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Influence of non-tidal atmospheric and oceanic loading defor on the stochastic properties of over 10,000 GNSS vertical land motion time series

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Over the past two decades, numerous studies demonstrated that the stochastic variability in GNSS position time series – often referred to as noise – is a spatially correlated. The time correlation of this stochastic variability can be well approximated by a linear combination of white noise and power-law with different amplitudes. Although acknowledged in many geodetic studies, the presence of such power-law processes in GNSS position time series unexplained. Considering that these power-law processes are the primary source of uncertainty for velocity estimates, it is crucial to identify their or reduce their influence on position time series.

Using the Least-Squares Variance Component Estimation method, we analysed the influence of removing surface mass loading deformation on the stock vertical land motion time series (VLMs). We used the position time series of over 10,000 globally distributed GNSS stations processed by the Nevada Geothe University of Nevada, Reno, and loading deformation time series computed by the Earth System Modelling (ESM) team at GFZ-Potsdam. Our results of stochastic parameters, namely, white noise amplitude, spectral index, and power-law noise amplitude, but also the spatial correlation, are systemation-tidal atmospheric and oceanic loading deformation. The observed change in stochastic parameters often translates into a reduction of trend uncertainty of the specific stochastic parameters of the translates into a reduction of trend uncertainty.

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