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Workshop on "Renovation of Observation of Natural Disasters using High Resolution Satellite Remote Sensing"



Disaster mapping by TerraSAR-X data

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Contents

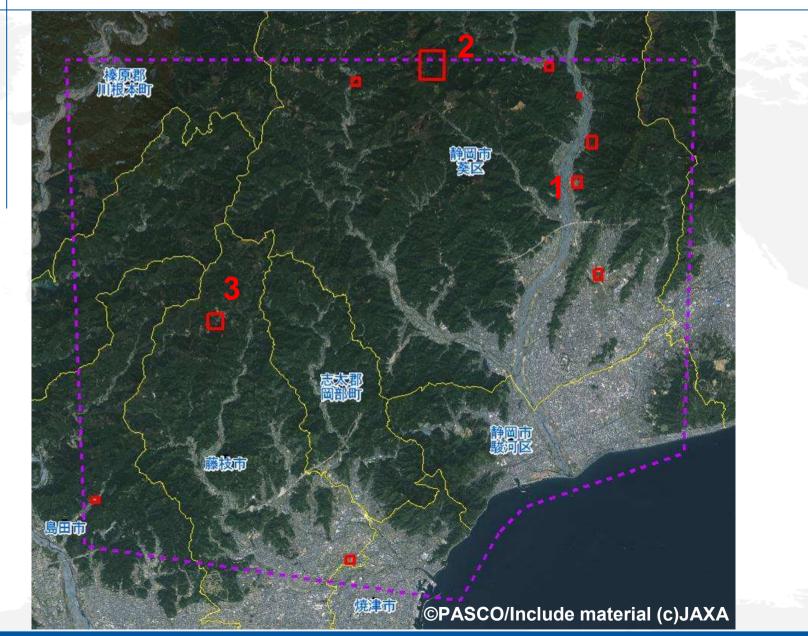


Few examples of the information extracted by TerraSAR-X for:

- Mud flood in Hofu region (Yamaguchi)
- Cyclone Aila in Bangladesh
- Overflow of Kosi River in Nepal

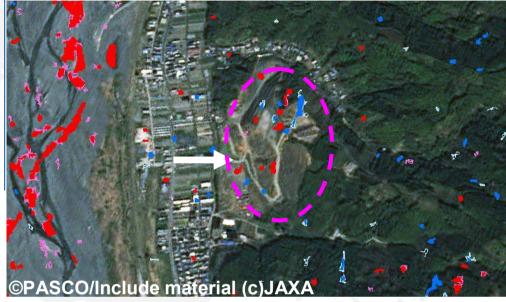
Study Area

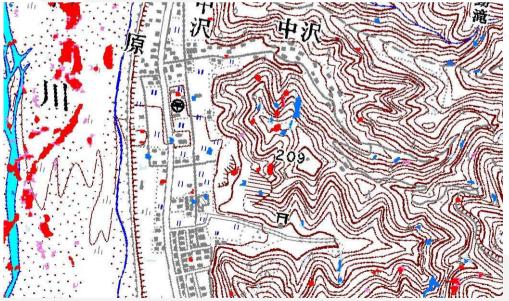




Area 1





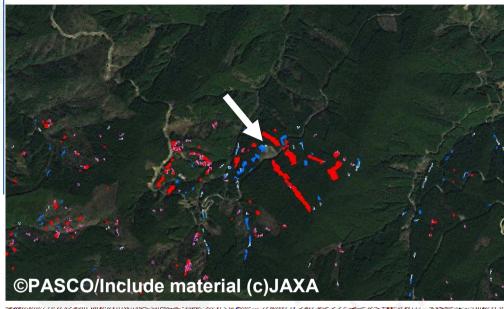




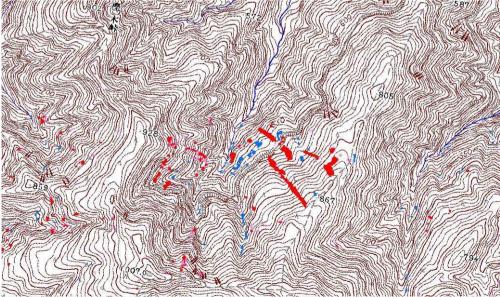
• Changes of the shapes of the slopes may affect the changes of σ_0 .

Area 2







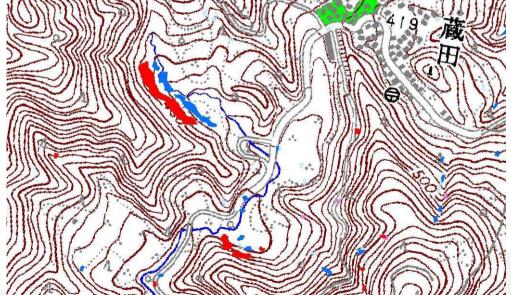


• Deforested area is extracted as a changed area.

Area 3







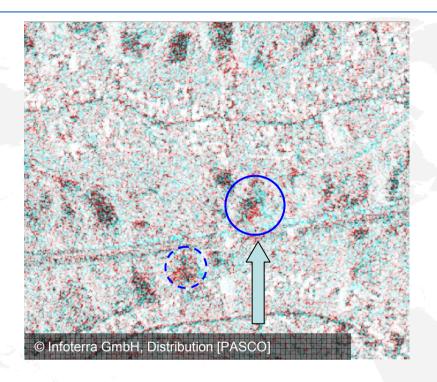


•Deforested area and construction from Feb. 10, 2008 to Aug. 13, 2009 affected σ_{ϕ} .

Makinohara SA







Estimated changed areas are the collapsed sides of roads around Makinohara SA and changed forest area.

Red decreasing $\sigma 0$ Blue increasing $\sigma 0$

Omaezaki-Bay





Composite image created from two TerraSAR-X images

TerraSAR-X image

Decreasing Feb. 08 > Aug. 09

Increasing:Feb. 08< Aug. 09

Disaster mapping example from 2008 to 2009



Disaster	Date	Classification	Acquisition or observation
Great earthquake in Sichuan, China	2008/05/12	Earthquake	TerraSAR-X EROS-B Interpretation
Overflow of Kosi River in Nepal	2008/08/18	Flood	TerraSAR-X Flooded area estimation
Flood in northern Brazil	2009/05/05	Flood	TerraSAR-X Flooded area estimation
Cyclone AILA in Bangladesh	2009/05/25	Flood	TerraSAR-X Flooded area estimation
Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake	2008/06/14	Earthquake	TerraSAR-X EROS-B Interpretation In-situ observation
Torrential Rain in Aichi Prefecture	2008/08/29	Flood	TerraSAR-X Flooded area estimation In-situ Observation
Mt. Asama Eruption	2009/02/06	Volcano	TerraSAR-X EROS-B
Sakurajima Eruption	2009/02/02~	Volcano	TerraSAR-X Change Detection
Mud flood in Hofu region (Yamagchi)	2009/07/23	Landslide	TerraSAR-X In-situ observation
Earthquake around Suruga-bay (Shizuoka)	2009/08/11	Earthquake	TerraSAR-X In-situ observation

Mud flood in Hofu region



- <TerraSAR-X>
- Acquisition Date

After the disaster Jul. 25, 2009

After the disaster Jul. 26, 2009

Acquisition Mode

High-resolution SpotLight (5km×10km) Descending

High-resolution SpotLight (5km×10km) Ascending

- Product EEC
- Incidence Angle

37.04 degree

39.98 degree

■Spatial Resolution

Range 1.98m Azimuth 1.68m

Range 1.86m Azimuth 1.59m

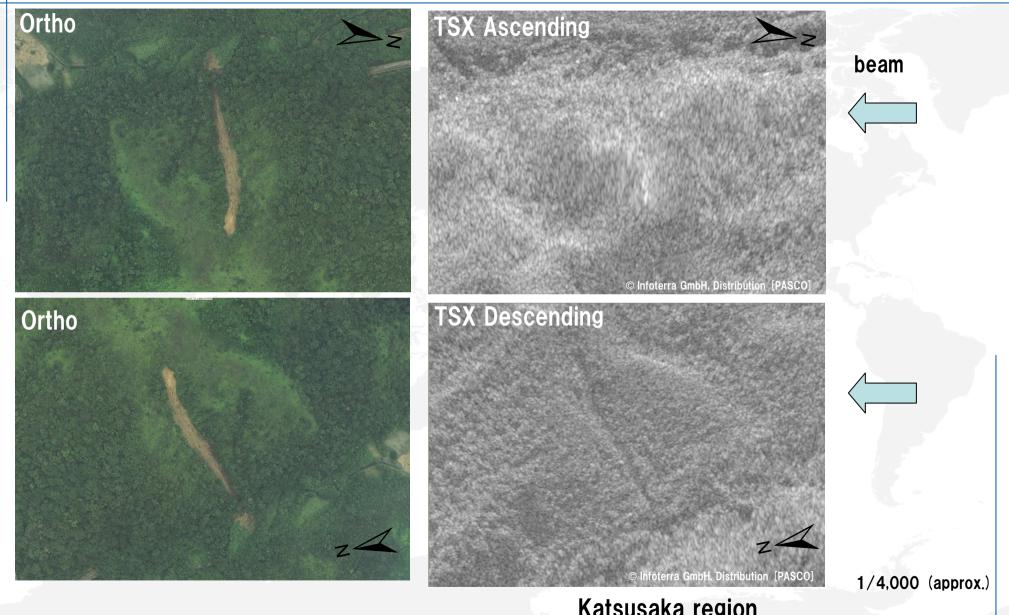
Pixel Spacing

0.75m

Acquisition from both direction

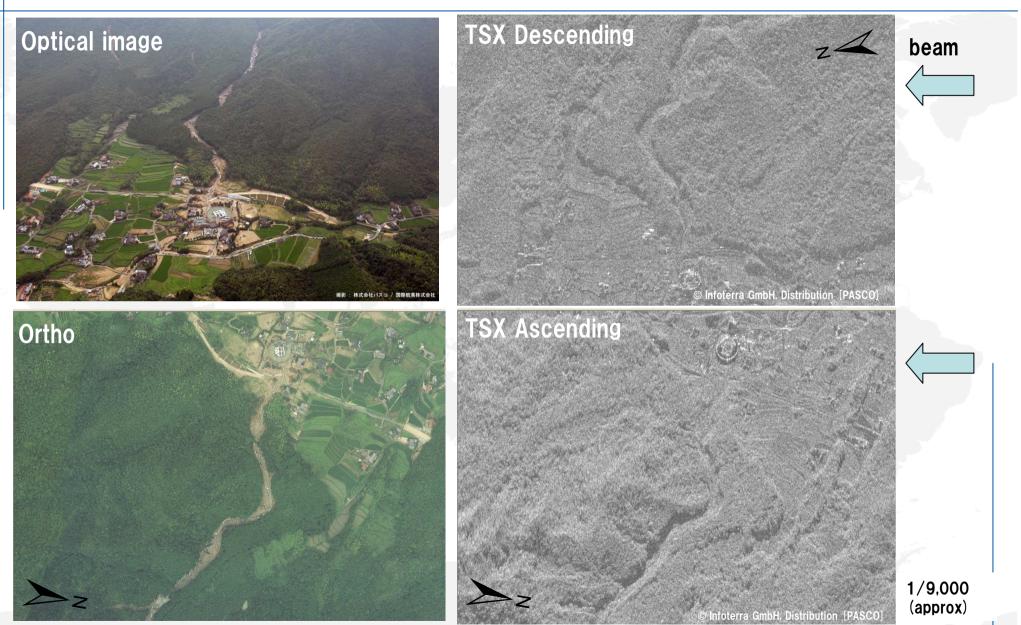
TerraSAR-X image interpretation (1)





TerraSAR-X image interpretation (2)

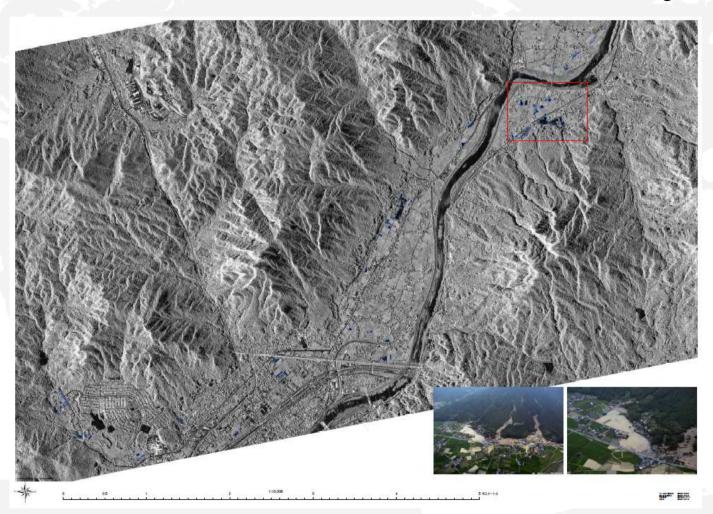




Interpretation of flooded area in agricultural field

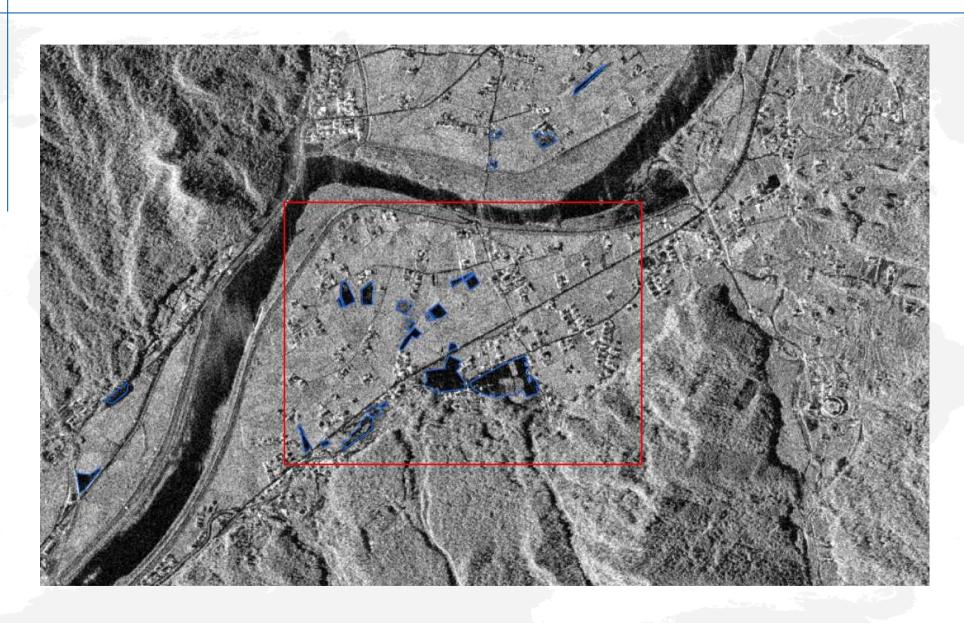


 At first, agricultural field area was derived using optical airborne sensor, then flooded areas were estimated from the TerraSAR-X image.



Interpreted flooded area





Track of Cyclone Aila (May 2009)





26 May 2009 - Tropical Cyclone Aila left 23 dead in India and 38 dead in Bangladesh.

Map Sources: FAO, SWERA, UNCS.

References: NIRAPAD, Bangladesh: Cyclone Aila - Sit. report no. 70. 26 May 2009.

Govt. Bangladesh. Bangladesh: Disaster Management Information Centre situation report. 26 May 2009 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 26 May 2009 –

www.reliefweb.int.

ReliefWeb HPより

Flooded village





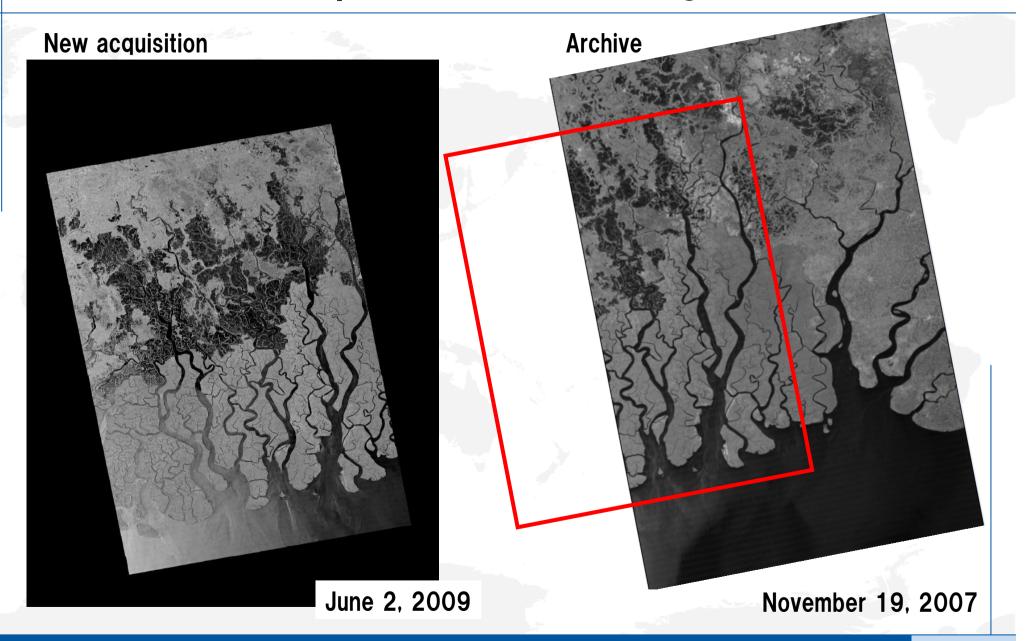
A flooded village is seen in this aerial view taken from an Indian Air Force (IAF) helicopter in the Cyclone-hit area of Patharpatima Island in the Sundarbans delta, about 100 km (62 miles) south of Kolkata, India on May 27, 2009. (REUTERS/Jayanta Shaw)

Flood water flows back to the sea as villagers rebuild an embankment at Protap Nagar in Shatkhira, Bangladesh on Sunday, May 31, 2009. (AP Photo/Pavel Rahman)

boston.com HP

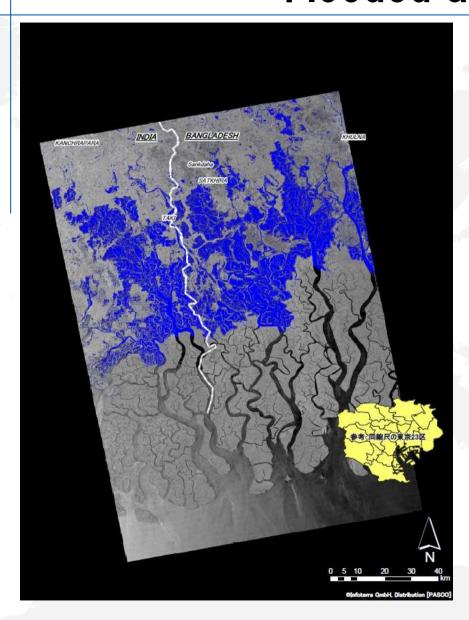
Comparison of two images

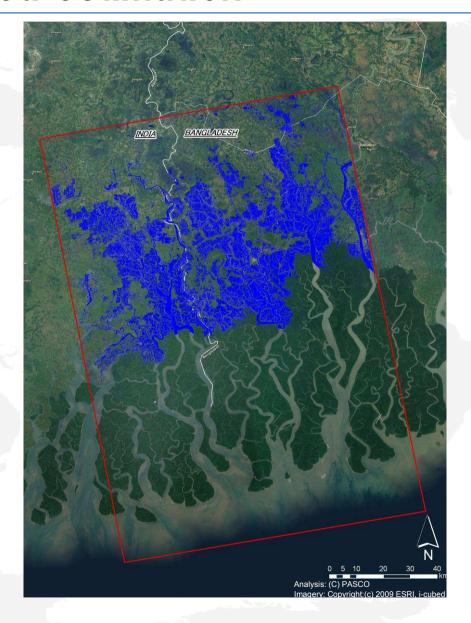




Flooded area estimation







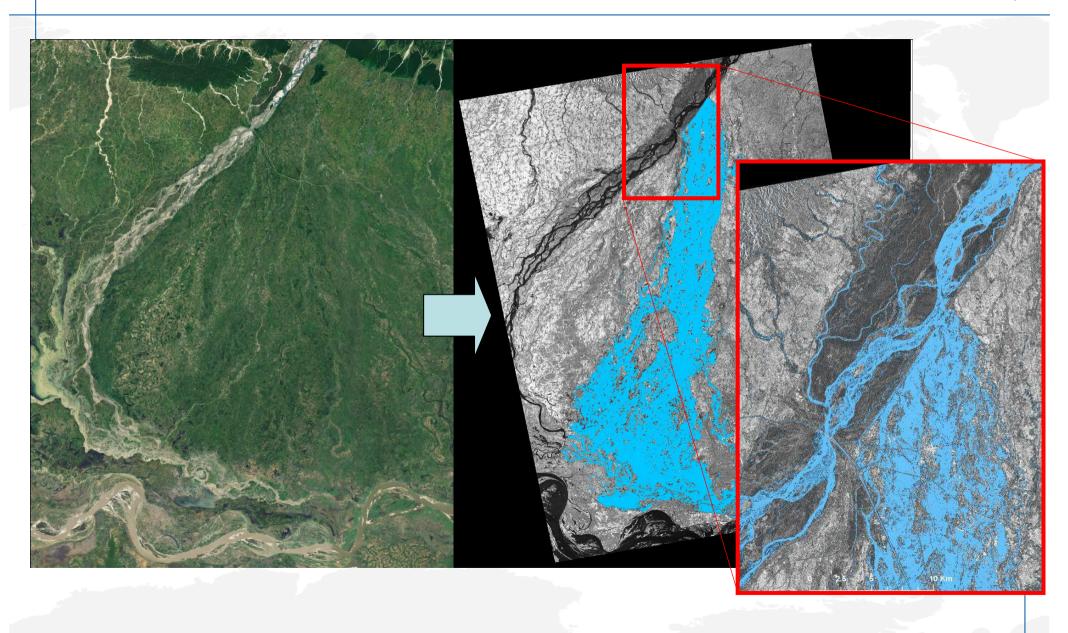
Overflow in Kosi River in Nepal Aug. 2008





Flooded area estimation in Kosi River PASCO





Summary



- TerraSAR-X can acquire several images soon after the occurrence of a big disaster, and the damaged areas can be extracted to provide the information of rescue operation, and reconstruction works etc.
- Changed detection using the pair of SAR images showed that the deforested area was also mis-extracted.
- Methodology to utilize single image after the disaster is necessary for practical uses.

"Addressing National Land"





Overviews of the disaster monitoring using optical airborne data and TerraSAR-X data

Japanese case: 9

International case: 6









Measure the Earth, Here and Beyond

