

臺灣地區GNSS連續站解算 與雙框架建置之探討



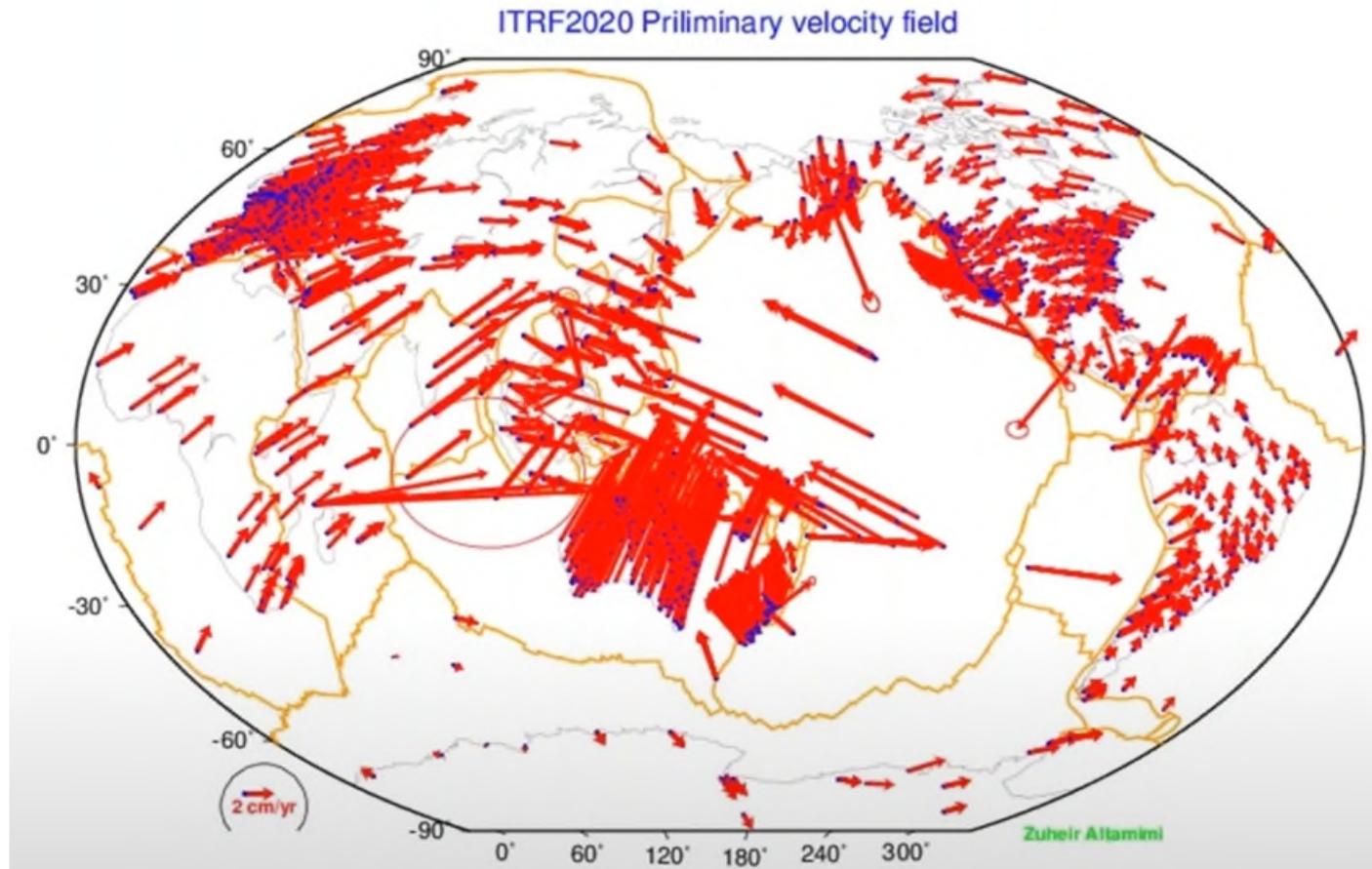
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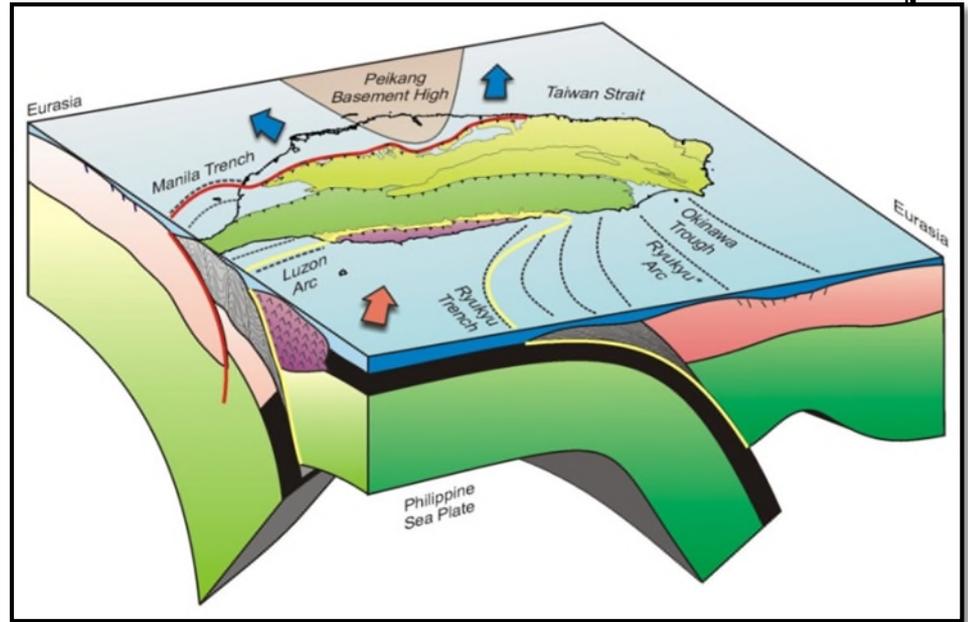
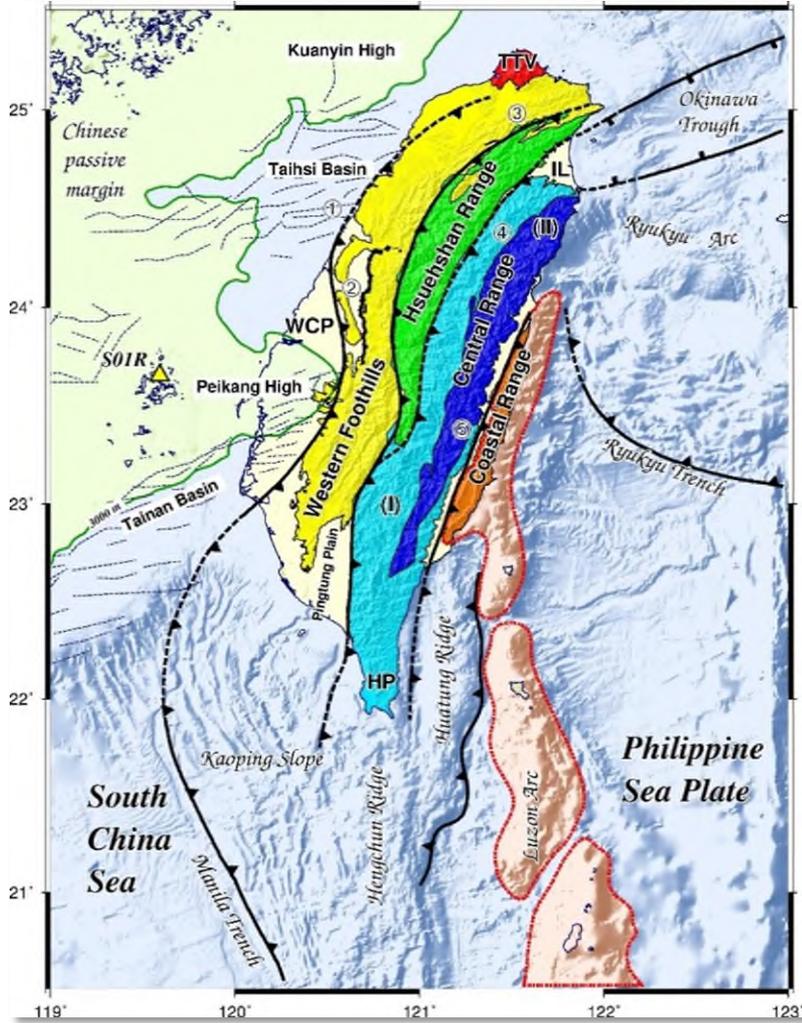
2024測繪科技成果發表研討會
113年4月9日

板塊運動(1)_全球尺度

ITRF2020: Preliminary velocity field



板塊運動(2) 區域尺度



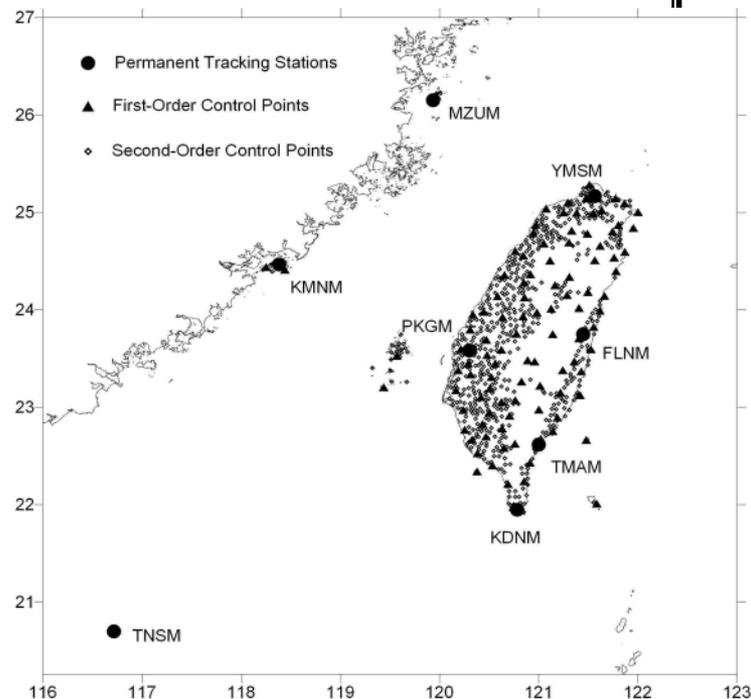
景國恩老師整理資料

坐標框架的「相對精度」隨著時間逐漸下降！



臺灣法定坐標框架 (TWD97)

- 臺灣自1993年開始使用衛星定位測量技術建立法定坐標框架，陸續設立衛星追蹤站(或稱連續站)及各級衛星控制點。
- 1998年完成建置TWD97(= **ITRF94**)，參考時刻為1997.0，並於2000年由內政部公告為國家測量基準。
- TWD97是一個靜態(**static**)框架，因受到地殼變動影響，2010年將參考時刻更改至2010.0，稱為TWD97[2010]。
- 2020年再將參考時刻更新至2020.0，稱為TWD97[2020] (= **ITRF14**)。

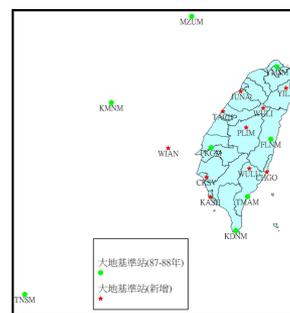
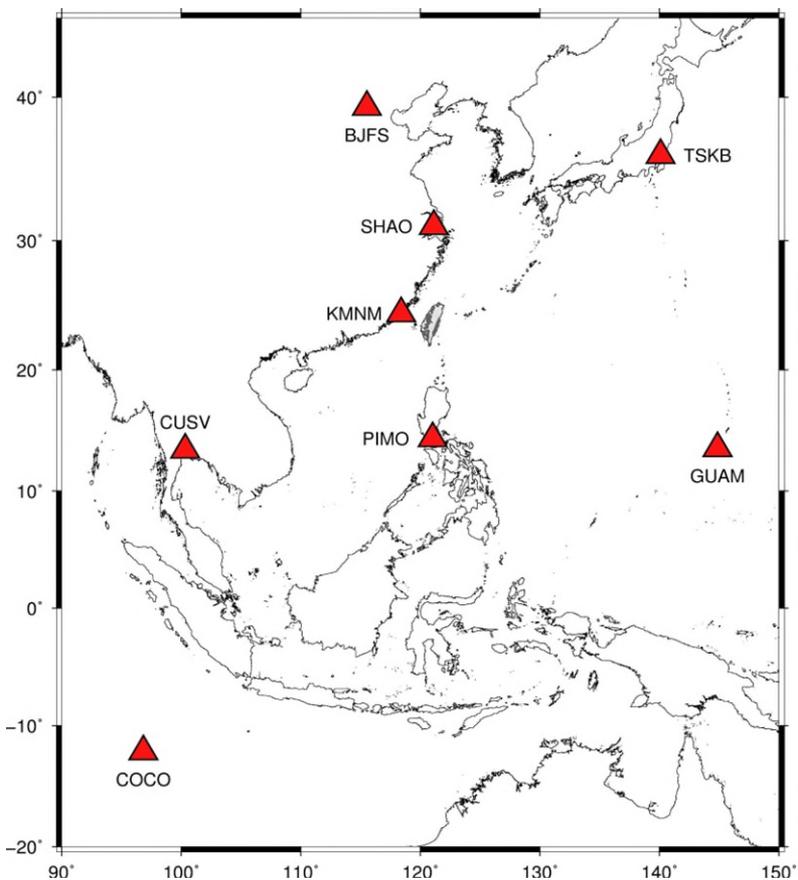


(Yang et al., 2001)

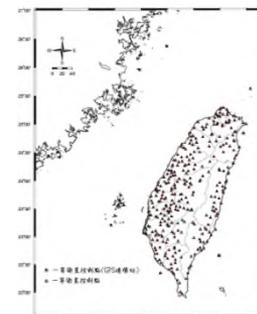


目前的臺灣坐標參考系統(框架)

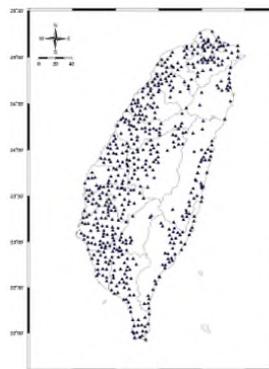
- **TWD97[2010]、[2020]** (靜態框架)
- 2020 年公告使用 (ITRF2014, 時刻 2020.0)



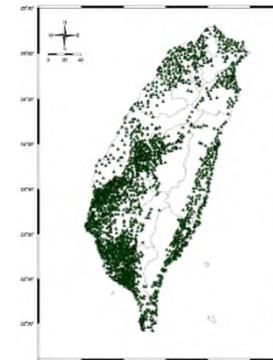
Zero-order



First-order



Second-order



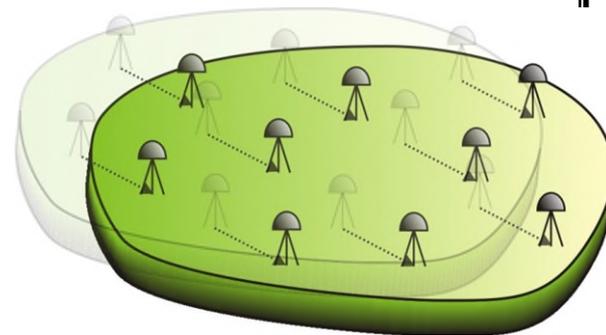
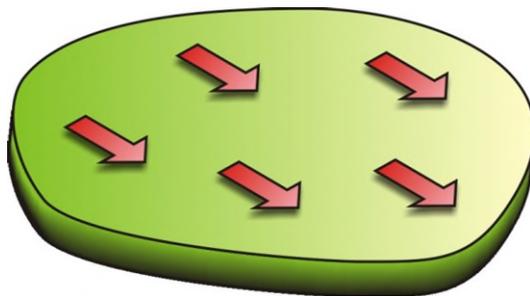
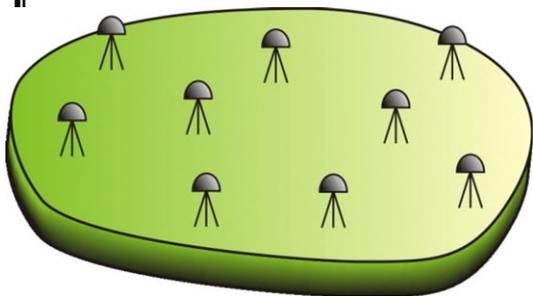
Third-order



為何TWD97需要頻繁地更新？

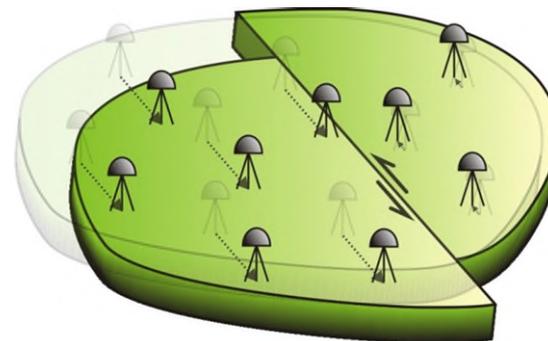
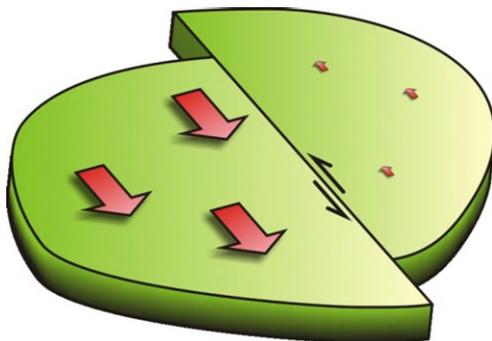
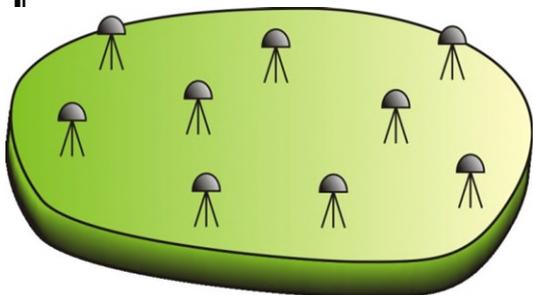
A. 區域內地殼變動是均勻的

控制點相對精度不變



B. 區域內地殼變動是不均勻的

控制點相對精度下降





紐西蘭半動態基準(NZGD2000)

- A semi-dynamic datum in New Zealand has been defined as one where **coordinates remain fixed at a reference epoch**, however the inclusion of a **deformation model** enables: 定義：參考時刻之點位坐標不變
變形模式
 - Coordinates to be generated at the reference epoch from observations made at a time other than the reference epoch. 觀測時刻 → 參考時刻
 - Coordinates at a time other than the reference epoch to be generated from the reference epoch coordinates. 參考時刻 → 觀測時刻
- The use of the deformation model has meant that the **accuracy of the datum has been maintained over a much longer time period** than were it a **static datum**. 目的：延長靜態框架之使用年限
- In the longer term, consideration will be given to **moving to a fully dynamic datum** but such a move is expected to be some years away. 長期發展：未來可能改為動態基準

(Blick, G. and D. Grant, The Implementation of a Semi-Dynamic Datum in New Zealand - Ten Years On, FIG Congress 2010, Sydney, Australia, Apr. 11-16, 2010)



美國現代化國家空間參考系統 (modernized NSRS)

定義：動態(時變)框架

NGS will develop and provide certain components in the modernized NSRS in an attempt to alleviate the impact of coordinate changes over time. The two primary components are: 目的：減輕點位坐標隨時間改變之衝擊

1. **Plate-fixed frames**: The Plate-fixed frames are those four terrestrial reference frames (TRFs) ... Whereas the ITRF is not fixed to any plate, each of the four TRFs will rotate at the average rate of the plate bearing its name, thus alleviating the dominant source of latitude and longitude change over time. 要素1：隨著板塊運動之4個框架
2. **Intra-frame Velocity Model**: The Intra-frame Velocity Model is intended to describe the motions of geodetic control points between the times those points were measured. 要素2：框架內速度場模型

(NOAA Technical Report NOS NGS 67, 2021)



美國框架內速度模型(IFVM)之用途

2.9 Intra-frame Velocity Model

NGS is committed to providing an Intra-frame Velocity Model (IFVM) to capture the **residual horizontal motions and complete ellipsoid height motions** of geodetic control points.... The IFVM can be used in the following ways:

繪製點位坐標時間序列

1) It can be **plotted on time-dependent coordinate graphs** of passive control

作為平差計算之隨機先驗資訊

2) It will serve as **stochastic prior information in adjustments of geometric data**

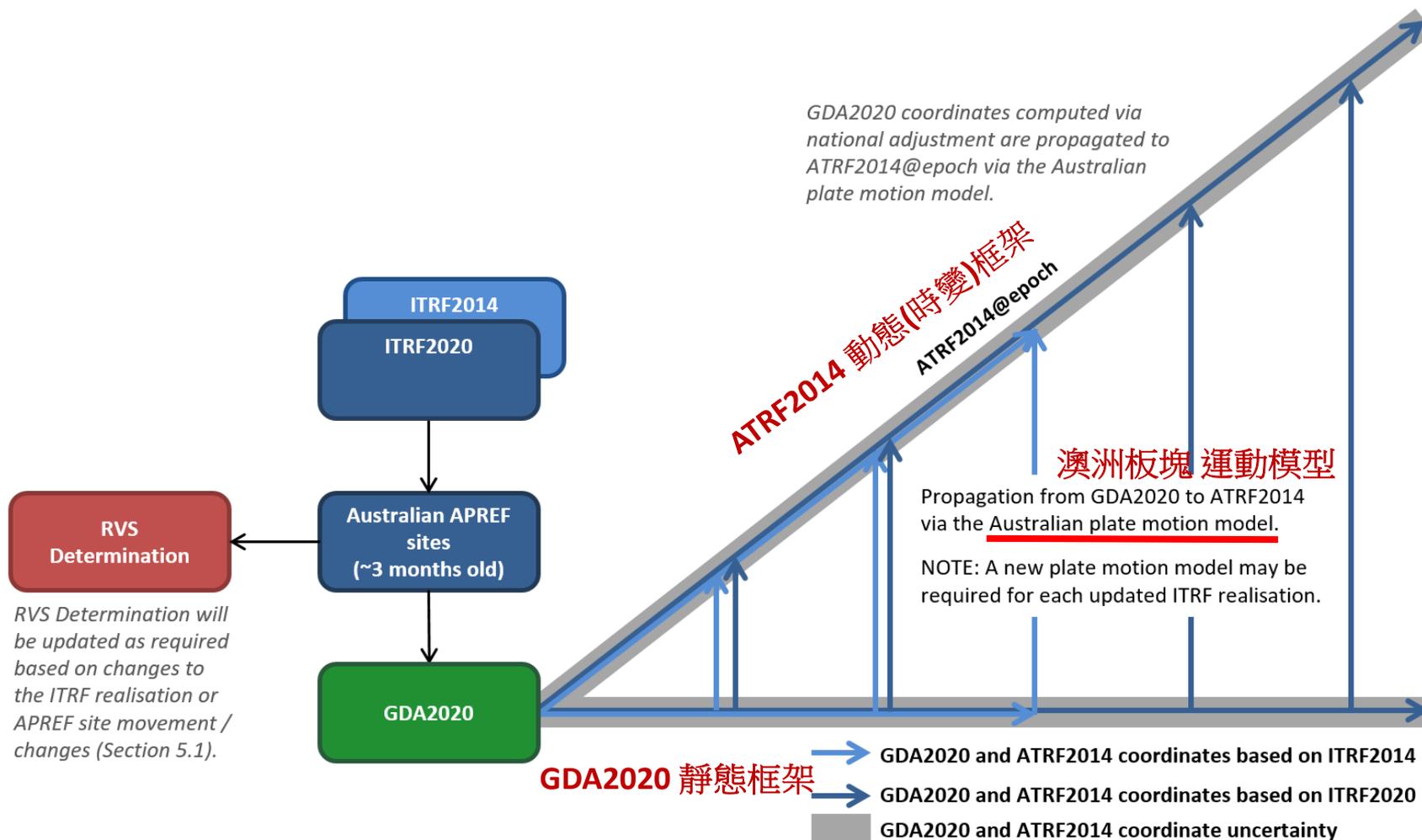
Such adjustments might be done by NSRS users as part of a project. They will definitely be performed by NGS on a repeating schedule of every five years (2020.0, 2025.0, etc.) in the creation of official NSRS Reference Epoch Coordinates.

3) It will serve as the **official transformation tool** for all geometric coordinates in the modernized NSRS

作為坐標轉換工具

(NOAA Technical Report NOS NGS 67, [2021](#))

澳洲雙框架策略(GDA2020 & ATRF2014)

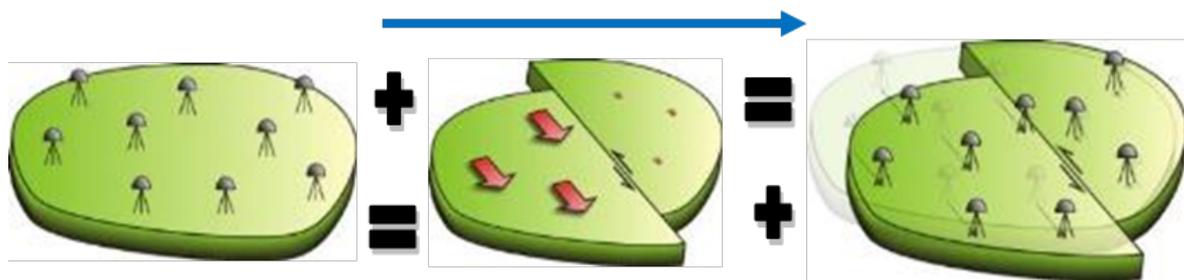


(ATRF Technical Implementation Plan v2.3_1, 2020)



臺灣時變參考框架(TTRF)

- 為精確掌握臺灣法定框架TWD97與國際地球參考框架ITRF之轉換關係，以利精密導航及高精度測繪應用，擬依據最新的ITRF建立臺灣時變參考框架(Taiwan Time-variant Reference Frame, TTRF)，並與**TWD97 [2020]**共同組成臺灣雙框架策略。



轉換模式 (板塊運動模型)

定義在TWD97[2020]
的坐標(參考時刻 t_0)

定義在TTRF
的坐標(觀測時刻 t)



建立臺灣時變參考框架(TTRF)

- 建立TTRF之首要工作為解算長期大地測量資料，GNSS連續站(CORS)為長期觀測資料的主要來源。
- 採用Bernese 5.2軟體(5.4版?)解算CORS資料時，分別進行(1)相對定位、(2)精密單點定位，獲得各CORS站定義在ITRF2020之時序資料。

(1)資料品質管制

- 資料品質檢查(RINEX完整性、S/N比、天線盤資訊)
- 解算結果檢核(資料剔除率、整週波未定值求解成果)
- 時間序列樣態(連續趨勢、週期性變化、異常跳動)



建立TTRF(相對定位)

(2)各分區/時段最小約制解算

- 最小約制金門站(KMNM) (IGS站)
- 利用公告資訊(速度、變位量)推算每日起始坐標值

(3)套合至ITRF2020框架

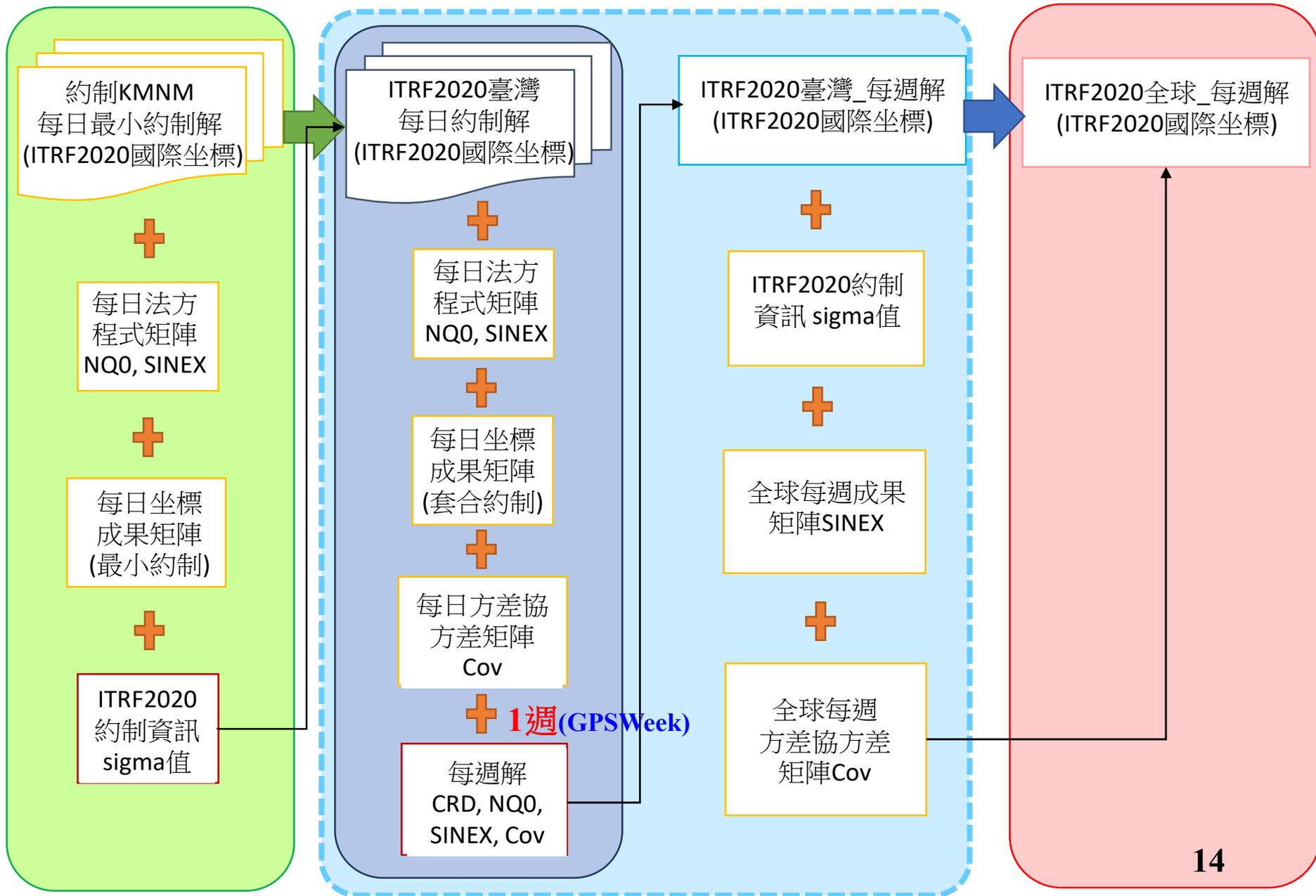
- 疊加每日法方程式獲得每週成果(NQ0與SINEX)
- 每週成果與國際框架成果(SINEX)疊加
- 代入框架公告資訊(坐標及標準差)後進行網形平差

臺灣區域網形每日解
最小約制KMM

臺灣區域網形每日解
約制鄰近IGS

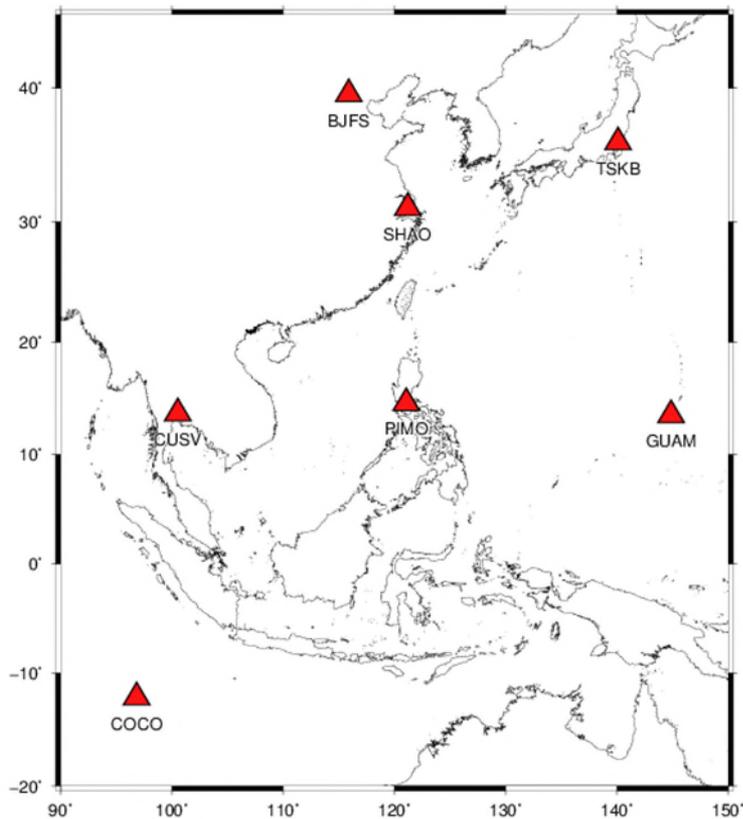
臺灣區域網形每週解
約制鄰近IGS

全球廣域網形每週解
約制鄰近IGS

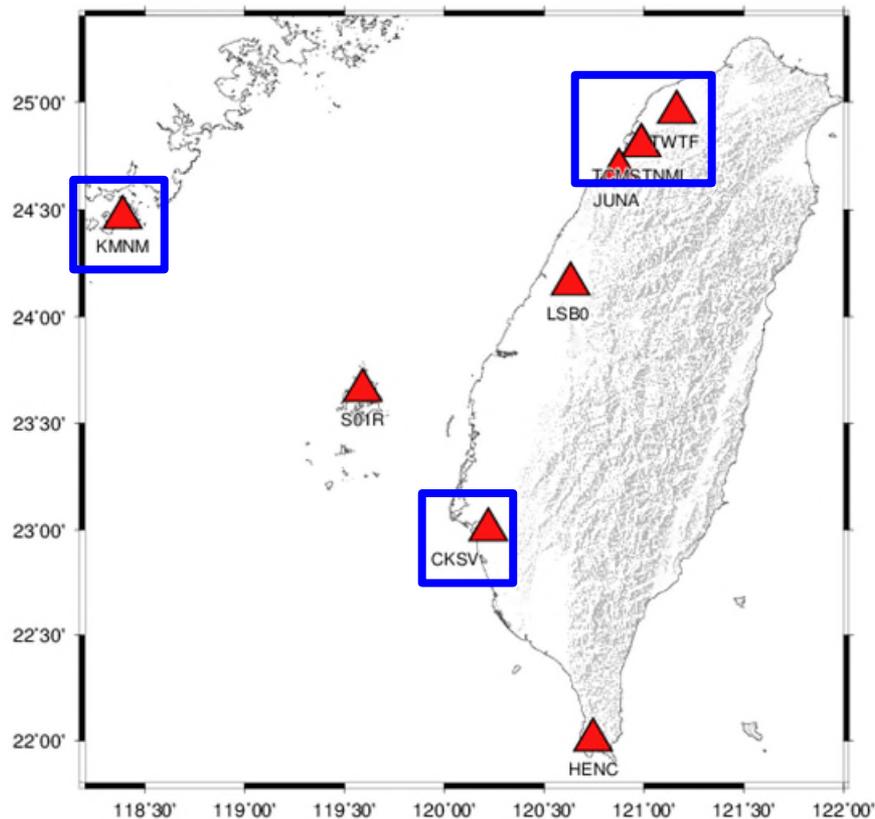




建立TTRF(相對定位)

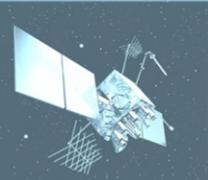
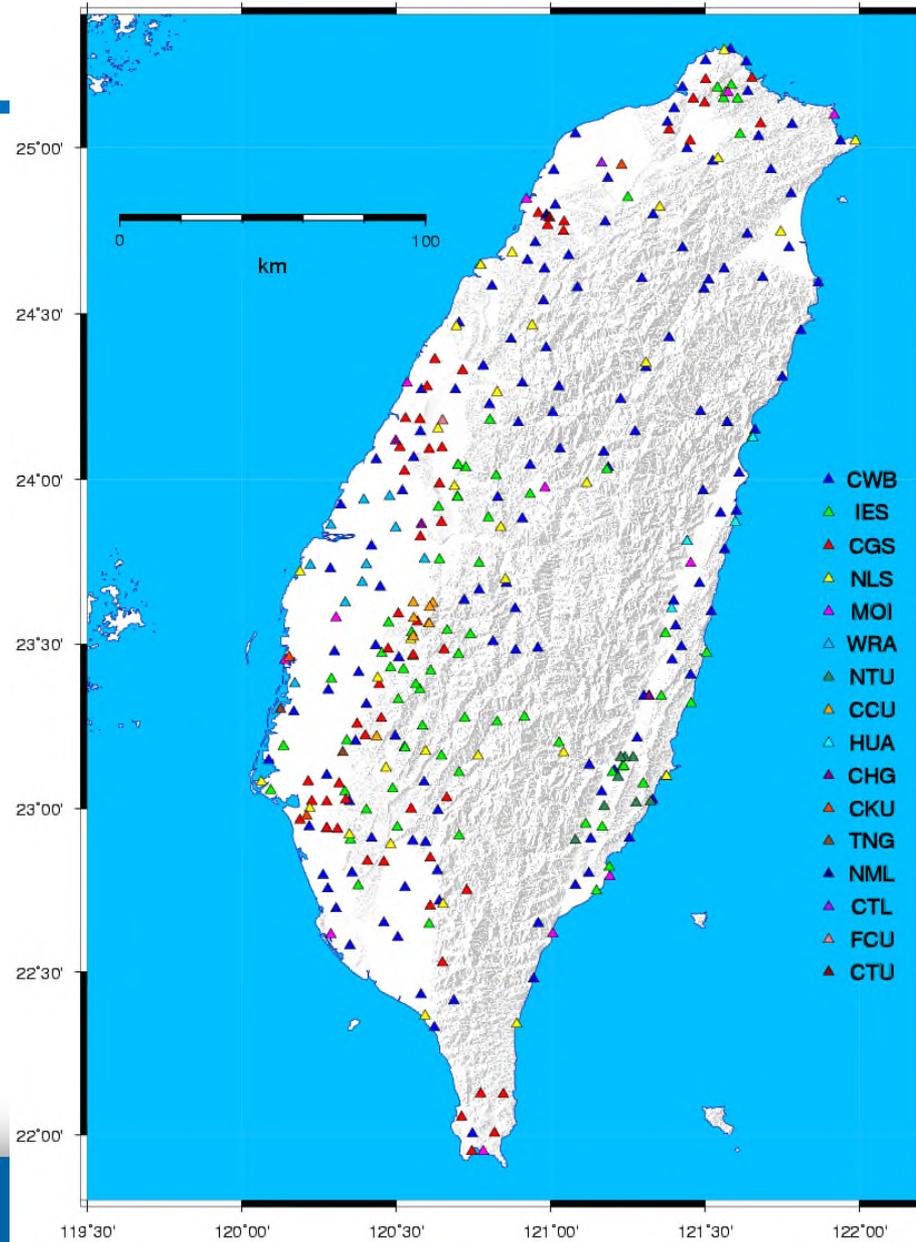


規劃使用之鄰近國際IGS框架站



規劃使用之國內IGS框架站

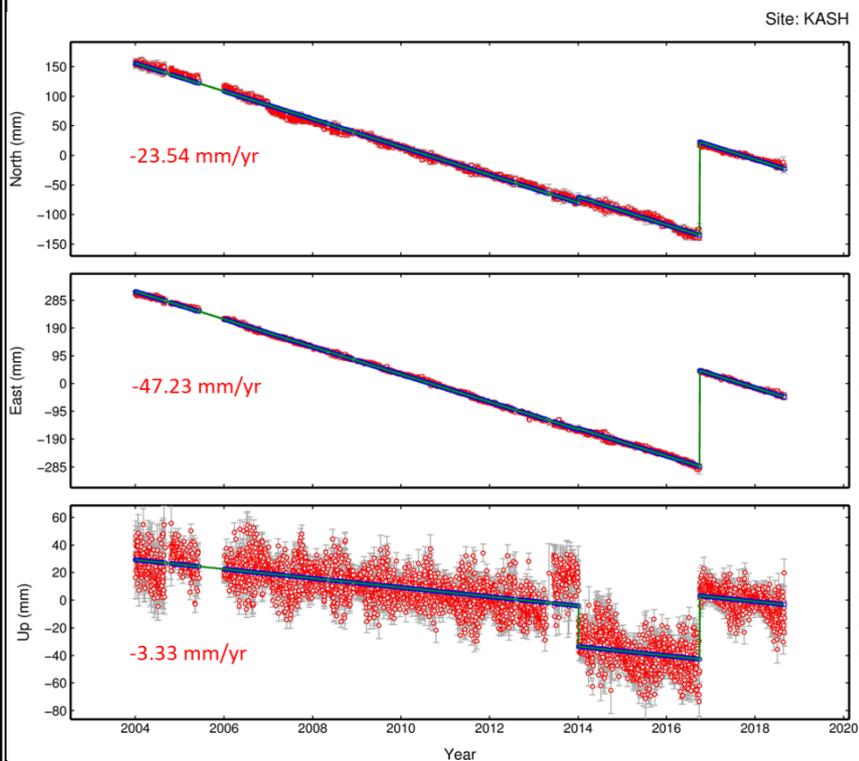
全臺GNSS連續站分布示意圖



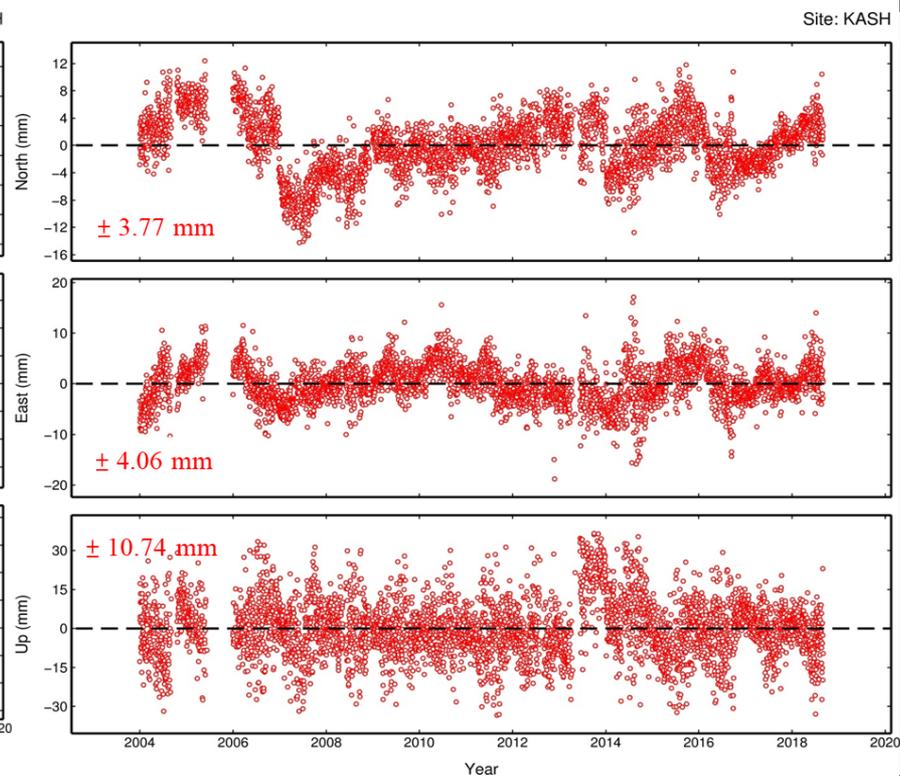


時序資料處理：位移速度擬合

坐標時間序列擬合



坐標時間序列擬合精度估計





建立TWD97[2020]與TTRF之轉換模式

- 轉換策略(精密):

震間速度場

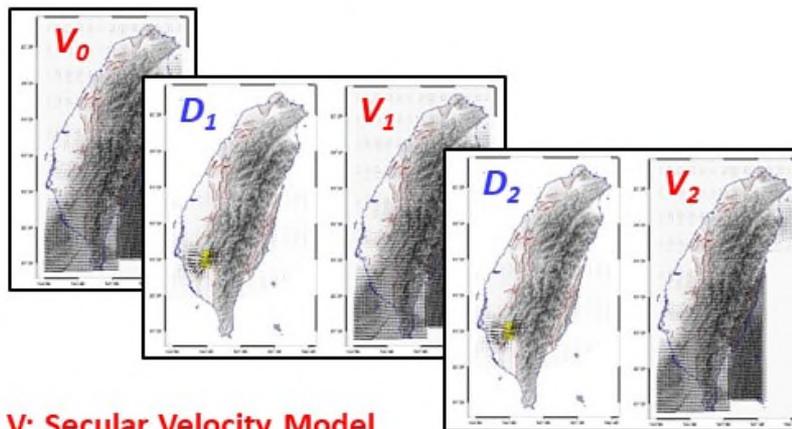
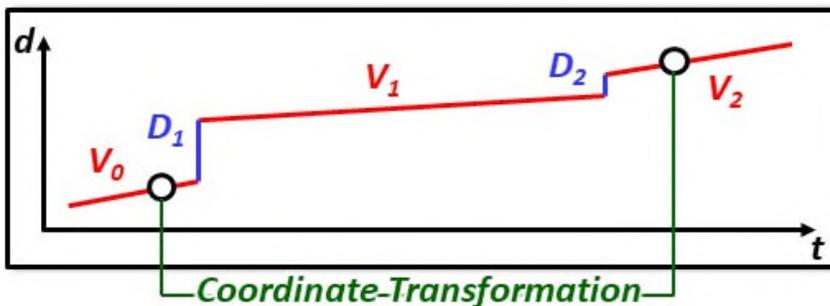
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同震位移場

(規模>6.0之地震)

- 轉換策略(粗略):

7參數相似轉換



V: Secular Velocity Model
D: Coseismic Displacement model

Surface Deformation Model

(Li et al., 2019)

建立TWD97[2020]與TTRF之轉換模式

TWD97[2020]與TTRF之轉換關係(參考時刻 T_0 ; 觀測時刻 T)

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}_{TWD97[2020]@T_0} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}_{TTRF@T} - \begin{bmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{crustal motion} \\ \text{from } T_0 \text{ to } T \text{ (in ITRF14)} \end{array}$$

\therefore TWD97[2020] := ITRF14

Discussion

