

Institute report 2009: Chalmers

Department of Space Geodesy and Geodynamics

Onsala Space Observatory

Staff

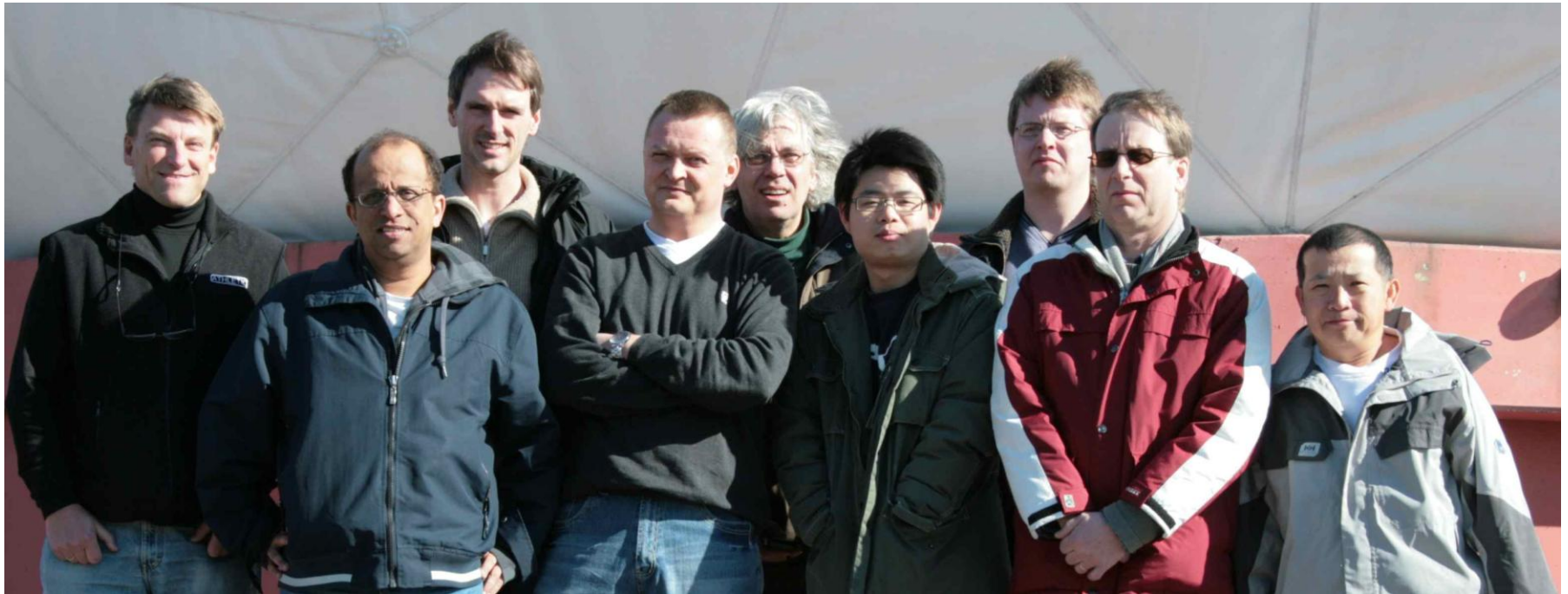
Gunnar Elgered	(Head of Department)
Rüdiger Haas	(Senior researcher, head of GEO-group)
Jan Johansson	(Adjoint Prof., SP Borås)
Hans-Georg Scherneck	(Senior researcher)

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Ph.D. students

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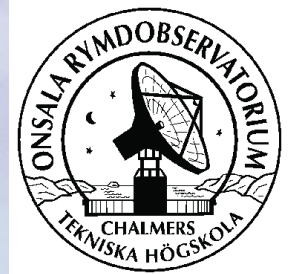
- GNSS
- VLBI
- InSAR
- Gravimetry



GNSS Tide Gauge

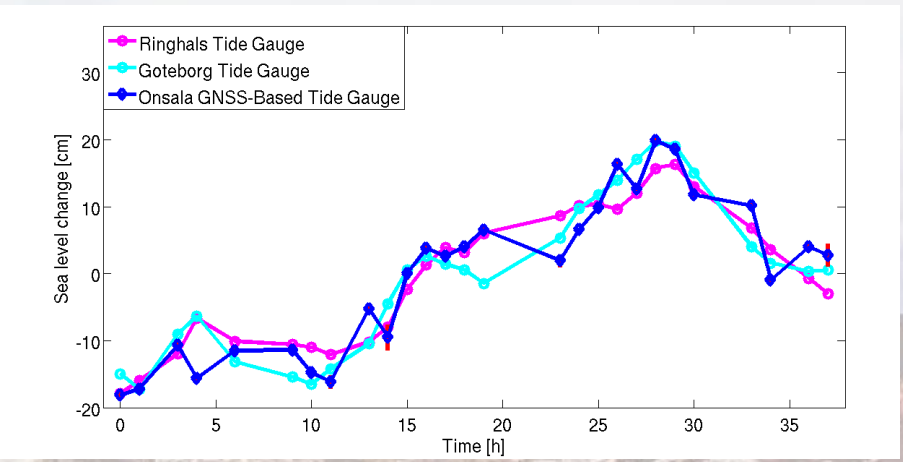
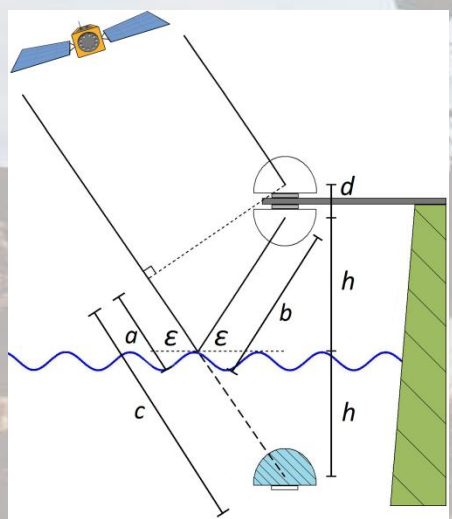
Measuring sea surface height using GNSS-signals

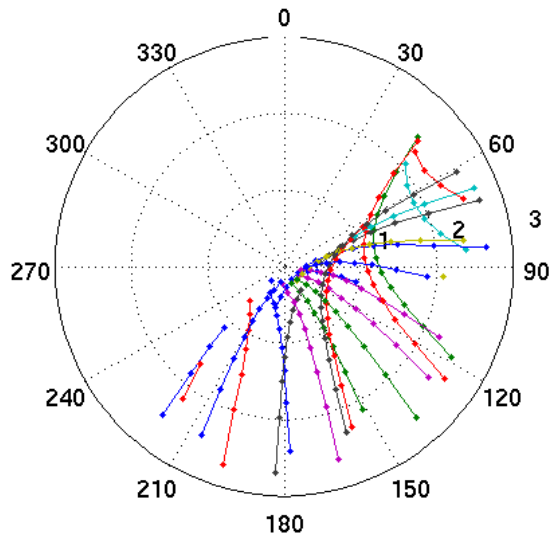
In 2008 we started a project to measure sea level and its variations using GNSS-signals. We installed two GNSS-antennas at the coast at the Onsala Space Observatory, one looking upward and another one looking downward towards the sea surface. The upward looking antenna receives the directly incoming GNSS-signals while the downwards looking antenna receives the signals that are reflected on the sea surface. The analysis of phase measurements performed with the corresponding GNSS-receivers gives results for the sea surface height and its variation.



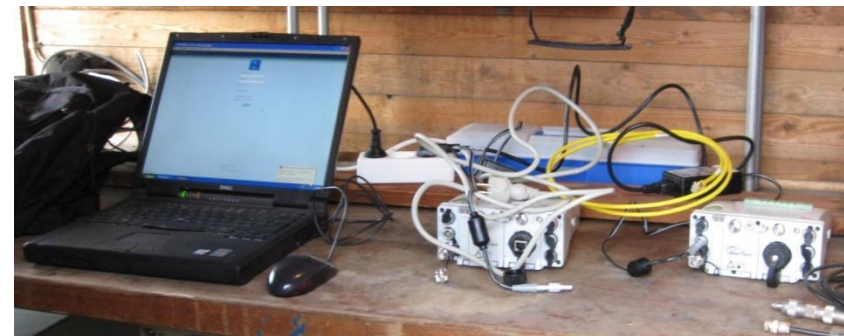
Sea Level Monitoring Using a GNSS-Based Tide Gauge

Johan Löfgren, Rüdiger Haas, Jan Johansson
Department of Radio and Space Science,
Chalmers University of Technology, Göteborg, Sweden





The surrounding to the north and west of the GNSS-based tide gauge consisted of coastline and a boathouse, while all other directions were open sea.



GNSS seismometry

- **GNSS-measurements of simulated seismic events**

Starting in 2008 we performed several hundred simulations of seismic events with an industrial robot. A GNSS antenna was mounted on top of the robot, and its movements were measured with a high-rate GNSS receiver.

High-Rate GNSS Techniques for the Detection of Large Seismic Displacements

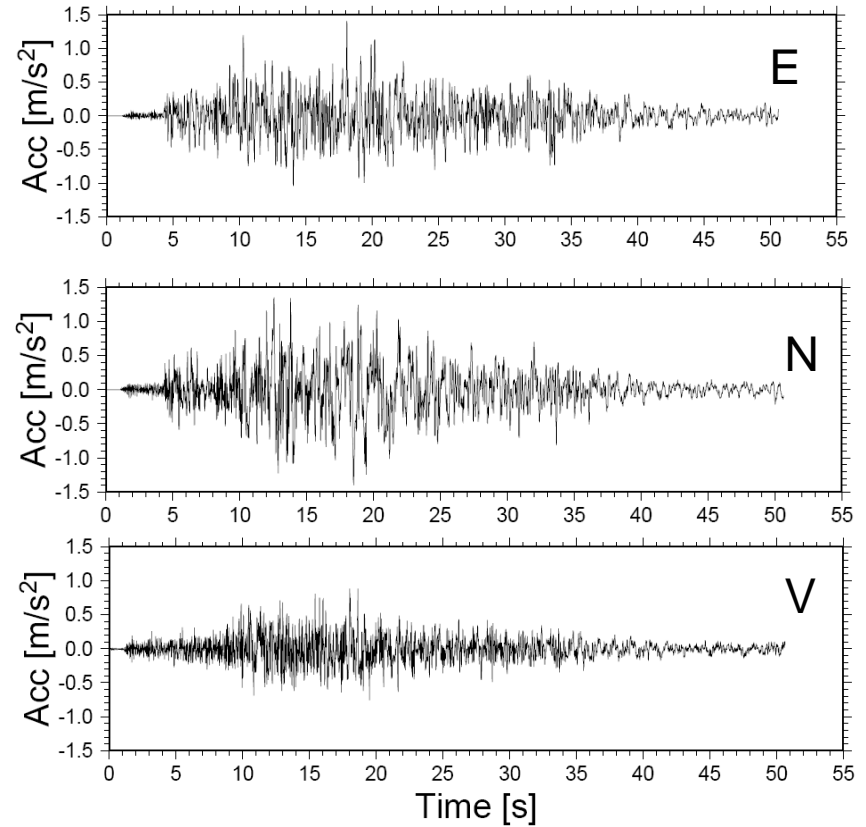
**T. Ning, J.M. Johansson, H.-G. Scherneck,
P.O.J. Jarlemark, and R. Emardson**

**Proceedings of the *IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGRASS)*, pp. 359–362,
13–17 July, Cape Town, South Africa, 2009**



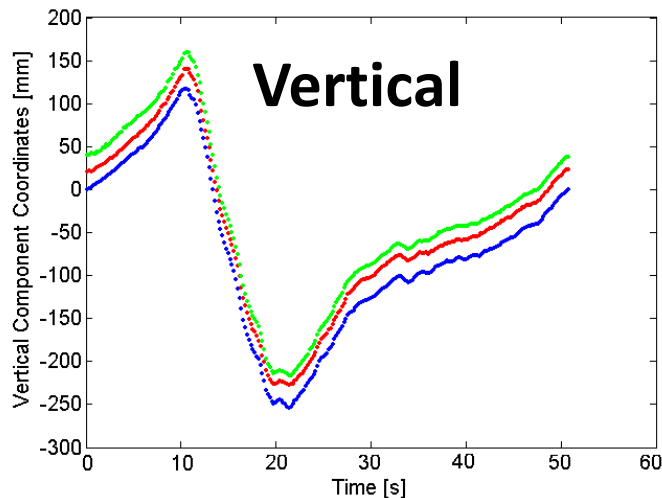
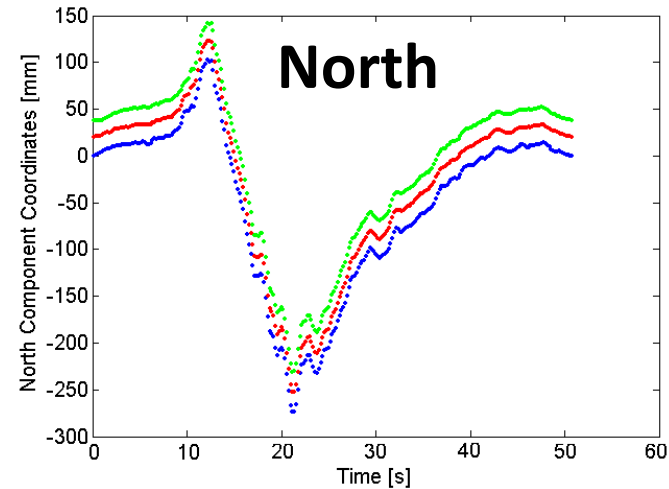
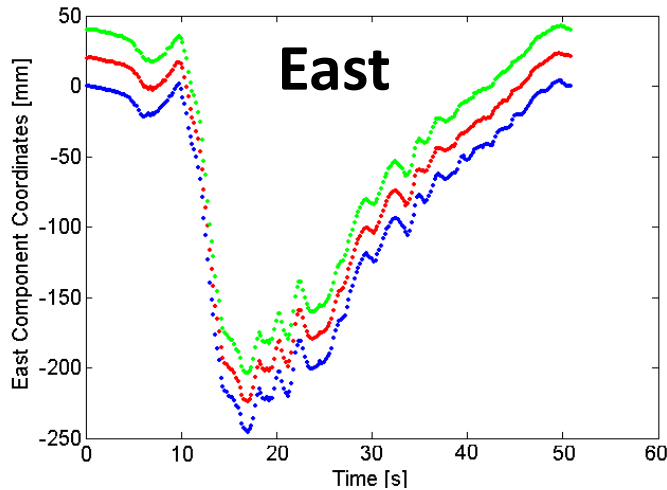
Simulate Michoacán (Mexico)
earthquake Sep 19, 1985, $M_w=8.0$

Acceleration (seism. observations)



Parameter	Michoacán	empirical
Subsurface rupture length	180 km	200 km
Rupture area	9000 km ²	10 000 km ²
Displacement	~6.5 m	0.8 ... 3 m

Comparisons between the commanded robot coordinates (**blue data**) and the estimated coordinates obtained from the GPS data



The plotted GPS curves are offset +20 and +40 mm for the **Short** and **long baseline processing** to increase visibility.

GNSS Data Processing

Use GPS L1 carrier phase observations as fundamental measurements

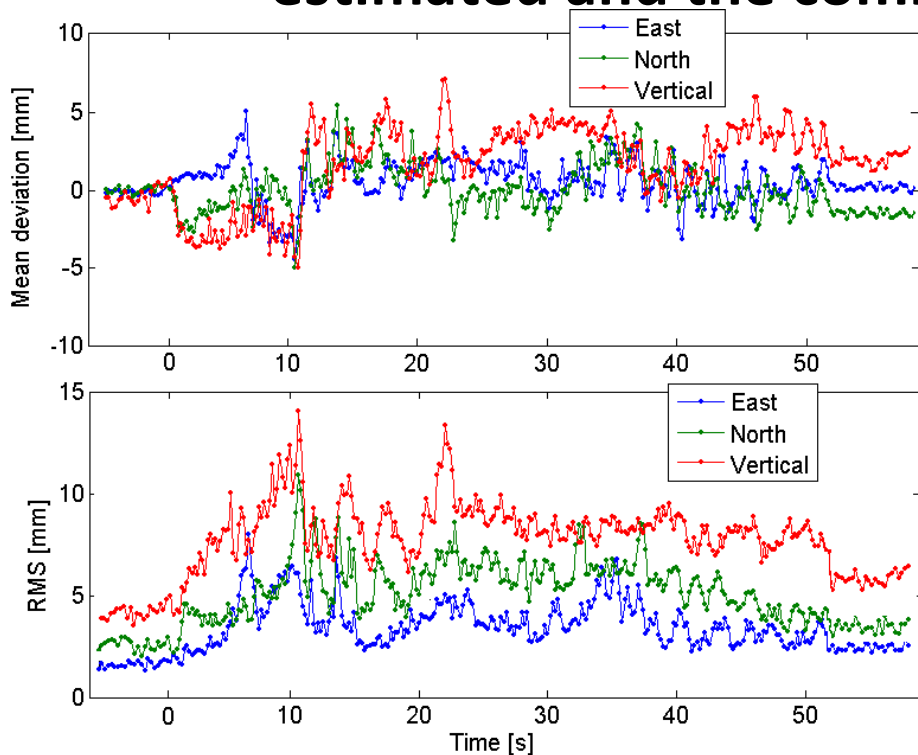
Short baseline processing (400 m)

- Identical Atmospheric delays (ionospheric, neutral) are cancelled out by single differences of the carrier phase measurements from two receivers observing the same satellite.
 - Fixed ambiguity.
 - Unknown parameters estimated by the Kalman filter:
[E(t); N(t); V(t); Tr(t)]

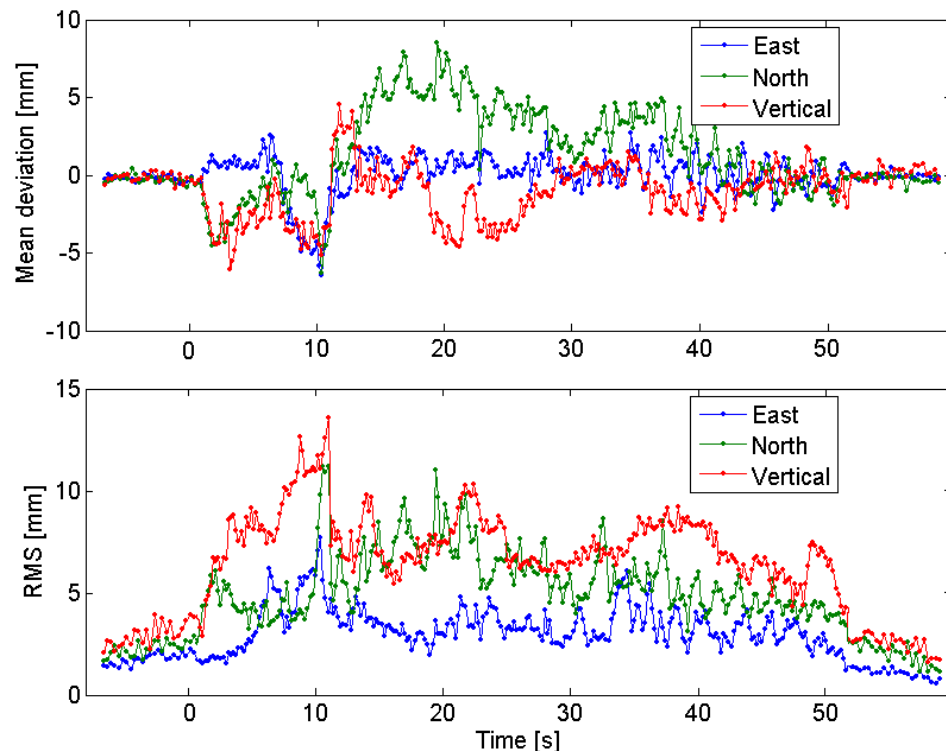
Long baseline processing (60 km)

- Estimate a linear trend (**k**) and offset (**m**) in each cycle (51 s) of the combination of all variations for each satellite.
 - Unknown parameters estimated by the Kalman filter:
[E(t); N(t); V(t); Tr(t); k1;k2;...k_n; m1;m2;...;m_n]

The mean deviations and the RMS differences between the estimated and the commanded robot coordinates



Short baseline processing



Long baseline processing

Mean RMS differences 3.5 mm (east), 5.6 mm (north), and 8.1 mm (vertical). Both methods give similar (within 0.5 mm) results.

VLBI

- **Simulations of atmospheric propagation delays using turbulence models**

We contribute to the development of VLBI2010, the next generation geodetic Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) system, with simulations of atmospheric propagation delays. These simulations are based on turbulence models and aim at producing realistic delays that can be used to systematically study different VLBI2010 designs. The parameters C_n that describe atmospheric turbulence are derived from high-resolution radiosonde profiles.

Turbulence simulations

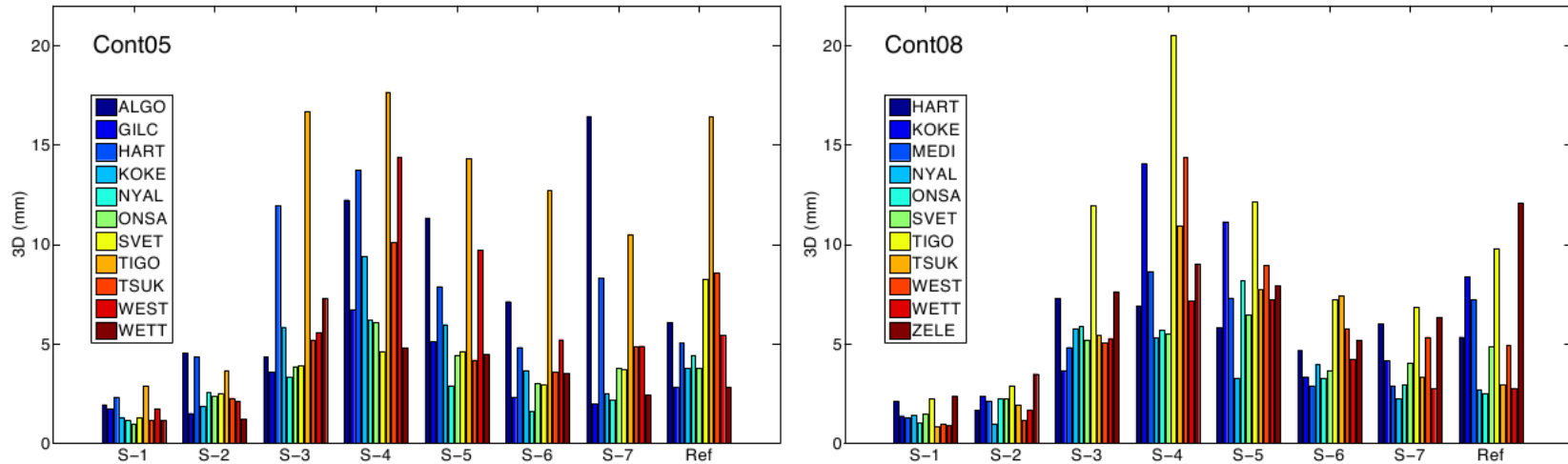


Figure 1. Repeatabilities of the three dimensional station positions grouped according to analysis (simulations S-1 to S-7 and reference solution Ref) for CONT05 (left) and CONT08 (right). The participating stations are shown with colored bars. Be aware that the color codes are different for CONT05 and CONT08.

Climate trends of H₂O_v

Table 2. RMS differences in the ZWD inferred from GPS, VLBI and radiosonde data acquired during the time period Nov. 1996–Nov. 2006.

Compared synchronized data Method 1 – Method 2	Number of data points	Mean ZWD ¹ (mm)	RMS (mm)	Bias ² (mm)
VLBI (NMF) – GPS	2737	91.3	7.5	-1.1
VLBI (VMF1) – GPS	2737	91.3	7.5	-0.5
VLBI (NMF) – radiosonde	511	86.2	11.4	-0.1
VLBI (VMF1) – radiosonde	511	86.2	11.3	+0.5
GPS – radiosonde	7914	84.6	10.2	+1.7
GPS – radiosonde (VLBI periods only)	479	85.6	10.7	+2.8

¹ The mean value is that of Method 2

² Method 1 – Method 2

While still having insufficient temporal resolution, VLBI demonstrates its potential to verify long-term atmospheric H₂O_v trends

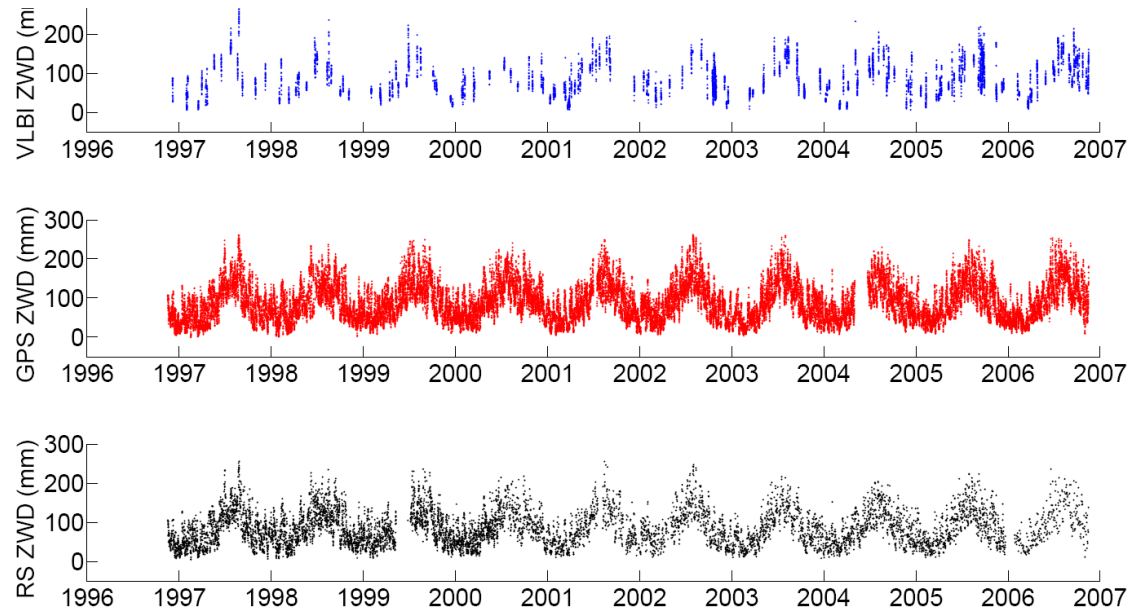


Figure 4. Time series of the equivalent zenith wet delay (ZWD) estimated from VLBI data (top), GPS data (middle), and radiosonde data (bottom).

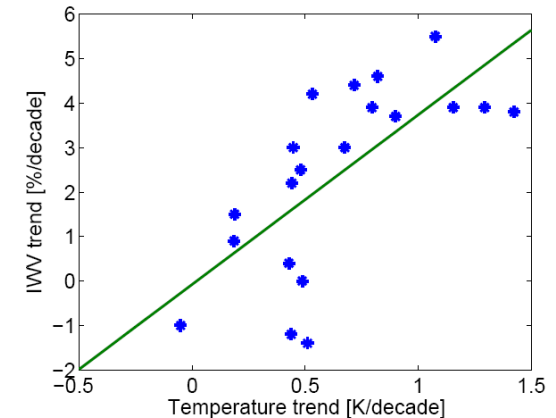
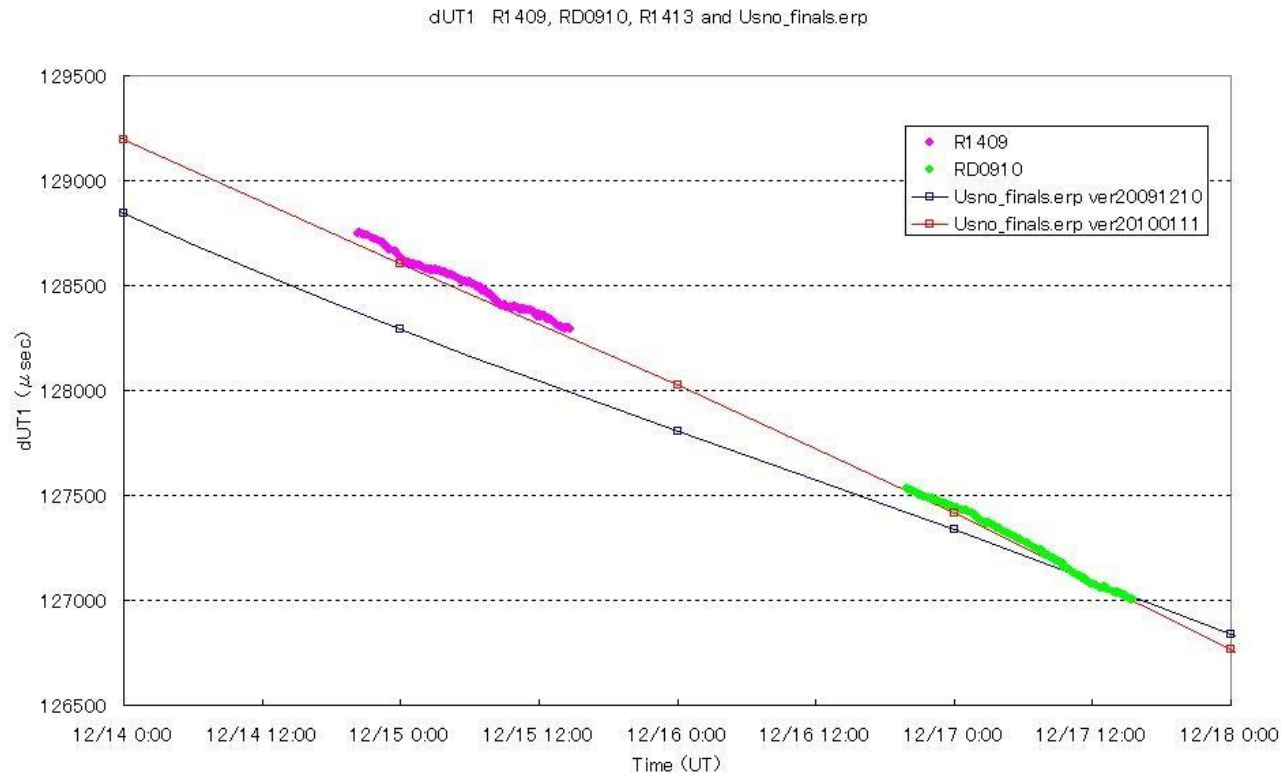


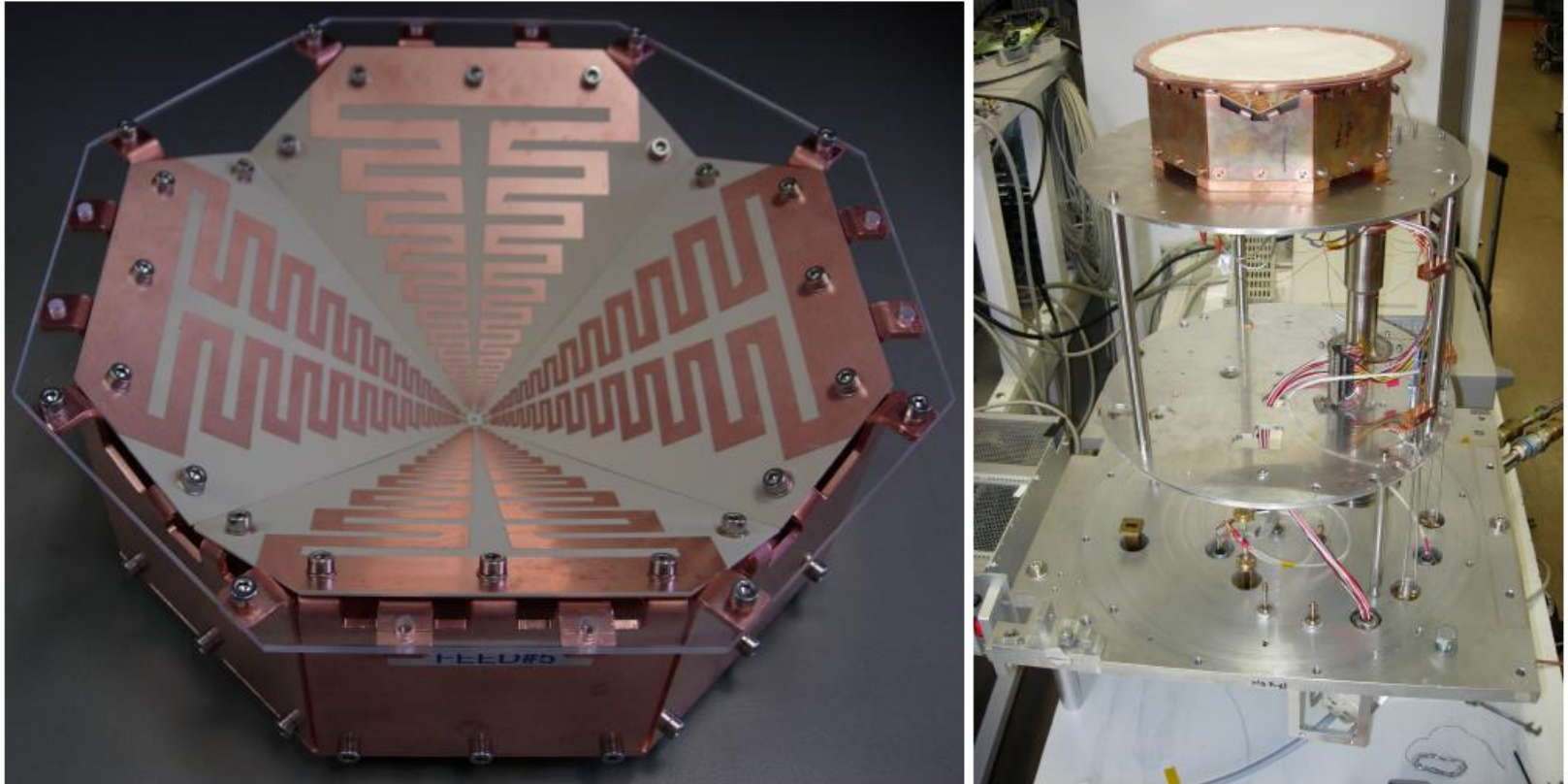
Figure 3. The relation of estimated IWW trends from GPS sites in the Swedish GPS network vs. the corresponding trends in the ground temperature at nearby sites.

VLBI technical development

- Ultra-rapid earth orientation
 - Real-time VLBI correlation (Tsukuba)



Prototype Eleven-Feed for VLBI 2010



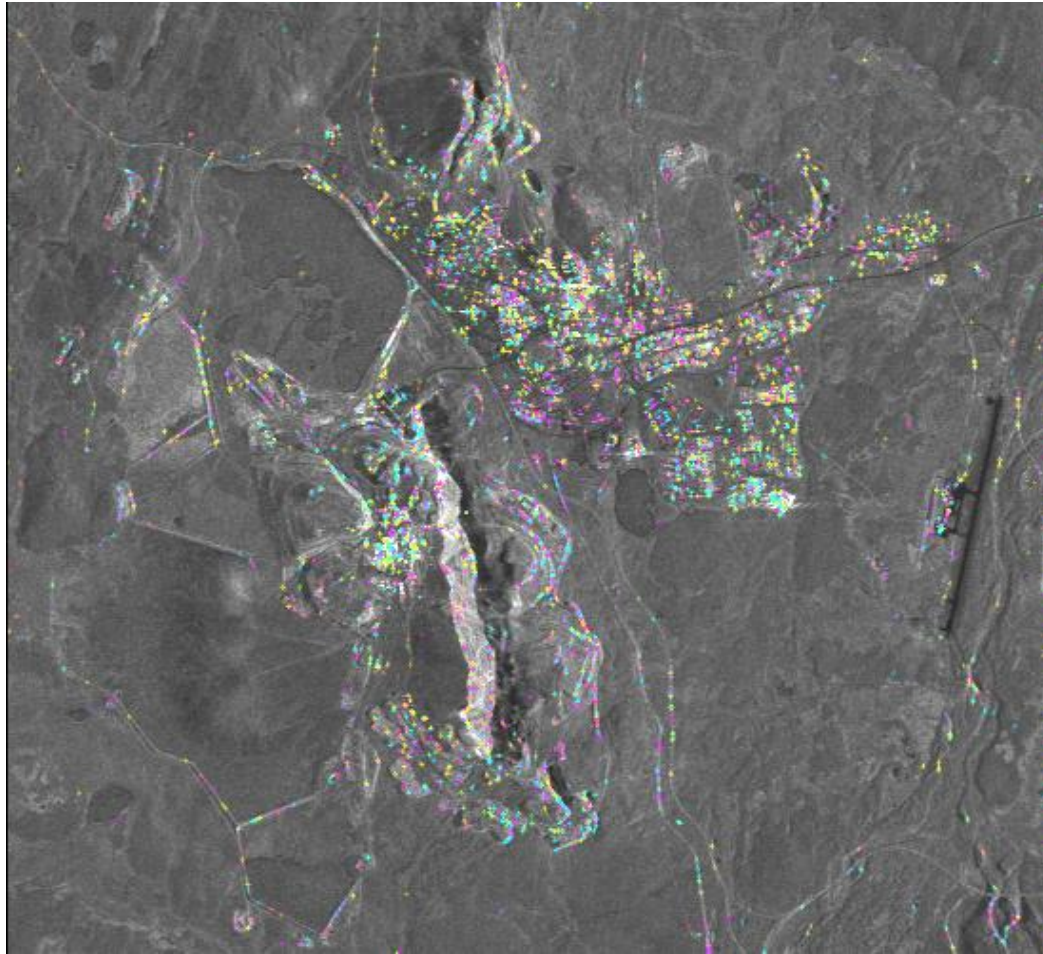
OSO collaboration with Chalmers Dept. Micro-electronics and Nanoscience, Chalmers Antenna Group, and Hartebeesthoek R.O.; additional partners MIT and Haystack.

20 K operating temperature, 29 K noise temperature, 2-13 GHz band.

Time and Frequency lab

- 2 H2 Masers
- Several GPS timing receivers
- Acquired a Cs Clock in 2009

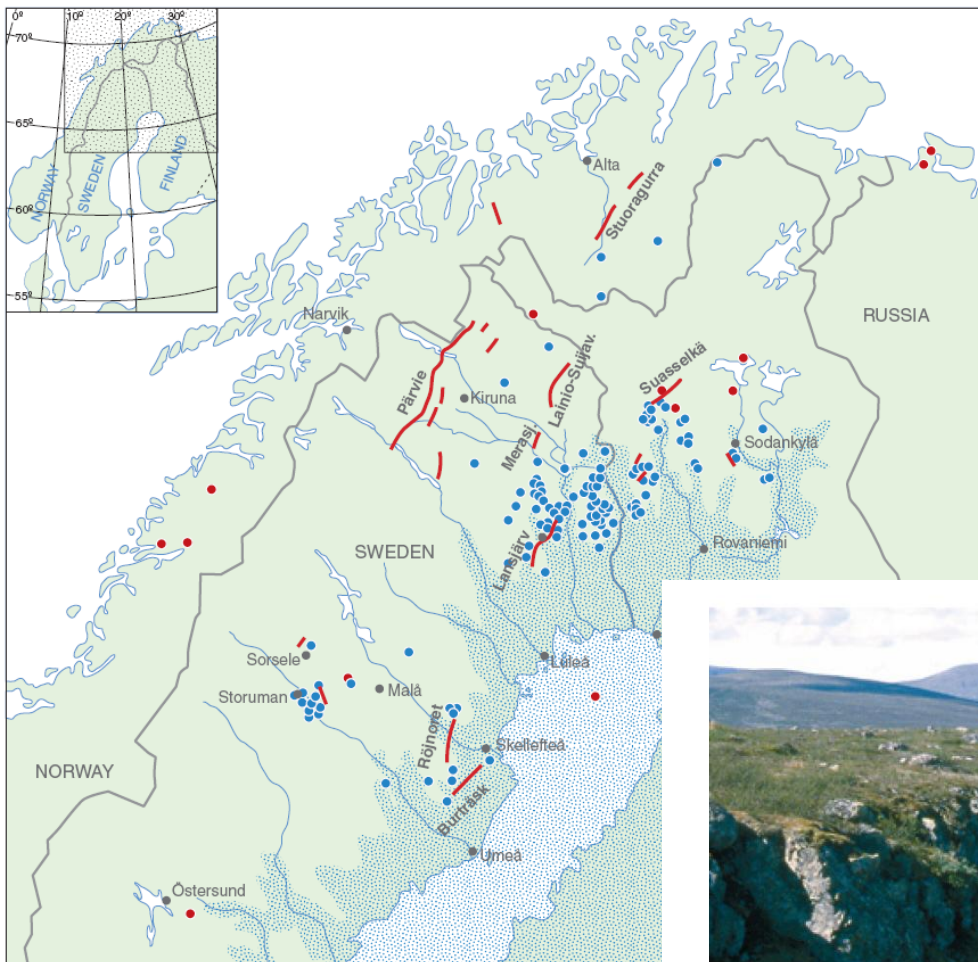
Interferometric SAR Permanent Point-Targets



Kiruna

Kiruna and Pärvie Postglacial Fault

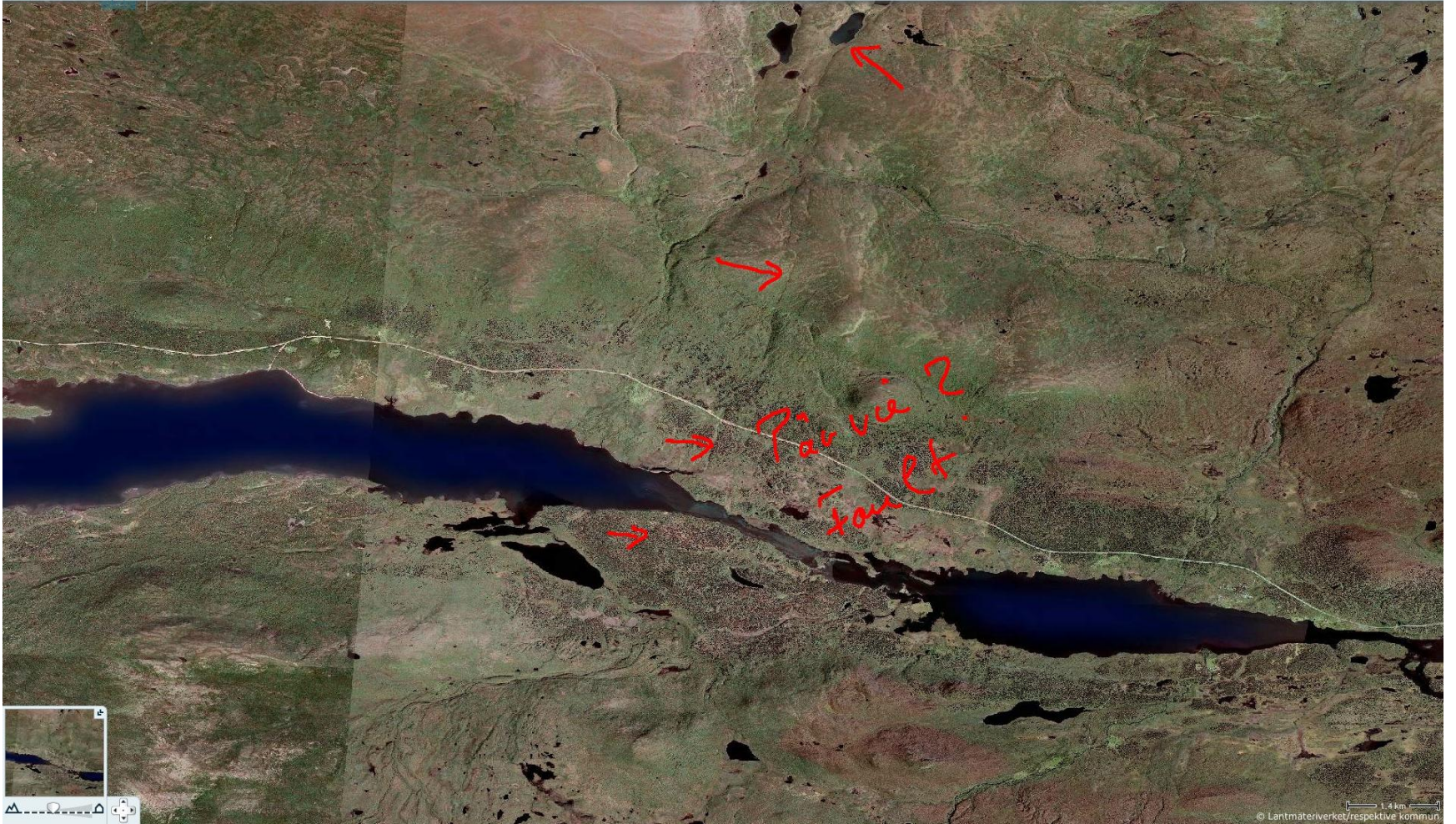
- ERS1-ERS2 Single-Look Complex
 - 25 pairs to one master image, 1994-2005
- LMV's DEM model



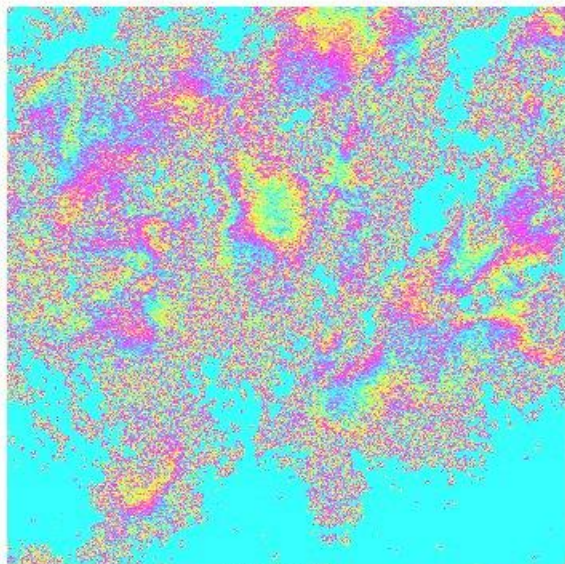
-  Late- or postglacial fault
-  Possible late- or postglacial fault
-  Landslide developed in glacial till
-  Areas below highest shoreline



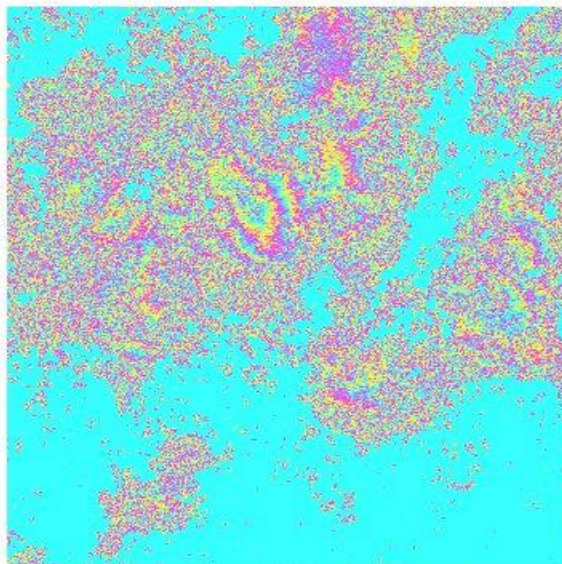
Lagerbäck & Sundh, 2008.
SGU Res. Pap. C836



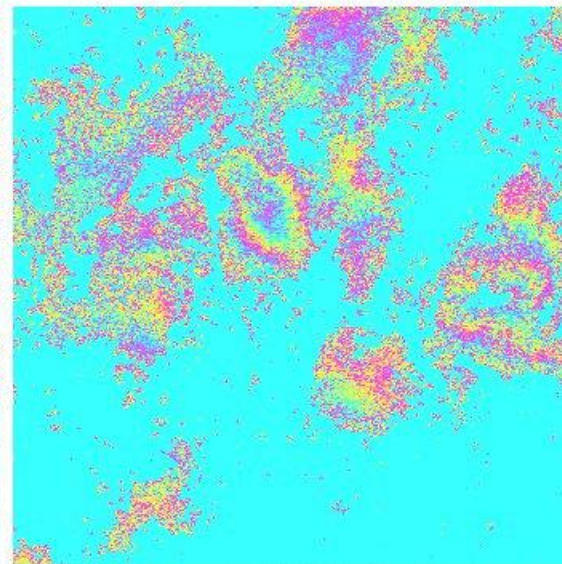
Displacement



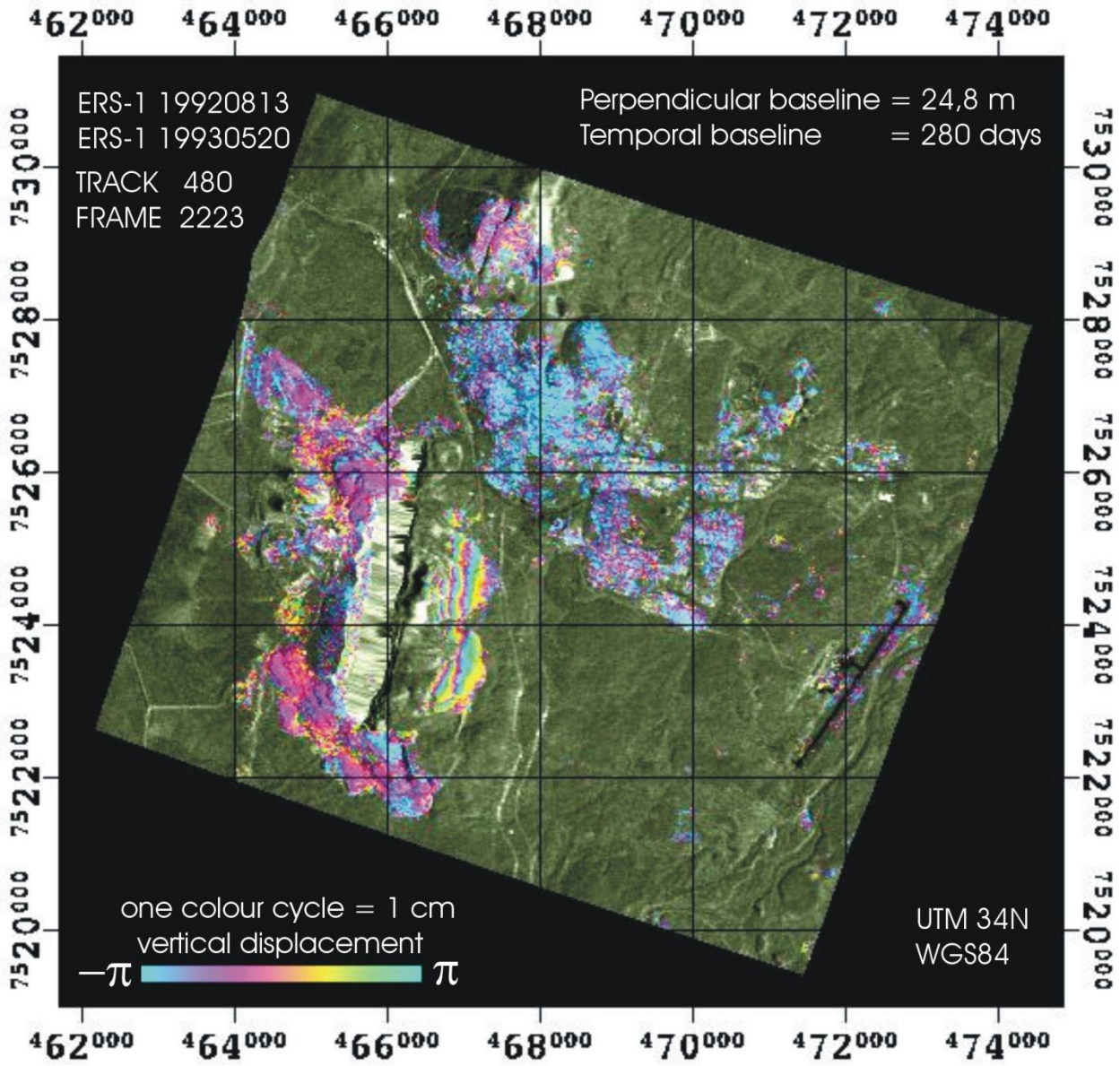
92_96.dis.ras



96_99.dis.ras



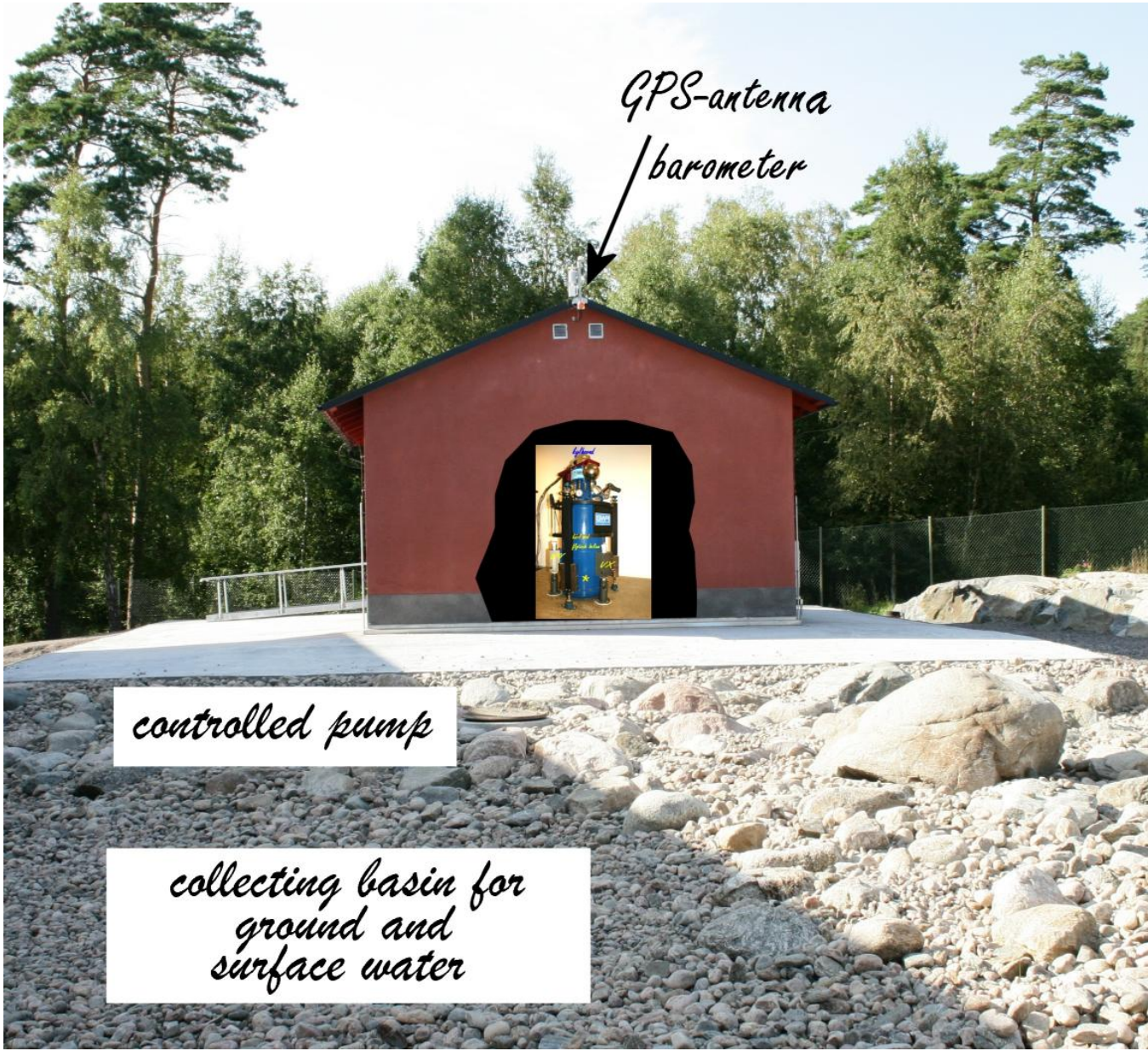
92_99.dis.ras



Gravimeter station

- SCG monument in passive-climate inner cabin
- 2 AG monuments: 2100 x 1200 + 1000 x 1200 mm
 - mechanically decoupled
 - Air draft protected
 - 1.5 m high, concrete blocks
 - No steel reinforcements used
 - On bedrock
 - Rock surface honed to ascertain drainage of surface water into a controlled well
- Climatized (± 0.5 C), no windows
 - Heat insulating apron 3 m wide
 - Heat produced in the cabin will warm the rock surface by means of air circulation

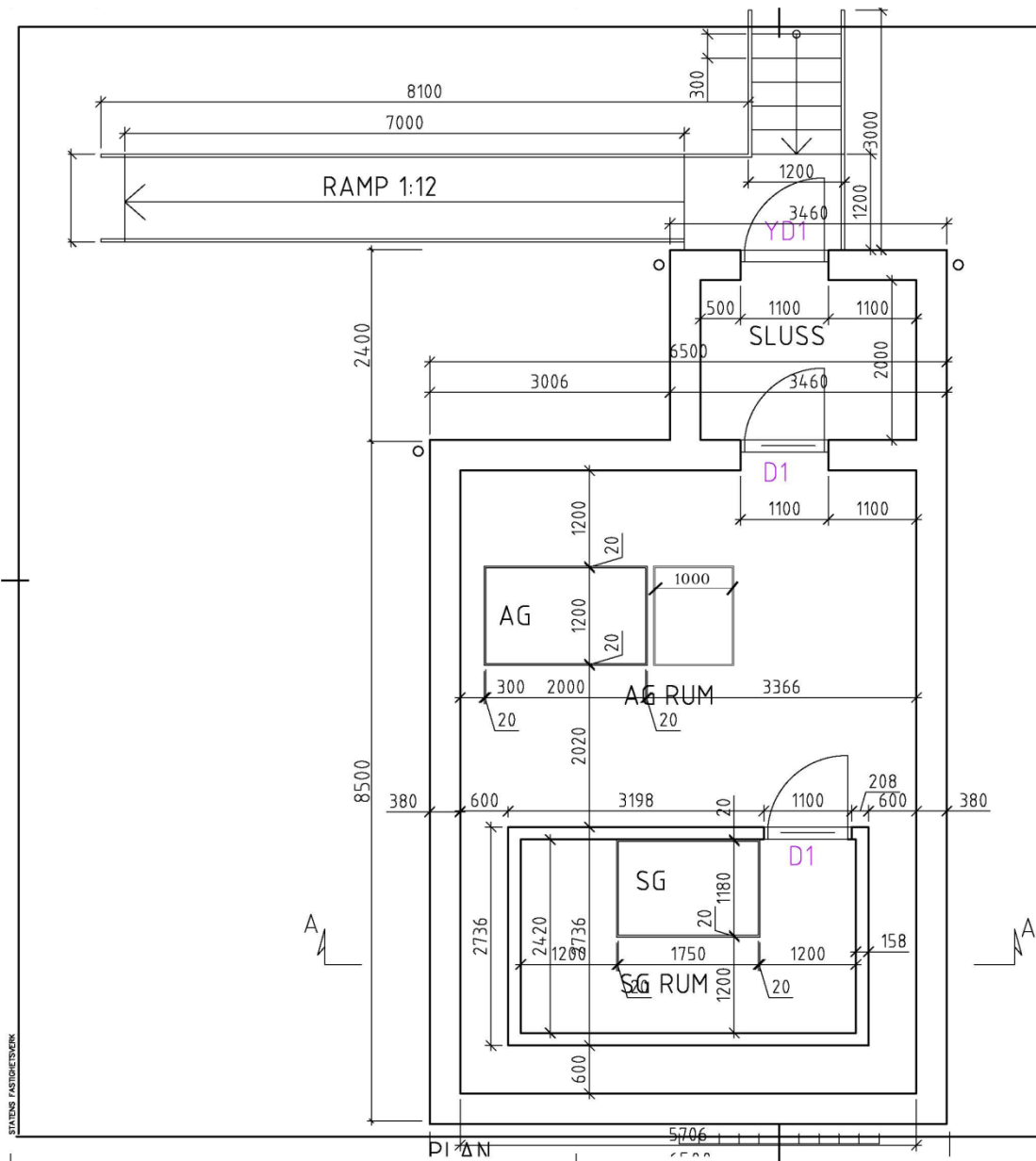




GPS-antenna
/ barometer

controlled pump

collecting basin for
ground and
surface water



Publications 2009

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- **Löfgren, J. ; Haas, R. ; Johansson, J. M. et al.** (2009). Site Dependent Effects in GNSS-Observations - Reflections as Disturbances and/or Signals. *European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2009, Vienna, Austria, 19 – 24 April 2009*. [Nr. 99817](#)
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