



About us









- 2019 Spin-off of the Civil Engineering School of Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (Spain)
- 2020 Participating in European EIT Climate-KIC, PARSEC, STARTUP3 &
 Space Endevours acceleration programs
- 2020 Incubated by the Agencia Espacial Europea (ESA)
- 2020 Winners of Sacyr Innovation iChallenges
- 2020 Top10 of the ESA Startup Competition
- 2021 Top10 of the Global Infrastructure Hub Challenge











Team



MSc. Candela Sancho, CEO. Expert in DInSAR, geophysical processes and subsidence analysis.



Dr. Alfredo Fernánde.z Expert in remote sensing, artificial intelligence and interactive app development.



Dr. Adrián García. Expert in new space technologies & DInSAR (algorithms, processing & software).



Prof. Dr. Miguel Marchamalo. 20 years of expertise in geomatic engineering applied to the water and environmental sectors.







Prof. Dr. Rubén Martínez. More then 35 years of expertise in the civil engineering industry and applied research.



MSc. Jaime Fernandez. Software developer, with expertise in deep learning and data processing.



MSc. Carlos G. Lanchares. GIS expert and new use cases developer





Software developer, hiring Q2- 2021



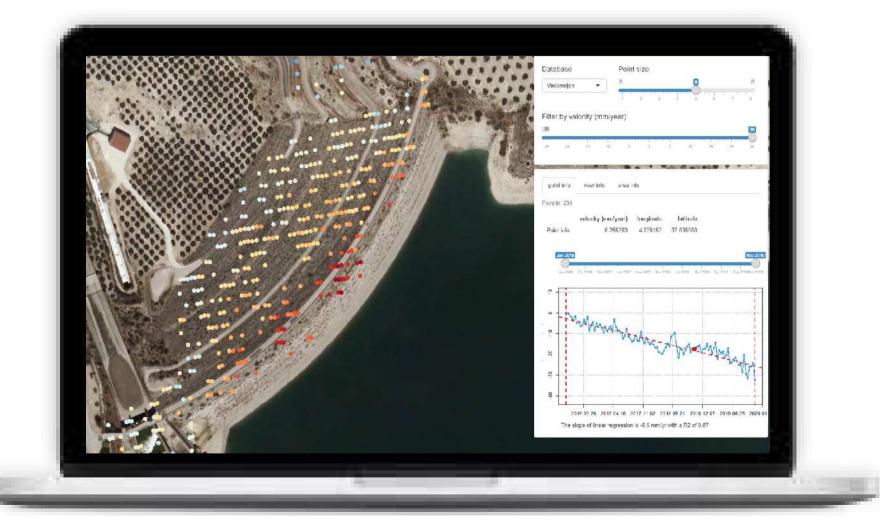
SDR, hiring Q3-2021



What do we do?

We apply satellite DINSAR technology to detect deformation in ground & infrastructures with millimeter accuracy.

We have developed EyeRADAR, a solution for the civil engineering & groundwater sector.

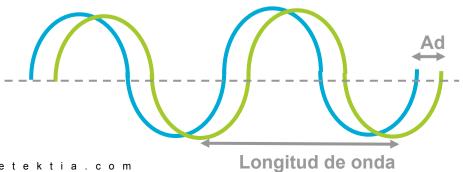


EyeRADAR

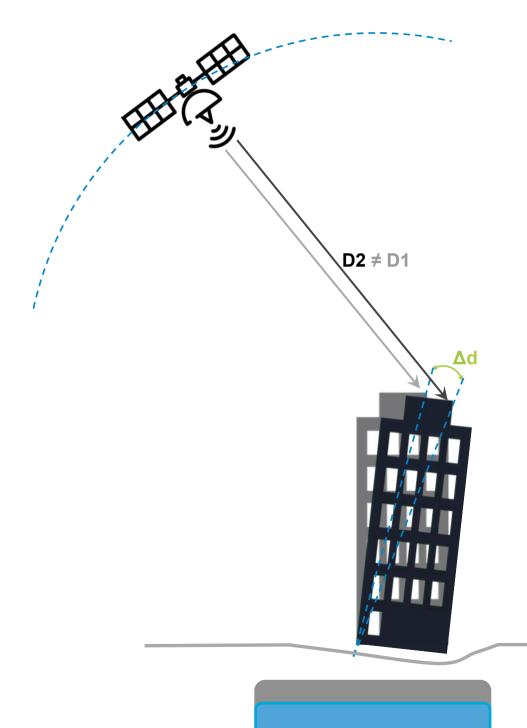


DInSAR means Differential Interferometric Syntetic Aperture **RADAR:**

- SAR is an active sensor
- Not affected by clouds
- Works in microwave spectrum
- Measures the phase differences of two waves emitted at different



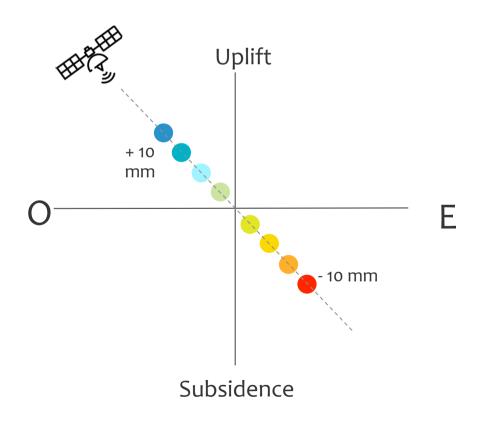


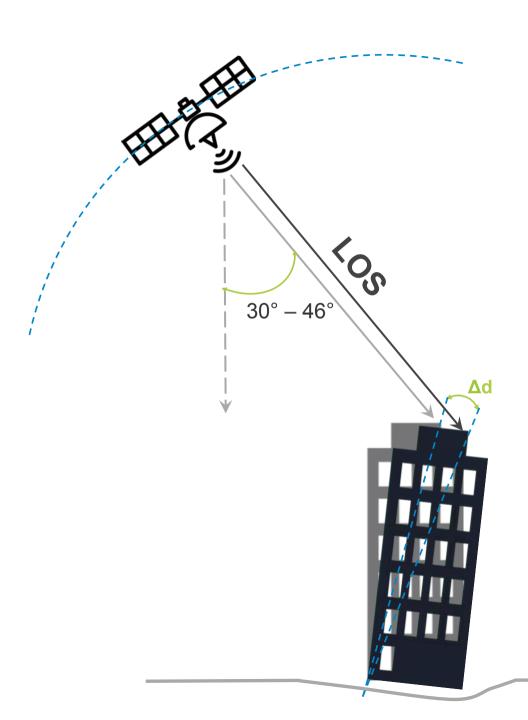




In which direction do we measure movements?

DInSAR measure movements in the direction of *line of sight* (LOS); it is the line conecting the point in surface with the satelite

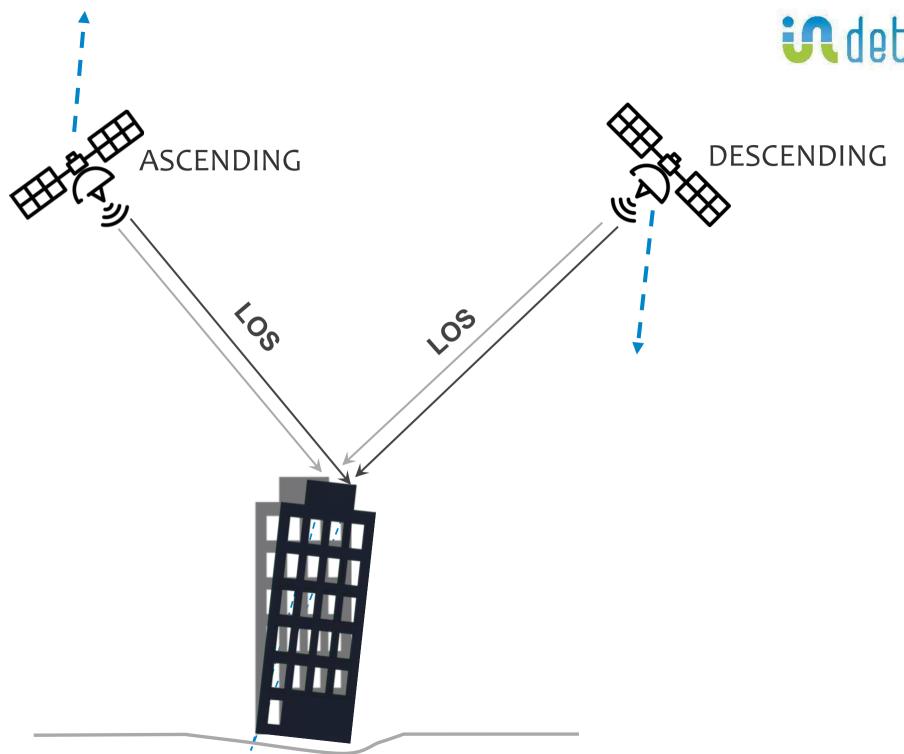






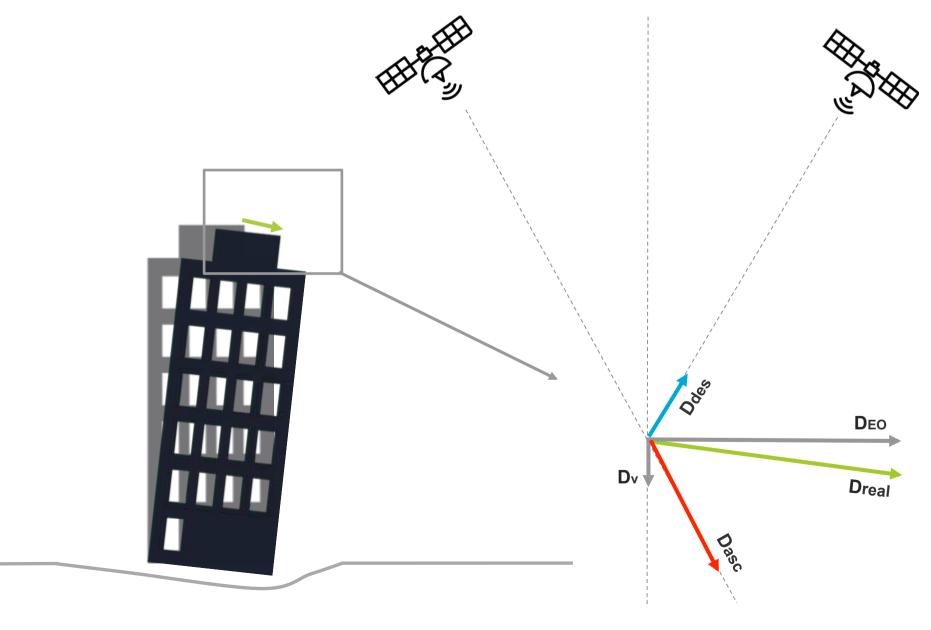
Acquisition geometríes

Any point in the planet is observed under two different views: ASCENDING y **DESCENDING**





Movement descomposition

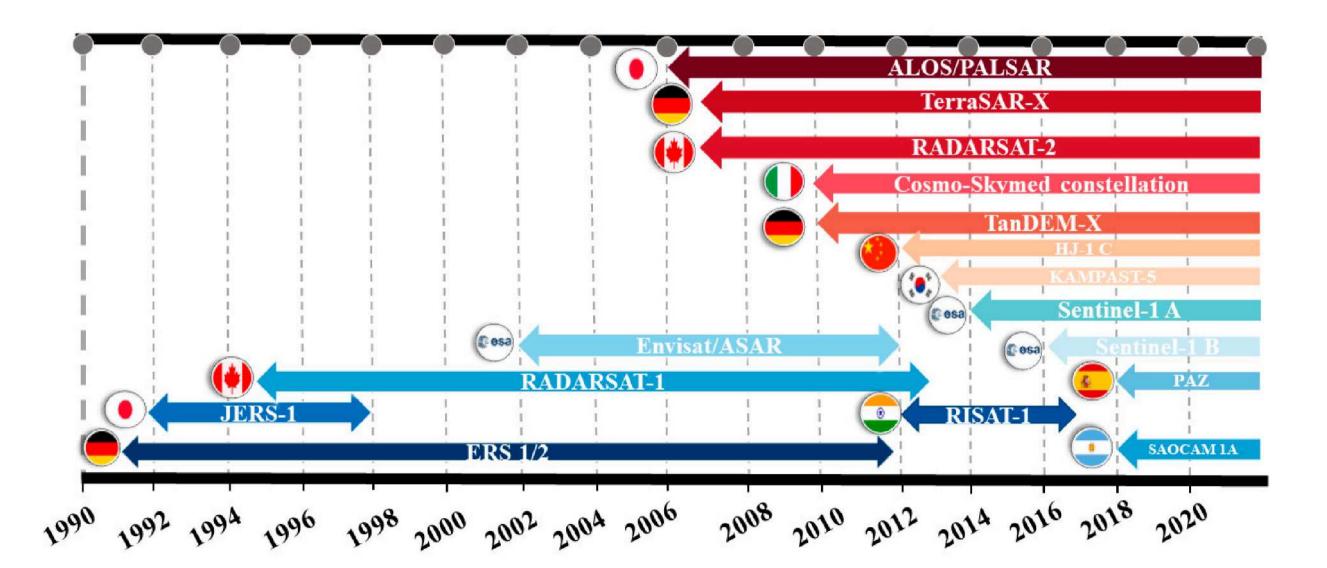


Combination of LOS movements in both vies allows for decomposition of movements in vertical plane (uplift/sunsidence) and East-West plane.



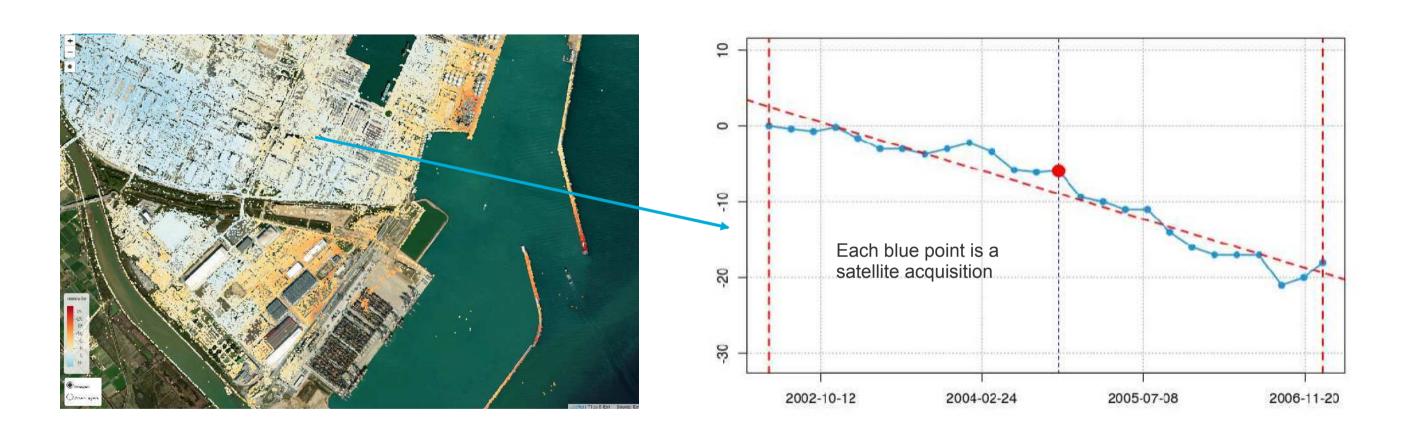
Historical Analysis

The first SAR satellites were launched in 1990 and data is stored since then





Improving accuracy

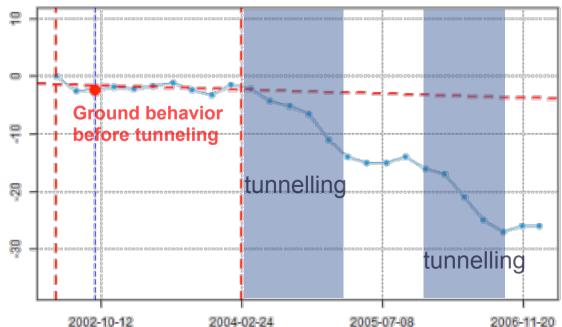


DInSAR works with data series reducing atmospheric signal noise and improving accuracy. (Mínimum: 15-20 images), creating a dense network of points ("virtual sensors") in ground & infrastructures. Seasonal changes are well shown within the temporal series.



Example: Tunnelling M30 (Madrid)



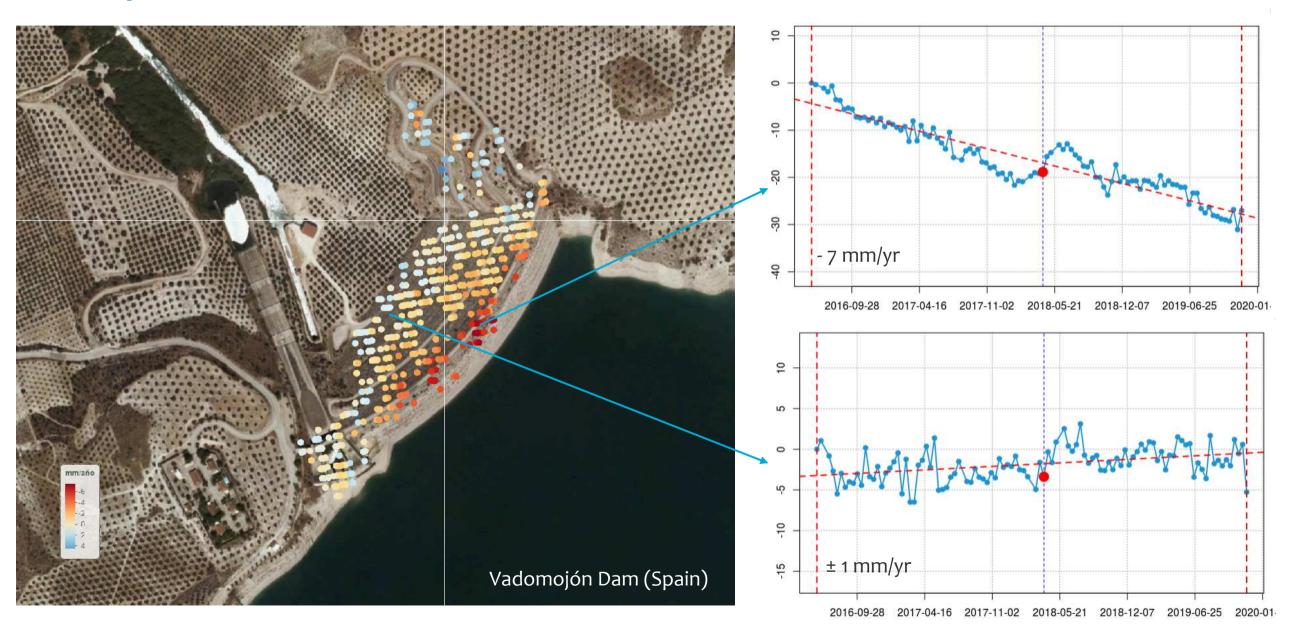






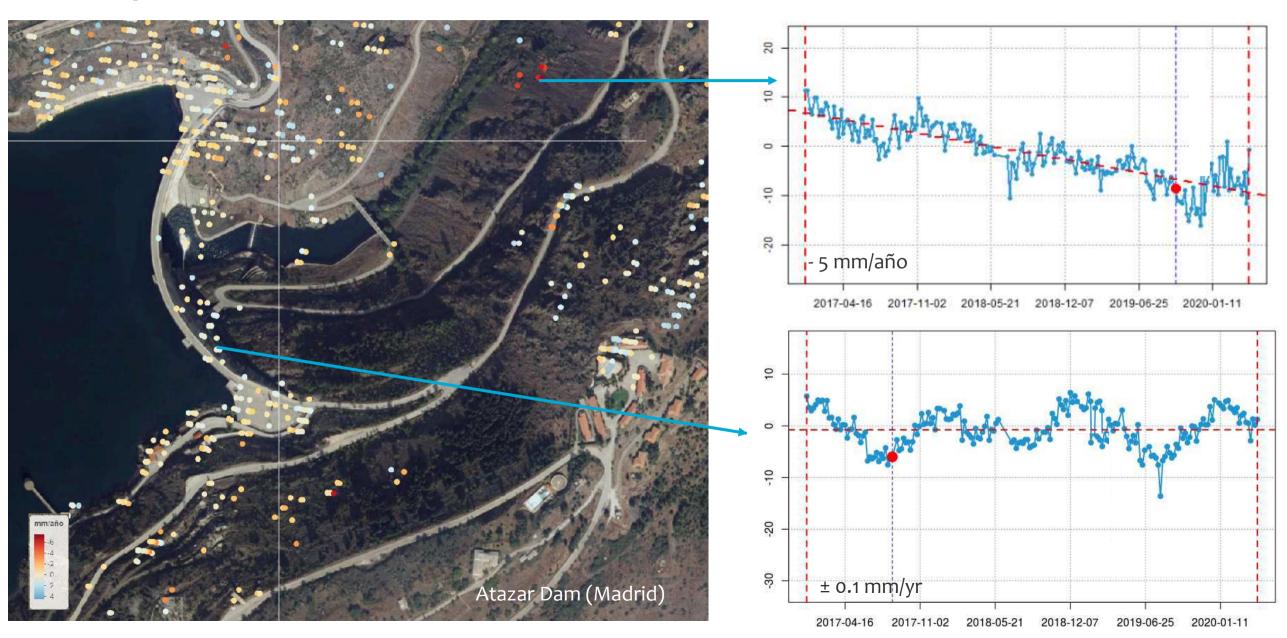


Example: earthfilled dam





Example: concrete dam





Example: Sardoba dam (Uzbekistan) – Dam failure

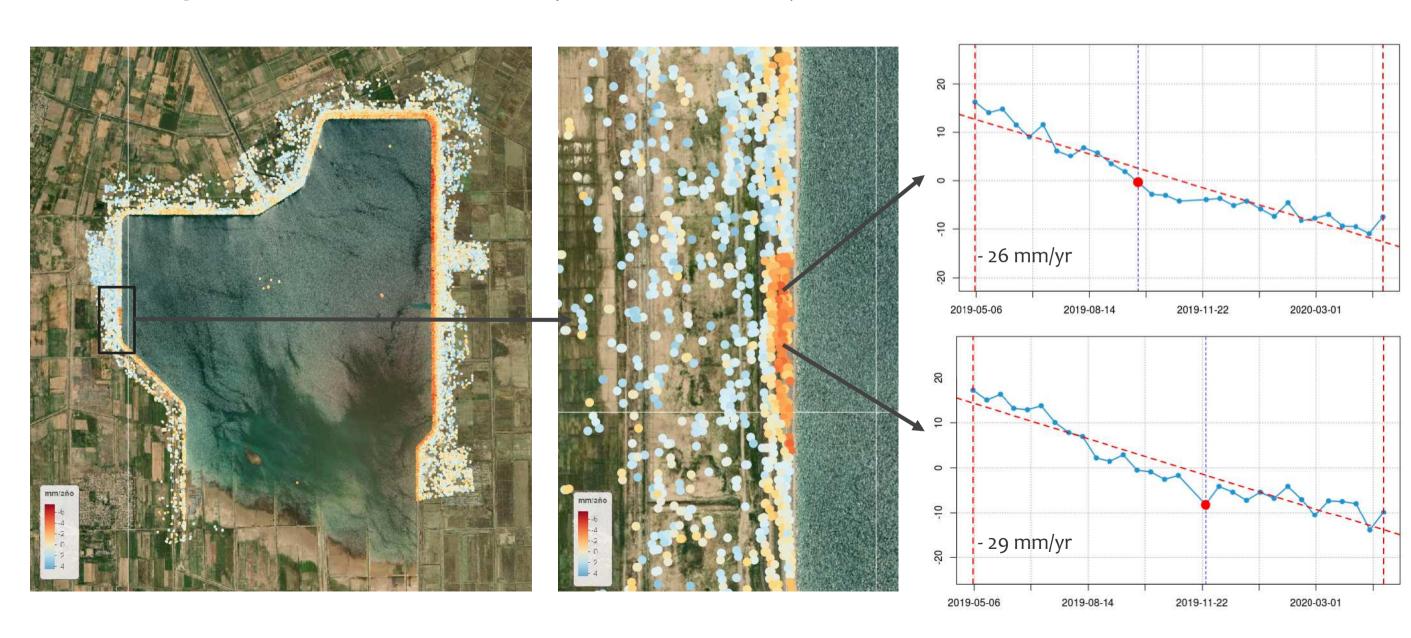
1st May 2020, part of the dam wall collapsed in Sardoba (Uzbekistán), causing enormous floods and 70.000 evacuated people.





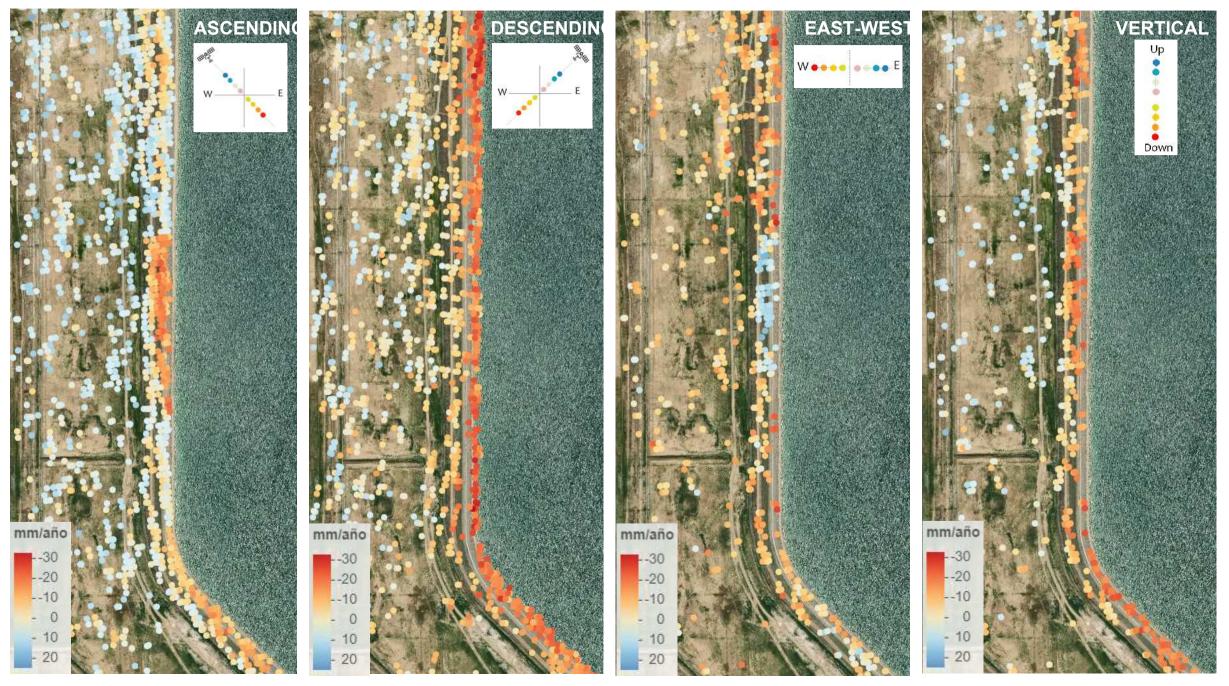


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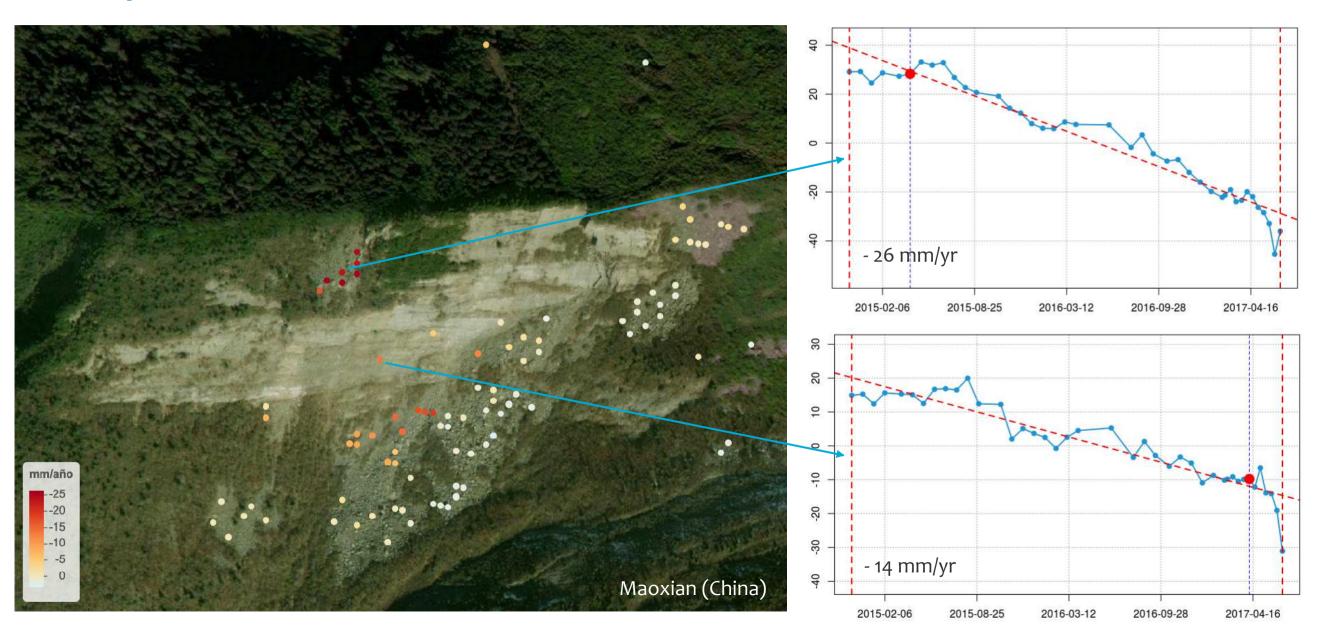
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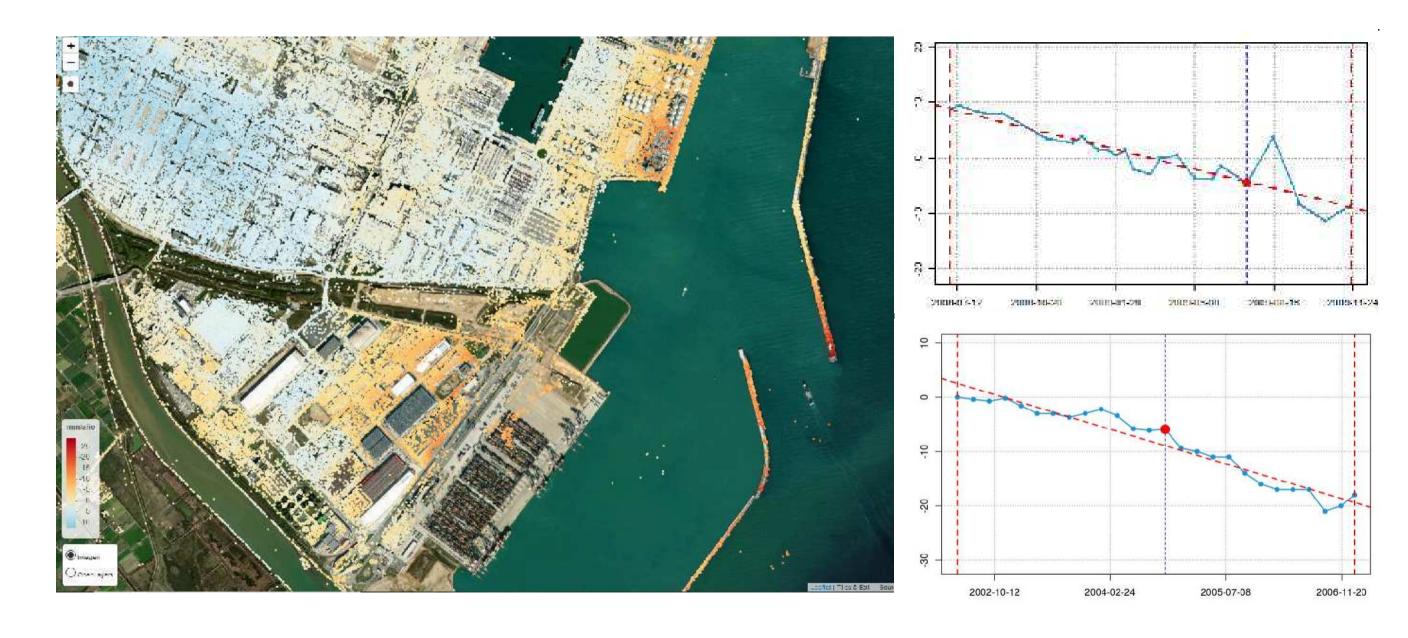


Example: Maoxian - landslide



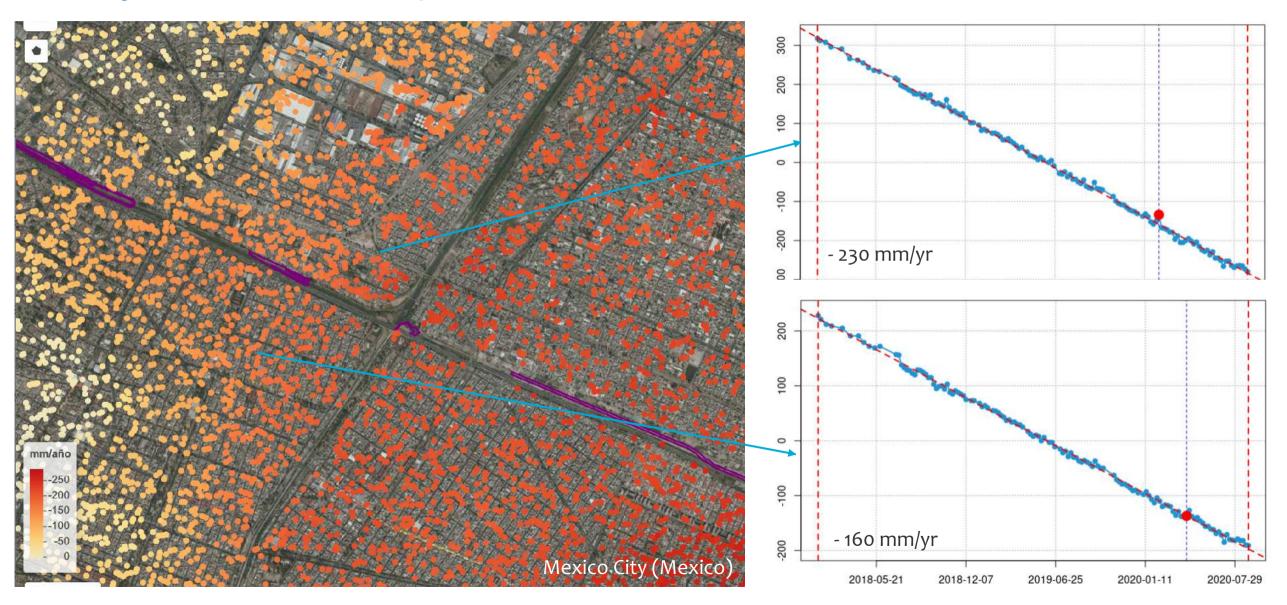


Example: Barcelona Port (TerraSAR-X)



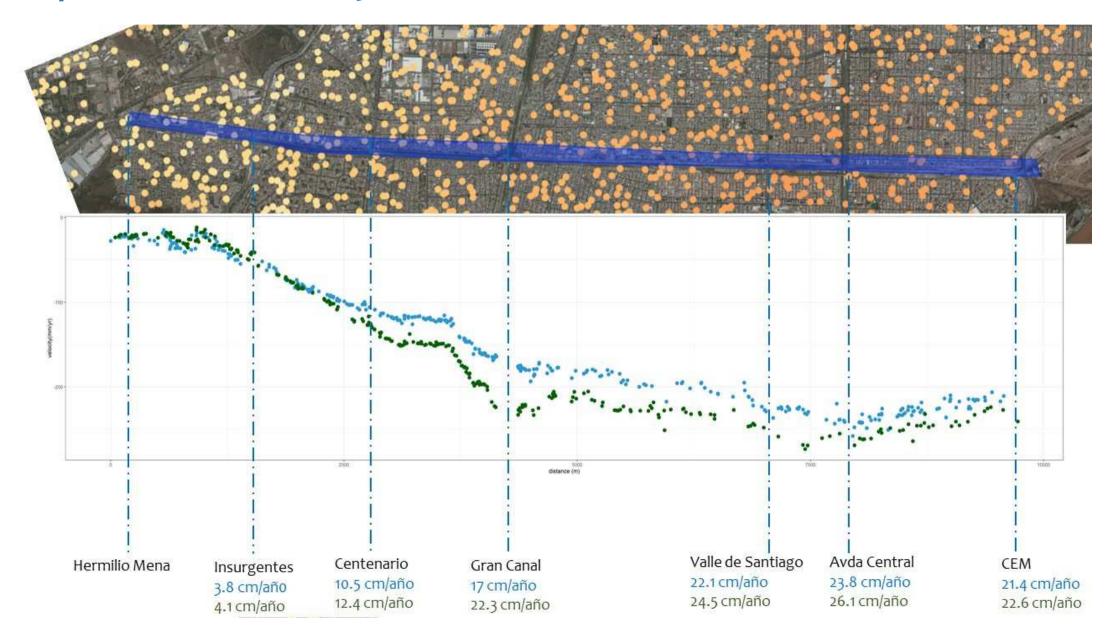


Example: Mexico City – Land subsidence





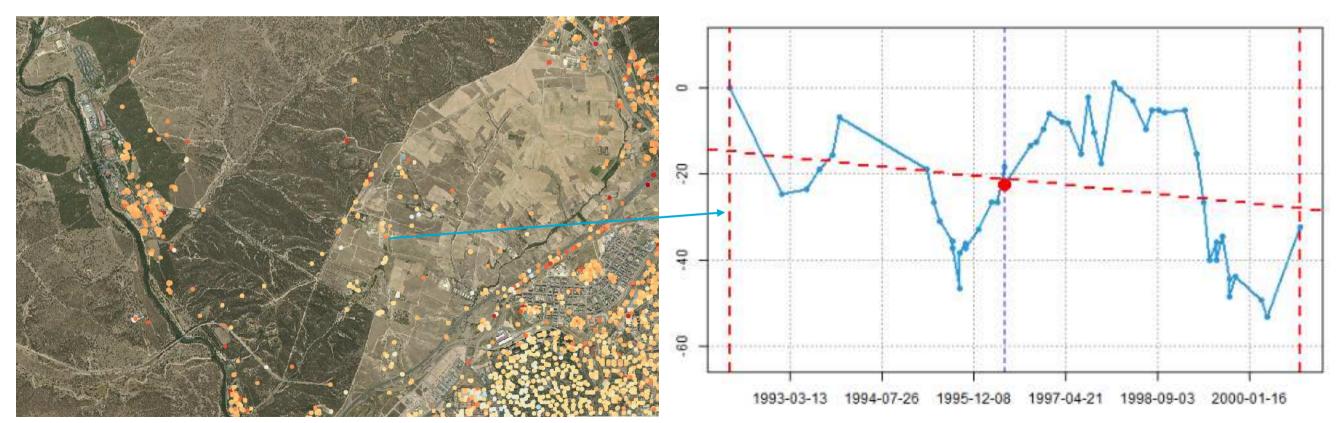
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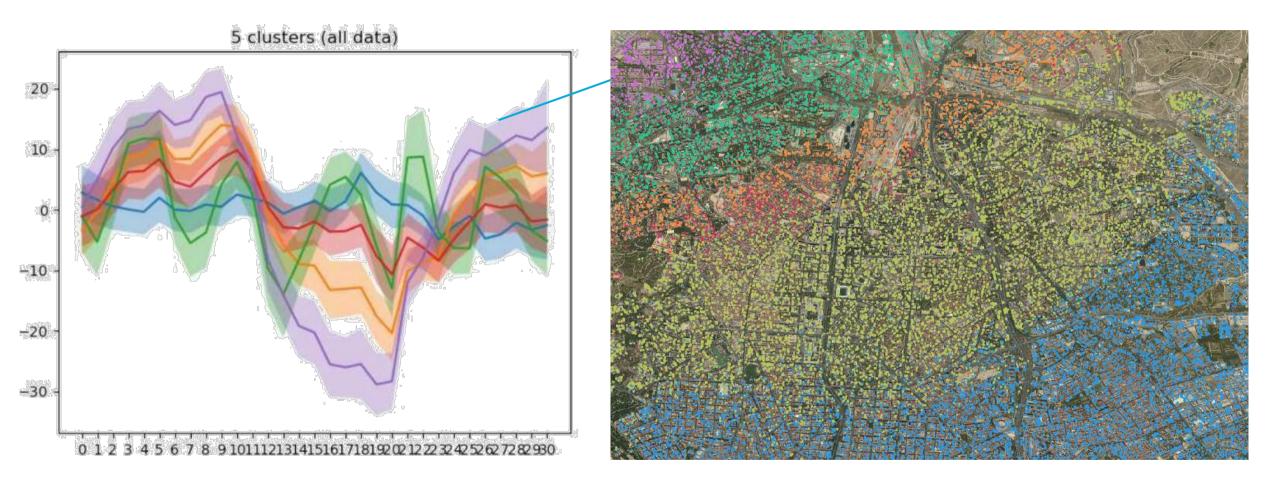
Example: Madrid aquifer

Correlation larger than 85% between piezometric time series and DInSAR displacements. Results show the quasi-elastic behavior of the aquifer, during the recovery of the aquifer the uplift of the ground surface almost recovers from the subsidence experienced during the previous extraction phase.





Example: Madrid extraction wells

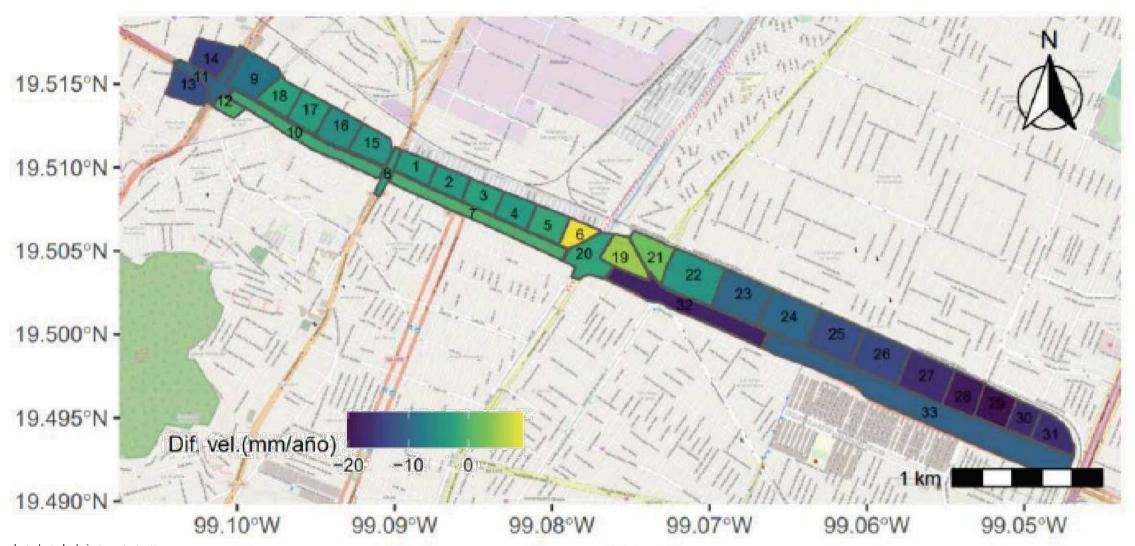


Madrid sits in a detrital aquifer, infrastructures are affected by subsidence and elevation induced by the dynamics of the aquifer. We have applied Artificial Neural Networks to group similar deformation behaviors throughout the metropolitan area of Madrid



Example: Building health indices

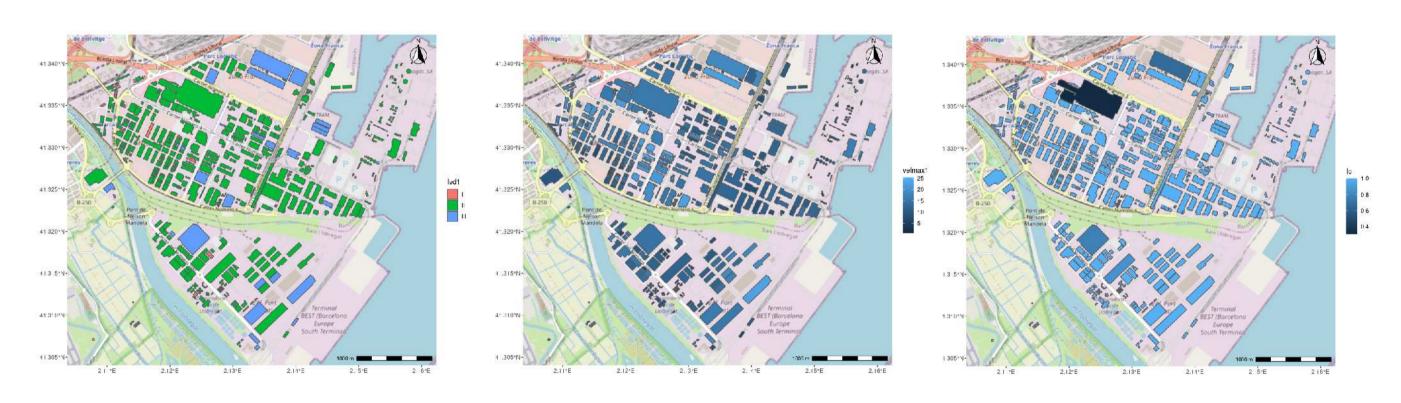
A change in the indices during the work execution period indicates that the underground work has affected nearby buildings





Example: Building health indices

Facilitating objective interpretation of results and decision-making.





Summary

Dams, underground works, land subsidence, railroads, landslides, ports, building structural health, groundwater... **even entire cities**

Historical analysis of the asset's deformation

Monthly updates monitoring

Early warning system



