



# 2022 SAR ANALYTICS SYMPOSIUM

## Comparison of SAR sensors in emergency applications: La Palma volcanic eruption - 2021

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# Outline

- Overview
- DEM Acquisition plan
- T1 – TDX
- T2 – TSX/PAZ
- Outputs
- Conclusions

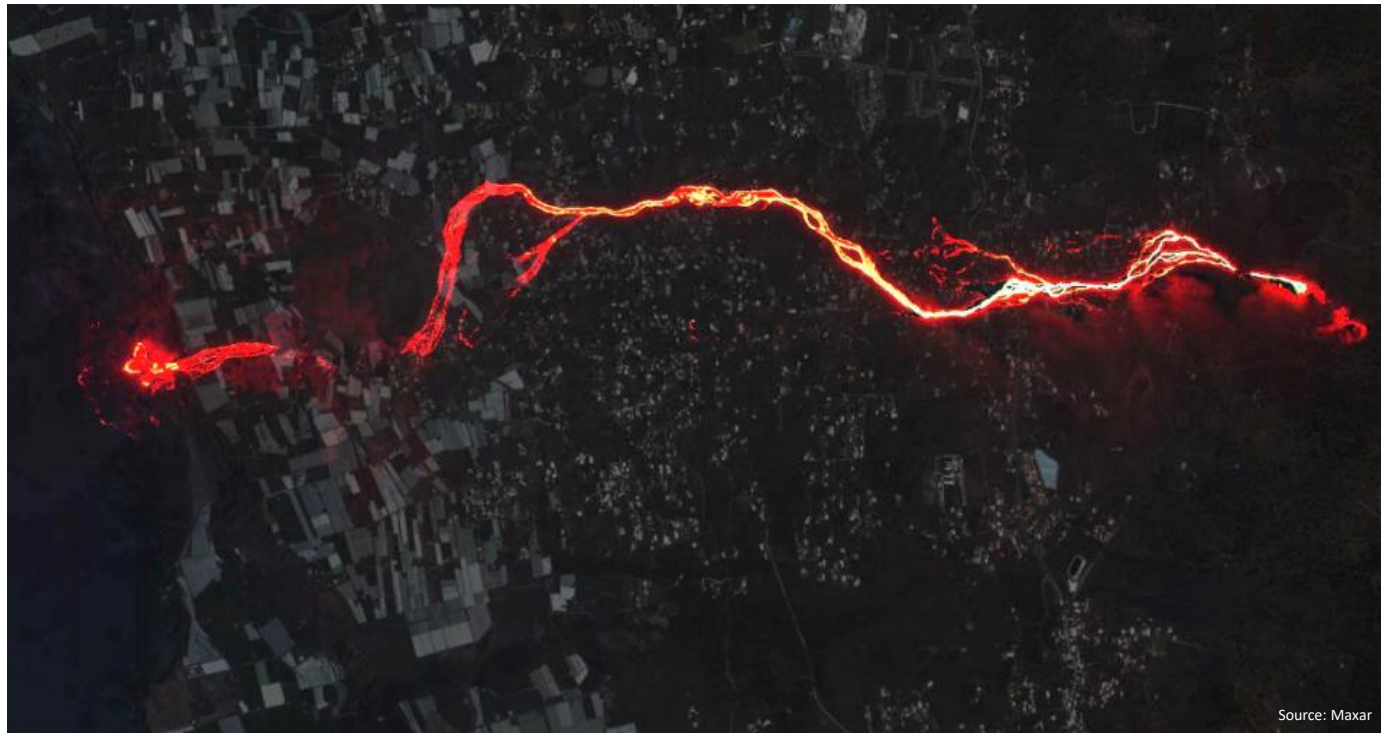


Source: Landsat



# Overview

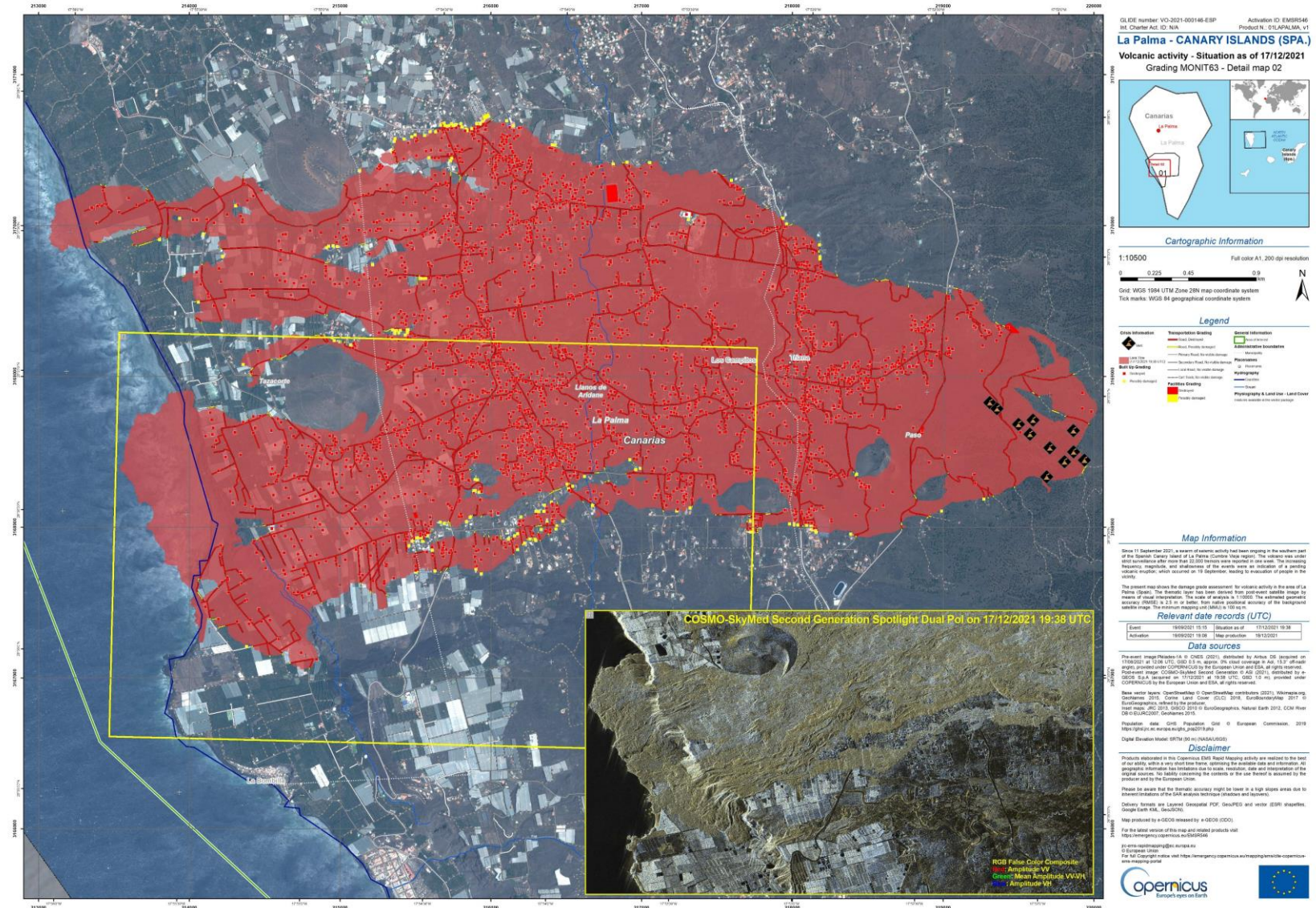
- Volcanic eruption started on September 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021
- 85 days duration, officially ended on December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021
- Longest known eruption on La Palma and the first on the island since the eruption of Teneguía in 1971.





# Overview

- 7000 people evacuated
- 3.5 km at widest point x 6.2 km long
- 1200 ha affected
- Two new peninsulas
- 3000 buildings and 70 km on transportation affected



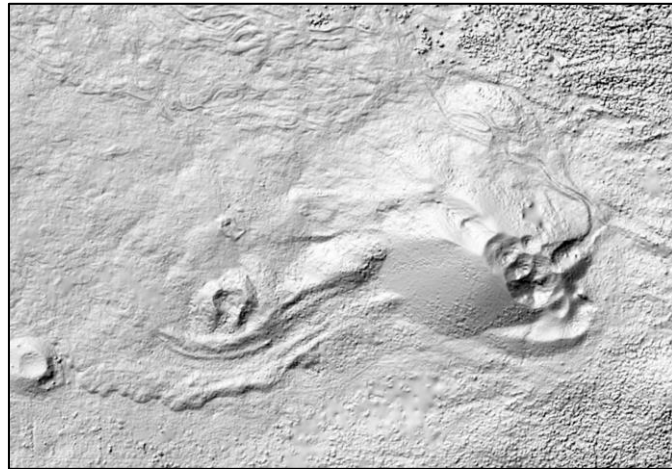
Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2022 European Union), [EMSR112] Ground deformation in La Palma Island, Spain



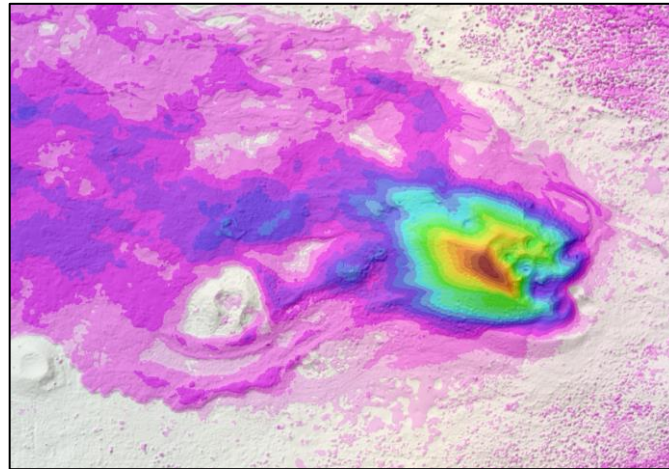
# Overview

- Eruption monitored by several activations from the Copernicus Emergency Management Service, on which IABG takes part
- EMSN119: Digital Elevation Models of the Cumbre Vieja Volcano in La Palma, Spain
- User: Geological Survey of Spain (IGME)

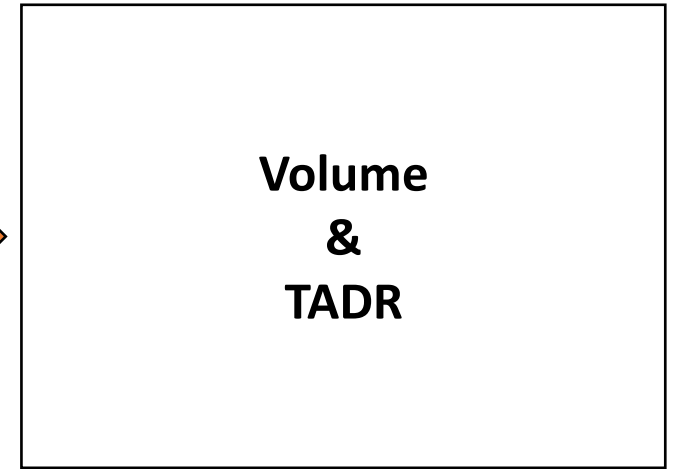
## OUTPUTS



DEM



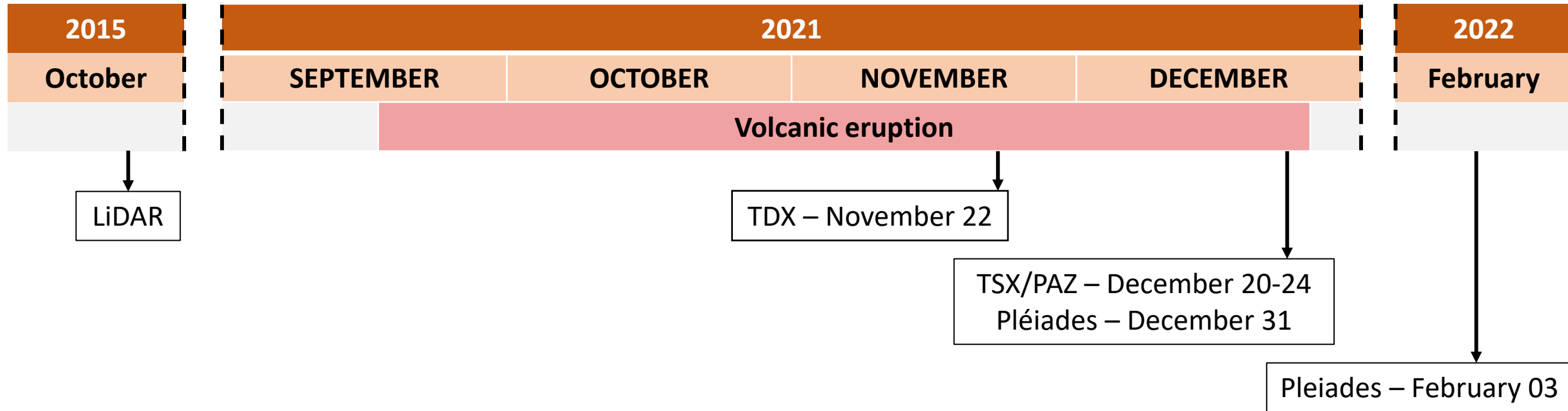
Elevation change



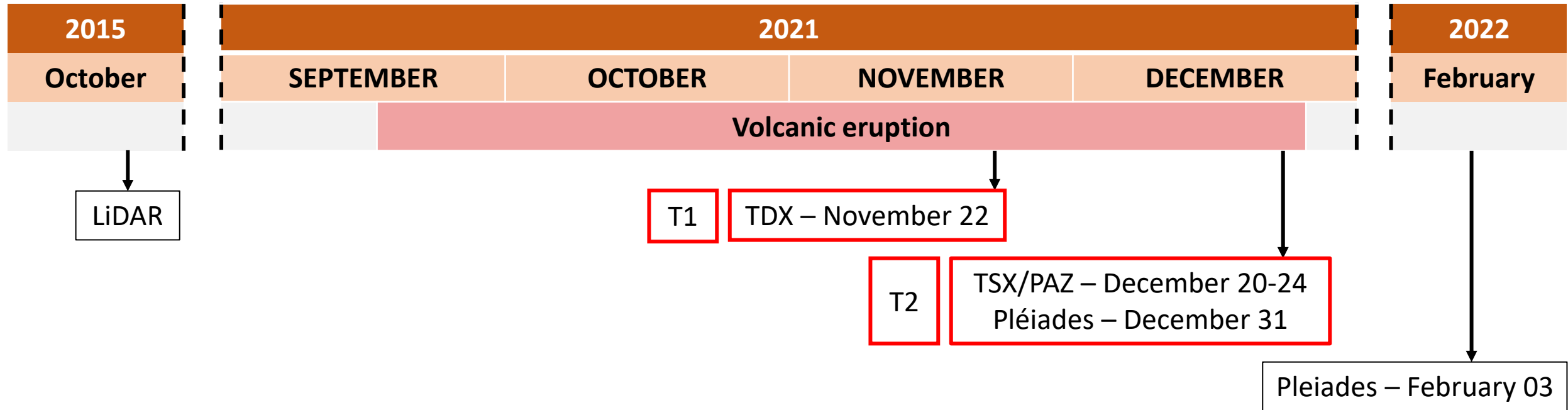
Statistics

Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2022 European Union), [EMSR119] Digital Elevation Models of the Cumbre Vieja Volcano in La Palma, Spain

# DEM Acquisition plan



# DEM Acquisition plan



# SAR Acquisition plan

ID	Image Pair	Satellite	Btemp	Bperp	Mst angle	Orbit	H. Ambiguity
1	19.10 - 26.10	TSX / PAZ	7	418	42	ASC	17
2	26.10 - 30.10	TSX / PAZ	4	192	42	ASC	37
3	21.11 - 28.11	PAZ / TSX	7	195	42	ASC	36
4	22.11	TDX	0	424	33	DESC	24
5	28.11 - 02.12	TSX / PAZ	4	9	42	ASC	832
6	09.12 - 13.12	TSX / PAZ	4	180	42	ASC	39
7	20.12 - 24.12	TSX / PAZ	4	112	42	ASC	63



# SAR Acquisition plan

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# T1 DEM - TDX

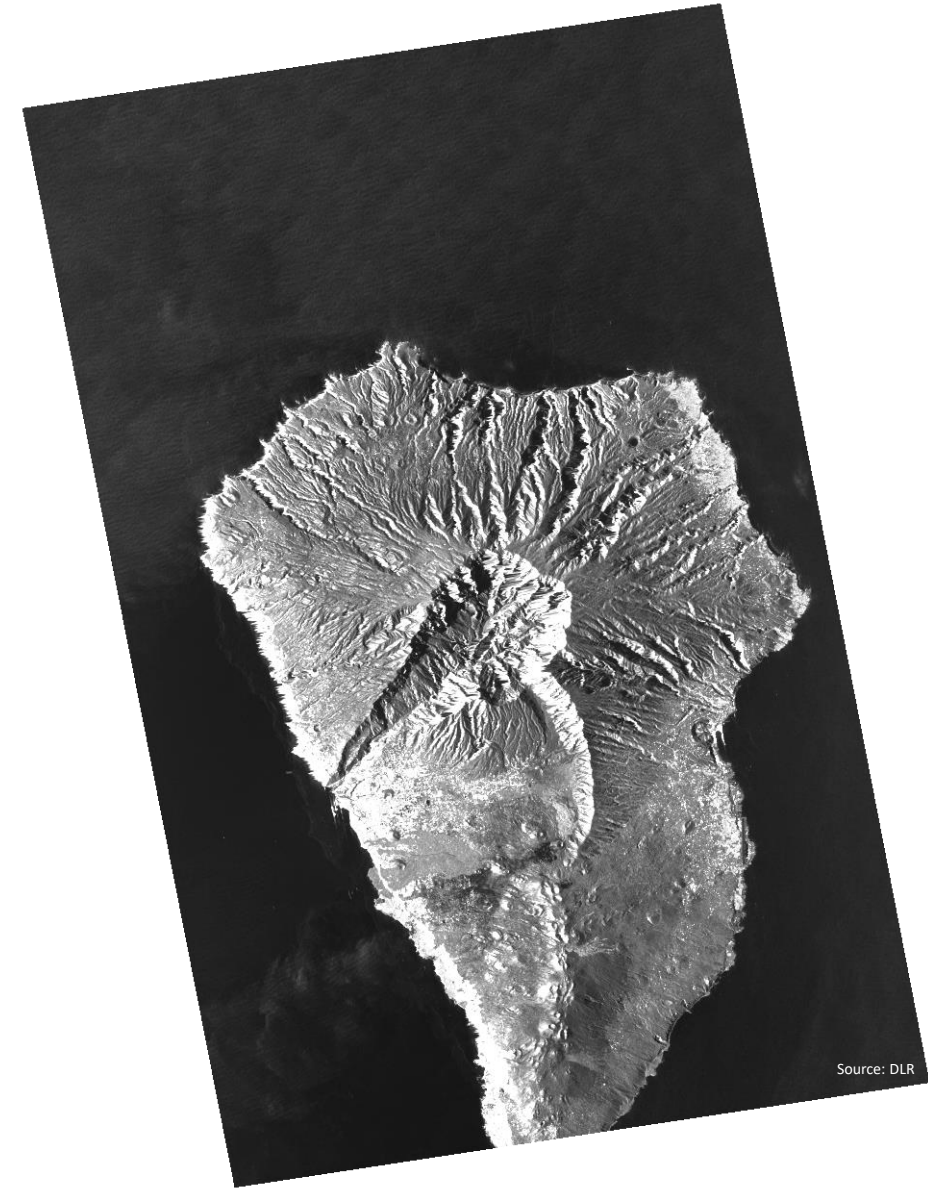
- High demand over La Palma, with both TSX and TDX observing the volcano
  - Alternating bistatic (consistent parameters with elder DEM acquisitions) with monostatic mode
  - Low chances to task satellite in desire orbit.
- +
- TDX failure on Q4 2021. Close formation dissolved for safety reasons by December

## 3 options from archive:

2021-10-15 (tanDEM\_a1\_060, orbit 11 ascending)

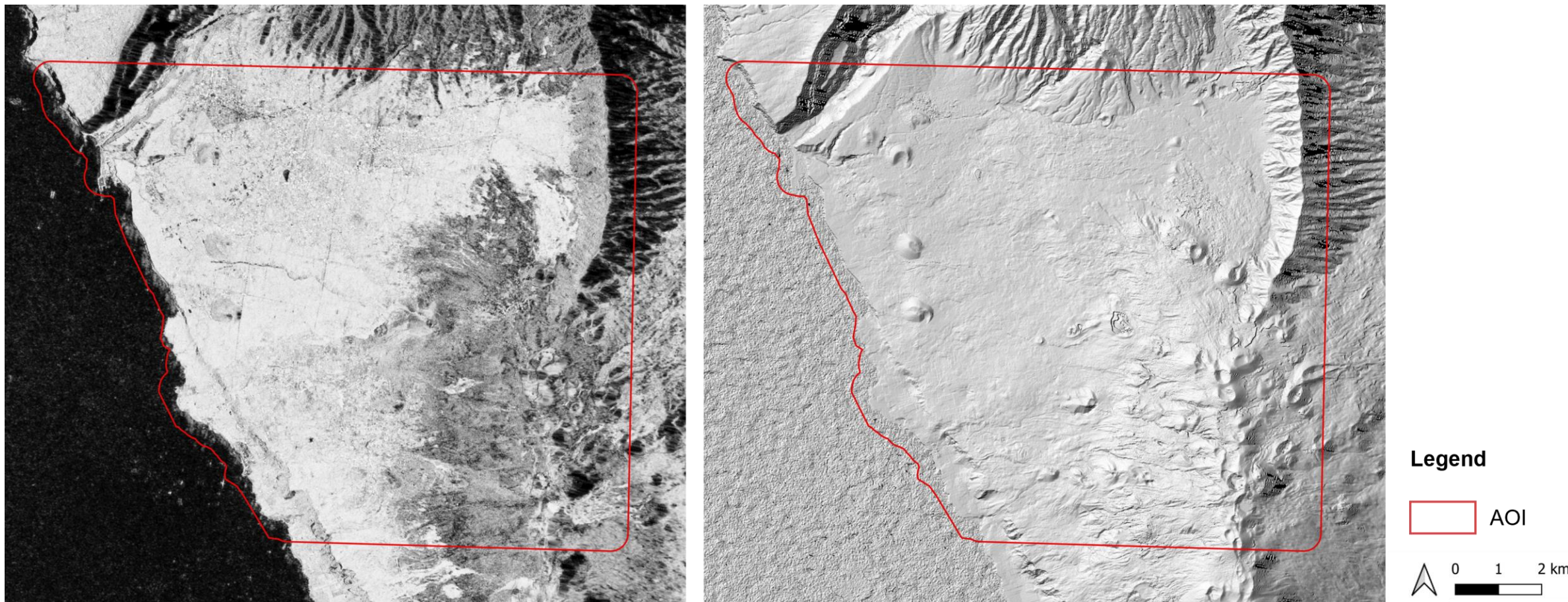
2021-11-17 (tanDEM\_a1\_060, orbit 11 ascending)

2021-11-22 (tanDEM\_a1\_020, orbit 79 descending)





# T1 DEM - TDX



T1 coherence (left) and hillshade (right) of the TDX CoSSC derived DEM

Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2022 European Union), [EMSR119] Digital Elevation Models of the Cumbre Vieja Volcano in La Palma, Spain

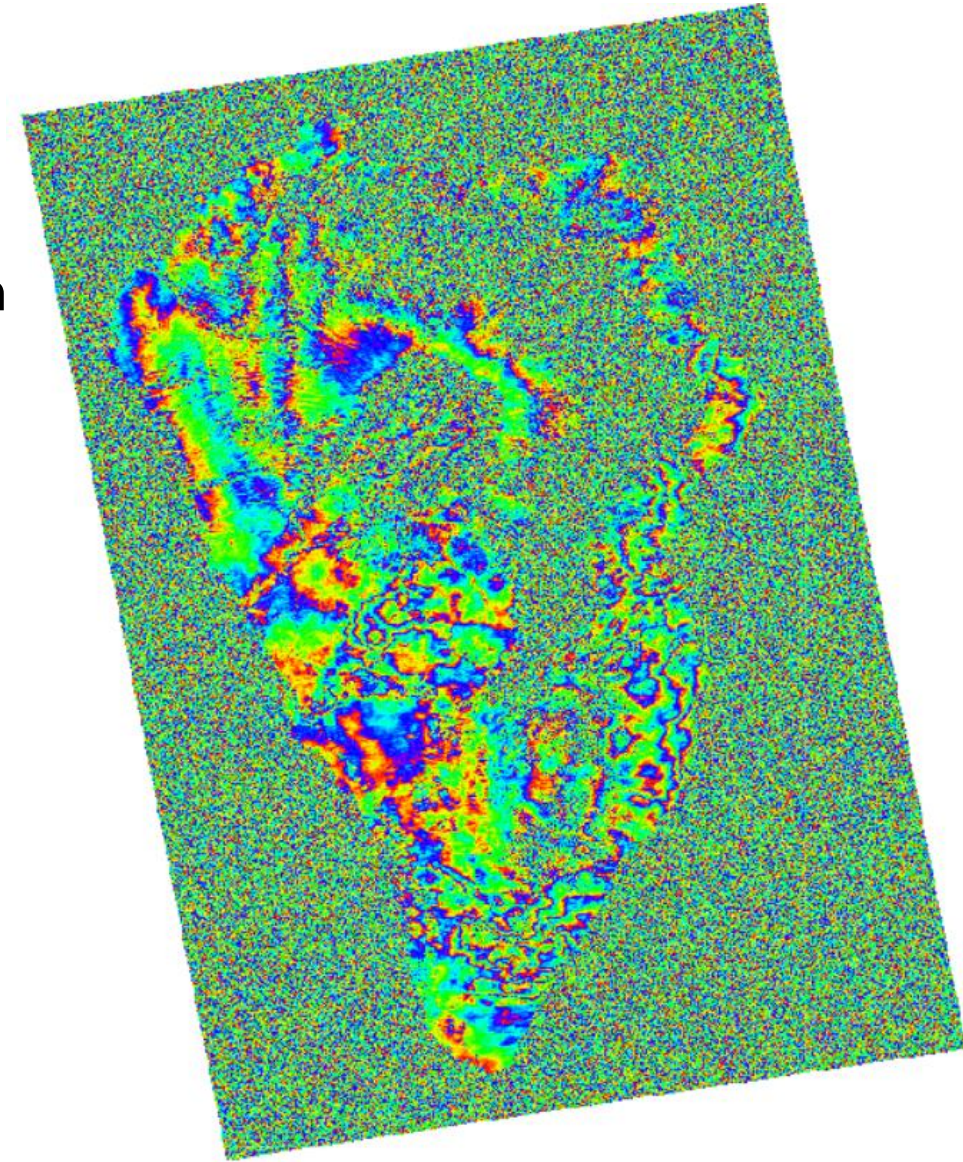


# T2 DEM – TSX/PAZ

- Low perpendicular baseline (113)
- Temporal decorrelation due to 4 days difference in acquisition time
- Unwrapping errors (phase noise, discontinuity, etc.)
- Path delay due to atmospheric conditions

Compromise was needed as no other SAR data was available for this project.

To reduce atmospheric noise, the archive of TSX/PAZ products acquired for the EMSN112 activation was considered. Due to low number of products (7) and heterogeneity in perpendicular baseline, this approach was discarded.

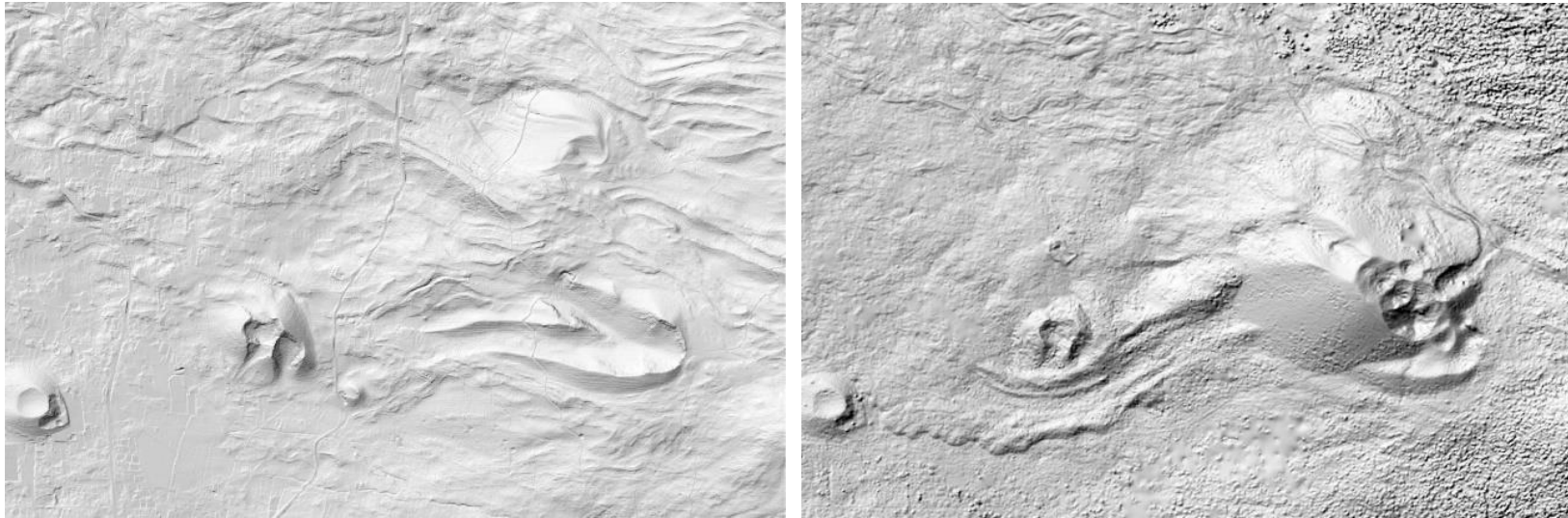


Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2022 European Union), [EMSR112] Ground deformation in La Palma Island, Spain



# Outputs

- A total of 0.2159 km<sup>3</sup> of lava erupted from the volcano from September 19<sup>th</sup> until December 25<sup>th</sup> 2021
- Time Average Discharge Rate (TADR):
  - 2.096.542 m<sup>3</sup> / day
  - 24.3 m<sup>3</sup> / s
- Maximum elevation change of 187 m was observed in the proximity of the cone area



*DEM comparing the cone area in pre-event (left) and post-event conditions*

Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2022 European Union), [EMSR119] Digital Elevation Models of the Cumbre Vieja Volcano in La Palma, Spain

# Conclusions

- DEM generation with SAR is a demonstrated technique which priority becomes more relevant in poor weather conditions
- Influence of acquisition parameters ( $B_{\text{perp}}$ ,  $B_{\text{temp}}$ , incidence angle, etc.) dictates achievable quality
- Repeat-pass interferometry more common than single-pass, leading to decorrelation and lower quality. Low availability of bistatic acquisitions
- InSAR subsidence vs. topography retrieval conflict. Non-common archives
- Access to ICEYE InSAR data was granted from ESA and promising results were obtained.
- Full report available in: <https://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSN119>





# Thank you

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