## GPR measurements on Aletch Glaciers



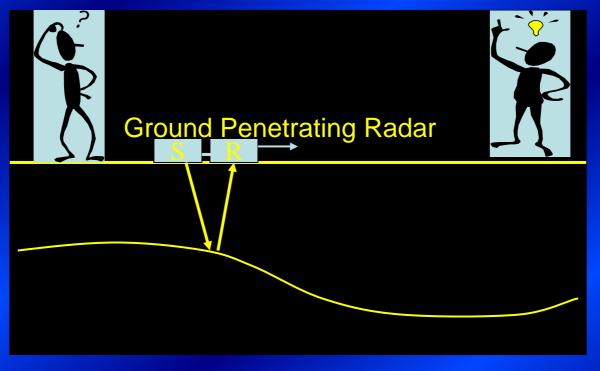
Daisuke Sakata Shoko Otsu Daisuke Nishimura

#### **Outline**

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Method
  Study site
  Mechanism of GPR
- 3. Future prospective

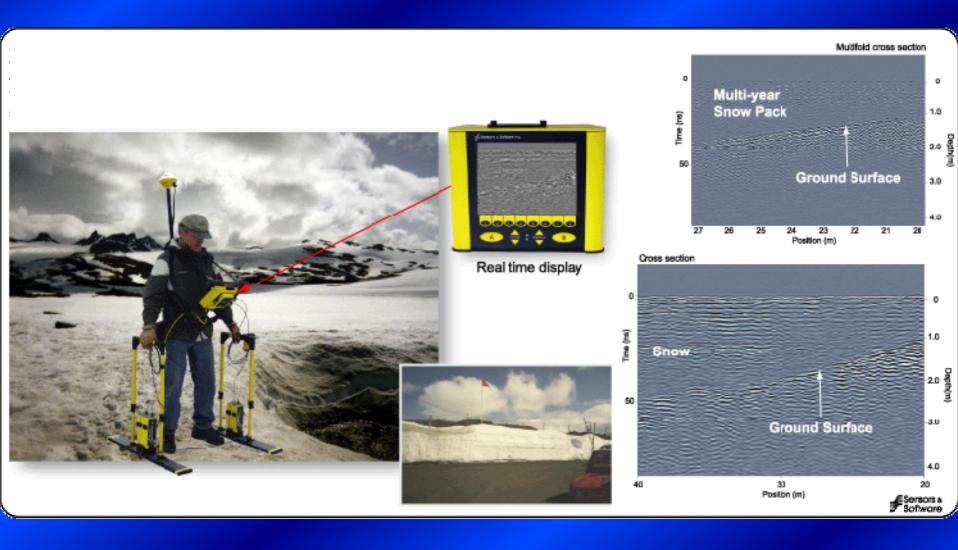
#### Introduction

GPR: Ground Penetrating Radar technique tool to obtain an image of the subsurface



Measurement → Imaging —Image

#### Introduction



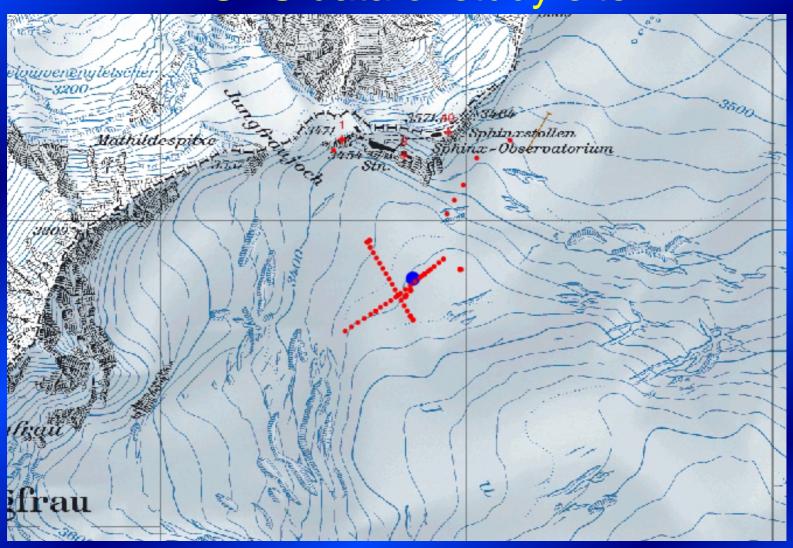
#### Study site

#### Three ways of positioning

- 1. GPS
- 2. Poles (distance 20 m)
- 3. Wheel ruler (distance 5 or 10 cm)

#### Study site

GPS data of study site



# Mechanism of GPR Antenna centre frequency as a function of exploration depth

Depth	Center Frequency	Vertical resolution	
(m)	(MHz)	(m)	
0.5	1000	0.04	1
1.0	500	0.08	Shielded
2.0	250	0.17	<del> </del>
3.0	200	0.21	1
7.0	100	0.42	
10.0	50	0.84	
30.0	25	1.68	Unshielded
50.0	10	3.36	

#### Frequency and exploration depth

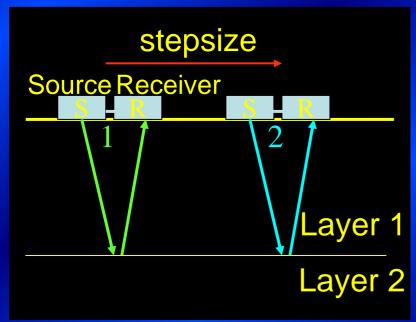
High frequency shallow depth

Low frequency deep depth

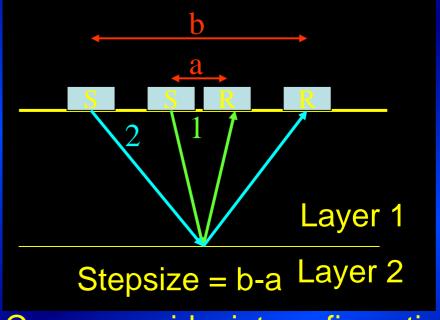




#### Mechanism of GPR Set-up



Common offset configuration



Common midpoint configuration

1st day morning: 500, 250 MHz 1st day afternoon: 500 MHz

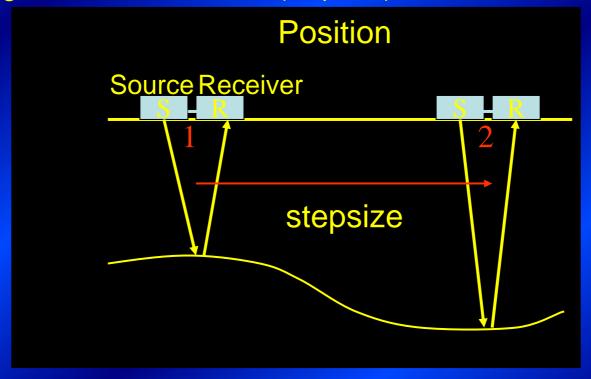
2nd day afternoon: 50 MHz

2nd day afternoon: 50 MHz

#### Common offset measurement

Source and receiver antennas are

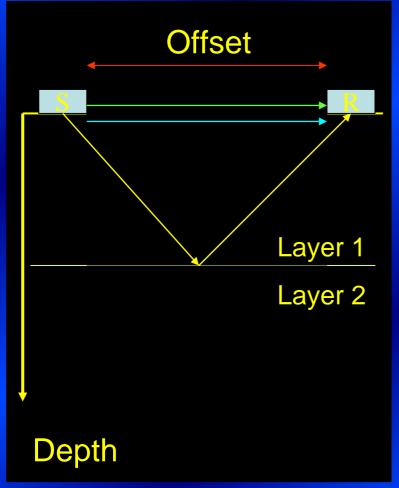
- 1. at a fixed distance
- 2. moved together a fixed distance (stepsize) for each measurement

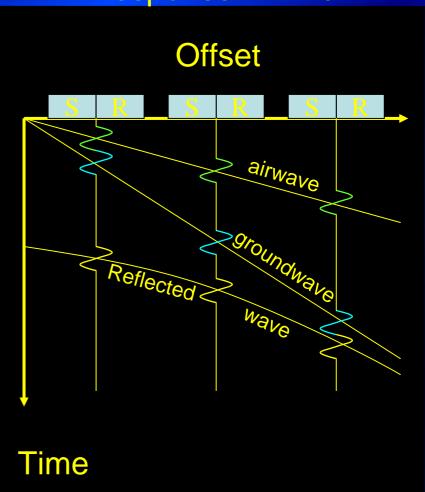


- 3. Determine lateral changes in subsoil
- 4. Detect objects

Common midpoint measurement

Geometrical situation Response in time



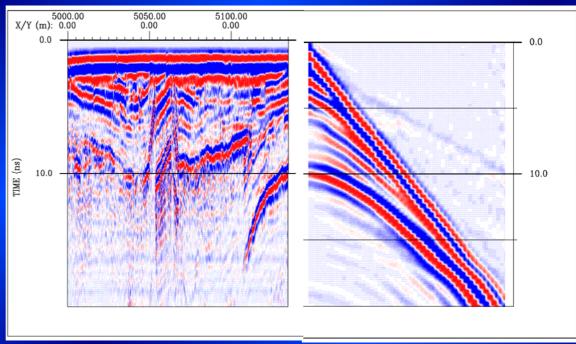


Estimation of asphalt thickness of Rijksweg 16



Common offset

Common midpoint



- Centre frequency : 900 MHz
- Detailed discrimination between events
- Velocity information: 0.12 m/ns
- Time depth conversion (10 ns : 60 cm)

#### Future prospective

- Further continuous research of the glacier.
- Data analysis.
- Comparison.
  - other glaciers of the same height other areas of Aletch glacier previous data (VAW, other projects)
- Theoretical consideration.
   modeling of fluid dynamics
   effects of climatic factors
   radiation, temperature, precipitation,
   melt water, artificial elements, etc.

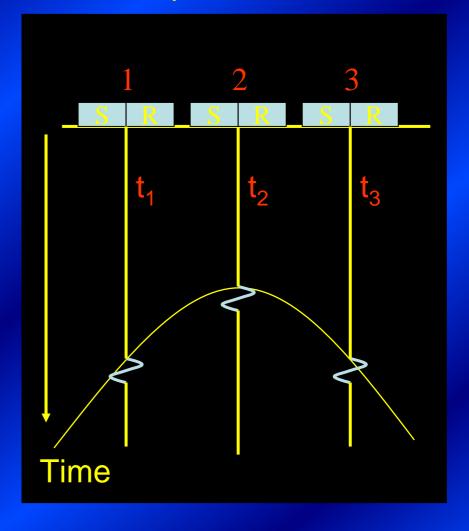
### Appendix

#### Response of a buried object

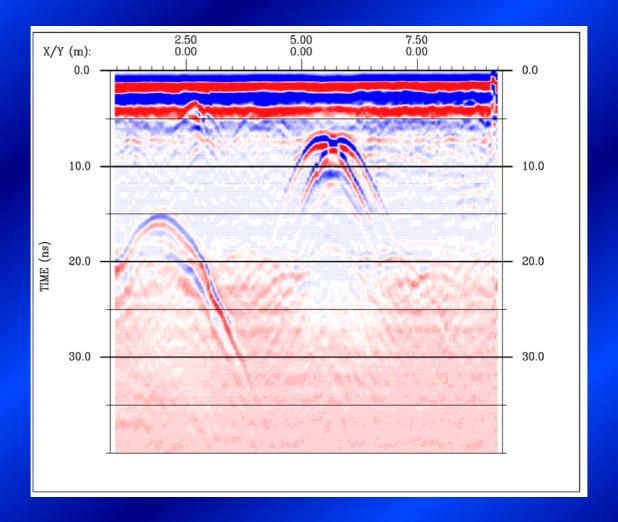
Geometrical situation

Depth

Response in time



#### Detection of steel pipes in a controlled environment



Centre frequency: 450 MHz