

ITRF2020 Updates and consequences for ETRS89 realization

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Key Points

- Regular (yearly) update of ITRF2020
- Motivation
- ITRF2020 Update Specifications
- Some Early/Preliminary Results
- Consequences for ETRS89 realization
- Conclusion

Regular (yearly) update of ITRF2020

- ITRF2020 strategy: stacking of all technique time series all together
 - ==> Adding extended time series is easy to handle
- Motivation:
 1. Errors in ITRF station coordinates are more and more amplified as they are extrapolated after the end of the ITRF input data;
 2. ITRF stations subject to equipment changes or earthquakes posterior to the end of the ITRF input data cannot be used anymore as reference frame stations;
 3. Most of the TCs regularly update their own realizations of the ITRF;
 4. ==> Increase ITRF2020 lifetime and may postpone the need for the next version of the ITRF;
 5. The scale agreement between SLR and VLBI is now at the level of 1 mm
 6. We do not expect significant changes for the origin and the scale by adding a few years of new data
 7. ==> This will simplify the life of a number of users, with no “datum” change in their applications
 8. ==> Simplify the (I)ETRF2020 relationship

Transformation Parameters: From ITRF2020 to past ITRFs

Transformation parameters from ITRF2020 to past ITRFs at Epoch 2015.0

SOLUTION	Tx	Ty	Tz	D	Rx	Ry	Rz
UNITS----->	mm	mm	mm	ppb	.001"	.001"	.001"
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATES	Tx	Ty	Tz	D	Rx	Ry	Rz
UNITS----->	mm/y	mm/y	mm/y	ppb/y	.001"/y	.001"/y	.001"/y
ITRF2014	-1.4	-0.9	1.4	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
rates	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ITRF2008	0.2	1.0	3.3	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
rates	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
ITRF2005	2.7	0.1	-1.4	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
rates	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
ITRF2000	-0.2	0.8	-34.2	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
rates	0.1	0.0	-1.7	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00

ITRF2020 Update Specifications

- Same analysis strategy as for ITRF2020
- Plan to preserve the frame and seasonal signal defining parameters in origin, scale, and orientation for the ITRF2020 updates
- ITRF2020 updates will be delivered using the same file format as ITRF2020
- First update : Beginning of 2024
 - **Submissions by the 4 techniques are now complete**
- TCs are invited to adhere to the same models and strategy used in their contribution to the ITRF2020
- **BUT:** TCs are free to use updated models that are judged to be superior, improved and more accurate than models used for the ITRF2020 contribution.

ITRF2020 New Analysis Strategy

Input data:

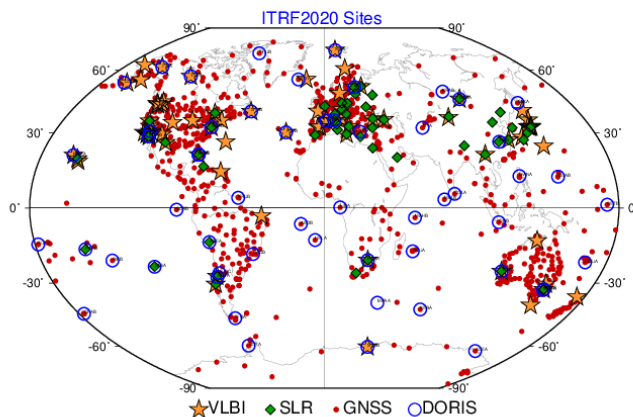
- **Space geodesy time series**
 - DORIS/IDS weekly
 - GNSS/IGS daily
 - SLR/ILRS weekly
 - VLBI/IVS: Session-wise
- **Local ties: 253 vectors**
- **Co-motion constraints at colocation sites:**
 - Station velocities & seasonal signals

Data analysis:

- Time series analysis & stacking of individual technique frames
- Assign discontinuities
- Determine PSD Parametric Models using GNSS data
- Estimate and remove the first 8 GPS draconitic harmonics
- **Accumulate the full 4 technique time series all together, adding local ties and co-motion constraints**

Output:

- Station positions & velocities
- EOPs
- PSD models
- Seasonal Signals in the CM SLR and CF frames
- Seasonal Geocenter Motion

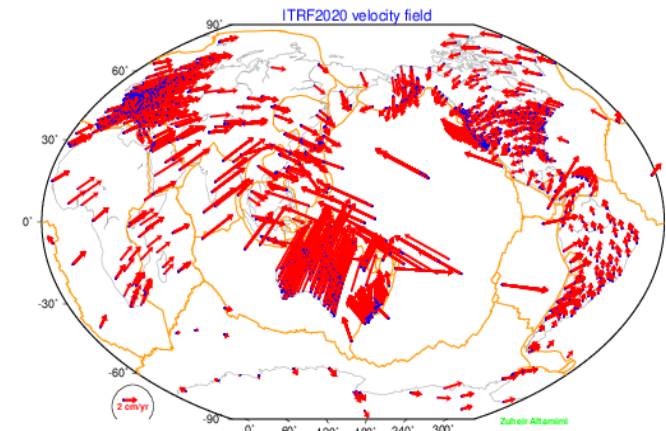


ITRF2020 Specifications:

Origin: SLR

Scale: Average of SLR & VLBI

Orientation: Alignment to ITRF2014



Reference Frame & the rank deficiency problem

- Use the concept of minimum constraints (Dermanis, 2003):

$$A^T \cdot \Delta X = 0$$

But in CATREF (Altamimi et al. 2007) we use:

$$(A^T A)^{-1} A^T (X_R - X_E) = 0$$

X_R & X_E : Reference & Estimated coordinates

The columns of A are in the null space of the design matrix of CATREF model

- Or/and: Internal constraints, a minimum-type of constraints (Altamimi et al., 2007), applied to the transformation parameters : For a given time series of a parameter P_k

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & x_0^i & 0 & z_0^i & -y_0^i \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y_0^i & -z_0^i & 0 & x_0^i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z_0^i & y_0^i & -x_0^i & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k \in K} P_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k \in K} (t_k - t_0) P_k = 0 \end{cases}$$

Periodic signals & the rank deficiency problem (1/2)

Sine & Cosine Function

$$\Delta X_f = \sum_{i=1}^{n_f} a^i \cos(\omega_i t) + b^i \sin(\omega_i t)$$

- 2 parameters per station, component & frequency: (a , b)
- Use the concept of minimum constraints:

$$\bullet \quad (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \begin{pmatrix} a_{xR}^i - a_x^i \\ a_{yR}^i - a_y^i \\ a_{zR}^i - a_z^i \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\bullet \quad (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \begin{pmatrix} b_{xR}^i - b_x^i \\ b_{yR}^i - b_y^i \\ b_{zR}^i - b_z^i \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

- a_{xR}^i & a_x^i are Reference & Estimated coefficients
- a_{xR}^i can be set to zero or to external seasonal deformation model

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & x_0^i & 0 & z_0^i & -y_0^i \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y_0^i & -z_0^i & 0 & x_0^i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z_0^i & y_0^i & -x_0^i & 0 \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & . \end{pmatrix}$$

Periodic signals & the rank deficiency problem (2/2)

Sine & Cosine Function

$$\Delta X_f = \sum_{i=1}^{n_f} a^i \cos(\omega_i t) + b^i \sin(\omega_i t)$$

- Or/and use internal constraints upon the time series of transformation parameters

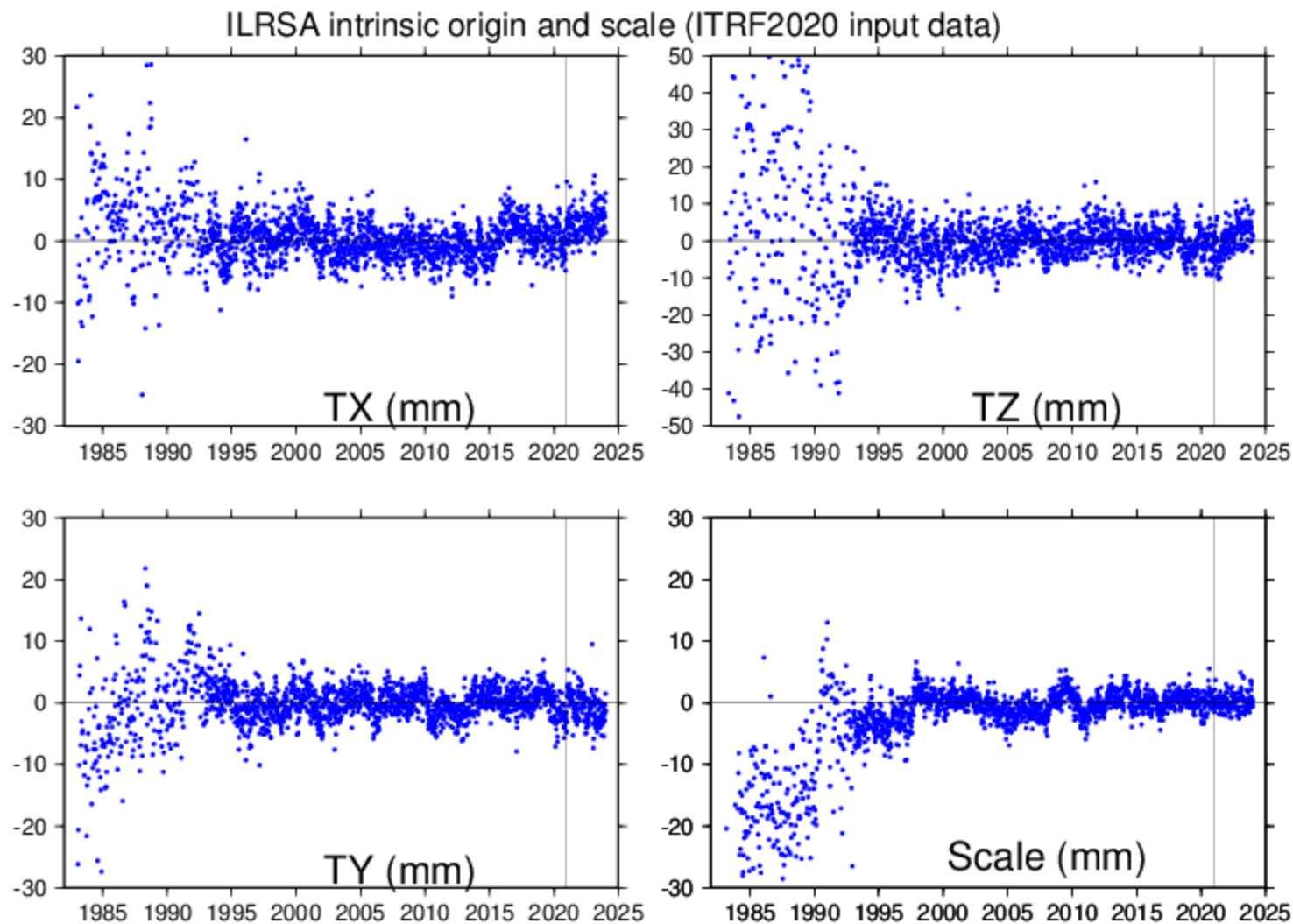
$$(B^T B)^{-1} B^T [P(t_1), \dots, P(t_k)]^T = 0$$

where

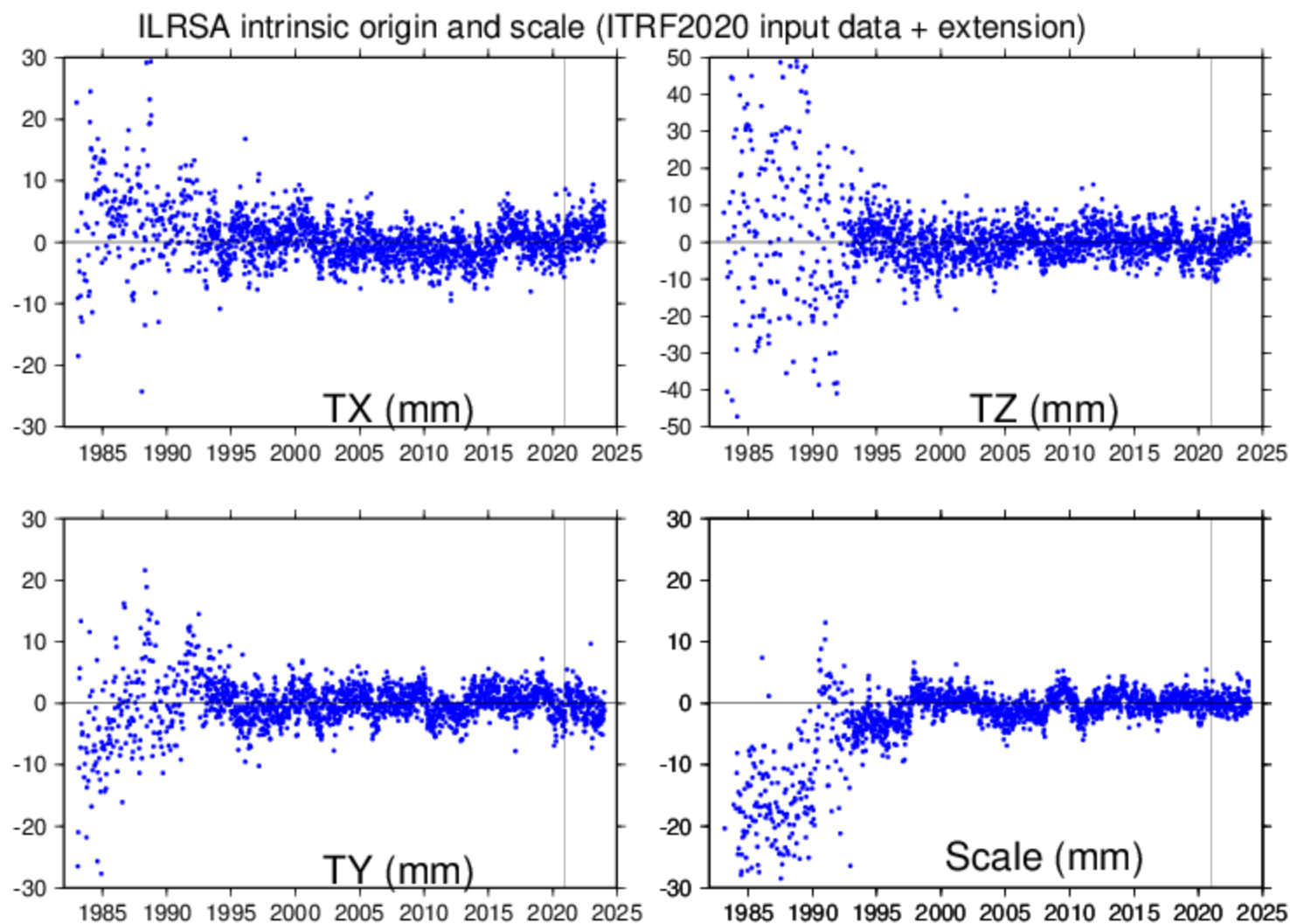
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\omega_i \cdot t_1) & \sin(\omega_i \cdot t_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \cos(\omega_i \cdot t_k) & \sin(\omega_i \cdot t_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

Some preliminary results using the extended data

ILRS/SLR intrinsic (ITRF2020 input data) origin & scale

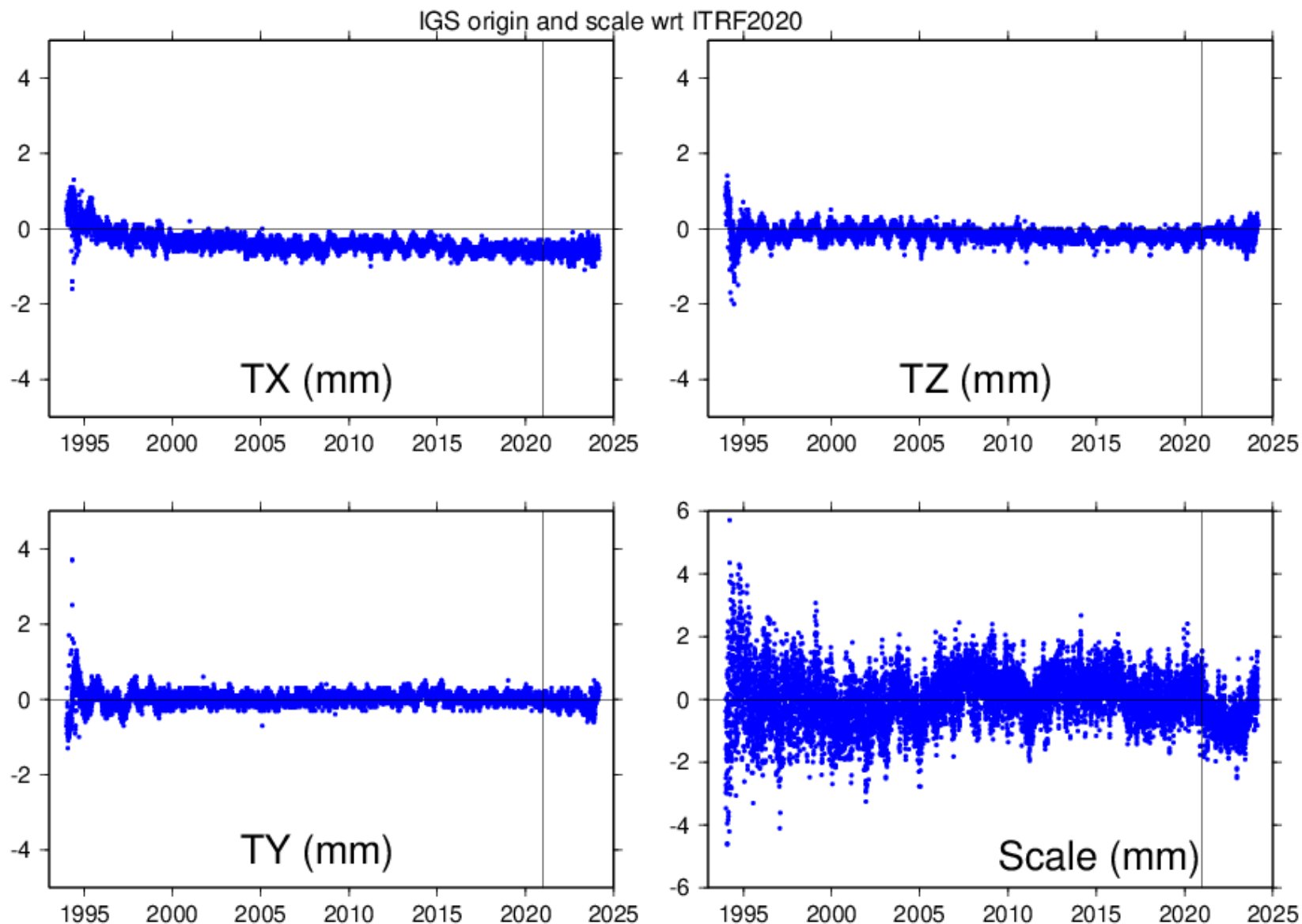


ILRS/SLR intrinsic origin & scale with extension

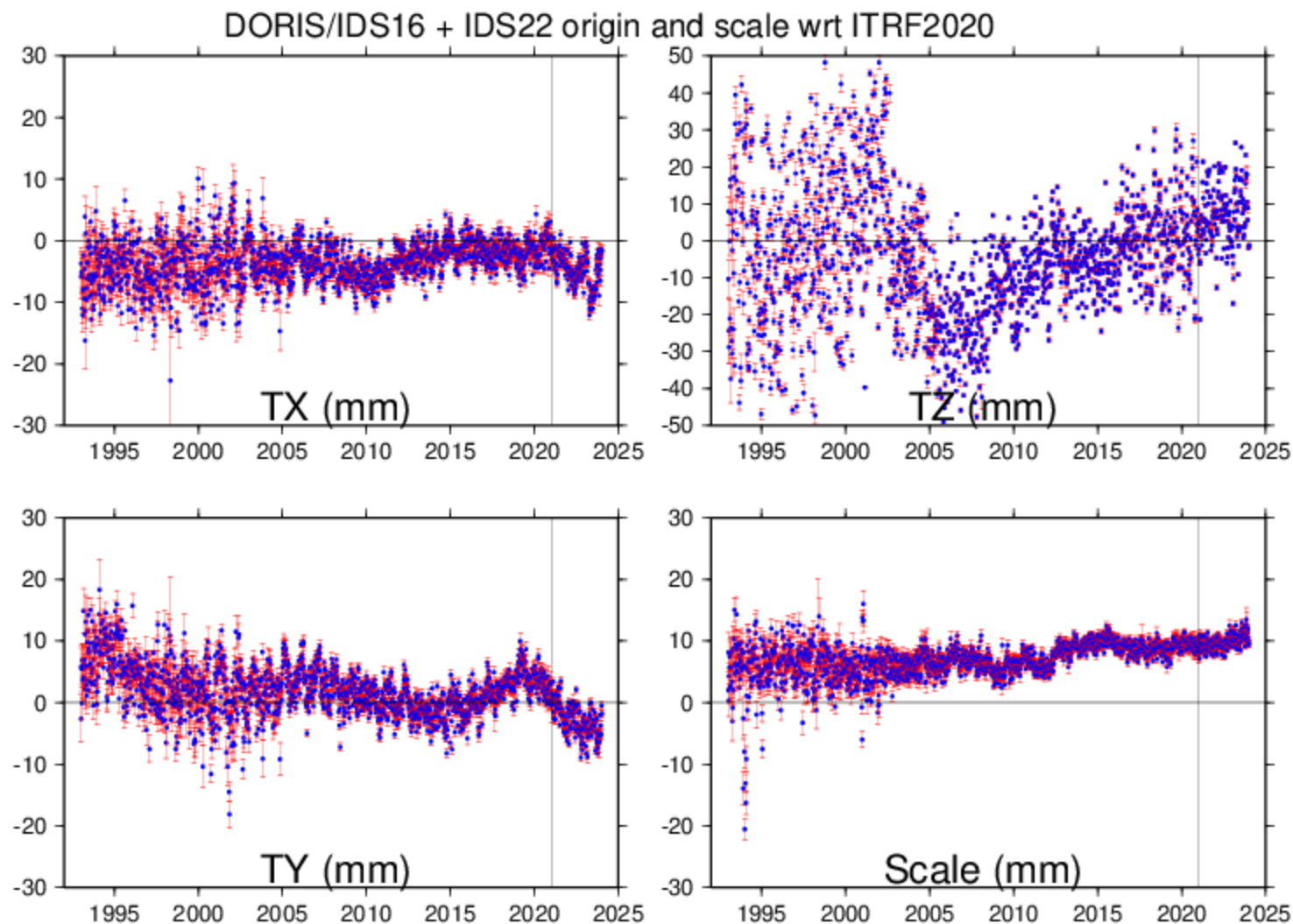


SLR Origin & scale accuracy at 2015.0 below 1 mm and scale stability at the level of 0.1 mm/yr

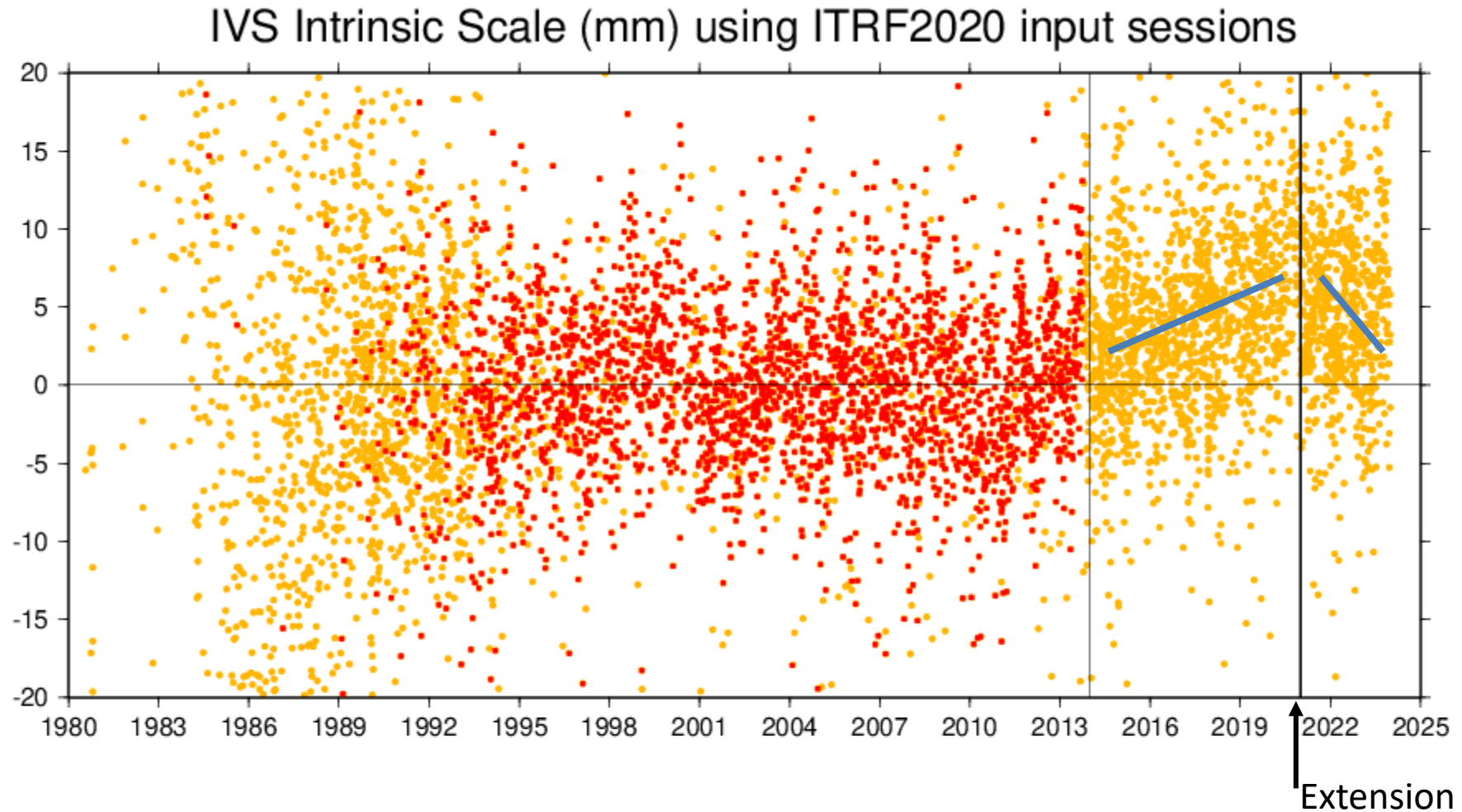
IGS/GNSS origin & scale wrt ITRF2020



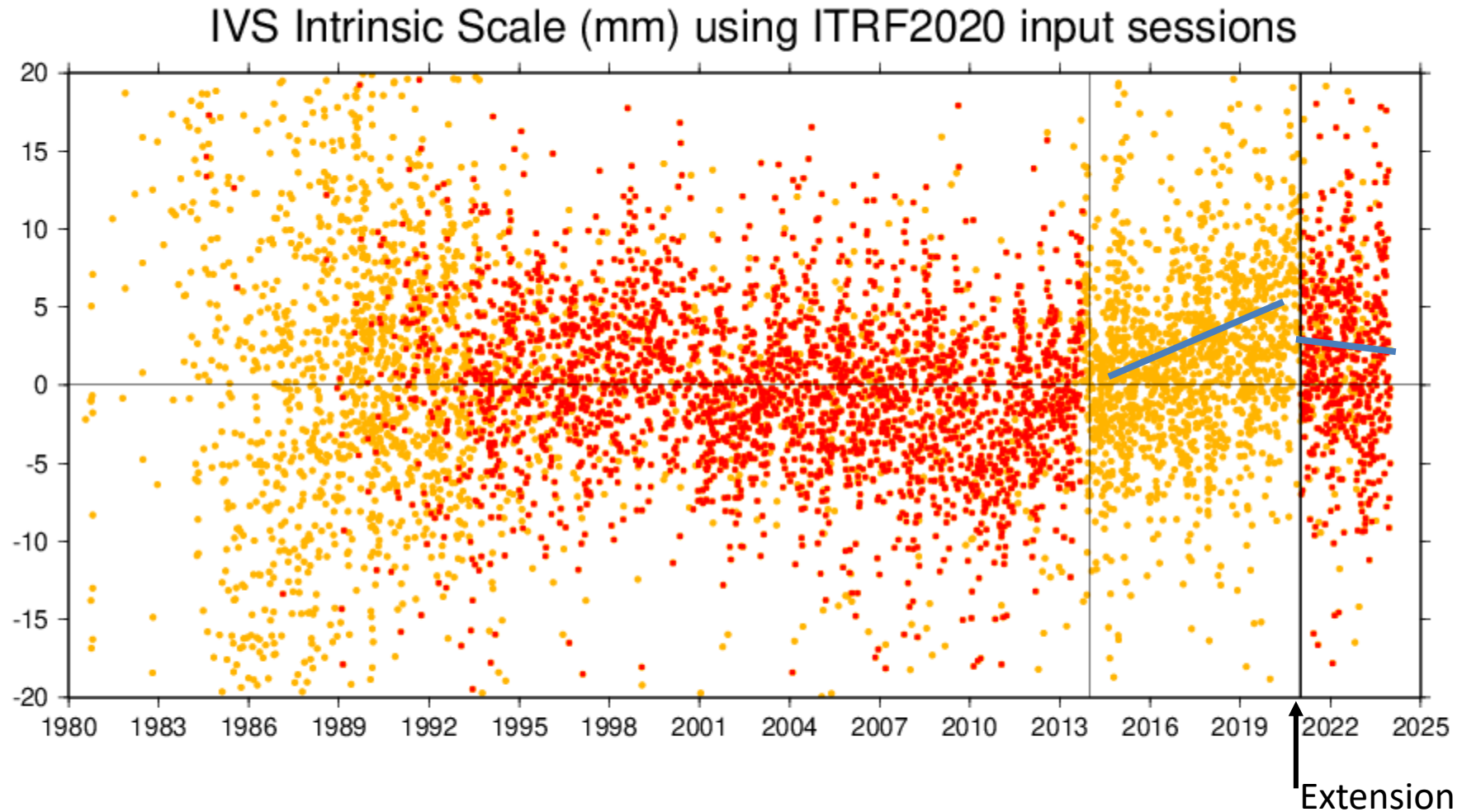
IDS/DORIS origin & scale wrt ITRF2020 with extension



IVS/VLBI Intrinsic Scale (ITRF2020 Sessions)



IVS/VLBI Intrinsic Scale (ITRF2020 Sessions + Extension)



$\Rightarrow \delta D = + 0.35 \text{ ppb}, \quad 0.025 \text{ ppb/yr}$

ITRS $\Leftrightarrow$ ETRS89

ITRS to ETRS89 Transformation formula

Positions:

$$X_{yy}^E(t) = X_{yy}^I(t) + T_{yy} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\dot{R}_{3_{yy}} & \dot{R}_{2_{yy}} \\ \dot{R}_{3_{yy}} & 0 & -\dot{R}_{1_{yy}} \\ -\dot{R}_{2_{yy}} & \dot{R}_{1_{yy}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times X_{yy}^I(t) \cdot (t - 1989.0)$$

Velocities:

$$\dot{X}_{yy}^E = \dot{X}_{yy}^I + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\dot{R}_{3_{yy}} & \dot{R}_{2_{yy}} \\ \dot{R}_{3_{yy}} & 0 & -\dot{R}_{1_{yy}} \\ -\dot{R}_{2_{yy}} & \dot{R}_{1_{yy}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times X_{yy}^I$$

Realization of the ETRS89

Transformation From ITRF2000 to ETRF2000

	T1 mm	T2 mm	T3 mm	D 10 ⁻⁹	R1 mas	R2 mas	R3 mas	Epoch y
	54.0	51.0	-49.0	0.0	0.891	5.390	-8.712	00:001
Rates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.081	0.490	-0.792	

Angular velocity of Eurasia

Transformation From ITRF2014 to ETRF2014

	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89:001
Rates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.085	0.531	-0.770	

Transformation From ITRF2020 to ETRF2020

	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89:001
Rates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.086	0.519	-0.753	

Will NOT change

Conclusion

- No major issue so far with technique extended data
- Stability of SLR/ILRS origin and scale, with the extension, is at the level of or better than 0.1 mm/yr
- The IVS/VLBI scale comes back to “normal”, after the extension, starting at 2021.0
- Expected release date : summer 2024!
- There will be no change to the frame parameters (origin, scale, orientation) between ITRF2020 and its 1st update
- No change to the ITRF2020 and ETRF2020 relationship