3.7.2 Working Group on Combination at the Observation Level

This Working Group COL was created in 2009. Its main objective is to bring together groups able to perform combinations of space geodetic techniques (DORIS, GNSS, SLR and VLBI) at the level of observations (similar to the Normal Equation level) searching for an optimal strategy to simultaneously solve for geodetic parameters, in particular Earth Orientation Parameters, terrestrial and celestial reference frames and tropospheric delays. This implies to improve the accuracy, the time resolution and the overall consistency of the geodetic products derived.

We report thereafter about two meetings which were organized in 2013 and the organization of the French team GRGS to contribute to the next realization of the ITRF (ITRF2013).

5th COL Working Group Meeting held on May 3 at DGFI, Munich

The objective of the meeting was to review the work done by the various analysis and combination centers since the last WG meeting and this concerning the analysis of data over the test periods coinciding with CONT08 and CONT11 intensive VLBI campaigns. Standards defined in the previous meeting have been as far as possible adopted by the ACs. Activity reports of the different ACs (GRGS, DGFI, GFZ, ASI, TUW, and AIUB) followed by those of the Combination Centers (DGFI and GRGS) were first presented.

Presentations (in pdf) from ACs and CCs are available in the COL forum and at the IERS ftp and web sites:

<http://grgs.obspm.fr/forum/>
<ftp://hpiers.obspm.fr/iers/eop/grgs/Meetings/Munich_May_2013/>
<http://www.iers.org/WGCOL>

Discussions which took place thereafter were mainly dealing with

- EOP parameterization (3h offsets and drifts at epochs 0h, 3h, 6h, …)
- SINEX file compatibility
- Weighting of the various techniques in the combination
- Results comparison strategy

COL Working Group Meeting held on October 2 at Paris Observatory, France

This meeting was mainly attended by GRGS members and concerned particularly its contribution to the ITRF2013 project. The next realization of ITRF, ITRF2013 will be provided in the course of the year 2014 or in the early 2015. The Call for Participation focused mainly on results obtained by the Technical Centers associated with geodetic techniques (IVS, ILRS, IDS, and IGS). Results deriving from combinations of techniques at the observational level are not supposed to be taken into account in the combination of ITRF2013; they only will be compared to the ITRF2013 realization

in a second step. GRGS is participating in this project. 12 years of combined weekly normal equations will be provided. An action list was written and distributed to each group processing the various technique observations (LLR/SLR, VLBI, GPS and DORIS). The following technical items were discussed during the meeting:

- Organization of storage space for the normal equations delivery
- Test on the exchange of binary files between centers
- Update on the preparation of the normal equations derived from the processing of the individual techniques: VLBI, SLR, GPS, DORIS
- Update on the adoption of the IERS Conventions for models
- Particular point on the construction of DORIS weekly solutions from solutions initially derived over 3.5 days, keeping information on satellites for further studies (SAA)
- Test period: each technique is required to provide the NEQs on the test period of 2009 if possible before the end of 2013 (this will not be achieved for all technical)
- List of stations DOME
- Compatibility of DYNAMO with the file containing the discontinuities of station positions and what is the procedure for the database management.

Computation and analysis of normal equations derived by the GRGS for ITRF2013

In the beginning of 2014, different GRGS groups involved for each technique have made available 12 years (2002 – 2013) of weekly normal equations (NEQs) which were then processed at the Paris combination center. Table 2 shows the different techniques delivered by the GRGS Analysis Centers and their contribution to this campaign. Table 3 shows the parameters to be considered for this comparison campaign and their a priori values

Strategy to prepare the normal equations derived from the individual techniques

1. Stacking the weekly Normal Equations for DORIS, GNSS, SLR, LLR, VLBI techniques

The daily GNSS NEQs are stacked to generate the weekly NEQs with respect to the GPS week numeration. The DORIS NEQs for satellites ENVISAT, Jason-1 and 2, SPOT-3, 4 and 5 and by arcs of 3.5 days long are stacked without any weighting. The weekly SLR and LLR NEQs are stacked using the Helmert weighting method. The VLBI NEQs session R1 and R4 are weekly stacked with respect to the GPS week numeration.

2. Reduction of parameters

For each weekly NEQ, tropospheric parameters which do not belong to a selection of tied stations and outside the list of recommended parameters are reduced (Table 3).

3. Systematic Effects

In order to combine the different geodetic techniques, we need to consider the systematic effects of their terrestrial referential frame relatively to the a priori TRF. To take into account inconsis-

Table 1: Techniques used for combination, GRGS Normal Equations (NEQs) and Parameters

GPS: CNES-CLS Toulouse	DORIS: CNES-CLS Toulouse	VLBI: OB LAB Bordeaux	SLR: IMCCE GRGS Paris	LLR: IGN-LAREG GRGS Paris
4372 daily NEQ, Period January 1st 2002 to December 30th 2013 GPS week **1147** to **1773**	NEQ per 3,5d arc length & per satellite: **106/106** Jason2, **99/99** Jason1, **104/104** Envisat, **58** Spot2, **104** Spot4, **107** Spot5 over the whole year 2009	From week 48th of 2008 to week 5th of 2010 session R1 (XA) & R4 (XE) producing **125** weekly NEQ	2009: 74 weekly NEQ LAGEOS-1, 74 NEQ LAGEOS-2, 74 NEQ ETALON-1, 74 NEQ ETALON-2	7-January-1990 to 8-December-2013 820 weekly NEQ
GPS – Glonass Constellation , between 23 and 55 GNSS satellites	**Doris Laser:** Envisat, Jason-1, Jason-2 **Doris Doppler**: Envisat, Jason-1, Jason-2, spot2,4,5		Lageos1&2 Etalon-1&2	
Pole PX, PY and Rates PXR, PYR 1pt /d @12h, **UT1-TAI, LOD** 1pt/d @12h, **Nutation** corrections IAU2000) NX, NY 1pt/d @ 12h **Stations** coordinates SX, SY, SZ 1/d **Tropospheric** parameters for collocated sites (zenith delays & N/E gradients) 12pt/d @ 02h (00,02,04,06,08,10,12,14,16,18, 20,22h)	**Pole**: PX, PY, **UT1-TAI** 4pt/d @ 0h,6h,12h,18h **Nutation** NX, NY 2pt/d @ 00 12h **Stations** SX, SY, SZ 1/week **Tropospheric Zenithal Delays** MZB 12pt/d @2h East & North gradients 1pt/d Center of mass correction CDX,CDY,CDZ on satellites 1p/sat *Global station bias 1pt/arc *Doppler frequency offset @ 2h. *Orbital elements EX, EY, EZ, EXP, EYP, EZP 1pt /arc	**Pole** : PX, PY 4pt/d @ 00,06,12,18h **UT1-TAI** : PT 4pt/d @ 00,06,12,18h **Nutation** : NX, NY 4pt/d @ 00,06,12,18h **Stations** : SX,SY,SZ @1/week **Quasars** : QRA, QDE @ 1/week **Tropospheric zenithal delays** MZB @ 02h	**Pole & UT**: PX, PY PT 4pt/d @ 00,06,12,18h **Stations**: SX, SY, SZ 1pt/week @12:00 **Station range Bias** MRB *Orbital elements EX, EY, EZ, EXP, EYP, EZP 1pt /arc *Solar pressure 1pt/week/sat *Orbit Biases 1pt/week/sat *Gravity field coefficients normalized: GCN cosinus, *GSN	**Pole & UT**: PX, PY , PT 4pt/d @ 00,06,12,18h **(Nutation** : NX, NY @00H - 12H not available) **Stations & *Lunar Reflectors**: SX, SY, SZ 1/week@12:00
	*Atmospheric drag and lift *Solar pressure 1pt/arc. *Orbit Biases *Radiation forces 1 to 8: -specular reflectivity of panel -diffuse reflectivity of panel *Emissivity of panel 1 à 8 per arc *Gravity field coefficients normalized: GCN cosinus, GSN sinus degree 0 a 40	*Clock error for VLBI stations @1H	sinus degree 0 a 40 *Oceanic tides coefficients normalized	

Table 2: Recommended geodetic parameters for the GRGS multi-technique combination

Parameters	SINEX format	GINS format	Sampling	Initial values
Polar motion	**XPO, YPO**	PX, PY	PWL @ 12Hr	IERS EOP 08-C04 series Interpolated @12h
Delta time UT1-TAI	**UT1**	PT	PWL @ 12Hr	IERS EOP 08-C04 series Interpolated @12h
Nutation angles X, Y corrections to the IAU2000A/2006 model	**NUT_X, NUT_Y**	NX, NY	PWL @ 12Hr	Set to 0.0
Station coordinates	**STAX, STAY, STAZ**	SX, SY, SZ	1/w @ mid epoch	ITRF2008
Radio sources coordinates right ascension & declination	**RS_RA, RS_DE**	QRA, QDE	1/w @ mid epoch	ICRF2
Added parameters not used for ITRF2013 purposes but proposed for GRGS studies				
Zenithal Troposphere Delay for wet component limited for stations	**ZBIAS**: Adjustment of the wet component to the model	MZB	Every 2-hours: 00, 02, 04, ...20, 22hr per day	GPT/GMF model for radio waves and Mendles/Pavlis for optical waves
Troposphere gradient north & east limited for selected stations	**TGETOT, TGNTOT**	MGE, MGN	1 pt/d @ 00Hr	
Possible parameters for future investments				
Polar motion rate	**XPOR, YPOR**	PXR, PYR	1pt/d @ 12Hr	Set to 0.0
Length of Day LOD	**LOD**	PTR	1pt/d @ 12Hr	IERS EOP 08-C04 LOD Interpolated @12h
Rate for nutation angle	**NUTR_X, NUTR_Y**	NXR, NYR	1pt/d PWL @ 12Hr	Set to 0.0

tencies between techniques, Helmert parameters are introduced, i.e translations and scale for satellites systems and scale factor for VLBI technique. Station coordinates for each technique are transformed into a common reference frame R_c by applying the Helmert parameters by the transformation equation:

$$X_{Tech} = X_{Tech\_ITRF} + A.\Theta_{Tech}$$

The station parameters of each technique expressed in the ITRF2008 referential frame, X_{Tech_ITRF}, are reduced from the normal equation, the station parameters X_{Tech} and systematic effects, handled by Θ_{Tech}, are kept for estimation. For more details see IERS Annual Report for 2012.

Combination of DORIS, GNSS, SLR/LLR, VLBI Normal Equations

NEQs are stacked using the Helmert weighting algorithm. Table 3 shows for a dedicated week the weighting factors applied to the variance.

1. Stacking DORIS, SLR/LLR, VLBI Normal Equations without GNSS

Table 3: Weighting factor computed by the Helmert algorithm for DORIS SLR/LLR and VLBI weekly NEQ available – here for the week GPS 1514

Technique	DORIS	SLR/LLR	VLBI
Weighting factor	0.0072	1.246	0.043

2. Cancellation of Earth Orientation Parameters measurements outside the considered week

In order to cancel the influence of EOP measurements outside the week processed, we introduce a constraint consisting to force the outside EOP to equal to their a priori, or the EOP corrections to be null for dates outside the nominal week processed:

$$d[EOP(tk)] = 0 +/- \sigma \text{ with } \sigma \text{ very small (0.1mm)}$$

This process is applied on the weekly DORIS, SLR/LLR, and VLBI NEQs. GNSS weekly NEQs are not concerned by this process.

3. Linear constraint on sub-daily EOP corrections and reduction to 1 point per day at 12h

The sub-daily EOP (sampling 6h) resulting of the weekly stacking NEQs DORIS, SLR/LLR and VLBI, are daily linearly constrained between 0h to 24h, and then all EOP except those of 12h are reduced from the NEQ. DORIS, SLR/LLR, VLBI NEQs provide daily EOP at 12h and ready for combination with GNSS NEQ containing EOP also at 12h.

4. Stacking GNSS with combined DORIS, SLR/LLR, VLBI Normal Equations

DORIS, SLR/LLR, VLBI NEQs are then stacked with the GNSS NEQ using unitary weighting factor. This NEQ weekly stacked constitutes Normal Equation delivered.

5. Combination solutions

Additional constraints are added to the combined NEQs before the inversion, such as the No Net Rotation condition on quasars set (NNR), minimal constraints on DORIS, GNSS, SLR and VLBI network stations respectively (7 transformation parameters: 3

Translations, 1 scale factor, and 3 Rotations), stability constraints on station coordinates and loose constraints on tropospheric parameters.

Preliminary results have been obtained over January 2009. They show a good consistency for pole components and for the terrestrial frame. The computation of combined Normal Equations over the whole period is planned for the year 2014.

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