







Analysis of the tie vector residuals at the DORIS sites

Guilhem Moreaux, Frank Lemoine, Jérôme Saunier, Petr Štěpánek and Hugues Capdeville



• What are the ITRF2014 tie residuals?

Differences between the:

- Physical/measured tie vectors used in the computation of the ITRF2014.
- Difference between the ITRF2014 coordinates of the pair of stations involved in the measured tie vector.

• ITRF2014 tie residuals

File: ITRF2014-Tie-Residuals.dat Source: ITRF2014 web site http://itrf.ign.fr/ITRF_solutions/2014/

ITRF2014 DORIS solution

File: ITRF2014-IDS-TRF.SNX Source: ITRF2014 web site



STEP 0 ALL THE TIES

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3D ITRF2014 tie residuals

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59 pairs of stations @ 42 DORIS sites

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3D

42.6

15.2

8.3

11.5

9.9

DORIS/DORIS stations

For 27 over the 59 tie residuals, one component represents more than 75% of the 3D tie residual.

- 3 for the East.
- 12 for the North.
- 12 for the Up.



ITRF2014 tie residuals

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No correlation with neither the distance nor the time interval nor the observation duration.

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ITRF2014 tie residuals



No correlation with neither the tie epoch nor the time interval nor the observation duration

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Preliminary Conclusions

- Largest residuals are observed:
 - Mostly in the tropical region of the southern hemisphere (0°S-30°S).
 - On islands (Futuna, Easter Island, Tristan, St-Helena, Mahé, Nouméa, Kerguelen).
 - In the SAA region (Cachoeira, Kourou, St-Helena, Tristan).
 - But also and suprisingly in the Antarctic (Syowa, Rothera).
- The tie residuals seem to be correlated with:
 - Neither the distance between the two stations.
 - Nor the time interval between the end and start of the two stations.
 - Nor the duration of the observation time of the two stations.
 - Nor the tie epoch.



First Investigations

Syowa:

- Tie residual (25.3 mm) is smaller than the tie measurement error (50 mm).
- ➔ Tie residual is ok.
- Tristan:
 - Tie residuals (TRIA vs TRIB: 20.9 mm ; TRIB vs TRJB: 2.3 mm) are smaller than the ITRF2014 station coordinate formal errors.
 - ➔ Tie residuals are ok.

→ New analysis with questionable tie residuals only, i.e. larger than the tie error or the ITRF2014 coordinate errors.



STEP 1

REMOVE TIES WITH TIE RESIDUALS SMALLER THAN THE TIE MEASUREMENT ERROR (6) SMALLER THAN THE ITRF2014 COORDINATE FORMAL ERRORS (37)

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90°

60°

30°

0°

-30°

-60°

-90°

3D ITRF2014 tie residuals

21 pairs of stations @ 18 DORIS sites

-180° -150° -120° -90° -30' 90° 120° 150° 180° -60' 0° 30 60' 90° Ny-Alesund 60° Toulouse O St John's Kitab 30° Jiufeng Kauai Kourou Ascension \cap Mahe Futuna 💛 Papeete St-Helena Noumea -30° Cachoeira Easter Is. Yarragadee Kerguelen -60° Rothera -90 -180° -150° -120° -90° -60° -30° 0° 30° 60° 90° 120° 150° 180° тт

15

20

25

10

0

5

1-1



For 12 over the 21 tie residuals, one component represents more than 75% of the 3D tie residual.

- 1 for the East.
- 3 for the North.
- 8 for the Up.

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First Conclusions



- Most questionable discrepancies are observed:
 - Mostly in the tropical region of the southern hemisphere (0°S-30°S).
 - On islands (Futuna, Easter Island, Trsitan, St-Helena, Mahé, Nouméa, Kerguelen).
 - In the SAA region (Cachoeira, Kourou, St-Helena).



Site by site investigations - Cachoeira



- 1 tie residual
 - CACB vs CADB in 2004:085: 42.6 mm 3D mainly from the Up (39.2).
 Distance between the two stations is around 68 m.
- ITRF2014 solutions
 - CACB: 1993:318 2003:075
 - CADB: 2004:102 2014-362 (with two discontinuities in 2008:215 and 2011-355).
 - Same velocities for all the stations and all the epochs.
- Antenna on a sheet metal roof.
- The station is located in the SAA region.
- The first discontinuity is close to the first Jason-2 data in the AC series (2008:195).



Coordinate time series of CADB (DORIS) and CHPI (GPS).



Site by site investigations - Kitab

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- 2 tie residuals
 - KITA vs KITB in 2001:115: 14.7 mm 3D (tie vector ≈ 77 cm 3D).
 - KITA vs KIUB in 2001:115: 30.2 mm 3D mainly in the East (30.0). Tie vector ≈ 128 m 3D.
 - → Origin of the high value? from KITB, KIUB?
- ITRF2014 solutions
 - KITA: 1993:003 1996:147
 - KITB: 1996:147 2001:119
 - KIUB: 2001:147 2014:362

(1 discontinuity in 2013:146 due to an earthquake of M5.7 - NNE of Bulung'ur, Uzbekistan).

- Same velocities for all the stations and all the epochs.
- IGN makes also available a tie vector between KITB and KIUB in 2001:115. Let's see what this give for ITRF2014.
 - → 18.1 mm 3D (mainly in the East) for a tie vector of around 128 m 3D.

Explanation: « The site surveys reports specify that both antennas (KITA and KITB) showed defect in installation with lack of verticality and a deviation of 1 cm between the 2GHz center phase and the antenna reference point »





Site by site investigations - Rothera

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ROVB

- 3 tie residuals
 - ROTA vs ROTB in 2005:054: 0.6mm 3D (tie vector \approx 263 m 3D).
 - ROTB vs ROUB in 2011:033: 7.5 mm 3D (tie vector \approx 15 cm 3D).
 - ROTB vs ROVB in 2011:033: 30.0 mm 3D mainly in the Up (29.2).
 Tie vector ≈ 33 cm 3D.
 - ➔ Origin of the high value? from ROUB or ROVB?

ITRF2014 solutions

- ROTA: 1993:003 2005:058 (2 discontinuities in 1997:047 and 2002:013 of unknown origins)
- ROTB: 2005:085 2007:189
- ROUB: 2007:315 2011:038
- ROVB: 2011:100 2014:341
- Same velocities for all the stations and all the epochs.
- IGN makes also available a tie vector between ROUB and ROVB. Let's see what this give for ITRF2014.
 - → 23.1 mm 3D mainly in the Up (22.6 mm).
 - Still 3 times larger than ROTB vs ROUB.
 - → investigation to be made on the antenna height.



Site by site investigations - Nouméa

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- 2 tie residuals
 - NOUA vs NOUB in 2005:236: 8.0 mm 3D
 - NOUA vs NOWB in 2005:236: 27.6 mm 3D mainly in the Up (26.5) for a tie vector of nearly 9 km 3D. But, there are several stations from NOUA to NOWB.

ITRF2014 solutions

- NOUA: 1993:010 2000:191
- NOUB: 2002:083 2002:286
- NOWB: 2005:247 2011:121
- NOXB: 2011:240 2014:362
- Same velocities for all the stations.
 - 3D A-posteriori error of 15 mm (resp. 10, 6, 4) for NOUA (resp. NOUB, NOWB, NOXB).
- IGN makes also available two tie vectors between NOUB and NOWB in 2005/08/23 and between NOWB and NOXB in 2011/07/28.

Let's see what this give for ITRF2014.

→ 28.2 mm 3D for NOUB vs NOWB for a tie vector of nearly 9 km 3D !!!

➔ 8.7 mm 3D for NOWB vs NOXB for a tie vector of nearly 35 cm 3D.





- 1 tie residual
 - MAHB vs MAIB in 2012:168: 25.7 mm 3D mainly in the Up (25.2) for a tie vector of nearly 41 m 3D.
- ITRF2014 solutions
 - MAHB: 2001:189 2012:344 (one discontinuity in 2009:126 for beacon change)
 - MAIB: 2013:055 2014:362.
 - Same velocities for all the stations and all the epochs.
- ITRF2014 estimates the tie residual between (MAHB;1) and (MAIB;1) while the tie epoch suggests to use the second period of MAHB (MAHB;2). Then, the tie residual decreases to 4.2 mm 3D. MAIB

➔ No problem with that site.





Summary and Conclusions

- ITRF2014 gives access to 59 tie residuals at 42 DORIS sites.
- After deleting the residuals smaller than either the measured tie error or the ITRF2014 position errors, we end up with 21 tie residuals at 18 DORIS sites.
- No correlation between the tie residuals and the tie length, the tie epoch
 (→ no correlation with the DORIS antenna type), the time interval between the stations and the duration of the observations.
- The 5 most questionable residuals have different origins:
 - The SAA impact on some DORIS missions such as Jason-2 (ex: Cachoeira).
 - Use of the wrong solution epoch in the ITRF2014 estimation of the tie residual (ex: Mahé).
 - Position of the 2GHz phase center wrt the antenna reference point.
 - Use of inappropriate measured ties (ex: Kitab).
 - Very long distance (larger than 1 km) between the two DORIS stations (ex: Nouméa).