Space Based Geodesy Using InSAR



Chuck Wicks

Fransmission of Radar Through Atmosphere



ENVISAT, RADARSAT, ERS1-2

ALOS, JERS1

A Little Wet Snow Attenuates C-Band Radar... L-Band Does Better



Three Sisters RADARSAT-ST5 2004-07-23 to 2004-08-16



Three Sisters RADARSAT-ST5 2004-07-23 to 2005-04-13



The azimuth resolution of a stationary antenna is: $R\lambda/L$

In limit, the azimuth resolution of a SAR system is: L/2

For an ERS antenna, resolution goes from ~4.5 km to ~5 m using the doppler effect from the moving satellite.



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The perpendicular component of the baseline is important for estimating chances of an interferable pair of SAR images



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The interferogram has an ambiguity Zero phase difference related to the Same phase recorded between two difference (π) but passes for this pixel wavelength of the left pixel is ~56.6 mm closer to RADAR source. satellite Pass #1 reflected wave -- Blue Pass #2 reflected wave -- Red 0 Range Change Uplift Subsidence

28.3 mm

2π









0 Range Change 2π



9/92 to 8/97

MB

BC









Profile of Uplift 1995-1999

BC

MB

PI





0 Range Change 2π







Modeling the Uplift (or forming an idea what it means)



Assumptions Second Se

Results Source Depth is 5-7 km Total volume of material injected is 0.02 - 0.03 km³ Geochemical Anomaly is Coincident with area of Uplift







Continuous GPS station HUSB shows steady northward movement from May 2001 until the present (~14 mm/year).

In the Three Sisters volcanic center heavy vegetation limits coherence to the west, and snow limits coherence through the winter and spring.





