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The Presence of Geophysical Earth Crust Deformation Signals in the GNSS Coordinates Time Series

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Družicové metody v geodézii a katastru, GNSS seminář 2020
Brno, 30.01.2020. , Czech Republic

Outline

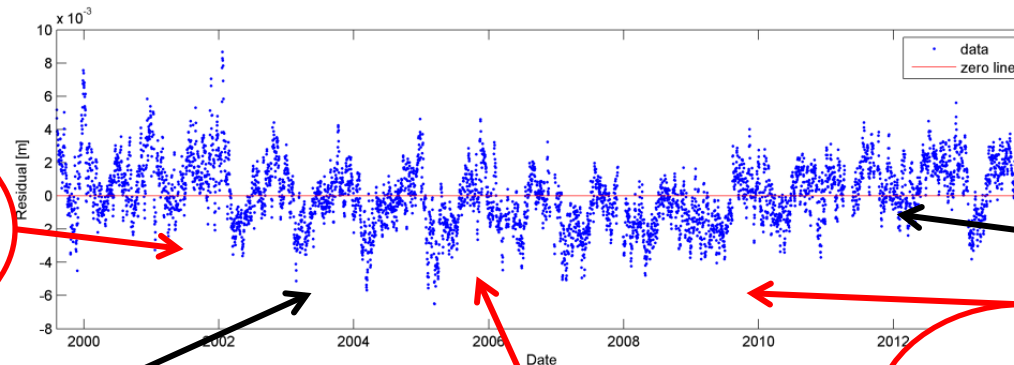
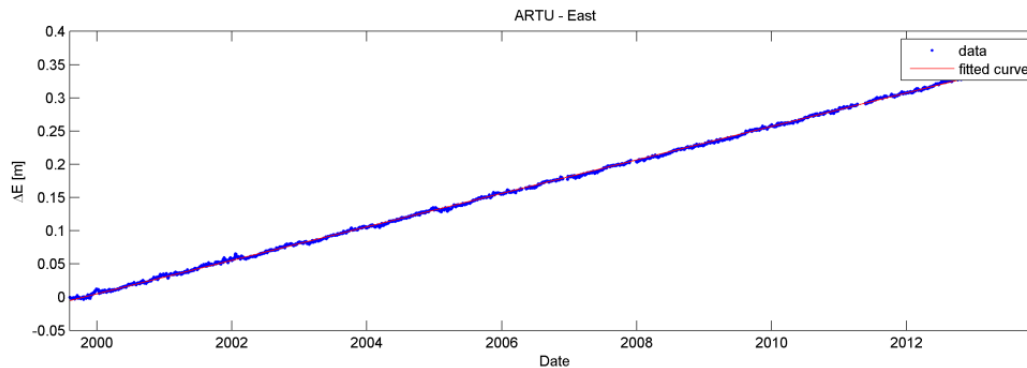
1. Introduction
2. Input data
3. Analysis
4. Conclusion

Introduction (1a)

- Coordinate time series are using among others:
 - velocities estimation of GNSS stations,
 - determining of continental plates motion
 - local of geodynamic analysis,
 - forecasting of earthquakes.

- Interferencing in coordinate time series may be caused by:
 - meteorological factors, hydrology,
 - local geological surface character, tectonics
 - antropogenic factors,
 - changing of measurement equipments (antennas , receivers),
 - snow cover loading.

Introduction (1b)



Atmospheric Pressure Loading

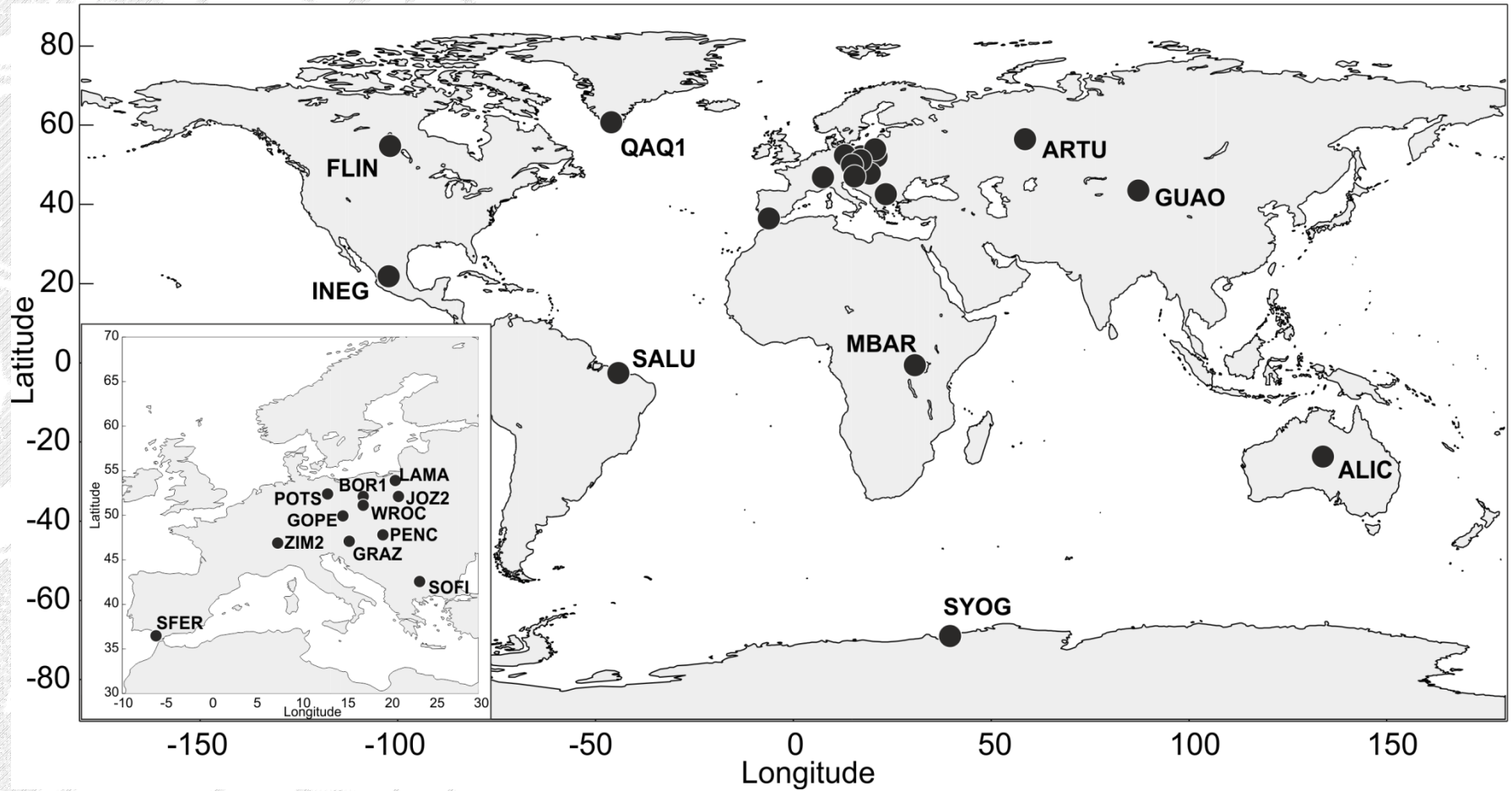
Meteorological factors (t, p, h)

Hydrology

Non - Tidal Ocean Loading

Anthropogenic factor

Introduction (1c) – Analysis area



Input data (2a) – geophysical deformation models

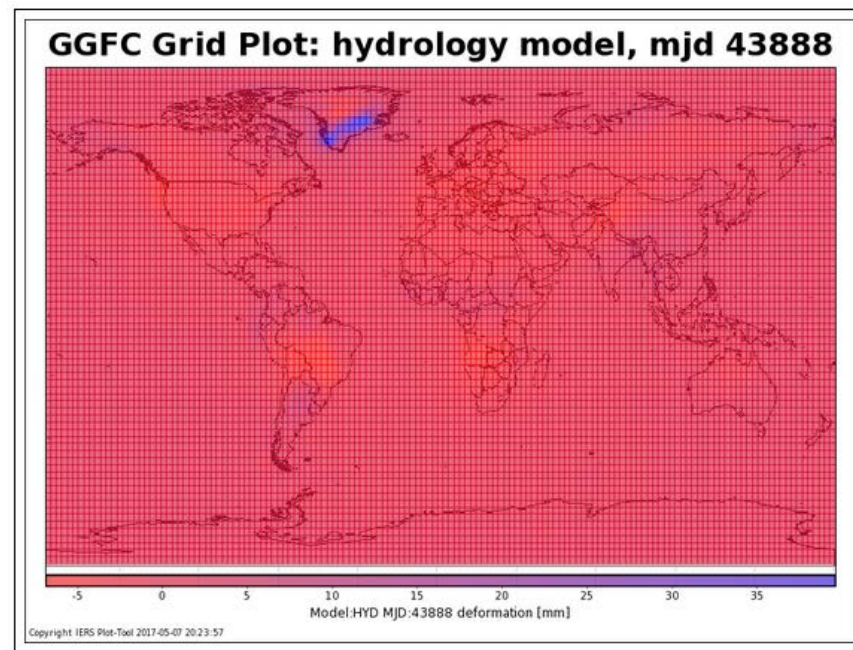
Compilation of available (August 2014) geophysical fluid model grids

Atmosphere				
	Temp. Res.	Spatial Res.	TimeSpan	Model
Uni Luxembourg	6 h	2.5 °	1980 - 2014	NCEP
NASA GSFC	6 h	2.5 °	1976 - 2014	NCEP
TU Vienna (V4)	6 h	1 °	1994 - 2014	ECMWF
Uni Strasbourg	3 h	0.5 °	2001 - 2014	ECMWF + IB
	3 h	0.5 °	2002 - 2013	ECMWF + MOG2D
	6 h	0.5 °	1979 - 2014	ERAinterim + IB
International Mass Loading Service (IMLS)	6 h	1 °	2000 - 2014	MERRA
	3 h	1 °	2012 - 2013	GEOS-57
	3 h	1 °	2013 - 2014	GEOS-FP
	3 h	1 °	2013 - 2014	GEOS-FPIT

Ocean				
	Temp. Res.	Spatial Res.	TimeSpan	Model
Uni Luxembourg	12 h	2.5 °	1993 - 2012	ECCO1 / JPL
NASA GSFC	12 h	1 °	1993 - 2013	ECCO1 / JPL
International Mass Loading Service (IMLS)	6 h	1 °	2012 - 2014	OMCT

Hydrology				
	Temp. Res.	Spatial Res.	TimeSpan	Model
Uni Luxembourg	1 month	2.5 °	1979 - 2012	GLDAS/NOAH 1°
NASA GSFC	1 month	1 °	1979 - 2014	GLDAS/NOAH 1°
Uni Strasbourg	3 h	0.5 °	2001 - 2014	GLDAS/NOAH 0.25°
	6 h	0.5 °	1979 - 2014	ERAinterim
International Mass Loading Service (IMLS)	3 h	1 °	2013 - 2014	MERRA
	3 h	1 °	2012 - 2014	GEOS-FPIT
	3 h	1 °	2013 - 2014	GLDAS/NOAH 0.25°

http://ww2.erdrotation.de/EN/ProjectPortal/Projects/PN5/Results/results_node.html



[Temporary Link to html document with the html map of this plot](#)
[Temporary Link to image document of this plot](#)

<http://ida.bkg.bund.de/refsys/public/2dLine.php>

Input data (2b) – coordinates and geophysical deformation models

```

1 #####
2 #
3 # Station      : ARTU
4 # Station      : CODE
5 # Date & Time  : 2016-06-16 12:35:23
6 # Software     : snx2ord
7 # Format       : GTS (GITSa native format)
8 # Format desc. : decimal year, year, day-of-year, [x, y, z], [x, y, z sigma]
9 #
10 #####
11 1999.5959 1999 218 1843956.8457 3016203.0679 5291261.7193 0.00046
12 1999.5986 1999 219 1843956.8475 3016203.0700 5291261.7209 0.00043
13 1999.6014 1999 220 1843956.8482 3016203.0698 5291261.7196 0.00036
14 1999.6041 1999 221 1843956.8487 3016203.0707 5291261.7199 0.00040
15 1999.6068 1999 222 1843956.8476 3016203.0687 5291261.7162 0.00032
16 1999.6096 1999 223 1843956.8465 3016203.0670 5291261.7160 0.00030
17 1999.6123 1999 224 1843956.8473 3016203.0672 5291261.7168 0.00028
18 1999.6151 1999 225 1843956.8468 3016203.0679 5291261.7196 0.00029
19 1999.6178 1999 226 1843956.8482 3016203.0696 5291261.7216 0.00030
20 1999.6205 1999 227 1843956.8485 3016203.0696 5291261.7255 0.00030
21 1999.6233 1999 228 1843956.8491 3016203.0696 5291261.7247 0.00030
22 1999.6260 1999 229 1843956.8492 3016203.0692 5291261.7230 0.00031
23 1999.6288 1999 230 1843956.8491 3016203.0691 5291261.7205 0.00030
24 1999.6315 1999 231 1843956.8475 3016203.0678 5291261.7201 0.00030
25 1999.6342 1999 232 1843956.8488 3016203.0691 5291261.7222 0.00030
26 1999.6370 1999 233 1843956.8481 3016203.0686 5291261.7229 0.00029
27 1999.6397 1999 234 1843956.8484 3016203.0695 5291261.7244 0.00030
28 1999.6425 1999 235 1843956.8484 3016203.0683 5291261.7235 0.00033
29 1999.6452 1999 236 1843956.8482 3016203.0693 5291261.7219 0.00035
30 1999.6479 1999 237 1843956.8489 3016203.0710 5291261.7210 0.00032
31 1999.6507 1999 238 1843956.8476 3016203.0703 5291261.7183 0.00032
32 1999.6534 1999 239 1843956.8474 3016203.0701 5291261.7182 0.00031
33 1999.6562 1999 240 1843956.8481 3016203.0685 5291261.7175 0.00033
34 1999.6589 1999 241 1843956.8489 3016203.0693 5291261.7205 0.00033

```



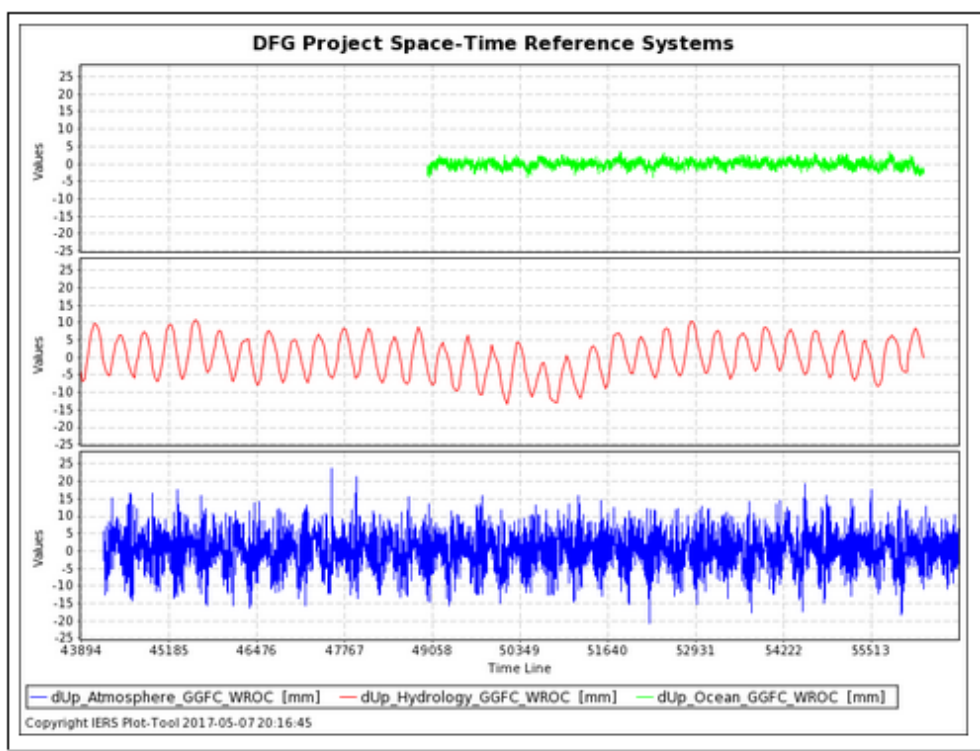
DFG Forschergruppe
Referenzsysteme

DFG Research Unit:

Space-Time Reference Systems for Monitoring Global Change and for Precise Navigation in Space
Project 5: Consistent celestial and terrestrial reference frames by improved modelling and combination



2d Line Plot



[Temporary Link to html document with the html map of this plot](#)
[Temporary Link to image document of this plot](#)

Download values of graph(s) as csv file(s):



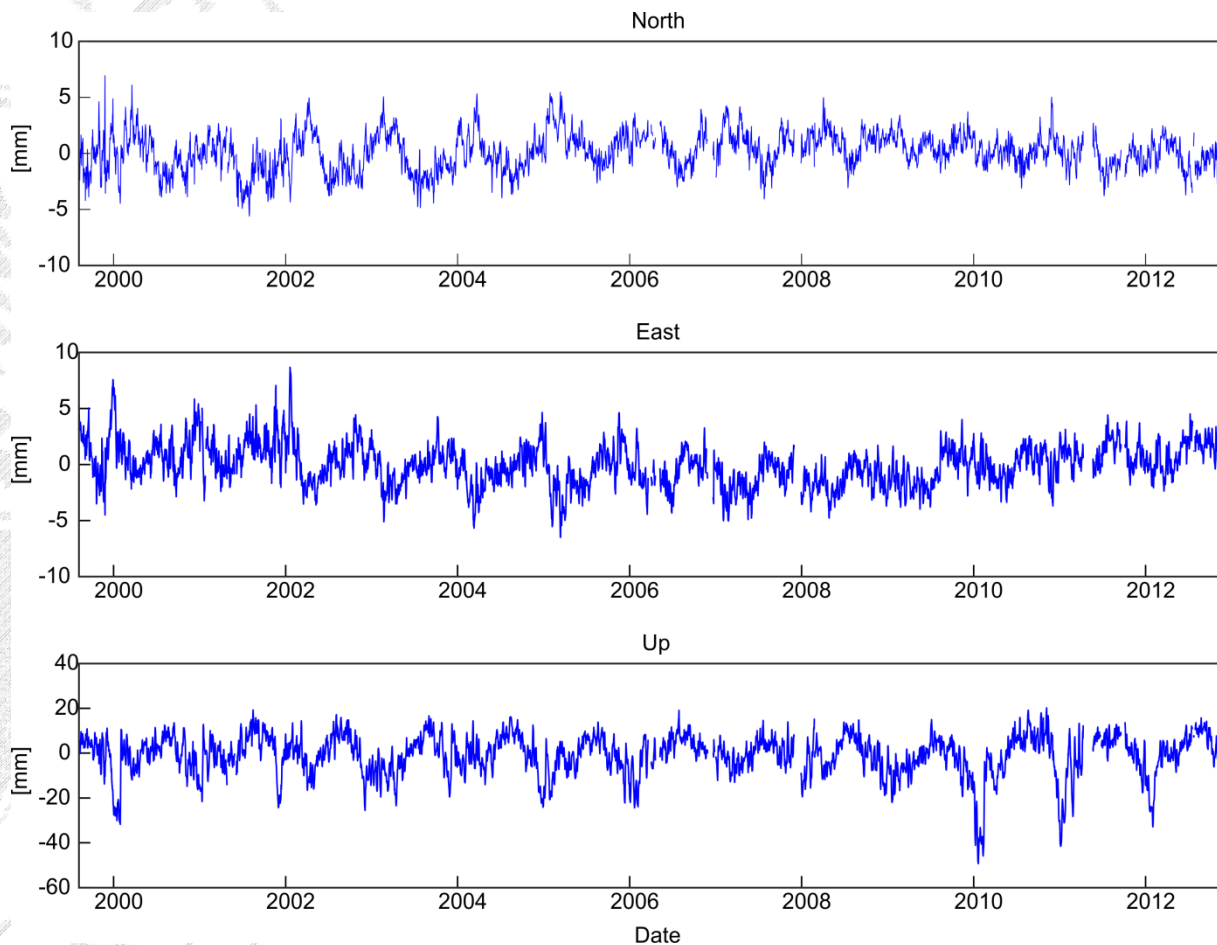
<http://ida.bkg.bund.de/refsys/public/2dLine.php>

Input data (2c) – GNSS reprocessing strategy – CODE Repro2013 - (Non-tidal loadings)

	Atmospheric tides	: S1+S2 tidal corrections from the Vienna atmospheric pressure model
Non-tidal loadings	Atmospheric pressure	: Non-tidal components from the Vienna atmospheric pressure model with three scaling factors for validation purposes. The product files are generated without considering the non-tidal pressure loading by forcing the scaling factors to zero.
	Ocean bottom pressure:	not applied
	Surface hydrology	: not applied
	Other effects	: none applied
Earth orientation variations	Ocean tidal:	diurnal/semidiurnal variations in x,y, & UT1 applied according to IERS 2010, Tables 2.2a, 2.2b, 2.3a, 2.3b

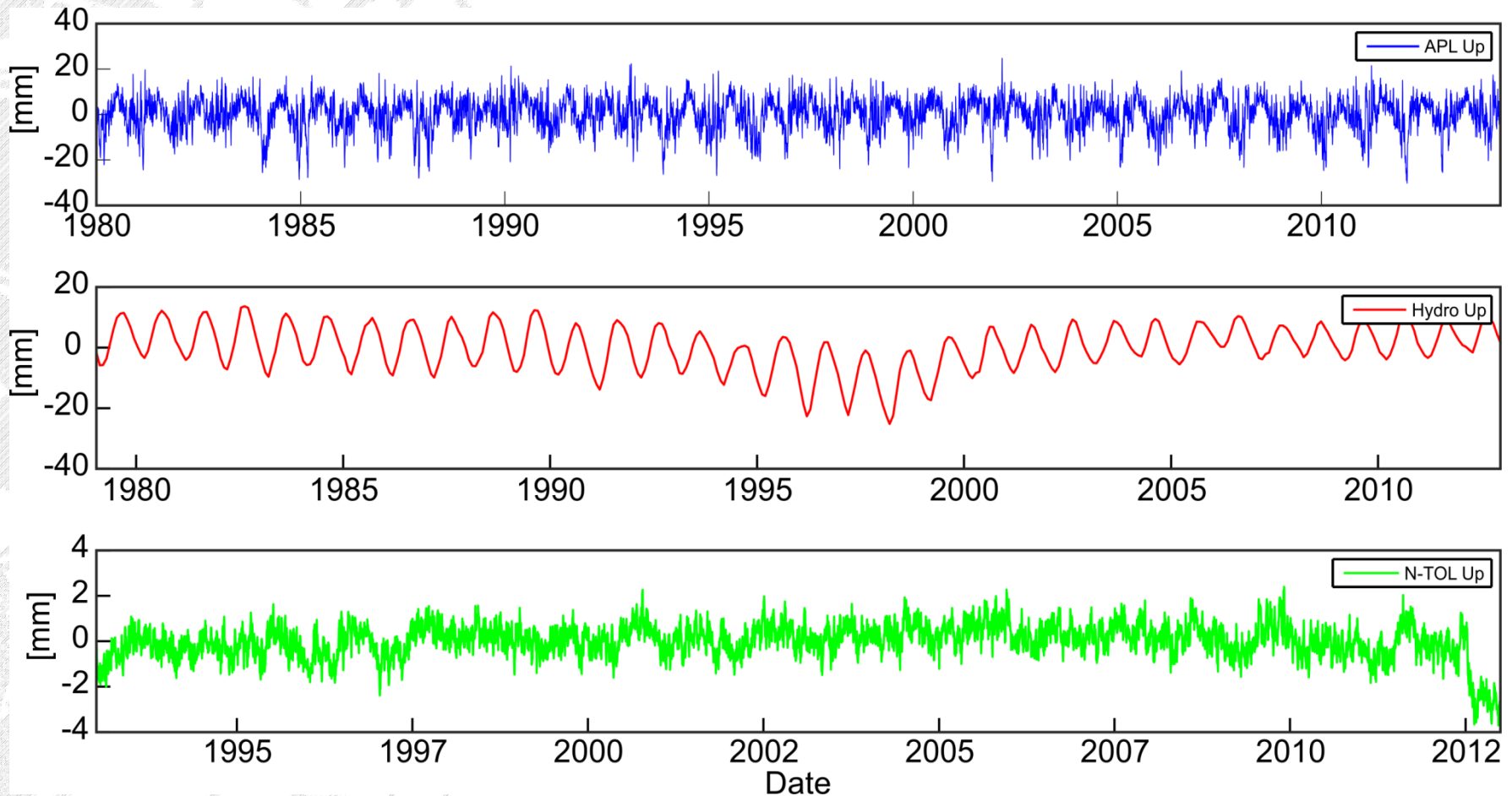
ftp://ftp.aiub.unibe.ch/REPRO_2013/CODE_REPRO_2013.ACN

Input data (2d) – example of coordinate time series



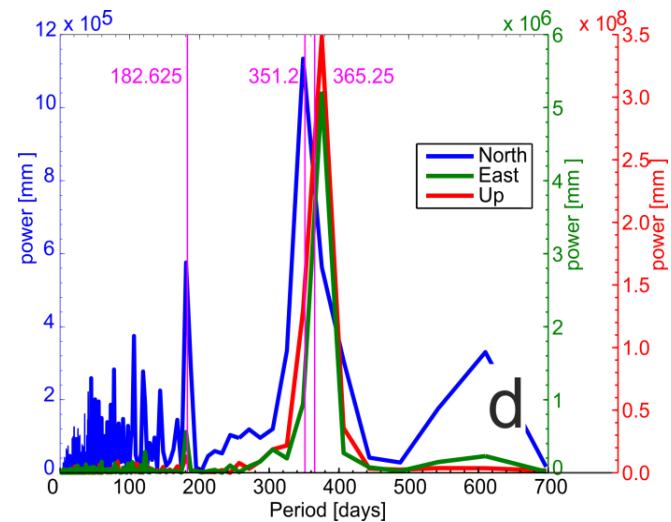
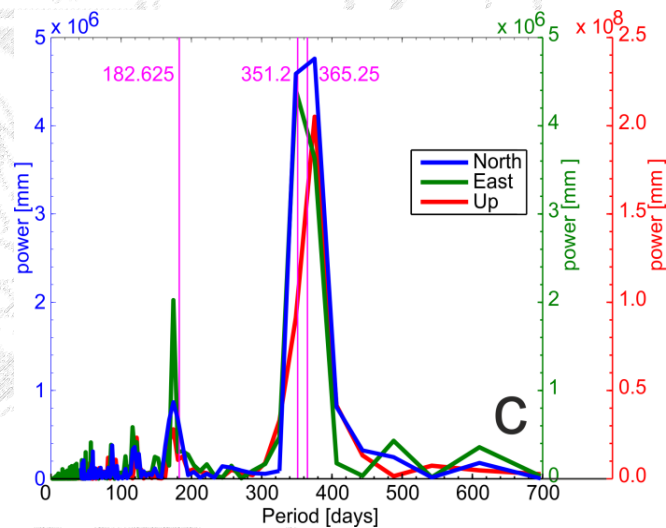
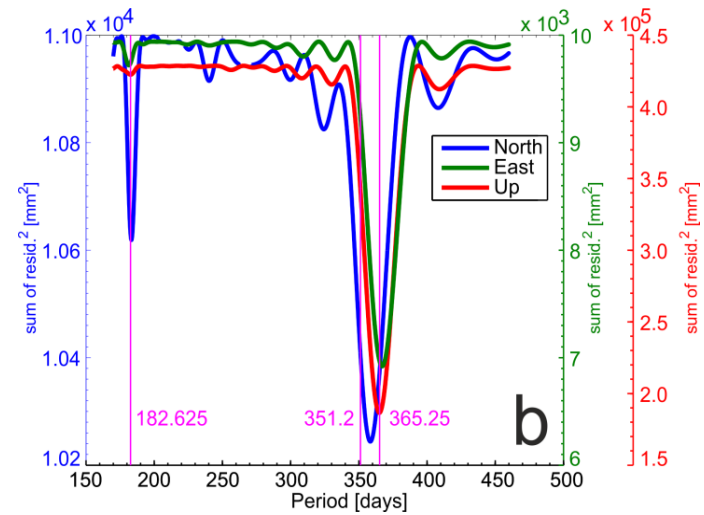
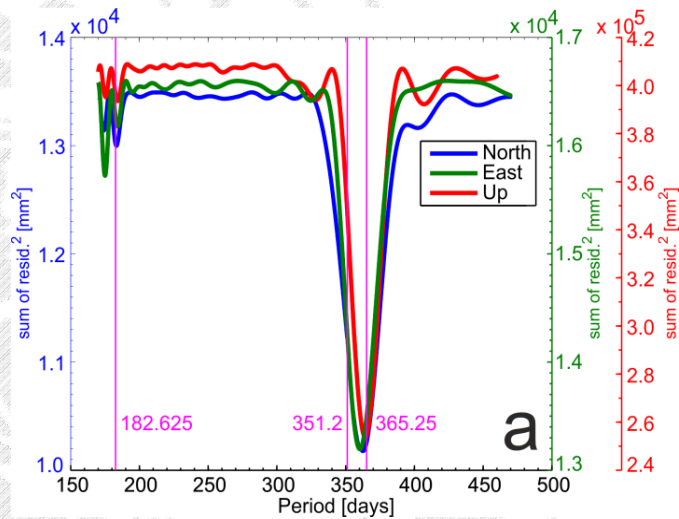
Coordinates time series for ARTU station (Russian Federation)

Input data (2e) – example of deformations time series



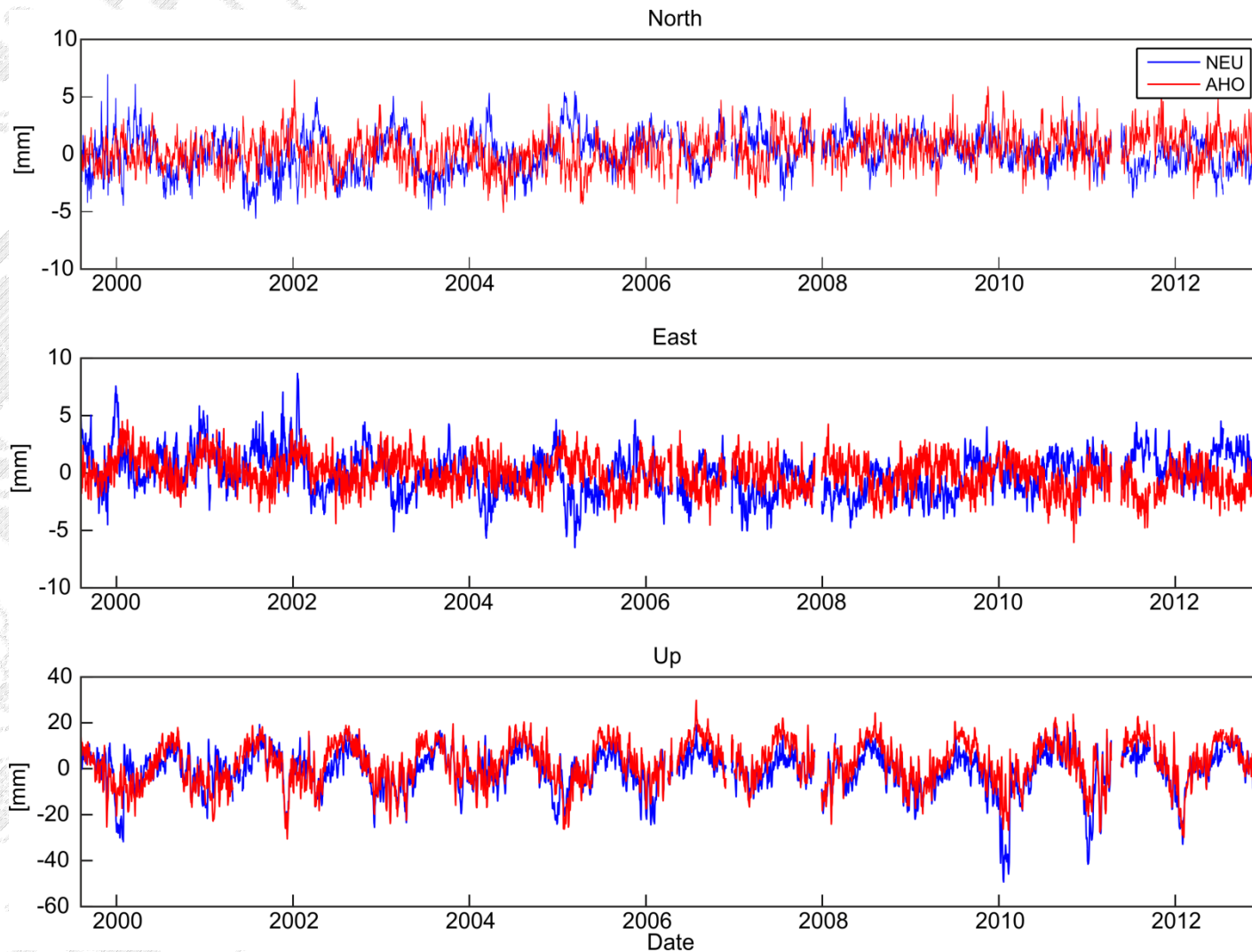
Deformations time series for ARTU station (Russian Federation) – Up component

Analyses (3a) – periodicity analysis



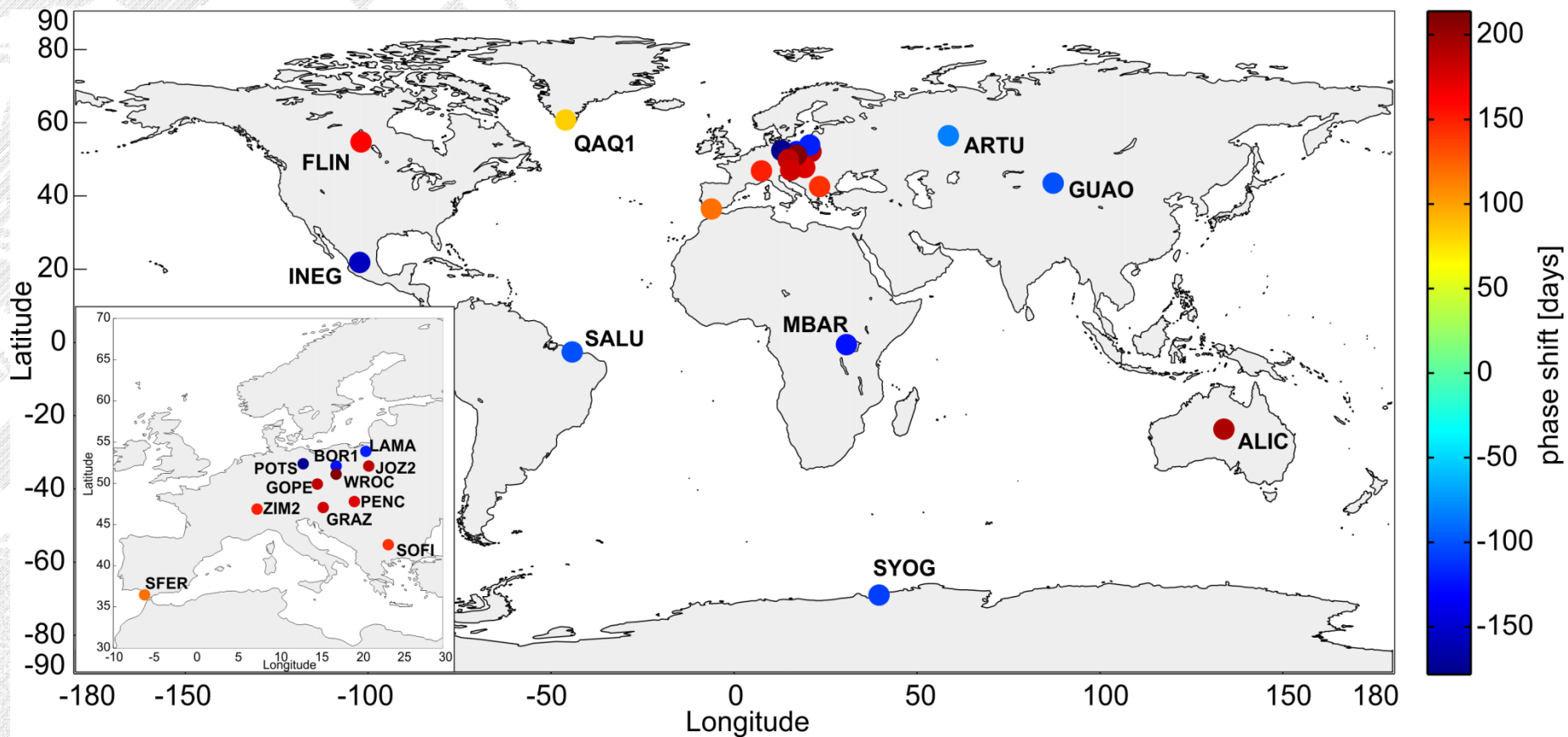
a – period analysis using iLSE (NEU), **b** – period analysis using iLSE (deformations models)
c – FFT analysis(NEU), **d** – FFT analysis (AHO)

Analyses (3b) – comparing of two time series

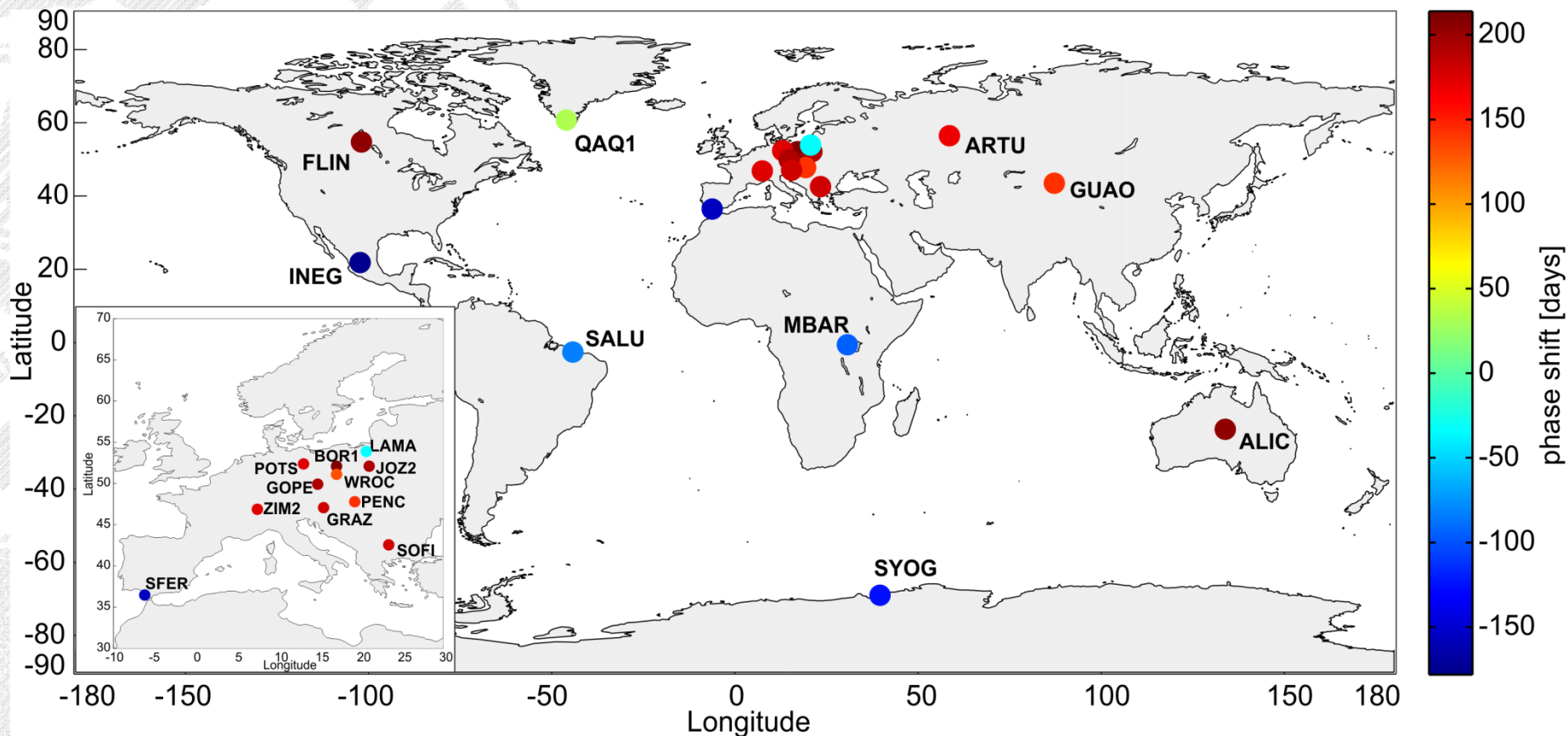


Comparing of two time series (coordinates – blue and geophysical deformations)

Analyses (3c) – phase shift between analysed signals – North component

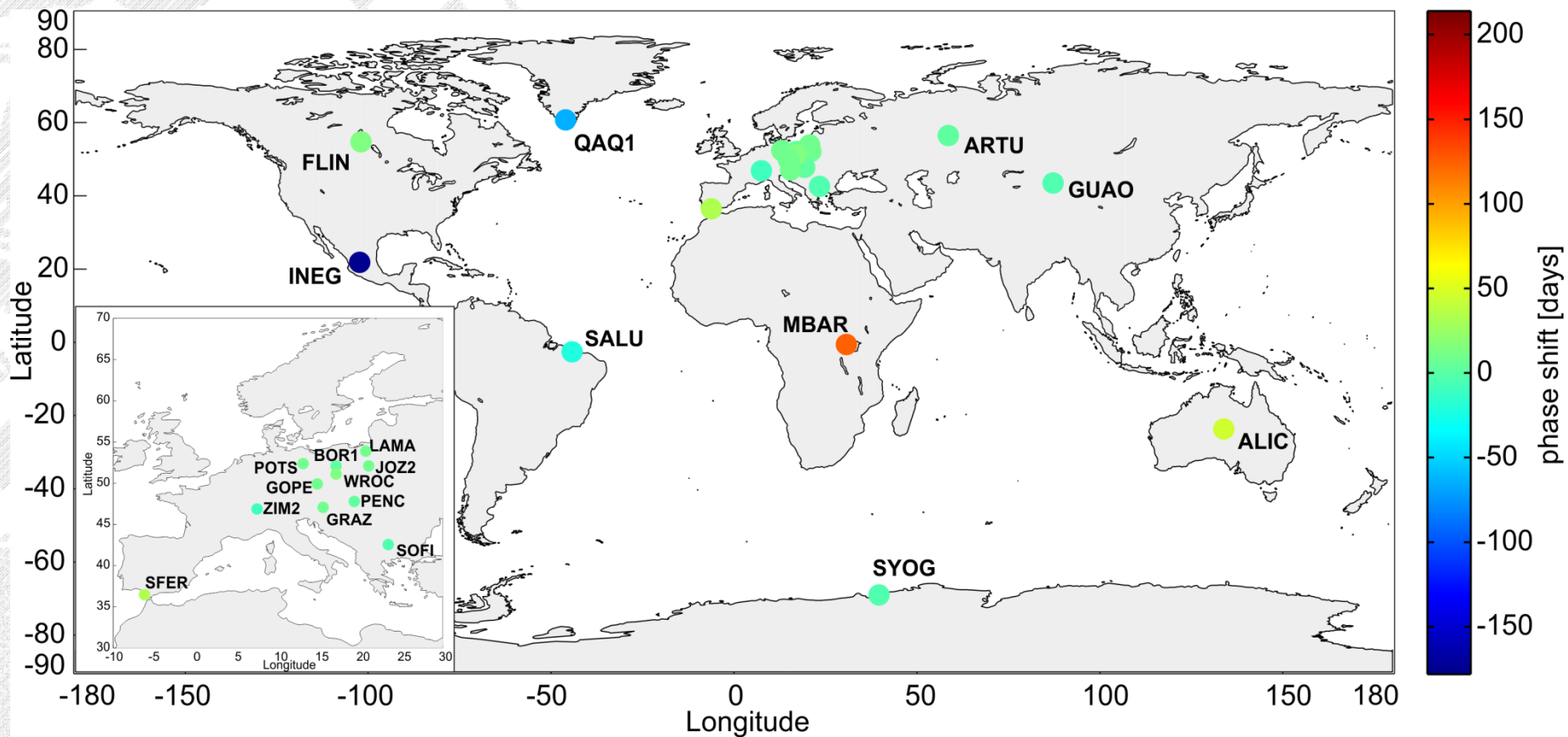


Analyses (3d) – phase shift between analysed signals – East component



Analyses (3e) – phase shift between analysed signals

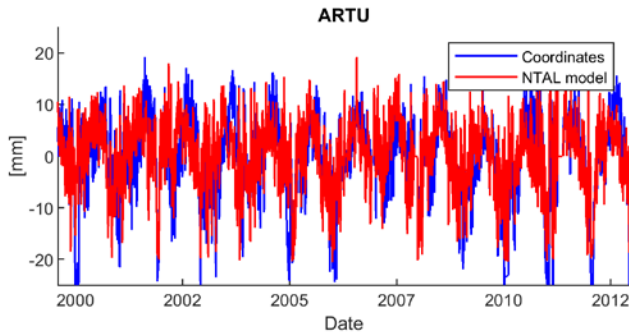
– Up component



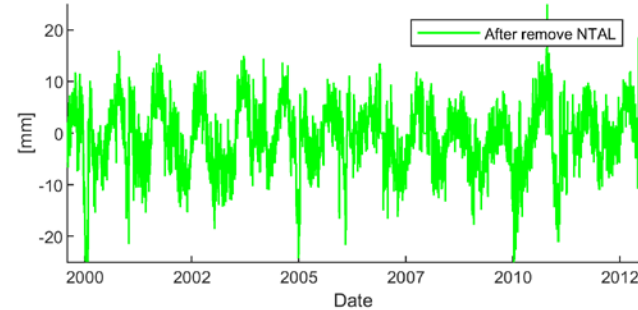
Analyses (3f) – Coordinates minus geophysical deformations (NTAL) – Up component

RMS

8.68 mm



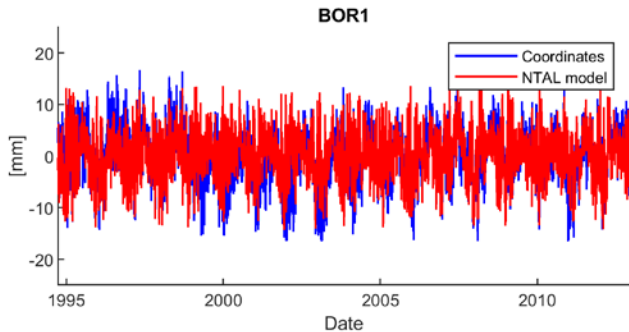
ARTU



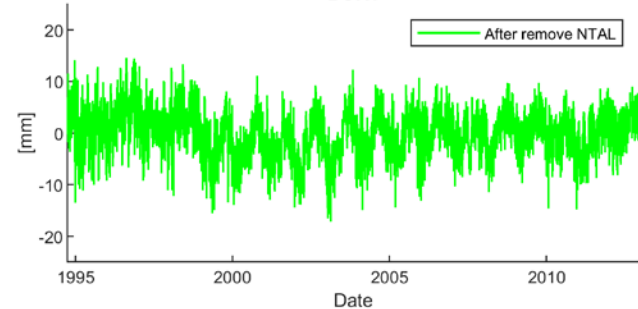
RMS

6.46 mm

5.46 mm

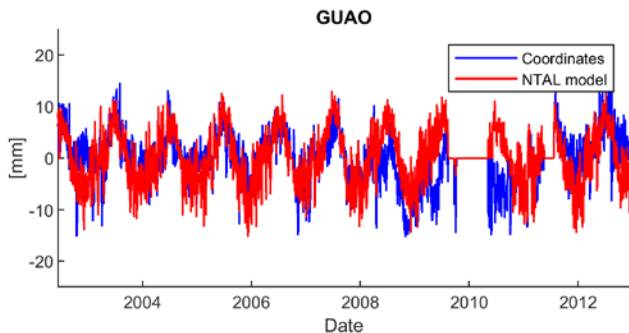


BOR1

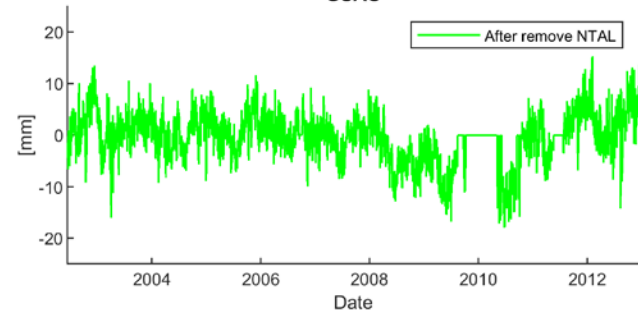


4.50 mm

5.34 mm



GUAO

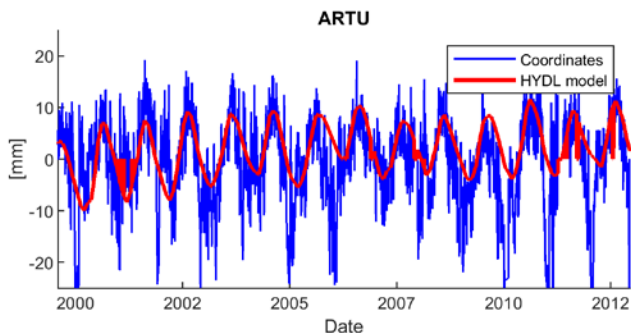


5.05 mm

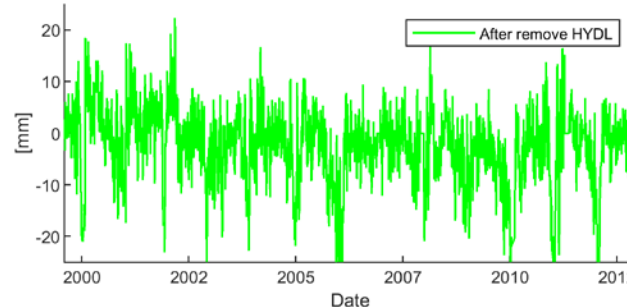
Analyses (3g) – Coordinates minus geophysical deformations (HYDL) – Up component

RMS

8.68 mm



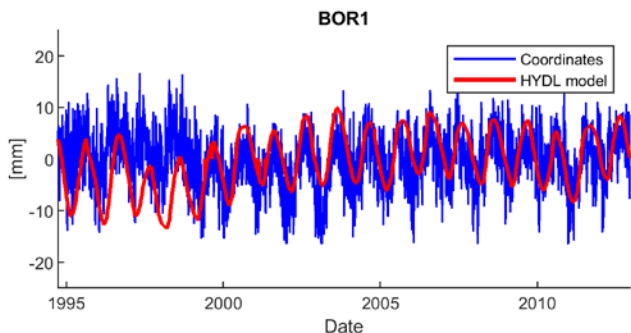
ARTU



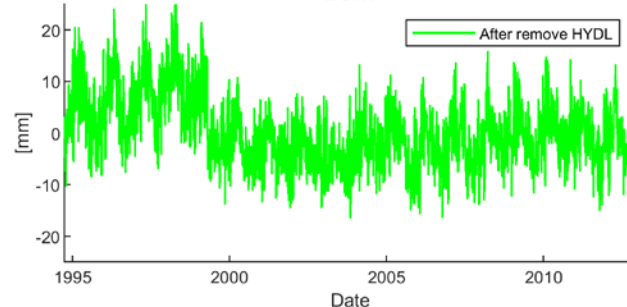
RMS

7.46 mm

5.46 mm

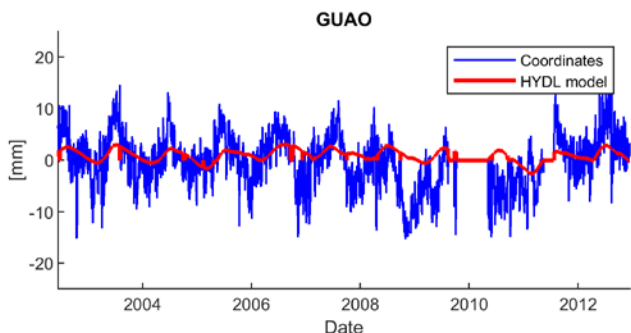


BOR1

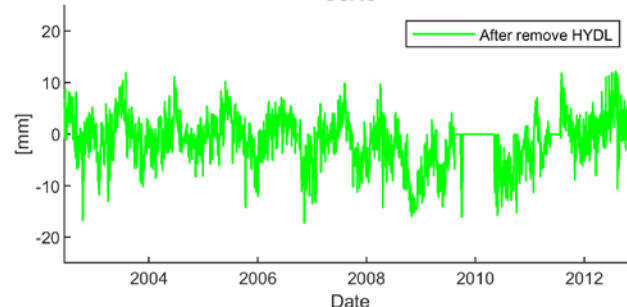


6.57 mm

5.34 mm



GUAO

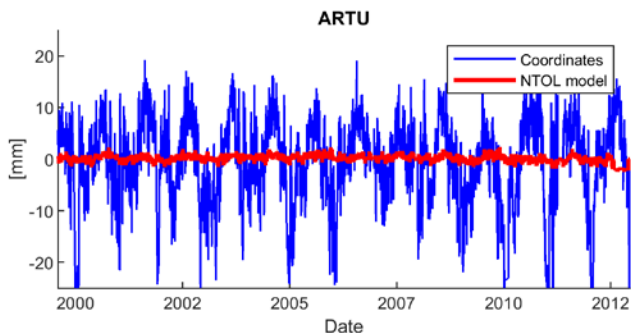


5.00 mm

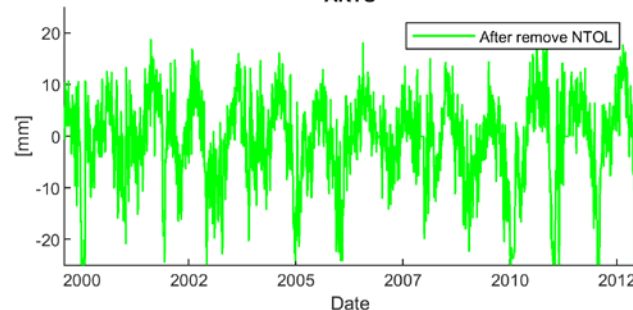
Analyses (3h) – Coordinates minus geophysical deformations (NTOL) – Up component

RMS

8.68 mm



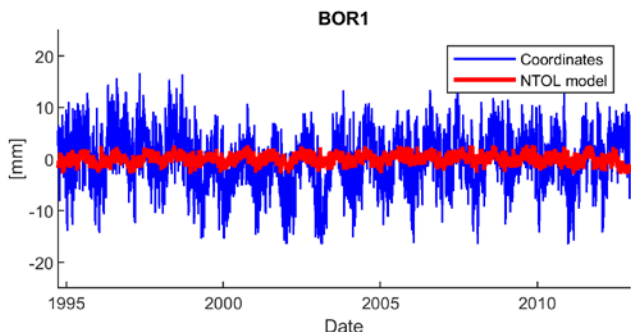
ARTU



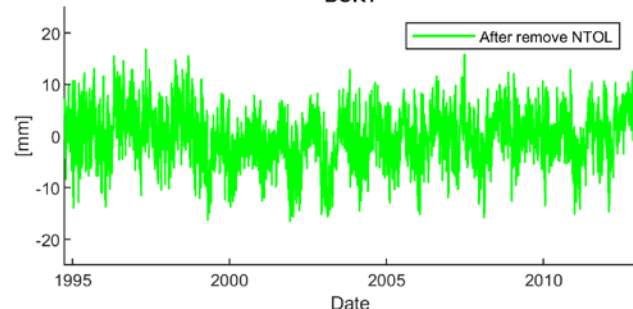
RMS

8.64 mm

5.46 mm

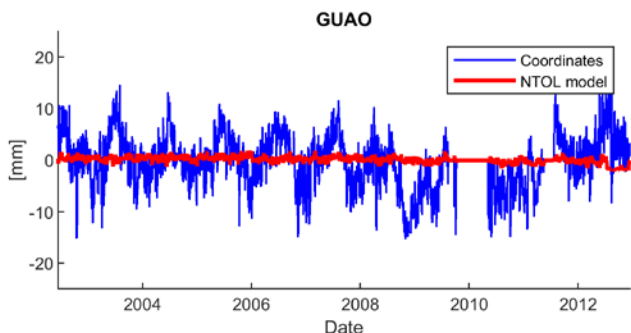


BOR1

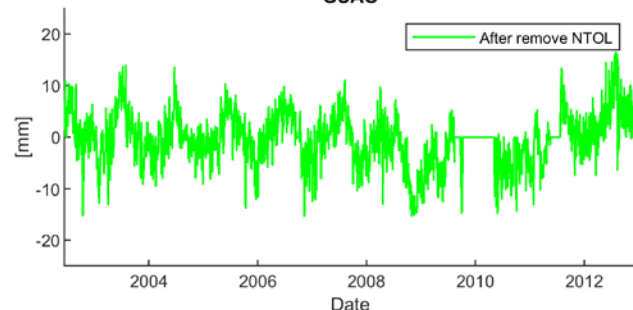


5.26 mm

5.34 mm



GUAO

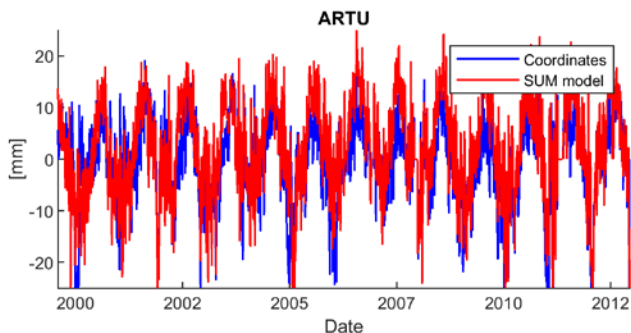


5.37 mm

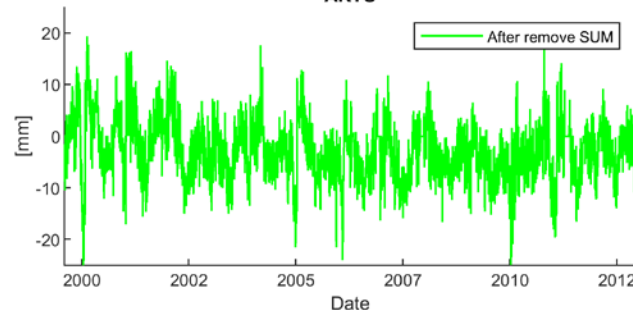
Analyses (3i) – Coordinates minus geophysical deformations (SUM) – Up component

RMS

8.68 mm



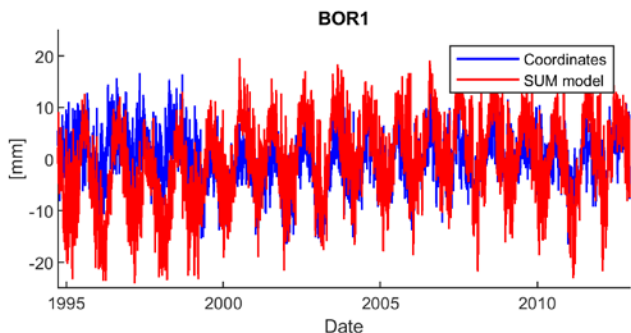
ARTU



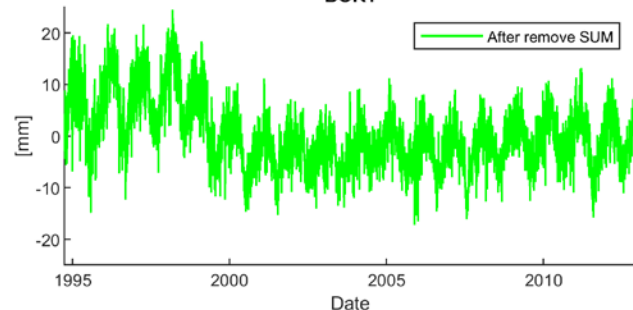
RMS

5.81 mm

5.46 mm

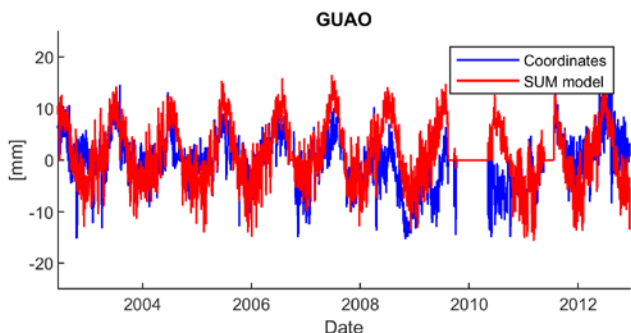


BOR1

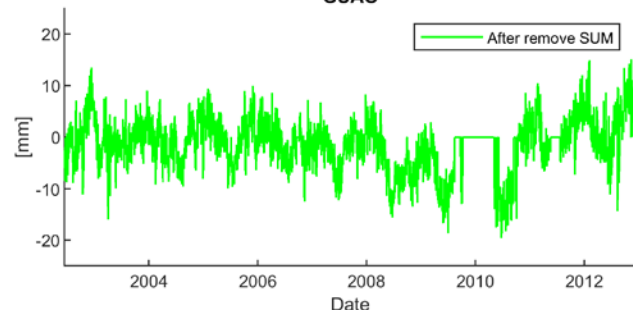


6.38 mm

5.34 mm



GUAO

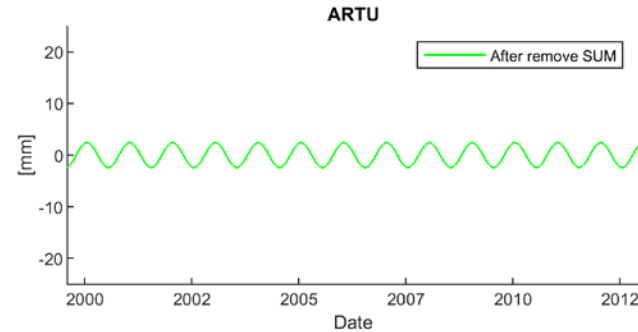
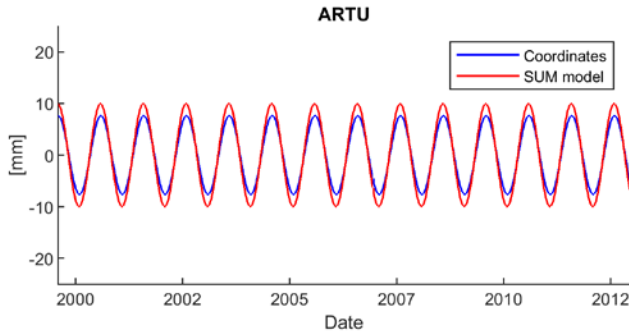


5.36 mm

Analyses (3j) – Coordinates minus geophysical deformations (SUM) – Up component (modeled signals)

RMS

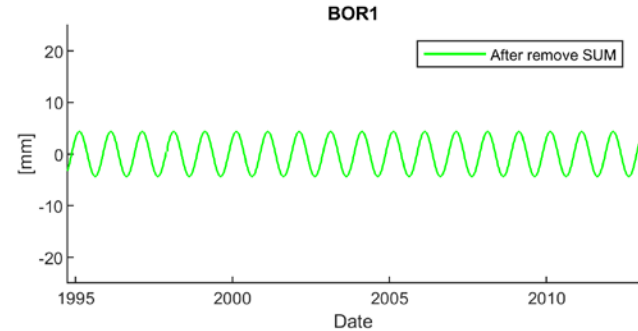
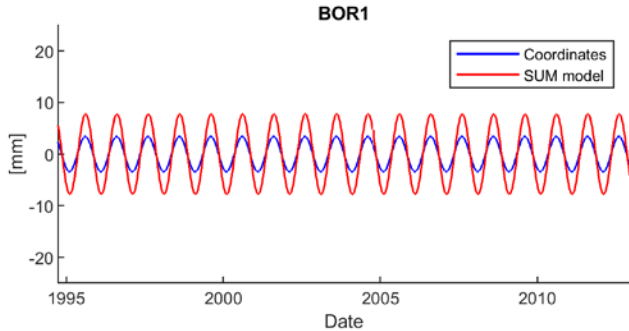
5.37 mm



RMS

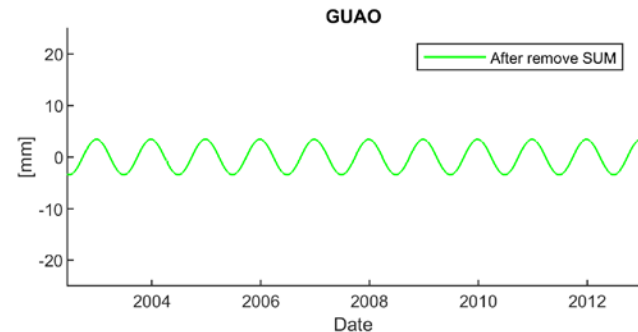
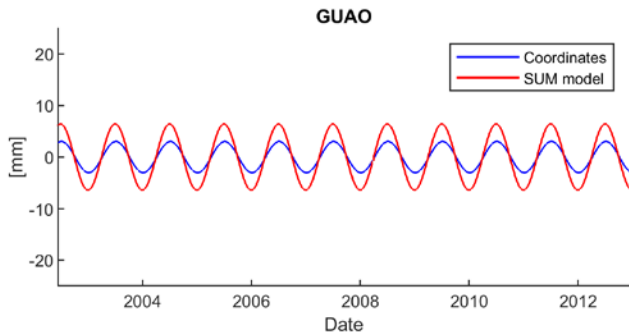
3.48 mm

2.42 mm



1.91 mm

2.14 mm



1.90 mm

Signals were modelled using LSE approach with constant amplitude and phase. Modelling period is equal 365.25 days)

Wnioski

- analysing the periodicity of coordinates and geophysical deformations, the annual signal is clearly the dominant period,
- the highest value of the correlation coefficient between coordinate residues and deformations occurs for the height component (Up),
- the sum of deformations clearly affects the coordinate changes for the Up component,
- analysis of individual deformation components (NTAL, HYDRO, NTOL) showed that NTAL has the greatest impact on coordinate changes and decrease RMS values for all analysed GNSS stations,
- Removing the deformation model showed that other, unidentified annual oscillations still occur. The reason for this may be imperfections in modeling geophysical phenomena and many local factors that are not applied to global models.
- geophysical deformations can also affect the variability of the Earth's mass center.



Thank you for your attention!

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Kaczmarek, A., Kontny, B. (2018). *Estimates of seasonal signals in GNSS time series and environmental loading models with iterative Least-Squares Estimation (iLSE) approach*. Acta Geodynamica et Geomaterialia, Vol. 15 No. 2 (190). DOI: 10.13168/AGG.2018.0009

Kaczmarek, A., Kontny, B. (2018). *Identification of the Noise Model in the Time Series of GNSS Stations Coordinates Using Wavelet Analysis*. Remote Sensing, 10(10), 1161. DOI: 10.3390/rs10101611

Kaczmarek A. (2019). *Influence of geophysical signals on coordinate variations GNSS permanent stations in Central Europe*, Artificial Satellites Journal of Planetary, Vol. 54 No. 3, Warsaw, Poland 2019, pp. 57-71
DOI: 10.2478/arsa-2019-0006