

# WP1.1

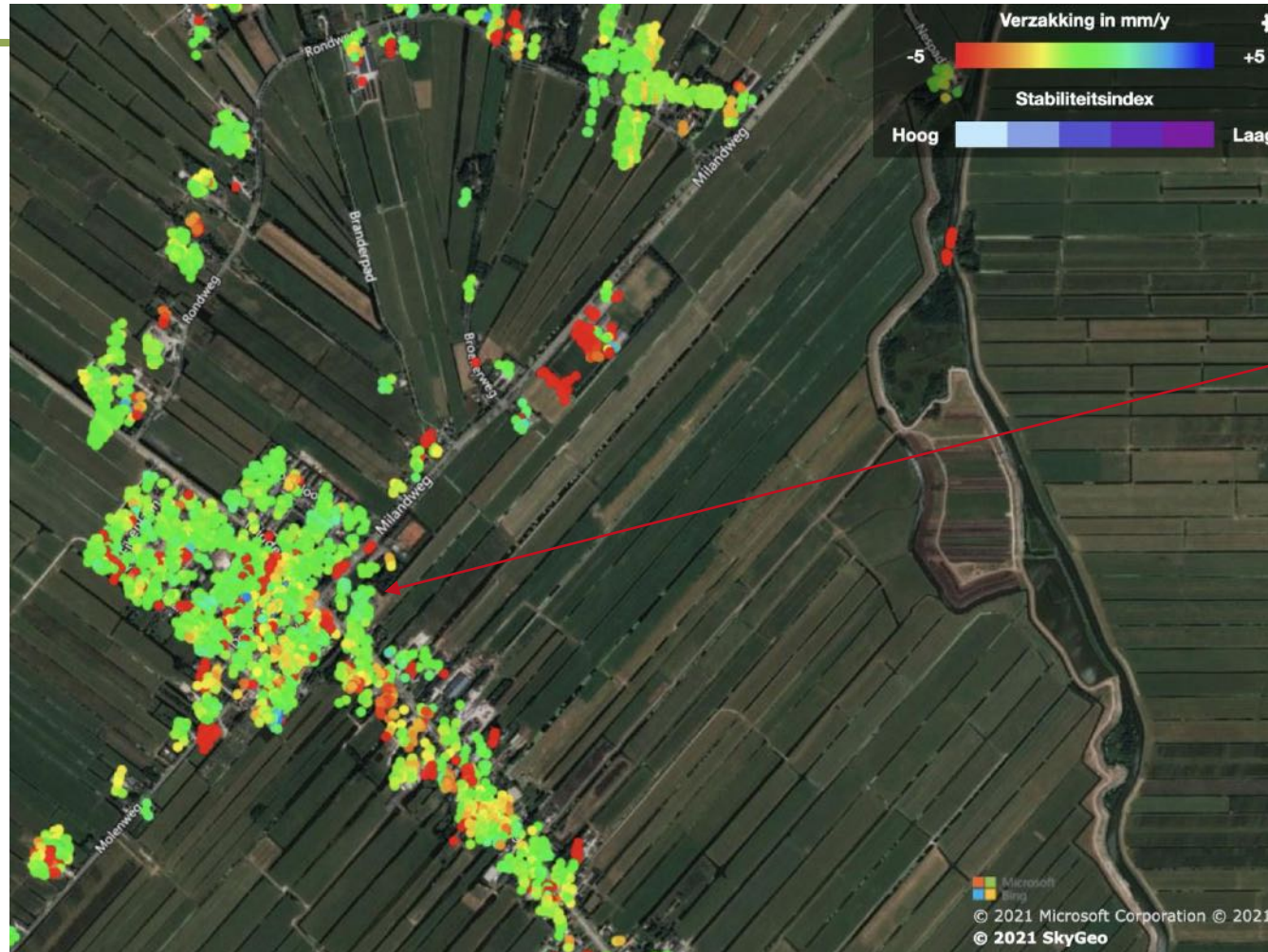
## MEASURING AND MONITORING *METEN EN MONITOREN*

Philip Conroy

Ramon Hanssen (promotor)

# INSAR: MEASURING GROUND MOVEMENT FROM SPACE

## INSAR: METEN VAN BODEMBEWEGINGEN VANUIT DE RUIMTE

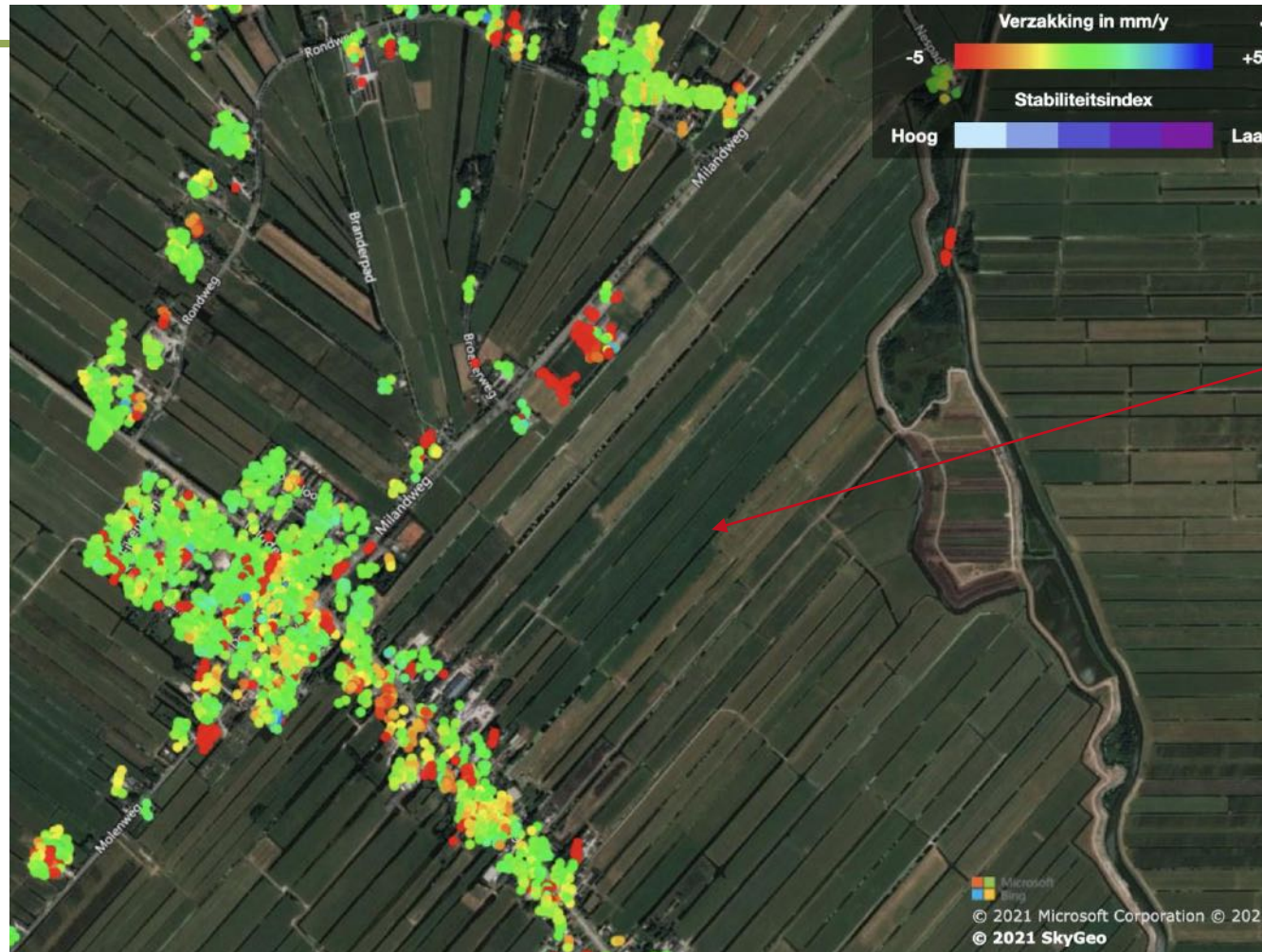


Houses and other structures provide strong, stable reflections

➤ *Can currently be monitored*

# INSAR: MEASURING GROUND MOVEMENT FROM SPACE

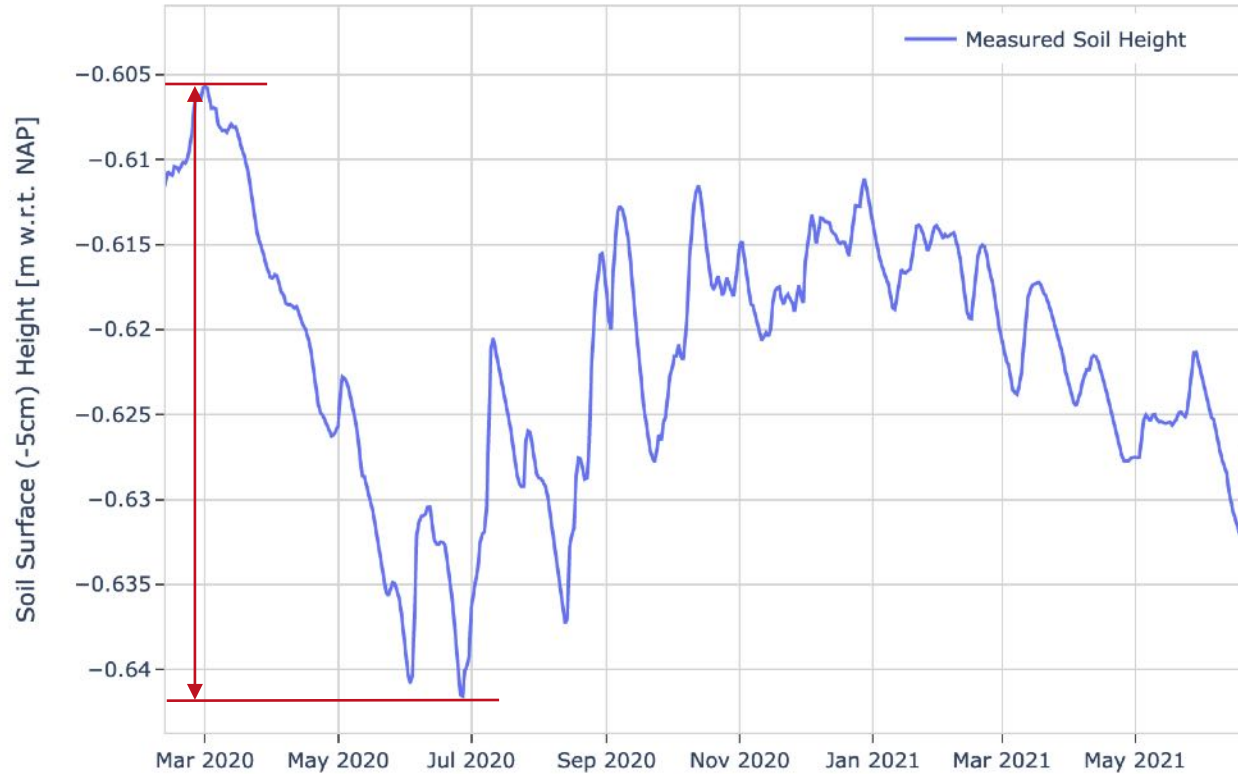
## INSAR: METEN VAN BODEMBEWEGINGEN VANUIT DE RUIMTE



Agricultural areas give only unstable, noisy reflections

➤ *Cannot currently be monitored*

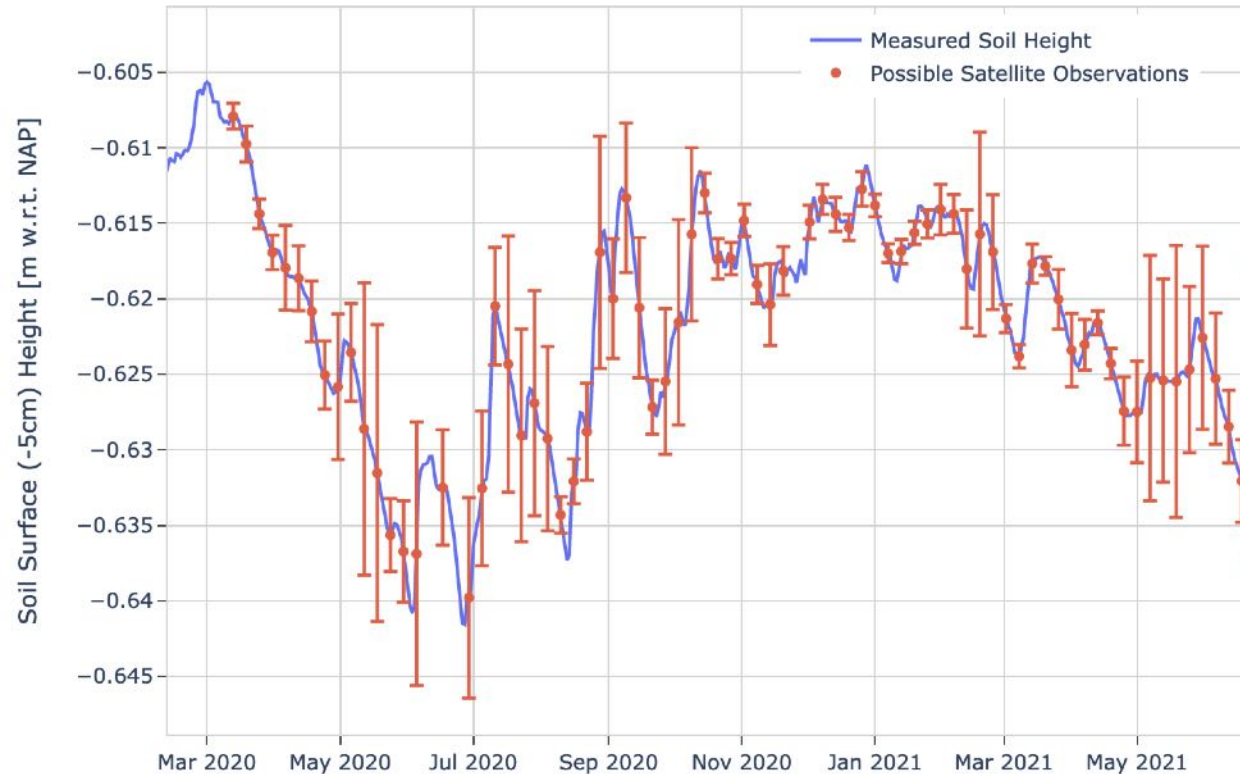
# CHALLENGES UITDAGINGEN



~ 4 cm

Shallow, rapid soil motion is an order of magnitude larger than deep, long-term subsidence

# CHALLENGES UITDAGINGEN



Only one observation per 6 days is possible

Large & seasonal effect of noise

Noise and rapid changes can force phase unwrapping errors

Error bars =  $1\sigma$

# ESTIMATING LINEAR VELOCITIES

## HET SCHATTEN VAN LINEARE SNELHEDEN



End users often want linear subsidence rates

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## HET SCHATTEN VAN LINEARE SNELHEDEN



End users often want linear subsidence rates

Many (mis)interpretations are possible!

**DISENTANGLING AND  
PARAMETERIZING THE TOTAL  
› SIGNAL OF SUBSIDENCE**

**AN INVERSION APPROACH APPLIED TO VARIOUS CASE  
STUDIES IN THE NETHERLANDS | M.A.M. VERBERNE**



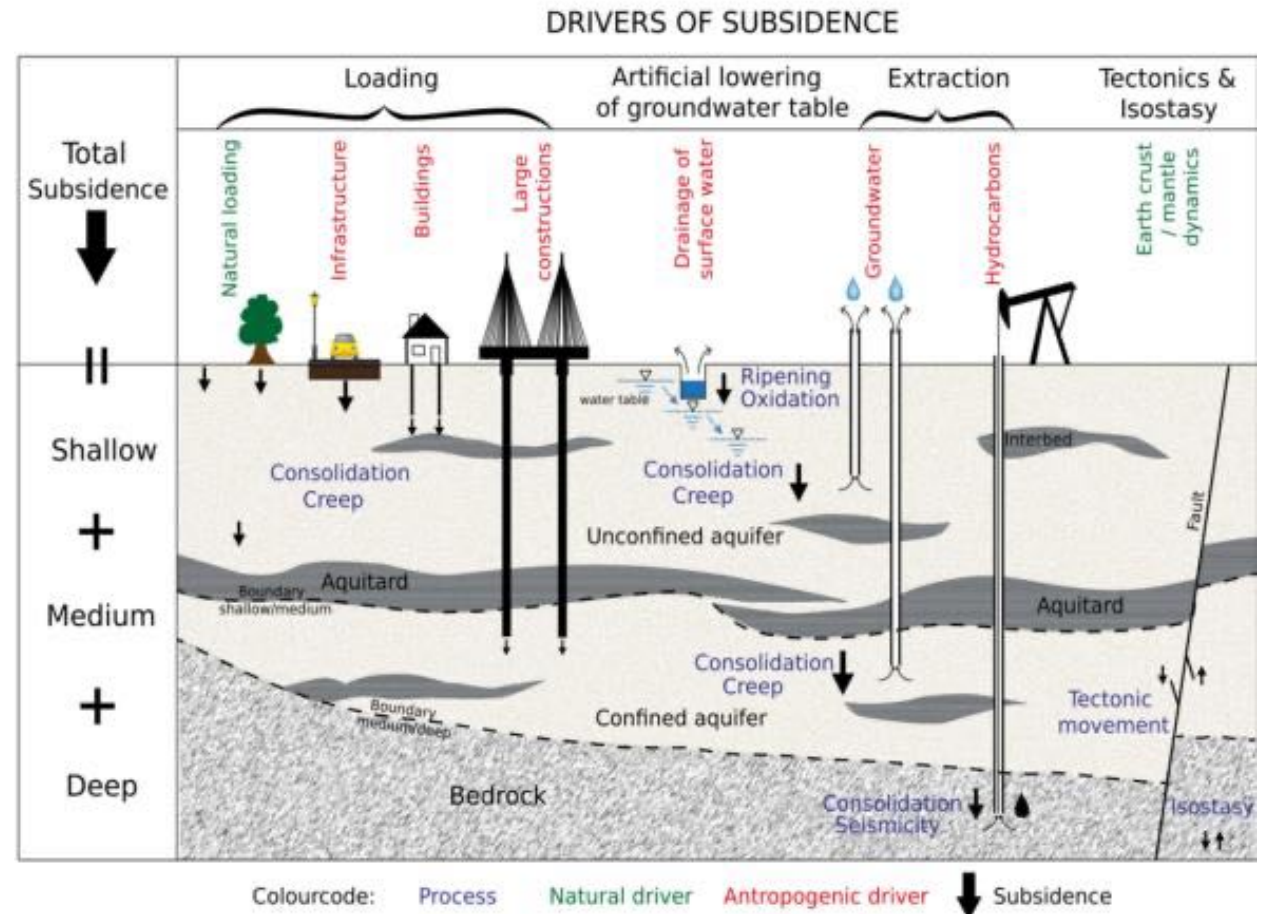


# THE PROJECT

- Search interesting case studies (i.e. signals from several depths, elaborate dataset)
- Disentangle the signal by Data Assimilation (and machine learning)

Promotor:  
Hans de Bresser (UU)

Supervisor:  
Peter Fokker (TNO)



## STATUS

# ACHIEVEMENTS AND GOALS

### Achievements

- Developed a data assimilation approach to disentangle deep and shallow signal, tested on synthetic data
- Recognised dependency subsidence measurements on soil moisture content

### Goals

- Recognition of shallow parameters of peat oxidation and compaction of peat and clay in subsidence signal
- Successful disentanglement of subsidence processes in areas with combined signals
  - Proves correctness subsidence models
  - Helps in future estimates and mitigation

# WP1.3 Background Subsidence, relative SLR and GIA in the Netherlands

Kim de Wit



Kim de Wit, MSc

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<https://www.uu.nl/staff/KdeWit>

**Soft soil & Anthropogenic  $\approx$  WP2 [mm-cm/yr]**

*Total Subsidence = Compaction + Oxidation + Resource extraction +  
GIA + Hydro isostasy + Sediment isostasy + Tectonics*

**Natural “background” subsidence = WP1.3 [(0.1)mm/yr]**

**Daily supervisor:** Kim Cohen

**Promotor:** Roderik van de Wal

**Advisors:**

- Esther Stouthamer
- Wouter van der Wal (TU Delft)
- Paolo Stocchi (NIOZ)

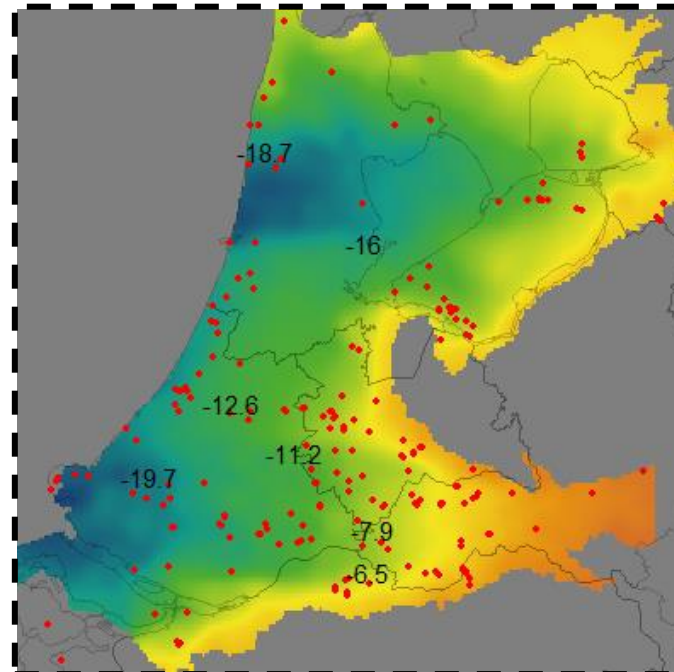
# WP1.3 BACKGROUND SUBSIDENCE, RELATIVE SLR AND GIA IN THE NETHERLANDS

*Aim: Disentangling background subsidence in the NL (specifically GIA)*

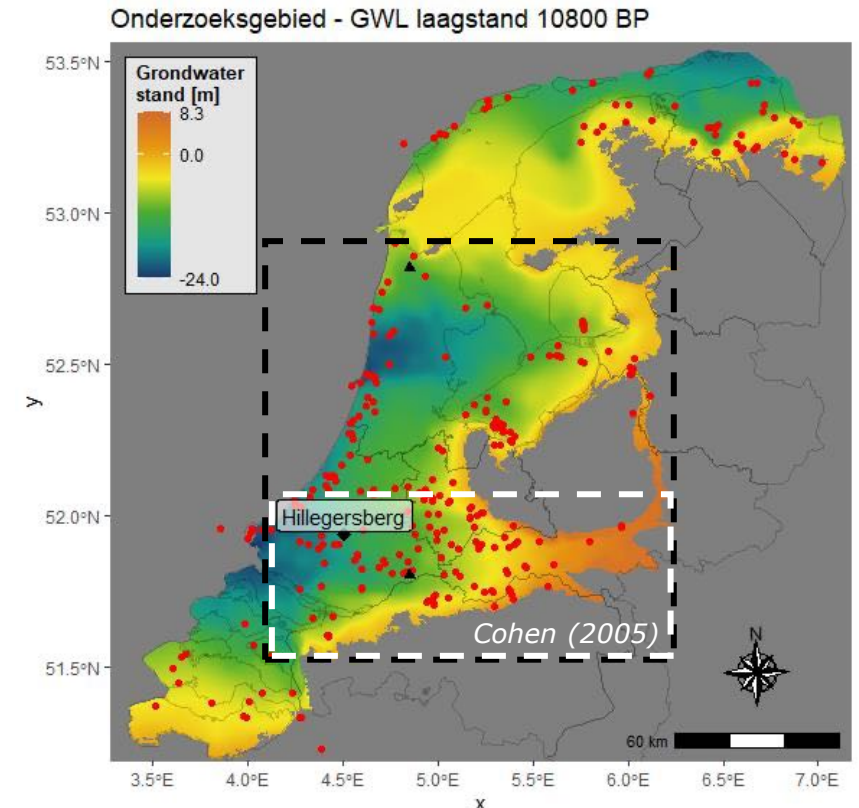
- › Improved spatial reconstruction of glacial isostatic adjustment (GIA)
- › Spatial reconstruction of Holocene relative sea level rise

## Activities:

- Extend 3D Holocene groundwater level (GWL) interpolation to entire Dutch coastline (in progress)



*Model area Koster et al. (2017)*



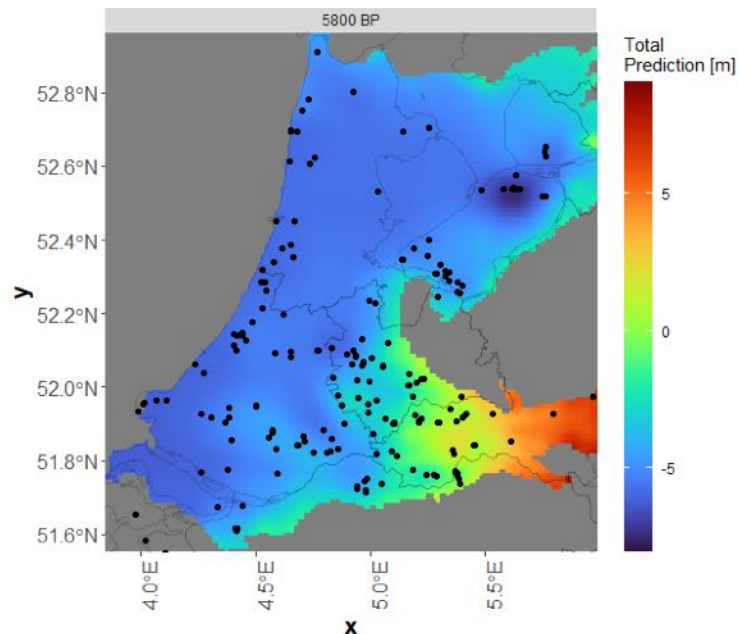
*Extended and previous model areas*

# WP1.3 PROGRESS AND PLANNING

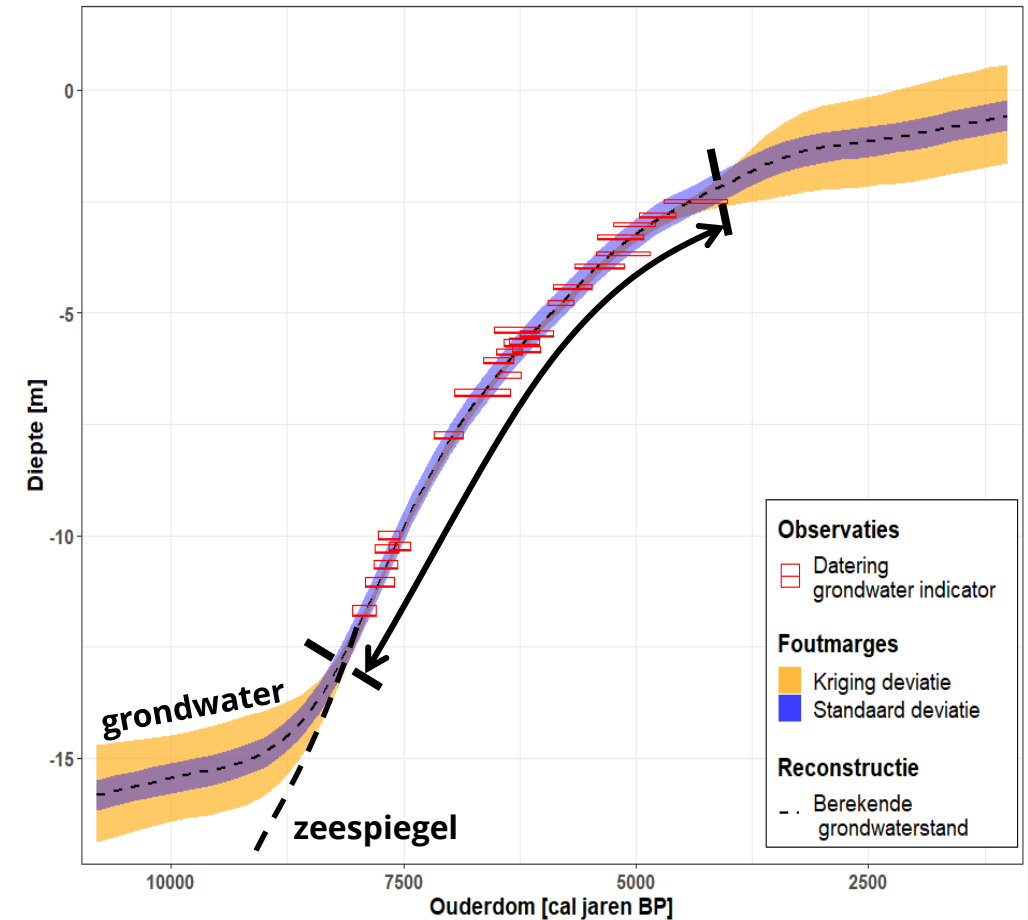
## Activities:

- Extract differential subsidence from 3D GWL interpolation (in progress)
- Couple 3D GWL interpolation with GIA models (planned)
- First paper about 3D GWL interpolation ~start of 2022

*Example of GWL prediction at 5800 BP*



Hillegersberg, Rotterdam - Berekende en geobserveerde grondwaterstand



*Observations from Van de Plassche (1982)*

# CONSORTIUM

