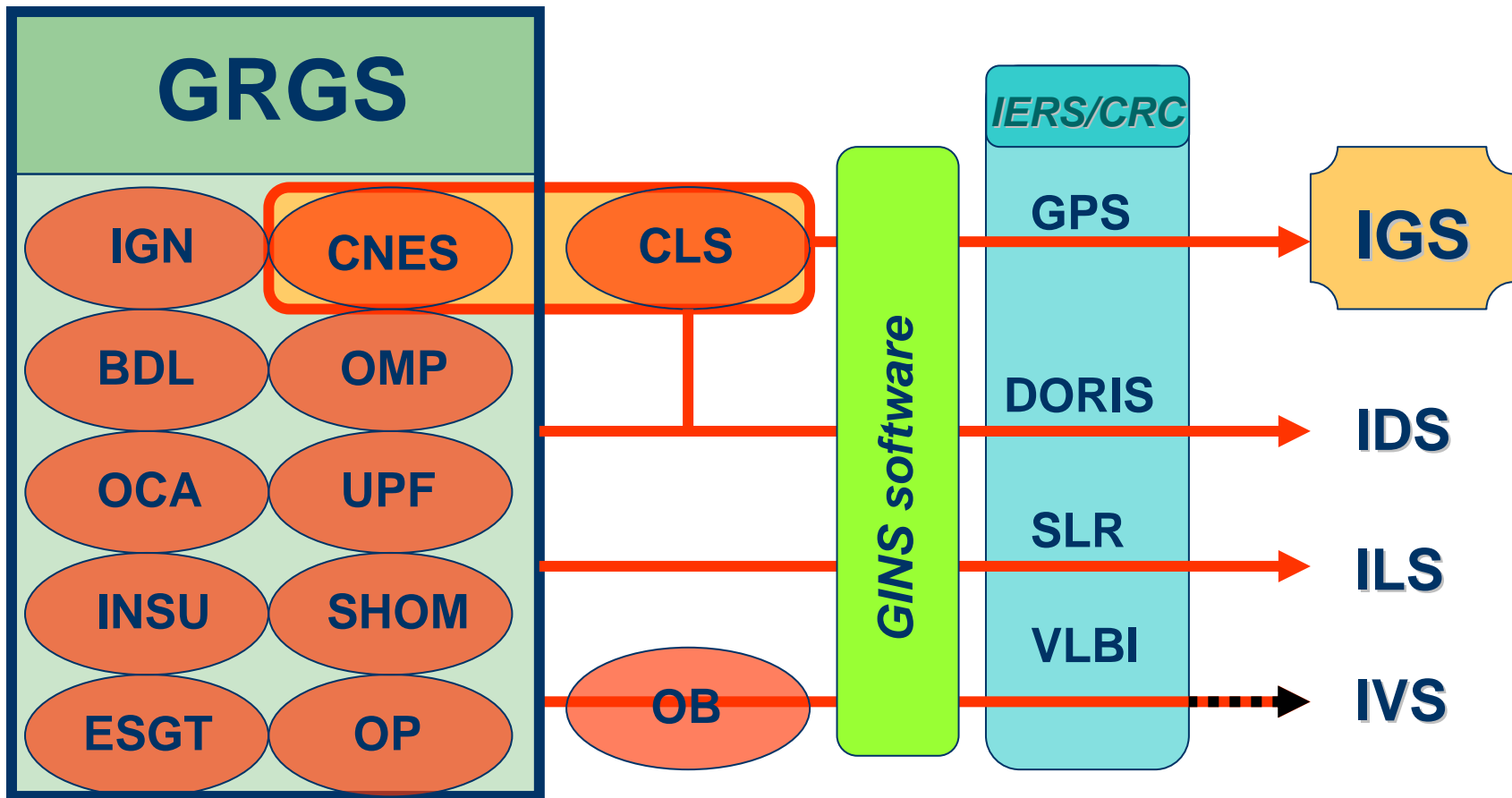


CNES-CLS Dynamical modelling of GPS orbits and SLR Residuals

Sylvain Loyer (CLS)
Félix Perosanz (CNES)
Hugues Capdeville (CLS)



- Submission & evaluation started July 2007
- joined officially IGS ACs week 1478

Motivation of this study

Several months of evaluation of CNES-CLS products indicate that the main discrepancies are on orbit products :

- around **3.5 – 4 cm WRMS3D** vs IGS final orbits
- **a systematic scale of around 1 ppb** (~2.64 cm at GPS altitude) exhibits between CNES-CLS and IGS orbits

Pole and station coordinate solutions are very comparable to any other AC.

We wanted to investigate the source of the scale vs IGS :

- dynamic parameters modeling (i.e. SRP parameterization)
- dynamic modeling (i.e. ALBEDO force model)

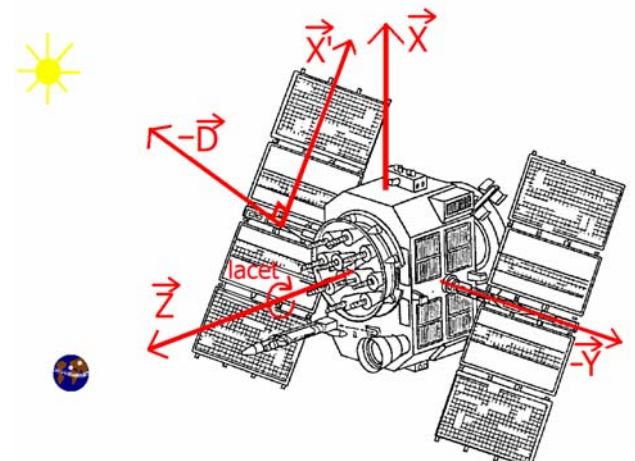
using **SLR observations**.

SLR tracking of SV35 and 36

- **SLR residual analysis** is supposed to give an independent evaluation of the precision and accuracy of the computed orbit (up to a level of ~ 5 mm)
- In the framework of GRGS team activities SLR data are routinely processed using the GINS software (ILS, EIGEN gravity field modeling,...)
- **Questions :**
 - Origin of a systematic bias between SLR data and IGS and ACs orbits solutions ?
 - What is the impact on GPS orbits of considering or not ALBEDO forces in the orbit computation ?
 - Is the orbital precision derived from the statistical distribution of SLR residuals consistent with the expected value ?

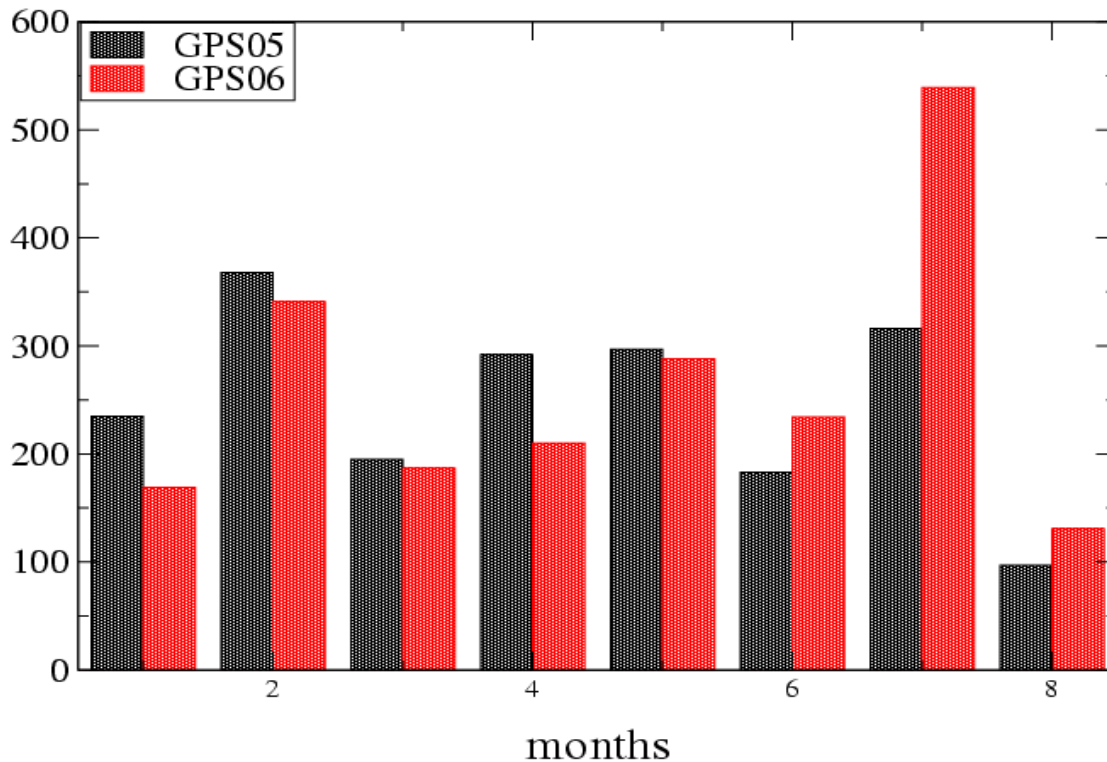
Dynamical model and processing strategy

- Full description available at :
<http://igscb.jpl.nasa.gov/igscb/center/analysis/grg.acn>
(see also Jim Ray's presentation in this session)
- Main significant differences:
 - 48h Arc length ; 15mn data rate ; real ambiguities
 - Radiation pressure :
 - Solar direct + Earth albedo and IR flux
 - GINS Box and wing model (19 planar surfaces)
 - Nominal satellite attitude (no yaw steering model)
 - Empirical parameters (6+6 per arc) :
 - 1 scale/arc *in factor of solar pressure*
 - 1 {Y}-bias/arc
 - 1/rev. sin & cos in {X'} {D}
 - Albedo and IR :
 - Systematic $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ m/s/s mainly in {Z}
 - Flux from ECMWF 6h grids
 - Include overcast and umbra effects



SLR data set and SLR processing strategy

- Data from 10 October 2007 to 10 may 2008 ; (2099/1983) valid normals points for GPS(35/36).
- Data weighing : station quality factor
 - + from LAGEOS residuals analysis
 - + uncertainties from ITRF2005 coord.
- Fixed IGS or GRG orbits + one SLR bias per station



SLR CoM offset

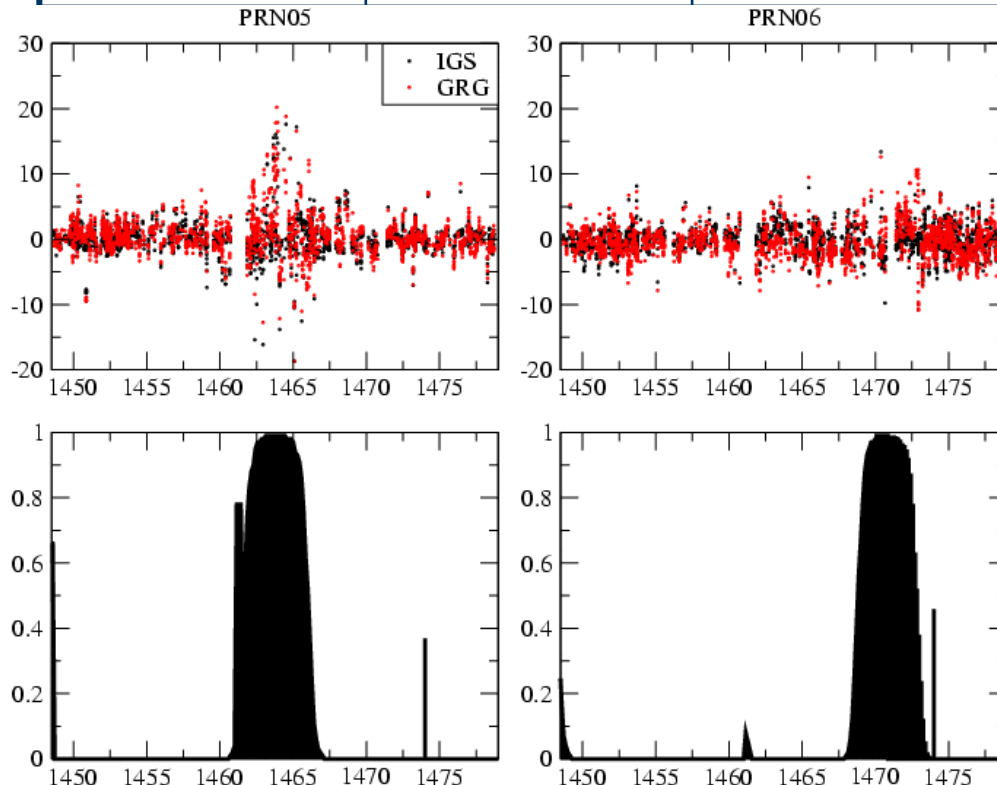
- CoM offsets :

XY values : 862.6 mm / -524.5 mm

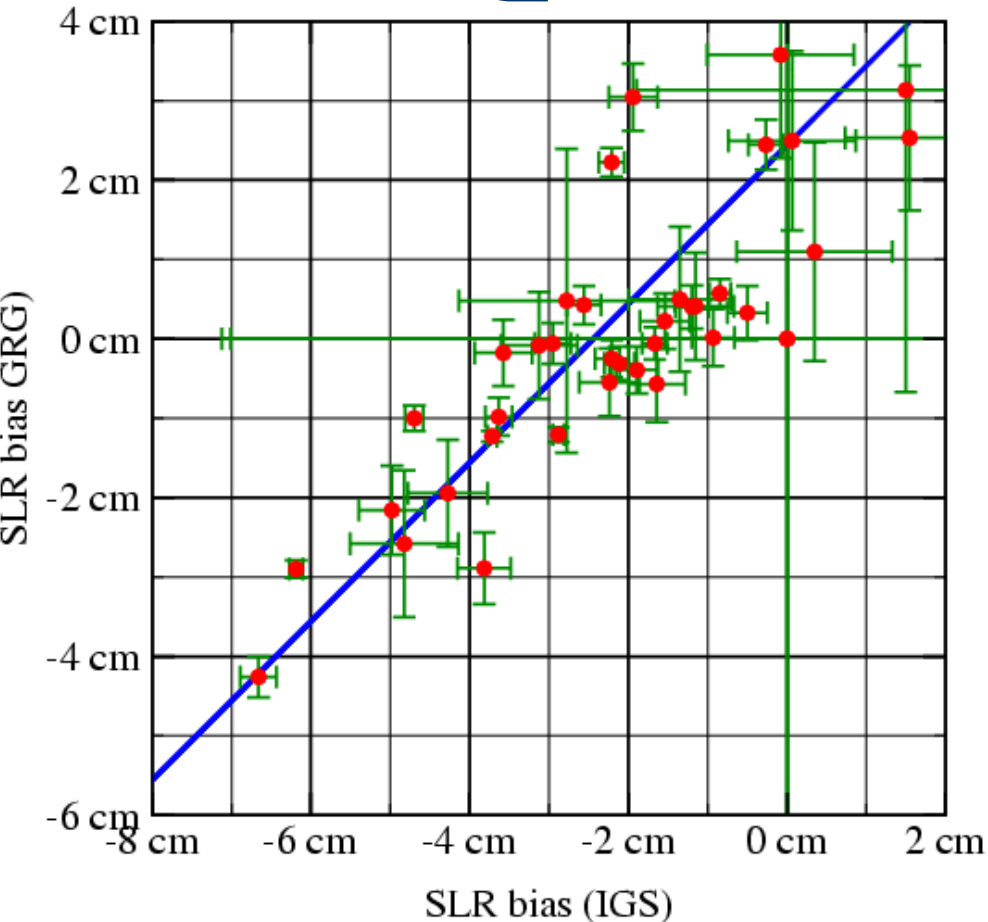
(values in millimeters)	GPS35	GPS36
ILRS Z axis (radial)(recomanded) (see also A. Davis & J. Trask, 08/2007).	669.5	671.7
Used Z axis (« old » values) used in this study .	658.4	658.4
Differences	11.1	13.3

Statistics on SLR residuals

(cm)	<u>GPS35</u>	<u>GPS36</u>	
GRG	2.88 (1983)	2.45 (2099)	Global
IGS	2.44 (1983)	1.98 (2099)	
GRG	1.72 (1516)	1.97 (1656)	Non-eclips periods
IGS	1.46 (1516)	1.77 (1656)	
GRG	4.65 (467)	3.65 (459)	Eclips periods
IGS	3.57 (467)	2.27 (459)	



SLR adjusted biases



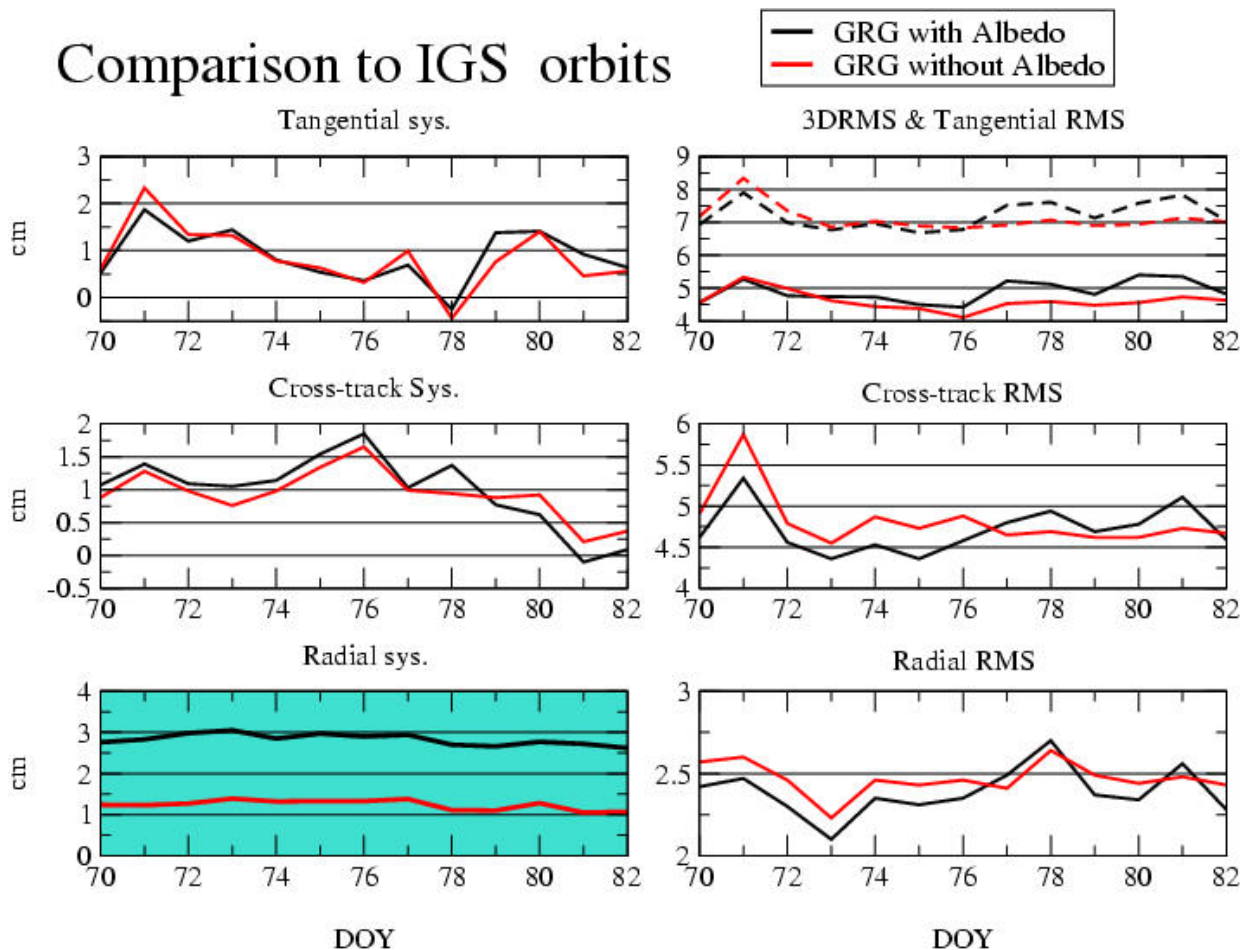
⇒ SLR bias differences :

IGS=GRG -2.4 cm (0.91 ppb)

⇒ **GRG bias nearest
from 0 cm
(i.e. compatible with Laser
Station calibration)**

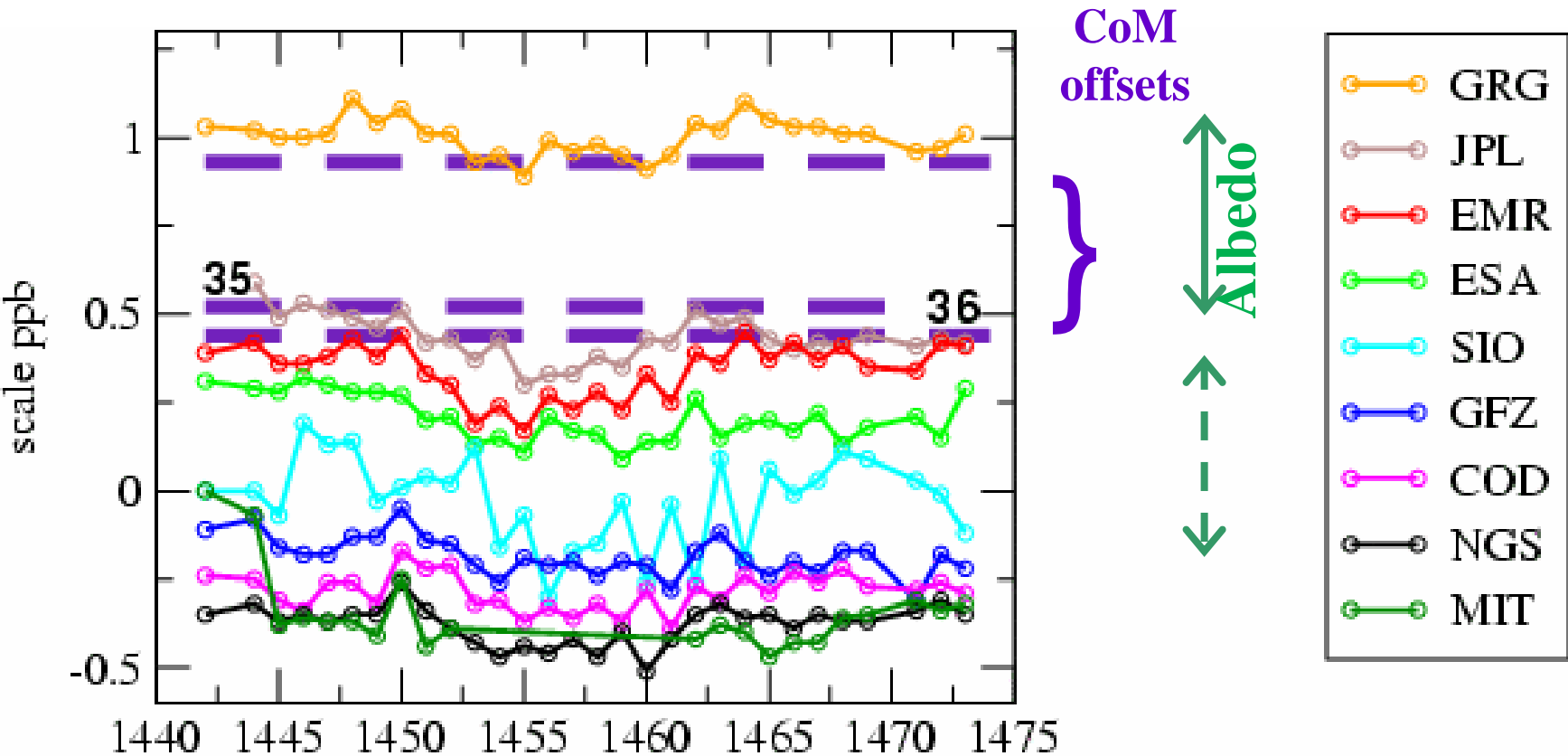
Dynamic impact of Albedo force.

Comparison to IGS orbits



→ 1.6 cm (0.6 ppb) in syst. radial with nearly no change for other statistics.

All values together...



JPL ESA and GRG use an Albedo model in their orbit processing.

(Scales computed by G. Gendt & T. Nishan)

CONCLUSIONS

- SLR bias still not compatible with IGS scale
- Discrepancies between ACs remain large (1 ppb)
- CNES-CLS orbit closer to « old » CoM offset value
- Albedo forces explain 0.6 ppb of the scale
and maybe part of scale discrepancies between ACs.
- CNES-CLS scale is less than 0.5 ppb relatively to Laser data
- ACs with Albedo modeling (except EMR) are closer to current laser CoM offset value
- Radial error of CNES-CLS orbits increase SLR RMS by 2.5 mm

Orbits vs IGS Combined orbit:

$TX = 2 \pm 1.5 \text{ mm}$; $TY = 0.3 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$; $TZ = -2 \pm 3 \text{ mm}$

$RX = -17 \pm 35 \text{ uas}$; $RY = -75 \pm 65 \text{ uas}$; $RZ = 38 \pm 60 \text{ uas}$

Scale = $1 \pm 0.05 \text{ ppb}$; WRMS3D : $3.2 \pm 0.35 \text{ cm}$

Stations vs IGS05 (bias + rms)

$Nord = 0 \pm 2.5 \text{ mm}$; $Est = 0 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$; $Up = 0 \pm 6 \text{ mm}$

Pôle vs IGS solution (bias + rms)

$Xp = 5 \pm 25 \text{ uas}$; $Yp = 43 \pm 30 \text{ uas}$; $LOD = -1.5 \pm 32 \text{ usec}$

$Xprate = -56 \pm 90 \text{ uas/day}$; $Yprate = -6.5 \pm 90 \text{ uas/day}$

=> Main discrepancy concern orbits scale and WRMS.