Land Motion Monitoring Service Of Switzerland Through Interferometric Multi-Temporal Analyses Of Sentinel-1 SAR Data

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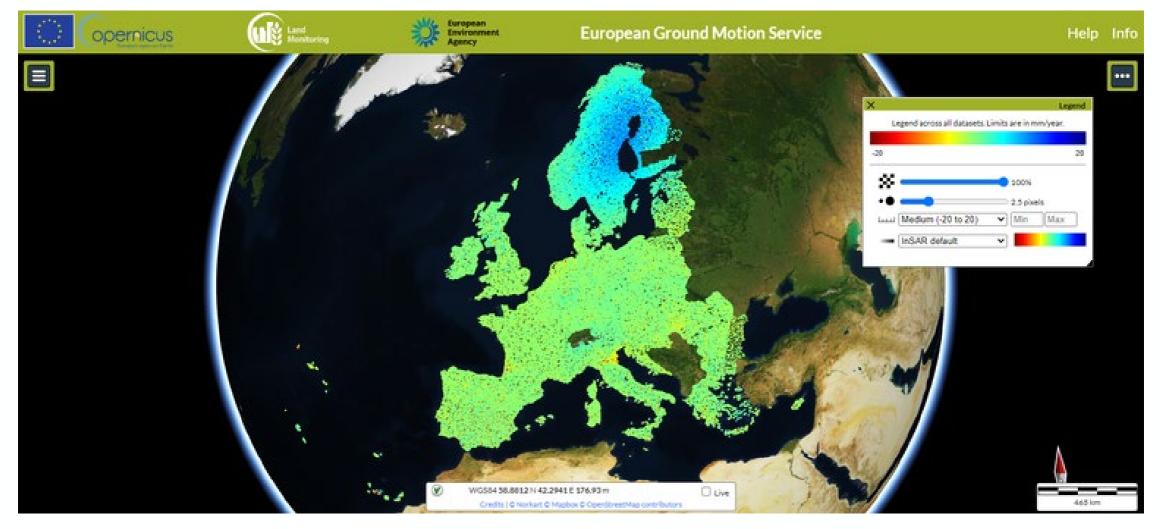


FRINGE 2023

University of Leeds, UK | 11 - 15 September 2023







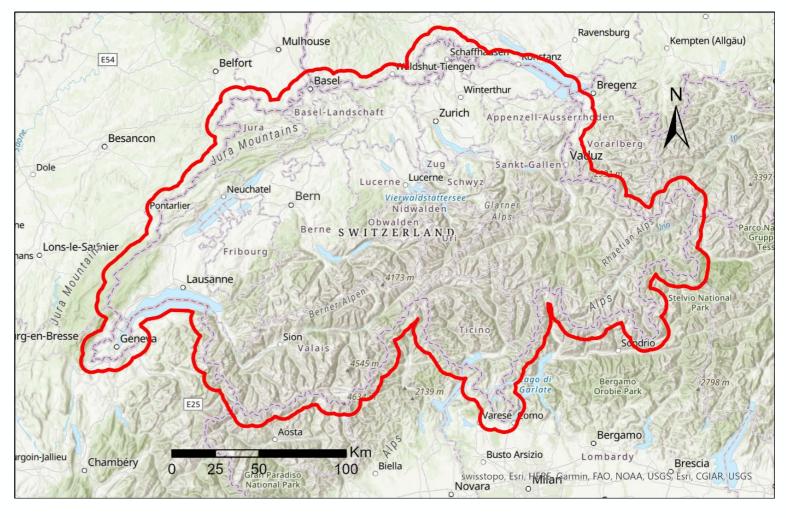
European Ground Motion Service

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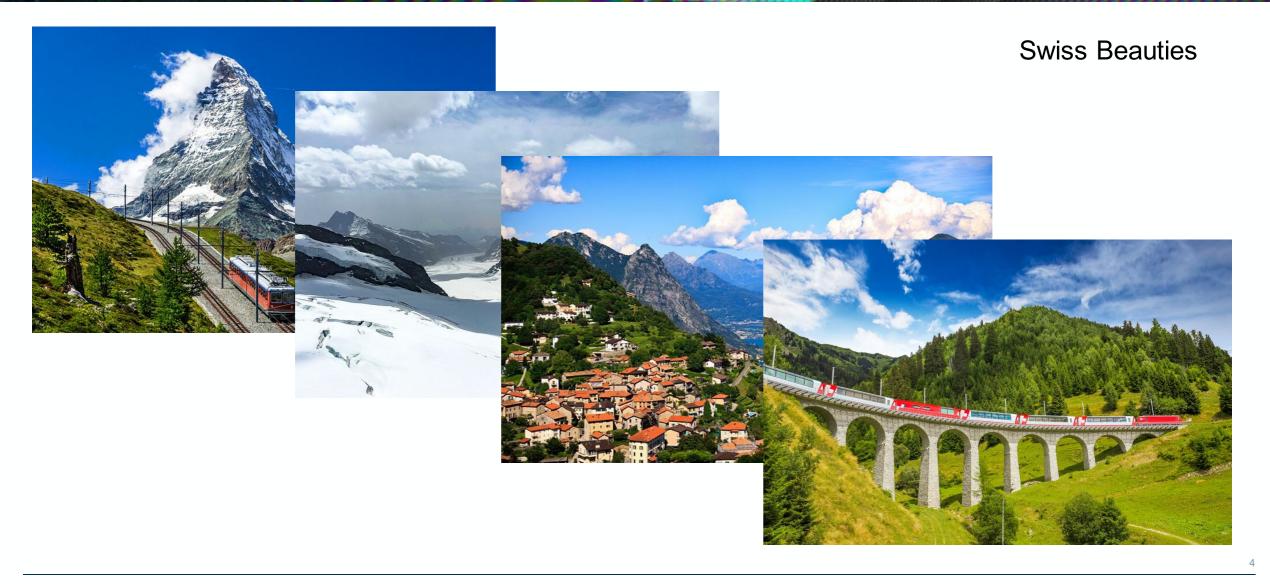
The area of interest covers **Switzerland** and **Liechtenstein**, including a 5 km buffer, for a total surface of approximately 50'000 km².



Area of interested, including Switzerland, Lichtenstein and a 5 km buffer







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Southern Switzerland is characterized by prominent topography, as it includes more than the 13% of the Alps, comprising several peaks higher than 4'000 m above sea level. In fact, **the Alps cover 60%** of Switzerland.

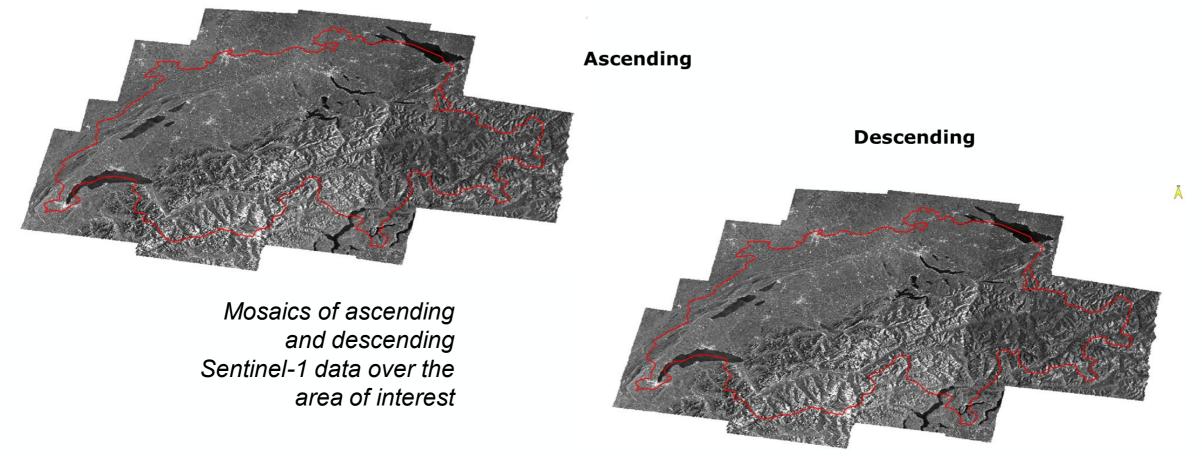
More than **30%** of the Country is covered by **forests**.



Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Satellite Optical image

sarman Sentinel-1 datasets

The area is covered by **5** different S1 **tracks**, 2 ascending and 3 descending, from October 2014 up to now. The approximate number of **acquisitions per track**, up to November 2022 is about **400**, characterized by a 6-day revisiting time, which is showing a regular sampling with no data gaps starting from November 2015.

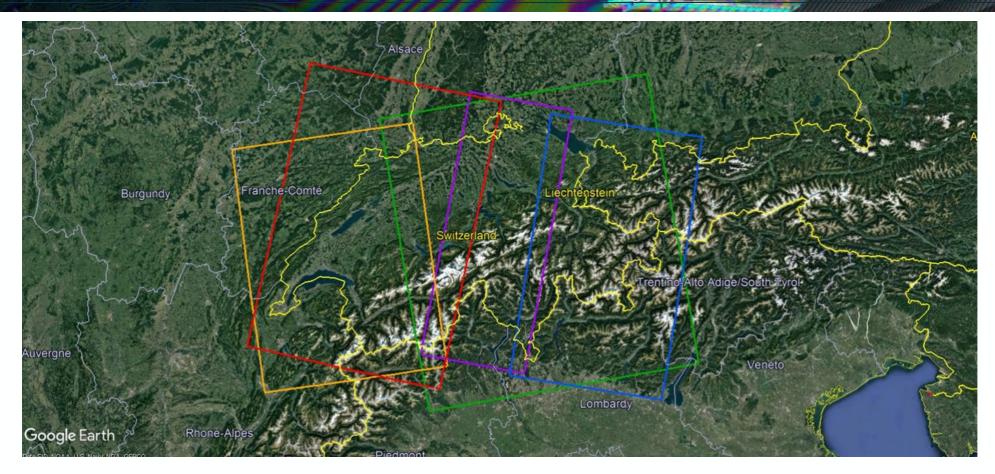


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Coverage of Sentinel-1 ascending and descending tracks over Switzerland. Time line of Sentinel-1 temporal gaps per track.





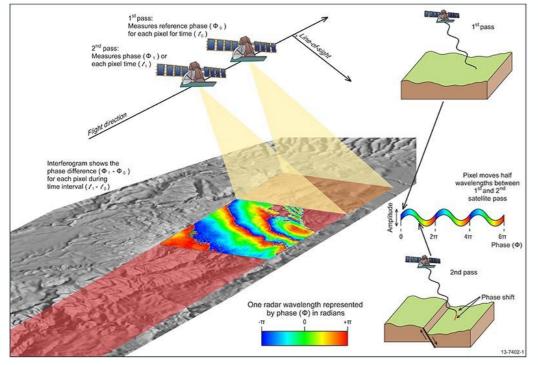
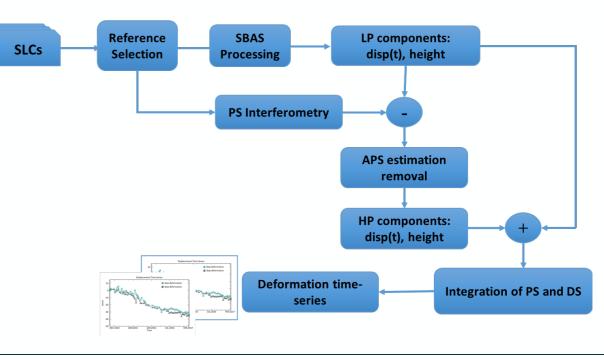


Image: Geoscience Australia

Persistent Scatterers (PS)

. Distributed Scatterers (DS)

Enhanced-SBAS Workflow

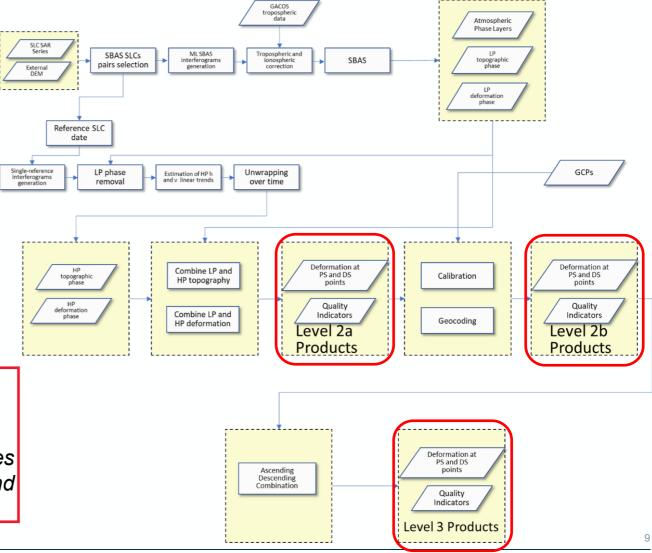


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The end-to-end workflow of the production chain includes the following steps:

Methods

- **S1 Data Ingestion**, transferring S1 data from external repositories into the service storage facilities;
- Core Processing
- **Quality Control** procedures for ensuring product quality before delivery the results to Swisstopo.



More details:

sarmap

Tomorrow, 12th – Sept, Poster Session

Comparison of the latest multi-temporal InSAR techniques measuring surface deformation on permanent and distributed scatterers, A. Cantone et al.

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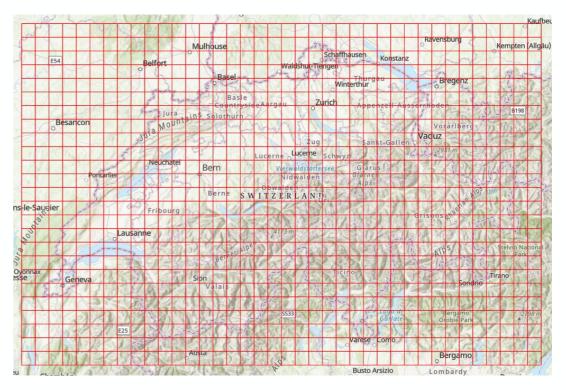




The generated products consist of:

- Level 2a: Slant-Range Line-of-Sight (LOS) surface deformation time series for ascending and descending datasets;

- Level 2b: **Geocoded Line-of-Sight (LOS) surface deformation** time series for ascending and descending datasets in map geometry;



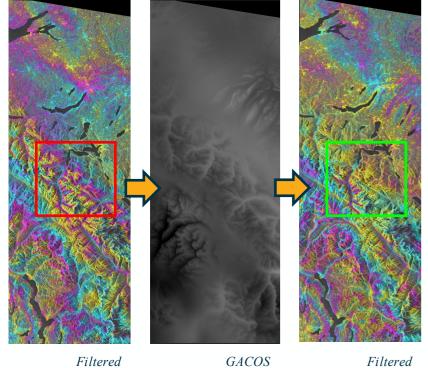
- Level 3: Combination and projection of deformation results obtained from the overlapping ascending and descending datasets to calculate **vertical and east-west deformations** starting from the LOS results.

The Level-2 products are delivered to Swisstopo in .shp and .gdb formats. They are provided divided in tiles, on a regular grid provided by Swisstopo, where every tile is covering a surface of 10 km x 10 km

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Sarman Challenges – Atmospheric Correction

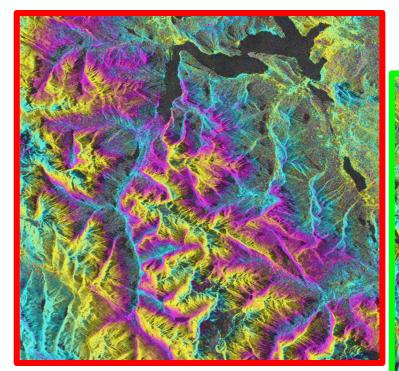
Atmospheric Correction: 1) GACOS tropospheric correction (www.gacos.net)



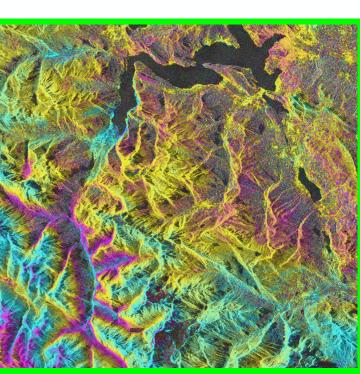
Filtered Interferogram



Filtered Interferogram corrected with GACOS



Filtered Interferogram - zoom

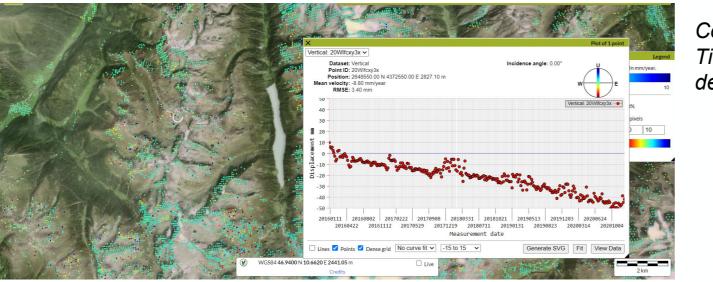


Filtered Interferogram corrected with GACOS - zoom

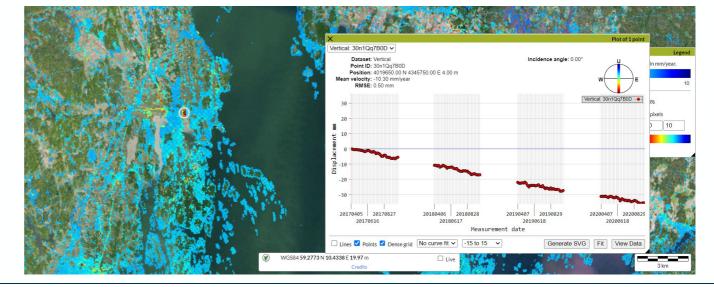
2) Phase – heigh correlation3) Multi-temporal high-pass and low-pass SBAS filter

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Sarman Challenges – Snow Cover



Continuous Time series of deformation



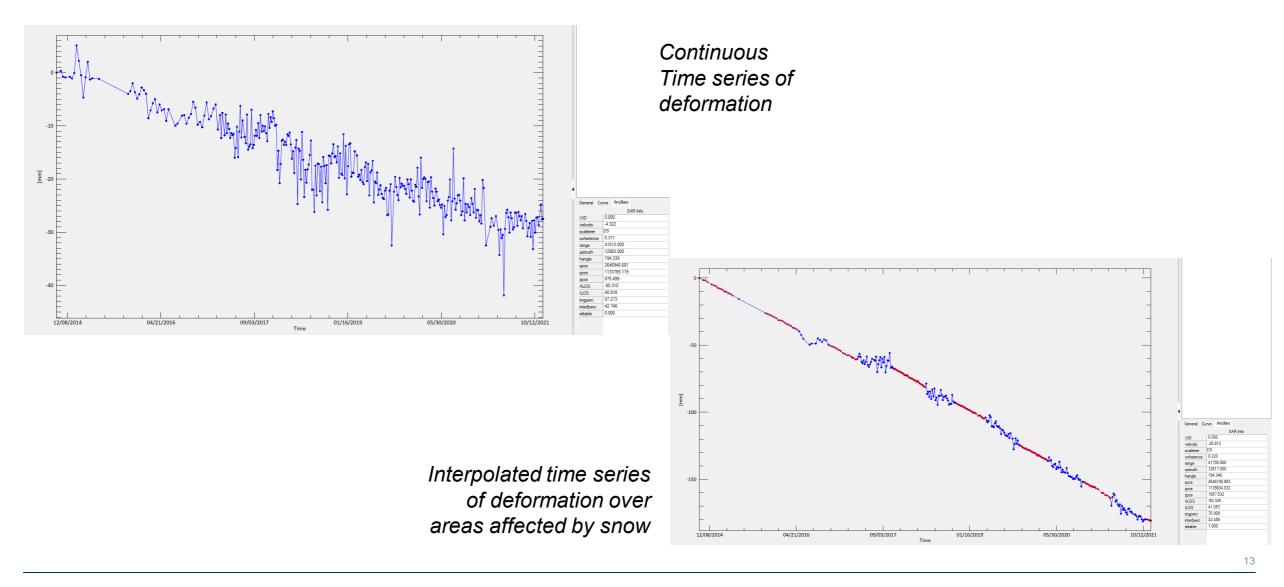
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Interpolated time series of deformation

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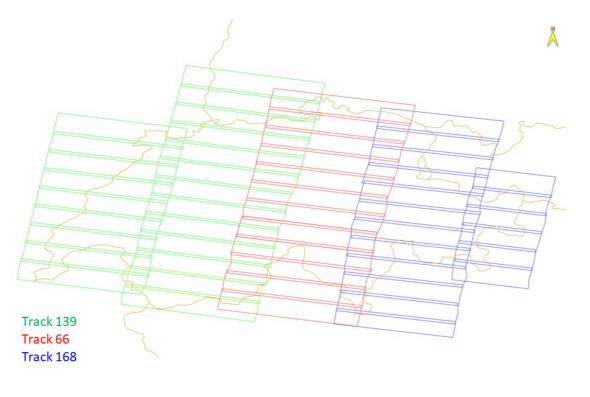
The quality control (QC) procedures are divided into automatic QC and operator QC.

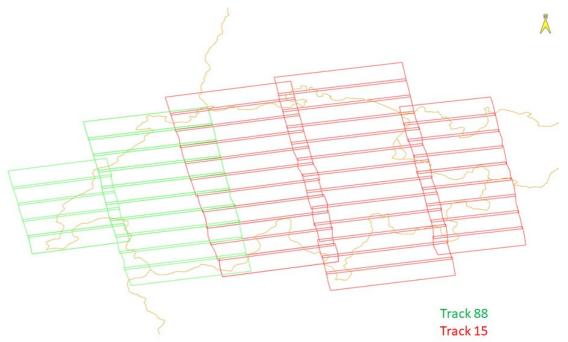
- the analyses of point-wise indicators (coherence maps, precision maps, points density, deformation RMSE with respect to a smooth fitting model),
- some quality indicators at sparse locations (comparison with **GNSS data**, consistency of stable targets)
- other quality indicators (short-time interferogram variograms before and after atmospheric calibration, consistency of overlapping areas).
- The additional operator QC are focusing on a visual assessment of deformation maps reliability / realism leveraging
 also on a priori knowledge about the expected deformation behavior.
- Point density based on CORINE Land Cover Classes
- **Point density map** (available for PS, DS and PS+DS)
- Consistency of overlapping areas among tracks
- Validation with provided GPS points



Consistency of the velocities on the overlapping areas

- Mean difference < 1 mm/yr
- Standard Deviation < 2 mm/yr





Comparison of the mean deformation velocities with stable GPS points:

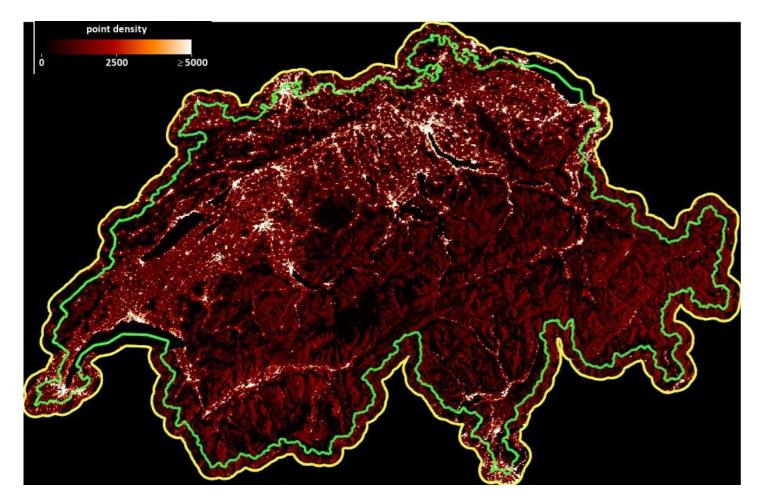
- Mean difference < 0.2 mm/yr
- Standard Deviation < 2.8 mm/yr

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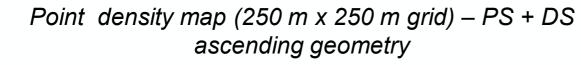


Land Cover Class (cf. CORINE Land Cover, Version 2018)	Point density per km ²
1.1.1 Continuous urban fabric	5,000 – 10,000
1.1.2 Discontinuous urban fabric	1,000 – 5,000
1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units	1,000 – 5,000
3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation	400 – 1,000



Point density map - PS (250 m x 250 m grid) ascending geometry

Point density map - DS (250 m x 250 m grid) ascending geometry



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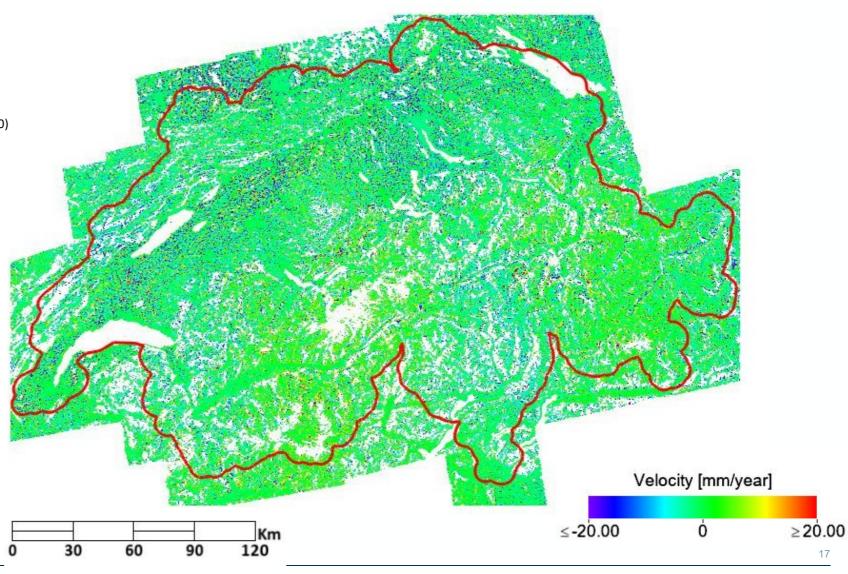
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Level 2 Products:

- PS -> 5m x 15m
- DS -> 30m x 30m
- FID (progressive number counting the points, starting from 0)
- UID (unique identification number)
- Xpos
- Ypos
- Zpos
- Range
- Azimuth
- Scatterer (PS or DS point)
- Velocity (mean historical velocity in mm/year)
- Coherence (coherence value of the point)
- ALOS
- ILOS
- H Angle (hading)
- Imgperc
- Interfperc
- D_YYYYMMDD (one for each input date)

Level 3 Products:

- Vertical and Horizontal velocity maps
- 30 x 30 m resolution







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- Historical analysis
- Yearly updates
- Capability of measuring slow deformation trends
- Provision of a national scale deformation map

Thank you for your attention

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