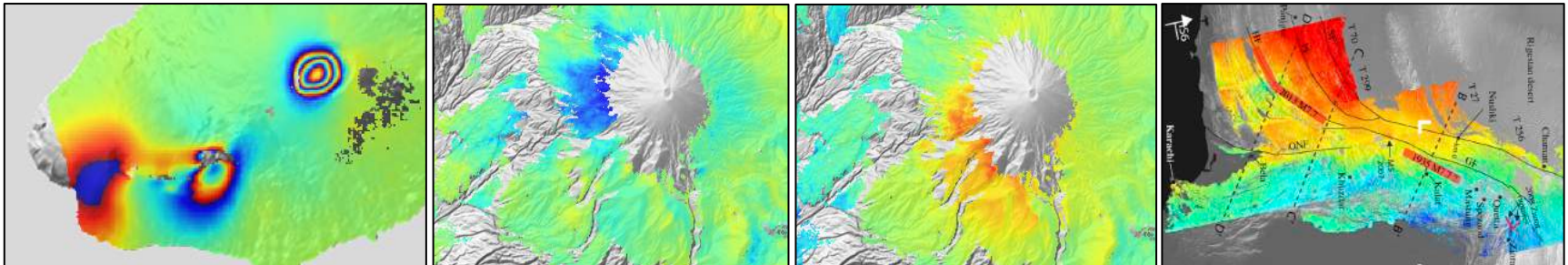


# InSAR Time Series Analysis with PySAR

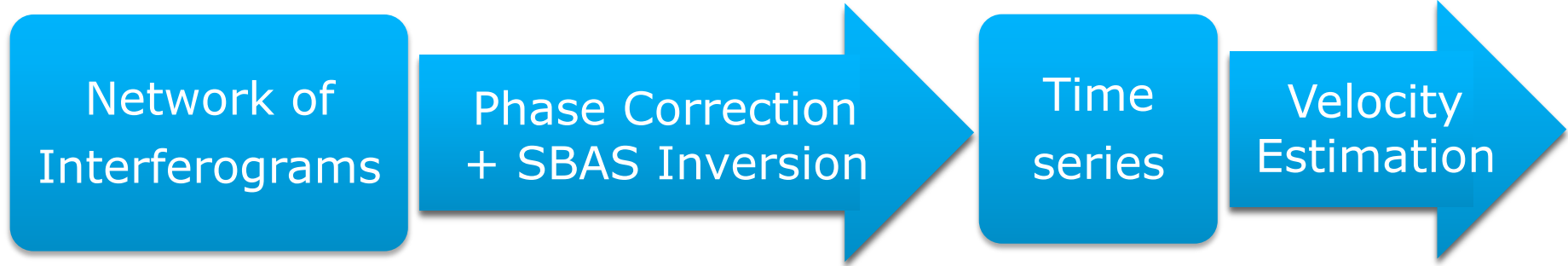
Zhang Yunjun<sup>1</sup>, Heresh Fattahi<sup>2</sup>, Falk Amelung<sup>1</sup>

1. Geodesy Lab, University of Miami, FL, USA
2. Seismological Lab, California Institute of Technology, CA, USA

7 June 2017 | Helsinki, Finland

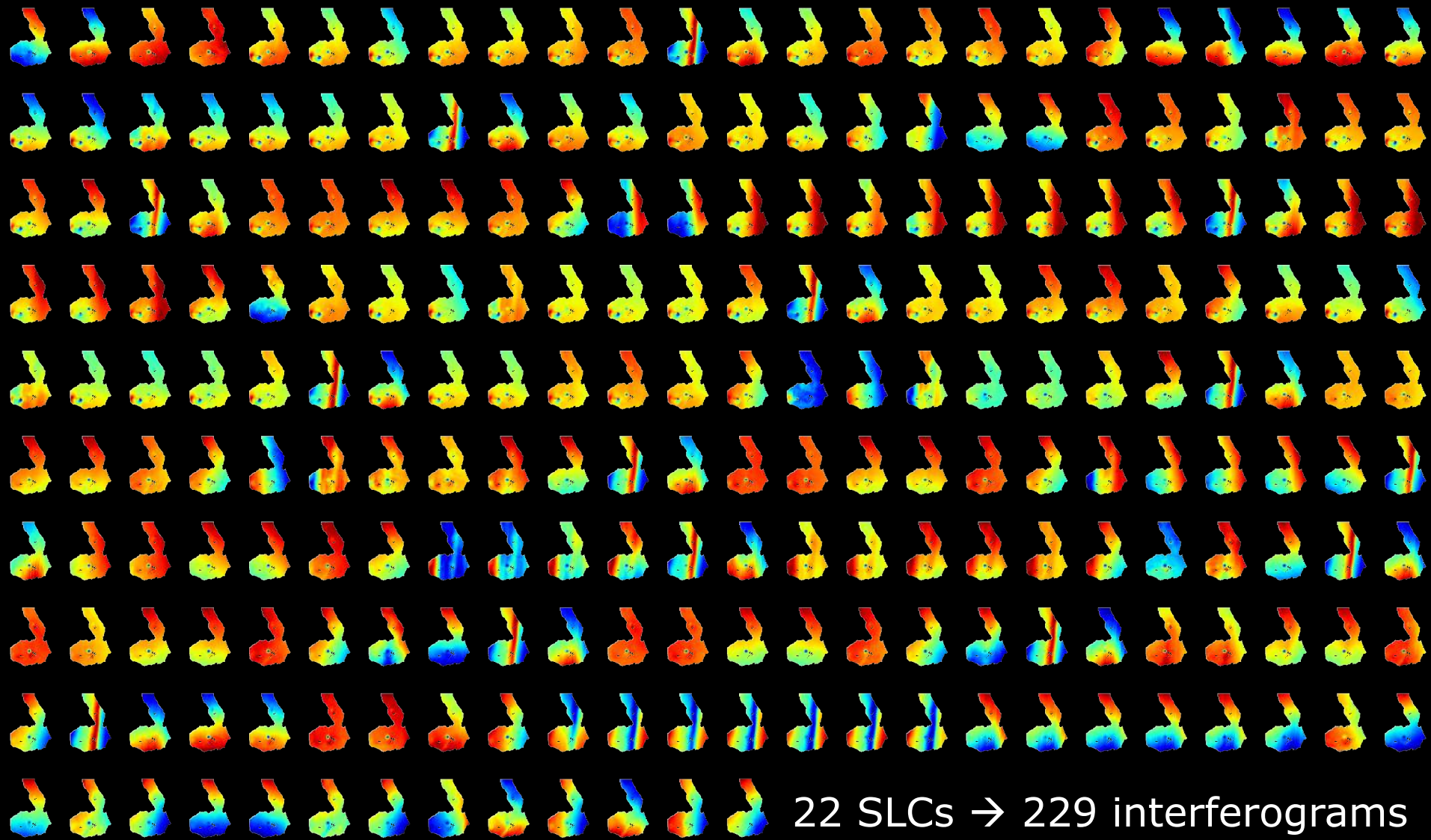


Traditional SBAS :



Our approach: phase corrections in time domain





# Why phase correction in time series domain?

- Same result ideally but **less expensive in computation & storage**.
  - For  $N+1$  images  $\rightarrow$  up to  $\frac{N(N+1)}{2}$  interferograms
  - i.e. 78 S1A/B desc SLCs in Mexico City  $\rightarrow$  up to 3003 interferograms; and it's still growing.
- **Easy to check** each phase correction's effect/**performance** on time series domain rather than on interferograms.

- Considering  $N+1$  SAR images at time  $[t_0, t_1, \dots, t_N]$
- Generate  $M$  interferograms:  $\delta\phi^T = [\delta\phi_1, \delta\phi_2, \dots, \delta\phi_M]$
- Network inversion:

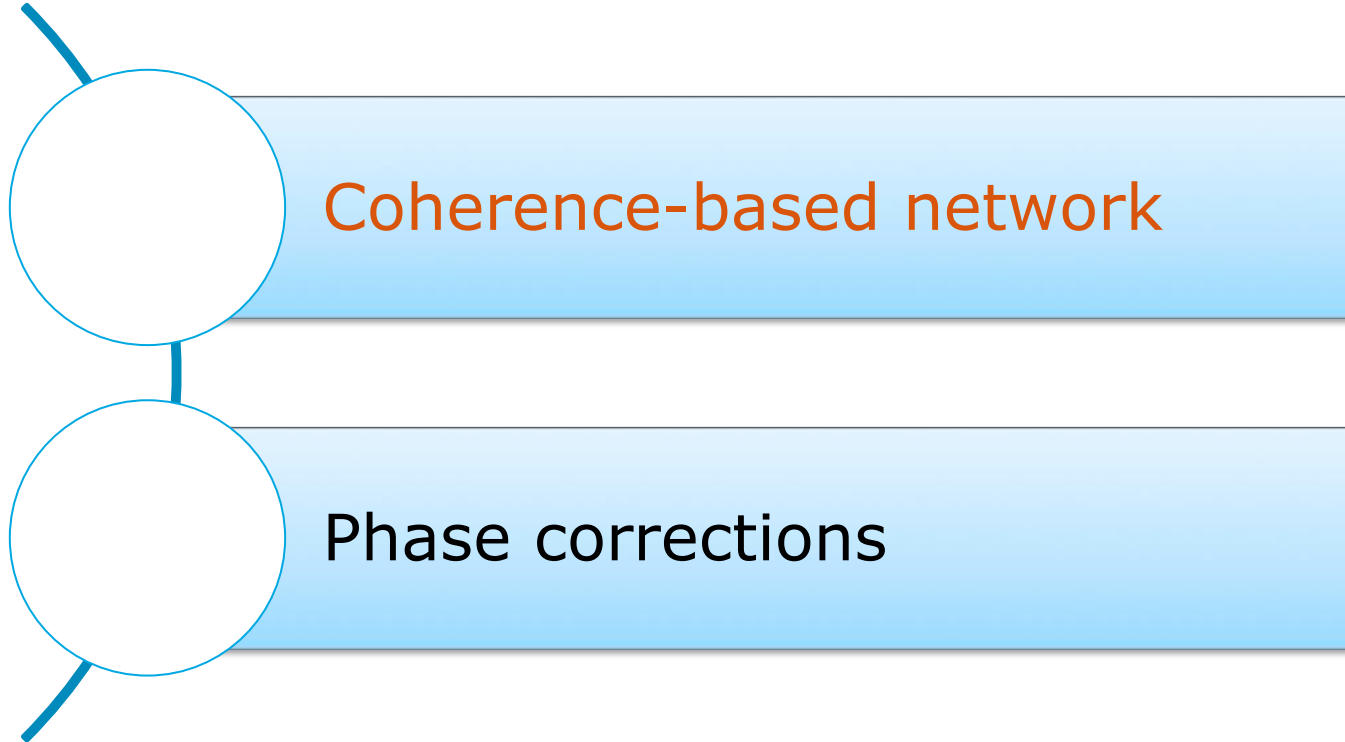
$$\delta\phi = A\phi$$

$A$  is the design matrix  $\rightarrow$  **full rank matrix**  $A$  leads to unbiased network inversion.

$\phi^T = [\phi_0, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_N]$  is inversed time series phase with respect to the first date  $t_0$ .

$$\phi_i = \phi_{def,i} + \phi_{atm,i} + \phi_{topo,i}^{\varepsilon} + \phi_{orb,i}^{\varepsilon} + \phi_{noise,i}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N$$

- Cumulative ground deformation at  $t_i$
- Atmospheric difference between  $t_i$  and  $t_1$ 
  - Tropospheric phase delay
  - Ionospheric phase advance, frequency dependent
- Errors in imaging geometry between  $t_i$  and  $t_1$ 
  - DEM error
  - Orbital error
  - Coregistration error and timing error (local oscillator drift - Envisat)
- Phase noise due to geometric and temporal decorrelation, and thermal noise.



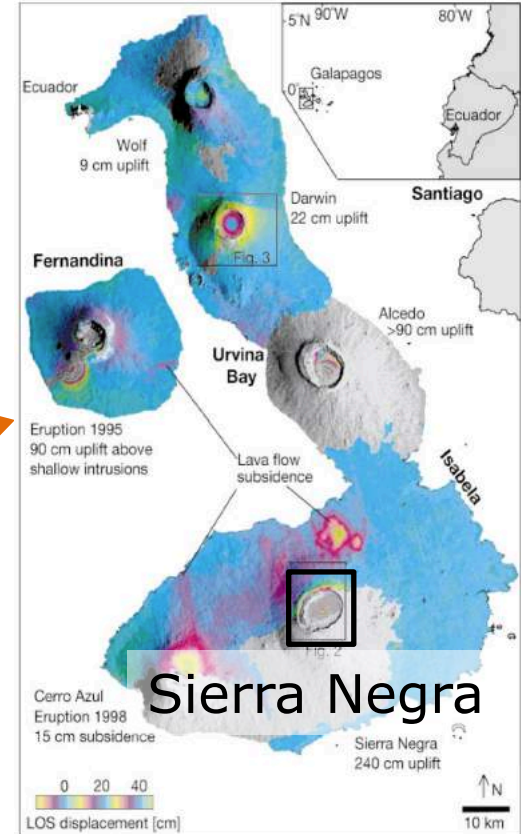
# Data location @ Galápagos Island, Ecuador



Helsinki ★

Galápagos ○

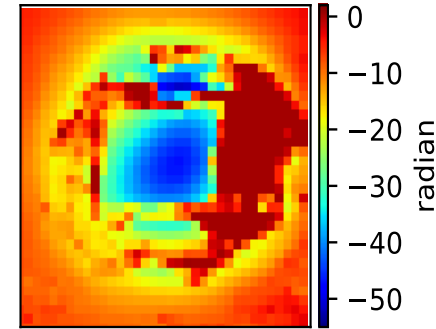
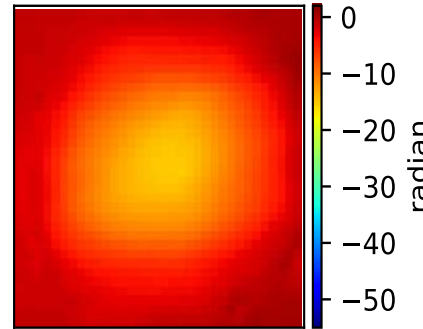
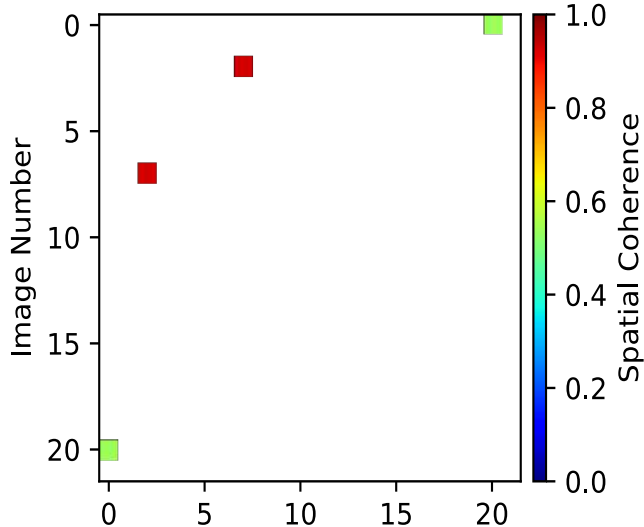
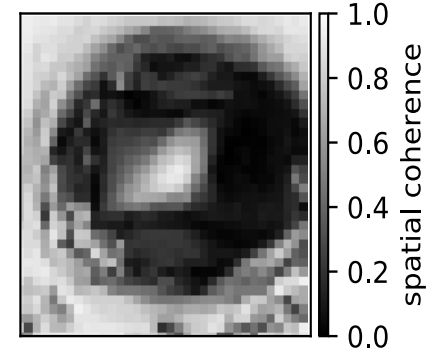
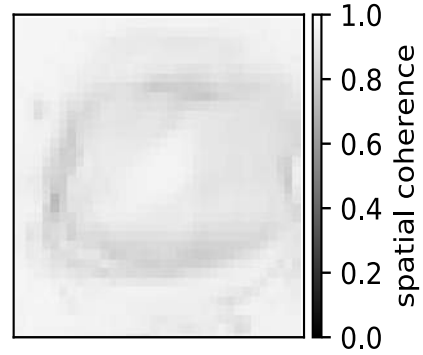
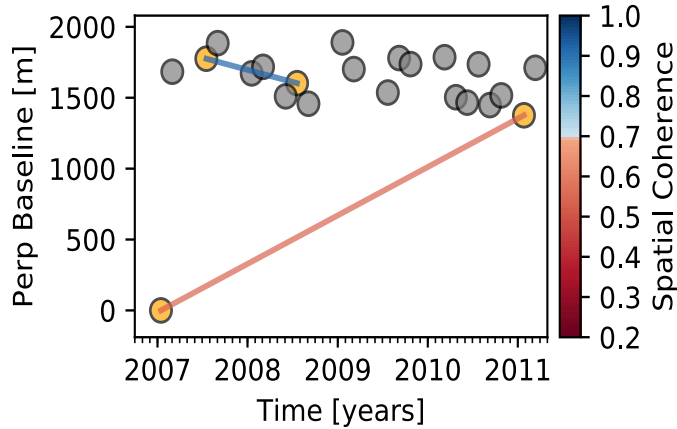
- ALOS ascending track 133
- 2007.01 - 2011.03, 22 scenes



(Amelung et al., 2000)  
ERS-1/2



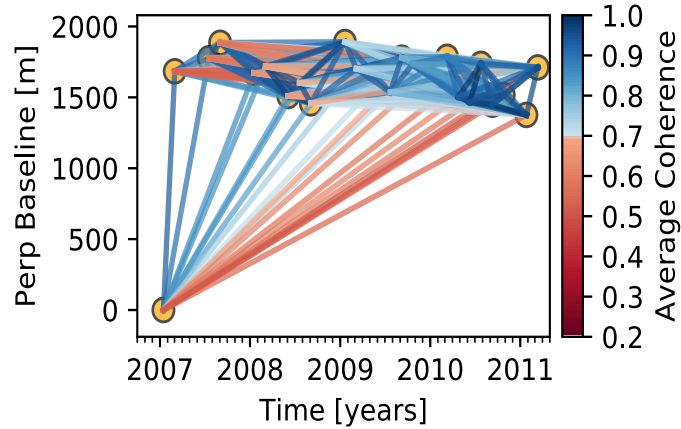
# 1. Network colored by spatial coherence



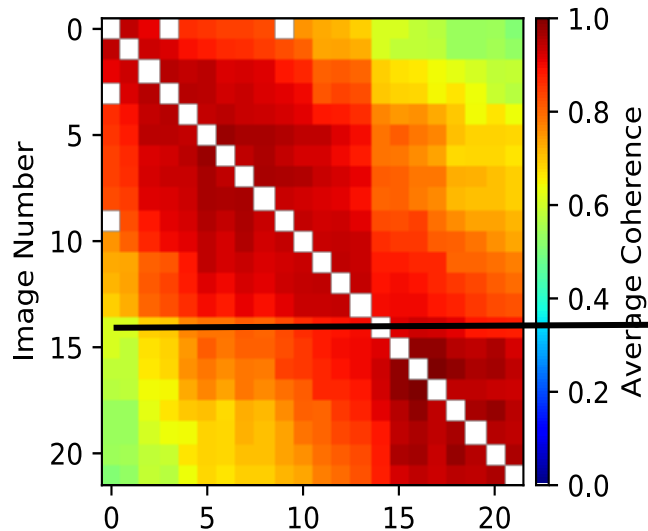
070718-080720  
Bperp = 173 m  
Btemp = 1 yr

070115-110126  
Bperp = 1376 m  
Btemp = 4 yr

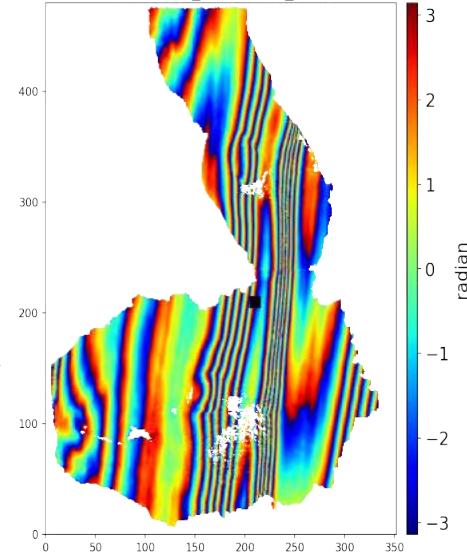
# 1. Network and coherence matrix



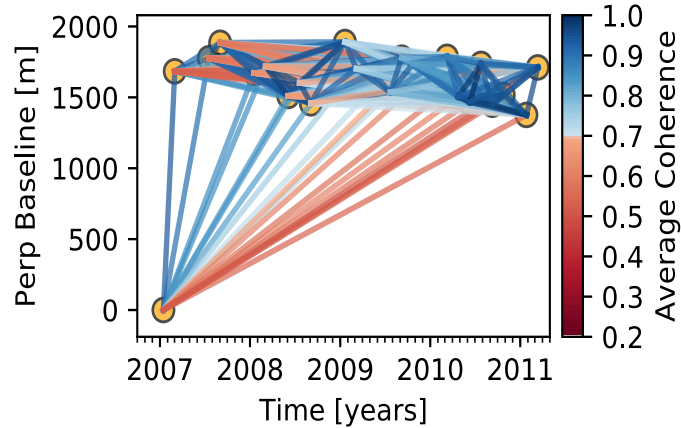
- Coherence decrease as temporal baseline increase



2010-03-10

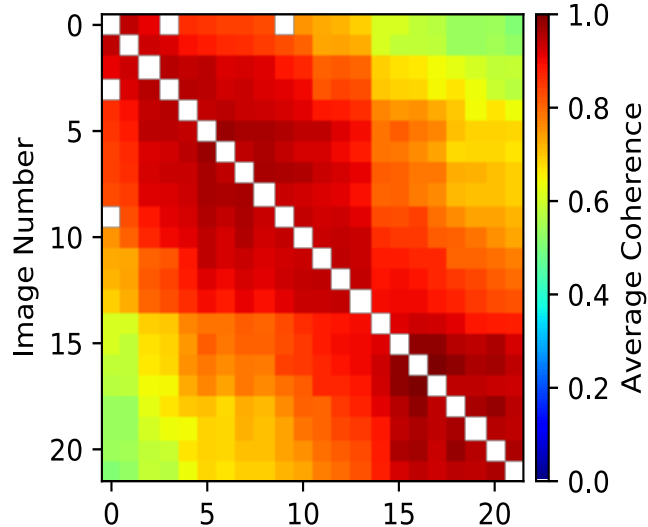


# 1. Network and coherence matrix

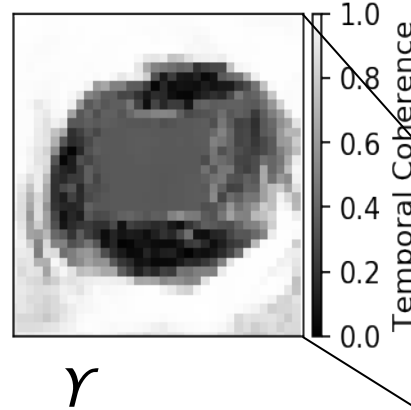
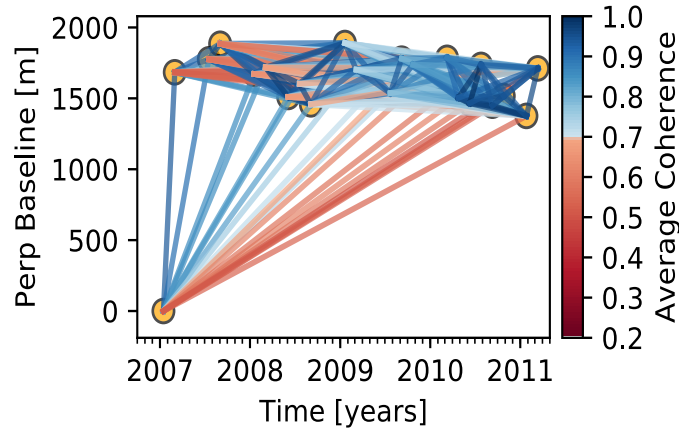


- Coherence decrease as temporal baseline increase
- Use **calculated total coherence** directly instead of **predicting coherence** from critical temporal and perpendicular baseline:

$$\rho_{\text{total}} = \rho_{\text{temporal}} \rho_{\text{spatial}} \rho_{\text{doppler}} \rho_{\text{thermal}}$$



# 1. Network: Small baselines

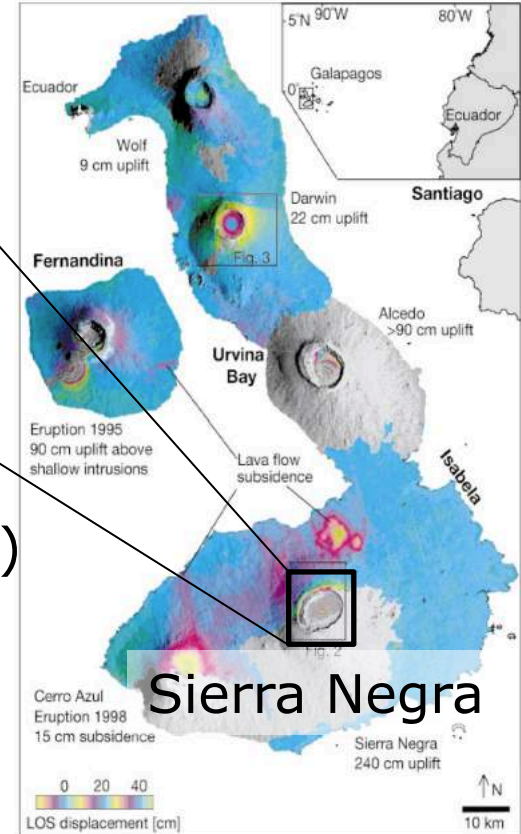


- mask based on  $\gamma$ :  $\gamma \geq 0.7$
- Temporal coherence  $\gamma$  (Tizzani et al., 2007)
  - index of reliable network inversion

$$\gamma = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^M \exp [j(\delta\phi_k - \delta\bar{\phi}_k)]}{M}$$

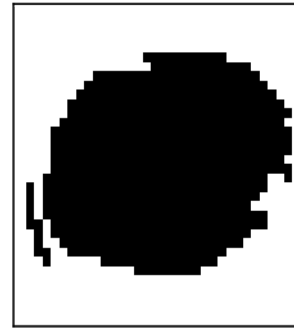
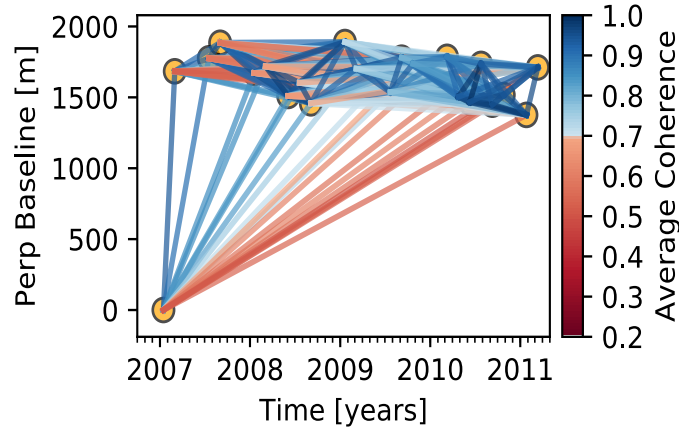
where,  $M$  – number of interferograms

$\delta\phi_k$  and  $\delta\bar{\phi}_k$  – original and "reconstructed" interferograms



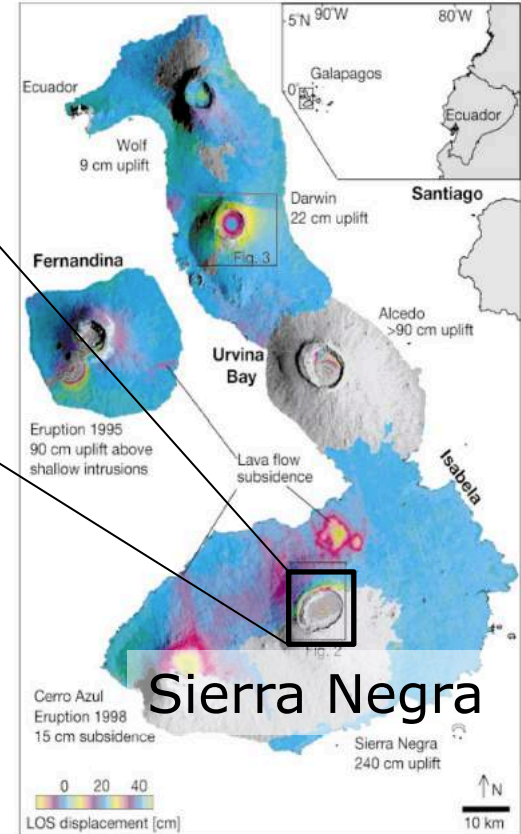
(Amelung et al., 2000)

# 1. Network: Small baselines



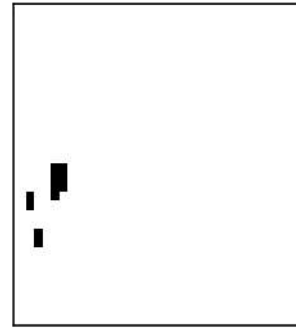
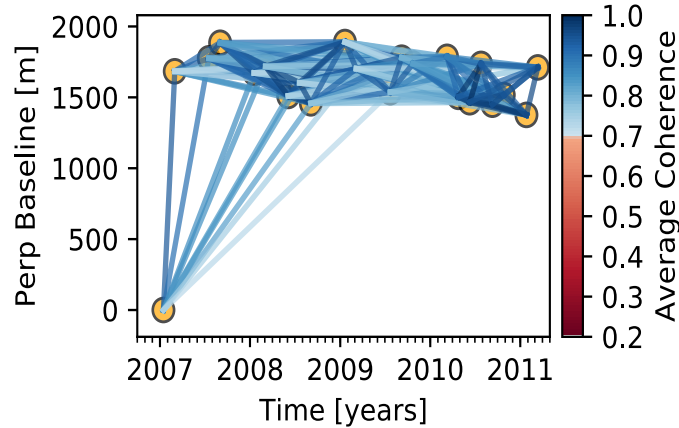
$$\gamma \geq 0.7$$

- mask based on  $\gamma$ :  $\gamma \geq 0.7$
- Temporal coherence  $\gamma$   
- index of reliable network inversion



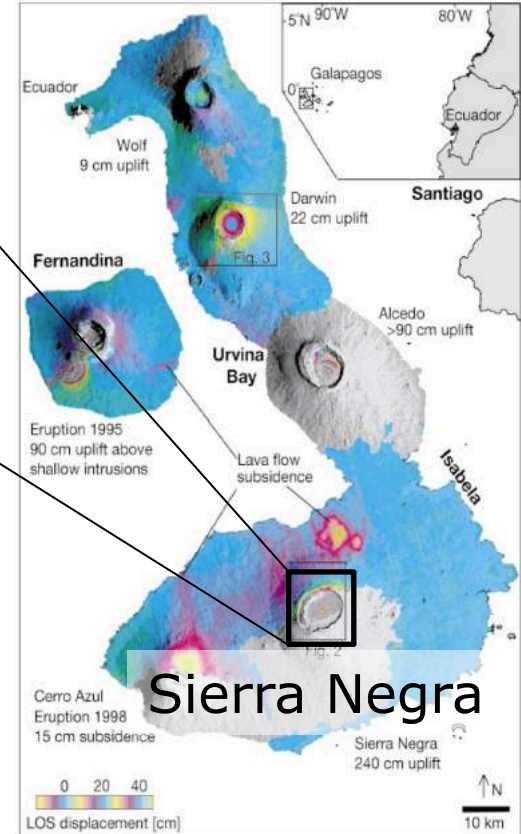
(Amelung et al., 2000)

# 1. Network: Coherence-based



$$\gamma \geq 0.7$$

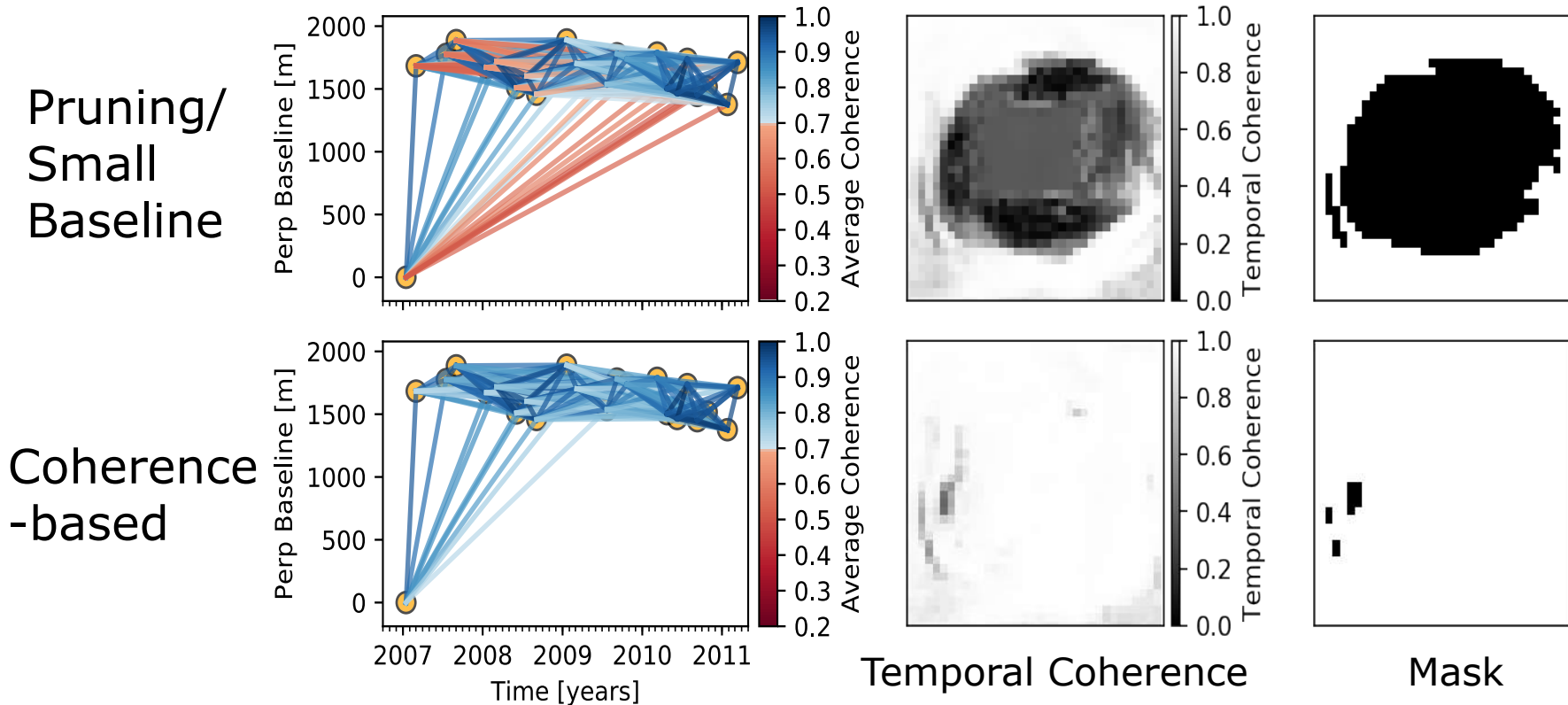
- mask based on  $\gamma$ :  $\gamma \geq 0.7$
- Temporal coherence  $\gamma$   
- index of reliable network inversion



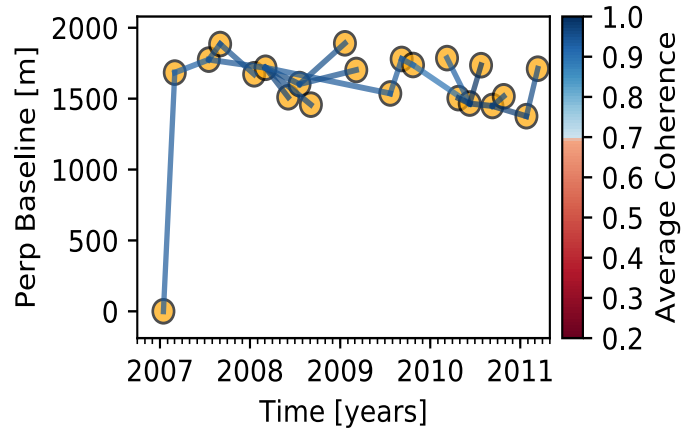
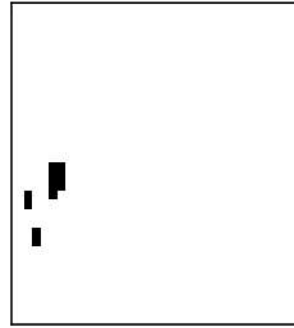
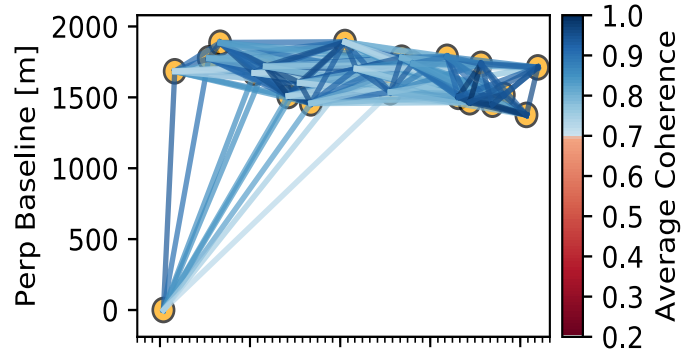
(Amelung et al., 2000)

# 1. Network: Comparison

- Improved network inversion / temporal coherence  
→ higher spatial coverage



# 1. Network: Coherence-based + MST



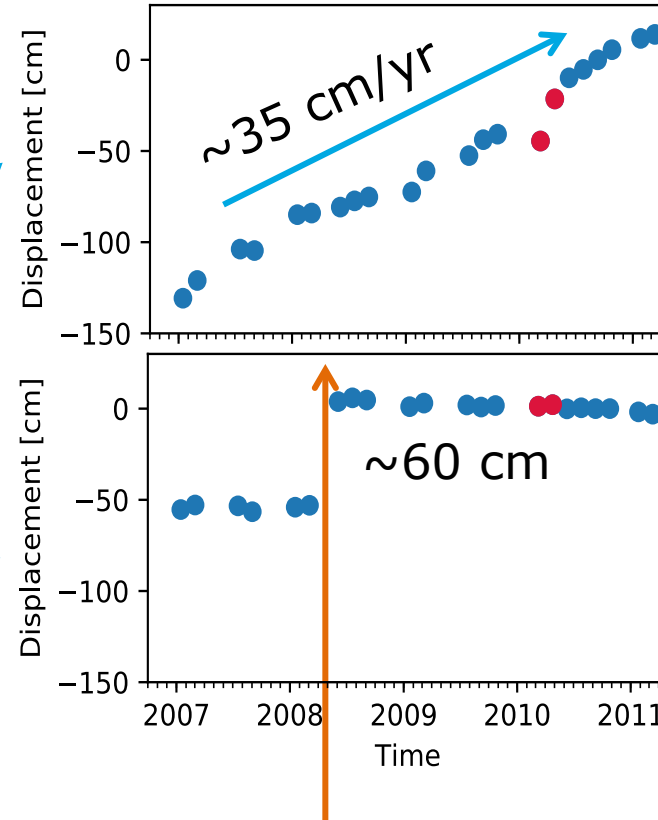
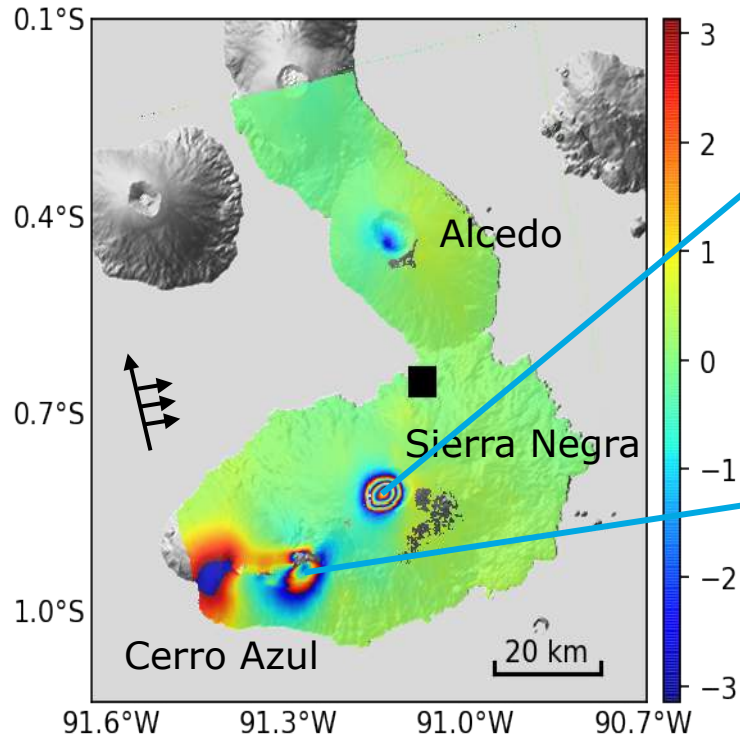
- Minimum Spanning Tree
- ensure fully connected network
- Over-determined system
- Un-biased network inversion



# Galápagos: Time series result

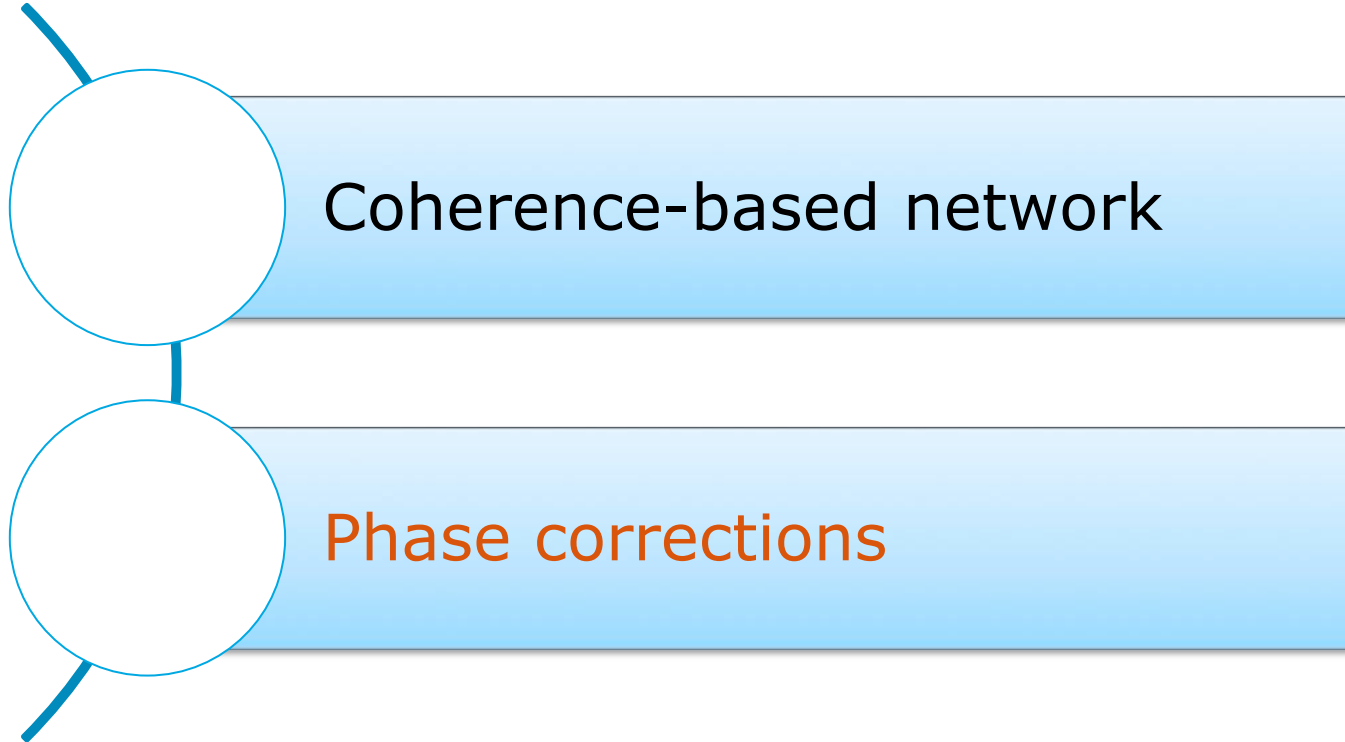


Red dot: exclude dates



InSAR processor: ROI\_PAC

2008 Dike Intrusion @ Cerro Azul



## 2. Phase correction tools



$$\phi_i = \phi_{def,i} + \phi_{atm,i} + \phi_{topo,i}^{\varepsilon} + \phi_{orb,i}^{\varepsilon} + \phi_{noise,i}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N$$

- Tropospheric delay correction:
  - Weather re-analysis models using PyAPS supporting ERA-Interim, MERRA, NARR datasets (Dee et al., 2011; Jolivet et al., 2011)
  - Height-correlation (Doin et al., 2009)
  - Joint inversion of baseline error and stratified tropospheric delay (Jo et al., 2010)
- Imaging geometric errors correction:
  - DEM error correction in time series domain (Fattahi and Amelung, 2013)
  - Local oscillator drift correction for Envisat (Marinkovic and Larsen, 2013)
- Ramp removal for localized, short wavelength deformation
  - Optimal selection of reference date

## 2. Order of phase correction



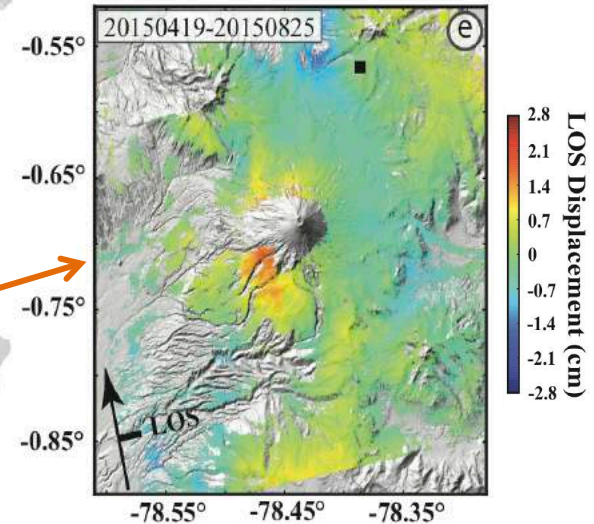
- Based on the dependency & reliability of each method:
  - **ERA-Interim → DEM error (→ deramping)**
  - DEM error → height-correlated tropo (→ deramping)

# Data location @ Cotopaxi Volcano, Ecuador



Helsinki ★

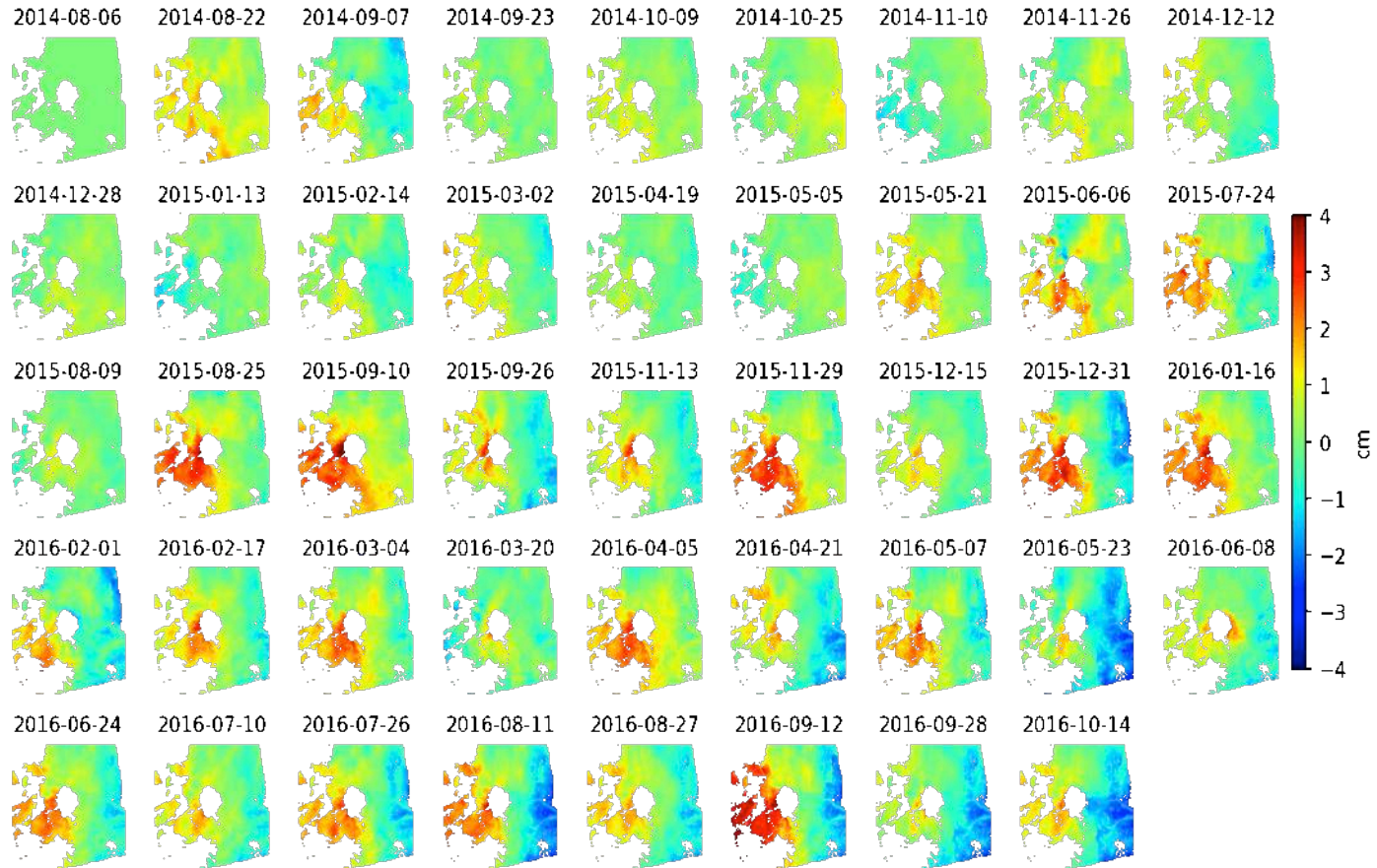
Galápagos ○  
Cotopaxi ←



(Morales-Rivera et al.,  
2017, in Review)

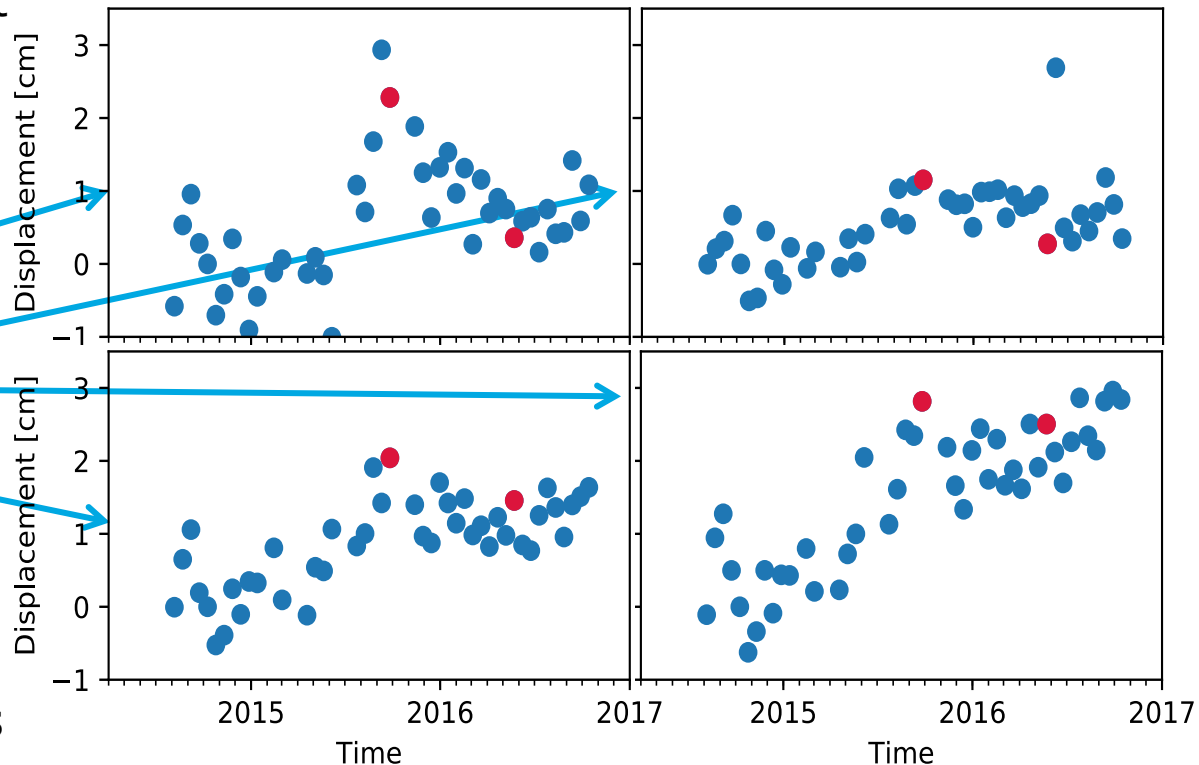
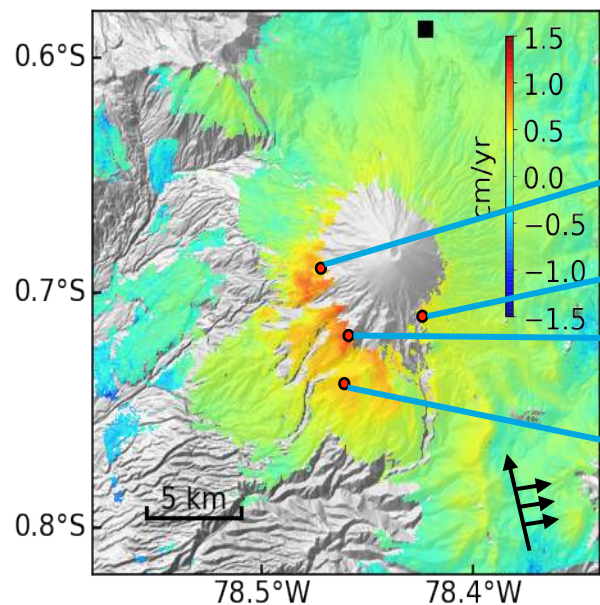
- CSK ascending track 6
- 2014.08 - 2016.10, 44 scenes

# Raw



# Highly non-linear deformation @ Cotopaxi

Velocity: 2014 Aug - 2016 Oct

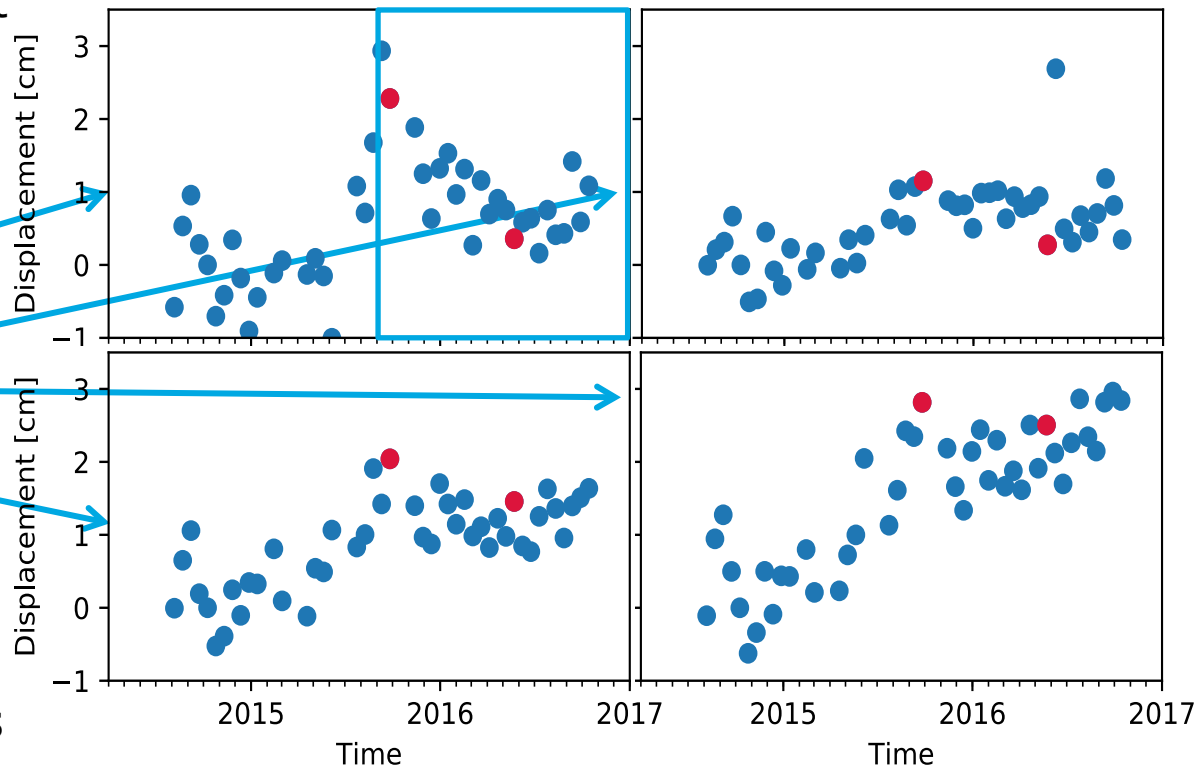
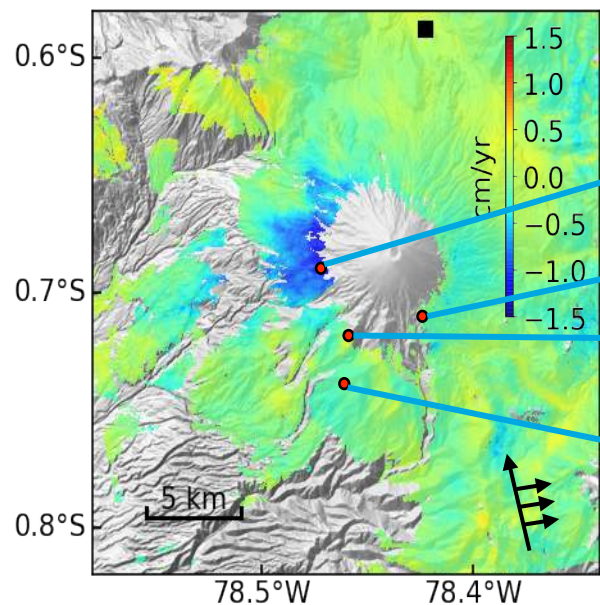


Red dot: exclude dates

**No temporal model or temporal filtering applied →  
Reserve highly non-linear deformations are well reserved.**

# Highly non-linear deformation @ Cotopaxi

Velocity: 2015 Aug - 2016 Oct

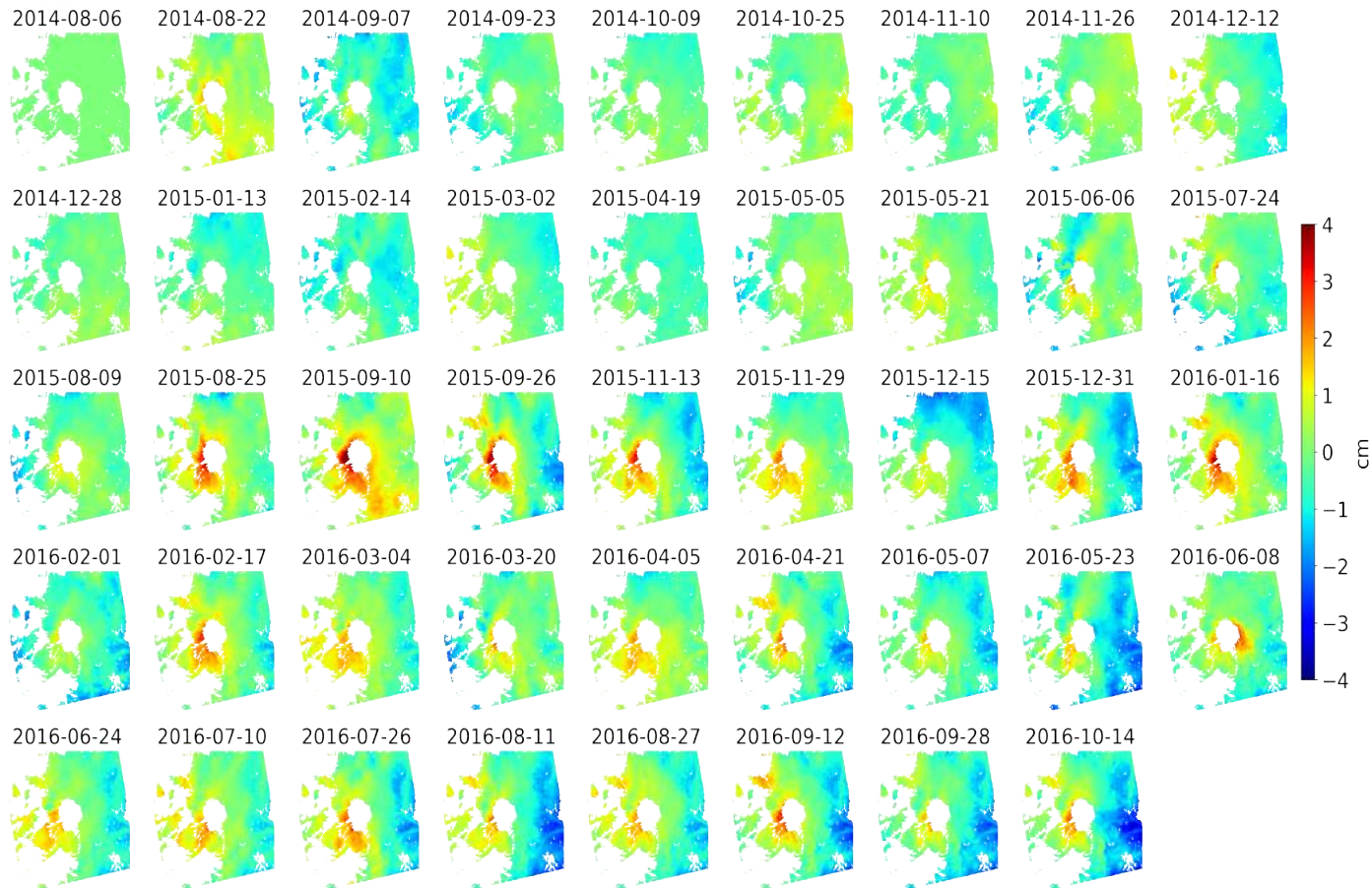


Red dot: exclude dates

**No temporal model or temporal filtering applied →  
Reserve highly non-linear deformations are well reserved.**



# 2.3 Optimal reference date: Tropo + Topo



# 2.3 Tropo + Topo - Def + Ramp

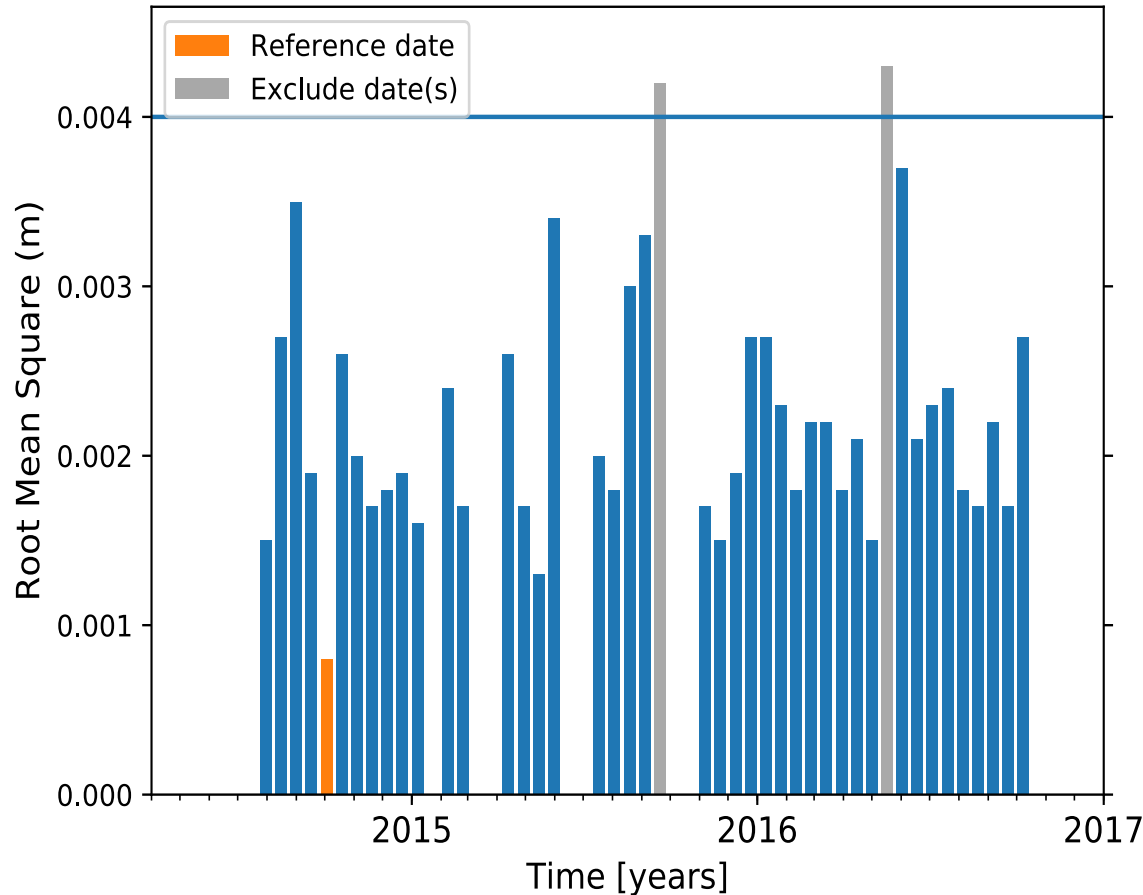


Phase residual

## 2.3 Optimal selection of reference date



### Phase Residual RMS



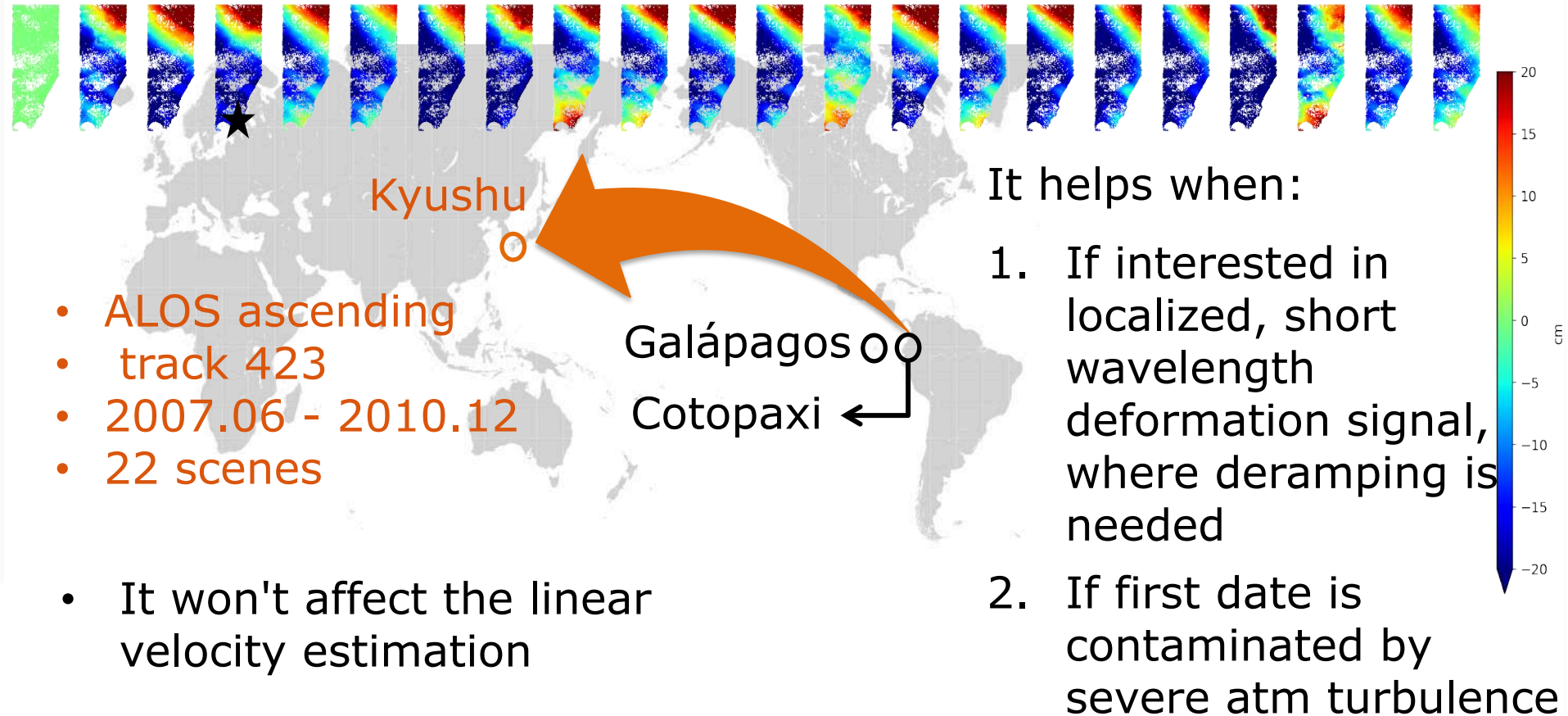
Unmodeled components:

- tropospheric residual
- high frequency ionosphere
- unmodeled ground deformation
  
- Used only for **optimal reference date selection** and **outlier detection**.

## 2.3 Reference date sometimes matters!

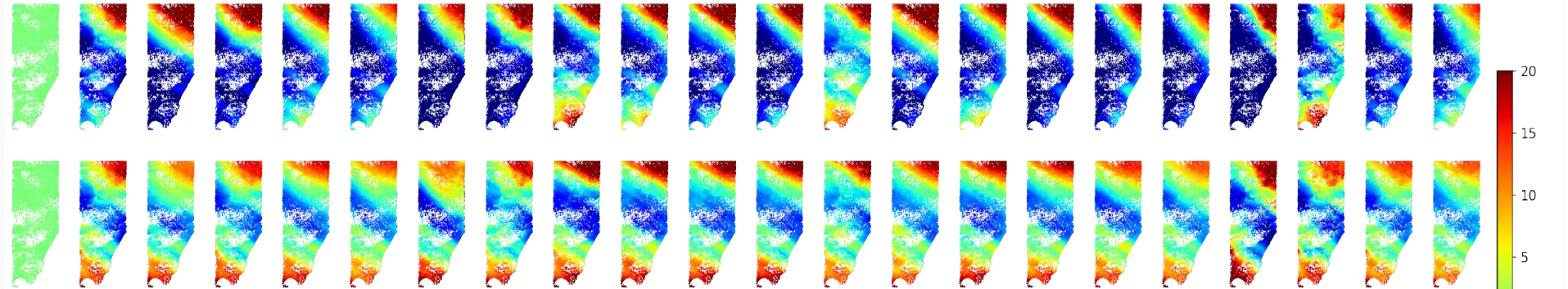


- Default reference date - 1<sup>st</sup> date

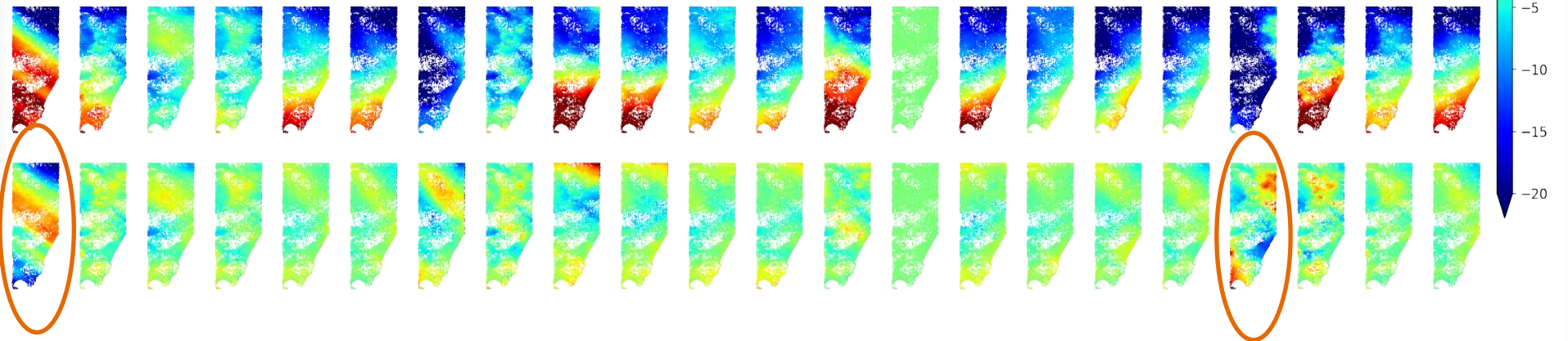


## 2.3 Reference date sometimes matters!

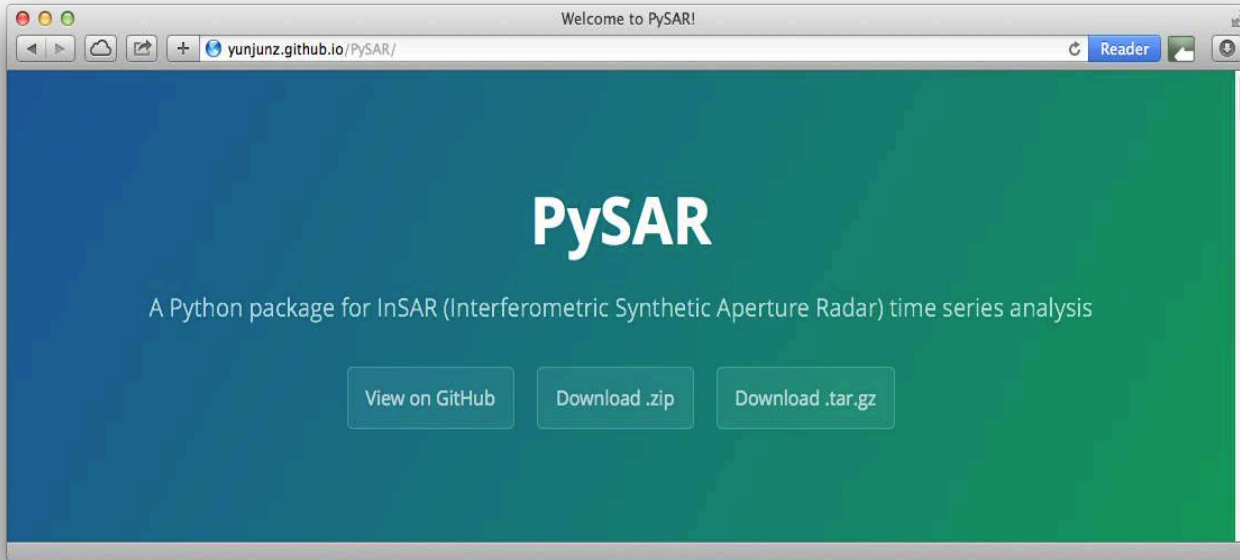
- Default reference date - 1<sup>st</sup> date



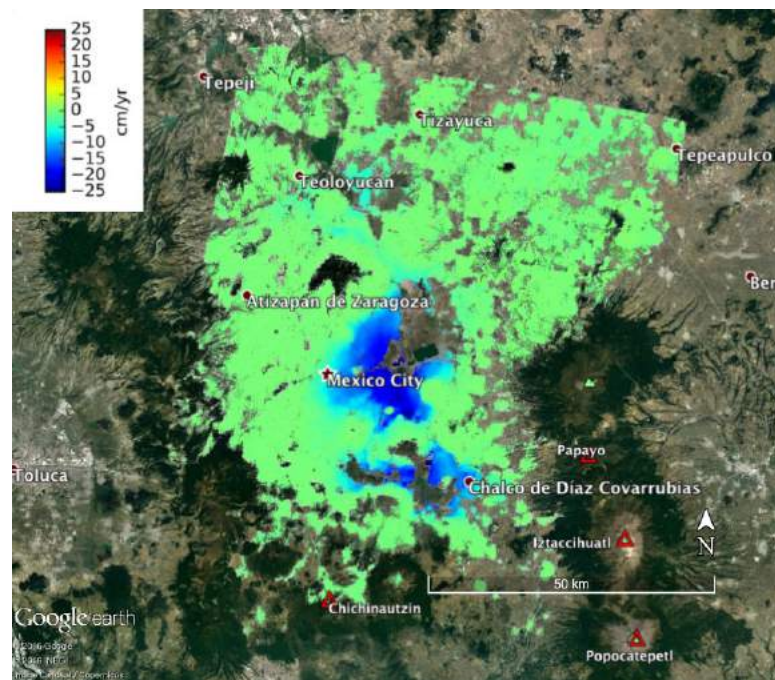
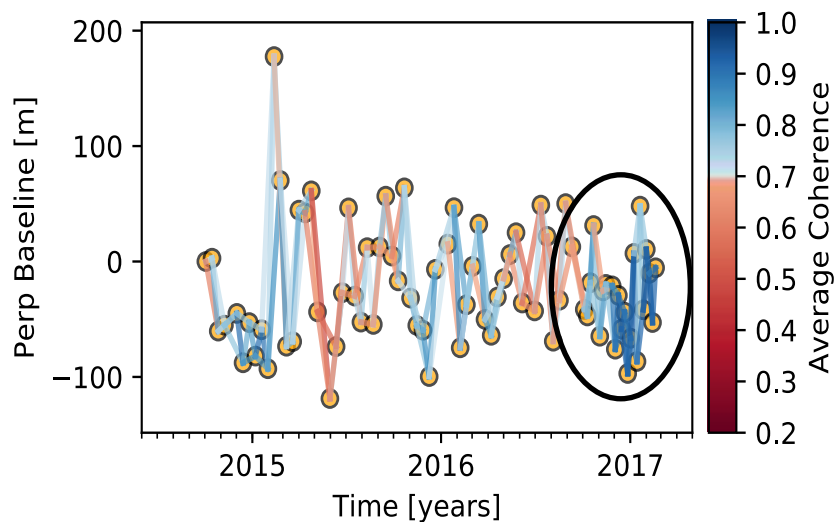
- Optimal reference date



# Code on Github, it's open-source!

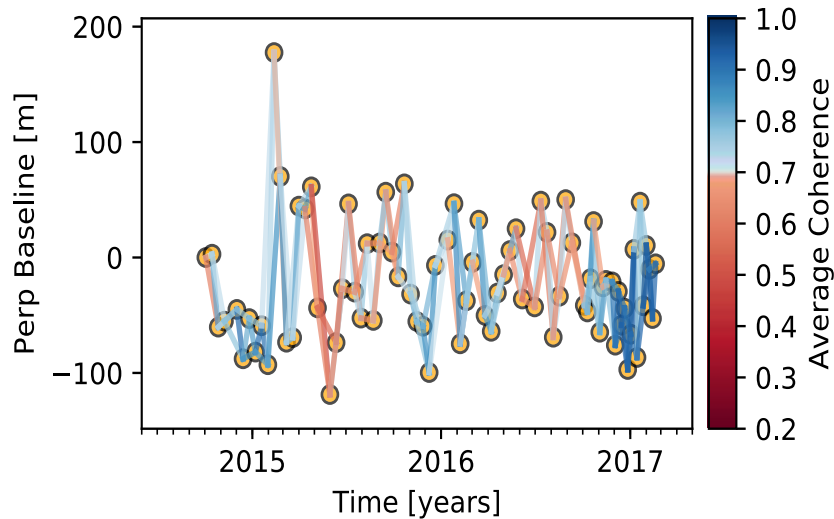


<https://yunjunz.github.io/PySAR/>



- Coherence increase since the end of 2016 - the 6 days S1A and S1B pairs.
- InSAR processor: ISCE
- Sequential network
- Sentinel-1 A/B TOPS, descending track
- 2014 Oct - 2017 Feb, 78 scenes

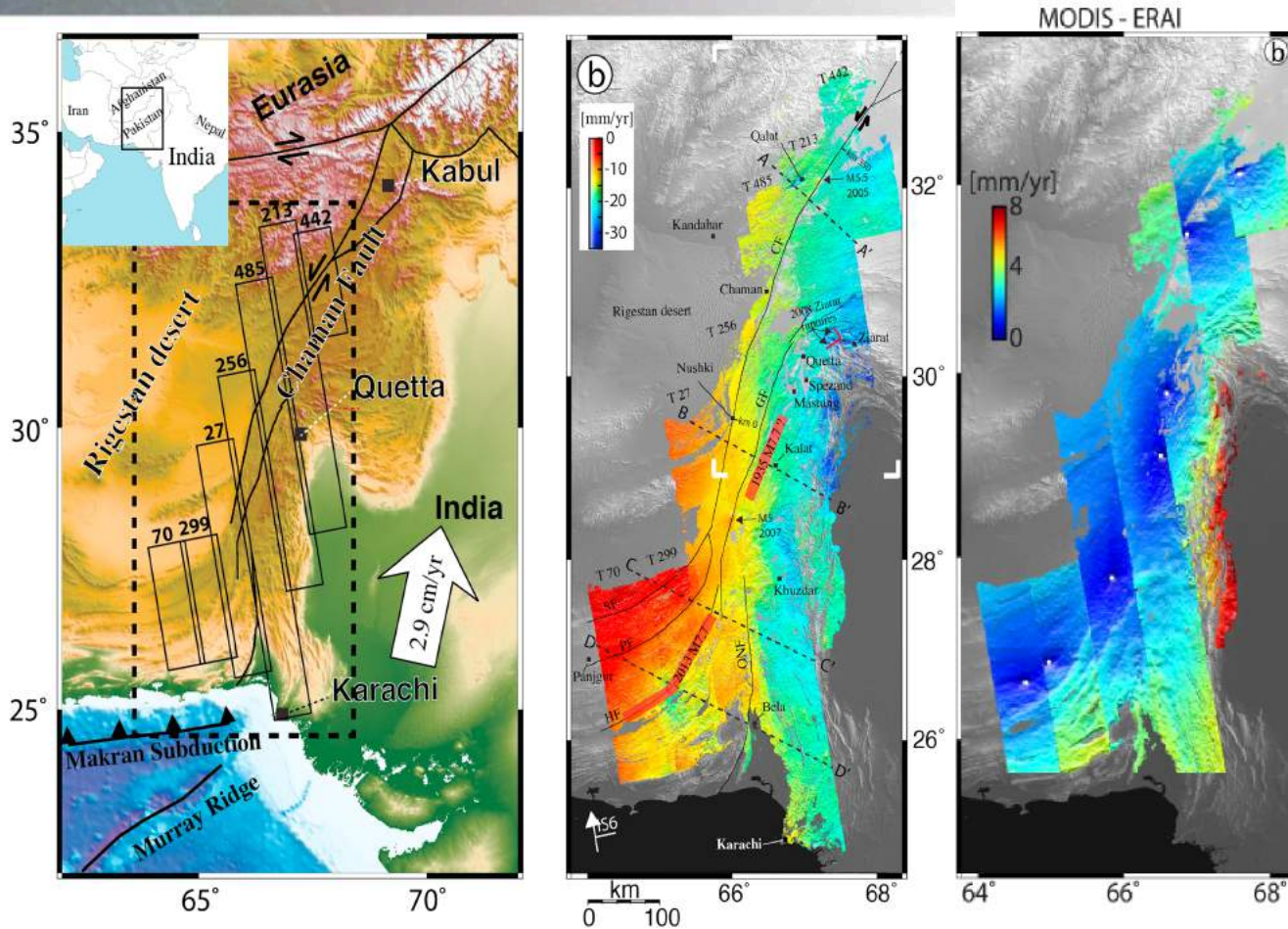
# Looking forward to S1 and future missions



- Well controlled small tubes and regular acquisitions  
→ simple network like sequential works fine
- Less geometric error effect
- More effort should be put into the improvement of tropospheric and ionospheric correction.



# Velocity uncertainty due to troposphere



(Fattahi & Amelung, 2015, 2016)

- Use coherence-based network to increase spatial coverage of InSAR measurement.
- Apply phase correction in time series domain rather than interferograms domain.
- Propose an optimal reference date selection method, based on minimum phase residual RMS; and preliminary outlier detection.
- Provide InSAR uncertainty due to stochastic tropospheric delay.