

Crustal Deformation Monitoring
using Satellite Techniques

Nymph Hill - Athens

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Establishment: 1842

The original building of the Observatory was designed by renowned Danish architect Theophilus Hansen and was the first research Institution founded in Greece (1842) after its liberation from the Ottoman Empire.

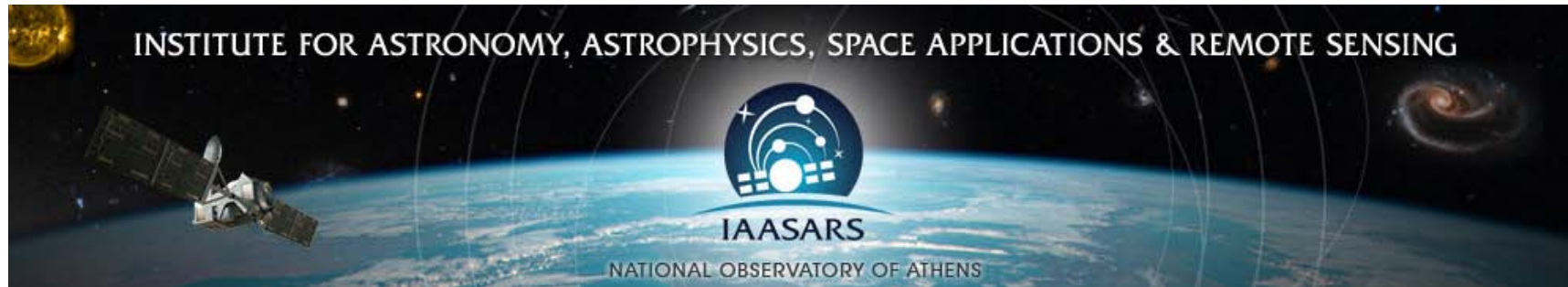
The Nymph Hill, chosen for the construction of the NOA, has been known since antiquity.



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Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs *General Secretariat for Research and Technology*



INSTITUTE OF GEODYNAMICS
NATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF ATHENS



*INSTITUTE for ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH
and SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*
more than 170 years contribution to research and society



 **European
University Cyprus**

 **BULGARIAN
ACADEMY
OF SCIENCES
CENTER
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
AND DEFENSE RESEARCH**

 **ARNAP**
DRR NATIONAL PLATFORM

AUA *CENTER for*
RESPONSIBLE MINING



Geodetic Applications for Ground movement monitoring (1)

- ✓ Geodesy has been gradually established as a tool for determining the spatial and temporal changes of structures and their environment. Movements in the range of a few millimeters to several centimeters per year can be detected by geodetic monitoring.
- ✓ The basic principle on which this kind of monitoring is based is the determination of the positions of the "vulnerable" points at a certain time t_0 , called as a zero time measurement. These positions are measured at t in a subsequent seasons measurement. By comparing the different seasons, it is possible to determine the intensity, direction and speed of movements and distortion.

Geodetic Applications for Ground movement monitoring (2)

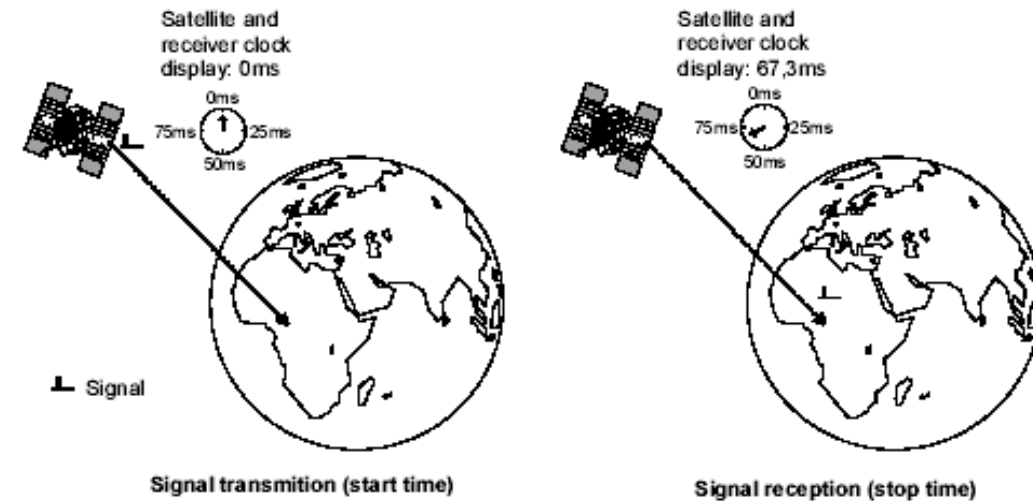
- ✓ When geodetic deformation is recorded, various reference stations are used to calculate the displacements of point objects.
- ✓ It is necessary to ensure that these stations are indeed stable. Otherwise, incorrect conclusions may be drawn. For the correct measurement of the displacements of the points - objects, the stability of the reference points must be verified and each unstable point is identified (Niemeier & Riedel, 2006).
- ✓ There are many geodetic methods that can be used to monitor territorial movements, depending on the characteristics of the purpose to be achieved.

Positioning Principles

The calculation of the distance of the observation point from a satellite is based on the measurement of the travel time, that is the time required to reach the signal from the satellite to the receiver.

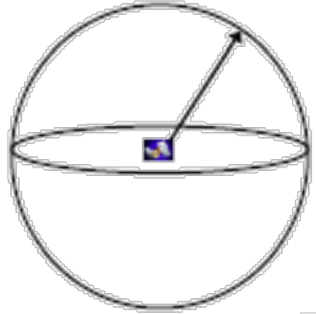
In practice, the signal travel time is calculated with high accuracy as follows:

At the same time as the signal emitted by the satellite, a similar signal is produced in the receiver. By comparing the signal received by the satellite receiver and the signal produced by the receiver, the signal travel time is finally determined.

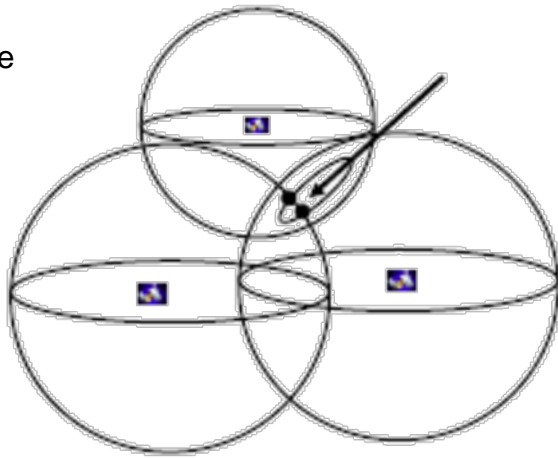


Single Point Positioning (1)

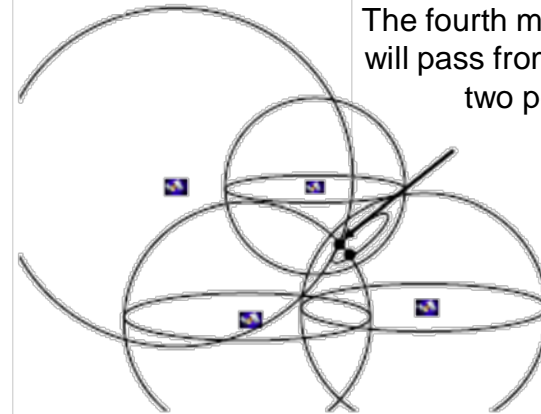
$$R = c \cdot dt, dTr = 0$$



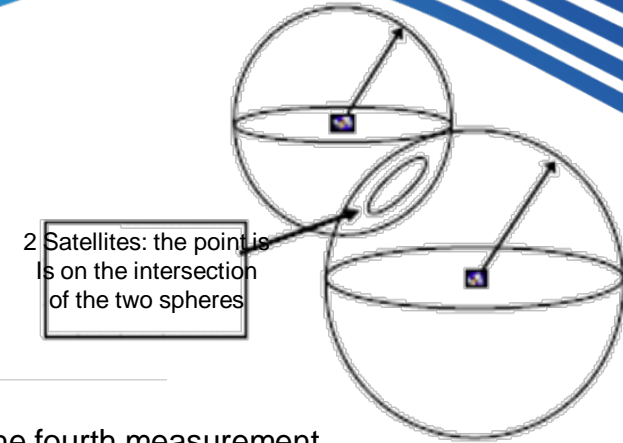
1 Satellite : the point could be on the sphere's surface



3 Satellites: there are two points on the circle circumference



4th Satellite: One point on the circle circumference



2 Satellites: the point is on the intersection of the two spheres

The fourth measurement will pass from one of the two points



Single Point Positioning (2)

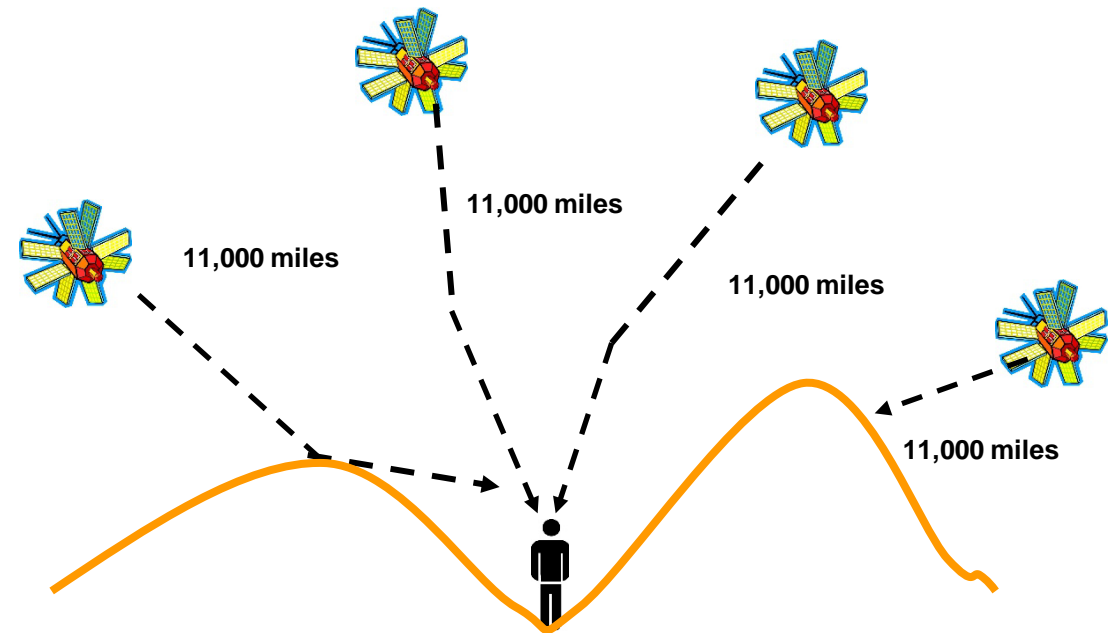
Each GPS satellite has 4 individual clocks. Each one costs ~ \$ 100,000 and has an accuracy of one billionth of a second (1 nsec)

PDOP

Positional Dilution of Precision

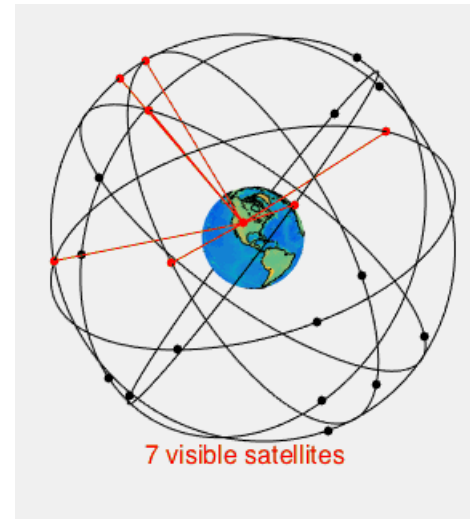
Reflection, refraction etc.
increase the positional
dilution of precision “PDOP”

- $PDOP < 4$ *very good*
- $4 < PDOP < 8$ *good*
- $PDOP > 8$ *poor*

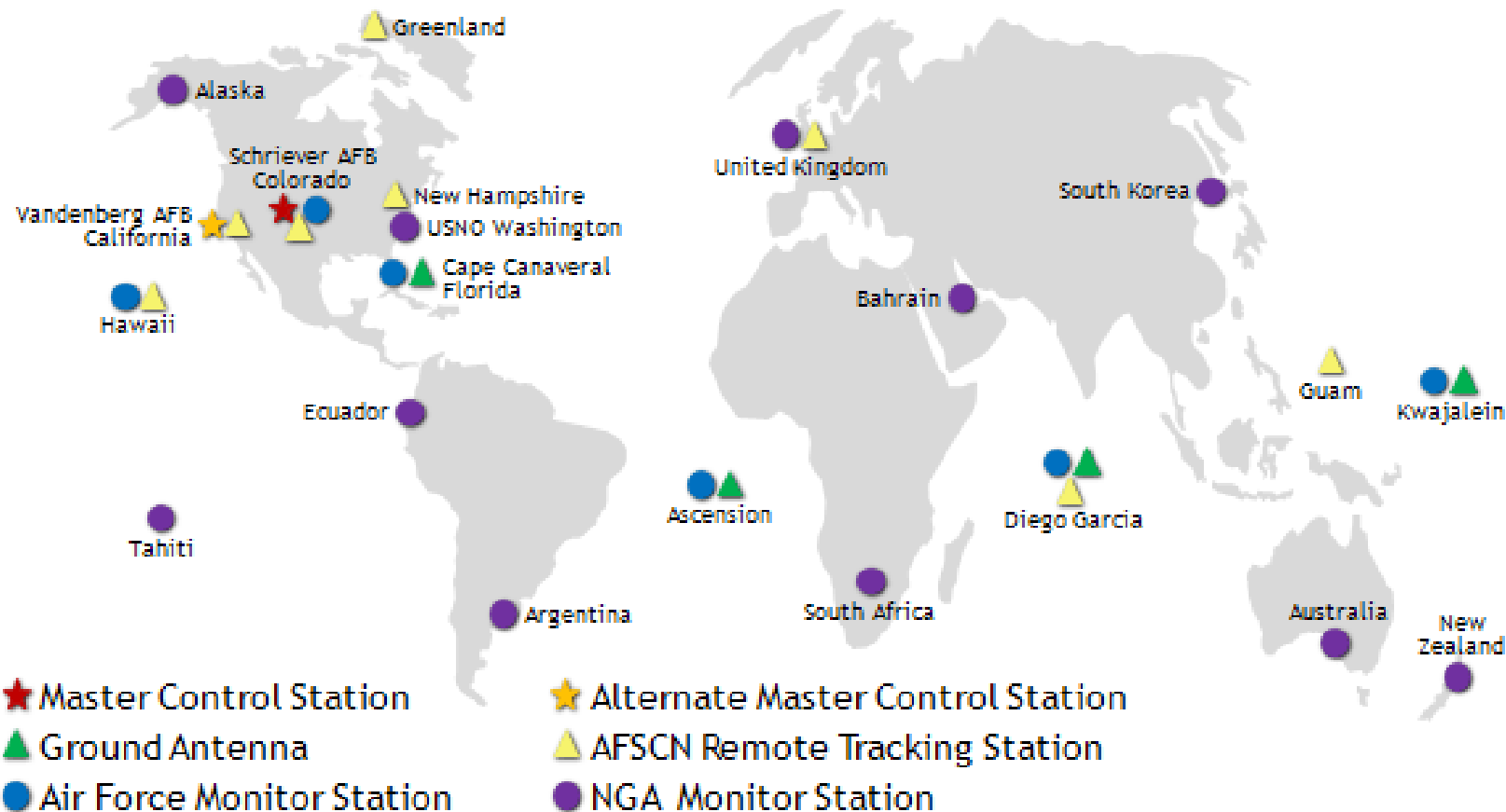


Global Positioning System

- ~30 satellites
- 20,600km radius of rotation
- 2 rotations/ day
- Six (6) orbital levels:
 - Angle 55° from equator
 - ~5 satellites per orbit
- At least six (6) satellites are visible every moment from the earth's surface



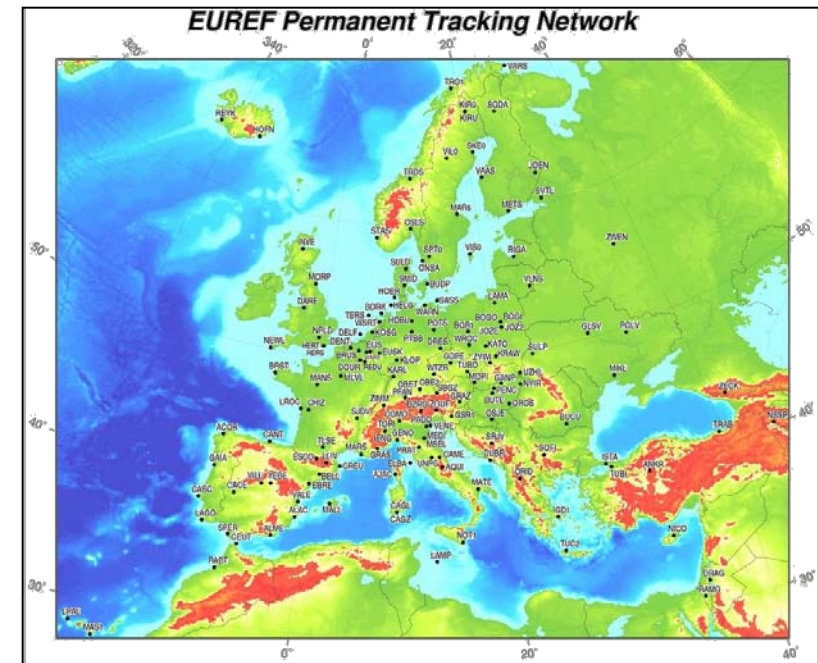
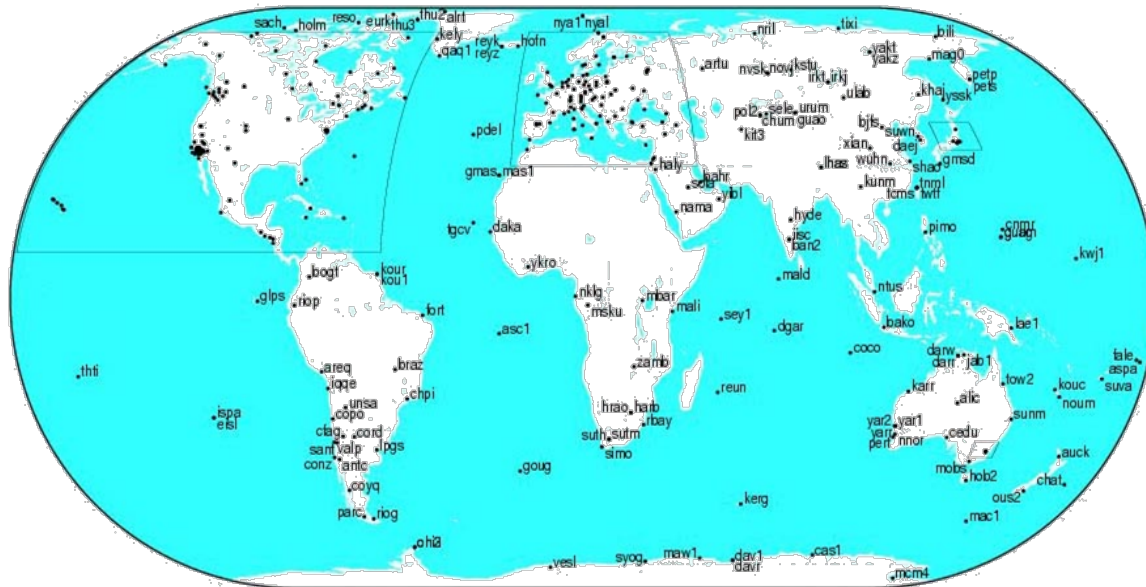
System GPS - Ground



Built-in GPS receivers



Global GPS permanent stations



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Global Geodynamics

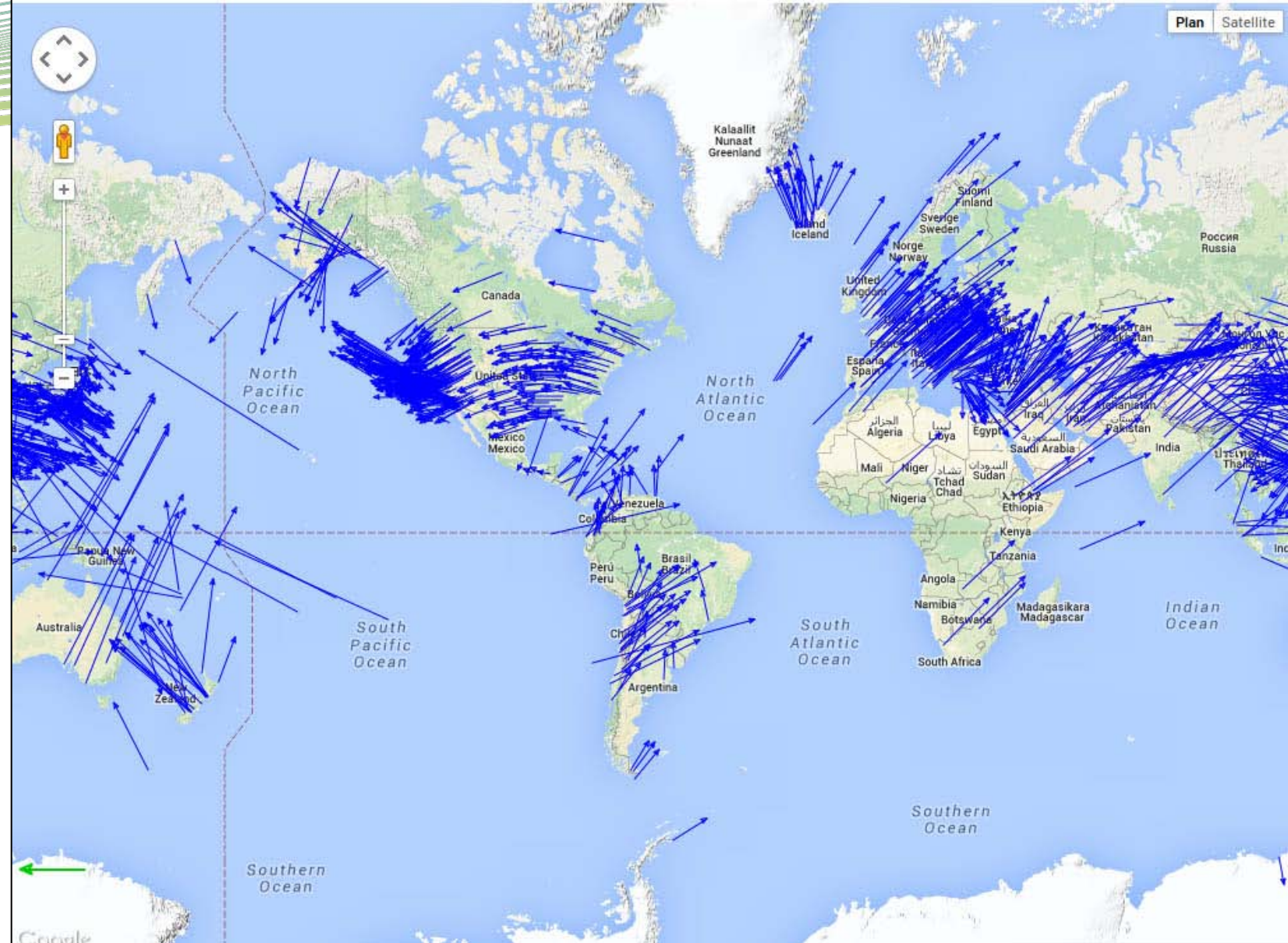
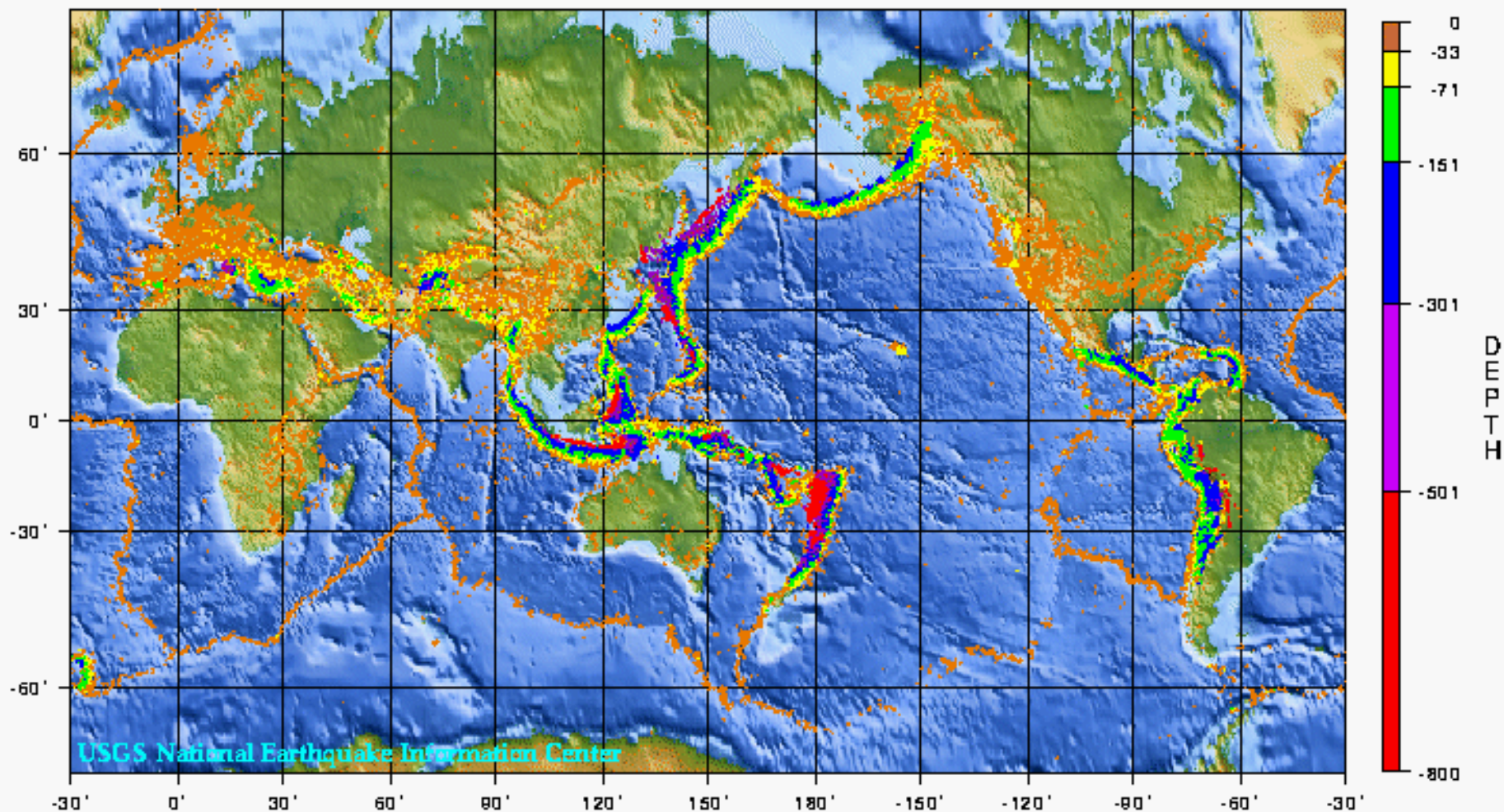


Plate Tectonics

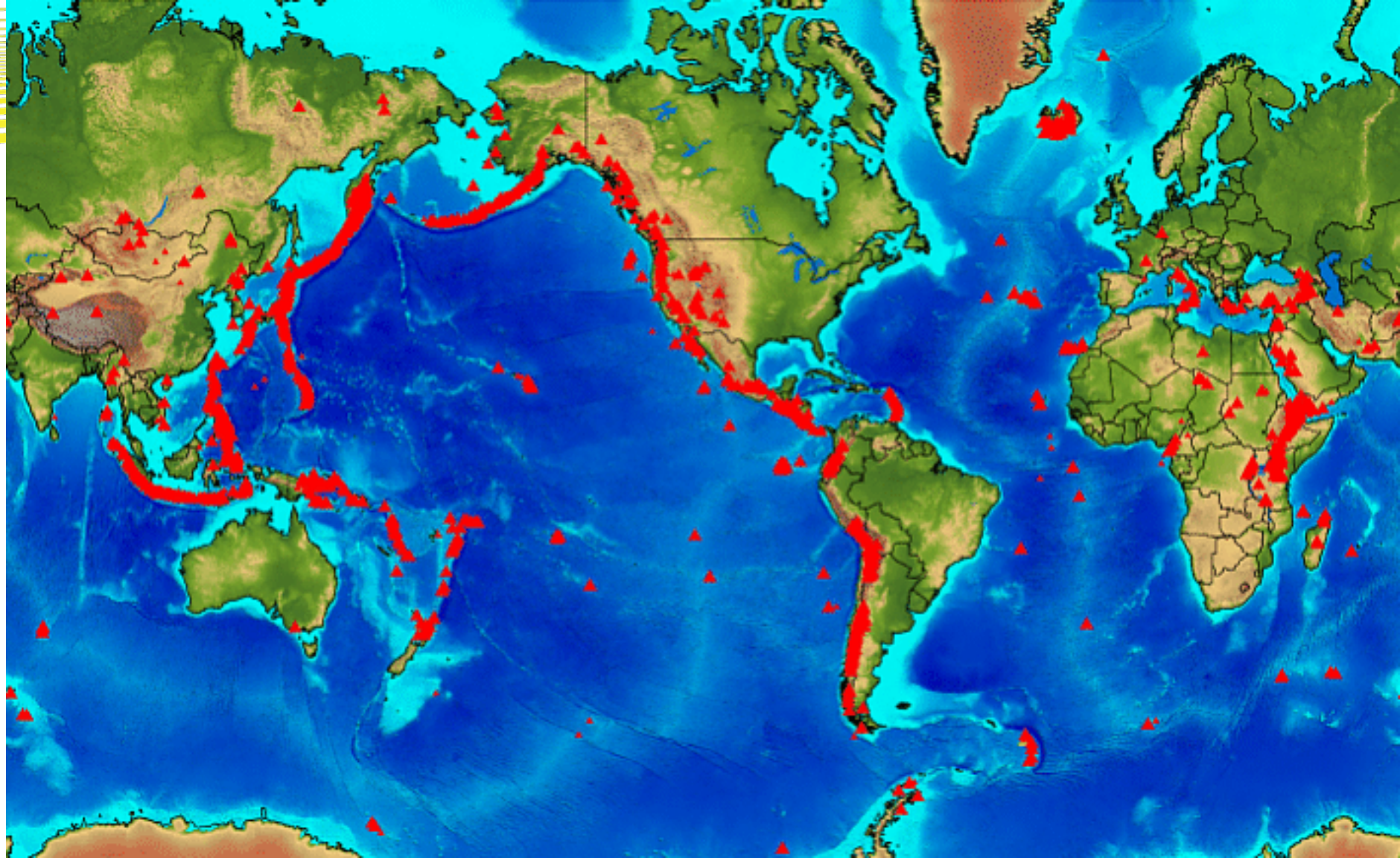


World Seismicity Maps

World Seismicity: 1975 - 1995



World Map of Volcanoes



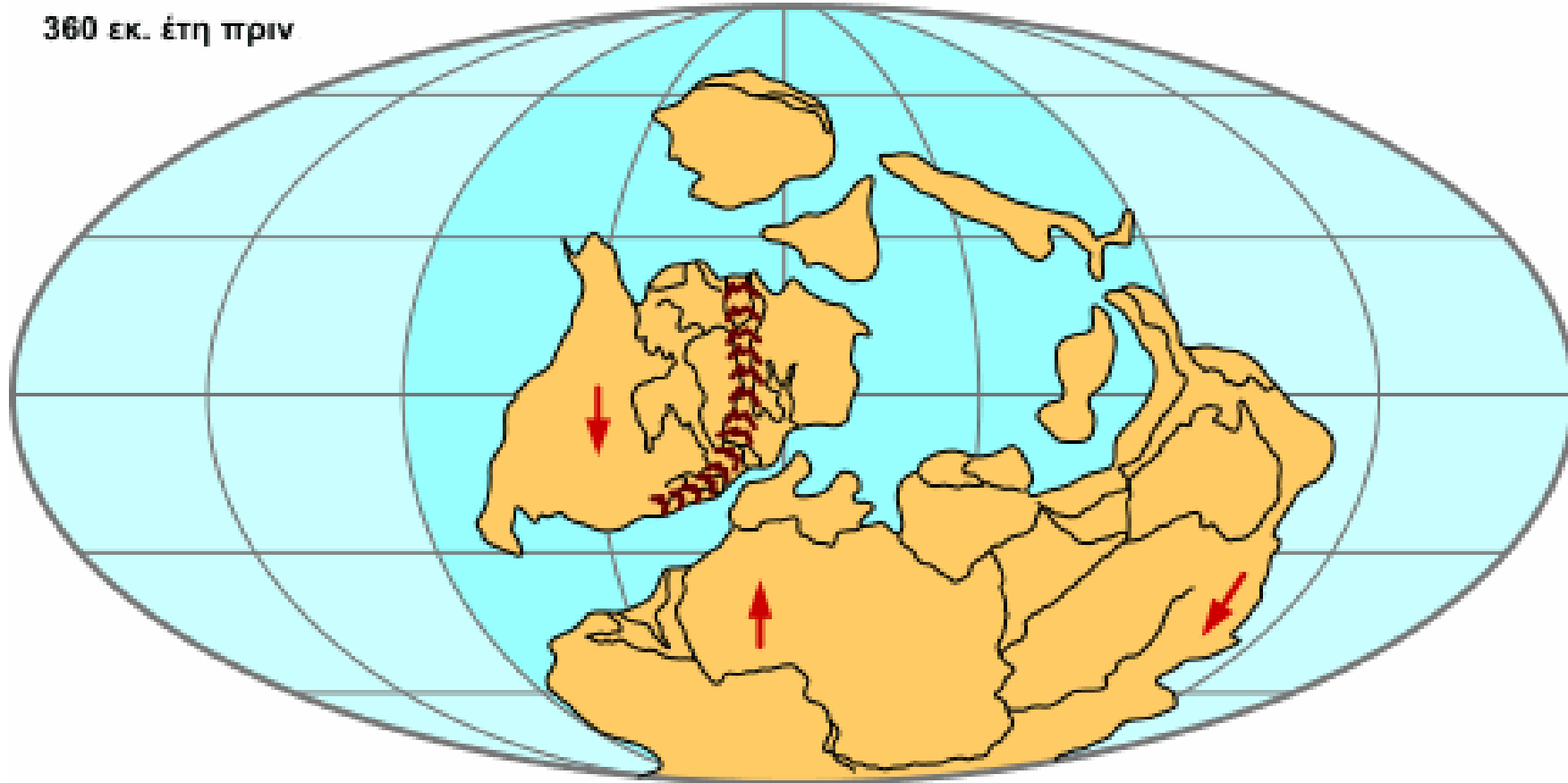
600 million years ago

600 εκ. έτη πριν



360 million years ago

360 εκ. έτη πριν



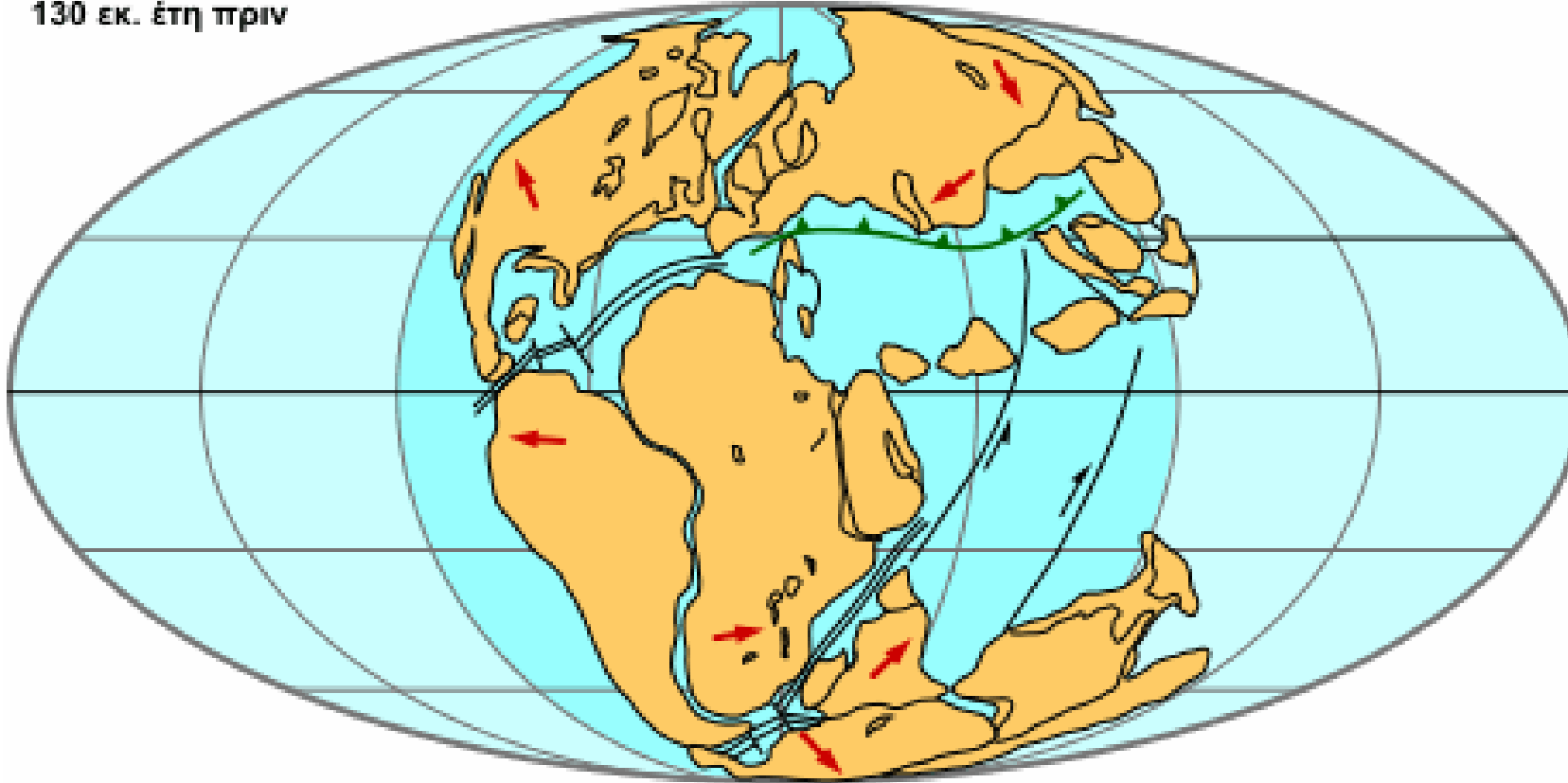
250 million years ago

250 εκ έτη πριν
ΠΑΓΓΑΙΑ



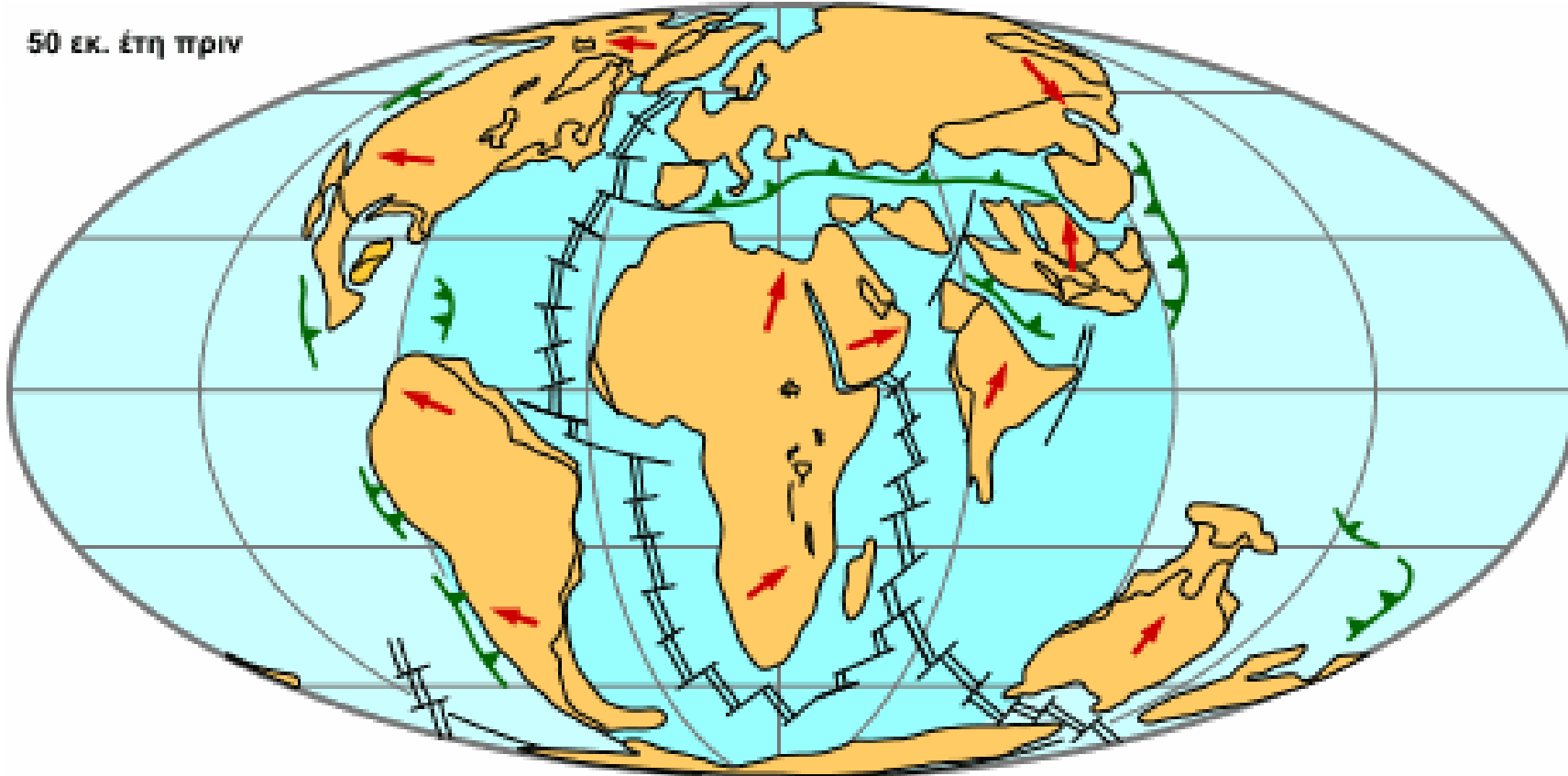
130 million years ago

130 εκ. έτη πριν



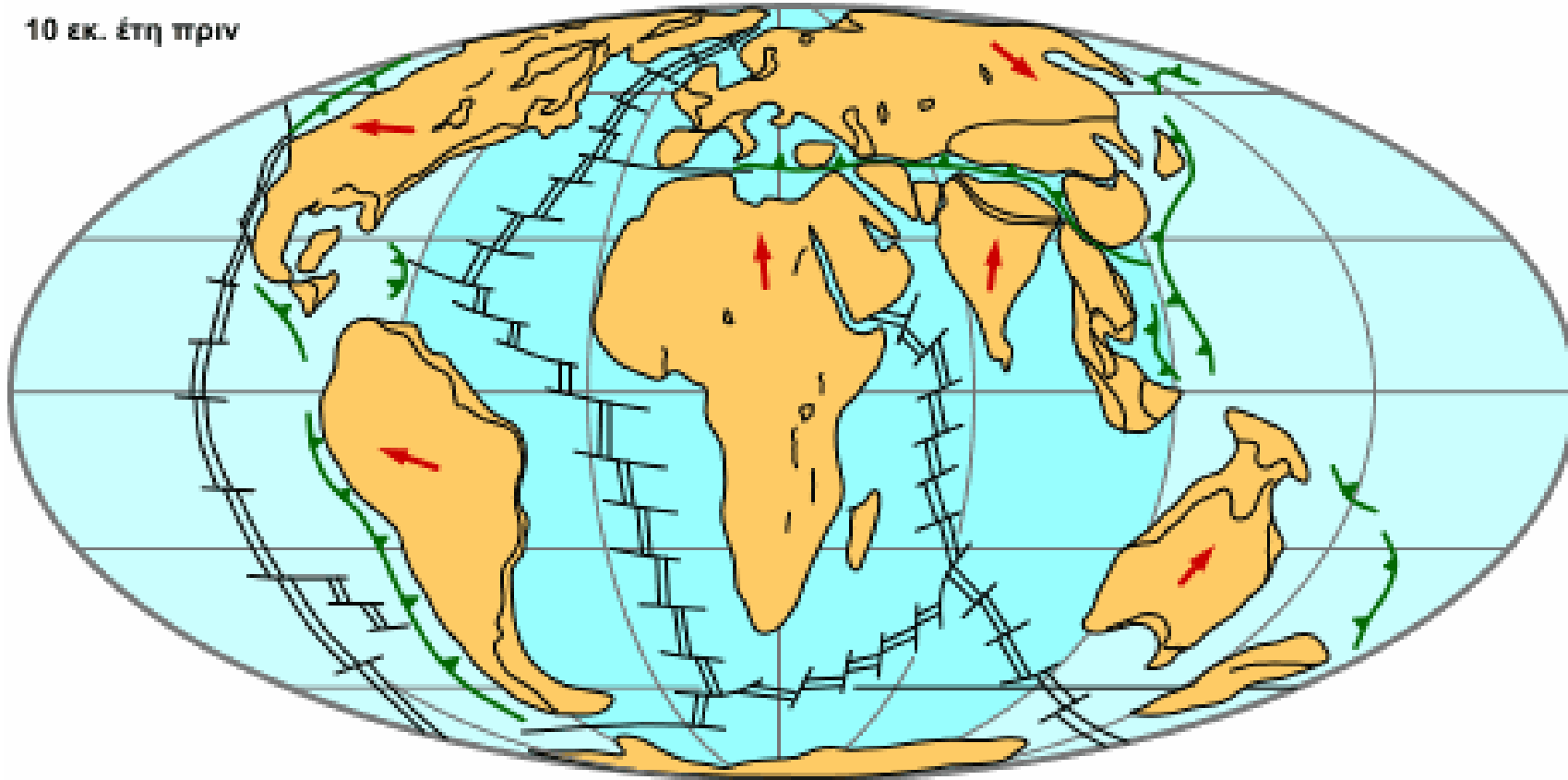
50 million years ago

50 εκ. έτη πριν



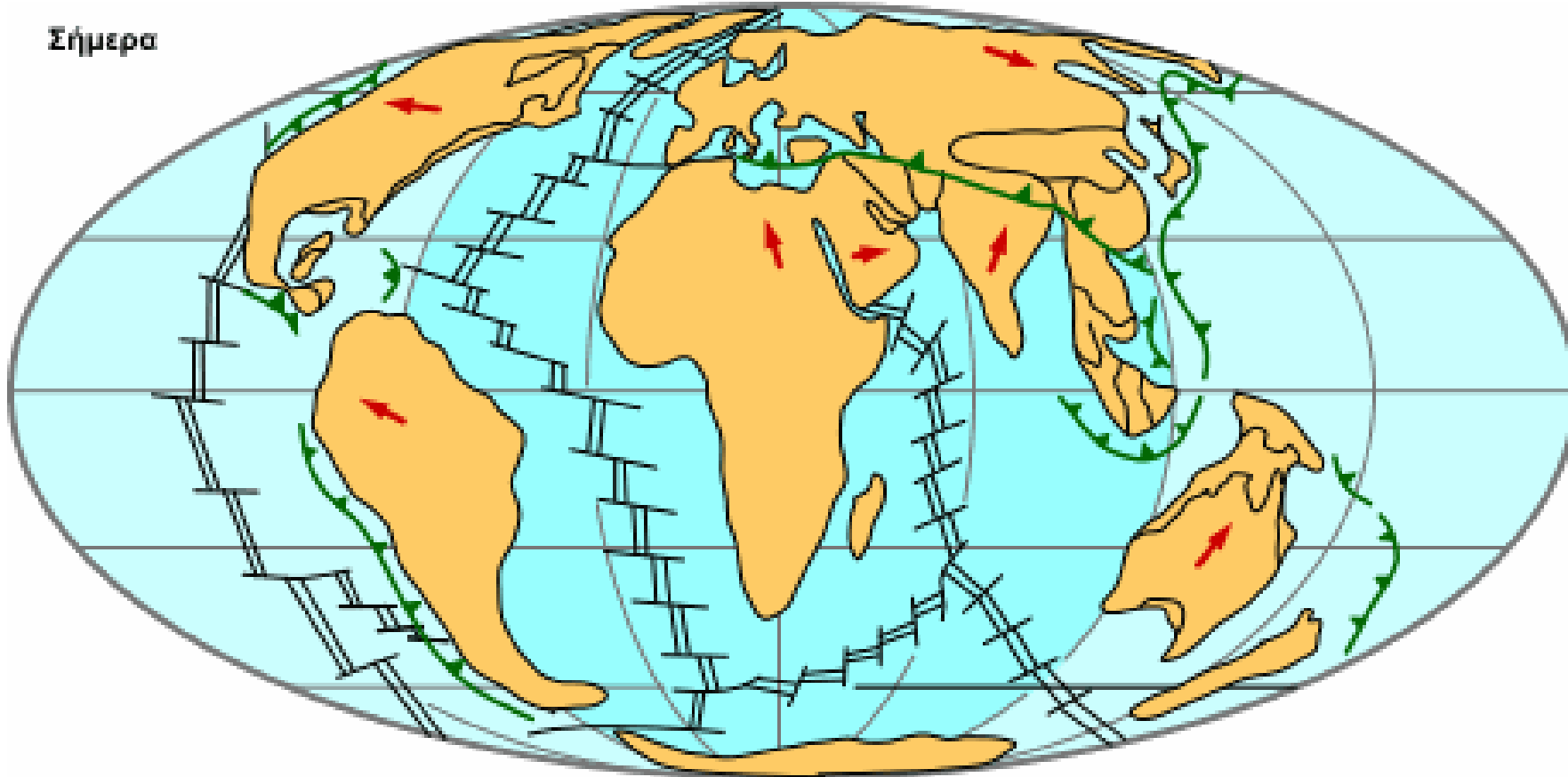
10 million years ago

10 εκ. έτη πριν



Today

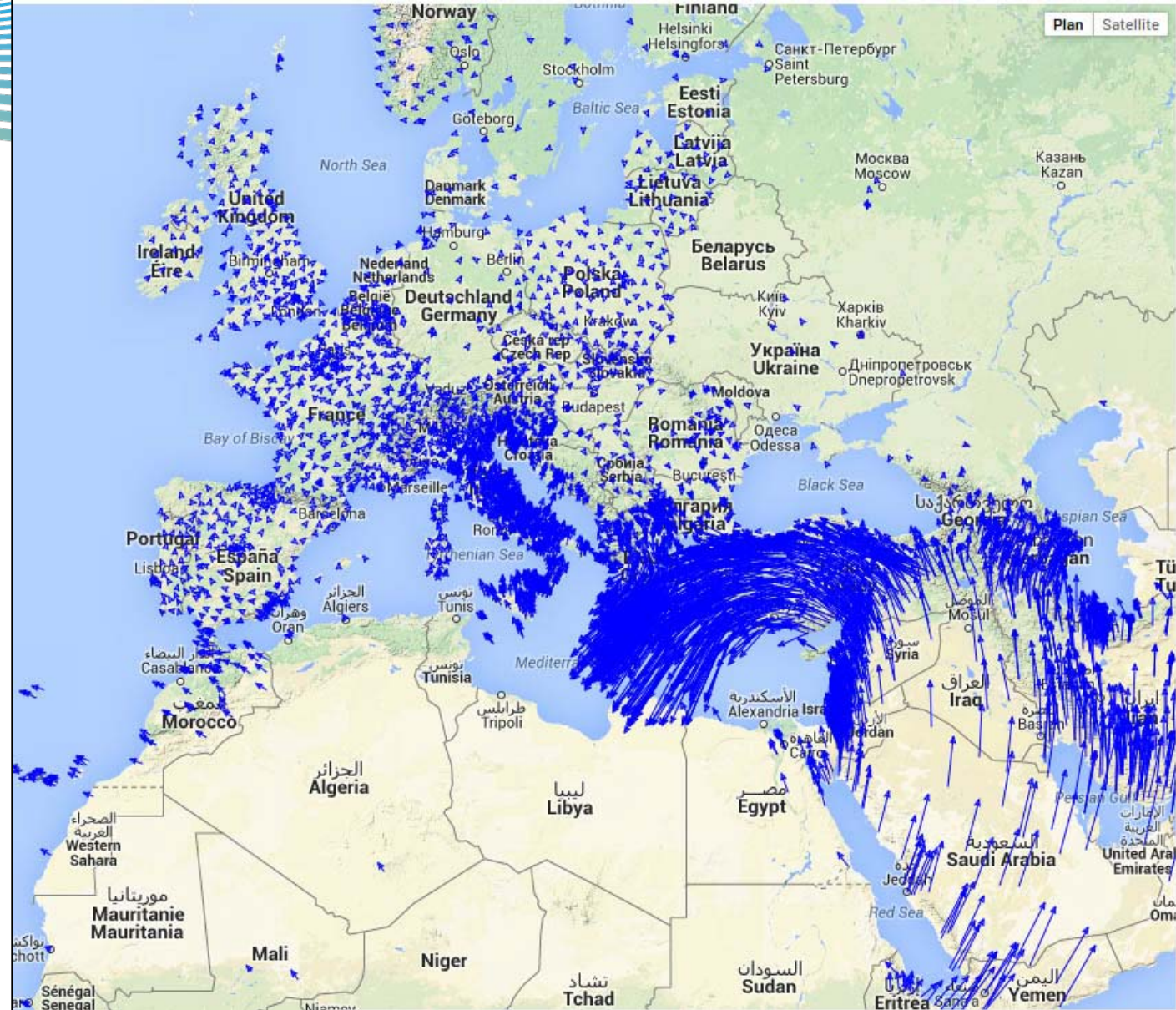
Σήμερα



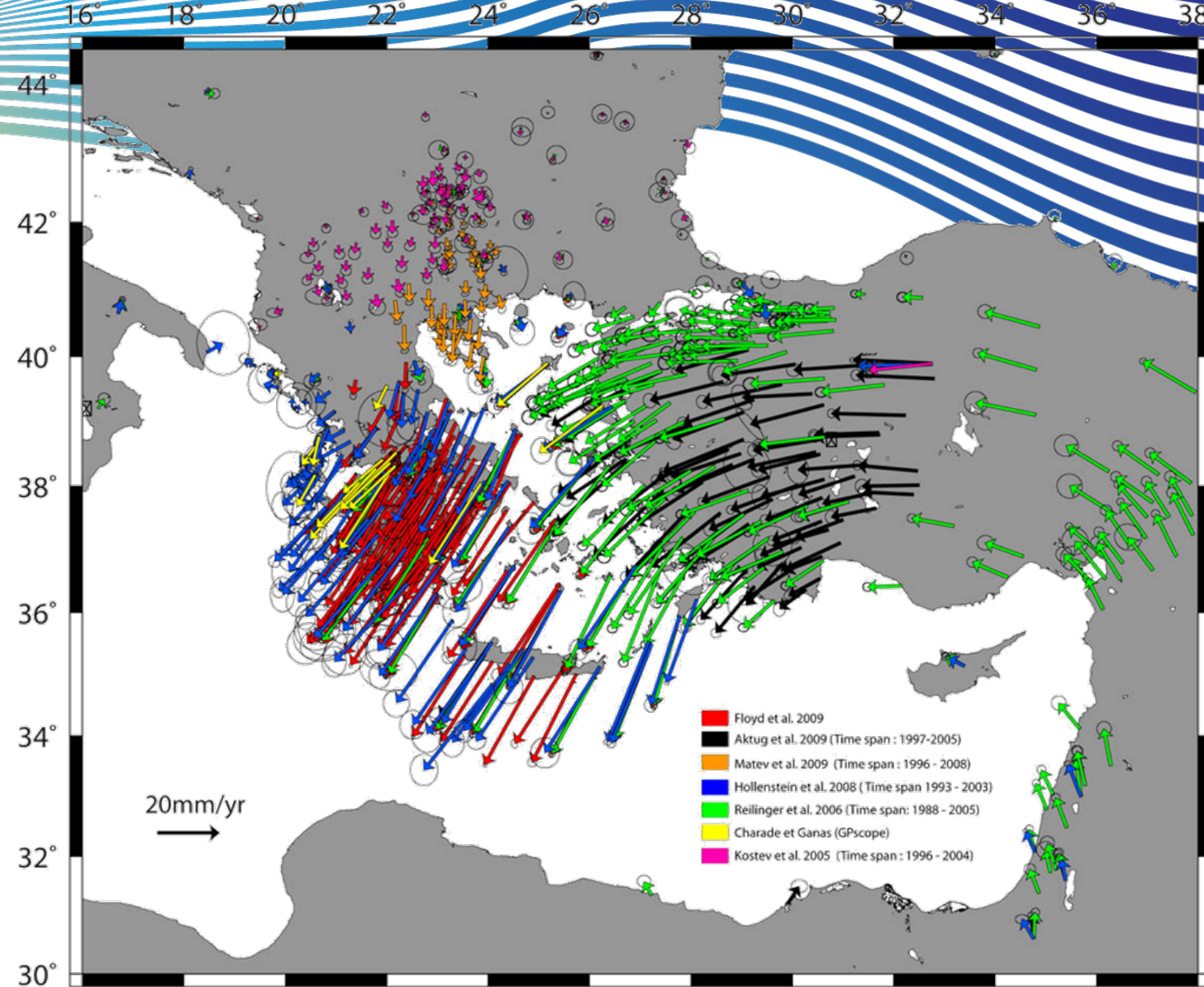
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Geodynamics in Europe and Mediterranean Sea region



GPS velocity measurements in eastern Mediterranean sea region



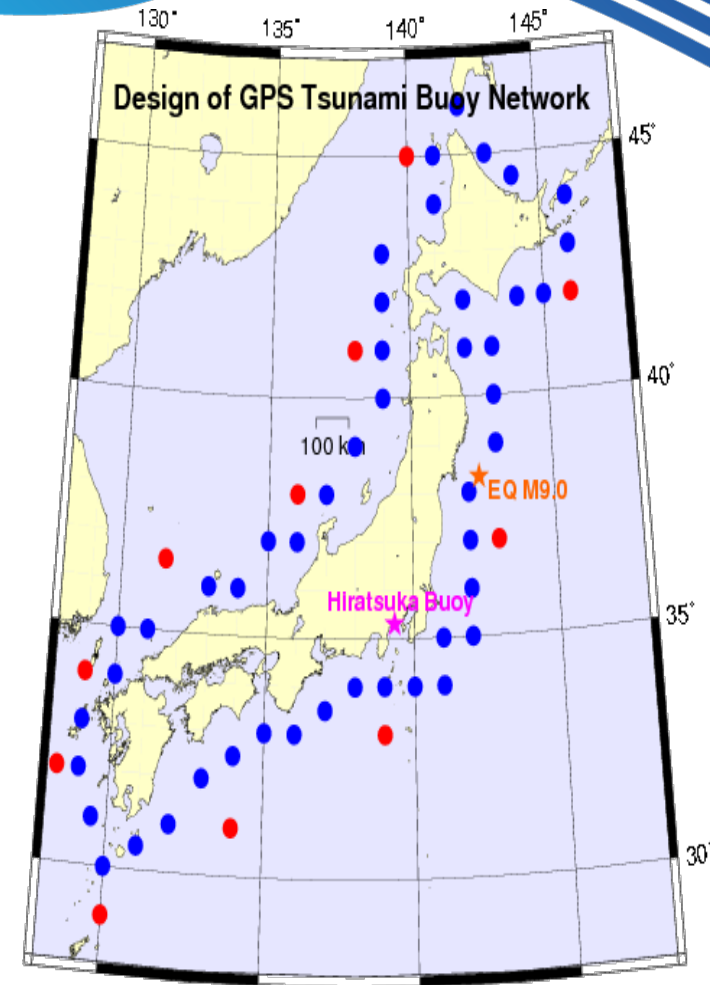
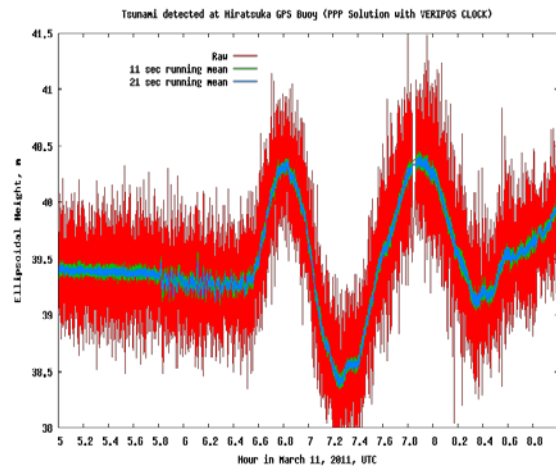
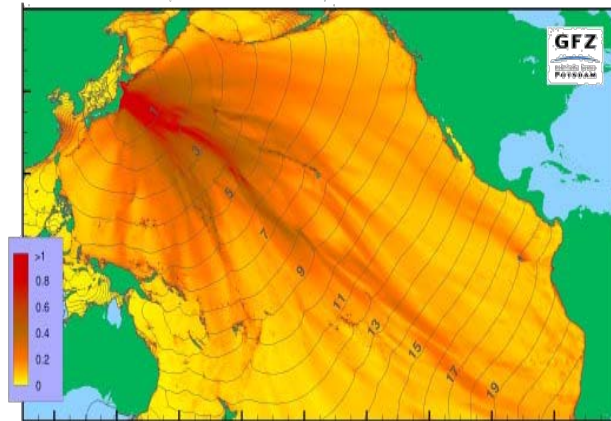
Kefallinia Earthquake: 2014, Mw=6.1, Mw=6.0 - VLISM





GPS for Tsunami monitoring

March 11, 2011 Honshu Tsunami -- wave heights (m) and isochrones (hrs)





Glacier' movement monitoring

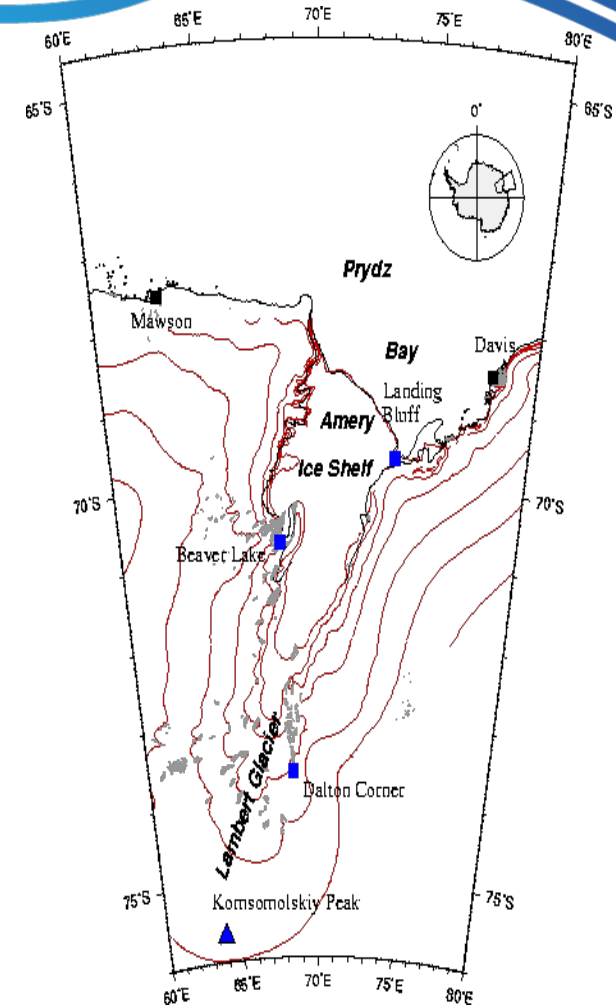
Glacier monitoring
using GPS

(Australian National University
– OMP Toulouse)



Glacier monitoring
using GPS

Mont Blanc (Glaciologie
Grenoble)



Global Navigation Satellite System Application to Landslide monitoring

- The GNSS technology measures the ground deformation with high accuracy.
- A base station far from the sliding area and a sufficient number of stations/or benchmarks at various points of the distortion/landslide (Rover Stations) are installed to perform the measurement.
- The results are the measurements of the individual stations (Rovers Stations) and the base station in solving through special software to derive data for deformation / landslide
- The main advantage of the method is that GNSS receivers are not required to be in visual contact with each other.
- This gives the advantage of taking measurements even in extreme weather conditions in real time or after processing.

Deployment of a new permanent station (cGPS)



Preparation works for the cGPS deployment and station preparation of communication links etc.



GPS receiver's antenna





**Installation and
measurements of
non permanent network**



Installation of non permanent station



Measurement of non permanent network



Measurement of non permanent network

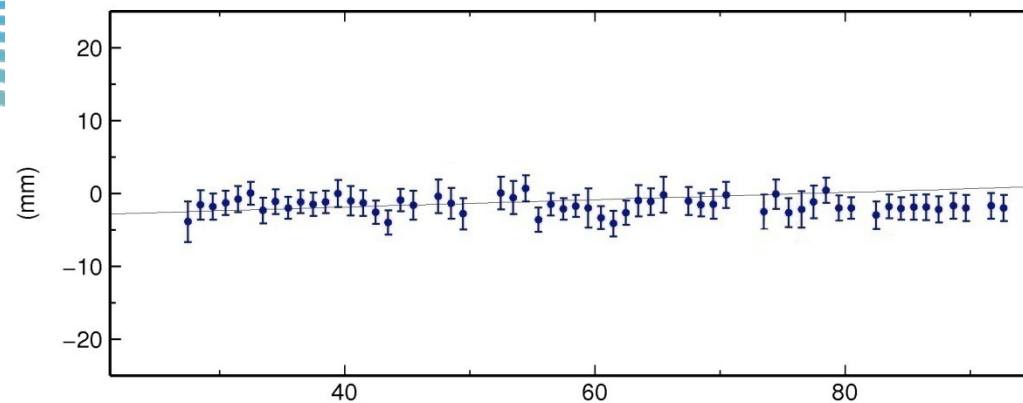


Measurements at benchmarks

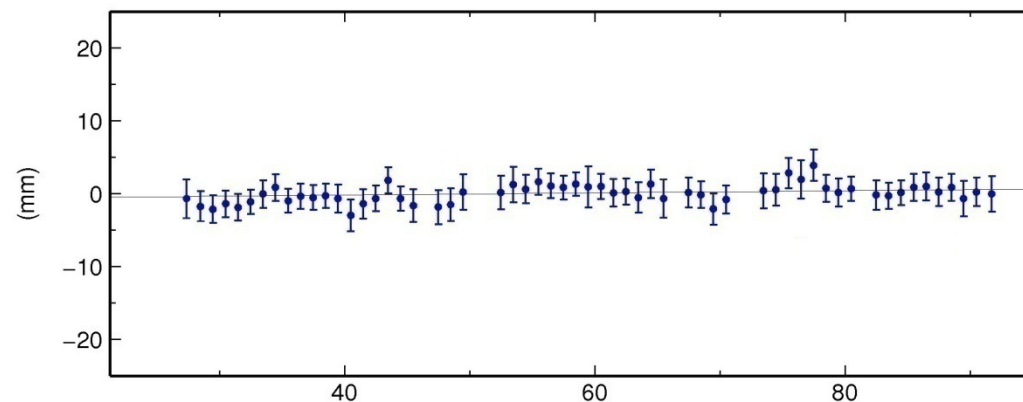


Deformation timeseries

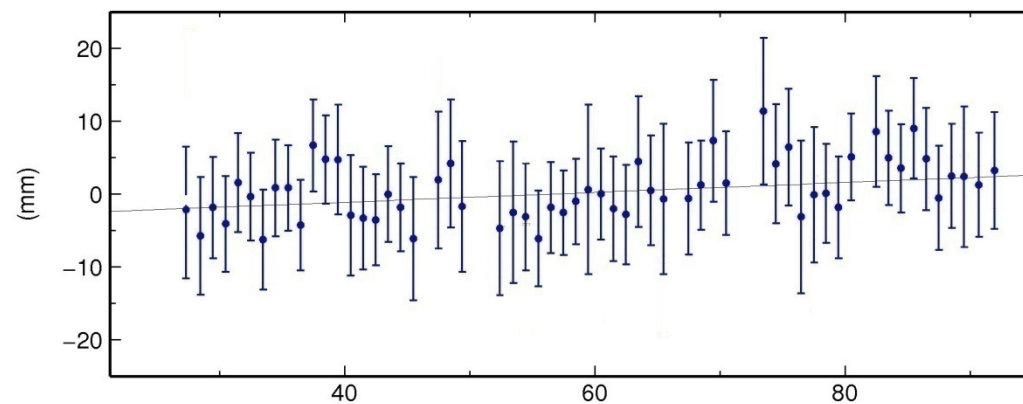
SELA North Offset 4142031.358 m



SELA East Offset 1931313.792 m



SELA Up Offset 526.123 m

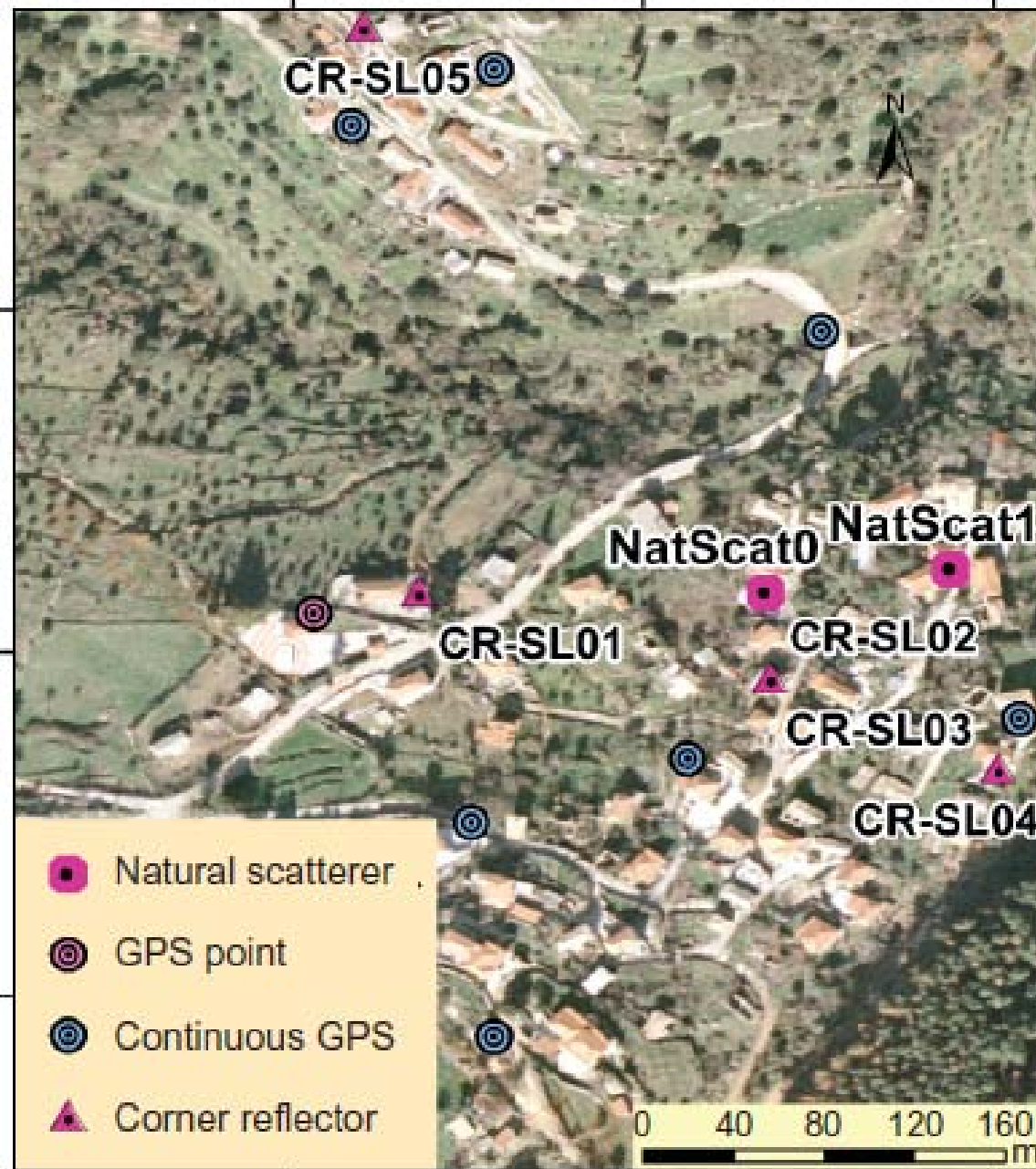


(b)

37° 12' 35" N

37° 12' 30" N

37° 12' 25" N



21° 47' 0" E

21° 47' 5" E

21° 47' 10" E

Installation and exploitation of Corner Reflectors

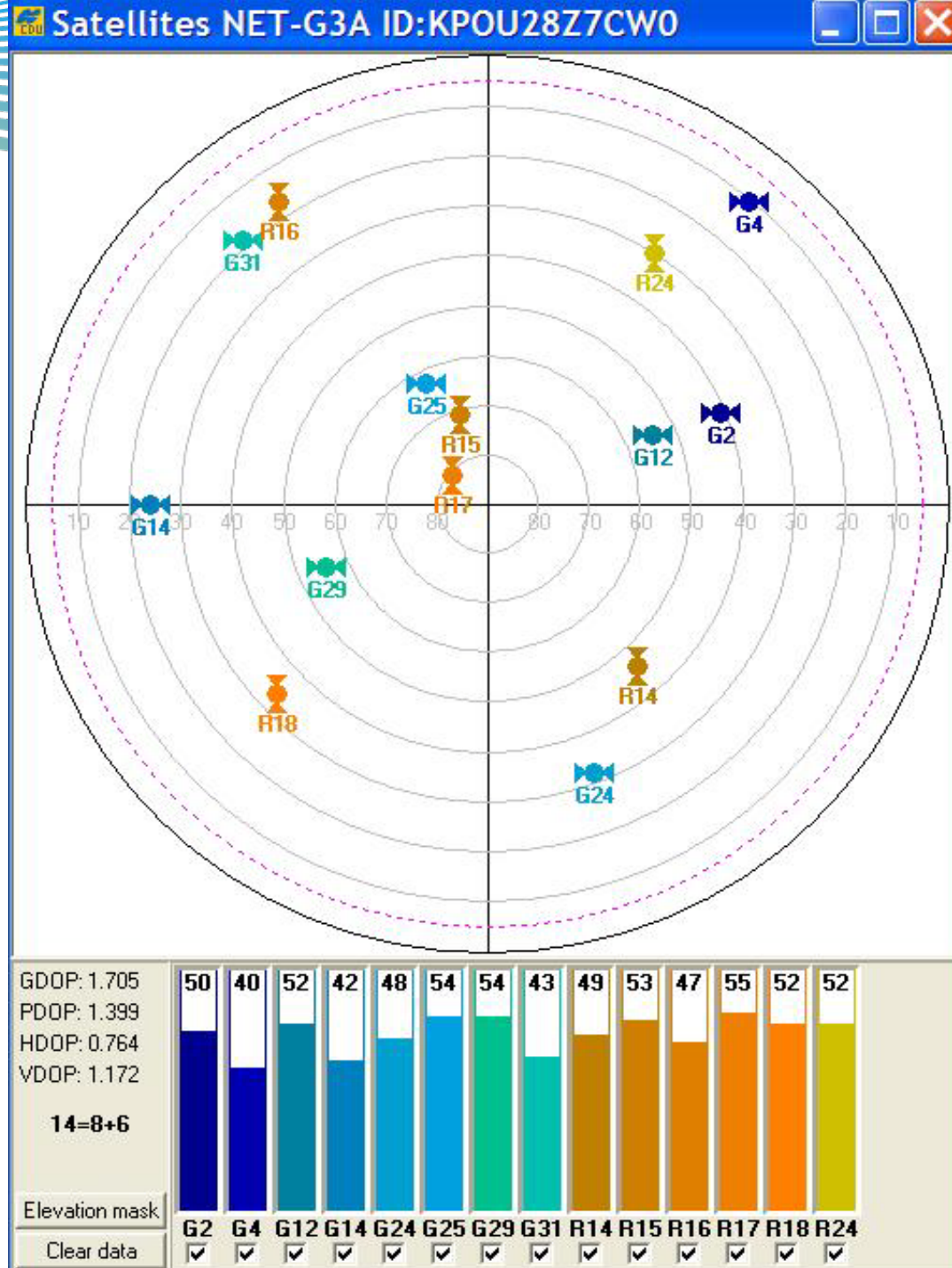


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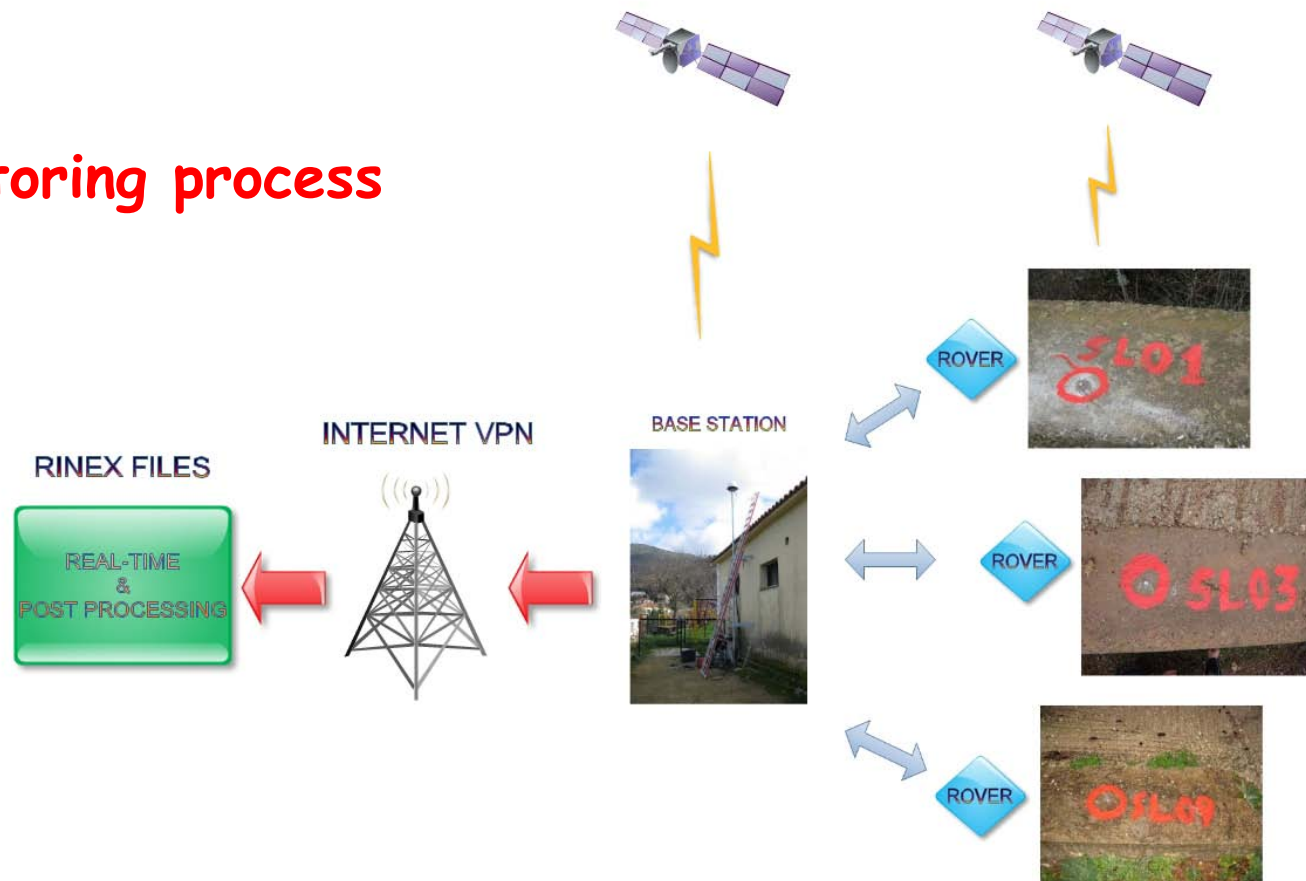
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GPS Data Downloading

Data downloading
from 14 Satellites
(8 GPS and 6
GLONASS)

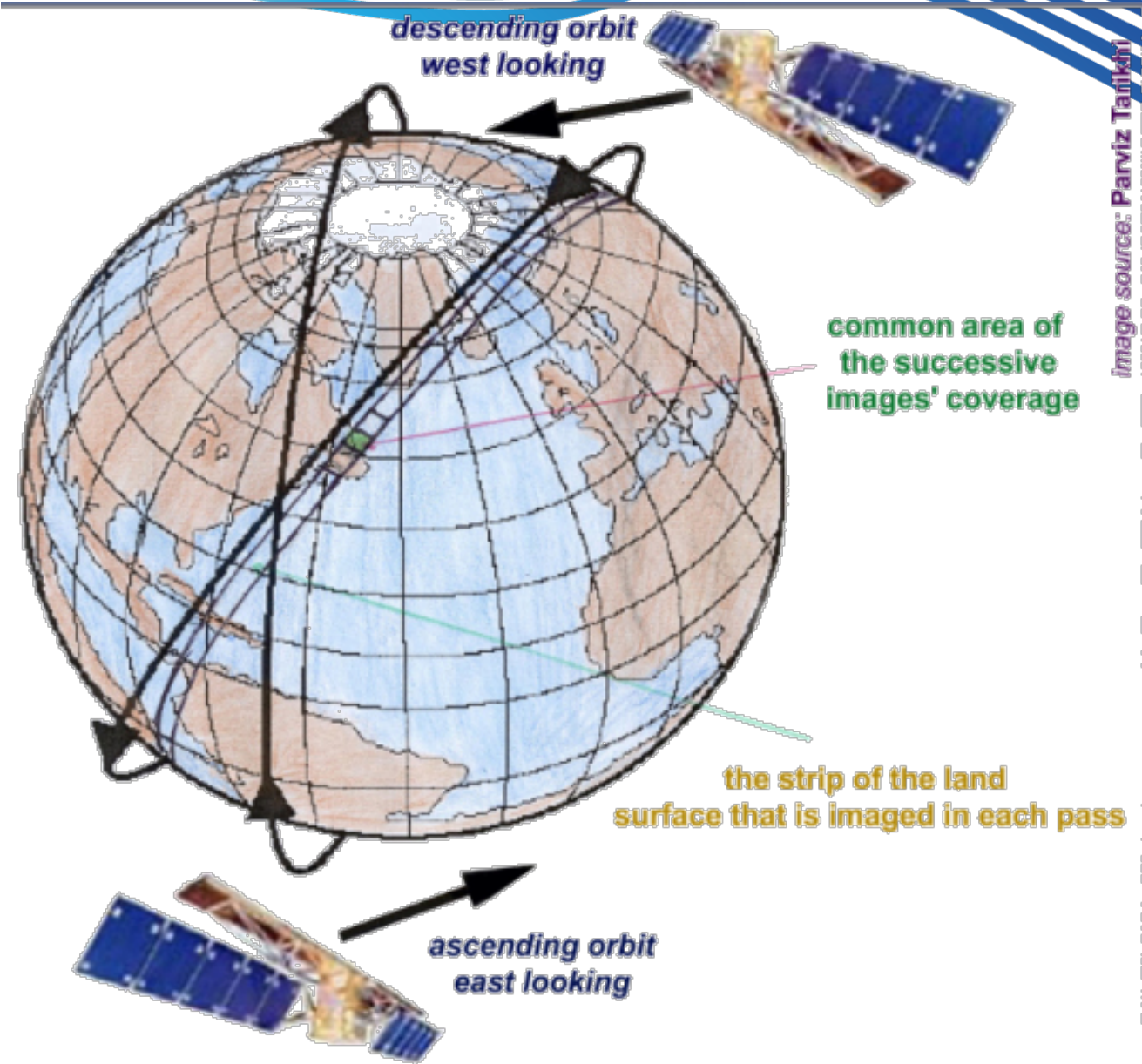


GPS sensors monitoring process

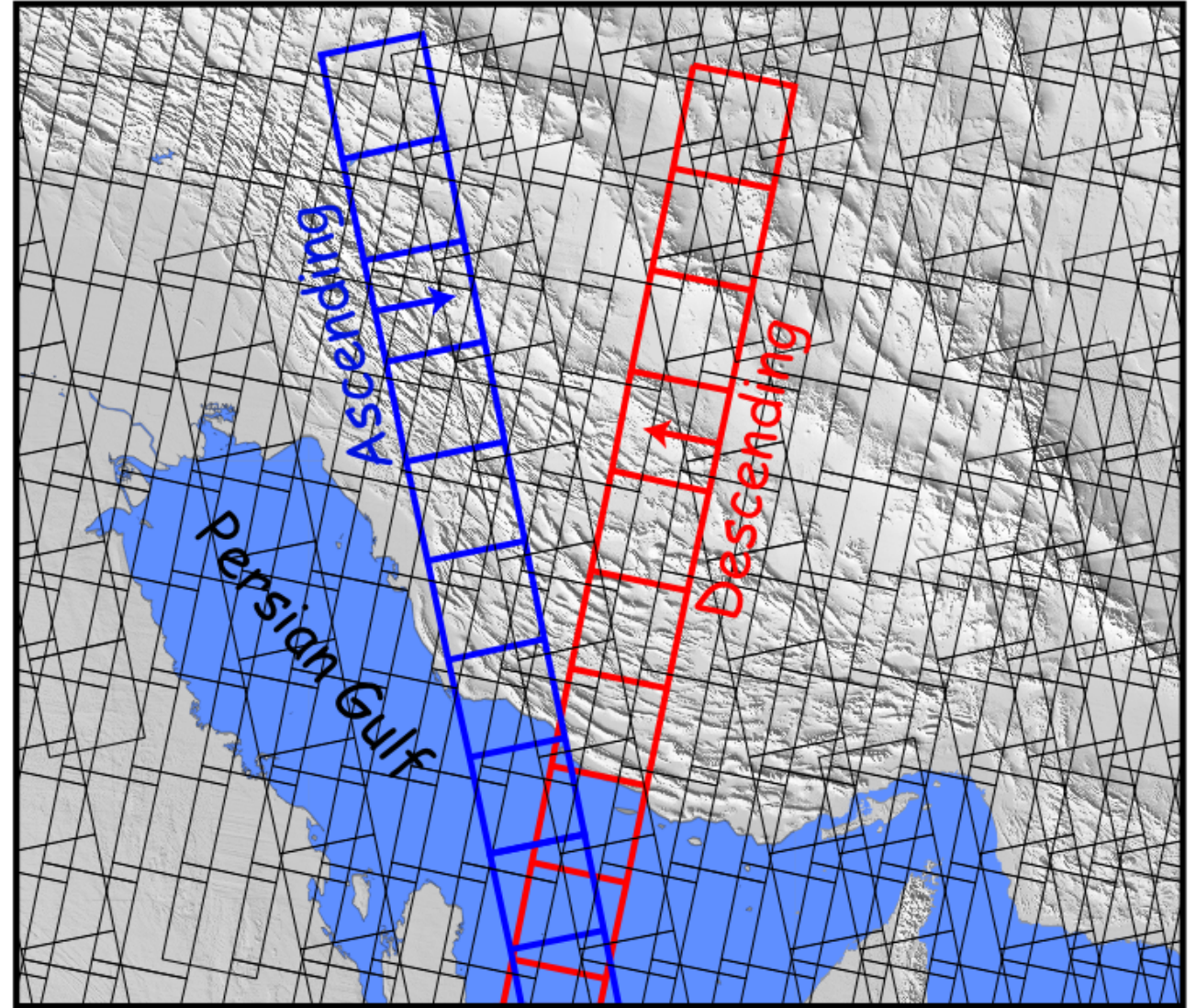


Synthesis Aperture Radar

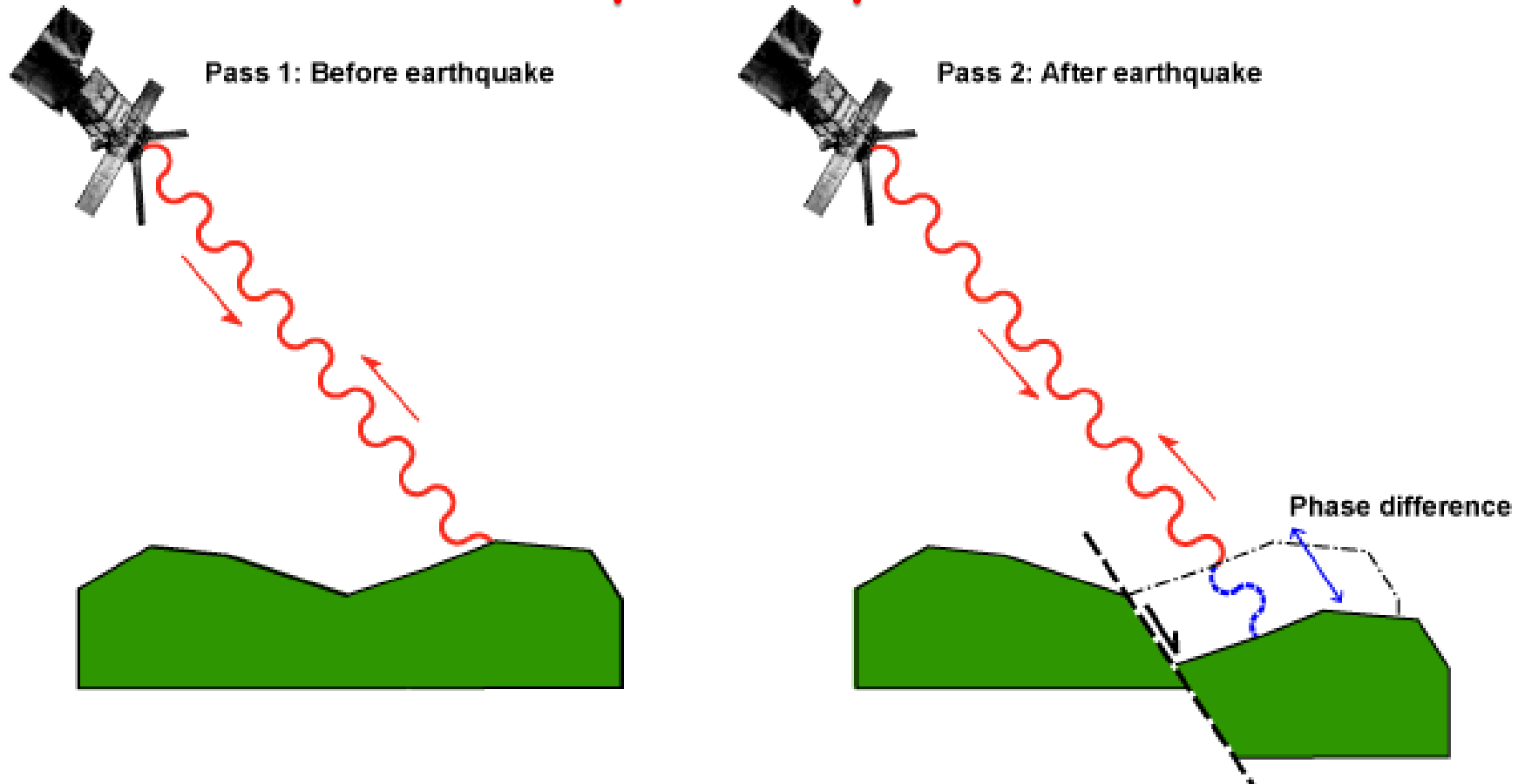
Dr. Panayiotis Elias



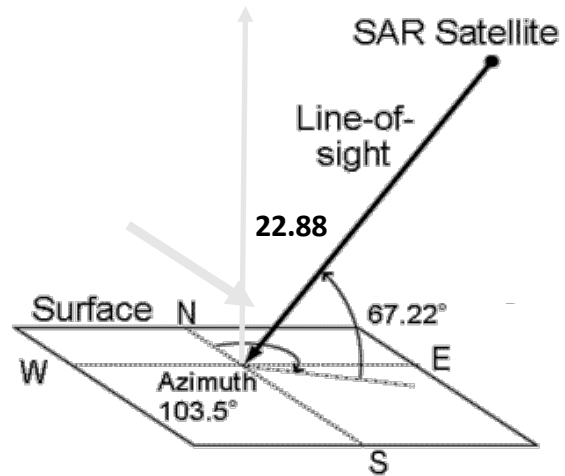
Ascending and Descending Orbits



Principles of operation



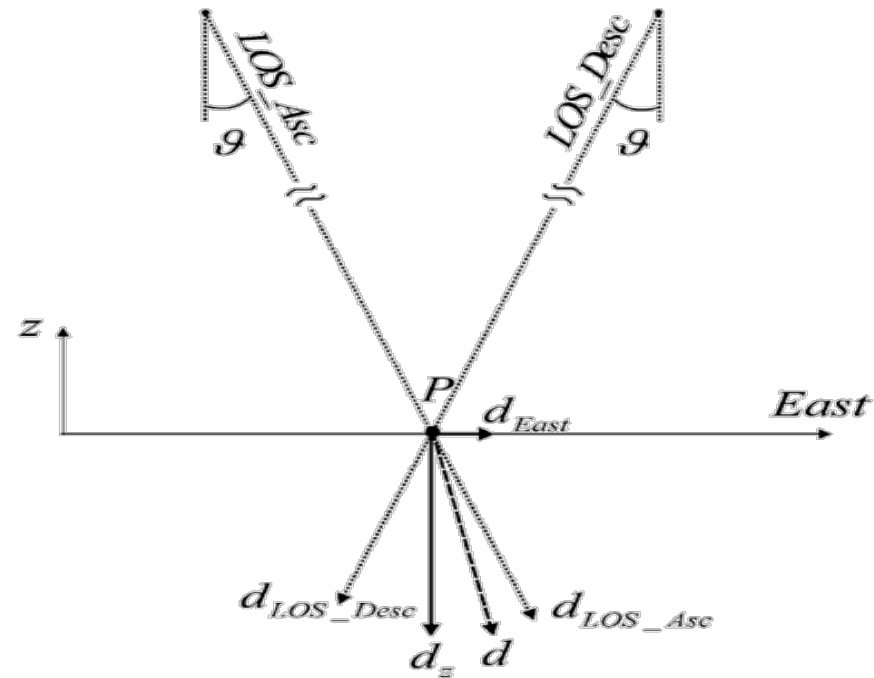
Line of sight



Sensitivity of the measurements in
3D
(για ASAR/ENVISAT)

$$\vec{U} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{east} \\ U_{north} \\ U_{up} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \pm 0.38 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.92 \end{bmatrix}$$

Geometry of the measurements

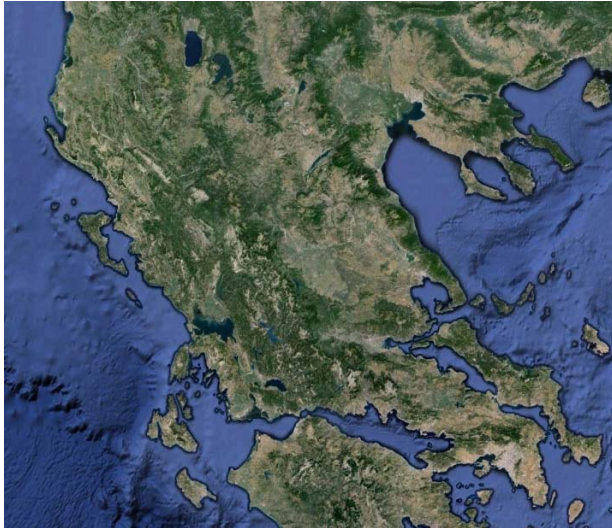


Looking from south...

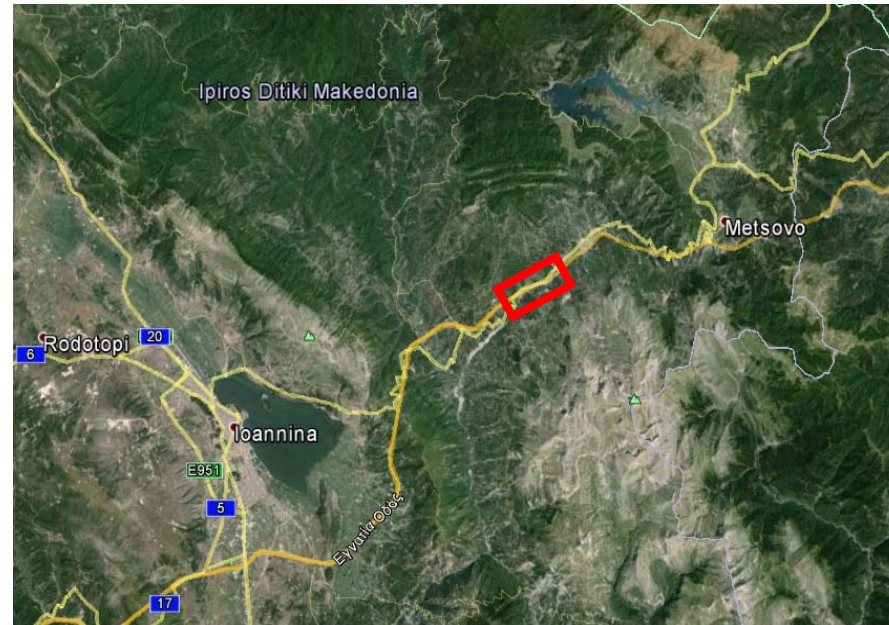
Applications to ...

- ❖ Natural Hazards (Seismic Faults-Earthquakes, Landslides, subsidence-uplift)
- ❖ Civil engineering (Roads, Railways, Bridges, Dams, Tunneling, Cities)
- ❖ Mining (Open pit Mines, underground Mines)
- ❖ Oil and Gas (Oil reservoirs, Underground Gas Storage, Pipelines, Carbon Capture and storage.)

Tracking - Quantification of Road Network Failure

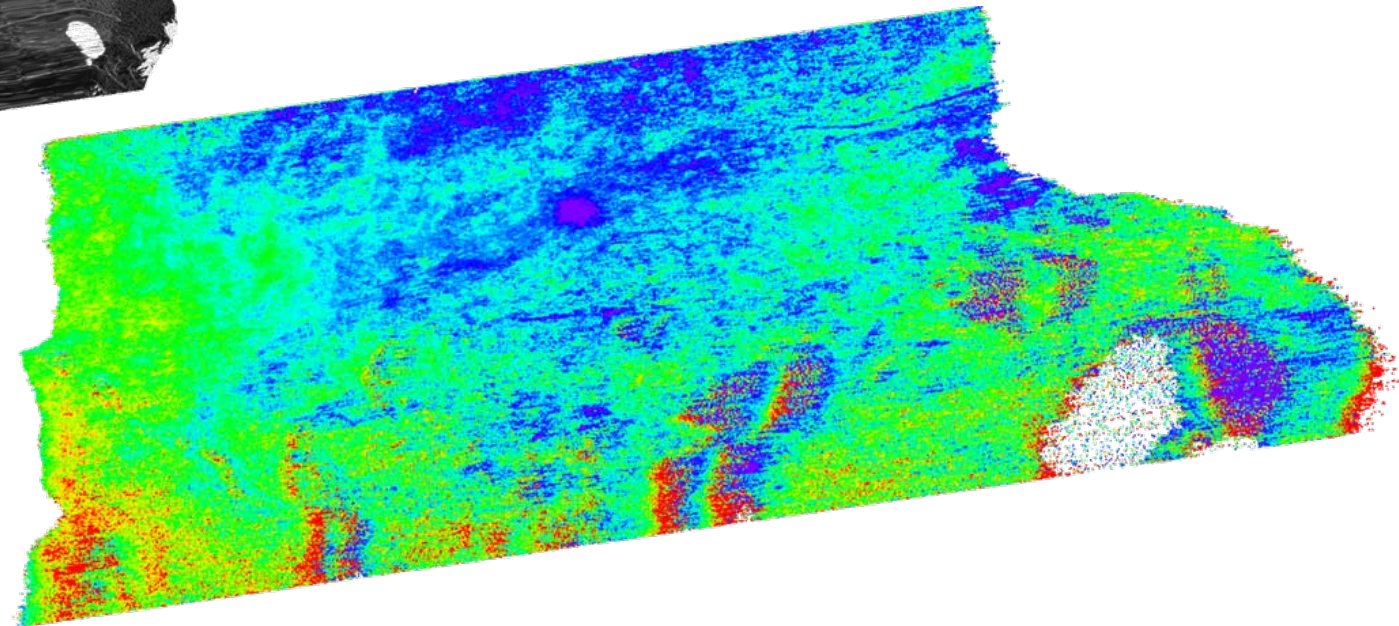
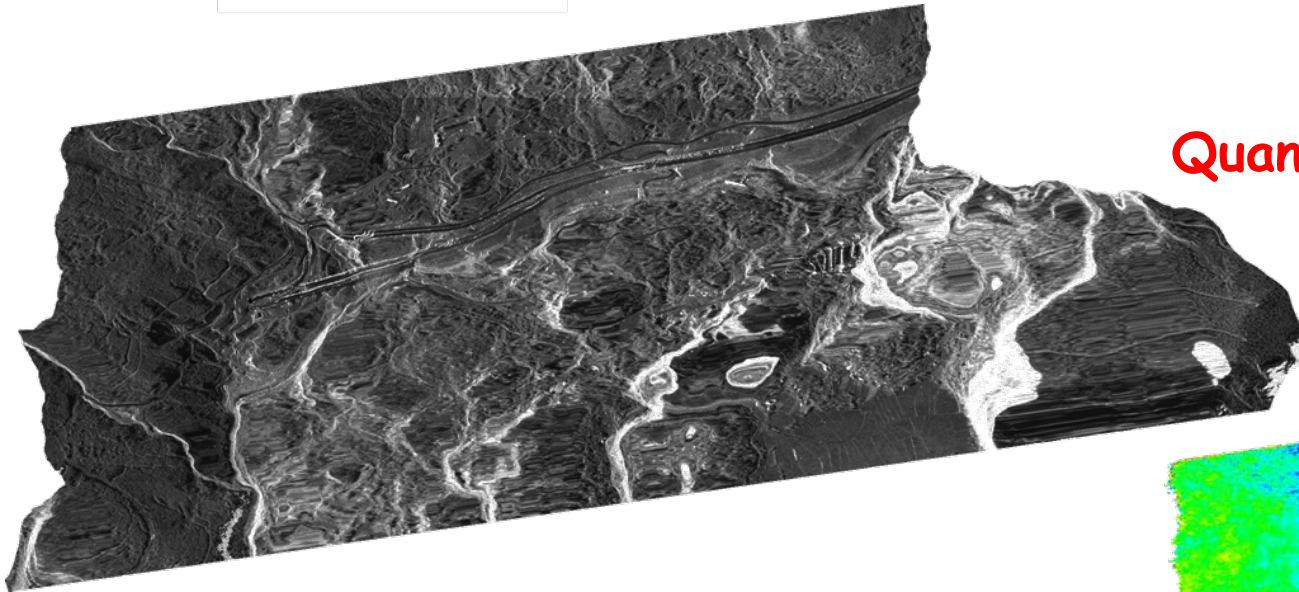


- TERRASAR-X 19 passes from Aug '12 to Sep '13
- Software: SARSCAPE
- Methodology: SBAS



*Cooperation Dr. Elias P. and
INFOREST, Mrs. M. Chanioti*

Tracking - Quantification of Road Network Failure (2)



Tracking - Quantification of Road Network Failure (3)

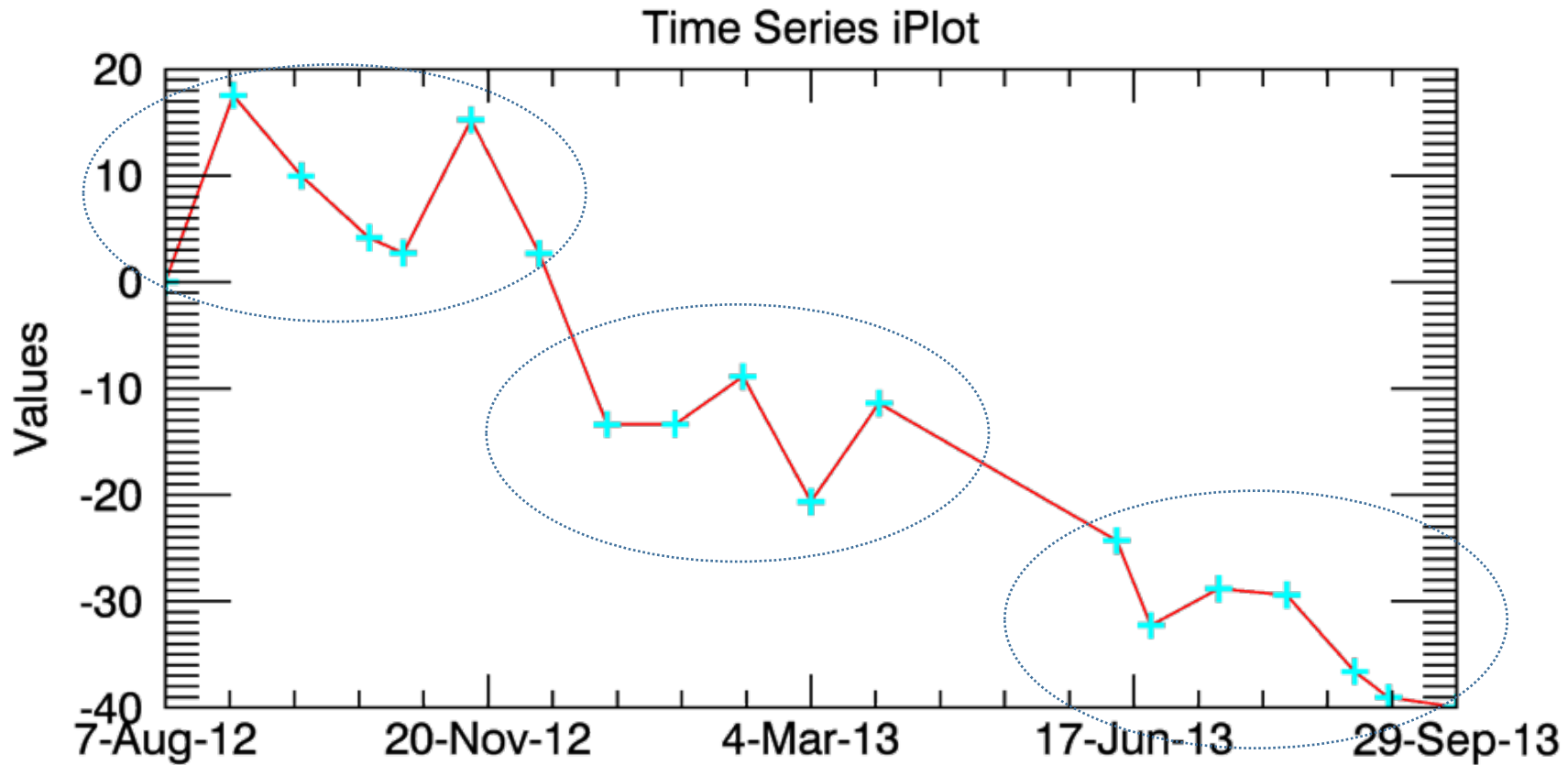


mm / year

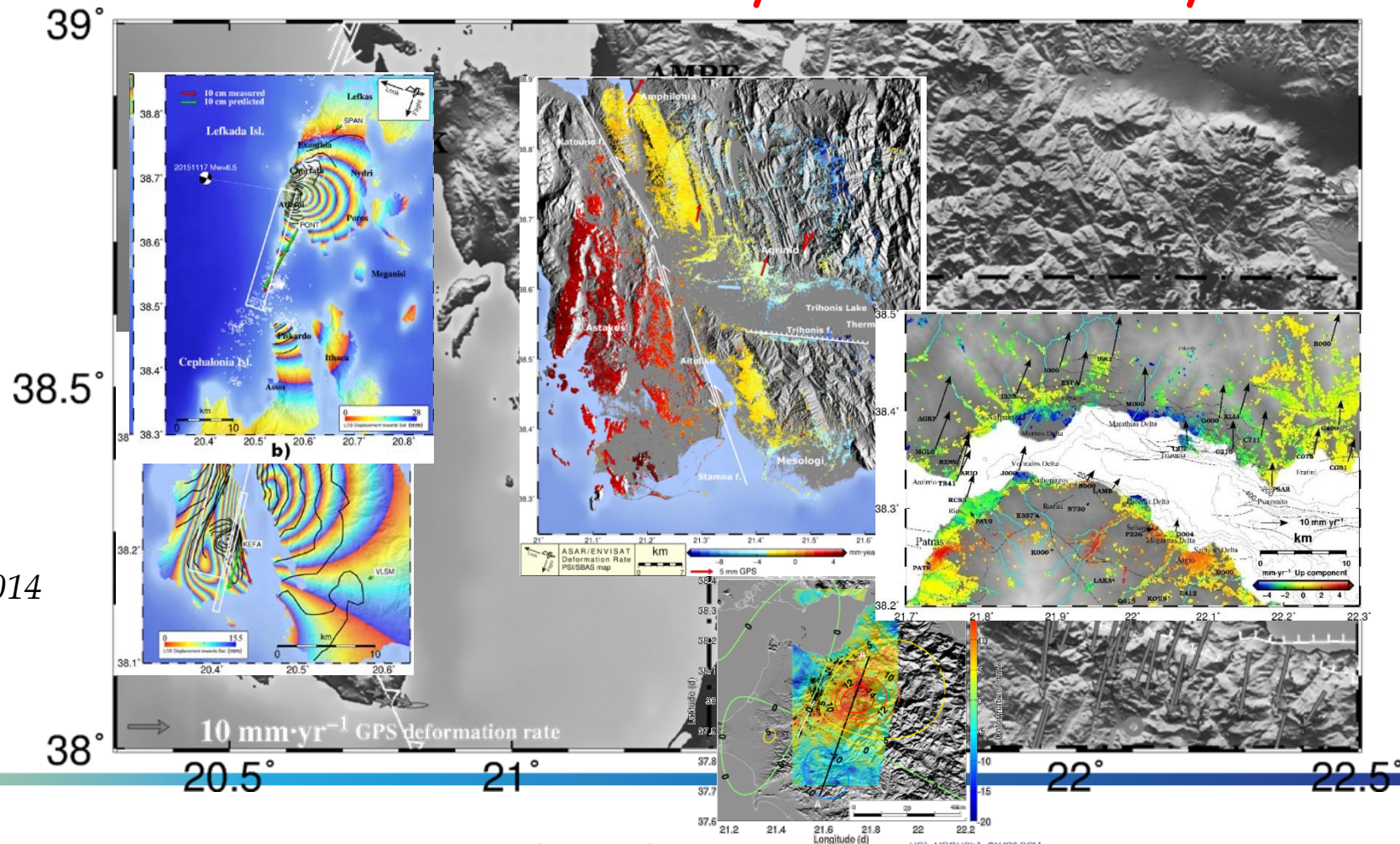


Deformation rate (mm / year)
to the direction
of maximum slope

Tracking - Quantification of Road Network Failure (4)



Corinth Rift Laboratory kai Interferometry



Ganas et al., 2016

Elias et al., 2016, 2017

Rio - Antirio Bridge



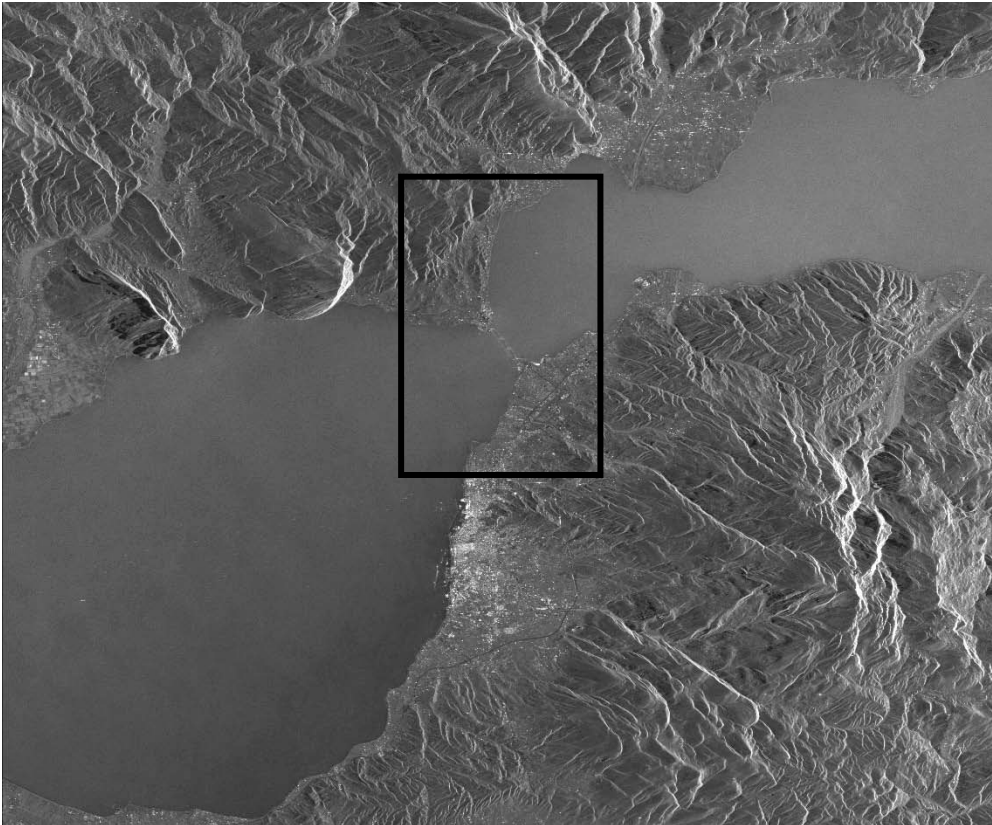
The Rio – Antirio Bridge is the longest multi-span cable stayed bridge of the World with its 2,252 meters deck.



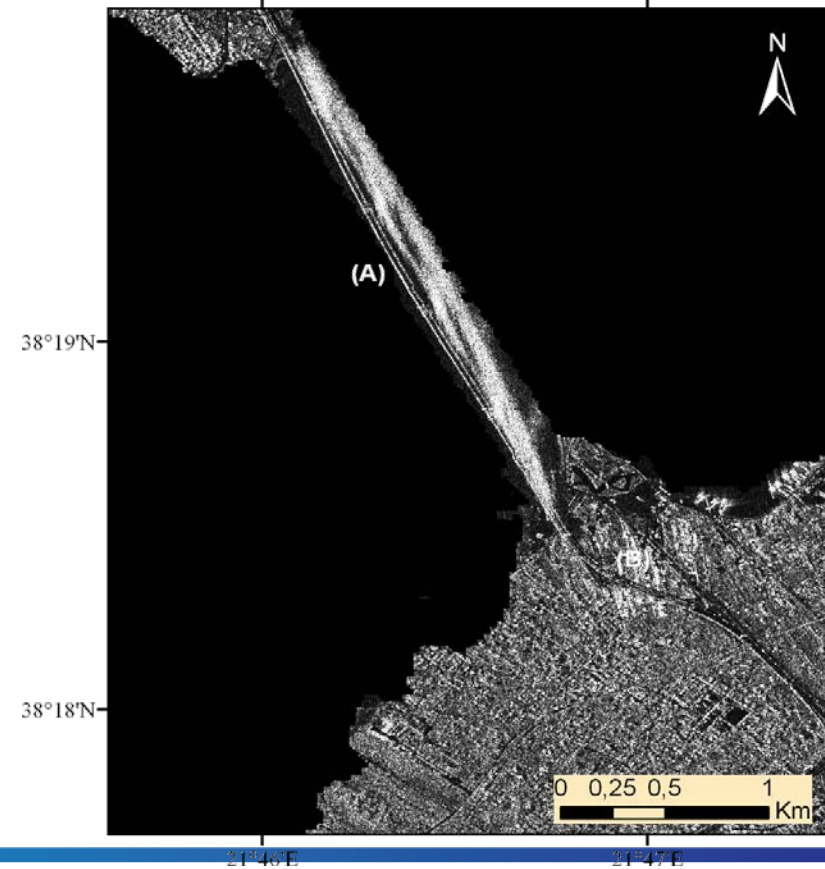
Its foundations lay on a seabed that reaches 65 meters of depth. This is a world record for a bridge as well as their diameter of 90 meters making of them the world's largest bridge foundations.

Rio - Antirio Bridge

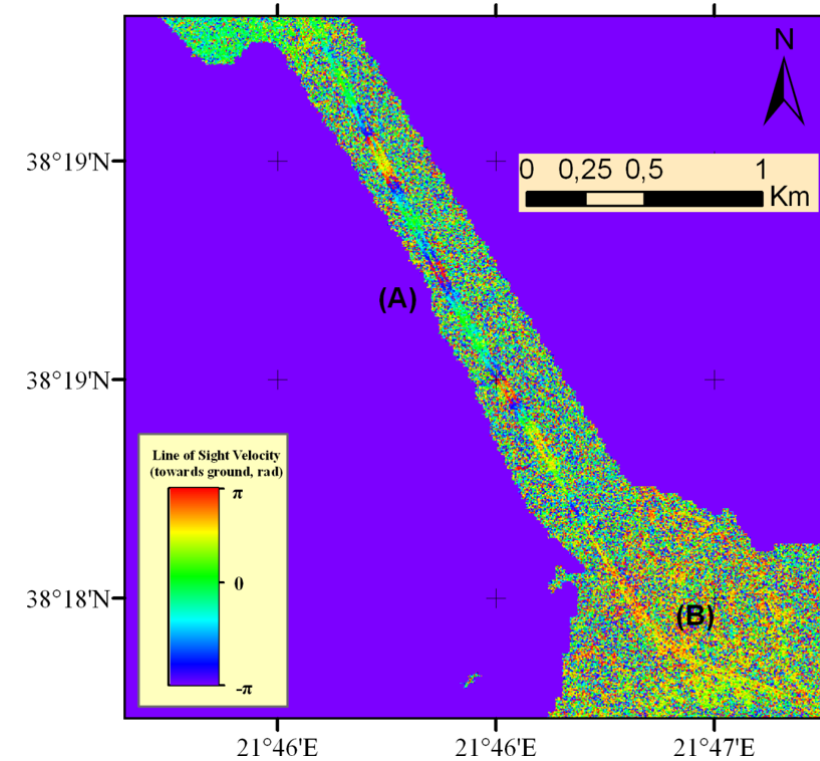
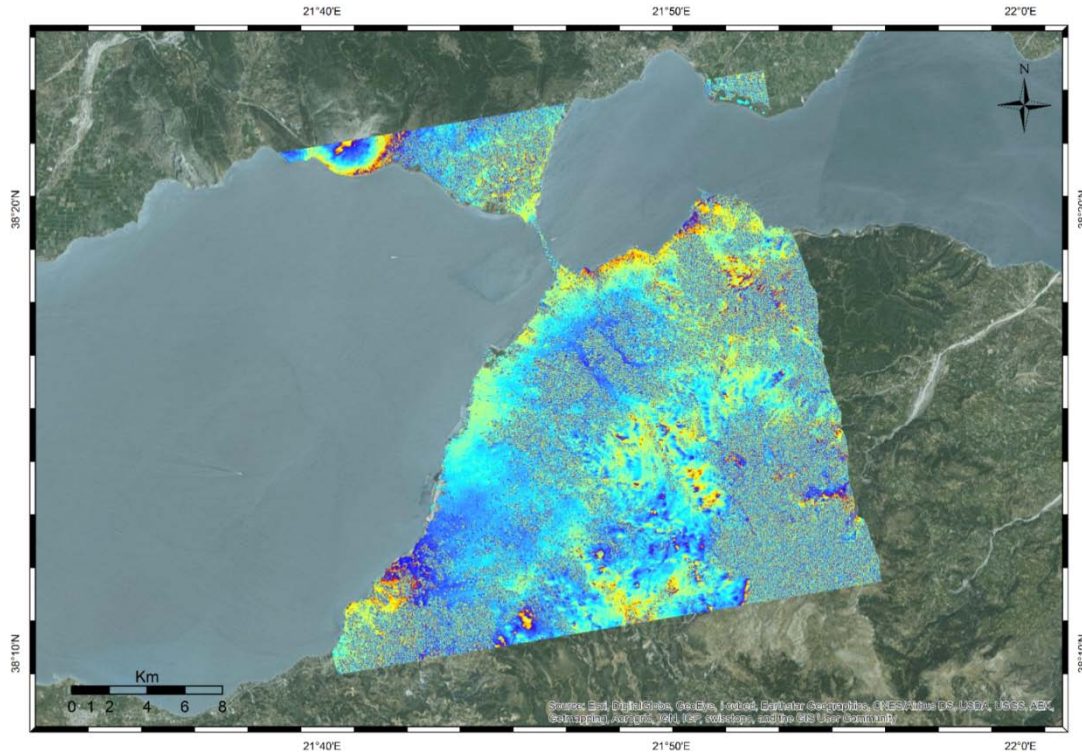
Amplitude image of bridge area



Radarsat-2, Ascending, Spotlight_ U16



Rio - Antirio Bridge



Interferometric pair of RS2 processing



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Thank you

Dr. George Drakatos
Dep. Director of IG/NOA

