

MAPEO DE ÁREAS AFECTADAS POR EL TERREMOTO-TSUNAMI DEL 2018 EN SULAWESI, INDONESIA MEDIANTE IMÁGENES SATELITALES SENTINEL-2

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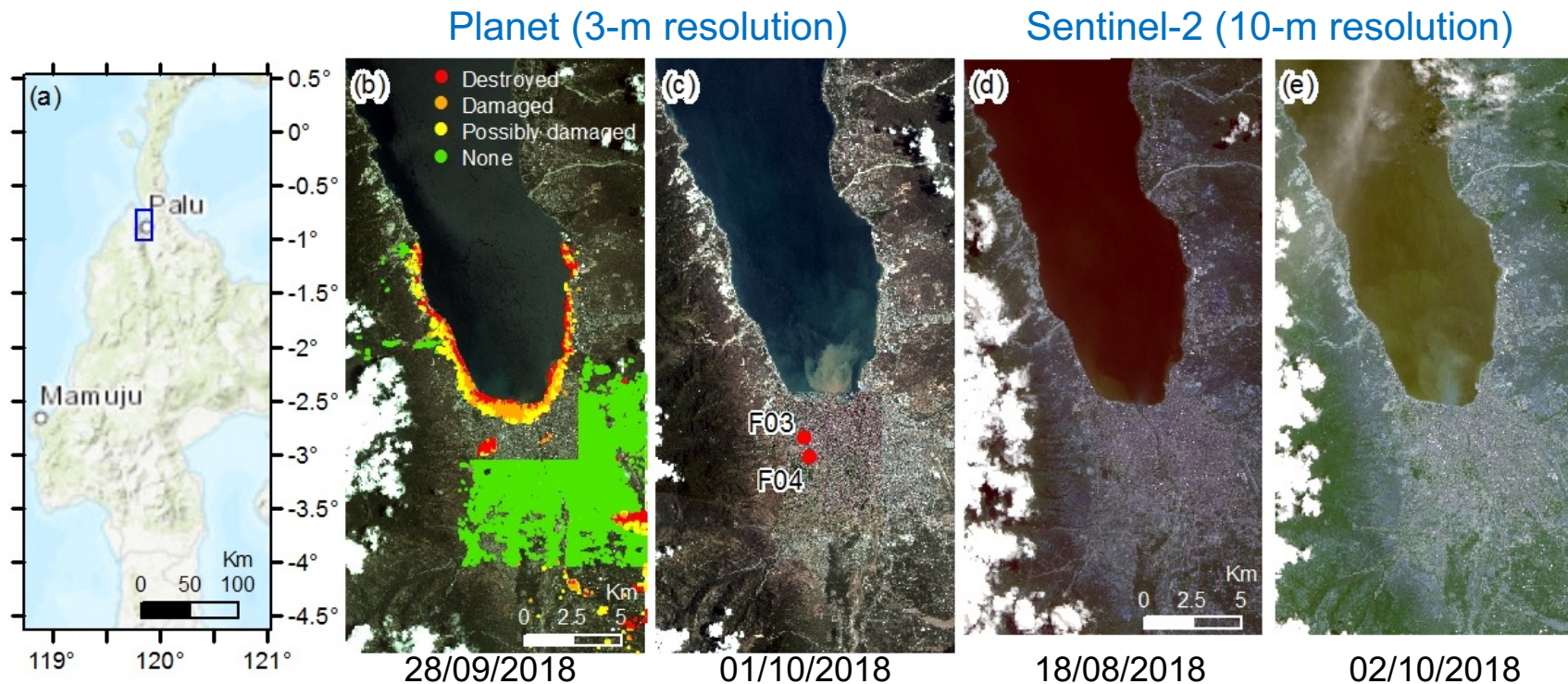
²Instituto Internacional de Investigación en Ciencia de los Desastres, Universidad de Tohoku, Japón

1 de Diciembre 2021

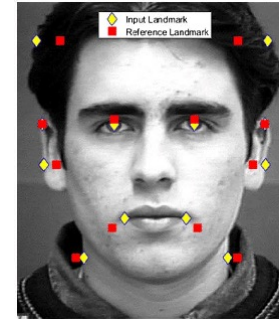
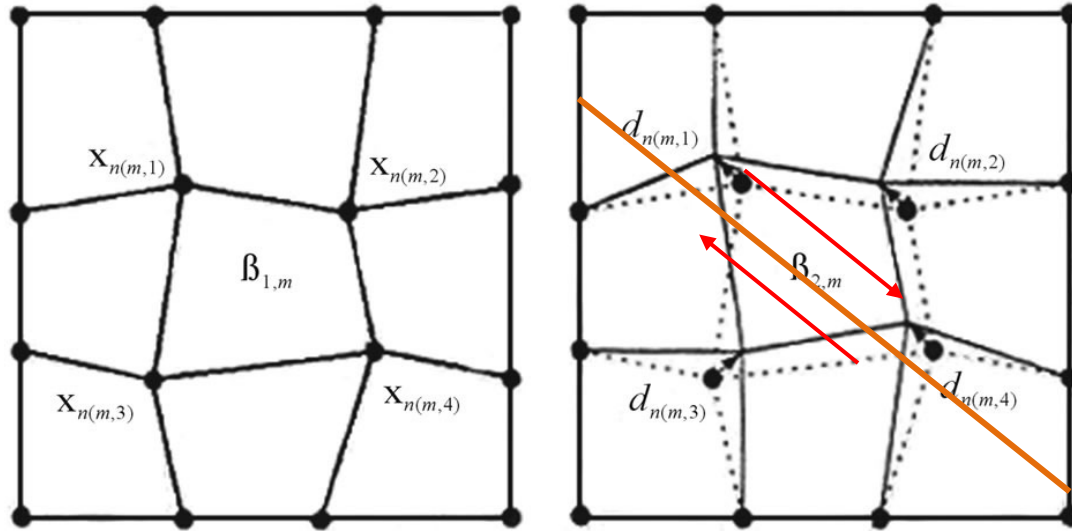


MAIN TARGET: IDENTIFICATION OF THE AFFECTED AREAS FROM SATELLITE IMAGERY

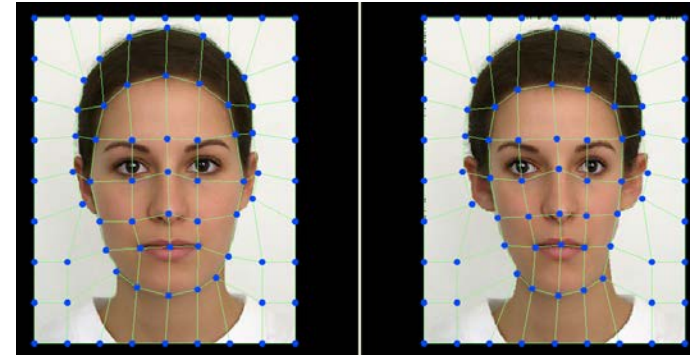
Input data: VNIR images recorded before (pre-event) and after (post-event) the 2018 Sulawesi Indonesia earthquake-tsunami



MOTIVATION: IMAGE REGISTRATION



Geometrical
Transformation
& Pixel-to-pixel
Warping

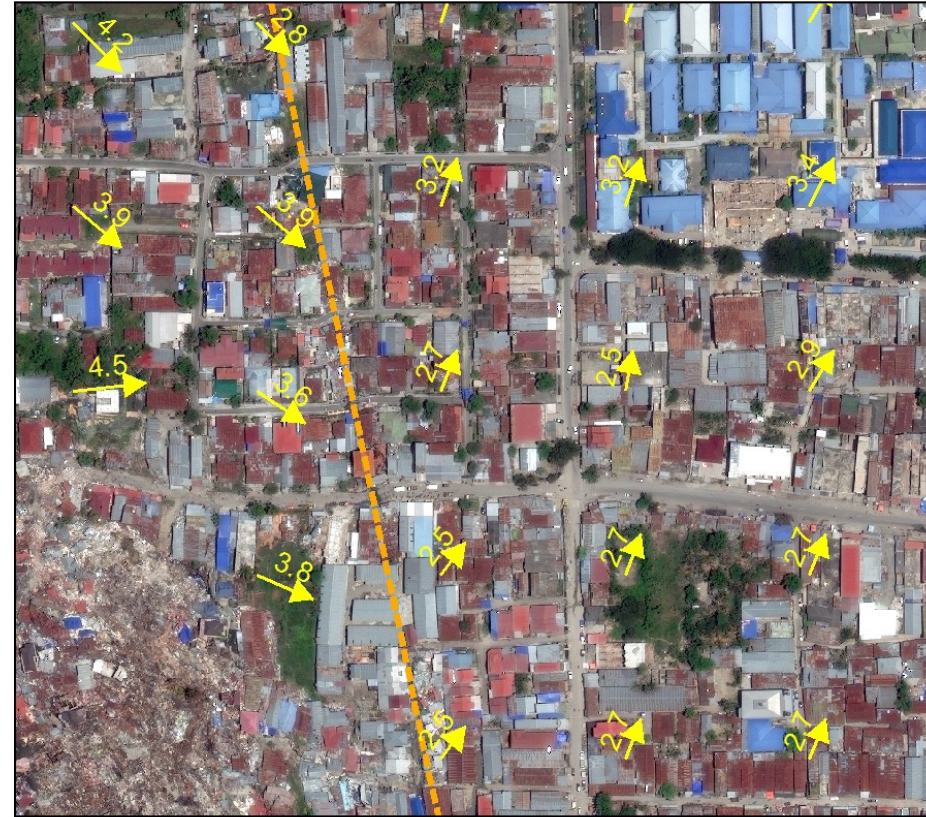


*...Typically, having at least one **link** near each corner of the raster dataset and a few throughout the interior produces the best results.*

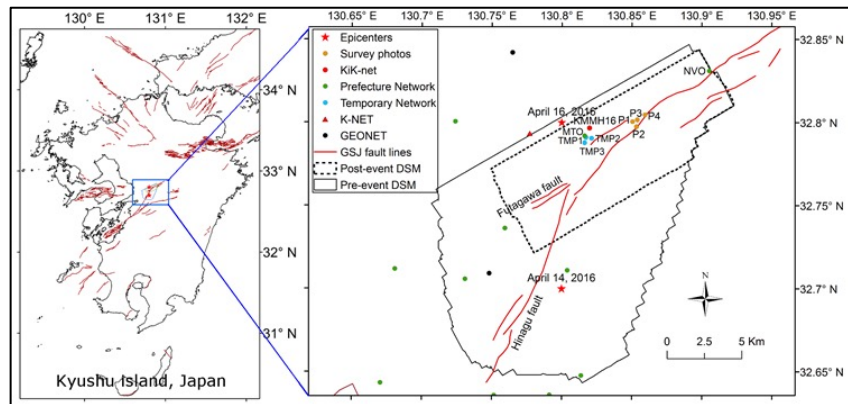
Real case: The 2018 Sulawesi Indonesia earthquake-tsunami



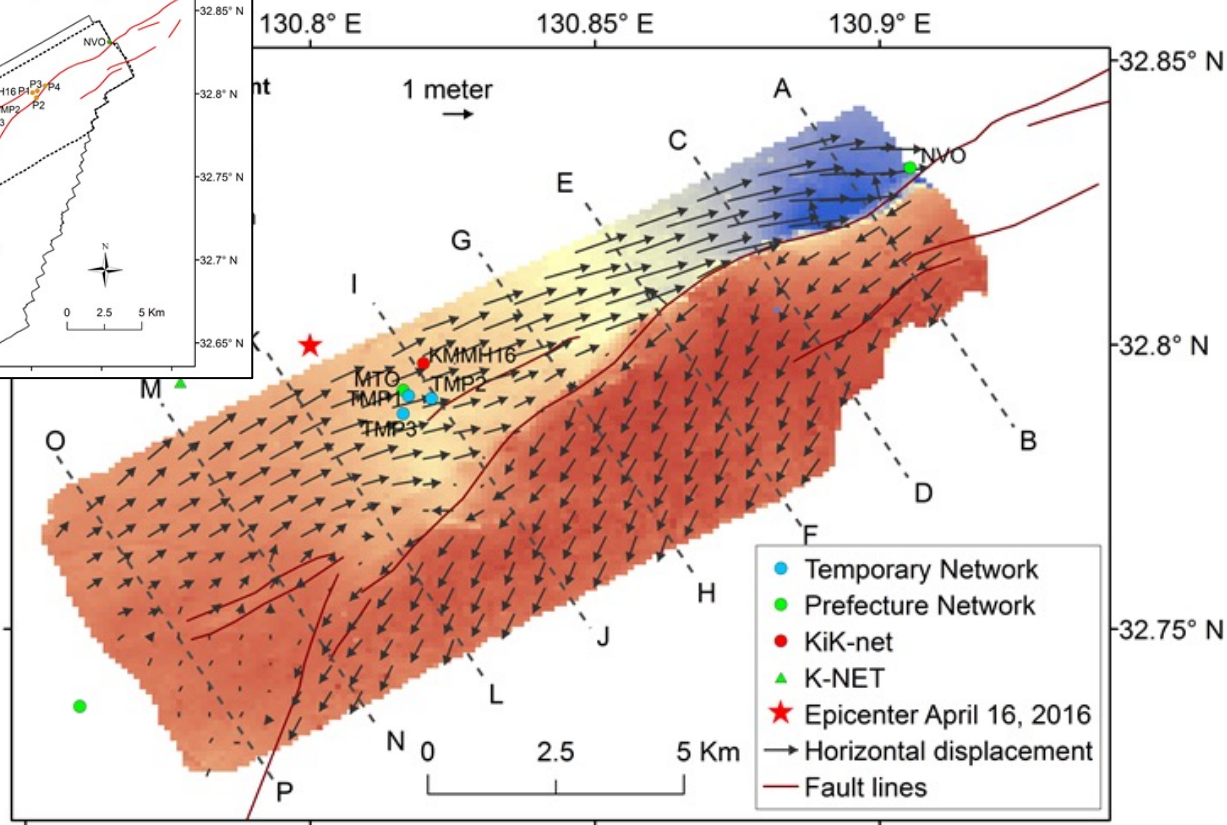
Real case: The 2018 Sulawesi Indonesia earthquake-tsunami



Real precedent: The 2016 Kumamoto earthquake



Is registration really necessary to obtain a fast estimation of the affected area?



DETECTION OF COLLAPSED BUILDINGS

Phase Correlation

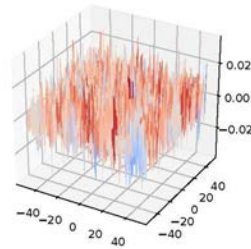
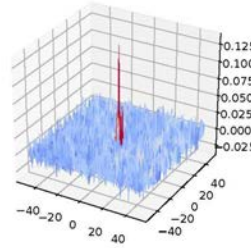
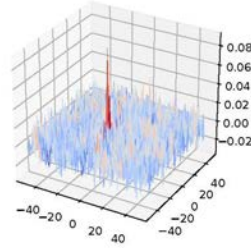
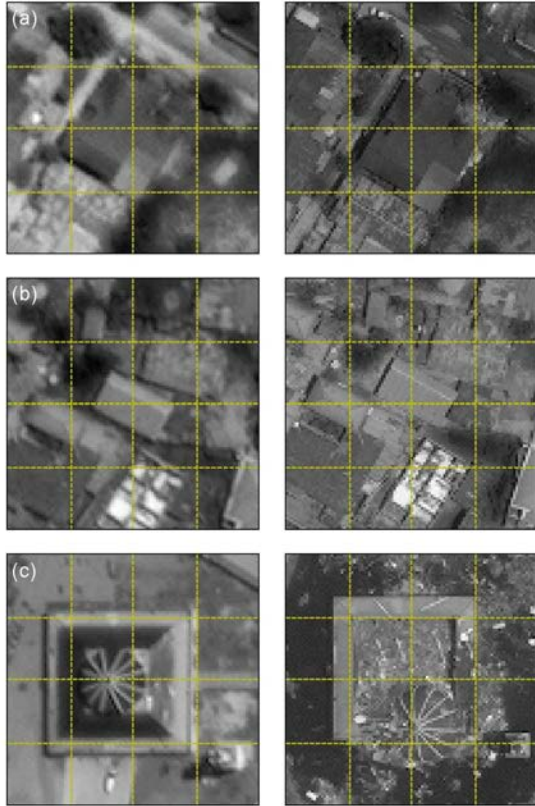


Image representation

$$f(n_1, n_2) = f(x, y)|_{x=n_1T_1, y=n_2T_2}$$

$$g(n_1, n_2) = f(x - x_0, y - y_0)|_{x=n_1T_1, y=n_2T_2}$$

Relation between images in frequency domain

$$\hat{G}(k_1, k_2) \cong \hat{F}(k_1, k_2) \cdot \exp(-2j\pi(\frac{k_1x_0}{N_1} + \frac{k_2y_0}{N_2}))$$

Normalized cross power spectrum

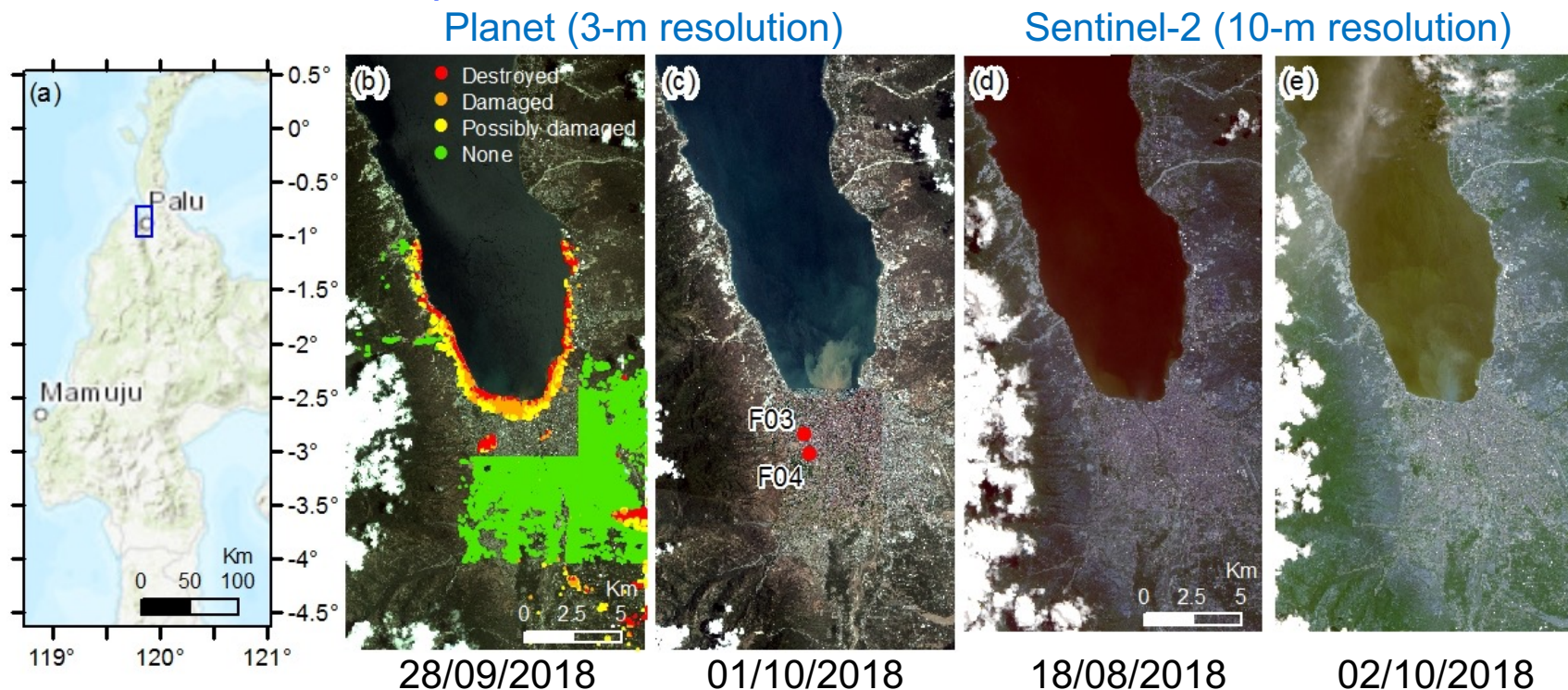
$$\hat{R}(u, v) = \frac{\hat{G}(u, v) \overline{\hat{F}(u, v)}}{|\hat{G}(u, v) \hat{F}(u, v)|}$$

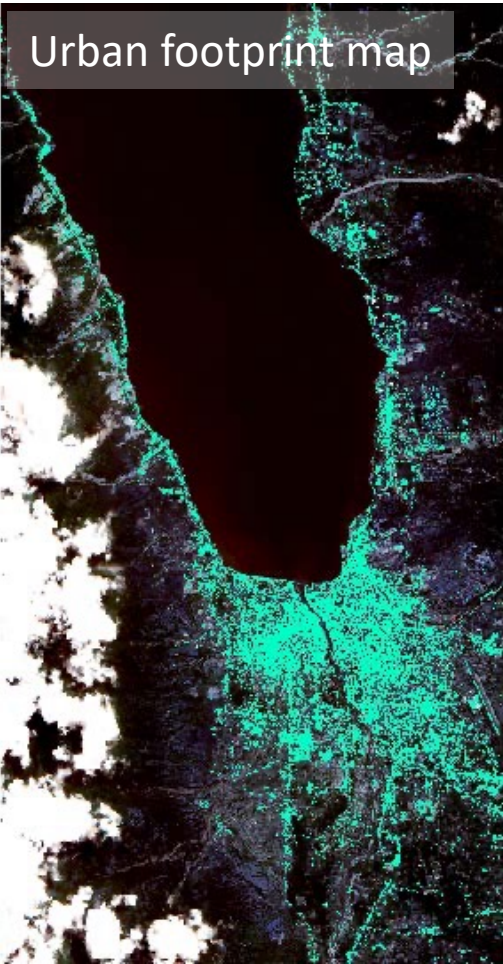
Phase correlation

$$\hat{r}(n_1, n_2) \cong \frac{\alpha}{N_1 N_2} \frac{\sin \pi(n_1 + x_0)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{N_1}(n_1 + y_0)} \frac{\sin \pi(n_2 + x_0)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{N_2}(n_2 + y_0)}$$

MAIN TARGET: IDENTIFICATION OF THE AFFECTED AREAS FROM SATELLITE IMAGERY

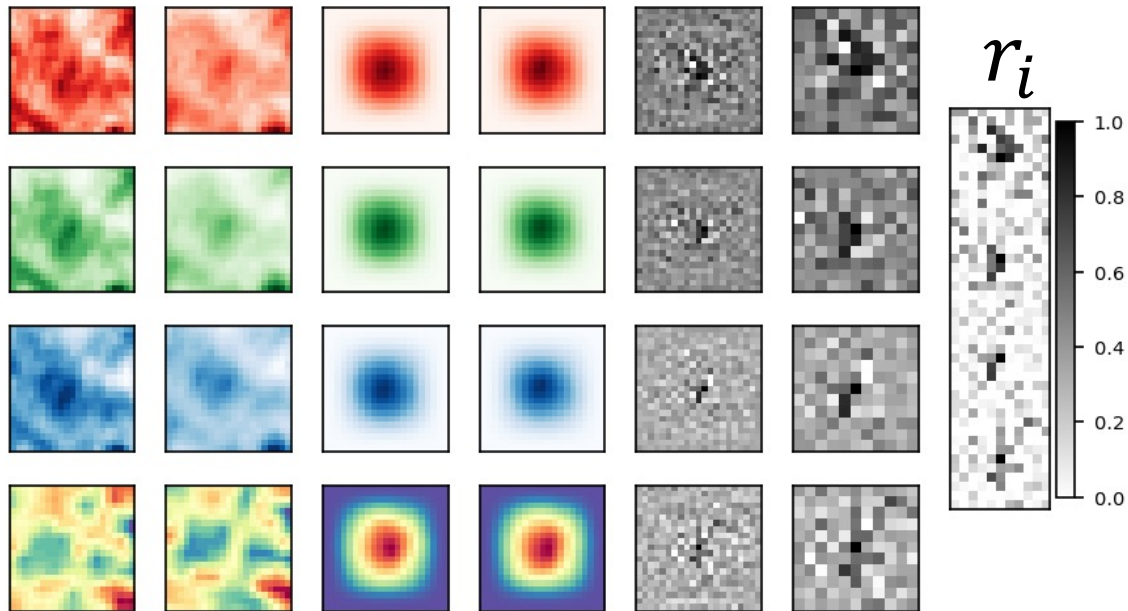
Input data: VNIR images recorded before (pre-event) and after (post-event) the 2018 Sulawesi Indonesia earthquake-tsunami



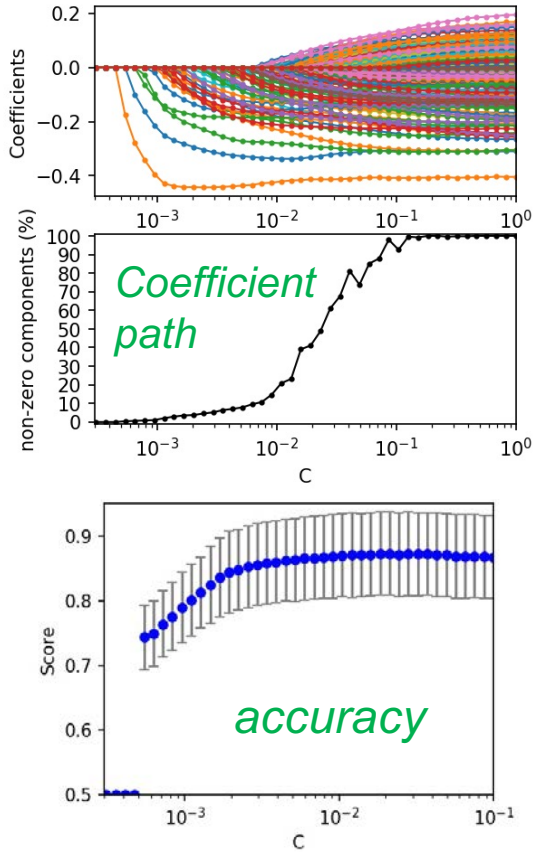


Feature Space Definition

- Four phase-correlation array were merged as shown below
- A sample consists of 484 features



Effect of the regularization



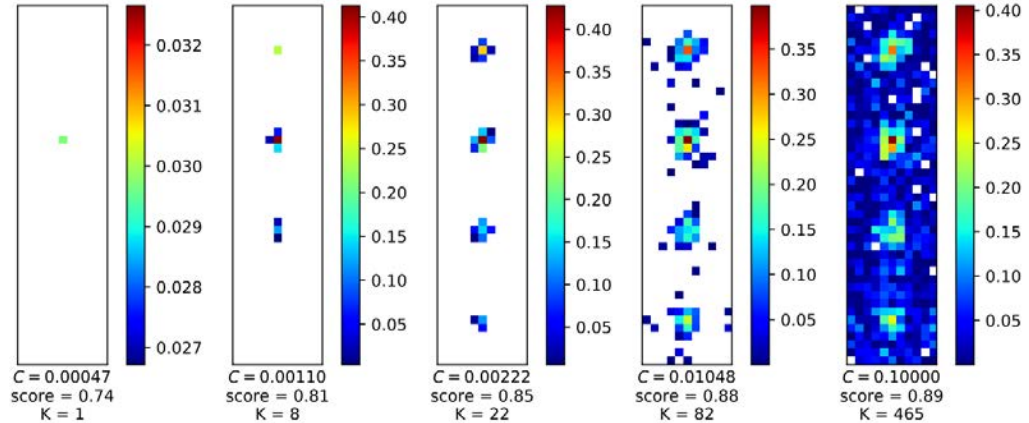
Sparse Logistic Regression Model

Discriminant function

$$Pr(z_i = 1 | \mathbf{r}_i) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta^T \mathbf{r})}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta^T \mathbf{r})}$$

Optimization problem

$$\underset{\beta_0, \beta}{\text{minimize}} \left\{ C \sum_{i=1}^N \log(1 + \exp(-z_i(\beta_0 + \beta^T \mathbf{r}_i))) + \|\beta\|_1 \right\}$$



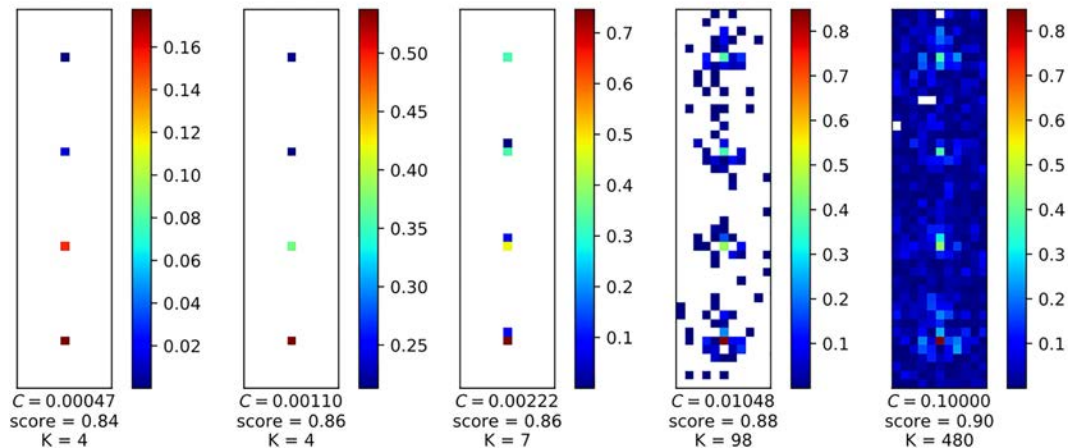
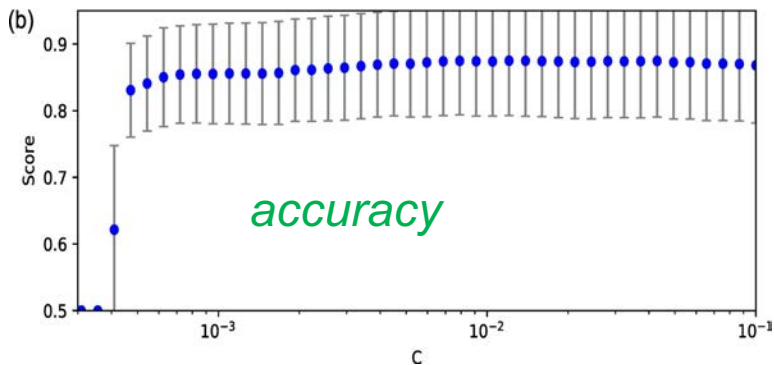
SPARSE LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

Discriminant function

$$Pr(z_i = 1 | \mathbf{r}_i) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta^T \mathbf{r})}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta^T \mathbf{r})}$$

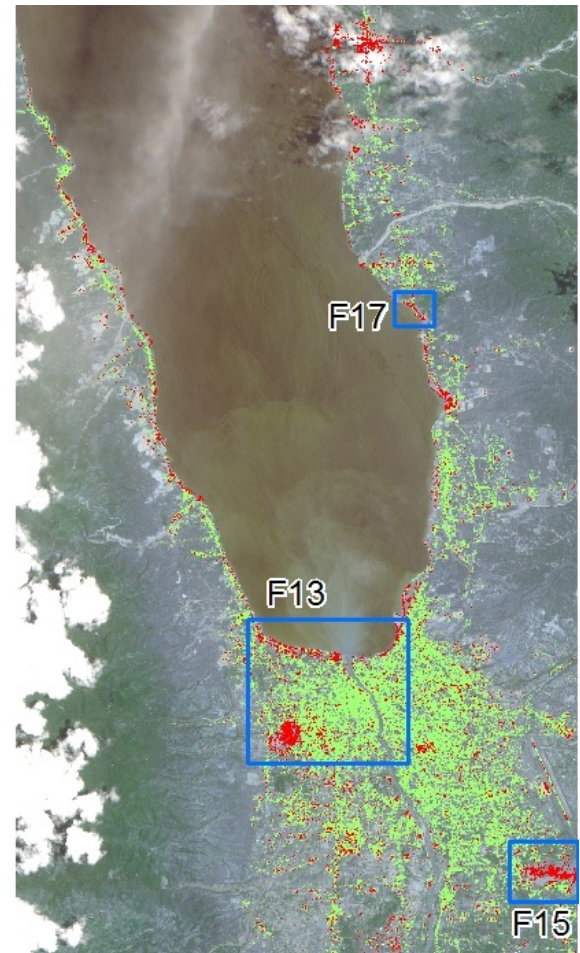
Optimization problem

$$\underset{\beta_0, \beta}{\text{minimize}} \left\{ C \sum_{i=1}^N \log(1 + \exp(-z_i(\beta_0 + \beta^T \mathbf{r}_i))) + \|\beta\|_1 \right\}$$

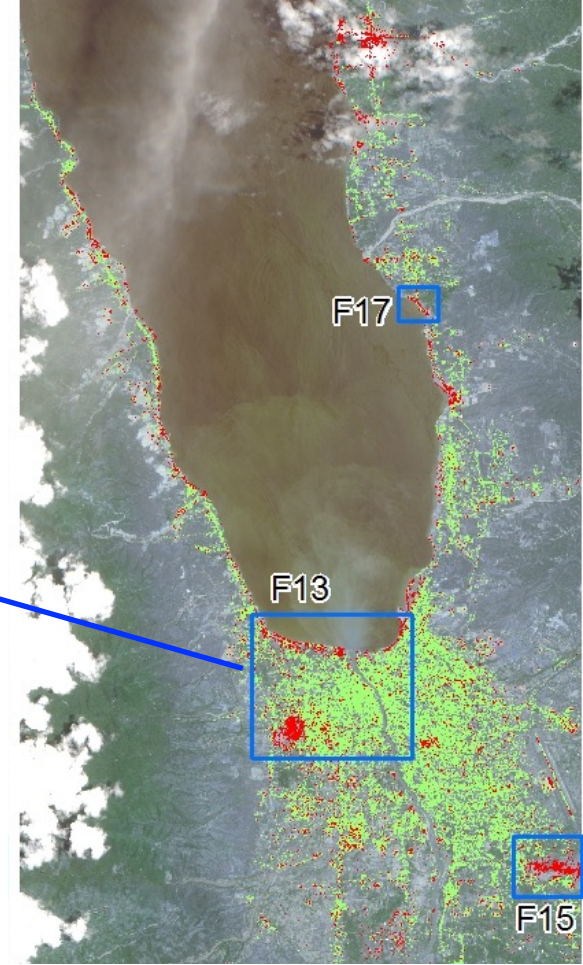


Overall Results

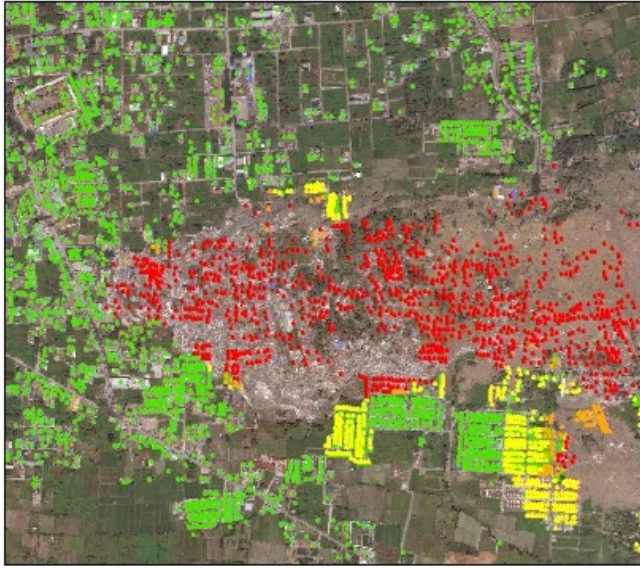
- Areas in red denote detected changes.
- Areas in green denote no changes.
- Results are consistent with surveyed area in center Palu.
- Results from Sentinel-2 are less noisy than that from Planet.



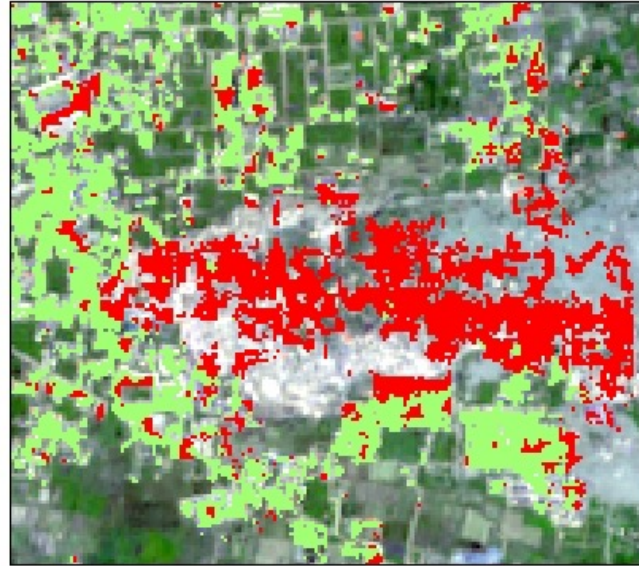
Results: F13 Area



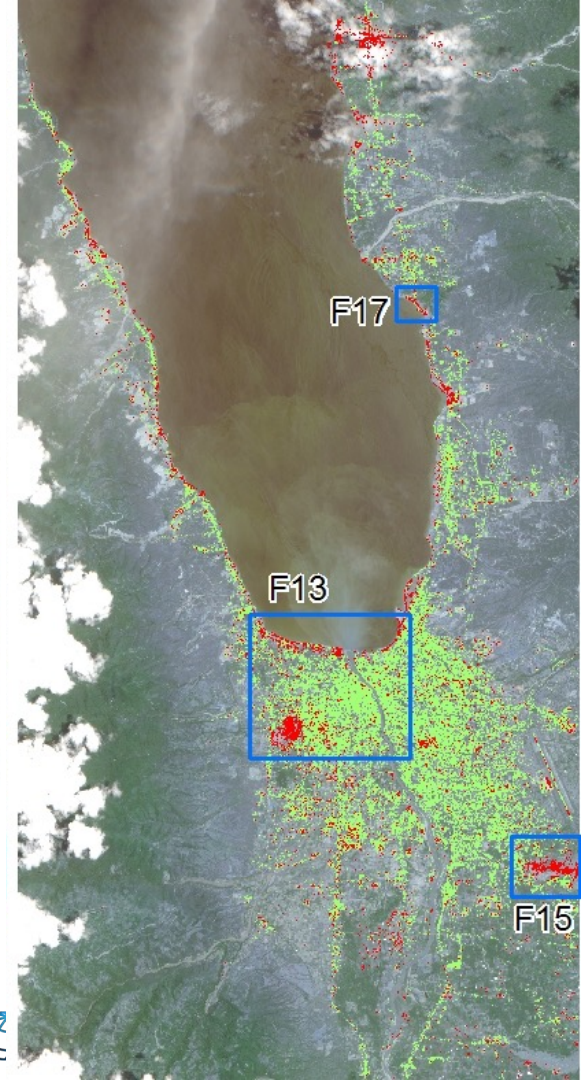
Results: F15 Area



Visual interpretation

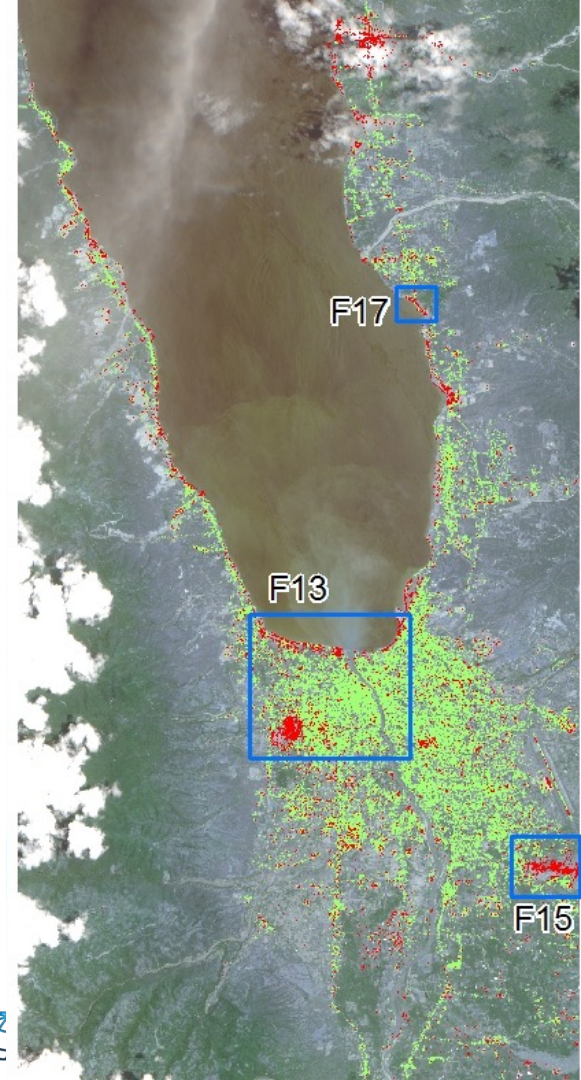
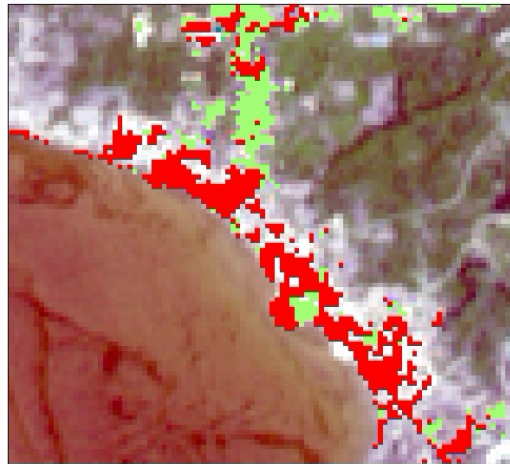
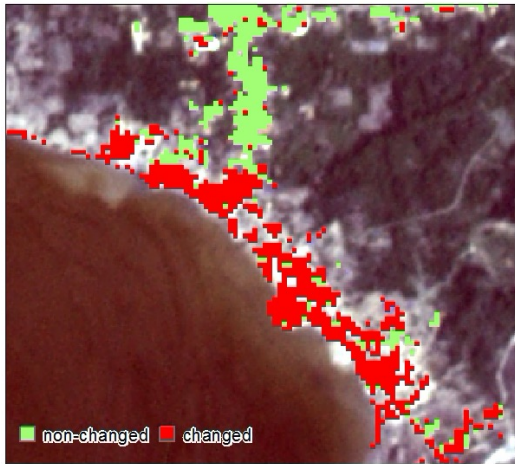


Results from Sentinel-2



Results: F17 Area

Area not identified from visual interpretation





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Detecting urban changes using phase correlation and ℓ_1 -based sparse model for early disaster response: A case study of the 2018 Sulawesi Indonesia earthquake-tsunami

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