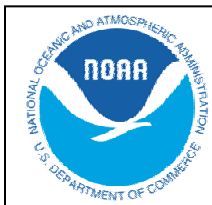


A SURVEY OF SOME SYSTEMATIC ERRORS IN IGS PRODUCTS

- Clock jumps at day boundaries & near-field multipath
- Position time series show $N * 1.04$ cpy harmonics
- N/S distortions in IGS frames
- Earth rotation parameters smoothed & filtered
- Spurious tidal lines in EOPs
- Orbit discontinuities have fortnightly variations



Jim Ray, NOAA/National Geodetic Survey



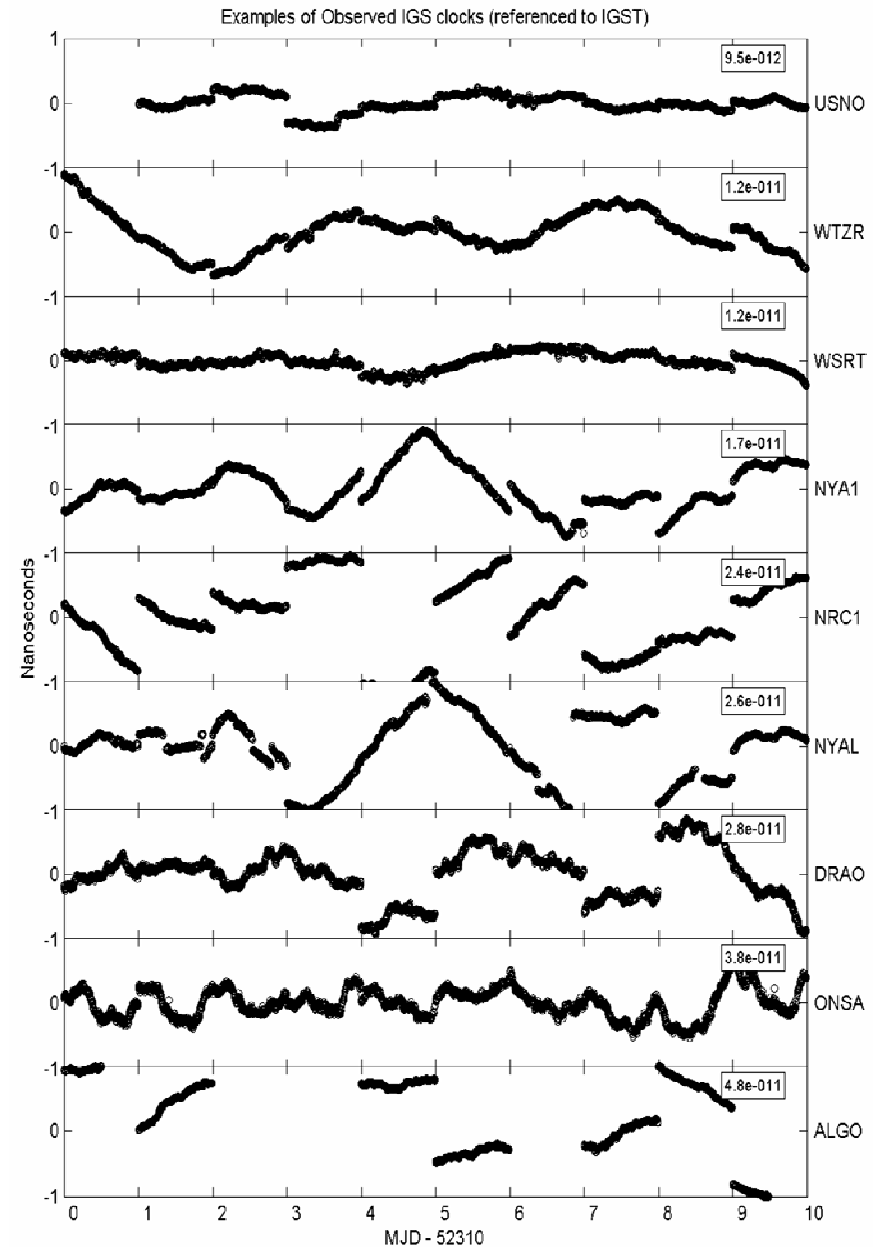
EGU 2008 General Assembly, Paper G4 #A-01694, Vienna, 15 April 2008

Context

- **GPS errors are propagated formally but true data noise is unknown**
 - highly site-dependent & not white noise
 - e.g., variances of AC frame solutions differ by $> \times 100$
 - dealt with by empirical rescaling of covariance matrix
- **Evidence for systematic effects in IGS product covariances is well known**
 - e.g., user velocity errors are routinely inflated to account for temporal correlation of position errors
 - but methods are purely empirical
- **Objective:** Survey systematic errors in some IGS product *values*
 - underlying causes mostly unknown or not confirmed

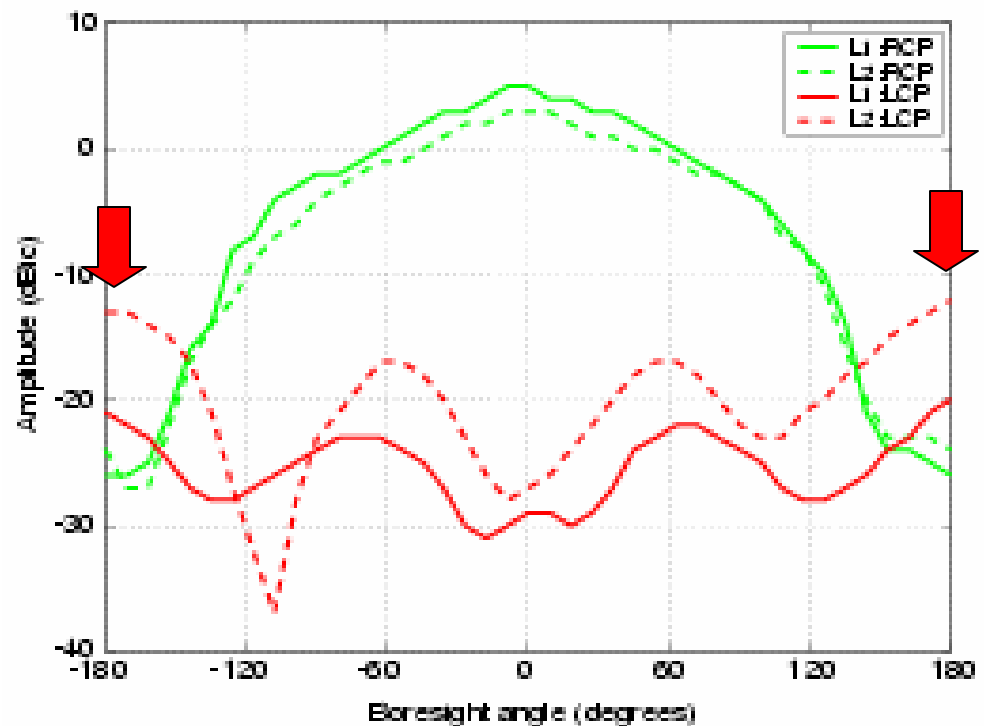
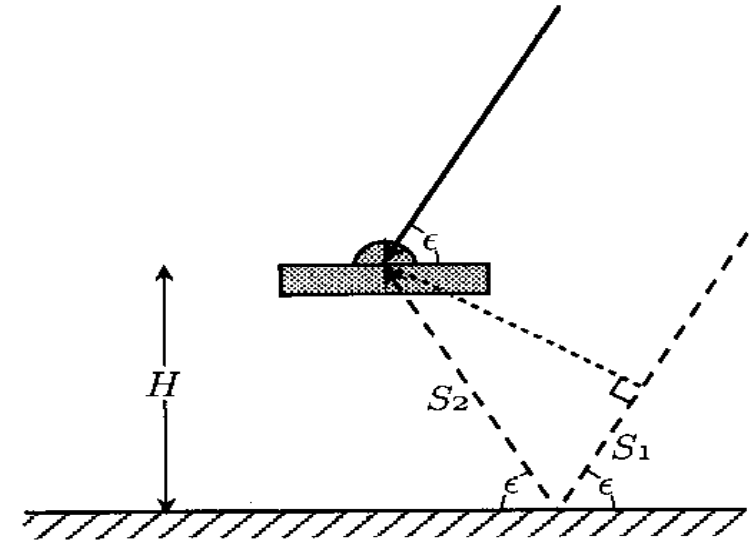
1) Day-boundary Clock Jumps

- clock bias accuracy is based on mean of code data per arc
- for 24-hr arc with code $\sigma = 1$ m, clock accuracy should be ~ 120 ps
- can study local code biases via clock jumps at day boundaries (H-maser stations only)
- **observed clock jumps vary hugely among stations:**
110 ps to >1500 ps
- presumably caused mainly by local code multipath conditions, *esp. in near-field of antenna*



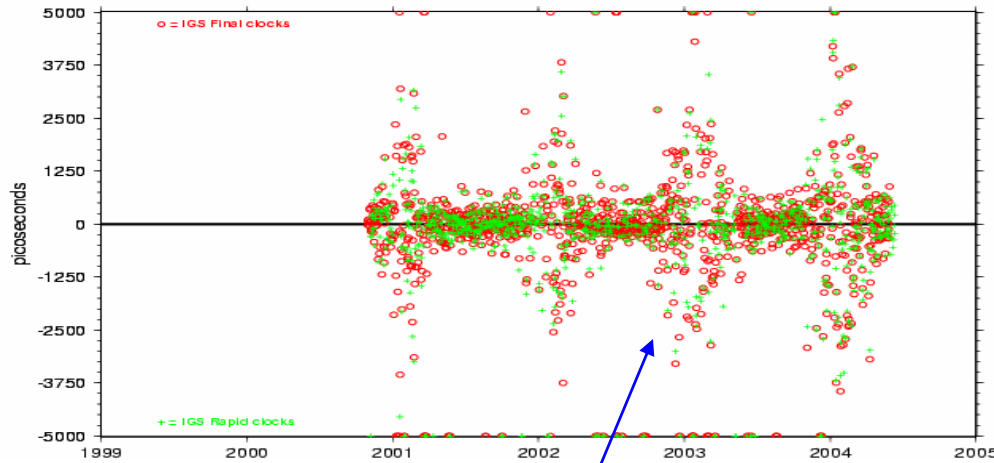
Near-field Multipath Mechanism

- expect largest & longest-period MP errors when height H of antenna is small [Elósegui et al., 1995]
- may have special problems when H is near multiples of $\lambda/4$
- reflected RCP GPS signals enter from behind as LCP
- choke-ring design esp sensitive to L2 reflections from below [Byun et al. 2002]
- **most IGS RF antennas mounted over flat surfaces!**



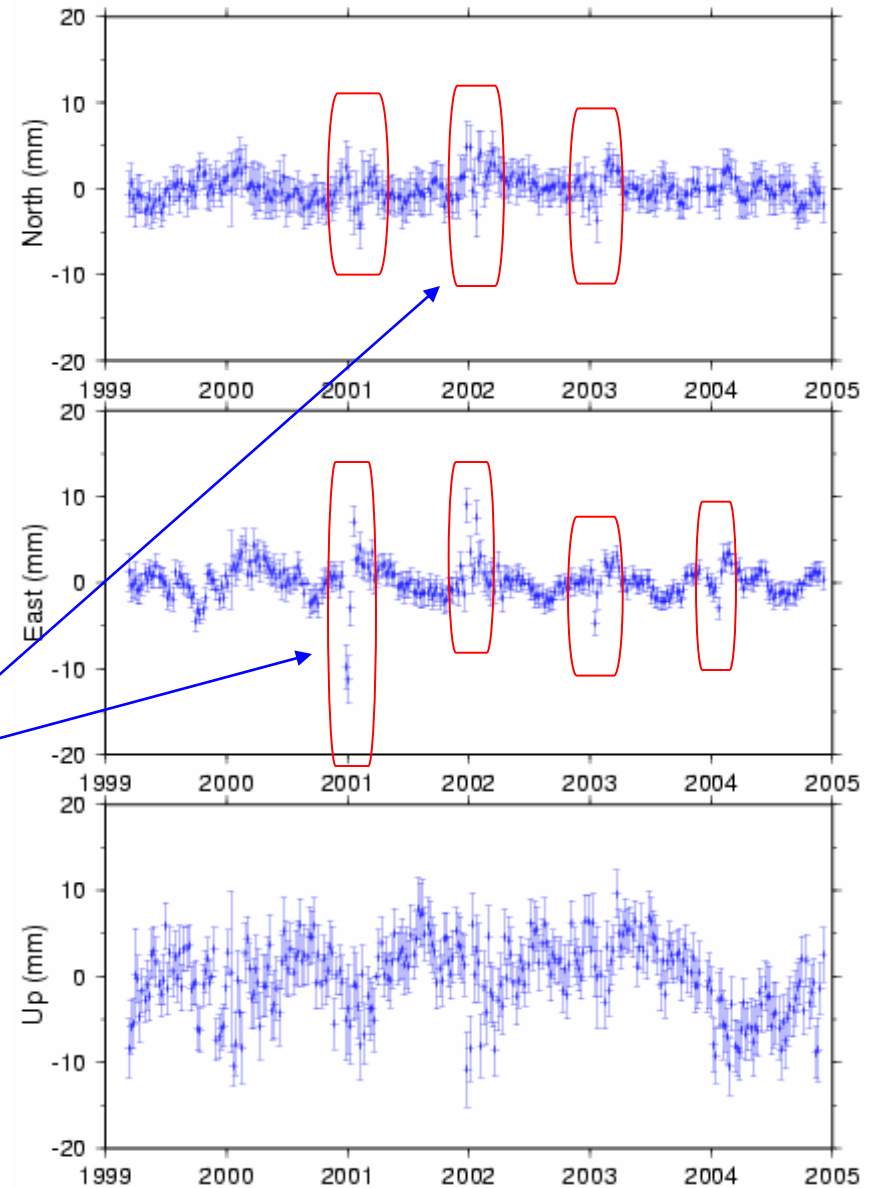
Correlated Clock & Position Effects: ALGO

Day-boundary Clock Discontinuities at ALGO



- **ALGO day-boundary clock jumps increase in winters**
- **every winter ALGO also has large position anomalies**
 - IGS deletes outliers $>5\sigma$
- **implies common near-field multipath effect is likely (phase & code)**

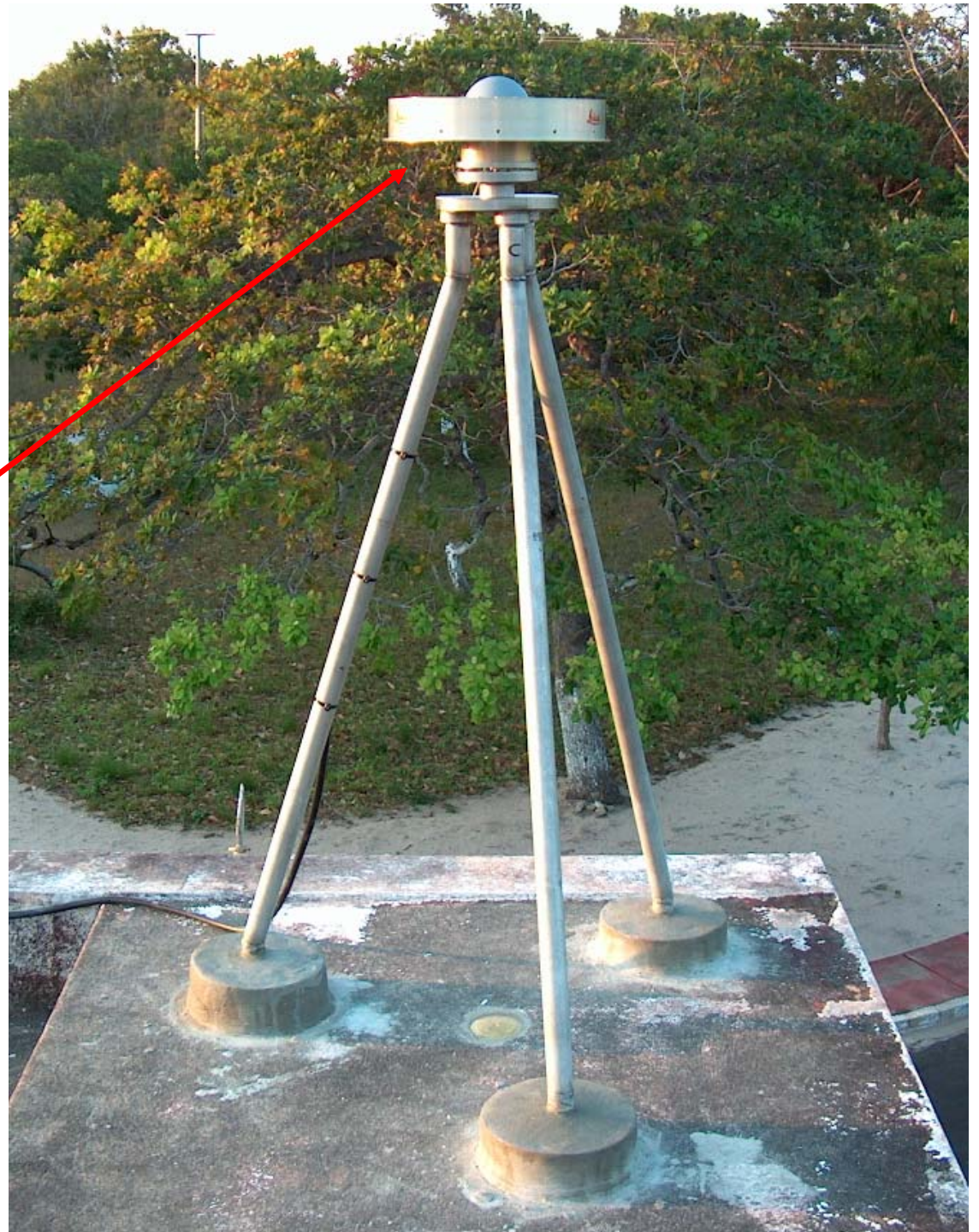
Weekly IGS Residuals for ALGO



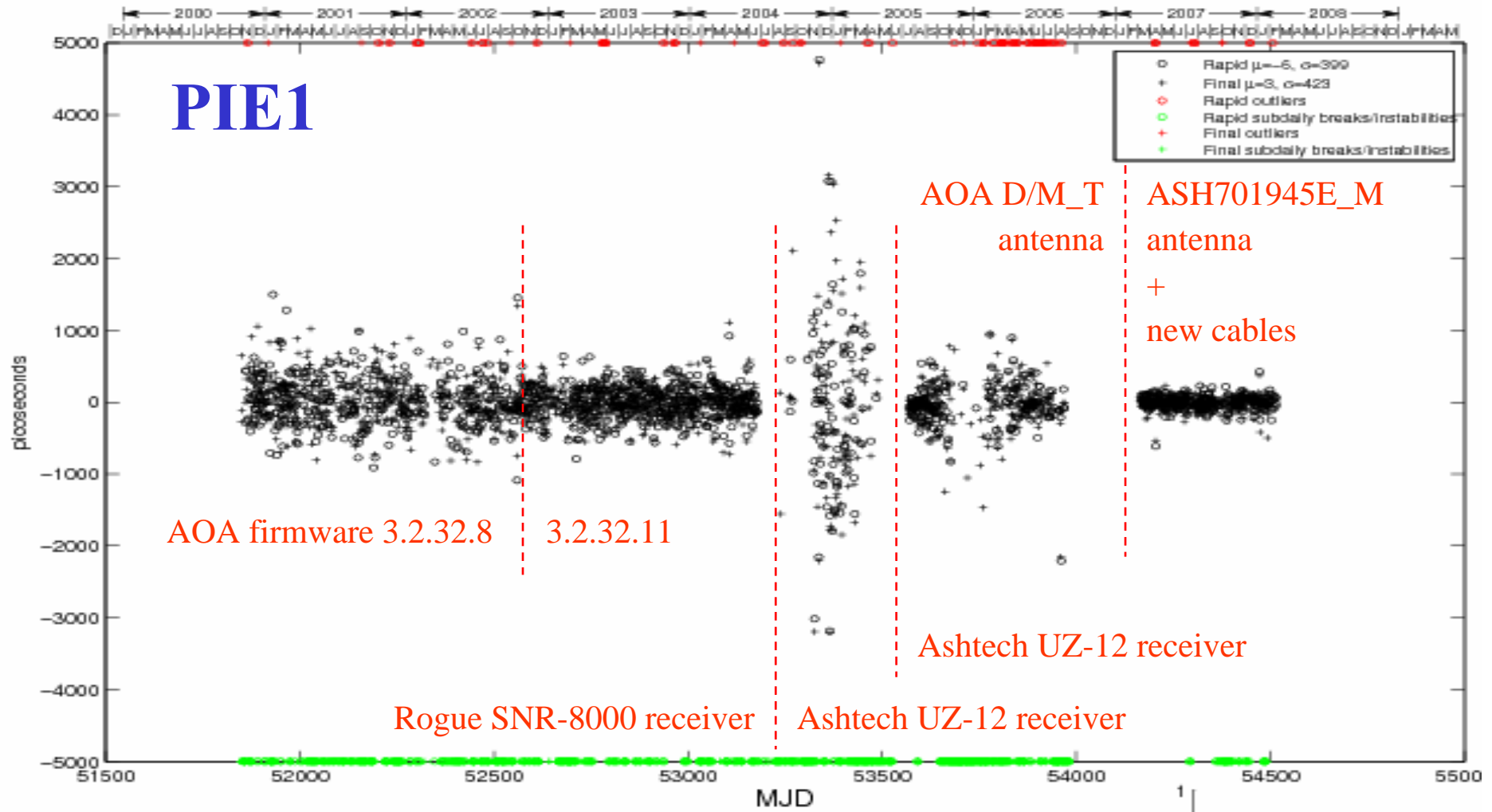
Probably better to
mount antennas
away from close
reflecting surfaces!

worse

better

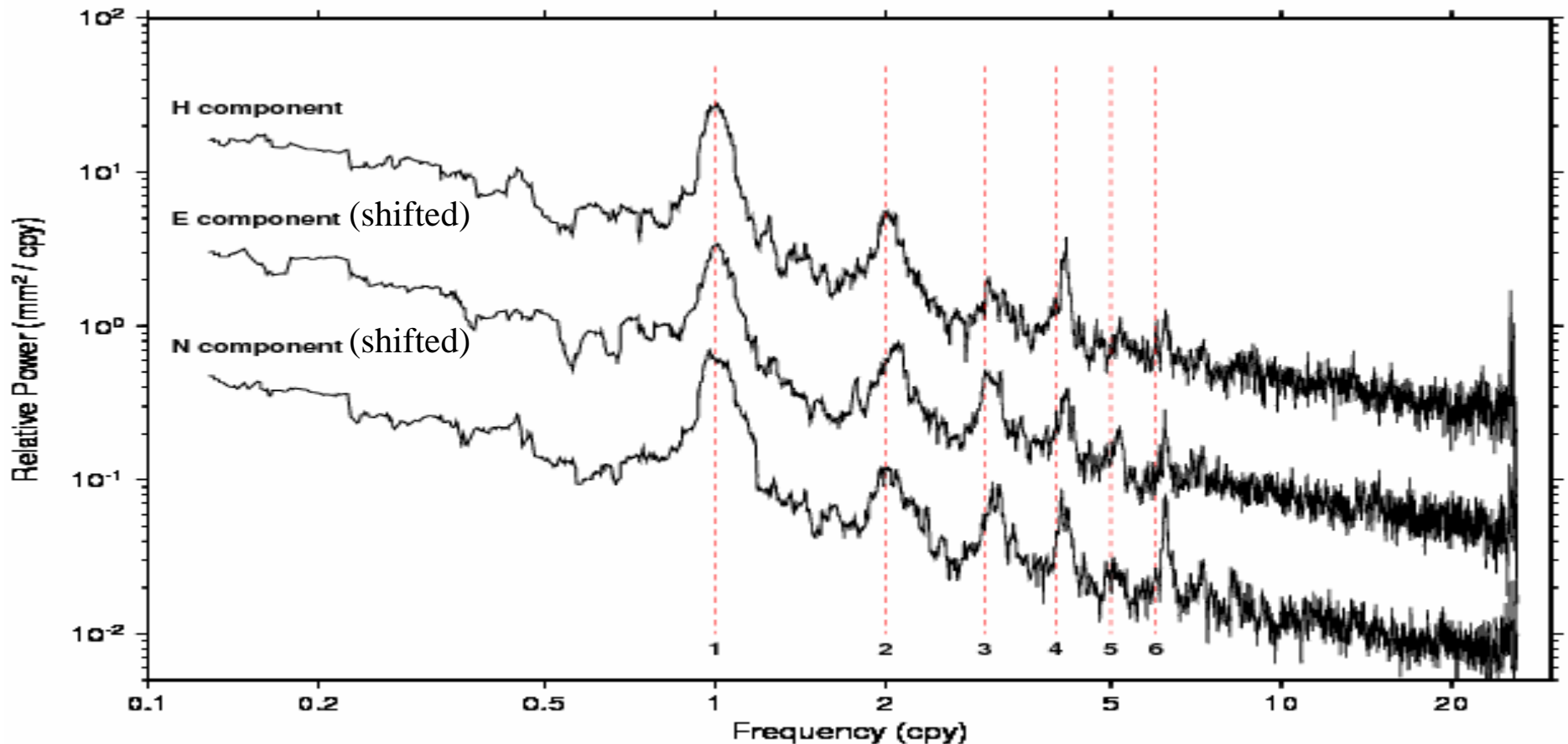


Other Hardware Choices Also Important



- receiver health, firmware, antenna model, & cables also affect day-boundary clock jumps

2) Stacked/Smoothed Spectra of Site Residuals



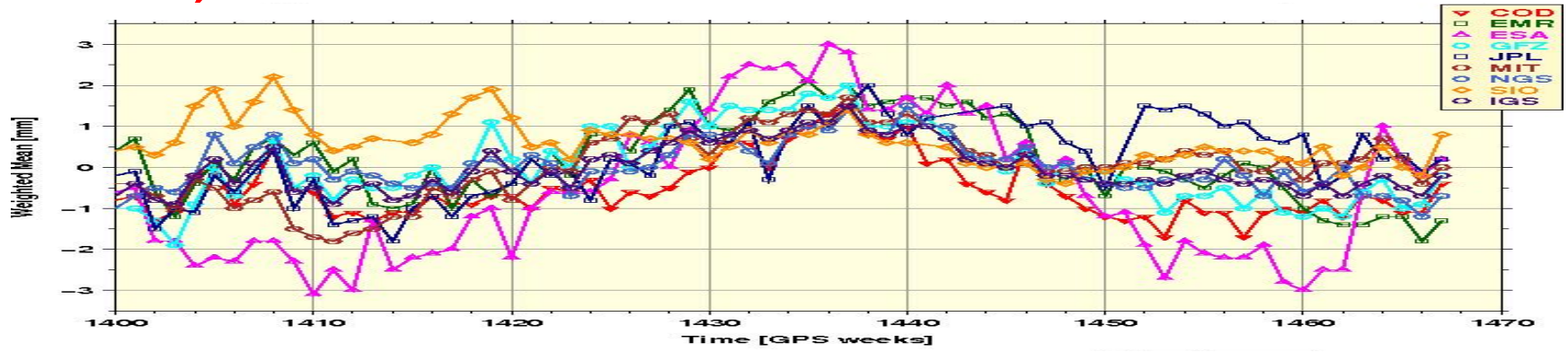
- for 167 IGS sites with >200 weekly points in 1996.0 – 2006.0
- large annual + semi-annual variations
- plus harmonics in all components at $N * (1.040 \pm 0.008)$ cpy
- flicker noise spectra down to periods of ~few months

Position Harmonics Linked to GPS Year

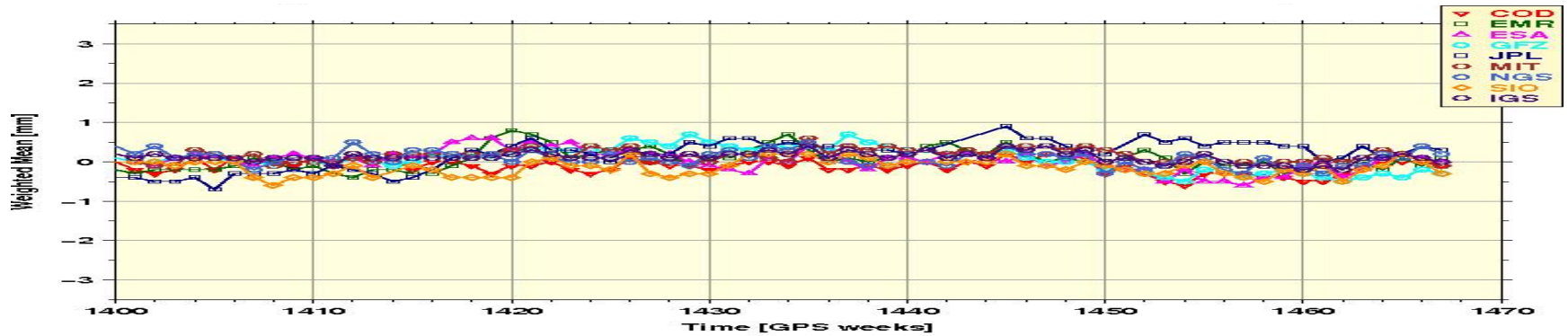
- **1.040 ± 0.008 cpy fundamental does not match any expected alias or geophysical frequency**
 - also not seen in VLBI, SLR, or fluid load spectra
- **Closely matches GPS “draconitic” year**
 - rotation period of Sun w.r.t. GPS nodes (viewed from Earth)
 - GPS nodal drift is -14.16° per year (due to Earth’s oblateness)
 - period = 351.4 day or frequency = 1.039 cpy
- **Two possible coupling mechanisms suggested:**
 - 1) direct orbit modeling errors (e.g., related to eclipse periods & planes)
 - 2) alias of site position biases (e.g., near-field phase multipath) due to beating of 24-hr processing arc against 23.93-hr GPS repeat period
 - useful distinguishing tests not yet made

3) N/S Distortions of IGS Frames

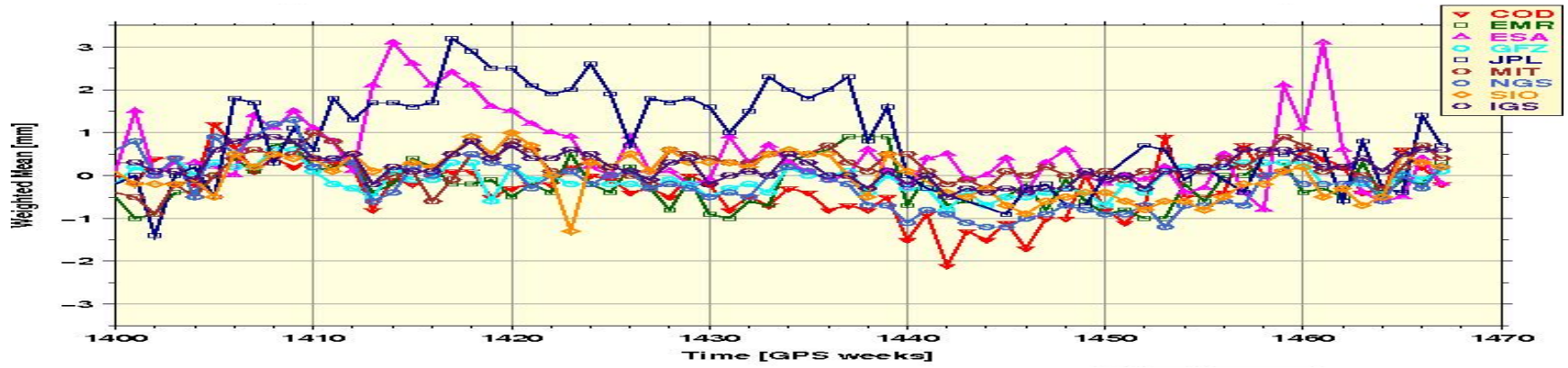
N



E



U



- Weekly mean biases of IGS frames compared to long-term frame

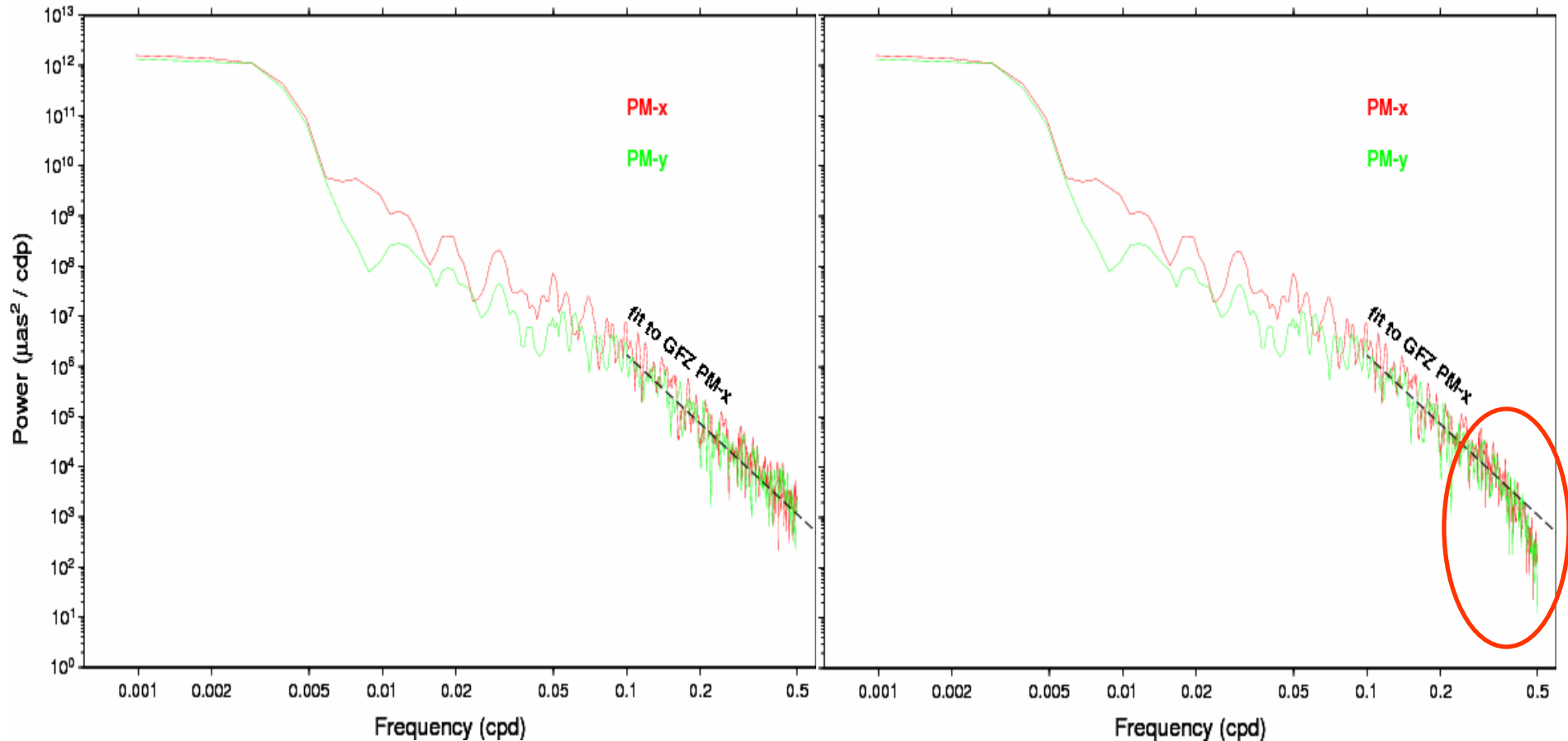
IGS Frame Distortions

- **N/S mean component of IGS weekly frames shows largest annual variation**
 - after weekly 7-parameter Helmert alignment
 - also largest dispersion among ACs in N/S direction
- **Not likely to be caused by annual inter-hemisphere fluid load cycle**
 - load signal should be largest in heights, not N/S
- **Could possibly be related to along-track GPS orbit errors**
 - but no mechanism identified
- **Likelier explanation: possible neglected 2nd order ionospheric effect**

4) High-frequency Smoothing of EOPs

Smoothed Power Spectrum for GFZ Polar Motion

Smoothed Power Spectrum for CODE Polar Motion



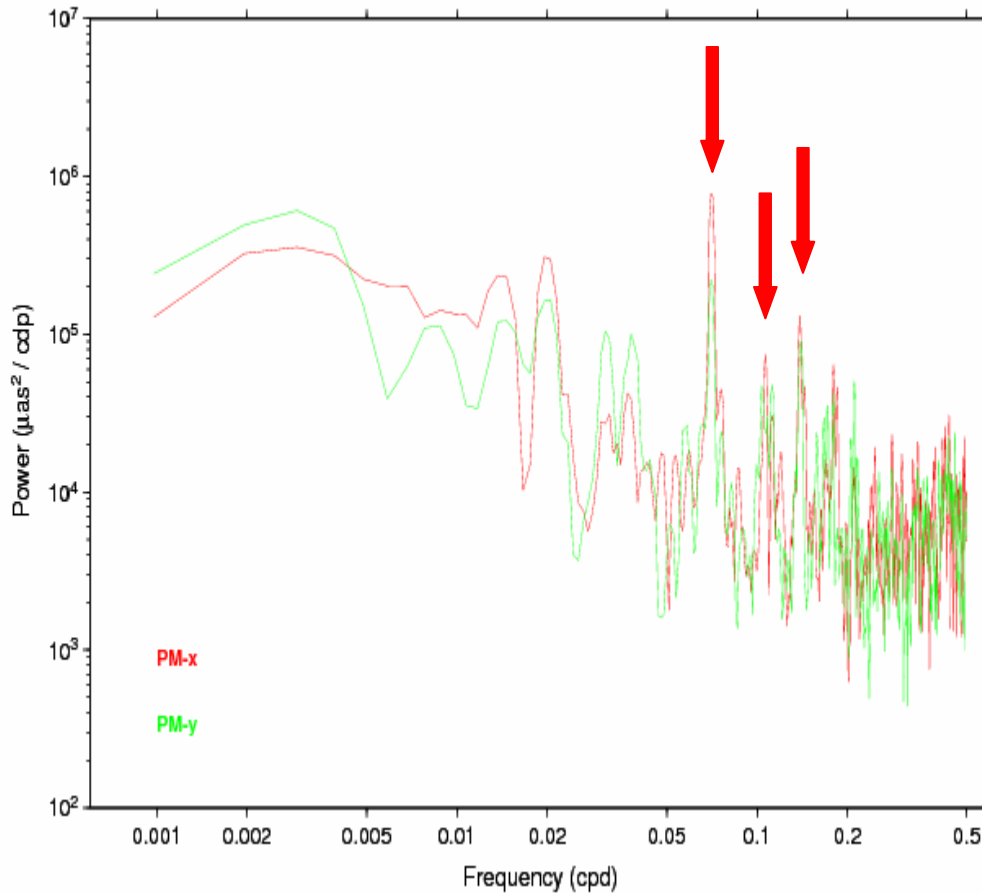
- Day-boundary continuity constraint by some ACs smoothes & filters EOP estimates near Nyquist limit

Filter/Smoother by Continuity Constraints

- Some ACs estimate EOPs (& others) by *continuous* linear segments
 - attenuates power by factor 4 at Nyquist limit
 - smoothes estimates
 - filters certain phase components
- To avoid contaminating IGS combination, such EOP solutions rejected since January 2008 (wk 1460)
 - but effects on other parameters probably still present
- Past high-frequency studies should be reconsidered
- Can use GFZ polar motion to estimate background, non-tidal, sub-daily variance: **13.6 to 20.7 μas^2**

5) Aliased Tidal Peaks in EOP Discontinuities

Smoothed Power Spectrum for GFZ Polar Motion Difference



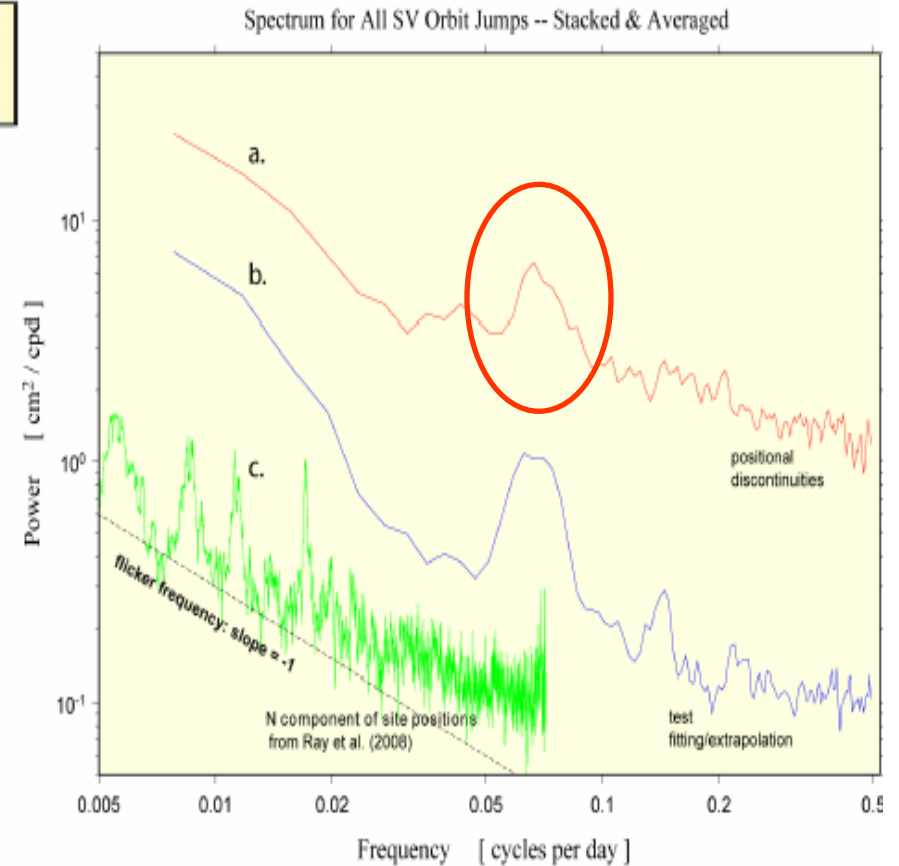
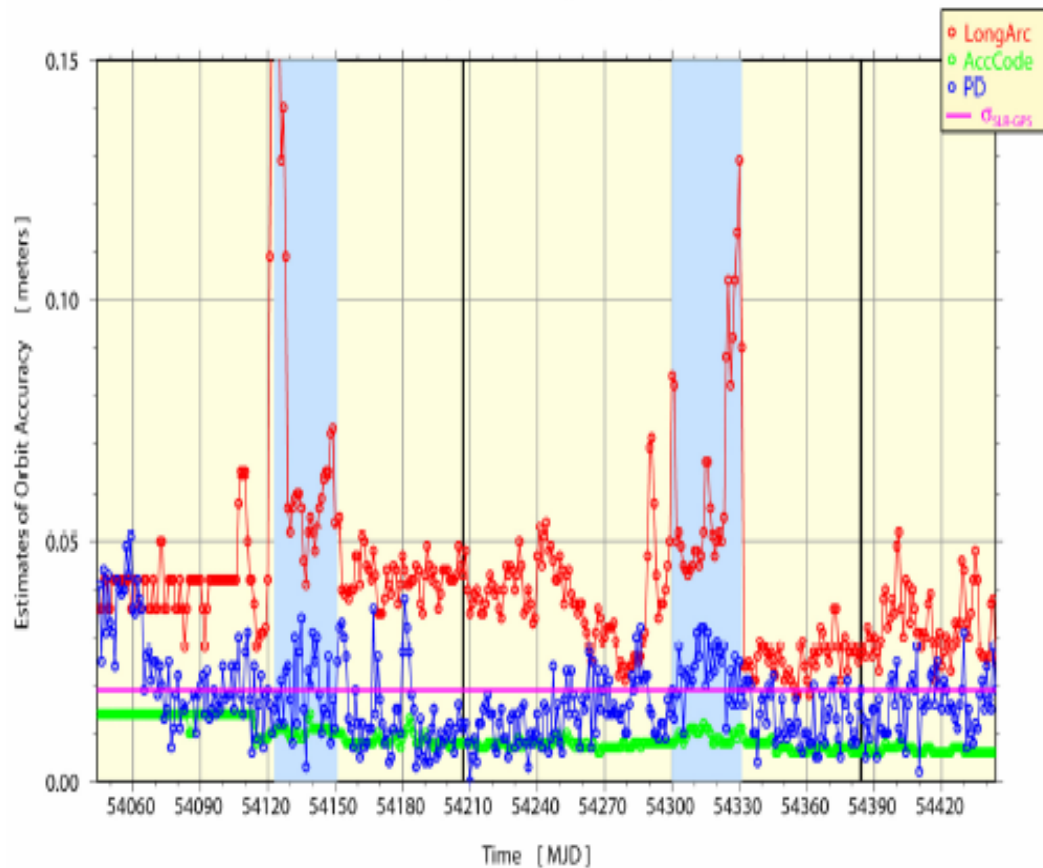
Peaks in PM Differences

AC	14 d	9 d	7 d
EMR PM-x	14.2	9.35	7.18
±	0.2	0.09	0.05
EMR PM-y	14.1	9.6 & 9.0	7.16
±	0.2	0.1	0.05
GFZ PM-x	14.2	9.4	7.21
±	0.2	0.1	0.05
GFZ PM-y	14.2	9.6 & 8.9	7.14
±	0.2	0.1	0.05
JPL PM-x	14.2	9.4	7.23
±	0.2	0.1	0.05
JPL PM-y	14.2	9.2	7.26
±	0.2	0.1	0.05

- Spectra of polar motion day-boundary discontinuities show signatures of aliased O1, Q1, & N2 tides + unknown 7.2 d line

6) Day-boundary Orbit Discontinuities

PRN 05, Block II-A, Plane B, Slot 5



- Orbit discontinuities between days show temporally correlated errors & broad fortnightly spectral peak

Conclusions

- **Despite huge progress by IGS since 1994, numerous small systematic errors remain in products**
- **Applications to cutting-edge science must recognize limitations**
 - need to focus on identifying, understanding, & mitigating errors
 - must renew basic GNSS research efforts, not just in geophysical applications
 - should avoid rush to premature science conclusions
- **Improvements will probably require better station installations (to reduce near-field multipath) & analysis upgrades**
 - more research into field configuration effects badly needed
 - need better leadership to popularize lessons learned
 - need better cooperation & coordination between analysts & network