Ain Shams University Faculty of Engineering

DESIGN OF GEODETIC NETWORKS FOR MONITORING RECENT CRUSTAL MOVEMENTS USING THE OPTIMIZATION THEORY

BY ENG. ASHRAF EL-KUTB MOUSA

A THESIS
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of M. Sc.
in Civil Engineering

Puplic WorkS - Surveying

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Mohamed M. Nassar

Prof Of Surveying And Geodesy

Faculty Of Engineering

Ain Shame University

Prof. Dr. Ali A. Tealeb

Prof Of Geophysics

NRIAG- Helwan

Cairo - 1882

انكتبة الركزية - جامعة عين شدس رقم القيد وقم التصنيف وقم القيد

Ain Shams University Faculty of Engineering

DESIGN OF GEODETIC NETWORKS FOR MONITORING RECENT CRUSTAL MOVEMENTS USING THE OPTIMIZATION THEORY

BY ENG. ASHRAF EL-KUTB MOUSA

A THESIS
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for us Degree of M. Sc.
in Civil to Incering

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. M. M. Nassar Prof. of Surveying Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. A. A. Tealeb Prof. of Geophysics NRIAG., Helwan

Cairo - 1822



Examiners Committee:

Name, Title & Affiliation:

- 1- Prof. Dr. Ahmed I. Khalifa Prof. of Surveying Faculty of Engineering El-Azbar University
- 2- Prof. Dr. Ahmed A. Shaker Prof. of Surveying Faculty of Engineering Zagazig University
- 3- Prof. Dr. Mohamed M. Nassar Prof. of Surveying Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University

Signature

A.I. Khalip

13. 5 ha 4.

A fam

Date : / / 1992

STATEMENT

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of M. Sc. in Civil Engineering.

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author in the Department of Public works, Ain Shams University, from 1988 to 1992.

No part of this thesis has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other University or Institution.

Date : 1-3 . 1952

Signature : Ashraf & 1 Kall Moura

Name : Ashraf EL-Kutb Mousa.

صفحــة تعريـــف بمقــدم الرسالـــة

الأســـم : أشـرف القطـــب موســـى
تاريخ الميلاد : ۲۵ / ۸ / ۱۹۲۶
محــل الميلاد : الساحــل ـ شــبرا القاهــدرة
الدرجة الجامعية الأولىي: بكالوريسوس الهندسسة التخصص: مدنسي
الجهدة المانحية للدرجية الجامعينة الأولى: كلينة الهندسة جامعية تاريخ المنح: يونيو ١٩٨٧ علين شمسسسس
الشهادات الأخبري الحاصل عليها وتواريخ الحصول عليها وجهات منحها:
······ = 1
ملخـــص سابــق الخـــــبرة :

••••••
•••••••••••••••••
الوظيفـة الحاليــــة :
مساعب باحبث بالمعهب القومسي للبحبوث الغلكيسة والجيوفيزيقيسة
التوقيــع : أَنْ الراب ا
التاريـــخ : ۱ / ۱ / ۱ / ۱ التاريــخ

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Any attempt to acknowledge all the help I have received in finishing this work from, my supervisor, Prof. Dr. M. Mohamed Nassar, Prof. of surveying and geodesy, public works department of faculty of Engineering of Ain Shams university, is indeed beyond my power of expression. Such gratitude I have towards him is profoundly felt but hardly expressible. I will never forget the much hours of his time, he spent in discussion as well as his profound interest.

I wish also to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor Prof. Dr. A. Abd EL-Azem Tealeb, Head of the department of Geomagnetism, Gravity, Geodesy and Geoelectricity, National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics, Helwan, for his continuous assistance, encouragement and guidance and patient support.

I would like to extend my deep appreciation to Dr.Hassan G,EL-Ghzouly, lecturer of surveying and geodesy, faculty of Engineering of Alexandria university, for his constructive criticism during the preparation of this thesis.

Special thanks to Mr./ A. Rageb for careful production of the figures and tables in the thesis. Messrs A. Mahphoz and A. Abd EL-Moneam for their help on photocopying the thesis from the original manuscripts.

The good atmosphere of full harmonic cooperation provided by my colleges of the geodesy laboratory will never be forgotten.

I wish also to extend my gratitude to Prof. Dr.P. Vyskocil, director of the "ICRCM", Prague, Czeckoslovakia, for

providing me with the computer package, which is used for analyzing and adjusting the data.

Thanks are also extended to the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the High and Aswan Dams Authority, whose sponsorship made all of this work possible.

 $\label{finally} \textbf{Finally, I would like to dedicated this thesis to the } \\ \textbf{memory of my father.}$

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List Of Figure	Pag
List Of Figures List Of Tables	Λl
Abstract	1 X
	,
CHAPTER 1	•
Introduction	1
1-1 Background	1
1-2 Basic Motivation Behind The Current Study.	3
1-3 Objective Of The Thesis.	10
1-4 Scope Of The Thesis.	10
	10
CHAPTER 2	13
Strategies For Recent Crustal Movement Studies And Deform	nation
Analysis	
2-1 Importance And Special Requirements For Monitoring	14
Crustal Deformations.	
2-1-1 Importance Of Monitoring Crustal	14
Deformations.	
2-1-2 Special Requirements Of Crustal Deformation	15
Measurements.	
2-2 Internal Structure Of The Earth.	16
2-3 Types And Causes Of Crustal Movements.	18
2-3-1 Causes Of Global And Regional Crustal	19
Movements.	
2-3-1-1 Plate Tectonics.	21
2-3-1-2 Associated Earthquake Activities.	2 6
2-3-2 Causes Of Local Crustal Movements. 2-3-2-1 Natural Causes.	30
2-3-2-2 Man-Made Causes	30
	33
2-4 Implication Of Crustal Movements In The Egyptian Territory.	34
2-5 Crustal Movement Monitoring Techniques.	, -
2-5-1 Continuous Monitoring Techniques.	45
- controlling recuitques.	46

2-5-2 Discontinues Monitoring Techniques.	Page 50
2-5-3 Other Techniques For Monitoring Crustal	55
Crustal Deformations.	
2-6 Basic Deformation Parameters.	56
2-7 Functional Relationship Between The	62
Deformation Parameters And Observed Quantities	
CHAPTER 3	69
Fundamentals Of Optimization Theory	
3-1 Basic Deformations.	69
3-2 Optimization Procedure.	70
3-3 Optimization Solution Algorithms.	72
3-4 Differential Solution.	7 5
3-4-1 Unconstrained Problems	77
3-4-2 Constrained Problems.	77
3-4-2-1 Equality Constraints.	79
3-4-2-2 Inequality Constrains.	81
3-5 Numerical Solution.	84
3-5-1 Classification	84
3-5-2 Standard Form Of The Linear Programming	84,
Problems.	
3-5-3 Conversion To The Standard Form Of L.P.P	87
3-5-4 Simplex Algorithm Solution.	89
3-5-4-1 Initial Solution Requirement.	89
3-5-4-2 Testing The Solution Optimality.	91
3-5-4-3 Simplex Algorithm Procedure.	91
3-5 Resulting Cases Of The L.P.P. Solution.	92
3-5-5-1 Alternative Optimal Solution.	94
3-5-5-2 Unbounded Solution.	94,
CHAPTER 4	96
Measures Of Quality For Geodetic Networks.	9 9
4-1 Definition Of Quality And Its Different Measures.	97

4-2 Basic Elements Of Least Adjustment Of Geodetic Networks.	Page 99
4-2-1 Parametric Least Squares Adjustment.	100
4-2-2 Conditional Least Squares Adjustment.	194
4-3 Hypothesis Testing.	107
4-4 Outliers Detection.	111
4-4-1 Preliminary Outliers Detection.	113
4-4-1-1 Testing The Misclosure Of Condition	113
Equations.	
4-4-1-2 Testing The Ratio Of Aposteriori And	a 114
Apriori Variance Factors.	
4-4-2 Post Adjustment Data Snooping.	116
4-4-2-1 Classical Approach.	116
4-4-2-2 Baarda Approach.	117
4-4-2-3 Pope Approach.	122
4-5 Precision Criterion.	123
4-5-1 Local Measures Of Precision.	123
4-5-1-1 Standard Error Of Coordinates.	124
4-5-1-2 Absolute Error Ellipse.	125
4-5-1-3 Relative Error Ellipse.	132
4-5-2 Global Measures Of Precision.	134
4-5-2-1 Mean Variance Of The Coordinates	oe 135
All Network Points.	
4-5-2-2 Maximum Eigen Value Of The Covariance	135
Matrix.	
4-5-2-3 The Average Size Of Absolute Error Elli	100
4-5-2-4 Average Standard Error Of Derived	137
Quantities.	
4-6 Reliability Criterion.	139
4-8-1 Internal Reliability Measures.	141
4-6-2 External Reliability Measures.	145
4-7 Sensitivity Criterion.	150

	Page
4-7-1 Local Measures Of Sensitivity.	151
4-7-1-1 Analytical Measure Of Local Sensitivity.	152
4-7-1-2 Graphical Measure Of Local Sensitivity.	156
4-7-2 Global Measures Of Sensitivity.	157
CHAPTER 5	161
Planning And Optimization Of Geodetic Network	,0,
5-1 Basic Requirements For An Optimum Design Of Geodited	: 161
Networks.	, •
5-2 Classification Of The Geodetic Network Optimization	. 164
5-3 Zero Order Design Problem.	167
5-3-1 Constrained Network Adjustment.	170
5-3-2 Free Network Adjustment.	171
5-3-2-1 Moore-Penrose Generalized Inverse.	172
5-3-2-2 Inner Constraints Approach.	175
5-3-2-3 Properties Of The Free Network Solution.	184
5-3-2-4 Choosing The Best AdjuStment Method For	186
Deformation Monitoring Networks.	
5-3-2-5 Transformation From The Best Coordinate	189
System To The Original Adopted Fixed	
Coordinate System.	
5-4 First Order Design Problem.	194
5-4-1 Optimization Of Point Positions.	195
5-4-1-1 Criterion Matrix.	195
5-4-1-2 Formulation Of The Problem.	198
5-4-1-3 Solution Of The Problem.	203
5-4-2 Optimization Of The Observational Plan.	206
5-5 Second Order Design Problem.	209
5-5-1 Direct Design.	211,
5-5-2 Canonical Design.	216
5-5-3 Simplex Design.	217
5-6 Third Order Design Problem	2 21

CHAPTER 6	Page 233
Practical Application Of Optimal Design Of Geodetic Network	
Monitoring Local Crustal Movements.	2 FOI
6-1 Design Criteria.	233
6-2 Design Requirements For Crustal Movement Monitoring	234
Geodetic Networks.	234
6-3 Design Techniques.	236
6-3-1 Analytical Design.	237
6-3-2 Computer Simulation Design.	239
6-4 Design Stages.	244
6-4-1 The Plan And Establishment Of The Geodetic	244
Network.	
6-4-2 Planning And Carrying Out The Measurements.	250
6-4-3 Analysis Of Repeated Measurements.	251
6-5 Practical Application To Kalabsha Network.	255 255
6-5-1 Area Under Investigation.	259
6-5-2 Geomorphology Of The Area.	
6-5-3 Geology Of The Area.	262
6-5-4 Seismicity Of The Area.	264
6-5-5 Performance Of Kalabsha Network.	267
CHAPTED 7	200
CHAPTER 7	283
Summary, Conclusions And Recommendations	
References.	
	289
Appendix A.	
••	303
Arabic Summary.	_

LIST OF FIGURE

		T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	ago
Fig.	(1-1)	Distribution Of Seismographs Around The North	4
J		Part Of The High Dam Lake.	
Fig.	(1-2)	Locations Of Piezometers Around The North Part	5
_		Of The High Dam Lake.	
Fig.	(1-3)	The North-west Part Of The High Dam Lake, Active	8
•		Faults And Local Geodetic Networks.	
Fig.	(1-4)	The North-west Part Of The High Dam Lake, Active	9
_		Faults And Regional Geodetic Networks.	
Fig.	(2-1)	Constituents Of The Interior Of The Earth.	17
Fig.	(2-2)	The Earth's Lithospheric Plates And Their	22
		Probable Direction Of Movements.	27
Fig.	(2-3)	Interaction Between Tectonic PLates.	24 25
Fig.	(2-4)	Faulting Mechanisms.	
Fig.	(2-5)	Reid's Elastic Rebound Model.	29
Fig.	(2-6)	Tidal Force Due To The Moon.	31
Fig.	(2-7)	Epicenter Distribution Of All Earthquakes Around	35
		Alexandria.	2.7
fig.	(2-8)	General Plan Of The High Dam.	37
Fig.	(2-9)	Location Of The Aswan Lake.	38
Fig.	(2-10) Water Level In The Reservoir For The Period From	39
		1964 To 1988.	
$Fig\;.$	(2-11) Faulting System Of Aswan Region.	41
Fig.	(2-12) Tectonic Setting Of Sinai And Gulf Of Suez.	43
Fig.	(2-13) Geographic Location Of Sabha Island.	44
		Technique.	
_) Continuous Monitoring Techniques.	48
_) Relative Monitoring Network.	52 53
Fig.	(2-16) Reference Network.	57
_) Deformation Of A Body.	_
Fig.	(2-18) Geometric Interpretation Of Deformation	61
		Parameters.	ئ ـ
Fig.	(2-19) X, Y, Z Component Of The Line PQ.	66
Fig.	(3-1)	Verification Of The Fact	76
		Max.(F(X)) = -Min.(-F(X).	

List Of Figure (Cont.)

Fig.	(3-2)	Functions With Variable Number Of Stationary	Page 78
4	•	Points.	
Fig.	(3-3)	Simplex Algorithm Flow Chart.	93
_		Scheme Of Two Dimensional Geodetic Network.	103
		Calculation Of $\mathcal{S}_{i}^{\mathbf{U}}$ For A specific Probabilities	119
_		ı and β.	
Fig	(4-3)	Probability Density Function Of Point Position.	127
_		Error Ellipse And Its Pedal Curve.	130
Fig.	(4-5)	Calculation Of λ^0 For A Specific Probabilities	119
		ω And β.	
Fig.	(5-1)	Flow Chart For Geodetic Network Optimum Design.	163
Fig.	(5-2)	Example Of Configuration Defect.	208
Fig.	(5-3)	Flow Chart For The Direct Solution Of The Second	214
		Order Design Problem.	
Fig.	(6-1)	Flow Chart For Computer Simulation Method.	240
Fig.	(6-2)	Various Kinds Of Marks For Horizontal	246
		Measurements.	
Fig.	(6-3)	Various Kinds Of Levelling Marks.	247
Fig.	(6-4)	Types Of Monumentation For Horizontal Stations.	248
Fig.	(6-5)	Types Of Monumentations For Both Horizontal And	249
		Vertical Measurements.	
Fig.	(6-6)	Maps Of Vertical Movements.	253
Fig.	(6-7)	Plot Of Isolines Of Vertical Movements.	2 54
Fig.	(8-8)	Field Of Deformation In Grid "0.5 *0.5kms".	256
$Fig\;.$	(6-9)	The Main Axis Of Horizontal deformation Within	257
		Triangles.	
Fig.	(6-10) Deformation Vectors Of The Network Points.	258
Fig.	(6-11) Area Under Investigation And Location Of The	260
		Kalabsha Fault.	•
Fig.	(6-12) Main Geomorphologic Units Of The Area To	261
		Northwestern Part Of The High Dam Lake.	
Fig.	(6-13) Epicentral Distribution Of The Earthquakes	266
		Occurred in The Northwestern Area Of The High	