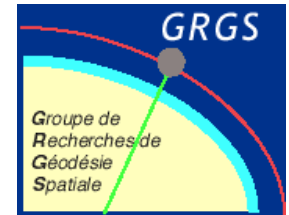


GRGS Combination Research Centre

Participation to the IERS Combination Pilot Project

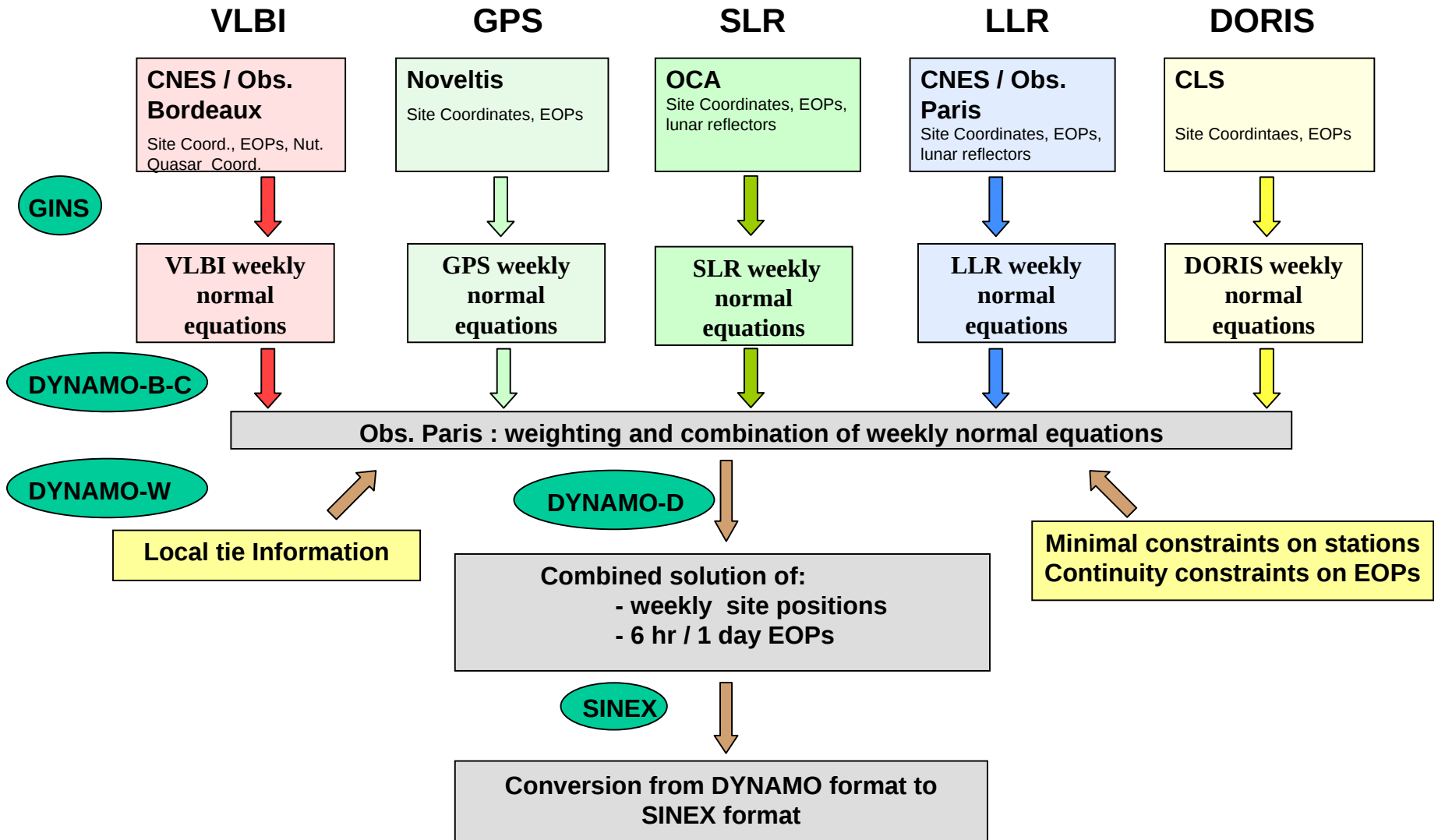
R. Biancale ⁽³⁾, *D. Gambis* ⁽⁴⁾, *J.-M. Lemoine* ⁽³⁾,
J.-C. Marty ⁽³⁾, *S. Loyer* ⁽³⁻⁵⁾, *L. Soudarin* ⁽⁶⁾,
Z. Altamimi ⁽¹⁾, *T. Carlucci* ⁽⁴⁾, *N. Capitaine* ⁽⁴⁾,
D. Coulot ⁽¹⁻²⁾, *P. Berio* ⁽²⁾, *P. Exertier* ⁽²⁾, *P. Charlot* ⁽⁷⁾



- (1) IGN/Laboratoire de REcherche en Géodésie - Marne-la-Vallée*
- (2) OCA/département GEMINI - Grasse*
- (3) CNES/Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées - Toulouse*
- (4) Observatoire de Paris - Paris*
- (5) Société Noveltis - Toulouse*
- (6) Société CLS - Toulouse*
- (7) Observatoire de Bordeaux*



GRGS organization



• Introduction

Our participation to the CPP has started with the first week of 2005. Until now, 8 weeks of SINEX files were delivered. We provide weekly solutions for the Earth orientation parameters: Pole-X, Pole-Y, UT1, Nutation- ψ , Nutation- ϵ per day and stations coordinates per week by combining 5 space techniques in an homogeneous and simultaneous computation.

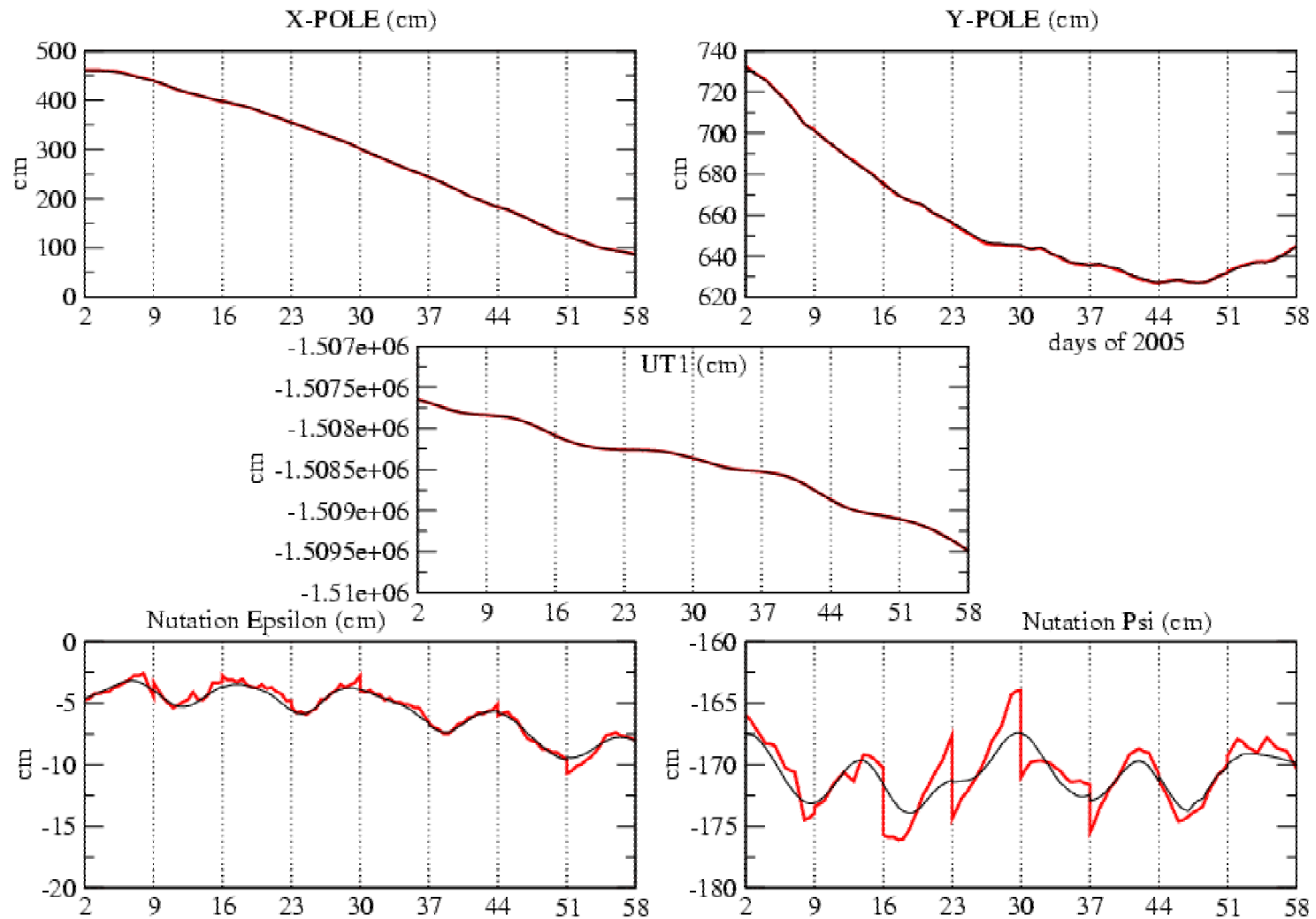
Participating techniques :

- ✓ GPS : all GPS satellites, stations subset (approx. 50 stations)
- ✓ SLR : Lageos & Lageos2, all stations (approx. 15 stations)
- ✓ DORIS : all satellites except Jason1, all stations (approx. 44 stations)
- ✓ VLBI : approx. 9 stations
- ✓ LLR : 2 stations (Grasse & Mc Donald)

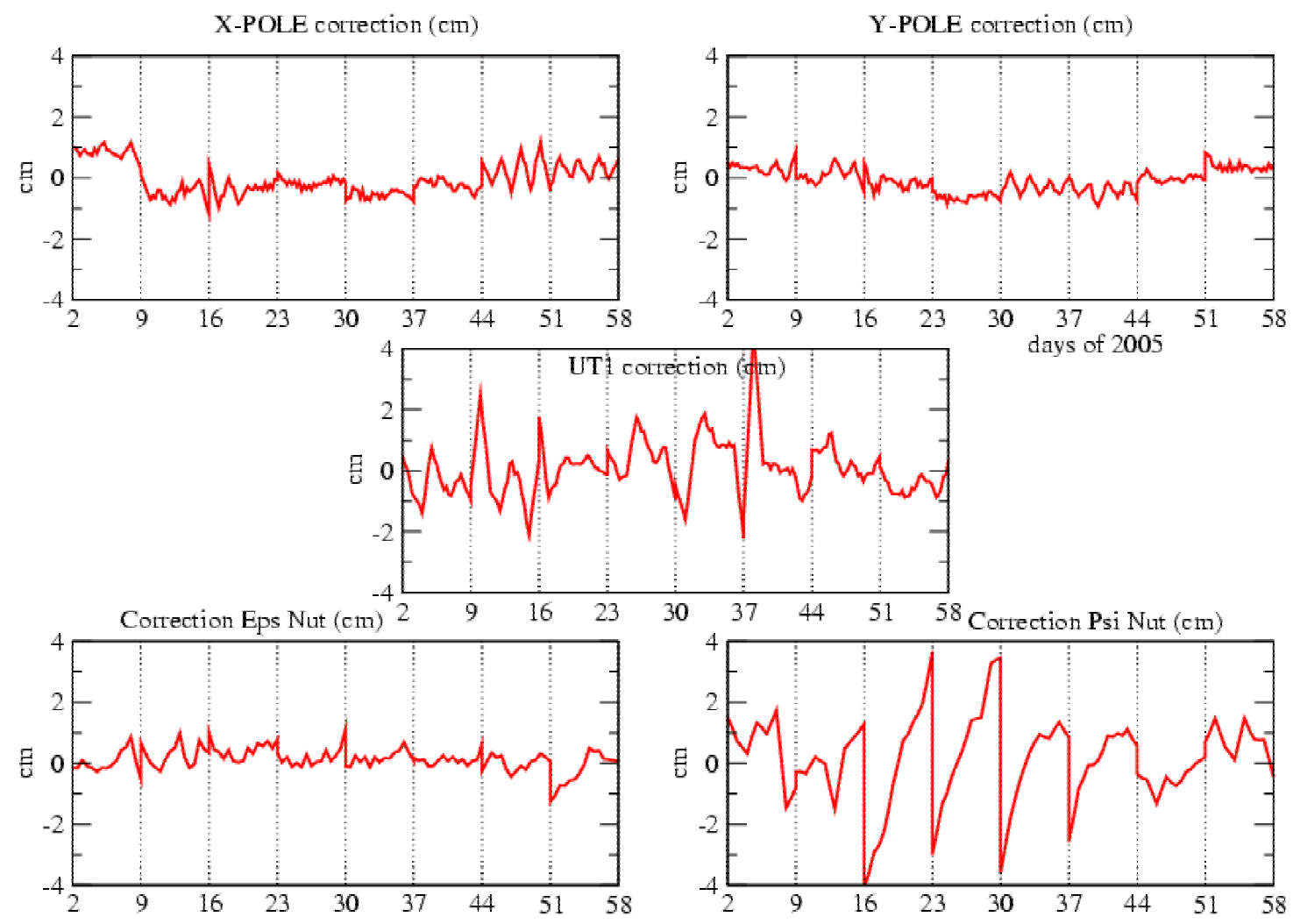
- **Relative weighting**

	<i>Mean measurement residuals</i>	<i>Weighting (expressed in measurement units)</i>
<i>GPS</i>	<i>0.57 cm</i>	<i>0.86 cm</i>
<i>SLR</i>	<i>0.99 cm</i>	<i>1.34 cm</i>
<i>DORIS</i>	<i>0.391 mm/s</i>	<i>0.273 mm/s</i>
<i>VLBI</i>	<i>4.1 cm</i>	<i>1.0 cm</i>
<i>LLR</i>	<i>19. cm</i>	<i>46. cm</i>

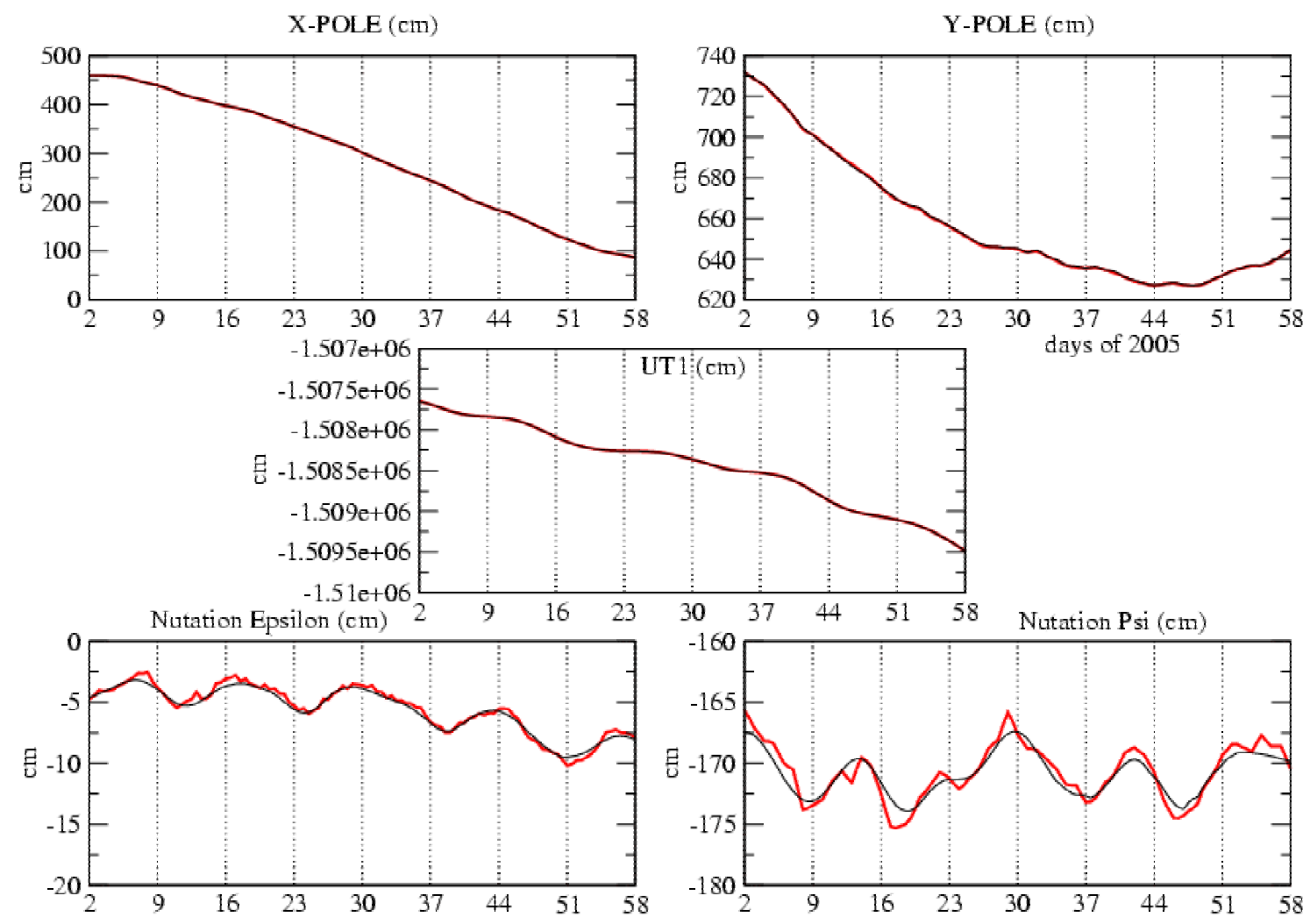
- **Earth orientation parameters : 6 h value solution**



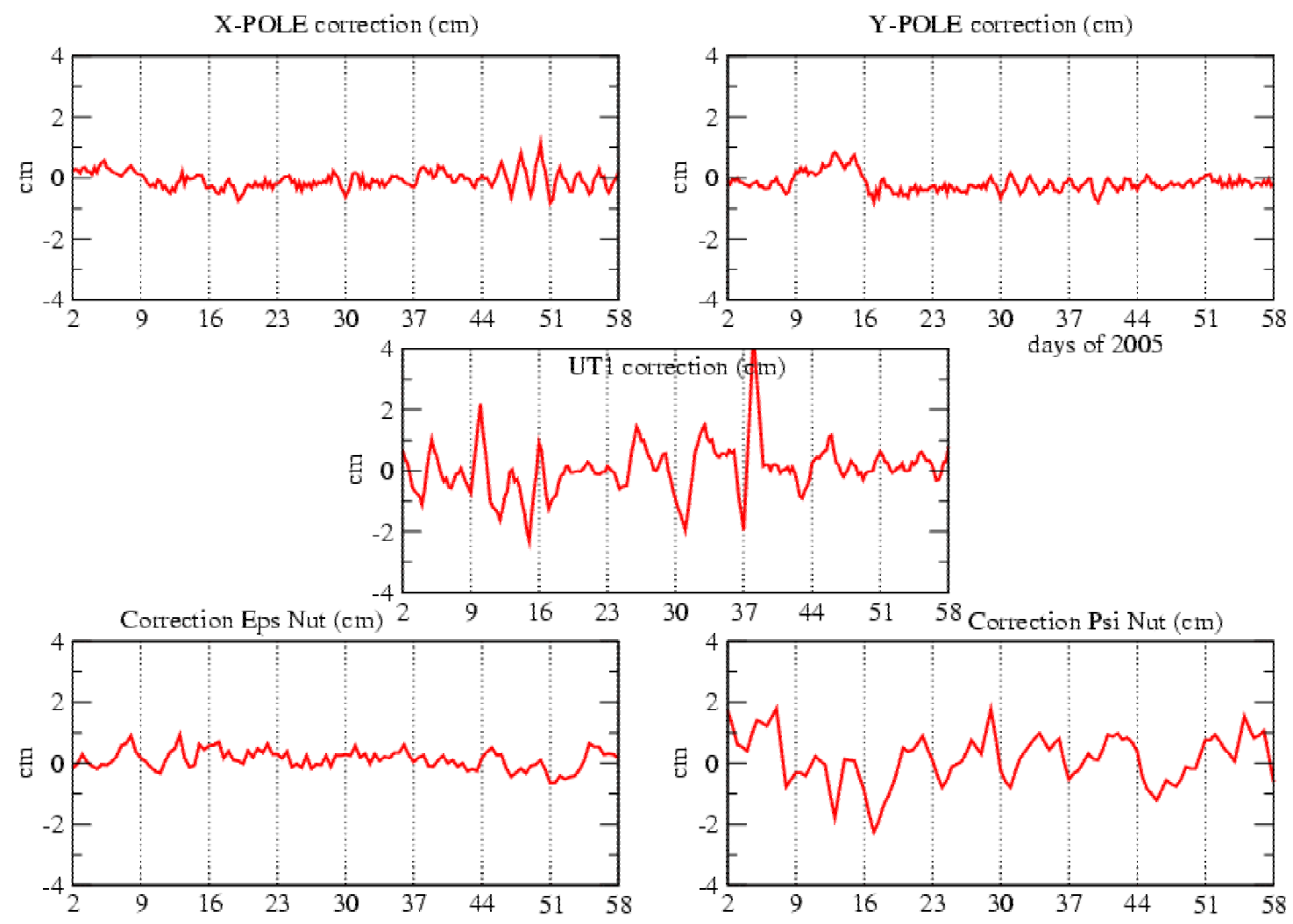
• **Earth orientation parameters : 6 h values (diff. to EOPC04)**



• **Earth orientation parameters : 6 h continuous solution (Jan.-Feb. 2005)**



• **Earth orientation parameters : 6 h continuous solution (Jan.–Feb. 2005)**



• Earth orientation parameters : STATISTICS

- ✓ No constraints are applied on the Earth orientation parameters, except for a linearity constraint on the 6-h values, when they are solved-for.

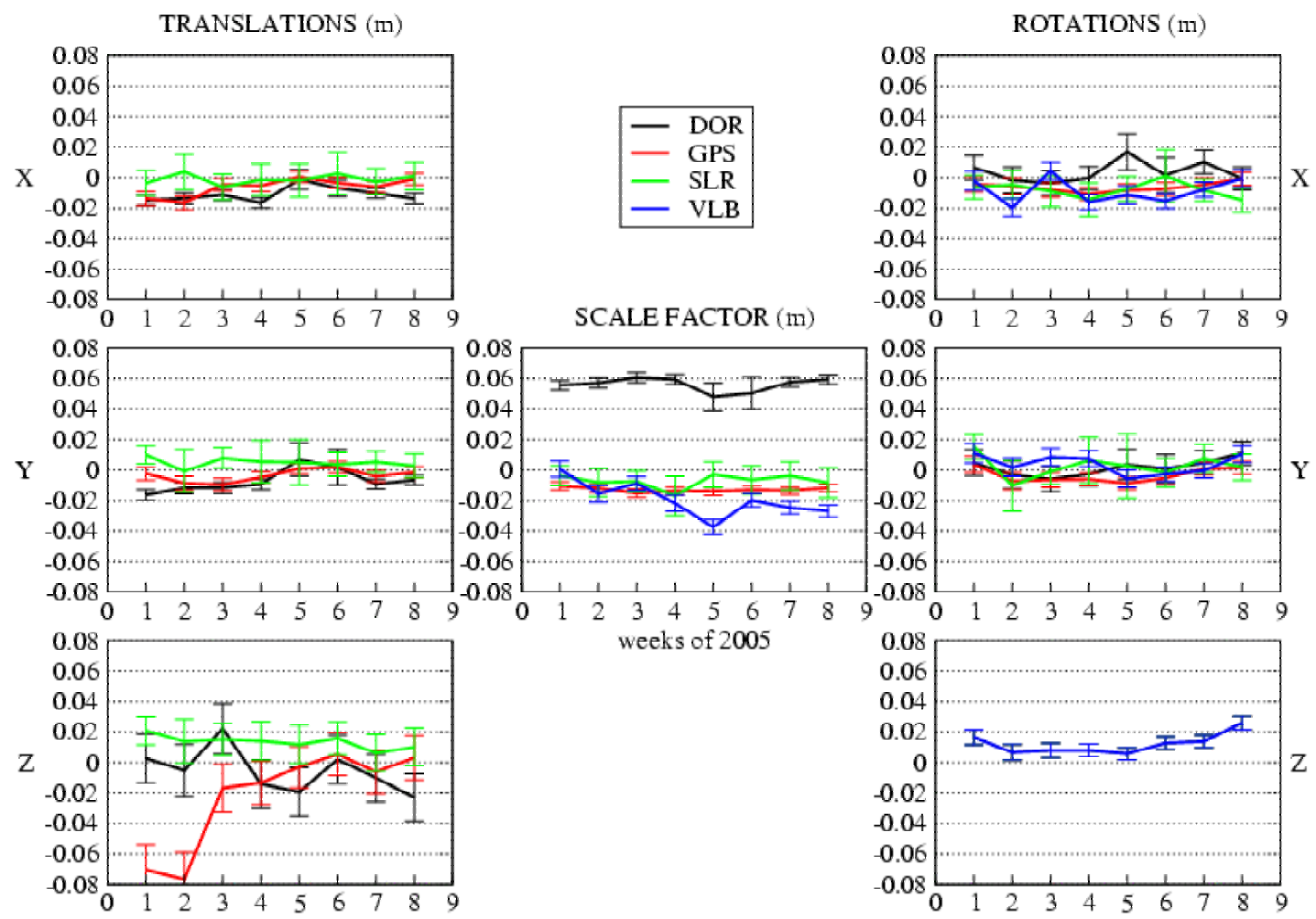
	<i>RMS of differences to EOPC04</i>	<i>RMS of jumps between weeks</i>
<i>Pole-X</i>	<i>0.49 cm (0.15 mas)</i>	<i>0.6 cm (0.19 mas)</i>
<i>Pole-Y</i>	<i>0.40 cm (0.13 mas)</i>	<i>0.6 cm (0.19 mas)</i>
<i>UT1</i>	<i>0.92 cm (20. μs)</i>	<i>0.7 cm (15. μs)</i>
<i>Nutation ε</i>	<i>0.33 cm (0.11 mas)</i>	<i>0.8 cm (0.25 mas)</i>
<i>Nutation ψ</i>	<i>1.15 cm (0.37 mas)</i>	<i>3.6 cm (1.16 mas)</i>

•Reference frame solution : weekly station coordinates

No constraints were applied on the weekly station coordinates solutions apart from either:

- ✓ a minimal-constraint on each different measurement type to remedy for its known deficiency: translations in X, Y, Z for the VLBI ; rotation in Z for the satellite techniques GPS, SLR and DORIS ;
- ✓ or the inclusion of a file of ties between markers (“ITRF2000_tie”), which suppresses the need for the minimal-constraints.

•Reference frame solution : 7-parameter transform / ITRF2000



MAIN FEATURES:

- ✓ DORIS:
mean scale factor +6 cm
- ✓ SLR:
translation in Z +1.7 cm ± 0.3 cm
- ✓ GPS:
first 2 weeks : translation in Z -7 cm

•Reference frame solution : weekly station coordinates

<i>COMPARISON to ITRF2000</i>	<i>GPS</i>	<i>SLR</i>	<i>DOR</i>
<i>Mean RMS of discrepancies BEFORE 7-parameter transform</i>	<i>1.7 cm</i>	<i>1.6 cm</i>	<i>5.2 cm</i>
<i>Mean RMS of discrepancies AFTER 7-parameter transform</i>	<i>1.15 cm</i>	<i>1.1 cm</i>	<i>2.8 cm</i>
<i>STABILITY of the weekly solutions (from week to week)</i>	<i>GPS</i>	<i>SLR</i>	<i>DOR</i>
<i>Mean RMS of discrepancies BEFORE 7-parameter transform</i>	<i>0.7 cm</i>	<i>1.3 cm</i>	<i>2.0 cm</i>
<i>Mean RMS of discrepancies AFTER 7-parameter transform</i>	<i>0.4 cm</i>	<i>1.0 cm</i>	<i>1.6 cm</i>

- **On going work**

- ✓ Improvement of combinations : introduction of systematic transform parameters and of local ties as well between techniques ;
- ✓ Start of integer ambiguities adjustment in GPS double difference processing ;
- ✓ Use of JASON DORIS data taking care of SAA correction ;
- ✓ Evaluation of VLBI processing (from the Fall) ; comparison with MODEST software ;
- ✓ Homogenization of tropospheric corrections per site using dry and wet delays derived from ECMWF data ;
- ✓ Reduction of delivery delay to less than 8 weeks.