

INTERFEROMETRIC PROCESSING OF CoSSC DATA FOR TERRAIN DEFORMATION DETECTION

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Experiment Analysis



Conclusion and Discussion





DEM Generated from SRTM in 2000

- SRTM-Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
 - Obtained elevation data on a near-global scale between 60° N and 59° S.
 - 2 qualities, both in WGS84:
 - 3 arc second data 90×90 meters, Global;
 - 1 arc second data 30×30 meters, USA only







DEM Generated fromTSX-TDX Bistatic Mode





- 2007: TerraSAR-X
- 2010: TanDEM-X
 - 2010-6 to 2010-7 :Launch and Early Orbit Phase;
 - 2010-7 to 2010-10: Pursuit Monostatic Phase;
 - 2010-9 to 2010-11: Bistatic Phase
 - Global DEM Acquisition Plan
 - Year 1: With smaller baseline
 - Year 2: With larger baseline

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Spatial Resolution	12m×12m	
Absolute Vertical Accuracy(90%)	<10m	
Relative Vertical Accuracy(point-to- point in 1 cell, 90%)	<2m	.cn



The 2008 Wenchuan Great Earthquake



Date:	May 12 th , 2008
Duration:	>2minutes
Magnitude:	8.0Ms
Depth:	19kms
Epicenter:	31.021° N
	103 .367°E
Casualties:	69,195 dead
	18,392 missing
	374,643 injured



The 2008 Wenchuan Great Earthquake





• It is reproted that the Wenchuan Great earthquake in 2008 triggered more than 60,000 landslides.

• The earthquake changed the topography greatly, which makes the SAR images decoherence.

• By evaluating the elevation change, the volume of earthmoving can be estimated.



In this study, we will

- process the CoSSC data based on INSAR technique;
- compare the DEM obtained from CoSSC data to the one from SRTM;
- evaluate how the topographic change through the Wenchuan Great Earthquake.



The CoSSC Data from TSX-TDX Bistatic Mode





Thanks to:

- 1) Bistatic calculations and synchronization;
- 2) SAR data focusing;
- 3) Coarse azimuth coregistration;
- 4) Spectral filtering
- 5) Fine coregistration and resampling,

two SSC are fine coregistrered.



The data used in this study are: Ascending, Right Look, HH Polarization



2012-10-02T11:19:19.080122

TDX Δaz: 3.29999995231628418 Δrg: 2.02494723522793540

2012-10-02T11:19:21.951237

2012-10-02T11:19:19.080257

TSX Δaz: 3.2999999523162842 Δrg: 2.0241410510842464

2012-10-02T11:19:21.951372

Azimuth (N)

Image Size: 9364 × 18258







Interferogram

Flatten interferogram

Coherence map

The coherence of the red circle is not good,which will cause errors in the DEM and will be shown later

1.0

0.0

-



Resolution: $10m \times 10m$



DEM in 2012 from TSX-TDX

Resolution: $10m \times 10m$

DEM in 2000 from SRTM

Resolution: $90m \times 90m$

Experiment Result



• The Difference between DEM from TSX-TDX and the one from SRTM





mean: -44.92m

The value of area in red circle is quite large, which is maybe caused by only one pass being used in this study and there's more errors.

Experiment Result



• AREA I





mean: 1265.32m

Elevation Change Map









mean:-18.52m

Experiment Result



• AREA II





mean: 1082.82m





mean: 1069.00m

Elevation Change Map







Conclusion and Discussion



- By comparing the DEMs from different time, the elevation change can be estimated, especially for the great change caused by earthquake or volcano.
- Only one pass is used for DEM generation, there is more error in the hilly area. In order to get more accuracy result, the descending pass is preferred to be used.

Future Work



- The filed work will be carried to evaluate the result;
- The change of mirco-topography analysis will be done in details;
- This work will be applied to the biggest landslide, named Daguangbao, caused by wenchuan Great earthquake, where the landscape changed a lot;
- There's only one pass data in most of Sichuan hilly area. A more comprehensive observation by TSX-TDX is expected.

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Thanks!



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