

Present-Day Strain Field of Africa derived from the GNSS Velocity Field

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Project
IGCP-601

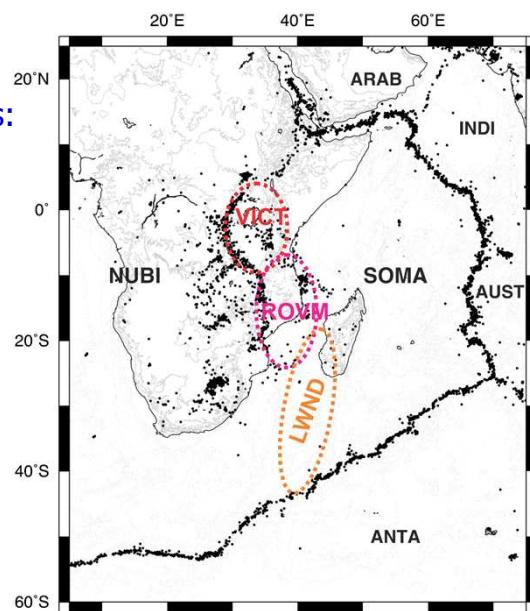
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- (4) IPMA, Lisbon, Portugal



FIG 2013, Abuja, 07 May 2013

Tectonic Framework – Africa

Two major tectonic plates:
Nubia
Somalia
 plus some small blocks:
Victoria
Rovuma
Lwandle (?)



after Stamps et al., 2008

FIG 2013, Abuja, 07 May 2013

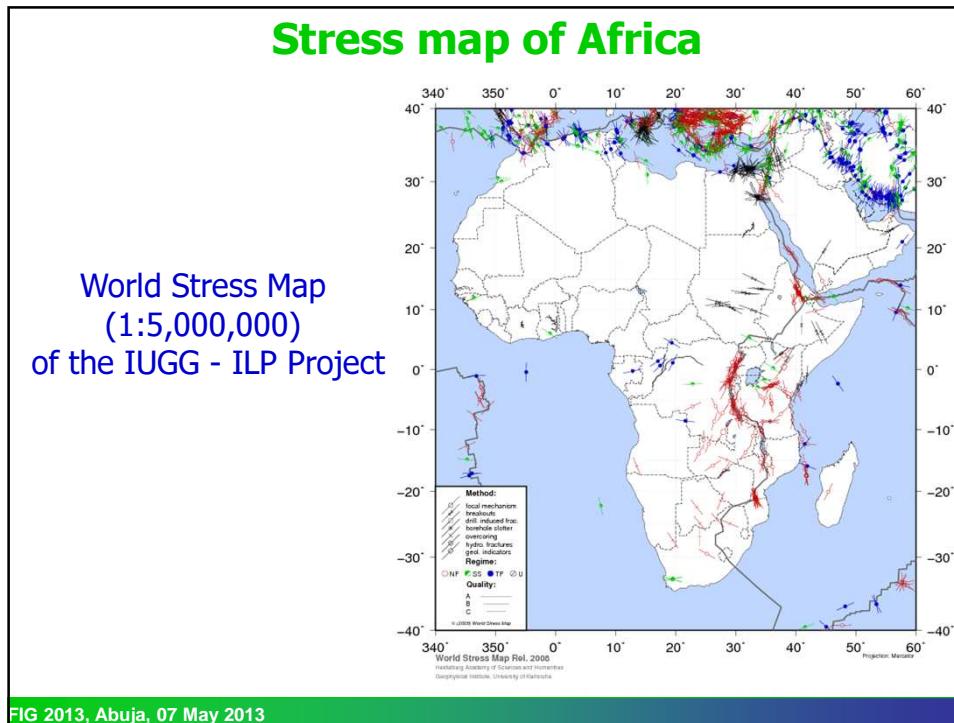


FIG 2013, Abuja, 07 May 2013

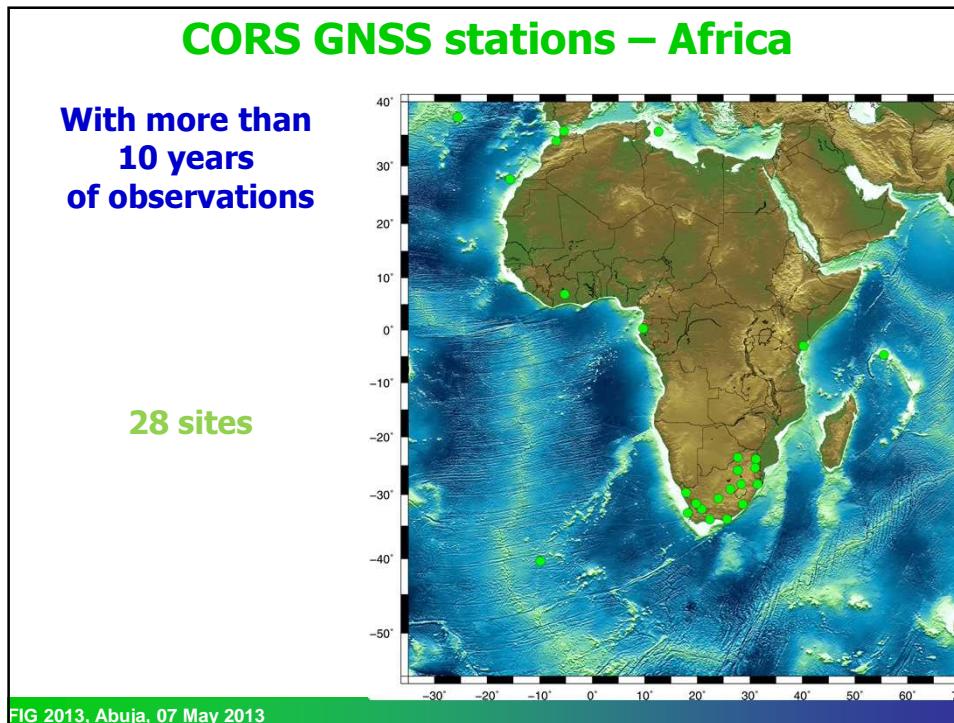
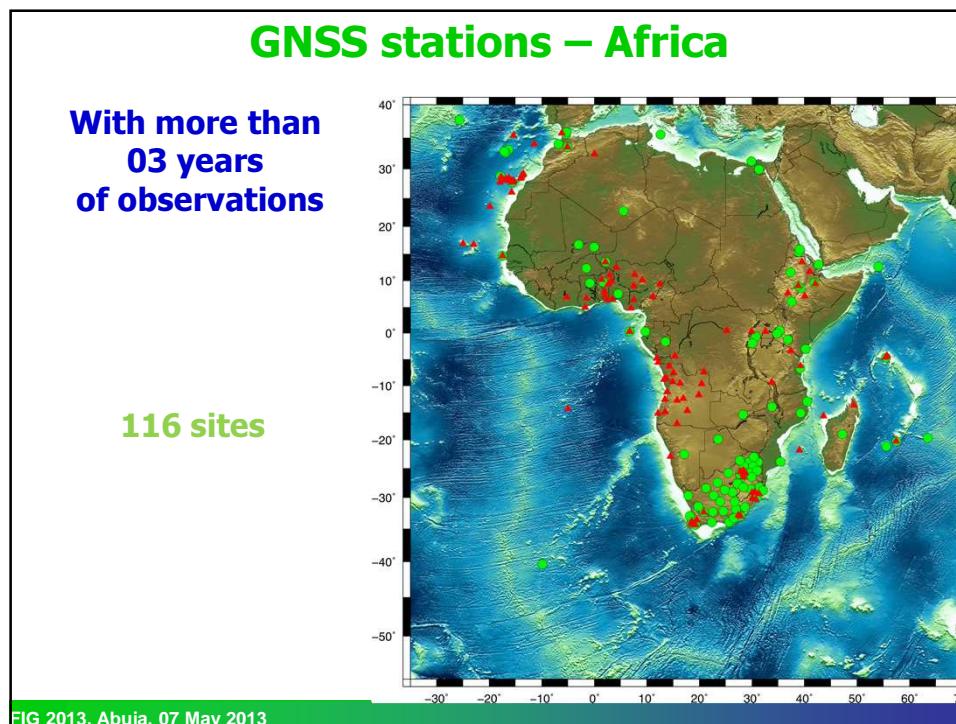
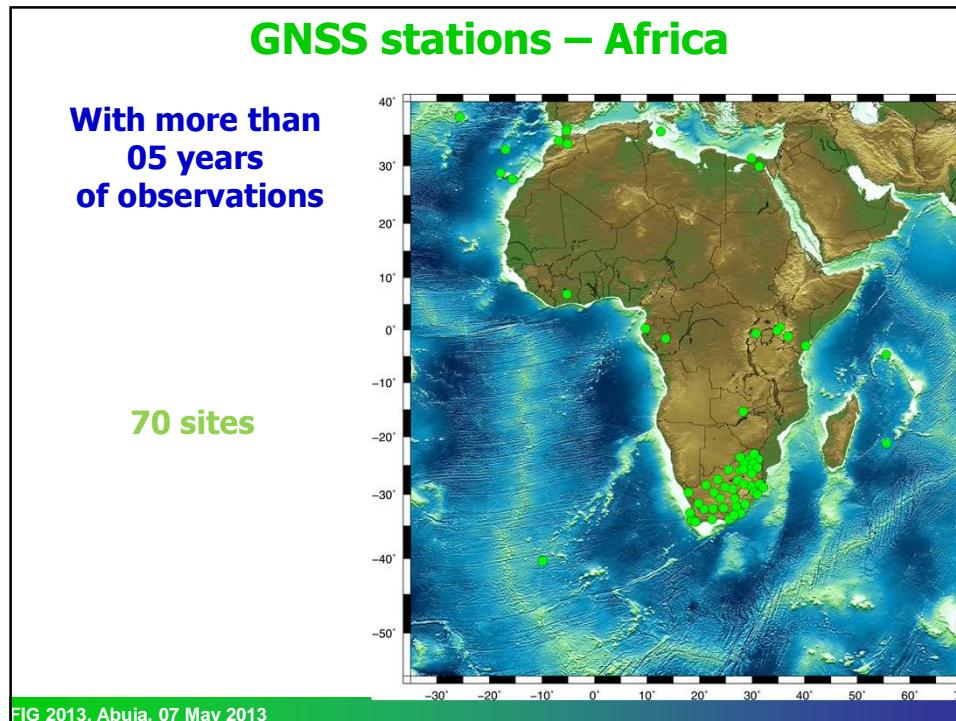


FIG 2013, Abuja, 07 May 2013



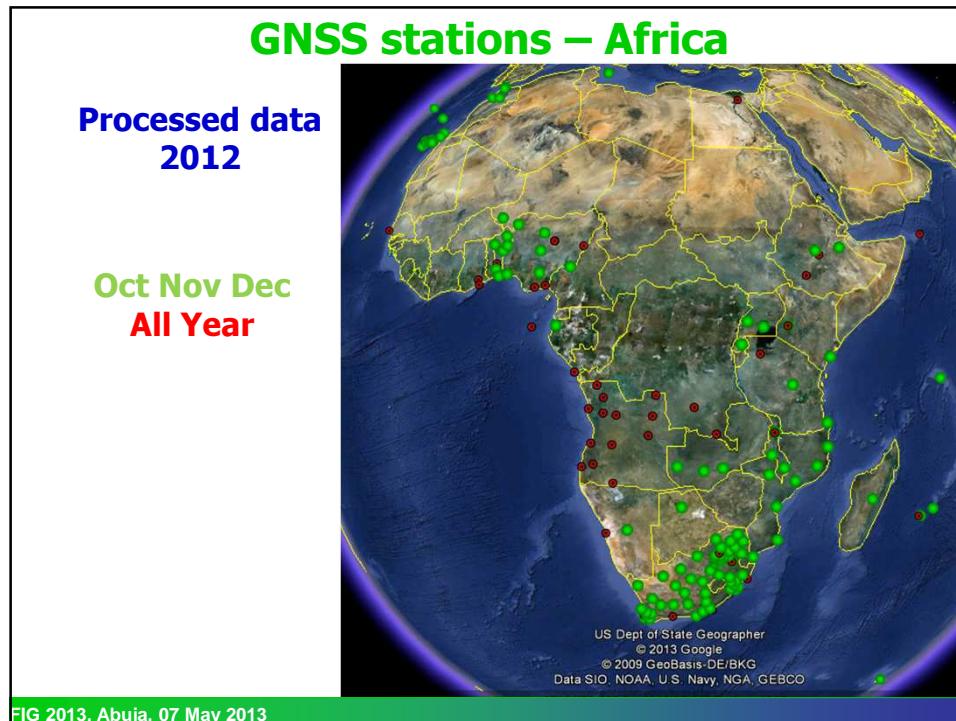


FIG 2013, Abuja, 07 May 2013

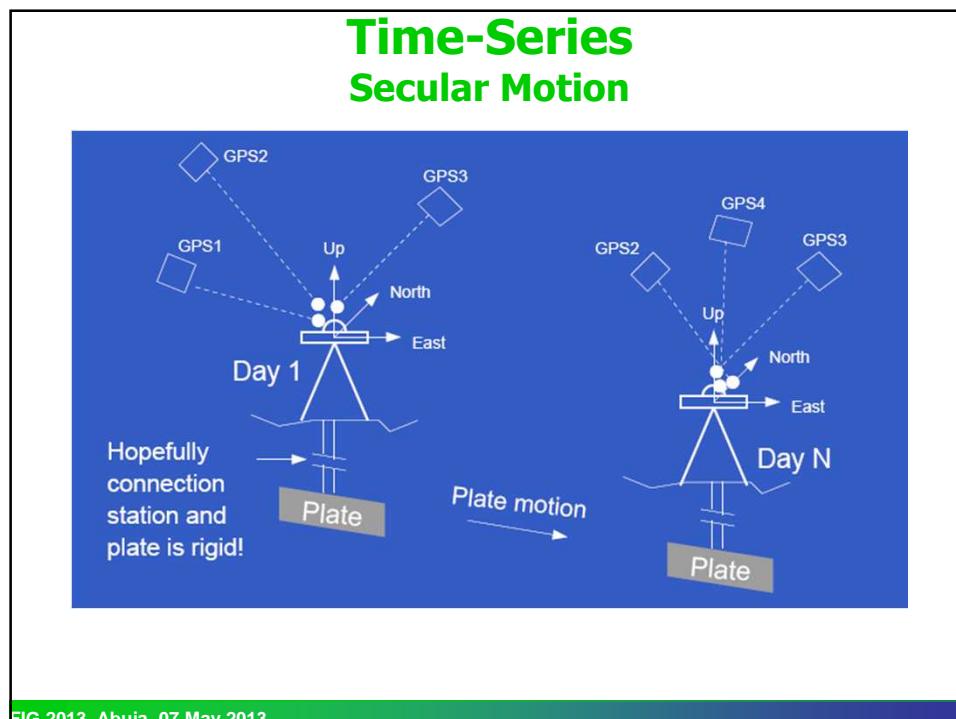
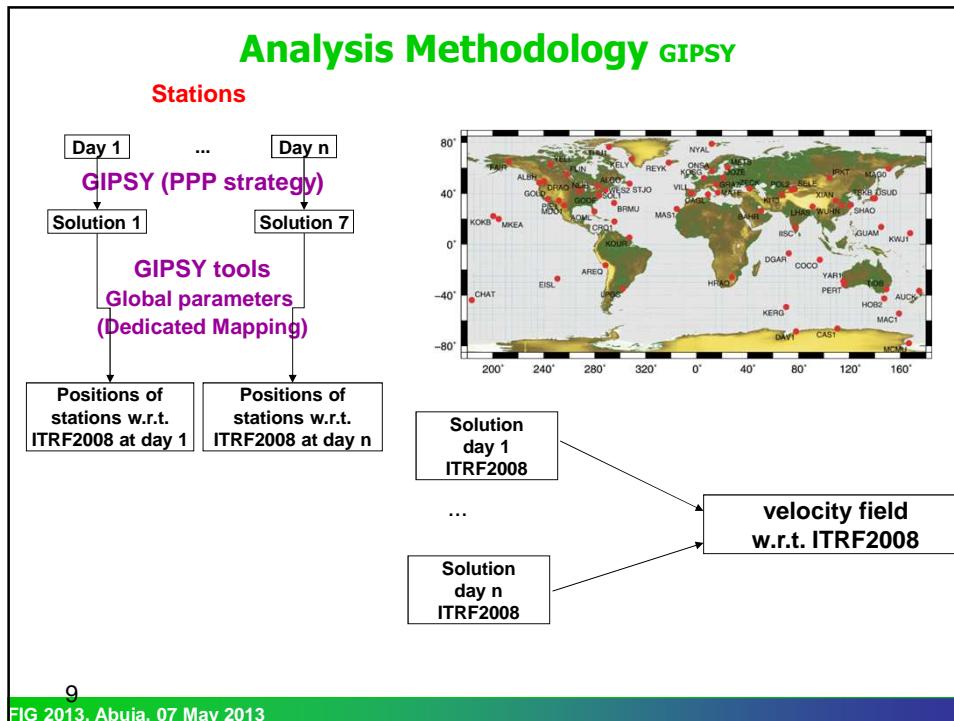


FIG 2013, Abuja, 07 May 2013



HECTOR – Time-Series Analysis

available at: <http://segal.ubi.pt/hector/>

Hector
 A program for the analysis of geophysical time-series
 SEGAL GEODAC

Computation of:

- **Secular Trend**
- **Seasonal Signals**
- **Jumps**
- **Power-law errors**
- **Spectrum Index**

Description

Hector is a software package that can be used to estimate the linear trend in time-series with temporal correlated noise. Trend estimation is a common task in geophysical research where one is interested in phenomena such as the increase in temperature, sea level and position over time. It is well known that in most geophysical time-series the noise is correlated in time and this has a significant influence on the accuracy by which the linear trend can be estimated. Therefore, the use of a computer program such as Hector is advisable.

Hector assumes that the user knows what type of temporal correlated noise exists in the observations and estimates both the linear trend and the parameters of the chosen noise model using the Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) method.

How to cite Hector

If you find the Hector program useful, please cite it in your work as:

Bos, M.S., Fernandes, R.M.S., Williams, S.D.P., and Bastos, L. (2012). Fast Error Analysis of Continuous GNSS Observations with Missing Data. *J. Geod.*, doi:10.1007/s00190-012-0605-0.

FIG 2013, Abuja, 07 May 2013

Time-Series examples

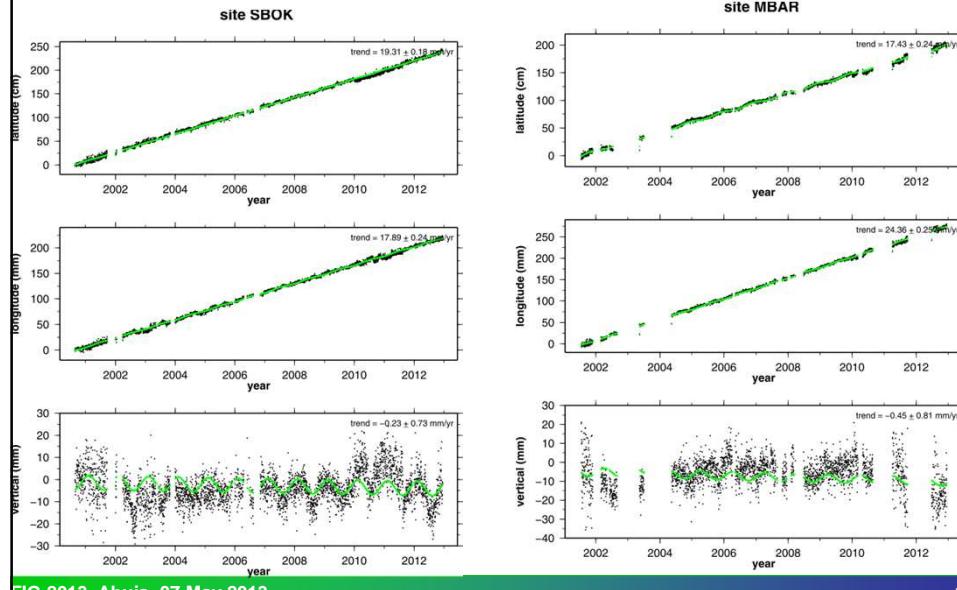


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Time-Series examples

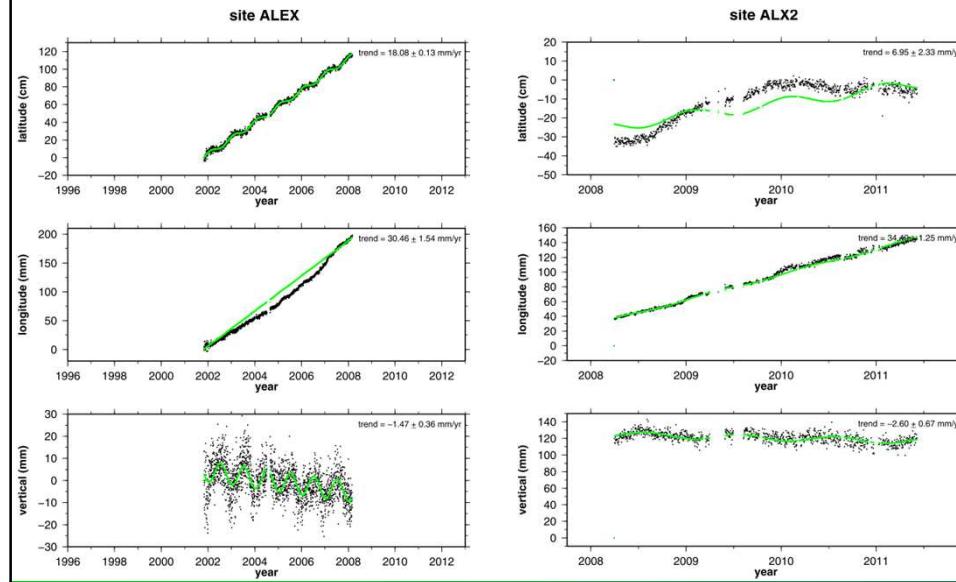


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Time-Series examples – Africa Array

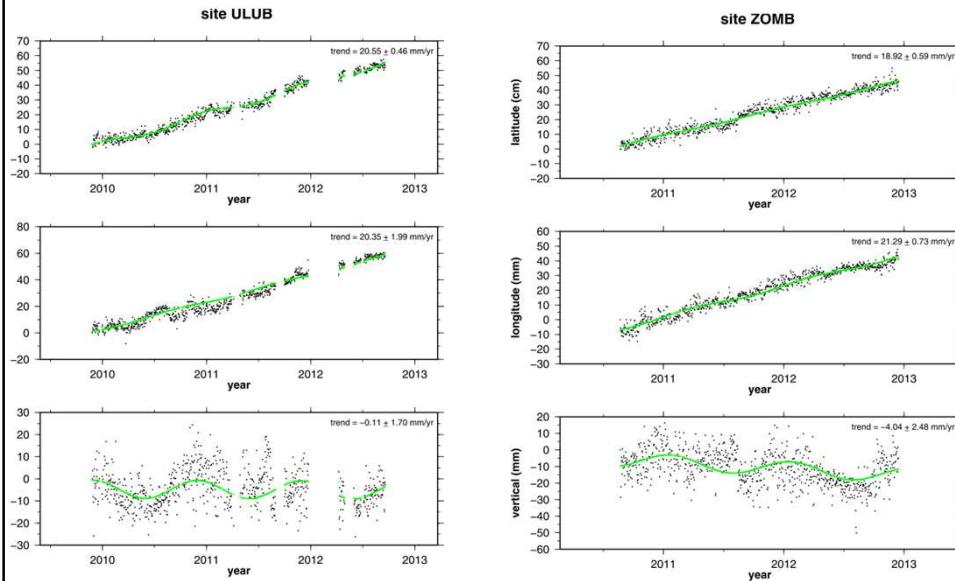


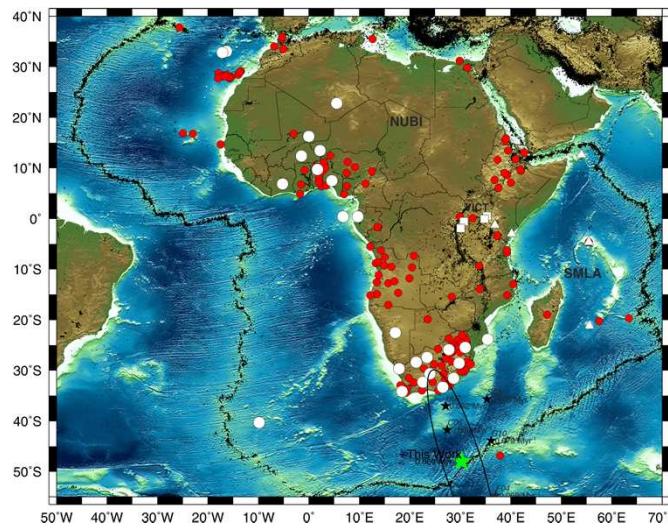
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Angular Velocities

Used Sites
NUBI: 25
SMLA: 07
VICT: 05

Fernandes et al.
GJI, 2013



Based on stations with more than 3.5 yrs of observations (with the exception of Victoria where sites with the threshold value was 2.5 yr)

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Victoria Block

Location of the rotation poles for Nubia-Victoria and Victoria-Somalia plate pairs.

Small black stars indicate the determinations made by Stamps *et al.* (2008).

Relative motions represented by dark grey vectors along the Nubia-Victoria plate boundary are referred to fixed Nubia, while relative motions along the Victoria-Somalia plate boundary are relative to fixed Victoria.

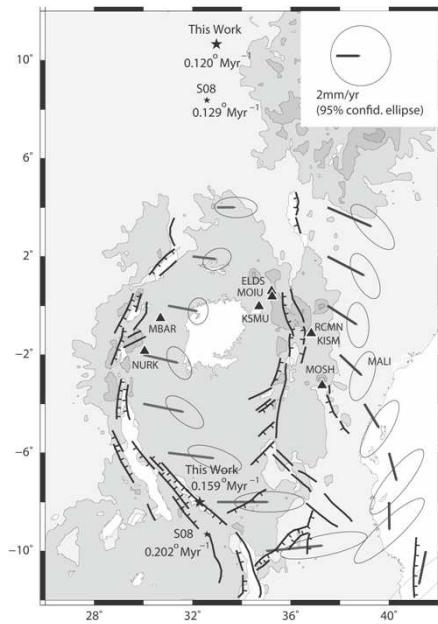


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Velocity Field wrt NUBI

For stations with
more than 3.0 yr

116 sites

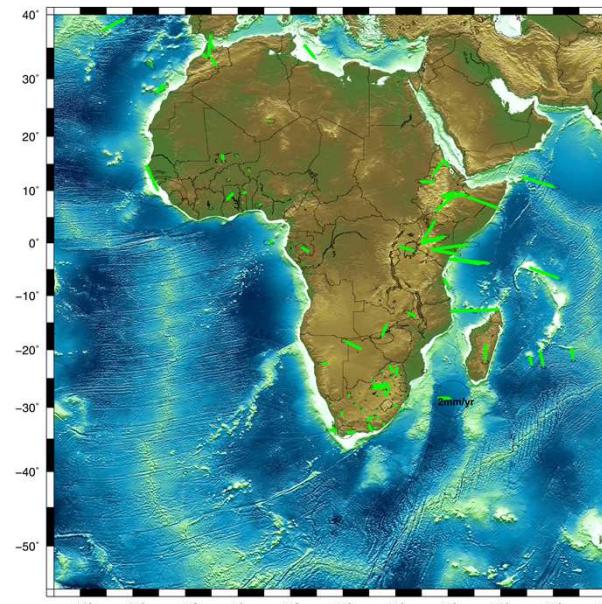
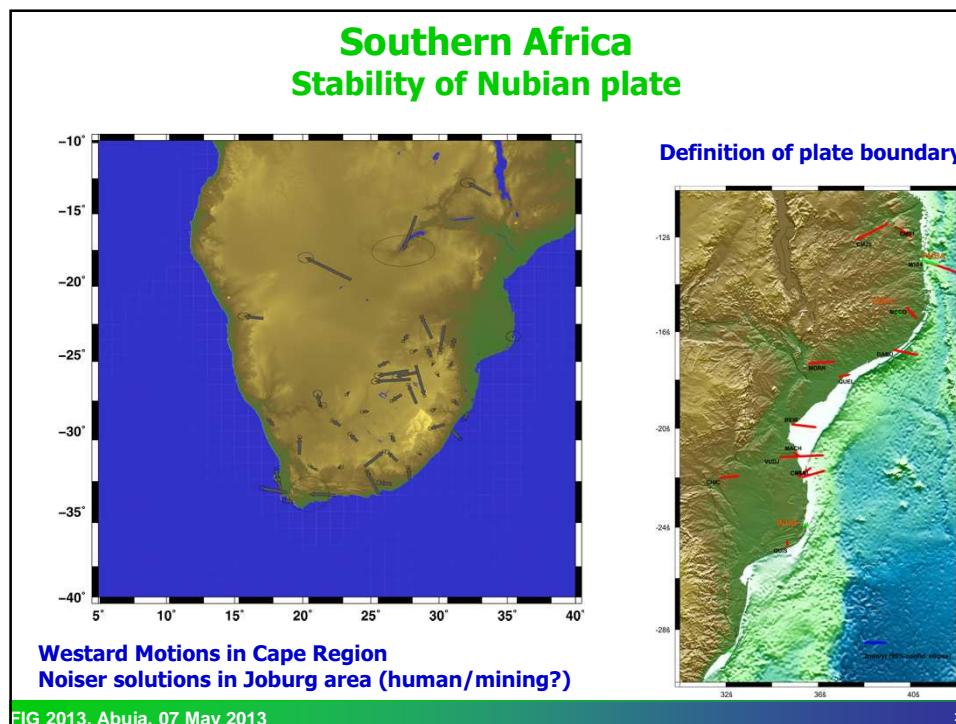
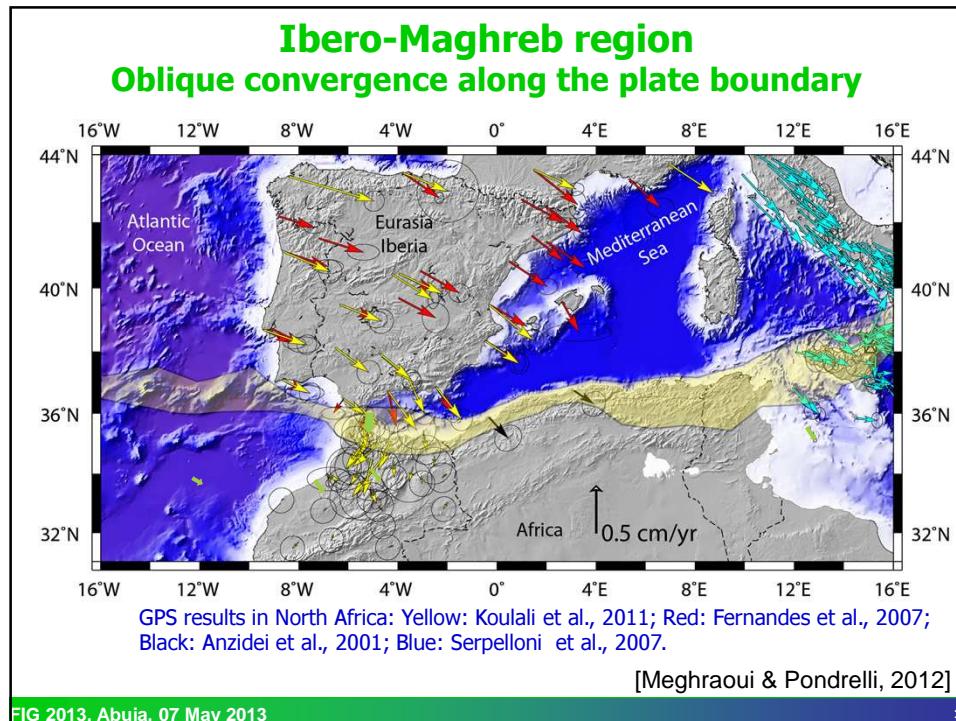


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Comments on GNSS data

Lack of stations in some areas...

Sahara (from Mauritania to Sudan)

West Africa (Senegal, Guinea)

Central Africa (CAR, DRC)

North Africa (Libya, Tunisia)

Access to data in many countries

(e.g., Algeria, Angola)

Confidence on the solutions

Still need to distinguish between signal and noise

Some stations show significant data gaps to allow us a robust velocity model

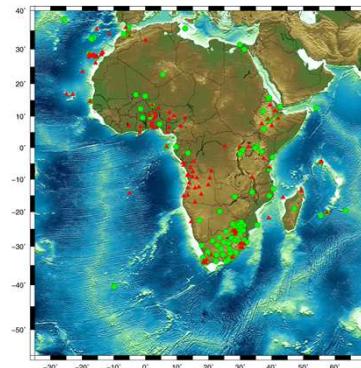


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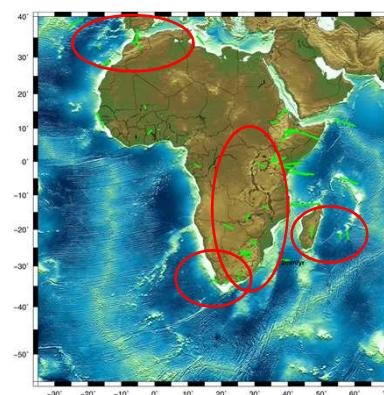
Open Questions on results

Internal plate deformation ?

Important local effects ?

East African Rift block composition ?

Ibero-Maghreb (EURA-NUBI) plate boundary ?



And more and more questions...

(directly correlated with more and more data)

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Questions?

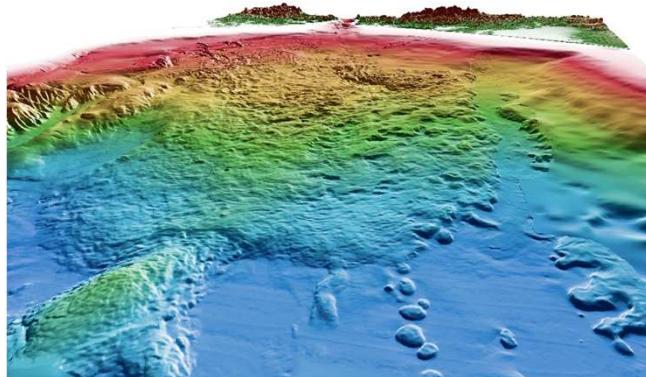


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