



# INFLUENCE OF THE TYPE MEAN AND INDIVIDUAL ANTENNA CALIBRATIONS ON THE EPN COORDINATES – LESSON FROM REPRO2

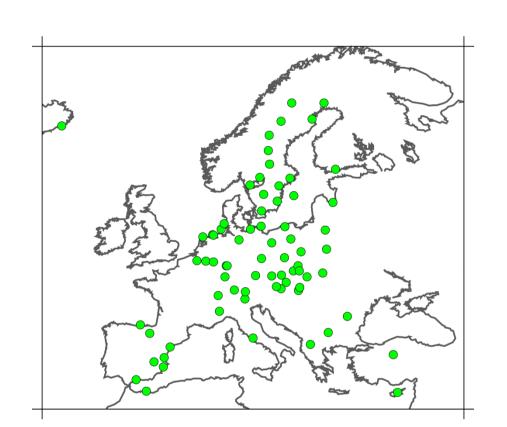


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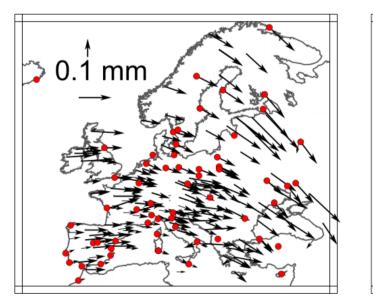
#### INTRODUCTION

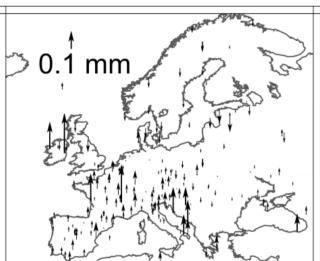
The estimation of precise positions using the signals of the Global Position System (GPS) requires the correction between the point of reception (phase centre) and the antenna reference point (ARP). Sophisticated models to account for these phase errors are available and are widely used. These models are usually based on calibrations of several antennas of the same type and a mean model is derived. There is also the possibility to apply individual correction models that are derived for one single antenna, since the individual antennas may still vary by a few millimetres. To understand the impact using type mean or individual antenna correction models, we prepared two sets of station position time series. At first we estimated the station positions using the type mean model for the antenna corrections as it is provided by the IGS. Secondly, the same processing strategy was used but this time with individual antenna correction models given that they were available. Reference frame realization was done by minimizing the coordinate residuals at selected 57 stations (Fig.2). Then, based on these two solutions, we estimated difference time series for sites where individual antenna corrections were available.

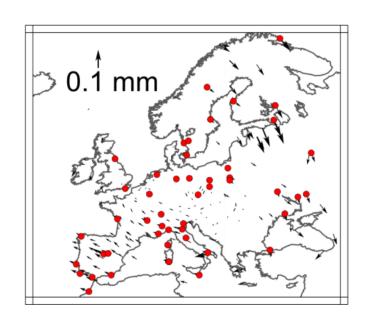


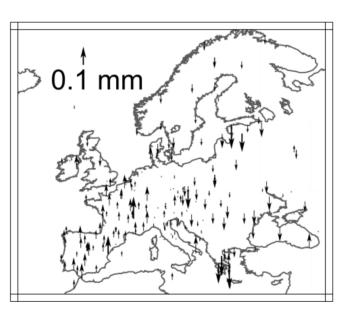
**Fig. 1.** Location of the individual calibrated antennas (valid for 2015).

|                 | MU1   | MU2            |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Software        | GAMIT v. 10.50  |                |
| GNSS system     | GPS only  |                |
| Orbits          | CODE Repro2 products  |                |
| EOP             | according to IERS2010 convention  |                |
| Satellite PCC   | igs08_1840.atx  |                |
| Receiver PCC    | igs08_1840.atx + epn_08.atx   | igs08_1840.atx |
| Troposphere     | 1h ZTD + grad (24h), VMF1   |                |
| Ionosphere      | "iono-free" + HOI   |                |
| Tides           | according to IERS2010 convention  |                |
| Loadings        | FES20104 for ocean loading,   |                |
| Reference frame | Stabilised by the set of 57 "not affected" stations.  Translation only. |                |









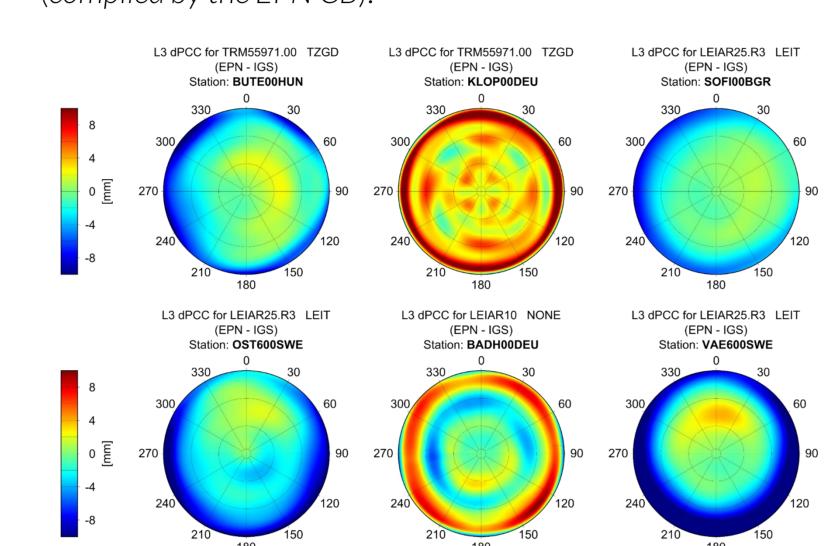
**Fig. 2.** Consistency between MU1 and MU2. Maps present offsets for 234 stations, that were modelled the same way in both solutions. First pair (horizontal and vertical) corresponds to solutions, where 71 reference stations (the same list as for routine EPN products – IGb08) were used. Second pair presents the offsets, while only 57 stations were used as reference (red points).

## SUMMARY

Our results prove that for individual antennas mixing two kind of PCCs may cause discrepancy in the final position exceeding 10 mm for horizontal and vertical component. However, these are just single cases (see below or in table above). For most of the antennas offsets for horizontal components are below 2 mm and for vertical component below 4 mm. The impact is therefore small and manifold, but for almost all investigated antennas it is clearly visible. Therefore it is necessary to investigate the difference between the type mean and individual calibration model whenever an individual calibration is available and estimate its impact on the position.

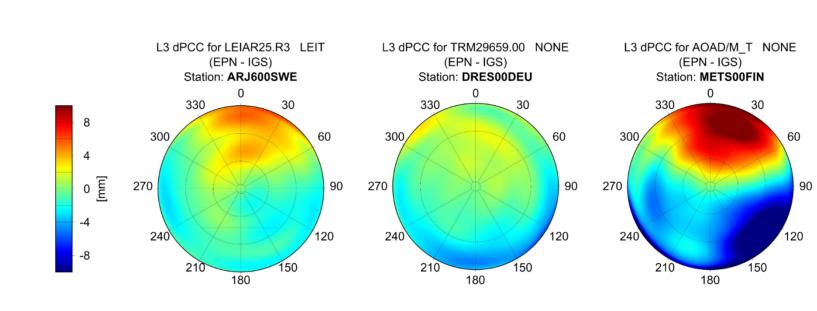
### DIFFERENCES BETWEEN USED PCCs

The impact of one set of specific phase centre corrections (PCCs) in GNSS analysis is particular important if different PCC sets are available. Within the EPN we have to deal with the type mean models (provided by IGS) and individual calibration (compiled by the EPN CB).



**Fig. 3**. Example of antennas (marked on blue in table) with elevation dependent dPCC. Such pattern impacts mostly the vertical component. In these three cases vertical offset exceed 10 mm. For these antennas we received greatest offsets for horizontal components.

Depending on model the PCC of a GNSS antenna may differ up to several millimetres. These differences (here called dPCC) affect the final position as well as clock errors or troposphere parameters.



**Fig. 3b. a.**Example of antennas (marked on red in table) for which dPCC exhibits the dominant azimuthal asymmetry

#### RESULTS

Direct results of the conducted reanalysis, used in this study, were two sets of daily coordinate time series of 74 EPN stations each. For each station we generated time series of coordinate differences (DTS) between MU1 and MU2 solution by subtracting them (**Fig.4**). After outlier elimination (3 sigma) the repeatability of DTS for individual antennas was on average 0.3 mm for both horizontal components and 0.6 mm for vertical component. This confirms, that the impact of mixing two sources of PCC is rather stable over time. Next we estimated offsets in total of 110 antennas. The full list of them is presented in table on the right.

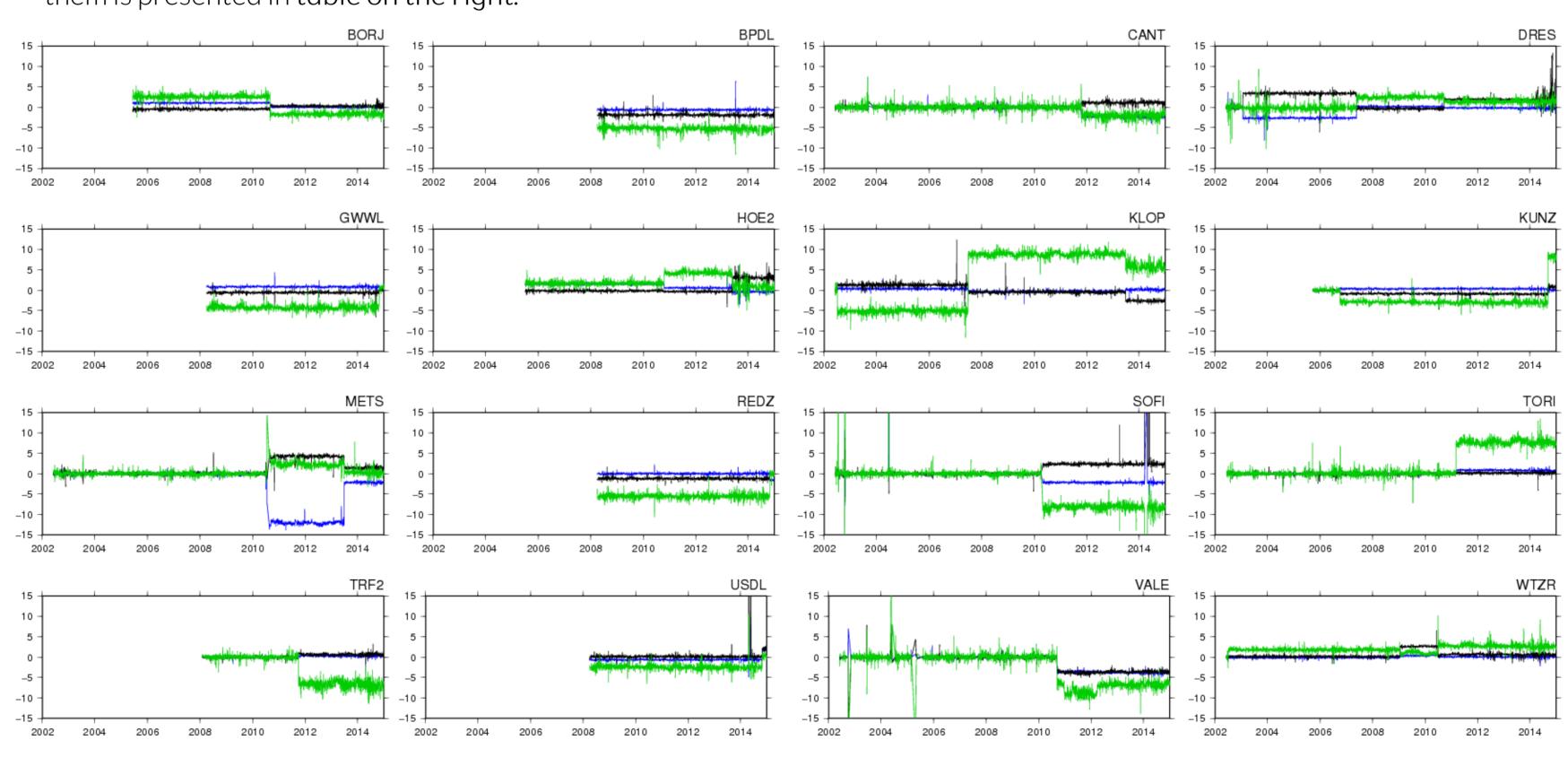
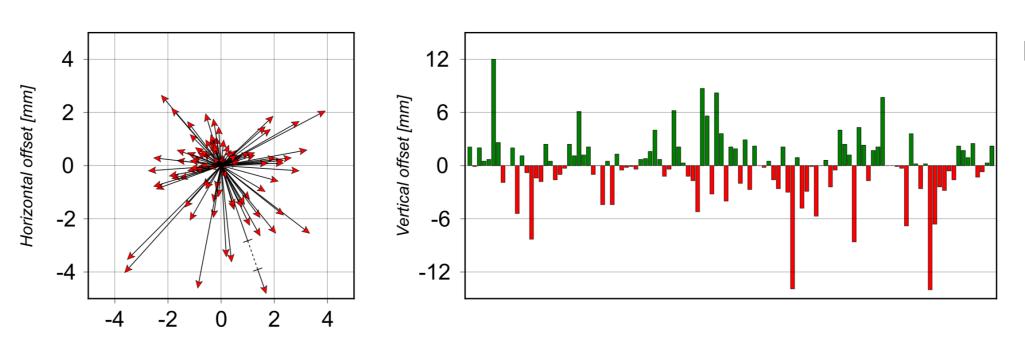


Fig. 4. Examples of the raw time series of coordinate differences (DTS). North- (blue), East-(black) and Up-component (green).



**Fig. 5.** Position offsets estimated for the analysed antennas. Horizontal offsets are displayed on the left, while the vertical offsets are displayed on the right. The largest horizontal offset was found for "AOAD/M\_T NONE" mounted at METSOOFIN, which transcended the figure boundaries (left) and was clipped to get fit whithin the box. Mean offsets are -0.26 mm for North-, 0.08 mm for East- and -0.06 mm for the vertical component, with the respectively variation of 1.8 mm, 1.5 mm and 3.7 mm

