



1887 BAIL Analysis

Baikonur, Kazakhstan

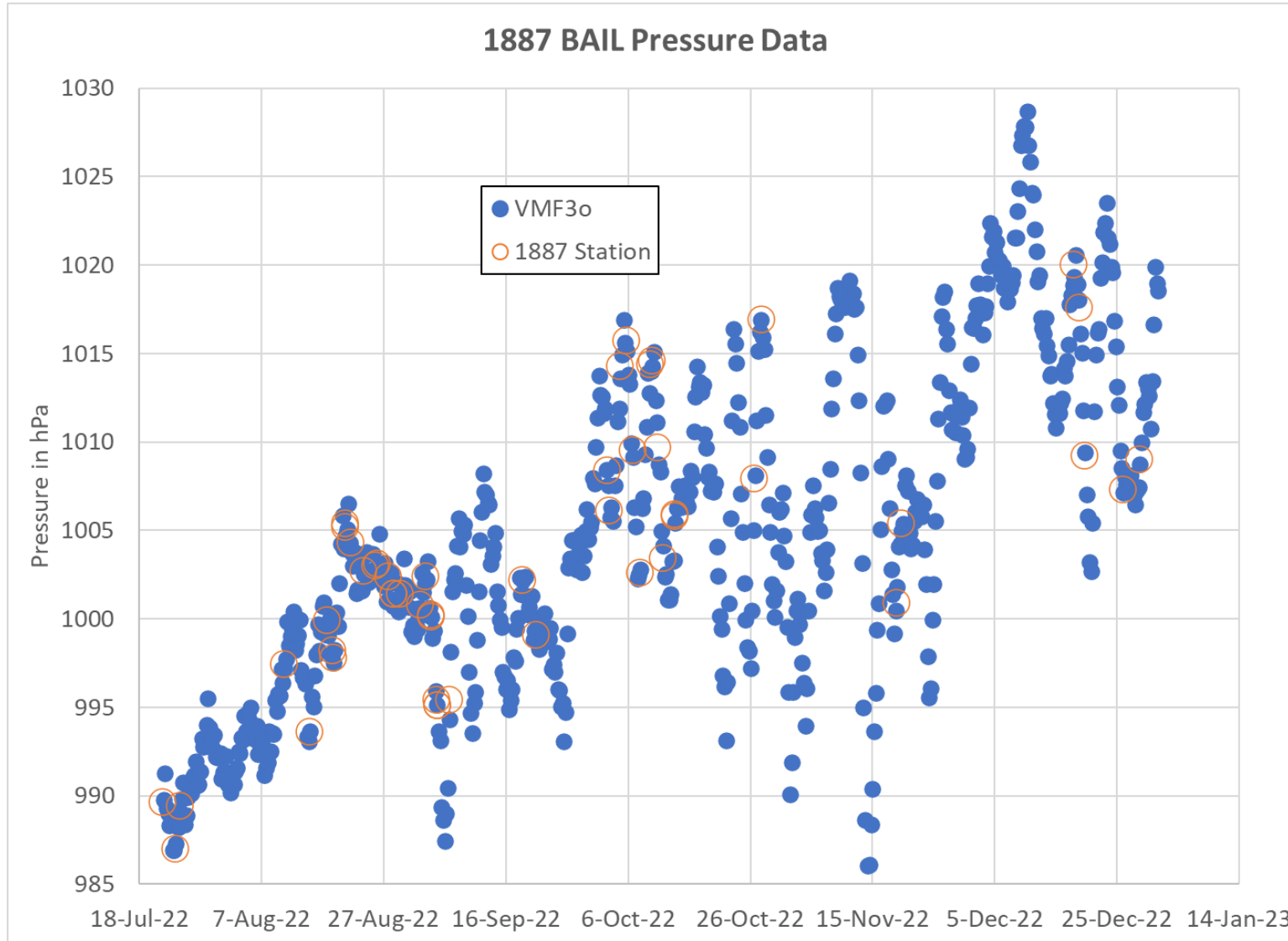
Van Husson

ILRS Quality Control Board (QCB)

20-January-2023



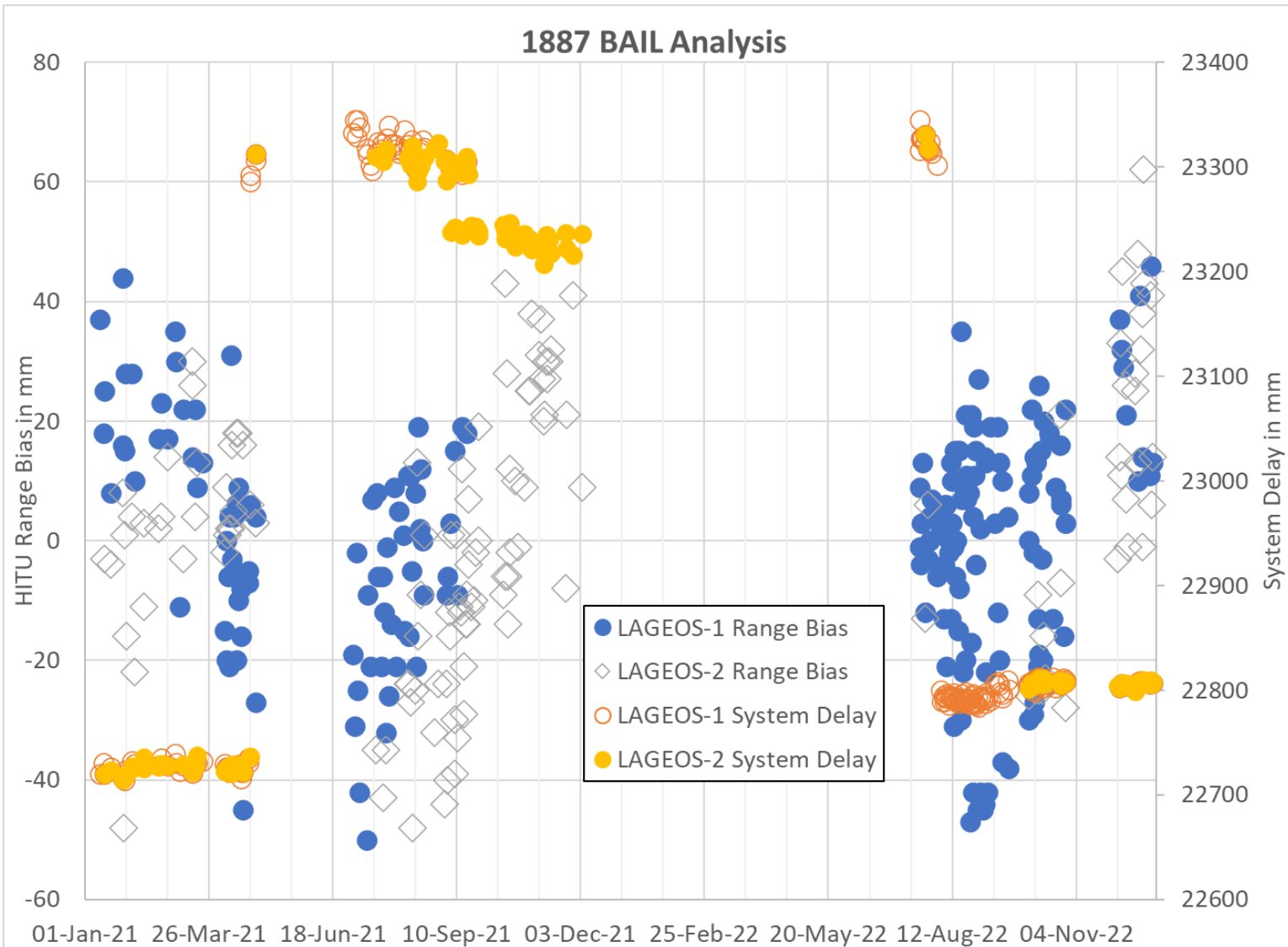
1887 BAIL Barometric Analysis



- Station pressures agree with VMF3o data; therefore, we can rule out a change in range bias is due to a barometric error



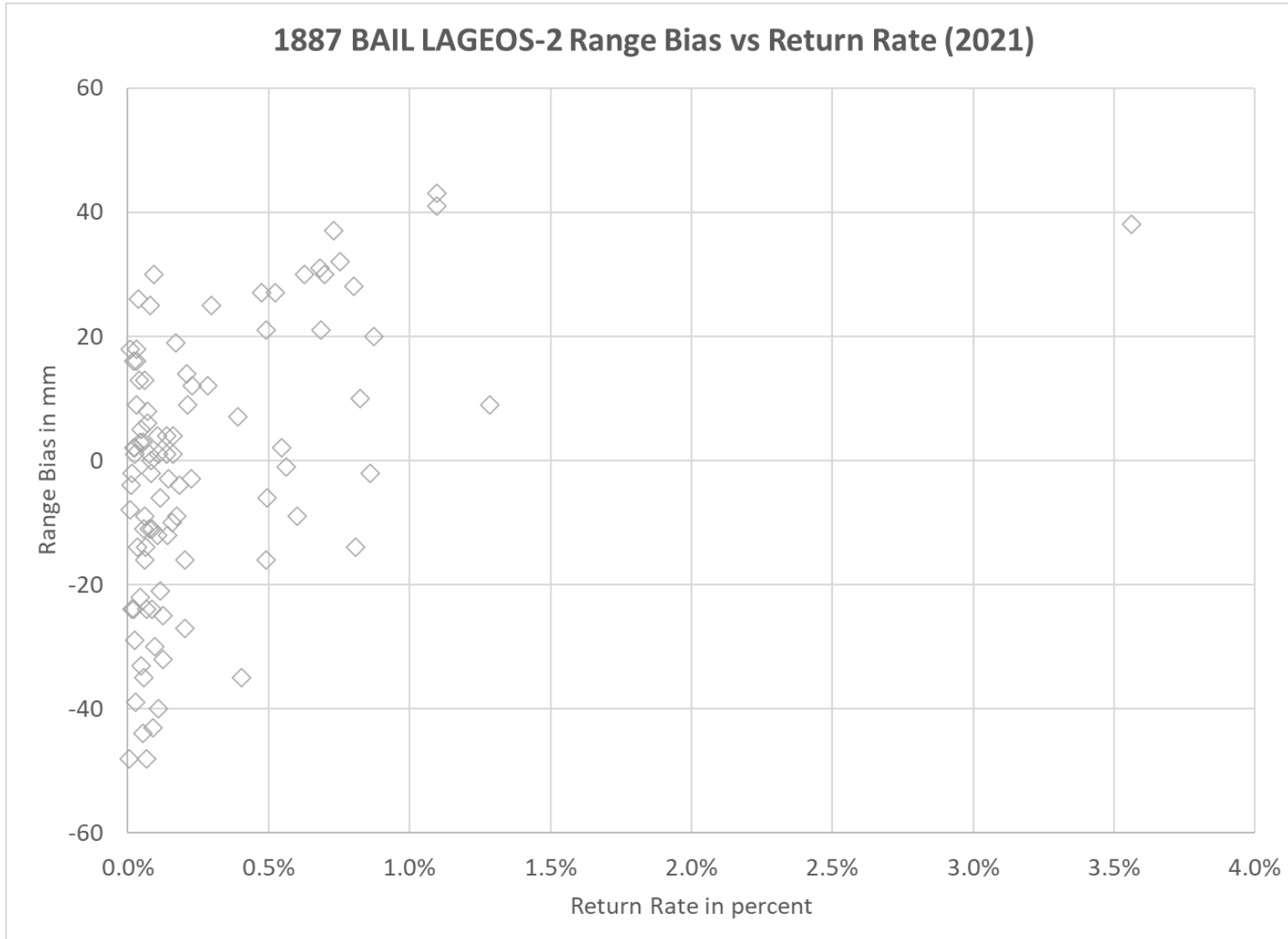
1887 HITU Range Biases and System Delays



- HITU LAGEOS range bias and system delay on the right and left axes; respectively, since 1-Jan-2021
- 1887 BAIL data in 2022 is in quarantine after a several month break in tracking
- HITU range biases show the same trend as JCET range biases
- 2 to 3 cm changes in their LAGEOS range bias have occurred in 2021 and again in late 2022



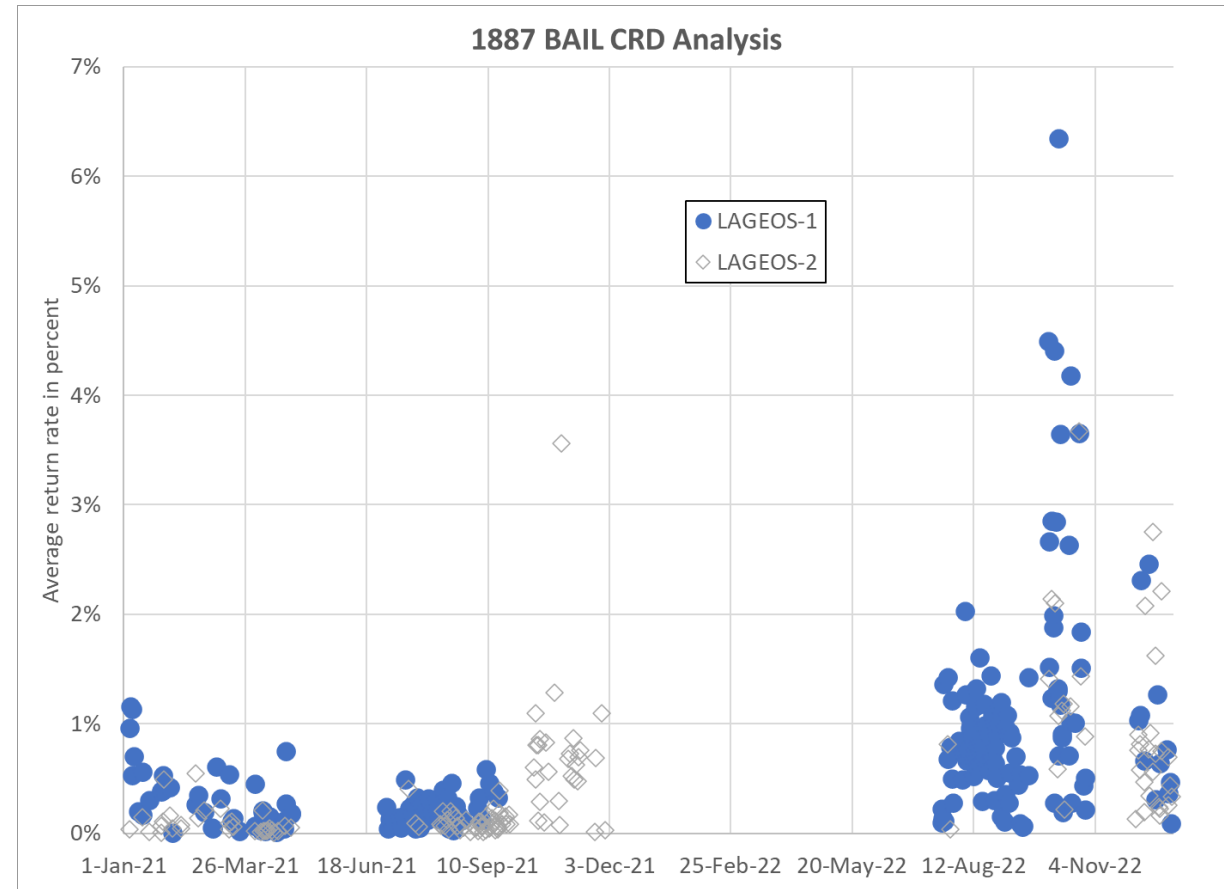
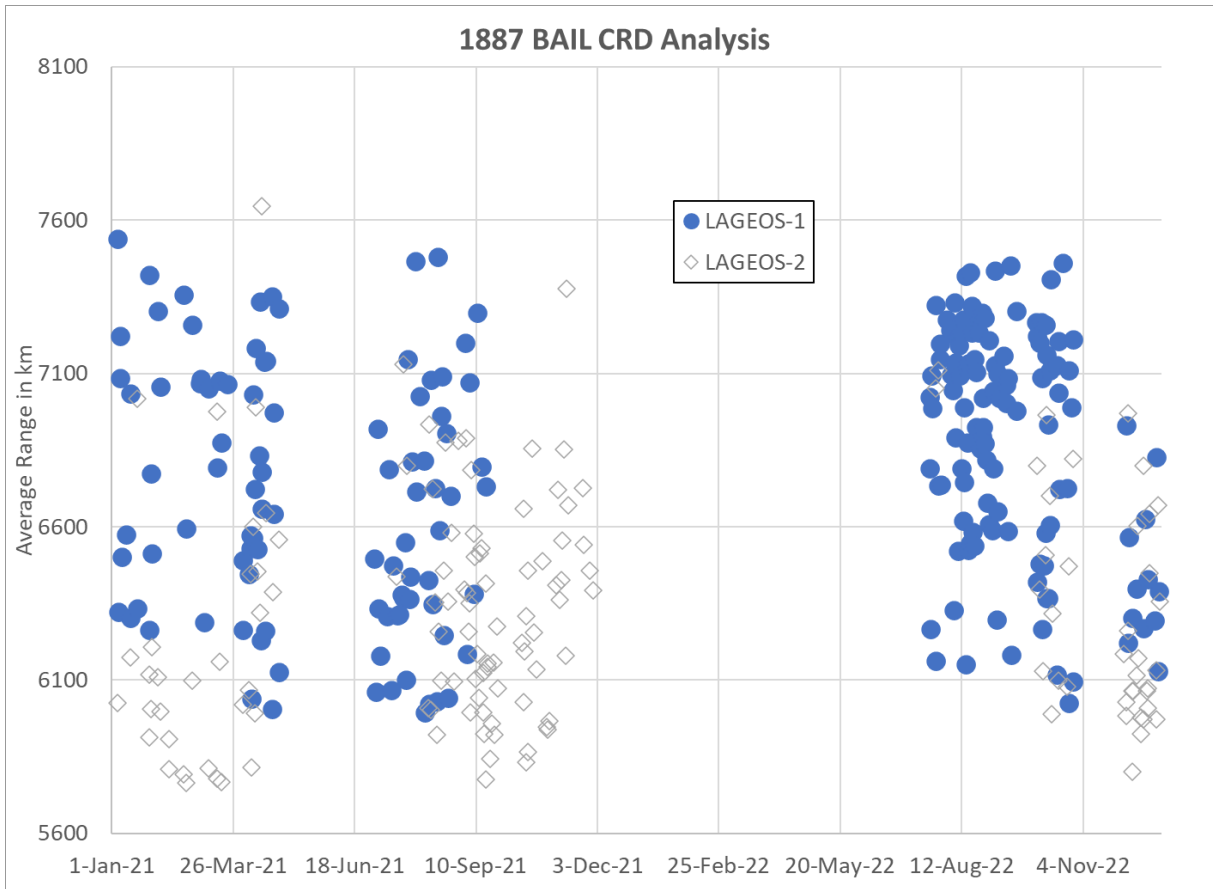
1887 BAIL Range Bias Vs Return Rate



- ❑ As the return rate increases, the range bias moves positive
- ❑ Return rate is an approximation of signal strength



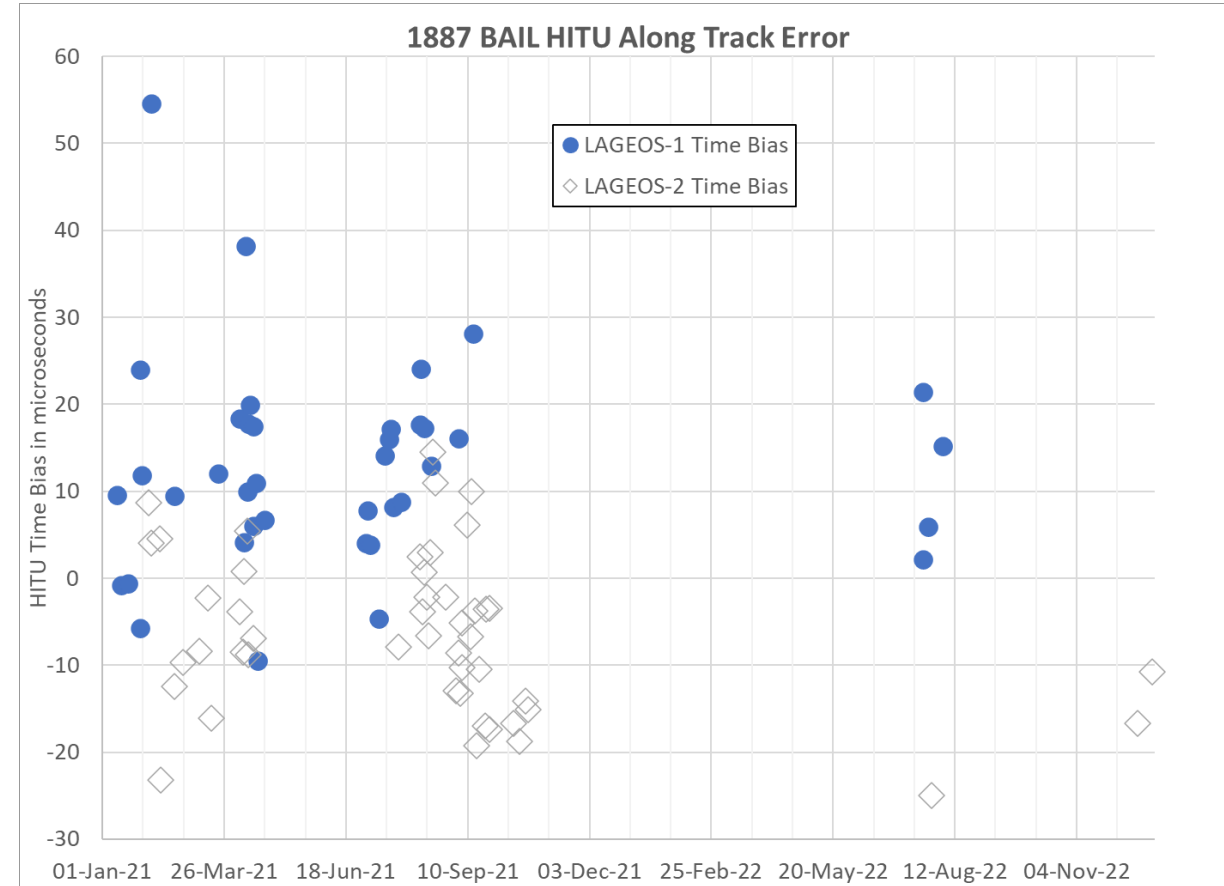
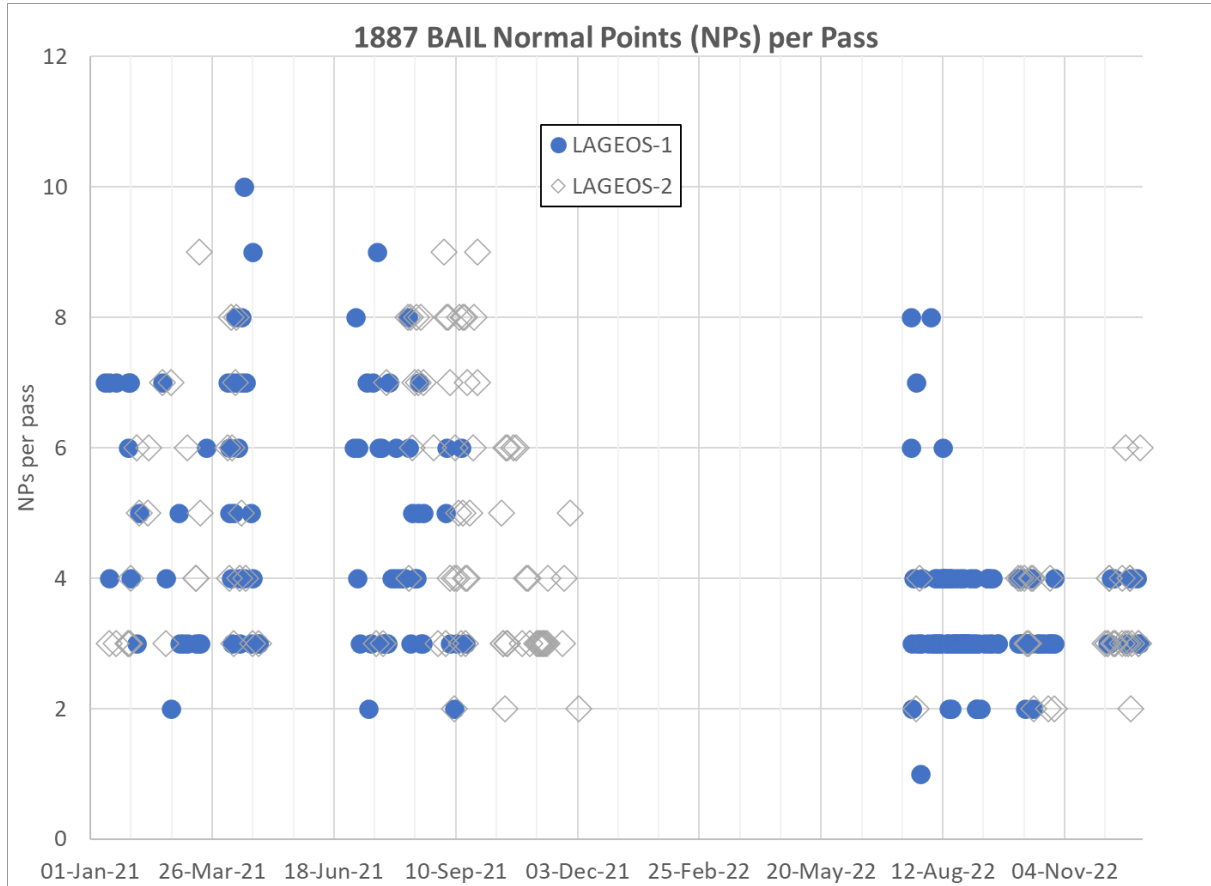
1887 CRD Analysis (Average Range and Return Rate)



□ 1887 LAGEOS Average Range and return rate on the left and right chart; respectively



1887 BAIL NPs per Pass and Along Track Error (Orbital Time Bias)



- ❑ 1887 LAGEOS NPs per pass and HITU time bias estimates on the left and right charts; respectively
- ❑ In mid August 2022, there has been a noticeable decline in the number of NPs per pass and why some passes have no time bias estimate
- ❑ The HITU along track error differences between LAGEOS 1 and 2 indicate the ITRF2014 1887 coordinates are not very accurate in latitude and/or longitude

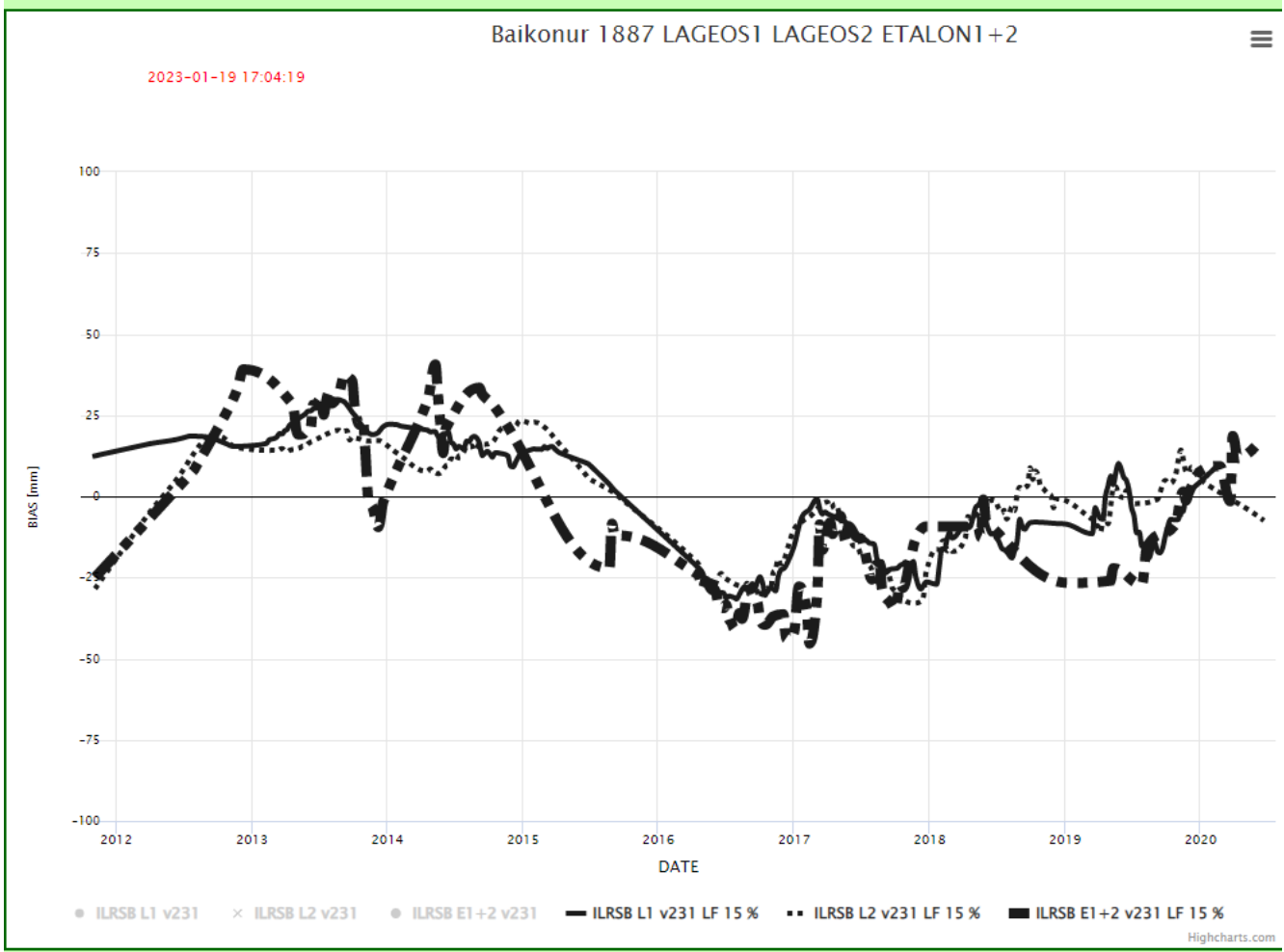


1887 BAIL SSEM Range Biases



← → ↻ 🏠 ⚠ Not secure | geodesy.jcet.umbc.edu/BIAS_v230_EDIT/generateresults.php

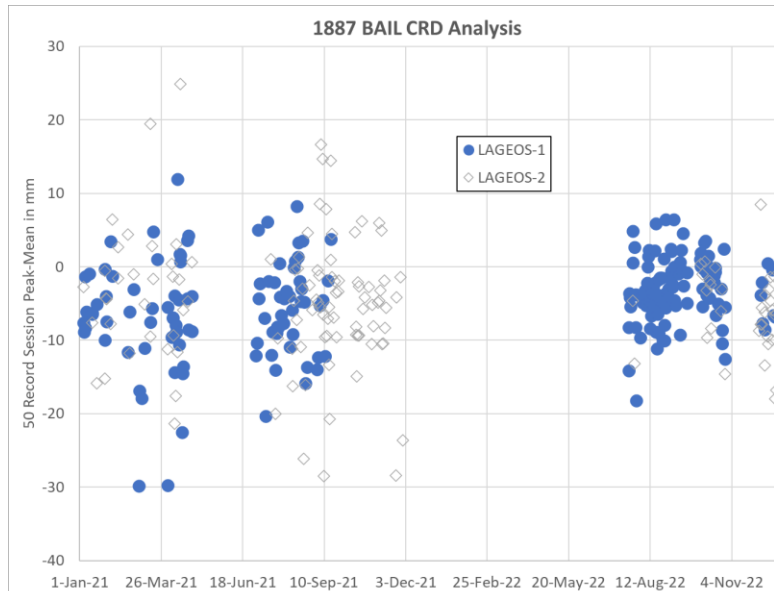
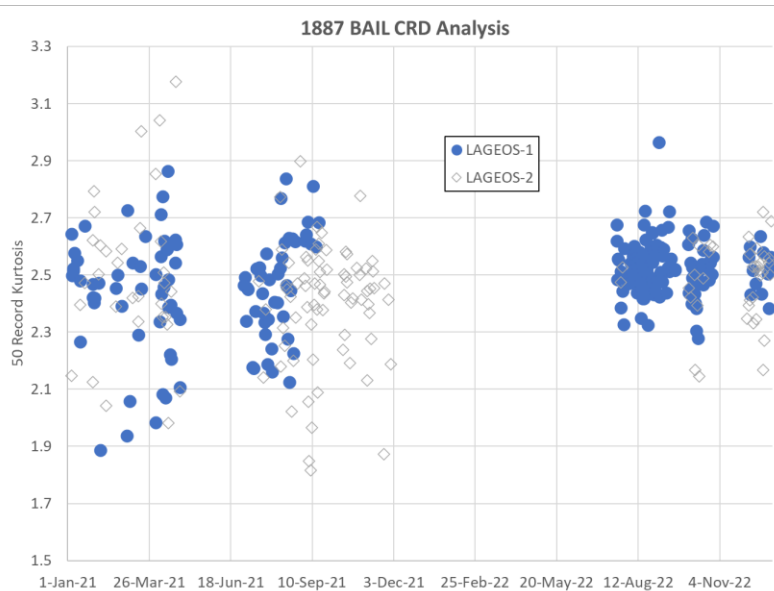
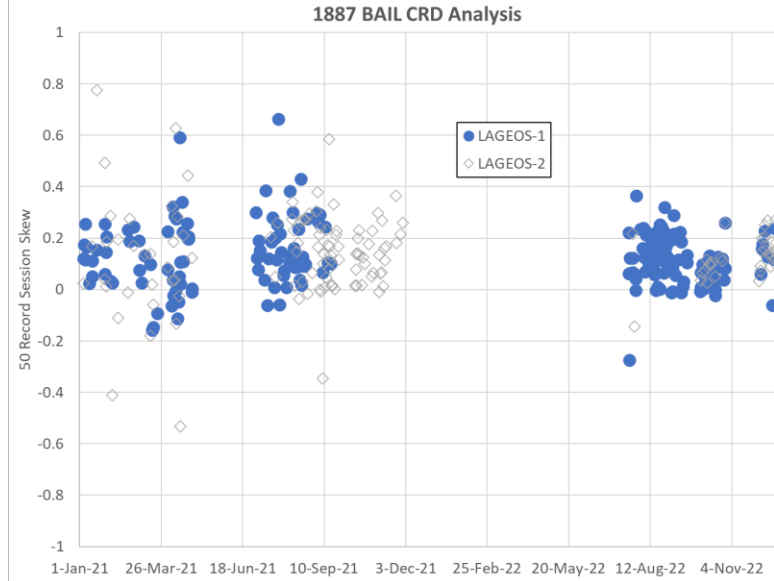
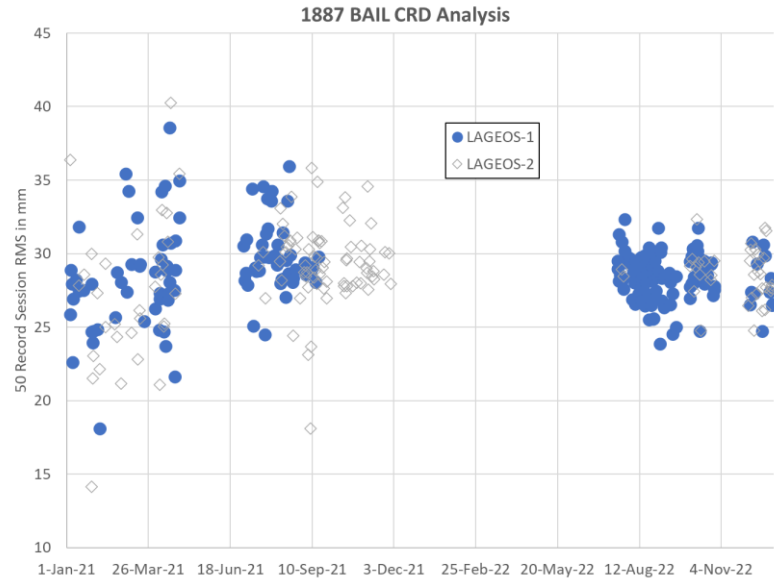
- ❑ SSEM results indicate there have been several cm swings in the 1887 range biases



ILRSB LAGEOS1 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.:1.79±32.3 Count:283
ILRSB LAGEOS2 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.:1.47±32.63 Count:242
ILRSB ETALON1+2 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.: -3.48±33.18 Count:132



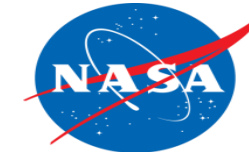
1887 BAIL LAGEOS NP Moments and Peak minus Mean



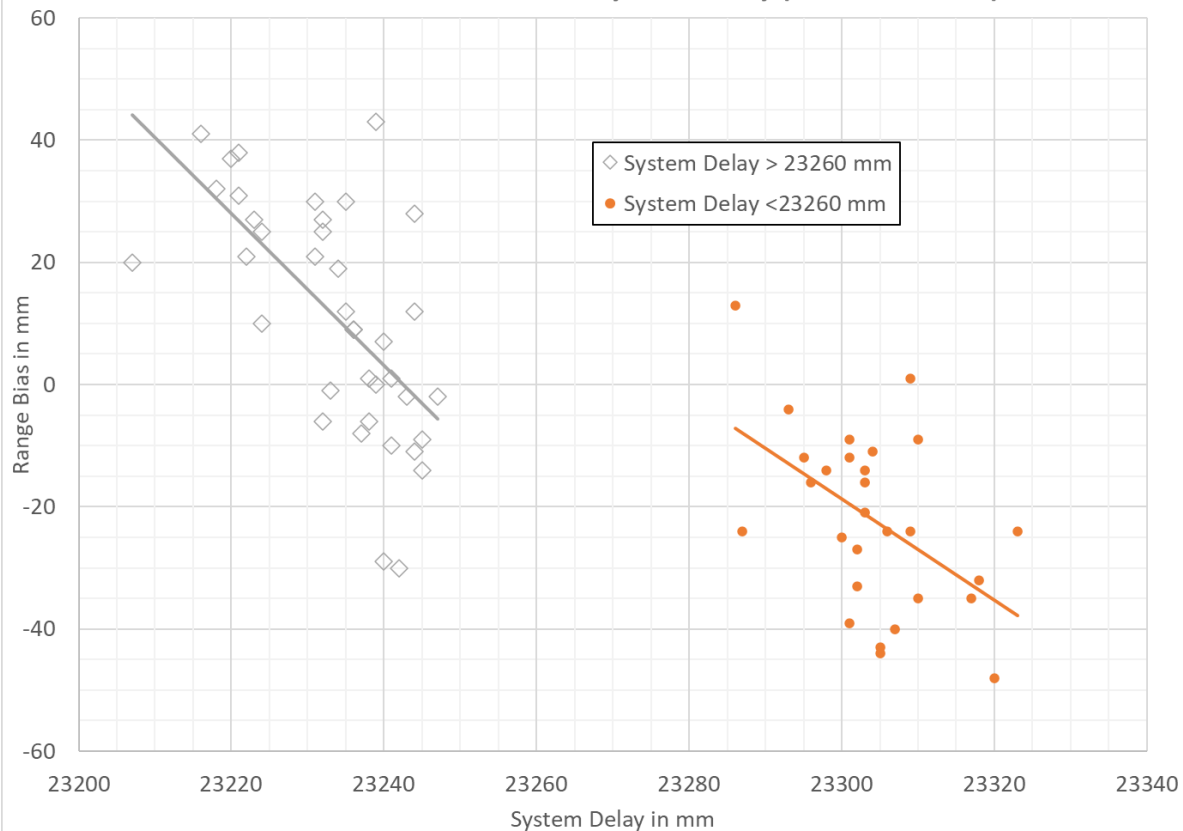
- ❑ Single shot session RMS, session skew, session kurtosis and session peak minus mean on the top left chart, top right chart, lower left chart and lower right chart; respectively.
- ❑ All the moments and the peak minus mean values have less scatter than before.



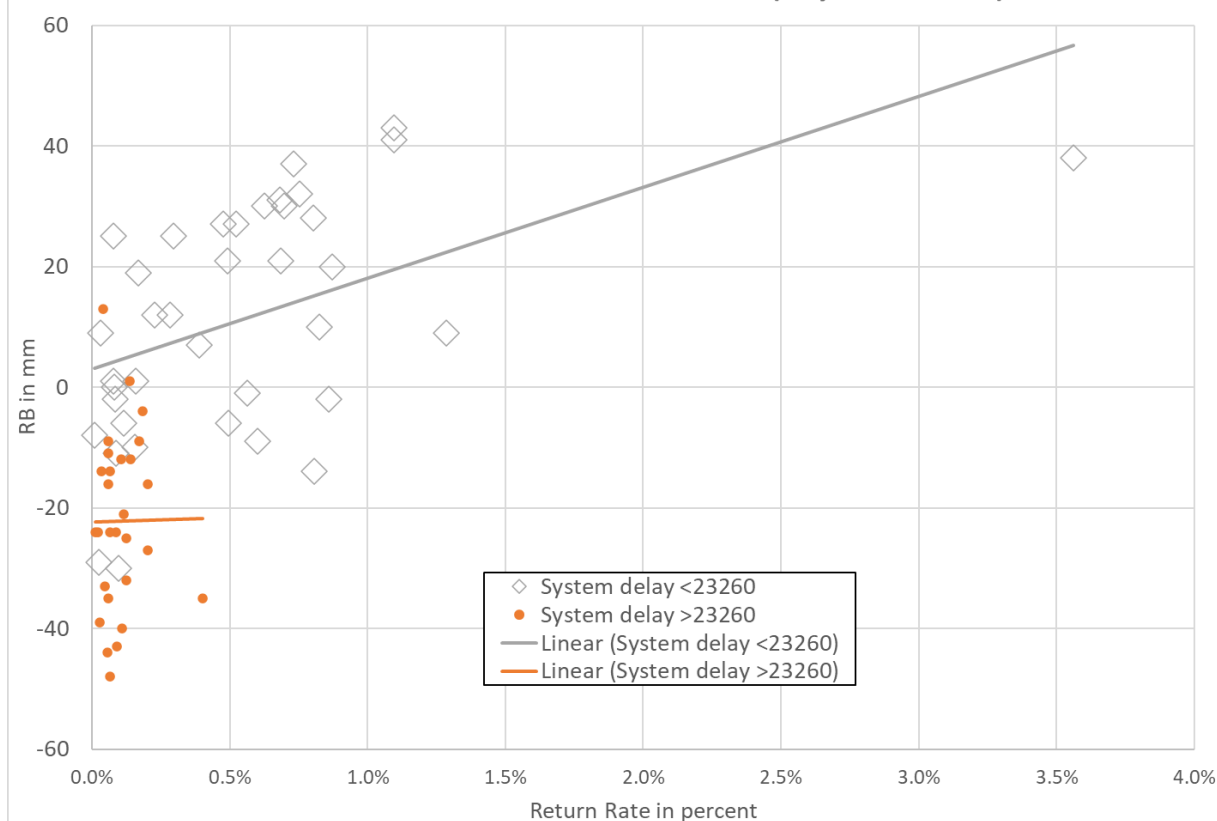
1887 BAIL LAGEOS-2 Analysis (July to Dec 2021)



1887 BAIL LAGEOS-2 Bias vs System Delay (Jul to Dec 2021)



1887 BAIL LAGEOS-2 Bias vs Return Rate (July to Dec 2021)



	System Delay Average in mm	Range Bias Average in mm	Range Bias Standard Deviation in mm	Average return rate
System Delay <23260 mm	23233.4	11.3	19.0	0.5%
System Delay > 23260 mm	23304.1	-22.2	14.6	0.1%
Delta	-70.7	33.4	4.4	0.4%



Baikonur 1887 QC Evaluation

E. C. Pavlis & M. Kuzmich-Cieslak

GESTAR II/UMBC

January 7, 2023

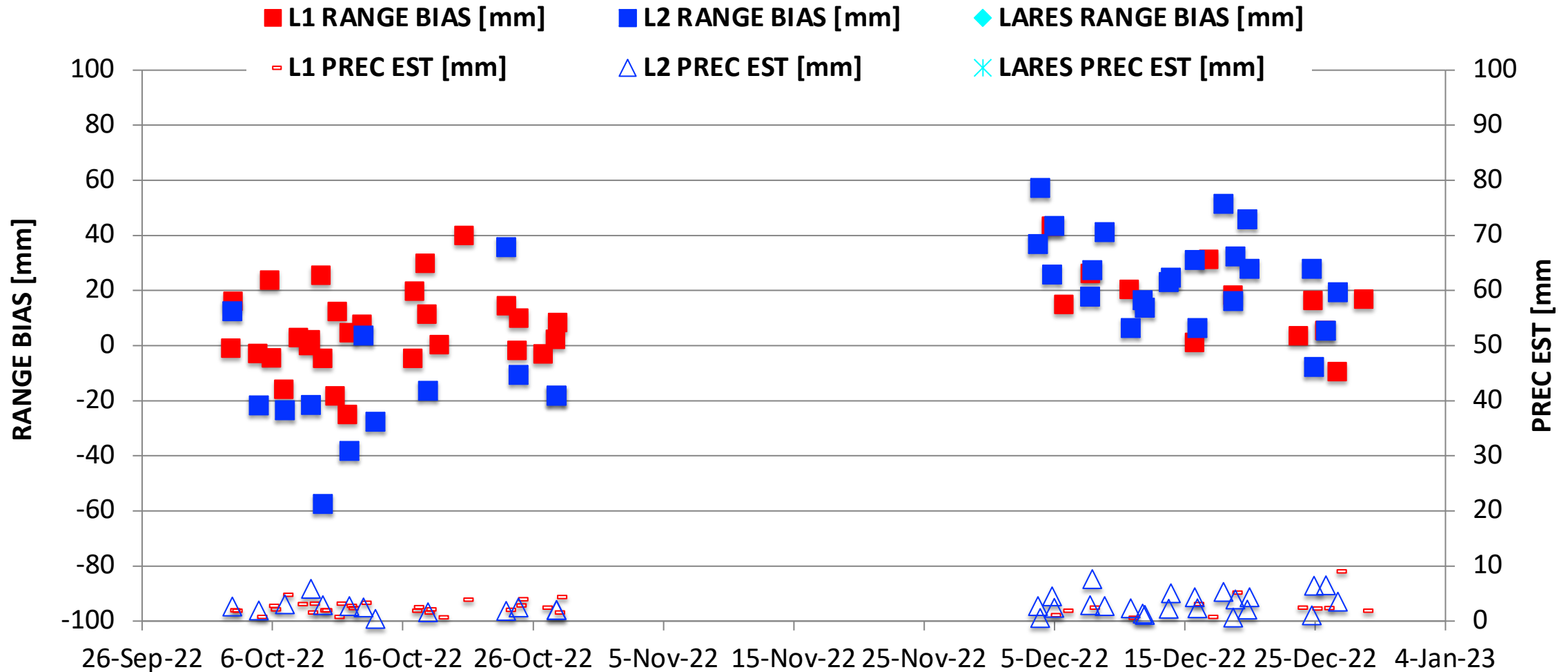


Baikonur 1887 – Fall 2022 QC Results



L1	18879701	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		2.5	8.3
STD		1.5	15.0
RMS		2.9	17.0
Passes		40	40

L2	18879701	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		3.0	10.8
STD		1.8	27.3
RMS		3.4	28.9
Passes		36	36



Baikonur 1887 – Sept.-Oct. 2022 QC Results



L1	18879701	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		2.4	10.0
STD		1.0	20.1
RMS		2.6	22.1
Passes		31	31

L2	18879701	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		2.4	-15.5
STD		1.2	23.1
RMS		2.7	27.1
Passes		13	13

■ L1 RANGE BIAS [mm]

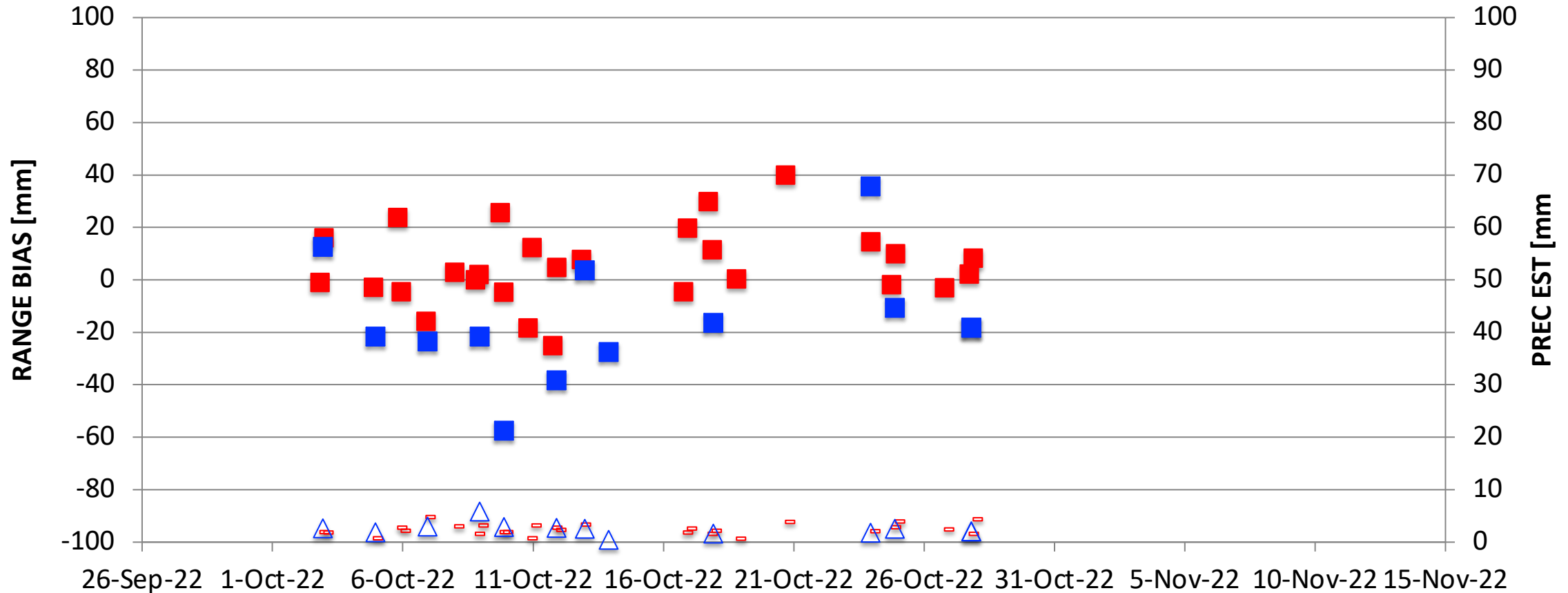
■ L2 RANGE BIAS [mm]

◆ LARES RANGE BIAS [mm]

▭ L1 PREC EST [mm]

△ L2 PREC EST [mm]

✕ LARES PREC EST [mm]



Baikonur 1887 – Dec. 2022 QC Results



L1	18879701	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		2.7	15.6
STD		2.3	14.3
RMS		3.5	20.7
Passes		12	12

L2	18879701	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		3.3	25.6
STD		2.0	15.8
RMS		3.8	30.0
Passes		23	23

◆ L1 RANGE BIAS [mm]

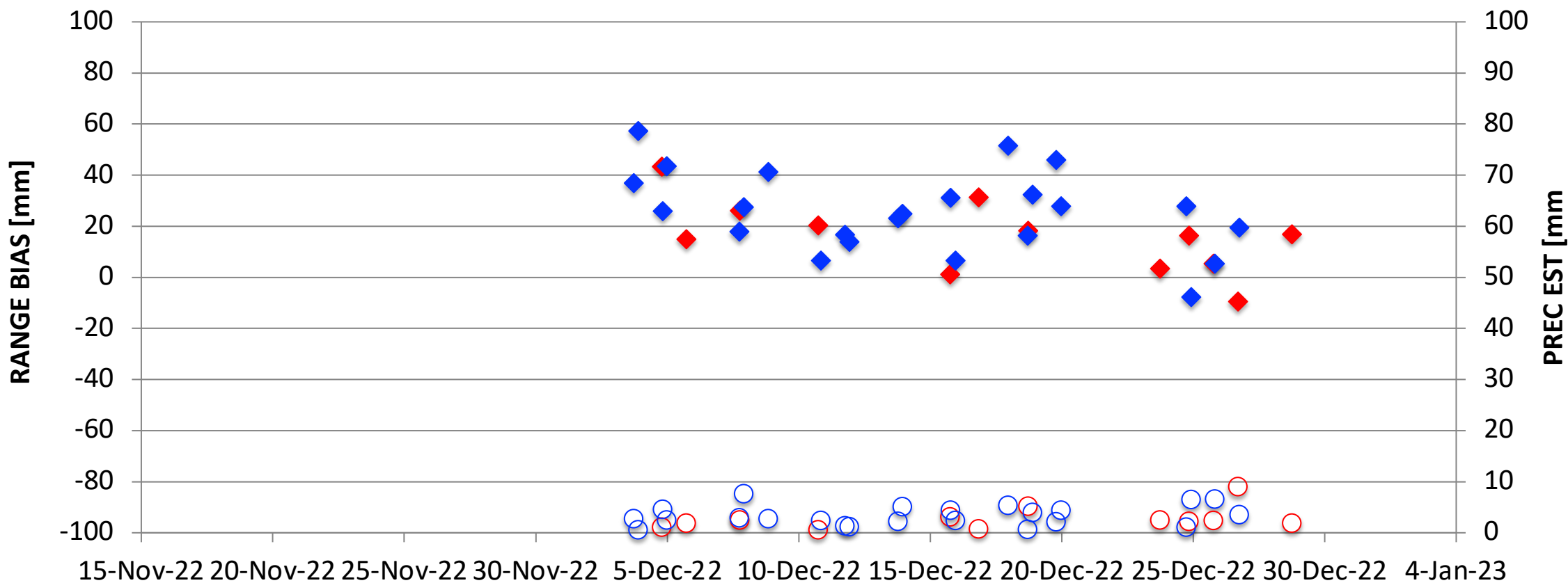
◆ L2 RANGE BIAS [mm]

◆ LARES RANGE BIAS [mm]

○ L1 PREC EST [mm]

○ L2 PREC EST [mm]

○ LARES PREC EST [mm]



MONITORING SYSTEMATIC ERRORS AT ILRS STATIONS

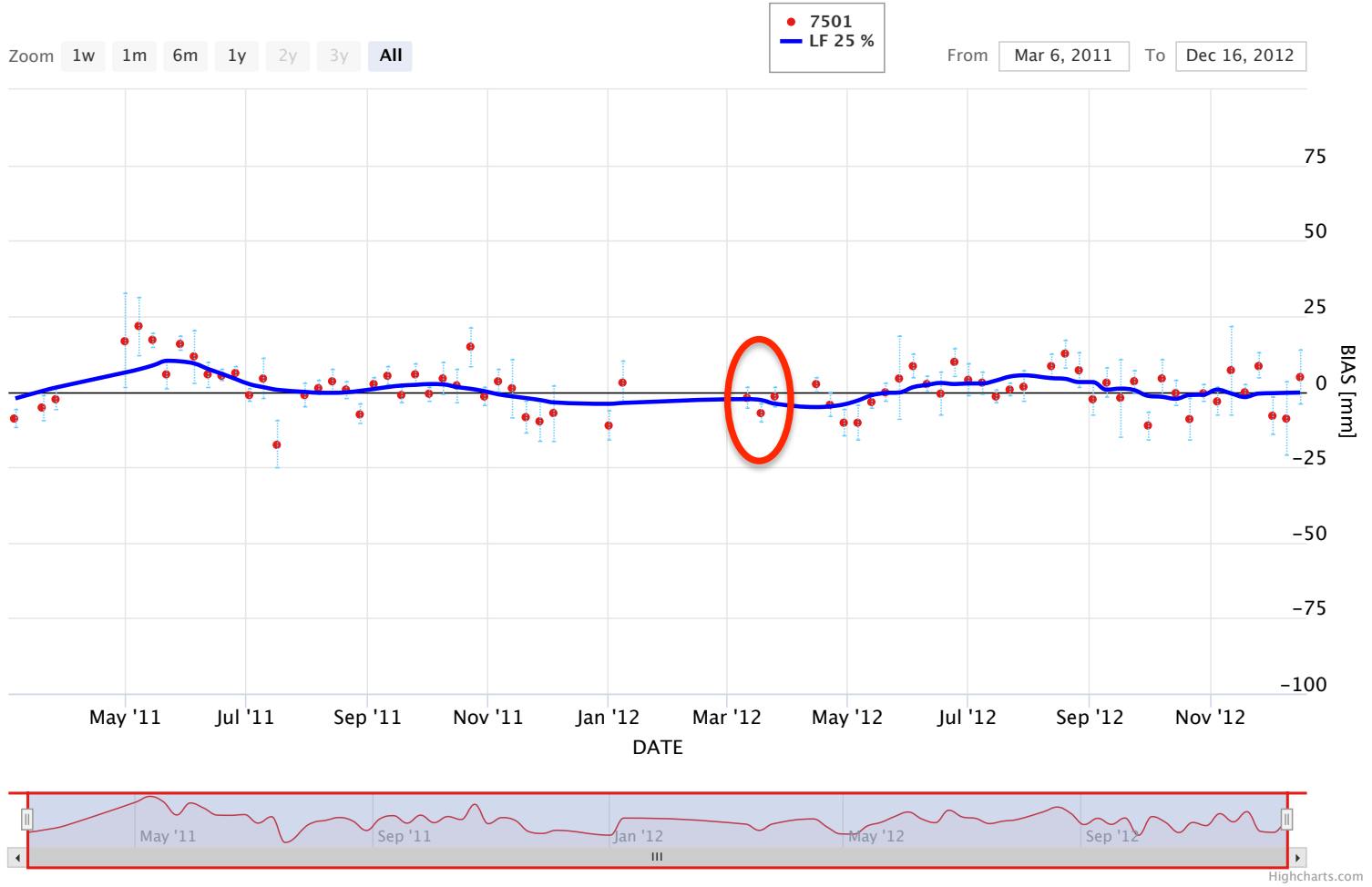
HartRAONASA 7501 LAGEOS
SLRF2014



BIAS [mm] HartRAONASA 7501 LAGEOS
Mean/Std. Dev.: -3.00 ± 13.83 Count: 74

MONITORING SYSTEMATIC ERRORS AT ILRS STATIONS

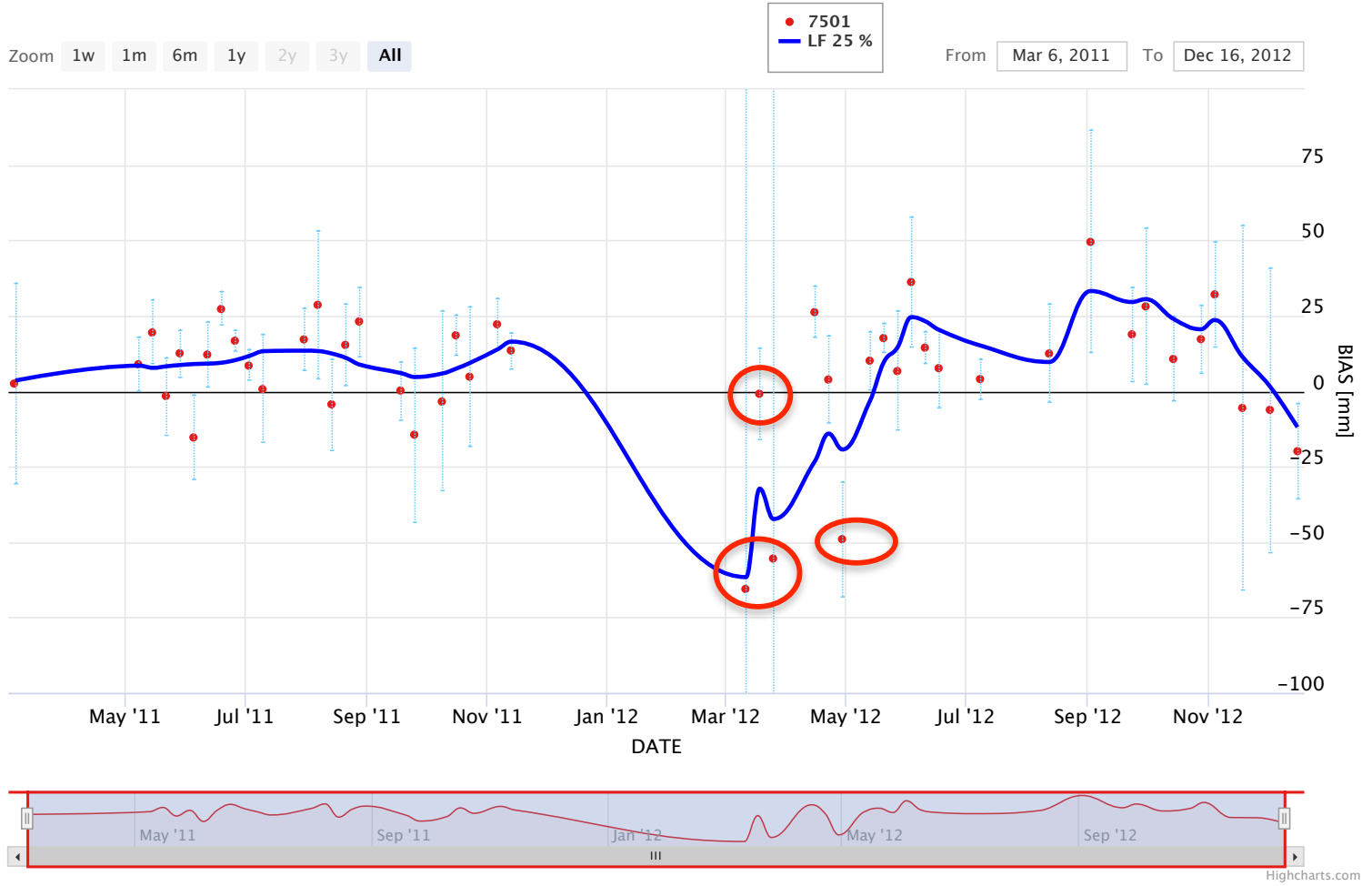
HartRAONASA 7501 LAGEOS2
SLRF2014



BIAS [mm] HartRAONASA 7501 LAGEOS2
Mean/Std. Dev.: 1.10 ± 7.44 Count: 74

MONITORING SYSTEMATIC ERRORS AT ILRS STATIONS

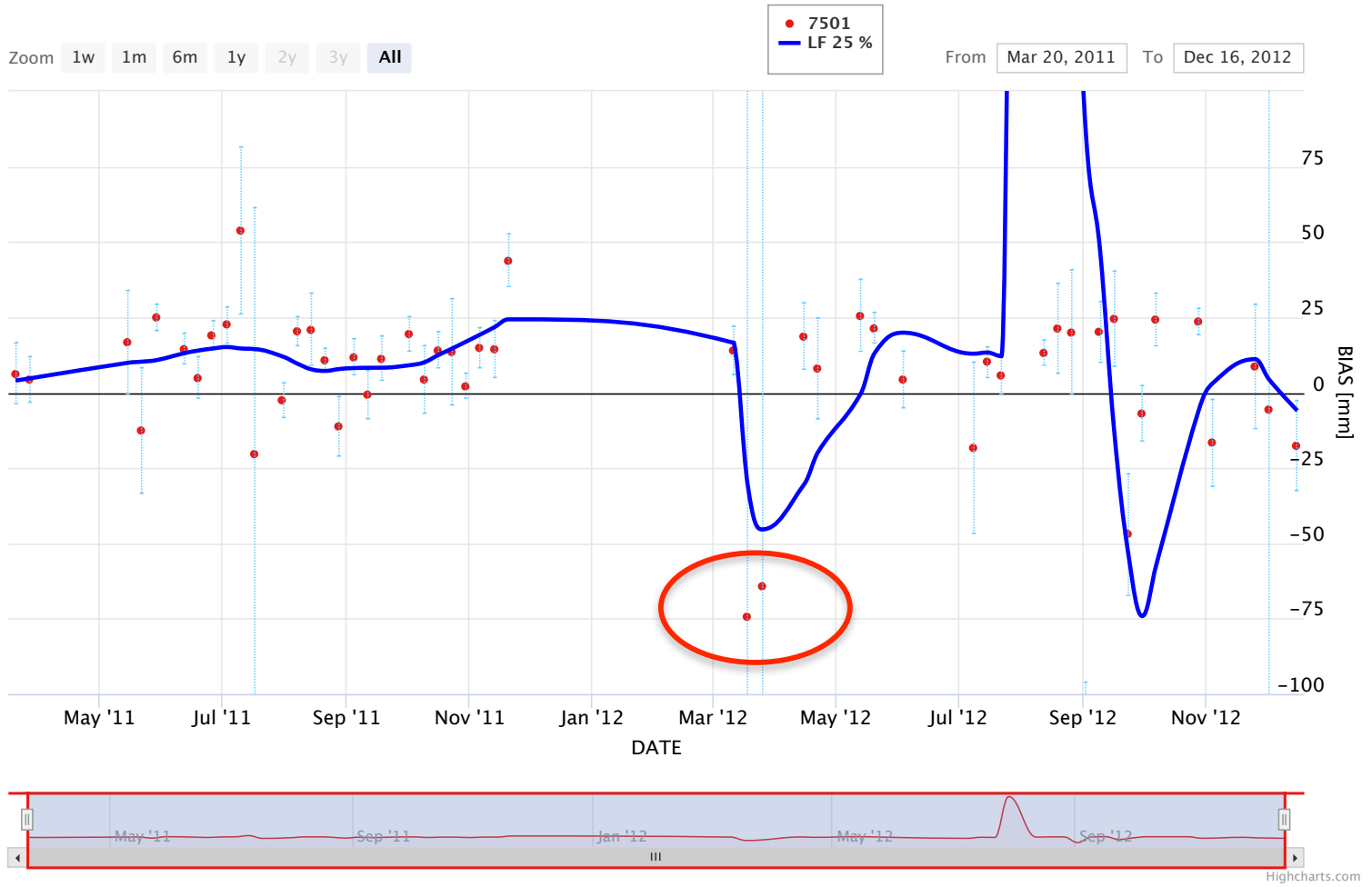
HartRAONASA 7501 ETALON1
SLRF2014



BIAS [mm] HartRAONASA 7501 ETALON1
Mean/Std. Dev.: 6.64 ± 21.82 Count: 46

MONITORING SYSTEMATIC ERRORS AT ILRS STATIONS

HartRAONASA 7501 ETALON2
SLRF2014



BIAS [mm] HartRAONASA 7501
ETALON2

Mean/Std. Dev.: 24.43 ± 151.94 Count: 53



ITRF2020 SLR Scale Analysis

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ILRS Quality Control Board

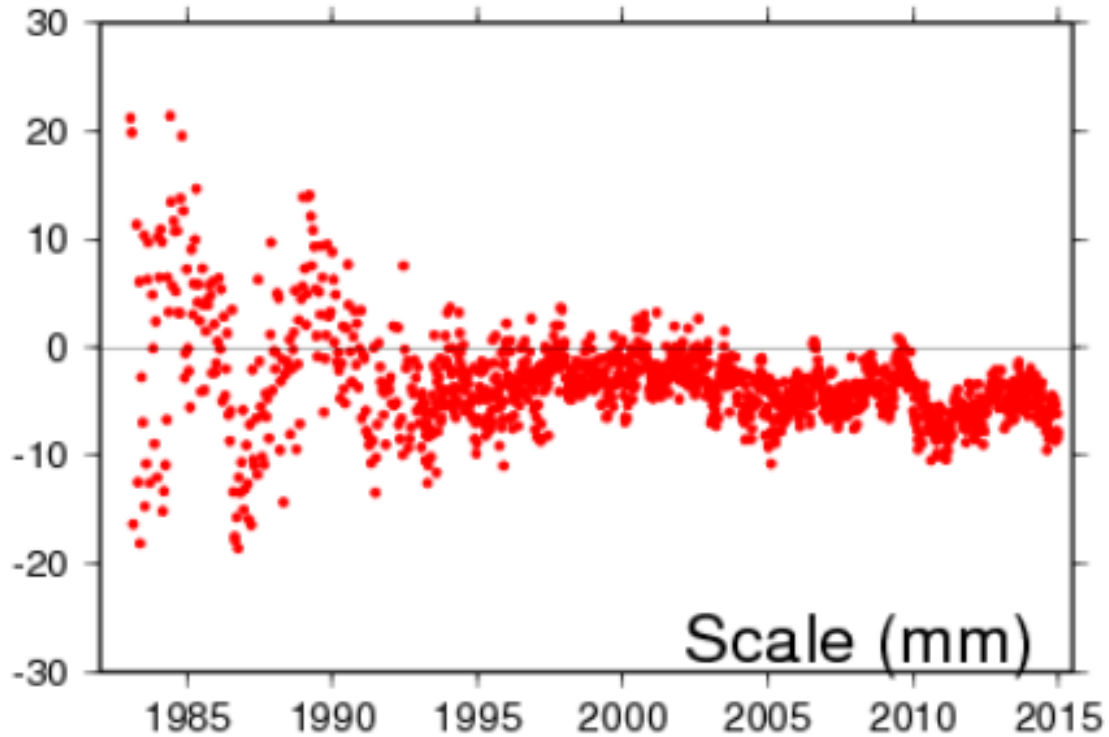
18-Jan-2023



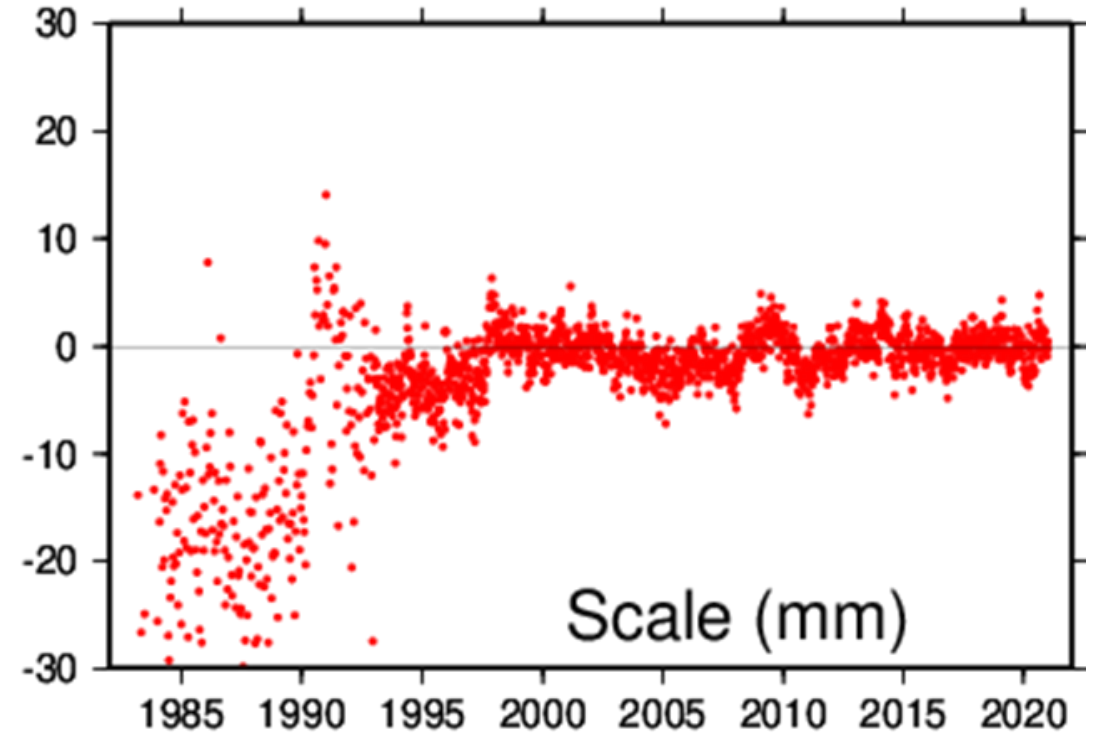
ITRF2014 and ITRF2020 SLR Scales



ITRF2014 SLR Scale



ITRF2020 SLR Scale



- ITRF2020 scale residuals since July 1997 are centered around zero. The ITRF2020 scale estimates have some systematic variations



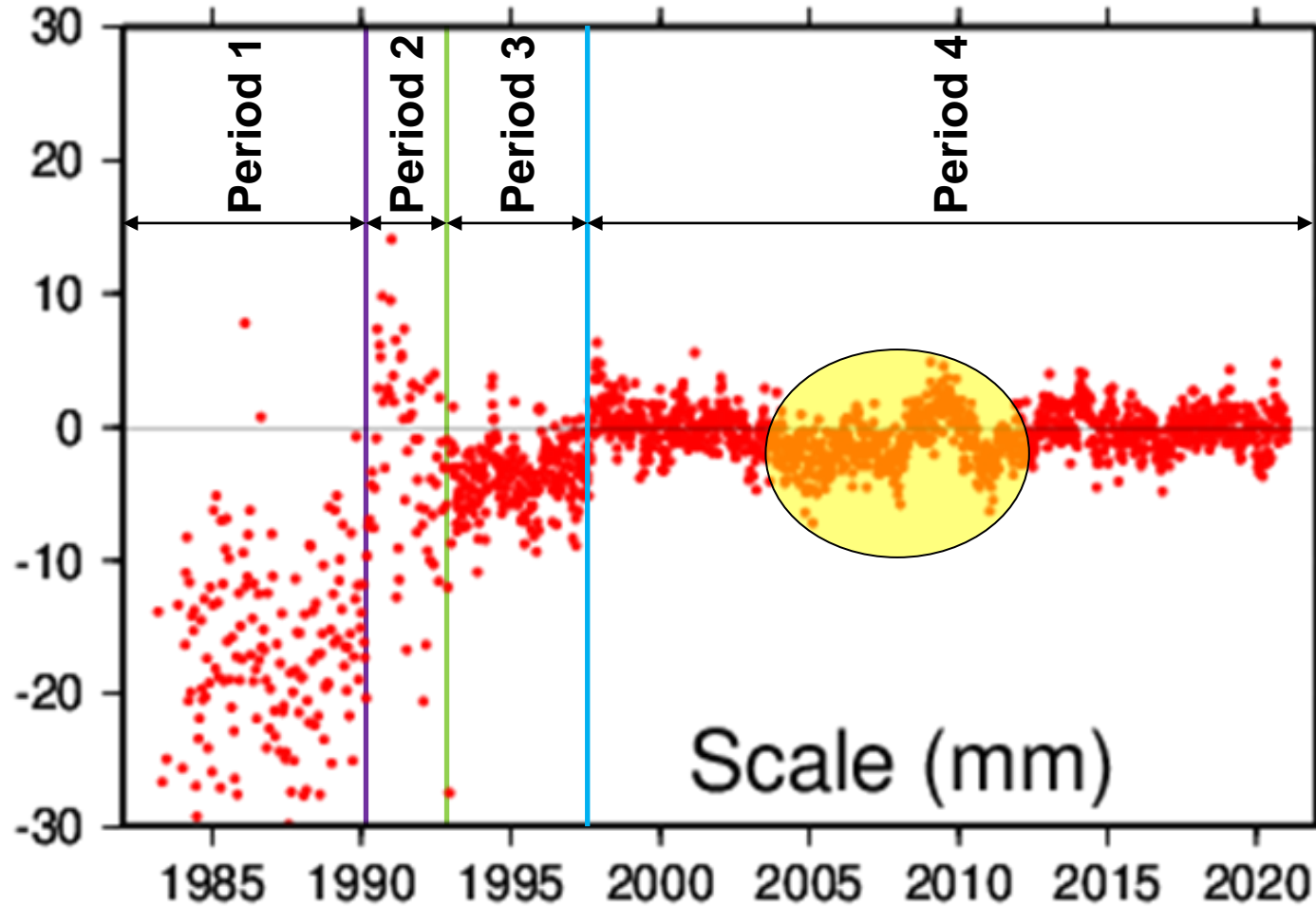
Potential Causes of Systematics in the SLR ITRF2020 Scale Results



- Changes in the satellite constellation**
- Poor spatial and temporal tracking coverage from the ILRS Core sites**
- Unmodelled systematic errors (tropospheric, epoch, signal strength, counter non-linearities, frequency) in the Core sites**



ITRF2020 SLR Scale Estimates and Satellites



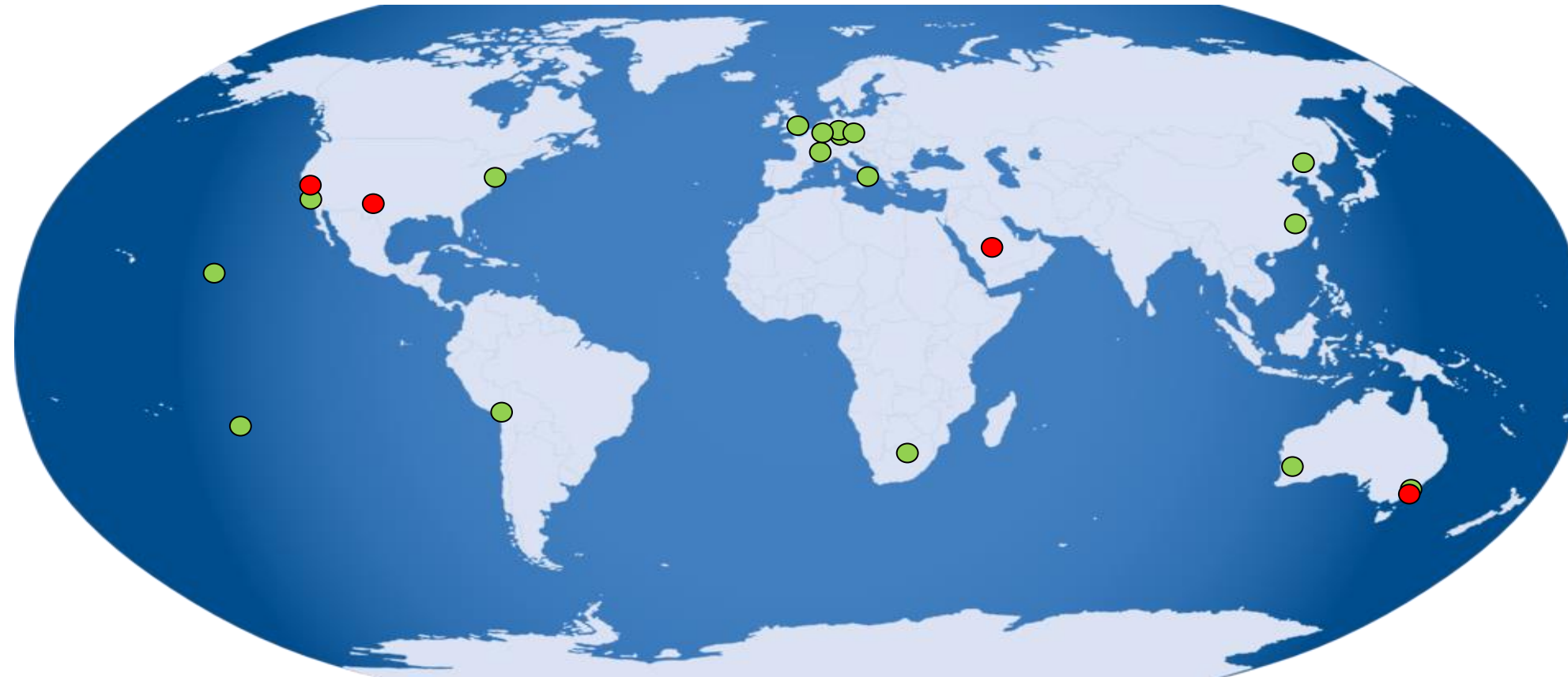
- ❑ Four distinct periods, 1st three periods are due to changes in the satellite constellation
- ❑ **Period 1: LAGEOS-1 only (1983 to early March 1990)**
 - Scale estimates mostly negative
- ❑ **Period 2: Etalon -1 and -2 added (early March 1990 to November 1992)**
 - Scale estimates distributed around zero, but slightly negative
- ❑ **Period 3: LAGEOS-2 added (November 1992 to July 1997)**
 - Scale estimates mostly negative, decrease in scatter
- ❑ **Discontinuity in the scale estimates in July 1997**
- ❑ **Period 4: no change in satellites (July 1997 to end of 2020)**
 - Scale estimates scattered around zero with some systematics (2004 to 2011)



Analysis of LAGEOS and Etalon Tracking from Core Sites



ITRF2020 SLR Core Site Locations



- 4 N. American sites
- 1 S. American site
- 2 Pacific sites
- 3 Australian sites
- 2 Chinese sites
- 1 Middle Eastern site
- 1 African site
- 7 European sites

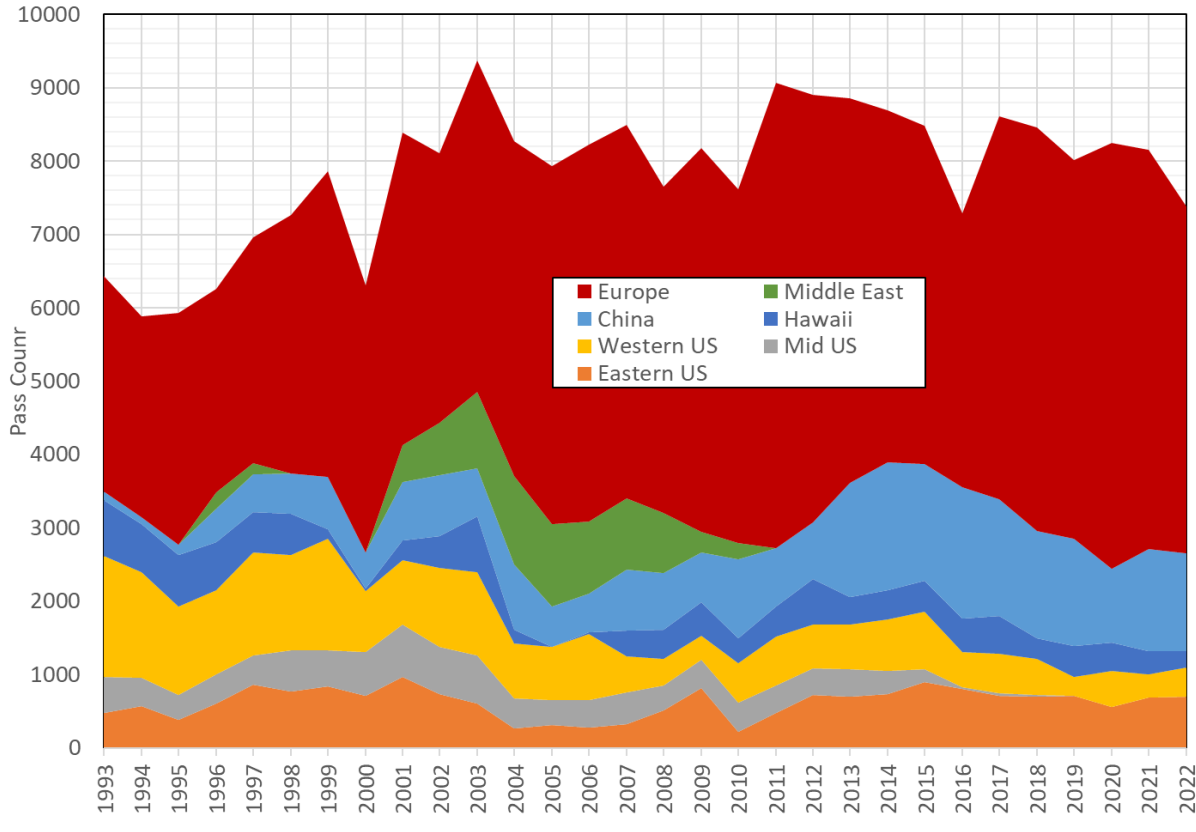
Sites in **RED (Quincy, McDonald, Riyadh, Orroral Valley)** currently don't have SLR systems



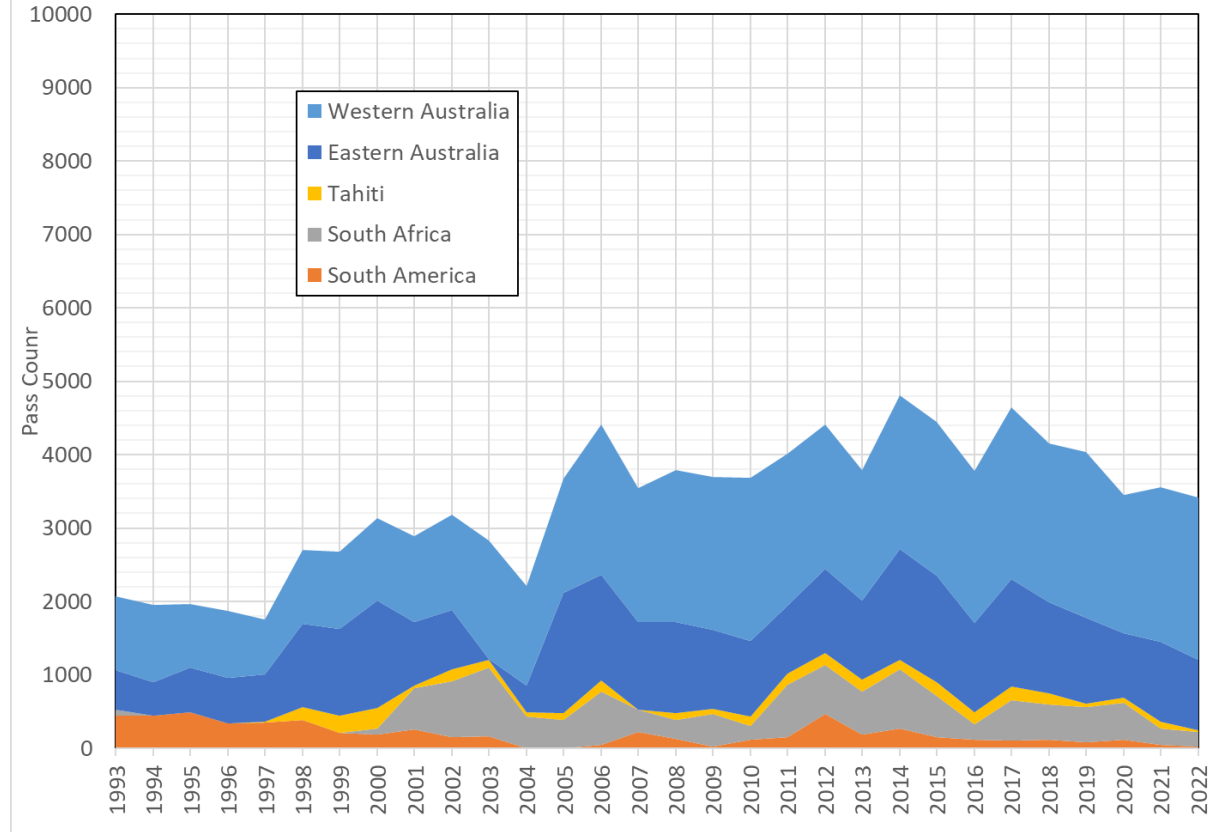
LAGEOS (-1, -2) Yearly Pass Totals by Hemisphere



Northern Hemisphere (Core) LAGEOS Data Volume



Southern Hemisphere (Core) LAGEOS Data Volume



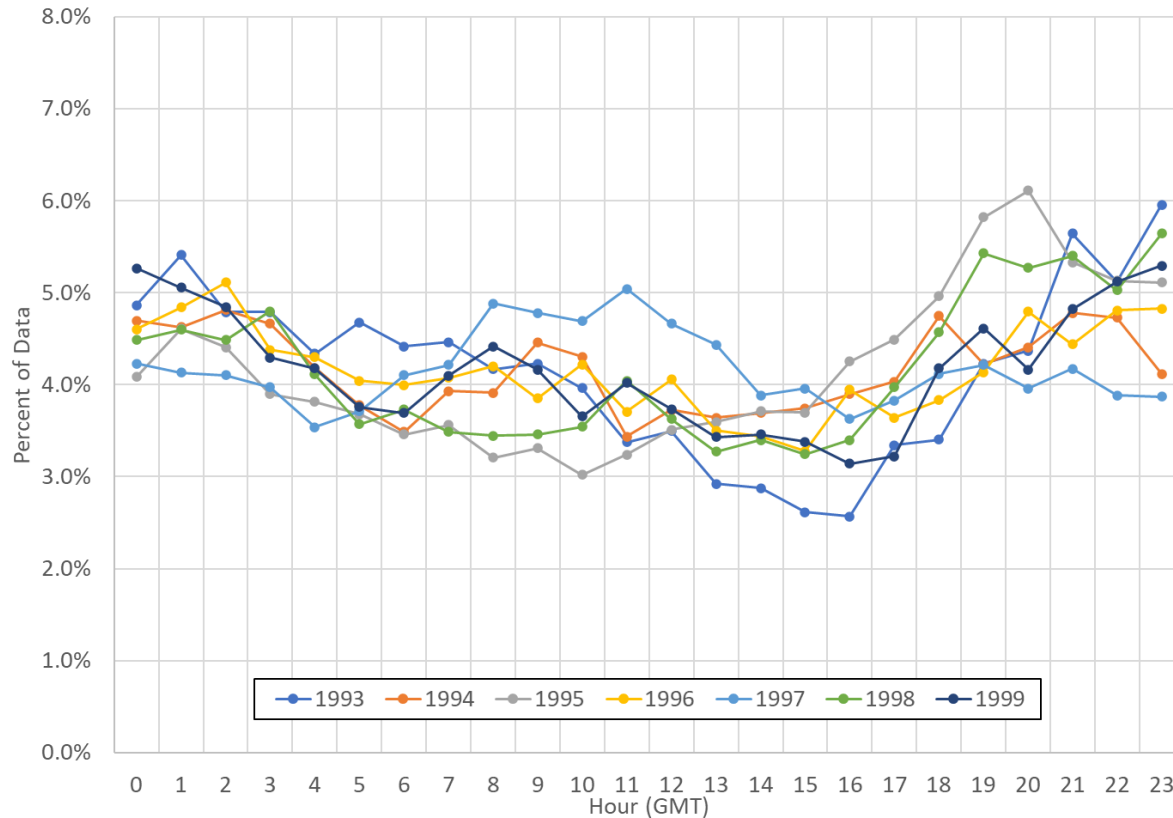
- ❑ **Stacked areas charts of yearly LAGEOS pass totals from the Core Sites (Northern and Southern hemispheres)**
- ❑ **There is 2 to 3x more LAGEOS data from the Northern Core Sites than the Southern Core Sites**



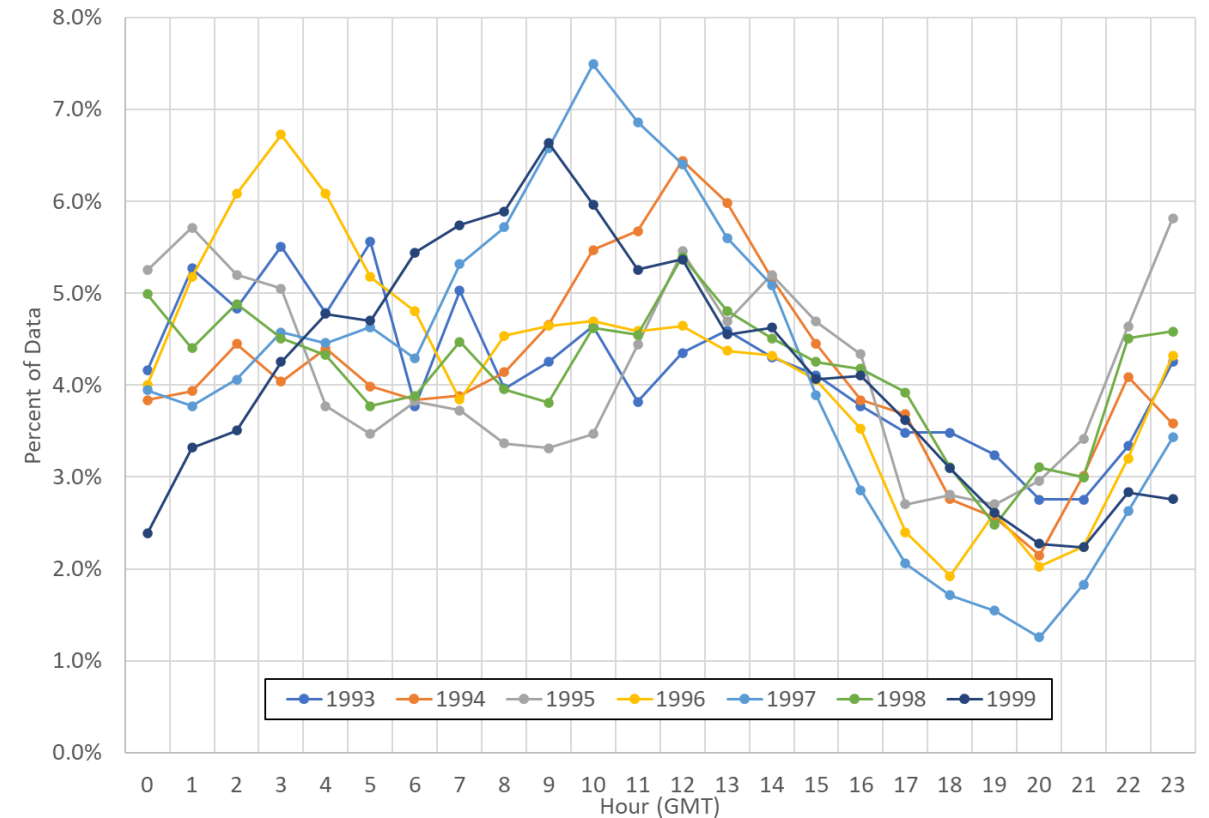
LAGEOS Yearly Normalized Core Site Temporal Coverage



Northern Hemisphere LAGEOS Yearly Normalized Temporal Coverage



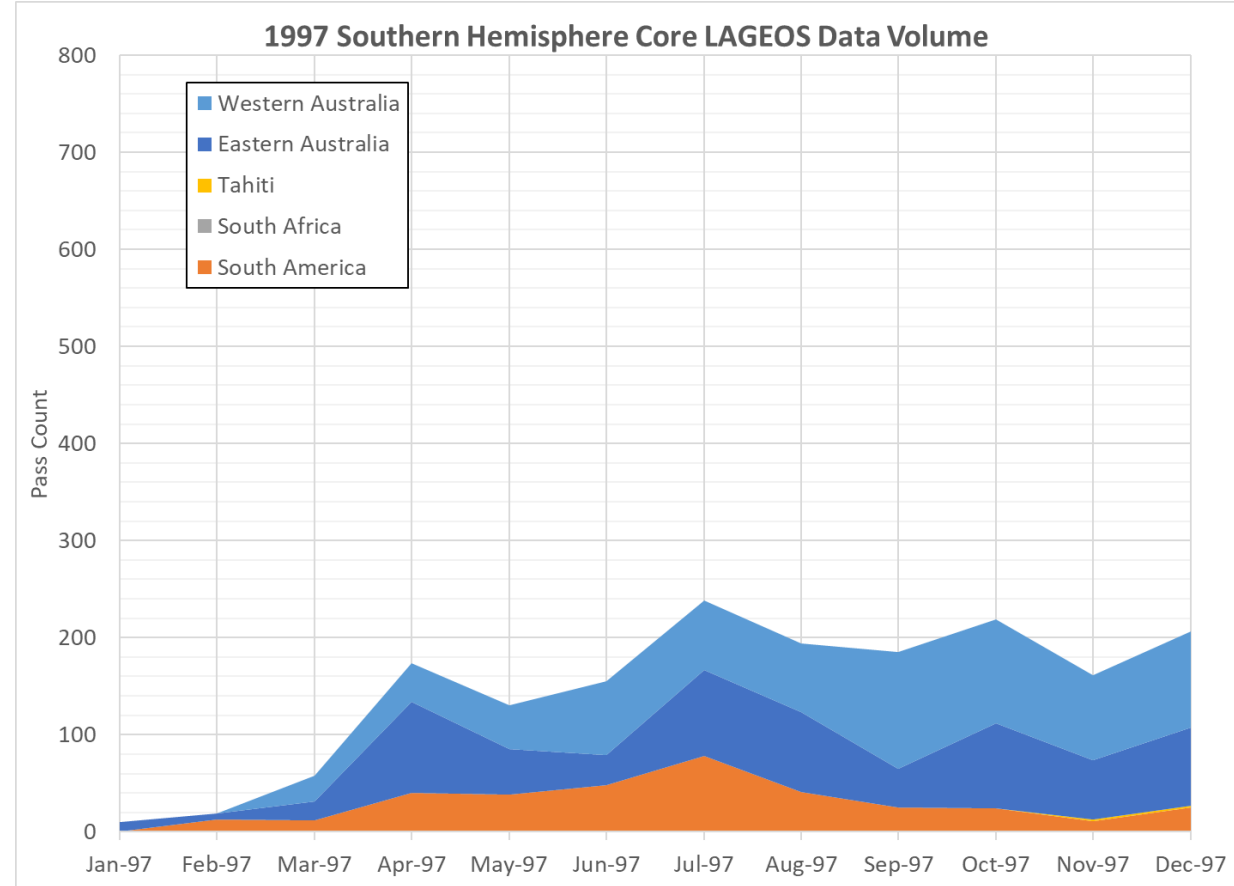
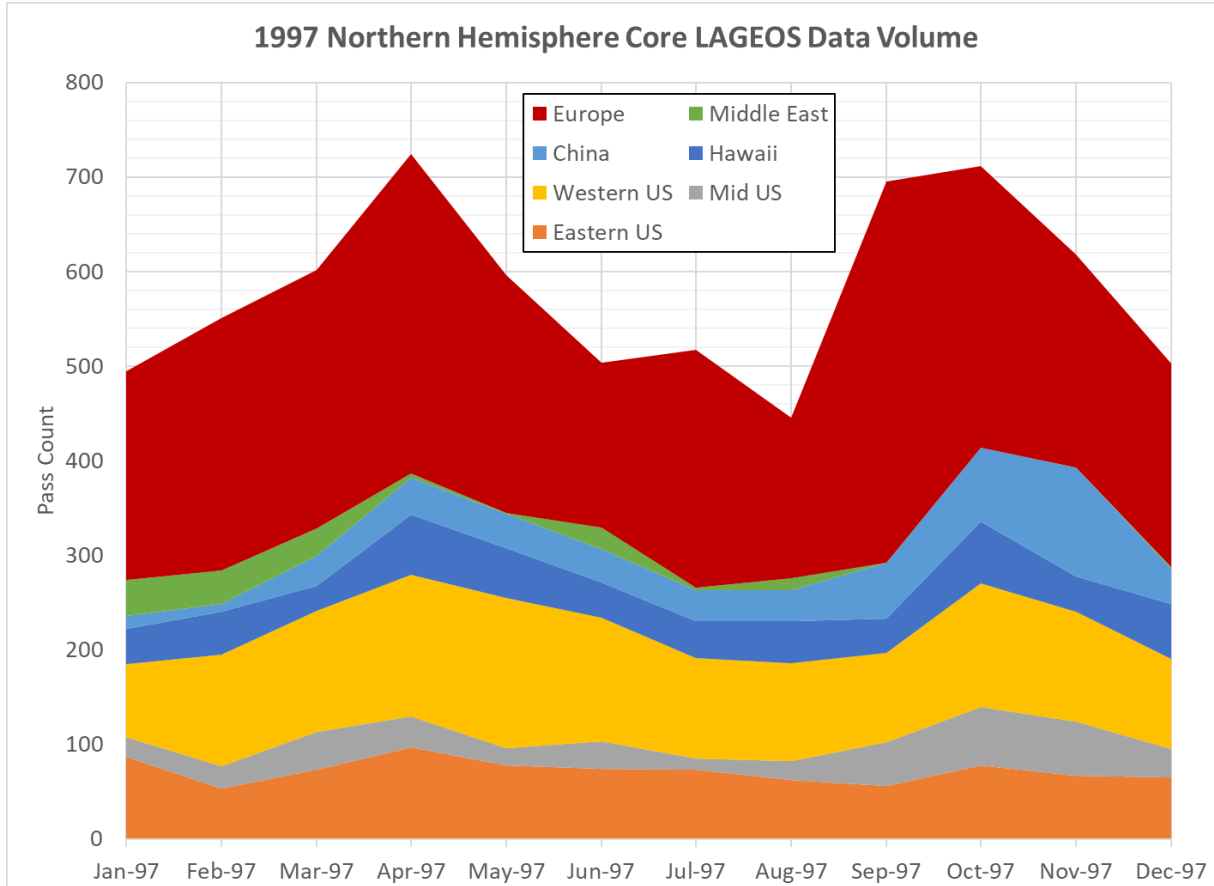
Southern Hemisphere LAGEOS Yearly Normalized Temporal Coverage



- ❑ The southern hemisphere has more temporal variations than the northern hemisphere in the years 1993-1999
- ❑ The year 1997 (the light blue series on the right chart) had the most temporal variation in the southern hemisphere. 1997 is the year where the discontinuity appeared in the SLR Scale



LAGEOS (-1, -2) 1997 Monthly Pass Totals by Hemisphere



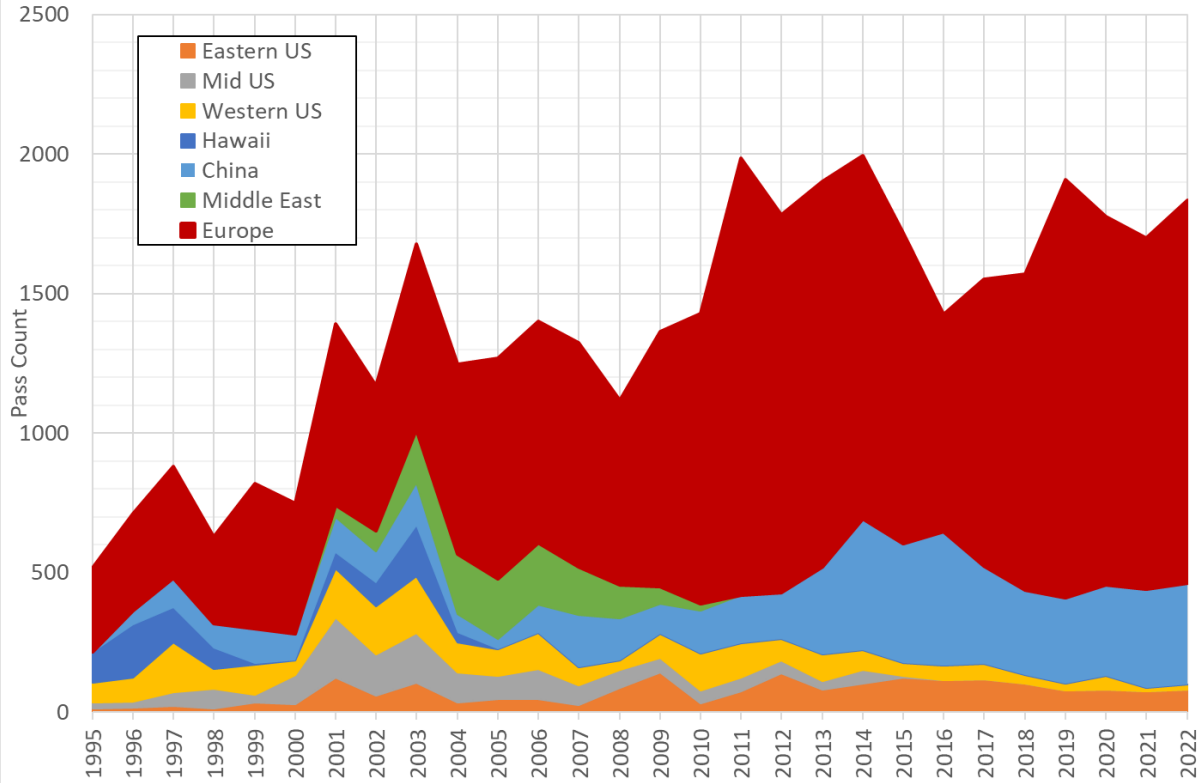
- ❑ Stacked areas charts of LAGEOS1997 Monthly pass totals from the Core Sites (Northern and Southern hemispheres)
- ❑ Only data from 3 southern hemisphere sites in 1997 and two were Australian (7834 ORRL and 7090 YARL) Southern hemisphere LAGEOS data peaked in **July 1997, which coincides with the change in SLR scale**



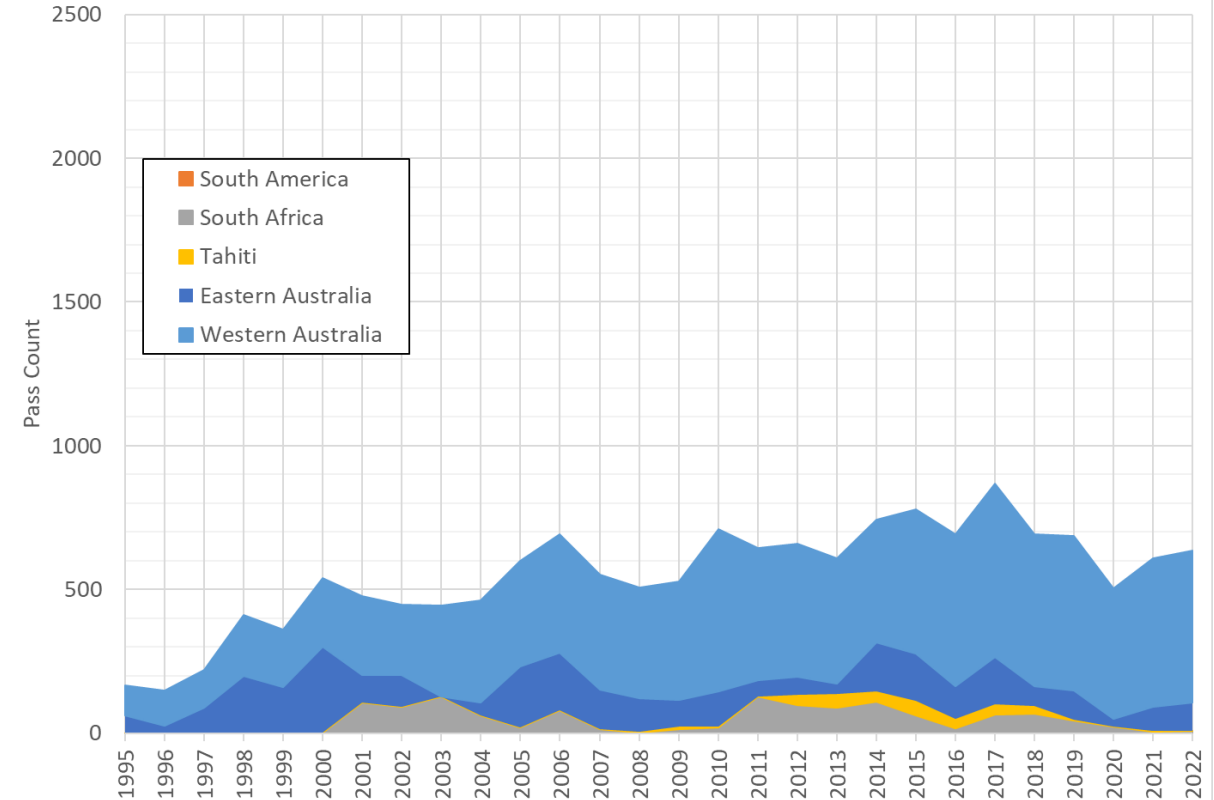
Etalon (-1, -2) Yearly Pass Totals by Hemisphere



Northern Hemisphere (Core) Etalon Data Volume



Southern Hemisphere (Core) Etalon Data Volume



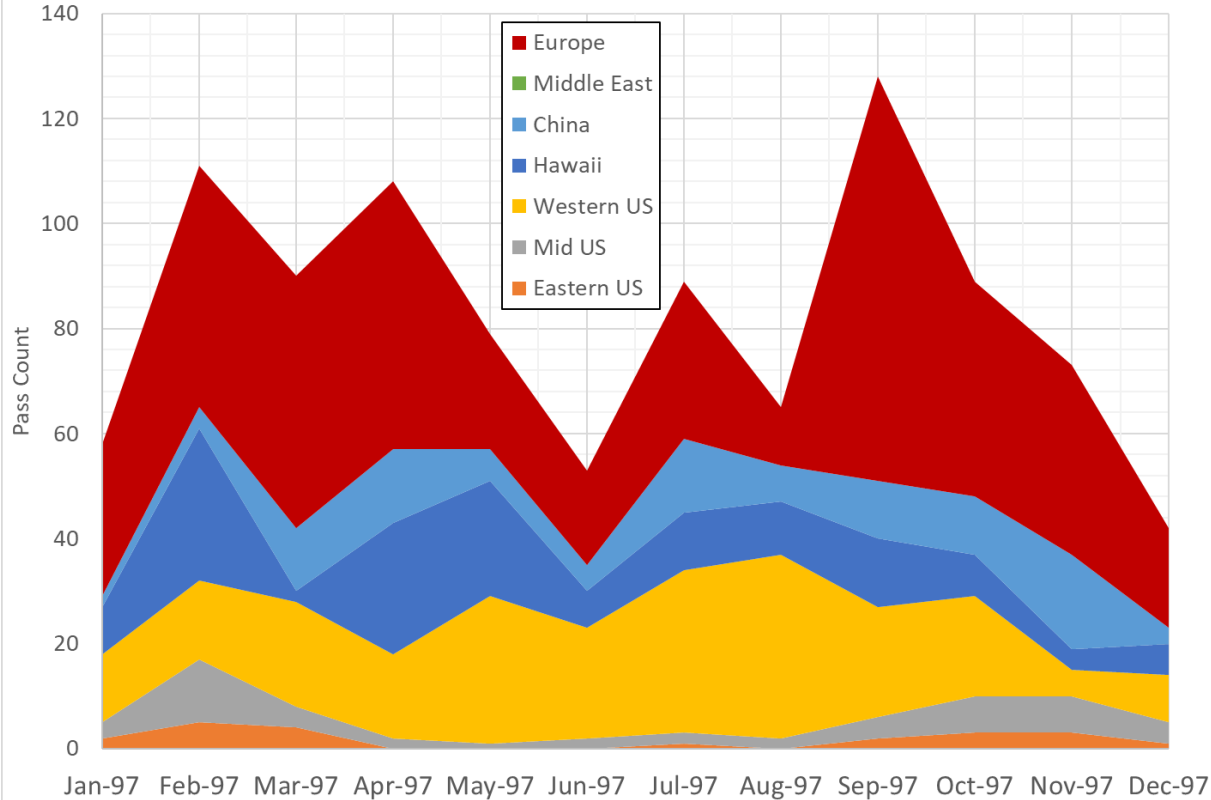
- ❑ **Stacked areas charts of yearly Etalon pass totals from the Core Sites (Northern and Southern hemispheres)**
- ❑ **There is 2 to 4x more Etalon data from the Northern Core Sites than the Southern Core Sites**



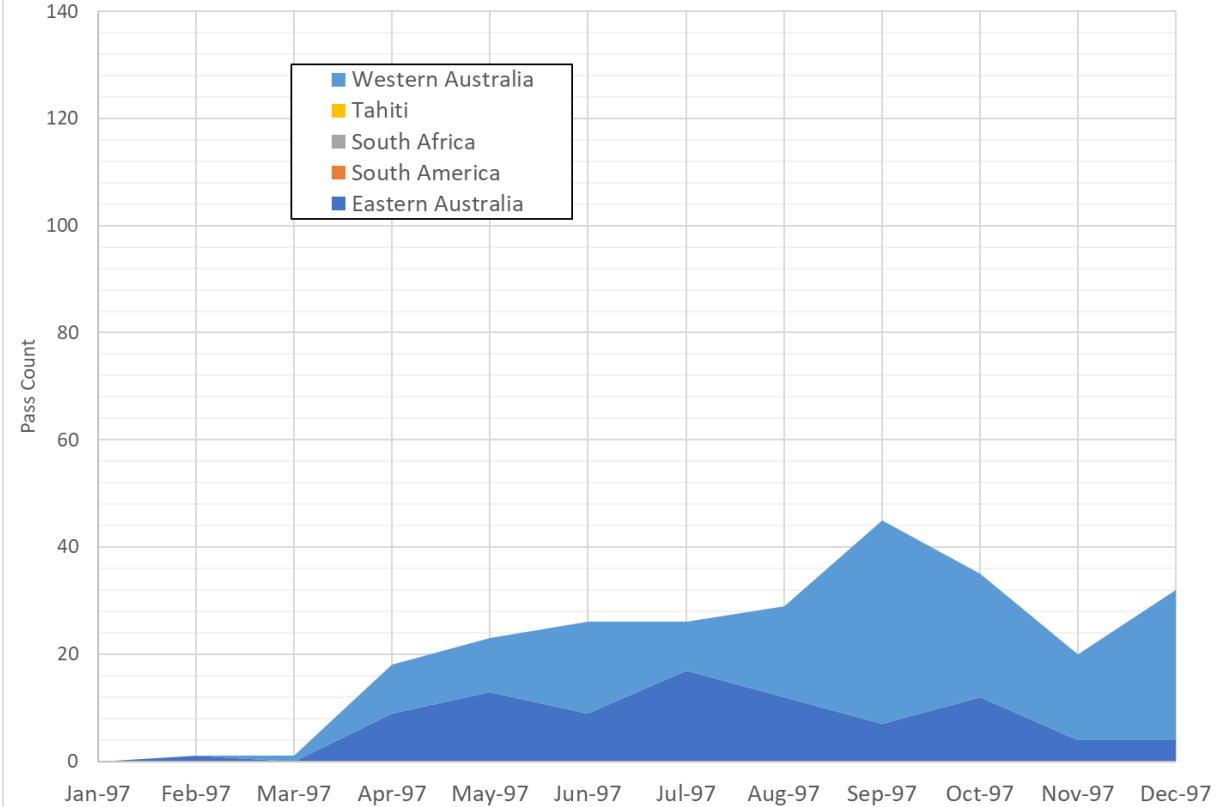
Etalon (-1, -2) 1997 Monthly Pass Totals by Hemisphere



1997 Northern Hemisphere Core Etalon Data Volume



1997 Southern Hemisphere Core Etalon Data Volume



- ❑ Stacked areas charts of Etalon1997 Monthly pass totals from the Core Sites (Northern and Southern hemispheres)
- ❑ Only data from 2 southern hemisphere sites in 1997 and both were Australian (7834 ORRL and 7090 YARL)



Systematic Errors



Core Sites in 1997 and their System Components and Changes



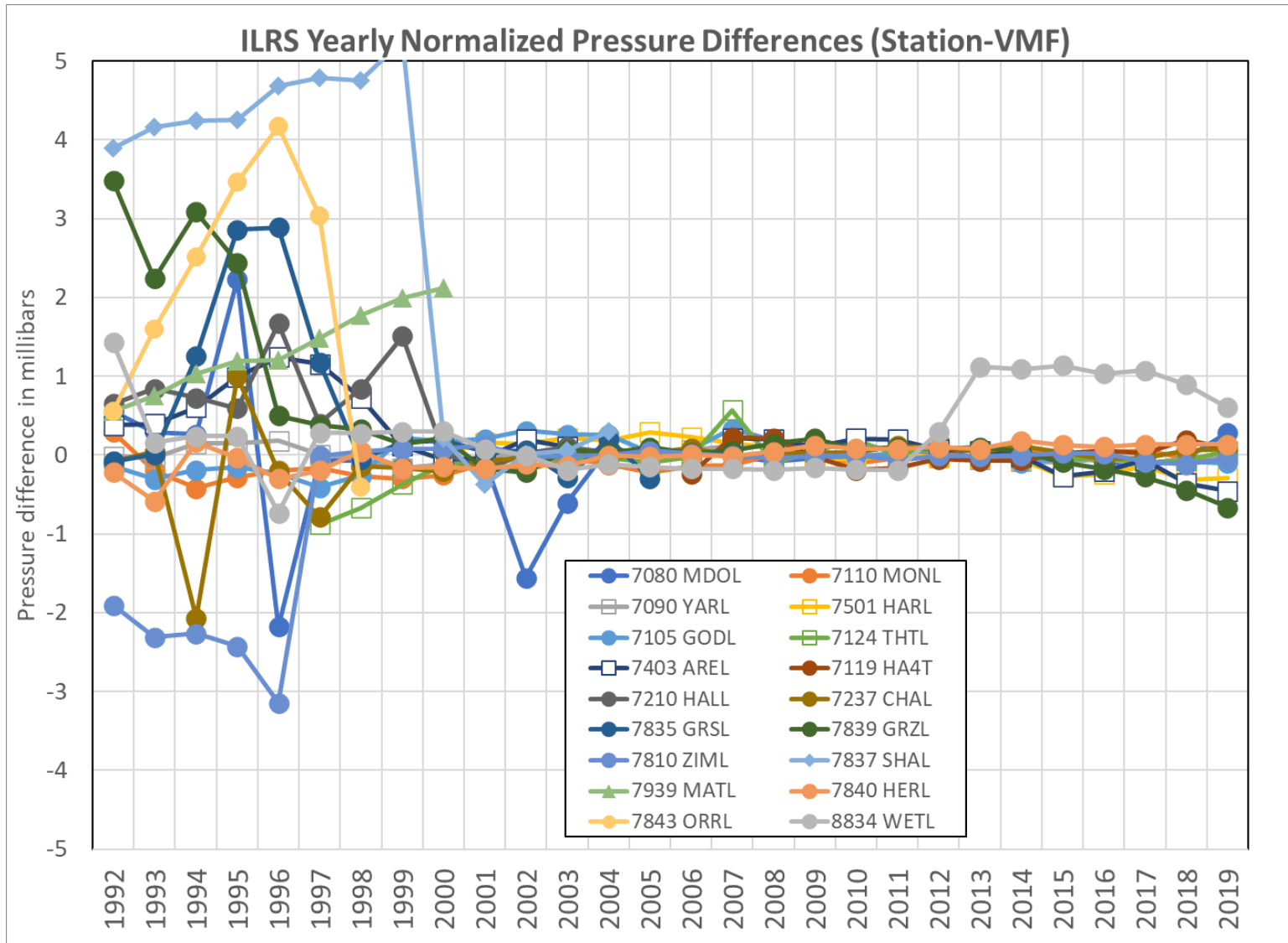
Location	Barometer	GPS Steered	Detector	Timer	System Changes in 1997
McDonald, TX USA	Setra	No	MCP	TD811 + UT Timer	27-Aug-97: Crystal Oscillator replaces Cesium
Monument Peak, CA, USA	MET3	No	MCP	HP5370B	
Yarragadee, Australia	MET3	No	MCP	HP5370B	Jan-Feb 1997: Controller Computer Upgrade, no data
Greenbelt, MD USA	MET3	No	MCP	HP5370B	
Quincy, CA USA	MET3	No	MCP	HP5370B	10-May-1997: last pass
Arequipa, Peru	Setra	No	MCP	HP5370B	
Haleakala, Hawaii	unknown	No	MCP	HP5370B	
Graz, Austria	MET3	Yes	CSPAD	HP5370B & multi SR620	1997: Many counter, time and frequency changes
Changchun, China	unknown	unknown	PMT	HP5370B	Jan-Feb 1997: No data; 18-Aug-1997: C-SPAD replaces PMT, new MET, new time and frequency device, new survey
Shanghai, China	China	unknown	SPAD	HP5370B	01-Oct-1997: installed crystal oscillator
Grasse, France	unknown	unknown	PMT	SR620	04-Sep-1997: CSPAD installed, CoM changed by 3.3mm
Herstmonceux, United Kingdom	Nimbus	Yes	SPAD	SR620	17-Apr-1997: new cal target 04-Jun-1997 new MET 22-Oct-1997: swapped SPADs
Zimmerwald, Switzerland	Digiquartz	Yes	PMT	SR620	01-Jan-1997: Laser change 532 to 423, 1.8 mm CoM change, new MET Jan-Jun 1997: only 9 LAGEOS passes 01-Jul-1997: Crystal oscillator installed 21-Dec-1997: changed to internal calibration; 2 detectors (PMT and SPAD) in use Note: No ITRF2020 residuals in 1997
Wetzell, Germany	Digiquartz	unknown	MCP & SPAD	unknown	
Orroral Valley, Australia	Weathertronics	Yes	PMT, APD, SPAD	Event Timer	02-Mar-1997: has 3 different detectors (PMT, APD and SPAD1) 15-Apr-1997: new APD installed
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Weathertronics	Yes	CSPAD	EOS Event Timer	
Potsdam, Germany	Druck	Yes	PMT	SR620	

Legend
*
**

- Listed here are key hardware components of the core sites in 1997 that can induce systematic errors (Tropospheric, Epoch, Signal Strength, Timer Non-linearities)
- Legend: The lighter the shade of green, the increased potential for systematics



Tropospheric Biases in SLR Core Sites



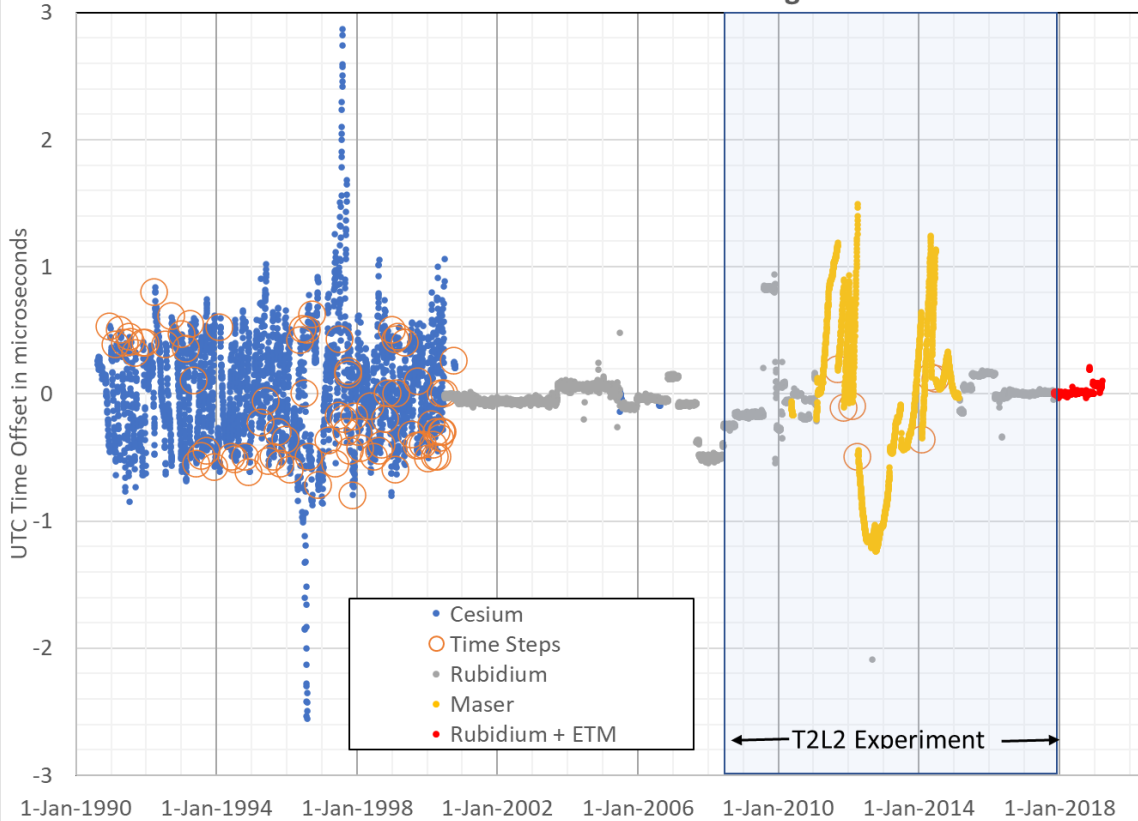
- A yearly time series of barometric errors in our core sites from 1992 to August 2019 based on comparing station's barometric data to the Vienna Mapping Function for optical frequencies (VMF3o)
- VMF3o is based on Numerical Weather Models (NWMs) provided by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (Boisits et al., 2020)
[DOI:10.1007/s00190-020-01385-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00190-020-01385-5)



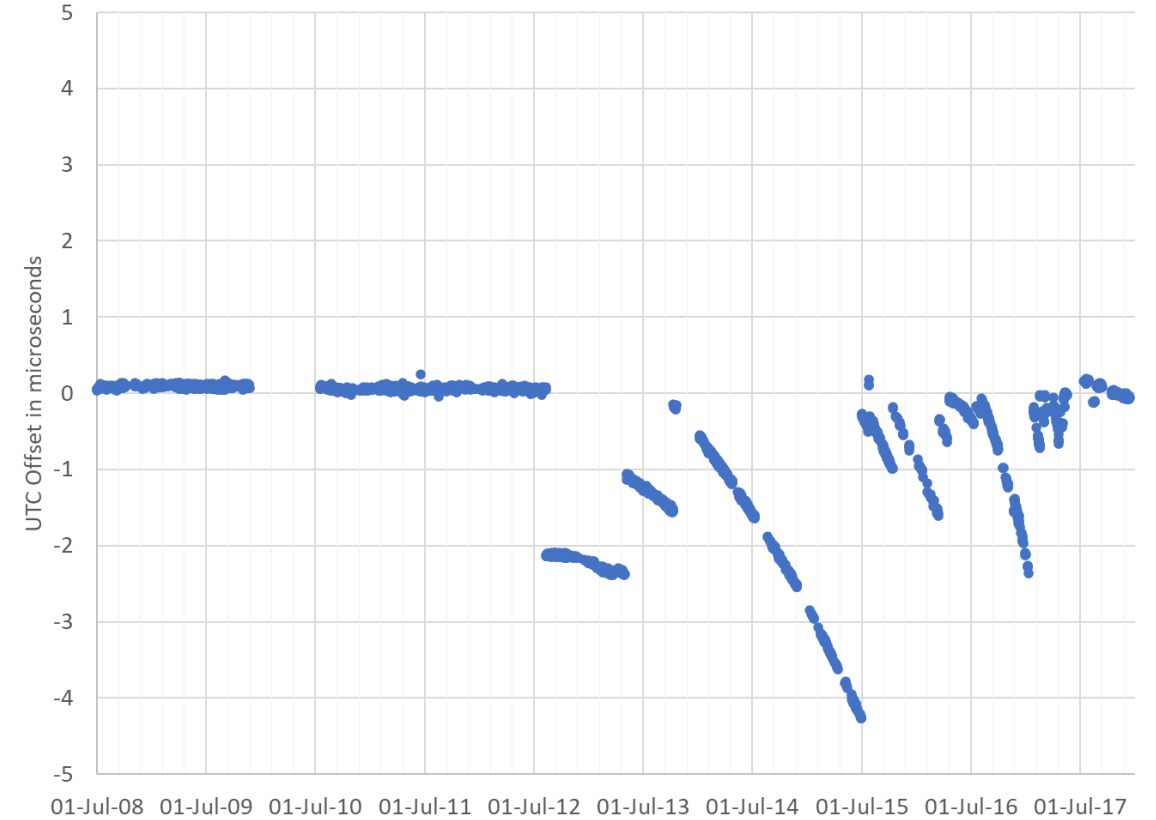
Epoch Errors



7090 YARL Onsite Timing Offsets



8834 WETL UTC Offsets from T2L2



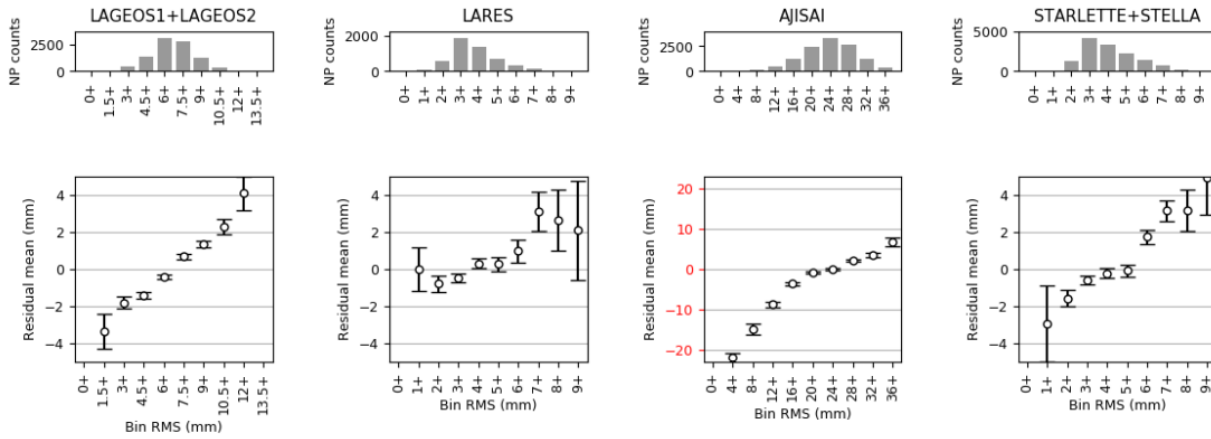
- ❑ 7090 and 8834 epoch errors are based on onsite timing data and Time Transfer by Laser Link (T2L2) data (Exertier et al., 2017; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2017.05.016>); respectively
- ❑ Some frequency devices were/are synched to GPS and some were/are not
- ❑ 7090 epoch were distributed around 0, but not 8834. Are the accuracy of epochs known before and after T2L2?



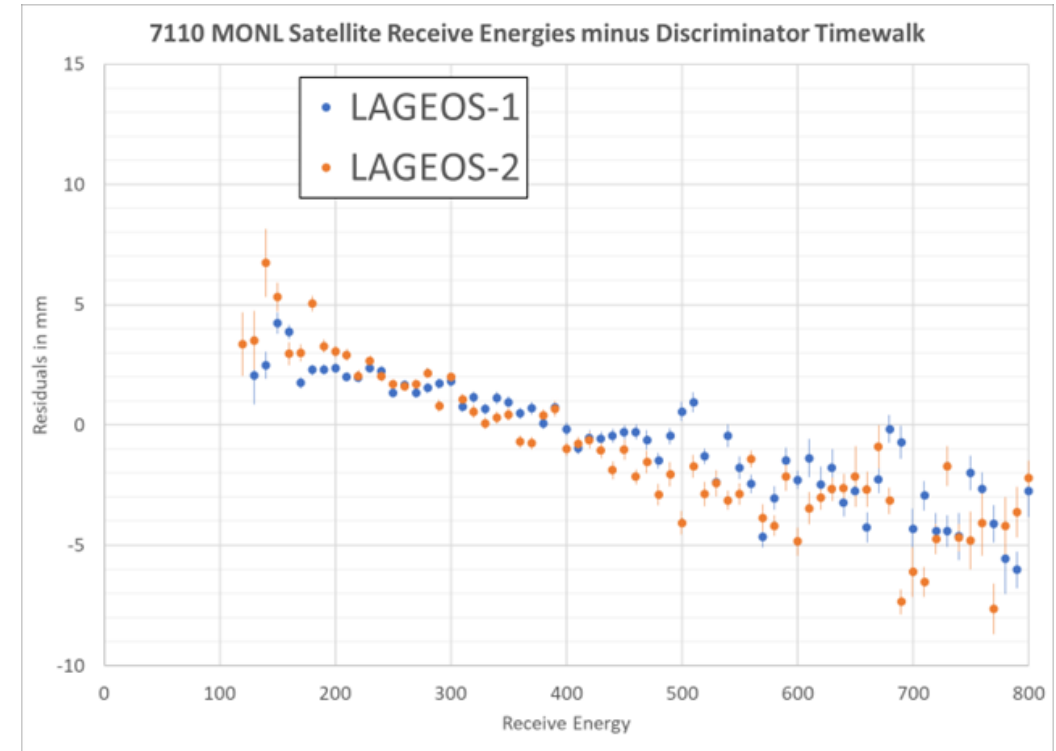
Detector Systematics



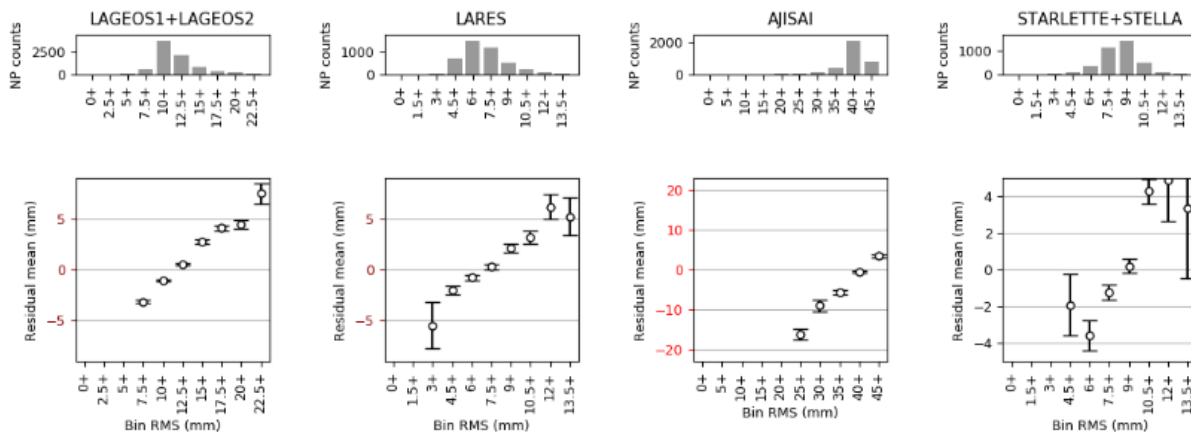
7825: wrt Single-Shot RMS **Mt. Stromlo: C-SPAD**



Monument Peak: MCP-PMT



7840: wrt Single-Shot RMS **Herstmonceux: SPAD**



□ **SPAD (Otsubo, 2018) and MCP-PMT detector systematics on the left and right; respectively**



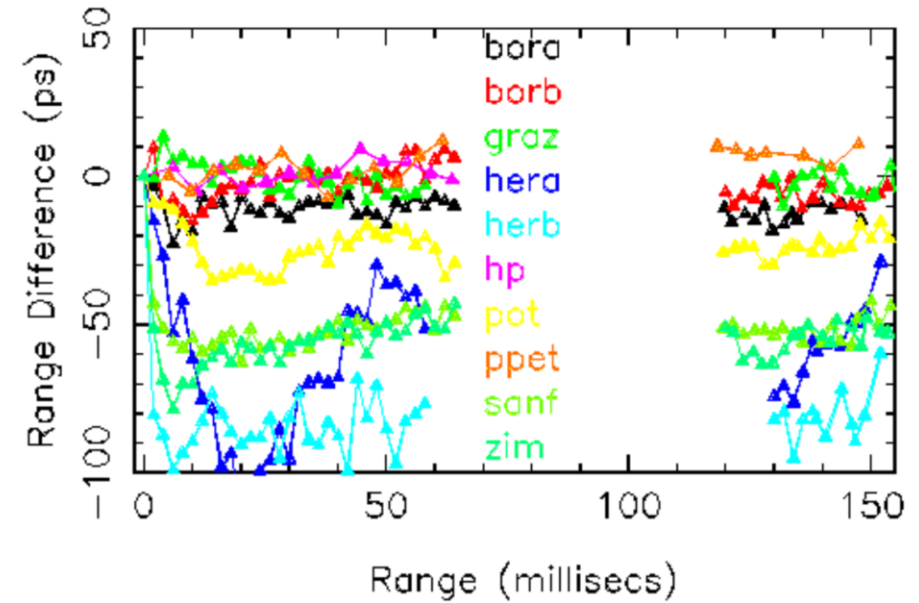
Timer Systematics



NASA SLR Biases (HP5370B - Event Timer)



All timers - Hx-D



- ❑ HP5370B (Varghese et al., 2019) and SR620 (Gibbs et al., 2002) Time Interval Unit (TIU) range biases on the left and right; respectively



Conclusions



- ❑ **Items one and two below have had the most significant impact on ITRF2020 SLR Scale results**
 1. Changes in the SLR satellite constellation
 2. Spatial and temporal tracking outages from the ILRS Core sites
 3. Unmodelled systematic errors (e.g. tropospheric, epoch, amplitude variations, counter non-linearities) in the Core sites



LAGEOS-2 minus LAGEOS-1 SSEM Range Bias Differences

Van Husson

ILRS Quality Control Board (QCB)

18-January-2023



Introduction



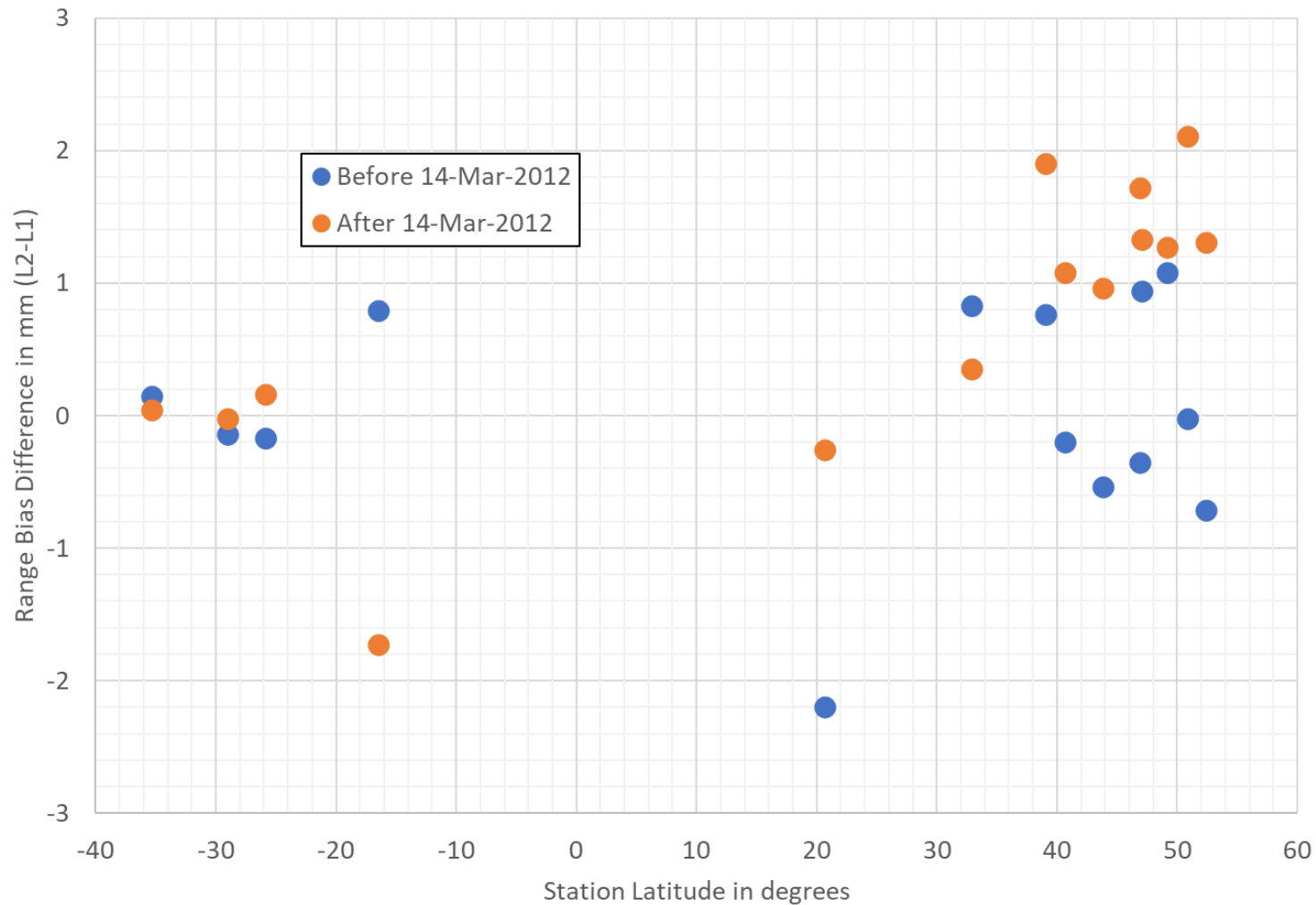
- ❑ **At the May 2020 QCB meeting, Peter showed that the residual patterns and the higher moments are different between LAGEOS-1 and -2**
- ❑ **At the 22nd ILRW in Guadalajara, David Lucchesi presented “Thermal Thrust Perturbations, Spin evolution and the long-term behavior of LAGEOS II Semi-Major axis” in which he stated the LAGEOS-2 semi-major axes changed on March 14, 2012**
- ❑ **In the best performing ILRS stations, LAGEOS-2 range bias estimates were more positive than LAGEOS-1 (Rodriguez et. al., 2018)**
- ❑ **Based on updated CoM Tables [Rodriguez, 2019], the mean CoM difference between LAGEOS-1 and -2 is 0.7 mm for all ILRS stations. LAGEOS-1 always has a larger correction (i.e. more biased toward the leading edge)**
- ❑ **Our NASA MOBILAS stations have observed that LAGEOS-2 signal strengths have gotten weaker relative to LAGEOS-1 for the past several years. However; for several years post LAGEOS-2 launch, LAGEOS-2 returns were stronger than LAGEOS-1**



LAGEOS-2 minus -1 SSEM Range Biases (RB)



LAGEOS-2 minus LAGEOS-1 RB vs Station Latitude



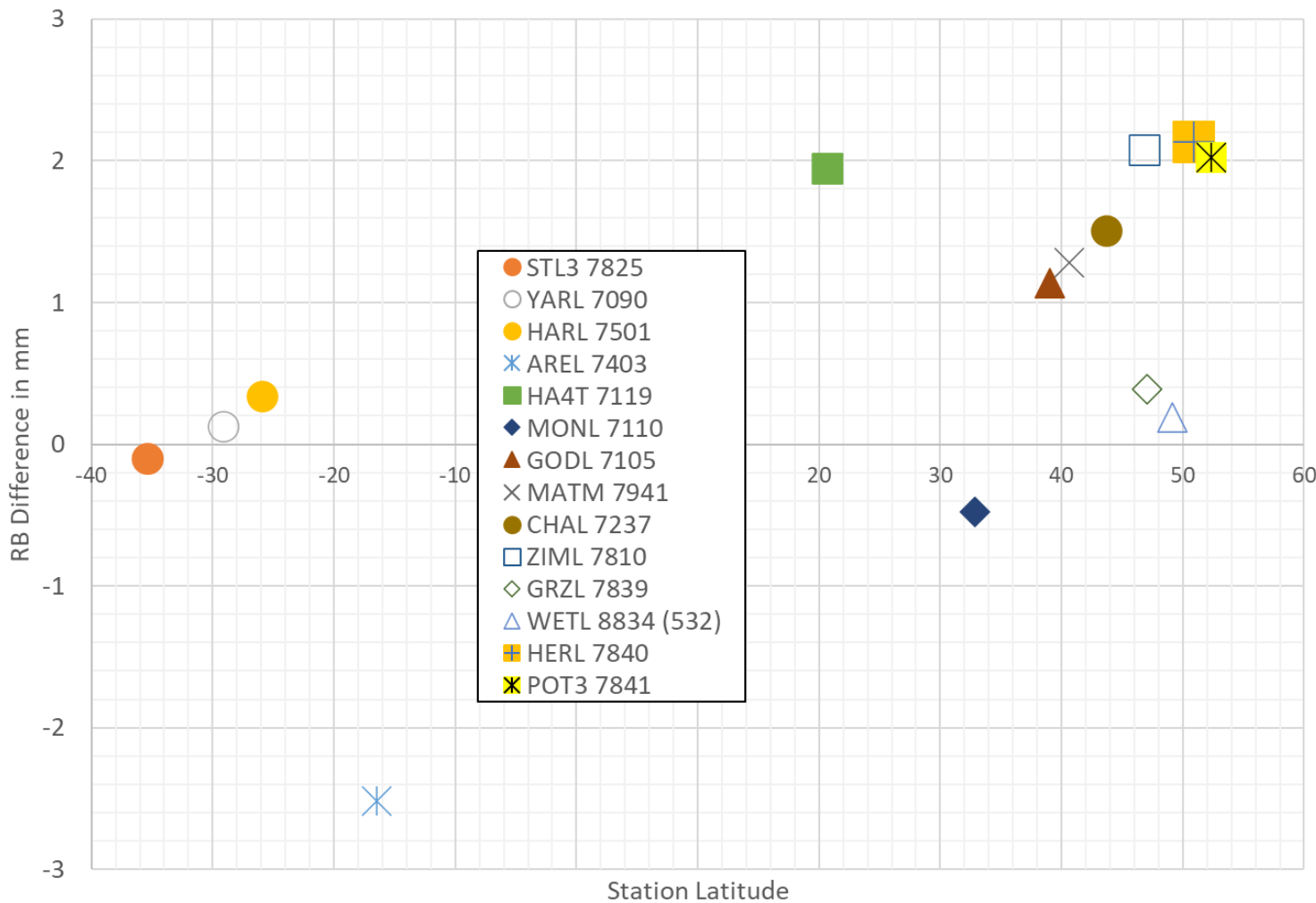
- ❑ With the current LAGEOS CoM corrections, L2 minus L1 SSEM RB differences prior to March 2012 were mixed (some positive and some negative)
- ❑ Post March 2012 the L2 minus L1 SSEM RB differences after gotten more positive for the northern hemisphere stations except one



LAGEOS-2 minus -1 SSEM Range Biases (RB) (con't)



LAGEOS-2 minus LAGEOS-1 RB Differences (post minus pre 2012)



- ❑ Here are the difference in L2 minus L1 (post-March 2012 minus pre-March 2012)
- ❑ For 11 out of 14 stations, the differences got more positive
- ❑ Notes:
 - GRZL 7839 implemented 20 mm Leading Edge (LE) rejection criteria on 5-Feb-2008
 - Are the results from the two sites closest to the equator (AREL and HA4T) outliers?
 - WETL 8834 changed lasers (532 to 1064 nm) and detectors on 6-Jun-2019. This data was not included in the analysis. Based on very limited dataset (i.e. 1 year), the L2 – L1 SSEM RB difference post laser change was +3.2 mm.



Discussion



- The change in the LAGEOS-2 semi major axes appears to have caused some systematic mm level range bias differences between LAGEOS-1 and -2. Are these range bias changes in the orbital analysis, the stations or a combination?**
- Why have the LAGEOS-2 signal strengths gotten weaker over time relative to LAGEOS-1? Would weaker LAGEOS-2 returns influence the LAGEOS-2 minus LAGEOS-1 range bias differences?**



Riga 1884 Status

E. C. Pavlis & M. Kuzmich-Cieslak

GESTAR II/UMBC

January 5, 2023



LAGEOS 1

LARES

LAGEOS 2

L1 18844401SLRF2020	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean	3.1	-6.6
STD	1.1	13.6
RMS	3.3	14.9
Passes	37	37

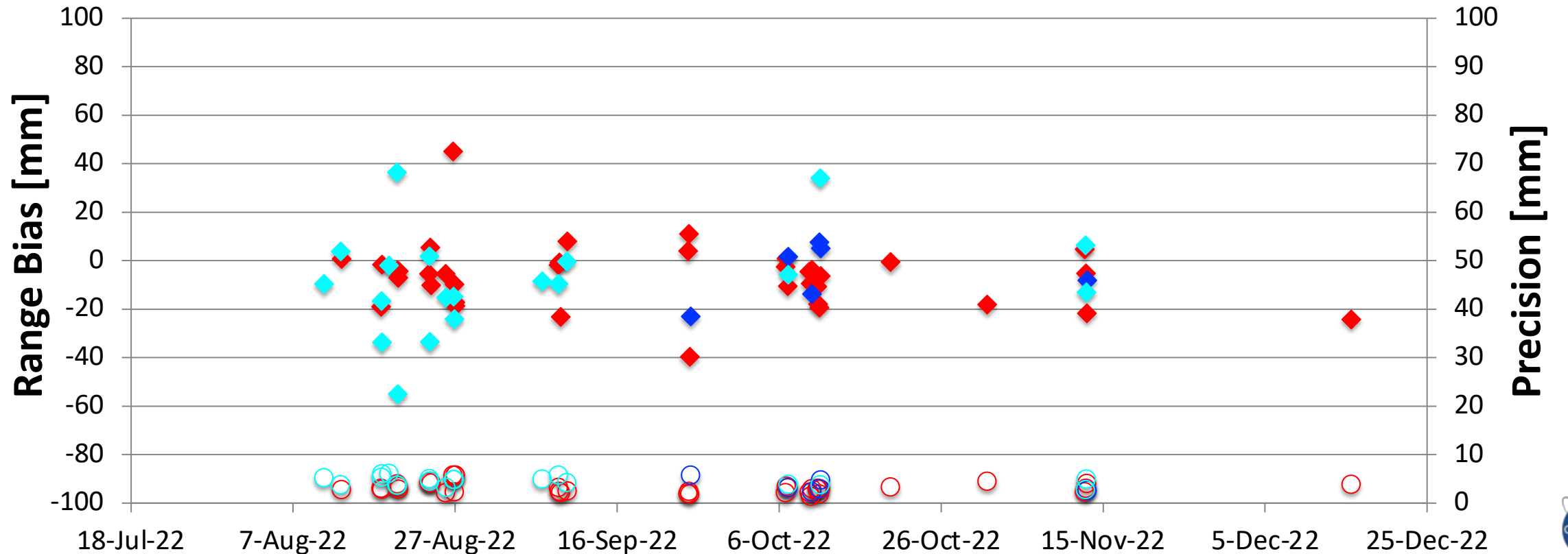
LR 18844401SLRF2020	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean	4.5	-8.4
STD	1.0	21.4
RMS	4.6	22.5
Passes	19	19

L2 18844401SLRF2020	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean	3.6	-5.2
STD	1.3	11.9
RMS	3.8	12.1
Passes	6	6

◆ L1 RANGE BIAS [mm] SLRF2020
○ L1 PREC EST [mm] SLRF2020

◆ L2 RANGE BIAS [mm] SLRF2020
○ L2 PREC EST [mm] SLRF2020

◆ LARES RANGE BIAS [mm] SLRF2020
○ LARES PREC EST [mm] SLRF2020





SOS Wettzell 7827 Evaluation

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GESTAR II/UMBC

January 12, 2023



LAGEOS 1

LARES

LAGEOS 2

L1	78272201	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		2.1	11.9
STD		1.5	13.4
RMS		2.6	17.9
Passes		131	131

LR	78272201	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		2.8	14.6
STD		1.6	26.7
RMS		3.2	30.3
Passes		94	94

L2	78272201	PREC EST [mm]	RANGE BIAS [mm]
Mean		1.9	7.8
STD		1.5	13.4
RMS		2.4	15.5
Passes		78	78

◆ L1 RANGE BIAS [mm]

◆ L2 RANGE BIAS [mm]

◆ LARES RANGE BIAS [mm]

▲ L1 PREC EST [mm]

◆ L2 PREC EST [mm]

○ LARES PREC EST [mm]

