





Lae A deforming city

Geophysical Insights

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Geodetic monitoring – land does move! But how fast?

- Global Positioning System (GPS) can measure horizontal land movements at cm level at global scales, mm at local level
- Land moves as result of the physical forces acting on it plate tectonics (including earthquakes) land slides expansion due to changes in water table earth and ocean tides loading of ice, snow and the atmosphere
- Geodetic monitoring can be used to assist in forecasting, and to some extent, prediction of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and





landslides

SOUTH BISMARCK PLATE

5 metre offset

PACIFIC PLATE

Photo: Jim Mori 2001





Which groups are doing geodetic monitoring in PNG?

- Australian National University
 Research School of Earth Sciences
- PNG University of Technology (UNITECH) Department of Surveying and Land Studies
- PNG National Mapping Bureau (NMB)
- PNG Department of Minerals and Energy Rabaul Volcanological Observatory Geological Survey of PNG
- Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences (NZ)





What are the applications of Geodetic Monitoring?

- Tectonic modelling
- Geophysical hazard monitoring and forecasting
 - Earthquakes (and resulting tsunamis)
 - Landslides
 - Volcanic activity
- Sea level and climate change
- Geodetic Datum development
 - Mapping
 - Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB)
 - Navigation
 - Location Based Services







Present day tectonic setting of PNG (from Wallace, 2002)







GPS Site locations in Papua New Guinea











Permanent Geodetic tracking sites in PNG

Global Positioning System (GPS)

- Unitech, Lae (LAE1)
- NMB Tower, Port Moresby (MORE)
- RVO, Rabaul (RVO_)
 - Sulphur Point (SPT_)
 - Vulcan Island (VIS_)
 - SDA, Matupit Island (SDA_)
- Manus tide gauge, Lombrum (PNGM)

DORIS

• NMB, Port Moresby (MORB)













First-order tectonic model of Papua New Guinea (from Wallace *et al.*, 2003)













PNG94 geodetic datum fiducial network







Plot of the distortion of the PNG Geodetic Datum 1994 (PNG94) with respect to ITRF2000 between epochs 1994.0 and 2004.0 (Stanaway, 2003)







(from Stanaway, 2003)







(from Wallace, 2002)







GPS Sites along the Ramu-Markham Fault and the Huon Peninsula









GPS Sites in the Lae Urban area











Ramp detachment geometry across the RMFZ near Lae (from, Wallace, 2002);







Estimated displacement of sites from 1994.0 to 2004.0 in the vicinity of Lae, with respect to LAE1 (from Stanaway, 2003)







6th April & 15th April 1999 earthquakes locations and coseismic displacement (from Wallace, 2002).













Lae city geodetic datum distortion is measurable by surveyors over 10 years (from Stanaway, 2003)

















Ongoing joint projects between ANU and Unitech

- Annual GPS observations and analysis of the Lae network (student projects GPS control surveys)
- Annual precise levelling/GPS tie between Lae tide gauge and the LAE1 permanent GPS base station (major student project for 3 students)
- Rapid response GPS surveys to capture displacement resulting from major earthquakes in PNG
- Participation in PNG crustal motion surveys (staff, student and logistic support)





Considerations for Lae hazards

- Earthquake hazard is moderate in the Lae area
- Hazard should be considered in building code
- Wharf subsidence risk is high after major earthquake
- Landslide risk in surrounding hills is high
- Controls required on spread of settlements and ground clearance to mitigate landslide risk and sediment discharge into waterways!!
- Prediction is not yet possible!



