



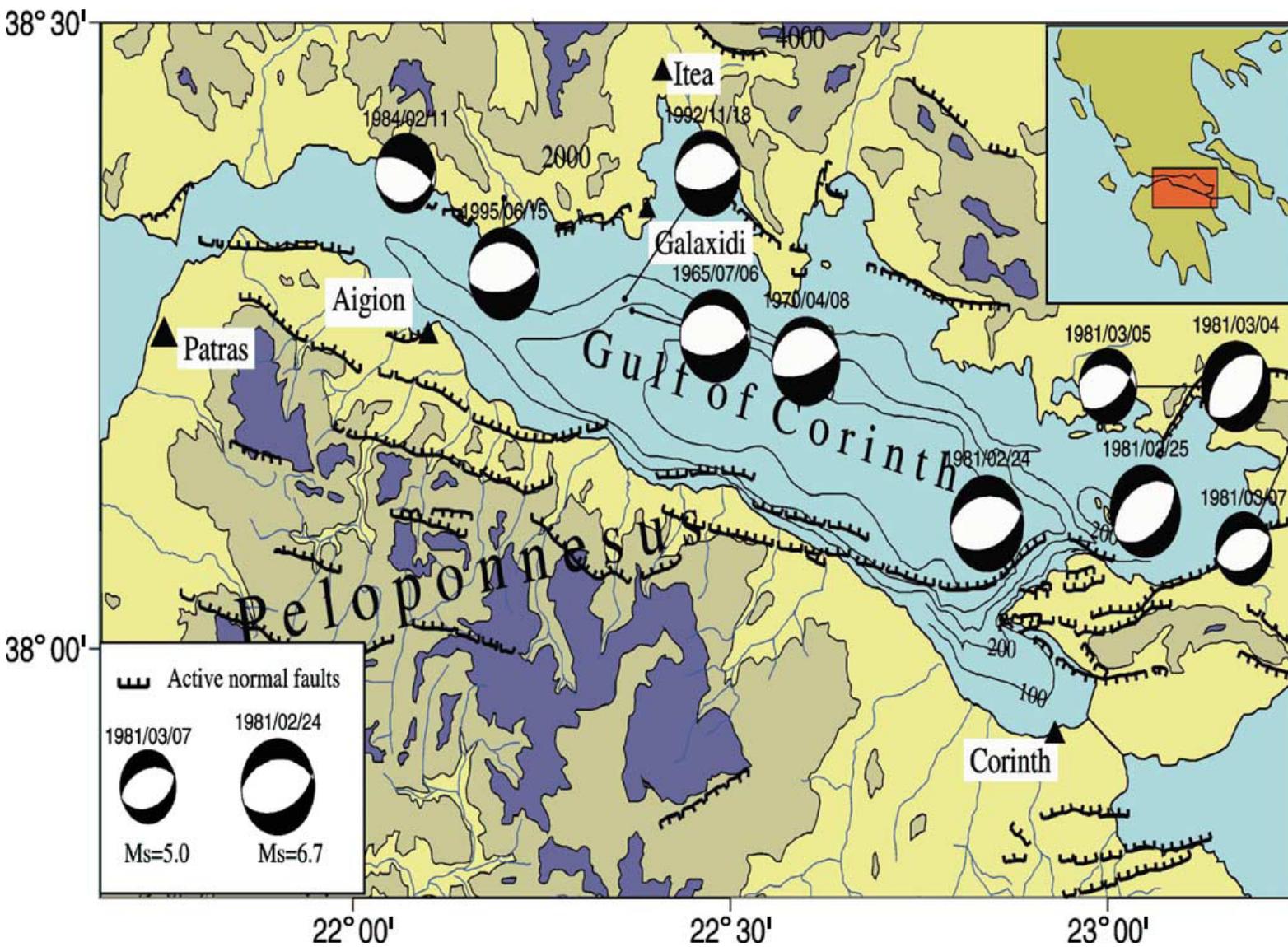
Comparison between Remote Sensing and GPS measurements for earthquake ground deformation monitoring

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UN/UAE/USA Workshop on the Applications of GNSS, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 16 - 20 January 2011

Context of this study



Data

Satellite images

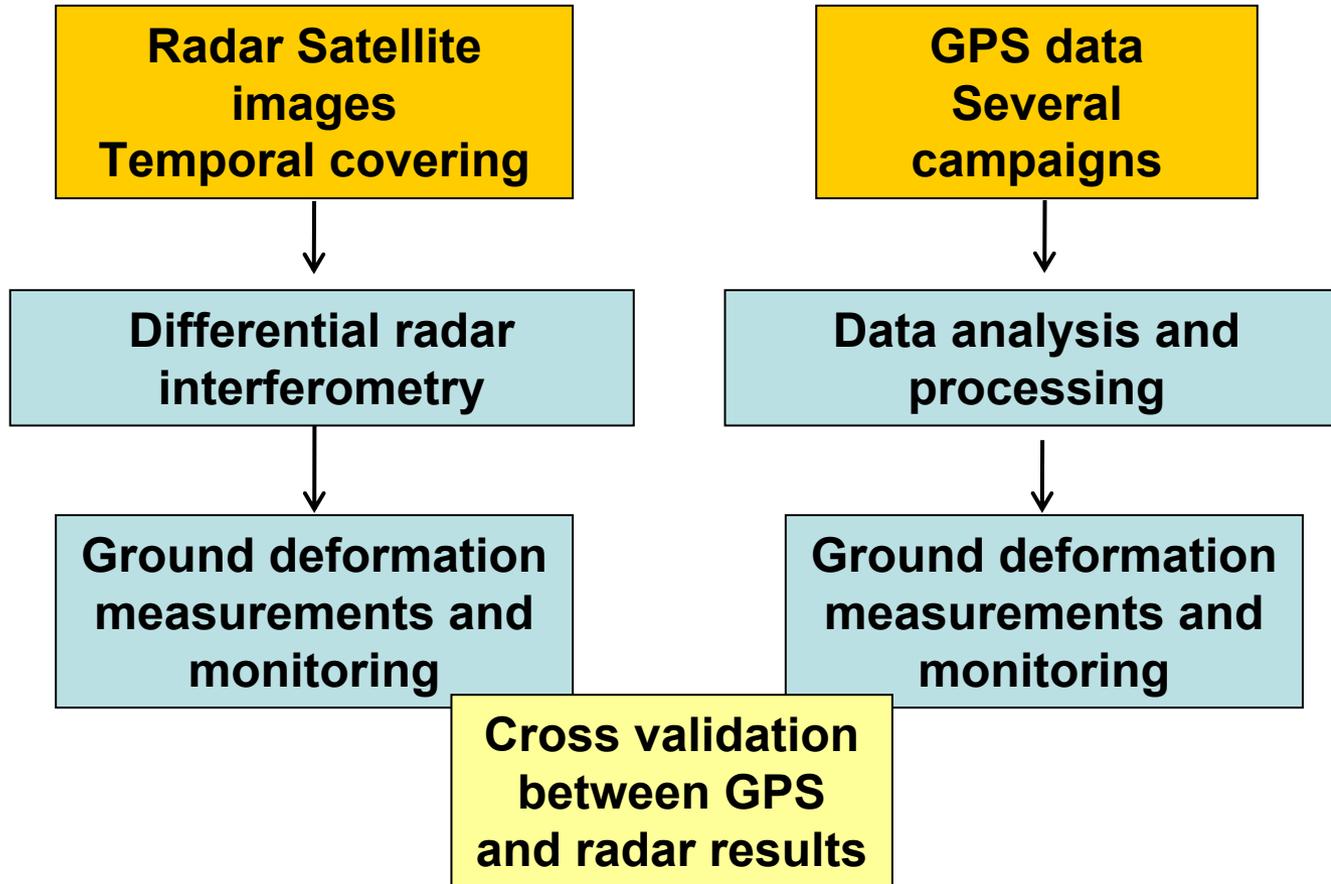
Geodesic data: GPS data

Tectonic and seismological data

Etc.

Gulf of Corinth seismically map

Objectives of this study



☞ Confront both results

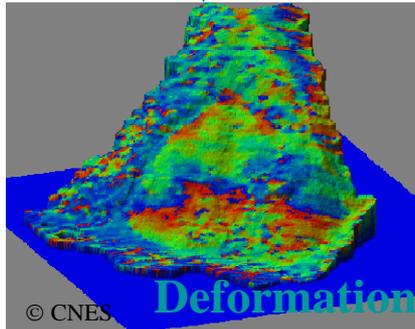
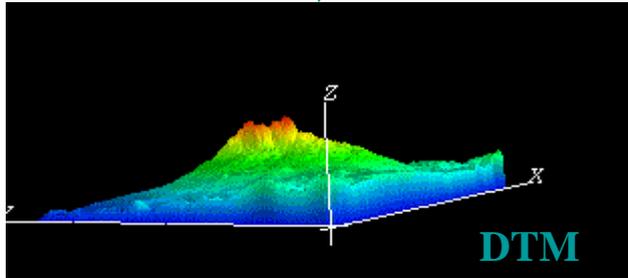
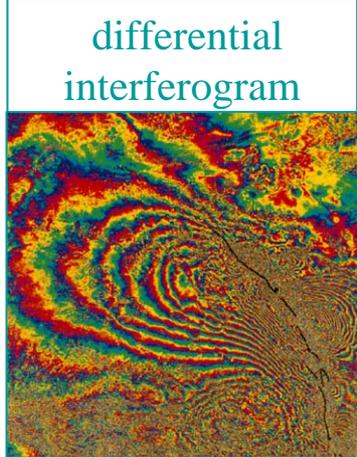
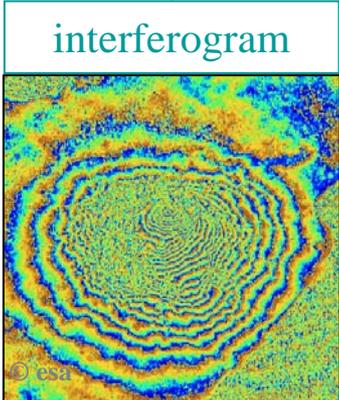
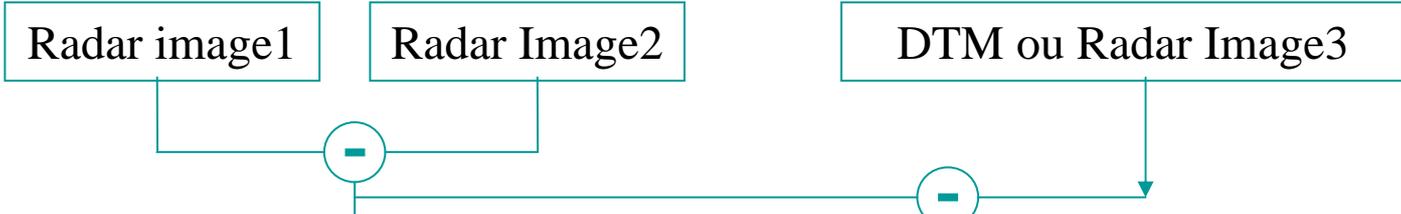
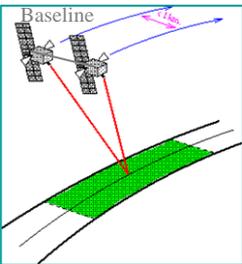
☞ Measure with great accuracy earthquake ground deformation by combining GPS and satellite data results.

Overview of the presentation

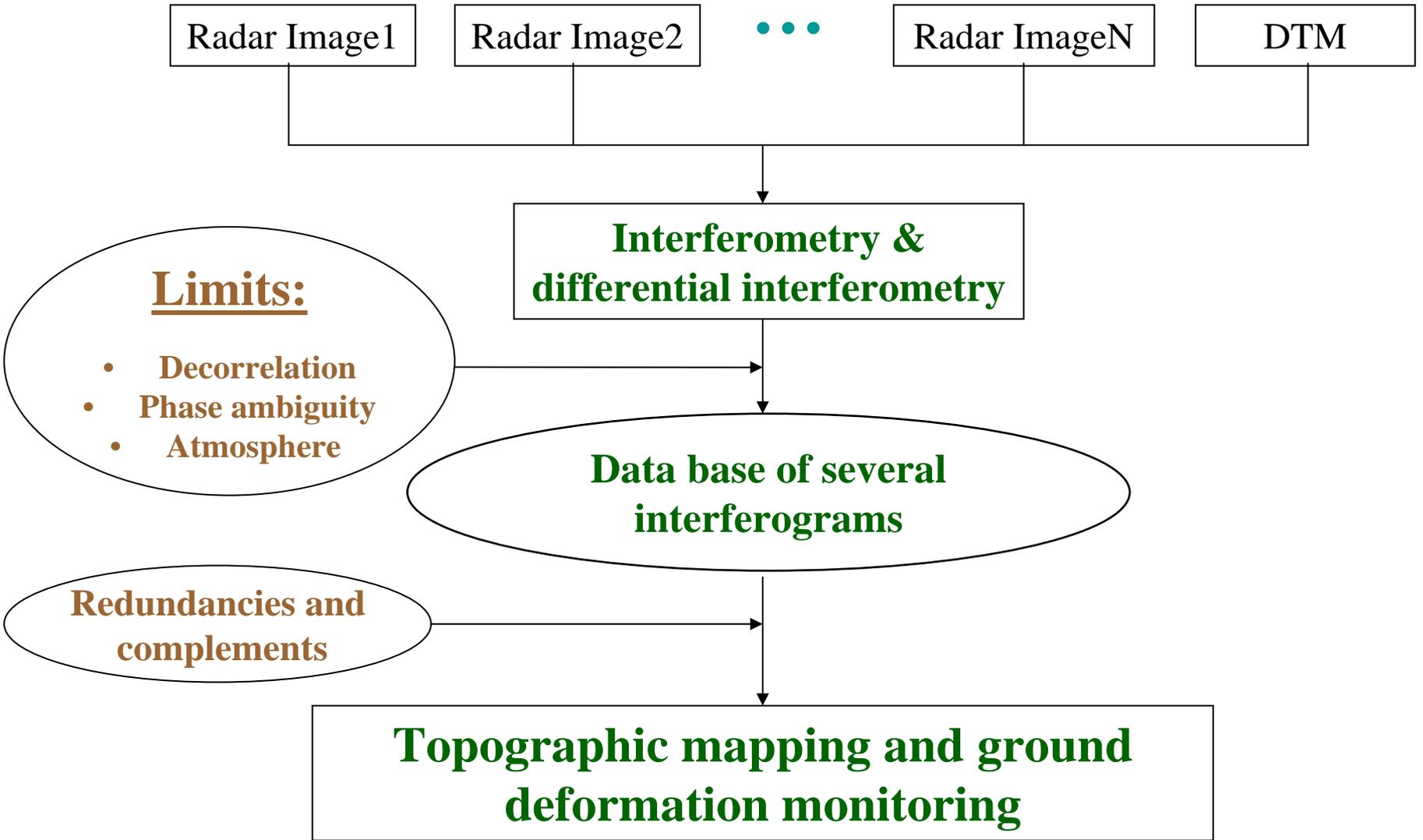
- 1. Radar interferometry for ground deformation**
 1. Principle
 2. Data
 3. Results
- 2. GPS data analysis and processing**
 1. Data
 2. Data analysis
 3. Results
- 3. Comparison results**
- 4. Conclusion**

Radar interferometry for ground deformation

Radar and differential radar interferometry (1/2)



Radar and differential radar interferometry (2/2)

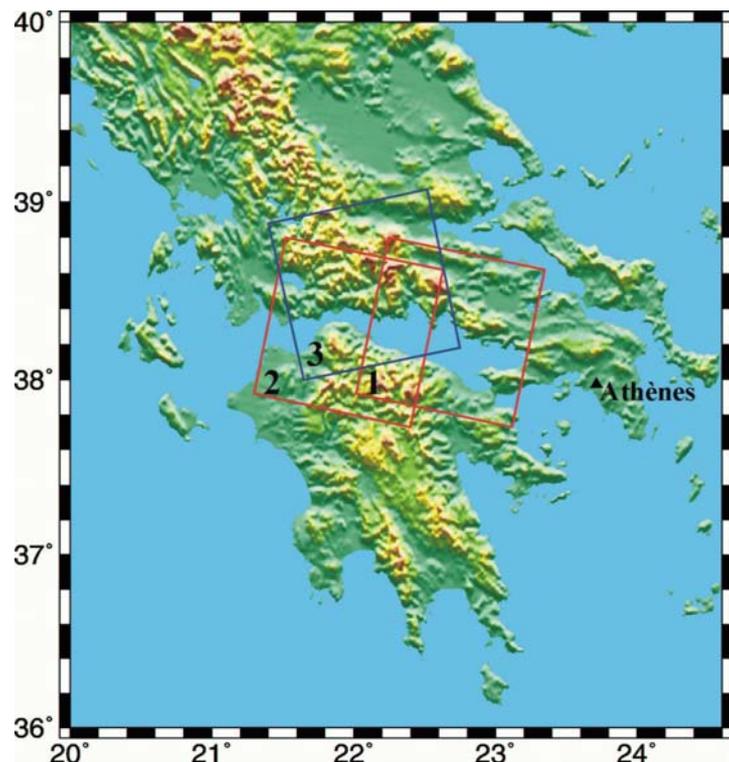


Dataset

38 radar images

From 1992 to 2001

Three tracks 2 descending
and one ascending



Satellite	N.orbite	Date	Time	Sense	Track	Frame
ERS1	4661	06/06/92	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	5162	11/07/92	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	5663	15/08/92	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	6164	19/09/92	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	6665	24/10/92	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	10172	26/06/93	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	19534	10/04/	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	22039	02/10/95	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	43081	11/10/99	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS2	5873	04/06/96	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS2	6374	09/07/96	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS2	12386	02/09/97	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS2	12887	07/10/97	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS2	15893	05/05/	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS2	22406	03/08/99	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS2	24410	21/12/	9h13 TU	D	7	2835
ERS1	6937	12/11/92	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS1	9943	10/06/93	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS1	10945	19/08/93	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS1	19806	29/04/95	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS1	20808	08/07/95	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	1135	09/07/95	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	1636	13/08/95	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	2137	17/09/95	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	5644	19/05/96	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	7147	01/09/	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	7648	06/10/96	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	8650	15/12/96	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	10654	04/05/97	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	12157	17/08/97	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS2	21676	13/08/99	9h15 TU	D	279	2835
ERS1	9578	15/05/93	20h48 TU	A	415	765
ERS1	10079	19/07/93	20h48 TU	A	415	765
ERS2	770	13/06/95	20h48 TU	A	415	765
ERS2	1271	18/07/95	20h48 TU	A	415	765
ERS2	20810	13/04/99	20h48 TU	A	415	765
ERS2	26822	06/06/00	20h48 TU	A	415	765
ERS2	27824	15/08/00	20h48 TU	A	415	765

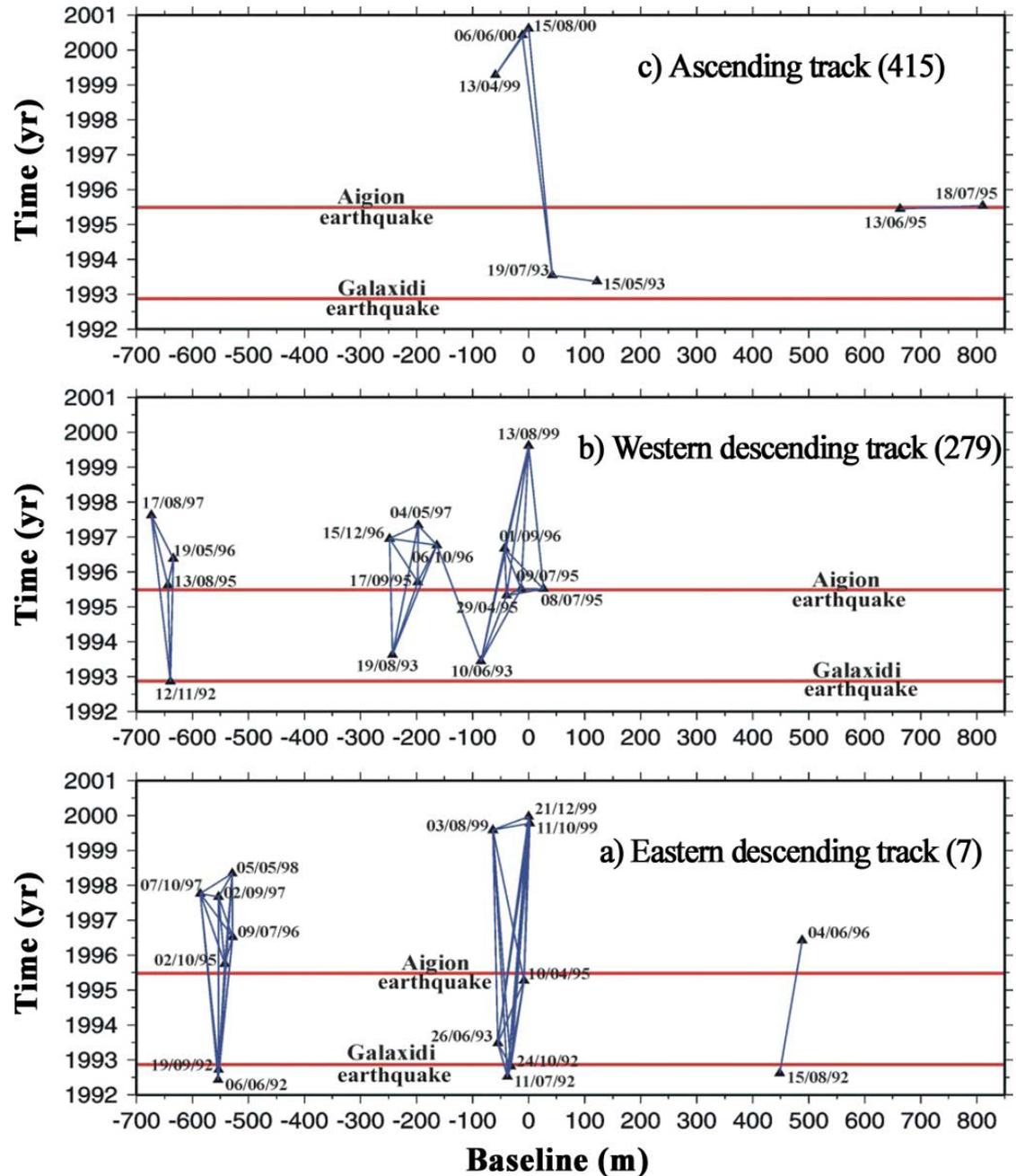
Data Temporal distribution

38 radar images

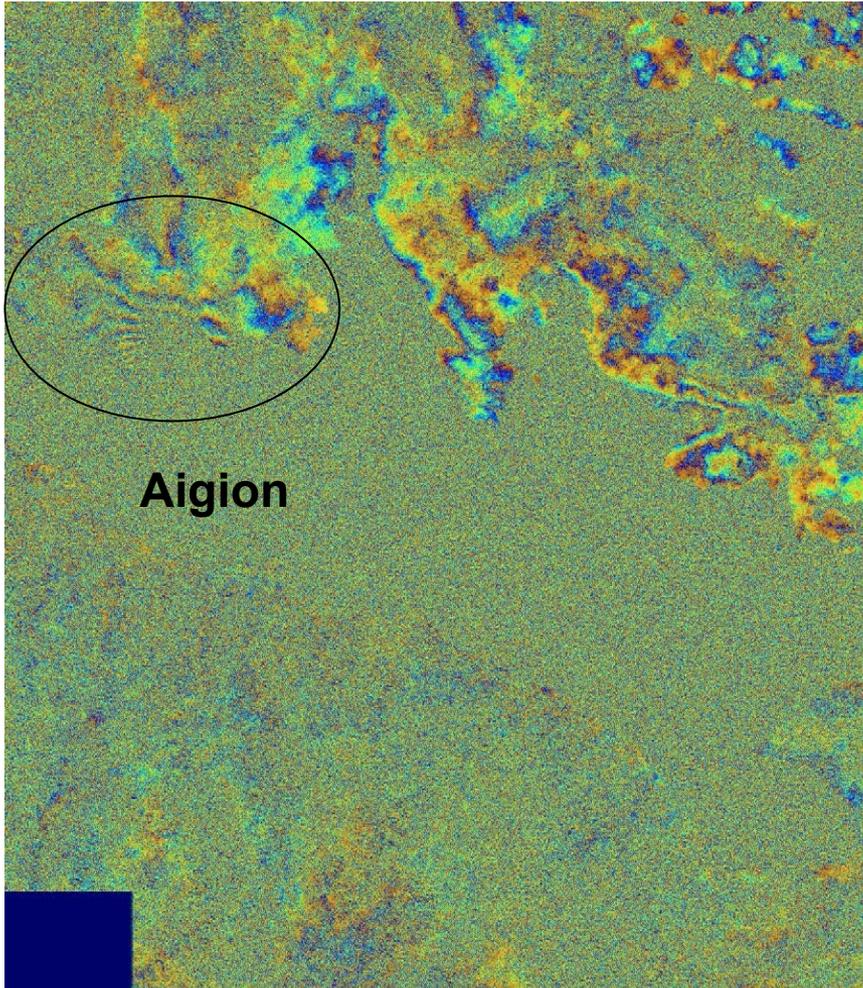


81 interferograms
(7 for track a, 31 for track b, and 43 for track c) (blue lines).

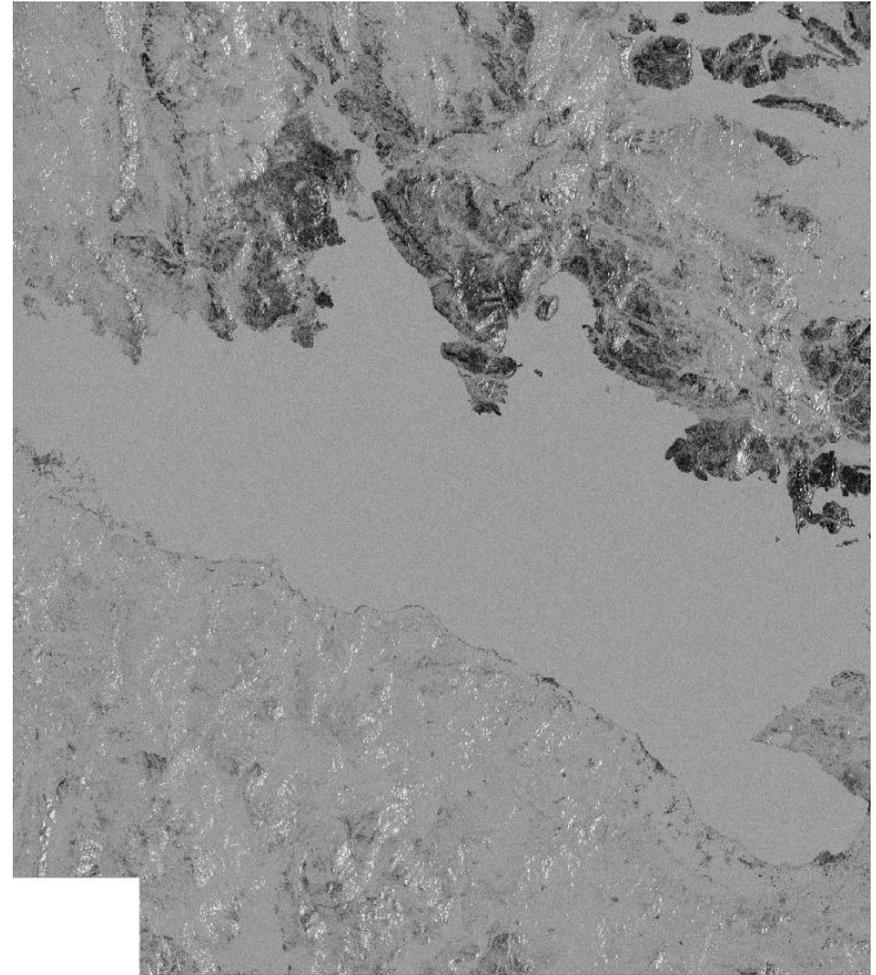
The 1992 $M_s = 5.9$ Galaxidi earthquake and the 1995 $M_s = 6.2$ Aigion event (red lines).



Interferometric data

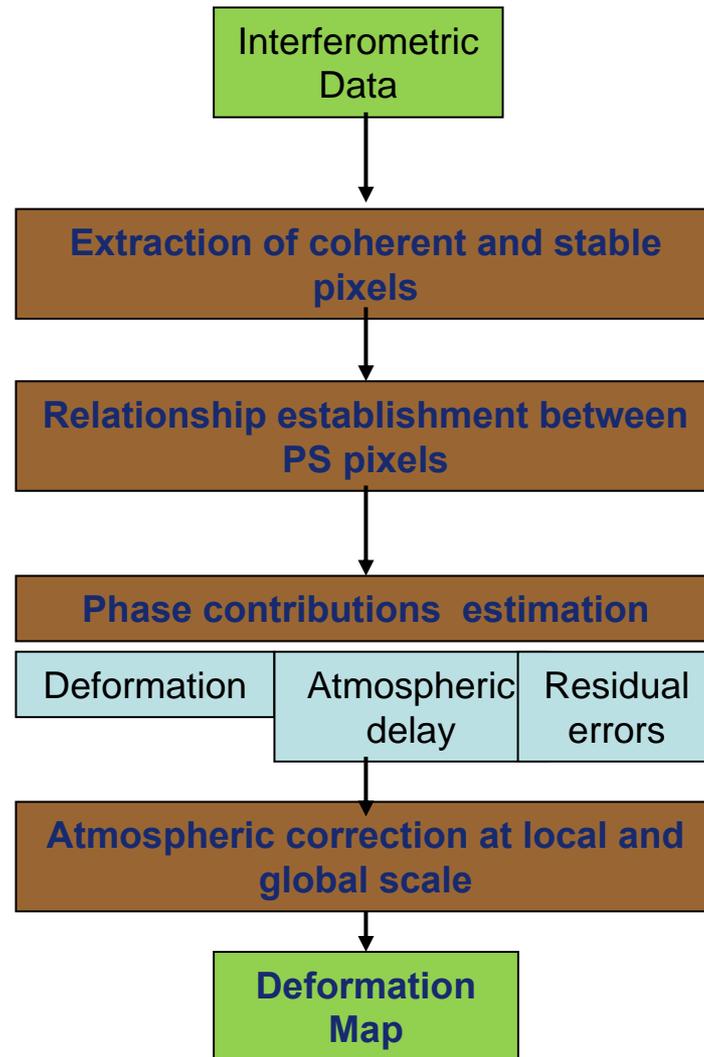


Differential interferogram

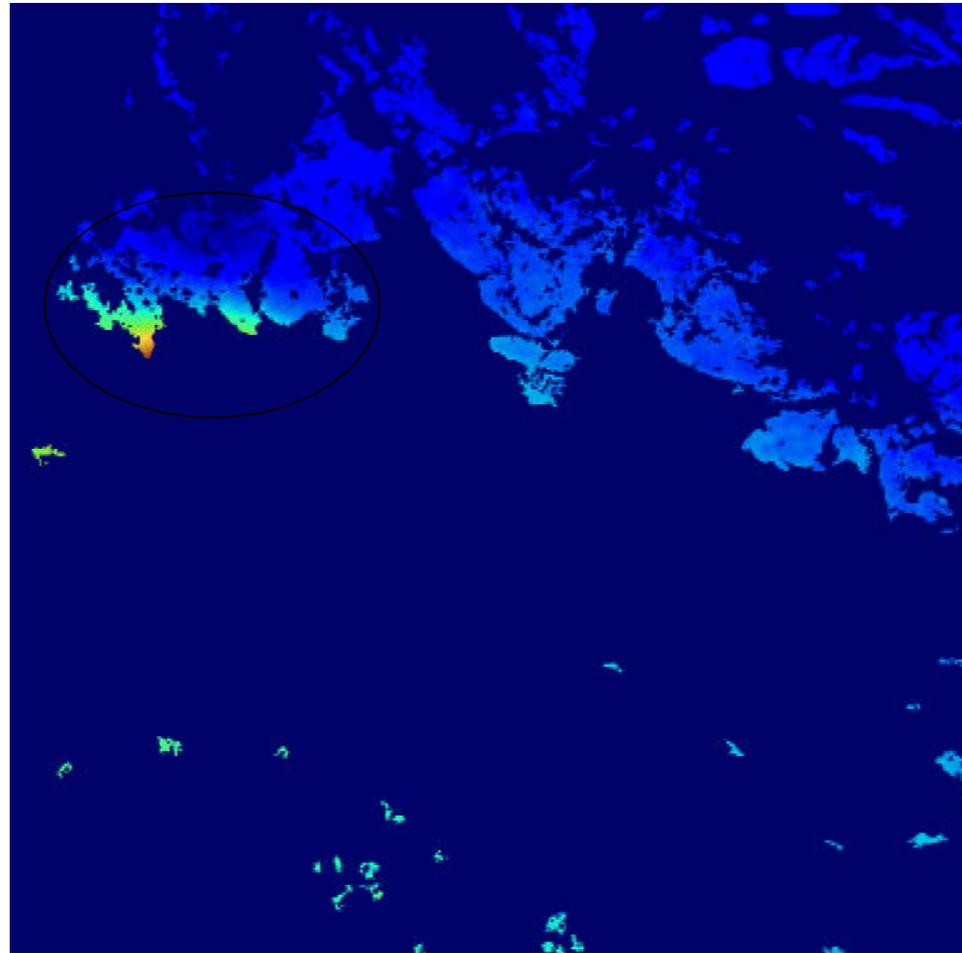


Temporal coherency map

Differential radar interferometry processing



Differential radar interferometry results



+30 mm

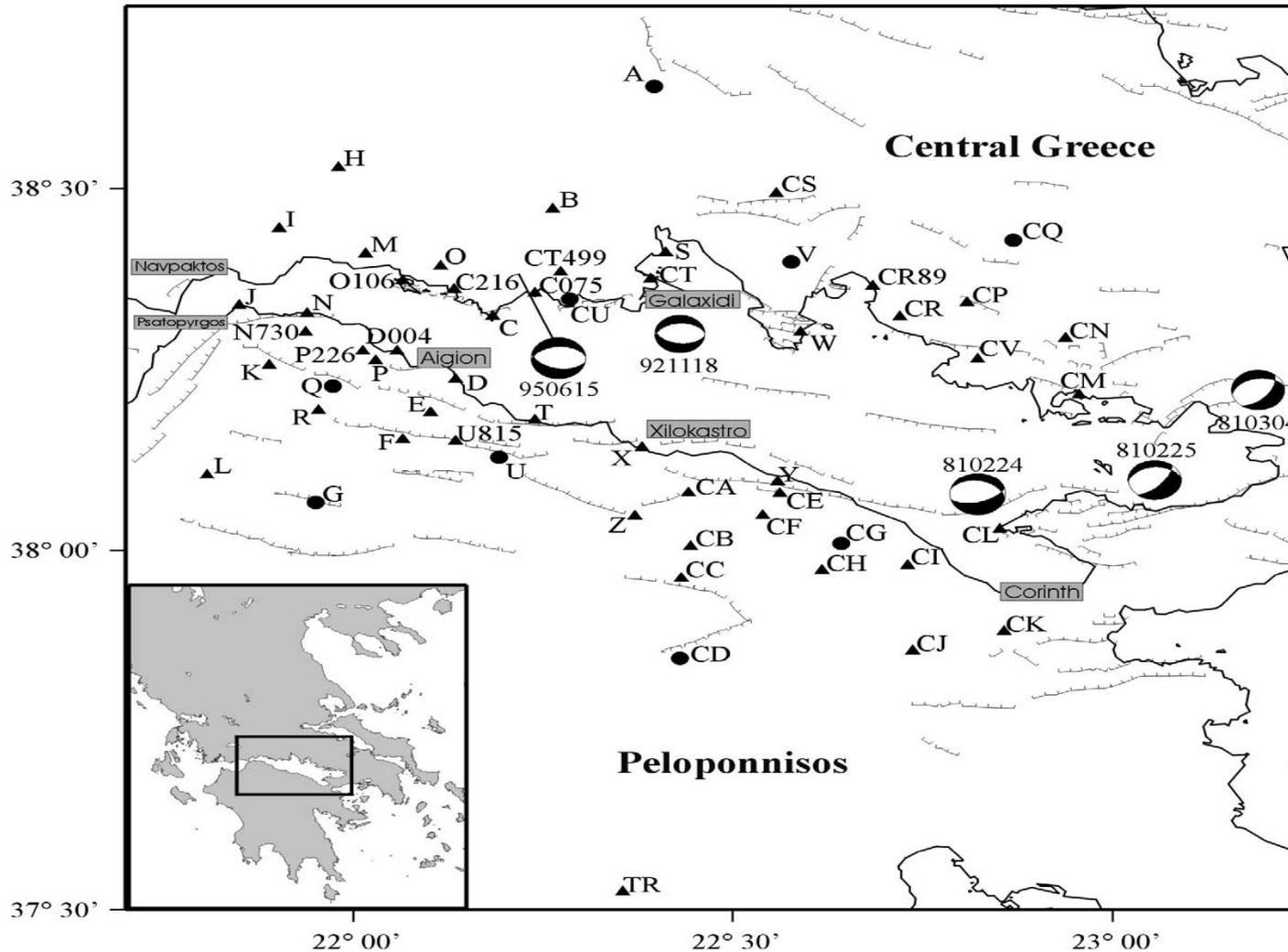
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-235mm

Deformation map

GPS data analysis and processing

GPS data



Eleven GPS campaigns from 1990 to 2001.

Dense GPS network: 57 first order points measured at least 3 times in a given campaign.

1 point per 5 km²: good simpling of the main active fault

Gulf of Corinth seismically map

GPS analysis and processing

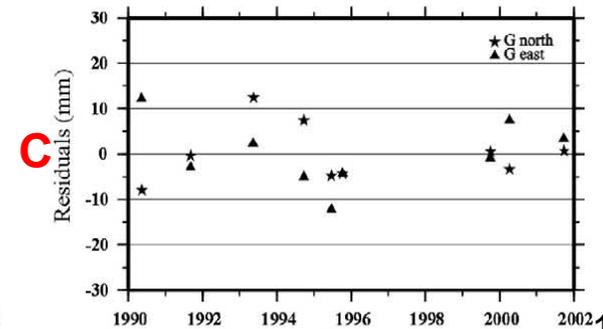
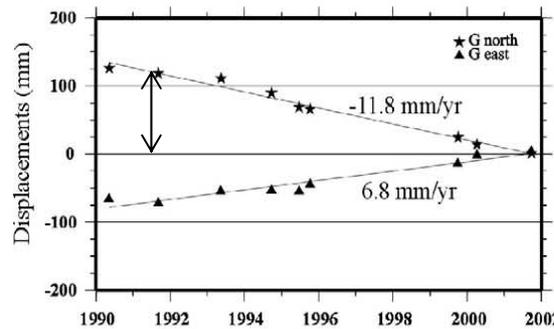
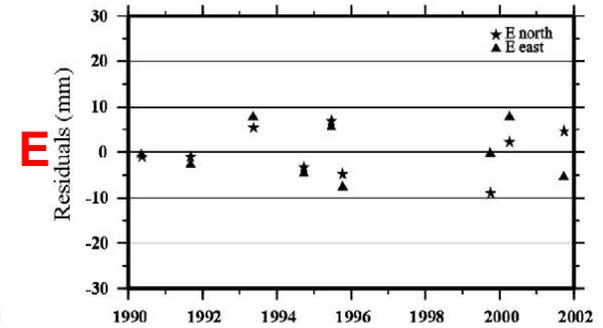
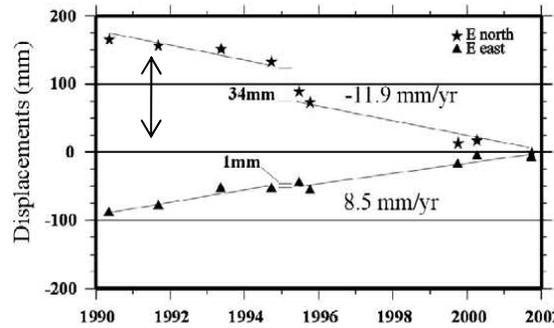
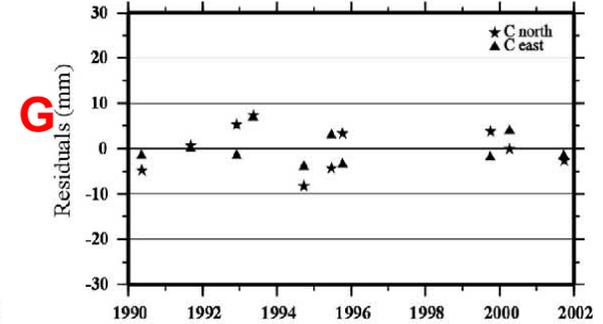
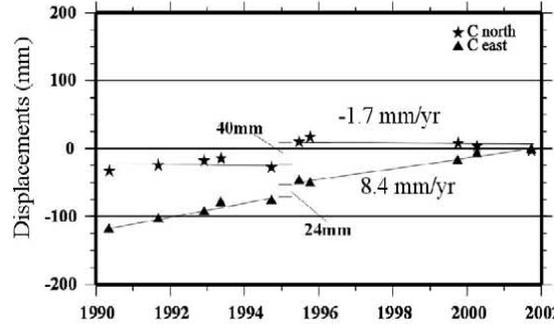
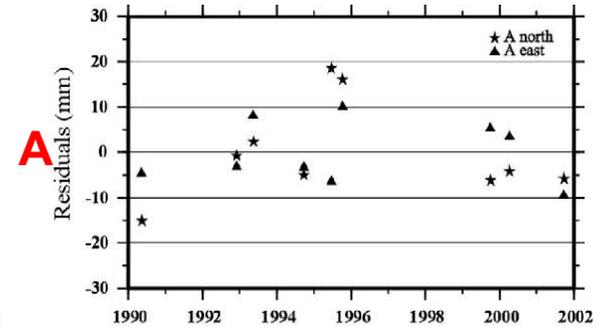
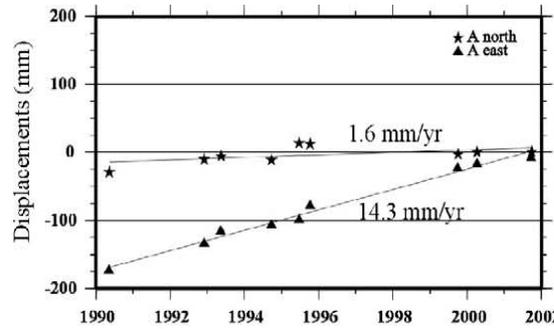
- **All data were processed using the GAMIT software and the same processing strategies.**
- **IGS precise orbits and GPS data are used to tie the network to ITRF2000 (International Terrestrial Reference Frame).**
- **The coordinates for each single campaign were obtained by combining the daily solutions using the GLOBK software.**
- **A 7-parameter Helmert transformation was applied and its parameters were estimated using the subset of IGS stations included in the computations.**

GPS results

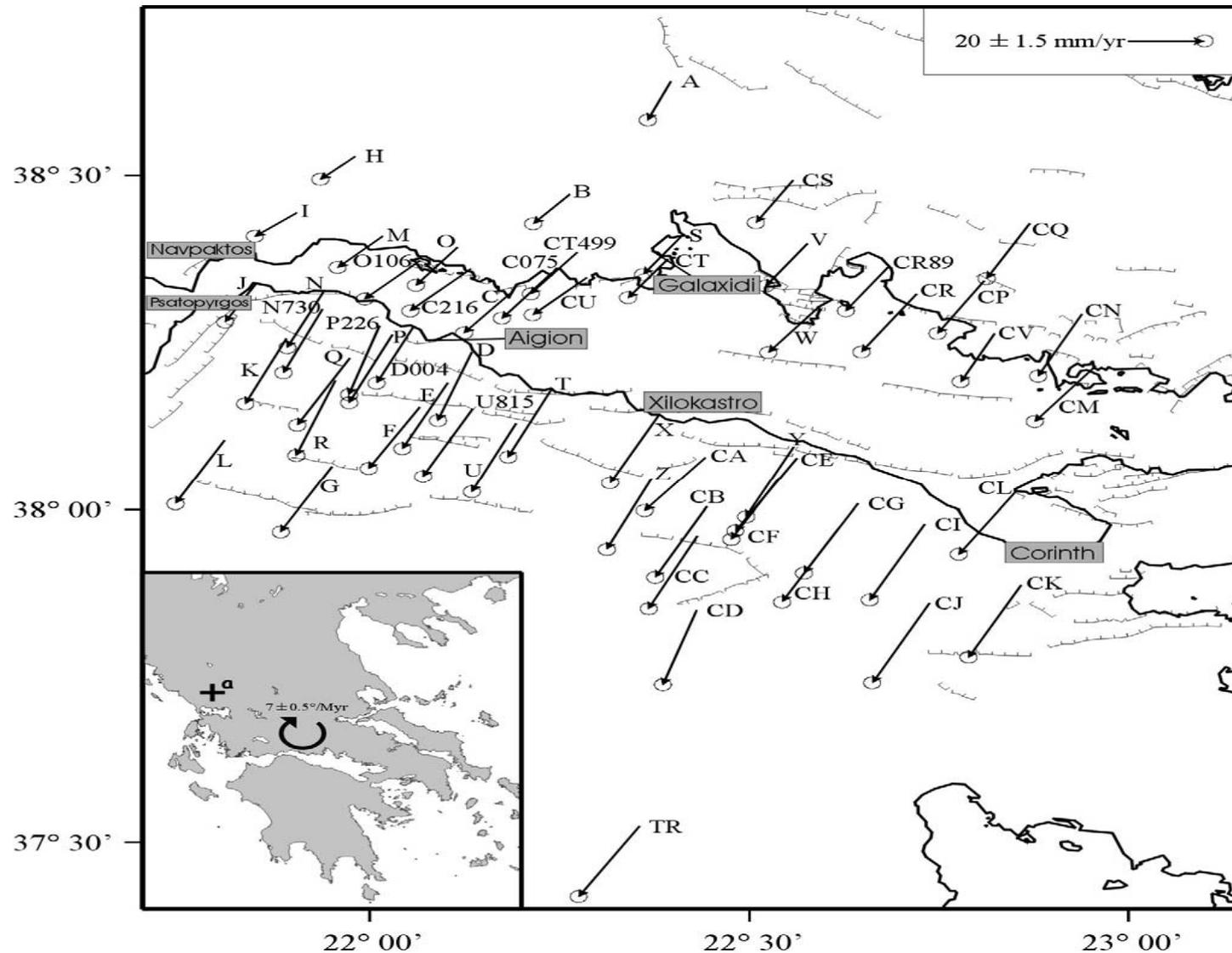
(Left) Temporal change of the ITRF2000 coordinates: points A, C, E, and G.

For C and E, a co-seismic offset has been estimated.

(Right) Residuals after velocities and co-seismic offsets.



GPS results



Velocities and Co-seismic displacements deduced from the 11 GPS surveys carried out between 1990 and 2001

The pole of rotation of the Central Greece block is shown in inset.

Fixed-Europe reference frame.

Velocities and Co-seismic displacements map

GPS conclusions

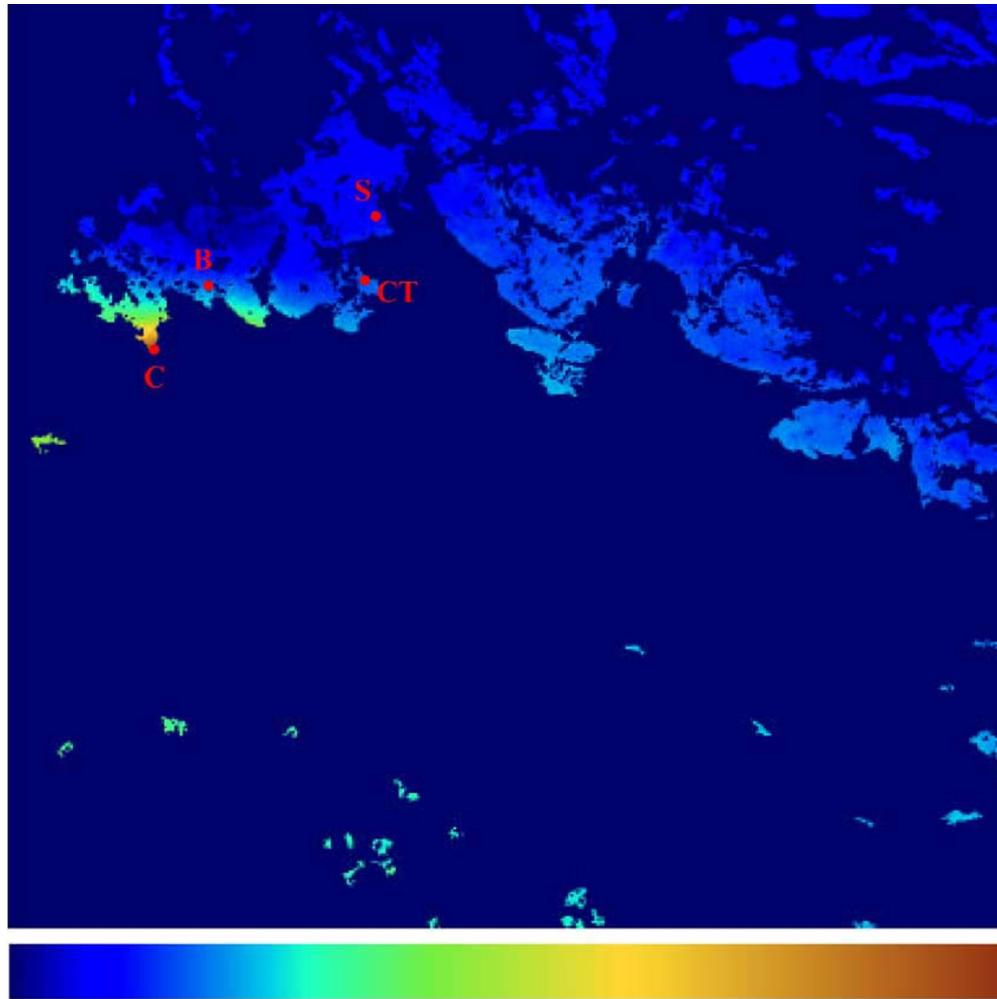
- The GPS velocities show that the extension is almost entirely accommodated offshore in the internal part of the rift in a band as narrow as 10 km near Aigion.
- The extension rate measured over eleven years is ~ 11 mmyr⁻¹ to the N185° E in the central part of the rift (Xilokastro) and ~ 16 mmyr⁻¹ to the N185° E in its western part (Aigion).
- Peloponnesos moves at 30 mmyr⁻¹ towards N215° E, a value in good agreement with that obtained from larger-scale surveys.
- The slow rate of deformation across the major faults of the southern part of the Gulf implies long recurrence periods for large earthquakes ($M_s = 6.5$ to 7) on these faults, 500–1000 years or more.
- The smaller structures located in the inner part of the rift (like the 1995 fault) accommodate most of the rift extension probably with relatively frequent earthquakes of lower magnitude ($M_s = 5.5$ to 6.5).

GPS and Satellite images comparison

Limitations: The incidence of two main aspects:

- 1) the time spanning of the GPS measurements of the Gulf of Corinth network does not cover always the time spanning of the Differential radar interferometry analysis.**
- 2) The distribution of the coherence in the Gulf of Corinth area is not homogeneous.**

GPS and Satellite images cross validation



+30mm

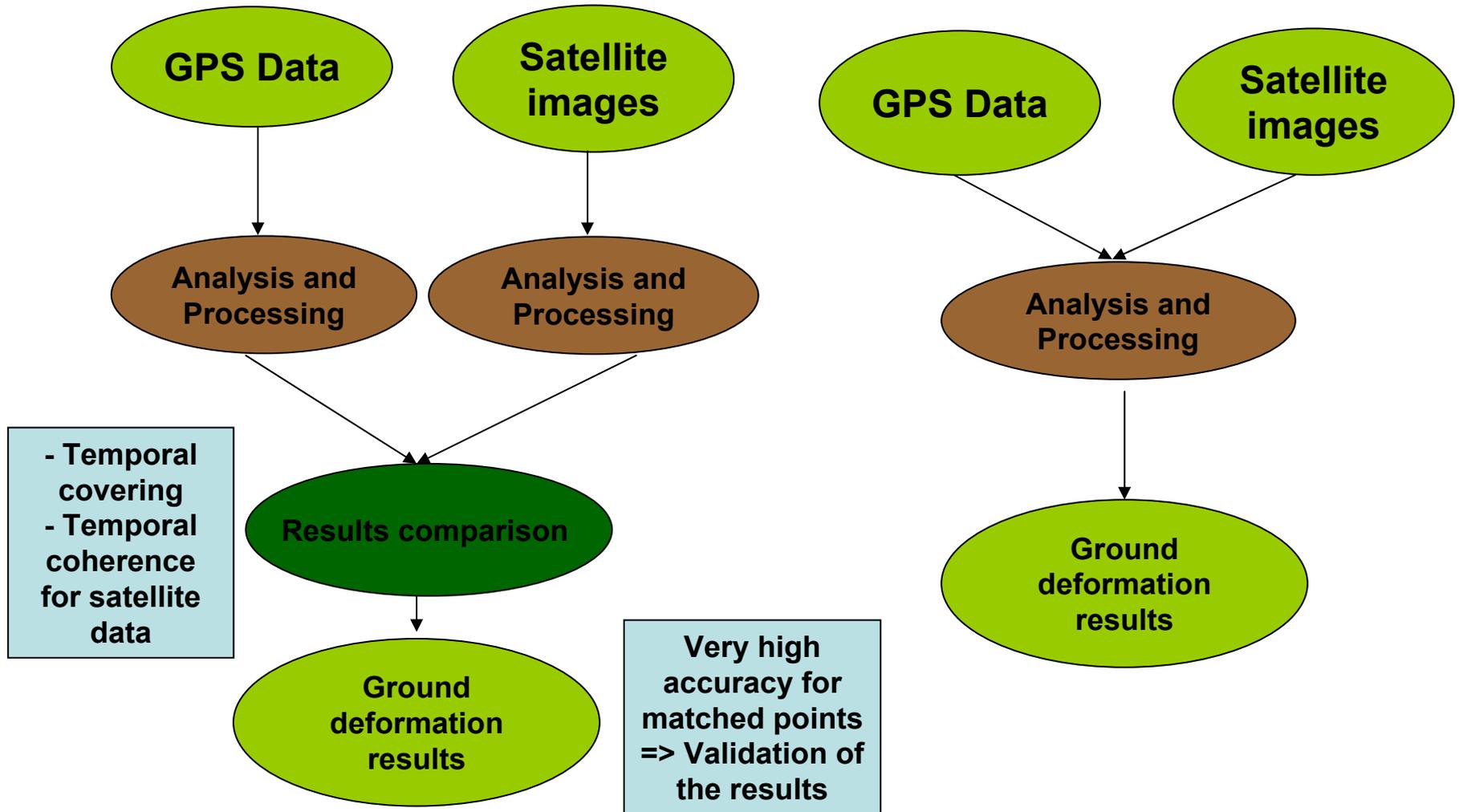
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-235mm

Deformation map

	GPS measurements (mm)	DinSAR measurements (mm)
B	7 ± 16	4 ± 19
C	-202 ± 17	-204 ± 23
CT	-1 ± 13	3 ± 10
S	-18 ± 20	-20 ± 7

Conclusion



Thanks for your attention