

InSAR Coherence Analysis: A proxy for Change Detection of Pavements

Tesfaye Tessema

The Faringdon Research Centre for Non-Destructive Testing
and Remote Sensing, University of West London

Bradford

Leeds

In collaboration with: Valerio Gagliardi, Andrea Benedetto and Fabio Tosti



THE FARINGDON RESEARCH
CENTRE FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE
TESTING AND REMOTE SENSING
UNIVERSITY OF WEST LONDON

FRINGE 2023

University of Leeds, UK | 11 - 15 September 2023.



Motivation

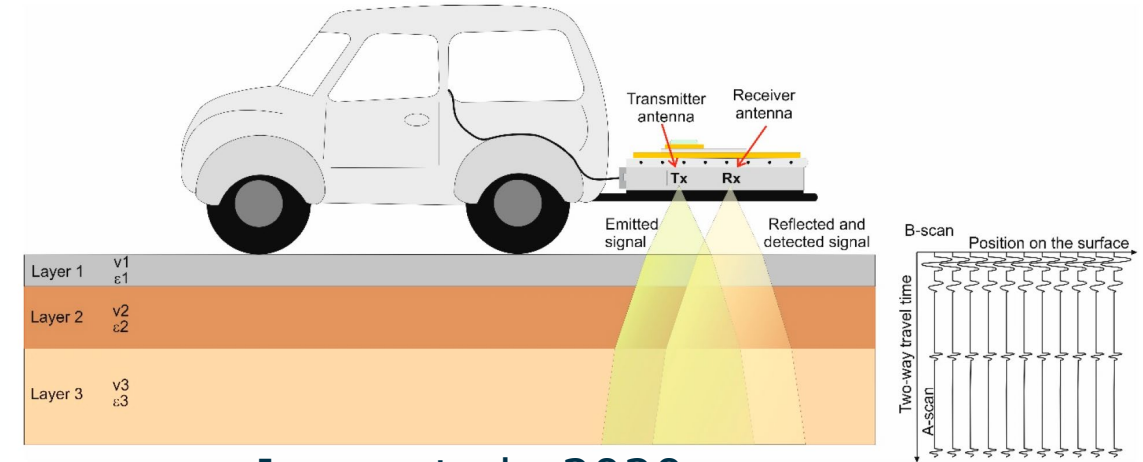


- **Visual assessment and non-destructive testing (NDT)** have **limitations** in terms of coverage and timely monitoring
- **Large-scale/ Network level** assessment of road pavement conditions, allowing for early damage detection would be a solution
- Network level assessment could be done using **satellite remote sensing**
- **Integration** with ground-based methods, and informed planning for maintenance and rehabilitation projects



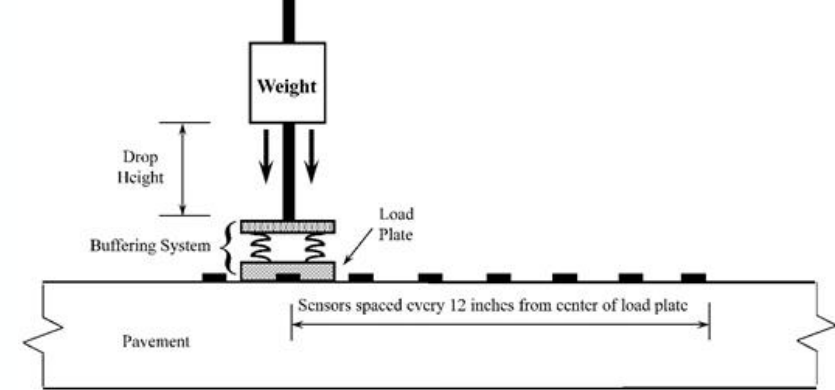
Maintenance and road safety!

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)



Josep et al., 2020

Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD)



Type of Pavement Deterioration

POTHOLES



FATIGUE CRACKS



RUTTING



UPHEAVAL



SINKHOLE



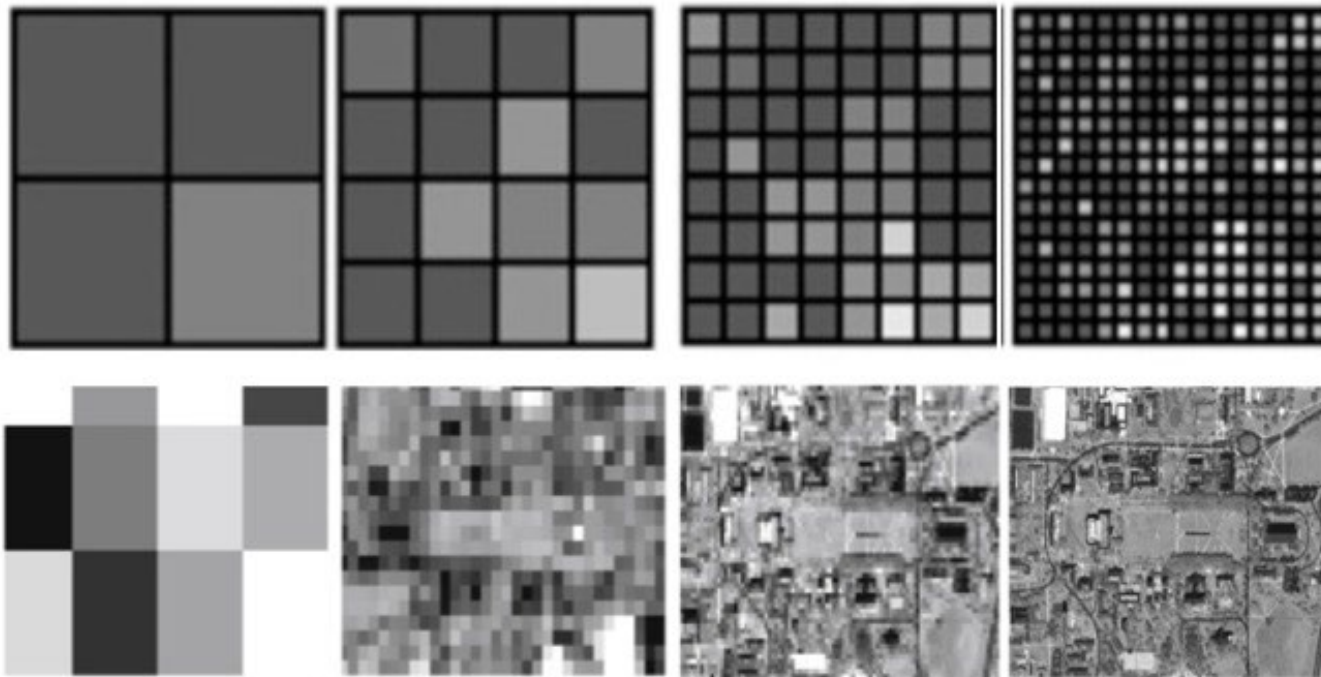
RECENT SINKHOLE IN NORWICH

ROOT CRACKS



<https://www.truegridpaver.com/types-of-pavement-deterioration>

Spatial Resolution Limitations: Radar Satellites

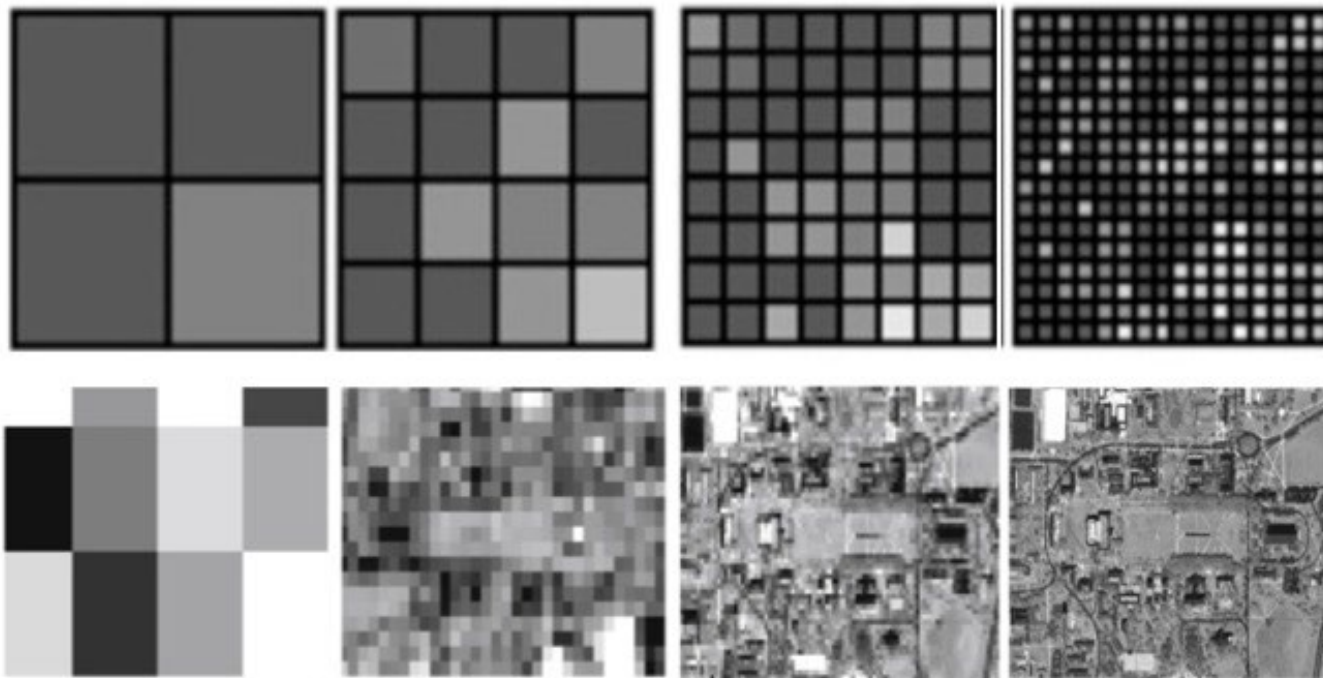


Satellite (operator)	Imaging mode (spatial resolution)	Maximum area covered	Time of operation
TerraSAR-X (DLR)	Staring Spotlight (0.6m)	4 x 3.7km	2013 – today
COSMO SkyMed (ASI)	Spotlight-2 (0.8m)	10 x 10km	2007 – today
HRWS (DLR)	StripMap (1m)	70 x 70km	expected 2019
TerraSAR-X (DLR)	Spotlight (1m)	10 x 10km	2007 – today
Radarsat-2 (CSA)	Spotlight (1m)	8 x 18km	2007 - today
Radarsat-2 (CSA)	UltraFine (3m)	20 x 20km	2007 – today
ALOS PALSAR-2 (JAXA)	Spotlight (3m)	25 x 25km	2014 – today
RISAT-1 (ISRO)	FR Stripmap (3m)	25 x 25km	2012 – today
Sentinel-1	StripMap (5m)	80 x 80km	2014 – today

Increases in resolution

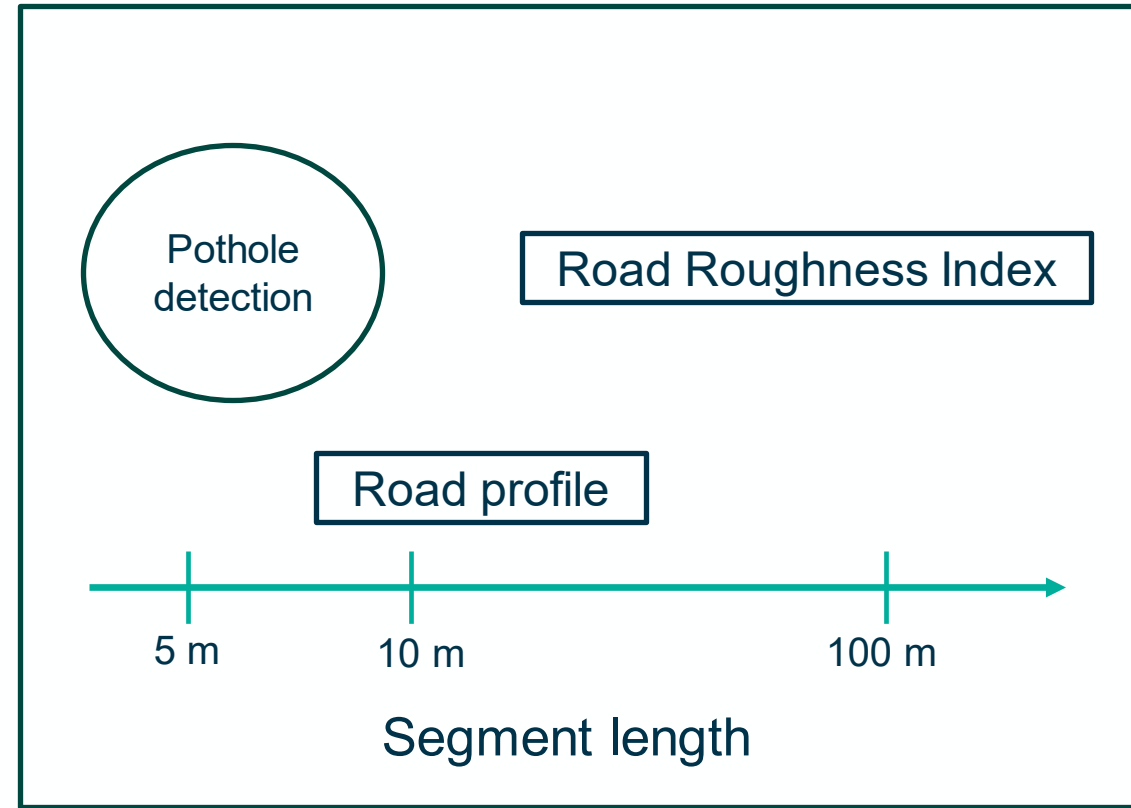
Cost of an image

Spatial Resolution Limitations: Radar Satellites



Increases in resolution

Cost of an image

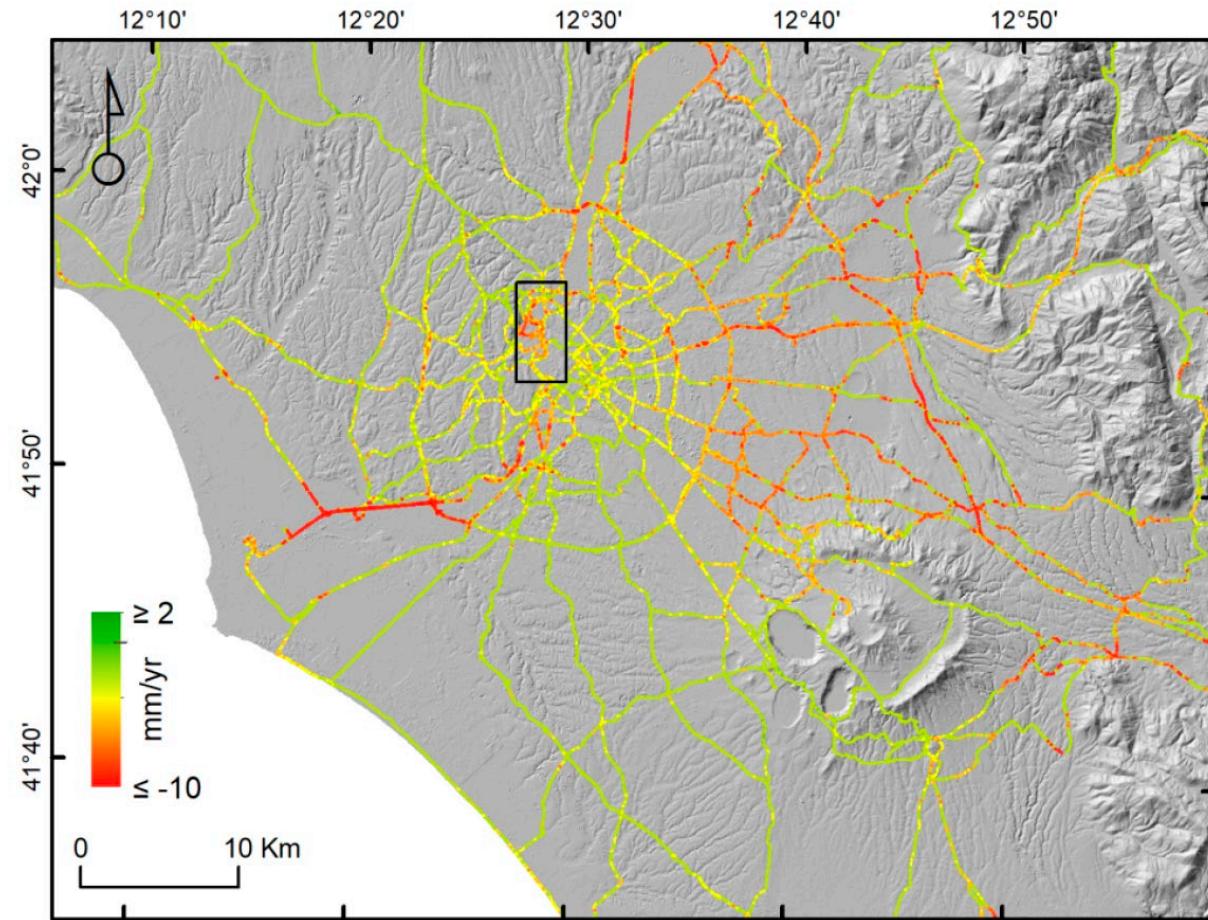


Traditional NDT Vs Satellite Potentials

Automatic Road Analyzer (ARAN)

Laser Profilometer

InSAR: Network Level Analysis



Delgado et al., 2019

Digital Image Scanning

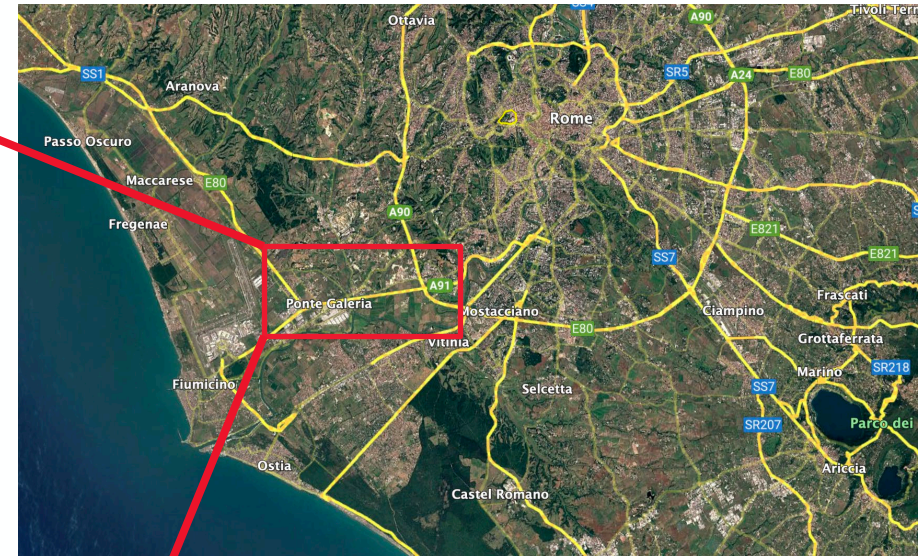


- Are advanced methods and well-established
- Effective in assessing the pavements
- Have limitation in large scale coverage

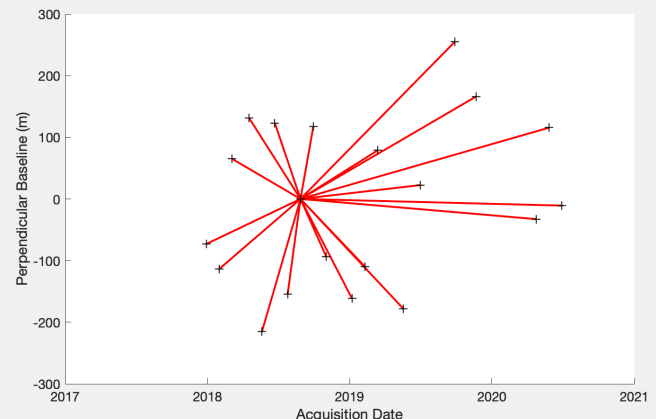
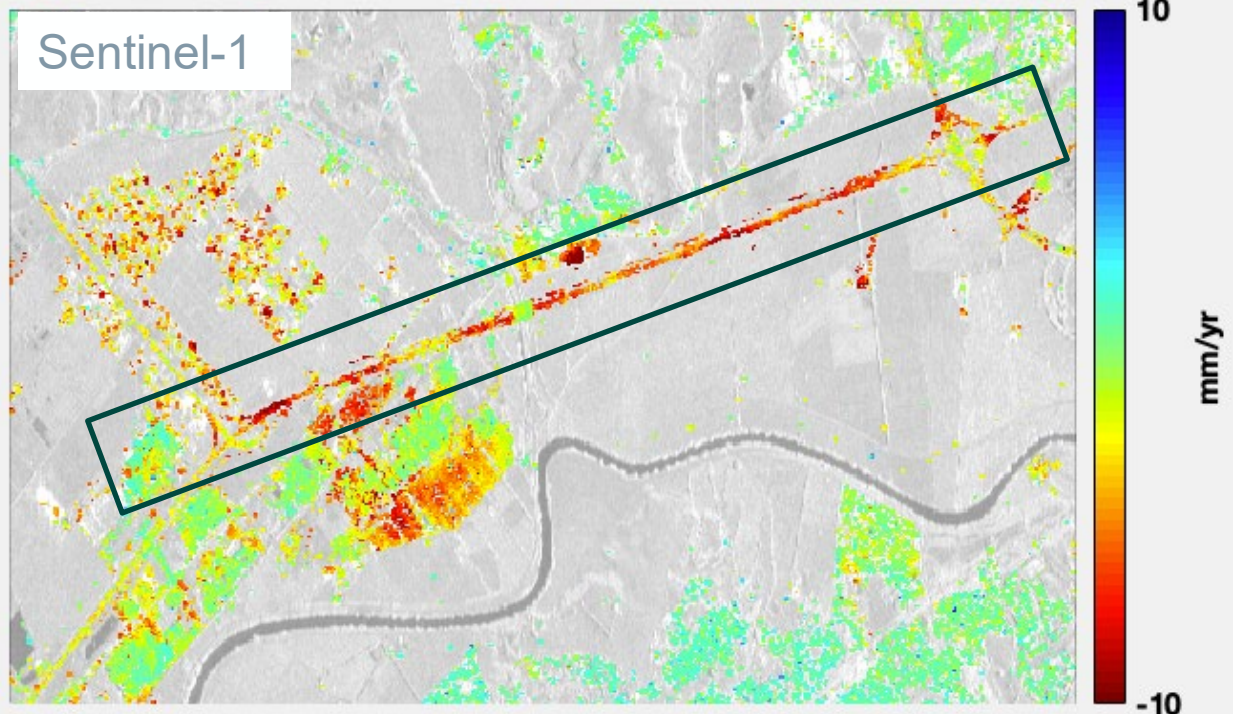
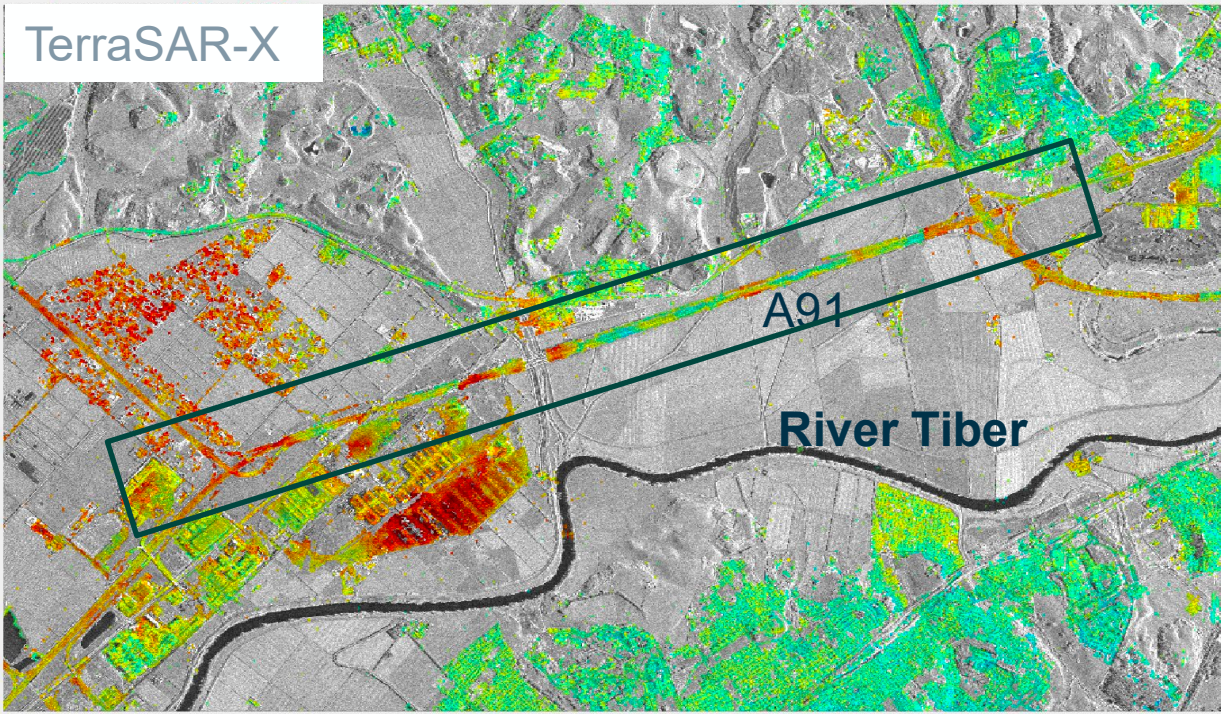
Study Area



Italy, Rome, Fiumicino

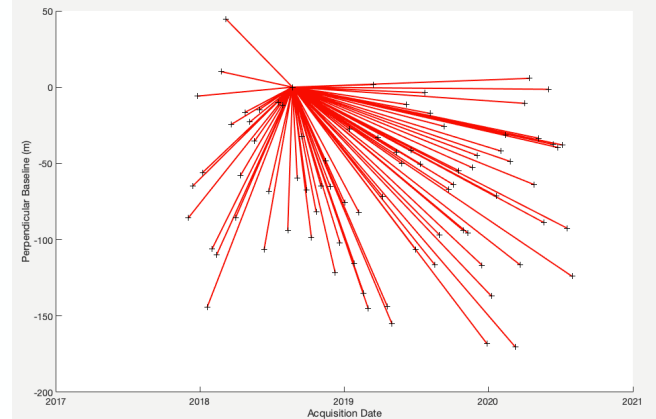


PS-InSAR



TerraSAR-X
 Dec-2017 to July-2020
 34 days repeat pass
 20 images
 3 x 3 m resolution

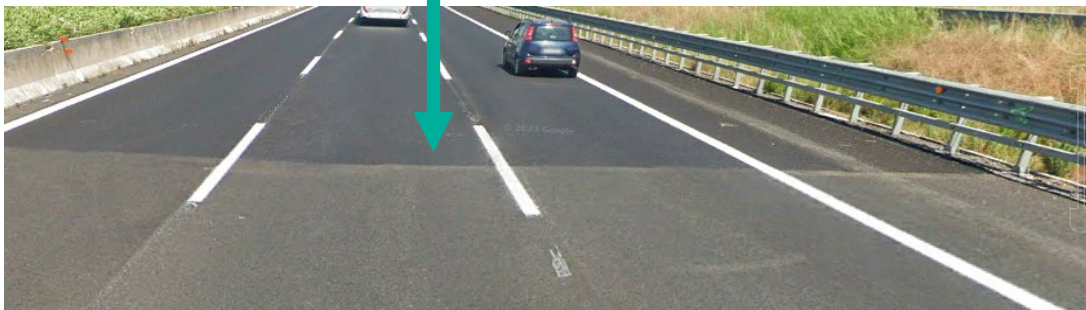
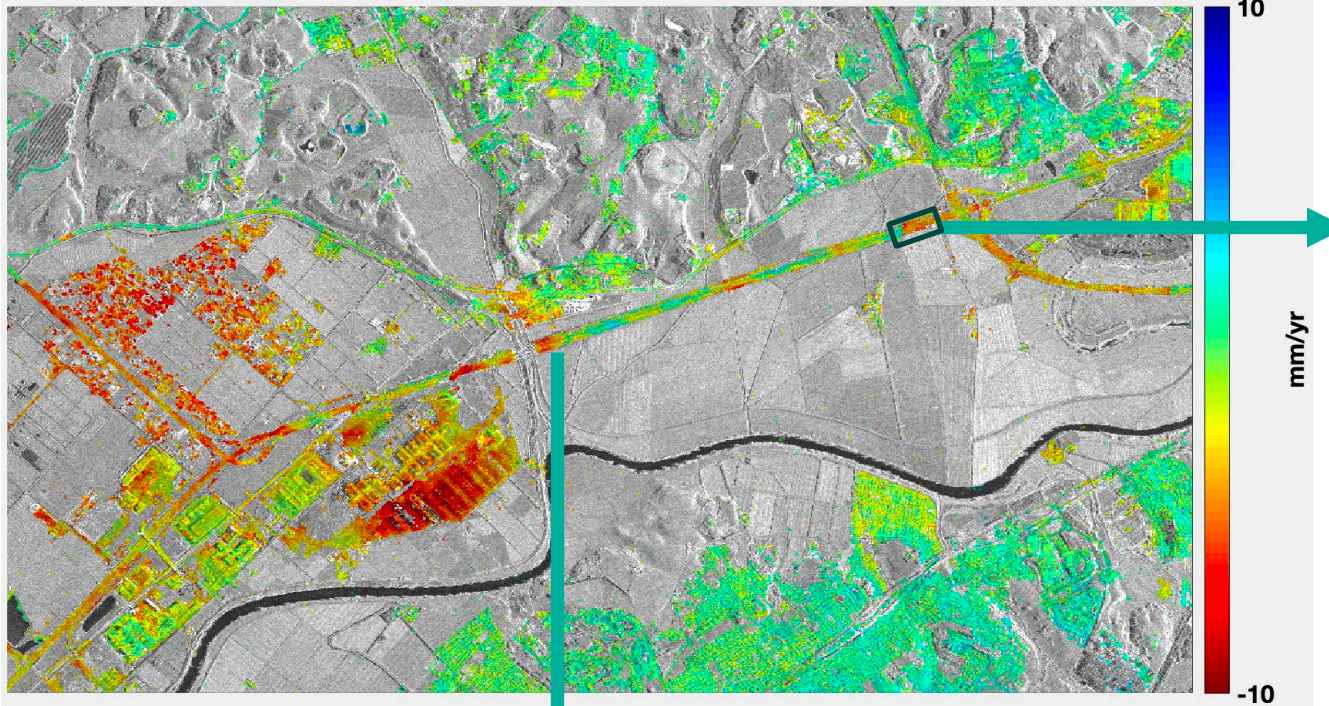
Sentinel-1
 Dec-2017 to July-2020
 12 days repeat pass
 80 images
 5 x 20 m resolution



ISCE for interferogram formation
 StaMPS for PS analysis



Pavement Surface Changes



Is it feasible to detect such changes from coherence analysis?

Methodology: Interferometric Coherence

$$\gamma = \frac{\langle I_1 I_2^* \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle |I_1|^2 \rangle \langle |I_2|^2 \rangle}} = |\gamma| \cdot e^{j\phi}$$

where

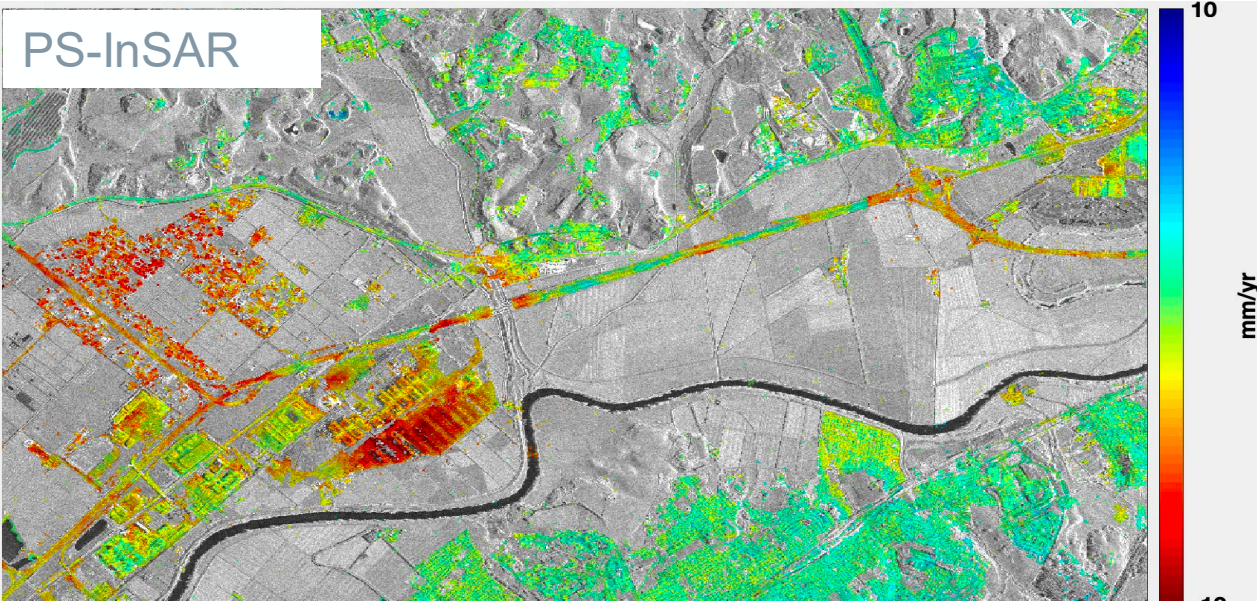
I_1, I_2 are complex SAR images,

$|\gamma|$ is the coherence and

ϕ is the interferometric phase.

- It is a parameter used to evaluate the quality of the calculated interferometric phase.
- Measures the similarity (correlation) between two SAR Images.

Coherence map



- Coherence has been exploited for the detection of changes
 - Natural disasters
 - Volcanic eruption
 - Emplaced lava flow mapping
 - Snow cover mapping
 - Land cover classification
- Here we use to detect changes in pavements, adopting Trang Le et al, 2019 method used used for volcano monitoring
 - Change Detection Matrix
 - Coherence Image Time Series (ITS) to analyse changes related to pavements.

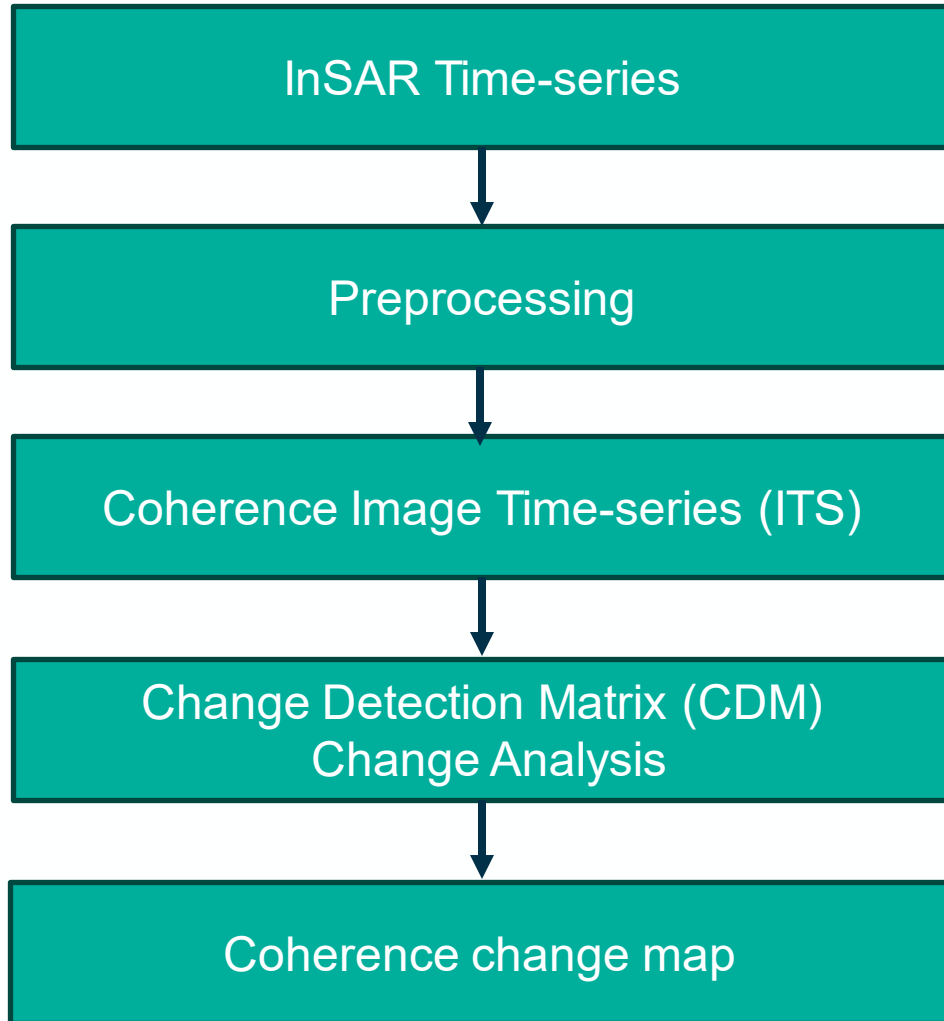
Trang Le et al, 2019



Example of coherence change caused by vehicle traffic through fields between January 21/22 and January 22/23, 2022

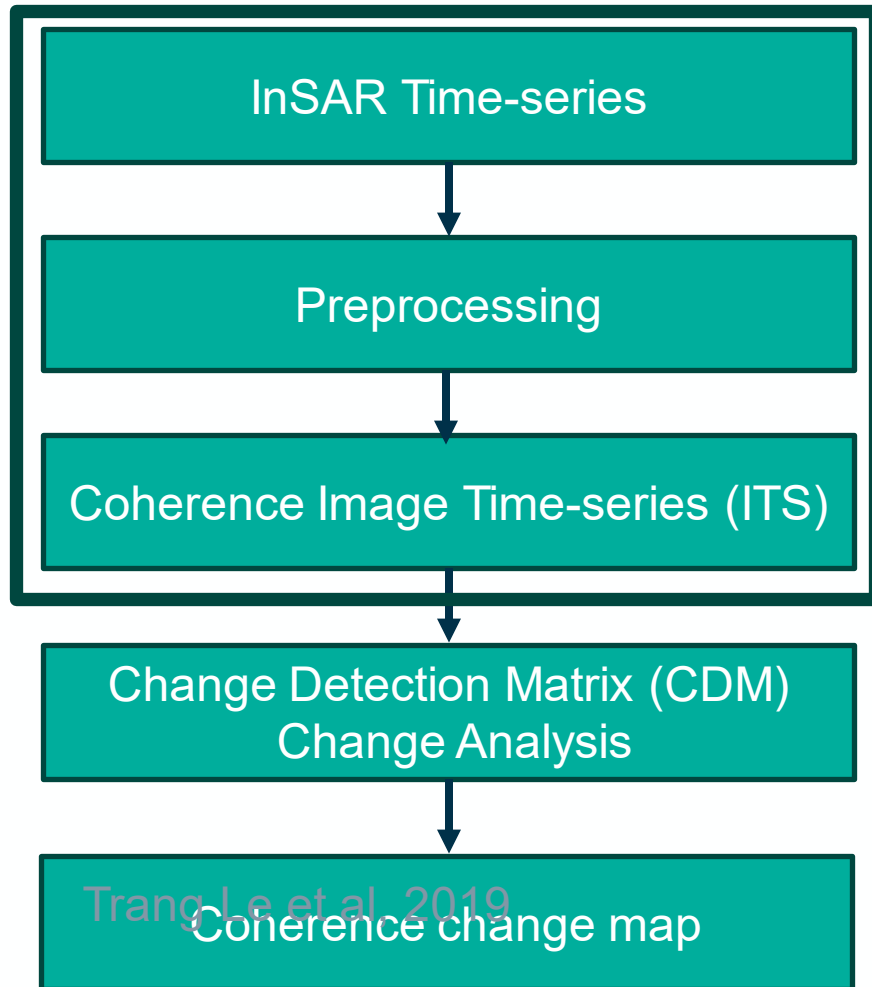
<https://www.iceye.com/blog/beyond-change-detection-measuring-the-changes-that-matter>

Coherence Change Work Flow



Trang Le et al, 2019

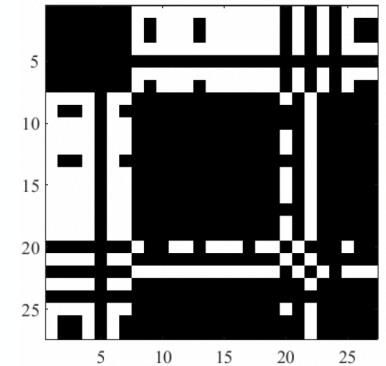
Coherence Change Workflow



Step-1: CDM construction: for each pixel stack (i; j), a similarity matrix is generated by calculating similarity cross-tests between each two different dates (t; k)

$$S_{(t,k)}^{w(i,j)} = \mathcal{D} \left(c_t^{w(i,j)}, c_k^{w(i,j)} \right)_{1 \leq t, k \leq N}$$

Similarity measure

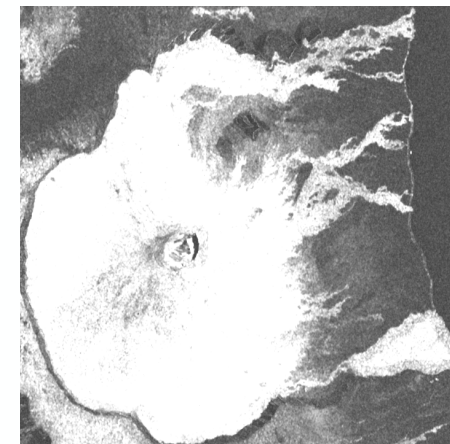


Step-2: Nonlocal temporal interferometric coherence estimation

By aggregating unchanged pixels using the mean statistics, nonlocal temporal mean coherence is estimated



Original coherence image



Nonlocal temporal mean

Summary and Future Development

- PS-InSAR technique revealed the deformation along the pavement.

Work in progress

- Explore the sporadic changes in pavements and identify the changes in coherence over the long range.
- Adopt the method developed for volcano changes (Trang Le et al, 2019) to apply for changes in the surface.
- Integration to other ground based Non-Destructive Testing methods

Acknowledgments



The authors acknowledge the European Space Agency (ESA) and the German Aerospace Center (DLR), for providing the TerraSAR-X® products for the development of this research, in the framework of the project “IMA-BA (Id.56598)-(PI: Gagliardi V.)”, approved by ESA.

The authors acknowledge the European Space Agency (ESA) for providing the Sentinel-1 data through open access platforms.



Thank you!
Any Question/comments/suggestions



References

T. T. Lê, J. -L. Froger, A. Hrysiewicz and R. Paris, "Coherence Change Analysis for Multipass InSAR Images Based on the Change Detection Matrix," *IGARSS 2019 - 2019 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium*, Yokohama, Japan, 2019, pp. 1518-1521, doi: 10.1109/IGARSS.2019.8898723.

Delgado Blasco, J.M.; Foumelis, M.; Stewart, C.; Hooper, A. Measuring Urban Subsidence in the Rome Metropolitan Area (Italy) with Sentinel-1 SNAP-StaMPS Persistent Scatterer Interferometry. *Remote Sens.* **2019**, *11*, 129. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs11020129>