

Development of Japanese Disaster Mitigation System Using Real-time PPP with Ambiguity Resolution for Tsunami Buoys and Ground Network

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Outline

- **The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake**
- **Achievements of GPS Buoys**
- **Limitation of Current Tsunami Monitoring System**
- **New GPS Buoy Monitoring System with PPP-AR**

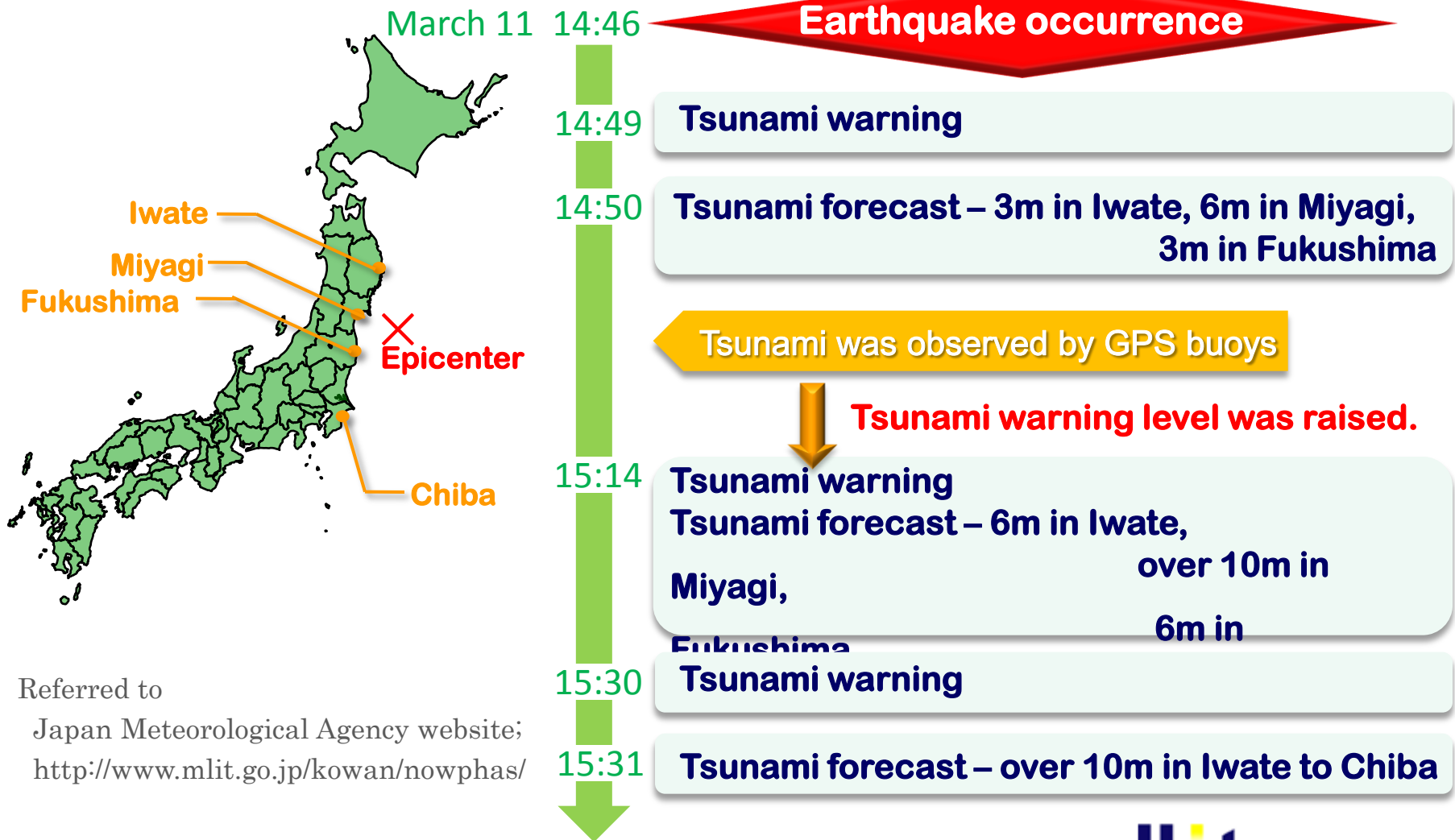
- **GPS and Seismometer**
- **Improve Tsunami Warning System by Ground PPP-AR Network**
- **Ionospheric Disturbances after Great Eastern Japan Earthquake**

- **Proposal of Deployment of Multi-purpose GNSS Buoy Network**

The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake

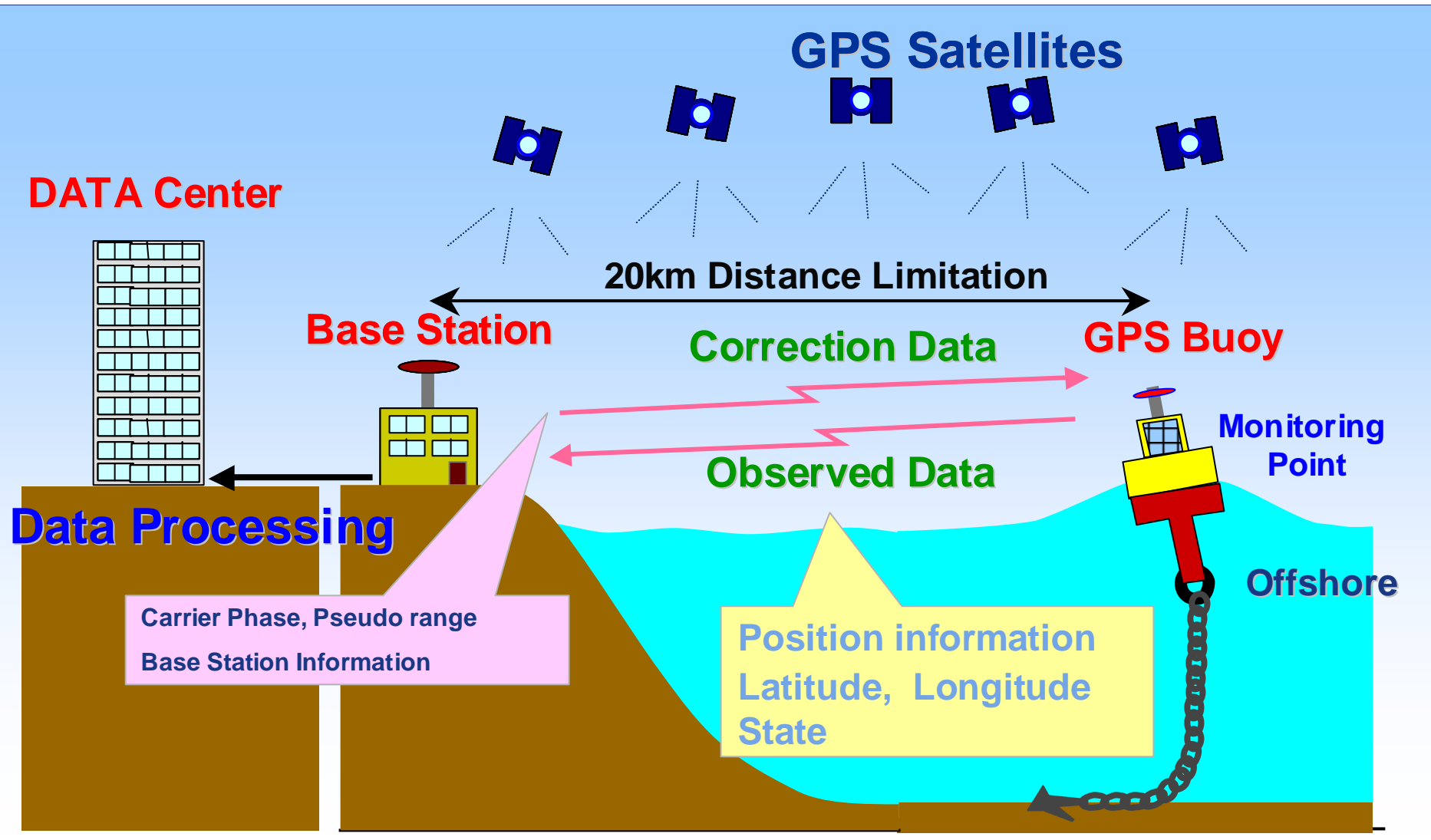


Process of Tsunami warning



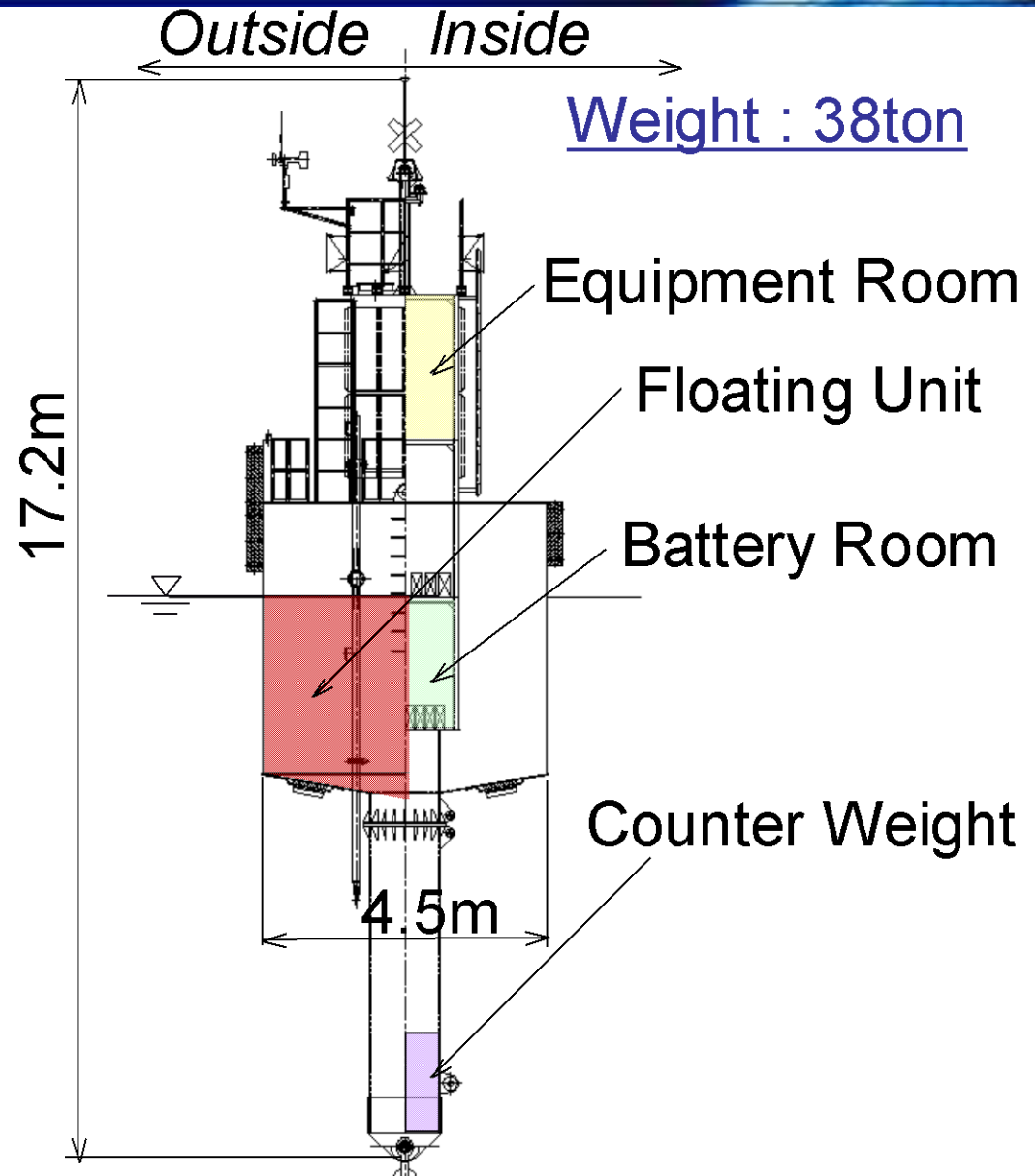
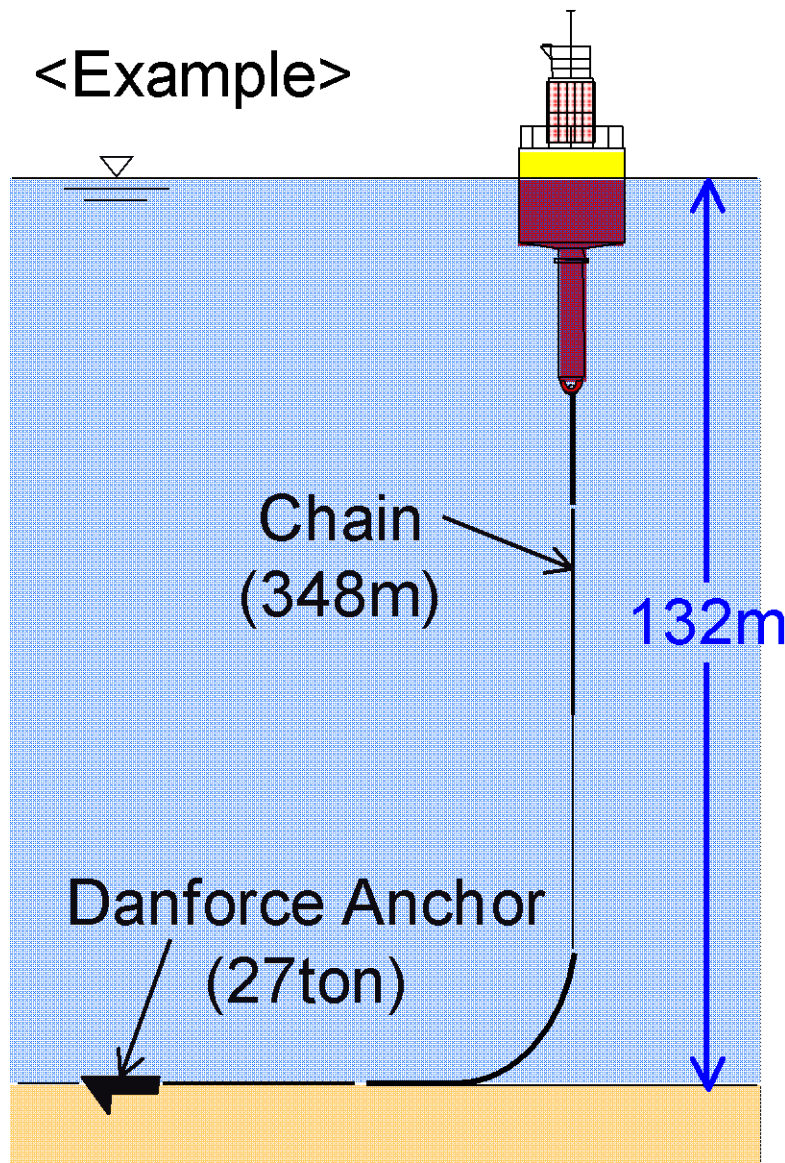
Referred to
Japan Meteorological Agency website;
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/kowan/nowphas/>

Overview of GPS Buoy System

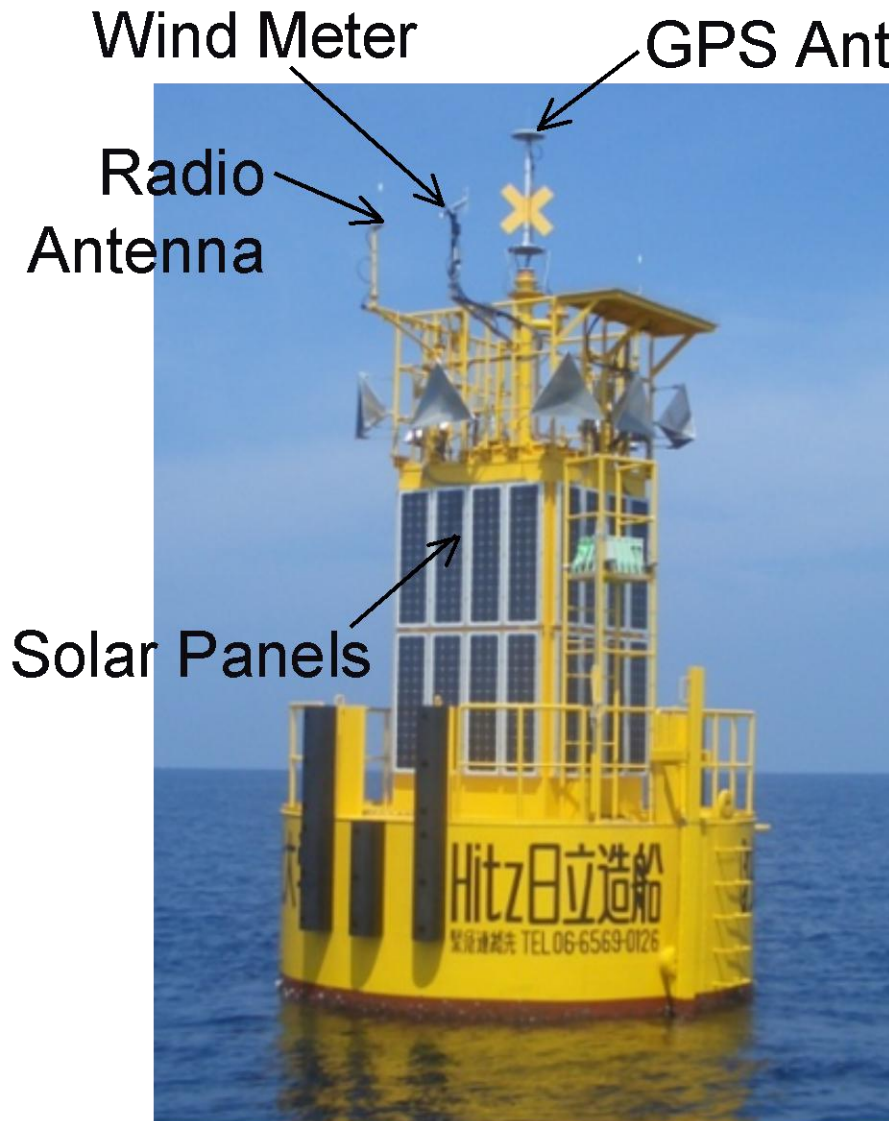


Specification of GPS Buoy (Example)

<Example>



Instruments



Observation Item

Wave, Tide-level, Tsunami

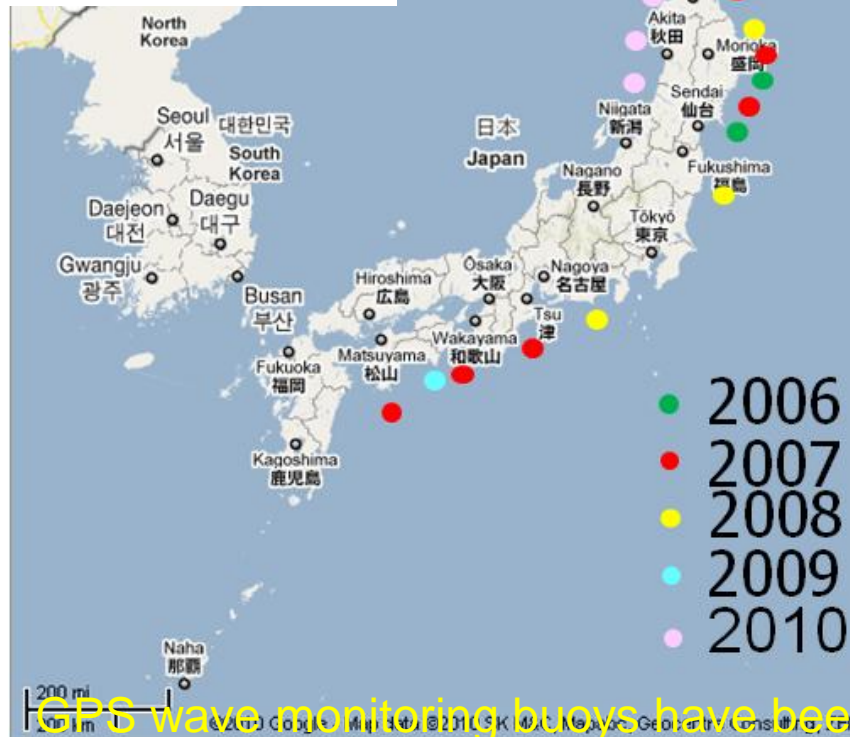
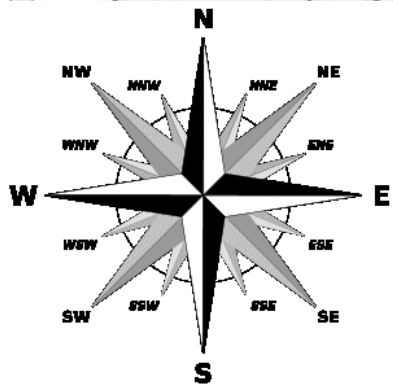
Wind Speed & Direction,
Water Temperature

Current Speed & Direction

Atmosphere Temperature &
Pressure

Deployment of GPS Buoys

Distribution Map of GPS Buoy in Japan



1) GPS WAVE GAUGE

Now, 15 sites are operated in Japan.

2) INSTALLATION CONDITION

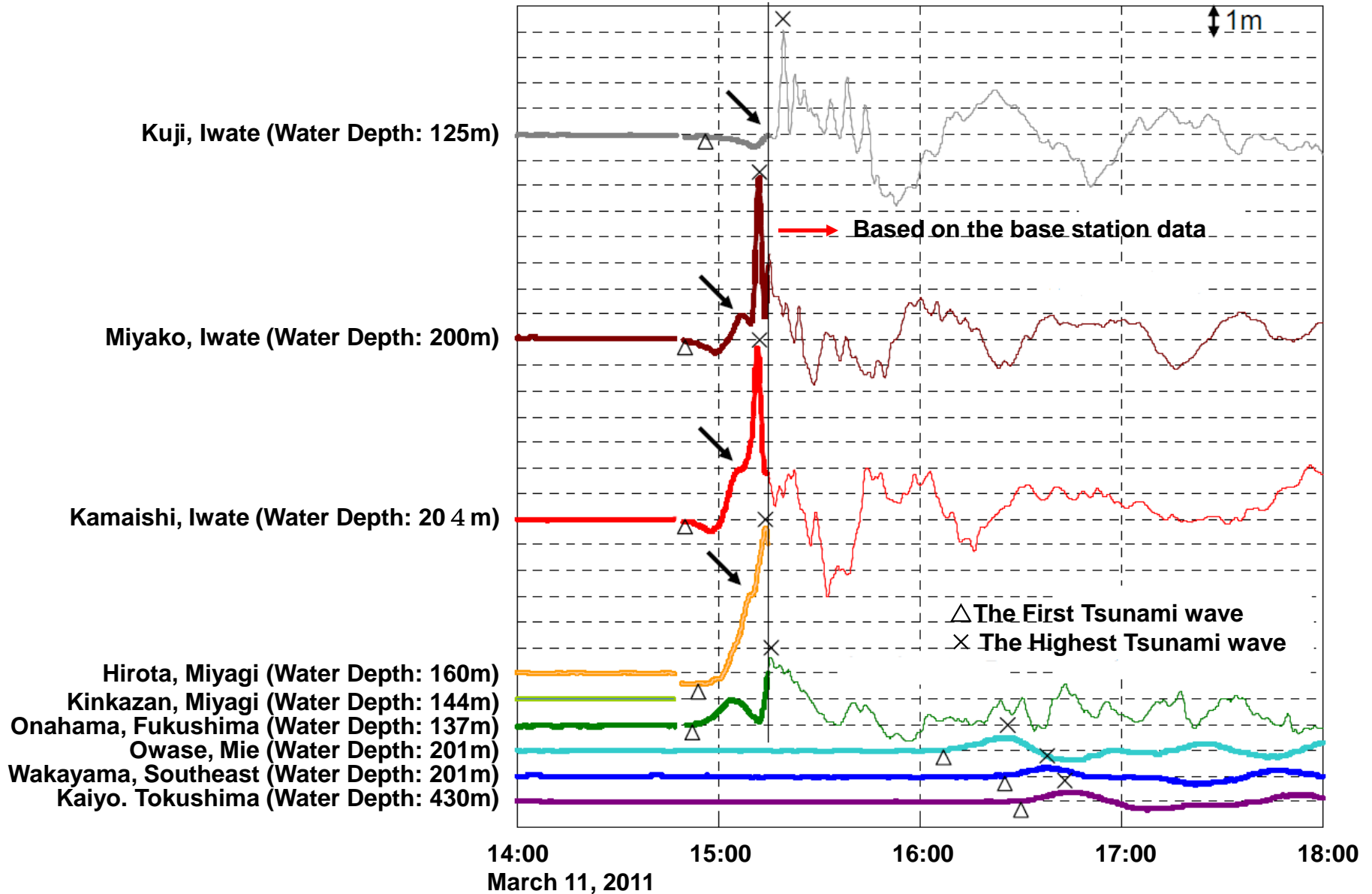
20km offshore.

100m ~ 400m sea depth.



GPS wave monitoring buoys have been installed by Ports and Harbors Bureau, MLIT

The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake Detected Tsunami at GPS Bouys



The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake Newspaper Article

Tsunami More Than 10m High

1. On 11 of March, at about 15:10, the shocking data was sent to JMA. The GPS buoy 20km from Kamaishi city, Iwate observed Tsunami more than 3m high.

2. At 15:14, JMA predicted Tsunami again more than 10m high in Miyagi, more than 6m in Iwate and Fukushima.

Authority: The Daily Yomiuri

津波「10m超す」

警報 25分後に変更

気象庁 緊迫の決断

3分間の記録

大津波が海が

東京・大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所。津波観測の記録を閲覧する職員が、地震津波観測記録(7)のデータを閲覧している。3月11日午後2時46分。3分間の記録が、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。3分間の記録は、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。3分間の記録は、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。



全国の地震情報が次々と飛び込んでくる。気象庁の地震火山観測所で、データを編集する職員が、地震津波観測記録(7)のデータを閲覧している。3月11日午後2時46分。3分間の記録が、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。3分間の記録は、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。

表示されたマグニチュード「7.0」は、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。3分間の記録は、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。3分間の記録は、大津町の気象庁7階の地震観測所から送られてきた。

午後2時46分45秒 三陸沖を震源とするマグニチュード4.3の地震が発生したとの速報

午後2時48分45秒 マグニチュード7.2の速報

午後2時49分45秒 気象庁が「大津波警報」を発表。横山さんは気象庁7階から2階の地震火山観測所に駆けつける

午後3時0分 気象庁が、予想される津波の高さを「岩手、福島で3m、宮城で6m」と発表

午後3時0分 気象庁が、予想される津波の高さを「岩手、福島で3m、宮城で6m」と発表

午後3時10分 気象庁と、全国の気象台の担当者がテレビ会議。仙台地区気象台が「東北沖の沖合で震源が3km以上の波」と報告がある

午後3時14分 気象庁が、予想される津波の高さを「岩手、福島で6m、宮城で10m以上」と発表

午後3時18分 気象庁の岩手・大船渡の津波観測所で、3m以上の波を観測

午後4時 気象庁で津波発生後、気象記者が「避難を促してください」と呼びかける

午後5時30分 気象庁が、マグニチュードを「8.8」と発表

午後6時55分 気象庁が、マグニチュードを「9.0」と修正

地震津波観測記録(7階)

地震火山観測所(2階)

気象庁(8階建て)

全国のどこかで起こっているのか監視

体に感じない小さな地震を調査

火山灰を監視

活火山の活動を監視

津波観測所・気象庁に出すためのチェック

大型モニター

示で、大津波警報「発生」が伝えられた。予想の高さは、高城町で6m、岩手県大船渡で3m、横山さんが現地に飛び込んだ。海沿いの港、サイレが5回、鳴り響いた。3時10分頃、気象庁に衝撃の知らせが来た。午後4時、多くの国民の視線が、テレビで映された。岩手県大船渡の港に上がった。マグニチュードは、津波発生後、気象記者が「避難を促してください」と呼びかける。午後5時30分、気象庁が、マグニチュードを「8.8」と発表。午後6時55分、気象庁が、マグニチュードを「9.0」と修正。その後、マグニチュードは修正された。午後8時、岩手県大船渡で、津波発生後、気象記者が「避難を促してください」と呼びかける。午後5時30分、気象庁が、マグニチュードを「8.8」と発表。午後6時55分、気象庁が、マグニチュードを「9.0」と修正。

Limitation of Current Tsunami Monitoring System

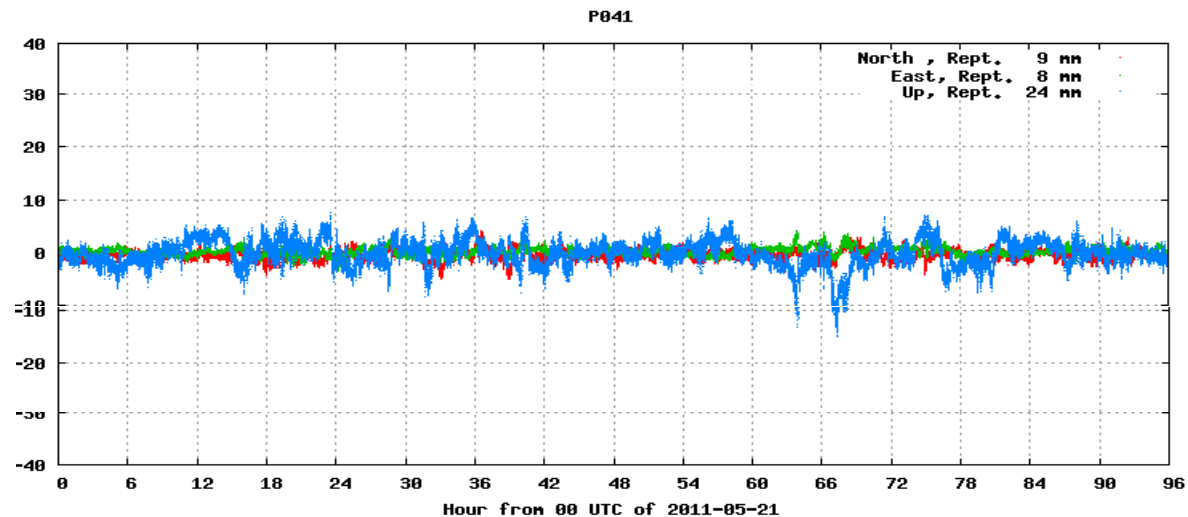
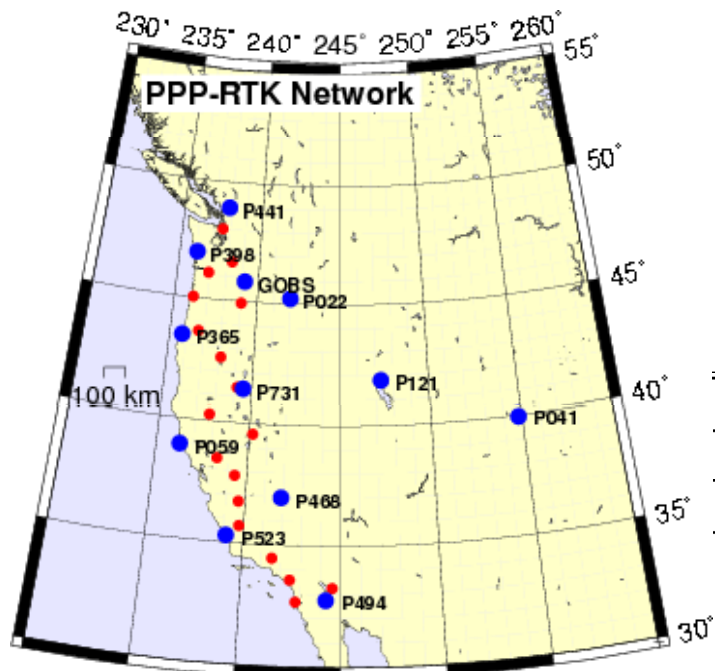
- **Current GPS buoy system using RTK technique**
 - ◆ Based on base-line processing using dual frequency receivers
 - ◆ Base-line processing has limitation for distance
 - 20km is limitation for ordinary RTK
 - No VRS (Virtual Reference Station) technique in the ocean

- **PPP (Precise Point Positioning)**
 - ◆ No limitation for distance
 - ◆ Accuracy does not meet to detect Tsunami at offshore
 - ~20cm accuracy in height by ordinary PPP

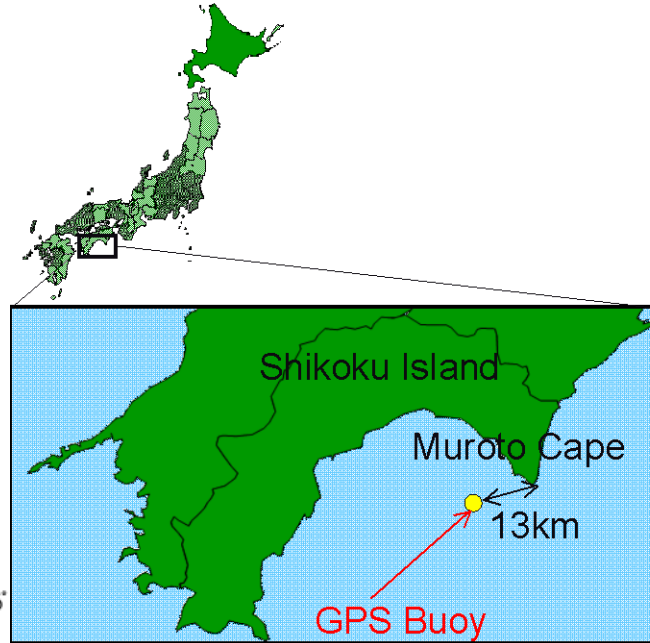
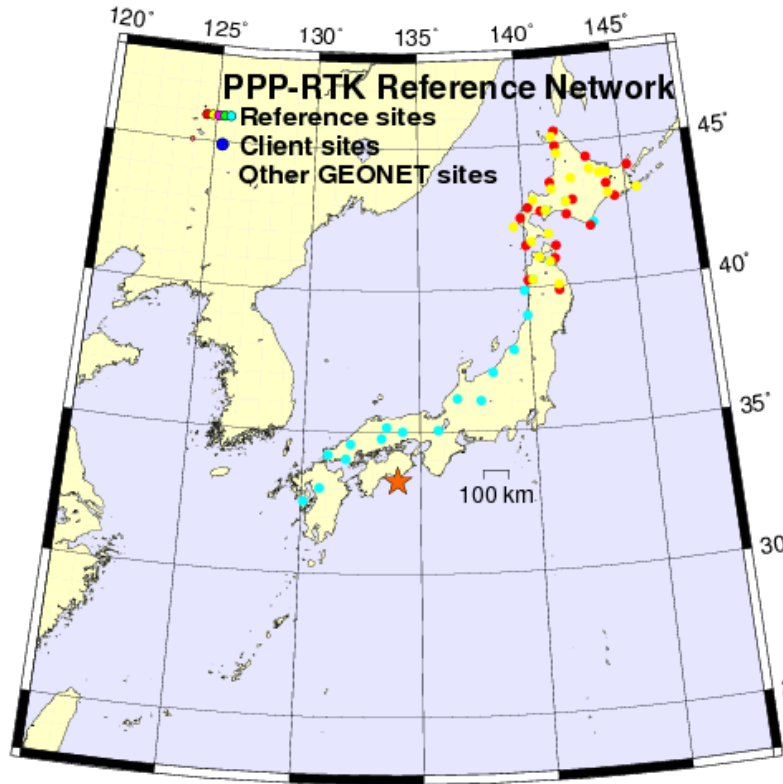
- **New processing scheme need**
 - ◆ No limitation in distance with ~3-5cm accuracy
 - ◆ PPP+RTK

New Monitoring System with PPP-AR

- **PPP-AR – Precise Point Positioning with Ambiguity Resolution**
 - ◆ RTNet (Real Time Network software) can be estimate precise Satellite clocks and correction data for ambiguity resolution
 - ◆ Ground GPS Network are required
 - ◆ Validated PPP-AR processing 1,300km far from Network
 - ◆ Evaluating PPP-AR with experimental Buoy in Japan



PPP-AR for Buoy Processing in Japan with Muroto Experimental Buoy

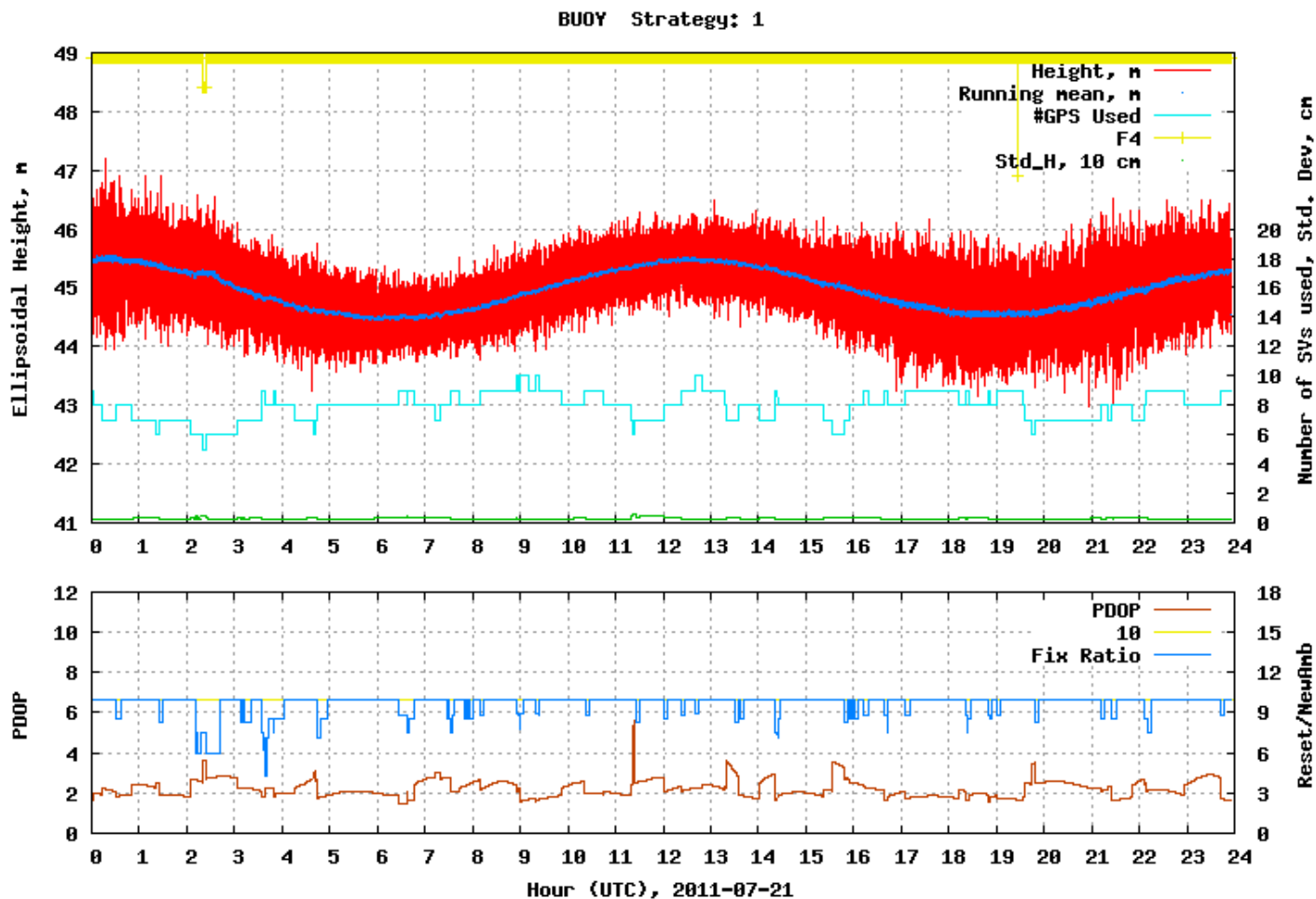


Apr.2008 ~ now

- Reference network is set at Northern Japan (red circles) a part of GEONET (GPS Earth Observation Network) operated by GSI
 - ◆ GSI: The Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, MLIT
- Buoy station is more than 1,000 km far from the reference network
- Compare with ordinary RTK processing (13km distance)

PPP-AR for Buoy Processing in Japan

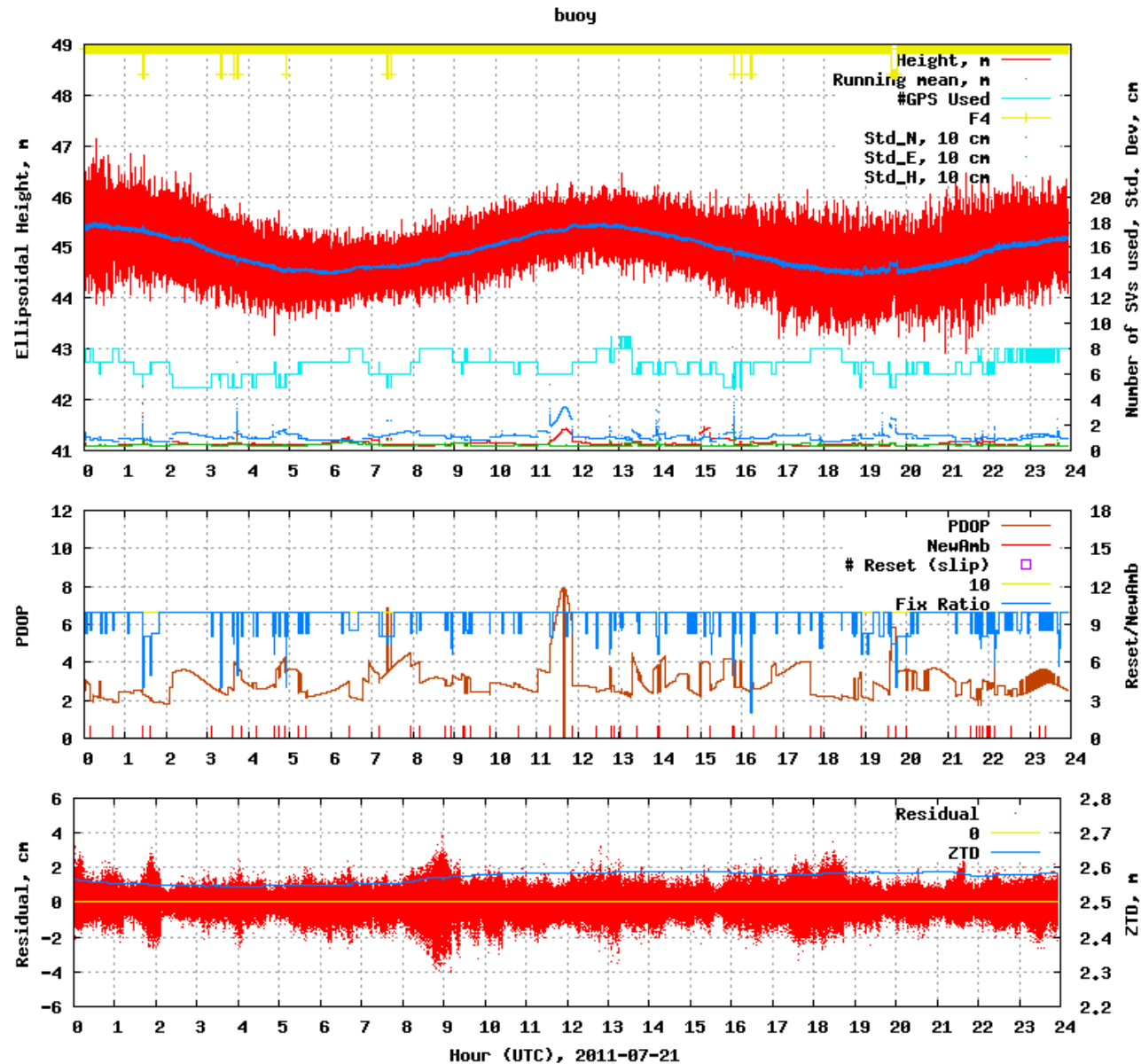
RTK Results (Reference)



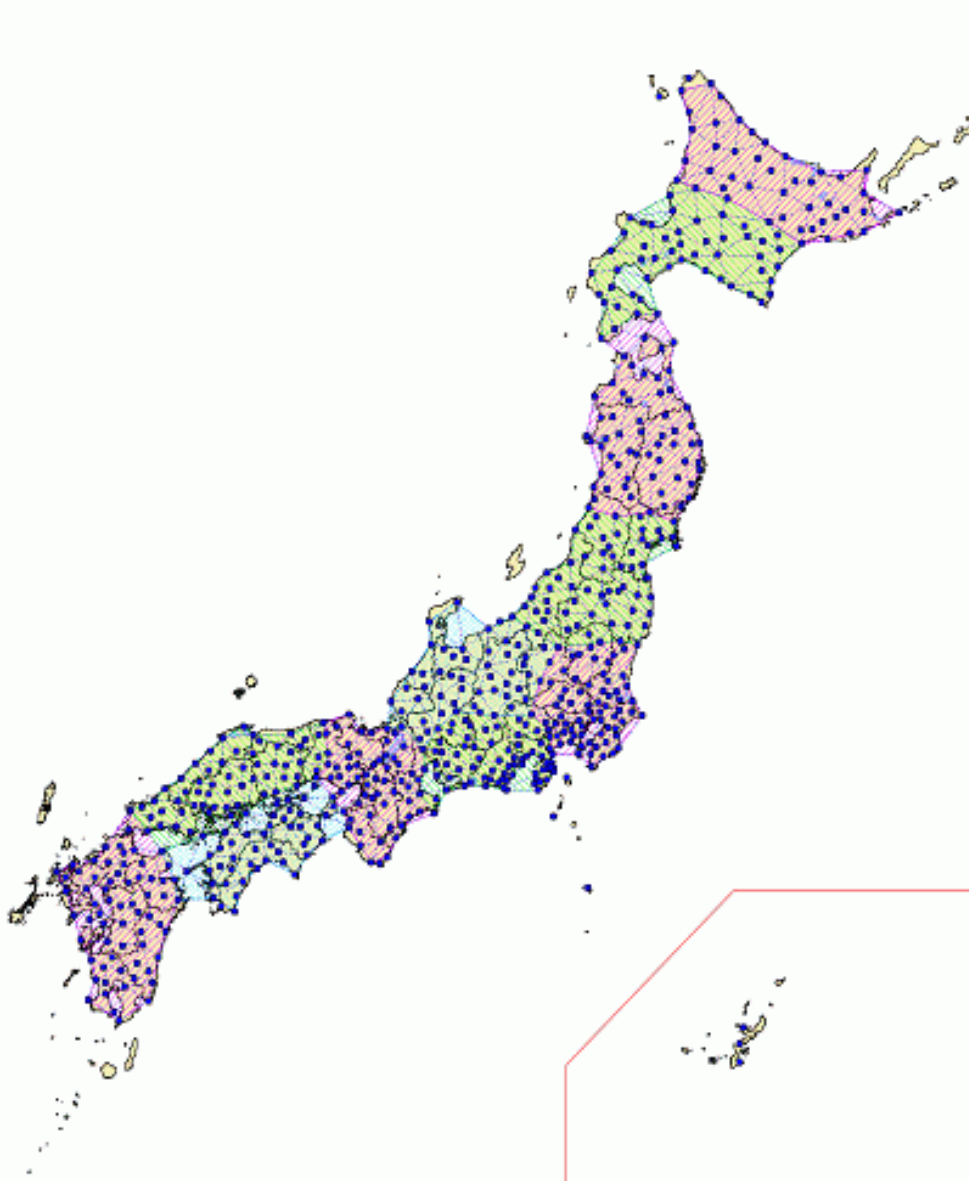
■ 100m/s constrain

PPP-AR for Buoy Processing in Japan

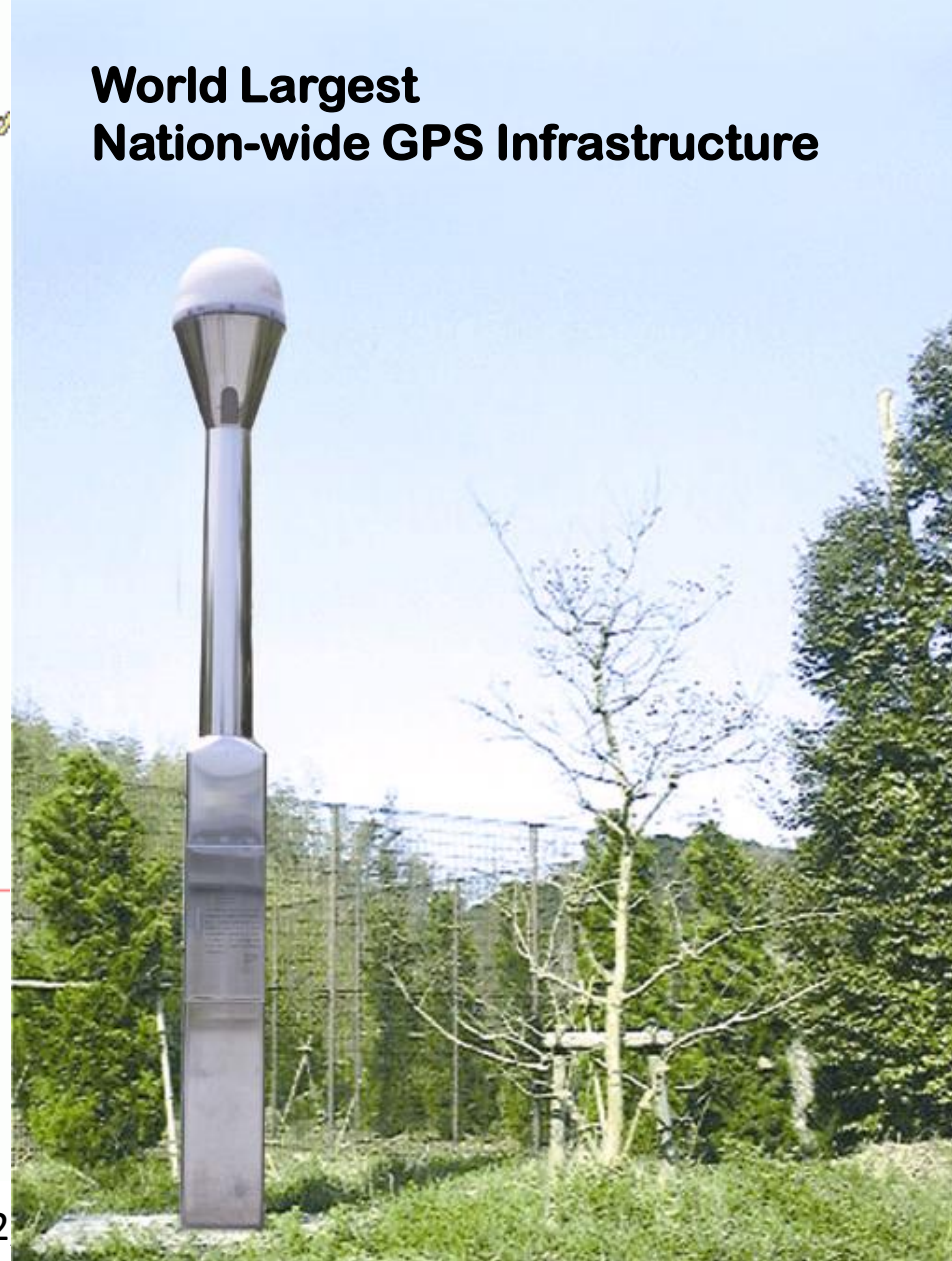
PPP-AR Results



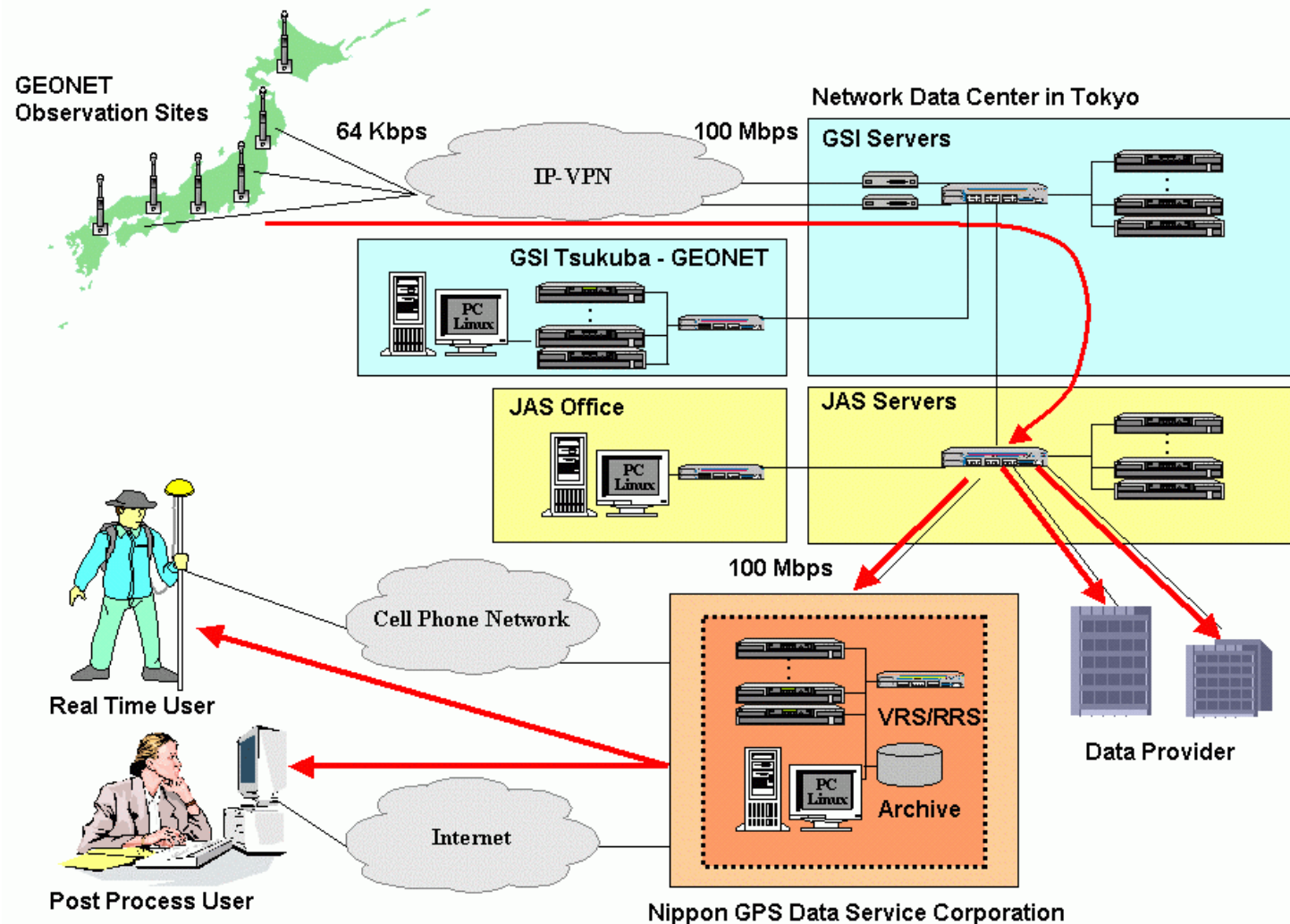
Ground Network - GEONET



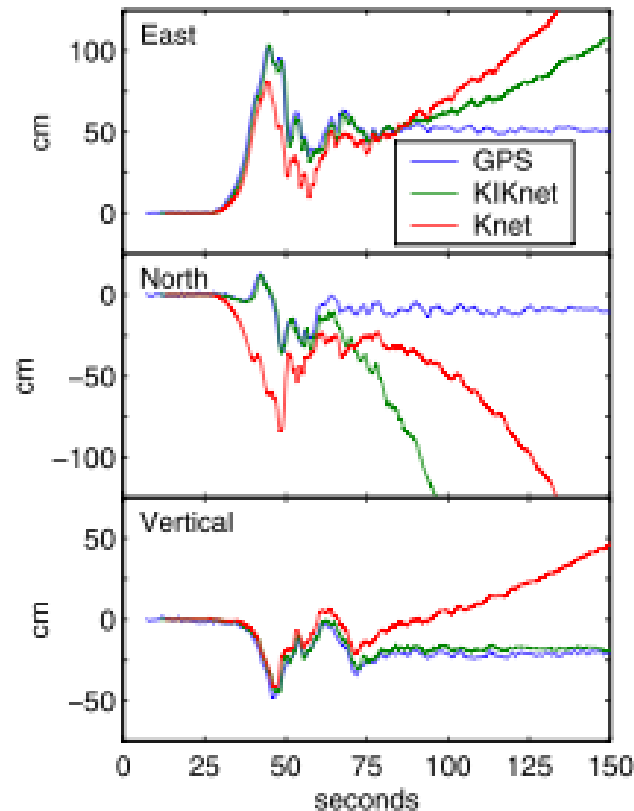
**World Largest
Nation-wide GPS Infrastructure**



Real Time Observation Data



GPS and Seismometer (Accelerator)

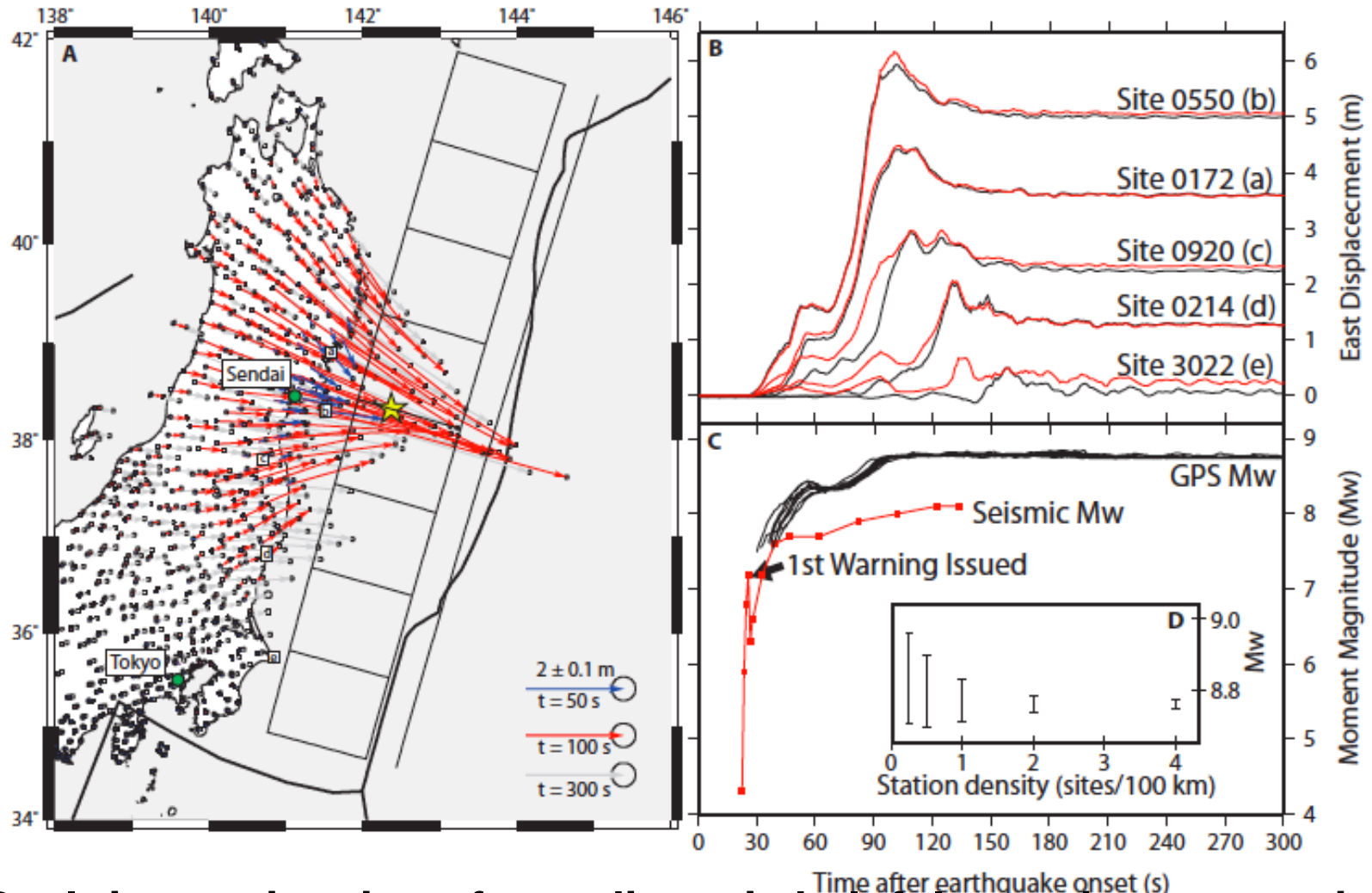


Miyazaki et al., 2004

Figure 2. Comparison of 1-Hz GPS (blue-0144) and integrated acceleration records for KiKnet (green-HDKH07) and Knet (red-HKD110).

- Increased noise of accelerometer due to integration for two times
- GPS can detect coordinate variations with few cm accuracy in the period of strong motion

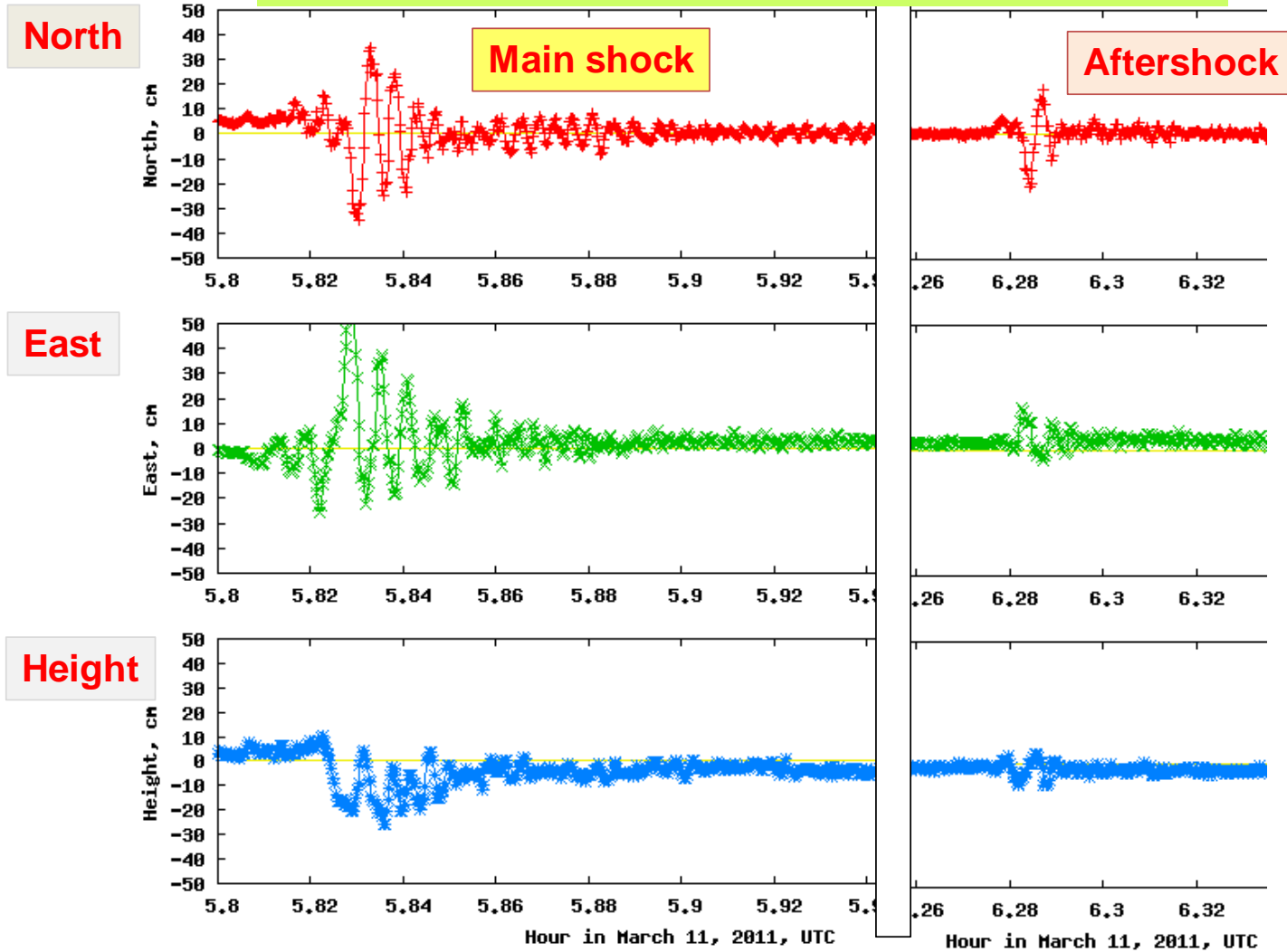
GPS Positioning and Seismometer Acceleration Data



- Real-time estimation of coordinate is helpful to estimate magnitude of the earthquake: **GPS Mw=8.8 in 3 minutes, Seismometer Mw=7.9**

Solution from Real-Time Monitoring System

The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake March 11, 2011

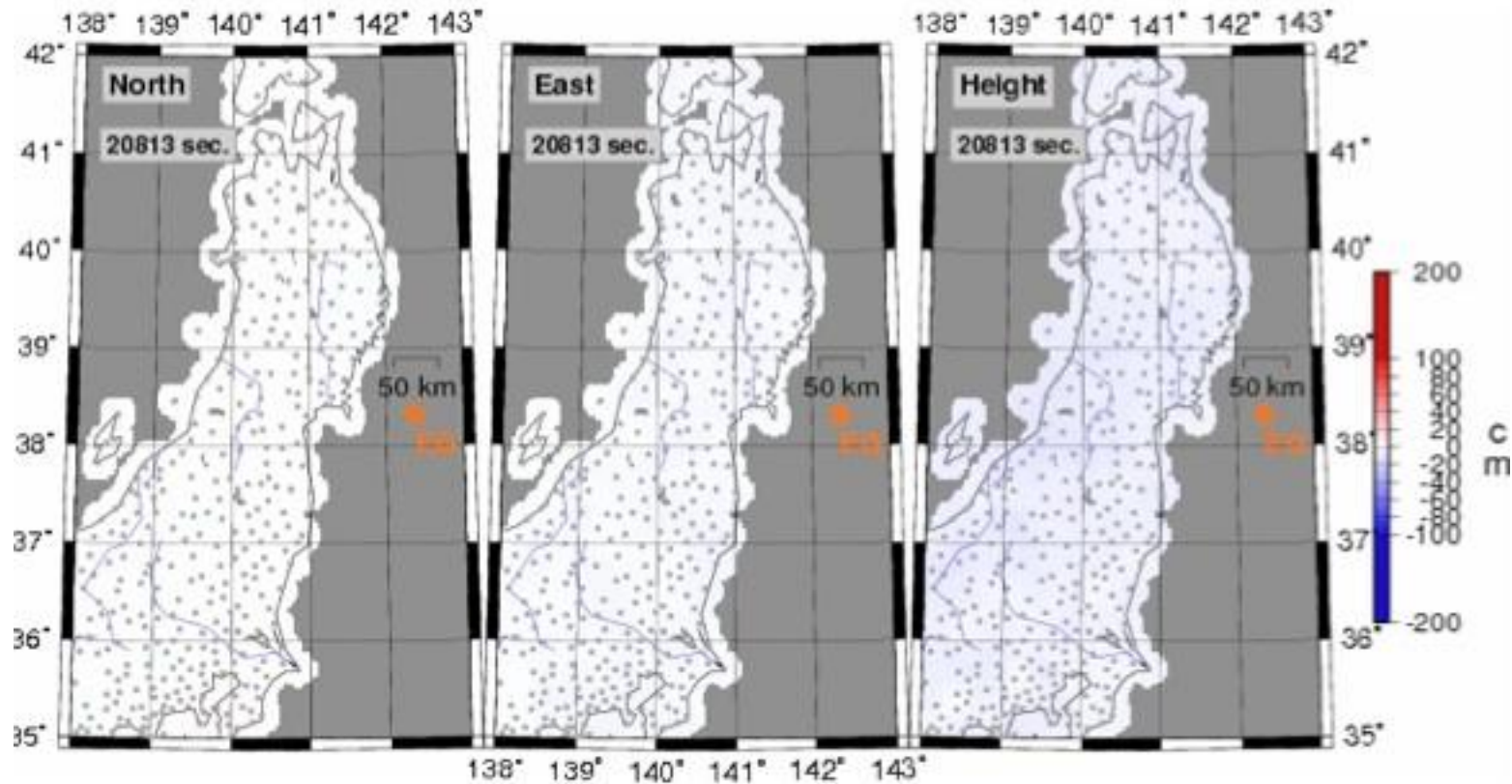


■ True real-time monitoring of seismic wave at GEONET 0227 (Chiba)



Technology and Business Innovator

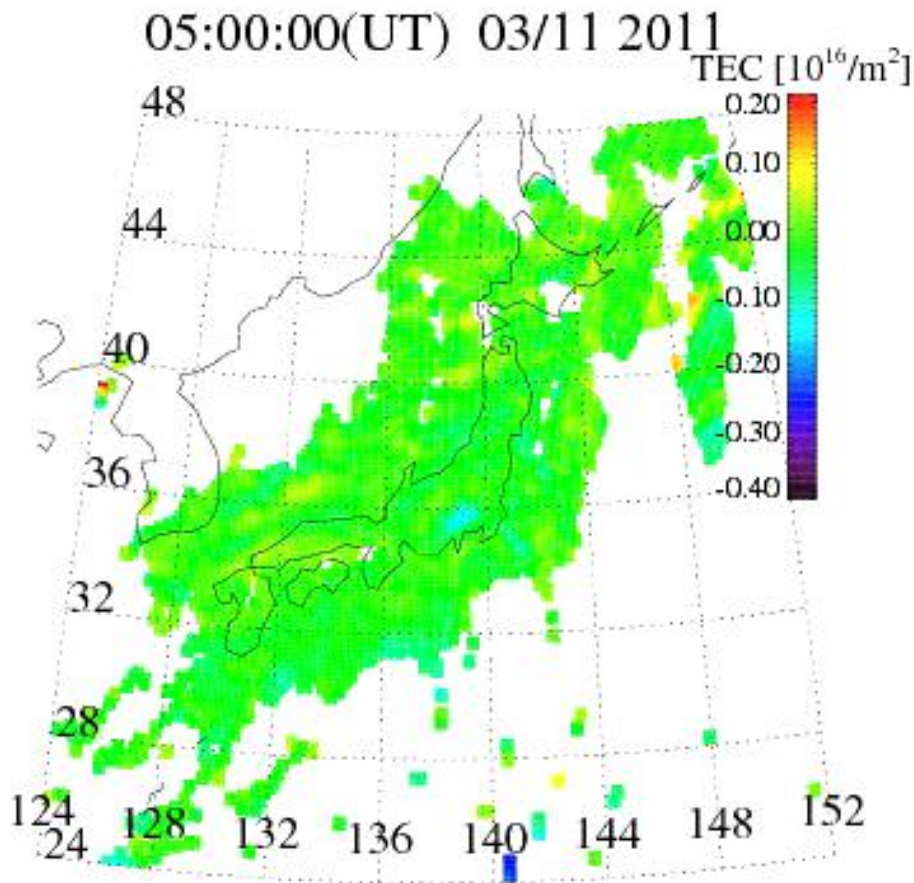
The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake (M 9.0)



- Rapid and precise inversion of fault model for better estimate of magnitude of the earthquake with GNSS, Early warning for Tsunami
- Propagation of seismic wave based on observation could be provided to mobile devices such as cell phone

Ionospheric Disturbances after The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake

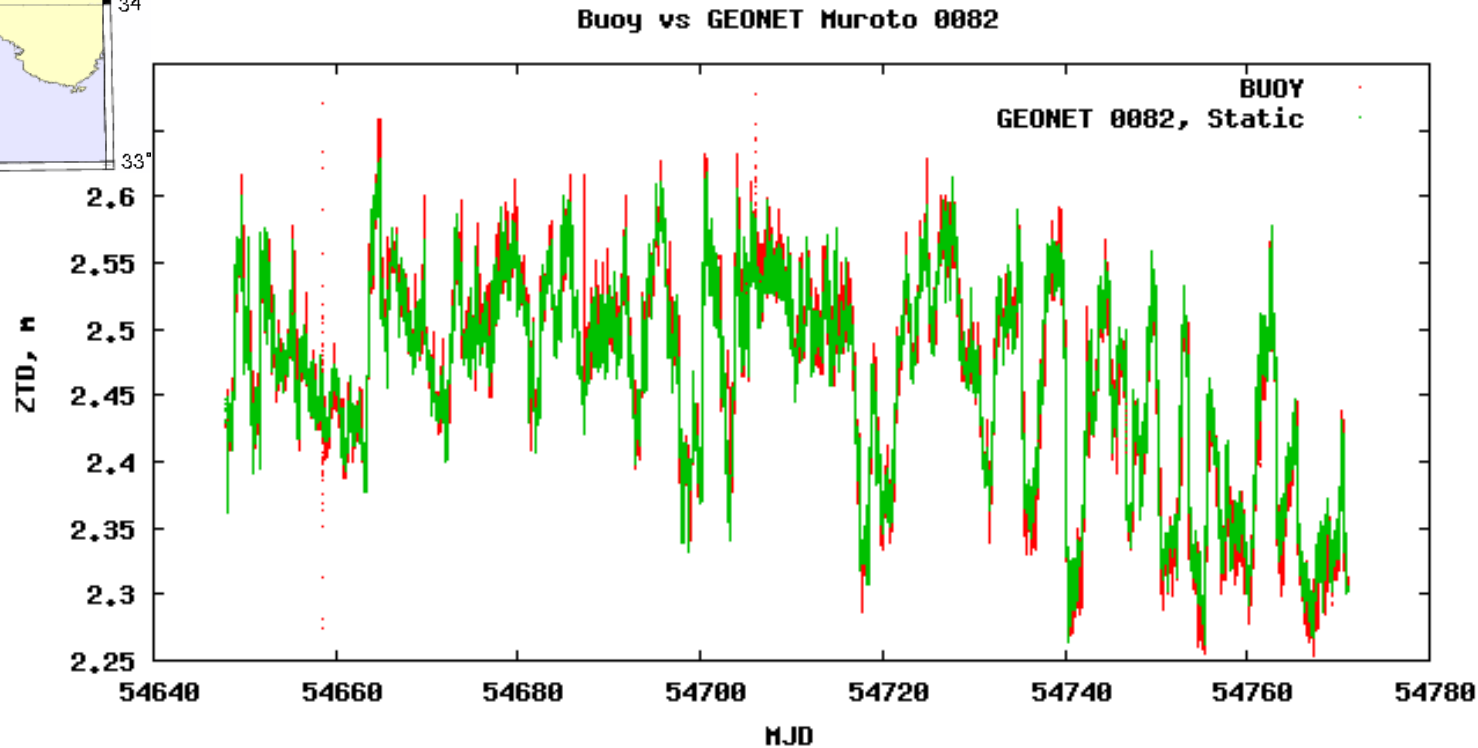
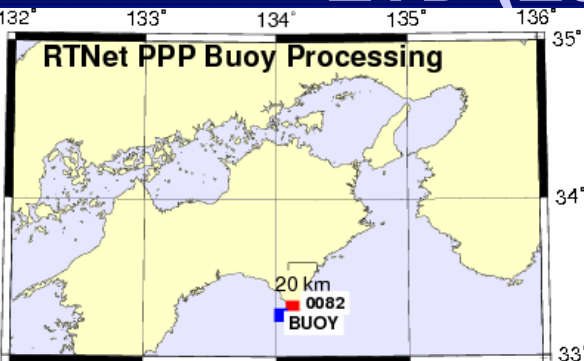
- Ionospheric disturbances were observed by GPS total electron content (TEC) and ionosonde observations after the 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake at 05:46 on March 11, 2011.



Processed by
Dr. Takuya Tsugawa
Space Weather and Environment Laboratory
Applied Electromagnetic Research Institute,
National Institute of Information and
Communications Technology (NICT) JAPAN

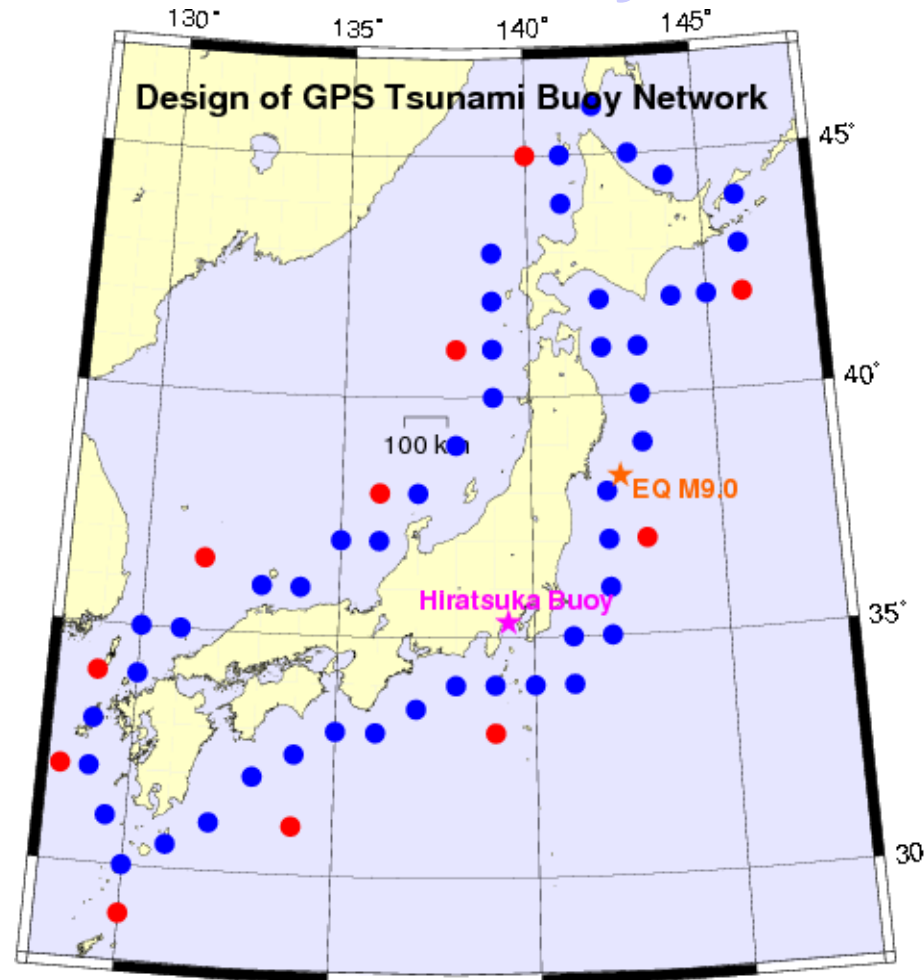
Multipurpose Use of GPS Buoy

ZTD (Zenith Total Delay) Monitoring



- Comparison for 122 days in 2008 (GEONET 0082 30 sec, Muroto buoy 1Hz)
- Number of samples: 344,886, RMS in ZTD: 20mm (PWV 3 mm)
- The result suggest that monitoring of PWV in open ocean is possible
 - ◆ PWV: Precipitable Water Vapor

Proposal of Deployment of Multi-purpose GNSS Ocean Buoy Network



- Tsunami, Wave and Atmospheric (ION and TRP-PWV) monitoring
- PPP-AR is better than RTK because of no requirement of reference station
- Deploy similar system globally for moisture database

Summary and Implication

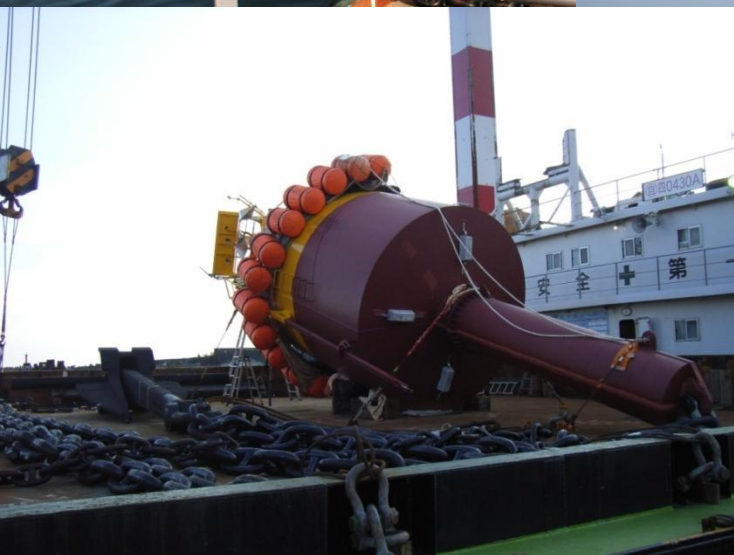
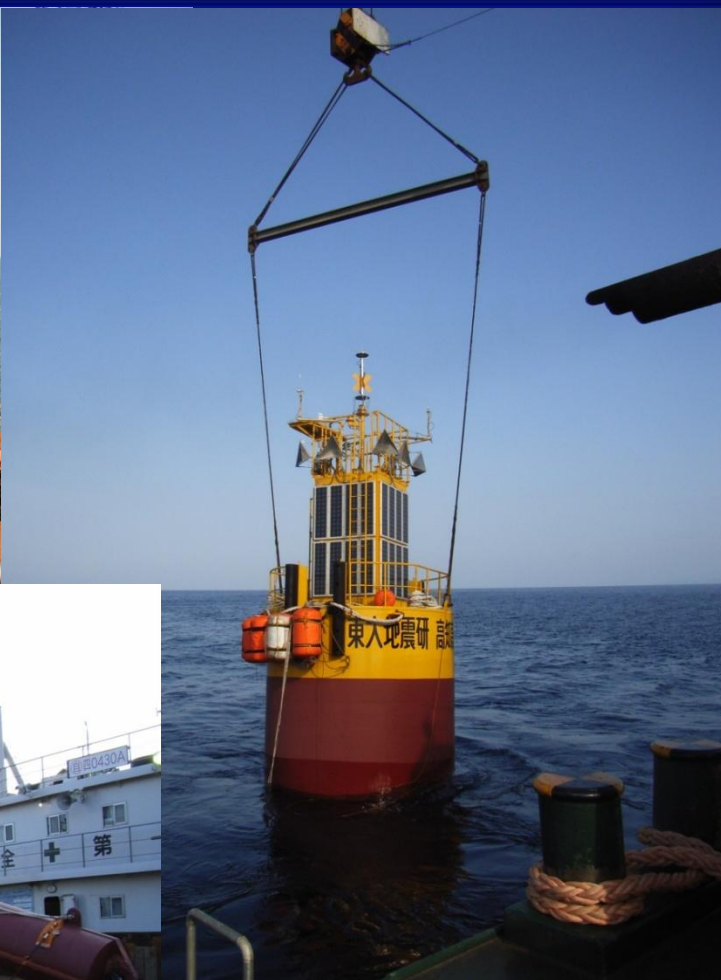
- **Current GNSS buoy and RTK processing is not enough for quick warning of Tsunami**
 - ◆ **Ports and Harbors Bureau, MLIT deployed GPS Buoy for port management, main purpose is not a Tsunami detection**
- **Real-time monitoring of Tsunami at buoys far offshore and rapid warning of Tsunami based on real observation would be great help to mitigate natural disasters due to Tsunami**
- **PPP-AR for more accurate real-time monitoring of Tsunami is under experiment based on real-time GEONET data streaming**
- **Real-time monitoring of seismic wave would be helpful to mitigate natural disasters caused by earthquake**
- **Meteorology and multi-purpose maritime observation possible by loading various observation unit.**



Demonstration of processing <http://rtgps.com>

The authors would like to thank Ports and Harbors Bureau, MLIT and Port and Airport Research Institute to provide monitoring data and pictures data, Dr.Tsugawa of NICT to use his results on this presentation.

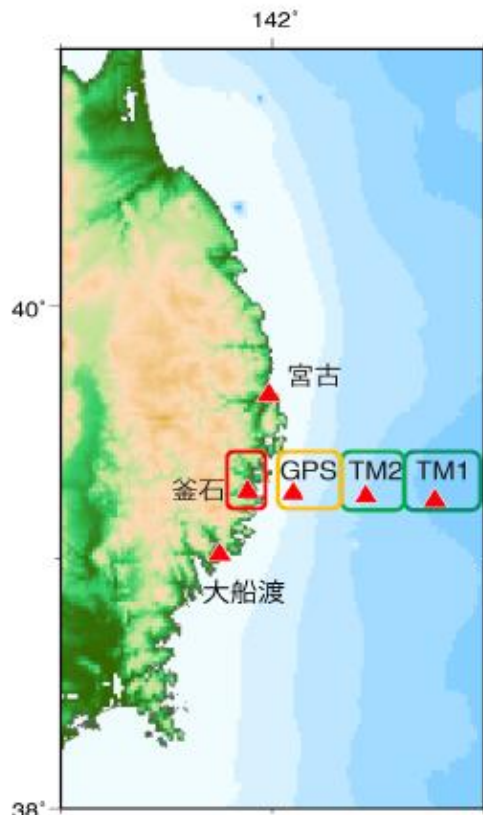
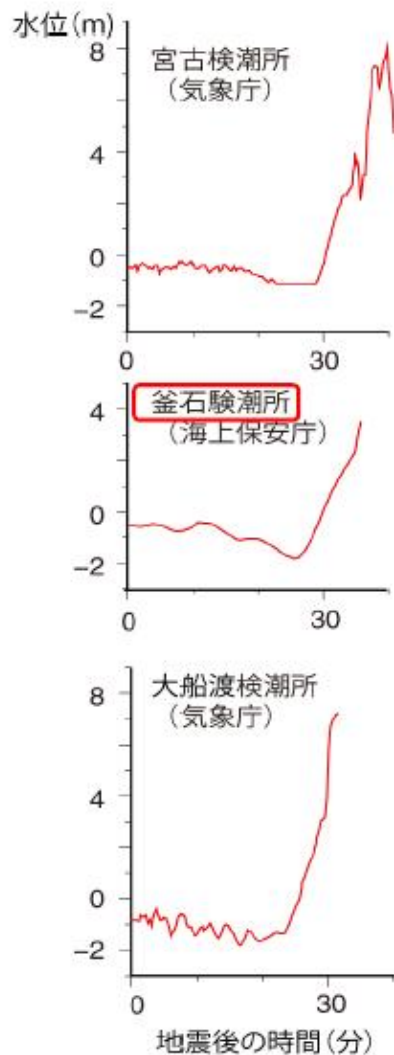
Backup



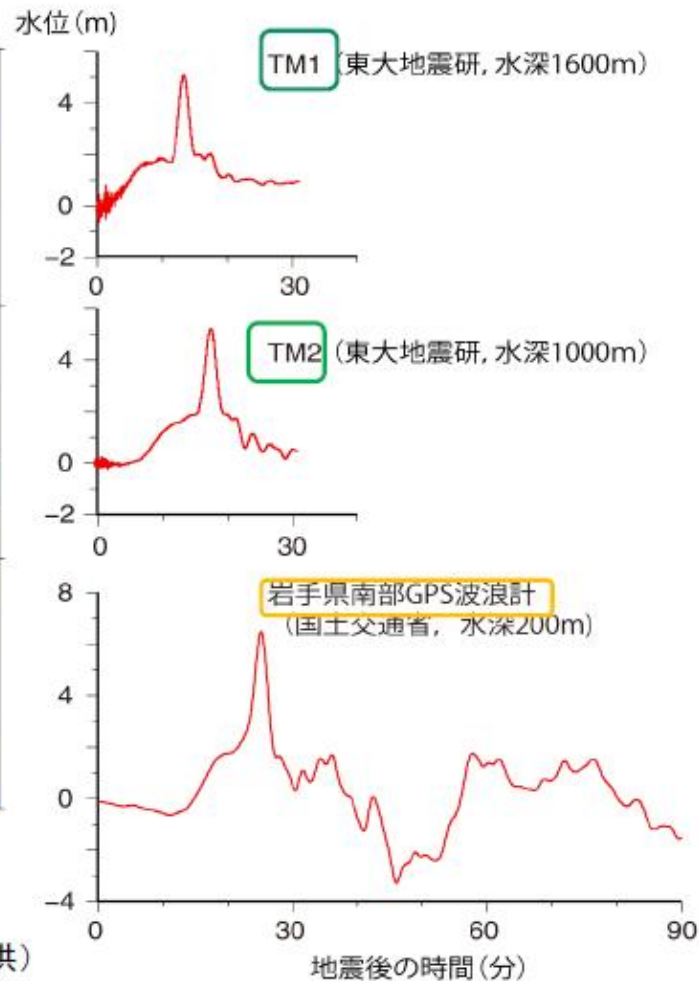
Upper Left and Middle: Installation Buoy, Right: Danforce Anchor
Bottom Left: Buoy and Chain on the Vessel

Backup

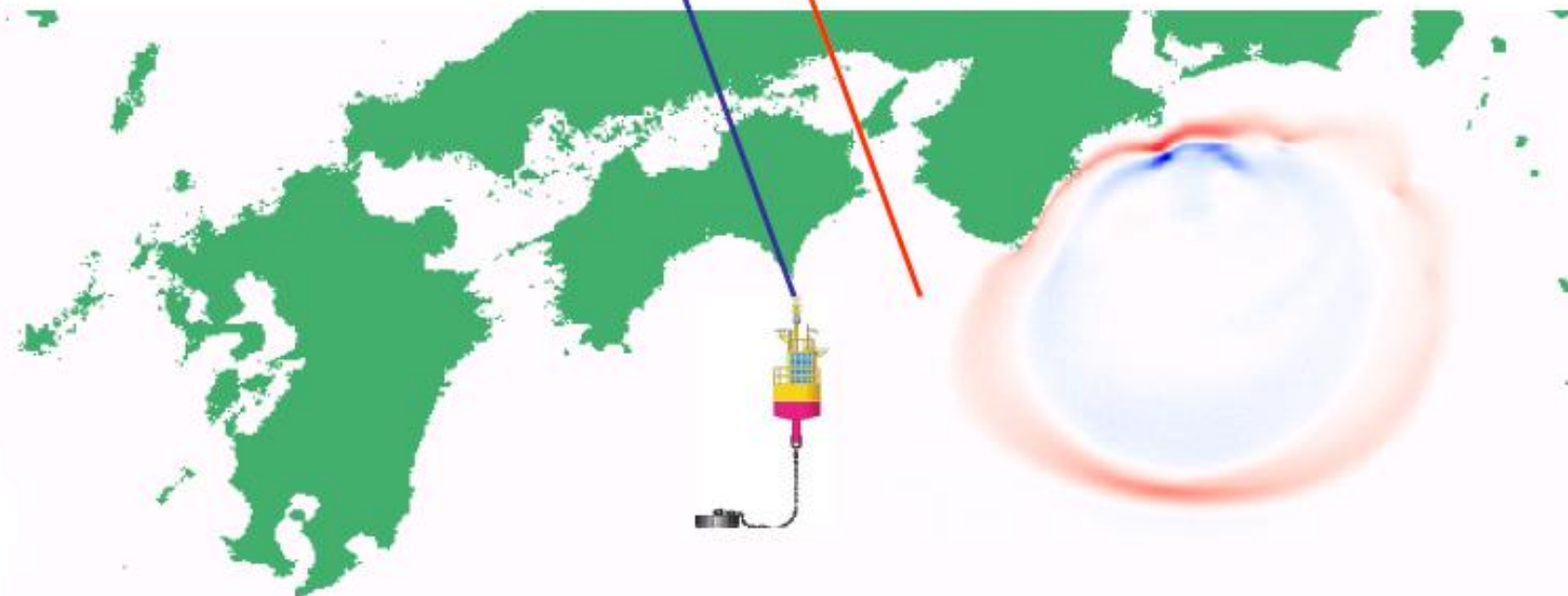
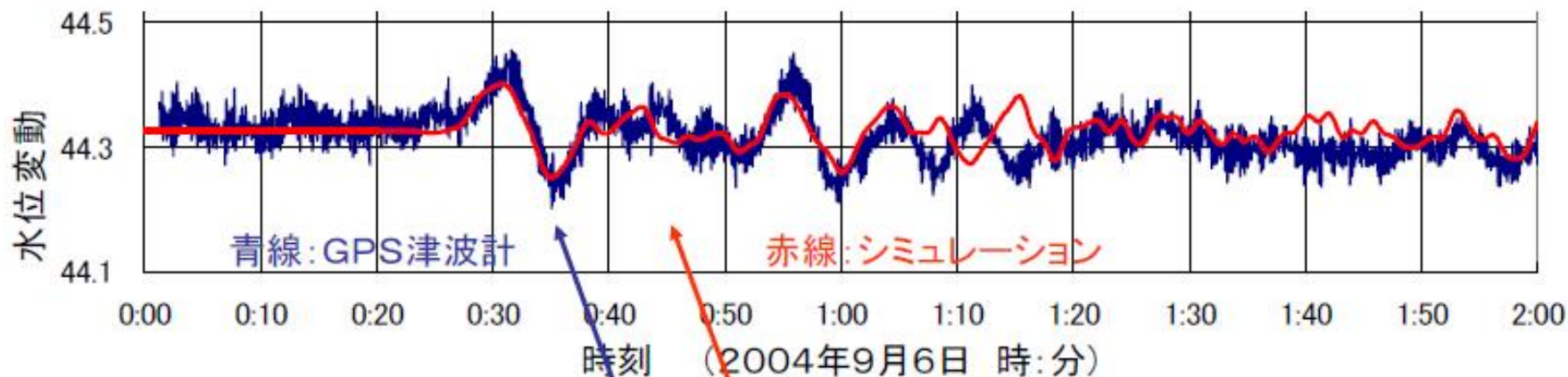
計器観測された津波波形



(佐竹教授提供)



Backup



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GNSS Remote Sensing WS