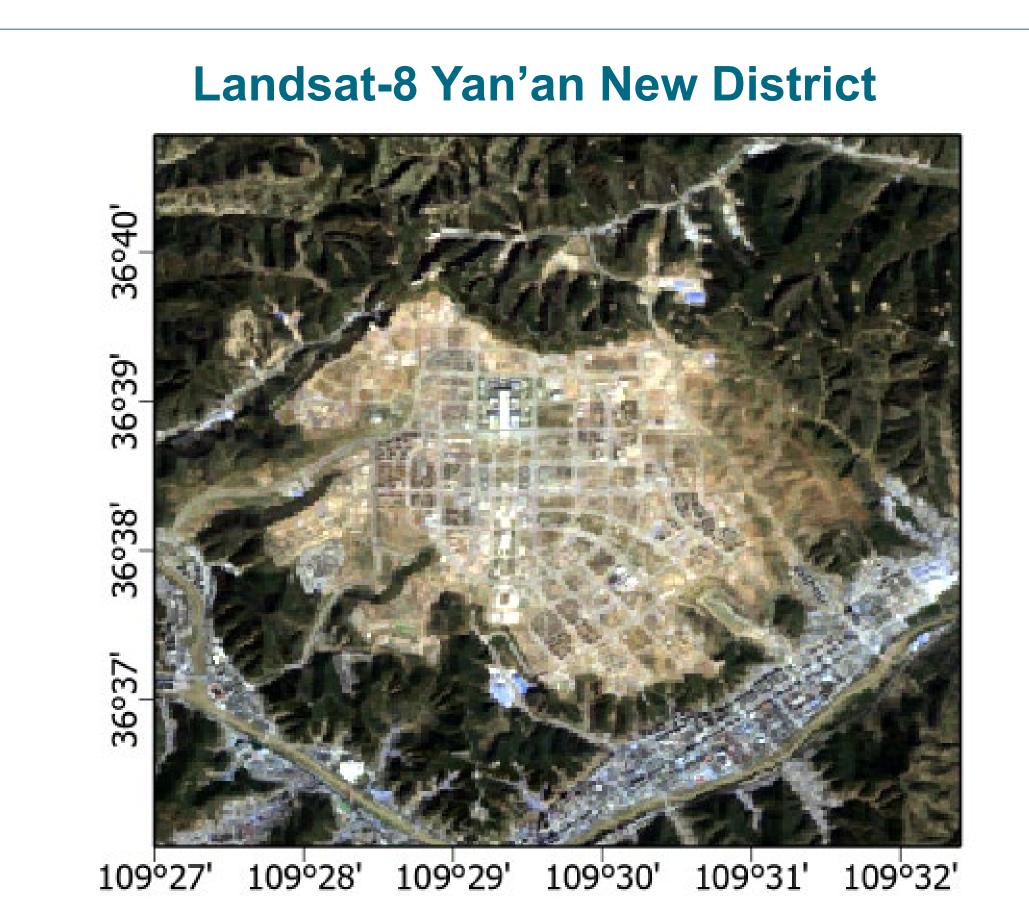




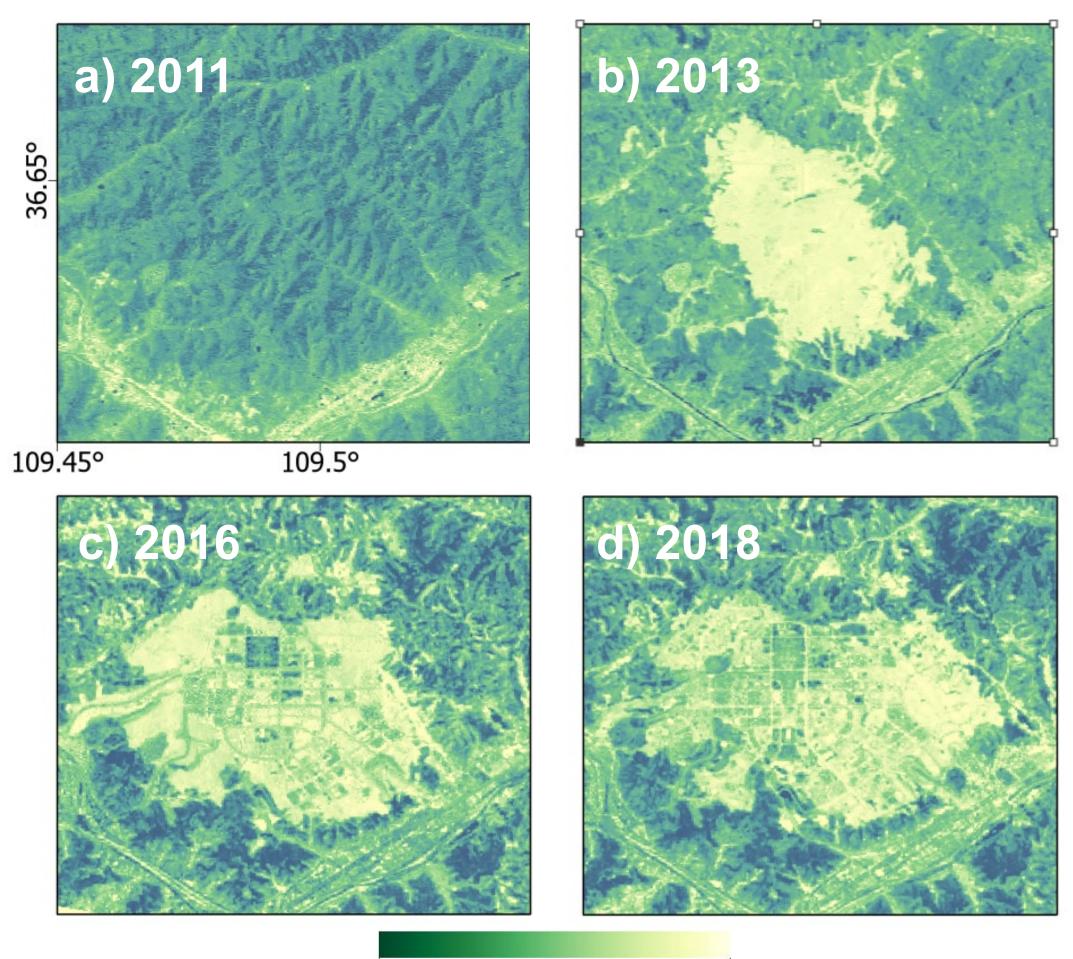
# Jinghui Xiao<sup>1,2</sup> and Xie Hu<sup>2</sup>

## Introduction

Yan'an New District has implemented the Mountain Excavation and City Construction project, aiming to transform the loess and gully area into an urbanized environment with an area of 78.5 km<sup>2</sup>.



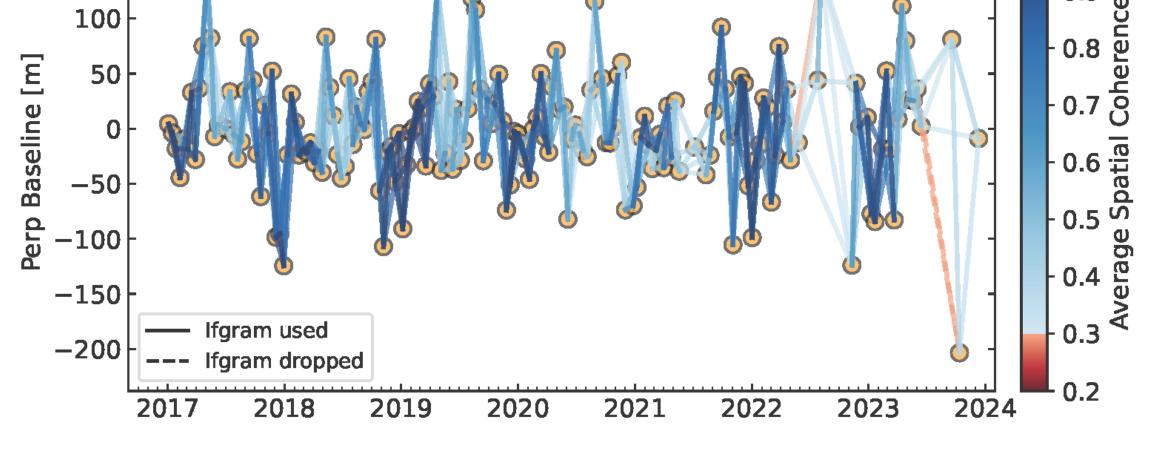
NDBI (Built-up) for Yan'an New District

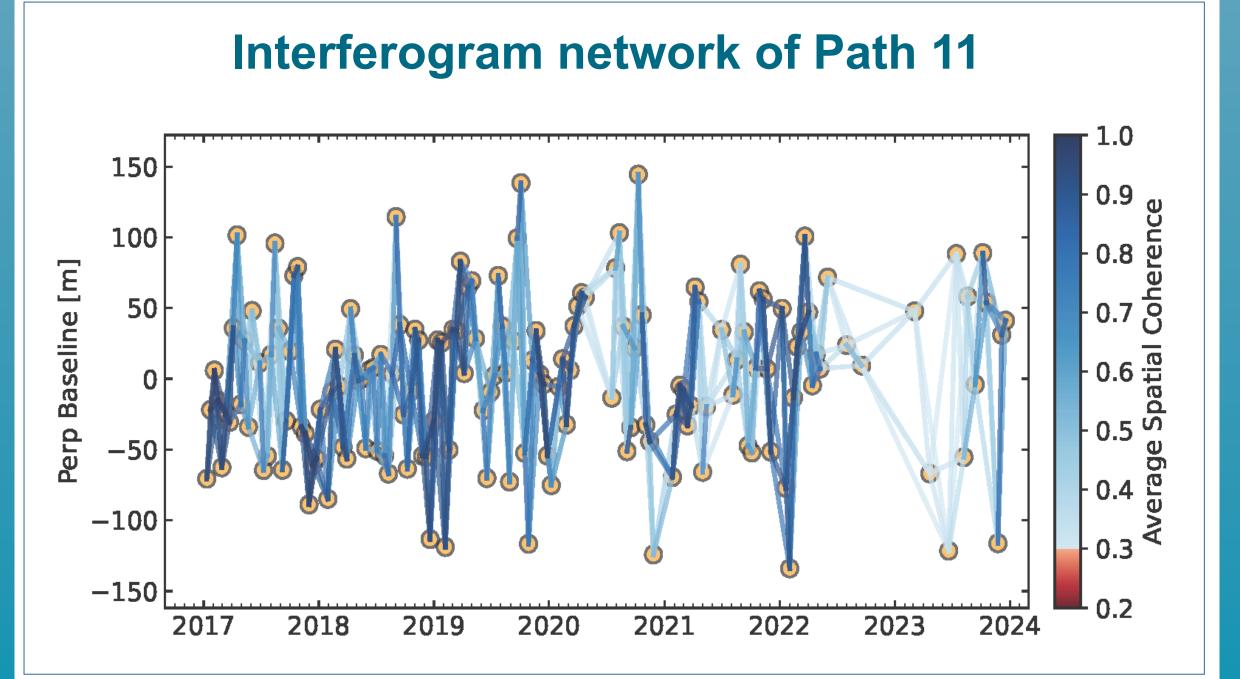


## **Ground Deformation Monitoring in Yan'an New District Using Time Series InSAR Method**

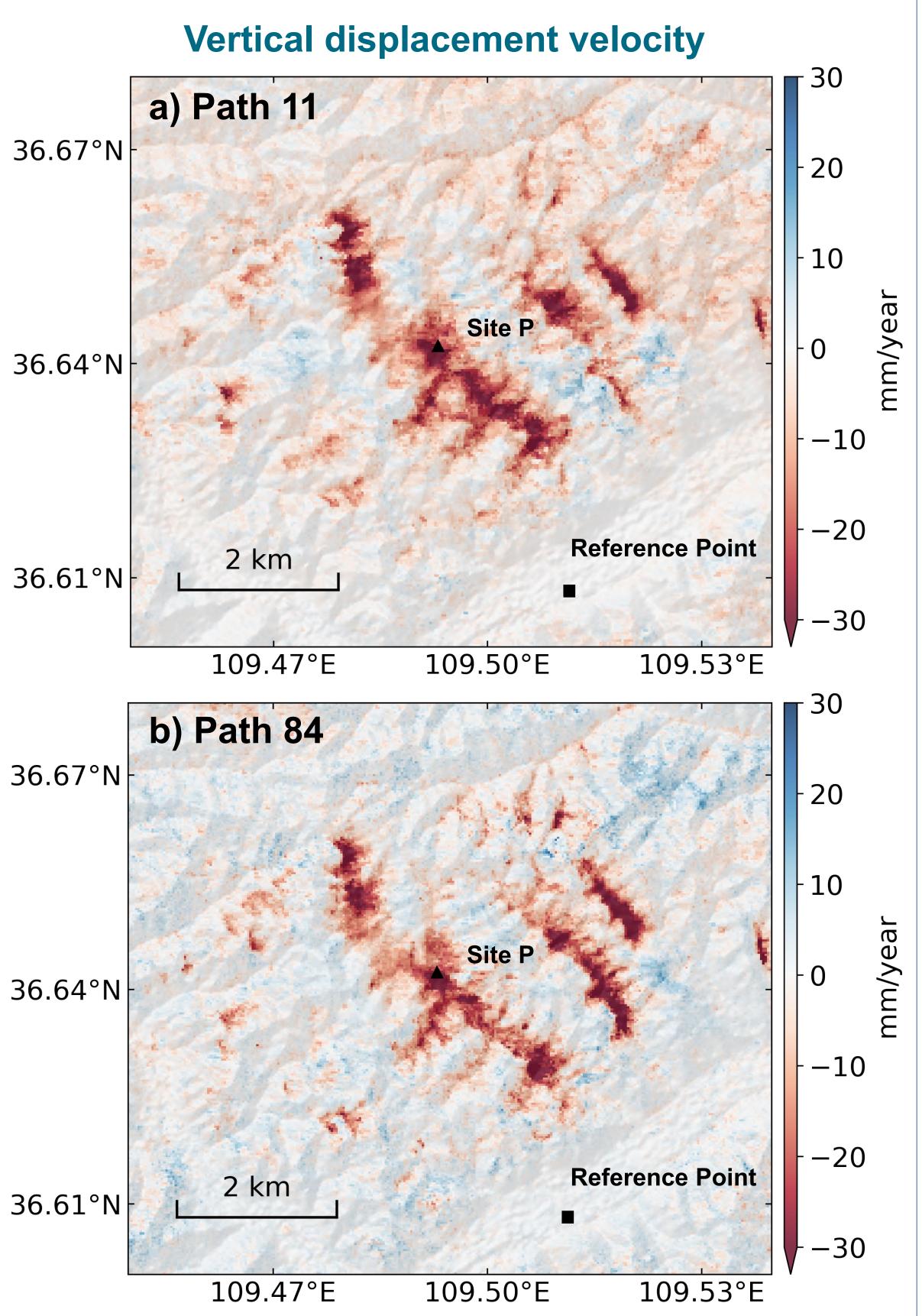
<sup>1</sup>School of Remote Sensing and Information Engineering, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China <sup>2</sup>College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China

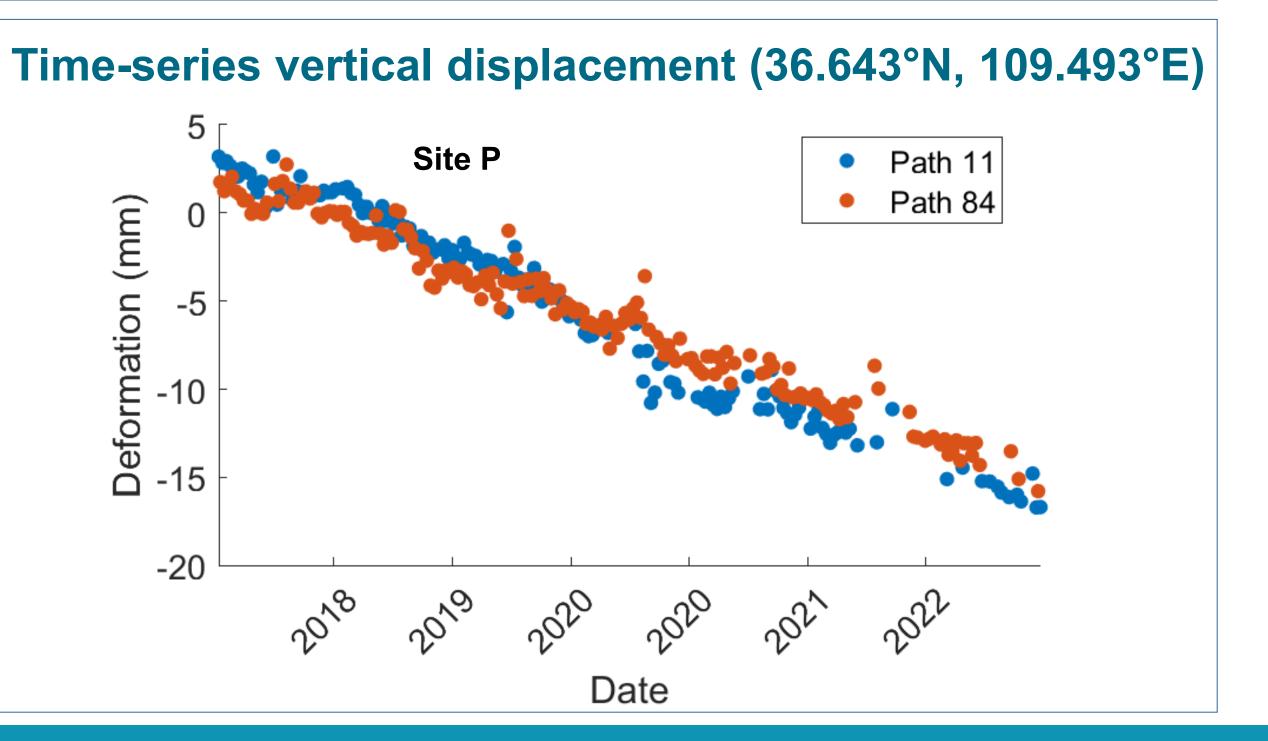
## **Data and Method Results and Discussion Sentinel-1 footprints covering the study area** a) Path 11 36.67°N Path 36.64°N 36°-2 km 36.61°N 109.47°E 1099 10.99 1109 1119 **b) Path 84** 36.67°N **Interferogram network of Path 84** 100 Site







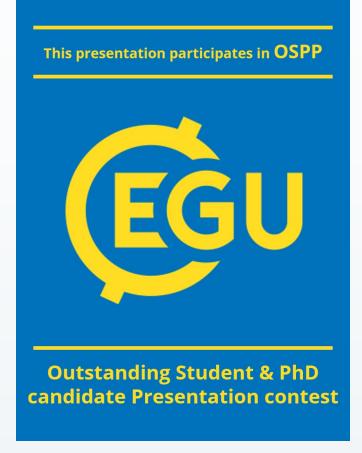




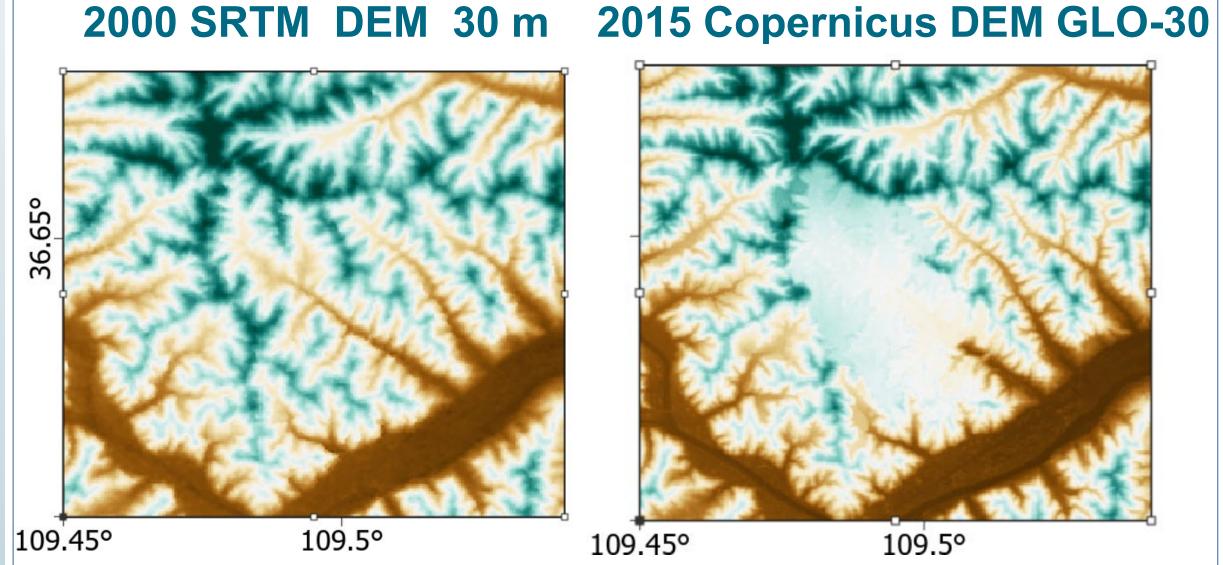


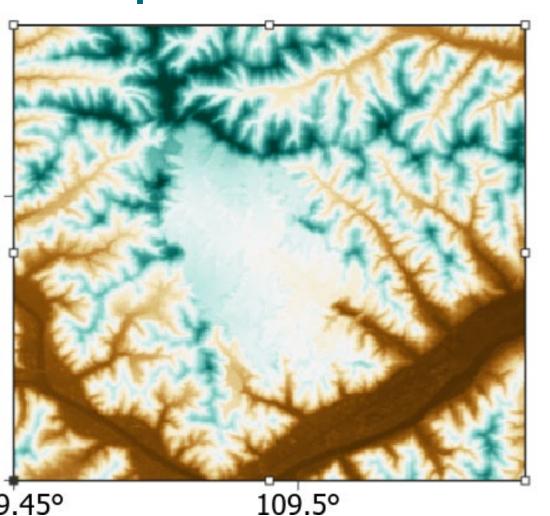
### **Group Website**



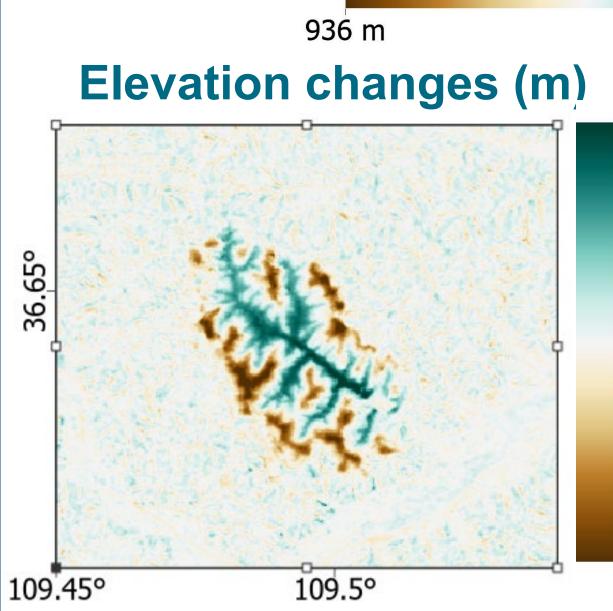


## **Correlation between Elevation Increase and Subsidence**

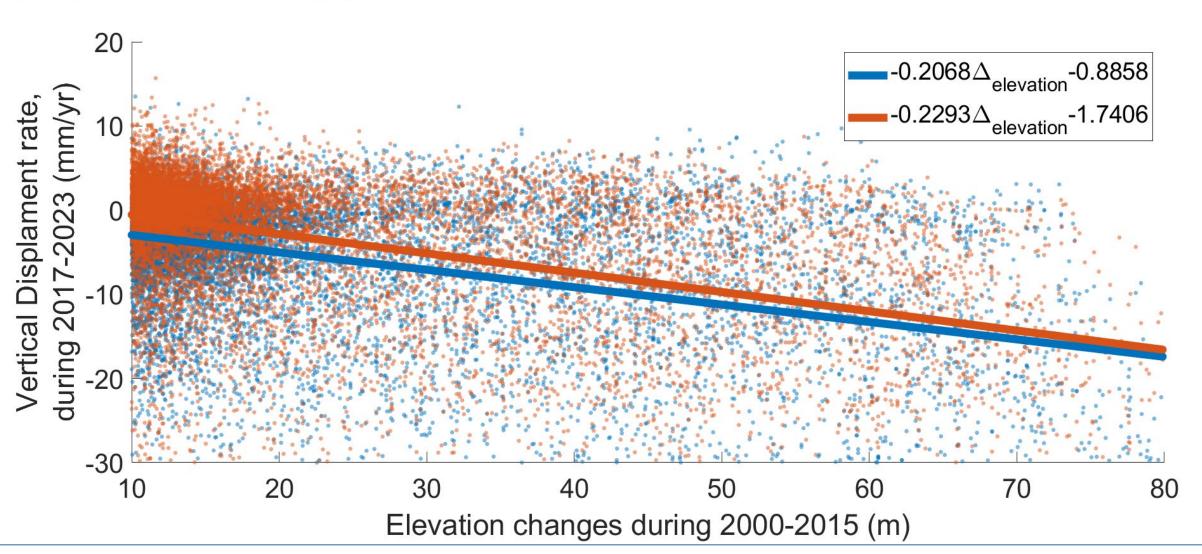




109.45°



1300 m The land subsidence coincides with the surface elevation increase in geographic locations over the new urban area. It is necessary to find a correlation between landfill and subsidence.



## Conclusion

- The Yan'an New District shows obvious uneven subsidence, up to ~60 mm/year.
- Subsidence happens mainly in the elevation change region, caused by the mountain excavation.
- More reliable subsidence is monitored through validation between timeseries generated with Path 11 and Path 84.