Dynamic Landslide Evaluation Using PSI for Environmental Impact Assessment

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Landslide

A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope under the influence of gravity (Cruden et.al., 1996)



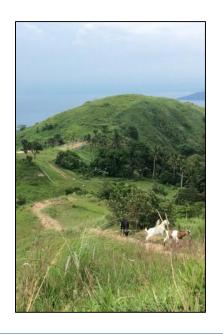
Landslide

Reactive processes that move or relocate materials that have become unstable due to external forces to maintain stability

(Crozier and Glade, 2005)



Impacts of Landslide







ECONOMY

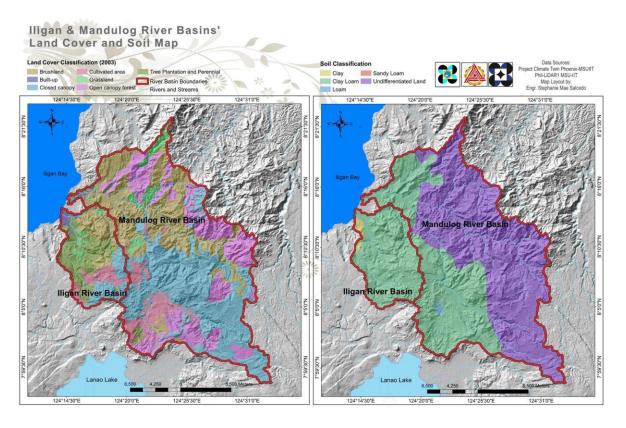


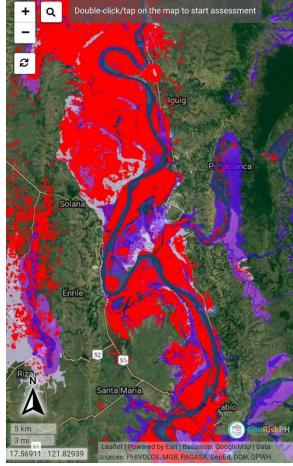
CASUALTY

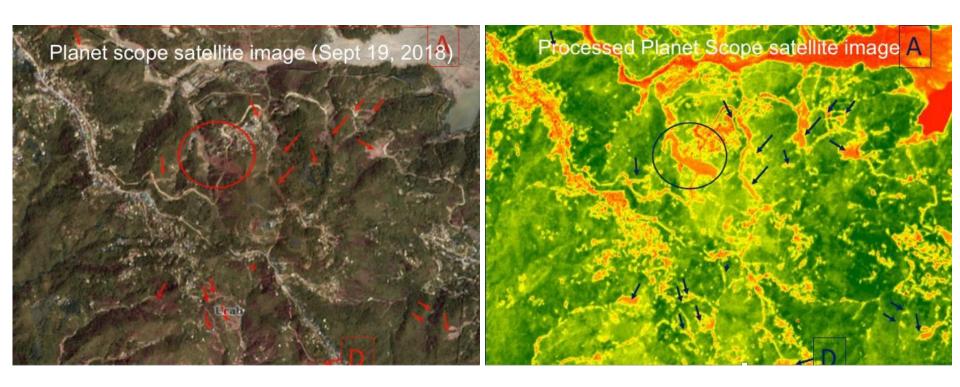


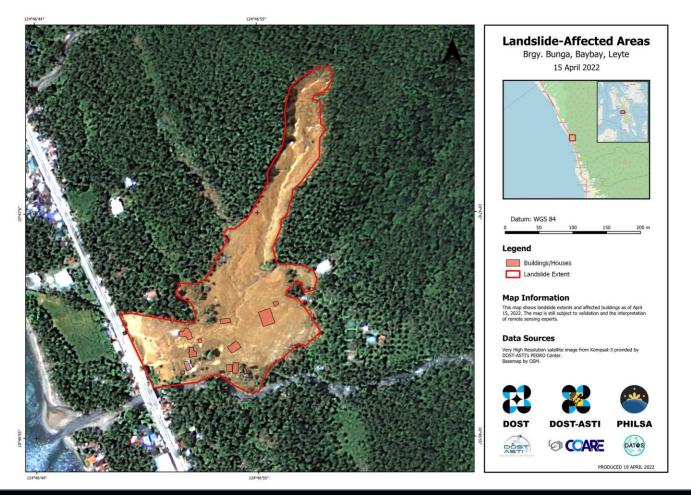
Philippines

- Center of the Pacific Ring of Fire
- 20 Tropical Cyclones (annually)
- Typhoon Odette (Rai) 11.1B USD
 - Agricultural Crops
 - Farmlands
- Flooding and Landslides

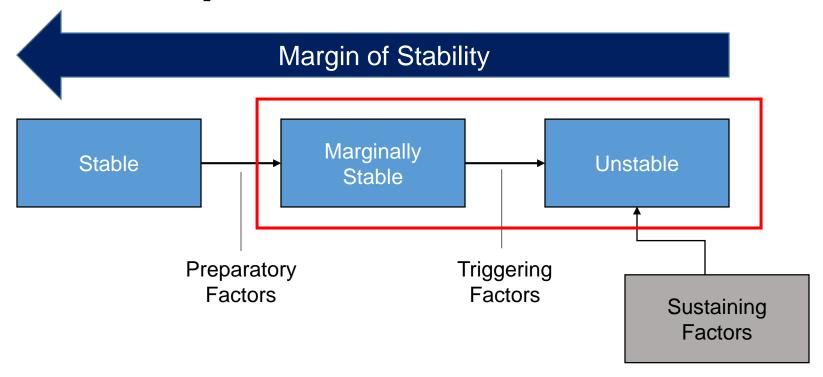






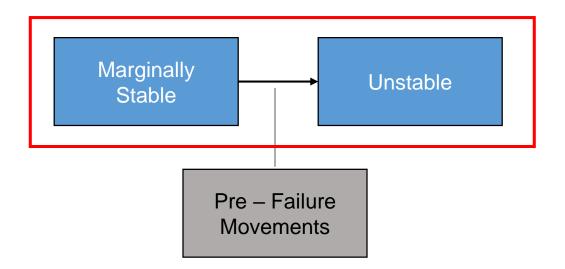


Slope States (Crozier, 1989)



Slope Failure

Failure - single most significant movement in the anticipated history of a landslide (Hungr et.al, 2014)



Landslide Hazard Evaluation in the Philippines STATIC

Microwave REMOTE SENSING

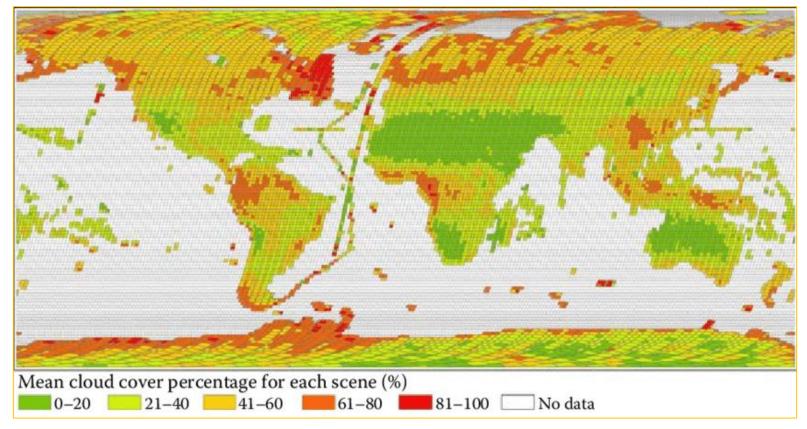
All Weather System

Detect mm level ground movement

SAR Interferometry

Persistent Scatter Interferometry

Time Series Analysis



Zhu, et. al. (2018)

SAR Interferometry

BACKSCATTER = Amplitude + Phase

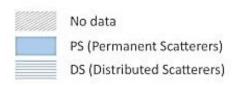
- Phase changes bet. 2 image acquisition
- Phase Difference ~ Deformation
- Done on a per pixel basis

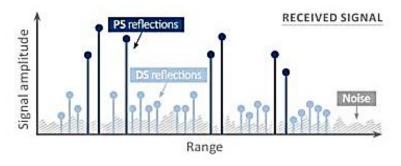
INTERFEROGRAM

Persistent Scatter Interferometry

Persistent Scatterer

- Objects that exhibit consistent phase behavior
- resolution cells that exhibit a uniform and stable phase measurement over time



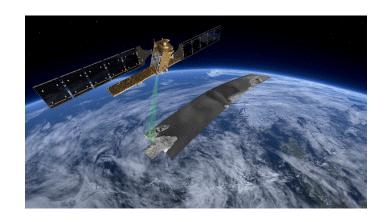


SAR Images

SENTINEL 1

European Space Agency

- Pair of RADAR Satellites (1A/1B)
- C Band (5.4cm λ)
- Stringent Orbit Pattern
- 12 Days Revisit Time
- Polar Synchronous Orbit

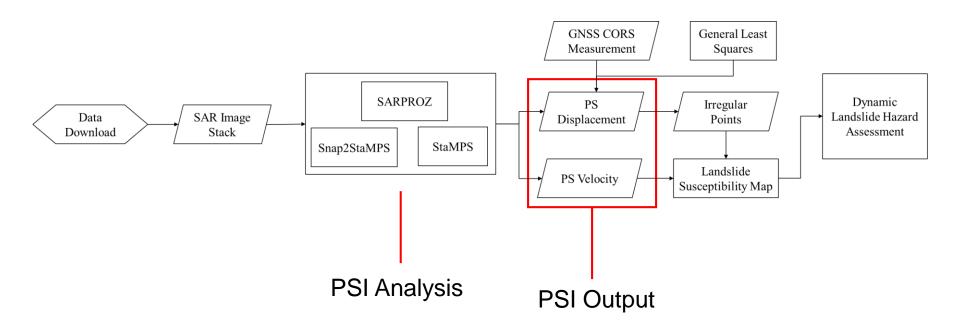




SAR Images

	Dates	
09 Jan. 2020	01 Jun. 2020	29 Sep. 2020
21 Jan. 2020	13 Jun. 2020	11 Oct. 2020
26 Feb. 2020	25 Jun. 2020	23 Oct. 2020
09 Mar. 2020	07 Jul. 2020	04 Nov. 2020
21 Mar. 2020	19 Jul. 2020	16 Nov. 2020
02 Apr. 2020	31 Jul. 2020	28 Nov. 2020
14 Apr. 2020	12 Aug. 2020	10 Dec. 2020
26 Apr. 2020	24 Aug. 2020	22 Dec. 2020
08 May 2020	05 Sep. 2020	03 Jan. 2021
20 May 2020	17 Sept. 2020	27 Jan. 2021

General Workflow



Irregular Points Determination Irregular Points

- Do not follow a determined model from previous timeframes
- Show points moving faster than expected
- Plot deformation w.r.t. to time (15 dates)
- Determine Linear Model via Least Squares
- Get residual of the next point w.r.t. to model

Irregular Points Determination

Residual = Theoretical – Observed

*Theoretical is based on Linear Model

If Residual > 99% Confidence Interval: IP

If Residual < 99% Confidence Interval: Non-IP

Dynamic Hazard Evaluation

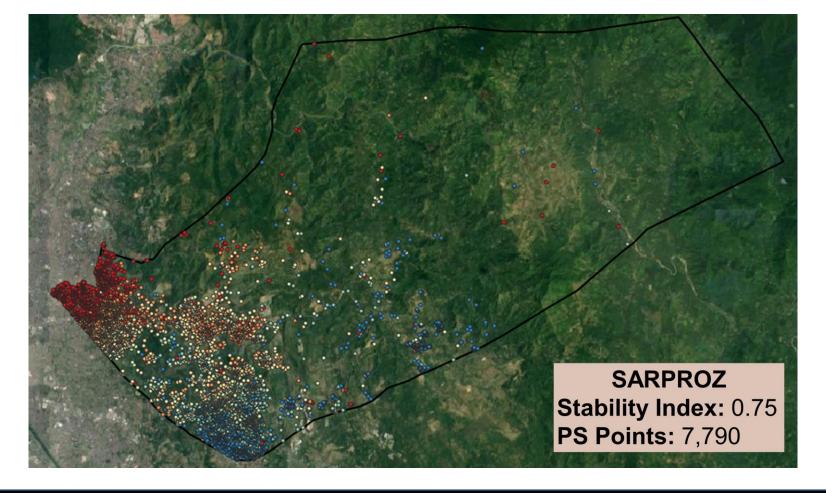
Velocity Map Existing Landslide Dynamic Landslide Displacement Map Susceptibility Map (Updated every 12 days) **Hazard Evaluation** Irregular **Points Map** (Updated every 12 days)

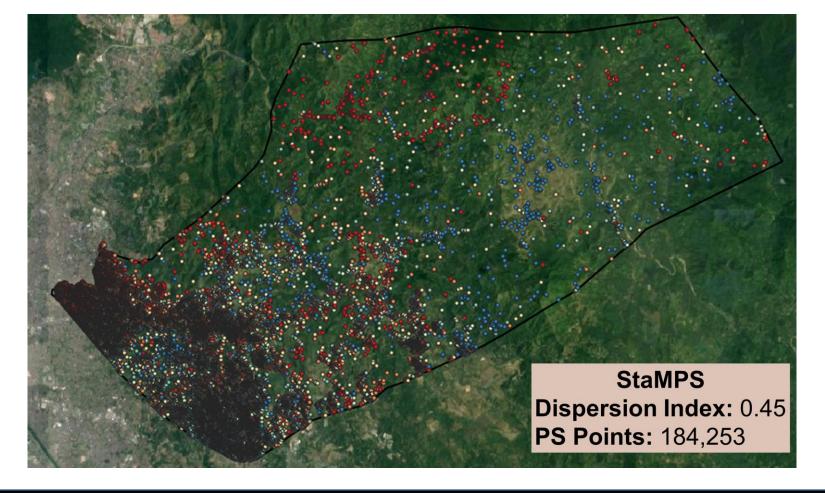
Study Area

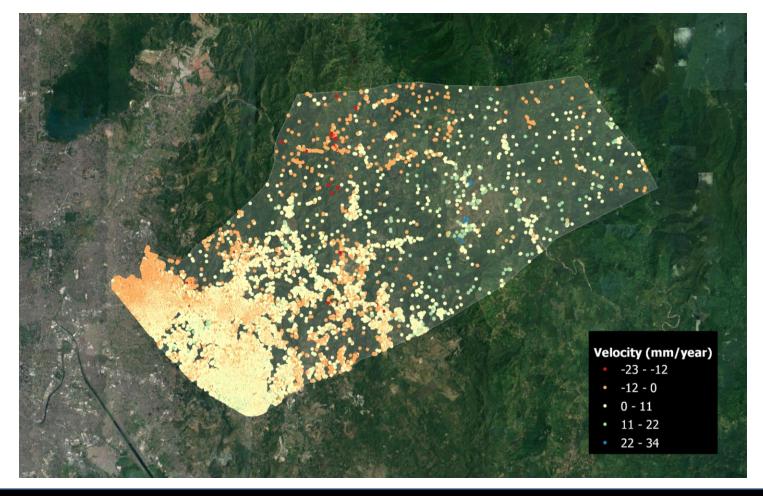


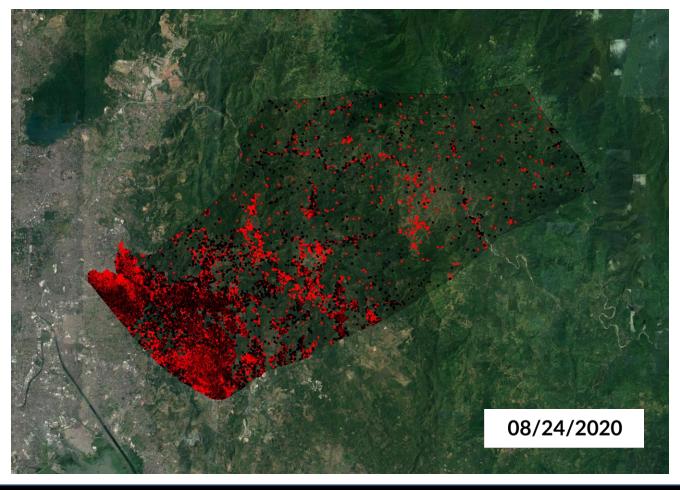
Antipolo City

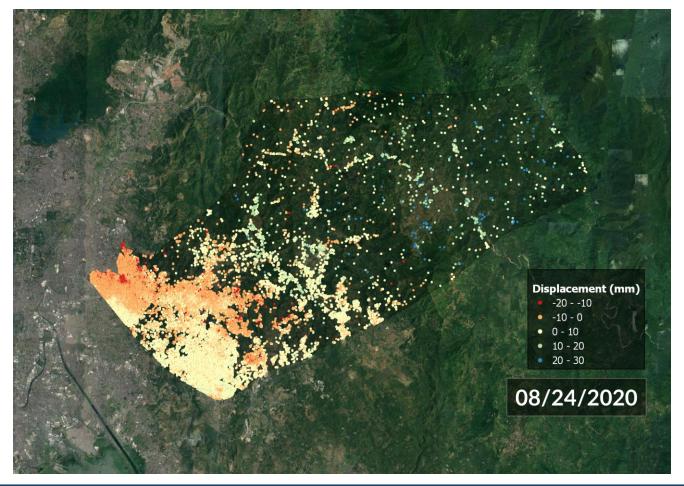
- ~880,000 Residents (2020)
- Mountainous Region
- High susceptibility to Landslides (NOAH)
- Existing Susceptibility Map
- Visible within swath of UP Base Station



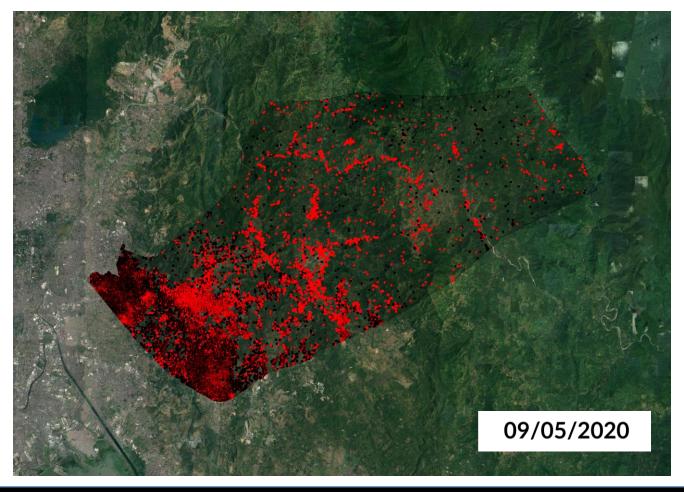


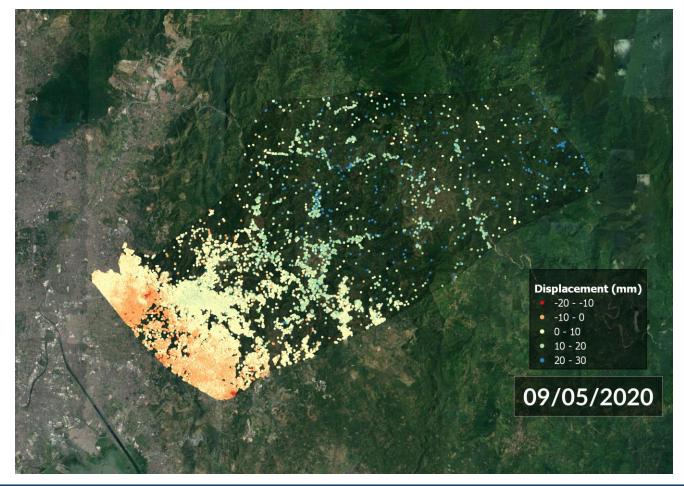






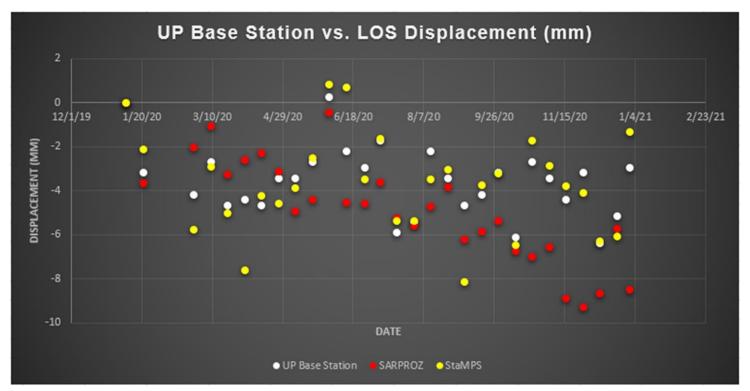




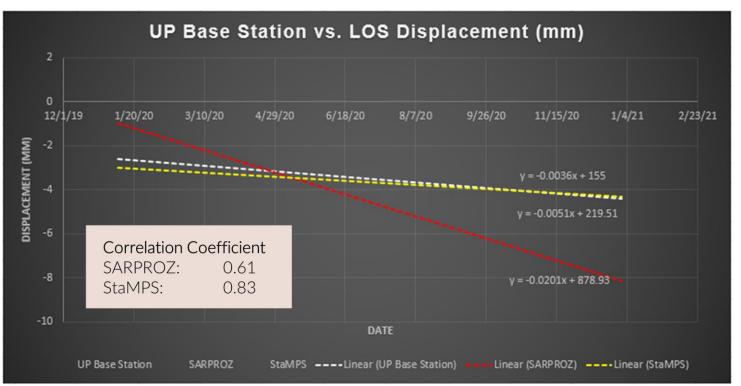




GNSS Comparison



GNSS Comparison



Conclusions

- Applicability of time-series analysis of detected PS Points in landslide prone areas
- 184,253 PS points were detected by StaMPS for a timeframe of one year
- Mean LOS Velocity of the PS points were derived
- Irregular points and their corresponding displacement values were detected for each PS point at each image acquisition

Conclusions

- Combination of the 3 additional layers adds more insight to planning needs
- Displacement measurement derived by StaMPS achieved a correlation of 0.83 with stationary GNSS observations
- Dynamic landslide hazard gets updated every 12 days

Moving Forward

- Calculate / delineate runoff area
- Combine with Sentinel 1B
 - Decompose displacement vectors
 - Updated every 6 days
- Use longer wavelength (L band) SAR sensors
- Utilize high-resolution X band sensors
- PSDS Analysis

Project AiRMoVE

- Ambient Air Remote Sensing, Modeling and Visualization Environment (AiRMoVE)
- DOST PCIEERD and UP TCAGP
- To identify **attainment and non-attainment areas** in National Capital Region for air quality monitoring using combinations RS, GIS and numerical modeling techniques
- outputs include geographical databases, software toolkits and scripts for image/data processing, air dispersion models and a webGISbased platform for visualizing and analyzing air quality data.













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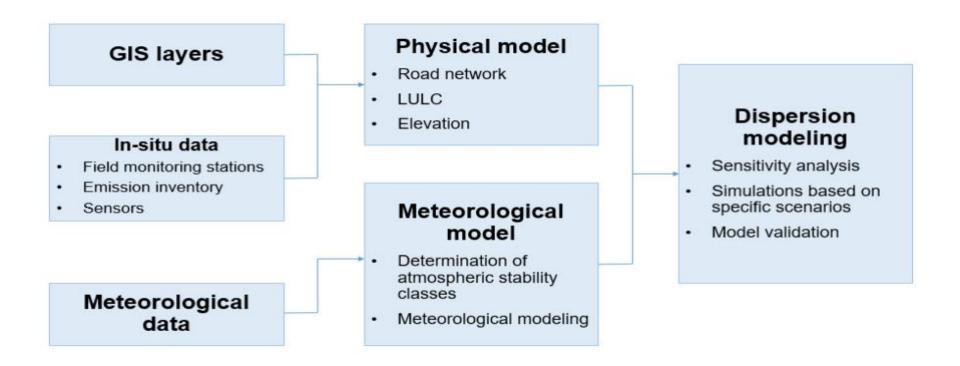


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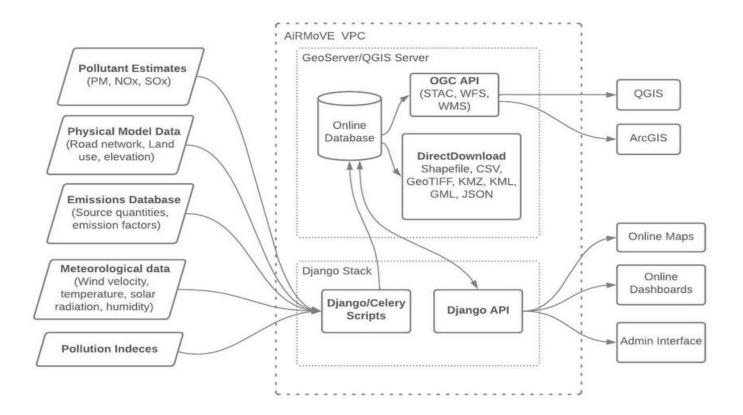


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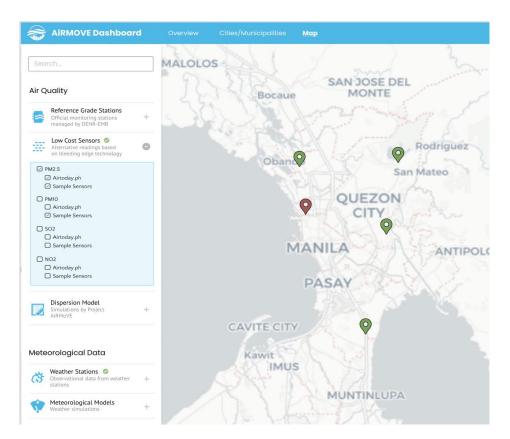


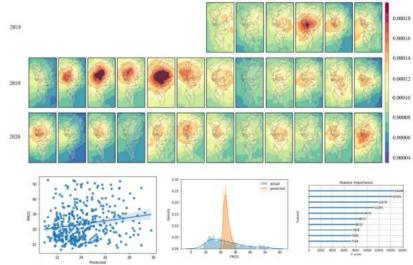


Modelling Framework



AiRMoVE Virtual Private Cloud





Thank you for your time

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