

EUVEM2021 – A VELOCITY MODEL FOR EUROPE: APPLICATION OF LEAST-SQUARES COLLOCATION

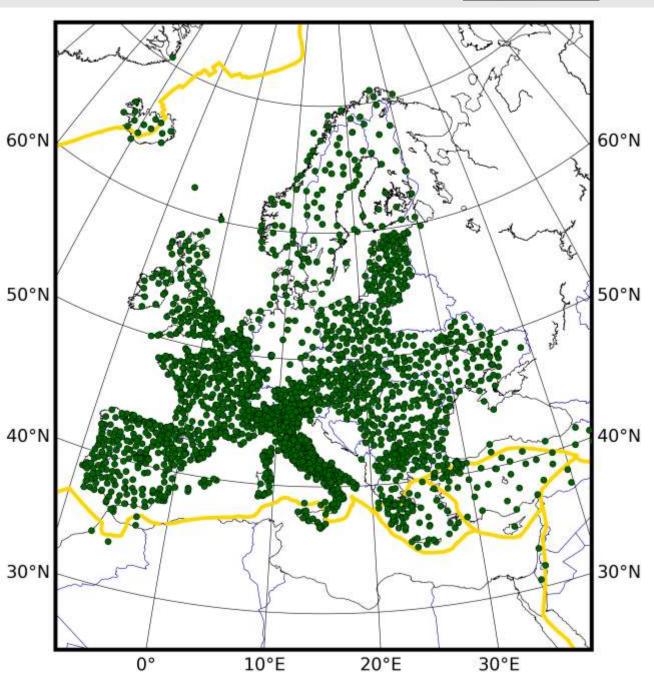
REBEKKA STEFFEN, HOLGER STEFFEN, AMBRUS KENYERES, MARTIN LIDBERG

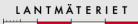




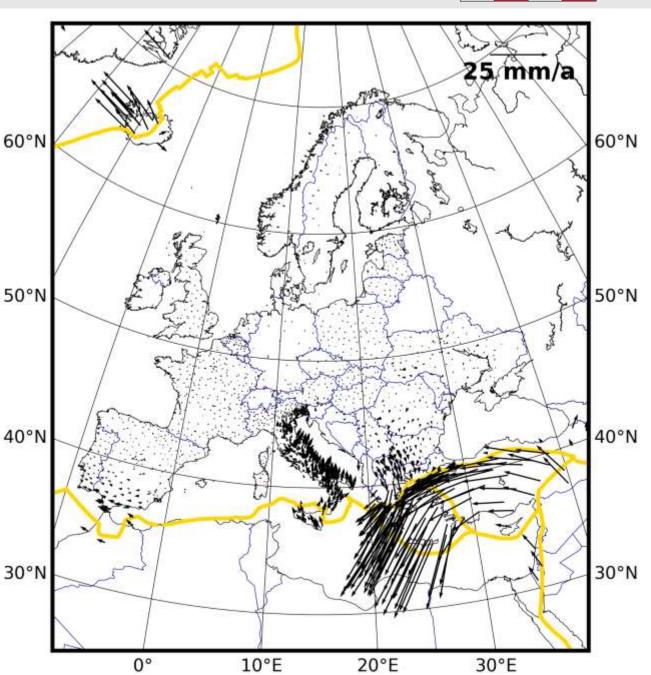


- Dataset by Ambrus Kenyeres from January 2021 is used: "EPND_D2100_E2000NEU.VEL" (https://epnd.sgo-penc.hu/)
- Outliers have been removed

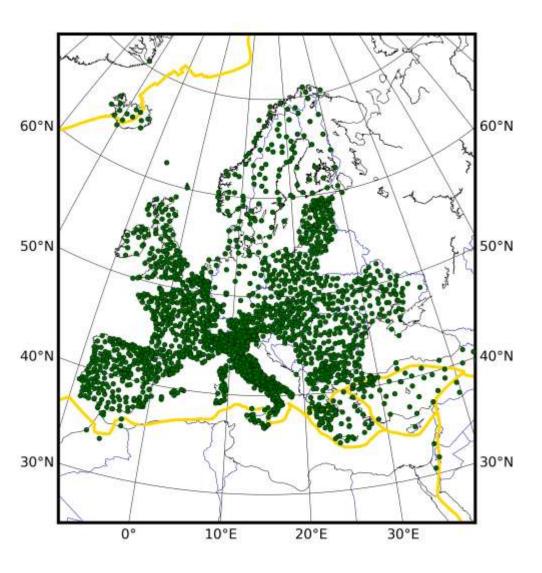




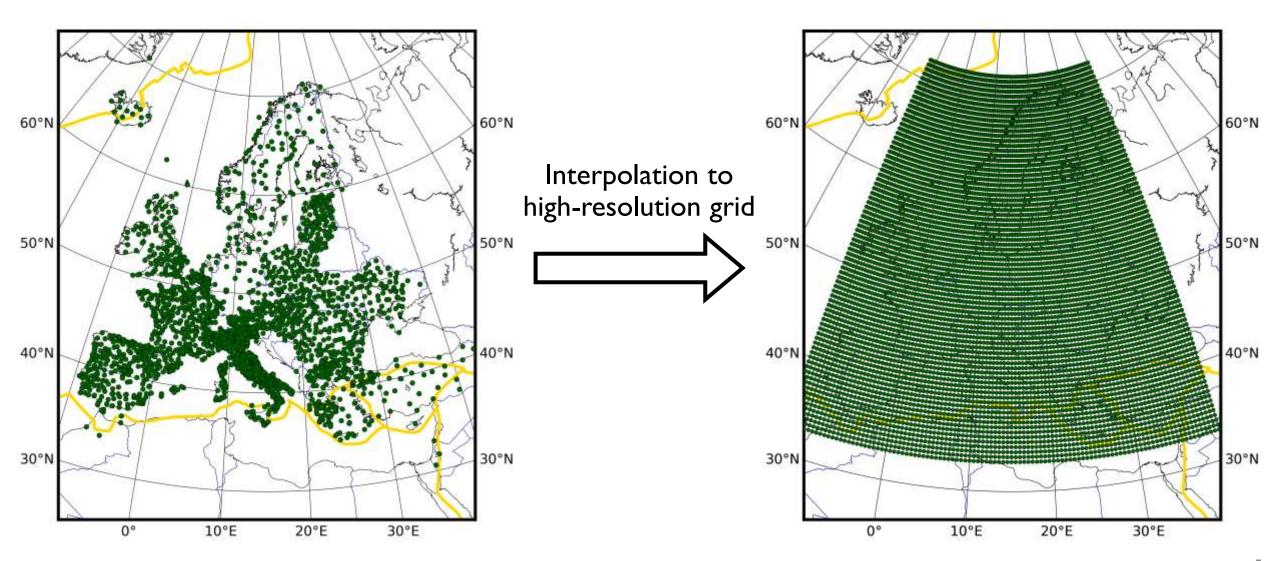
- Dataset by Ambrus Kenyeres from January 2021 is used: "EPND_D2100_E2000NEU.VEL" (https://epnd.sgo-penc.hu/)
- Outliers have been removed
- Observational uncertainties based on HECTOR are used



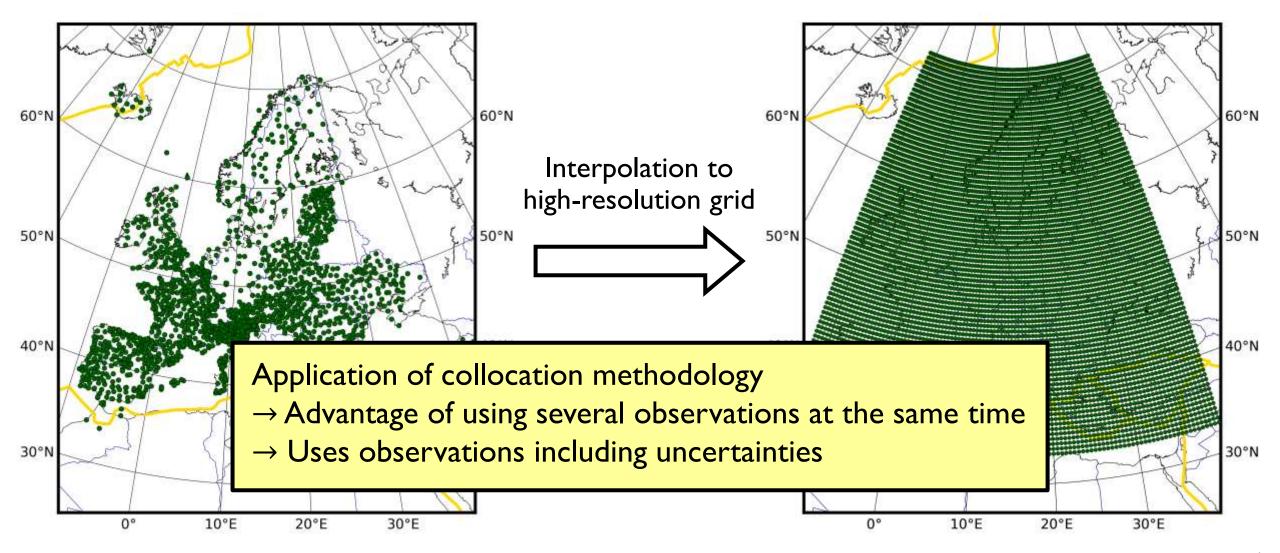








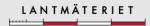






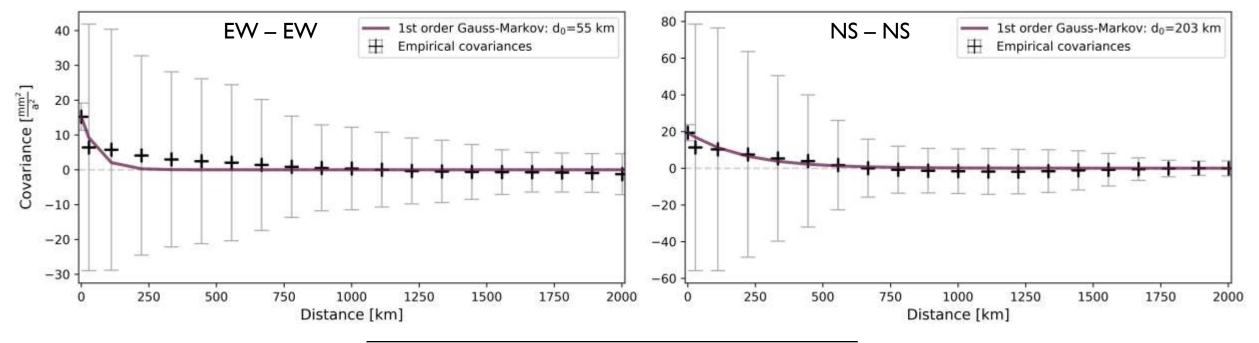
COLLOCATION (SHORT SUMMARY)

- Velocity data are filtered and interpolated (prediction) using least-squares collocation (LSC, based on Moritz, 1980)
- Collocation is done for the east-west and north-south component at the same time as well as considering the correlation between the components (following Legrand, 2007, and Steffen et al., to be submitted): HV-LSC
- Plate-boundary constraints are used as well (HV-LSC-ex)
- Interpolation is done on a 0.1° x 0.1° grid
- Collocation depends on the distance between the points and the choice of the covariance function $\to \mathcal{C}_0$ (signal covariance) and d_0 (correlation length) need to be determined

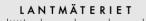


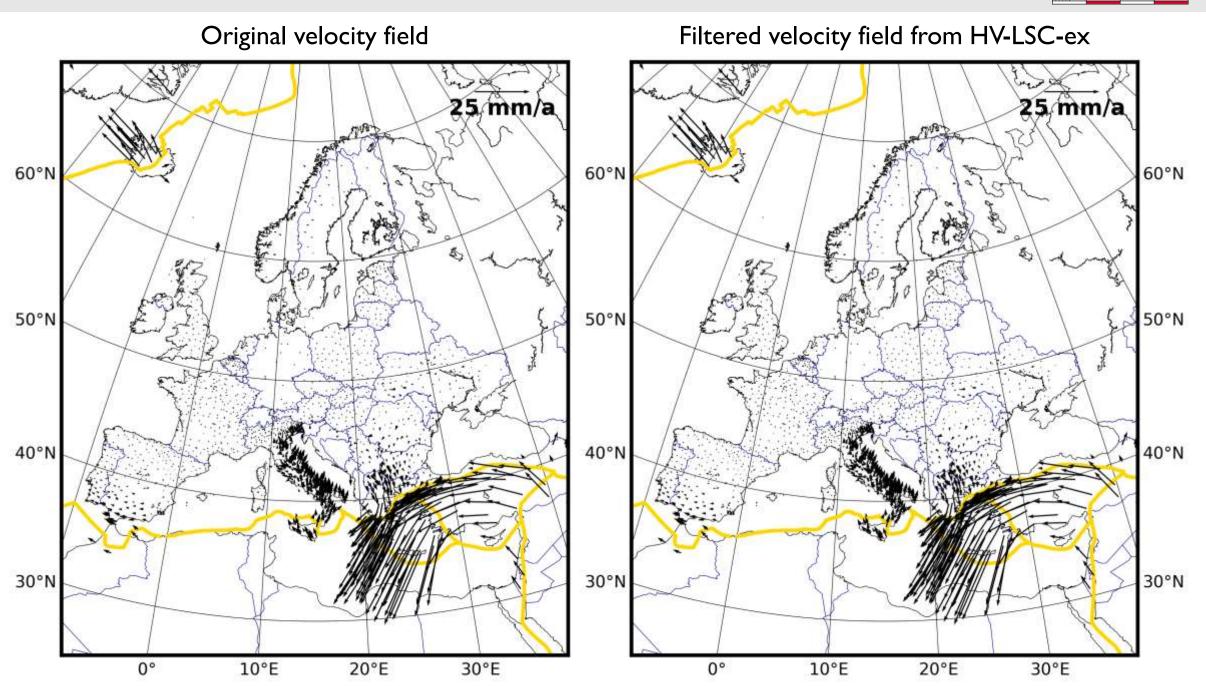
COVARIANCE FUNCTION

Gauss-Markov 1st order used: $K(d) = C_0 \cdot e^{-d/d_0}$



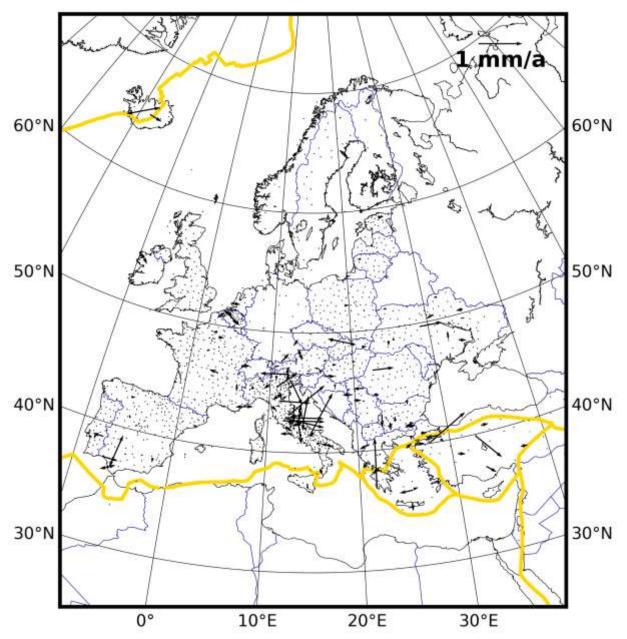
| | $C_0 \left[mm^2/a^2 \right]$ | $d_0[km]$ |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| EW – EW | 15.234 | 55 ± 19 |
| NS – NS | 19.360 | 203 ± 20 |
| Final | 17.297 | 129 |

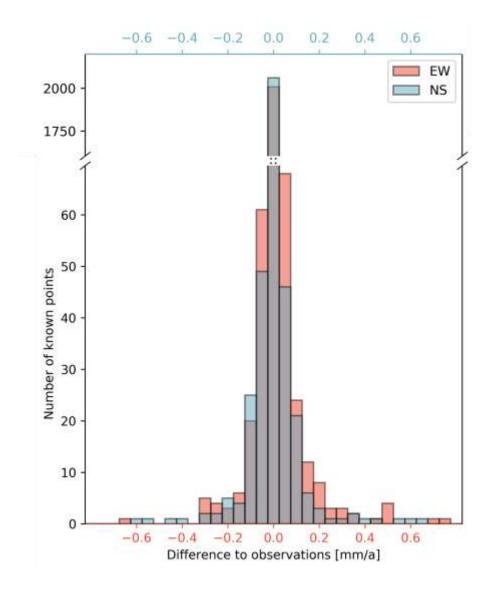


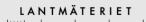


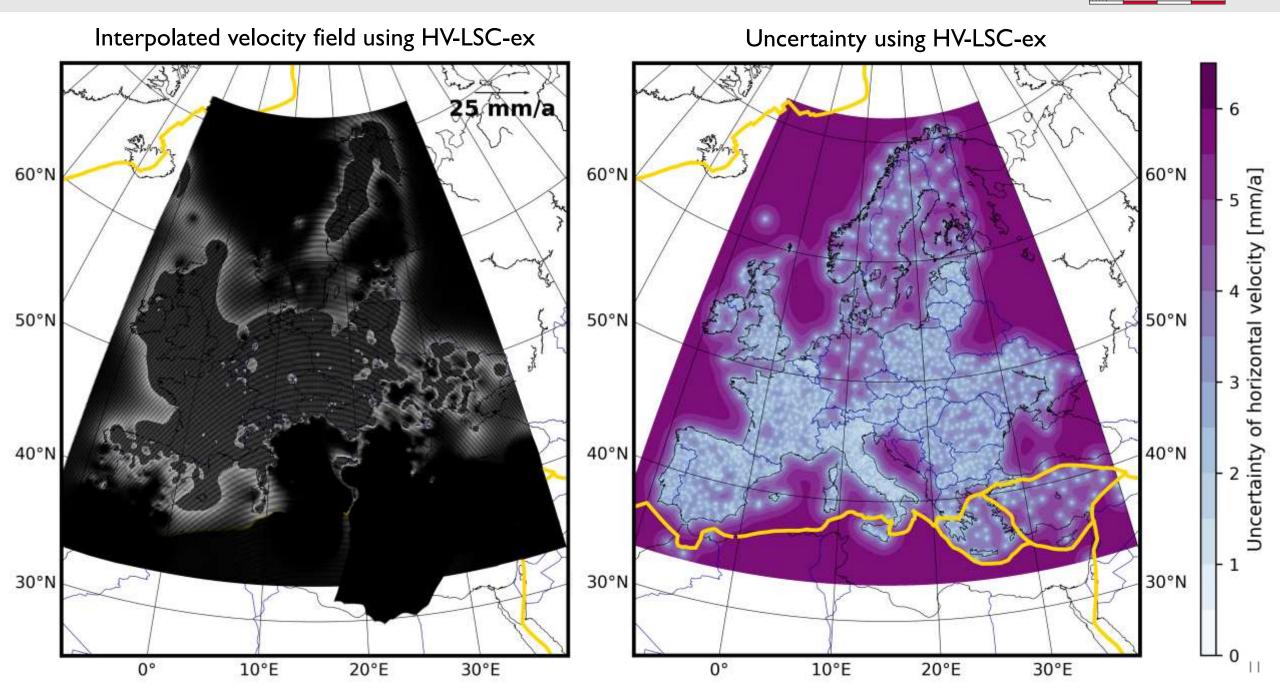


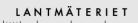


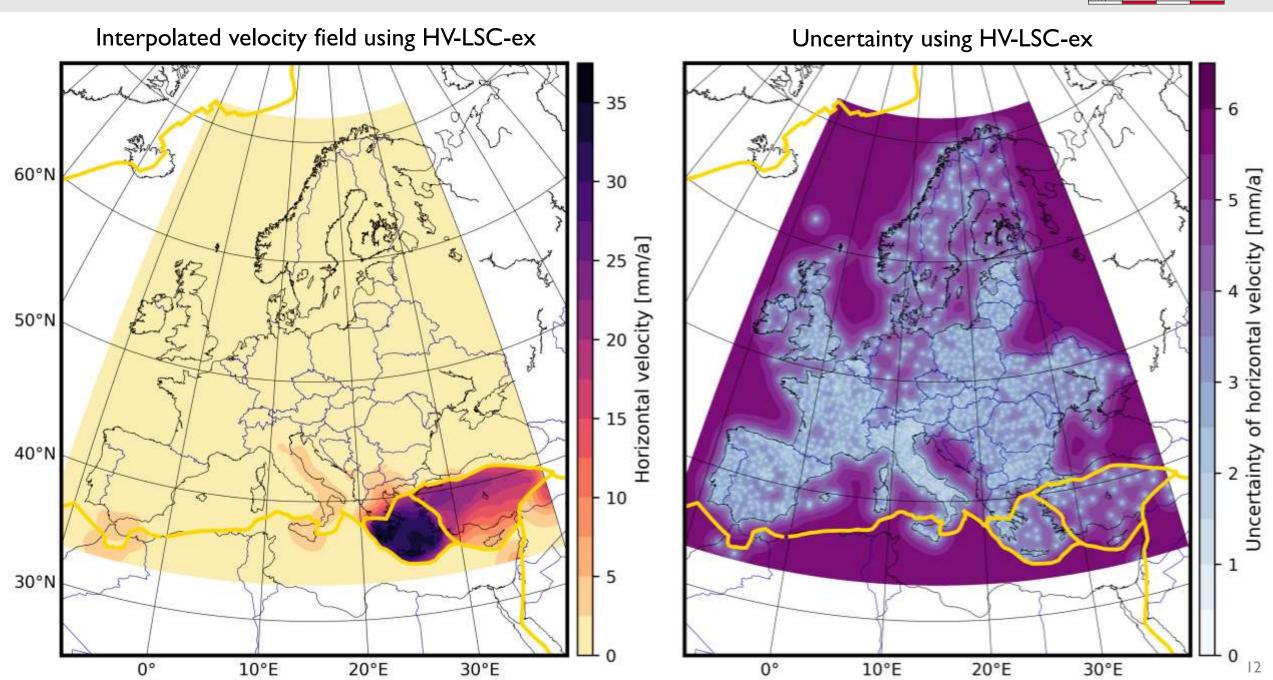


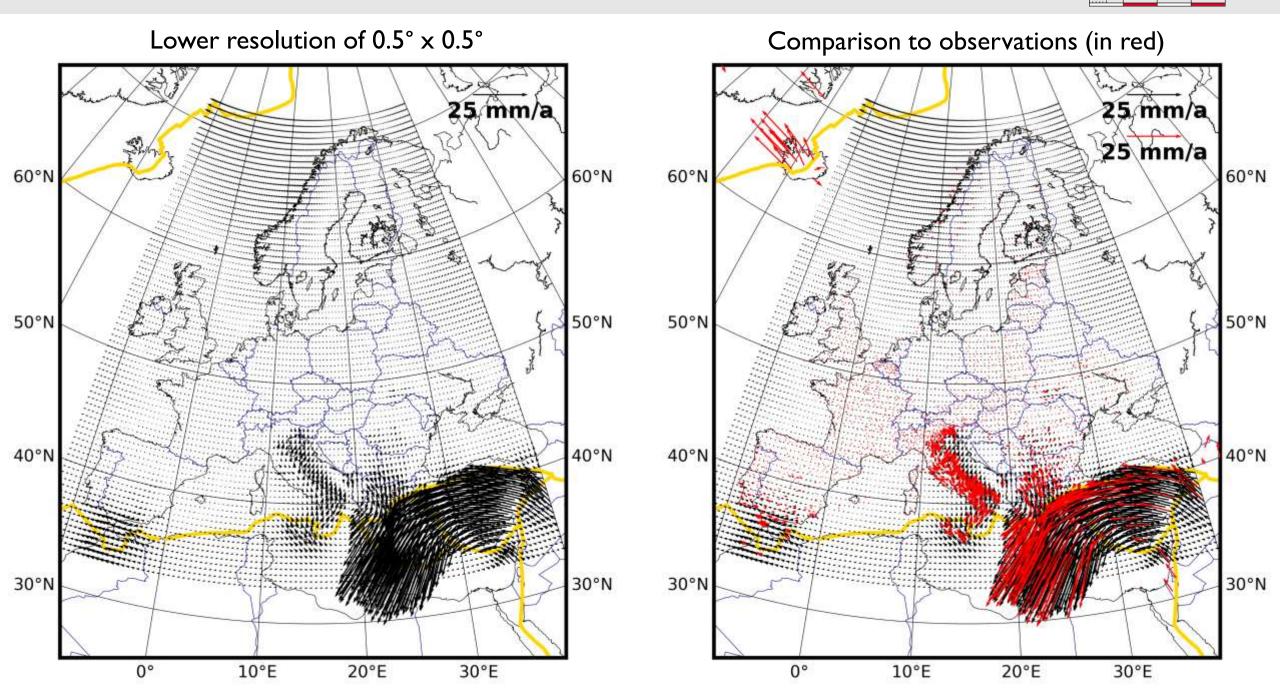






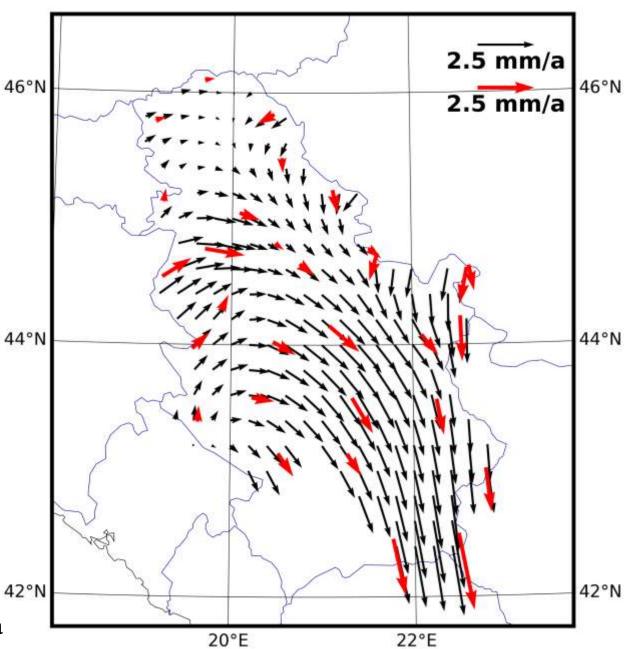








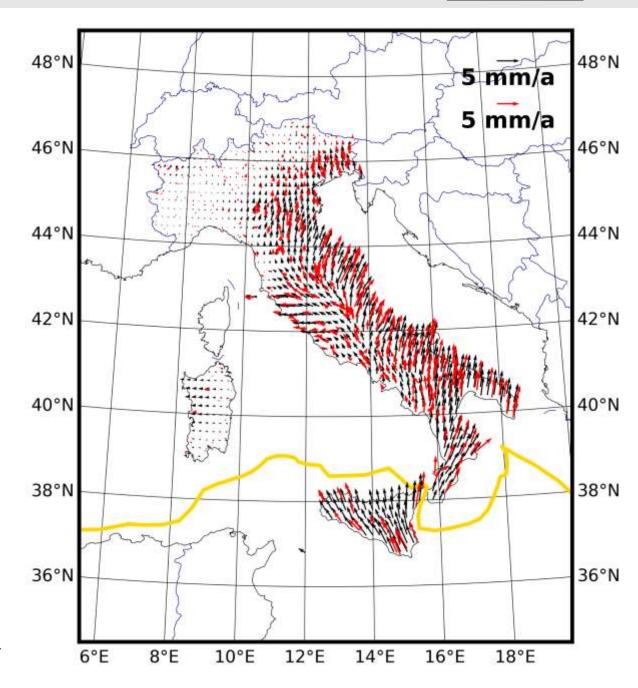
A FEW EXAMPLES - SERBIA



Red – original data



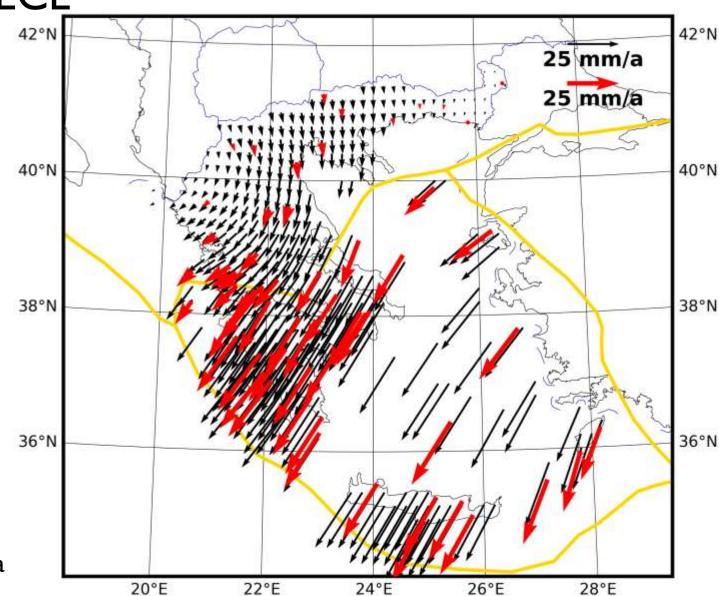
A FEW EXAMPLES - ITALY



Red – original data



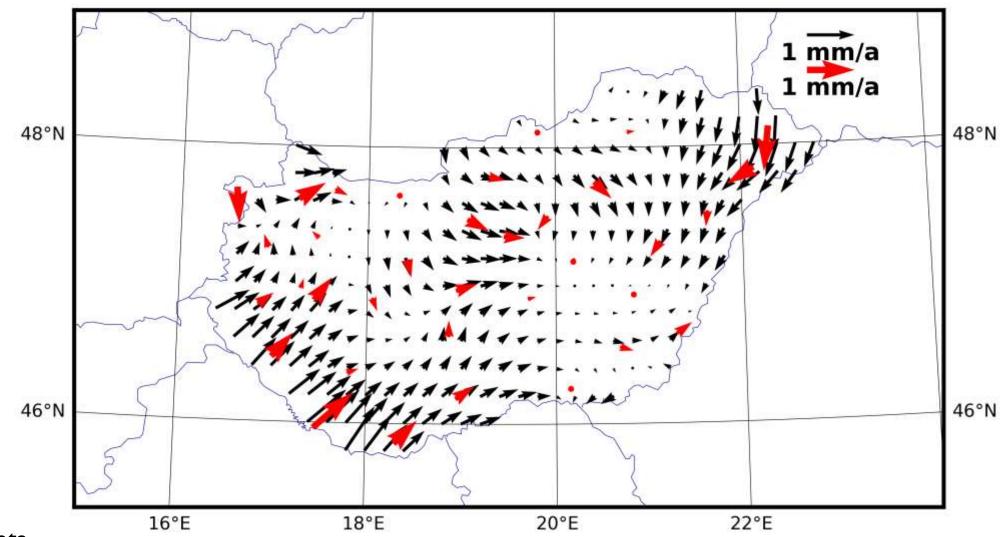
A FEW EXAMPLES - GREECE



Red – original data



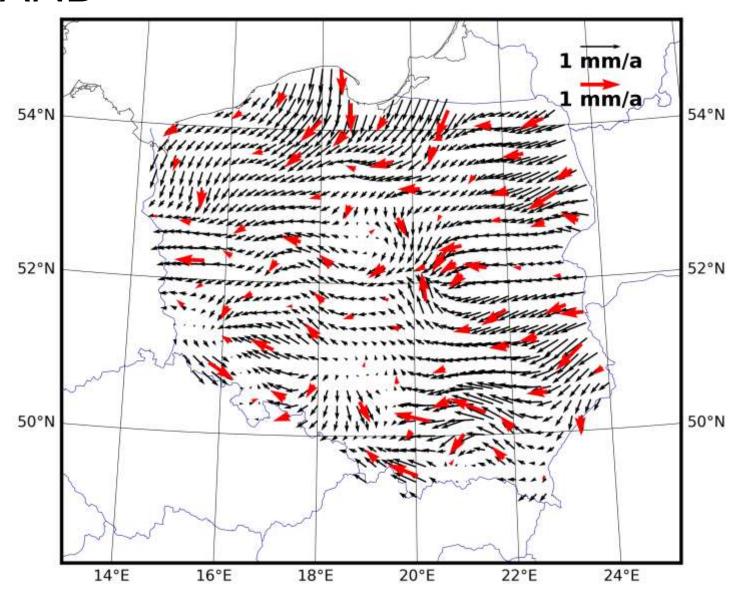
A FEW EXAMPLES - HUNGARY



Red – original data



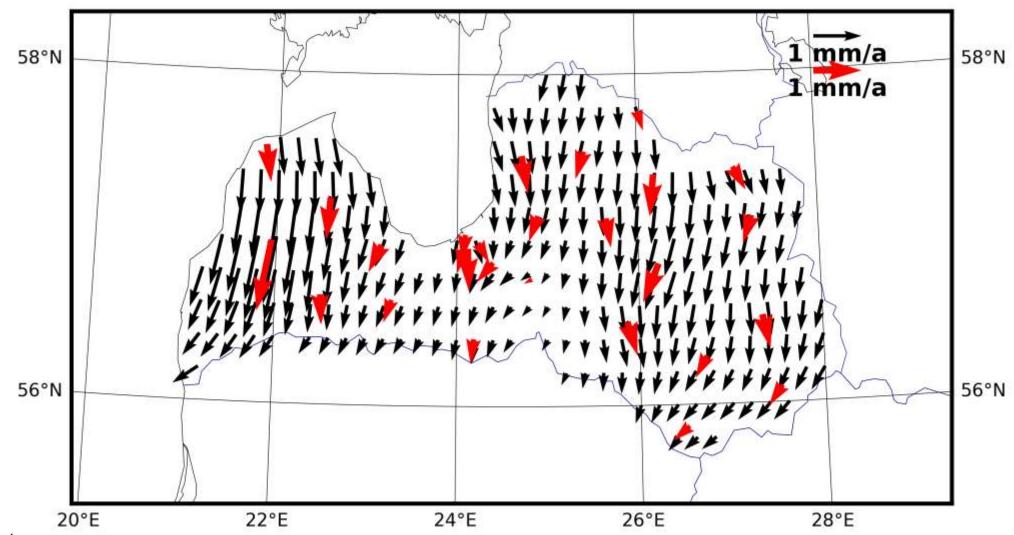
A FEW EXAMPLES - POLAND



Red – original data



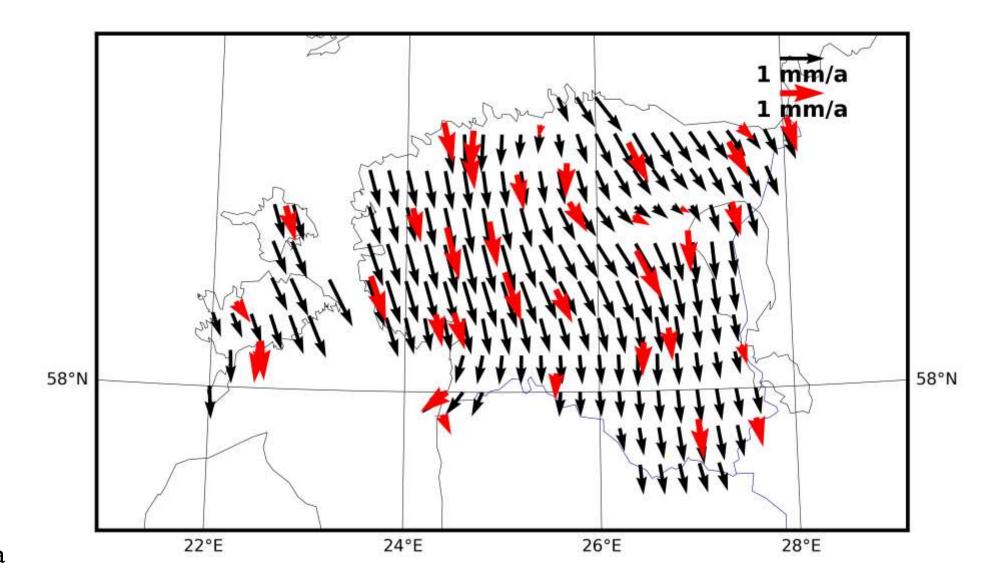
A FEW EXAMPLES - LATVIA



Red – original data



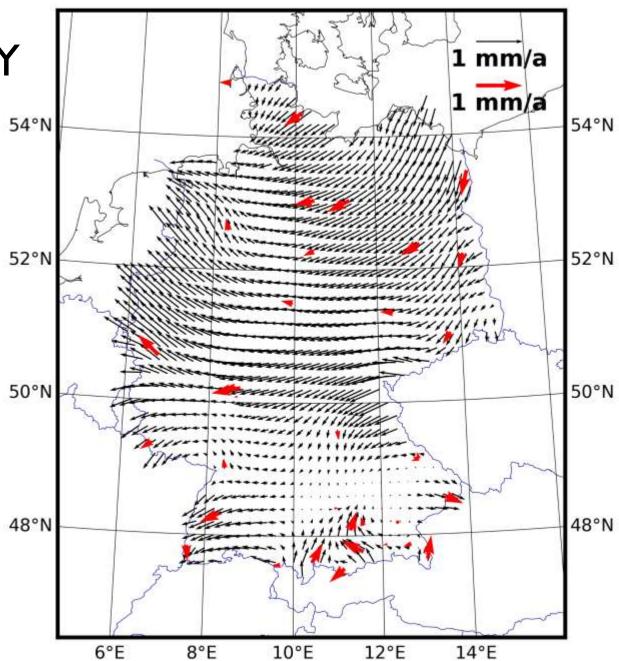
A FEW EXAMPLES - ESTONIA



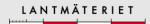
Red – original data



A FEW EXAMPLES - GERMANY

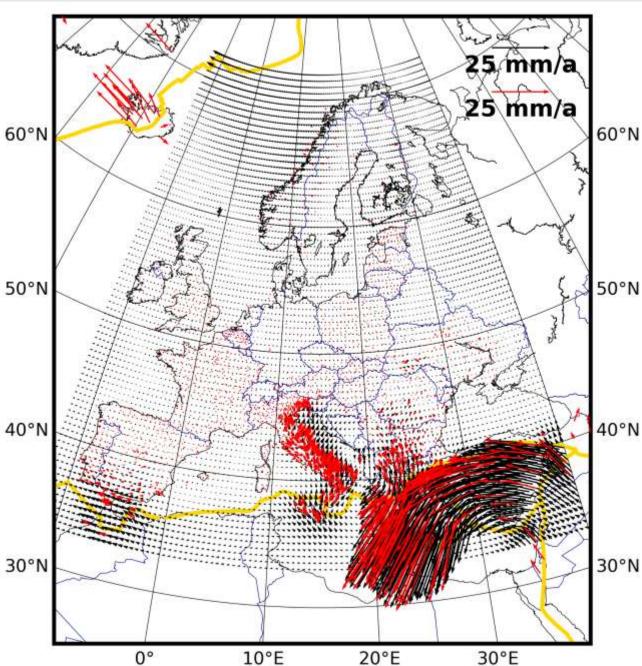


Red – original data



OUTLOOK

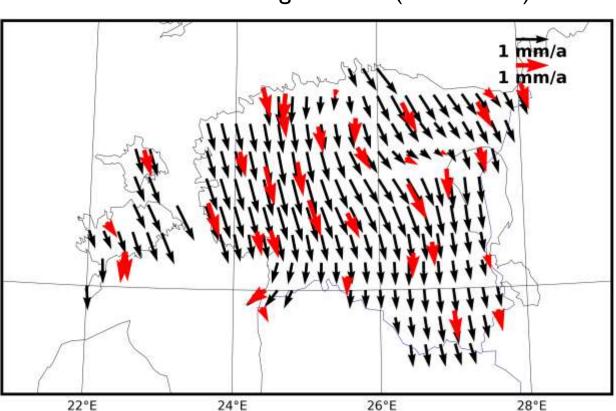
- Problem of non-stationarity exists in collocation 60°N method
 - → development of a new approach: HV-LSC-ex²
 - → moving variance
 - → resulting model is smoother



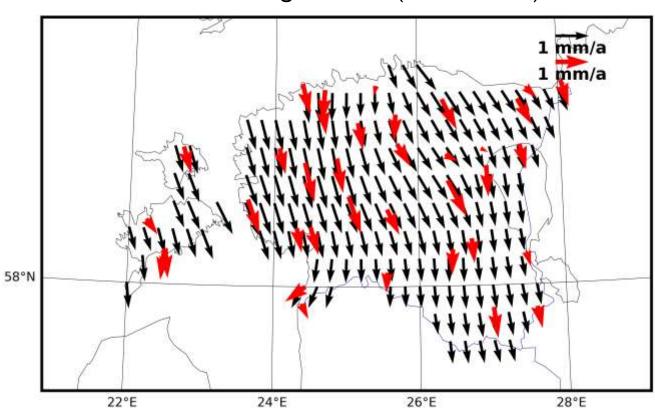


A FEW EXAMPLES - ESTONIA

Without moving variance (HV-LSC-ex)



With moving variance (HV-LSC-ex²)



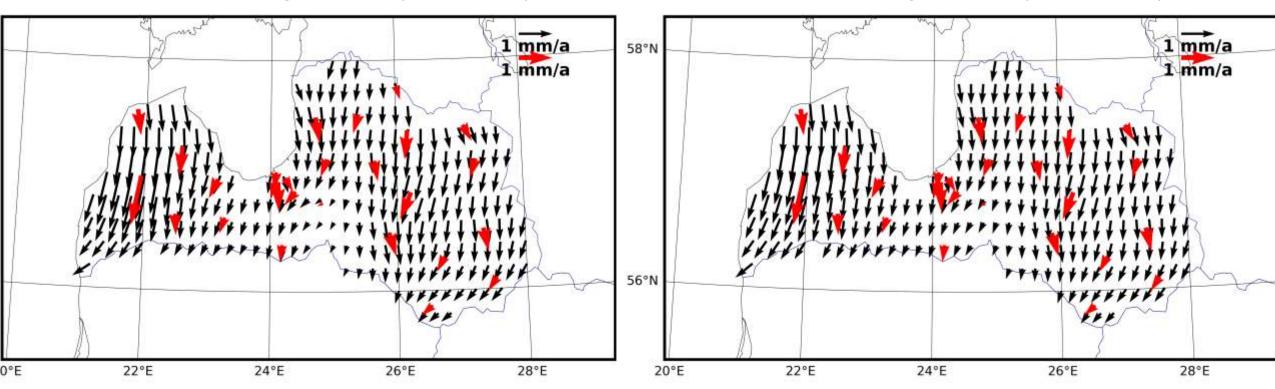
Red – original data



A FEW EXAMPLES - LATVIA

Without moving variance (HV-LSC-ex)

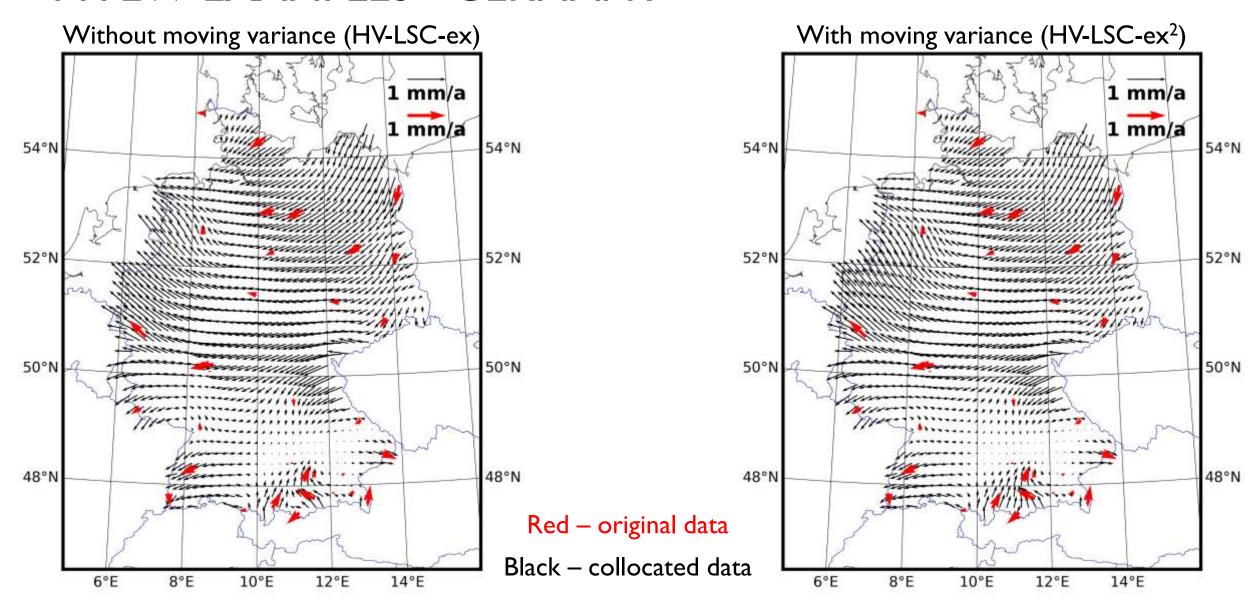
With moving variance (HV-LSC- ex^2)



Red – original data



A FEW EXAMPLES - GERMANY



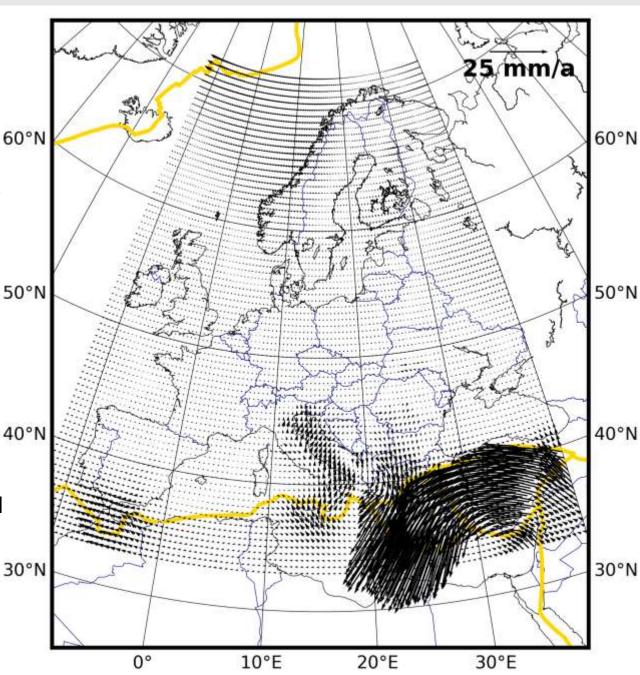


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Next steps:

- Verifying the applied correlation length via a test of several values and leave-one-out-crossvalidations
- External validation of the model via a Jackknife resampling
- Method article is currently in preparation and will be submitted soon
- EuVeM2021 (with and without moving-variance approach) will be released as ASCII and grid file soon



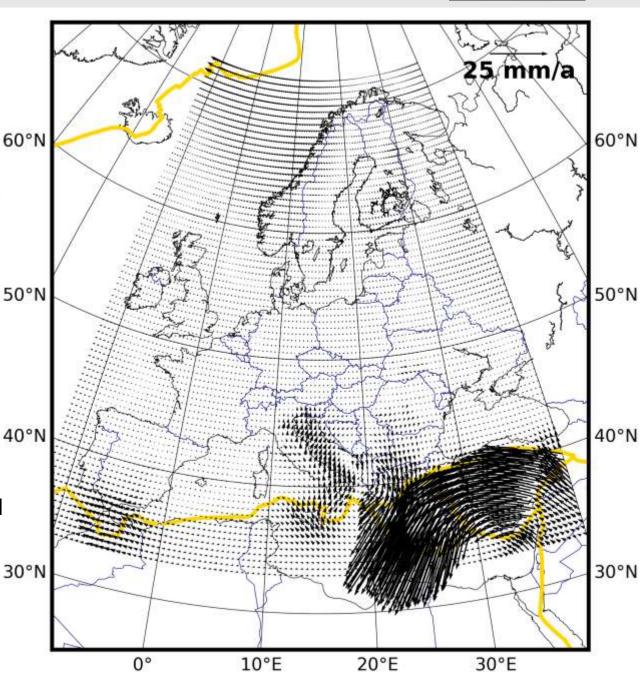


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THANKYOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!