

## Realizing a geodetic reference frame using GNSS in the presence of crustal deformations: The case of Greece

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### Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Deformation field in Greece
  - Constant plate motions
  - Earthquakes etc.
- 3. **Deformations and HEPOS**
- 4. Discussion



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Geodetically derived velocities relative to Eurasia (Nyst and Thatcher, 2004)



#### **Constant plate motions**



Differential displacements of the HEPOS stations over a two-years period (w.r.t. station 041A, 11/2007 - 11/2009) (Gianniou, EUREF 2010)

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## The Andravida 2008 EQ

- Day: June 8, 2008
- Magnitude (L): 6.5
- Depth: 25 Km





#### **Deformations due to Earthquakes**



#### The 2008 offshore South Peloponnese EQ

- Day: Feb. 14, 2008
- Magnitude (L): 6.2
- Depth: 41 Km





#### **Deformations due to Earthquakes**



# The Cephalonia 2014 EQs (strongest events)

- Days: Jan 26 / Feb 3 2014
- Mw: 6.0 / 5.9
- Depths: 16 /11 Km





#### **Deformations due to Earthquakes**



The Cephalonia 2014 EQs:

Displacements at non-HEPOS stations for the period before Jan 26 and after Feb 3, 2014.

(Ganas et al., 2015 Acta Geodyn. Geomater, Vol 12)



#### **Deformations due to Earthquakes**

### The Cephalonia Feb. 3, 2014 EQ Source: Kontoes et al, (2015), BEYOND, EGU 2015 Splinter Session



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#### **Deformations due to Earthquakes**



#### The North Aegean Sea 2014 EQ

- Day: May 24, 2014
- Mw: 6.9
- Depth: 28 Km





#### Deformations due to volcanic activity

The 2011-2012 Santorini volcano inflation (effect on HEPOS station)







#### Deformations due to volcanic activity

The 2011-2012 Santorini volcano inflation (overview)



Source: I. Papoutsis et al. 2013, GRL, Vol 40, 267-272



Source: http://geophysics.eas.gatech.edu/anewman/research/Santorini



#### Deformations due to volcanic activity

The 2011-2012 Santorini volcano inflation (Station Nomi)



Source: http://dionysos.survey.ntua.gr/



## 3. Approach currently followed in HEPOS

### The two sub-networks considered in HEPOS



Based on the tectonic characteristics of the stations, two subnetworks\* (with an overlap zone) have been formed.

(Gianniou et al., 2013)

\* Crete has always been treated as a separate network.

### 4. Discussion Choosing a reference frame

- Provided that the velocity field is homogeneous, a reference frame can always be defined to ensure practically zero-velocities.
- This is not possible in the case of inhomogeneous velocity field.

IGS08 Velocities (Chatzinikos et al., EUREF 2013)



**ETRF2000 Velocities** 



### 4. Discussion Semi-dynamic datum

In a semi-dynamic datum coordinates remain fixed at a reference epoch.

Coordinates computed at time of observations, are being 'transformed' (backdated) to the coordinates that would have been measured at the reference epoch.

### 4. Discussion Examples of deformation areas

**US - California** 





## 4. Discussion

**Examples of deformation areas** 

### US - California

#### HTDP (Horizontal Time Dependent Positioning) software

- Estimates horizontal crustal velocities
- Estimates crustal displacements from one date to another
- Updates (or backdate) positional coordinates from one date to another
- Transforms positional coordinates from one reference frame to another and/or from one date to another
- Transforms certain types of geodetic observations from one reference frame to another and/or from one date to another
- Transforms crustal velocities from one reference frame to another

### 4. Discussion Examples of deformation areas



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#### **New Zealand**

#### Introduction of NZDG2000

- ITRF96 based
- Reference epoch 2000.00
- Use of deformation model
  - Constant deformation
  - Localized patches for EQs

### 4. Discussion Examples of deformation areas

### **New Zealand**

#### **Implications-Limitations**

- complexity, annoyance <sup>1</sup>
- coordinates of CORS change <sup>1</sup>
- the deformation model becomes more complex as patches accumulate <sup>1</sup>
- successful use of the deformation model requires thorough understanding of its principles <sup>1</sup>
- incorporation of the deformation model in market software, is complicated especially due to the numerous patches.

### 4. Discussion Coordinate changes and Network-RTK



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Network-based techniques (VRS, MAC, FKP) facilitate daily surveying.

However, these techniques presume consistent station coordinates, which was not necessary for the classical Single-Base approach.



- The maintenance and realization of a reference frame in regions of active, complex deformations (constant term plus earthquakes) is particularly demanding.
- The approach currently used in HEPOS cope to a large extend with the problem of different velocities between the northern and southern part of the country, but cannot face localized deformation.
- Local deformations due to EQs, volcanic activity etc. should be considered, taking into account the national and international experience (US, New Zealand etc.).
- The 2014 EQs of Cephalonia and Samothrace can be used as pilot studies.



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