

# Examples using track

M. A. Floyd

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA*

GPS Data Processing and Analysis with GAMIT/GLOBK

Earth Observatory of Singapore

17–21 July 2017

[http://geoweb.mit.edu/~floyd/courses/gg/201707\\_EOS/](http://geoweb.mit.edu/~floyd/courses/gg/201707_EOS/)

Material from R. W. King, T. A. Herring, M. A. Floyd (MIT) and S. C. McClusky (now at ANU)

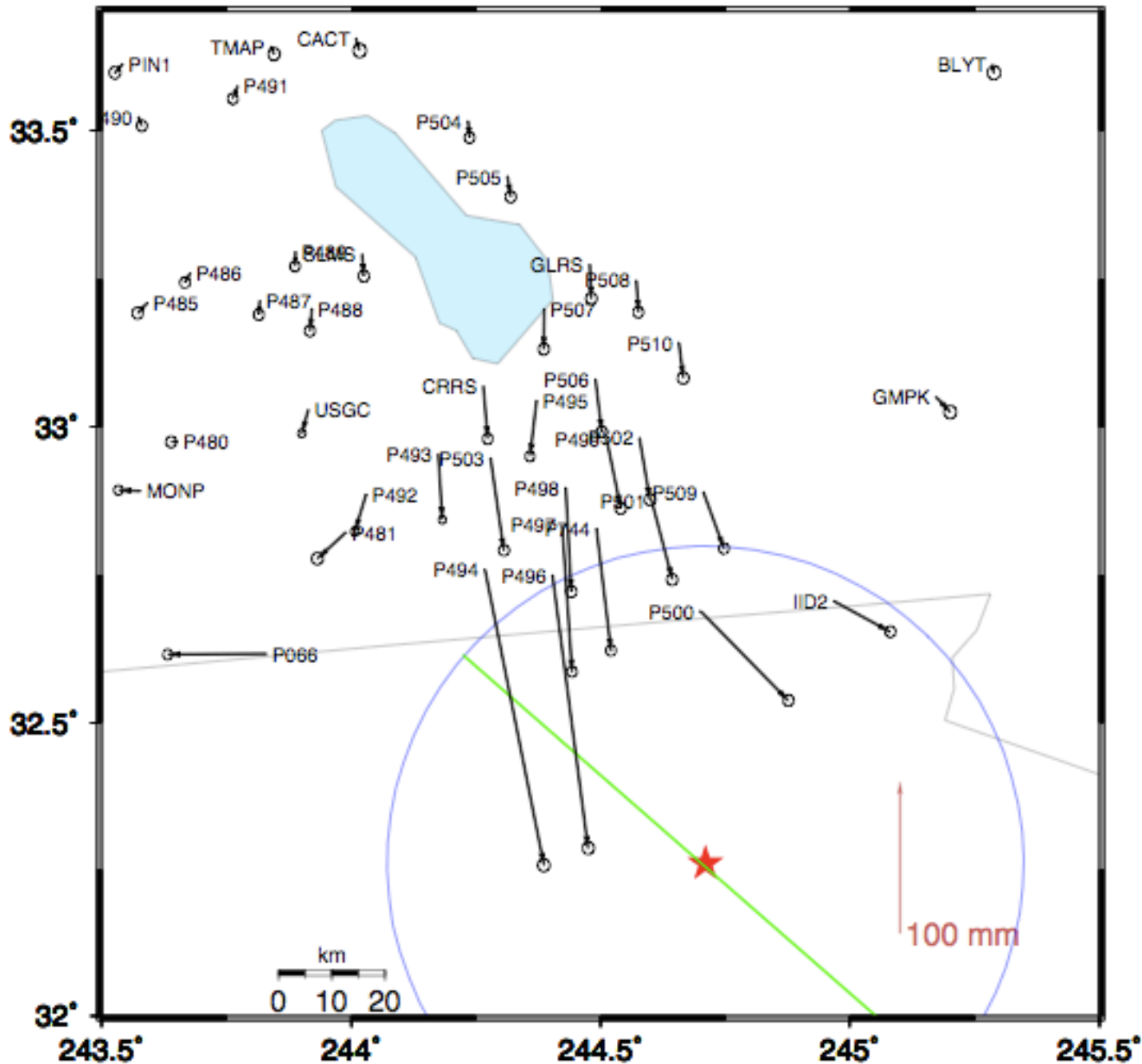
# Outline

- Kinematic examples
  1. GPS seismology
  2. Roving GPS
- Kinematic/static example
  3. Rapid deformation
  4. Episodic and continuous deformation
- Static examples
  5. Short-static occupations
  6. Deciphering interference
- Remember the rule-of-thumb for proportional errors:

$$\epsilon_{BL} \sim \epsilon_{SV} \times BL/h_{SV}$$

# Example 1: GPS seismology

- April 4, 2010 El-Mayor Cucapah earthquake in Baja California: 5-Hz results. Look later at long baseline processing for these sites.
- Track results are generated in two steps:
  - First solution uses zero process noise except during time of earthquake (long baseline solution)
  - Final results generated with fixed ambiguities from first solution read in (-a option).
  - Long baseline ambiguity resolution with stochastic site coordinates needs LC estimate which can be noisy due to stochasticity.



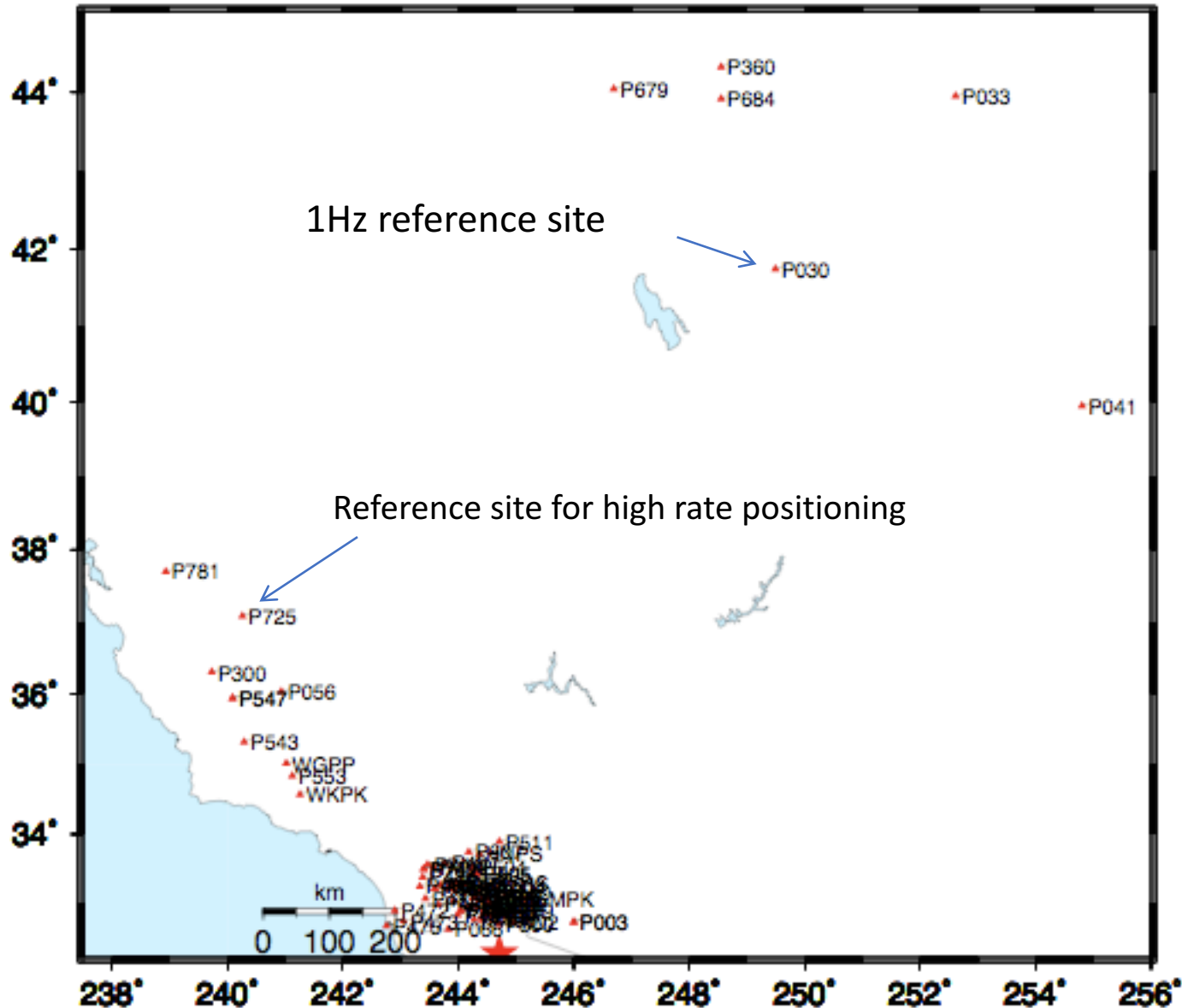
# Zoom around border

- Sites near the epicenter.
- Blue circle is 60 km radius
- Displacements
  - P494 200 mm
  - P496 182 mm
  - P497 97 mm
  - ...
  - P491 9 mm

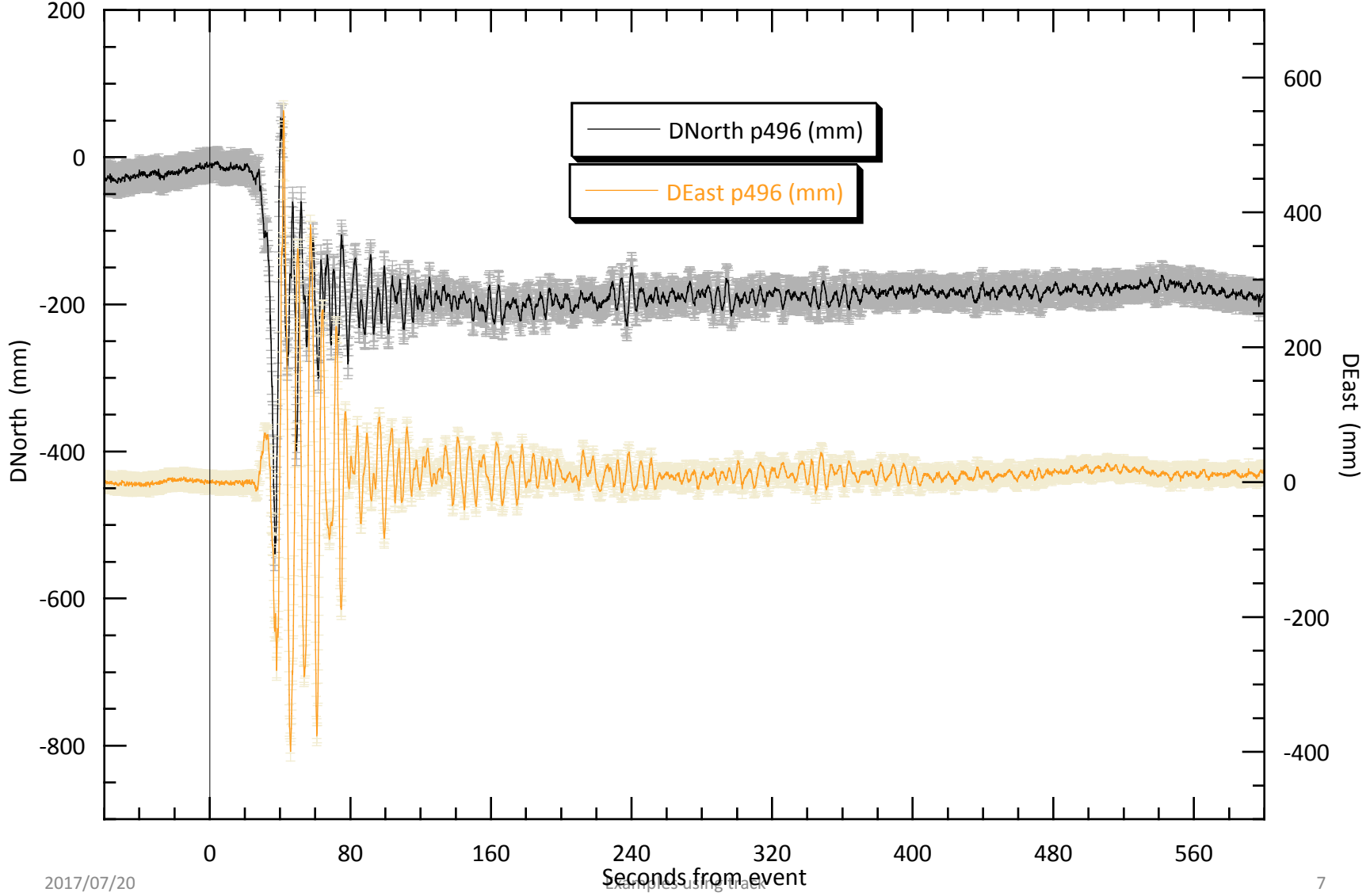


# High-rate GPS site download

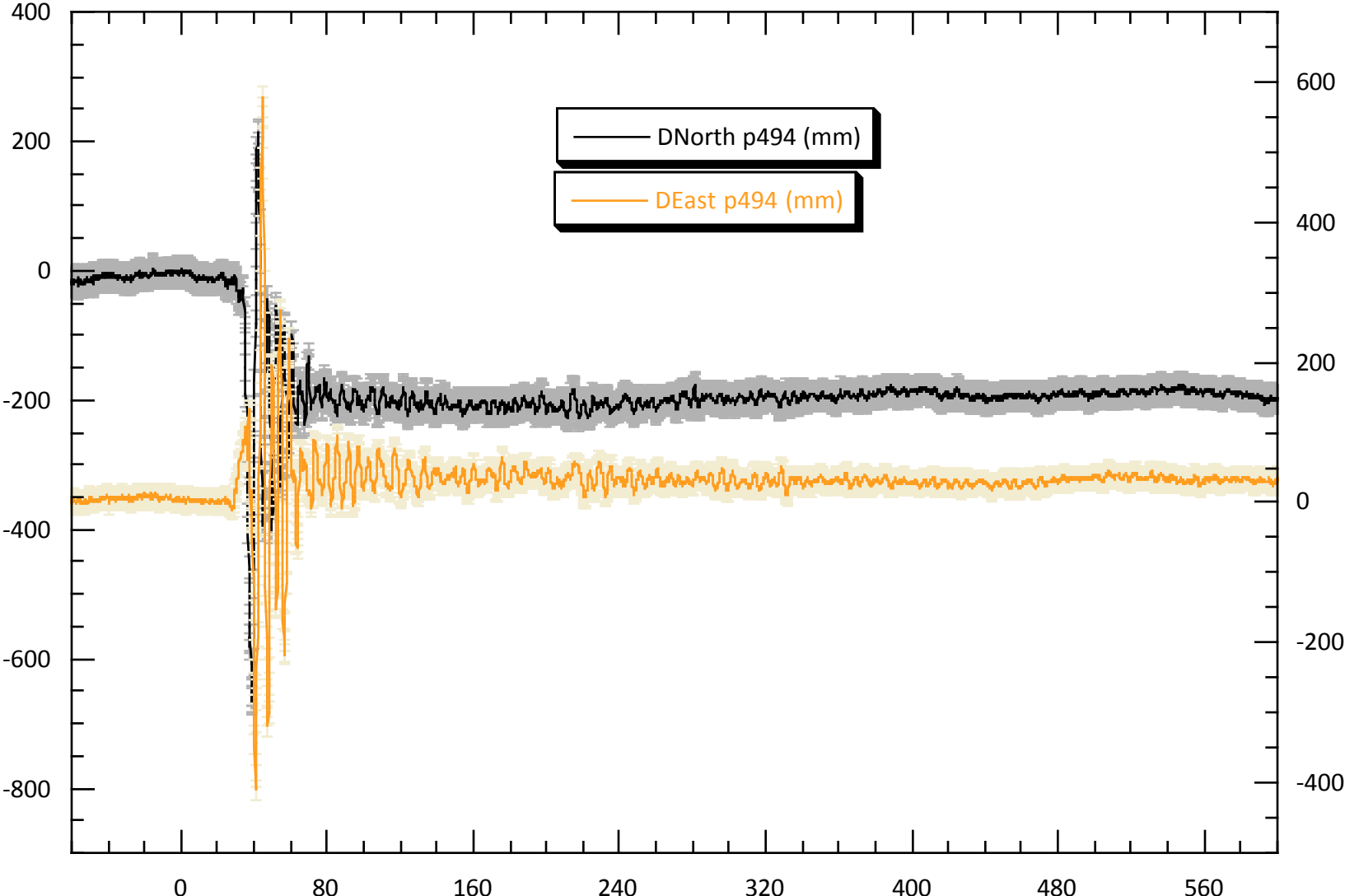
- High rate data from these sites downloaded after event.
- Most sites are 5-Hz; more distant sites are 1-Hz.



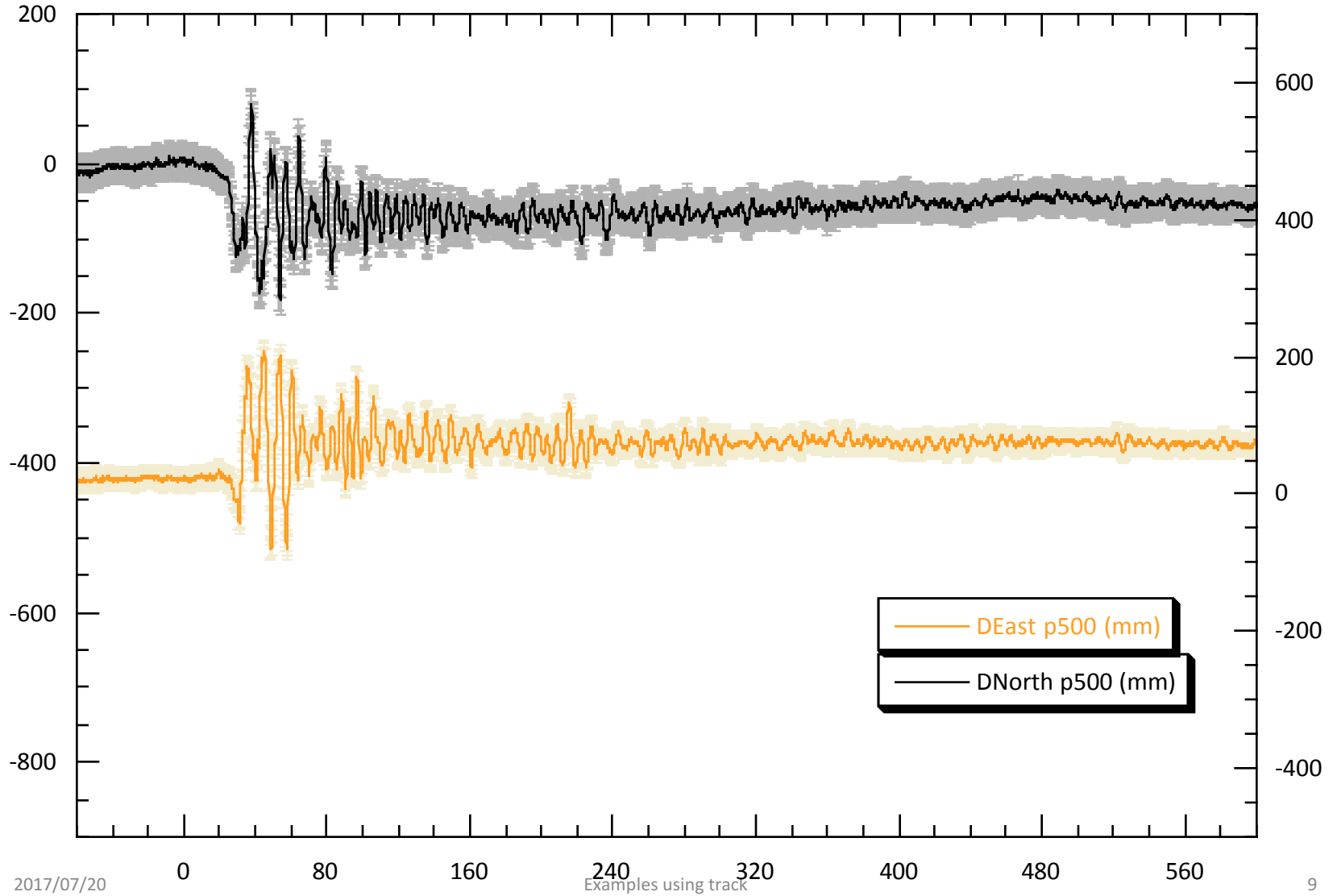
# P496



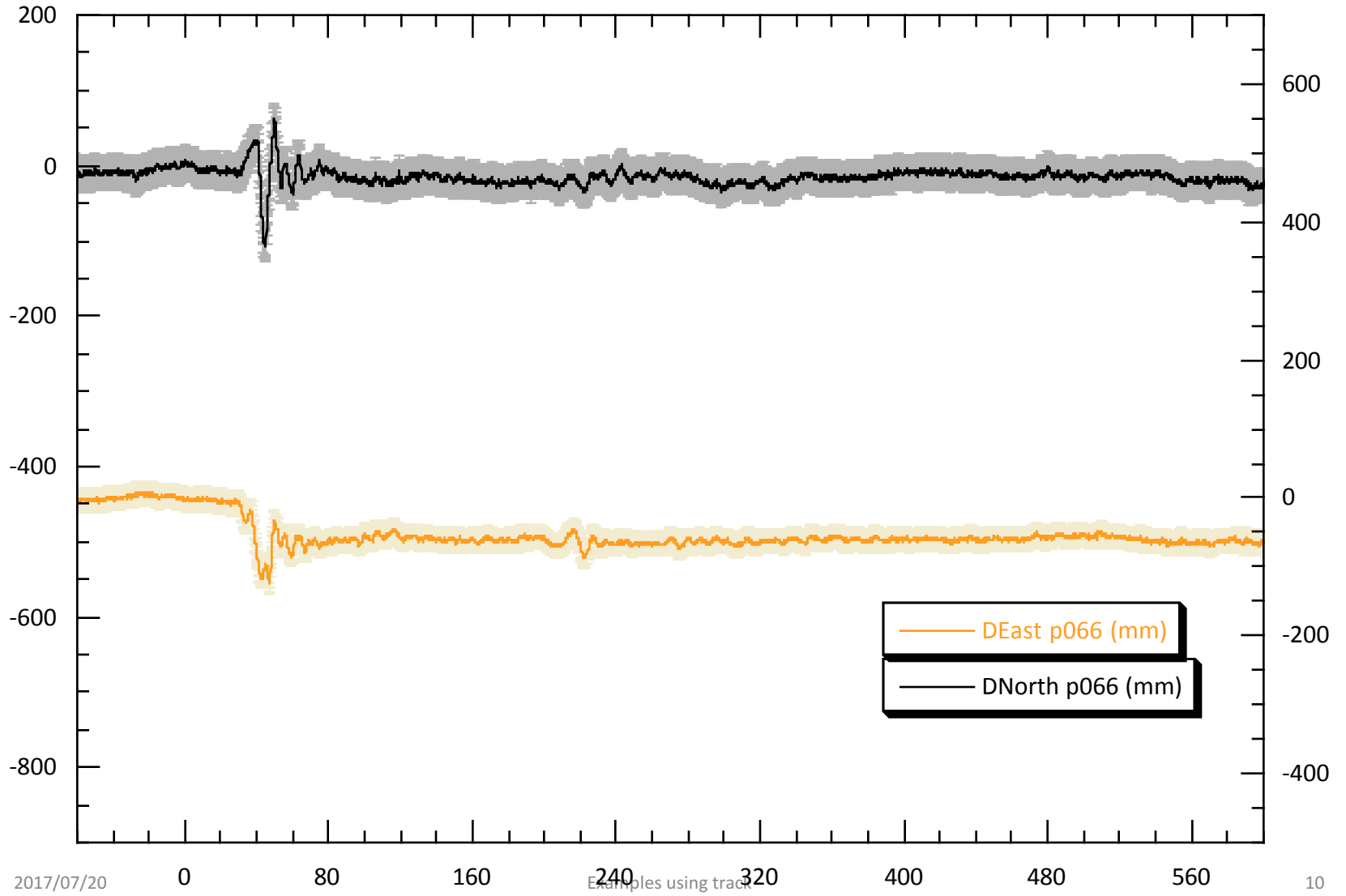
# P494



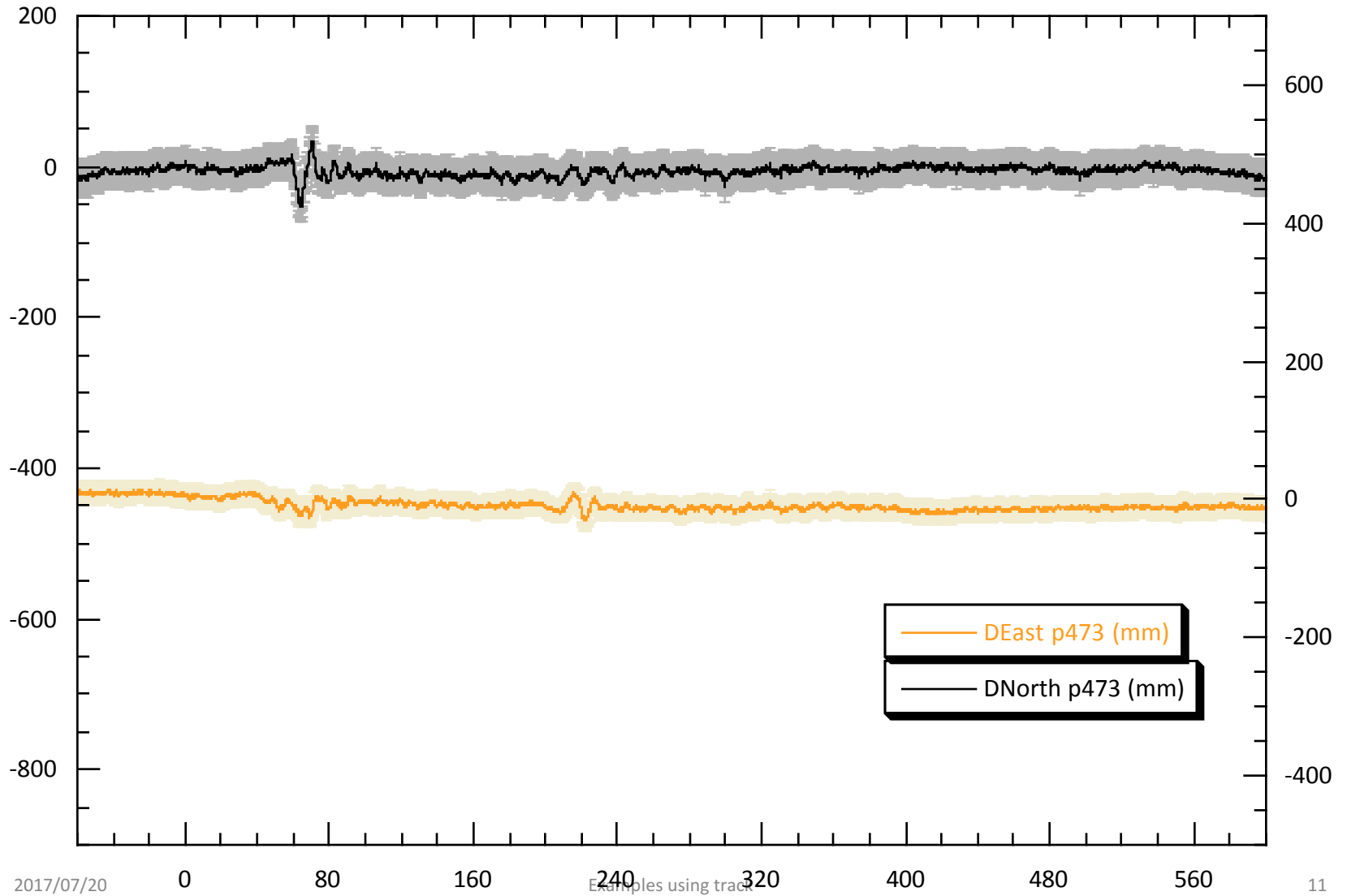
# P500



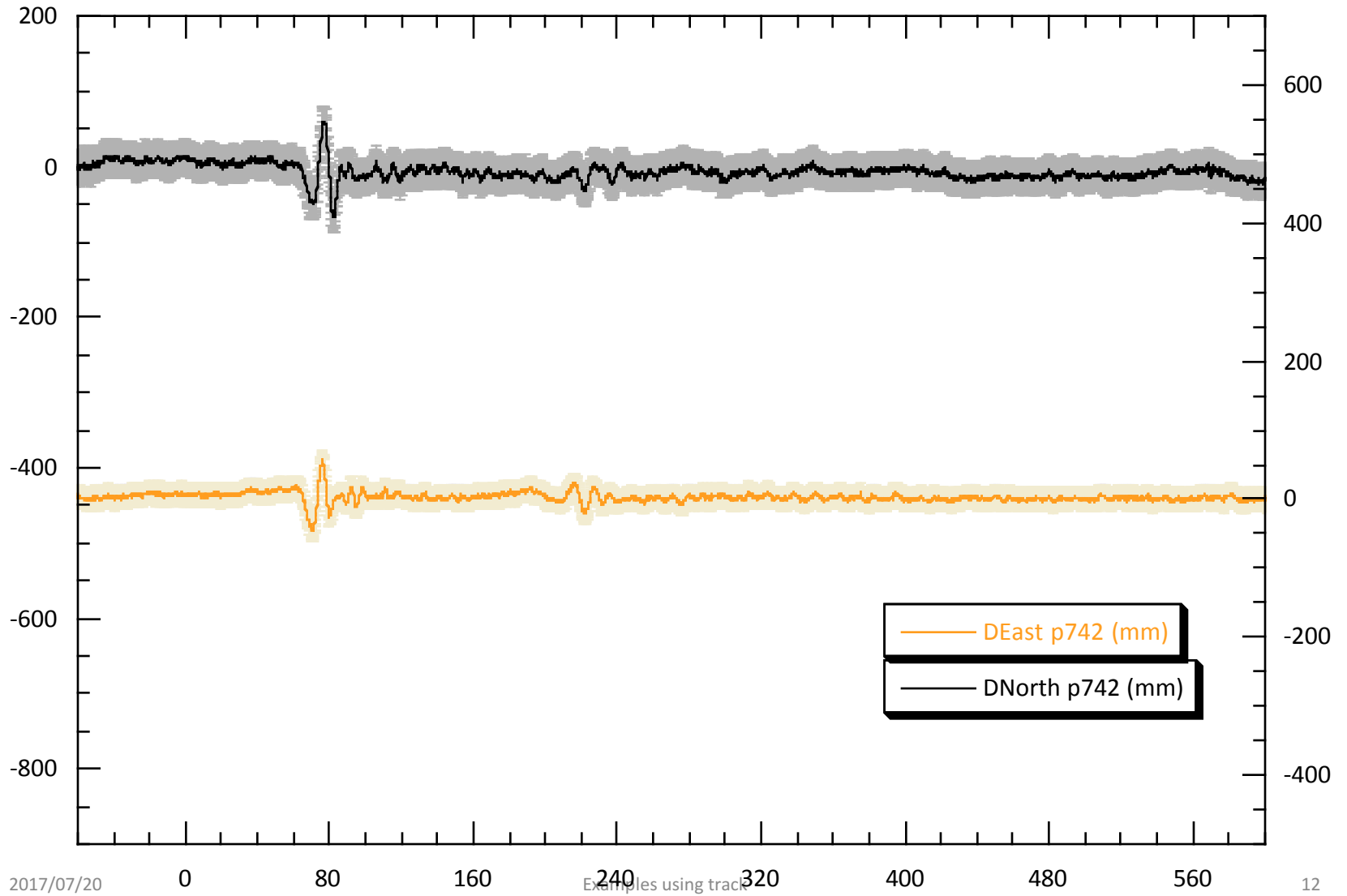
# P066



# P473

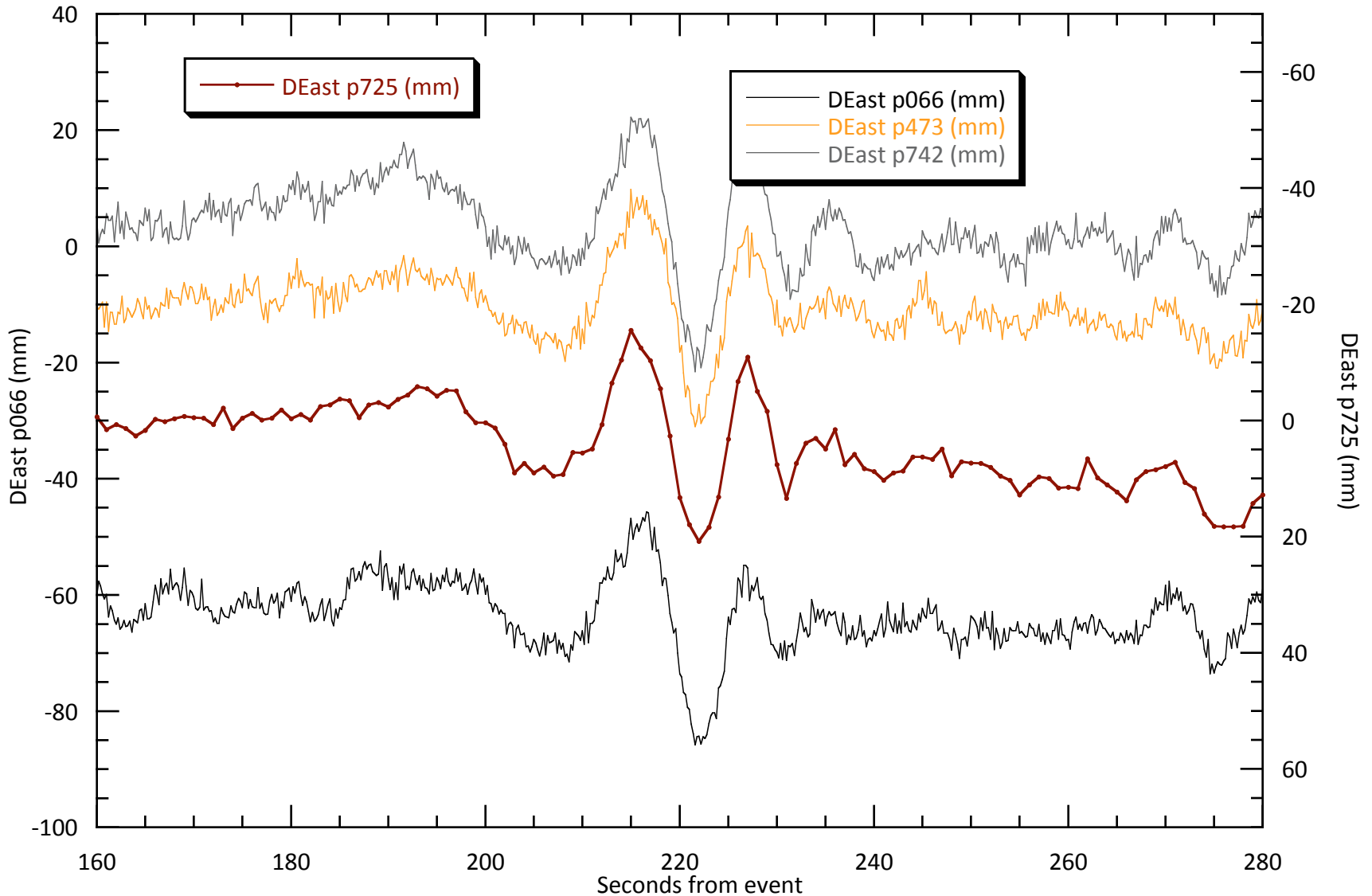


# P742



# Surface wave arrival at P725

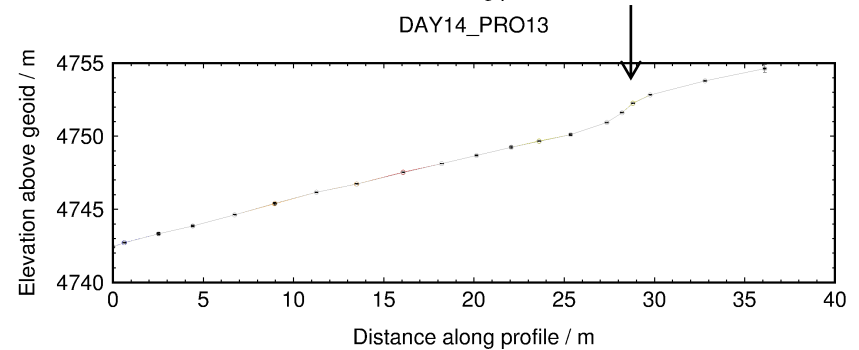
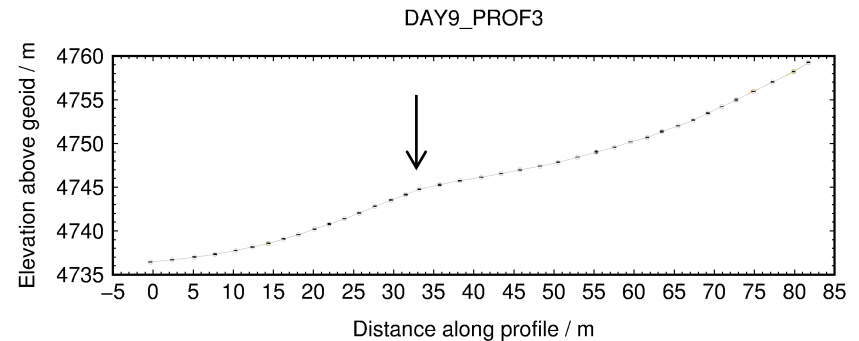
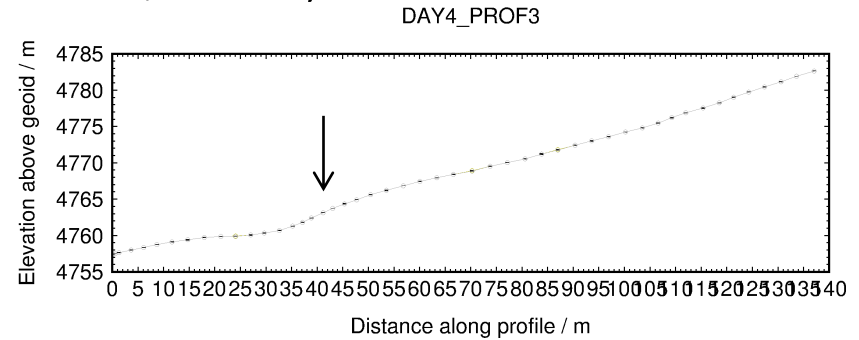
- P725 is ~600 km from epicenter. This signal common to sites is the arrival at the “reference site”





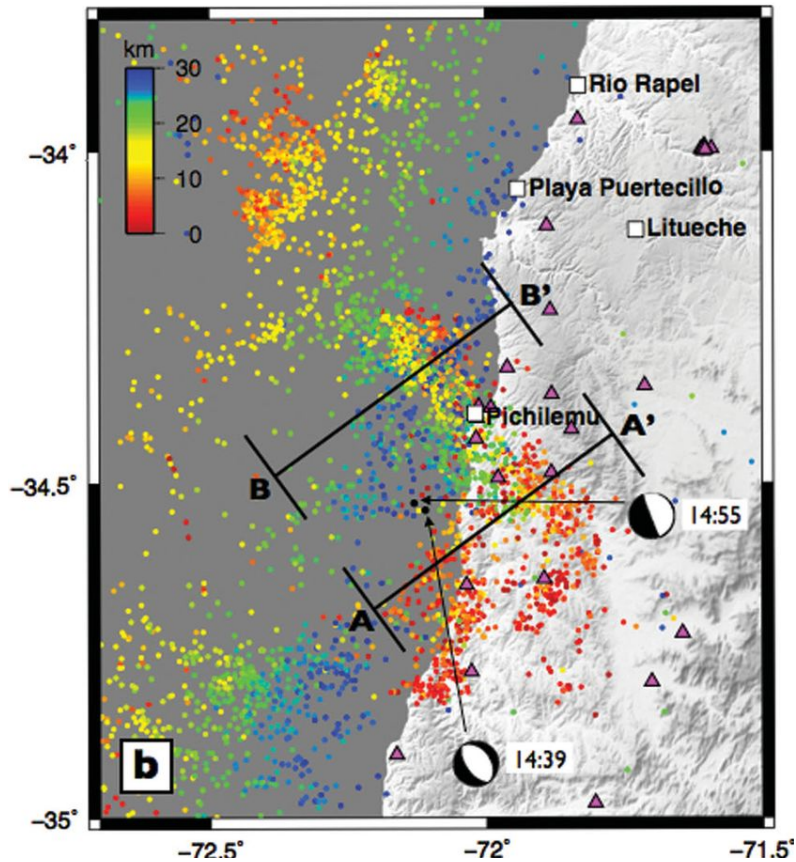
# Example 2: Roving GPS

(from England et al., 2013)



# Example 3: Rapid deformation

(from Ryder et al., 2012)

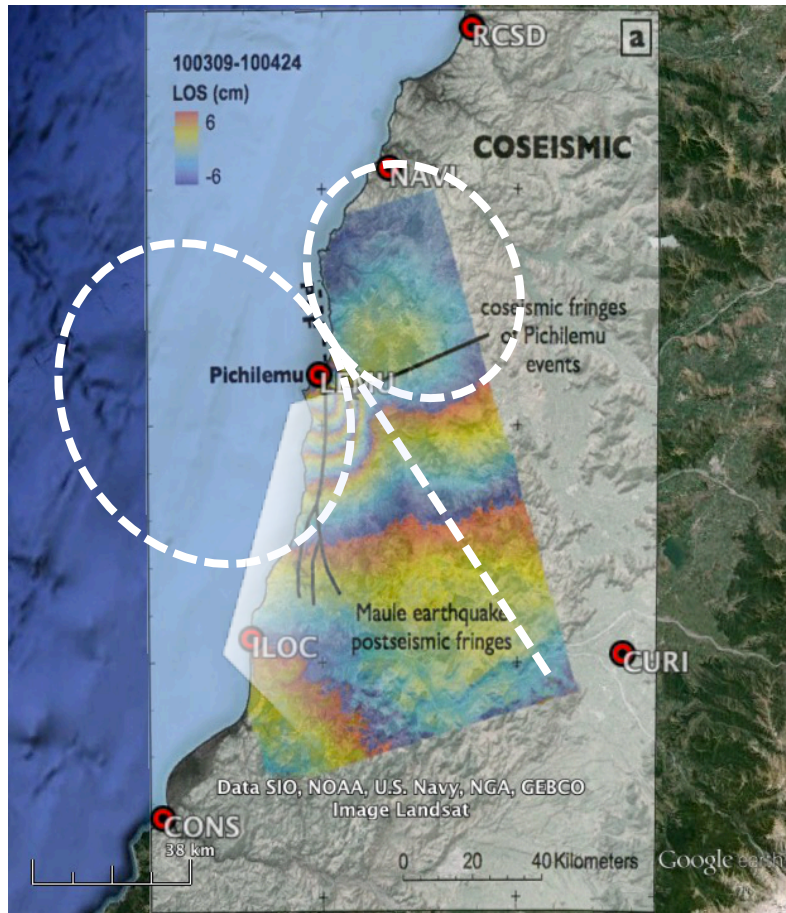


Ryder et al. (2012), Figure 1

- Two earthquakes within 15 minutes of one another
- InSAR shows cumulative deformation with no way to separate events
- Epoch-by-epoch (rather than batch) GPS processing may help...

# Example 3: Rapid deformation

(from Ryder et al., 2012)



## Selecting fixed site:

- CURI is
  - Further from the main subduction earthquake
  - Outside the deformation zone of the major aftershocks
  - Along the nodal (zero deformation) plane of the major aftershocks

Ryder et al. (2012), Figure 3a  
overlaid in Google Earth

# Example 3: Preliminary run Constrained first runs for ambiguities

## Key track commands:

```

site_stats
iloc 10 10 10 0 0 0
lemu 10 10 10 0 0 0
navi 10 10 10 0 0 0
timedep_procs
iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 40 29 2010 03 11 14 40 30
lemu 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 40 29 2010 03 11 14 40 30
navi 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 40 29 2010 03 11 14 40 30
iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 59 2010 03 11 14 56 00
lemu 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 59 2010 03 11 14 56 00
navi 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 59 2010 03 11 14 56 00

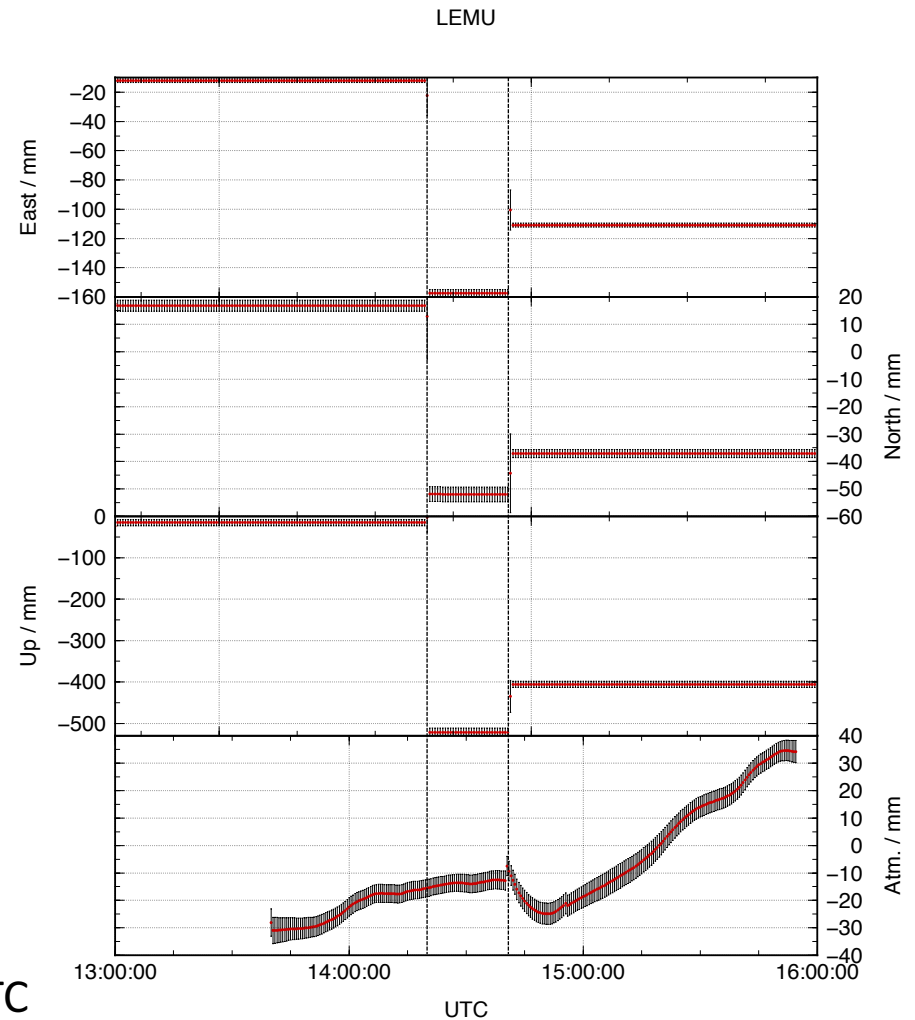
```

## Second run (updated apr):

```

site_stats
iloc 0.02 0.02 0.02 0 0 0
lemu 0.02 0.02 0.02 0 0 0
navi 0.02 0.02 0.02 0 0 0
timedep_procs
iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 40 29 2010 03 11 14 40 30
lemu 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 40 29 2010 03 11 14 40 30
navi 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 40 29 2010 03 11 14 40 30
iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 59 2010 03 11 14 56 00
lemu 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 59 2010 03 11 14 56 00
navi 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 59 2010 03 11 14 56 00
site_pos
...

```



N.B. Remember GPS is in GPS time, not UTC



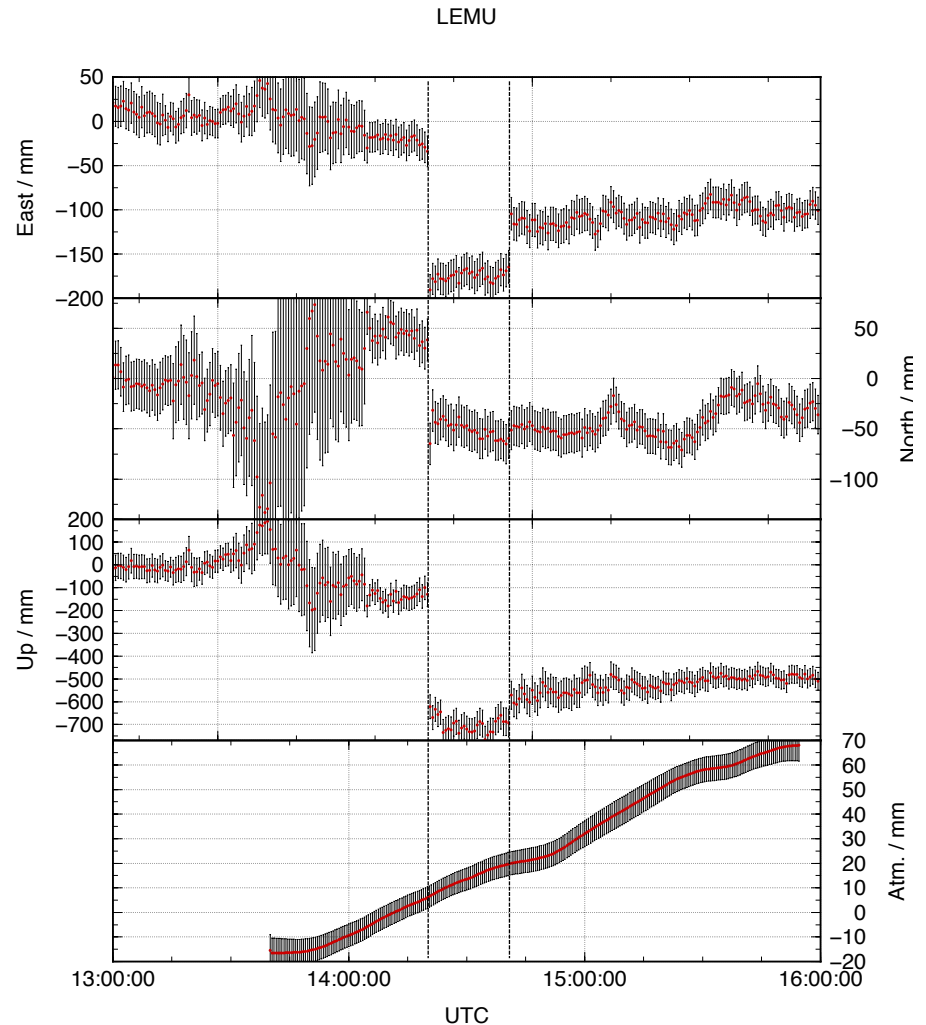
# Example 3: Final run

## Let the data freely define the noise

Read ambiguities from preliminary, constrained run, e.g  
`grep 'FINAL' sum-file > track.amb`

Key track commands:

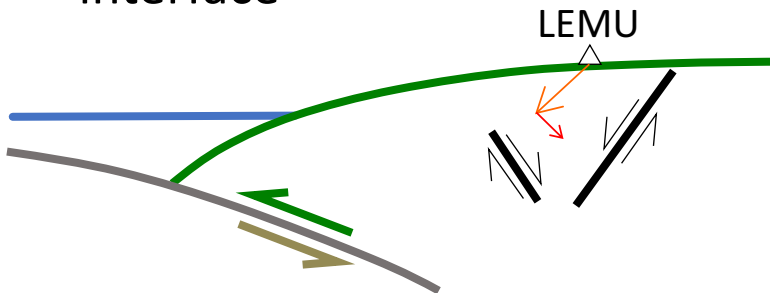
```
site_stats
iloc 10 10 10 1 1 1
lemu 10 10 10 1 1 1
navi 10 10 10 1 1 1
#timedep_procns
# iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 39 52 2010 03 11 14 40 00
# lemu 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 39 52 2010 03 11 14 40 00
# navi 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 39 52 2010 03 11 14 40 00
# iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 35 2010 03 11 14 56 00
# lemu 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 35 2010 03 11 14 56 00
# navi 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 35 2010 03 11 14 56 00
ambin_file track.amb
```



# Example 3: track alters perspective

## Initial hypothesis

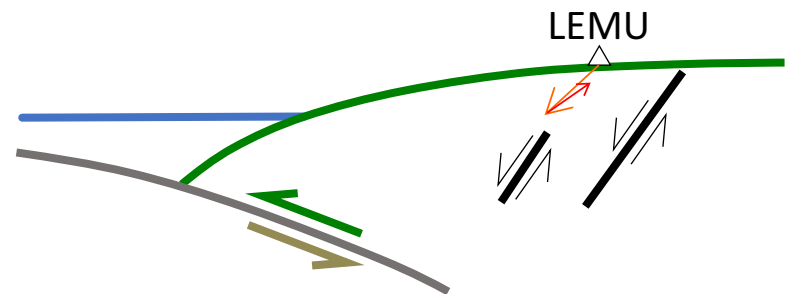
- Earthquakes took place on antithetic normal faults in the upper plate of subduction interface



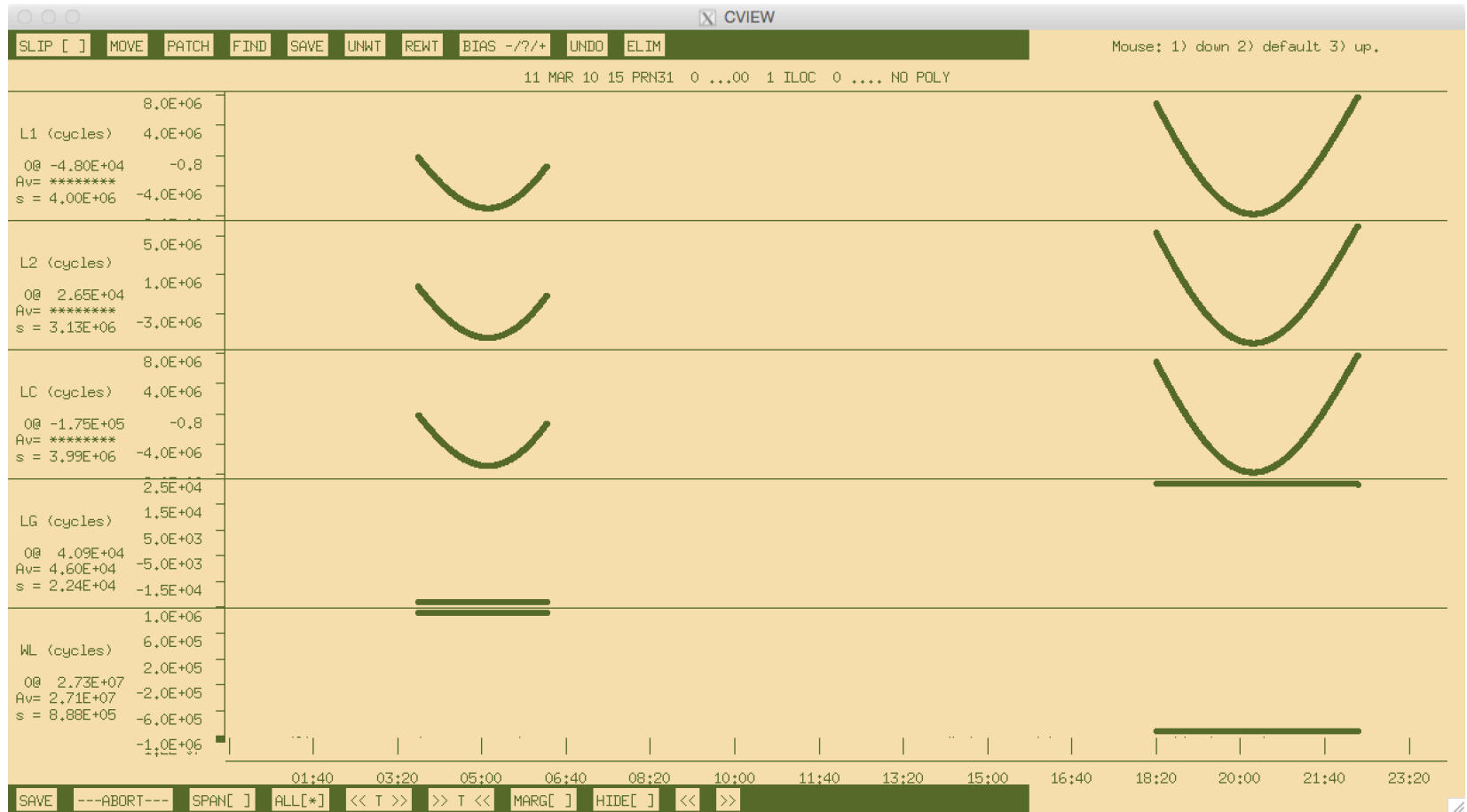
- But cGPS site LEMU experiences opposite vertical motion due to first and second earthquakes

## Final conclusion

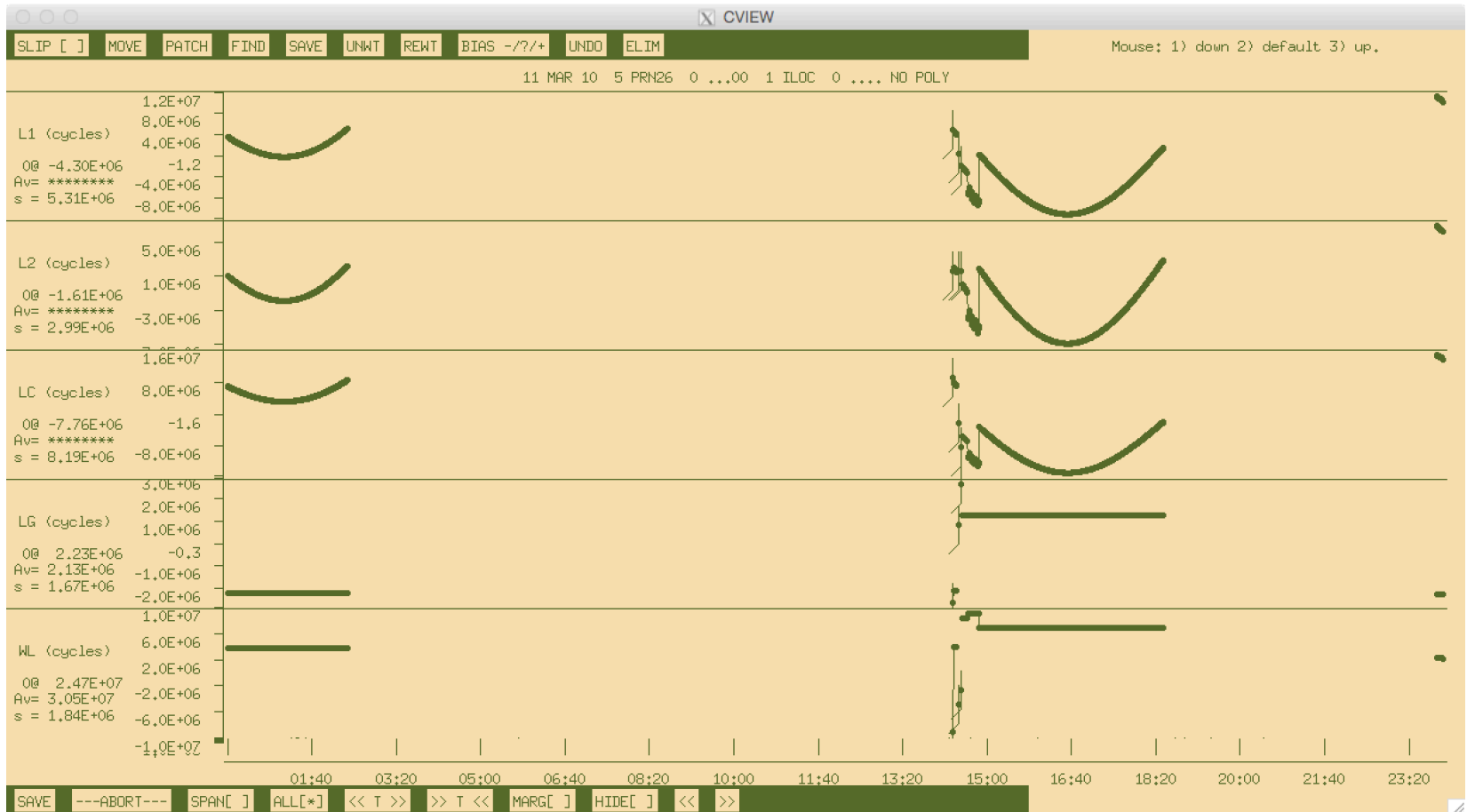
- LEMU is on the hanging wall of first earthquake and footwall of second
- Therefore faults must be synthetic normal faults



# A good satellite in cview

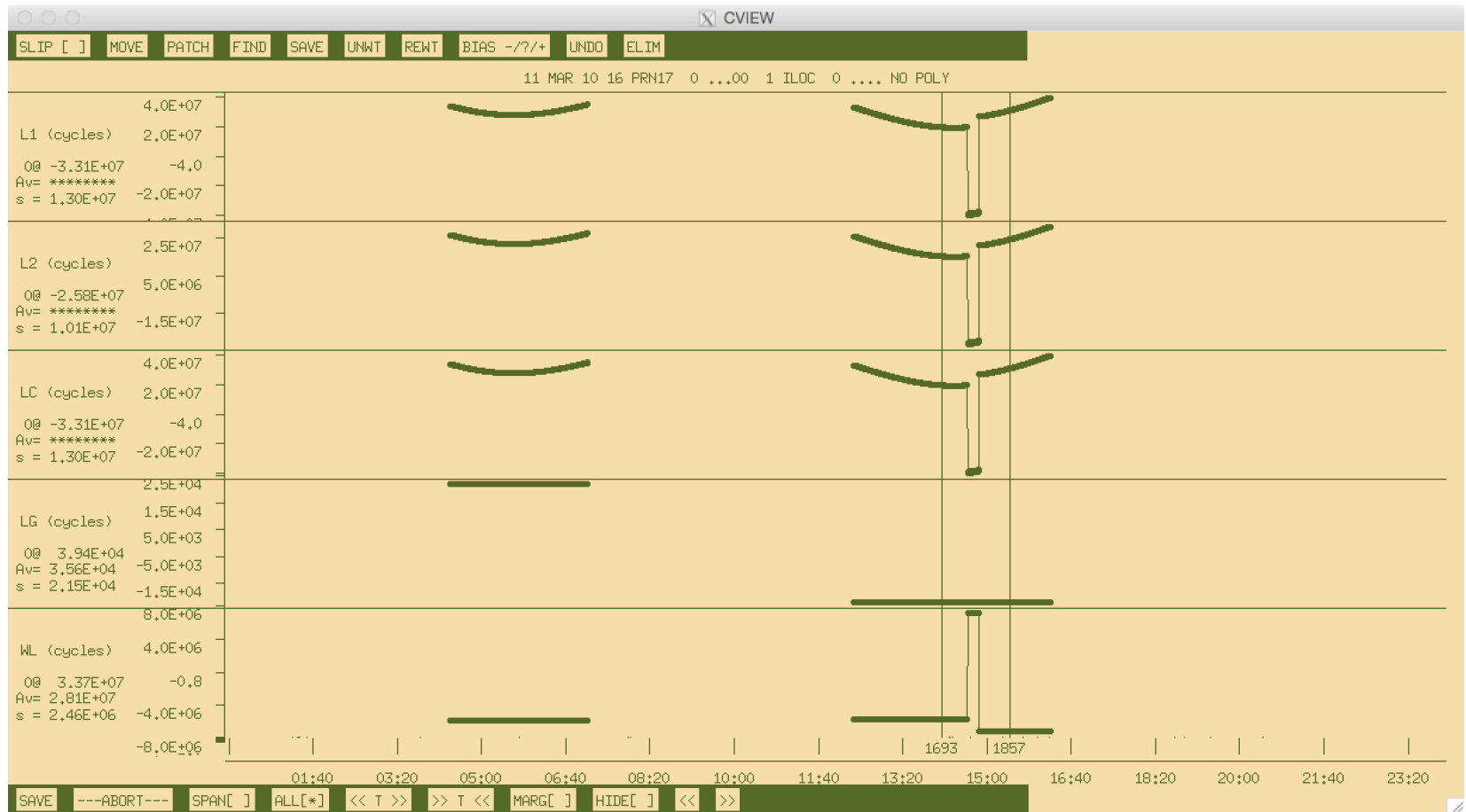


# A satellite with some problems cview

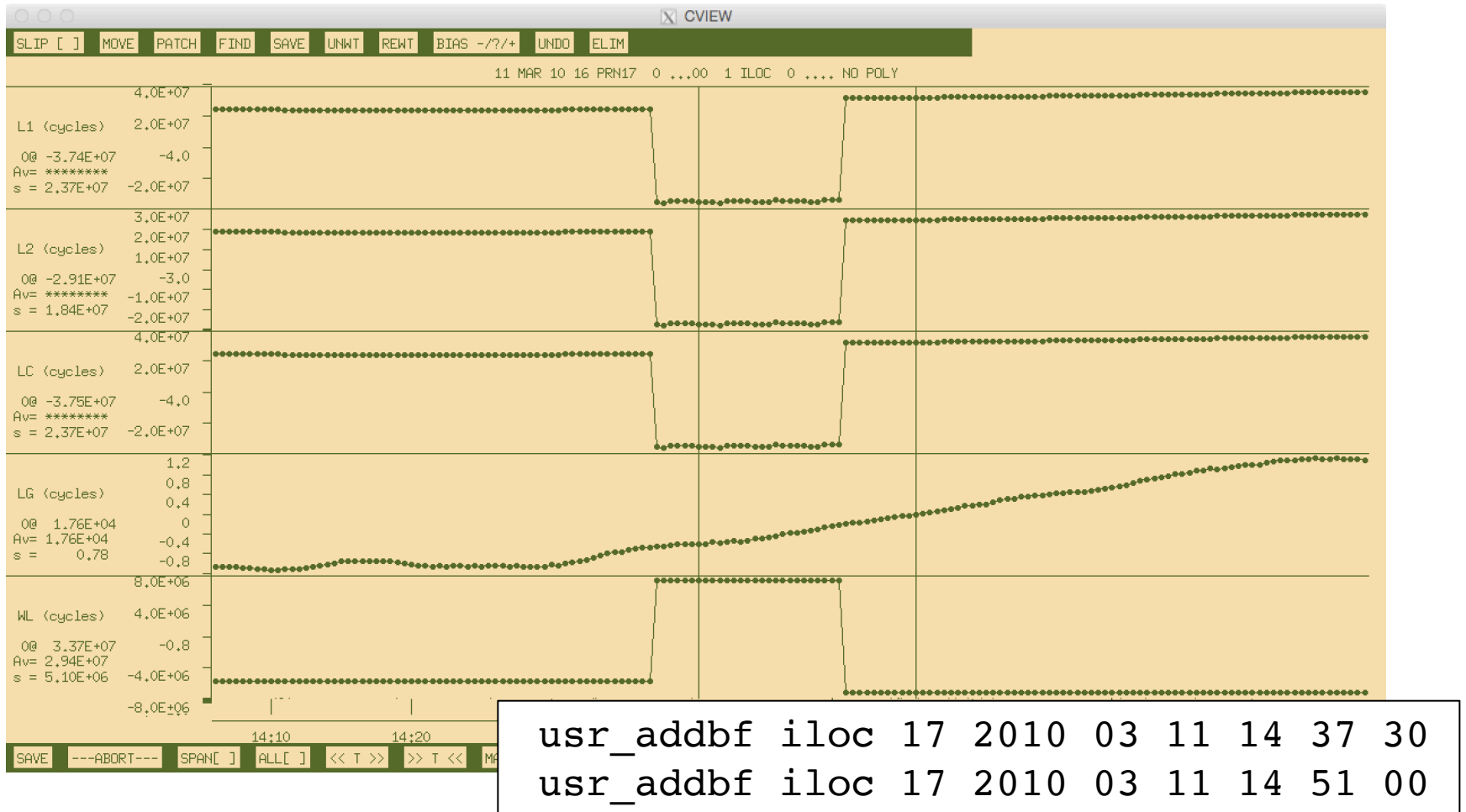




# A problematic satellite in cview



# A problematic satellite in cview



# Example 4: Episodic and continuous deformation

## **GAMIT/GLOBK processing**

- Process network of available data at nearby sites
- Find candidate stable fixed site(s)
- Ensure accurate coordinate coordinates for fixed site(s)

## **track processing**

- Use network of nearby, bedrock sites as base sites for kinematic processing of ice-flow
- One fixed site natural but multiple constrained sites may provide redundancy
- Ambiguities must still be resolved correctly

# Building the static network

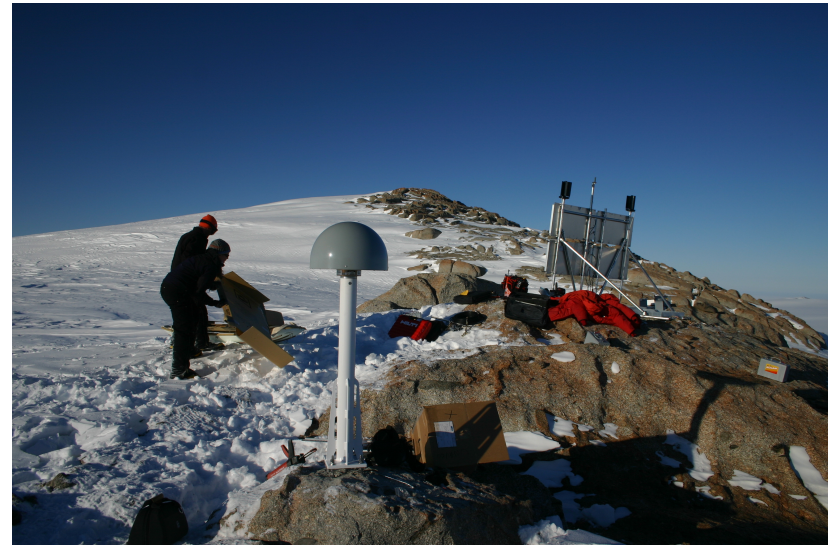
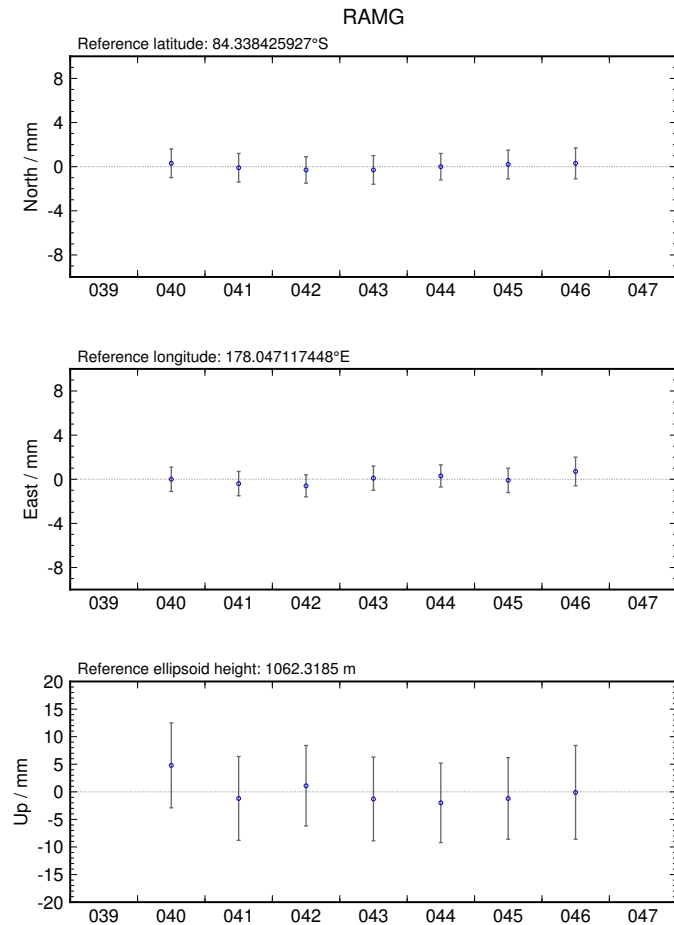
<http://www.unavco.org/data/gps-gnss/data-access-methods/dai2/app/dai2.html>

The screenshot displays the UNAVCO Data Archive Interface v2. The main content area shows a table of search results with columns for 4chID, interval, name, lat, lon, earliest data, and latest data. The table lists 10 stations, including ABBZ, AMU2, BACK, BEAN, BENN, BERP, BOAR, BOMZ, and BREN. Below the table is a map of Antarctica with green squares representing station locations. The interface includes several panels: Metadata (with search filters and options), Spatial (with bounding box and radius tools), and Temporal (with filter options). A right-hand side panel shows a Download Cart with a Summary section indicating 0 files and 0.0 b of data. The UNAVCO logo is visible at the top center of the interface.

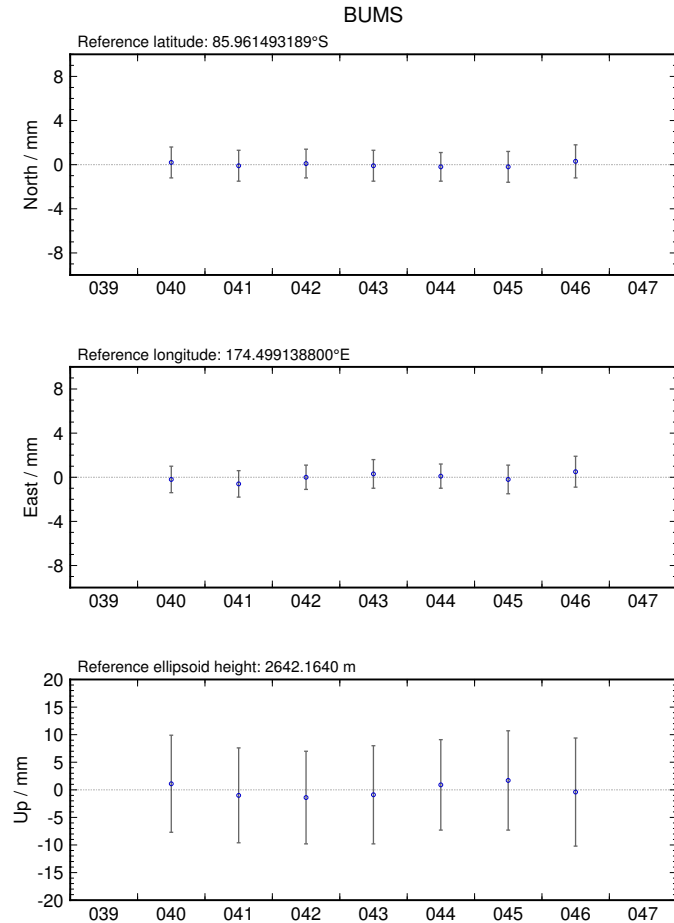
| 4chID | interval | name                    | lat      | lon       | earliest data     | latest data       |    |
|-------|----------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|----|
| ABBZ  | 15.0 sec | Abbott Peak             | -77.4569 | 166.9089  | 2003 Jan 06 21:58 | 2015 Jun 08 23:59 | IP |
| AMU2  | 15.0 sec | Amundsen Scott South I  | -89.9989 | -110.754  | 2005 Nov 03 19:20 | 2015 Jun 08 23:59 | IP |
| BACK  | 30.0 sec | Backer Island           | -74.4304 | -102.4782 | 2011 Dec 27 02:00 | 2015 Jun 08 23:59 | IP |
| BEAN  | 15.0 sec | Bean Peaks              | -75.9563 | -69.3022  | 2010 Jan 07 19:35 | 2010 Sep 09 03:41 | CA |
| BENN  | 30.0 sec | Bennett Nunatak         | -84.7865 | -116.4598 | 2010 Dec 15 16:14 | 2015 Jun 08 23:59 | IP |
| BERP  | 30.0 sec | Bear Peninsula          | -74.5459 | -111.8846 | 2011 Jan 11 02:04 | 2015 Jun 08 23:59 | IP |
| BOAR  | 30.0 sec | Pine Island Glacier Cam | -75.0439 | -100.5927 | 2012 Jan 09 00:50 | 2014 Apr 03 23:59 | Ar |
| BOMZ  | 15.0 sec | Bombs                   | -77.5089 | 167.4402  | 2003 Jan 09 23:42 | 2014 Oct 09 11:33 | IP |
| BREN  | 30.0 sec | Brennecke Nunataks      | -72.6729 | -63.0258  | 2006 Dec 28 22:17 | 2010 Jul 13 23:59 | Br |

Ice flow or bedrock?

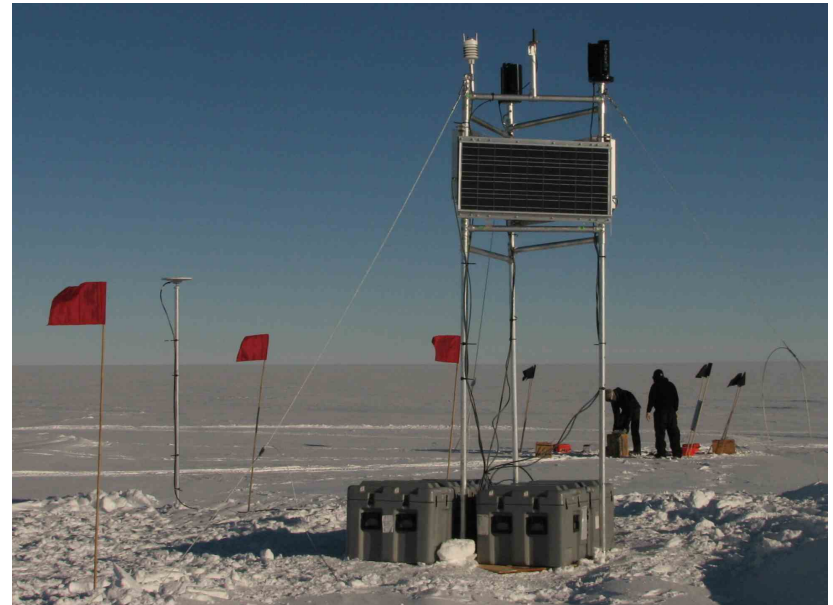
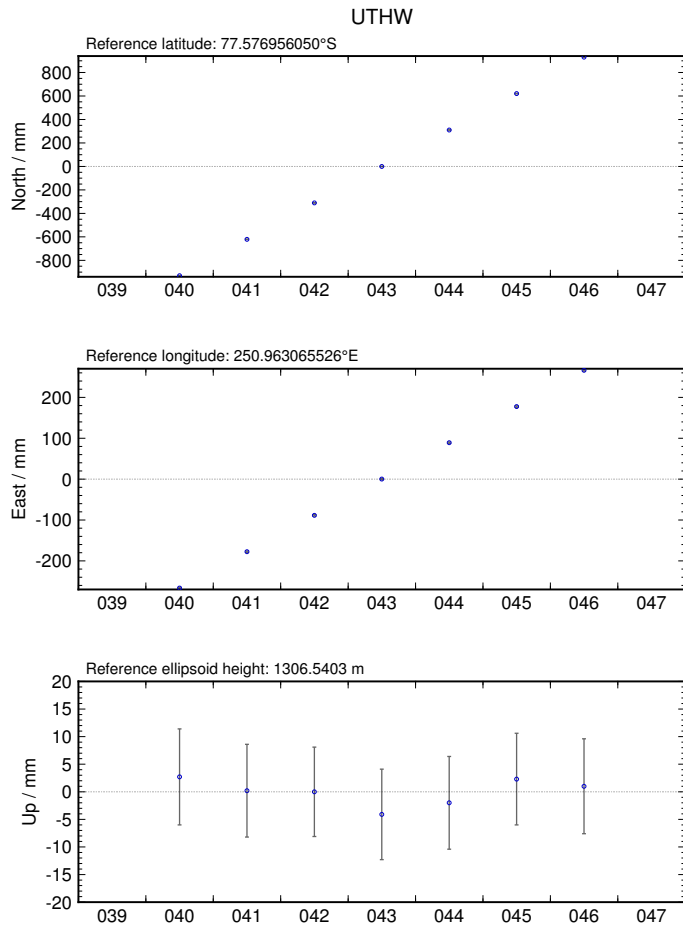
# Ice flow or bedrock?



# Ice flow or bedrock?

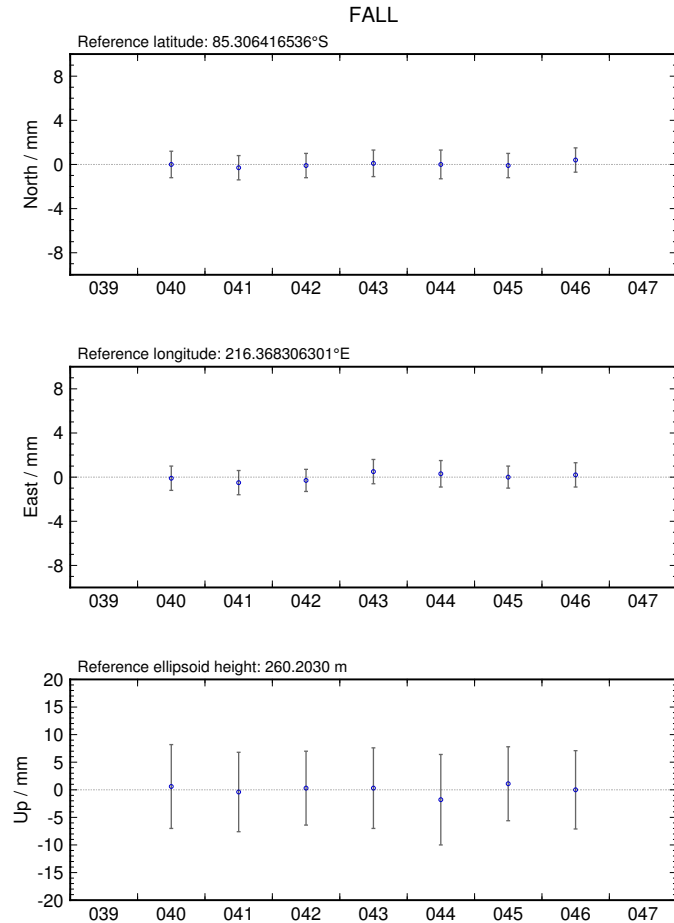


# Ice flow or bedrock?

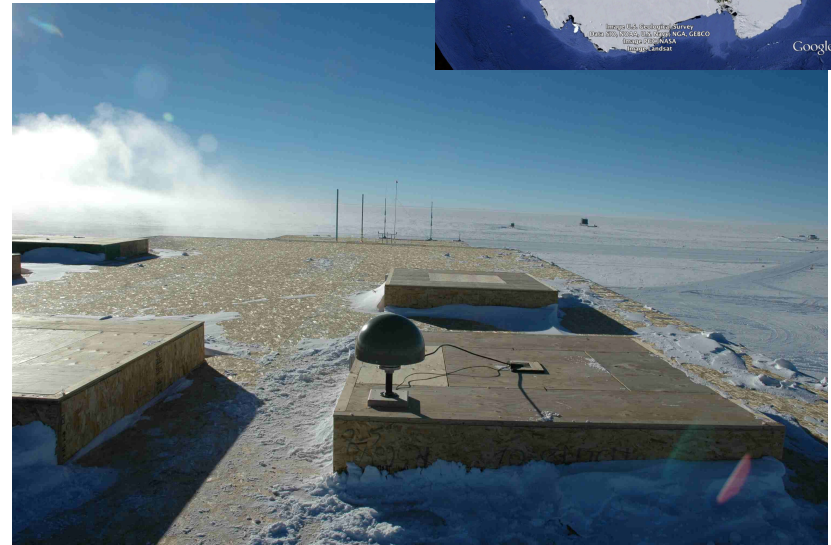
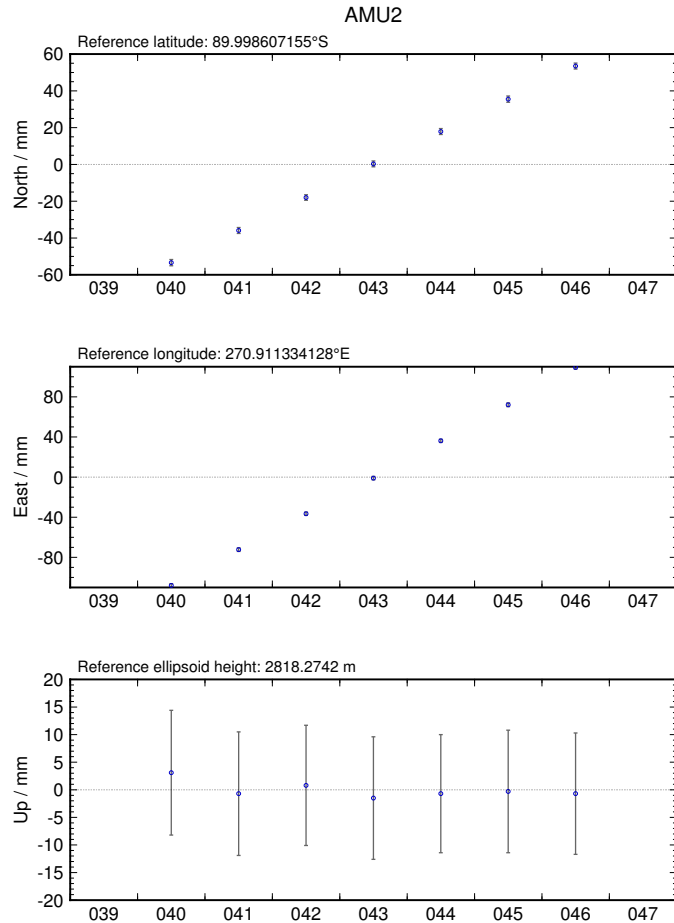




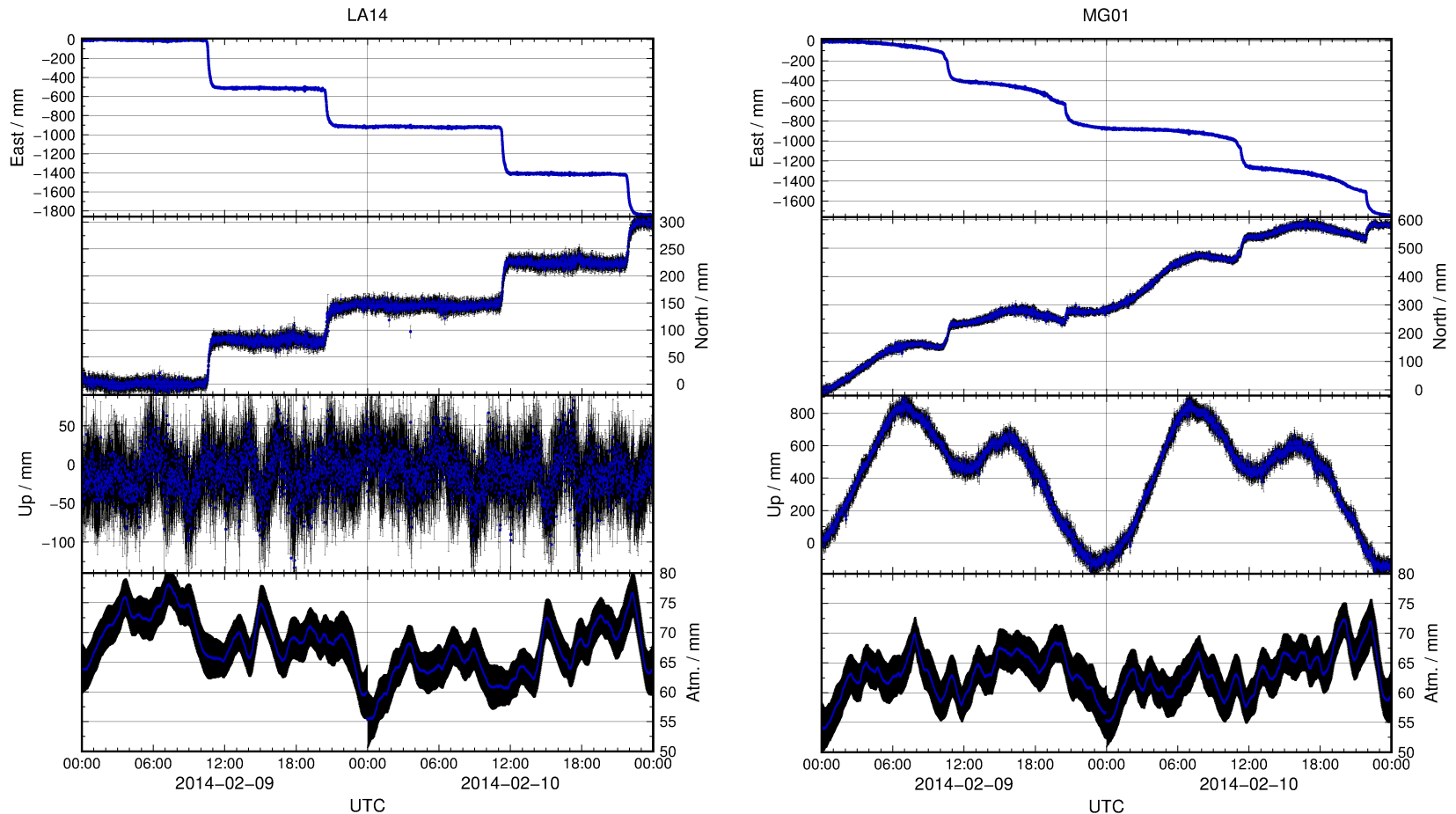
# Ice flow or bedrock?



# Ice flow or bedrock?



# Kinematic results using FALL, RAMG and BUMS as fixed sites\*



\* FALL is the declared fixed site ("F" flag under "obs\_file" option); RAMG and BUMS are technically kinematic sites ("K" flag) but are constrained by zero process noise.

# Experiment-specific constraints

## Justification

- We wish to apply our own temporal constraints (we have moving sites), so let's be clear on units
- Atmosphere is more stable in Antarctica (cold, high pressure)
  - Evident in daily GAMIT processing "o"-files
- Previous studies show maximum displacement rates of 0.5 m over 30 mins (but loosen temporal constraints for final solution with "ambin\_file")

## Key track commands

```
time_unit second
```

```
atm_stats
```

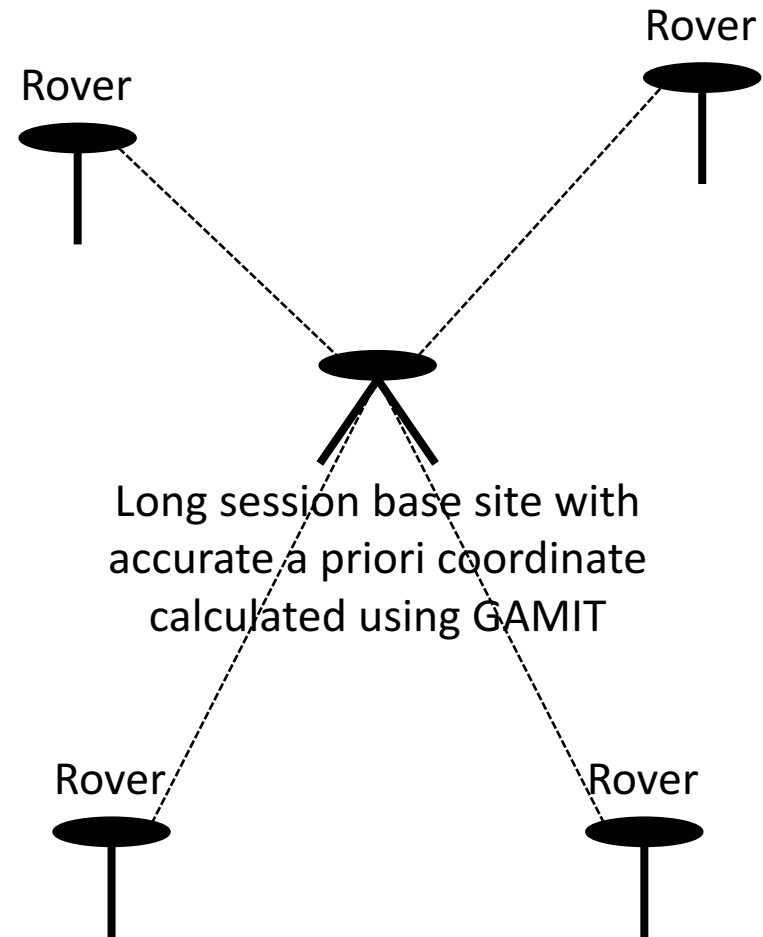
```
FALL 0.1 0.0001 0  
RAMG 0.1 0.0001 0  
:      :      :      :
```

```
site_stats
```

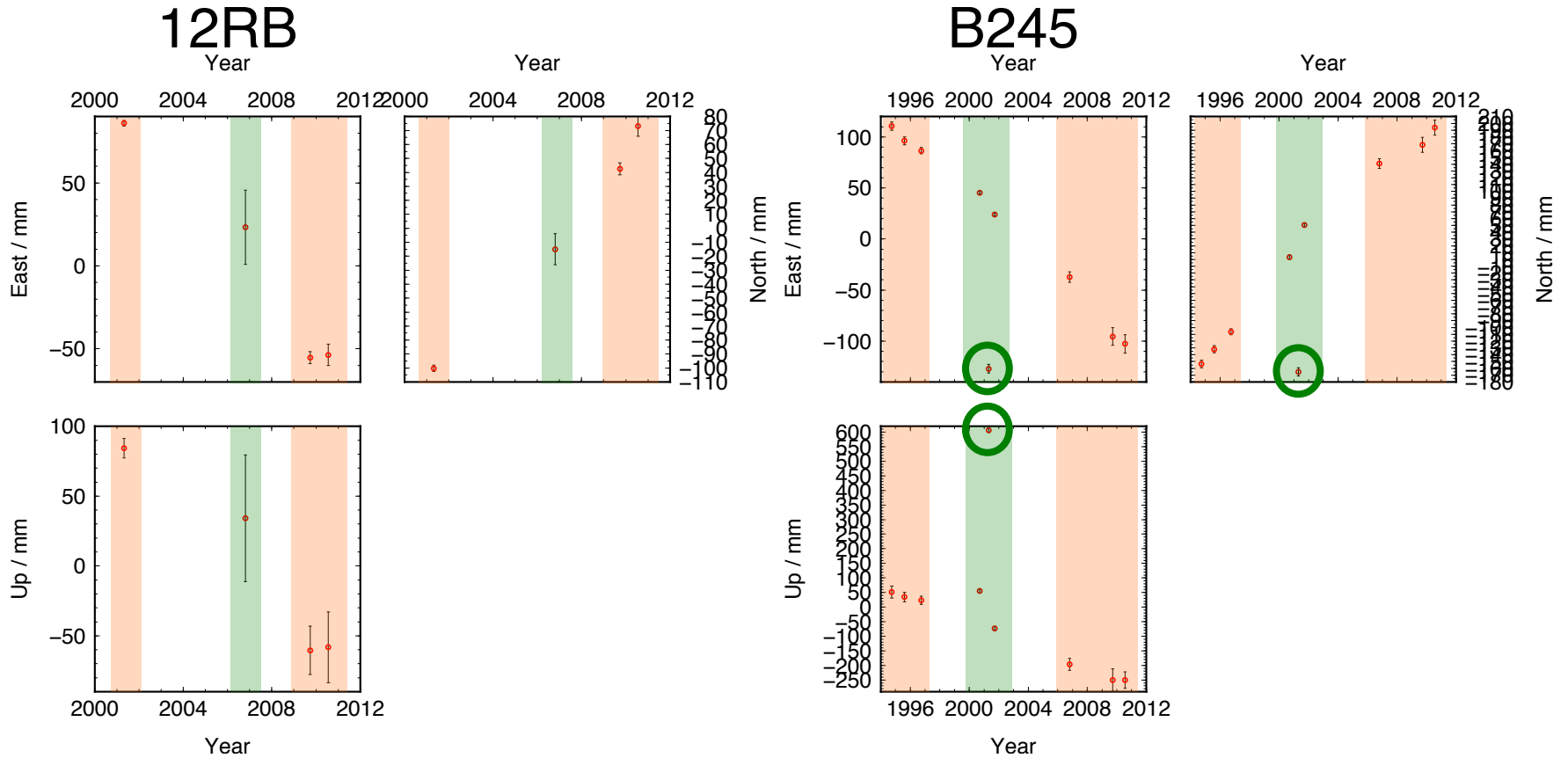
```
FALL 10 10 10 0 0 0  
RAMG 10 10 10 0 0 0  
:      :      :      :      :  
LA14 10 10 10 0.1 0.1 0.1  
MG01 10 10 10 0.1 0.1 0.1
```

# Example 5: Short-static occupations

- Short spans of data (e.g. 30 minutes) may be processed with GAMIT
- Risk of all data being removed during cleaning (AUTCLN) if not high quality
- track may be used in “short-static” approach with fixed, continuously recording and well positioned base site



# Example 5: Short-static occupations







Sometimes, this happens...

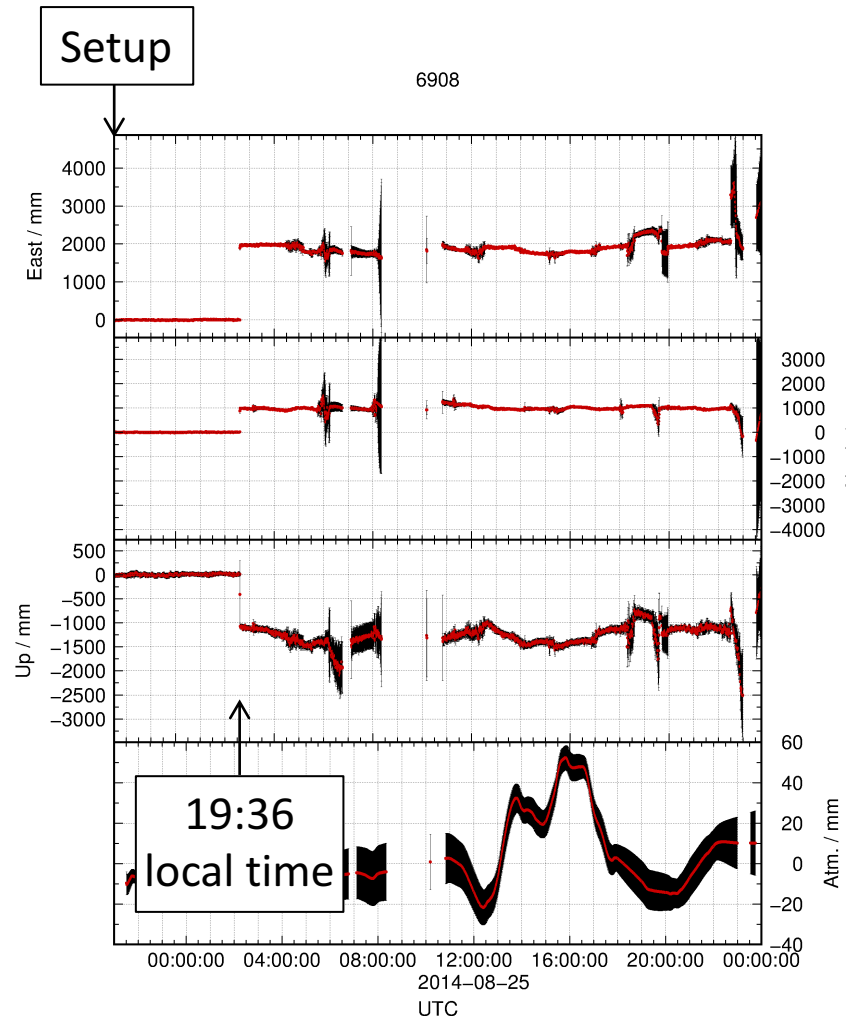


Photographs courtesy of Gareth Funning (University of California, Riverside)



# Example 6: Deciphering interference

- First, run track with loose constraints to identify probable epoch of disturbance
- Update a priori position and re-run track for solution
- Re-run teqc with “-e” option to truncate RINEX file at epoch of disturbance so as not to propagate bad data





# Example 6: A complex example

