

# Exploitation of the new IGS Real-Time Products for GNSS Meteorology



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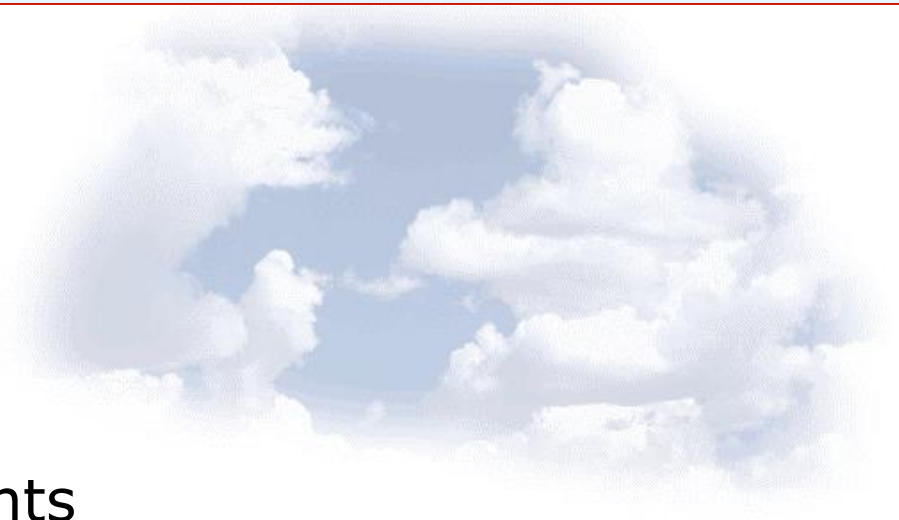
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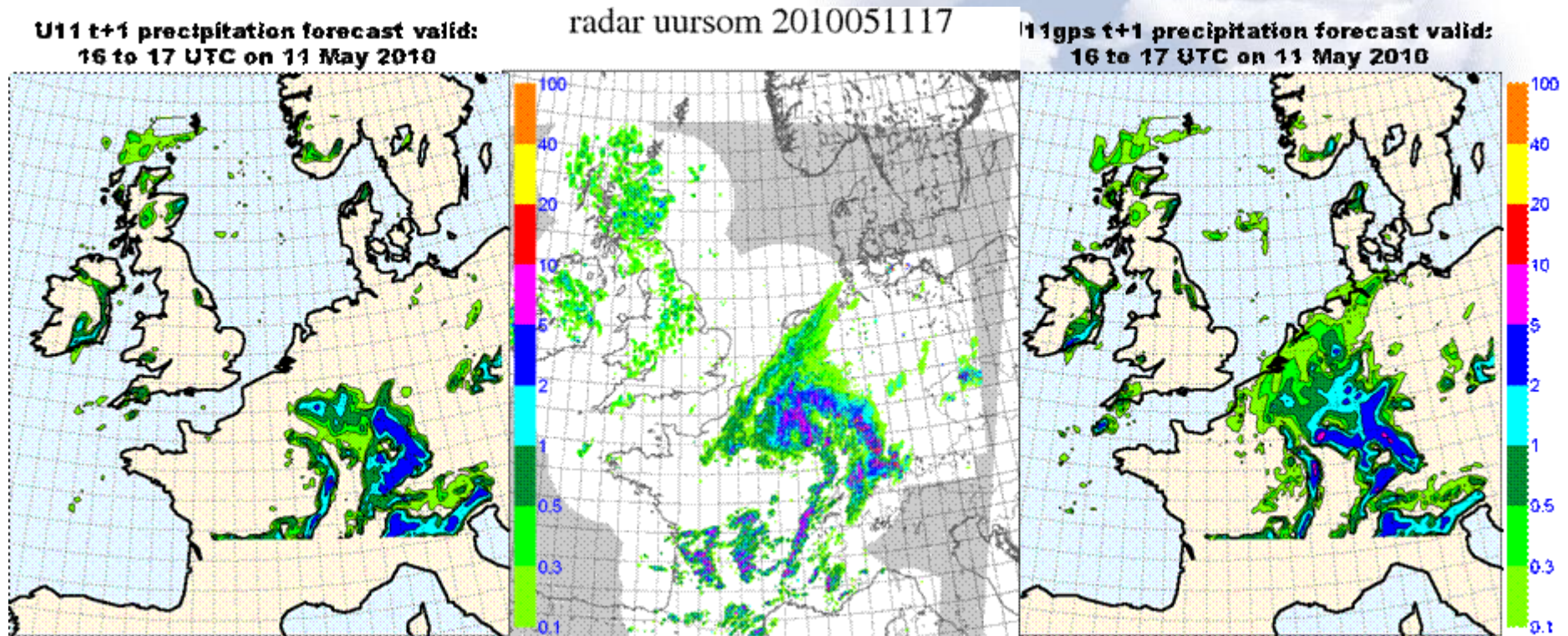
# Outline of the talk



- Motivation
- GNSS-Met Product Requirements
- Sub-hourly and real-time processing schemes
- Test processing and reference data set
- Conclusions

# Motivation

## Rapid Update Cycle in NWP (KNMI, Siebren De Haan)



# GNSS-Met Product Requirements

## GNSS-Met Observational requirements for Regional NWP

	IWV		
	Threshold	Breakthrough	Goal
<b>Horizontal Domain</b>	Regional (e.g. Europe, N. America)		
<b>Horizontal Sampling</b>	250 km	25 km	3 km
<b>Observation Cycle</b>	12 h	6 h	1 h
<b>Accuracy</b>	5 kg m <sup>-2</sup>	2 kg m <sup>-2</sup>	1 kg m <sup>-2</sup>
<b>Timeliness</b>	6 h	30 min	5 min

## GNSS-Met Observational requirements for Nowcasting

	IWV		
	Threshold	Breakthrough	Goal
<b>Horizontal Domain</b>	Sub-regional (a few 100km)		
<b>Horizontal Sampling</b>	50 km	10 km	5 km
<b>Observation Cycle</b>	30 mins	10 mins	5 mins
<b>Accuracy</b>	5 kg m <sup>-2</sup>	2 kg m <sup>-2</sup>	1 kg m <sup>-2</sup>
<b>Timeliness</b>	30 mins	10 mins	5 mins

# Why a PPP processing?

- Due to steadily increasing number of operational GNSS sites, PPP strategy is very promising for future efficient GNSS meteorology, that is NRT processing of large networks ( $>100$  sites) within short computation time.
- Sub-hourly processing for now-casting applications
- Availability of necessary input for PPP (orbit and clock products) within time frame and with acceptable accuracy



# IGS Real-Time Service

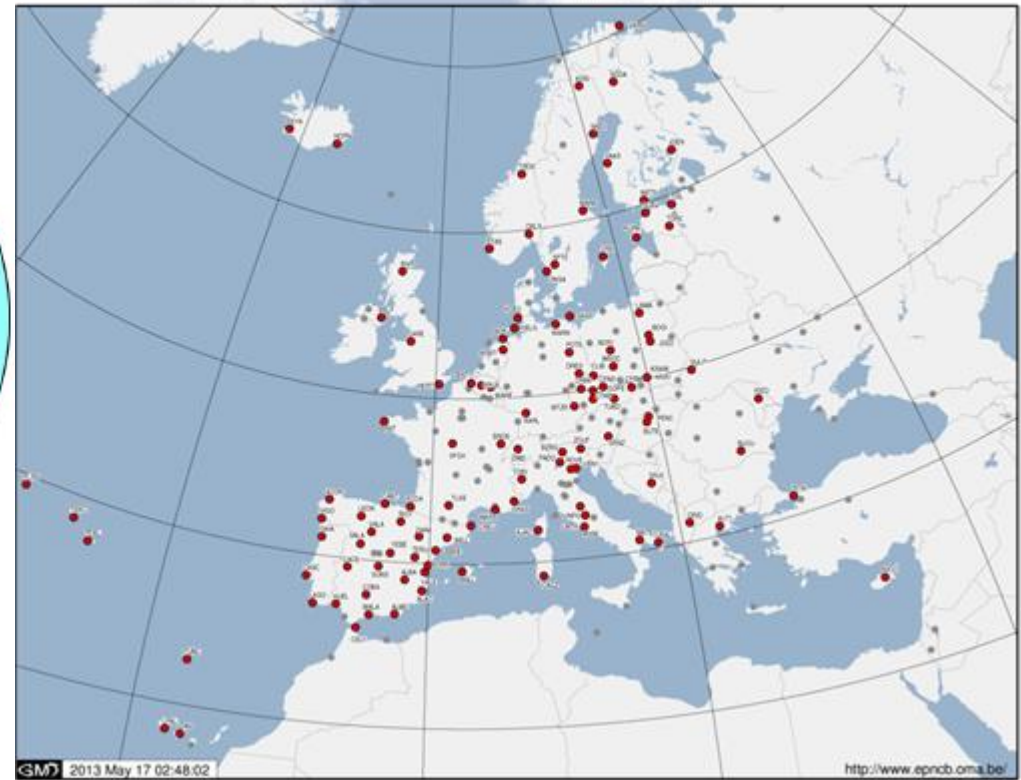


## IGS RT Network

~130 globally distributed stations

1 Hz data in RTCM 3 format, 1–3 sec latencies

*EUREF Permanent Tracking Network  
Stations belonging to the EUREF-IP network*

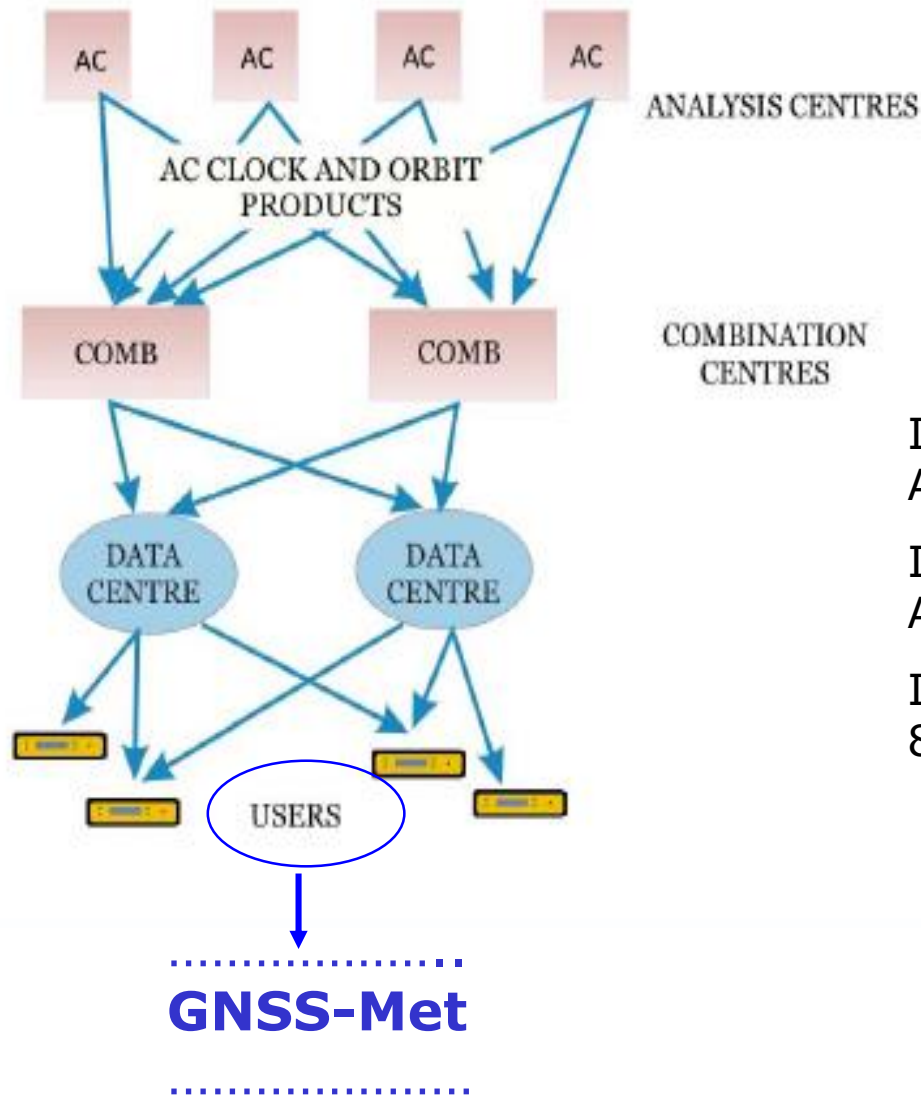


## EPN RT Network

~120 of 250 EPN stations

1 Hz data in RTCM 3 format, 1–3 sec latencies

# IGS Real-Time Service

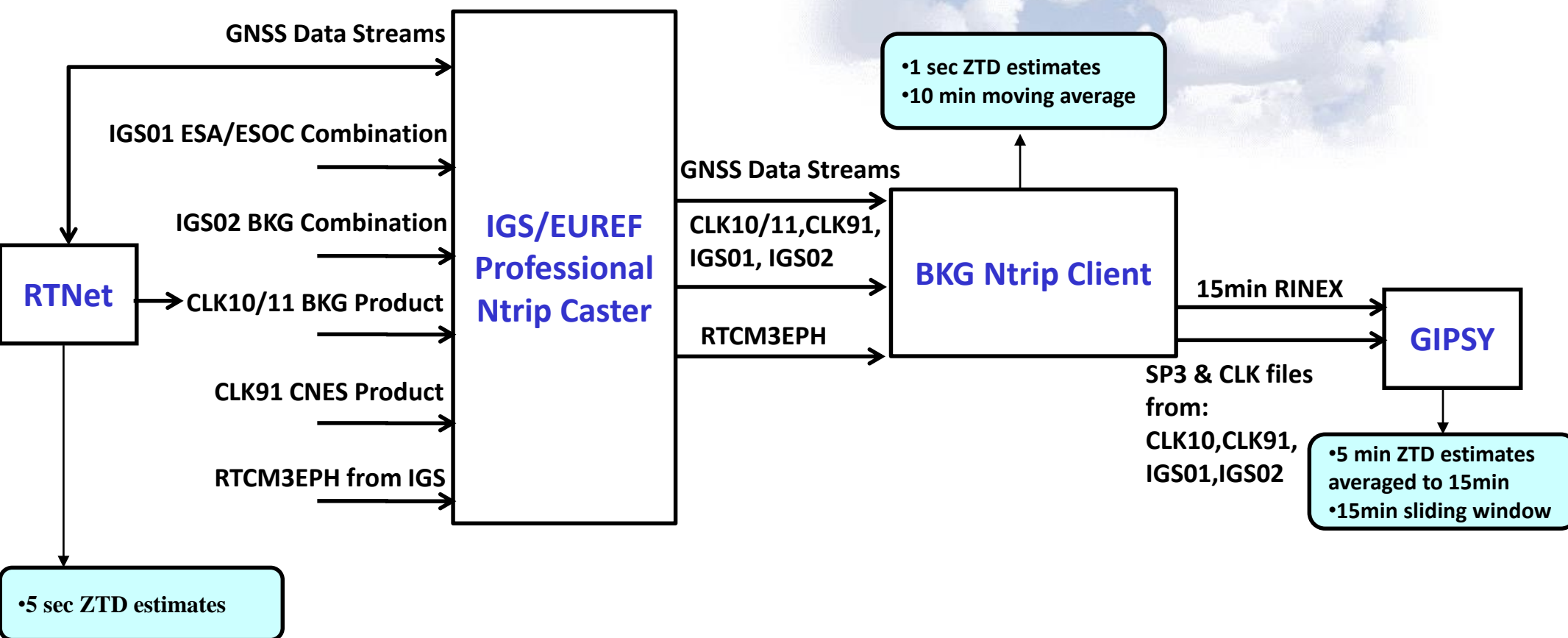


IGS01: GPS-only single-epoch combination of 8 ACs; sampling rate 5 seconds

IGS02: GPS-only Kalman filter combination of 8 ACs; sampling rate 5 seconds

IGS03: GPS+GLO Kalman filter combination of 8 ACs; sampling rate 5 seconds (not used here)

# Sub-Hourly and Real-Time System Architecture

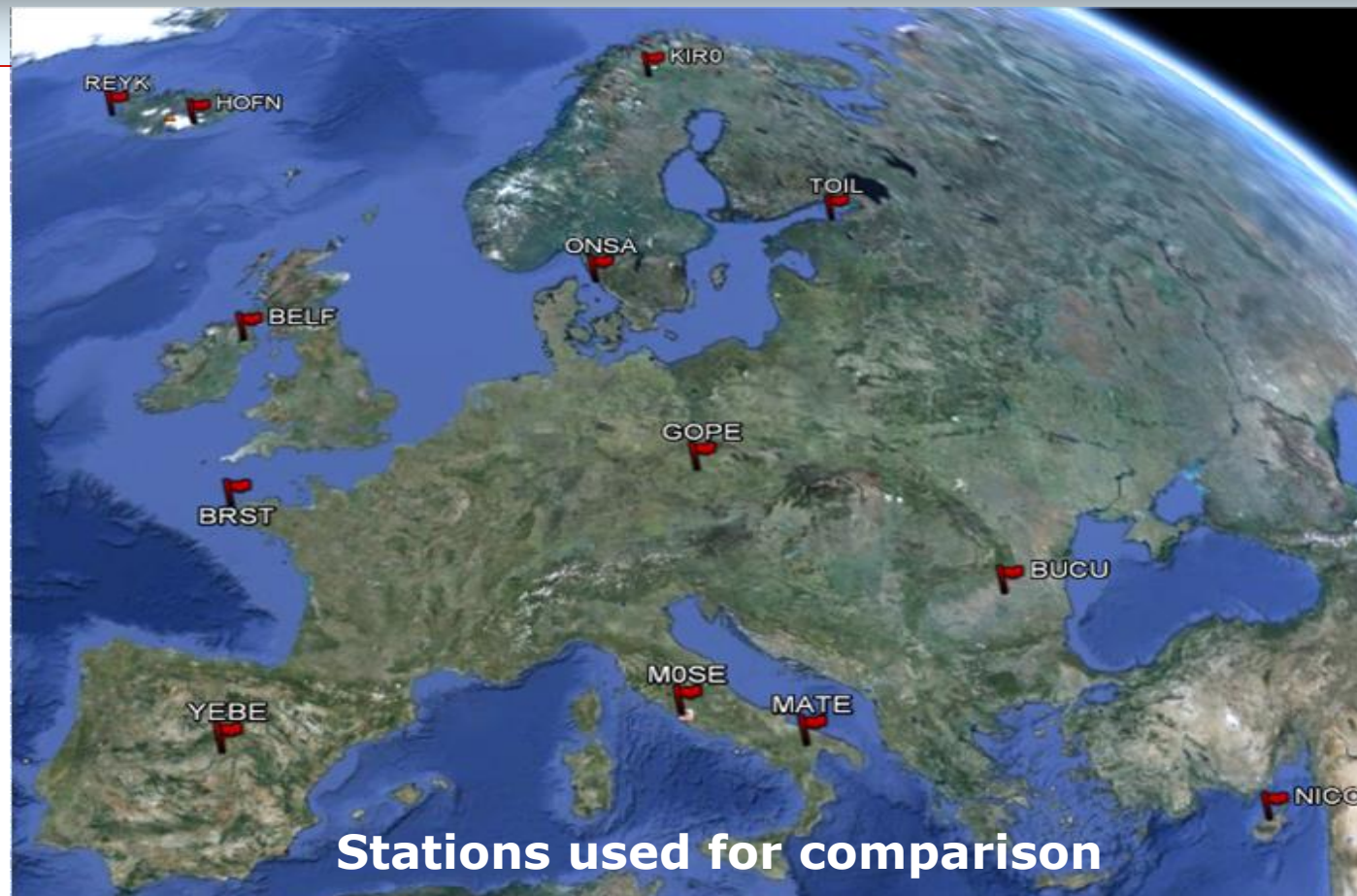


# Sub-Hourly and Real-Time Solutions

Sub-Hourly and Real-time solutions generated with

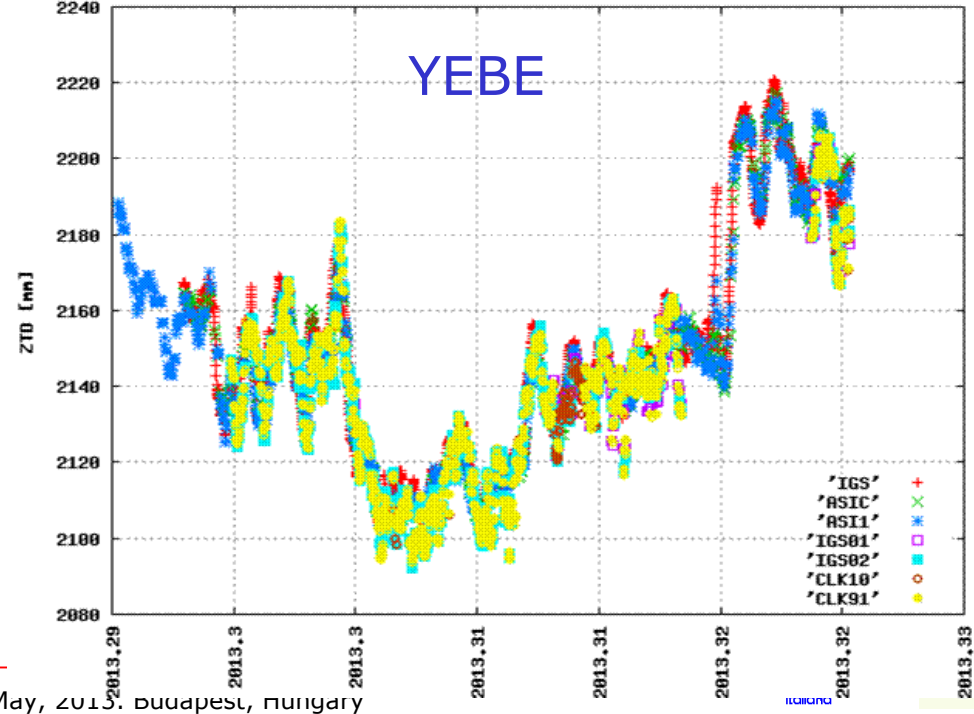
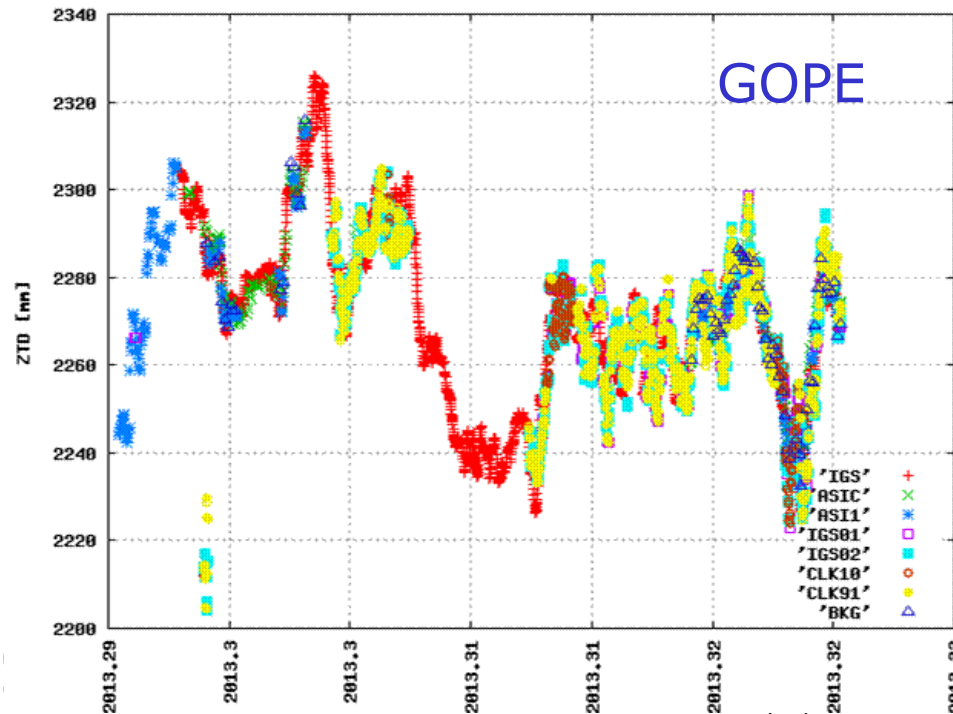
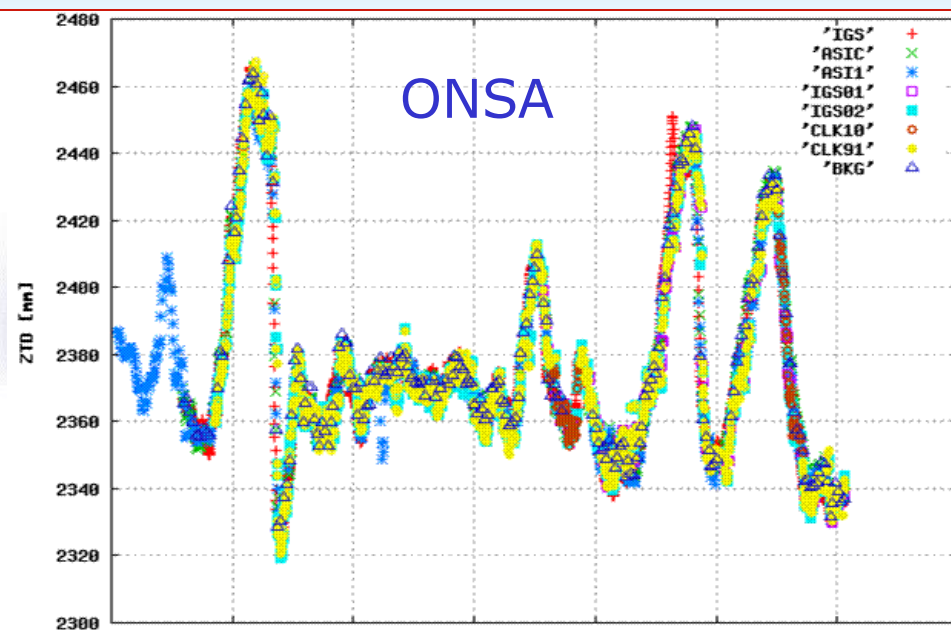
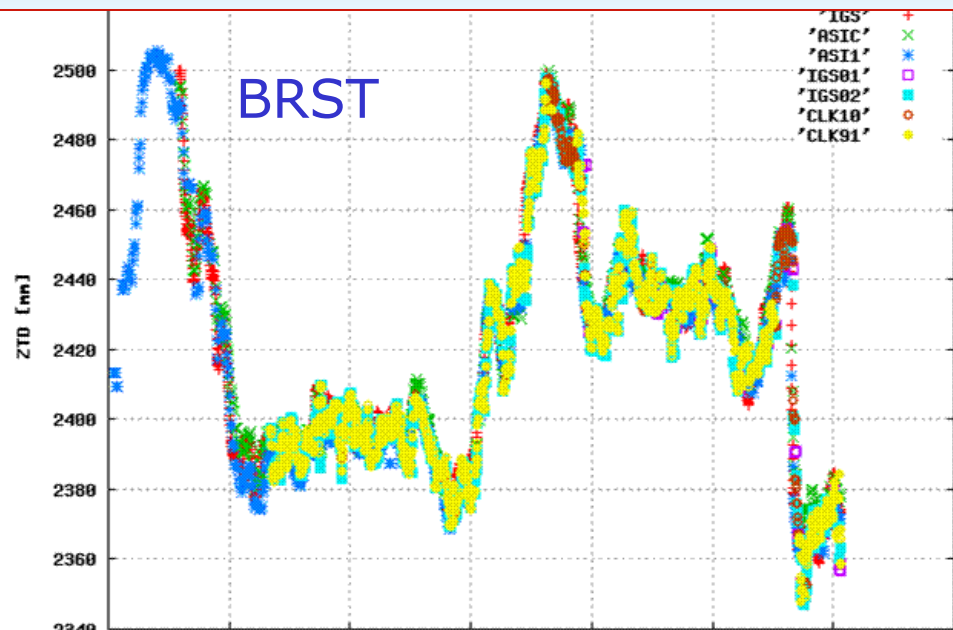
	<b>GIPSY-OASIS 6.1.2</b>	<b>BNC</b>	<b>RTNet</b>
<b>Update Cycle</b>	<b>15 min</b>	<b>1 sec</b>	<b>5 sec</b>
<b>Output Interval</b>	<b>5 min</b>	<b>1 sec</b>	<b>5 sec</b>
<b>GNSS Used</b>	<b>GPS</b>	<b>GPS, GPS+GLO</b>	<b>GPS, GPS+GLO</b>
<b>GNSS data</b>	<b>RT converted into RNX via BNC</b>	<b>RTCM 3</b>	<b>RTCM 3</b>
<b>Clock Stream</b>	<b>RT converted into clock RNX via BNC</b>	<b>RTCM 3</b>	<b>RTCM 3</b>
<b>Ephemeris Stream</b>	<b>RT converted into sp3 via BNC</b>	<b>RTCM3EPH</b>	<b>RTCM3EPH</b>
<b>Site Coordinates</b>	<b>Fixed</b>	<b>Fixed</b>	<b>Fixed</b>
<b>Tropo model</b>	<b>GMF/GPT</b>	<b>Saastamoinen</b>	<b>GMF_WET</b>
<b>Ambiguity Resolution</b>	<b>Not Fixed</b>	<b>Not fixed</b>	<b>Not fixed</b>

# Test Dataset



- Time period: 2013-04-16 to 2013-04-26 (DoY 106-116, MJD 56398-408)  
2013-04-29 to 2013-05-07 (DoY 119-127, MJD 56411-419)
- Stations selected for comparison: BELF, BRST, BUCU, GOPE, HOFN, KIRO, MOSE, MATE, NICO, ONSA, REYK, TOIL, YEBE
- Combined clock corrections: IGS01, IGS02 (individual solutions CLK10/11 and CLK91 for comparison)
- Reference tropo solution: IGS; NRT (E-GVAP processing)

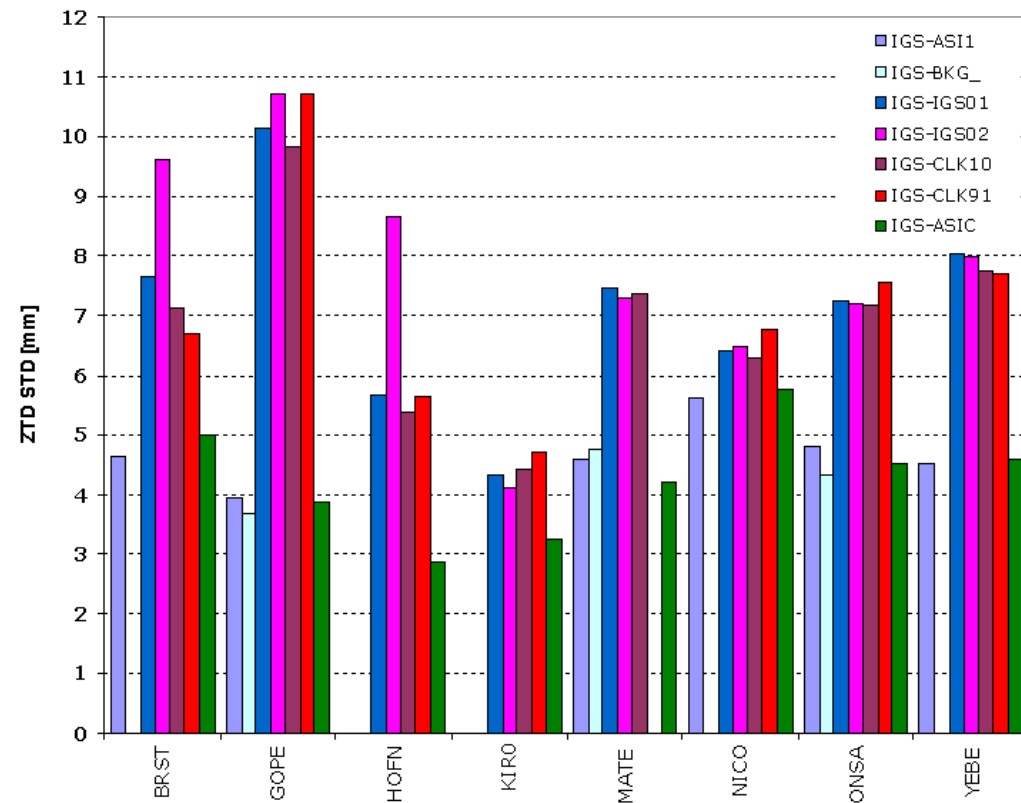
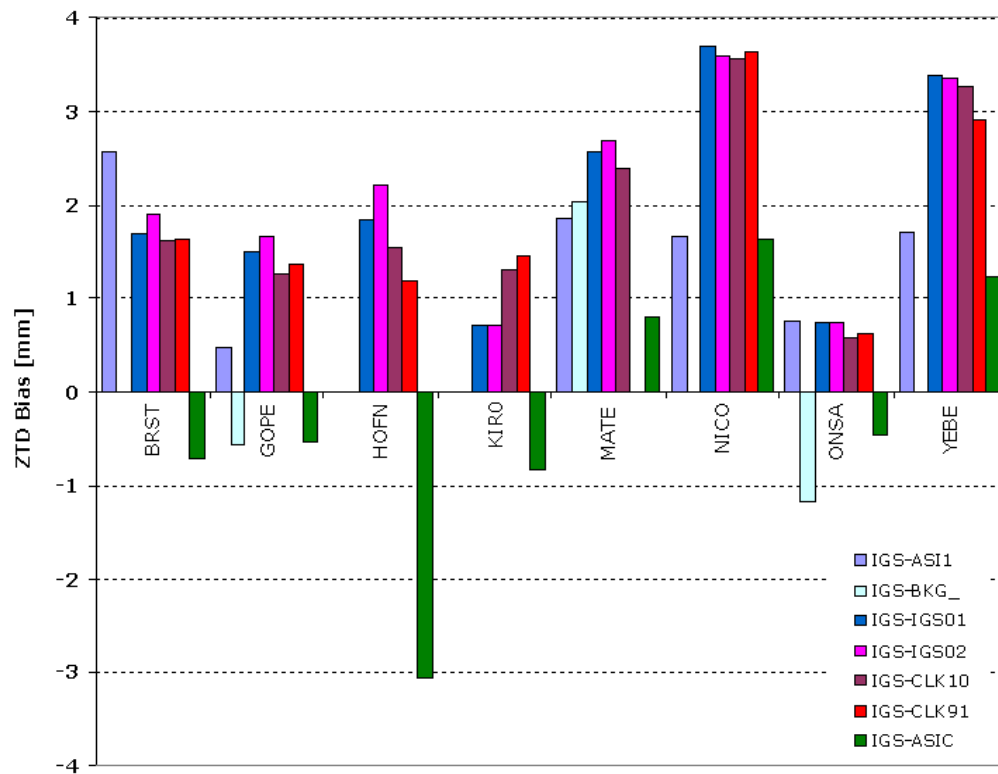
# Comparisons of Sub-Hourly ZTD Time Series



19 - 31 May, 2013, Budapest, Hungary

ITACA

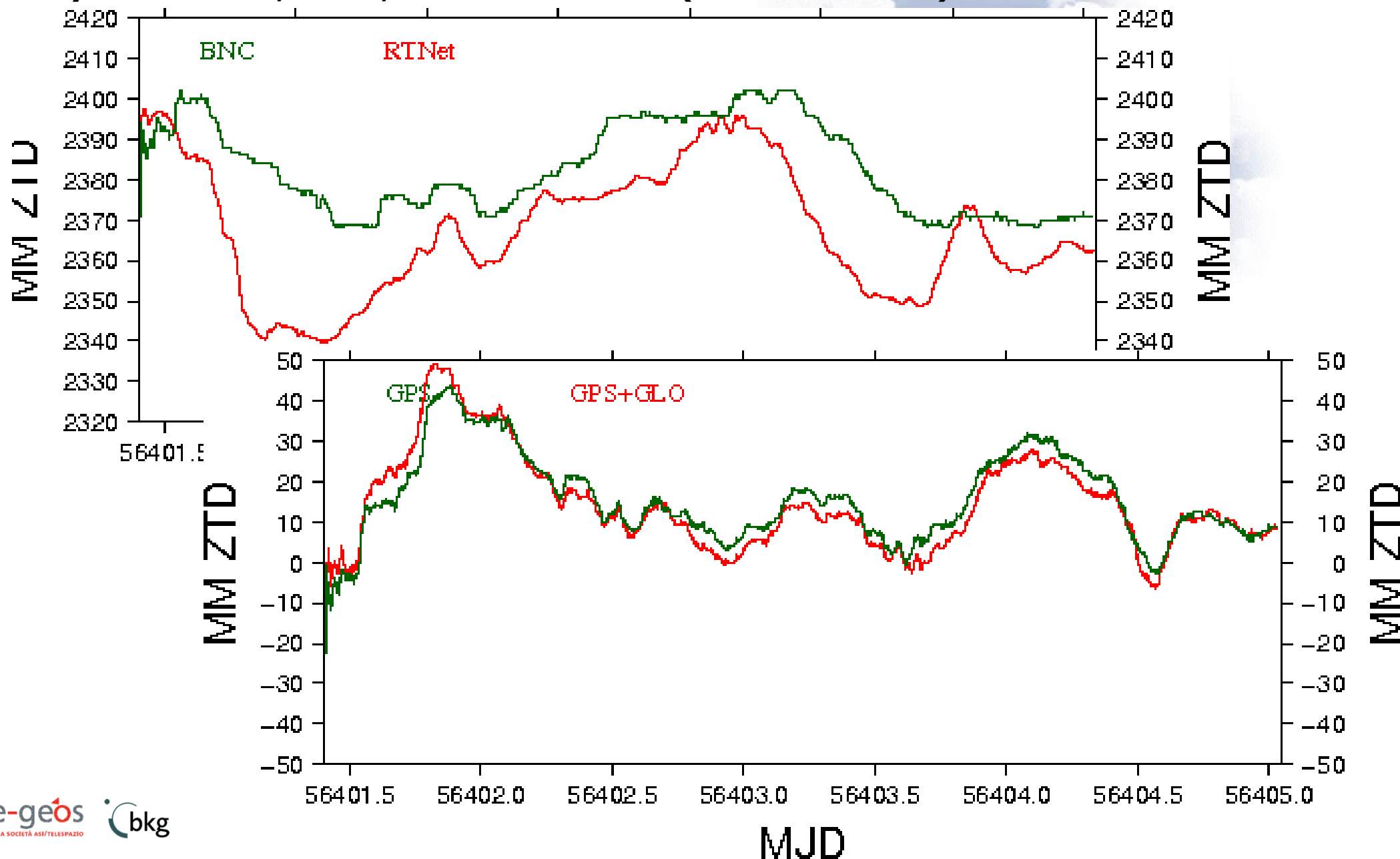
# Sub-Hourly ZTD Time Series w.r.t. IGS



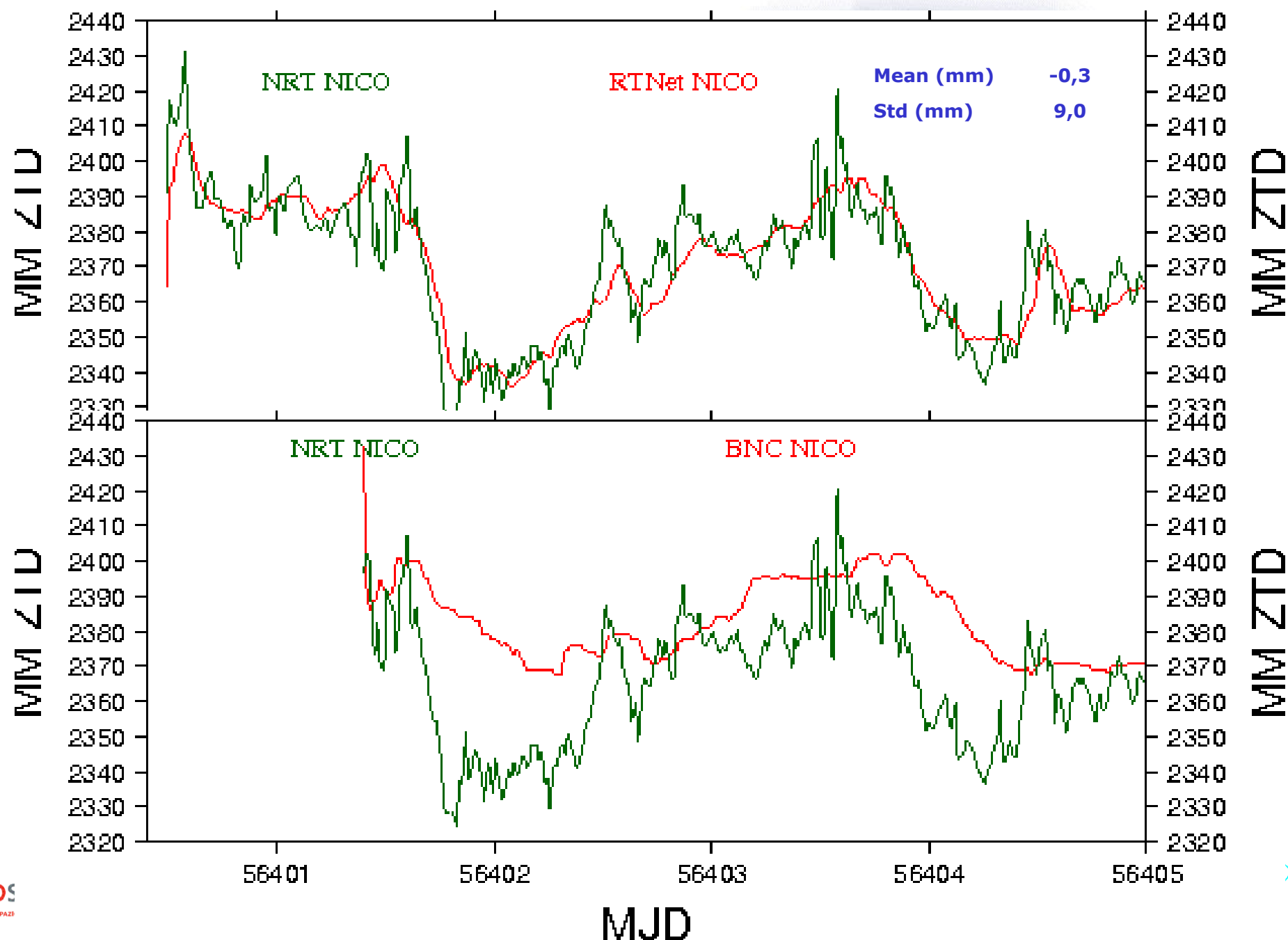
E-GVAP NRT and sub-hourly ZTD time series are compared w.r.t. IGS

# RT Processing with BNC and RTNet

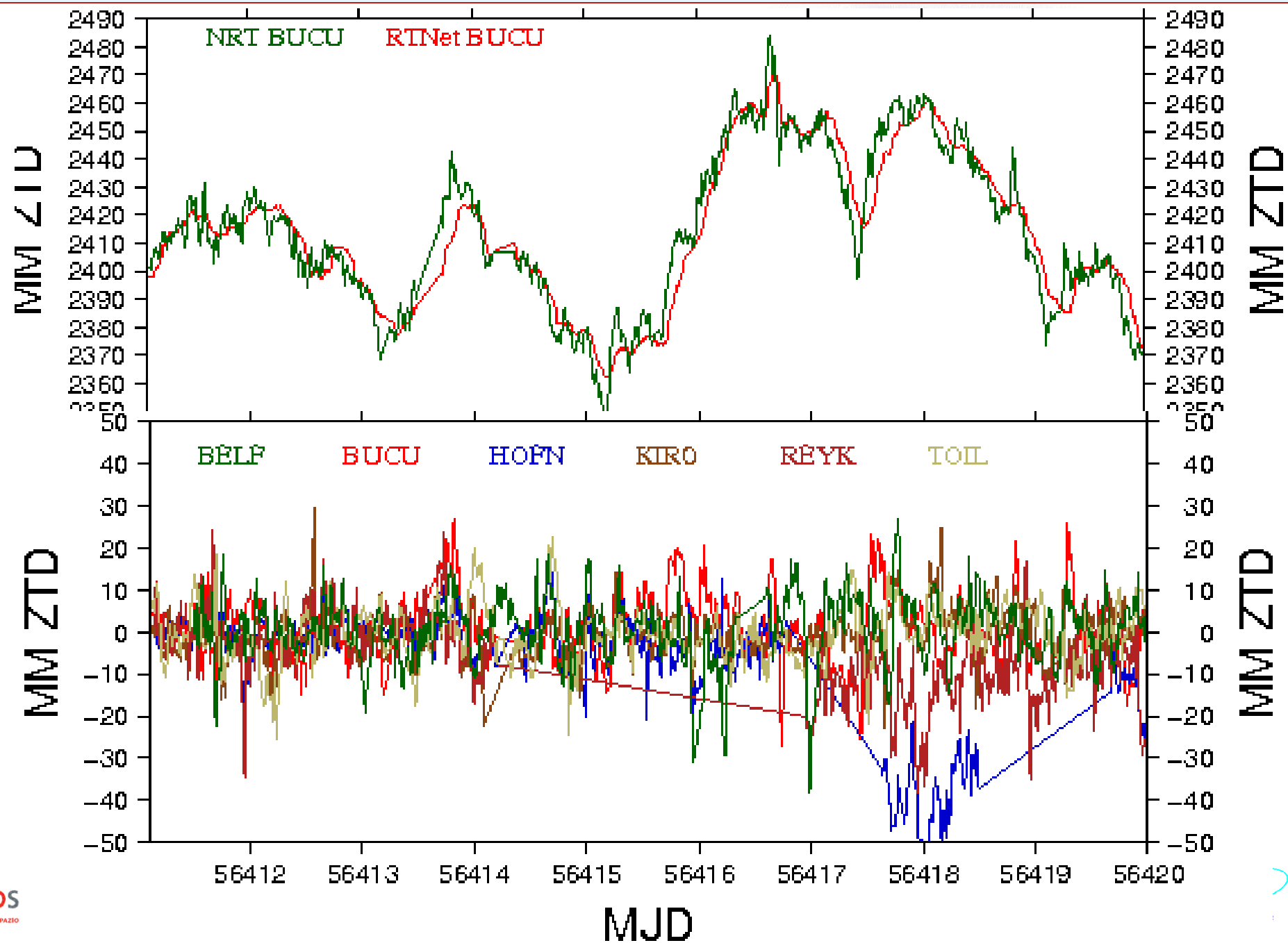
Only one station, NICO, available in both (BNC and RTNet) solutions



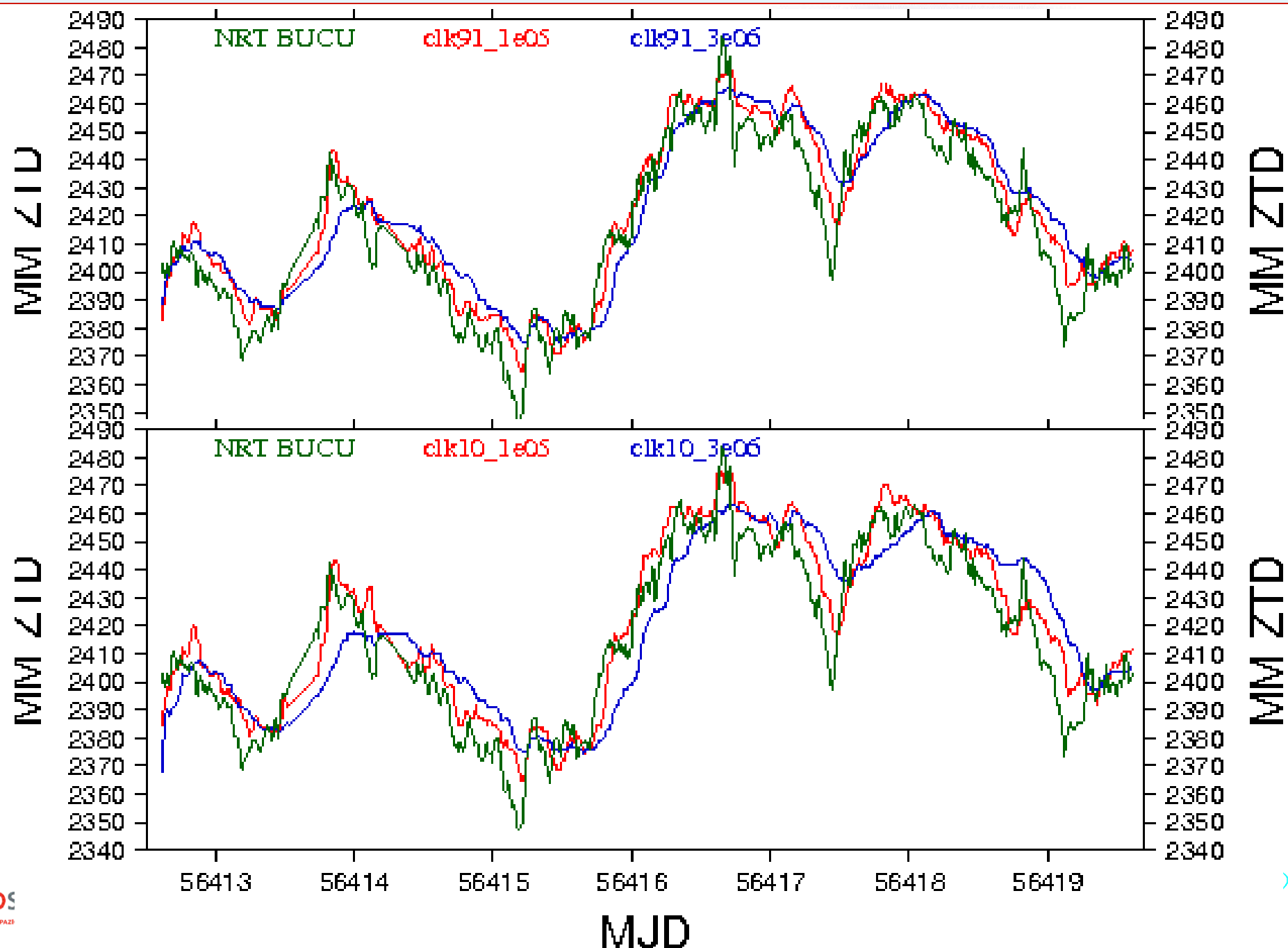
# RT Processing with BNC and RTNet – w.r.t. NRT



# RT Processing with RTNet – w.r.t. NRT



# RT Processing with BNC – w.r.t. NRT



# Summary and conclusions

- Thanks to the availability of the IGS RT Products we are no longer depending on IGS UR only since it is possible to store RT products in standard format (sp3, clk) within a short latency.
- Sub-hourly ZTD processing can be setup. The outcome of our test is that the accuracy is between the 'breakthrough' and 'goal' as reported in the product requirements for nowcasting.
- The results of the RT PPP with BNC shows (still) a delay w.r.t. NRT or post-processing results.
- RT network results show good agreement but number of stations is limited.
- The combined orbit & clock corrections and the individual solutions seem to fit on the same level – except for outliers.
- A robust real-time orbit & clock product without interruptions and outliers is mandatory for each PPP application (either coordinates or ZTD).