

Earth Science Applications of Space Based Geodesy

DES-7355

Tu-Th 9:40-11:05

Seminar Room in 3892 Central Ave. (Long building)

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http://www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/smalley/ESCI7355/ESCI_7355_Applications_of_Space_Based_Geodesy.html

Class 24

First --- when you are going to be entering the same command many times, even if it is a one liner:

Put it in a shell script

AUTOMATE, AUTOMATE, AUTOMATE

Don't depend on the history feature and continuously be searching for the same command over and over and over.

Try to give your shell script a name whose first few characters are not the same as a system command or another command you are running.

You can then use the “!x...” construct to rerun it while in an edit, run, look at it loop.

eg.

```
> vi my_gmt_script.sh
> my_gmt_script.sh
> gs my_gmt_script.sh.ps
> !vi
> !my
> !gs
```

while developing a GMT script

If you are going to do a test run and then do the same command for a larger data set – use variables.

Also – put in some comments.

```
#!/bin/sh  
YR=2009  
START=015  
FINIS=365  
YREXT=-yrest
```

```
#daily position estimation of your data plus some stations from global nets  
sh_gamit -s $YR $START $FINIS -expt same -orbit IGSF -copt x k p -dopt c ao -remakex Y $YREXT > sh_gamit.log
```

Things that trip you up.

Metadata:

You need correct station information in station.info (metadata about receiver, antenna, firmware, offsets to reference point, etc.)

and the

a-priori file where you need a good starting location (velocity can be zero)

You can get the good starting location from one of the rinex processing/location services on the web page.

Getting the metadata for station info can be challenging.

First see if someone you know has it in a station.info file already and ask (beg?) them for it.

If not you will have to construct it yourself by trying to get copies of the station logs (usually available in various formats from the GPS archive data servers – but accuracy and currency sometimes questionable).

If you have a bad a priori estimate (or a rinex file has bad observation data) you will probably get a bad rms in the qfile.

If you are missing metadata in station.info - it may just run, ignoring the station that does not have the metadata - so the only error will be no results for that station.

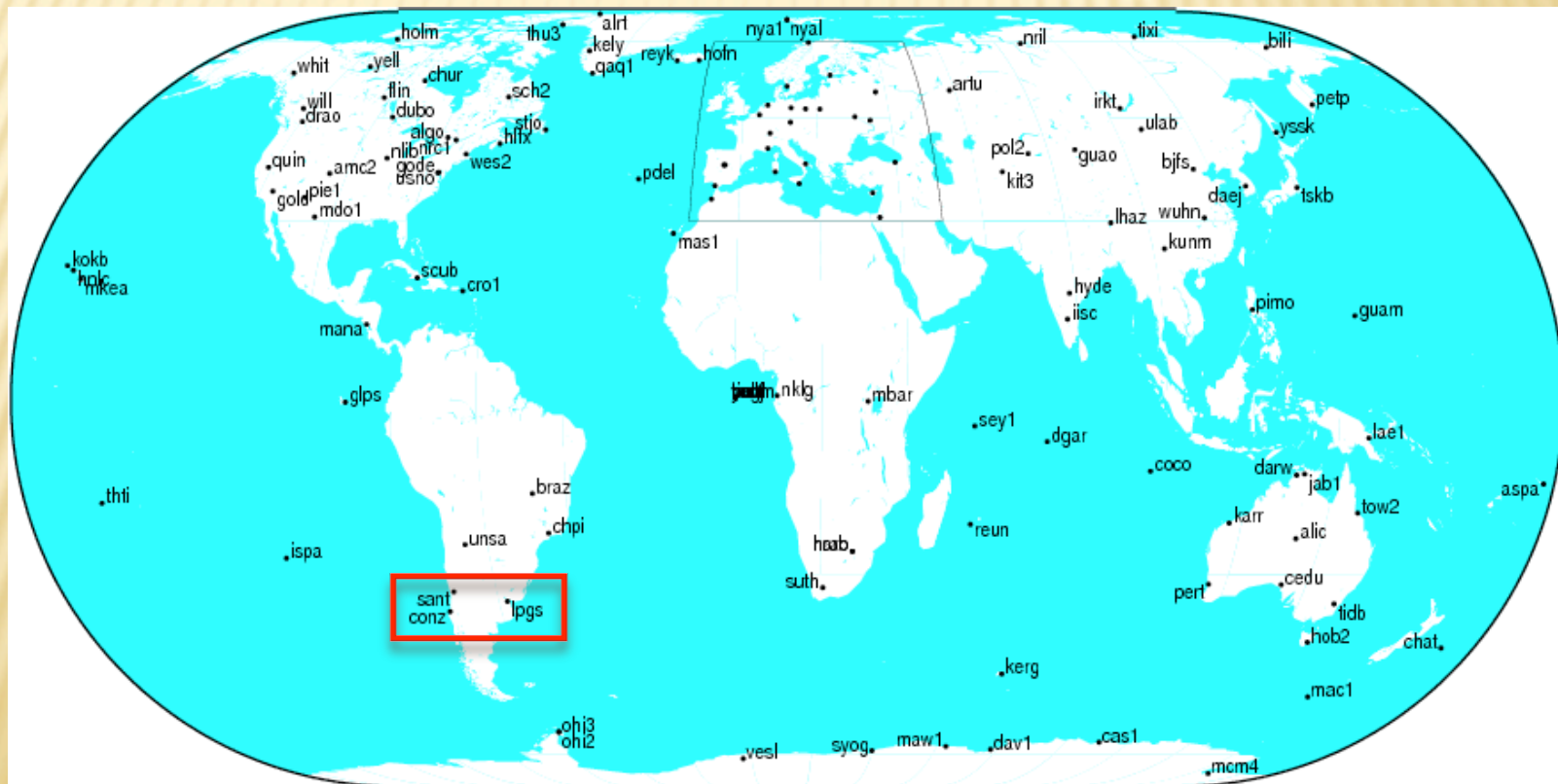
It may try to construct the metadata from the rinex header - things work.

Now is also a good time to select and check your reference stations.

Make an initial selection of at least 6 well distributed IGS core sites (select from the map on the igs core sites web page) within a few thousand km of your area of interest.

braz
chpi
conz
harb
ispa
lpgs
mbar
nklg
sant
unsa

areq
cfag
Copo
cslo
kour
lhcl



Getting tabular metadata on data availability from sopac

The screenshot shows the SOPAC Rinex Data Browser interface. The search criteria are: Start Day 001, Start Year 2009, End Day 365, End Year 2009, and Site Codes (braz chpi unsa lpgs conz is;). The Data Type is set to 'obs'. The 'Show Availability' button is visible.

Instructions: click on a percent complete value to download the corresponding
Using Internet Explorer, and still unable to download? Try these [browser settings](#)
Alert: all RINEX obs files listed use the [hatanaka](#) (d file) format.

site	2009 001	2009 002	2009 003	2009 004	2009 005	2009 006	2009 007	2009 008	2009 009	2009 010	2009 011
braz	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
chpi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
conz	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	58	100
harb	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
ispa	100	95	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
lpgs	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100
mbar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
nklg	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
unsa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

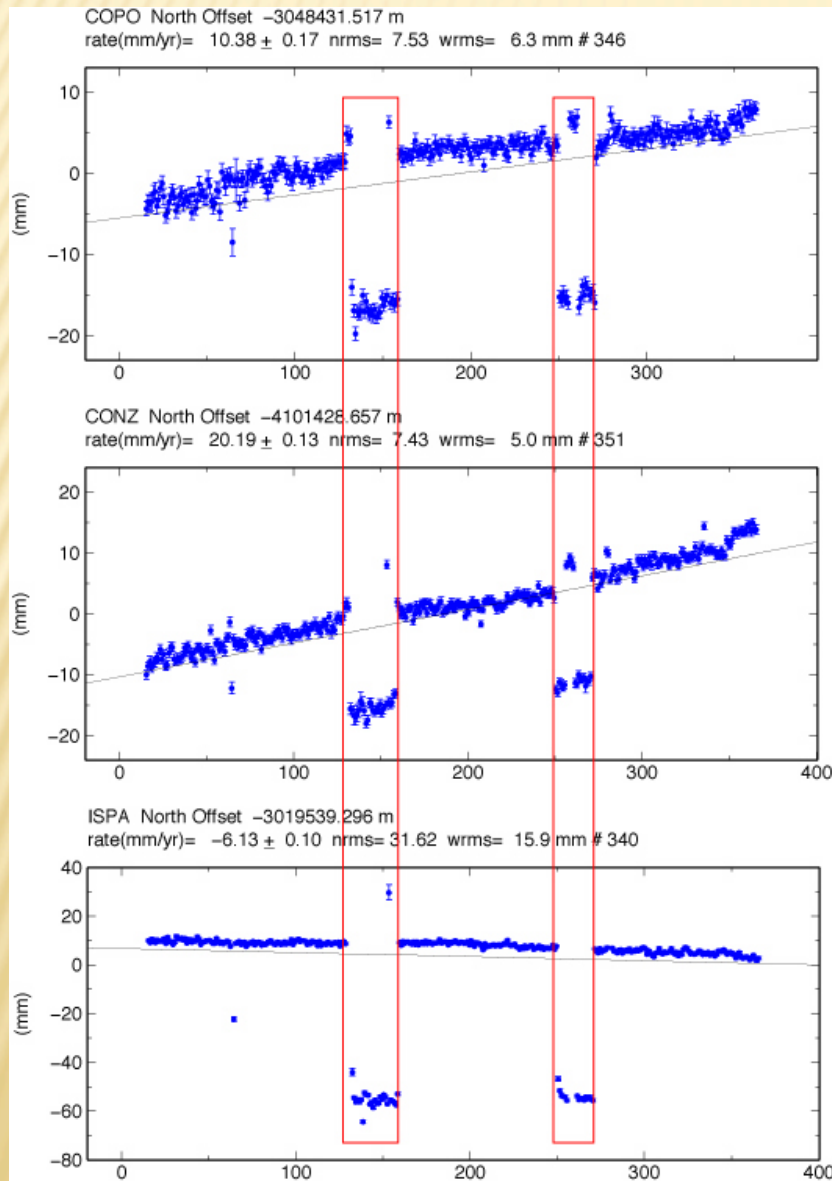
Codes used:
[1-100]: rinex/obs data available for % of day
[N]: nav data available for day
[A]: no site nav data available for day, substitute [auto file](#) available
[M]: met data available for day
[-]: no data available for day

Things looked “ok” for the sites we selected, so we
continue on --

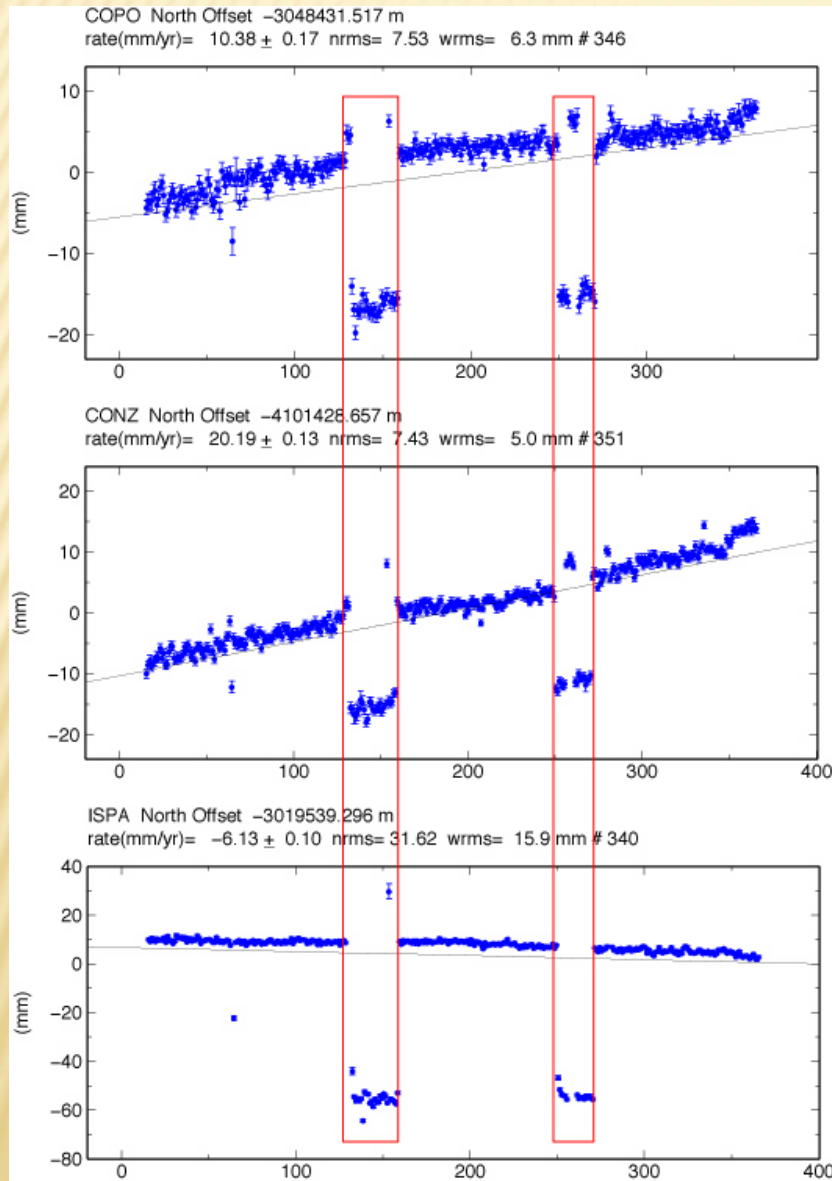
Process with sh_gamit and then sh_glred.

Look at repeatabilities.

Output of gl_red: problem – 2 regions with “jumps” common to all sites, plus several small sets of jumps



This is most likely due to a “bad” reference station.
“bad” in this case does not necessarily mean the station has bad data (you would catch that in the gamit processing – probably has big rms residual), but in this case the “bad” reference station probably has two periods of missing data.



When you have a small number of reference sites this is what happens when one or more reference sites are missing – the whole network jumps.

If we used 100 reference sites (it would have taken several weeks for gamit to run), the network would still jump when there is missing data, but the jump would be very small.

We have to fix this before we estimate velocities

Quick check on data (after sh_gamit processing).

```
copybara:rinex bob$ files=`ls *1500.09o | nawk '{print substr($1,1,4)}'`  
copybara:rinex bob$ for file in $files; do echo $file; ls *$file* | wc; done  
areq 357 357 4641  
braz 338 338 4394  
cfag 346 346 4498  
chpi 363 363 4719  
conz 365 365 4745  
copo 361 361 4693  
cslo 367 367 4765  
harb 358 358 4654  
ispa 351 351 4563  
kour 361 361 4693  
lhcl 340 340 4420  
lpgs 363 363 4719  
mbar 365 365 4745  
nklg 328 328 4264  
sant 365 365 4745  
unsa 365 365 4745
```

A couple of sites are “perfect” (365 days, but don’t know if 100% data for each day).

Worst site, nklg, is missing total of 37 days.

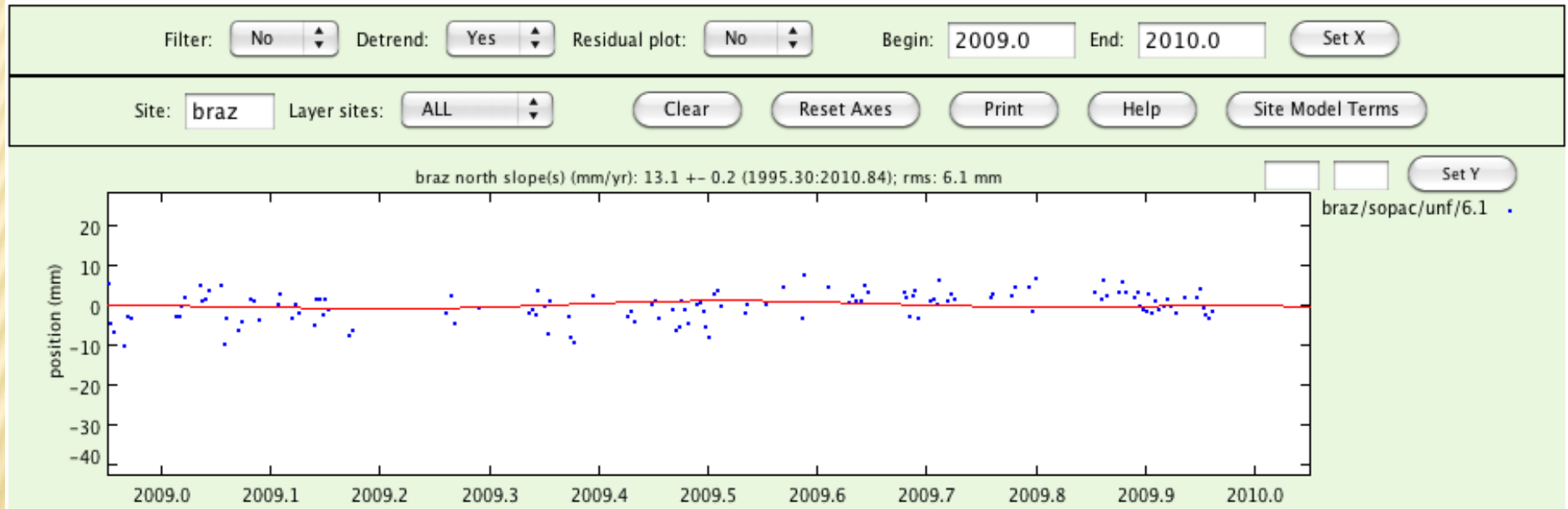
Nothing particularly obvious here (no single bad site from ~125 to ~160.

	2009 125	2009 126	2009 127	2009 128	2009 129	2009 130	2009 131	2009 132	2009 133	2009 134	2009 135	2009 136	2009 137	2009 138	2009 139	2009 140	2009 141	2009 142	2009 143	2009 144	2009 145	2009 146	2009 147	2009 148	2009 149	2009 150	2009 151	2009 152	2009 153	2009 154	2009 155	2009 156	2009 157	2009 158	2009 159	2009 160	2009 161	
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	
2	99	100	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	98	98	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	4	4	4	4	4	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	54	74	100	100	100	82	100	100	100	99	91	100	100	98	100	100	
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
6	100	100	99	100	100	99	99	99	100	99	99	100	99	100	99	99	99	100	54	25	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	100	100	100
7	90	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Look for ref sites with missing data

Go to the database where you will obtain this data and try to find the time series.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

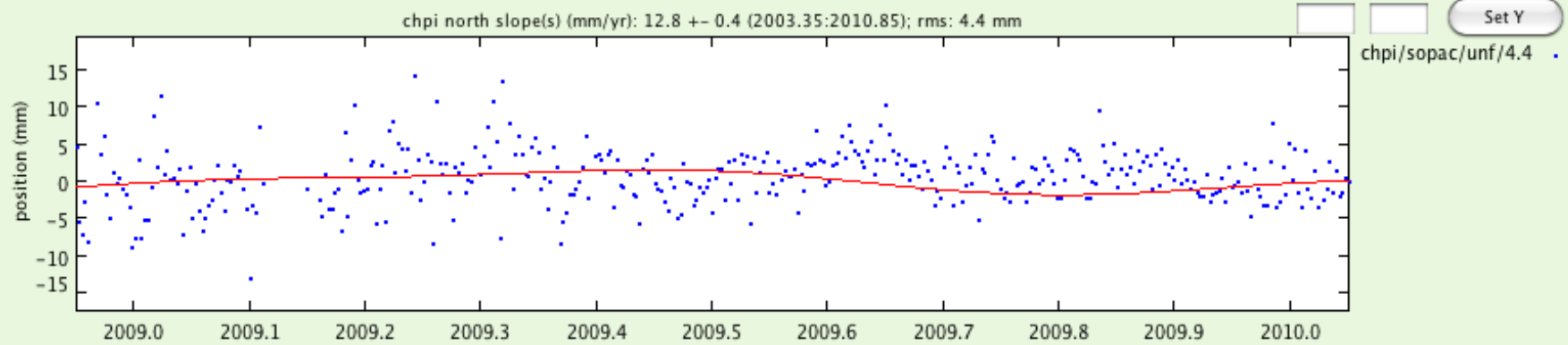


Lots of missing data, but not correlated with periods of jumps (and we have data for 338 days – lots more than shown here. This plot is from scripps, but we are using orbits and h-files from mit).

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

Filter: Detrend: Residual plot: Begin: End:

Site: Layer sites:

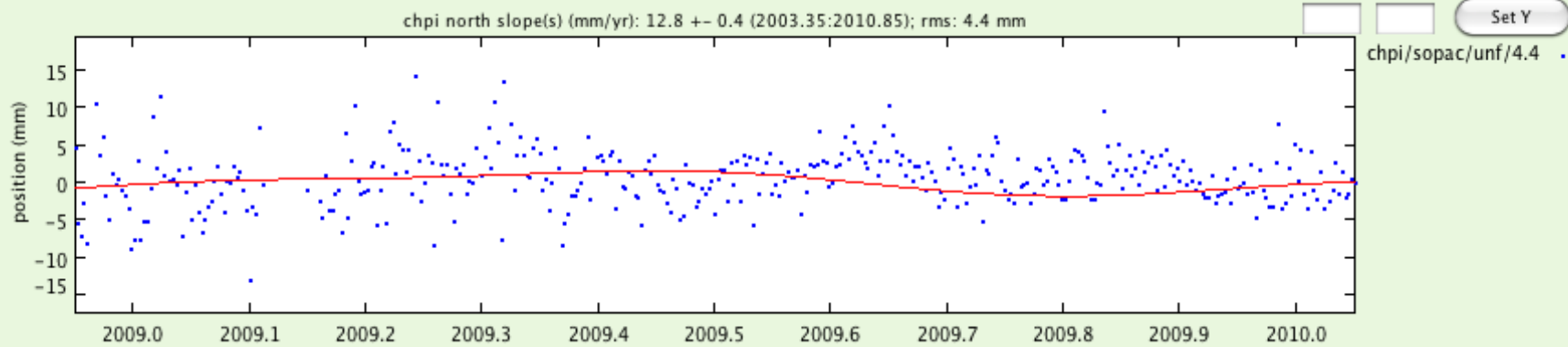


Looks pretty good.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

Filter: Detrend: Residual plot: Begin: End:

Site: Layer sites:

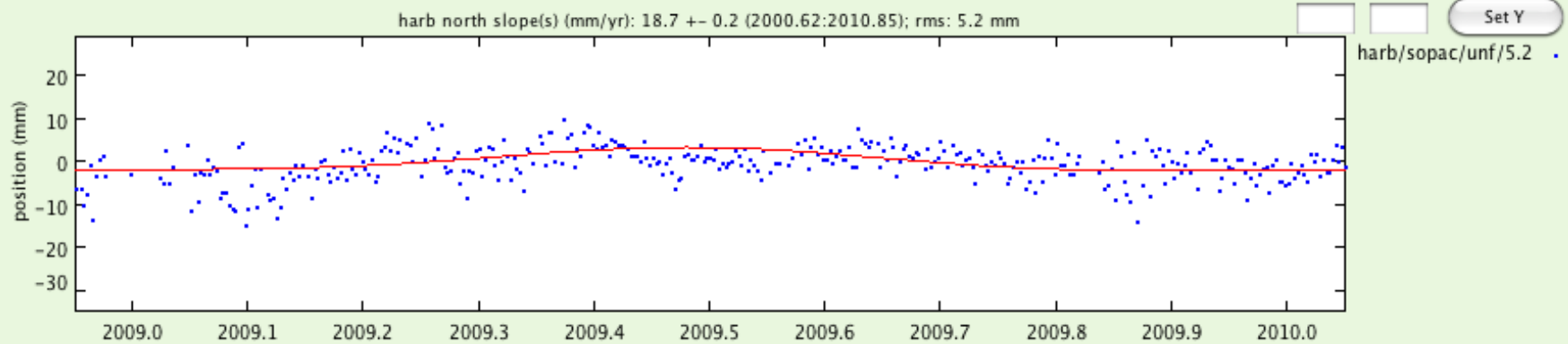


Looks pretty good.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

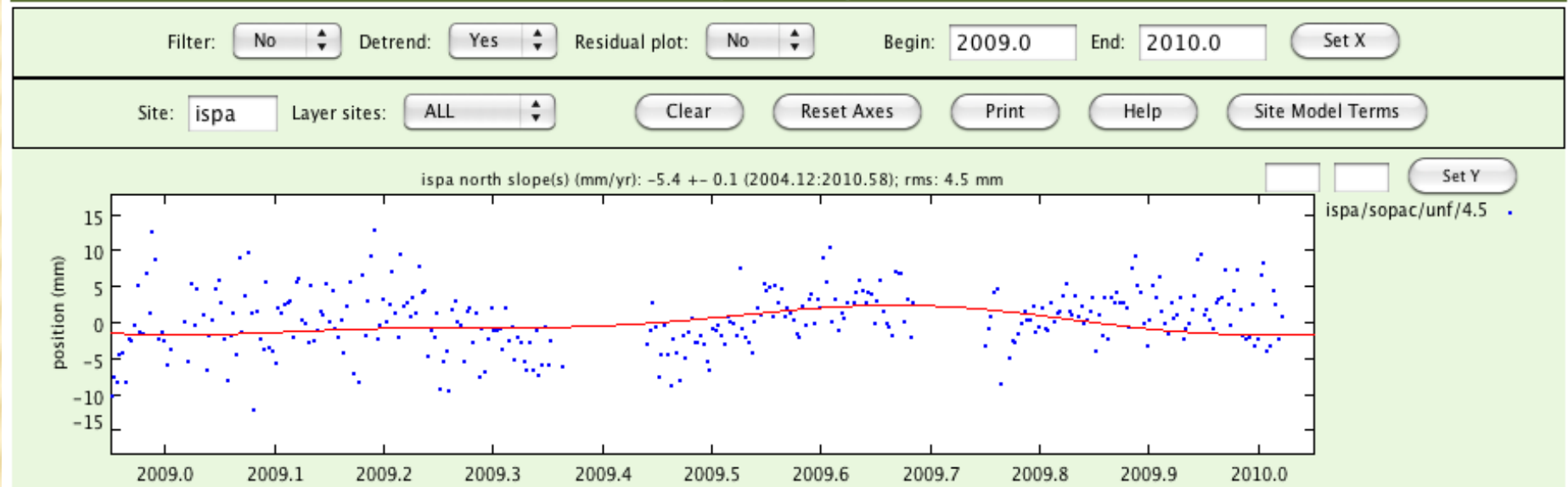
Filter: Detrend: Residual plot: Begin: End:

Site: Layer sites:



Looks pretty good.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)



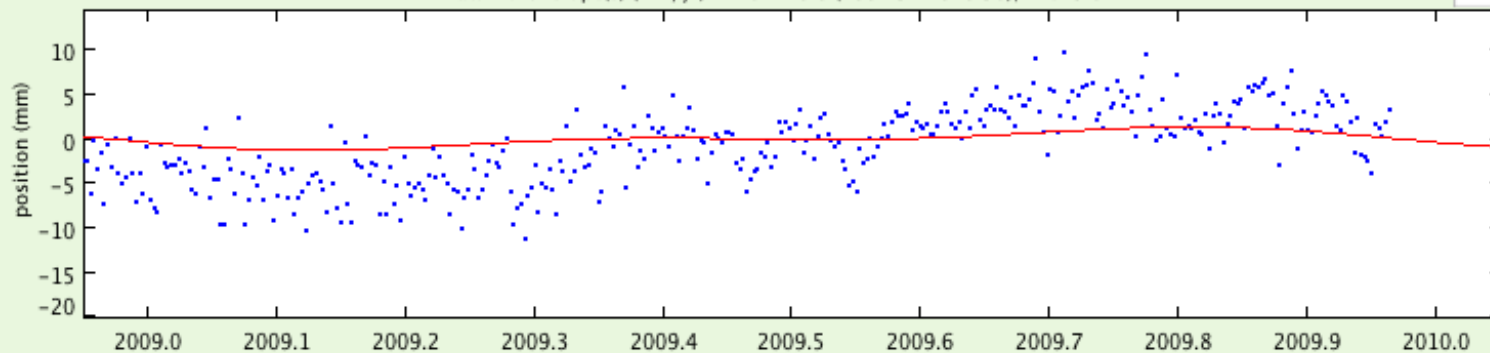
Gaps match up with problem areas on `gl_red` results.
Potential problem station identified.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

Filter: Detrend: Residual plot: Begin: End:

Site: Layer sites:

mbar north slope(s) (mm/yr): 17.8 ± 0.0 (2001.54:2010.58); rms: 3.8 mm

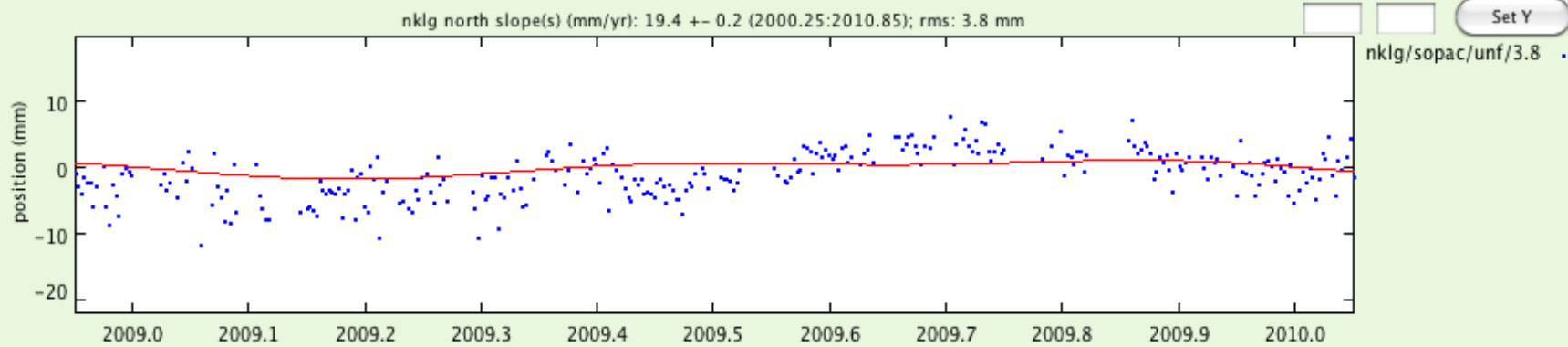


Looks pretty good.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

Filter: Detrend: Residual plot: Begin: End:

Site: Layer sites:

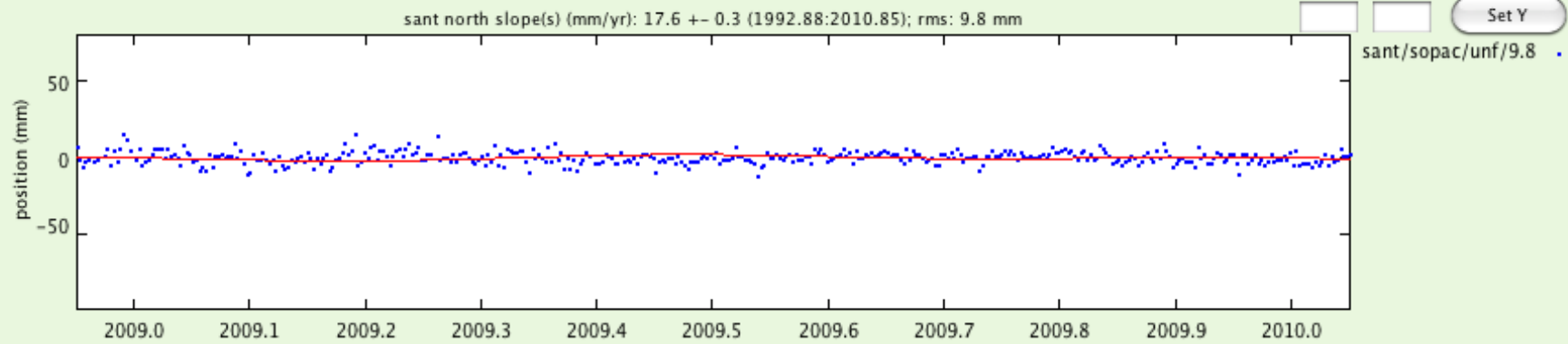


Looks pretty good.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

Filter: Detrend: Residual plot: Begin: End:

Site: Layer sites:

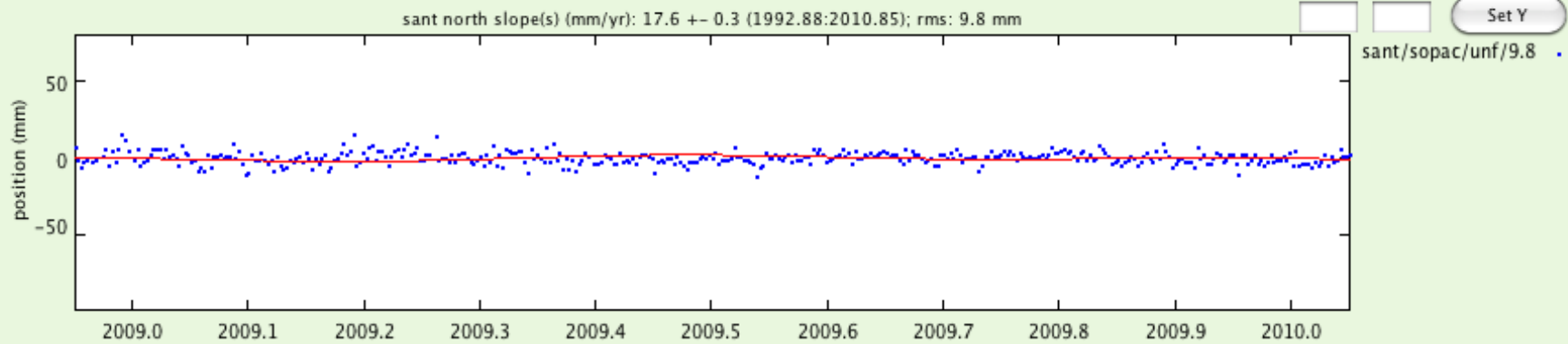


Looks pretty good.

SOPAC Refined Model GPS Site Position Time Series (ITRF2005)

Filter: Detrend: Residual plot: Begin: End:

Site: Layer sites:



Looks pretty good.

So there seems to be a lone culprit -- IPSA.

Remove IPSA from the list of reference stations in `sites.defaults` (just remove the “glreps” code from the line for station `ipsa`) and remove it from the list of stabilization sites in your `stab` site file (look in `glorg_comb.cmd` for a line that looks like

```
source ../tables/stab_site.global
```

To identify to stabilization site file. Here is what is in my file (after removing `ispa`)

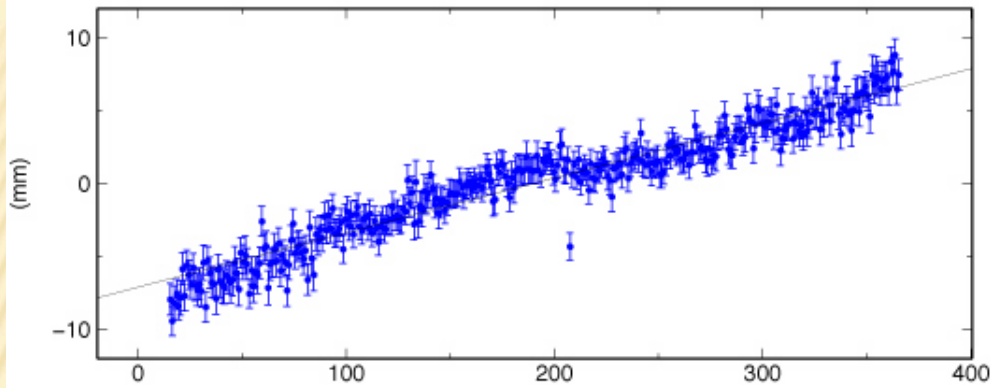
```
*Global stabilization list for ITRF05
stab_site clear
stab_site kour braz chpi unsa lpgs conz nklg mbar harb
```

You will need to place a file like this in your `tables` directory – list your stabilization sites.

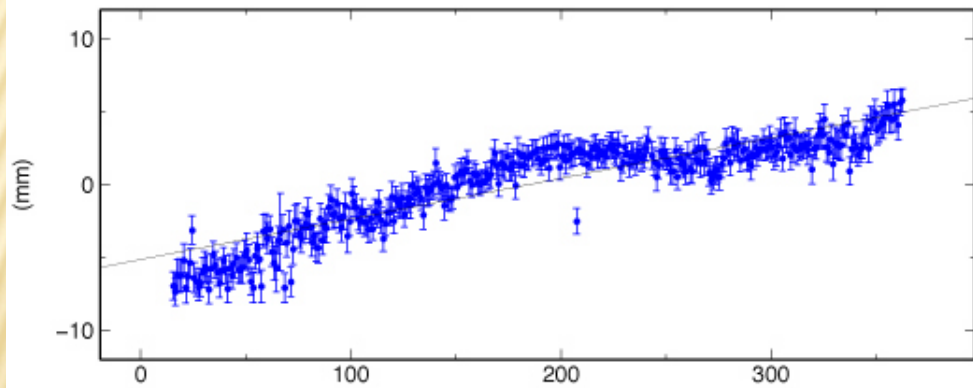
Re-run sh_gfred.

(this is fast, no need to re-run sh_gamit, which is slow)

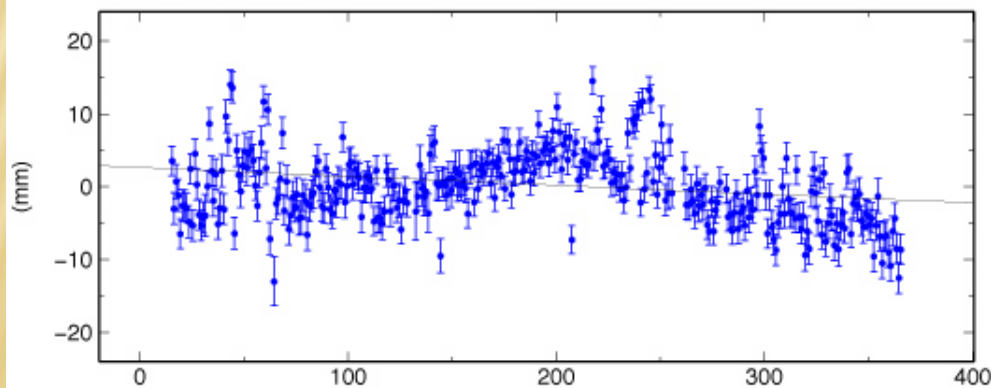
CSLO North Offset -3538277.429 m
rate(mm/yr)= 13.70 ± 0.20 nrms= 1.09 wrms= 1.1 mm # 351



COPO North Offset -3048431.515 m
rate(mm/yr)= 10.17 ± 0.18 nrms= 1.48 wrms= 1.3 mm # 346



ISPA North Offset -3019539.283 m
rate(mm/yr)= -4.44 ± 0.41 nrms= 2.29 wrms= 4.6 mm # 340



Look at outputs.

Problem fixed.

Still a few single day
problems – ignore for
now.

The rest of the command file.

```
#!/bin/sh
YR=2009
START=015
FINIS=365
YREXT=-yrext

#daily position estimation of your data plus some stations from global nets
sh_gamit -s $YR $START $FINIS -expt same -orbit IGSF -copt x k p -dopt c ao -remakex Y $YREXT > sh_gamit.log

#now combine your daily results with those of processing center
#first clean up a little so you don't use old cmd files, etc.
cd gsoln
\rm globk_comb.cmd
\rm glorg_comb.cmd
\rm *.org
\rm *.prt
\rm *.log
cd ..
sh_glred -expt same -s $YR $START $YR $FINIS -net MIT -opt H G E F $YREXT > sh_glred.log

#make list stations to process for velocities
cd gsoln
create_gdl.sh
##make *vel.cmd, make uselist
clean up
\rm same.prt
\rm same.log
\rm globk_vel.org
#estimate velocities
globk 6 same.prt same.log new.gdl globk_vel.cmd
sh_plotvel -f globk_vel.org
```

How to make the velocity command data file.

This is dependent on your processing tree and file naming.

```
#!/bin/csh -f

set a=1
ls -l ../glbf/h$1*_same.glx >! newtempl
set nn=`cat newtempl | wc -l`

#../glbf/h0901011200_same.glx
#00000000011111111122222222223
#123456789012345678901234567890

while($a <= $nn)
set mm=`head -n$a newtempl | tail -1 | cut -c12-13`
set dd=`head -n$a newtempl | tail -1 | cut -c14-15`
set yr=`head -n$a newtempl | tail -1 | cut -c10-11`
set jd1=`doy $yr $mm $dd | grep DOY | cut -c32-35`
set jdd=`echo $jd1 | awk '{printf "%03s", $1}'`
echo "../glbf/h"$yr$mm$dd"1200_same.glx +" >> new.gdl
echo "../glbf/H"$yr$jdd"_MIT.GLX 1.0 " >> new.gdl
set a = `expr $a + 1`
end

rm newtempl
```