



National Geodetic Network SIRGAS-CHILE Past, Present and Future

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MISSION

- The Military Geographic Institute of Chile (IGM) is the official organization that represents the Chilean State in all matters involving cartography, surveying and the management of the National Geodetic Network.
- To provide technical service information concerning the geography of Chile, as required by State agencies for the development and security of the nation.
- To be the national leader in the generation of geospatial information.



INTRODUCTION

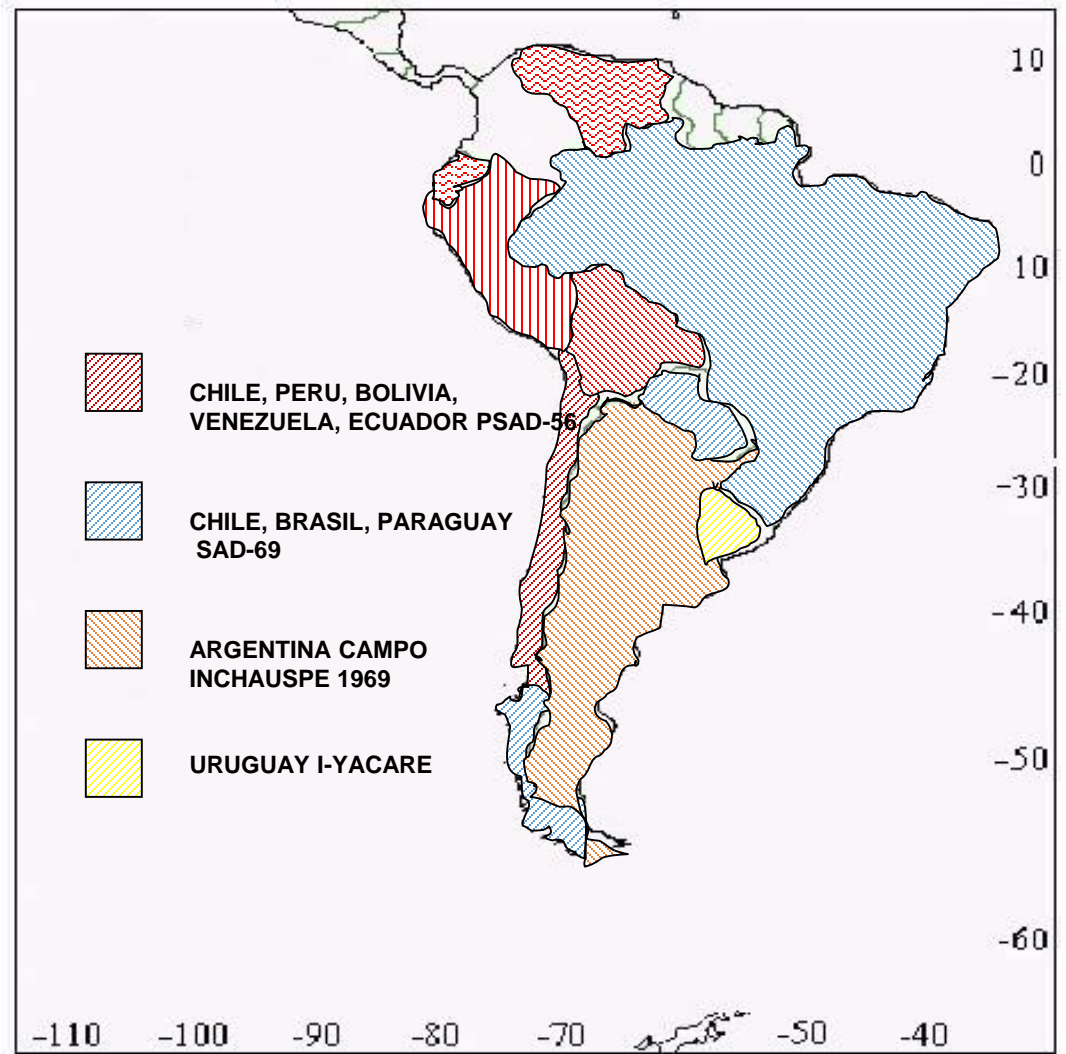
- The Geodetic Department is composed of a calculation division and data processing center, plus field surveyors, under the Engineering Department of IGM.
- We are the agency responsible for field measurements, processing and maintenance of geodetic networks materializing horizontal and vertical reference systems, which serve for geo-referencing activities and projects developed in the country that can be represented in a cartographic sense for viewing in a local, regional or national context.
- Also, Chile is one of the most seismically active countries in the world and its geodetic networks are constantly changing, which requires us to maintain and update the horizontal and vertical geodetic framework.
- State agencies and private users need to represent the activities carried out in Chile as accurately as possible and it is the task of IGM to maintain modern geospatial infrastructure according to the needs of today.



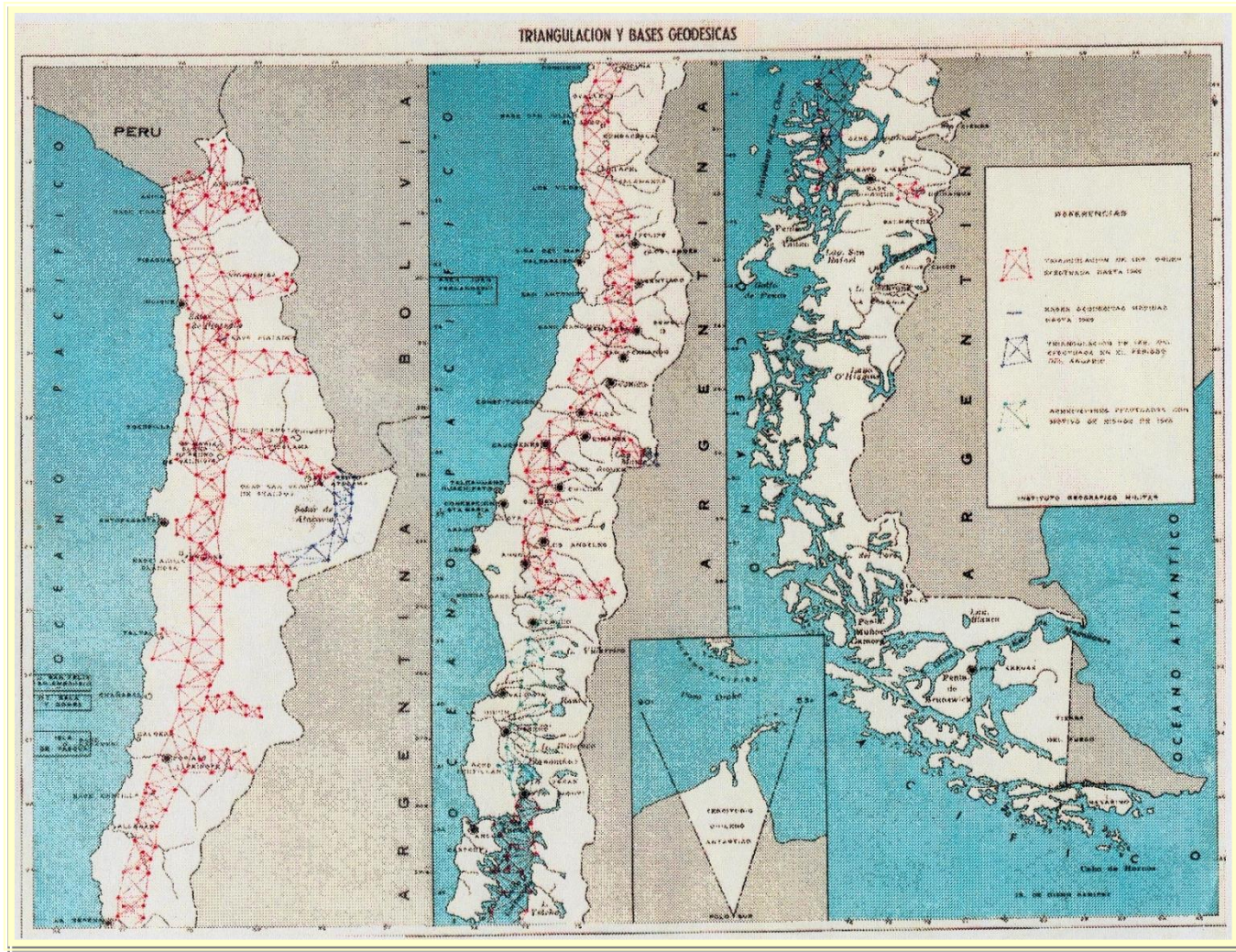
MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GEODETIC NETWORK



CLASSIC REFERENCE SYSTEMS IN SOUTH AMERICA



TRIANGULATION NETWORK 1940-2000



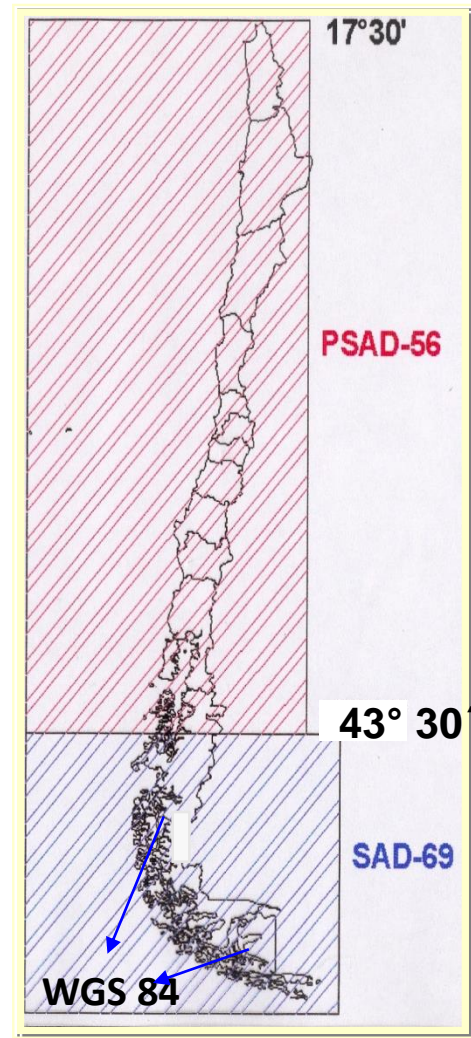
DATUM USED IN CHILE UNTIL 2000

PSAD 56

- $17^{\circ} 30'$ to $43^{\circ} 30'$
- La Canoa, Venezuela
- International ellipsoid of 1924
- Used for 1:50.000 scale cartography

SAD 69

- $43^{\circ} 30'$ to the south
- Chúa, Brazil
- South American ellipsoid of 1969
- IPGH recommendation
- Used for 1:50.000 and 1:25.000 scale cartography



GEOCENTRIC REFERENCE SYSTEM FOR SOUTH AMERICA (SIRGAS PROJECT)

Paraguay, 1993, IPGH meeting.

OBJECTIVES

- Define a Reference System for South America.
- Establish and maintain a framework.
- Define and establish a geocentric datum.

GOALS

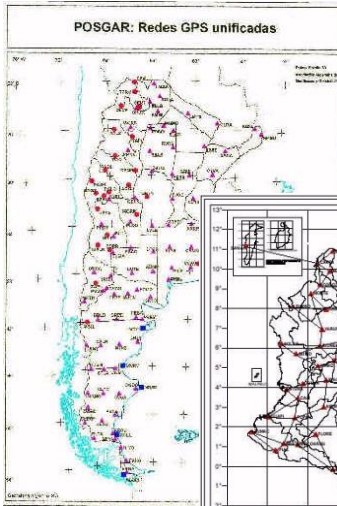
- Promote and coordinate the work of each South American country to achieve the defined objectives.
- Initially focus attention to a horizontal datum.
- To facilitate the connection of pre-existing networks.

COMMITMENTS

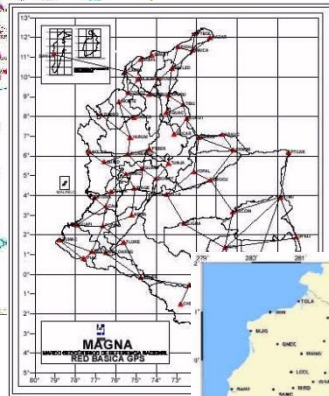
- Establish a SIRGAS reference system based on the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF).
- Geocentric Datum: coordinate axes based on the SIRGAS Reference System and ellipsoid parameters "Geodetic Reference System (GRS) of 1980".



ARGENTINA



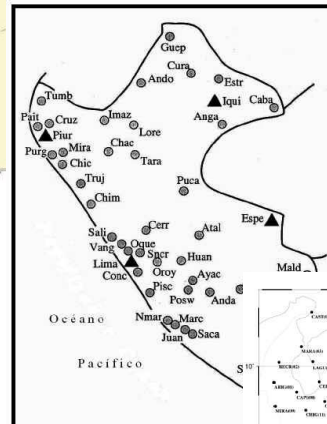
COLOMBIA



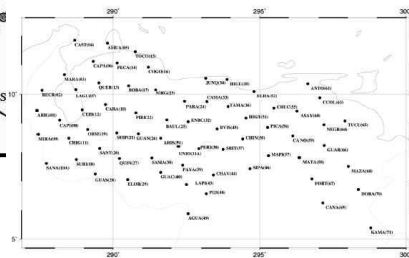
ECUADOR



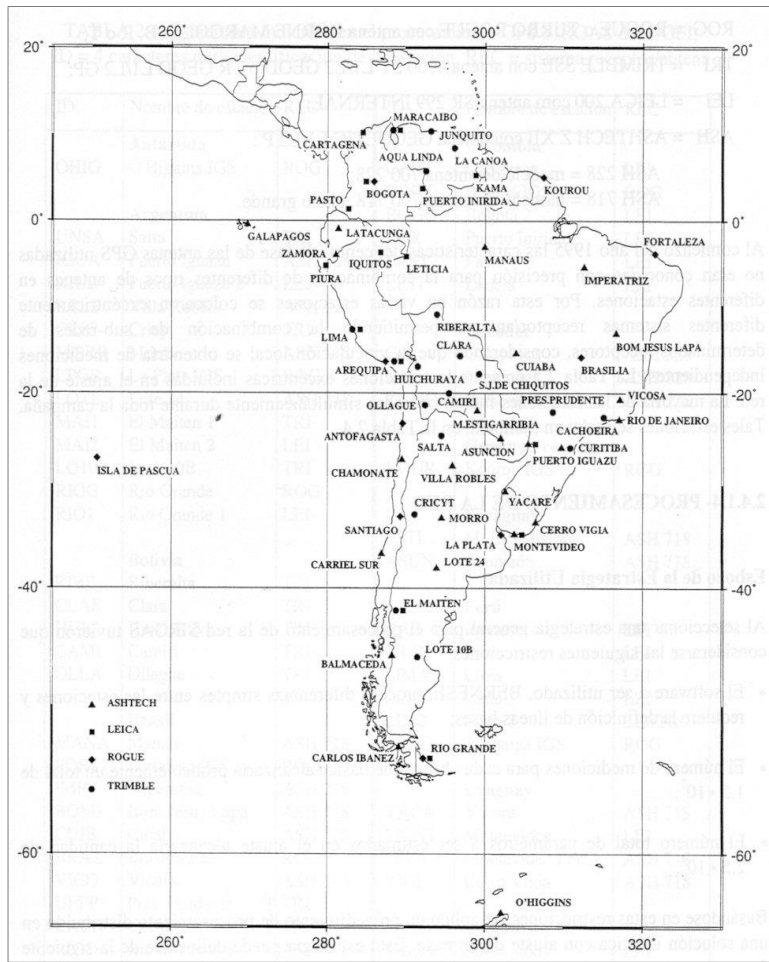
PERU



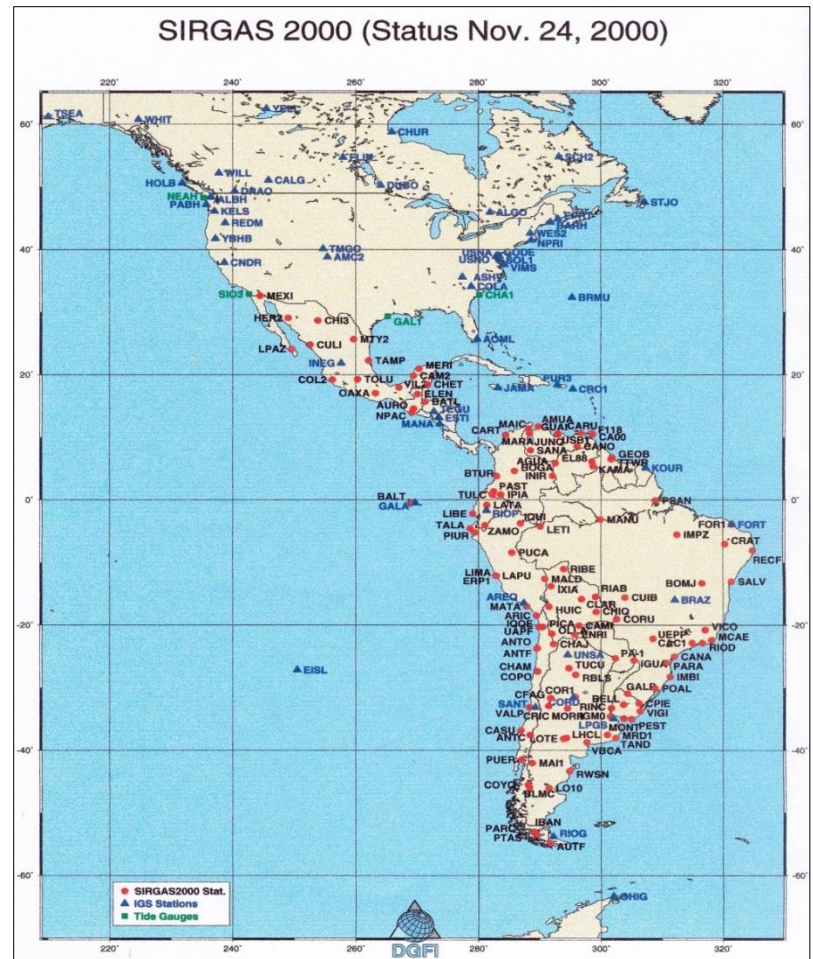
VENEZUELA



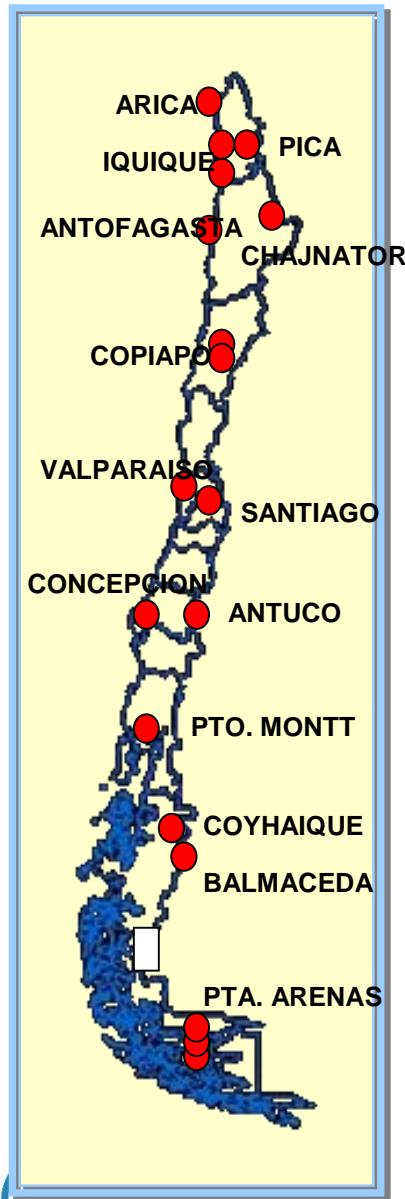
SIRGAS 1995



SIRGAS 2000



SIRGAS DEFINITION FOR CHILE



National Geodetic Network SIRGAS - CHILE Horizontal Control

Reference System : SIRGAS (ITRS)

Framework : SIRGAS 2000 - Chile (ITRF)
18 Points

Ellipsoid : GRS80

Geodetic site monumentation and surveying procedures

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.sirgas.org/index.php?id=143. The page features the SIRGAS logo (a globe with a caduceus) and a navigation menu on the left. The main content area is titled "Indicaciones SIRGAS" and lists several guides. Below this, there is a "Recomendaciones" section with links to various international guidelines.

Home > Red SIRGAS-CON > Guías

Indicaciones SIRGAS

- [Guía para la instalación de estaciones SIRGAS-CON](#)
- [Procedimiento para inscribir una nueva estación en la red SIRGAS-CON](#)
- [Guía para la coordinación de la red SIRGAS de Operación Continua \(SIRGAS-CON\)](#)
- [Guía para los Centros de Análisis SIRGAS](#)

Recomendaciones

- [IGS site guidelines](#)
- [Monumentation of permanent GNSS stations – UNAVCO](#)
- [Physical Site Specifications: Geodetic Site Monumentation \(W.L. Combrinck and M. Schmidt\)](#)
- [NOAA/NGS Guidelines for establishing and operating CORS](#)
- [EUREF-EPN guidelines](#)

UNAVCO Resources: GNSS Station Monumentation







Article ID: 104 | Rating: 5/5 from 1 votes | Last Updated: Wed, Feb 24, 2010 at 7:40 PM








UNAVCO Resources: GNSS Station Monumentation
[Current as of December 2002]

UNAVCO can provide assistance with design, purchasing, and construction of geodetic monumentation to NSF- and NASA-funded science groups for permanent, long-term, and campaign GNSS site installations. Click on the links below for more information on each.

Things to consider in choosing a monument type include stability (precision) needed, funds available, time available, site accessibility, site security, and additional information on monumentation in general consider reading: [Physical Site Specifications: Geodetic Site Monumentation](#).

Permanent and Long-term Monument Comparison Table

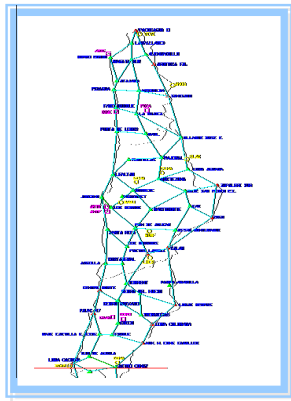
Type	Stability*	Cost*
 Deep drilled braced (permanent)	high	\$7,500-15,000
 Shallow drilled braced (permanent)	high	\$800
 Shallow braced (non-drilled) (permanent)	med-high	\$800
 Concrete pillar (permanent)	med	\$500-2,000
 Thermopile (permanent)	med-high	\$6,700-15,000
 Polar mast	high	\$500

Monument Type	Stability	Cost	Installation Time	Personnel	Equipment	Notes
 Polar mast (permanent, long-term, campaign)	med-high	\$500	1 hr	1	BR	low
 Shallow foundation mast (permanent)	med-high	\$150	1-2 d	1	BR	low
 Stainless steel pin w/ mast (permanent, long-term, campaign)	med-high	\$150	1 hr	1	BR, R	low
 5/8" aluminum (permanent, long-term, campaign)	med-high	\$30	1 hr	1	BR, R	low
 Tach 2000 (campaign)	low	\$600	<1.2 hr	1	BR	low
 Monument Marker (campaign)	med-high	\$15-50	<1 hr	1	BR, R	low
 Custom	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Relative to the material the monument is set into.
 Legend: Minimum # of people required
 Installation: BR = braced, pin = permanent, B = surface (braced)
 Cost: low = \$200, med = \$1000, high = \$5000 - fees that these are very rough approximations. The actual cost of a monument installation may vary depending upon site conditions and materials required.
 High: large footings, construction disturbance potentially lasting several years
 BR: (braced/non-braced) braced
 low: rarely any footings, construction disturbance negligible
 *Dependent upon the material the monument is set into.
 *Major US manufacturers only, used for historical projects, material available upon request (2002 market conditions only)



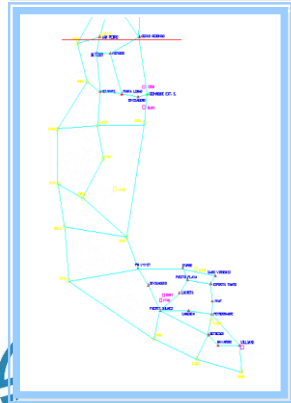
DENSIFICATION CAMPAIGNS IN CHILE



NORTH CAMPAIGN
ARICA - LA SERENA
93 GPS stations
August 2001



CENTRAL CAMPAIGN
LA SERENA - P. MONTT
99 GPS stations
May 2001



SOUTH CAMPAIGN
P. ARENAS - T. FUEGO
23 GPS stations
October 2001

National Geodetic Network SIRGAS - CHILE Horizontal Control

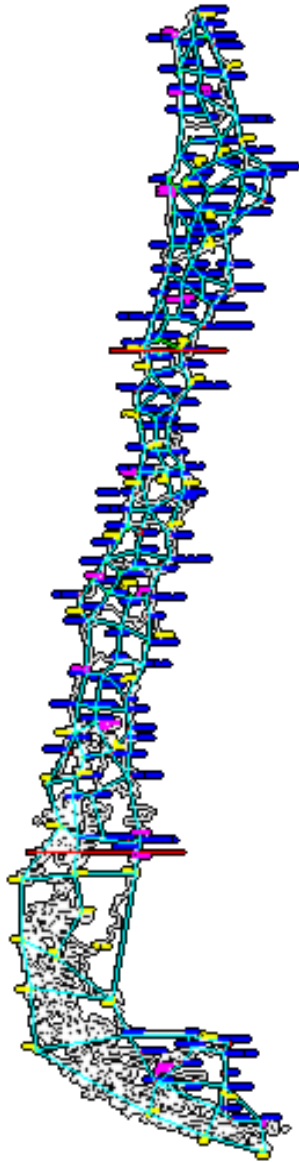
Reference System: SIRGAS

Total points: 269

Adjustment time: epoch 2002.0

Final coordinates

- Cartesian: SIRGAS ITRF 2000
- Geographical: ellipsoidal parameters
GRS-80

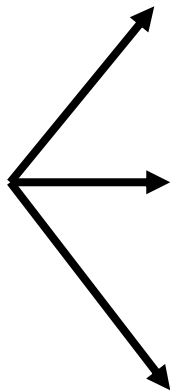


ESTABLISHMENT OF GEODETIC NETWORKS IN CHILE PROJECT



National Geodetic Network Horizontal Control

RGN

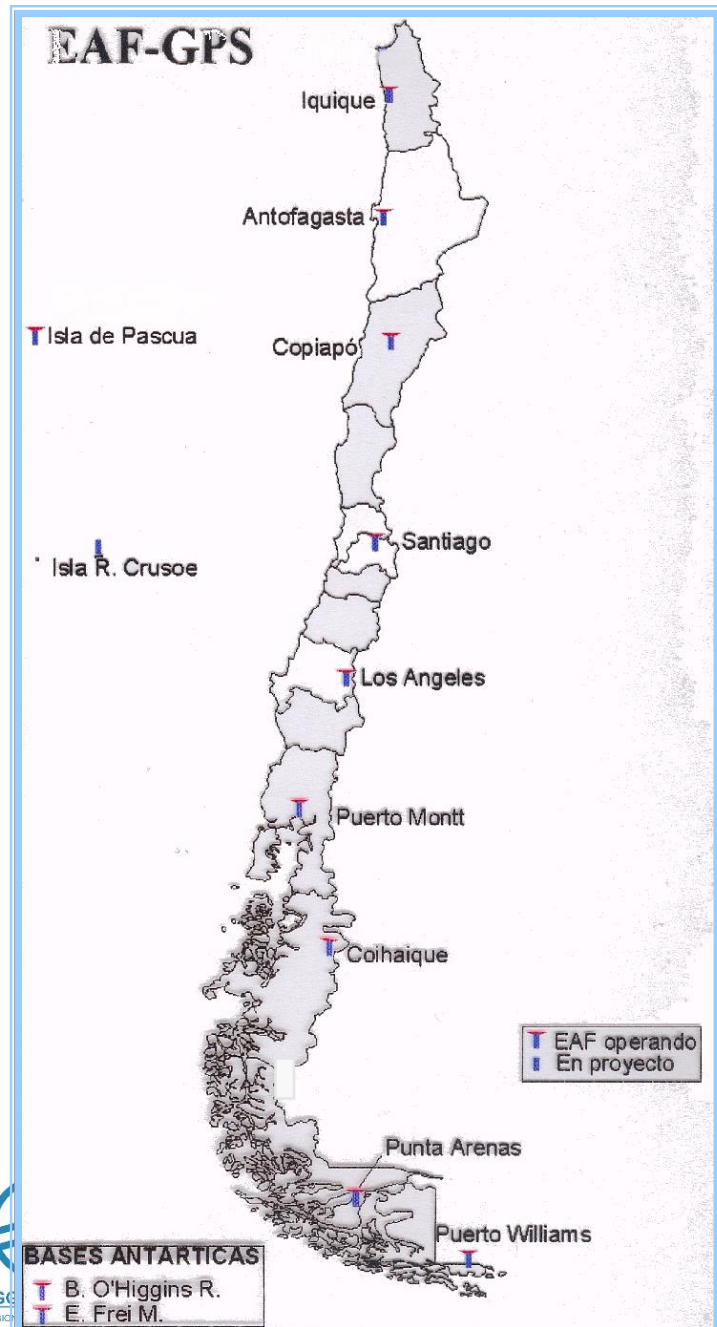


Permanent and Active network

Basic network

Densification network

CGPS NETWORK



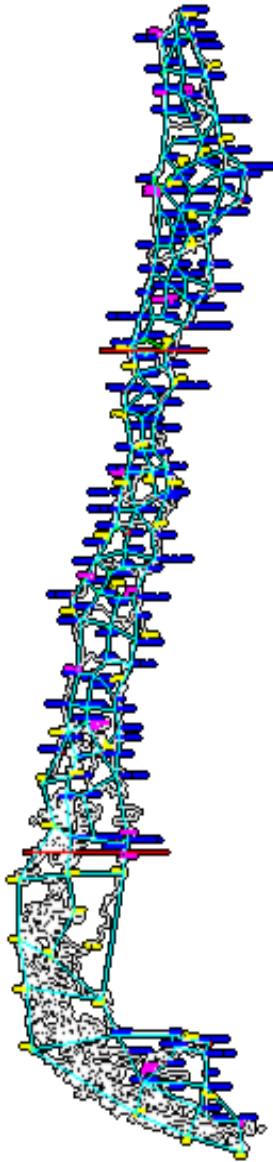
GPS stations that operate continuously and that calculate daily coordinates of a point.

1. Monitoring deformation of the earth's surface.
2. Velocity model calculation.
3. Network support for Differential GPS users.

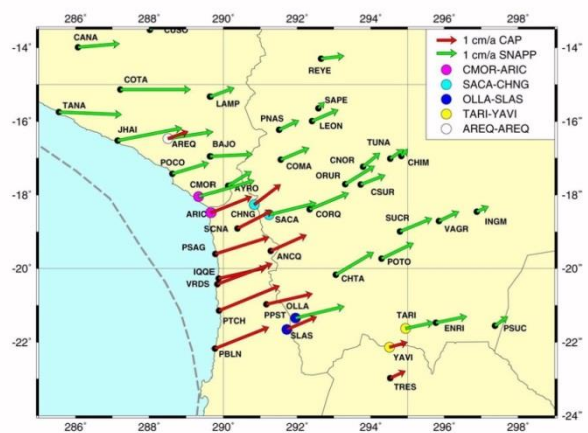


Basic Network

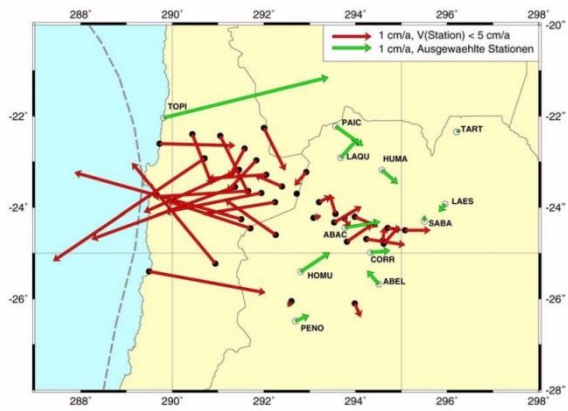
Selecting points throughout the country that are remeasured every two years in order to compute the variation of the coordinates and determine velocities and displacements.



South America–Nazca Plate Motion Project (SNAPP) and Central Andes Project (CAP)



South American Geodynamics Activities (SAGA)



Modelo de deformación por elementos finitos a partir de las observaciones geodésicas en los proyectos geodinámicos



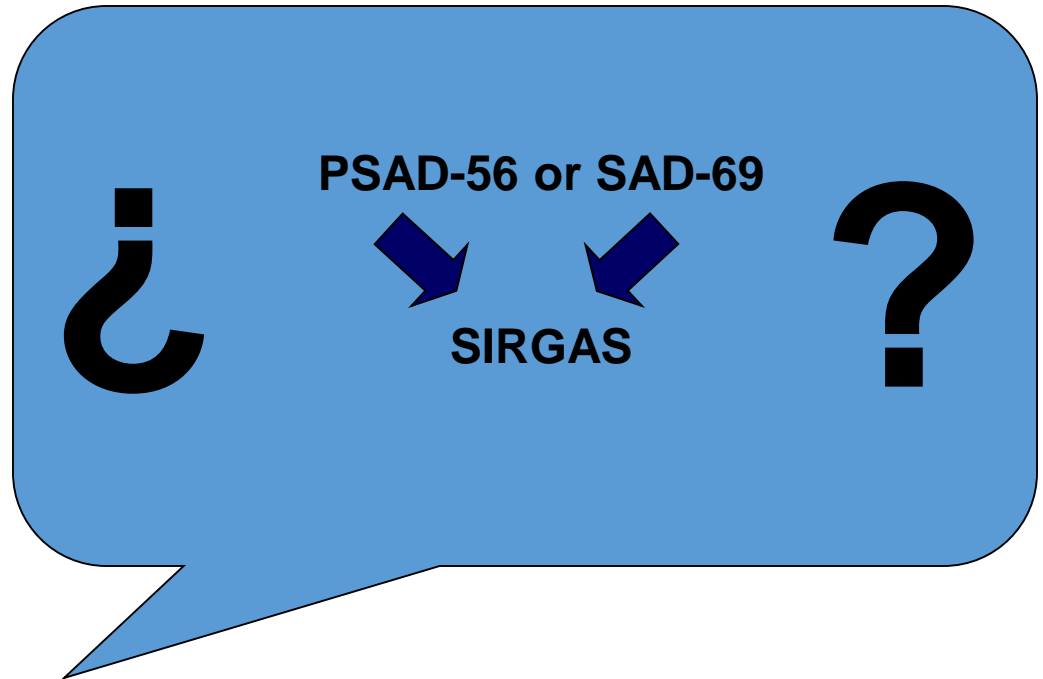
Densification Network



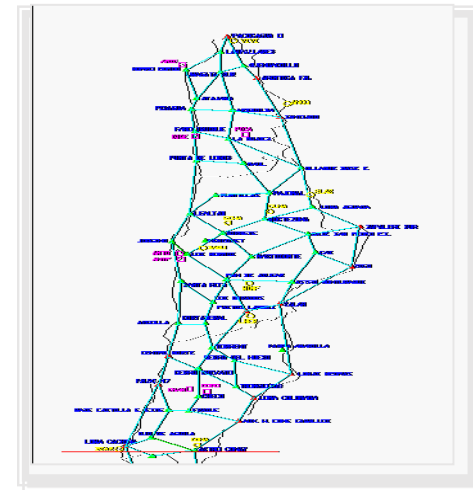
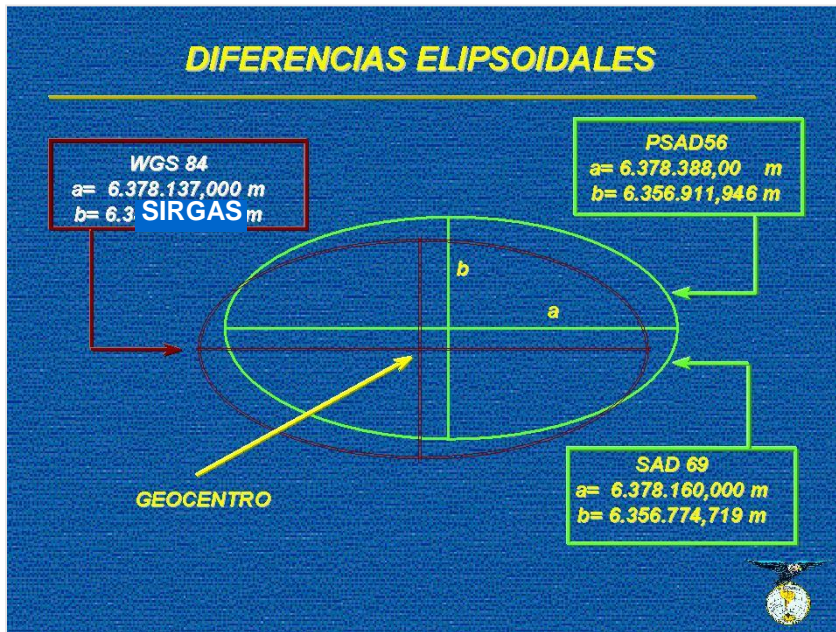
- Homogeneous distribution.
- Support for traditional methods.
- Range +/- 50 km.
- Located where users need it.

TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS PROJECT





TRANSITION PERIOD



- In a transition phase the parameters for cartographic transformation between the earlier, existing systems and SIRGAS are being made available to the public in Chile so that users can migrate their systems with the least possible error. To facilitate this, the relevant tools are available to users online (www.igm.cl)

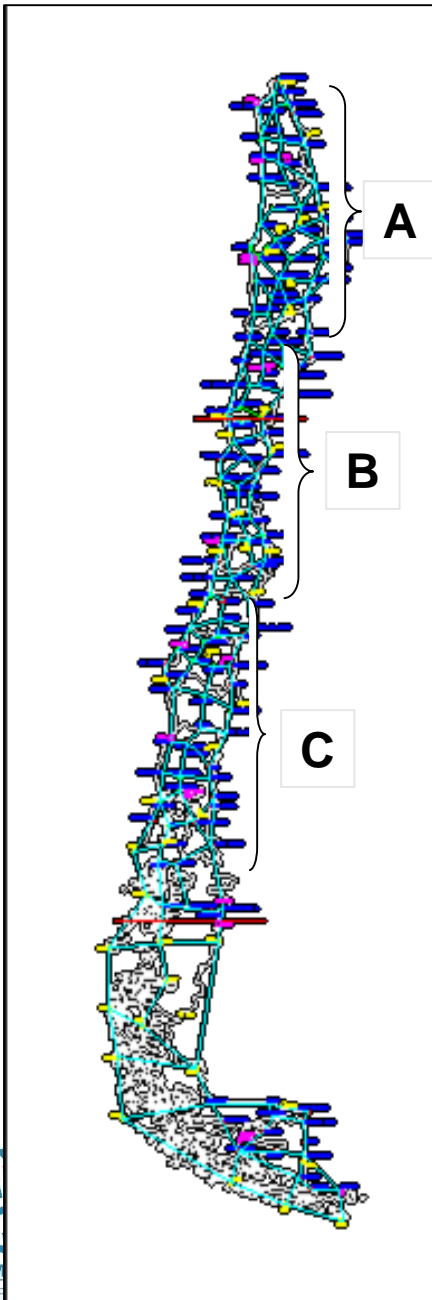


Vértices Geodésicos Sección C - Lat. 25° a 28° Sur

IGM

Vértices Geodésicos





PSAD-56 ↔ SIRGAS
mapping purposes

ΔX ΔY ΔZ

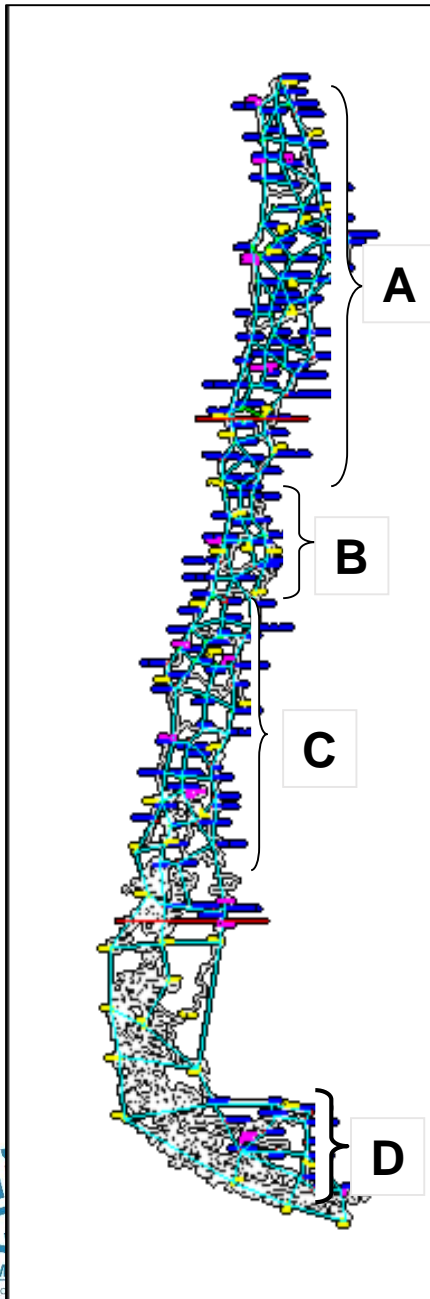
A) -302 m ; 272 m ; -360 m

B) -328 m ; 340 m ; -329 m

C) -352 m ; 403 m ; -287 m

95%
Accuracy +/- 5 meters

SAD-69 ↔ **SIRGAS**
mapping purposes



ΔX	ΔY	ΔZ
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A) -59 m ; -11 m ; -52 m

B) -64 m ; 0 m ; -32 m

C) -72 m ; 10 m ; -32 m

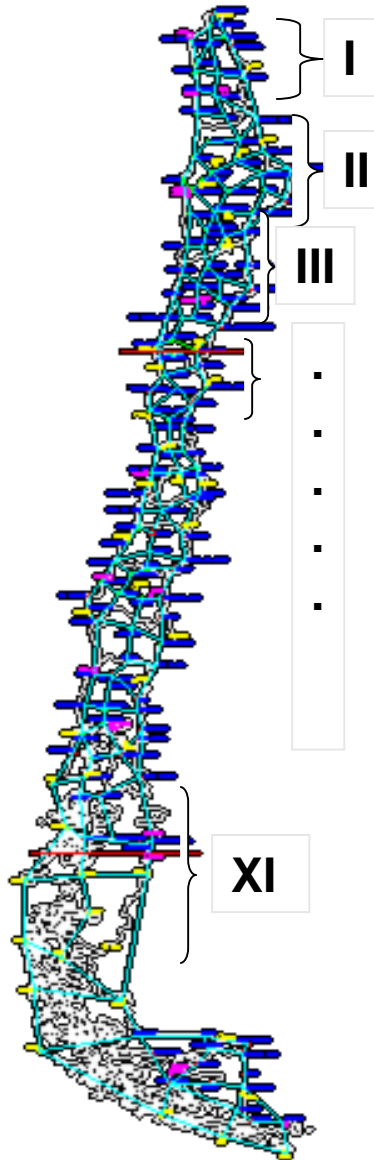
D) -79 m ; 13 m ; -14 m

95%
Accuracy +/- 5 meters

PSAD-56 ↔ SIRGAS
better accuracy

Note: If more accuracy is needed, then it should be treated as a particular area.

- I) $\Delta X1$; $\Delta Y1$; $\Delta Z1$
- II) $\Delta X2$; $\Delta Y2$; $\Delta Z2$
- III) $\Delta X3$; $\Delta Y3$; $\Delta Z3$
- IV) $\Delta X4$; $\Delta Y4$; $\Delta Z4$
- .
- .
- .
- .
- XI) $\Delta X11$; $\Delta Y11$; $\Delta Z11$



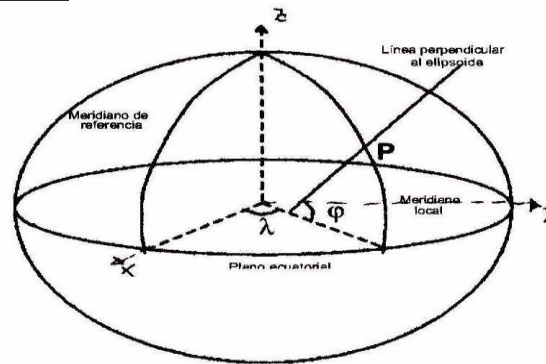
GEODETTIC TOOL PROJECT



National Geodetic Network

The official network available to users

"The validity of any reference system is marked by its use."



a. Latitud (ϕ) y longitud (λ) geodésicas



INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO MILITAR
MONOGRAFIA DE VERTICE GEODESICO

LATITUD	WGS-84	LONGITUD	PETROGRANDE
54° 07'		68° 43'	NOMBRE ESTACION

ARENAS - TIERRA DEL FUEGO

Establecida por Año:	IGM	1982
Operador:	P.GALLARDO	NOVIEMBRE 2001
Fecha de Medición:		
Otra designación:	PGRE	
Ultima revisión y Estado:	NOVIEMBRE 2001	BUENO

DESCRIPCION:
Plar de concreto de 0.25x0.25x0.25 con placa IGM en su centro. (vehículo 4x4)

LOCALIZACION:
Estacion Visiufa - Tierra del Fuego

PROPIETARIO Y PERMISO:
Estacion Visiufa

ITINERARIO:
Desde Cerro Sombrero se toma el camino Internacional a San Esteban, luego se cruza Las Flores y se continua por este hasta el reten Pampa Guaranio desde aqui a las casas de la Estacion hay 5 km, por la nueva Ruta Austral, se sigue al Cerro Pedro Grande a pie a caballo 1 hora.

Mapa de localización en Argentina, mostrando Arenas, Croquis, E.Visiufa, Reten Pampa Guaranio, San Esteban, Carabineros, y Cruce Las Flores.

FOTO

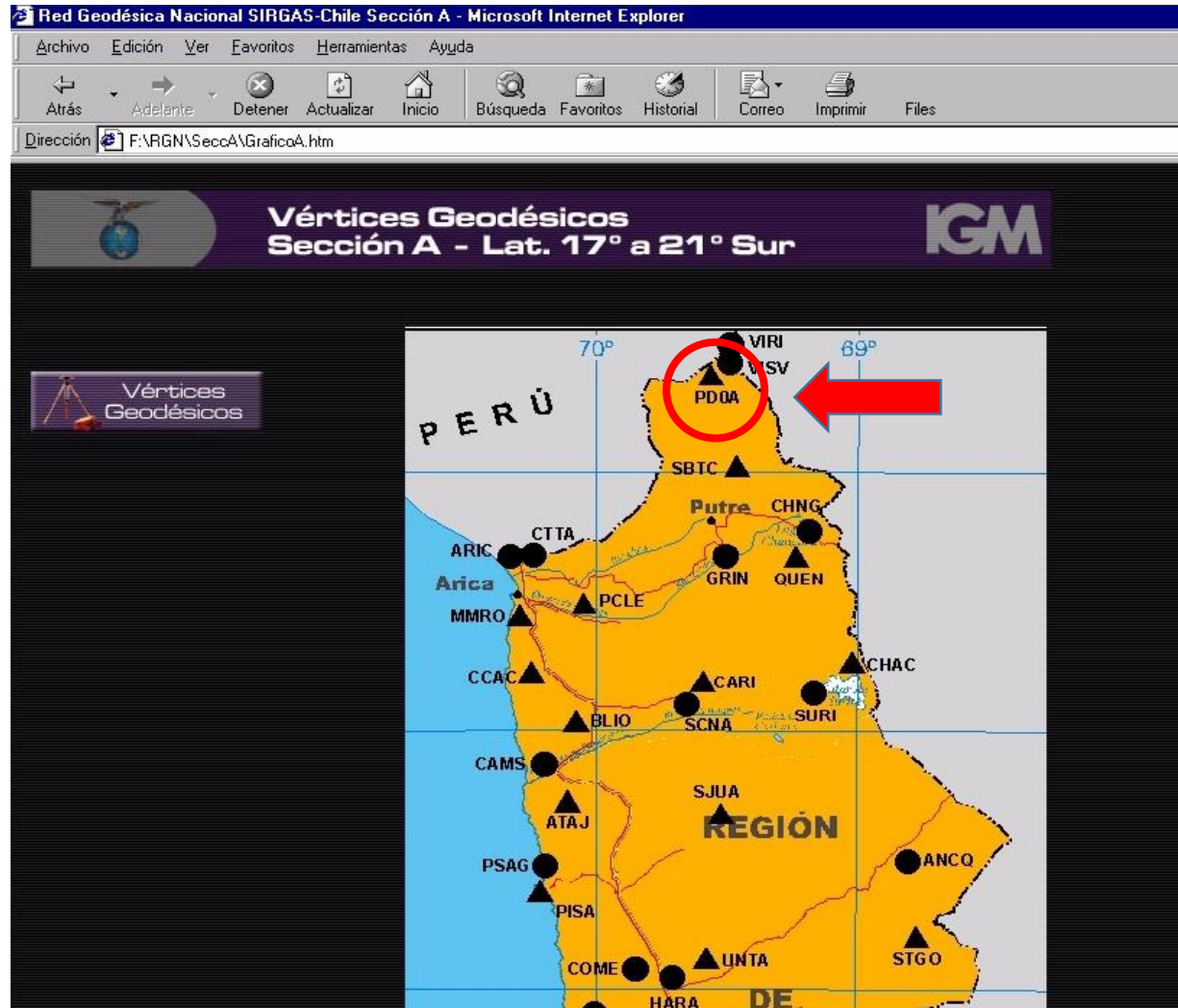
ESTACION	LATITUD [° ' '' S]	LONGITUD [° ' '' W]	
LOG	53 47 7.70058 S	67 45 4.8254 W	
BRH	27 24 20.05337 S	70 24 0.6390 W	
ANT	33 9 1.80938 S	70 40 6.7971 W	
THO	23 35 17.76660 S	70 19 5.65407 W	1177.3277
CCU	41 51 58.93885 S	73 49 52.15379 W	19.8692
6 PDP1	42 24 34.51156 S	73 49 40.13391 W	303.9544



Association of Caribbean States
Asociación de Estados del Caribe
Association des Etats de la Caraïbe



Online Map



Site Description

INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO MILITAR MONOGRAFIA DE VERTICE GEODESICO

PDOA		LATITUD	WGS-84	LONGITUD		PN-OA-56
DESIGNACION		17° 35' 43"		69° 28' 37"		NOMBRE ESTACION

Ciudad :	ARICA VISVIRI		CROQUIS 	FOTO 	
Establecida por: Año	IGM	1954			FOTO
Operador: Fecha de Medición:	V. ZURITA P.	AGOSTO 2001			
Otra designación :	PDOA				
Última revisión Y Estado :	AGOSTO 2001	BUENO			
DESCRIPCION					
LOCALIZACION :	Visviri				
DESCRIPCION :	Pilar de concreto de 25x25 con placa IGM en su centro				
PROPIETARIO Y PERMISO:	Terreno Fiscal				
ITINERARIO :	Partiendo desde Arica en dirección a Putre, avanzar hasta llegar a Visviri. Ubicar la Tenencia de Carabineros de Visviri, ya que el punto se encuentra ubicado entre la parte posterior de la Tenencia y la línea férrea que va de Arica a Bolivia.				

Transformación de Datum

Transformación de Datum IGM

Opciones

SIRGAS -> PSAD-56 PSAD-56 -> SIRGAS
 SIRGAS -> SAD-69 SAD-69 -> SIRGAS

SIRGAS

Latitud			Longitud		
Grados	Minutos	Segundos	Grados	Minutos	Segundos
33	25	12.69	70	45	32.62
SS.ss			SS.ss		

Transformar

PSAD-56

Latitud	Longitud	Delta Error
33° 24' 58.83	70° 45' 24.97	+/- 5.0 m.

Zona Norte Este

19	6,301,119.	336,632.
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? Salida

IGM invites users to densify the network

The network is made more dense annually by the IGM and by “Joint Campaigns” in which we invite Chilean users to participate in the measurement of terrain in places chosen by them, following IGM measurement protocols. The IGM processes the data and sends certificates of the coordinates to the participants, without cost to them, thus ensuring that projects in Chile are geo-referenced in SIRGAS.

- Objective: Densify the National Geodetic Network in places of interest to different users.
- Participants: Any institution holding dual-frequency GPS receivers.
- Data processing: IGM, Bernese software

Participation of 35 organizations.



NUEVO MARCO DE REFERENCIA GEODÉSICO

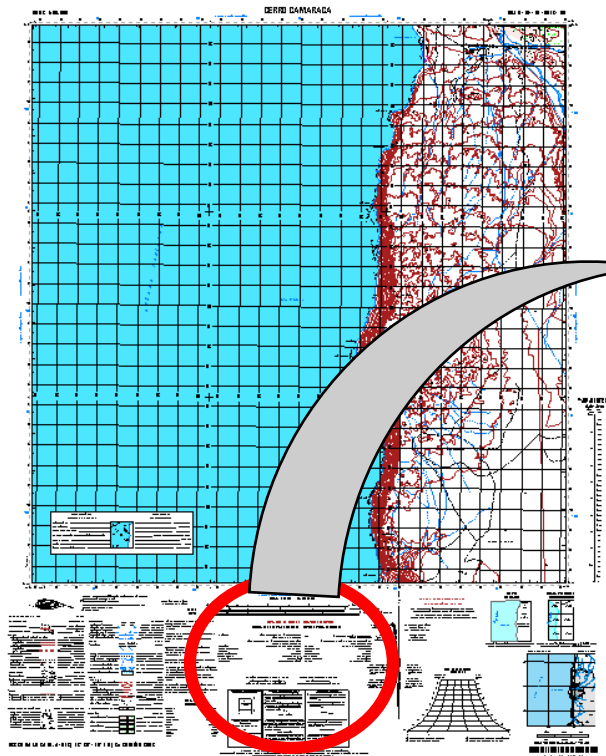


RGN SIRGAS - CHILE

2008

APPLICATION OF THE NEW REFERENCE SYSTEM TO THE NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHY





ELEVACIÓN EN METROS
INTERVALO DE CURVAS 50 METROS

ELEVATIONS IN METERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METERS

CUADRÍCULA 1.000 METROS UTM ZONA 19, ELIPSOIDE GRS80
 (LÍNEAS NUMERADAS EN NEGRO)
 1.000 METROS UTM ZONA 19, ELIPSOIDE INTERNACIONAL 1924
 (TRAZOS NUMERADOS EN AZUL)
 PROYECCIÓN UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSAL DE MERCATOR
 SISTEMA DE REFERENCIA SIRGAS (WGS84)
 ELIPSOIDE GRS80
 DATUM GEOCÉNTRICO ITRF 2000
 DATUM VERTICAL NIVEL MEDIO DEL MAR
 CLASIFICACIÓN DE TERRENO IGM., CHILE, 1963
 IMPRESO POR IGM., CHILE, TT.GG. 09-2003

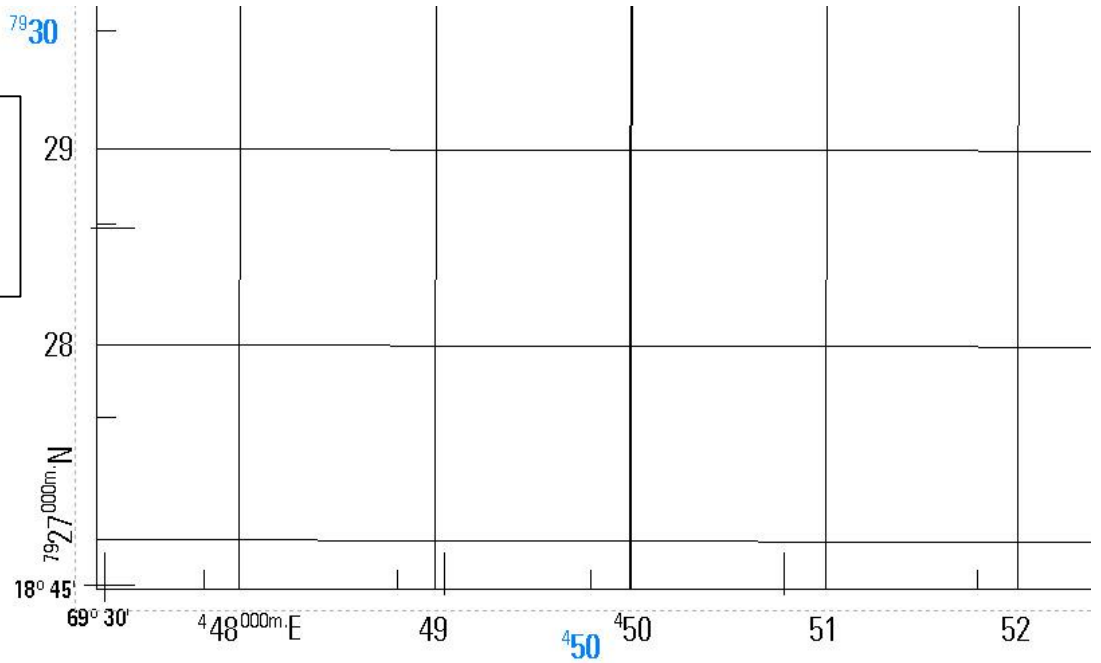
GRID 1,000 METER UTM ZONE 19, GRS80 ELLIPSOID
 (BLACK NUMBERED LINES)
 1,000 METERS UTM ZONE 19, INTERNATIONAL ELLIPSOID 1924
 (BLUE NUMBERED TICKS)
 PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
 REFERENCE SYSTEM SIRGAS (WGS84)
 ELLIPSOID GRS80
 GEOCENTRIC DATUM ITRF 2000
 VERTICAL DATUM MEAN SEA LEVEL
 RELD CLASSIFICATION IGM., CHILE, 1963
 PRINTED BY IGM., CHILE, TT.GG. 09-2003

CONVERSIÓN DE COORDENADAS SIRGAS A PSAD56
 Cuadrícula: Sumar 184m.E.; Sumar 376m.N.
 Geográfico: Restar 06.52" Long.; Restar 13.02" Lat.

COORDINATE CONVERSION SIRGAS TO PSAD56
 Grid: Add 184m.E.; Add 376m.N.
 Geographic: Subtract 06.52" Long.; Subtract 13.02" Lat.




Double coordinate grid Classic and SIRGAS



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SIGNOS CONVENCIONALES

LUGARES POBLADOS

Zona edificada densa 

LEGEND

POPULATED PLACES

Densely built-up area
 Sparsely to moderately

OBSTRUCCIONES

Elevación de la cúspide de la
 obstrucción sobre el nivel del mar 430 Simple Single
 Elevación de la cúspide de la 4 Grupo



Association of Caribbean States
 Asociación de Estados del Caribe
 Association des Etats de la Caraïbe



LEGAL ASPECTS

Snit
Sistema Nacional de Coordinación de Información Territorial
Infraestructura de Datos Geospaciales de Chile

Inicio Contacto Mapa RSS GOBIERNO DE CHILE

¿Qué es el Snit? Presentación Publicaciones Vínculos Sala de Prensa Descargas Acceso a Discapacitados Buscar

Geoportal Chile

Catálogo Nacional
Acceda a la Información Territorial Pública de Chile

Suscríbase al Newsletter
Ingrese su email:

Comunidad Geoespacial

Galería de Fotos

Durante la semana del 10 al 14 de agosto se realizó la Novena Conferencia Cartográfica Regional de las Naciones Unidas

Bajo el título de “Construyendo Infraestructuras Geospaciales en apoyo a la Prevención y Administración de Desastres”, más de veinte países e Instituciones Internacionales, se reunieron en la sede central de las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York. El Secretario Ejecutivo del SNIT fue elegido vicepresidente de la Conferencia.

Snit Sitio Web SNIT incorpora listado para empresas relacionadas con la información geoespacial y licitaciones públicas
La página Web del SNIT presenta una nueva sección especial donde las empresas

Se encuentra disponible nuevo sitio de información territorial para la Región de Aysén
Se trata del sitio de la Región de Aysén desarrollado en conjunto por la Secretaría

Servicios de Mapas en Regiones

VII Conferencia Cartográfica Regional para las Americas, de las Naciones Unidas Nueva York, 22 – 26 de Enero, 2001

La Conferencia,

Reconociendo la importancia de los datos de posicionamiento tri-dimensionales de alta calidad, referenciados a un sistema de referencia geodetico mundial unico, para la infraestructura de datos espaciales ;

Observando el hecho que subsisten grandes diferencias entre los datums geodeticas nacionales existentes;

En consideración de los logros obtenidos por el proyecto del Sistema de Referencia Geocéntrico para las Americas (SIRGAS) con respecto a un datum geodetico unificado.

Tomando en cuenta el hecho que el marco de referencia de SIRGAS esta basado en el “International Terrestrial Reference Frame” (ITRF), y observando que el Sistema Geodetico Mundial de 1984 (WGS 84) es prácticamente identico al ITRF,

Tomando en cuenta tambien el hecho que SIRGAS presta apoyo a los paises que participan, en terminos de la transferencia de conocimientos y la capacitación,

Recomienda que los paises miembros de las Americas integran sus sistemas geodésicos nacionales en un sistema de referencia compatible con el SIRGAS;

Recomienda tambien que los paises miembros de las Americas proporcionan al SIRGAS los datos de gravedad destinado al calculo del geoide como la superficie de referencia para el sistema vertical (alturas);

Recomienda adicionalmente que los paises miembros de las Americas corrigen sus nivelaciones mediante observaciones gravimetricas para poder calcular los numeros geopotenciales y conectar los redes de nivelación con sus respectivos paises vecinos, permitiendo que toda esta información esté a la disposición del SIRGAS.

Sistema Nacional de Información Territorial

SNIT

2.- Instructivo Presidencial N°002 del 07.ABR.2003.

Párrafo 4.a.- En mérito de lo anterior y considerando la proyección estratégica que para el desarrollo de la gestión gubernamental implica contar con un Sistema Nacional de Información Territorial. He resuelto impartir las siguientes instrucciones :

Los órganos de la administración del Estado deberán continuar colaborando en la etapa de implementación del Plan Nacional de Captura y Estandarización, que está siendo distribuido por el Presidente del Comité de Ministros de la Ciudad y el Territorio.

Sistema Nacional de Información Territorial

SNIT

1.- El Plan Nacional de Captura y Estandarización de la Información Territorial (DIC.2002), definió ocho objetivos específicos.

Obj. N°2.- Construcción de los datos fundamentales (Core Data).

En el contexto del SNIT se buscó la definición de una base compuesta por aquellos temas geográficos mínimos que son requeridos por la gran mayoría de los organismos, y que tienen una utilidad generalizada y común. Estos temas constituyen lo que genéricamente se denomina “Datos Fundamentales”, “Dato Foco” o “Core Data”.

La finalidad última es que este conjunto de Datos Fundamentales se constituya en una base única estándar, para que sobre ella sean representadas todas las temáticas territoriales específicas que desarrollan los diversos organismos del Estado, de acuerdo a sus respectivos ámbitos de acción.

Estos Datos Fundamentales son :

- Georreferenciación : uso oficial del Sistema de Referencia Geodésico WGS-84 (SIRGAS).
- Toponimia.
- División Político - Administrativa.
- Infraestructura de Transporte.
- Relieve.
- Hidrografía.
- División Predial



GOBIERNO DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DE BIENES NACIONALES
GABINETE DE LA MINISTRA

ORD. GABM. N° 771

ANT.: No hay.

MAT.: Solicita adoptar sistema de referencia geodésico único (SIRGAS).

SANTIAGO, 25 AGO 2009

DE : SRA. ROMY SCHMIDT CRNOSIJA
MINISTRA DE BIENES NACIONALES

A : SEGÚN DISTRIBUCIÓN

Como es de su conocimiento, el Sistema Nacional de Coordinación de Información Territorial (SNIT), creado por Decreto Supremo N°28/2006 del Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales, tiene por objetivo coordinar a las instituciones públicas del país para lograr una gestión eficiente de la información geoespacial que generan, en el entendido que ésta, constituye una herramienta fundamental para la toma de decisiones y además, un bien público al servicio de toda la ciudadanía.

Un objetivo central de este sistema de coordinación, es lograr la interoperabilidad de la información geoespacial. Esta condición permite integrar en forma efectiva productos o datos generados por diversos órganos del Estado, agregándoles valor y posibilitando la visión de un conjunto de variables en el territorio de gran utilidad para la gestión institucional, como por ejemplo en la focalización de recursos, localización de actividades productivas y de servicios, asignación de beneficios sociales, entre otros.

Dentro del conjunto de atributos técnicos que confluyen en el logro de la interoperabilidad de la información geoespacial, un elemento central corresponde a la utilización de un sistema de referencia geodésico único para el país. Esto permite básicamente que la superposición de cartografía generada por distintos organismos esté libre de problemas de calce y que la localización de un elemento del territorio sea siempre la misma en todos los mapas.

El Instituto Geográfico Militar (IGM) es el organismo oficial encargado de la representación cartográfica del país (D.F.L. N°2090/1930). Además, es la Institución que ha sido designada en el Ministerio de Defensa, para coordinar el área temática de Información Territorial Básica en el ámbito del trabajo del SNIT. Este organismo ha liderado el proceso de definición técnica de un sistema de referencia único para el país, denominado SIRGAS, el cual ha sido difundido hasta la fecha con el carácter de recomendación.

Por la relevancia que tiene para el país, utilizar un sistema de referencia geodésico único, y conforme a lo establecido en el D.S. N° 28 de 2006, del Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales, y los objetivos del Plan de Trabajo del SNIT aprobado por el Consejo de Ministros de la Información Territorial, solicito a Ud., si lo tiene a bien, instruir el uso de



GOBIERNO DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DE BIENES NACIONALES
GABINETE DE LA MINISTRA

este sistema en todas aquellas dependencias ministeriales cuyas funciones estén vinculadas con la elaboración de cartografía o generación de datos georeferenciados, cualquiera sea su naturaleza y contenido.

Adjunto encontrará un documento técnico elaborado por el IGM sobre el referido sistema, sin perjuicio de lo cual el Secretario Ejecutivo del SNIT, Sr. Cristián Aqueveque, podrá dar los antecedentes necesarios a quién usted designe.

Saluda atentamente a usted,



ROMY SCHMIDT CRNOSIJA
MINISTRA DE BIENES NACIONALES

Adjunto:
- Documento Técnico IGM.

Distribución:

- Sr. Ministro del Interior.
- Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.
- Sr. Ministro de Defensa Nacional.
- Sr. Ministro de Hacienda.
- Sr. Ministro Secretaría General de la Presidencia.
- Sra. Ministra Secretaría General de Gobierno.
- Sr. Ministro de Economía, Fomento y Reconstrucción.
- Sra. Ministra de Planificación.
- Sra. Ministra de Educación.
- Sr. Ministro de Justicia.
- Sra. Ministra del Trabajo y Previsión Social.
- Sr. Ministro de Obras Públicas.
- Sr. Ministro de Salud.
- Sra. Ministra de Vivienda y Urbanismo.
- Sra. Ministra de Agricultura.
- Sr. Ministro de Minería.
- Sr. Ministro de Transporte.
- Sr. Ministro de Energía.
- Sra. Ministra Directora Servicio Nacional de la Mujer
- Sra. Ministra de Cultura.
- Sra. Ministra de Medio Ambiente.
- Archivo Gabinete.

THE CHILEAN NATIONAL GEODETIC NETWORK TODAY



National Geodetic Network SIRGAS - CHILE

Horizontal Control



Passive Network



It consists of a network of 130 points distributed from Arica to Antarctica, with coordinates in the reference system officially called SIRGAS - Chile.

These points serve as a support network for differential measurements for users of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) in Chile.

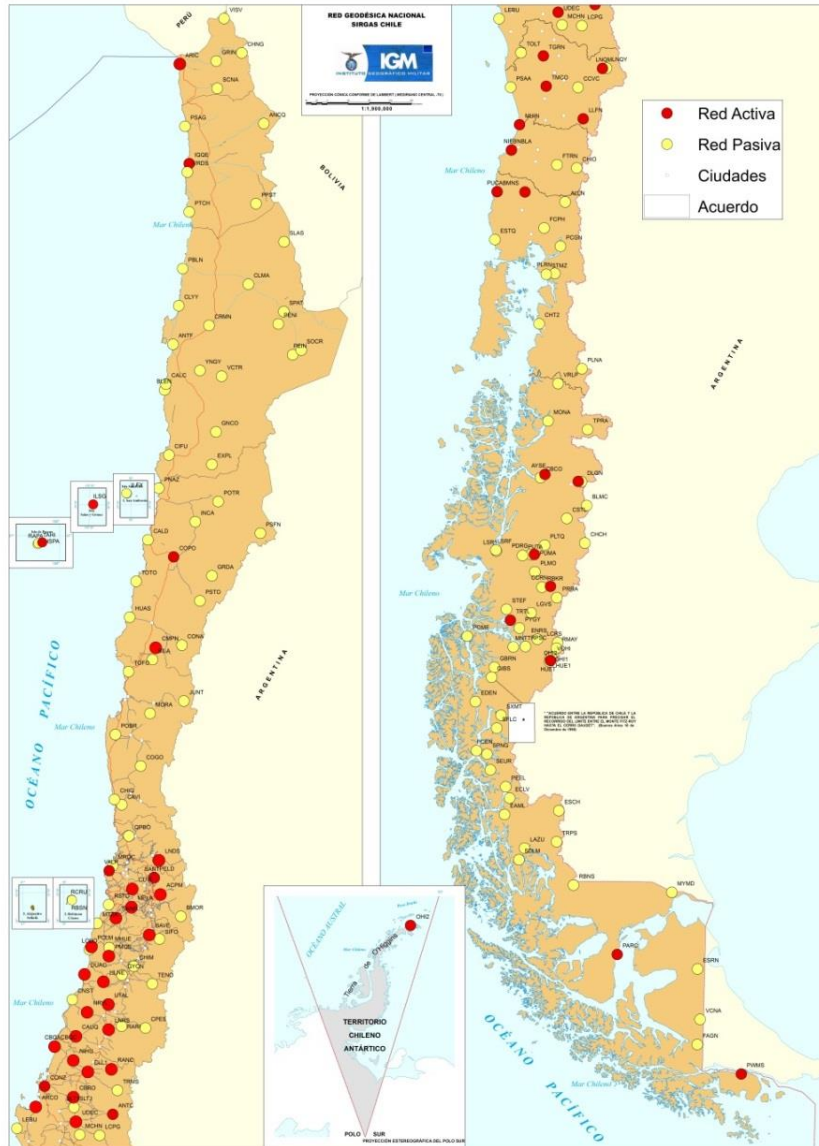
The IGM provides site descriptions and approximate coordinates (monographs) of each of these points so the users can get official certificates of coordinates to support the work done by users of the National Reference Frame. (www.igm.cl)

National Reference System: SIRGAS - CHILE

Epoch before the 2010 earthquake : 2002.0
 Temporary epoch post earthquake : 2013.0
 New scheduled epoch : 2016.0

National Geodetic Network SIRGAS - CHILE

Horizontal Control



Active GNSS Network Stations



The IGM manages and maintains a network of 60 continuous GNSS stations spread throughout the country resulting in a modern reference system, which is used mainly as:

- Geodetic infrastructure for the development of the official maps of Chile.
- Densification, data processing and adjustment of the SIRGAS-Chile National Geodetic Network.
- Studying and monitoring deformations of tectonic plate models and velocity calculation, mainly affected by natural phenomena such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic activity occurring in the country.

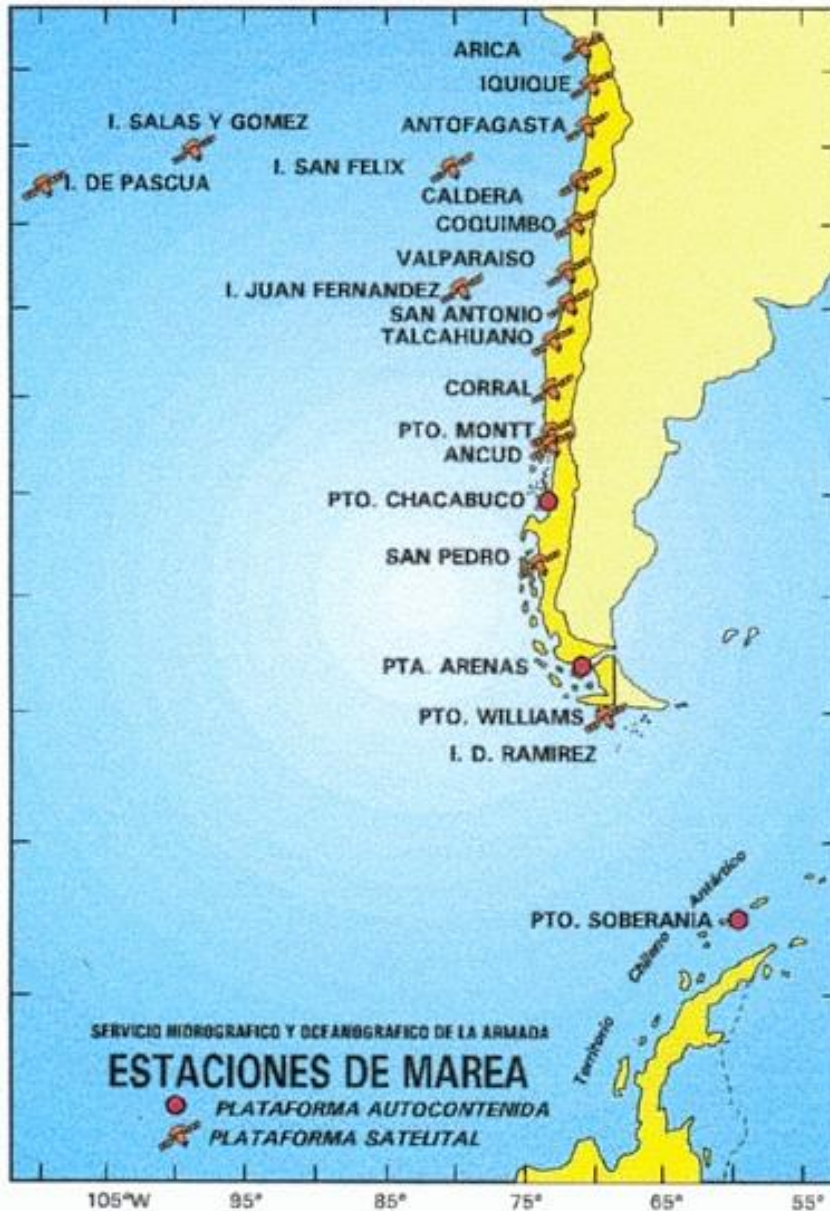
National Geodetic Network SIRGAS - CHILE

Vertical Control



LEVELING NETWORK

- The leveling network is composed of 5,000 points located mainly along the country's roads. The vertical datum corresponds to the height mean sea level.
- The mean sea level (msl) is determined by a tide gauge network distributed along the coast of Chile, which is managed by SHOA, the responsible agency for determining the mean sea level in Chile.
- Unfortunately and due to such factors as: vandalism, natural phenomena, new construction of highways and roads, etc., we are forced to remeasure and recover this vertical reference system in permanent way.

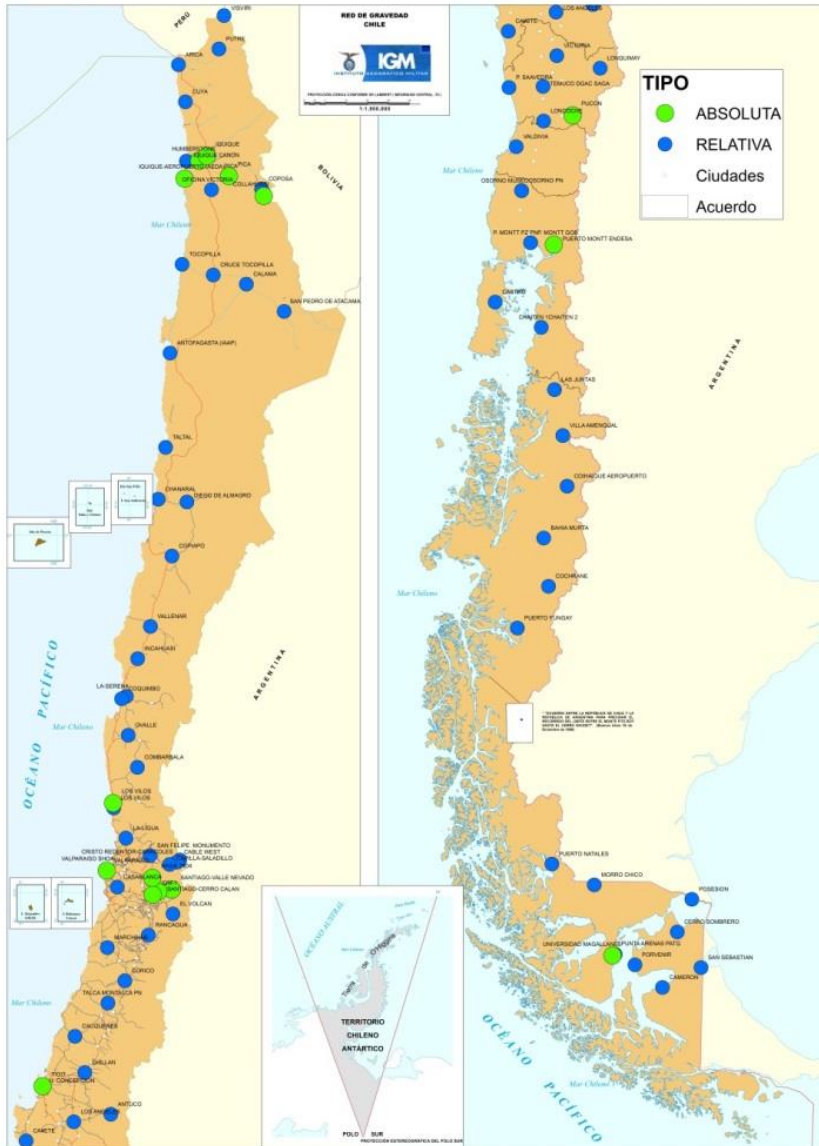


TIDE GAUGE NETWORK

National Geodetic Network SIRGAS - CHILE

Vertical Control

Gravity Network

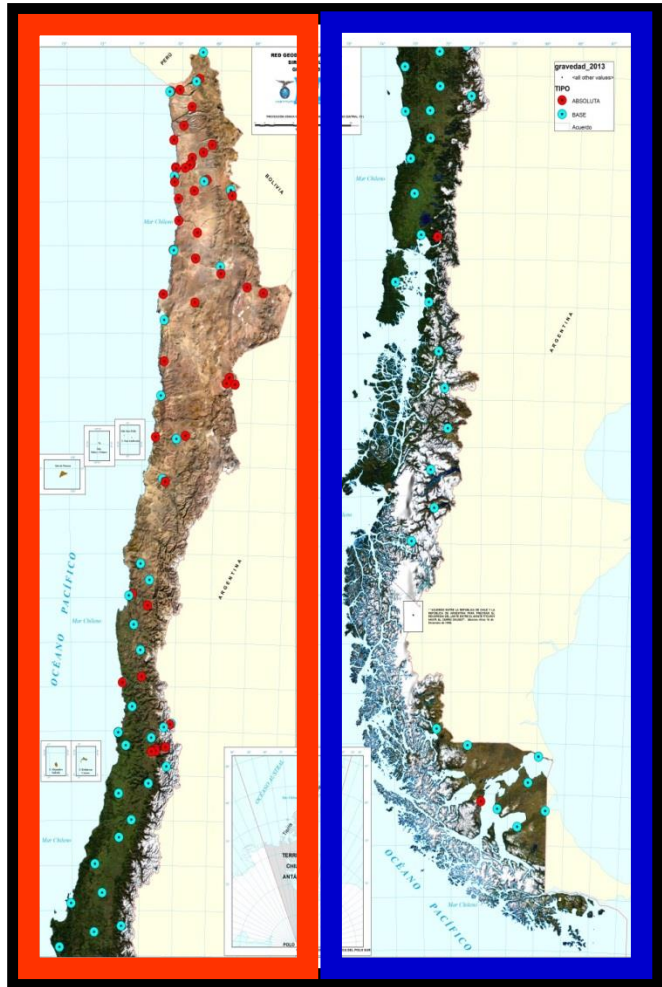


- The gravity network in Chile has been developed by working together with various international organizations such as the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), University of Sao Paulo, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, IRD of France and the DTU Denmark.
- The gravity network consists of 60 absolute gravimetric points and 70 relative gravimetric points. This information supports the work of making gravimetric maps of Chile, local geoid models and control of global geoid models.

It should also be noted that Chile is an active member within the Reference System for the Americas (SIRGAS). It meets the objectives and proposals set out in the working groups, especially WGIII, which is in the phase of making the first continental adjustment of vertical networks, as it is necessary to perform these international connections with the leveling and gravity networks of neighboring countries.

- Arica – Chacalluta (Perú)
- Arica – Tambo Quemado (Bolivia)
- Valparaíso – Paso Los Libertadores (Argentina)

Airborne Gravity Survey (Project)



OBJECTIVE

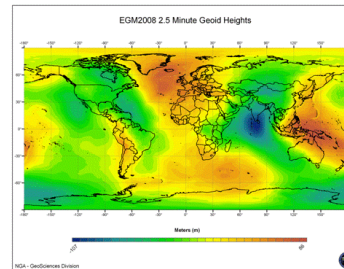
- Obtaining a modern and accurate geoid model for Chile to solve the problems of determining heights presented in our Country mainly by irregular topography and the large differences in height between the coast and the mountains.

- Phase 1: Arica to Concepción (2013)
- Phase 2: The rest of the Country (?)



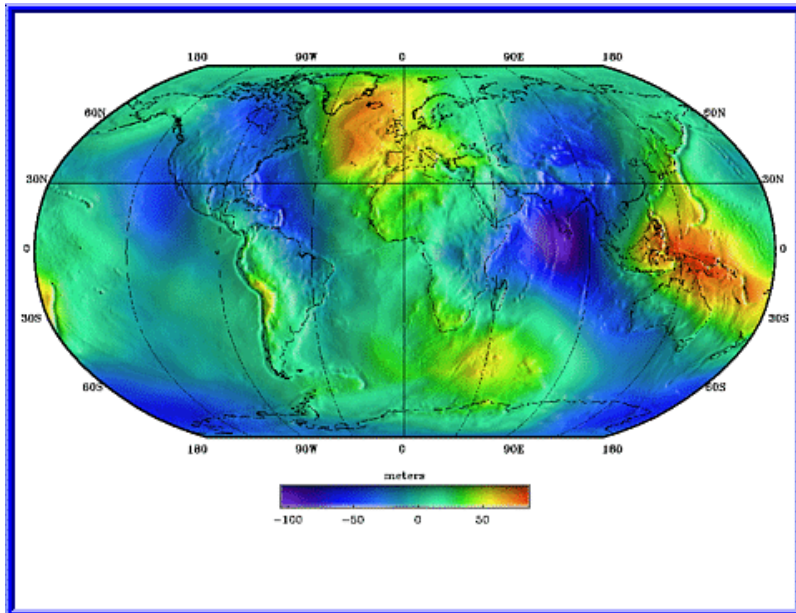
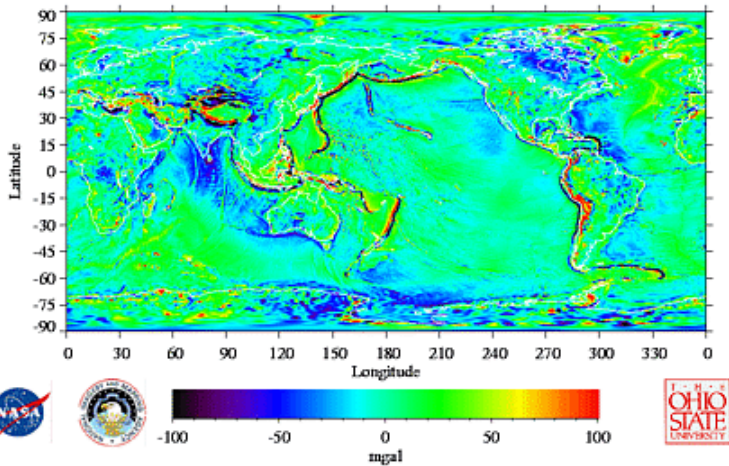
AGENCIAS INVOLVED

- NGA (Steve Kenyon)
- National Space Institute (DTU-Space) (René Forsberg)
- IGM Chile



CONTINENT CONTRIBUTIONS EGM96

30' Mean Gravity Anomalies: EGM96 (Nmax=360)



NORTH AMERICA	2.400.000 pts.
SOUTH AMERICA	350.000 pts.
EUROPE	710.000 pts.
AFRICA	2.370.000 pts.
ASIA	11.300.000 pts.
AUSTRALIA	670.000 pts.
GREENLAND	67.000 pts.
ARCTIC & ANTARCTICA	18.000 pts.

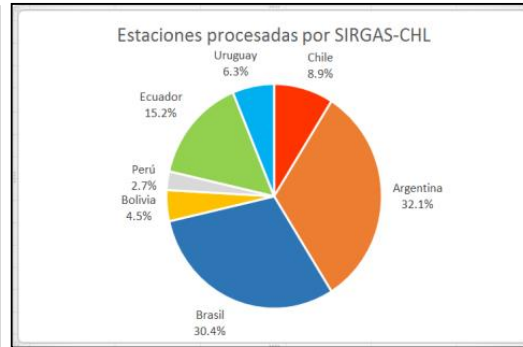
GEODETTIC APPLICATIONS



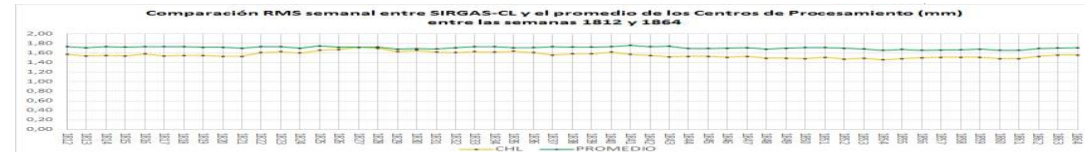
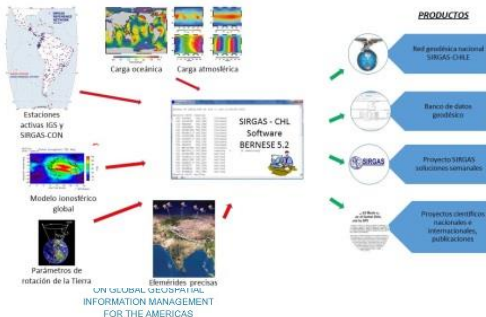
SIRGAS - CHILE PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS CENTER

The SIRGAS-Chile processing and analysis center currently has the responsibility of processing 112 SIRGAS-CON stations, maintaining the technical and human capacity to add more stations according to the requirements of SIRGAS.

País	N° estaciones	Porcentaje
Chile	10	8.9%
Argentina	36	32.1%
Brasil	34	30.4%
Bolivia	5	4.5%
Perú	3	2.7%
Ecuador	17	15.2%
Uruguay	7	6.3%



In addition to the processing and analysis of the results, we check the monitoring station processing availability as well as the weekly RMS delivered by the SIRGAS center's combination.



SIRGAS - CHILE PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS CENTER

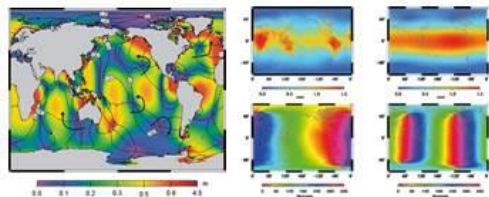


- In operation since 2012
- Daily processing of 102 CGPS in Chile and South America.
- Software: Bernese v5.2
- GNSS data server at IGM for SIRGAS and national users. <ftp://200.27.184.147>
- Weekly solutions to SIRGAS
- Recovery and maintenance of National Reference Frame

SIRGAS - CHILE PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS CENTER

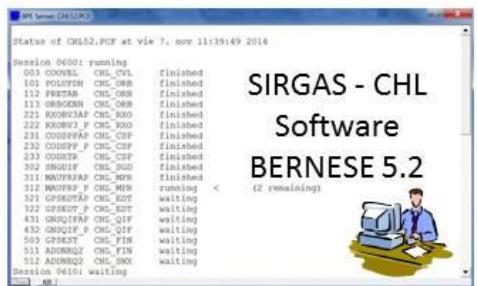


Estaciones activas IGS y SIRGAS-CON

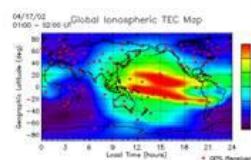


ocean loading

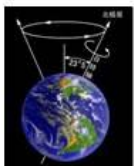
atmospheric loading



SIRGAS - CHL Software BERNESE 5.2



Global ionospheric model...

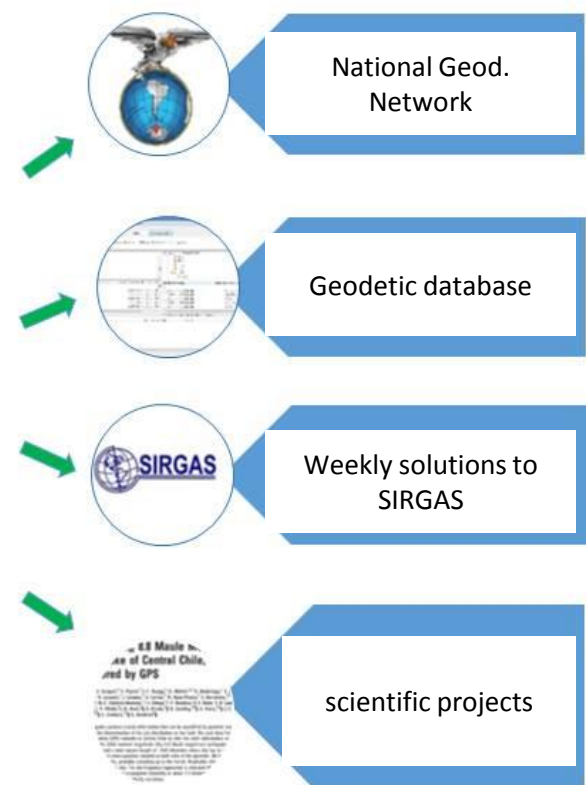


Earth rotation parameters

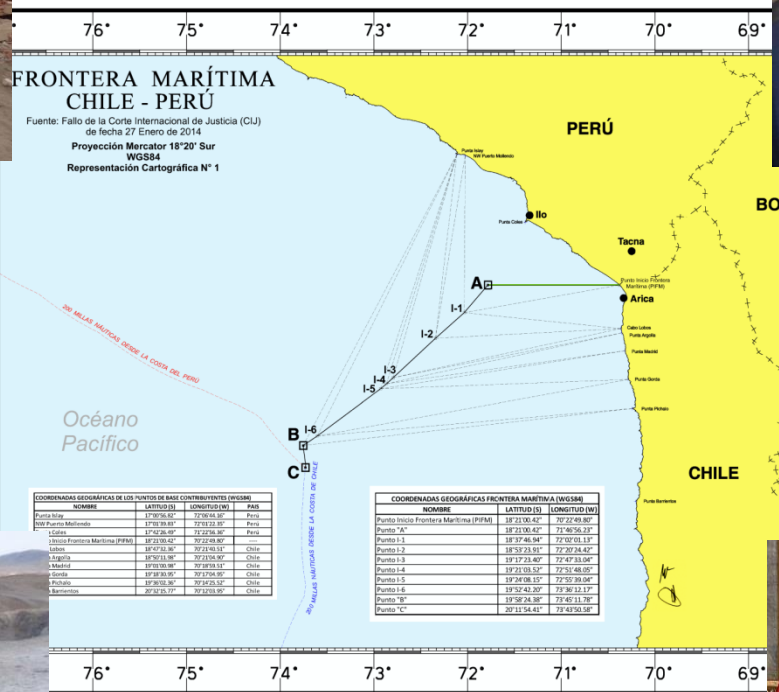


precise ephemerides

PRODUCTOS



New Maritime Boundary between Chile and Peru



REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF UNITED NATIONS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR THE AMERICAS

COOPERACIÓN
CHILE MEXICO
 AMEXICID
 INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA

SMIT
 Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales
 Gobierno de Chile

ACS AEC

Asociación de Estadísticos y Geógrafos

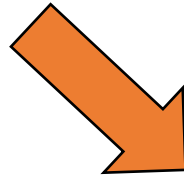
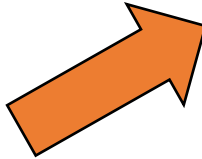
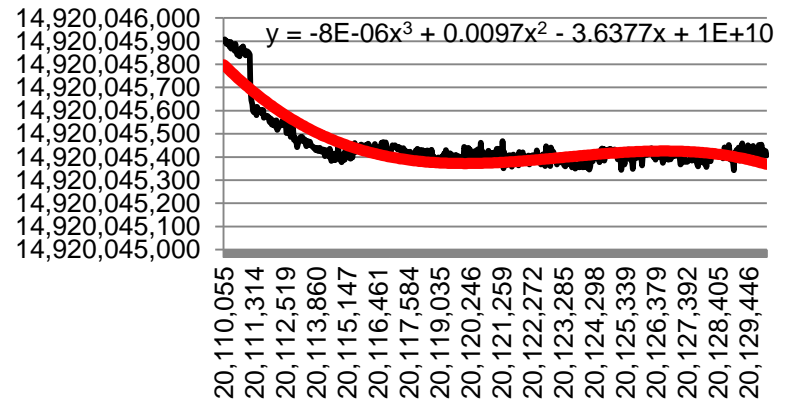
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA

New SIRGAS-CHILE website

RGN
National Geodetic Network
SIRGAS - Chile 2016

New website with access to
GNSS data and official
coordinates

New velocity model

Association of Caribbean States
 Asociación de Estados del Caribe
 Association des Etats de la Caraïbe



CHILE, A COUNTRY OF EARTHQUAKES

1.- A graphical comparison of the energy released by recent earthquakes

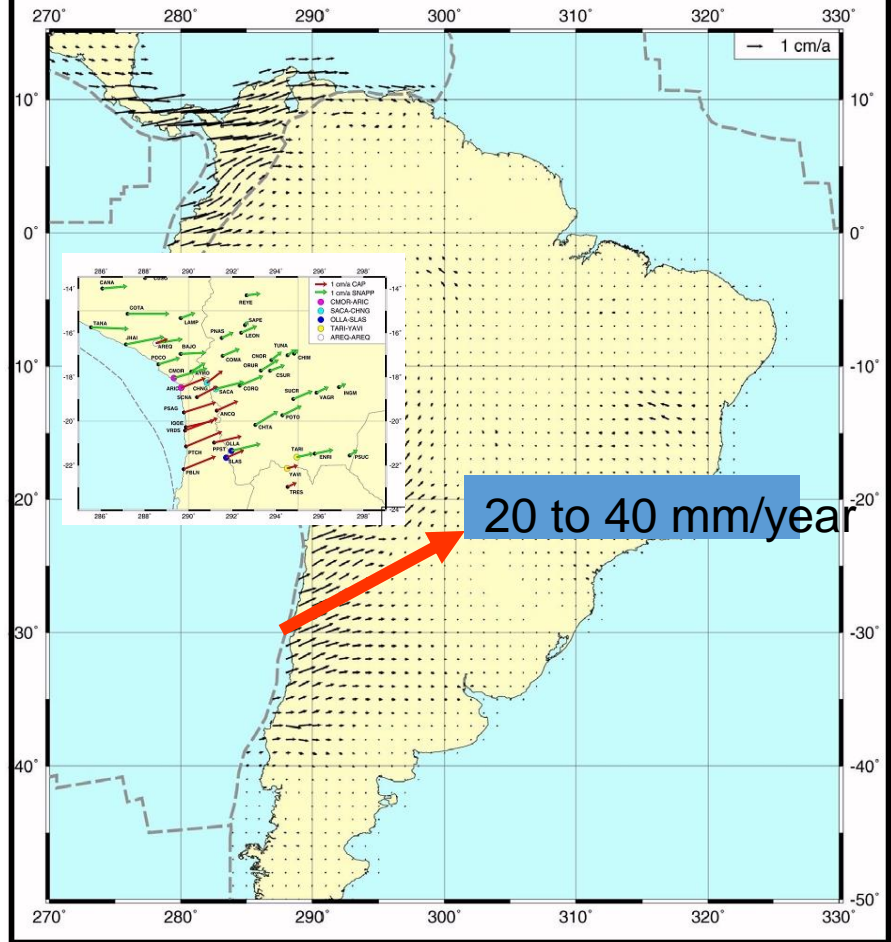
2.- As the Maule EQ was felt

GREAT EARTHQUAKES AND SPATIAL REFERENCE SYSTEMS



Lessons from the 27 Feb 2010 Maule (M 8.8) Earthquake in Chile

Modelo de deformación por elementos finitos a partir de las observaciones geodésicas en los proyectos geodinámicos



The Maule Earthquake

Saturday

February 27, 2010

3:34 AM (local time)

Moment magnitude 8.8

This is the fifth largest event in the history of instrumental seismology. (The largest ever occurred in 1960, immediately to the south of this event).

Nearly 500 people were killed, the majority of them by the tsunami generated by the earthquake.

The tsunami warning was bungled, but years of training led much of the coastal population to see high ground which saved thousands.

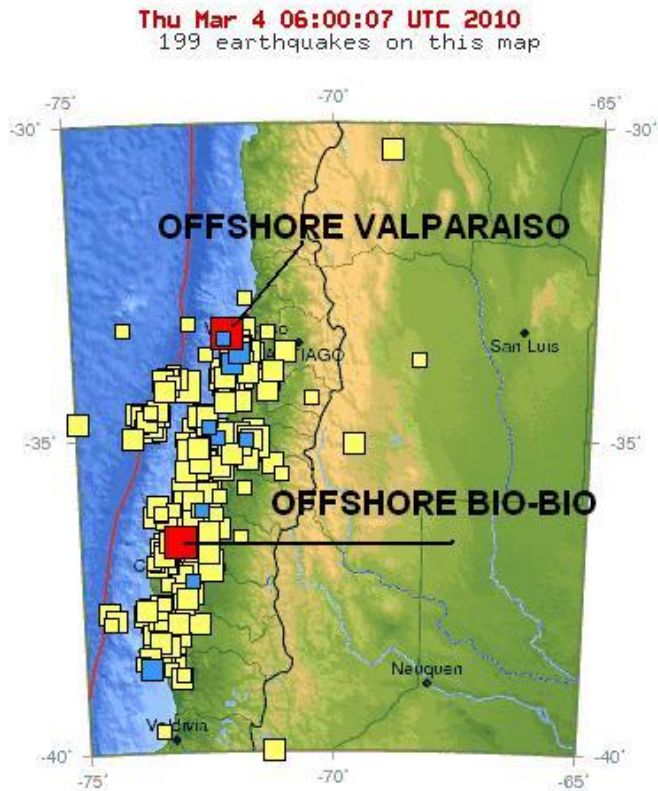
At least 250,000 homes were very badly damaged or destroyed. This is despite the fact that Chile has a strong seismic engineering code.

The EQ caused a blackout affecting 90% of Chile, in some areas for days.

Economic damage ~ US\$ 30 billion



The rupture zone of the main (M 8.8) event is indicated, at least roughly, by its aftershocks zone.



Aftershock Map - Mainshock and 458 Aftershocks

Last Updated: 29 March 2010, 18:19:54 UTC



Several aftershocks were close to magnitude 7-- decent sized earthquakes in their own right!





The 'Alto Rio' apt complex in Concepción, the most photographed example of building damage caused by the Maule event.



Some damage, such as that affecting this new building in Maipú (Santiago), occurred because the building codes were violated.



Tsunami damage at Caleta Tumbes, north of Concepción



Tsunami damage at Caleta Tumbes, north of Concepción

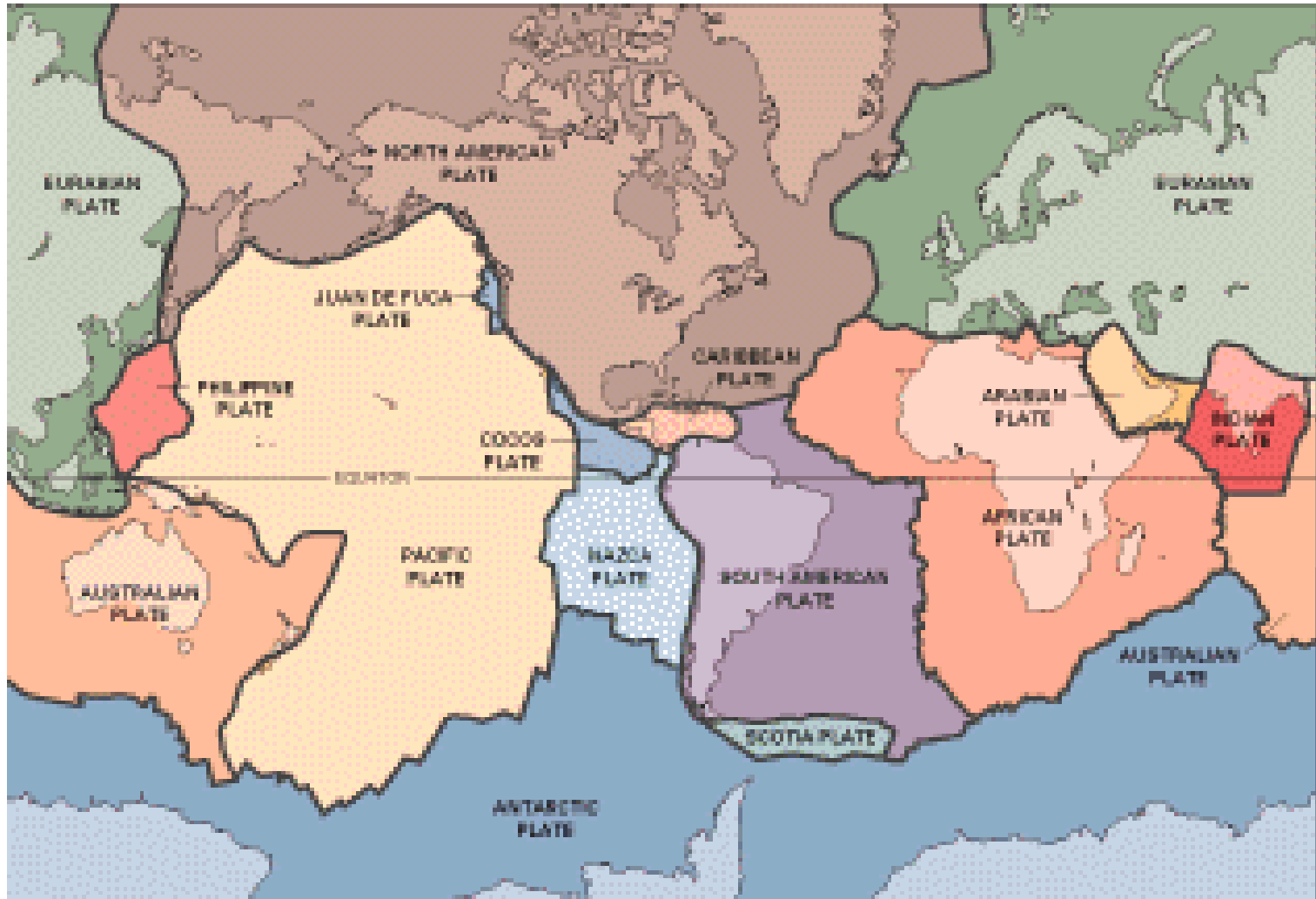
Damage to roads and bridges



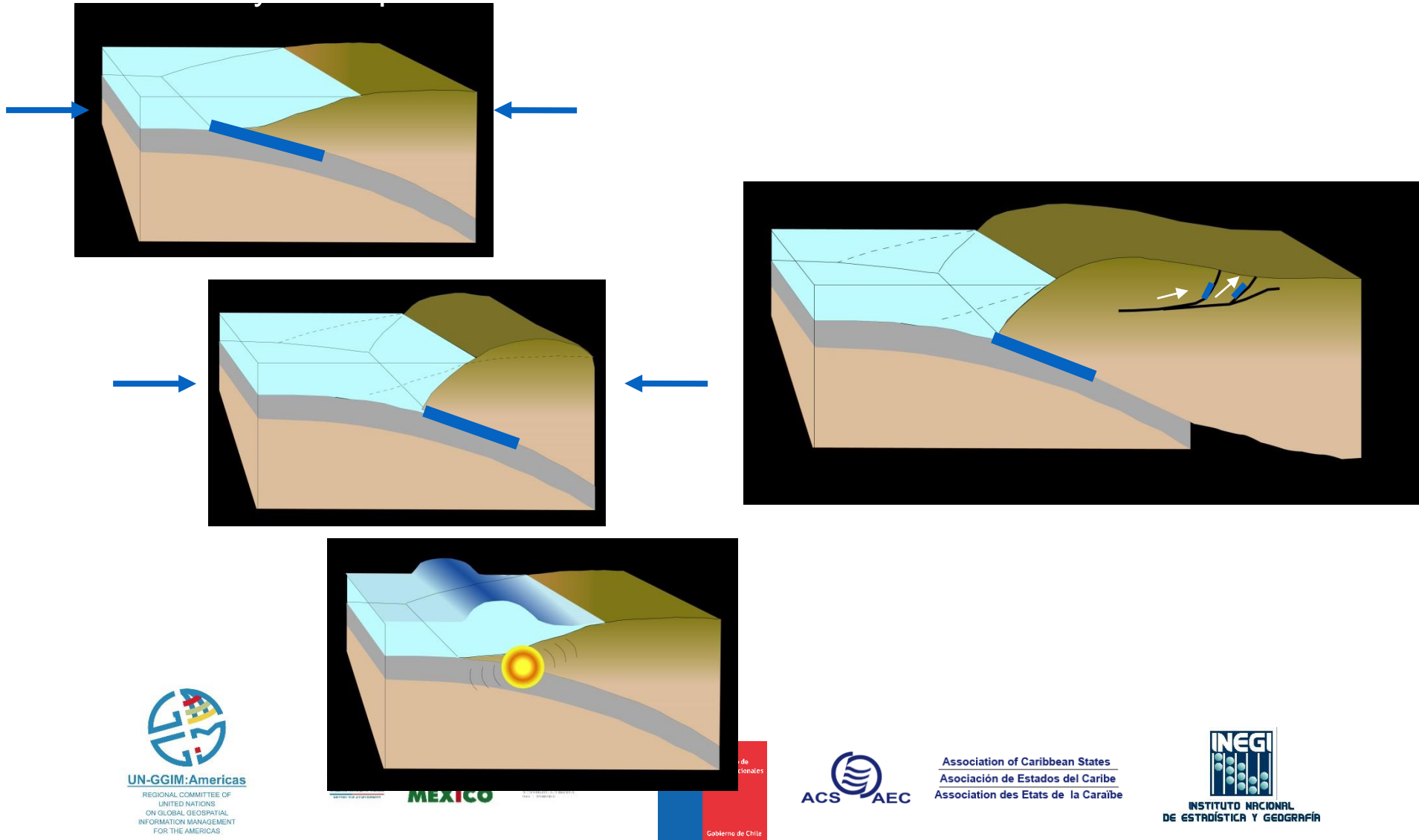


Shaking damage in the Arauco Peninsula, south of Concepción

Tectonic plates

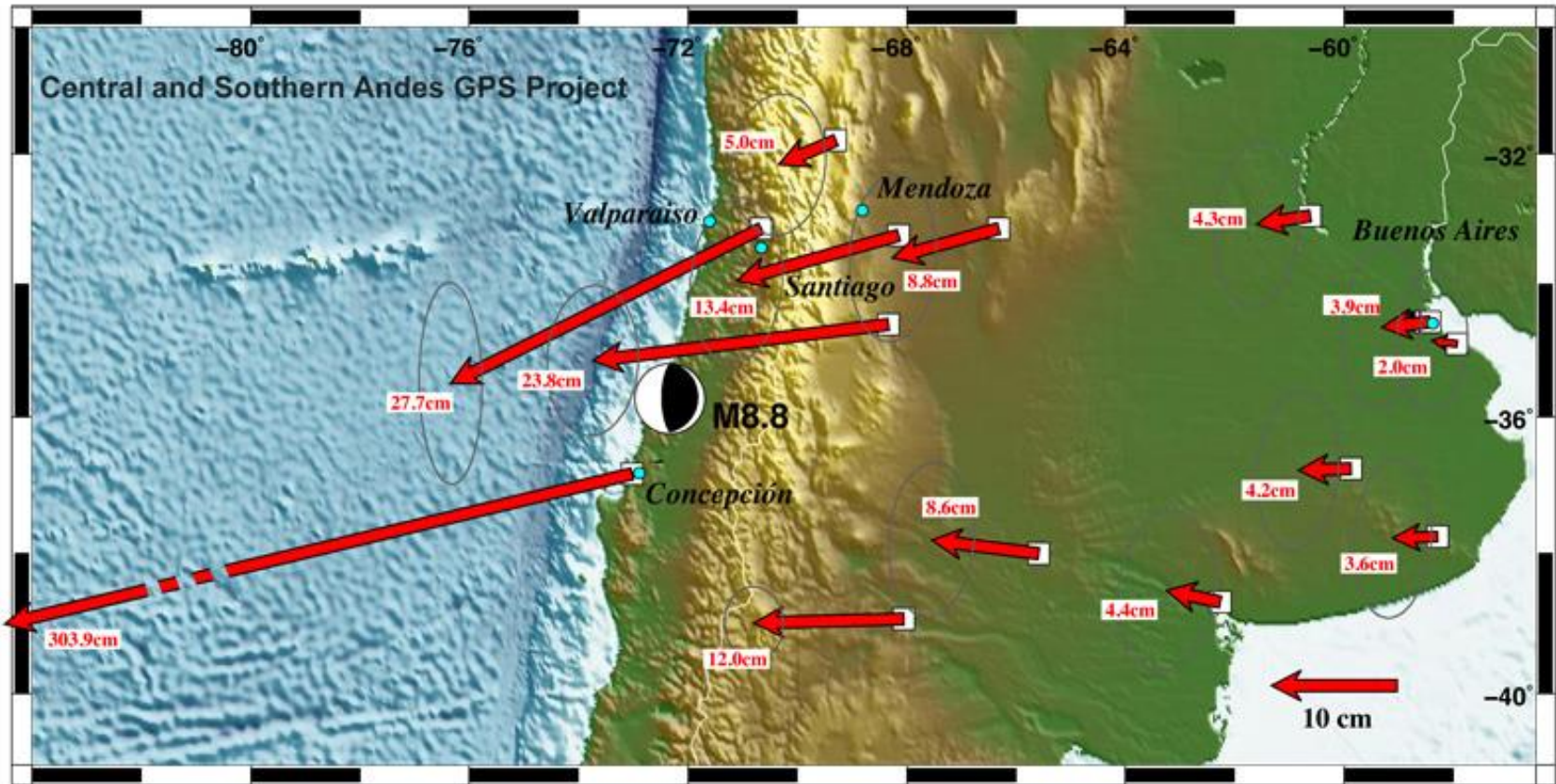


ANDEAN CRUSTAL DEFORMATION





Coseismic Displacement Field for 27 February 2010 (M 8.8) Maule Earthquake



7 March 2010 CAP's initial (preliminary) solution, computed at the PGF (University of Hawaii)



COASTAL UPLIFT



COASTAL UPLIFT



WHAT ABOUT THE SPATIAL REFERENCE SYSTEM?

Most surveyors and engineering firms in Chile use short baseline GPS surveys to do the bulk of their precise positioning.

A very large fraction of the reference points in use are survey markers, whose coordinates are provided by the Instituto Geográfico Militar (IGM), the 'owner' of the national spatial reference system.

They were very few CGPS stations in south-central Chile.

After the earthquake, all survey markers had been displaced, and were continuing to displace, and their positions are unknown.

Conclusion: the spatial reference system had also been damaged by the EQ, and it too was in need of reconstruction

The only viable solution was to build large numbers of CGPS stations in the affected region, very quickly. This effort was led by US geodesists of Project CAP working with IGM.

TRIPOD (ANTENNA MONUMENT)

Materials:

18 meters of 1 ¼" diameter steel rod
cut thus: 3 x 4m , 1 x 2 m , 4 x 1 m
(the 2 m rod must be drilled to accept coupler)
1 steel disk
1 stainless steel antenna coupler

Tools:

a 7,500 watt generator
an arc welding system
an angular grinder
a sliding hammer (c.f. a fence post driver)
a step ladder









Driving a 4 meter leg using the sliding hammer

2.4 meters below ground
1.6 meters above ground



A steel disk is used to couple the three legs of the tripod



The angular grinder and the welder are both powered by a generator



Welding the triangular bracing



Fitting the support for the upright bar



Applying anti-corrosion paint



Operating station: elapsed time 5 hours



Phase 1 = 'Non-hardened'
temporary enclosure for GPS rx
temporary (non-secure) solar power



Phase 2 installation with:

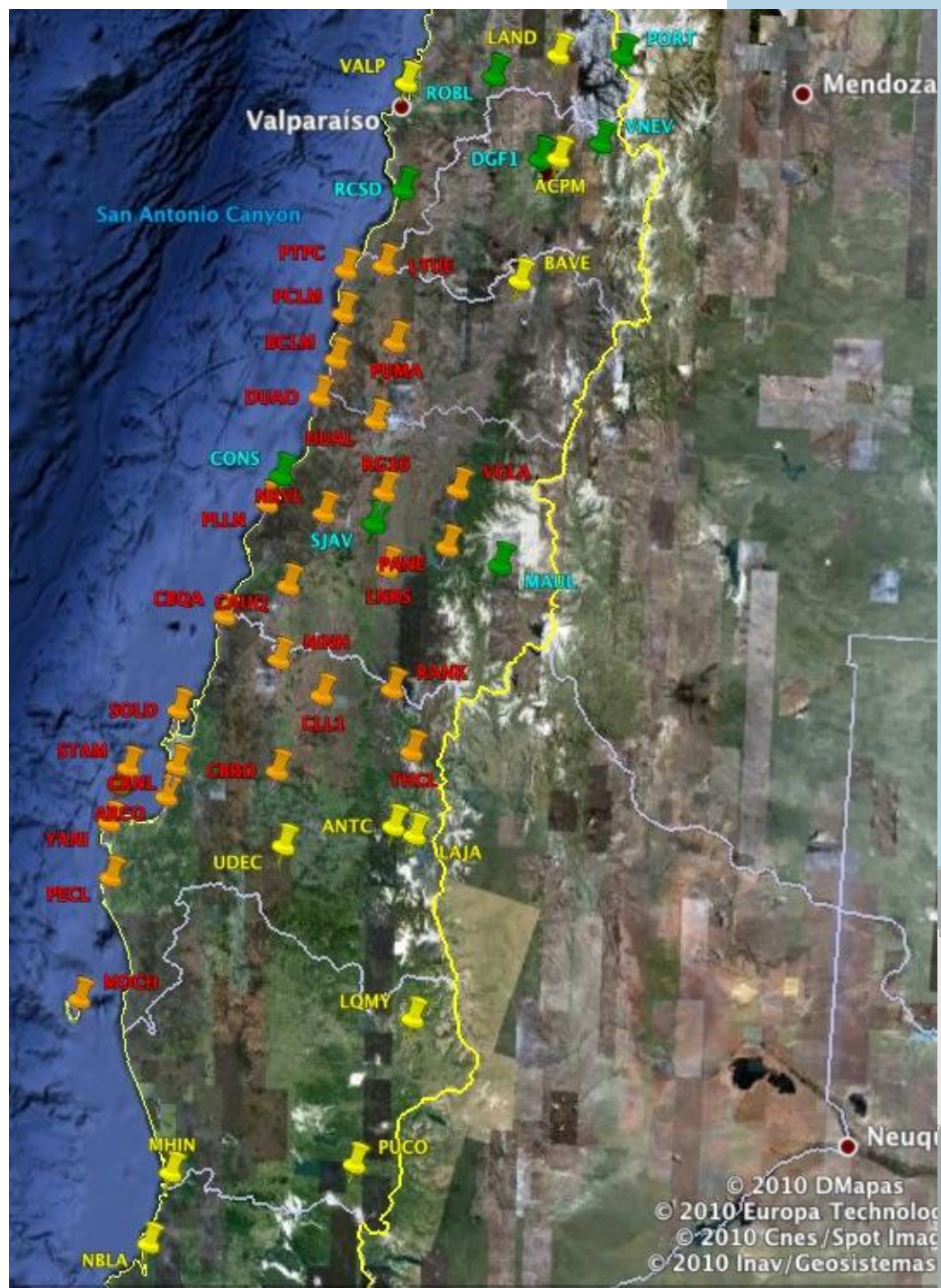
permanent instrument housing
permanent solar power system
all cables protected by conduits



Phase 3 Communications

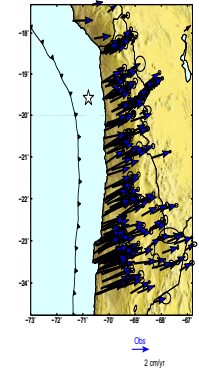
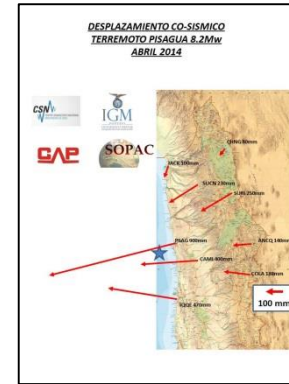
- *Satellite Internet*
- *Movil Internet*





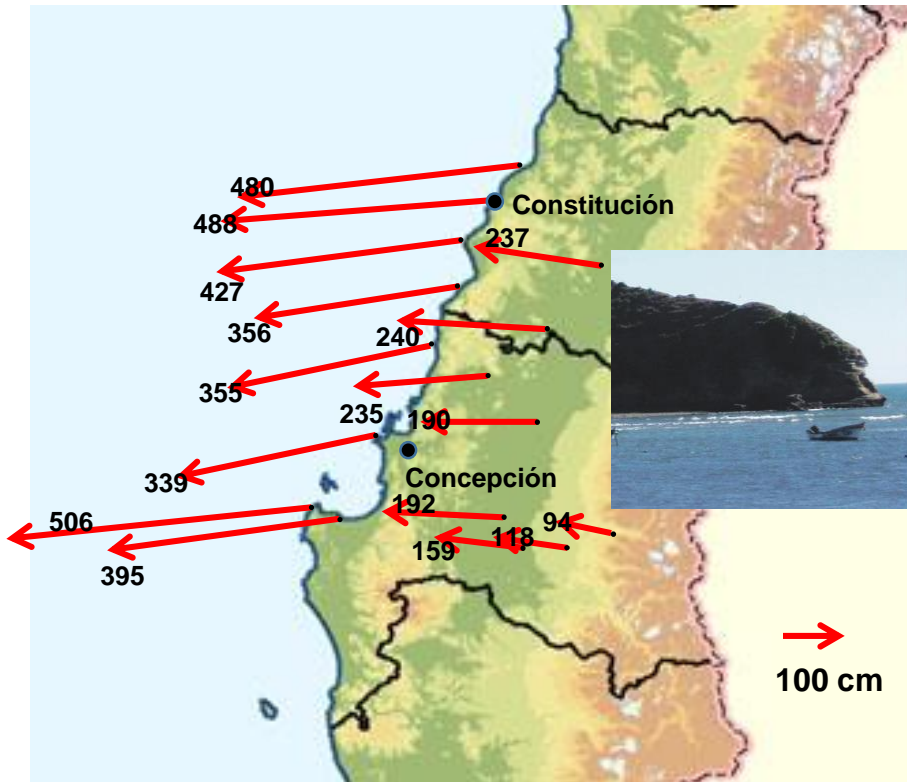
CHILE, A COUNTRY OF EARTHQUAKES

- On February 27, 2010, Chile suffered the ninth most violent earthquake in modern history (Mw 8.8), followed by several tsunamis that together destroyed and damaged private property and infrastructure of all kinds. The displacements found in plate tectonics (continental) in the south central area were from **centimeters to 5 meters**, which showed the large amount of energy released after this earthquake.
- On April 1, 2014 at 20:48 local time, the north of Chile suffered a Mw 8.2 earthquake, which shook the earth for 2 minutes from southern Peru to the Antofagasta region, causing a minor tsunami as happened in 2010.
- On September 16, 2015, the north central area of our country was hit by an earthquake Mw 8.4, again affecting the RGN.

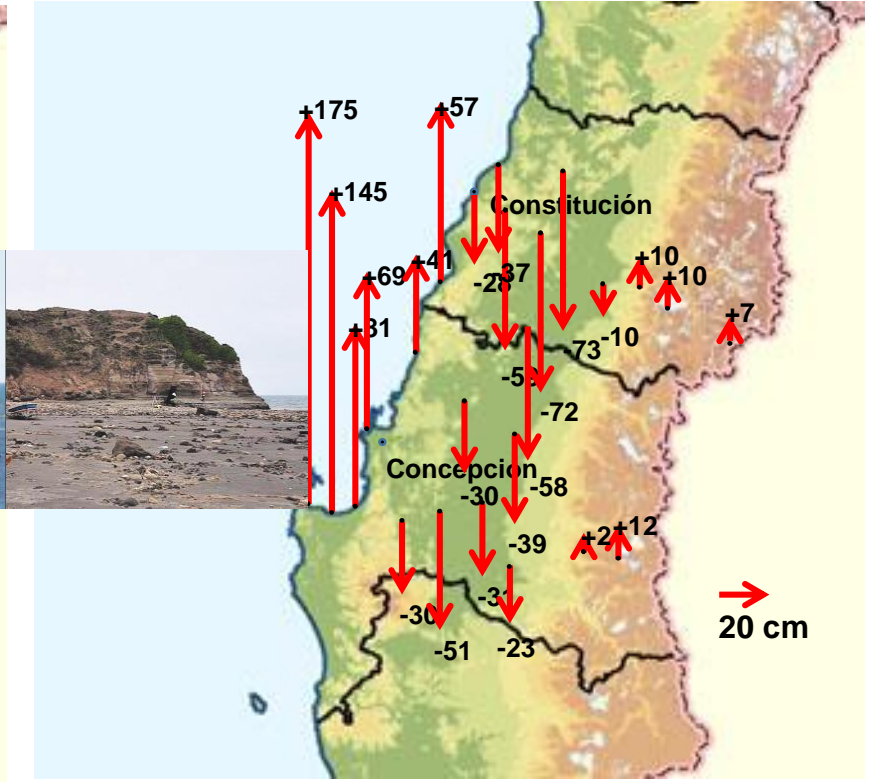


INSTITUTO NACIONAL
DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA

Co-seismic deformation produced by Maule EQ 27.FEB.2010



Horizontal displacement



Vertical displacement

Post-seismic deformation at CONZ station



CONZ (Concepción)

Mar 2010 a Sep 2014



22

07-14

CONZ
CONCEPCIÓN

COMPONENTE NORTE



COMPONENTE ESTE



COMPONENTE ALTURA



Co-sísmico: 303,9 cms.

100 cms.

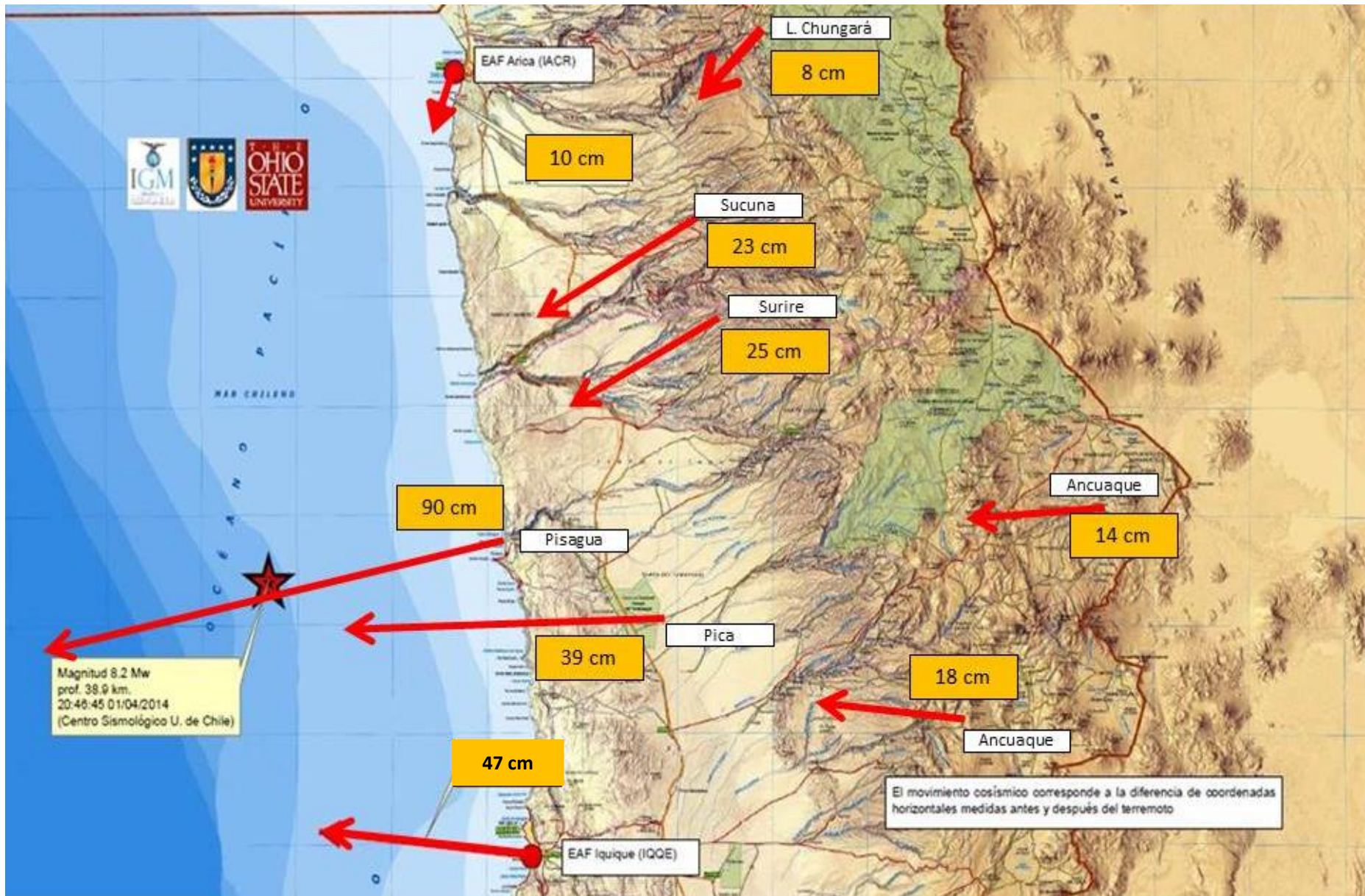
Post-sísmico: 33.3 cms.

(365 días)

6 cms.



Co-seismic deformation produced by Pisagua EQ 01.APR.2014



Post-seismic deformation at IQQE station



IQQE (Iquique)

Abr a Sep 2014

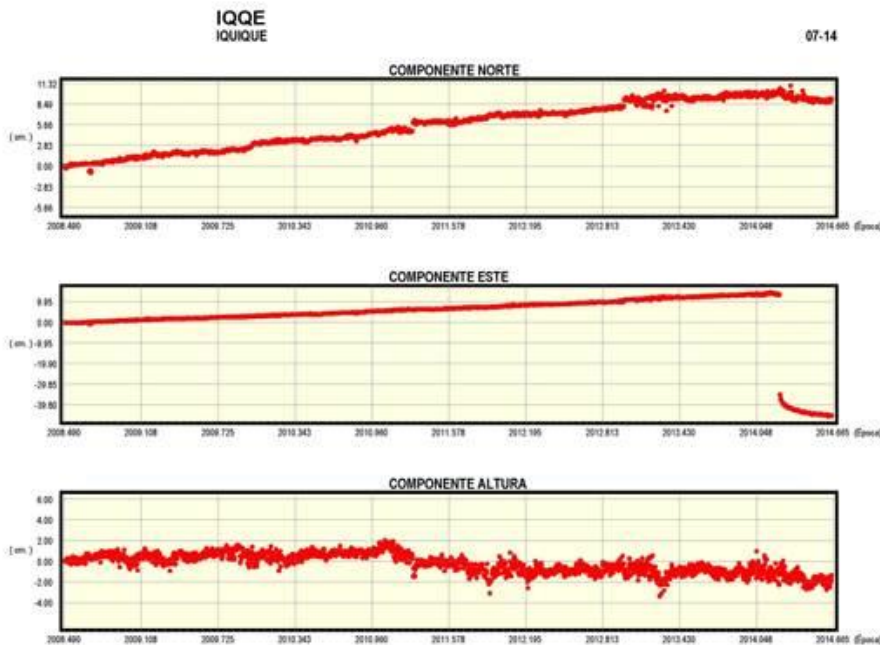
Co-sísmico: 47 cms.

20 cms.

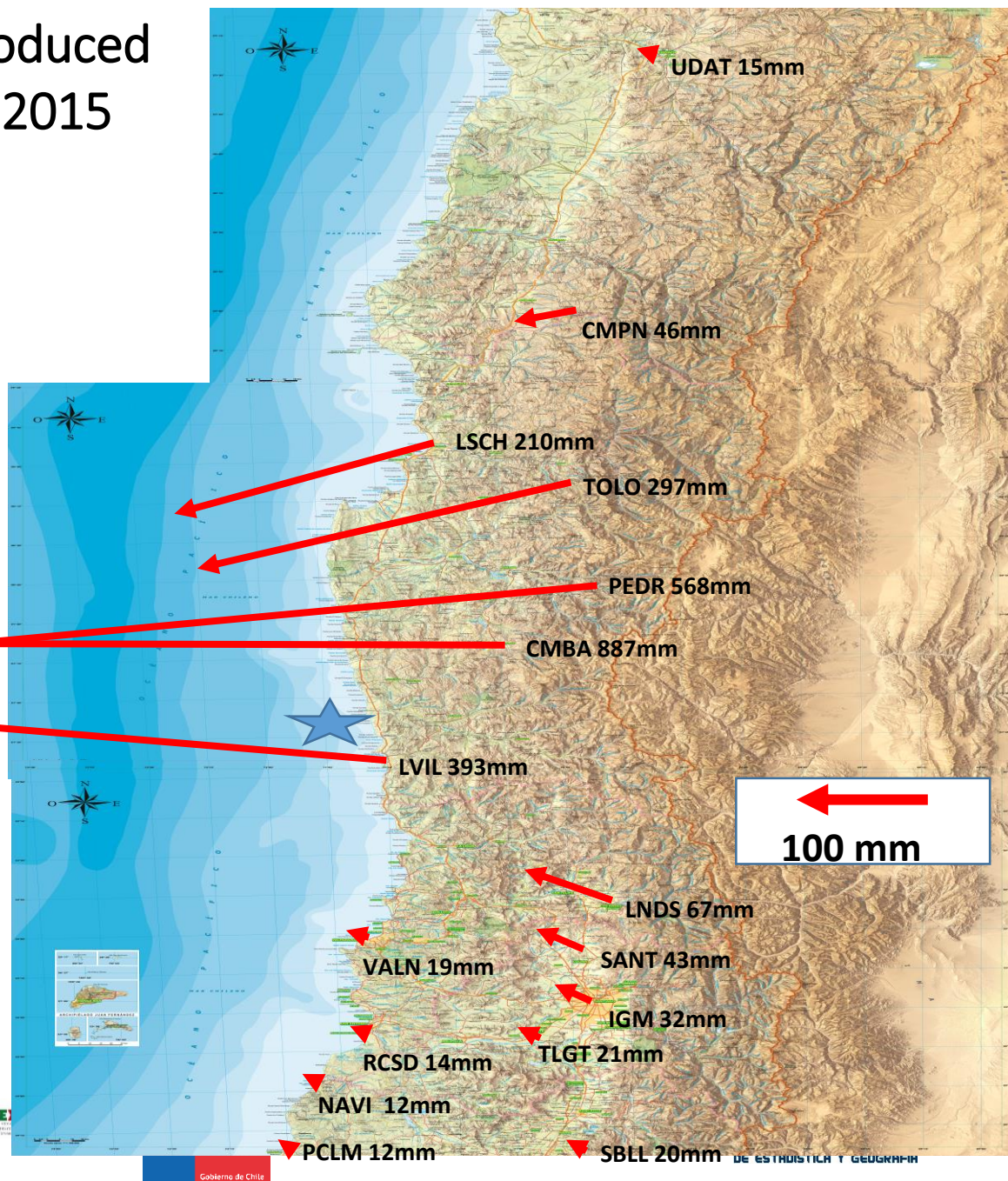


Post-sísmico: 10.7 cms.

5 cms.



Co-seismic deformation produced by Illapel EQ (8.4 Mw), SEP.2015



100 mm



thanks for your attention !!!

Ing. Héctor Parra B.
sirgas@igm.cl



Association of Caribbean States
Asociación de Estados del Caribe
Association des Etats de la Caraïbe

