

Validation of GNSS-SLR local ties by using space ties

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- Problematic evaluation of Local Ties in „classical“ combination approach
- Alternative combination methods
- GNSS-SLR combination using GNSS satellites as co-location
- Discrepancies between resulting space-geodetic coordinates and Local Ties

„Local Tie“:

3D vector between reference points of space geodetic instruments
(GNSS antenna or SLR telescope or ...) at co-located sites

From terrestrial measurements



Discrepancies !

Station coordinates from space techniques:

3D position of reference points of space geodetic instruments (GNSS
antenna or SLR telescope or ...)

From space-geodetic measurements



If discrepancies between Local Ties and space techniques exist:

How to evaluate which Local Ties can be used within the combination?

Problem in «classical» combination approach:

Only ERPs and station coordinates are common parameters

- Station coordinates have to be combined
- At least some Local Ties have to be used to connect the techniques
- An independent validation is NOT possible



Troposphere parameters:

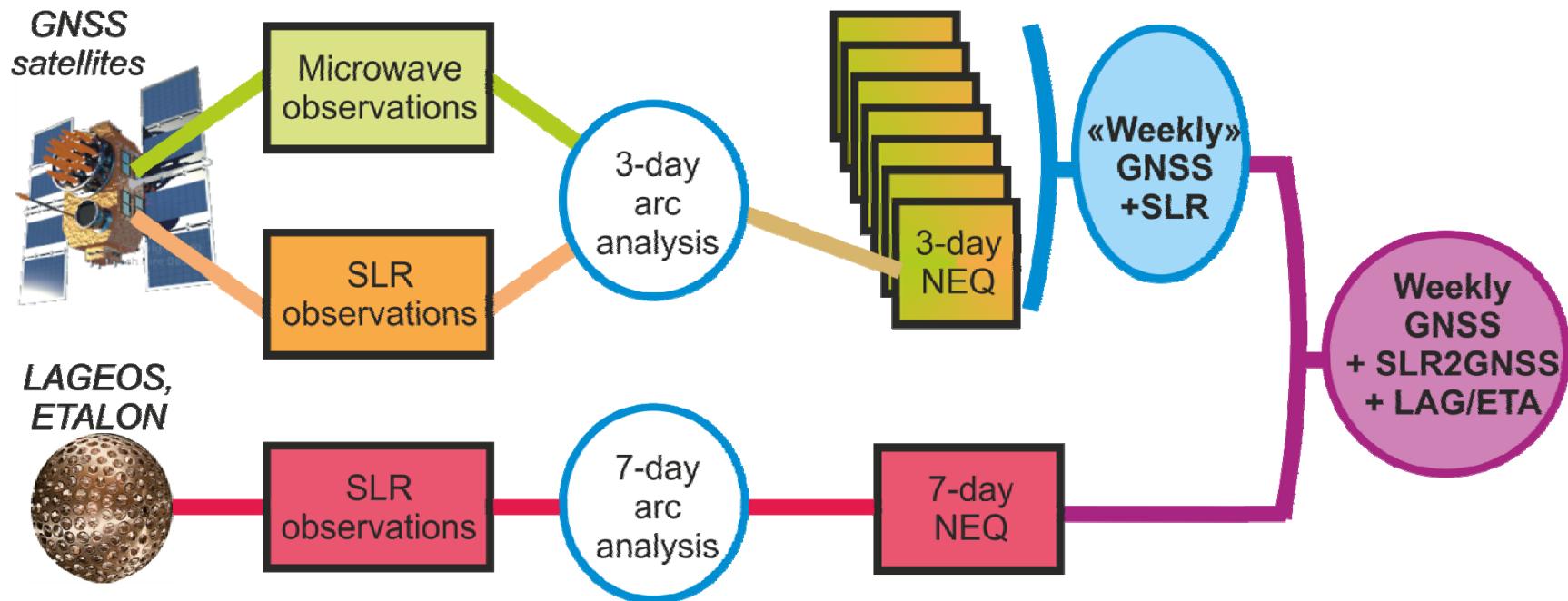
- Common parameters for microwave techniques (GNSS, VLBI, DORIS)

*already studied: Krügel et al. (2007), JoG, Special Issue «VLBI»
Thaller (2008), PhD thesis, GFZ STR 08/15*

Satellite orbits:

- LEO satellites: GNSS, SLR, DORIS
- **GNSS satellites: GNSS, SLR**

GNSS-SLR combination: Satellite co-location



- Using co-locations at GNSS satellites for connecting both techniques
- Local Ties are not necessary as additional constraint!
- Allowing for an independent comparison



GNSS analysis:

- combined GPS-GLONASS analysis (since June 2003)
- similar to IGS processing at CODE

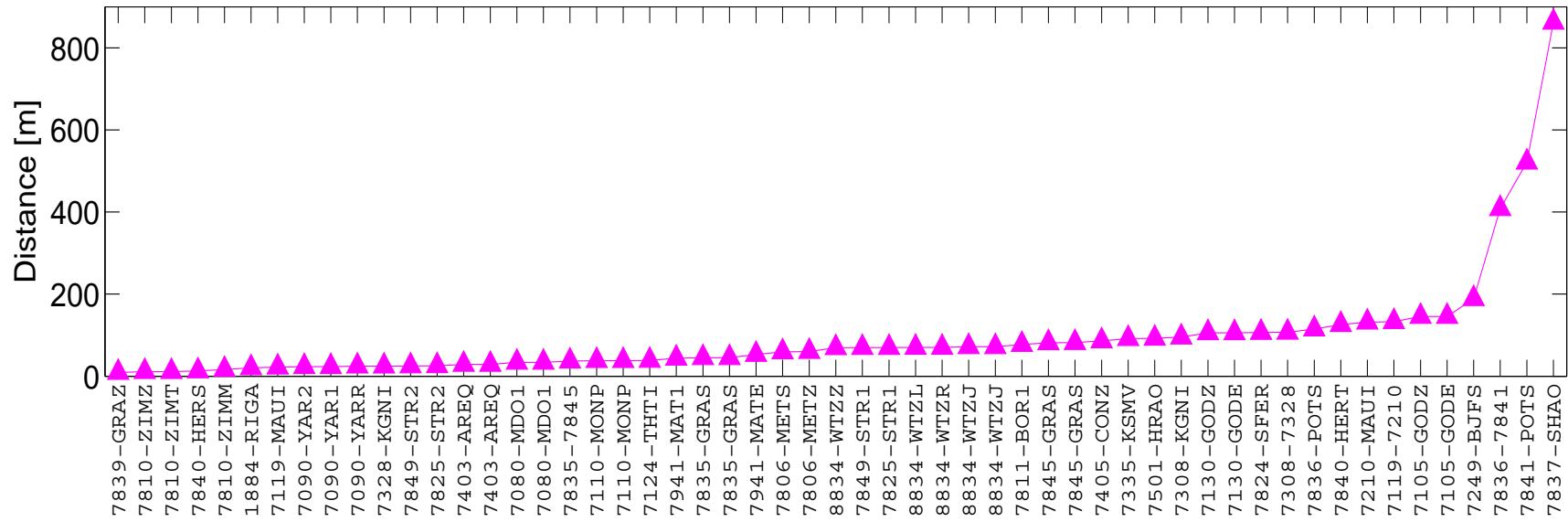
SLR analysis (spherical satellites):

- combined LAGEOS-Etalon analysis
- similar to ILRS processing at BKG

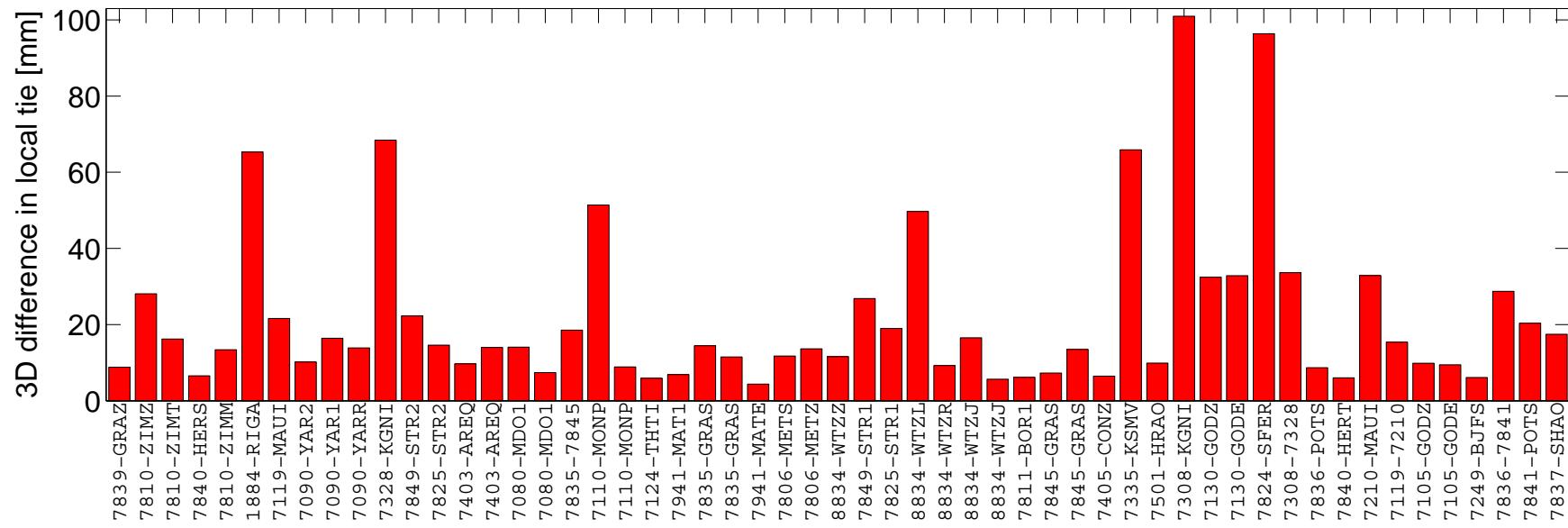
SLR analysis (GNSS satellites):

Using identical models as for GNSS and SLR-LAGEOS

- Distances of co-located instruments:



Discrepancies at co-locations

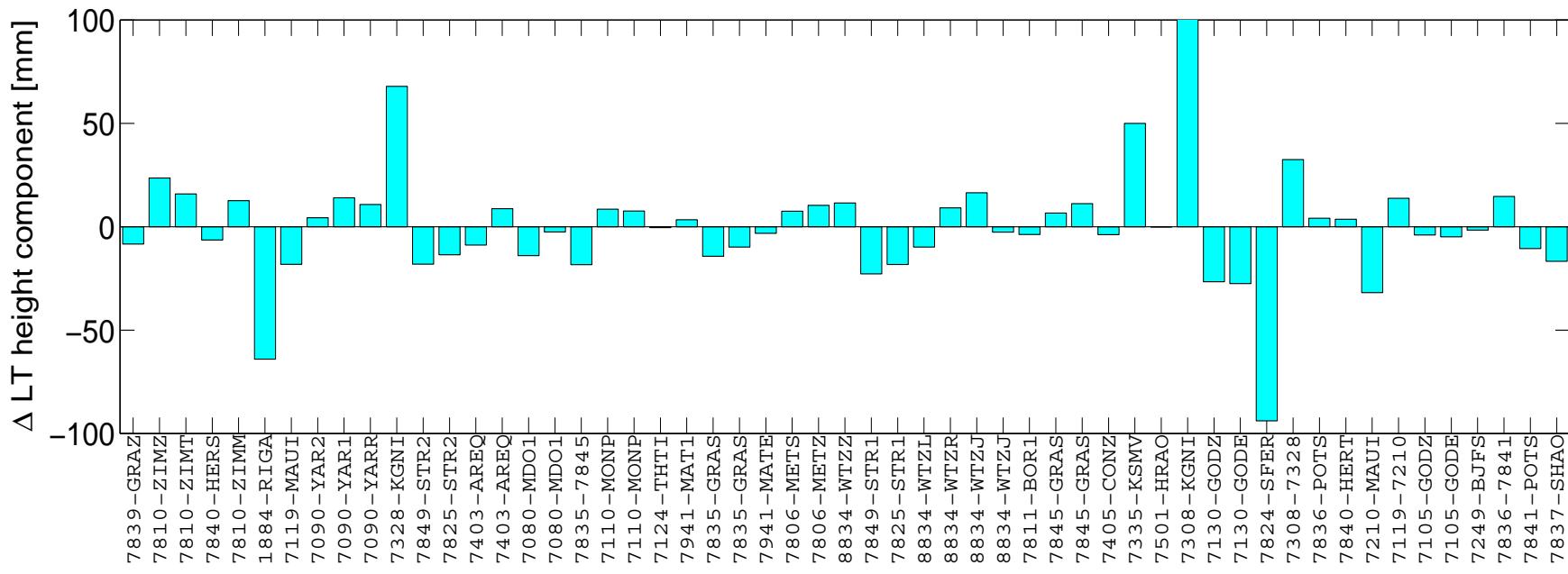


3-D agreement:

0 mm < Δ ≤ 10 mm
10 mm < Δ ≤ 20 mm
20 mm < Δ ≤ 30 mm
30 mm < Δ

17 co-locations
13 co-locations
5 co-locations
15 co-locations

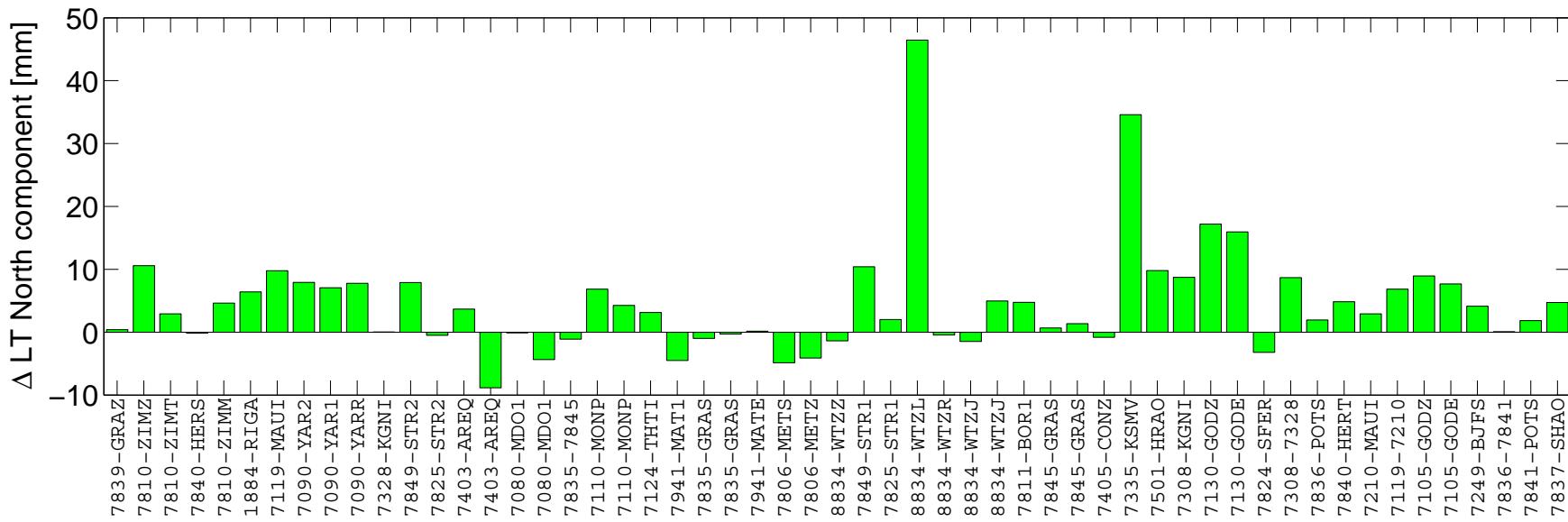
Discrepancies at co-locations



Height agreement:

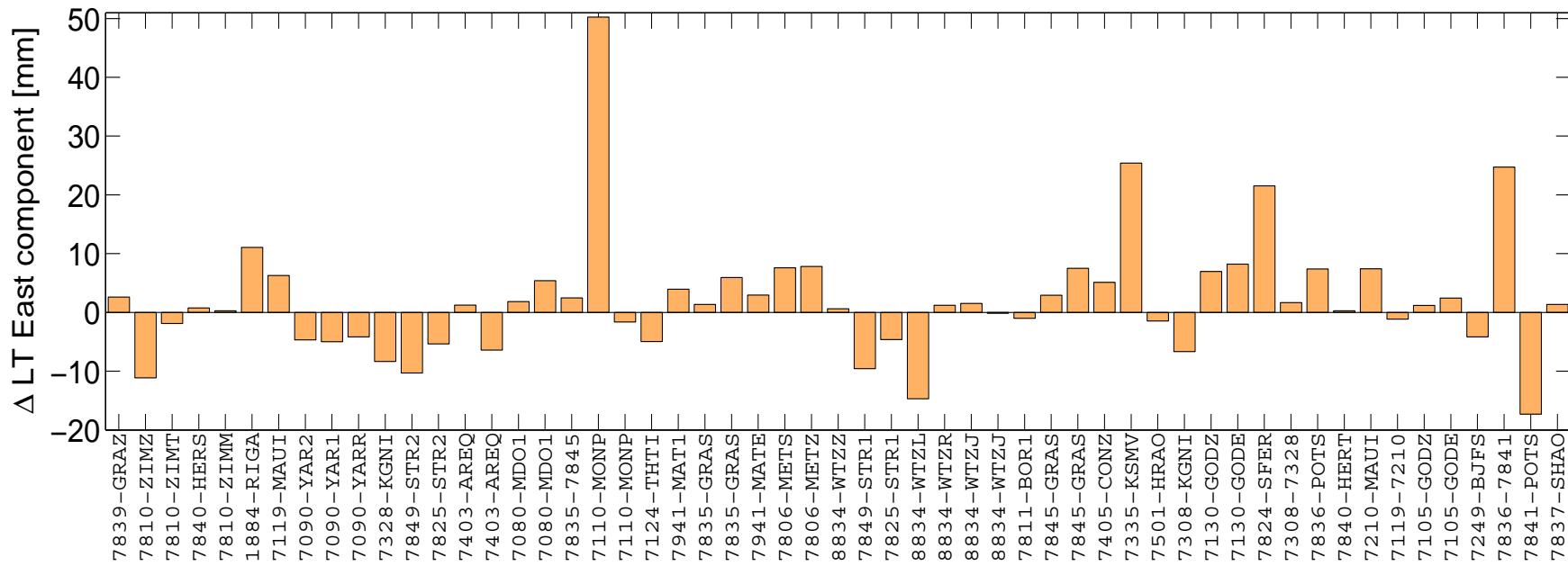
$0 \text{ mm} < \Delta H \leq 3 \text{ mm}$	5 co-locations
$3 \text{ mm} < \Delta H \leq 5 \text{ mm}$	10 co-locations
$5 \text{ mm} < \Delta H \leq 10 \text{ mm}$	12 co-locations
$10 \text{ mm} < \Delta H \leq 20 \text{ mm}$	20 co-locations
$20 \text{ mm} < \Delta H \leq 30 \text{ mm}$	4 co-locations
$30 \text{ mm} < \Delta H$	10 co-locations

Discrepancies at co-locations



Horizontal agreement:	$0 \text{ mm} < \Delta \text{Hz} \leq 3 \text{ mm}$	10 co-locations
	$3 \text{ mm} < \Delta \text{Hz} \leq 5 \text{ mm}$	8 co-locations
	$5 \text{ mm} < \Delta \text{Hz} \leq 10 \text{ mm}$	23 co-locations
	$10 \text{ mm} < \Delta \text{Hz} \leq 20 \text{ mm}$	10 co-locations
	$20 \text{ mm} < \Delta \text{Hz} \leq 30 \text{ mm}$	2 co-locations
	$30 \text{ mm} < \Delta \text{Hz}$	8 co-locations

Discrepancies at co-locations



Horizontal agreement:	$0 \text{ mm} < \Delta\text{Hz} \leq 3 \text{ mm}$	10 co-locations
	$3 \text{ mm} < \Delta\text{Hz} \leq 5 \text{ mm}$	8 co-locations
	$5 \text{ mm} < \Delta\text{Hz} \leq 10 \text{ mm}$	23 co-locations
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	$20 \text{ mm} < \Delta\text{Hz} \leq 30 \text{ mm}$	2 co-locations
	$30 \text{ mm} < \Delta\text{Hz}$	8 co-locations

- Alternative combination methods exist:
 - GNSS-SLR combination via satellite co-location
- Useful for **Independent** validation of Local Ties
- Horizontal agreement is better than height agreement
(41 vs. 27 co-locations better than 1 cm)
- To be improved:
 - Extend for 2011,2012... (more SLR tracking of GLONASS)
 - Check for epoch of Local Ties
- **Reason for discrepancies** have to be identified by other methods!