



SAR-based flood mapping services to assess the risk and measure the impact

Marco Chini

Senior R&T, Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology

marco.chini@list.lu





Introduction

- Floods are the most frequent weather disasters in the world and the costliest in terms of economic losses.
- Mapping flood extension is fundamental to ascertain the damage, extremely useful information for relief organizations and the re-insurance sector.
- According to statistics of the International Charter "Space and Major Disaster," ~52.3% of the total number of activations are triggered by flood events.
- By 2050, worldwide annual losses due to flooding are predicted to reach \$1 trillion for coastal cities.





Introduction

- In flood risk prone areas, myriad of activities and projects on a global and local level have been implemented with the focus to mitigate the impact of the increasing frequency and intensity of flood.
- The implementation of Disaster Risk Management and the rapid response financing in the wake of a natural disaster, requires a deep knowledge of the environmental situation and the potential affected areas.
- A raising awareness of satellite-based crisis information has led to an increase in requests to corresponding value adders to support civil-protection and relief organizations with disaster-related mapping and analysis.





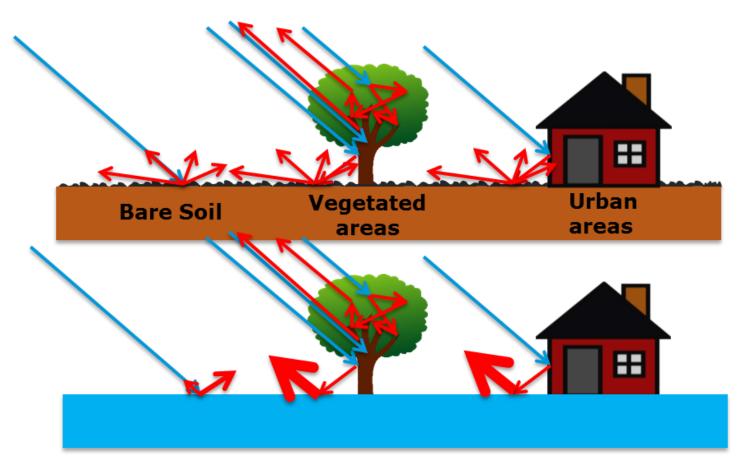
Introduction

- SAR data are quite effective to monitor floods because of their all-weather capability, the very high spatial resolution of the new generation of instruments, and the short revisit time of the present and future satellite constellations.
- New generation of SAR satellite missions provide an unprecedented possibility to develop automatic algorithm for detecting floodwater in urban areas, paving the way to assess the risk.
- The scientific literature of mapping surface water from SAR imagery is rapidly growing, and significantly so over the past decade and it coincides with launches of Earth-orbiting satellites carrying very high-resolution SAR instruments (e.g. TerraSAR-X, COSMO-SkyMed, Radarsat-2, Sentinel-1).



SAR scattering mechanisms Flood vs No Flood

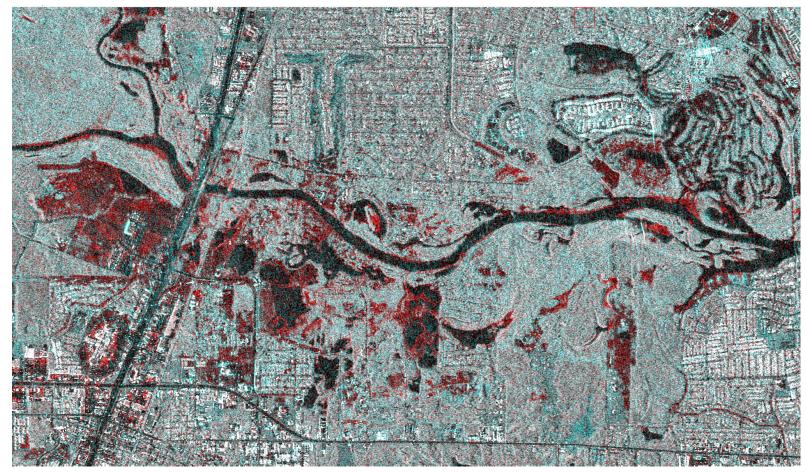








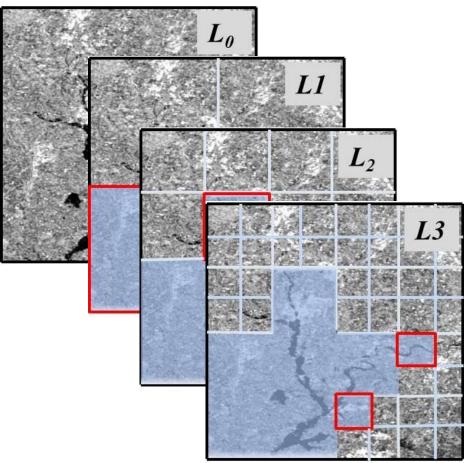
Sentinel-1, Texas Flood 2017

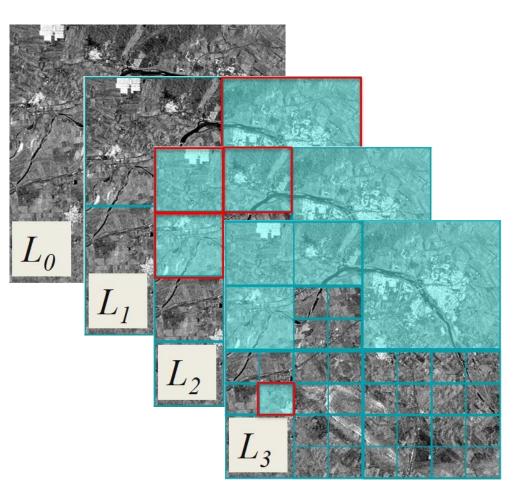






SAR-based mapping algorithm (HSBA)



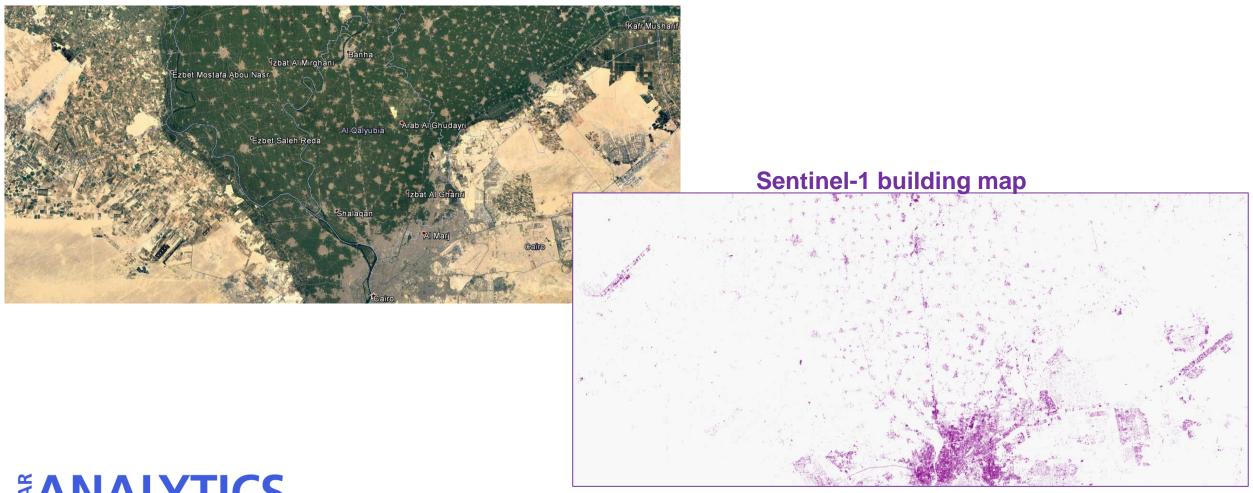




M. Chini, R. Hostache, L. Giustarini, P. Matgen, "A Hierarchical Split-Based Approach for parametric thresholding of SAR images: flood inundation as a test case", IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 55 (12), 6975-6988, 2017.



SAR-based building maps



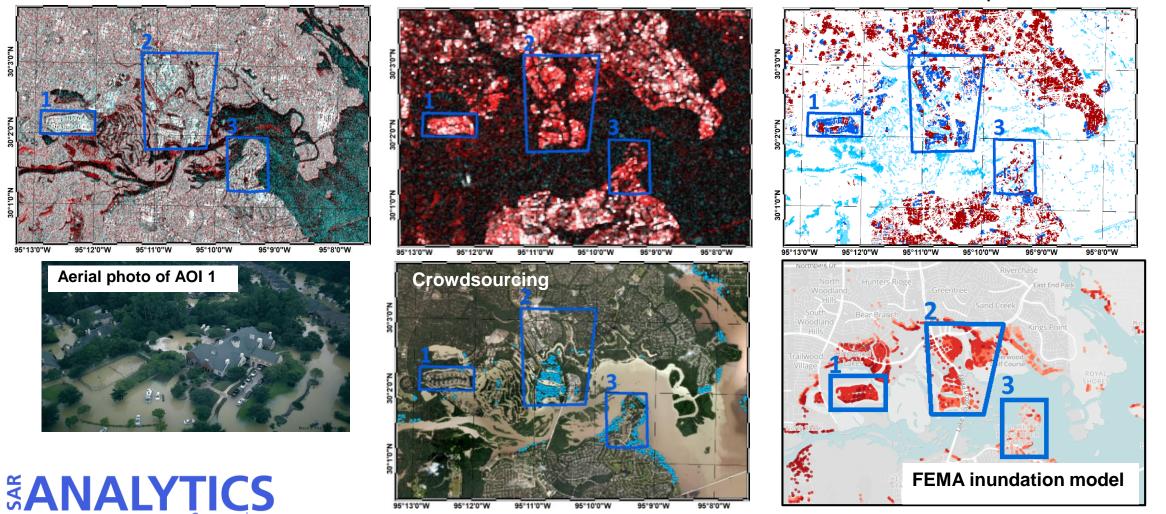


M. Chini, R. Pelich, R. Hostache, P. Matgen, C. Lopez-Martinez, "Towards a 20 m Global Building Map from Sentinel-1 SAR Data", Remote Sensing, Vol. 10, No. 11, 1833, pp. 1-19, 2018.



Sentinel-1, Texas Urban Flood 2017 RGB Intensity RGB coherence

Flood map

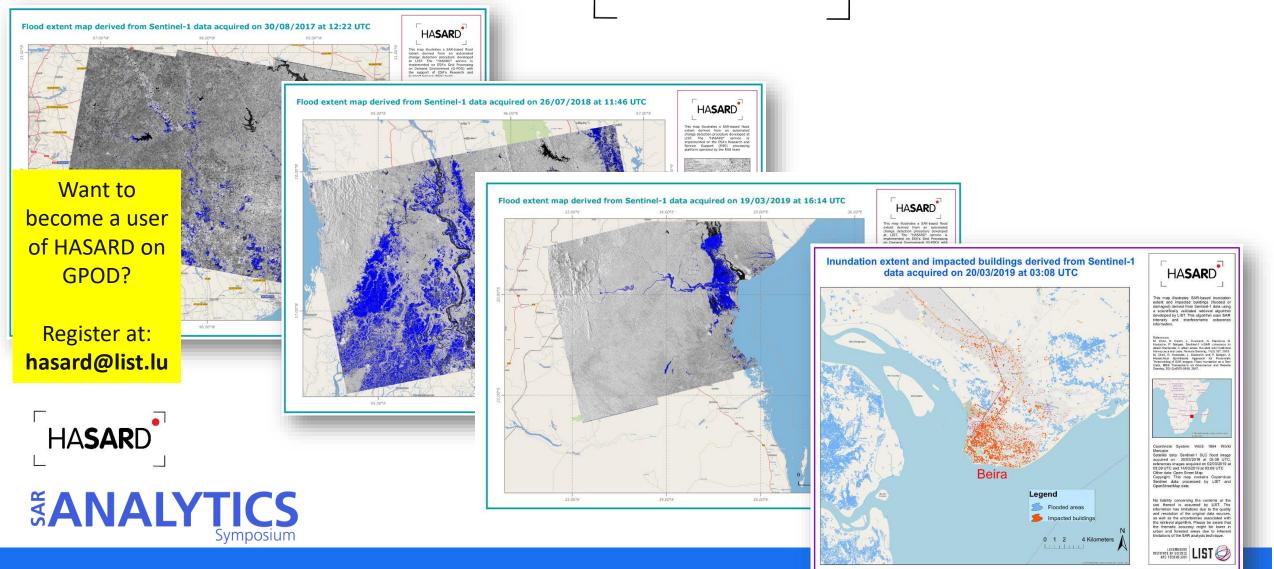


Symposium M. Chini, R. Pelich, L. Pulvirenti, N. Pierdicca, R. Hostache, P. Matgen, "Sentinel-1 InSAR Coherence to Detect Floodwater in Urban Areas: Houston and Hurricane Harvey as A Test Case", Remote Sensing, Vol. 11, No. 2, 107, pp. 1-20, 2019.

Flood mapping service on ESA GPOD







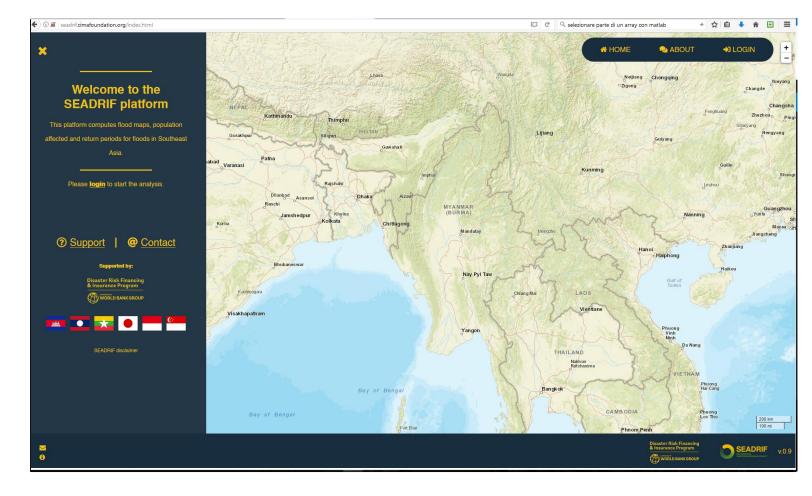
Flood mapping service on WASDI





- It works on the DIAS platforms to facilitate the development and deploy of EO Data processors.
- It is the technological base of the eDRIFT project (ESA) that is providing pre-operational EO Services developed by LIST, DELTARES, CIMA and DLR for the World Bank SEADRIF platform, to estimate the number of people affected by a flood in the South East ASIA area (www.seadrif.org).

Symposium



Near real time large-scale flood monitoring in South East Asia



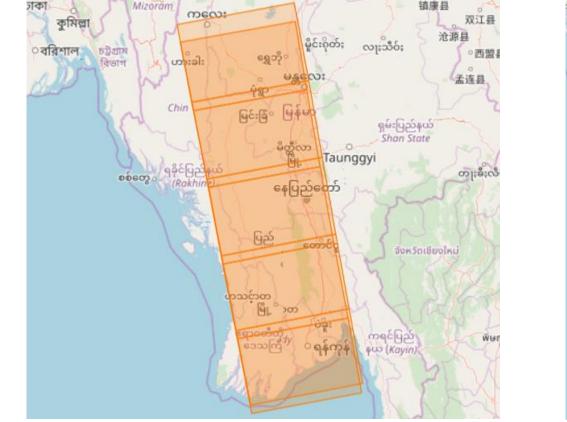
- To enhance use of satellite EO-based analytics supporting decision making in disaster risk financing industry.
- Understanding disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics, etc.
- Contributing to enhancing disaster preparedness, better forecasting events, allowing to take action in anticipation of events
- Strengthening emergency response (e.g. parametric insurance)

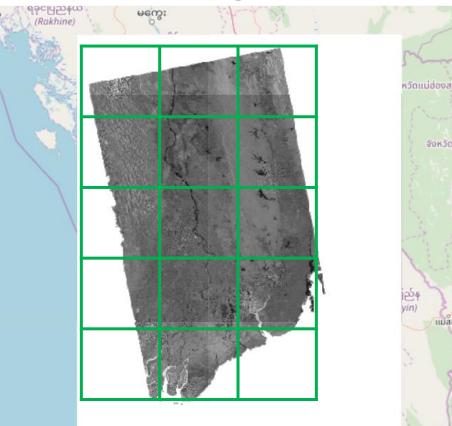


Near real time large-scale flood monitoring in South East Asia



Systematic processing of Sentinel-1 images

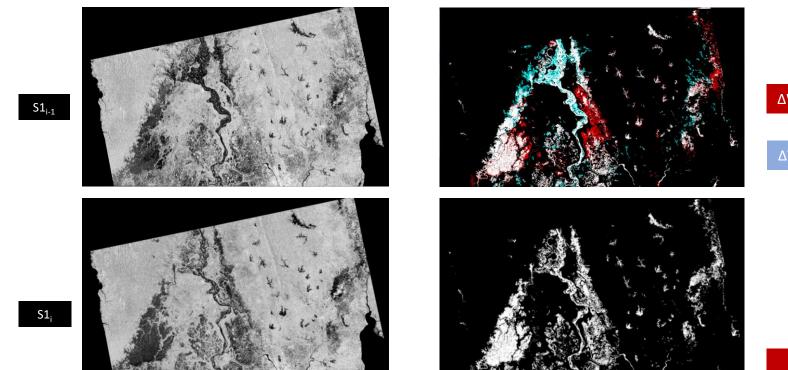






Near real time large-scale flood monitoring in South East Asia





 $\Delta WB^{+}_{i-1:i}$

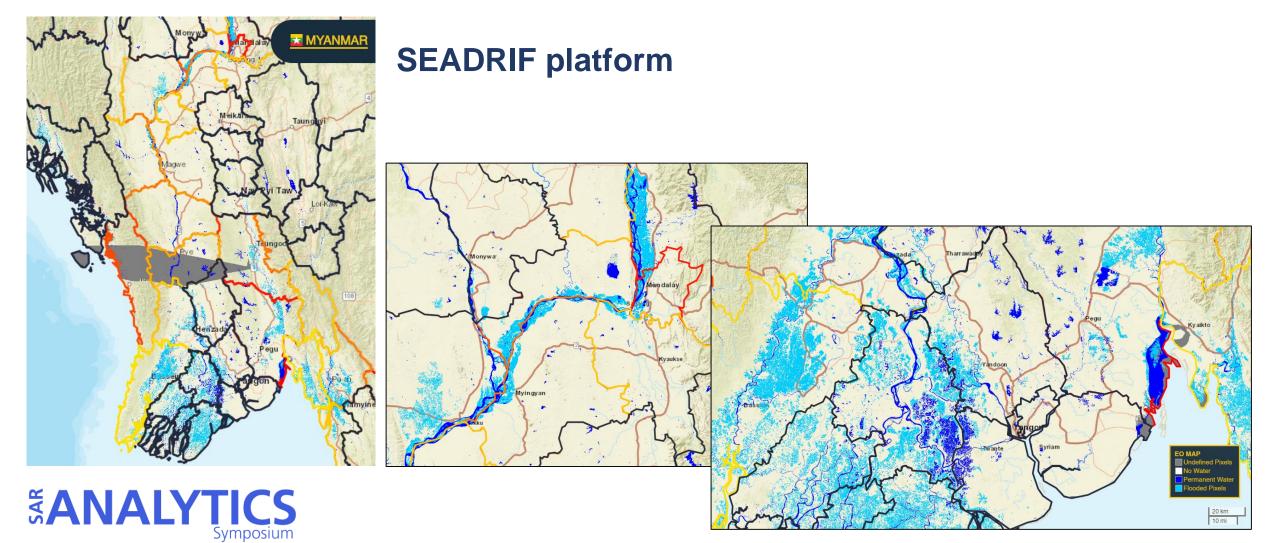
∆WB⁻i-1:

WB;



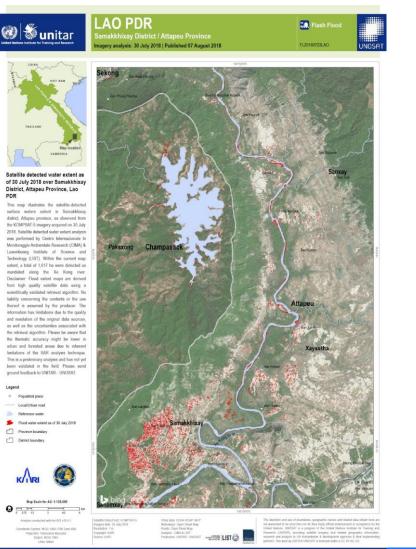
Near real time large-scale flood monitoring in South East Asia



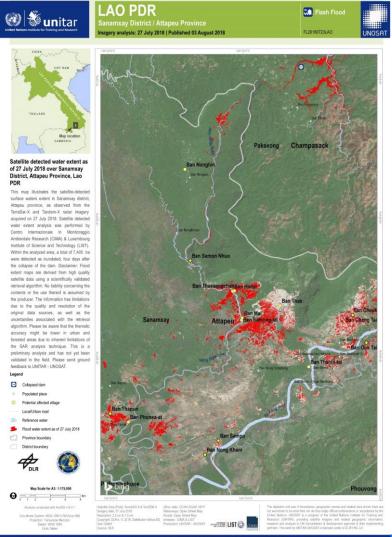


International Disaster Charter activations

Supposium







UNITAR - UNOSAT - Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland - T: +41 22 767 4020 (UNOSAT Operations) - Hotline 24/7: +41 75 411 4998 - unosal@unitar.org - www.unitar.org/unosat

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Thank you!

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