

# **Using SAR and GPS (and Optical) for Hazard Management and Response: Progress and Examples from the Advanced Rapid Imaging and Analysis (ARIA) Project**

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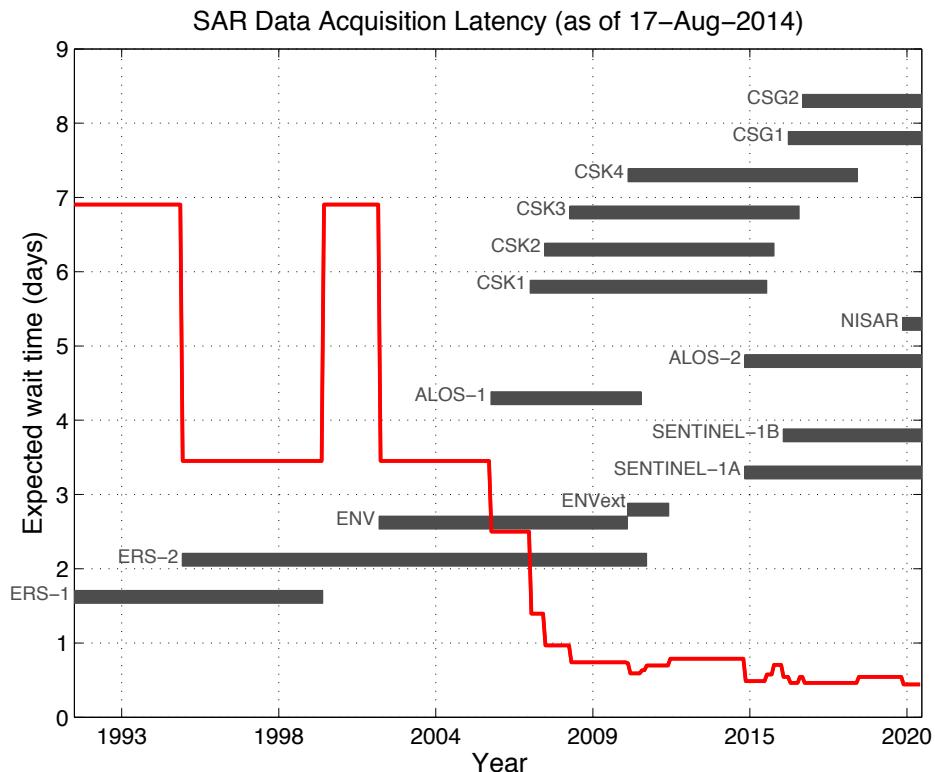
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<sup>4</sup>ASI/CIDOT, Italy;

<sup>5</sup>Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Natural Resources Canada

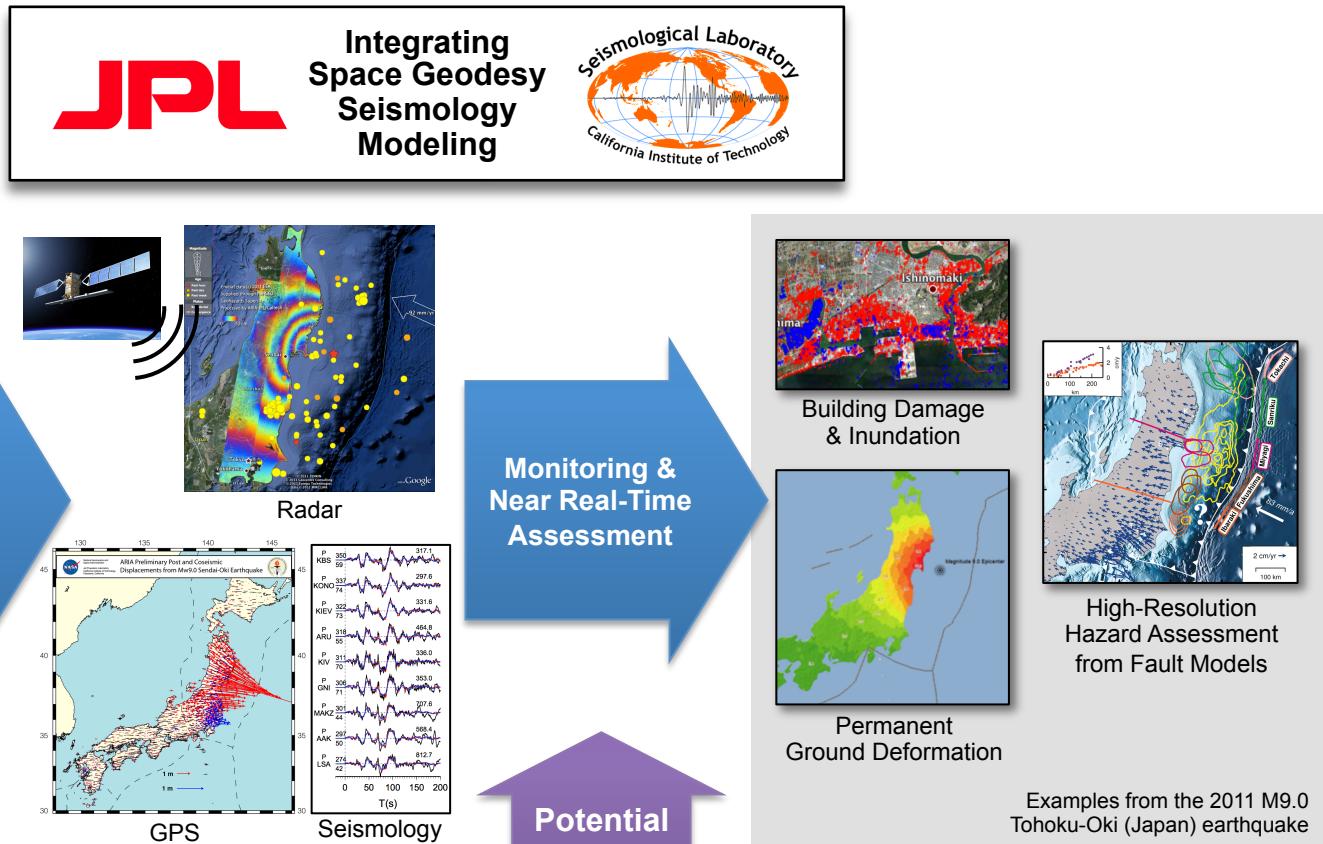
# SAR Data Acquisition Latency



- Expected wait time until the first SAR satellite to visit after an event
- Ascending + Descending orbit
- Right-looking mode only
- Latitude : N38° (San Francisco)

Anywhere on Earth, a radar satellite passes overhead at least once per day.

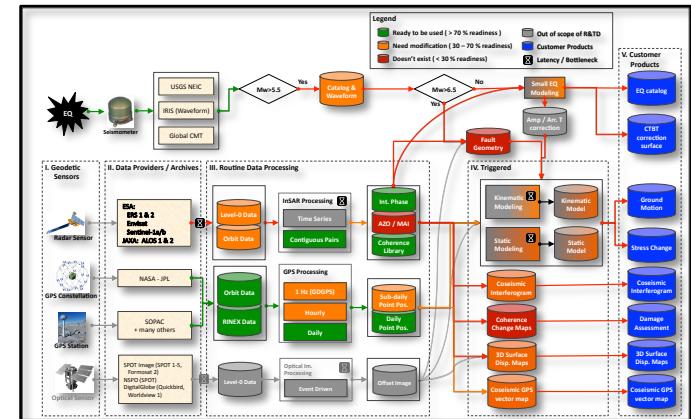
# Advanced Rapid Imaging and Analysis (ARIA): An Overview



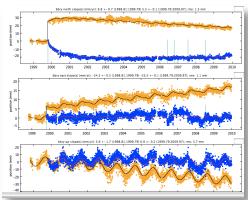
# The Challenge of Leveraging Remote Sensing for Disaster Response

Automated data systems are required to analyze large quantities of data from the international constellation of SAR/optical satellites and rapidly expanding GPS networks.

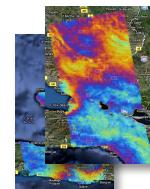
Going from Artisan to Automation: Use system engineering approach to translate specialized data analysis into operational capability.



ARIA aims to demonstrate/operationalize response to hazards with standardized set of data products for **decision & policy makers** as well as for **discipline scientists**.



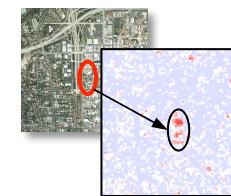
Temporal Records of Ground Deformation



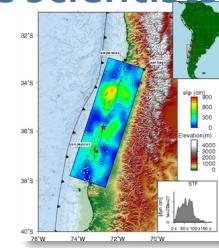
Spatial Maps of Ground Deformation



Earthquake and Eruption Related Ground Deformation



Coseismic & Eruption Damage

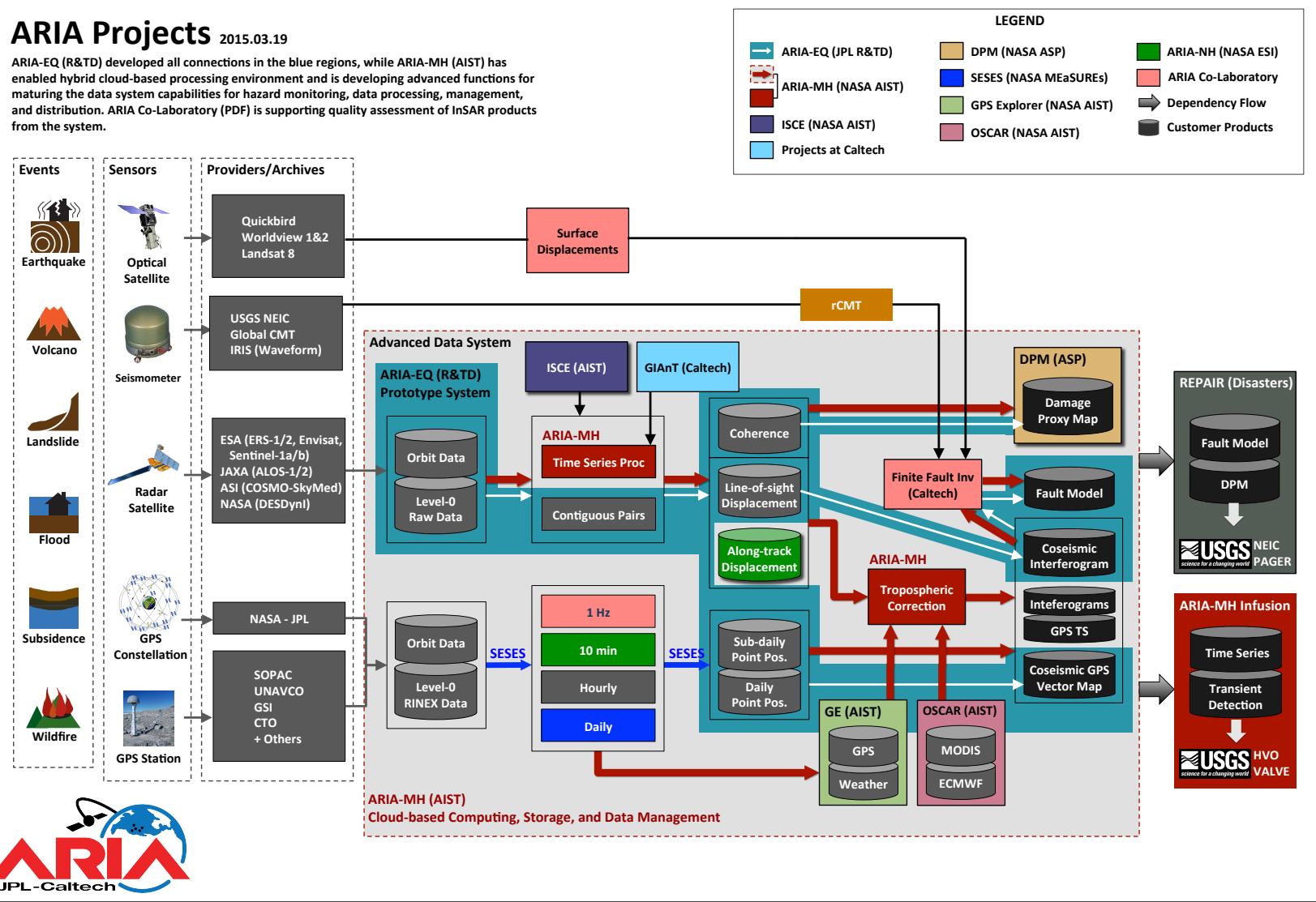


Earthquake & Volcano Models

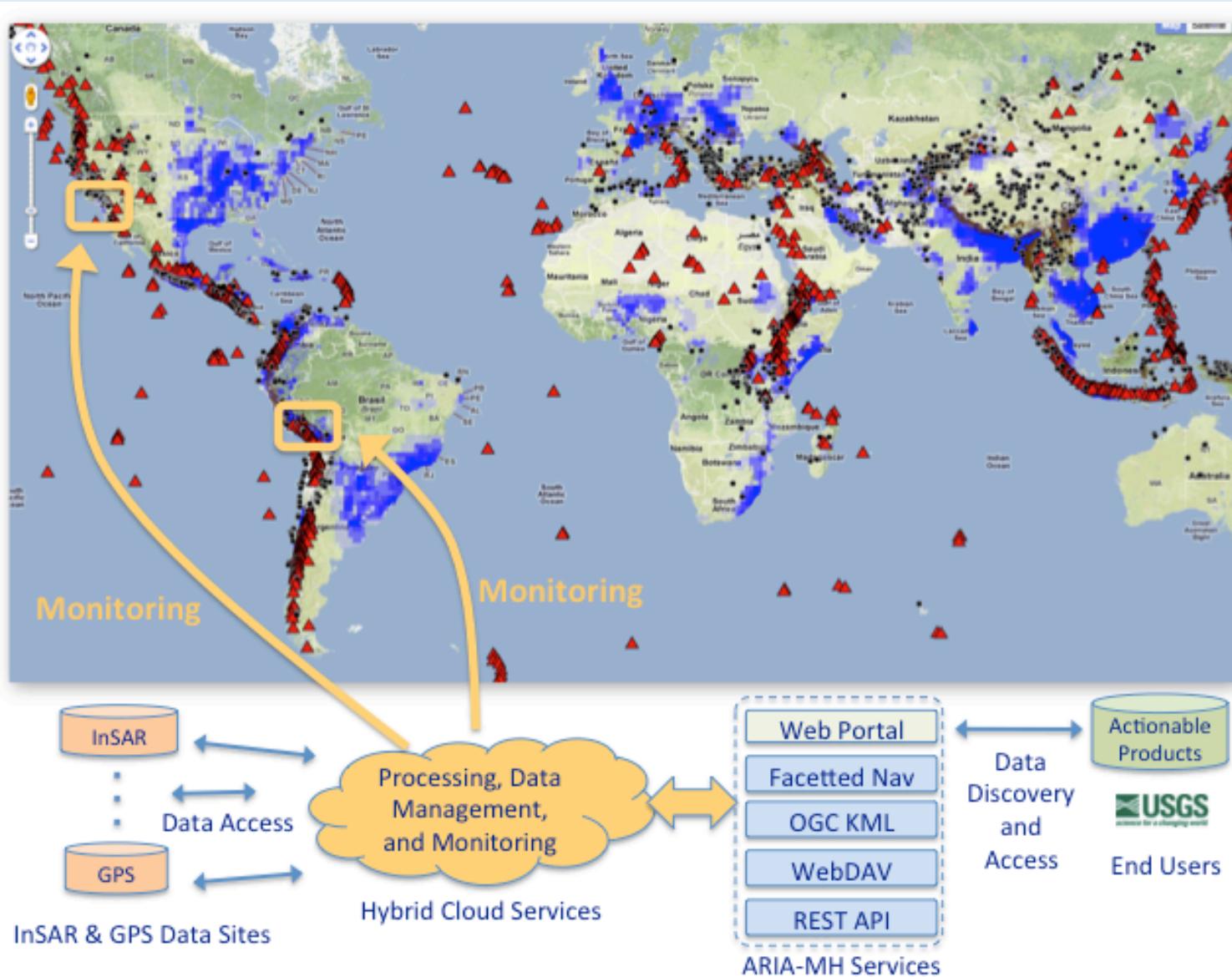
# A sensor-neutral integrated data analysis system

## ARIA Projects 2015.03.19

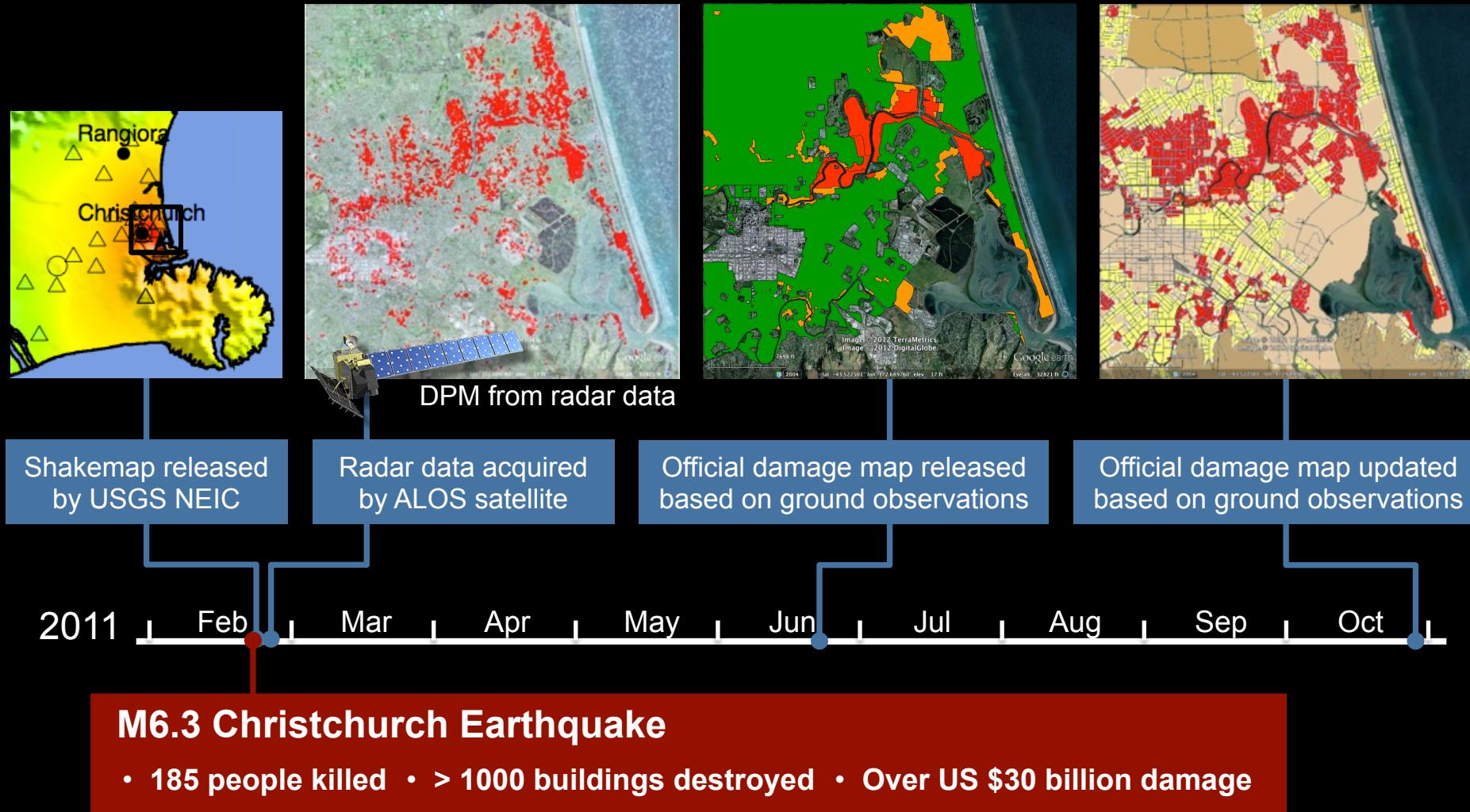
ARIA-EQ (R&TD) developed all connections in the blue regions, while ARIA-MH (AIST) has enabled hybrid cloud-based processing environment and is developing advanced functions for maturing the data system capabilities for hazard monitoring, data processing, management, and distribution. ARIA Co-Laboratory (PDF) is supporting quality assessment of InSAR products from the system.



# Infrastructure needed for Monitoring and Disaster Response



# ARIA's Damage Proxy Map & Ground Observations Timeline



Original ALOS Data © JAXA, METI 2011

Official damage map provided by the New Zealand Government (<http://data.govt.nz>)



**A****B**

Photo Courtesy AFP

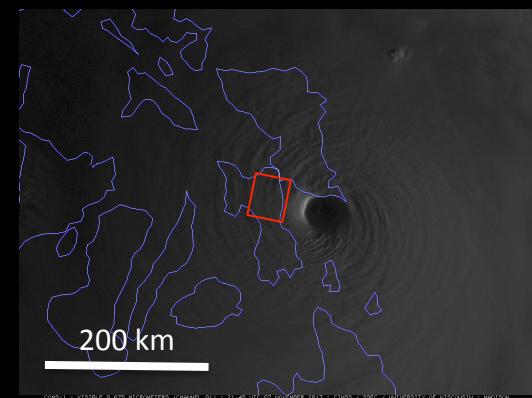
**C**

Photo Courtesy NZ.gov official

**MEDIA****DPM****Google Earth**

# Super Typhoon Haiyan Damage in Tacloban, Philippines Imaged with COSMO-SkyMed

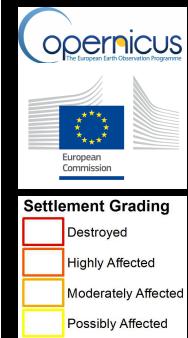
- 2013-11-08 00:00 (UTC): Haiyan hit Philippines
- 2013-11-11 (Day 3): COSMO-SkyMed (X-band) data acquired
- 2013-11-11 (Day 3): Damage Proxy Map produced by ARIA



COSMO-SkyMed © ASI (acquired on 2013/08/15, 2013/08/19, 2013/11/11)



Damage grade polygons derived by Copernicus Emergency Management Service from visual interpretation of pre-event (Pleiades © CNES 2013/04/07) and post-event (GeoEye-1 © Digitalglobe 2013/11/10) optical images

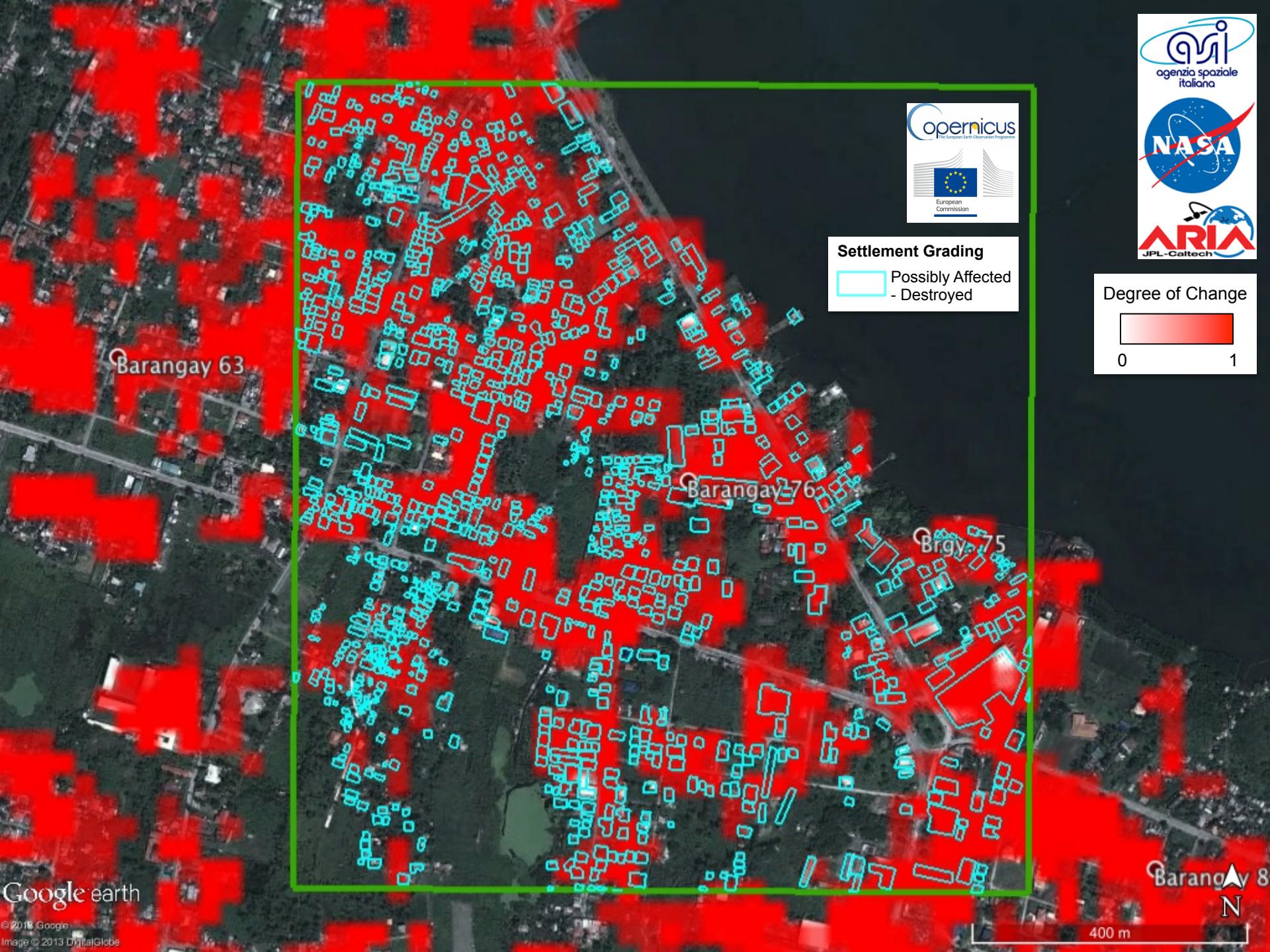


Settlement Grading	
Destroyed	
Highly Affected	
Moderately Affected	
Possibly Affected	

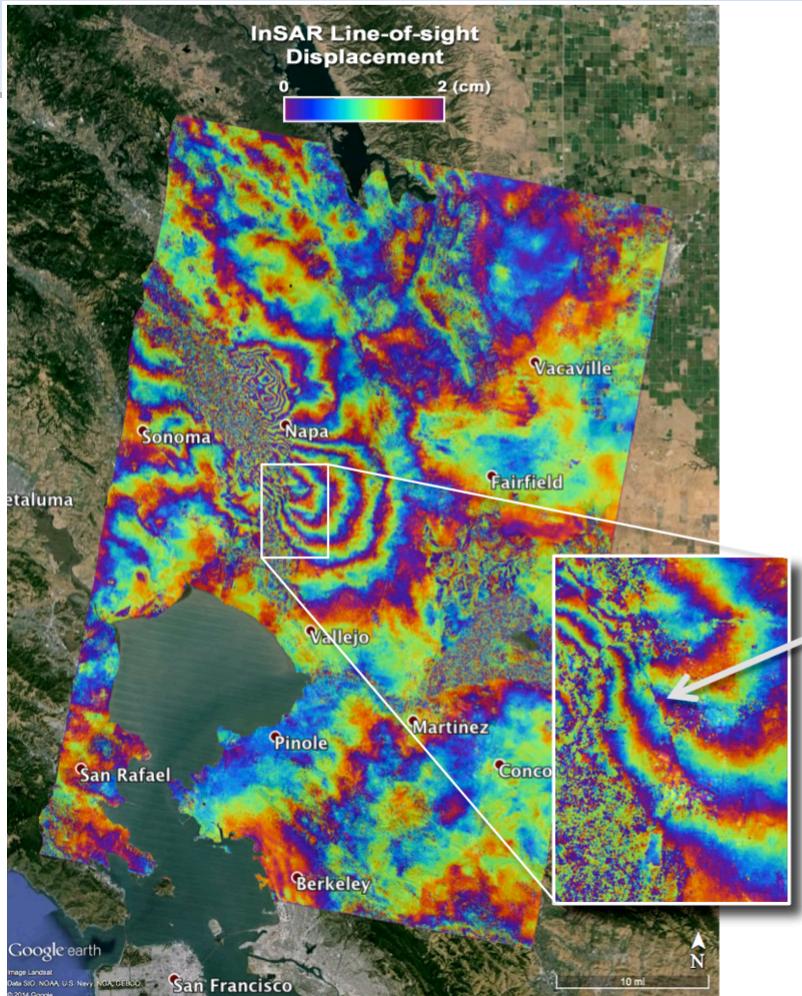




Settlement Grading  
Possibly Affected  
- Destroyed



# Napa Earthquake Response



A screenshot of a Twitter post from user Tim Dawson (@timblor). The tweet reads: "Ken Hudnut &amp; I checked InSAR feature ID-ed by JPL at Napa Airport. Success! Thanks airport staff for assistance! pic.twitter.com/dDSni2rgP7". Below the text is a photograph of a person standing on a displaced asphalt surface at Napa Airport, with a visible crack in the road. The Twitter interface shows 5 retweets and 4 favorites.

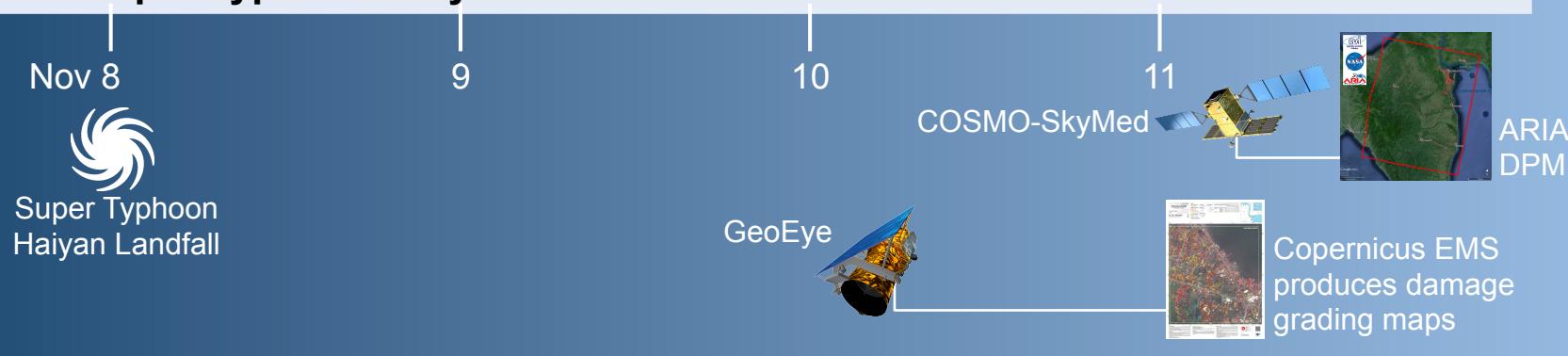
Processed by ARIA team at JPL-Caltech in collaboration with the Italian Space Agency (ASI) and University of Basilicata. Original COSMO-SkyMed Data © ASI 2014

- CSK and GPS products used by USGS/NEIC for fault modeling.
- CSK interferograms/decorrelation used to identify surface fault rupture.

# Response Timeline



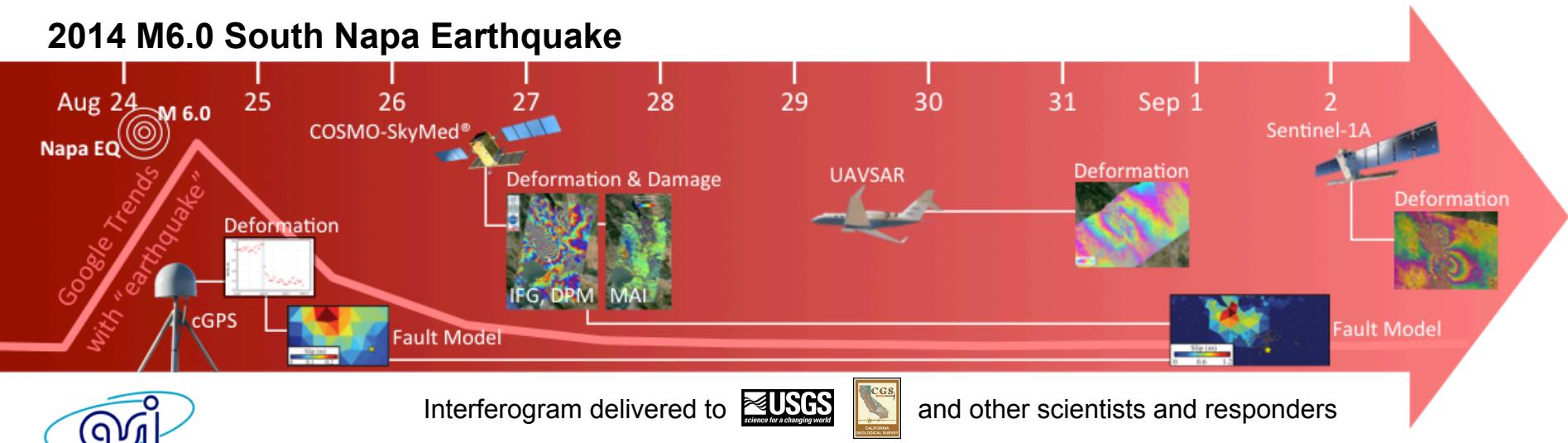
## 2013 Super Typhoon Haiyan



Damage Proxy Map (DPM) delivered to



## 2014 M6.0 South Napa Earthquake



Interferogram delivered to and other scientists and responders

→ 4 peer-reviewed journal articles and 1 USGS report published as of 23 Mar 2015

# The CaliMap Project: An ASI/ARIA Collaboration

A screenshot of the "Facet Search" interface for the GeoRegionQuery system. The interface includes a map of Southern California with a pink polygon indicating the search area. On the left, there are several facets: "user tags" (HT4, LC50, LC60, LC30, LC40, HT6, HT1, HT9, HT5, uncorrected, HT3); "system version" (v0.0, v0.1); "dataset" (interferogram, CSKS4); "spacecraft" (CSKS4); and "orbit number" (16124, 16125). The main results section shows a list of interferograms, with three thumbnail images displayed: "topophase.unw.geo", "topophase.unw.geo\_30rad", and "topophase.cor.geo".

Facet Search faceted search interface for GeoRegionQuery

Facet Search Home Facet Search Repository KML Jobs Logged in as: ariaops My Rules Logout

Facet Search user tags

HT4 (21)  
LC50 (17)  
LC60 (16)  
LC30 (15)  
LC40 (13)  
HT6 (11)  
HT1 (10)  
HT9 (10)  
HT5 (10)  
uncorrected (9)  
HT3 (7)

Facet Search system version

v0.0 (2951)  
v0.1 (206)

Facet Search dataset

interferogram (3157)

Facet Search spacecraft

CSKS4 (1180)

Facet Search orbit number

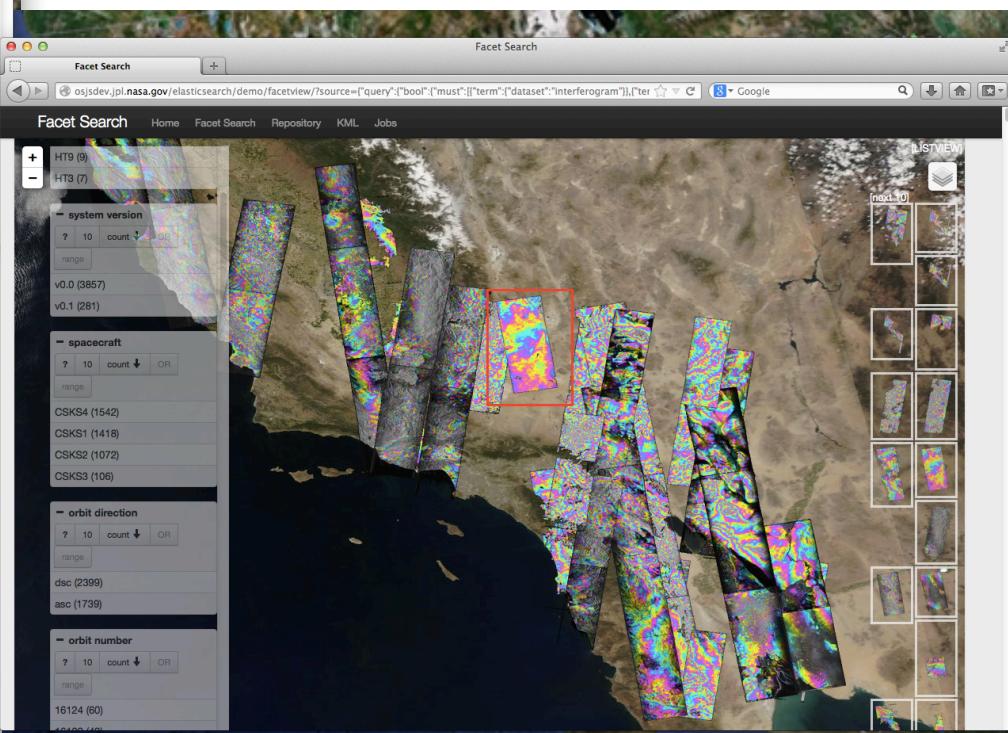
16124 (60)  
16125 (60)

https://gra.jpl.nasa.gov:8879/source=[{"query":"filtered","query":{"bool":{"must":[{"term":{"dataset":"interferogram"}]}]},"filter":{"geo\_shape":{"location":{"shape":{"type":"envelope","coordinates":[[-121,36],[-114,33]]}}}}

- Enables testing/refining of ARIA hybrid science data system & faceted search
- Driving development of automating InSAR quality assessment
- Becoming sensor neutral (CSK/TSX/Sentinel/ALOS2/ERS/Envisat/...)

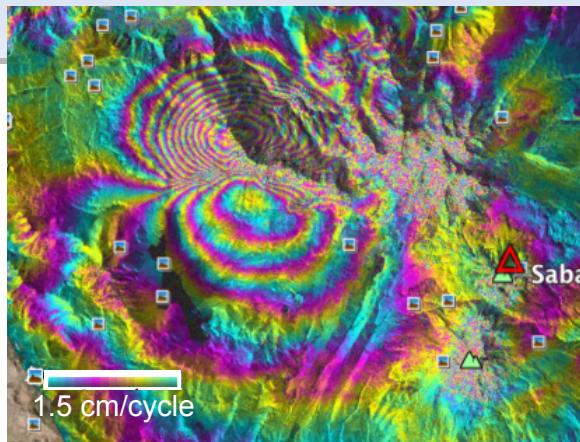
## Demonstration

- 16 day repeat coverage (ASC/DSC)
- For a given location, data collected ~1/week
- ARIA system downloading, processing InSAR data automatically, continuously

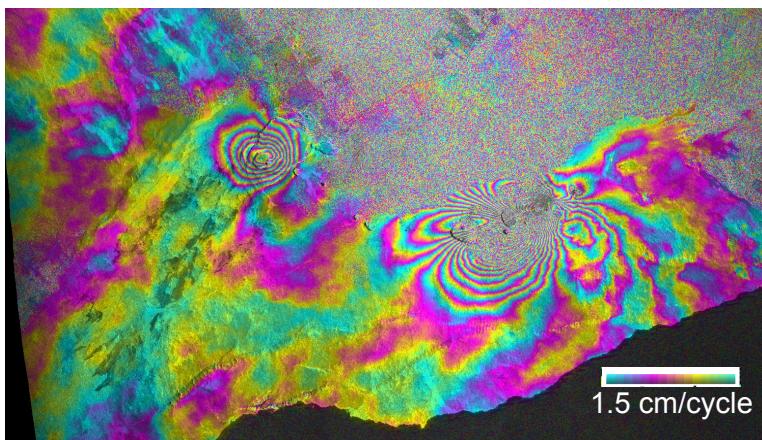


# Volcanic Hazard Monitoring

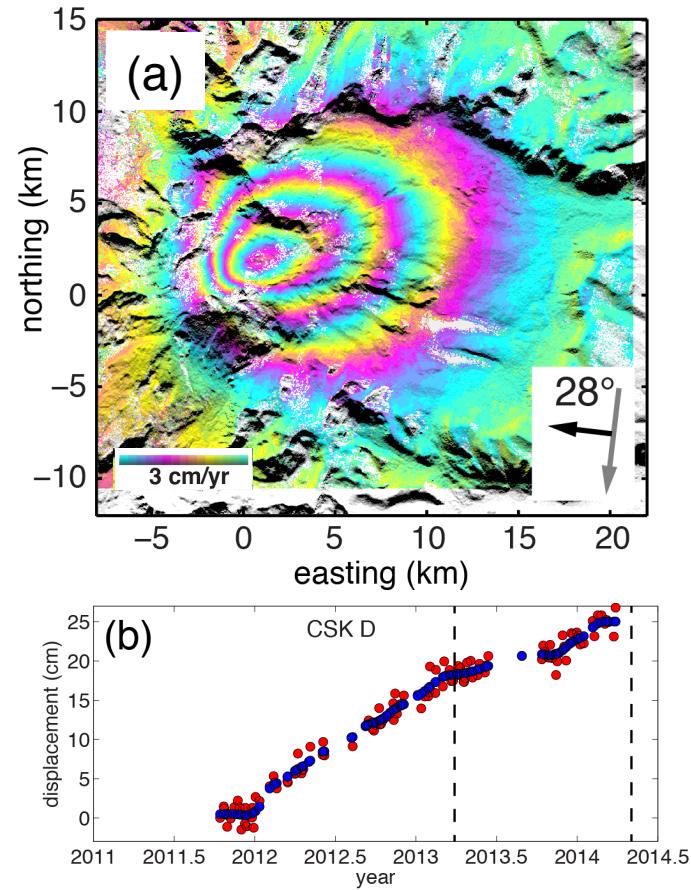
Sabancaya  
Volcano, S. Peru:  
July 2013 M 6.0  
earthquake



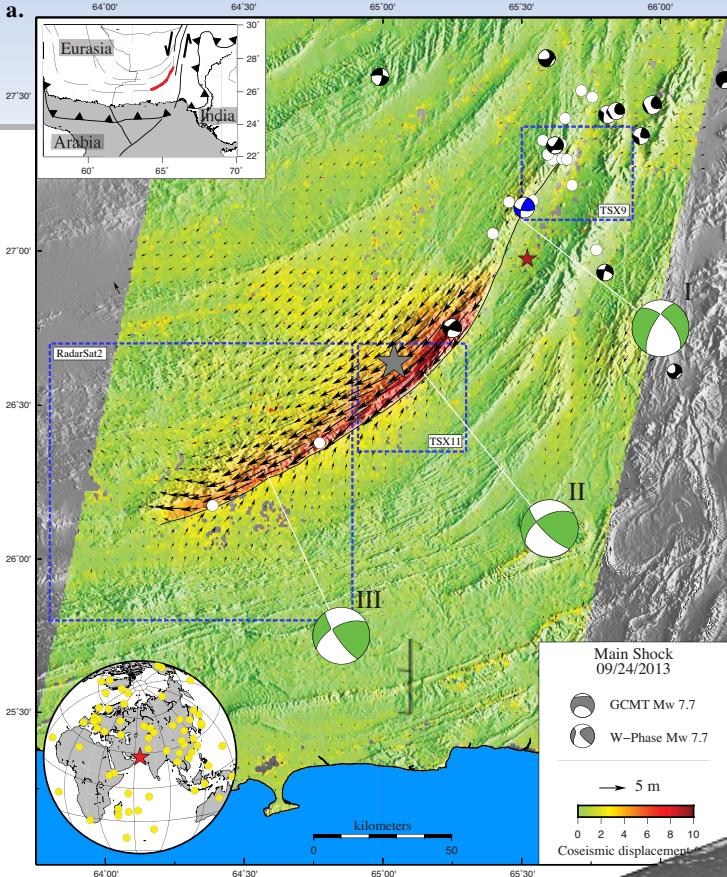
Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii: summit subsidence and dike intrusion. First time InSAR data used at low-latency during an ongoing fissure eruption



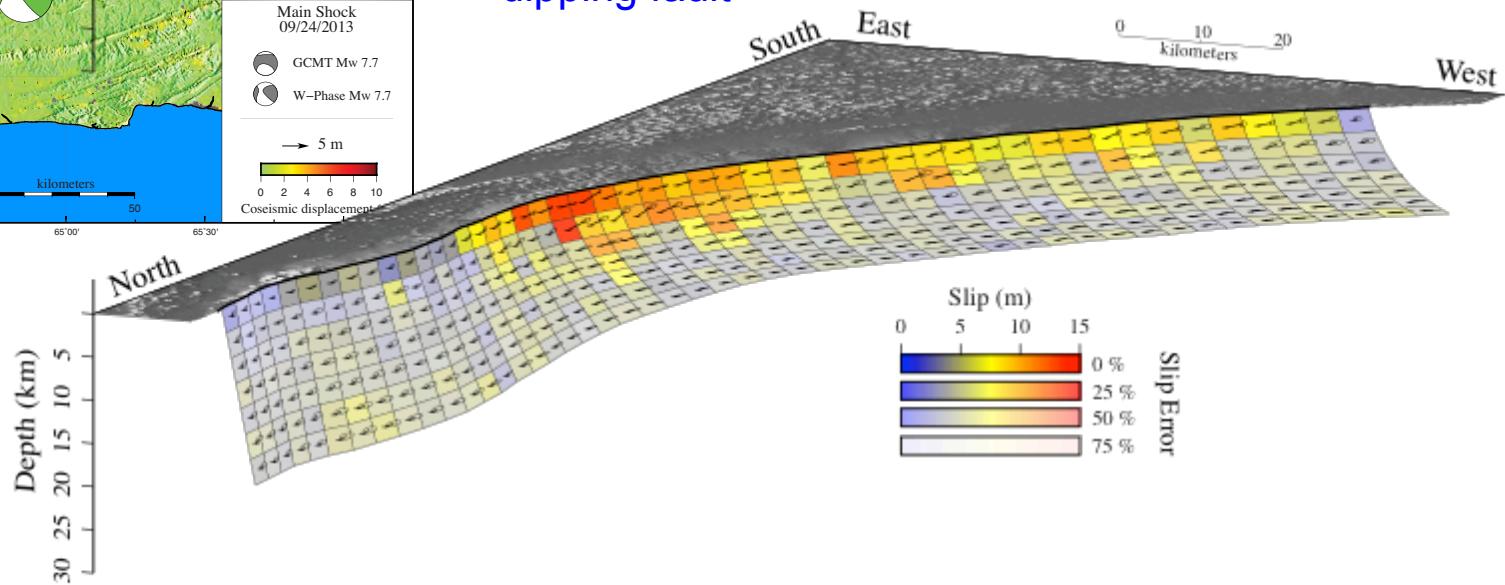
Copahue Volcano inflation



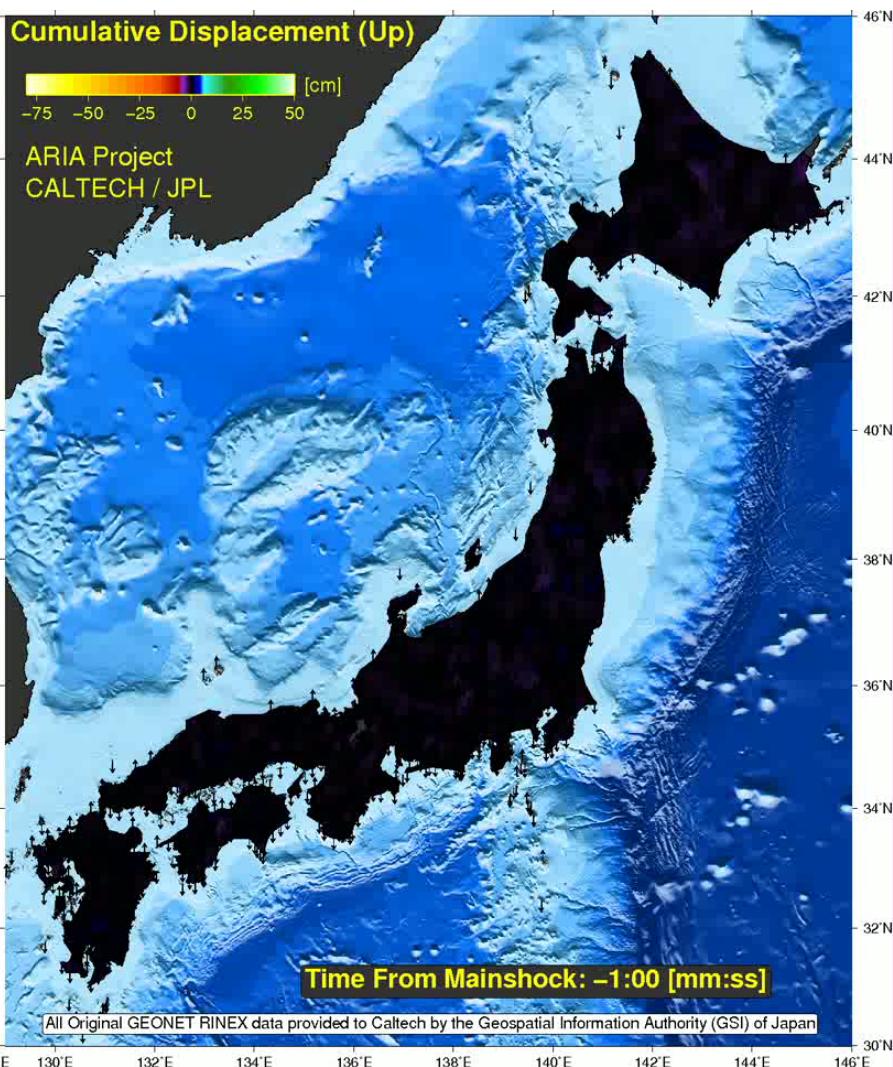
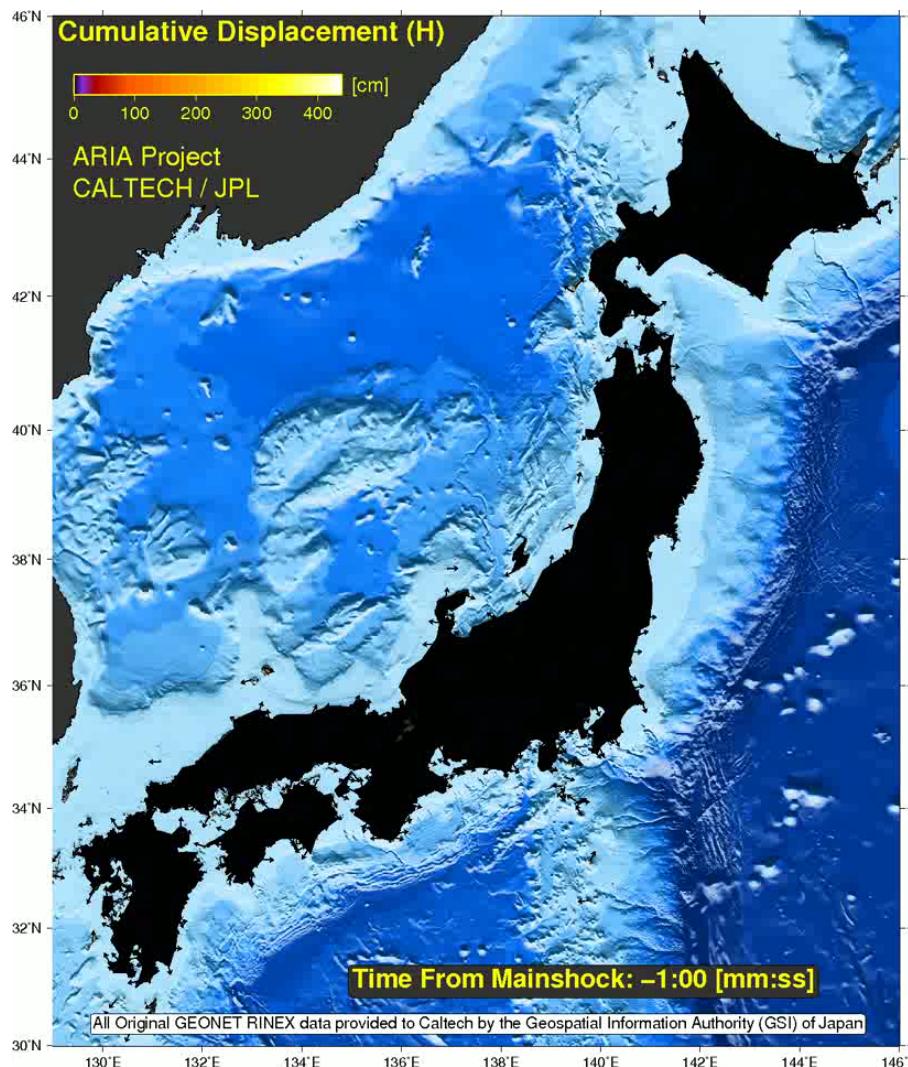
InSAR time series



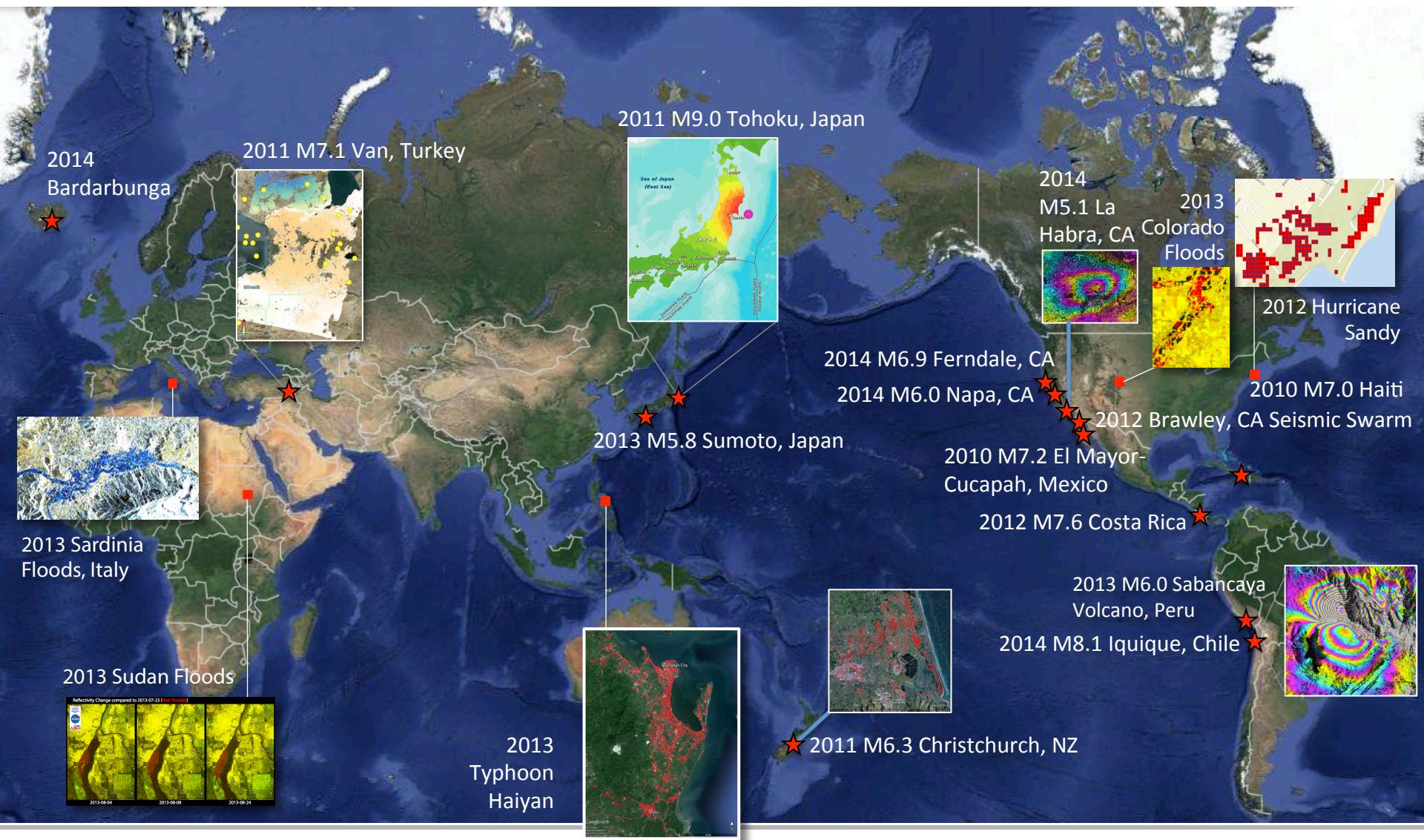
- Surface deformation
  - Cross-correlation of **Landsat 8** images.
  - Radarsat-2 and TerraSAR-X
- Bayesian estimates of subsurface fault slip
  - Fully exploits HPC resources
  - 12 billion models evaluated
  - ~3 hours wall-clock time
- Variable fault geometry consistent with local geology
- First observation of large strike slip motion on a strongly dipping fault



# Rapid High rate GPS analysis 2011 Mw 9.0 Tohoku-Oki (Japan)



# Disasters With Demonstration Response Products



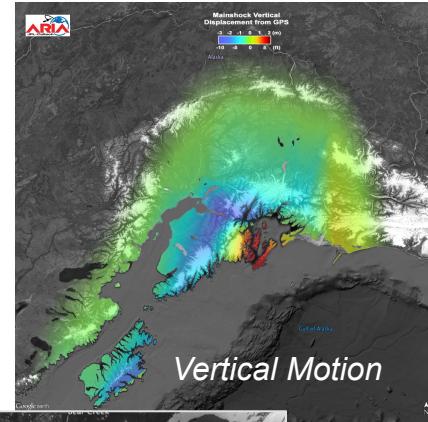
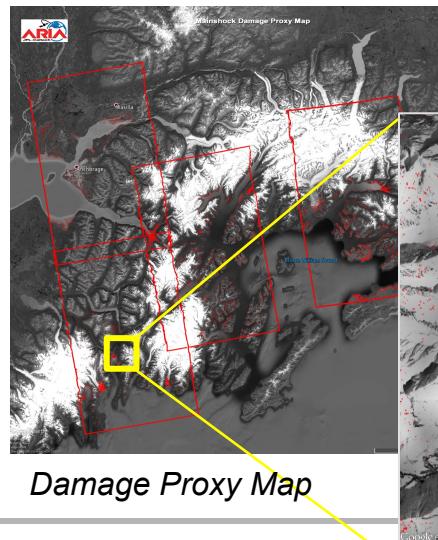
# Delivering products to responders: Earthquake simulation exercises

Participation in regular earthquake simulation exercises with state and federal agencies provides opportunities to:

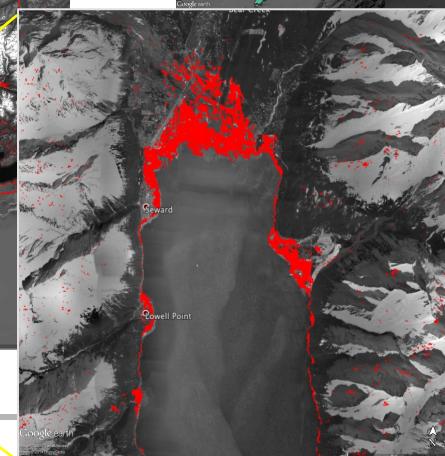
- demonstrate new information products.
- receive feedback on information needs of response agencies.



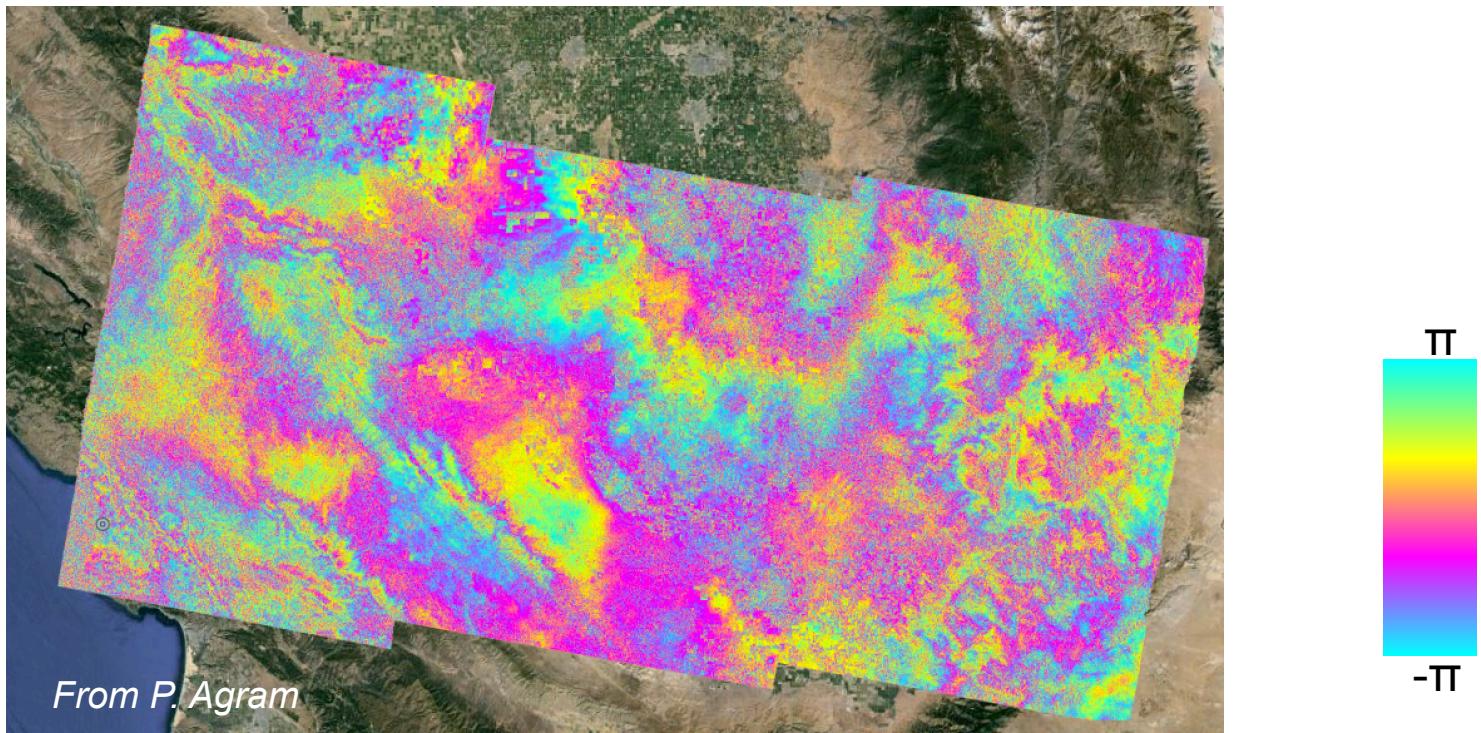
Examples of simulated products for FEMA National Level earthquake exercise based on a repeat of 1964 Alaska earthquake, using current GPS network and archived ALOS data



Examples of simulated products for Golden Guardian earthquake exercise based on a repeat of 1906 San Andreas earthquake, using current GPS network and archived ALOS data



# Example: Sentinel 1A (from SLCs)



- 1 slice, 3 swaths, no visible swath boundary
- $\Delta t = 6 \mu\text{sec}$ ,  $B_{\text{temp}}=24 \text{ days}$ ,  $B_{\text{perp}}=240 \text{ m}$
- Geometric coregistration + Spectral Diversity
- No gross azimuth or range timing error corrections applied

# Summary



- Space geodesy can provide information on ground displacement, location of fault rupture and damage, improving our estimates of where response & recovery resources are needed.
  - End-to-end automation essential for most useful hazard response
- ARIA is developing an automated *sensor-neutral* geodetic analysis system, using a “hybrid cloud” elastic computing approach
- Must work with decision support end-users to understand what information they need, test data product formats, familiarize end-users before actual disaster.
- Automation supports natural hazard science, in addition to rapid response, and reduces burden on discipline scientists.
- Only real limitation is *free, open & low latency* access to data/archive.