

EUREF Symposium London June 6-9, 2007

The influence of snow coverage on GPS antennas of the mountain EPN stations

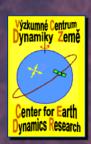
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Institute of Rock Structure and Mechanics AS CR, v.v.i.

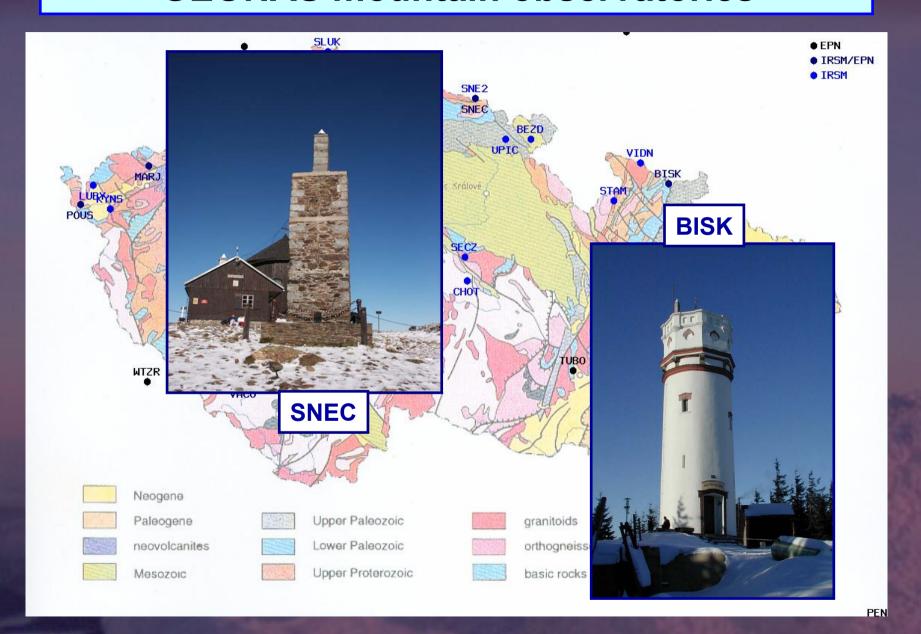
V Holešovičkách 41

192 09 Praha 8

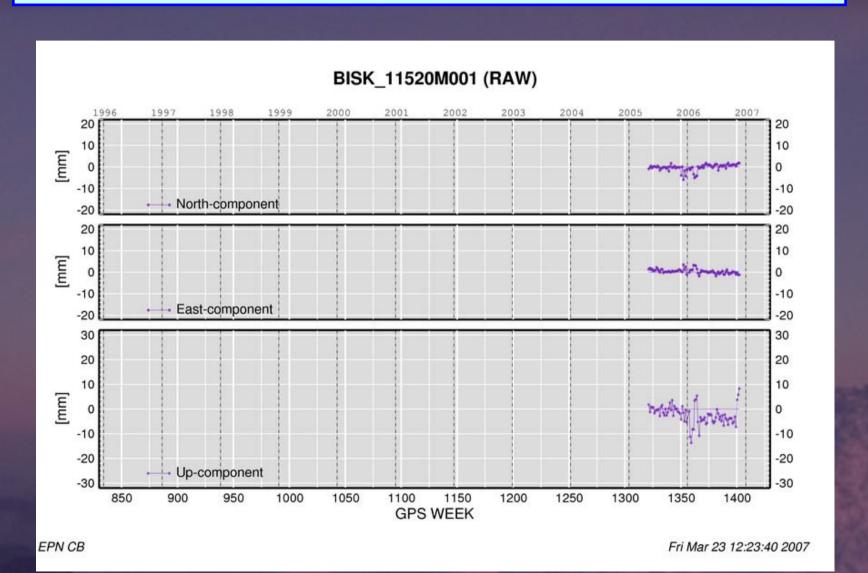
Institute of Rock Structure and Mechanics AS CR, v.v.i.



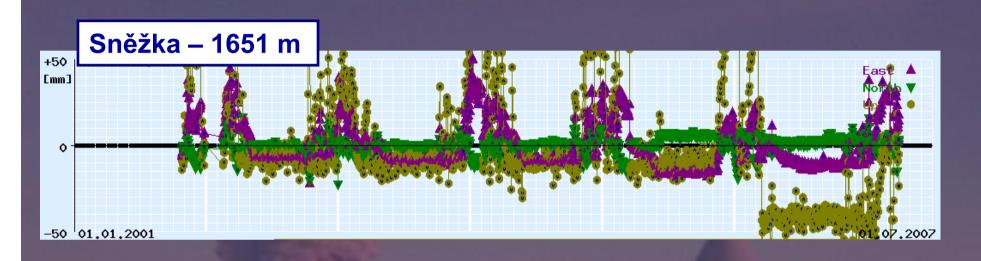
GEONAS mountain observatories

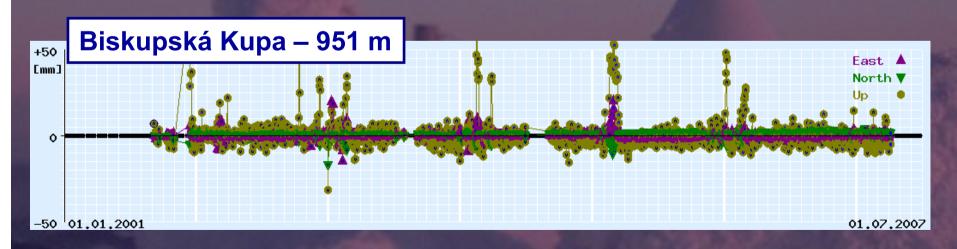


Disturbances at the EUREF time series

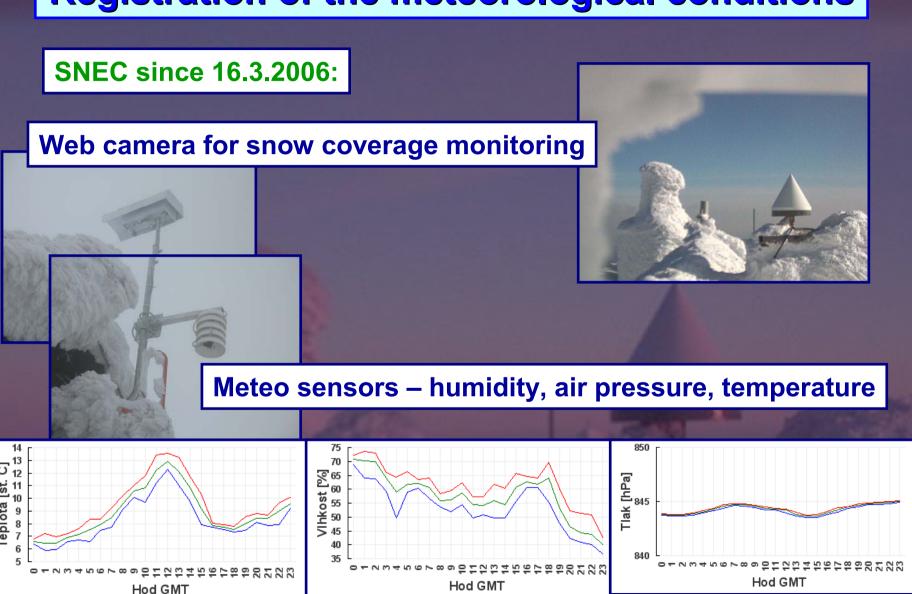


Disturbances at the time series - GEONAS





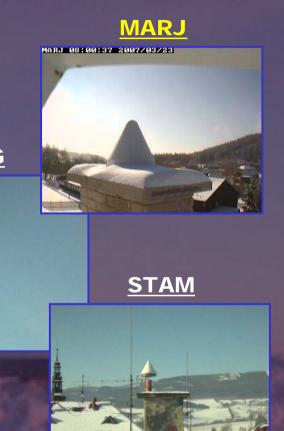
Registration of the meteorological conditions



Web cameras at GEONAS observatories







Monitoring recently at 5 GEONAS observatories (5 min interval): BISK, MARJ, PRAG, SNEC, STAM





Snow coverage classification













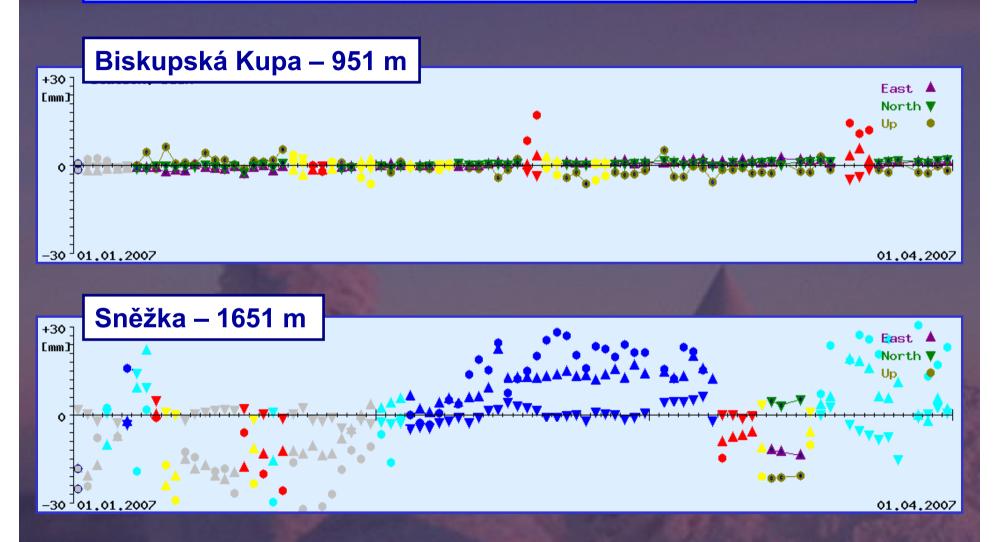






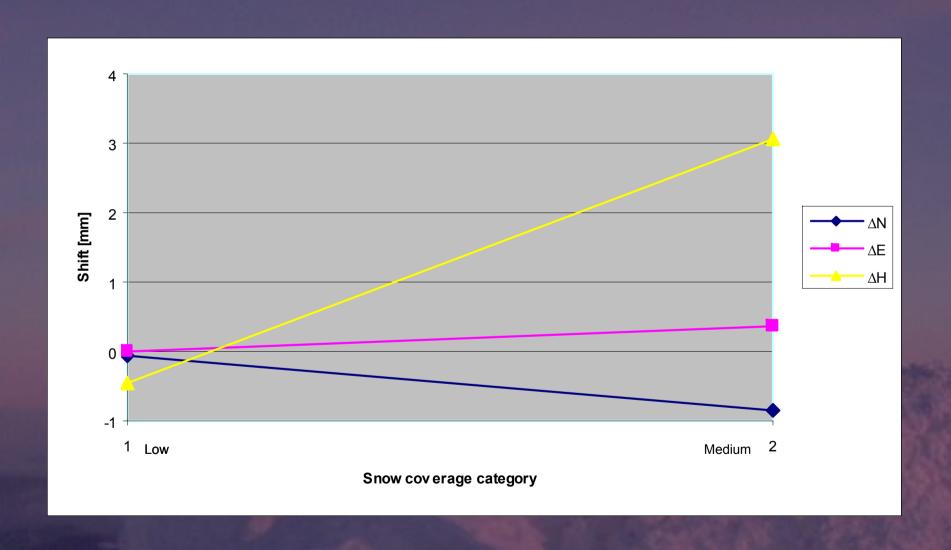
- 0 none
- very low, homogenous coverage
- 2 significant frost or snow coverage, possibly inhomogenous
- high coverage
- 4 extreme and inhomogenous coverage

Snow coverage effects on time series

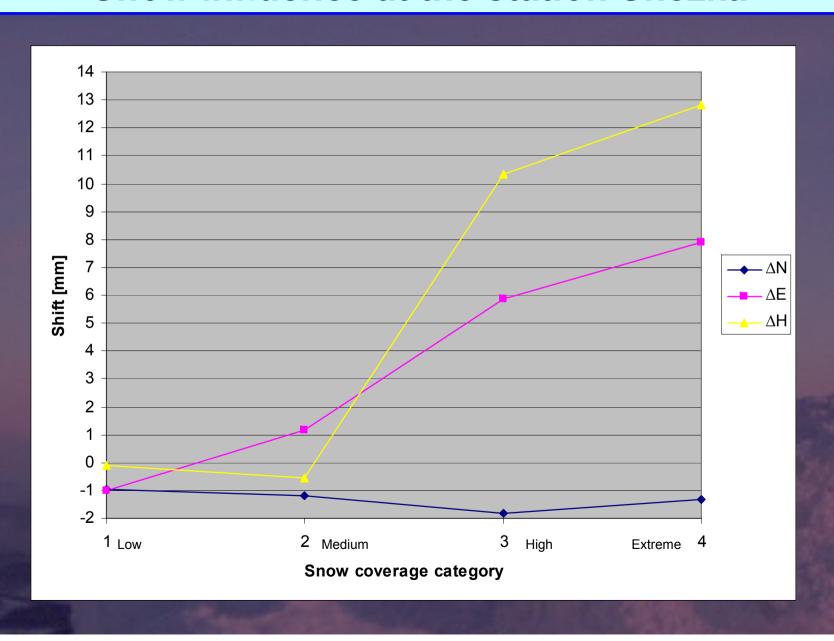


Snow coverage colors: ●-n/a ● 1-low ● 2-medium ● 3-high ● 4-extreme

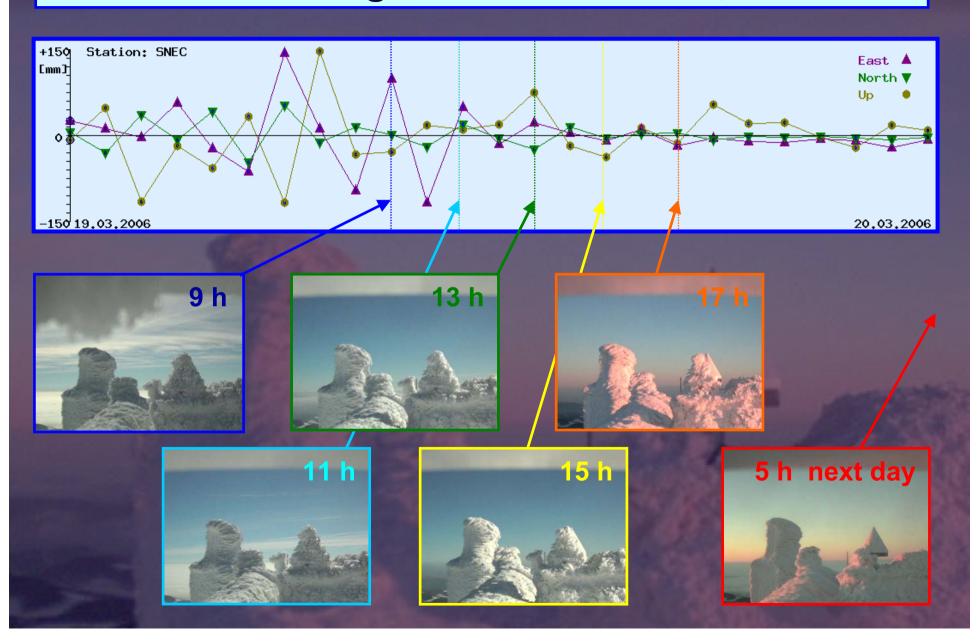
Snow influence at the station Biskupská Kupa



Snow influence at the station Sněžka



Snow melting effect March 19-th, 2006



Conclusions

- > mountain observatories of the GEONAS network suffer from the snow cover at the antenna domes
- > systematic position shift is strongly dependent on the snow cover thickness and shape mainly at the SNEC observatory
- > withdrawing the solutions affected by the snow effects makes the time series usable in winter season even for geodynamic studies

Outlook

- > quantification of the snow coverage from the photographs
- > empirical dependencies between snow coverage shape and thickness and the determined antenna position shift
- > application of empirically obtained corrections to the time series



IRSM The End.



Thank you for your attention.