9th VieVS User Workshop, Vienna, September 11 – 12, 2018

Handling of satellite observations with VieVS

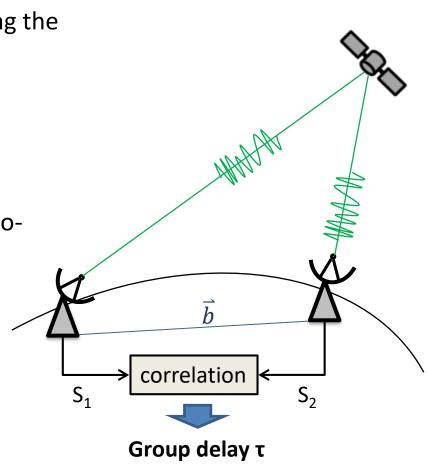
Andreas Hellerschmied





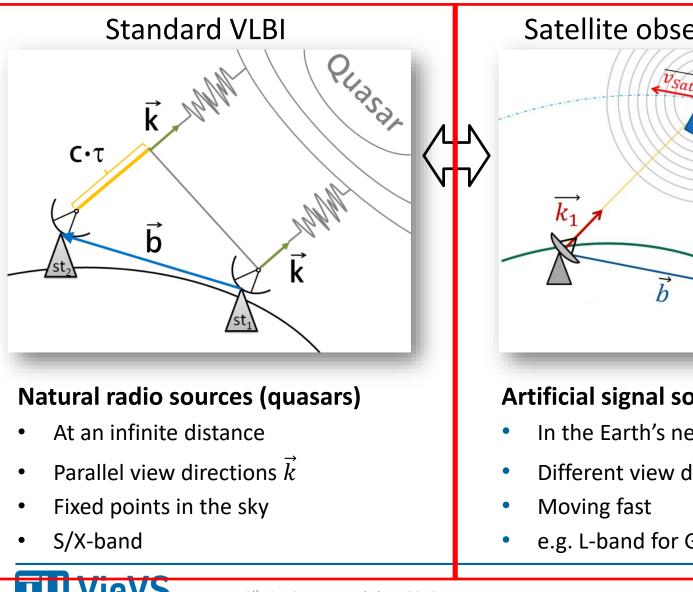
Satellite Observations with VLBI

- Direct observations of signals emittet by a Earth-satellite
 - "Geodetric" observation mode using the standard VLBI signal chain
 - Computation of baseline-delays
- Long term goals:
 - Esablish inter-technique ties via a colocation in space
 - etc...



Framework Conditions

Vienna VLBI and Satellite Software



Satellite observations $\vec{k_2}$

Artificial signal sources

- In the Earth's near field
- Different view directions $(\overrightarrow{k_1} \neq \overrightarrow{k_2})$
- e.g. L-band for GNSS

- Since VieVS 3.0
 - Dedicated scheduling tool for observations of satellites
 - Near-field delays model in VIE_MOD
 - Estimation of VLBI standard parameters based on satellite observations (VIE_LSM)
 - New observation file format (VSO) that allows to include near-field observations



Scheduling tool for VLBI satellite observations (1)

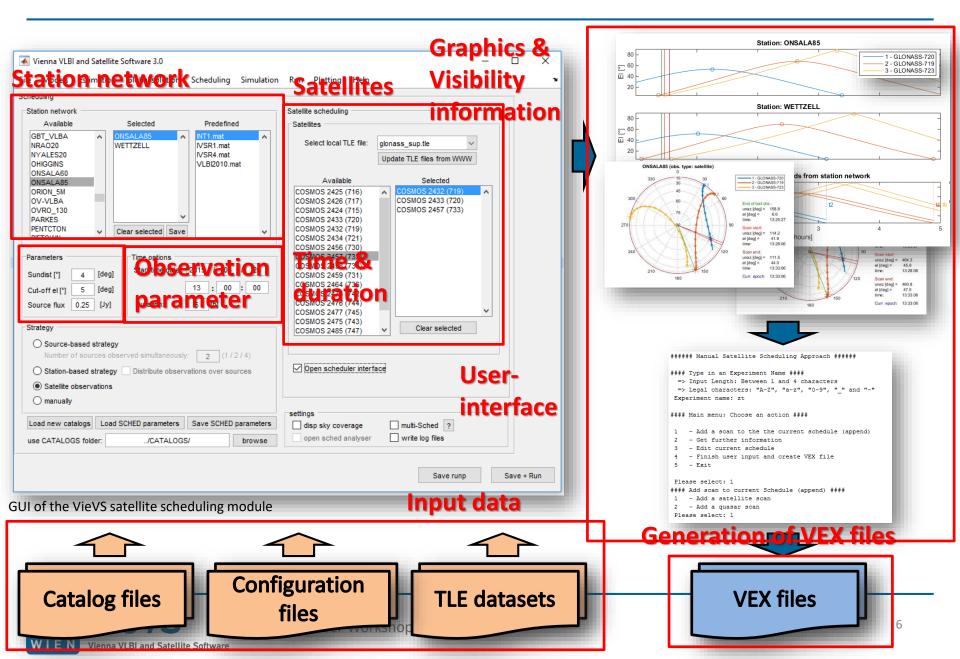
- Expension of the standard scheduling module VIE_SCHED (Sun et al., 2014)
- Combination of quasar and satellte scans in one schedule
- Different scheduling modes
 - Manual
 - Automatic (sky-coverage optimization)
- Create all control files that enable actual observation experiments
 - VEX schedules
 - Tracking files (AzEl tracking points)

→ See Hellerschmied et al., 2017



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Scheduling tool for VLBI satellite observations (2)



VSO Format

- Observation file format that enables to define near-field observations
 - Text file, column mode
 - Equally usable to NGS and vgosDB
 - Content:
 - Observations (observed or modeled) + formal errors
 - Meterologic data (p, t, e)
 - Cable delay corrections

http://vievswiki.geo.tuwien.ac.at/doku.php?id=public:vievs_manual:data#vso_files

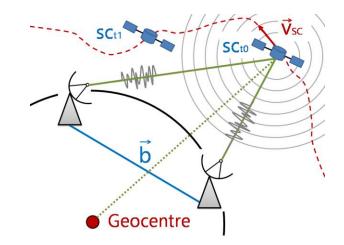


Near-field Delay Model

- Consensus model (IERS conventions, 2010; std. in VieVS)
 - Error > 1ps for source distances < 200 kpc due to curved wavefront
 - Plane wave assumption not valid in the Earth's near-field
- Near-field model according to Klioner (1991) implemented in VIE_MOD
 - Iterative solution of the light-time equation in the GCRS (suitable for Earth satellites!)
 - Valid for source distances < 10⁶ km
- Required for

enna VLBI and Satellite Software

- Correlator input model
- − Calculation of O-C residuals → LSM
- Simulations



Further Useful Features...

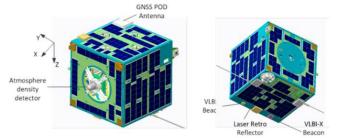
- Calculation of **Ionosphere corrections based on TEC maps**
 - Important for single band observations!
 - See Tierno Ros et al., 2011
- Estimation of satellite orbits in terms of PWLO w.r.t. a priori orbits
 - "kinematic orbit solution"
- Full support of all plotting and data inspecton features
 - Plottin Residuals and Estimates
- Full support of tools for problem handling
 - Outlier elimination, "OPT-file options"



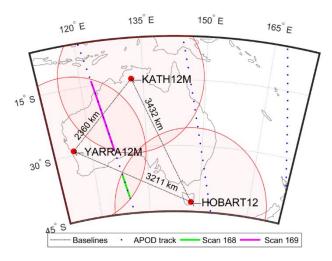
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Case Study: APOD (1)

- Chinese Cube satellite mission by BACC launched in Sept. 2015
- LEO orbit (~450 km, i ≈ 97°)
- Geodetic payload:
 - GNSS receiver (GPS & BD)
 - SLR retroreflector
 - VLBI S/X beacon (DOR tones)
- Tracked by AuScope VLBI array in Nov. 2016
- Eight sessions recorded

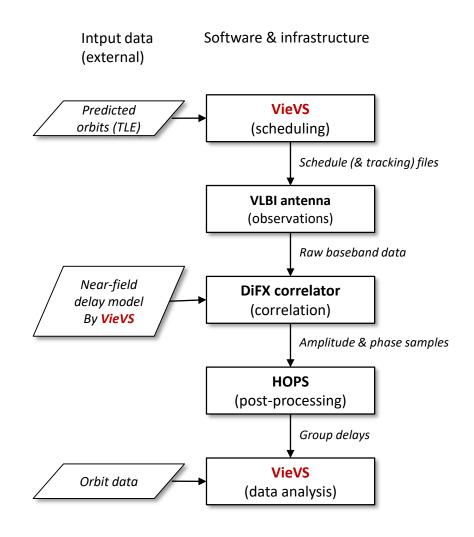


Physical layout of APOD-A (Sun et al., 2017)



Observation geometry in session a332. The antenna's projected field of views are indicated as red circles (Hellerschmied et al., 2018)

Process Chain for VLBI satellite observations



- Starting and finishing with VieVS, we have developed a complete process chain
- Whenever possible, we used standard procedures

Case Study: APOD (2)

Scan 168 (Yg-Hb)

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• Data analysis in VieVS

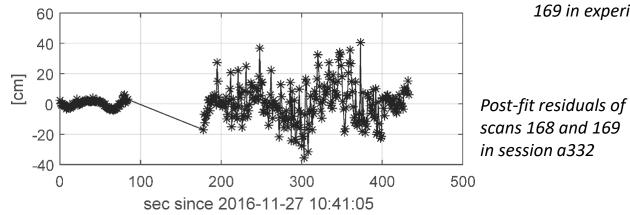
- VIE_MOD: O-C on 10 ns level

Least-squares adjustmnent

- Based on APOD observations
- Const. Offsets estimated

Parameter	Estimate	Formal error
Clock offset, Hb	14.0m	2.3m
Clock offset, Ke	-1.1m	1.9m
ZWD, Hb	3.4cm	1.7 cm
ZWD, Ke	14.3cm	2.1cm
ZWD, Yg	7.3cm	1.7 cm
Orbit, radial	1.2m	0.3m
Orbit, along-track	-7.8m	0.3m
Orbit, cross-track	-1.9m	1.3m

Parameter estimation results from scans 168 and 169 in experiment a332 (Hellerschmied et al., 2018)



^{s of} WRMS = 9.5 cm

Scan 169 (Yg-Ke)

Thank you for your attention!

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References:

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