Interaction between tidal terms and GPS orbits

Natalia Panafidina, Manuela Seitz, Urs Hugentobler

Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI)
Centrum für Geodätische Erdsystemforschung (CGE)
München
TU München

Introduction

Subdaily Earth Rotation model: IERS2010 (+ libration)

Kept fixed in the processing

Errors up to ~20%

Empirical tidal models from GPS & VLBI:

Big corrections (more than 10 µas in PM) for some tidal terms:

K1(23.93h), S1 (24h), M2(12.42h), S2(12h), K2(11.97h)

IERS2010+libration: K1 correction ~30 µas

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Influence of a wrong subdaily model on the orbits, coordinates, ERPs

Are there draconitic signatures caused by a wrong subdaily model?

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Data and solutions

Data:

Daily NEQs (1994-2007): station coordinates, 1h-ERPs, GPS orbits

IERS2000 subdaily model used in processing

What we do:

Daily solutions, transformation 1h-ERPs $\longrightarrow$ tidal terms

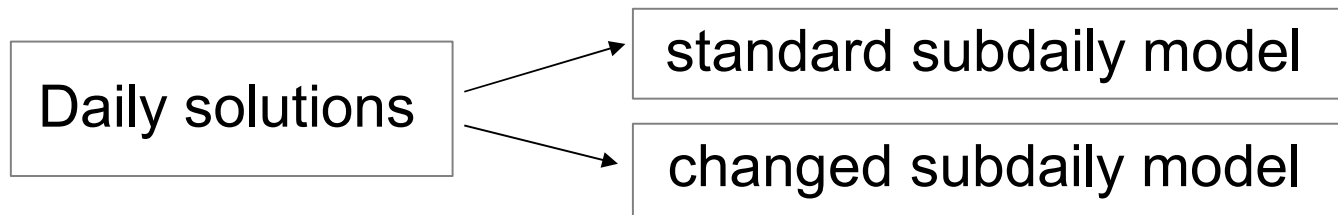change apriori values for tidal terms + fix tidal terms
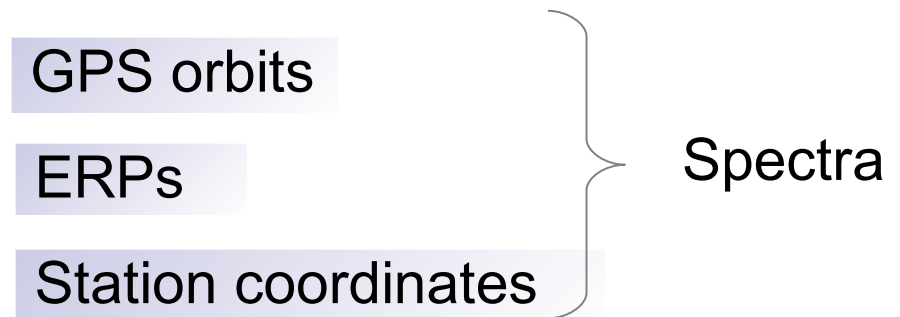
$\longrightarrow$ change subdaily model

Daily estimates:

GPS orbits, station coordinates, geocenter (NNR+NNT), 24h ERPs

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Data and solutions

Influence of subdaily tidal model: change 1 tide in PM by ~100 µas

Daily solutions → standard subdaily model

→ changed subdaily model

Time series of differences:

GPS orbits

ERPs

Station coordinates

⎫
⎬ Spectra
⎭

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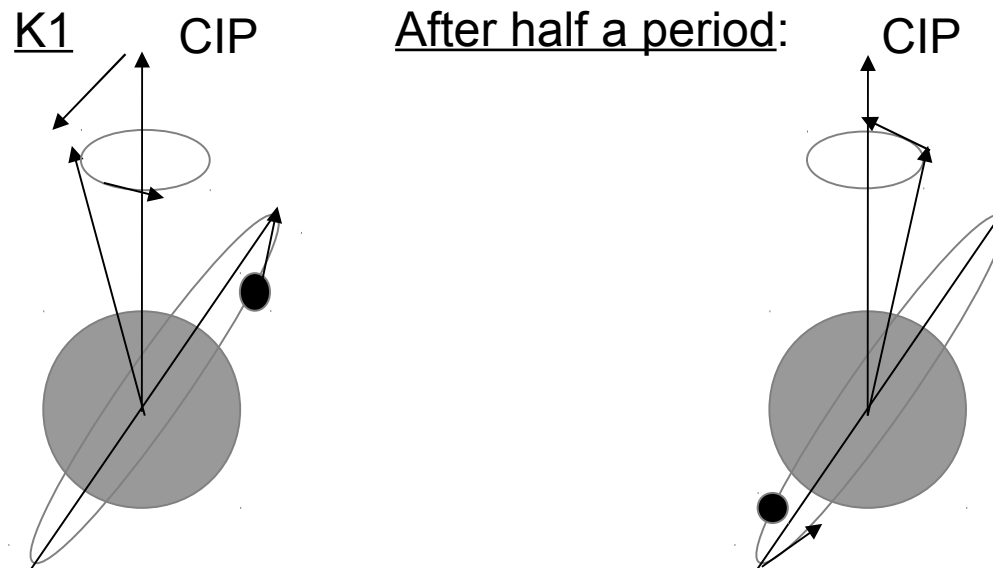
Spectra
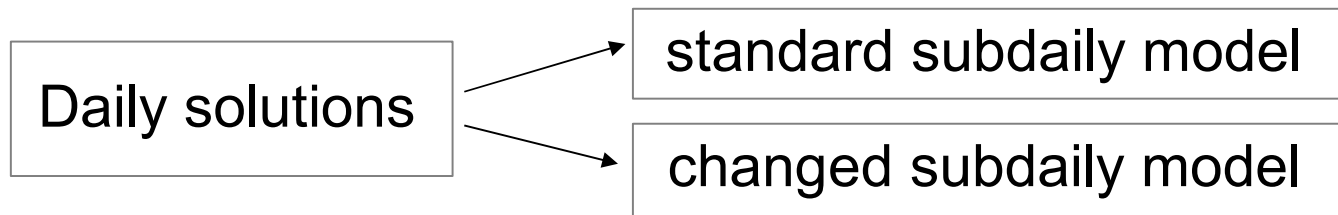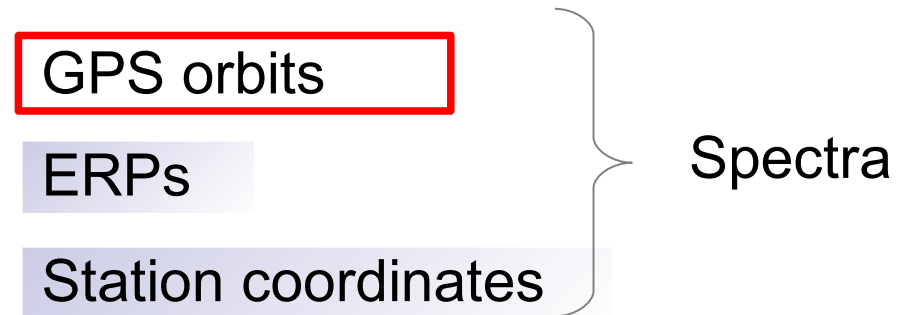
GPS satellites and tidal variations in Earth rotation

Prograde K1 period: 23h56min in terrestrial reference frame (~1 cpd)
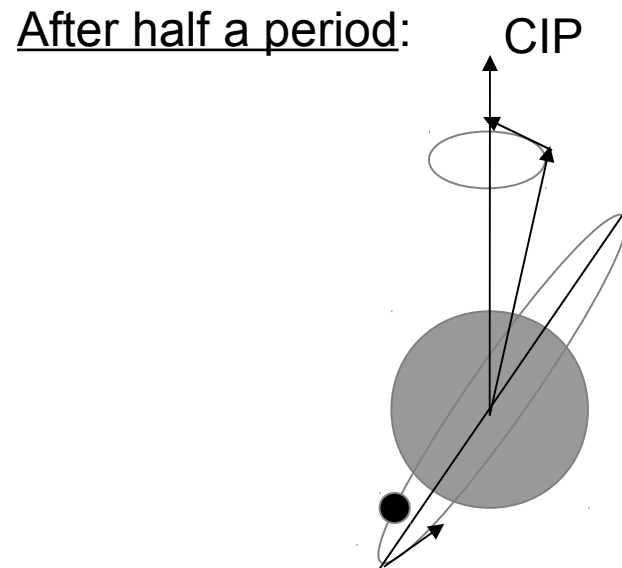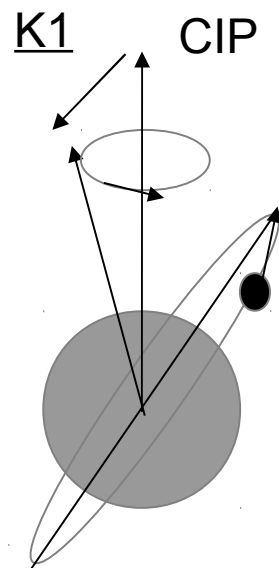11h58min in inertial reference frame (~2 cpd)

Orbital period of GPS satellites: 11h58min

GPS satellites and tidal variations in Earth rotation

Prograde K1 period: 23h56min in terrestrial reference frame (~1 cpd)
11h58min in inertial reference frame (~2 cpd)
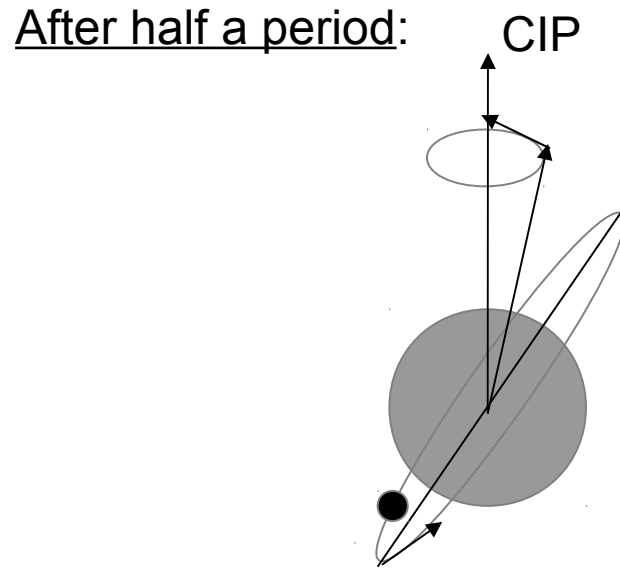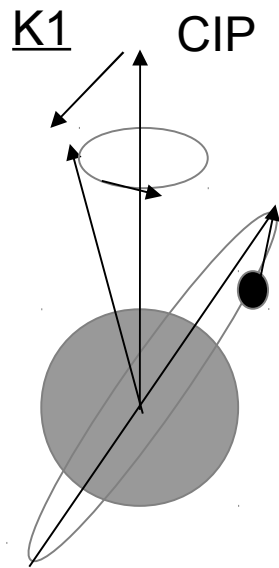
Orbital period of GPS satellites: 11h58min

K1   CIP   After half a period: CIP

K1 is seen as a constant shift

GPS satellites and tidal variations in Earth rotation

Prograde K1 period: 23h56min in terrestrial reference frame (~1 cpd)

11h58min in inertial reference frame (~2 cpd)

Orbital period of GPS satellites: 11h58min

K1 CIP   After half a period: CIP

K1 is seen as a constant shift

Beat periods:

Close periods are seen as slow rotation

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GPS satellites and tidal variations in Earth rotation

Prograde K1 period: 23h56min in terrestrial reference frame (~1 cpd)

11h58min in inertial reference frame (~2 cpd)

Orbital period of GPS satellites: 11h58min

Diurnal tides have periods in CRF ~12 hours

Beat periods:

Φ1(23.80h) ~185d	Ψ1(23.87h) ~380d	K1(23.93h) ~shift	S1(24.00h) ~352d	P1(24.07h) ~179d

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GPS satellites and tidal variations in Earth rotation

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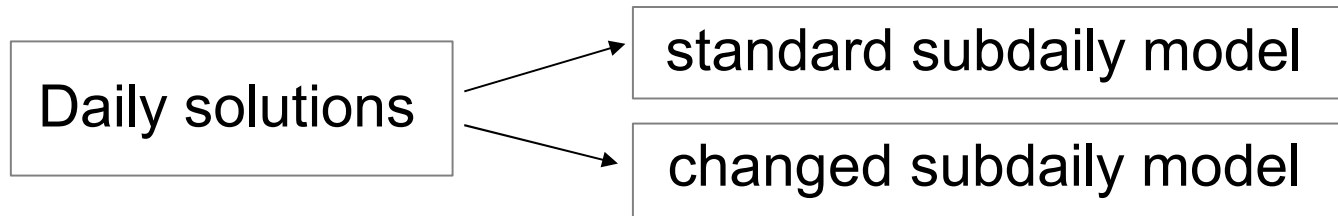P1(24.07h) ~179d

Semi-diurnal tides have periods in CRF ~8 hours

Beat periods:

M2(12.42h) ~25.82h

S2(12.00h) ~24.07h

K2(11.67h) ~23.94h

Test solutions

Daily solutions → standard subdaily model
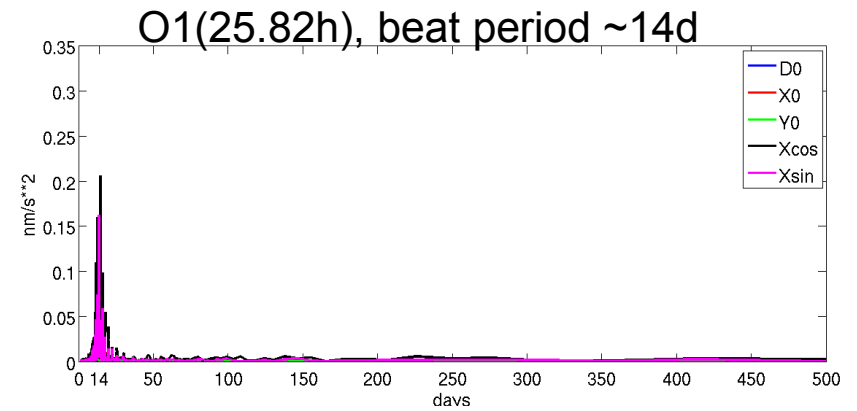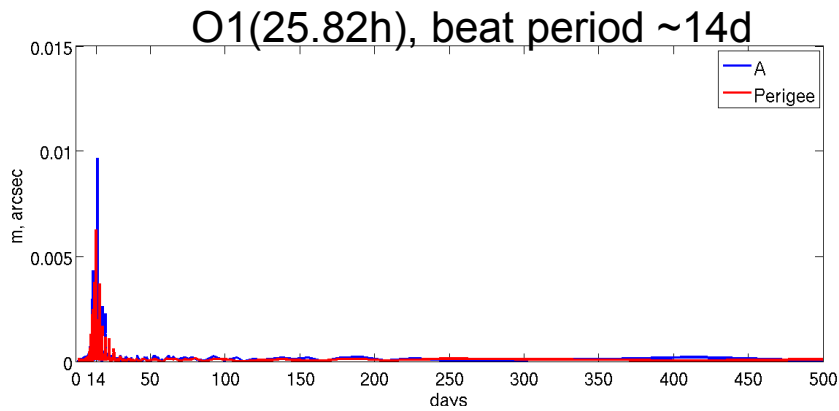
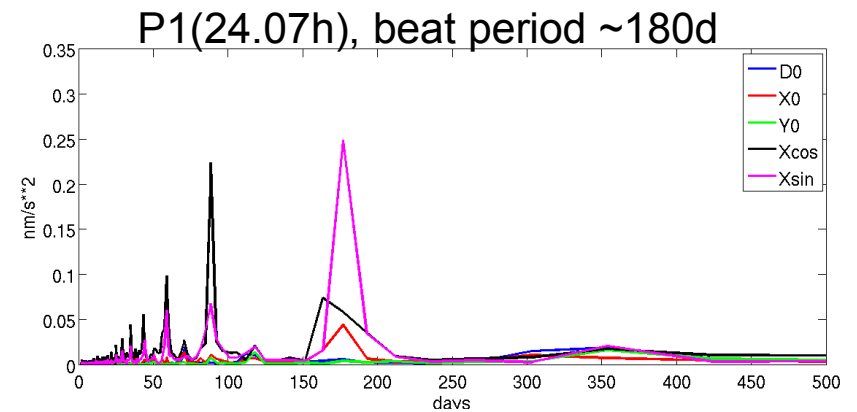Daily solutions → changed subdaily model
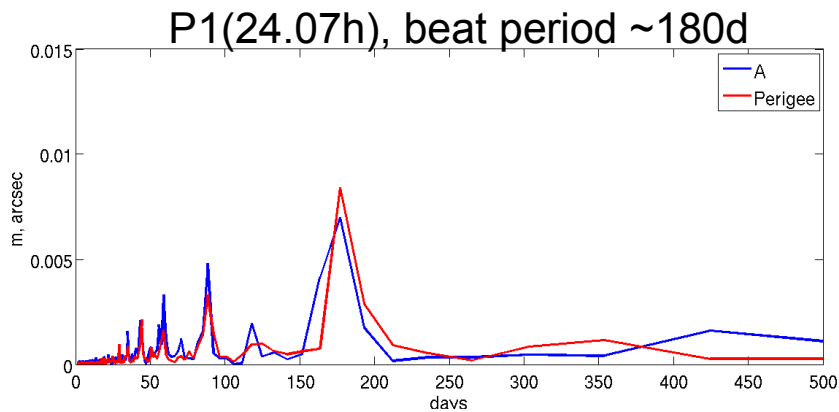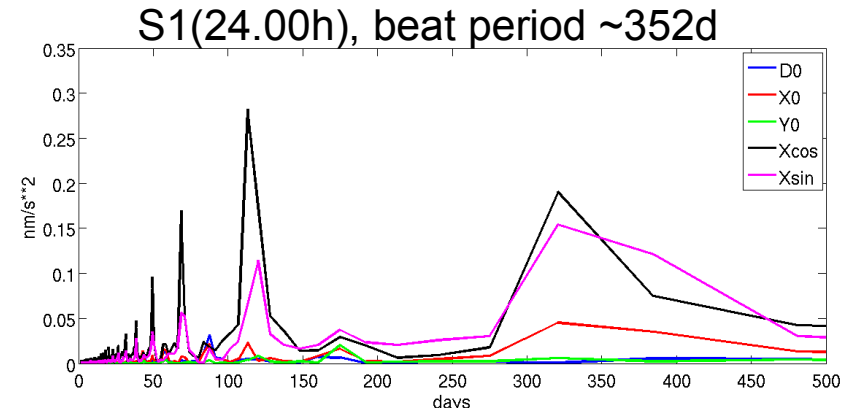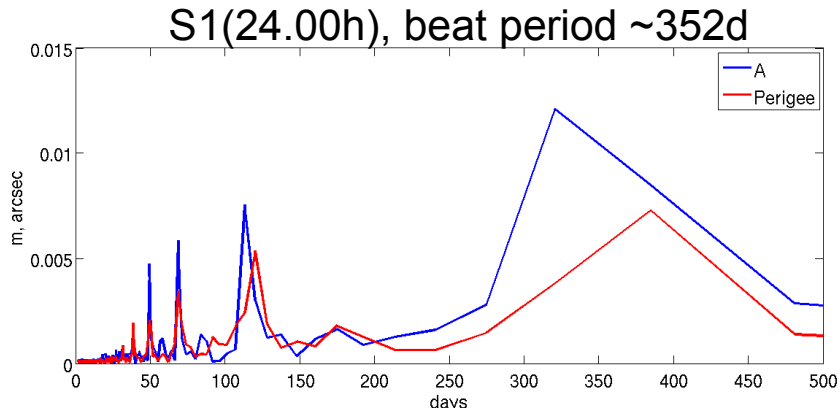
Changed tidal terms: S1(24.00h), beat period ~352d
                        P1(24.07h), beat period ~180d
                        O1(25.82h), beat period ~14d

Spectra of time series of differences:

GPS orbits: 6 Kepler elements,
               CODE Radiation Pressure Parameters

Influence of tidal model on the orbit:
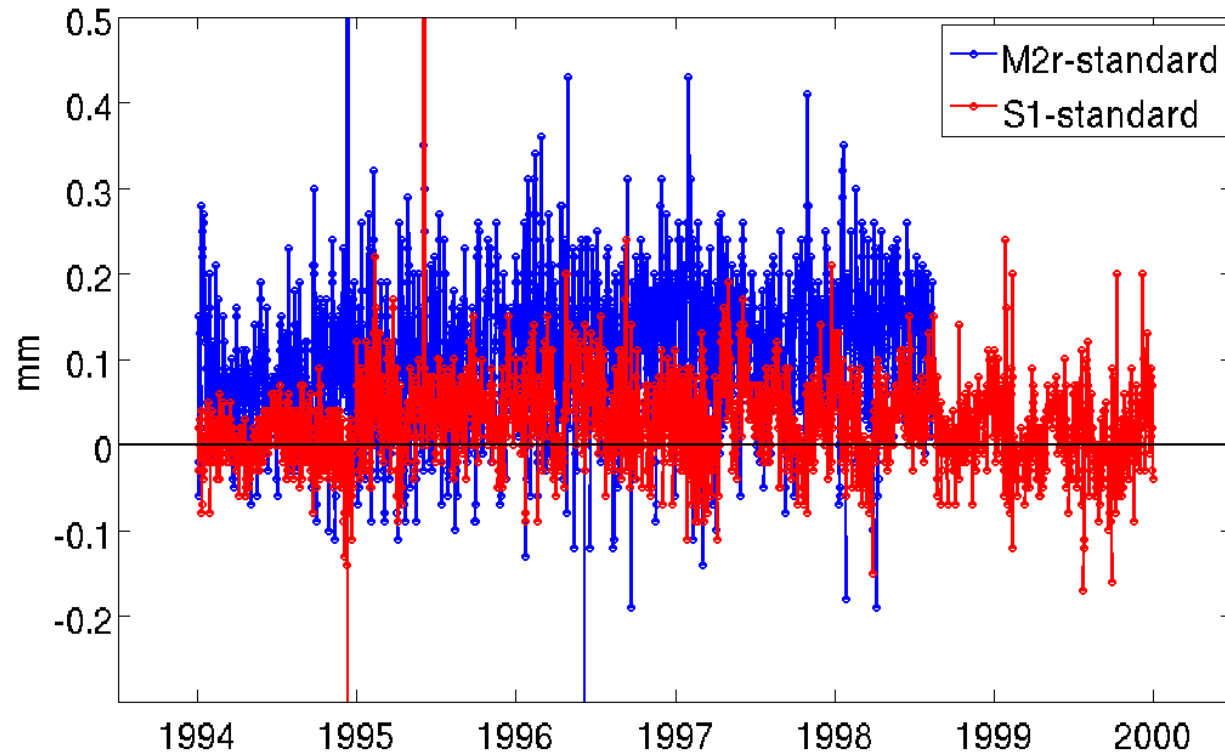## Kepler elements and radiation pressure parameters

Influence of tidal model on the orbit: noise increase

Aposteriori RMS:

Standard solution minus test solution changed S1 (24.00h)
Standard solution minus test solution changed M2r (12.42h)

Influence of tidal model on the orbit

Can we see tidal contribution in time series of real orbital parameters?

Test: K1 change of 100 µas

⟶ ~1.5cm change in semi-major axis, ~0.4 nm/sec**2 in RPR

„Realistic" changes for main tides

⟶ ~0.6cm change in semi-major axis, ~0.1 nm/sec**2 in RPR
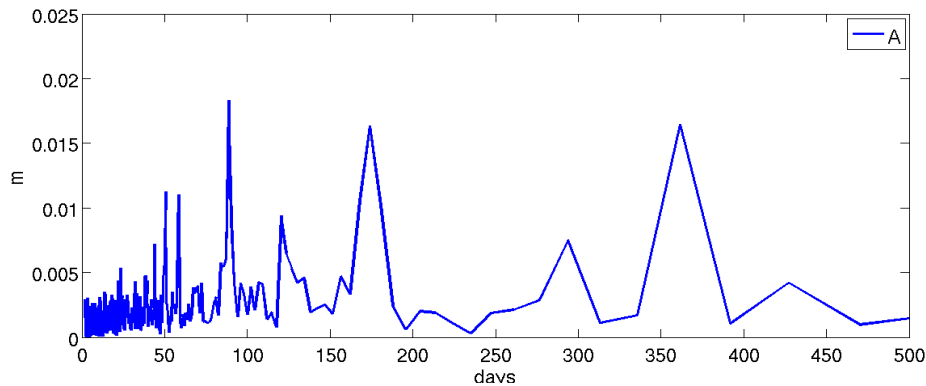
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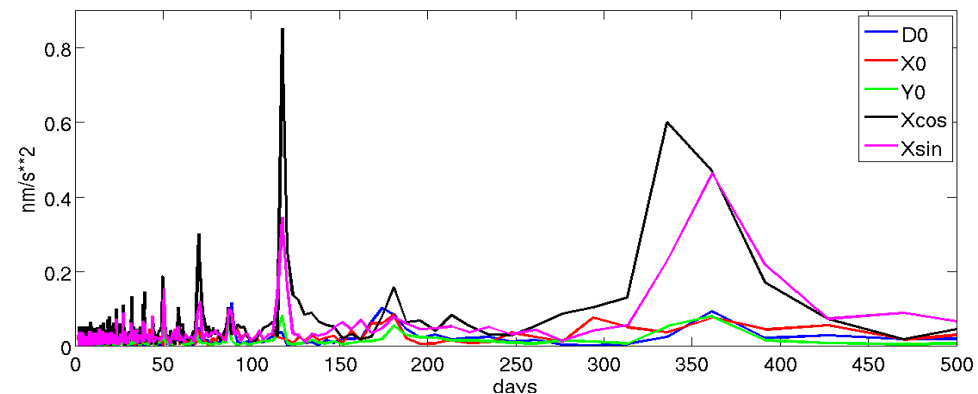
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„Realistic" changes for main tides

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Spectra of daily estimates of orbital parameters from standard solution

Conclusions

Errors in subdaily tidal model lead to periodic signals in the GPS orbits with beat periods of the tides (+ aliasing if sampled e.g. 24h)

Beat periods of ~350 days can contribute to observed signals with draconitic periods

Diurnal tides are better absorbed by the orbits because their periods in CRF are close to those of GPS satellites
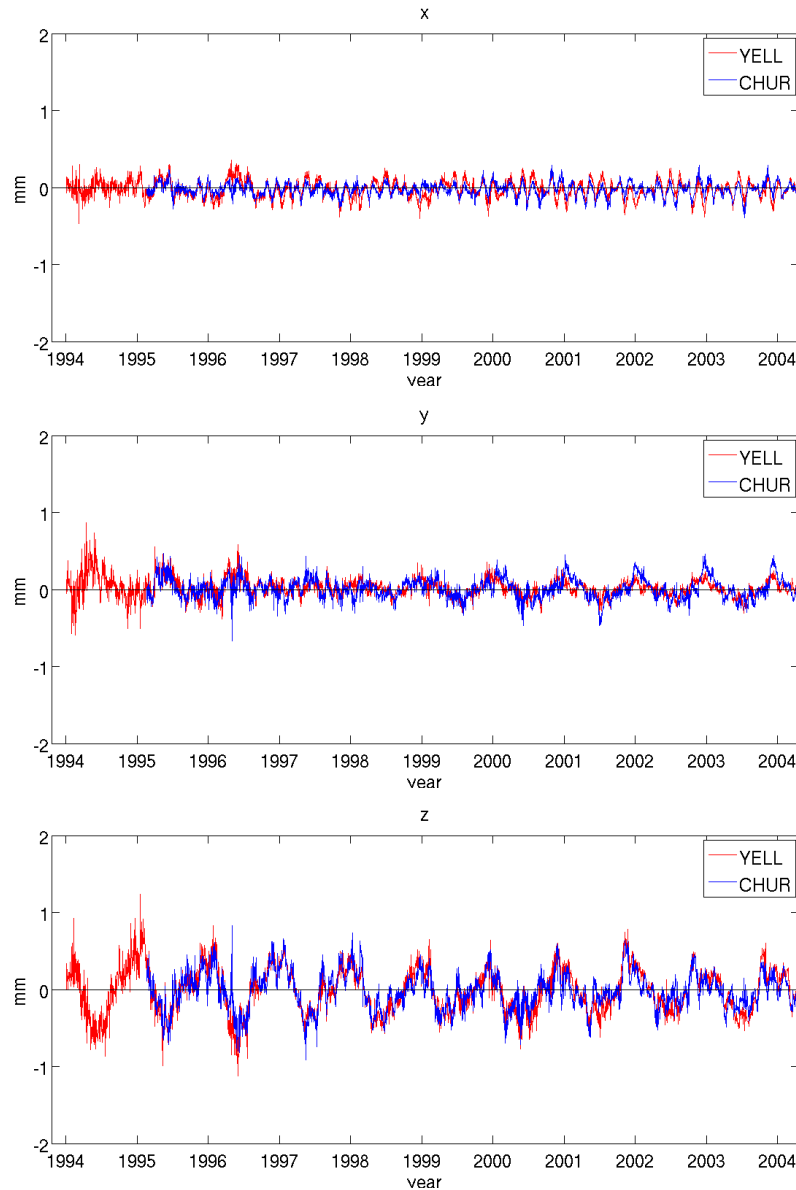
Semi-diurnal tides increase the residuals more than diurnal tides

Periodic signals in the orbits caused by wrong tides are very small, but still can be seen by spectral anslysis

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Thank you!

Influence of tidal model on the station coordinates

YELL, CHUR (Canada): tide S1

KOKB, MKEA (Hawaii): tide S1