

Analysis of landslide monitoring using an e-GPS system and multi-antenna GPS technology
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Ta-Kang Yeh^{1*}, Hsin-Chang Liu²
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¹Department of Real Estate and Built Environment, National Taipei University, ²Engineering and Environment Geophysics Laboratory, Chien Hsin University

¹Department of Real Estate and Built Environment, National Taipei University, ²Engineering and Environment Geophysics Laboratory, Chien Hsin University

Based on GPS technology, this study monitored the movement of the landslide that impacted Taiwan's Formosa Freeway. Two monitoring systems and two data-processing software programs were employed. Auxiliary data were obtained from the GPS, raingauges, inclinometers, and water table meters for landslide analysis. The goal of multi-sensor monitoring was to construct an automatic early warning system for driver safety. Analytical results indicate that the landslide moved on average 1 cm/month in the southeast direction; that is, it moved slowly toward the Formosa Freeway, thereby posing a potential safety hazard for drivers. The positioning precision of the multi-antenna GPS (0.18, 0.25, and 0.57 cm in the north, east and vertical directions, respectively) was better than that of static relative positioning (0.29, 0.44 and 1.01 cm) and that of e-GPS technology (1.69, 1.35 and 2.45 cm).

キーワード: e-GPS, multi-antenna GPS, landslide, Taiwan
Keywords: e-GPS, multi-antenna GPS, landslide, Taiwan