

APPENDIX TO

ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IN INSAR TIMESERIES USING LEAST SQUARES VARIANCE COMPONENT ESTIMATION

Sasan Babae¹, Masoud Mashhadi Hossainali¹, Sami Samie Esfahany²

¹ Department of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering, K. N. Toosi University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

² School of Surveying and Geospatial Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Tehran, Iran

Implementation of multivariate LS-VCE model

Here, we consider the stochastic model $D(\text{vec}(Y)) = \Sigma \otimes \left(\sum_{k=1}^p \sigma_k Q_k \right)$ and the p -vector of unknown variance components σ_k are to be calculated using multivariate LS-VCE as follows:

$$\hat{\sigma} = N^{-1}l \quad (A1)$$

Where entries normal matrix $N_{p \times p}$ elements and vector $l_{p \times 1}$ are presented as

$$n_{kl} = \frac{r}{2} \text{tr}(Q^{-1} P_A^\perp Q_k Q^{-1} P_A^\perp Q_l) \quad (A2)$$

with the univariate orthogonal projector $P_A^\perp = I - A(A^T Q^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T Q^{-1}$, and

$$l_k = \frac{m-n}{2} \text{tr}(\hat{E}^T Q^{-1} Q_k Q^{-1} \hat{E} (\hat{E}^T Q^{-1} \hat{E})^{-1}) \quad (A3)$$

Where $k, l = (1, 2, \dots, p)$, $\hat{E}_{m \times r} = (\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \dots, \hat{e}_r)$ are the matrix of estimated residuals (e.g., $\hat{e}_i = P_A^\perp y_i$ that y_i is the m -vector of observables for timeseries i), and the inverse of the normal matrix N^{-1} naturally gives the variance-covariance matrix of the estimated variance components (i.e., $Q_{\hat{\sigma}} = N^{-1}$).

The unknown variance components σ_k should be estimated through an iterative procedure. Therefore, the estimated unknown variance components are updated after every iteration until their changes are less than a defined threshold (i.e., $\|\hat{\sigma}^i - \hat{\sigma}^{i-1}\| < \varepsilon$) [Amiri-Simkooei 2009].