

# DEPENDENCE OF IGS PRODUCTS ON THE ITRF DATUM

- IGS use of ITRF datum
  - historic & recent
- Special reliance on ITRF scale
  - fixed TRF scale used to estimate satellite antenna offsets
  - problem is non-linear but hopefully convergent over time
- Recommendations for future ITRF realizations



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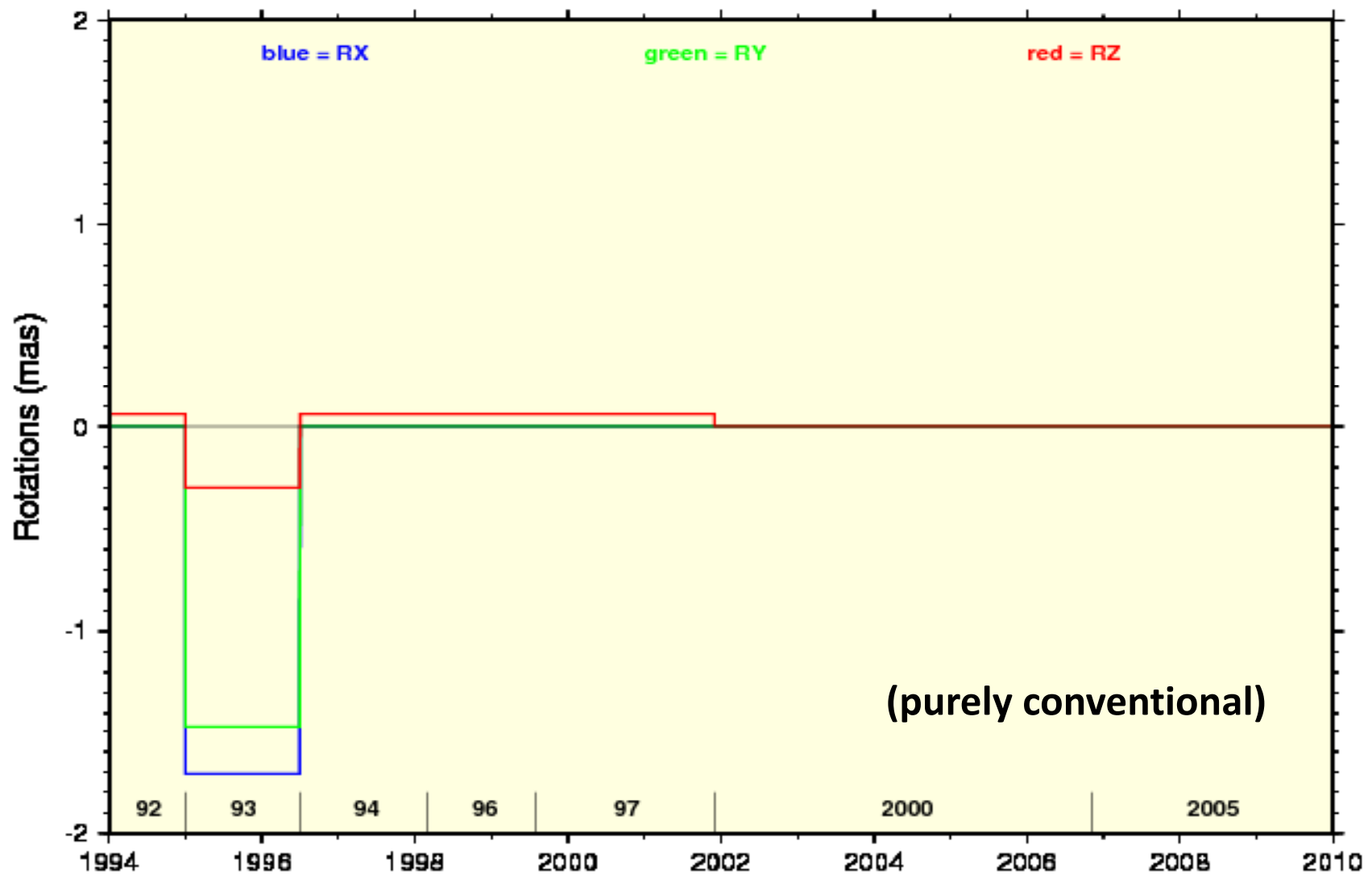
IAG REFAG 2010 Symposium, Session 1, 4 October 2010, Marne-la-Vallée



# IGS Aligns to IERS Reference Systems

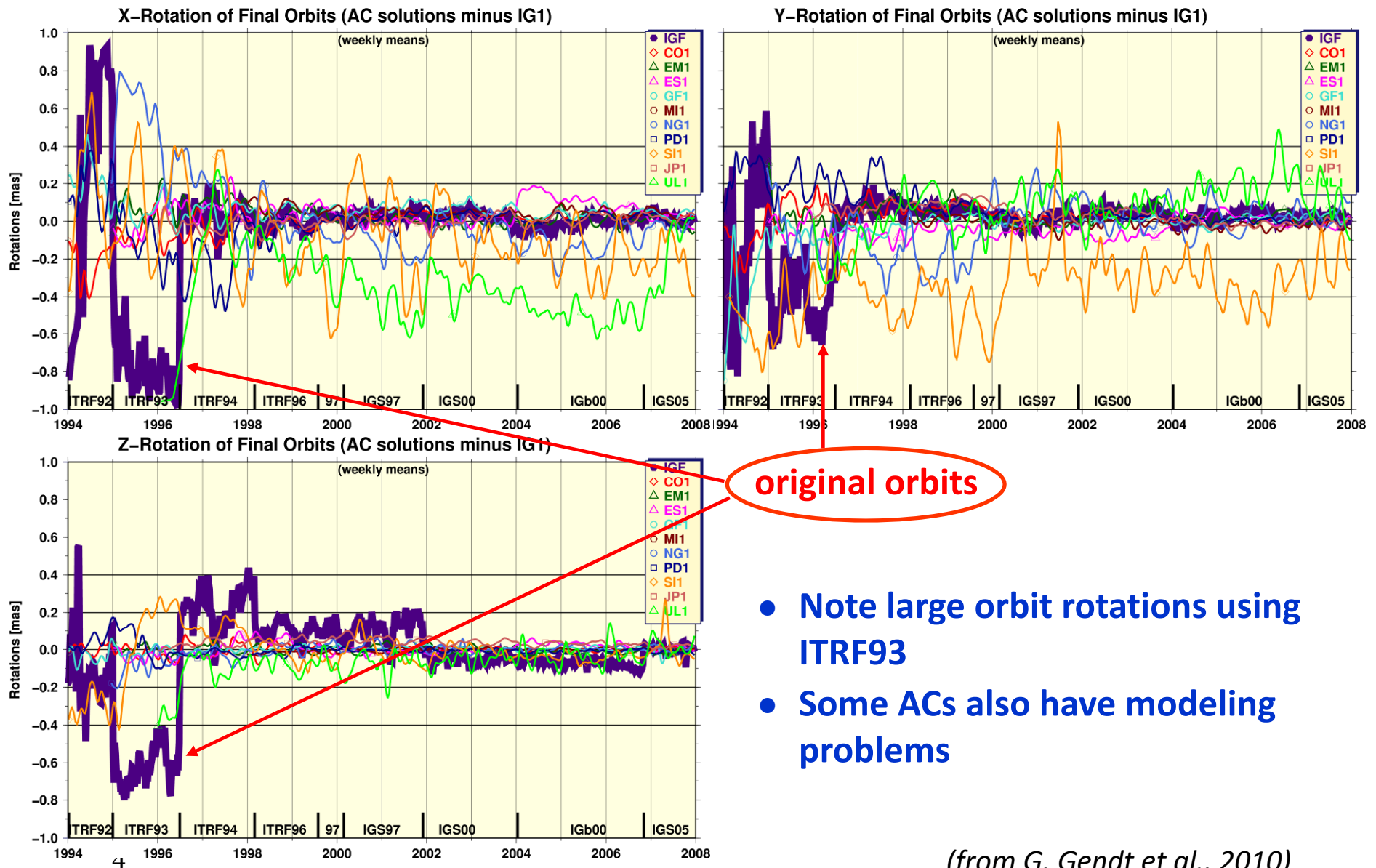
- Over its history (~17 years) IGS has tried to adopt IERS references
  - IERS Conventions are implemented (mostly)
  - successive ITRFxx datums have been adopted
  - but in recent years, GPS-based realizations of ITRF (e.g., IGS05) preferred for highest internal consistency
  - UT1 reference is fixed (but propagated to EOP epoch via IGS LODs)
- But there have been difficulties
  - datum shifts in ITRFxx updates have been disruptive for users
  - rotations applied to ITRF93 were a big problem
  - scale variations have become leading problem lately
- And IERS EOPs found to be too inaccurate
  - IERS polar motion & UT1 were overly smoothed in mid-1990s
  - current IERS UT1 values are noisy at short periods
  - IGS adopted its own observed pole in 1995

## ITRFxx Rotations wrt ITRF2008 (@ 2000.0)



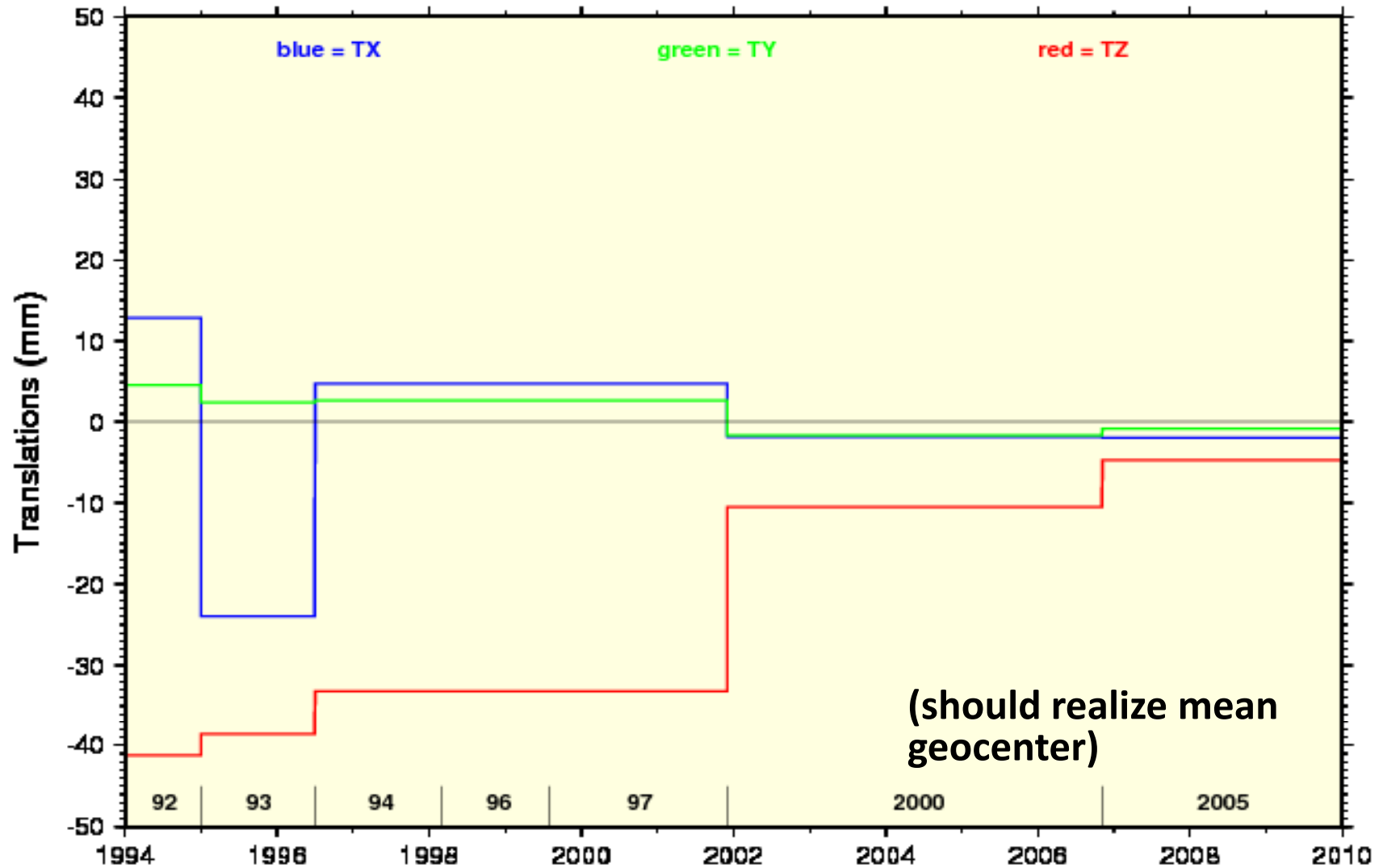
- ITRF orientation has been stable except during ITRF93
  - caused direct impact on IGS orbits (next slide)

# Orbit Rotations wrt IGS Reprocessed



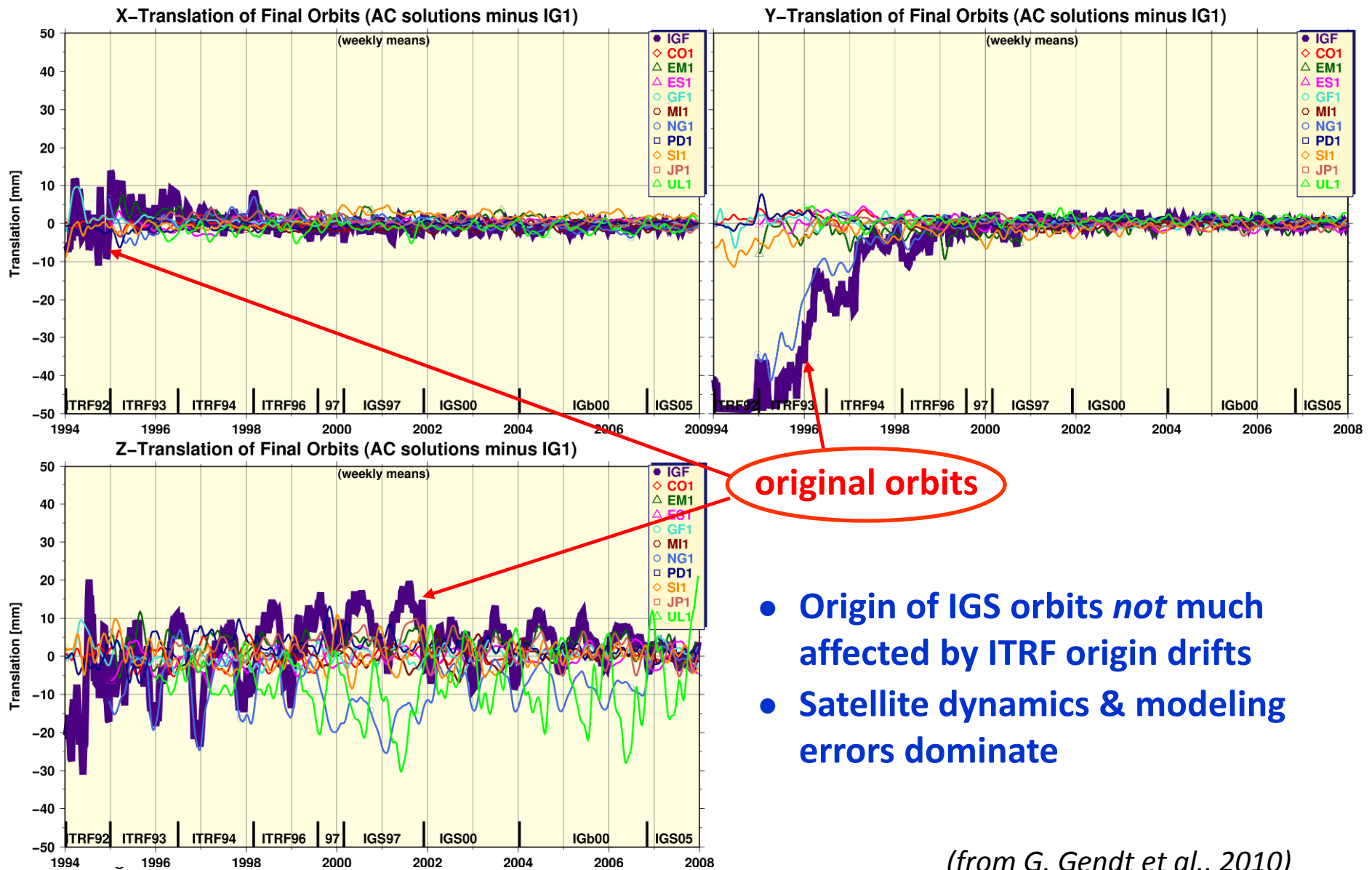
(from G. Gendt et al., 2010)

# ITRFxx Translations wrt ITRF2008 (@ 2000.0)



- Large drifts in ITRF origin, esp along Z axis
  - but these have not impacted IGS orbits much (next slide)

# Orbit Translations wrt IGS Reprocessed



(from G. Gendt et al., 2010)

# ITRF Scale Especially Important for IGS

- Since 2006 IGS estimates satellite antenna phase center offsets (PCOs)

- but GPS data only weakly sensitive to PCO errors:

$$\Delta \rho = -\Delta \text{PCO} (0.94 + 0.06 \sin^2 e)^{1/2}$$

- and highly correlated with station heights:

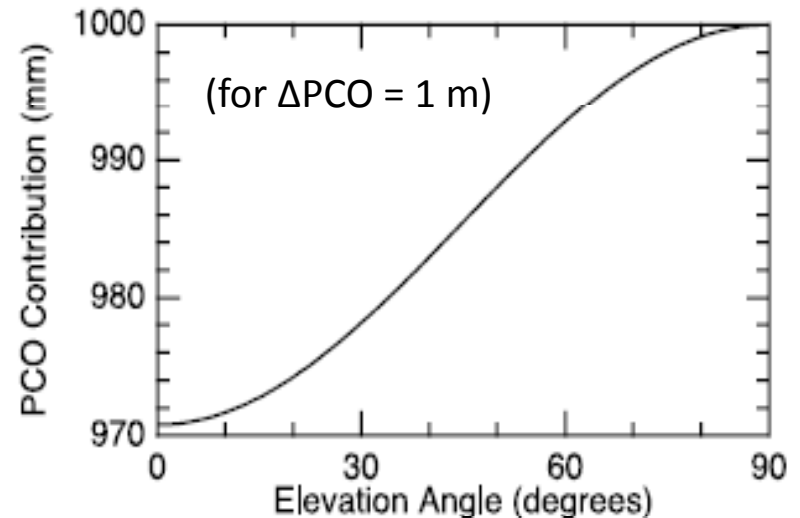
$$\Delta H \sim \sin e$$

- as well as with zenith troposphere delays:

$$\Delta \text{ZTD} \sim \frac{1}{\sin e} \quad \text{where } e = \text{elevation angle}$$

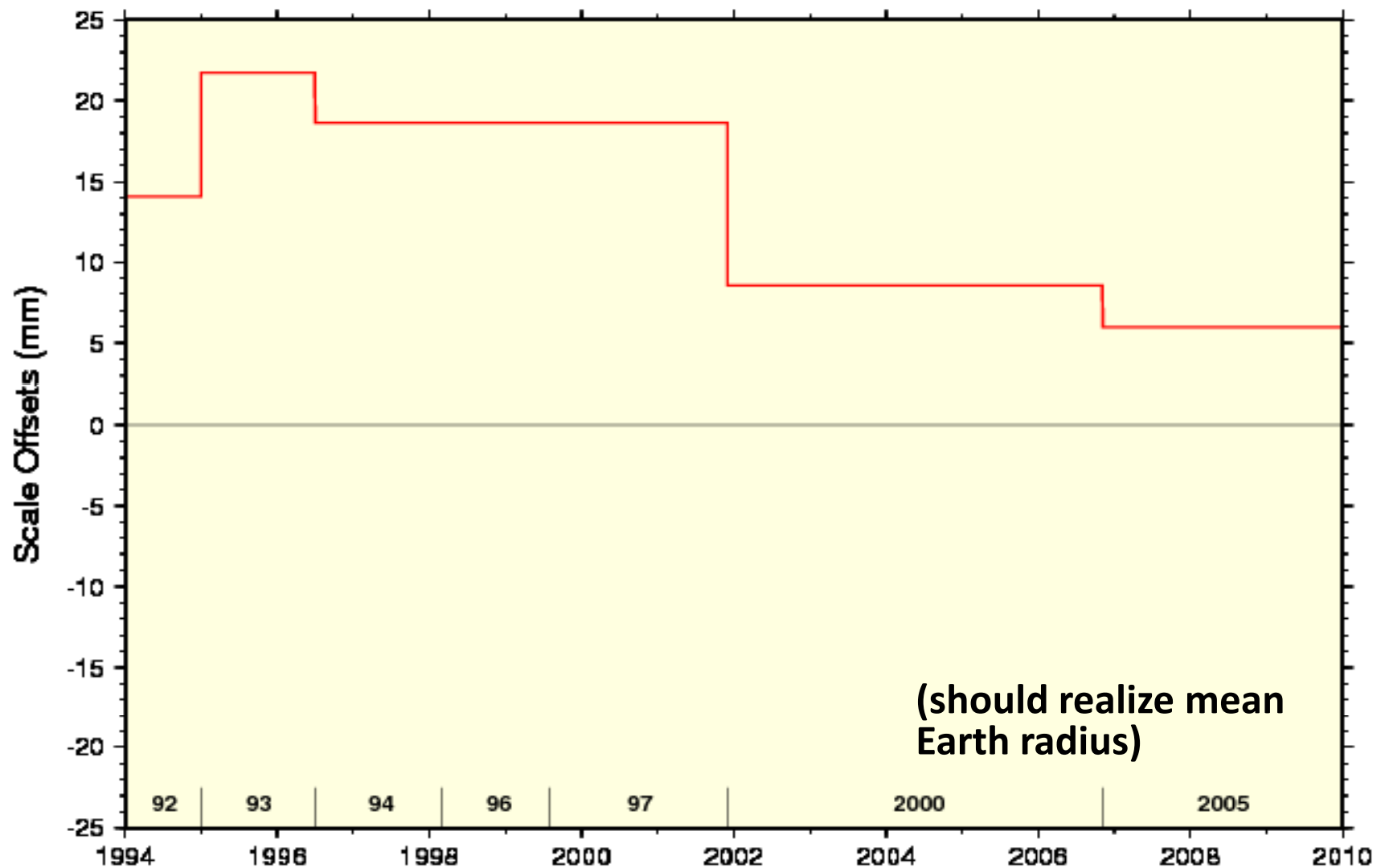
- So it is necessary to fix the ITRF scale (i.e., net station heights) to solve for satellite PCOs

$$\langle \Delta \text{PCO} \rangle [\text{mm}] = -20 \cdot \Delta s [\text{mm}]$$



(from E. Cardellach et al., 2007)

## ITRFxx Scales wrt ITRF2008 (@ 2000.0)



- ITRF scale has drifted significantly over time
  - current uncertainty  $\sim 8$  mm (1.2 ppb)  $\Rightarrow$  PCO uncertainty  $\sim 16$  cm

# Maintenance of PCOs is Iterative Process

- IGSxx frame + igsxx.atx (PCOs + PCVs)  $\Rightarrow$  inputs for next ITRFyy
  - IGSxx frame & igsxx.atx calibrations must be self-consistent
  - applied in reprocessing of old data for IGS inputs to next ITRFyy
- Any shift in ITRFyy scale  $\Rightarrow$  new satellite PCOs & igsyy.atx
  - back-solve reprocessed IGS solutions for new consistent satellite PCOs
  - updated ground calibrations only allowed with major \*.atx revisions
  - but new igsyy.atx then no longer fully consistent with ITRFyy
- Consistency is restored by computing ITRFyy station position corrections due to revised \*.atx values
  - ITRFyy + atx corrections  $\Rightarrow$  IGSyy frame (aligned to ITRFyy)
- IGS then adopts IGSyy frame + igsyy.atx
  - but no longer consistent with last reprocessing
- *Process will converge only if ITRF datum gets more stable*

# Competing ITRF Combination Strategies

- Differences between IGN & DGFI strategies should be resolved
  - ITRF2005 dilemma repeated 5 years later with no clear progress
  - reflects badly on all contributing organizations & undermines confidence in ITRF as an international standard
- IGN procedure:
  - stack each technique independently in time  $\Rightarrow$  TRFs(X, V) + EOPs(t)
  - combine 4 technique solutions with local ties  $\Rightarrow$  ITRF
- DGFI procedure:
  - solve all technique normal eqns with ties simultaneously
  - assume VLBI & SLR have same intrinsic scales
- Both assume linear site motions & least squares
- Relative performance differences depend on actual VLBI/SLR scale equality & linearity of long-term site motions wrt PM, local ties & reweighting errors

# Polar Motion Correlations wrt AAM+OAM

- Compare combination PM excitation with *independent* AAM+OAM (over 27 Feb. 1997 – 26 Dec. 2008)
  - following results from J. Kouba (2010)
  - provides very sensitive test of relative performance
  - differences of ~0.006 are significant at 95% level
- IGN & IGS results very similar & correlate better with AAM+OAM
  - high-frequency correlations significantly lower for DGFI

(from J. Kouba, 2010)

## PM Excitation Correlations wrt AAM+OAM

| Intervals | Chi <sub>2</sub> (PM-xrate) |       |       | Chi <sub>1</sub> (PM-yrate) |       |       |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
|           | IG1                         | IGN   | DGFI  | IG1                         | IGN   | DGFI  |
| all       | 0.904                       | 0.904 | 0.902 | 0.769                       | 0.769 | 0.765 |
| 30 d      | 0.892                       | 0.892 | 0.888 | 0.858                       | 0.858 | 0.852 |
| 5 d       | 0.785                       | 0.785 | 0.775 | 0.732                       | 0.732 | 0.719 |
| 3 d       | 0.703                       | 0.700 | 0.687 | 0.634                       | 0.634 | 0.616 |

# Polar Motion Residuals wrt AAM+OAM

- PM excitation residuals wrt AAM+OAM smallest for IG1 & IGN solutions
  - larger DGFI residuals correspond to 37  $\mu\text{s/d}$  more high-frequency noise
- Probable weaknesses in DGFI approach are:
  - assumption of equivalent VLBI & SLR scales
  - sub-optimal relative weighting of techniques over time
  - sub-optimal weighting of local ties
  - greater sensitivity to poorer geometry of VLBI & SLR networks over time

*(from J. Kouba, 2010)*

## (PM Excitation - AAM+OAM) Residuals

| (mas / d) | Chi <sub>2</sub> (PM-xrate) |       |       | Chi <sub>1</sub> (PM-yrate) |       |       |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
|           | IG1                         | IGN   | DGFI  | IG1                         | IGN   | DGFI  |
| all       | 0.270                       | 0.270 | 0.273 | 0.255                       | 0.254 | 0.257 |
| < 6 d     | 0.162                       | 0.162 | 0.173 | 0.139                       | 0.139 | 0.148 |
| < 3 d     | 0.111                       | 0.111 | 0.122 | 0.106                       | 0.106 | 0.112 |

# Recommendations

- **Stability of ITRF datum critical for IGS**
  - orientation & scale are most important for product continuity
- **Considering ~1 ppb accuracy of present scale, IGS asks that future ITRF scale be conventionally fixed to ITRF2008**
  - neither VLBI or SLR scales likely to improve much in near term
  - therefore no benefit for users to see scale jumps with each update
  - if not, IGS will adopt ITRF2008 scale internally
- **IERS procedures for handling ITRF updates must be improved**
  - clear, respected schedules should be agreed
  - combination methodologies must be objectively & efficiently evaluated
  - aim for next ITRF realization in ~2013
- **Improvements in ITRF datum stability needed**
  - focussed research efforts should be organized by techniques & IERS