ITRF2013 Analysis and SLR Contribution



Zuheir Altamimi, Laurent Métivier, Xavier Collilieux, Paul Rebischung, Daphné Lercier IGN, France





Outline

- ITRF2013: Status of submissions
- ITRF2013:
 - What's new ?
 - Combination strategy
- ITRF and site non-linear motions: some numerical results:
 - Periodic signals
 - Co- & Post-Seismic deformation
- SLR analysis for ITRF2013
- Conclusion



ITRF2013: Status of submission

- IDS final/official solution (V5) submitted
- IGS, IVS still at the combination stage
- ILRS submitted
 - 1993 2013 part in Oct. 10
 - 1983 1992 part in Oct. 24

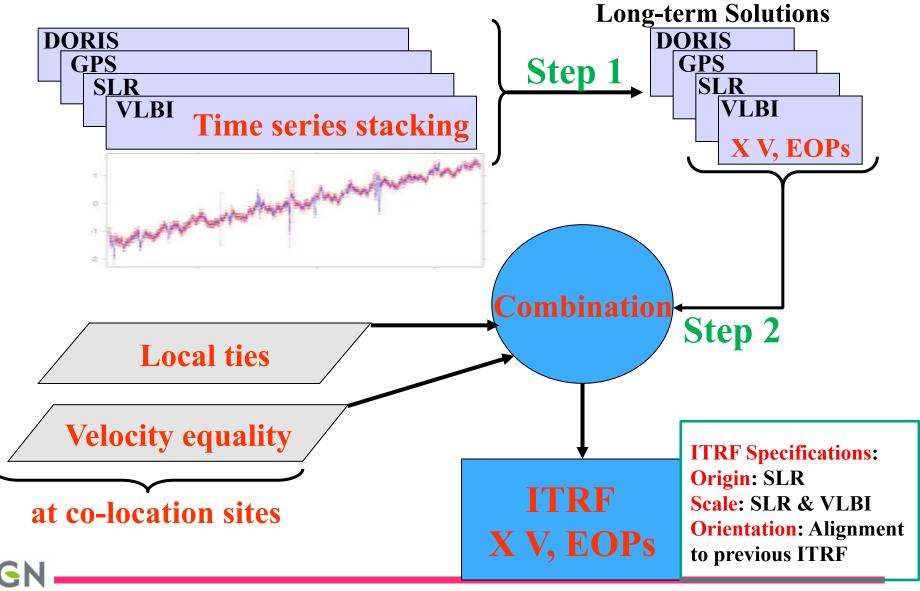


ITRF2013

- What's new ?
 - Reprocessed solutions from the 4 techniques
 - Improving the process of detection of discontinuities in the time series
 - Applying NT-ATML (+) corrections to ITRF2013 input data
 - Periodic signals (at least annual & semi-annual)
 - Estimated per technique at the stacking level
 - Expect to provide more precise station velocities
 - Will not be equated at co-location sites: up to half of GPS signal is not geophysical
 - Co- & Post-seismic deformation (parametric models will be applied) for EQ sites



ITRF Construction



ILRS Workshop 2014, Annapolis, USA, 27-31 October, 2014

GÉOGRAPHIQUE

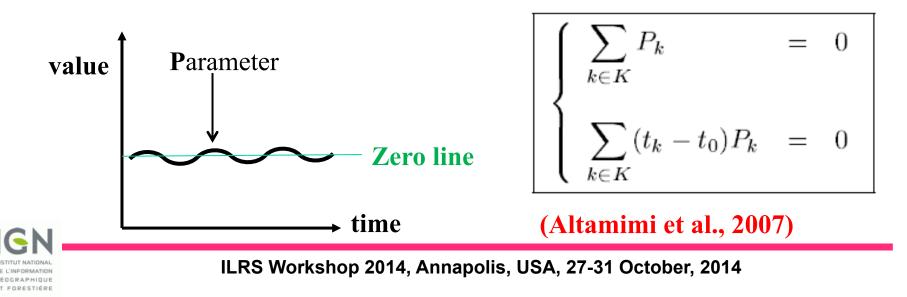
ITRF Combination: Step 1 (1/2)

- Stacking/accumulating individual time series where the long-term
 - origin of SLR (and DORIS)

and

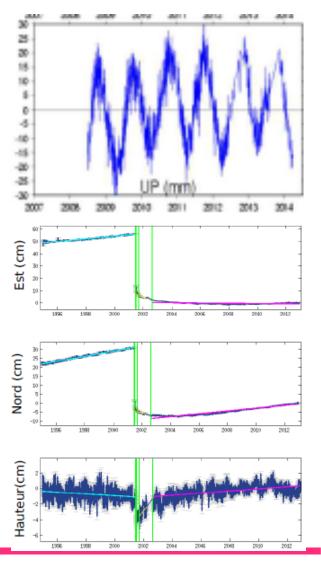
– scale of VLBI, SLR (and DORIS)

are defined via internal (minimum-type) constraints:



ITRF Combination: Step 1 (2/2)

- Handling of non-linear station motions:
 - Periodic signals: using sinusoidal functions:
 - $\sum \hat{a} \cos \omega t + b \sin \omega t$
 - Post-seismic deformation :
 - Piece-Wise Linear (PWL) function
 - Parametric models (logarithmic or/and exponential)





ITRF Construction: Step 2 Weighting of LT and Equating Velocities

- Weighting of Local Ties:
 - Use of SINEX files
 - Use a variance factor per LT SNX, with 3 mm lower bound sigma
 - Weighting as a function of LT and SG agreement

==> down-weighting discrepant ties (normalized residual > 3), iteratively

• Velocity equalities at co-location sites:

$$\dot{X}_i = \dot{X}_j \qquad (\sigma)$$

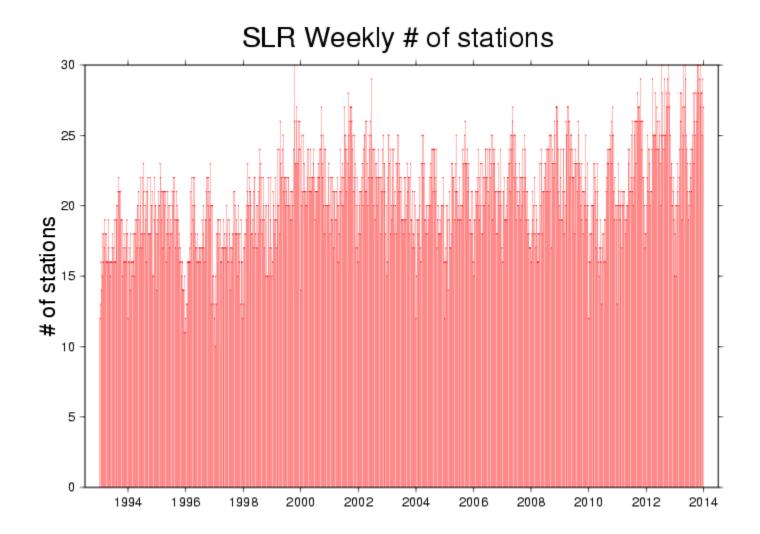
Increase σ as a function of technique discrepancy, i.e. (normalized residual > 3)



SLR Analysis for ITRF2013

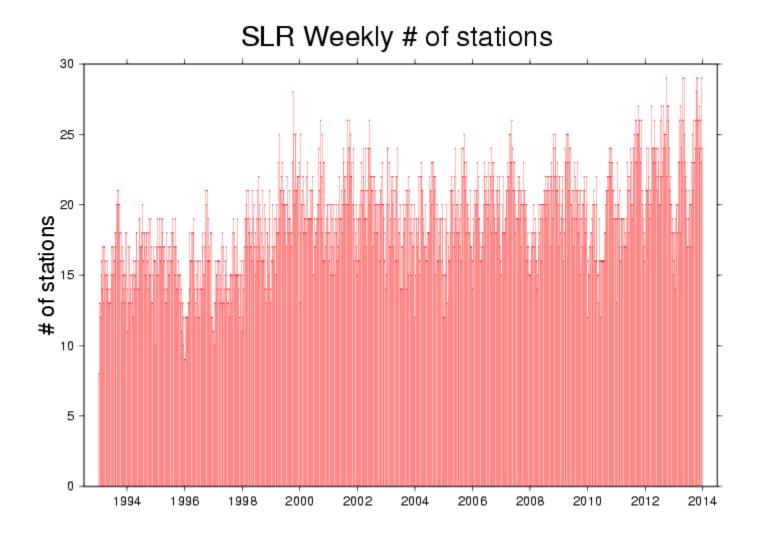


SLR/ILRS weekly number of stations before outliers rejection



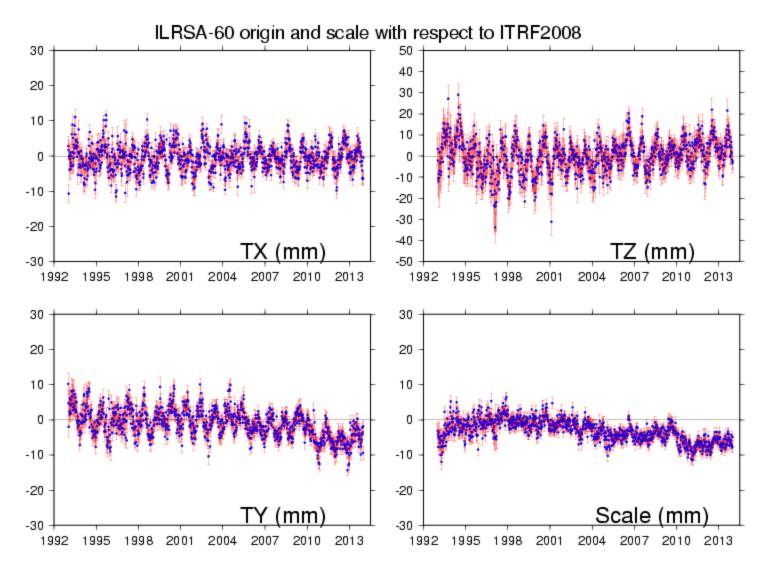


SLR/ILRS weekly number of stations after outliers rejection



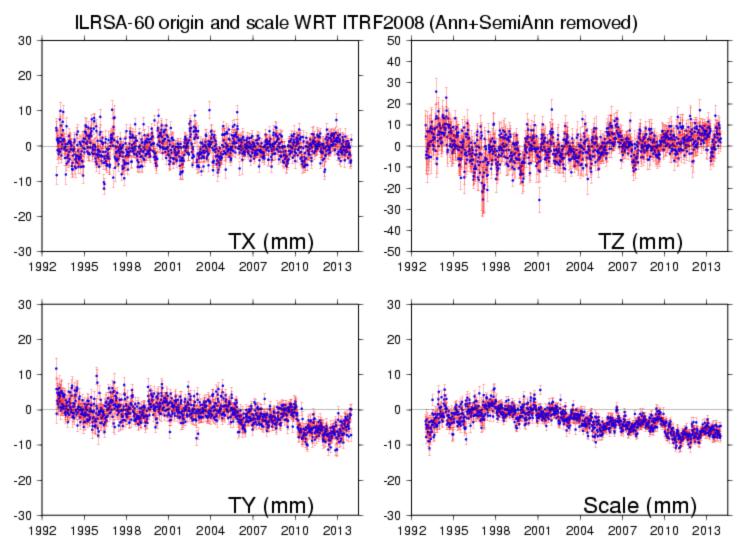


SLR/ILRS Origin & Scale wrt ITRF2008





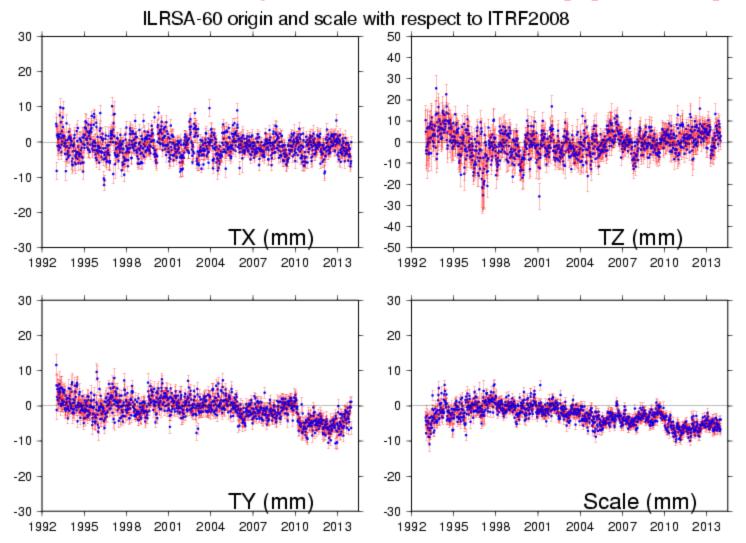
SLR/ILRS Origin & Scale wrt ITRF2008 Annual and Semi-Annual signals removed





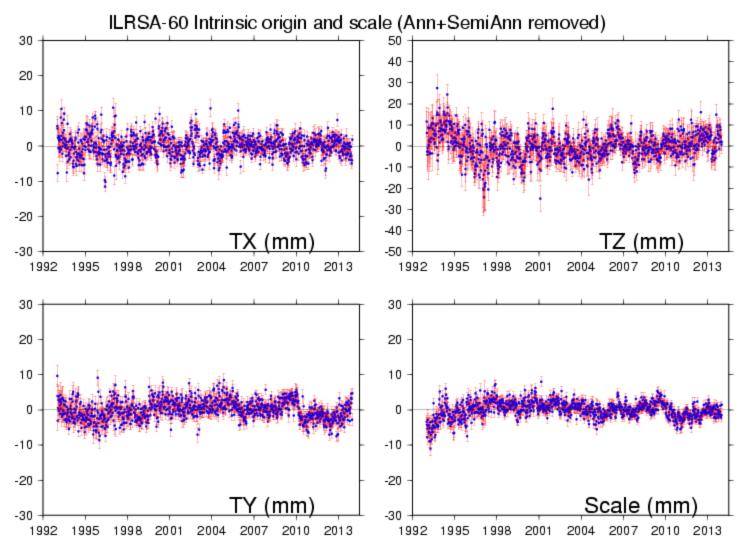
SLR/ILRS Origin & Scale wrt ITRF2008

Annual and Semi-Annual signals removed + PSD for Arequipa & Concepcion



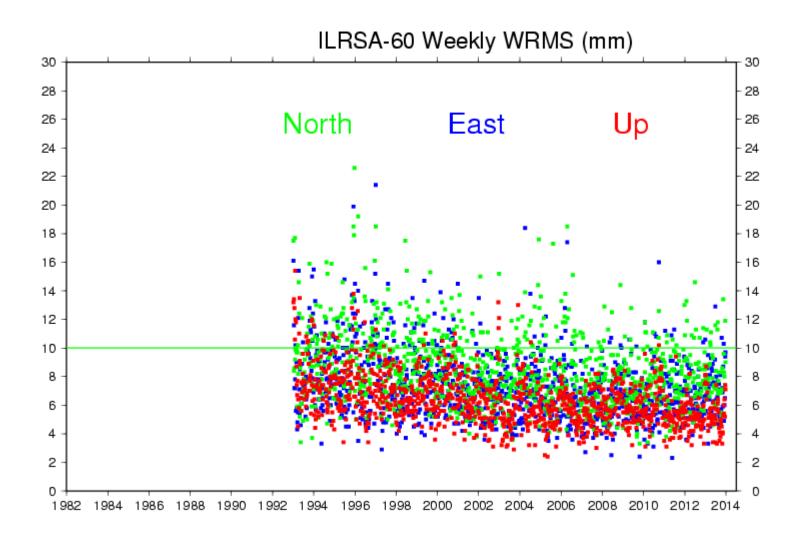


SLR/ILRS Internal Origin & Scale Annual and Semi-Annual signals removed





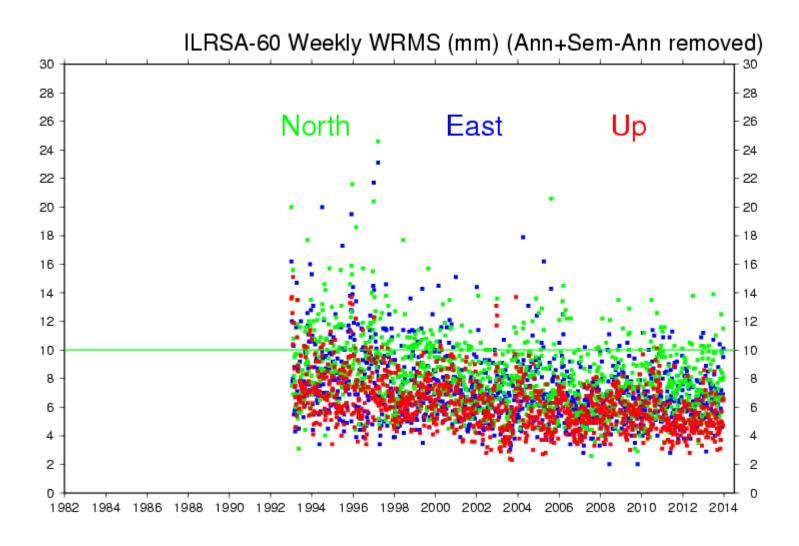
ILRS WRMS





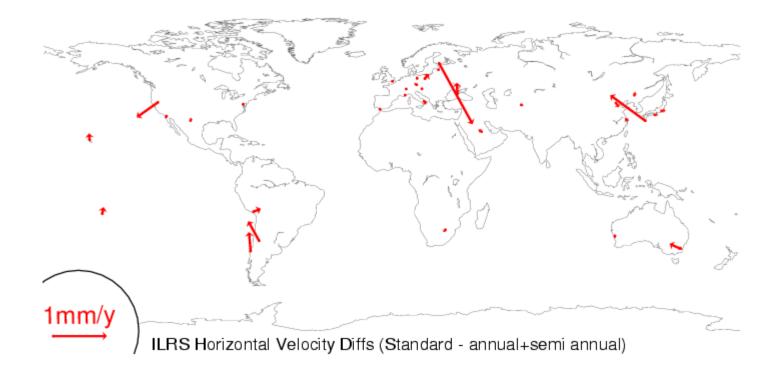
ILRS WRMS

Annual & Semi-Annual signals removed



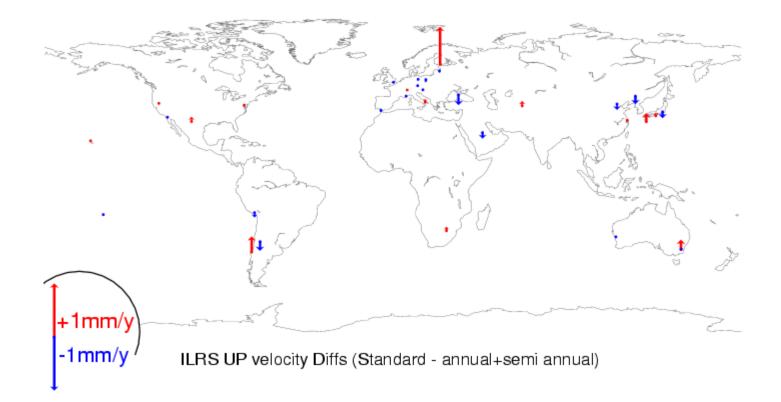


ILRS horizontal velocity differences (Standard – Annual+Semi-Annual)





ILRS Up velocity differences (Standard – Annual+Semi-Annual)





Parametric post seismic models

Parametric models for postseismic displacements :

$$\forall i \in \{E, N, U\}, X_i(t) = \\ \begin{cases} X_1(t_0) + V_1 \times (t - t_0) &, \quad t < t_{eq} \\ X_2(t_{eq}) + V_2 \times (t - t_{eq}) + D(t - t_{eq}), \quad t > t_{eq} \end{cases}$$

Parametric postseismic models use logarithmic or exponential functions :

$$D(t - t_{eqk})$$
 with
 $D(t - t_{eqk}) = A \log(1 + \frac{t - t_{eqk}}{\tau})$ (1)
or

$$D(t - t_{eqk}) = A \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t - t_{eqk}}{\tau}} \right)$$
(2)

[e.g. : Kreemer et al., 2006]

or

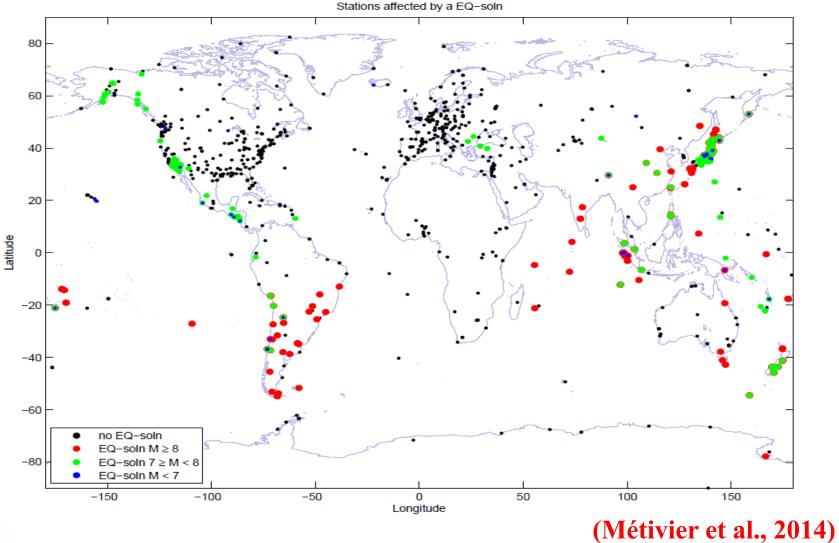
$$D(t - t_{eqk}) = A_1 \log(1 + \frac{t - t_{eqk}}{\tau_1}) + A_2 (1 - e^{-\frac{t - t_{eqk}}{\tau_2}})$$
(3)

or

$$D(t - t_{eqk}) = A_1 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t - t_{eqk}}{\tau_1}} \right) + A_2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t - t_{eqk}}{\tau_2}} \right)$$
(4)

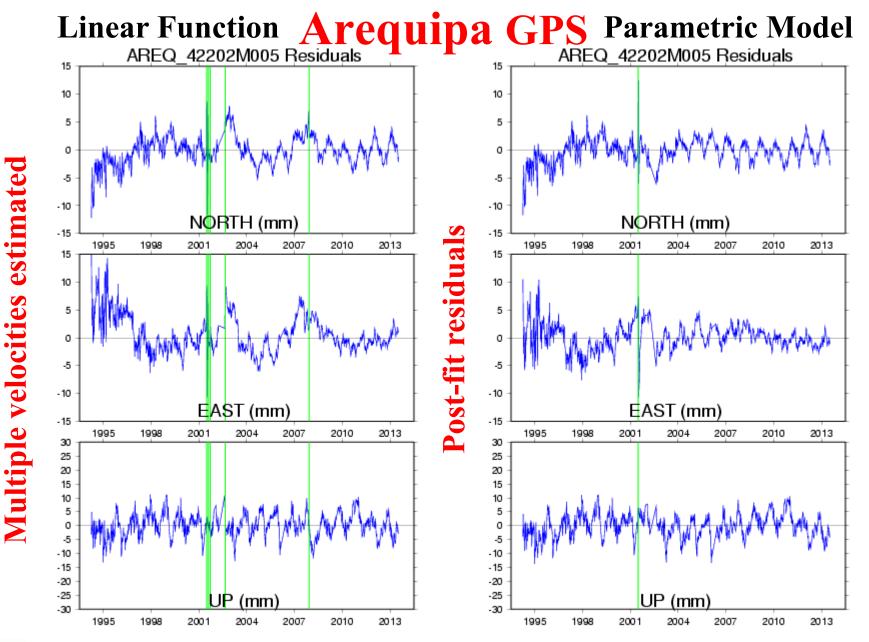
ISTITUT NATIONAL DE L'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE ET FORESTIÈRE

Sites affected by EQ discontinuities



ISTITUT NATIONAL DE L'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE ET FORESTIÈRE

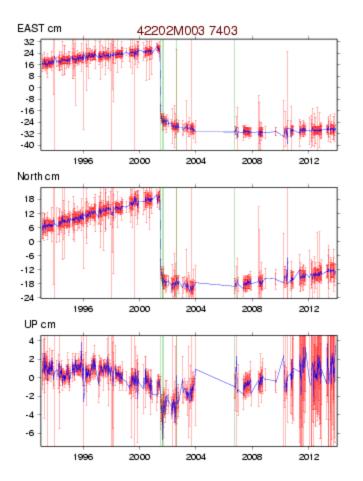
ILRS Workshop 2014, Annapolis, USA, 27-31 October, 2014



Dne velocity estimated

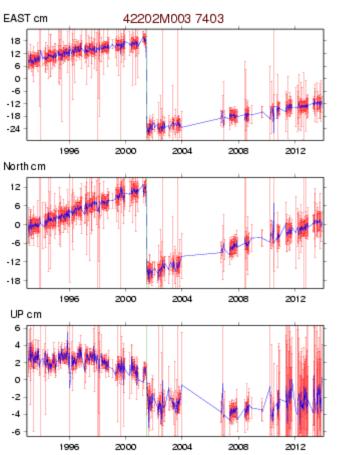
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE L'INFORMATION GÉDGRAPHIQUE ET FORESTIÈRE

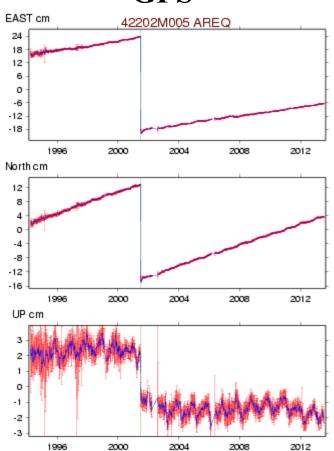
Arequipa SLR time series: EQ model "Linear Function"





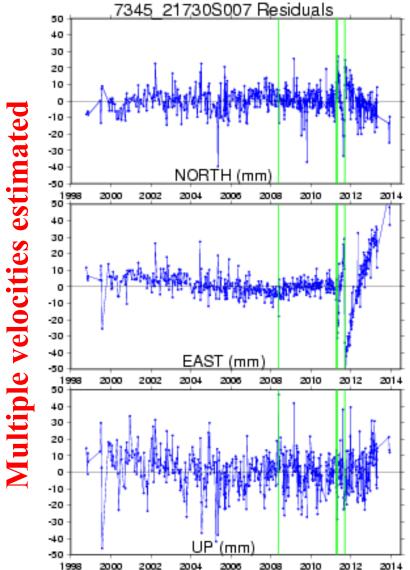
Arequipa SLR time series: EQ Parametric model SLR GPS

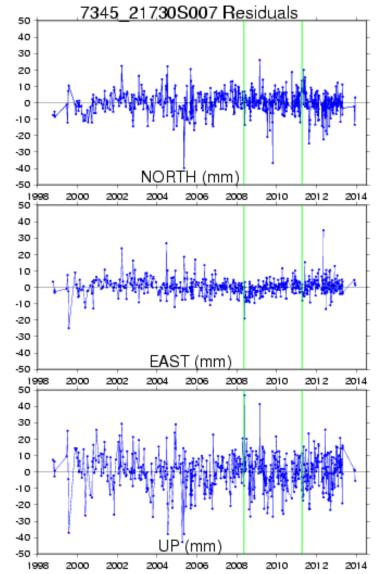




ISTITUT NATIONAL DE L'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE ET FORESTIÈRE

Linear Function Tsukuba VLBI Parametric Model





IGN INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE ET FORESTIÈRE

ILRS Workshop 2014, Annapolis, USA, 27-31 October, 2014

Post-fit residual

ITRF2013 Products

- The usual products:
 - Station positions, velocities and residuals;
 - EOPs
- Additional/new products
 - Geocenter motion model (amplitude & phase per component: X, Y, Z), probably from SLR only
 - Parametric models (amplitude A & relaxation time T)
 Necessary to propagate coordinates at any epoch
 - On request: periodic signals (amplitudes & phases), per technique



Conclusion

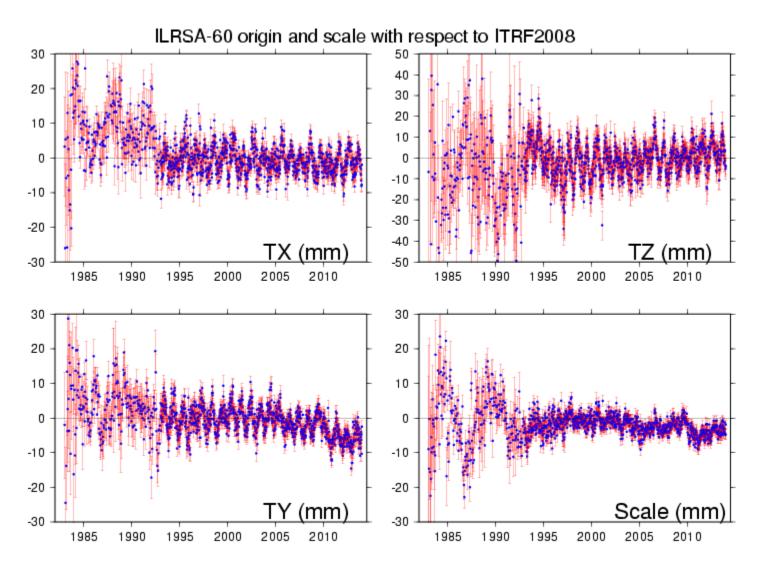
- Impact of station non-linear motions on the ITRF
 - No impact on the RF defining parameters (origin, scale & orientation)
 - Negligible velocity changes (<< 1 mm/yr) for some sites when removing periodic signals
- SLR analysis:
 - origin and scale consistent with SLR input data to ITRF2008
 - WRMS in ENU: ~ 7, 8, 6 mm for 1993 2013

~ 10, 10, 8 mm for 1983 – 2013

• Still waiting for submissions to be complete!

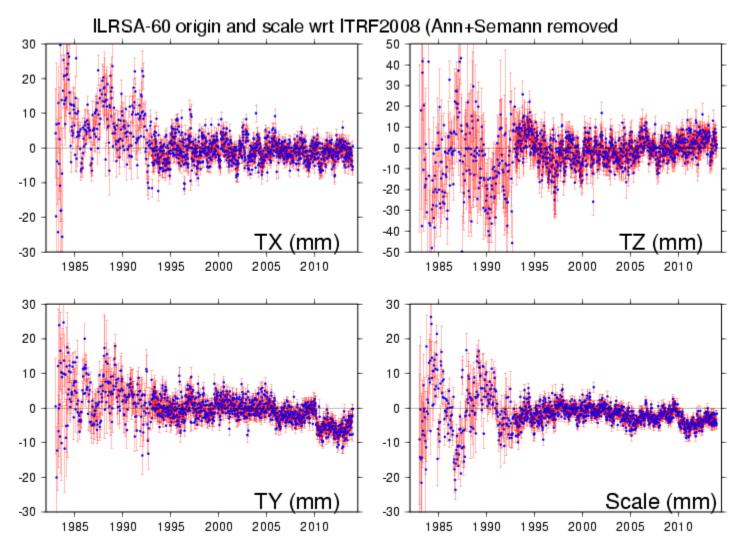


SLR/ILRS Origin & Scale wrt ITRF2008





SLR/ILRS Origin & Scale wrt ITRF2008 Annual and Semi-Annual signals removed





SLR/ILRS Origin & Scale wrt ITRF2008 Annual and Semi-Annual signals removed + PSD

