

# 環變大樓三所聯合演講-VI

## The Seasonal Flash Talks of IES x ISS x RCEC

**Date and Time :** January 11<sup>th</sup>, 2024, at 14:00

**Venue :** 1F Lecture Hall, Environmental Change Research Bldg., AS  
環變大樓一樓潤學廳

**Organizer:** Research Center for Environmental Changes, AS

**Co-organizers:** Institute of Earth Science, AS  
Institute of Statistical Science, AS

**統計所/ Institute of Statistic Science, AS**

**Speaker :** Dr. Yi-Hau Chen/ Distinguished Research Fellow  
程毅豪 特聘研究員

**Title :** Statistical Models and Analysis for Seismic Hazards Assessment

**Abstract :** This talk is based on my work with Dr. Chu-Chuan Peter Tsai, which proposes models for the ground motion attenuation (GMA) relationship accounting for site, earthquake and path-specific effects or “variance components,” for more accurate seismic hazards prediction. We also have proposed a systematic computational algorithm based on the “EM algorithm” for implementing the analysis of the GMA models, which also will be discussed.

**地球所/ Institute of Earth Sciences, AS**

**Speaker :** Dr. Yunung Nina Lin/ Assistant Research Fellow  
林玉儂 助研究員

**Title :** Urban Safety and Resilience: Structural Health Monitoring using SAR Tomography

**Abstract :** I will present the first SAR tomography research conducted in Taiwan – how this technology can help with the large-scale structural health monitoring, especially regarding the old buildings within the Taipei Basin.

**環境變遷研究中心/ Research Center for Environmental Changes, AS**

**Speaker :** Dr. Yi-Chun Chen/ Assistant Research Fellow  
陳怡均 助研究員

**Title :** Pinpointing Air Pollutant Emissions from Space

**Abstract :** This work represents the first attempt to derive the regional nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions of Taiwan using high resolution satellite data. To enhance our comprehension of emissions at the urban scale and improve the accuracy of bottom-up emission inventories, the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions were estimated using remote sensing NO<sub>2</sub> data and ground-based photolysis rate measurements. By monitoring the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from space, we can better understand their sources and distributions.