Fringe, Leeds, 11-15 Sept. 2023





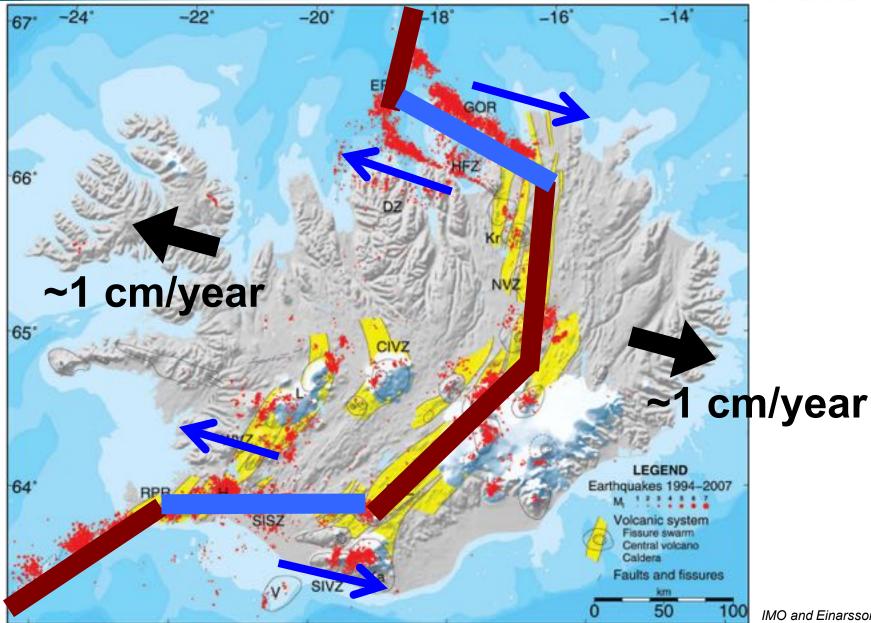
All Slopes in Iceland are Moving

Sigurjón Jónsson¹ and Yunmeng Cao^{1,2},

¹King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) ²Now at GNS, New Zealand

Dynamic Iceland





IMO and Einarsson et al., 2008

Countrywide deformation mapping by InSAR

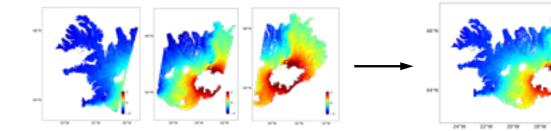
- **Sentinel-1**: 3 ascending tracks + 3 descending tracks
- Summer season only (May ~ October)
- 2015 to 2021 (7 years)

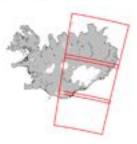
- 3 images for each track
- \sim 170 observations in time
- ~1060 (x3) Sentinel-1 images
- ~ 8700 Interferograms

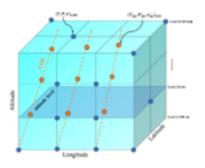


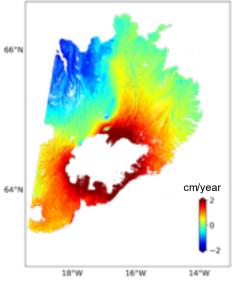
Data Processing

- Step 1: Interferogram generation at 100 m per pixel
- Step 2: Time-series estimation with error corrections (tropospheric corrections from global atmospheric models, DEM and unwrapping corrections)
- Step 3: Tropospheric variance-covariance modeling for each SAR radar image
- Step 4: Estimation of average velocities, seasonal and transient signals from the time-series results
- Step 5: Combination of the different tracks into countrywide ascending and descending velocity maps
- Step 6: Estimation of near-vertical and east velocity





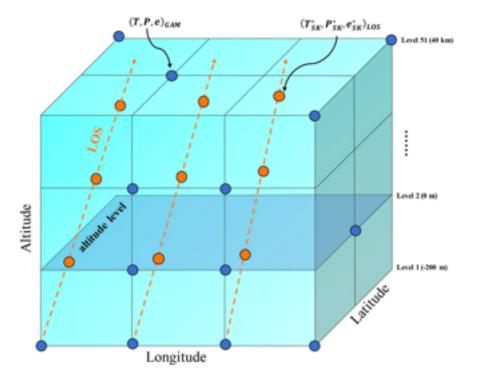






Advanced InSAR Tropospheric Correction





Cao, Jónsson, Li, JGR, 2021

ICAMS on Github: https://github.com/ymcmrs

JGR Solid Earth

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2020JB020952

Key Points:

 An improved InSAR troposphere correction method proposed, based on Global Atmospheric Models (GAM), that considers spatial stochastic properties of the troposphere at different altitude

Key points of *ICAMS*

- Based on Global Atmospheric Models (GAMs)
- ECMWF-ERA5 reanalysis
- Stochastic nature of the variability considered in the interpolation (kriging)
- Slanted-path integration, not only zenith delays
- ICAMS performs better than other GAM-based methods like GACOS, PyAPS, d-LOS

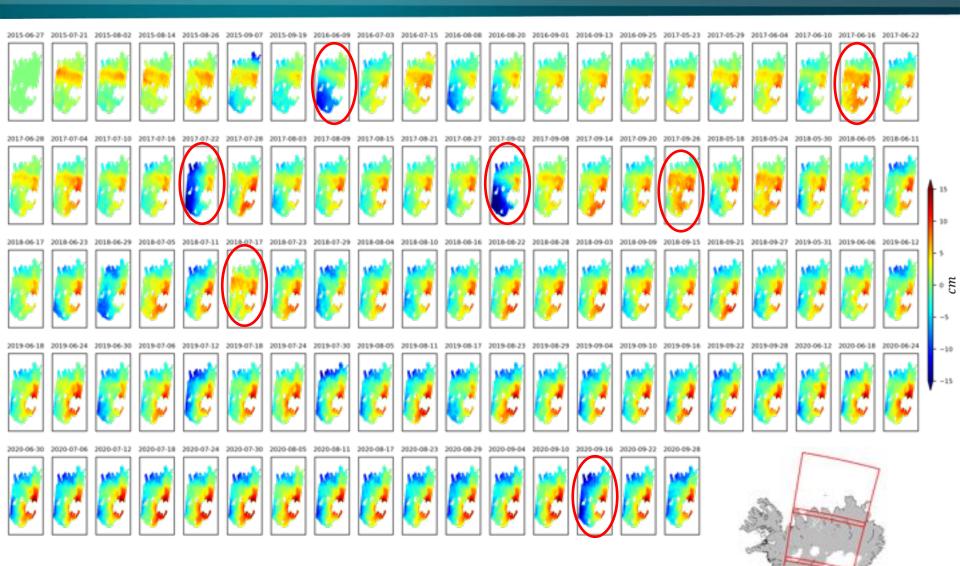
Advanced InSAR Tropospheric Corrections From Global Atmospheric Models that Incorporate Spatial Stochastic Properties of the Troposphere

Yunmeng Cao¹, Sigurjón Jónsson¹, and Zhiwei Li²

¹King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Thuwal 23955, Saudi Arabia, ²School of Geoscience and Info-Physics, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China

Raw time-series solution (track 9)

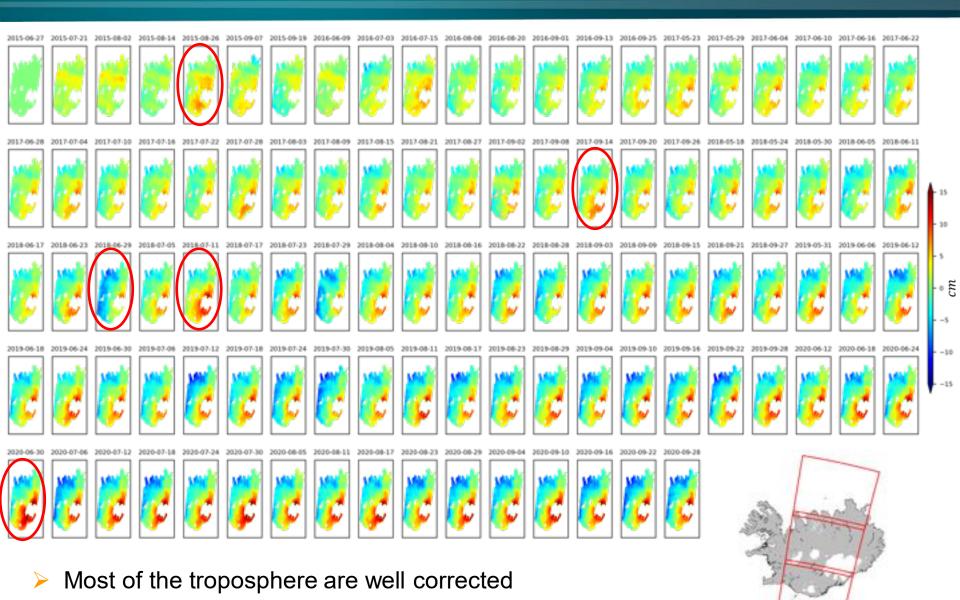




Strong tropospheric effects on some SAR acquisitions

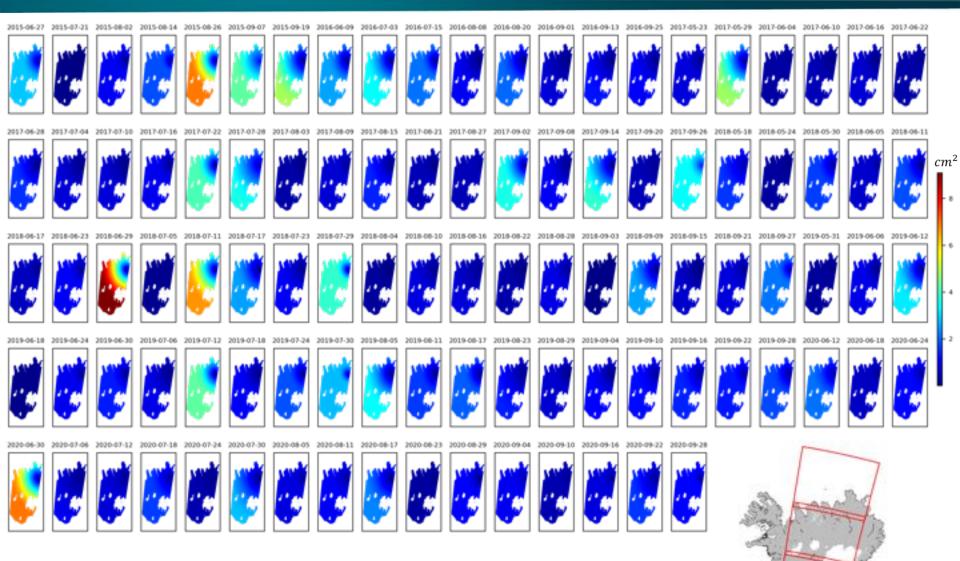


ICAMS corrected time-series solution



Residual errors due to tropospheric turbulence

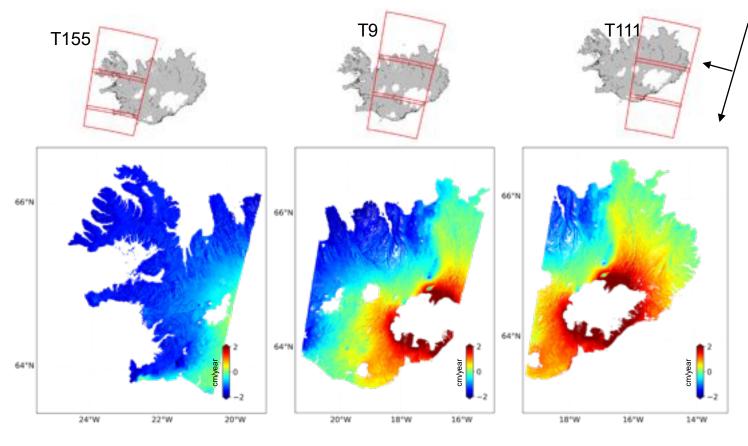
Variogram estimation of the SAR images (track 9)



Quantitative assessment of the turbulent component in SAR images

Better estimation of temporal parameters (e.g., velocity, season-amp.)

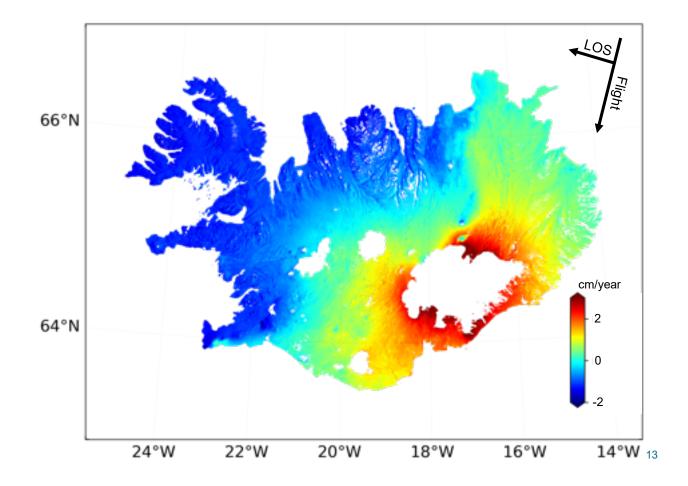
Descending-orbit Line-of-Sight (LOS) velocity



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Cao, Jónsson, Hreinsdóttir, JGR, 2023

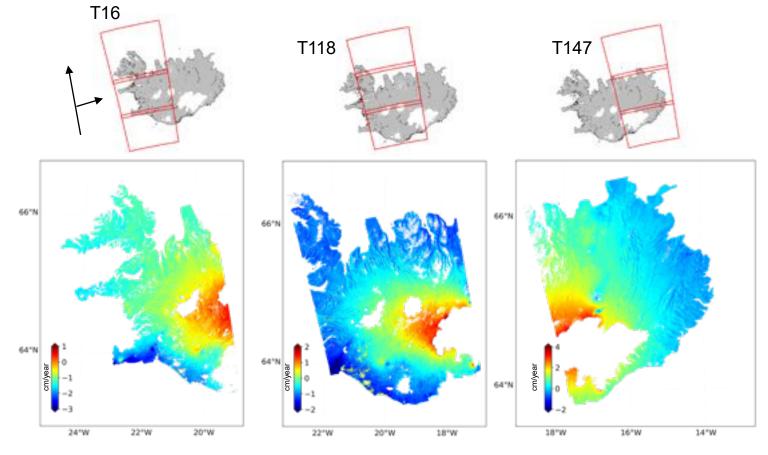
Descending-orbit Line-of-Sight (LOS) velocity



Cao, Jónsson, Hreinsdóttir, JGR, 2023

Ascending-orbit Line-of-Sight (LOS) velocity

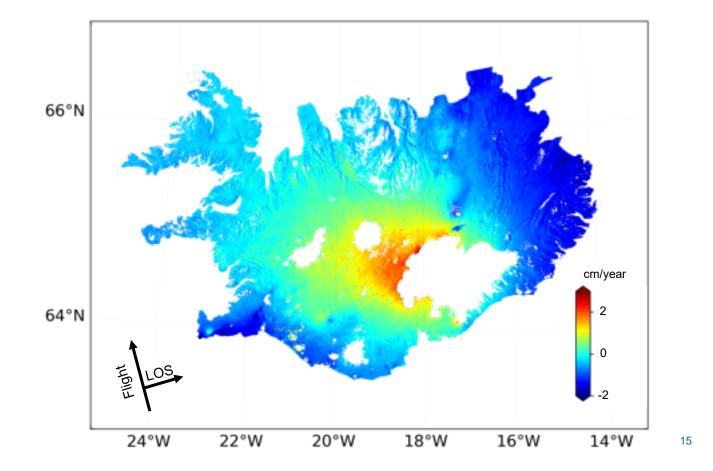




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Cao, Jónsson, & Hreinsdóttir, JGR, 2023

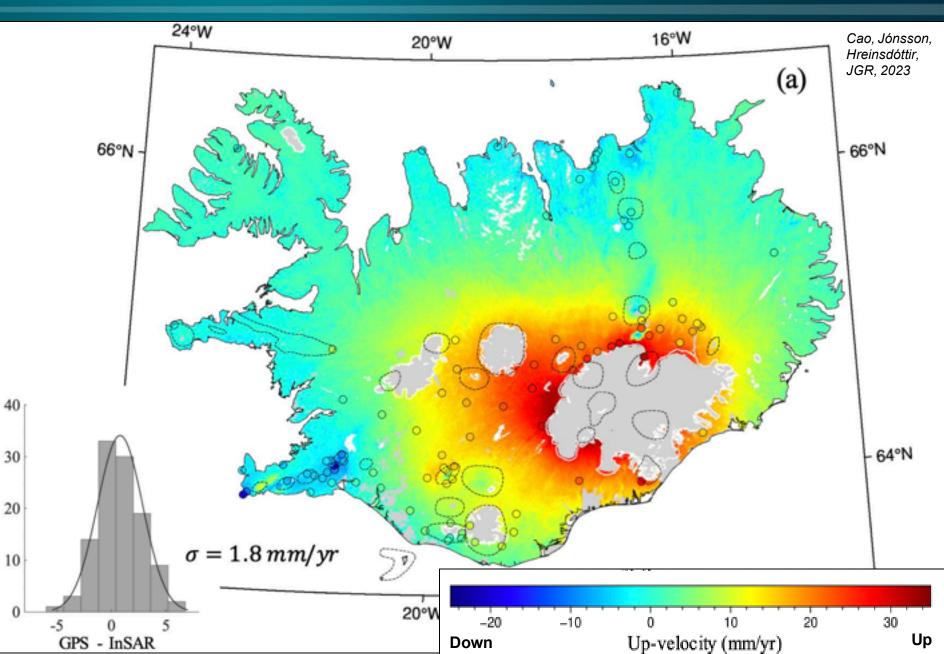




Cao, Jónsson, & Hreinsdóttir, JGR, 2023

Vertical Velocity: Iceland is going up!





JGR Solid Earth

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2022JB025546

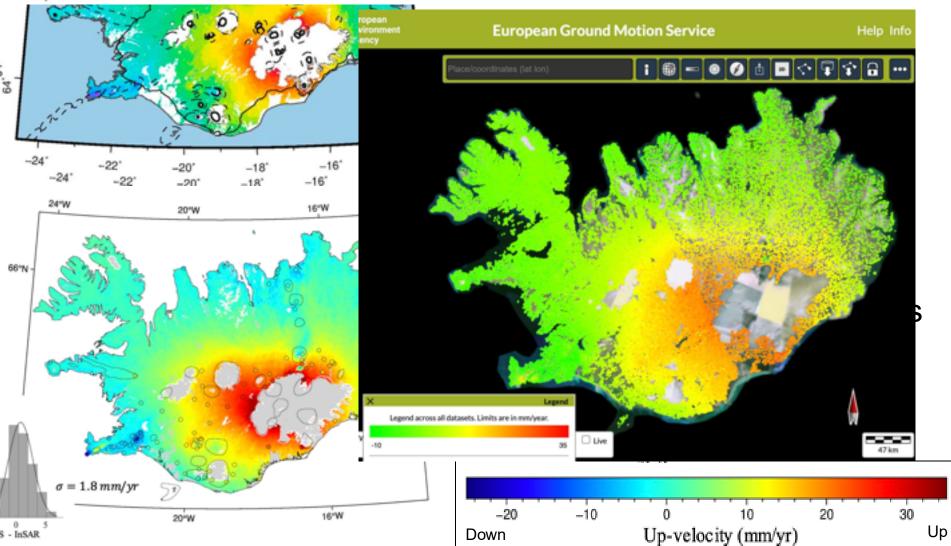
Key Points:

 Time series of countrywide displacements over Iceland from

Iceland Kinematics From InSAR

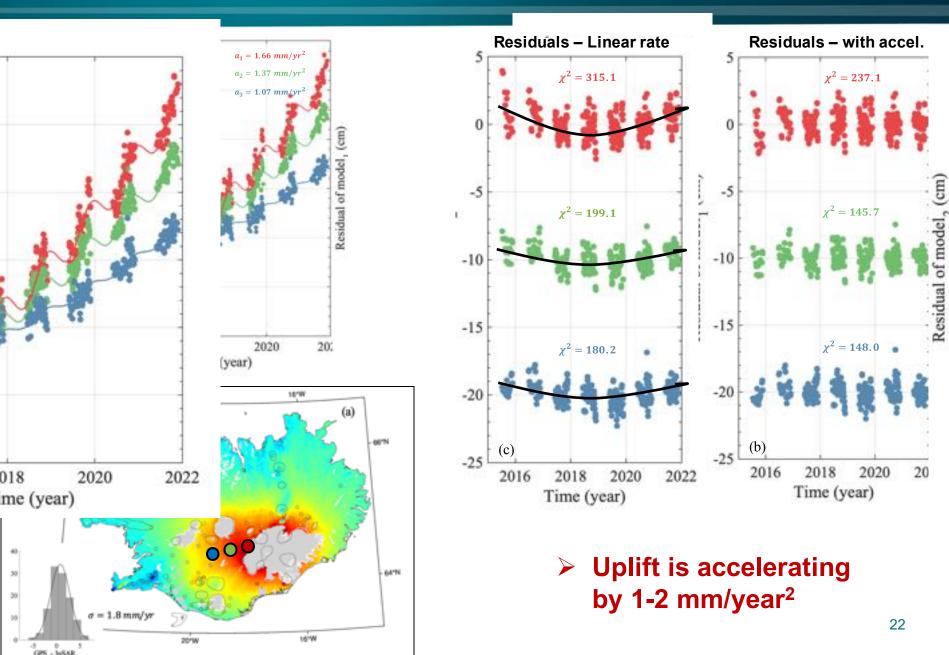
Yunmeng Cao^{1,2} ^(D), Sigurjón Jónsson¹ ^(D), and Sigrún Hreinsdóttir² ^(D)

¹King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Thuwal, Saudi Arabia, ²Now at GNS Science, Lower Hutt, New Zealand



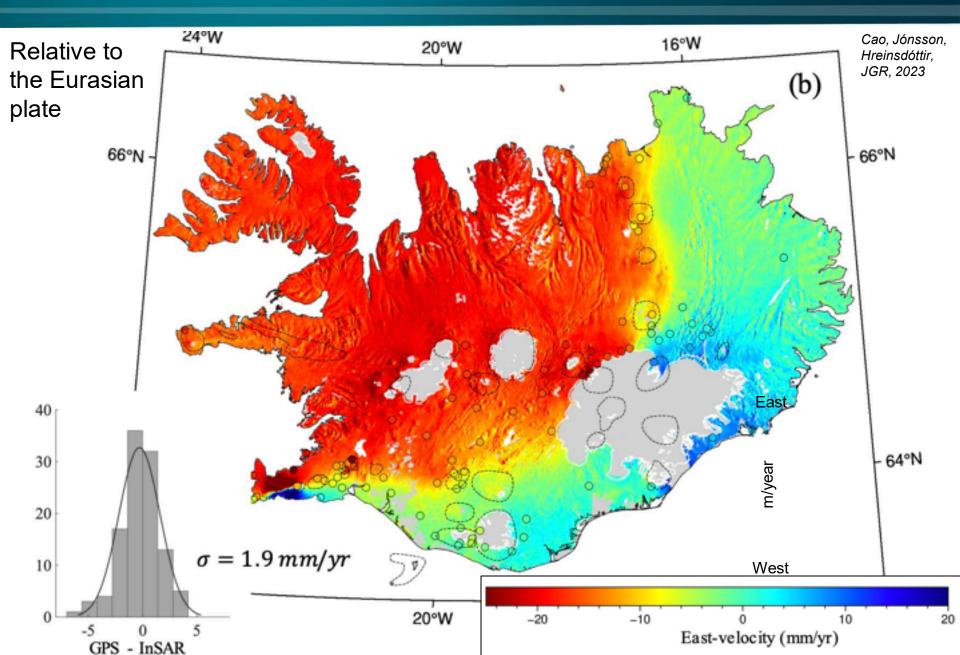
Acceleration of Uplift?





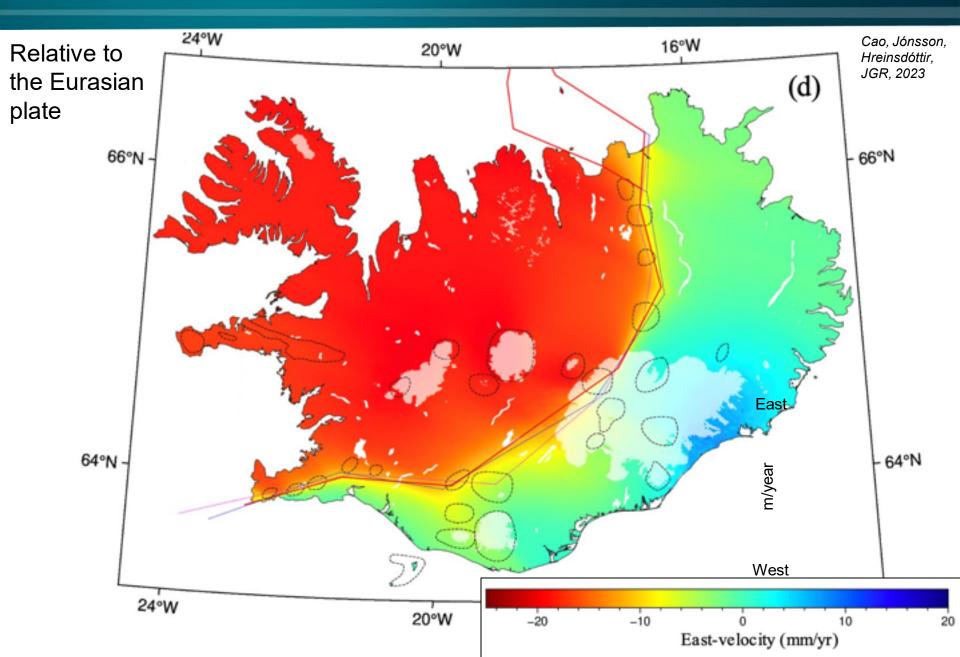
Countrywide (near) East velocity





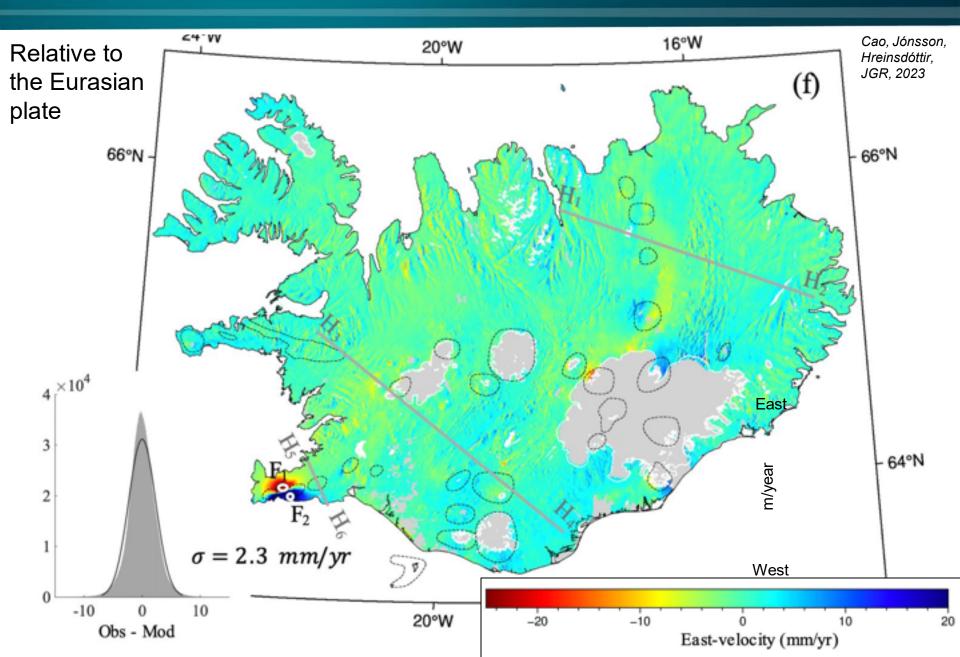
Modeling the East velocity



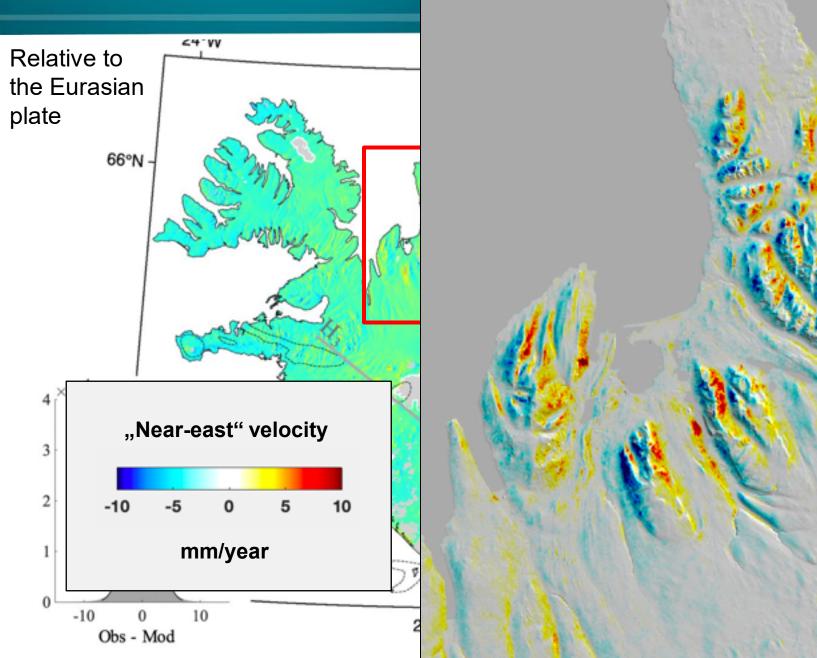


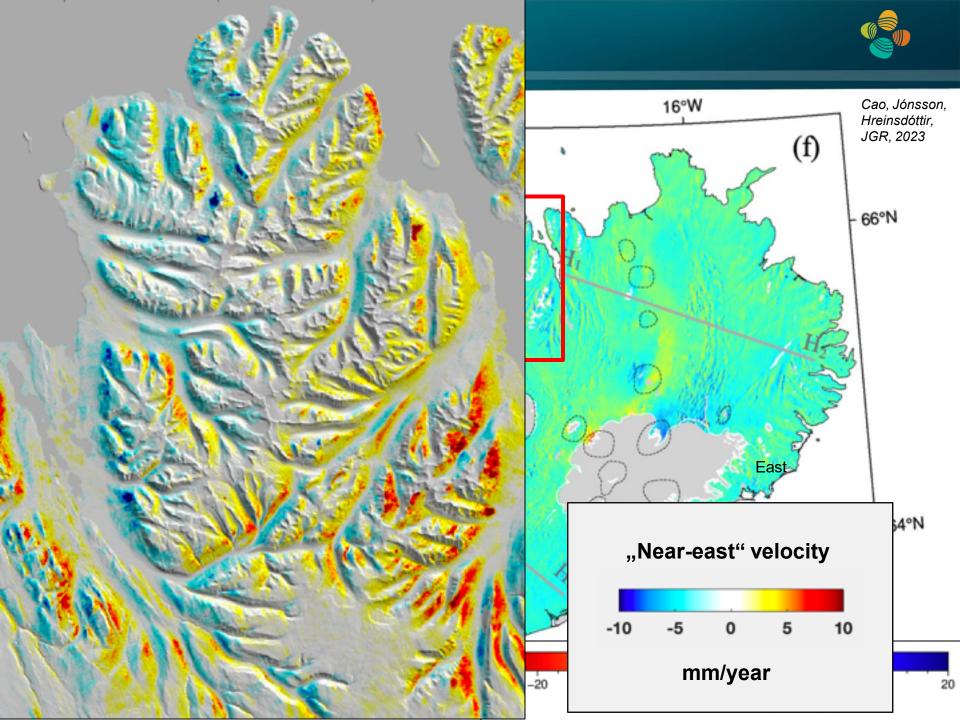
Residual East velocity



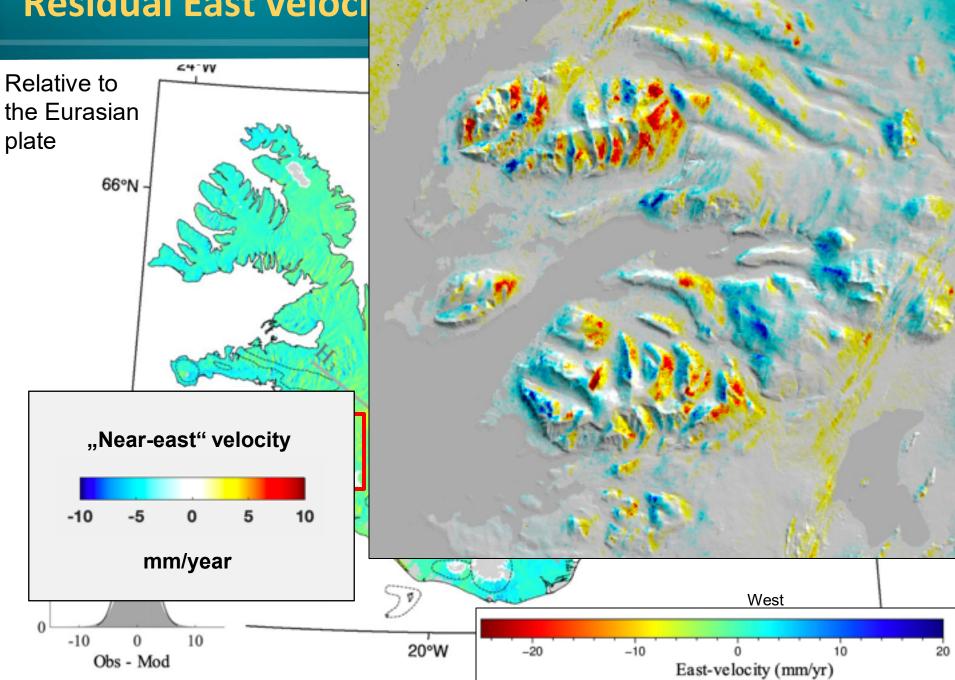


Residual East velocity



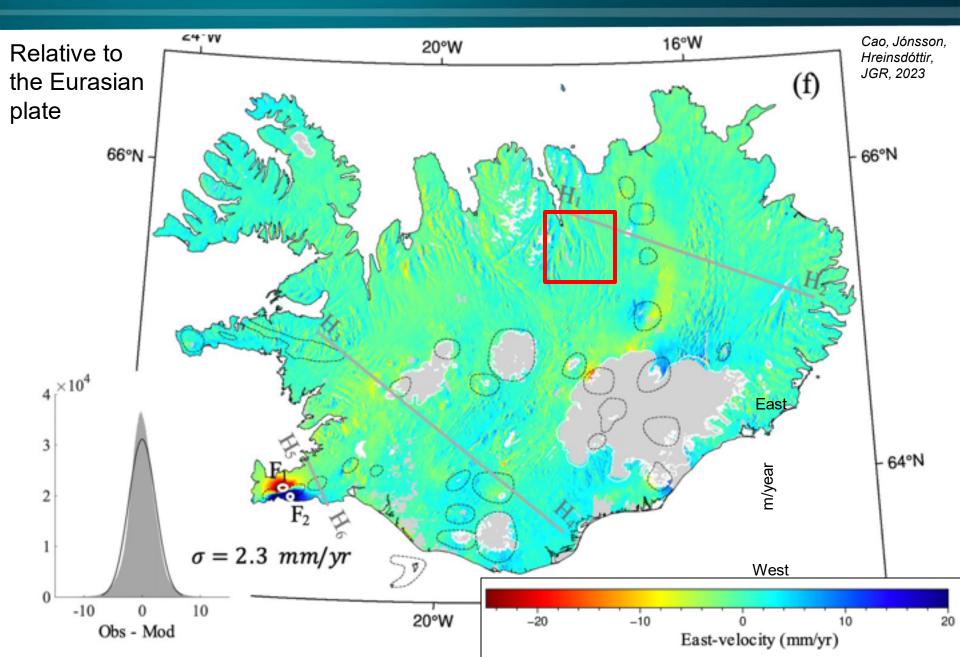


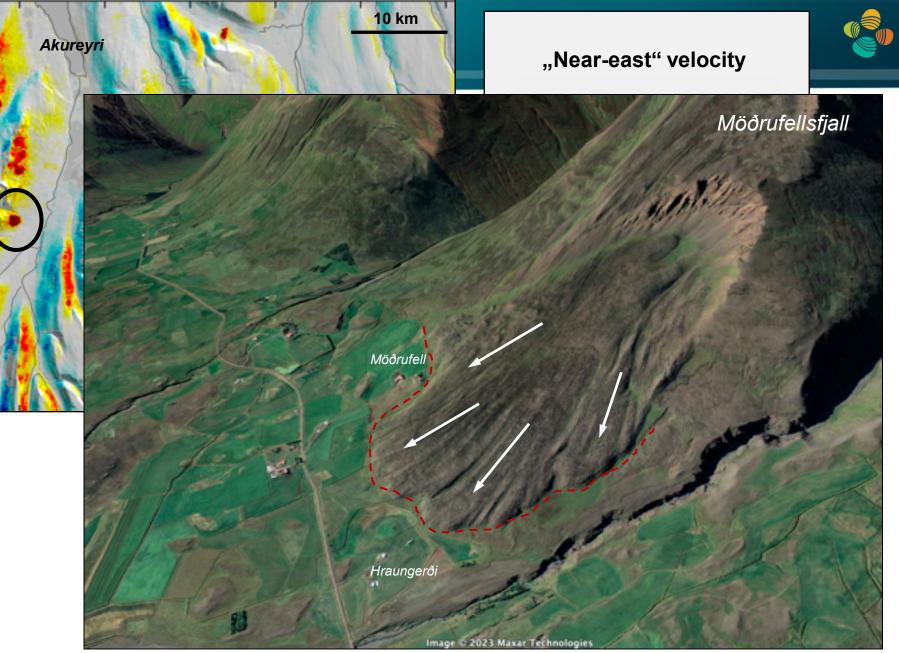
Residual East veloci

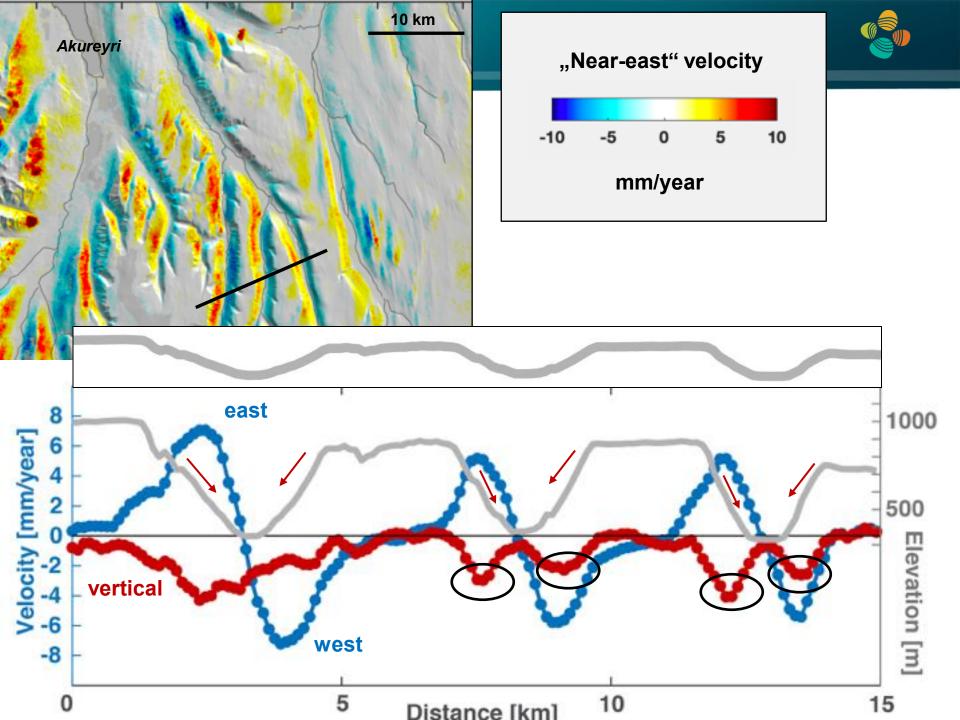


Residual East velocity



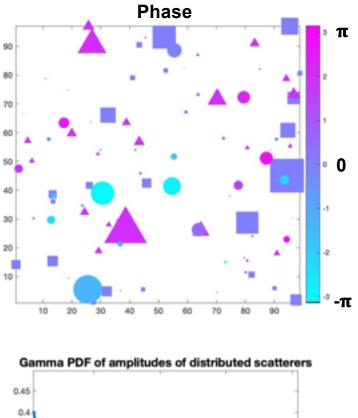


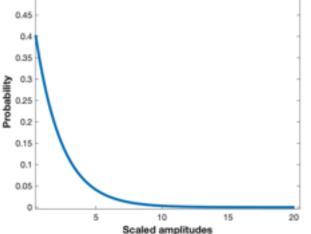


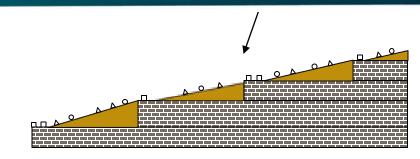




How come the bedrock is seen moving?





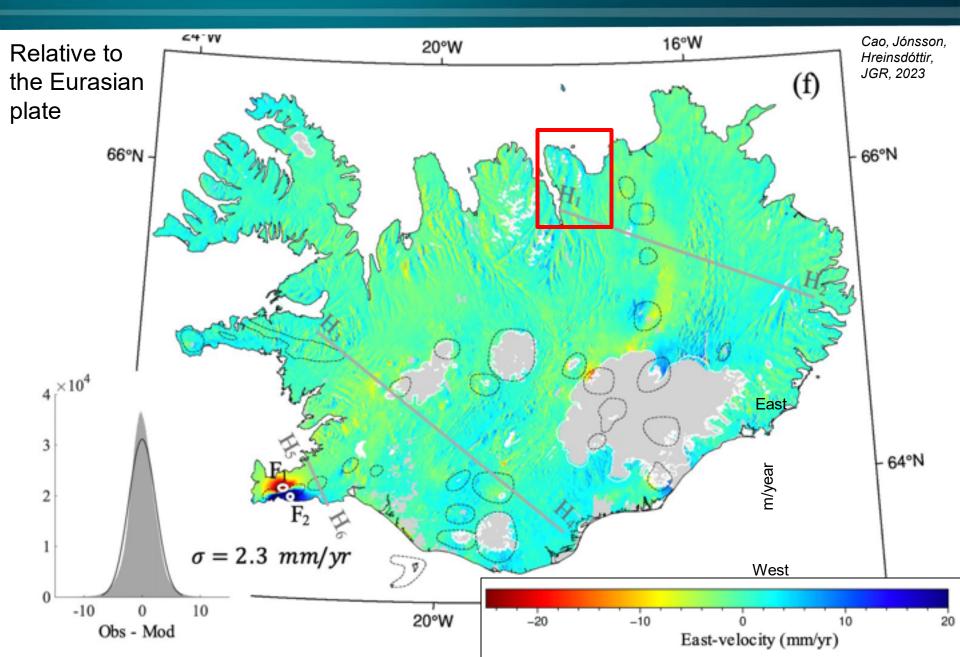


- Stable not moving
- △ Stable creeping
- Unstable

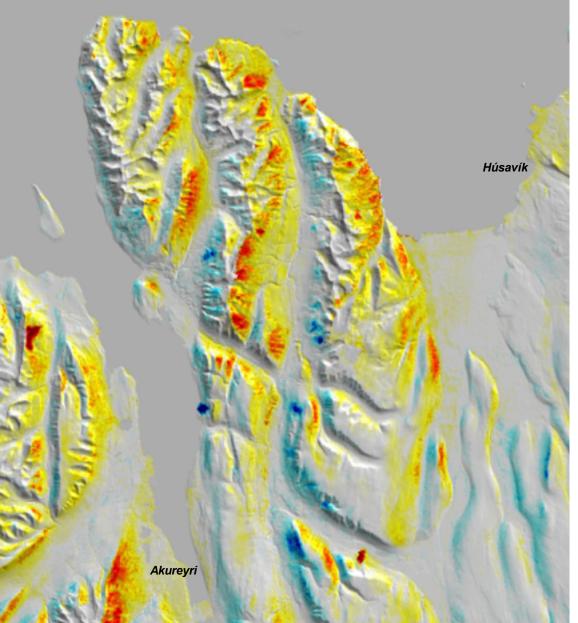
- Bedrock layers with soil wedges
- Assume Gamma distribution of natural scatterers, many weak, a few strong
- Sum of stable, creeping, and unstable reflectors shows coherent but reduced creep motion

Residual East velocity

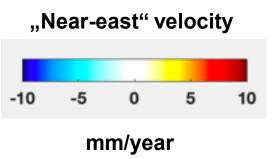


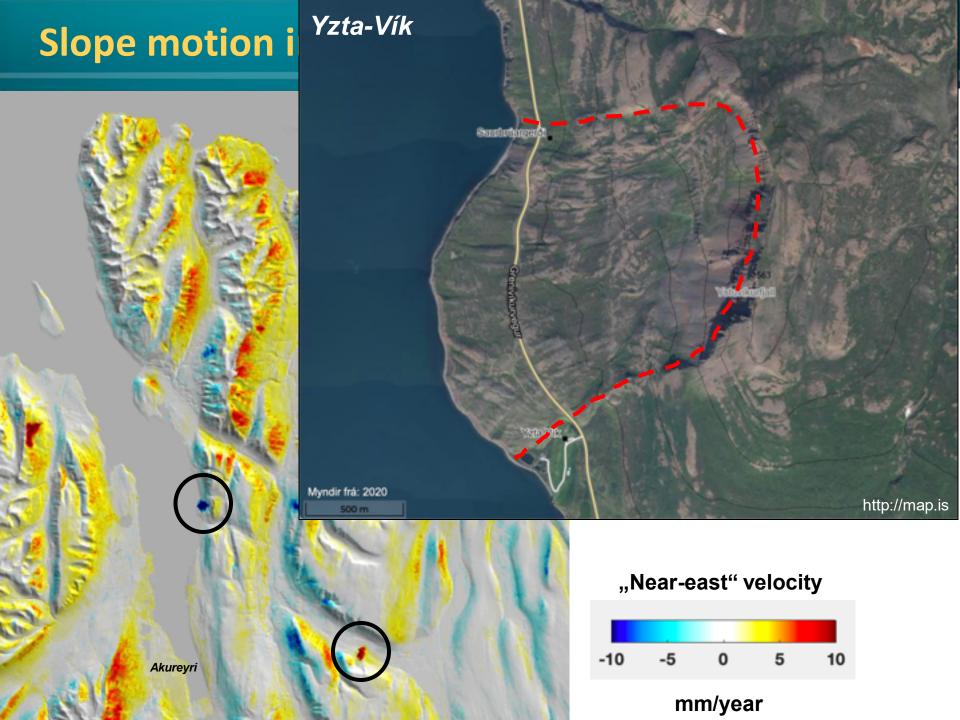


Slope motion in Flateyjarskagi Peninsula



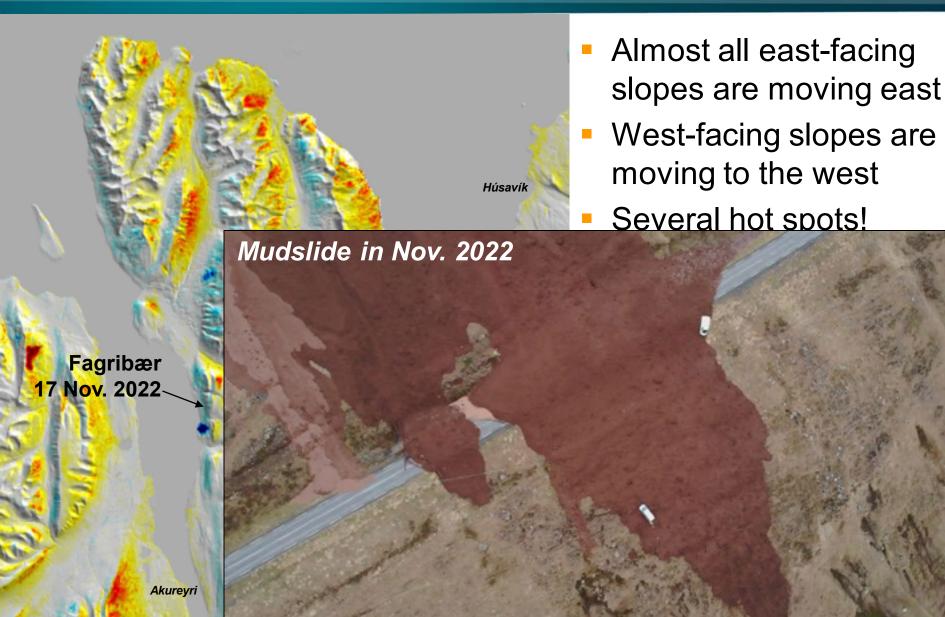
- Almost all east-facing slopes are moving east
- West-facing slopes are moving to the west
- Several hot spots





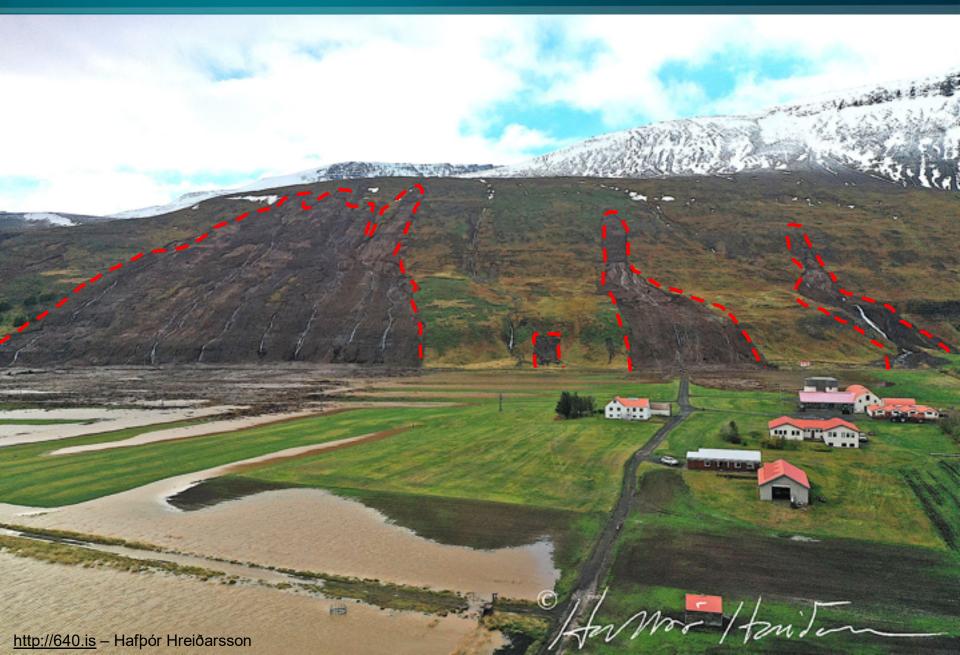
Slope motion in Flateyjarskagi

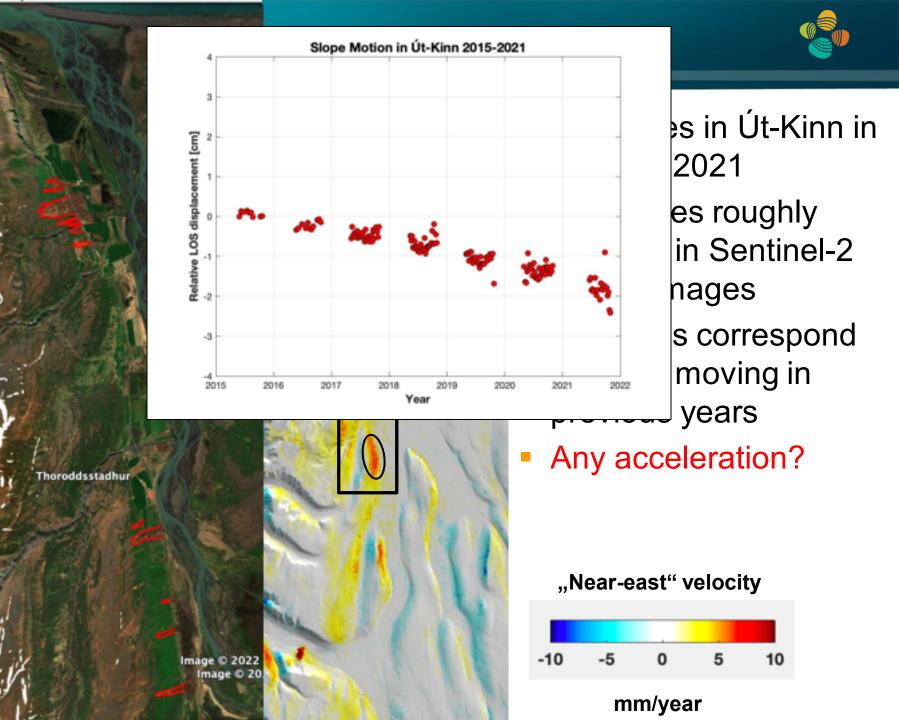




Mudslides in Út-Kinn in Oct. 2021



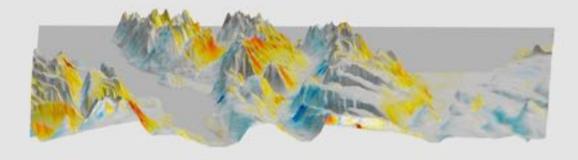




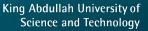
Conclusions



- Countrywide InSAR deformation mapping provides new details at volcanoes, geothermal fields, plate boundaries, GIA, etc.
- Widespread slope movement almost all slopes are moving!
- Faster motion (>10 mm/year) usually on known landslides, but practically all unconsolidated slopes are creeping downslope
- Even slopes with exposed lava bedrock layers found moving due to coherent creep of soil wedges between bedrock layers
- Slopes moving before the Oct. 2021 and Nov. 2022 mudslide failures (Út-Kinn/Fagribær), but no clear speed-up detected



Fringe, Leeds, 11-15 Sept. 2023







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JGR Solid Earth

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2022JB025546

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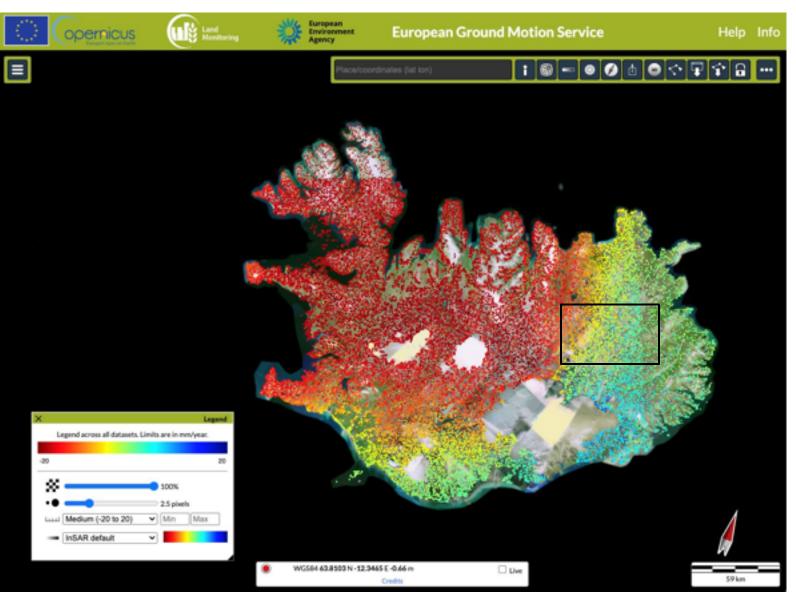
European Ground Motion Service 2015-2020

https://egms.land.copernicus.eu



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European Ground Motion Service 2015-2020

