

Academic and Research Progress Report (2024-2025)

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1 Introduction and Overview

This report details my academic and research progress throughout the 2024-2025 academic year. This period has been marked by significant scholarly development, highlighted by the publication of my first peer-reviewed paper, active engagement with the international scientific community through multiple conference presentations, and substantial advancement on a second manuscript. My research continues to address the critical environmental challenge of land subsidence by integrating advanced remote sensing with hydrogeological modeling to develop practical mitigation strategies.

This report aims to demonstrate my continued dedication and the substantive progress made possible through the support of this scholarship. Furthermore, it outlines my key accomplishments and establishes the future direction of my work, illustrating how my research contributes to both scientific understanding and practical solutions for sustainable water management and infrastructure protection.

2 Summary of Main Activities (2024-2025)

2.1 Conference Participation and Scientific Dissemination

I am committed to disseminating my research and engaging with the international scientific community. This year, I presented my work at three major conferences, showcasing the progression of my Ph.D. research and establishing important connections within the geosciences community.

At the **21st Annual Meeting of the Asia Oceania Geosciences Society (AOGS 2024)** in Pyeongchang, I delivered two oral presentations that demonstrated the breadth of my research capabilities. The first presentation focused on the Choushui River Fluvial Plain, detailing my initial data integration efforts for comprehensive land subsidence assessment. This work showcased my ability to integrate multiple monitoring systems to address complex environmental challenges. The second presentation highlighted my broader capabilities in hydrogeological modeling by examining freshwater-seawater interactions in coastal aquifers, demonstrating my versatility in applying advanced techniques to different hydrogeological settings.

Subsequently, at the **Taiwan Geosciences Assembly (TGA 2025)**, I introduced the advanced methodological framework for my current manuscript. This work progresses beyond traditional spatial models by employing Geographically and Temporally Weighted Regression (GTWR) to create the first spatiotemporal maps of layer-wise compaction. My presentation detailed how this approach uniquely captures the non-stationary, seasonal dynamics linking InSAR surface deformation with in-situ subsurface data.

Most recently, I presented a poster at the **IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS 2025)** in Brisbane, where I shared the key findings and mitigation strategies from my first-author publication in Remote Sensing. These engagements have provided invaluable feedback and fostered new connections for future collaborations, significantly expanding my professional network within the international remote sensing and geosciences communities.

2.2 First-Author Publication Achievement

My first-author publication in the peer-reviewed journal *Remote Sensing* presented a comprehensive study on land subsidence in Taiwan's critical Choushui River Fluvial Plain. The core of this work was the development of a robust framework that integrates dense, time-series InSAR measurements from 292 Sentinel-1 images with sparse, site-specific hydrogeological observations. This integration represented a significant methodological advancement in bridging the gap between broad-coverage satellite observations and detailed ground-based measurements.

Our analysis successfully identified a major subsidence bowl with sinking rates up to 60 mm per year, and quantitatively demonstrated its strong correlation with both fine-grained sedimentary materials and groundwater level decline. The research revealed that the most significant compaction occurs within the first 150 meters of depth, directly linking surface subsidence to agricultural water use patterns in the region. Crucially, this research provided two actionable outcomes that directly support policy and infrastructure management decisions. First, we conducted a quantitative risk assessment for the Taiwan High-Speed Rail system passing the region, demonstrating how subsidence monitoring can inform critical infrastructure protection strategies. Second, we developed a predictive model that establishes clear management thresholds for sustainable groundwater extraction, providing water resource managers with evidence-based tools for preventing excessive subsidence while maintaining agricultural productivity.

3 Second Draft: A Spatiotemporal Data Fusion Framework for High-Resolution Subsurface Compaction Mapping

3.1 Introduction

My first-author publication established a robust methodology for quantifying large-scale surface deformation in the Choushui River Fluvial Plain using time-series InSAR. While this provided a critical overview of the subsidence phenomenon, it highlighted two fundamental research gaps that motivate my current work and represent significant opportunities for methodological advancement.

The first challenge is the scale mismatch problem, which represents a significant disconnect between dense, surface-level InSAR data and sparse, depth-resolved compaction data from multilayer compaction monitoring wells (MLCWs). The critical question becomes how we can reliably estimate subsurface processes at locations without expensive, direct instrumentation, thereby extending the detailed insights available from monitoring wells to the broader regional scale. The second challenge involves the linearity assumption problem, recognizing that the relationship between groundwater dynamics and compaction is inherently non-linear and varies significantly across different geological settings, representing spatial non-stationarity, and across seasons, representing temporal non-stationarity. Simple linear models fail to capture this complexity, limiting their utility for accurate prediction and management applications.

This manuscript addresses these gaps by proposing an innovative framework to create the first high-resolution, spatiotemporal maps of layer-wise compaction for the entire region. This advancement represents a significant step toward understanding subsurface processes at unprecedented spatial and temporal resolution while maintaining the physical basis provided by

direct monitoring measurements.

3.2 Methodology

To bridge the gap between surface and subsurface data, our core methodological innovation applies and validates a Geographically and Temporally Weighted Regression (GTWR) framework. This approach proves uniquely suited to this problem because it explicitly models non-stationary relationships that vary in both space and time. Unlike conventional global regression models that assume a single, static relationship, GTWR enables investigation of how the relationship between surface and subsurface deformation evolves spatially and temporally across heterogeneous geological settings.

The theoretical foundation of GTWR extends traditional regression analysis by incorporating spatiotemporal dependency structures. The general form of the GTWR model expresses this relationship as:

$$y_i = \beta_0(u_i, v_i, t_i) + \sum_{k=1}^p \beta_k(u_i, v_i, t_i) x_{ik} + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

This formulation demonstrates that for any observation point i , the dependent variable y_i relates to independent variables x_{ik} through regression coefficients β_k that vary according to the spatiotemporal coordinates (u_i, v_i, t_i) of each observation point, with ε_i representing the error term. The fundamental innovation lies in the spatiotemporal variability of the regression coefficients, which contrasts sharply with global constants assumed in traditional approaches.

Building upon this theoretical framework, we tailor the GTWR model to address our specific research objective of relating subsurface compaction to surface deformation patterns. The specialized formulation models compaction within aquifer layer n as a function of corresponding surface deformation observations:

$$\text{MLCW}_{i,n}(t) = \beta_0(u_i, v_i, t) + \beta_1(u_i, v_i, t) \cdot \text{InSAR}_i(t) + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

This equation establishes the fundamental relationship where $\text{MLCW}_{i,n}(t)$ represents the cumulative compaction (in mm) within layer n at station i and time t , serving as the dependent variable. The independent variable, $\text{InSAR}_i(t)$, represents the InSAR-derived cumulative vertical surface deformation (in mm) at location i and time t . The spatiotemporally varying intercept term $\beta_0(u_i, v_i, t)$ captures local baseline compaction or expansion not explained by the surface signal, while the sensitivity parameter $\beta_1(u_i, v_i, t)$ quantifies how subsurface compaction responds to surface deformation at each point in space and time, inherently reflecting local hydrogeological properties and conditions.

The estimation of local coefficients in Equation 2 employs a weighted least squares approach that implements spatiotemporal proximity principles. This methodology assigns weights through a kernel function that prioritizes observations closer to each regression point (u_i, v_i, t) , ensuring that local relationships receive appropriate emphasis in parameter estimation. The weighting scheme follows an adaptive bi-square kernel function specifically chosen to accommodate the sparse distribution of MLCW stations across the study area:

$$W_{ij} = \begin{cases} [1 - (d_{ij}^{ST}/h_i)^2]^2, & \text{if } d_{ij}^{ST} < h_i \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

This kernel function creates a weighting matrix where d_{ij}^{ST} represents the spatiotemporal distance between locations i and j , and h_i denotes the adaptive bandwidth that determines the effective neighborhood size. The adaptive nature ensures that each regression point utilizes a consistent number of neighboring observations, regardless of local data density variations.

The spatiotemporal distance calculation represents a critical component that integrates both spatial and temporal proximity effects. Following established GTWR methodological principles, we calculate spatiotemporal distances using adjustment parameters λ and ξ that control the relative importance of spatial versus temporal components:

$$\begin{cases} d_{ij}^{ST} = \lambda d_{ij}^S + (1 - \lambda) d_{ij}^T + 2\sqrt{\lambda(1 - \lambda) d_{ij}^S d_{ij}^T} \cos(\xi), & t_j < t_i \\ d_{ij}^{ST} = \infty, & t_j > t_i \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

This formulation incorporates temporal causality by setting infinite distance for future observations ($t_j > t_i$), ensuring that predictions rely solely on historical and contemporaneous data. The interaction term involving $\cos(\xi)$ captures space-time coupling effects that reflect the physical processes governing subsidence evolution.

The optimization of model parameters follows rigorous statistical criteria to ensure robust performance across varying geological and temporal conditions. We determine optimal bandwidth h_i , spatial-temporal weighting parameter λ , and interaction parameter ξ through minimization of the corrected Akaike Information Criterion (AICc):

$$\text{AICc} = 2n \log_e(\hat{\sigma}) + n \log_e(2\pi) + n \left\{ \frac{n + \text{tr}(\mathbf{S})}{n - 2 - \text{tr}(\mathbf{S})} \right\} \quad (5)$$

This criterion balances model fit against complexity, where n represents the sample size, $\hat{\sigma}$ denotes the estimated standard deviation of the error term, and $\text{tr}(\mathbf{S})$ indicates the trace of the hat matrix representing the effective number of model parameters. The AICc formulation specifically addresses small sample conditions common in hydrogeological monitoring networks.

Model validation employs leave-one-out cross-validation to assess predictive reliability under realistic operational constraints. This validation approach systematically excludes individual MLCW observations and predicts compaction time series at each excluded location using remaining observations and fixed optimal parameters determined during calibration. This procedure simulates practical scenarios where subsurface behavior must be estimated at locations lacking direct monitoring infrastructure, providing quantitative assessment of model performance for operational applications.

3.3 Anticipated Scientific Contributions and Practical Applications

The successful implementation of this GTWR framework is anticipated to yield three primary contributions, advancing both the scientific understanding of subsidence mechanisms and the practical capabilities for its management.

First, this research will produce the **first-ever continuous, high-resolution maps of layer-wise compaction** across the Choushui River Fluvial Plain. By moving beyond the inherent limitations of sparse, point-based MLCW measurements, these maps will provide unprecedented spatial coverage of subsurface processes. This represents a significant methodological step forward, demonstrating how satellite and in-situ data can be synergistically integrated for comprehensive, regional-scale assessment without requiring additional costly monitoring infrastructure.

Second, the spatiotemporal maps of the GTWR coefficients (β_0 and β_1) themselves will serve as a novel diagnostic tool to **uncover and characterize the underlying hydrogeological mechanisms**.

- By analyzing the **spatial patterns** of the mean β_1 coefficients, we will identify and delineate distinct zones of hydrogeological behavior. This will allow us to quantitatively test the hypothesis that regions like southern Yunlin exhibit highly interconnected aquifer systems ("high-sensitivity zones"), while other regions like Changhua may function as more fragmented or isolated systems ("low-sensitivity zones").
- By analyzing the **temporal variations** of the β_1 coefficients, we will capture direct, data-driven evidence of complex, non-linear aquifer responses. Fluctuations in these coefficients synchronized with seasonal pumping cycles will quantitatively reveal the extent of inelastic compaction and hysteretic behavior, offering deep insights into the time-dependent nature of the aquifer system's memory and resilience.

Finally, this work will deliver **enhanced tools for data-driven risk assessment and management**. The predicted compaction maps, coupled with their rigorously derived uncertainty fields, will enable a more precise identification of areas vulnerable to damaging differential settlement. This provides a direct, quantitative basis for prioritizing infrastructure maintenance and guiding the strategic design of future monitoring networks, ultimately supporting more effective and sustainable groundwater management policies.

3.4 Timeline for Completion and Dissemination

Having completed the data processing and modeling phases, my research is now entering the final analysis and dissemination stage. The timeline is structured to facilitate manuscript submission by the end of 2025, followed by the completion of my doctoral dissertation. The key milestones are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Projected Timeline for Manuscript and Dissertation Completion.

Time Period	Key Milestones
Aug 2025 – Oct 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct final data analysis and interpretation. • Generate all figures and tables. • Write and internally review the first complete manuscript draft.
Nov 2025 – Dec 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise manuscript based on feedback. • Submit manuscript to a high-impact journal (Target: <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i>).
Dec 2025 – Feb 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While awaiting manuscript review, write the Ph.D. dissertation chapters. • Integrate published and submitted works into the thesis.
Mar 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize and submit the dissertation. • Ph.D. Dissertation Defense.

4 Conclusion

This has been a pivotal year in my Ph.D. journey, defined by three key achievements: the successful publication of my first-authored paper, active participation in major international conferences such as IGARSS, and the development of an advanced methodological framework for my second manuscript. These milestones have not only validated my initial research but have also provided a strong foundation for my future contributions.

My published work established a robust workflow for integrating InSAR with in-situ data. My current research elevates this by employing a Geographically and Temporally Weighted Regression (GTWR) framework. This is not just an incremental improvement; it is a conceptual leap forward that allows us to model the complex, non-stationary mechanisms of subsurface compaction in both space and time. This approach directly addresses the critical gap between observing surface phenomena and understanding the underlying hydrogeological processes.

As I enter the final phase of my Ph.D., my focus is clear: to complete and submit this second manuscript to a high-impact journal and finalize my dissertation. The tools and insights developed through this research trajectory have significant potential for practical application in groundwater management and infrastructure risk assessment in Taiwan and beyond.

I am profoundly grateful for the support of this scholarship, which has been instrumental in enabling my research and engagement with the scientific community. I am committed to maintaining this trajectory of excellence and look forward to contributing new knowledge to the field.