



# Examples using track

T. A. Herring<sup>1</sup>   M. A. Floyd<sup>1</sup>   M. Perry<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA*

<sup>2</sup>*University of Montana, Missoula, MT, USA*

GPS Data Processing and Analysis with GAMIT/GLOBK and track  
Hotel Soluxe, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan  
2–7 July 2018

[http://geoweb.mit.edu/~floyd/courses/gg/201807\\_Bishkek/](http://geoweb.mit.edu/~floyd/courses/gg/201807_Bishkek/)

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

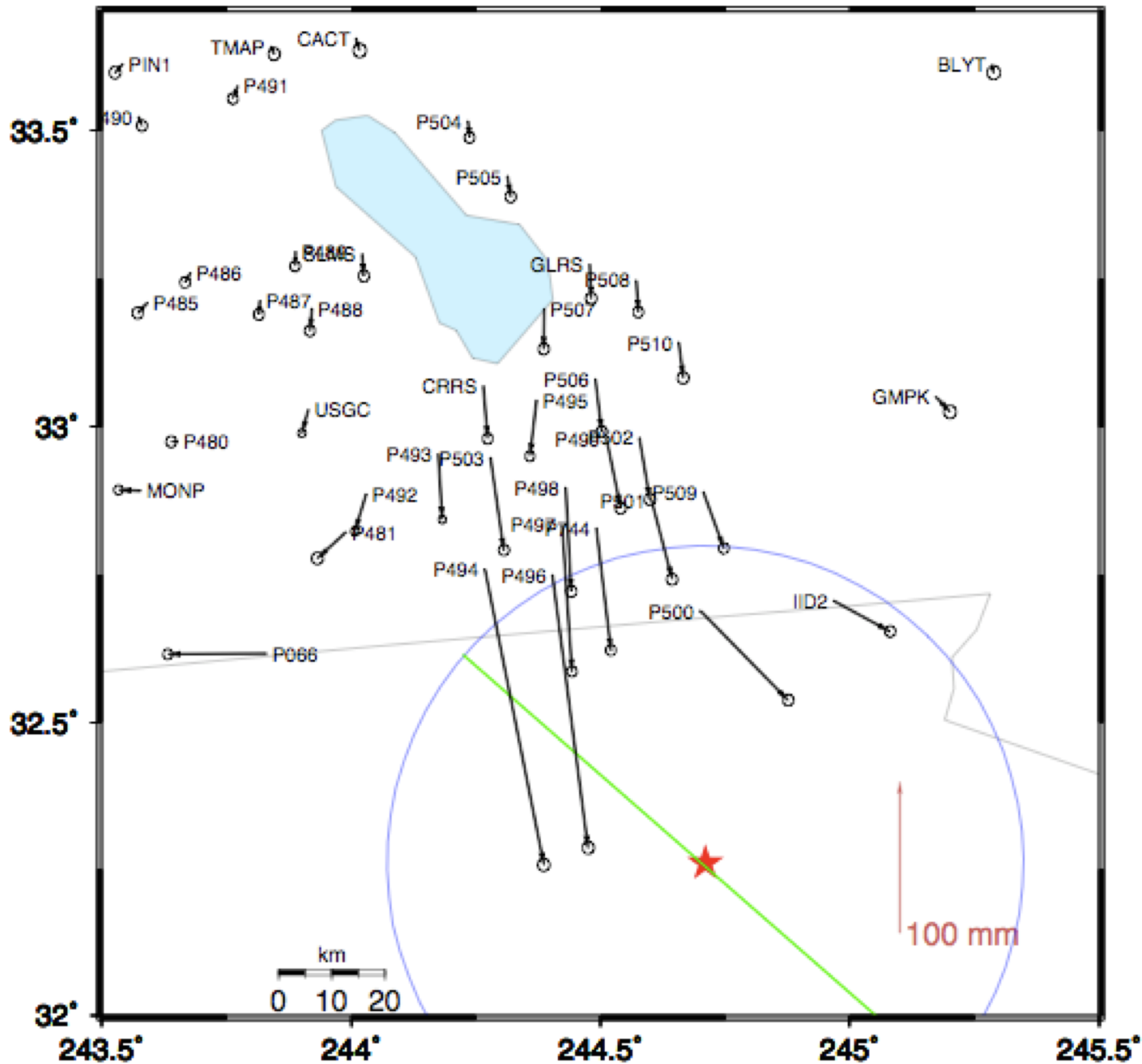
# Outline

- 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.

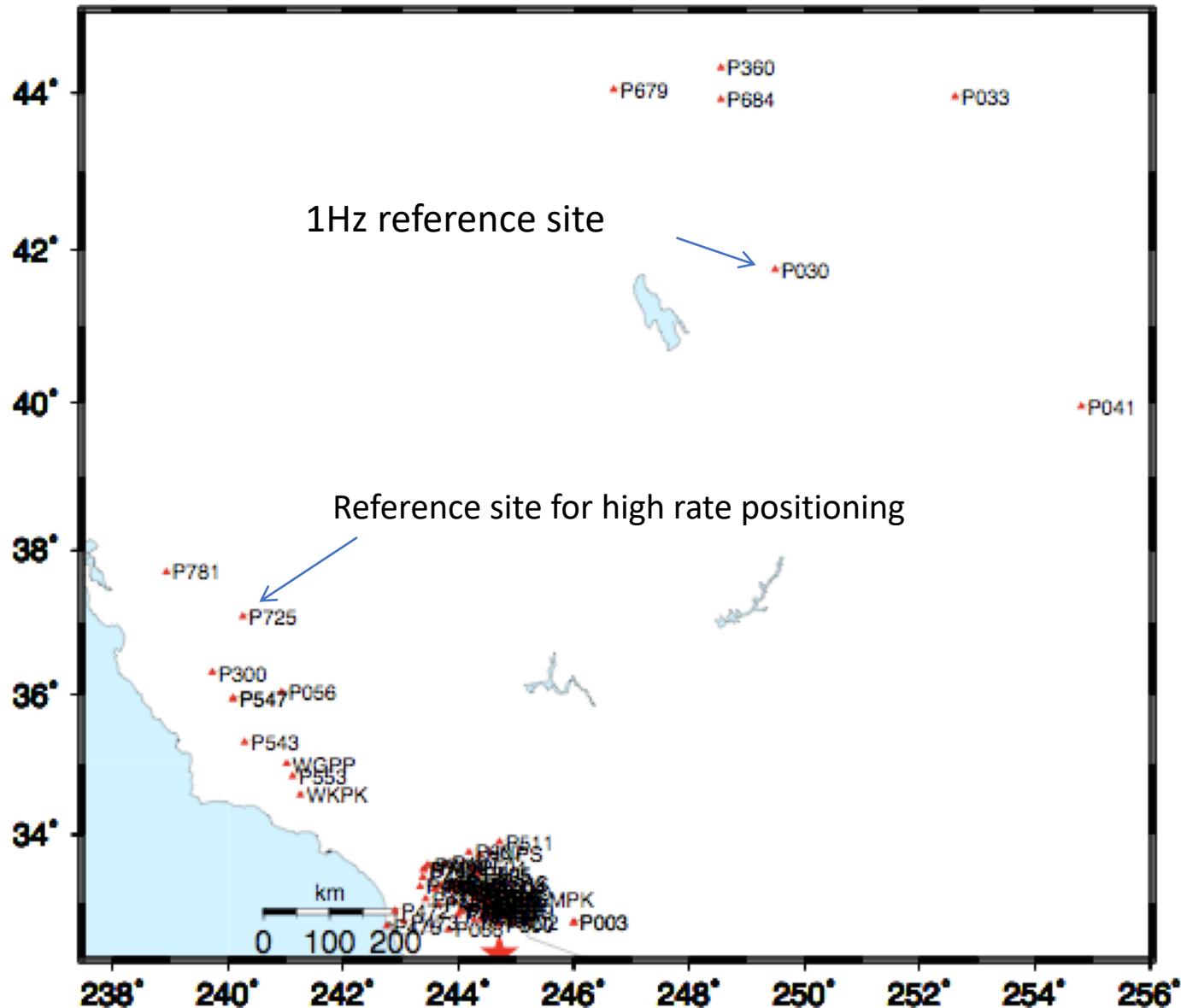


## Zoom around border

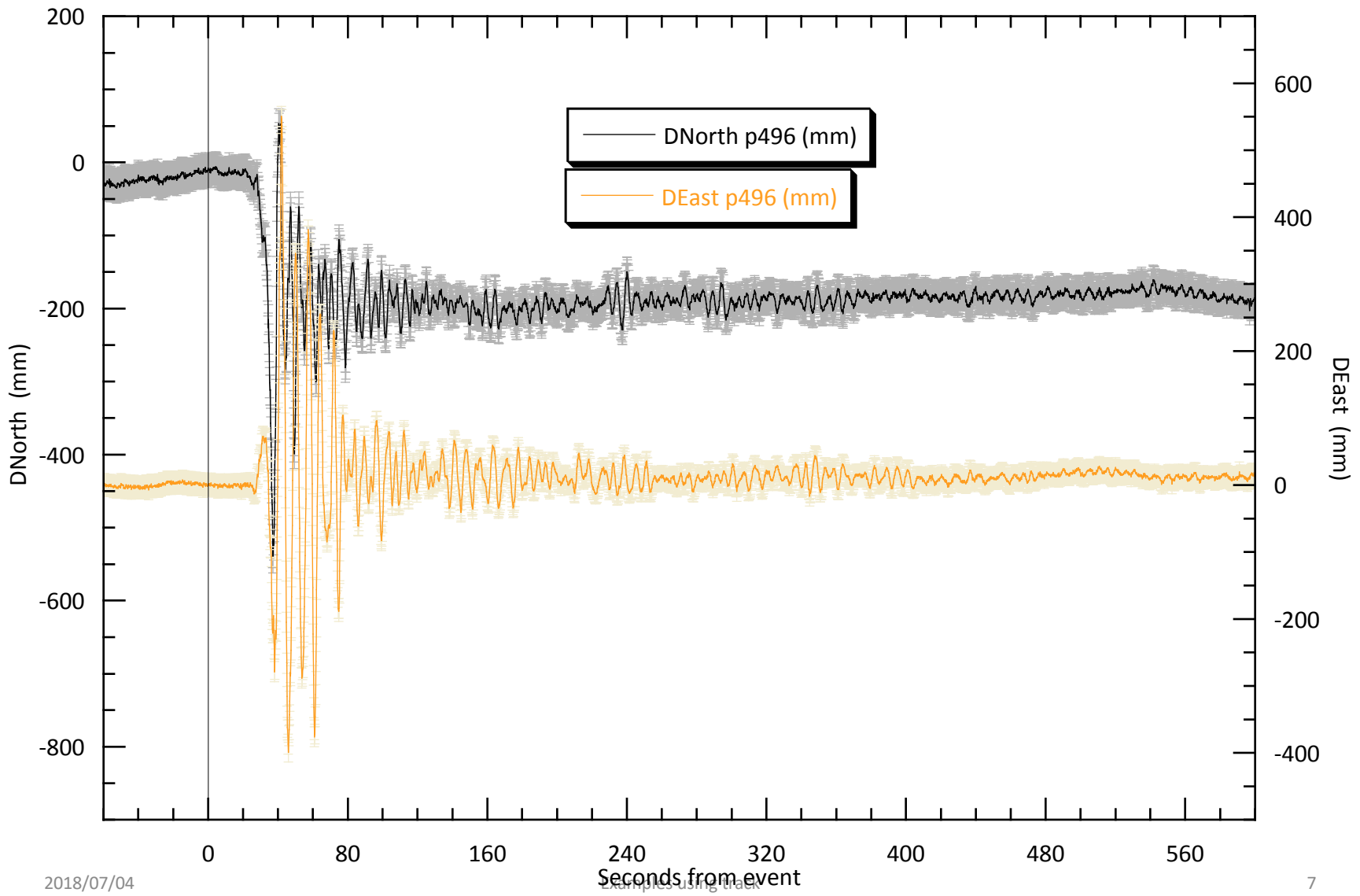
- Sites near the epicenter.
- Blue circle is 60 km radius
- Displacements  
P494 200 mm  
P496 182 mm  
P497 97 mm  
...  
P491 9 mm

# High-rate GPS site download

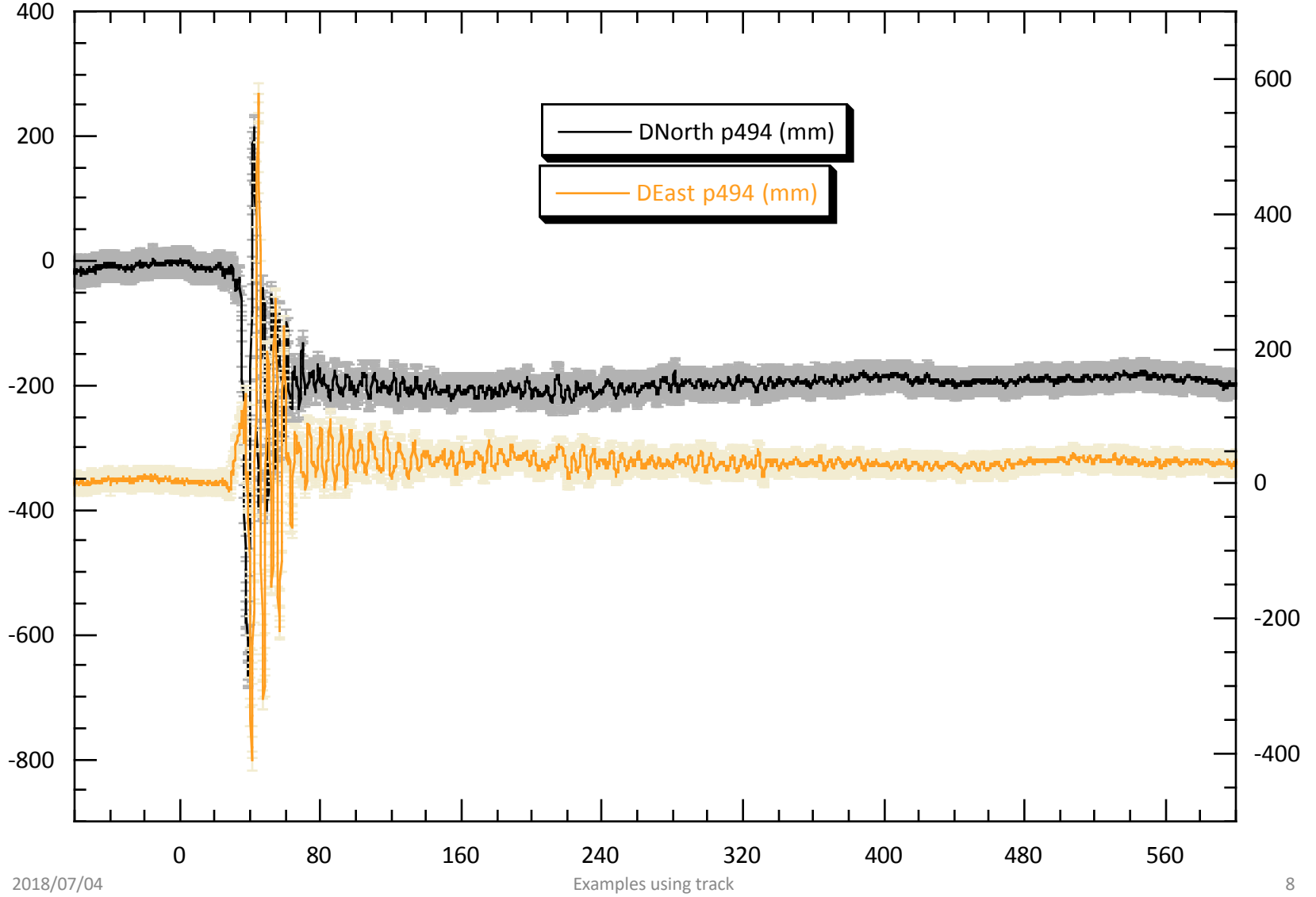
- High rate data from these sites downloaded after event.
- Most sites are 5-Hz; more distant sites are 1-Hz.



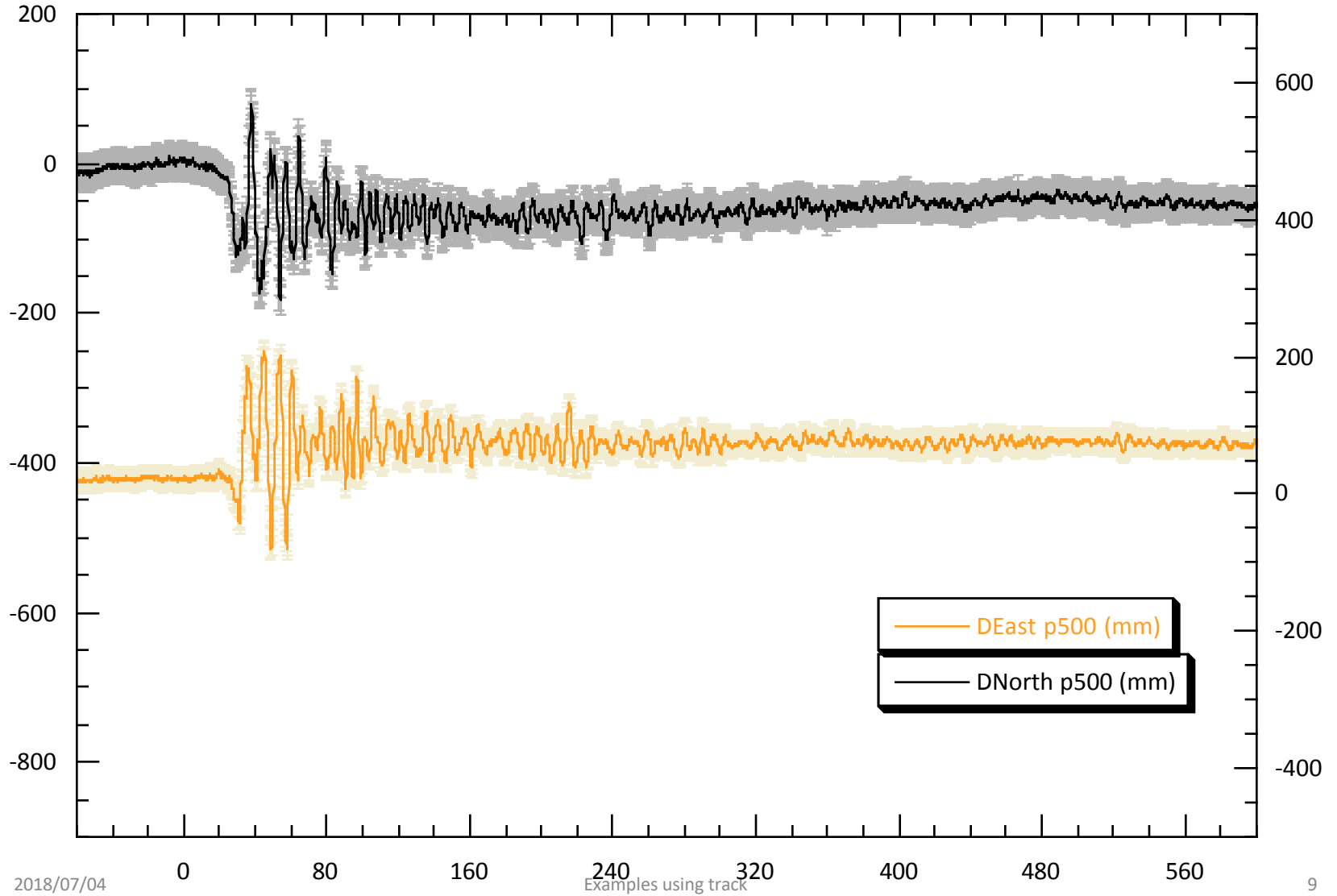
# P496



# P494

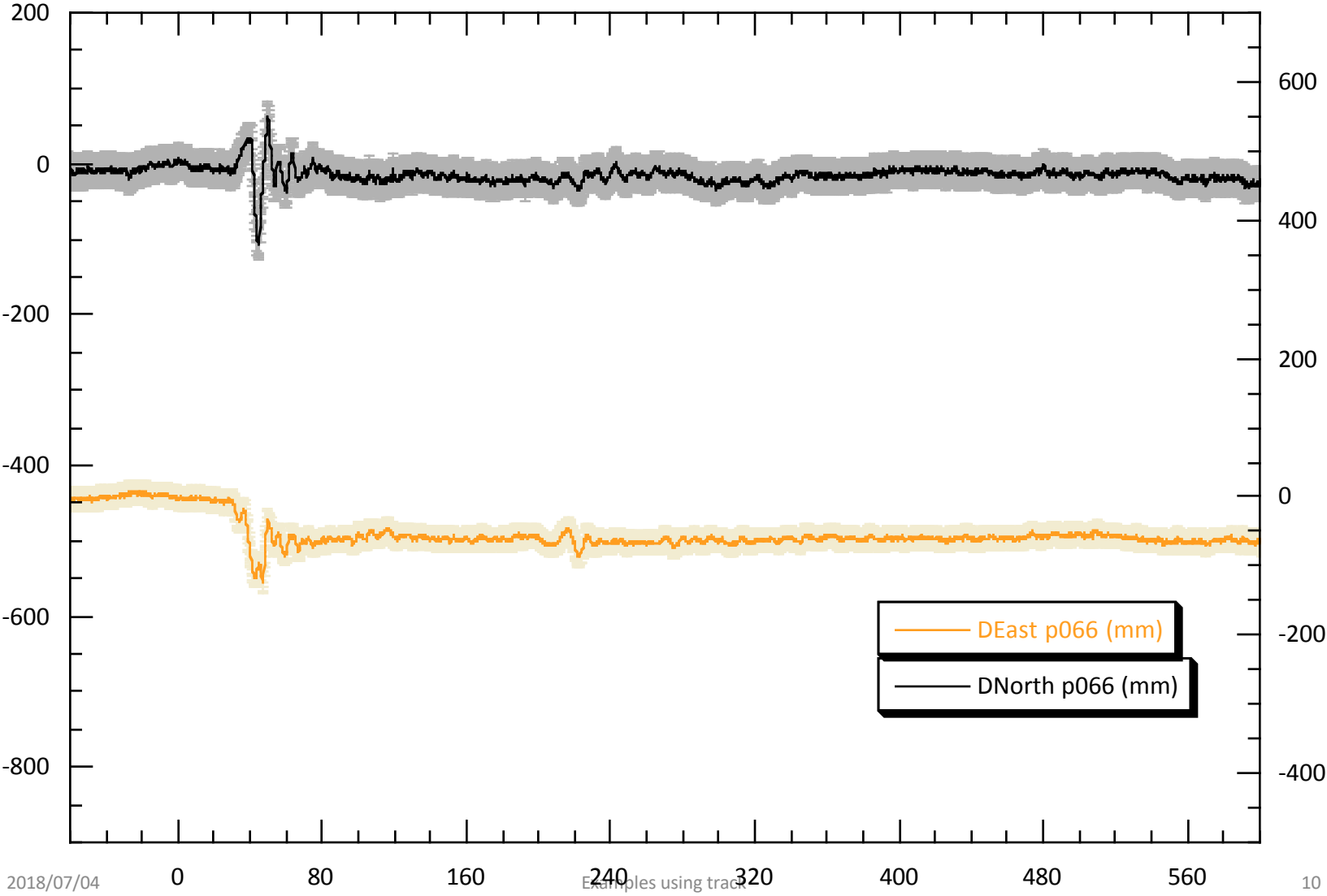


# P500

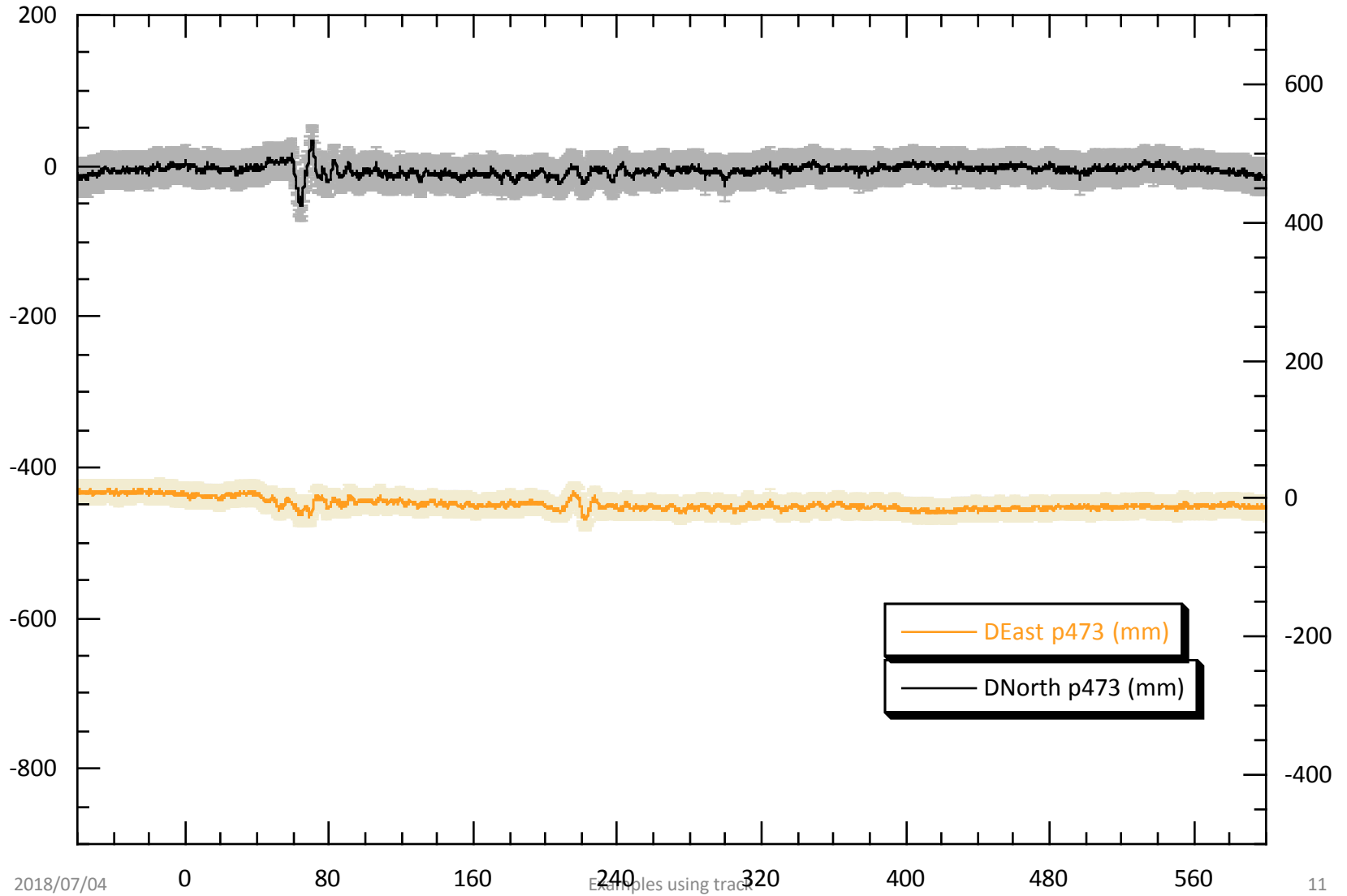




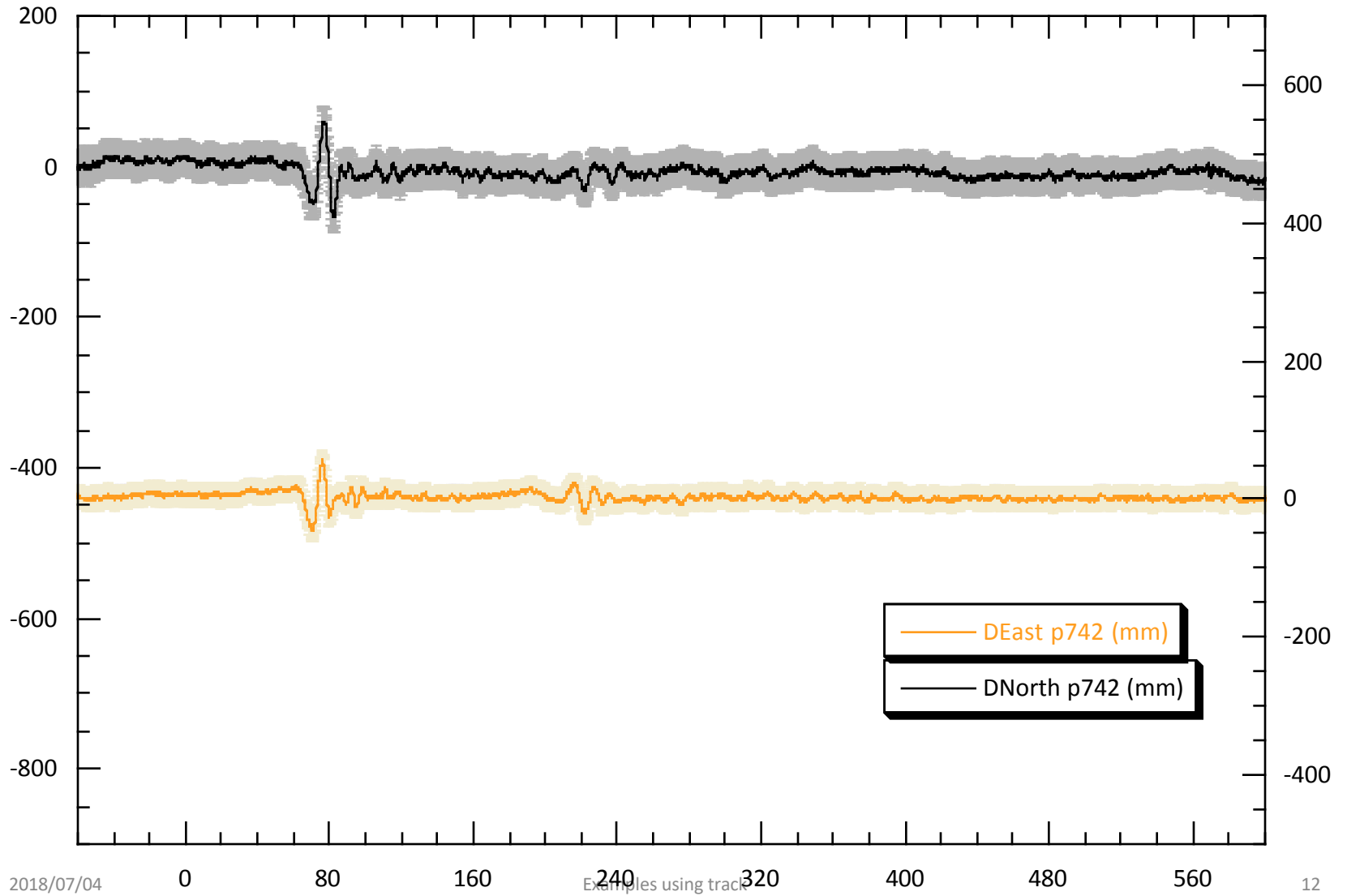
# P066



# P473

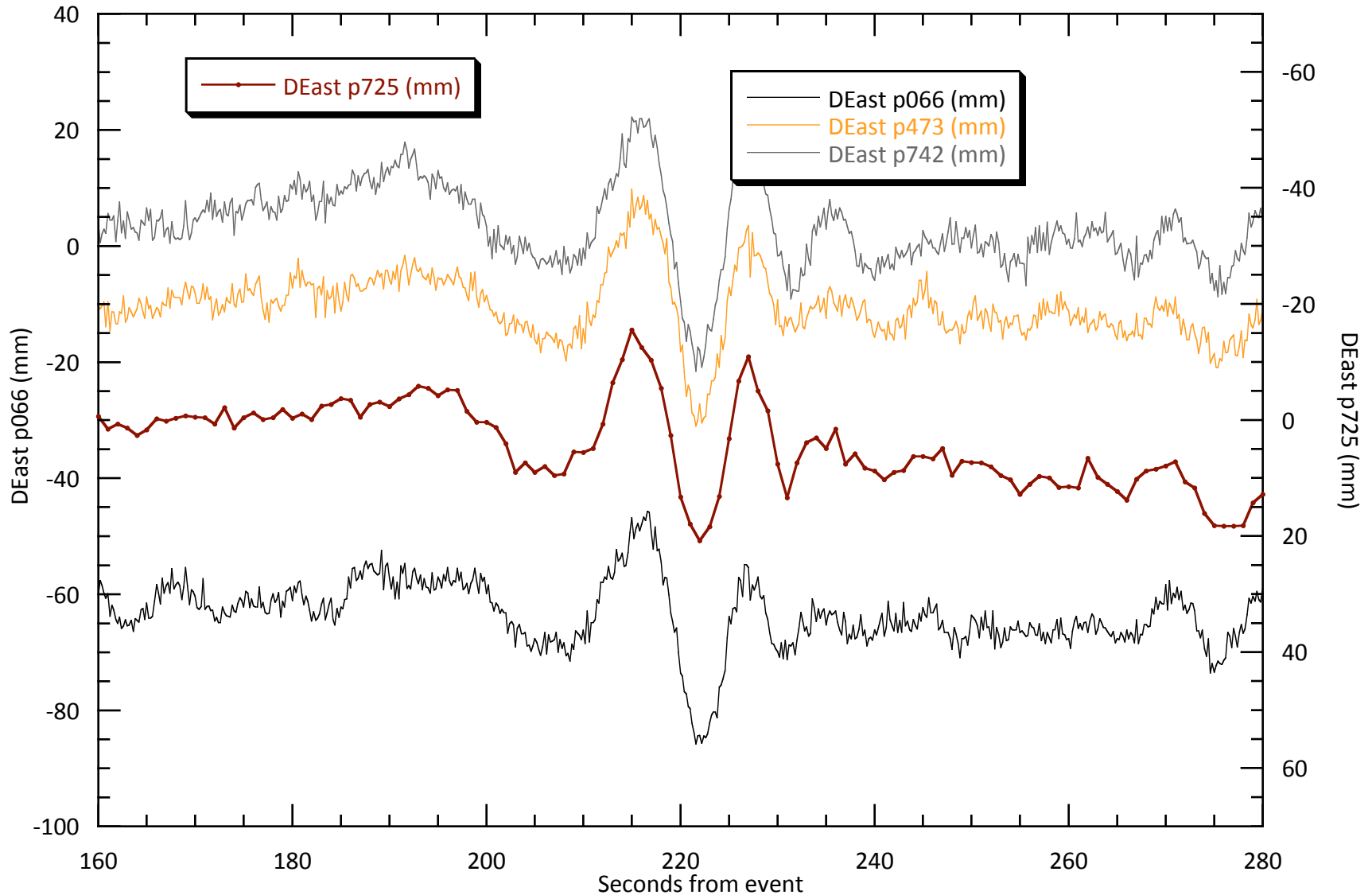


# P742



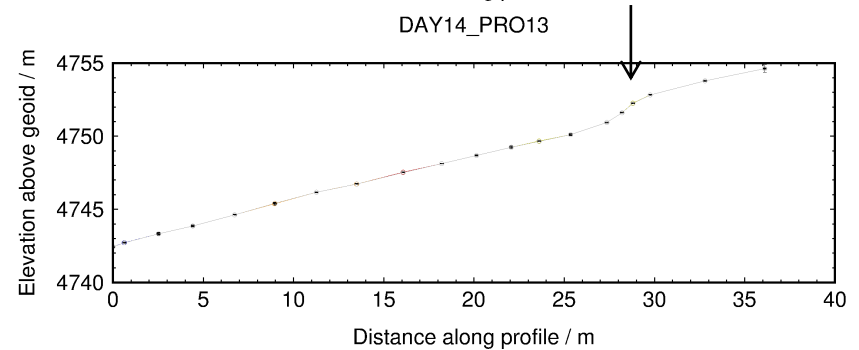
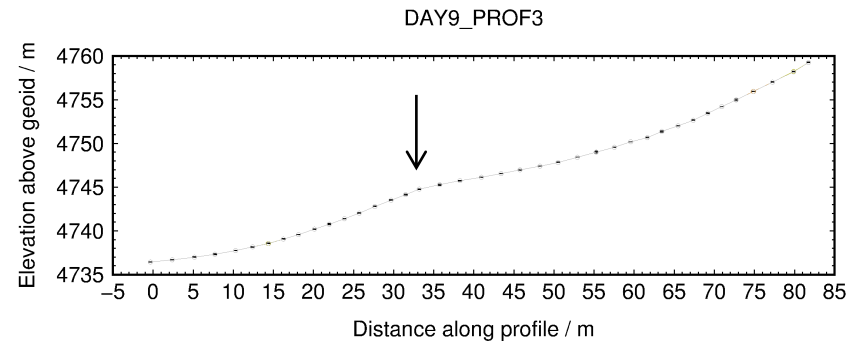
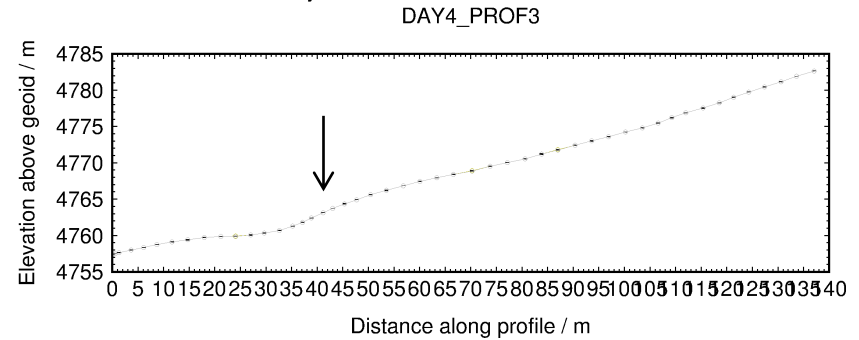
# Surface wave arrival at P725

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



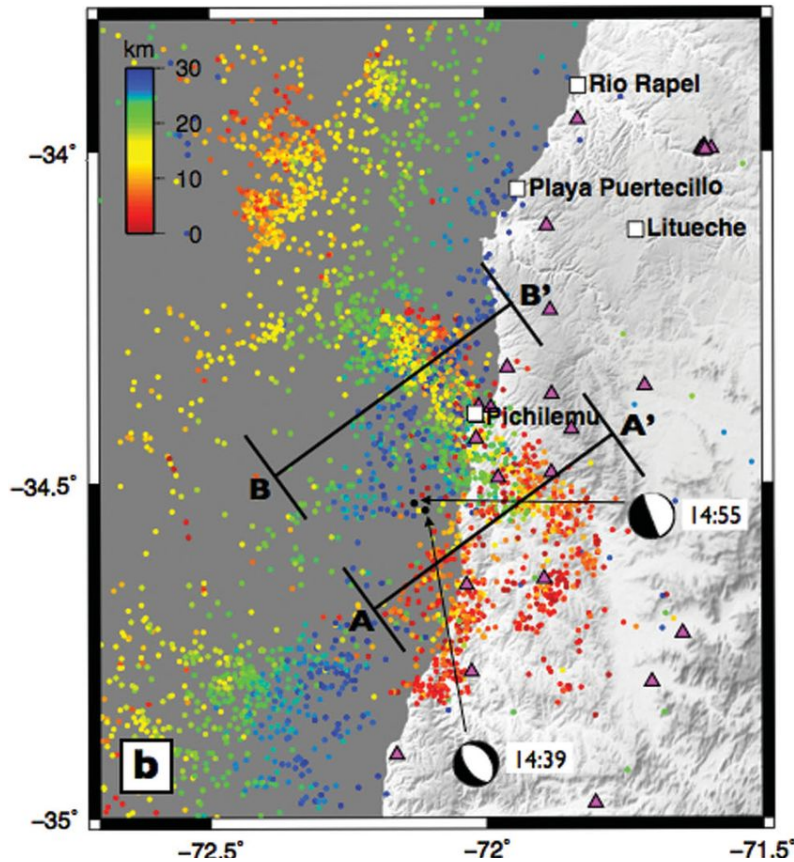
# Example 2: Roving GPS

(from England et al., 2013)



# Example 3: Rapid deformation

(from Ryder et al., 2012)

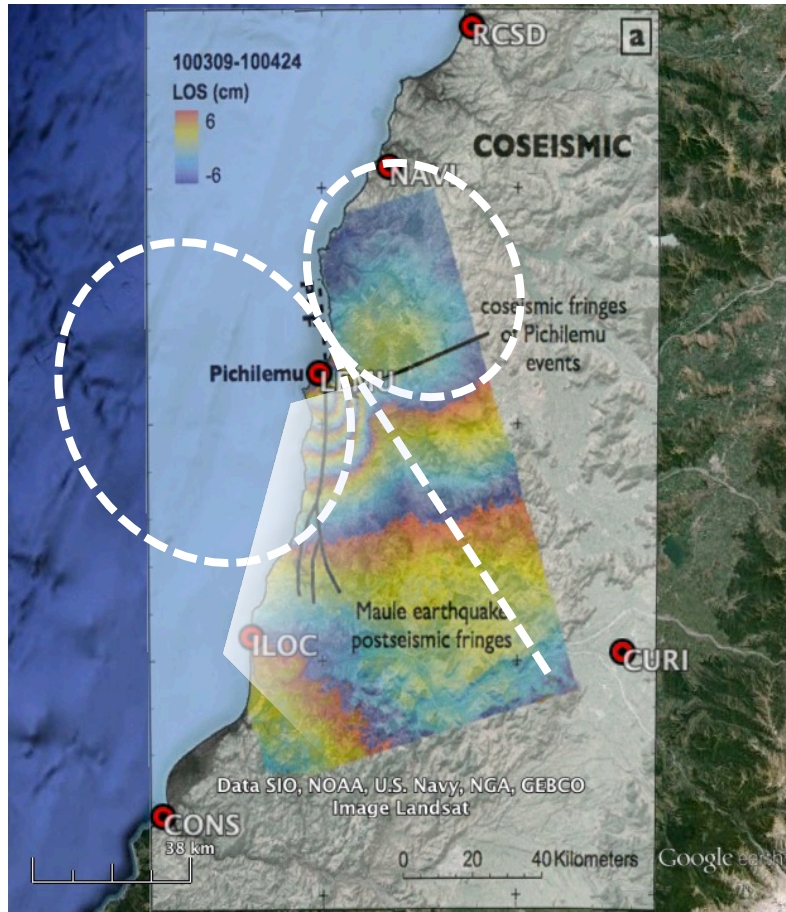


Ryder et al. (2012), Figure 1

- 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

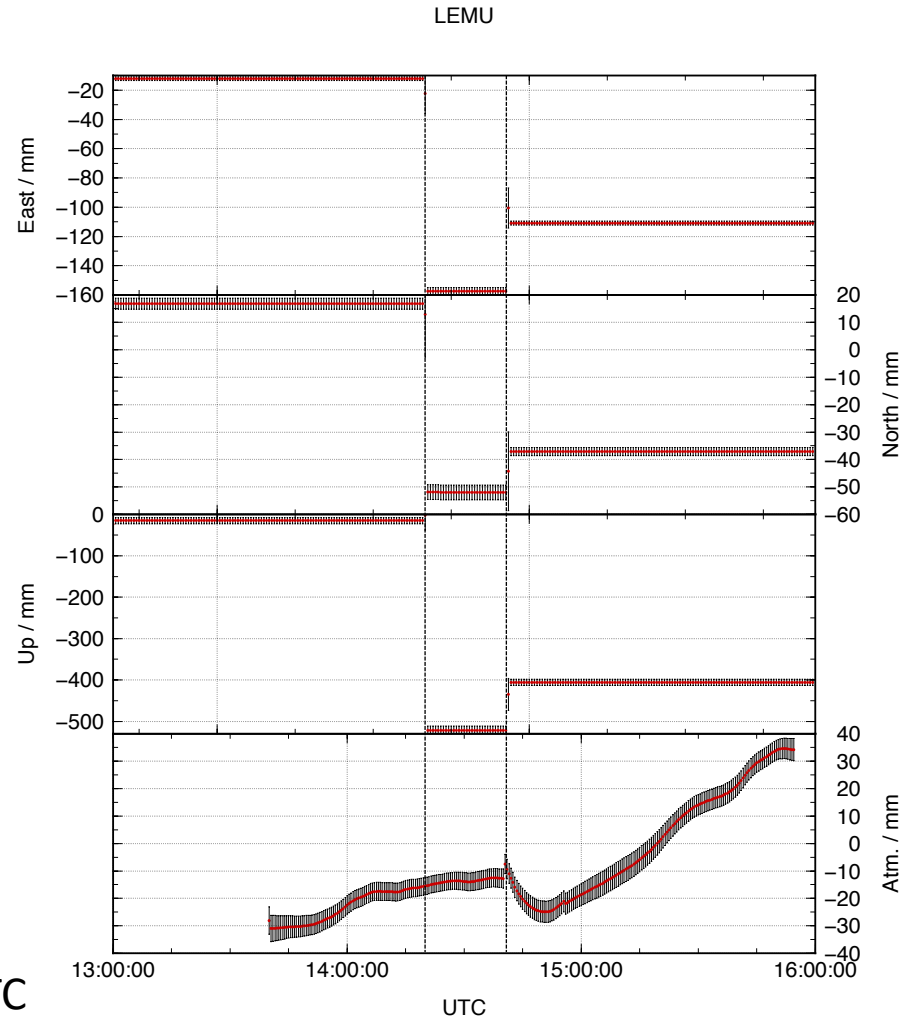
```

## 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



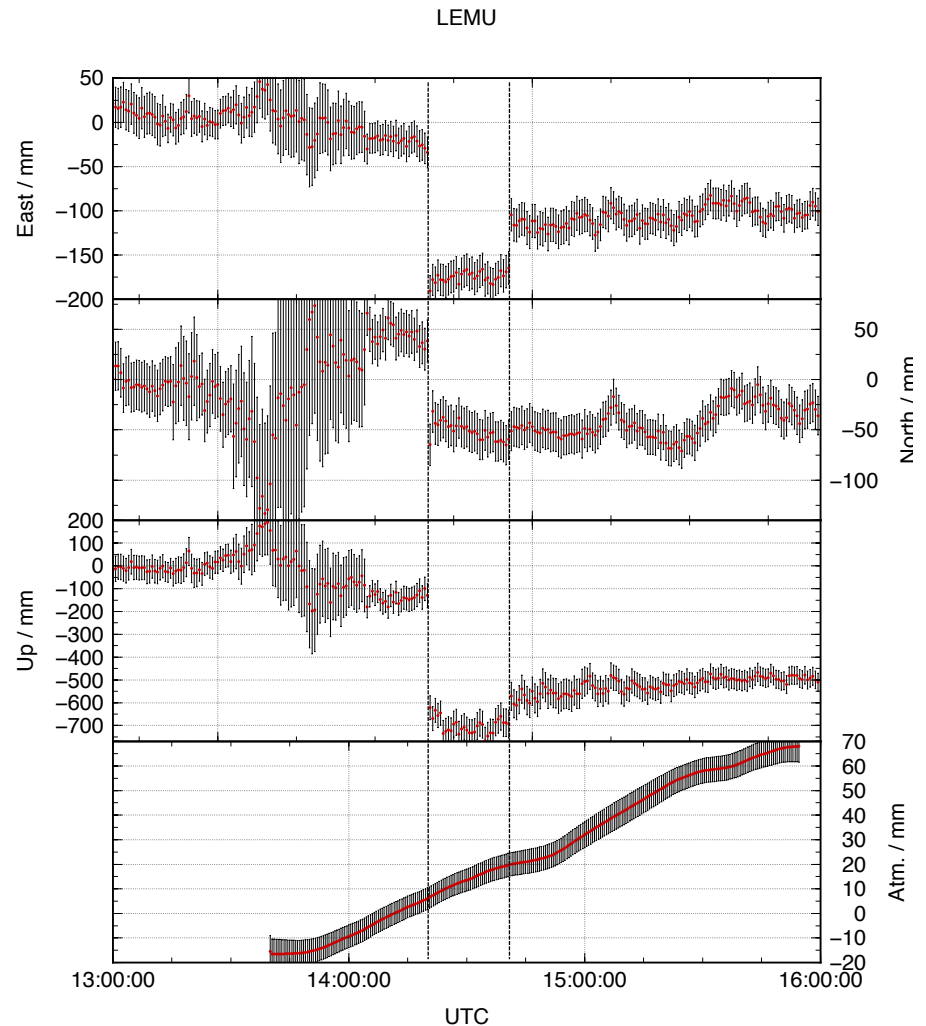
# Example 3: Final run

## Let the data freely define the noise

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

Key track commands:

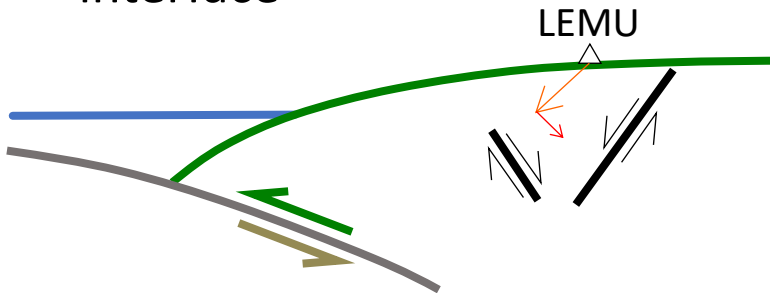
```
site_stats
iloc 10 10 10 1 1 1
lemu 10 10 10 1 1 1
navi 10 10 10 1 1 1
#timedep_procns
# iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 39 52 2010 03 11 14 40 00
# lemu 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 39 52 2010 03 11 14 40 00
# navi 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 39 52 2010 03 11 14 40 00
# iloc 1 1 1 2010 03 11 14 55 35 2010 03 11 14 56 00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

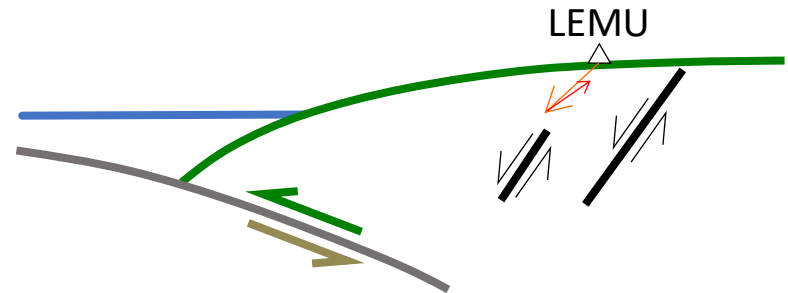
- Earthquakes took place on antithetic normal faults in the upper plate of subduction interface



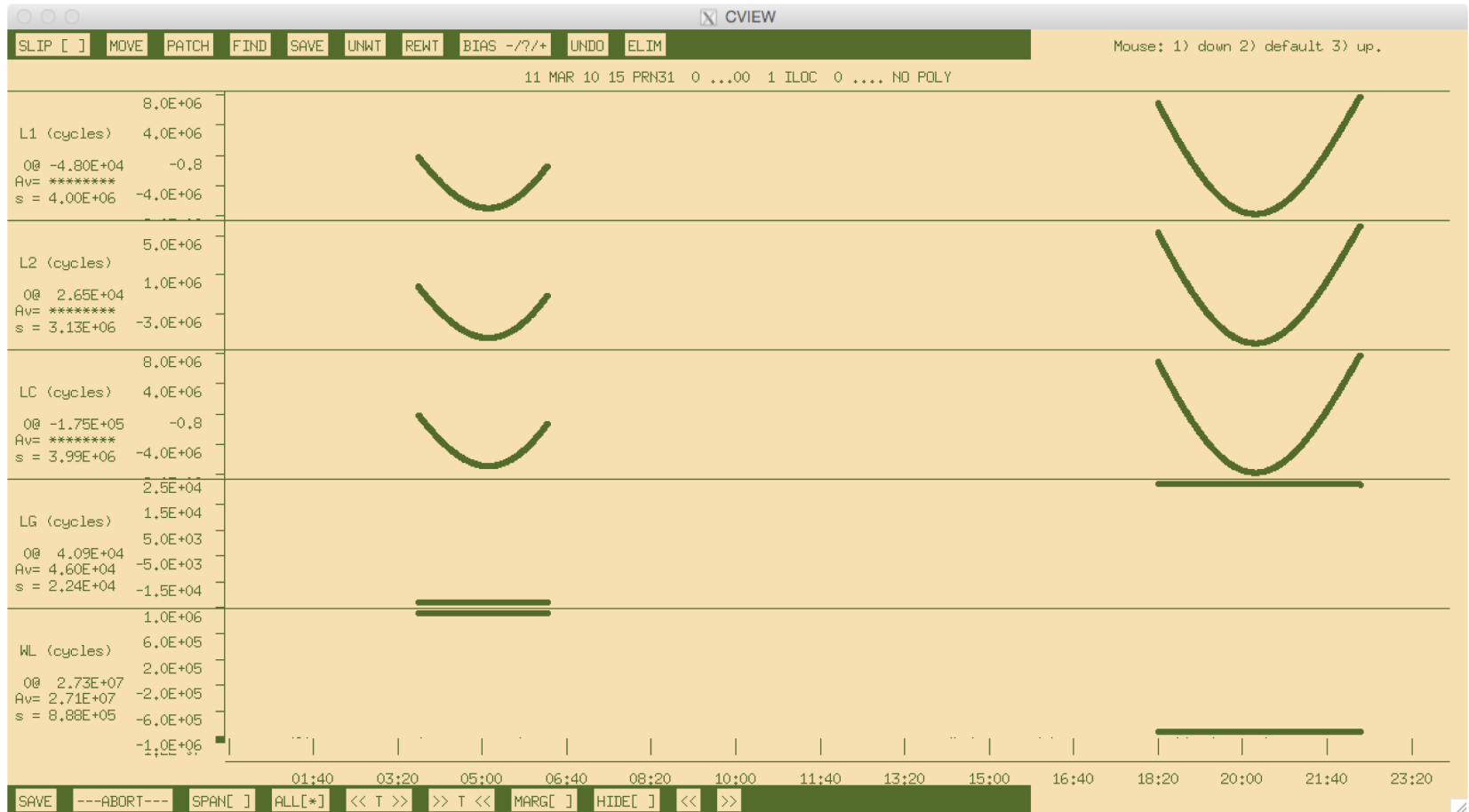
- But cGPS site LEMU experiences opposite vertical motion due to first and second earthquakes

## Final conclusion

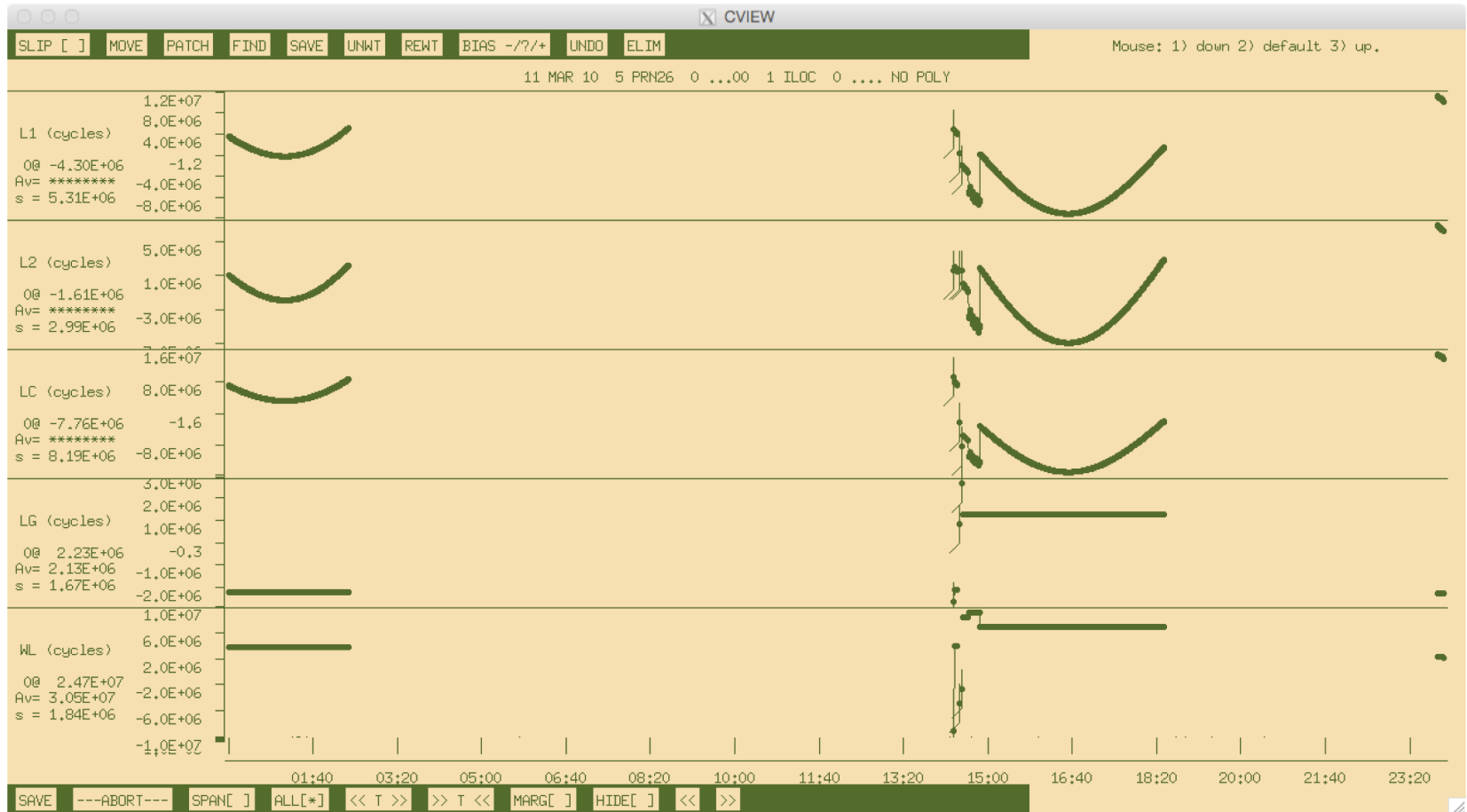
- LEMU is on the hanging wall of first earthquake and footwall of second
- Therefore faults must be synthetic normal faults



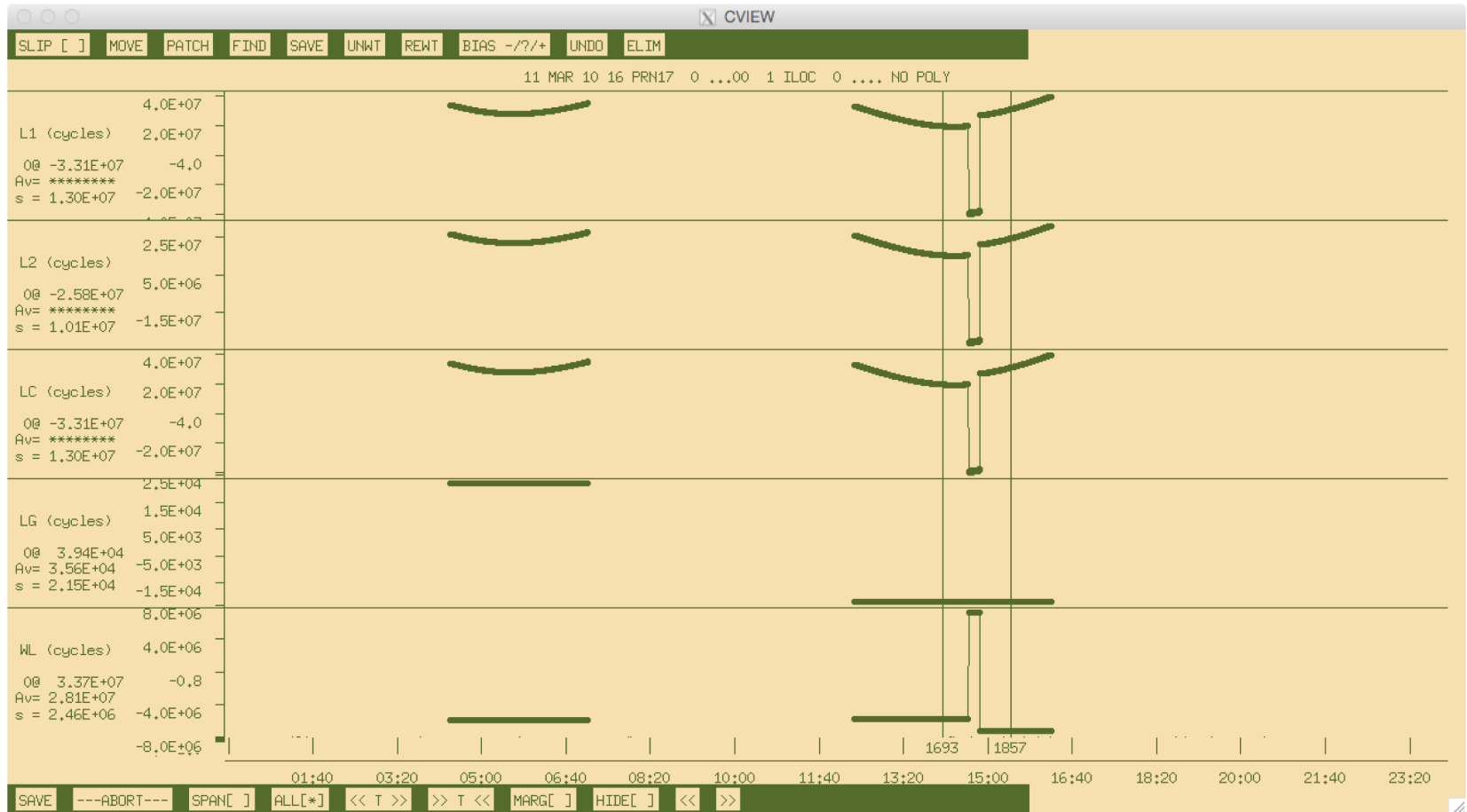
# A good satellite in cview



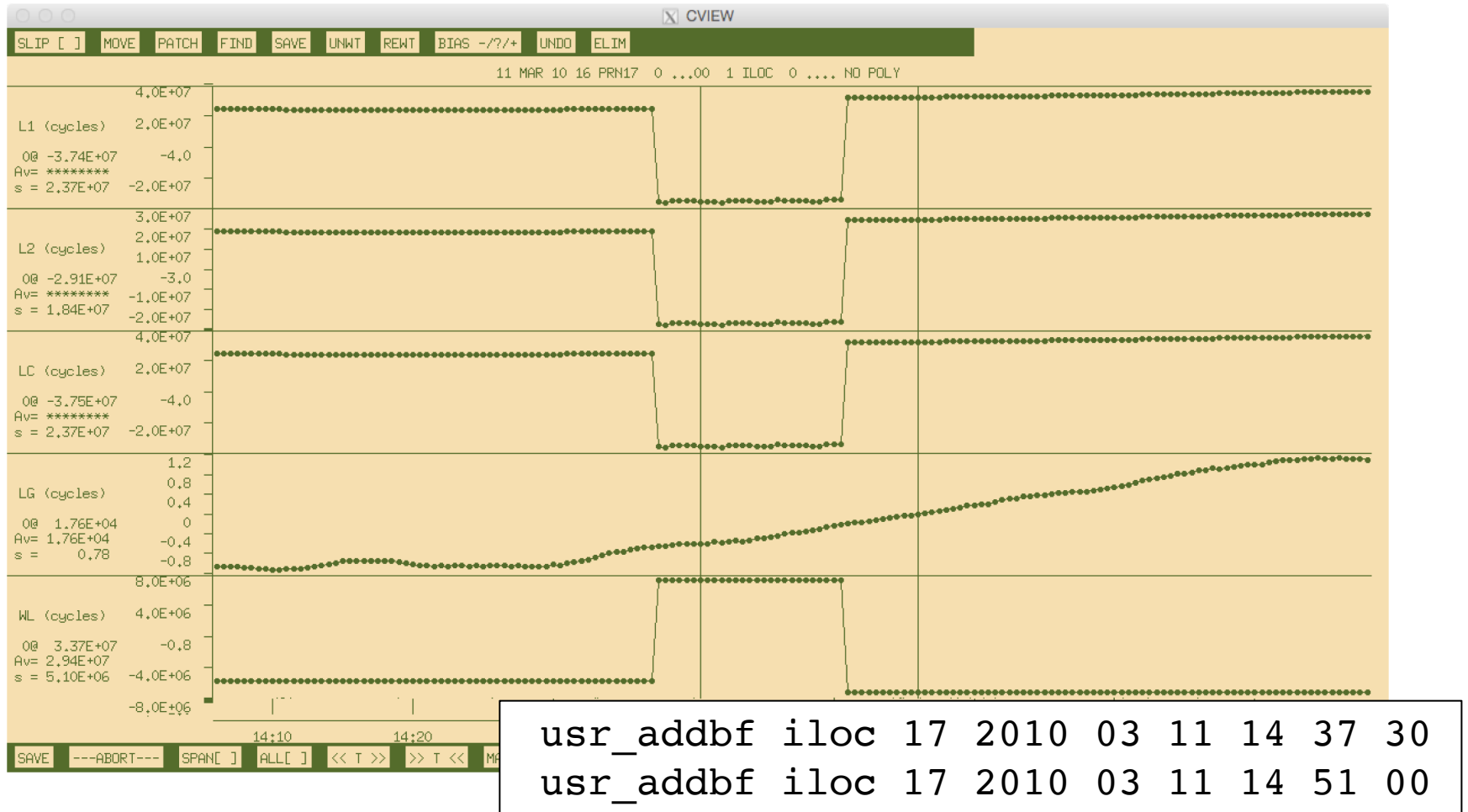
# A satellite with some problems cview



# 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>

**UNAVCO**  
Data Archive Interface v2  
Current results: 117 items

**Metadata** Filters: On Off

4-char ID(s):  Clear

Site/Marker Name:  ...

Network/Campaign:  ...

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

**Spatial** Filters: On Off

Bounding box | Radius

Draw box... Clear

N  
-60  
W -180 180 E  
-90  
S

Station Campaign Site Street

ANTARCTICA

ANTAR

1000 km  
500 mi

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**Temporal** Filters: On Off

**Side Panel**

**Download Cart**

Add files

**Summary**

Totals: 0 files 0.0 b

Clear all Download Manager

**Result Browser**

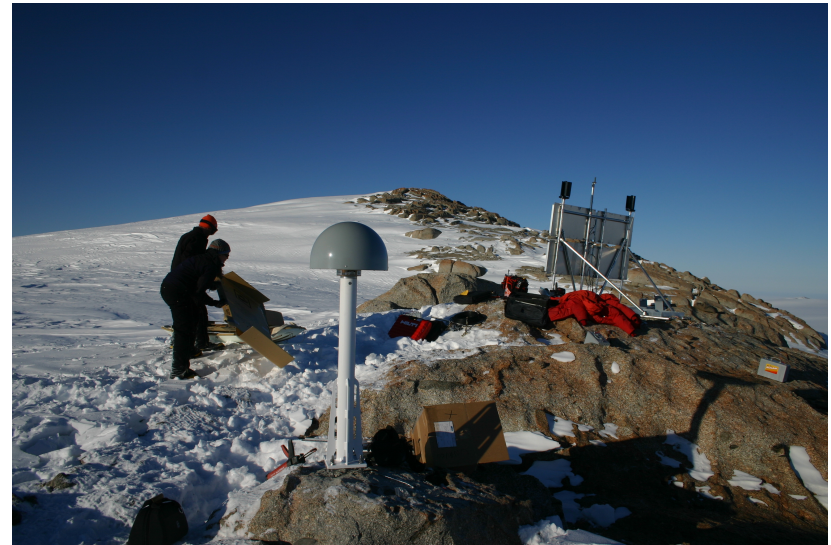
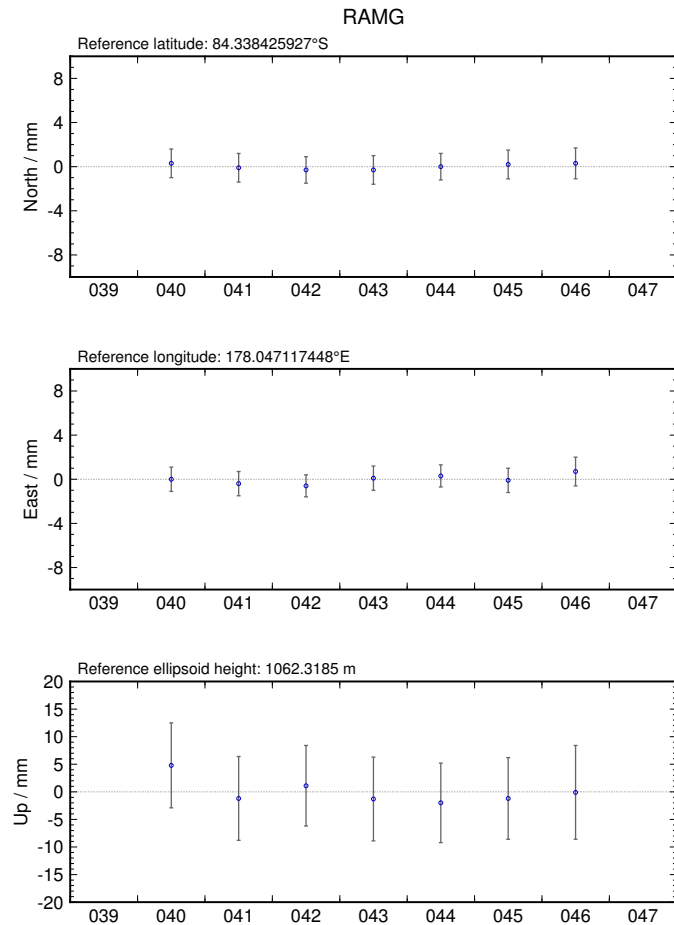
Site detail pages:

Position Tim... Site Photo Latest Config...

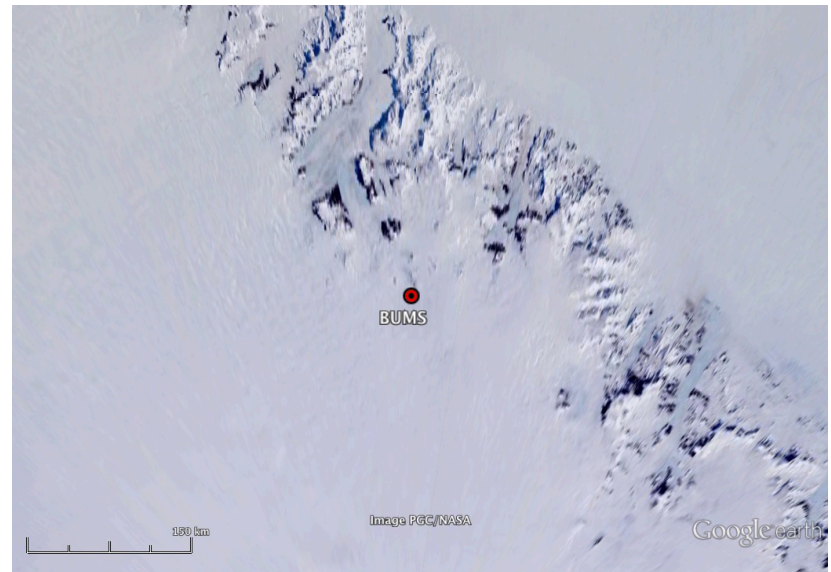
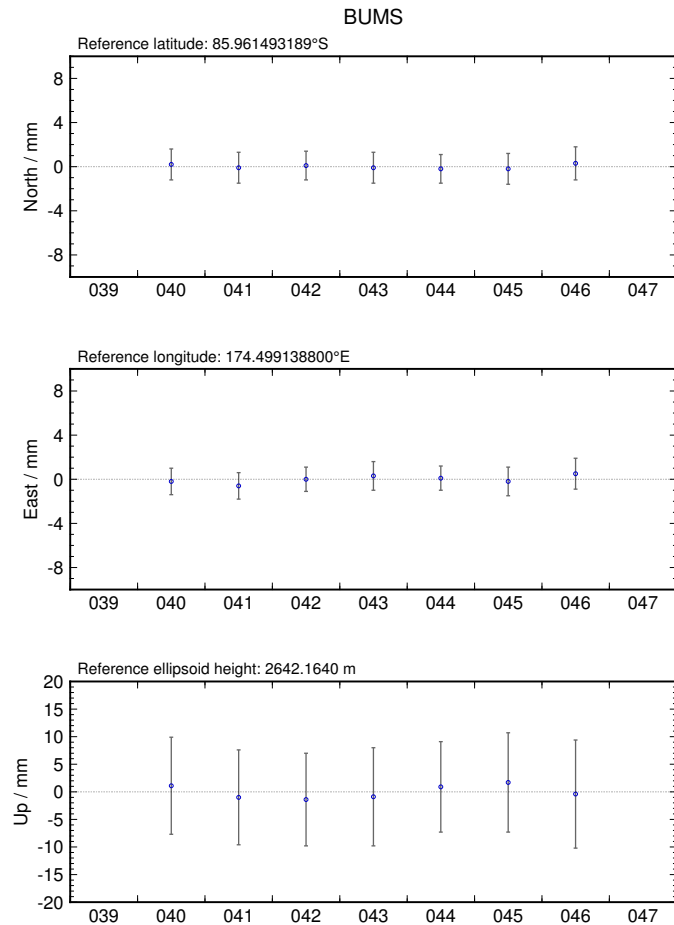


Ice flow or bedrock?

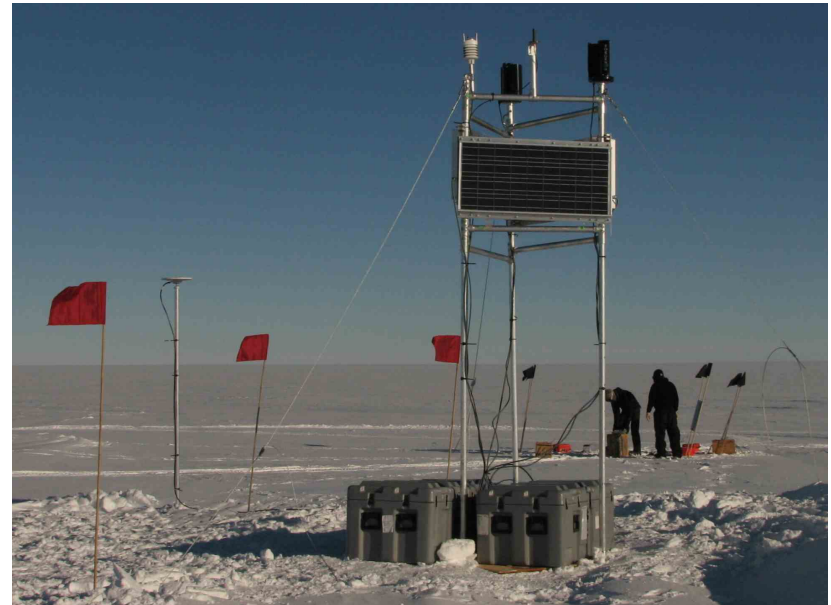
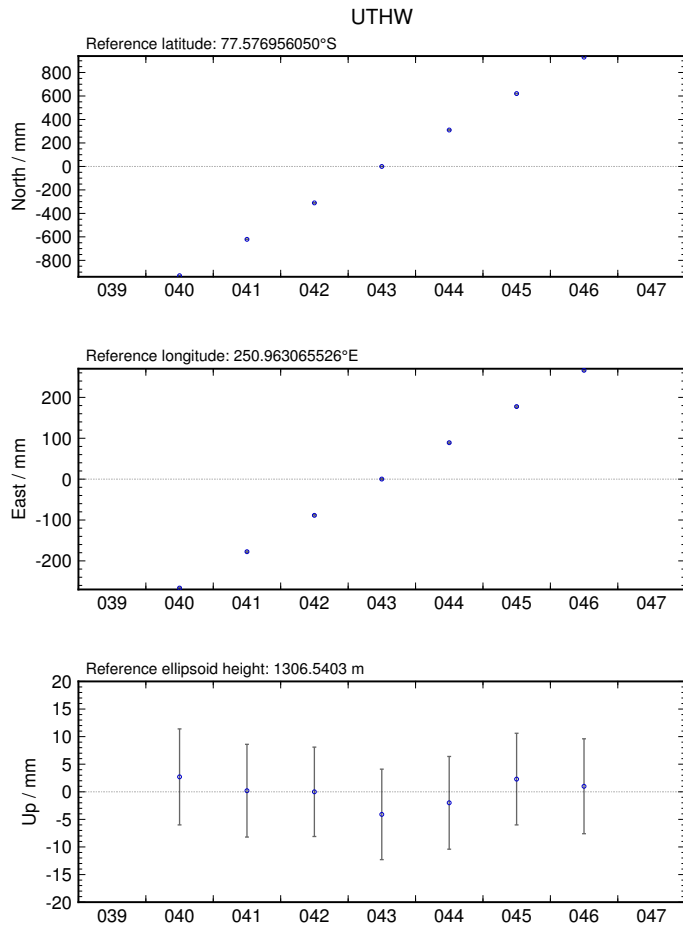
# Ice flow or bedrock?



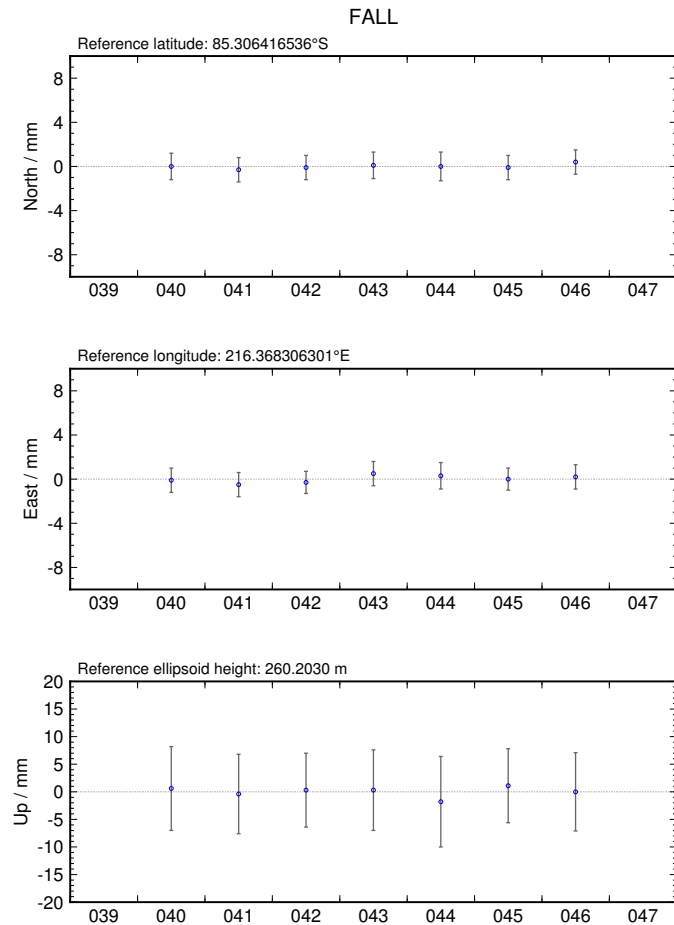
# Ice flow or bedrock?



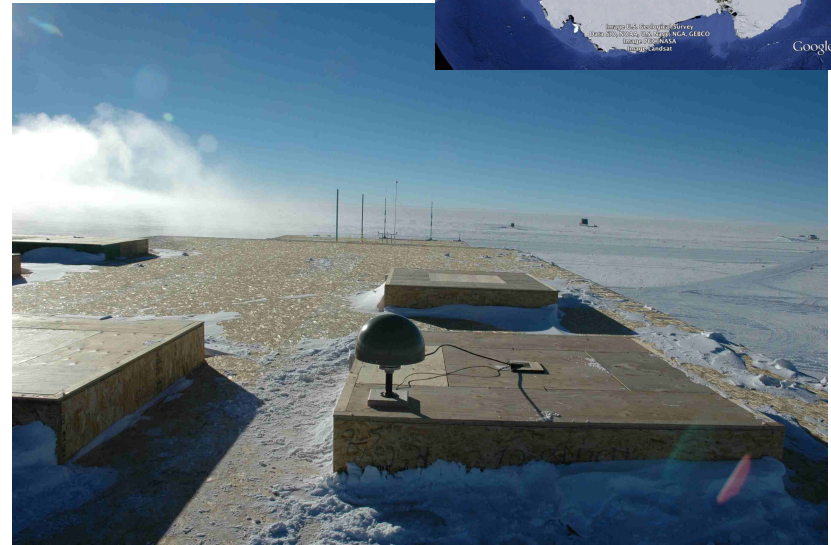
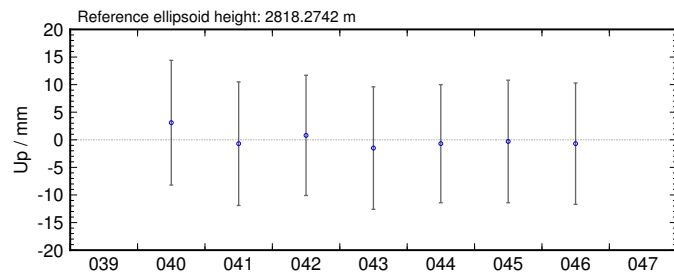
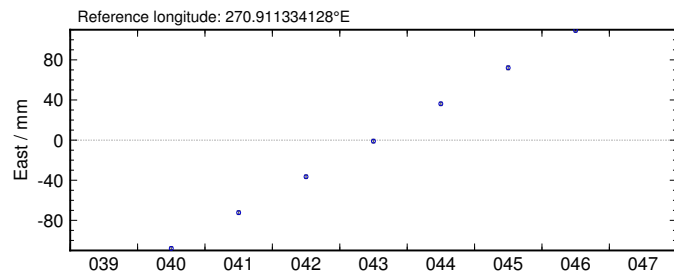
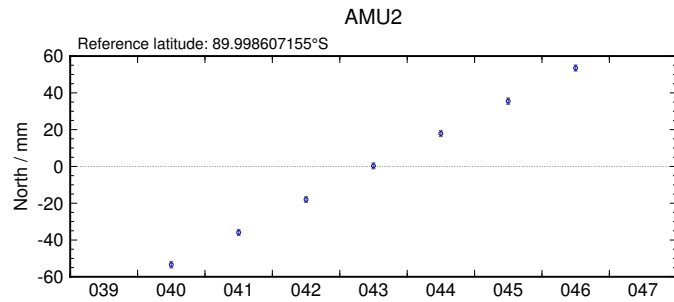
# Ice flow or bedrock?



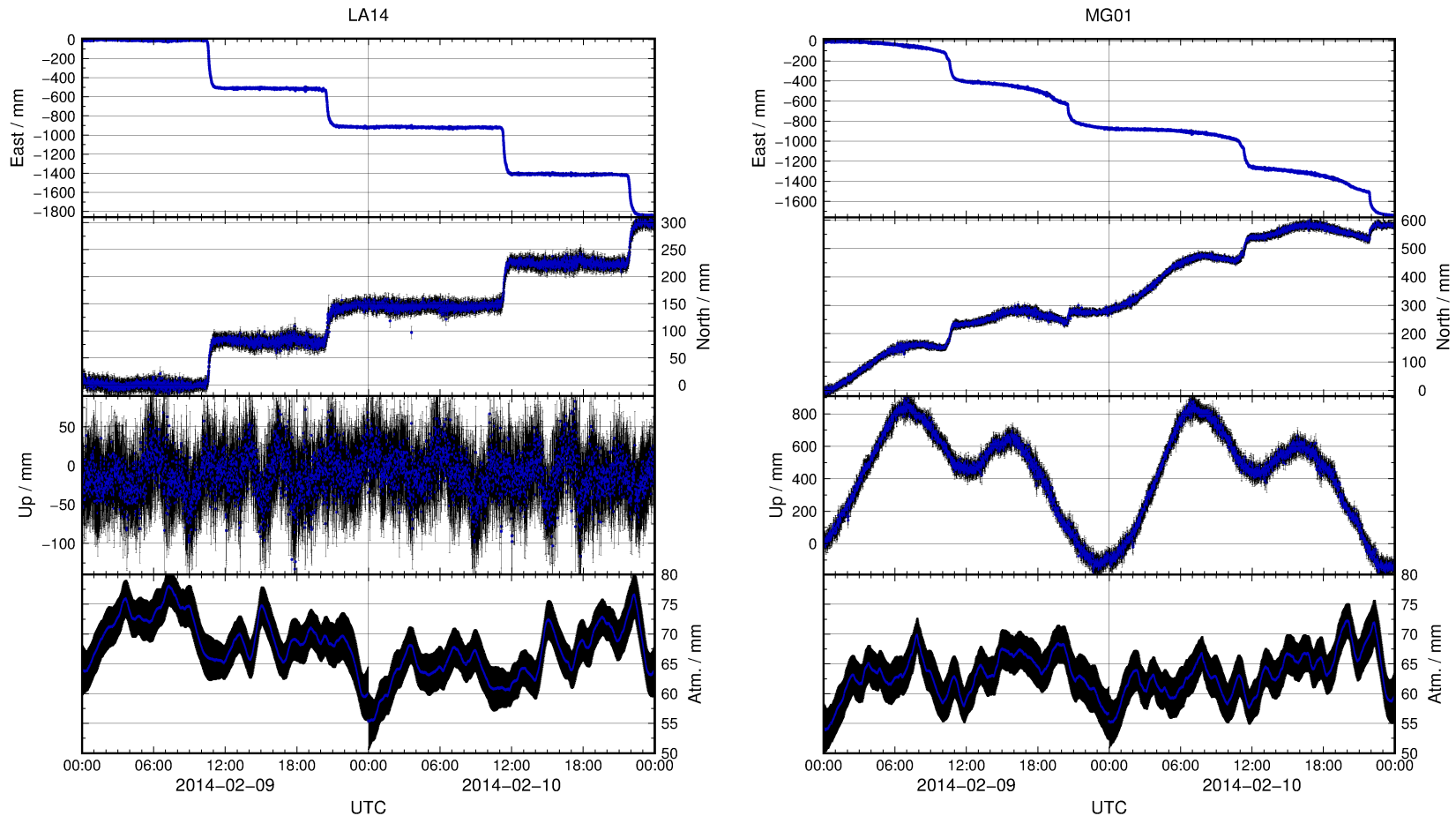
# Ice flow or bedrock?



# 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  
: : : :
```

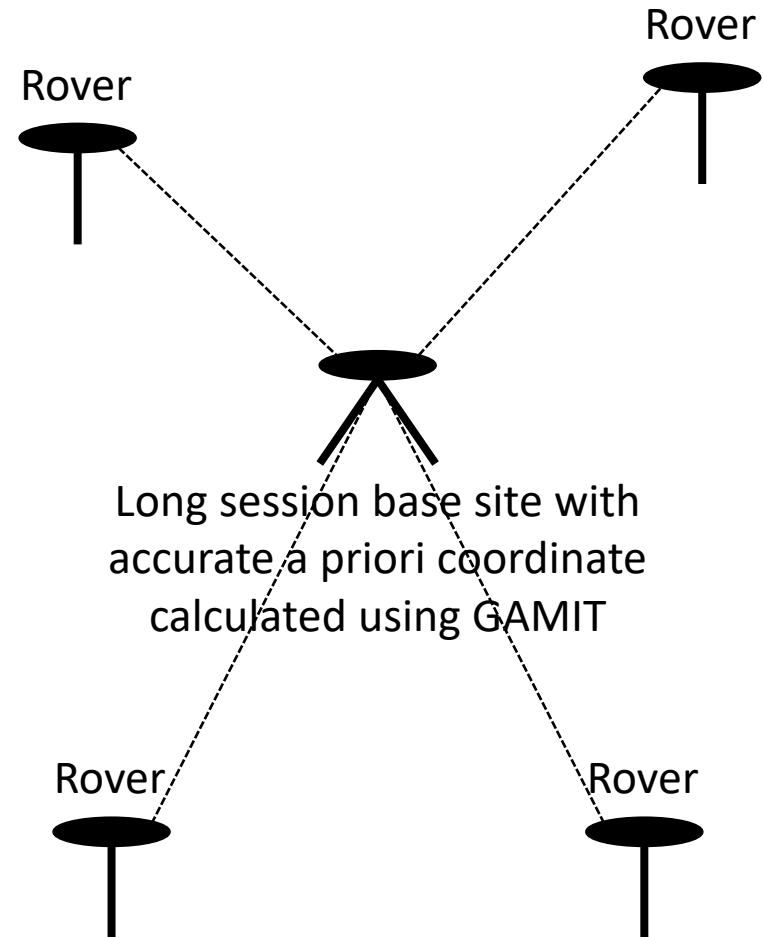
```
site_stats
```

```
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
```

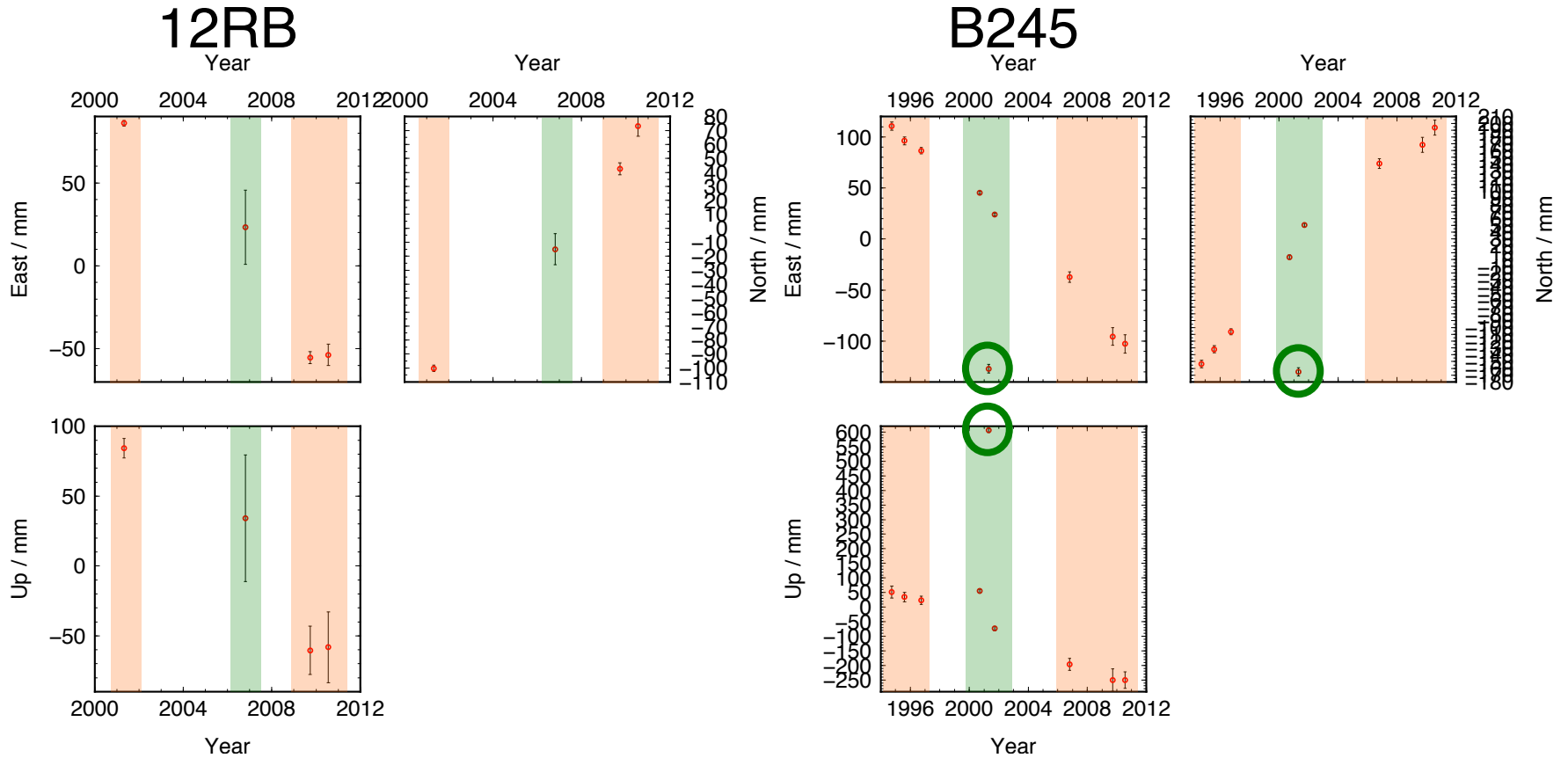


# Example 5: Short-static occupations

- 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





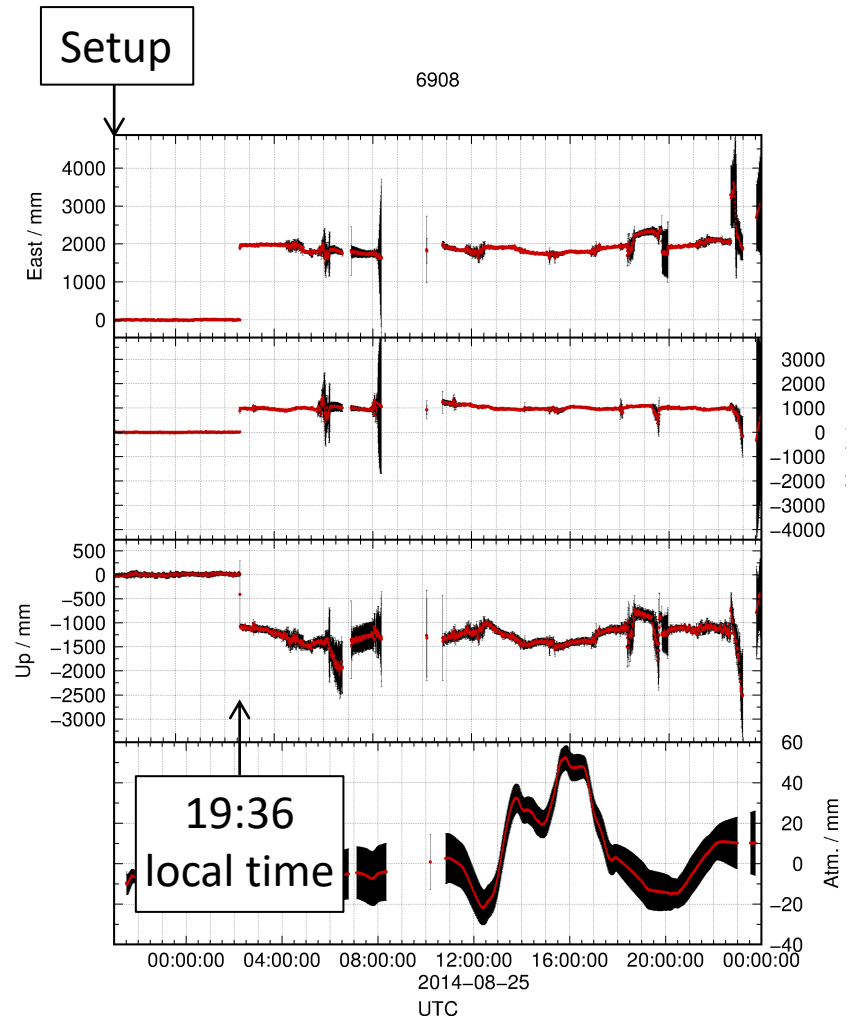
Sometimes, this happens...



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

