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KVALITETA JEDNOFREKVENCIJSKOG GPS POZICIONIRANJA ZA VRIJEME ČILEANSKOG POTRESA 2010.

SINGLE-FREQUENCY GPS POSITIONING PERFORMANCE AROUND THE TIME OF THE CHILEAN 2010 EARTHQUAKE

SAŽETAK

Premda u ograničenim geoprostornim razmjerima, potresi su poznati izvori geomagnetskih i ionosferskih poremećaja. Kako navedeni poremećaji također utječu na značajke širenja radiovalova, može se očekivati utjecaj potresa na učinkovitost i kvalitetu rada satelitskih navigacijskih sustava. U radu su objavljeni rezultati analize kvalitete rada jednofrekveničkih GPS prijemnika smještenih na odabranim položajima širom svijeta u vrijeme potresa koji je pogodio Čile 2010. godine. Analizirana je kvaliteta jednofrekveničkog GPS pozicioniranja na odabranim referentnim stanicama u vremenskom intervalu neposredno nakon nastupa potresa. Također, ustanovljeno je vrijeme povrata funkcionalnosti GPS sustava u prvobitno operativno stanje. U istraživanju je vidljiv značajan kratkoročni poremećaj kvalitete rada GPS sustava na svim promatranim stanicama. U procesu sakupljanja podataka GPS opažanja umanjen je utjecaj raznih izvora pogrešaka u postupku određivanja položaja sustavom GPS, isključujući GPS ionosfersko kašnjenje i pomak u referentnom koordinatnom okviru. Teorijske analize pokazale su kako je utjecaj pomaka u referentnom koordinatnom sustavu zanemariv na učinkovitost GPS pozicioniranja; na ovaj način, ionosferski utjecaji izazvani potresom nastupaju kao najvjerojatniji uzrok degradacije kvalitete pozicioniranja jednofrekveničkih GPS prijemnika širom svijeta.

Ključne riječi: kvaliteta GPS pozicioniranja, potres, GPS ionosferski utjecaji

SUMMARY

The earthquakes are known sources of geomagnetic and ionospheric disturbances, although on the restricted geospatial scale. Since such disturbances also affect the radio wave propagation characteristics, it is expected for the earthquakes to cause an impact on the satellite navigation systems' performance.

In this paper we have reported the results of the single-frequency GPS performance analysis at various locations around the globe at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake occurrence. The single-frequency GPS positioning performance at the selected reference sites in the time interval immediately following the Chilean 2010 earthquake outbreak has been analysed, and the GPS recovery time identified. Our study shows considerable short-term GPS performance disturbance observed at every location taken into consideration. The GPS observables collection process mitigates the impact of various GPS positioning error sources, excluding the GPS ionospheric delay and the reference frame shift. A theoretical analysis has shown negligible effects of the reference frame shift on the GPS positioning performance, leaving the ionospheric effects as the most probable cause of the earthquake-induced short-term single-frequency GPS performance degradation around the world.

Key words: GPS positioning performance, earthquake, GPS ionospheric effects

1. UVOD

Potres je zadesio pacifičku obalu Čilea 27. veljače 2010. (dan 58. u 2010. godini), u 06:34 KSV¹. Nedavna istraživanja pokazala su da je potres skratio duljinu zemaljskog dana i pomaknuo Zemljinu os za 2,7 lučne milisekunde. U brojnim se studijama raspravlja o ionosferskim fenomenima koji prethode nadolazećim potresima.

Općenito, promjene u zemaljskim referentnim koordinatnim sustavima utječu na navigacijske sustave, uključujući pojedine učinke u radu satelitskih navigacijskih sustava (GPS, Glonass, Galileo, GNSS itd.). Nadalje, ionosferska aktivnost prepoznata je kao glavni pojedinačni uzrok degradacije GPS pozicioniranja (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996, Davis, 1990).

U radu su prikazani rezultati istraživanja s ciljem utvrđivanja odnosa između kratkoročnih poremećaja jednofrekvenčnog GPS pozicioniranja i pojave potresa. Na početku rada predstavljen je teoretski obrazac proračuna procjene GPS pogreške uslijed izmjene referentnog okvira i ionosferskih utjecaja. Nakon toga prikazuje se metodologija obrade podataka, te stanje okruženja za vrijeme nastupa potresa; stanje svemirskog vremena, te geomagnetski i ionosferski uvjeti oko trenutka nastupa potresa. Predstavljena je analiza kvalitete rada GPS-a (vremenski nizovi pogrešaka određivanja položaja sustavom GPS u vrijeme nastupa potresa) temeljena na podacima prikupljenih s osam referentnih GPS stanica iz Čilea, Europe, Sjeverne i Južne Amerike, Afrike i Novog Zelanda. Rezultati su zatim razmotreni sa stajališta utvrđivanja moguće povezanosti učinaka uzrokovanih potresom s kvalitetom rada GPS sustava. U zaključku su izneseni bitni rezultati provedenog istraživanja, kao i, u kratkim crtama, plan dalnjeg istraživanja.

2. POVIJESNA PODLOGA I DOSADAŠNJA OTKRIĆA

U ovome je poglavlju sažet ukupni proračun GPS pogreške. Predstavljen je model procjene GPS pogreške određivanja udaljenosti uslijed kutnog pomaka referentnog okvira. Opisan je analitički model GPS ionosferskog kašnjenja.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Chilean 2010 earthquake occurred off the Pacific coast of Chile on 27th February 2010 (day 58th in 2010) at 06:34 UTC. A recent analysis has shown that the earthquake shortened the length of an Earth day, and moved the Earth's figure axis by 2.7 milli-arc-seconds. In addition, numerous studies have discussed the ionospheric precursors to the approaching earthquakes.

Modifications of the Earth-founded reference datum (co-ordinate) systems cause effects on the navigation systems in general, including the particular effects on the performance of the satellite navigation systems (GPS, Glonass, Galileo, GNSS etc.). Furthermore, the ionospheric activity has already been identified as the major single cause of the GPS positioning performance degradation (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr, 1996, Davis, 1990).

The results of the research, aimed for the identification of short-term earthquake-related single frequency GPS performance disruptions, has been presented. The paper starts with the theoretical framework for the GPS positioning error budget estimation due to the reference framework modification and ionospheric effects. The methodology of the data processing, and the space weather, geomagnetic and ionospheric situation at the time of the earthquake outbreak follow. The GPS performance (positioning error time series around the time of the earthquake outbreak) analysis is presented, based on the data collected at eight GPS reference stations from Chile, Europe, North and South America, Africa and New Zealand. The results of the analysis are discussed from the perspective of the identification of the possible earthquake-related effects on GPS positioning performance. The paper concludes with the substance of findings, and the outline of the near-term future research.

2. BACKGROUND

The GPS error budget is summarised in this chapter. An estimation model of the GPS ranging error due to the angular shift of the reference frame is presented. An analytical GPS ionospheric delay model is described. The chapter concludes with the references describing earthquake's effects on the ionospheric dynamics.

¹ KSV – Koordinirano svjetsko vrijeme

Zaključno, u poglavlju su opisani odnosi utjecaja potresa na ionosfersku dinamiku.

2.1. Proračun GPS pogreške određivanja položaja

Kao kod svih mjerena i estimacijskih procesa, satelitsko određivanje položaja podložno je nizu potencijalnih uzroka pogrešaka, koji se mogu podijeliti u dvije skupine: ekvivalentna korisnička pogreška udaljenosti (u dalnjem tekstu: UERE) i geometrijska raspršenje točnosti (u dalnjem tekstu: GDOP). Dok je problematika GDOP pogreške povezana sa stvarnom vidljivošću satelita, UERE pogreška sadrži izvore pogrešaka povezane s određivanjem udaljenosti, koji su pojedinačno prikazani u tablici 1.

2.1 GPS Positioning Error Budget

As in every measurement and estimation process, satellite positioning is affected by a number of potential positioning error sources, split into two major groups: User Equivalent Range Error (UERE) and Geometric Dilution of Precision (GDOP). While the GDOP issues arise mainly from the problems with the satellite visibility, the UERE consists of the error sources related to range determination. The UERE results from particular error causes are listed in Table 1.

The GPS ionospheric delay is already identified as the major single source of the GPS positioning error. Usually caused by space weather disturbances affecting the vertical distribution

Tablica 1: Karakteristični izvori pogrešaka određivanja položaja sustavom GPS, s rezultirajućim mjernim veličinama

Table 1: Typical GPS positioning error sources and resulting ranging errors

Uzrok pogreške <i>Error source</i>	Standardna vrijednost pogreške <i>Typical ranging error</i>
Netočne satelitske efemeride <i>Satellite ephemeris data</i>	1.5 m
Pogreška satelitskog sata <i>Satellite clock error</i>	1.5 m
Ionosfersko kašnjenje <i>Ionospheric delay</i>	3.0 – 7.0 m
Troposfersko kašnjenje <i>Tropospheric delay</i>	0.7 m
Učinak višestrukih putova <i>Multipath effect</i>	1.0 m
Šum GPS prijemnika <i>GPS receiver noise</i>	0.5 m
Ukupna vrijednost srednje kvadratne pogreške <i>Total RMS value</i>	4.0 m

Izvor: Parkinson & Spilker, 1996.

Source: Parkinson & Spilker, 1996

Već je ranije spomenuto kako ionosfersko kašnjenje satelitskih signala predstavlja najveći i najznačajniji pojedinačni uzrok pogreške određivanja položaja sustavom GPS-a. U pravilu, ionosfersko kašnjenje je uzrokovano poremećajima svemirskog vremena, koji zatim utječu na vertikalnu razdiobu nabijenih čestica u Zemljinoj ionosferi (vertikalni profil ionosfere) (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996, Davis 1990). Osim toga, do GPS ionosferskog kašnjenja može doći i zbog lokalnih ionizacijskih procesa, kako prirodnih (scintilacije, potresi, nastanak sporadičnog E sloja itd.) tako i umjetnih (letovi

of charged particles in the Earth's ionosphere (vertical ionospheric profile), the GPS ionospheric delay may also result from the local ionization processes, both natural (scintillation, earthquakes, sporadic E layer etc.) and artificial ones (supersonic flights) (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr, 1996, Davis, 1990). Studies have shown that other GPS positioning error causes are not induced or particularly enhanced in the case of earthquakes.

The standard GPS positioning error budget analysis does not take into account the modifi-

nadzvučnih zrakoplova) (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996, Davis, 1990). Istraživanja su pokazala da ostali uzroci GPS pogreške nisu izazvani ili osobito povećani u slučaju potresa.

Standardna analiza procjene GPS pogreške ne uzima u obzir pomake u referentnom okviru, s obzirom na malu vjerovatnost pojave.

2.2. Procjena GPS pogreške mjerena udaljenosti uslijed kutnog pomaka referentnog okvira

Promjene u GPS referentnom okviru nisu uzete u obzir kao jedan od izvora GPS pogreške. U nastojanju da se približno odredi vrijednost GPS pogreške uslijed pomaka referentnog okvira, sprovedeno je jednostavno vrednovanje ove pogreške.

Kutni pomak referentnog okvira α uzrokovat će premještanje položaja jednoznačne točke u trodimenzionalnom koordinatnom sustavu iz \mathbf{x} u \mathbf{x}_e . Uzima se da je ova promjena nastala rotacijom, i matematički može biti izražena matricom transformacija $\mathbf{R}(\alpha)$ (Farrell, 2008, Rogers, 2003). U izvjesnom slučaju rotacije, kada jedna od horizontalnih osi nastupa kao os rotacije, matrica transformacija postaje:

$$\mathbf{R}_z(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Ako se pretpostavi da je položaj točke u prostoru (npr. položaj GPS korisnika, GPS satelit) opisan vektorom $\mathbf{x} = [x \ y \ z]'$ u trodimenzionalnom pravokutnom koordinatnom sustavu, nove koordinate iste točke, uslijed kutnog pomaka referentnog okvira, postaju (Rogers, 2003):

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

ili, kraće:

$$\mathbf{x}_e = \mathbf{R}(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{x} \quad (3)$$

Prepostavljujući poznatu vrijednost kutnog pomaka α , može se smatrati da jednadžba (3) predstavlja korekcijski model pogreške uslijed kutnog pomaka referentnog okvira.

cations of the reference frame, considering it a highly unlikely event.

2.2 Estimation of the GPS Ranging Error due to the Angular Shift of the Reference Frame

Modifications of the GPS reference frame have not been taken into account as a source of the GPS positioning error. In an attempt to estimate the amount of the GPS positioning error induced by tilting of the reference frame, a simple error assessment has been performed.

The angular shift of the reference frame α causes modifications of the single-point position description in a three-dimensional co-ordinate system from \mathbf{x} to \mathbf{x}_e . This modification is considered to be caused by rotation, and is mathematically expressed by transformation $\mathbf{R}(\alpha)$ matrix (Farrell, 2008, Rogers, 2003). In a particular case of rotation when one of the horizontal axes serves as a rotation axis, the transformation matrix becomes:

$$\mathbf{R}_z(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

If a point in space (position of GPS user, GPS satellite, for instance) is assumed to be described by a $\mathbf{x} = [x \ y \ z]'$ vector in a three-dimensional rectangular co-ordinate system, then the new co-ordinates of the same point due to the angular shift of the reference frame become (Rogers, 2003):

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

or, in short:

$$\mathbf{x}_e = \mathbf{R}(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{x} \quad (3)$$

Presuming the known value of the angular shift α , the (3) can be considered as an error correction model for the angular shift of the reference frame.

2.3 Pseudo Range Error Caused by the Reference Frame Angular Shift, Induced by the Earthquake

True pseudo range (with all effects corrected) (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr, 1996):

2.3 Pogreška pseudoudaljenosti uslijed kutnog pomaka referentnog okvira izazvanog potresom

Prava pseudoudaljenost (sa svim ispravljenim učincima) (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996):

$$\rho = |\mathbf{x}_{user} - \mathbf{x}_{satellite}| \quad (4)$$

Opažena pseudoudaljenost (bez ispravke rotacijskog učinka referentnog okvira) (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996):

$$\rho_e = |\mathbf{x}_{user} - e - \mathbf{x}_{satellite} - e| \quad (5)$$

Pogreška u određivanju pseudoudaljenosti uslijed pogreške kod rotacije referentnog okvira (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996):

$$\Delta\rho = \frac{\rho_e - \rho}{\rho} = \frac{|\mathbf{x}_{user} - e - \mathbf{x}_{satellite} - e| - |\mathbf{x}_{user} - \mathbf{x}_{satellite}|}{|\mathbf{x}_{user} - \mathbf{x}_{satellite}|} \quad (6)$$

2.4 Utjecaj geomagnetskih i ionosferskih učinaka na kvalitetu rada GPS sustava

Dokazano je da ionosferski poremećaji značajno utječu na točnost satelitskog pozicioniranja (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996). Ionosfersko kašnjenje vremena je dominirajući izdvojeni uzrok degradacije kvalitete pozicioniranja GPS sustavom, što je potvrđeno brojnim istraživanjima širom svijeta. Uzroci GPS ionosferskog kašnjenja mogu se pronaći u gornjim ioniziranim slojevima atmosfere, a opisani su sljedećim odnosom (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996):

$$\Delta T_{iono} = k \int_{Earth's\ surface}^{Earth's\ surface+h} N(h) dh \quad (7)$$

Iz gornje jednadžbe vidljivo je da je GPS ionosfersko kašnjenje u izravnoj vezi s vertikalnim profilom električki nabijenih čestica u ionosferi.

Kao glavni izvori procesa ionizacije atmosferskih slojeva nastupaju učinci svemirskog vremena generirani Sunčevom aktivnošću. Međutim, ionizirajući procesi, naročito oni lokalne prirode, mogu biti generirani sa Zemlje, umjetno (ljudskim djelovanjem, kao što su nadzvučni

$$\rho = |\mathbf{x}_{user} - \mathbf{x}_{satellite}| \quad (4)$$

Observed pseudo range (without correction of the reference frame rotation effect) (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr, 1996):

$$\rho_e = |\mathbf{x}_{user} - e - \mathbf{x}_{satellite} - e| \quad (5)$$

Pseudo range determination error due to the reference frame rotation error (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr, 1996):

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\rho &= \frac{\rho_e - \rho}{\rho} = \\ &= \frac{|\mathbf{x}_{user} - e - \mathbf{x}_{satellite} - e| - |\mathbf{x}_{user} - \mathbf{x}_{satellite}|}{|\mathbf{x}_{user} - \mathbf{x}_{satellite}|} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

2.4 Geomagnetic and Ionospheric Effects on the GPS Performance

The ionospheric disturbances have been shown to cause profound effects on the GPS positioning accuracy (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr, 1996). The ionospheric time delay is the major single-cause of the GPS positioning performance deterioration, as confirmed by numerous studies conducted worldwide. The causes of the GPS ionospheric time delay can be found in the effects of the ionized upper-atmospheric layers, with the relationship described with the following relation (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr, 1996):

$$\Delta T_{iono} = k \int_{Earth's\ surface}^{Earth's\ surface+h} N(h) dh \quad (7)$$

It is evident from the equation above that the GPS ionospheric delay directly relates with the vertical profile of the charged particles in the ionosphere.

There are different sources of the ionospheric ionization processes, the space weather effects generated by solar activity as the major one. However, the ionization processes, especially those of a local nature, can be activated by both the artificial (human, such as ultra-sonic flights) and the natural (non-human, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions etc.) Earth-founded causes. Any local contribution to the ionospheric processes will modify the vertical profile of the ionized particles, thus directly affecting the GPS performance.

letovi) ili prirodno (bez ljudskog djelovanja, npr. potresi, vulkanske erupcije itd.). Svaki takav, lokalni doprinos izmijenit će vertikalni profil ioniziranih čestica, djelujući na taj način izravno na rad GPS sustava.

2.5 Potresi i okruženje satelitskog pozicioniranja

Na prvi pogled čini se da potresi i ionosferski poremećaji nisu međusobno povezani. Međutim, zapažanja kroz povijest daju učestale dokaze o vezi između velikih potresa i ionosferskih poremećaja (Tsolis i Xenos, 2010, Pulinets i Boyarchuk, 2004).

(Pulinets i Boyarchuk, 2004) osmislili su seizmičko-ionosferski spregnuti model koji opisuje utjecaje seizmičke aktivnosti na generiranje ionosferskih poremećaja, u rasponu od lokalnih poremećaja do onih regionalnih razmjera. U svojoj suštini, model se temelji na iskoristenju prijenosa protoka energije radona, emanacije plemenitih i stakleničkih plinova, te turbulencije zraka do viših slojeva ionosfere, rezultirajući anomalijama u samim slojevima, nestabilnosti plazme i generiranju HF, VHF i UHF radiovalova.

Na prethodno opisan način, ionosferski učinci uzrokovani seizmičkom aktivnošću mijenjaju okruženje za satelitsko pozicioniranje djelujući na značajke propagacije GNSS signala.

(Pulinets i Boyarchuk, 2004) su također prepoznali određene pravilnosti u ionosferskim poremećajima kao rezultat seizmičkih aktivnosti, pružajući na taj način oblik modela GNSS ionosferske pogreške uslijed pojave velikih potresa.

3. METODOLOGIJA

Globalno okruženje postupka određivanja položaja sustavom GPS rekonstruirano je na temelju dostupnih internetskih arhiva pokazatelja svemirskog vremena (broja Sunčevih pješčana, solarnog zračenja/fluksa), te geomagnetskih (K_p, A_p) i ionosferskih (f_{of2}, TEC) indeksa (Davis, 1990).

Kvaliteta rada GPS sustava analizirana je temeljem pohranjenih podataka pseudoudaljenosti prikupljenih s referentnih stanica (IGS, 2010), kako je prikazano u tablici 2. Opažanja GPS pseudoudaljenosti korištена su za procje-

2.5 Earthquakes and the Environment for the Satellite Positioning

At the first sight, the appearance of the earthquakes and the ionospheric disturbances seem to be uncorrelated. However, the filed observations throughout the history have frequently given the qualitative evidence to the mutual relationship between the large earthquakes and the ionospheric disturbances (Tsolis and Xenos, 2010, Pulinets and Boyarchuk, 2004).

Pulinets and Boyarchuk, 2004, have devised a seismo-ionospheric coupling model that describes the effects of the seismic activity on the generation of ionospheric disturbances, ranging from local to region-wide areas. In its essence, the model is based on the utilisation of the energy flow transfer from radon, noble and greenhouse gases emanation, and the air turbulence to the higher level of the ionosphere, where the anomalies of the ionospheric layers, plasma instabilities and generation of HF, VHF and UHF radio waves occur as the result.

In the previously described manner, the ionospheric effects caused by seismic activities modify the environment for the satellite positioning in a way that they introduce the new effects to the GNSS signal propagation characteristics.

Pulinets and Boyarchuk, 2004, have also identified certain patterns in the ionospheric disturbance occurrence as the result of the seismic activities, thus offering a prospect for the GNSS ionospheric error modelling due to the occurrence of large earthquakes.

3. METHODOLOGY

The global environment for positioning was reconstructed from the internet-based archives of the space weather (sunspot number, solar flux), geomagnetic (K_p, A_p) and ionospheric (f_{of2}, TEC) indices (Davis, 1990).

The GPS system performance has been analysed based on the archived single-frequency pseudo-range observables from the reference stations (IGS, 2010), as listed in Table 2. The GPS pseudo-range observables have been used for the position estimation, using the iterative algorithm for the single-frequency GPS position estimation (Parkinson and Spilker, Jr,

Tablica 2: Popis korištenih referentnih stanica
Table 2: The list of reference stations used in the study

Identifikacijski broj stanice <i>Station ID</i>	Grad <i>City</i>	Država <i>Country</i>	Pozicija <i>Position</i>
amc2	Boulder	Colorado, US	N 38° 48' 11.24720" W 104° 31' 28.53928"
guam	Dededo	Guam	N 13° 35' 21.58468" E 144° 07' 53.89720"
harv	Vandenberg AFB	California, US	N 34° 28' 09.84103" W 120° 40' 55.43410"
mana	Managua	Nicaragua	N 12° 08' 56.17446" W 086° 14' 56.36176"
morp	Morpeth	United Kingdom	N 55° 12' 46.04386" E 001° 41' 07.78968"
nklg	Libreville	Gabon	N 00° 21' 14.05880" E 009° 19' 40.35460"
osje	Osijek	Croatia	N 45° 33' 38.75615" E 018° 19' 10.26536"
wgtn	Wellington	New Zealand	S 41 19' 24.44550" E 174° 48' 21.21862"

Izvor: IGS, 2010.

Source: IGS, 2010

nu položaja upotreboom iteracijskog algoritma za estimaciju položaja jednofrekvencijskim prijemnicima (Parkinson i Spilker, Jr, 1996). Emittirane efemeride preuzete iz internetskih arhiva (IGS, 2010) korištene su u postupku procjene položaja. Dodatni korekcijski modeli, kao što je Klobucharev ionosferski korekcijski model, nisu korišteni.

4. OKRUŽENJE SATELITSKOG POZICIONIRANJA ZA VRIJEME ČILEANSKOG POTRESA 2010.

U ovome su poglavlju sažeta stanja okruženja djelovanja GPS sustava s obzirom na razmatrani potres (opis potresa, pokazatelji svemirskog vremena, geomagnetskih i ionosferskih uvjeta).

4.1. Značajke potresa, Čile 2010.

Potres se dogodio 27. veljače 2010. godine (dan 58. u 2010) u 06:34 KSV. (USGS, 2010) izvještava da je do potresa magnitude 8,8 došlo na poziciji 35,909°S, 72,733°W, na dubini od 35 km, u oblasti Maule Region, Čile (335 km jugozapadno od grada Santiaga, Čile, te 105 km sjever-sjeverozapadno od grada Concepcion, Čile). U nastavku izvještaja stoji da je najmanje

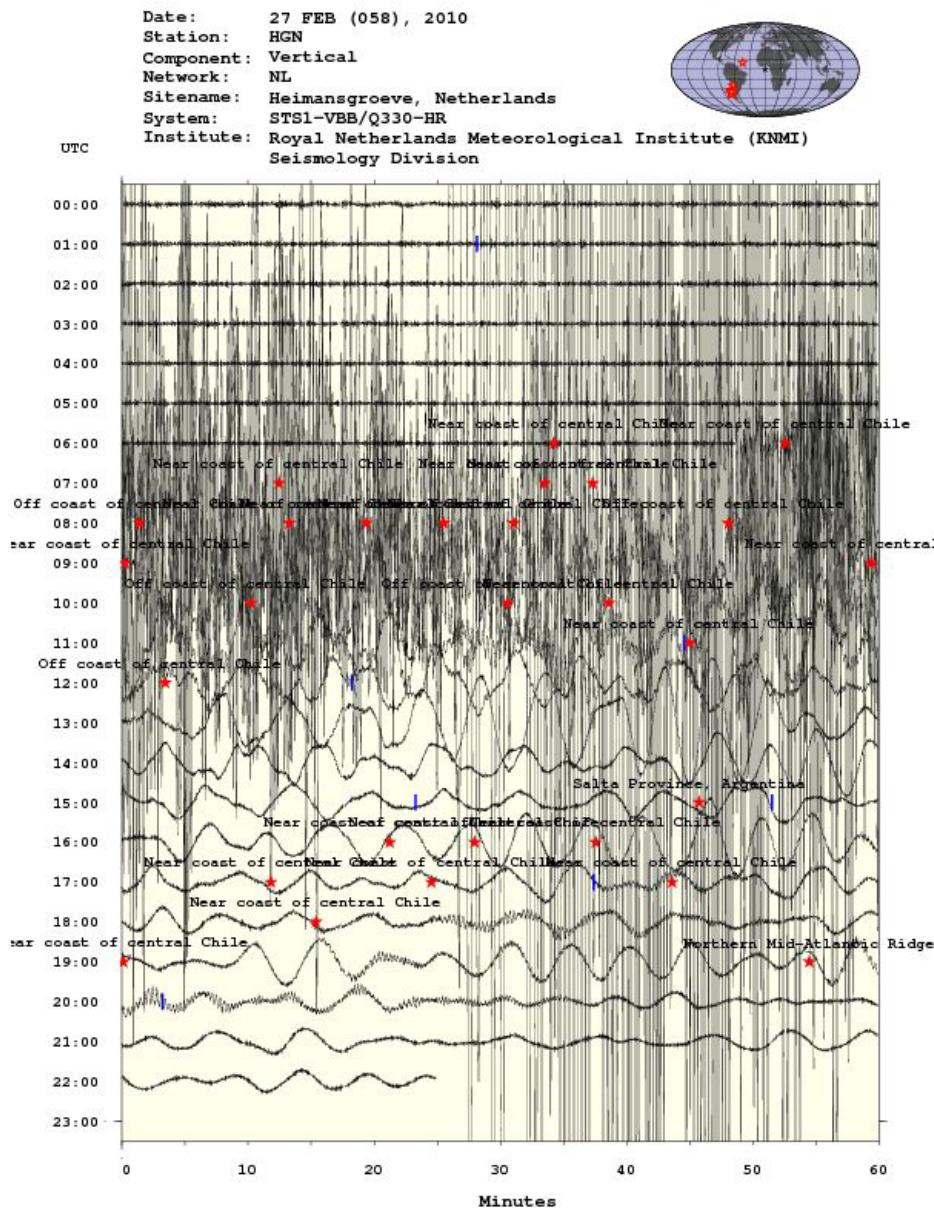
1996). The broadcast ephemeris, taken from the internet archive (IGS, 2010), have been used in the position estimation procedure. Additional correction models, such as the Klobuchar ionospheric correction model, have not been applied.

4. ENVIRONMENT FOR THE SATELLITE POSITIONING AT THE TIME OF THE CHILEAN 2010 EARTHQUAKE

This chapter summarises the status of the GPS operation environment (description of the Chilean 2010 earthquake, space weather, geomagnetic and ionospheric conditions) around the earthquake in question.

4.1 The Chilean 2010 Earthquake Characteristics

The Chilean 2010 earthquake occurred on 27th February, 2010 (day 58th in 2010) at 06:34 UTC. USGS, 2010, reported that the magnitude-8.8 earthquake occurred at the location 35.909°S, 72.733°W and at the depth of 35 km in the off-shore Maule Region in Chile (335 km south-west from Santiago, Chile, and 105 km north-north-east of Concepcion, Chile). In ad-



Slika 1: Seizmogram za 27. veljače 2010. Godine
Figure 1: 27th February 2010 seismogram

Izvor: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, 2010, s dopuštenjem
Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, 2010, with permission

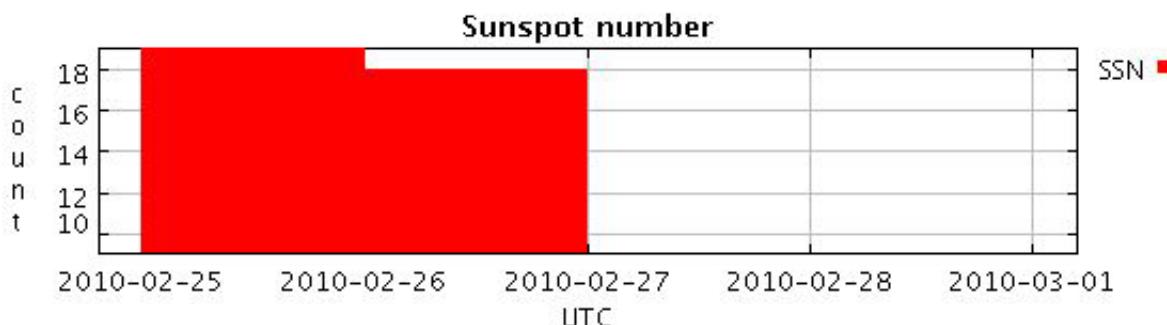
521 osoba poginula, 56 ih je nestalo, ozlijedeno je približno 12 000, uz 800 000 stanovnika koji su zbog potresa raseljeni. Dva mjeseca nakon potresa zabilježeno je još 304 naknadnih potresa magnitude 5,0 ili veće, od kojih je 21 zabilježen s magnitudom 6,0 ili većom.

4.2. Uvjeti svemirskog vremena u vrijeme čileanskog potresa

Uvjeti svemirskog vremena za vrijeme čileanskog potresa 2010. godine rekonstruirani su od-

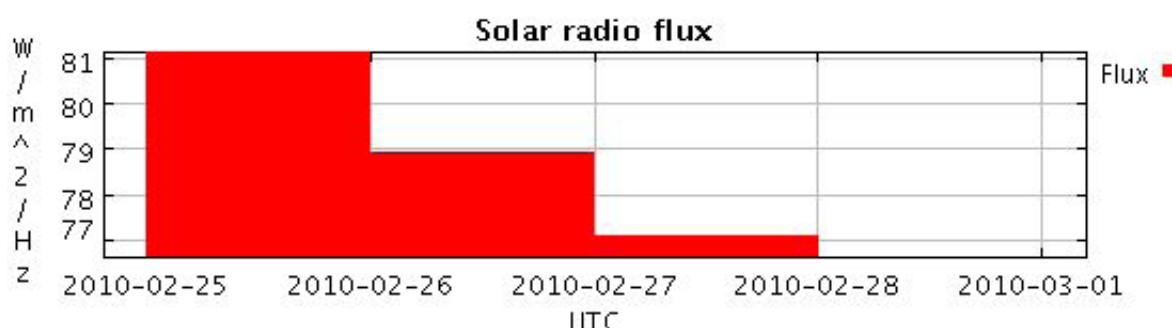
dition, the report stated that at least 521 people were killed, 56 went missing, about 12 000 were injured and 800 000 people displaced.

In the two-month period following the earthquake, 304 after-shocks of a magnitude 5.0 or larger have been observed, with 21 of them with magnitudes of 6.0 or larger.



Slika 2: Broj Sunčevih pjega u vrijeme čileanskog potresa 2010.
Figure 2: Sunspot number at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake

Izvor: SPIDR, 2010.
Source: SPIDR, 2010



Slika 3: Solarno zračenje u vrijeme čileanskog potresa 2010.
Figure 3: Solar flux at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake

Izvor: SPIDR, 2010.
Source: SPIDR, 2010

govarajućim nizovima podataka omogućenim s NOAA internetske arhive podataka (SPIDR, 2010). Kao što je prikazano na slici 2, odnosno 3, za vrijeme potresa nije zabilježena značajna Sunčeva aktivnost. Oba pokazatelja – broj Sunčevih pjega i solarno radiozračenje – zadržala su niske vrijednosti, tako da nisu uzrokovali značajnije globalne ionosferske poremećaje.

4.3. Geomagnetski uvjeti u vrijeme potresa

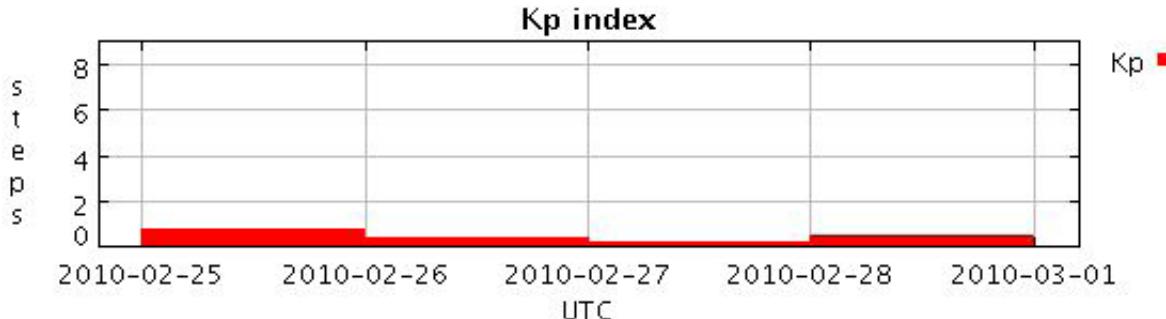
Geomagnetski uvjeti bili su podjednako mirni tijekom čileanskog potresa, prema NOAA internetskoj arhivi podataka (SPIDR, 2010). Planetarni K_p indeks nije dostigao čak niti srednji geomagnetski poremećaj u promatranom razdoblju.

4.2 Space Weather Conditions at the Time of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake

The space weather conditions at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake were reconstructed from the relevant data sets provided by the NOAA's internet-based data archive (SPIDR, 2010). As presented on Figures 2 and 3, respectively, no significant solar activity was observed at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake. Both the sunspot number and the solar radio flux were at low levels, thus causing no significant global ionospheric disturbances.

4.3 Geomagnetic Conditions at the time of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake

The geomagnetic conditions at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake were equally quiet during the Chilean 2010 earthquake, according to the NOAA's internet archive data (SPIDR, 2010). The planetary K_p index did not



Slika 4: Kp indeks u vrijeme čileanskog potresa
Figure 4: Kp index at the time of the Chilean earthquake

Izvor: SPIDR, 2010.
 Source: SPIDR, 2010

4.4. Ionosferski uvjeti u vrijeme potresa

Ionosferski uvjeti u vrijeme čileanskog potresa 2010. godine analizirani su na temelju podatkovnih nizova prikupljenih s dvije referentne stanice: Jicamarca, Čile, u blizini epicentra potresa te stanice Rim, Italija. Slike 5–8 prikazuju opći ionosferski status (kritične frekvencije, odnosno visine ionosferskih slojeva) na navedenim stanicama.

Nizovi podataka ne pokazuju značajne poremećaje u kritičnim frekvencijama ionosferskih slojeva u vrijeme nastupa potresa; opažen je umjeren porast hmF2 sloja na referentnoj staniči Jicamarca, Čile. Istovremeno, podatkovni nizovi referentne stаницe Rim pokazuju postojjanu visinu ionosferskih slojeva (naročito F2 sloja) i neznatno sniženje frekvencija F2 sloja.

5. ANALIZA KVALITETE RADA GPS SUSTAVA ZA VRIJEME ČILEANSKOG POTRESA 2010.

Analiza kvalitete rada GPS sustava provedena je na temelju neobradenih GPS opažanja (mjerena GPS pseudoudaljenosti) prikupljenih s referentnih stanicima, i stavljenih na raspolaženje na 'International GNSS Service' internet-skim stranicama (IGS, 2010), kako znanstvenoj zajednici, tako i javnosti općenito. Za analizu podataka, modeliranje i grafički prikaz rezultata napravljena je programska podrška uz korištenje statističkog programskog paketa R (R Development Core Team, 2010). U drugom dijelu poglavlja prikazani su vremenski nizovi GPS pogreške položaja na odabranim stanicama.

reveal even the medium geomagnetic disturbances in the period in question.

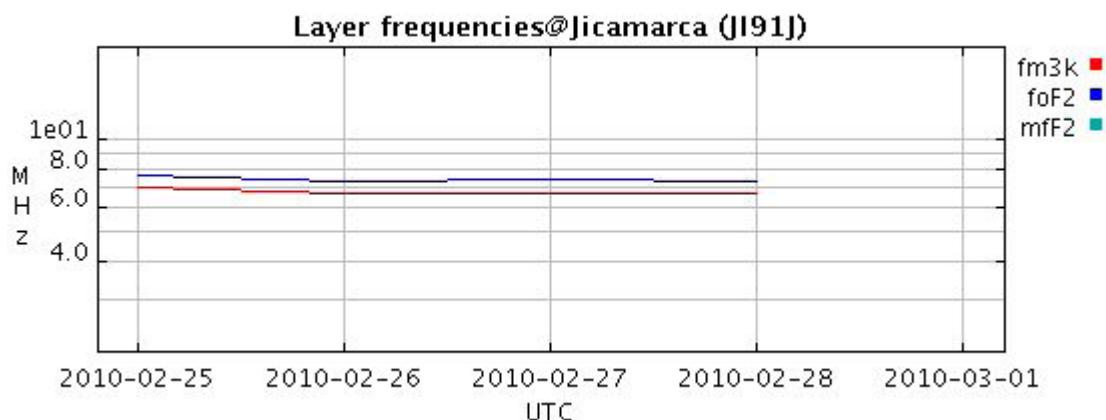
4.4 Ionospheric Conditions at the Time of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake

The ionospheric conditions were analysed based on data sets collected at two reference sites: Jicamarca, Chile, close to the earthquake's epicentre, and Rome, Italy. Figures 5-8 outline the ionospheric status (critical frequencies of the ionospheric layers and heights of the ionospheric layers, respectively) for the two reference sites.

While the data sets did not reveal any significant disturbance in the ionospheric layers' critical frequencies around the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake outbreak, there was only a moderate increase of the hmF2 layer observed at Jicamarca, the Chile reference station. At the same time, data sets collected at Rome, the Italy reference station, revealed a steady height of the ionospheric layers (especially F2) and a slight lowering of the F2 layer frequencies.

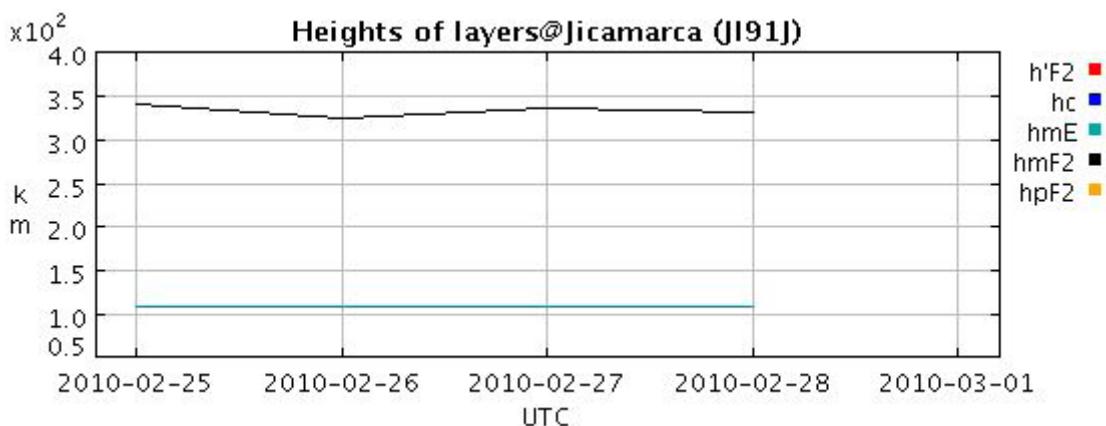
5. GPS PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS AROUND THE TIME OF THE CHILEAN 2010 EARTHQUAKE

The GPS performance analysis has been conducted based on the raw GPS observables (GPS pseudo-range measurements) collected at the reference stations and provided to both scientific and general audience on the internet by the International GNSS Service (IGS, 2010). The R statistical software package (R Development



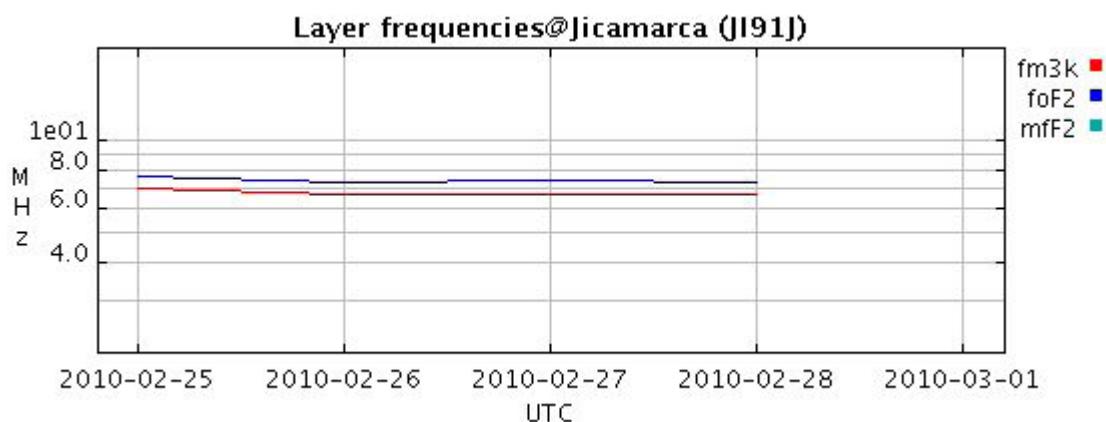
Slika 5: Granične frekvencije ionosferskih slojeva u vrijeme potresa, referentna stanica Jicamarca, Čile
Figure 5: Layer frequencies at Jicamarca, Chile at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake

Izvor: SPIDR, 2010. / Source: SPIDR, 2010



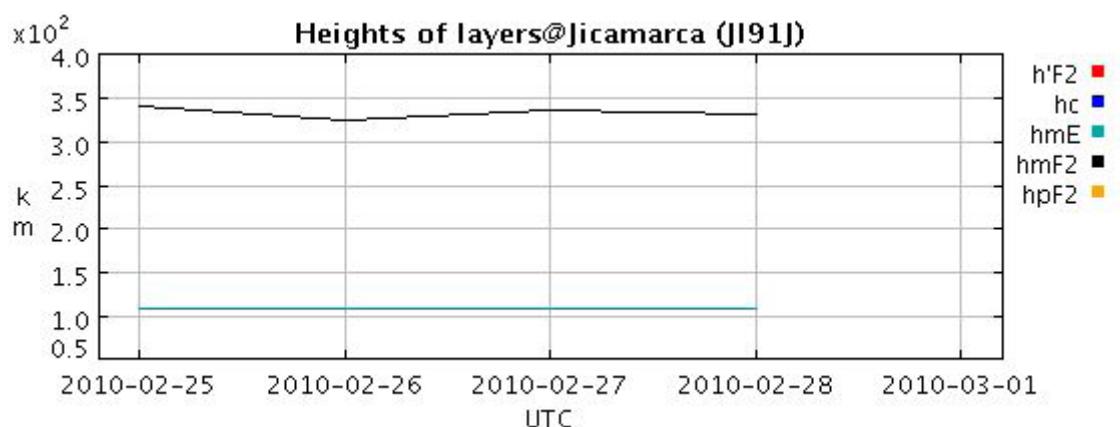
Slika 6: Visine granica ionosferskih slojeva za vrijeme potresa, referentna stanica Jicamarca, Čile
Figure 6: Heights of layers at Jicamarca, Chile at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake

Izvor: SPIDR, 2010. / Source: SPIDR, 2010



Slika 7: Granične frekvencije ionosferskih slojeva u vrijeme potresa, referentna stanica Rim, Italija
Figure 7: Layer frequencies at Rome, Italy at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake

Izvor: SPIDR, 2010. / Source: SPIDR, 2010



Slika 8: Visine granica ionosferskih slojeva za vrijeme potresa, referentna stanica Rim, Italija
Figure 8: Heights of layers at Rome, Italy at the time of the Chilean 2010 earthquake

Izvor: SPIDR, 2010. / Source: SPIDR, 2010

ma sa sljedećim tumačem: crna boja – sjeverna pogreška položaja, crvena boja – istočna pogreška položaja, i plava boja – vertikalna (visinska) pogreška položaja.

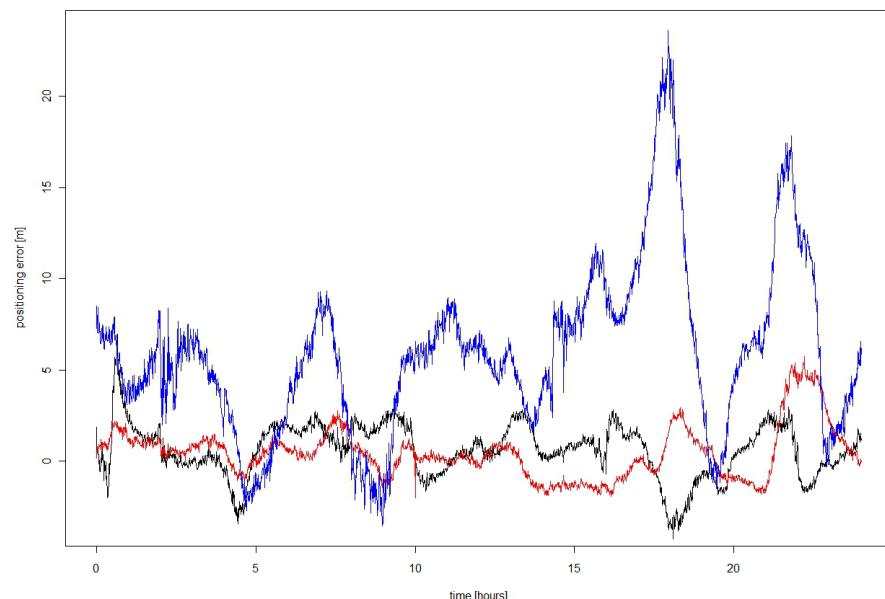
5.1. Boulder, Colorado

Opaženi vremenski nizovi GPS pogreške položaja na referentnoj stanicu Boulder ukazuju na umjereni poremećaj u kvaliteti pozicioniranja u približno 17:00 KSV, s naglašenim utjecajem na visinsku komponentu. Istovremeno, sjeverna i

Core Team, 2010) has been used for the data analysis, modelling and graphical presentation of the results. The time series of the GPS positioning errors at the selected reference stations are graphically presented in the rest of the chapter with the following colour code: black – northings positioning error, red – easting positioning error, blue – vertical (height) positioning error.

5.1 Boulder, Colorado

The time series of the GPS positioning error observed at the Boulder reference station (Fig-



Slika 9: Boulder, Colorado
Figure 9: Boulder, Colorado

Izvor: Izradili autori / Source: Made by the Authors

istočna pogreška međusobno su obrnule svoje vrijednosti. Sljedeći poremećaj dogodio se u približno 22:00 KSV, ponovno na umjerenoj razini.

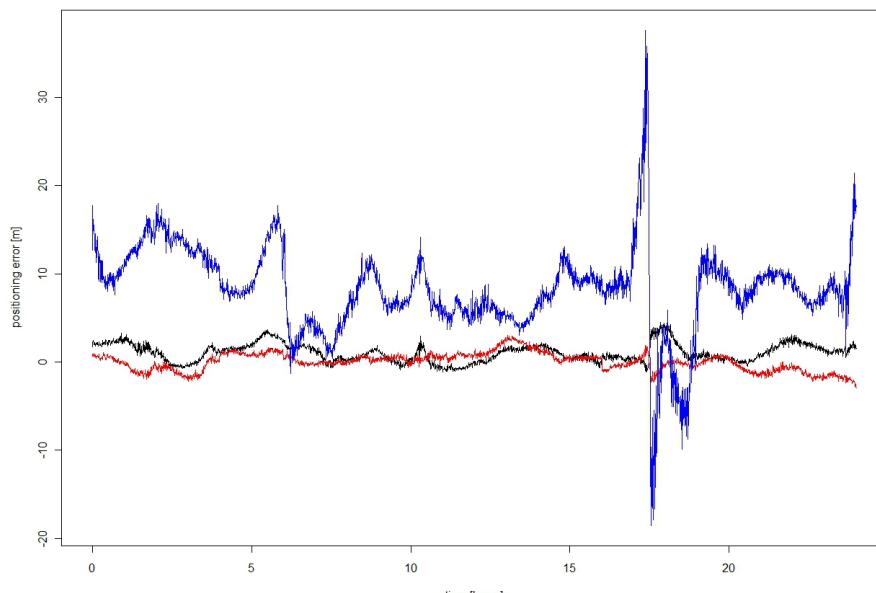
5.2. Dededo, Guam

Iz vremenskih nizova pogreške položaja na referentnoj stanici u Guamu vidljiva je uobičajena dinamika pogreške kroz dan potresa, s iznimkom umjerenog, ali zabilježenog poremećaja koji se dogodio u približno 16:30 KSV, s posebnim odstupanjem visinske pogreške.

ure 9) show a moderate positioning performance disturbance around 17:00 UTC, with the height positioning being particularly affected. At the same time, northing and easting errors reversed the sign. A second disturbance occurred around 22:00 UTC, again at a moderate level.

5.2 Dededo, Guam

The time series of the positioning errors at the Guam reference station sustain an ordinary dynamics through the day of the Chilean 2010



Slika 10: Dededo, Guam
Figure 10: Dededo, Guam

Ivor: Izradili autori / **Source:** Made by the Authors

5.3. Vandenberg AFB, Californija

Vremenski nizovi pogreške pozicije opaženi na ovoj referentnoj stanicu pokazuju umjerenu do značajnu degradaciju položaja koja je prisutna kroz cijeli dan potresa. Šest zabilježenih događaja degradacije kvalitete pozicioniranja vidljivo je iz grafičkog prikaza vremenskih nizova, s najistaknutijim odstupanjem koje se dogodilo približno jedan sat nakon potresa.

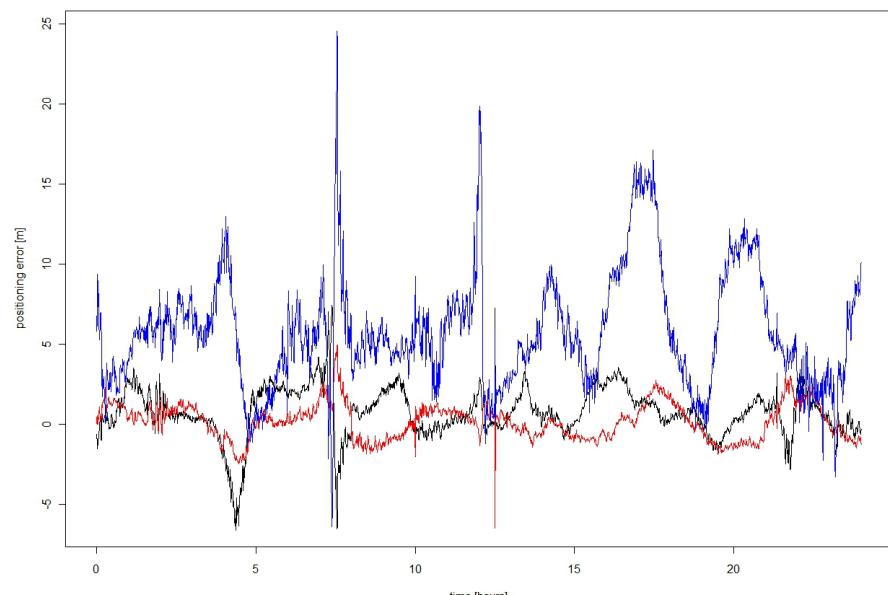
5.4. Managua, Nikaragva

Degradacija učinkovitosti pozicioniranja na referentnoj stanicu Managua je očita. Značajna dinamika položajne pogreške opažena je kroz dan potresa, s iznenadnim pogoršanjem u pri-

earthquake, with the exception of a moderate, but marked disturbance, that occurred around 16:30 UTC, which affected the height determination in particular (Figure 10).

5.3 Vandenberg AFB, California

The time series of the positioning errors observed at the Vandenberg AFB reference station show moderate to significant GPS positioning degradation throughout the day of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake (Figure 11). The six marked occurrences of the positioning performance degradation can be identified from the graphical representations of the GPS positioning errors time series, with the most prominent one occurring about one hour after the earthquake.



Slika 11: Vandenberg AFB, California
Figure 11: Vandenberg AFB, California

Izvor: Izradili autori / Source: Made by the Authors

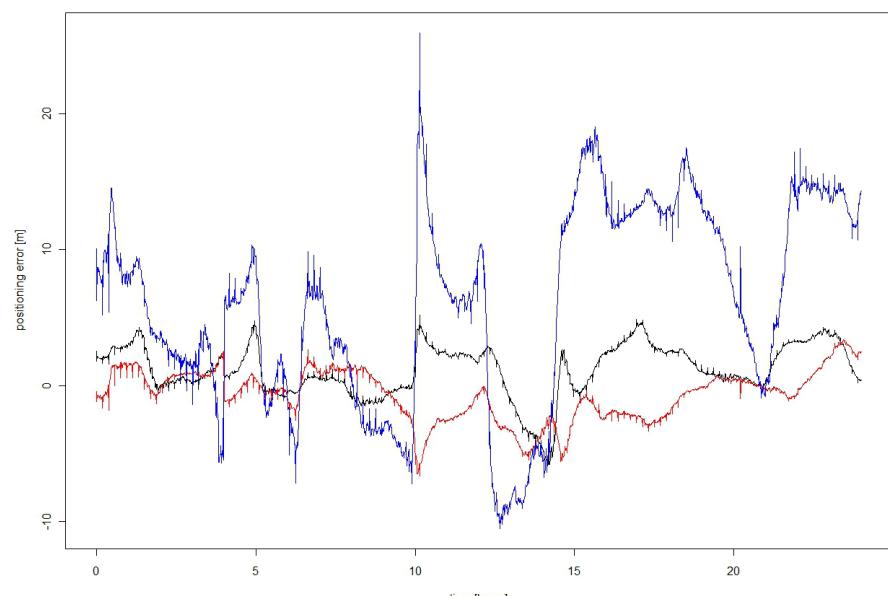
bližno 10:00 KSV (naročito kod visinske pogreške položaja), koja se u obliku povećane pogreške položaja nastavila između 15:00 KSV i 20:00 KSV.

5.5. Morpeth, UK

Na referentnoj stanicici Morpeth, vremenski nizovi opažene GPS pogreške pozicioniranja

5.4 Managua, Nicaragua

A degradation of the positioning performance is evident at the Managua reference station on the day of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake, as shown on Figure 12. A considerable positioning error dynamics was observed throughout the day in question, with the abrupt deterioration occurring around 10:00 UTC (especially for the height



Slika 12: Managua, Nikaragva
Figure 12: Managua, Nicaragua

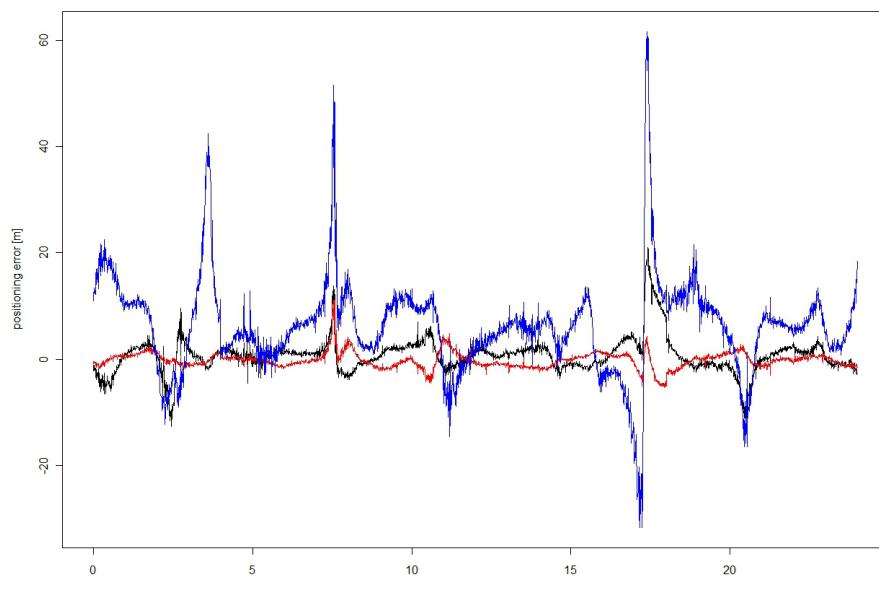
Izvor: Izradili autori / Source: Made by the Authors

pokazuju pravilnu dinamiku, s iznimkom tri kratkoročna poremećaja koji su se dogodili u približno 04:00 KSV, 07:00 KSV i 16:30 KSV. Posebno je istaknut posljednji događaj (u 16:30 KSV), koji je značajno povećao sve tri komponente pogreške pozicioniranja. Kvaliteta pozicioniranja ostaje pogoršana do približno 20:00 KSV, kada su se komponente pogreške povratiti

positioning error), followed by a prolonged period of increased positioning errors between 15:00 UTC and 20:00 UTC.

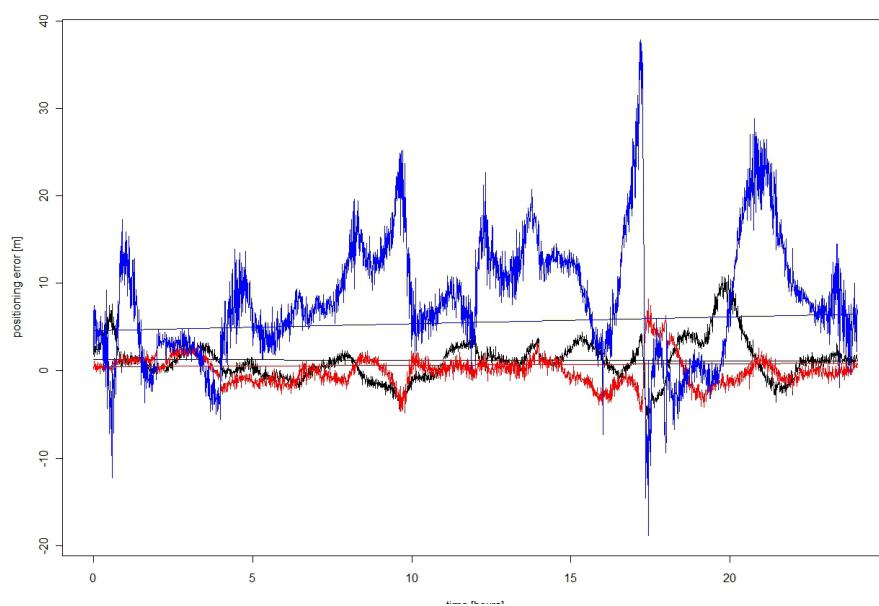
5.5 Morpeth, the UK

The time series of the GPS positioning errors observed at the Morpeth reference station (Figure 13) show a regular dynamics, with the



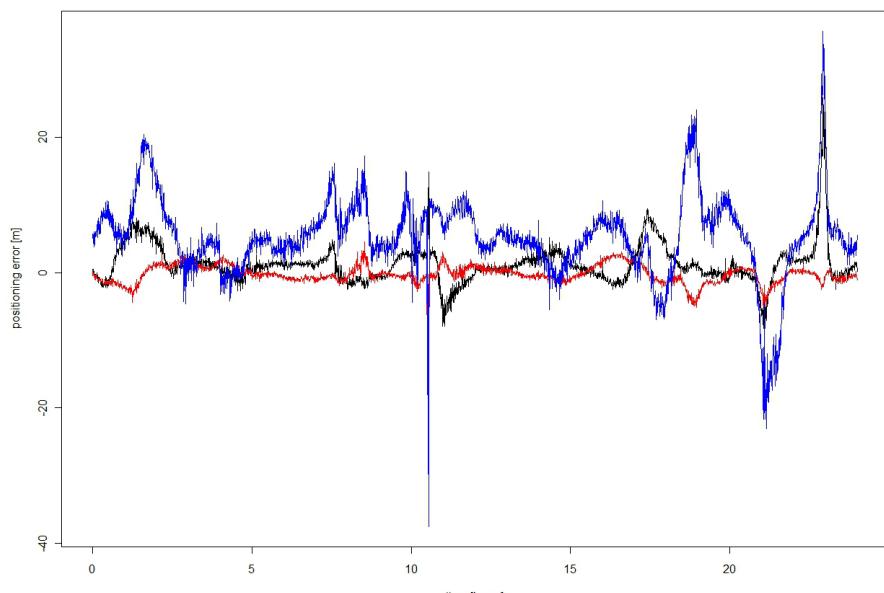
Slika 13: Morpeth, UK
Figure 13: Morpeth, UK

Izvor: Izradili autori / Source: Made by the Authors



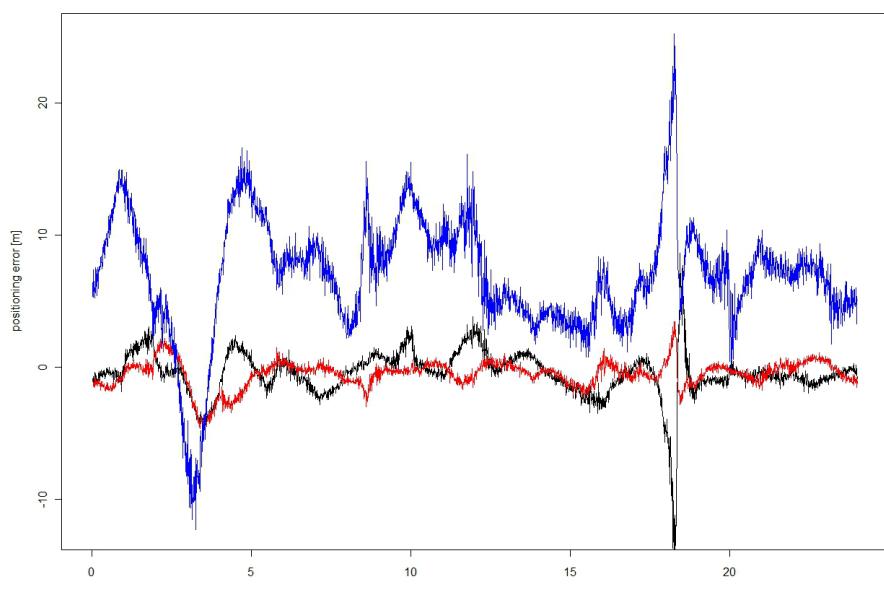
Slika 14: Libreville, Gabon
Figure 14: Libreville, Gabon

Izvor: Izradili autori / Source: Made by the Authors



Slika 15: Osijek, Hrvatska
Figure 15: Osijek, Croatia

Izvor: Izradili autori / Source: Made by the Authors



Slika 16: Wellington, Novi Zeland
Figure 16: Wellington, New Zealand

Izvor: Izradili autori / Source: Made by the Authors

le na uobičajene vrijednosti. Za vrijeme poremećaja, sve tri komponente značajno su prekorčile svoje uobičajene vrijednosti.

5.6. Libreville, Gabon

Za vrijeme potresa, na referentnoj stanicu Libreville zabilježena je umjereno povećana dinamika visinske pogreške. Nagli porast visinske

exception of the three short-term disruptions occurring around 04:00 UTC, 07:00 UTC, and 16:30 UTC, respectively. The 16:30 UTC occurrence was particularly prominent, with all three positioning error components being considerably increased. The positioning performance remained deteriorated until around 20:00 UTC, when the positioning error components returned to their usual dynamics. In the disturbed

komponente dogodio se u približno 14:00 KSV, praćen povećanim vrijednostima sjeverne i istočne komponente u razdoblju između 15:30 KSV i 21:00 KSV, kada se dogodio sljedeći iznenadni porast vertikalne komponente pogreške pozicioniranja.

5.7. Osijek, Hrvatska

Na referentnoj stanicu Osijek vremenski nizovi GPS pogreške pozicioniranja ukazuju na poremećaje u pogrešci u razdoblju između 15:00 KSV i 23:30 KSV. Visinska i sjeverna pogreška dosegle su neobično visoke vrijednosti, posebno za vrijeme maksimuma u približno 17:00 KSV, odnosno 22:00 KSV, kada su vrijednosti pogrešaka premašile prosjek.

5.8. Wellington, Novi Zeland

Na dan potresa, na referentnoj stanicu Wellington nije otkrivena značajna degradacija GPS pozicioniranja. Vrlo umjeren i kratkotrajan porast visinske i sjeverne pogreške pozicioniranja može se opaziti u približno 18:00 KSV, neposredno nakon čega su se vrijednosti vratile na prvobitnu razinu.

6. RAZMATRANJA

Dvije su posljedice potresa koji je pogodio Čile 2010. godine, s mogućim utjecajem na kvalitetu GPS pozicioniranja: učinak promjene Zemaljskog geoprostornog referentnog okvira, te ionosferski učinak uslijed povećanja stupnja ionizacije.

(Buis, 2010) je izvjestio o učincima potresa na Zemljin geoprostorni referentni okvir. U poglavljju 2. ovoga članka, utvrđen je teoretski okvir procjene učinaka uslijed promjene Zemljinog geoprostornog okvira na kvalitetu rada GPS stvasta. Korištenjem utvrđenog okvira sa stvarnim podacima omogućena je procjena učinaka pomaknute Zemljine osi na kvalitetu GPS pozicioniranja. Za pojašnjenje, koristi se sljedeći primjer: pretpostavljena je pozicija GPS korisnika u Baški, Hrvatska (polozaj $\phi = N 44^{\circ}58' 13''$, $\lambda = E 014^{\circ}45' 37''$, $h = 10$ m pretvara se u nekorigiranu/neispravljenu: $x = 4370776.3278$ m, $y = 1151567.7940$ m, $z = 4485019.2439$ m, odnosno ispravljenu: $x = 4370776$ m, $y = 1151571$ m, $z = 4485018$ m) i opažena je pozicija GPS PRN 12 satelita u približno vrijeme potresa ($t = 06:45$

periods, all three positioning error components significantly exceeded the usual values.

5.6 Libreville, Gabon

There was a moderately increased height error dynamics at the Libreville reference station throughout the day of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake (Figure 14). An abrupt increase of the height positioning error occurred around 14:00 UTC, followed by the increased values of northing and easting errors in the period between 15:30 UTC and 21:00 UTC, when another sudden increase of the height positioning error occurred.

5.7 Osijek, Croatia

The time series of the GPS positioning error collected at the Osijek reference station (Figure 15) showed a disturbed positioning performance error in the period between 15:00 UTC and 23:30 UTC. The height and northing positioning error acquired unusually high values, especially during the peak times around 17:00 UTC, and 22:00 UTC, respectively, when the error values exceeded the normal levels.

5.8 Wellington, New Zealand

There were no considerable deteriorations of the GPS positioning performance detected at the Wellington reference station on the day of the Chilean 2010 earthquake, as shown on Figure 16. A very moderate and short-lasting increase of the height and northing positioning error can be observed around 18:00 UTC, which almost immediately ceased to the usual positioning error levels.

6. DISCUSSION

The Chilean 2010 earthquake caused two effects with a possible impact on the GPS positioning performance: modification effects on the Earth's geospatial reference framework, and ionospheric effects due to an increased ionization.

Buis, 2010, reported the earthquake's effects on the Earth's geospatial reference frame. In Chapter 2 of this article, a theoretical framework for the estimation of the effects of the modifications of the Earth's geospatial refer-

KSV, neispravljena pozicija: $x = -10317.356634$, $y = 12681.071024$, $z = -20846.686203$, odnosno ispravljena: $x = -10317.36$ m, $y = 12681.06$, $z = -20846.70$). Pretpostavljeni nagib od 2,7 lučne milisekunde rezultirao je pogreškom određivanja pseudoudaljenosti od $\Delta\rho = 2,92 \cdot 10^{-14}\%$.

Čini se da su učinci potresa na ionosfersko kašnjenje vremena izraženiji, uz pretpostavku da su učinci ostalih izvora pogreške pozicioniranja umanjeni, bilo pomoću opreme, modusom djelovanja ili primjenom korekcijskih modela (pouzdana pretpostavka, ako je riječ o opremi i djelovanju GPS referentnih stanica). Iako ionosferski pokazatelji i pokazatelji svemirskog vremena nisu pokazali značajne ionosferske poremećaje na globalnoj razini, svaka referentna stаница odabрана za analizu izvijestila je o značajnoj degradaciji kvalitete pozicioniranja na dan potresa. Povrh toga, referentne stanice u širem okolnom području potresa zabilježile su značajnu dinamiku pogreške GPS pozicioniranja, čiji su uzroci vjerojatno nalaze u lokalnim ionosferskim efektima kao prethodnicima potresa. Konačno, poremećaji zabilježeni na daljinskim referentnim stanicama mogli su rezultirati uslijed lokalnih putujućih ionosferskih poremećaja koji su nastali kao posljedica potresa. Arhive podataka svemirskog vremena ukazuju na tek umjerenu aktivnost svemirskog vremena, koje je samim time isključeno kao uzrok ionosferskih poremećaja opaženim na referentnim stanicama diljem svijeta.

7. ZAKLJUČAK

Potres koji je pogodio Čile 2010. godine utjecao je na kvalitetu GPS/GNSS sustava na dva načina:

- u obliku pomaka Zemljinog geoprostornog referentnog okvira i
- u obliku ionosferskog poremećaja.

U ovome radu prikazana je opsežna analiza uzroka i posljedica degradacije kvalitete GPS sustava, odnosno satelitskog pozicioniranja uslijed potresa, te je razmotren oporavak sustava u odnosu na stabilnost GPS kvalitete određivanja položaja.

Analize podataka zabilježenih na dan potresa otkrile su prirodu ove pojave na globalnoj razini, s posljedicom da su aktivnosti uzrokovane potresom prešle zemaljsku kuglu najvjerojatnije u obliku kratkoročnih ionosferskih poremećaja.

ence frame on the GPS positioning performance has been established. The utilisation of the established framework on the real data can provide an estimate of the effects of the tilted Earth's axis on the GPS positioning performance. As an illustrative example, a GPS user position in Baška, Croatia, was presumed (position $\varphi = N 44^{\circ} 58' 13''$, $\lambda = E 014^{\circ} 45' 37''$, $h = 10$ m, transforms to uncorrected: $x = 4370776.3278$ m, $y = 1151567.7940$ m, $z = 4485019.2439$ m, and corrected: $x = 4370776$ m, $y = 1151571$ m, $z = 4485018$ m, respectively) and the GPS PRN 12 observation taken around the time of the earthquake ($t = 6.45$ UTC, un-corrected: $x = -10317.356634$, $y = 12681.071024$, $z = -20846.686203$, and corrected: $x = -10317.36$ m, $y = 12681.06$, $z = -20846.70$, respectively). The presumption of a 2.7 milli-arc-second-tilt yields the pseudo range determination error of $\Delta\rho = 2.92 \cdot 10^{-14}\%$.

The earthquake's effects on the ionospheric time delay appear to be more pronounced, assuming the effects of other sources of the positioning error were mitigated either by the equipment design, modus of the operation, or the application of the correction models (a reliable assumption in the case of the GPS reference stations' equipment and operations). Although common space weather and ionospheric parameters do not show evidence of significant ionospheric disturbances on a global level, every reference station selected for this analysis reported marked positioning performance deteriorations throughout the day of the Chilean 2010 Earthquakes. In addition, the reference stations in a wider region of the earthquake reported considerable GPS positioning error dynamics, the causes of them probably found in the local ionospheric effects as precursors of the earthquake. Finally, disturbances observed at more remote reference stations may result from the travelling local ionospheric disturbances generated in the aftermath of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake. The archives of the space weather observables show only a modest solar-induced space weather activity, which excludes it as a cause of the ionospheric disturbances observed at the reference stations around the globe.

7. CONCLUSION

The Chilean 2010 Earthquake caused two major effects on the GPS/GNSS performance:

Istovremeno, analize nisu otkrile značajne utjecaje promjene Zemljinog geoprostornog okvira na kvalitetu i rad GPS sustava.

Daljnja istraživanja bit će usredotočena na utvrđivanje modela dinamike GNSS ionosferske pogreške uslijed potresa velikih razmjera, samim time i na odgovarajuće modeliranje GNSS ionosferske pogreške u takvom kritičnom okruženju za satelitsko pozicioniranje.

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shift of the Earth's geospatial reference frame, ionospheric disturbance.

This paper has presented a comprehensive analysis of the causes and consequences of the degradation of the GPS performance at the time of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake, and discussed the system recovery in relation to a stable GPS performance.

The analysis of the data sets taken on the day of the Chilean 2010 Earthquake revealed the global nature of the event with the consequences of earthquake activities traversed across the globe most probably by the means of the short-term ionospheric disturbances.

At the same time, the analysis revealed no significant effects of the modification of the Earth's geospatial reference frame on the GPS performance and operation.

A further research will focus on the identification of the GNSS ionospheric error dynamics patterns throughout the course of a large earthquake, and on a proper modelling of the GNSS ionospheric error in such a critical environment for the satellite positioning.

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