Velocity and strain field estimation using permanent GNSS stations in the region of the EnCeladus Hellenic Supersite

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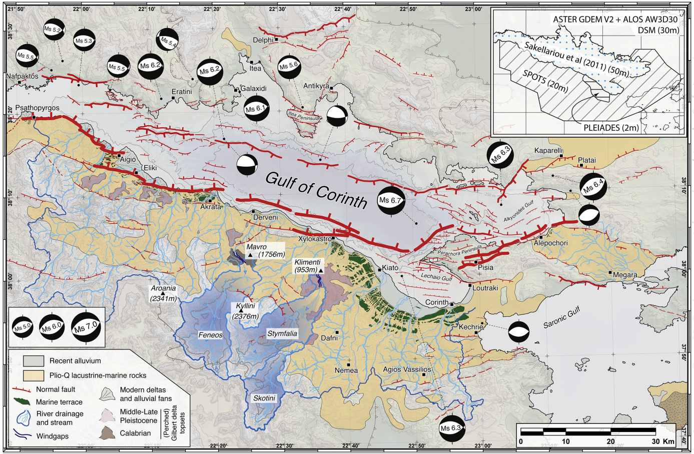
Presentation Structure

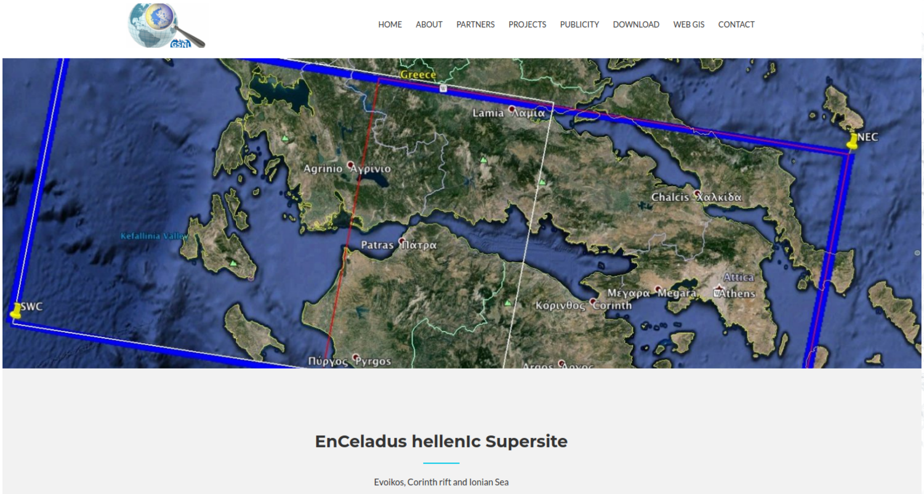
Corinth Rift

Geotectonic background



(Fernández-Blanco et al., 2019)

EnCeladus Hellenic Supersite



https://greeksupersite.eu/

DSO Recent Activity and motivation

Dionysos Satellite Observatory (DSO) of the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), has developed and maintains an automated processing scheme to accommodate the routine analysis of all available continuous GNSS stations in Greece.

As part of the operation of the EnCeladus Hellenic Supersite, DSO undertook the monitoring of the Corinth Gulf area through GPS/GNSS stations and the development of a multidisciplinary platform.

Routine GNSS processing and site/network monitoring is crucial, because:

- Greece lies in a region of utmost tectonic and volcanic unrest (e.g. active volcano in Santorini isl.),
- results & products are important to a series of fields spanning the whole range of Geosciences,
- helps us follow and apply state-of-the-art technologies in GNSS analysis & Satellite Geodesy and expand & modernize our research activity,
- improve our academic services (NTUA is a University)

The Data Set

Routine processing for precise positioning, assumes a well established, credible dataset (metadata). This has proven to be rather challenging! Lately, the introduction of `M3G` has provided assistance.

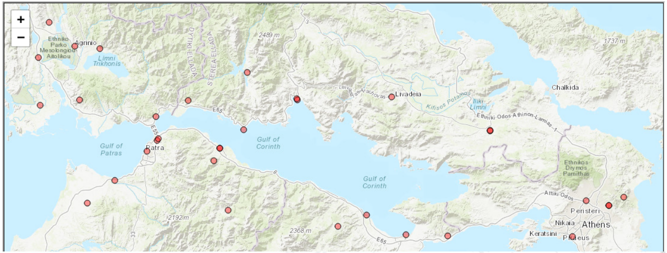
Currently we process whatever we can get our hands on ...
Problems:

- Inhomogenous dataset (`RINEX` of various versions, raw files, etc).
- Various maintainers, different mentalities.
- Different aquisition methods/rates.
- No log files for mainteners with no geodetic interest (e.g. surveying companies).
- Wide variety of equipment (not always included in `atx` files).

Local Networks

The **Corinth Rift** network is centered around the Cortinth Gulf, a region of special tectonic interest. Larger site density compared to the rest of Greece.

- credible time-span
- only covers the Corinth Rift
- different providers (including surveying & cadastral services)
- no log files & equipment changes

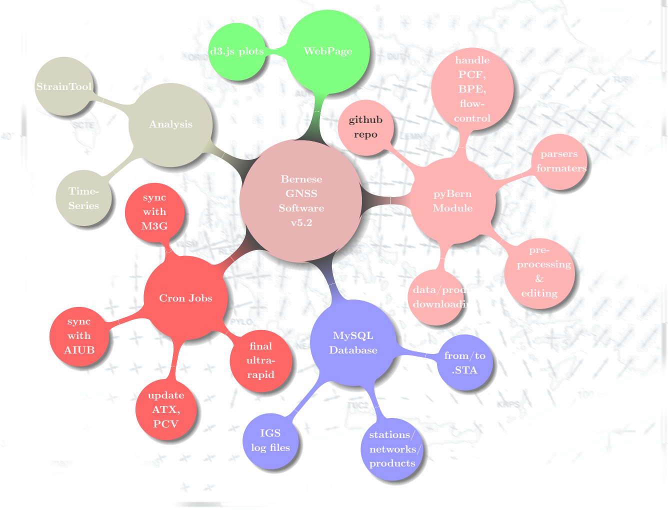


-» Network EnCeladus

The Scheme

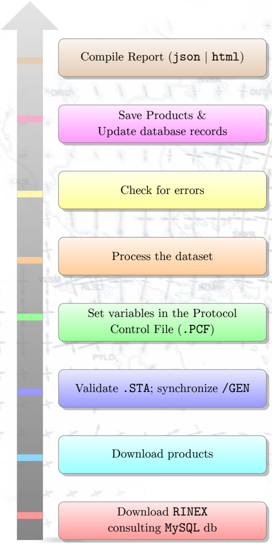
The core tool/software is `Bernese GNSS Software v5.2`(Dach et al., 2007).
Integration with

- **MySQL** database,
- **Python** module (product/data downloading, pre-processing, driving cron jobs, etc) `https://github.com/DSOlab/autobern`
- **Time-series** analysis (integrated in routine processing on regular intervals)
- **Strain Rates** via StrainTool (on user demand)



Workflow

```
$>ddrun.sh --year= --doy= --session=
--bern-loadgps= --campaign=
--satellite-system= --solution-id=
--save-dir= --analysis-center=
--use-ntua-products=
--append-suffix= --elevation-angle=
--update= --pcv=
--apply-exclude-list
```



Compliance wrt EUREF standards and upgrade planning

Processing is consistent with EUREF standards (Guidelines for Analysis Centres).

- `SINEX` with required info/blocks,
- Reference frame `IGb14`,(--→ `IGS20`)
- `IERS` Conventions 2010,
- `IGS`/`CODE` products, (--→ Long filename of products according to new IGS convention)
- ocean loading corrections (`FES2004`),(--→ `FES2014`)
- 3° elevation cut-off angle; elevation dependent weighting,
- `GMF` and/or `VMF1`; `Chen-Herring` gradient parameter, --→ `VMF3`
- amiguities fixed (length-dependent algorithm),
- use `GLONASS` obs (when available)
- use `ATX` files (epn_14.atx) - individual calibrations (--→ `igs20.atx`)

⇒ Reprocess all available data from late ’90s up to now

Results & Output

4. Solution Indetifiers

Array of Objects

expand

5. PCF Variables

Array of Objects

expand

6. Saved products

Array of Objects

expand

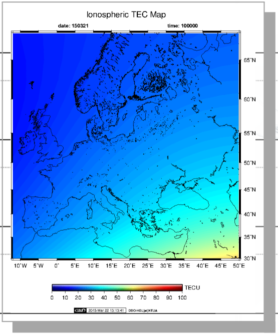
7. Warnings

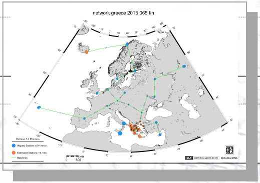
Array of Objects

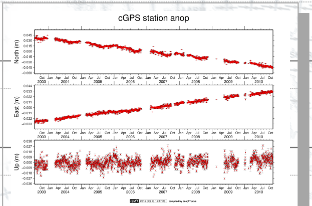
expand

8. Ambiguity Resolution SUmmary

Array of Objects





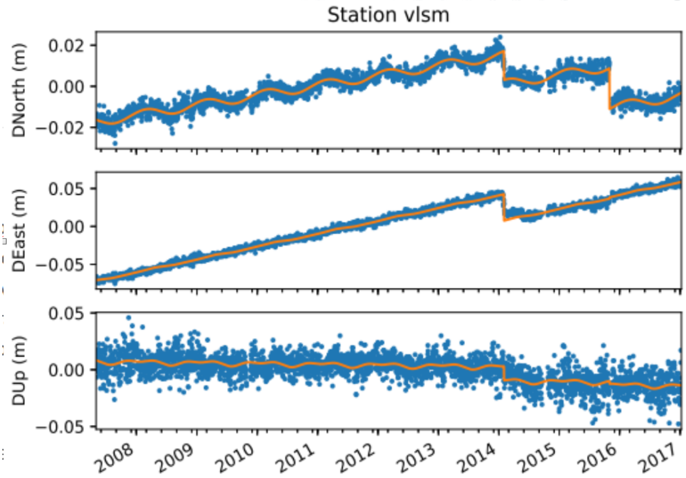


Baseline	sta1	sta2	length (km)	Method	N. of Amb.	Percentage	Satellite system
AUKL	AUT1	KLOK	139.7	pbnl	74	54.1	GPS
AULE	AUT1	LEMN	199.6	pbnl	60	55	GPS
KCTL	KATC	TILO	59	pbnl	50	90	GPS
KLRL	KLOK	RLSO	174.2	pbnl	74	41.9	GPS

Coordinate estimates - Time series analysis

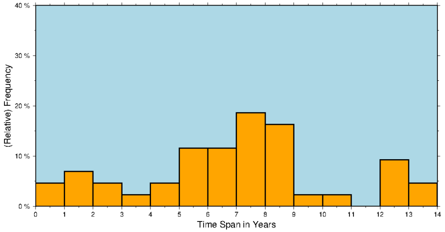
We analyze time-series using in-house Hector Package (Bos et al., 2012), to estimate:

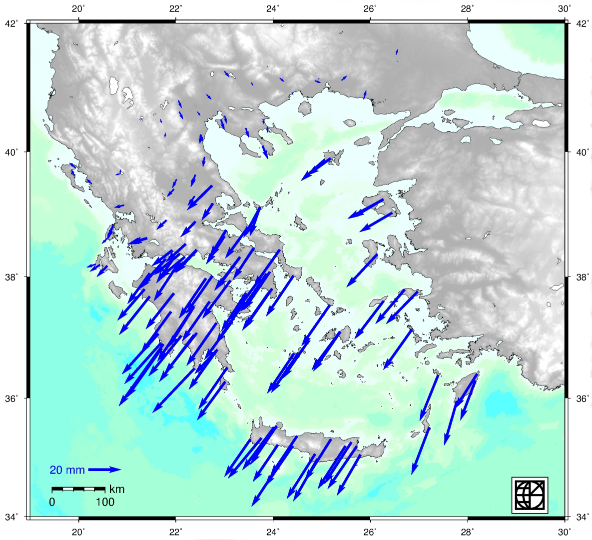
- tectonic velocities (linear trends),
- offsets/jumps due to miscellaneous reasons (e.g. instrumentation changes, earthquakes, etc); note that this step requires a-priori knowledge of such events (log-files, NOA earthquake catalogue)
- harmonics signals (using periodograms),
- velocity changes (e.g. inflation of Santorini isl.),
- post-seismic decay (not used)



Velocity field in Greece wrt a stable Europe

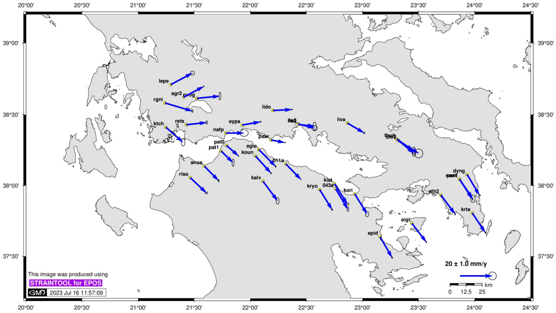
- 100 station
- data availability > 3 years
- Velocity field w.r.t. a stable Europe (Kreemer et al., 2014)

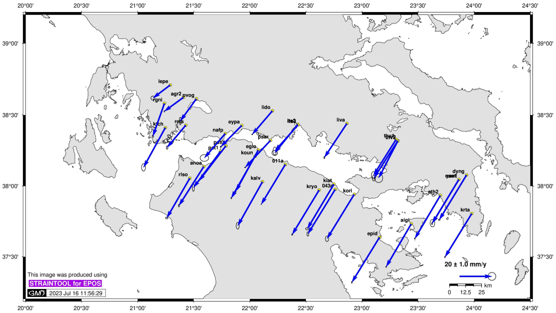




Corinth Gulf

IGb14 || Stable Europe





(mm/yr)	N	E	U
min	2.0	13.0	1.0
max	15.0	12.2	1.5

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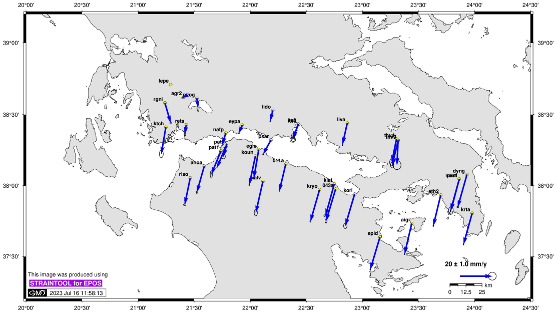
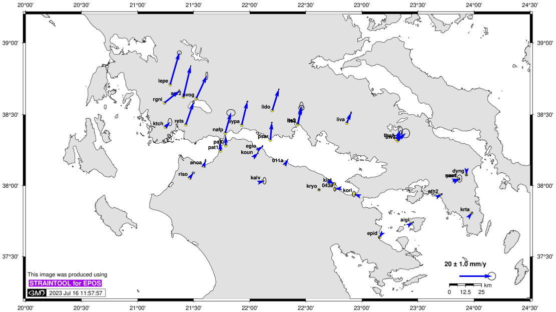
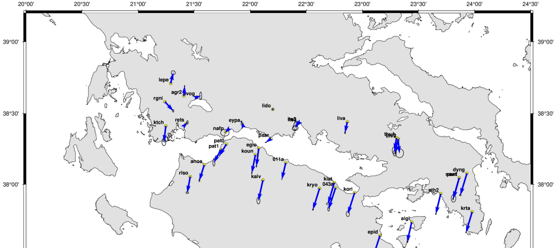
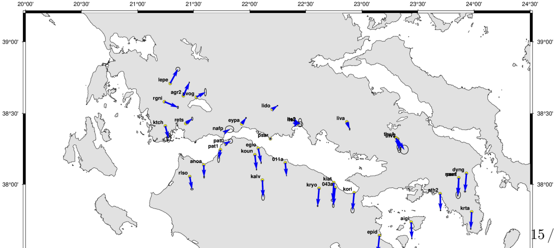
Kinematic fields - fixed stations



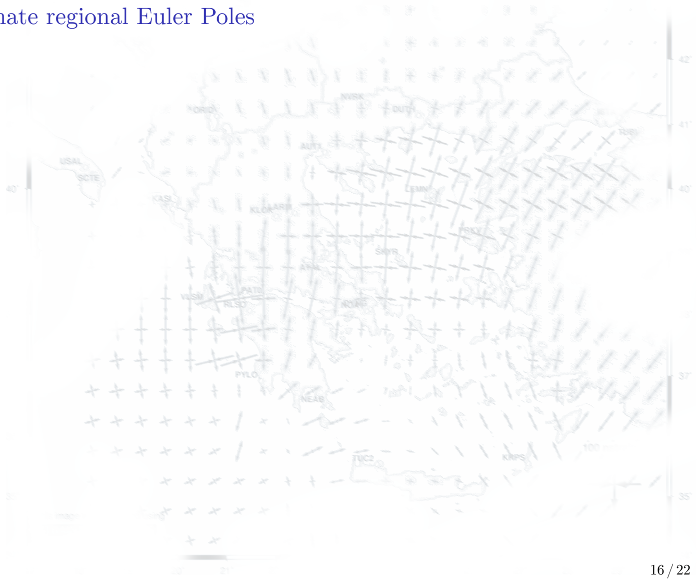






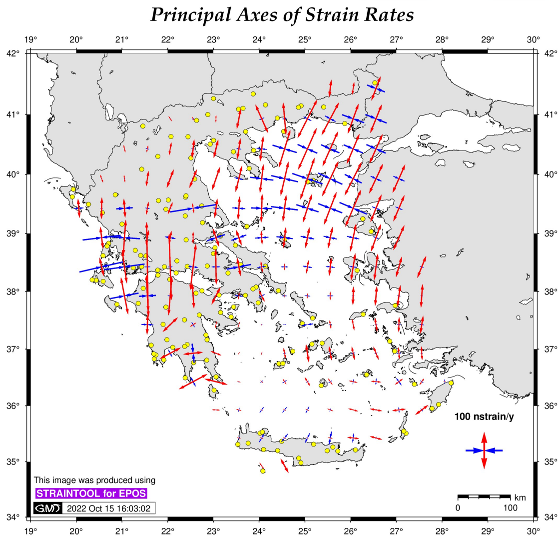
Kinematic fields

Estimate regional Euler Poles



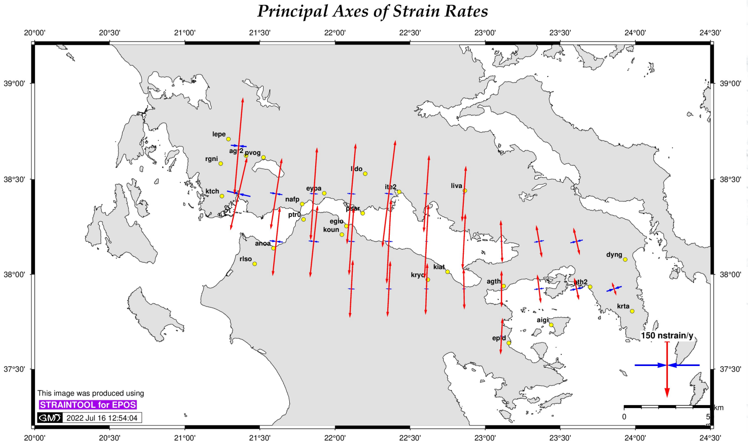
Strain rates

- **StrainTool** software used to estimate strain tensor parameters (Anastasiou et al., 2021)
- grid step 0.5°



Strain rates - focus on specific region

- 25 Permanent GNSS Station
- grd step 0.25°



Online platform

http://dionysos.survey.ntua.gr/dso/enceladus/

Discussion / Conclusions

- Greece is located in a complex tectonic background with many changes in the kinematics of the area.
- Routine processing and monitoring are very important and revealing for Greece; products are requested by and disseminated to a wide range of Geoscientists.
- Greece's crustal dynamics are evidently complex and inhomogenous; a difficult task to model by Reference Systems (especially non-dynamic, such as the ones currently in use).
- A dense velocity field for accurate estimation of ground/tectonic motions in the region will help to develop a stable local reference frame and the connection of the region with the global and European reference systems.
- The continuous monitoring of the networks gives useful results for the effect of strong earthquakes or other "abrupt" phenomena; small, dense networks are of great help (even with instrumentation of non-geodetic accuracy).
- Our plan: grow up our team and be more involved to the GNSS/EUREF community.

Thank you for your attention!

References I

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