

Identification and Mitigation of GNSS Errors Position Paper

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IGS Workshop, Mai 6-11, 2006

ESOC, Darmstadt, Germany

ERRO Session

09:00	Hugentobler	Position paper
09:15	Gendt	Consistency of IGS products
09:30	Slabinski	Systematic errors of IGS Rapid orbits
09:45	Urschl	SLR validation of GNSS orbits
10:00	Sleewaegen	GPS/Galileo receivers and observables
10:15	Ray	Systematic errors in GPS position estimates
10:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00	Larson	Modified sidereal filtering
11:15	Böhm	Atmospheric mapping functions
11:30	Discussion	
12:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	

Topics

- Effects that may corrupt GNSS signals or induce undesirable contributions to GNSS analysis results, as well as mitigation of such effects.
- Effects that are of serious magnitude, that obscure genuine geophysical signals, that degrade the reference frame stability.
- Quality and consistency of IGS products, in particular for precise point positioning.
- Procedures promising the most precise and least biased results.

Topics

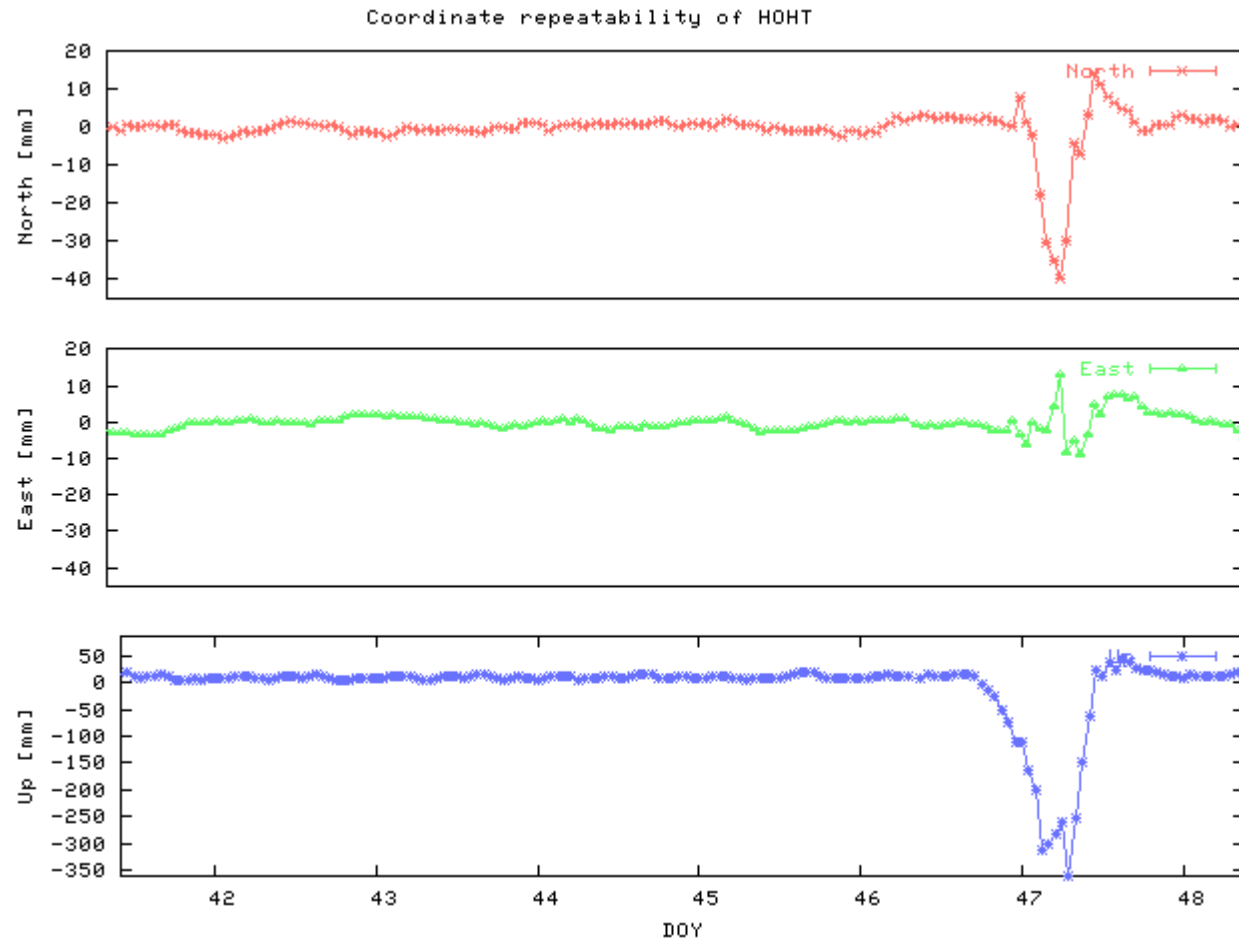
- It is likely that significant **technique-related errors** are sometimes misinterpreted as geophysical signals.
- IGS should take a stronger role in **identifying the sources** of GNSS errors and in **finding strategies** to mitigate their effects.
- Topics cover a very **broad range** and interfere with topics in other sessions.
- All aspects of GNSS geodesy are potentially involved, from **field observations** through **data analysis** and **interpretation...**

Significant input of Jim Ray is acknowledged

In the Field...

- Far-field and site multipath
 - local environmental effects, trees, snow, rain water, etc.
 - may average out over 24h-sessions but important for high time-resolved studies
 - Larson, van der Marel, Wübbena
- Near-field and internal multipath
 - antenna mounting, cable connections, etc.
 - may be important source of systematic positioning errors
 - little known
- Radio frequency interference
 - e.g., station KYVW [Larson et al, *J. Geophys. Res.*]

Snow on Antenna

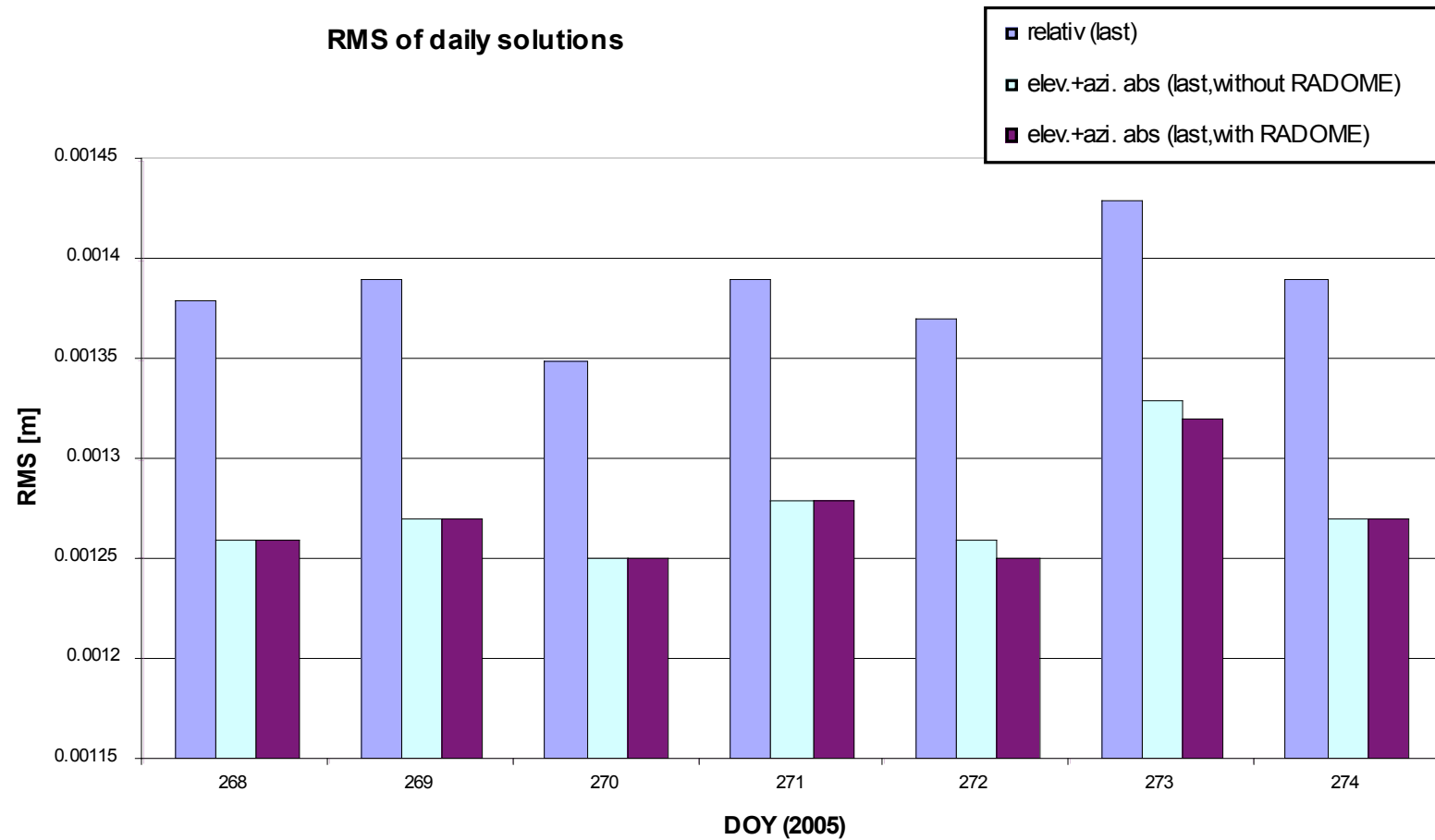


Elmar Brockmann, swisstopo

In the Field...

- Radome effects and antenna calibrations
 - to what extent can repeatable calibrations be made accurately?
 - can the use of radomes be further discouraged? or
 - is there a radome design that is widely usable?
→ ABSA Schmid
- Correlations between geodetic results and observation errors
 - significant technique-related errors may sometimes be misinterpreted as geophysical effects
→ Ray

Absolute Antenna Phase Patterns



In the Field...

- Tracking data amount and quality
 - across the IGS network, variations of tracking data amount and quality are still quite large
 - consistent tracking of “unhealthy” satellites is still not standard
 - tracking problems are particularly pronounced with respect to GLONASS satellites

In the Satellites...

- Inter-modulation biases

- how to handle these biases within the IGS?
- soon more complicated with new GPS, Galileo, Glonass signals
- do we have to expect intra-system biases?

→ REPR Schaer

- New signals and carrier phase biases

- usually absorbed into clocks
- with more signals more possibilities to form ionosphere-free linear combinations
- necessary to solve for more than one clock when mixing different type of ionosphere-free linear combinations?
- generate more than one clock for PPP applications?

In the Receivers...

- Inter-modulation biases, new signals
 - similar problems with new signals and inter-modulation biases for receivers
 - problem already for GLONASS

→ Poster Dach

- Relative performance of different signal observables
 - how do, e.g., C1 and P1 compare?

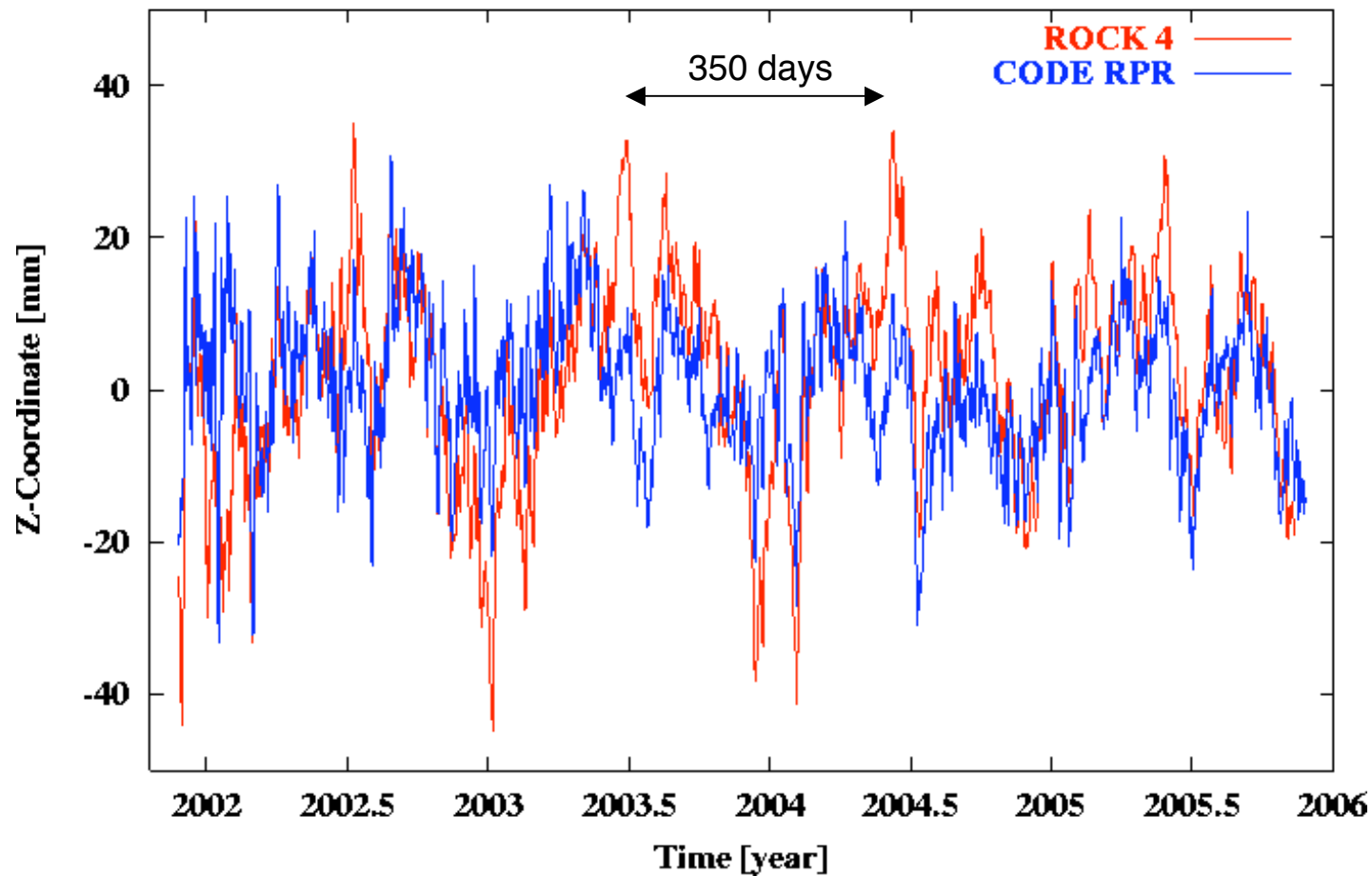
In the Orbits...

- Orbit modeling deficiencies
 - orbit modeling parameters, in particular radiation pressure parameters may correlate with geodetic parameters
 - e.g., observability of geocenter affected
 - is GNSS capable of reliably measuring geocenter motions?
- y-Shift of orbits
 - described by [Springer, 1999]
 - are such shifts still present and what is their cause?
- SLR validation
 - indicates orbit modeling problems

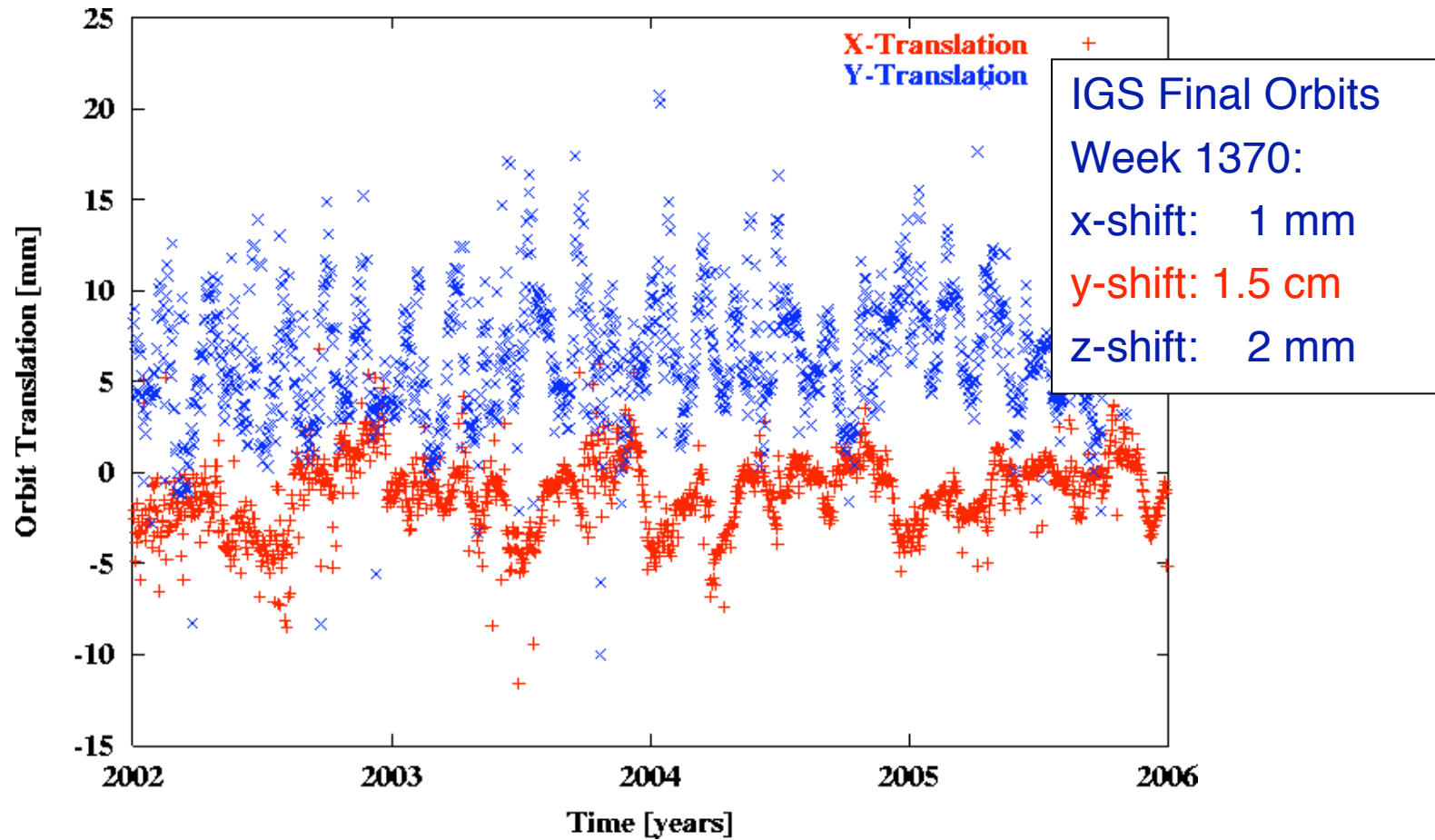
→ Urschl

Geocenter: Dependence on RPR Model

CODE Geocenter Coordinates (3-daily)



y-Shift of Orbits



In the Frame...

- Distribution and quality of reference sites
 - overall quality of IGS reference network decreasing
 - how can the impact of inevitable changes at reference sites be minimized?
- Effect of antenna change
 - soon antennas replaced by Galileo-capable antennas
 - how a change should be performed to guarantee minimum effect on estimation of station position and velocity?
- Co-location
 - how to handle multiple antennas, and antenna sharing?
 - should more than one antenna be included into solution for reference sites?

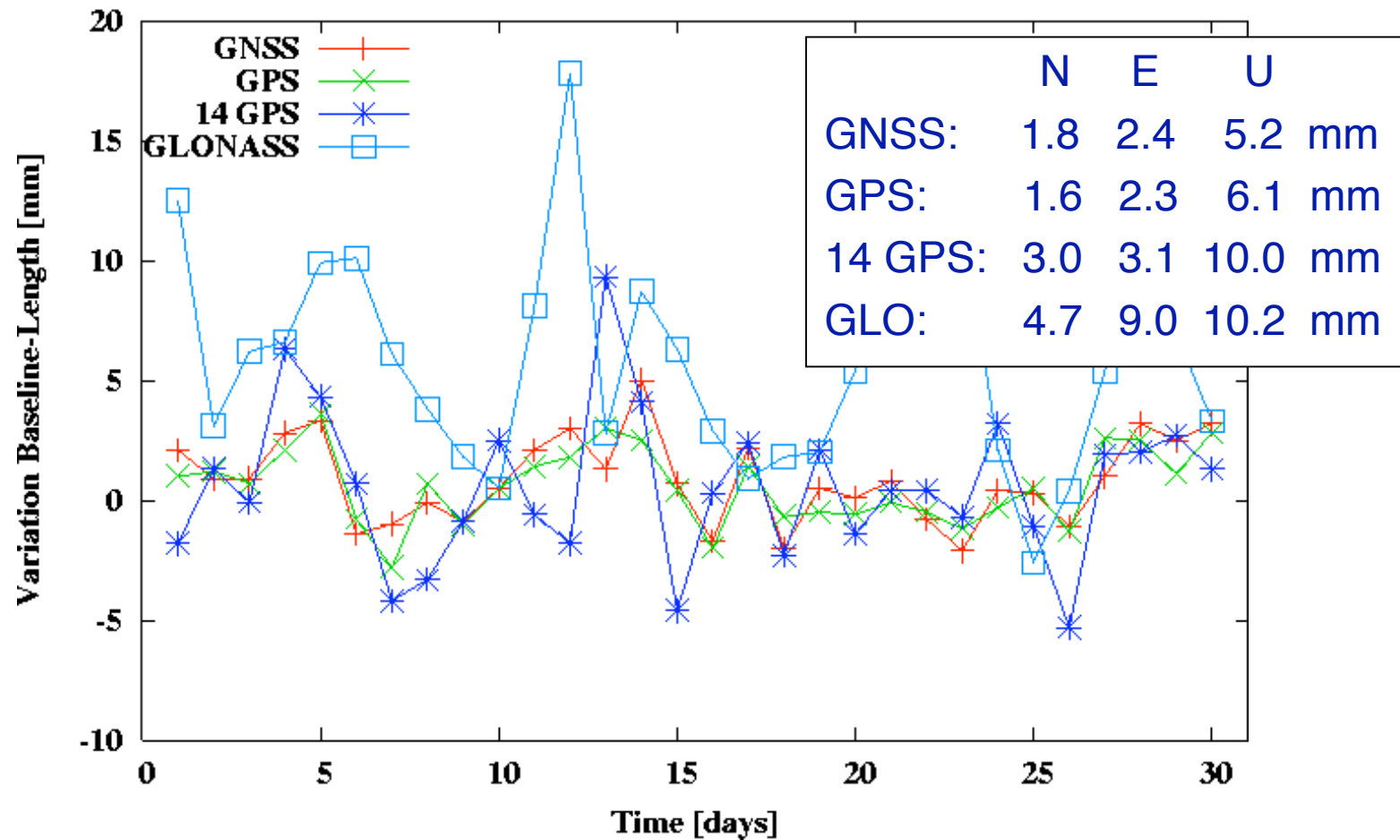
In Combined Multi-GNSS Solutions...

- Improvements with GPS + Galileo + GLONASS
 - will GPS + Galileo give improved results over Galileo alone?
 - are inter-system systematic errors so significant that multi-GNSS combinations will give degraded results?

→ Poster Bruyninx

GPS+GLONASS

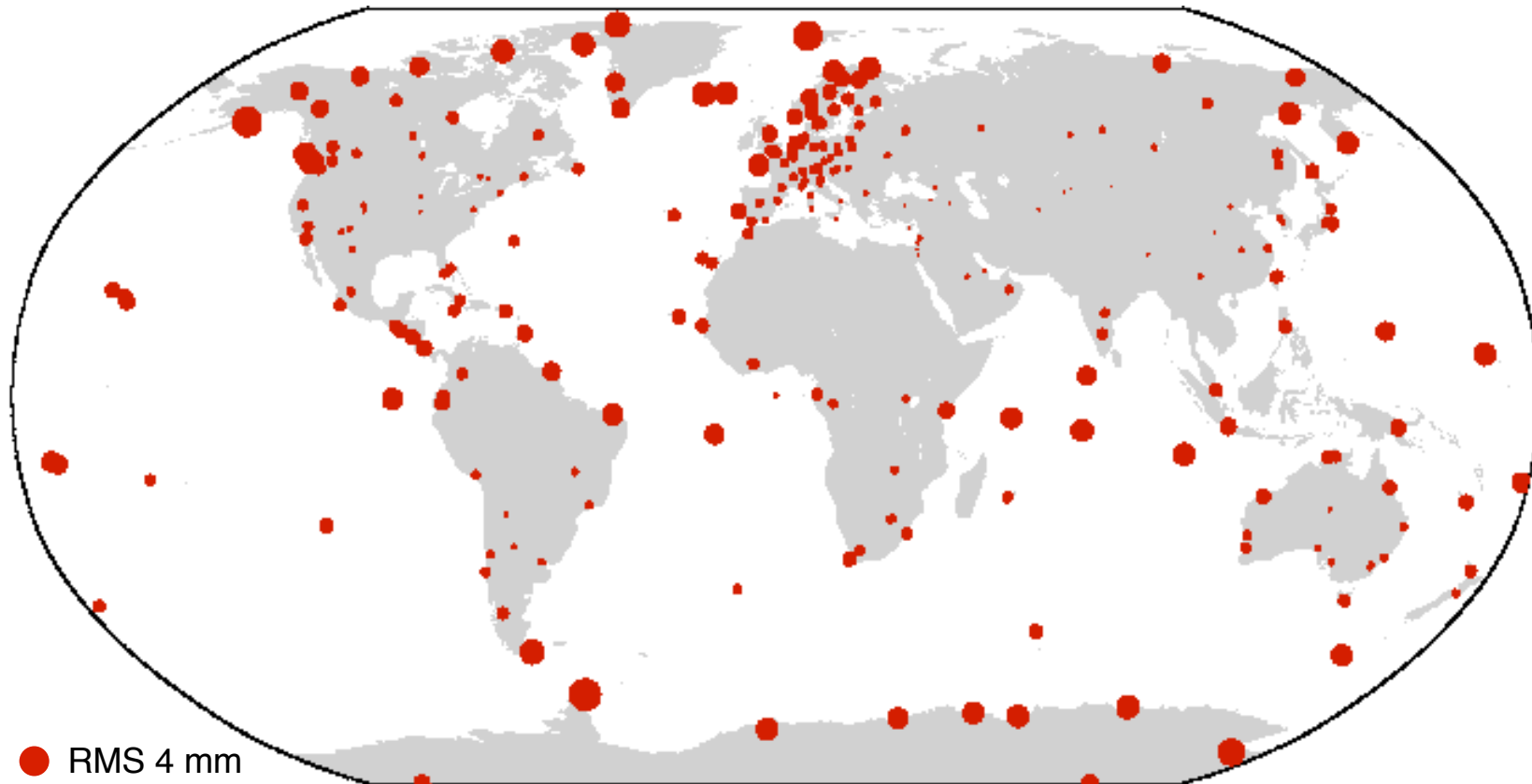
Baseline Onsala-Wetzell (920 km)



In the Geodetic Results...

- New models
 - how do new models for solid Earth, ocean, atmospheric tidal variations, subdaily EOPs, nutation improve geodetic results?
- Non-tidal loading
 - what to do with non-tidal loading?
 - can we continue to neglect it at the observation level?
- Loading signals
 - is there evidence of aliasing into longer-period signals?
 - extraction of loading signals from geodetic results
- Seasonal height variations
 - are they of geophysical origin or caused by technique-specific errors/problems?

OT Loading: Simple Model - Hardisp



hardisp: Duncan Agnew (UCSD)

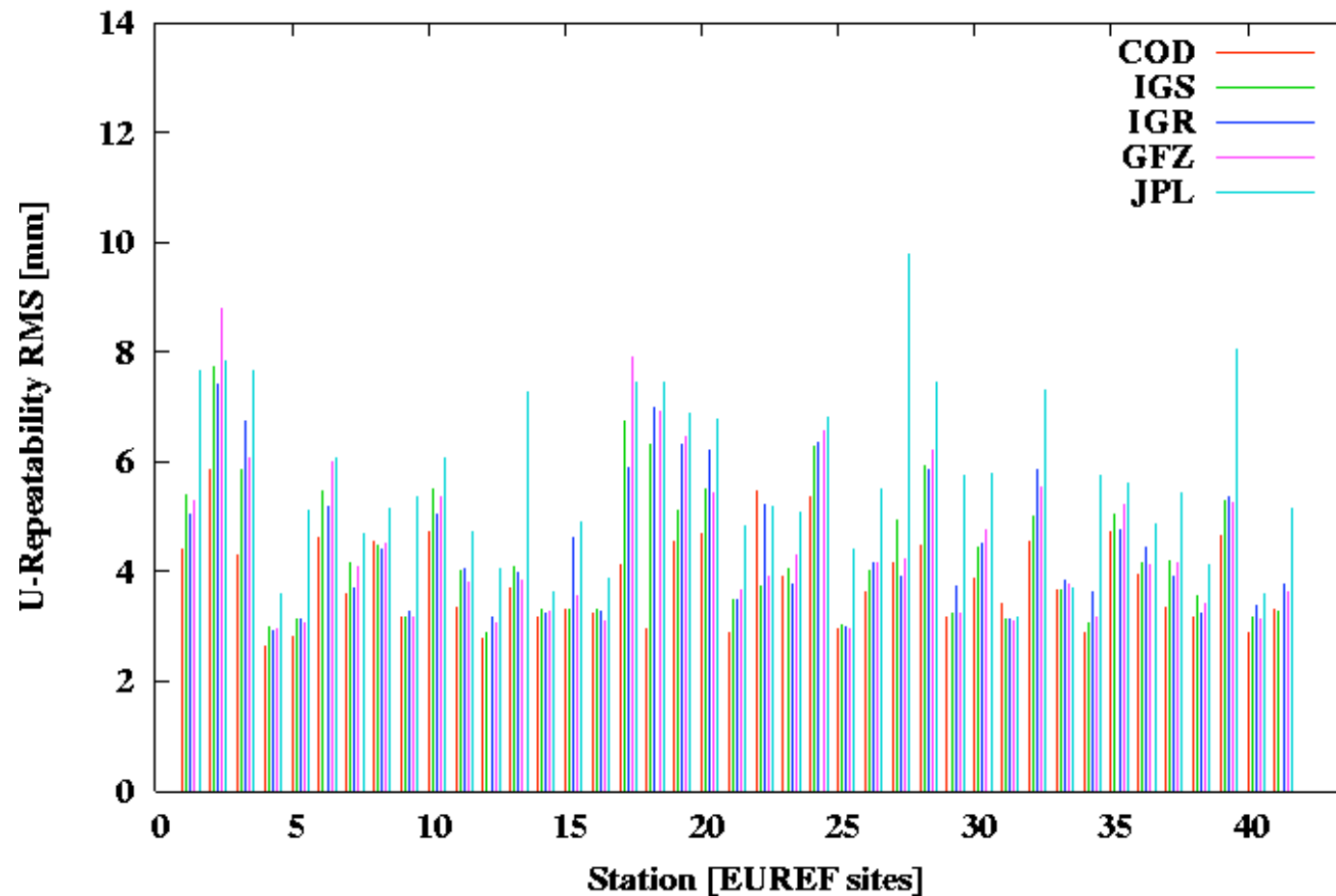
In the IGS Products...

- Combination
 - is the multi-AC combination approach still the best for IGS?
 - “large” differences between “best” and “worst” AC
- Consistency, Precise Point Positioning
 - how to improve consistency?
 - consistency of individual AC orbits and clocks contributions
 - consistency of IGS products, in particular for PPP
 - how to reduce analysis noise?
 - what is the consistency of user software with IERS/IGS conventions?

→ Gendt

PPP: Consistency

PPP With Different Products, with Helmert



Recommendations

- IGS should **stimulate research** leading to a better understanding of the different error sources and technique-related problems,
- in particular of **not well understood effects** such as near-field and internal multipath and their mitigation.
- This may be done by organizing dedicated **workshops or sessions at assemblies** such as AGU or EGU or preparing a **Journal of Geodesy Special Issue**, inviting a wider community for participation.
- **Improve consistency** between AC products and of combined IGS products, in particular for precise point positioning.

End

Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

- IGS should **stimulate research** leading to a better understanding of the different error sources and technique-related problems, in particular of **not well understood effects** such as near-field and internal multipath and their mitigation.
- Possibilities are the organization of dedicated **workshops or sessions at assemblies** such as AGU or EGU or the preparation of a **Journal of Geodesy Special Issue**, inviting a wider community for participation.

Recommendations

Recommendation 2:

- **Improve consistency** between AC products and of combined IGS products, in particular for precise point positioning.
- As a first step ACs shall fill an **analysis questionnaire** that gives a detailed description of the analysis.
- Consistency with respect to used **IERS Conventions** has to be verified.
- **Recommendation of Bern** concerning consistency of orbits and clocks with ITRF shall be implemented by all ACs.

Questions

- Has the interface to receiver manufacturers to be intensified?
- Are common tracking standards necessary?
- Implementation of GMF as fast as possible?
- Should the geocenter be constrained to zero or to OTL CMC for the generation of the products?
- Proposal of Jim on use of OTL CMC?
- Enable relativistic travel time correction together with switch to APCV?

Geocenter: Influence on Site Positions

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Datum definitions: no-net rotation only v.s. no-net rotation and translation

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