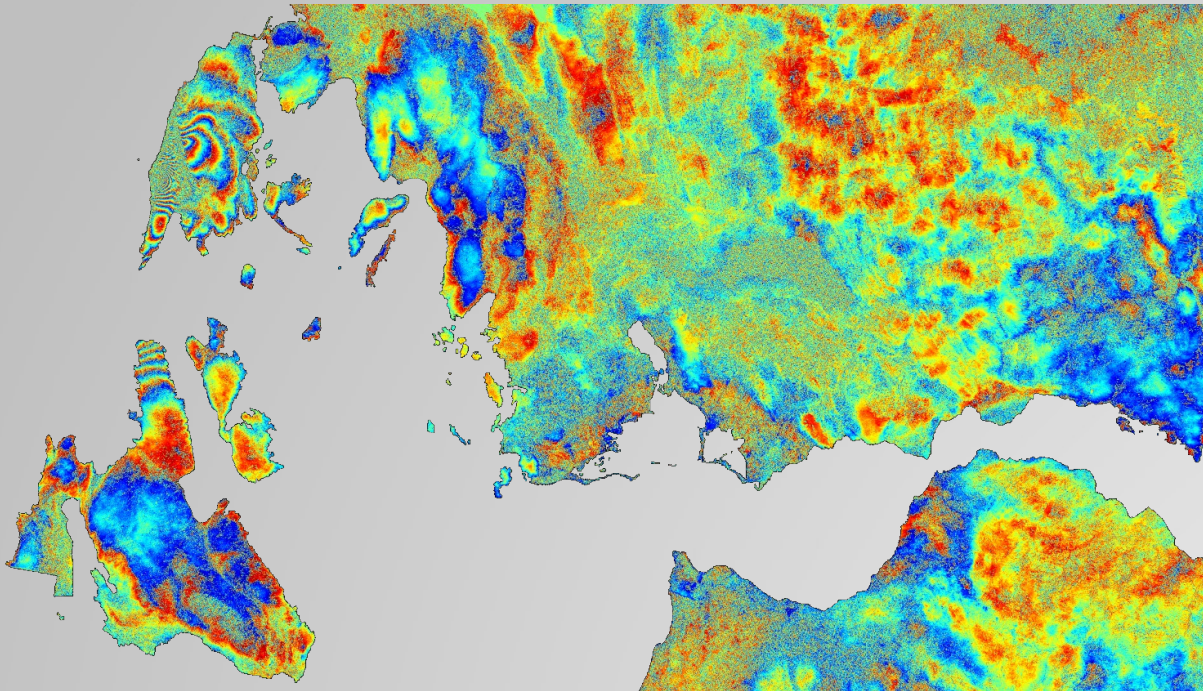
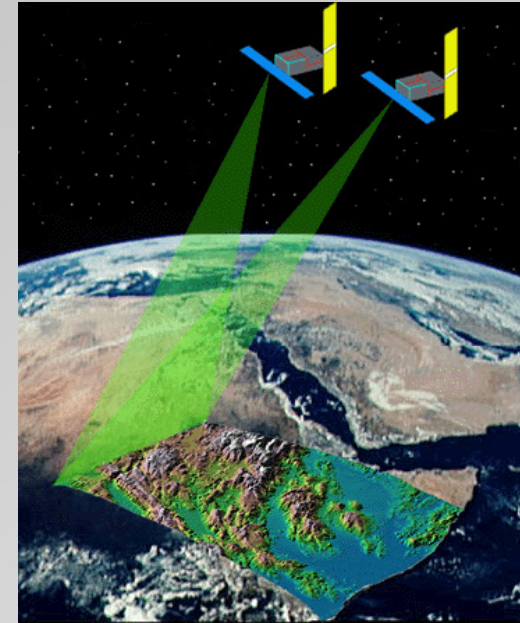


Corinth Rift Laboratory (CRL) Imaging and monitoring the ground deformation exploiting space geodesy

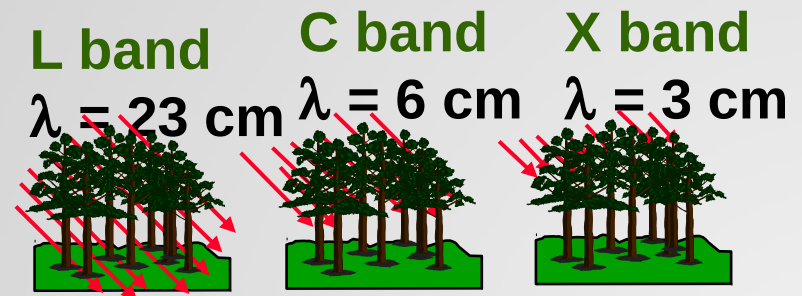


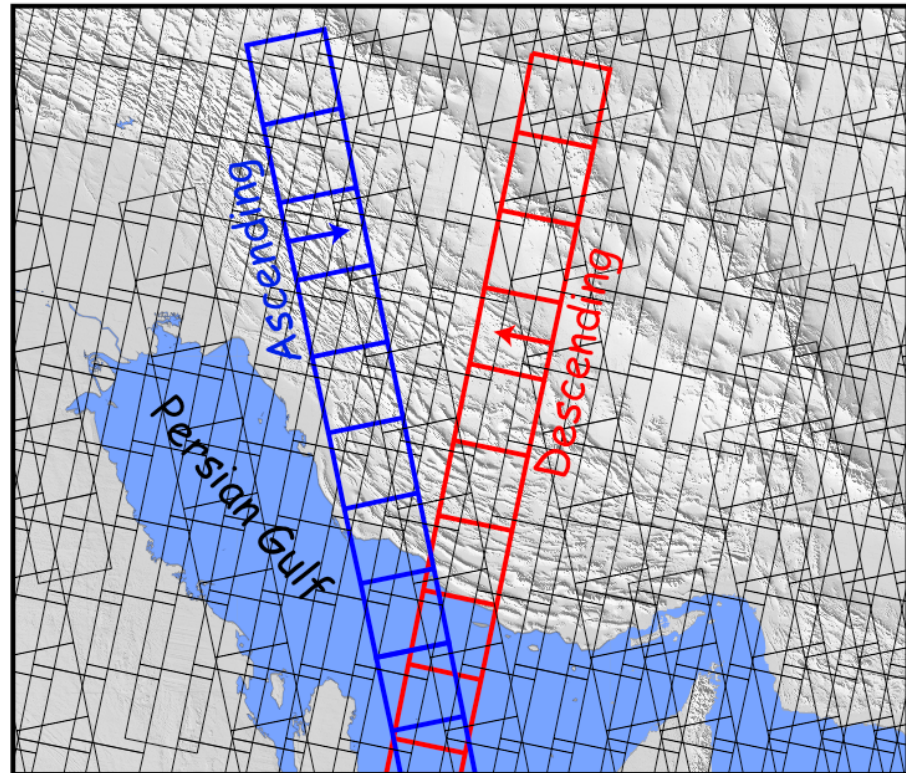
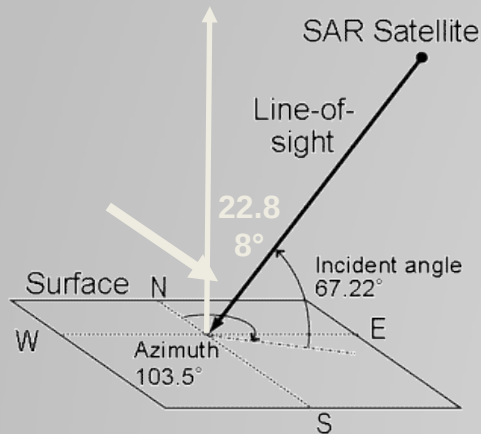
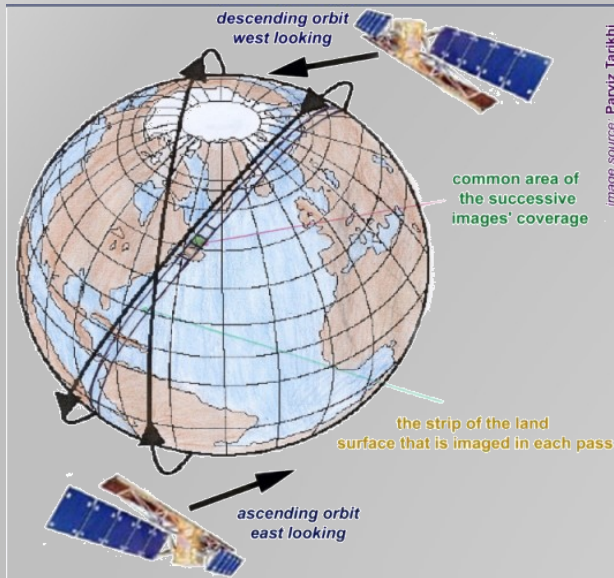
**Panagiotis Elias - Pierre Briole (PI of CRL-GEP Pilot Project)
& CRL team**

- **ERS 1** 1992-2000 – band C
- **ERS 2** 1995-2001 – band C
- **ENVISAT** 2002-? – band C
- **RADARSAT 1** 1995-? – band C
- **RADARSAT 2** 2007-? – band C
- **ALOS** 2006-? – band L
- **ALOS-2** 2014-? – band L
- **TERRASAR X** 2007-? – band X
- **COSMO** 2007-? – band X
- **SENTINEL 1** (GMES, 2011) – band C

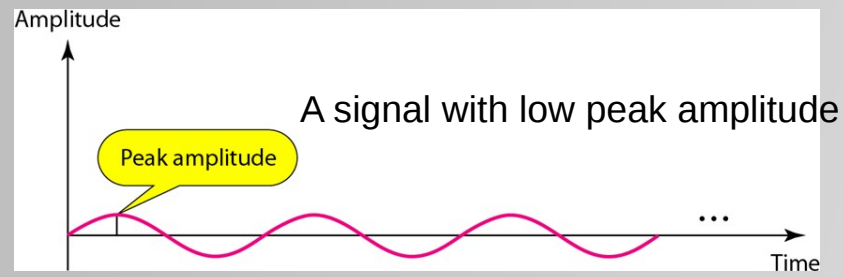
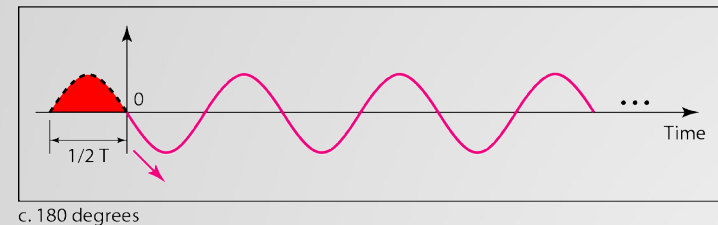
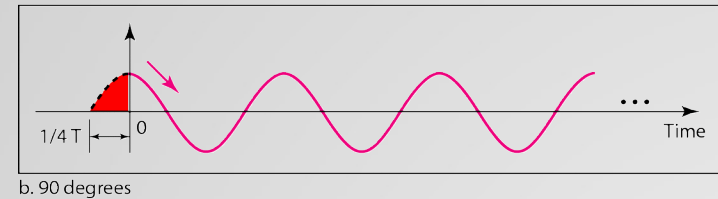
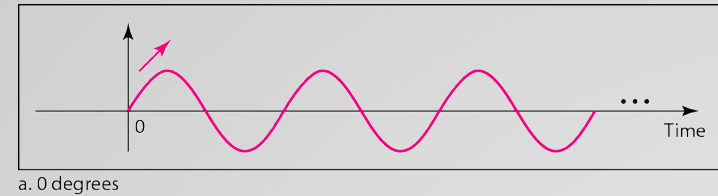
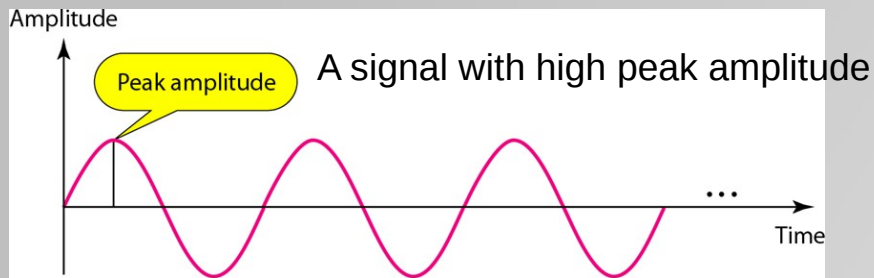
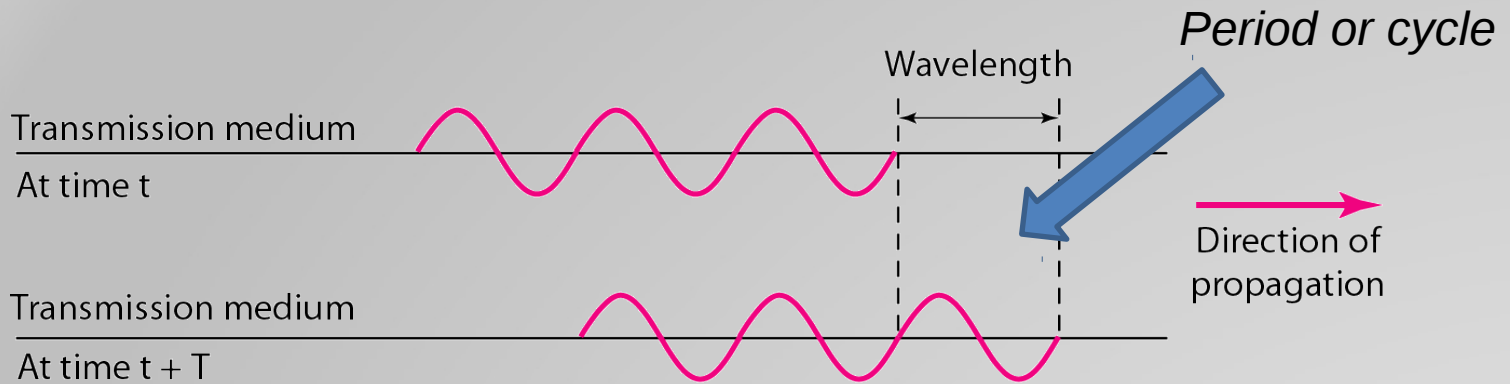


Revisit time: 4 to 35 days

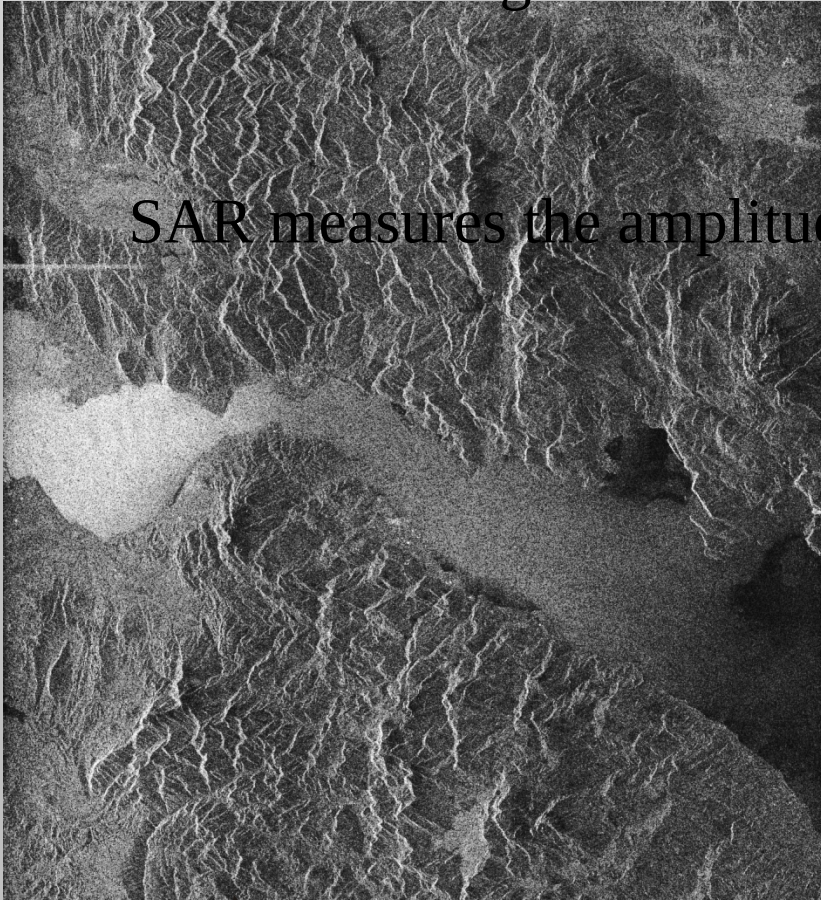




Modified from: Rowena Latham

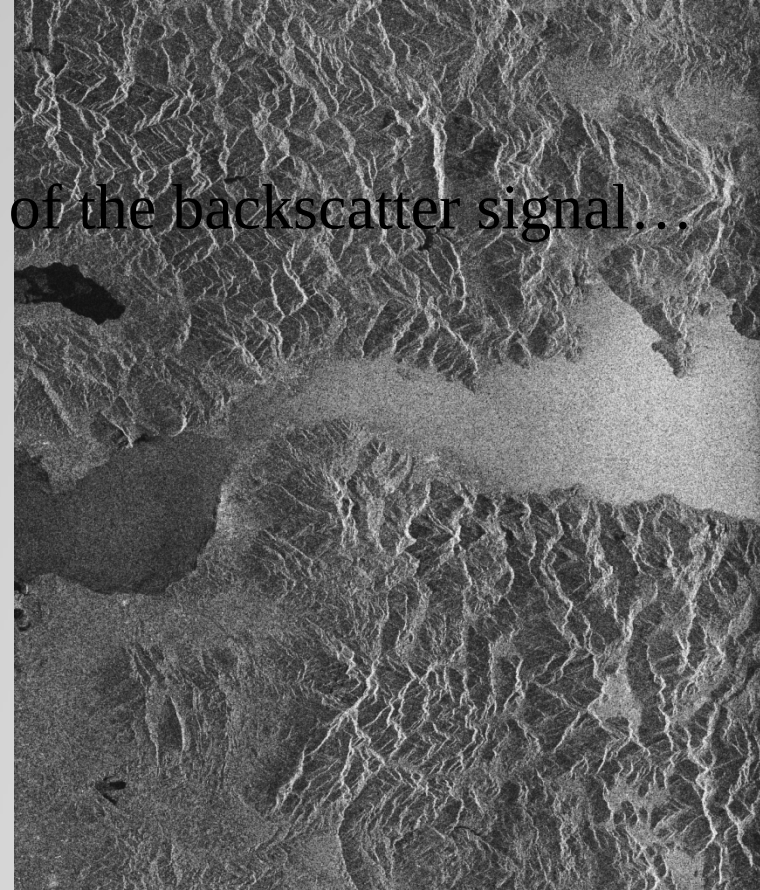


Ascending

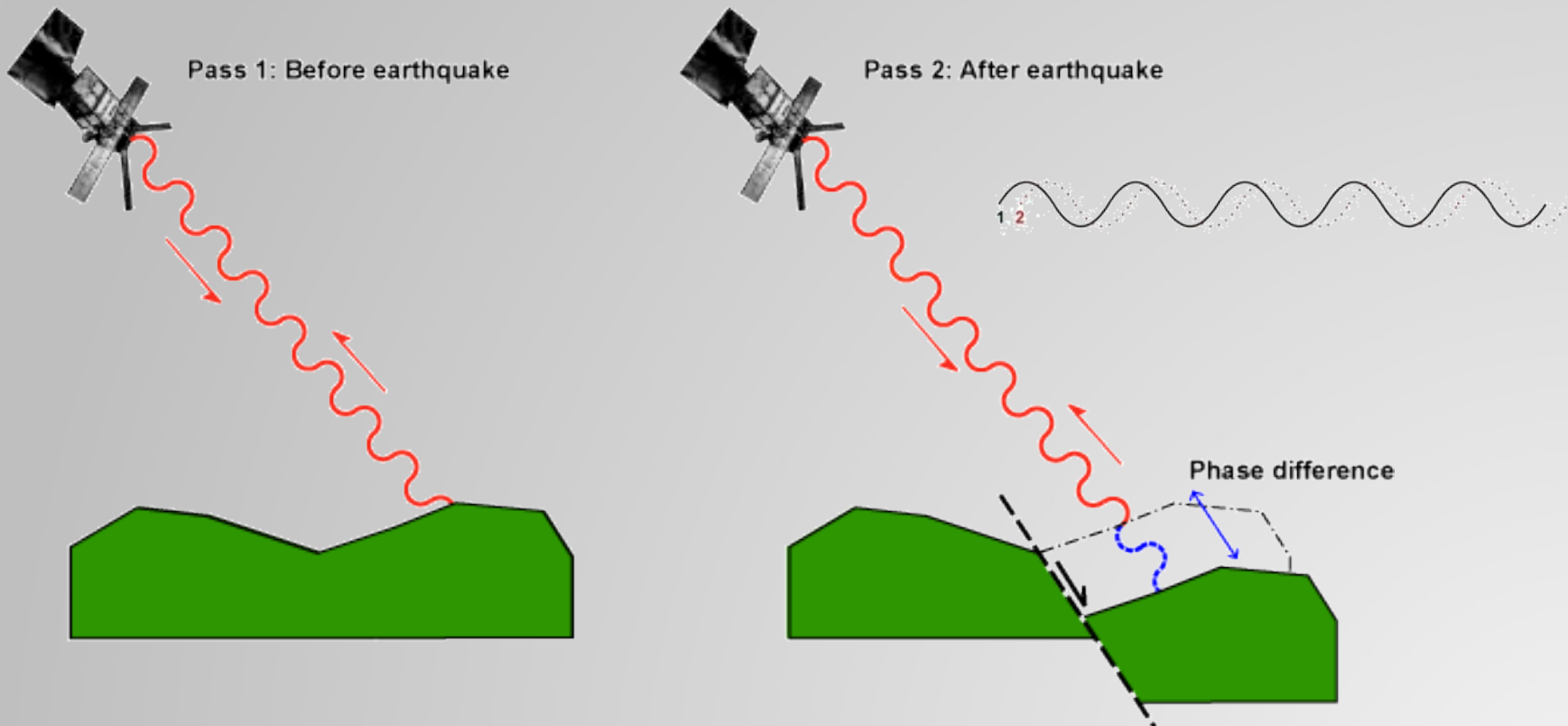


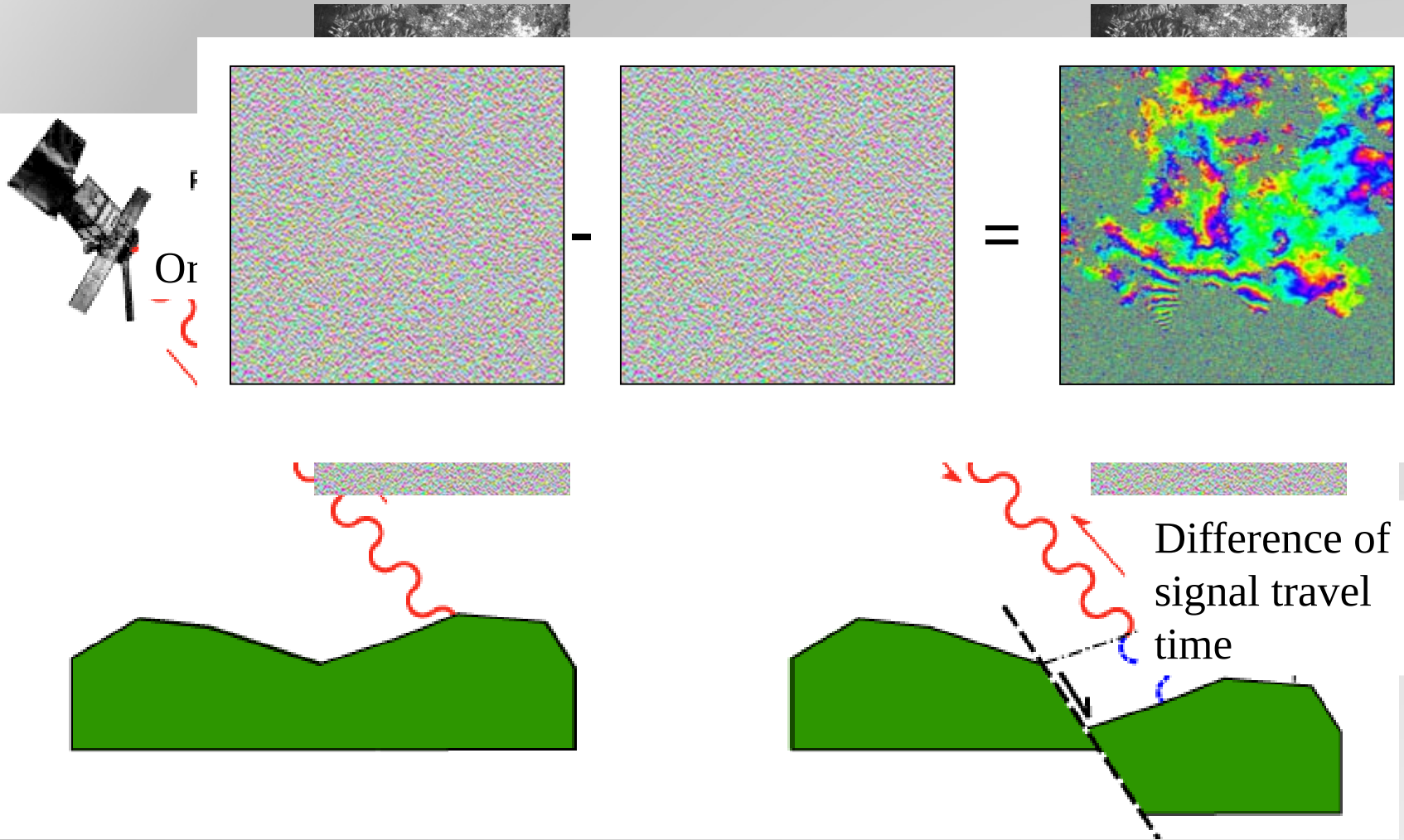
SAR measures the amplitude of the backscatter signal...

Descending

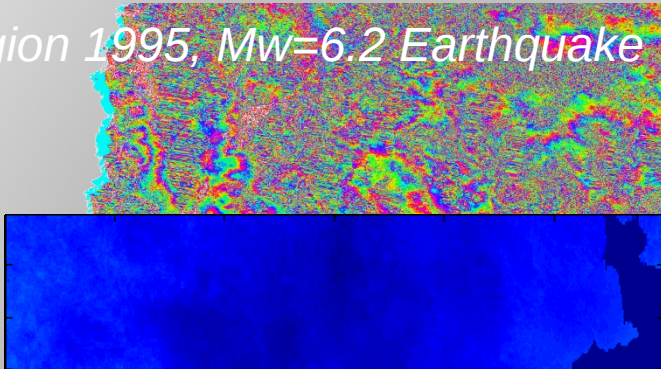


...and also the difference of phase between the transmitted and backscatter signal in the LOS between two different time slots

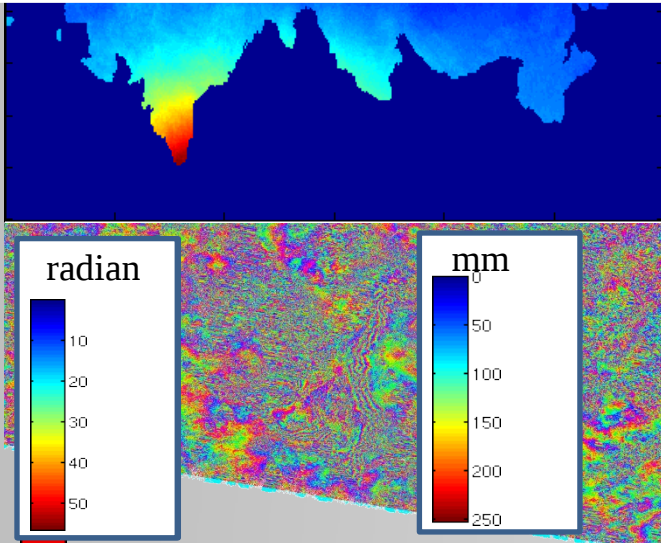




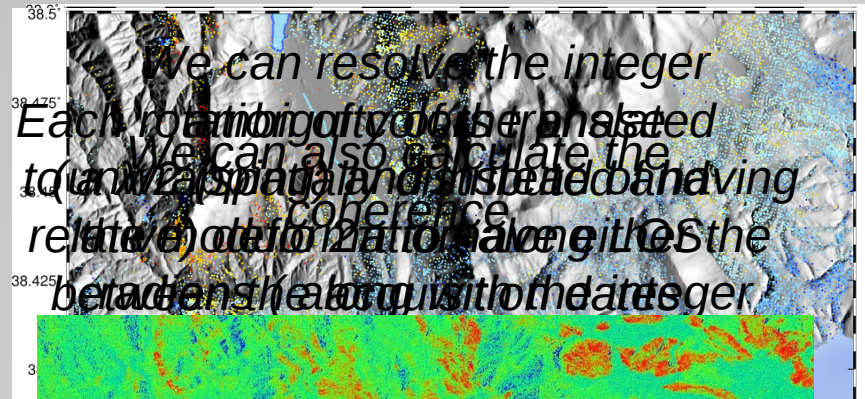
Aigion 1995, Mw=6.2 Earthquake



We have used InSAR
For earthquake constraining

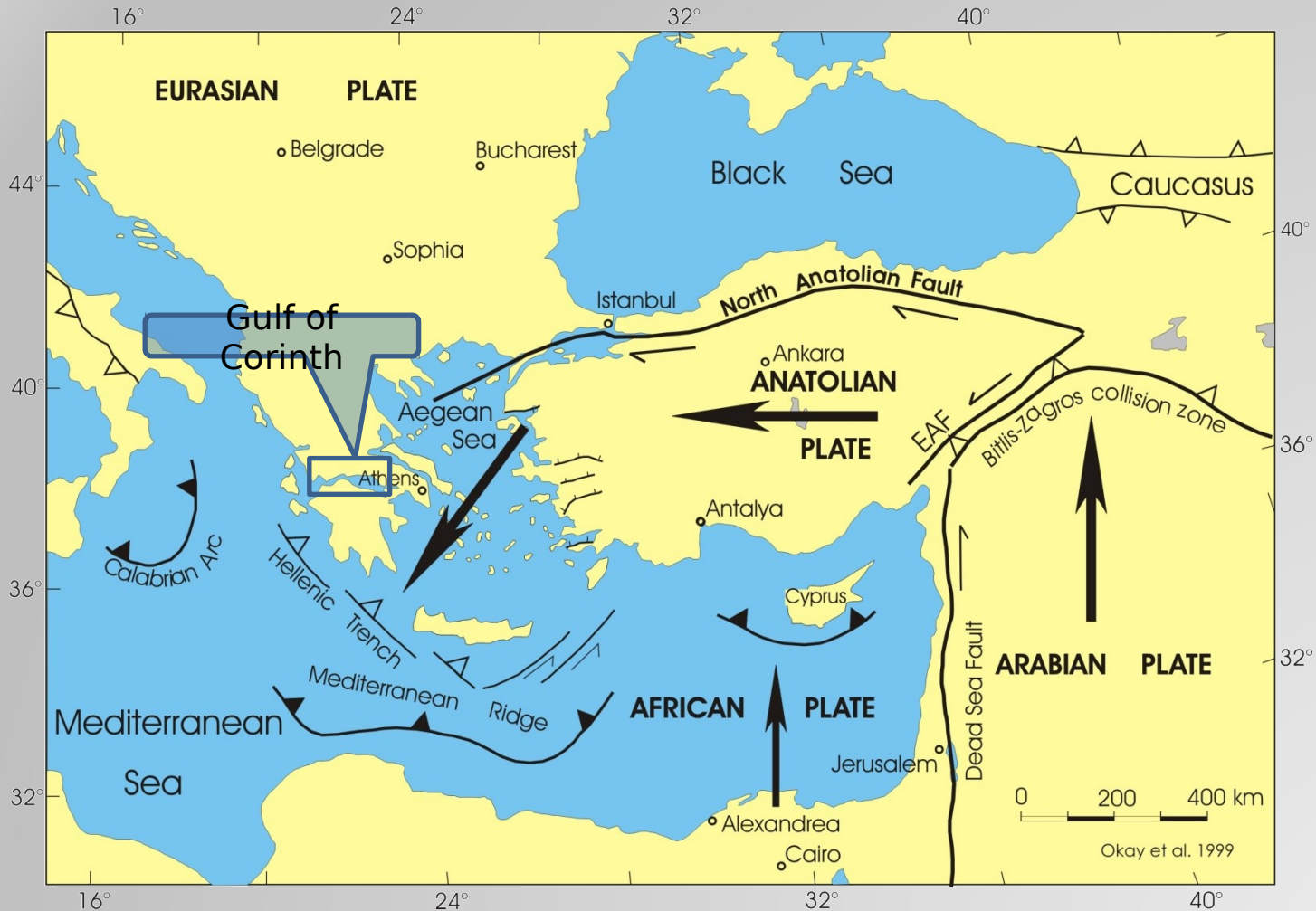


OR



We can use a large volume of
differential interferograms to produce
multitemporal deformation maps
Interferometry for creeping
faults



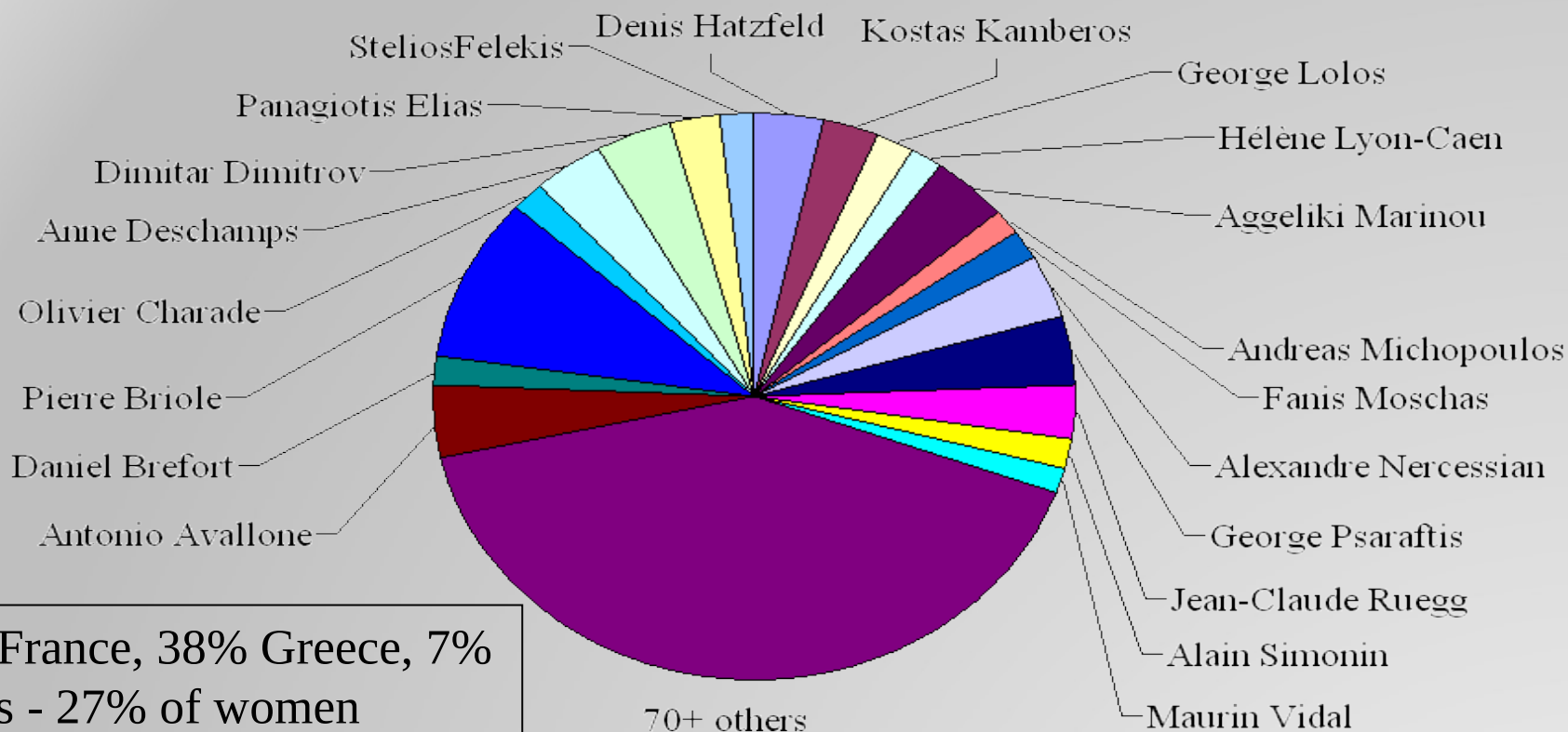


The **Corinth Rift Laboratory** (CRL) project is based on the joint efforts of various European institutions to study fault mechanics and related hazards in the study area.

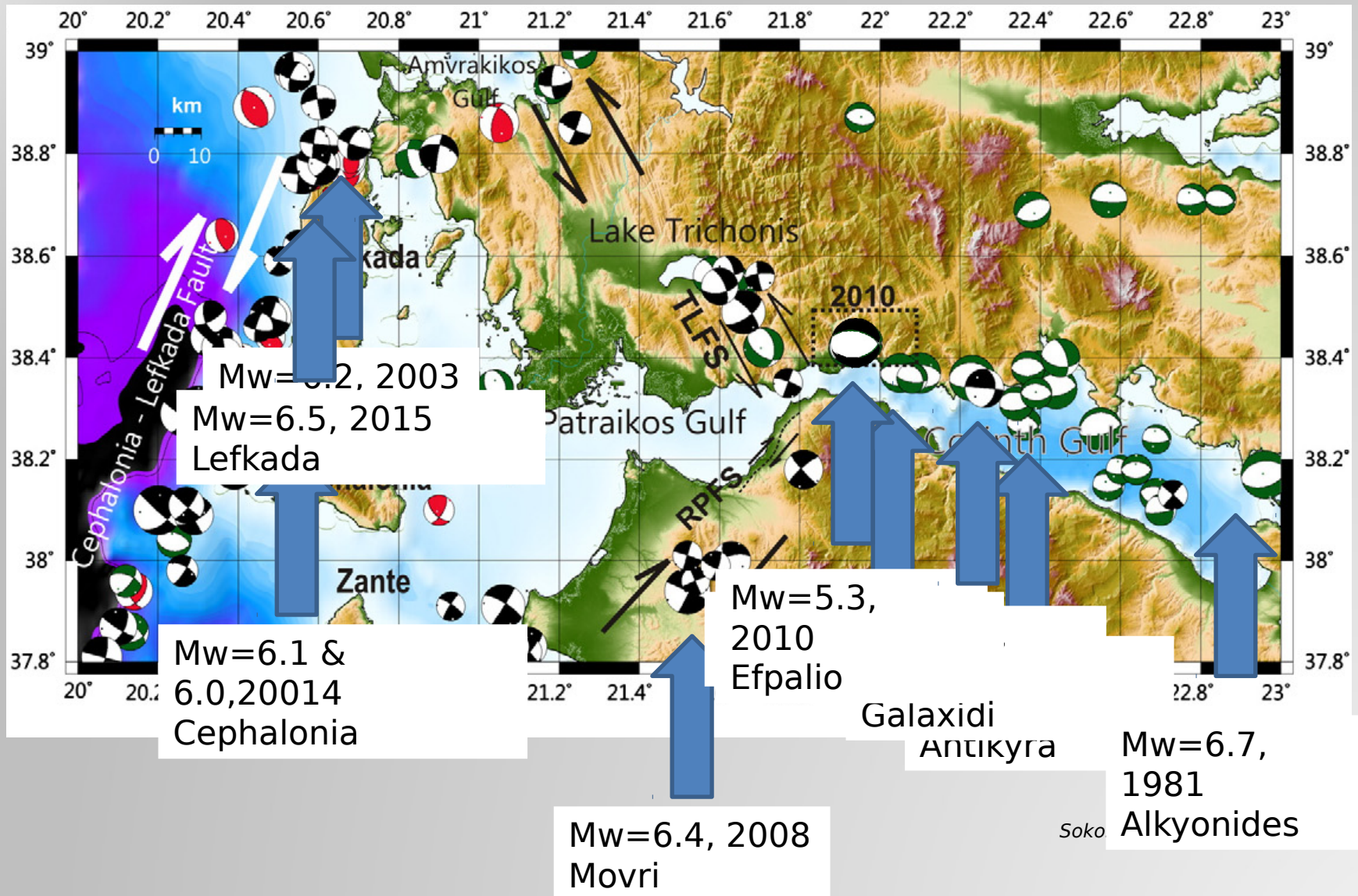
Corinth Rift Laboratory

is included in Geohazards Natural Laboratories of the **GEO Supersites**
is one of the Near Fault Observatories of **European Plate Observing System** (WP9 of EPOS)

A large number of surface networks are operating **seismological, strong motion**, permanent and repeated **GPS, strain, tilt and tide gage** networks for almost more than a decade.



Luigi Abruzzese, Stamatis Adonakos, Jérôme Ammann, Rolando Armijo, Pascale Bascou, Pascal Bernard, Georges Buffet, Michel Capderou, Yann Capdeville, Rodolphe Cattin, Ferdaous Chaabane, Rana Charara, Jean Chéry, Haroula Chrisofilaki, Marielle Collombet, Jean-Bernard de Chaballier, Marianna Drakontaidi, Thierry Duquesnoy, Grégory Durand, Véronique Farra, Nathaniel Findling, Jean-François Gamond, Emmanuel Gaucher, Roland Gaulon, Omiros Giannakis, Nicolas Houlié, Alexia Karamanou, Kostas Katsambalos, Anastasia Kiratzi, Yann Krien, Kamel Lammali, Cécile Lasserre, Penelope Lopez-Quiroz, Roland Machenbaum, Raul Madariaga, Isabelle Manighetti, Iannis Maris, Joseph Martinod, Antonino Memmolo, Bertrand Meyer, Sylvain Morvan, Antonios Mouratidis, Akis Panagis, George Papaioannou, Demitris Papanastasiou, Epy Papazissi, Frédéric Pesqueira, Patrick Pinettes, George Priovolos, Alexis Rigo, Cyrille Rioux, Frédérique Rolandone, Vassilis Sakkas, Vasso Saltogianni, Paris Savaidis, Dorothee Streiff, Olga Sykioti, Mathieu Sylvander, Christel Tibéri, George Veis, Christophe Vigny, Vangelis Zacharis, ...

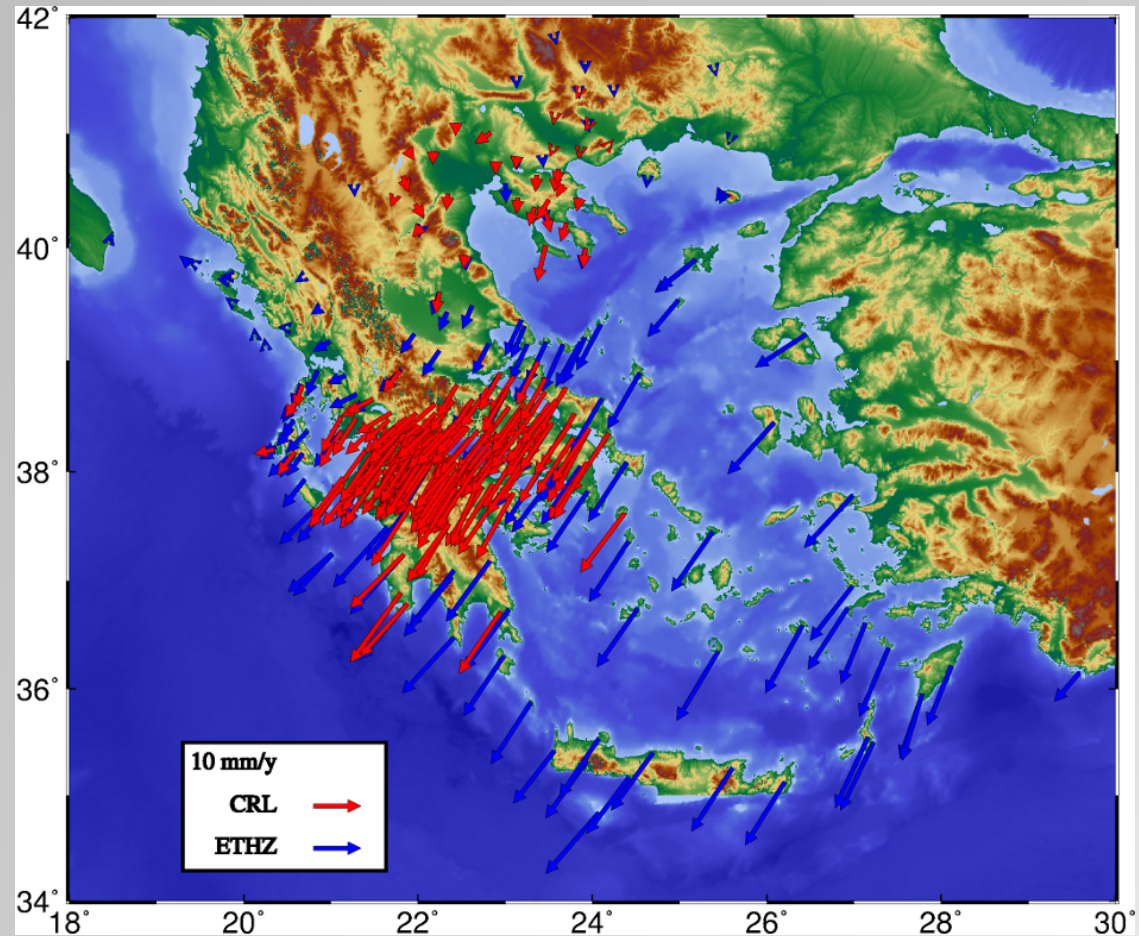


The network (218 points)

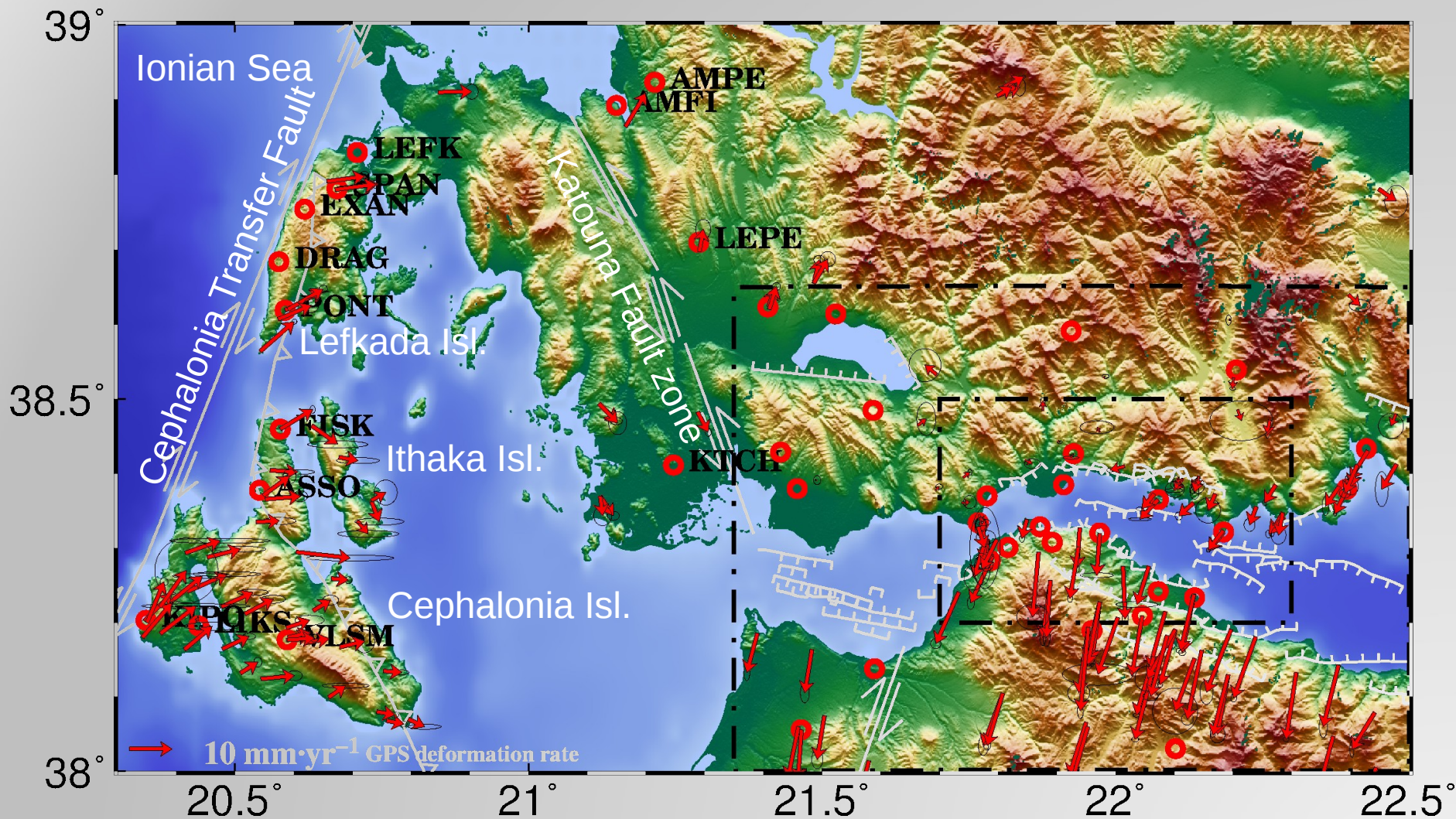
40 permanent stations

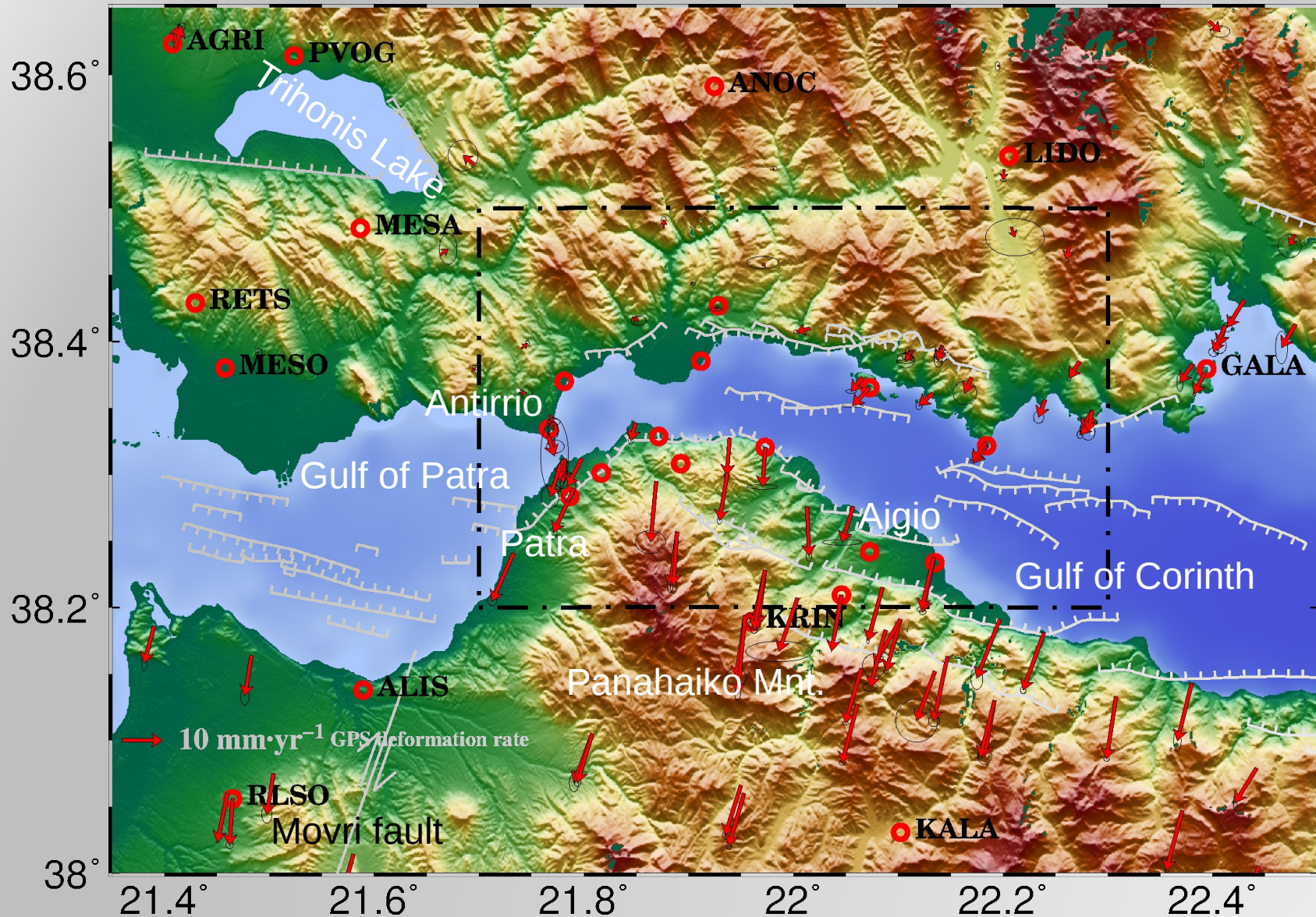
2688 campaign files
(duration 2 to 24h)

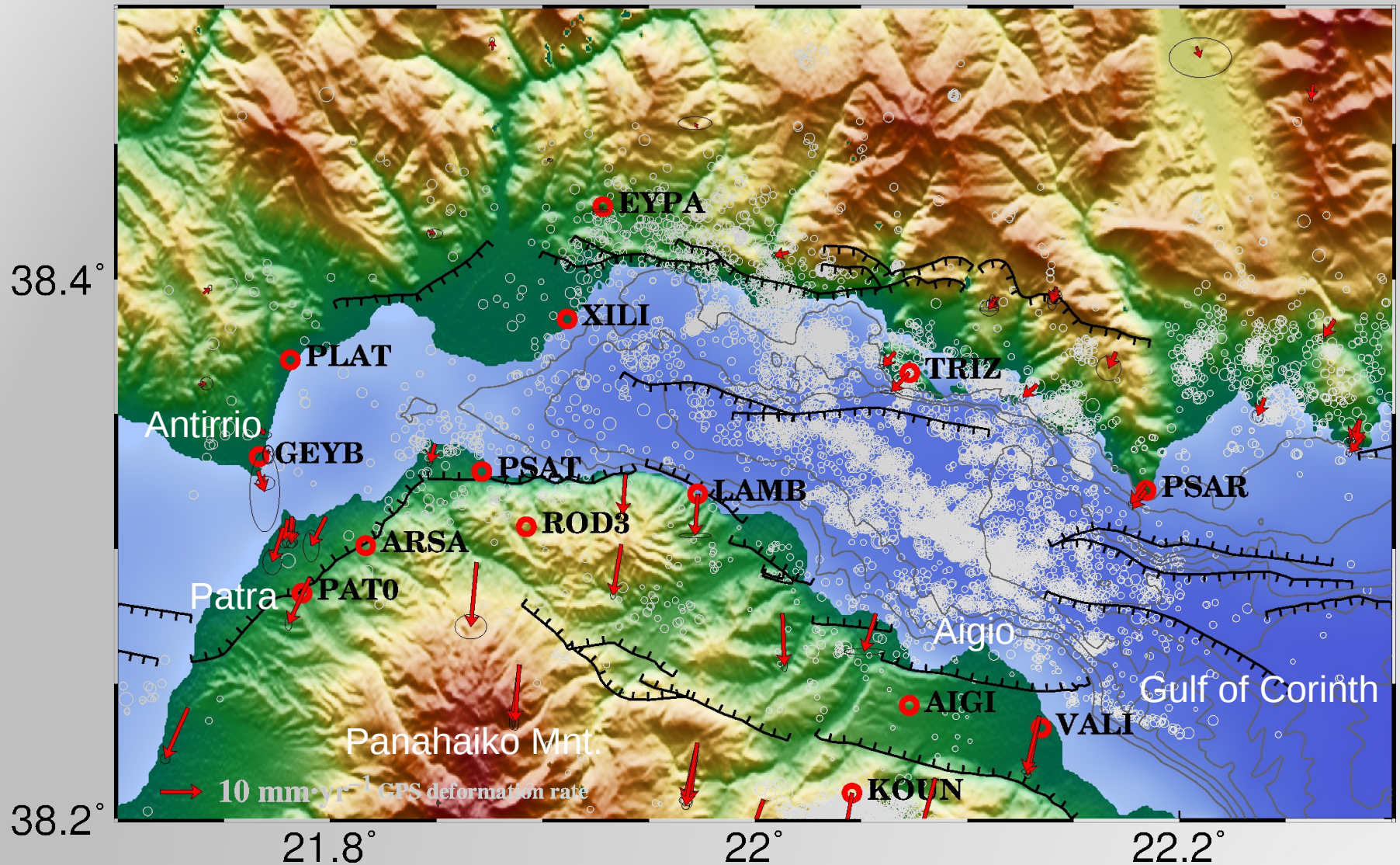
Data processed with
Gipy-Oasis v 6.1.2



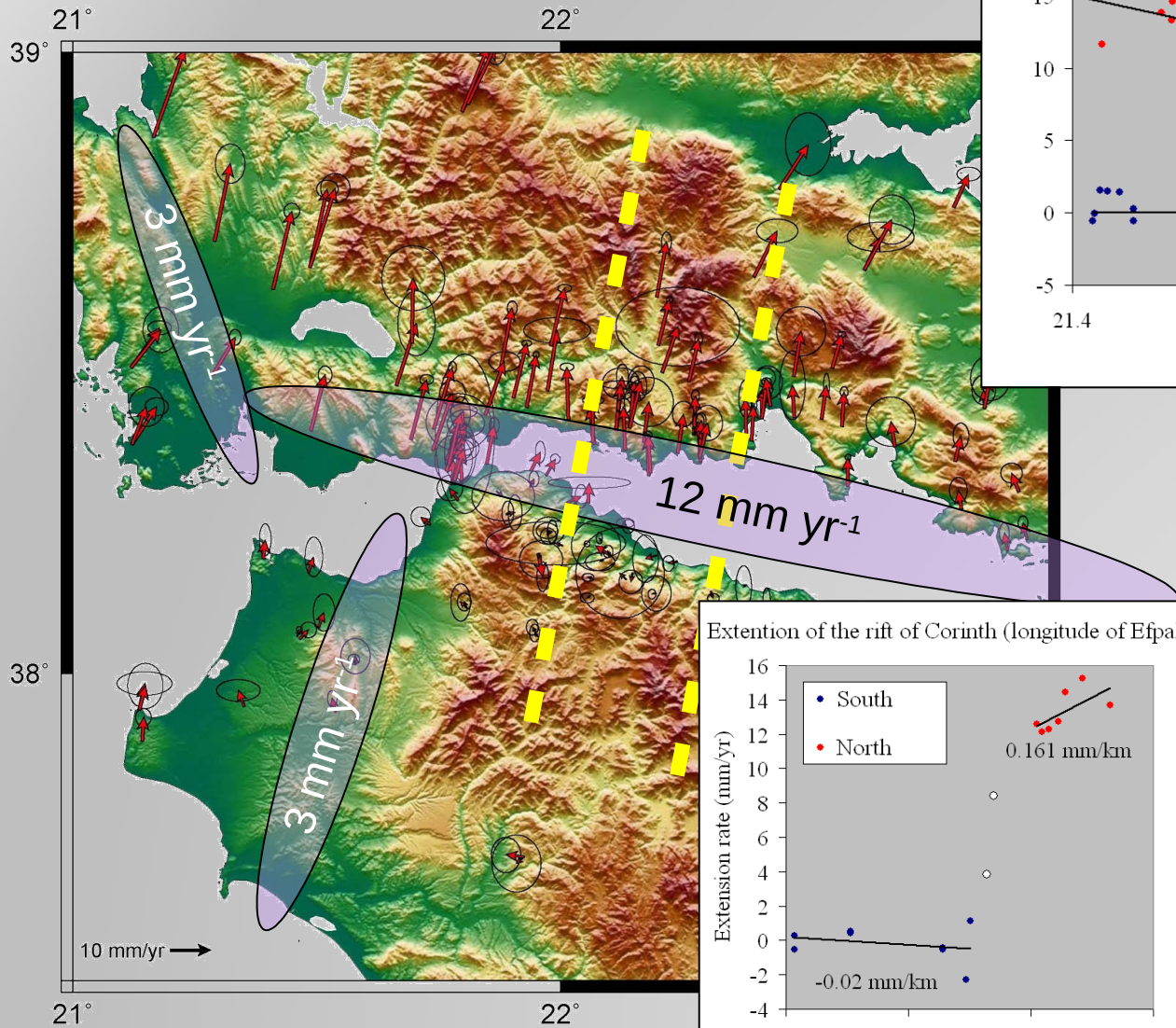
+123 velocities from the ETHZ network (M.D.M. Müller, 2011, Analysis of long-term GPS observations in Greece (1993–2009) and geodynamic implications for the Eastern Mediterranean, Doctorate of Sciences, Diss. ETH No. 19796)



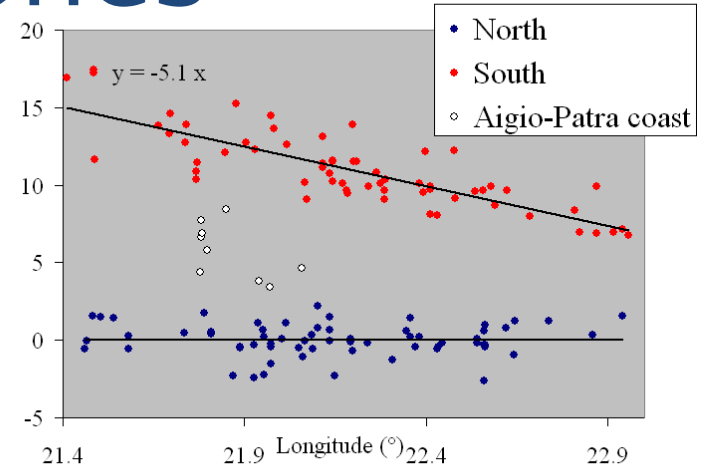




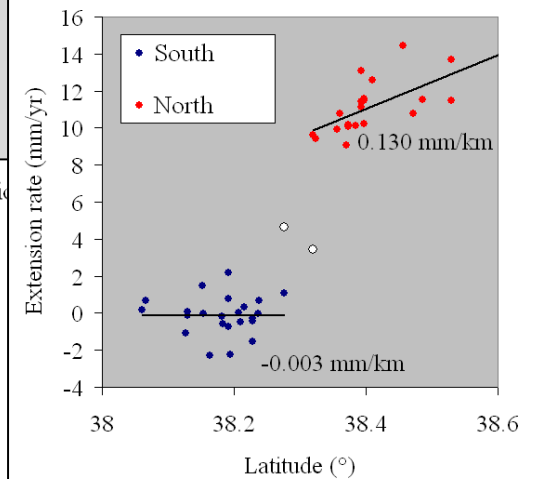
Deforming zones



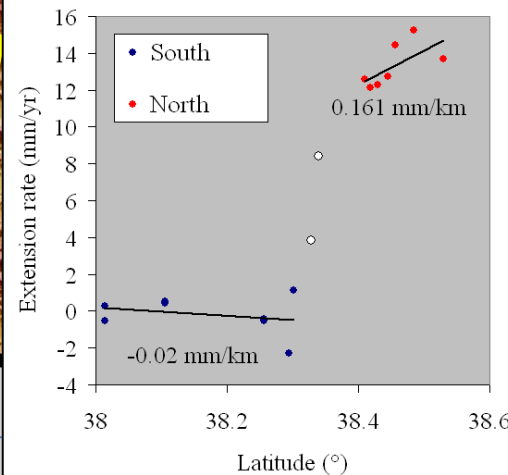
Relative velocity across the Corinth rift (mm/yr)

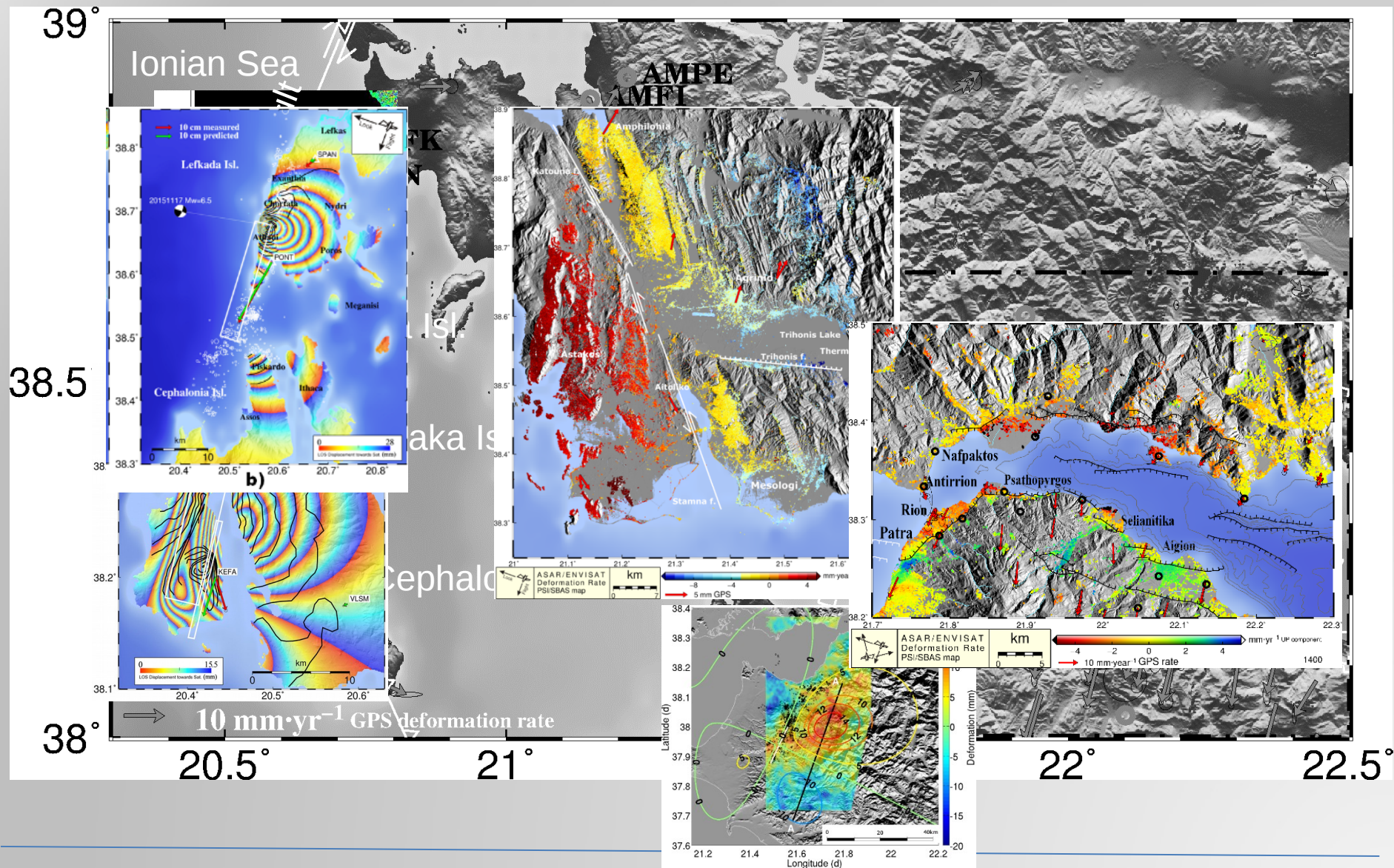


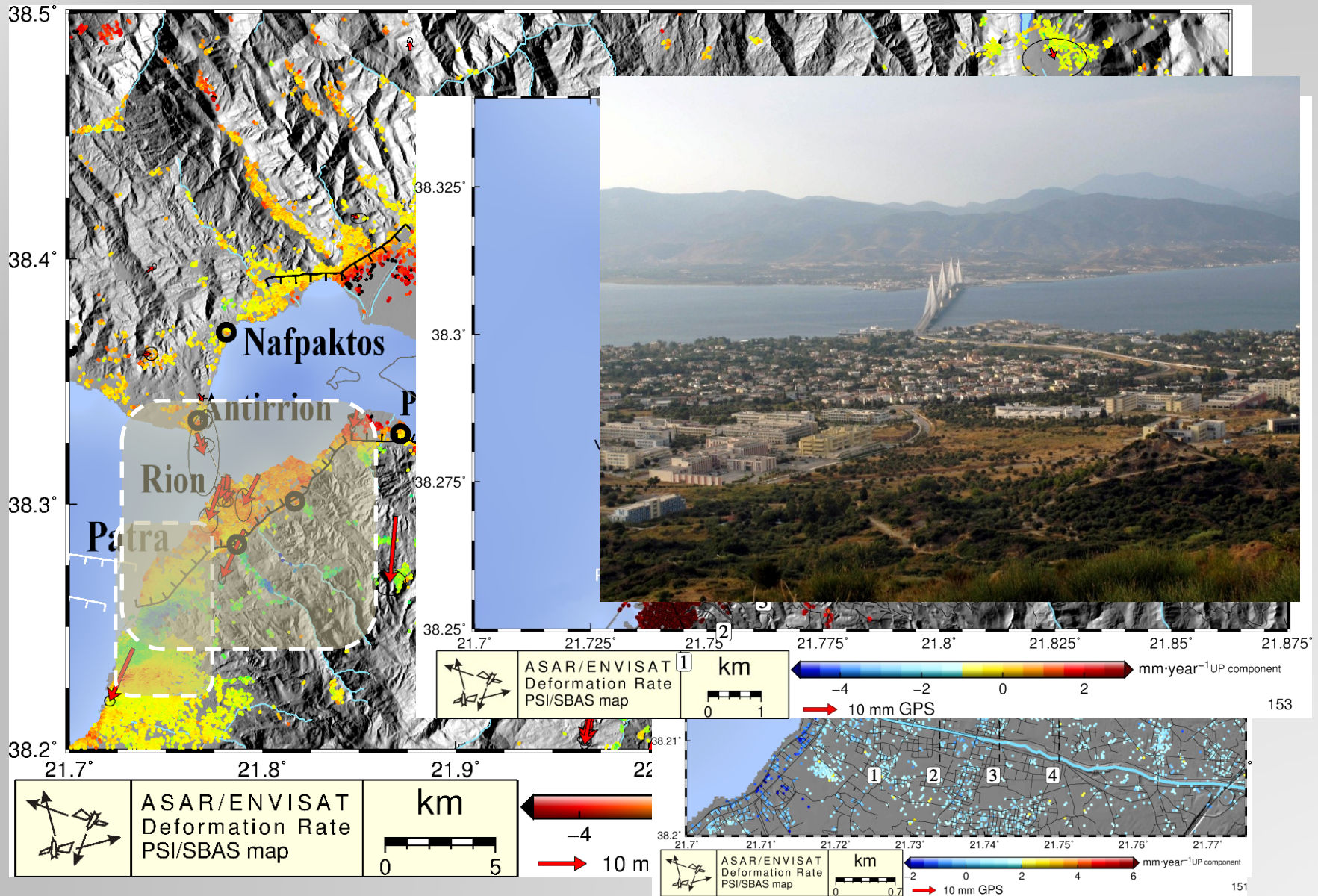
Extension of the rift of Corinth (longitude of Aigion)

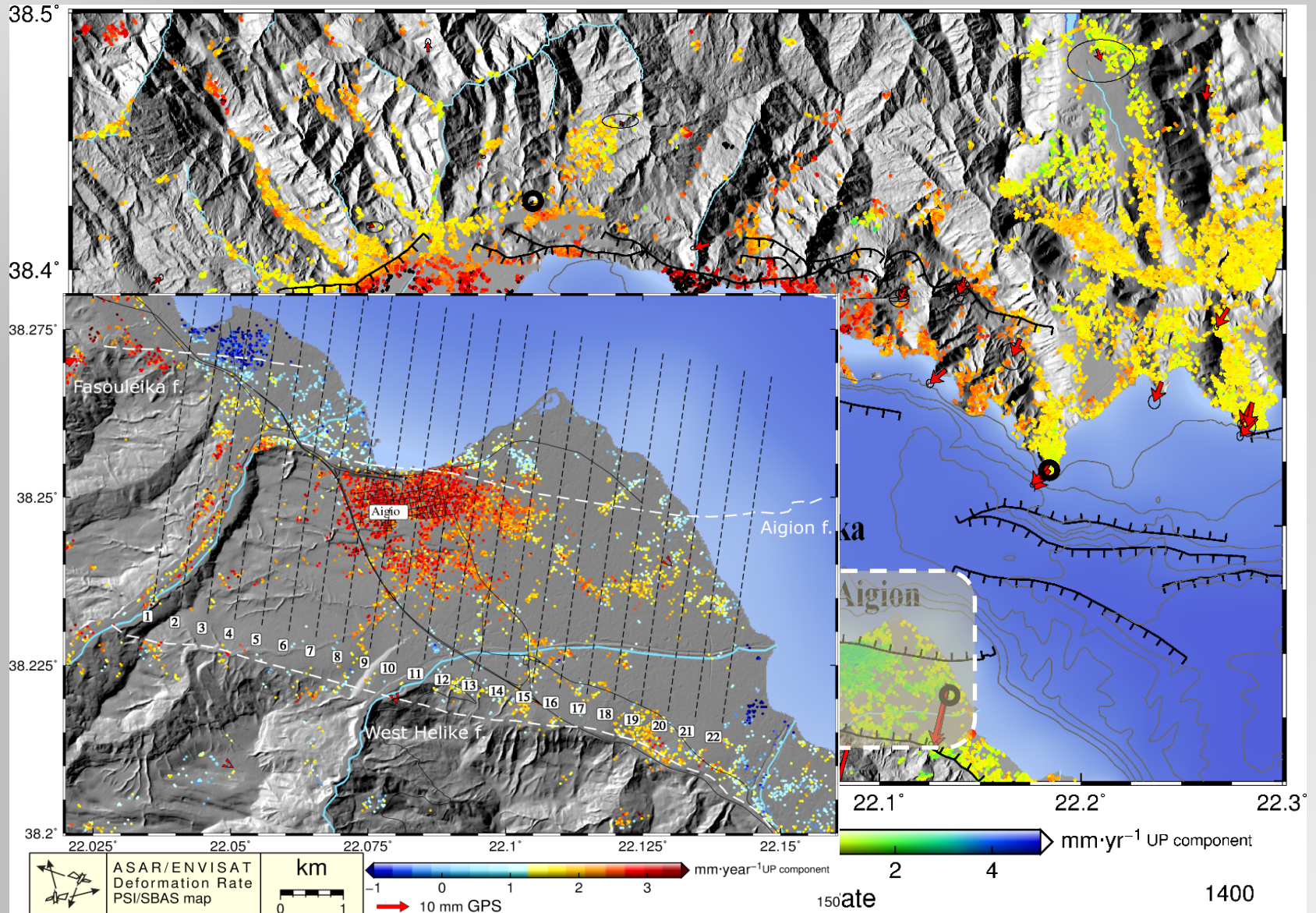


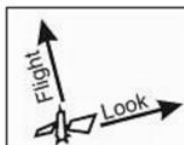
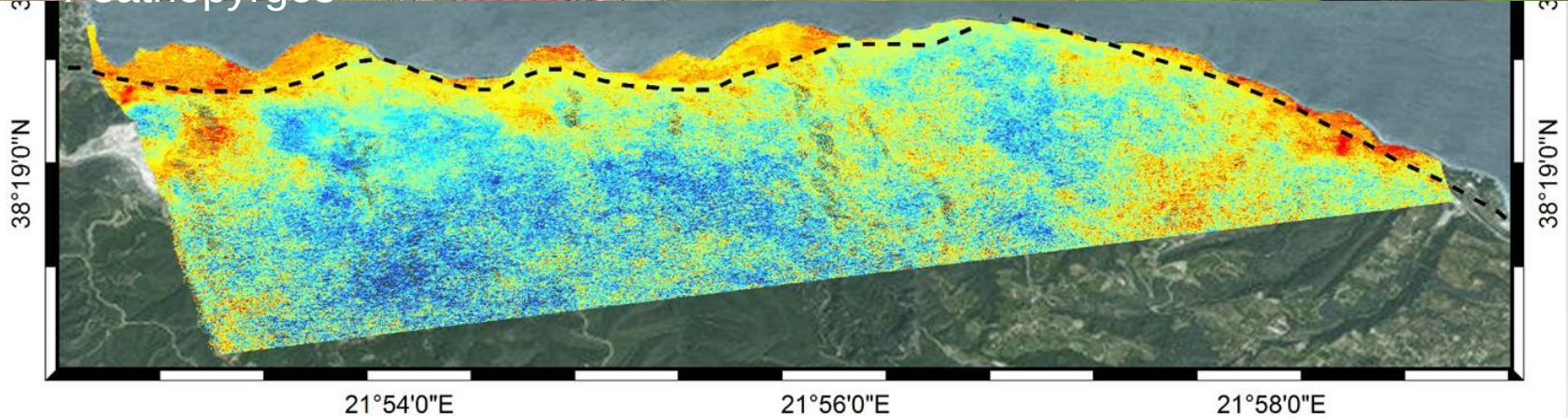
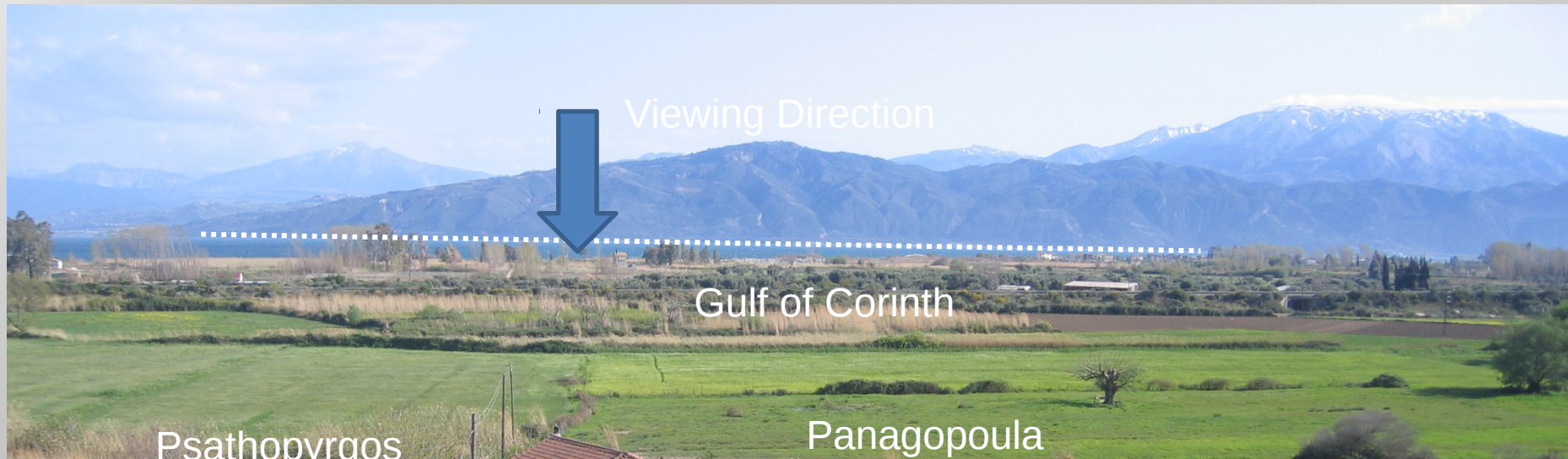
Extension of the rift of Corinth (longitude of Efpaio)



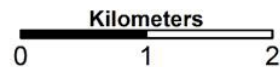




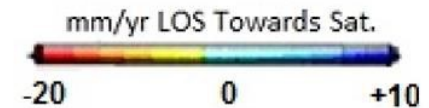




SAR/TerraSAR-X
Deformation rate
SBAS map
12/2013 - 04/2015



Psathopyrgos Fault
----- ?

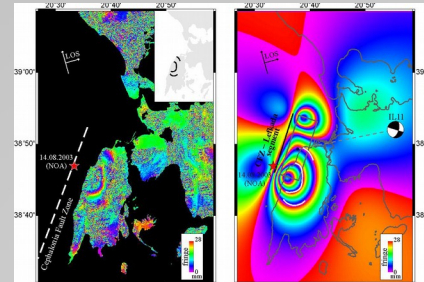
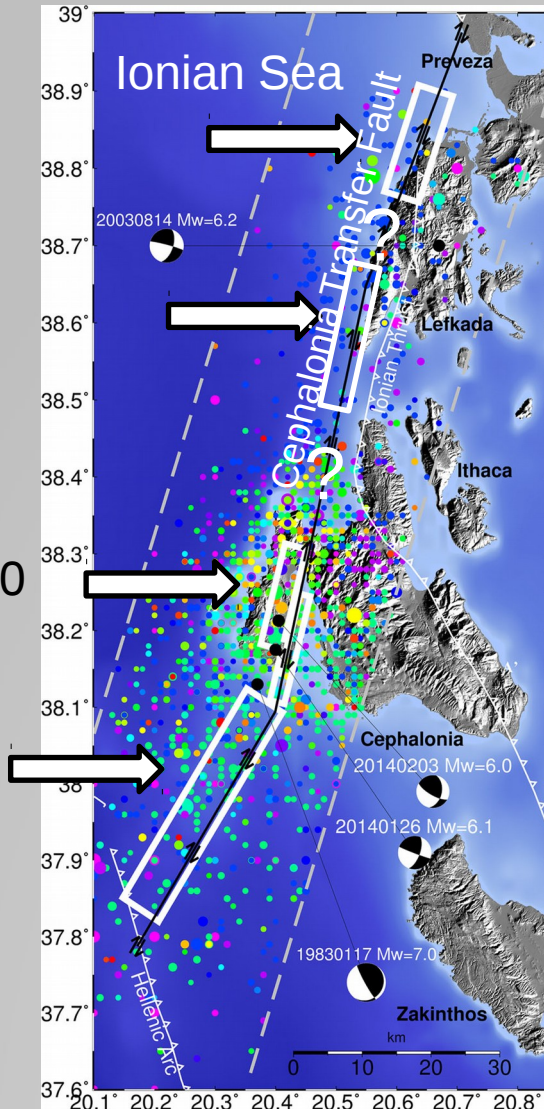


2003 Mw=6.2

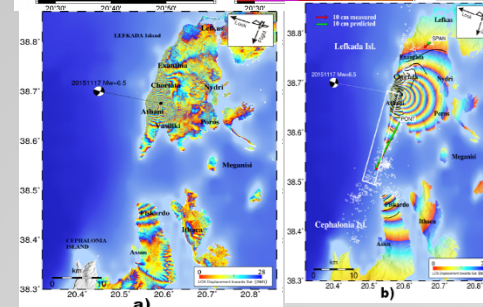
2015 Mw=6.5

2014 Mw=6.1, 6.0

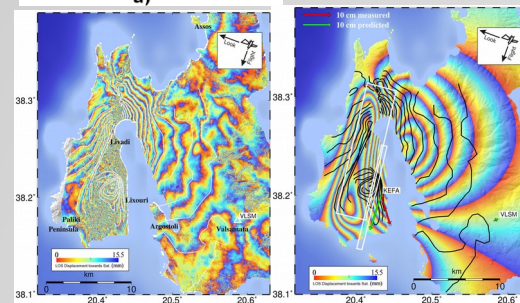
1983 Mw=7.0



Ilieva et al., 2016

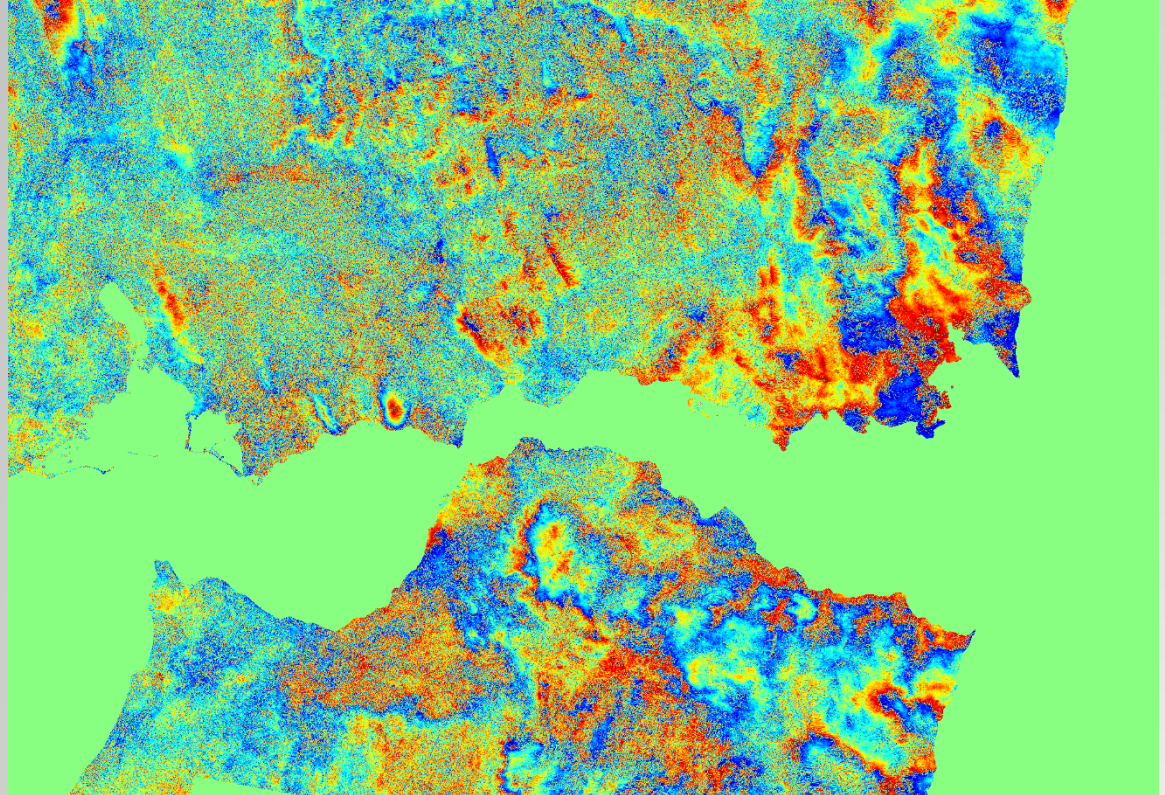
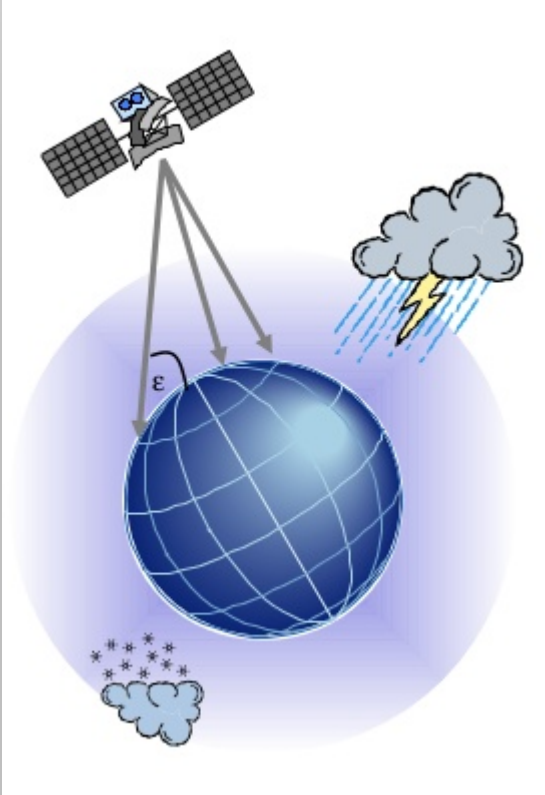


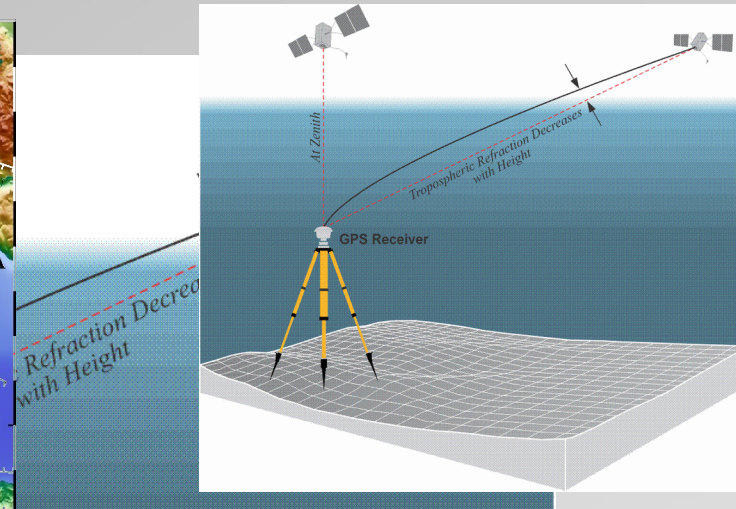
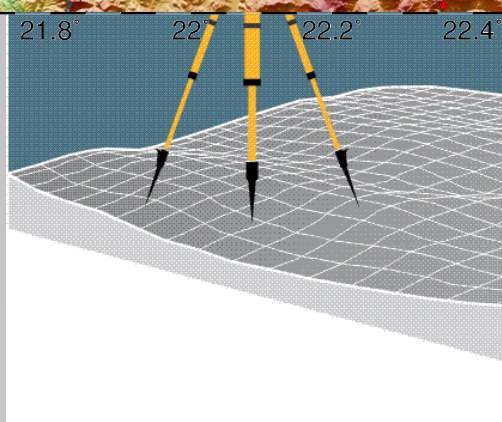
Ganas et al., 2016



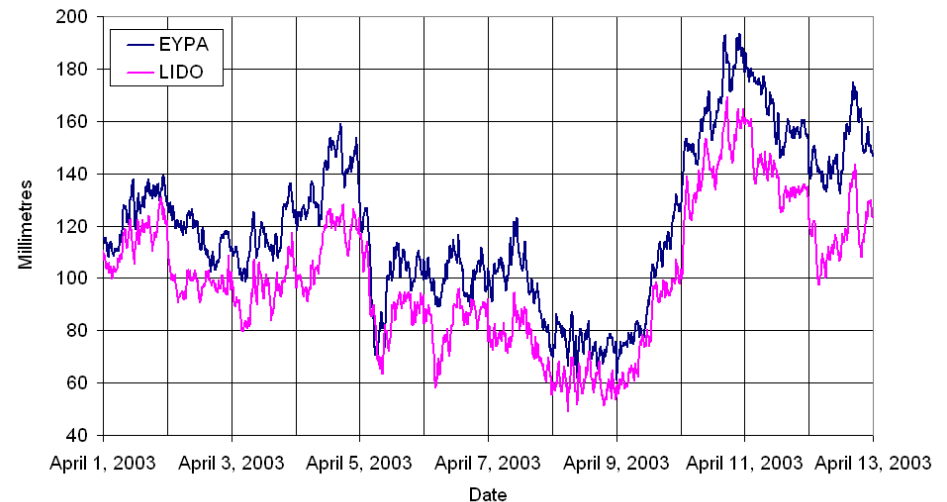
Briole et al., 2015

Tropospheric fringes correlated with the topography in the core area of the CRL-NFO



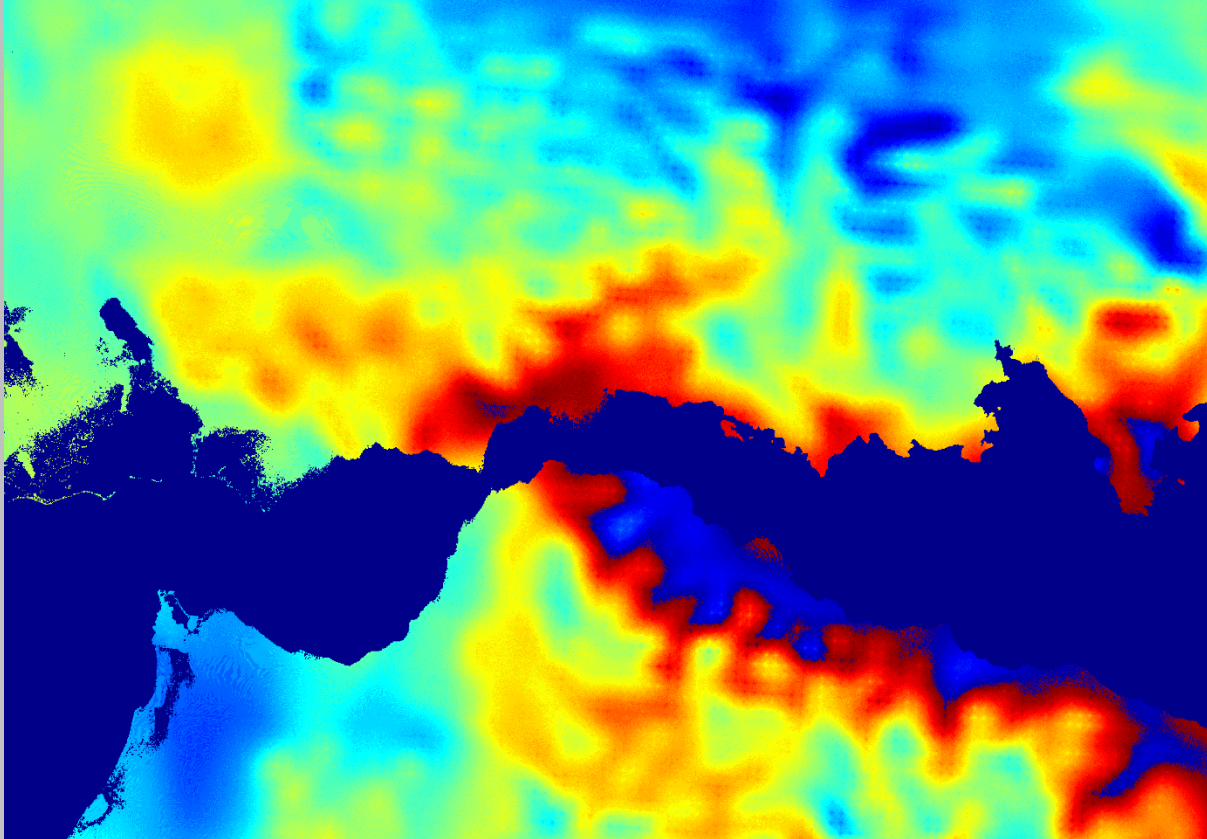


12 days of tropospheric delay at two CRL stations

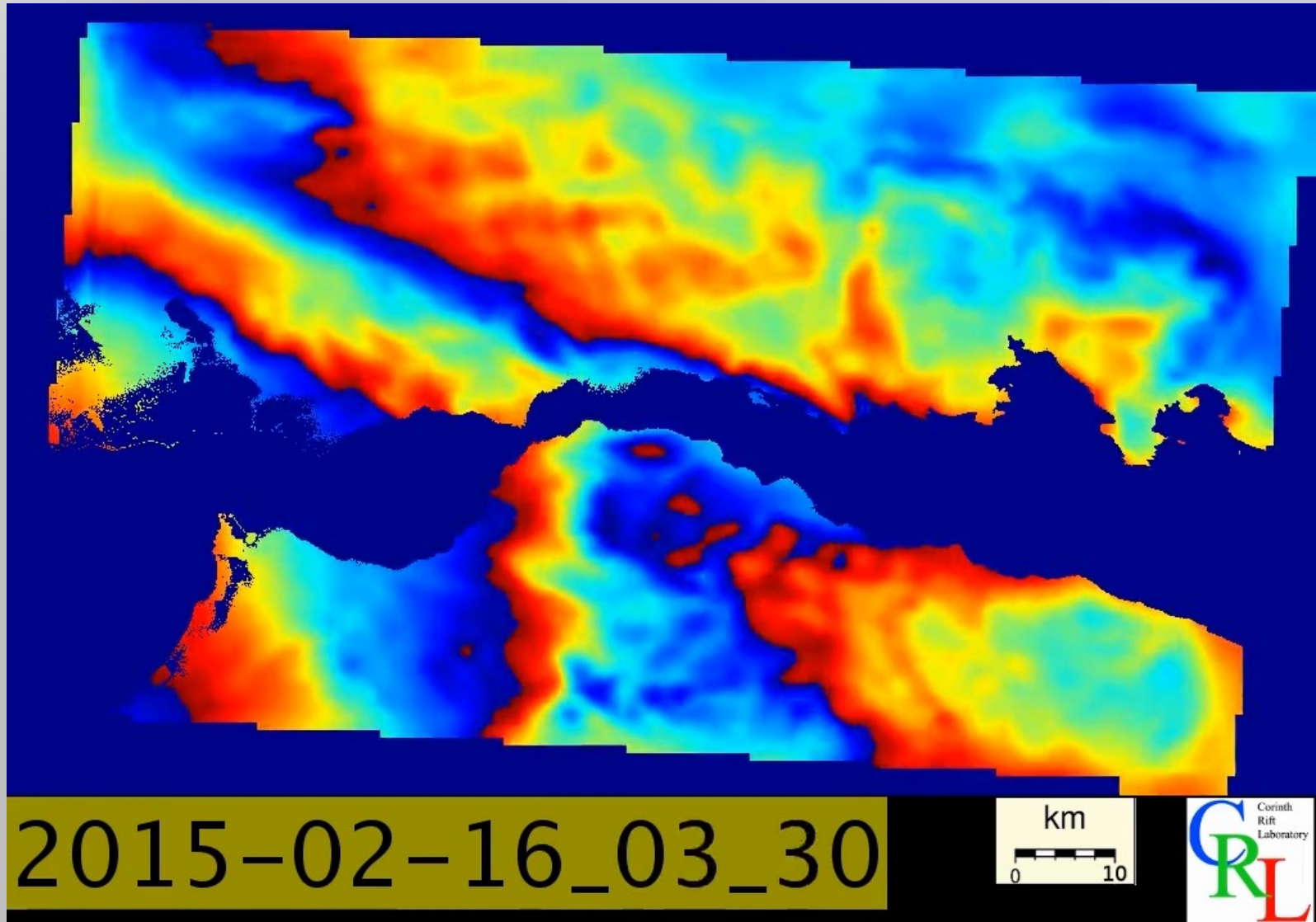


Video outside

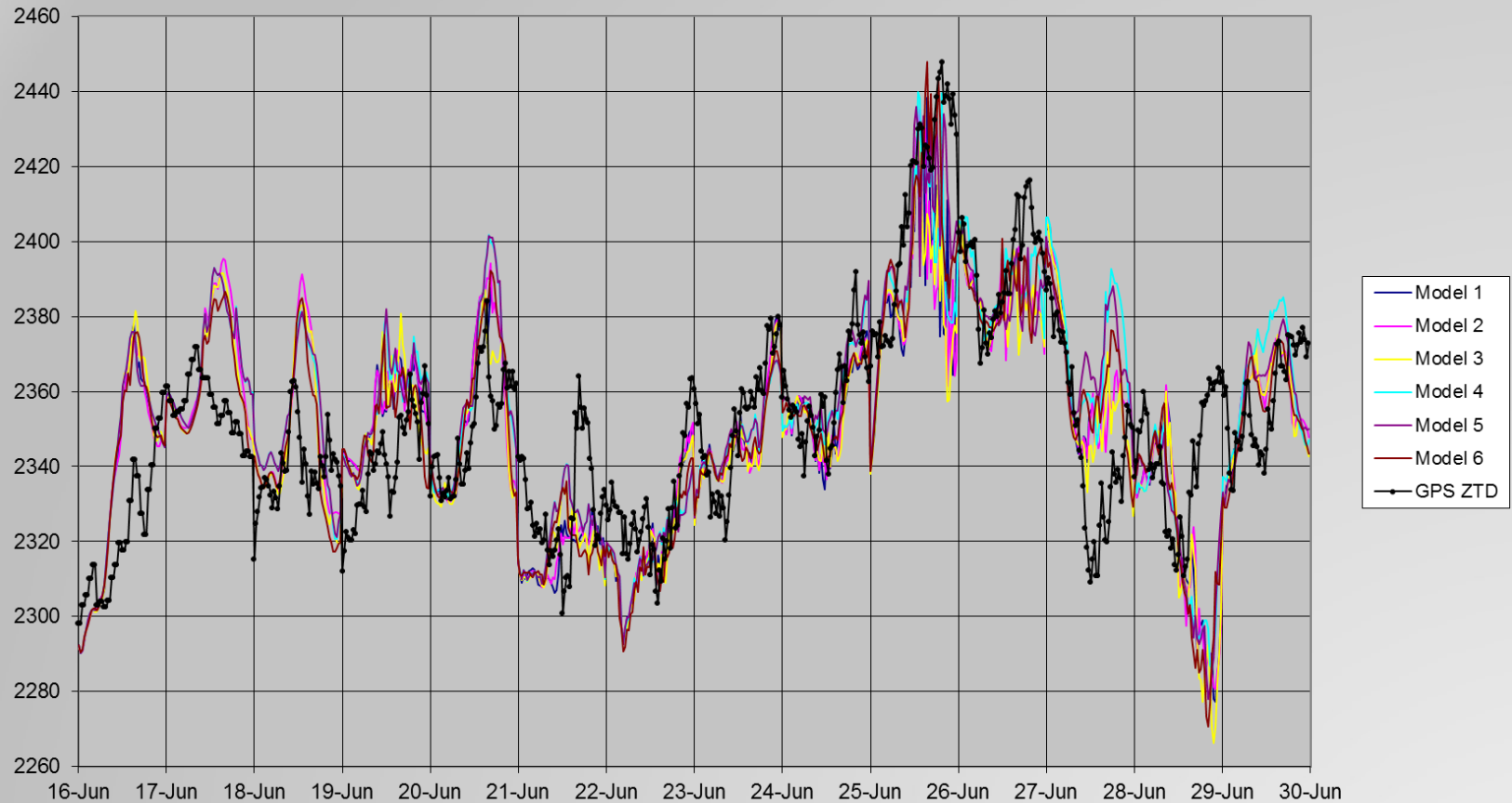
Extraction of atmospheric conditions over the CRL area, for the time slots of SAR acquisitions, combining the available GPS and Meteo (WRF 1x1 km) observations for the correction of tropospheric INSAR noise



Meteogram (difference of phase delays) 2015-12-29 - 2016-01-22



KOUN - ZTD - Model 1-6 & GPS





Partners ▾ Literature ▾ Projects ▾ Data-products ▾ Resources ▾ Education ▾ Links ▾

Corinth Rift Laboratory

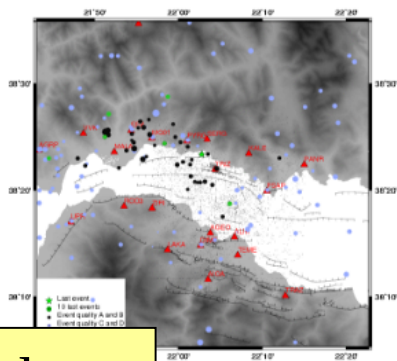


The CRL Near Fault Observatory

The Corinth Rift Laboratory (CRL-NFO; 21.35°E–22.5°E; 38°N–38.65°N) is centered between the cities of Patras to the west and Aigion to the east. It is one of the most seismically active zones in Europe.

European scientists and engineers are joining their efforts to investigate fault mechanics, its relationship with earthquakes, fluid flow and the related hazards in the Corinth rift.

Seismicity of the last 15 days



Recherche...

PAGES

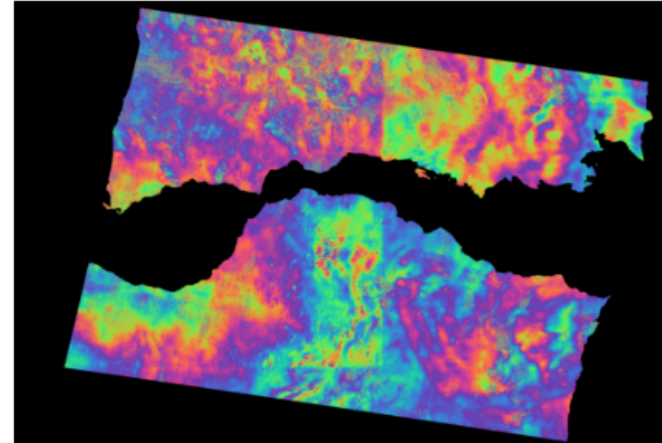
- Borehole
- CRL School
- CRL-links
- Data-products
- Documents
- Earthquakes
- Education
- Geology
- GNSS
- Gravity
- HR imagery & DEM
- InSAR
- Intranet
- Literature
- Macroseismic
- Meteorology
- Networks
- Partners
- Projects
- Resources
- Seismology
- Selection_FB
- The CRL Near Fault Observatory
- Tide gauges

INTRANET

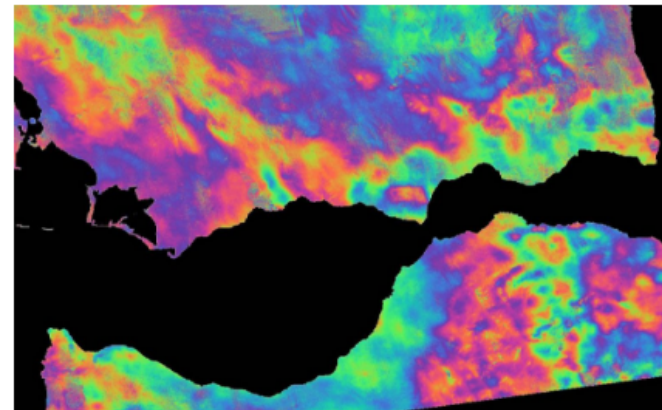
- Directory

META

- Connexion
- Flux RSS des articles
- RSS des commentaires
- Site de WordPress-FR



Last ascending [SENTINEL interferogram](#) (5 November 2016 – 11 November 2016)



Corinth Rift Laboratory / Fièremet propulsé par WordPress

crlab.eu

[SENTINEL interferogram](#) (24 October 2016 – 5 November 2016)

CRL real time seismicity

Waveforms

[Spectrograms](#)

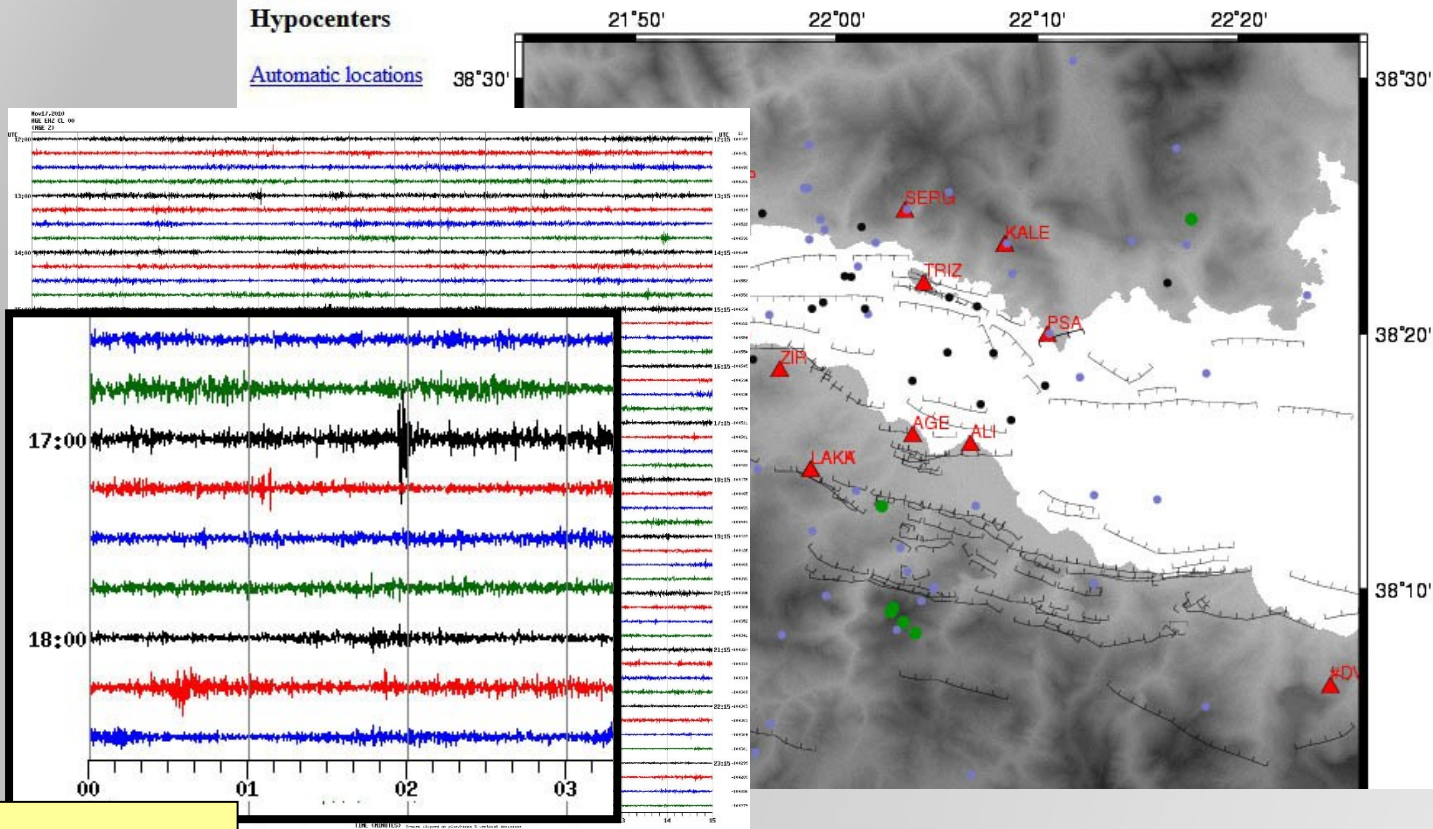
[Spectrograms \(log\)](#)

[seismograms](#)

[more](#)

Hypocenters

[Automatic locations](#)



crlab.eu



Research Infrastructure and E-Science for Data and Observatories on Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Surface Dynamics and Tectonics

SEARCH

Why EPOS

Our Community

Preparatory Phase

Data & Services

Updates

European Research Infrastructure on Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Surface Dynamics and Tectonics

EPOS: European Plate Observing System



WP8: Siesmology

WP9: Near Fault Observatories

WG10: GNSS - Analytical and Experimental Laboratories;

WP11: Volcano Observatories

WP12: Earth Observation

WP13: Geomagnetism

WP14: Antropogenic Hazard

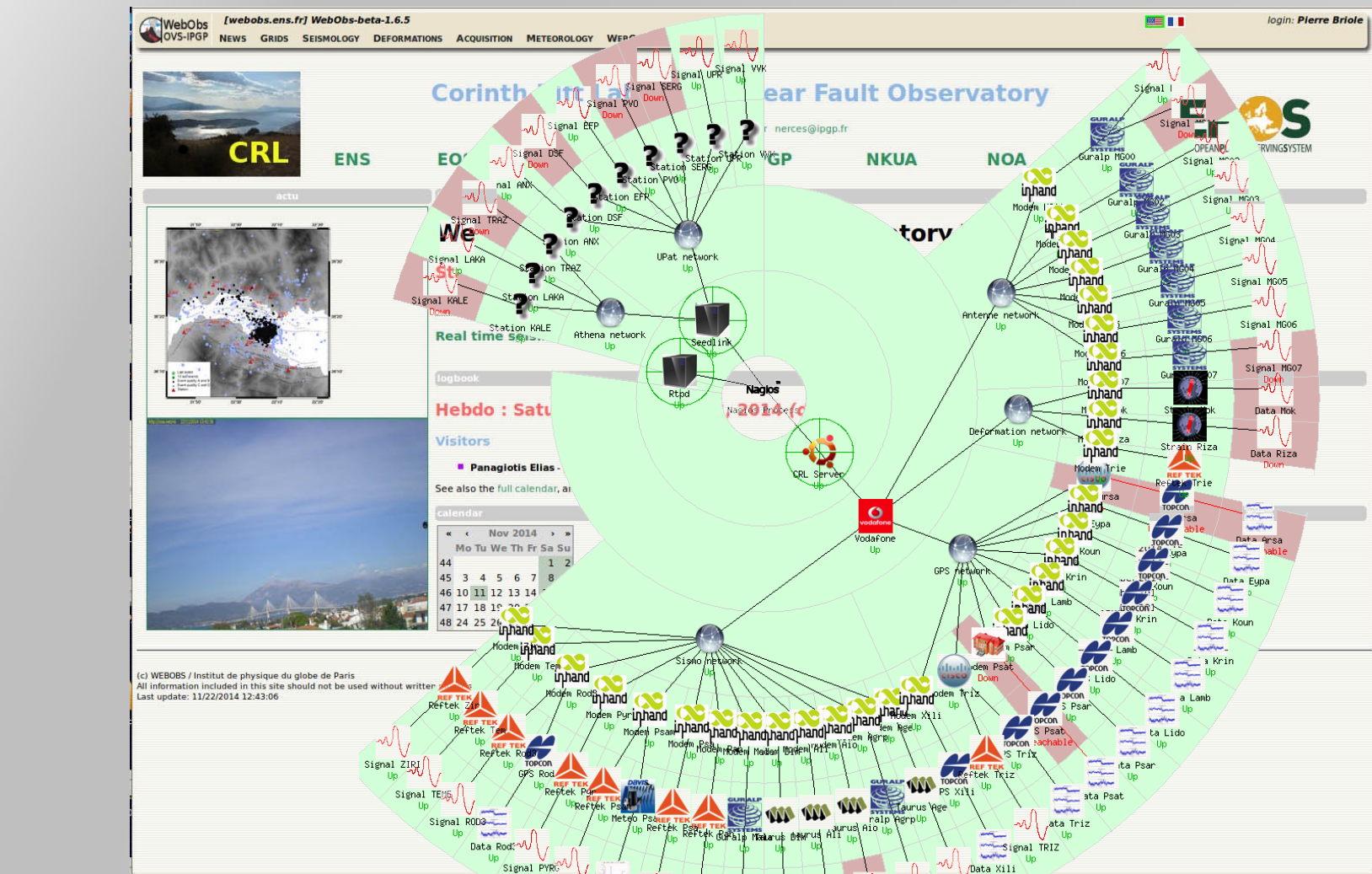
WP15: Geology

WP16: Multiscale Laboratories

Wp17: Geo-energy Test-beds

Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) and

www.epos-eu.org



webobs.ens.fr



ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΑΣΤΕΡΟΣΚΟΠΕΙΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
πλέον των 170 ετών προσφοράς στην έρευνα και την κοινωνία



[Search Sites](#) | [Search Files](#) | [Browse](#) | [Information](#) | [Help](#)

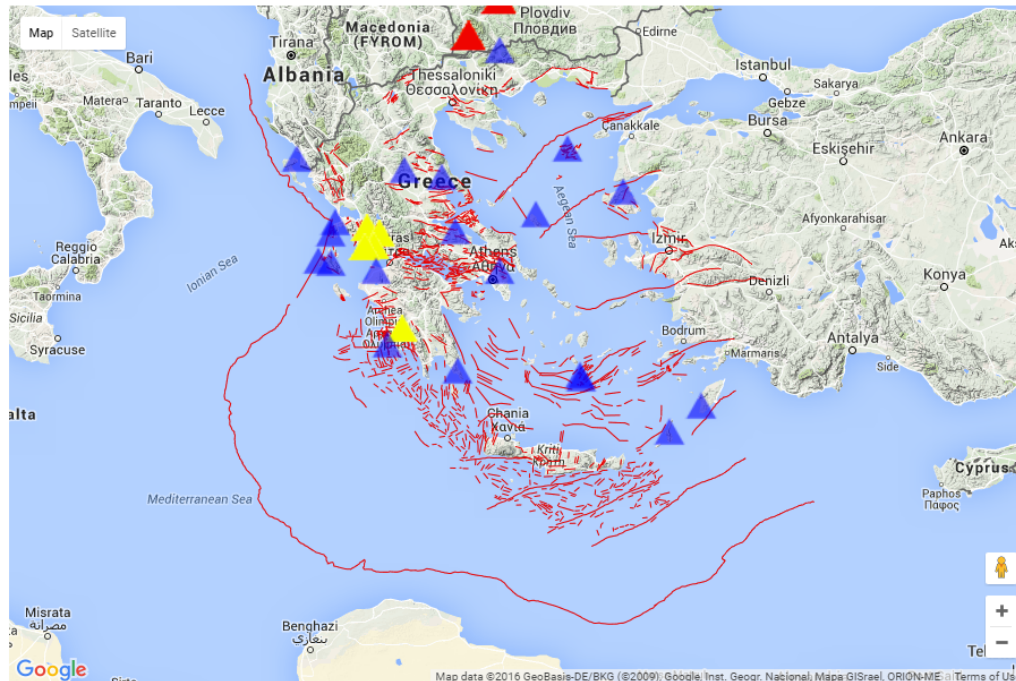
The Noanet GPS Repository

The Noanet GSAC web site home page.

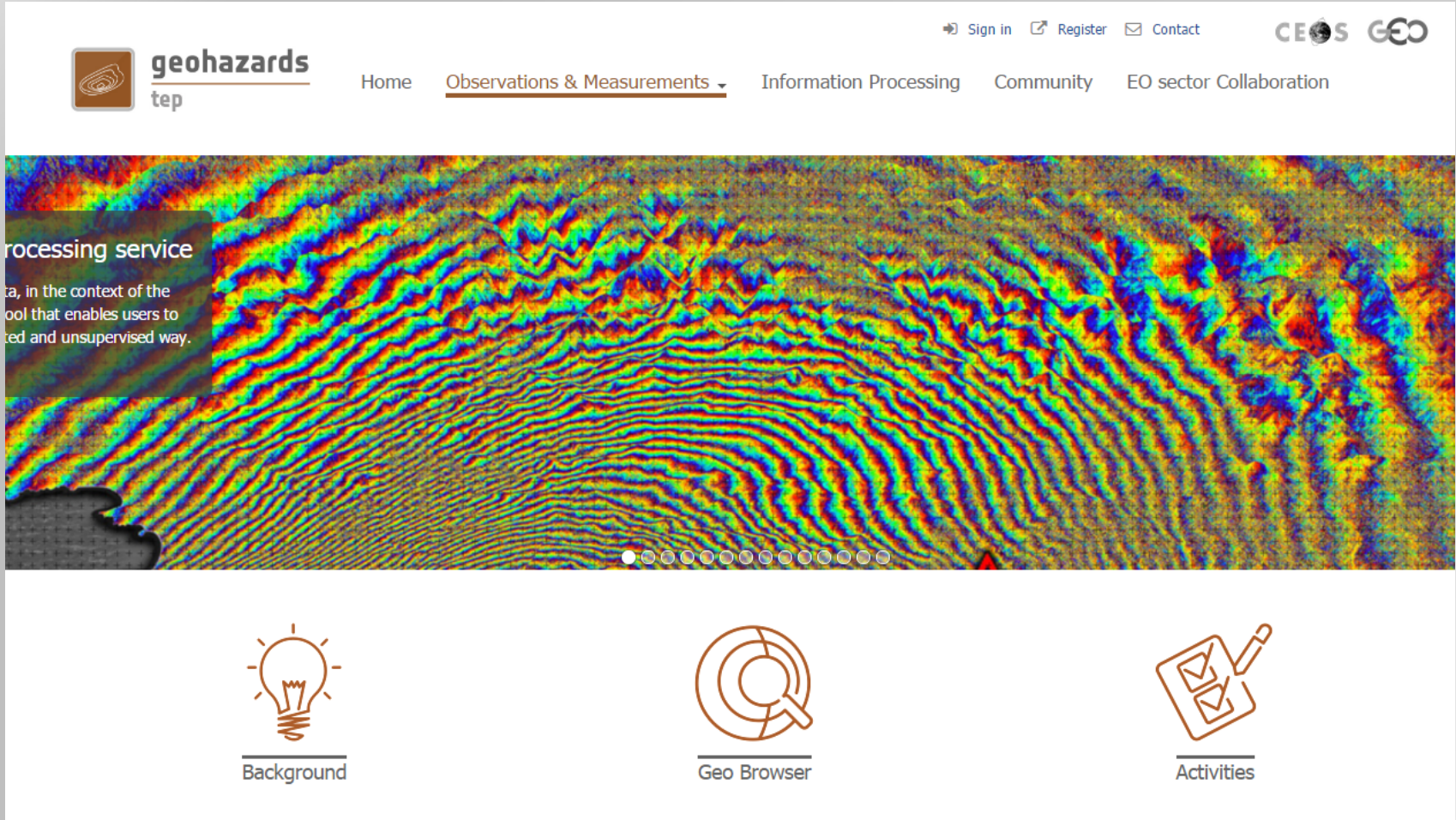
This Data Repository uses UNAVCO's GSAC software for data search and downloads.

To begin searches for site information, click on [Search Sites](#) above, or click on [Search Files](#) to find and download instrument data files from this repository.

For more details about how to use GSAC to find and download GNSS data, click on [Help](#) above, and see the [UNAVCO GSAC User Guide for GSAC Data Repositories](#).



194.177.194.238:8080/noanetgsac



processing service

ta, in the context of the tool that enables users to ted and unsupervised way.

Background

Geo Browser

Activities

CRL participates in the Terradue Geohazards *Thematic Exploitation Platform* Pilot Project

- 1. The Gulf of Corinth is a unique place in Europe and in world in terms of the plurality and complexity of the geophysical phenomena gathered in a small area**
- 2. Corinth Rift Laboratory is a mature natural laboratory for tectonic studies in terms of human networking and instrumentation**
- 3. Earth Observation data supported by the in-situ instruments plays a crucial role for understanding the geophysical mechanisms underneath**
- 4. The research community involved and the in-situ networks are steadily growing up**

Thank you very much for
your attention!
Questions?

