

# IDS Contribution to the ITRF2013



INSTITUT NATIONAL  
DE L'INFORMATION  
GÉOGRAPHIQUE  
ET FORESTIÈRE

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



# Outline

- **ITRF2013: Status of submissions**
- **ITRF2013:**
  - What's new ?
  - Combination strategy
- **IDS Contribution to ITRF2013: Preliminary analysis:**
  - Origin & scale agreement with ITRF2008
  - Velocity agreement between IDS-V5 & GPS (MIT solution)
  - Tie Discrepancies DORIS-DORIS and GPS(MIT)-DORIS
- **ITRF and site non-linear motions: some numerical results:**
  - Periodic signals
  - Co- & Post-Seismic deformation
- **Conclusion**

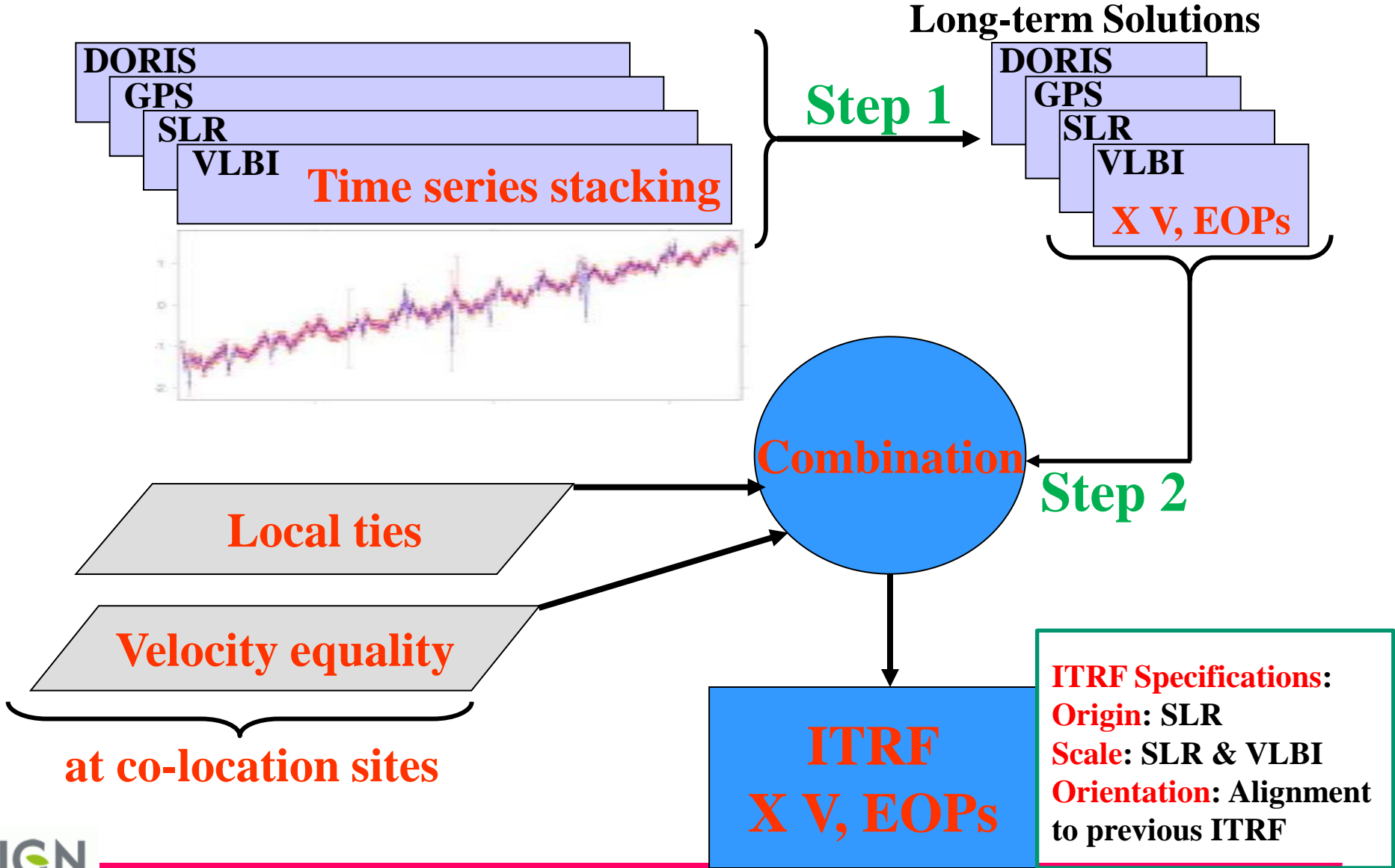
# **ITRF2013: Status of submission**

- **IDS final/official solution (V5) submitted**
- **ILRS, IGS, IVS still at the combination stage**
- **ILRS submitted the 1993.0 - 2014.0 part**

# 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

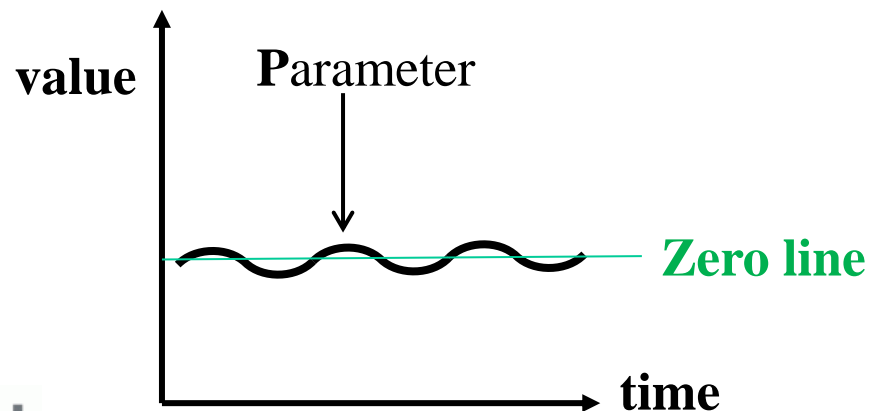
# ITRF Construction



# 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)

**defined via internal (minimum-type) constraints:**

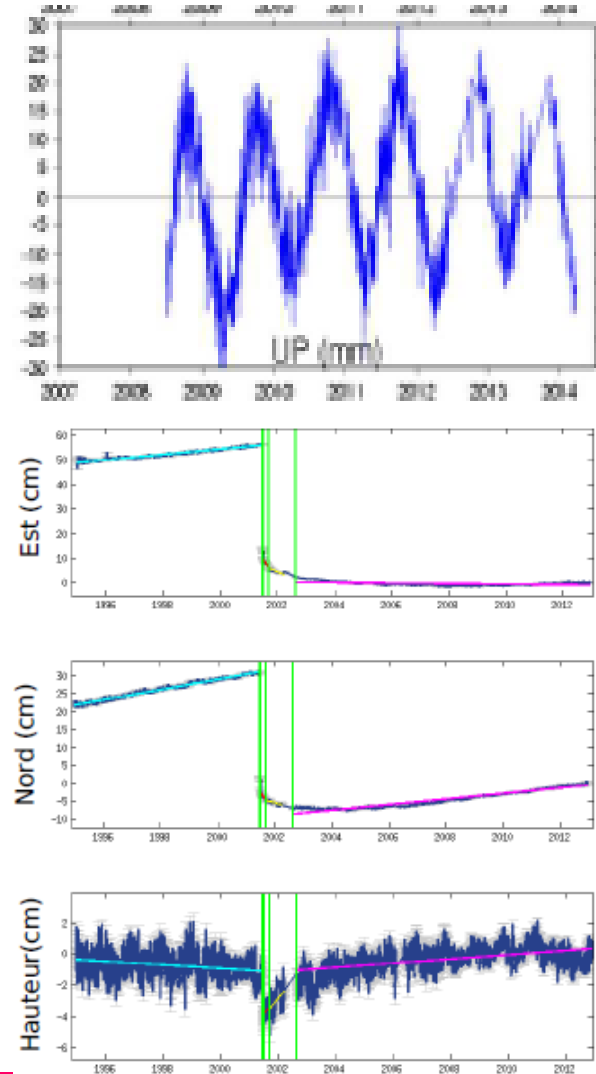


$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k \in K} P_k & = 0 \\ \sum_{k \in K} (t_k - t_0) P_k & = 0 \end{cases}$$

**(Altamimi et al., 2007)**

# ITRF Combination: Step 1 (2/2)

- Handling of non-linear station motions:
  - Periodic signals: using sinusoidal functions:
$$\sum a \cos \omega t + b \sin \omega t$$
  - 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:**

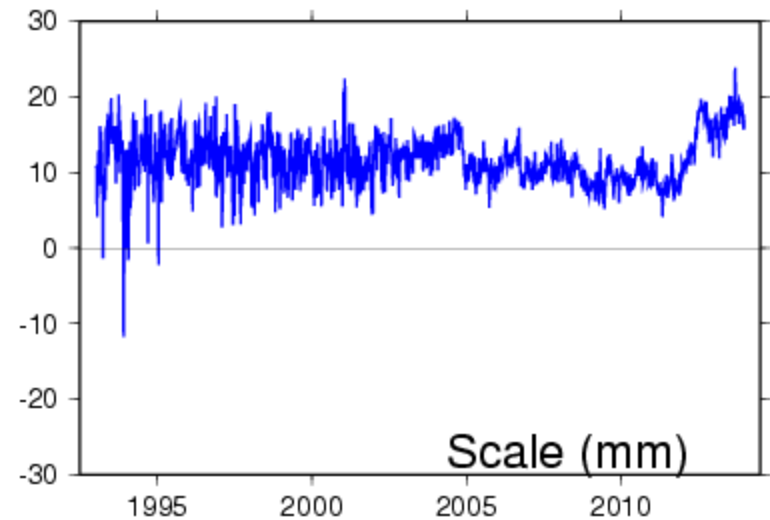
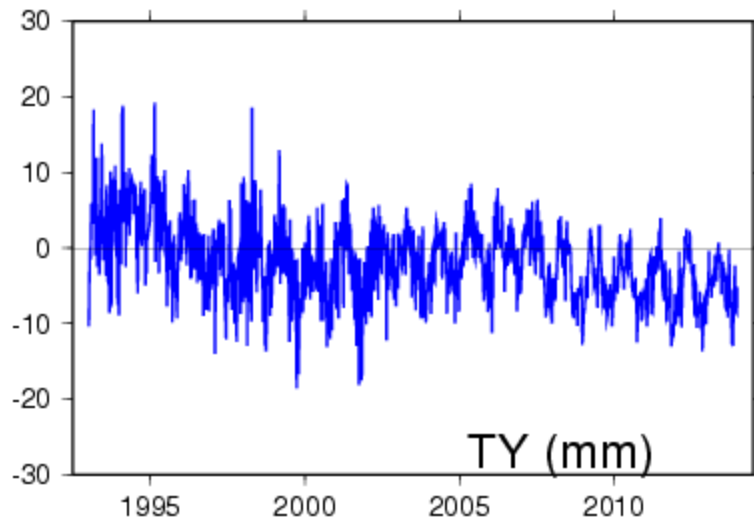
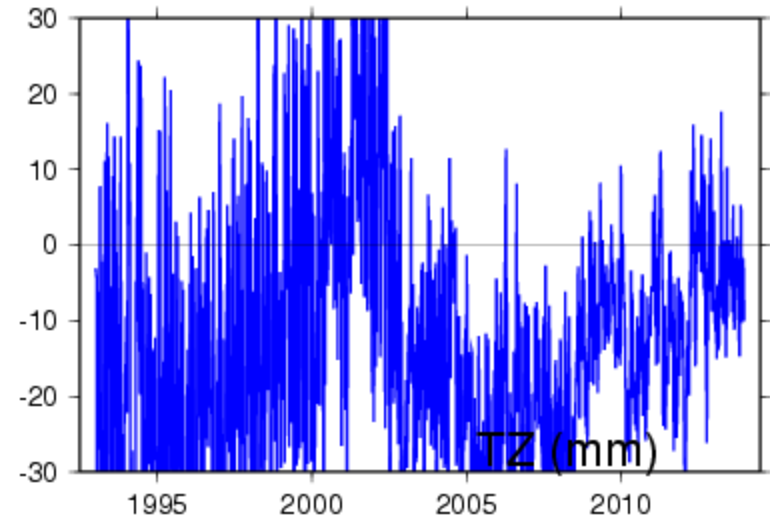
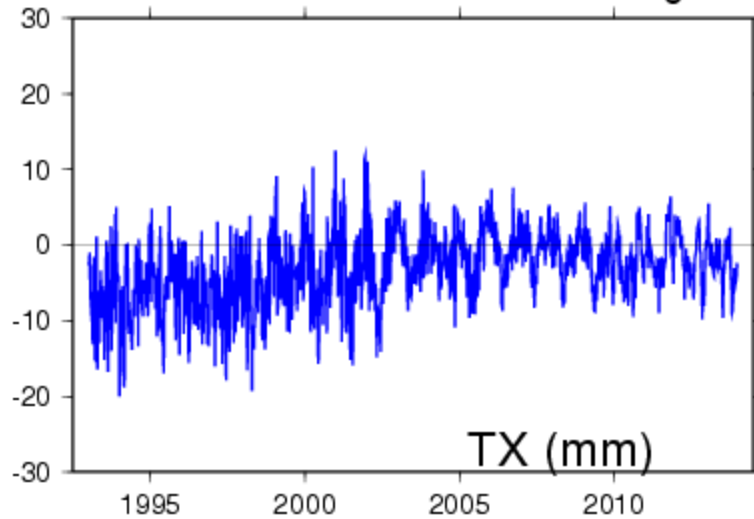
$$\dot{X}_i = \dot{X}_j \quad (\sigma)$$

- Increase  $\sigma$  as a function of technique discrepancy, i.e. **(normalized residual > 3)**



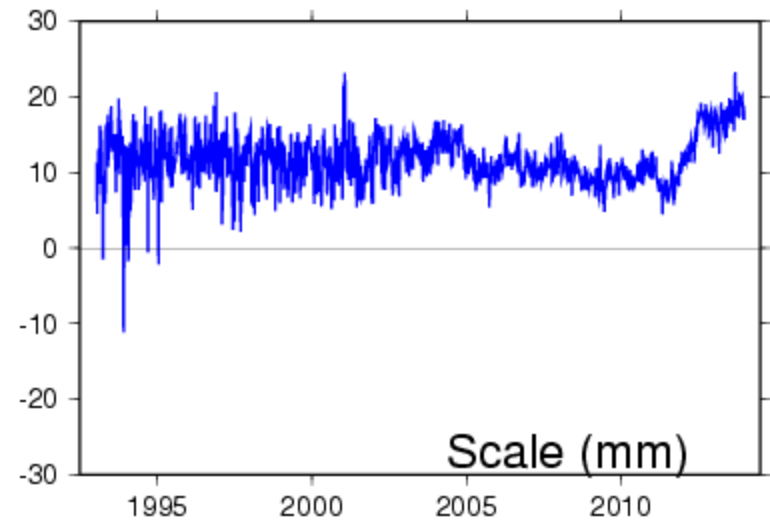
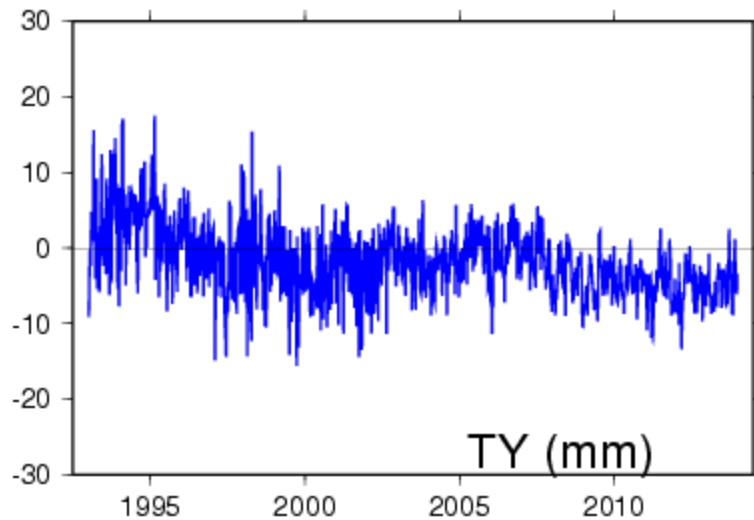
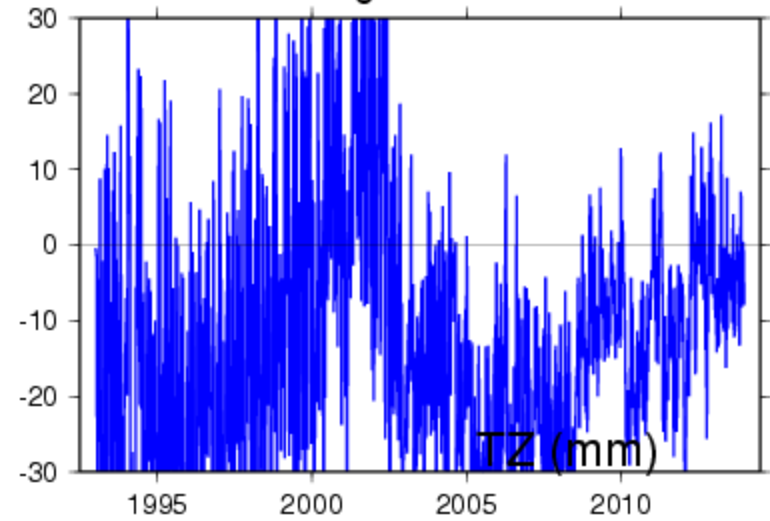
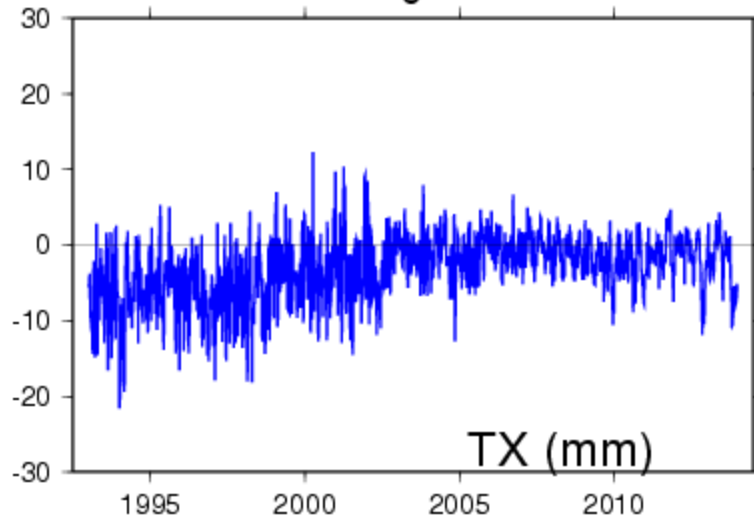
# DORIS – IDS V5 Origin & Scale wrt ITRF2008

DORIS IDS V5 origin and scale wrt ITRF2008

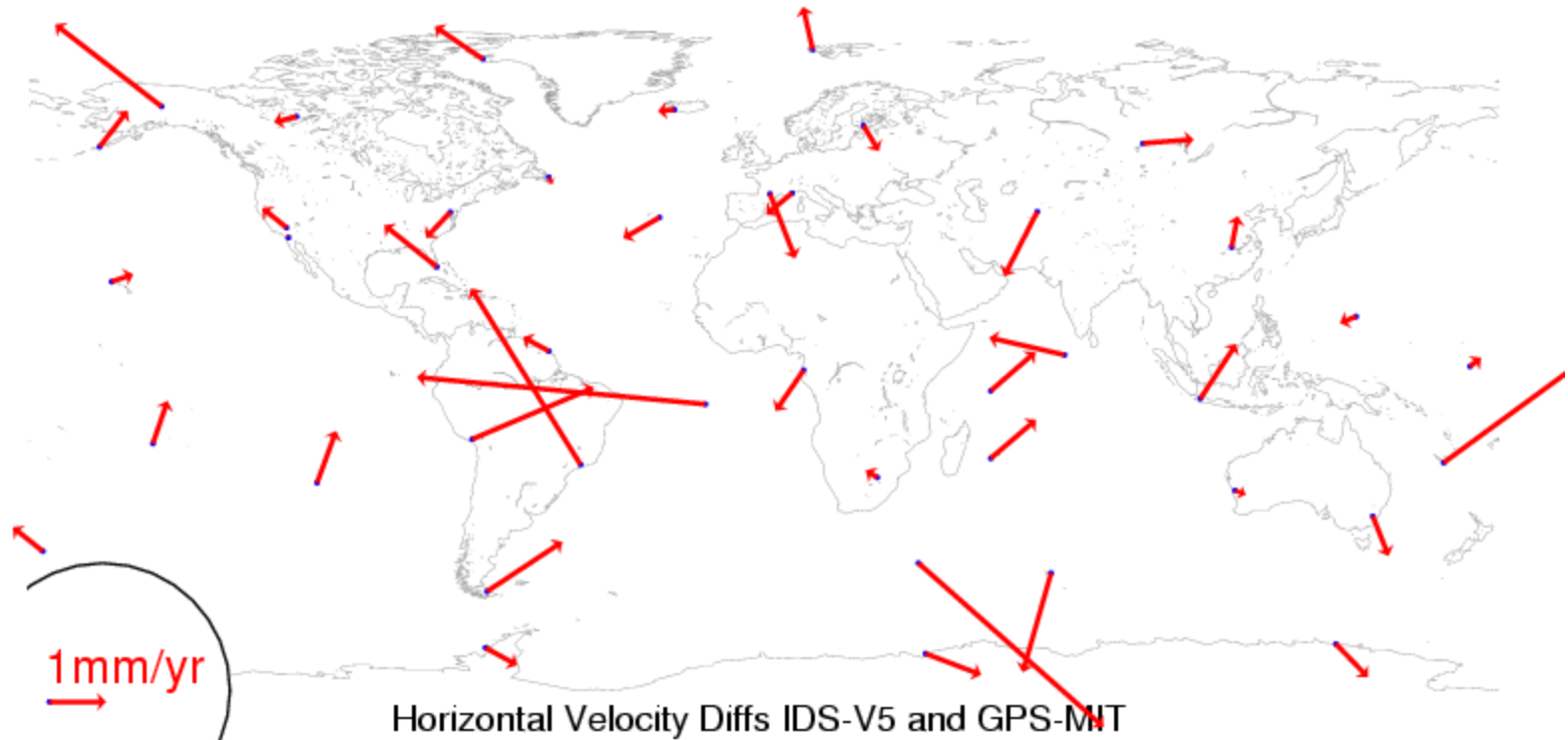


# IDS V5 Origin/Scale wrt ITRF2008 (Ann+semA signals removed)

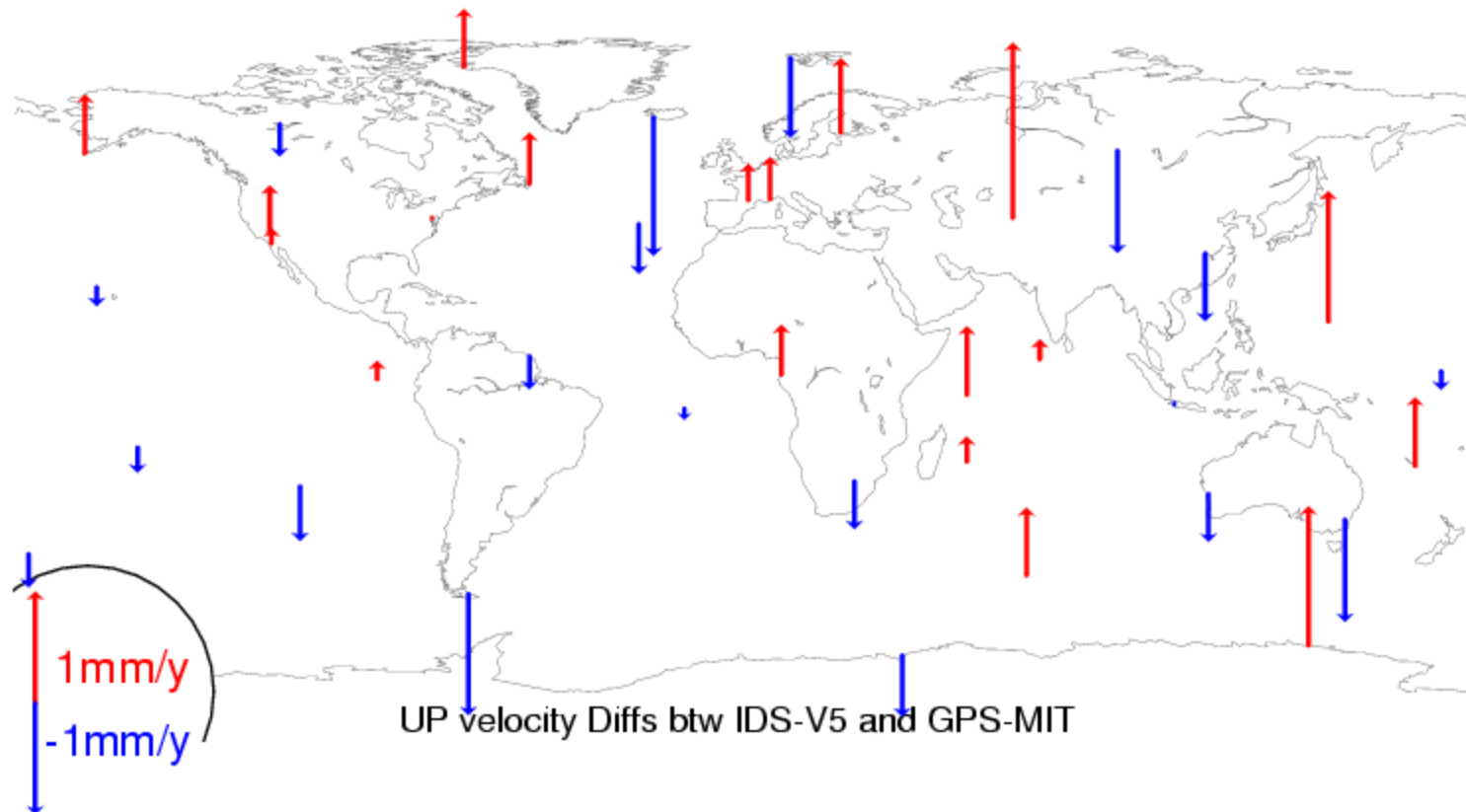
DORIS IDS V5 origin and scale wrt ITRF2008 Ann+SemA signals removed



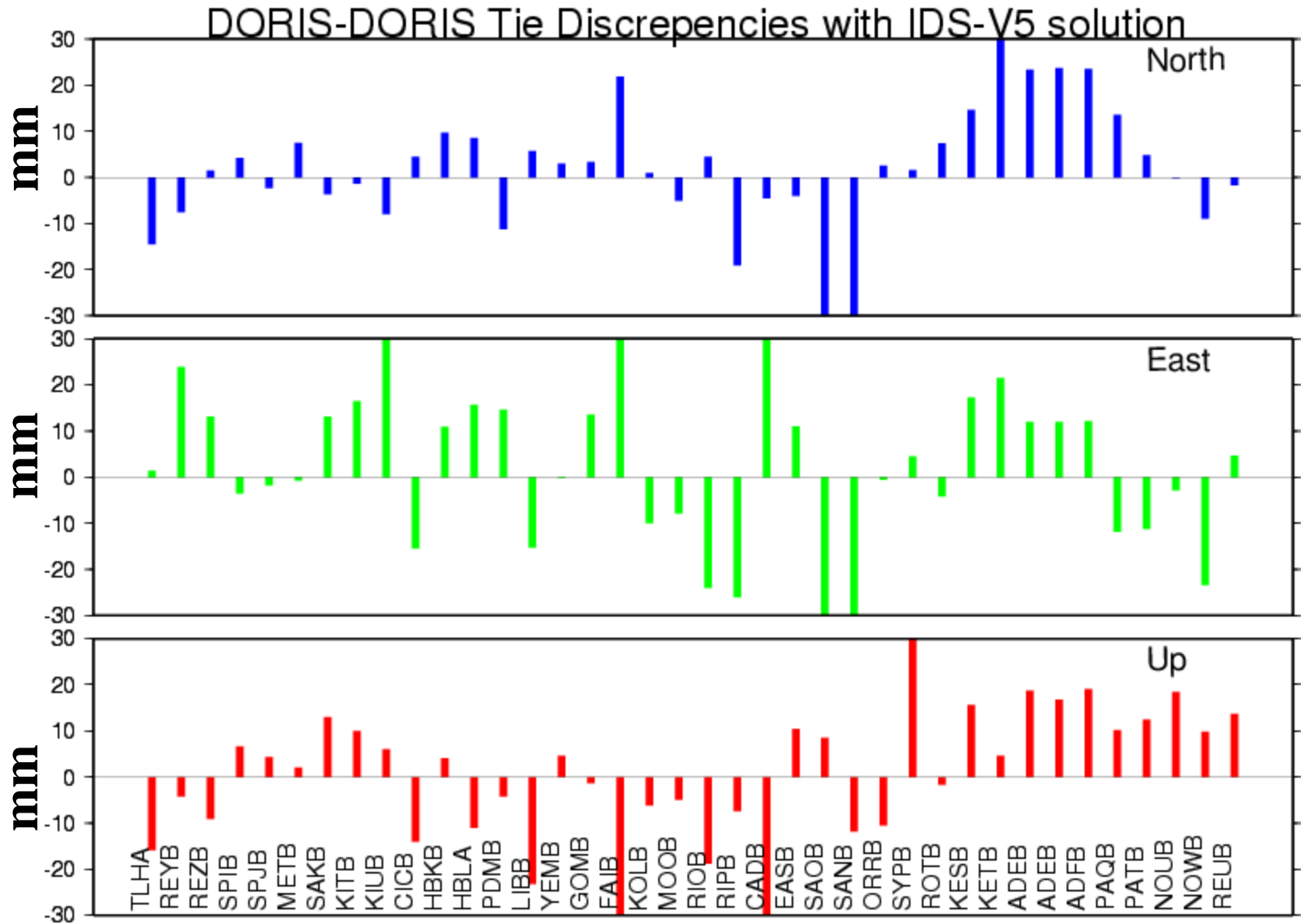
# Horizontal velocity differences bwt IDS-V5 and GPS-MIT



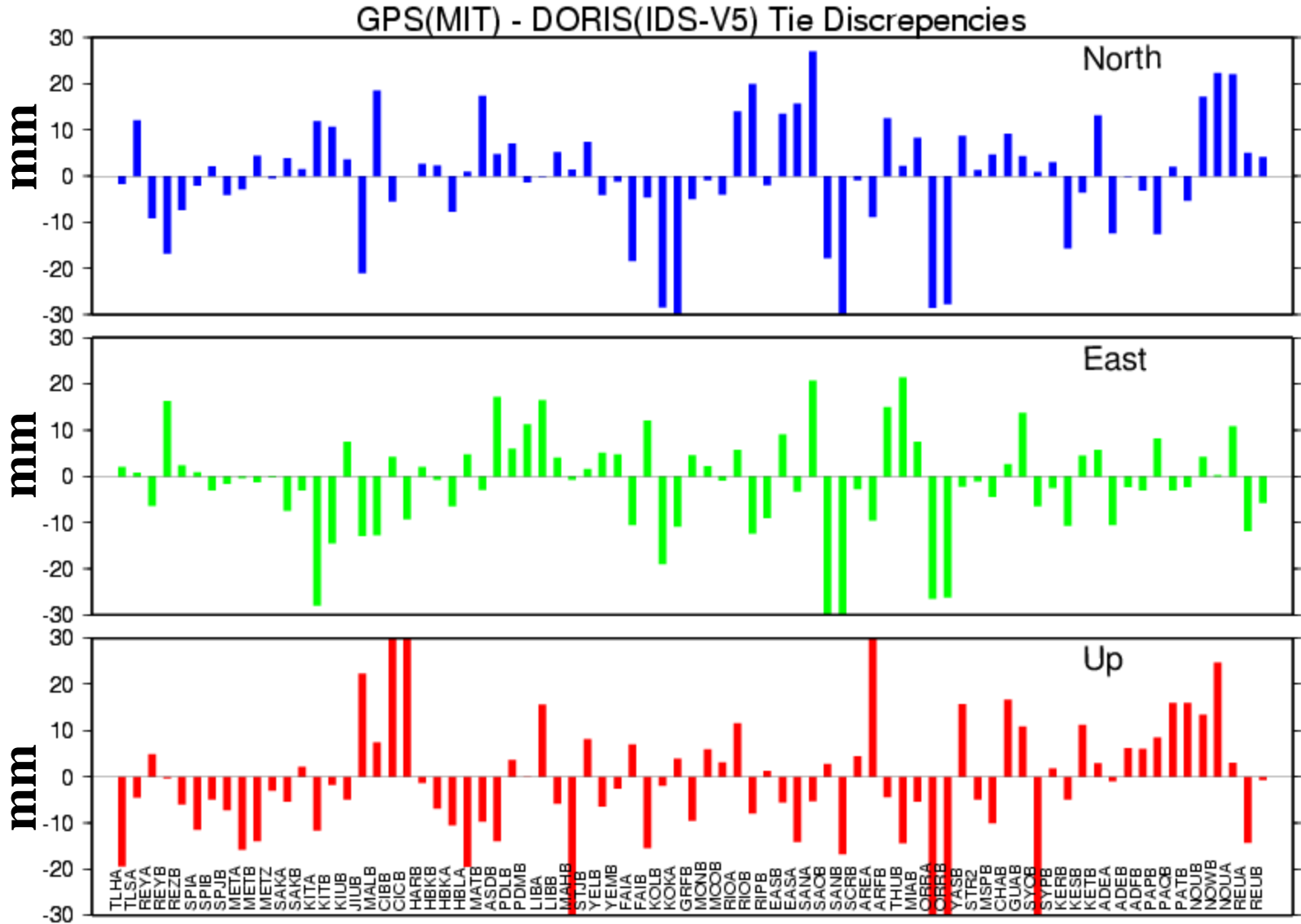
# Vertical velocity differences bwt IDS-V5 and GPS-MIT



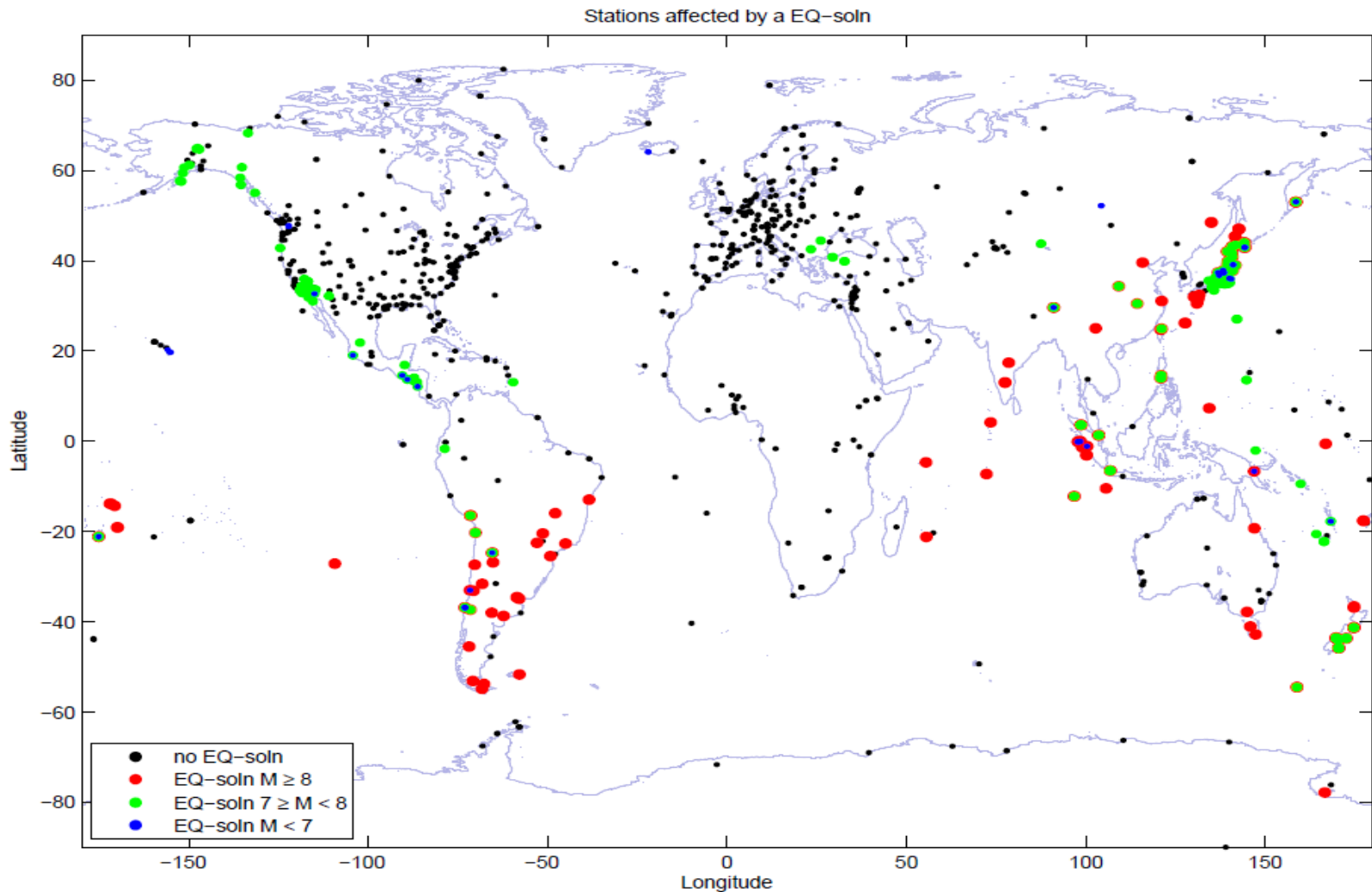
# DORIS-DORIS Tie Discrepancies with IDS-V5 solution



# GPS(MIT) – DORIS(IDS-V5) Tie Discrepancies



# Sites affected by EQ discontinuities



(Métivier et al., 2014 under review)

IDS Workshop, Lake Constance, Germany, 27-28 October, 2014

# Parametric post seismic models

Parametric models for postseismic displacements :

$$\forall i \in \{E, N, U\}, X_i(t) =$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1(t_0) + V_1 \times (t - t_0) & , \quad t < t_{eq} \\ X_2(t_{eq}) + V_2 \times (t - t_{eq}) + D(t - t_{eq}), & t > t_{eq} \end{cases}$$

Parametric postseismic models use logarithmic or exponential functions :

$D(t - t_{eqk})$  with

$$D(t - t_{eqk}) = A \log\left(1 + \frac{t - t_{eqk}}{\tau}\right) \quad (1)$$

or

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

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

or

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

or

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

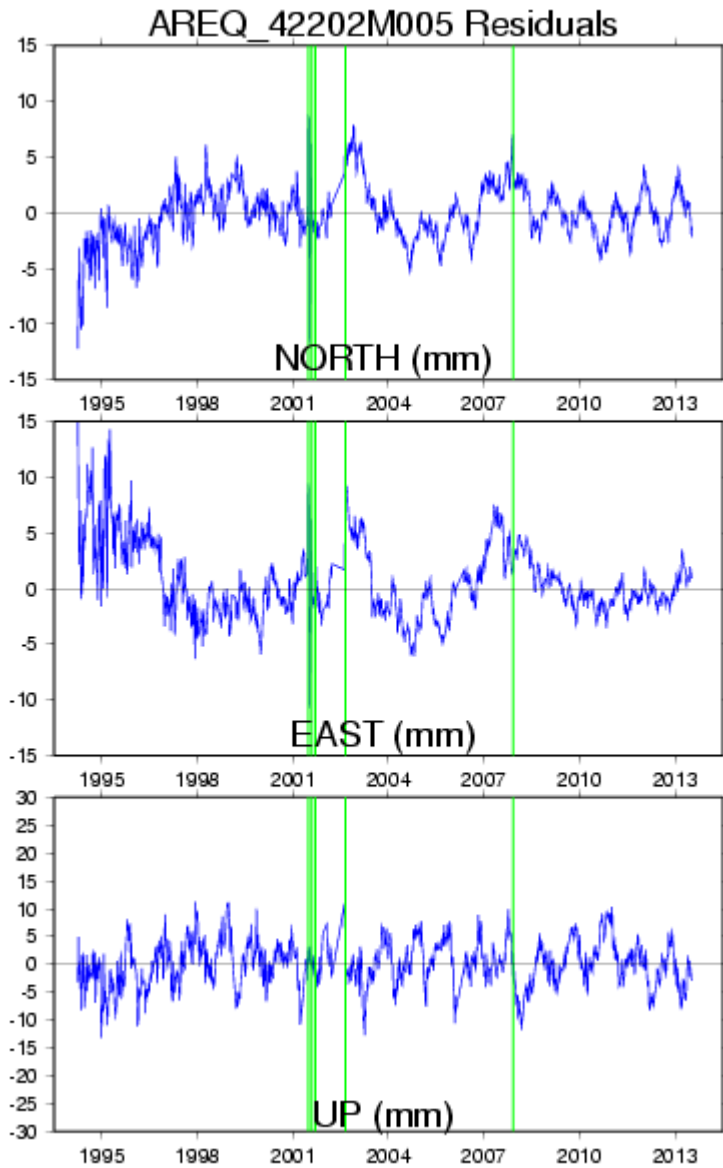


# Linear Function

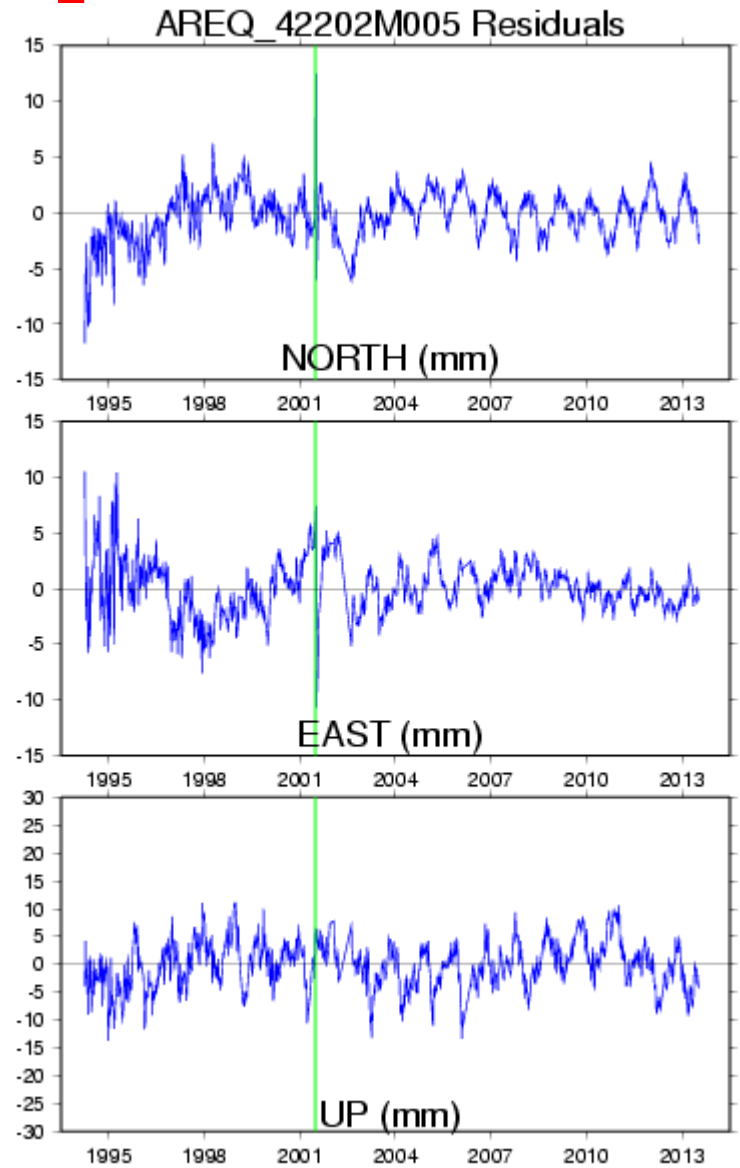
# Arequipa

# Parametric Model

Multiple velocities estimated



Post-fit residuals

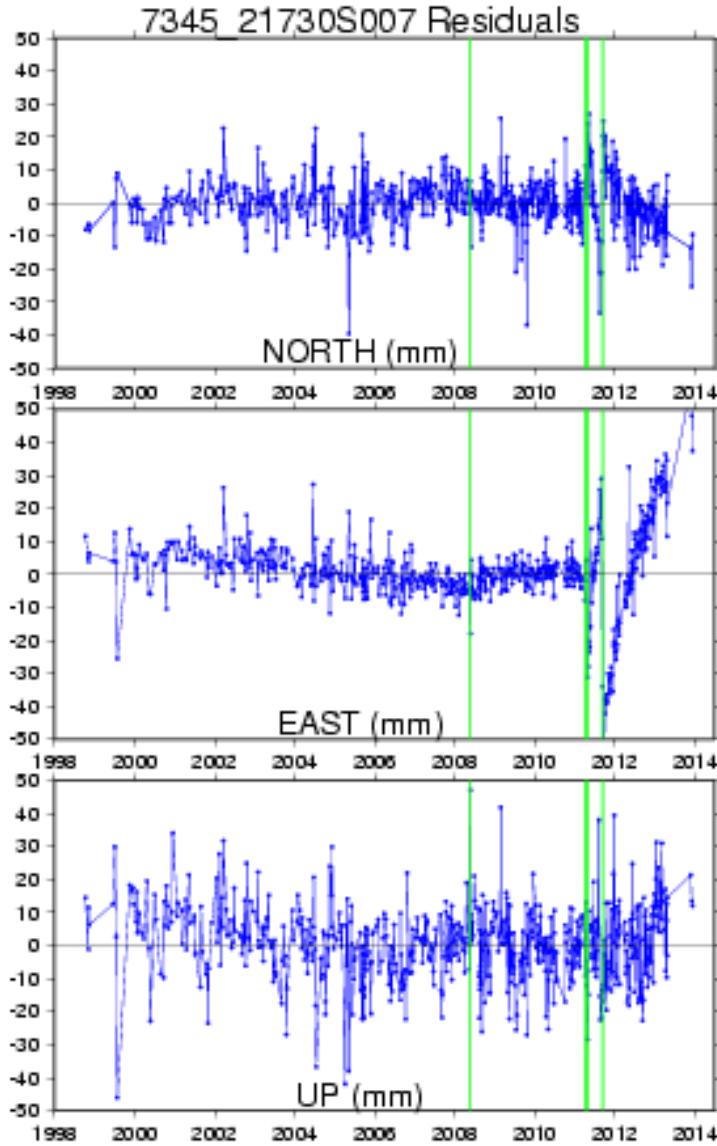


One velocity estimated

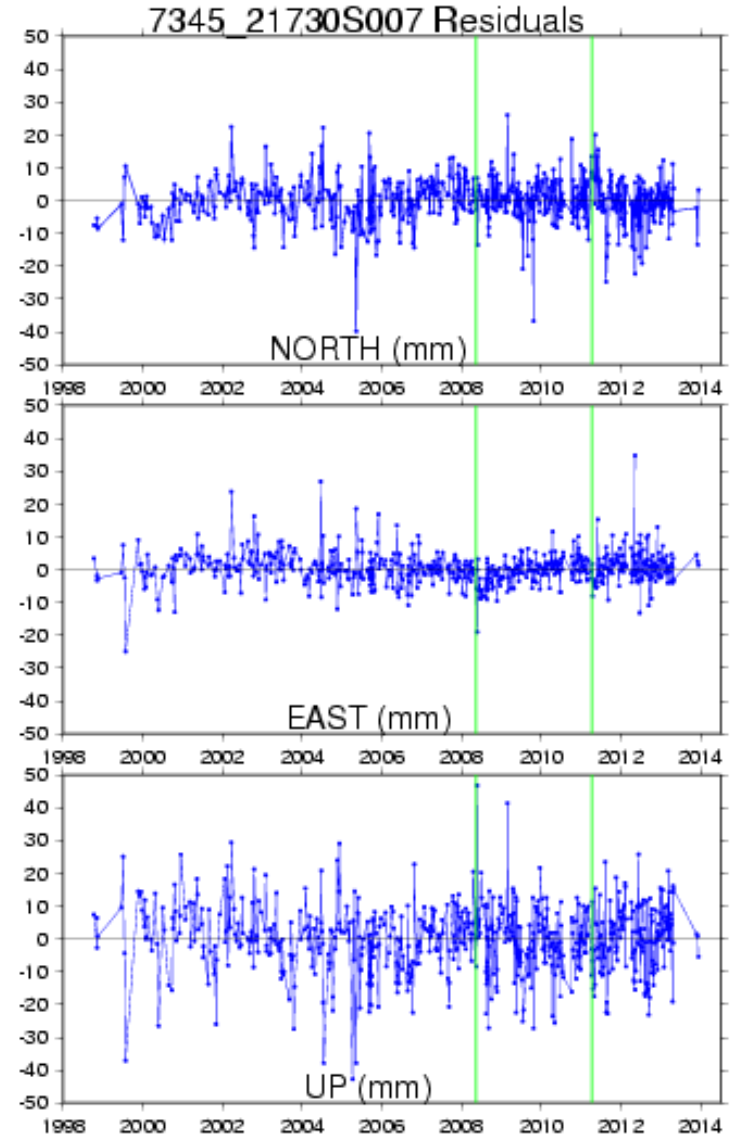
Lercier et al., 2014, submitted

# Linear Function **Tsukuba VLBI** Parametric Model

Multiple velocities estimated



Post-fit residuals



One velocity estimated

Lercier et al., 2014, submitted

IDS Workshop, Lake Constance, Germany, 27-28 October, 2014

# 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  $\tau$ )  
Necessary to propagate coordinates at any epoch
  - **On request:** periodic signals (amplitudes & phases), per technique

# Conclusion

- **Preliminary** analysis of **IDS-V5** solution:
  - Scale mean offset wrt ITRF2008 of about 1.8 ppb
  - Velocity agreement with GPS-MIT between 0.5 & 1 mm/yr in both horizontal and vertical components
  - DORIS-DORIS tie agreement with IDS-V5: ~1 cm WRMS
  - GPS(MIT) – IDS-V5 tie agreement : ~1 cm WRMS
  - Discontinuities still need to be refined