

FIG

FIG WORKING WEEK 2017

Helsinki Finland

29 May - 2 June 2017

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May 29 - June 2, 2017 in Helsinki, Finland

Re-establishing the geodetic system after the 14 November 2016 Kaikoura earthquake

Nic Donnelly | Technical Manager Geodesy

Surveying the world of tomorrow -
From digitalisation to augmented reality

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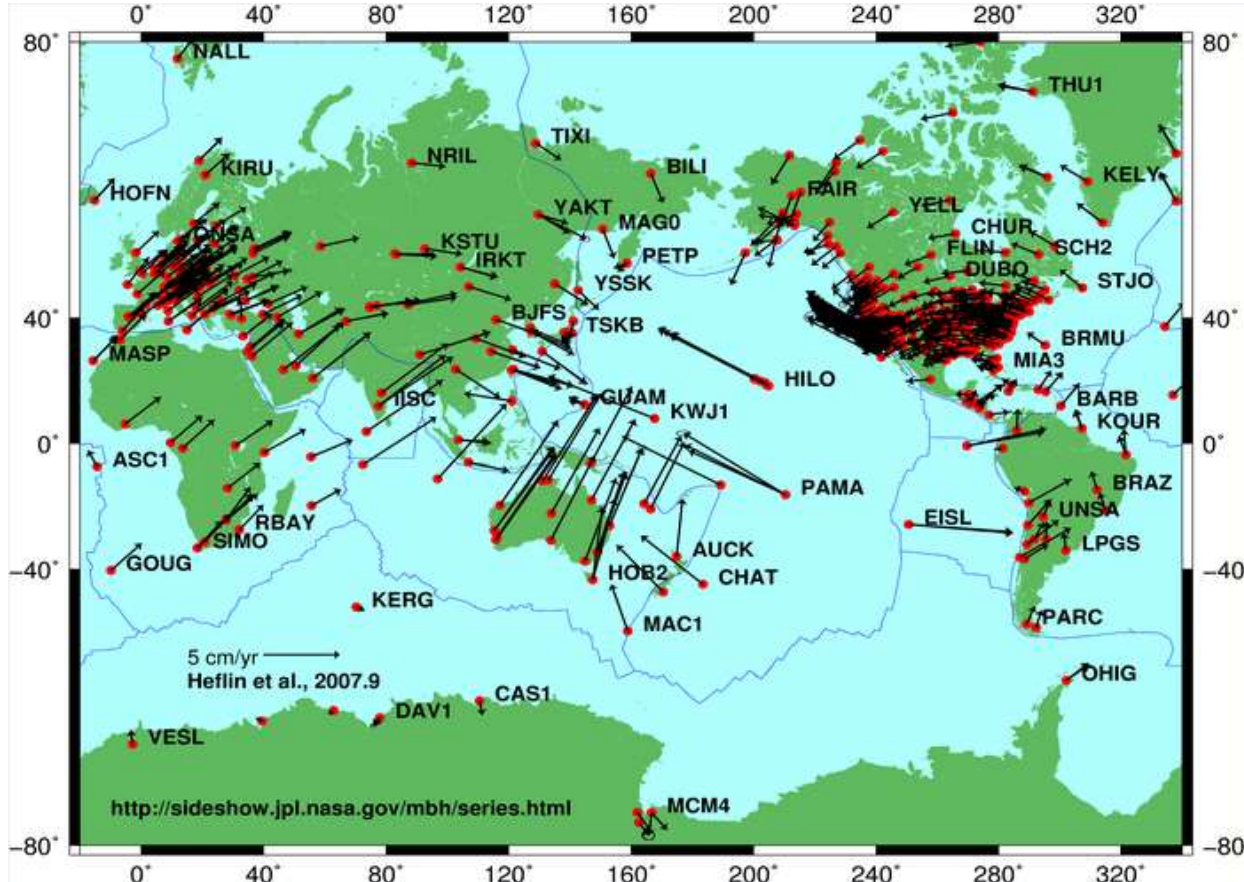


Trimble

Key points

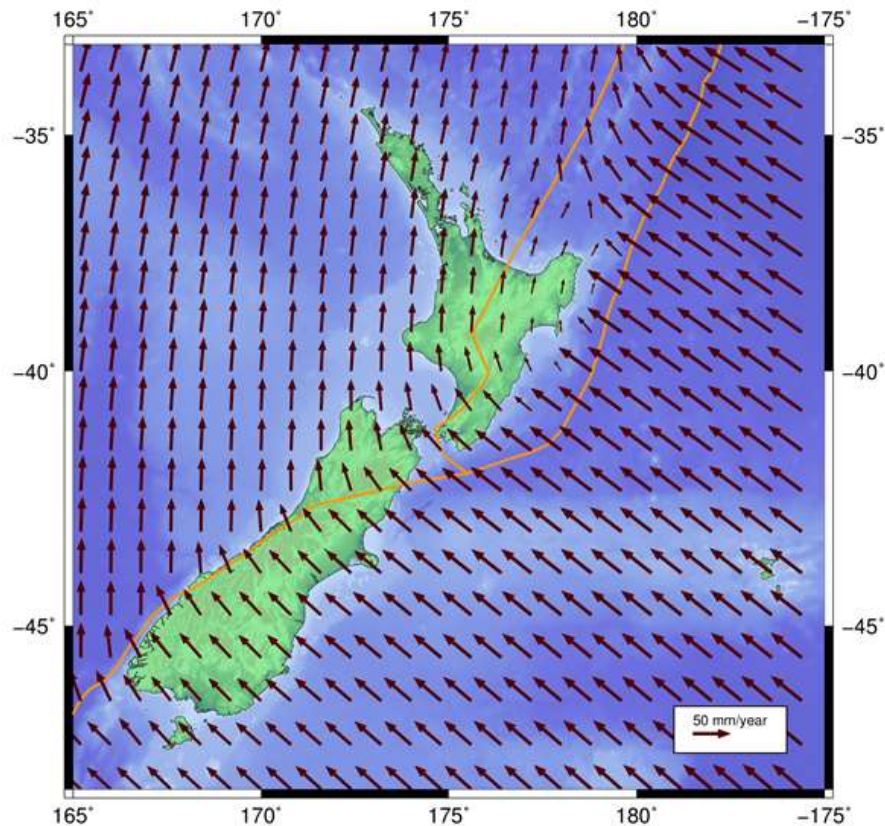
- Rapidly assess earthquake impact on geodetic system
- Fast re-establishment of base level of horizontal and vertical control
- Empower surveyors to generate their own control where and when they need it

New Zealand's tectonic setting



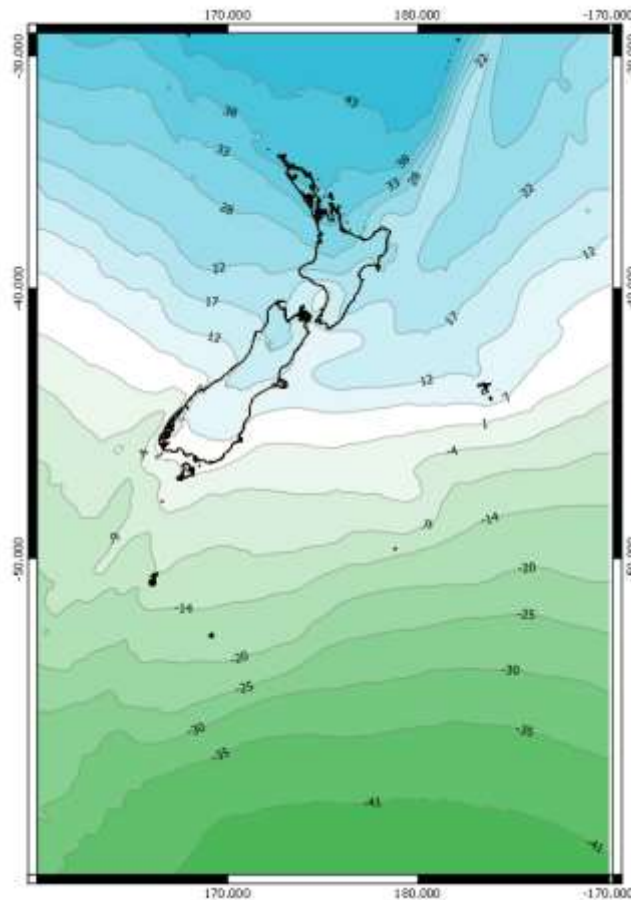
New Zealand Geodetic Datum 2000

- Coordinates are fixed, except after an earthquake
- Deformation model manages tectonic movements
- New versions of deformation model published after earthquakes or when new data is available



New Zealand Vertical Datum 2016

- Heights referenced to the quasigeoid
- Model provides offsets between ellipsoid and quasigeoid
- Users primarily access the datum via GNSS ellipsoidal heights



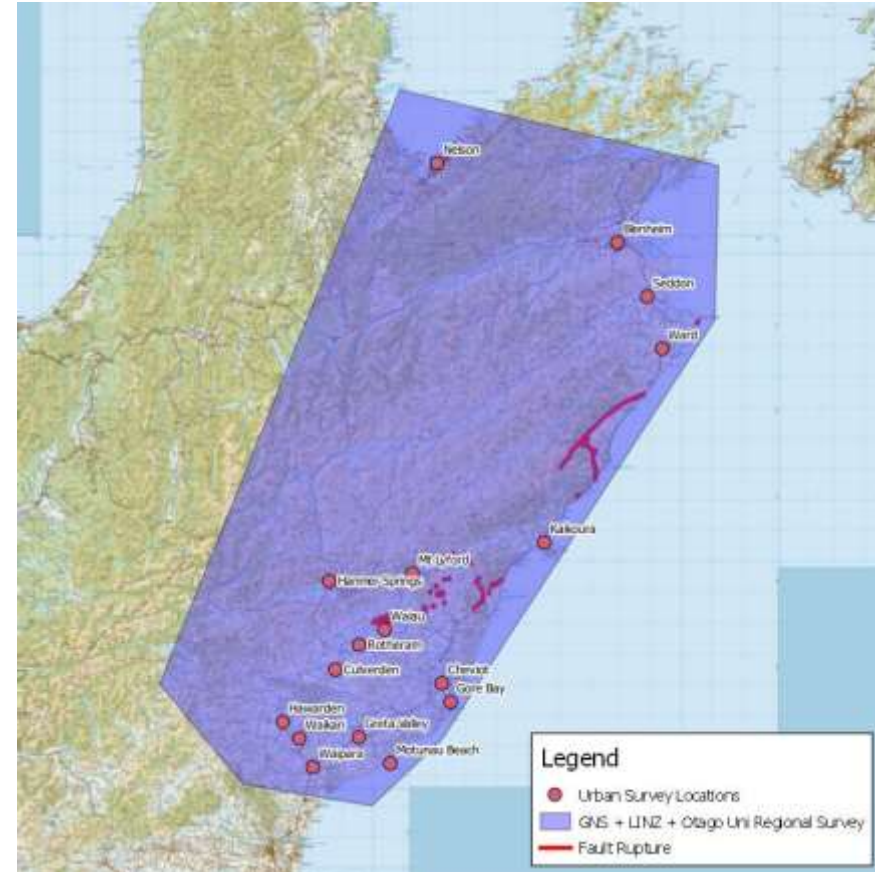
Kaikoura earthquake

- Magnitude 7.8, 14 November 2016
- Multiple faults ruptured
- Displacements exceeding 5m (horizontal and vertical)
- Serious property and infrastructure damage



Surveying post-earthquake geodetic control

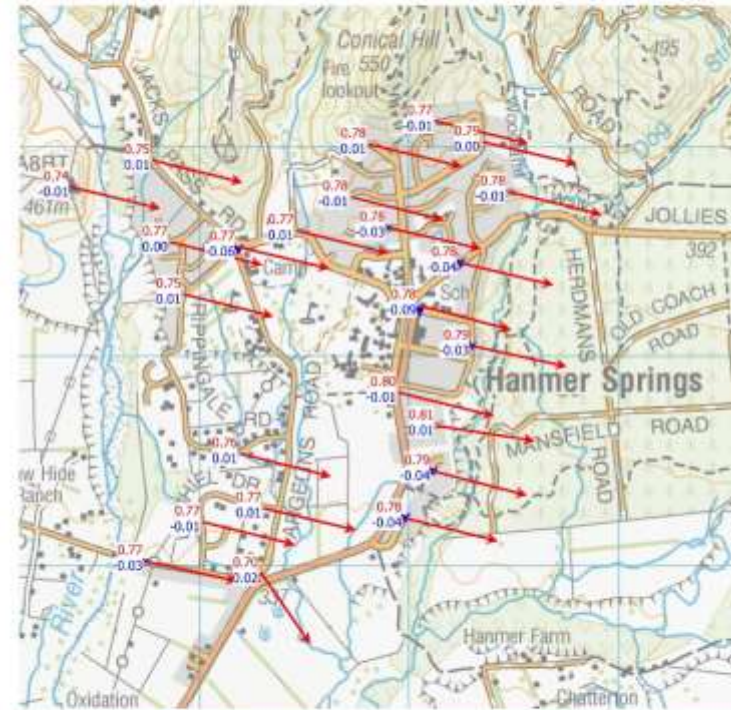
- Initial focus on existing geodetic marks in urban areas
- Objective to survey as many marks as possible in a short timeframe
- 4-hour plus 1-hour GNSS occupations at base station in each locality
- Other marks surveyed with RTK



Data processing and displacement estimates

- High-precision base station coordinates from PositionNZ-PP online processing service
- Other coordinates from RTK or fast static processing
- Displacements calculated using the SNAP least squares software

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/positionzpp>



0 250 500 m
New Zealand Historical Periods 2000

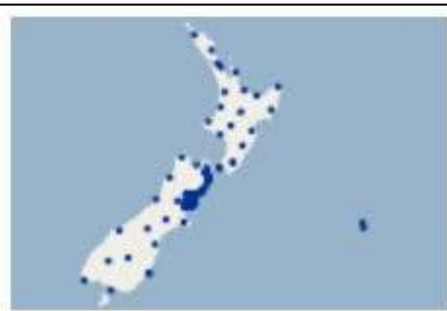
Legend

- Vertical Movement (m)
- Horizontal Movement (m)

Date Source: Earth Observation Associates Ltd.
Date: 13-05-2015

This map is provided for informational purposes only. The post-earthquake survey was carried out by Kevin D. Cleaver in association with Land Information New Zealand on behalf of Land Information New Zealand on 12-13 December 2016 using RTK and static techniques. Coordinate changes calculated by LINZ.

Publishing post-earthquake data



NZ Kaikoura Earthquake (14 Nov 2016) Geodetic Marks

LINZ / National Geodetic Office



 Licence

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 15

Updated
25 Jan 2017

nod_id	36766080
code	APKE
mark_name	SS 388 (HENDERSON STREET)
geo_db_link	http://apps.linz.govt.nz/gdb/index.aspx?code=APKE
datum	NZGD2000
datum_version	v20160701
coord_epoch	2016-11-23 00:00:00
lat_dd	-41.504382393
lon_dd	173.972682545
lat_dms	41°30'15.77661"S
lon_dms	173°58'21.65716"E

Rev.	Published (UTC)	Features	Add	Mod.	Del.
5	25 January 2017 02:14	158	1	0	0
4	11 January 2017 21:55	157	0	0	0
3	22 December 2016 21:45	154	104	40	0
2	21 December 2016 18:02	50	0	0	0
1	8 December 2016 00:34	50	50	0	0

<https://data.linz.govt.nz/layer/3527>

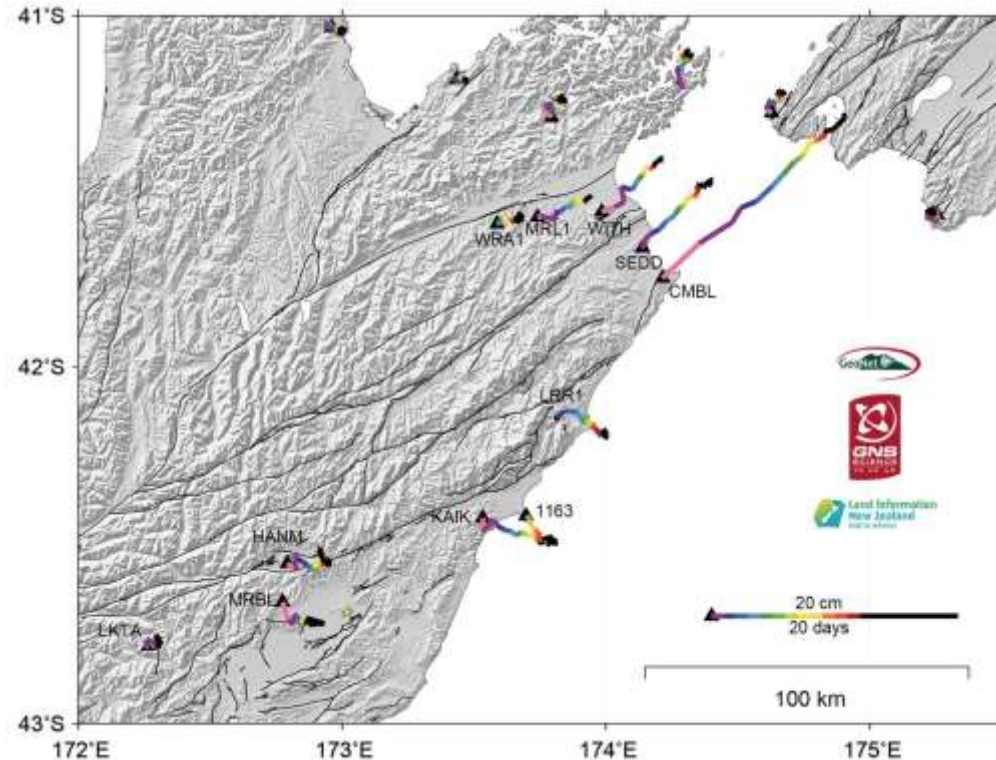
Guidance to surveyors generating their own control in affected areas

- Webpage set up covering:
 - Post-earthquake control survey methodologies
 - How to reference coordinates
 - Land movement maps

East and north accuracy (95% confidence level) (m)		Height accuracy (95% confidence level) (m)		Minimum distance between control marks (m)	Minimum time for each occupation (2 occupations for each mark required) (hours)	Order	
<i>Local (vector between control marks)</i>	<i>Network (coordinate in terms of PositionNZ stations)</i>	<i>Local (height change between control marks)</i>	<i>Network (height in terms of PositionNZ stations)</i>			<i>NZGD2000</i>	<i>NZVD2016</i>
0.010	0.005	0.015	0.010	4000	16	3	1V
0.010	0.005	0.015	0.010	1500	16	4	2V
0.020	0.015	0.030	0.020	3000	4	4	2V
0.020	0.015	0.030	0.020	300	4	5	3V
0.030	0.020	0.050	0.040	700	3	5	3V
0.040	0.030	0.060	0.050	1500	2	5	3V

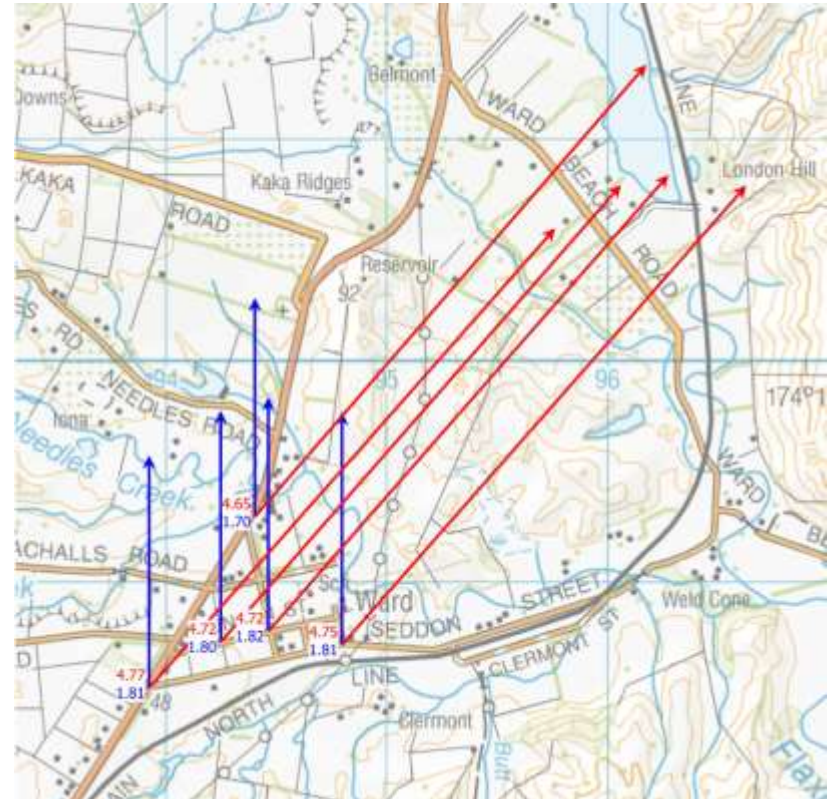
Importance of metadata when the land is still moving

- Record the coordinate epoch (date) and datum version
 - NZGD2000 may be updated several times due to ongoing movement.
 - Coordinate epoch is important as there is significant ongoing movement – coordinates will change



Next steps – deformation modelling and coordinate updates

- Geophysical model provided by GNS Science (New Zealand's geoscience research agency)
- LINZ incorporating model into datum and assessing impact on coordinates, which will flow to other geospatial data
- Surveys and possibly deformation model updates will be ongoing



Summary

- Rapidly assess impact on geodetic system
- Fast re-establishment of base level of horizontal and vertical control
- Empower surveyors to generate their own control where and when they need it

Questions?

