

# A contribution to ETRS89 in Central Europe: results from the CEGRN Activity

A. Caporali (1), M. Barlik (2), M. Becker (3) , L. Gerhatova (4), G. Grenerczy (5), J. Hefty (4) , D. Medak (6), G. Milev (7), M. Mojzes (4), M. Mulic (8), T. Rus (9) , J. Simek (10), G. Stangl (11), G. Virag (5), J. Zurutuza (1)

(1) University of Padova, Italy; (2) Warsaw University of Technology, Poland; (3) TU Darmstadt, Germany; (4) Slovak University of Technology, Bratislava, Slovakia; (5) Satellite Geodetic Observatory, Penc, Hungary; (6) University of Zagreb, Croatia; (7) Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria; (8) University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina; (9) Technical University of Civil Engineering, Bucharest, Romania; (10) Research Institute on Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Zdby, Czech Republic; (11) Space Research Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Graz, Austria

# Motivation and Goals (extract from the EUREF CEGRN MoU signed in Chisinau, 2011)

## 3. Objectives

- The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding is, in general, to create the conditions to facilitate the data exchange and to promote the increase in the co-operation between the two parties, for the benefit of both, and in particular, to facilitate the densification of the European GNSS network for reference frame definition and geokinematical applications.
- It is expected that a closer co-operation between EUREF and CEGRN will increase the level of support to the IAG Dense Velocity Field Project, and the availability of a combined solution with respect to a denser network.
- Moreover, the co-operation will contribute to:
  - ✓ provide better and more consistent data for geokinematics, by the optimization of guidelines for approval of networks with position and velocities and the improvement of offset treatment in time series;
  - ✓ stimulate reprocessing of old EPN data, taking into account the foreseen realization of CEGRN 2011 and the completion of the reprocessing of the EPN;
  - ✓ involve more nations into the INSPIRE initiative, in particular with the CRS (Coordinate Reference Systems) Implementing Rules.

# CEGRN overview

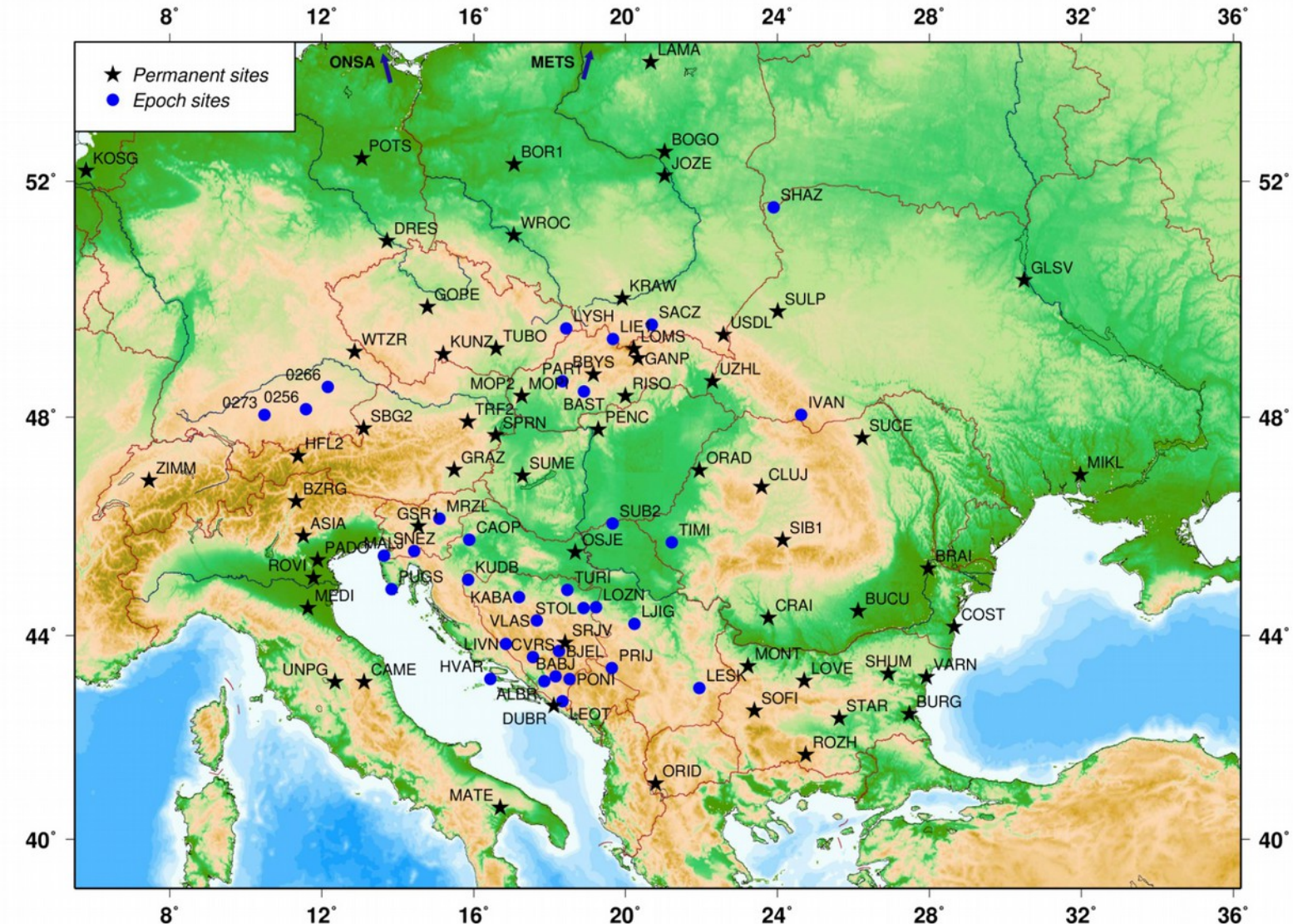
## CEGRN 2013

Country	Total	EPN	CEGRN	SAPOS
AUT	4	3	1	
BIH	24	1	23	
BUL	7		7	
CRO	5	5		
CZE	3	3		
GER	6	3		3
HUN	4	4		
ITA	7	5	2	
POL	8	7	1	
ROM	9	2	7	
SRB	9		9	
SVK	6	4	2	
SLO	1	1		
UKR	3	3		

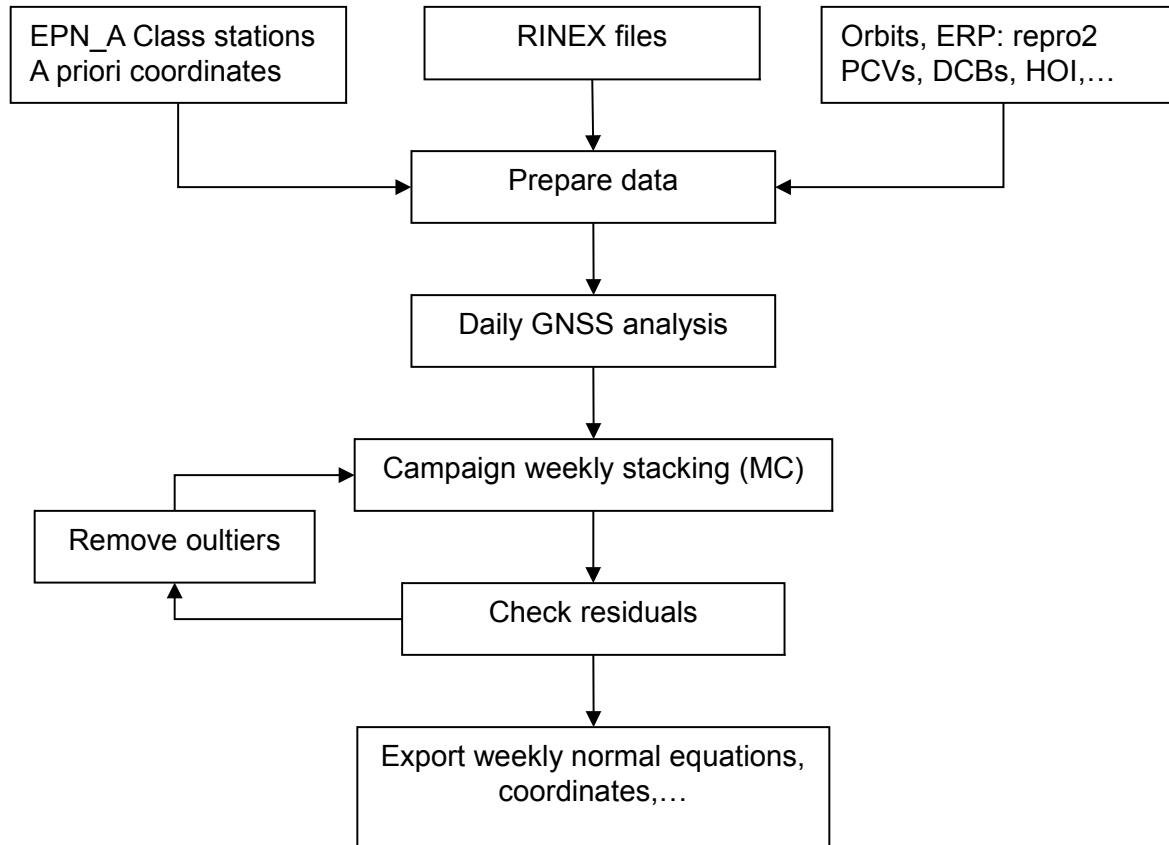
## SUMMARY

[illegible]

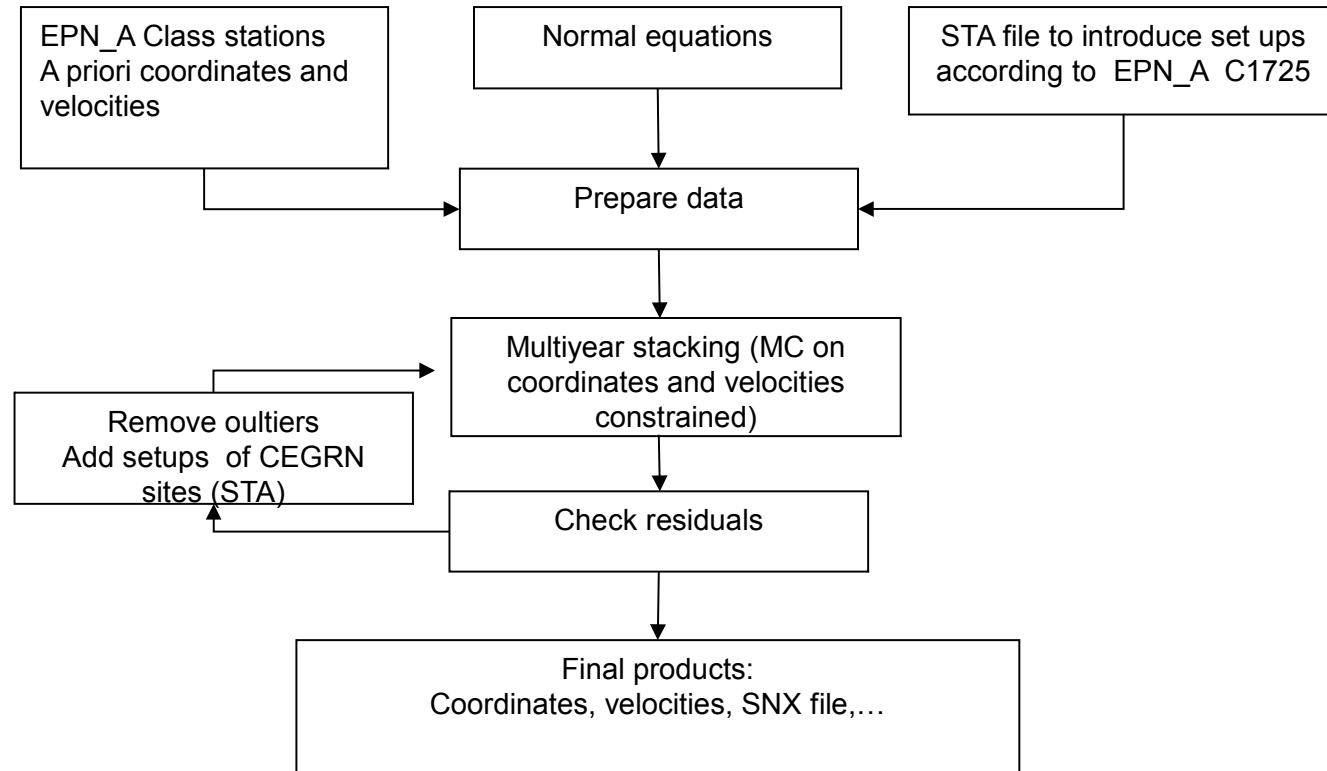
# CEGRN overview: 35 EPN\_A sites, 55 long term sites, 80 epoch sites, 10 campaigns across 17 years



# Processing of a weekly campaign (EUREF guidelines)

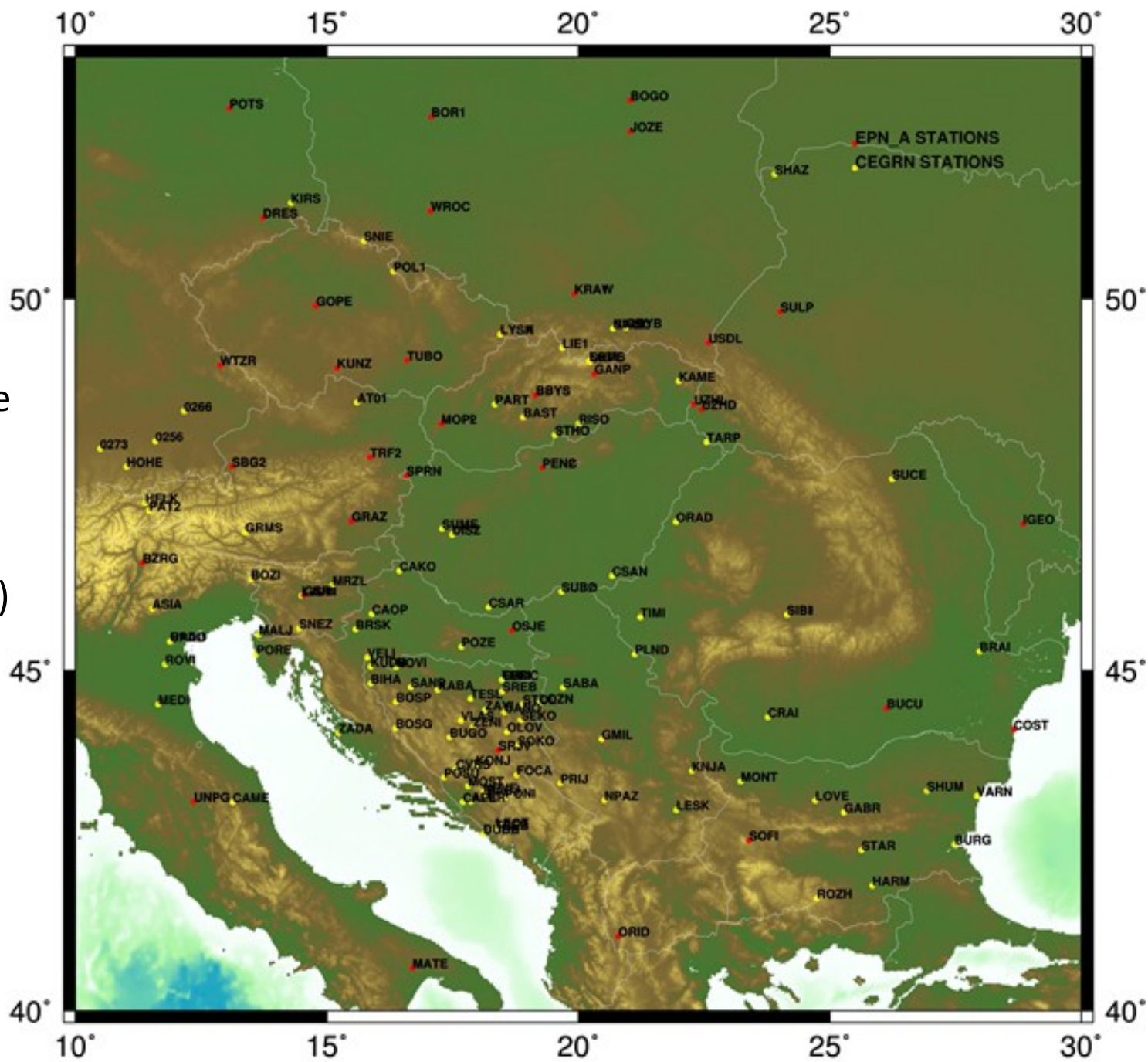


# Stacking of weekly campaigns (EUREF guidelines)





CEGRN sites in the  
context of the  
EPN\_A sites used  
for alignment to  
ETRF2000 (C1725)



# Weekly results (repeatabilities)

Computed Sites	Repeatability (mm)			
	N	E	U	
50	1.54	1.16	3.82	CEGRN 1996
44	1.34	1.01	3.40	CEGRN 1997
62	1.46	0.97	3.73	CEGRN 1999
57	1.16	0.83	3.77	CEGRN 2001
77	1.20	0.93	3.19	CEGRN 2003
105	1.14	0.91	3.74	CEGRN 2005
95	1.37	1.23	4.06	CEGRN 2007
85	1.18	0.98	3.83	CEGRN 2009
60	0.82	0.90	3.24	CEGRN 2011
101	1.02	1.15	3.90	CEGRN 2013

- REPRO2 implies consistent quality across 17 years
- GLONASS was included
- Guidelines for densification strictly implemented
- Class A EPN sites for datum definition; solution numbers of EPN\_A and B sites implemented

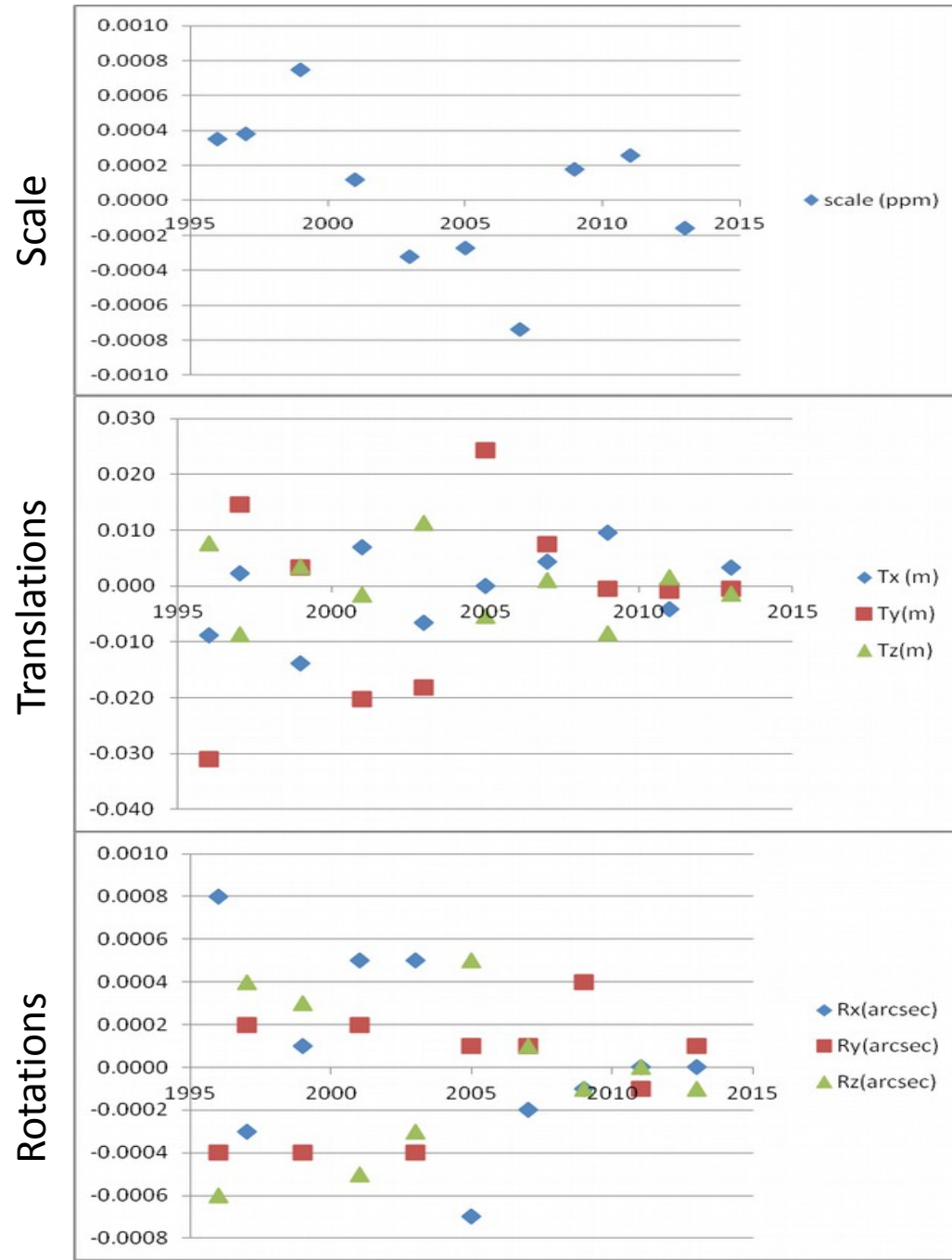
The above gives an idea of the quality of the 10 individual solutions. Now let us consider the stacking across the 17 years



Time series of the 7  
Helmert parameters of the  
10 transformations of the  
CEGRN frame to the EPN\_A  
frame, for common sites  
(ca 30 EPN\_A sites in  
common, on average)

The temporal changes of  
the 7 parameters are  
minimal and very nearly  
random

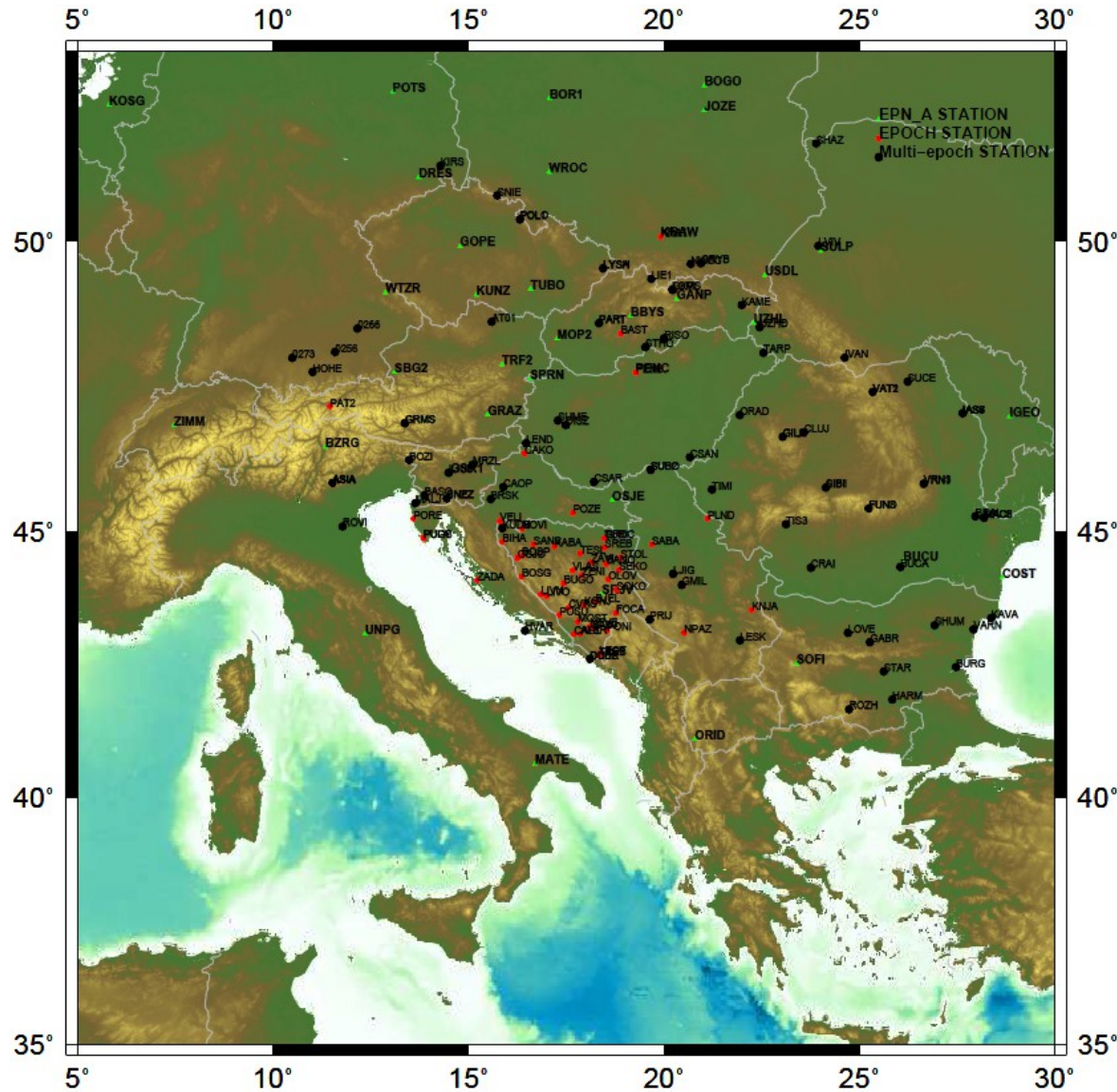
The recovered coordinates  
of the 38 common EPN\_A  
sites differ from the C1725  
value by less than 10 mm  
at all epochs



# Proposed Class A and B CEGRN sites

Coordinates and velocities of 55 sites repeatedly present in 3 or more campaigns: specifications for daily repeatability within each campaign and across the time span of the 10 campaigns are met

Coordinates of 80 sites present in 2 or less campaigns: specifications on daily repeatabilities within each campaign are met



# Horizontal Velocities of proposed class A sites





# Vertical Velocities of proposed class A sites



## Last remarks

- AI 10 of TWG67: for 12 CEGRN sites continuous time series are available for comparison with the CEGRN discrete (1/every 2 yrs) time series, thanks to the work of A. Kenyeres and G. Stangl
- For 10 out of 12, the velocities (campaign/continuous) agree within 1 mm/yr (horizontal) and 4 mm/yr (vertical)
- For 2 sites out of 12, the vertical velocities differ by 5 mm/yr (campaign – continuous; vertical only)
- One site (ASIA) has probably incorrect Soln's
- As to the other site (SUCE) we do not know at this time.