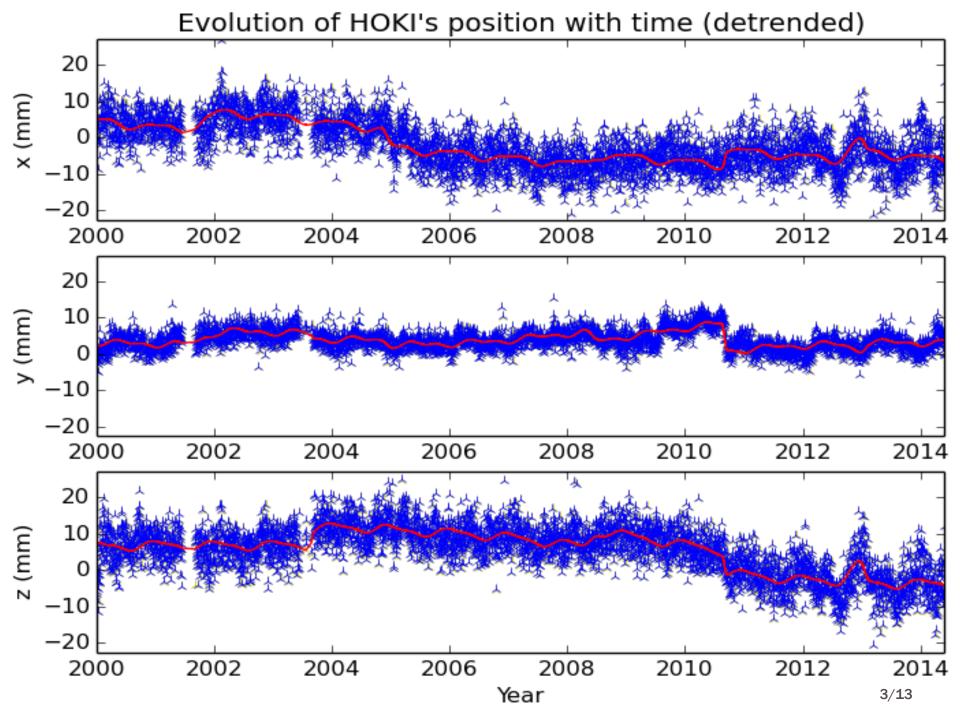
AUTOMATIC DETECTION
AND CORRECTION OF
EARTHQUAKES AND SLOW
SLIP EVENTS IN GNSS TIME
SERIES

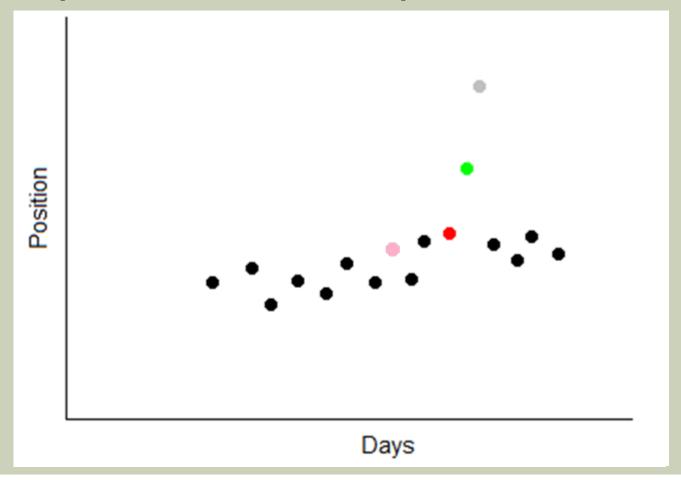
CONTENTS

- I. Introduction
- II. Smoothing the data
 - I. Removing outliers
 - II. Removing noise
- III. Detecting the jumps
 - I. Principles
 - II. Difficulties encountered
- IV. Results



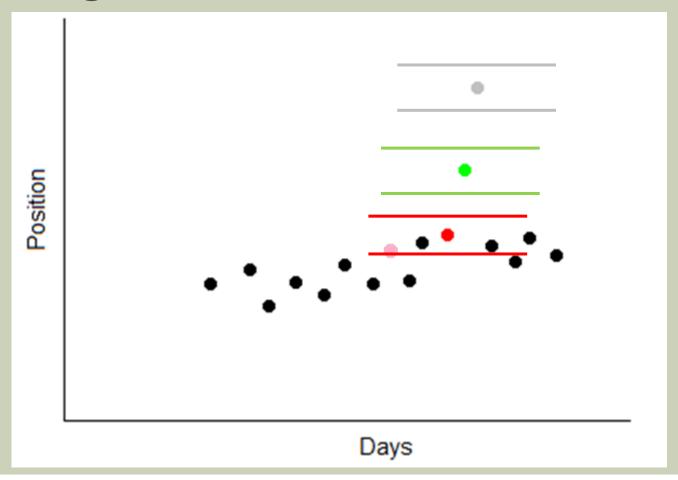
REMOVING OUTLIERS

Complex backwards loops



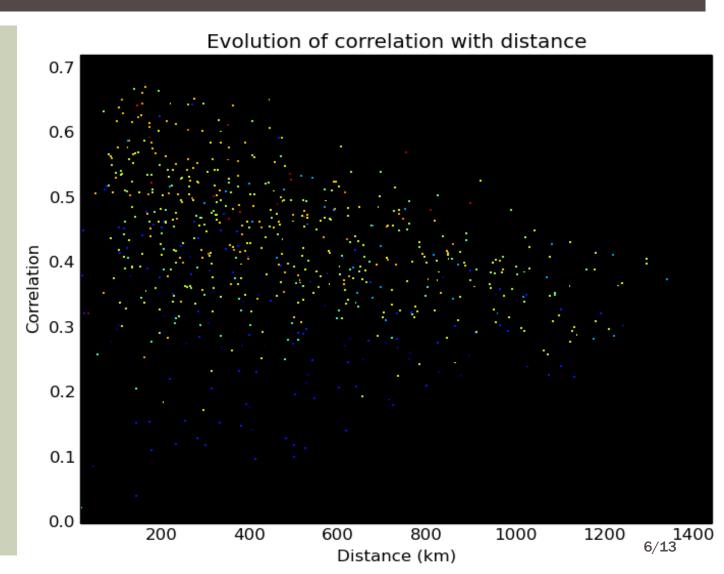
REMOVING OUTLIERS

Testing different methods



REMOVING NOISE

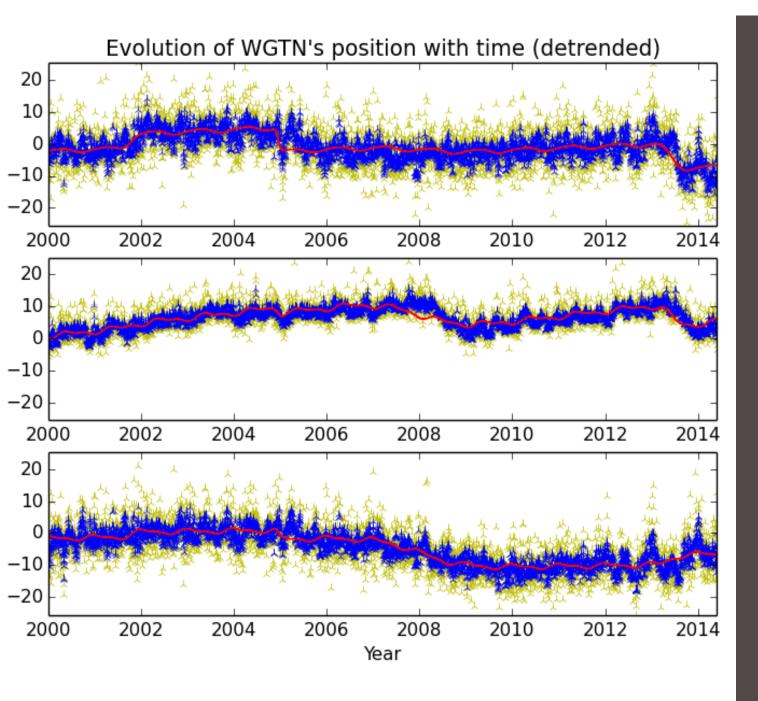
The importance of spatial splining



REMOVING NOISE

The PositioNZ network

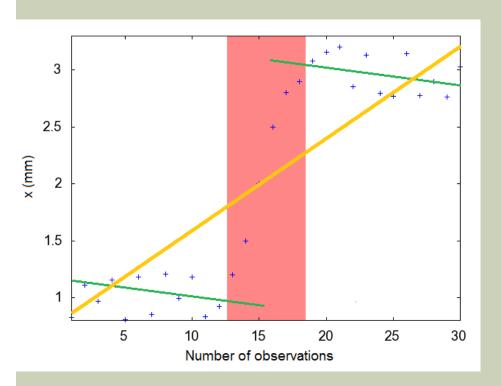




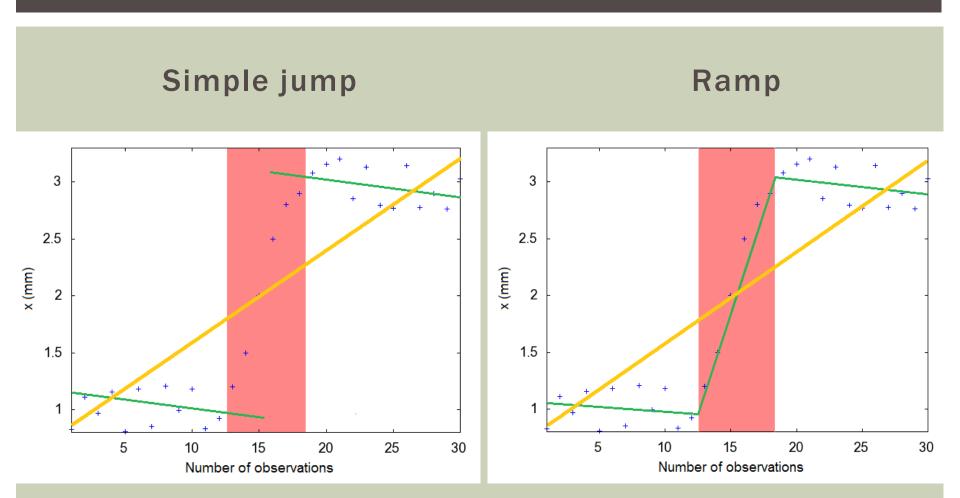
REMOVING NOISE

DETECTING THE JUMPS

Simple jump



DETECTING THE JUMPS



DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

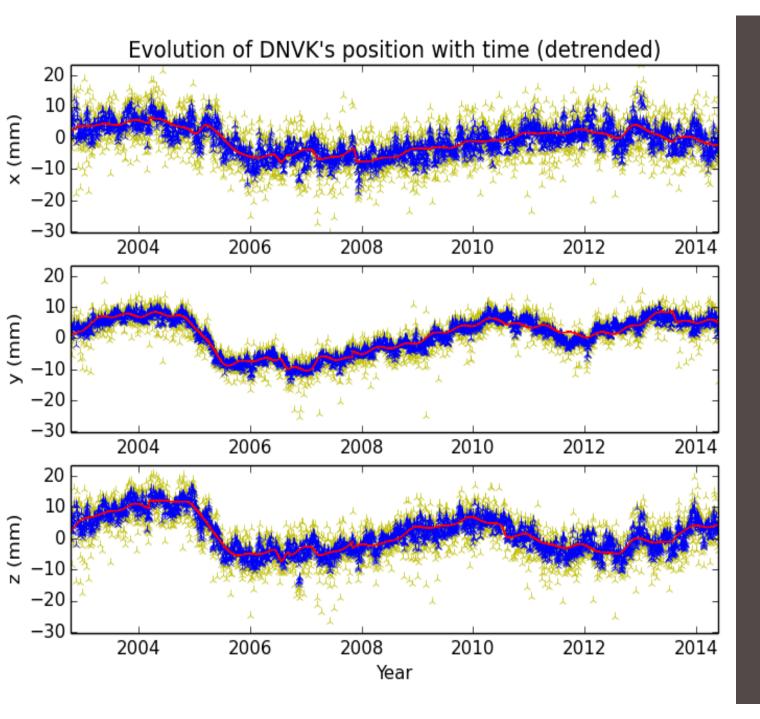
An unadapted statistical tool

Dealing with overlapping events

- Required assumptions on data for an F-Test:
- Normal distribution law

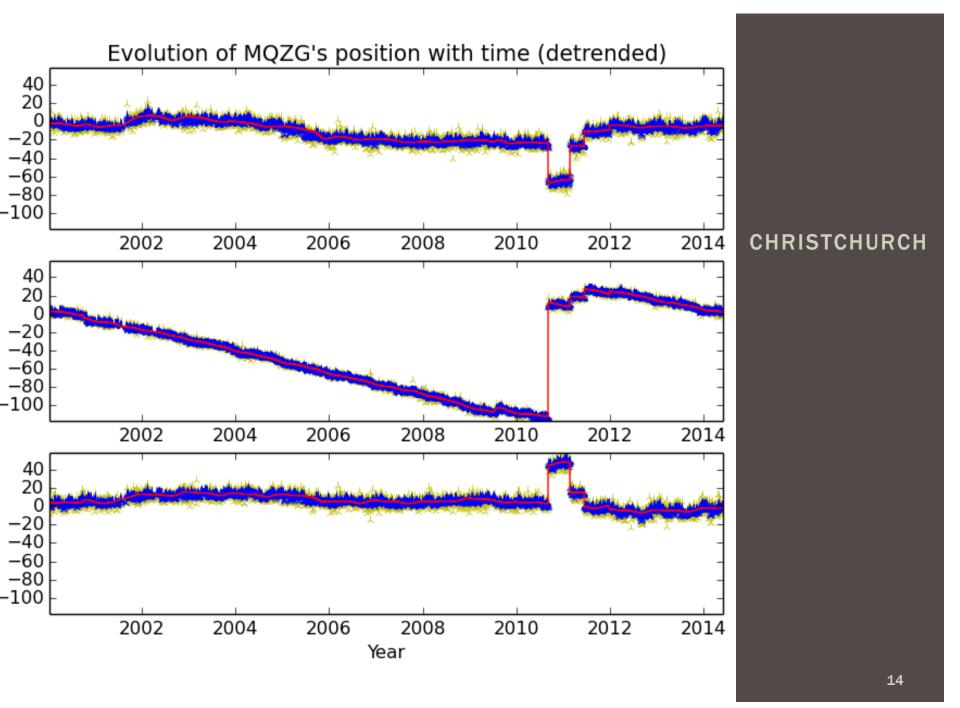
The problem of noise

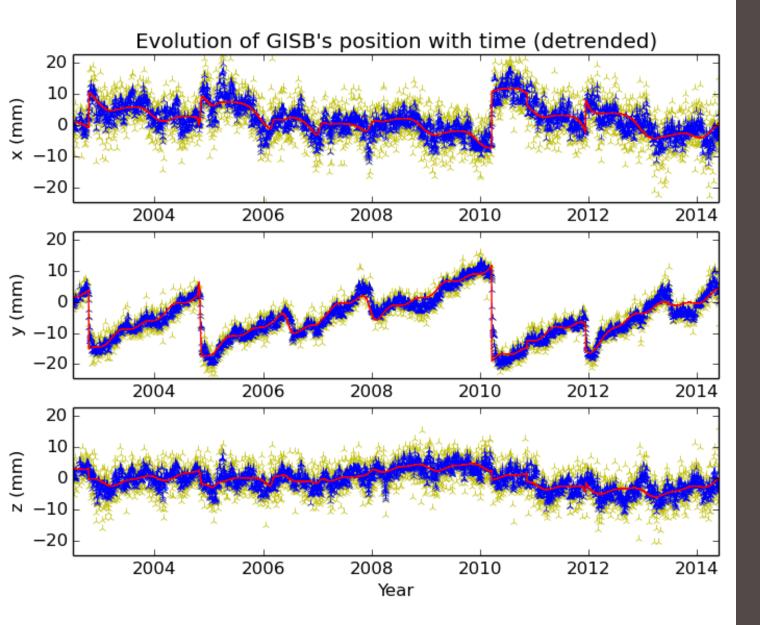
Independent observations



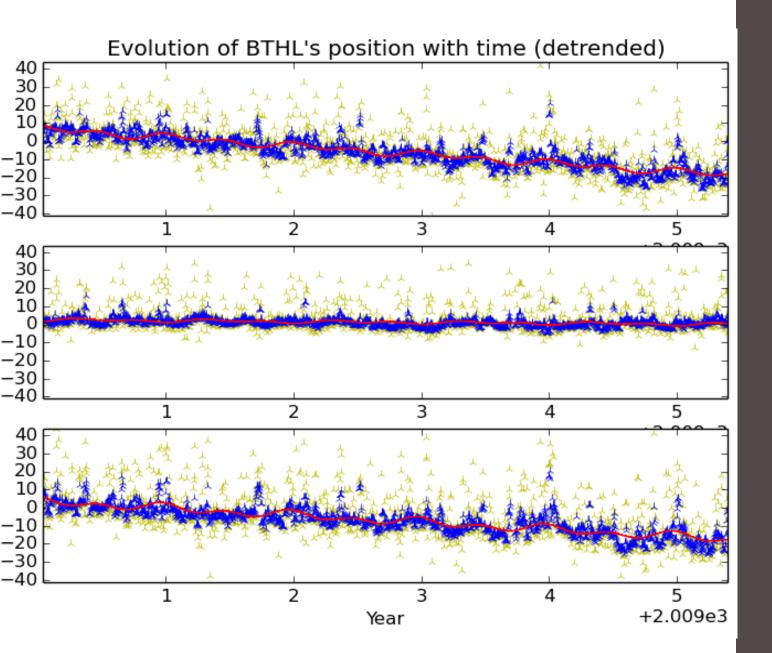
RESULTS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION





GISB



BTHL

 $F=((ssrR-ssrU)\times dof U)/(3\times ssrU)$ where:

- ssrR and ssrU are the sums of the least square residuals for the restricted and the unrestricted model, respectively;
- dofU is the number of degrees of freedom for the fitting of the unrestrained model;
- the 3 comes from the difference of degrees of freedom between the unrestrained and the restrained model, as we are fitting all dimensions (east, north, and up) at once.