

United Nations International Conference on Space-based Technologies for Disaster Risk Management - "Best Practices for Risk Reduction and Rapid Response mapping" 22-25 November 2011

> Day 1 (22 November 2011): Post-lunch Session (Venue: Plenary Hall on 3rd Floor) Time: 16:30-16:45

## PASCO's approach mitigating disasters from the spaceborne information in special reference to The Great East Japan Earthquake 2011

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**PASCO CORPORATION** 

## **PASCO OUTLINE**



### PASCO's concept for the Disaster Monitoring

Observing wide area information and 3D data creation

Speedy day/night observation and data creation

Narrow area with higher accuracy

Quick analysis of acquired data from various sensors, its visualization and provision

Data relay and immediate processing in the areas of disaster

 Satellite data reception and processing
Expansion of the Satellite Ground Station Network

Constructing the integrated social system and aiming to provide information within 3 hours



Global Disaster Management

## Domestic & International Disaster Monitoring utilizing

#### Few examples of the major initiatives by PASCO

2008	Jan	Monitoring of GLOF (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood) in the Himalayas
	Feb	Eruption of Sakurajima volcano (Showa crater), Kagoshima Prefecture
	Мау	Damage interpretations around Kitagawa, the Great Sichuan Earthquake
	Jun	Changes in Iwate-Miyagi inland earthquake slip
	Aug	Heavy rain flooded area estimation Aichi (town district Hishiike Kouda)
	Aug	Overflow of Kosi River in Nepal
2009	May	Disaster in Northern Brazil (near the Parnaíba River)
	Мау	Estimation of flood disasters due to cyclone "Aila" in Bangladesh
2010	Jan	Estimation of earthquake victims in Haiti
	Mar - Apr	Iceland volcano monitoring
2011	Jan	Monitoring eruptions of Shinmoedake volcano in Kirishima
	Feb	Earthquake monitoring in Christchurch, New Zealand
	Mar	Providing information about the Great East Japan Earthquake
	Oct ~	Flooding monitoring in Thailand

### Sichuan Earthquake Damage Interpretation, May

•Appreciation from the China's National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping(Geographical Survey Institute)







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D Infotem Gathi-I, Distribution (PASCO)

20km

## **Earthquake Damage**

#### Monitoring

#### Disaster Assessment caused by Earthquake in Japan



Utilizing of TerraSAR-X information



### TerraSAR-X based damage analysis of Port-au-Prince, Haiti earthquake 2010



[Port-au-Prince, Haiti]

Acquisition date/time: 13 Oct 2009 10:44(UTC) and 20 Jan 2010 10:44(UTC) Incidence angle: 39.1 deg/Descending) Acquisition mode: StripMap Product type: EEC Polarization: HH Spatial resolution: 3.05 m (azimuth), 3.00 m (range) Pixcel apacing: 1.25 m

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## **Volcanic Eruption Monitoring**

#### Eyjafjallajokull Glacier, March 2010





10月1月22日内部會 水田建築業務の時日 of TT 1918 Balaffin Issues After Claute Basis

The imageries showed crater's change and glacier breakdown etc, due to volcanic eruption.

#### Merapi Volcanic Eruption, October 2010



On October 27, 2010 & November 7, PASCO acquired TerraSAR-X images & extracted the topographical changes in a series of volcanic activities. © PASCO CORPORATION 2011

#### Shinmoedake Volcano, January 2011





 Estimation of forest damage utilizing satellite (Forest Management Bureau, Forest Agency) Volcano Monitoring [National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention (NIED)]

Photographed on February 19,

2011. Aerial photo of the slope on

PASCO continuously acquired images of the crater's vicinity.

The images clearly showed the interior of the volcanic crater even during rising smoke & to record growth of the lava dome.

## **Flood Monitoring**







On January 7, 2011 at 16:20 (local time), PASCO acquired TerraSAR-X imageries and extracted the wide flooded areas.

The image shows from West to South side of the Fitzroy River is low level ground and poor drainage, and there are many serpentine river channels with a very gentle slope.

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## **Flood Monitoring**

# Interpretation of flooding in Bangkok, Thailand

Extracted flooded area, by comparing pre- and post- flooding imageries of TerraSAR-X.

Dark blue: Water region Light blue: Flooded zone

Acquisitions:

Pre-disaster: **7**<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 Post-disaster: **10**<sup>th</sup> October, 2011

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## **Flood Monitoring**

### Interpretation of flooding and existing water in Bangkok, Thailand

#### Product contains:

PSO<sup>\*</sup> (ALOS Image)

- Flooded and existing water area
- Warning Area
- Industrial Park

#### Data acquisition:

12<sup>th</sup> November 2011

\* PSO: PASCO Satellite Ortho™

[Specification] Satellite : TerraSAR-X Acquisition mode : ScanSAR Incident Angle : 43.4° -49.9° Polarization : HH Direction : Descending



2011年(平成23年) タイ水害による被災推定 (TerraSAR-X) Estimated inundation area extracted with TerraSAR-X data Observed on Nov. 12, 2011[UTC]

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10<sup>th</sup>, Feb 2011-11:00 [UTC]





10<sup>th</sup>, Feb 2011-11:00 [UTC]





10<sup>th</sup>, Feb 2011-11:00 [UTC]





## RADARSAT-2 ScanSAR

10<sup>th</sup>, Feb 2011-11:00 [UTC]





## TerraSAR-X ScanSAR

10<sup>th</sup>, Feb 2011-11:00 [UTC]





## TerraSAR-X ScanSAR

10<sup>th</sup>, Feb 2011-11:00 [UTC]





## TerraSAR-X ScanSAR

10<sup>th</sup>, Feb 2011-11:00 [UTC]





## PASCO's actions for 集 The Great East Japan

Disaster Mapping for Emergency use



Durant of the Nature



## Earthquake 2011.

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#### PASCO's actions for The Great East Japan Earthquake 2011

Immediately after the massive earthquake & tsunami, PASCO analyzed & delivered disaster information gathered by various sensors from the space, air & ground.



Spaceborne TerraSAR-X ALOS... Aircraft and helicopter Microsoft Digital Camera UltraCamX and Original GPS Camera Mobile Mapping System MELCO

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### PASCO's Satellite Products

#### Satellites in red were utilized for the Great East Japan Earthquake

IKONOS     Sep. 1999     Geoeye (USA)     Pan(0.82m) Multi(3.3m)     11.       GeoEye-1     Sep. 2008     Geoeye (USA)     Pan(0.41m) Multi(1.64m)     15.       WorldView-2     Oct. 2009     Digital Globe (USA)     Pan(0.46m) Multi(1.84m)     16.       WorldView-1     Sep. 2007     Digital Globe (USA)     Pan(0.61m) Multi(2.44m)     16.       QuickBird     Oct. 2001     Digital Globe (USA)     Pan(0.61m) Multi(2.44m)     16.       Sensor     SPOT-5     May 2002     SPOT Image (USA)     Pan(5.0m) Multi(10m) SWIR(20m)     60k       RapidEye     Aug 2008     RapidEye (Germany)     Multi(6.5m)     77k	Swath dir for Optical Sensor)
GeoEye-1     Sep. 2008     Geoeye (USA)     Pan(0.41m) Multi(1.64m)     15.       WorldView-2     Oct. 2009     Digital Globe (USA)     Pan(0.46m) Multi(1.84m)     16.       WorldView-1     Sep. 2007     Digital Globe (USA)     Pan(0.61m) Multi(2.44m)     16.       QuickBird     Oct. 2001     Digital Globe (USA)     Pan(0.61m) Multi(2.44m)     16.       SPOT-5     May 2002     SPOT Image (USA)     Pan(5.0m) Multi(10m) SWIR(20m)     60k       RapidEye     Aug 2008     RapidEye (Germany)     Multi(6.5m)     77k	.3km
WorldView-2Oct. 2009Digital Globe (USA)Pan(0.46m) Multi(1.84m)16.WorldView-1Sep. 2007Digital Globe (USA)Pan(0.5m)17.QuickBirdOct. 2001Digital Globe (USA)Pan(0.61m) Multi(2.44m)16.SPOT-5May 2002SPOT Image (USA)Pan(5.0m) Multi(10m) SWIR(20m)60kRapidEyeAug 2008RapidEye (Germany)Multi(6.5m)77k	.2km
WorldView-1   Sep. 2007   Digital Globe (USA)   Pan(0.5m)   17.     QuickBird   0ct. 2001   Digital Globe (USA)   Pan(0.61m) Multi(2.44m)   16.     SPOT-5   May 2002   SPOT Image (USA)   Pan(5.0m) Multi(10m) SWIR(20m)   60k     RapidEye   Aug 2008   RapidEye (Germany)   Multi(6.5m)   77k	.4km
Optical Sensor   QuickBird   Image: Constraint of the sensor   Oct. 2001   Digital Globe (USA)   Pan(0.61m) Multi(2.44m)   16.     SPOT-5   Image: Constraint of the sensor   May 2002   SPOT Image (USA)   Pan(5.0m) Multi(10m) SWIR(20m)   60k     RapidEye   Image: Constraint of the sensor (Image)   Aug 2008   RapidEye (Germany)   Multi(6.5m)   77k	.6km
Sensor   SPOT-5   May 2002   SPOT Image (USA)   Pan(5.0m) Multi(10m) SWIR(20m)   60k     RapidEye   Aug 2008   RapidEye (Germany)   Multi(6.5m)   77k	.5km
RapidEye Aug 2008 RapidEye (Germany) Multi(6.5m) 77k	km
	km
EKUS-A Dec 2000 Imagesat (Israel) Pan(1.9m) 14k	km
EROS-B Apr. 2006 Imagesat (Israel) Pan(0.7m) 7	7km
Cartosat-1 May 2005 ISRO (India) Pan(2.5m) 27.4	.5km
Cartosat-2 Jan. 2007 ISRO (India) Pan(1.0m) 9	9.6km
Optical /SAR   ALOS   Image: Sar (10m) Pan(2.5m) Multi(10m)   Sar (10m) Pan(2.5m) Multi(10	AR 40-70km otic 35-70km
TerraSAR-X     Jun. 2007     DLR/Infoterra     1m(highest)     10 <sup>-</sup>	~100km
TanDEM-X Jun. 2010 DLR/Infoterra 1m(highest) (Rational states)	(Range direction)

## Interpretation of Tunami damaged area





## Actions within 72 hours



### Rapid Mapping for the Flooded Areas by Tsunami

-PASCO conducted automatic change detection between pre- & post-earthquake using TerraSAR-X images. -This allowed us to quickly estimate the inundation areas around SENDAI on same day of data acquisition.



## Actions after 3 Days

• • round-the-clock remained active to acquire

#### the data



## Map of Flooded Areas for 500km



## Change Detection of the inundated areas

TerraSAR-X images were acquired 5 times in SENDAI since March 13,

and inundated areas were automatically extracted from the images.



### Changing Inundation Areas



## Satellite Stereo-Mapping by WorldView

Near the Fukushima first Nuclear Power Plant, Photogrametry or field survey was never allowed . PASCO applied satellite stereo-mapping by WorldView satellite.



## Detailed topographic mapping by LiDAR

Detail topographic survey could be done by airborne LiDAR.





### High resolution heliborne panoramic oblique photos

High resolution heliborne panoramic oblique photos are highly useful for damage estimation of houses and buildings and properties



### Road damaged assessment by MMS

Detailed road information were collected and analyzed while driving vehicle with the mobile mapping system. PADMS-Vie 2522-080 20-000 00-08000 A420 31/01 SD: 140 MMS-X 640 PING SYSTEM KPA-I 水平肥田 最下面) 1 T Ohmith 971.07m/2706.18m 

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all thinks an Address and the same

## Quick delivery by any means…

All maps and data were provided to the ministries & local governments by hand-carry in a shortest possible time.

Maps were published on PASCO's web site as free access.



Published on major <u>News Papers</u> Asahi ,Yomiuri, Mainichi... 東日本大意义,地図で見る津波の被害 「「」」」

PASCO



# conclusions



Utilization of Multi-source data

Data from satellites, airplanes, helicopters and vehicles were utilized to monitor the wide areas and in detail.

Interpretation data were essential for GIS.

### Urgent processing of data

Automatic change detection method was effective. Aerial photo, field survey and visual check ensured the accuracy.

### Quick delivery

By any means; website, FTP and hand carry. Within a few hours, or within a day.



## Summary & conclusions

- Analyzed information were immediately supplied to the Cabinet office & several organizations including the disaster affected municipalities, private corporations, media, etc.
- Spaceborne information has witnessed the increasing initiatives aimed to cover wide areas for timely assessments.
- PASCO will be committed to provide optimum services for mitigating disasters in Japan & globally cooperating with UN-SPIDAR in the near future

## Thanks for your kind attention

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