

FIG Working Week, Eilat, May 3-4-5-6-7-8, 2009



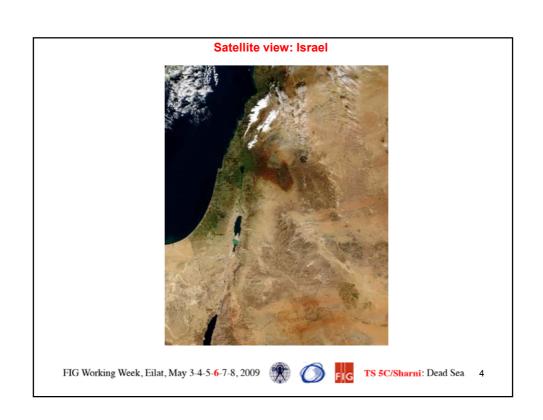




TS 5C/Sharni: Dead Sea. 2







Satellite view: Dead Sea



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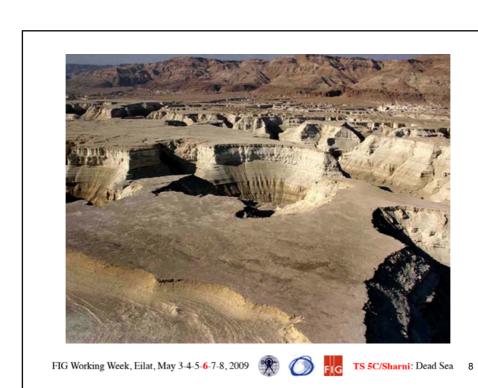


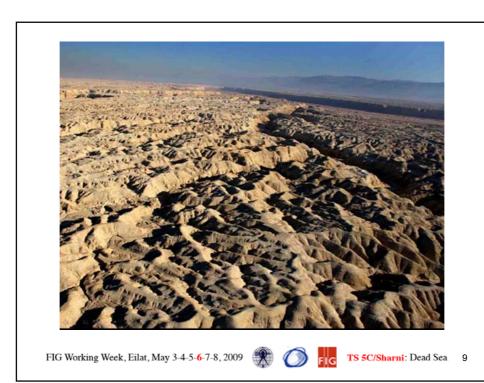


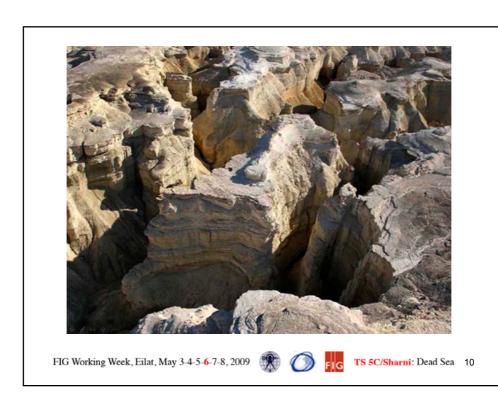


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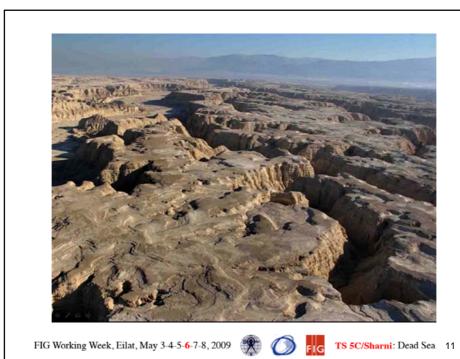














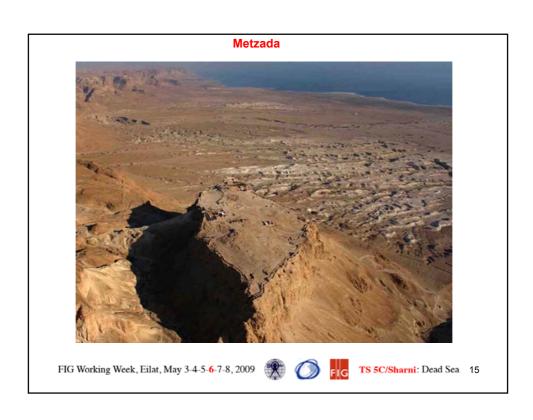


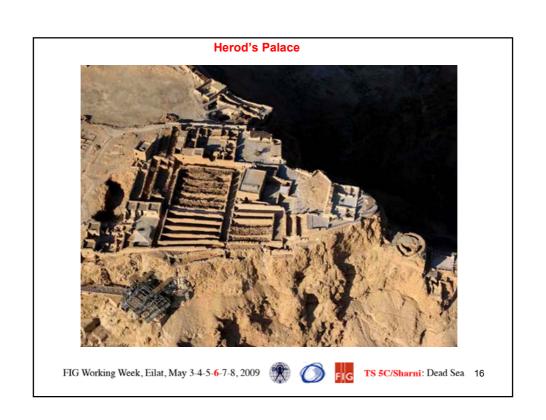
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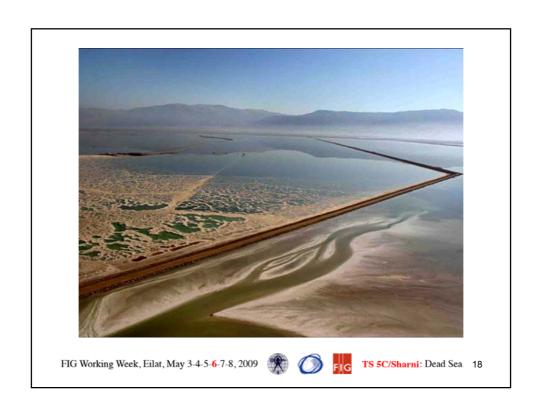


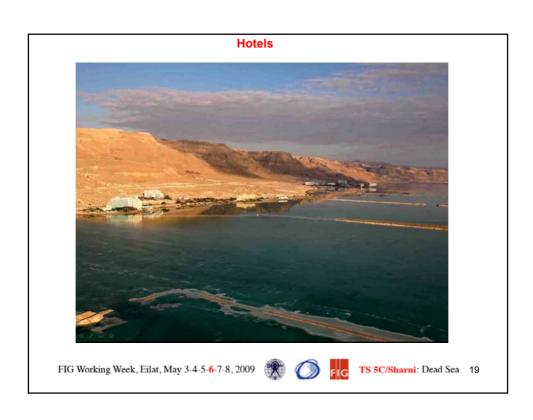


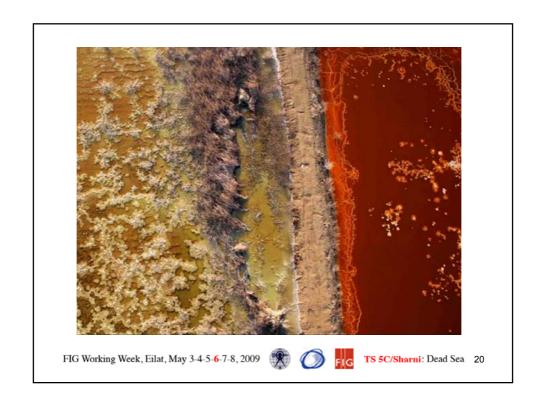


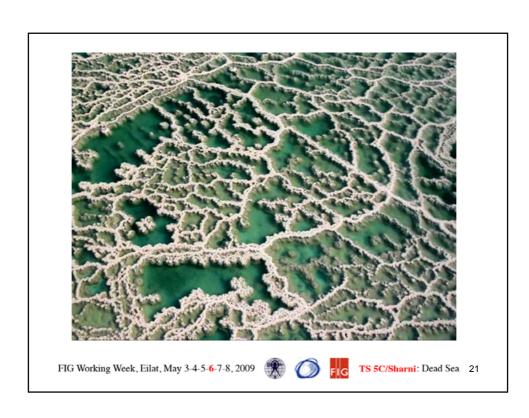


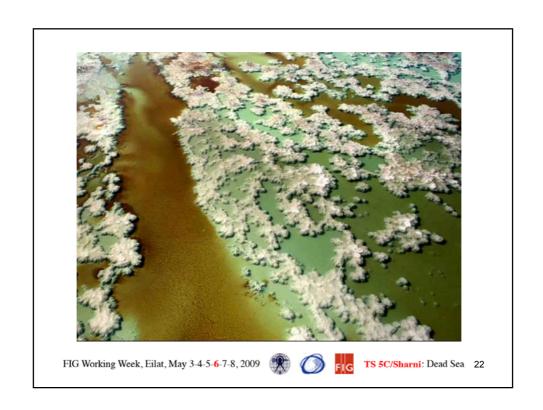




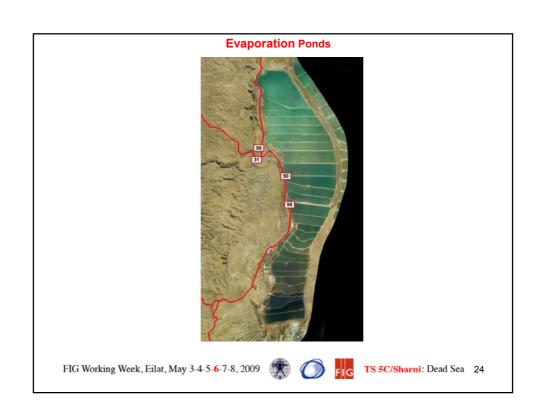




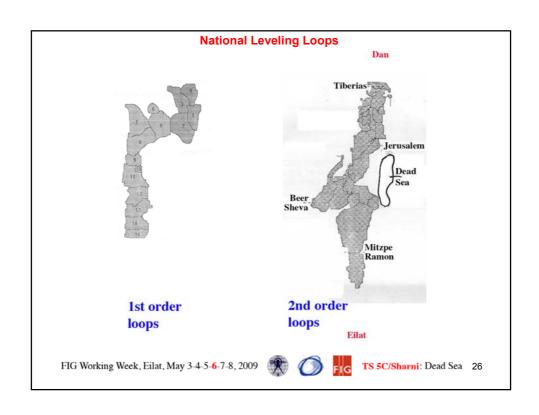












Geoid for Israel

Geoid from LEVELING and GPS - or from GRAVITY.

LEVELING in Israel: MSL not accurate

> Tie to the Net is tenuous Observations over 50+ years **No proper Orthometric Correction**

Not all loops included

No simultaneous Adjustment

(Hierarchic forcing of 2nd degree into 1st)

GPS (for Elevations) in Israel:

Not same epochs as leveling (obviously)

Short-period observations

GRAVITY: UNB Geoid Program Suite

(modified Stokes-Helmert procedure)

[EGM2008]

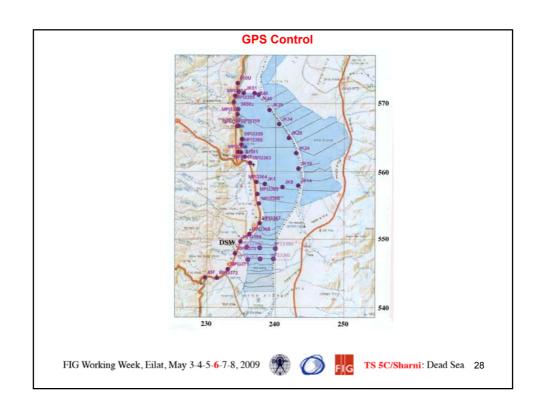
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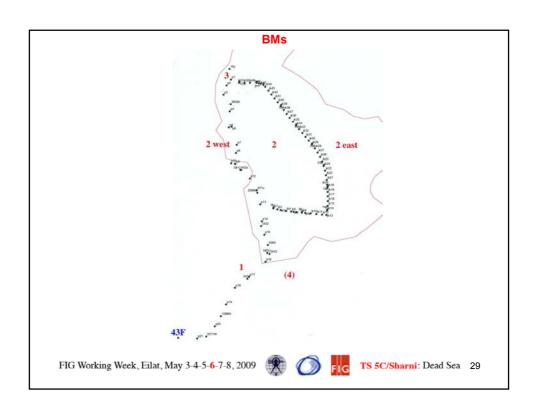


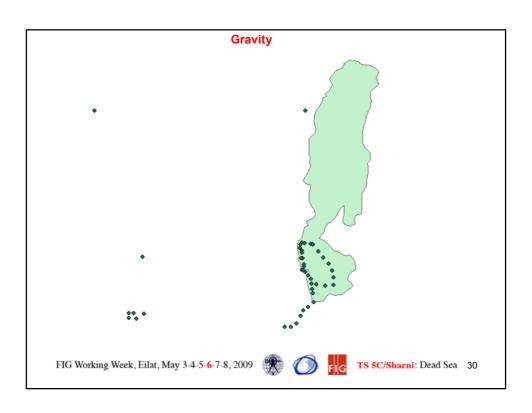


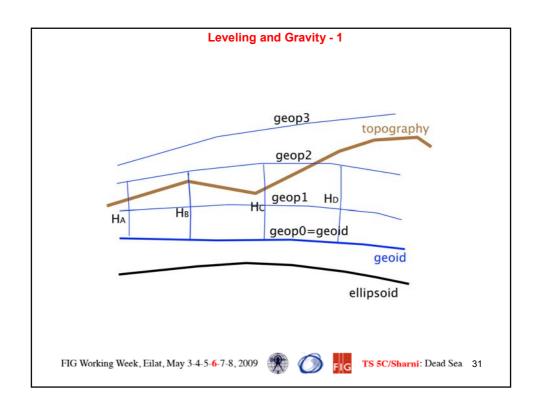


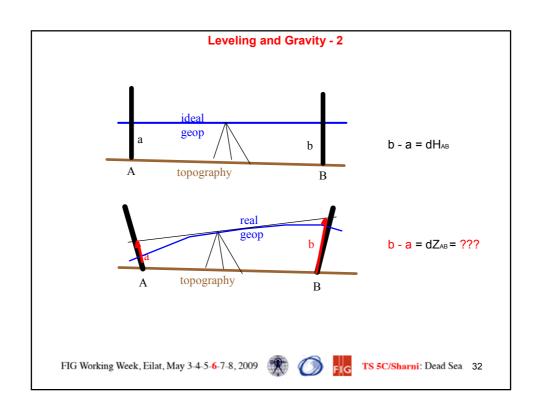
TS 5C/Sharni: Dead Sea. 27











Orthometric Correction

Correction for non-parallelism of the Verticals:

Normal - Ellipsoidal gravity field; effect only in N-S direction

- size from -0.1 to +0.7 mm per leveling line (2-3 km) in the Project.

Gravimetric - Actual gravity field; in any direction; usually much bigger

- size from -7.2 to +8.3 mm per leveling line (2-3 km),
- where 2nd deg. tolerance is $4_{mm}\sqrt{L_{km}}$, or 6-7 mm per line; the cumulative Change in Elevations was (from 0 to) +43 mm (SOI higher; Project heights based on one point only);
- Undulatons Changed from -77 to +120 mm (Project higher).

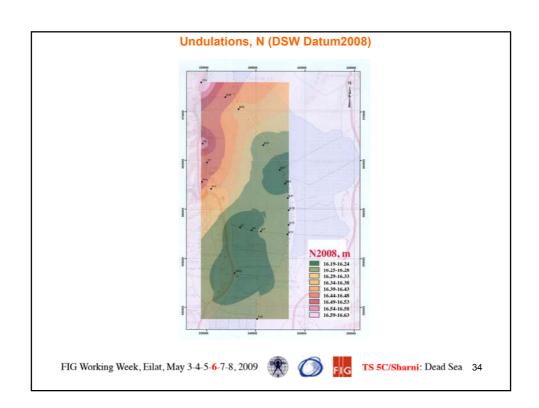
ROAD 3 - OPEN H from P1 - going north

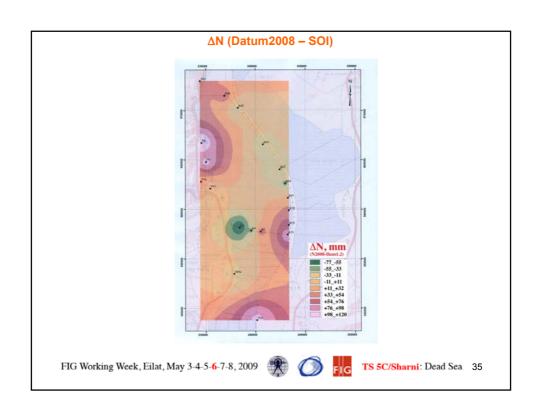
Point	also	SOI (m)	phi	lambda	norm.corr. (mm)	H w.norm.com	r. Yapp (m)	
P6	3358MPI	-386.946	31.192	7 35.363	3 0.0	-386.978	234568	566699
P7 P8	3359MPI	-385.717	31.17	53 35.368	31 0.5	-385.749	235030	564772
Point	g (mgal)	h wgs84 (m)	ΔZ (m)	ort.corr. (mm)	H ortho (m)	N 2008 N IL (mm) (n		ecision (m)
P6	979445	-370.432	33.347		4	-386.980 1	6.548 16	3.428
0.047								
P7 P8	979437	-369.282	-1.229	1	-385.755	16.473 16	.370	0.040

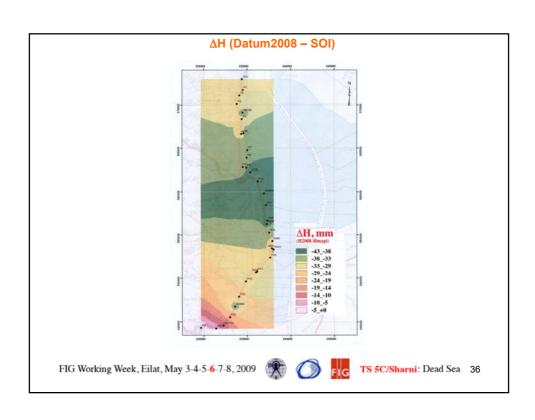
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Challenges for the Dead Sea

Lowering Sea Level

- Seashore moves East; beaches get farther from hotels
- DSW needs to channel water from North basin to evaporation ponds
- DSW needs to elevate dykes and excavate salt from ponds
- Hotel beaches need dyke protection, from elevated ponds

Settlement and Sinkholes

- Caused by sweet water dissolving salt layers, and salt water eroding silt layers
- Hotels are settling; damage forecast
- Sinkholes limit operations; dangerous even to pedestrians

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TS 5C/Sharni: Dead Sea. 37



FIG Working Week, Eilat, May 3-4-5-6-7-8, 2009







TS 5C/Sharni: Dead Sea. 38



FIG Working Week, Eilat, May 3-4-5-6-7-8, 2009 TS 5C/Sharni: Dead Sea 39











FIG Working Week, Eilat, May 3-4-5-6-7-8, 2009 TS 5C/Sharni: Dead Sea 40









FIG Working Week, Eilat, May 3-4-5-6-7-8, 2009 TS 5C/Sharni: Dead Sea 41





