Land Subsidence in Mexico City Observed by InSAR



Mexico City

ADALLIPE

Grand

Land subsidence due to excess groundwater withdrawal

Current subsidence rates up to 40 cm/yr

It has up to 10 meters sunk in the last hundred years (Sample, 2004)

Extent of underlying ancient lake sediments It rests on saturated porous ancient lake bed

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National • CITY Palace CITY

Extra point

Ongoing drought-induced uplift in the western United States



Fig. 3. Maps of estimated loads and predicted displacements. (A) Loading estimate for the WUSA in

Loading Vs. Aquifer

Elastic response to a Water load



Mountains subside in elastic response to a snow or water load 81% of GPS sites

Porous response to Groundwater change



Aquifers expand as groundwater fills the pores between the silts, sands, and gravels comprising the aquifer 10% of GPS sites

Distinguish porous response on the basis of:

- **1.** Time of maximum height around April
- 2. Subsiding faster than 2.5 mm/yr
- 3. Within 10 km of a groundwater well
- 4. Episodic transients

Source: Argus, Haines



Porous response to Groundwater change



Land subsidence



Subsidence and the associated shallow fracturing and faulting



Source: FIU Geodesy Lab http://geodesy.fiu.edu/MexSubsidence/index.html

SAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar)



Sentinel-1

1A/1B: launched in 2014/2016 C-band ($\lambda = 5.54~cm$)

~700 km altitude

Repeat cycle 12 days

Terrain Observations by Progressive Scans (TOPS)

Interferometric Wide swath mode (IW) 250 km swath 5m × 20m resolution

Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC)



Sentinel-1 data





GPS time series

Station: MMX1



Station: MXTM



North: 8 mm/yr Up: -270 mm/yr LOS: -192 mm/yr North: -45 mm/yr Up: -285 mm/yr LOS: -190 mm/yr

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GPS time series

Station: UTUL UTUL - NA12 12 (mm East -13 2018 2019 2017 20 10 Ê 0 North -10 -20 -30 2018 2019 2017 60 40 20 (mm) dU 0 -20 -40 2017 2018 2019 Time (year) 24 Hour Positions Using Final Orbits (blue) and Rapid Orbits (magenta). Processed by the Nevada Geodetic Laboratory. Plotted on 2019–Jun-1. Last data on 2019-Mar-05.

Station: UFXN UFXN - NA12 (mm) East -6 2018 2019 10 North (mm) 0 2018 2019 150 100 (mm) dU 50 0 -50 -100 2018 2019 Time (year) 24 Hour Positions Using Final Orbits (blue) and Rapid Orbits (magenta). Processed by the Nevada Geodetic Laboratory. Plotted on 2019-Jun-1. Last data on 2019-Mar-06.

Station: MXMX



Up: -40 mm/yr



Want to learn InSAR processing?

Course Information | InSAR Processing and Theory with GMTSAR

Dates: July 24-26, 2019

Times: Course will begin at 9:00 a.m. on July 24 and end at 12:00 p.m. on July 26 Location: Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, CA

Registration: April 1 - May 15 Registration is closed

Course Navigation

- Registration closed 2019-05-15
- Request financial support

This 2.5 day course will cover the theory and application of InSAR processing with GMTSAR. Lectures and exercises will be given to teach the basic theoretical aspects of InSAR. Labs will include software installation, running test data sets for standard interferogram formation as well as more advanced processing for time series with Sentinel-1A TOPS-mode data. Those unfamiliar with the software package GMT are encouraged to also attend the <u>Generic Mapping Tools (GMT) for Geodesy</u> short course at the same location on July 22 and 23.

Brief Agenda

- Install UNIX on laptop and complete UNIX tutorial prior to workshop.
- Install and test Generic Mapping Tools GMT5 prior to workshop.
- Day 1: Install and test GMT5SAR. Presentations of theory on SAR and InSAR.
- · Day 2: Process interferograms for presentation. Presentations on accessing the SAR data archives at UNAVCO and ASF.
- Day 3: Students present their InSAR results.
- See course materials and student presentations from last year: 2018 Course Materials

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