



HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
National and Kapodistrian  
University of Athens



## The space component of the monitoring system in the Corinth Rift Near Fault Observatory

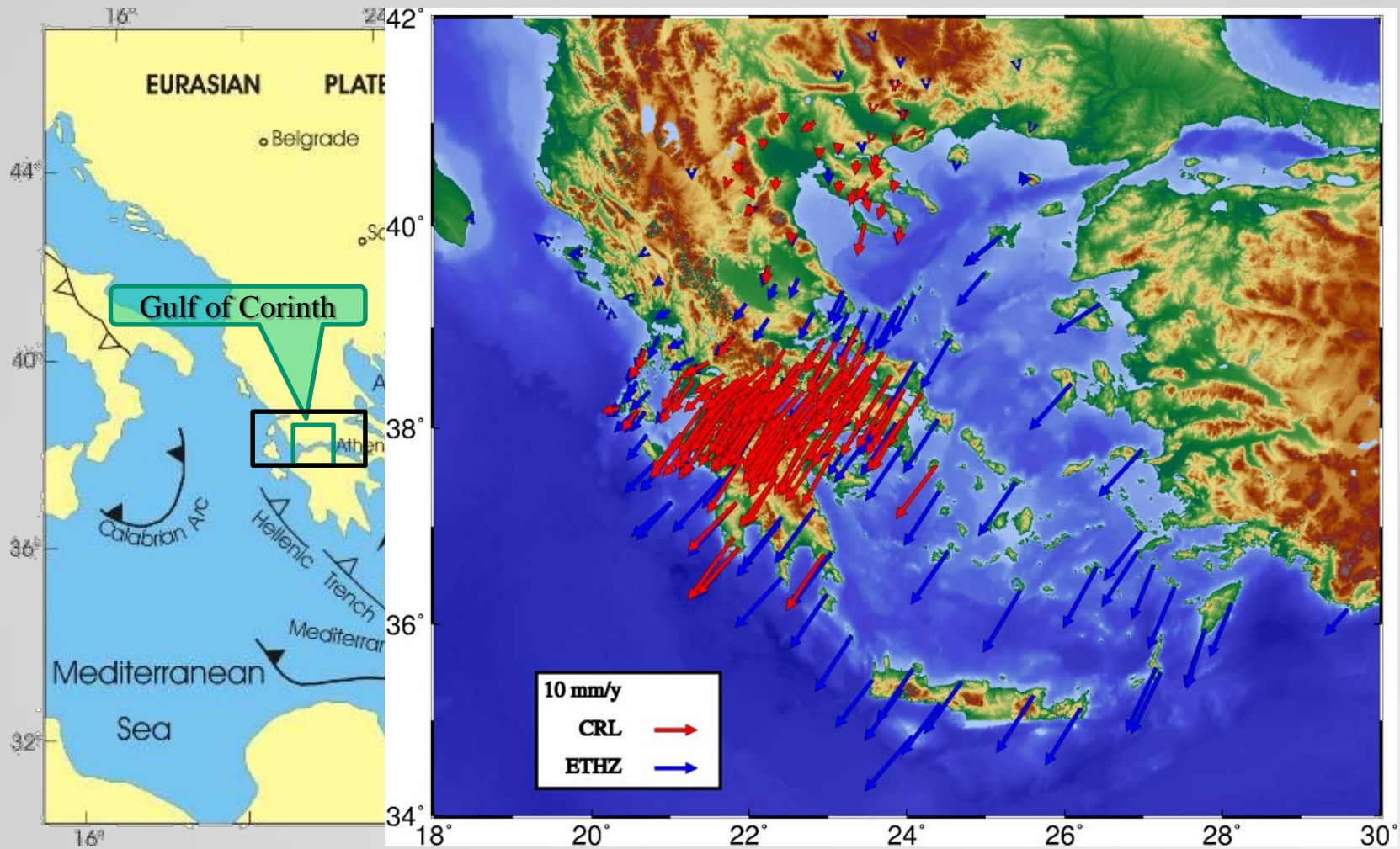


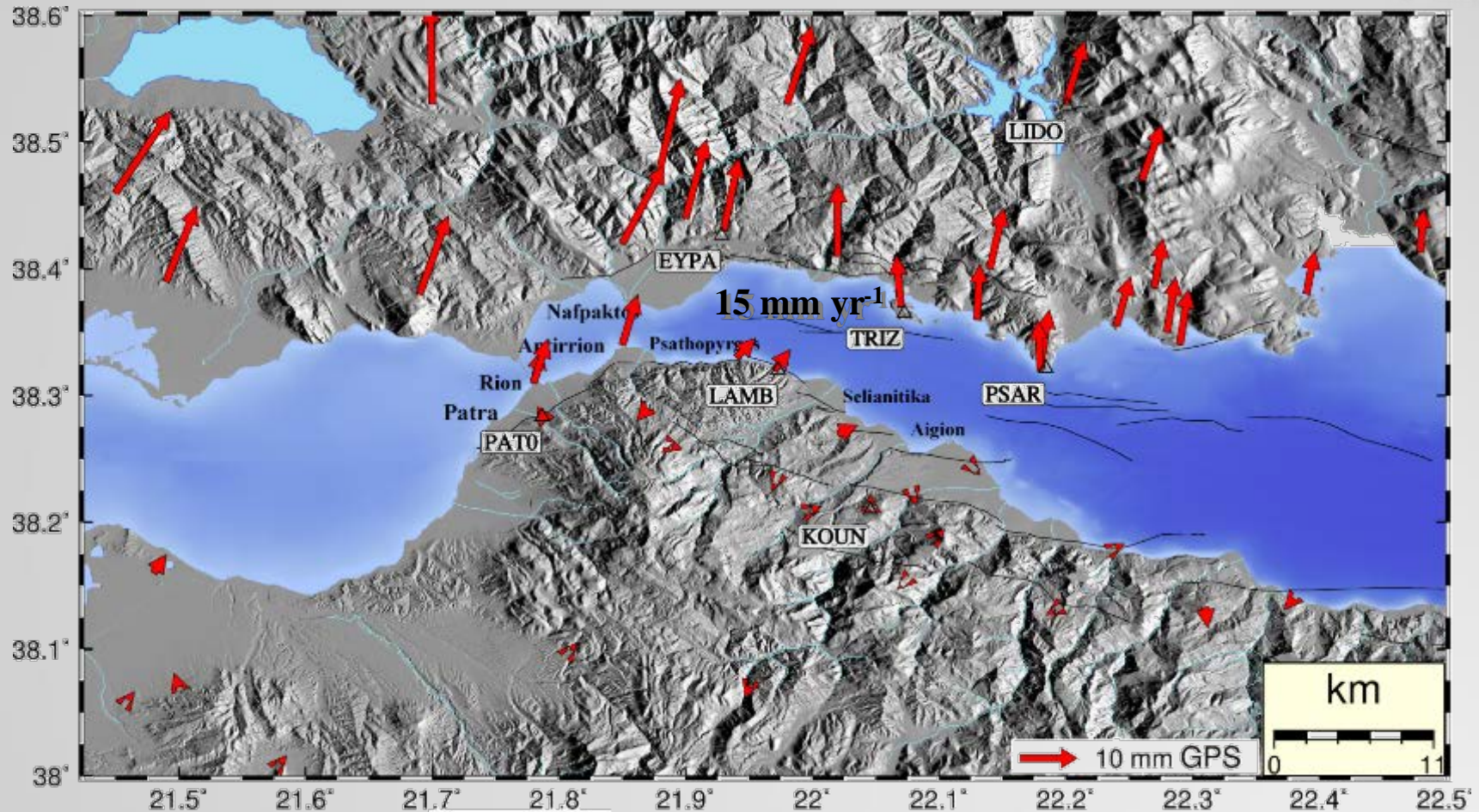
Panagiotis Elias and the CRL NFO team

*National Observatory of Athens*

*Institute of Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing*

# The Gulf of Corinth

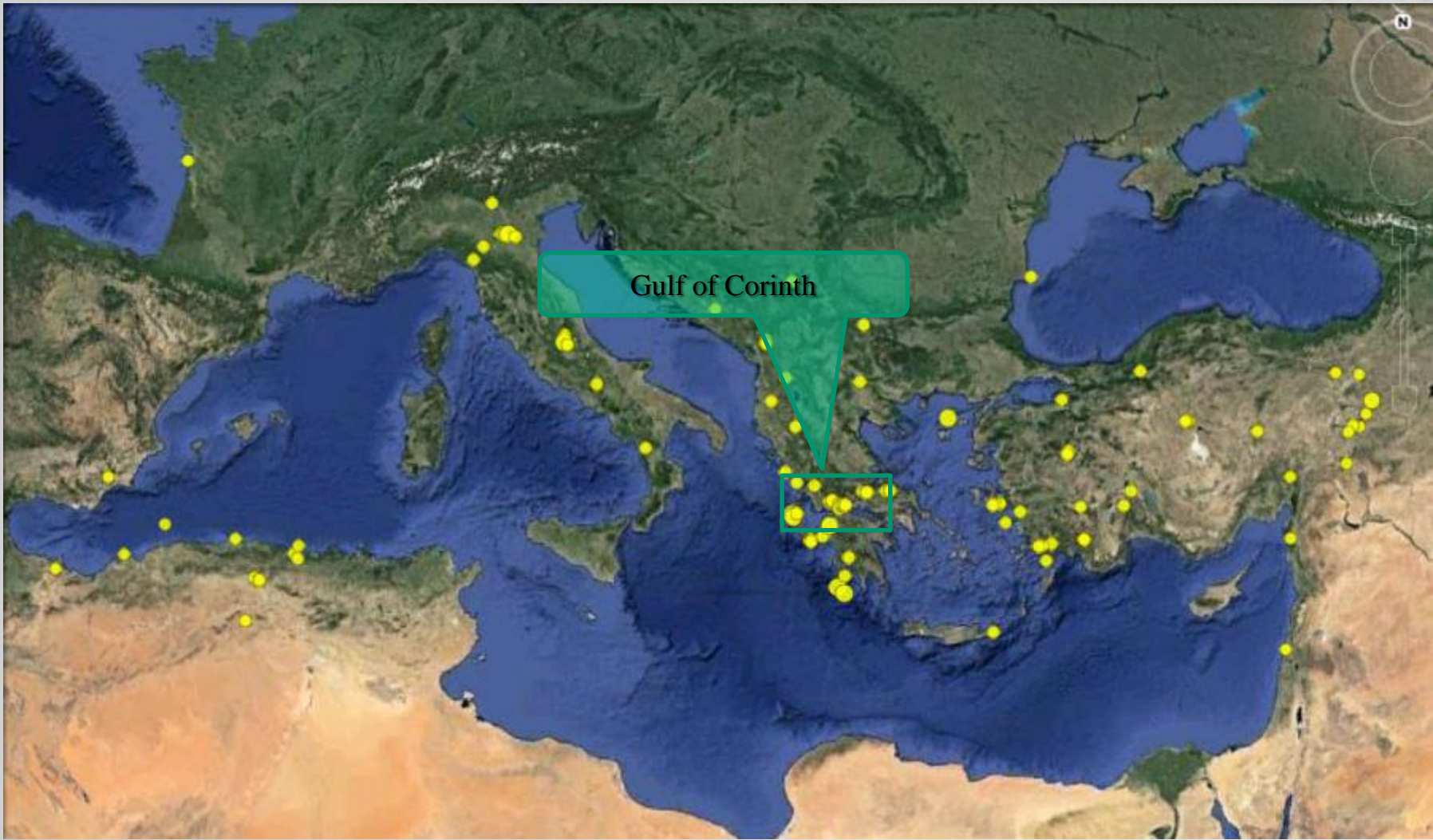




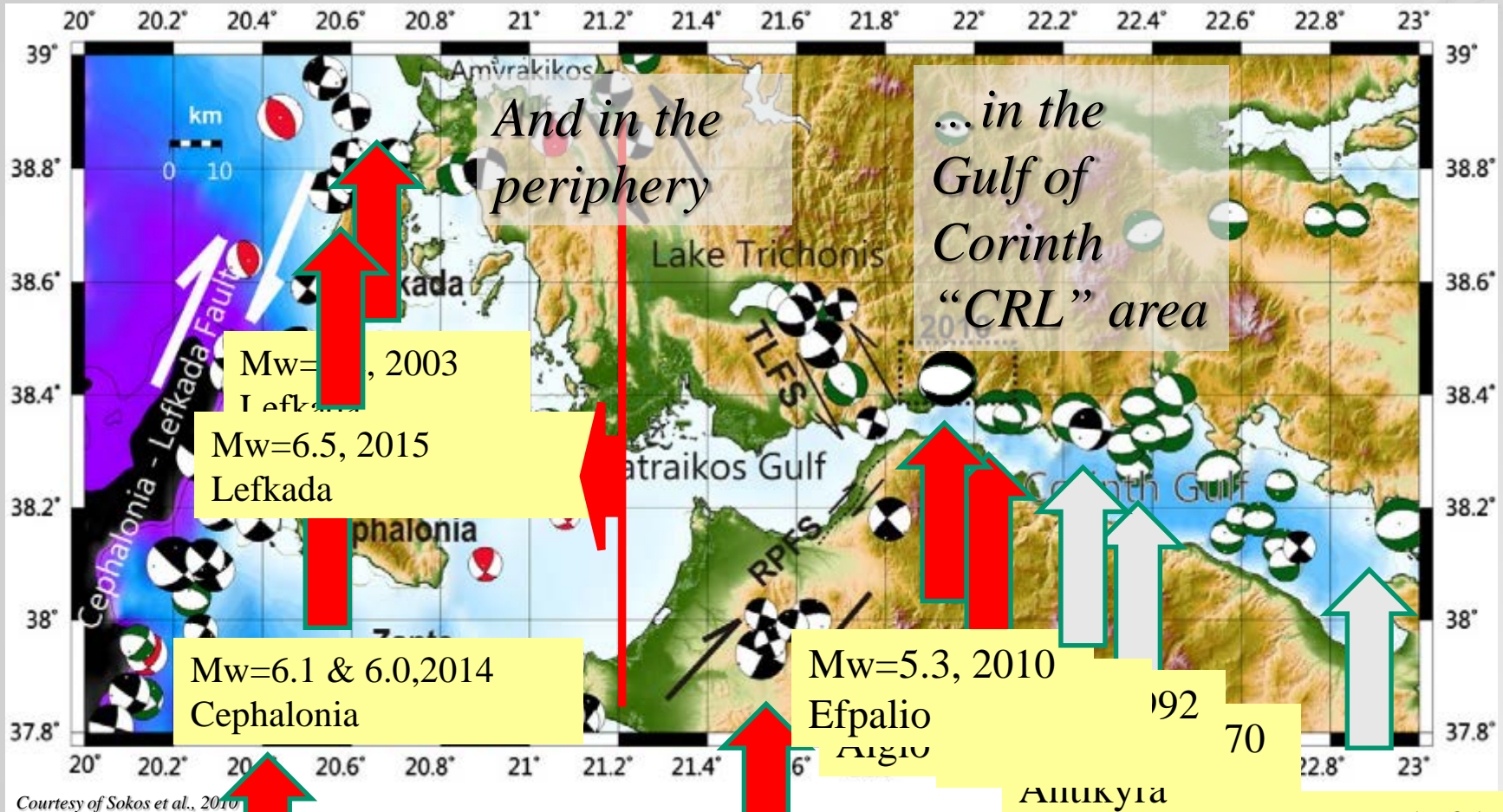
*Briole et al., 2000, Avallone 2003, Briole et al., in preparation*

It is among the fastest extending continental regions in the world

# Mw > 5, 2004 - 2014



# Recent Seismicity



And in the periphery

... in the Gulf of Corinth  
 "CRL" area

Mw=6.5, 2003  
 Lefkada

Mw=6.5, 2015  
 Lefkada

Mw=6.1 & 6.0, 2014  
 Cephalonia

Mw=5.3, 2010  
 Efpalio

Mw=6.9, 192  
 70

Mw=6.7, 1981  
 Alkyonides

Mw=6.7, 2018  
 Zakynthos

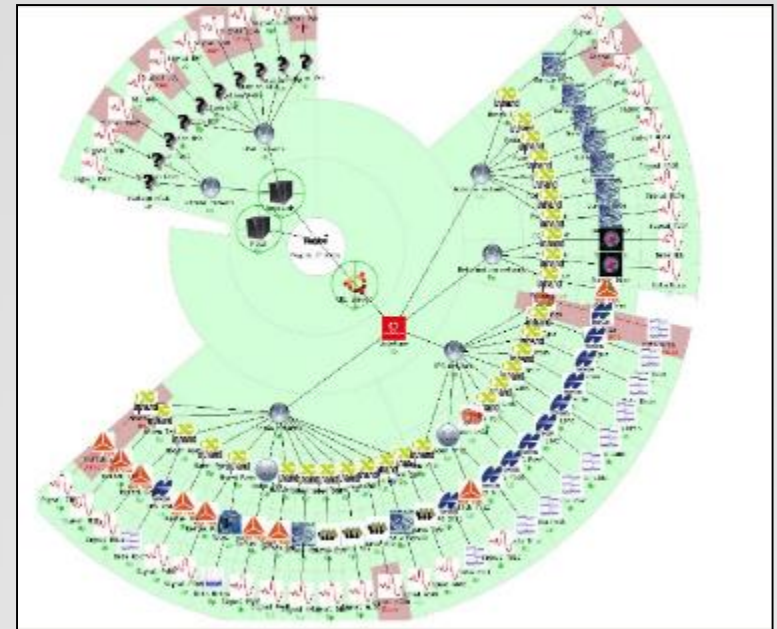
Mw=6.4, 2008  
 Movri

It has one of the highest seismicity rates in the Euro-Mediterranean region

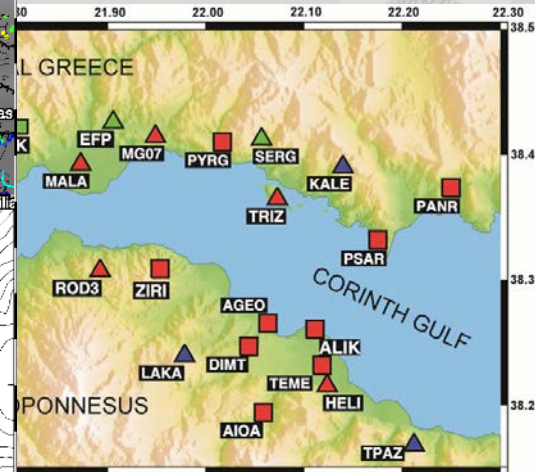
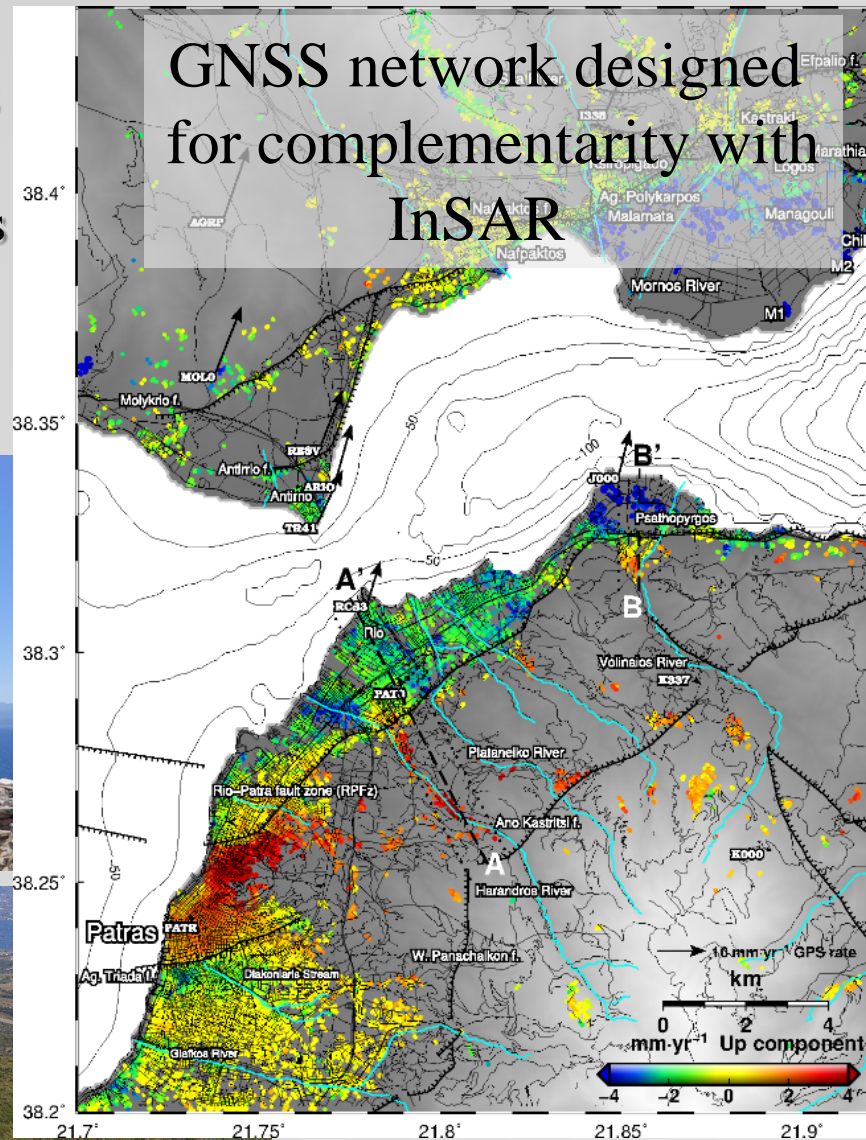
# ...a really “near fault” ...



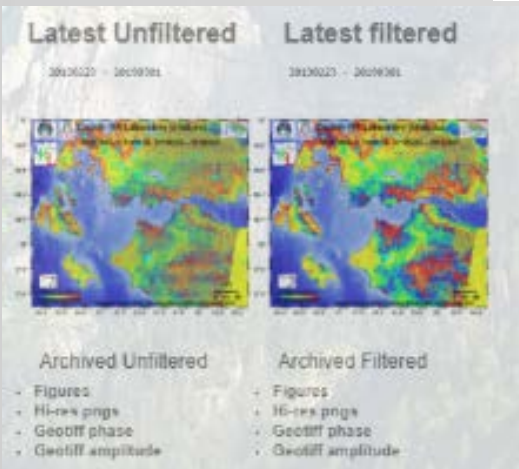
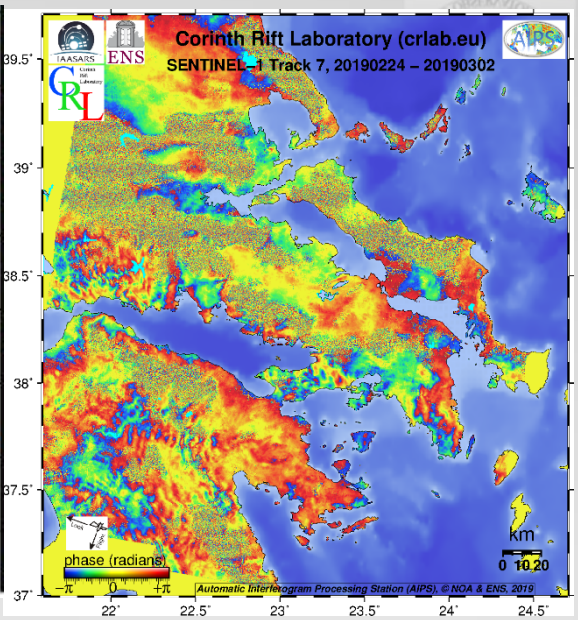
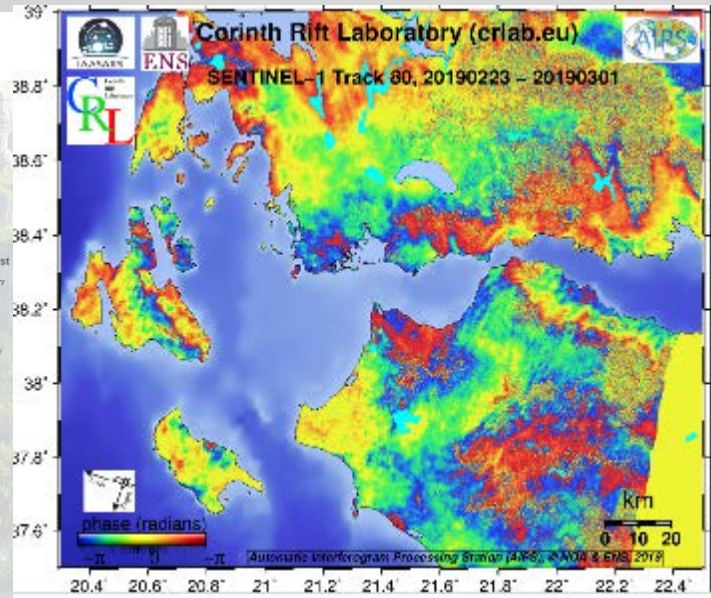
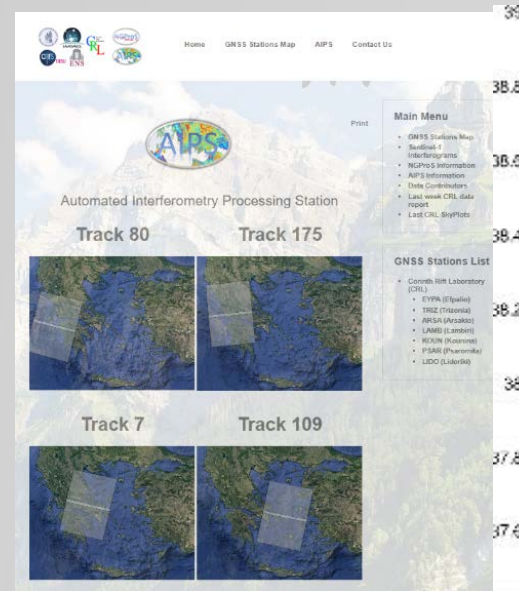
- CRL infrastructure is on the roadmap to have its own governance
- 83 (as of Sep/18) instruments deployed, with telemetry
- Data and products are disseminated through EPOS
- The cost of maintenance and operation (estimated at 1.5keuro per year) falls at the owner



- 26 GNSS stations
- 32 Seismometers
- 17 accelerometers
- 5 tide gauges
- 1 dilatometer
- 1 strainmeter



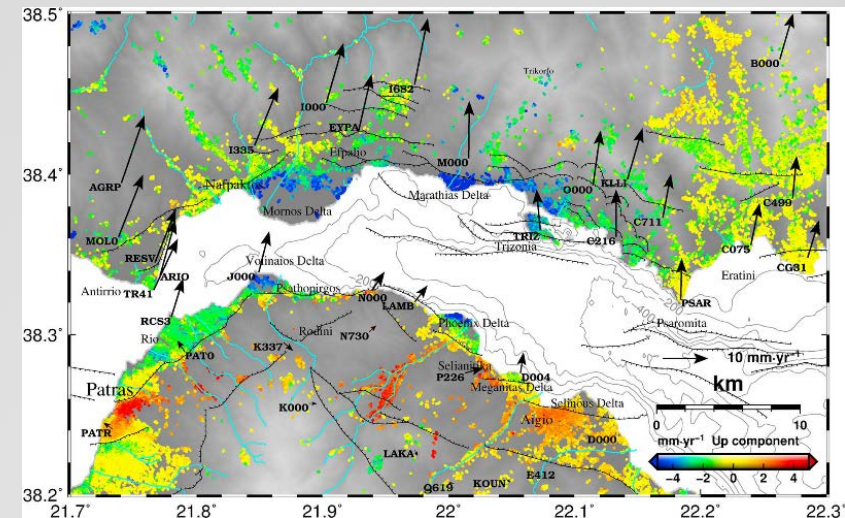




at NOA and ENS  
 ...using SNAP

<http://crlab.eu> &  
<http://aips.space.noa.gr>

- There are many multitemporal InSAR processing methods each one having its own results
- There is the need of multiple solutions with different 'processors'
- ...and different sensor in X-C-L and S bands
- There is the analogous is the GNSS orbit calculation using almost 10 solutions of different institutions
- The product emerged after their reconciliation is the safest one

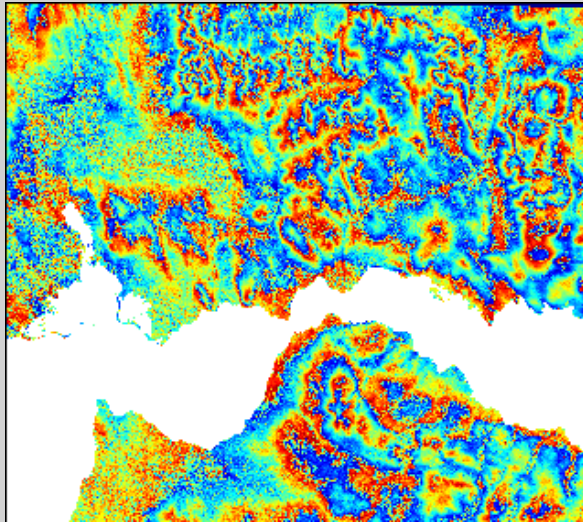


A1x1km WRF model will run operationally producing phase delay maps of the Gulf of Corinth area (<http://crlab.eu>)

Interferogram

vs

Phase delay synthetic one

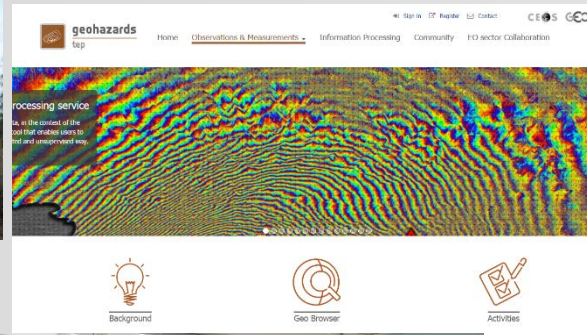


- troposphere is the major limitation in the accuracy of precise positioning. Reciprocally, and for the same reason, accurate tropospheric parameters can be retrieved from GNSS and InSAR data, and can be of major interest for constraining tropospheric models
- the efficiency of the WRF phase delay corrections to be applied to the real interferograms are under investigation
- ..but the most promising is the feeding of real interferograms to the meteo models
- the CRL were proposed to participate in the NASA NISAR mission as a pilot site towards this scope but also for cal/val activities.

Poster presented at InSAR Meteorology Miami 2018 Conference, Miami, USA, March 1&2, 2018

**InSAR observations, high resolution tropospheric models and extreme meteorological events in western Greece - Using CRL (<http://crlab.eu>) as a pilot site for the NISAR mission**

The MOSAIC team: P Elias, N Roukounakis, D Katsanos, P Briole, C Albinet, M Anzidei, A Avallone, P Bally, C Bignami, JL Carre, K Chousianitis, F Del Frate, JP Duwel, A Ganas, S Gandolfi, B Garayt, I Georgiev, M Ilieva, F Masson, A Papadopoulos, I Parcharidis, V Plicka, A Montuori, A Retalis, L Rolland, V Sakkas, G Schiavon, S Stramondo, L Testut, ...



[crlab.eu/crl-school](http://crlab.eu/crl-school)