

# Earth rotation parameters estimated from combined GNSS and VLBI data and its impact on satellite orbits

Claudia Flohrer<sup>1</sup>, Lisa Lengert<sup>1</sup>, Hendrik Hellmers<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Thaller<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Schaer<sup>2,3</sup>, Rolf Dach<sup>3</sup>

(1) Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG, Frankfurt a. M., Germany)

- (2) Federal Office of Topography (swisstopo, Wabern, Switzerland)
- (3) Astronomical Institute of the University of Bern (AIUB, Bern, Switzerland)





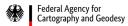
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ERP	GNSS	VLBI INT	VLBI R1/R4	SLR
dUT1	-	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	-
LOD	$\checkmark$	-	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Polar motion	$\checkmark$	-	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

Techniques' contributions to Earth Rotation Parameters (ERP)



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#### Benefits of multi-technique combination

- GNSS + VLBI INT → daily resolution and shorter latency of a consistent set of all ERPs
- multi-day combination  $\rightarrow$  stabilization of ERP •







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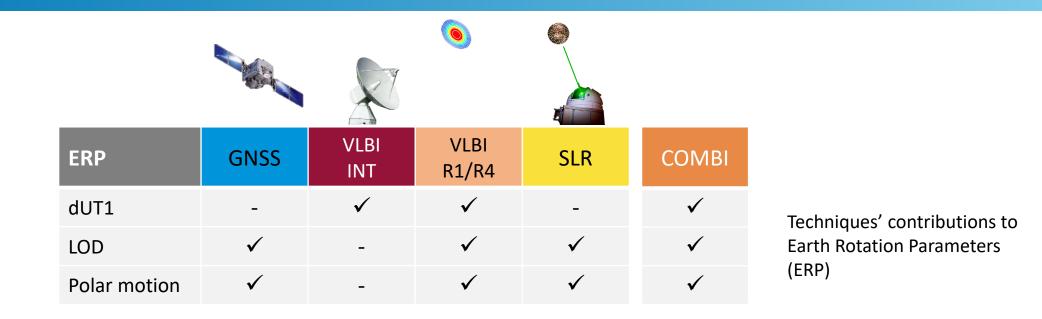




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- 24h VLBI R1/R4 twice/week → stabilization of ERP
- stable contribution of LOD from SLR  $\rightarrow$  improvement of ERP





#### **Current ERP daily combination**

• combination at parameter level

@ IERS RS/PC → IERS-14-C04 @ IERS EOP PC → IERS-Bulletin-A





#### **Current ERP daily combination**

• combination at parameter level

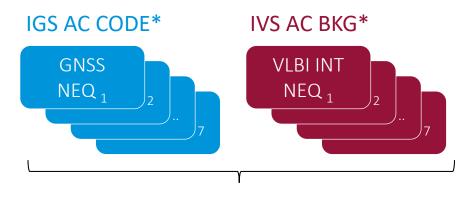
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#### Benefits of combination at NEQ level (SINEX)

- considers correlations
- consistent set of parameters
- assures same underlying reference frame
- (positive) impact on other technique-specific parameters







- \* official GNSS rapid solution from IGS Analysis Center
   "CODE"
- \* official VLBI Intensives solution from IVS Analysis Center "BKG"

- Derived from combination at NEQ level
- Using NEQ from SINEX files







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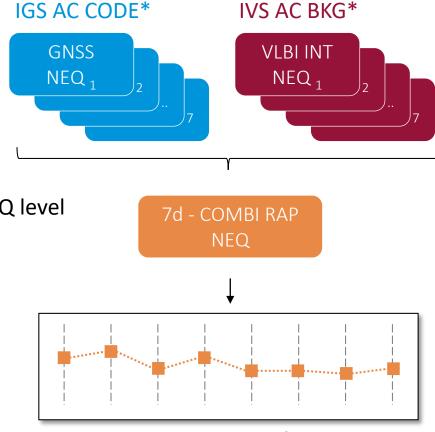
7d - COMBI RAP NEQ

#### CODE = Center for Orbit Determination in Europe, a consortium of

- Astronomical Institute of the University of Bern (AIUB, Bern, Switzerland)
- Swiss Federal Office of Topography (swisstopo, Wabern, Switzerland)
- Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG, Frankfurt a. M., Germany)
- Institut f
  ür Astronomische und Physikalische Geod
  äsie, Technische Universit
  ät M
  ünchen (IAPG/TUM, Munich, Germany)

IGS AC CODE is operated by AIUB, using the Bernese GNSS Software





 \* official GNSS rapid solution from IGS Analysis Center "CODE"

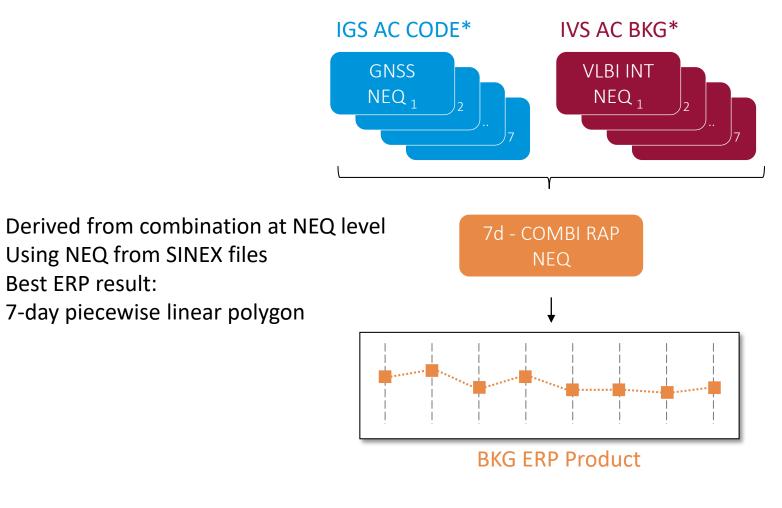
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- Derived from combination at NEQ level
- Using NEQ from SINEX files
- Best ERP result:
  - 7-day piecewise linear polygon



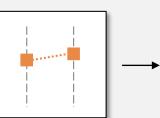


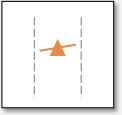




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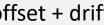
dUT1 parameter representation contains LOD implicitly





offset + drift

linear offsets



2 piecewise



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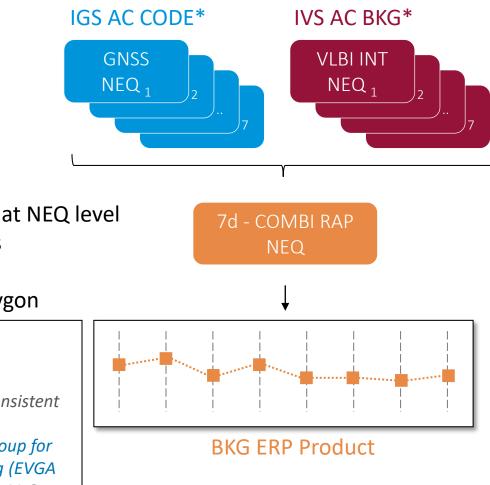
Using NEQ from SINEX files

Best ERP result:

•

•

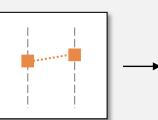


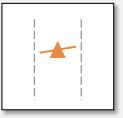


er: Combined ERP and its impact on satellite orbits | COSPAR 2022 | 18.07.2022 | Page 15

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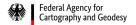
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Lengert L, Thaller D, Flohrer C, Hellmers H, *Girdiuk A (2021):* 

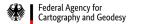
Combination of GNSS and VLBI data for consistent estimation of Earth Rotation Parameters. Proceedings of the 25th European VLBI Group for Geodesy and Astrometry Working Meeting (EVGA 2021). (eds. R. Haas). ISBN: 978-91-88041-41-8. https://www.oso.chalmers.se/evga/25 EVGA 2021 Cyberspace.pdf







Compare ERP product w.r.t. external reference





#### Compare ERP product w.r.t. external reference

Reference series:IERS-Bulletin-A, IERS-14-C04, ..Validation epoch:12:00 UTC, middle of VLBI observation epoch, ..ERP product:different solutions A, B, C (technique, arc-length, ..)

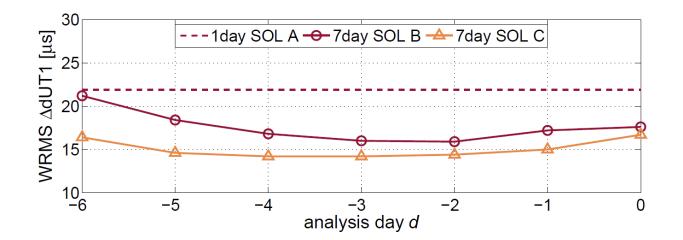


#### Compare ERP product w.r.t. external reference

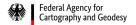
Reference series:IERS-Bulletin-A, IERS-14-C04, ..Validation epoch:12:00 UTC, middle of VLBI observation epoch, ..ERP product:different solutions A, B, C (technique, arc-length, ..)

#### Analyse WRMS of ERP differences

- absolute value  $\rightarrow$  depends on the reference
- relative value → shows improvement, but also w.r.t. reference
- reference ≠ "truth"









Check impact on other parameter from same solution

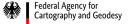




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Which impact has the combined solution (ERP from combining GNSS+VLBI) on GNSS orbit parameters?





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Why to look at orbits?

GNSS orbits still have some deficiencies

- .. Solar radiation pressure modelling
- .. CODE estimates 3-day arcs
- .. LOD bias exists, but not understood





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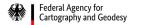
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Potential answers:

- Improved orbits
- No impact
- Worse orbits



Overview of estimated parameters in combined solution





#### Overview of estimated parameters in combined solution

Combined NEQ (7 days)		
GNSS Rapid - CODE	VLBI INT - BKG	
IGS station coordinates	IVS station coordinates	
ERP – Pole coordinates – dUT1 (piecewise linear offsets)		
Orbits - Keplerian elements - Dynamical parameter - Stochastic pulses		
Troposphere – Zenith wet delays – N/E Gradients	Troposphere – Zenith wet delays	



Overview of estimated	parameters in combined solution
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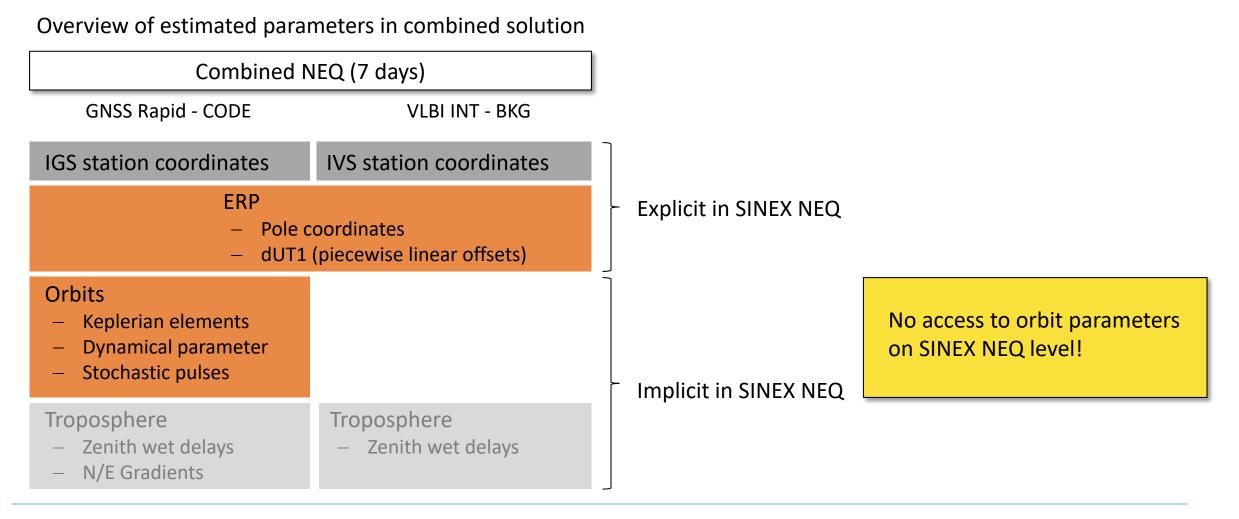
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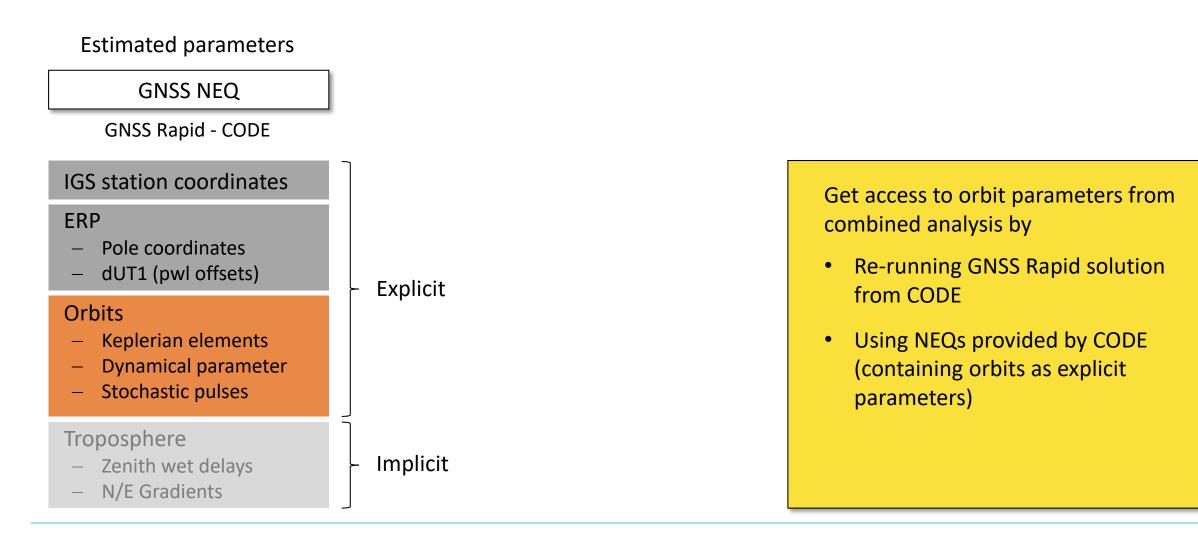
Overview of estimated parar	meters in combined solution	
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#### Overview of estimated parameters in combined solution











## ERP product validation – impact on orbits

#### Estimated parameters

#### GNSS NEQ

GNSS Rapid - CODE

#### IGS station coordinates

#### ERP

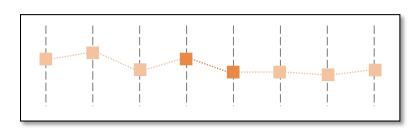
- Pole coordinates
- dUT1 (fix all)

#### Orbits

- Keplerian elements
- Dynamical parameter
- Stochastic pulses

#### Troposphere

- Zenith wet delays
- N/E Gradients



Get access to orbit parameters from combined analysis by

- Re-running GNSS Rapid solution from CODE
- Using NEQs provided by CODE (containing orbits as explicit parameters)
- Introducing combined ERP product and fixing all dUT1 values



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#### Estimated parameters

#### GNSS NEQ

GNSS Rapid - CODE

#### IGS station coordinates

#### ERP

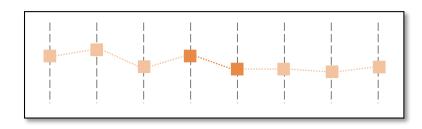
- Pole coordinates
- dUT1 (fix all)

#### Orbits

- Keplerian elements
- Dynamical parameter
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#### BKG solution

#### BKG

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## ERP product validation – impact on orbits

#### Estimated parameters

#### GNSS NEQ

GNSS Rapid - CODE

#### IGS station coordinates

#### ERP

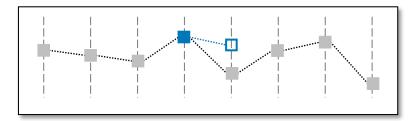
- Pole coordinates
- dUT1 (fix first)

#### Orbits

- Keplerian elements
- Dynamical parameter
- Stochastic pulses

#### Troposphere

- Zenith wet delays
- N/E Gradients



## Reference solution

#### REF

Use GNSS Rapid solution from CODE as reference

- Using IERS-Bulletin-A as a priori ERP
- Fix first dUT1 value



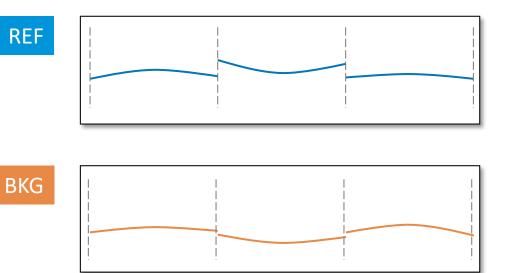


### Orbit validation





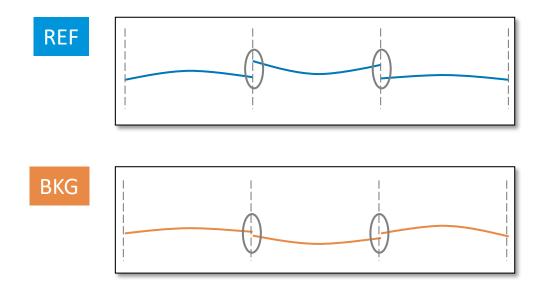
- 1-day arcs
- 113 days
- DoY 045-157 2022



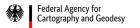




#### Analyse orbit differences at day boundaries

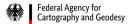


- 3 GNSS: GPS | GLONASS | Galileo
- 1-day arcs
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- DoY 045-157 2022

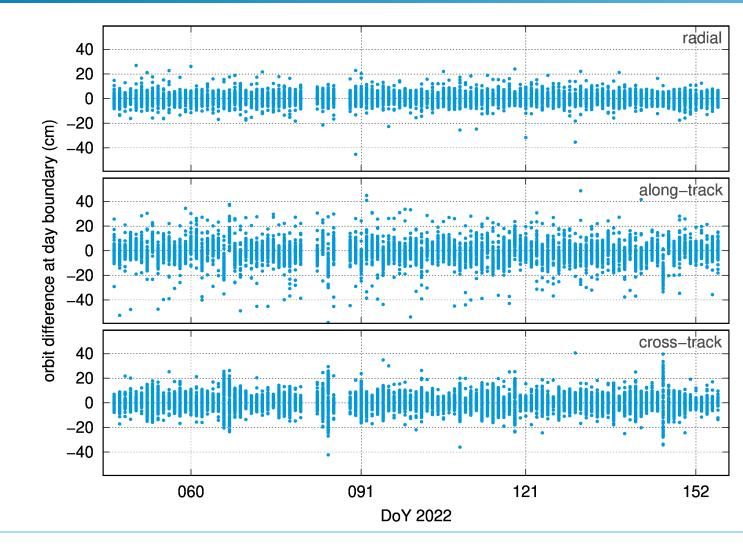










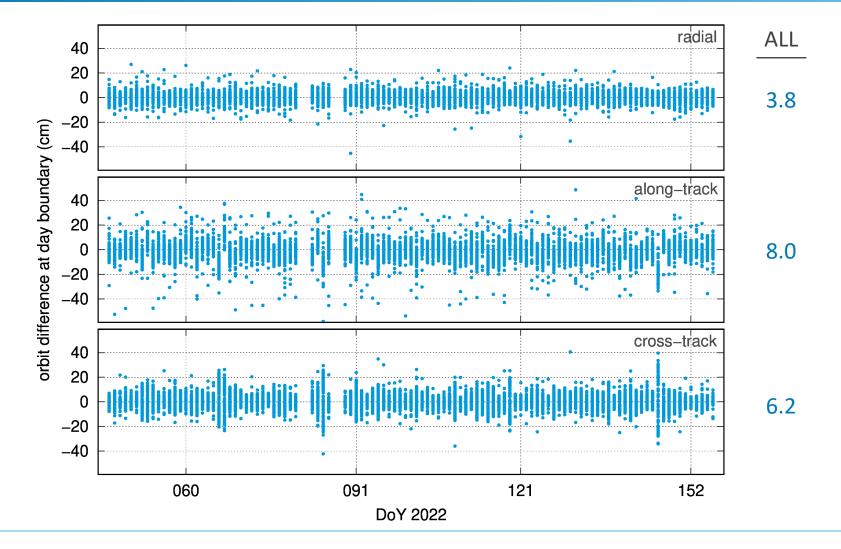






REF

RMS (cm)

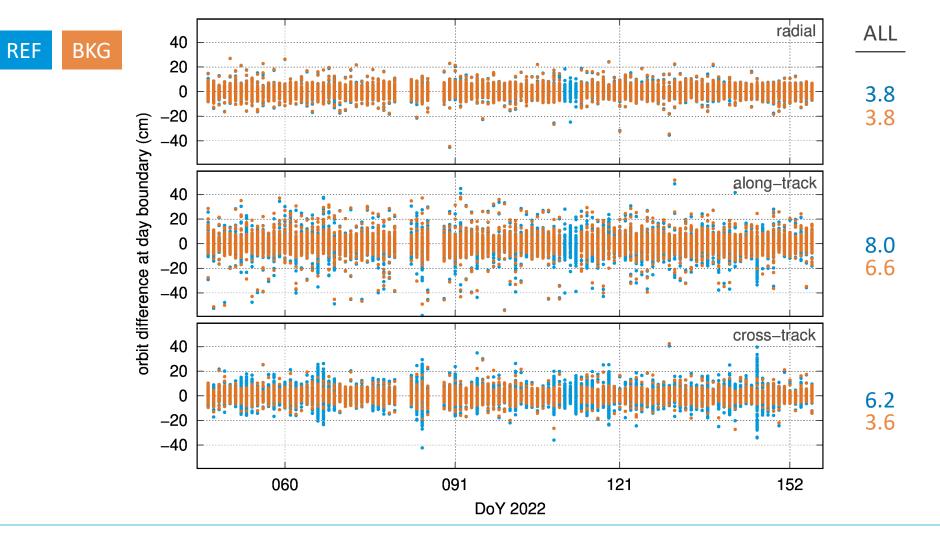


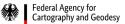


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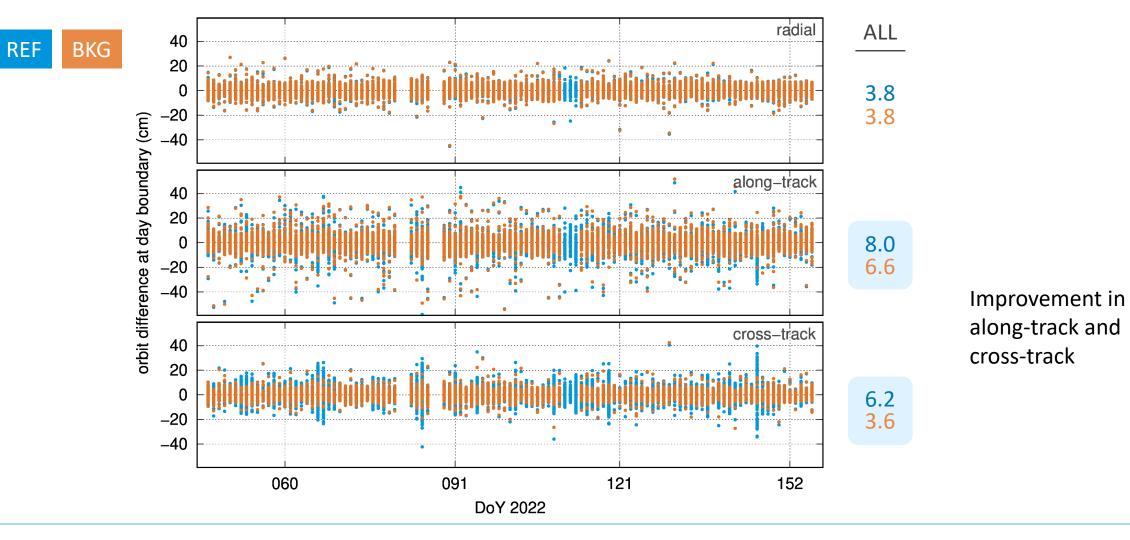


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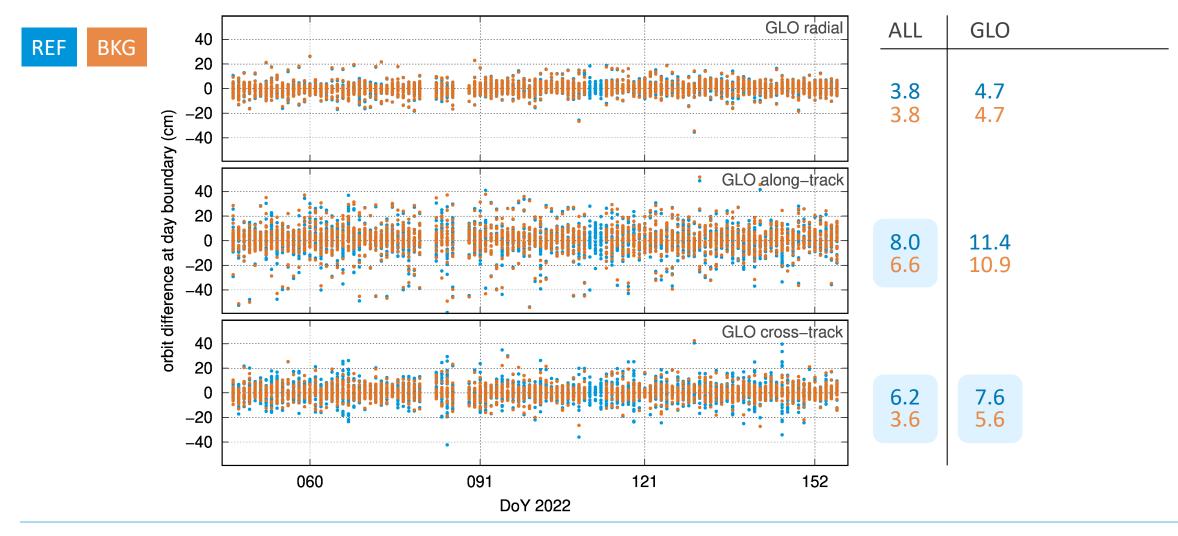




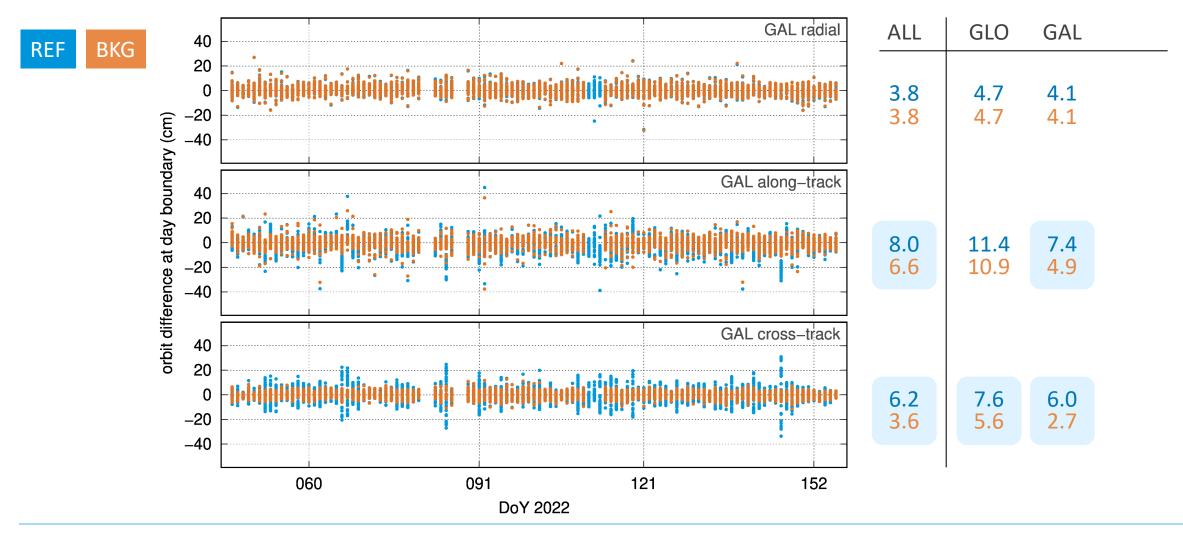




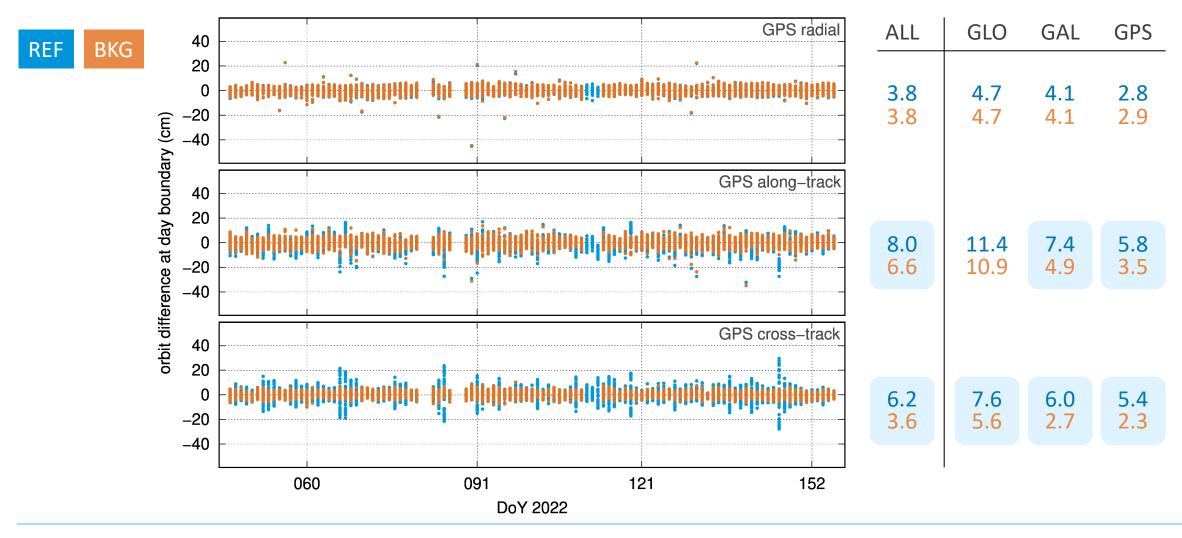










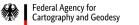








Which impact has the combined solution (ERP from combining GNSS+VLBI) on GNSS orbit parameters?







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Using combined BKG ERP product, derived from combination of NEQs of

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#### Answer: Improved orbits

- in along-track and cross-track orbit differences at day boundaries
- for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo
- for 1-day (and 3-day) arcs







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Additional VLBI-based LOD information is clearly beneficial for all considered GNSS!





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GNSS!

Solar radiation pressure modelling? Plane-specific dependencies? Eclipse behavior? LOD bias?

Additional VLBI-based LOD information

is clearly beneficial for all considered



Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy







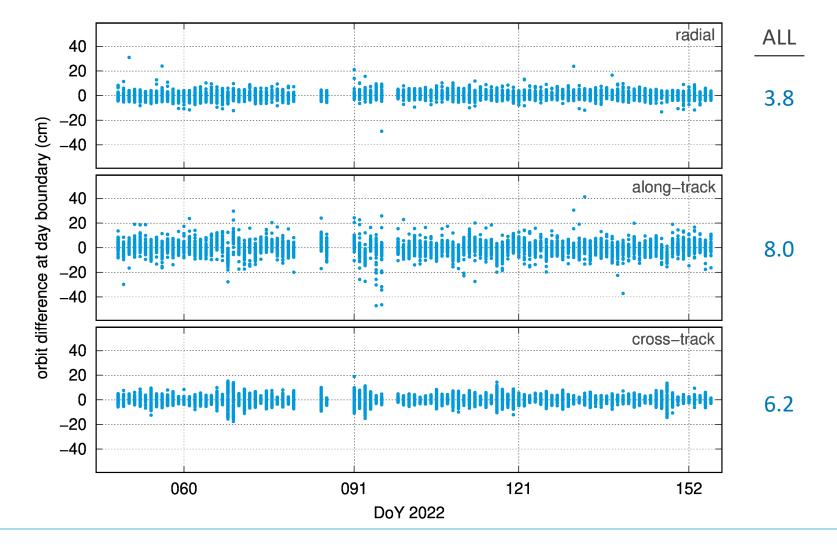
# Thank you for your kind attention!

Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG) Section G1

Richard-Strauss-Allee 11 D-60598 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

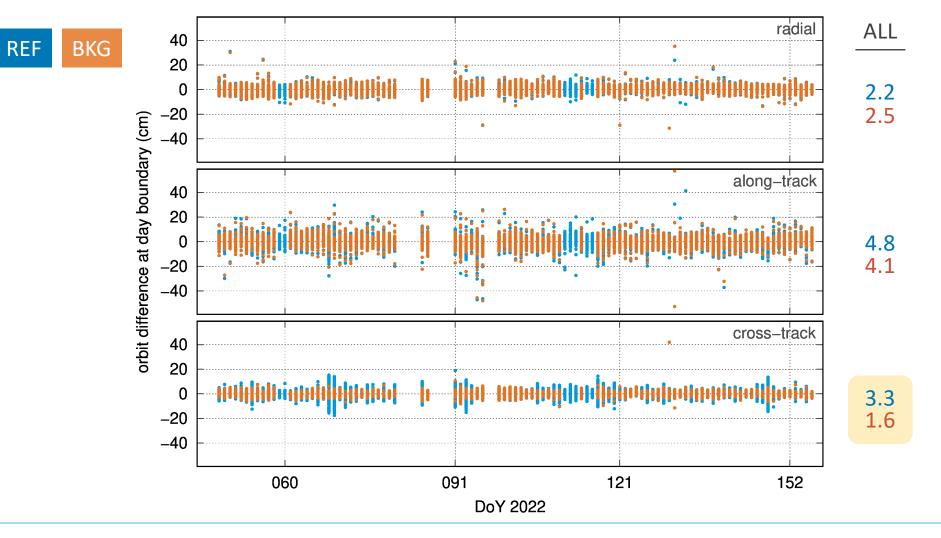
Claudia Flohrer, Dr. phil.-nat. claudia.flohrer@bkg.bund.de www.bkg.bund.de Phone +49 69 6333 – 456



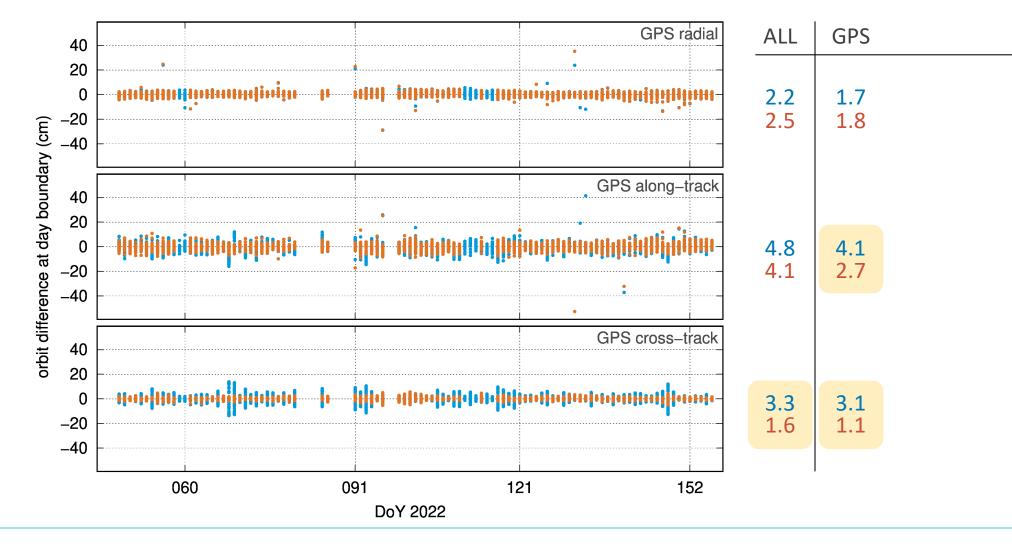






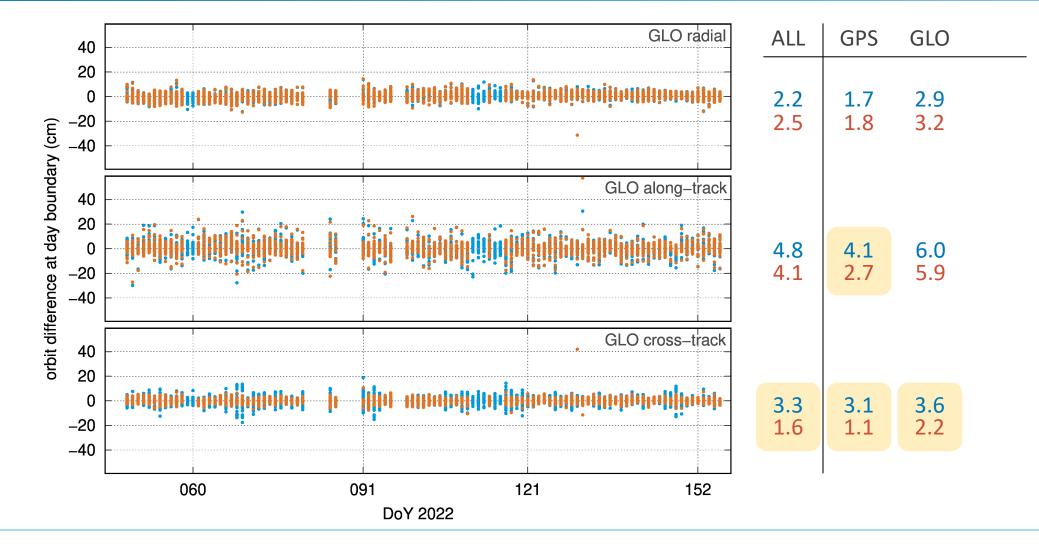






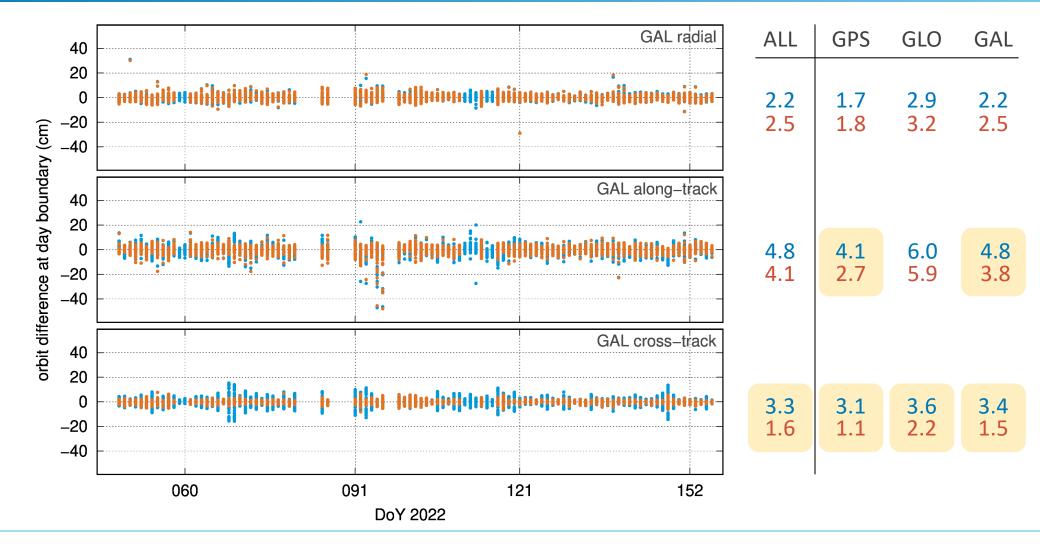












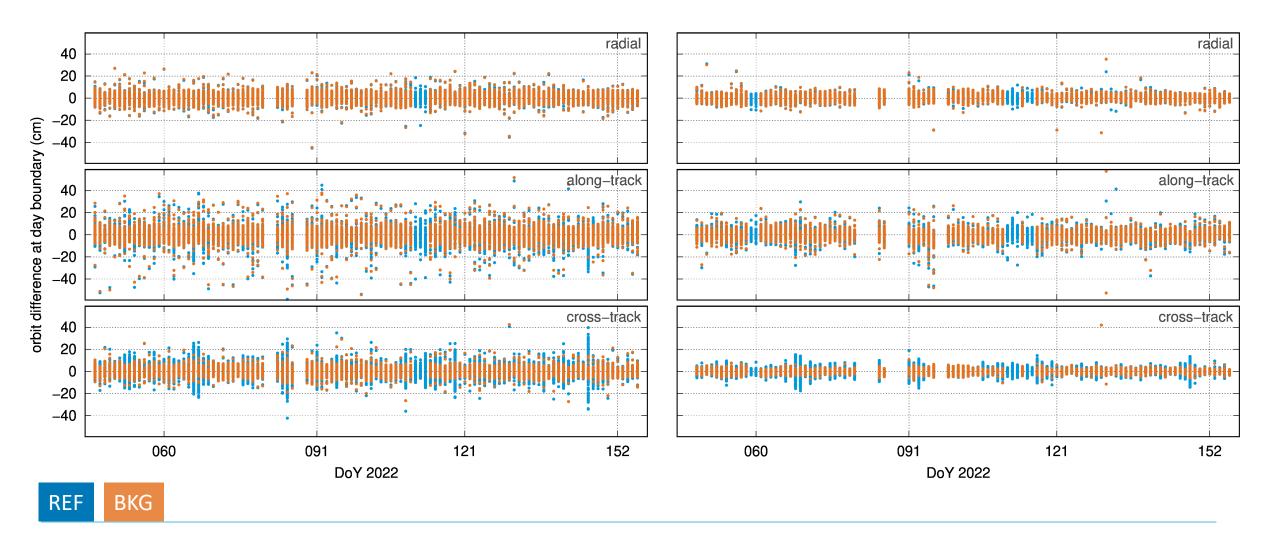




#### Satellite-specific orbit differences at day boundaries

(1-day arcs)

(3-day arcs)

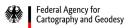


Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy



## 2019-2022 (GALILEO ab 2071\_4) GNSS LOD Bias – 7-day GNSS single-technique

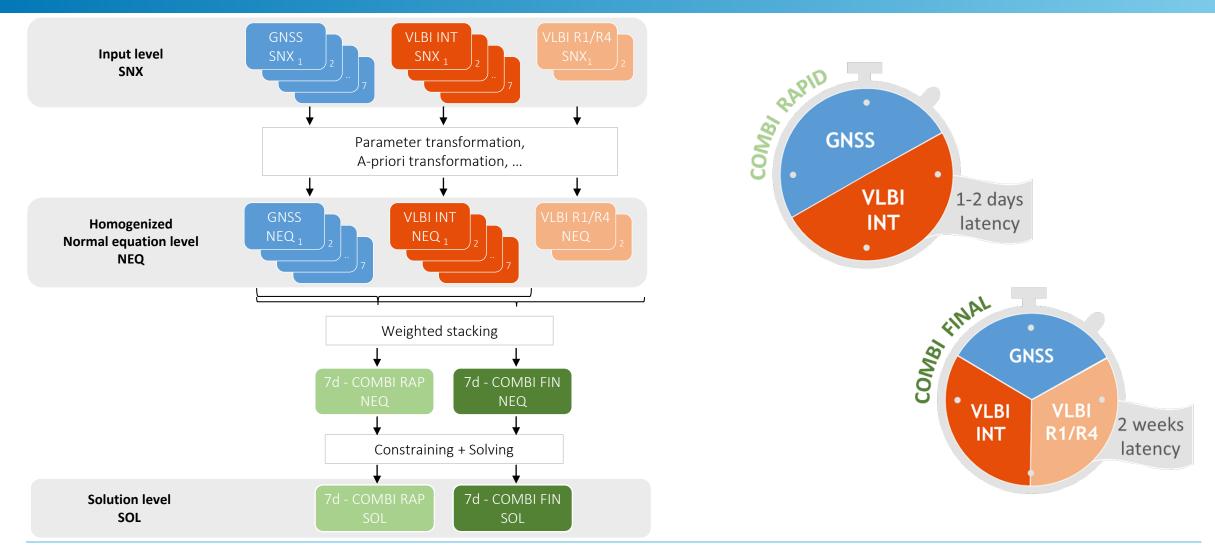
	Day n	μ <sub>dUT1</sub> [ms]	LoD [ms/d] (µ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - µ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> )
7-day GNSS <b>without</b> LOD bias correction	-6	0.0032	
	-5	0.0093	0.0061
	-4	0.0154	0.0061
	-3	0.0213	0.0059
	-2	0.0275	0.0061
	-1	0.0336	0.0061
	0	0.0396	0.0060
	Day n	μ <sub>dUT1</sub> [ms]	LoD [ms/d] (µ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - µ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> )
	Day n -6	μ <sub>dUT1</sub> [ms] 0.0002	LoD [ms/d] (µ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - µ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> )
			LoD [ms/d] (µ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - µ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> ) 0.0001
7-day GNSS	-6	0.0002	(μ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - μ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> )
with	-6 -5	0.0002 0.0003	(μ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - μ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> ) 0.0001
with LOD bias correction	-6 -5 -4	0.0002 0.0003 0.0008	(μ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - μ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> ) 0.0001 0.0005
with	-6 -5 -4 -3	0.0002 0.0003 0.0008 0.0010	(μ <sub>dUT1_n</sub> - μ <sub>dUT1_n-1</sub> ) 0.0001 0.0005 0.0002





GNSS RAP CODE (72h session)					
	Station coordinates		constant offset		
explicit	ERP	Pole coordinates	PWL offsets every 24h $(4/72h)$		
	C	dUT1	PWL offsets every 24h $(4/72h)$		
	Geocenter Satellite PCO	Z-direction	constant offset constant offset		
			constant onset		
	Satellite orbit	Keplerian elements			
implicit		Dynamical parameter	constant offsets in D-, Y-, and B-direction		
			periodic 1pr in B-direction		
		Stochastic pulses	periodic 2pr in D-direction small velocity changes every 12h in radial		
		Stochastic puises	along-track and out-of-plane direction		
	Troposphere	ZWD	PWL offsets every 2h for each station		
		Gradients	constant offsets for 24h		
VLBI INT BKG (1h session)					
	Station coordinates		constant offset		
explicit	ERP	Pole coordinates	constant offset		
		Pole rates	drift		
		dUT1	constant offset		
		LOD	drift		
cit	Source coordinates		constant offset		
implicit	Troposphere	ZWD	constant offset for each station		
im	Station clocks		quadratic polynomial for each station		

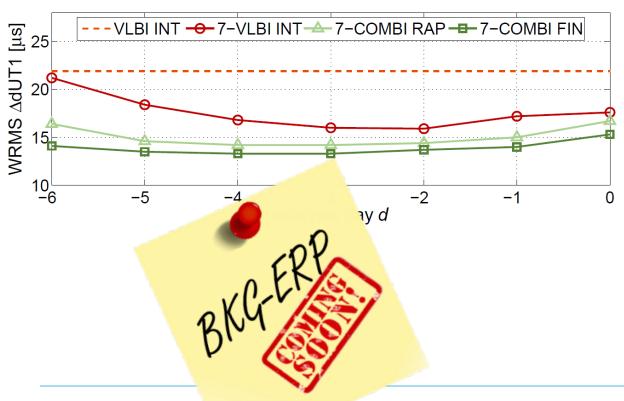
## Combination Scheme – 7-day Combination of VLBI and GNSS





Validation epoch:1Reference series:II

12:00 UTC IERS-Bulletin-A



#### 7-day VLBI INT

- significant reduction of the WRMS values
- no constraining of the LOD is required
- improves accuracies outside the INT observation period

#### 7-day COMBI RAPID

- significant reduction of the WRMS values
- polar motion and LOD from GNSS complements dUT1 from VLBI INT
  - ightarrow daily, consistent and regularly spaced high-precision ERP
  - → short latency of 1-2 days

#### 7-day COMBI FINAL

- significant reduction of the WRMS values, especially at the boundary days of the 7-day polygon (d = 0, -6)
- stabilization of all ERP through 24h VLBI R1/R4 twice a week
  - → daily, consistent and regularly spaced high-precision ERP including the celestial pole offsets
  - $\rightarrow$  latency of 14 days

