

Processing 18.6 years of Lageos data

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Systèmes de Référence Temps-Espace

14th International Laser Ranging Workshop, San Fernando, 7-11 June 2004



Processing of **18.9 years** of **Lageos** data : from May 9th, 1985 to April 9th, 2004
and of **11.5 years** of **Lageos2** data : from October 10th, 1992 to April 9th, 2004

Per arc of **10 days**

With following **adjusted parameters during orbit computation:**

- 6 orbital elements (a, e, I, ω , $\omega+M$, $\omega-M$) per arc
- one radiation factor per year
- one empirical tangential bias per arc
- 2 empirical biases (in the orbit plane) per arc
- some range biases (constrained to zero for core stations)

With following additional **adjusted parameters over the full period:**

- spherical harmonic coefficients of the **gravity field** up to degree 30
with degree 2 coefficients ($C_{20}, C_{21}, S_{21}, C_{22}, S_{22}$) distinct per 10 days
- C_{20} terms of **tidal constituents**: ω_1 (18.6 y), ω_2 (9.3 y), S_a (1 y), S_{sa} (6 m)
- **stations** coordinates and velocities + **geocentre** annual motion per year

Initial dynamical models (GRACE standards) :

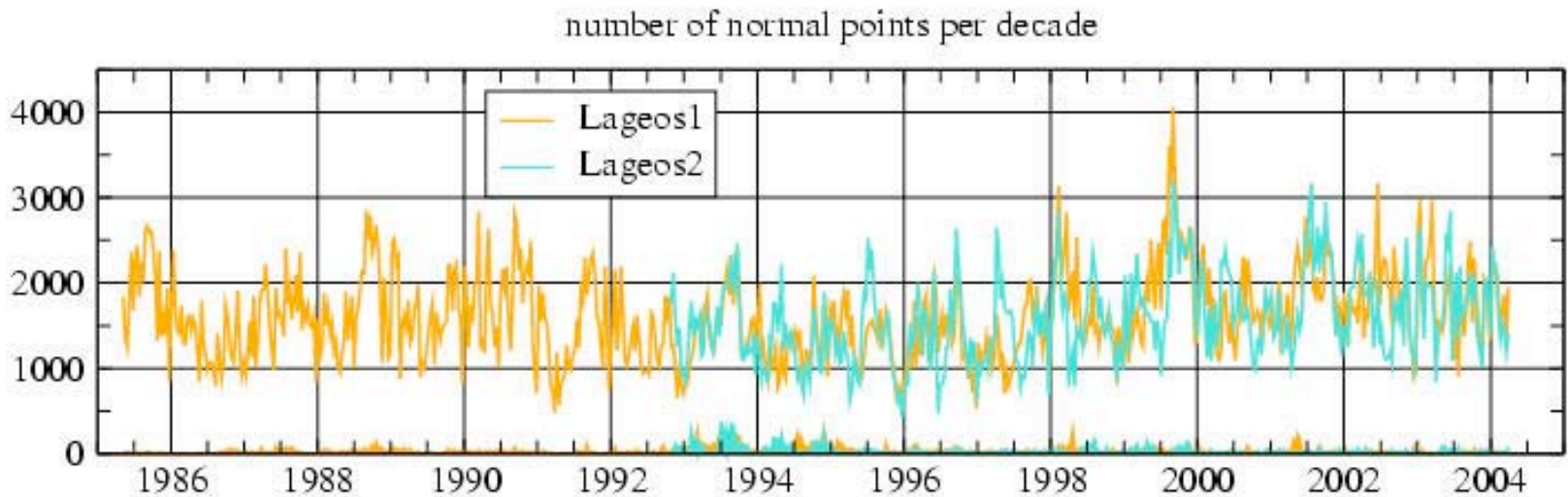
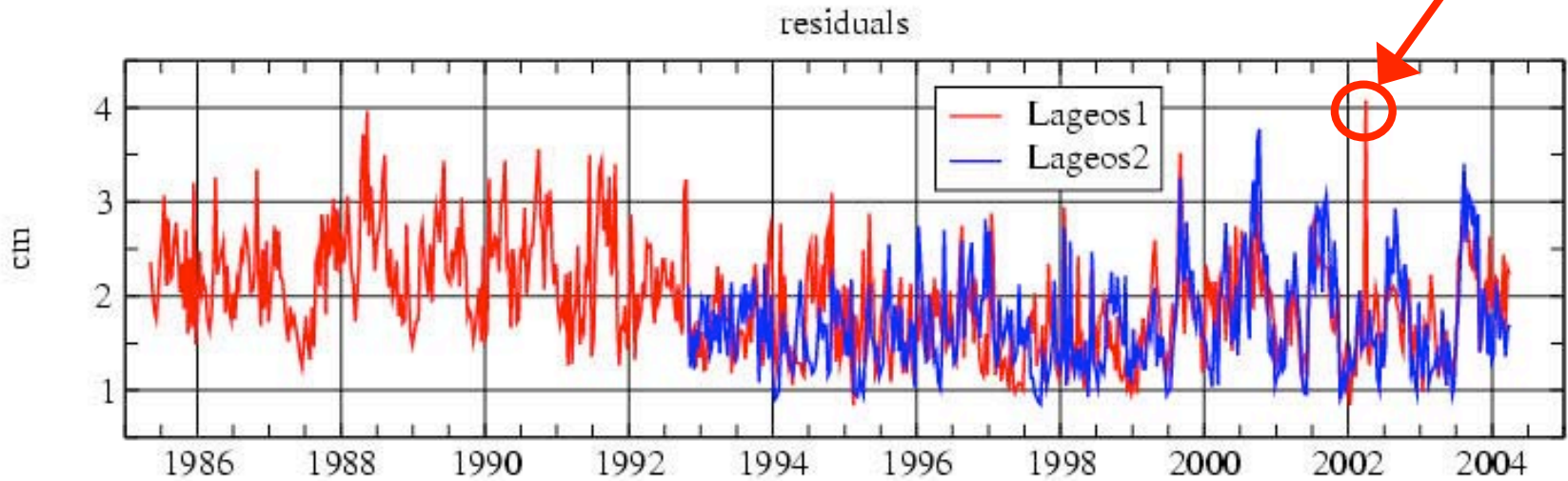
- EIGEN-GRACE02S gravity field model (up to degree 40)
- Sun, Moon and planets point mass attraction + indirect Moon/J2 effect
- Earth tides and pole tide according to IERS Conventions 2000
- FES-2004 ocean tide model (8 waves up to degree 20) + 7 long period waves + 62 waves through admittance theory
- atmospheric tide model (S1 and S2) deduced from ECMWF pressure data
- atmospheric gravitational variability from ECMWF continental atmospheric pressure (each 6 h up to degree 20)
- ECMWF Earth radiations (albedo and emissivity per day by 9 deg. means)

Geometrical models :

- ITRF-2000 station coordinates and velocities
- Earth tides and pole tide according to IERS Conventions 2000
- 3D loading effects from the FES-2002 ocean tide model
- 3D loading effects from ECMWF continental pressure grids (each 6h)

Lageos-1 and -2 global rms for all 10 day arcs

spurious residuals



Impact detection

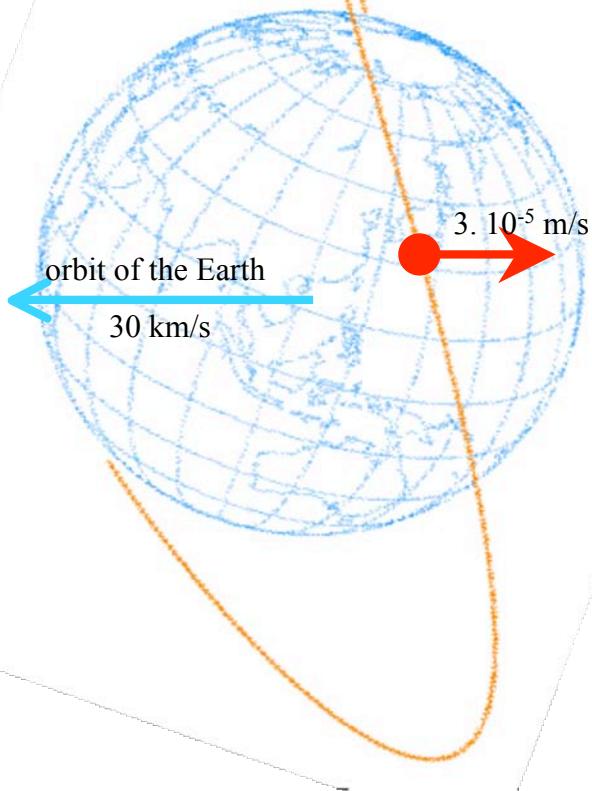
on April 5th, 2002, at 3:19:11 IAT above the Pacific ocean; lat. : 23°, long : 141°

Impulse (given by some mg space particle ???):

$0.66 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m/s radial

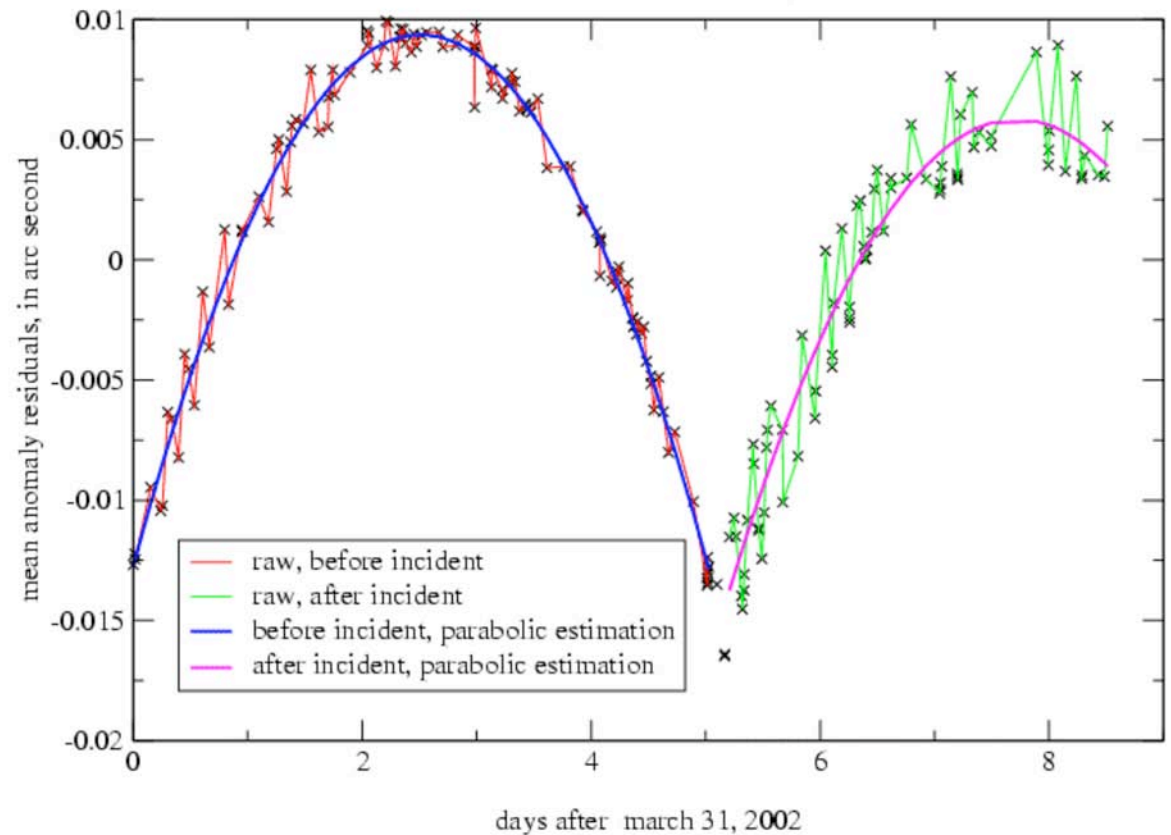
$-0.77 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m/s along track

$-2.84 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m/s cross track

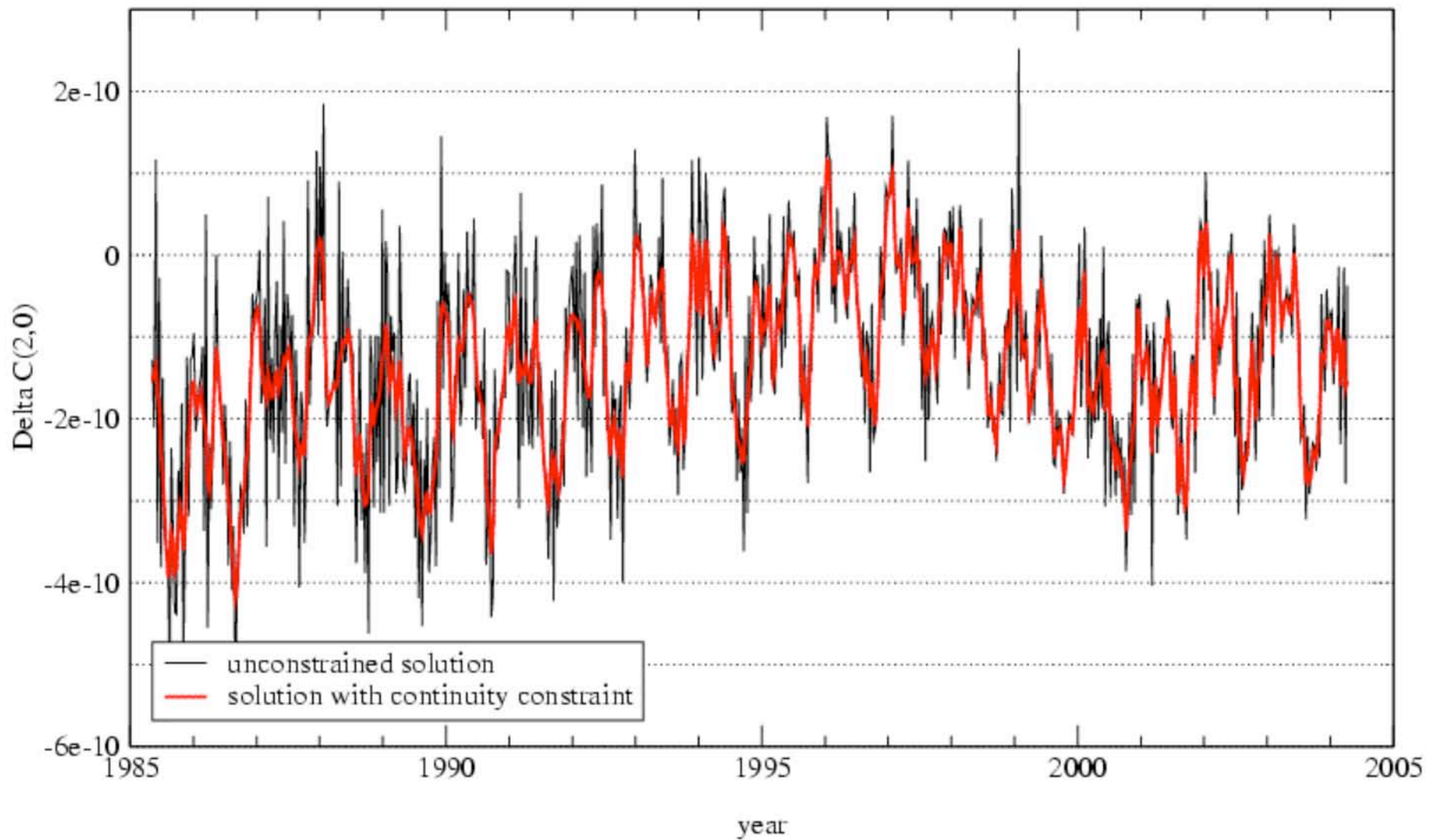


Measurement residuals of Lageos-1

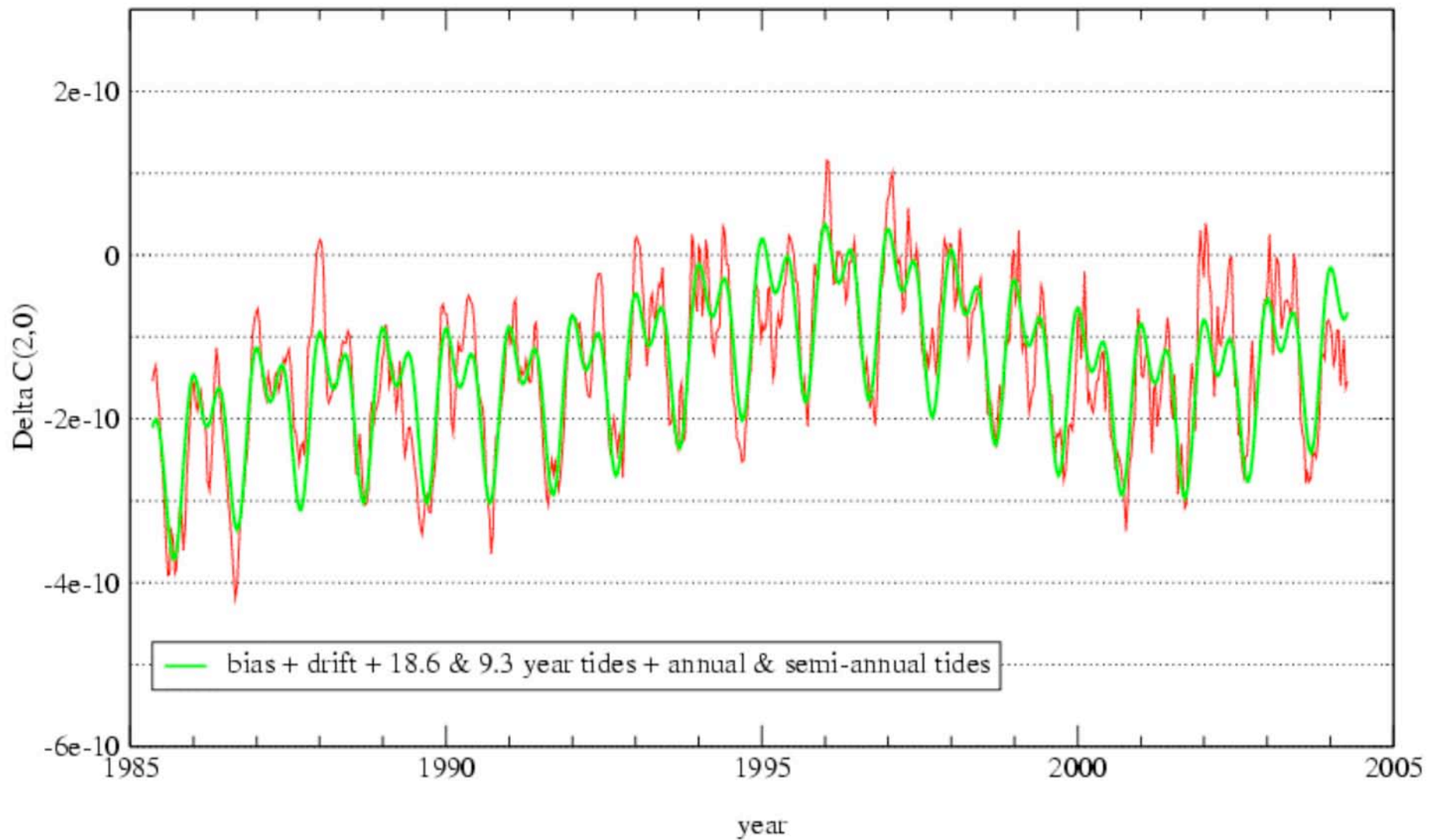
in terms of mean anomaly



C(2,0) time series
(difference to $-.484165198e-3$)

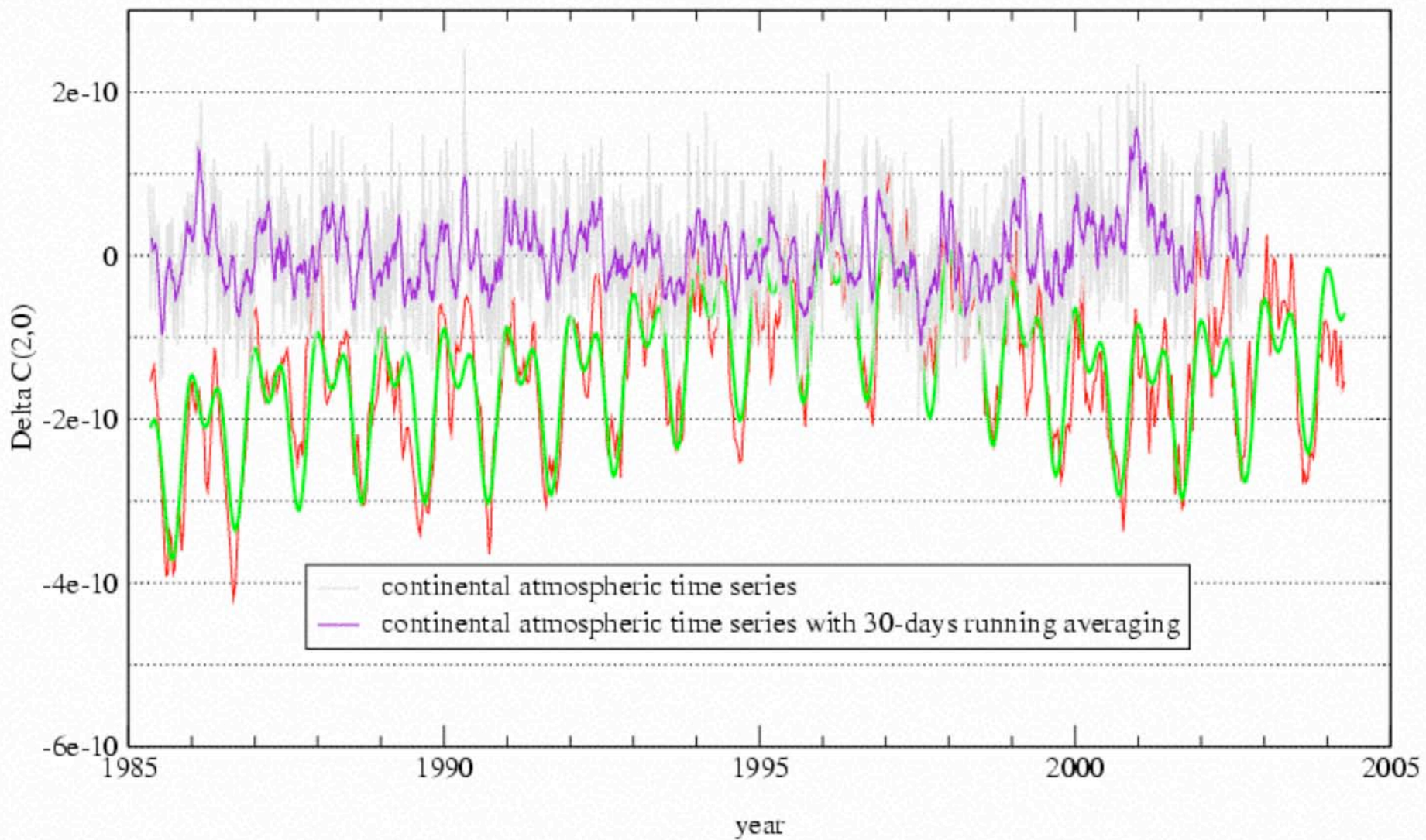


C(2,0) time series
(difference to $-.484165198e-3$)

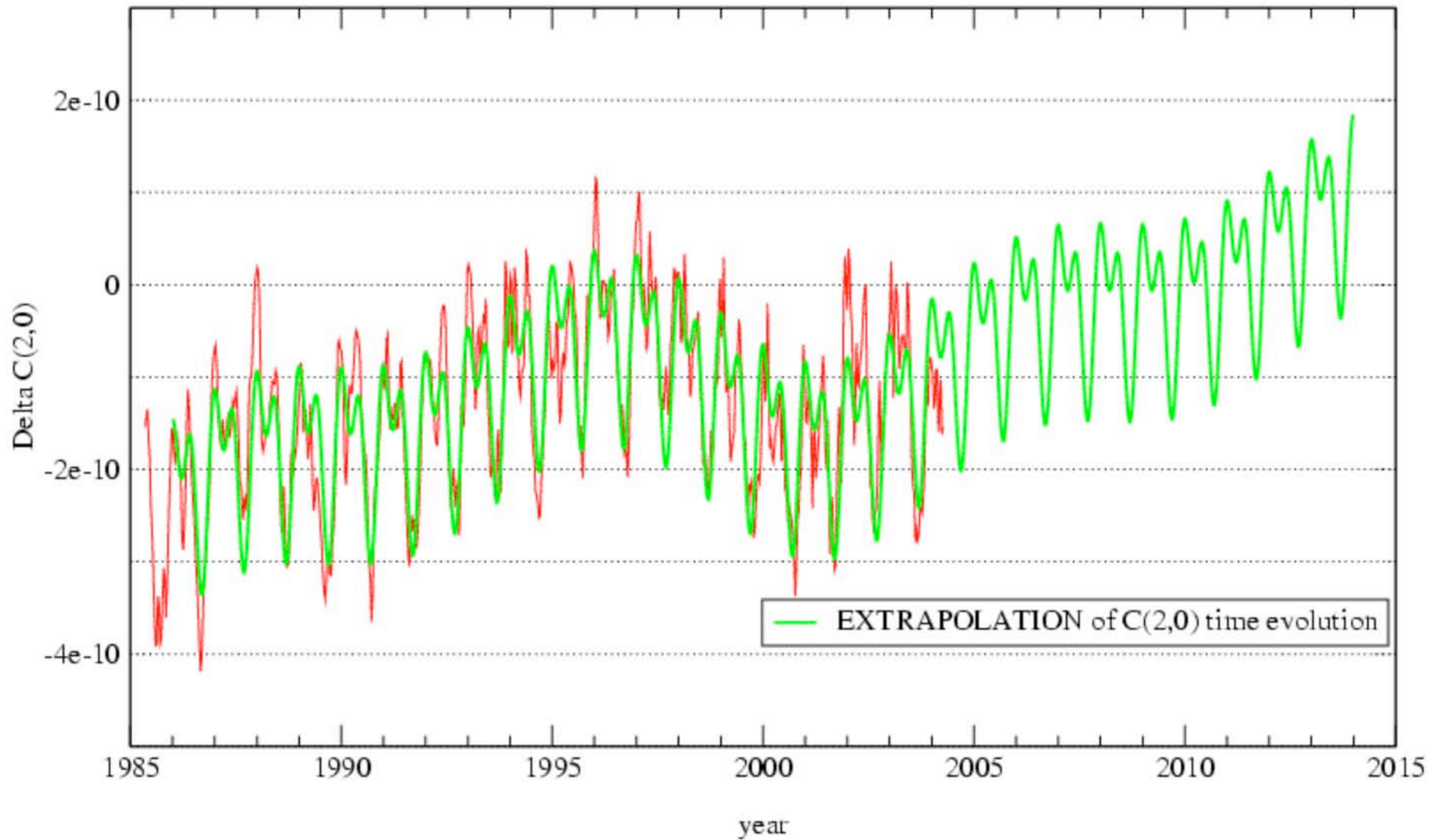


C(2,0) time series

(difference to $-.484165198e-3$)

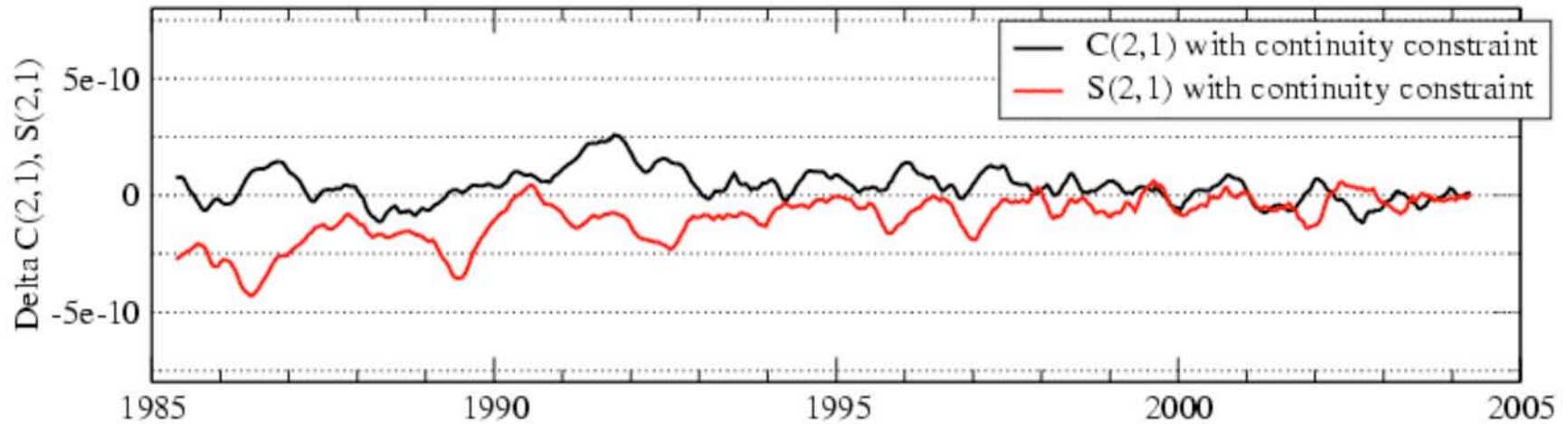


C(2,0) time series
(difference to $-.484165198e-3$)

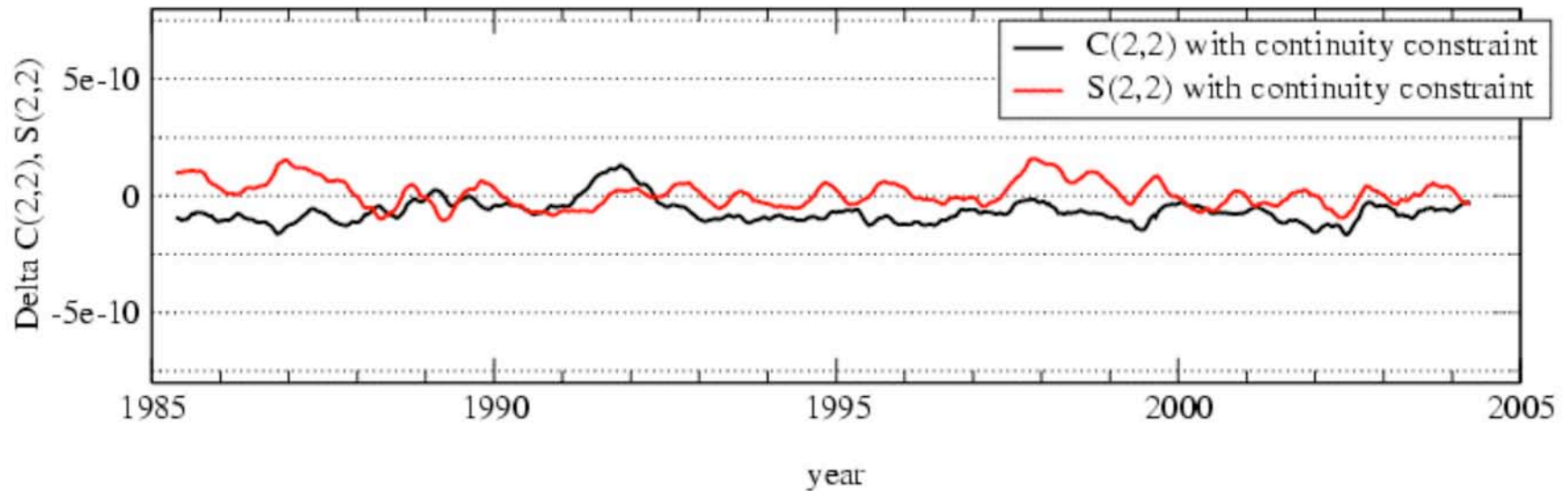


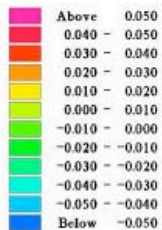
Degree 2 time series

ref C(2,1) : $-2.8444678798900 \times 10^{-9}$; ref S(2,1) : $1.4764307518300 \times 10^{-8}$



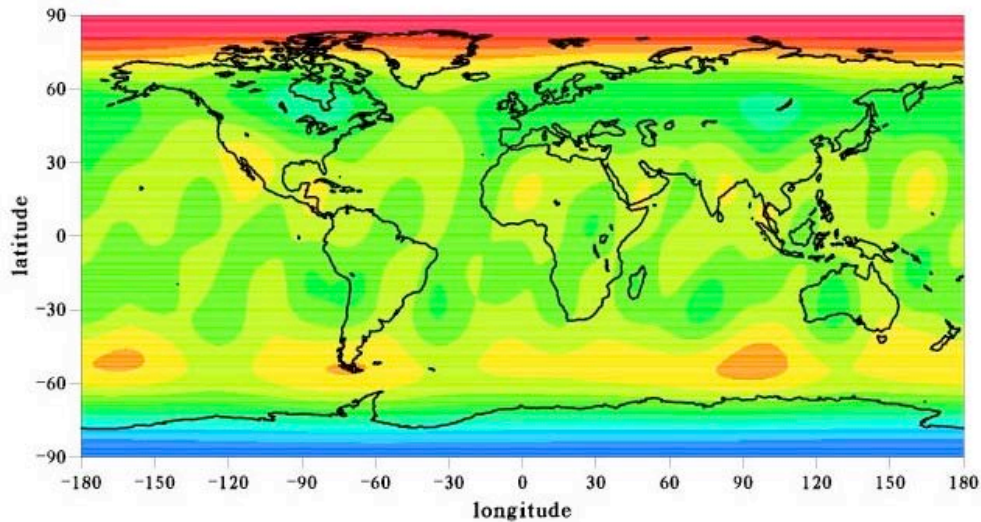
ref C(2,2) : $2.4393906877900 \times 10^{-5}$; ref S(2,2) : $-1.4003120157000 \times 10^{-5}$





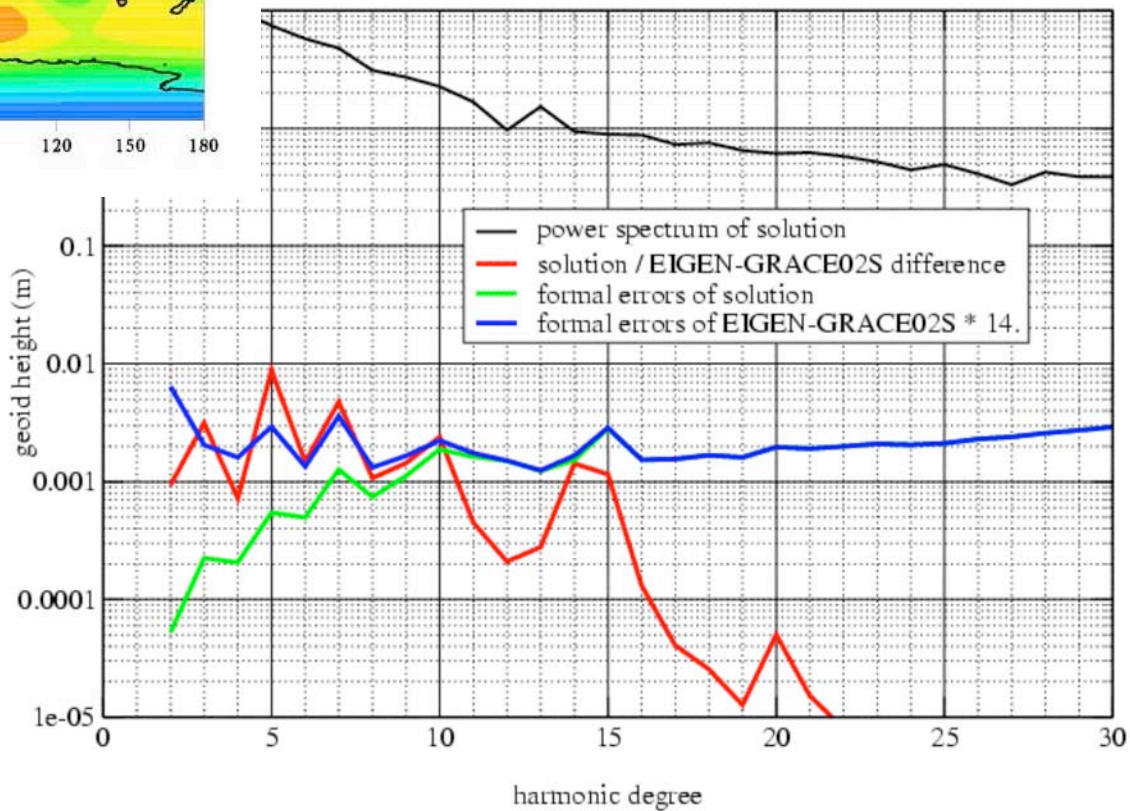
Geoid height comparison
EIGEN-GRACE02S tailored to Lageos vs. EIGEN-GRACE02S
(m)

(rms : 0.011 / moy : 0.000 / min : -0.056 / max : 0.049)



Gravity field solution

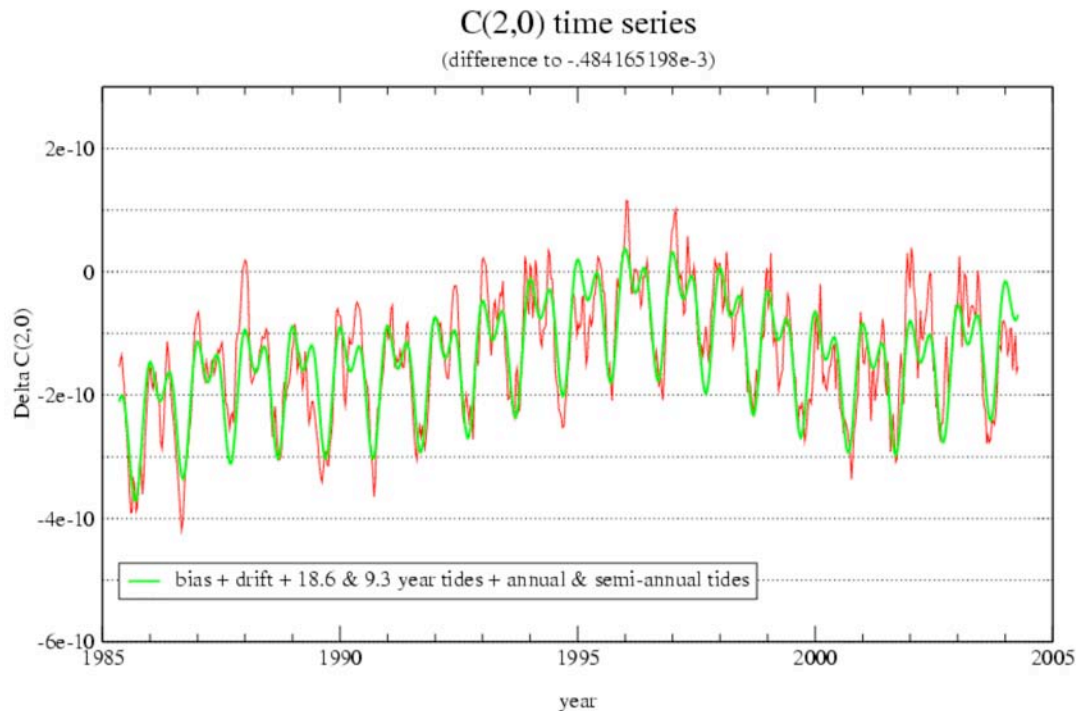
obtained by tuning EIGEN-GRACE02S to Lageos



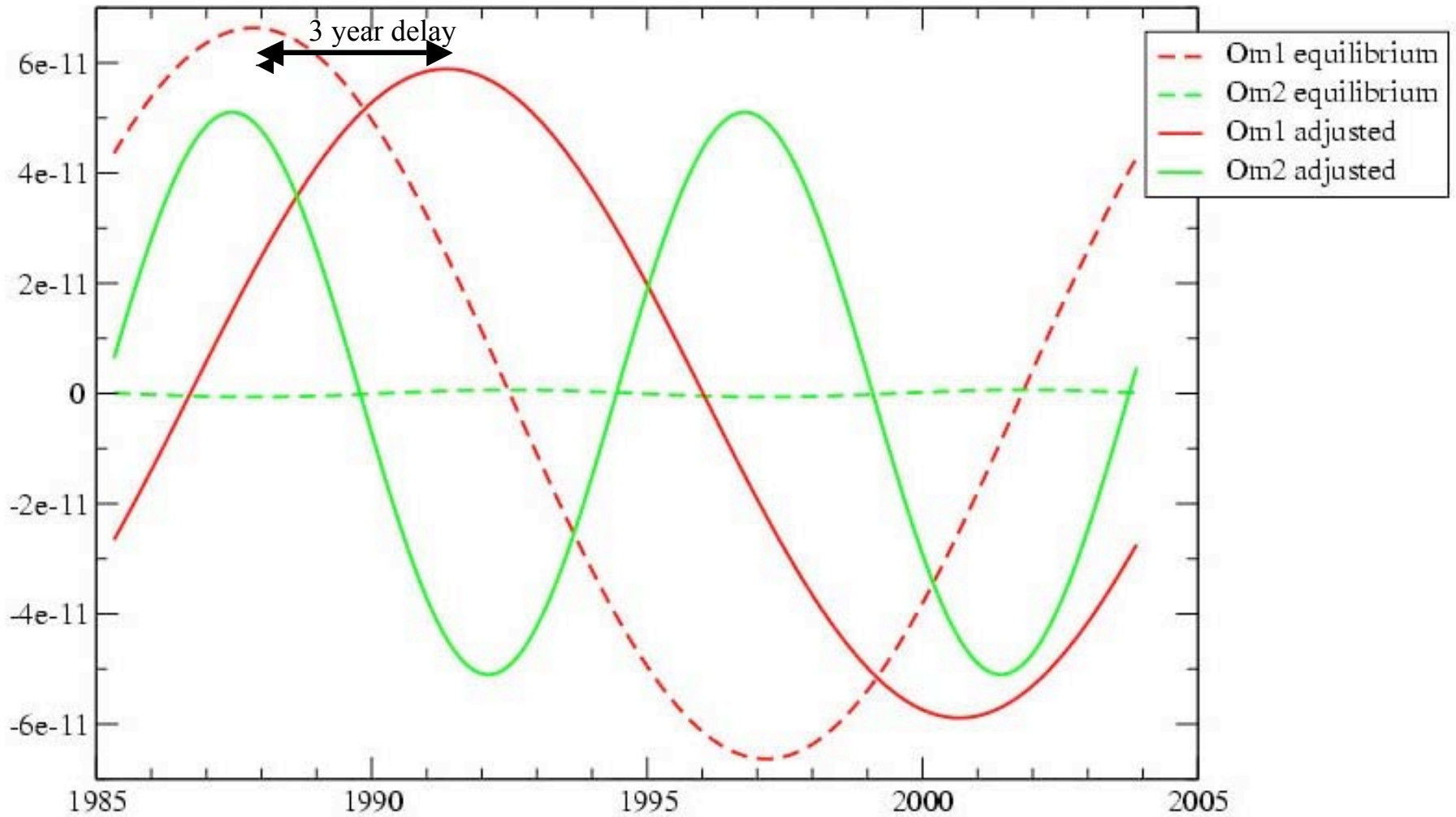
Ocean tides comparison (normalized coefficients) :

		solution		FES-2004		difference	
doodson darw	l m	C ⁺ (cm)	_(deg)	C ⁺ (cm)	_(deg)	_C ⁺ (%)	__ ⁺ (%)
55.565	_1	2 0	0.4387 223.72	0.5406 270.00	19.	26.	
55.575	_2	2 0	0.3206 125.05	0.0052 270.00	6044.	80.	
56.554	Sa	2 0	0.5800 26.61	0.0466 268.89	1144.	65.	
57.555	Ssa	2 0	0.7390 277.17	0.2966 267.91	149.	5.	

_2, Sa and Ssa results are not to be considered in terms of tides but more probably in terms of mass displacement



Om1 & Om2 C20 normalized tidal coefficients



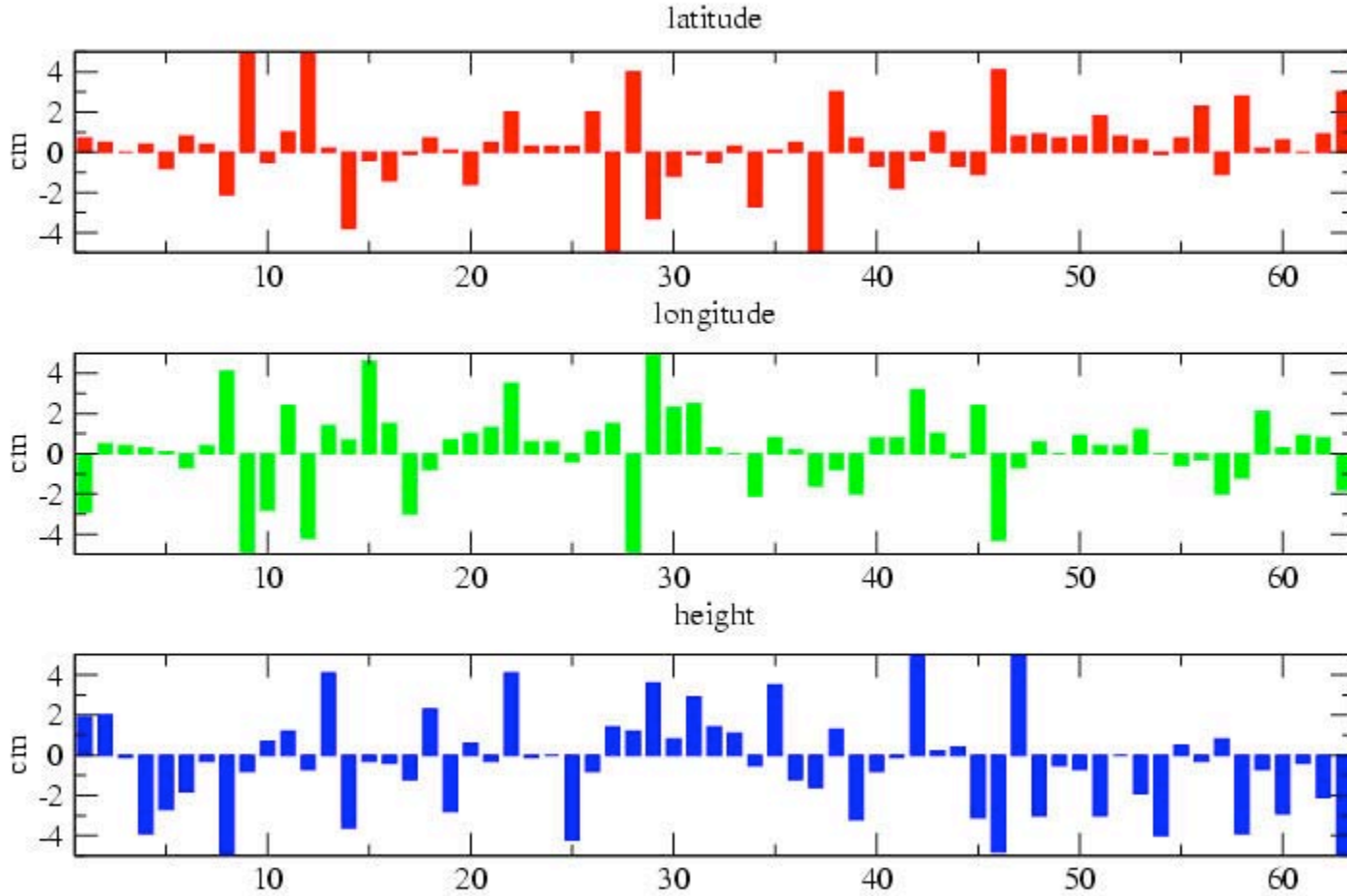
Station positions :

- **88 stations**
- **mean formal error : 2 mm**
- **rms difference to ITRF-2000 : 11 mm**
- **Helmert's transformation in translation : 0, -2, -8 mm**
 - in rotation : 0, 0, .2 mas (⇔ 6 mm)**
 - in scale : $1.6 \cdot 10^{-9}$ (⇔ 10 mm)**

Station velocities :

- **63 sites**
- **mean formal error : .2 mm/y**
- **rms difference to ITRF-2000 : 1.6 mm/y**
- **Helmert's transformation in translation : .2, .5, 1.8 mm/y**
 - in rotation : 0, 0, 0 mas/y**
 - in scale : $-1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$**

station coordinate solution : comparison to ITRF-2000



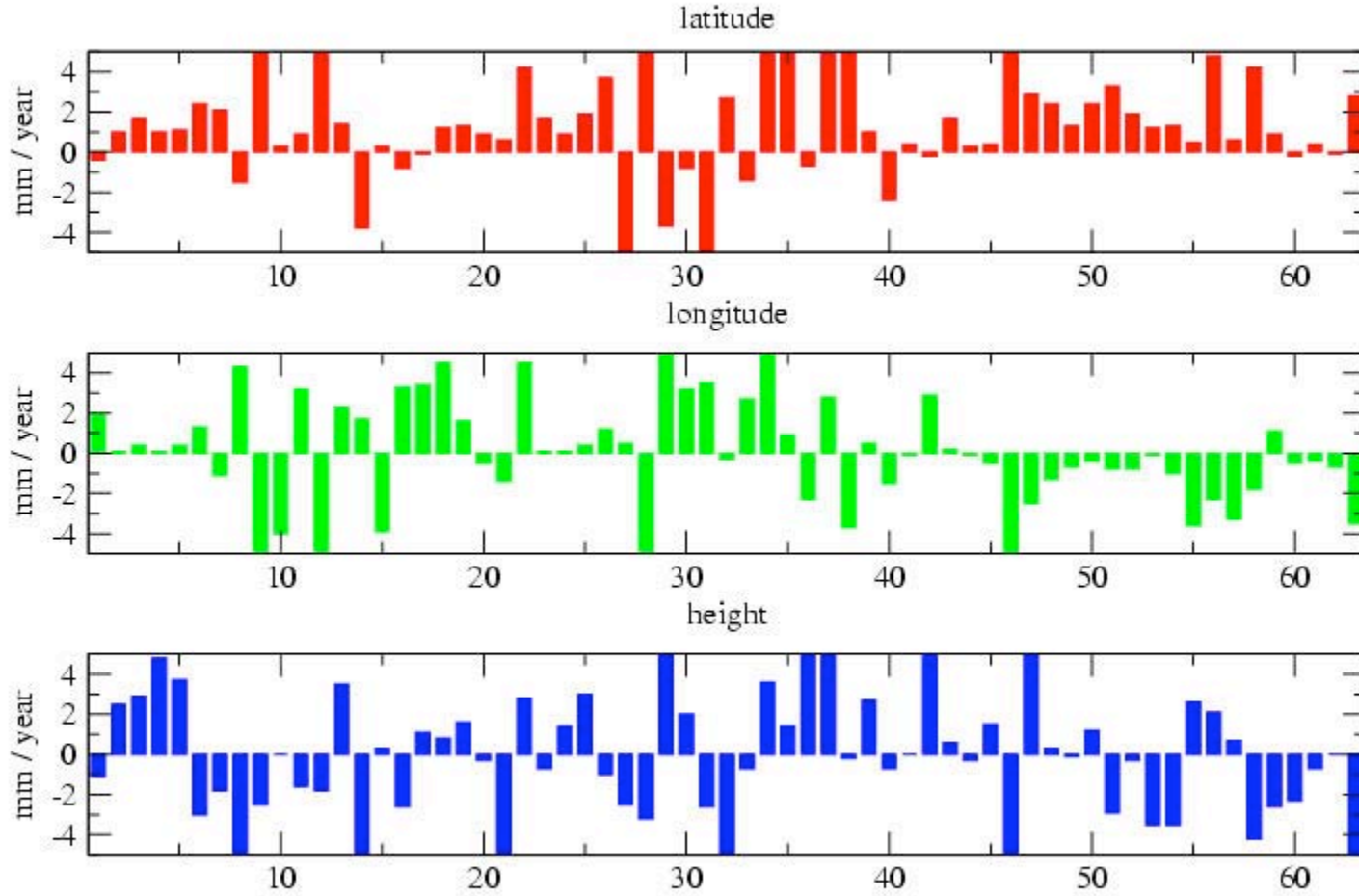
- 1 10302 M002 Tromsø
- 10503 S014 Metsahovi
- 11101 M001 Sofia
- 12205 S001 Borowiec
- 12302 M001 Riga
- 12337 M001 Simeiz
- 12340 S002 Maidanak
- 12602 M002 Dionysos
- 12612 M001 Askites
- 10 12613 M001 Roumeli
- 12615 M001 Katavia
- 12616 M001 Xrisokalaria
- 12706 M001 Lampedusa
- 12711 M002 Medicina
- 12717 M001 Noto
- 12718 M002 Trieste
- 12725 S013 Cagliari
- 12734 S001 Matera
- 12749 M001 Monte Venda
- 20 13402 S004 San Fernando
- 13504 M002 Kootwijk
- 14001 S007 Zimmerwald
- 14106 S001 Potsdam
- 14106 S009 Potsdam
- 14201 M200 Wetzell
- 20702 M001 Bar Giyyora
- 20801 M001 Diyarbakir
- 20802 M001 Yozgat
- 20803 M001 Melengiclik
- 30 20804 M001 Yigilca
- 21602 S003 Wuhan
- 21609 S002 Kunming
- 21611 S001 Changchun
- 21701 M002 Kashima
- 21704 S002 Koganei
- 21739 M001 Miura
- 21740 M001 Tateyama
- 30101 S001 Helwan
- 30302 M003 Hartbeesthoek
- 40 40104 M003 Algonquin
- 40132 M001 La Grande
- 40405 M013 Goldstone
- 40433 M002 Quincy
- 40436 M003 San Diego - Otay
- 40438 M002 Bear Lake
- 40439 M004 Owens Valley
- 40440 M001 Westford
- 40442 M008 Fort Davis
- 40445 M001 Maui
- 50 40451 M120 Washington
- 40496 M001 Platteville
- 40497 M001 Monument Peak
- 40499 M002 Richmond
- 40504 M001 Mazatlan
- 40505 M001 Cabo San Lucas
- 40506 M001 Ensenada
- 40701 S001 Santiago de Cuba
- 41703 M002 Easter Island
- 42202 S001 Arequipa
- 60 50103 S007 Canberra
- 50107 S009 Yarragadee
- 50119 S001 Mount Stromlo
- 92202 M004 Huahine

After adjustment :

brut mean (lat., lon., height) : -3, -4, 5 mm, brut rms : 20, 24, 35 mm

weighted mean : (lat., lon., height) : -1, 0, 0 mm, weighted rms : 6, 6, 15 mm

station velocity solution : comparison to ITRF-2000



After adjustment :

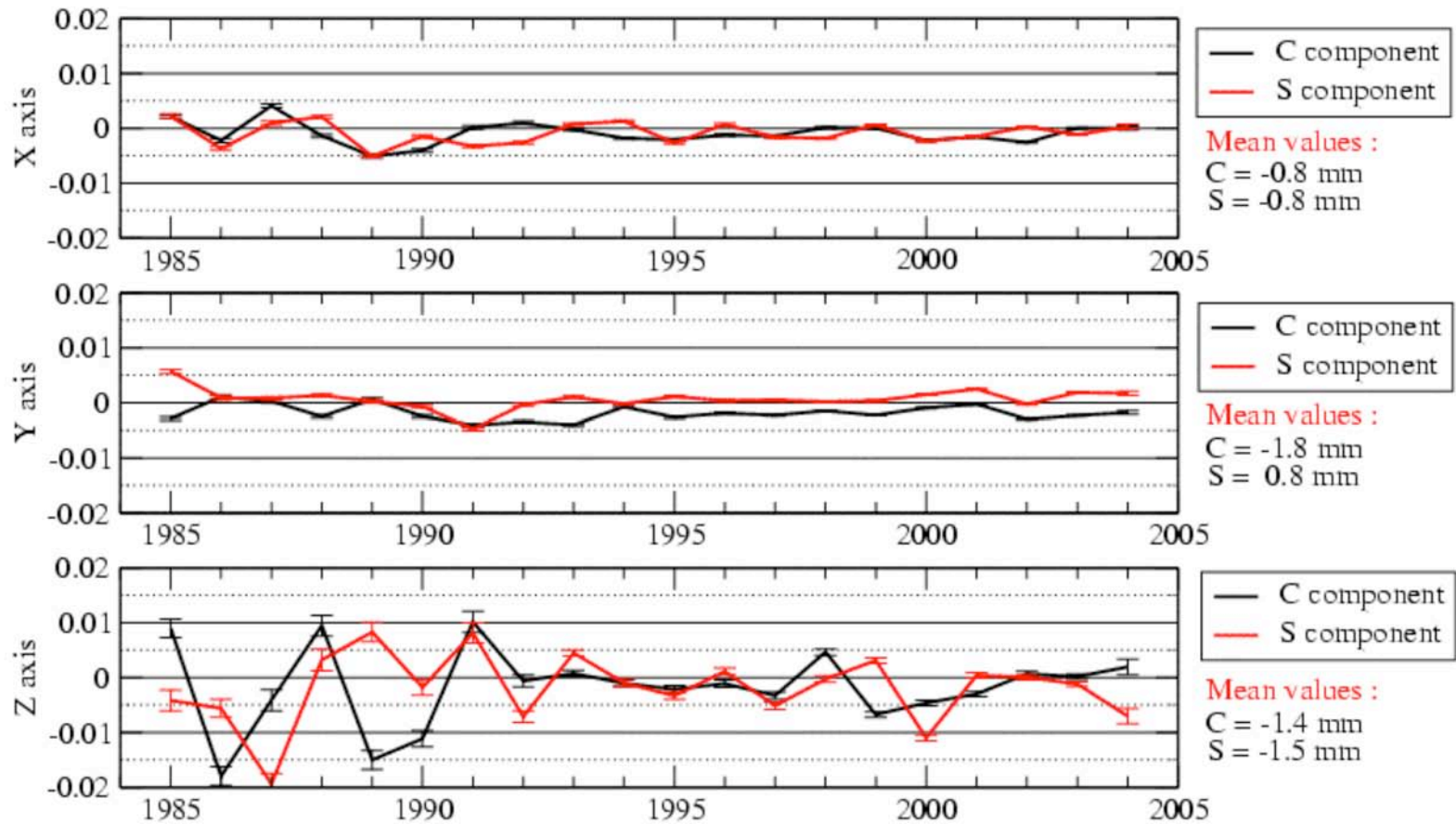
brut mean (lat., lon., height) : 0, -.1, -.9 mm/y, brut rms : 2.5, 2.6, 3.9 mm/y

weighted mean : (lat., lon., height) : 0, 0, 0 mm/y, weighted rms : .7, .9, 1.5 mm/y

- 1 10302 M002 Tromsø
- 10503 S014 Metsahovi
- 11101 M001 Sofia
- 12205 S001 Borowiec
- 12302 M001 Riga
- 12337 M001 Simeiz
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Geocentre motion, annual terms

(m)



Mean annual terms amount to :

1.2 mm in X, with a minimum in February

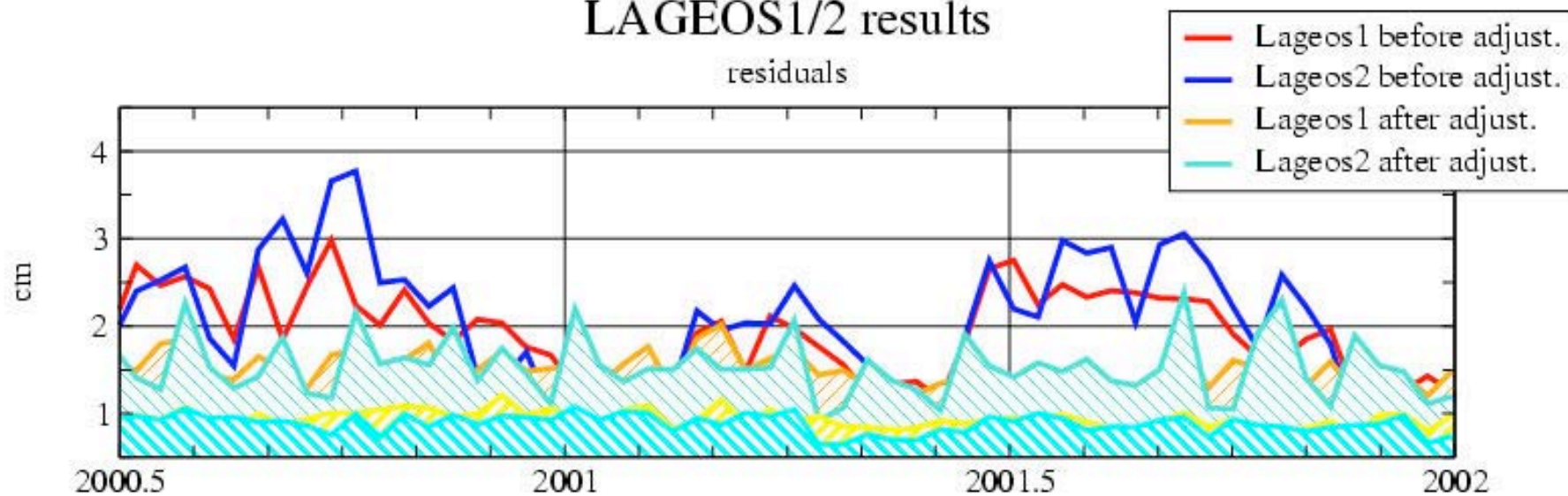
2.0 mm in Y, with a minimum in December

1.8 mm in Z, with a minimum in February

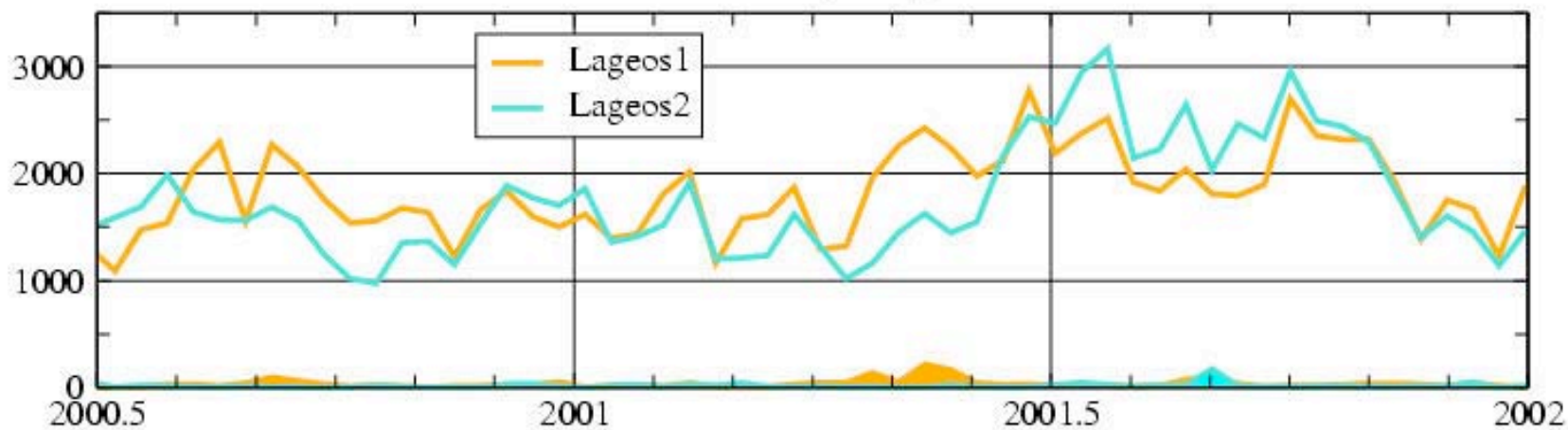
} corresponding to a winter loading centred on Siberia

LAGEOS1/2 results

residuals



number of normal points per decade



In conclusion :

- more than 18.6 y of Lageos SLR data were successfully processed with upgraded orbit computation standards
- GRACE gravity field models are not yet fully adequate for orbit computation
- residual level is still very depending on number of empirical parameters and data editing
- Lageos-1/-2 SLR data give pertinent information about time varying degree 2 terms (particularly C20) at 18.6 y, 9.3 y, annual and semi annual scales
- this study provides moreover an homogeneous reference for all SLR stations in terms of position, velocities and geocentre at a 2 mm global level (.2 mm/y for velocities)
- the impact of a tuned Lageos gravity field adjustment seems to be positive in orbit computation
- impact of space dust was shown up on Lageos-1 in 2002