

# On the stability of regional reference frames in Greece using GNSS permanent stations.

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THESSALONIKI - GREECE

# Presentation Structure

Introduction

GPS/GNSS Networks in Greece

Processing

Results & Outputs

Discussion / Conclusions



## DSO Recent Activity

Dionysos Satellite Observatory (DSO) of the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), has developed and maintains an automated processing scheme to accommodate the routine analysis of all available continuous GNSS stations in Greece.

This daily analysis process is implemented for over five years now (not always continuous though due to various problems), yielding results which help us further understand the complicated tectonic setting of Greece and nearby regions.

Important results, include:

- the recent volcanic activity in *Santorini* (e.g. [Papoutsis et al., 2013](#)),
- the 2014 *Kefallonia* earthquakes (e.g. [Anastasiou, Chouliaras, et al., 2014](#))

# Motivation

Routine GNSS processing and site/network monitoring is crucial, because:

- Greece lies in a region of utmost tectonic and volcanic unrest (e.g. active volcano in Santorini isl.),
- results & products are important to a series of fields spanning the whole range of Geosciences,
- helps us follow and apply state-of-the-art technologies in GNSS analysis & Satellite Geodesy and expand & modernize our research activity,
- contribute to the GNSS/EUREF community and be involved in ongoing/future projects,
- improve our academic services (NTUA is a University)

Throughout the last years, routine preocessing & monitoring has hepled us gain a more thorough view of the complex tectonic and volcanic setting of Greece.

# The DataSet

Routine processing for precise positioning, assumes a well established, credible dataset (metadata). This has proven to be rather challenging! Lately, the introduction of M3G has provided assistance.

Currently we process whatever we can get our hands on ...

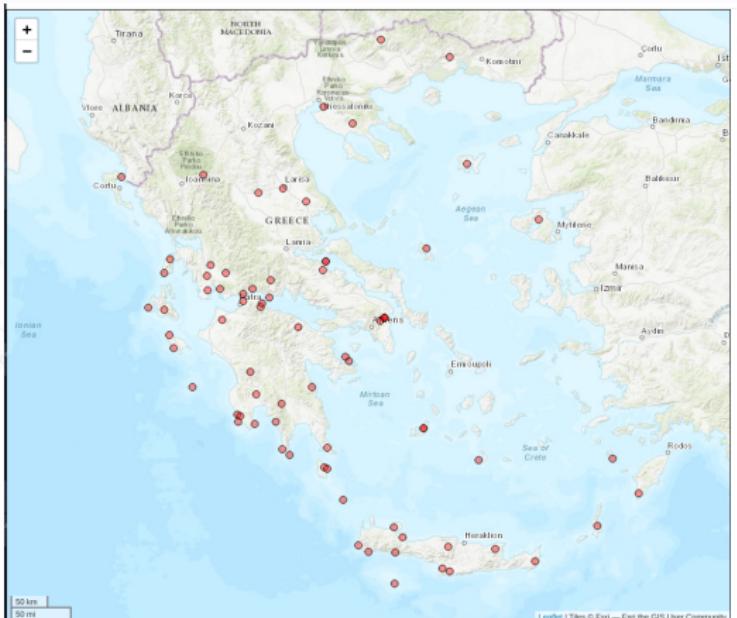
Problems:

- Inhomogenous dataset (**RINEX** of various versions, raw files, etc).
- Various maintainers, different mentalities.
- Different acquisition methods/rates.
- No log files for maintainers with no geodetic interest (e.g. surveying companies).
- Wide variety of equipment (not always included in **atx** files).

# Network GREECE

Network **Greece** includes the majority of the available dataset ( 100) but not all of them are (always/currently) active. Various providers but all with geodetic interest & equipment.

- covers all of Greece
- different (geodetic type) equipment
- credible time-span (early 2004 - now)
- all free available GNSS data
- large data gaps & inactive stations (?)

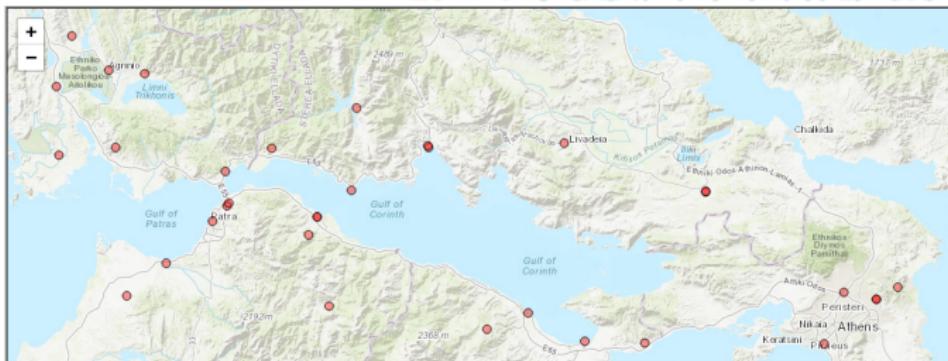


## Network GREECE

## Local Networks

the **Corinth Rift**. network is centered around the Corinth Gulf, a region of special tectonic interest. Larger site density compared to the rest of Greece.

- credible time-span
- only covers the Corinth Rift
- different providers (including surveying & cadastral services)
- no log files & equipment changes



<http://dionysos.survey.ntua.gr/dso/enceladus/>

# The Scheme

The core tool/software is  
**Bernese GNSS Software v5.2**(Dach et al., 2007).  
Integration with

- **MySQL** database,
- **Python** module (product/data downloading, pre-processing, driving cron jobs, etc)
- **Time-series** analysis (integrated in routine processing on regular intervals)
- **Strain Rates** via StrainTool (on user demand)



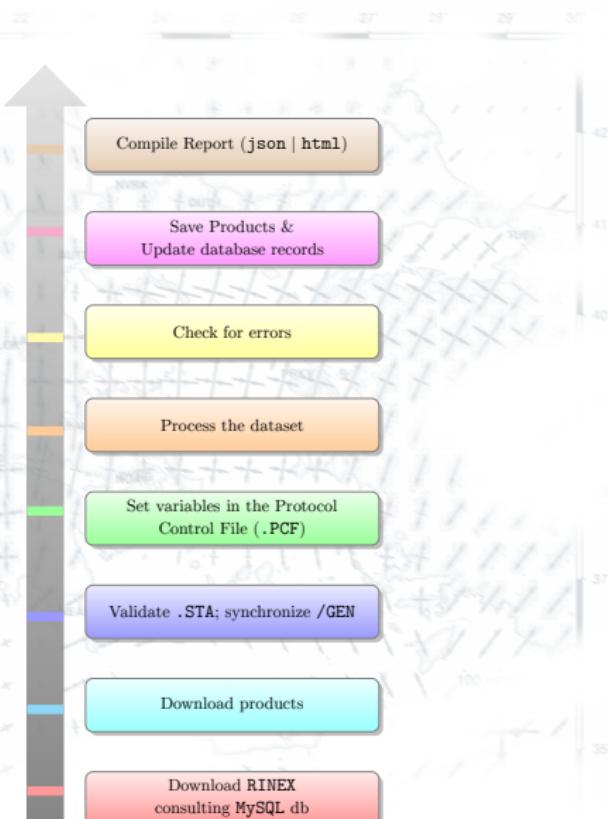
# Compliance wrt EUREF standards

Processing is consistent with EUREF standards ([Guidelines for Analysis Centres](#)).

- SINEX with required info/blocks,
- Reference frame **IGb14**,
- IERS Conventions 2010,
- IGS/CODE products,
- ocean loading corrections (FES2004),
- $3^\circ$  elevation cut-off angle; elevation dependent weighting,
- GMF and/or VMF1; Chen-Herring gradient parameter,
- ambiguities fixed (length-dependent algorithm),
- use GLONASS obs (when available)
- ————— ATX/individual calibrations —————

# Workflow

```
$>ddproces.sh --year= --doy=
--session= --bern-loadgps=
--campaign=
--satellite-system=
--solution-id= --save-dir=
--analysis-center=
--use-ntua-products=
--append-suffix=
--elevation-angle= --update=
--pcv= --apply-exclude-list
```

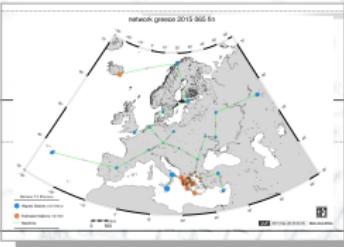
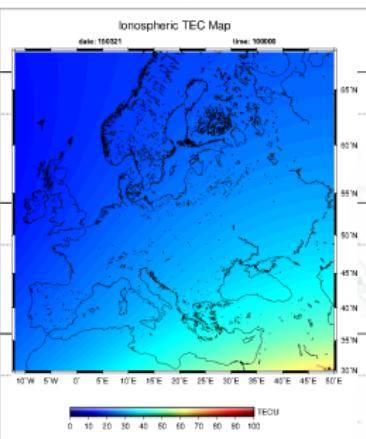


# Results & Output

## 4. Solution Identifiers

Array of Objects

[expand](#)



## 5. PCF Variables

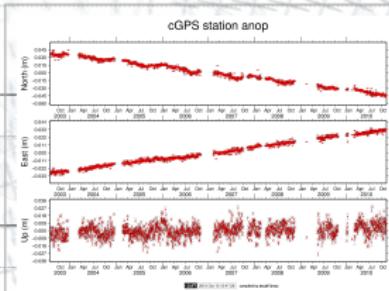
Array of Objects

[expand](#)

## 6. Saved products

Array of Objects

[expand](#)



## 7. Warnings

Array of Objects

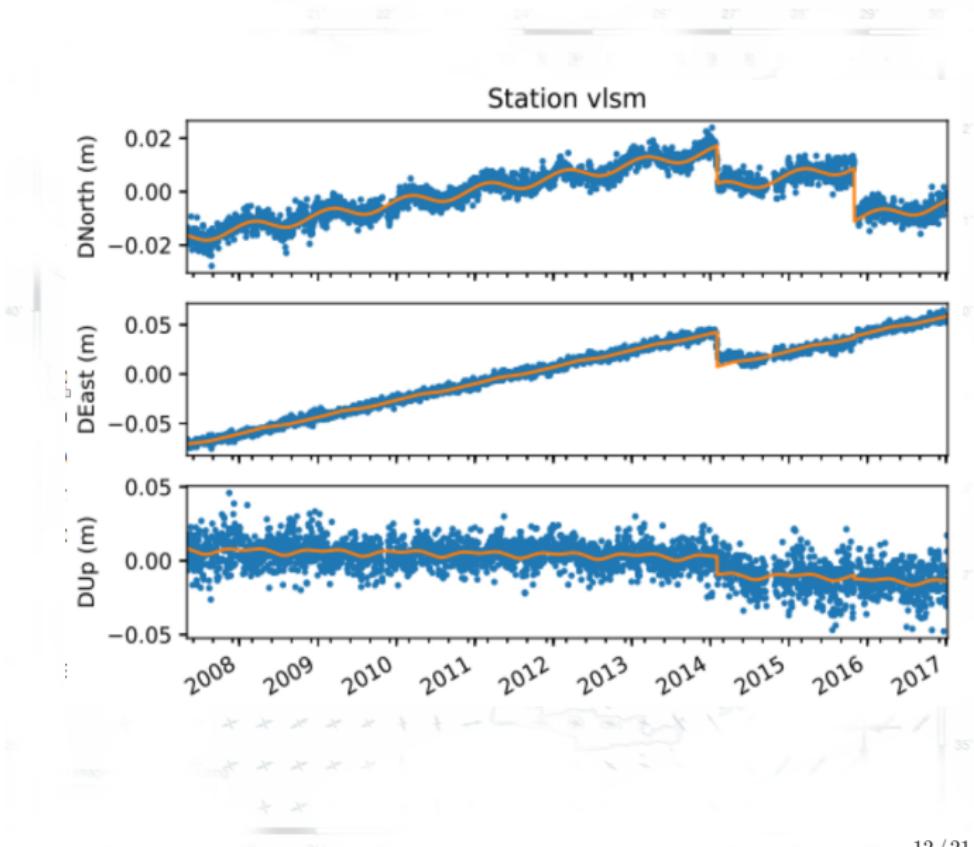
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## 8. Ambiguity Resolution Summary

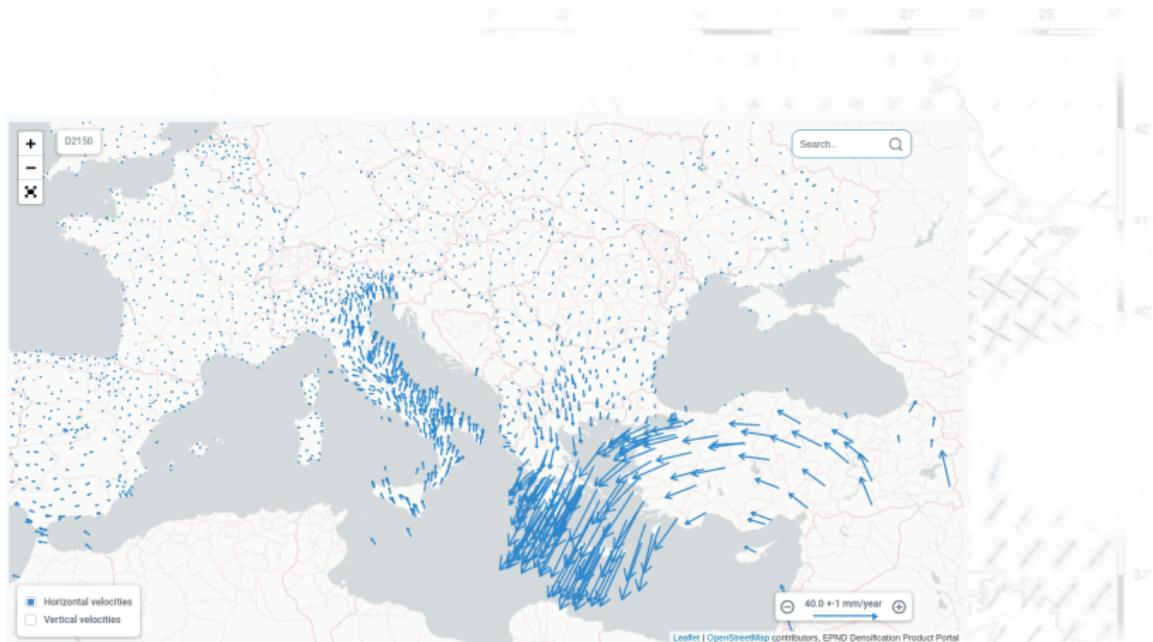
Array of Objects

Baseline	sta1	sta2	length (km)	Method	N. of Amb.	Percentance	Satellite system
AUKL	AUT1	KLOK	139.7	pbnl	74	54.1	GPS
AULE	AUT1	LEMN	199.6	pbnl	60	55	GPS
KCTL	KATC	TILO	59	pbnl	50	90	GPS
KLRL	KLOK	RLSO	174.2	pbnl	74	41.9	GPS

# Coordinate estimates - Time series analysis



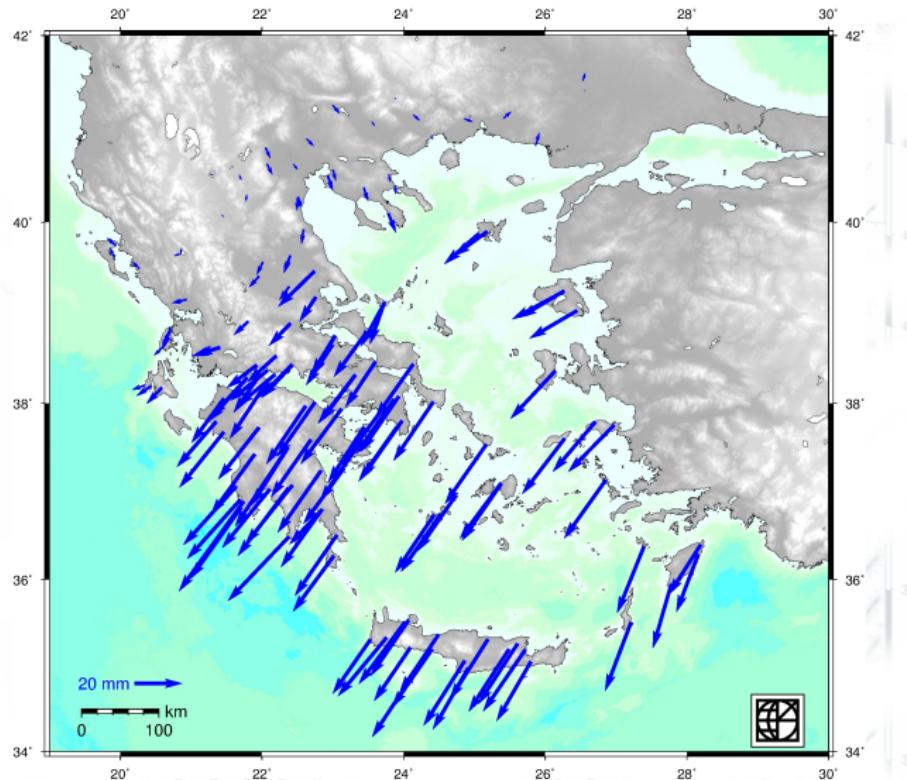
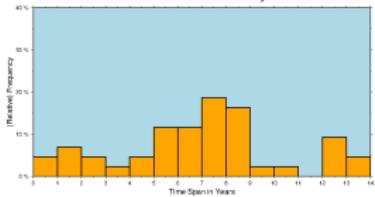
# Velocity field in Europe - Densification project



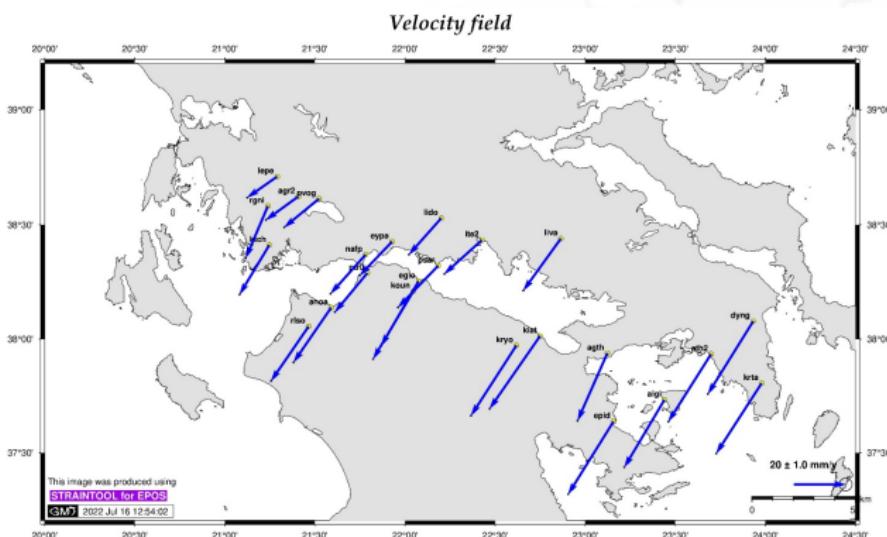
<https://epnd.sgo-penc.hu/velocities/>

# Velocity field in Greece wrt a stable Europe

- 100 station
- data availability > 3 years
- Velocity field w.r.t. a stable Europe (Kreemer et al., 2014)

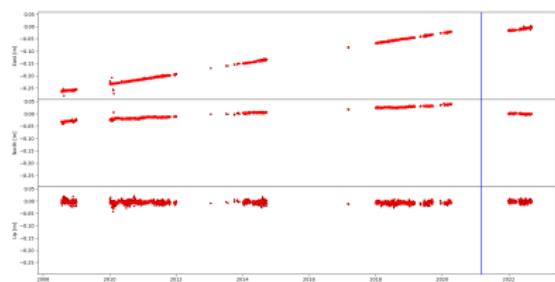
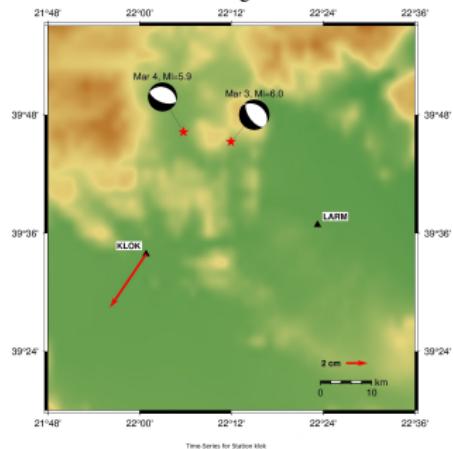


# Focus on specific regions - Corinth Gulf

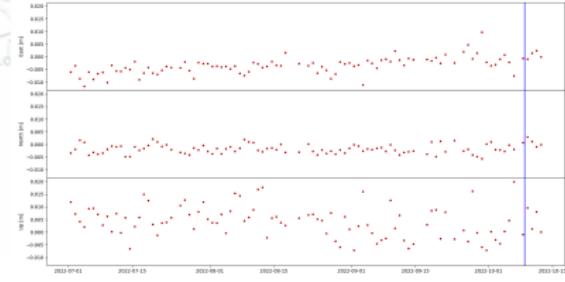
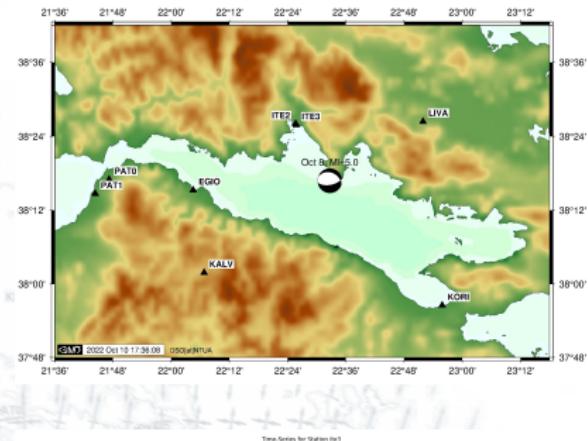


# Recent Earthquakes

## Thessaly 2021



## Itea 2022

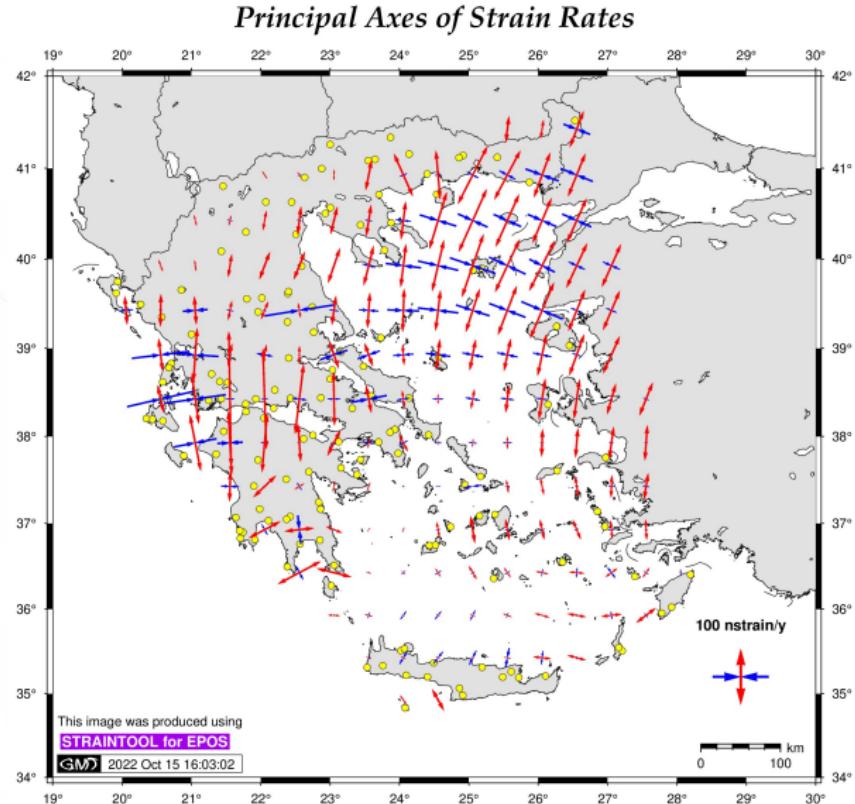


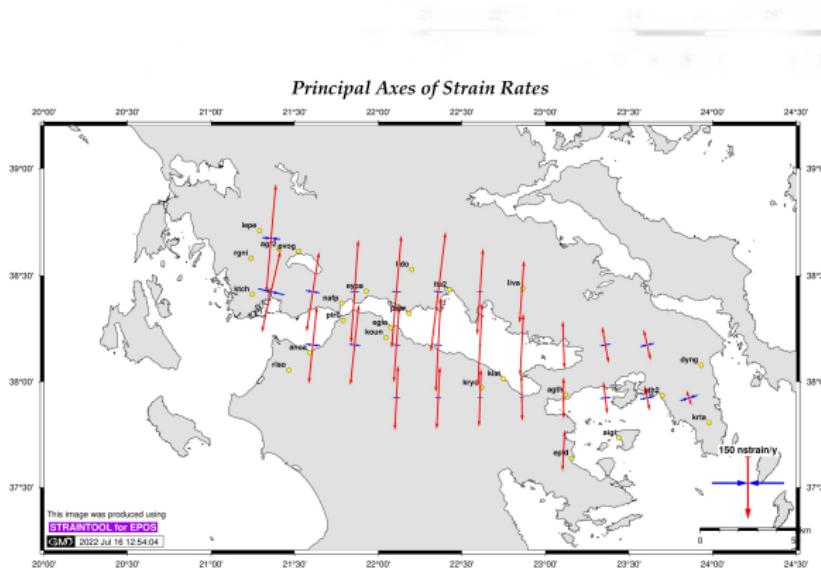
# Strain rates

- **StrainTool**

software used to estimate strain tensor parameters  
(Anastasiou, Papanikolaou, et al., 2021)

- grid step 0.5°





## Discussion / Conclusions

- Greece is located in a complex tectonic background with many changes in the kinematics of the area
- A dense velocity field for accurate estimation of tectonic motions in the region will help to develop a stable local reference frame and the connection of the region with the global and European reference systems.
- the continuous monitoring of the networks gives useful results for the effect of strong earthquakes or other phenomena on smaller areas of interest



Thank you for your attention!

# References I

- Anastasiou, D., G. Chouliaras, X. Papanikolaou, A. Marinou, V. Zacharis, J. Galanis, and G. Drakatos (2014). "Geodetic and seismological analysis of the January 26, 2014 Cephalonia Island earthquake sequence". In: *26th General Assembly of the IUGG, Prague, Czech Republic, 22/6 - 2/7.* (cit. on p. 3).
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- Dach, R., U. Hugentobler, P. Fridez, and M. Meindl (2007). *Bernese GPS Software Version 5.0*. Astronomical Institute, University of Bern (cit. on p. 8).
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