

GRAVITY INFRASTRUCTURE LATIN AMERICA

<u>Denizar Blitzkow</u> (dblitzko@usp.br) Ana Cristina Oliveira Cancoro de Matos Maria Cristina Pacino Valéria Cristina Silva Iuri Moraes Bjorkstrom

Implementation of the GGRF in Latin America Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept 16 - 20, 2019

OBJECTIVE

To present the gravity infrastructure in Latin America for:

Gravity densification and references;
IHRF efforts.

SUMMARY

- 1- Gravity Reference System Absolute measurements;
- 2 Densification Gravity Surveys;
- 3 Geoid Fitting with 360 GPS/BM of IBGE in State of São Paulo;
- 4 Efforts in the International Height Reference Frame (IHRF).
- 5 Improvement on the DTM

IUGG2019 – IAG Recomendation

 IAG urges: International and national agencies and government bodies in charge of geodetic infrastructure to:

- establish a set of gravity reference stations on the national level;
- perform regular absolute gravity observations at these stations;
- participate in comparisons of absolute gravimeters to ensure their compatibility;
- make the results available open access;

IUGG2019 – IAG Recomendation

2-IAG urges: All countries to engage with IAG and concerned components, in particular the International Gravity Field Service (IGFS), in order to promote and support the implementation of the IHRF by:

- ✓ Installing IHRF reference stations at national level;
- Conducting the necessary gravimetric surveys to guarantee the precise determination of the potential values;

IUGG2019 – IAG Recommendation

- making data available open access;
- ✓ contributing to the development of analysis strategies to improve the estimation of reference coordinates and modelling of the Earth's gravity field;
- ✓ describing, archiving and providing geodetic products associated to the IHRF.

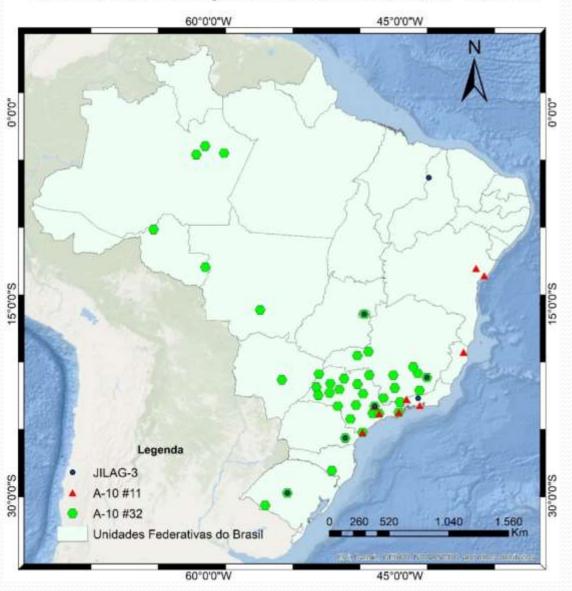
Absolute gravity system established

Since 2013 our efforts in the contribution to IGRF addressed the attention to a few different countries in Latin America.

For that purpose, we had important contributions from many different organizations. In particular, from BGI/IRD in Chile, Argentina and Peru, with expected survey in Colombia.

Absolute Gravity established - BRAZIL

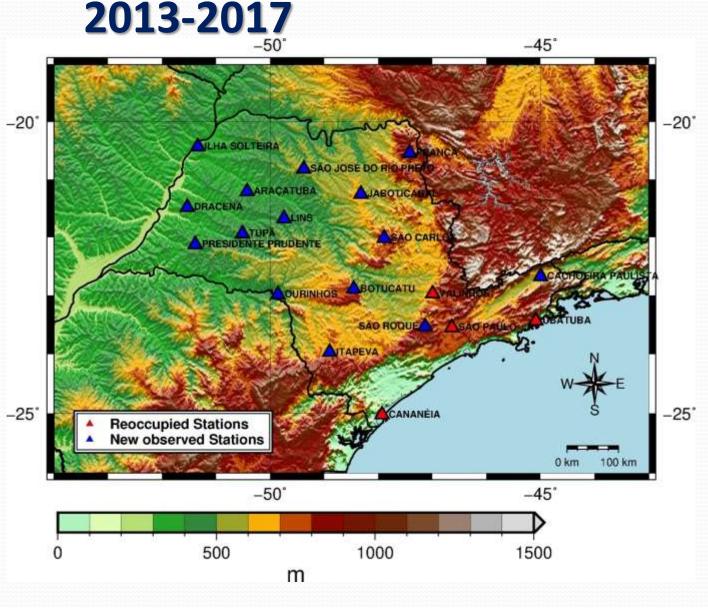
Rede Nacional de Estações Gravimétricas Absolutas - RENEGA



In Brazil, **43 stations** were established along a profile that extends from Manaus to Santana do Livramento and in the state of São Paulo

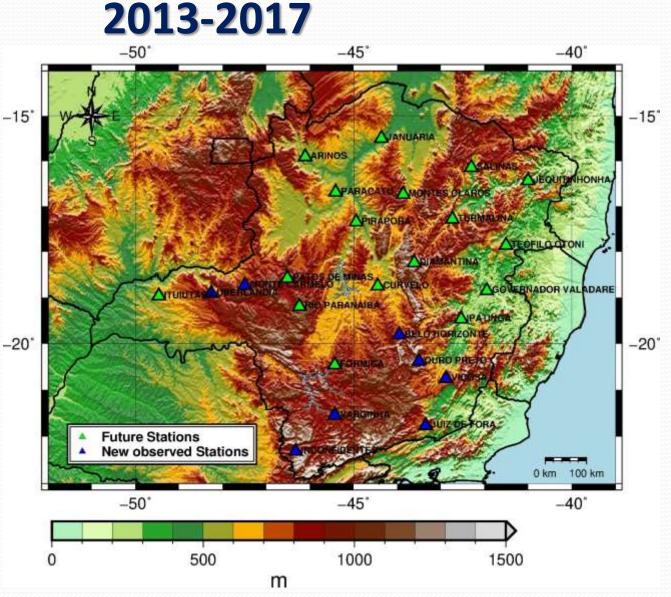
State of São Paulo - BRAZIL

In the State of São Paulo, 19 stations were established, 15 new and 4 reobservations. These were measured by the ON and IFE and NGS, allowing a comparison.



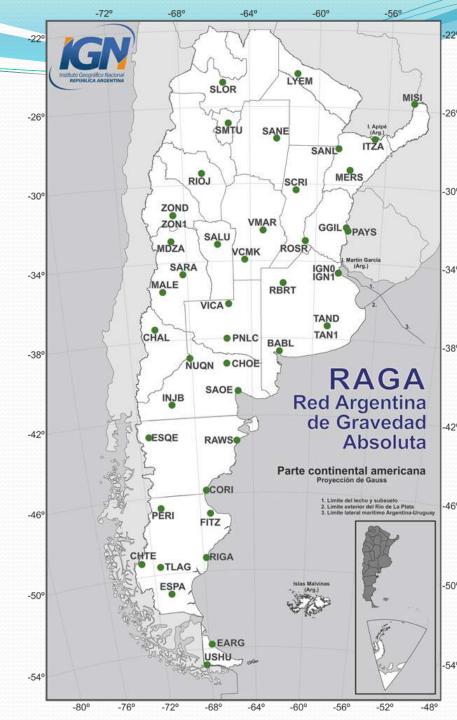
State of Minas Gerais - BRAZIL

In the State of ^{-15'} Minas Gerais, **8** stations were observed, 13 to be accomplished.



ARGENTINA 2014-2016

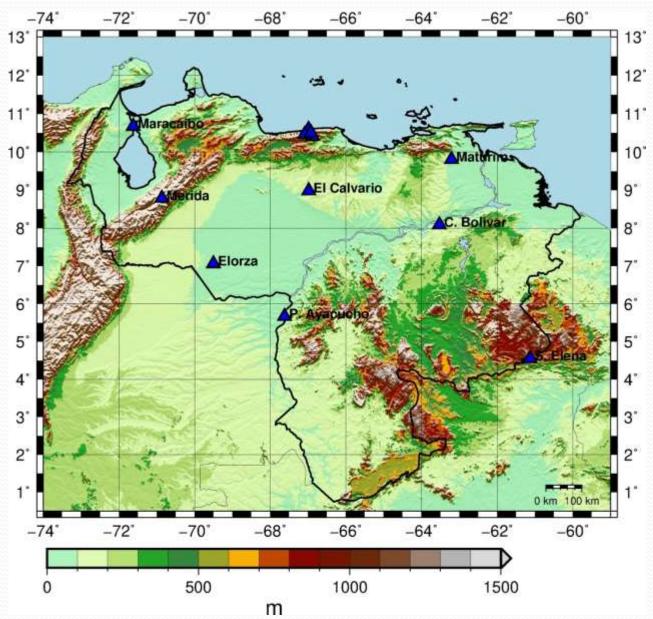
- The absolute gravity network of Argentina (RAGA) was established in three different campaigns.
- A total of 35 stations were observed, three of which were also subject to measurements by BGI/IRD, which allowed a comparison.
- Work performed in cooperation with *Instituto Geográfico Nacional* (IGN).



VENEZUELA

2016

13 stations were established, selected within the possibilities of the country, by the IGVSB (Instituto Geográfico Venezuelano Simon Bolivar). The main problem of the country is the forest area.

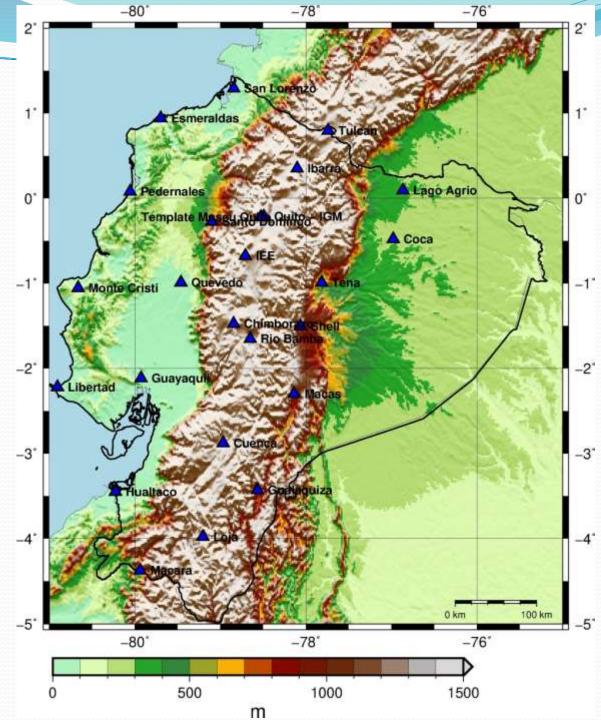


ECUADOR

2017

25 stations were established homogeneously, but with the restrictions of the Amazon region.

Work performed in cooperation with *Instituto Geográfico Militar* (IGM).

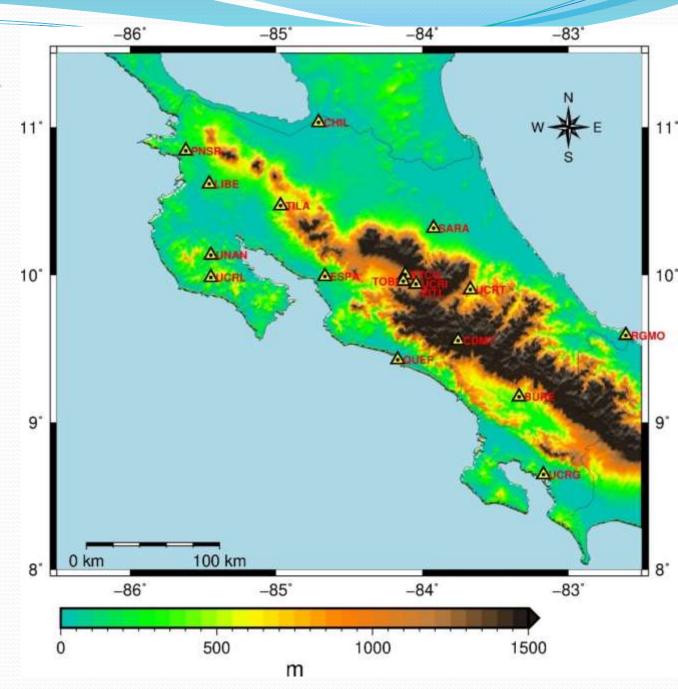


COSTA RICA

2019

16 stations were established, with 5 being reobserved.

Work performed in cooperation with *Universidad de Costa Rica* (UCR) and Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN).





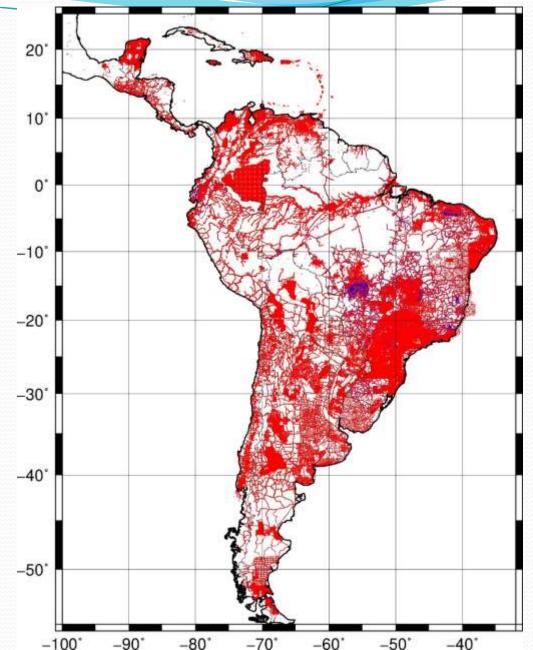


977,821 point gravity data

We are adding <u>Brazil:</u> 1742 points (IBGE)

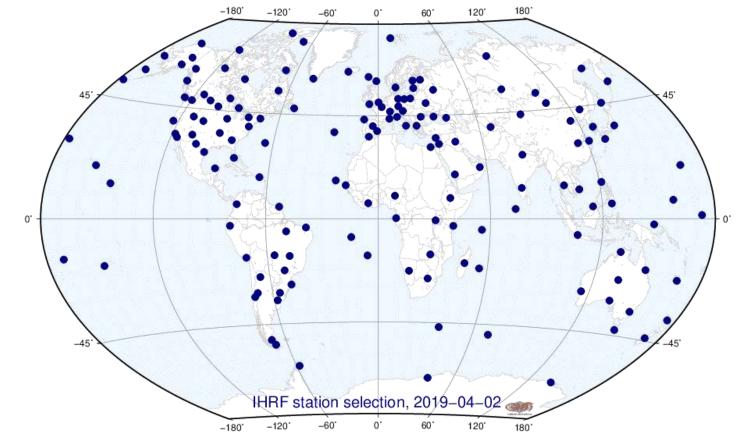
80 points (LTG) 8 points (LTG and IBGE) around IHRF stations in SP

> <u>Ecuador:</u> 259 Points (IGM)





First proposal for the global IHRF reference network (~170 stations)

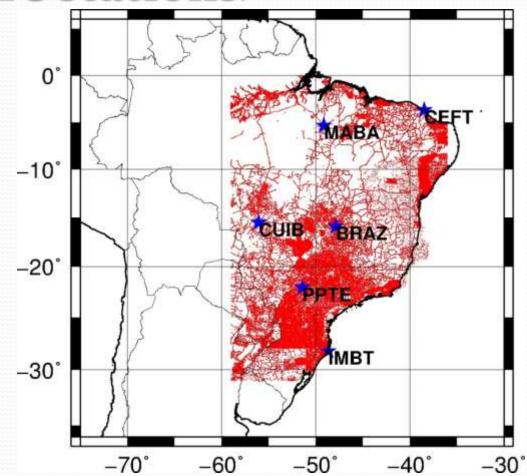


Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI-TUM) | Technische Universität München

Terrestrial gravity data (red points) and six RBMC stations.

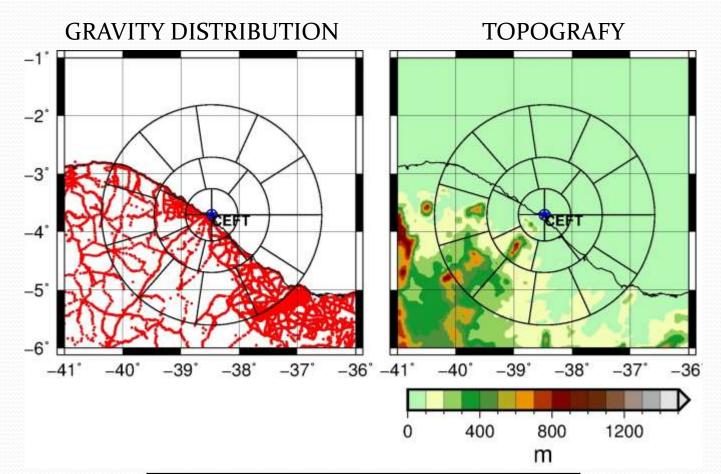
IHRF Stations:

Fortaleza (CEFT) Marabá (MABA) Cuiabá (CUIB)* Brasília (BRAZ)* Presidente Prudente (PPTE)* Imbituba (IMBT)



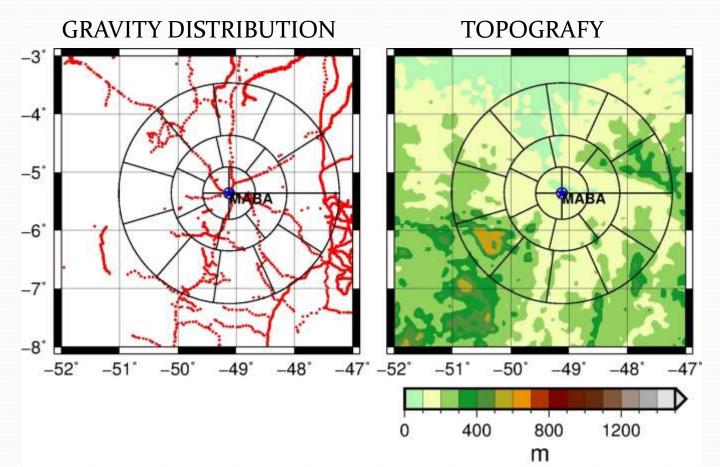
A total of 385,649 gravity points exist in the area extended from 0°S to 31°S in latitude and 59°W to 36°W in longitude.

Fortaleza (CEFT)



Stations	Distance	H mean	N. of points
CEFT	10 km	18,00	39
	10 km a 50 km	26,49	571
	50 km a 110 km	49,33	1069
	110 km a 210 km	72,93	4397

Marabá (MABA)

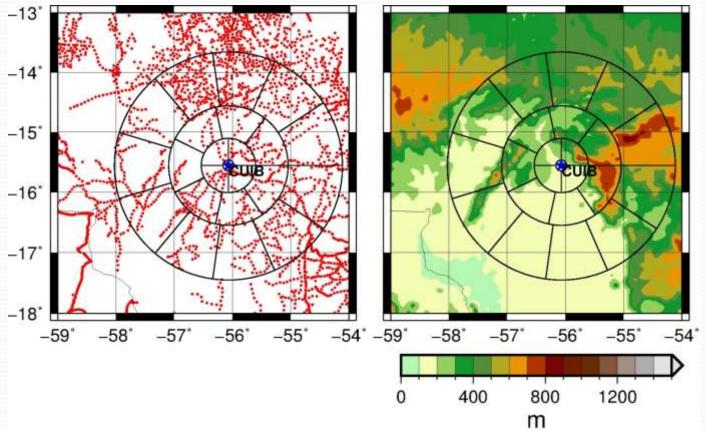


Stations	Distance	H mean	N. of points
CEFT	10 km	107,36	18
	10 km a 50 km	116,85	109
	50 km a 110 km	155,31	192
	110 km a 210 km	151,91	1015
TOTAL	OF POINTS		1334

Cuiabá (CUIB)

GRAVITY DISTRIBUTION

TOPOGRAFY

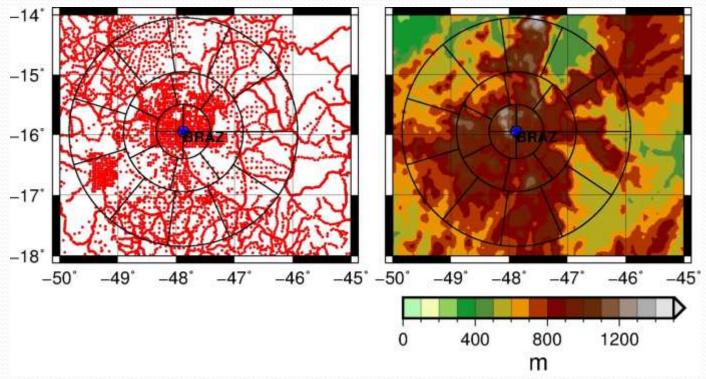


Stations	Distance	H mean	N. of points
CEFT	10 km	172,61	8
	10 km a 50 km	274,64	69
	50 km a 110 km	324,03	236
	110 km a 210 km	361,45	974
TOTAL	OF POINTS		1287

Brasília (BRAZ)

GRAVITY DISTRIBUTION

TOPOGRAFY

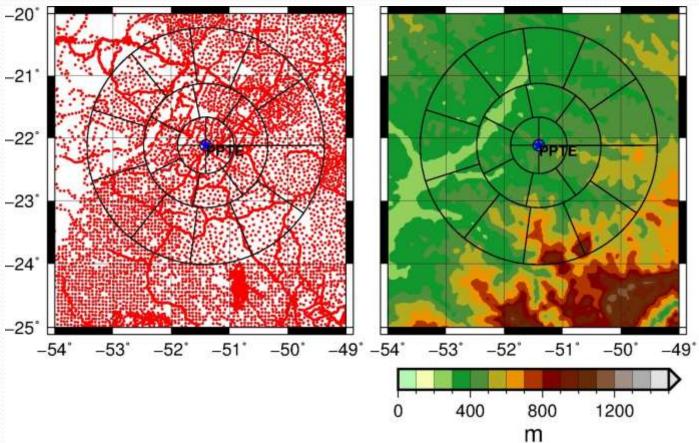


Stations	Distance	H mean	N. of points
CEFT	10 km	1109,04	53
	10 km a 50 km	1023,14	440
	50 km a 110 km	899,38	872
	110 km a 210 km	721,75	2123
TOTAL	OF POINTS		3488

Presidente Prudente (PPTE)

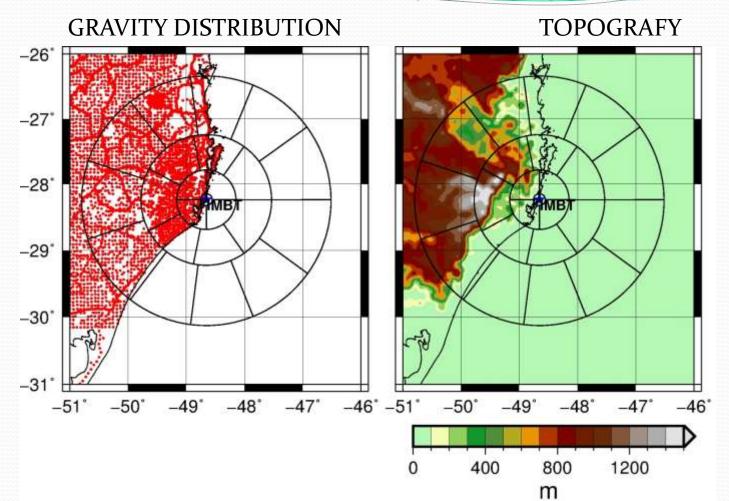


TOPOGRAFY



Stations	Distance	H mean	N. of points
CEFT	10 km	445,67	59
	10 km a 50 km	433,56	418
	50 km a 110 km	408,85	1447
	110 km a 210 km	442,52	3903
TOTAL	OF POINTS		5827

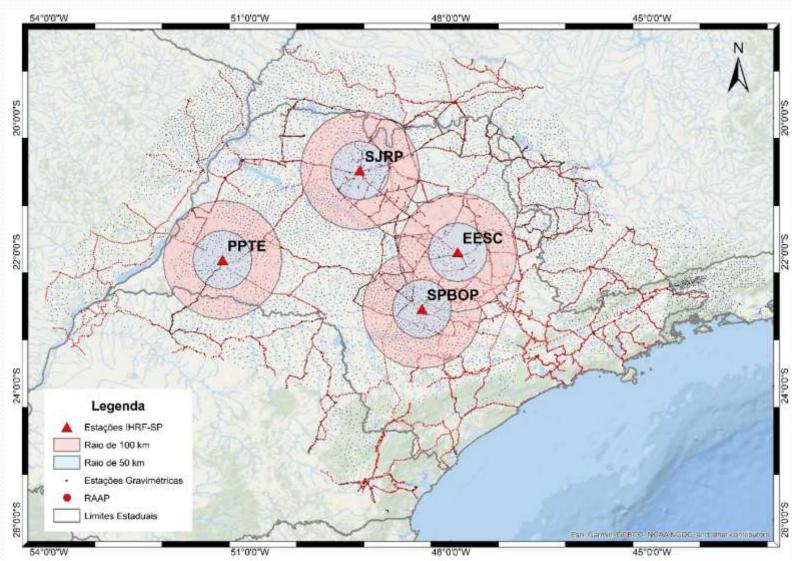
Imbituba (IMBT)



Stations	Distance	H mean	N. of points
CEFT	10 km	15,57	49
	10 km a 50 km	102,23	278
	50 km a 110 km	386,62	1038
	110 km a 210 km	590,64	2261
TOTAL	OF POINTS		3626

IHRF - SP

4 stations were considered for the state of São Paulo.



Geoid model - state of São Paulo

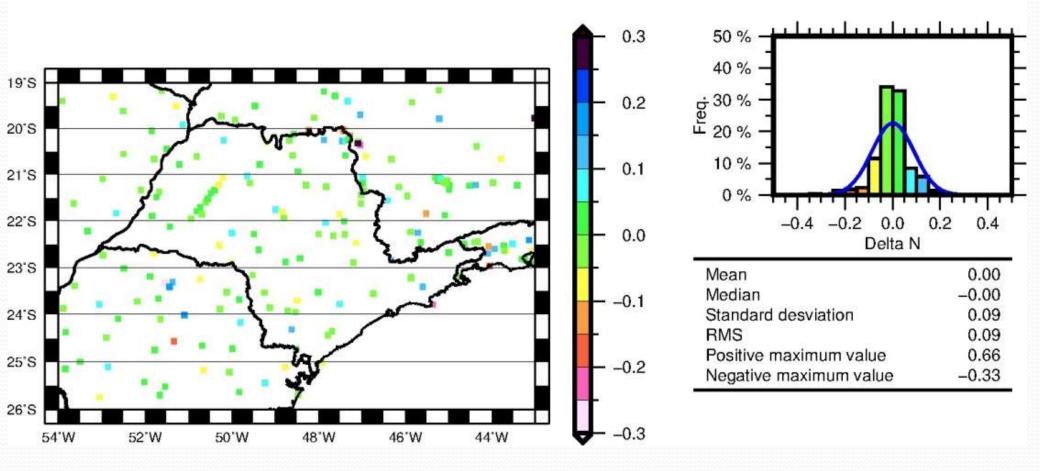
Geoid fitting to the GPS/BM (360 points) from IBGE Accuracy intervals: GPS 0.001 m \leq SD \leq 0.048 m (In most points, SD are between 0.01 and 0.02 m) Benchmark 0.03 m \leq SD \leq 0.09 m (In most points, SD are between 0.06 m and 0.07 m)

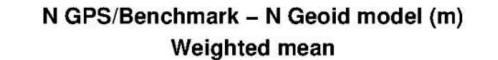
Two techniques:

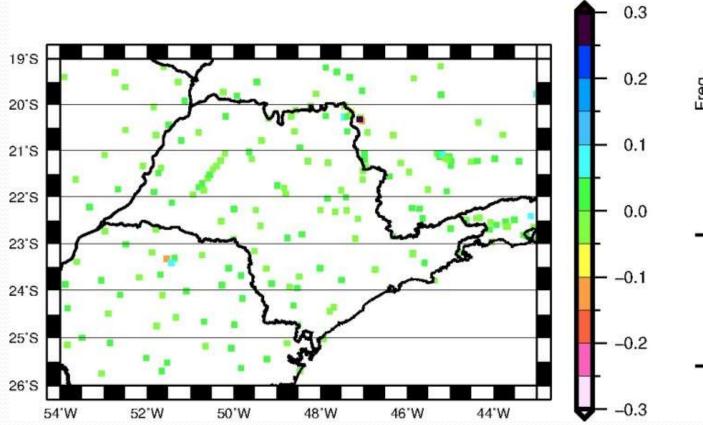
- a) 4-parameters (datum shift) (systematic component removed) + Least squares collocation (Kriging);
- b) Weighted mean.

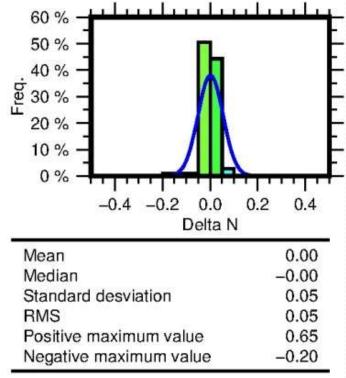
Should it be done?

N GPS/Benchmark – N Geoid model (m) 4-parameters + Least squares collocation



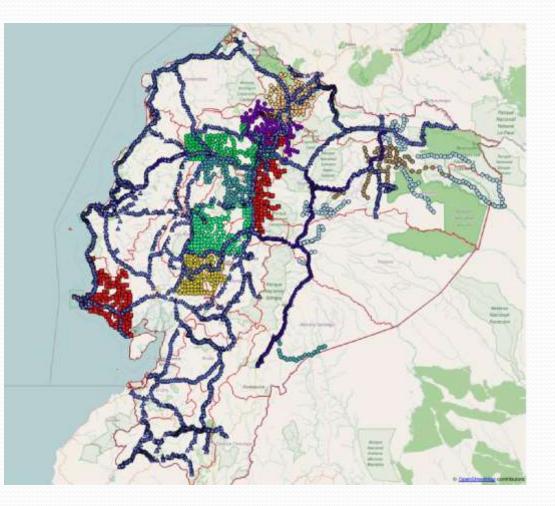






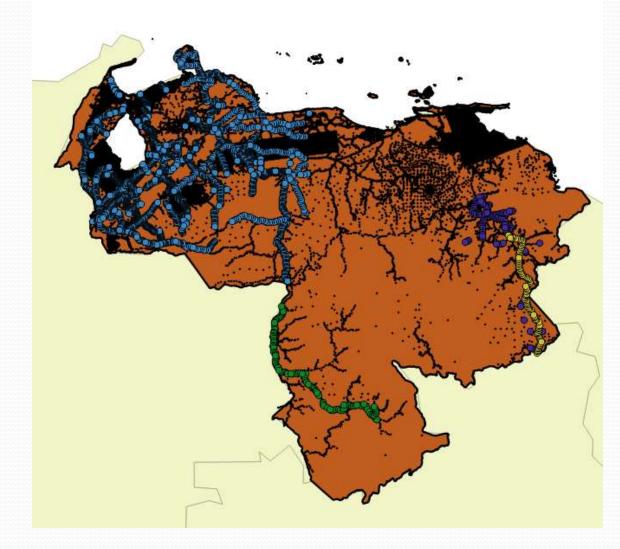
IHRF – Ecuador

Surveys were undertaken at the tide gauge by IGM, recently. A second option is Cuenca where some surveys have been already established. It is needed to be completed.



IHRF - Venezuela

For IHRF the station in mind is Merida. But there is an attention to El Calvario. In both cases there is an absolute measurement.



DTM – Digital Terrain Model in Latin America.

SRTM/ALOS

An effort has been done in the past at LTG for the use and improvement of SRTM in Latin America. At the moment, we are working with new models, like ALOS.





It is fundamental to work in a strictly collaboration in order to improve the infraestructure for GGRF in Latin America. We have very good examples of efforts and these examples must propagate.

Acknowledgment

THANK YOU TO ALL INSTITUTIONS, UNIVERSITIES AND COMPANIES THAT COOPERATED FOR GEODETIC RESEARCH AND SURVEYS IN LATIN AMERICA. THE COLLABORATION OF NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE IS ALSO FUNDAMENTAL, IN MANY CASES.

Between many names I would like to mention at least: IBGE (Brazil), IGC (São Paulo), IGMs (Chile, Ecuador), IGCSB (Venezuela), IGN (Argentina, Costa Rica), Universities (Argentina, Venezuela, Costa Rica), NGA/USA, Politecnico de Milano/ISG (Italy), BGI/IRD (France).

Thank you!



Crossing Orinoco River (VEN)



Floating down the Madeira River (BRA)



Cerro de La Muerte (CR)



Near Cotopaxi Volcano (ECU)







IGVSB (Instituto Geográfico Venezolano Simon Bolivar)

Vehículos y Equipo de trabajo de campo



