### Arizona Department of Water Resources Land Subsidence Monitoring Program Using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) in Cochise County, Southeastern Arizona





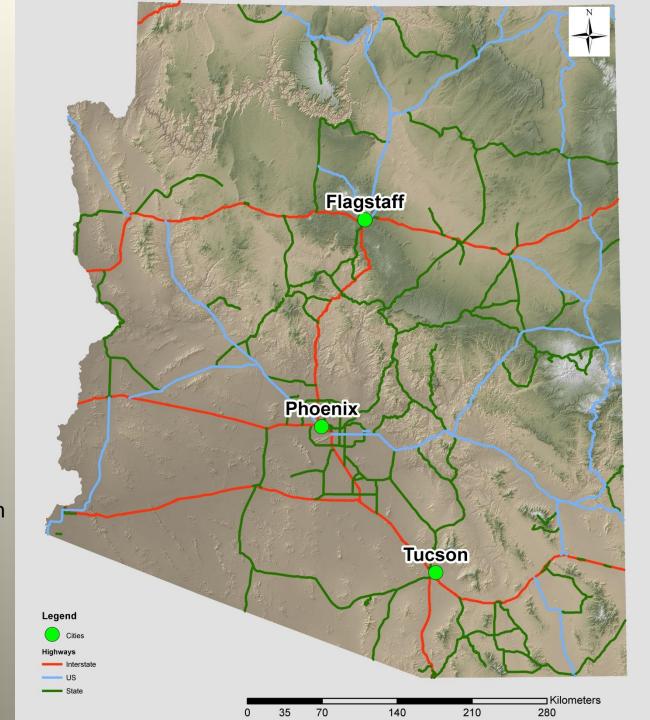




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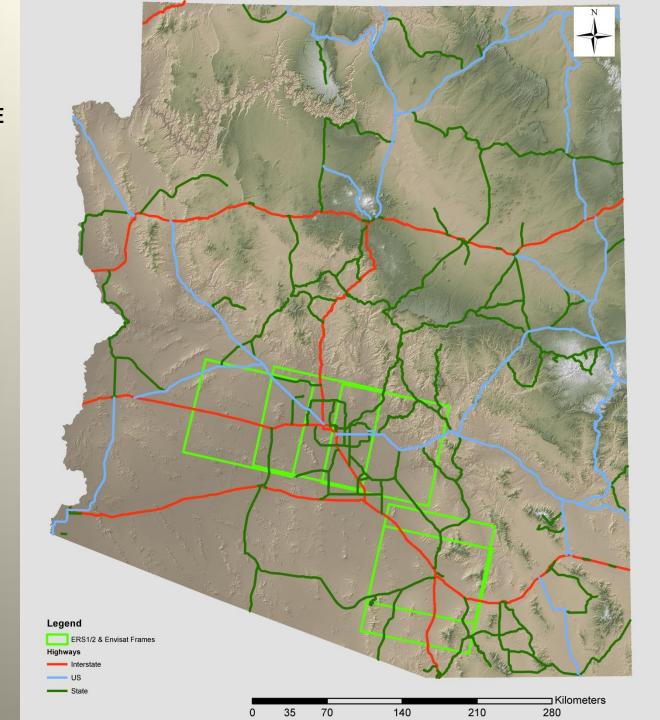


- Program started in 1998, collecting static GPS measurements over a small regional network in the eastern part of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area.
- Funded a pilot InSAR
   program through the
   Center for Space Research
   to test the InSAR
   technology in Arizona.
- Awarded a \$1.3 million NASA grant in 2002 to develop ADWR's InSAR program for three years.

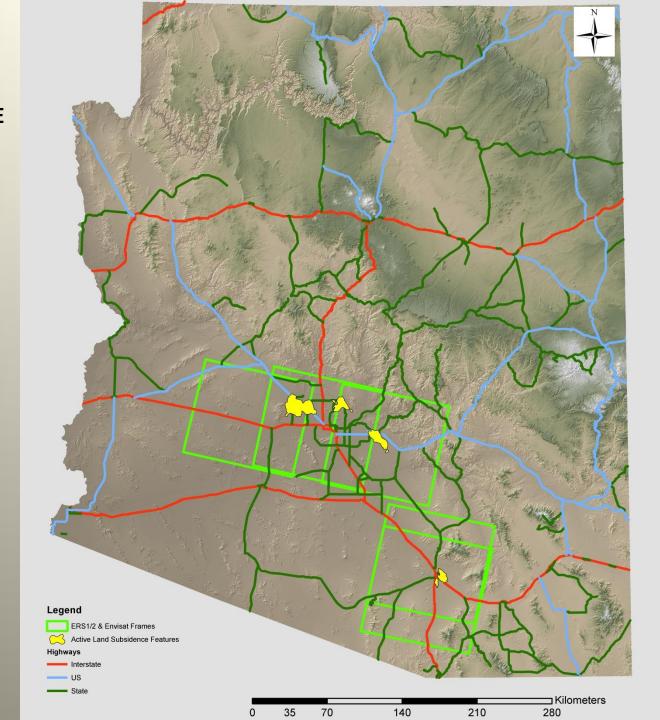


Started collecting 4

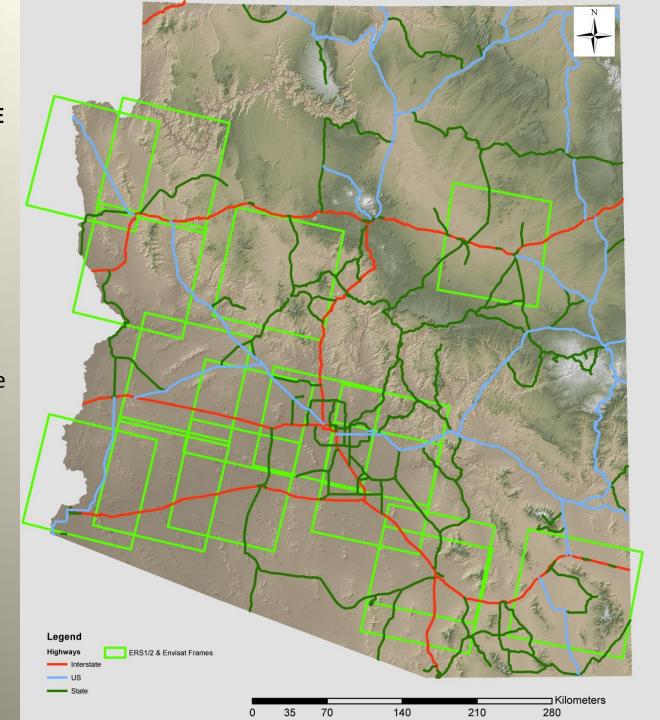
 satellite frames, covering
 the Phoenix and Tucson
 Metropolitan Areas.



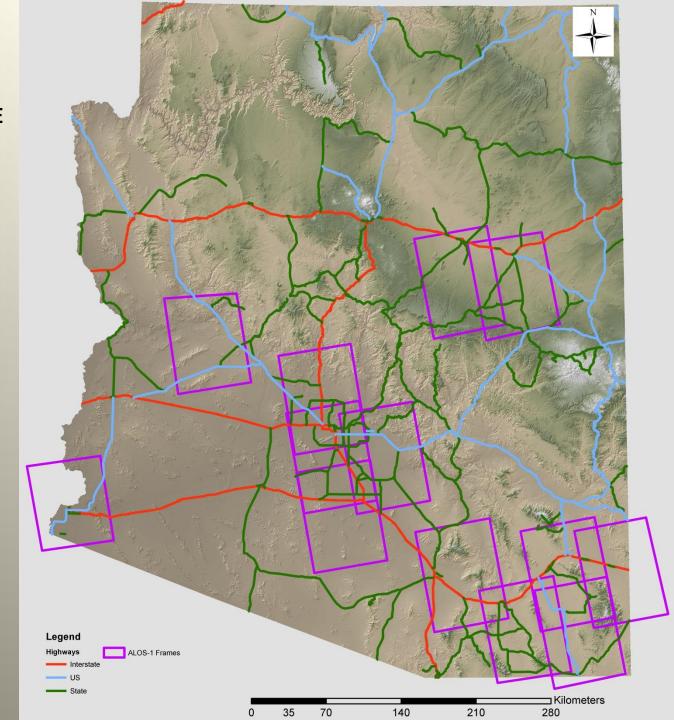
 Identified 5 land subsidence features, 2 in the Tucson Area and 3 in the Phoenix. Area.



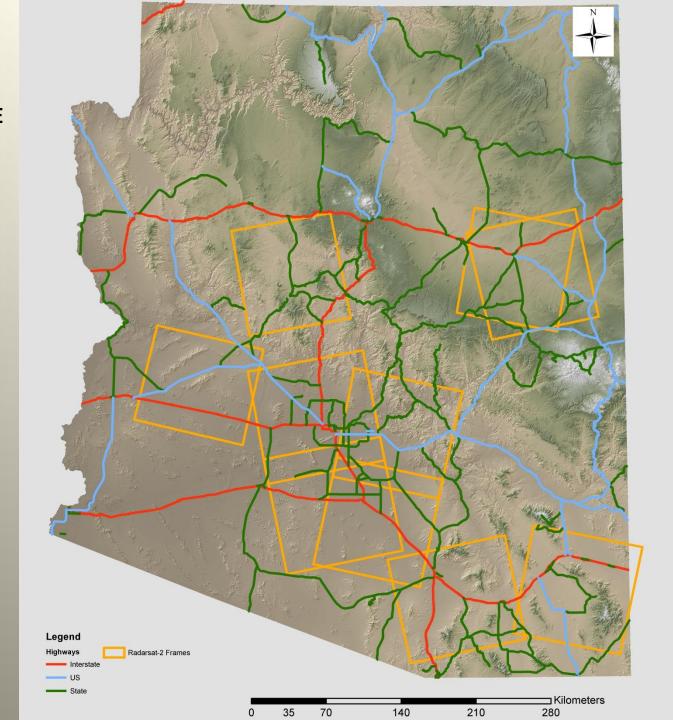
- was greatly expanded to cover other areas of the State in order to investigate other potential land subsidence areas where there have been historical groundwater declines.
- Collected both regularly scheduled and archived SAR data for this task of identifying land subsidence areas.



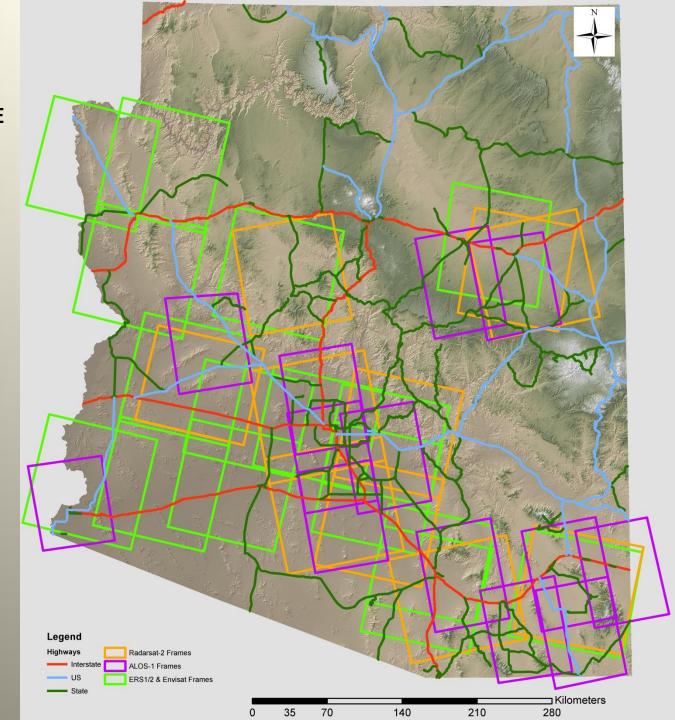
 ALOS-1 data collected through the Alaska Satellite Facility.



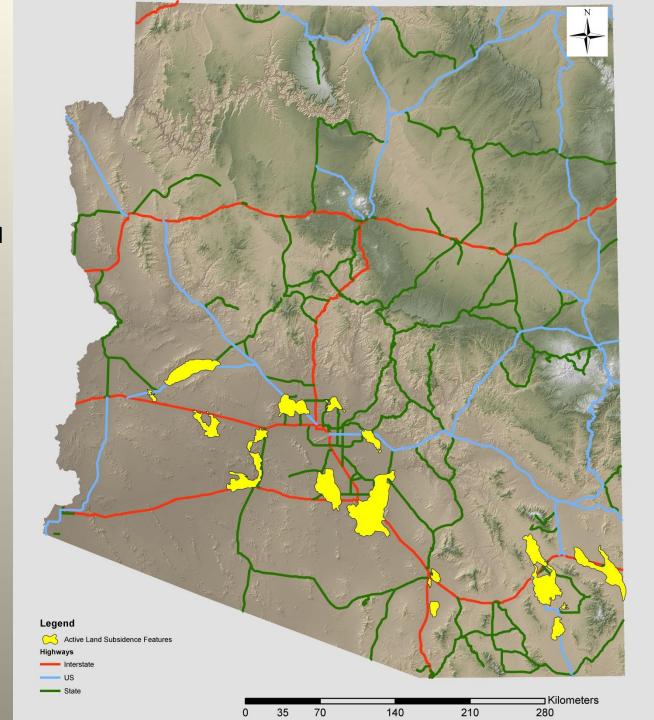
 Radarsat-2 data frames, started collecting in 2010 to replace the aging Envisat satellite.



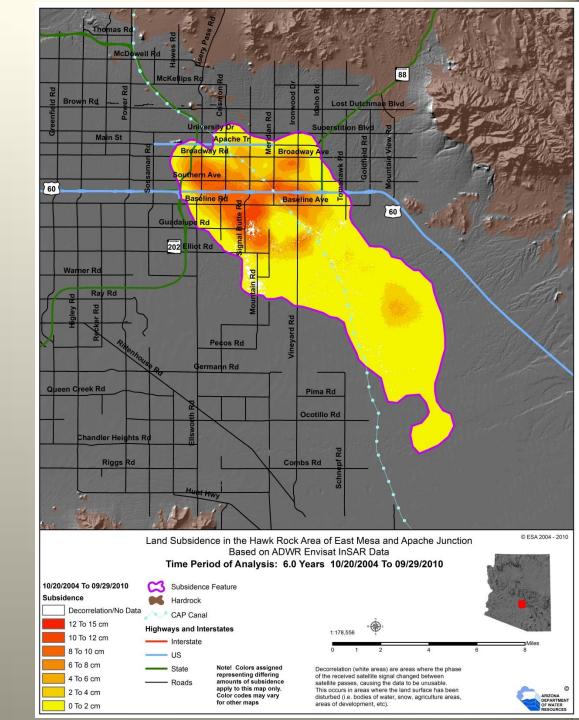
 All SAR data frames collected by ADWR.



- By 2012 identified 25 land subsidence features, covering more than 3,600 square kilometers in mostly central and southern Arizona.
- funded through outside cooperation with other federal, state, county, and local government agencies and water providers.

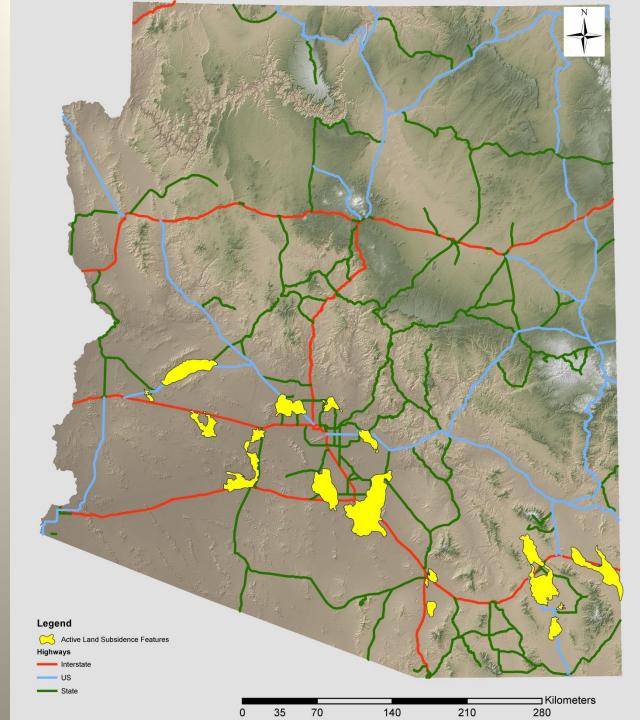


- Provide land subsidence products to the InSAR cooperators, the public, and to any group who requests the data.
- Land subsidence maps are updated annually and made available through ADWR's website.

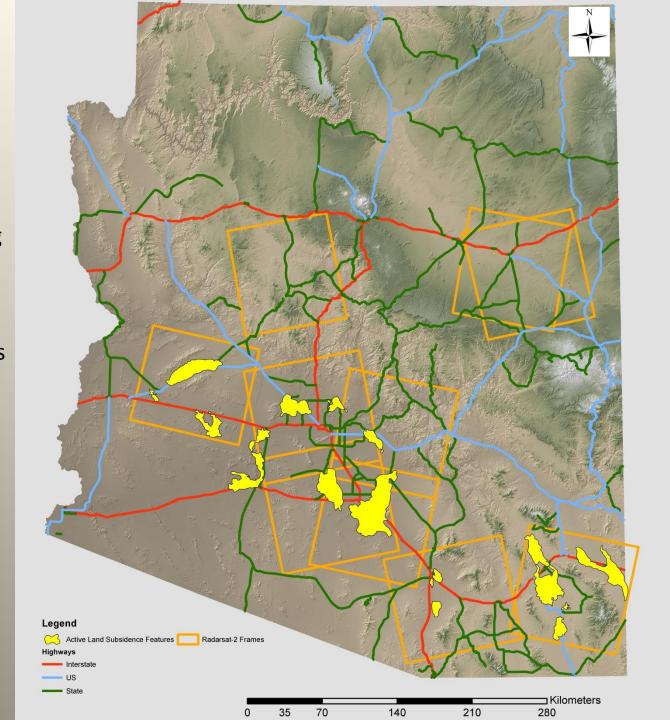


#### **Uses for ADWR's InSAR Data**

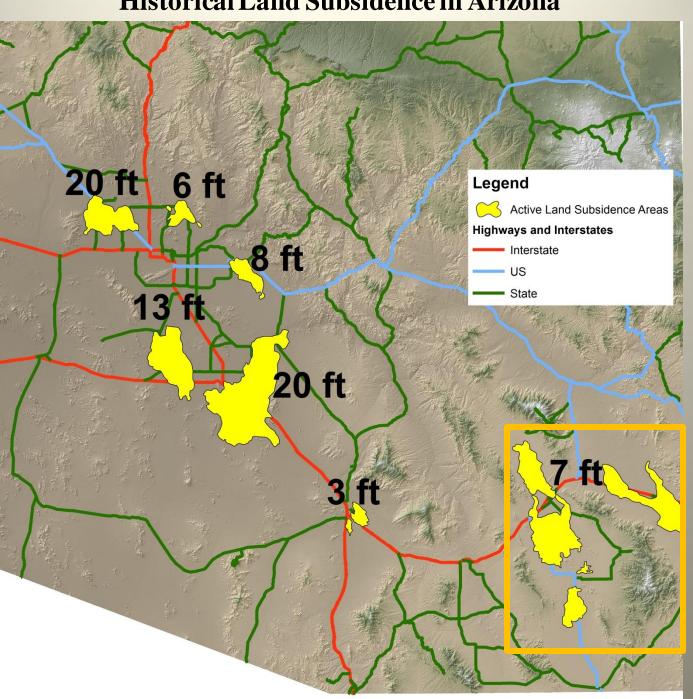
- Land subsidence
- Seasonal deformation
- Recharge events
- Geological mapping
- Locating earth fissures
- Dam mitigation
- Infrastructure design
- Planning and development
- Surveying and control



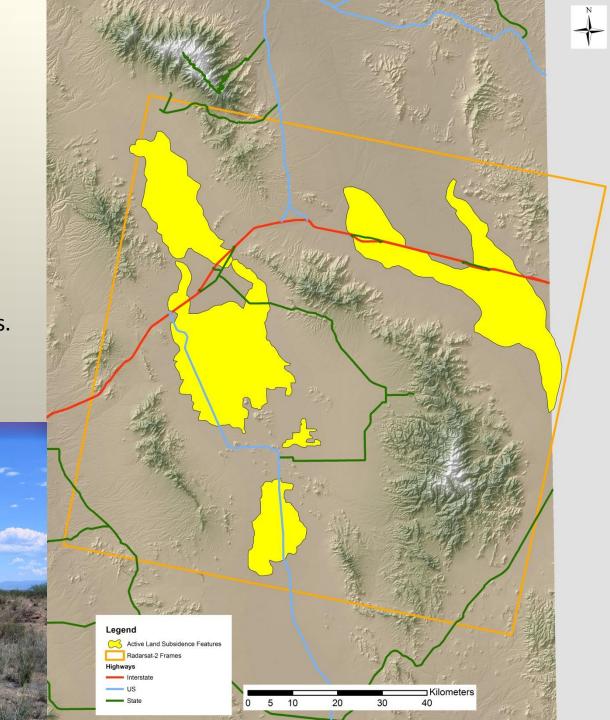
program is collecting 6
Radarsat-2 passes each
year for each frame
covering different seasons
and water-use demands.



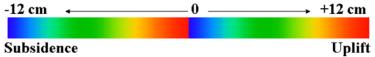
#### Historical Land Subsidence in Arizona

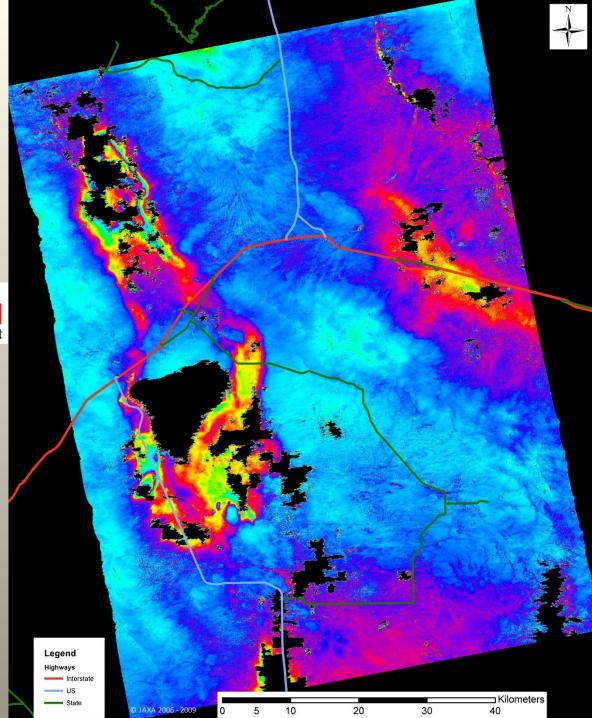


- Highest land subsidence rate in all of Arizona (15 cm/yr).
- Seasonal uplift and subsidence due to elastic aquifer conditions.

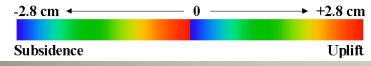


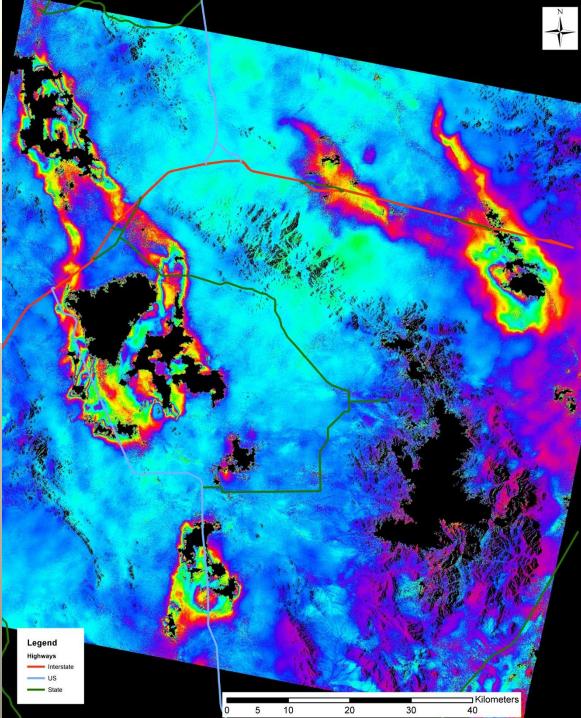
12/06/2006 to 12/14/2009
 ALOS-1 single-pair interferogram





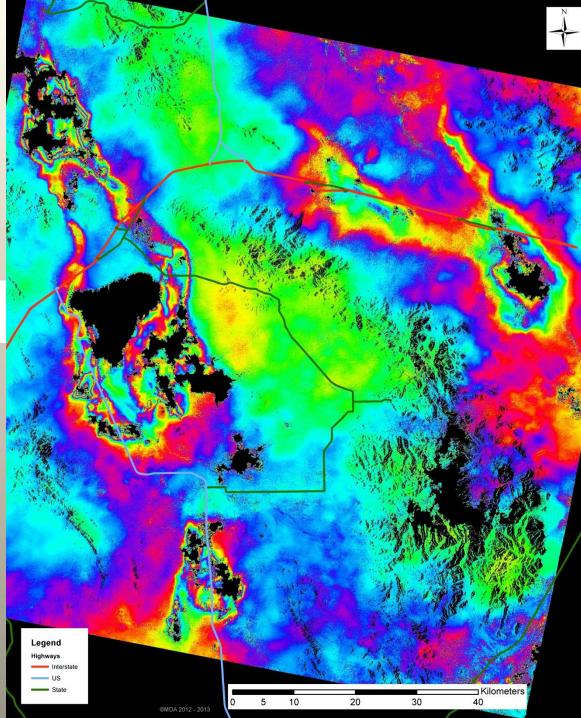
• 03/13/2011 to 03/31/2012 RS-2 single-pair interferogram



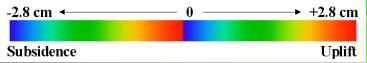


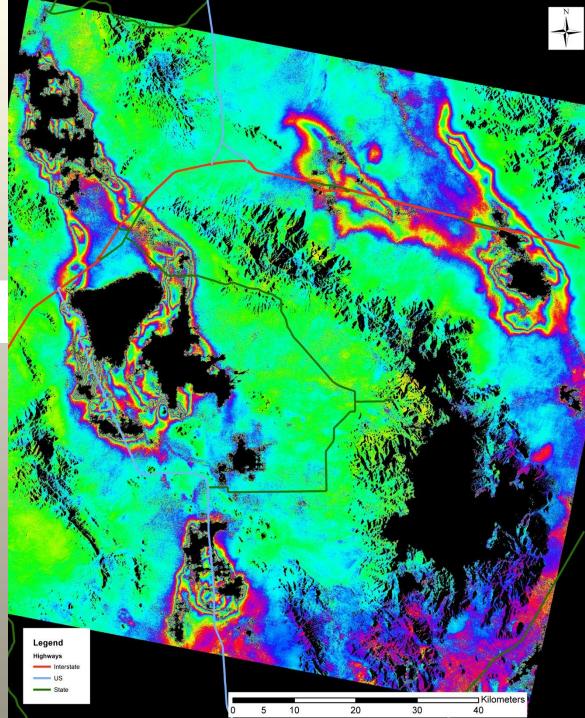
• 03/07/2012 to 03/26/2013 RS-2 single-pair interferogram



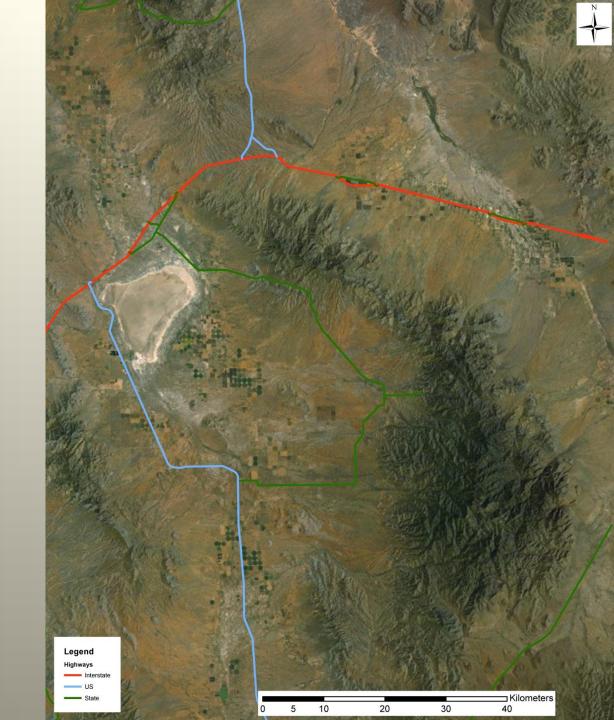


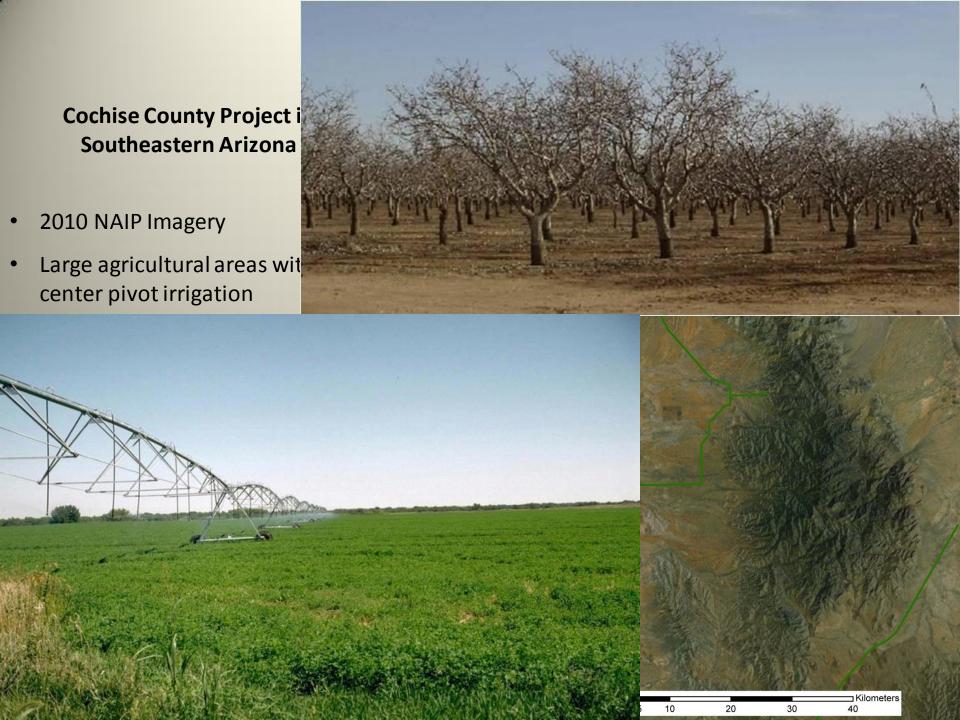
 05/05/2010 to 03/26/2013 RS-2 stacked interferogram



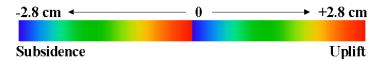


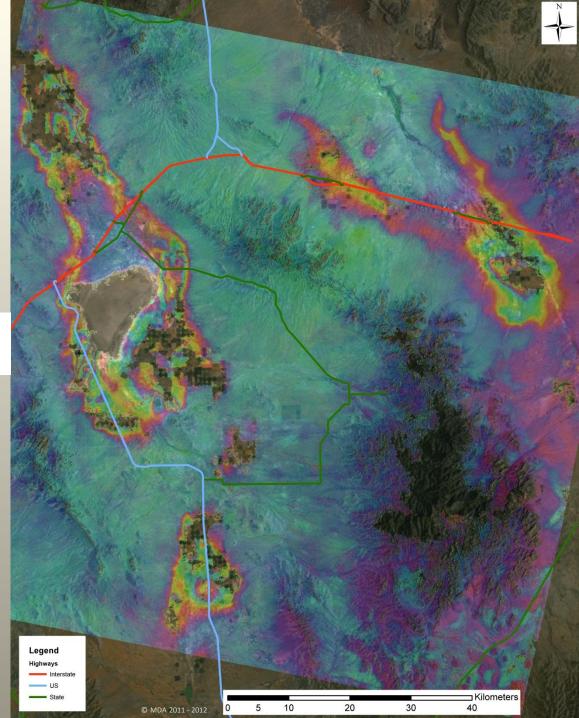
- 2010 NAIP Imagery
- Large agricultural areas with center pivot irrigation

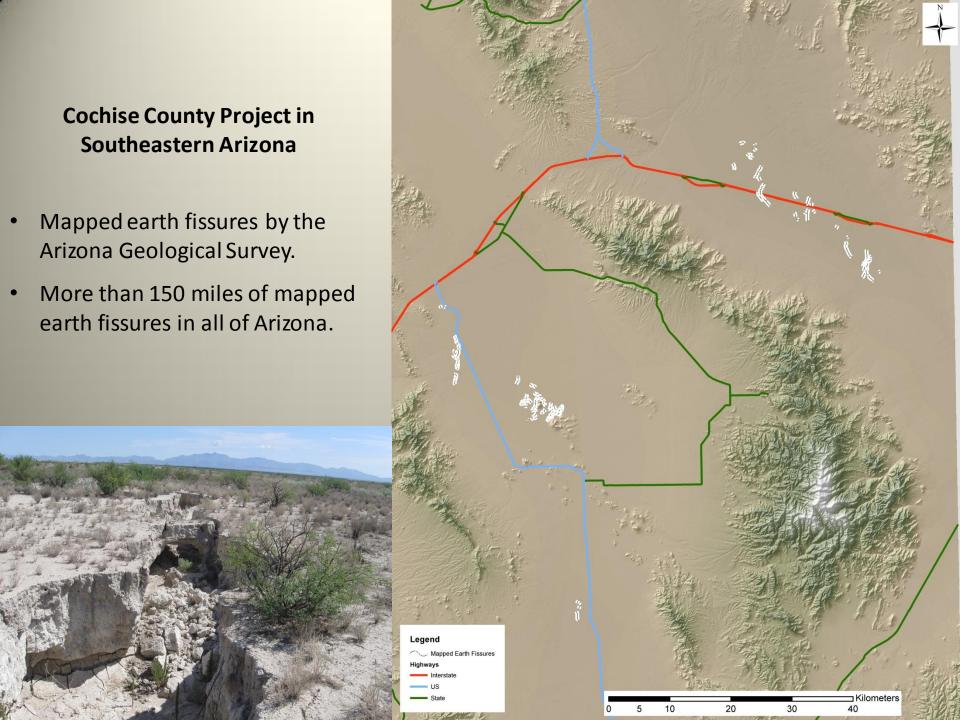




 03/13/2011 to 03/31/2012 RS-2 single-pair interferogram with 2010 NAIP Imagery

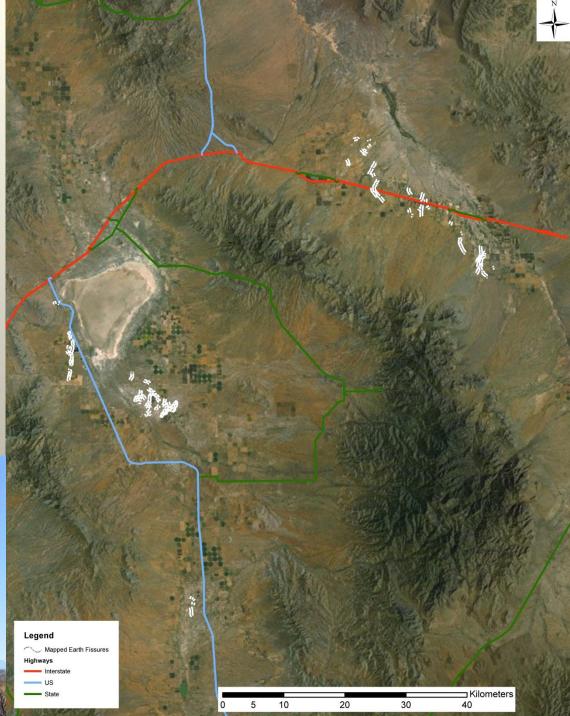




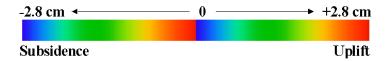


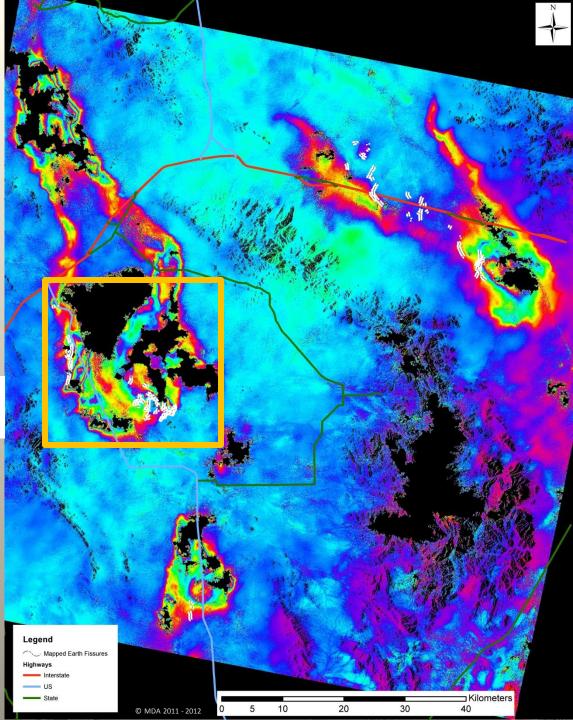
 Mapped earth fissures by the Arizona Geological Survey with the NAIP Imagery



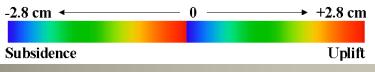


Mapped earth fissures by the Arizona Geological Survey with the NAIP Imagery and the 03/13/2011 to 03/31/2012 RS-2 single-pair interferogram

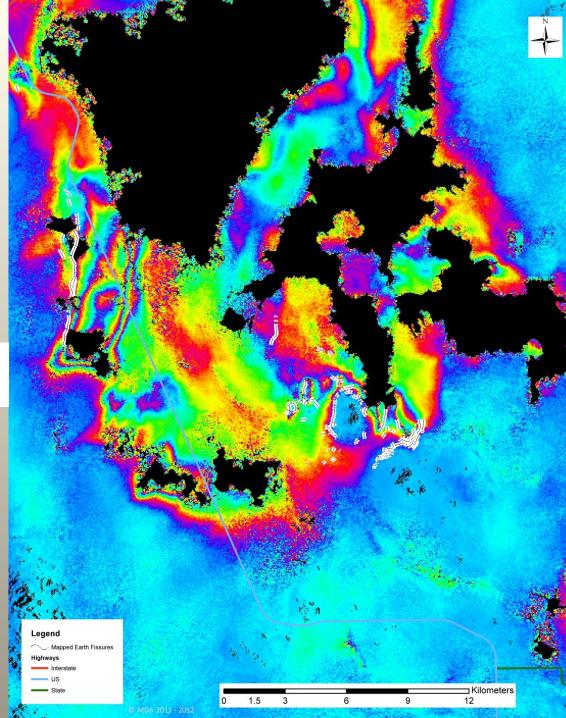




Mapped earth fissures by the Arizona Geological Survey with the 03/13/2011 to 03/31/2012 RS-2 single-pair interferogram







- twice a year (late fall and early spring) to ensure seasonal uplift and subsidence are captured.
- First collect was 10/23/2012 and the second collect is scheduled for 04/04/2013.
- UAVSAR L-band data will hopefully improve decorrelation problems seen with the C-band data.

