

The space tie between GNSS and SLR

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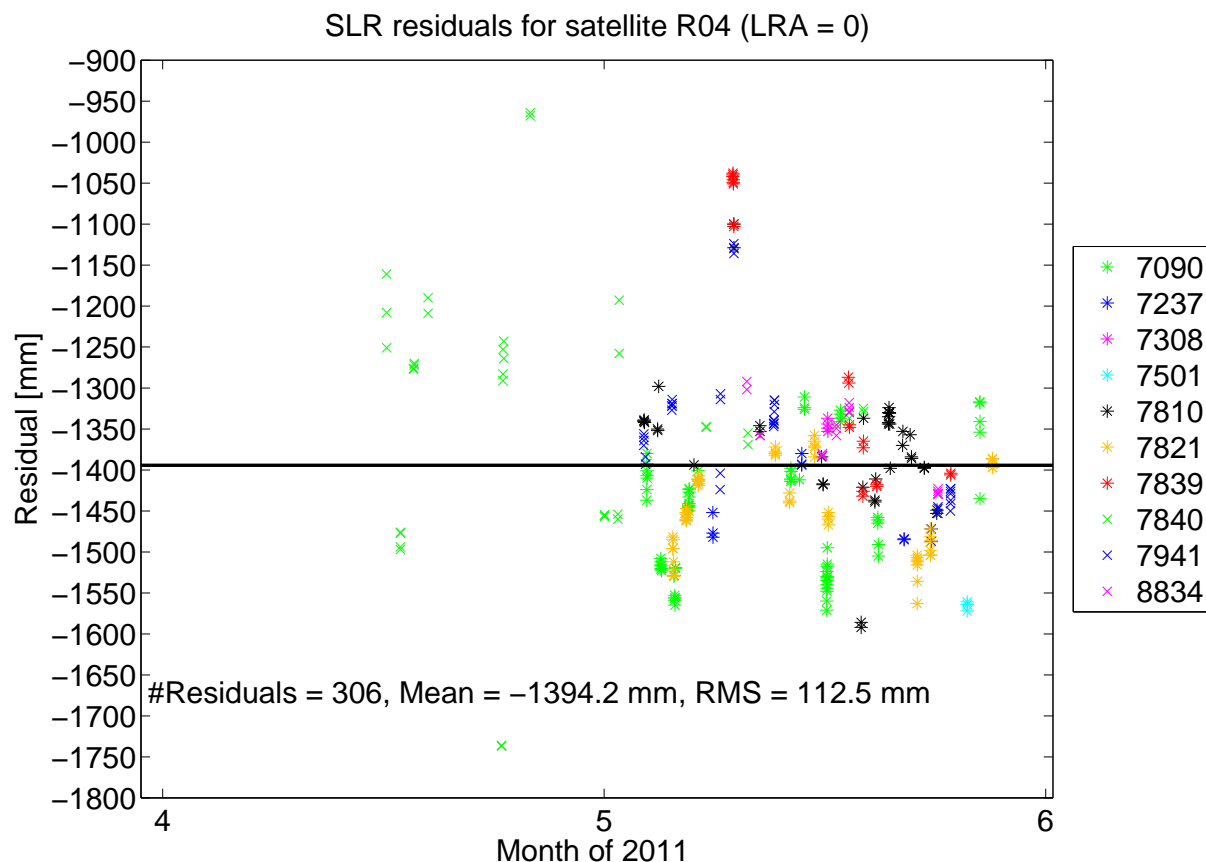
International Technical Laser Workshop 2012,
Frascati, Italy

Overview

- Determination of LRA offsets **from SLR data only**:
 - «Zero estimation» for a new satellite
- LRA offsets estimated **from combined GNSS–SLR solutions**:
 - Corrections to official values

LRA offset estimated for a new satellite

- GLONASS-125 (GLONASS-K), launched February 2011
- First assumption: $LRA_0 = (0, 0, 0)$



306 SLR NP;
Mean residual
w.r.t. microwave
orbit:

-1394.2 mm
(RMS 112.5 mm)

Remark:
*Microwave antenna
offset was not
known accurately as
well*

LRA offset estimated for a new satellite

- Estimation based only on SLR data:
 - Orbit + ERPs fixed to microwave solution
 - Station coordinates fixed to SLRF2008
 - Assumption: No range biases

Solution 1: estimate offset for z-direction (nadir) only

Solution 2: estimate offset for x-, y-, z-direction

	# NP	Z [mm]	Z [mm]	X [mm]	Y [mm]
May 30	306	1400 ±16.7	1393 ±19.6	-127 ±196.4	-85 ±140.6
June 5	383	1417 ±13.4	1402 ±16.8	-231 ±155.4	-30 ±117.9
June 12	494	1442 ± 4.9	1432 ± 5.9	-148 ± 51.5	-19 ± 42.5
June 21	577	1451 ± 5.4	1448 ± 6.7	-55 ± 59.1	81 ± 47.7

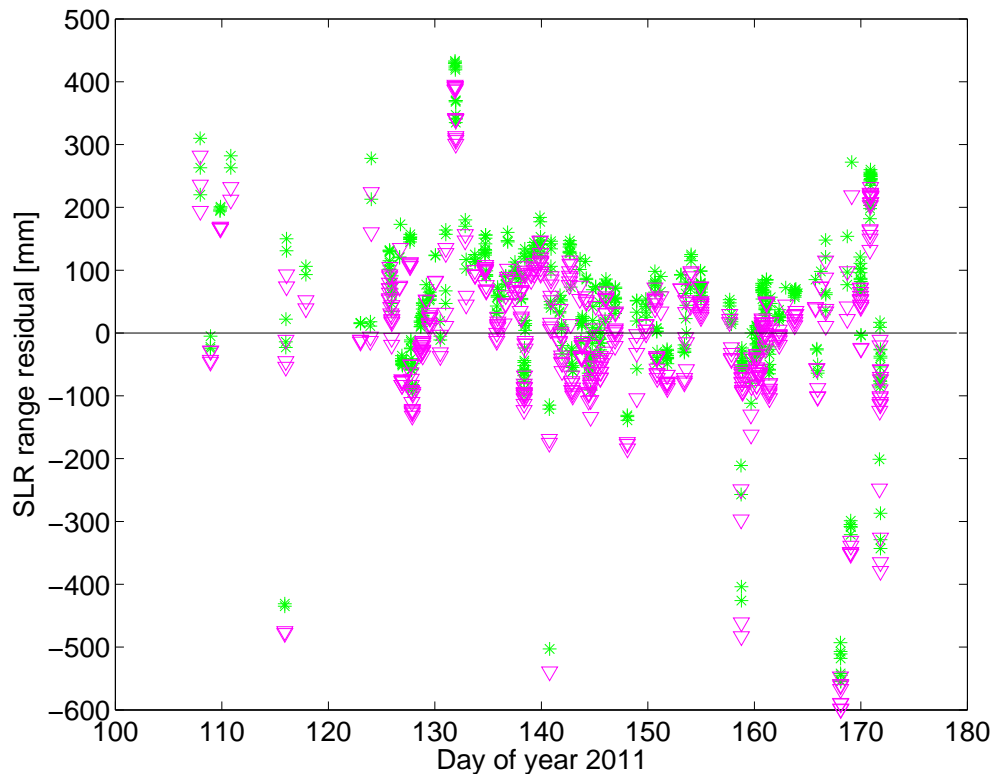
Official value for 90°: 1473.02 mm
75°: 1469.59 mm

LRA offset estimated for a new satellite

- SLR residuals using z-offsets for LRA:

Type 1: own estimated offset (1450.8 mm)

Type 2: official value (1471.3 mm)



Mean Residual = -1.6 mm,
RMS = 135.5 mm

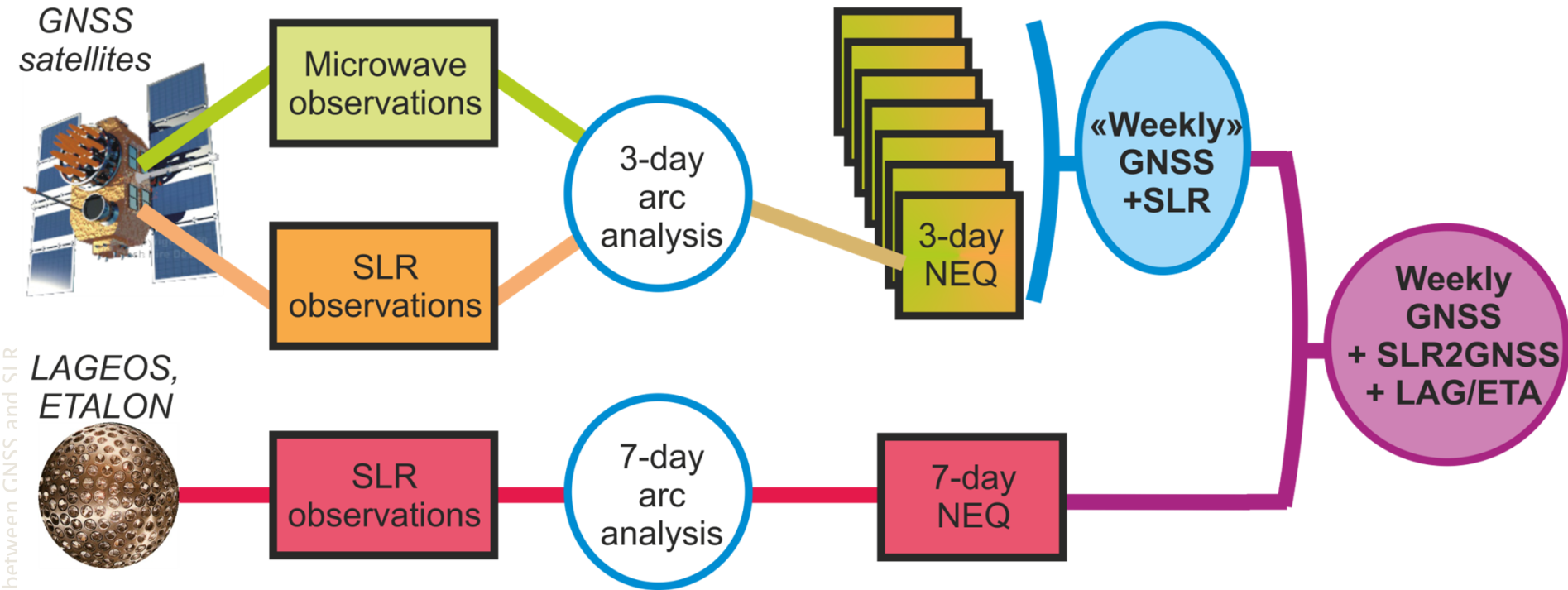
Mean Residual = 37.1 mm,
RMS = 133.5 mm

LRA offset estimated for a new satellite

Summary (part 1):

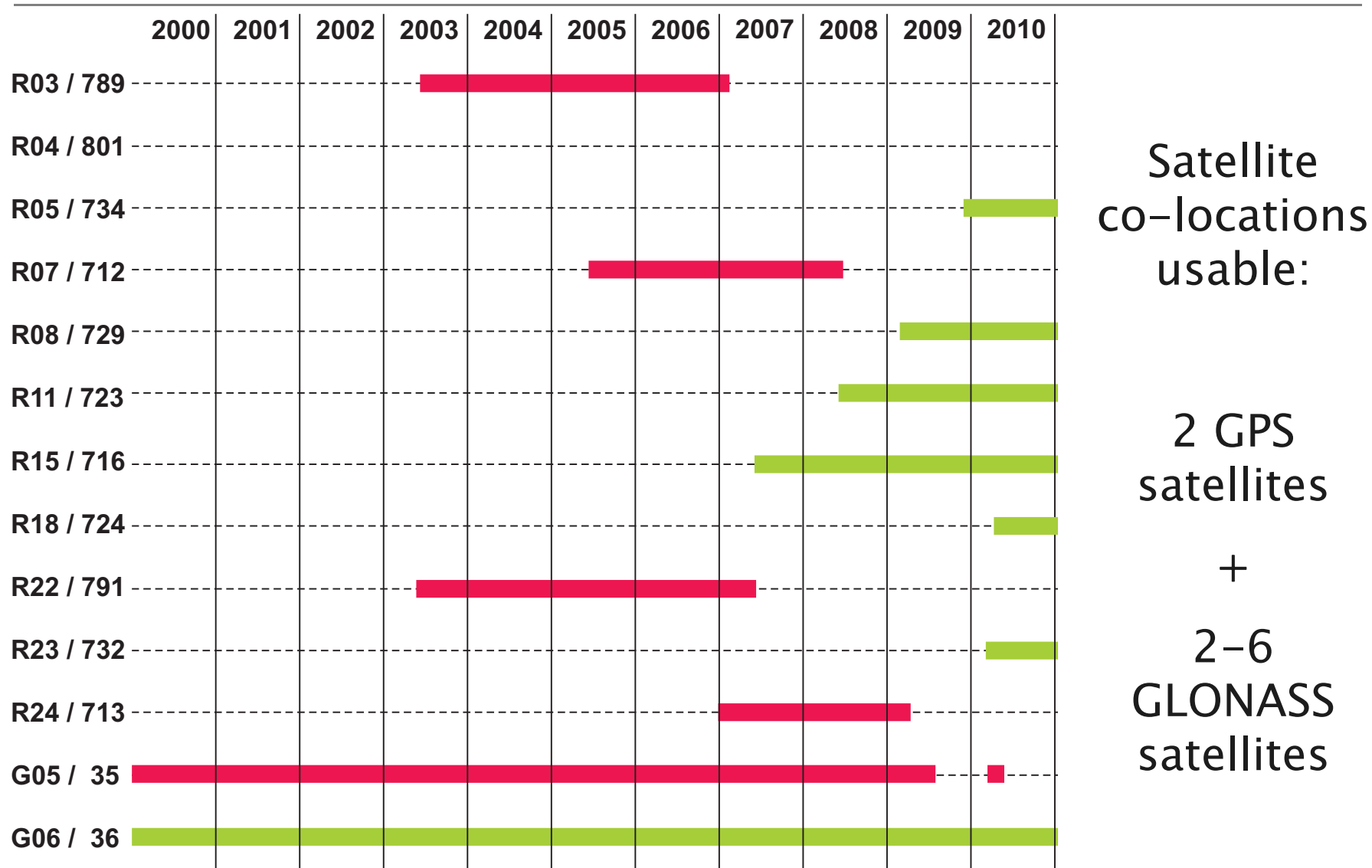
- LRA **Z-offsets** can be determined from SLR data
- Level of accuracy reached: **~ 2 cm**
- A **few hundreds of SLR NP** are needed
- **X-, Y-offsets** are more difficult to determine
- But: Estimation mainly depends on the **quality of the orbit** based on microwave data
- Estimation could be improved in a **fully combined GNSS-SLR analysis** (*see next part...*)

Combined GNSS–SLR solutions



- Connection of SLR and GNSS at the GPS / GLONASS satellites („**satellite co-location**“)
- No local ties applied
- 2000 – 2010

Satellite co-location GPS / GLONASS



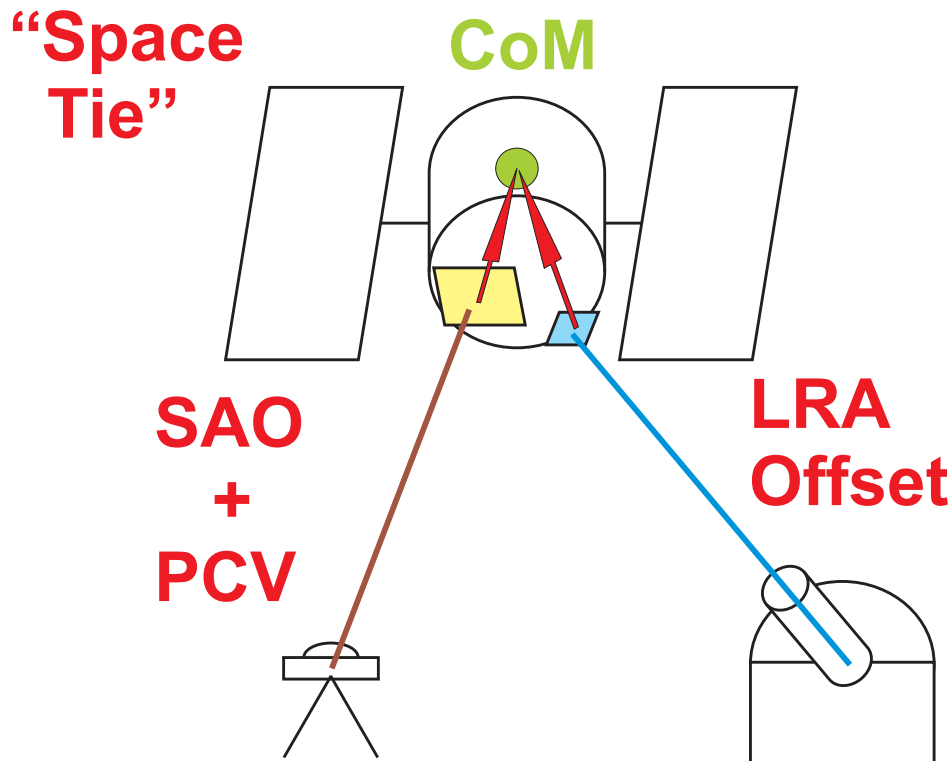
Satellite co-locations usable:
 2 GPS satellites
 +
 2-6 GLONASS satellites

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Satellite co-location GPS / GLONASS

Co-location at GNSS satellites =

Common orbit parameters from GNSS microwave and SLR range data



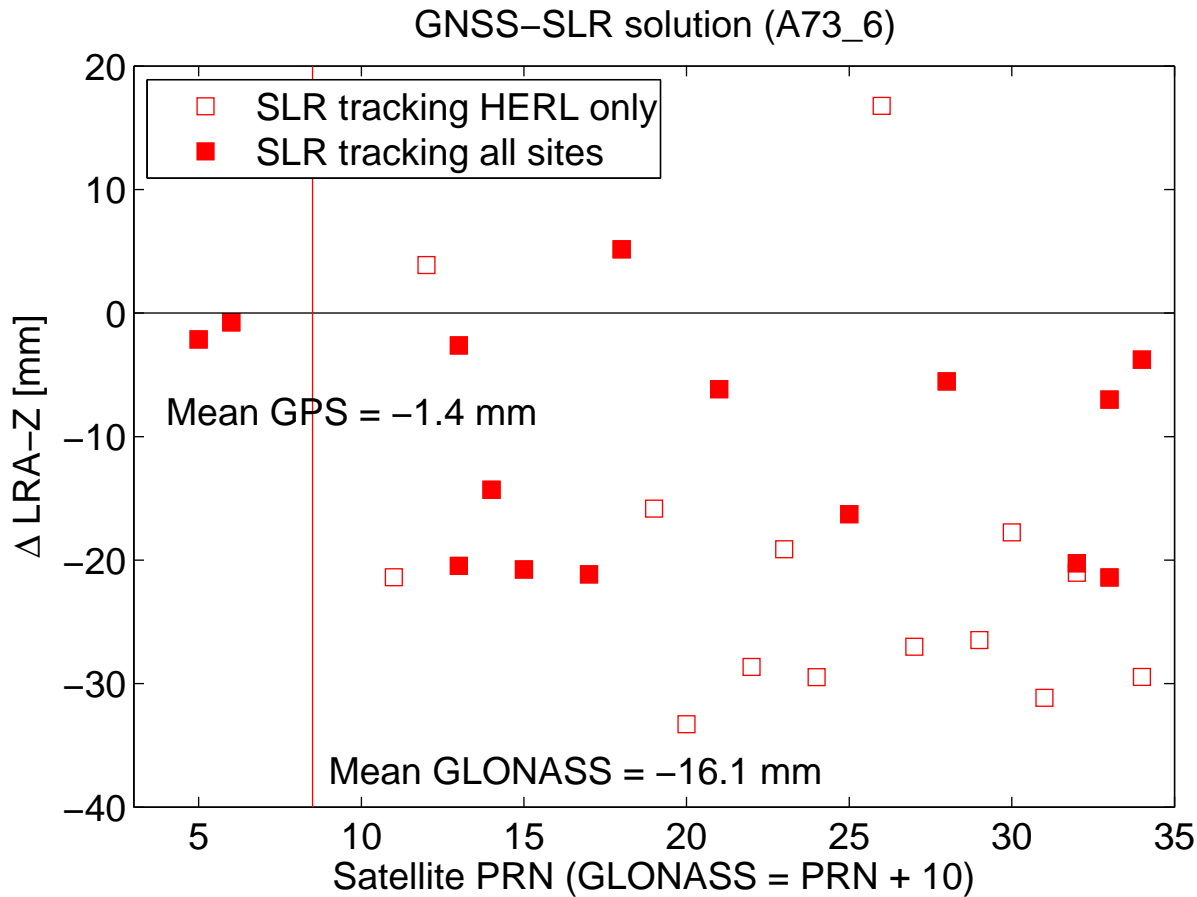
1) Microwave part:

Offset of microwave transmitting antenna (SAO)

2) SLR part:

Offset of laser retro-reflector array (LRA)

LRA estimated from multi-year solution



Mean correction
w.r.t. the ILRS
values:

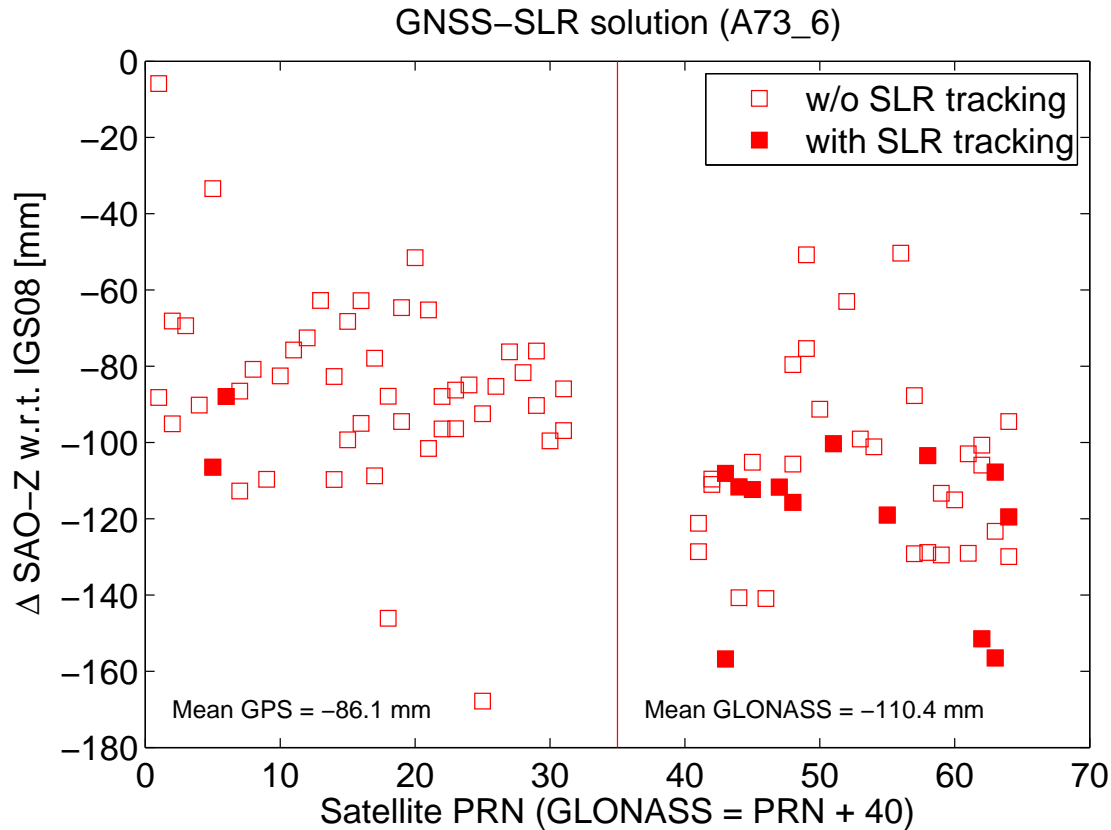
GPS:

-1.4 mm

GLONASS:

-16.1 mm

SAO estimated from multi-year solution

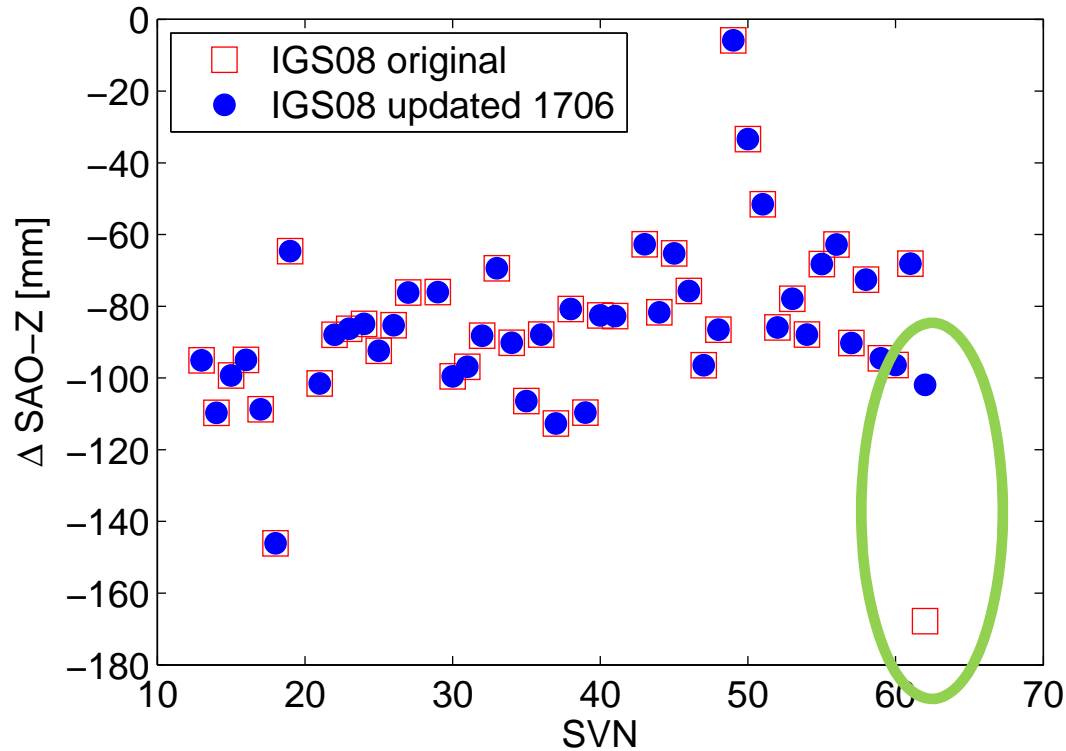


Corrections to IGS08 values:

GPS: -86.1 mm

GLONASS: -110.4 mm

SAO estimated from multi-year solution



Updated IGS08 value is more consistent to the estimation in combined GNSS-SLR solution

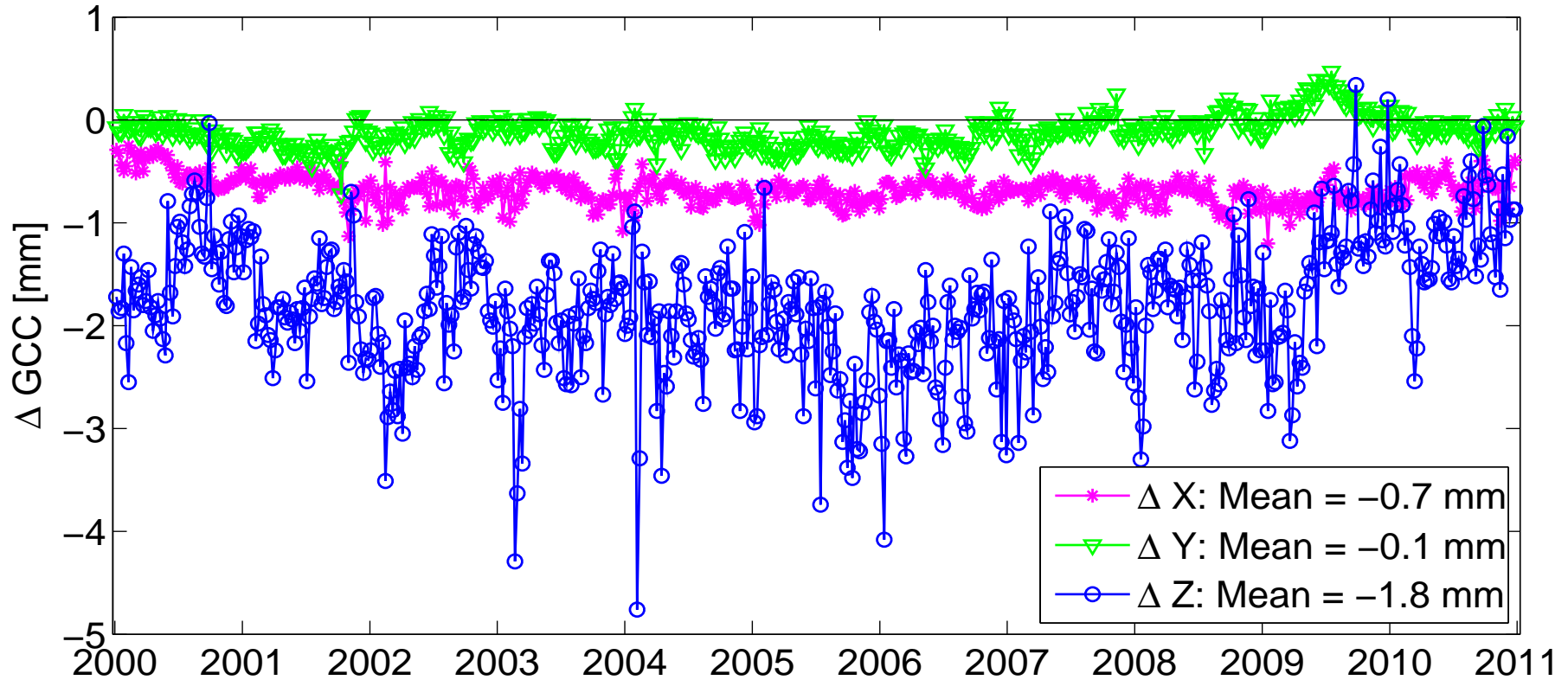
Updated IGS08 values (week 1706, 16. Sept 2012):

GPS: **-86.1 mm** reduced to **-84.7 mm**

(GLONASS: only new satellites affected by the update)

Combined geocenter: Impact of SAO, LRA

Considering / Ignoring corrections to SAO, LRA (RGB applied): Impact on geocenter



Comb 1: Range bias per station, per satellite considered

Comb 2: RGB, SAO, LRA corrections considered

⇒ **Bias** at mm-level (mainly in z-component)

Conclusions

- **Two components** of space tie: SAO, LRA
- Validated within **combined GNSS–SLR solution** (11 years)
- Mean correction for SAO:
 - GPS = -84.7 mm, GLONASS = -110.4 mm
- **Mean correction for LRA are small:**
 - GPS = -1.4 mm, GLONASS = -16.1 mm
- Impact on other parameters!
- Improvement of the validation / estimation is expected by an **extension** until «now»: several stations are **tracking the full GLONASS constellation** since mid-2011