



OPERA

Observational Products for End-Users from
Remote Sensing Analysis

Fifth OPERA Workshop

September 11, 2025

Development Status of DISP-NISAR

Development Status of DISP-NISAR

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- Review of DISP-S1
- Requirements and differences of DISP-NISAR
- Example usage of DISP products

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



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This workshop is open to US and non-US participants. The
material presented has been cleared for unlimited release.

No ITAR information is to be presented.

DISP-S1 and NISAR Product Overviews

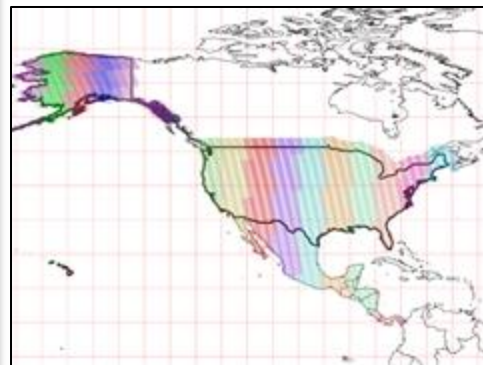


The OPERA Surface Displacement products have a North American geographical scope

Description	Maps surface displacement from InSAR time series in radar line-of-sight (LOS) direction	Sensor Temporal Sampling**	6-12 days for Sentinel-1 12 days for NISAR
		Pixel Resolution (Northings x Eastings)	30 m or better
Distribution	Alaska Satellite Facility Distributed Active Archive Center (ASF DAAC)	File Format	Hierarchical Data Format version 5 (HDF5)
		Validated Release Date	Dec. 2024 (DISP-S1) Feb. 2027 (DISP-NI)
Sensor	Sentinel-1 & NISAR		

* USA and US Territories within 200 km from US border, Canada, and all mainland countries from the southern US border up to and including Panama.

**Based on Sensor input data availability



Example of DISP-S1 frame.

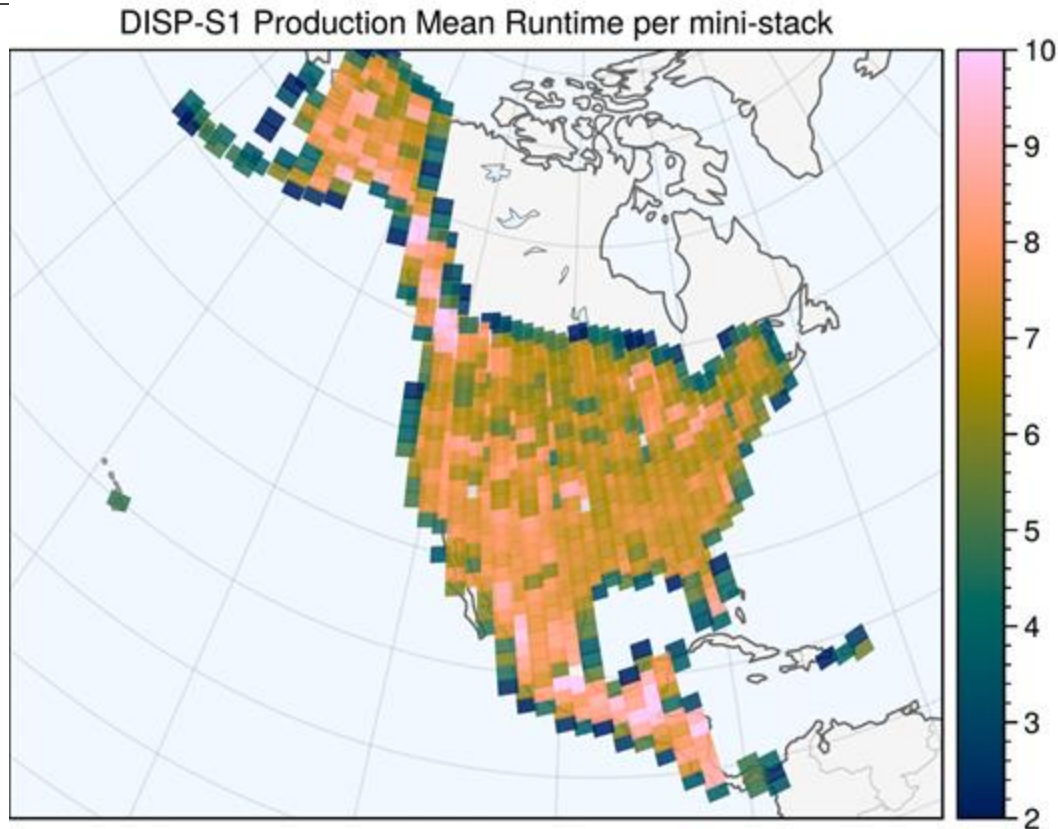
DISP-S1 Production Status

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- Historical production nearing completion
- Backfilling through end of 2025 in “batch mode”
- Forward mode to start next month

Mean runtime (in hours) of ascending frames for each batch of 15 products (one “mini-stack”)

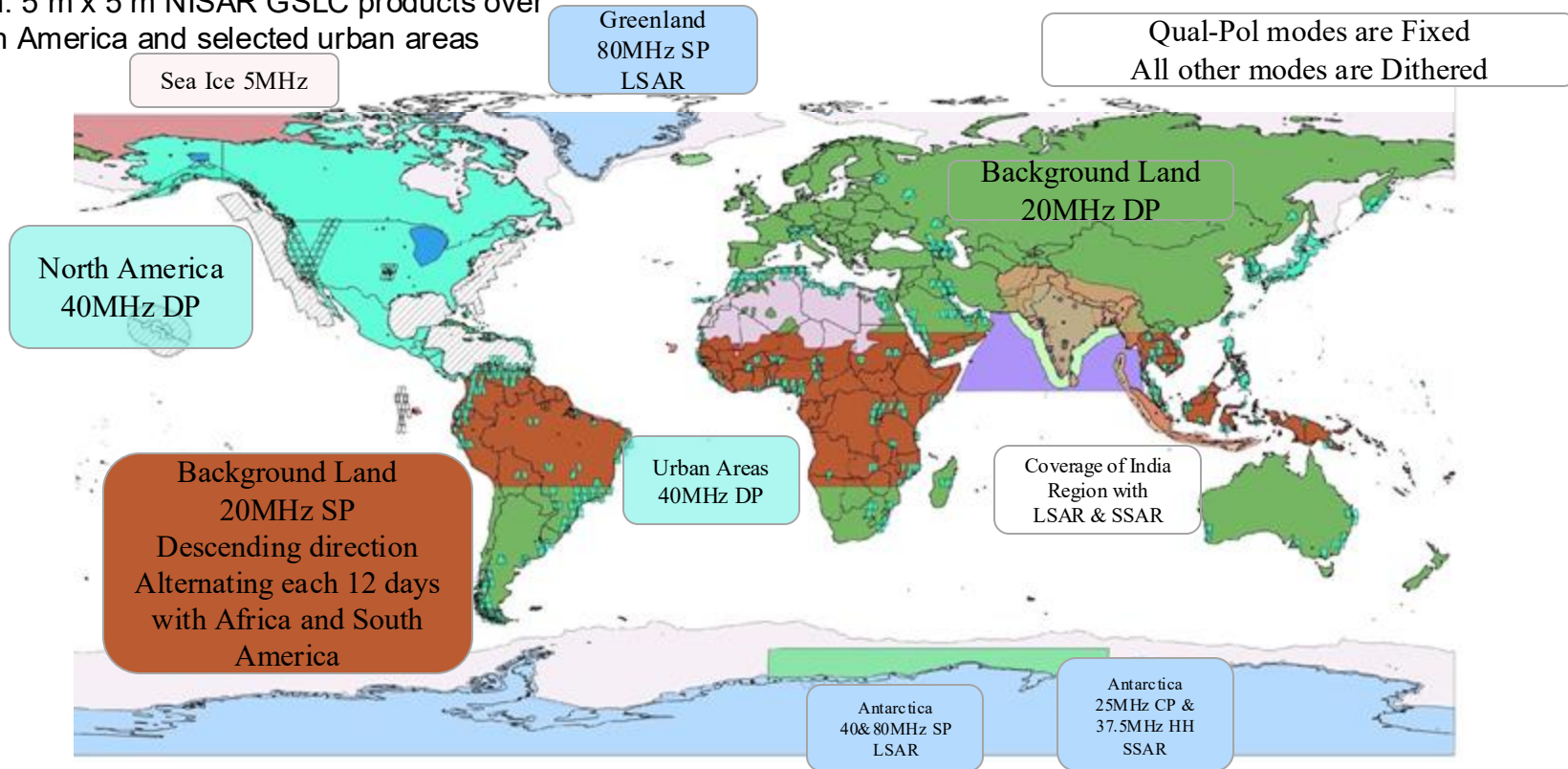


NISAR observation plan

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Cyan: 5 m x 5 m NISAR GSLC products over
North America and selected urban areas



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Driving requirements for Surface Displacement

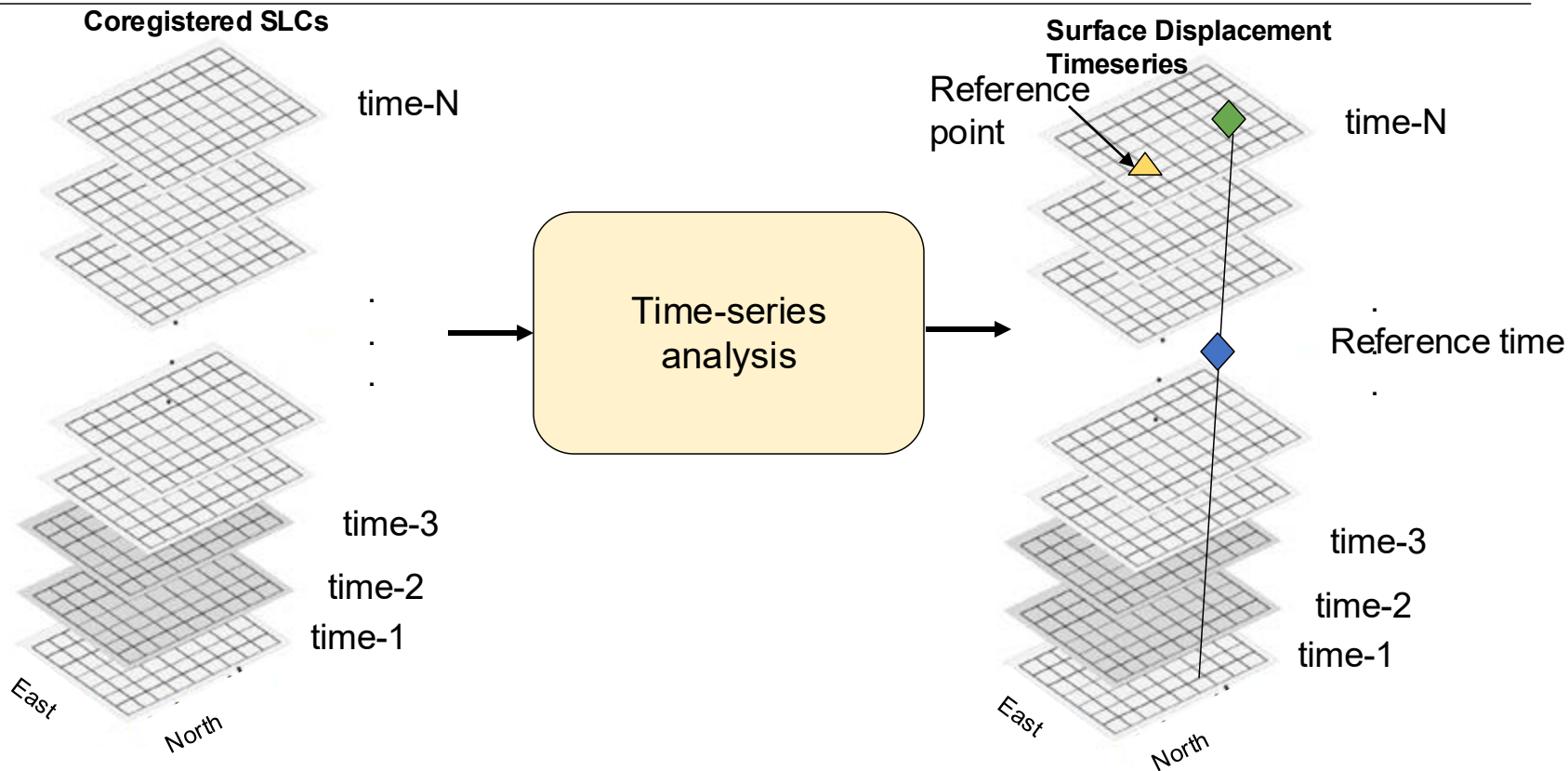
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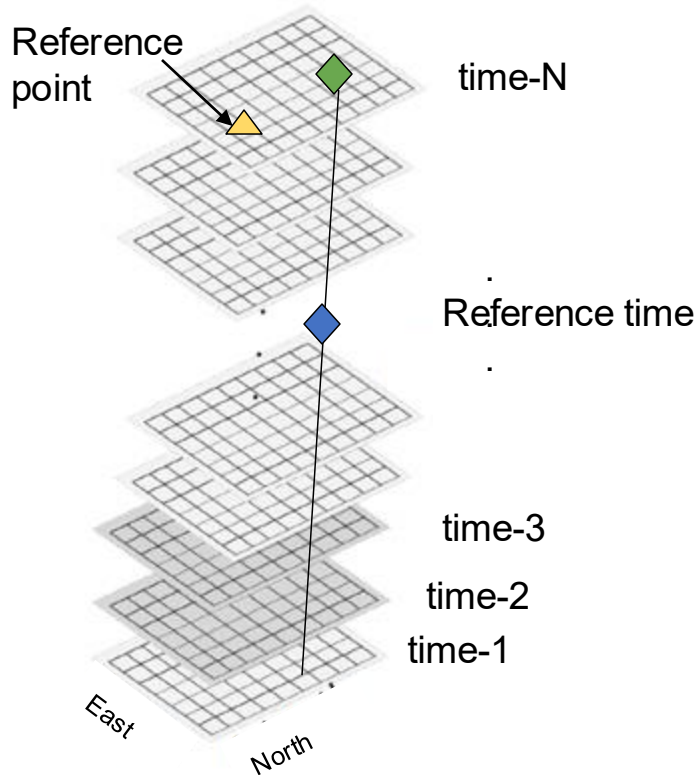
Key specifications:

- Surface displacement time-series in radar Line Of Sight (LOS) direction
- 30 m spacing
- **Geocoded**, Frame-based displacement products
 - (DISP-S1 only) Frames consist of ~27 stitched bursts (~200 x 250 km frames)
 - (DISP-NISAR) We will use the NISAR-produced Track/Frame database
- The displacement product at a given epoch is relative to a reference date
- The displacement product is relative to a reference coherent pixel
- 72 hours latency (after all inputs are available)
- Coverage: North America (USA 50 states plus all official 14 US Territories, all mainland countries between US CONUS south to and including Panama, and Canada within 200 km from US border)

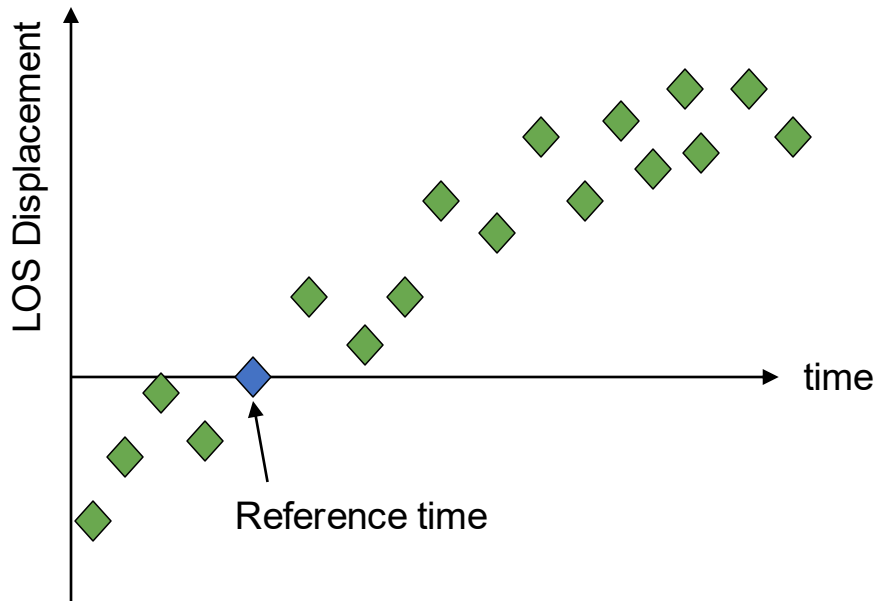
InSAR Displacement Time-series analysis



Surface Displacement Time-series Specification



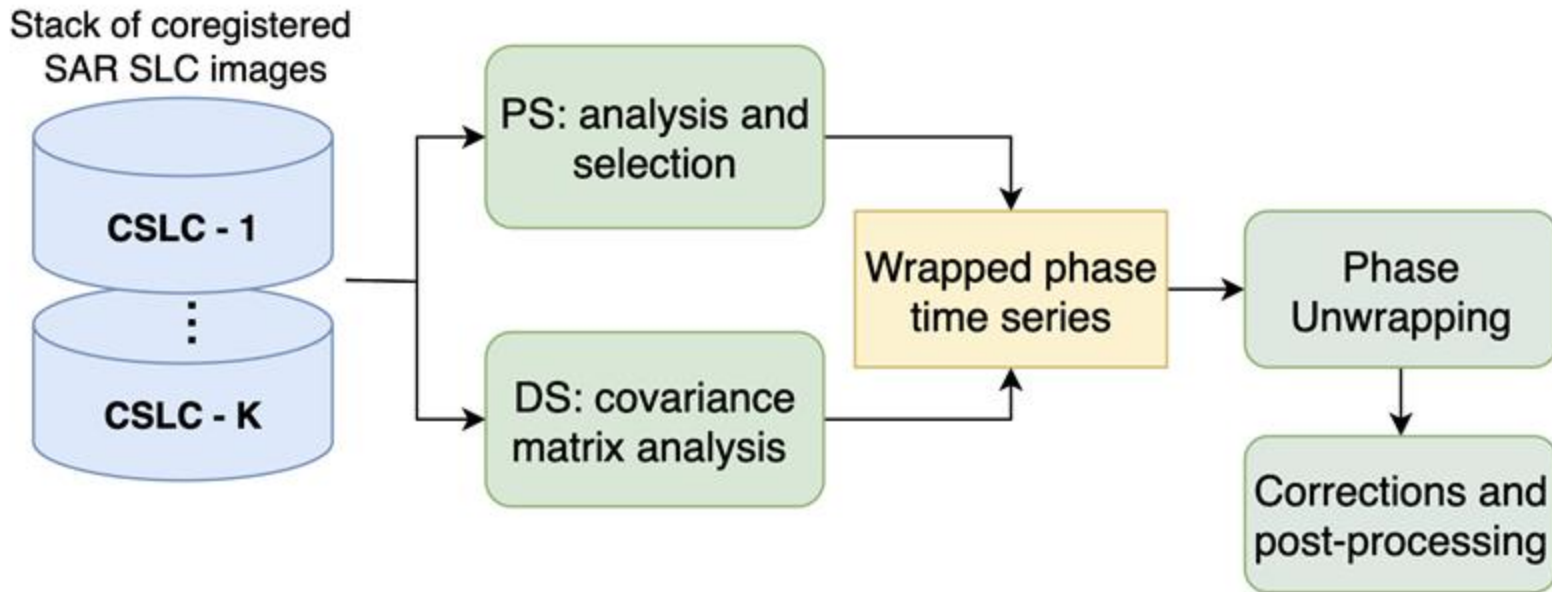
Each product represents displacement relative to a reference date and a reference pixel



DISP algorithm (high level)



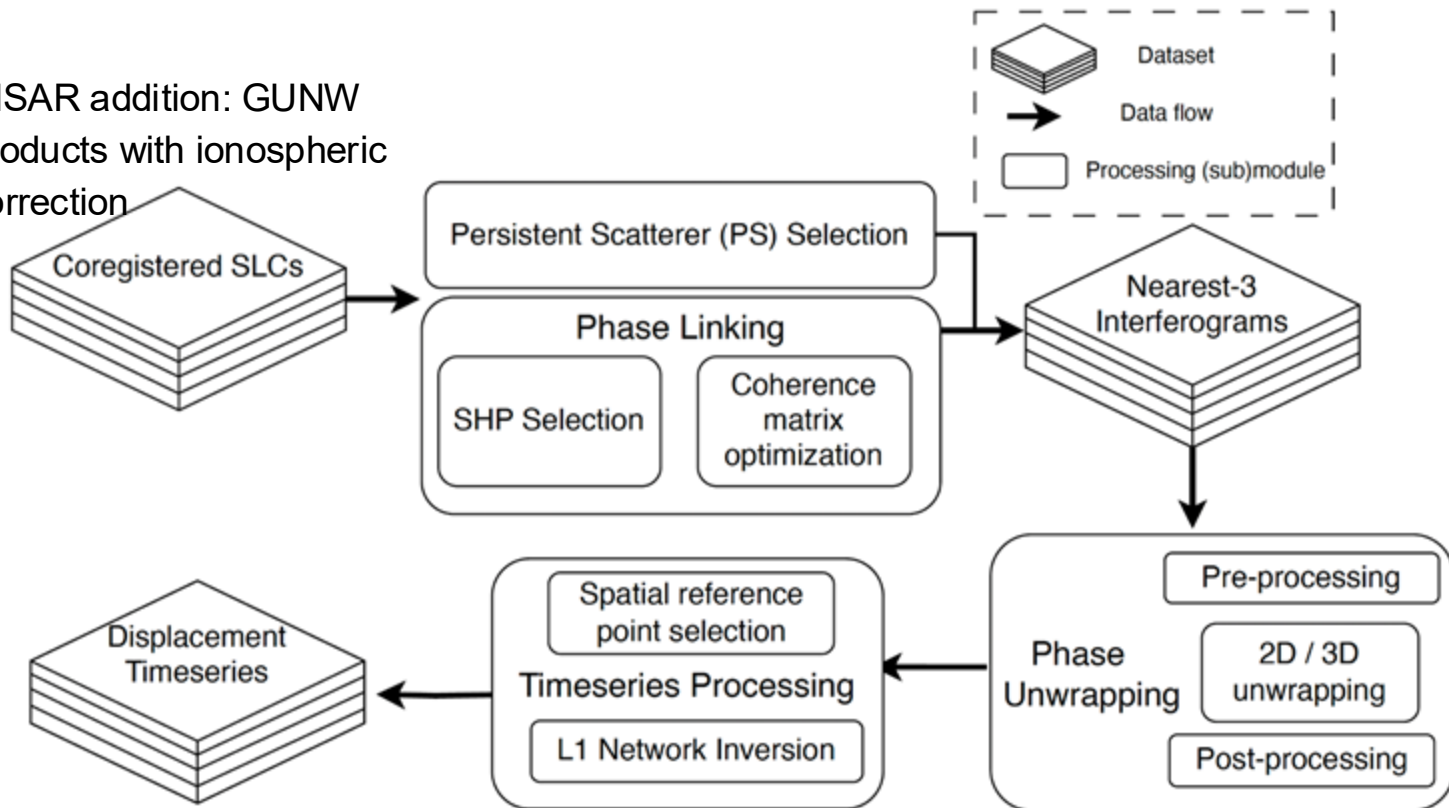
- The algorithm for estimating the displacement product from NISAR data will be similar to the algorithm used for the displacement product from Sentinel-1



DISP algorithm



- NISAR addition: GUNW products with ionospheric correction

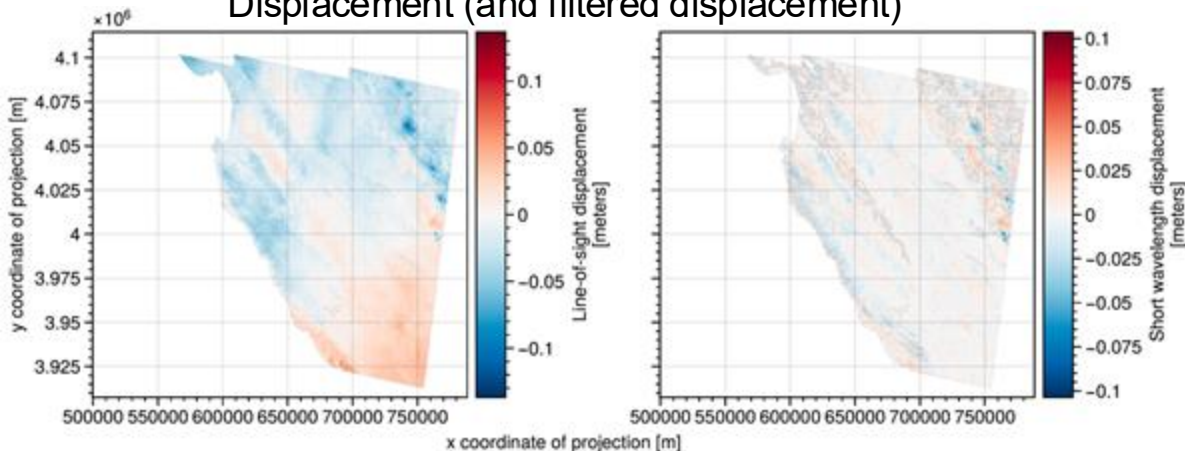


DISP Product Usage

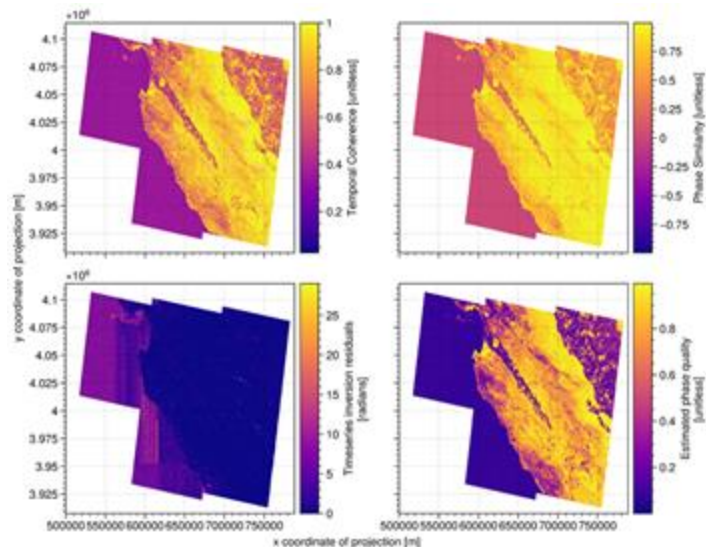


DISP products can contain multiple quality layers and corrections, in addition to displacement rasters

Displacement (and filtered displacement)



Quality rasters



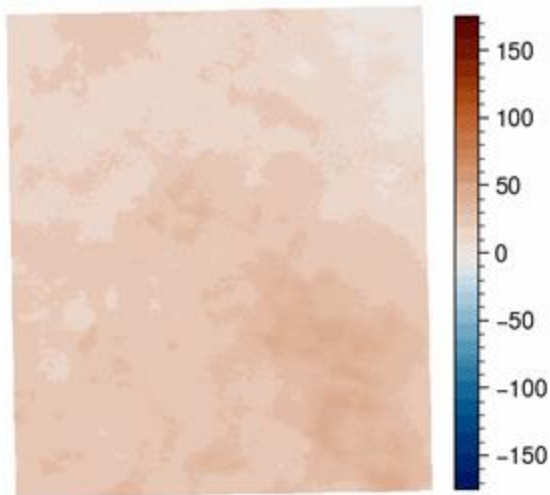
Corrections:

- Solid Earth Tide
- Ionospheric range delay
- **(external)** ECMWF-based tropospheric correction

Surface Displacement Example: West Texas

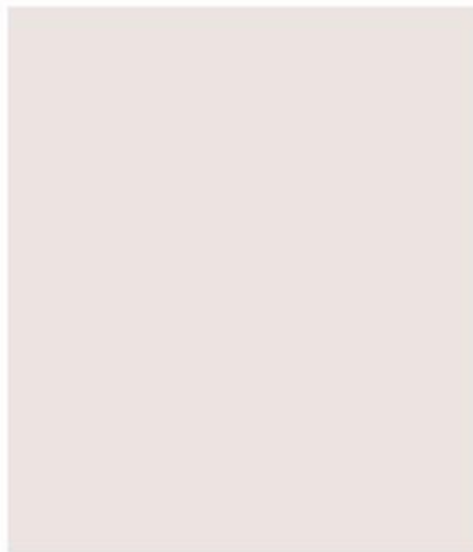


Displacement: 2021-06-18

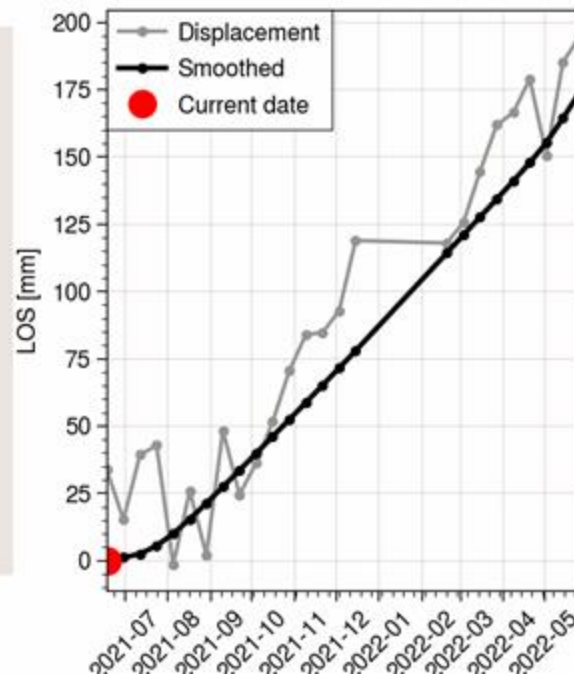


*Subset of displacement product
(includes atmospheric noise)*

Smoothed: 2021-06-18



*Temporally filtered
(to reduce the atmospheric noise)*

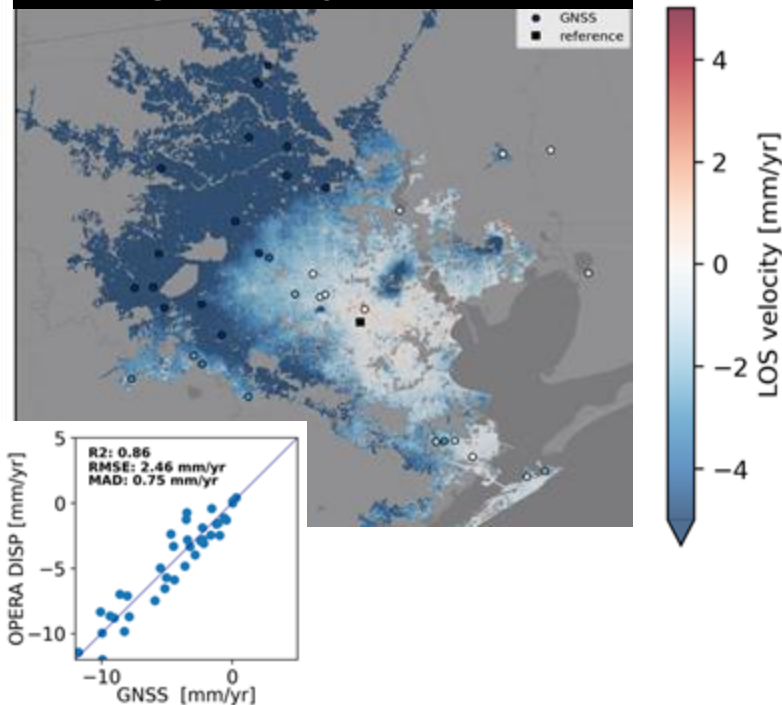


Application Examples: Houston, Palos Verdes

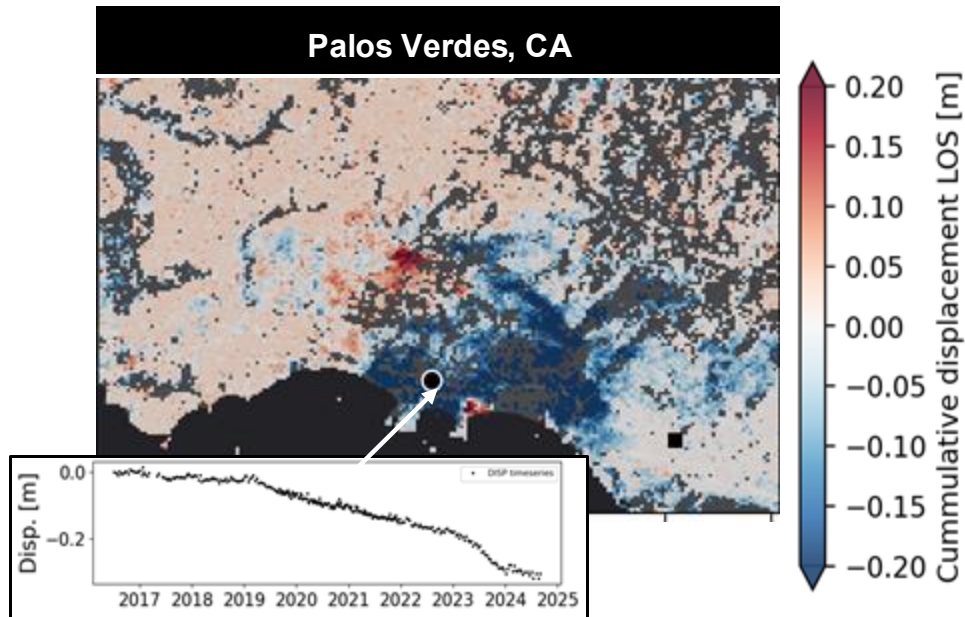
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Average Velocity – Houston, TX



Palos Verdes, CA

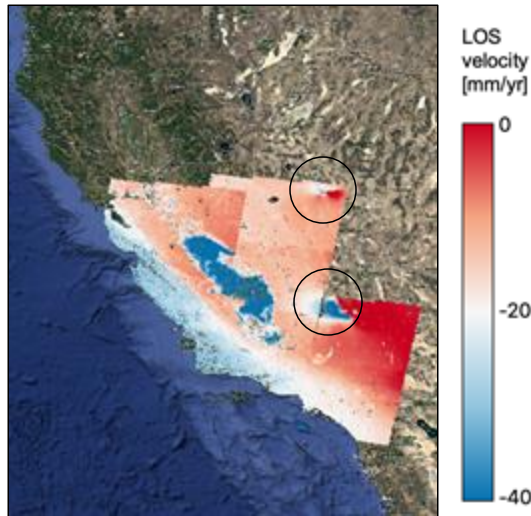


Comparing DISP-S1 Against Handcrafted Dataset: California

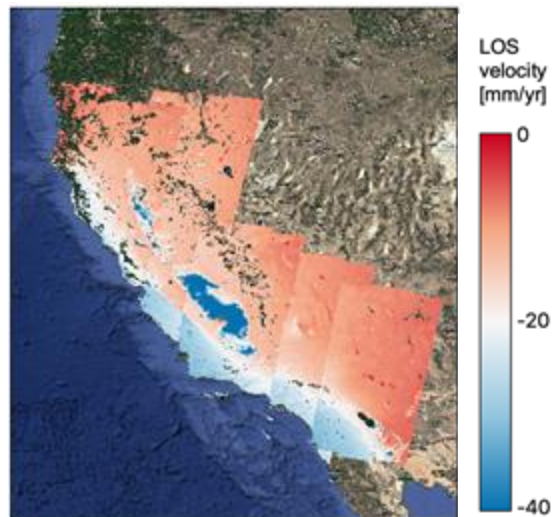


OPERA product performance at statewide scale similar (magnitude and pixel sampling) compared to other community efforts.

OPERA DISP-S1*



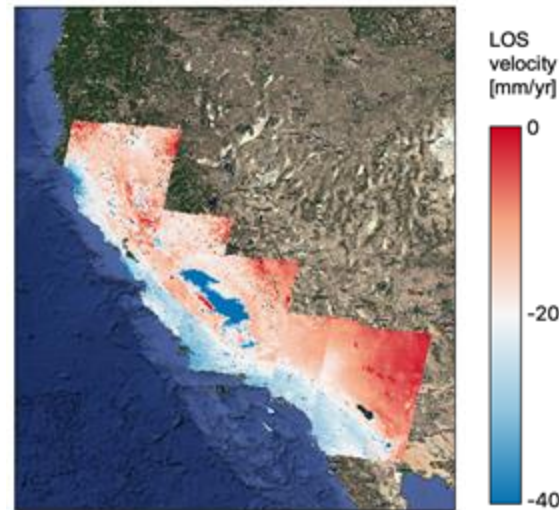
ARIA research group



Govorcin, M., Bekaert, D., Hamlington, B., Sangha, S., and Sweet, W. (2025). Variable vertical land motion for sea level rise projections. *Science Advances*

San Diego Group

(Govorcin et al., 2025)



Xu, X., Sandwell, D. T., Klein, E., & Bock, Y. (2021). Integrated Sentinel-1 InSAR and GNSS time-series along the San Andreas fault system. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 126, e2021JB022579. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JB022579>

What will NISAR add

Advantages of NISAR L-band acquisitions for DISP product:

- **Regular acquisitions** over US from **both ascending and descending** orbits will improve the accuracy of vertical land motion estimation
- Longer wavelength at L-band will lead to **higher interferometric coherence**, fewer unwrapping errors, and **better spatial coverage** of displacement products compared to C-band
- **Higher resolution acquisitions** (40 MHz) will potentially lead to denser PS density
- L-band will lead to slower fringe rates for large displacement signals and therefore easier to unwrap

Risks and mitigation:

- Risk: L-band is ~18 times more sensitive to ionospheric delay compared to C-band.
 - Mitigation: We will use the **ionospheric phase estimates** from NISAR GUNW products to **correct the displacement products**



Operational OPERA DISP-NISAR products are expected to become available in early 2027

Summary

- The OPERA project will generate DISP products from NISAR over North America
- The OPERA team will use the NISAR GSJC products as an input, as well as the ionospheric correction layers contained in the standard GUNW
- We expect OPERA DISP-NISAR products to have greater coverage and quality over Sentinel-1 data for the vegetated regions of North America

Next Steps

- OPERA team is currently adapting workflows using in DISP-S1 production to work with NISAR sample products
- Testing on real data will begin with first science-ready NISAR products

Backup

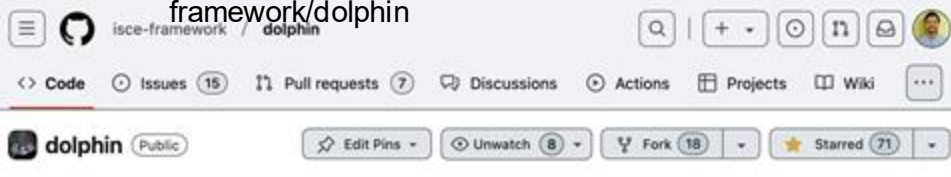
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Using our open-source code

<https://github.com/isce-framework/dolphin>



About

InSAR phase linking library for creating surface displacement maps using persistent scatterer (PS) and distributed scatterer (DS) processing

dolphin-insar.readthedocs.io

time-series geoscience insar
remote-sensing
geospatial-processing
deformation phase-linking
squeesar

Readme
View license



Journal paper for software:
doi.org/10.21105/joss.06997

Dolphin: A Python package for large-scale InSAR PS/DS processing

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¹ Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

Summary

Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is a remote sensing technique used for measuring land surface deformation. Conventional InSAR uses pairs of SAR images to create a single map of the relative displacement between the two acquisition times. Dolphin is a Python library that uses state-of-the-art multi-temporal algorithms to reduce the impact of noise sources and produce long time series of displacement at fine resolution.

