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# Some Aspects Concerning the SLR Part of ITRF2005

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# Motivation

- Significant scale difference between IGN and DGFI ITRF2005 realisations.
- Scale of actual ILRS SLR solutions is not compatible with IGN ITRF2005.
- DGFI uses different strategy for the combination, which results in a different scale and scale rate.
- Evaluation of the scale difference of the two solutions is necessary.

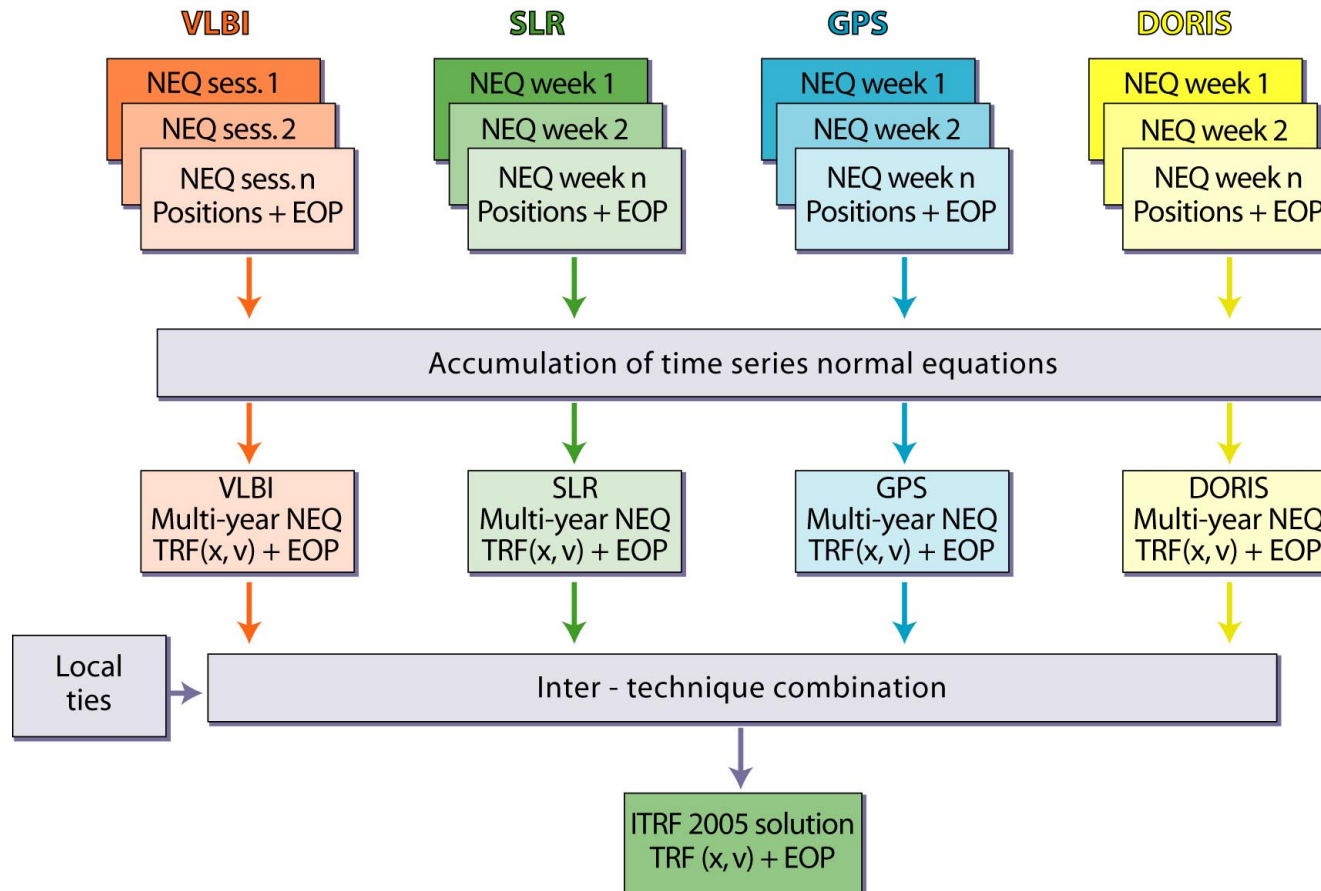
# ITRF2005 - Overview

- For the 1<sup>st</sup> time: Combination of time series solutions of station positions
  - 24 h sessions (VLBI)
    - Weekly (GPS, SLR and DORIS)and Earth Orientation Parameters (EOP):
  - Polar motion ( $x_p, y_p$ )
  - Universal Time (UT1); only from VLBI
  - Length of Day (LOD)
- 3 ITRF Combination Centres: DGFI, IGN, NRCan



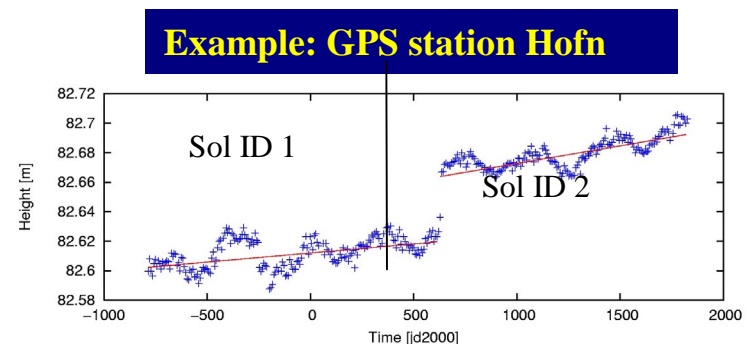
# Computation methodology at DGFI

- General concept: Combination on the normal equation level
- Software: DGFI Orbit and Geodetic Parameter Estimation Software (DOGS)



# Accumulation of time series NEQ's per technique

- Generation of NEQ's from ITRF2005 input data sets.
- Accumulation of epoch NEQ's per technique.
- Using discontinuities provided by the services.
- Analysis of time series solutions (e.g., nonlinear effects, outliers).
- Equating of station velocities for different solution ID's, if they are statistically identical.
- The resulting intra-technique NEQ's contain station positions, velocities and daily EOP.

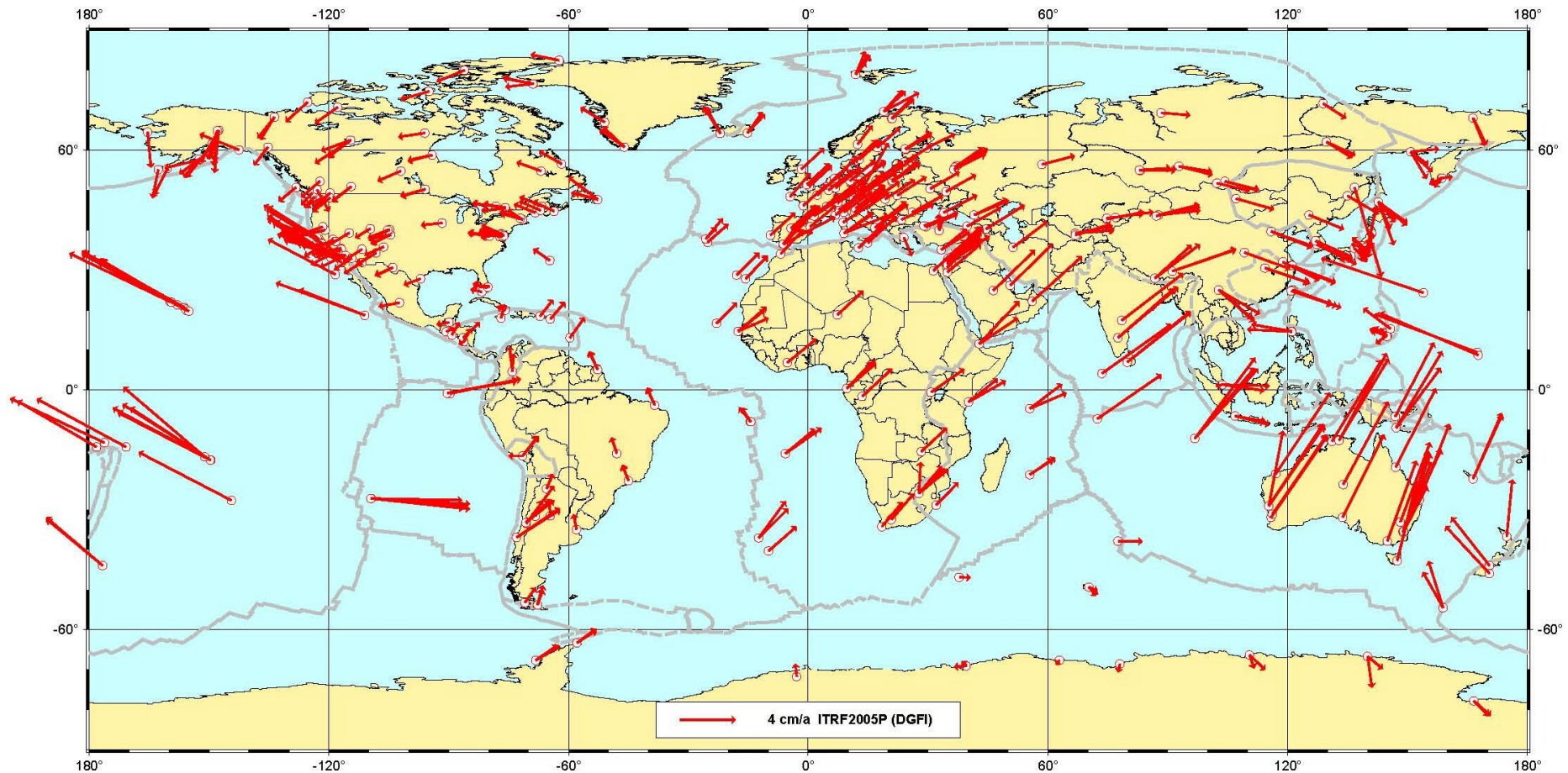


# Realization of the geodetic datum

- **Origin:** SLR.
- **Scale:** Weighted mean of SLR and VLBI data.
- **Orientation:** No-Net-Rotation (NNR) conditions w.r.t. ITRF2000 (consistent with BIH1984 definition).
- **Orientation time evolution:** NNR conditions w.r.t. horizontal tectonic motions over the whole Earth by using an Actual Plate Kinematic and Deformation Model (APKIM).



# Station velocities of ITRF2005 (DGFI) solution



# Comparison between IGN and DGFI ITRF2005P solutions (1/2)

**RMS differences for „good“ reference stations**  
after 14 parameter similarity transformations  
(57 GPS, 25 VLBI, 22 SLR, 40 DORIS)

<b>ITRF2005P DGFI - IGN</b>	<b>Positions [mm]</b>	<b>Velocities [mm/yr]</b>
<b>GPS</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>VLBI</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<b>SLR</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.66</b>
<b>DORIS</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>1.11</b>



# Comparison between IGN and DGFI ITRF2005P solutions (2/2)

Scale differences between IGN and DGFI solutions  
(reference epoch: 2000.0)

	SLR		VLBI	
	offset [ppb]	drift [ppb/yr]	offset [ppb]	drift [ppb/yr]
Pure intra-technique solutions (IGN – DGFI)	-0.17 ± 0.06	0.01 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.05	0.01 ± 0.02
ITRF2005 P solutions (IGN – DGFI)	<b>0.86</b> <b>± 0.12</b>	<b>0.13</b> <b>± 0.03</b>	-0.12 ± 0.06	0.03 ± 0.03

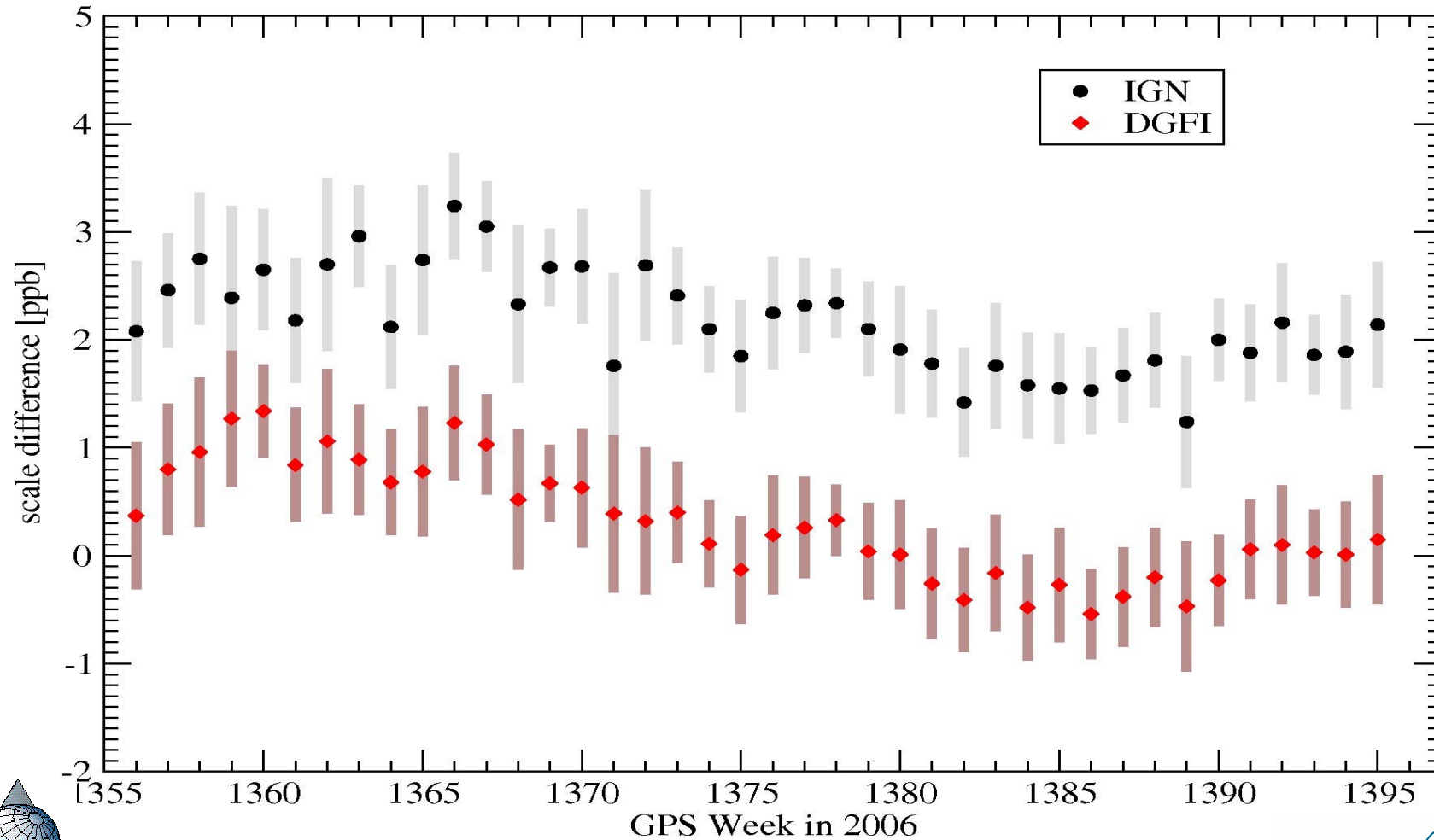
**SLR scale difference at epoch 2006.5:**

$$0.86 \text{ ppb} + 6.5 \text{ yrs} * 0.13 \text{ ppb/yr} = 1.7 \text{ ppb}$$

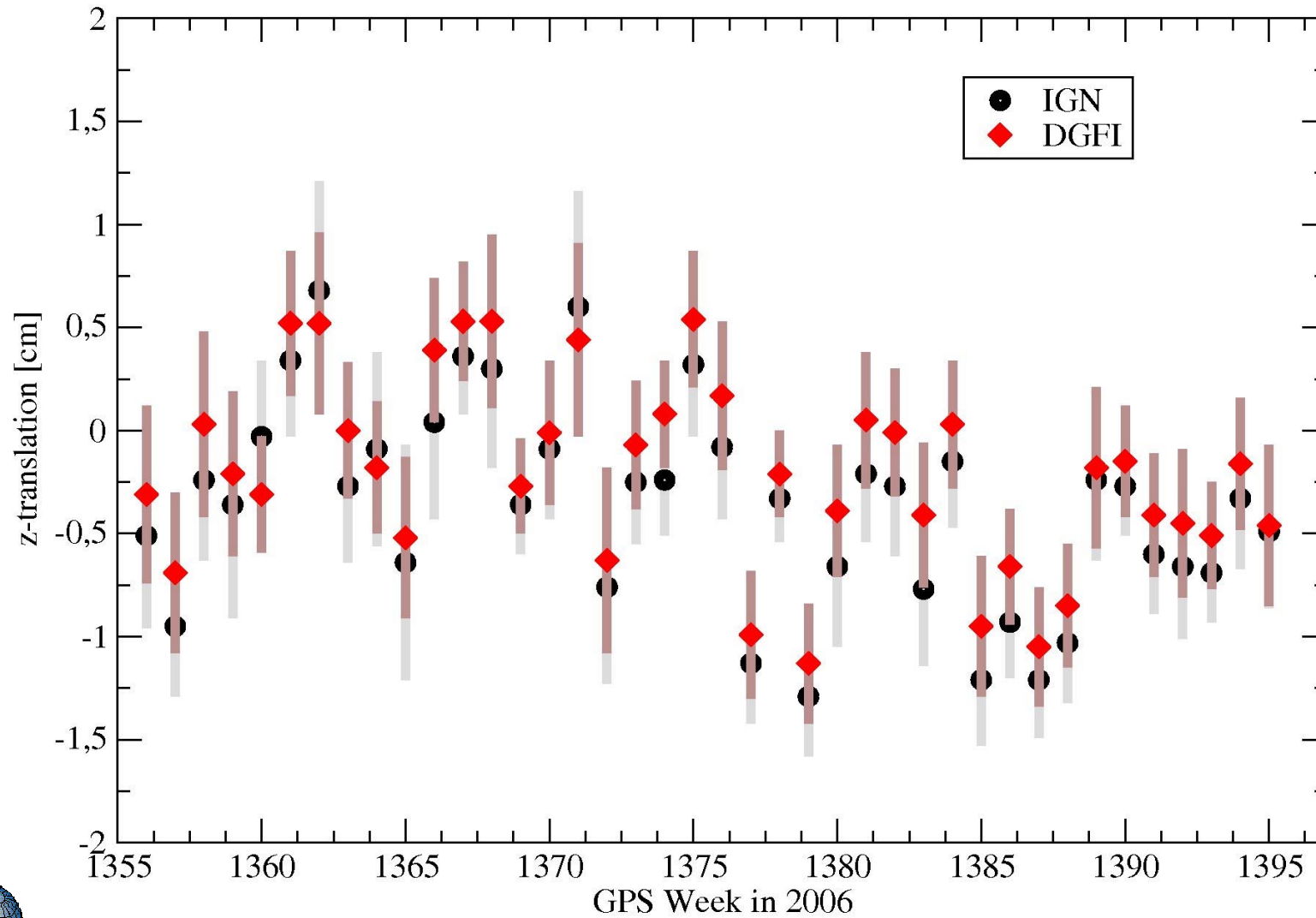
➔ **1.1 cm difference in SLR station heights !**

# ITRF2005 scale compared to SLR(ILRSA solution)

## IGN and DGFI solutions w.r.t. ILRSA weekly solutions



# ITRF2005 z-translation compared to ILRSA

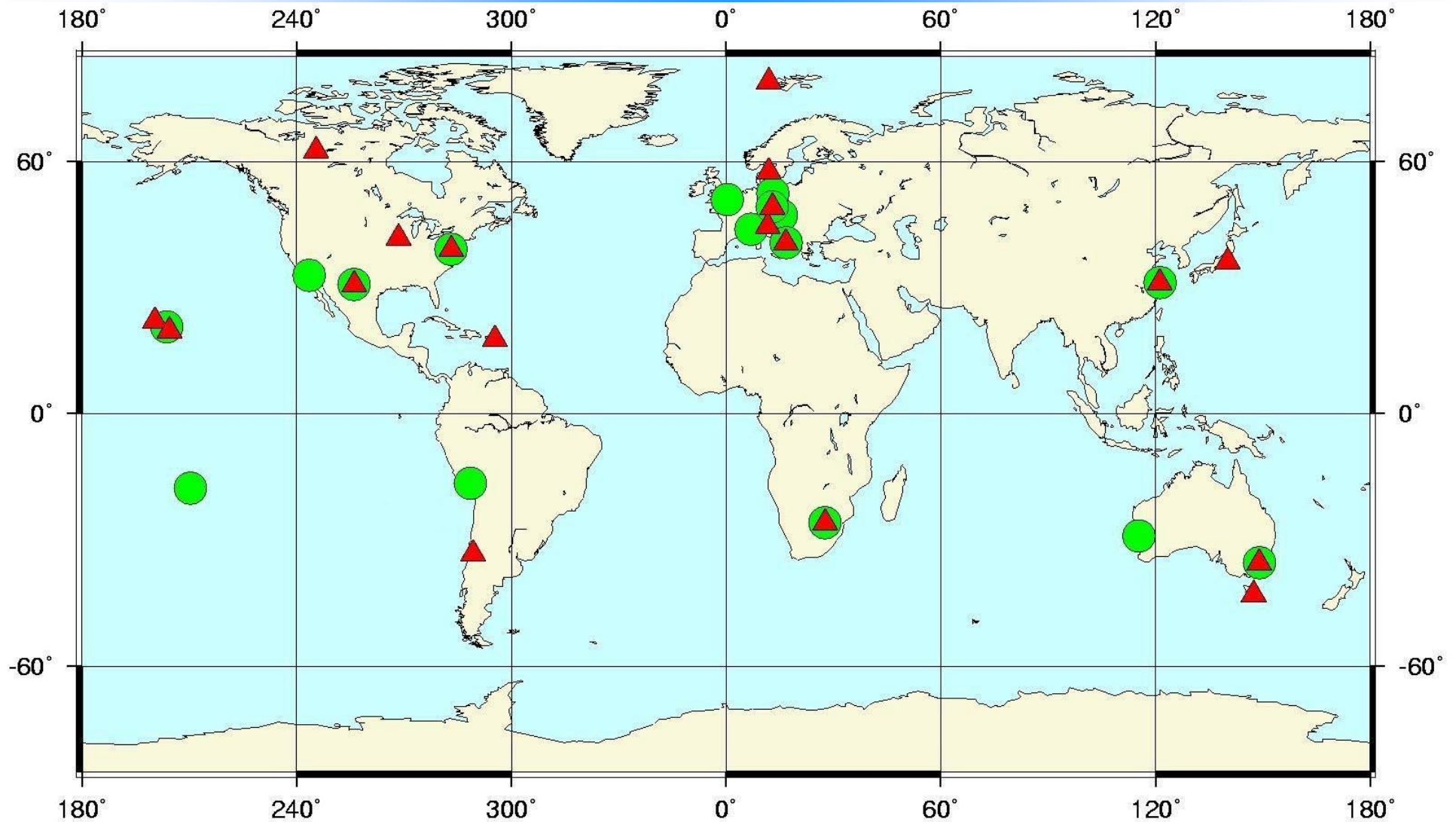


# Investigations on SLR and VLBI scale of ITRF2005

- Transformation of SLR and VLBI solutions w.r.t. GPS.
- Selection of „good“ co-location sites.
- Adding local ties to GPS station positions (identical networks).
- „Indirect“ comparison of SLR and VLBI scale via GPS.
  
- The down weighting of the Australien sites and Tahiti resulted in a scale difference of 0.8 ppb between SLR and VLBI (same weighting as IGN solution)



# Investigations on SLR and VLBI scale of ITRF2005



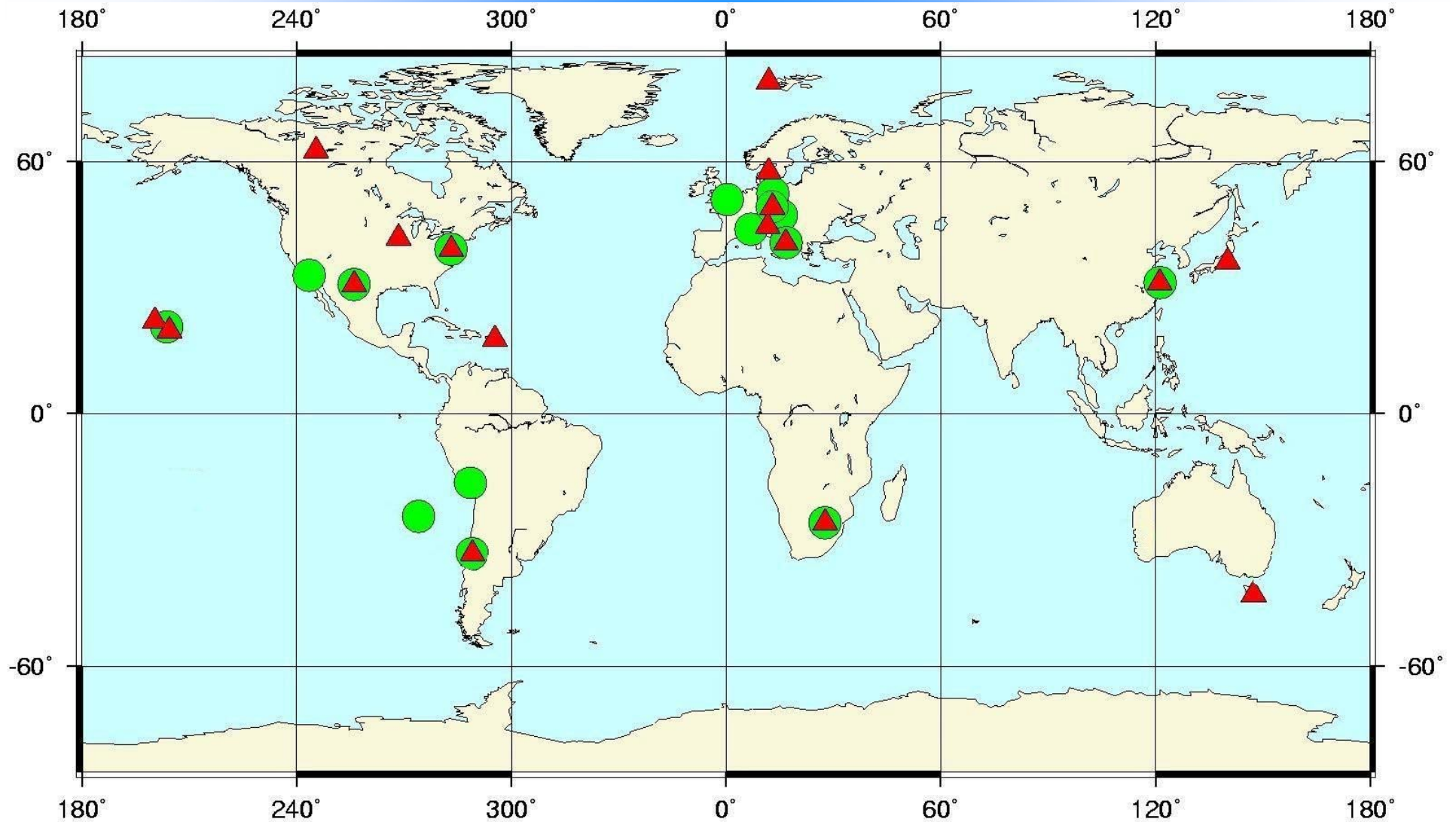
Co-location sites

▲ GPS – VLBI (18)

● GPS – SLR (16)



# Investigations on SLR and VLBI scale of ITRF2005



Co-location sites

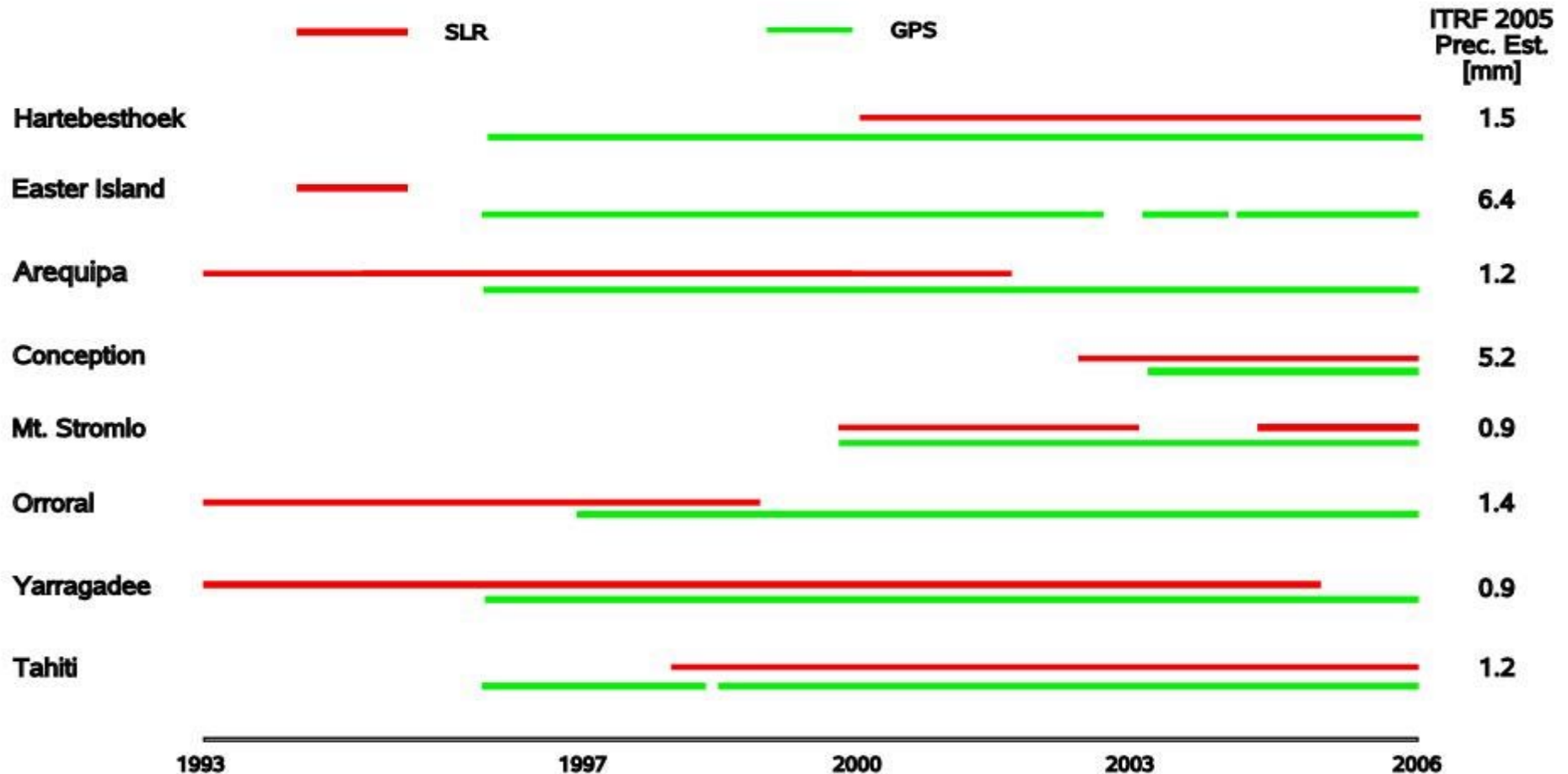
▲ GPS – VLBI (18)

● GPS – SLR (16)



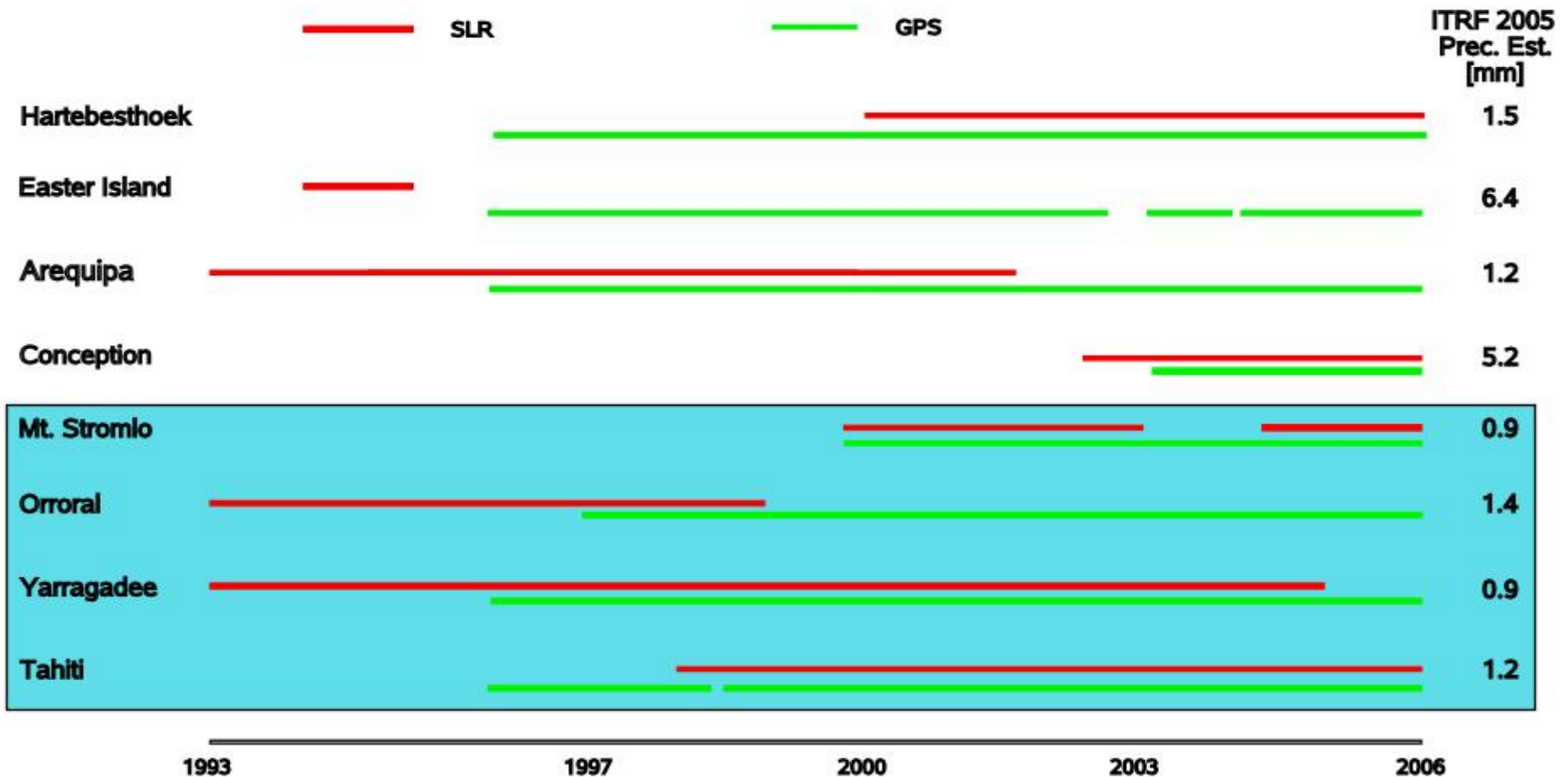
# Investigations on SLR and VLBI scale of ITRF2005

## Occupation of Southern Hemisphere Collocation Sites



# Investigations on SLR and VLBI scale of ITRF2005

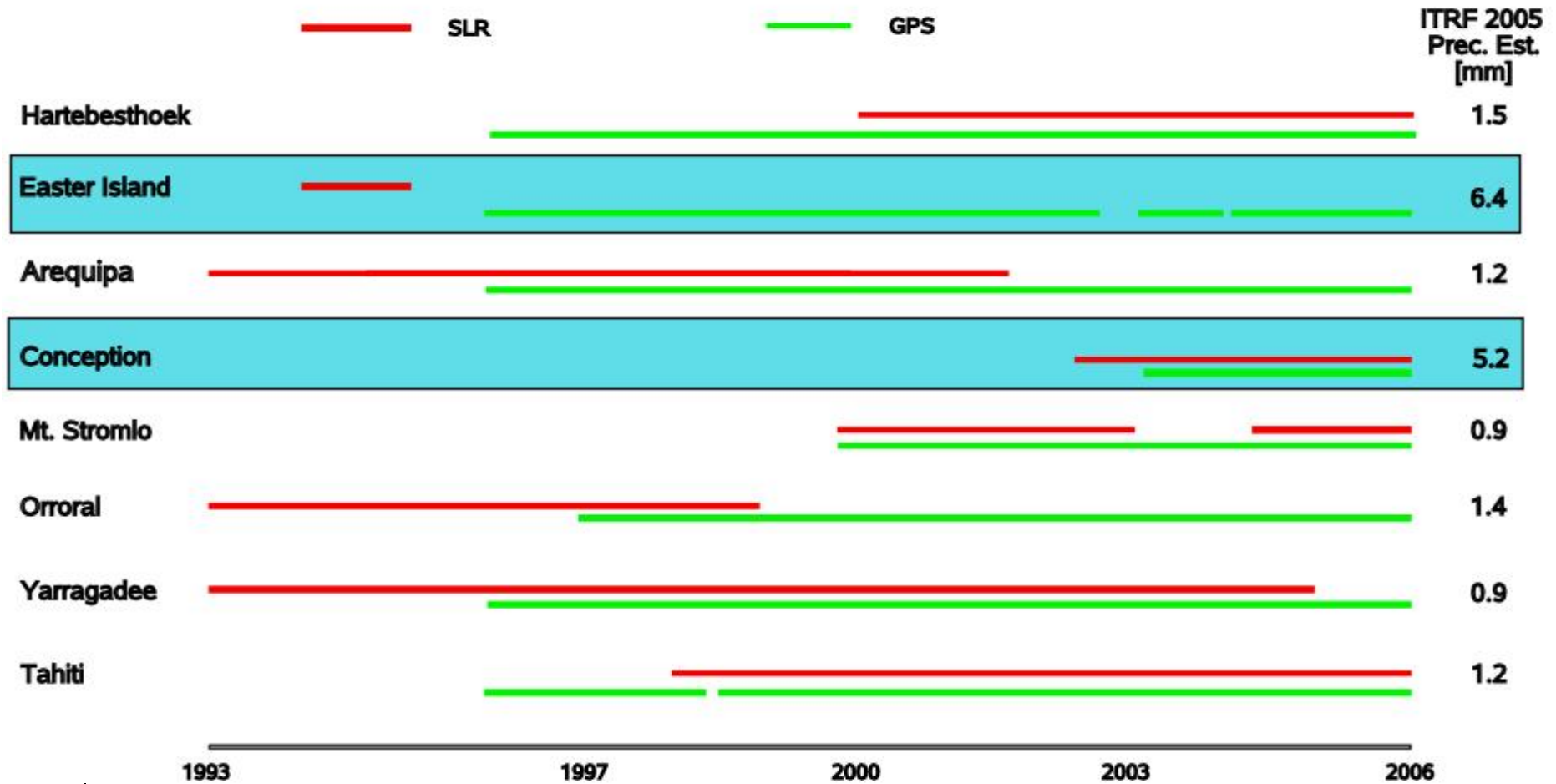
Occupation of Southern Hemisphere Collocation Sites





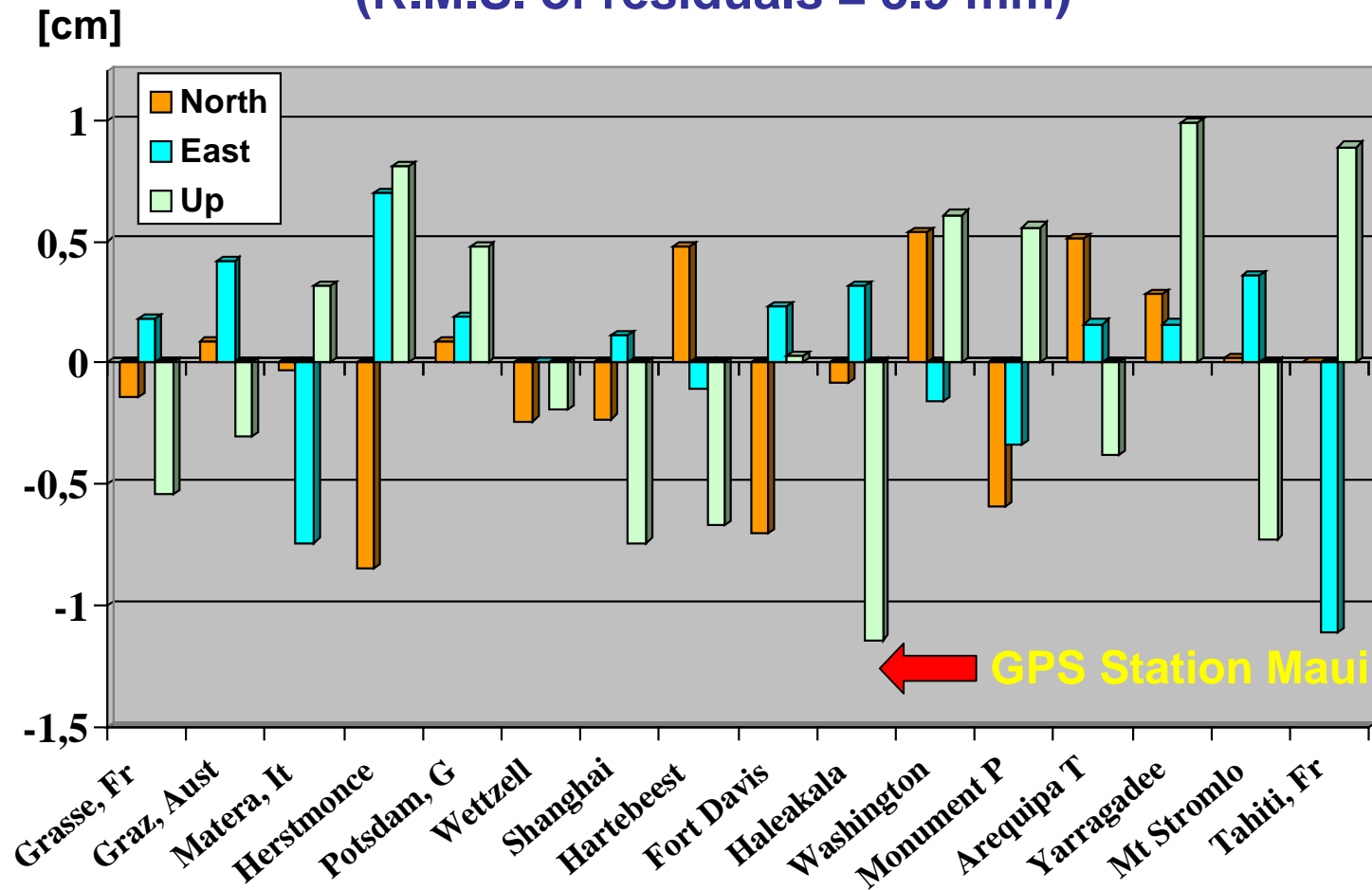
# Investigations on SLR and VLBI scale of ITRF2005

## Occupation of Southern Hemisphere Collocation Sites

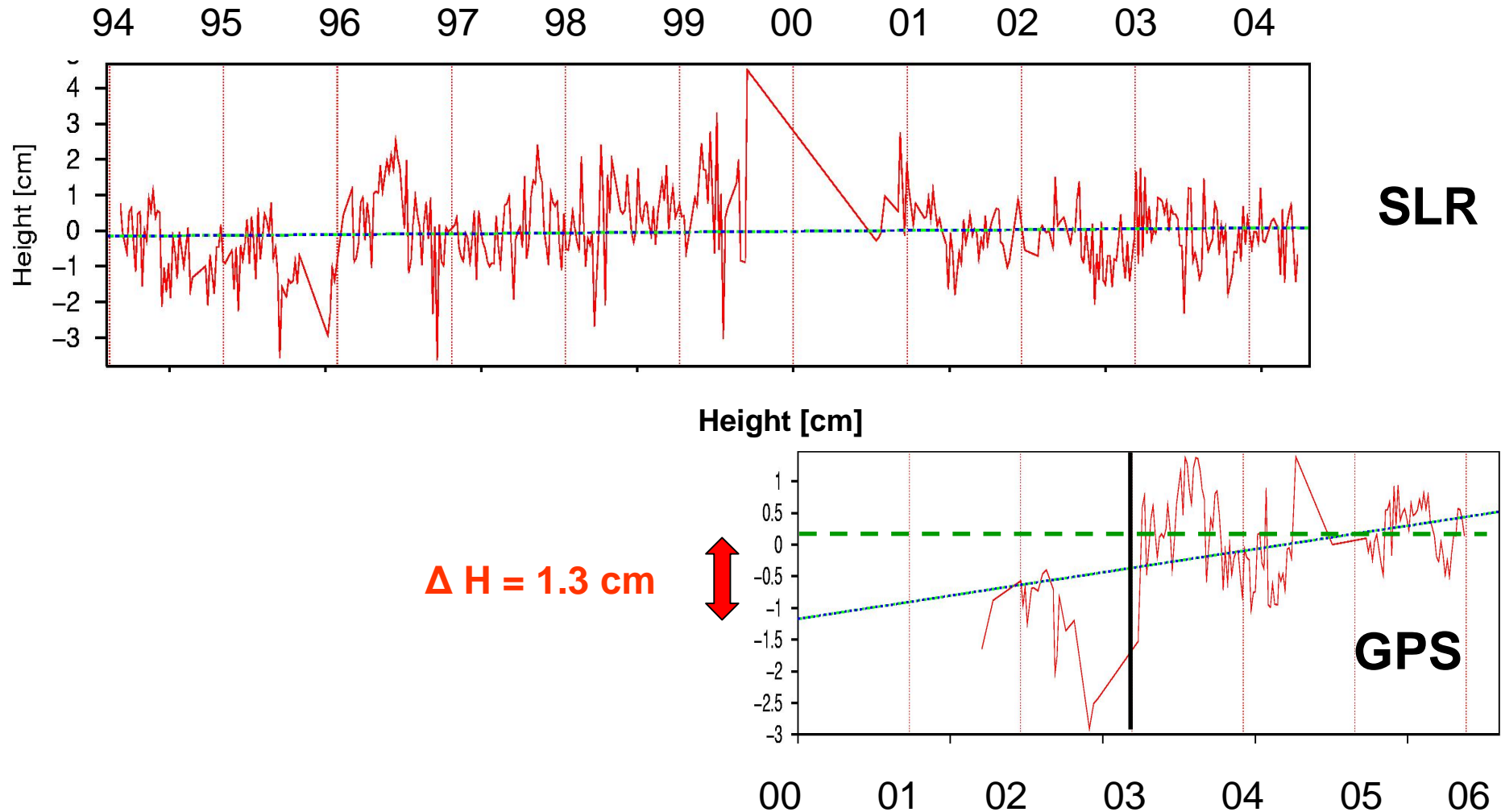


# Comparison of SLR and GPS solutions

Station position residuals at 16 co-location sites  
(R.M.S. of residuals = 3.9 mm)

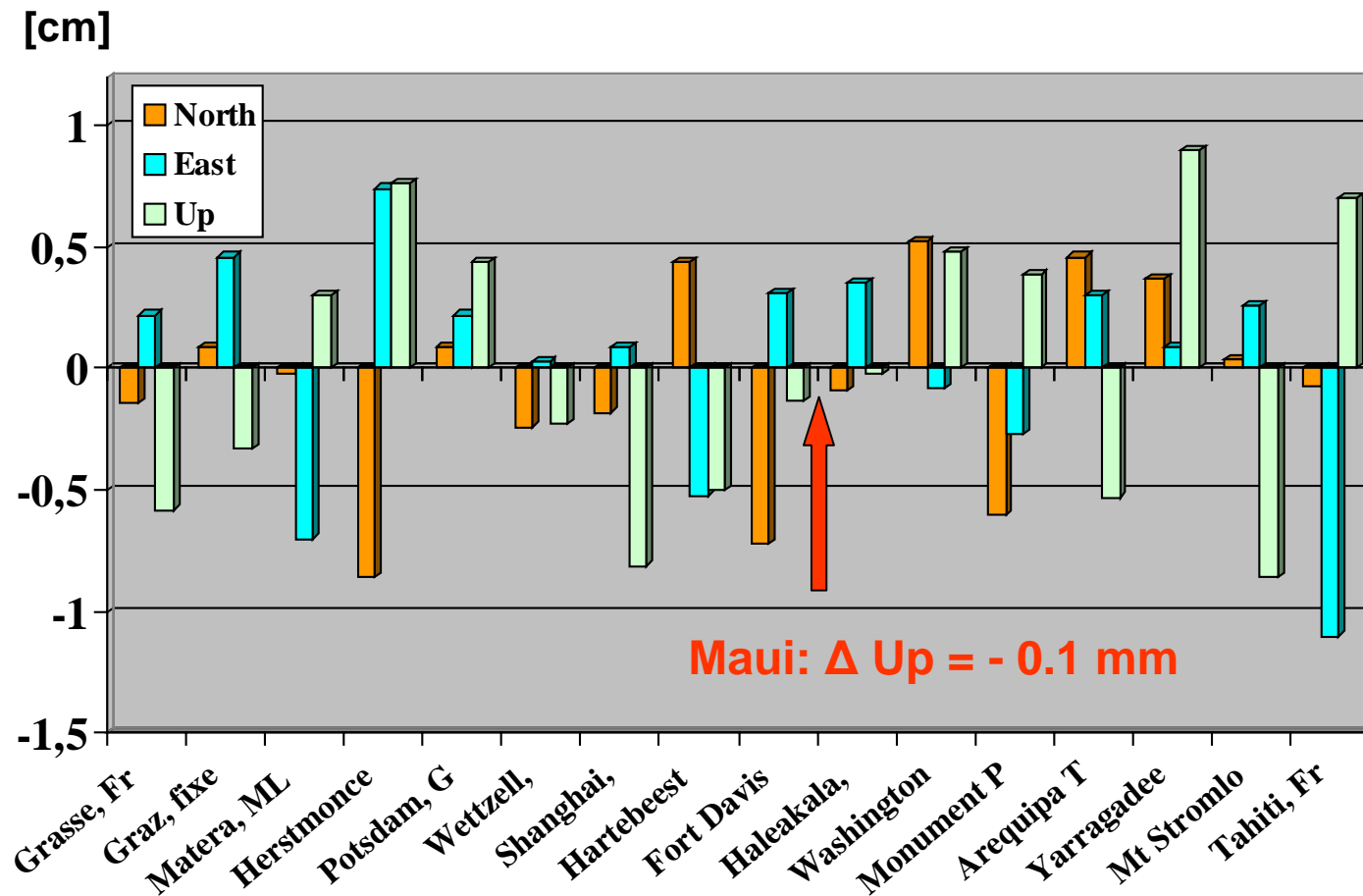


# Position time series for co-location site Maui



# Comparison of SLR and GPS solutions

Station position residuals at 16 co-location sites  
(R.M.S. of residuals = 3.6 mm; orig. 3.9 mm)



# Scale between SLR and VLBI

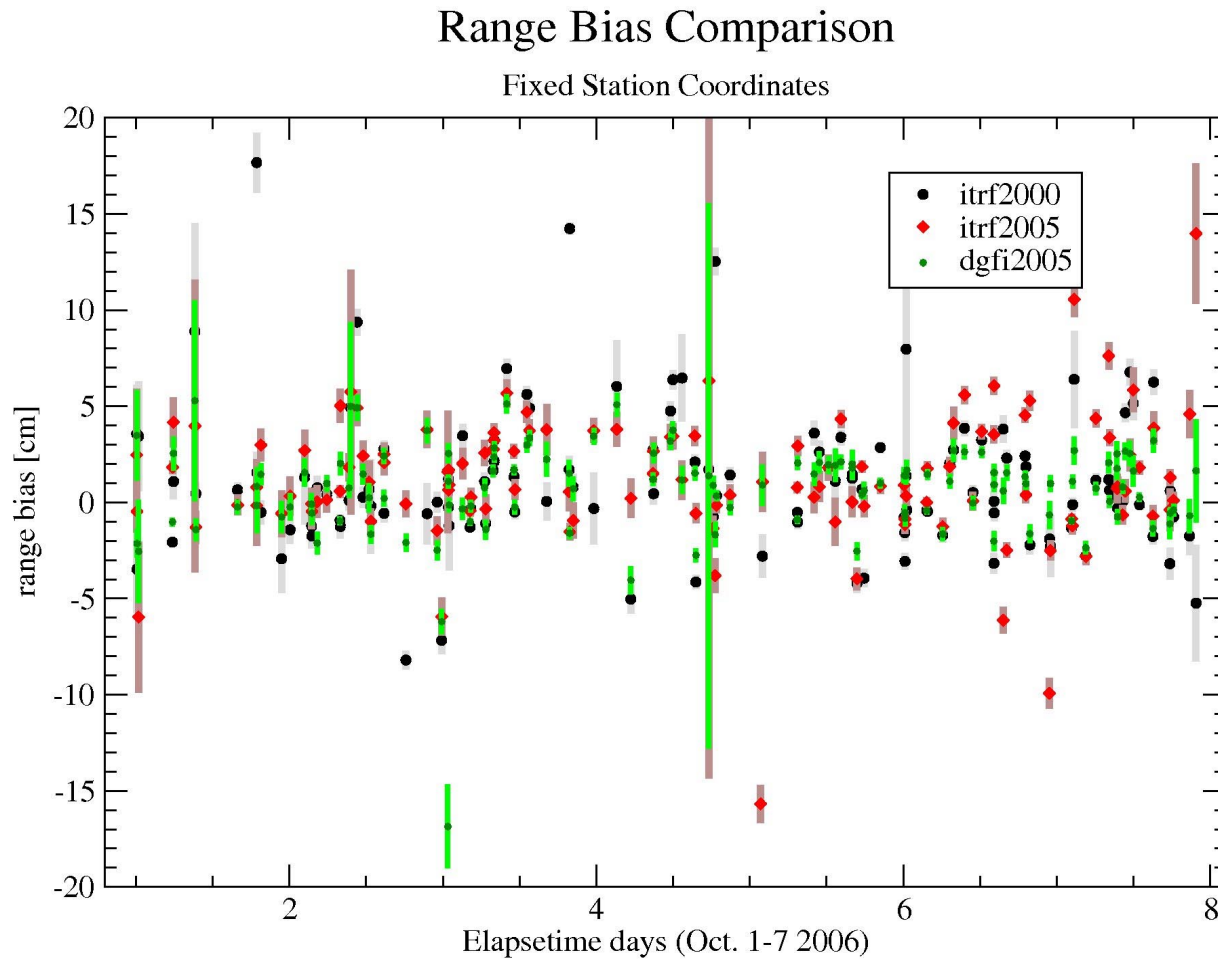
	$\Delta$ Scale offset [ppb]	$\Delta$ Scale drift [ppb/yr]
SLR - VLBI	$0.40 \pm 0.42$	$0.04 \pm 0.10$
<b>SLR – VLBI *</b>	<b><math>0.26 \pm 0.41</math></b>	<b><math>0.03 \pm 0.09</math></b>

**\* : Discontinuity for GPS station Maui introduced**

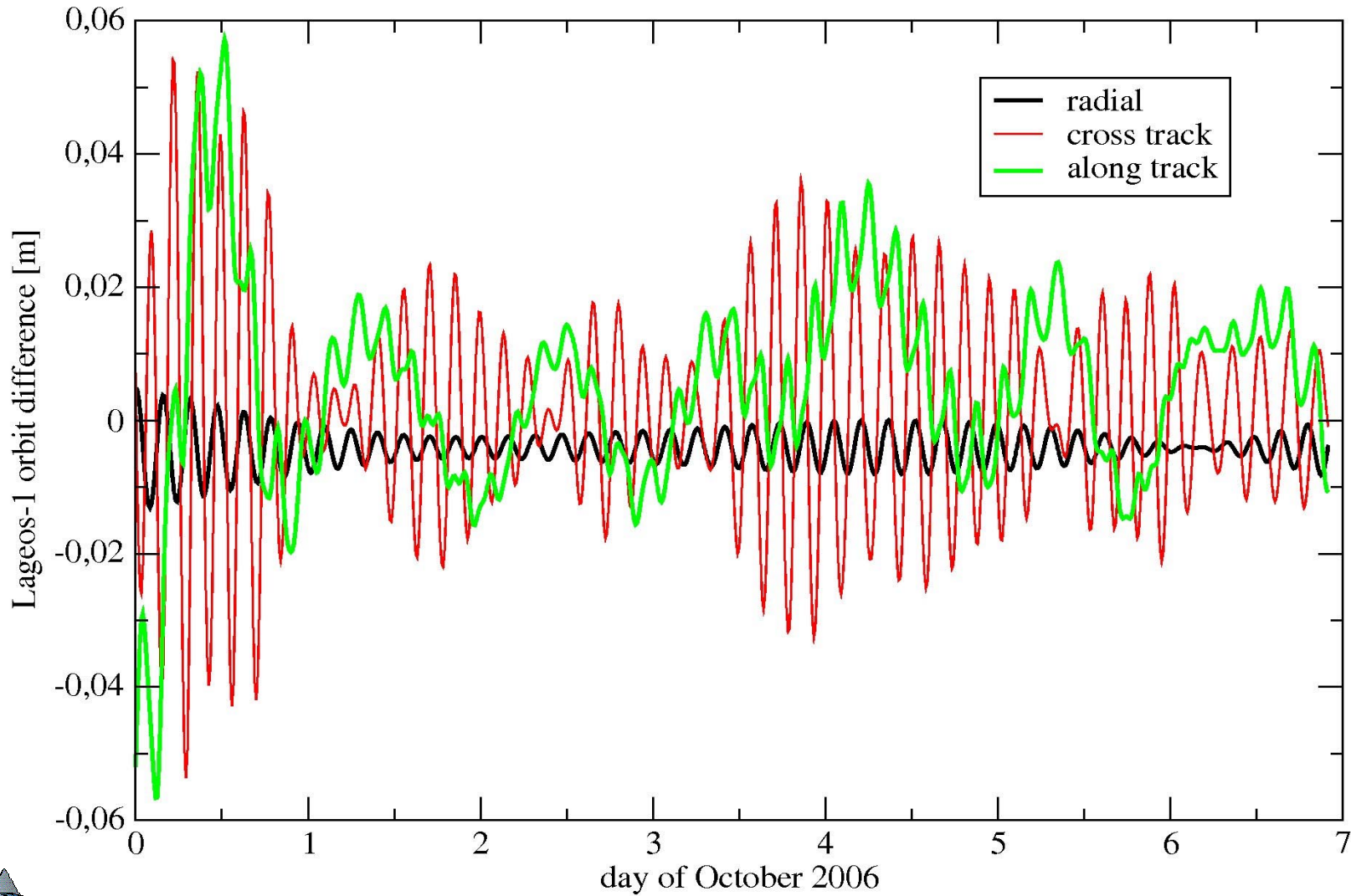
Some remarks:

- The scale difference between SLR and VLBI is obtained „indirectly“ via similarity transformations w.r.t. the GPS network.
- The estimated scale differences are very small and not significant.
- Much effort was made to select the „best“ co-location sites w.r.t. quality and spatial distribution.

# Lageos-1 range biases



# Lageos-1 orbit fit with fixed station coordinates, Oct.1-7 2006



# Conclusions

- Good agreement of IGN and DGFI intra-technique solutions.
- The combined ITRF2005P solutions of IGN and DGFI show significant differences for the scale of the SLR network ( $\Delta$  scale = 0.84 ppb + 0.13 ppb/yr).
- This discrepancy is most likely caused by a different combination procedure and the handling of local ties.
- IGN and DGFI solution differ w.r.t. the scale realization:
  - DGFI: Mean of SLR and VLBI data (both scales agree).
  - IGN: Based on VLBI (SLR and VLBI scales differ significantly).
- Key issues are further studies on the SLR and VLBI scales and on the integration of different techniques.

