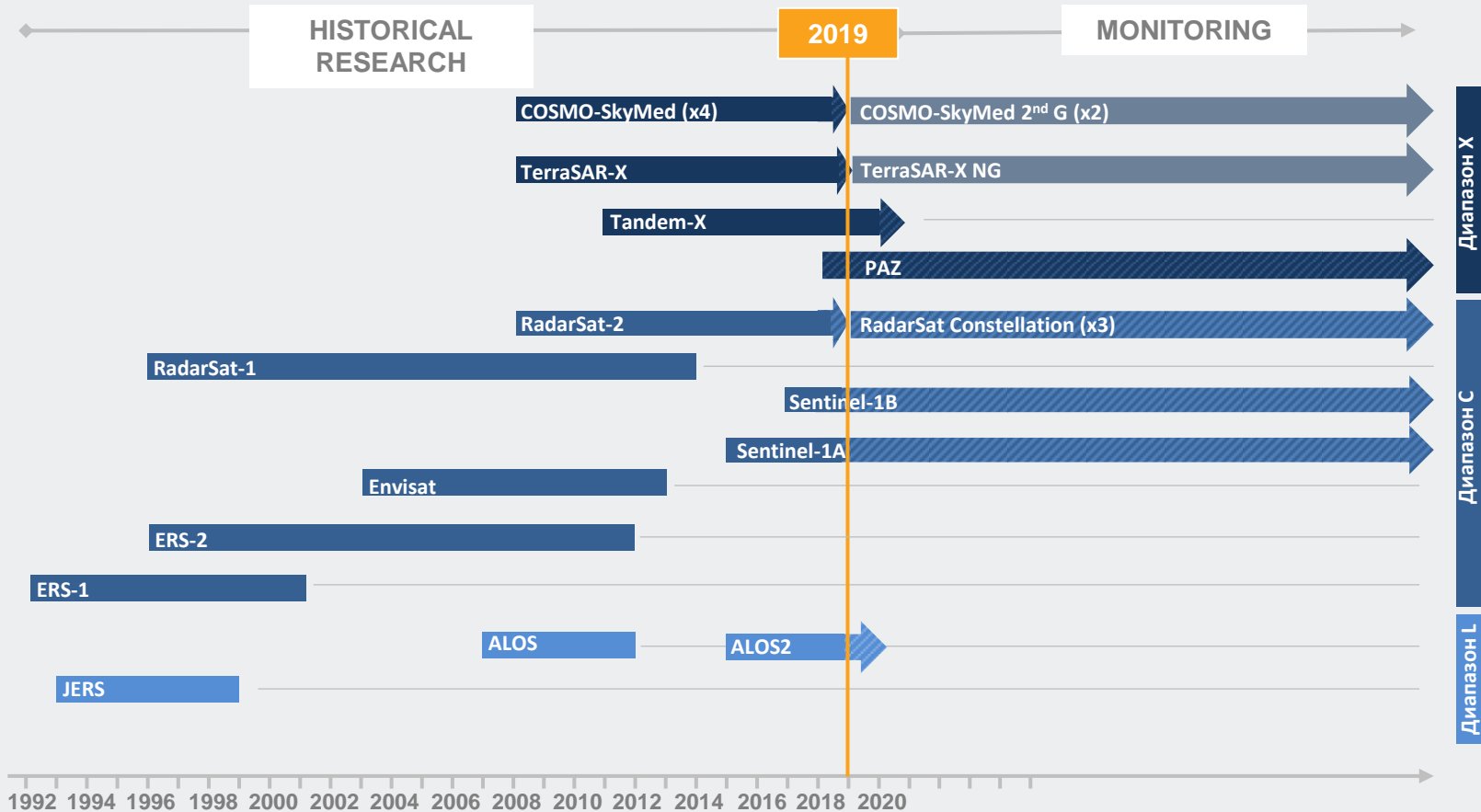




Experience of interferometric monitoring in the Arctic region

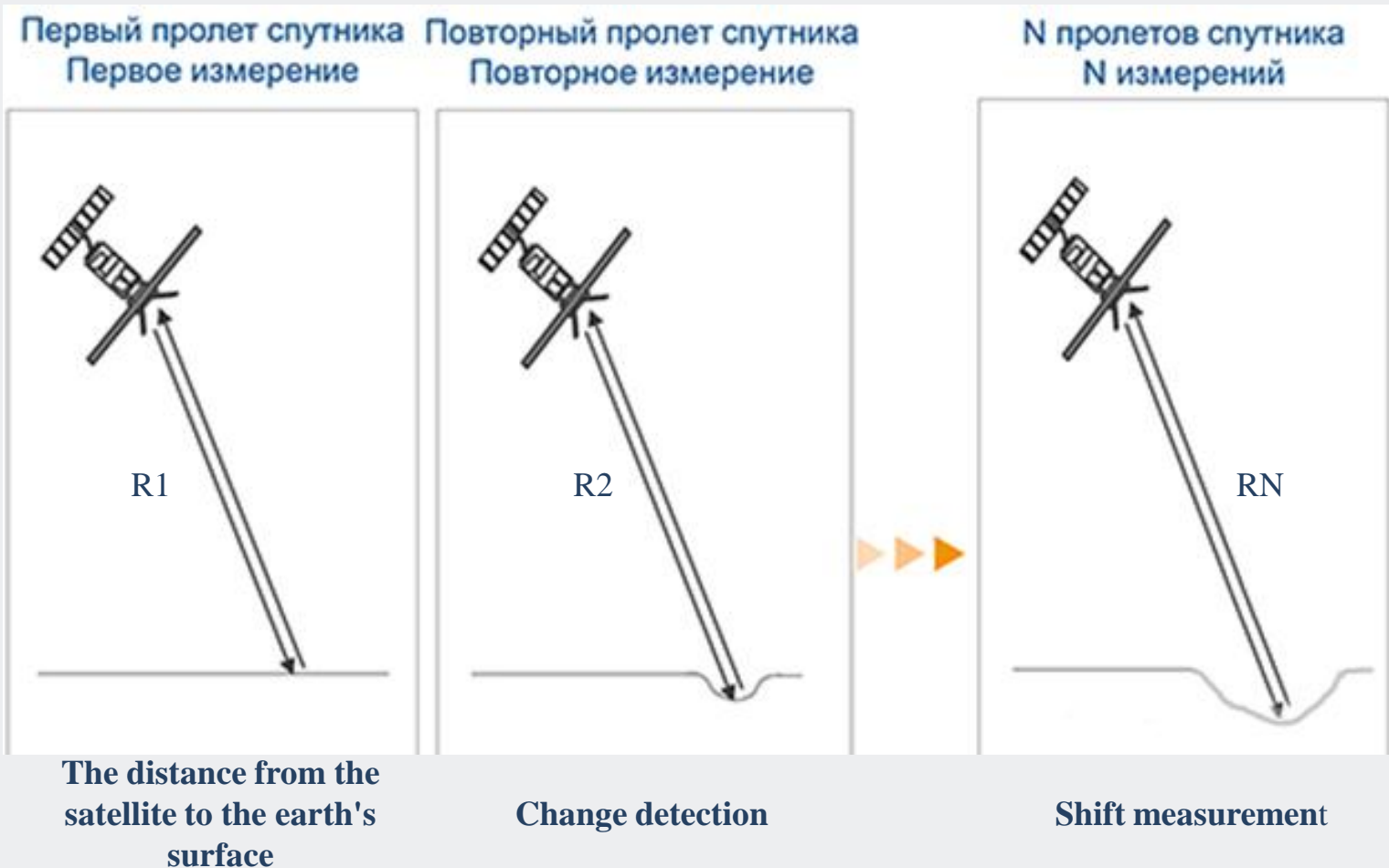
Radar satellite systems



InSAR technology

In (interferometry) -
Superposition of waves to
identify differences

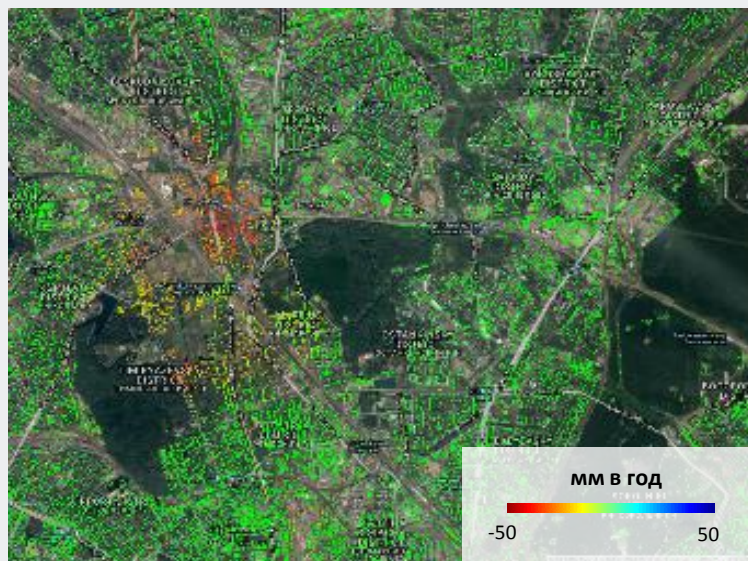
SAR (synthesis aperture radar) -
High resolution radar system



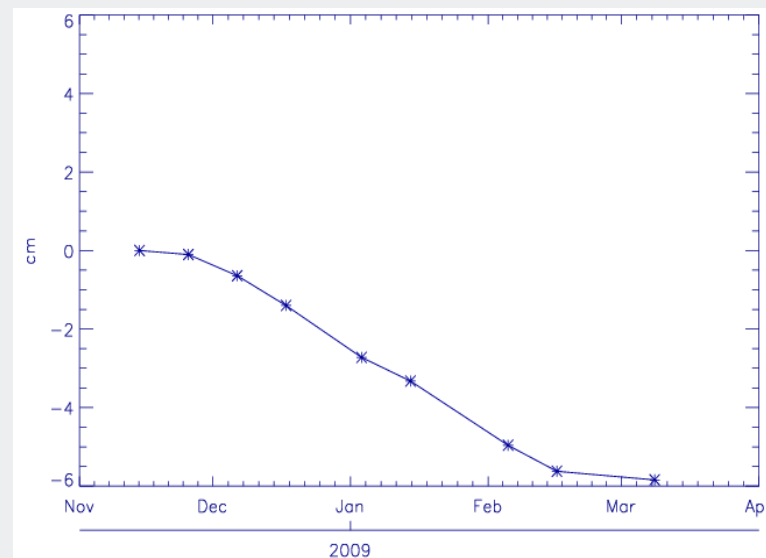
InSAR technology

In (interferometry) -
Superposition of waves to
identify differences

SAR (synthesis aperture radar) -
High resolution radar system



**Map of shifts of the
earth's surface**



**Shift graph for
each point**

Advantages of InSAR technology



Historical research

– Archive data allow to implement retrospective studies of the earth's surface displacements for the period from 1992 to the present.

– The condition of the territory is estimated before the beginning of construction works.

Additional means surveillance

– Satellite technology can detect and measure gradients of deformation processes on the earth's surface. Monitoring the evolution of deformations over time in addition to ground measurements.

Advantages of InSAR technology



High measurement density

– Urban infrastructure and large engineering structures guarantee a very high quality reflection of the radar signal. Measurements are made at hundreds of thousands points.

High precision measurements

– The average accuracy of shift measurement is 1 mm per year.
– The accuracy of each measurement is 3mm.

Advantages of InSAR technology



Regular measurement updates

- COSMO-SkyMed system: the survey can be performed every 4 days if all four satellites are used.
- TerraSAR/TanDEM/Paz system: the survey can be performed every 7 days.

Global coverage

- Worldwide coverage allows you to perform research anywhere in the world.
- Each image covers thousands of square kilometers: 100x100 km (Envisat), 30x50 km (TerraSAR-X), etc.

Advantages of InSAR technology



Economic efficiency

- The technology does not require installation and maintenance of equipment on the ground, measurements is done remotely.
- The technology provides measurements over a wide area.

Stages of work



Preliminary

– Analysis of physical and geographical conditions of the territory and characteristics of the object. Study of technical requirements to the results of works.

Survey execution

– Analysis and comparison of capabilities of radar survey systems. Data selection. Order for a new tasking.

Data processing

– Interferometric processing and obtaining information about vertical displacements of the earth's surface and objects of oil/gasfield development.

Physical and geographical conditions



- **Active geocryological processes.**
- **Snow cover from October to June.**
- **A large number of rivers and lakes.**
- **Atmospheric phenomena.**

Data selection



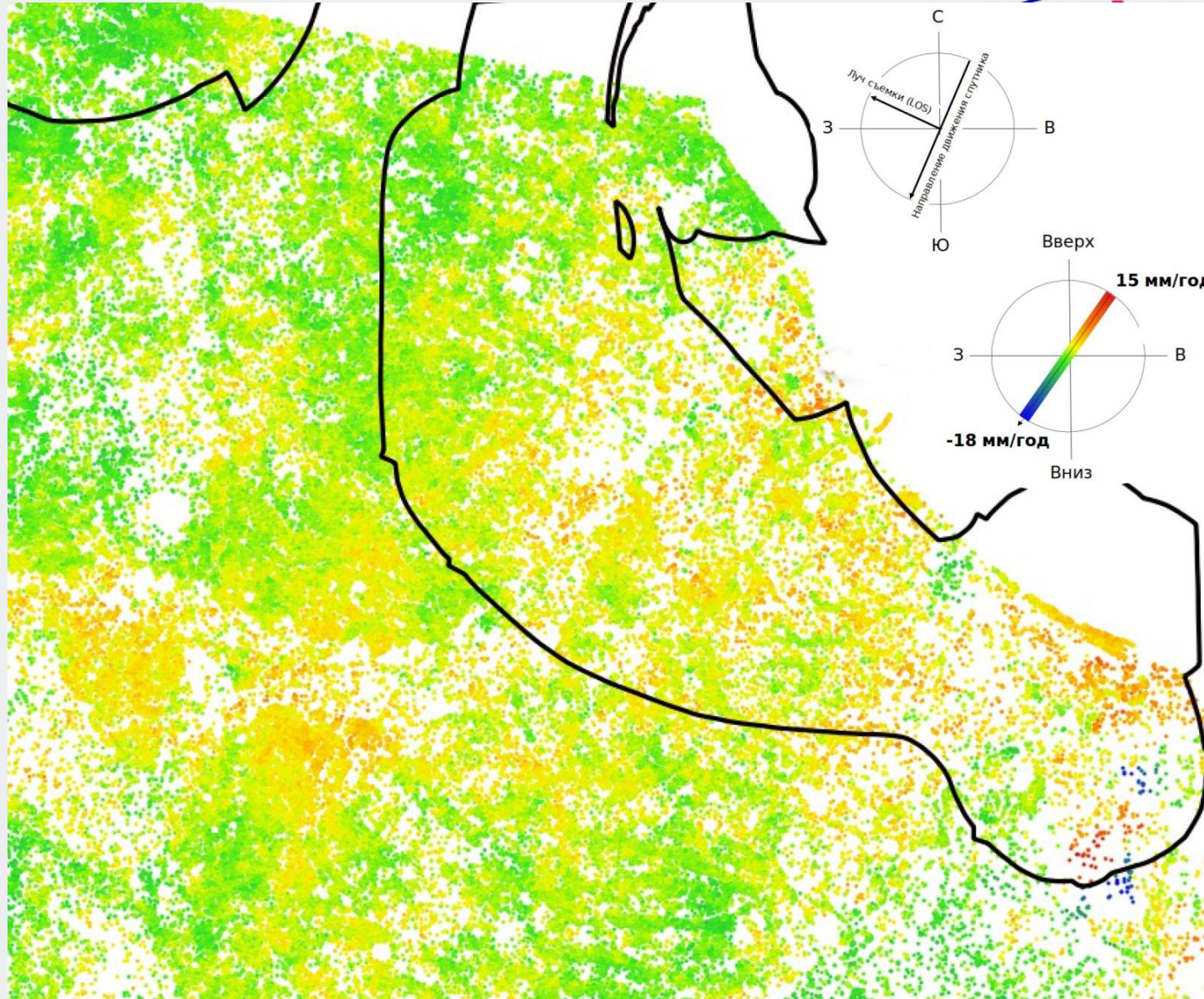
No	Name	Units	Values	Notes
1.	Wavelength	centimeters	3 (X) – 24 (L)	As the wavelength increases, the penetrating power increases, but the accuracy of deformation determination decreases
2.	Spatial resolution	meters	1 – 30	For heavily built-up area it is recommended to use: 1-3 m, for other areas: 3-30 m.
3.	Width of the frame	kilometers	10 – 250	Depends on the spatial resolution, the higher the resolution, the smaller the scene width
4.	Repetition period	days	1 – 28	Depends on the orbit and number of satellites

Data selection

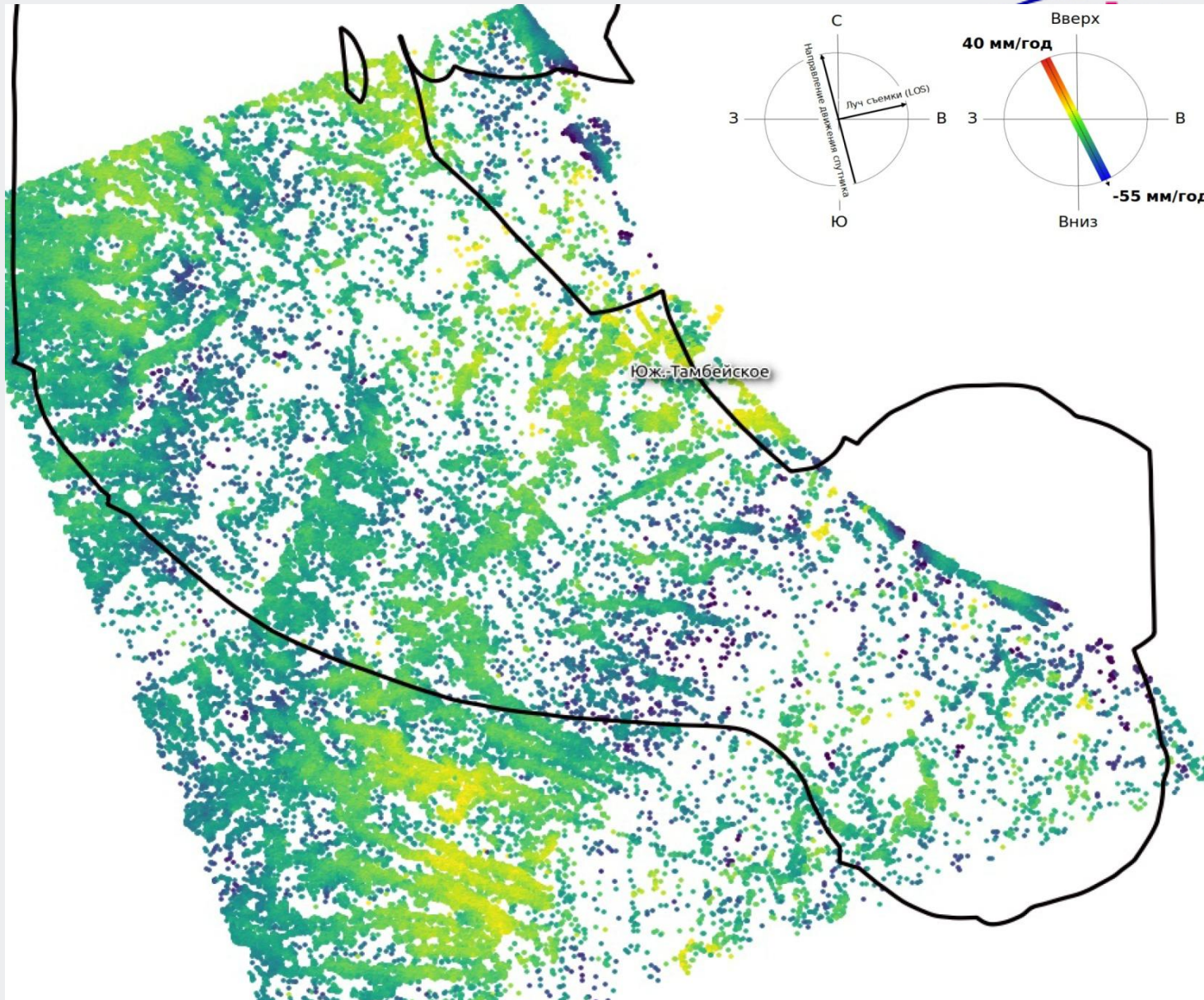


No	Name	Units	Values	Notes
5.	Humidity, rainfall	degree	Min-Max.	As rainfall and humidity increase, longer-wave data will be better at maintaining coherence.
6.	Vegetation cover	degree	Min-Max.	With increasing density of vegetation, the coherence of a shorter wavelength data will decrease.
7.	Snow cover	availability	No-Yes	In the presence of snow cover processing is possible for I-band data, for X-and C-bands processing is possible only by the method of permanent reflectors.

Geodynamic monitoring (Sentinel)

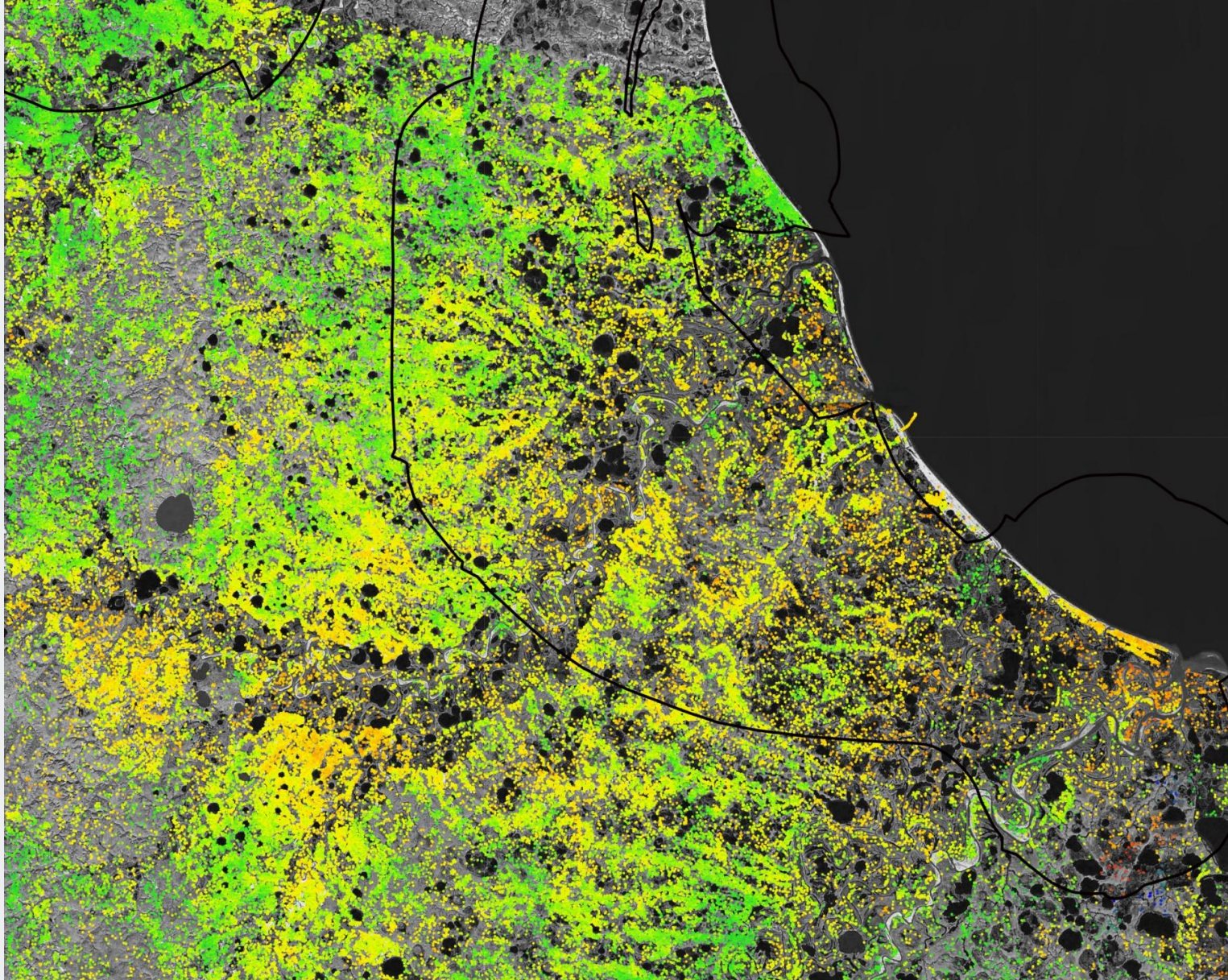


Geotechnical monitoring (CSM)



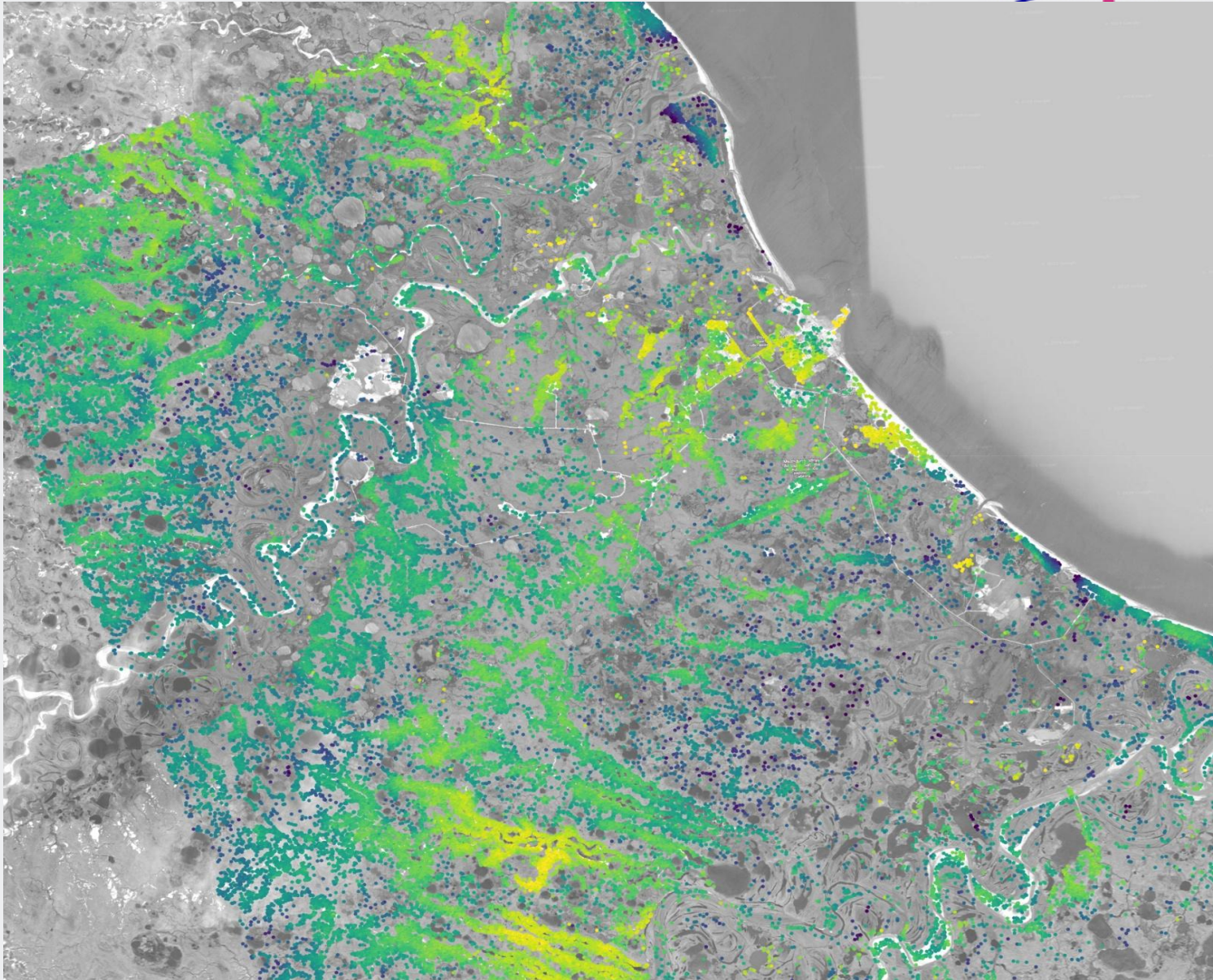
group
ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Geodynamic monitoring (Sentinel)



group
ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Geotechnical monitoring (CSM)



group
ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

- **Using only two radar systems: COSMO-Skymed-1/2/3/4 and TerraSAR/TanDEM/Paz.**
- **Planning and coordination with the customer tasking plans.**
- **Receiving interferometric packets of at least 15 images, optimally 20-25 images.**
- **Using Sentinel data.**
- **The accuracy of measuring shifts is 4 mm, the shift rate is 1 mm per year.**



Thanks for your attention!