

Disaster Mitigation Applications of Terrestrial GNSS



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Typical western U.S. ground GPS station as installed by geodetic community



Photo courtesy UNAVCO

Ground GPS reveals motion between and during earthquakes



1994 Northridge earthquake

GPS can also measure the movement during an earthquake



Ground GPS meteorology

Because GPS is a time-of-flight technique, when we estimate the station's position, we <u>automatically</u> also estimate the amount of delay due to water vapor.





Given co-located surface pressure and temperature measurements, the delay can be converted into Precipitable Water (PW), a figure familiar to meteorologists.

GPS is *uniquely* able to precisely determine PW near-continuously

Photo courtesy UNAVCO

Ground GPS Meteorology Uniquely able to precisely determine Precipitable Water Vapor near-continuously



Ground GPS meteorology



GPS Interferometric Reflectometry (GPS-IR) detects changes in snow, soil moisture, and vegetation

We use the interference pattern created by the direct and reflected signal power to infer changes in the reflecting surface

Photo courtesy UNAVCO

GPS-IR detects changes in snow, soil moisture, and vegetation



Illustration courtesy K. Larson

GPS-IR vegetation index reveals California droughts (2007, 2012-2015)percent 130

2014

Blue is dense vegetation (compared to a multi-year average); red is sparse

Peak annual GPS-IR

vegetation water

content (health),

of the 2008-2012

average



2015

2016

After Larson 2016

120

110 100

90

80

70 60

50

40 30

(Some) Disaster Mitigation Applications of Terrestrial GNSS



Tectonics

Meteorology





Hydrology