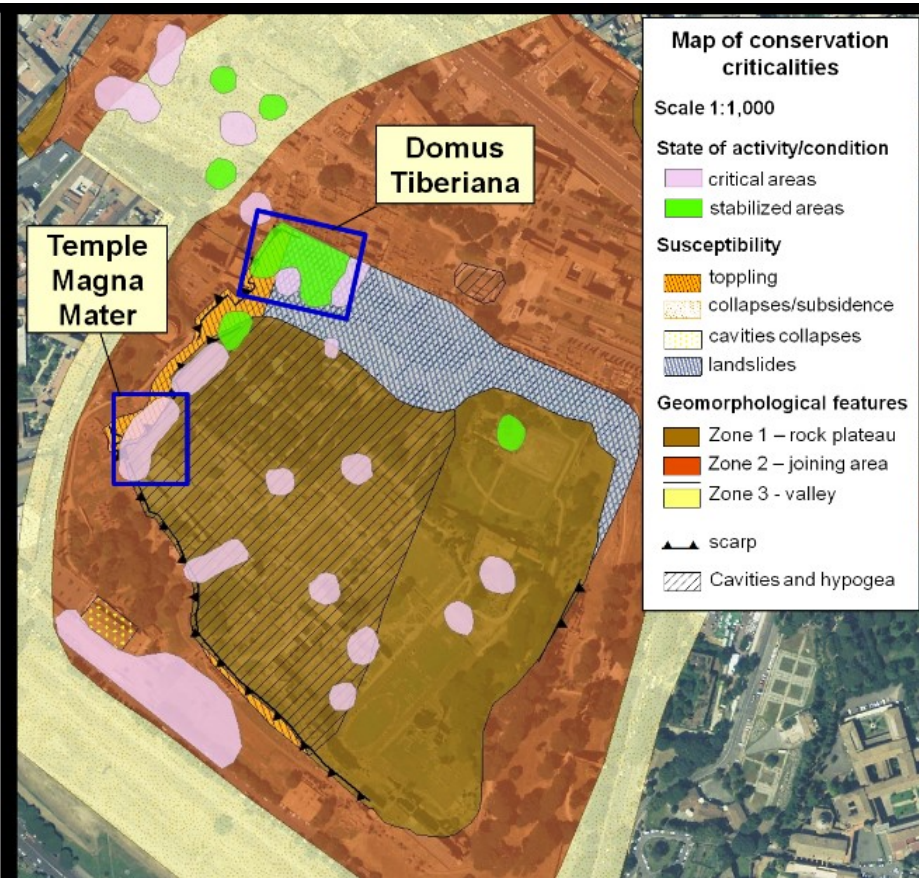
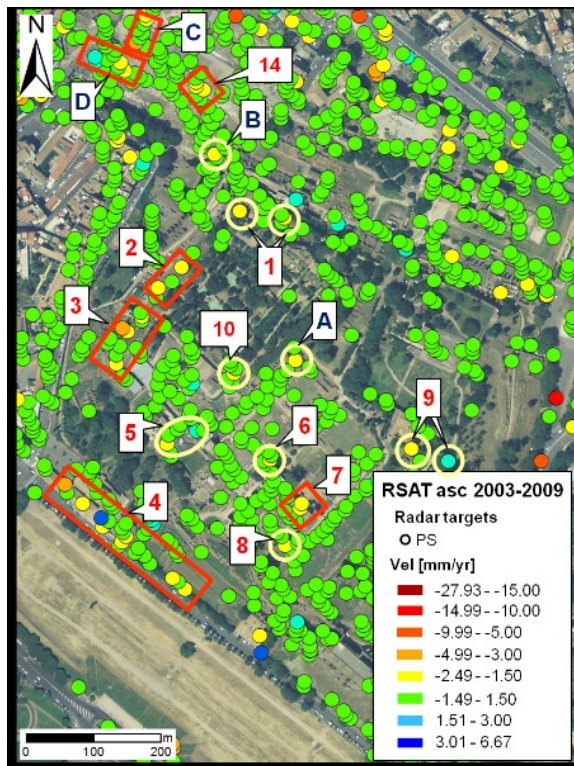
InSAR studies of subsidence in urban areas

Terrain motion mapping with COSMO-SkyMed time series and correlation with city subsurface and anthropogenic activities



InSAR ground motion monitoring of Rome

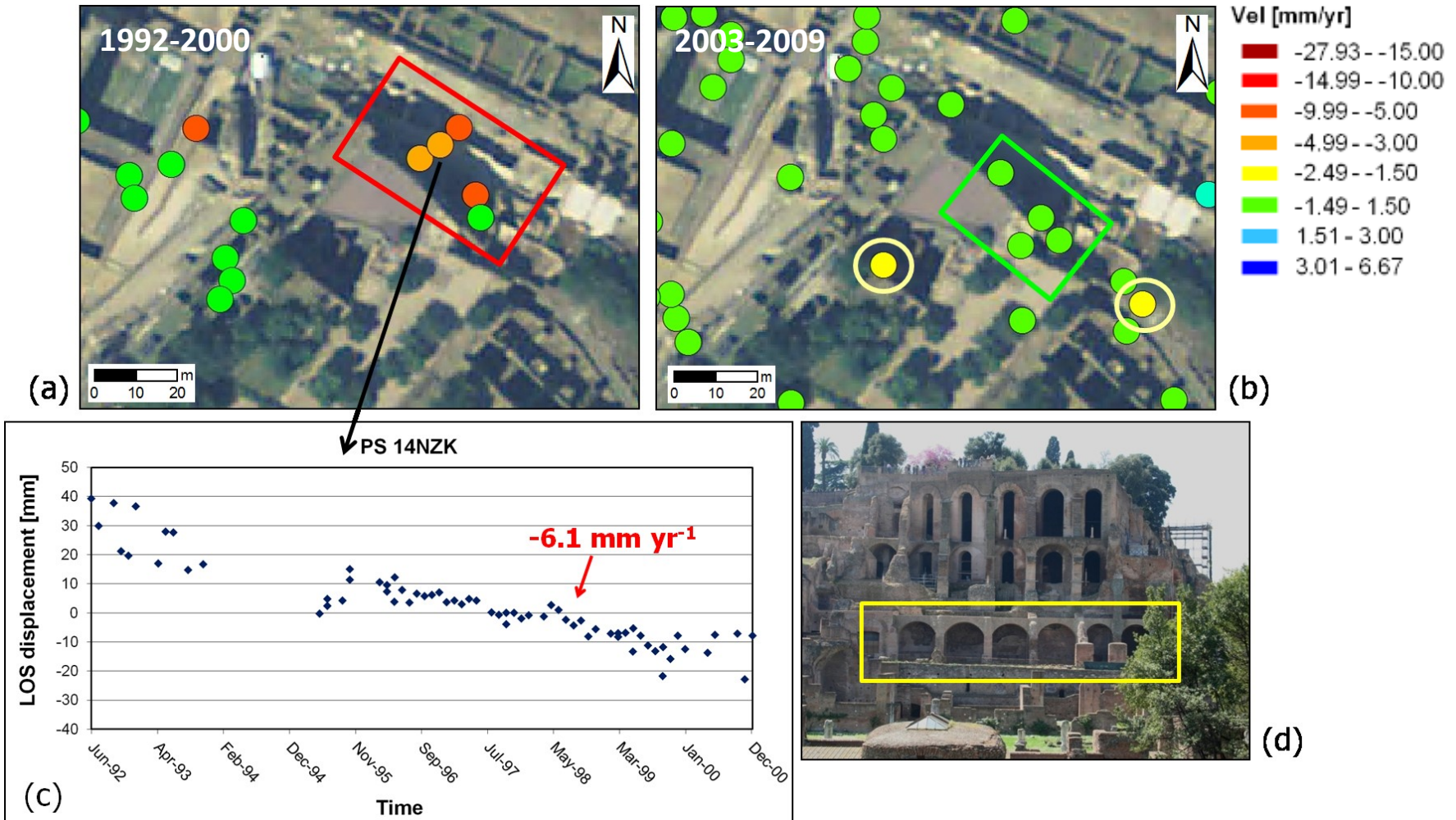
- Land subsidence and compressible soils (high occurrence across Europe)
- Slope instability, local collapses
- Identification of most endangered sectors



InSAR studies of subsidence in urban areas

Assessment of restoration effectiveness

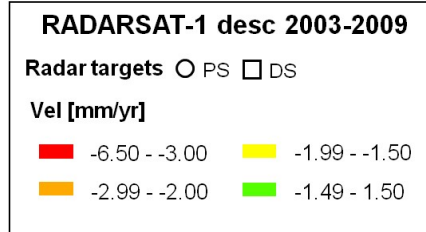
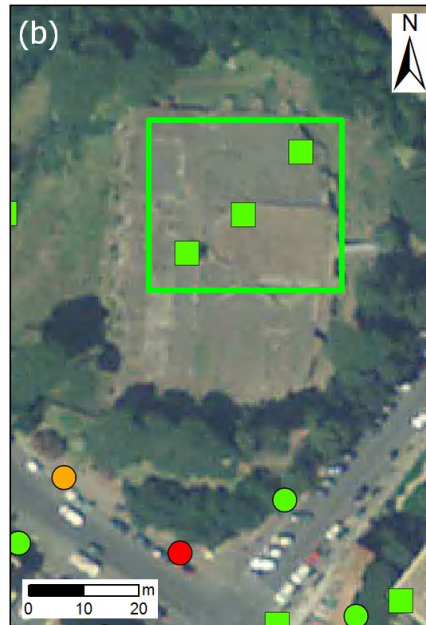
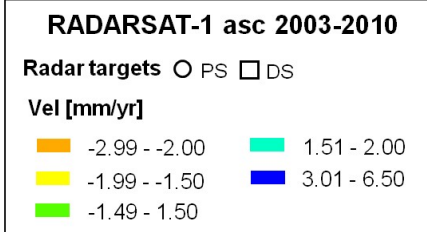
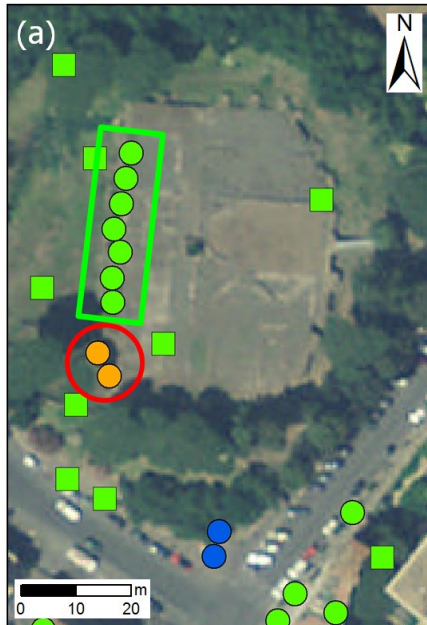
Domus Tiberiana



Condition monitoring and assessment



Roman cistern "delle Sette Sale", Baths of Trajan, Oppian Hill



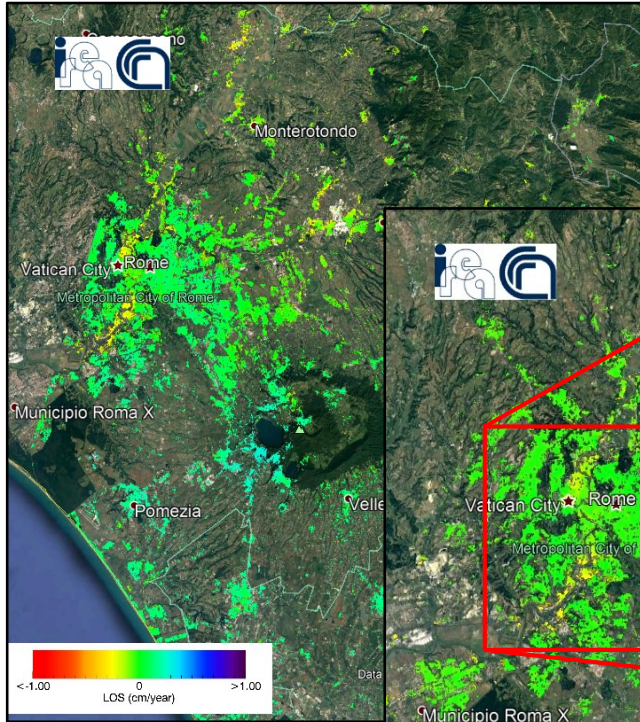
InSAR studies of subsidence in urban areas

Management and maintenance of linear structures (aqueducts, pipelines, infrastructure)

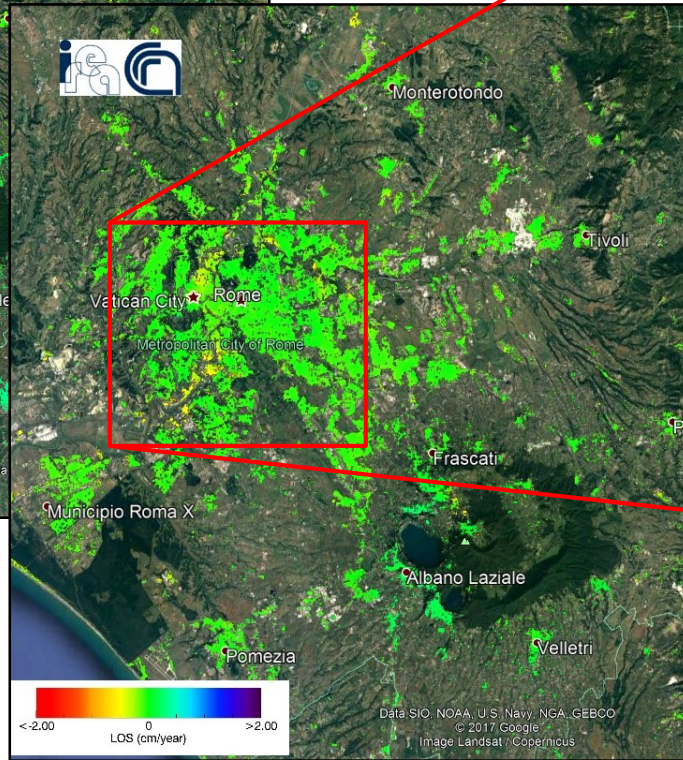


Experiment with parallel InSAR processing in HPC

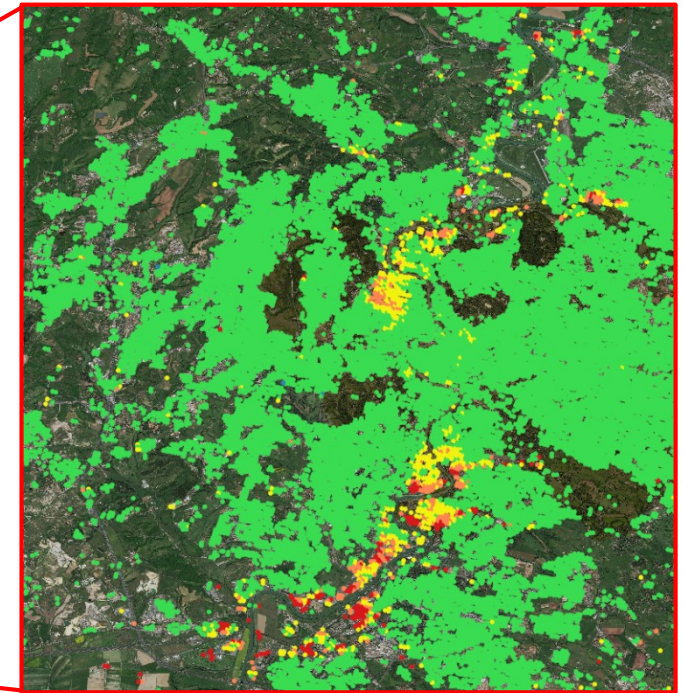
Ground stability and motion in 1992-2001 and 2002-2010



66 ERS-1/2 desc.
1992-2001
100,230 targets



45 ENVISAT desc.
2002-2010
144,814 targets



Natural compaction of alluvial deposits of
the Tiber River

Max observed velocity: 1.5 cm/year

Land subsidence in Mexico City



Mexico City's Cathedral



Subsidence has affected the city for over a century

Up to 20-30 cm/year subsidence observed

Population: ~ 9 million inhab.

> 21 million in the metropolitan area



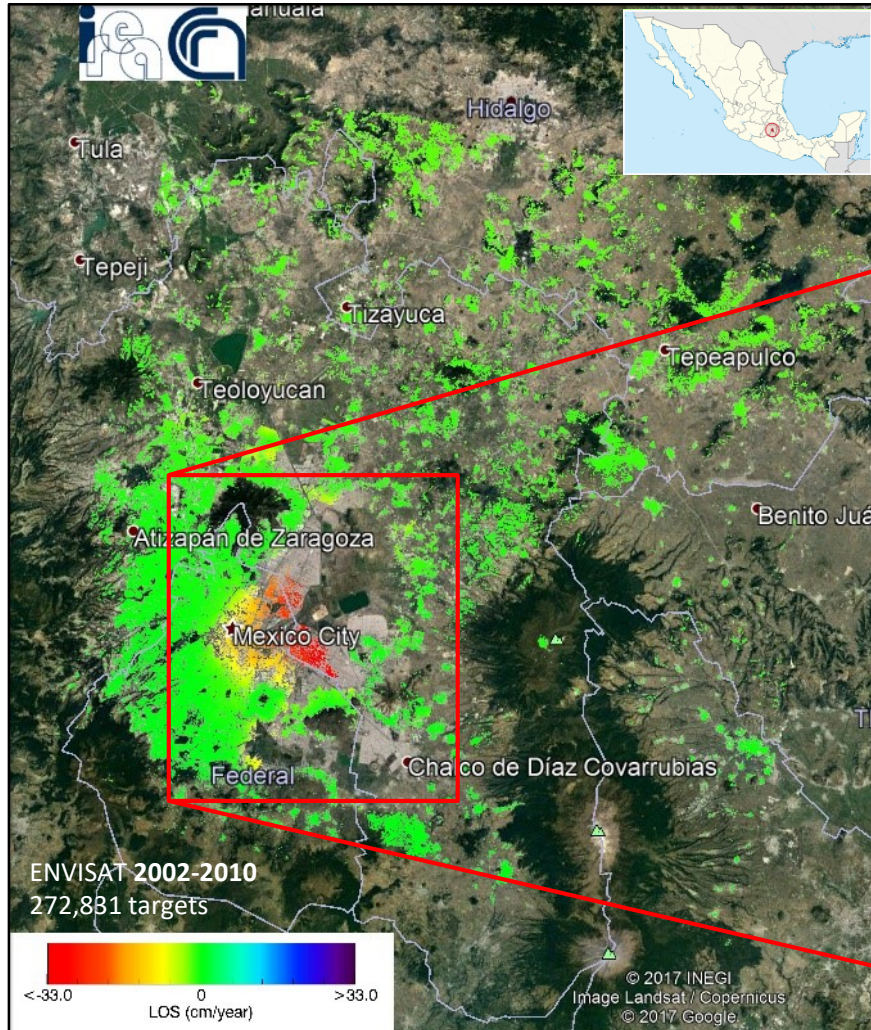
Angel de la Independencia monument (1910 vs. 2010)

Land subsidence in Mexico City



Undulating rooflines reflect Mexico City's unstable, sinking foundation

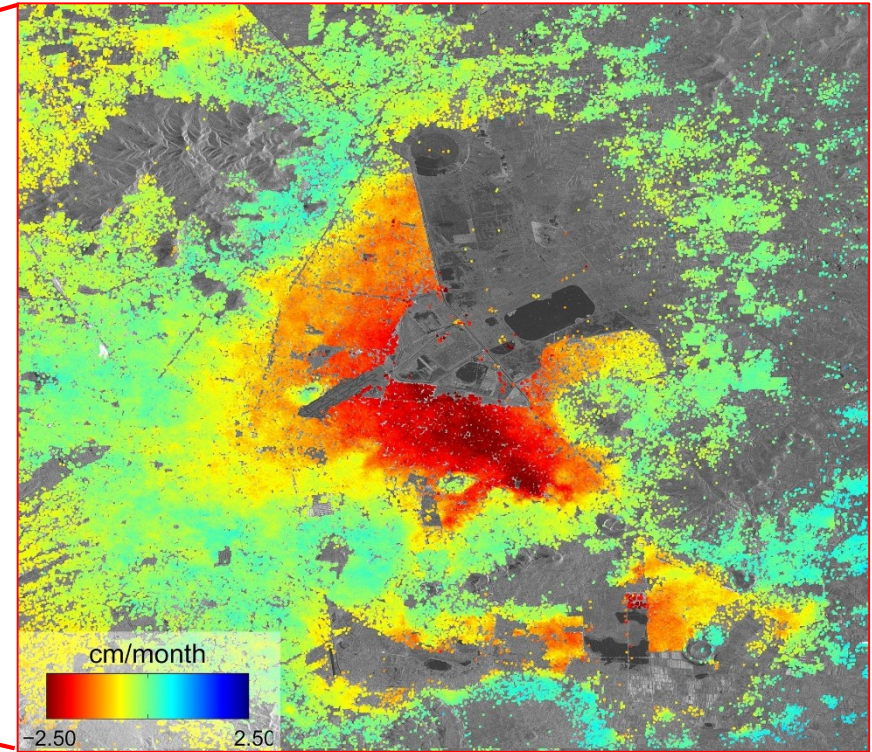
Land subsidence in Mexico City



Sentinel-1 SBAS results 2014

Sentinel-1A radar scenes acquired in Oct-Dec 2014 were combined to derive ground deformation

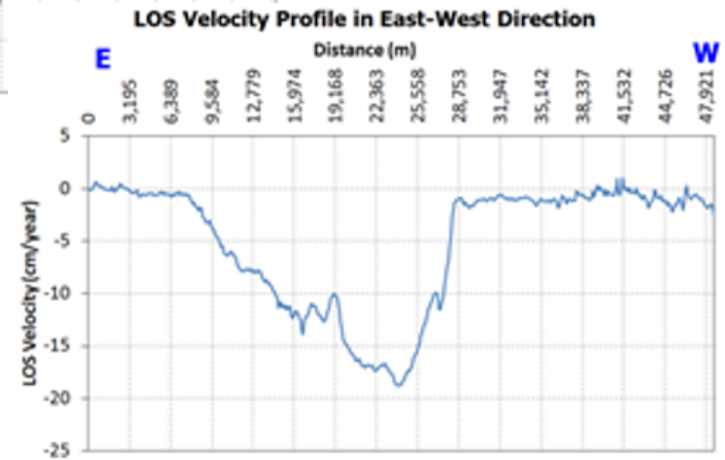
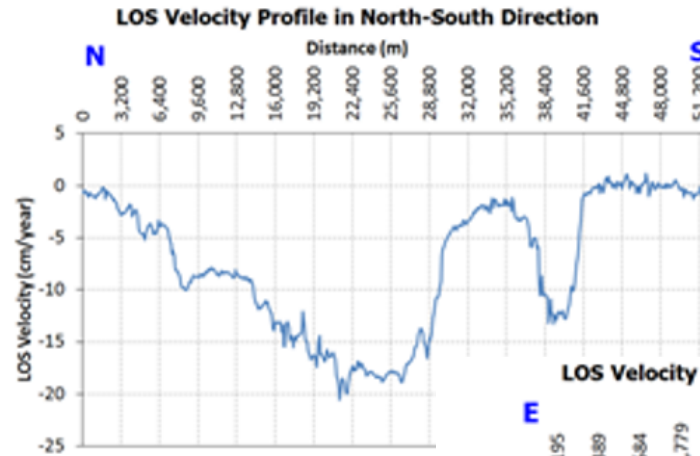
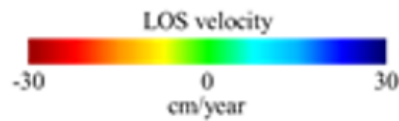
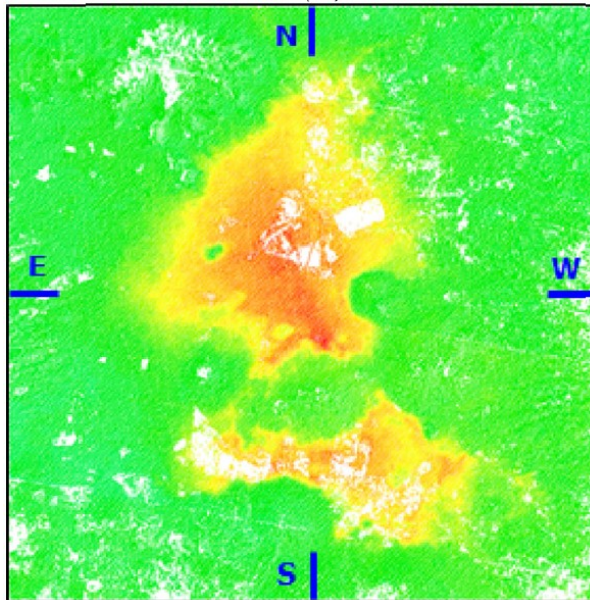
Some areas subside at **up to 2.5 cm/month**



Credit: Copernicus data (2014)/ESA/DLR Microwave and Radar Institute-SEOM InSARap study

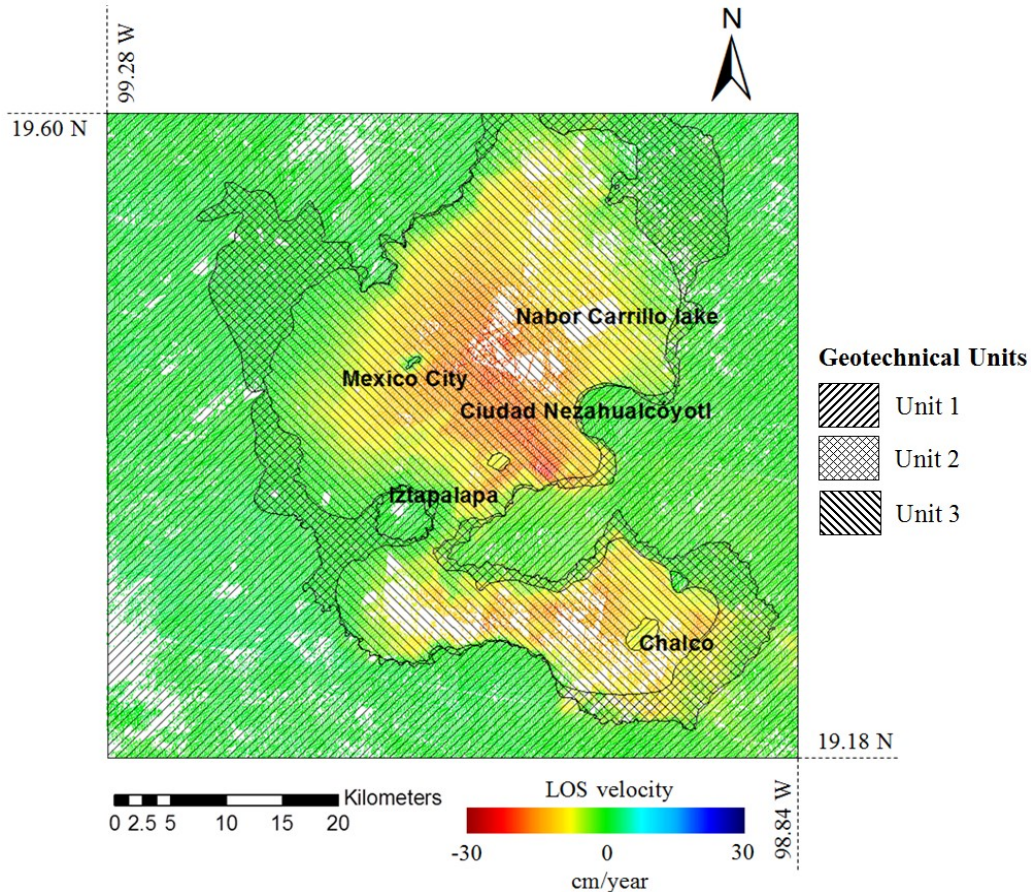
Land subsidence in Mexico City

Sentinel-1 SBAS analysis of ground motion in 2014-2015



Velocity profiles along N-S and E-W direction.

Land subsidence in Mexico City



Subsidence rates increase towards the center of the former Lake Texcoco.

Here the soft and compressible Quaternary clay and silt-rich lacustrine sediments (**Unit III**) are thicker (i.e. up to ~350 m)

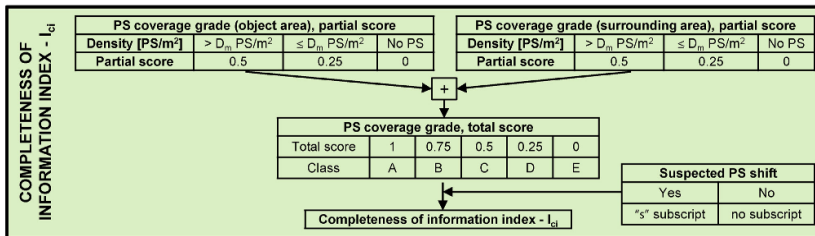
Negligible subsidence velocities are observed for the hard rock unit ($< \pm 6$ cm/year), corresponding to basaltic lava flows, tuffs and sandy beds with gravel (**Unit I**)

Sentinel-1 InSAR results onto geotechnical zoning by GODF (Gobierno del Distrito Federal) 2004

Building classification indices

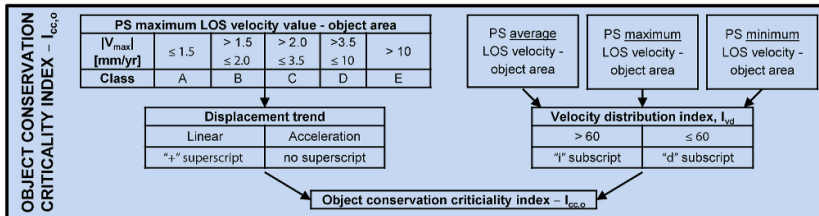
I_{ci} : Completeness of Information Index

Expressing the degree of PS coverage over a building, i.e. how many PS fall over the building compared with the average density of the whole dataset



Max velocity rating

Maximum velocity observed for each building, classified according to an A to E rating



International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation 40 (2015) 81–90



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jag



Rating health and stability of engineering structures via classification indexes of InSAR Persistent Scatterers



Fabio Pratesi^{a,b,*}, Deodato Tapete^c, Gloria Terenzi^b, Chiara Del Ventisette^a, Sandro Moretti^a

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^b University of Florence, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Via di S. Marta, 3, 50139 Firenze, Italy

^c Durham University, Department of Geography – Institute of Hazard, Risk and Resilience (IHRR) South Road, DH1 3LE, Durham, UK

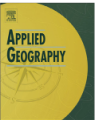
Applied Geography 77 (2016) 20–37



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Applied Geography

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/apgeog



Mapping interactions between geology, subsurface resource exploitation and urban development in transforming cities using InSAR Persistent Scatterers: Two decades of change in Florence, Italy



Fabio Pratesi^{a,b,*}, Deodato Tapete^c, Chiara Del Ventisette^a, Sandro Moretti^a

^a University of Florence, Earth Sciences Department, Via La Pira, 4, 50121, Firenze, Italy

^b University of Florence, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Via di S. Marta, 3, 50139, Firenze, Italy

^c British Geological Survey, Natural Environment Research Council, Nicker Hill, Keyworth, NG12 5GG, United Kingdom

InSAR studies of subsidence in urban areas

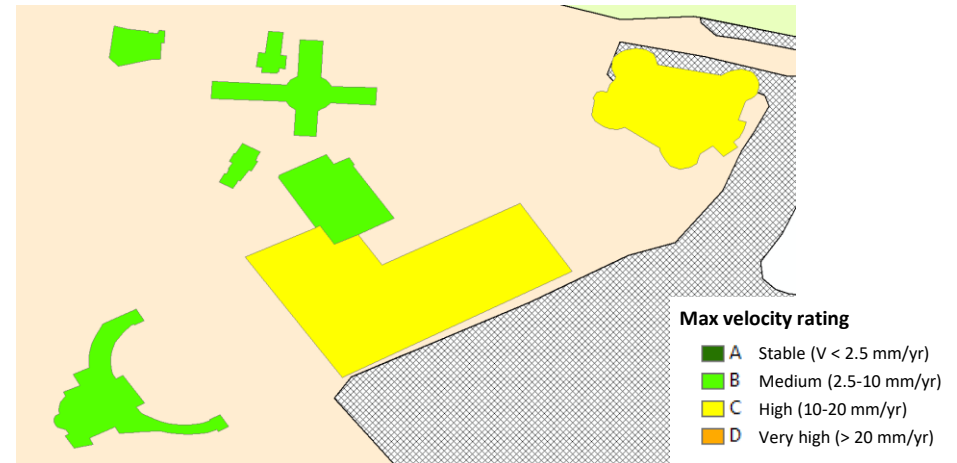
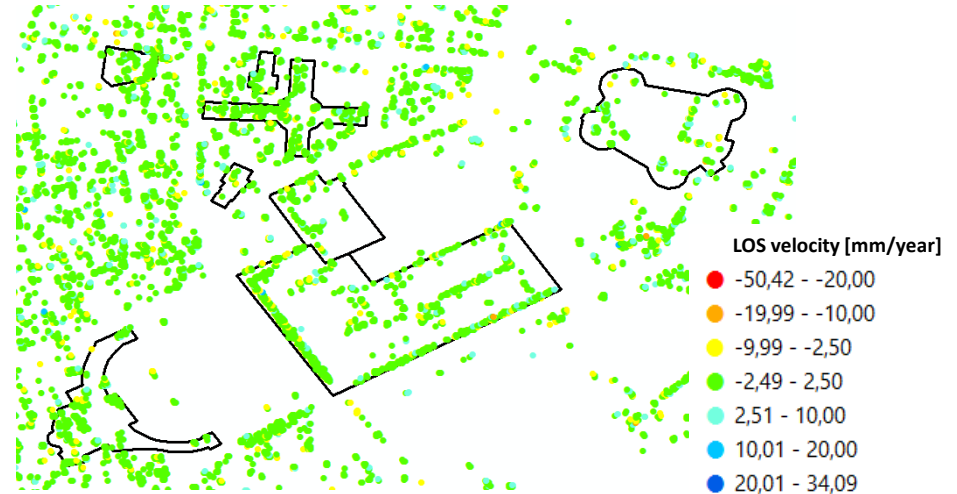
Analysis of ground motion trends within the urban area of Naples

Hotspot: Historic buildings



Key assets

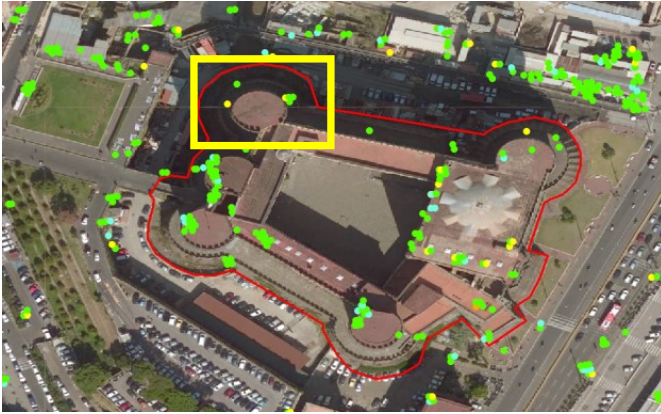
- 1 = San Francesco di Paola Church
- 2 = Royal Palace
- 3 = San Carlo Theatre
- 4 = San Ferdinando Church
- 5 = Castel Nuovo (Maschio Angioino)
- 6 = Galleria Umberto I
- 7 = Santa Brigida Church
- 8 = Augusteo Theatre



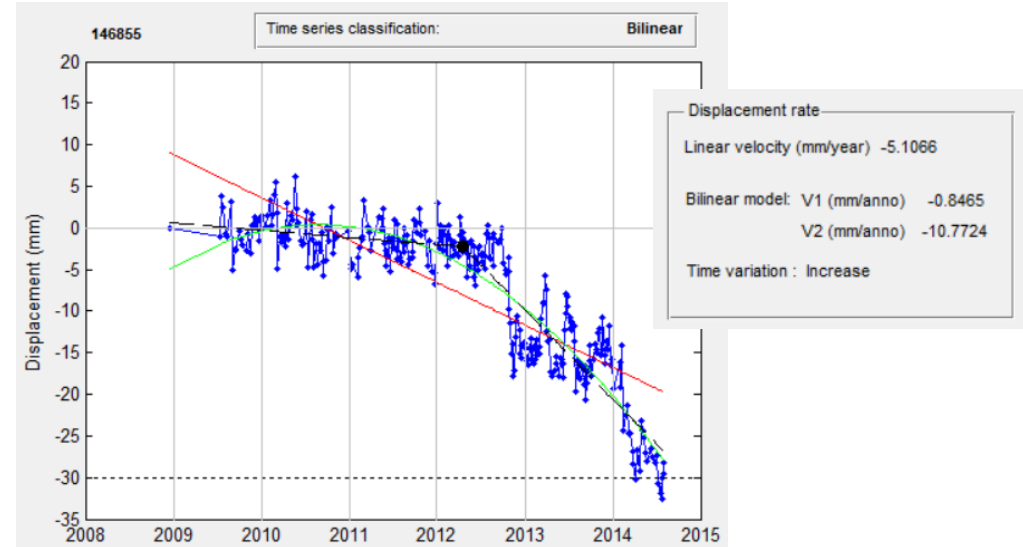
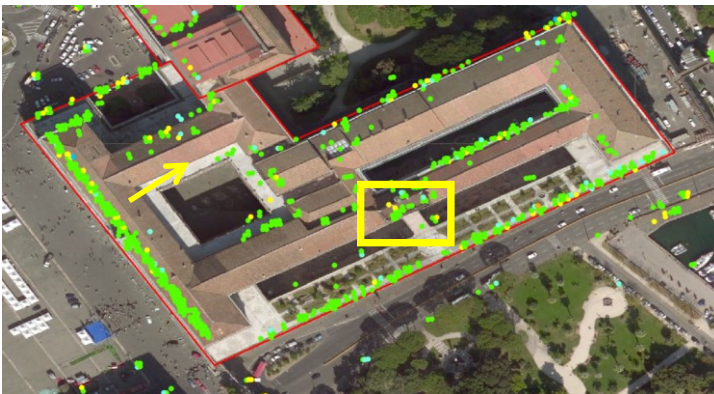
Analysis of ground motion trends within the urban area of Naples

Hotspot: Historic buildings

Maschio Angioino (Castel Nuovo)



Royal Palace



Maschio Angioino

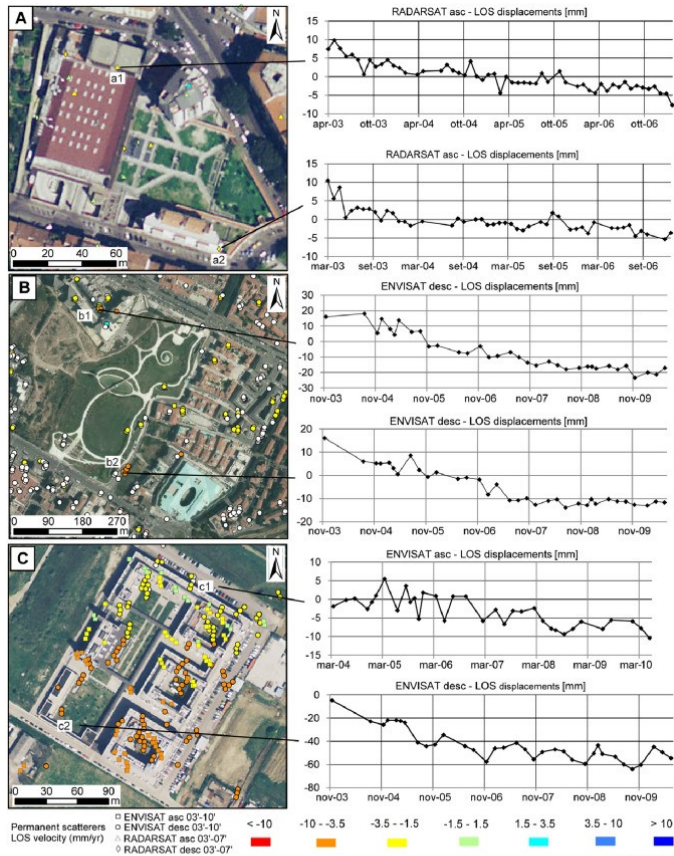
- Unstable tower (?): a few PS with non-linear trend (bilinear and discontinuous with variable velocity)
- Engineering works for the construction of the underground?

Royal Palace

- In July 2014 some blocks detached from the western facade (V_{LOS} up to -10 mm/year)
- Neoclassical Hall: V_{LOS} up to -6 mm/year

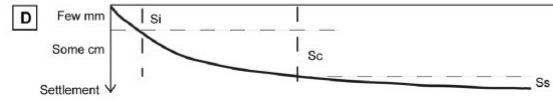
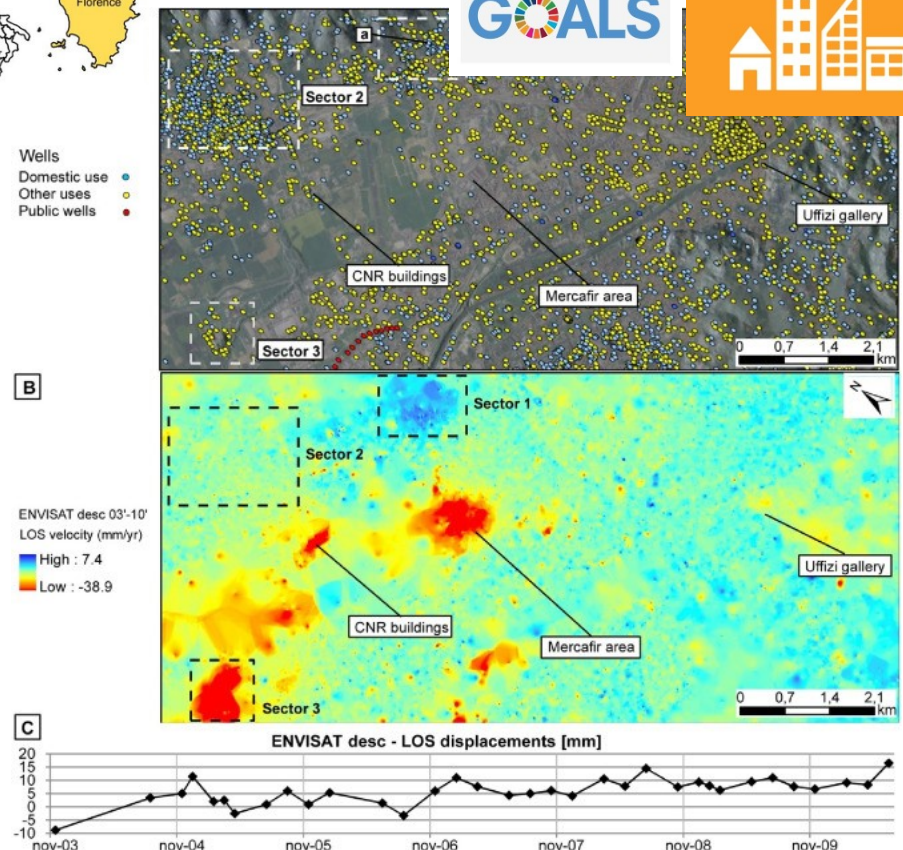
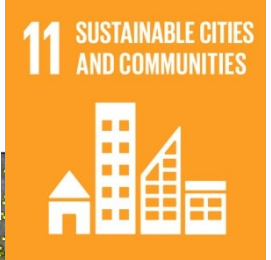
InSAR to study urban sustainable development

Quantitative measurements to spatially analyse how cities cope with new urban development and increasing demand for water supply



Wells

- Domestic use
- Other uses
- Public wells



A satellite with multiple solar panels is shown in space, with the Earth visible in the background. The satellite has a central body and several long arms extending outwards, each carrying solar panels. The Earth is a large, blue and white sphere in the center of the frame. The background is a dark, starry space.

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**

Dr. Francesca Cigna, Dr. Deodato Tapete

Scientific Research Unit

Italian Space Agency (ASI)

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