



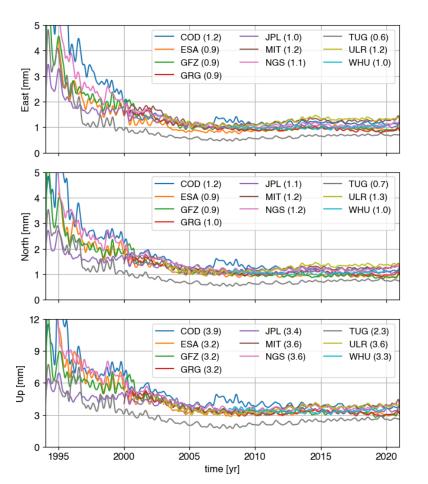
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IGS repro3: Terrestrial frame combination outcomes

Paul Rebischung

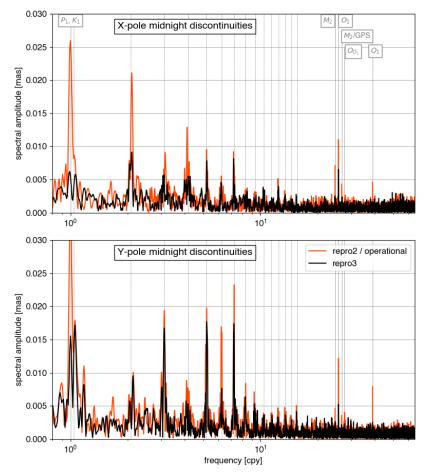
IGS 2022 Virtual Workshop, 30 June 2022

Precision of AC terrestrial frame solutions



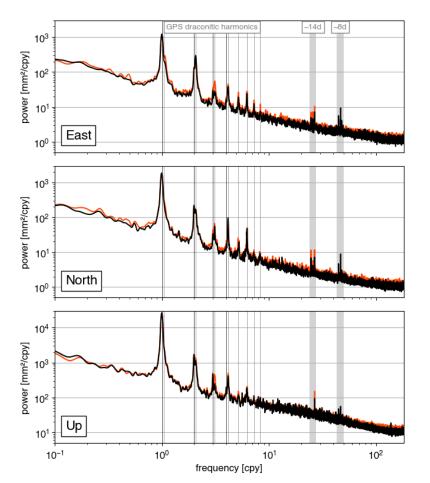
- ← (Smoothed) median formal errors of station positions in re-weighted daily AC solutions
 - = estimated 'precision' of daily AC solutions
 - = proxy for the AC weights in the daily combinations
- AC contributions of very homogeneous quality, except for TUG
- Higher precision of TUG solutions confirmed by inter-comparison of AC station position time series
- → Which analysis specificities can explain the higher precision of TUG solutions?

Midnight polar motion discontinuities



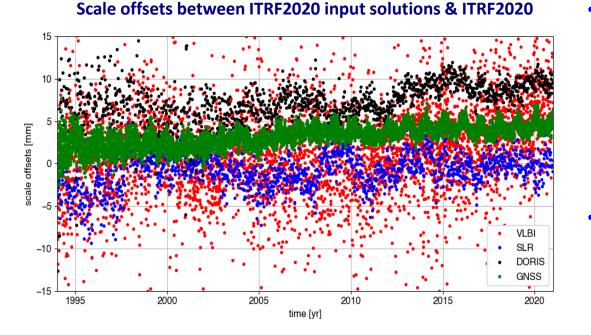
- Spectra of repro2 and repro3 midnight polar motion discontinuities
 - Include essentially the aliased signatures of sub-daily errors, in particular sub-daily EOP tide model errors;
 - Plus long-period errors in pole rate estimates.
 - All peaks at tidal aliasing frequencies (vertical plain lines) are reduced from repro2 to repro3.
 - Some almost completely (M₂, Oo₁, Q₁)
 - Others only partially $(P_1/K_1, O_1)$
- → Desai & Sibois (2016)'s sub-daily EOP tide model clearly superior to previous IERS model
 - All peaks at GPS draconitic harmonics (vertical dashed lines) are also reduced from repro2 to repro3.

Spectra of station position time series



- Average periodograms of repro2 and repro3 station position time series
 - 215 selected stations
 - Trends, offsets, outliers and post-seismic displacements removed
- Slight reductions in:
 - background noise
 - draconitic signals (also seen in polar motion, geocenter)
 - fortnightly signals
- New GLONASS-related errors at ≈8 d & harmonics
- → Progress still possible and encouraged in:
 - orbit dynamics modeling
 - background tide models

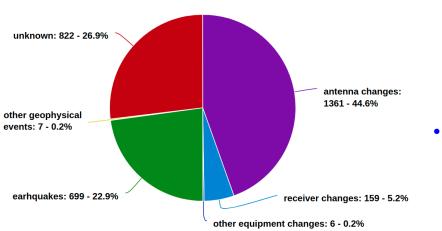
GNSS-derived terrestrial scale



- Mean scale offset between
 IGS repro3 & ITRF2020:
 +4 mm @ 2015.0
 - Mean IGS repro3 scale induced by calibrated Galileo satellite z-PCOs
 - Scale induced by calibrated GPS Block III satellite z-PCOs consistent with Galileo-based scale (Villiger et al., EGU2022)
- Scale rate between IGS repro3 & ITRF2020: +0.1 mm/yr
 - IGS repro3 scale rate induced by the assumption of no-net-drift of GNSS satellite z-PCOs

→ What can explain the scale [rate] differences between GNSS and the other space geodetic techniques?

Offsets in GNSS station position time series



Distribution of offsets detected in repro3 station position time series

- Offsets are a limitation to the long-term stability of the ITRF.
 - In repro3: 1 offset every 6.3 yr in average
 - Half of them due to equipment (mostly antenna) changes
 - Conversely, 73% of antenna changes induce visible offsets, pointing to imperfect antenna calibrations.

Possible (complementary) remedies:

- In situ antenna calibrations, either absolute or relative (from one antenna to the next installed)
- Next generation of station installations, less subject to environmental errors
- Keep limiting equipment changes at RF stations

Proposed recommendations

- **1.** Understand higher precision of TUG station position estimates compared to other ACs.
- 2. Aim at further reducing spurious periodic signals in IGS station position time series, by further advances in orbit and tide modeling.
- 3. Investigate terrestrial scale [rate] differences between GNSS and the other space geodetic techniques.
- 4. Aim at mitigating the impact of offsets on the long-term stability of the ITRF by:
 - investigating in situ antenna calibrations, either absolute or relative;
 - considering next generation of station installations, less subject to environmental errors;
 - limiting equipment changes at RF stations.





Preparation & implementation of the IGS20/igs20.atx framework

Paul Rebischung

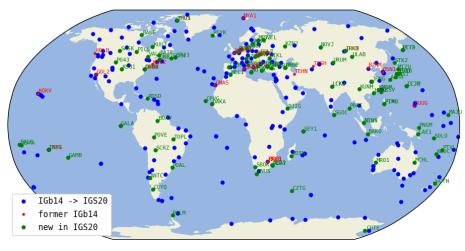
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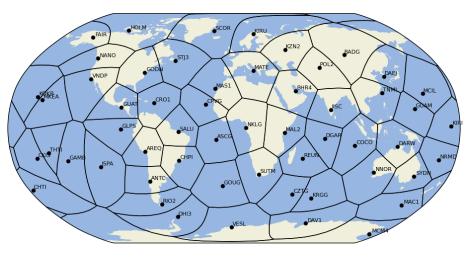
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 - A second round of updates is being prepared by Geo++. Should we incorporate them as well in igs20.atx?

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 - First selection based on precision & extrapolatibility of ITRF2020 coordinates

7 June

- IGS20 'core' network: well-distributed sub-network designed for the alignment of global solutions
- Selection adjusted according to feedback received from station operators, ACs and RFWG
- Feedback still welcome!





11

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- 3. Estimation of position offsets due to igsR3.atx → igs20.atx ground antenna calibration updates (CODE, GFZ, GRGS, TUG, others?)
 - For IGS20 RF stations (current updates: 47 antennas; additional updates: 211 antennas)
 - For other repro3 stations (current updates: 198 antennas; additional updates: 728 antennas)

17 July End of November

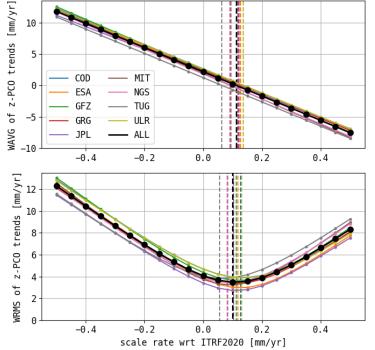
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- 4. Re-estimation of satellite z-PCOs consistent with ITRF2020 scale (P. Rebischung, A. Villiger)

7 June

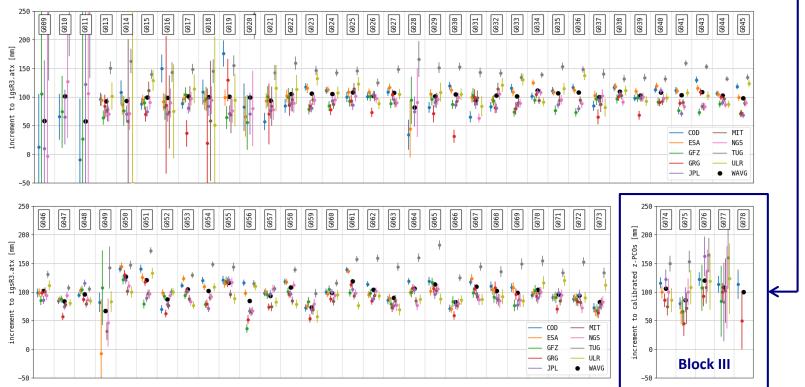
17 July End of November

- Data and pre-processing:
 - Daily repro3 SINEX solutions from 9 ACs
 - Constraints removed
 - Satellite x- & y-PCOs and UT1-UTC offset fixed to a priori values
 - Normal equations inverted with no-net-rotation, translation nor scale constraints wrt ITRF2020, but satellite z-PCOs freely estimated.
- Time series of daily z-PCO estimates inspected for possible offsets. None found except:
 - For GLONASS satellites R730 & R737 (already accounted for in igsR3.atx)
 - For several Galileo satellites in March 2017 (likely artificial → will be ignored)
- Look for correction to ITRF2020 scale rate which minimizes trends in z-PCO time series (+0.11 mm/yr)
- Re-invert normal equations wrt 'corrected' ITRF2020

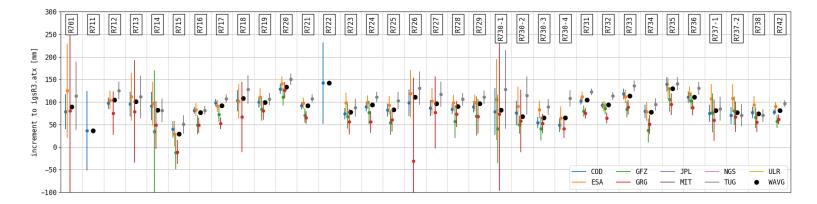


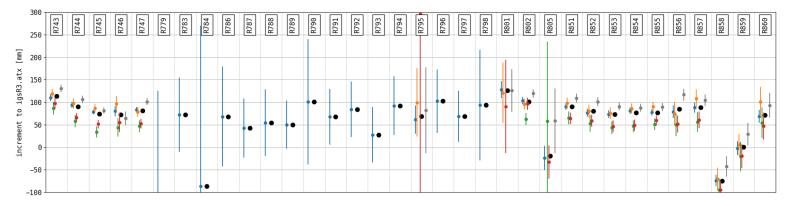
• Compute average z-PCO estimates, at first separately for each AC and satellite: GPS

- Clear bias between TUG estimates and other ACs (?)
- Increments to calibrated z-PCOs consistent within ± 3 cm across Block III satellites



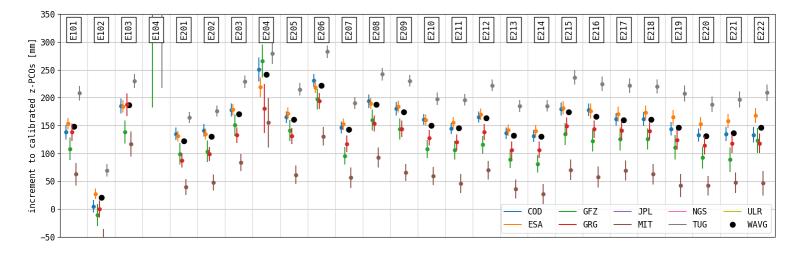
• Compute average z-PCO estimates, at first separately for each AC and satellite: GLONASS





• Compute average z-PCO estimates, at first separately for each AC and satellite: Galileo

- Clear inter-AC biases. MIT and TUG particulary stand out. (?)
- Increments to calibrated z-PCOs consistent within ± 3 cm across most Galileo satellites
- E102 is a clear exception (and was already dealt as such in igsR3.atx).



• Compute average z-PCO estimates, at first separately for each AC and satellite.

• Final z-PCO estimation:

- Exclude TUG for GPS
- Exclude TUG and MIT for Galileo
- Estimate one single increment to all calibrated GPS Block III z-PCOs
- Estimate one single increment to all calibrated Galileo z-PCOs (E102 excepted)
- Estimate satellite-specific z-PCOs for all other satellites

A second round of updates is being prepared by Geo++. Should we incorporate them as well in igs20.atx? Selection of IGS20 reference frame stations within ITRF2020 (P. Rebischung) 2.

Update of ground antenna calibrations from igsR3.atx to igs20.atx (A. Villiger)

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 - For IGS20 RF stations (current updates: 47 antennas; additional updates: 243 antennas) _
 - For other repro3 stations (current updates: 198 antennas; additional updates: 746 antennas) _
- Re-estimation of satellite z-PCOs consistent with ITRF2020 scale 4. (P. Rebischung, A. Villiger)

→ Publication of IGS20/igs20.atx (P. Rebischung, A. Villiger)

17 July **End of November**

22 July

7 June

16 June

20 June

Implementation of IGS20/igs20.atx

- Test period with IGS20/igs20.atx & repro3 standards (ACs, ACC, RFWG)
- Official switch to IGS20/igs20.atx & repro3 standards (ACs, ACC, RFWG)
 - Includes switch to long product filenames, to be coordinated with DCs
- Backfilling of repro3 products for 2021 (ACs, ACC, RFWG)
- Backfilling of repro3 products for 2022 (ACs, ACC, RFWG)
- New IGS cumulative solution compliant with IGS20/igs20.atx and repro3 standards (P. Rebischung)

August – September 2 October / wk 2230

End of November End of November

December