

# Multi-temporal SAR Monitoring: exploiting both amplitude and phase information

*A. Ferretti, A. Fumagalli, F.  
Novali, A. Rucci*

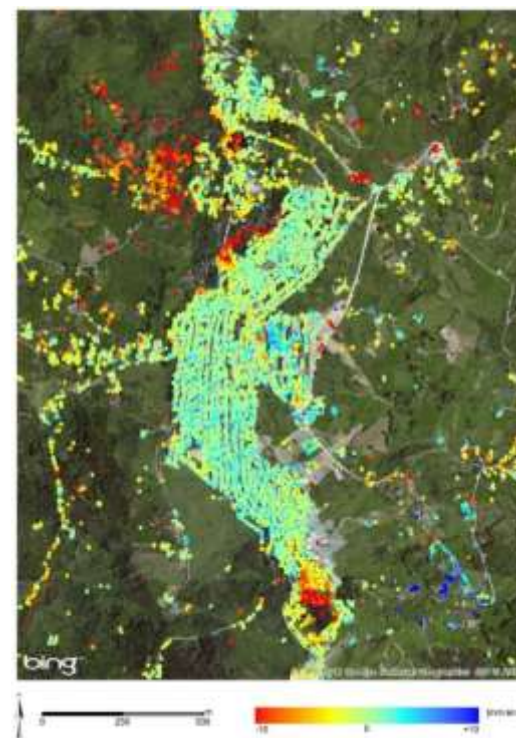
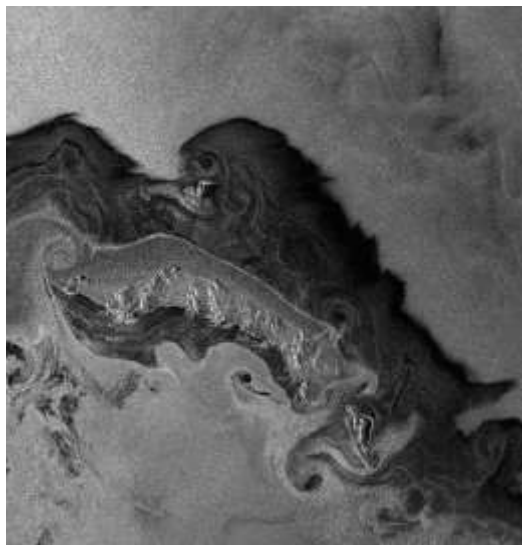
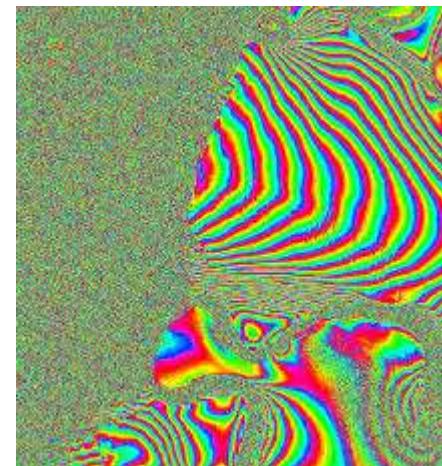
*TRE*

24 March 2015



# Outline

- SAR images: phase and amplitude data applications
- Importance of a joint analysis of amplitude and phase information for challenging areas
- Application on real case scenarios
- Conclusions



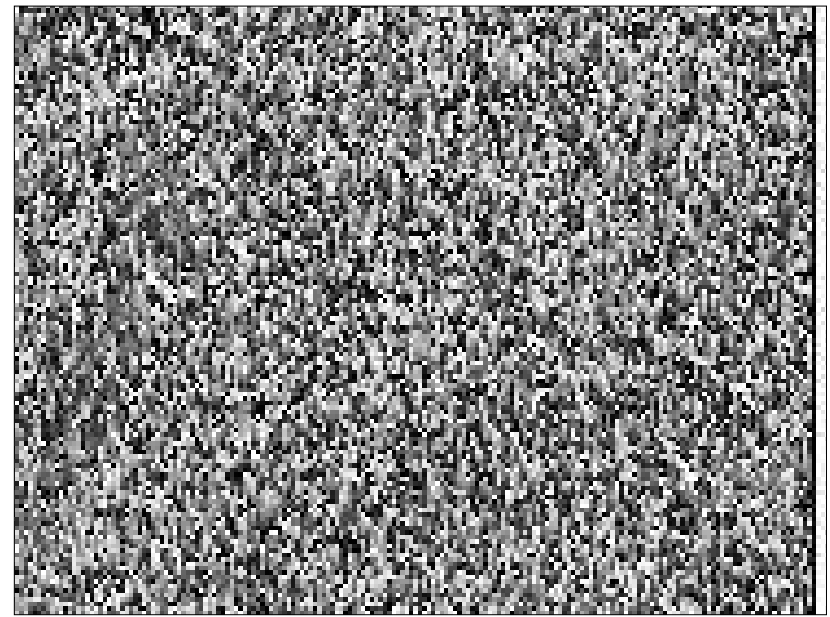


# SAR data

A SAR image is a set of pixels characterized by amplitude and phase values, both contain information about sensor-targets distance



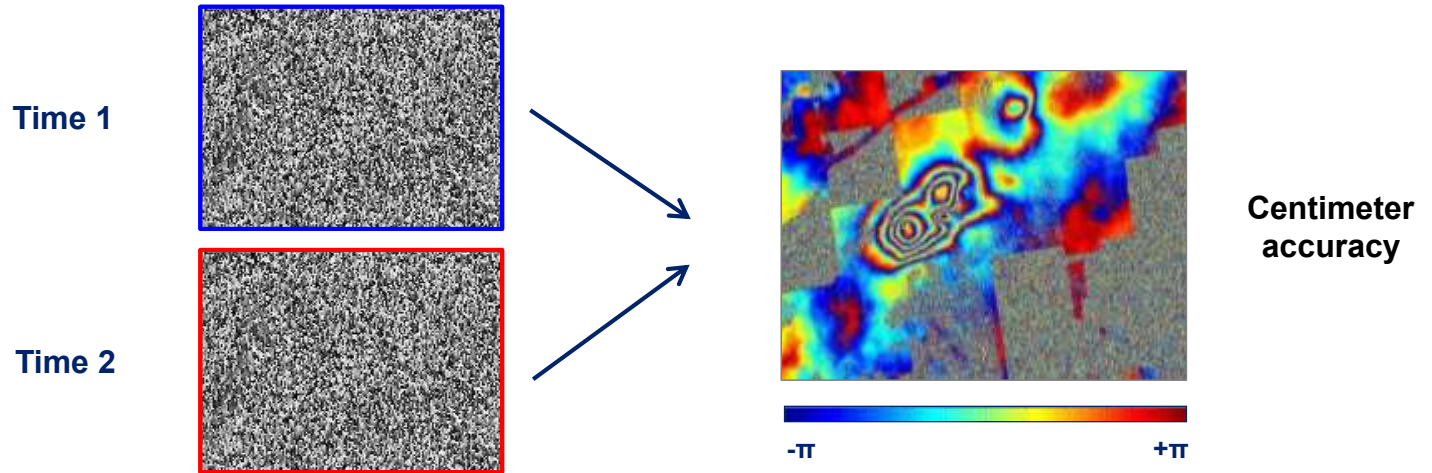
**Amplitude**



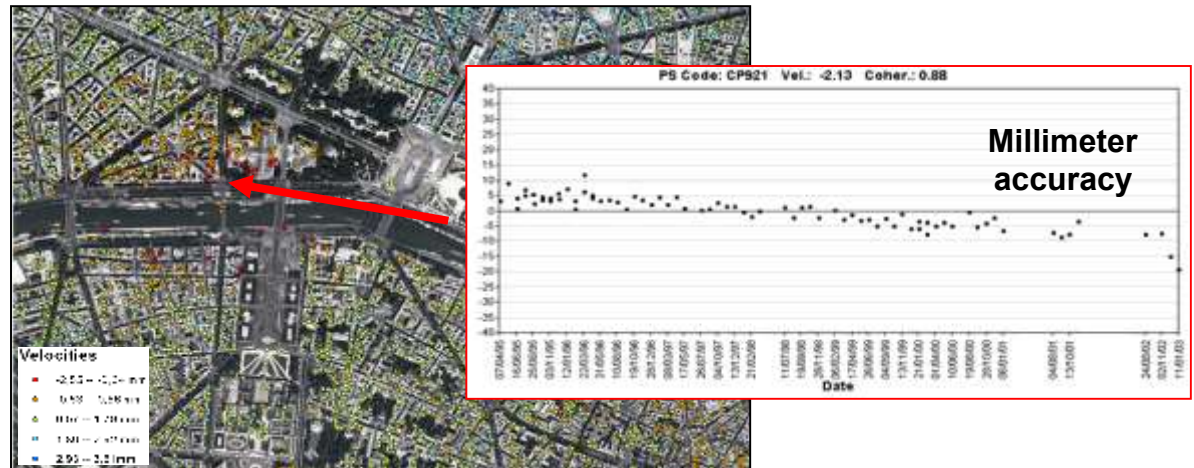
**Phase (known modulo  $2\pi$ )**

# Use of phase information

- In order to retrieve information from the phase signal of SAR images it is necessary to compare couples of images  $\Rightarrow$  interferogram



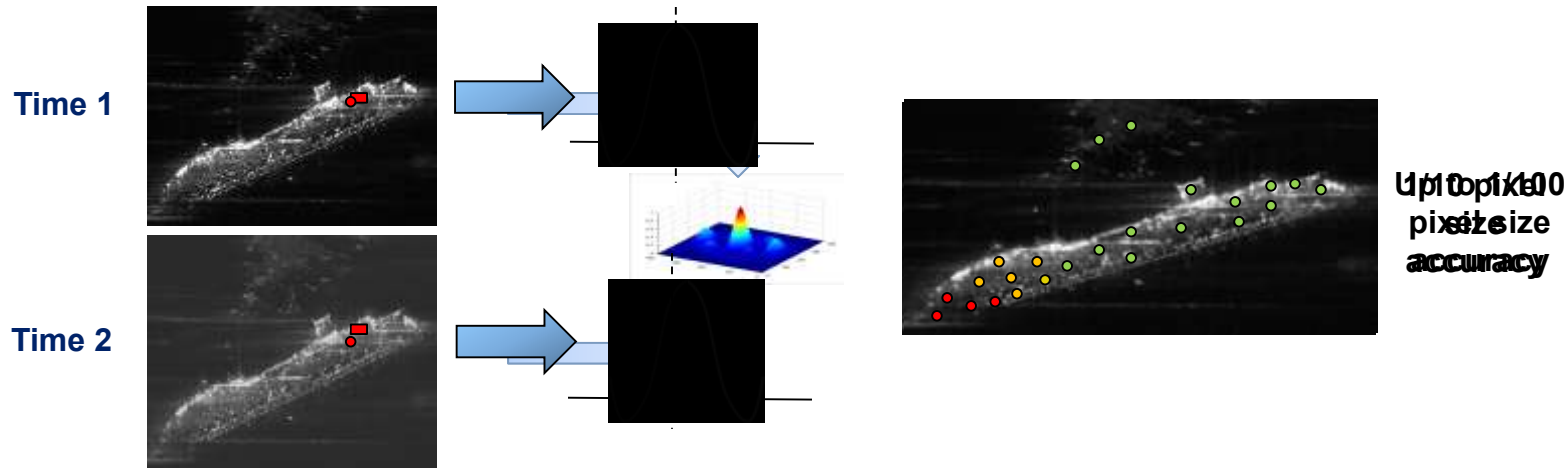
- When a data-stack of SAR images is available it is possible to perform PSI analysis



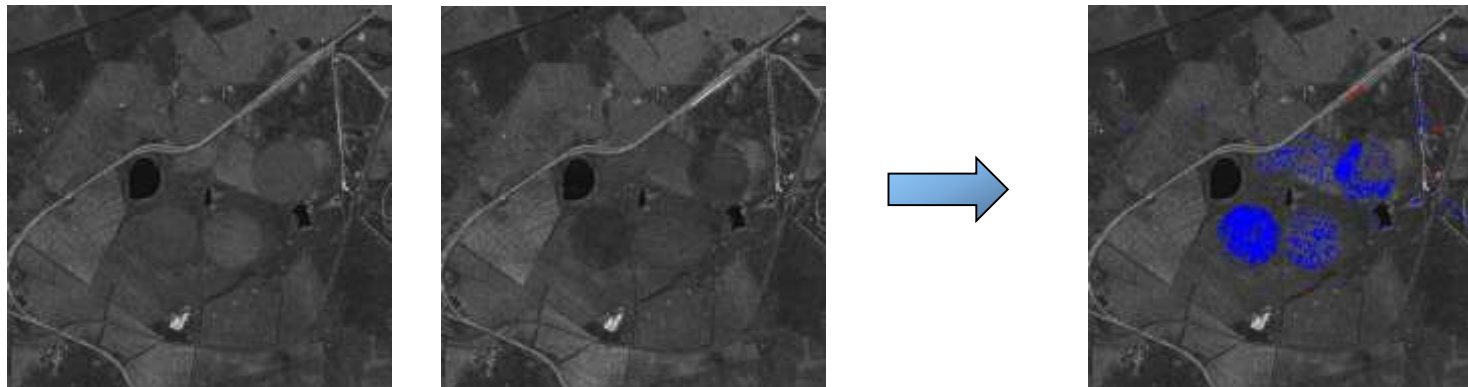


# Use of amplitude information

- Speckle tracking techniques can be used to monitor high rate of deformation



- Comparison of amplitude data for change detection applications





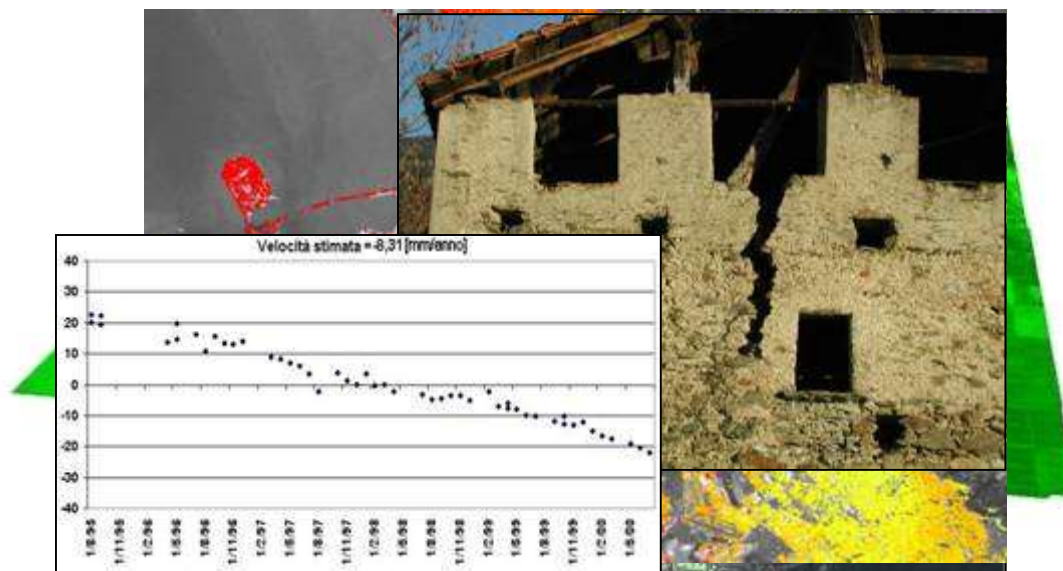
# Phase vs Amplitude

Phase	Amplitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Higher accuracy, proportional to wavelength</li><li>• Phase unwrapping errors</li><li>• Suitable for slow rate of deformation</li><li>• More sensitive to temporal decorrelation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lower accuracy, proportional to pixel size</li><li>• No need for phase unwrapping</li><li>• Suitable for high rate of deformation</li><li>• Less sensitive to temporal decorrelation</li></ul>



# SqueeSAR™: applications

## Single buildings



# SqueeSAR™ applications

**Subsidence**

**Landslides**

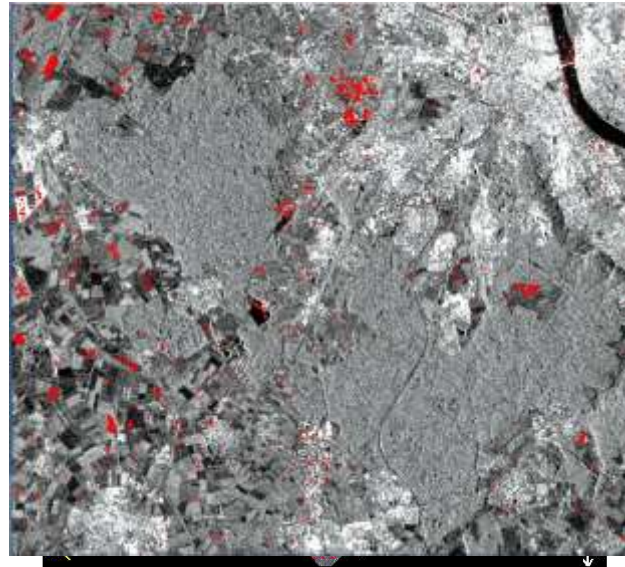
**Seismic faults**

**Single building**



# SAR amplitude data applications

**Change detection**



# SAR amplitude applications

Earthquake

Glacier motion

Change detection



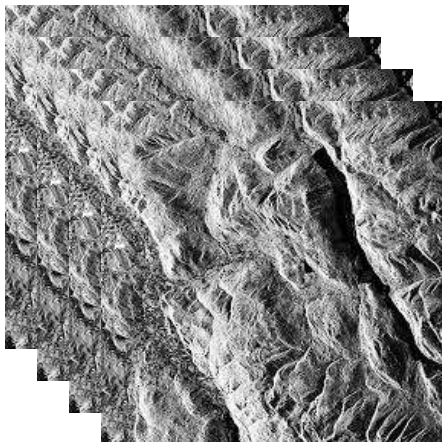
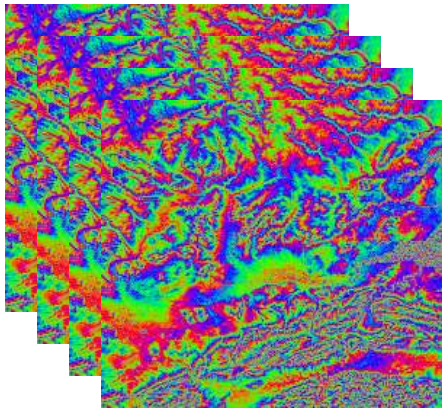


# Phase + Amplitude

Phase	Amplitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Higher accuracy, proportional to wavelength</li><li>• Phase unwrapping errors</li><li>• Suitable for slow rate of deformation</li><li>• More sensitive to temporal decorrelation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lower accuracy, proportional to pixel size</li><li>• No need for phase unwrapping</li><li>• Suitable for high rate of deformation</li><li>• Less sensitive to temporal decorrelation</li></ul>

# Monitoring challenging areas

- High resolution SAR satellites make possible to use speckle tracking to monitor deformation phenomena with centimetric accuracy
- In challenging areas both phase and amplitude data should be exploited to monitor both low and high rate deformation phenomena



## SqueeSAR analysis

Time-lapse analysis to monitor low rate deformation areas

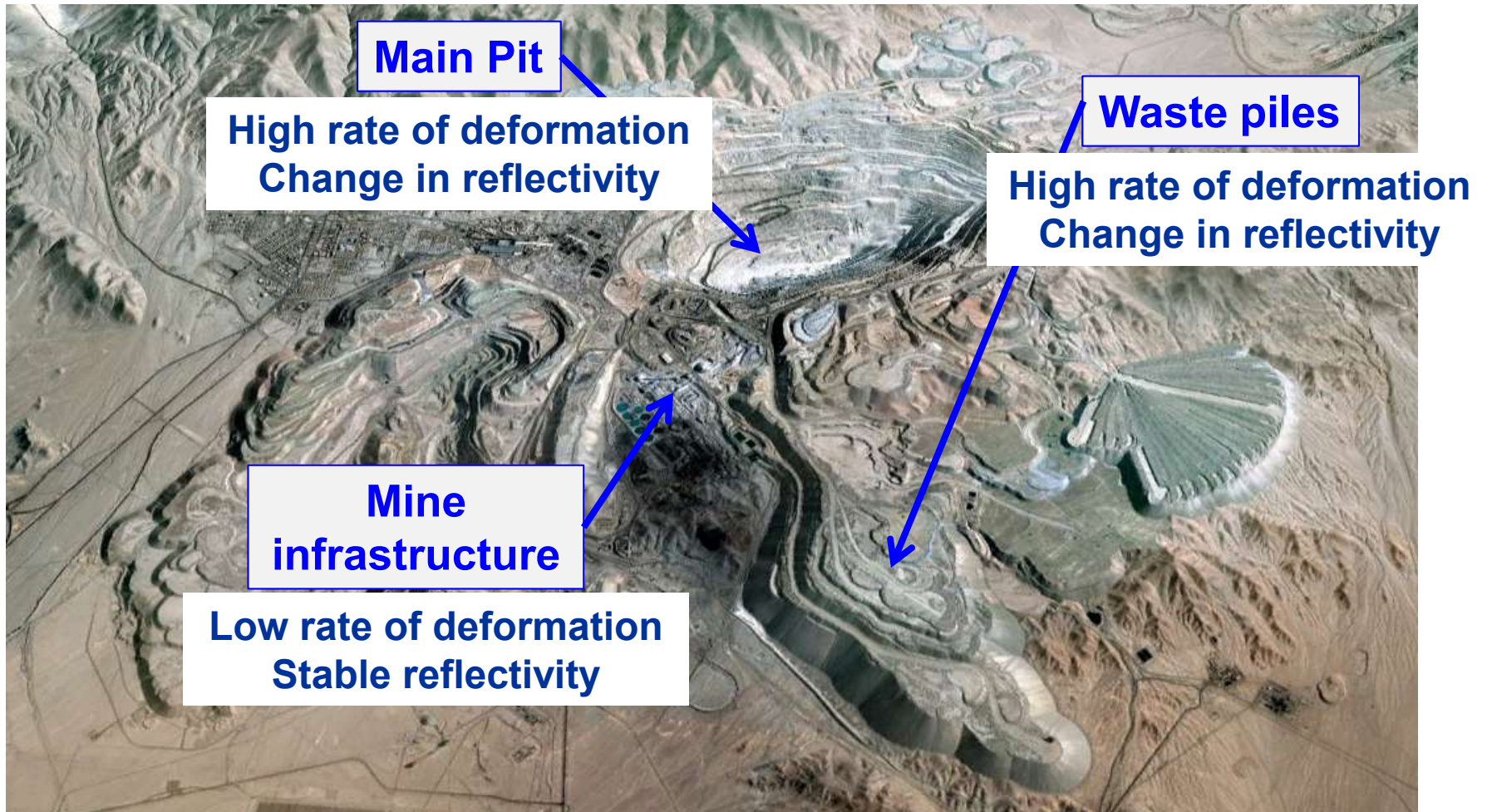
## Speckle tracking analysis

Time-lapse analysis to monitor high rate deformation areas  
2D deformation field

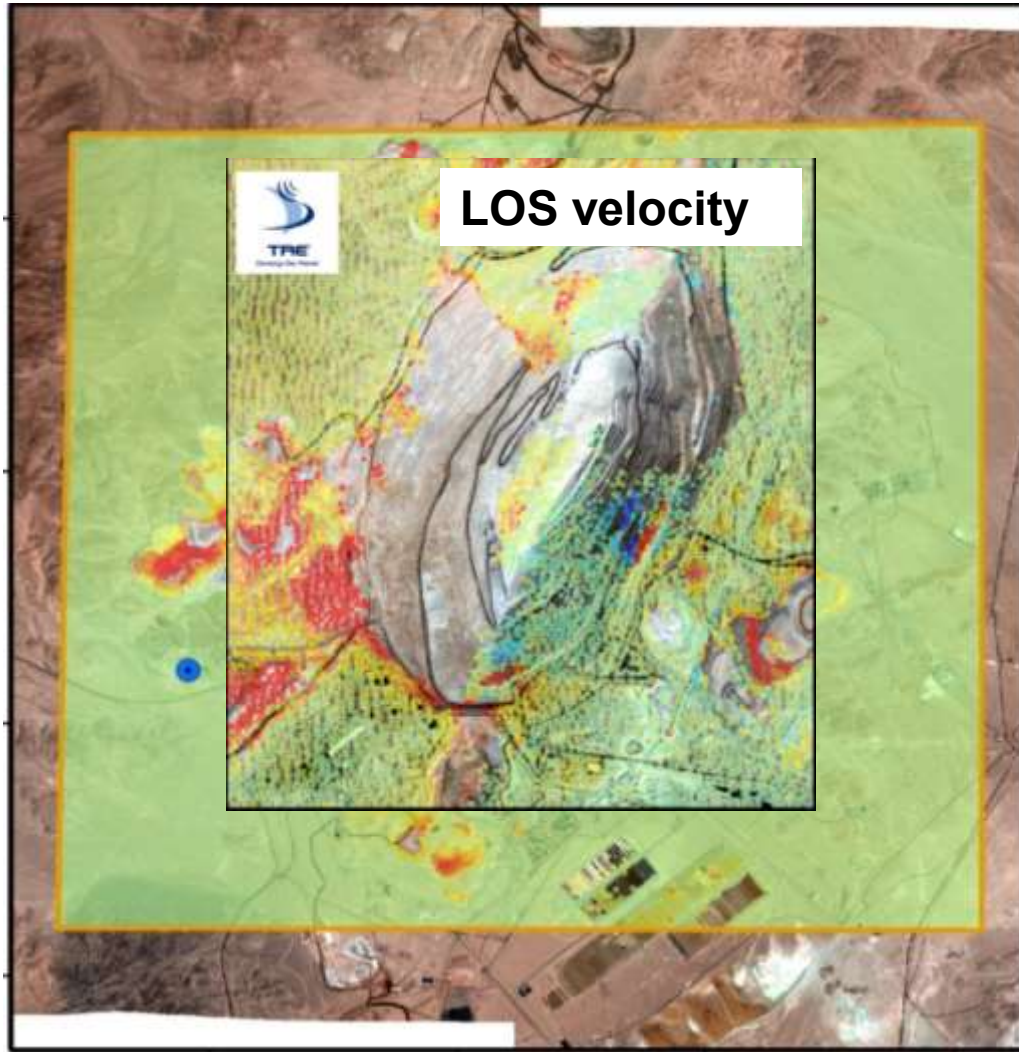
## Change detection maps

to identify areas which change in reflectivity and can not be monitored through time

# Mining areas

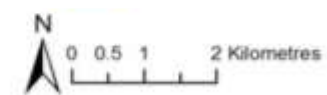
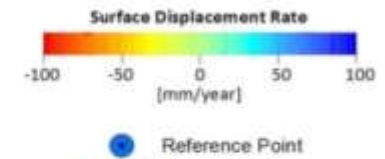
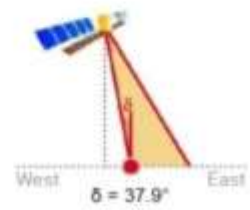


# First test case



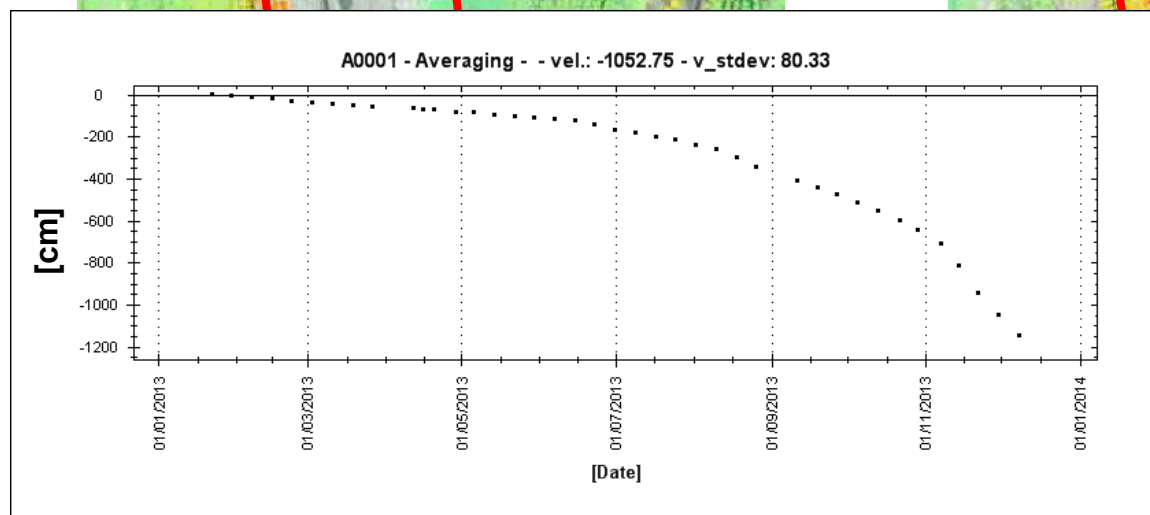
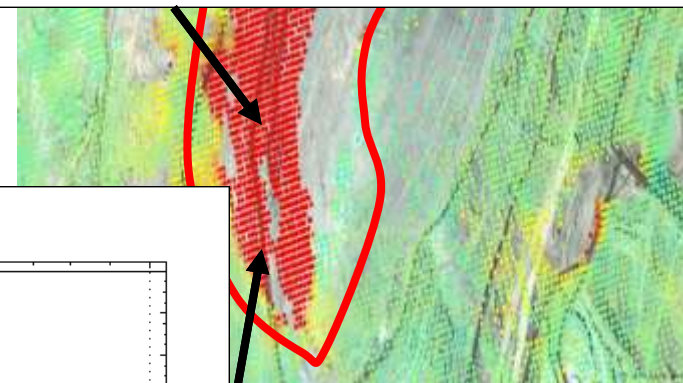
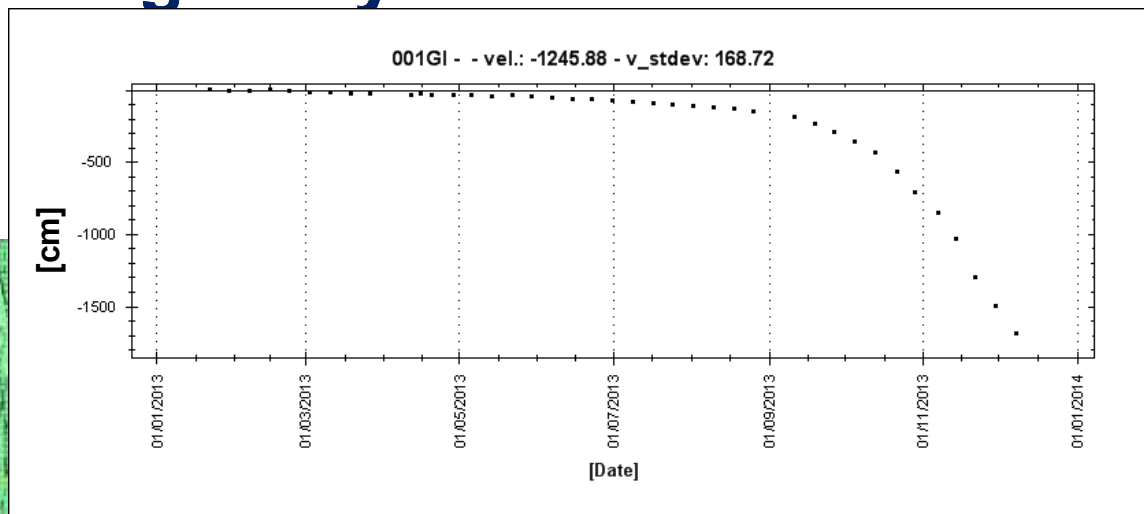
## SqueeSAR™ analysis

Satellite	CSK
Geometry	Ascending
Track	227
N. of Images	59
Date Range	22 Jan 2013 - 26 Jun 2014



# Speckle tracking analysis

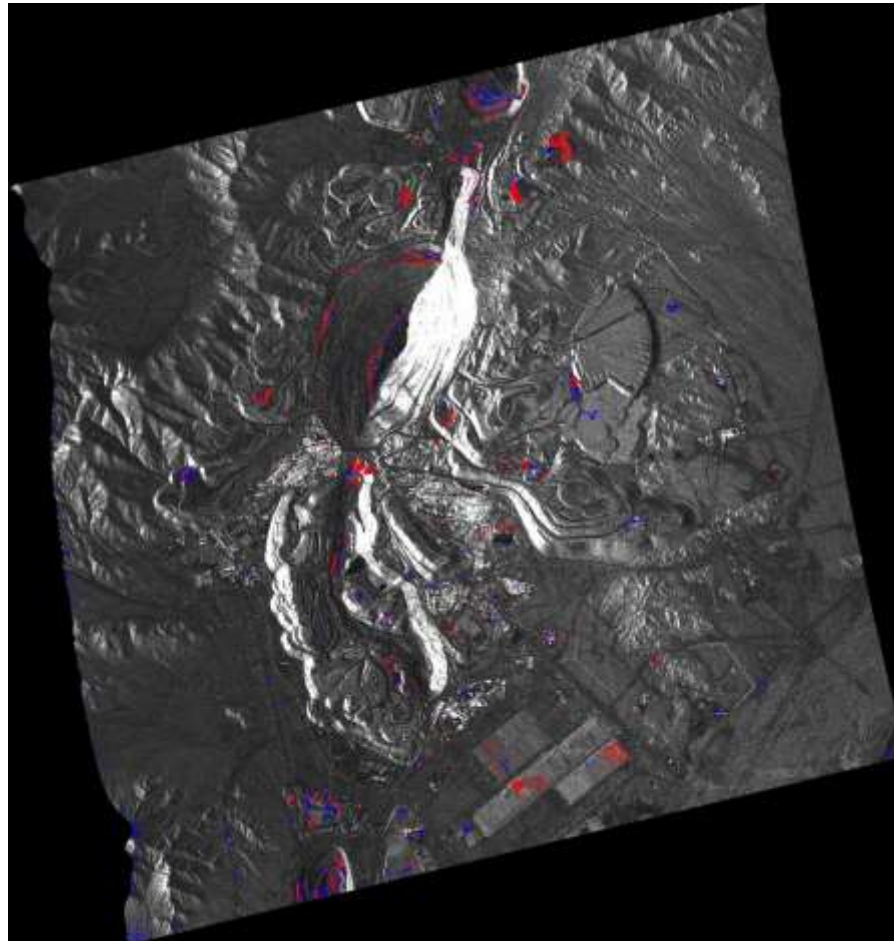
## SqueeSAR





# Change detection analysis

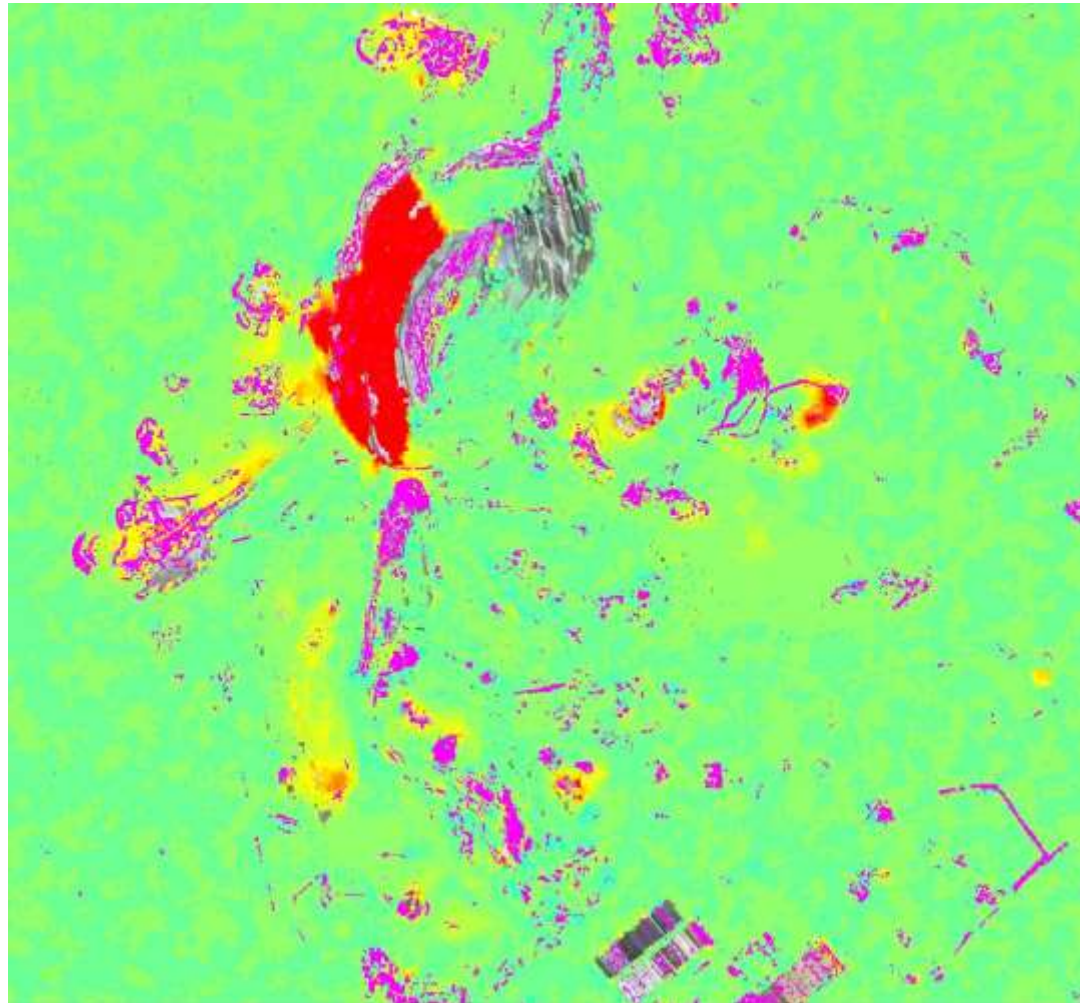
- Amplitude data can also provide information about the areas which have been operated during two consecutive acquisitions





# Analysis Overview

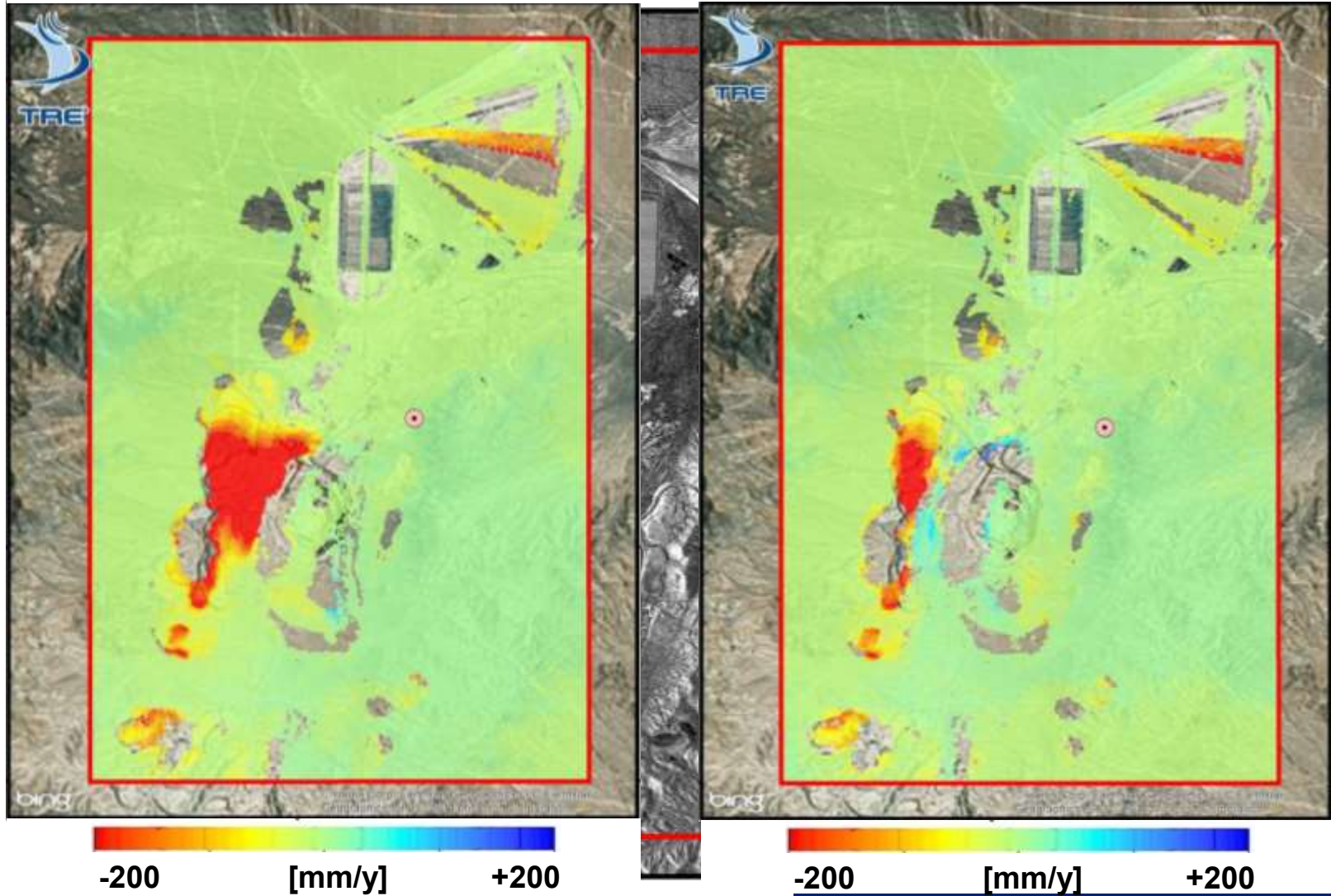
- A joint exploitation of all these techniques helps to get a comprehensive analysis of the area of interest



# Second case study

CSK - Ascending

TSX - Descending

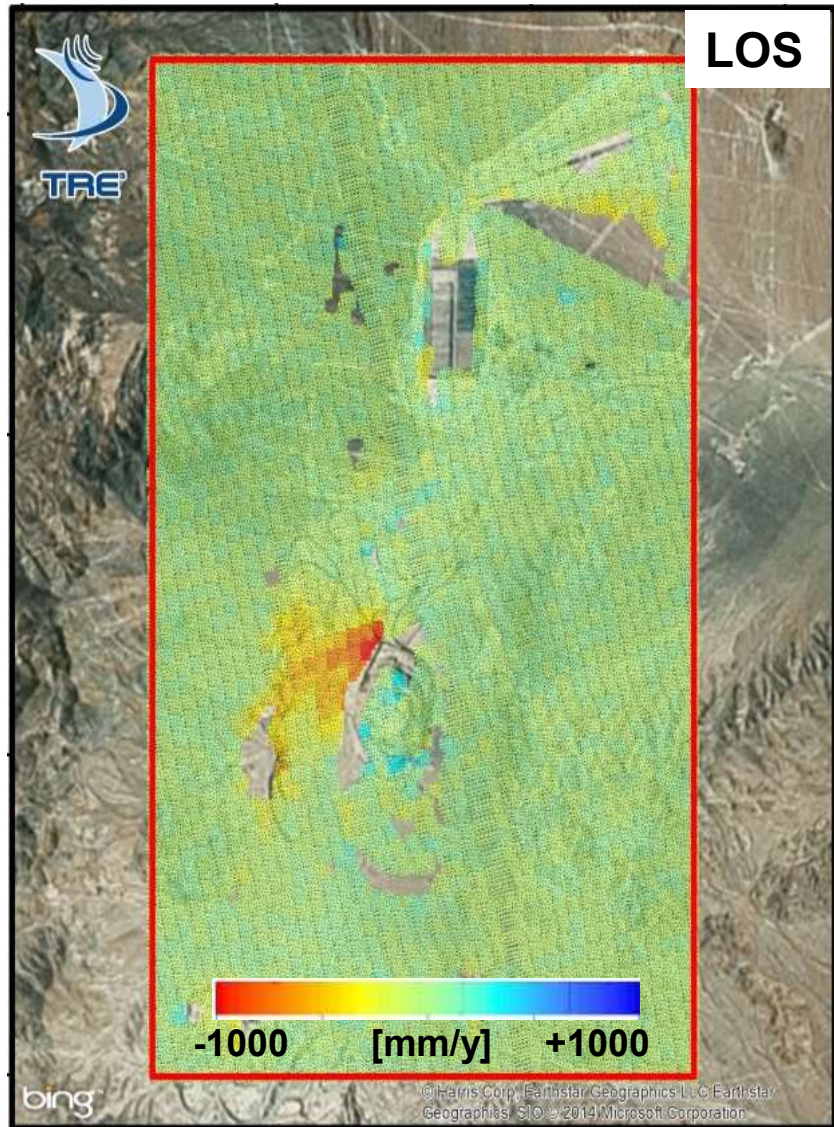






# Speckle tracking analysis

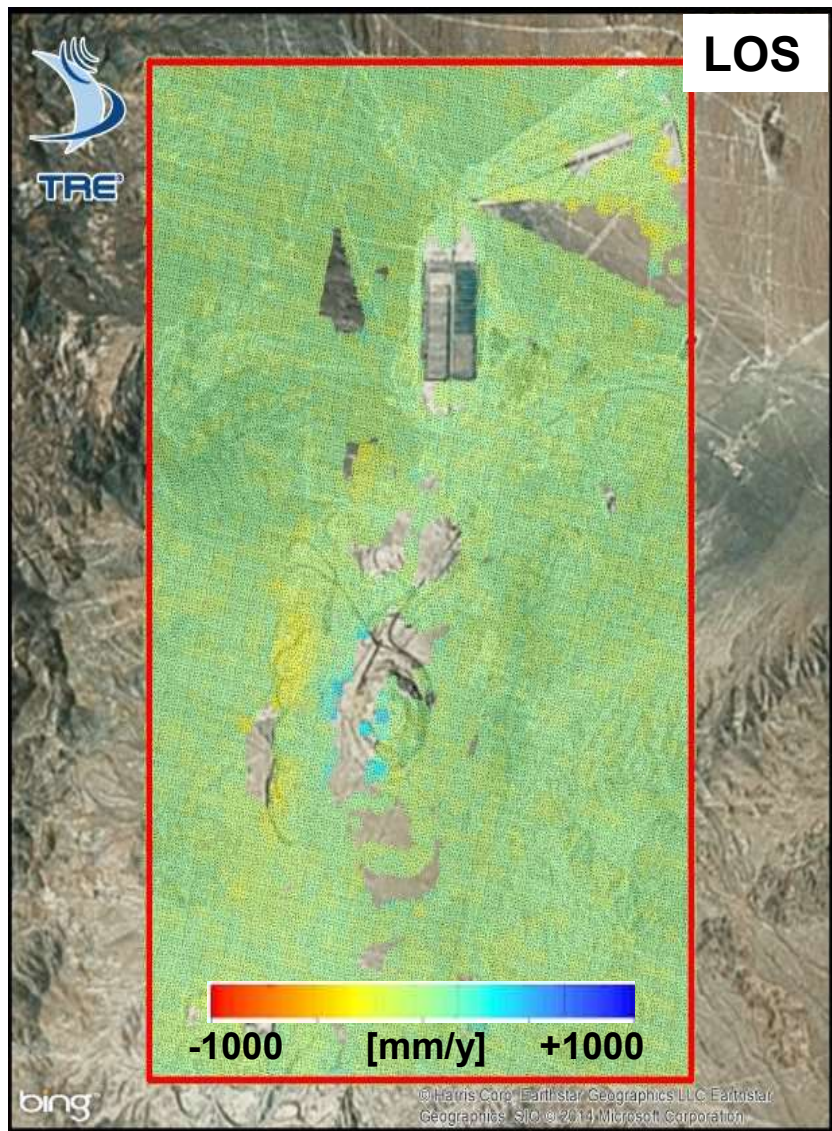
CSK - Ascending





# Speckle tracking analysis

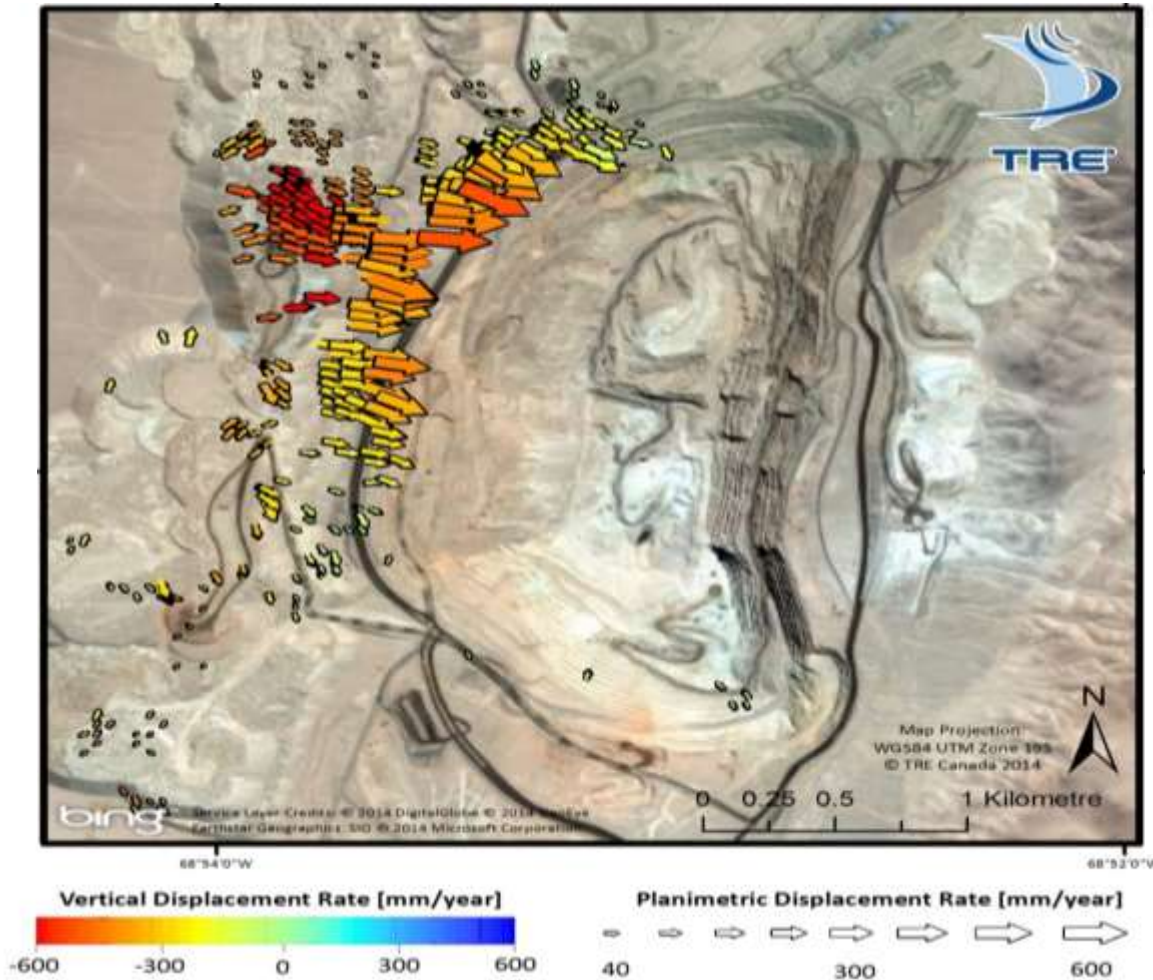
TSX - Descending





# 3D displacement field

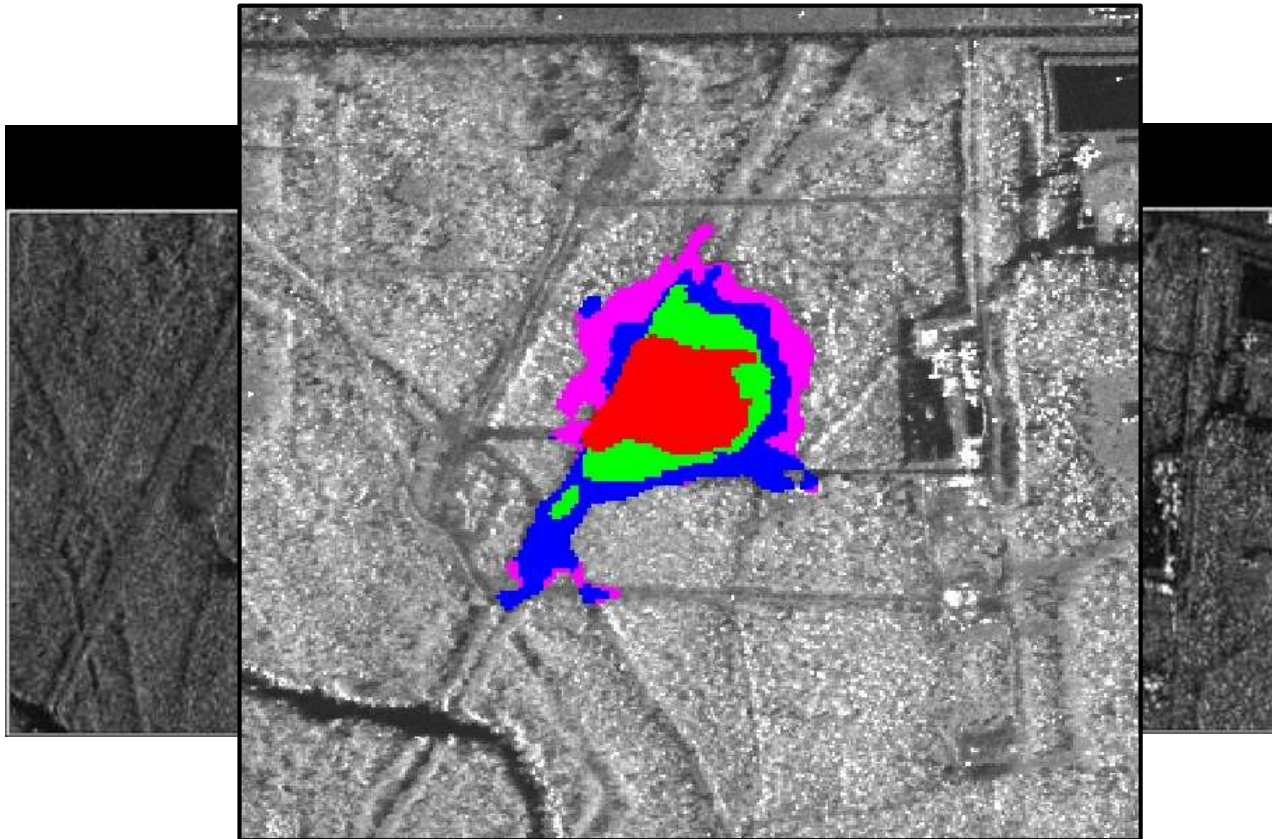
- Combining the results of the SqueeSAR and speckle tracking analysis it is possible to retrieve the full 3D displacement field





# Salt dome for brine production

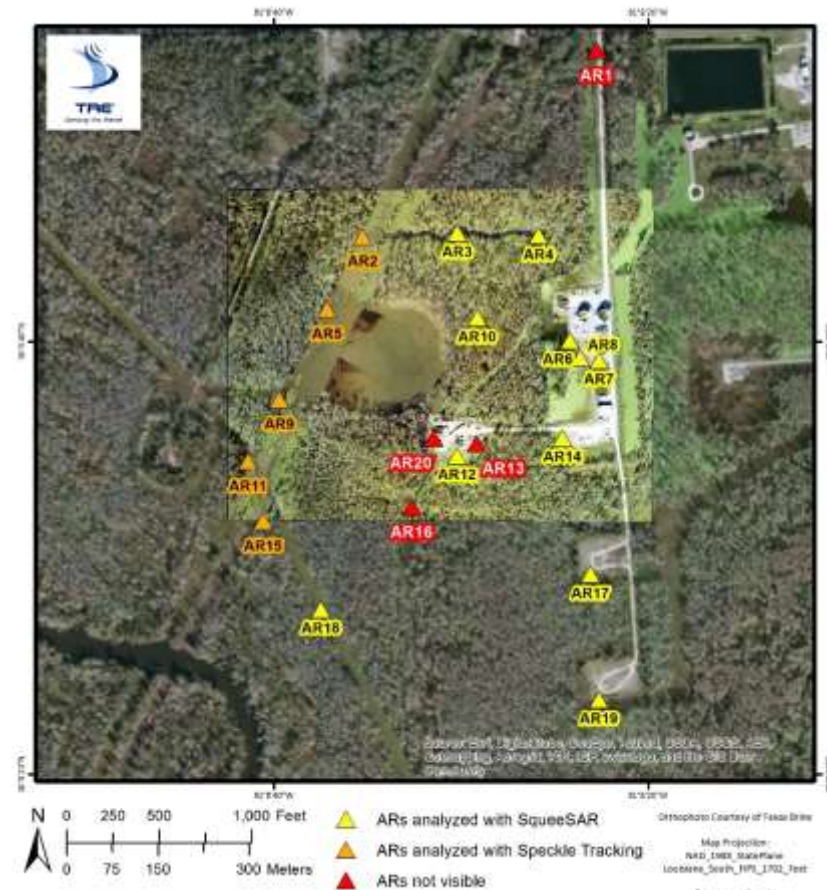
- The monitoring started in August 2012, shortly after a sinkhole of about 150 meters wide
- 20 AR were installed in that specific area of interest





# SqueeSAR analysis

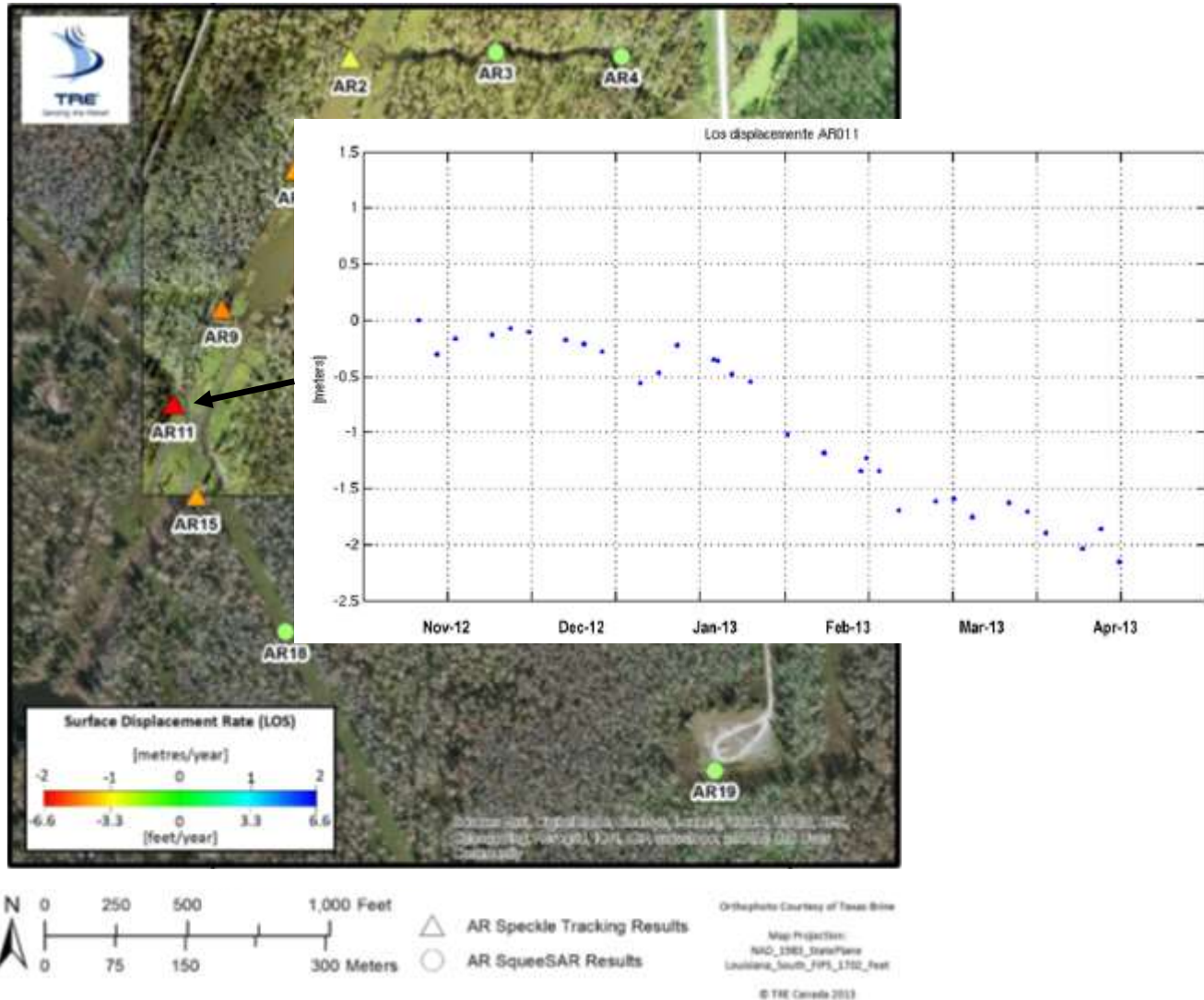
- Infrastructures can be monitored by interferometry





# AR analysis

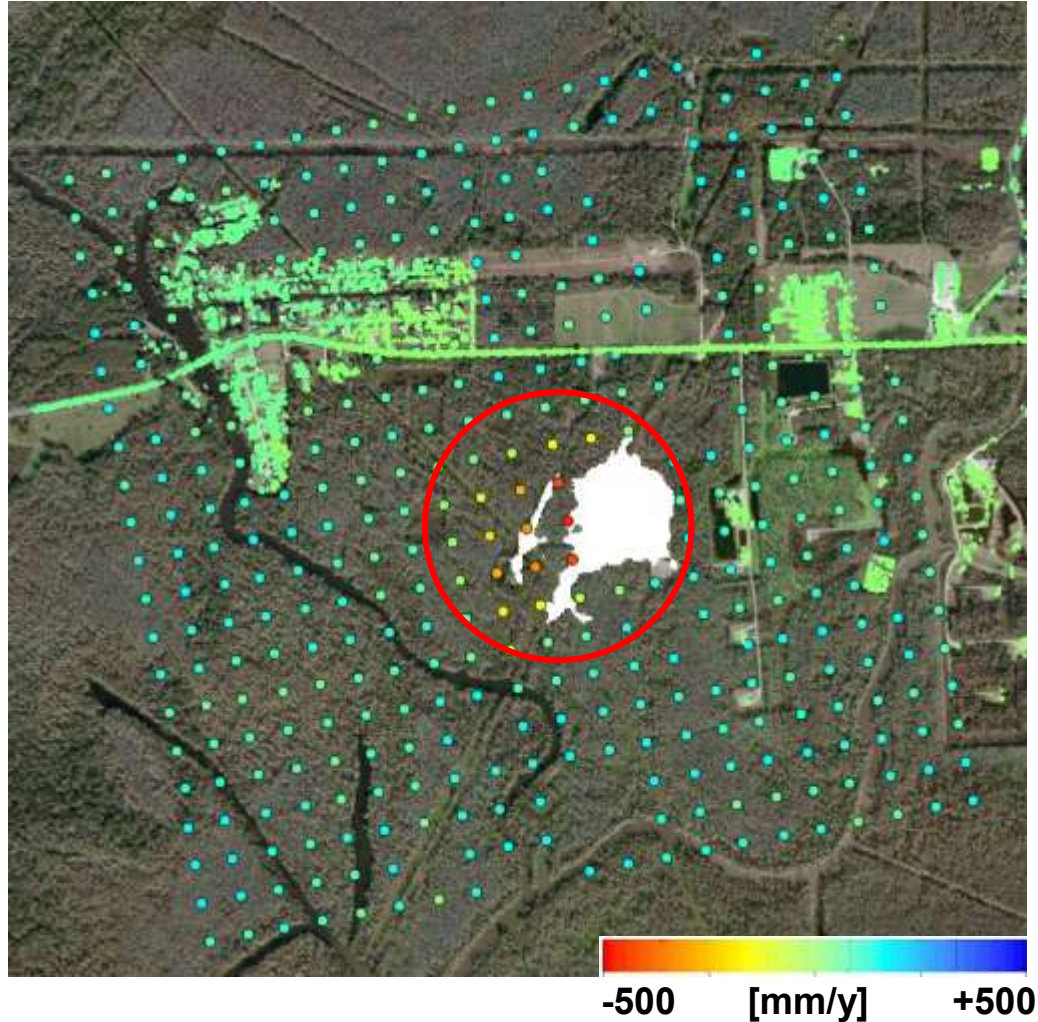
- To monitor the Ars it is necessary to combine interferometry and speckle tracking





# Range component – joint analysis

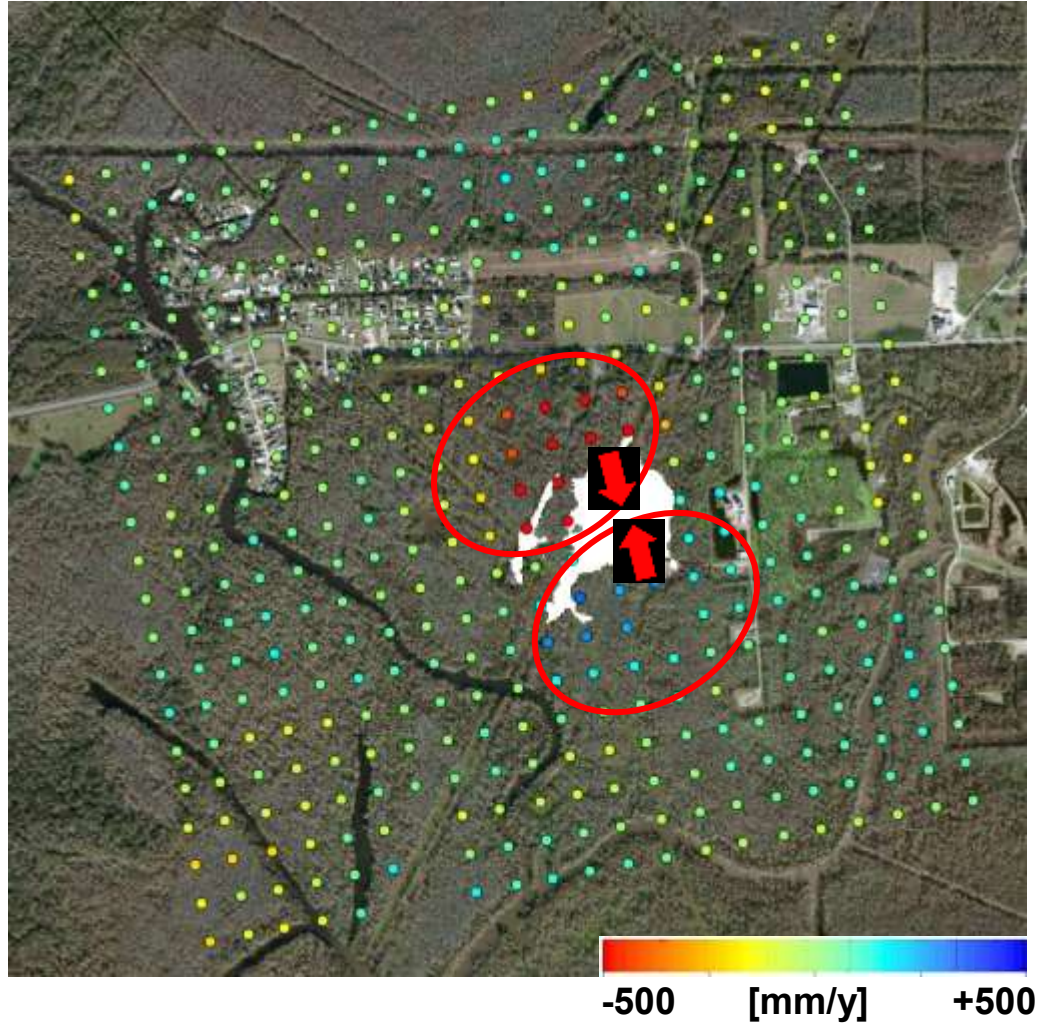
- To provide a comprehensive analysis of the range component also the speckle-tracking analysis has been performed





# Azimuth component

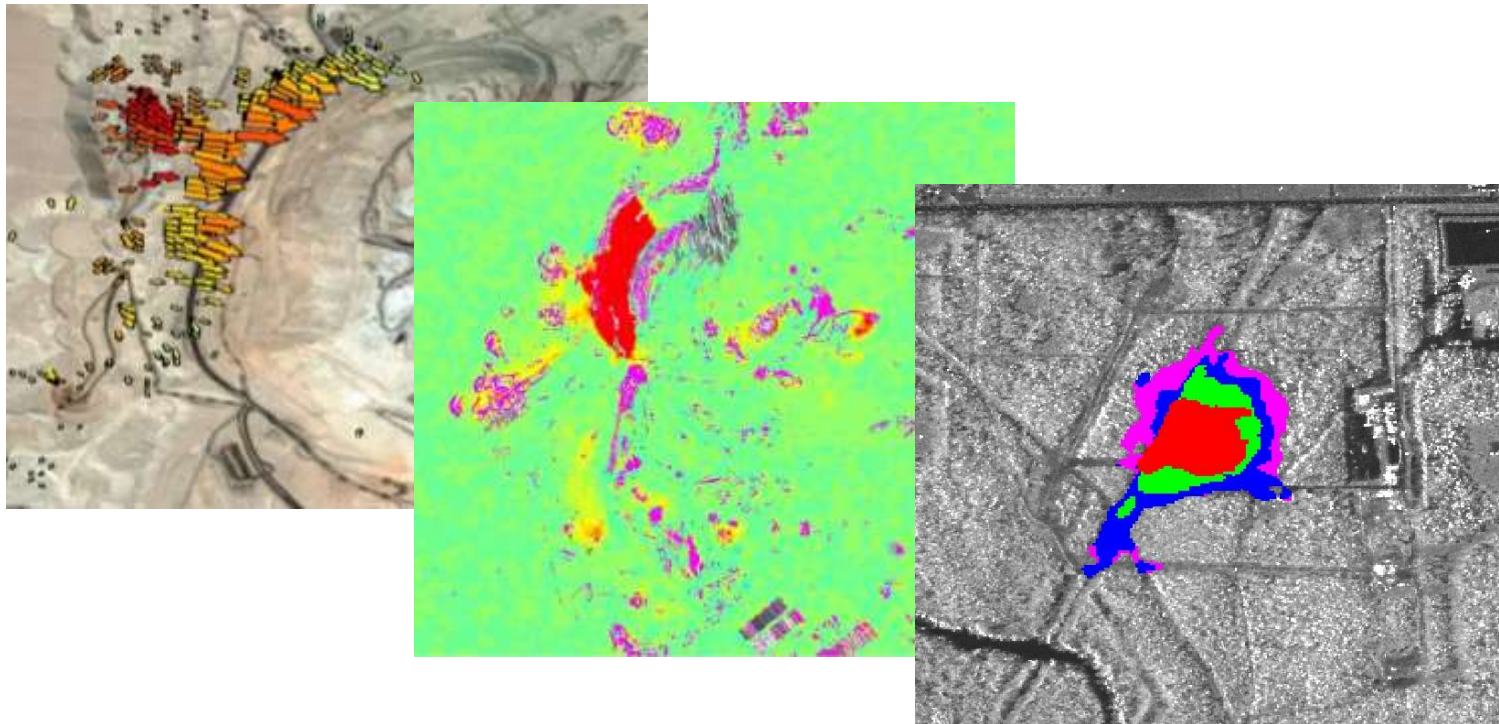
- Analysis provided by the speckle-tracking solely





# Conclusions

- High resolution images increases the range of applicability of SAR amplitude information
- Deformation time-lapse monitoring should always exploit both phase and amplitude information for a better characterization of the area under study.





## **Tele-Rilevamento Europa**

Ripa di Porta Ticinese 79  
20143 Milano  
Italia  
[www.treuropa.com](http://www.treuropa.com)

## **TRE Canada Inc.**

#410 - 475 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, BC, V6B 4M9  
Canada  
[www.treCanada.com](http://www.treCanada.com)



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