P35: Monitor slow-moving subsidence

Maturity score

Mean: 2.5	STD: 0.66

Constraints and limitations

- In areas with varied topography and dense vegetation cover, analysing subsidence can be challenging due to the influence of terrain on measurements.
- Local factors like soil composition, water table fluctuations, and geologic conditions can influence subsidence rates, leading to complexities in interpretation.

Relevant user needs

UN37: Projection of risk to portfolio assets into the future.

R&D gaps

- Not cost-effective as needs very detailed height data and an understanding of subsidence risks

Potential improvements drivers

- Develop automated algorithms and systems for the detection of slow-moving subsidence. These algorithms can process large datasets quickly and provide real-time or near-real-time alerts to users when subsidence is detected, enabling prompt responses.
- Provide tools and services for long-term trend analysis, enabling users to assess subsidence patterns over extended periods.

Utilisation level review

Utilisation score

Mean: 2.00	STD: 0.82

No utilisation

- Unawareness of the existence of this EO product

Low utilisation

Medium utilisation

- Higher cost of using the best available commercial EO product.

High utilisation

Critical gaps related to relevant user needs

Guideline gap

UN37: Projection of risk to portfolio assets into the future.