

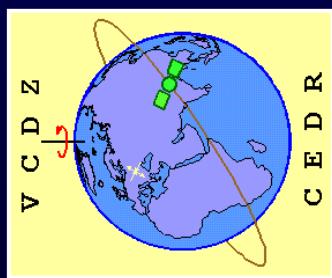
# Stability of CZEPOS and VESOG sites from daily LAC-GOP EPN solutions

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and adjacent areas,

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# Motivation

- EUREF Local Analysis Centre GOP is processing routinely more than 90 permanent GPS sites, producing daily & weekly coordinates
- 33 sites in Czech Republic, where min. one-year long time series of normal equations are available
- Time series of normal equations allow to make combination:
  - providing precise site coordinates (*not actual aim*)
  - checking stability of sites:
    - finding possible outliers and coordinate shifts
    - detecting periodical and linear movements
- getting velocities relative to current ETRS realisation
- Aim: Stable sites may be used in geodynamics

# LAC GOP processing

## Processed sites:

Network \ Purpose	EU REF	CZE POS	Processed by LAC GOP	Other
Czech sites	2	4	6	
	23	22		
	5	5	5	6
				~15
Total :	7	27	33	
EUREF - LAC GOP			42	
EUREF - other processed sites			19	
Total :			94	

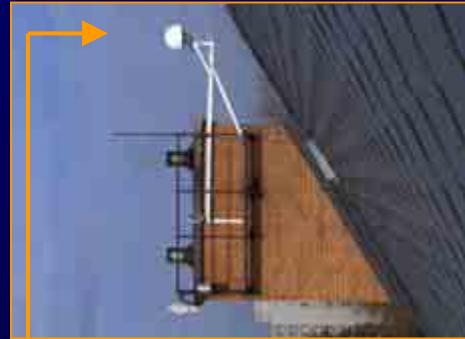
## Actual products:

- EUREF contribution (GOP subnetwork, weekly, daily SINEX)
- CZECH selection (constrained to 5 nearby IGS sites):
  - *weekly, daily SINEX*
  - *ITRS, ETRS coordinates*
- Troposphere postprocessing product

# Networks included in the solution

## EPN/ITRS

- Reference frame definition (*fixed sites here*)



## CZEPOS

- Built up by Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
- Designed for providing realtime corrections (NTRIP, DGPS)
- Sites on cadastral office buildings
- Iron mounts (possible instability)

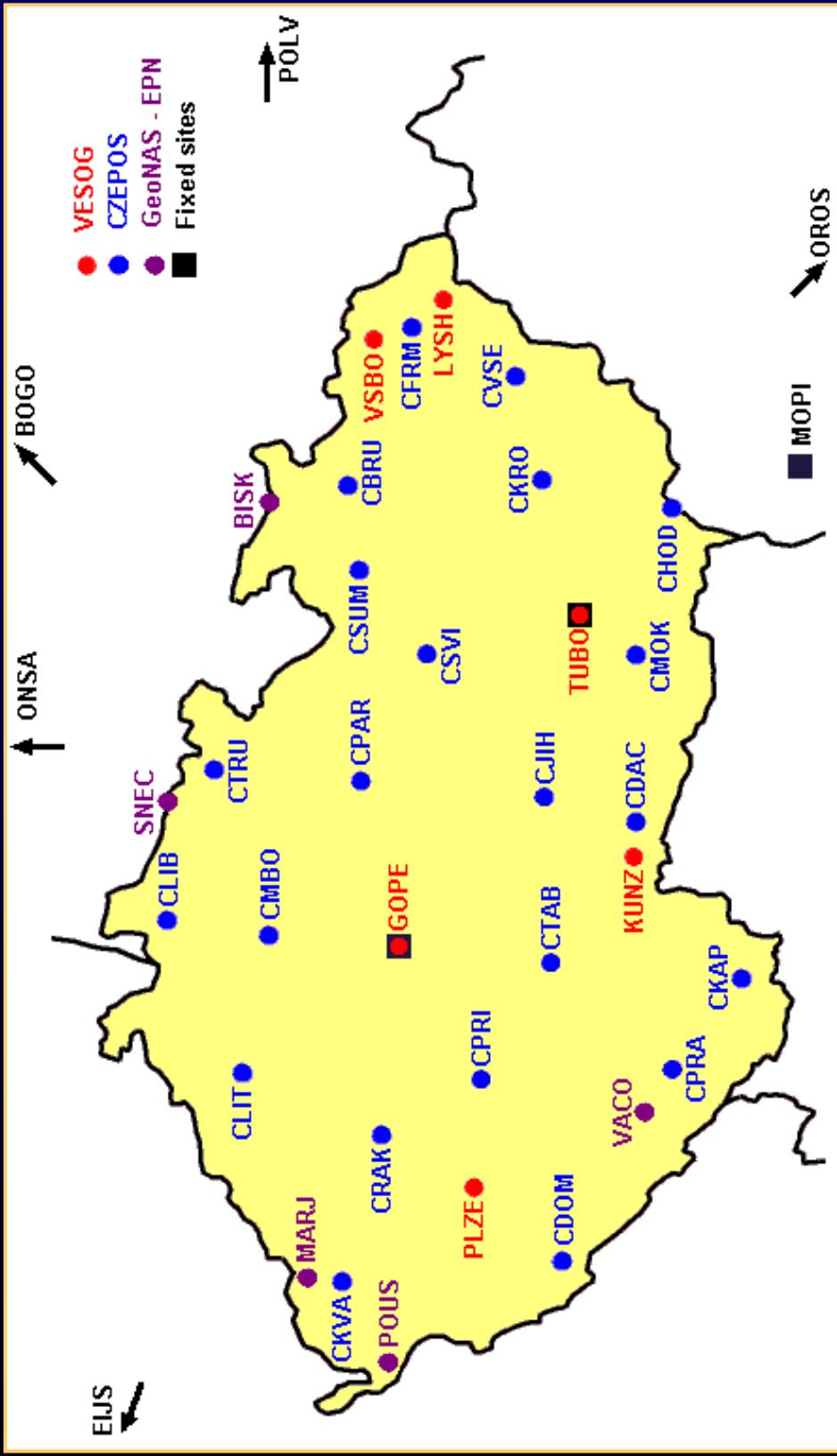
## VESOG

- Research network
- Sites on buildings supposed to be stable

## GeoNAS (EPN part)

- IRSM Geodynamic network
- Thoroughly stabilised sites (connected with bedrock)

# Processed sites



- Estimation: 31 sites (CZEPOS, VESOG, GEONAS-EPN)
- Fixing: 7 EPN sites (5 IGS/EPN outside Czech Rep; GOPE, TUBO)  
*(sites without antenna change during period of interest; GOPE & TUBO need estimate coordinate slips)*

# Calculation I - input, preprocessing

## Time span

- whole interval: 82 weeks ( 10.4.2005 - 5.11.2006 )
- last added sites: 52 weeks ( 6.11.2005 )

## Software

- Bernese GPS software 5.0 installed in LAC GOP.

## Input

- 566 daily NEQ files from LAC GOP ( 2Q variant )
  - *Loose constraint*
  - *Relative Phase Centre Variation model*
- “EPN Time series” IGS-00 coordinates and velocities for fixed sites

## Preprocessing

- Create tiny daily NEQ files to shorten time of the calculation
  - *Elimination of all non-coordinate parameters and redundant sites*
  - *Time consumption decreased ~300 times*

# Calculation II - processing

## Processing scheme:

1. Outlier detection on fixed sites
  - *Free network solution*
  - *Till limit 8, 8, 25 mm*
2. Final coordinates of fixed sites
  - *Estimation of coordinate shifts on GOPE & TUBO*
3. Outlier detection on estimated sites
  - *Partially manual ('snowed' intervals, etc.)*
  - *Iterative procedure, till limit 8, 8, 25 mm*
  - *Free network solution*
4. Estimation of final coordinates and velocities
  - *Fixed sites constrained*
  - *Velocities on estimated sites free in horizontal direction*
5. Obtaining residuals to check stability of sites
  - *Fixed sites and velocities on all sites constrained to apriori values*
  - *Residuals shall show also velocity change*

# Results I - Coordinate products

## Coordinate shifts

- On sites GOPE and TUZO, coordinate shifts in mm level were estimated
- On site CMBO, an unannounced coordinate shift was detected at Jun 3., 2006.

## Velocities

- IGB (*apriori on estim. sites*) and EPNTS (*on fixed sites*) velocities differ by  $\sim 1.6$  mm/yr in North and  $-0.8$  mm/yr in East - reduction necessary

## Repeatabilities

- Solution 0: Raw residuals, outliers excluded till 15-15-45 mm, free network
- Solution 1: Final residuals, outliers excl. 8-8-25 mm, fixed sites constraint
- Solution 2 : Free network solution on all sites to minimise repeatabilities

Solution	Average Repeatability	Lowest repeatability				Highest repeatability*			
		N	E	U	N	E	U	N	E
0	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>CMOK</b>	<b>CVSE</b>	<b>VSBO</b>	<b>BISK</b>	<b>CJIH</b>	<b>KUNZ</b>
				1.34	1.13	5.50	2.52	2.37	14.65
1	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>PLZE</b>	<b>CKRO</b>	<b>VSBO</b>	<b>BISK</b>	<b>CJIH</b>	<b>LYSH</b>
				1.30	1.22	4.04	2.21	2.60	8.90
2	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>CMOK</b>	<b>CTAB</b>	<b>CKRO</b>	<b>BISK</b>	<b>CJIH</b>	<b>LYSH</b>
				0.84	0.85	3.81	1.98	2.34	8.54

\*) except SNEC

# Site Stability detection I - Strategy

**Strategy :** Detecting shift and annual periodicity from time series of residuals

**Method:**

- Used solution with fixed apriori velocities: there residuals express also velocity
- Only horizontal residuals are processed
- Used Least Squares Estimation of trend ( $B$ ) and amplitude ( $a$ ):  
$$\sum v_i v_i = \min.$$
$$m_B = m_0 \sqrt{1/\sum t_i t_i}$$
$$m_a = m_0 \sqrt{2/n}$$
- Significance of estimated values is statistically tested (relevance 95%)
- Minimum accepted values are 1 mm/yr trend and 1 mm amplitude

**Solved problems:**

- Inexact apriori velocities on estimated sites spoil trends
  - *Solved by reducing residuals in every epoch by epoch's average*
  - *Getting 'detrended' overall residuals*
- Too short time span for reliable separation of trend and amplitude:
  - *For span < 0,8 years, only trend is estimated*
  - *For span (0,8 yr.  $\leq$  span < 1,3 yr.), only amplitude is estimated*

# Site Stability detection II - kinds of sites

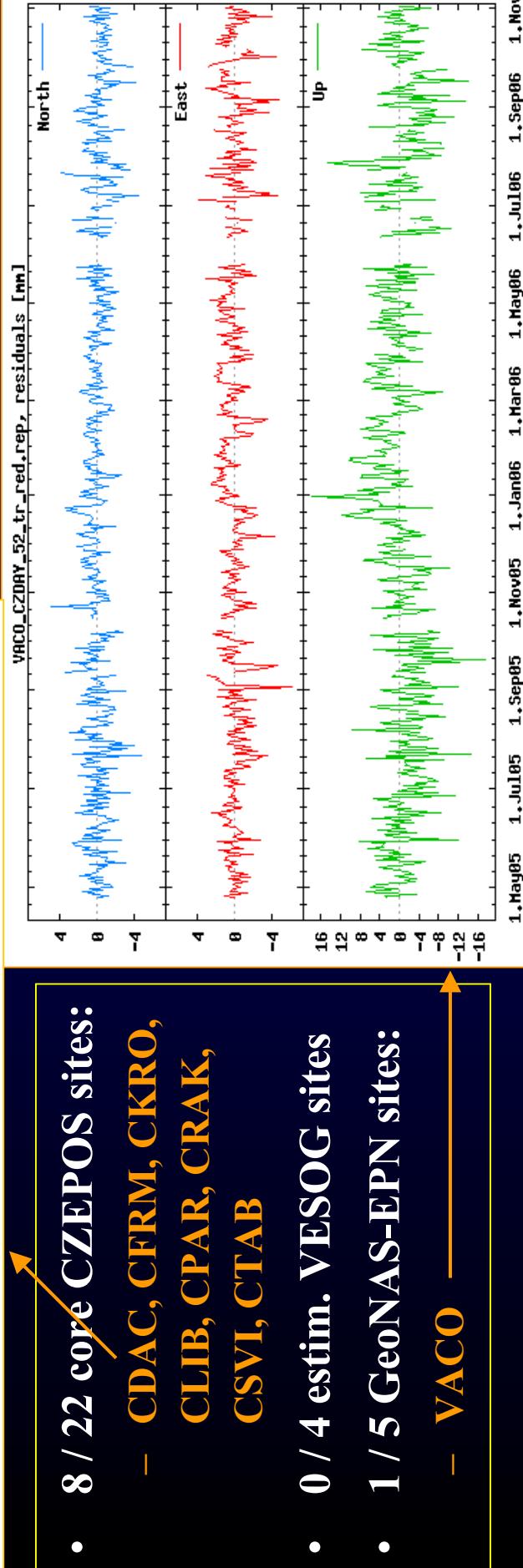
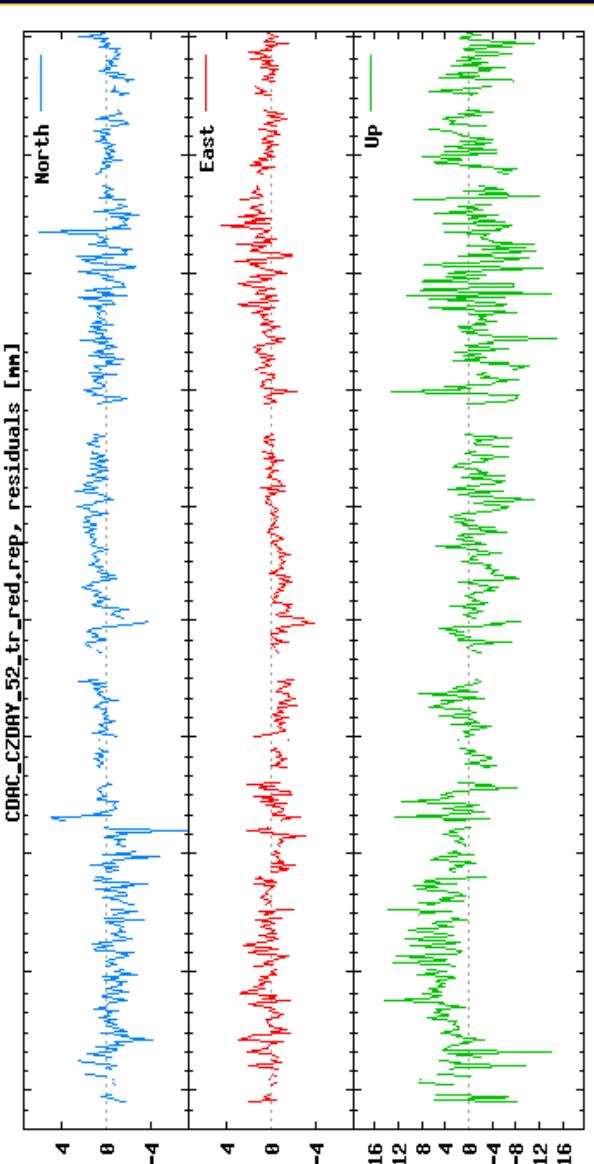
## Stability of estimated sites

- 5 groups of sites distinguished by detected stability:
  - Stable sites
  - Stable sites with frequent outliers
  - Sites with unsure trend or periodicity
  - Unstable sites - prevailing trend
  - Unstable sites - Prevailing annual periodicity

Category	Description	CZE- POS	VESE- OG	Geo- NAS	to- tal
OK	No trend or amplitude detected	8	-	1	9
Outliers	Long intervals with outliers, usually connected with snow. Trend/amplitude caused by fully unremoved outliers	0	2	2	4
Unsure	Weak trend or amplitude (<1,5 mm, <1,5 mm/yr) or/and short period (1-1.3 yr)	7	1	1	9
Trend	Trend in some coordinate component > 1,5 mm/yr (weaker periodicity may occur)	2	-	-	2
Periodicity	Periodicity > 1,5 mm/yr (weak trend may occur)	5	1	1	7

# Site Stability detection III - stable sites

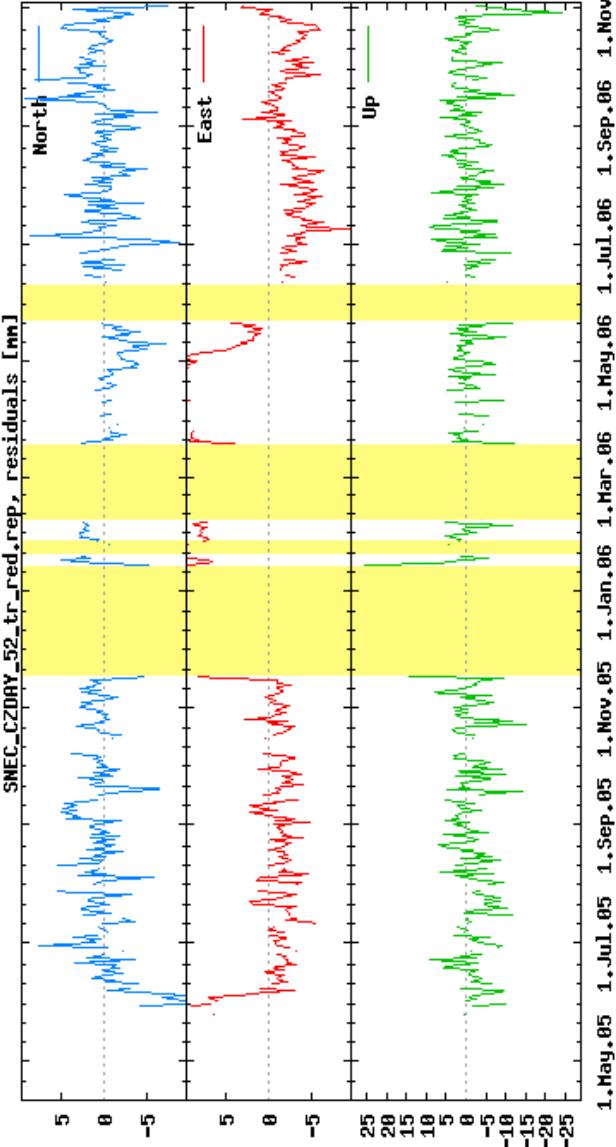
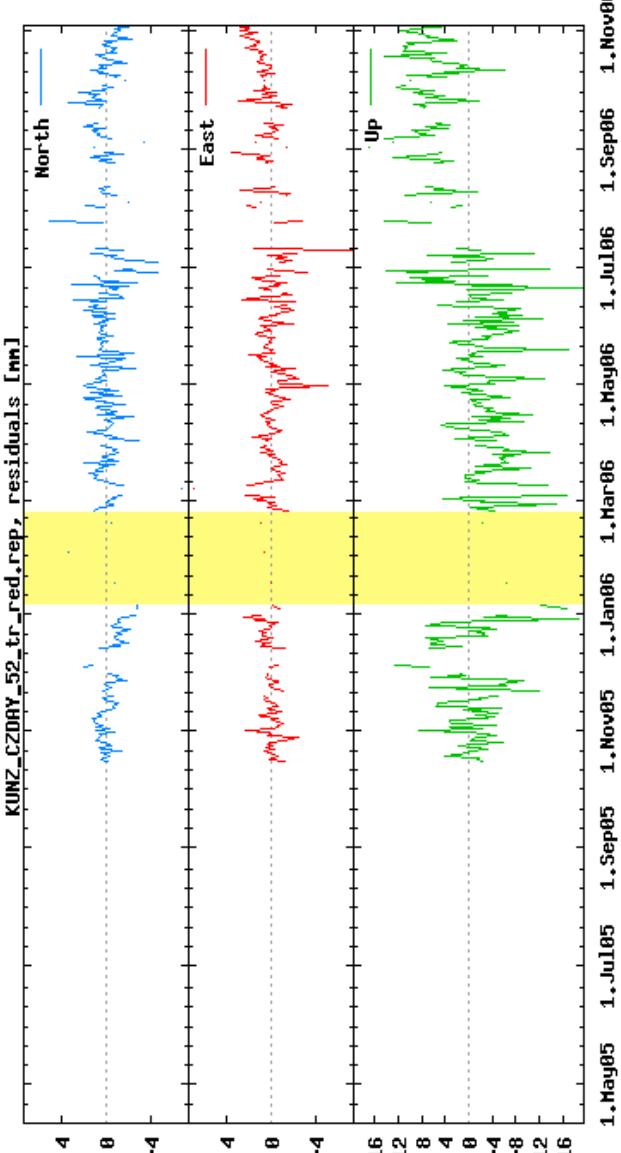
- No significant trend or amplitude detected
- About 1/3 sites



- 8 / 22 core CZEPOS sites:
  - CDAC, CFRM, CKRO, CLIB, CPAR, CRAK, CSVI, CTAB
- 0 / 4 estim. VESOG sites
- 1 / 5 GeoNAS-EPN sites:
  - VACO

# Site stability detection IV - Outliers

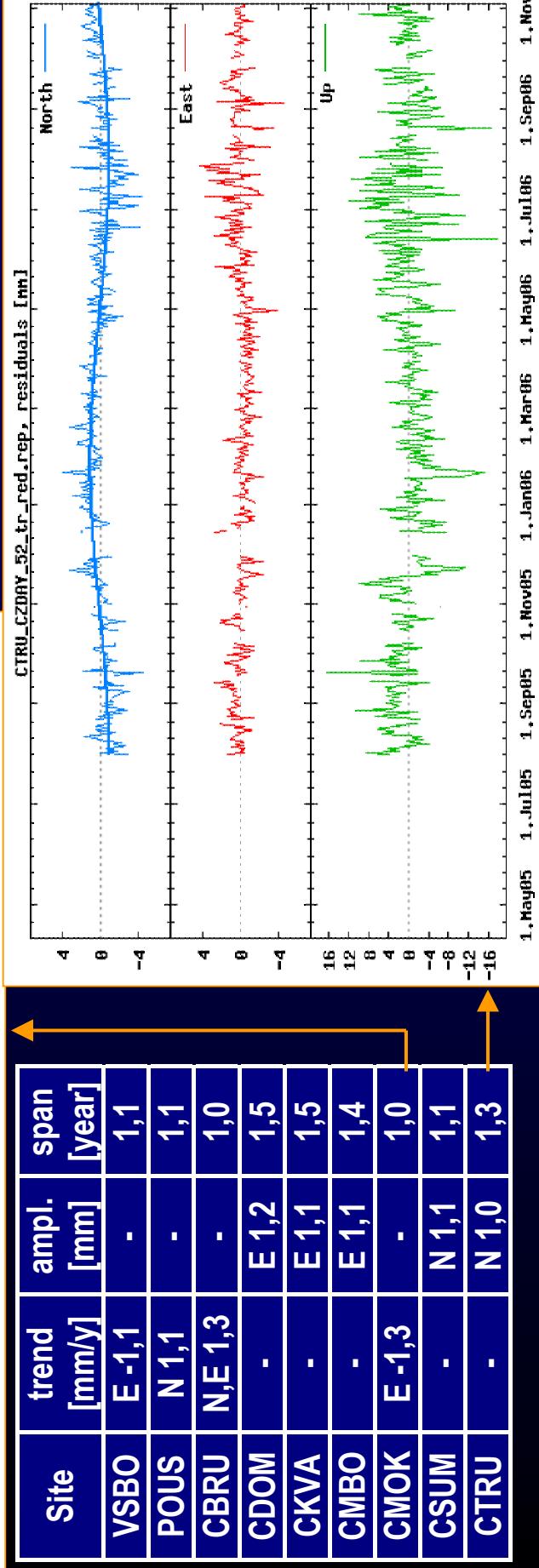
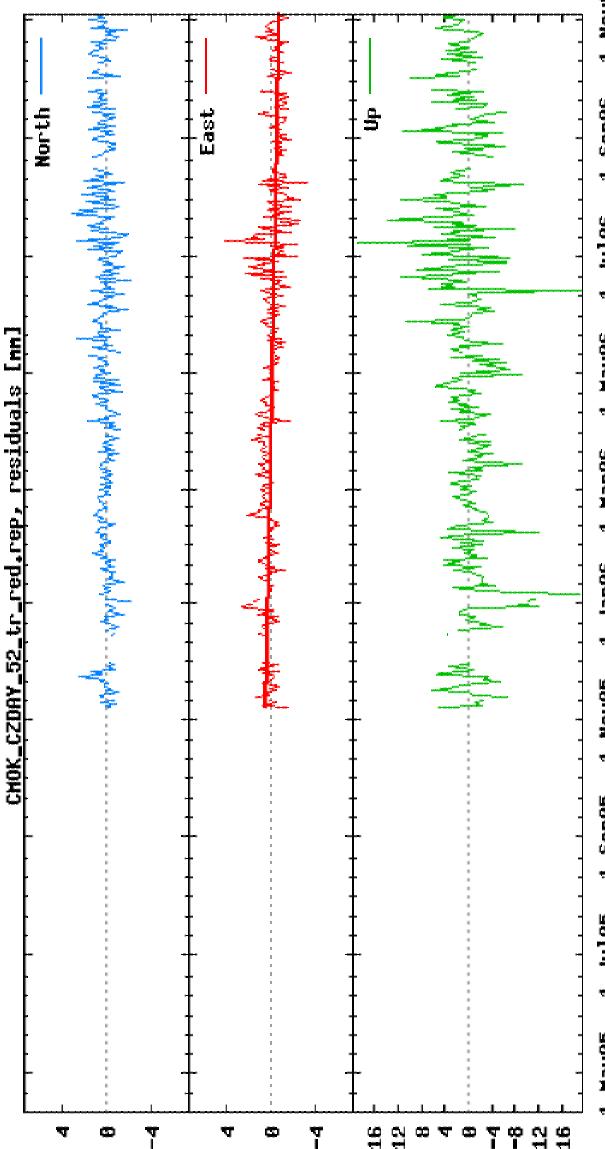
- About 1/8 sites (*high positioned*)
- Intervals with outliers were eliminated from the solution
- SNEC - strongest case:
  - snow outliers on dm level
  - problematic detection of trend & periodicity



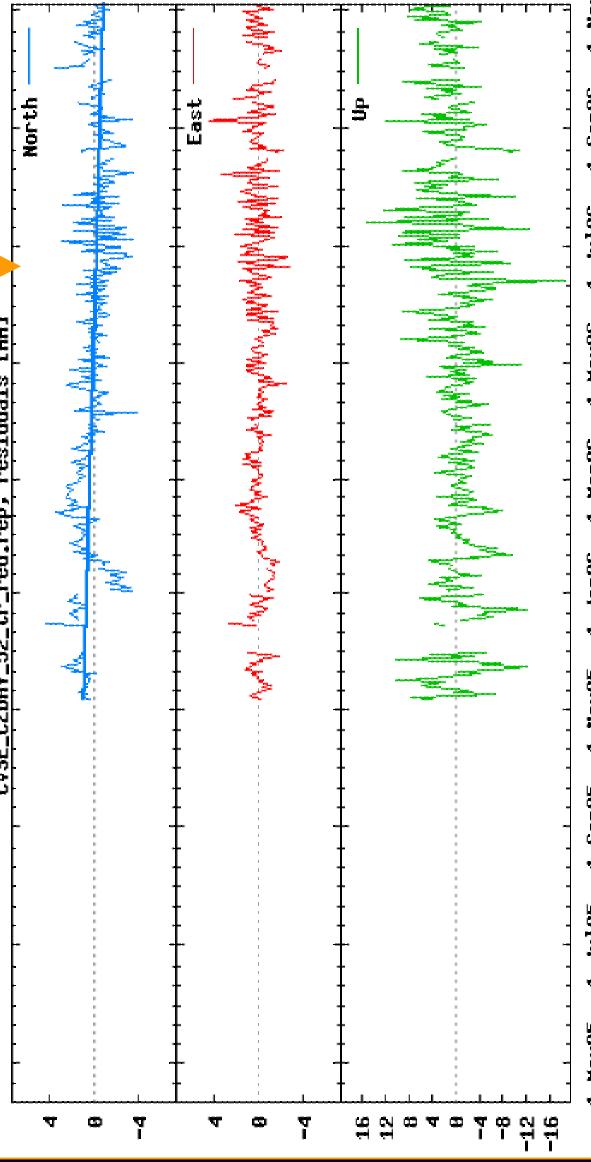
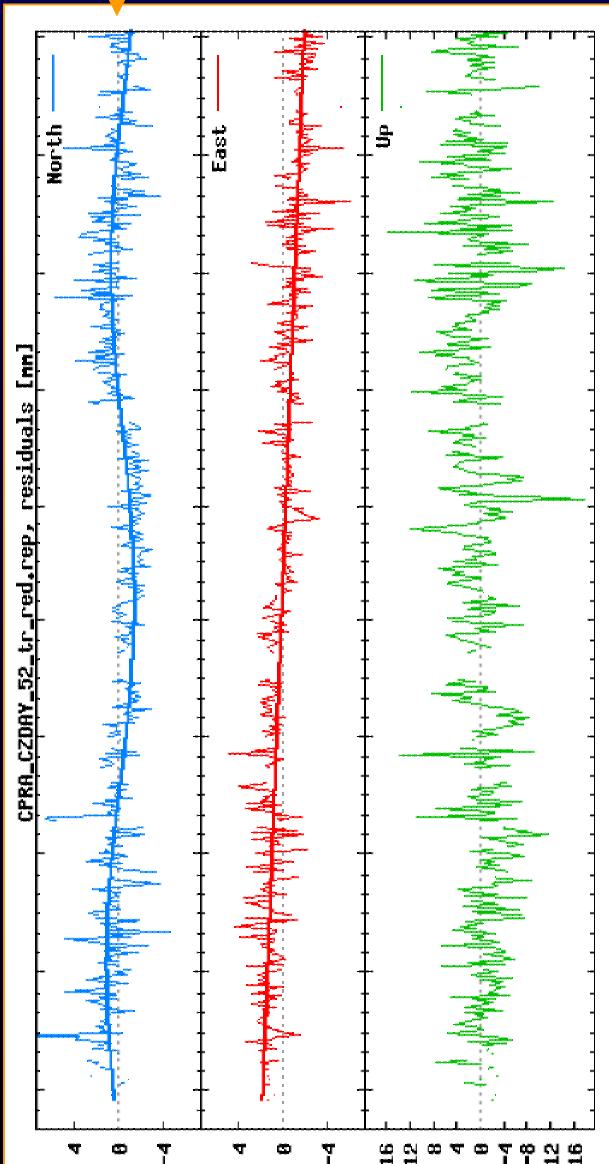
- 0 / 22 core CZEPOS sites
- 2 / 4 estim. VESOG sites:
  - KUNZ** (*snow outl.*)
  - LYSH** (*outls.+weak trend*)
- 2 / 5 GeoNAS-EPN sites:
  - BISK** (*snow -> N ampl.*)
  - SNEC** (*very strong*)

# Site stability detection V - unsure/weak cases

- About 1/3 sites
- on the border of reliability:
  - trends  $< 1,3$  mm/yr
  - periods  $< 1,3$  mm
  - time span  $< 1,3$  yr
- 7 / 22 core CZEPOS sites
- 1 / 4 estim. VESOG sites
- 1 / 5 GeoNAS-EPN sites



# Site stability detection VI - trends



Major trends only on 2 sites



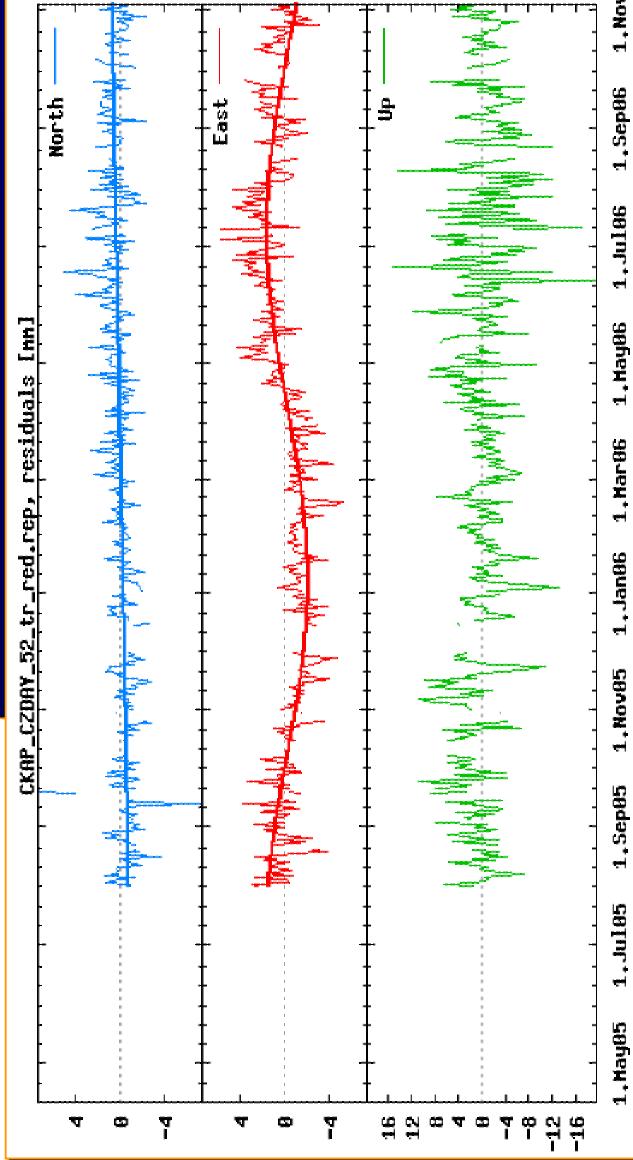
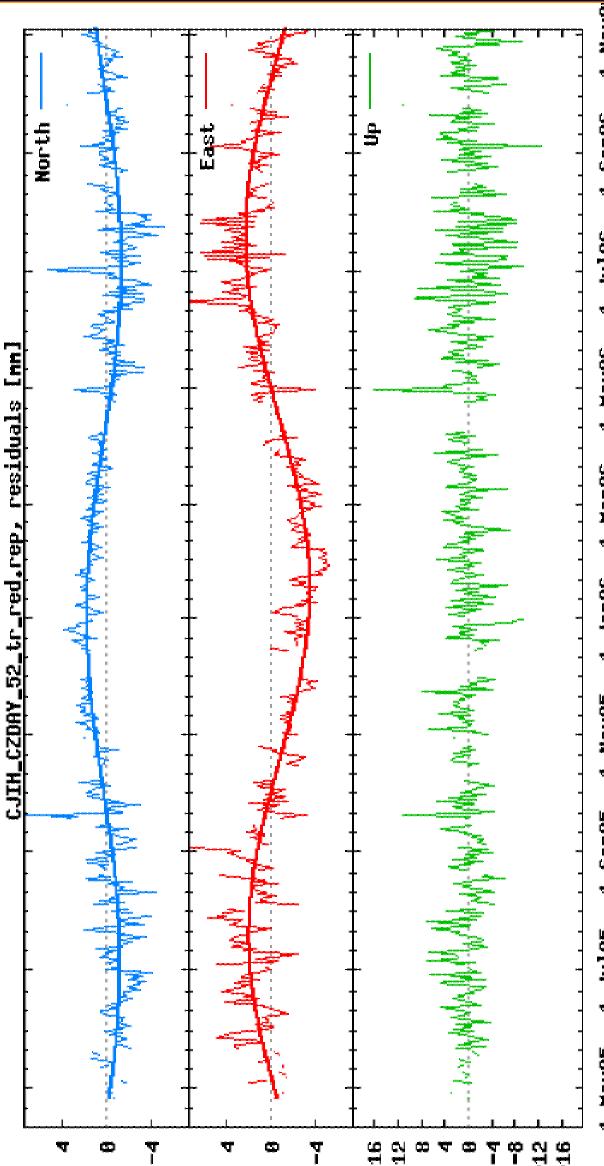
- 2 / 22 core CZEPOS sites

Cpra (E -2.5 mm/yr,  
additionally weak  
periodicity)

- CVSE (N -1.8 mm/yr, but  
1.0 year time span)
- 0 / 4 estim. VESOG sites
- 0 / 5 GeoNAS-EPN sites

# Site Stability detection VII - periodicity

- About 1/4 sites
- 5 / 22 core CZEPOS sites
- 1 / 4 estim. VESOG sites
- 1 / 5 GeoNAS-EPN sites
- *CJH: Period in both components, with common phase: swing axis in SW-NE direction*

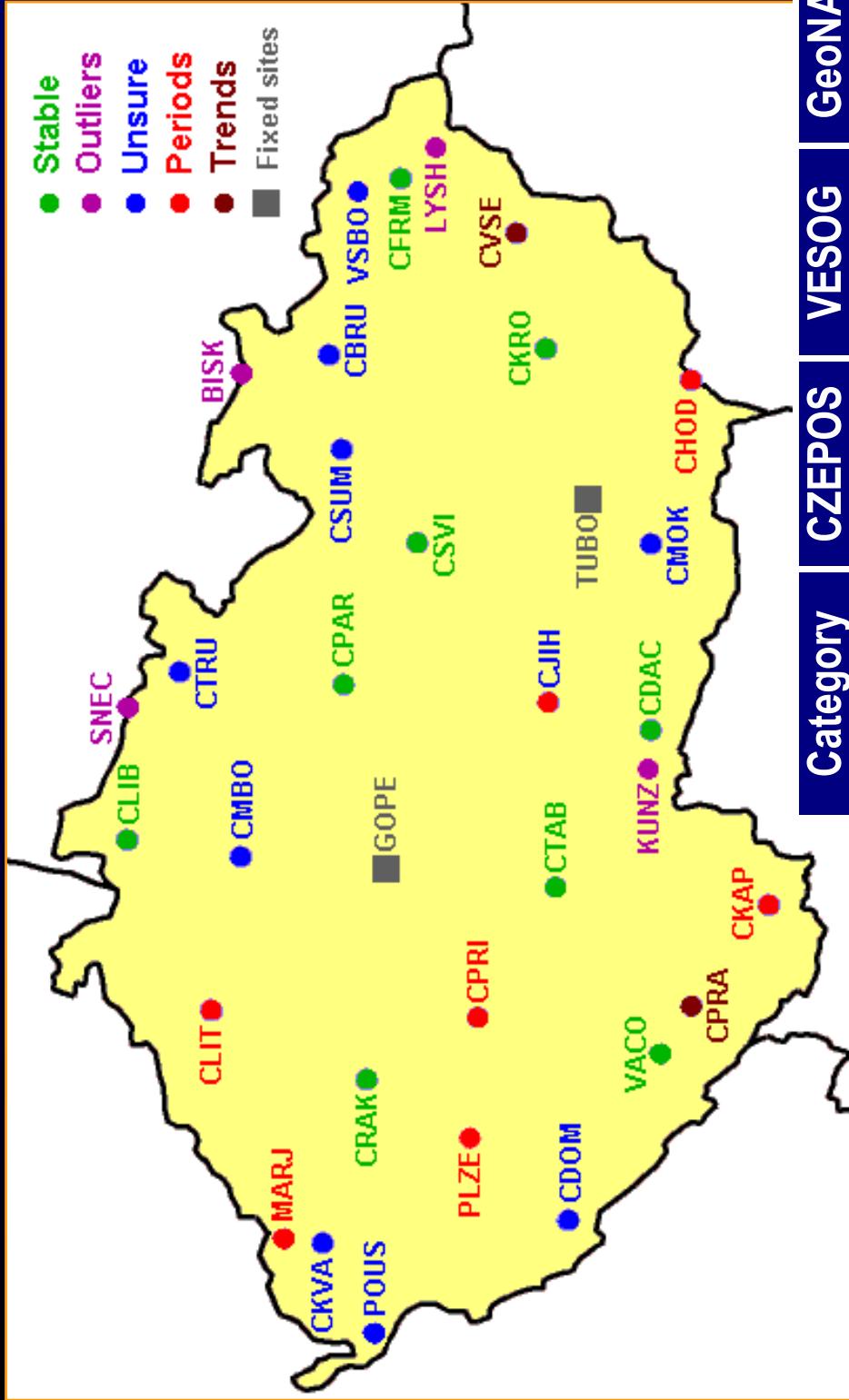


Site	trend [mm/y]	ampl. [mm]	ampl. max.	span [year]
CHOD	N -1.1	E 2.0	Jul	1.1
CJH	-	SW 3.3	Jul	1.5
CKAP	N 1.2	E 1.9	Jun	1.3
CLIT	-	SW 2.1	May	1.3
CPRI	-	E 2.4	Jun	1.5
MARJ	-	N 1.5	Jun	1.5
PLZE	-	W 1.8	Jul	1.0

# Site Stability Overview - 1

Trend	Amp1.:	BISK	N	1.28 mm/yr	1.01 mm	( 1.5 yr )
Trend	:	CBRU	N	1.39 mm/yr		( 1.0 yr )
Trend	Amp1.:	CDOM	E		1.20 mm	( 1.0 yr )
Trend	:	CHOD	N	-1.12 mm/yr		( 1.5 yr )
	Amp1.:	CHOD	E		2.04 mm	( 1.1 yr )
	Amp1.:	CJIH	N		1.55 mm	( 1.5 yr )
	Amp1.:	CJIH	E		2.86 mm	( 1.5 yr )
Trend	:	CKAP	N	1.22 mm/yr		( 1.3 yr )
	Amp1.:	CKAP	E		1.86 mm	( 1.3 yr )
	Amp1.:	CKVA	E		1.13 mm	( 1.5 yr )
	Amp1.:	CLIT	N		1.07 mm	( 1.3 yr )
	Amp1.:	CLIT	E		1.78 mm	( 1.3 yr )
	Amp1.:	CMBO	E		1.08 mm	( 1.4 yr )
Trend	:	CMOK	E	-1.27 mm/yr		( 1.0 yr )
	Amp1.:	CPRA	N		1.15 mm	( 1.5 yr )
Trend	:	CPRA	E	-2.51 mm/yr		( 1.5 yr )
	Amp1.:	CPRI	E		2.37 mm	( 1.5 yr )
	Amp1.:	CSUM	N		1.10 mm	( 1.1 yr )
	Amp1.:	CTRU	N		1.00 mm	( 1.3 yr )
Trend	:	CVSE	N	-1.82 mm/yr		( 1.0 yr )
Trend	:	LYSH	N	-1.20 mm/yr		( 1.1 yr )
	Amp1.:	MARJ	N		1.54 mm	( 1.5 yr )
	Amp1.:	PLZE	E		1.87 mm	( 1.0 yr )
Trend	:	POUS	N	1.09 mm/yr		( 1.1 yr )
Trend	:	VSBO	E	-1.10 mm/yr		( 1.1 yr )

# Site Stability - Overview 2



Category	CZEPOS	VESOG	GeoNAS	total
<b>Stable</b>	8	-	1	9
<b>Outliers</b>	0	2	2	4
<b>Unsure</b>	7	1	1	9
<b>Periodicity</b>	5	1	1	7
<b>Trend</b>	2	-	-	2

# Conclusion

## Stability of CZEPOS:

- more than 1/3 of sites seems stable (trend & amplitude  $< 1 \text{ mm}$ )
  - many unsure sites due to short time span (1 - 1.1 year)
  - 2 sites with clear trend  $> 1.5 \text{ mm/yr}$  (CPRÁ, CVSE)
  - 5 sites with 1 year-amplitude  $> 1.5 \text{ mm}$  (*even*  $> 3 \text{ mm}$ )
- Stability of CZEPOS sites responds to method of mounting on iron angles on buildings' roofs. Two sites with trend shows that long time millimetre stability is not generally achievable.

## VESOG:

- Tough winter 2005/6 shown effect of snow on LYSH and KUNZ
- Despite short span, PLZE seems to have amplitude  $\sim 2 \text{ mm}$

## GeoNAS:

- Confirmed known problems with snow outliers on SNEC and BISK
- Surprising 1,5mm N-S amplitude on MARJ site (building?)
- No reliable trends observed on GeoNAS sites - it verifies good stability of sites, necessary for geodynamic network

# Outlook

## Future combinations and processing

- New (longer) combination shall be carried out
- complication caused by PCV model and reference system in GPS week 1400 (short solution after ‘break’ fails on singularity)
- Other sites located in Czech could be joined

## Usability for geodynamics

- Selected sites of VESOG may be used for geodynamic purposes
- Unfortunately, CZEPOS is rather unsuitable for this purpose

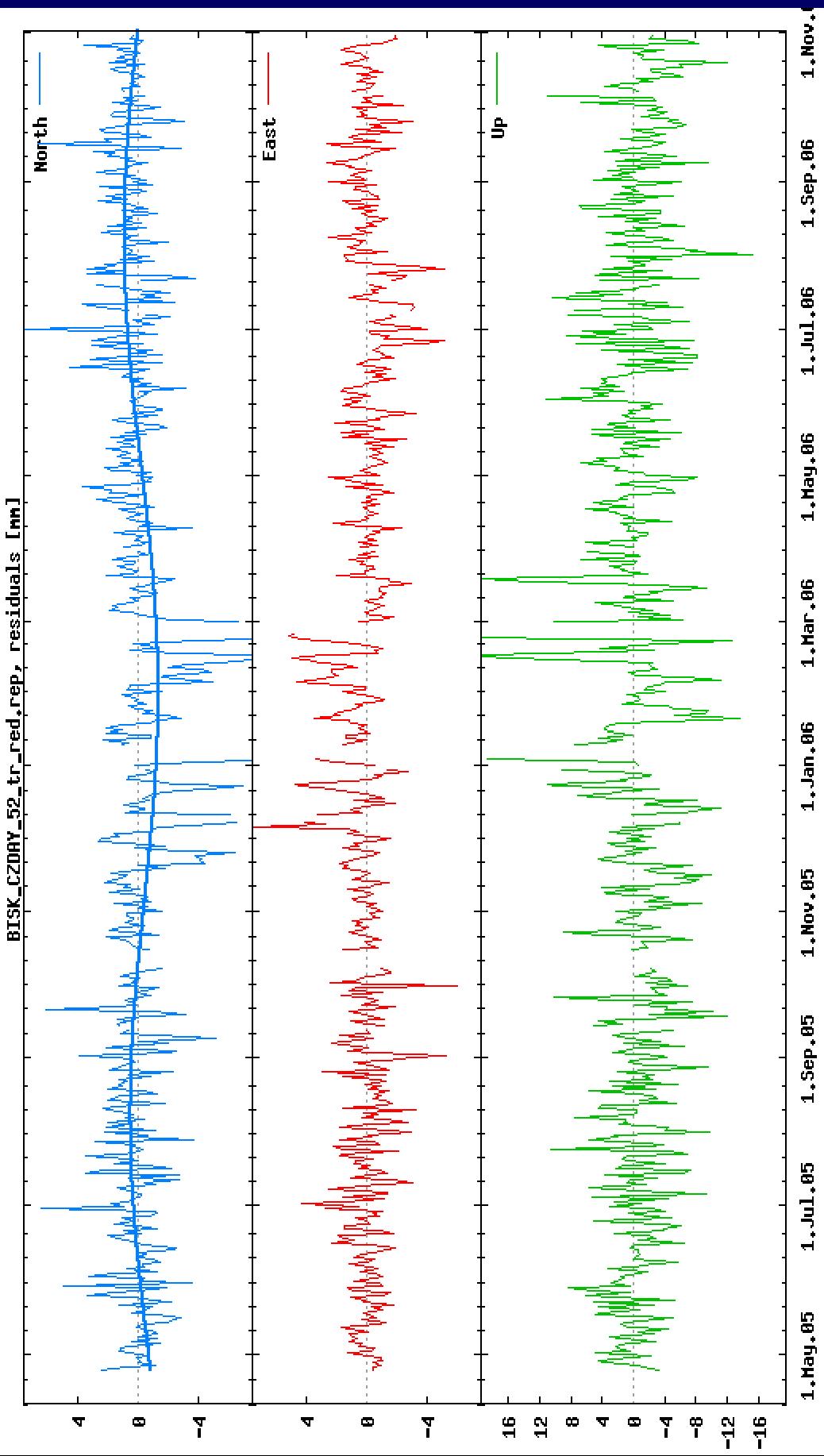
## (in)stability of CZEPOS in future

- There is intention to include CZEPOS into official geodetic fundaments in Czech Republic. Detected swings or trends on about one half of sites warn that stability of CZEPOS will stay on ~0.5 cm level (horizontal) - until an estimation of precise velocities (and also amplitude of annual periodicity) from several years long time series is available.

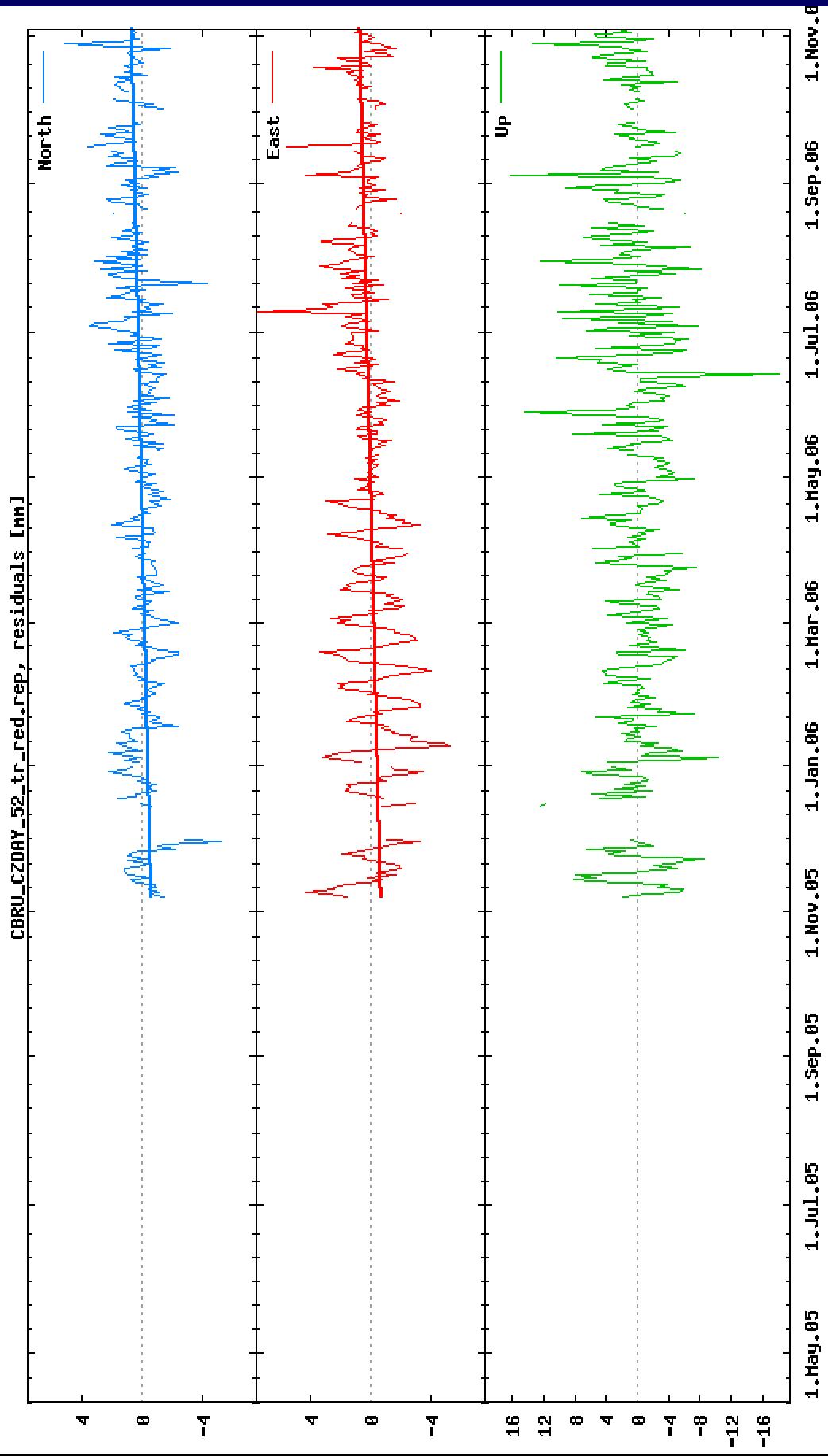
*Thanks for your attention...*



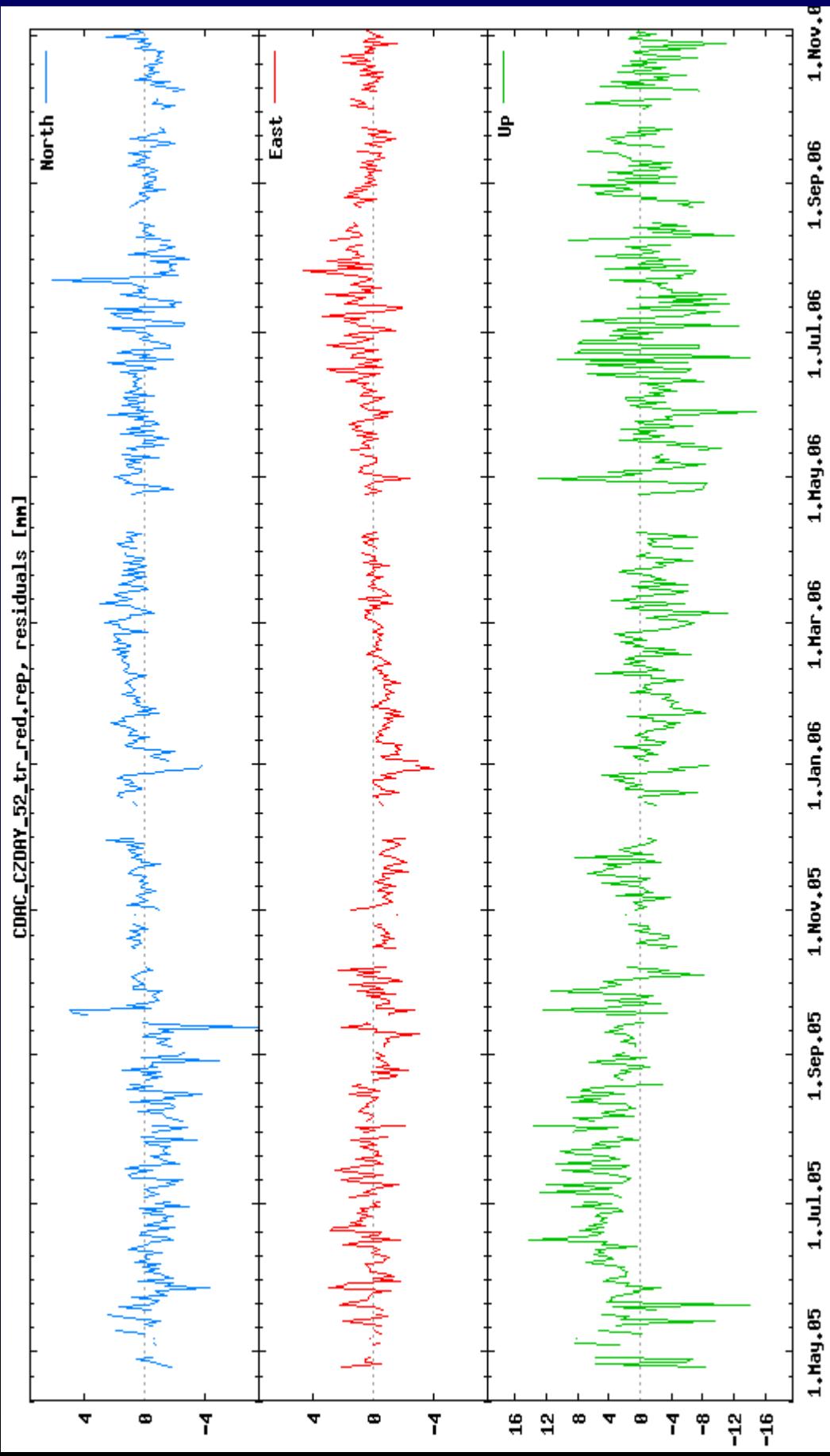
# BISK



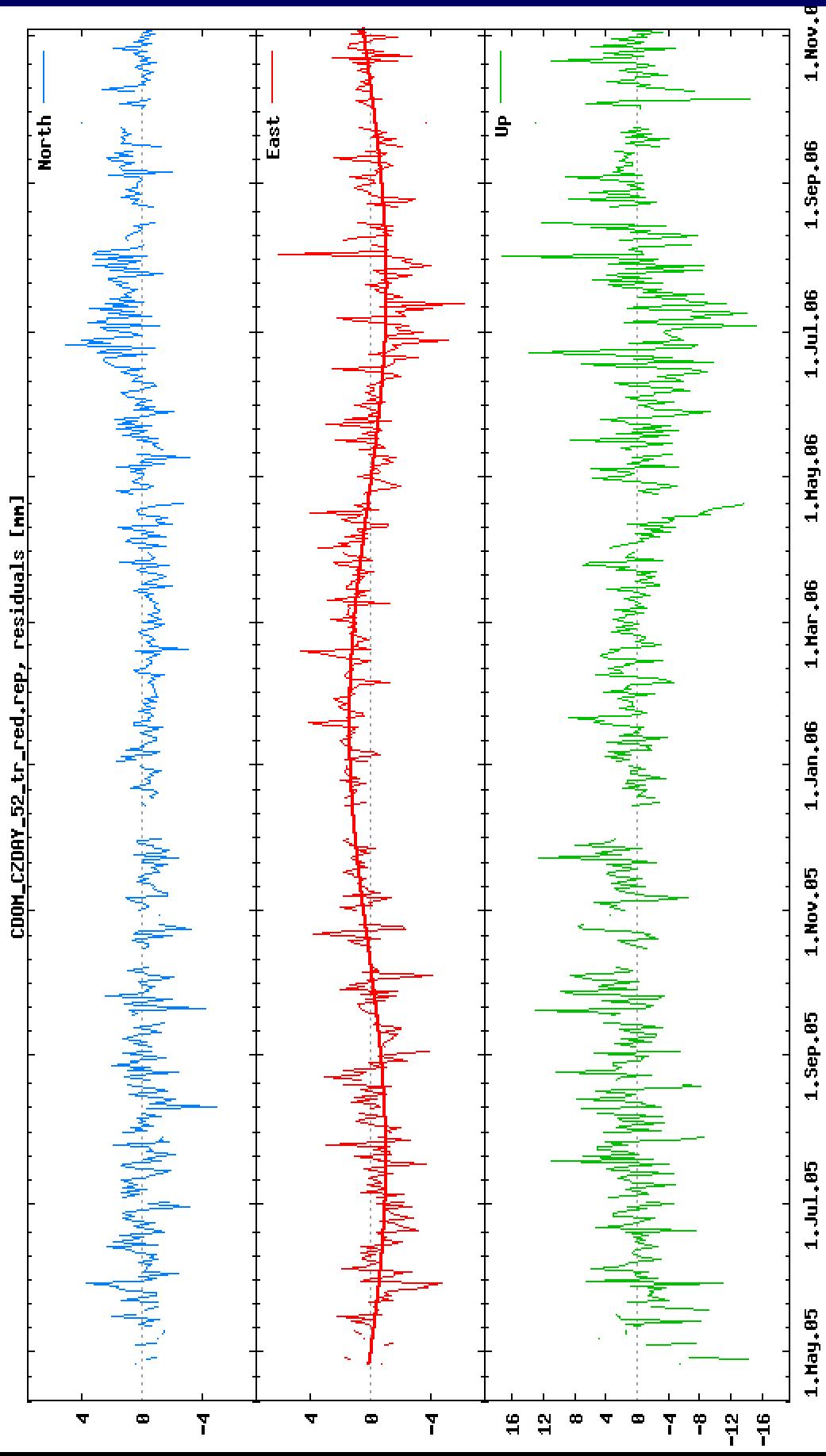
# CBRU



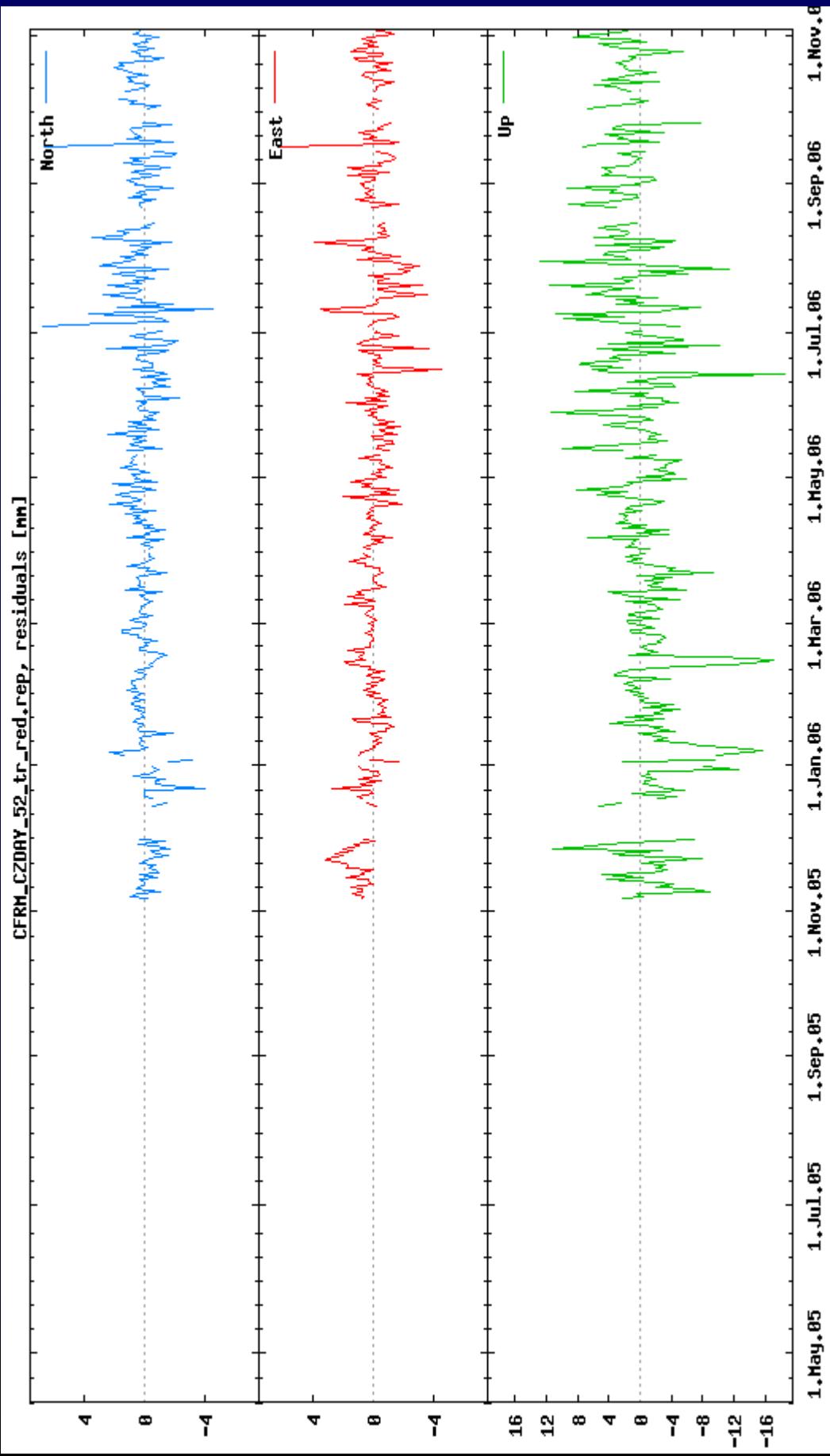
# CDAC



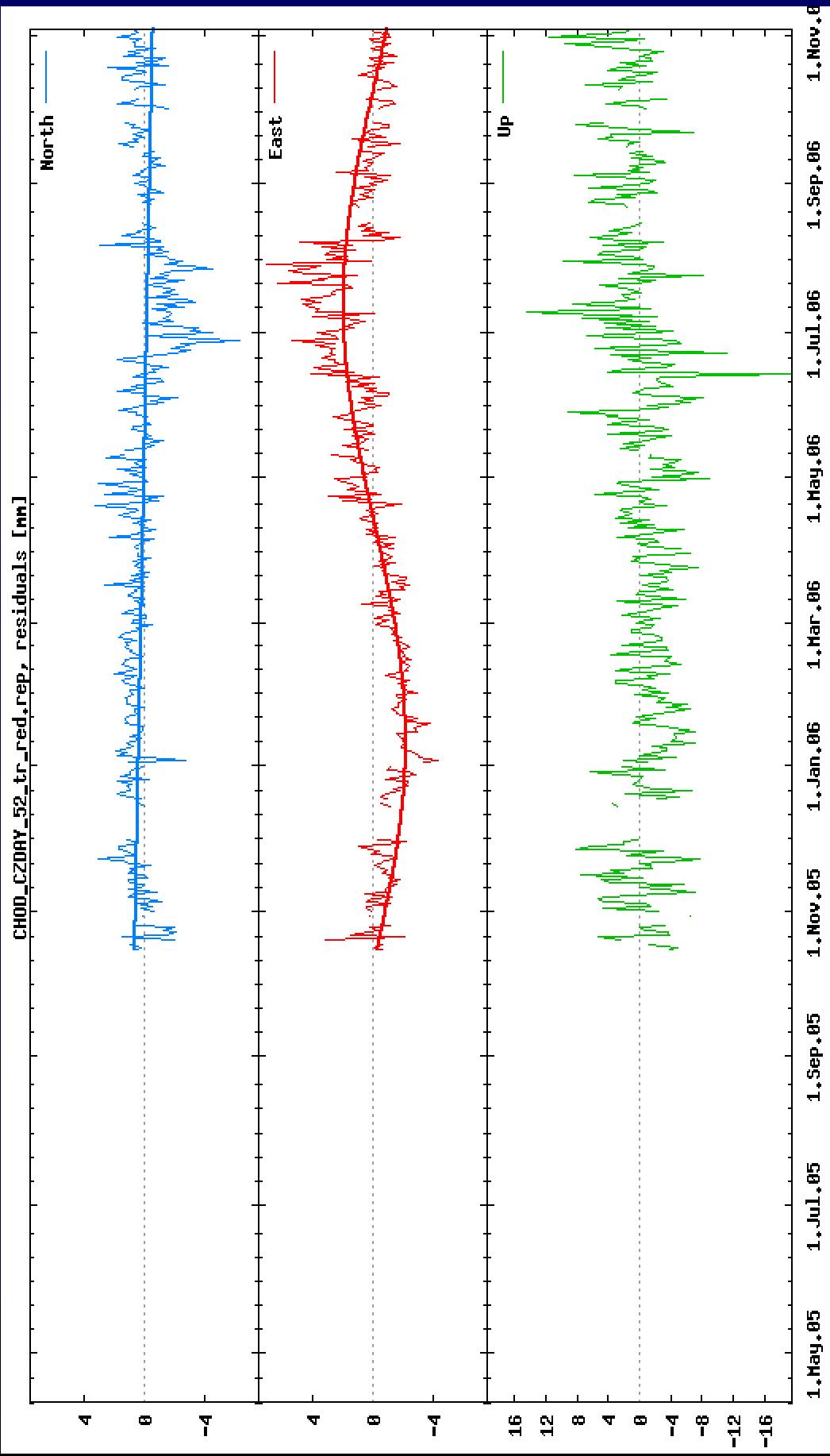
# CDOM



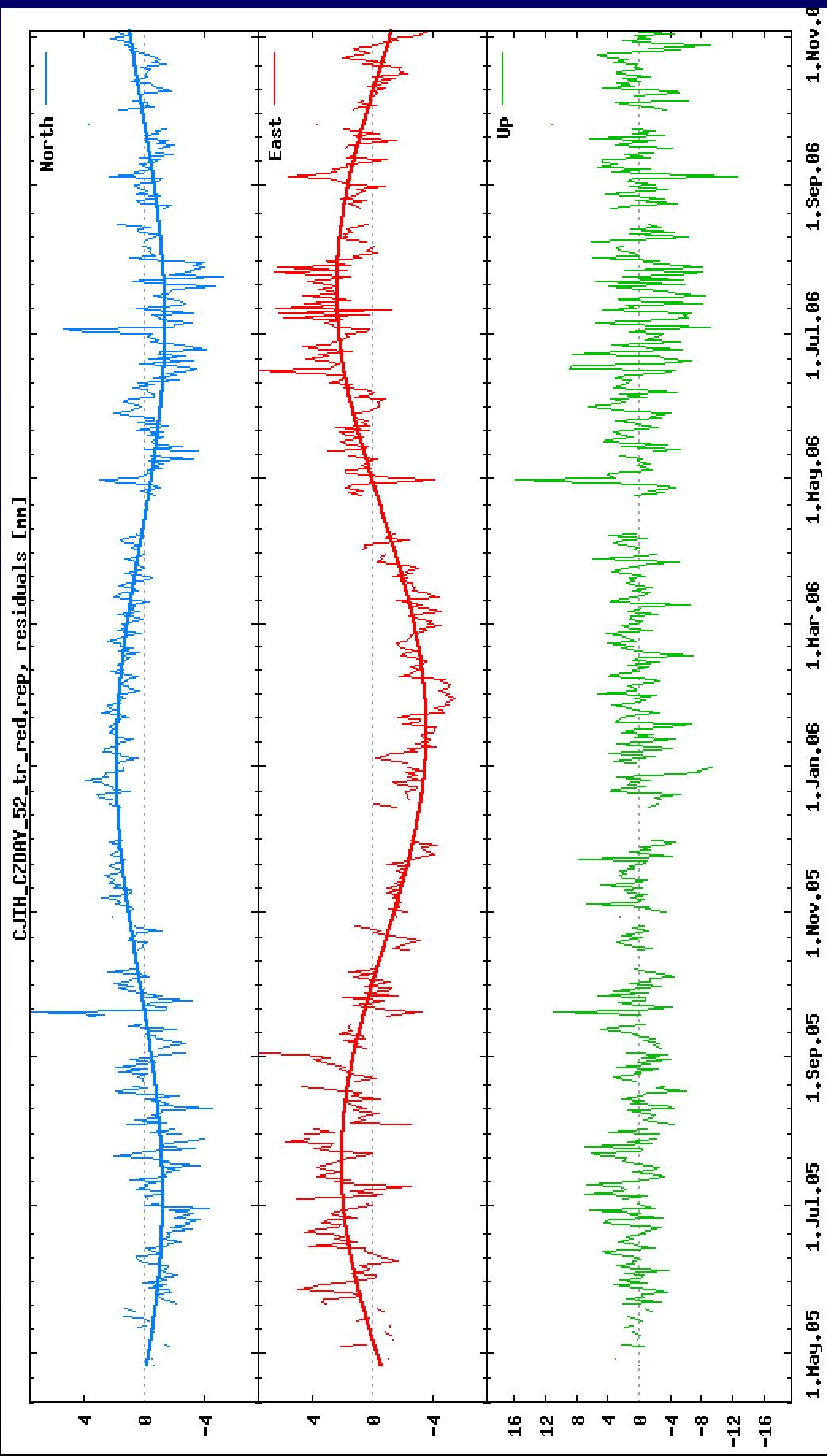
# CFRM



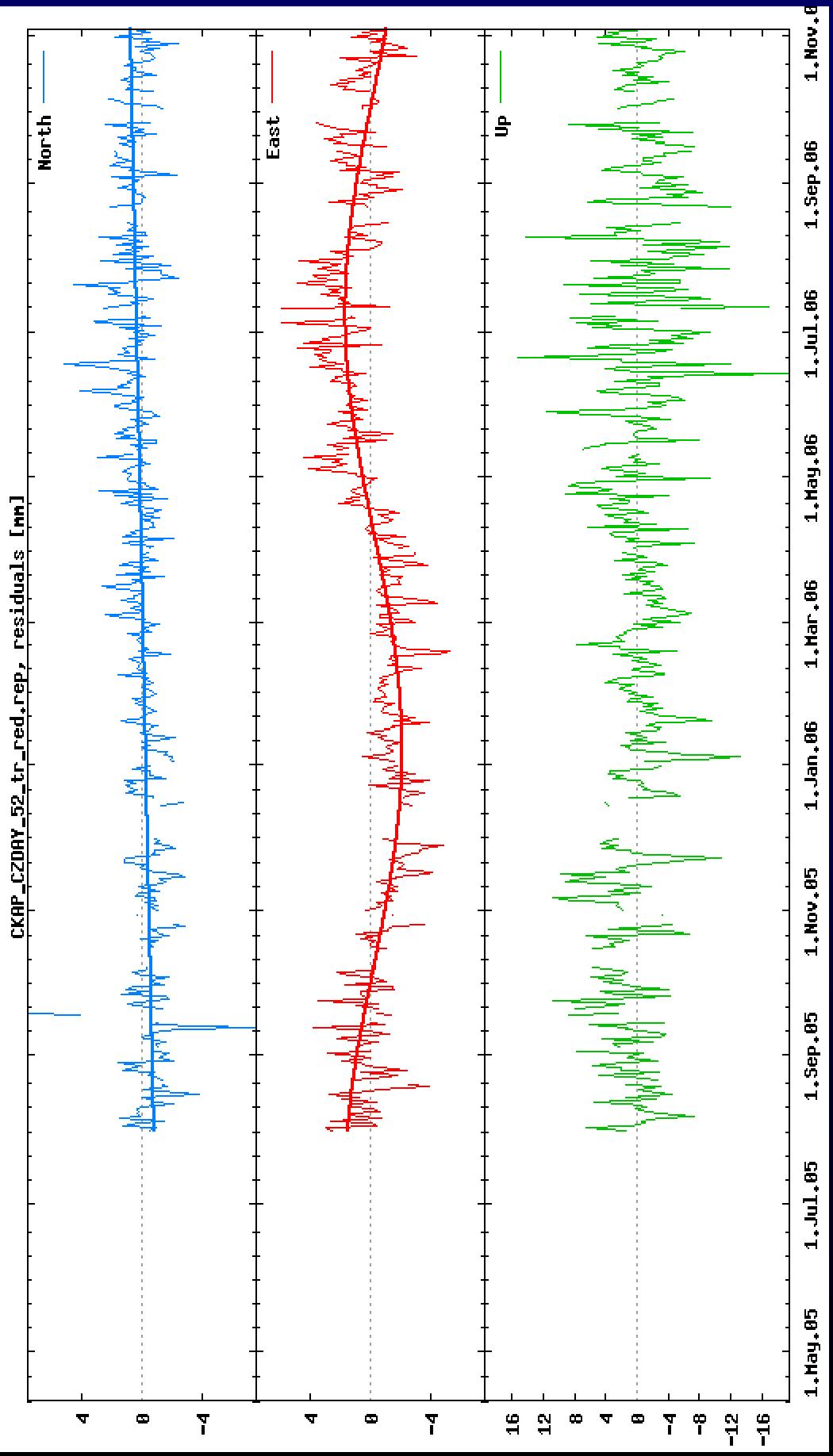
# CHOD



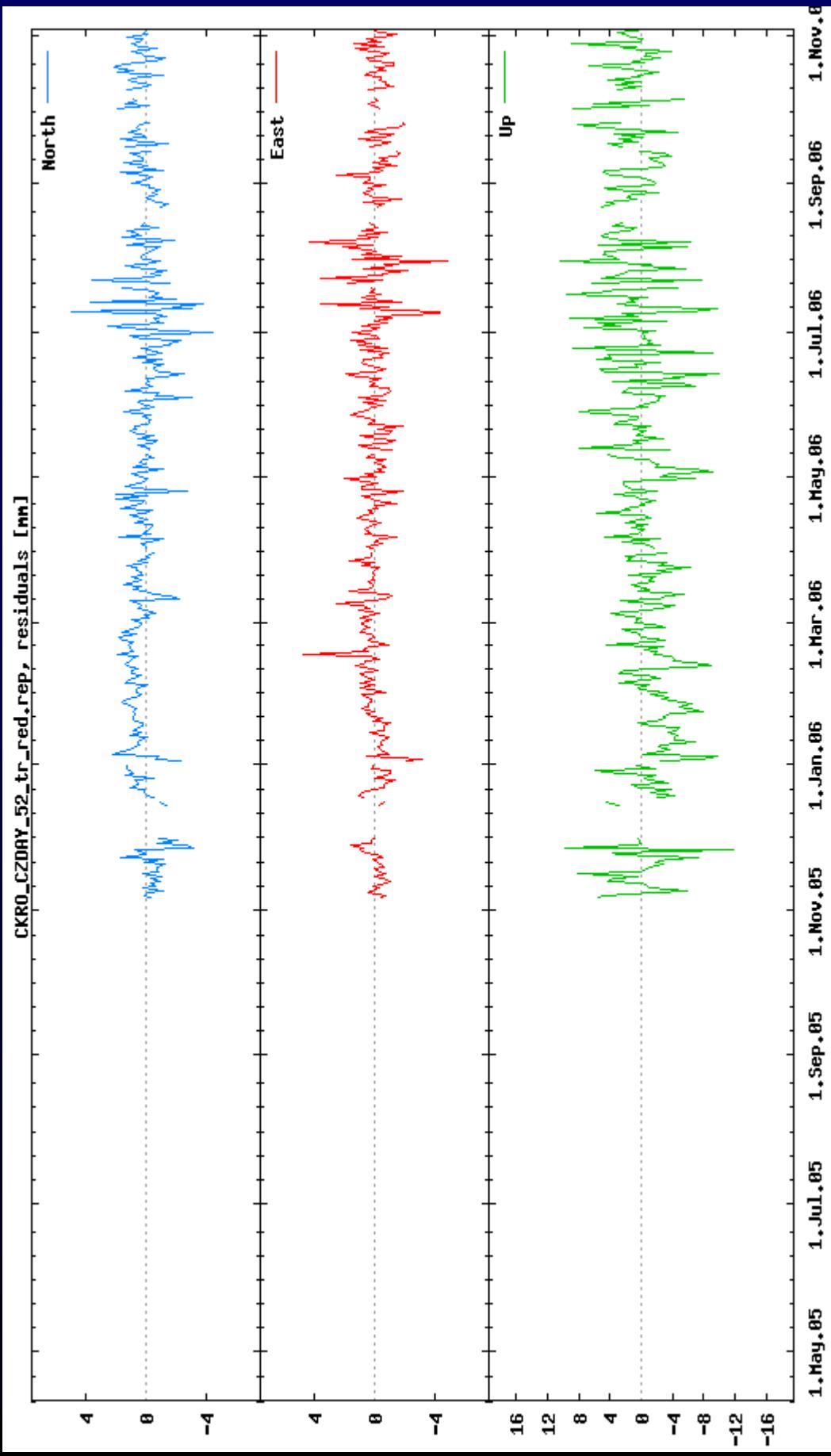
# CJIH



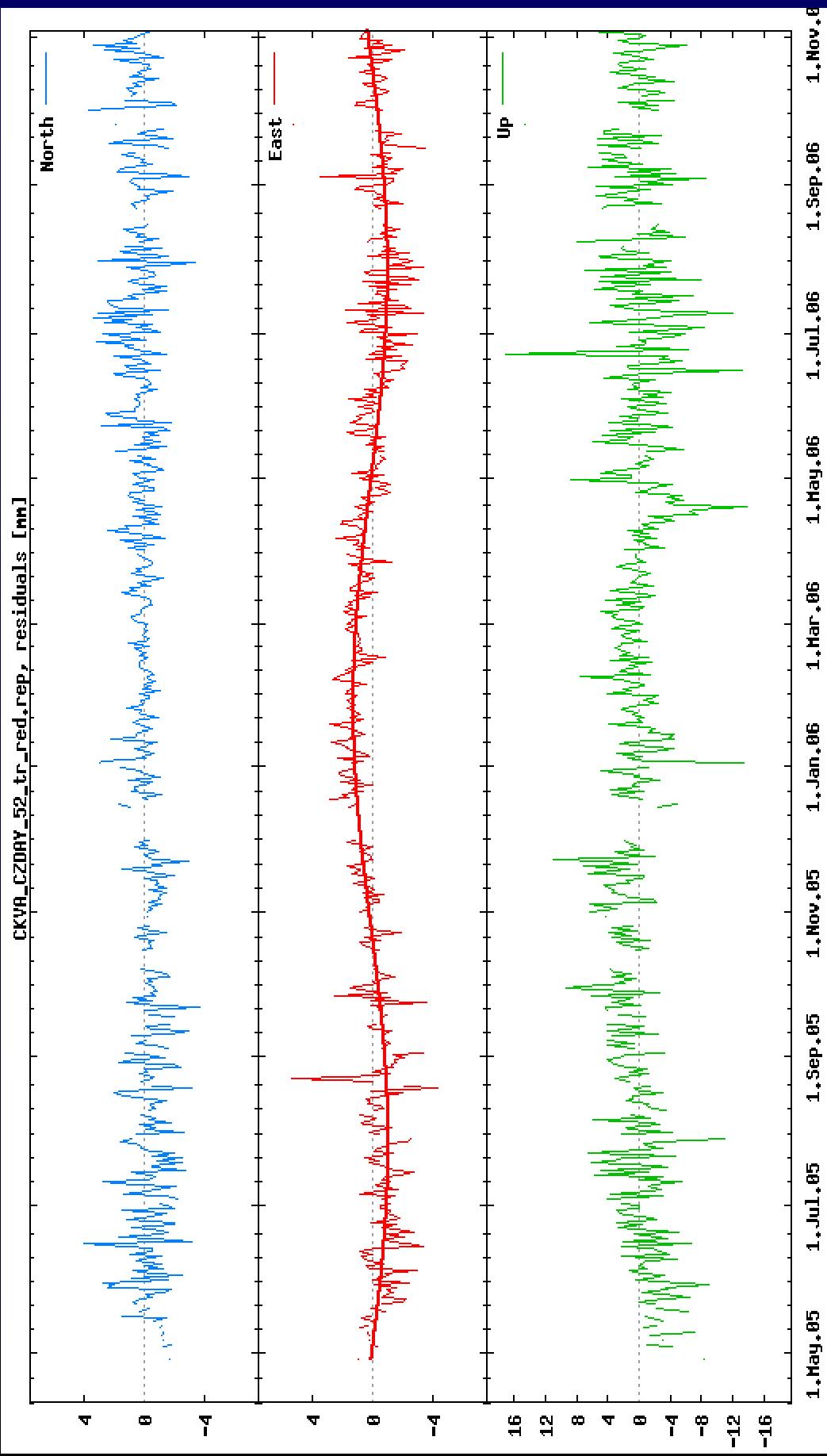
# CKAP



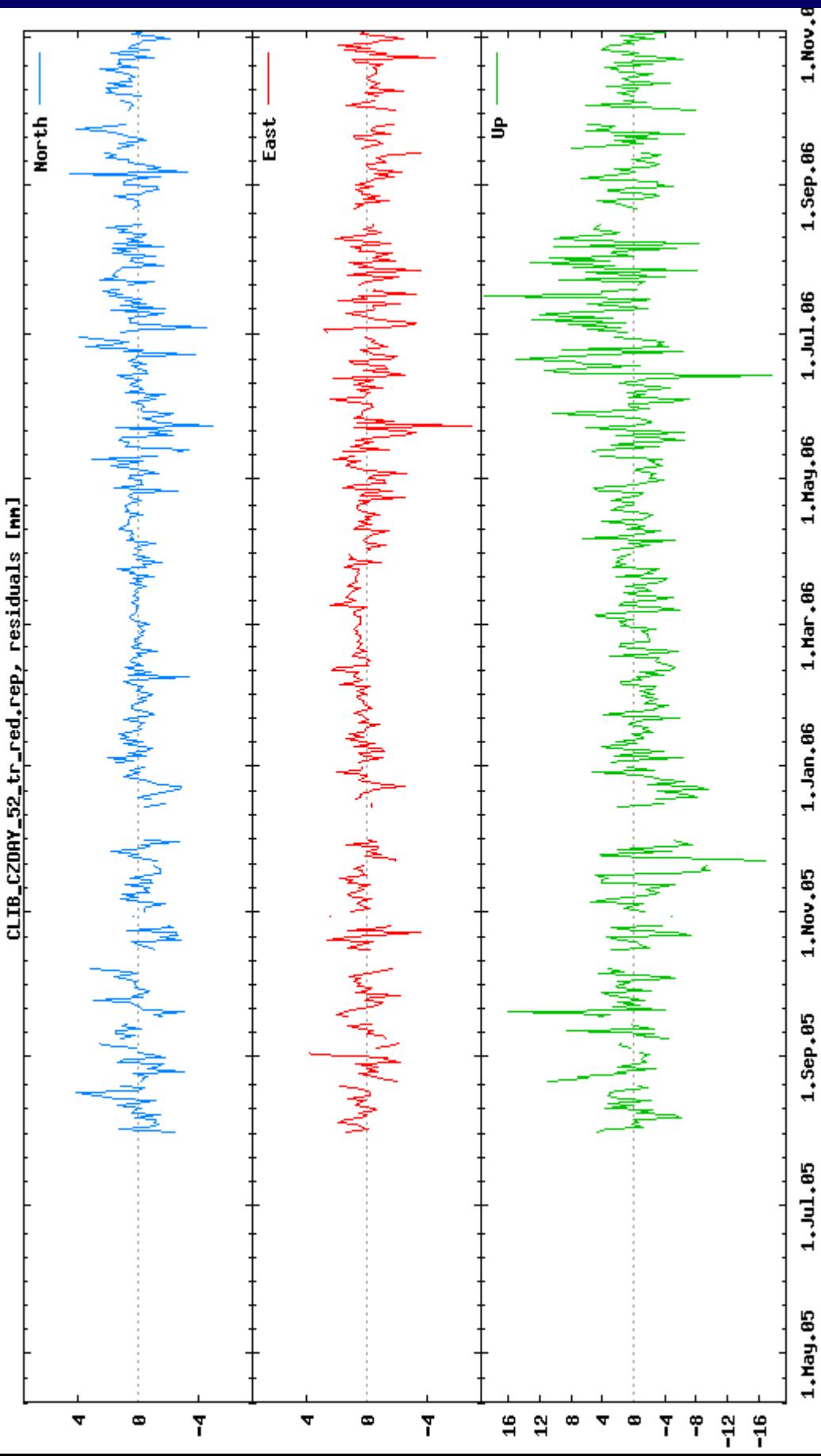
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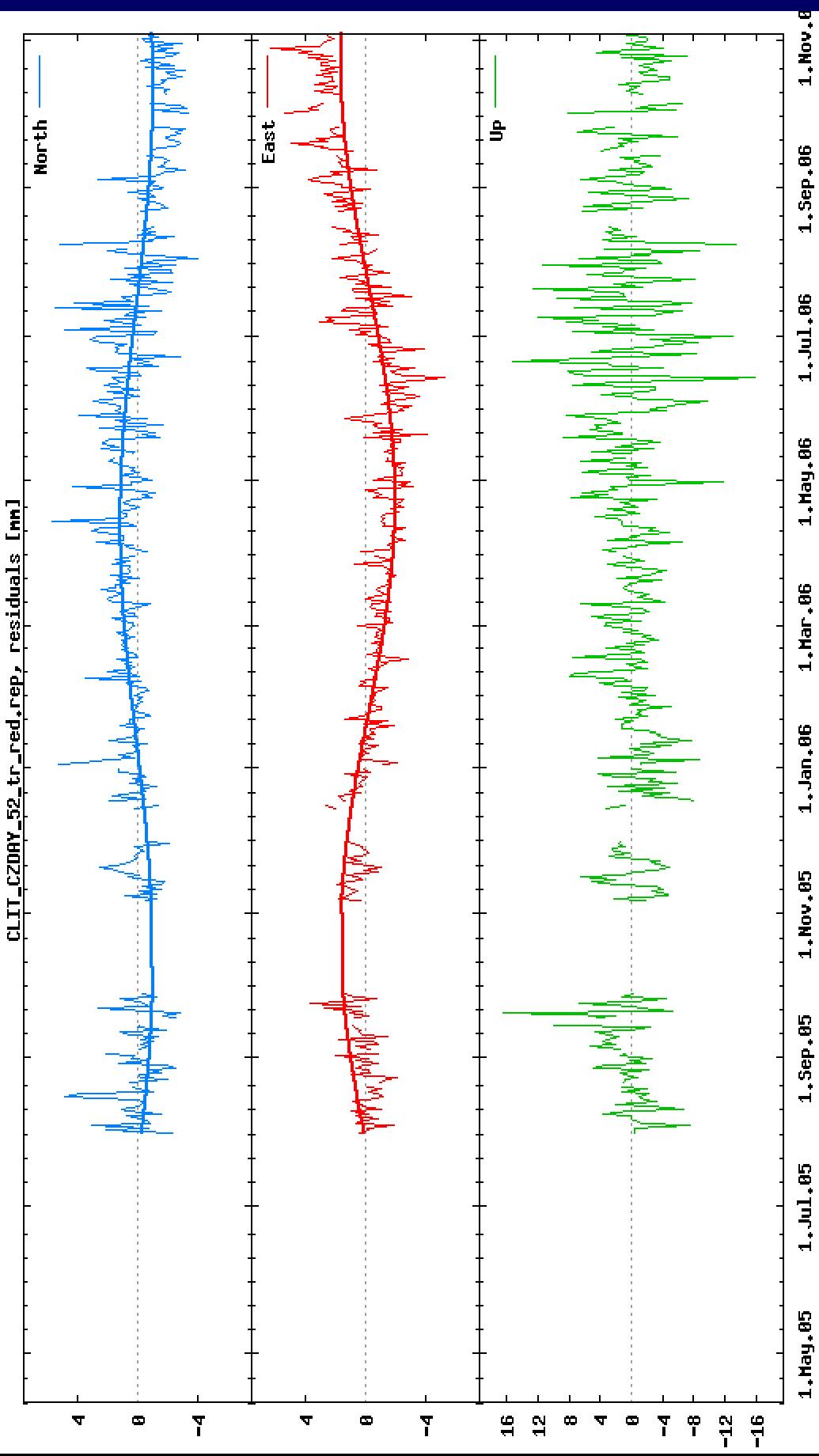
# CKVA



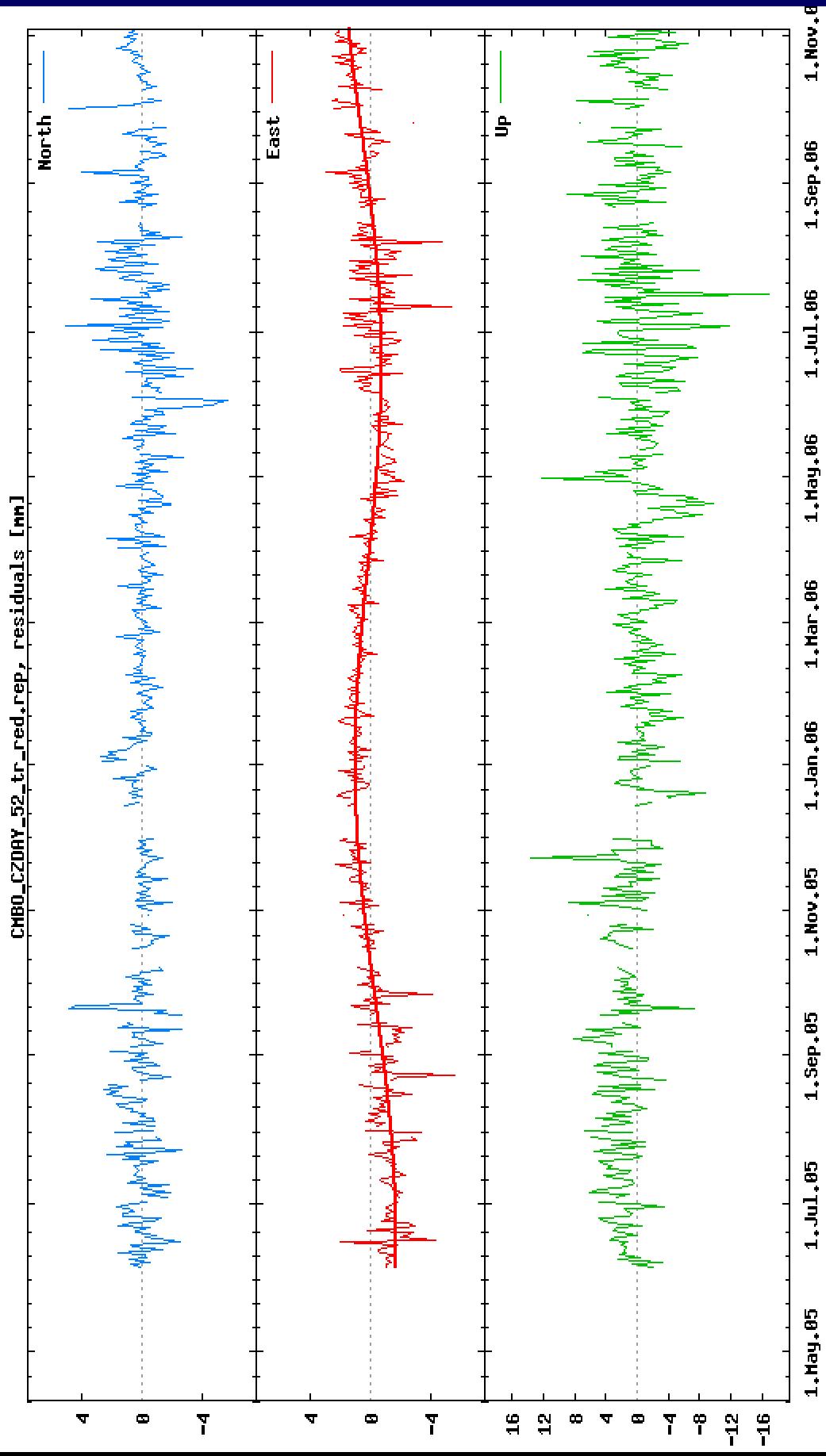
# CLIB



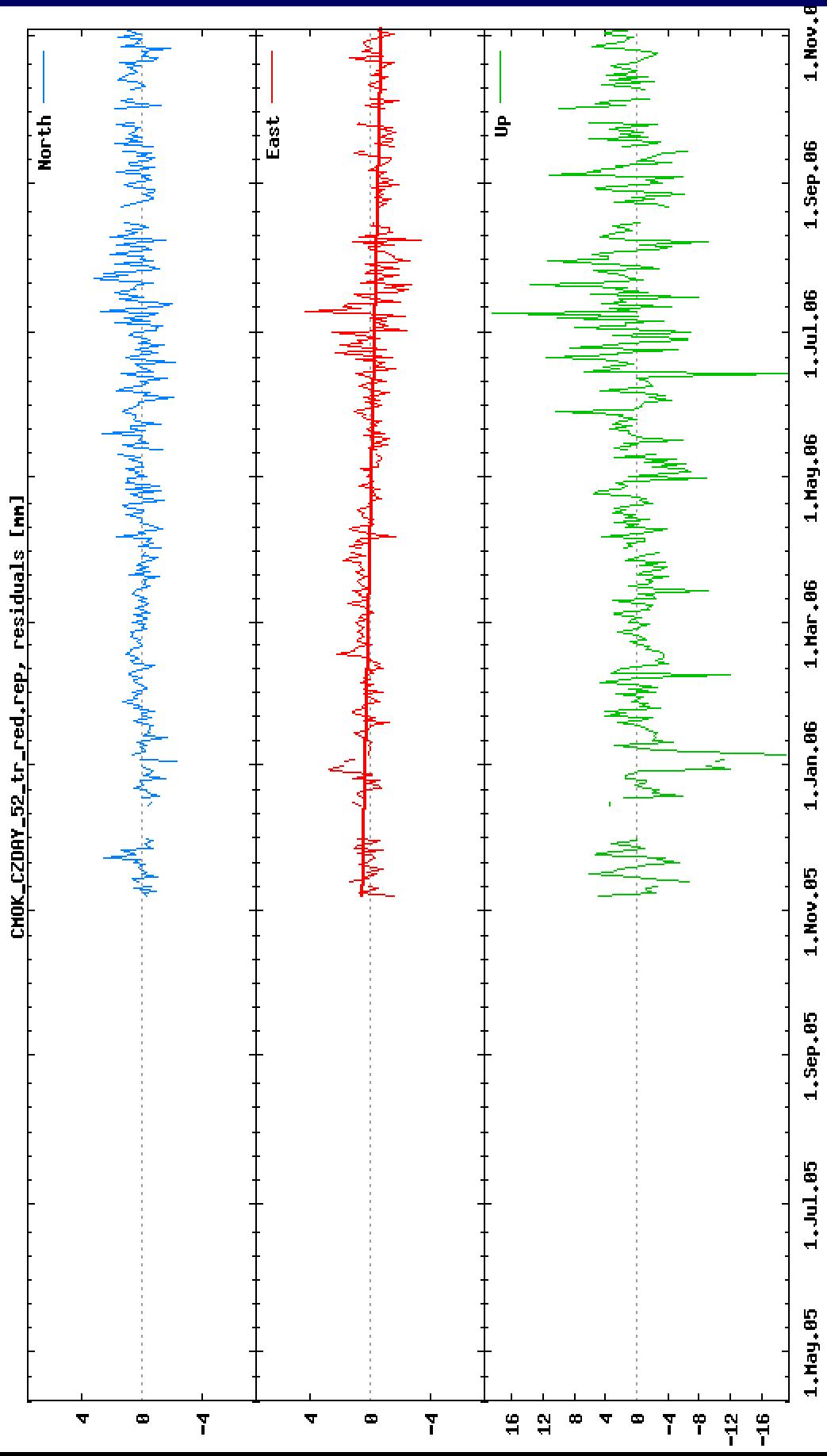
# CLIT



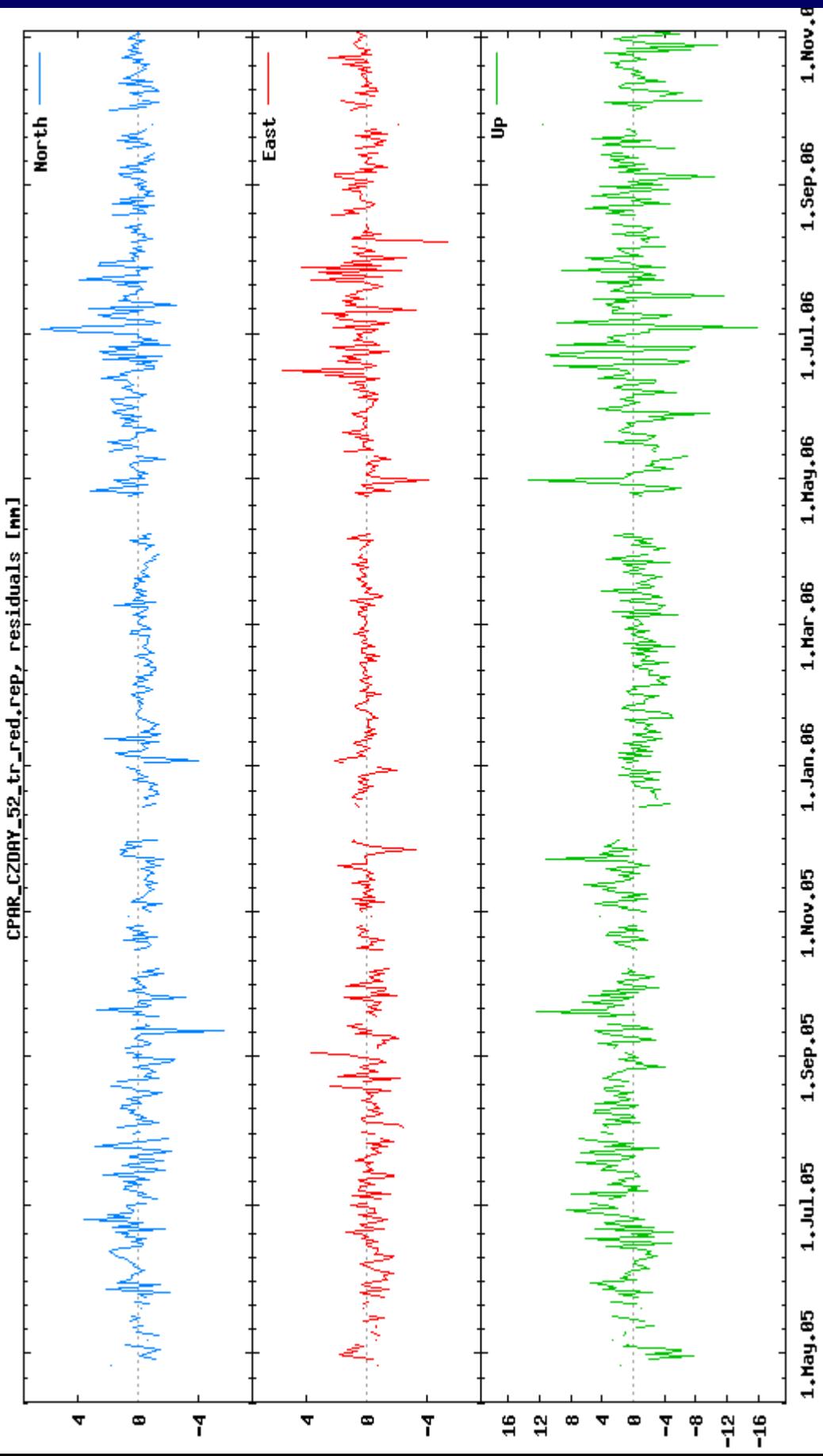
# CMB



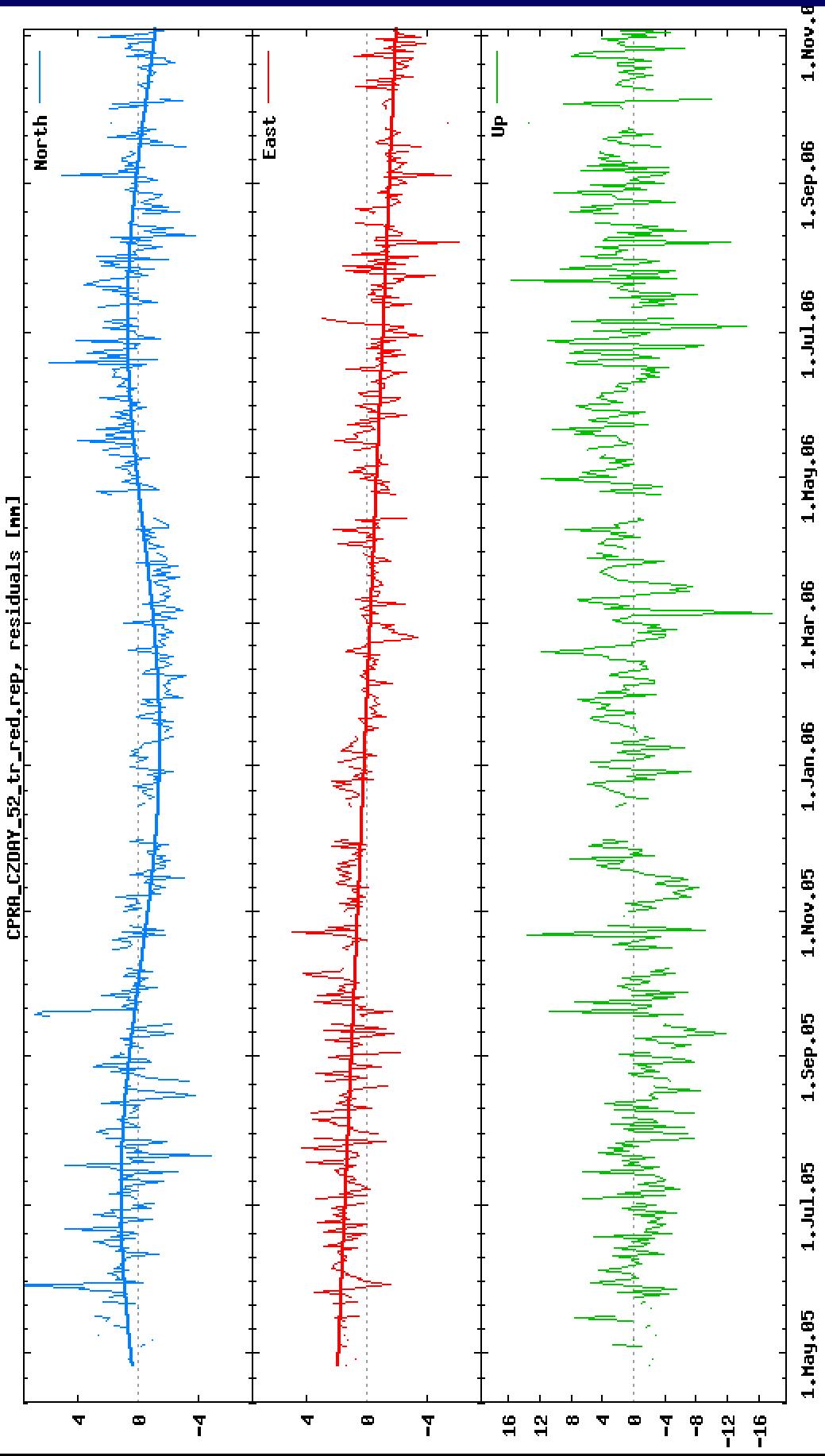
# CMOK



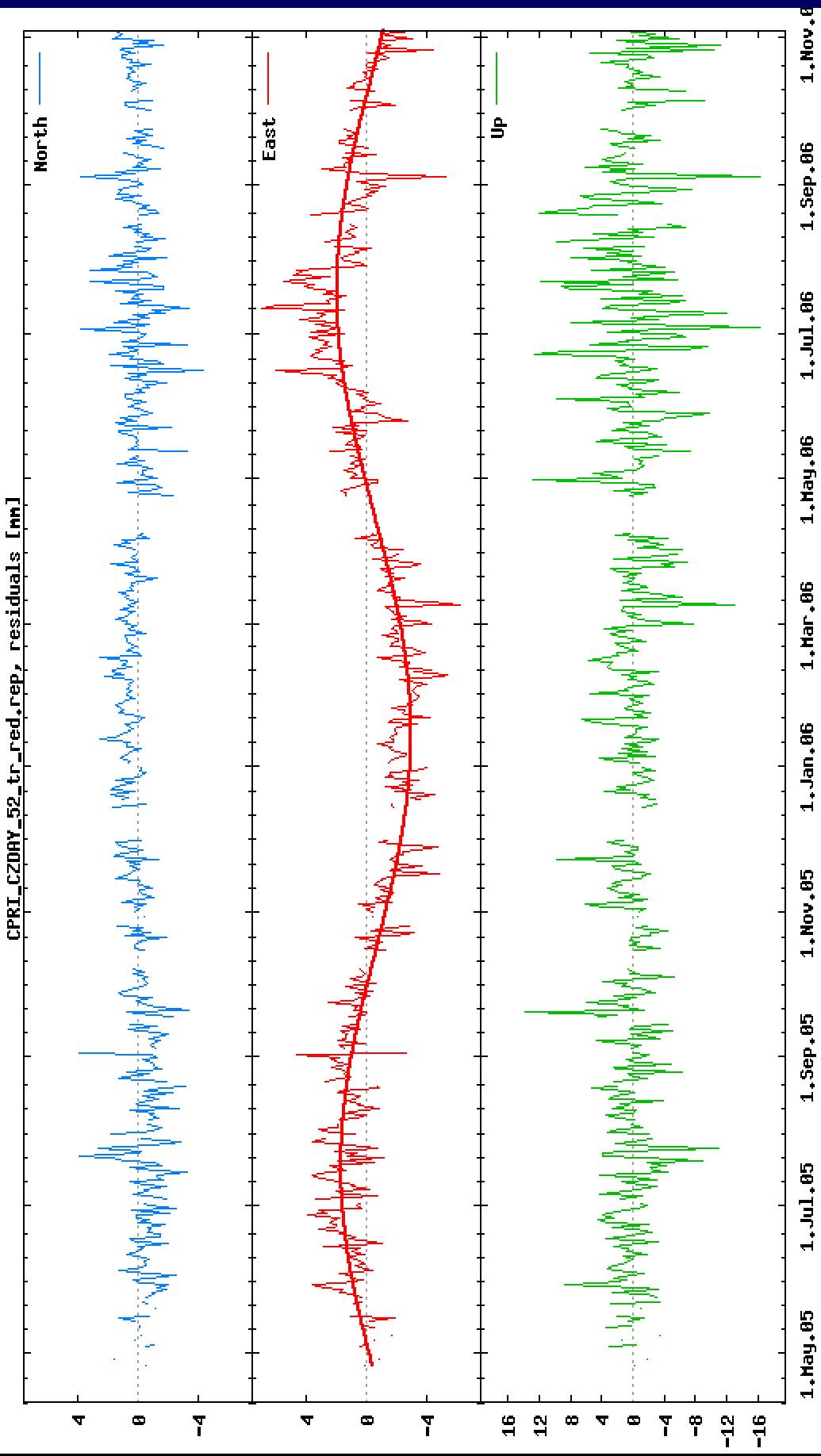
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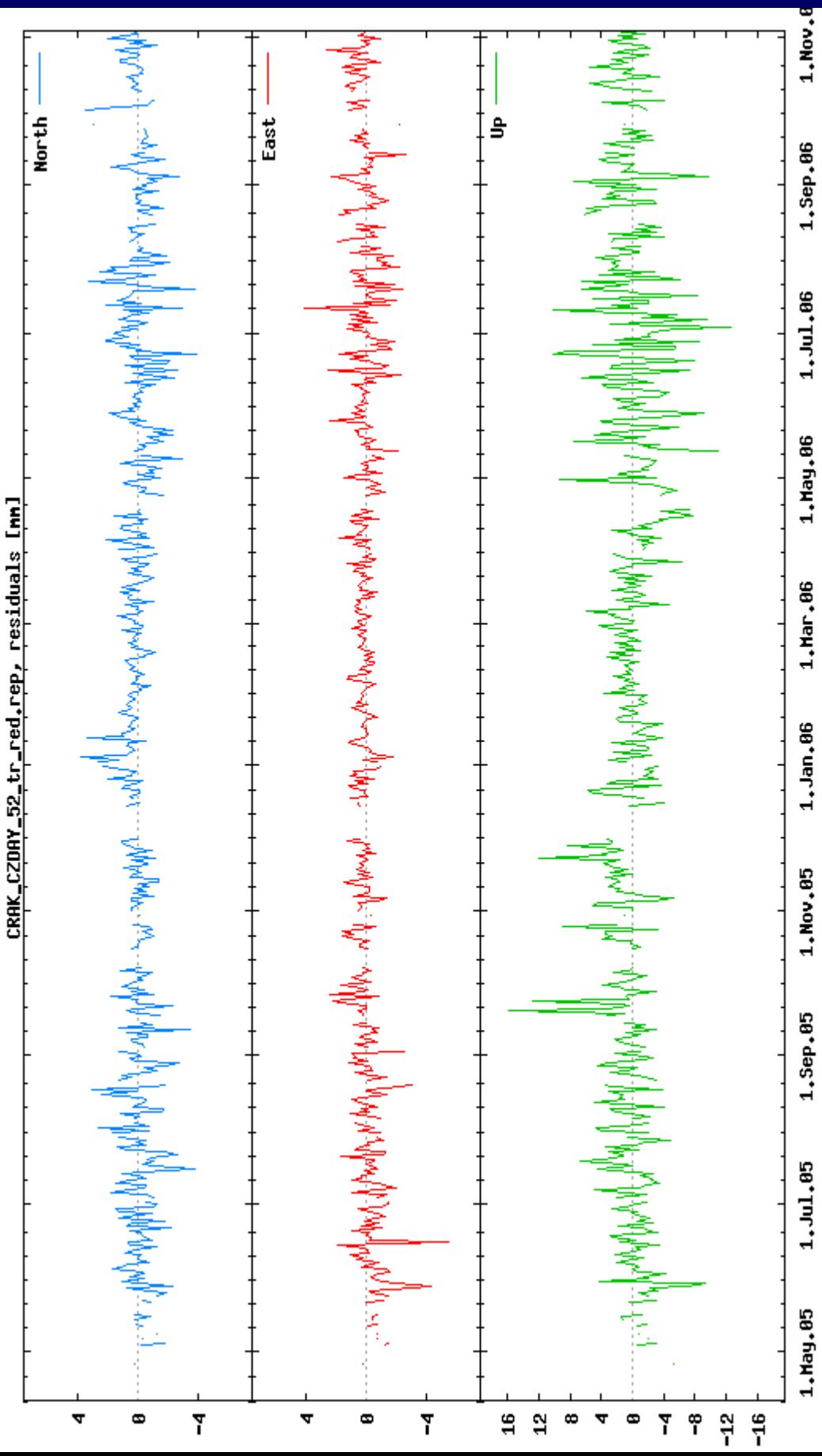
# CPRA



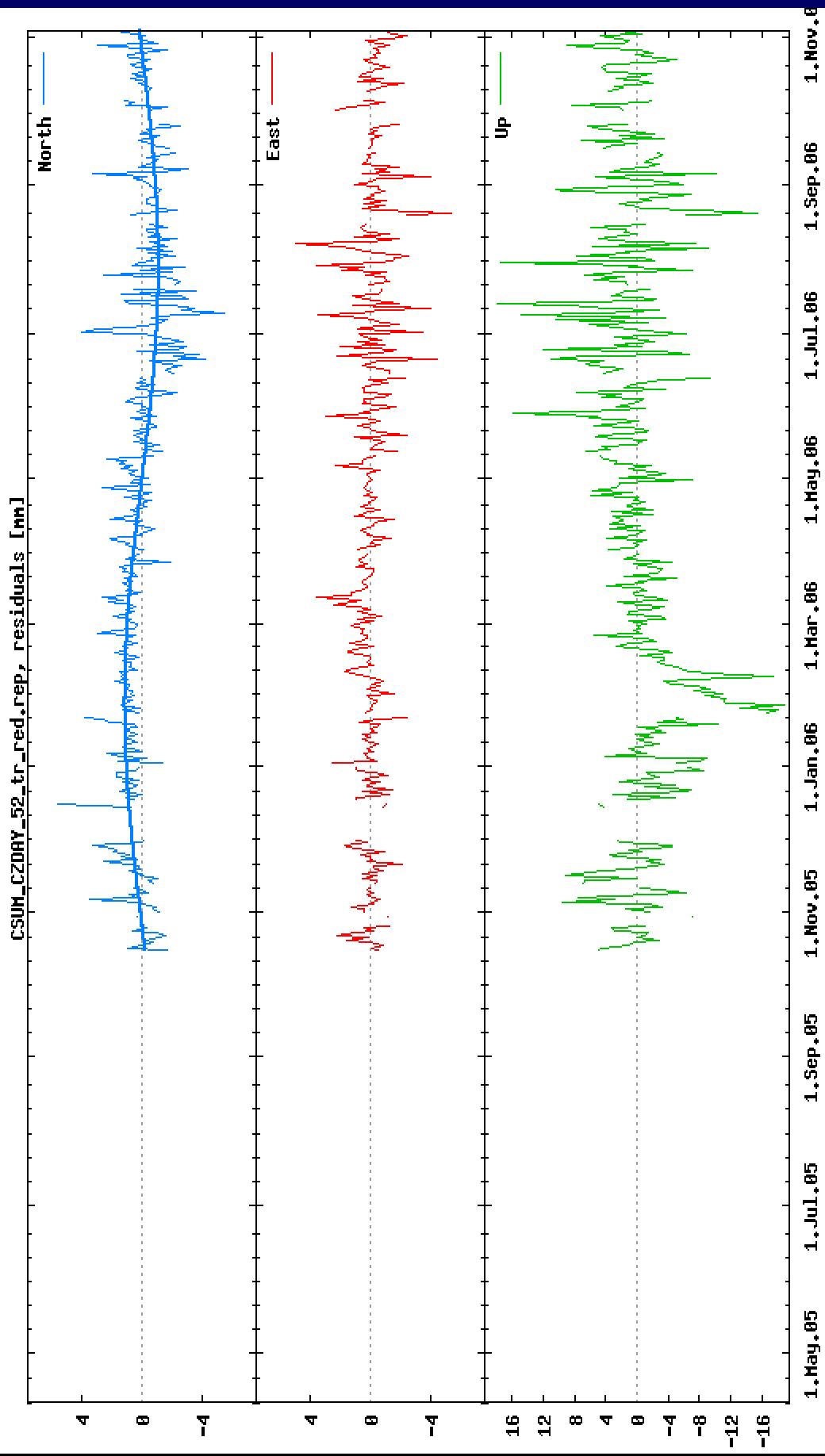
# CPRI



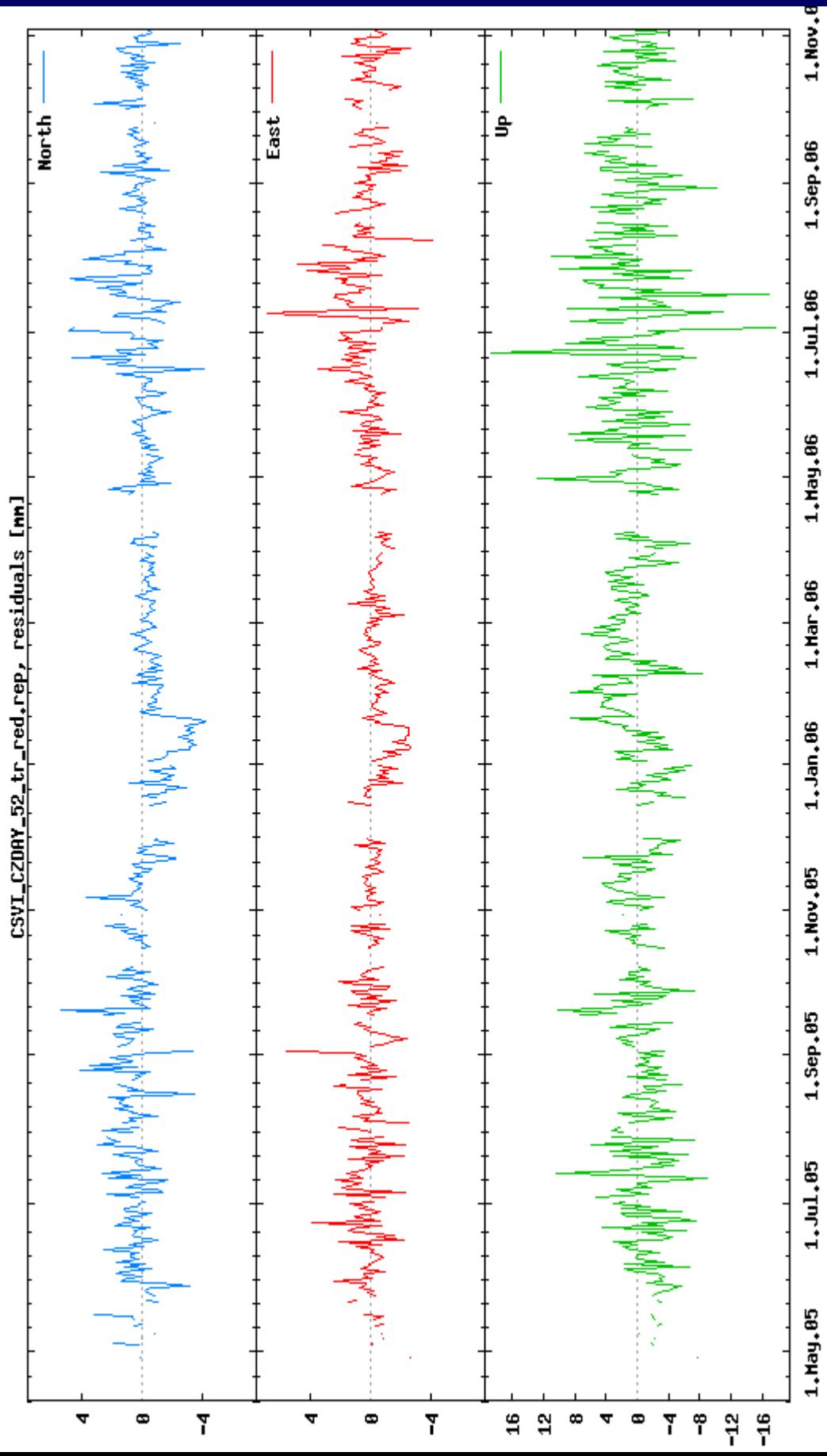
# CRAK



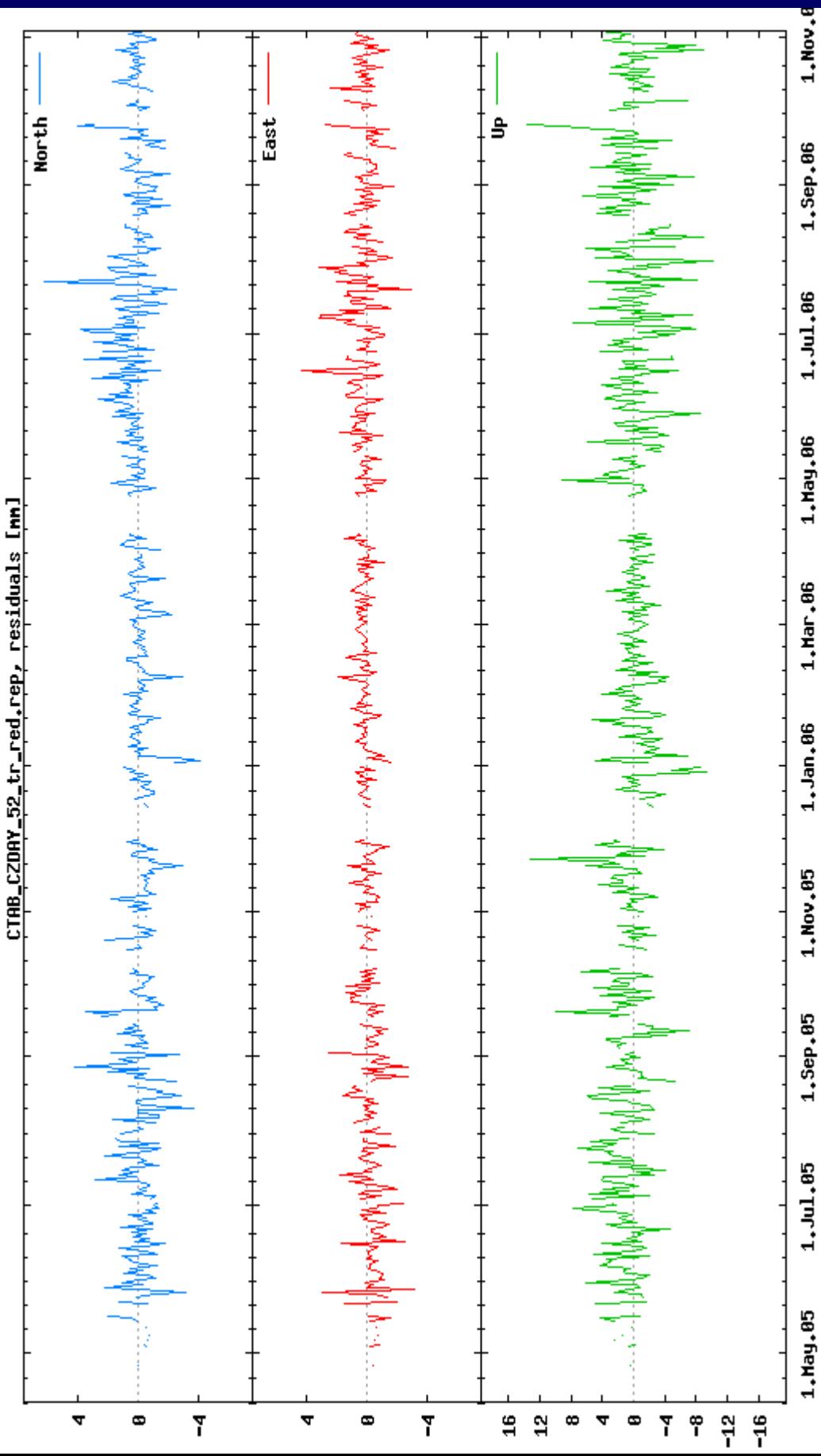
# CSUM



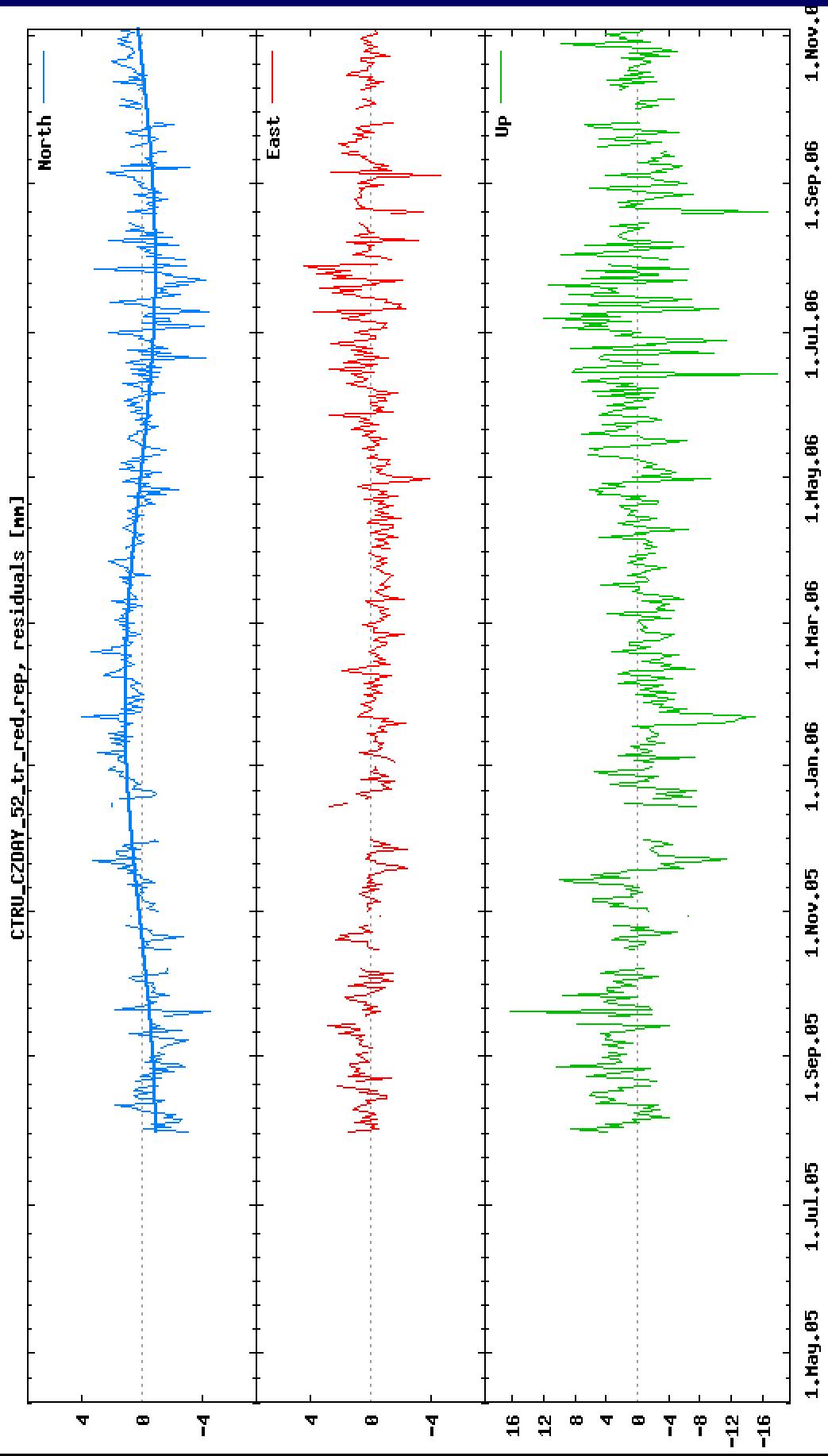
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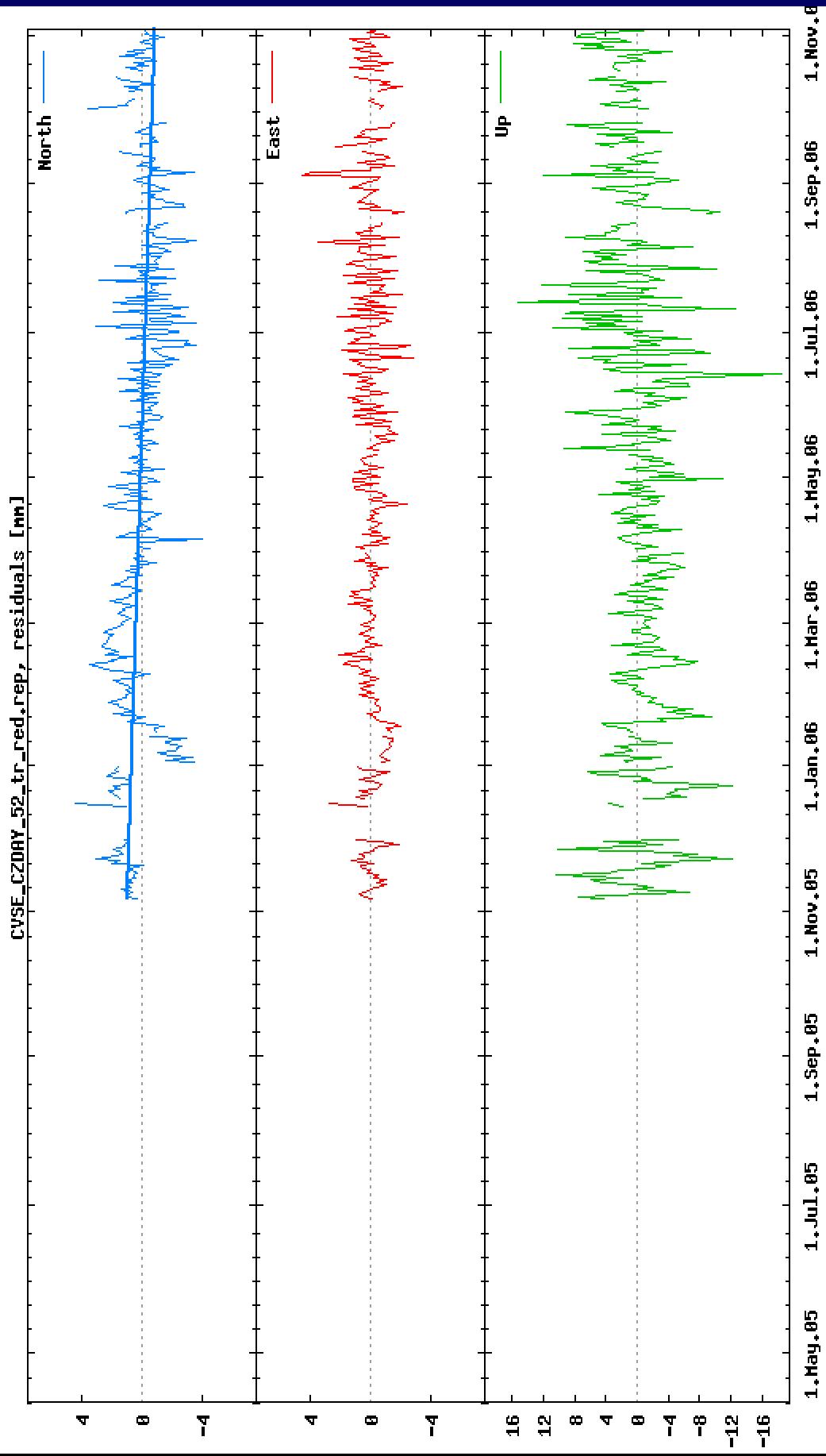
# CTAB



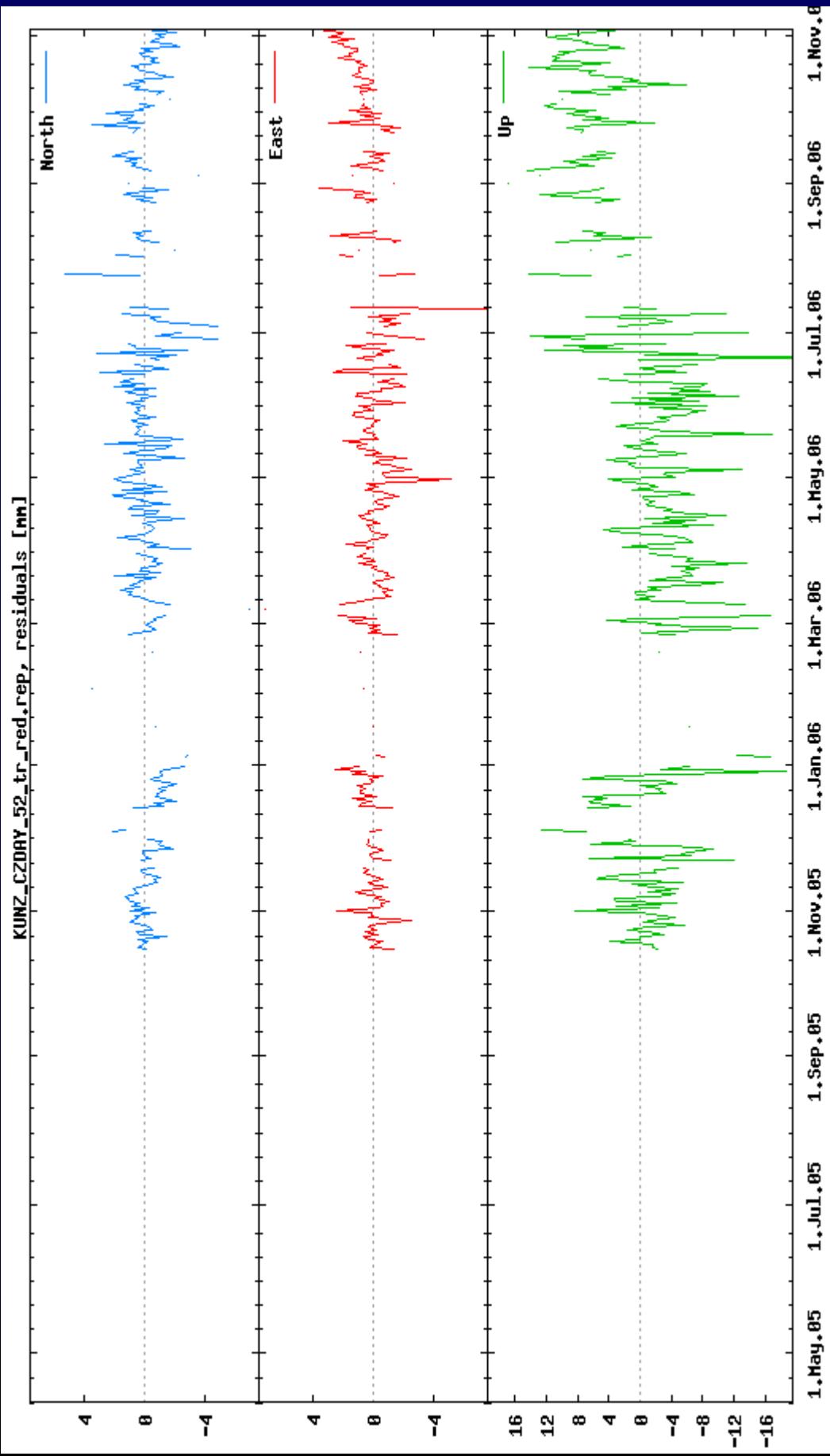
# CTR



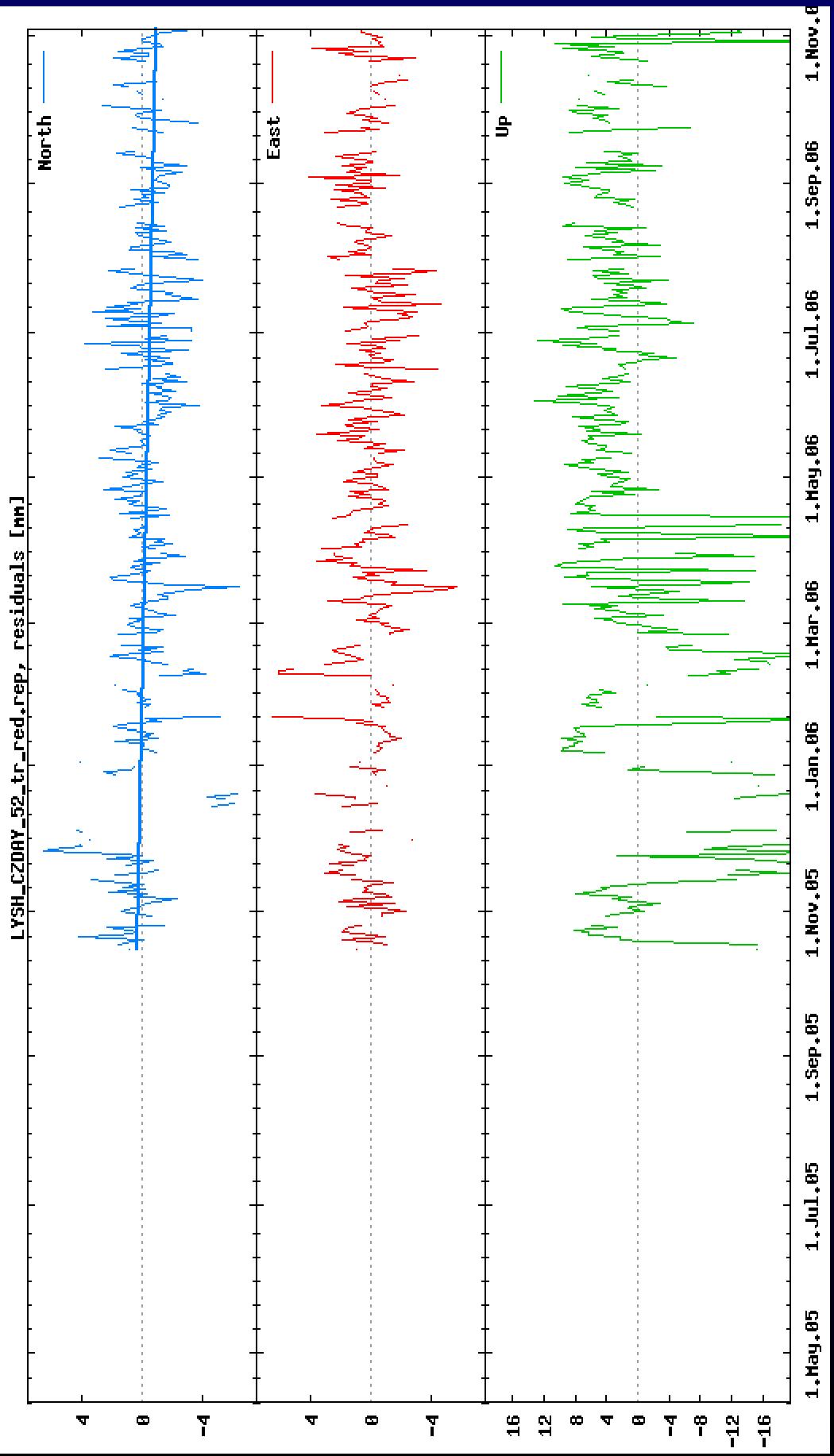
# CVSE



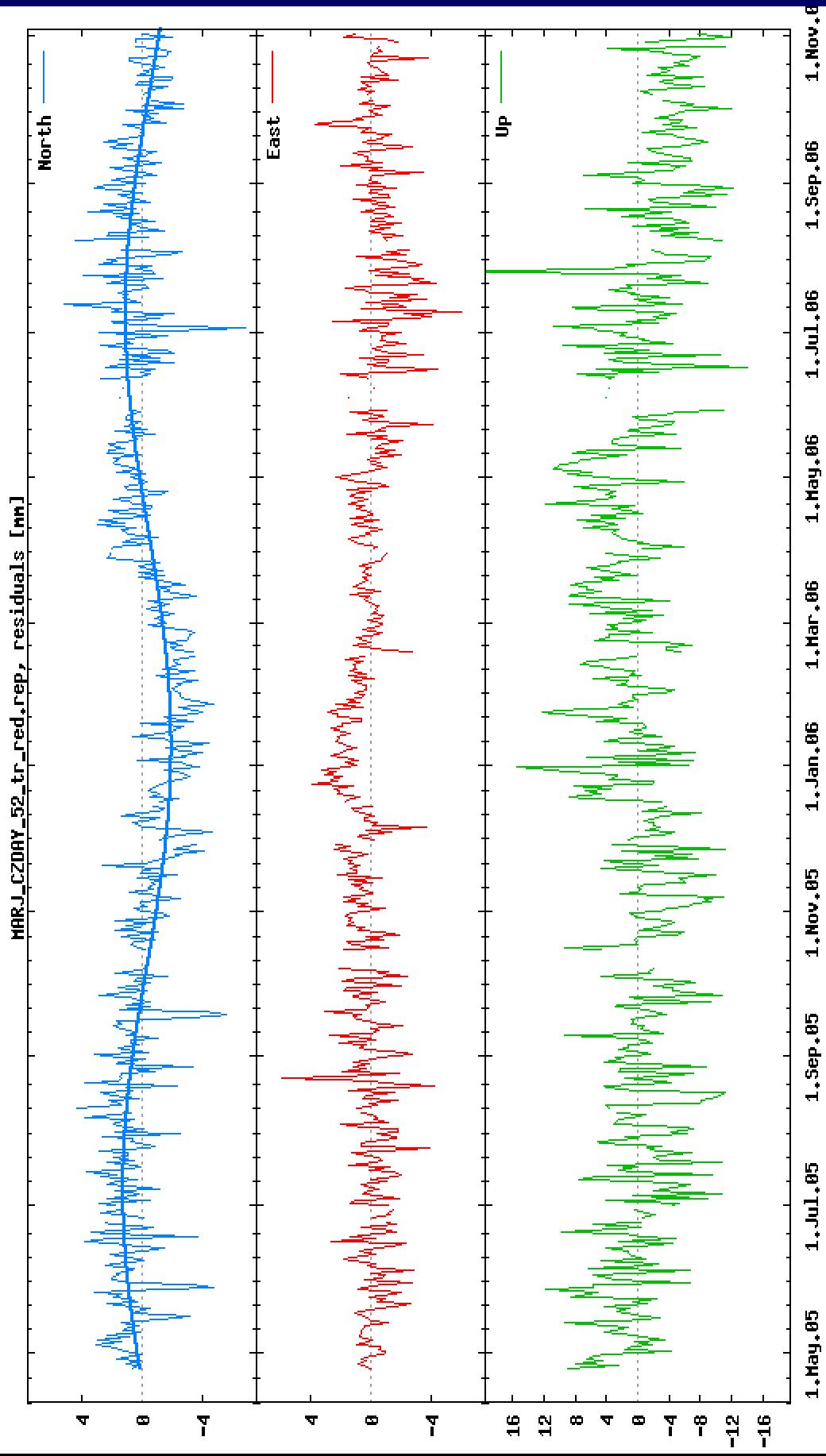
# KUNZ



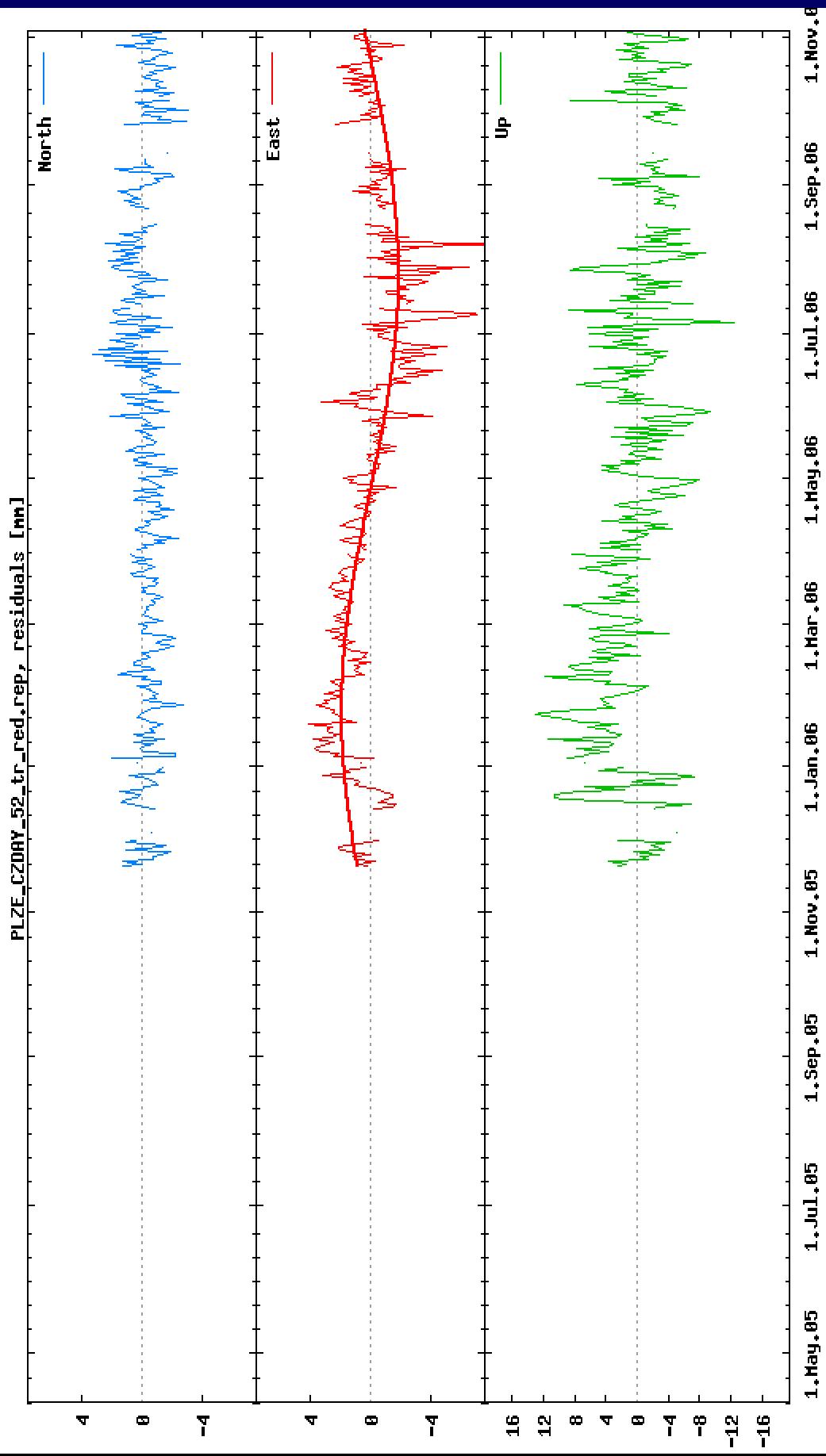
# LYSH



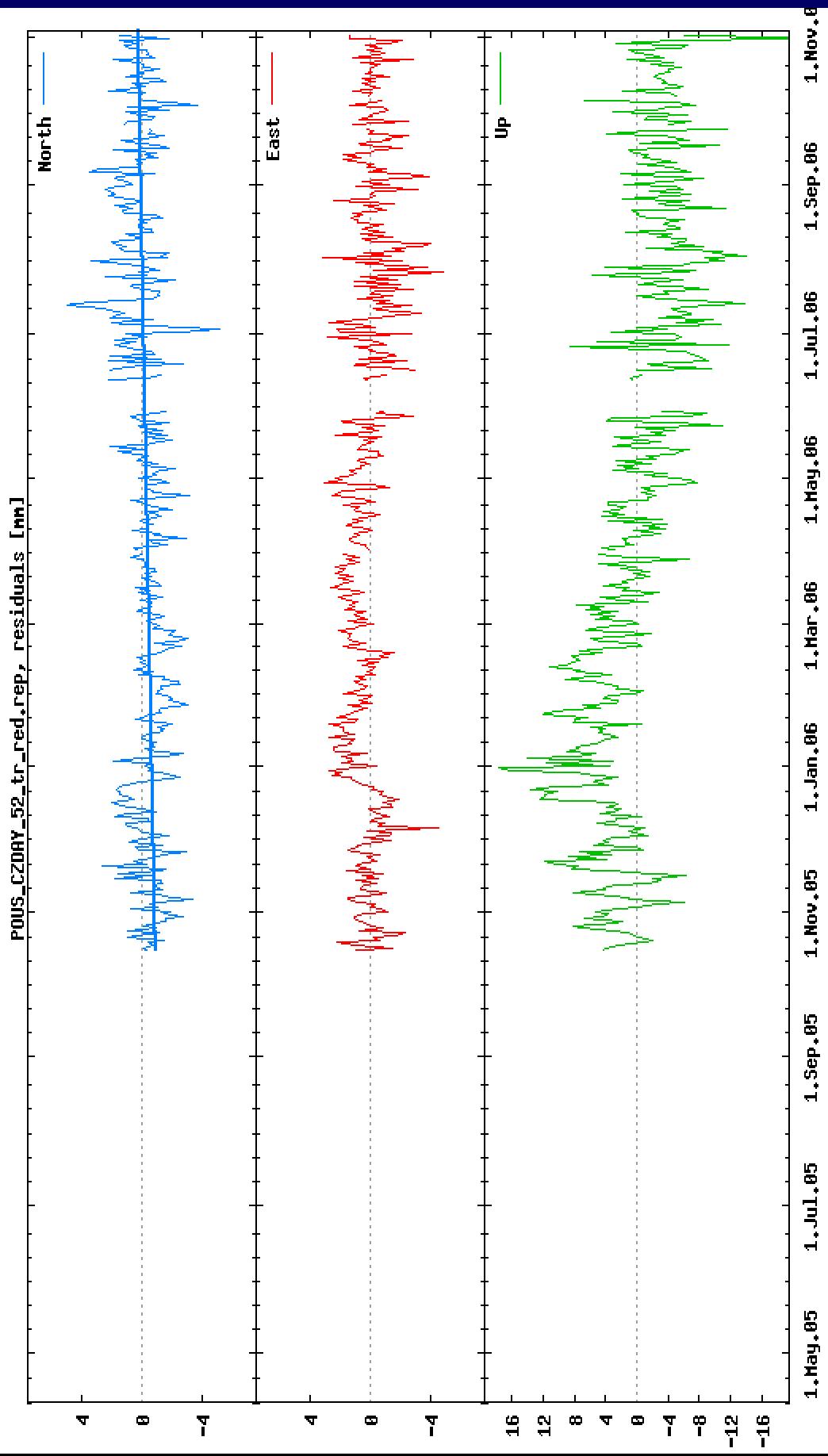
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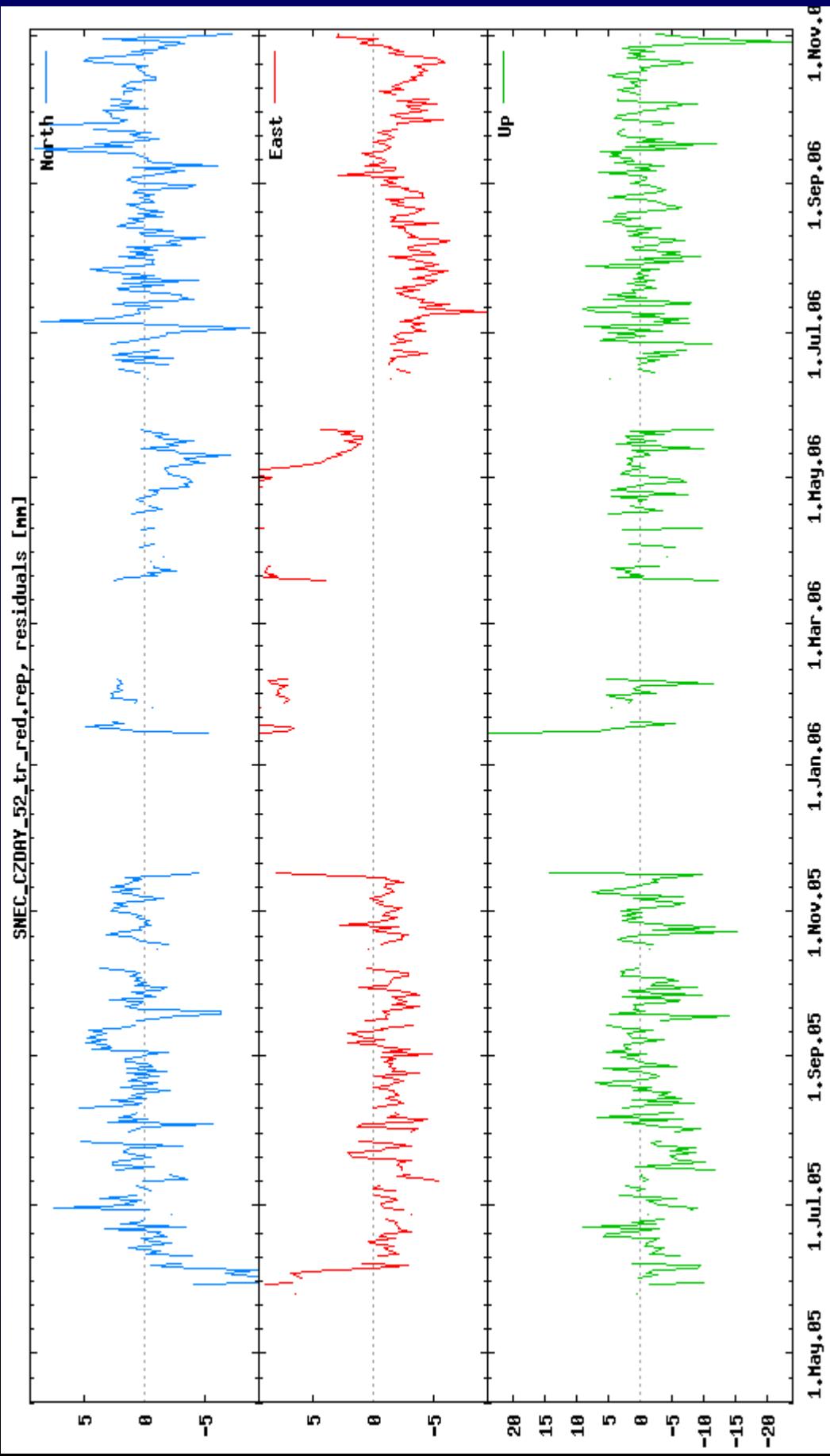
# PLZE



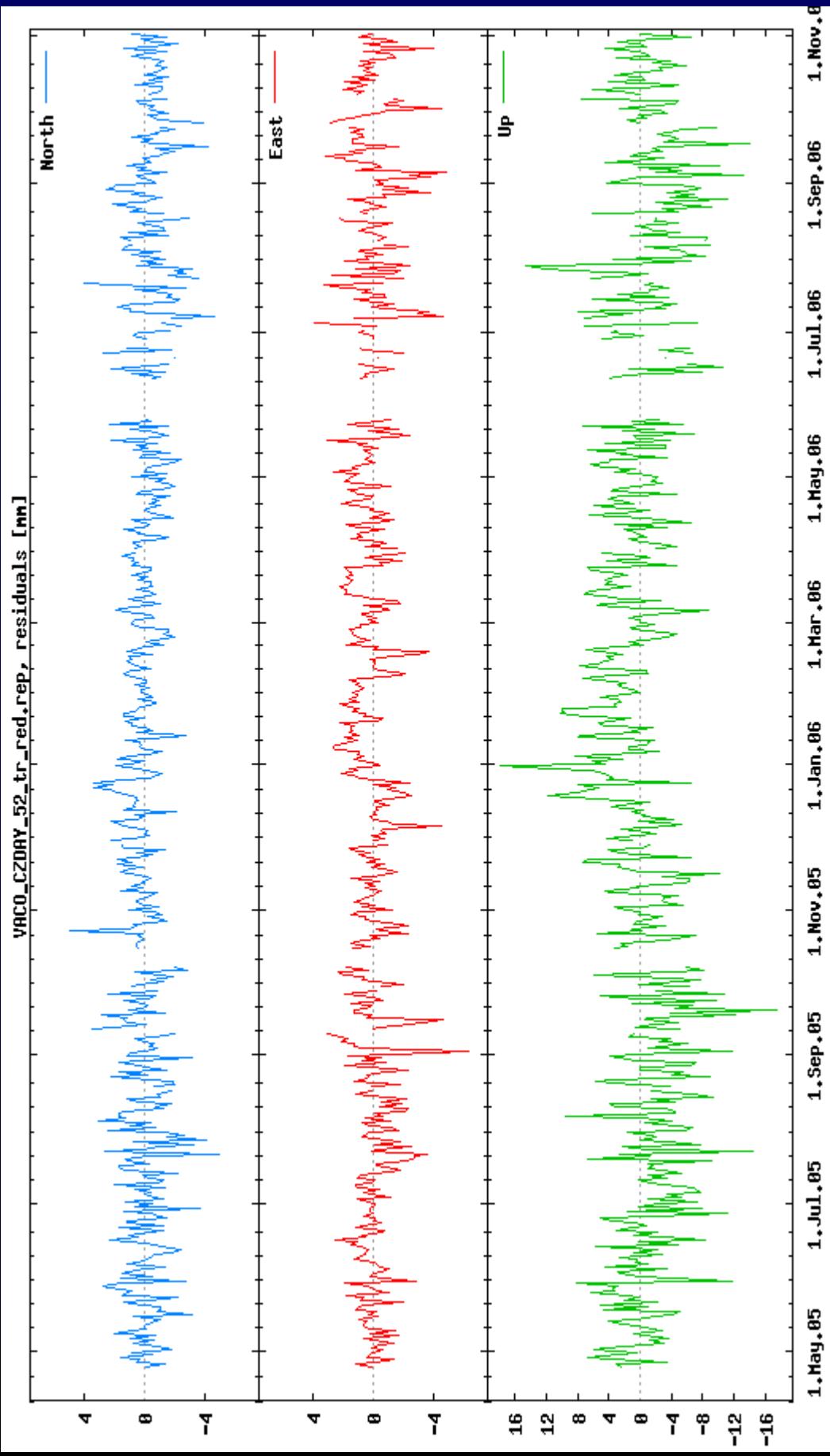
# POUS



# SNEC



# VACO



# VSBO

