

# NATIONAL CENTRAL UNIVERSITY



GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED GEOLOGY

# Progress Report

# Monitoring land subsidence in the Choushui River Fluvial Plain by utilizing the SBAS-PSInSAR method

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**RESULTS &** 

DISCUSSION

#### What is land subsidence?

- Land surface sinking/settlement
- Vertical downward movement
- Not include *landslides*



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## **Study Area**

- Choushui River Fluvial Plain (in central region of Taiwan)
- Important agricultural area
- Groundwater for irrigation  $\rightarrow$  Overextraction
- Land subsidence  $\rightarrow$  Affect human lives and infrastructures





**RESULTS &** 

DISCUSSION



# **Research Motivations**

## **Traditional Monitoring Method Drawbacks**

- $GPS \rightarrow Costly installation$
- Leveling  $\rightarrow$  Time-consuming
- Point-wise measurements
- Imply errors when interpolating values between points

## SAR images and InSARbased techniques

- Large coverage
- High visiting frequency
- Free data (Sentinel-1)



# **Research Motivations**

## **Previous study inadequacies**

- SBAS-InSAR only  $\rightarrow$  phase unwrapping errors & time consuming
- Ignoring horizontal motions  $\rightarrow$  simplify workflow

$$\delta_{vert} = \frac{\delta_{LOS}}{\cos \theta}$$
  
( $\theta$ : incidence angle)

 Not showing deformation time series or subsidence profiles

INTRODUCTION	BASIC CONCEPTS	METHODOLOGY	RESULTS & DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS
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# **Objectives**

- Recent surface deformation in CRFP, 2016 2021
- Consider horizontal movements during calibration process
- Deformation time series in subsiding areas
- Show the subsidence profile along and across THSR

#### **Optical satellite images & SAR images difference?**

#### Different energy sources



**Optical images** 



**RESULTS &** 

DISCUSSION







#### **Phase Difference**









## **PS – Persistent Scatterers**



INTRODUCTION	PASTC CONCEPTS		<b>RESULTS &amp;</b>	CONCLUSTONS
INTRODUCTION	BASIC CONCEPTS	METHODOLOGY	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS

#### **Data set**

Table 1: Sentinel-1 data information				
	Sentinel-1A	Sentinel-1B		
Orbit direction	Ascer	nding		
Product Type	Single Look Complex (SLC), Interferometric Wide swath (IW) mode			
Path	69 69			
Frame	74 73			
Incidence Angle (degree)	31º - 46º			
Heading Angle (degree)	347.6 °			
Azimuth resolution (m)	20			
Range resolution (m)	5			
Polarization	VV+VH			
Number of images	151	88		
Acquisition Period	14th April 2016 – 31st May 2021			

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<sup>1</sup>15

#### **Cumulative deformation map**

- Period 4/2016 5/2021
- Temporally relative to the first <sup>\*</sup> acquisition (2016/4/14)
- O Three subsidence bowls in x-Changhua
- C.Disp. up to -25 cm (max.)
- $\circ$  Average velocity -2 to -4 cm/year
- A large subsiding spot centered at border Tuku – Yuanzhang
- Max. C.Disp. reach nearly -40 cm
- Avg. Velocity -3 to >-6 cm/year







	INTRODUCTION	BASIC CONCEPTS	METHODOLOGY	RESULTS & DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS
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#### **Cumulative subsidence along THSR**



#### **Cumulative subsidence across THSR**



TNTRODUCTION	BASIC CONCEDIS		<b>RESULTS &amp;</b>	CONCLUSTONS
INTRODUCTION	BASIC CONCEPTS	METHODOLOGY	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS

- Apply SBAS-PSInSAR method to analyze 239 Sentinel-1's SAR images
- Monitoring land subsidence development in CRFP (2016 – 2021)
- Results calibrated by GPS and validated by leveling survey

INTRODUCTION	BASIC CONCEPTS		<b>RESULTS &amp;</b>	CONCLUSTONS
INTRODUCTION	BASIC CONCEPTS	METHODOLOGI	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS

- Three subsidence bowls in Changhua, c.disp. up to
   -25 cm; average velocity -2 → -4 cm/year
- A huge subsidence bowl in Yunlin, c.disp. Reach
   -40 cm; average velocity -3 → -6 cm/year
- Deformation time-series show stronger variations in Yunlin
- Subsidence THSR profiles indicate 3 serious subsidence locations, average velocity -3 → -6 cm/year
- Subsidence velocity accelerate in 2020 2021



- 1. Image Pairs Selection
- 2. Coregistration

Image 1 spatially aligned with Image 2, utilizing the ground control points (GCPs) So that any feature in Image 1 overlaps as well as possible its footprint in Image 2



Image courtesy of Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

#### Orthophoto image (Master image)





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Aerial photo image (Slave image)

#### **Image 1** spatially aligned with **Image 2**,



Image 1 spatially aligned with
Image 2, utilizing the ground
control points (GCPs)
So that any feature in Image 1
overlaps as well as possible its
footprint in Image 2



Master image

 $\mathsf{C}_1(r,a) = A_1(r,a)e^{i\varphi_1(r,a)}$ 

Slave image

$$C_2(r,a) = A_2(r,a)e^{i\varphi_2(r,a)}$$

#### A complex interferogram

$$C_2 C_1^* = A_1 A_2 e^{i(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

#### **\*** is the complex conjugation

Lu, C.-H., Ni, C.-F., Chang, C.-P., Yen, J.-Y., & Chuang, R. Y. (2018). Coherence difference analysis of sentinel-1 SAR interferogram to identify earthquake-induced disasters in urban areas. *Remote Sensing*, *10*(8), 1318.





$$D_A = \frac{\sigma_A}{m_A}$$

 $D_A$ : Amplitude Dispersion Index  $\sigma_A$ : St.Dev of amplitude values  $m_A$ : Mean of amplitude values

 $D_A \leq 0.3$ 

#### Validation by Leveling









#### Validation by Leveling (near THSR railway)



## Validation by Leveling (near THSR railway)







