



Frequency Measurements Using Geological Global Position System

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Introduction

Receivers equipped to measure dual frequency phase signals from satellites of the Global Positioning System have been capable, under special conditions, of determining relative horizontal positions among stations separated by one to several hundred kilometers with precision of one to several millimeters. Global Positioning System originally Navstar GPS is a satellite-based radio navigation system owned by the us government, global navigation satellite systems which provide geo location and time information to a GPS receiver anywhere on the Earth surface where there is an line of sight to four or more GPS satellites Obstacles such as mountains and buildings block relatively weak GPS signals Receivers used to measure under special conditions, for determining relative horizontal positions between the stations divided by few hundred kilometers of several millimeters, Major obstacles making this capability extending it to all parts of the globe, and longer station separations, equipment cost, limitations in the uncertainties in satellite orbits, data analysis GPS satellite constellation propagation delays associated with variable tropospheric, stratosphere, water vapor, and difficulties in resolving carrierphasecycle.

Description

Geological Monitoring Techniques used - Many of the techniques geologists use to monitor volcanic areas are done using surveys over set intervals rather than using continuous monitoring techniques such as Electronic Distance Measurement, gas measurements, and GPS are all examples of surveys. Electronic Distance Measurement Electronic Distance Measurement is a commonly used method for measuring the horizontal slope for distance of volcanoes. This is relatively inexpensive compared to GPS and can be used in dangerous areas with only one trip to install the reflector used by the system EDM simple method, Detector process some sort of monochromatic light, then compares the reflected beams to the outgoing beams to measure the distance Ideally, the set-up for EDM measurement would include multiple sites around volcano sites, each measuring the distance to several points on the volcano and each point being measured by two of the EDM. Gas Measurement of Volcanic Monitoring Geologists measure gases, Geologists measure the gas emitted in a variety of volcanic areas. Composition of the soil is chemical which is of particular interest in volcanic areas. The chemical make-up of the hot springs nearby is often analyzed in the lab from field samples Also measured is the concentration and make up of gases emitted by the volcano, Geologists also use planes to fly through plumes of volcanic vents to measure the concentration of gases

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The examples that follow are instructive because they illustrate how GI Science has been used to address water supply, water quality, and storm-water management problems in several different contexts. By providing tools for computing these averaged values more efficiently and to include at least some level of spatial effects by partitioning entire watersheds into smaller sub-watersheds

Conclusion

The variety of techniques and detection is used in geological information system in which different application has been used in different fields of geology and geodesy and many others. Usage of devices give rise to other devices for many purposes indented to be used in other form of world related geographical world.

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