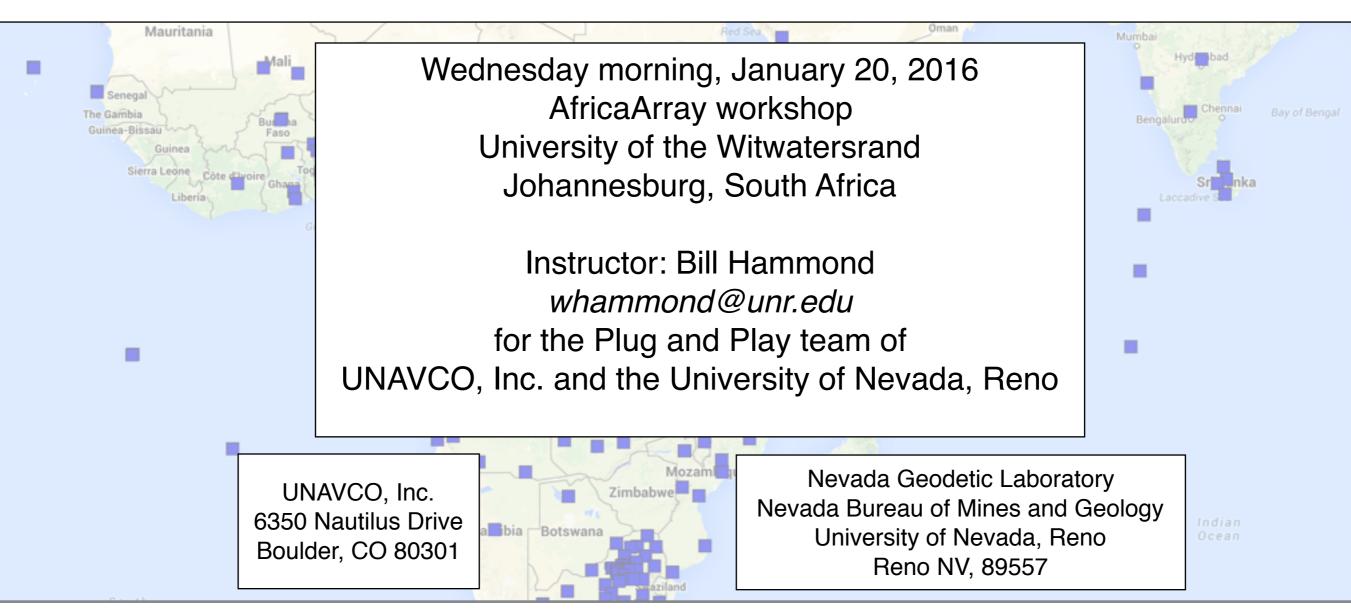
Short Course

Plug and Play GPS for Earth Scientists: Providing Immediate Access to Low-Latency Geodetic Products for Rapid Modeling and Analysis of Natural Hazards









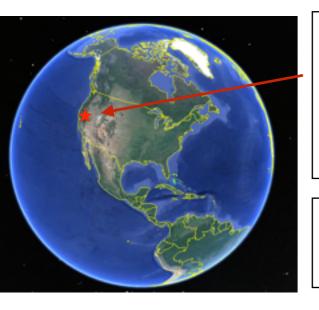


Instructor Introduction: About Bill



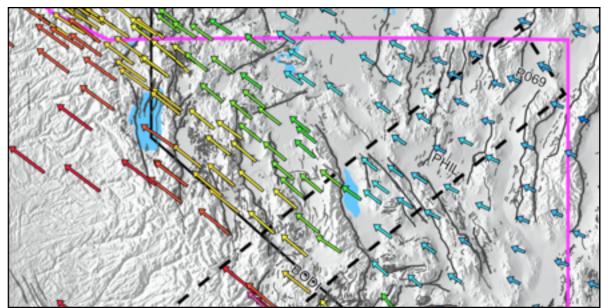


Works at the
Nevada Geodetic Laboratory
at the University of Nevada, Reno
Operates a Geodetic Network: MAGNET



Studies active crustal deformation in the Basin and Range, western United States

A long way from Johannesburg, SA





Lives in the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Lake Tahoe



Where it is deep winter!

The Plug and Play Collaborative Team:

University of Nevada, Reno



Geoffrey Blewitt, UNR Institutional Pl

Bill Hammond, Co-Pl



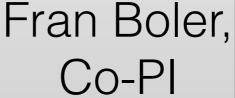
Corné Kreemer, Co-Pl







Chuck Meertens, Pl







Major funding for project comes from NASA

Agenda For Today

- Introduction of the Plug n Play team and the Instructor (2 minutes)
- Introduction of Plug and Play: Philosophy and Scope (5-10 minutes).
- Plug and Play Data Products (30 minutes)
- Plug and Play How to Participate (10 minutes)
- Case Study and Exercise (15 minutes)
- Time for Informal Interactions: Instructor and Operators (15 minutes)
- Done in time for the Field Trip!

Plug and Play Course Materials

ftp://gneiss.nbmg.unr.edu/PlugNPlay/ShortCourseAfricaArrayJan2016

Includes:

Agenda

1 Page Handout with description and link to signup form Short Course slides (.pdf of this presentation)









Plug and Play: Introduction of Scope and Philosophy

- Why are we doing this?
 - Provide FREE GPS data processing service that minimizes effort on part of network operators who contribute data
 - Reduces barriers to maximize scientific impact of GPS networks
 - Promotes of data sharing for science and society
 - Maximize discovery of data for scientific applications
 - Consistent with goals of *AfricaArray* ".. an innovative programme to promote, strengthen and maintain a workforce of highly trained African geoscientists and researchers for Africa."
- Who is involved? The PnP Team players:
 - UNAVCO, UNR
 - plus beta testers and unfunded collaborators, e.g. USGS, JPL, ...
 and you!
- Who is funding the project?
 - Collaborative NASA ACCESS program project UNAVCO and UNR
 - History of scientific, processing, and data products development at these institutions.

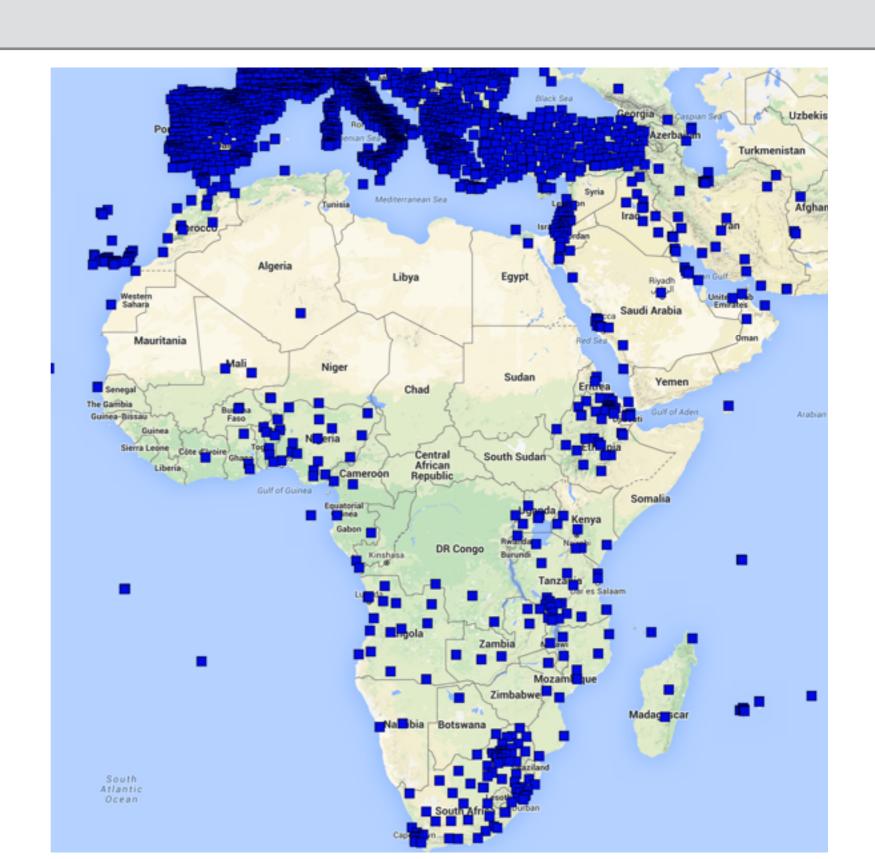
Plug and Play: Introduction of Scope and Philosophy

- What is the arrangement?
 - Network operators contribute data to UNAVCO or UNR directly
 - UNR picks up data, processes with GIPSY and generates data products (e.g. time series results files, plots, maps, velocity fields, quality control products, etc.)
 - Data products are placed on open access data products services, e.g. web pages, GSAC services. Open access.
 - Reduces barriers to setting up or expanding networks.
- This is a rollout of the service
 - Many of the individual 'services' have been available for some time in the form of research projects.
 - Much of this is in beta mode... feedback is welcome.
 - New products available (more later.)
- Plug and Play for AfricaArray
 - If your network's data is already going to UNAVCO, you may already be getting benefits of the service. See map ...

Map of Stations in Africa Processed by NGL

see http://geodesy.unr.edu/NGLStationPages/GPSNetMap.html to check for individual stations

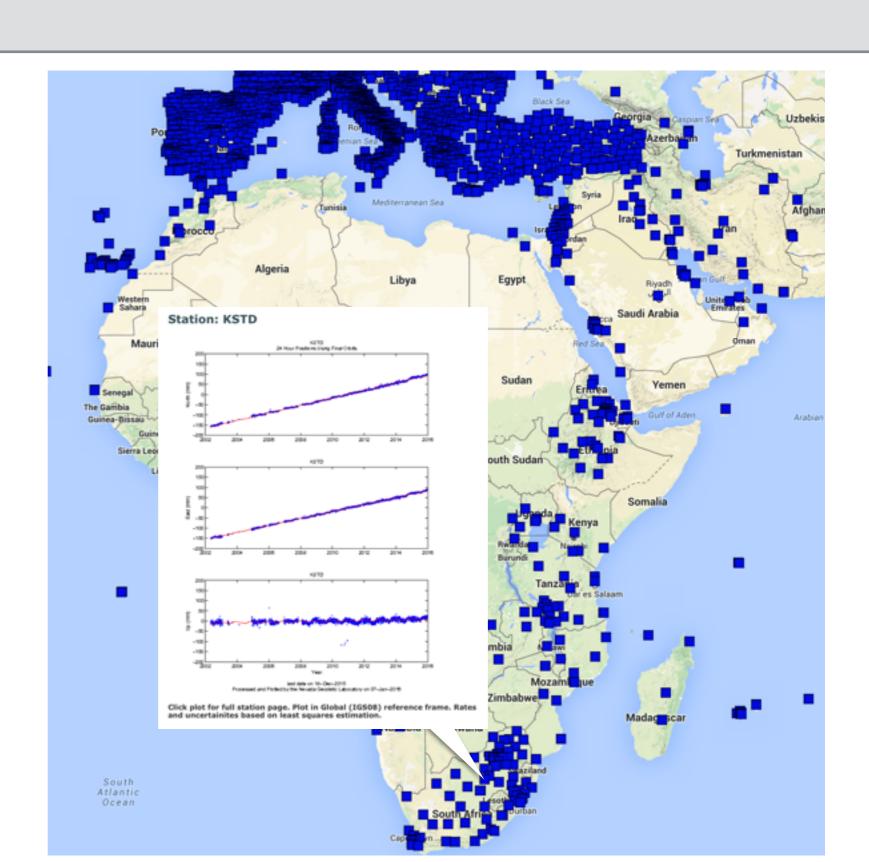
- Global zoomable Google map (Africa shown here)
- Shows all stations processed by NGL (presently >14000)
- Clickable icons provide detail about station data products and resources
- Updated every day
- Is your network here?
- It could be.
- You would have access to all data products (discussed in next section)
- Incentive to help increase number of stations in Africa



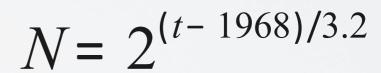
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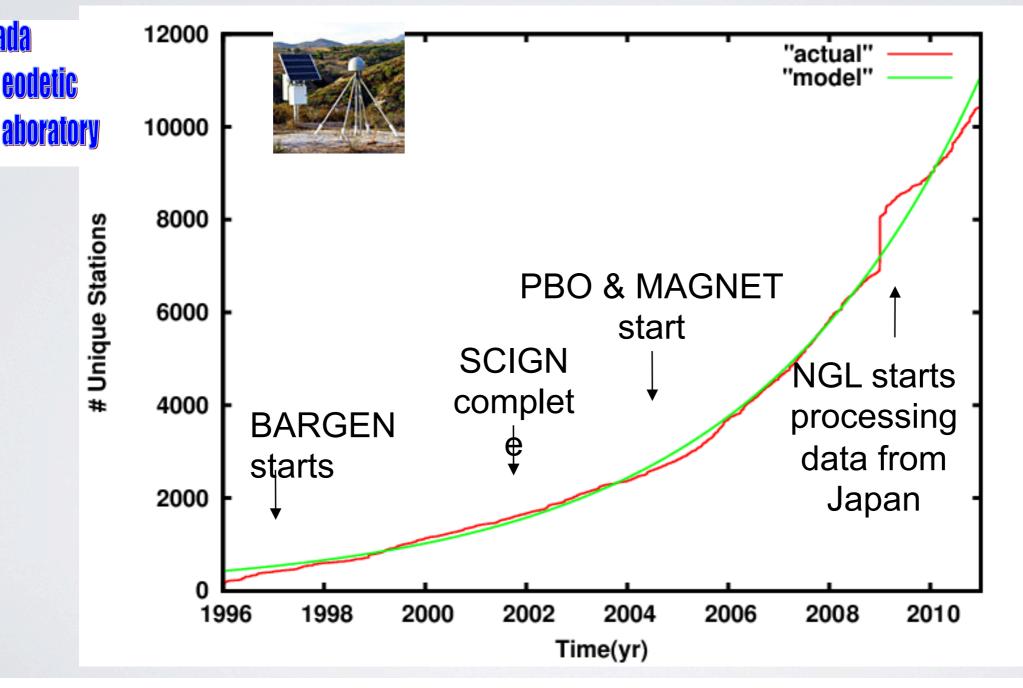






Exponential explosion

in stations processed by NGL

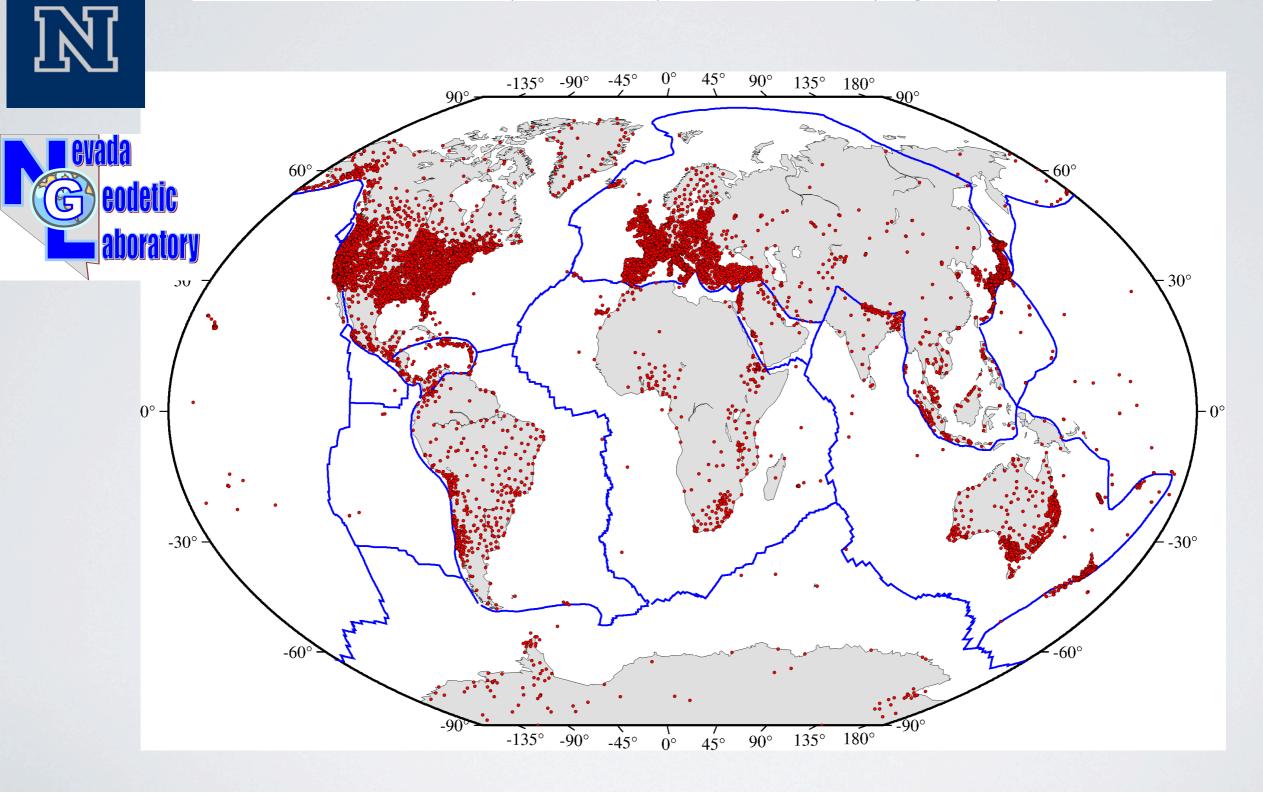


AGU 2013, G33C02, Blewitt et al.



2015: Exponential explosion

>13,700 stations processed by NGL http://geodesy.unr.edu



AGU 2013, G33C02, Blewitt et al.

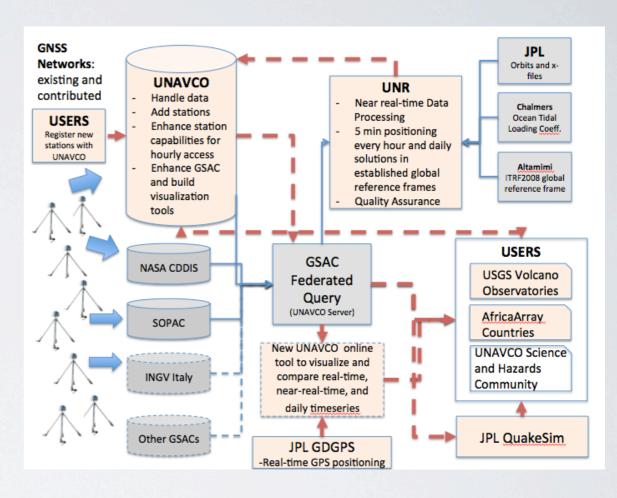
UNAVCO

Plug and Play GPS for Earth Scientists: Providing Immediate Access to Low-Latency

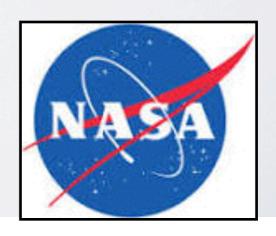
Geodetic Products for Rapid Modeling and Analysis of Natural Hazards

Plug and Play GPS project Goal: The plug and play concept promotes open accessibility to the scientific potential of GPS by working on the beginning and end of the GPS data processing line.

- Objective 1. The system will remove barriers and extend our GPS processing system to facilitate connections to new or undiscovered GPS observations around the globe.
- Objective 2. Processing outputs will include openly available daily and sub-daily position time series, time-dependent site velocities and derived strain. Data providers and other end users will have low-latency access to essential data products following the establishment of data streams.
- Objective 3. Educate partners and new users in the scientific community on the goals and objectives of this project and how to participate. We will solicit their feedback on how to improve the utility of the system.



Plug and Play GPS project Workflow



Plug and Play: Future Plug n Play Events

- May 2014, NASA Awards Project
- 2015 presentation of service and available data products at workshops, conferences e.g. EarthScope, Fall AGU in San Francisco.
- AfricaArray, January 18-20, 2016
 - Rollout
 - New data products
 - First short course
- UNAVCO Science workshop, Boulder, CO March 28-31
 - Plug and Play highlighted in science sessions
- Less-Short course in Boulder, May 27, 2016
 - Full day workshop at UNAVCO facility
 - More extensive explanation of available tools, data resources
 - More information available soon at http://unavco.org

Questions?









Processed GPS Time Series

- A few processing details
- Scope of processing
- Number of stations
- Available formats of processed time series
- Available figures
- Available reference frames
- Available sample rates and latencies
- How to access and search the products

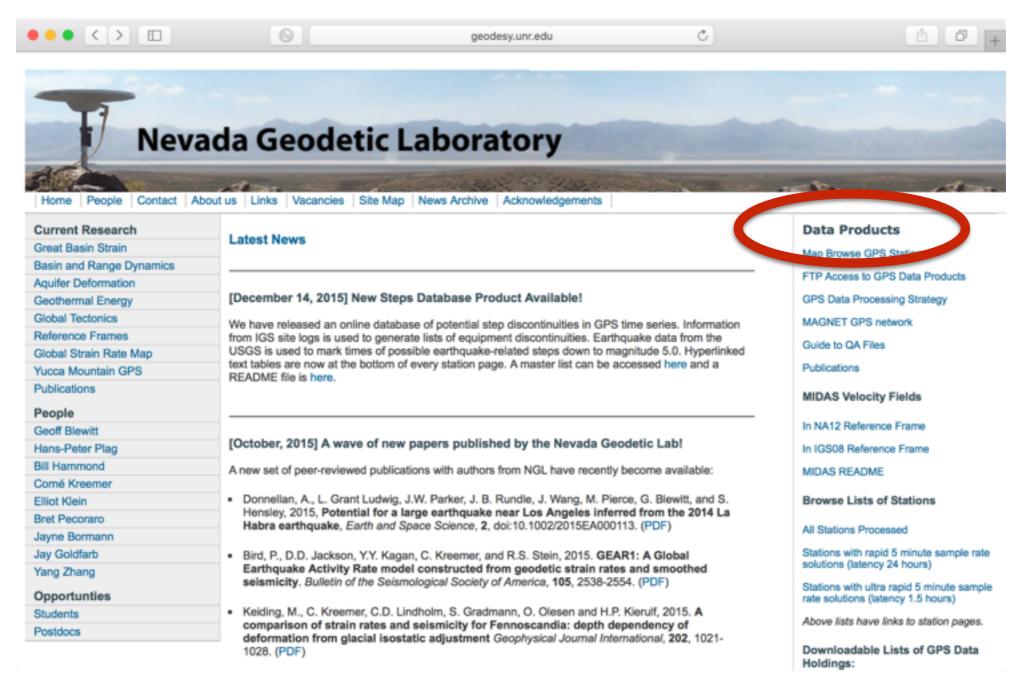








Where to Find Things: http://geodesy.unr.edu







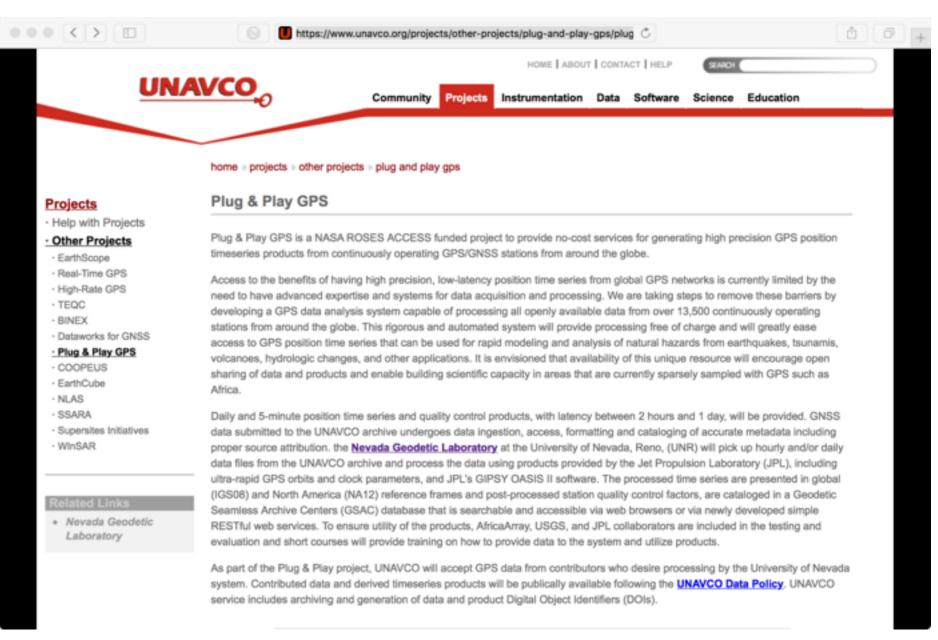




Where to Find Things: https://www.unavco.org

https://www.unavco.org/projects/other-projects/plug-and-play-gps/plug-and-play-gps.html

- These are the main portals
- Several search options for products are available
- More later





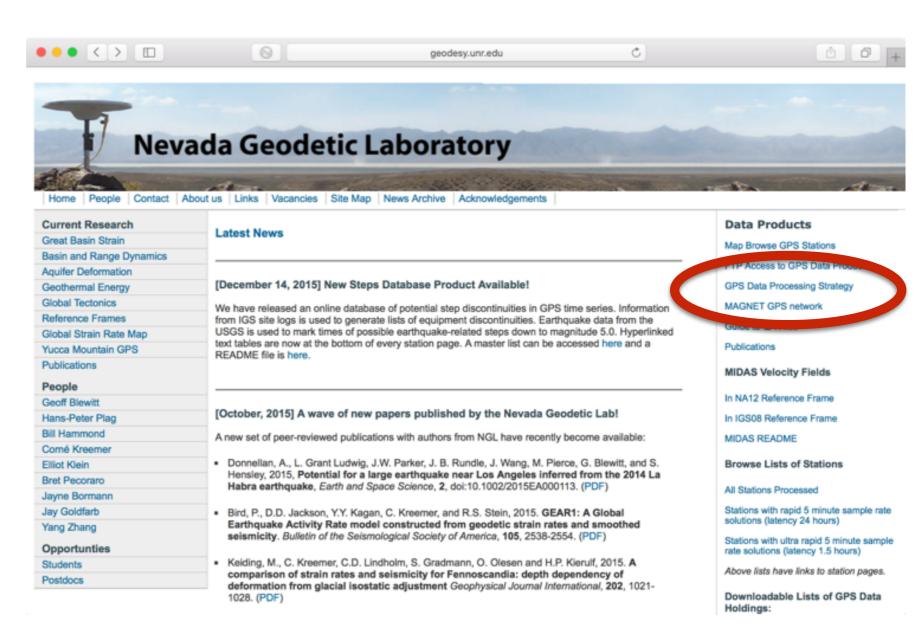






Processing

- GIPSY/OASIS software
- Precise Point Positioning
- Use JPL products (e.g. orbits, clock corrections)
- Description of all models documented under "GPS Data Processing Strategy" e.g.:
 - estimated parameters
 - Earth orientation
 - troposphere model
 - ionosphere model
 - Earth tide
 - Ocean tidal loading
 - · antenna corrections
 - solar radiation
 - · ambiguities, etc.



http://geodesy.unr.edu



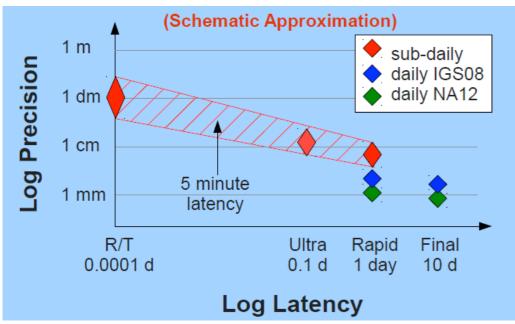






Latencies

- Processing performed using JPL orbits:
 - Final (1-2 weeks)
 - Rapid (24 hours)
 - Ultrarapid (1-2 hours)
- More rapid are least accurate
- We need access to hourly RINEX to get Ultrarapid latency



Data Flow	% of GSAC Stations available	Data Sample Rate	Position Solution Sample Rate	Position Solution Latency	Position Solution Precision	Position Solution Providers
Daily File Down- load	95%	15 second	Once/day	Rapid 1-2 Days	H: 1.5 mm V: 5 mm	UNR (All stations proposed) PBO Analysis Centers (only ~1,100 PBO stations); Individual investigators or agencies;
				Final 1-2 weeks	H: 1.5 mm V: 5 mm	
Hourly File Down- load	20%	15 second	Once/5 minutes	Ultrarapid 1-2 hours; Rapid 1 day	PPP:10 mm (global)	UNR (Proposed)
Streams	15%	1 second	Once/sec ond	1 second	RTK Short Baseline (<10km) <1cm RTK Long Baseline (10km-300km) 1- 50cm PPP Kinematic (global) 5-10 cm	PBO, NGS (both in development); JPL GDGPS (~100 stations); limited number of other groups









Number of Stations

as of 1/10/2015

24 Hour Finals

14112 stations in IGS08 6569 stations in NA12

24 Hour Rapids

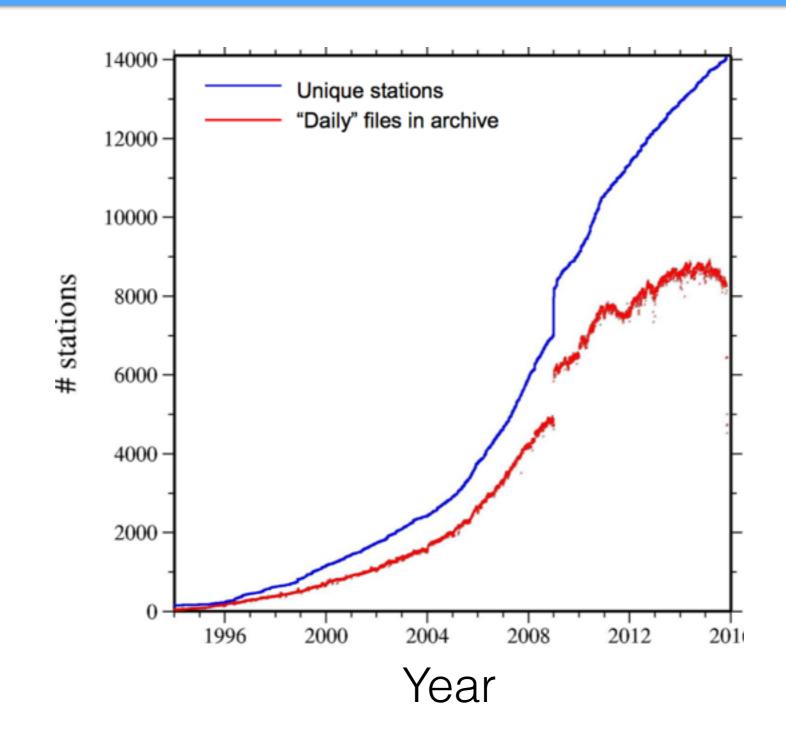
10253 stations in FID 5193 stations in NA12

5 Minute Rapids

5,050,019 kenv station-day files

5 Minute UltraRapids

1,799,694 kenv station-day files





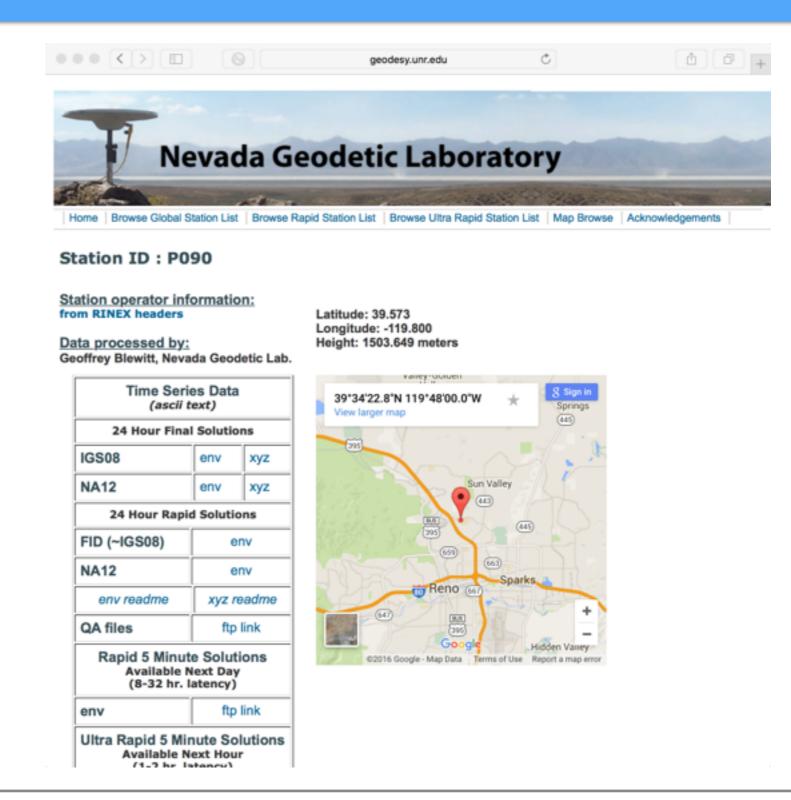






Station Pages

- One page for each station
- Links to time series in text format
- Machine readable via http (e.g. curl, wget). Write your own scripts.
- Google map shows location
- Time series in east, north, up and x,y,z format with "readme" text files that describe formats
- Links to QA files
- Scroll down for
 - Time series plots in e, n, u
 - Separate tabs for different
 - reference frames
 - latencies
- Link to station operator attributes from RINEX headers





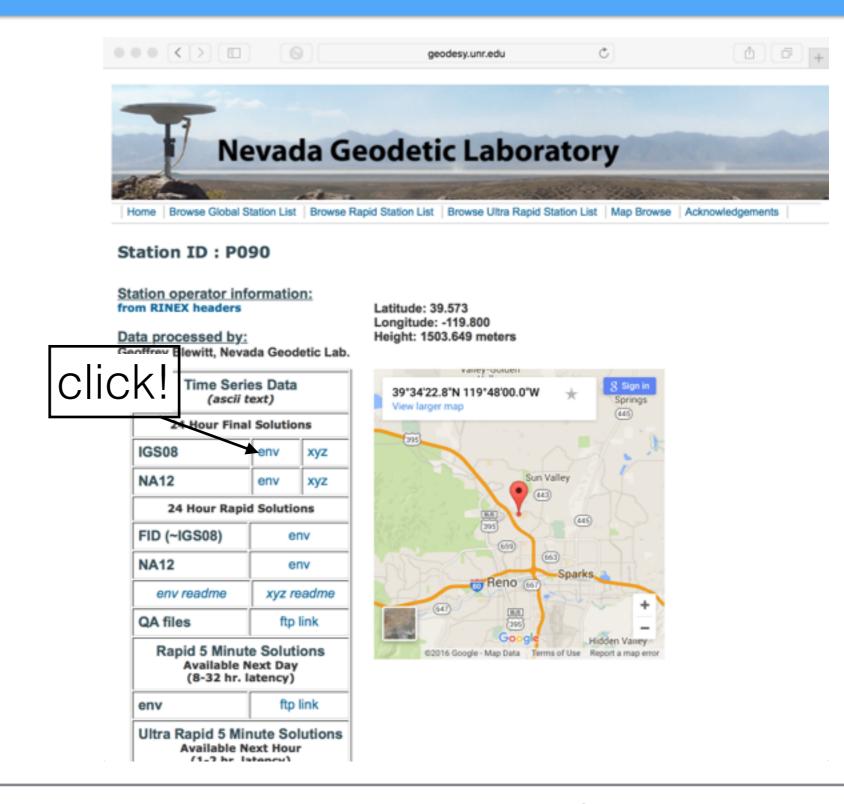






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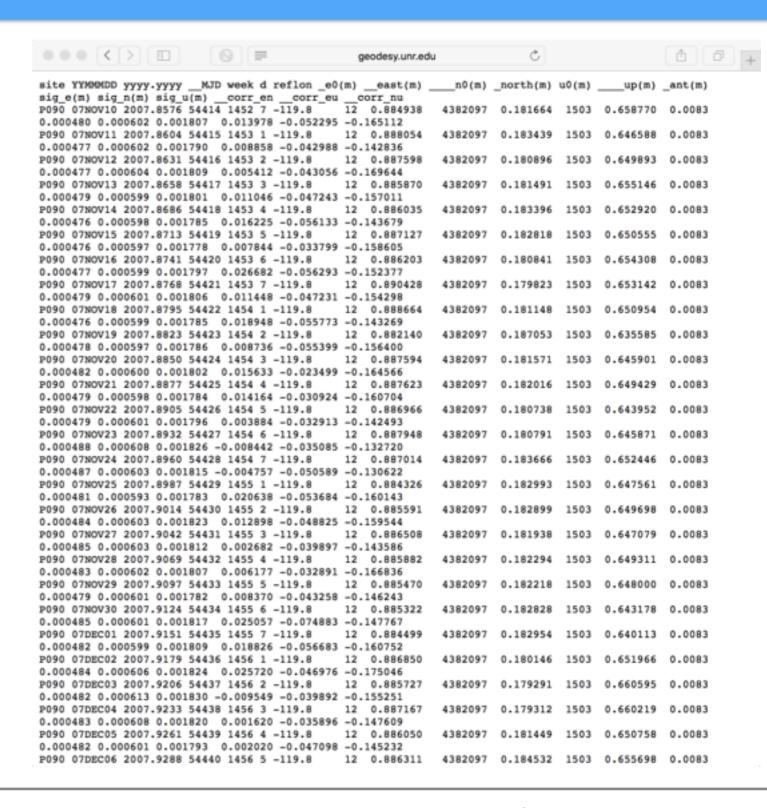






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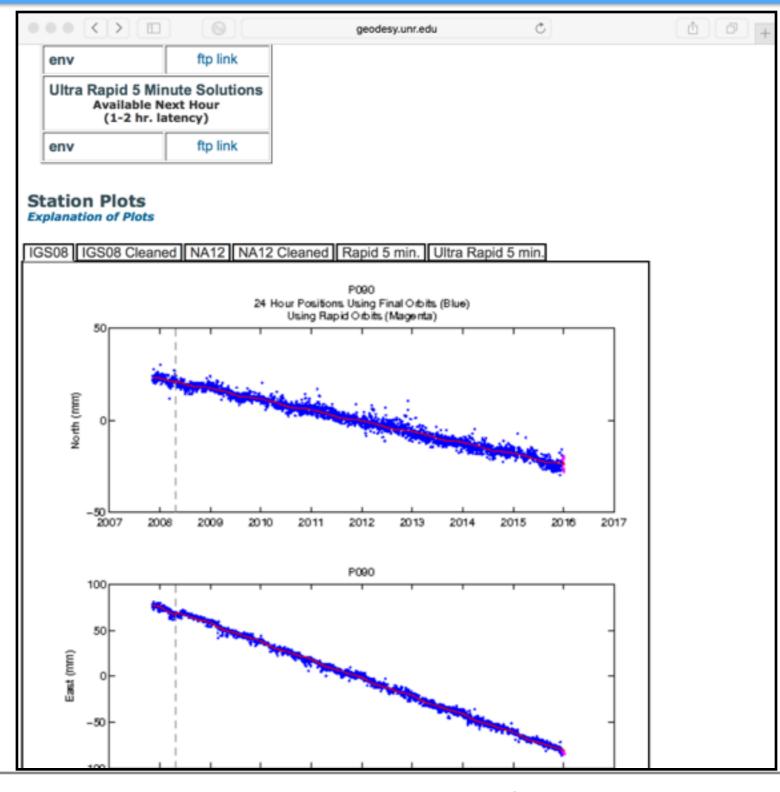






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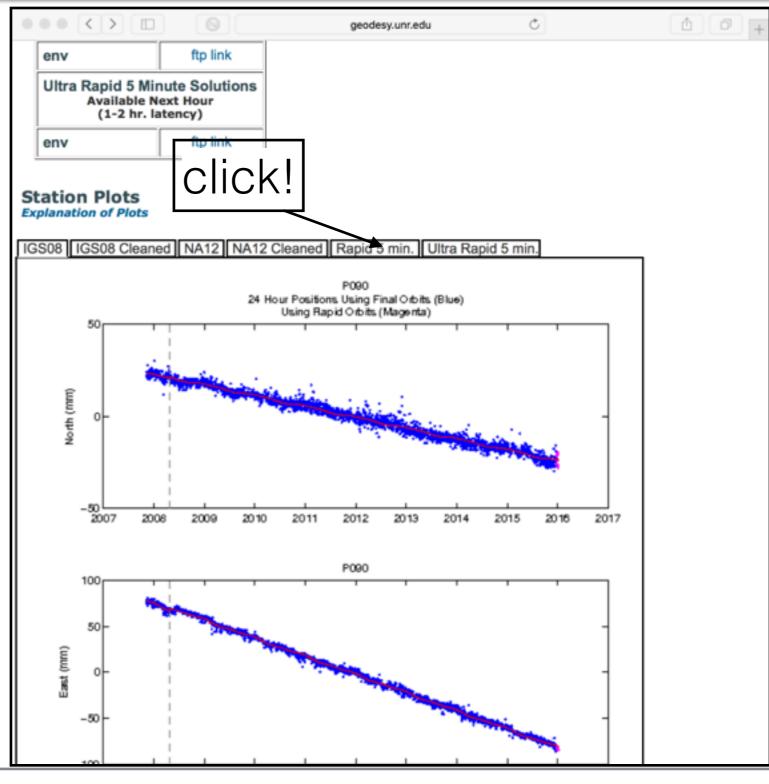






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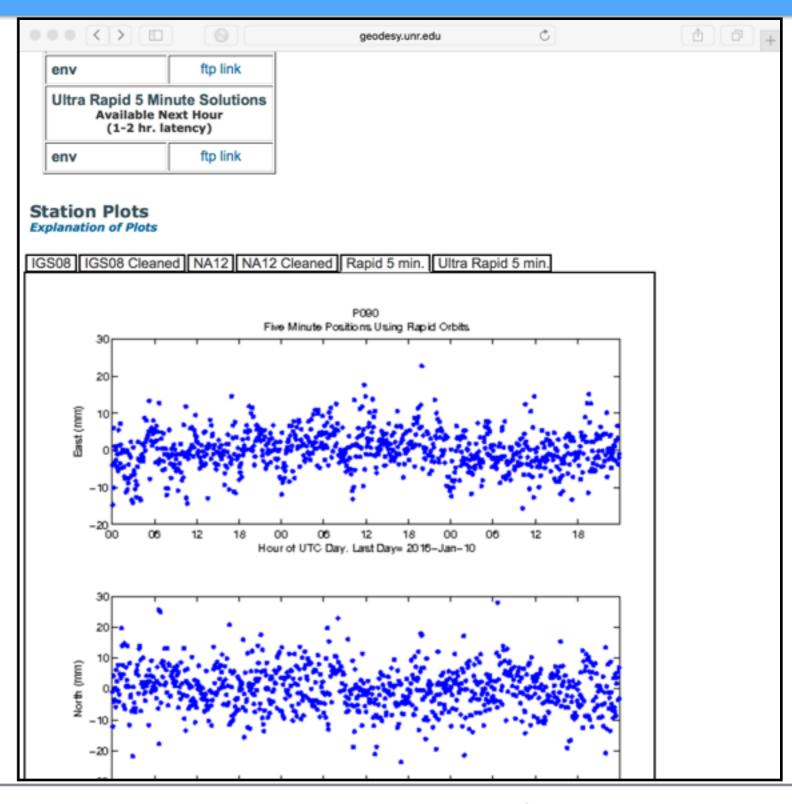






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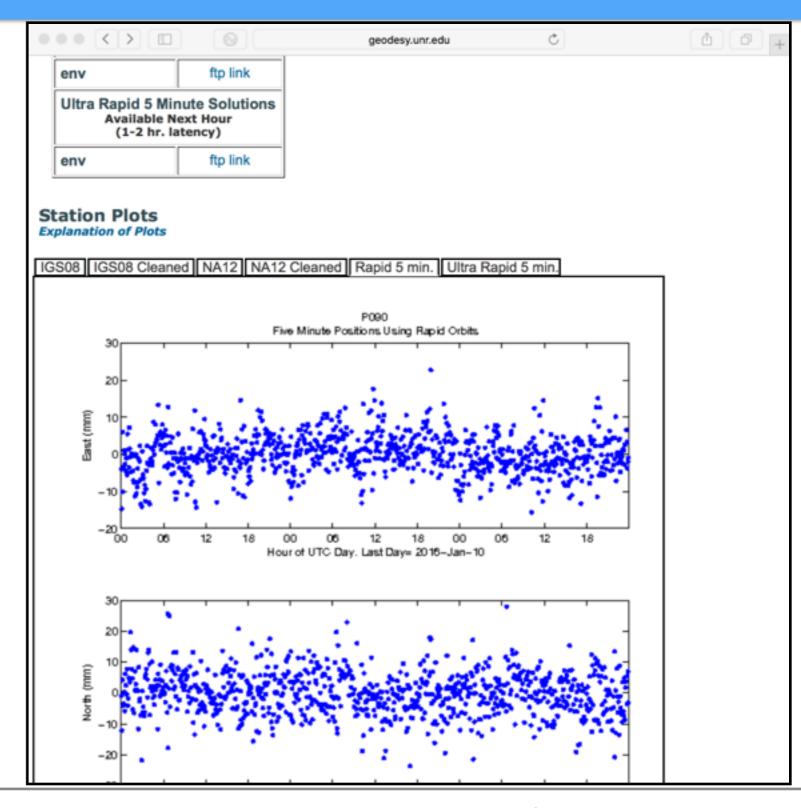






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 - Separate tabs for different
 - · reference frames
 - latencies
- Useful when earthquakes occur

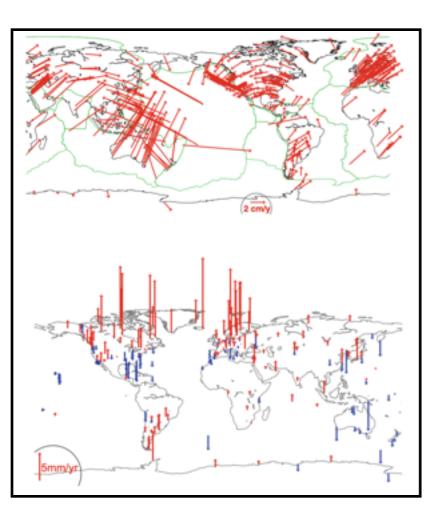








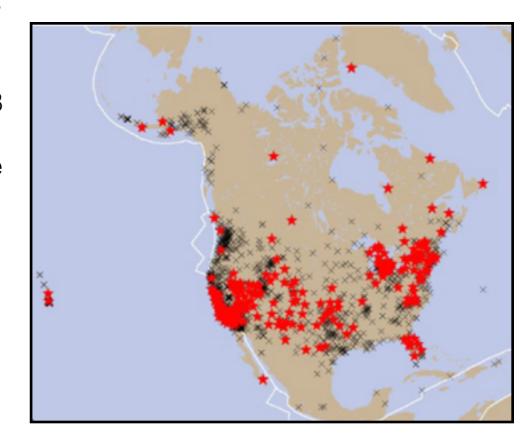




Altamimi, Z., X. Collilieux, L. Métivier, 2011, ITRF2008: an improved solution of the international terrestrial reference frame, J. Geodesy, DOI 10.1007/s00190-011-0444-4.

Reference Frames

- Currently two frames offered:
 - IGS08, GPS version of ITRF08
 - NA12 a North America Fixed
- Plate-specific frames have plate rotation and common mode signal (on plate scale) removed
- Less scatter in time series compared to IGS08.
- Plans in works for custom frames for
 - Africa
 - South America
 - Eurasia
 - Pacific
 - · etc.



Blewitt, G., C. Kreemer, W.C. Hammond and J. Goldfarb (2013). Terrestrial reference frame NA12 for crustal deformation studies in North America, *Journal of Geodynamics*, 72, pp. 11-24, ISSN 0264-3707









Searching for What You Want

Options:

Map Search - using the Google map
Station Lists - text search
Online Data Holdings - machine readable files
GSAC online query tools





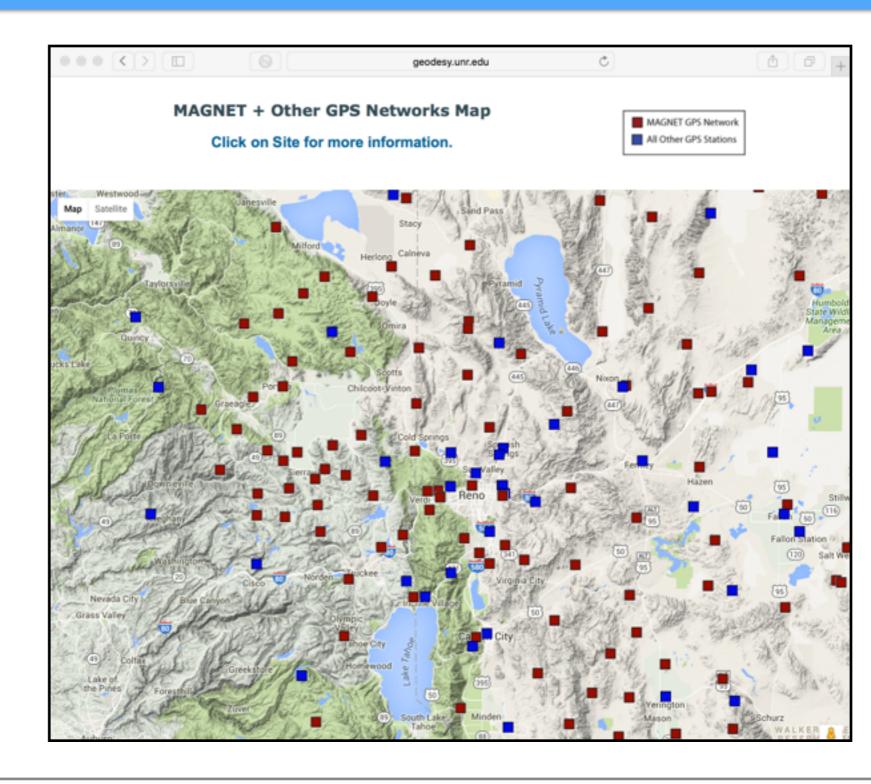




Map Search

(good if you know geographic location but not station names)

- Hover cursor to see name of station before clicking
- zoom, pan, the usual way
- click to get station page





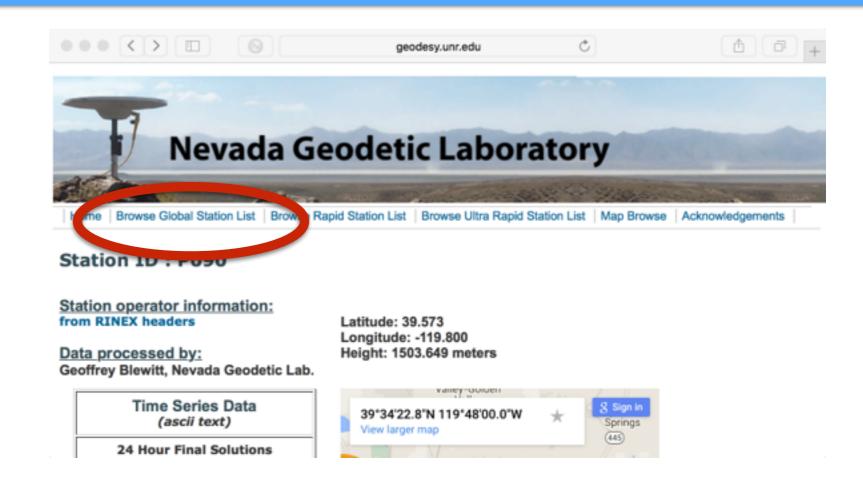






Text Search by Station Name (good if you know what station you are looking for)

- Step 1, choose what latency you want (final, rapid, ultra rapid)
- Step 2, click on link
- Step 3, get list.
- Step 4, use find function in browser to go right to station





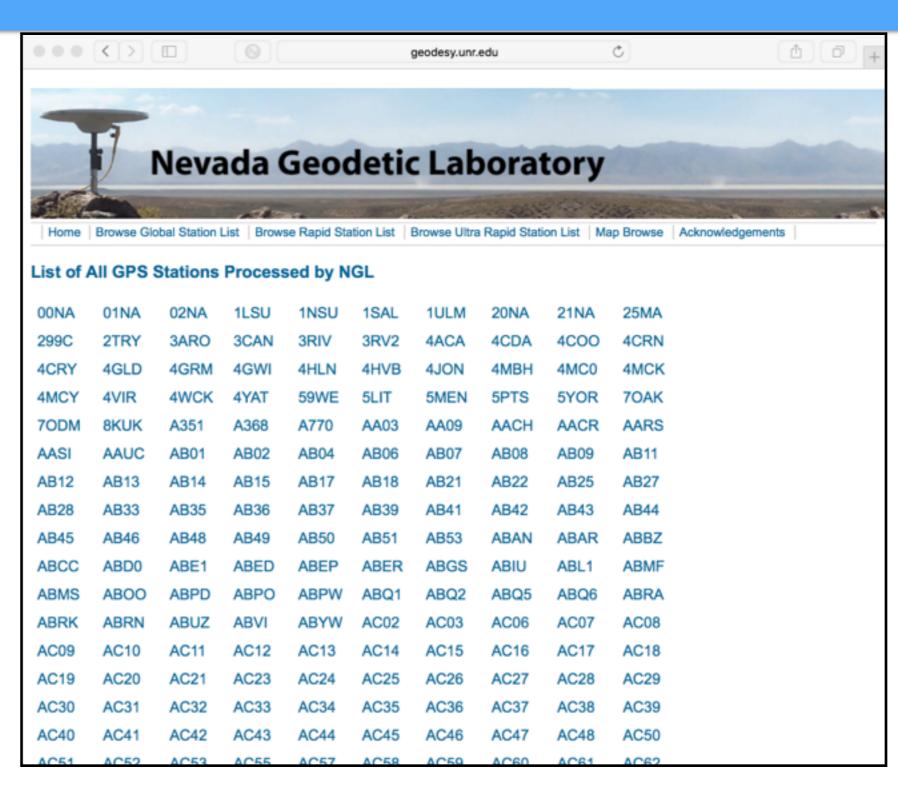






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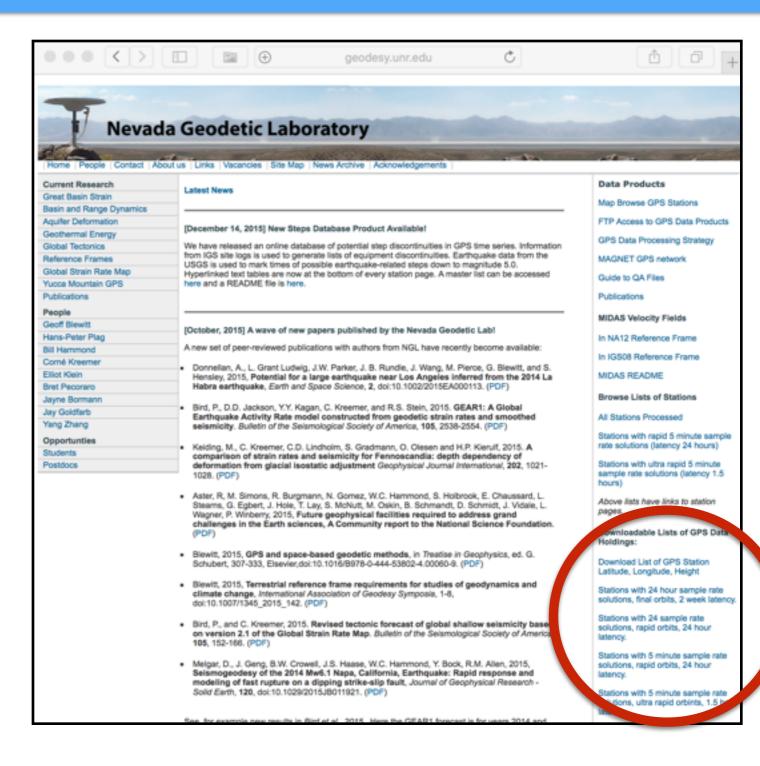




Online Data Holdings Files

- Follow the links from our Data Products

 Area
- Text files, updated daily
- Provide:
 - lists of stations we have
 - time span of data available
 - number of solutions
 - name translations if needed
- Separate files for
 - final 24 hour solutions
 - rapid 24 hour solutions
 - rapid 5 minute solutions
 - ultrarapid 5 minute solutions
- Why use these?
- Good for users with intermediate programming skills (e.g. good with greps and awks)





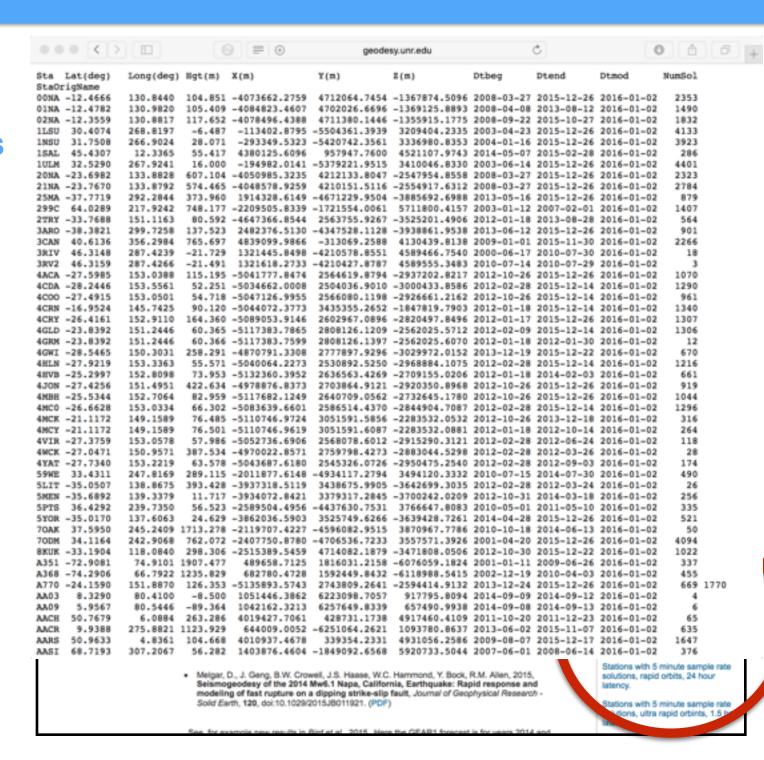






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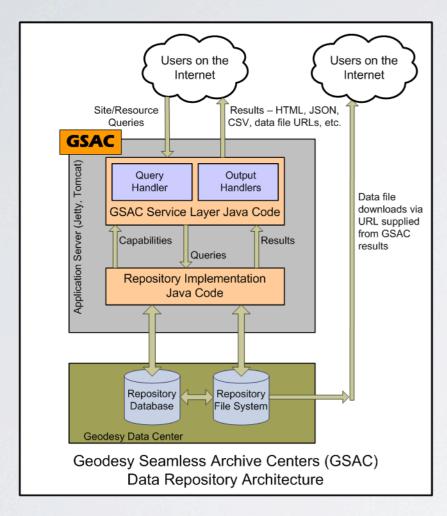




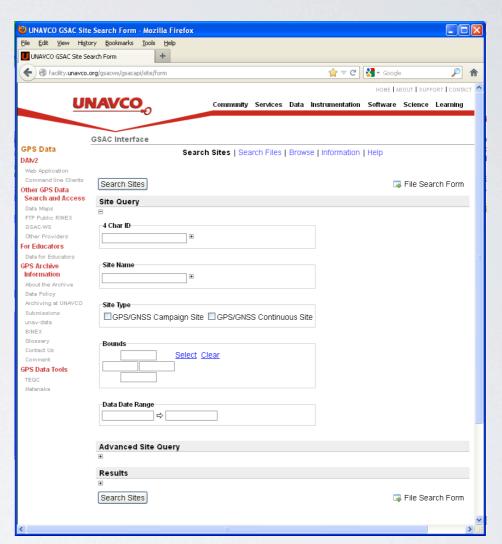


Seamless Archive Centers – Open Source Software

Geodesy Seamless Archive Centers (GSAC) Web Services – A Software Package for Geoscience Data Centers



- Start with existing repository and metadata
- Small set of required metadata; any optional metadata
- Download Java code from Sourceforge project
- Simple installation and configuration



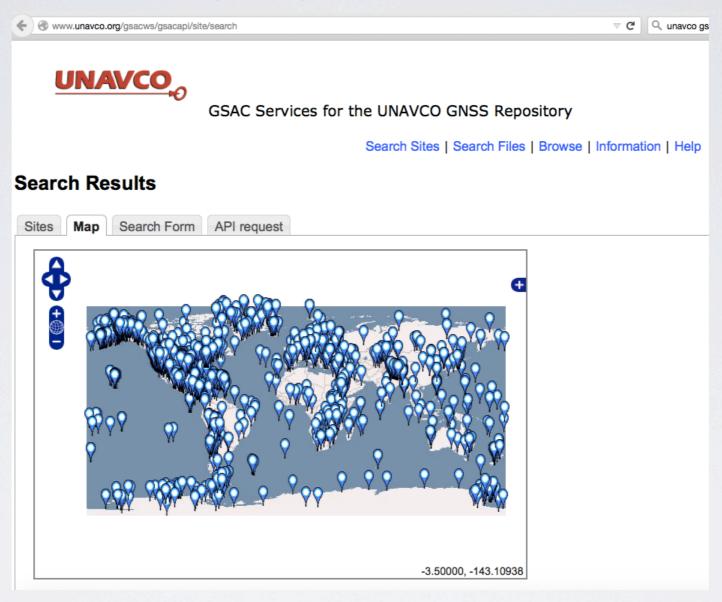
Upon installation and configuration GSAC provides:

- Web user interface
- Operating web services
- Documentation for users of web services API
- Ability to federate with other GSAC centers



Seamless Archive Centers – UNAVCO repository

Geodesy Seamless Archive Centers (GSAC) Web Services – UNAVCO Managed Repository



 The UNAVCO GSAC searches the UNAVCO archives only. UNAVCO hosts data from ~3,500 stations from many countries providing continuous data

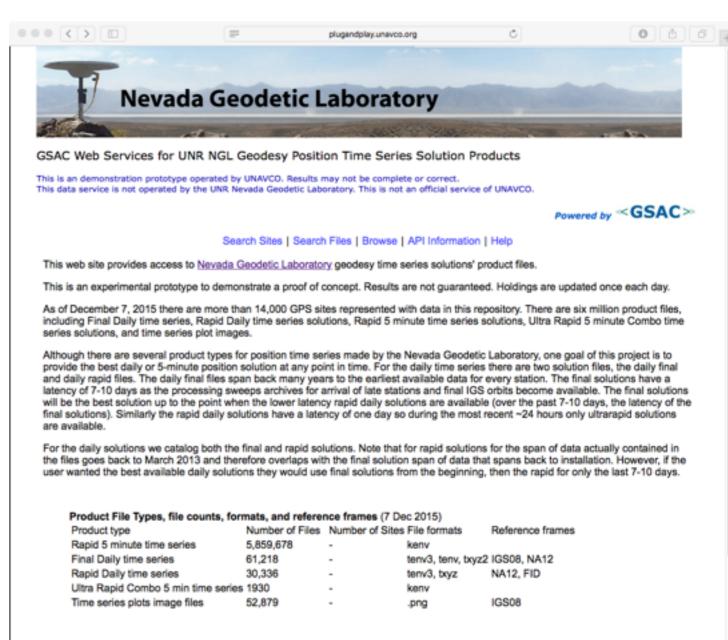
Plug and Play Data Products: An Introduction

Special GSAC Query for UNR files

http://plugandplay.unavco.org:8080/unrgsac/gsacapi/

Search for files including:

- Time series
- Plots (.png)
- Quality Control files
- In any latency
- In any frame
- specify sites
- specify data date ranges
- Many output options
- e.g. wget scripts for direct downloads
- Still under development



AfricaArray workshop - January 20, 2016 - University of the Witwatersrand - Johannesburg, South Africa







To Find and Download Nevada Geodetic Laboratory GNSS position time series solutions



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Still under development













Simple Restful Web Service for Timeseries

```
# fields: DateTime, X, Y, Z, X Std. Dev, Y Std. Dev, Z Std. Dev, XY Correlation, XZ Correlation, YZ Correlation, North
Latitude, East Longitude, Height, North, East, Vertical, North Std. Dev.(m), East Std. Dev.(m), Vertical Std. Dev.(m),
NorthEast Correlation, NorthVertical Correlation, EastVertical Correlation, Solution
# field unit: ISO 8601 datetime UTC, meters, meters, meters, millimeters, millimeters, millimeters, number, number, number,
degrees, degrees, meters, meters, meters, meters, meters, meters, meters, number, number, number, UTF-8
# field type: string, float, float,
float, float, float, float, float, string
# attribution: http: www.unavco.org/community/policies_forms/attribution/attribution.html
# myURI: http://unagi.int.unavco.org:5000/gps/data/position/P378/v2?
referenceFrame=igs08&analysisCenter=unr&starttime=2015-11-30T00:00:00&endtime=2015-12-02T00:00:00&tsFormat=iso8601&report=long
# XYZ Reference Coordinate: x: -2475699.7712 y: -3822330.29648 z: 4450718.27949
# Applied Offset: x: 0 y: 0 z: 0
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0.1741539511, rapid
```

Plug and Play Data Products: An Introduction

Velocity Fields

- MIDAS... what is it?
- How to get it.
- Caveats











MIDAS: A New Paradigm



MIDAS: Robust Trend Estimator for Accurate GPS Station Velocities Without Step Detection

Geoff Blewitt

Nevada Geodetic Laboratory University of Nevada, Reno, USA

co-authors:

Corné Kreemer, Bill Hammond, and Julien Gazeaux











Robust Velocity Estimator (MIDAS): Median <u>temporal</u> filtering

- MIDAS is based on Theil-Sen (1950), with the following innovations:
 - 1) Median difference of solutions 365 days apart

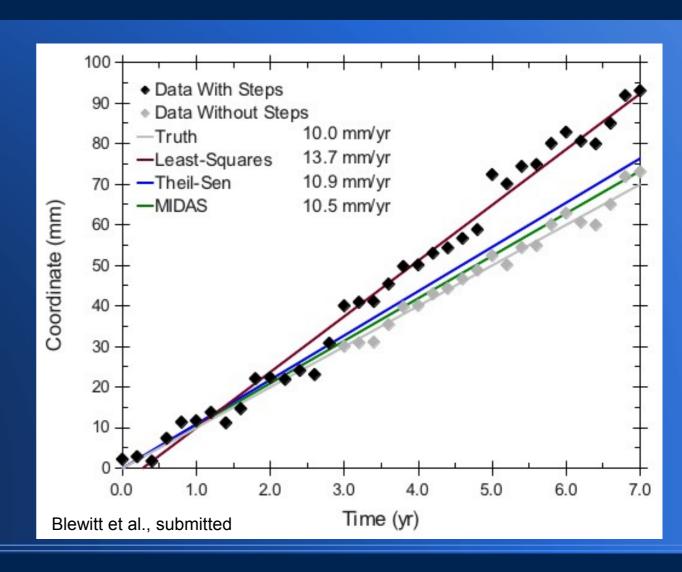
$$\hat{v} = \text{median}_i (x_{i+365} - x_i)$$

- insensitive to seasonality AND steps
- 2) Robust estimate of standard deviation

$$\sigma = 1.4826 \,\text{median}_i |x_{i+365} - x_i - \hat{v}|$$

- 3) Remove 2-sigma tails and recompute median
- 4) Compute MIDAS velocity uncertainty

$$\sigma_v = 1.2533 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N/4}}$$





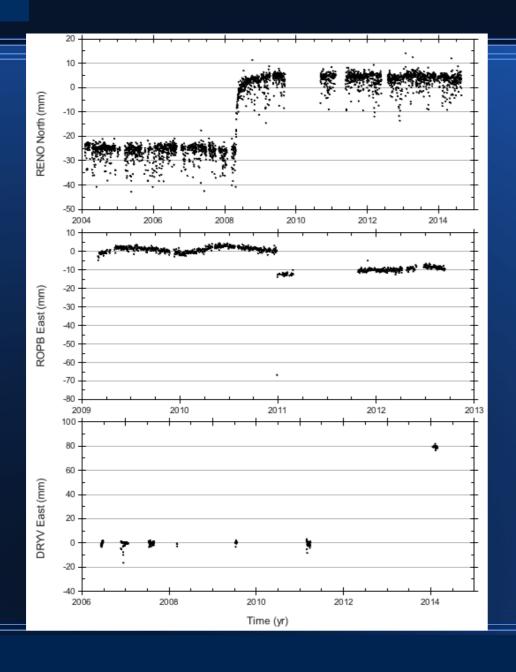








MIDAS (median <u>temporal</u> filter) velocity is insensitive to steps



Detrended time series

Station affected by M_w5.0 earthquake 2008/04/26

- Station with undocumented equipment change

Campaign station monument vandalized and replace









MIDAS SUMMARY

Key Points on MIDAS

- Automatic, non-parametric estimator of time-series trend
- GPS velocities are robust to outliers, steps, and seasonality
- Velocities are the most accurate of all automatic methods tested

Operations

MIDAS velocities now updated weekly > 13,700 stations

Open Access

- Make MIDAS JGR paper freely available
- Make MIDAS velocities public
- Make MIDAS software public





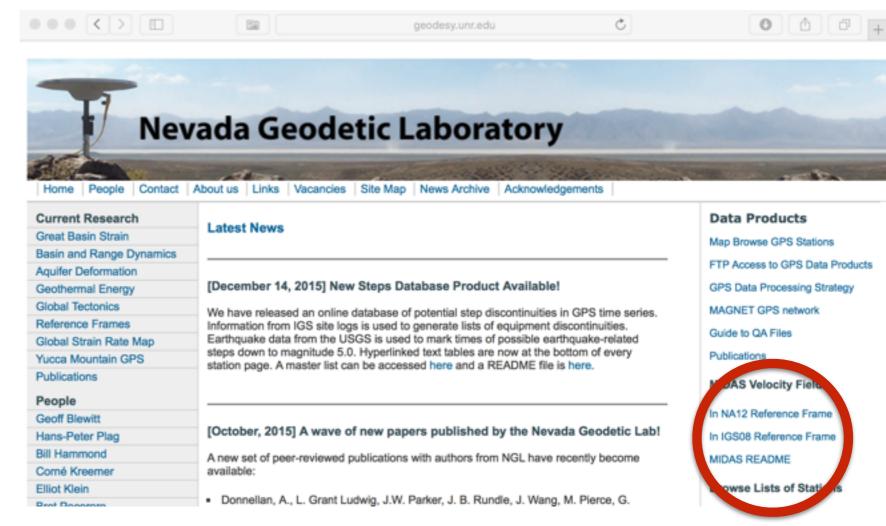




Plug and Play Data Products: An Introduction

MIDAS velocity field How to get it

- Go to NGL Data products
- · Hit the link...
- Consult the README for column definitions



Also soon to appear as an option on the UNAVCO velocity field plotter: https://www.unavco.org/software/visualization/GPS-Velocity-Viewer/GPS-Velocity-Viewer.html









Plug and Play Data Products: An Introduction

MIDAS velocity field How to get it

- Go to NGL Data products
- Hit the link...
- Consult the README for column definitions

```
1LSU MIDAS4 2003.3073 2015.9836 12.6763 4133 3761
-0.000907 -0.012710 0.049 0.069 0.050 0.003619 0.002659 0.010314 5
1NSU MIDAS4 2004.0411 2015.9836 11.9425 3923 3867
                                                  5705 -0.000405 0.001143 -0.001569
          0.003724 0.076 0.073 0.066 0.001565 0.001641 0.008068 2
1ULM MIDAS4 2003.4497 2015.9836 12.5339 4401 4399
           0.005465 0.078 0.074 0.053 0.001558 0.001501 0.008417 2
299C MIDAS4 2003.0308 2007.0856 4.0548 1407 1407
-0.004543 -0.016576 0.093 0.072 0.045 0.002760 0.002309 0.011224 0
3RIV MIDAS4 2000.4600 2010.5763 10.1163
0.004249 -0.005573 0.130 0.261 0.087 0.000617 0.000174 0.001786 0
59WE MIDAS4 2010.5352 2014.5763 4.0411 490 490
                                                   729 -0.001228 0.000189 -0.006342
           0.008536 0.130 0.078 0.118 0.000848 0.000963 0.003101 0
5PTS MIDAS4 2010.3299 2011.3539 1.0240 335
                                                     19 -0.006991 0.003765 0.048164
0.002266 -0.006436 0.105 0.105 0.316 0.000612 0.000783 0.003082 0
70AK MIDAS4 2010.7953 2014.4476 3.6523 50 50
                                                     78 -0.003030 -0.000705 -0.000896
-0.000490 -0.002407 0.128 0.064 0.103 0.000433 0.000639 0.001673 0
70DM MIDAS4 2001.3005 2015.9836 14.6831 4093 3298
                                                  3834 -0.015480 0.015486 0.002280
         -0.012256 0.097 0.124 0.069 0.002620 0.002305 0.009051
AASI MIDAS4 2007.4141 2008.4517 1.0376 376 30
           0.003909 0.067 0.200 0.133 0.000596 0.000856 0.003080 0
AB01 MIDAS4 2007.3758 2015.9836 8.6078 2737 594
-0.006398 -0.000165 0.037 0.057 0.054 0.004192 0.004464 0.009584 27
AB02 MIDAS4 2007.3895 2015.9836 8.5941 2875 218
                                                   218 -0.001953 -0.000119 0.001058
0.005086 -0.008343 0.106 0.106 0.073 0.002477 0.002216 0.007970 18
AB04 MIDAS4 2007.5127 2015.9836 8.4709 2993 2991
                                                  3893 0.003234 -0.003648 -0.001558
          0.002684 0.091 0.083 0.079 0.002994 0.004313 0.010301 2
AB06 MIDAS4 2005.6181 2015.9836 10.3655 3176 2535
                                                  2764 -0.002566 -0.002868 0.001812
-0.002742 -0.008235 0.073 0.083 0.056 0.003872 0.004567 0.010667 8
AB07 MIDAS4 2004.8104 2015.9836 11.1732 4073 3396
-0.000307 0.003563 0.069 0.064 0.044 0.002940 0.003021 0.010025 8
AB08 MIDAS4 2009.4456 2015.9836 6.5380 2089 1625
                                                  1894 0.000208 -0.003871 -0.000645
0.001927 -0.004181 0.032 0.067 0.044 0.003960 0.003093 0.009172 3
                                                  4337 0.003552 -0.003742 -0.001137
AB09 MIDAS4 2007.5565 2015.9836 8.4271 2872 2871

    Donnellan, A., L. Grant Ludwig, J.W. Parker, J. B. Rundle, J. Wang, M. Pierce, G.
```

Also soon to appear as an option on the UNAVCO velocity field plotter: https://www.unavco.org/software/visualization/GPS-Velocity-Viewer/GPS-Velocity-Viewer.html









MIDAS Properties and Caveats

- Available in IGS08 and NA12 frames only right now
- Applied to all time series over 1 year in duration
- Automatically generated. No hands on review.
- Steps and outliers ignored.
- If time series is non-linear, median-based algorithm picks one velocity (the mode)
- Does not necessarily represent strain accumulation part of seismic cycle only.









Steps and Discontinuities Database

- Earthquakes and equipment change events often cause discontinuities in time series.
- Important to know when these occur
- Get our list of known events from our Data Products section of http://geodesy.unr.edu
- Marked for equipment if change of antenna, receiver, radome in log file.
- Earthquake marked if epicenter is with distance function of magnitude from station
- Links to USGS event page provided
- Also see tables specific for each station at the bottom of each Station Page

```
geodesy.u
                  Ancenna Type Changeu
                  Antenna Type Changed
ZSU1
ZTL4
      03MAY02
                  Antenna Type Changed
ZTL4
      06DEC05
                  Antenna Type Changed
ZWE2
      07JUN13
                  Elevation Cutoff Changed
                  Receiver Type Changed
ZWE2
      07JUN13
     07JUN13
ZWE2
                  Antenna Type Changed
     99SEP08
                  Receiver Type Changed
ZWEN
      00SEP21
ZWEN
                  Antenna SN Changed
ZWEN
     04SEP22
                  Antenna SN Changed
ZYWI
     07NOV27
                  Elevation Cutoff Changed
ZYWI
     07NOV27
                  Antenna Type Changed
                  Receiver Type Changed
ZYWI
      07NOV27
                  Elevation Cutoff Changed
ZYWI
      08JUN26
                  Receiver Type Changed
     14AUG29
ZYWI
ZYWI
     14AUG29
                  Antenna Type Changed
TGPU
     96JAN01
                   158.489
                                       6.0 usp00079z4
     96JAN01 2
TNGA
                   158.489
                             129.678
                                       6.0 usp00079z4
TONG
     96JAN01
                   158.489
                             129.158
                                      6.0 usp00079z4
AMAN
     96JAN01
                  1412.538
                             943.656
                                      7.9 usp00079zv
     96JAN01
                  1412.538 1252.460
                                      7.9 usp00079zv
BANI
                  1412.538
BIN1
     96JAN01
                             809.382
                                      7.9 usp00079zv
               2 1412.538
BINT
     96JAN01
                             813.018
                                      7.9 usp00079zv
BLGA
     96JAN01
                  1412.538
                             717.613
                                      7.9 usp00079zv
     96JAN01
                  1412.538 1176.321
                                      7.9 usp00079zv
BNOA
     96JAN01
                  1412.538
BTNG
                                       7.9 usp00079zv
CA07
     96JAN01
                  1412.538 1040.869
                                       7.9 usp00079zv
CBRN
     96JAN01
                  1412.538
                            1130.548
                                       7.9 usp00079zv
CCAK
     96JAN01
                  1412.538
                            1172.278
                                       7.9 usp00079zv
CDNP
     96JAN01
                  1412.538
                            1186.608
                                      7.9 usp00079zv
```



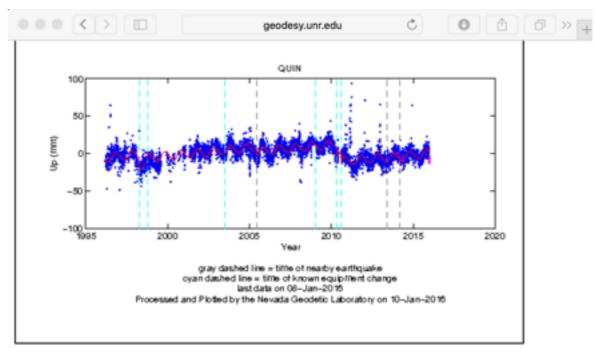






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- Also see tables specific for each station at the bottom of each Station Page



Steps Information for this station

Station ID	Date (YYMMMDD)	Code	Type/EventID
QUIN	98APR01	1	Antenna_SN_Changed
QUIN	98OCT13	1	Antenna_SN_Changed
QUIN	03JUL09	1	Receiver_Type_Changed
QUIN	09JAN15	1	Antenna_Type_Changed
QUIN	10MAY07	1	Radome_Changed
QUIN	10AUG12	1	Radome_Changed
QUIN	05JUN15	2	iscgem7143782
QUIN	13MAY24	2	nc71996906
QUIN	14MAR10	2	nc72182046

Code=1 is time of an equipment change from IGS log file (antenna, receiver or firmware change)

Code=2 is possible earthquake step where epicenter is within 10*(0.5*mag - 0.8) degrees of station

Link to full steps file for all stations.













Products Coming Soon (some Imminent, some Aspirational)

- More reference frames for existing products: e.g. tectonic plate based frames for Africa, South America, Eurasia, Pacific
- Median spatial filtered velocities
- Uplift Maps based on GPS imaging (flat maps and .kml)
- Better time series plotting tools
- Strain rate maps
- Earthquake offset pages, put out with lowest possible latencies



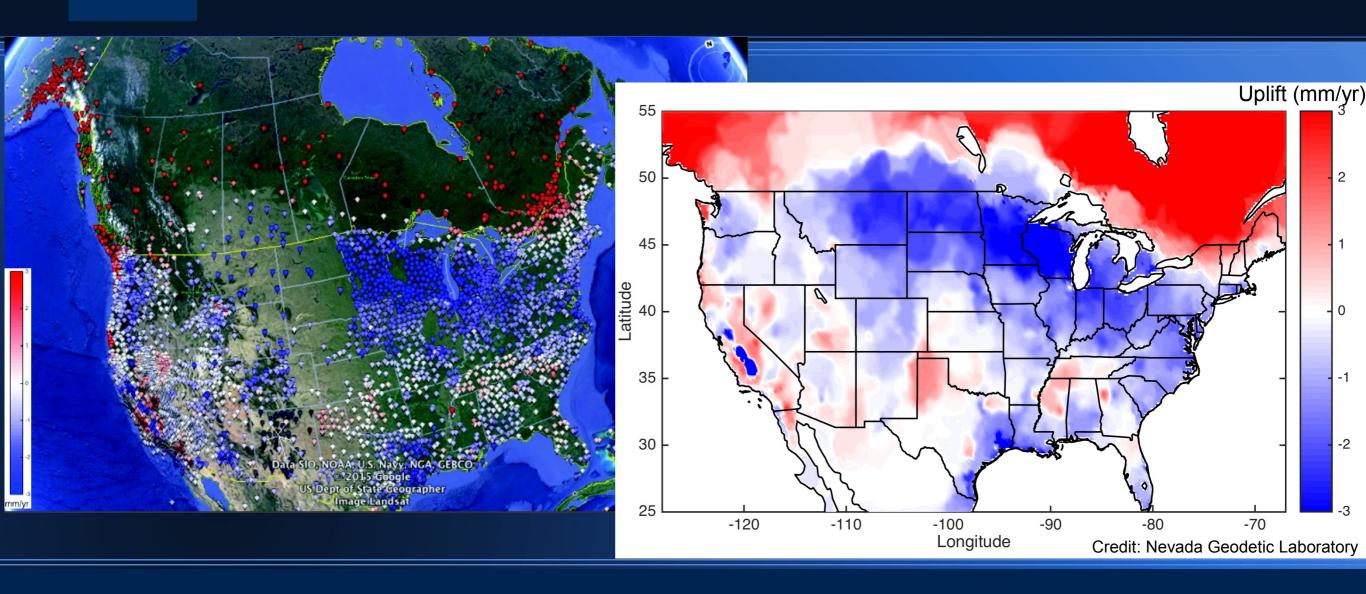








GPS data can now be used to image uplift.



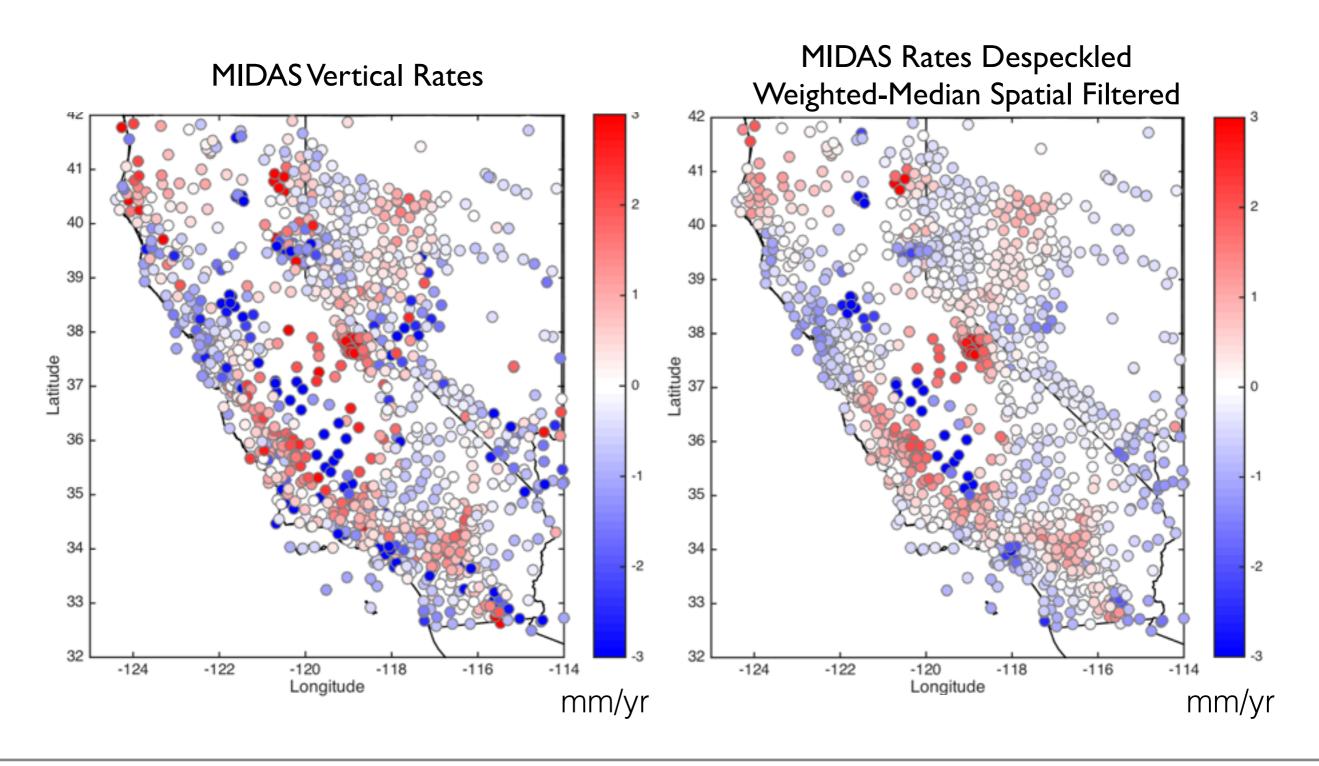








Median Spatial Filtering of GPS Velocities





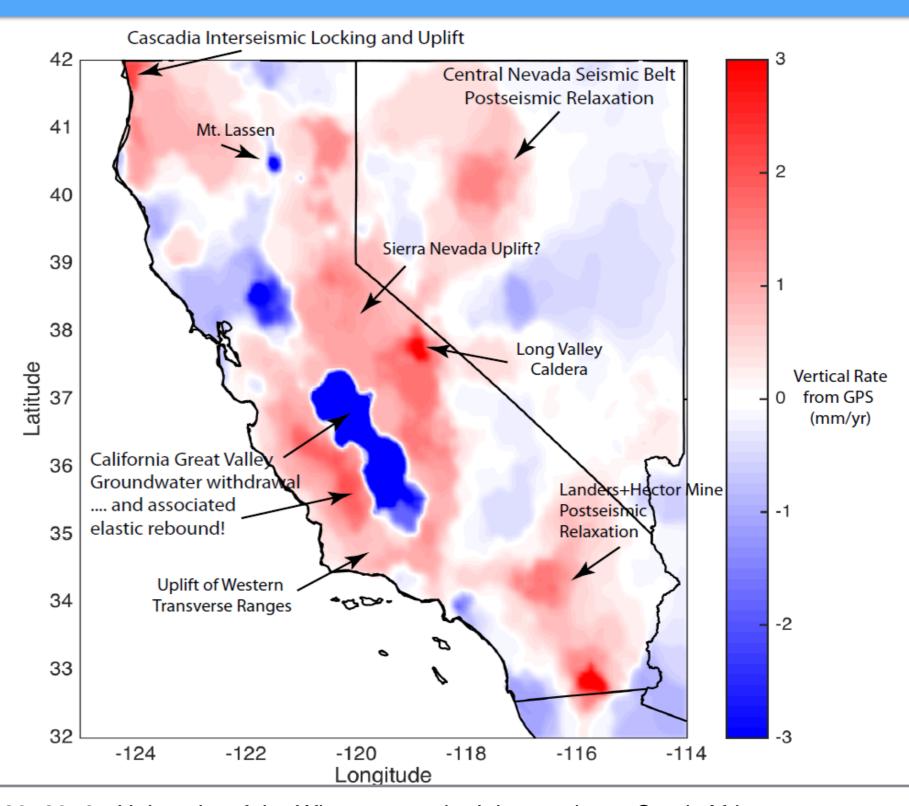






Plug and Play Data Products: An Introduction

"GPS imaging"







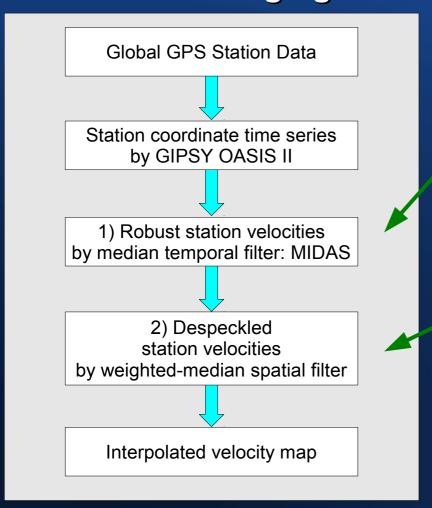






"GPS Imaging"

How does GPS Imaging work?



1) Median filtering in the temporal domain

- MIDAS robust trend estimator
 - Based on Theil-Sen (1950, 1968)
- Find the median trend between pairs of points separated by 365 days
- Robust to outliers, seasonality, <u>step functions</u>

2) Median filtering in the spatial domain

- Voting scheme on the Delauney triangulation
- Despeckles images; robust to spatial outliers
- Preserves linear boundaries between domains
- Honors the inherent resolution of the network



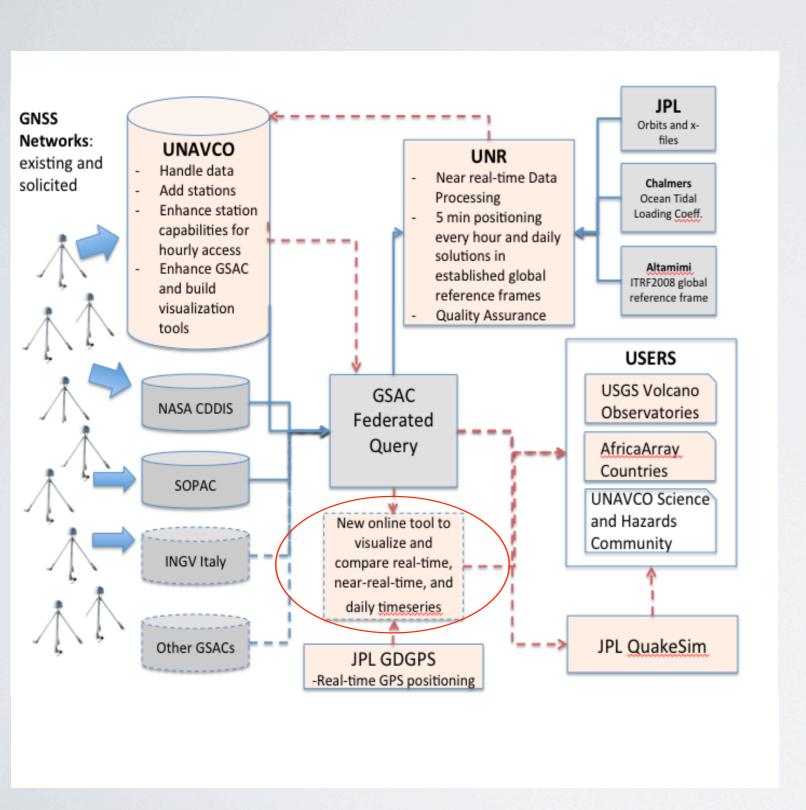


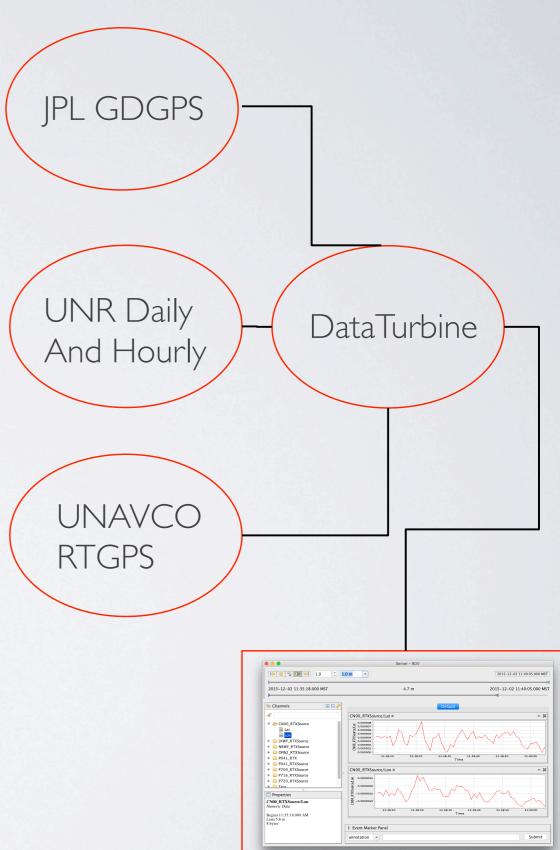






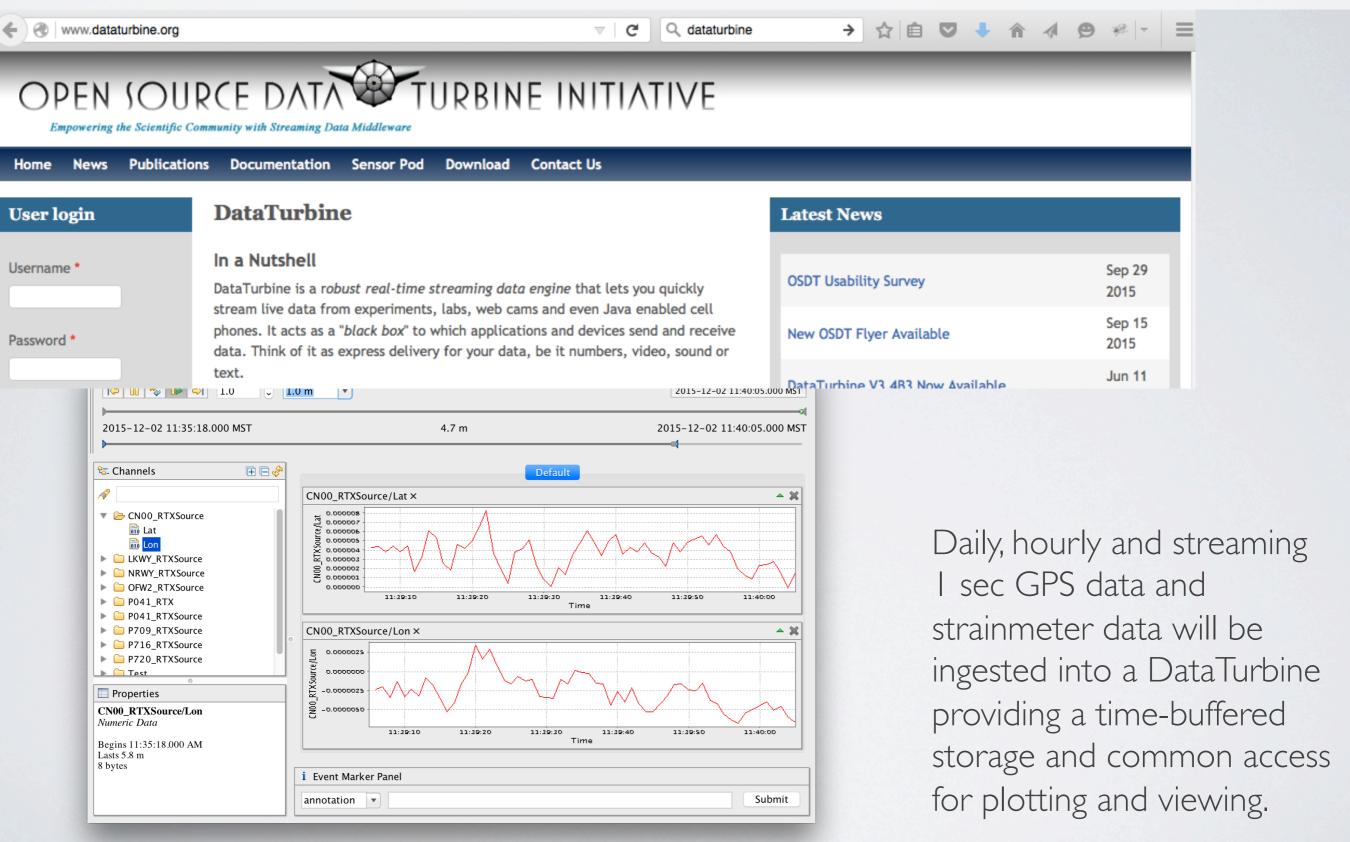
Plug and Play Conceptual Workflow Multi-sample, latency Buffer and Display







DataTurbine

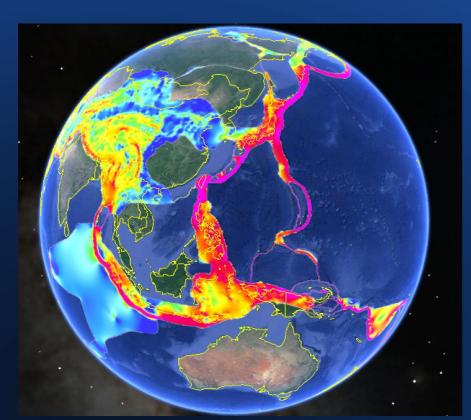


Strain Rate Maps

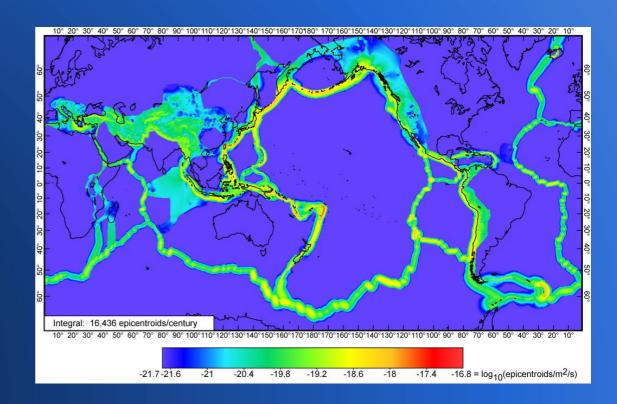


GPS data are used to image crustal deformation.

• Global Strain Rate Map [Kreemer et al., 2014]



• Earthquake Forecast [Bird & Kreemer, 2015]











Products Coming Soon (some Imminent, some Aspirational)

Suggestions Welcome!









End of Section on Description of Data Products

Questions?









The Basic Arrangement

- 1) You put your data online so UNAVCO can access it
 - 2) **We** provide data products, free of charge
- 3) Access to data products remain open and unrestricted to all







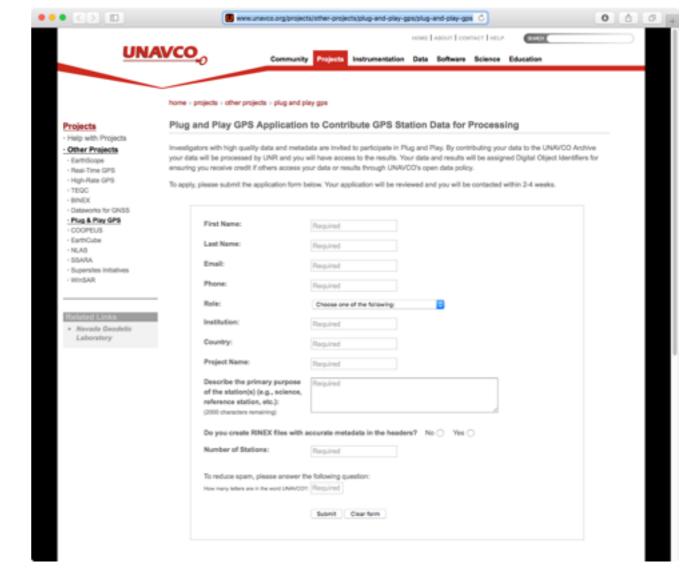


Easy! Go To:

http://www.unavco.org/projects/other-projects/plug-and-play-gps/plug-and-play-gps-application.html

- Takes you to UNAVCO's registration form
- Very Simple:
 - Name
 - Email
 - Phone number
 - Role
 - Country
 - Project Name
 - Describe primary purpose of station (e.g. Science, reference station)
 - Do you create RINEX with accurate metadata in the headers? (Y/N)
 - Number of stations







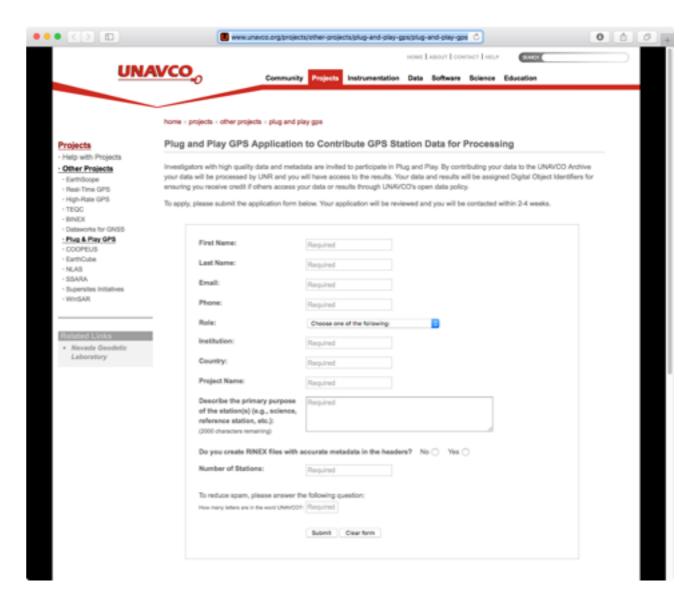






Then What?

- Someone will contact you, email probably.
- This is new, rollout this week.
- Beta Mode
- Who will be first?
- You will get instructions on how to get RINEX to UNAVCO
 - directory structures, etc.
- Review of data, possibly you will get some feedback on suitability/completeness of data
- Metadata are crucial. Compete headers needed!
- Once UNAVCO approves UNR will be made aware of it and pick it up for processing + products.





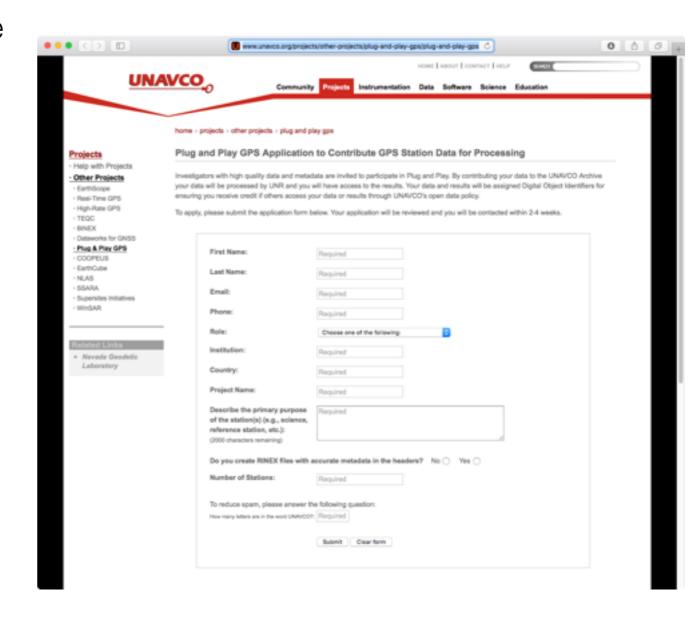






Then What?

- We know this works because we already are doing it
- How is this different than what we do now?
- Check and see if your data are already in our system.











See One Page Handout on Plug and Play:

Has clickable link so you don't have to remember it all.



Plug and Play GPS for You!

Access to the benefits of high precision, low-latency position time series from global GPS networks is currently limited by the need to have advanced expertise and systems for data acquisition and processing. We are taking steps to remove these barriers by developing a system capable of processing all GPS data available in open archives. Currently we process data from over 14,000 continuously operating stations from around the globe. For openly contributed data, this rigorous and automated system provides processed data products (e.g. position time series, plots, velocities, etc.) free of charge. Results are provided with low latency suitable for rapid modeling and analysis of natural hazards from earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, hydrologic changes, and other applications.

Plug and Play GPS Processing

We will provide you with daily and 5minute position time series and quality control products, with latency between 2 hours and 1 day depending upon data availability. The University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), processes contributed data using products provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), including ultra-rapid GPS orbits and clock parameters, and JPL's GIPSY/OASIS II software. The processed time series are presented in global (IGS08) and North America (NA12) reference frames.

Participating in Plug and Play

Plug and Play GPS participants submit high quality data and metadata to the UNAVCO Archive where the Data Center services provide data ingestion, access, formatting and cataloging of accurate metadata including proper source attribution. UNR then picks up hourly

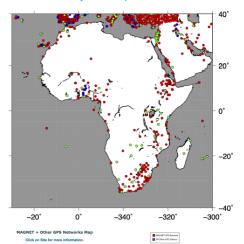
Getting Started: How to Contribute Your GPS Data

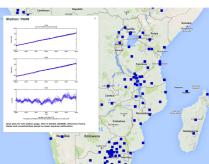
To get started, fill out a short web form describing your data at http://www.unavco.org/projects/otherprojects/plug-and-play-gps/plug-andplay-application.html

Accessing Processed Results

Time series plots and files, and postprocessed station quality control factors, are cataloged in a Geodetic Seamless Archive Centers (GSAC) database that is searchable and accessible via web browsers or via newly developed simple RESTful web services. Products themselves are located at the UNR Nevada Geodetic Laboratory (http://geodesy.unr.edu/). To promote open exchange, processed data products are made openly available to all.

UNAVCO, a non-profit, membership-governed consortium, supports and promotes Earth science by advancing high-precision techniques for the measurement and understanding of deformation. UNAVCO also supports education to meet the needs of the community and the public.













See Previous Data Products Section

- Once in the system all data are brought through to products
- Caveat: MIDAS rates require >1 year of data before they are produced
- (Uplift maps usually need >4 or 5 years)
- But time series should be available very quickly.
- Conceivably within hours of if hourly files are provided.









What you can do right now

Browse the data products

Use the data products
Incorporate data products into your workflow
Incorporate data products into educational resources
See examples case study on Napa M_W6.0 earthquake

Provide feedback to us! whammond@unr.edu









Questions?



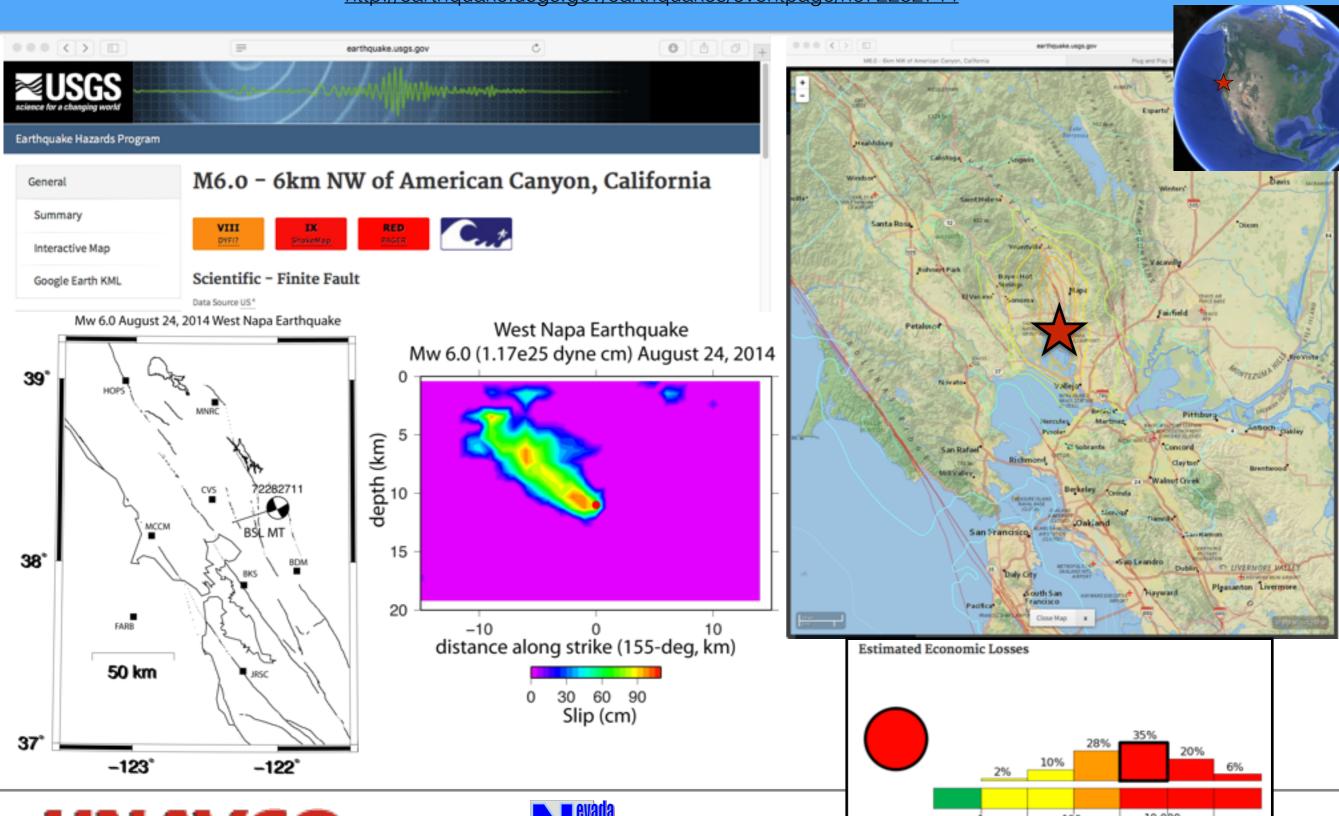






Case Study: The August 24, 2014 Napa Mw6.0 Earthquake

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/nc72282711







1,000

Red alert level for economic losses. Extensive damage is probable and the disaster is likely widespread. Estimated economic losses are less than 1% of GDP of the United States. Past events with this alert level

Case Study: The August 24, 2014 Napa M_W6.0 Earthquake

Imagine this happens

And you want GPS solutions.

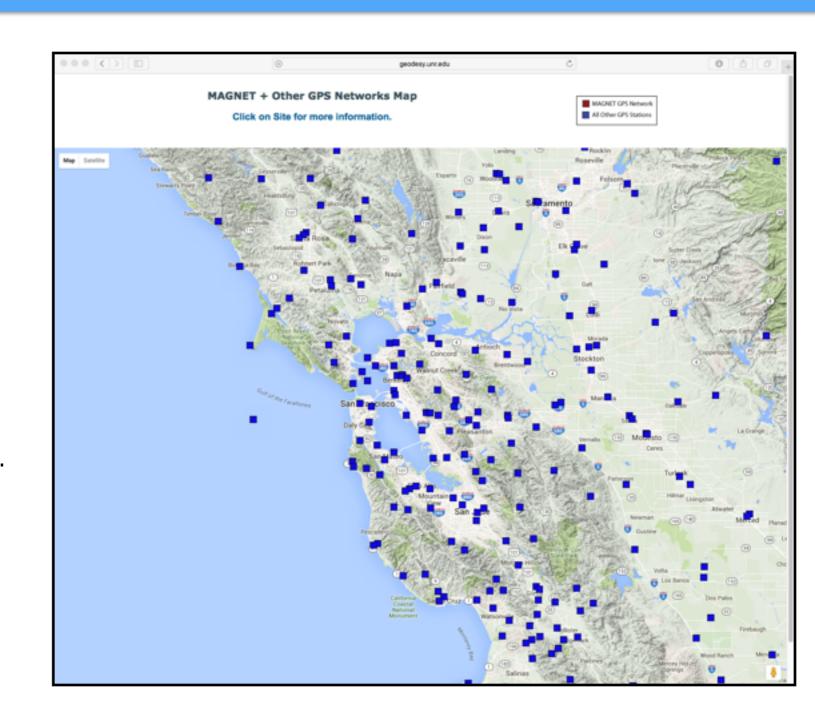
You go to http://geodesy.unr.edu/ You see there are many stations ...

You might want an example time series. You might want to grab a couple plots.

Hover you mouse to get station name.

Or if you want everything and you are OK writing scripts you might try the:

- Data Holdings files...
- GSAC search tools...











Imagine this happens

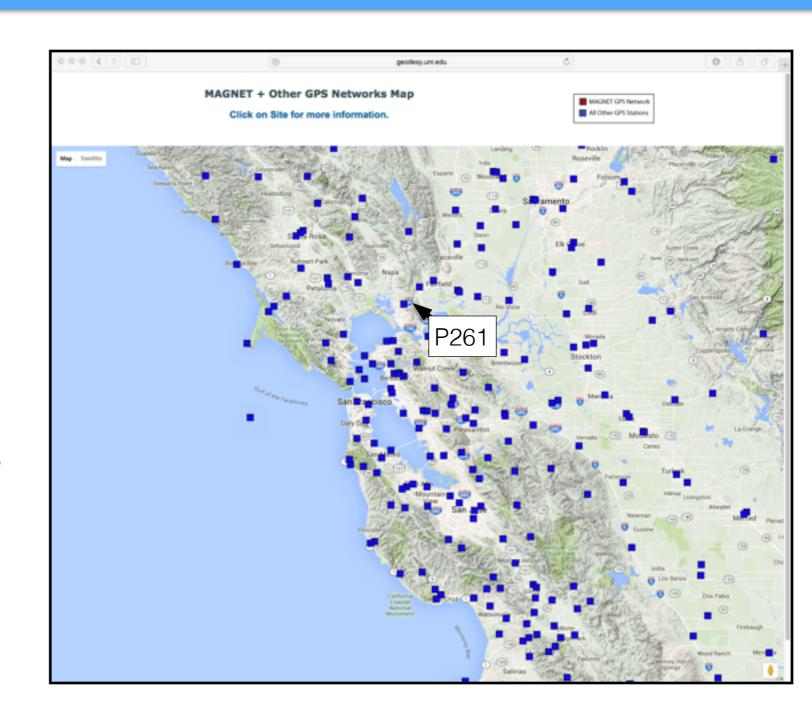
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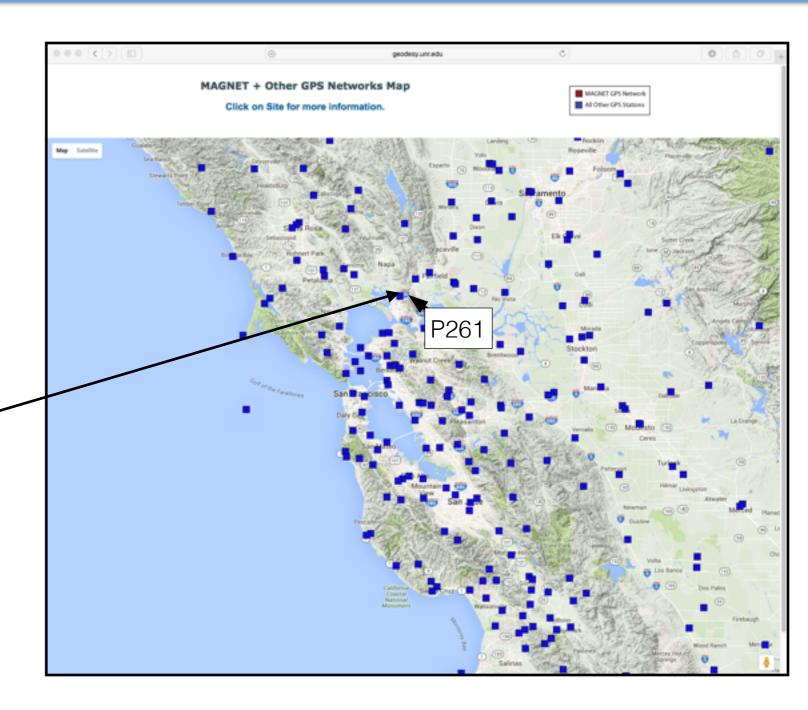
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Hover you mouse to get Click! me.

- Data Holdings files...
- GSAC search tools...











Imagine this happens

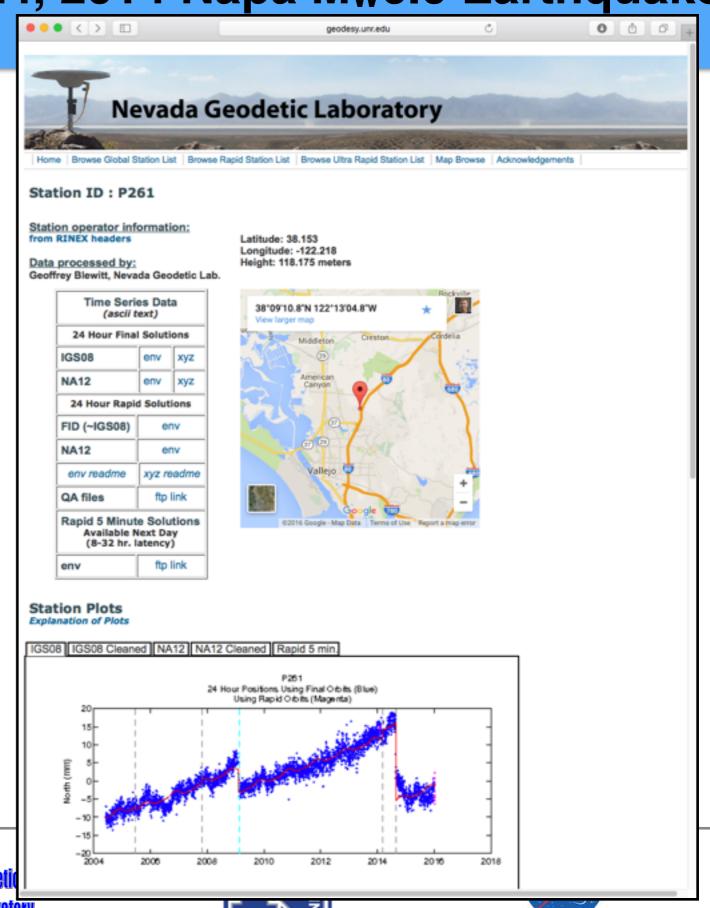
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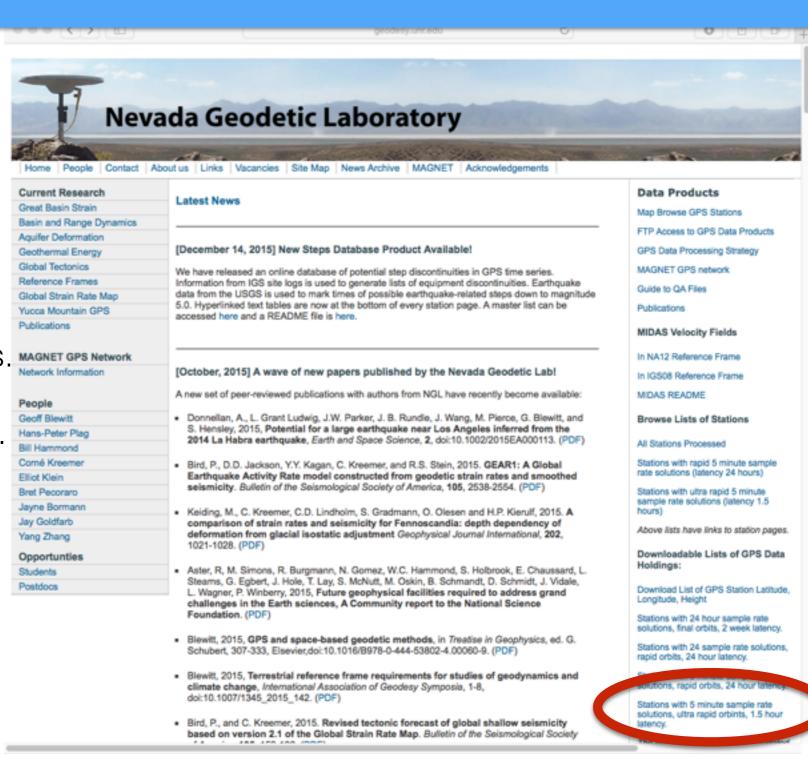
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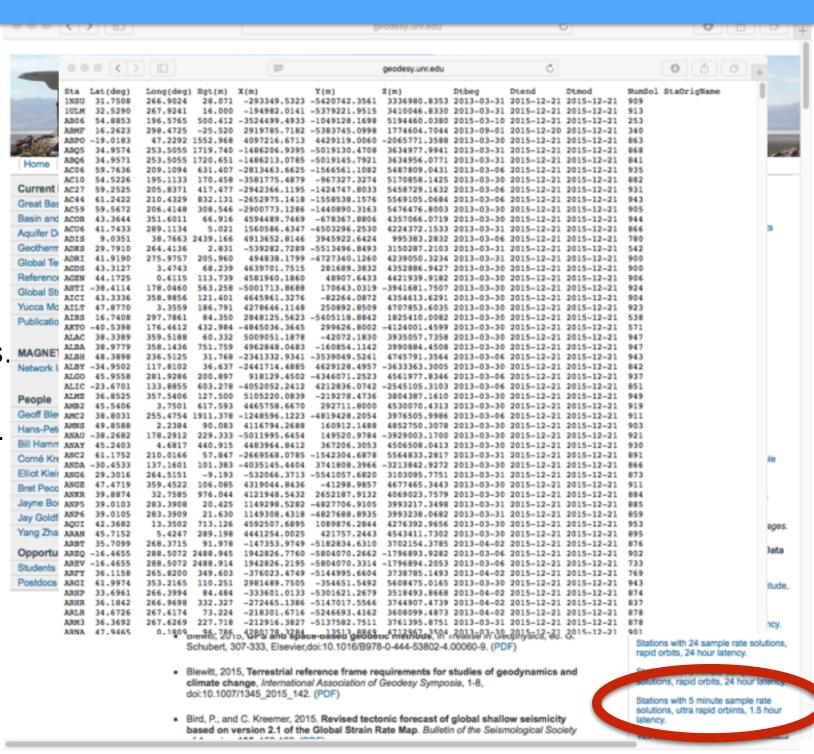
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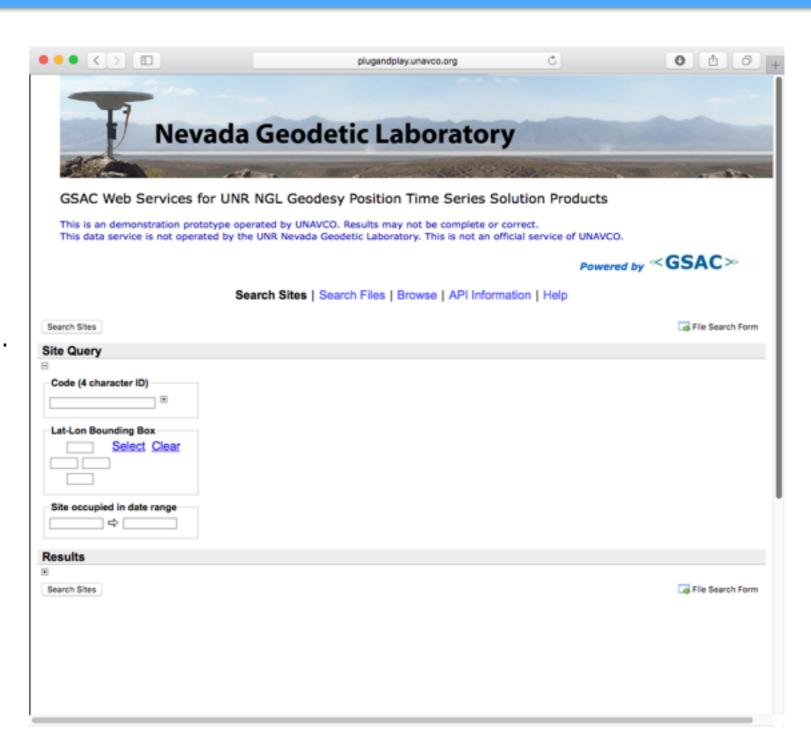
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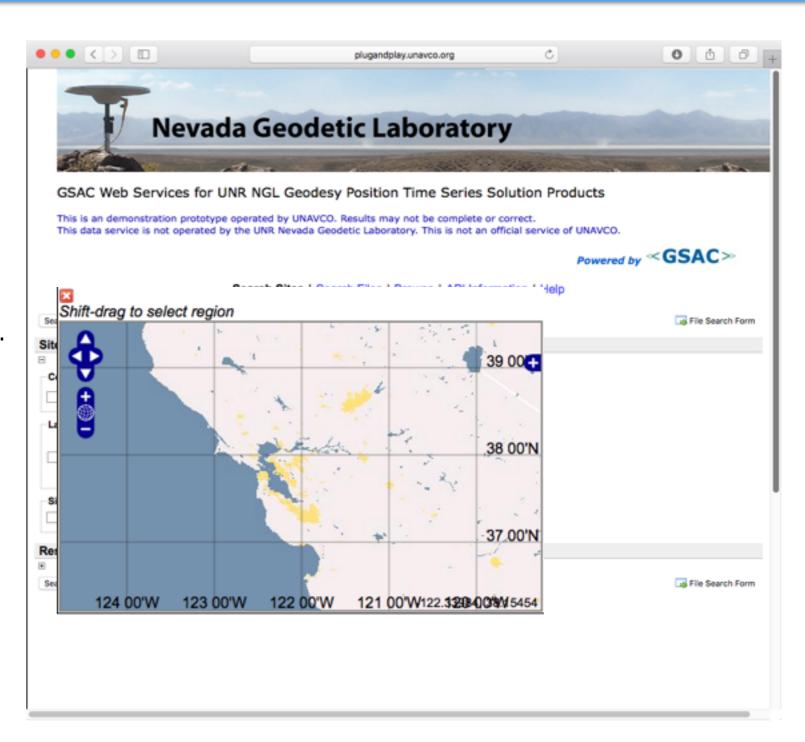
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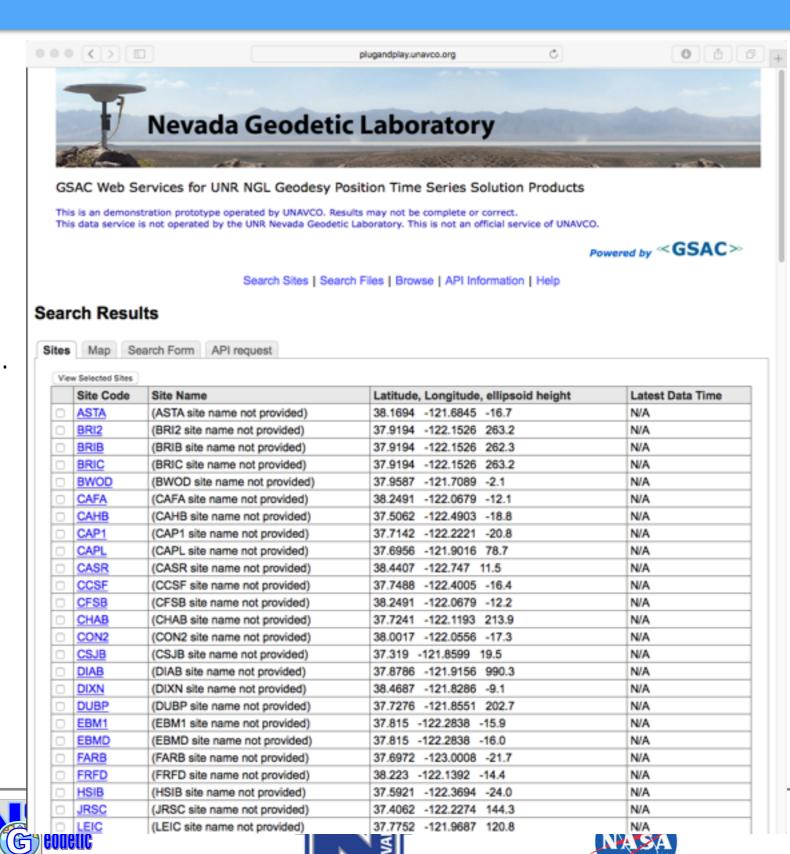
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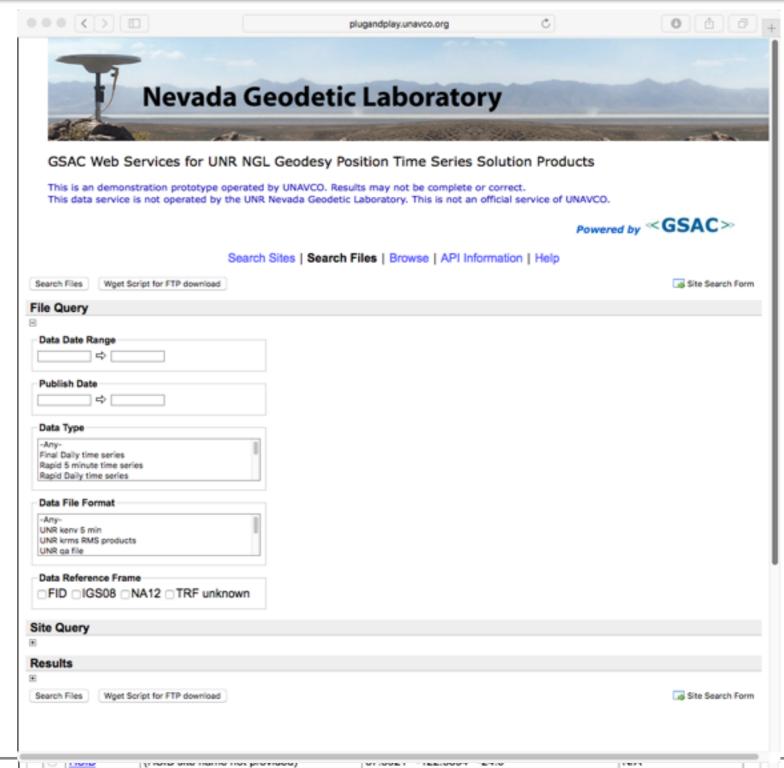
And you want GPS solutions.

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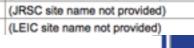
Hover you mouse to get station name.

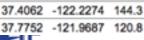
- Data Holdings files...
- GSAC search tools













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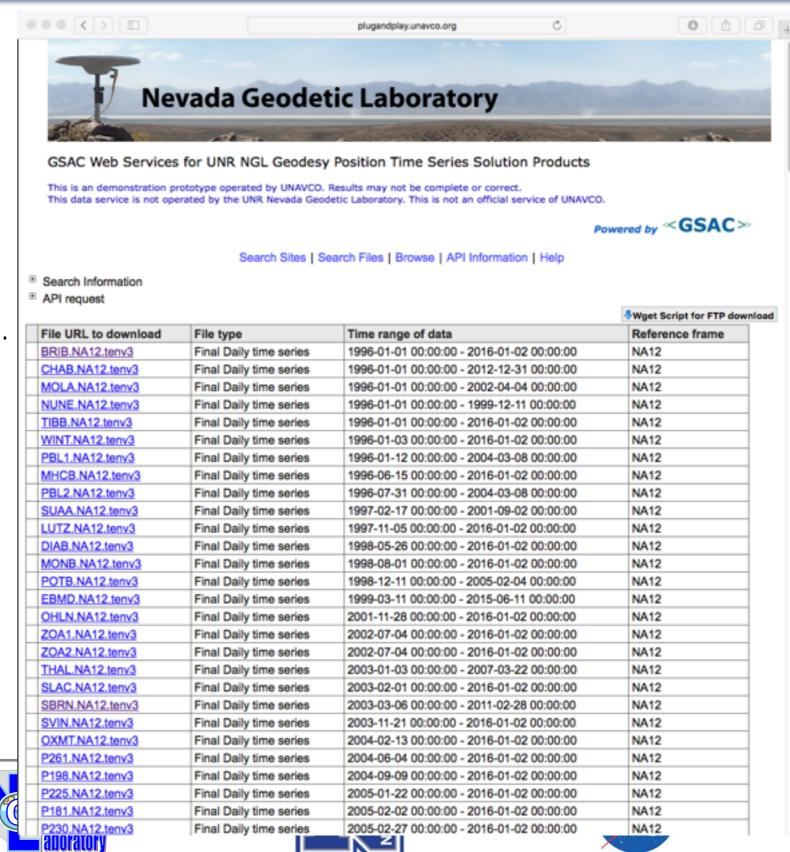
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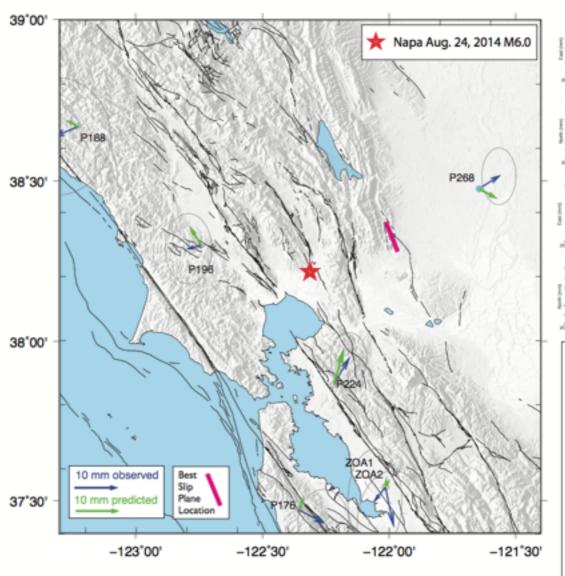
Two Hours After Event: 39'00' |

 Not "real time" i.e. 1 Hz with 1 s latency

Ultrarapid Orbits

- From Hourly RINEX
- Not all stations providing hourly
- Working on that
- Offsets detected
- But uncertainties are large
- Inferred source poorly constrained

Earthquake Displacements from 5 Minute Sample Rate Time Series



Cyan = over 1 sigma, Magenta = over 2 sigma

Left) GPS offsets from 5 minute sample rate time series estimated from ultra-rapid orbits roughly two hours after

P224 - EAST

P224 - NORTH

P268 - EAST

the earthquake. Station distribution reflects data that were actually available at the time of this analysis.

Data were available from relatively few stations, though offsets from

station PI96, P224 appear to move roughly in the direction substatiated by later data.

We used the offset data to solve for latitude, longitude, length, dip, downdip width, and two slip components on a single rectangular patch. The solution was obtained using simulated annealing (Kirkpatrick et al., 1983) with starting parameters based on the reported seismic solution (USGS, 2014)

The solution for the slip patch location (magenta line segment) based on these data is misplaced with respect to the epicenter by almost 20 km. Constraint on the fault slip parameters was poor because of poor data availability, though did provide some information about the limit of earthquake magnitude.

Green vectors are the predicted displacements from the best model that was derived later (not in real time) from the GPS offsets. Uncertainties (1-sigma shown) are estimated from the scatter of the time series before and after the event.





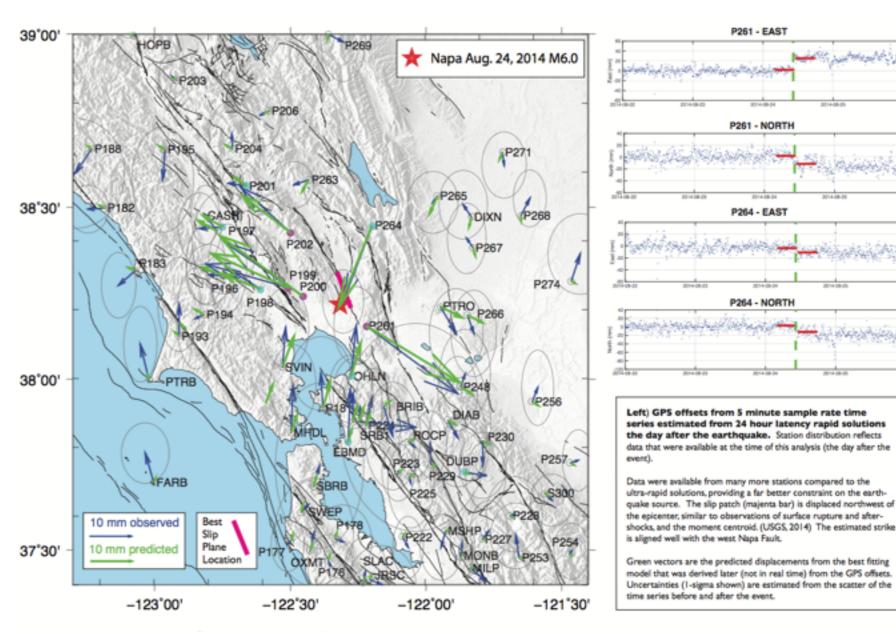




Earthquake Displacements from 5 Minute Sample Rate Time Series

Next Day After Event: Rapid Orbits

- Many more stations contributing
- Time series better behaved
- Offsets show clear strike-slip character
- Significant offsets as far as e.g. south Bay Area
- Source location, style, slip better constrained
- Extent of significant displacement from earthquake more clear



Cyan = over 1 sigma, Magenta = over 2 sigma





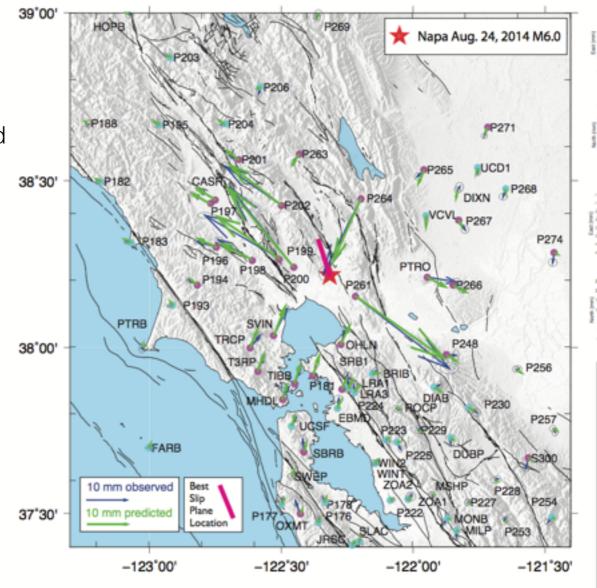




Earthquake Displacements from 24 Hour Sample Rate Time Series

1 Full GPS Day Later: Rapid orbits

- Time series greatly improved, reduced scatter from 24 hour sample rate solutions
- Offsets better constrained
- Dramatically smaller uncertainties
- Inferred source right on top of seismic epicenter



Cyan = over 1 sigma, Magenta = over 2 sigma

P264 - NORTH

P2643 20143 20144 20143 20144 20143 2014

P261 - NORTH

P264 - EAST

Left) GPS offsets from 24 hour sample rate time series estimated from rapid orbits. These results were available after one full GPS day transpired after the earthquake. The offset is the difference betwen position during the first full day after the event and the mean of 30 days prior to the event. Station distribution reflects data that were actually available at the time of this analysis.

Compared to the 5 minute sample rate time series, a greater number of GPS stations have provided data and the uncertainties in the displacements are far smaller.

The maximum displacements (29 mm) were at station P261. Marin County moved between 4 and 10 mm northeast.

The model slip patch is located in a similar location compared to the rapid 5 minute solutions, ~5 km northwest of the epicenter. This slip patch is in a similar location to the seismogeodetic solution of Melgar et al., 2014 (see their poster in this session).

Green vectors are the predicted displacements from the best fitting model that was derived later (not in real time) from the GPS offsets. Uncertainties (1-sigma shown) are estimated from the scatter of the time series before and after the event.





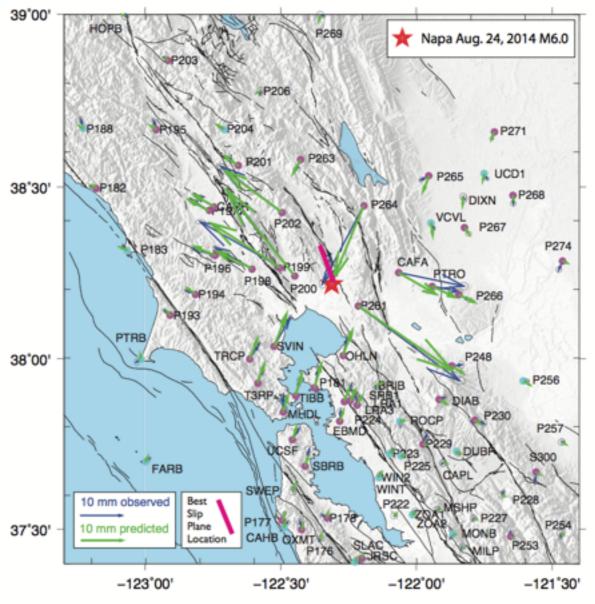




Earthquake Displacements from 24 Hour Sample Rate Time Series

10 Days After Event: Final Orbits

- Moderate improvement over rapids
- Shows stability in solution of source
- Similarity to seismic slip inversions
- Used to benchmark real-time source inversion studies, e.g. Melgar et al., 2015 JGR plus other groups used our rapidoffsets



Cyan = over 1 sigma, Magenta = over 2 sigma

Left) GPS offsets from 24 hour sample rate time series estimated from solutions based on final orbit products, available roughly 10 days after the event. The offset is the difference between the mean station position 7 days after the event and 30 days before the event. Station distribution reflects data that were available at the time of the analysis, which is roughly the best possible coverage available from our system.

P261 - NORTH

P264 - EAST

P264 - NORTH

Data were available from a similar number of stations compared to the rapid solutions (above), though uncertainties are a little smaller owing to the additionally averaging of data after the event.

The slip patch location (majenta bar) has barely changed given the new data.

Green vectors are the predicted displacements from the best fitting model that was derived later (not in real time) from the GPS offsets. Uncertainties (1-sigma shown) are estimated from the scatter of the time series before and after the event.





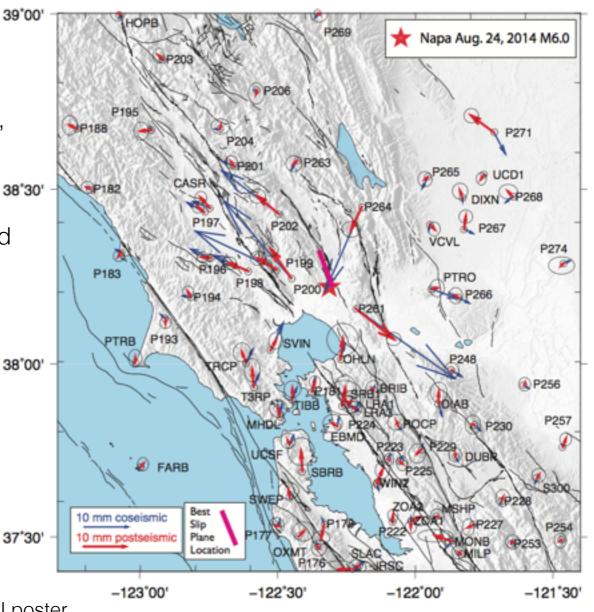


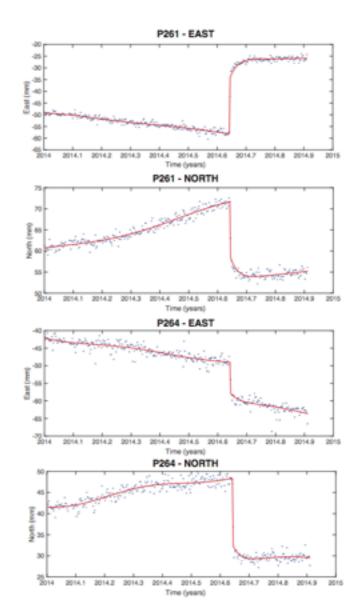


Postseismic Displacements from 24 Hour Sample Rate Time Series

Months After Event: Final Orbits

- Time series modeled with slope, intercept, annual+semiannual terms, step, exponential decay after event
- · Clear postseismic afterslip found
- Seen in GPS data and in situ surface observations
- Lasted weeks
- Coseismic M_W=6.07 versus postseismic M_W=5.75
- Clear implications for seismic hazard studies













Conclusions

- This has been an demonstration of the utility of the Plug and Play system
- Napa earthquake shows how well and how quickly we can do low latency earthquake geodesy
- This example in a tectonically active area with a dense network of continuously recording GPS stations
- Future plans include extending service to automatically and systematically provide offsets (coseismic displacements) for every event over M 5.0.
- In the interim you will need to model steps from time series yourself.

More information on Napa earthquake offsets http://geodesy.unr.edu/billhammond/earthquakes/nc72282711/nc72282711.html









Thank you for attending!







