

European Ground Motion Service **Validation**

InSAR Big Data Analytics



Land Monitoring

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OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



11 - 15 SEPTEMBER 2023 UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

FRINGE 2023

Implemented by



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Commission

The Copernicus Land Monitoring Service – Open Geospatial data



Accessible via: egms.land.copernicus.eu

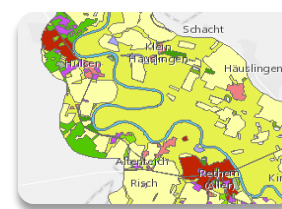


Local

Urban Atlas
2006-12-18



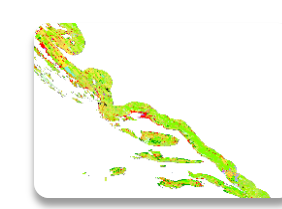
Riparian Zones
2012-18



N2K
2006-12-18



Coastal Zones
2012-18



Imagery and reference data

EU-DEM

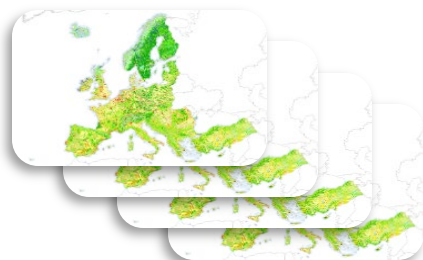


EU-Hydro



Pan-European

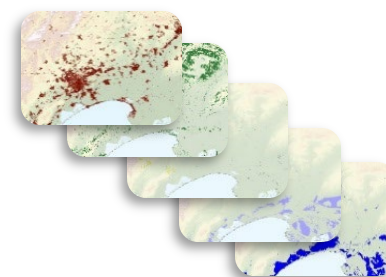
CLC & CLCC
1990-2000-06-12-18



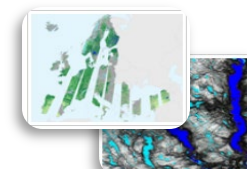
CLC+ Backbone
2018



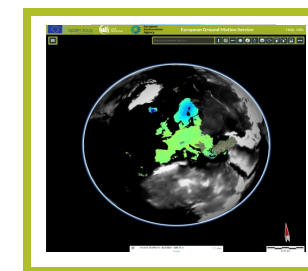
High Resolution Layers
2006-09-12-15-18



Biophysical parameters



European Ground Motion Service



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European Ground Motion Service (EGMS) – production and validation teams

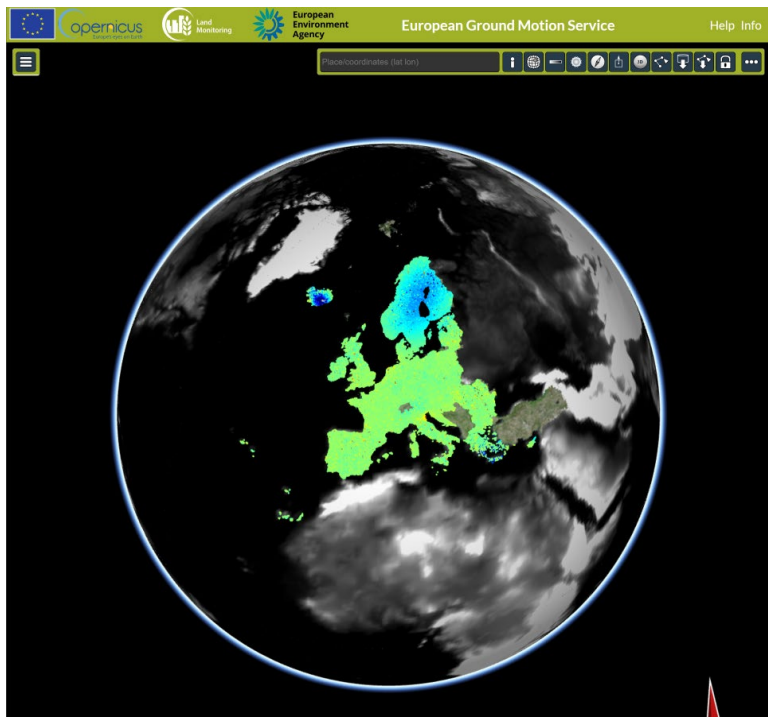
Production Consortium



Validation Consortium



Validation data providers



Validation general objectives

- ✓ **Validation** is perceived as a 'strong' concept -> our activity is closer to **verification**.
- ✓ We are measuring **agreement** with other ground motion measuring techniques -> Index of Agreement (**IoA**)
- ✓ The validation team work should be a complement to the production team -> A reproducible **double-check**.
- *It verifies the **usability** of the data for different applications according to initial user requirements and with respect to the fields of application foreseen by the Validation of the EGMS Product Portfolio and the EGMS End User Requirements documents.*
- *It determines if the **quality** of the products is consistent with the technical specs for different areas and applications.*
- *It addresses the **completeness** and **consistency** of the data products together with their **accuracy**.*
- *It is performed **independently** from the EGMS production.*
- *It is based on the comparison of data of different nature.*
 - *Therefore, a complete agreement is most likely impossible, and differences may not be related to a quality issue.*

European Ground Motion Service (EGMS) – Validation Activities/Sites

VA1	Point Density check
VA2	Comparison with other ground motion services
VA3	Comparison with inventories of phenomena, events
VA4	Consistency check with ancillary geo-information
VA5	Comparison with GNSS data
VA6	Comparison with insitu monitoring
VA7	Evaluation of XYZ + displacements with CR

- 50 sites in Europe covering 10 EU countries have been selected to perform independent validation of the EGMS service.
- Carefully selected to represent all thematic areas to ensure usability criteria of EGMS products is met.

Validation results will arrive in **November 2023**, stay tuned!



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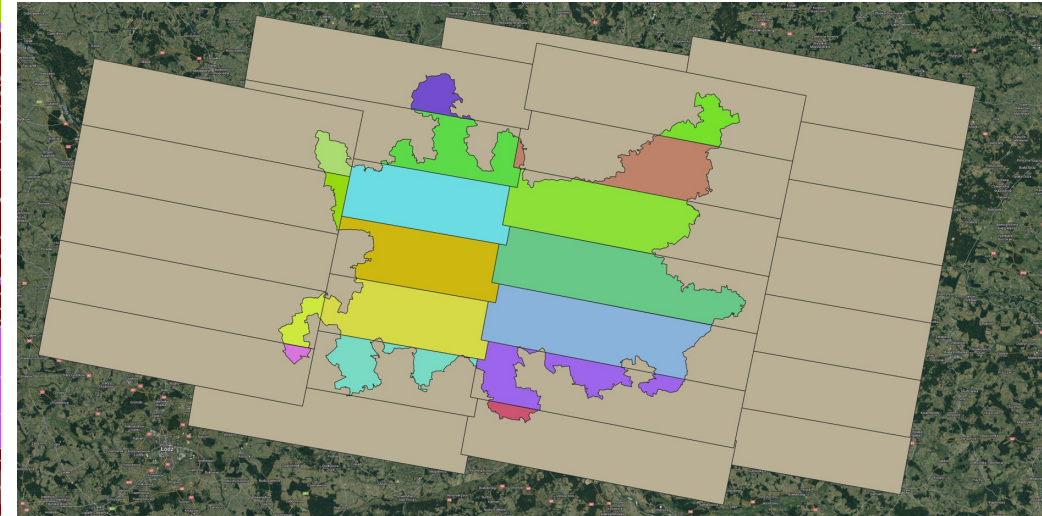
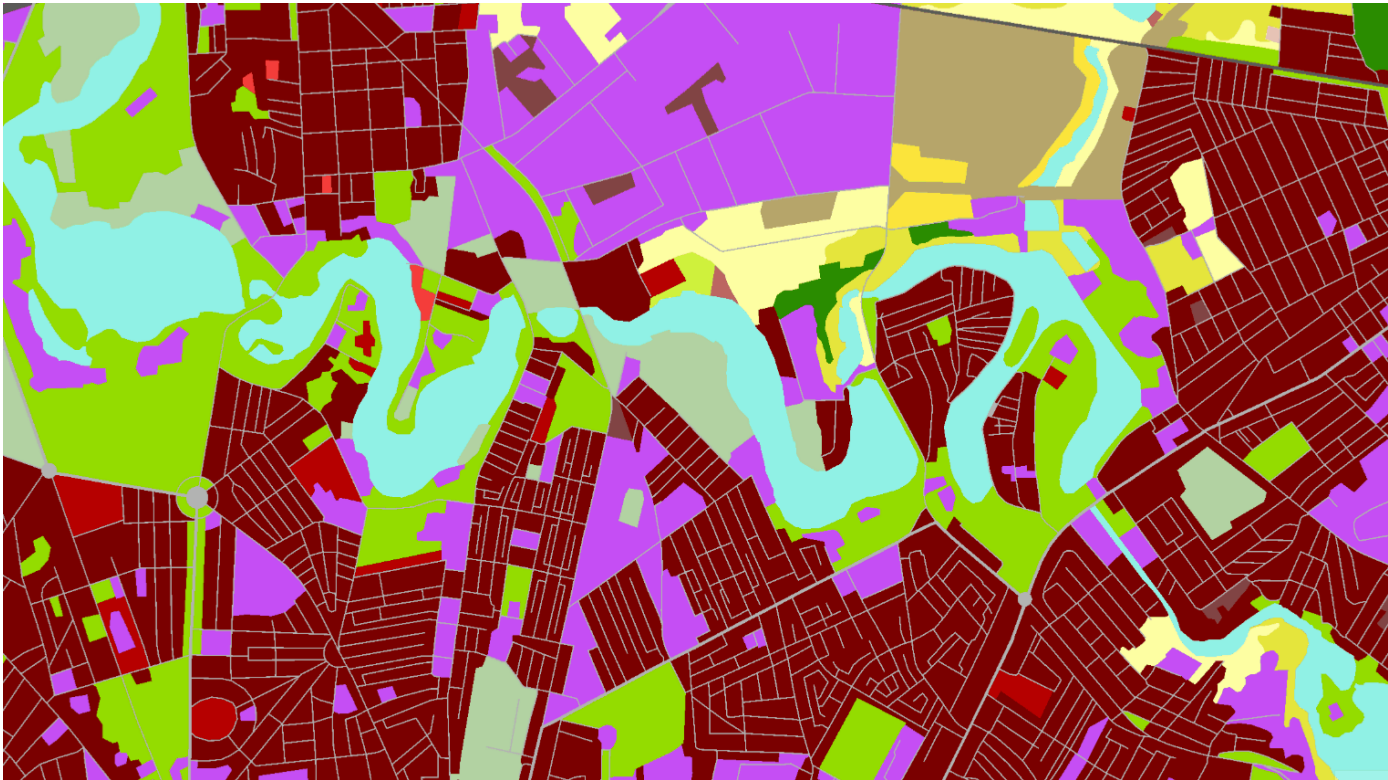


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VA1 – Point Density Check

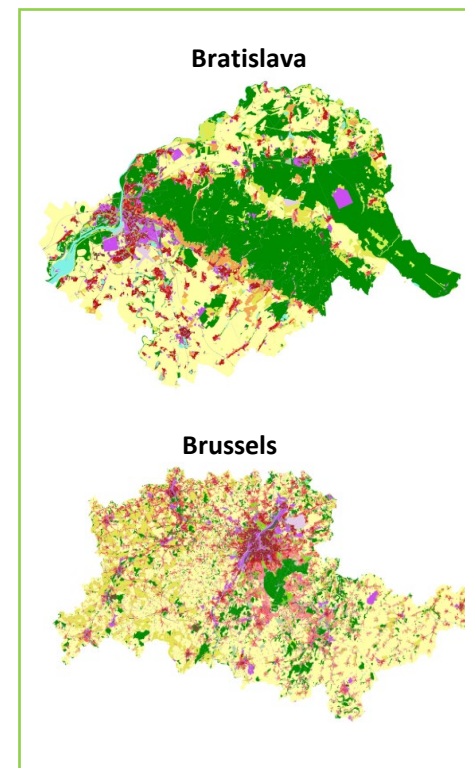
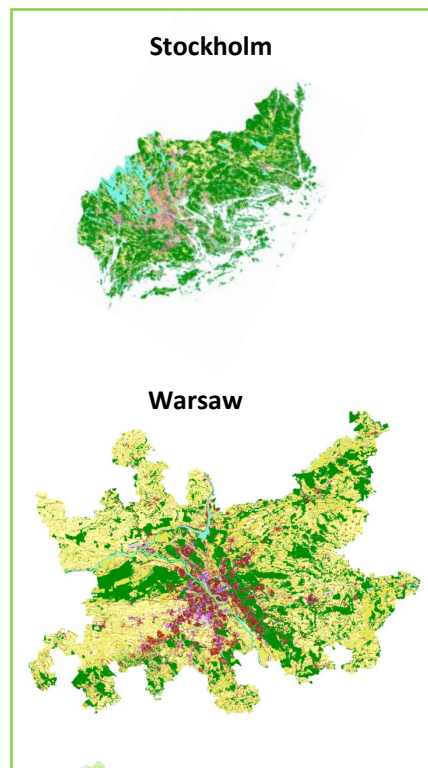
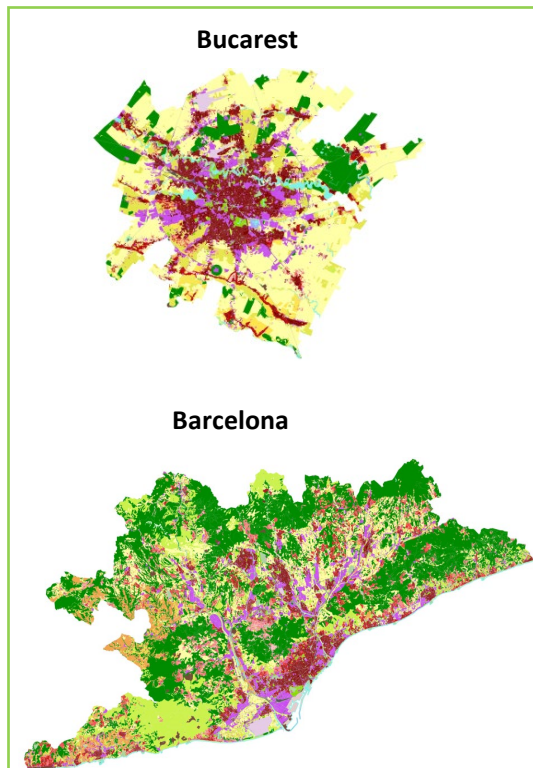
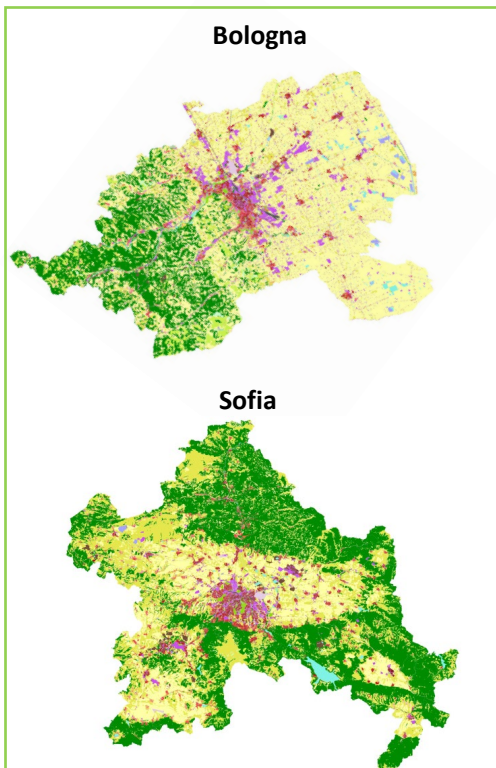
- **Objective:** Study the density per land cover class and its homogeneous behaviour across the EGMS service.
- **Data:** Urban atlas 2018 QC vector dataset taken as reference (12 validation sites spread across EU)
- **Considerations:** Takes into account 4 different EGMS data providers/algorithms and burst overlapping



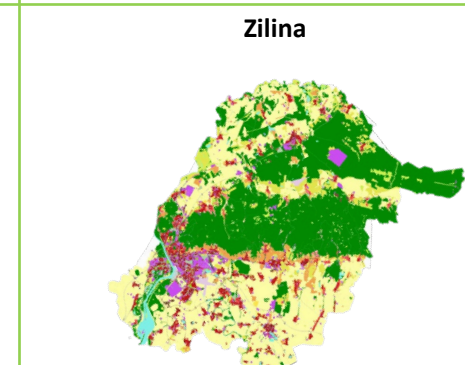
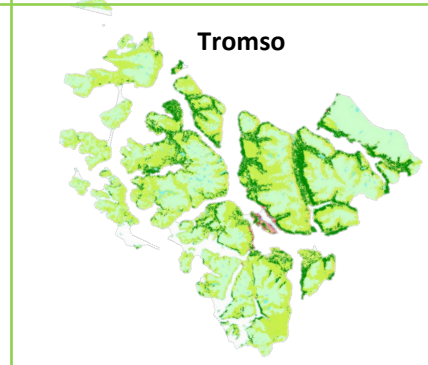
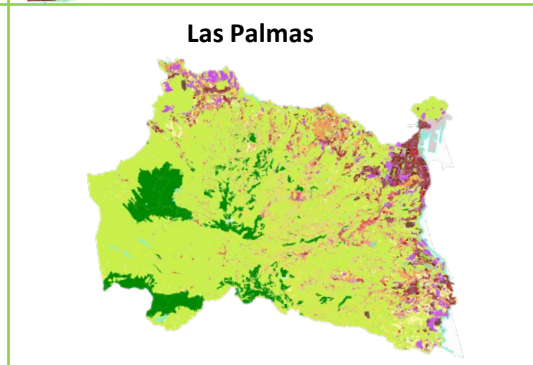
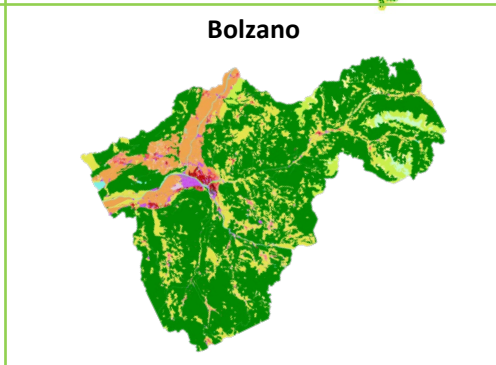
VA1 – Point Density Check (Poster)



Urban Sites



Rural & Mountainous Sites



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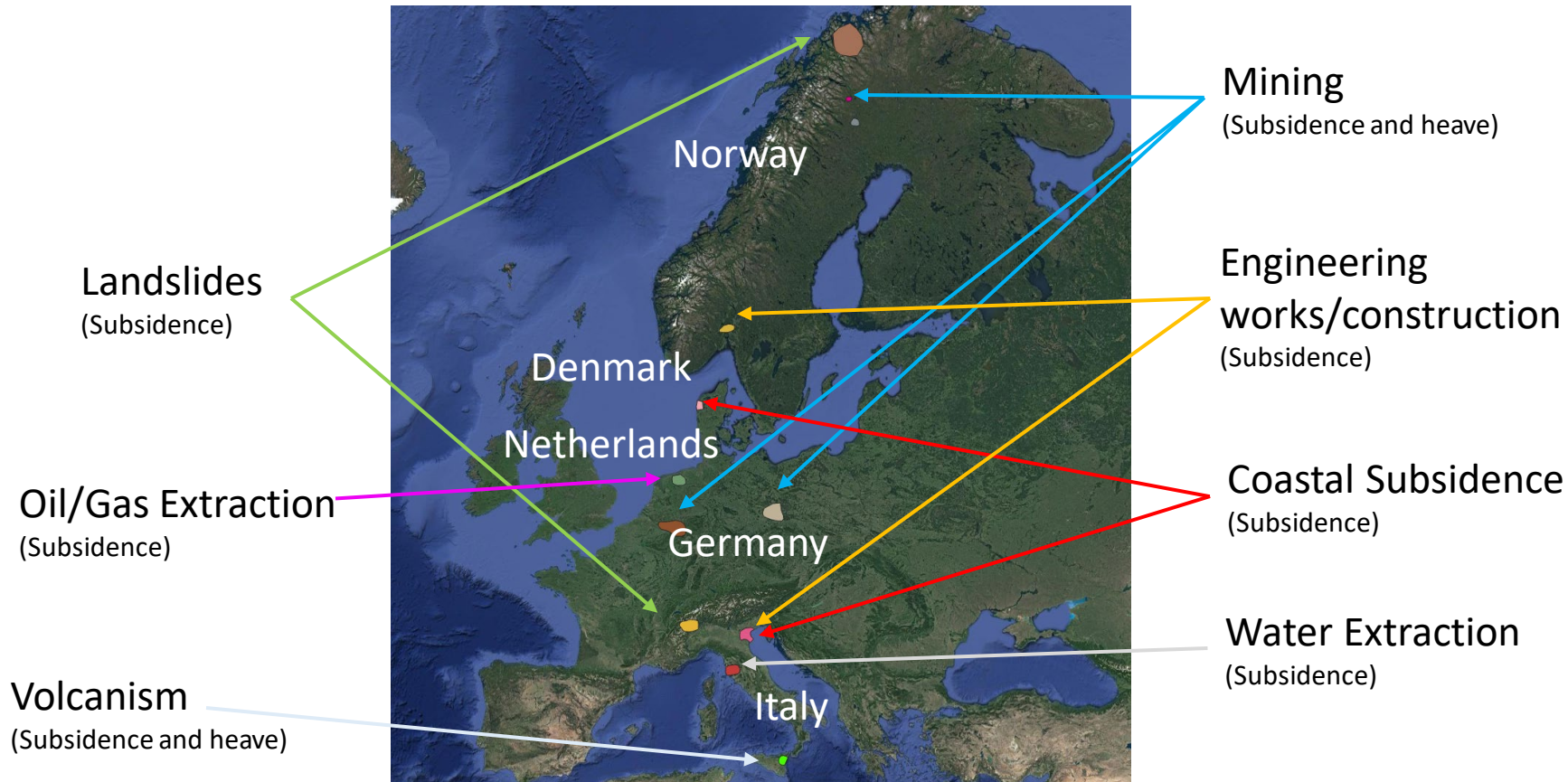


European Environment Agency



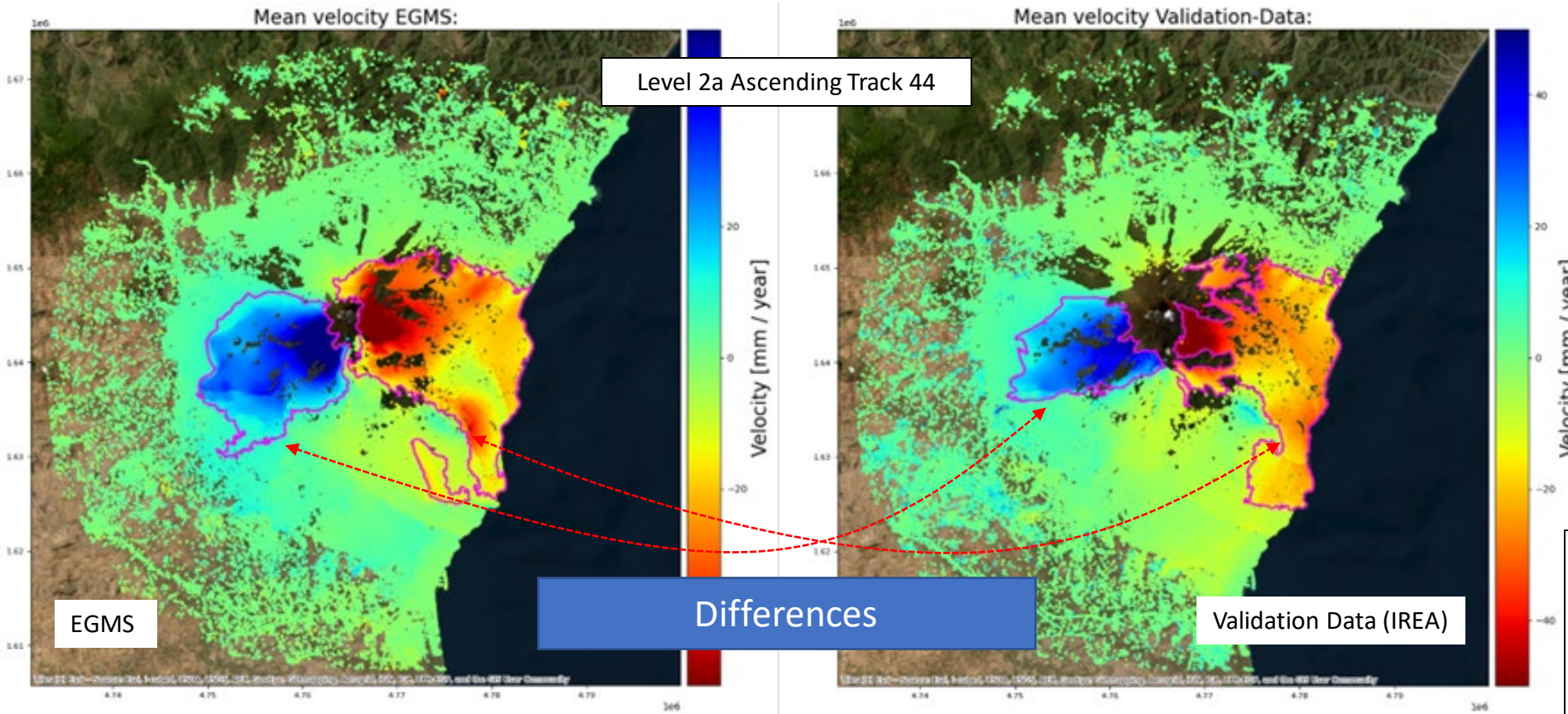
VA2 – Comparison with other Ground Motion Services (GMS)

- **Objective:** Study the agreement with existing national/regional ground motion services.
- **Data:** national and regional GMS initiatives and specific processings (CNR/IREA – Sicily, DTU – Denmark)

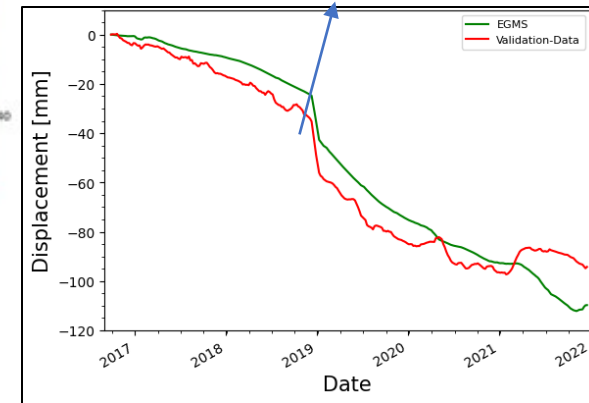


DTU Space
National Space Institute

VA2 – Comparison with other Ground Motion Services (GMS) - Poster



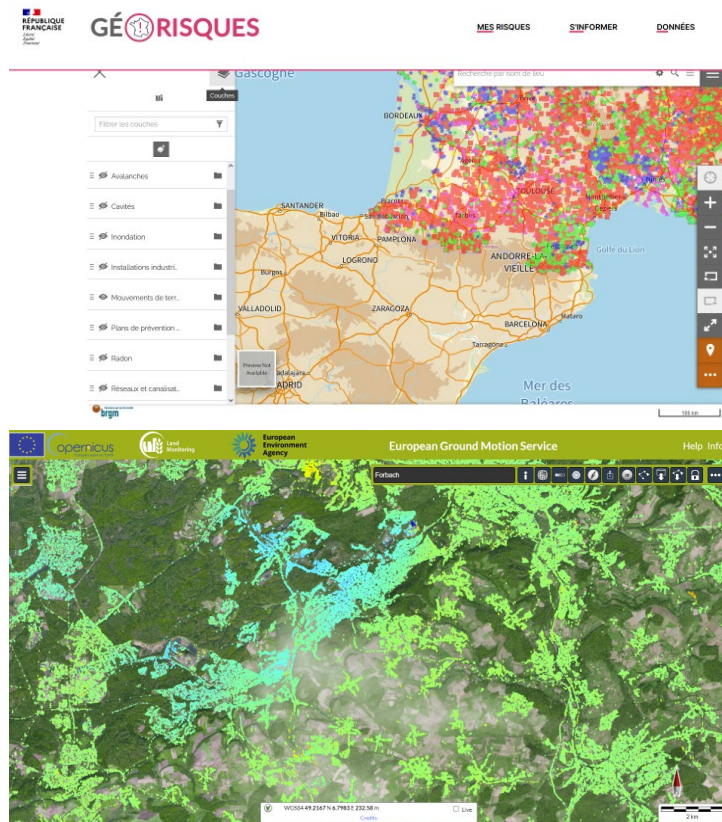
Eruption Dec. 2018



- Overall good agreement
- Only two large ADAs (as in most products)
- Some differences in point coverage and ADA extents
- Very dynamic system, some differences between datasets have to be expected

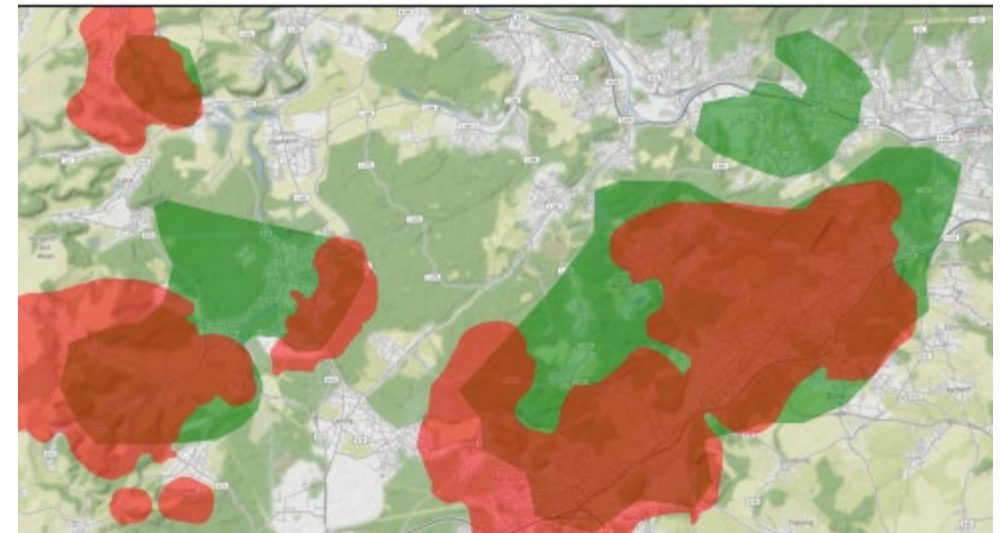
VA3 – Comparison with inventories of phenomena

- **Objective:** comparison of EGMS derived inventories versus national initiatives.
- **Data:** national landslide inventories (Spain, France, Czech Republic)
- **Considerations:** systematic approach based on ADA (EGMS to enrich inventories).



Polygons

ADA



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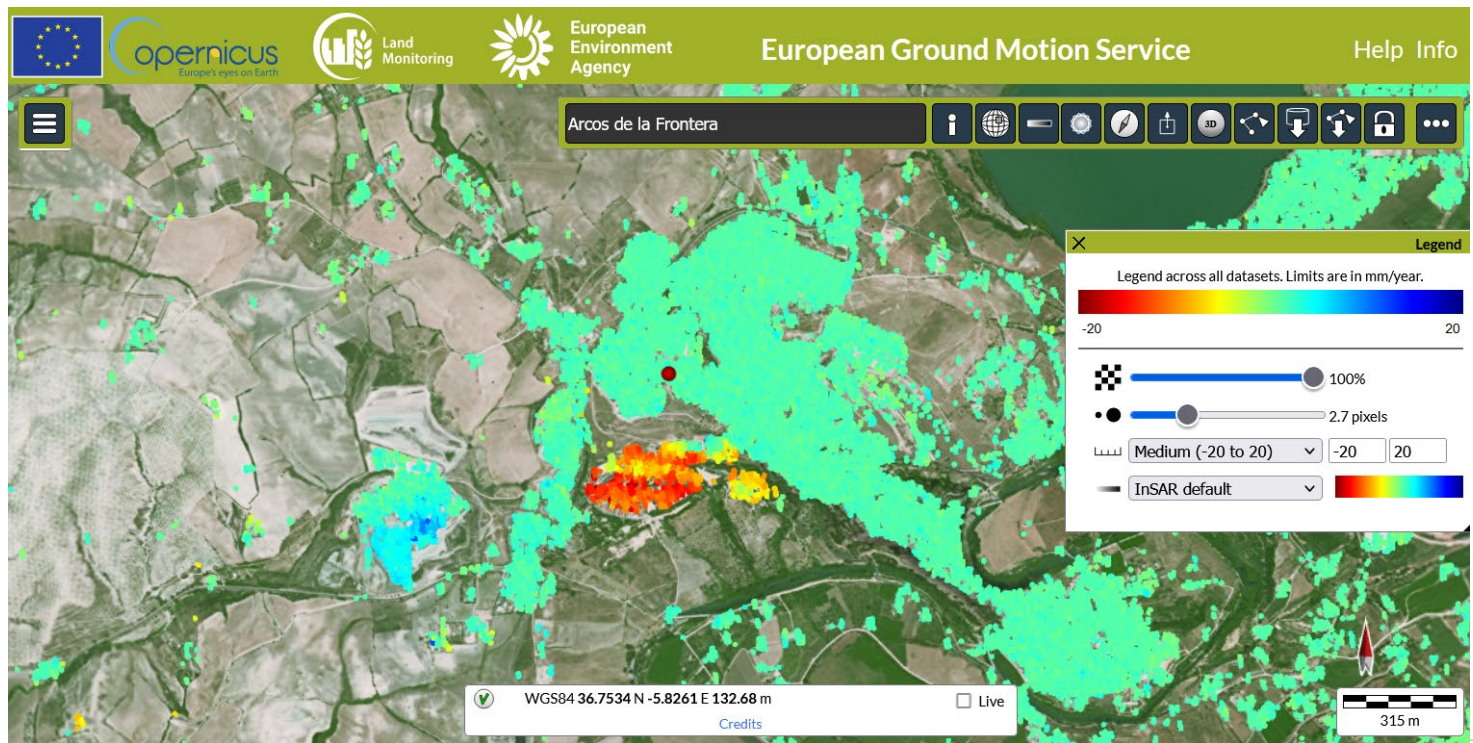
European Environment Agency



VA3 – Comparison with inventories of phenomena

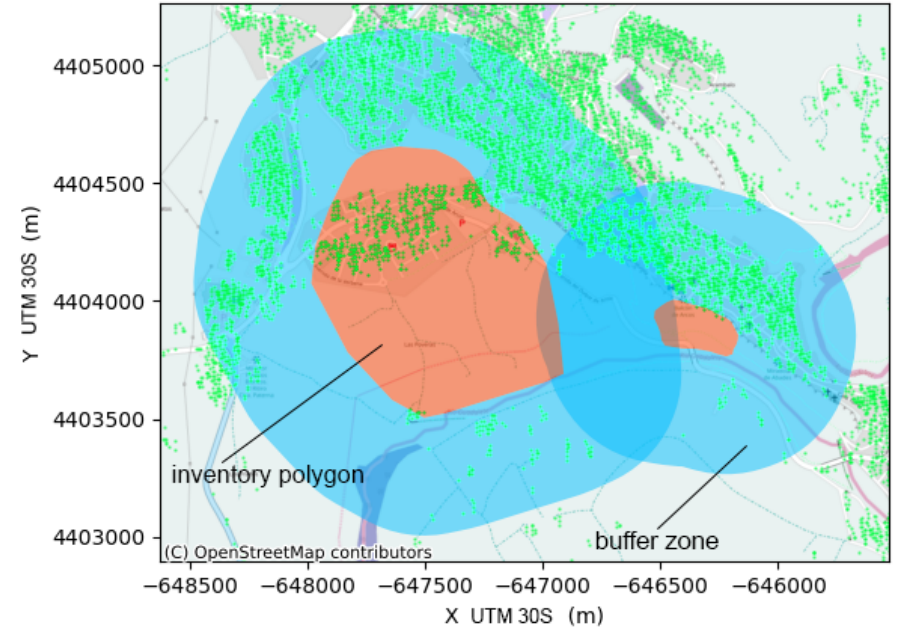


1. Does EGMS detect motion within the polygons from the national inventories?
2. Are EGMS polygons similar to polygons from national inventories?
3. Does EGMS polygons contain points from national inventories?



Average polygon area (km²) 0.46490549126391373
 Proposed buffer distance (km): 0.3409198920802047

inventory polygons and corresponding buffers. EGMS point location in green



Average velocities for each polygon:
 outside [1.3744542 1.37364096]
 inside [-8.64753788 1.9]

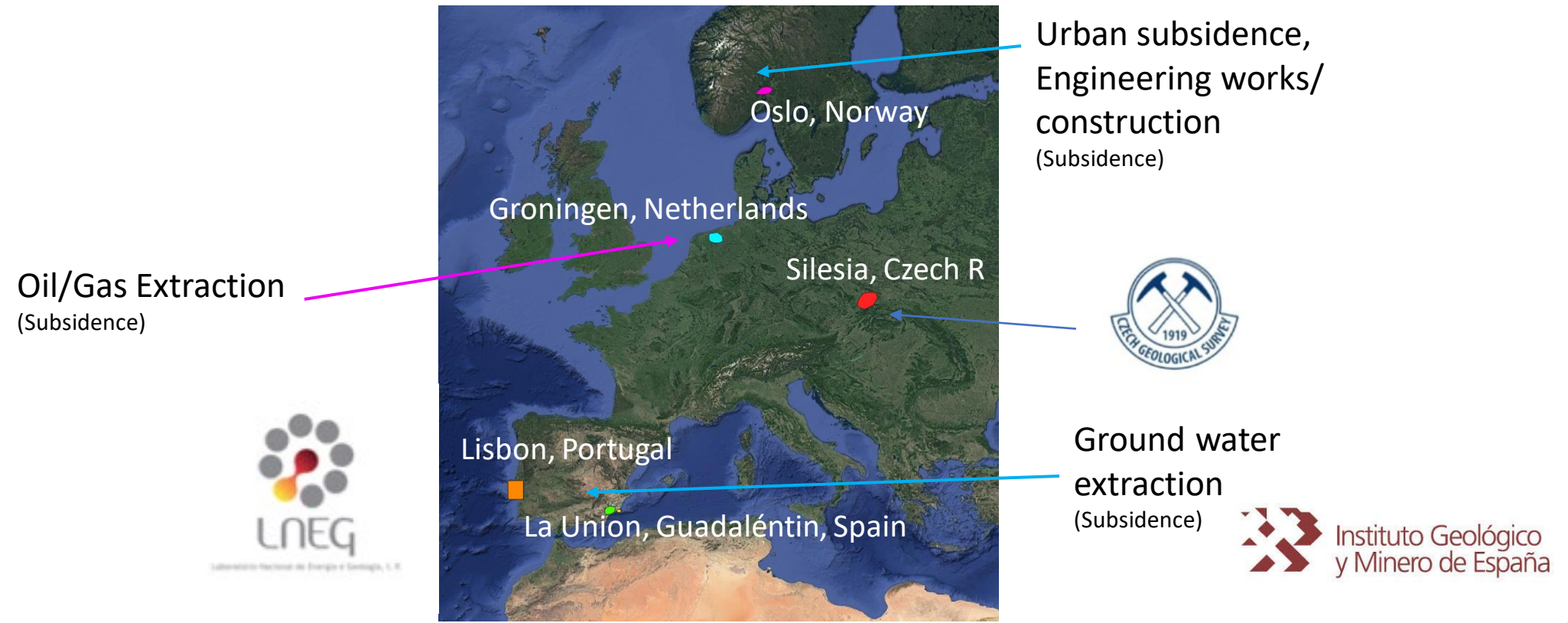
Estimated Indicator (absolute difference inside/outside) [10.02199208 0.52635904]
 Numbers of points inside polygons [528. 4.]
 Standard deviation of velocity in the polygon [4.59312249 0.14142136]
 Standard deviation of velocity outside_the_polygon [1.3506873 0.55280621]

percentage of polygons with at least 3 points among polygons with points 100.0
 percentage of polygons with no points 0.0



VA4 – Consistency check with ancilliary geodata

- **Objective:** Consistency of EGMS derived ADA inventories + expert judgement + extensive databases.
- **Data:** Geological, Lithological, Hydrogeological, Geomorphological and geotechnical maps.
- **Considerations:** Relies on expert judgement and based on the concept of radar-interpretation.

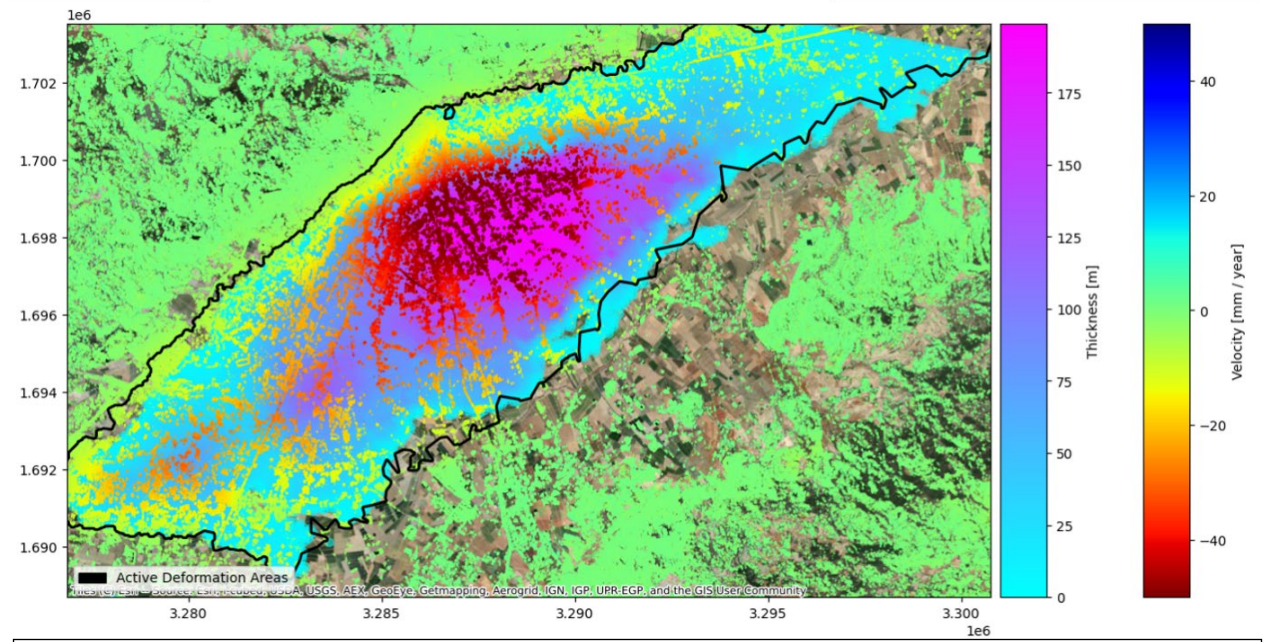
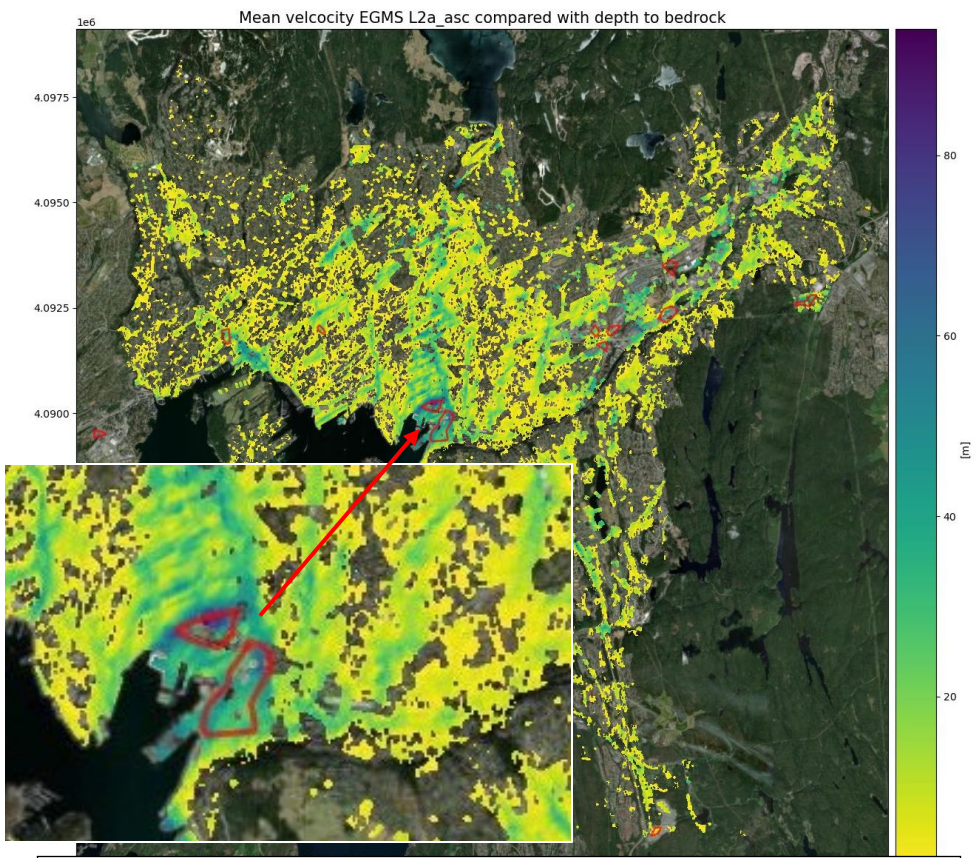


VA4 – Consistency check with ancilliary geodata - Poster

Comparison with soft soil thickness/depth to bedrock maps.

Depth to bedrock map with ADAs (red)

Soft soil thickness with ADA (black) and subsidence velocity

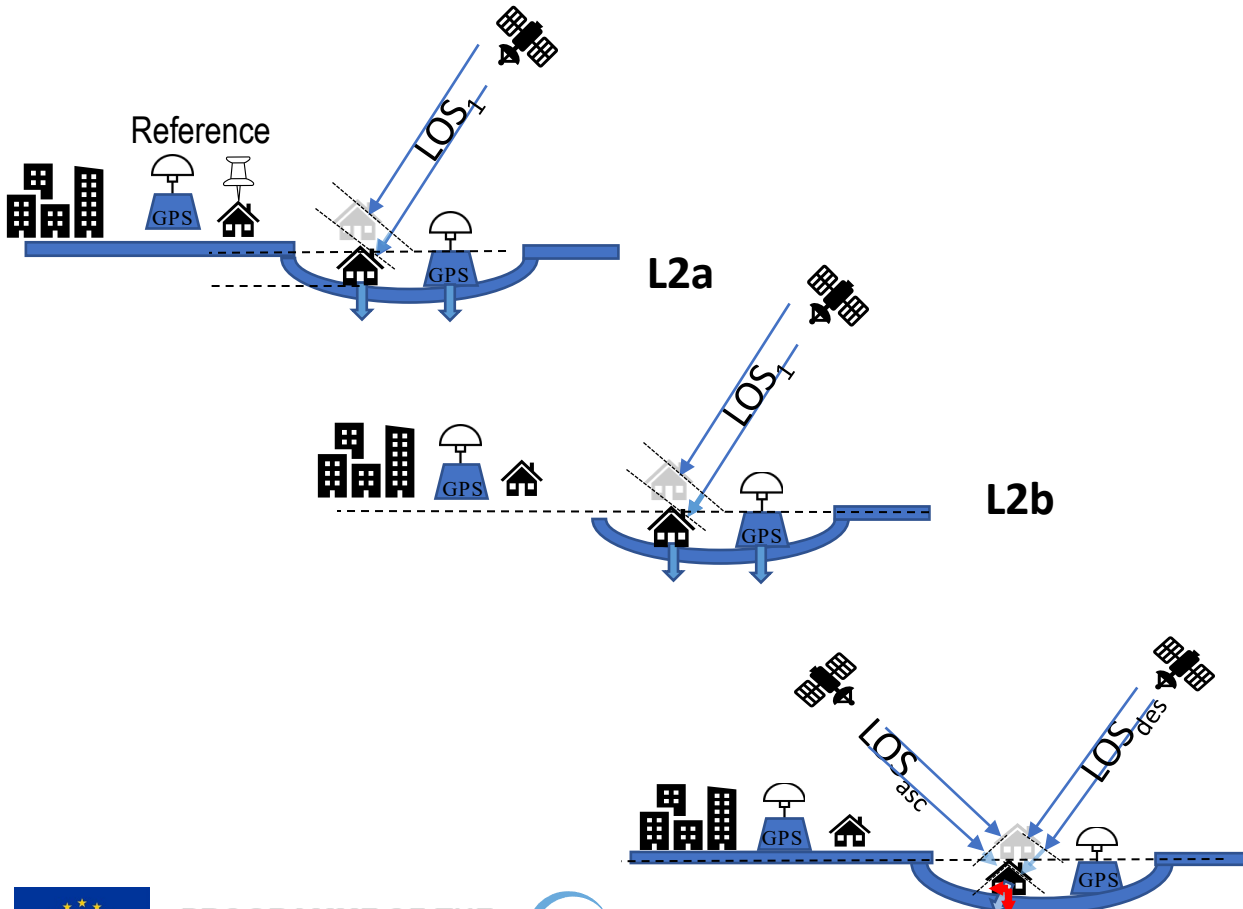


Most ADAs correlate with areas of thicker overburden

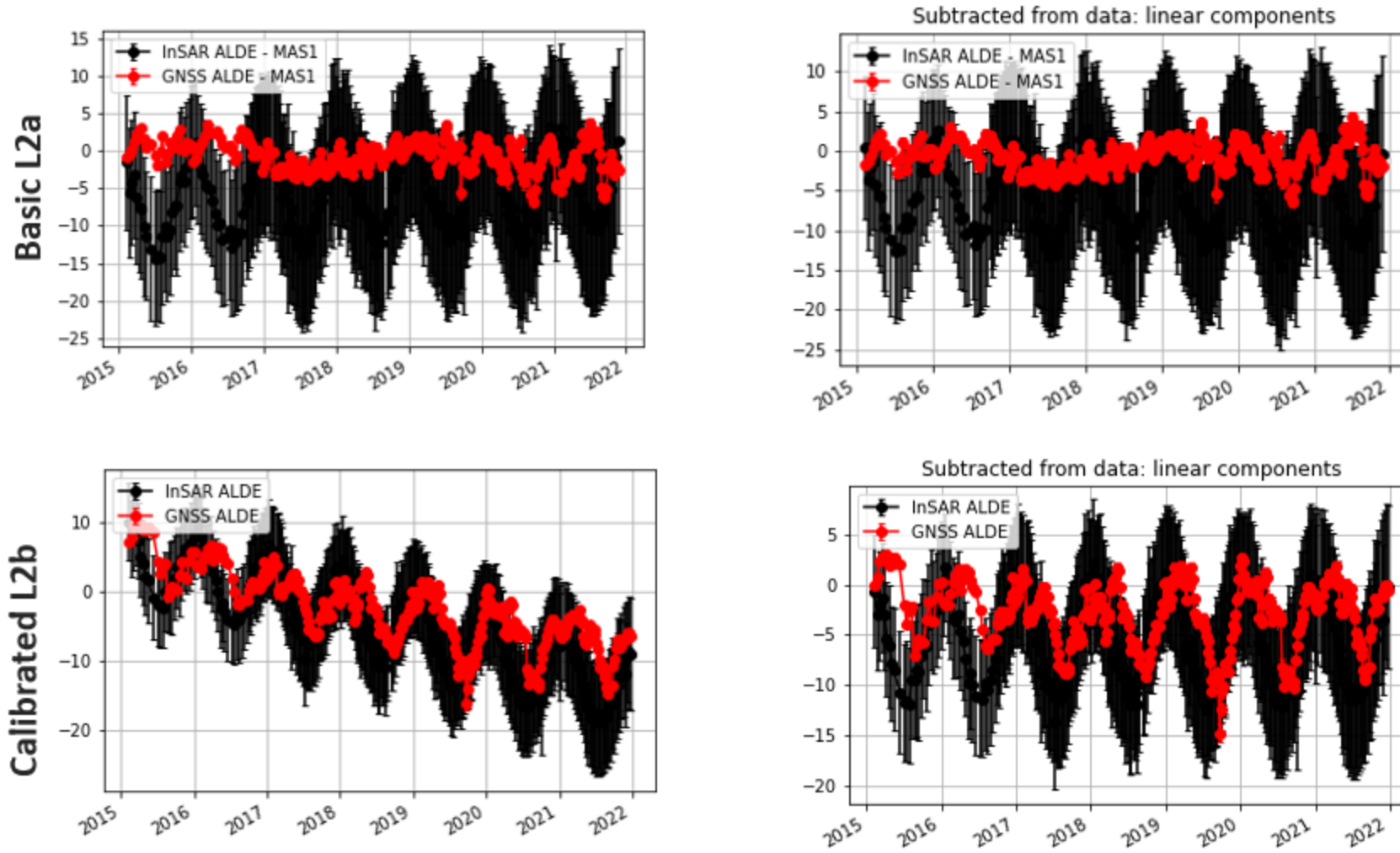
Very good correlation in location and extent with soft soil thickness deeper than 5m (areas with soft soil thickness smaller than 5 m have been masked out for better visibility). Good correlation of area with highest thickness and highest subsidence area.

VA5 – Comparison with GNSS data

- **Objective:** validate the geocoding of EGMS products and timeseries intercomparison.
- **Data:** GNSS quality controlled data coming from stations in ES, FR, DK.
- **Considerations:** obviously none of the stations used to produce the Calibrated/L2b have been used.

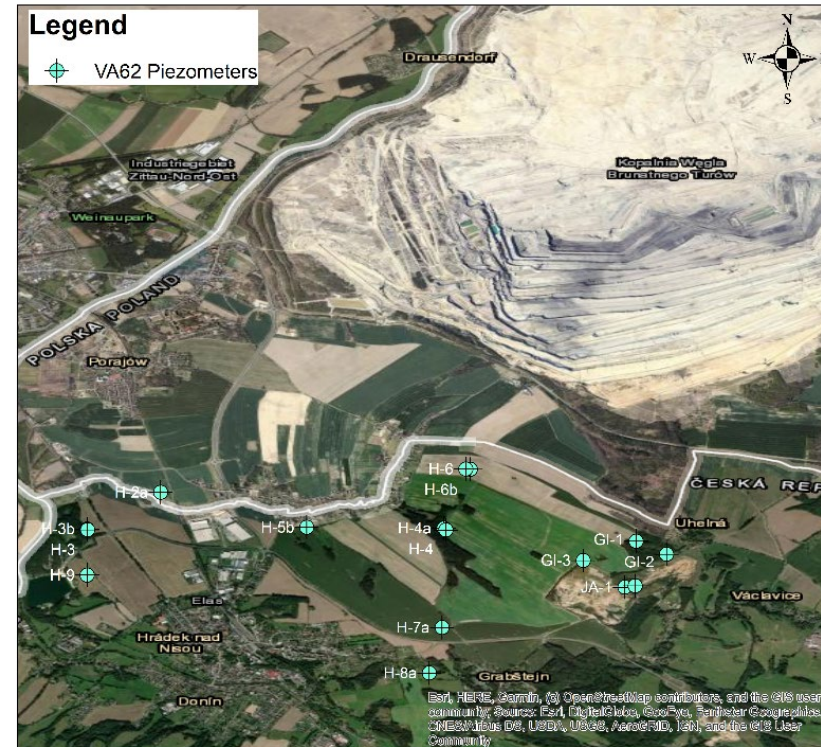
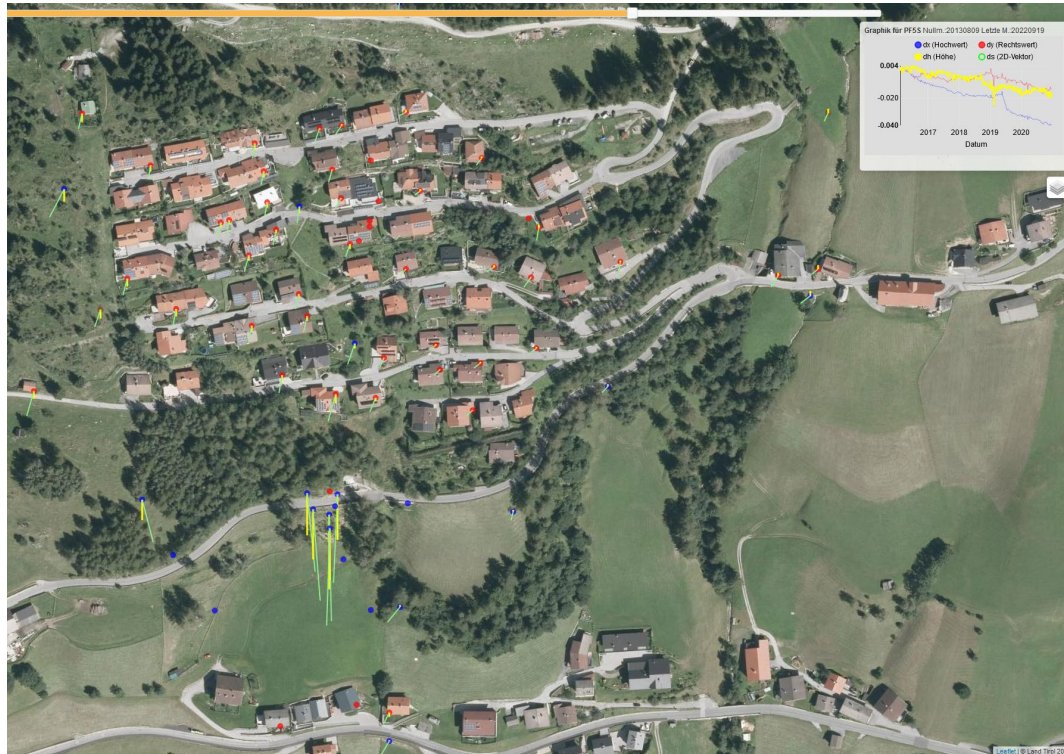


VA5 – Comparison with GNSS data - Poster



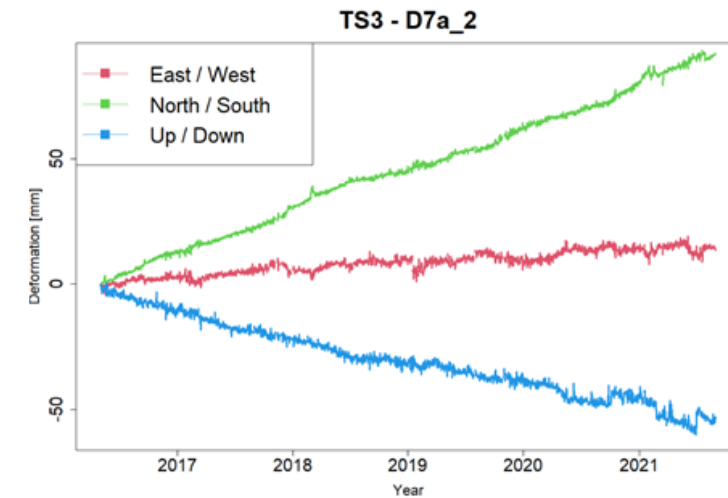
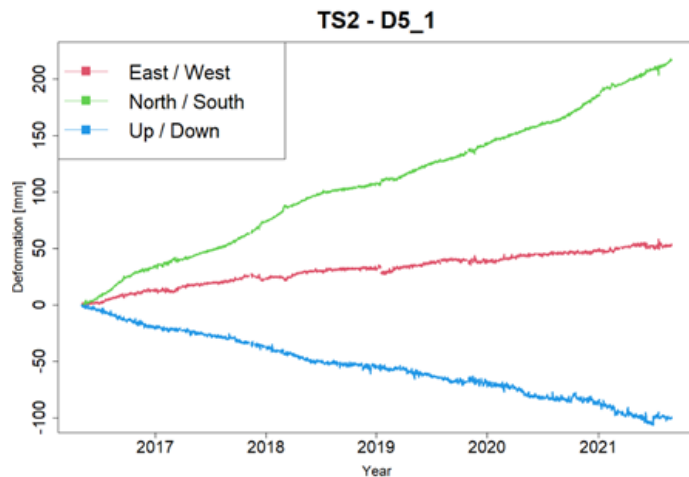
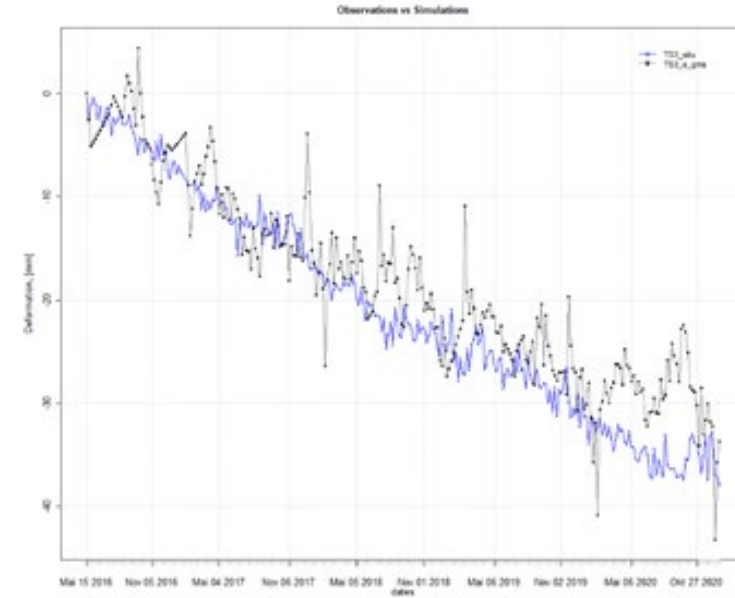
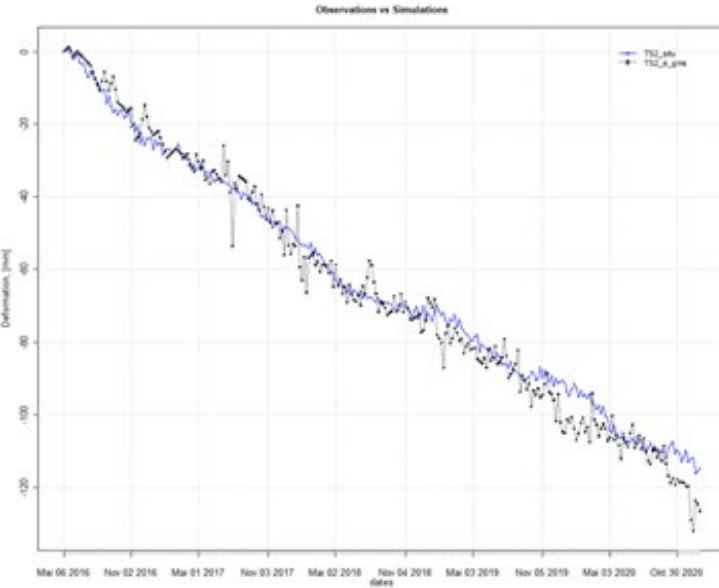
VA6 – Comparison with insitu monitoring

- **Objective:** evaluation of the EGMS timeseries and its velocity versus insitu data.
- **Data:** quality-controlled data coming from GPS campaigns, levelling, piezometers and geodetic monitoring.
- **Considerations:** Different temporal resolutions, precisions. We are looking for an agreement.



VA6 – Comparison with insitu monitoring - Poster

Result Examples: Geodetic 3D Automatic Total Tracking System

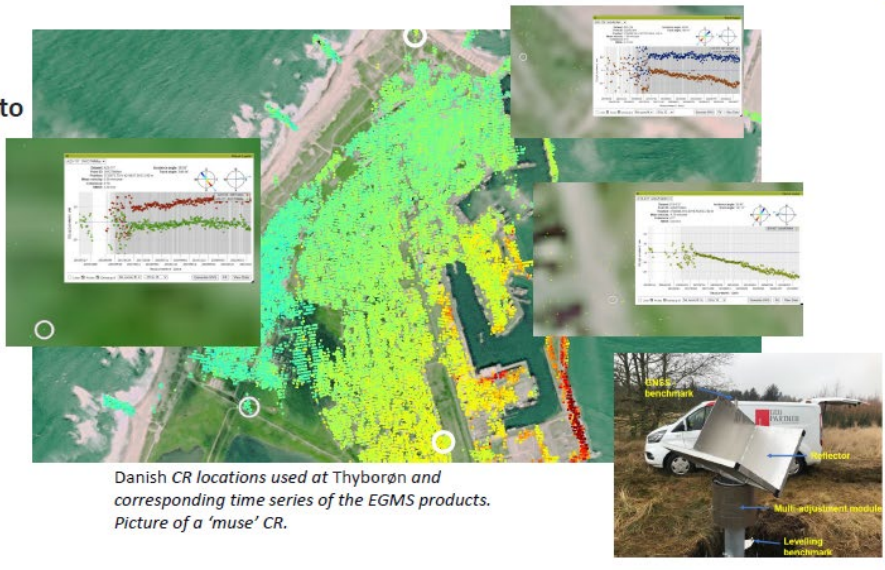


VA7 – Evaluation of XYZ with Artificial Corner Reflectors

- **Objective:** aimed to evaluate the precision XYZ of the EGMS timeseries with ACR data.
- **Data:** Quality-controlled artificial corner reflectors locations with precise measurements.
- **Considerations:** Limitations of the technique are taken into account (general agreement).

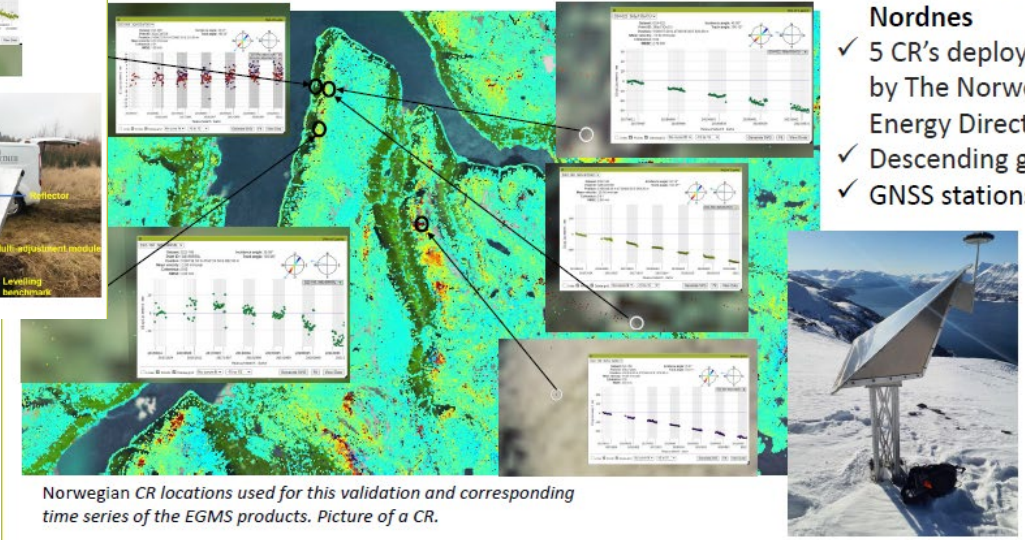
Denmark

- ✓ Thematic area: Subsidence due to consolidation – Thyborøn
- ✓ 8 CR's deployed for C-band
- 3 CR's deployed in 2017 by Geopartner.
- ✓ → visible in the time series
- ✓ 5 CR's deployed in 2020 → not visible in the time series
- ✓ All reflectors are of the type 'Double geometry muse'
- ✓ Levelling in 2019, 2021, 2022



Norway

- ✓ Thematic area: Landslides, Indre Nordnes
- ✓ 5 CR's deployed for C-band in 2014-2015 by The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)
- ✓ Descending geometry
- ✓ GNSS stations close to the CR's



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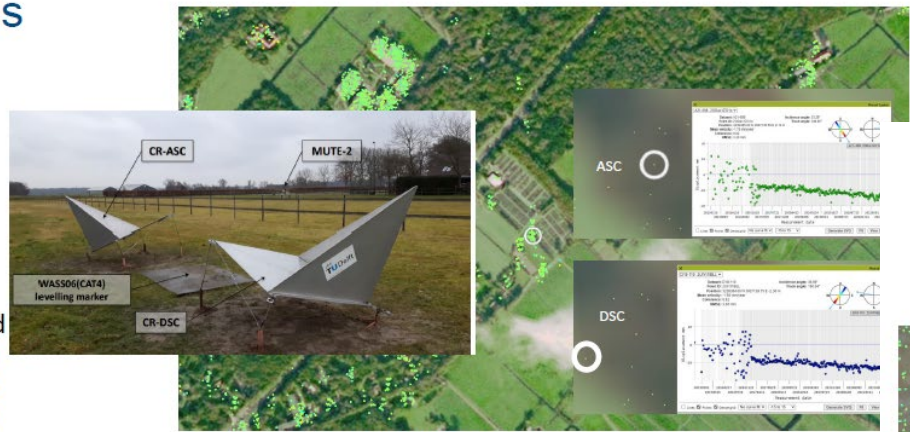


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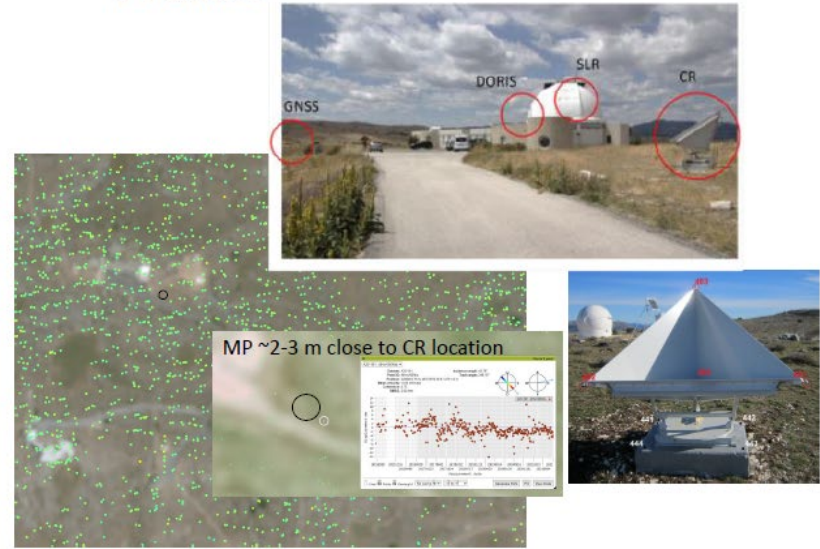
Netherlands

- ✓ Thematic area: none, relatively stable environment
- ✓ 2 CR deployed in Feb 2017
- ✓ One CR ascending geometry, one CR descending geometry
- ✓ Coordinates, heights and corresponding accuracy kindly provided by Hans van der Marel (TU Delft)



CRs location and the corresponding EGMS time series. The picture of the ascending and descending CRs.

France



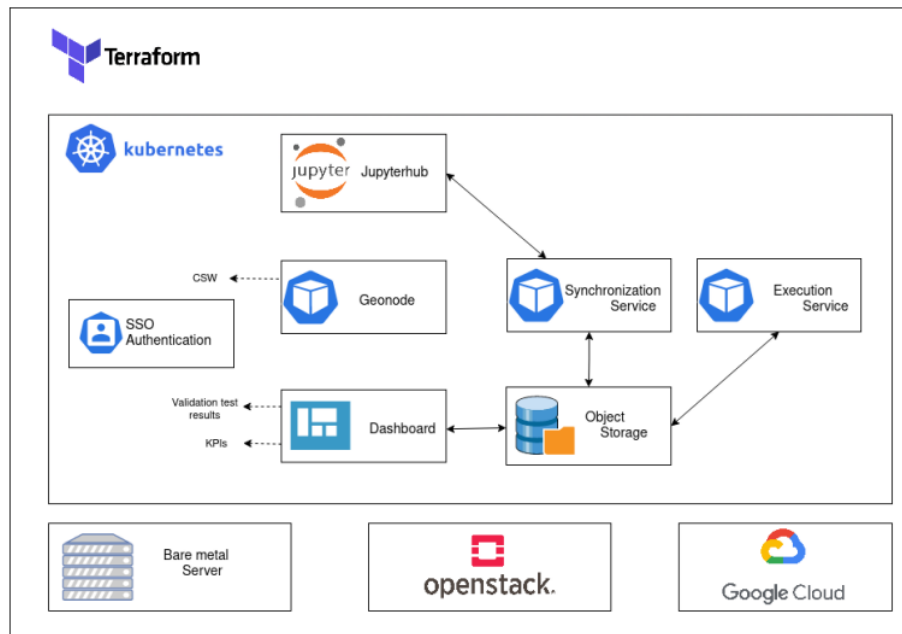
- ✓ Thematic area: Seasonal hydraulic load/ water extraction, Calern Calern's multitechnical geodetic observatory
- ✓ 1 CR deployed for C-band in December 2018
- ✓ Ascending geometry
- ✓ Two GNSS stations, levelling in 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022

European Ground Motion Service (EGMS) – Validation Environment

A framework designed for **reproducible** research:

- Data Upload (custom dashboard)
- GeoNode validation data catalogue
- Jupyter Notebooks

TERRASIGNA™



The screenshot shows the EGMS Validation web interface and a Jupyter Notebook. The web interface displays Validation Groups (VA1-VA5) and Validation Activities (VA1_1-VA1_4). The Jupyter Notebook displays a map titled "Distribution of Urban Atlas classes along the area of study" with a legend.

Validation Groups:

Group	Count
VA1	4
VA2	5
VA3	5
VA4	6
VA5	5

Validation Activities:

Activity	Count
VA1_1	1
VA1_2	1
VA1_3	1
VA1_4	1

Validation Activity Info (VA1_2):

- Title: VA1_2
- Subtitle: Bucharest_RO
- Description: Urban area of Bucharest in Romania
- Runtime: Python
- Files: R0001L1_BUCURESTI_UA2018_v013.gpl
- History: NONE

Urban Atlas Legend:

- Discontinuous medium density urban fabric (S.L. : 30% - 50%)
- Discontinuous dense urban fabric (S.L. : 50% - 80%)
- Continuous urban fabric (S.L. : > 80%)
- Land without current use
- Industrial, commercial, public, military and private units
- Arable land (annual crops)
- Discontinuous low density urban fabric (S.L. : 10% - 30%)
- Discontinuous very low density urban fabric (S.L. : < 10%)
- Fast transit roads and associated land
- Other roads and associated land
- Isolated structures
- Railways and associated land
- Airports
- Green urban areas
- Forests
- Pastures
- Herbaceous vegetation associations (natural grassland, moors...)
- Sports and leisure facilities
- Open spaces with little or no vegetation (beaches, dunes, bare rocks, glaciers)
- Water
- Wetlands
- Mineral extraction and dump sites
- Construction sites
- Permanent crops (vineyards, fruit trees, olive groves)



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