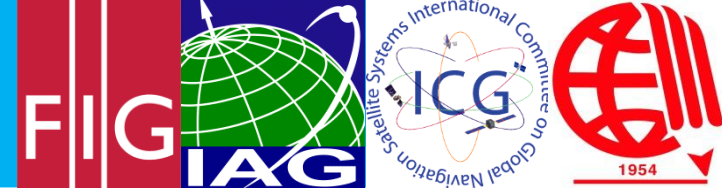


Development of deformation models to support Dynamic and semi-dynamic Datums

Chris Pearson

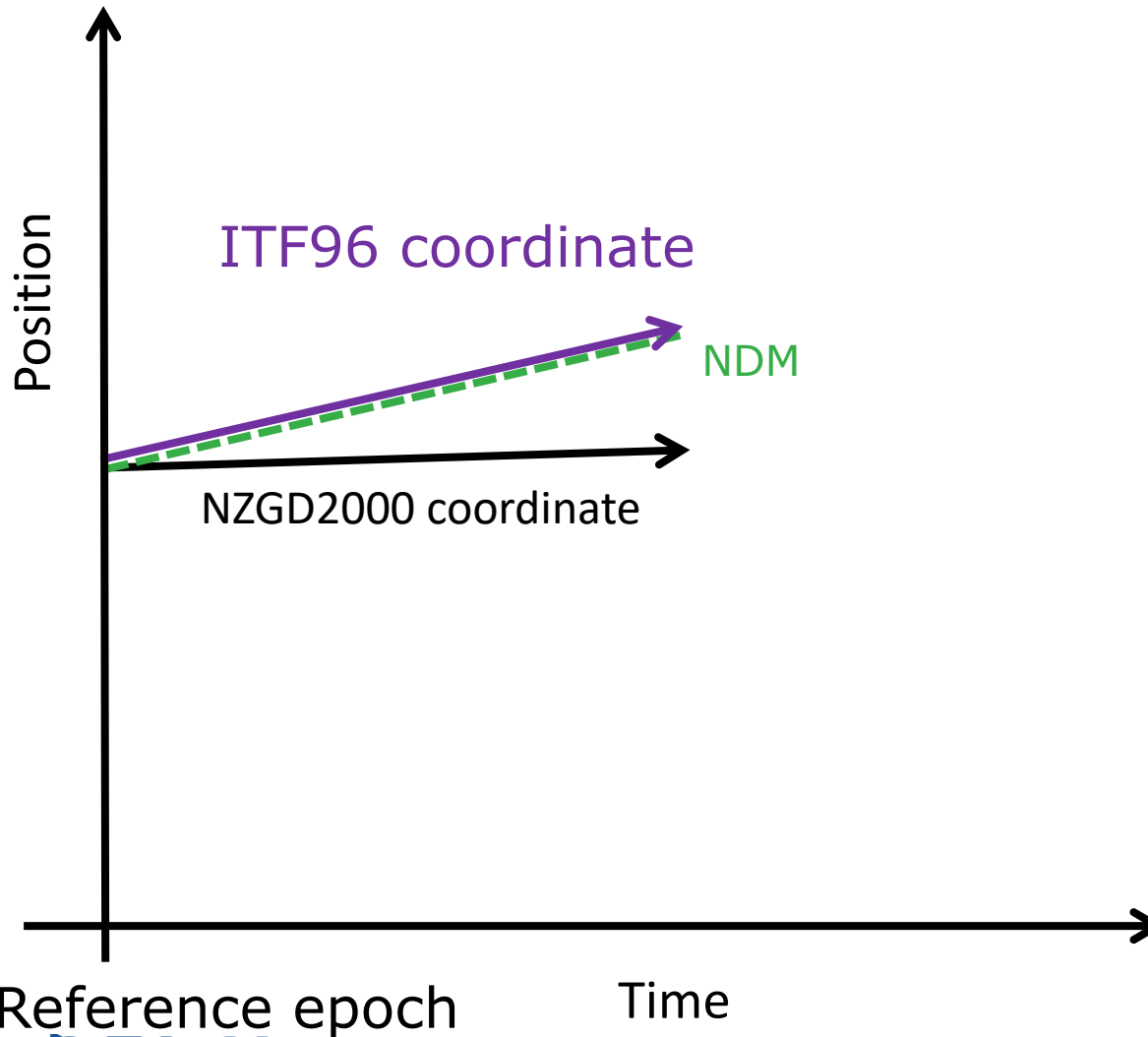
University of Otago



Deformation Models

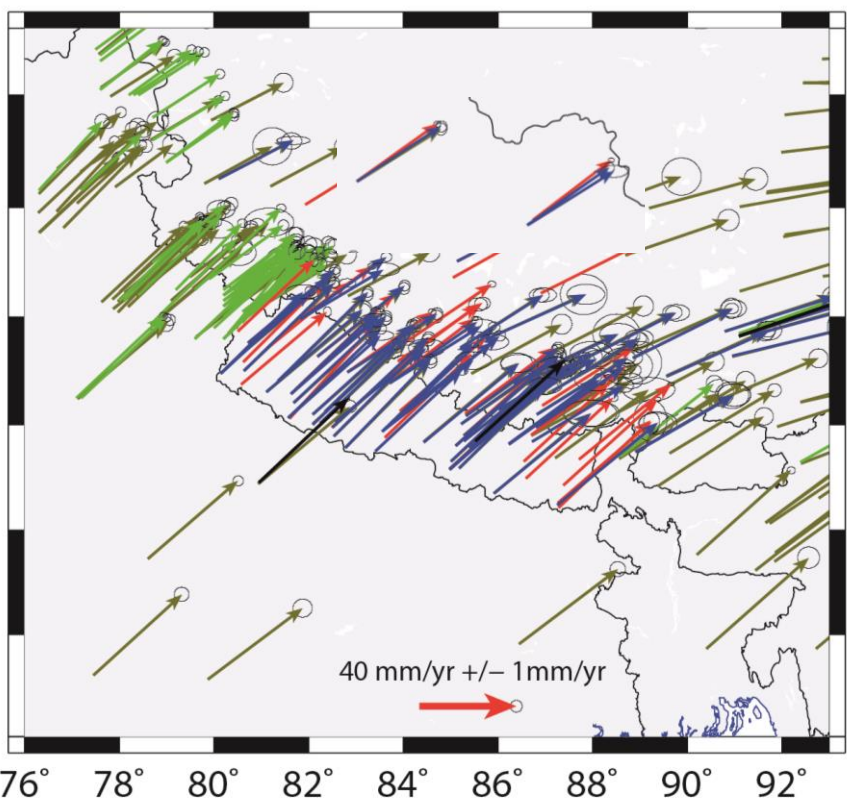
- Models of the secular or inter-seismic velocity field
 - Assumed to be constant
 - Grid containing V_e , V_n and possibly V_u
- Patches or displacement grids for significant earthquakes that have effected the area in question
 - Grid file containing D_e , D_n and D_u
- Possibly models of post seismic relaxation
 - Grid of coefficients for exponential decay functions

Secular deformation

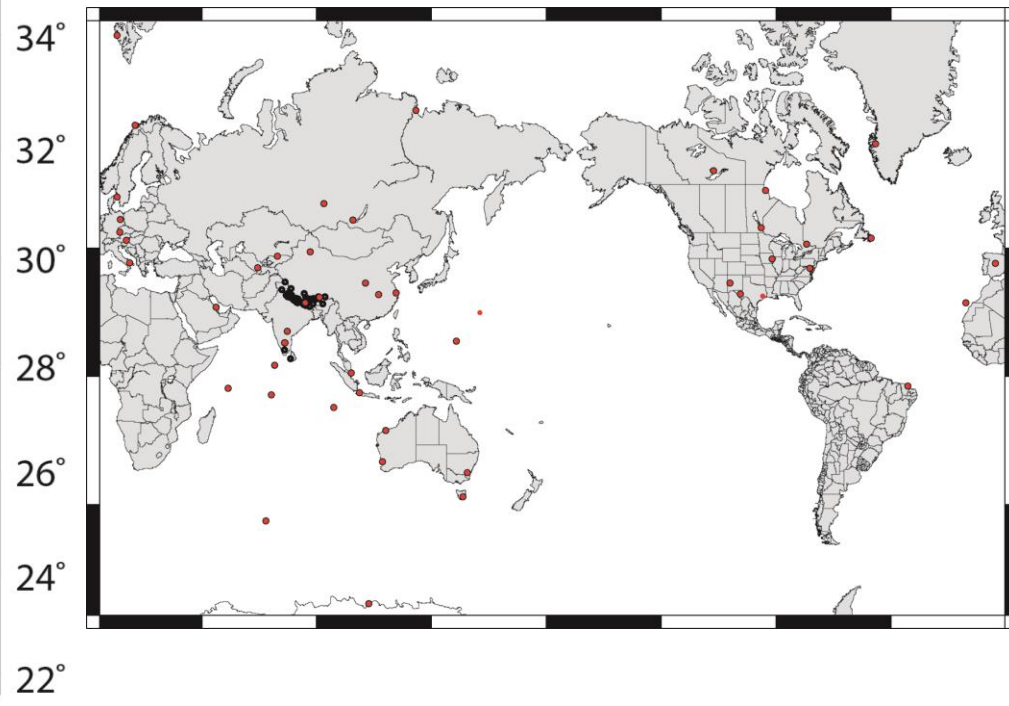


Secular velocity field

- Velocity from four recent studies were aligned with the ITRF2014 velocities
- The combined velocity field was used to produce a grid file with a density of 20 points/degree

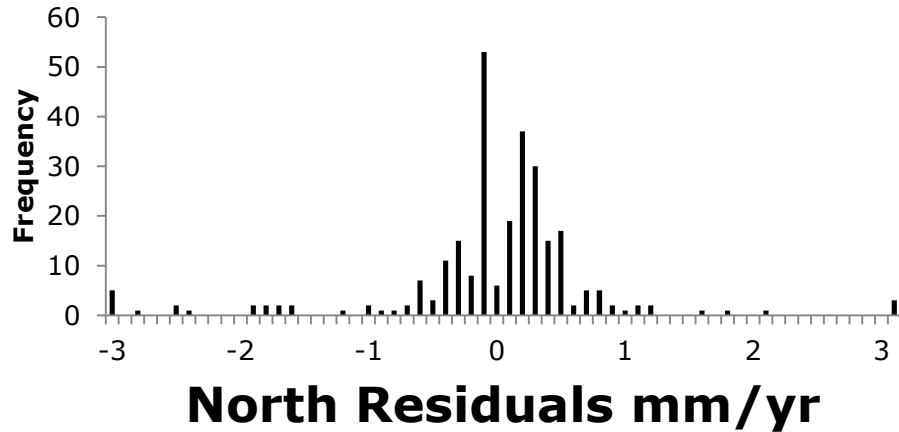


ITRF2014 Banerjee 2008 Bettinelli 2006 Ader 2012 Jade 2014

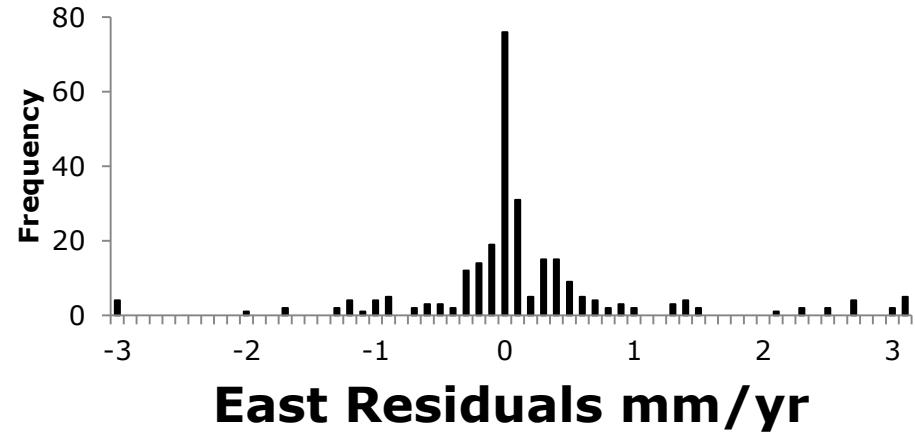


Residuals from alignment

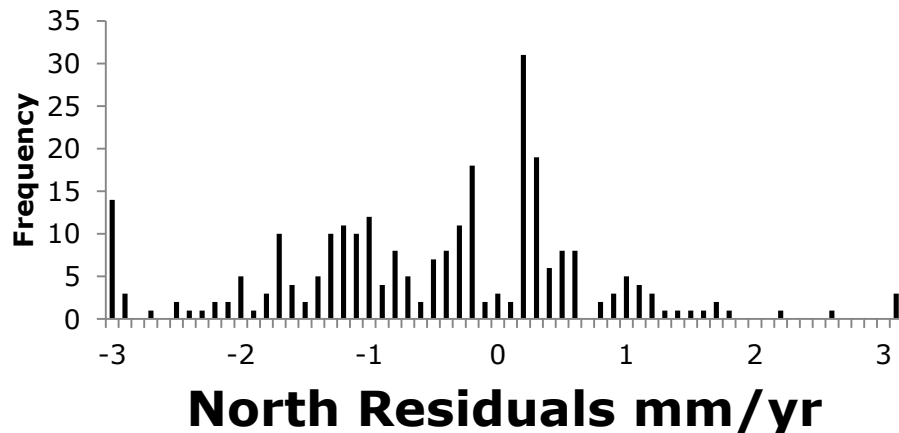
after alignment



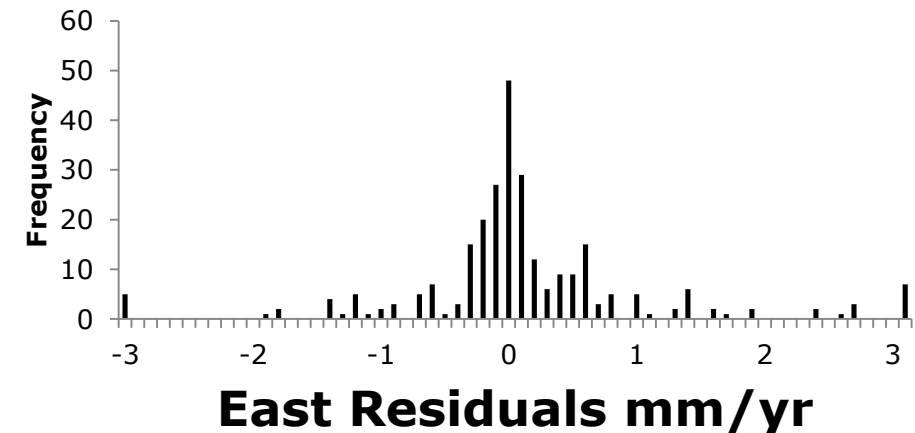
after alignment



w-o alignment

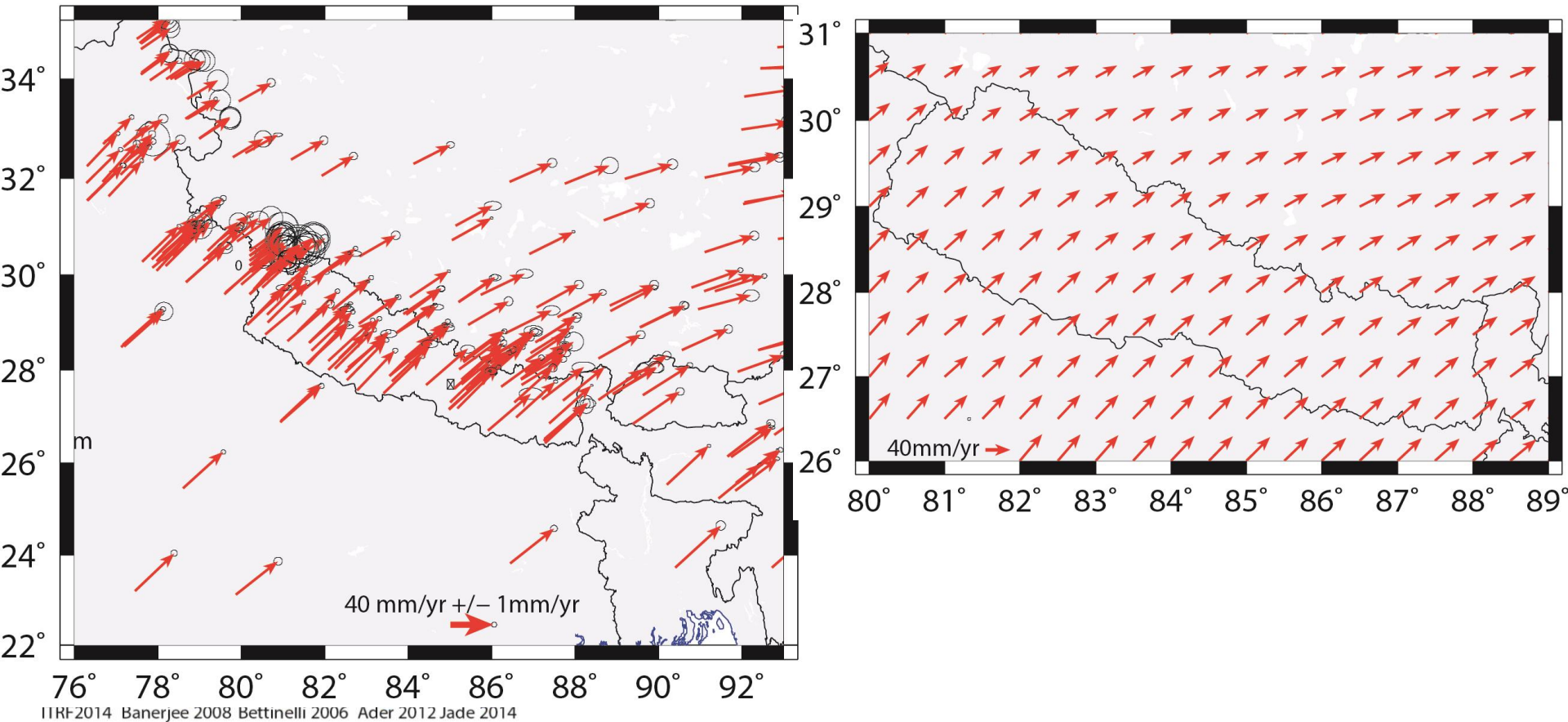


w-o alignment



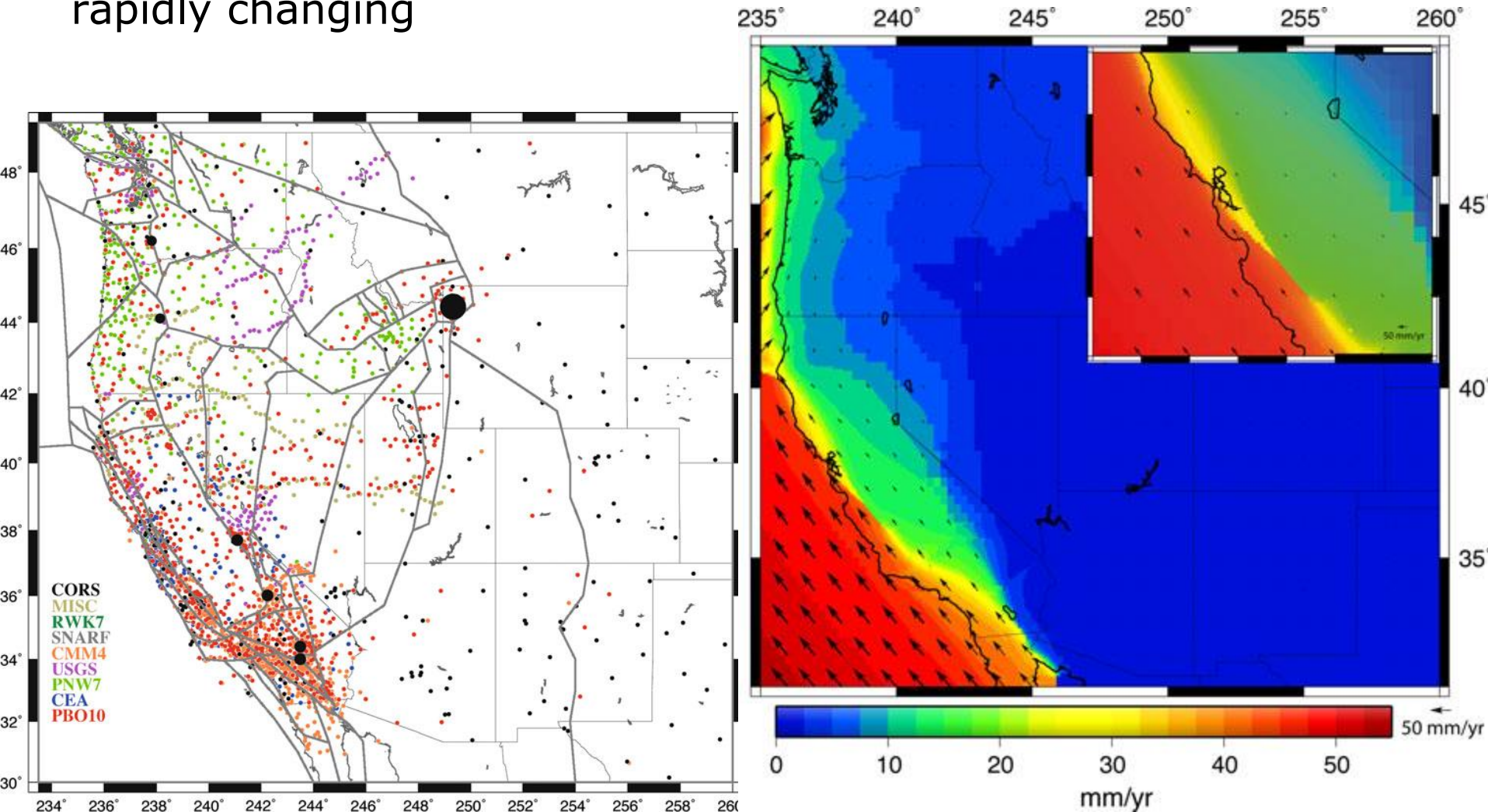
Secular velocity field

- Velocity from four recent studies were aligned with the ITRF2014 velocities

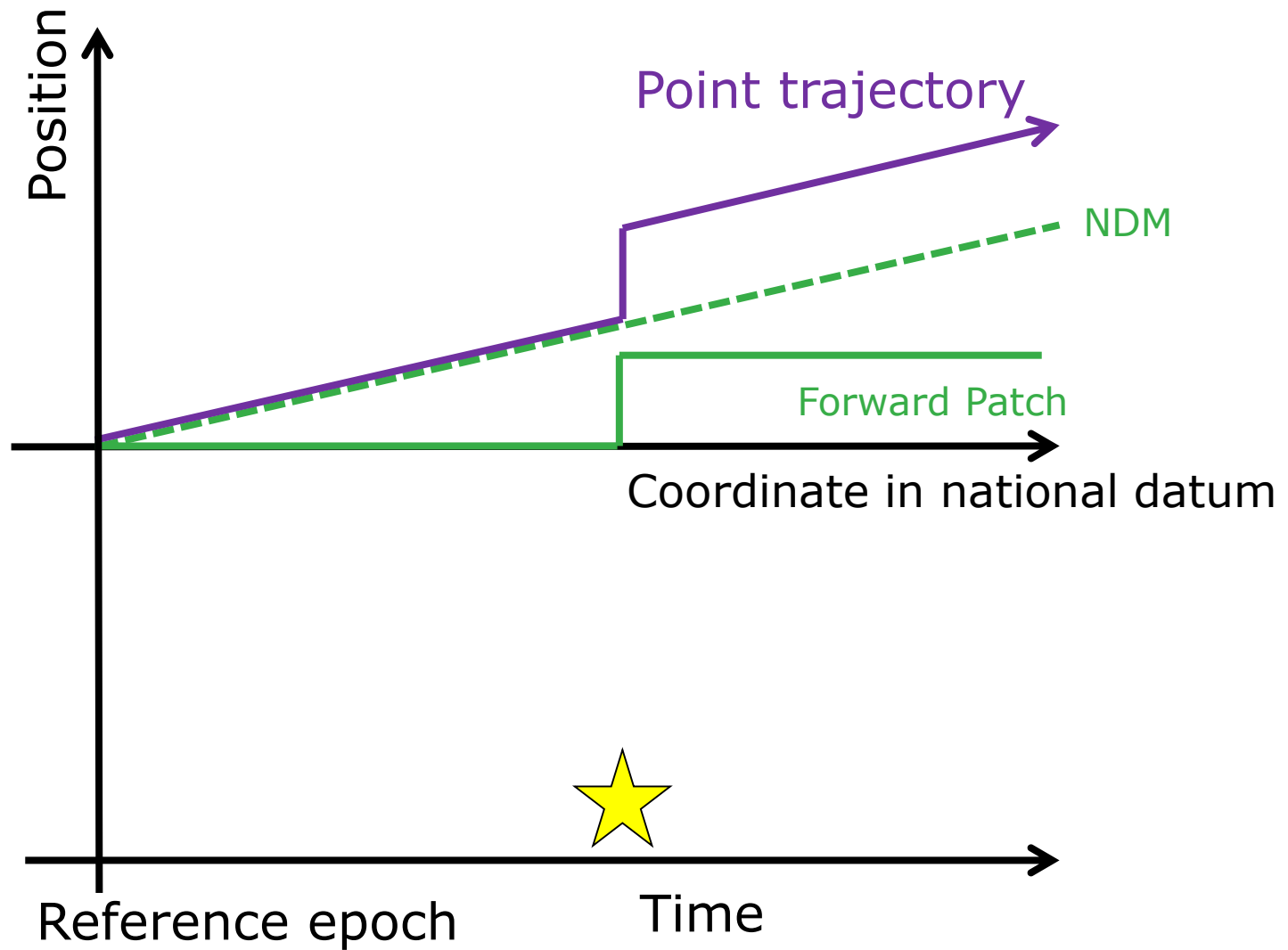


Block models

- Block models can be used to develop velocity grids
- Useful where measured velocities are sparse or velocity field is rapidly changing



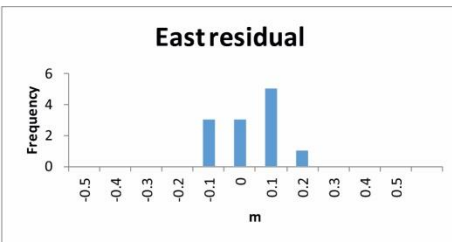
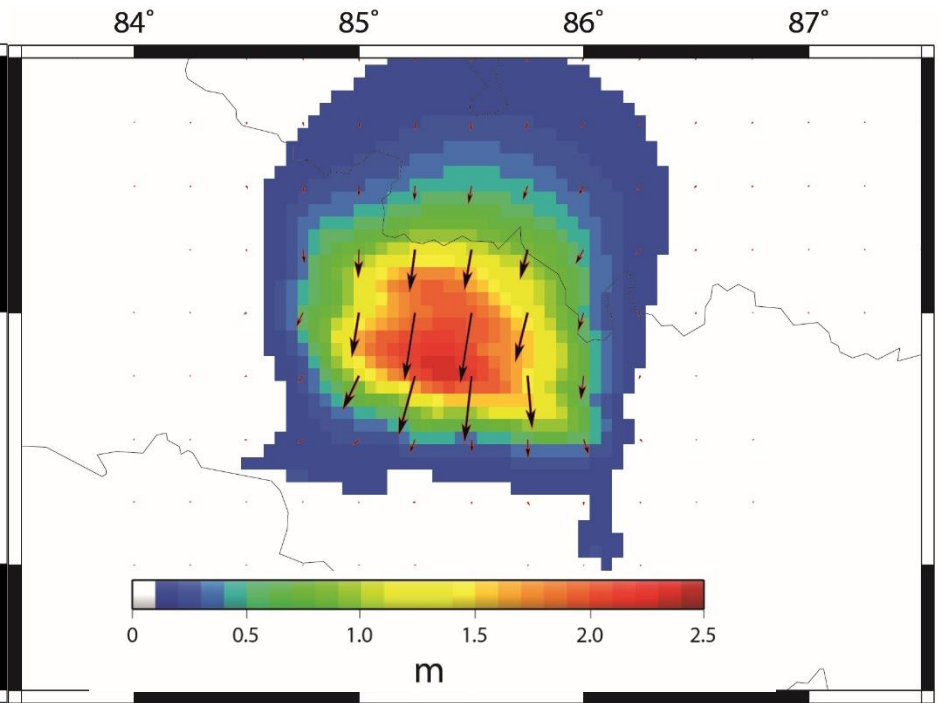
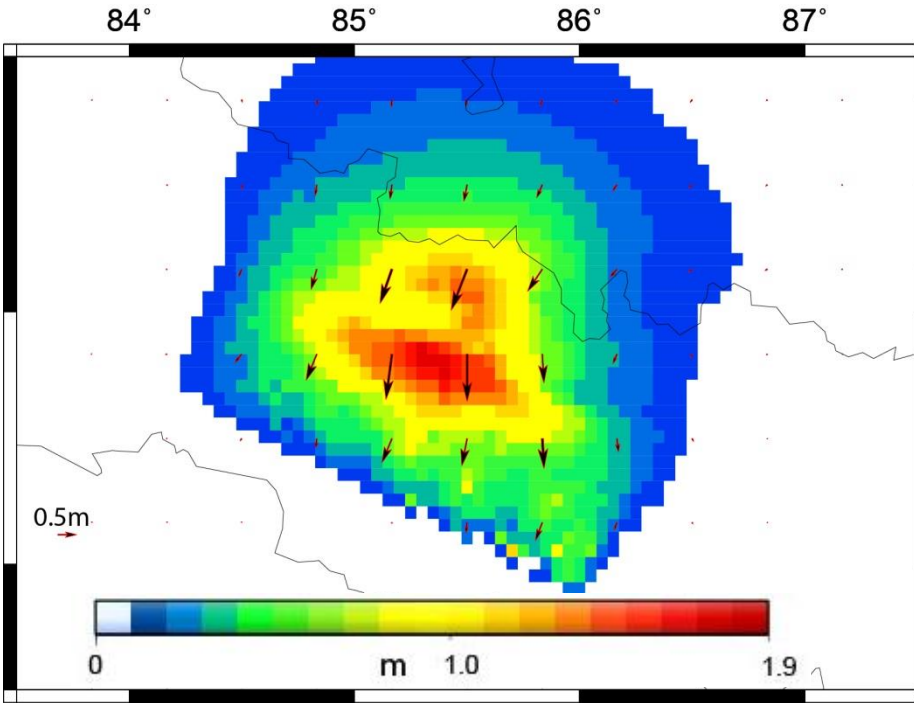
“Forward” patch



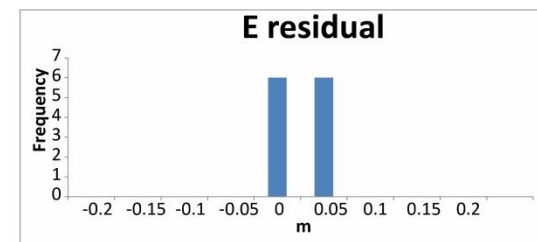
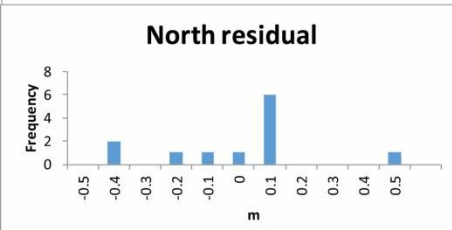
Two possible models for Gorka Earthquake

Galetzka et al. 2015 (JPL)

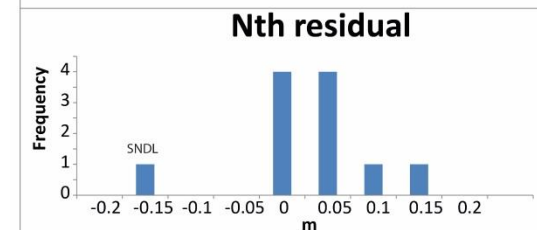
Wang et al in prep (SOPAC)



RMS	Galetzka
E m	0.21
N m	0.11
U m	0.08

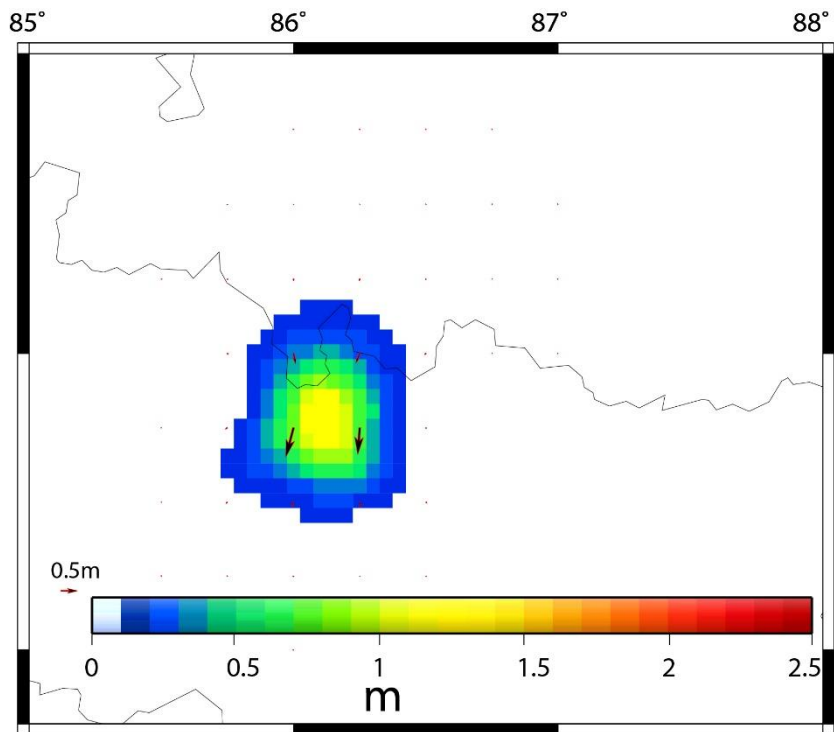


RMS	Wang
E m	0.07
N m	0.02
U m	0.03

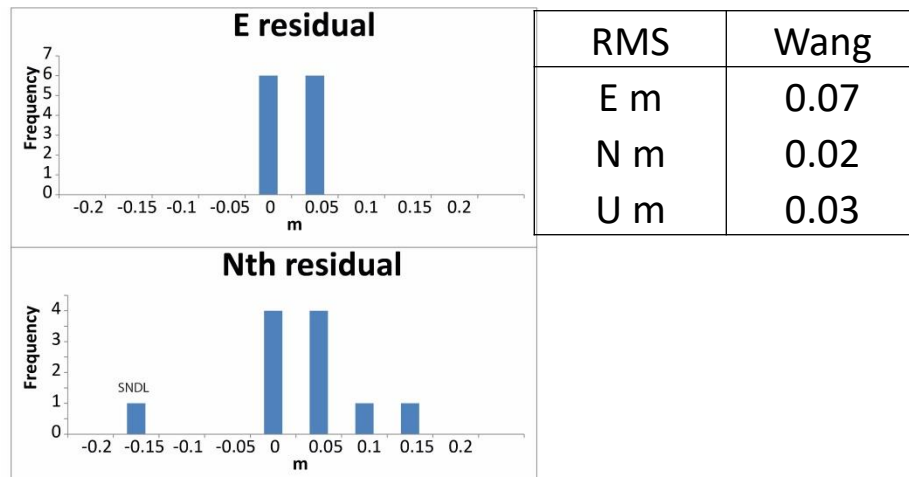
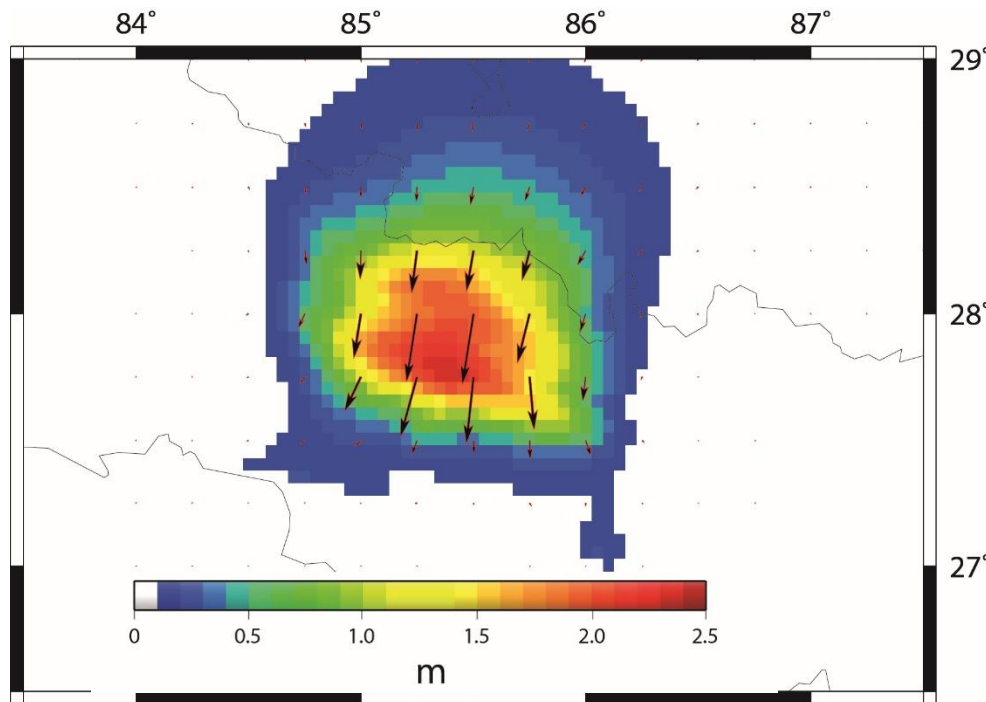


models for 2015 Earthquake & aftershock

May 15 afteshock

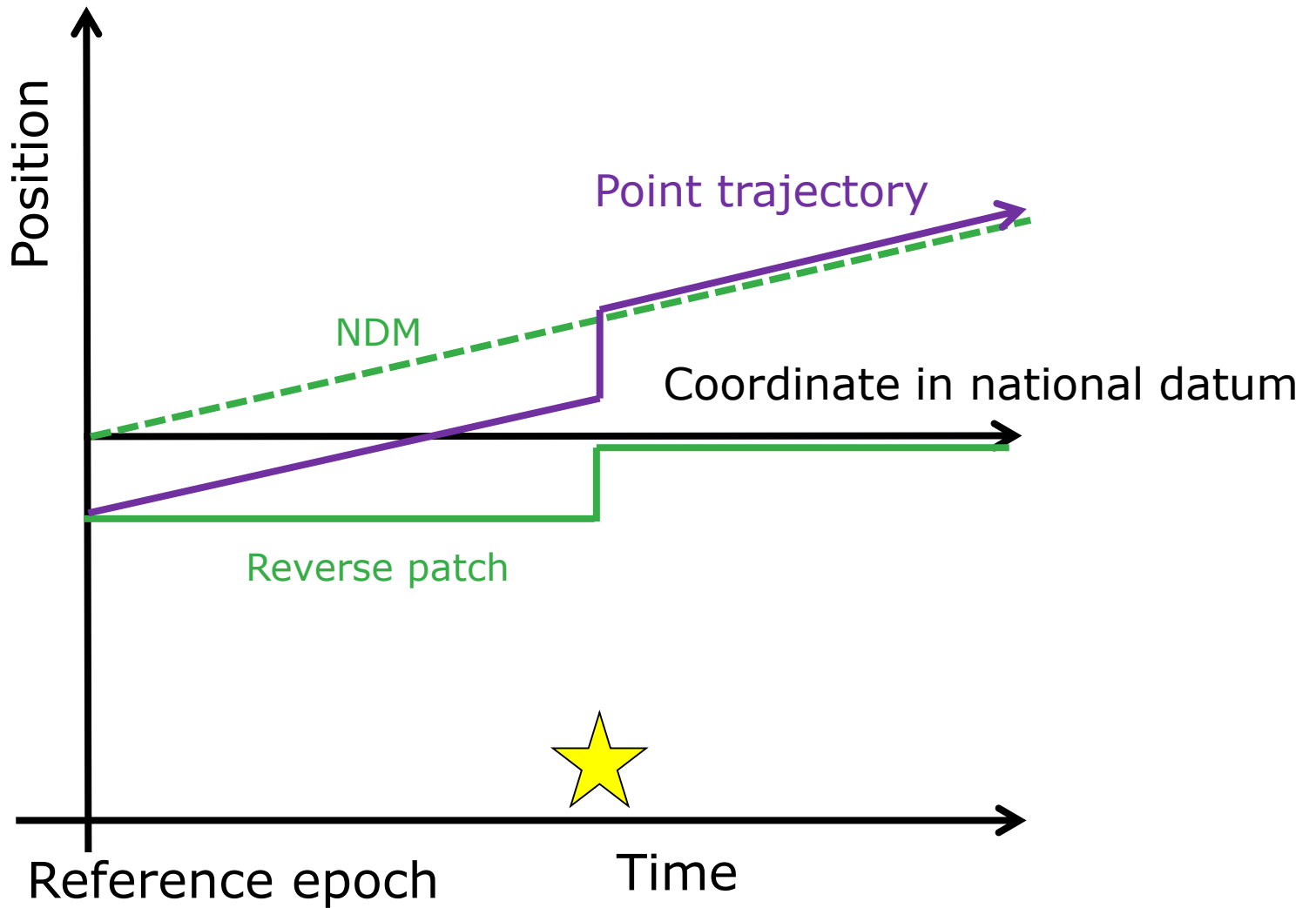


April 2015 Gorka Earthquake

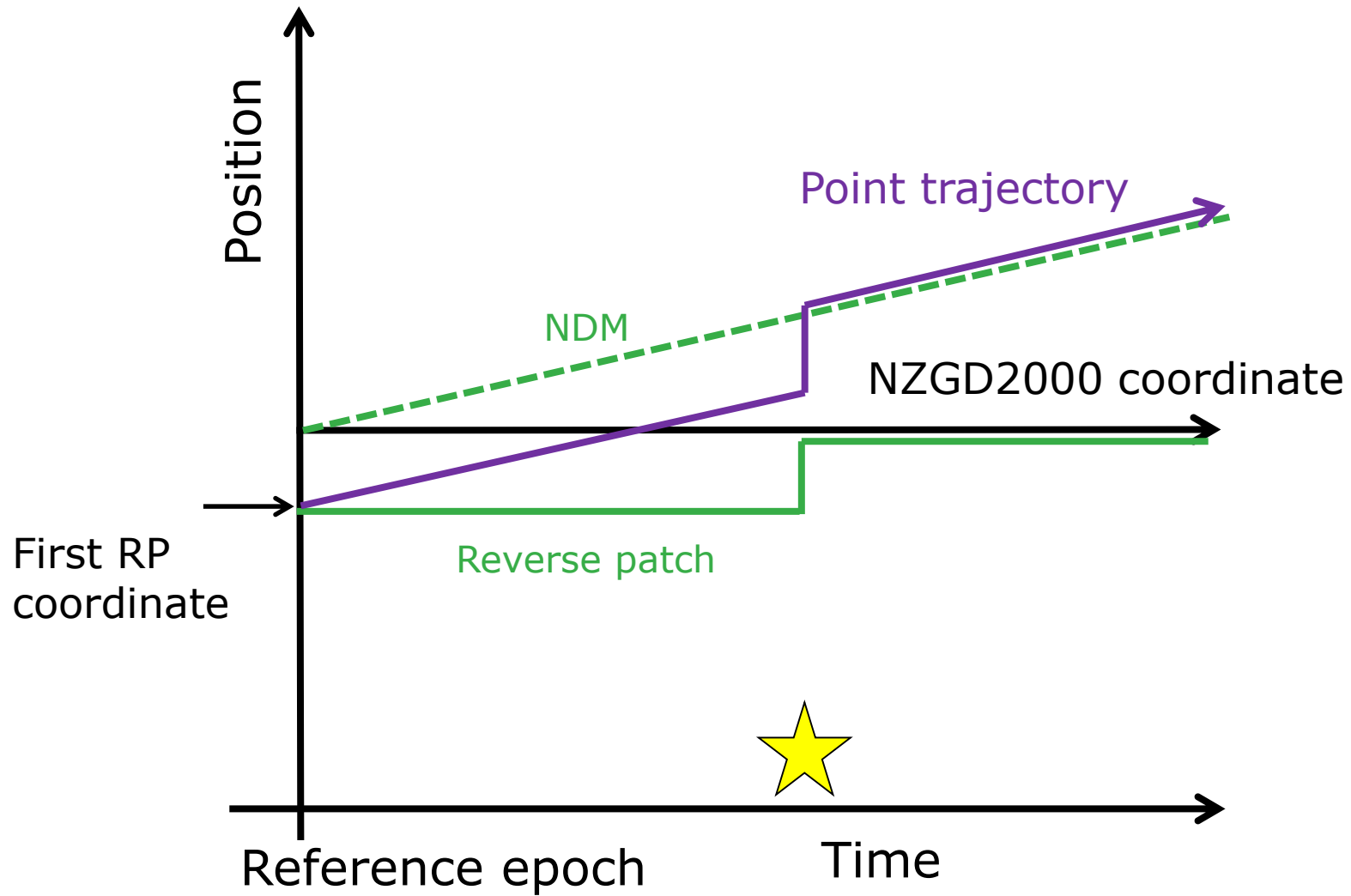


Wang et (SOPAC)

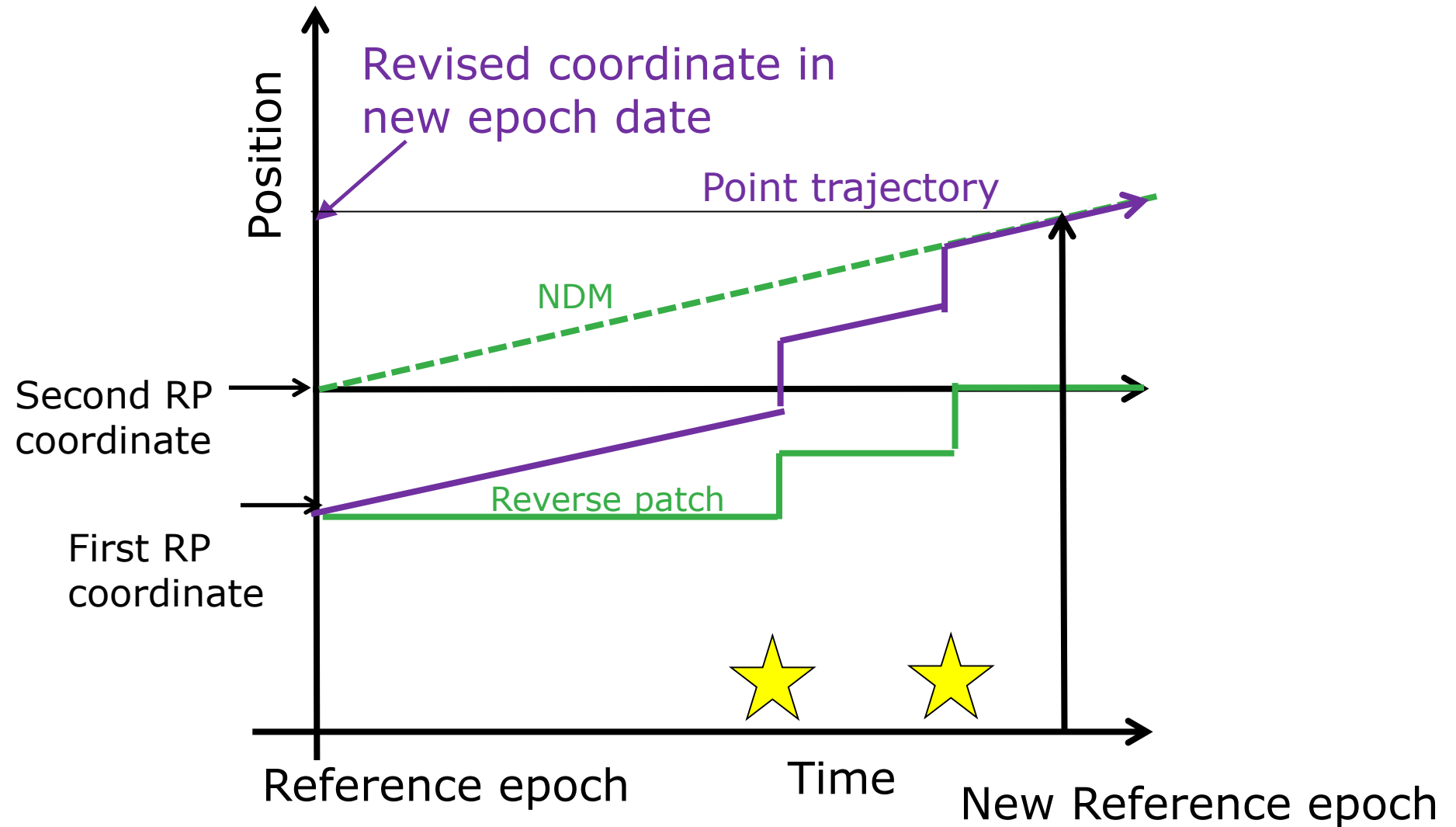
“Reverse” patch



“Reverse” patch

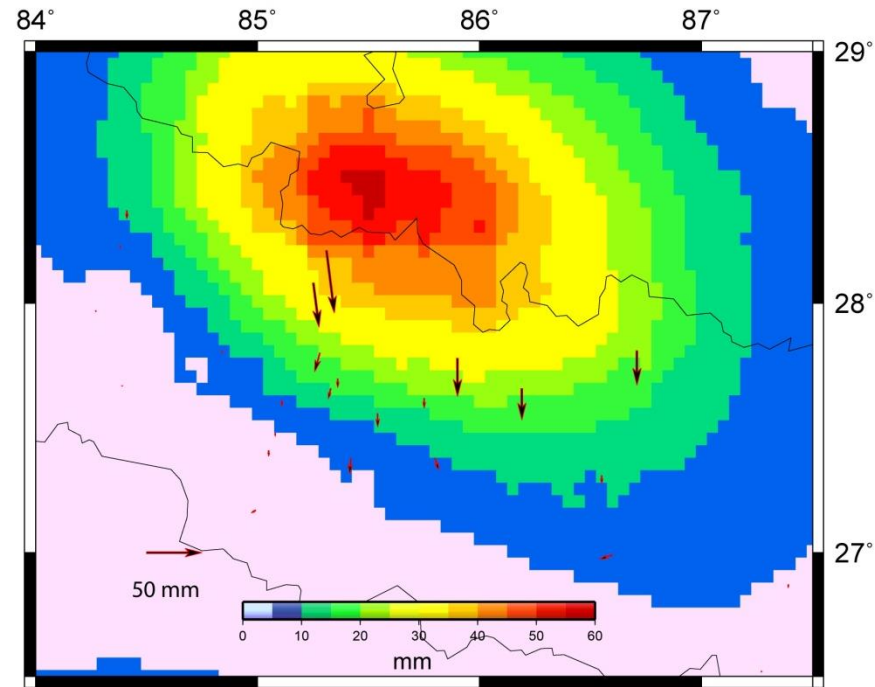
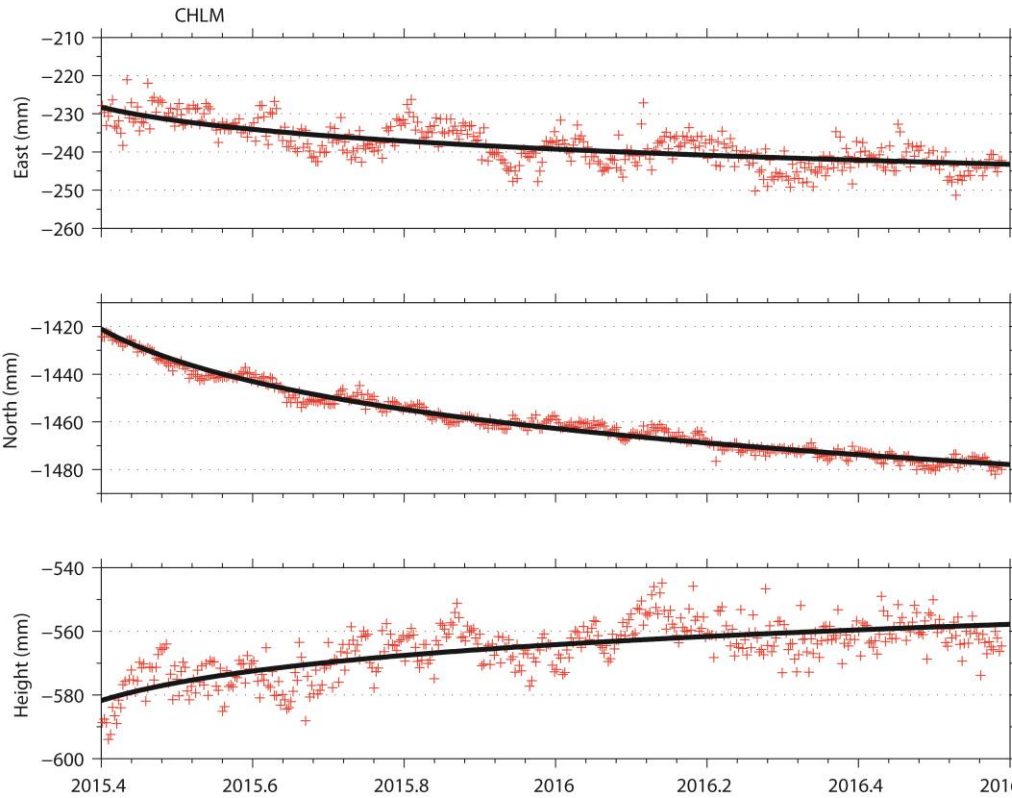


“Reverse” patch



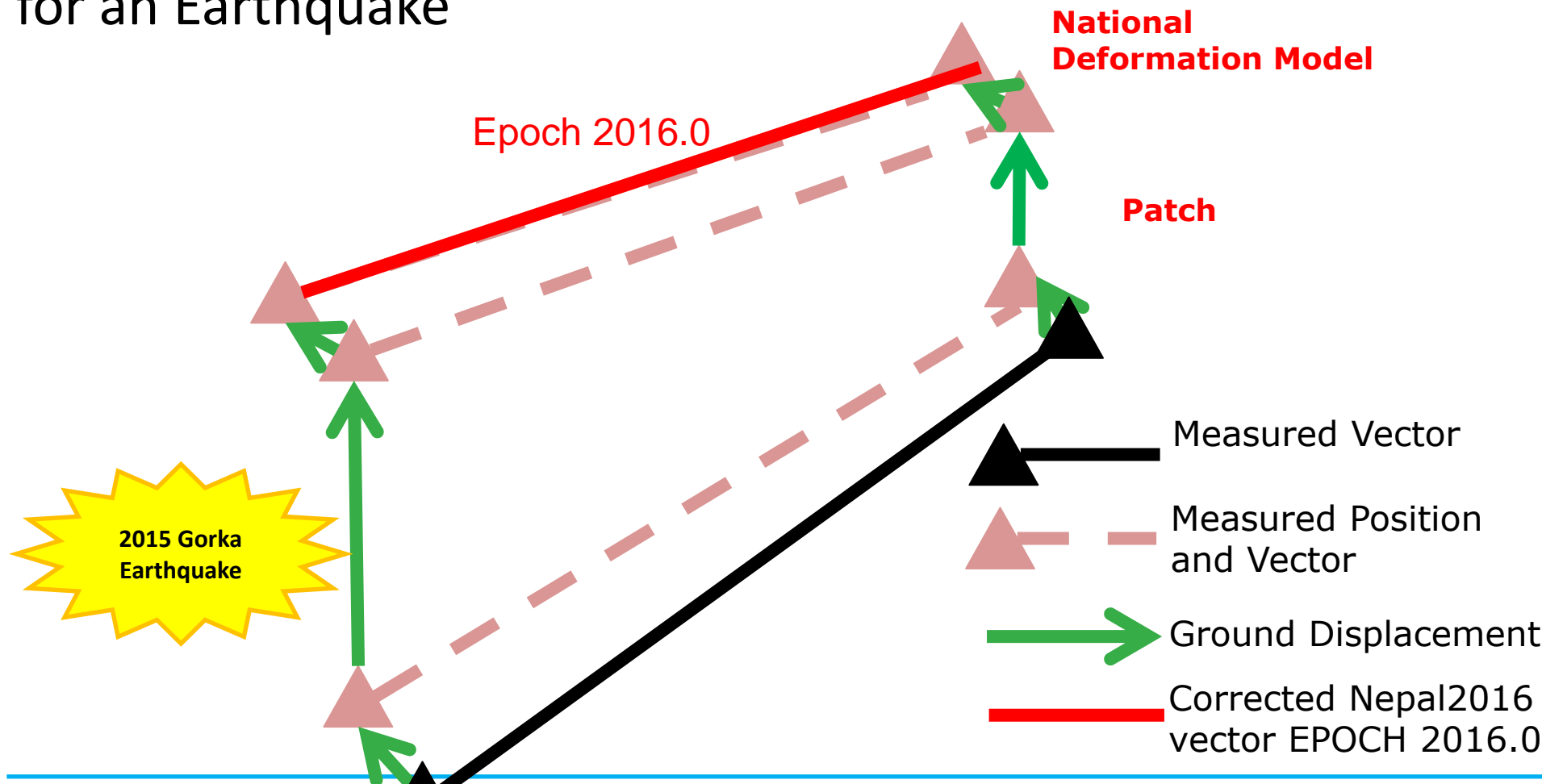
Post seismic relaxation

Mencin et al
Nature Geosciences 2016

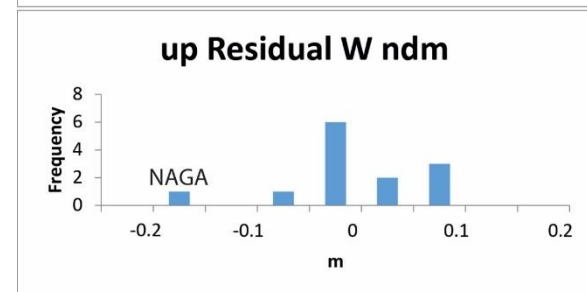
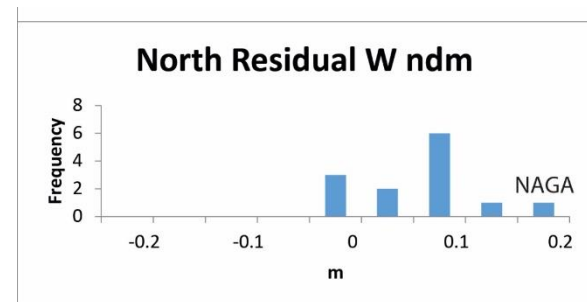
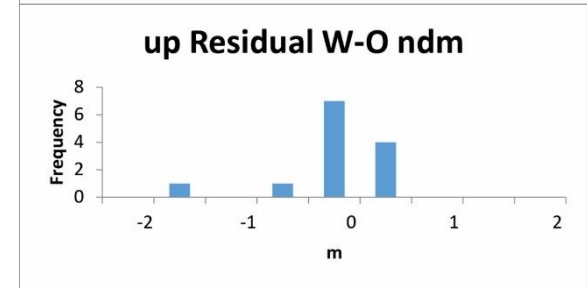
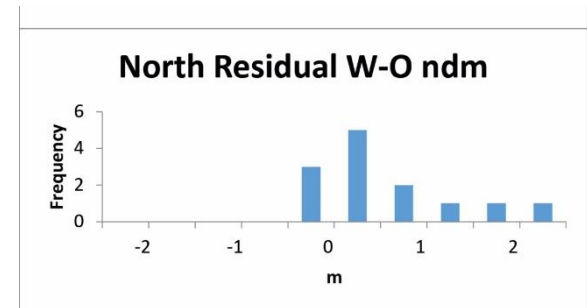
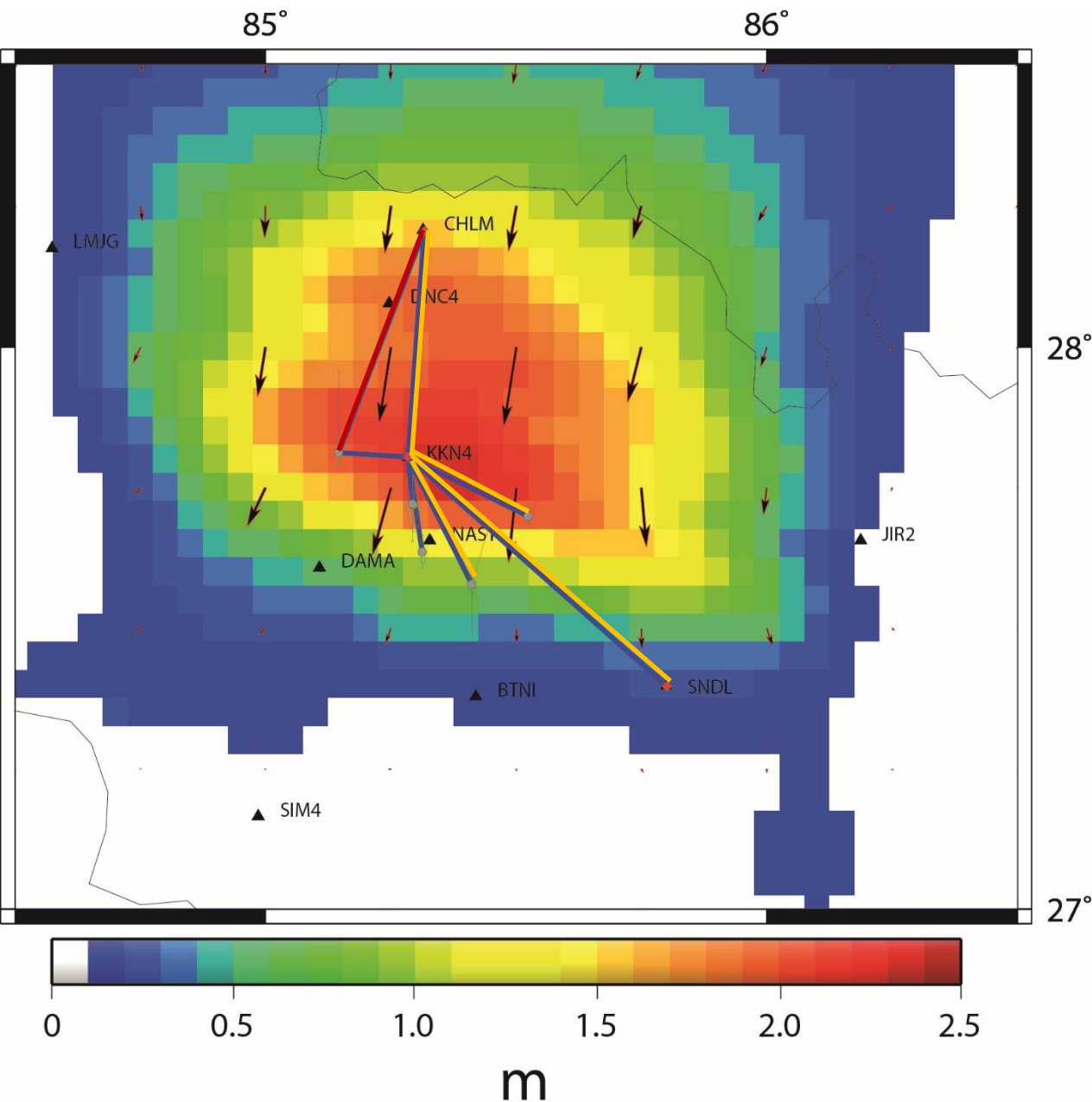


$$m_k(t) = v_k t + E_k H(t - t_i) + P_k H(t - t_i) \left(1 - e^{-(t-t_i)/43}\right)$$

Deformation models in survey adjustments Example: Patch for an Earthquake



Adjustment of GPS before and after the Gorkha Earthquake



Conclusions

- Deformation models involve:
 - Secular velocity field
 - Alignment is critical!
 - Earthquake displacements
 - reverse patches simplify NDM for users but cause a sequence of coordinate shifts
 - Consider changing the epoch data after the earthquake sequence.
 - Post seismic displacement
- Patches always have significant errors
 - Particularly where displacement changes suddenly
 - Consider temporarily reducing order of control marks in these areas.

4 September 2010 Darfield Earthquake

