# EGU2018-11885

European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2018 09 April - 13 April 2018, Vienna, Austria

# Introduction

In the frame of the H2020 funded project European Gravity Service for Improved Emergency Management (EGSIEM, Jäggi et al., 2018), among others, also a reprocessing of GNSS data from the network of the IGS (International GNSS Service, Dow et al., 2009) has been performed for the following intervals

	GPS	GLONASS
GNSS satellite orbits:	since 1994	since 2002
GNSS satellite clocks, sampling $30  \mathrm{s}$ :	since 2000	since 2008
GNSS satellite clocks, sampling $5 s$ :	since 2003	since 2010
The full dataset of results (Sušnik et al., 2017) is available at ftp://ftp		

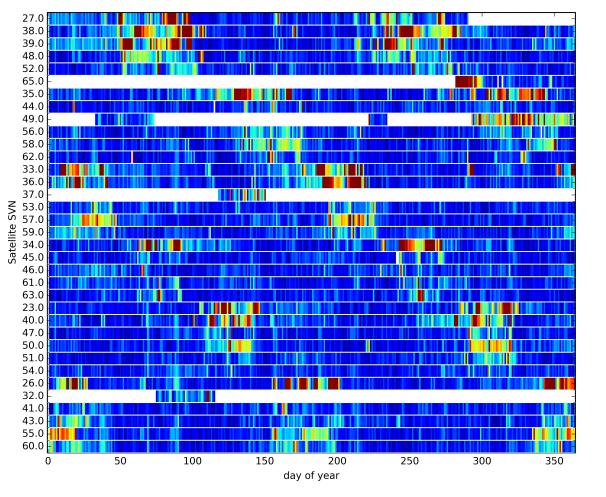
aiub.unibe.ch/REPRO\_2015/. In preparation of the planned next reprocessing of the IGS, we have carefully evaluated the orbit products. Some aspects might be interesting also for a wider audience are presented on this poster.

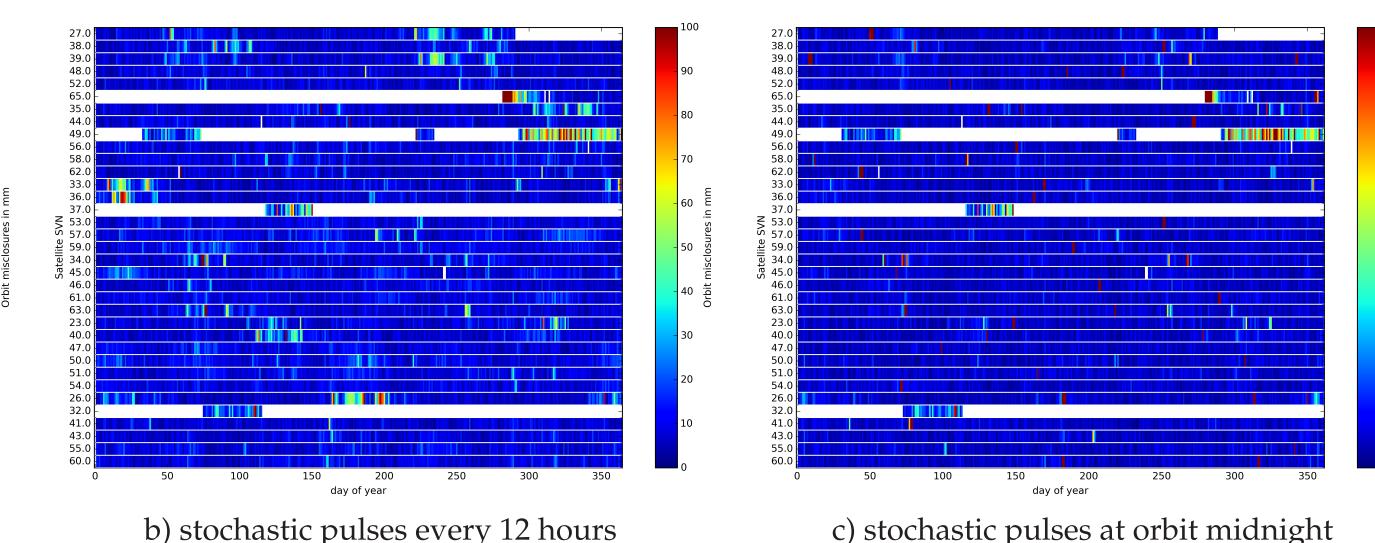
# Scheduling of Stochastic Pulses

CODE orbits are generated by extracting the middle part of a long-arc solution covering 3 days. In order to compensate for potential deficiencies in to their estimation. Related aspects are discussed by Sidorov et al. 2018 in the orbit modeling, empirical, instantaneous velocity changes - so called stochastic pulses – are added every 12 hours (Beutler et al., 1994).

In Figure 1b) the pulses (at noon and midnight UTC) are efficient to re-With the recent improvements in the orbit model the question came up whether these stochastic pulses are still needed as they are small most of duced the size of the orbit misclosures in particular when the shadow period is close to noon. For that reason another solution was computed the time. For that reason an additional solution without any pulses was where the pulses are scheduled at the biggest distance of the satellite from computed. The solution without pulses in Figure 1a) clearly shows deficiencies in pethe Sun (orbit midnight, Figure 1c) resulting in a further reduction of the riods where the satellites are in eclipse. Because the ECOM parameters misclosures by 10% with respect to the solution in Figure 1b.

are an empirical representation of the solar radiation pressure affecting a

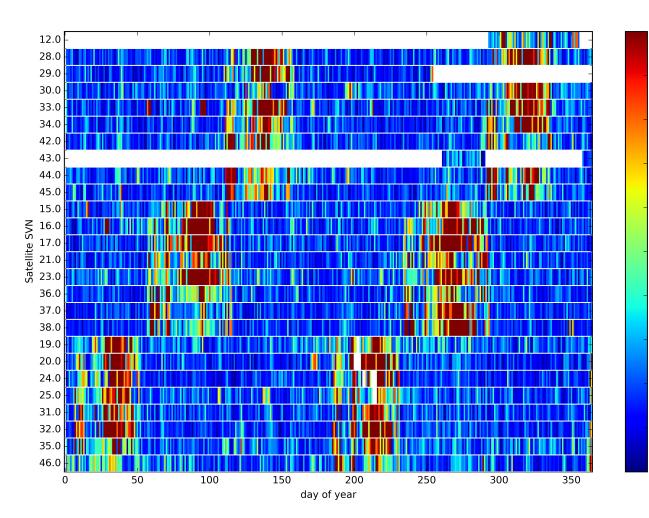


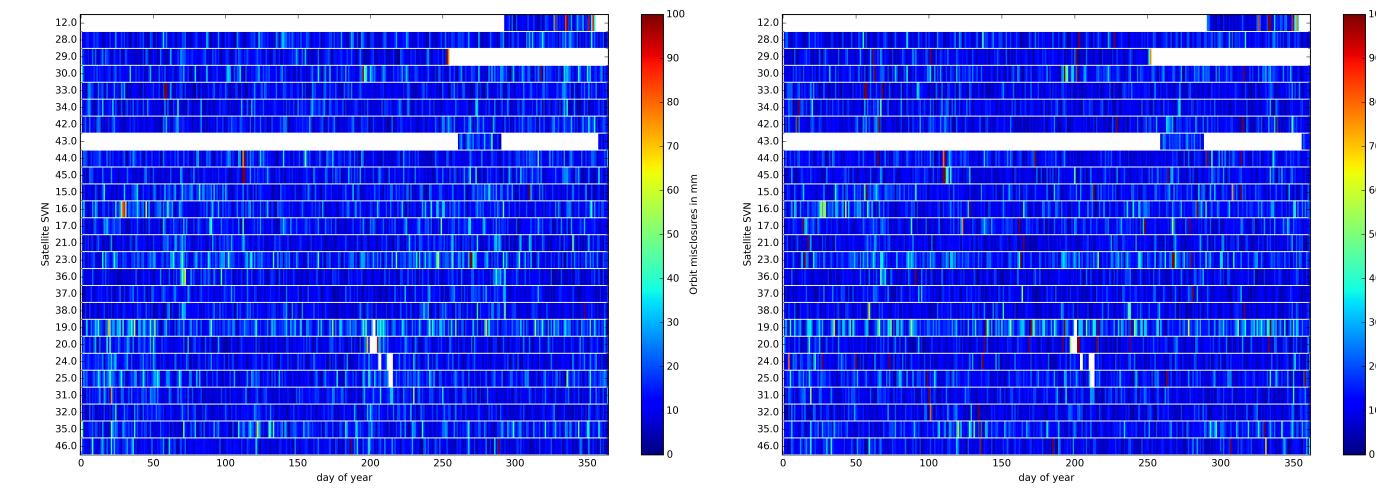




b) stochastic pulses every 12 hours

**Figure 1:** Orbit misclosures for GPS satellites during year 2012. The satellites are listed according to their SVN and the orbital planes.





a) without stochastic pulses

**Figure 2:** Orbit misclosures for GLONASS satellites during year 2012. The satellites are listed according to their SVN and the orbital planes.

With the revolution period of 11h 15m the effect of the traditionally When comparing the Figures 2b and 2c with the pulses scheduled every used 12 hour sampling of the stochastic pulses should be less efficient for 12 hours or at orbit midnight no significant difference can be found. The GLONASS satellites. An adequate distribution of the stochastic pulses at reason for that different behavior between GPS and GLONASS is currently orbit midnight is expected to have at least the same impact as for GPS. not understood and under investigation in a dedicated study.



Poster compiled by Rolf Dach, April 2017 Astronomical Institute, University of Bern, Bern Email rolf.dach@aiub.unibe.ch

# Evaluating orbits from the EGSIEM reprocessing

# Summary on the GNSS Data Processing

The reprocessing follow ed mainly the strategy as applied by the Center for Orbit Determination in Europe (CODE) in Summer 2015 (Dach et al., 2016). The station selection has not changed with respect to the 2nd reprocessing of the IGS. Because still the antenna corrections related to IGS08 (Schmid et al., 2016) were used, the solution is consistent to the GNSS-part of the ITRF2014 (Altamimi et al., 2016).

A detailed description of the reprocessing results can be found in Sušnik et al. (2017). The only difference with respect to the solution published in the frame of the EGSIEM project is that the number of periodic terms in the *D*-component of the solar radiation pressure model pointing from the satellite to the Sun was changed that only the twice per revolution terms have been estimated (see Arnold et al., 2015, for more details on the ECOM, the empirical CODE orbit model).

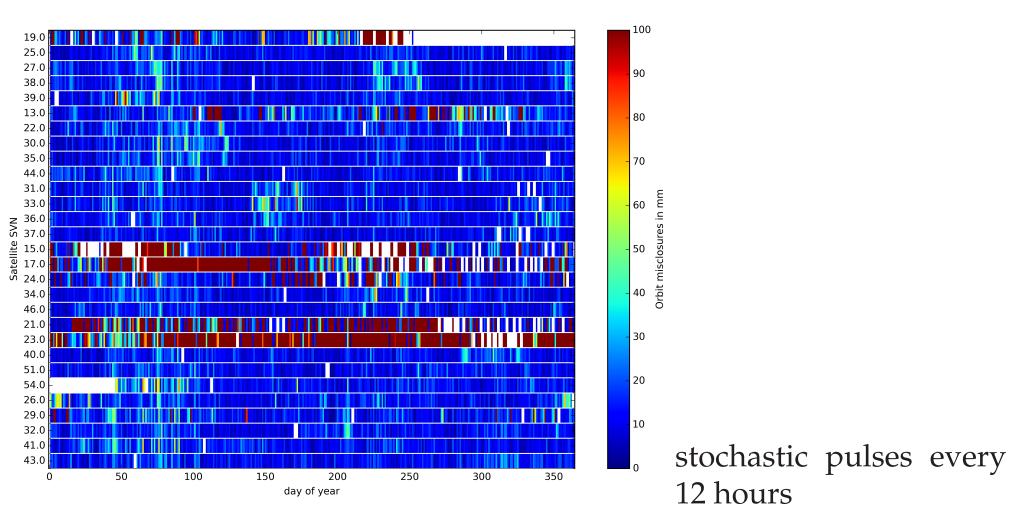
# satellite, observations during the shadow transition time do not contribute Session G1.3 (EGU2018-16750): Advancing the orbit model for Galileo satellites during eclipse seasons.

b) stochastic pulses every 12 hours

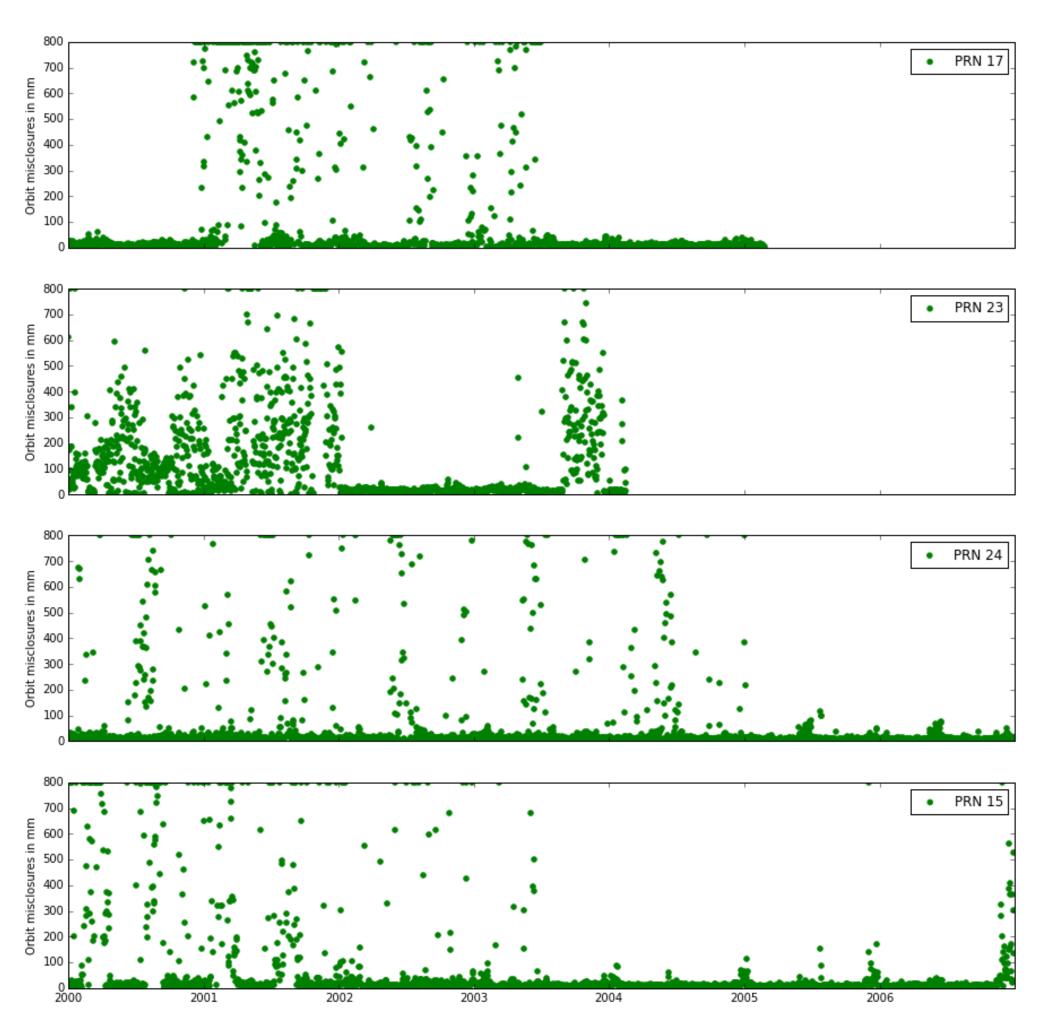
c) stochastic pulses at orbit midnight

# Orbit Modeling Problems for old GPS Satellites

In the early years of the series, there are numerous GPS satellites where the orbit misclosures are significantly larger than for the others. Figure 3 shows the situation for the year 2001 as an example. The satellites SVN 21, 23, and 17 are affected most of the time. During shorter periods also SVN 15 shows similar problems. It is in particular noticeable that between days 30 and 100 all four satellites are degraded at the same time. This even impacts the quality of the other satellite orbits.



Checking the affected satellites for a longer time interval (see Figure 4) it turns out that the magnitude of the exceptionally large orbit misclosures depends on the elevation angle of the Sun above the orbital plane. Only selected satellites from the BLOCK II and BLOCK IIA are affected. It is in particular noticeable that the problem can be resolved after a few years and the satellite comes back to a usual behavior (e.g., PRN 24 is still active until end of 2011 without repeated problems). On the other hand, satellite PRN 15 was decommissioned in early 2007, directly after the end of the second problematic period. The last satellites affected by this type of problems was PRN 29, which was affected between mid of 2002 until it has been decommissioned by the end of 2008. Whether the effect is related to the attitude management or any other issue at the satellite cannot be concluded from these results.



Rolf Dach, Nora Bachmann, Andreja Sušnik, Arturo Villiger, Daniel Arnold, and Adrian Jäggi

Astronomical Institute, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Figure 3: Orbit misclosures for GPS satellites during year 2001. The satellites are listed according to their SVN and the orbital planes.

stochastic pulses every 12 hours

**Figure 4:** Orbit misclosures for selected GPS satellites during the years 2000 to 2006.

## Effect of GPS Orbits on Other Parameters

The issue in the orbit modeling for the GPS satellites has an impact on the other parameters that are relevant, e.g., for the geoscience. In Figure 5 the obtained station coordinates are compared with the coordinates from the ITRF2014 (Altamimi et al., 2016) after applying seven parameters from a Helmert transformation. Alternatively a solution has been generated where the problematic satellites have been identified and down-weighted. An improvement in the coordinate solution in particular in March (compare to Figure 3) is visible. Similar improvements can be identified for other parameters, e.g., Earth rotation parameters, due to down-weighting of the affected satellites.

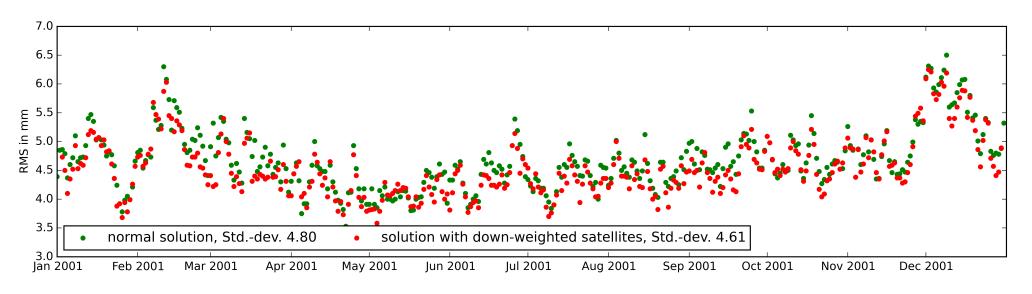


Figure 5: RMS of the residuals from a Helmert transformation between the coordinate solution and the ITRF2014 during 2001.

# Summary and Conclusions

Before starting a new reprocessing of the GNSS data history (e.g., for the next ITRF) the previous ones should be carefully studied. Some examples from the analysis of our most recent reprocessing effort follow:

### References

- 19:367-384.
- doi:10.1007/s00190-008-0300-3.

# Contact address

Rolf Dach Astronomical Institute, University of Bern Sidlerstrasse 5 3012 Bern (Switzerland) Email rolf.dach@aiub.unibe.ch

• A change in the schedule to setup stochastic pulses in the CODE solution that is more related to the orbit characteristic did show an improvement for GPS satellites of 10%. Because the difference between the old and new scheme for GLONASS satellites is even bigger, it is surprising that they show no benefit. Obviously their orbit quality is limited by other effects that need to be understood.

• A series of GPS satellites in the early years has been identified where the orbit modeling is significantly degraded. The source of this behavior is not known from the analysis so far.

• It is better to understand and model the behavior of these GPS satellites. At least a down-weighting of their observations should be implemented for the next reprocessing to improve the quality of the products also in the early years of the IGS/GNSS series.

Altamimi, Z., P. Rebischung, L. Métivier, and C. Xavier (2016): ITRF2014: A new release of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame modeling nonlinear station motions. Geophys. Res. Solid Earth, 121, doi:10.1002/2016JB013098.

Arnold, D., M. Meindl, G. Beutler, R. Dach, S. Schaer, S. Lutz, L. Prange, K. Sośnica, L. Mervart, A. Jäggi (2015): CODE's new solar radiation pressure model for GNSS orbit determination. Journal of Geodesy, vol. 89(8), pp. 775-791. doi:10.1007/s00190-015-0814-4.

Beutler G., E. Brockmann, W. Gurtner, U. Hugentobler, L. Mervart, M. Rothacher, and A Verdun (1994): Extended orbit modeling techniques at the CODE processing center of the International GPS Service for geodynamics (IGS): theory and initial results. Manuscr Geod

Dach, R., S. Schaer, et al. (2016): Center for Orbit Determination In Europe: IGS Technical Report 2015. International GNSS Service: Technical Report 2015; IGS Central Bureau and University of Bern, pp. 25-44, June 2016. doi:10.7892/boris.80307.

Dow, J. M., R. E. Neilan, and C. Rizos (2009): The International GNSS Service in a changing landscape of Global Navigation Satellite Systems. Journal of Geodesy 83:191–198,

Jäggi, A., et. al. (2018): European Gravity Service for Improved Emergency Management (EGSIEM) - from concept to implementation. Journal of Geodesy, submitted.

Schmid, R., R. Dach, X. Collilieux, A. Jäggi, M. Schmitz, F. Dilssner; 2016: Absolute IGS antenna phase center model igs08.atx: status and potential improvements. Journal of Geodesy, vol. 90(4), pp. 343-364. DOI 10.1007/s00190-015-0876-3.

Sušnik, A., A. Grahsl, D. Arnold, A. Villiger, R. Dach, and A. Jäggi (2017): GNSS reprocessing results in the framework of the EGSIEM project. Journal of Geodesy, sumitted.

