

## AUSPOS Online GPS Processing Report

Space Geodesy Analysis Centre Geohazards Division, Geoscience Australia

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This document is a report of the GPS data processing undertaken by the AUSPOS Online GPS Processing Service. The AUSPOS Online GPS Processing Service uses International GPS Service (IGS) products (final, rapid, ultra-rapid depending on availability) including Precise Orbits, Earth Orientation, Coordinate Solutions (IGS-SSC) to compute precise coordinates in ITRF anywhere on Earth. The Service is designed to process only dual frequency GPS phase data.

The AUSPOS Online GPS Processing Service is a free service and you are encouraged to use it for your projects. However, you may not charge others for this service. Geoscience Australia does not warrant that this service a) is error free; b) meets the customer's requirements. Geoscience Australia shall not be liable to the customer in respect of any loss, damage or injury (including consequential loss, damage or injury) however caused, which may arise directly or indirectly in respect of this service.

An overview of the GPS processing strategy is attached to this report. Please direct email correspondence to geodesy@ga.gov.au

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### 1 User and IGS GPS Data

All antenna heights refer to the vertical distance from the Ground Mark to the Antenna Reference Point (ARP).

		Antenna		
User File	Antenna Type	Height (m)	Start Time	End Time
juv01101.08o	DEFAULT(NONE)	0.0000	2008-04-19 11:06:00	2008-04-19 18:09:00

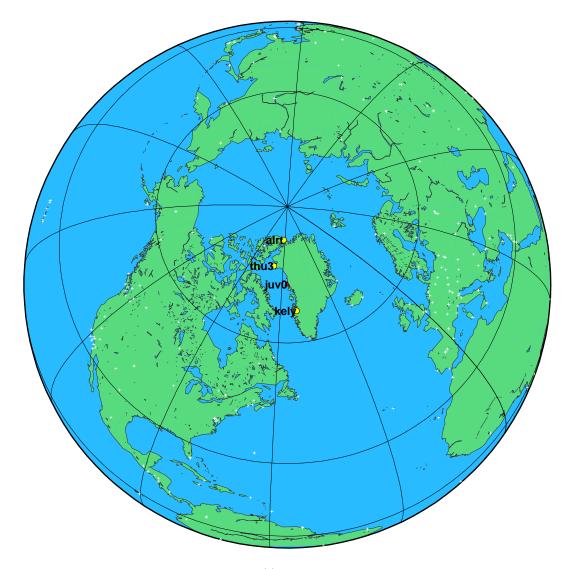


Figure 1: Global View – submitted GPS station(s) and nearby IGS GPS stations used in the processing; triangle(s) represent submitted user data; circle(s) represent the nearest available IGS stations.

### 2 Processing Summary

Date	IGS Data	User Data	Orbit Type
2008-04-19	thu3 kely alrt	juv0	IGS Final

### 3 Computed Coordinates, ITRF2000

All computed coordinates are based on the IGS realisation of the ITRF2000 reference frame, provided by the IGS cumulative solution. All the given ITRF2000 coordinates refer to a mean epoch of the site observation data. All coordinates refer to the Ground Mark.

#### 3.1 Cartesian, ITRF2000

	X (m)	Y(m)	Z(m)	ITRF2000 @
kely	1575559.035	-1941827.948	5848076.502	2008/04/19
thu3	538093.471	-1389088.061	6180979.258	2008/04/19
alrt	388042.626	-740382.408	6302001.911	2008/04/19
juv0	1055119.483	-1571913.682	6070430.521	2008/04/19

#### 3.2 Geodetic, GRS80 Ellipsoid, ITRF2000

The height above the Geoid is computed using the GPS Ellipsoidal height and subtracting a Geoid-Ellipsoid separation. Geoid-Ellipsoidal separations, in this section, are computed using a spherical harmonic synthesis of the global EGM96 geoid. More information on the EGM96 geoid can be found at earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/wgsegm/egm96.html

				Ellipsoidal	Above-Geoid
	Latit	ude(DMS)	Longitude(DMS)	${\tt Height(m)}$	<pre>Height(m)</pre>
kely	66 59	14.7075	-50-56 -41.4227	229.817	198.320
thu3	76 32	13.3718	-68-49 -30.1429	36.130	19.412
alrt	82 29	39.4586	-62-20 -25.6856	78.160	58.549
juv0	72 47	16.2811	-56 -7 -45.1411	159.131	135.766

#### 4 Solution Information

To validate your solution you should check the :-

- i. Antenna Reference Point (ARP) to Ground Mark records;
- ii. Apriori Coordinate Updates (valid range is 0.000 15.000 m);
- iii. Coordinate Precision (valid range is 0.001 0.025 m);
- iv. Root Mean Square (RMS) (valid range is 0.0005 0.0250 m); and
- v. % Observations Deleted (valid range is 0 25) %;

#### 4.1 ARP to Ground Mark, per day

All heights refer to the vertical distance from the Ground Mark to the Antenna Reference Point (ARP). The Antenna Offsets refer to the vertical distance from the ARP to the L1 phase centre.

	${\tt Height(m)}$	Ant	enna Offse	ets(m)	
Station	Uр	East	North	Up	yyyy/mm/dd
juv0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2008/04/19

#### 4.2 Apriori Coordinate Updates - Cartesian, per day

	dX(m)	dY(m)	dZ(m)	yyyy/mm/dd
juv0	0.018	0.011	0.009	2008/04/19

#### 4.3 Coordinate Precision - Cartesian, per day

1 Sigma	sX(m)	sY(m)	sZ(m)	yyyy/mm/dd
juv0	0.004	0.004	0.011	2008/04/19

### 4.4 RMS, Observations, Deletions per day

Data	RMS (m)	# Observations	% Obs. Deleted	Date
kely	0.0087	6679	10 %	2008-04-19
juv0	0.0071	20786	4 %	2008-04-19

# A GPS Computation Standards

### A.1 Measurement Modelling

Observable	Ionosphere corrected L1 double difference carrier phase,
	Psuedo-range only used for receiver clock estimation,
	Elevation cut-off 15°,
	Sampling rate 30 seconds,
	Weighting 1.0cm for double difference, elevation dependent 1/sin(E).
Troposphere	Hopfield, Niell mapping function
Preprocessing	Receiver clocks estimated using pseudo-range information
Satellite center of mass correction	Block II x,y,z: 0.2794, 0.0000, 1.0259 m
	Block IIA x,y,z: 0.2794, 0.0000, 1.2053 m
Satellite Antenna Phase centre calibration	Not applied
Ground Antenna phase centre calibrations	Elevation-dependent phase centre corrections are applied according to
	the model IGS01, the NGS antenna calibrations are used when the
	antenna used is not a recognised IGS type. The corrections are given
	relative to the Dorne Margolin T antenna.
Atmospheric Drag	Jachhia Model
Centre of Mass Correction / Attitude	Nil

### A.2 Orbit Modelling

Earth's Gravitational (Static) Potential Model	EGM96 - degree and order 12
Solid Earth Tides (Dynamic) Potential	Love Model
Ocean Tide (Dynamic) Potential	Christodoulidis
Third Body Perturbations	Sun, Moon and Planets
	Values for physical constants - AU, Moon/Earth mass ratio, GM(moon,
	sun and planets) from JPL DE403 Planetary Ephemeris.
Direct Solar Radiation Pressure	Rock

# A.3 Station Position Modelling and Reference Frame

Precession	IAU76/IERS96
Nutation	IAU80/IERS96 (including epsilon and psi corrections)
Sine terms added to accumulated precession and	As in IERS TN 21, p. 21
nutation in Right Ascension	
Geodesic Nutation	As in IERS TN 21, P. 37
Polar Motion	IGS Earth Orientation Parameters (Ultra-rapid, Rapid, Final) - apriori
Earth Rotation (UT1)	IGS Earth Orientation Parameters (Ultra-rapid, Rapid, Final) - apriori
Daily and Sub-daily tidal corrections to X, Y and	Applied (IERS2000)
UT1	
Plate Motion	IGS Cumulative SSC
Planetary and Lunar Ephemeris	JPL DE403
Station Displacement - Solid Earth Tide Loading	Williamson and Diamante (1972) + Wahr (1980) for the frequency
	dependent elastic response of the Earth's fluid interior.
Station Displacement - Ocean Tide Loading	not applied
Station Displacement - Pole Tide	applied
Station Displacement - Atmosphere Loading	not applied
Reference Frame	IGS Cumulative SSC