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Geoscience Australia

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).

User File	Antenna Type	Antenna Height (m)	Start Time	End Time
NRD11181.08o	DEFAULT (NONE)	0.0000	2008-04-27 09:20:00	2008-04-27 16:05:00

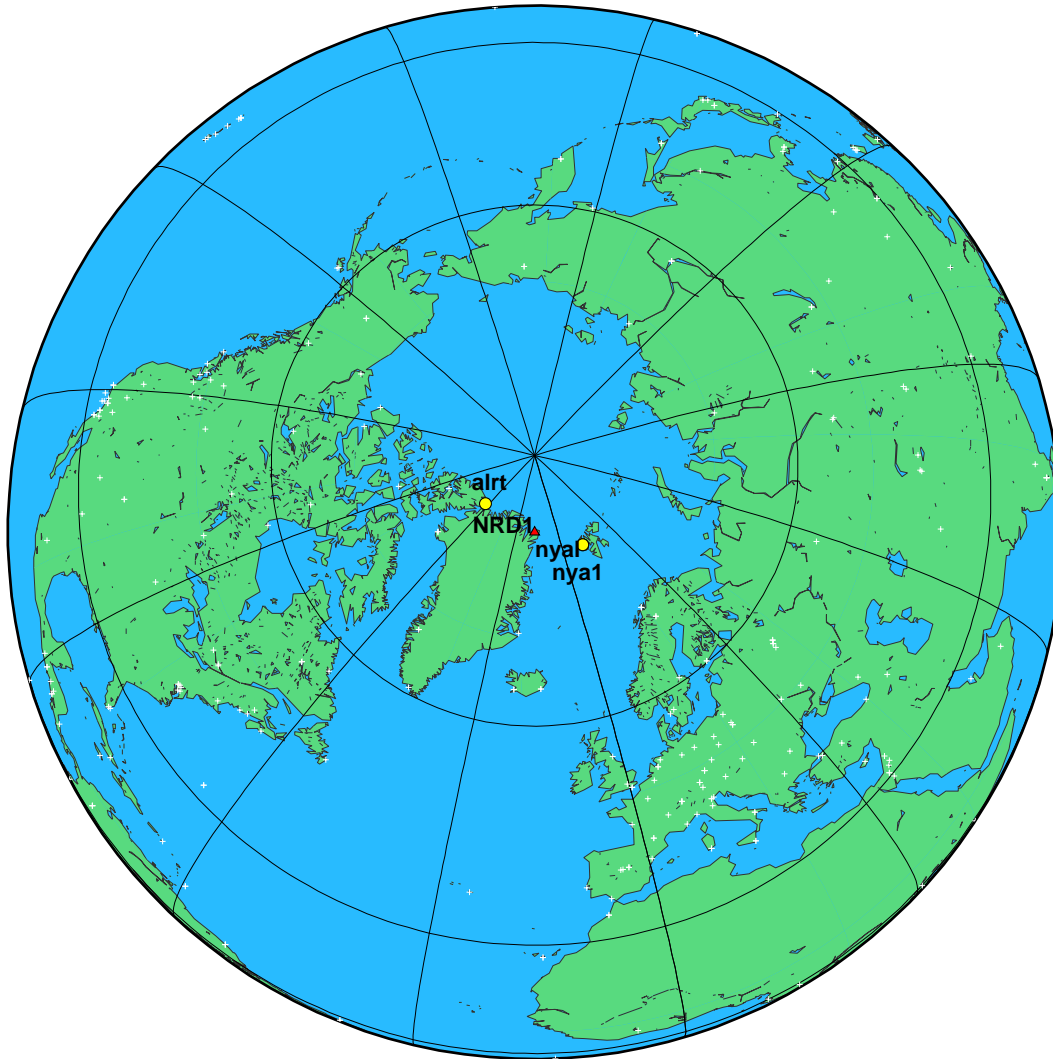


Figure 1: Global View – submitted GPS station(s) and nearby IGS GPS stations used in the processing; triangle(s) represent submitted user data; circle(s) represent the nearest available IGS stations.

2 Processing Summary

Date	IGS Data	User Data	Orbit Type
2008-04-27	nyal nya1 alrt	NRD1	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 @
nyal	1202430.486	252626.736	6237767.656	2008/04/27
nya1	1202433.798	252632.317	6237772.633	2008/04/27
alrt	388042.626	-740382.408	6302001.911	2008/04/27
NRD1	895923.387	-268181.840	6288111.124	2008/04/27

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

	Latitude(DMS)			Longitude(DMS)			Ellipsoidal Height(m)	Above-Geoid Height(m)
nyal	78	55	46.5068	11	51	54.3175	78.544	41.920
nya1	78	55	46.3987	11	51	55.1200	84.271	47.648
alrt	82	29	39.4586	-62	-20	-25.6856	78.160	58.549
NRD1	81	35	47.3956	-16	-39	-51.5453	61.894	33.078

4 Solution Information

To validate your solution you should check the :-

- Antenna Reference Point (ARP) to Ground Mark records;
- Apriori Coordinate Updates (valid range is 0.000 - 15.000 m);
- Coordinate Precision (valid range is 0.001 - 0.025 m);
- Root Mean Square (RMS) (valid range is 0.0005 - 0.0250 m); and
- % 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.

Station	Height(m)		Antenna Offsets(m)			
	Up		East	North	Up	yyyy/mm/dd
NRD1	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2008/04/27

4.2 Apriori Coordinate Updates - Cartesian, per day

	dX(m)	dY(m)	dZ(m)	yyyy/mm/dd
NRD1	0.001	-0.020	-0.028	2008/04/27

4.3 Coordinate Precision - Cartesian, per day

1 Sigma	sX(m)	sY(m)	sZ(m)	yyyy/mm/dd
NRD1	0.005	0.005	0.016	2008/04/27

4.4 RMS, Observations, Deletions per day

Data	RMS (m)	# Observations	% Obs. Deleted	Date
nya1	0.0111	7784	5 %	2008-04-27
nya1	0.0115	7636	5 %	2008-04-27
NRD1	0.0105	23626	4 %	2008-04-27

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 nutation in Right Ascension	As in IERS TN 21, p. 21
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 UT1	Applied (IERS2000)
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