

Multi-annual InSAR solution of vertical land motion in 2021 lethal building collapse site in Miami

Xiao Yu ¹, Xie Hu ²

1 Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Houston, TX, USA

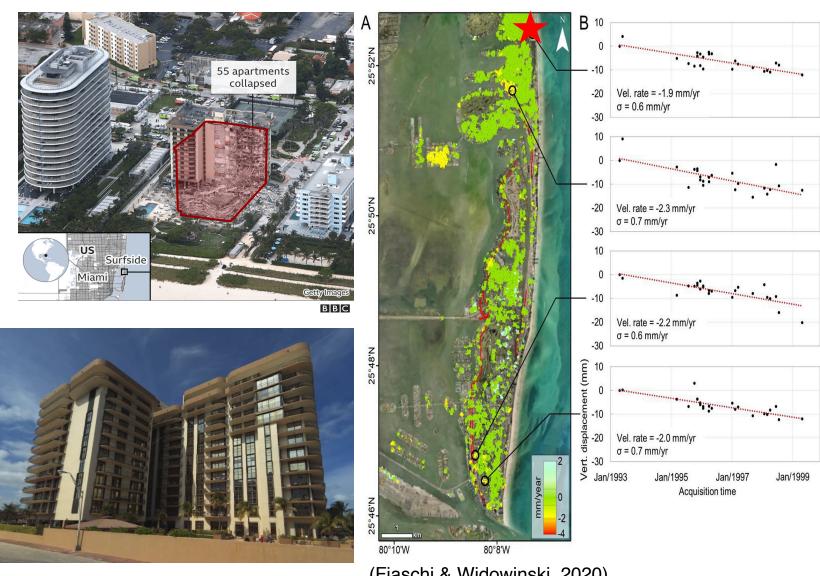
2 College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China





Building collapse site in Miami

- Location: Champlain Towers South condominium, Miami Beach surfside
- 25°52′23″N; 80°07′15″W
- Time: June 24, 2021, at approximately 1:22 a.m. **EDT**
- Rank the third deadliest structural engineering failure (98 deaths)



Sentinel-1 Data Networks

Path: 48

Direction: Ascending

Frames: 77-80

SAR scenes: 141

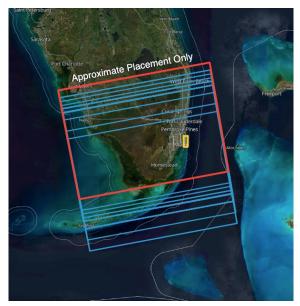
Time length: 2015~2021

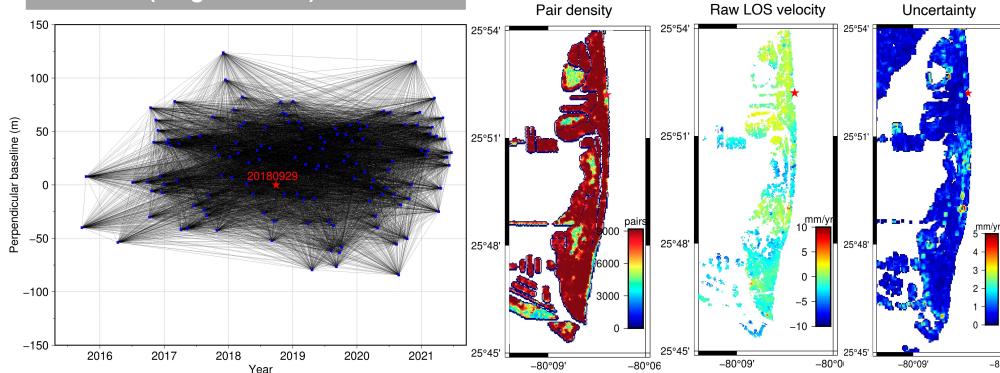
Connectivity: Brute-force approach

IFGs: 141*140/2=9,870

Reference image: 09/29/2018 Multi-look (range/azimuth): 8/2

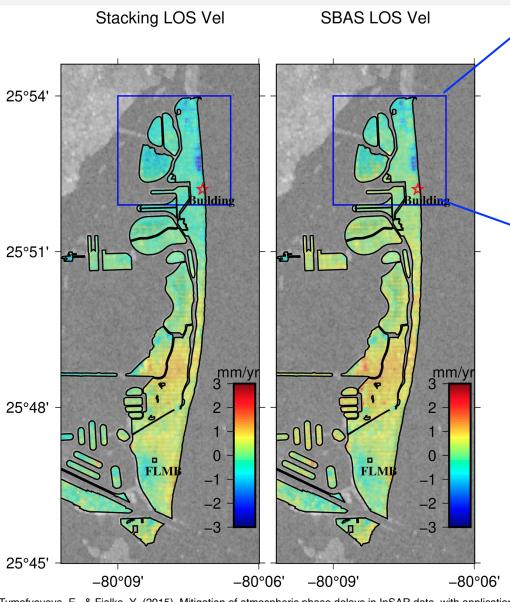


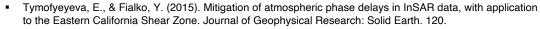


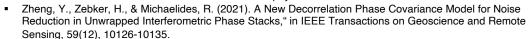


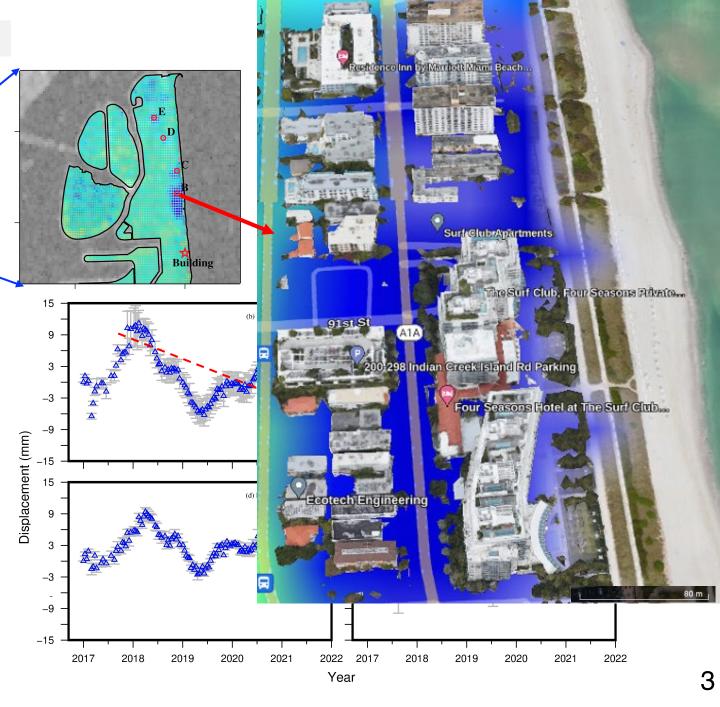


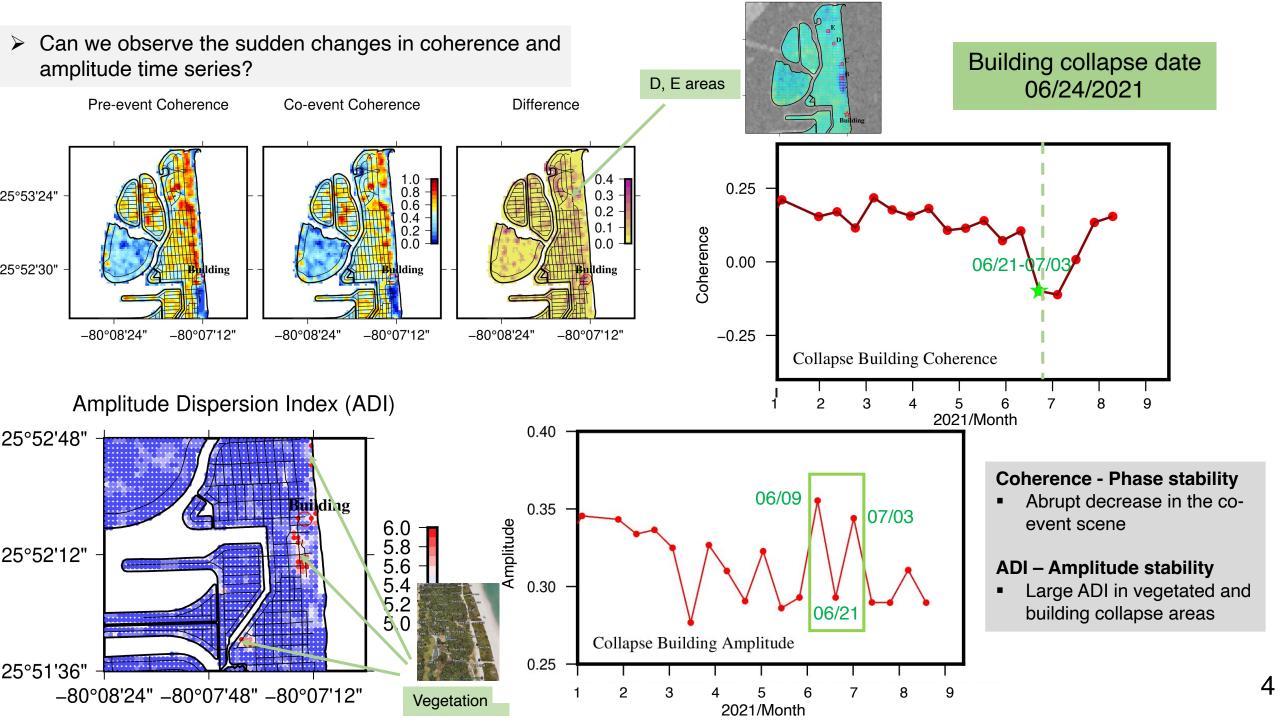
> Does the building subside at the observation period?

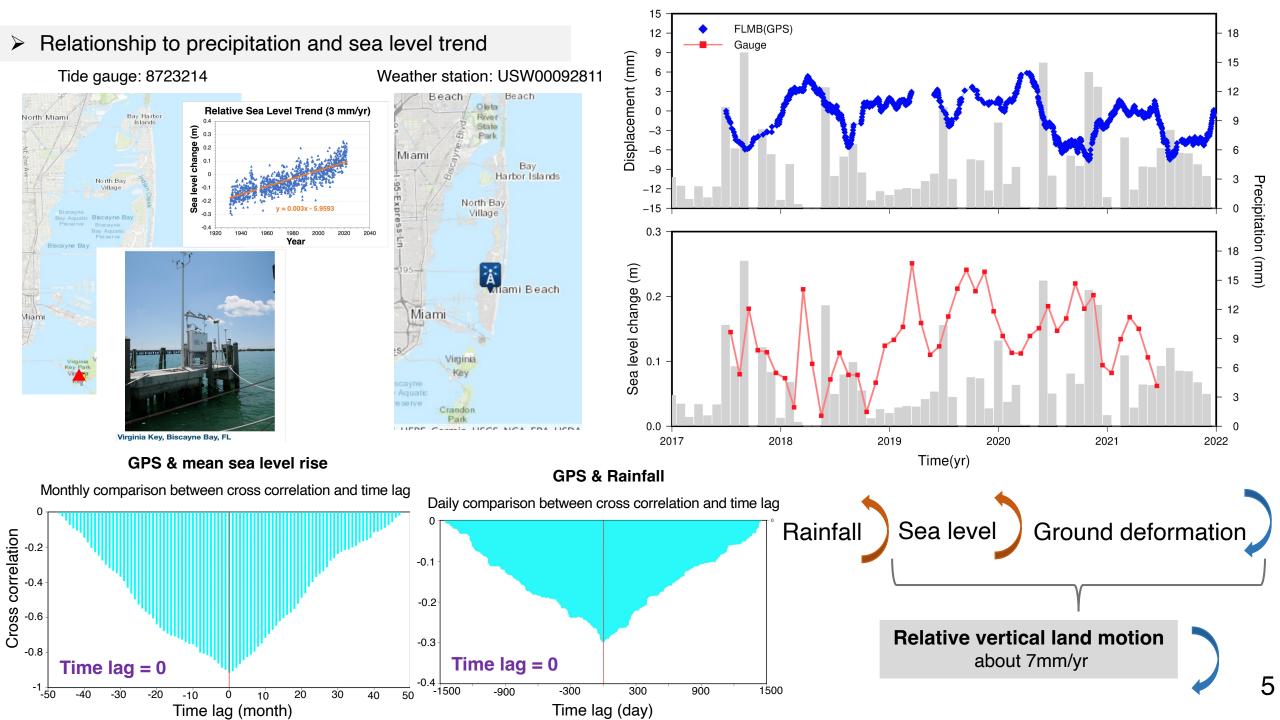












Summary

- Brute-force time series approach can effectively reduce the long-/shortwavelength artifacts.
- Identify several localized subsidence at >1.5 mm/yr.
- No evident precursors for the collapsed building.
- SAR coherence and amplitude changed abruptly spanning the time of collapse.
- Coastal subsidence hastens the inundation during sea level rise.

Acknowledgement











