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Faculty of Land Engineering & Geodesy



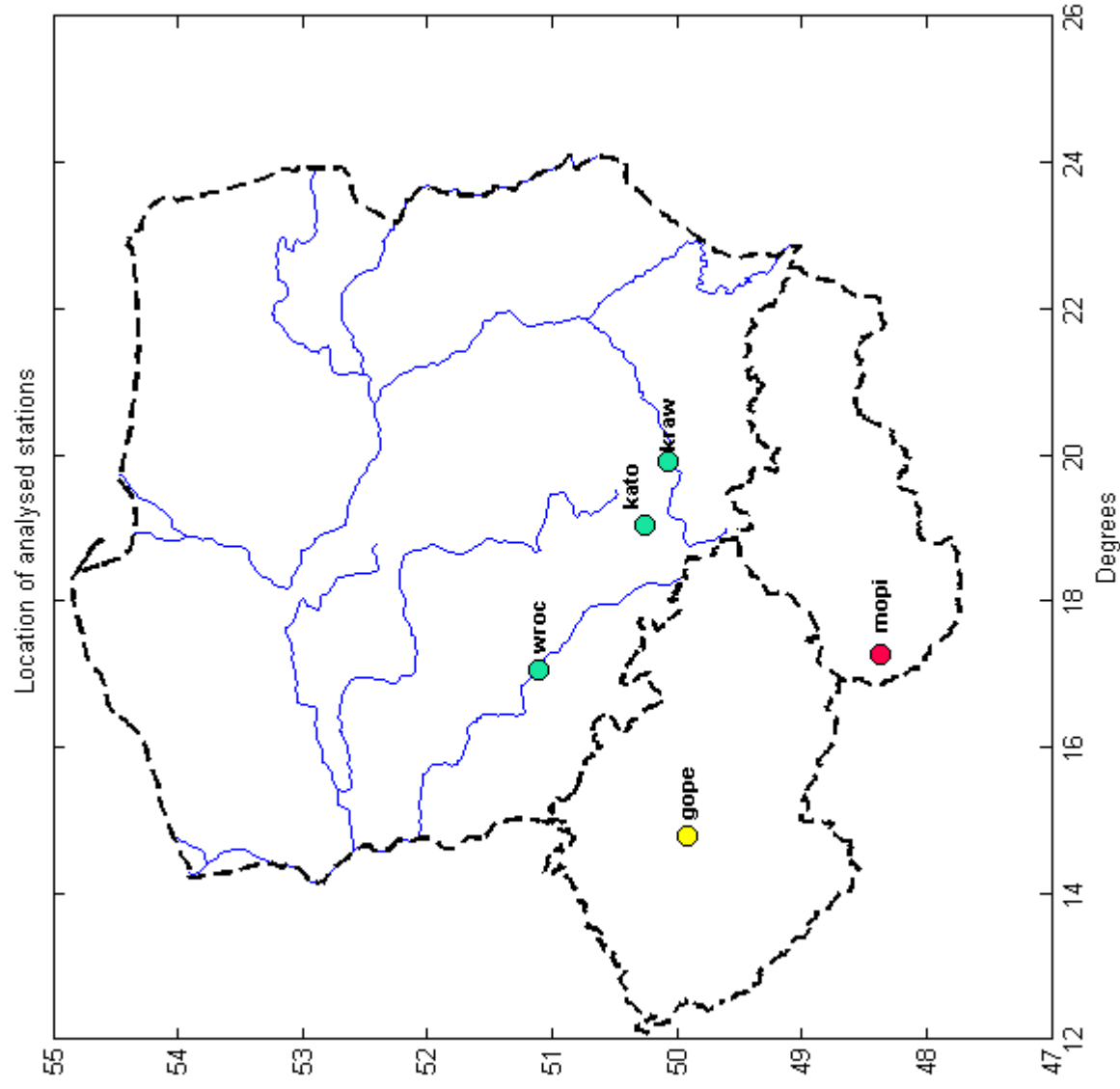
GPS station coordinates dynamics monitoring by CGS WAT

Mariusz Figurski,
Krzysztof Kroszczyński,
Paweł Kamiński
Marcin Gałuszkiewicz



Centrum Geomatyki Stosowanej

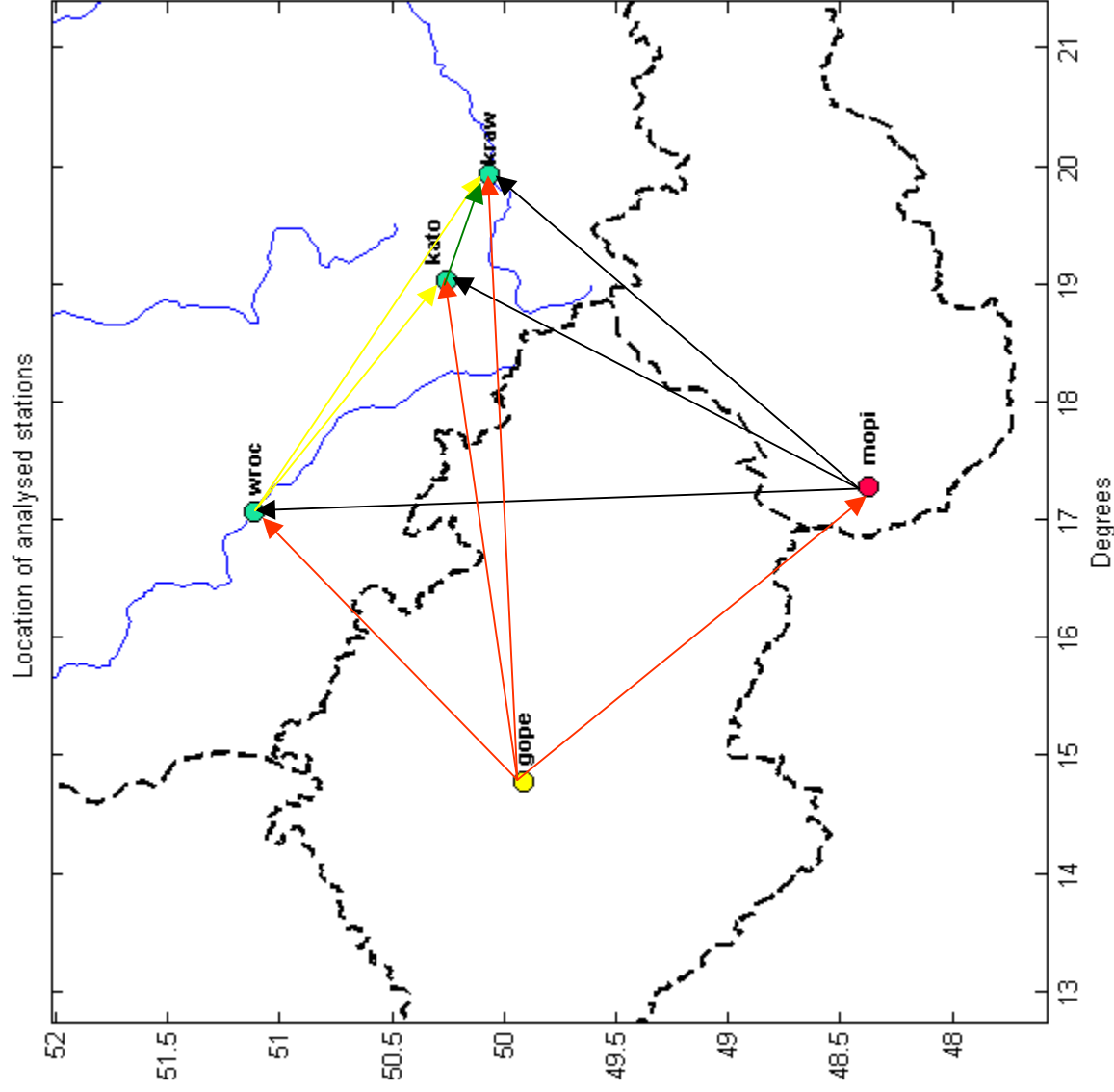
www.cgs.wat.edu.pl





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DATA EPN

Software Used : Bernese 5.0, developed at AIUB

MEASUREMENT MODELS

Basic observations : GPS carrier phase. Code measurements are only used for synchronized receiver clock. The elevation cut-off angle used for the official solution is 3 degrees. The data sampling rate is 30 and 180 seconds, respectively.

Ground antenna: Absolute antenna phase center corrections based on IGS05 model (exceptions for stations with indiv. absol. calibrations listed in epnc_05.atx) considering antenna radome codes. If antenna/radome pair has no available calibrations, the corresponding values for the radome code "NONE" are used.





Satellite antenna: Absolute antenna phase centre corrections
based on IGS05 model

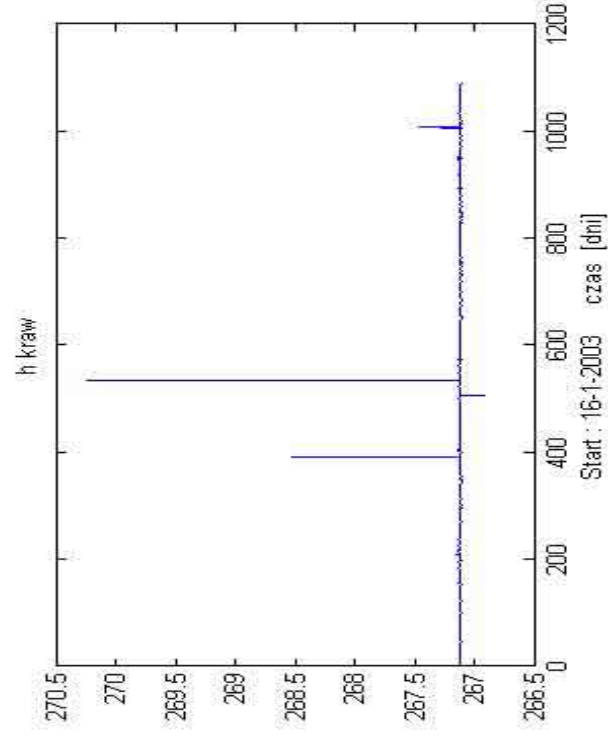
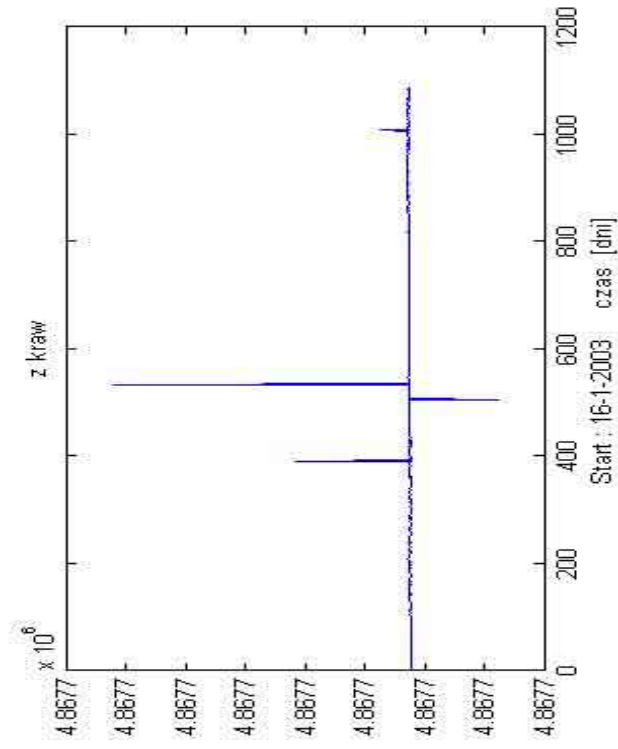
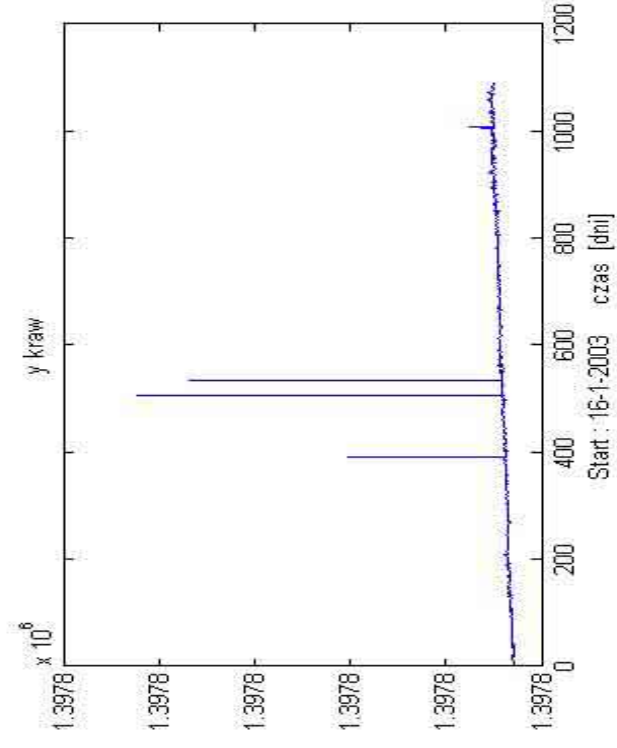
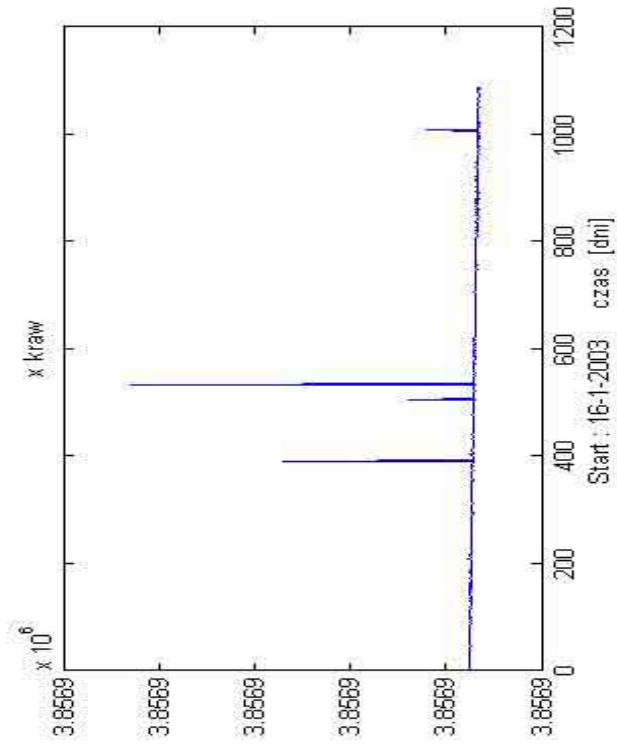
Troposphere : Dry-GMF as a priori model, estimation of zenith delay corrections
at 1-hour intervals for each station, using the wet-GMF MF, no
apriori sigmas. Horizontal gradient parameter estimated/day/station
(TILTING), no apriori constraints.

ESTIMATED PARAMETERS (APRIORI VALUES & SIGMAS)

Datum definition : A 3-translation condition with respect to IGS05, the IGS
realization of ITRF2000, is imposed (see also "orbits and
ERPs"). The list of stations defining the datum currently
includes the following IGS05 core stations:

ONSA	BOR1	WTZR
GRAZ	BRUS	MATE
ZIMM		

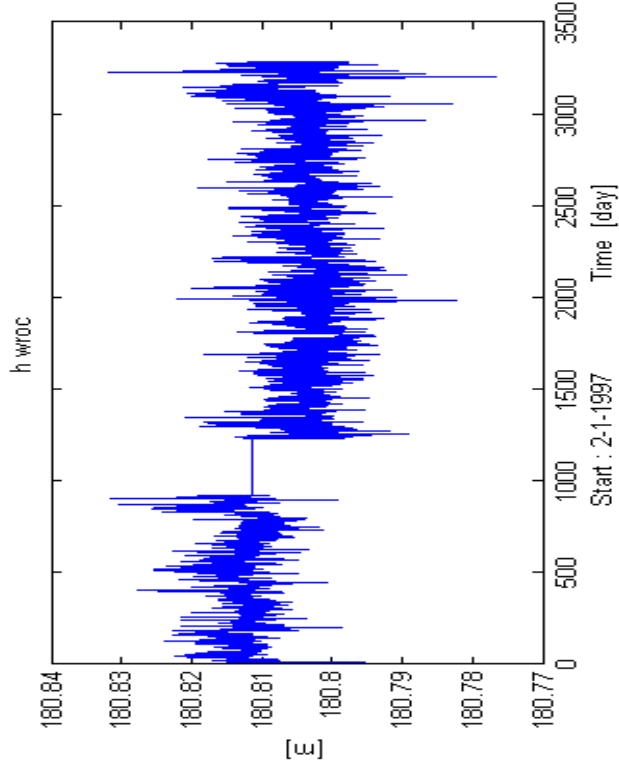
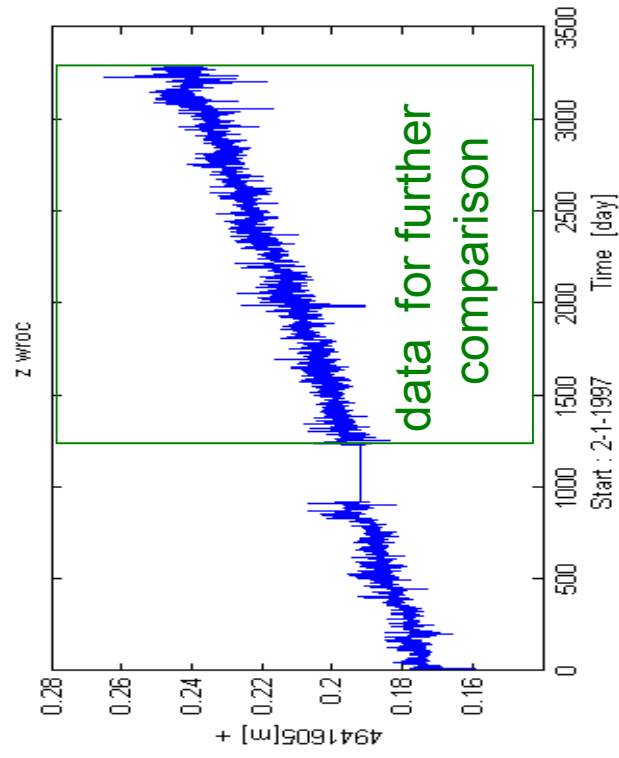
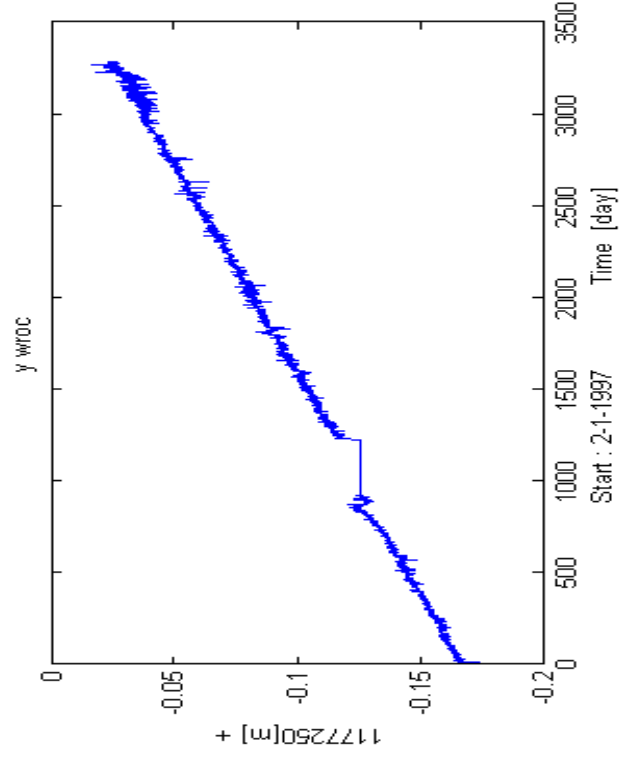
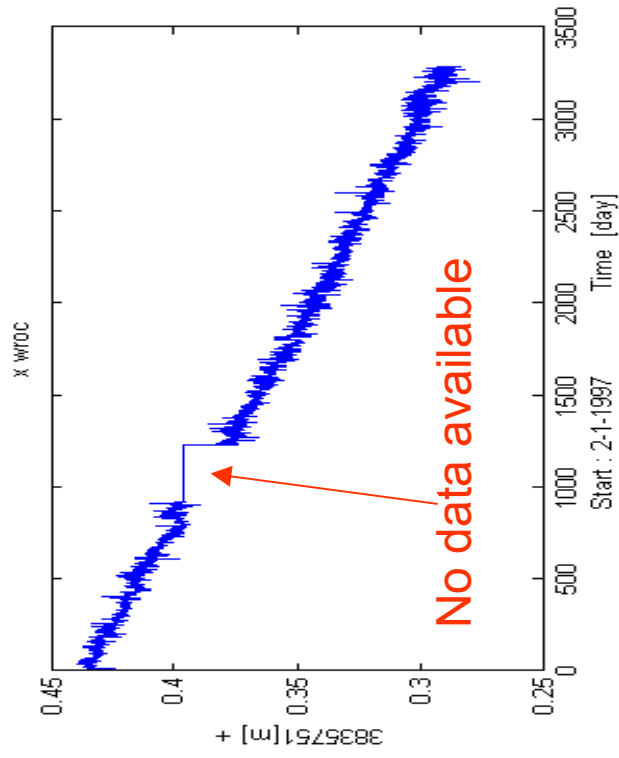


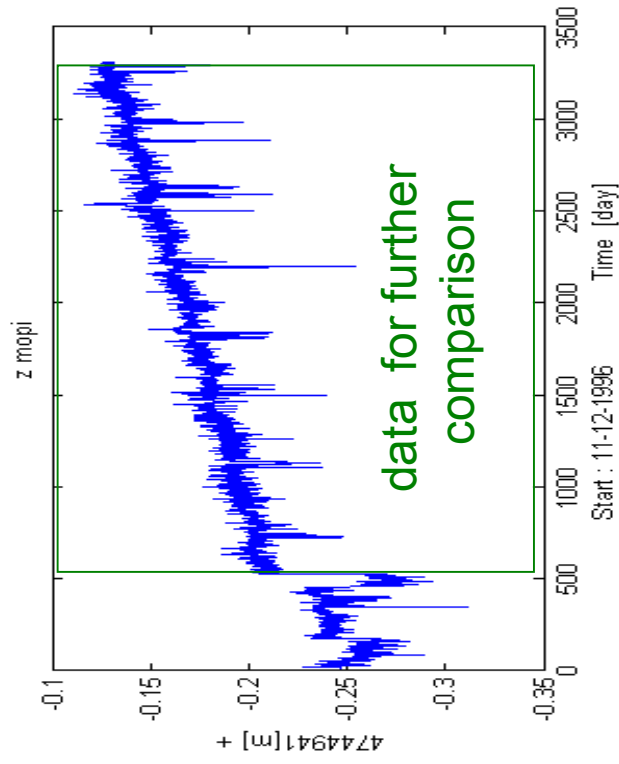
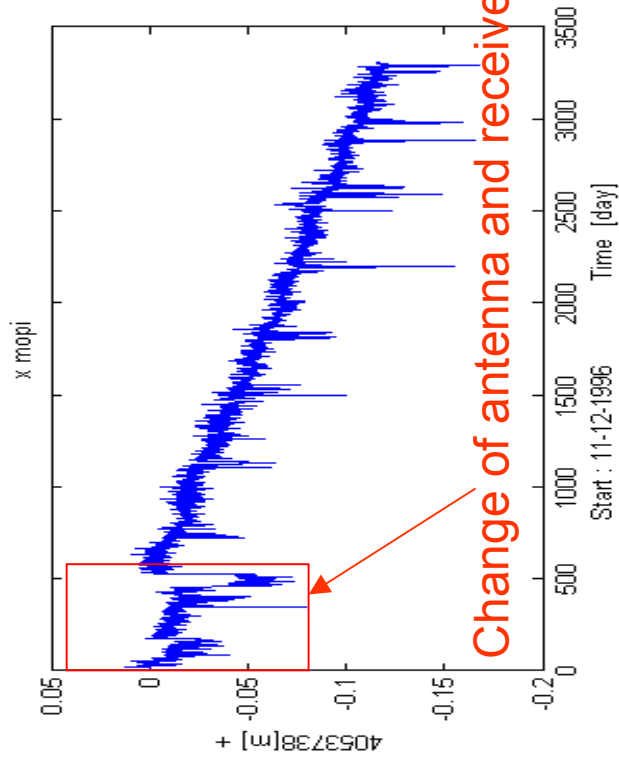
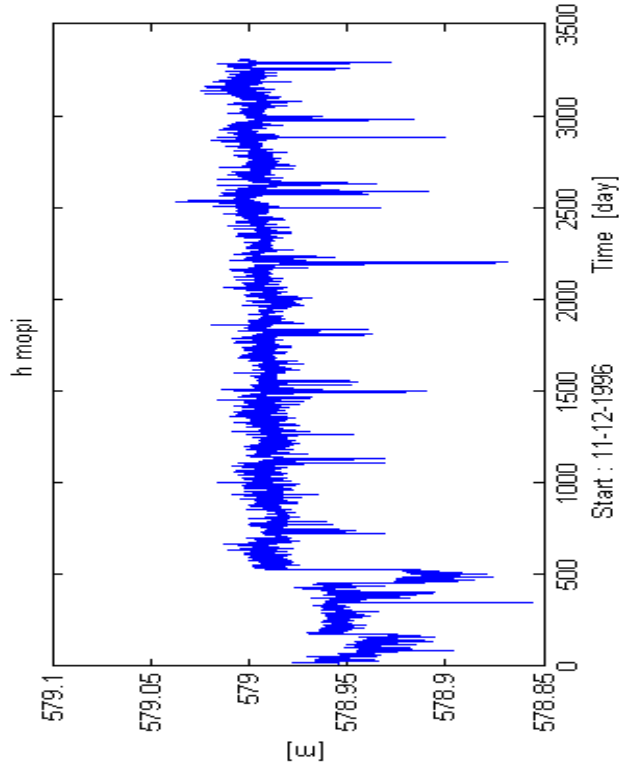
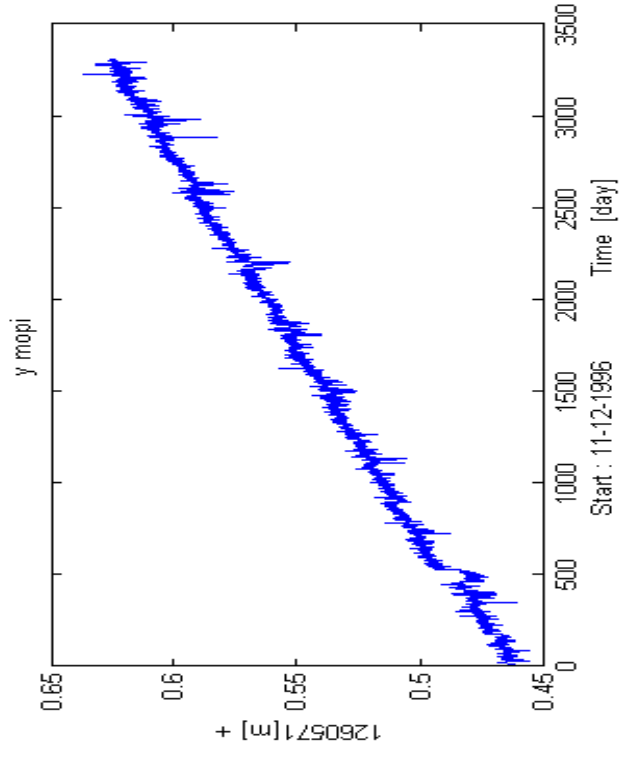


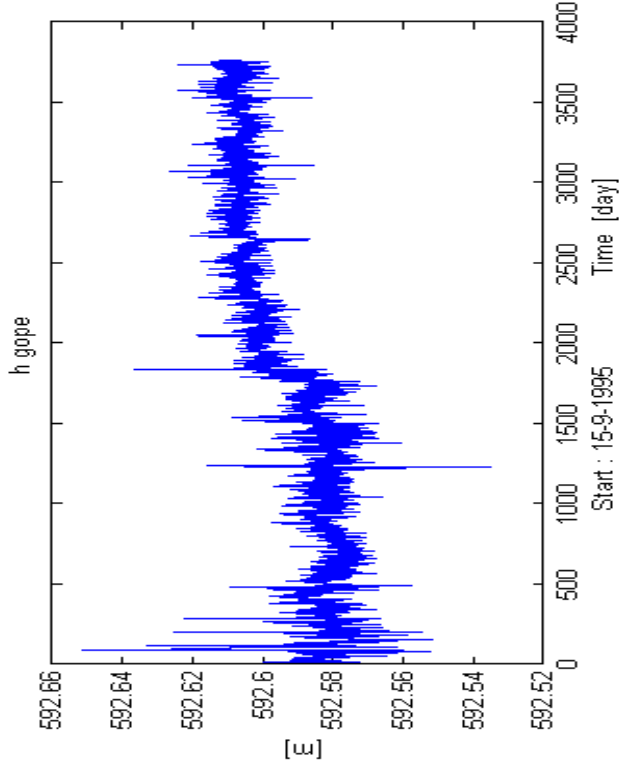
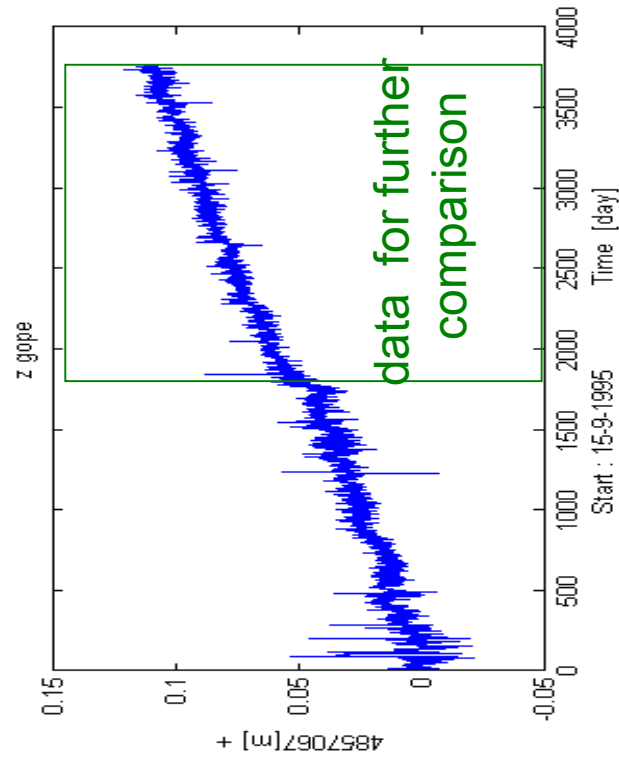
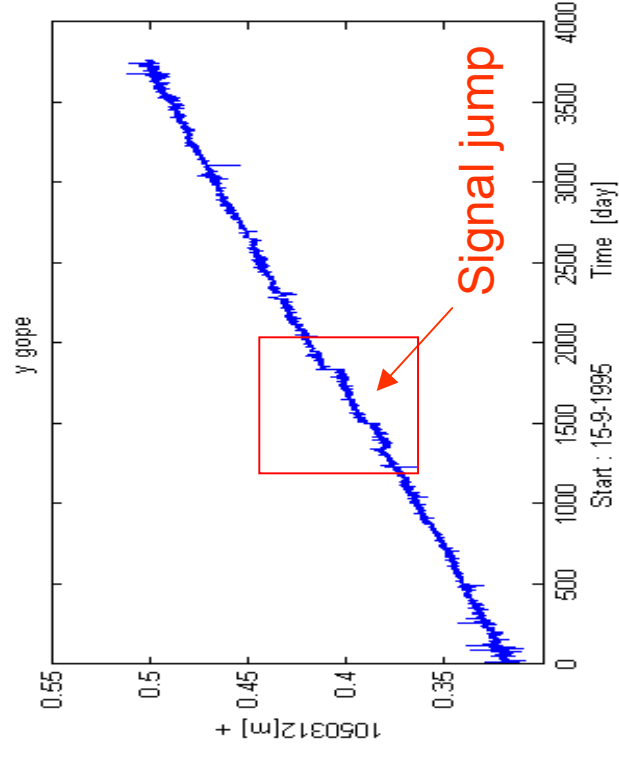
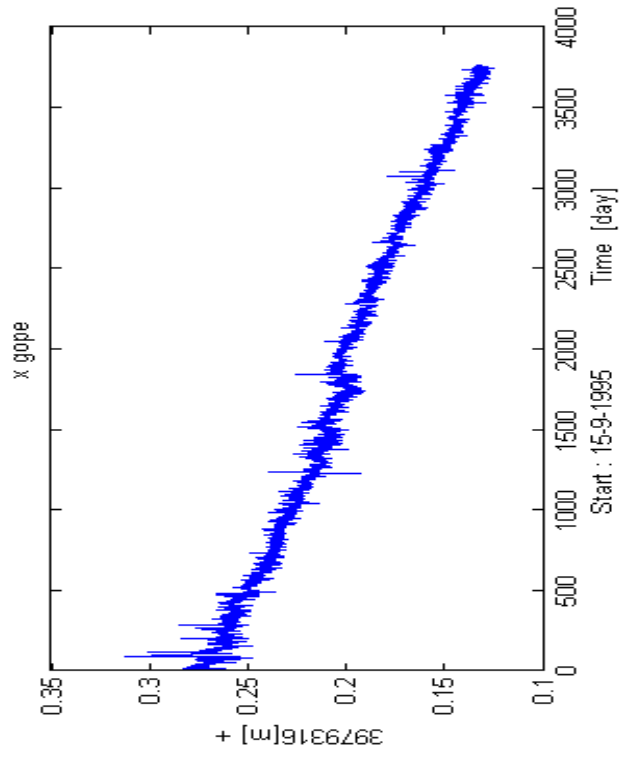


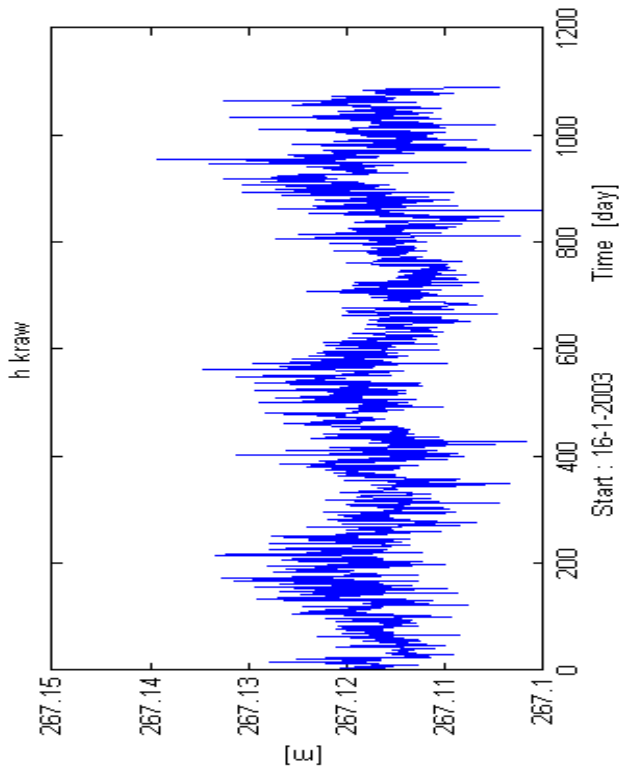
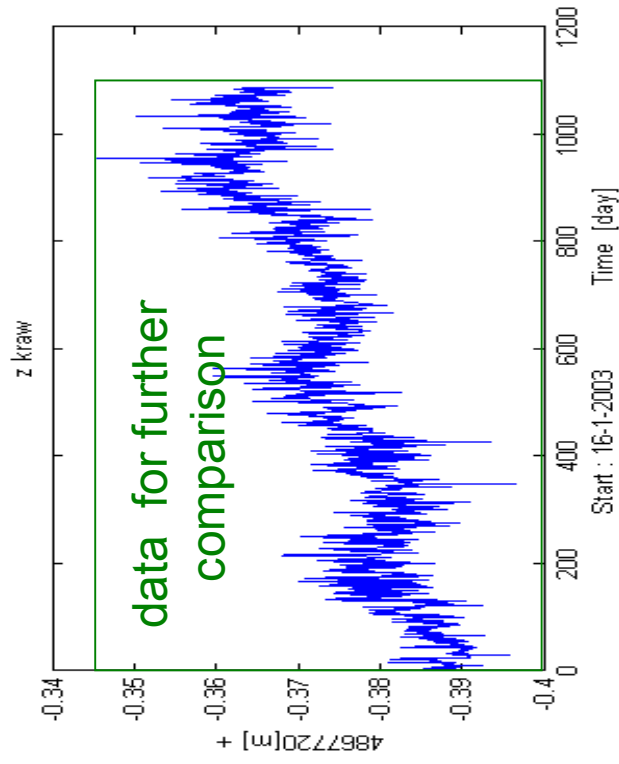
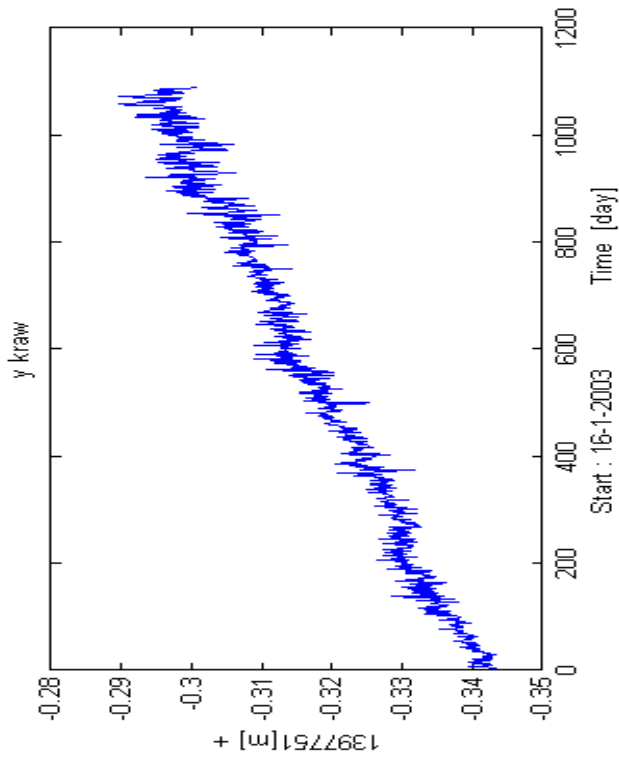
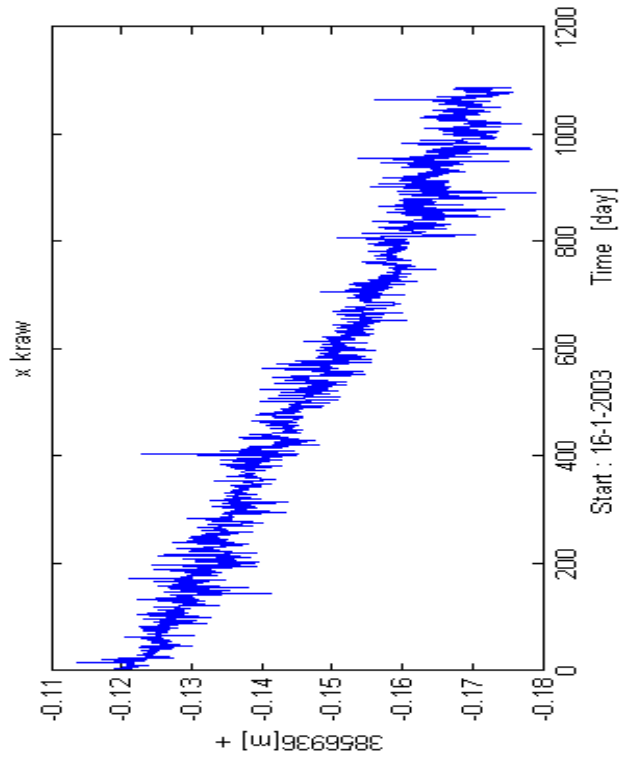
1. Various number of data (Different working time of certain stations)
2. Measurements with significant errors (errors origin was not examined)
3. Data with significant measurement errors was estimated by taking average data from the previous and next day
4. Data visualization without significant errors

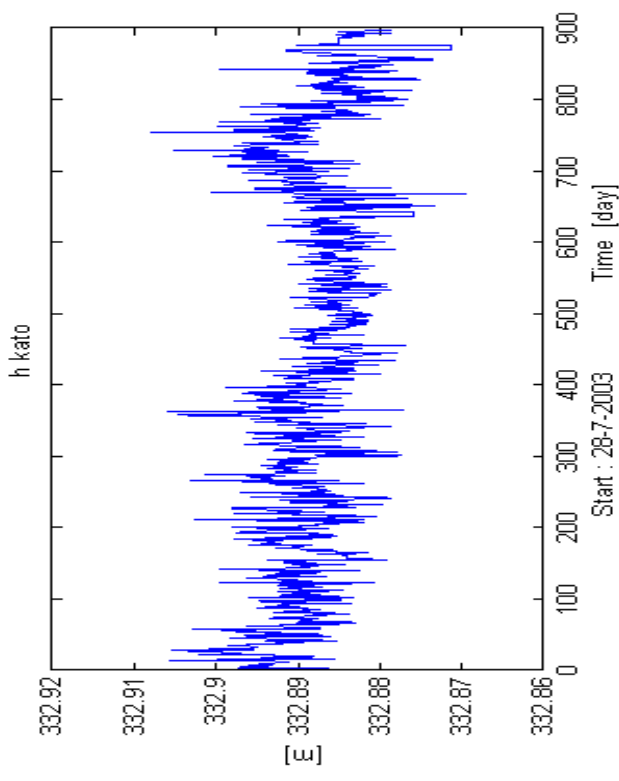
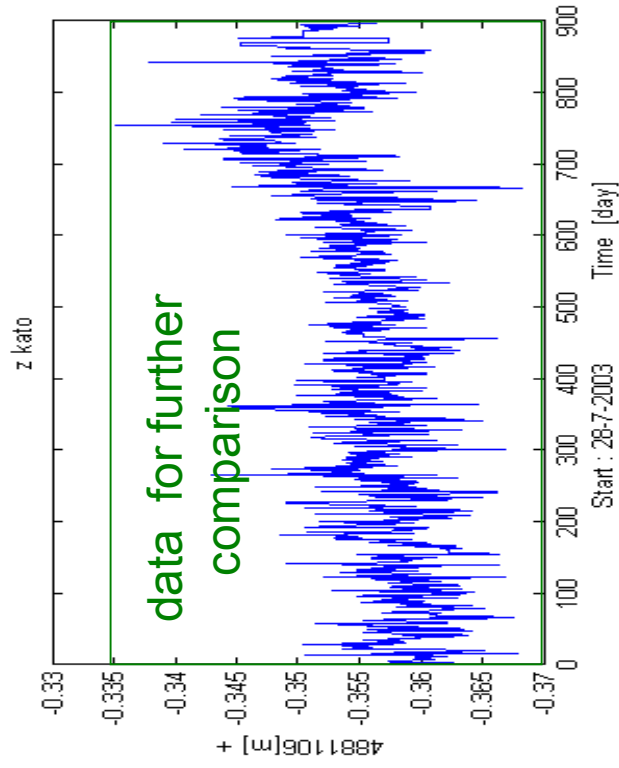
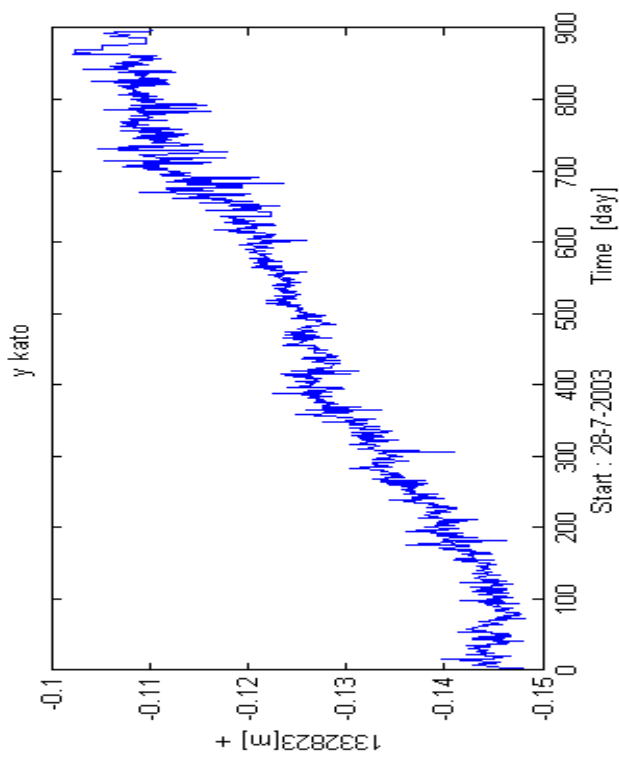
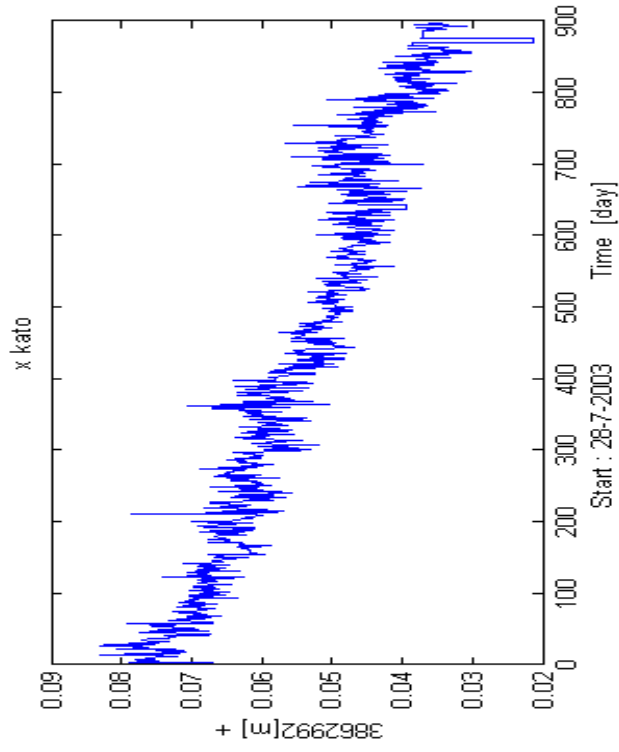












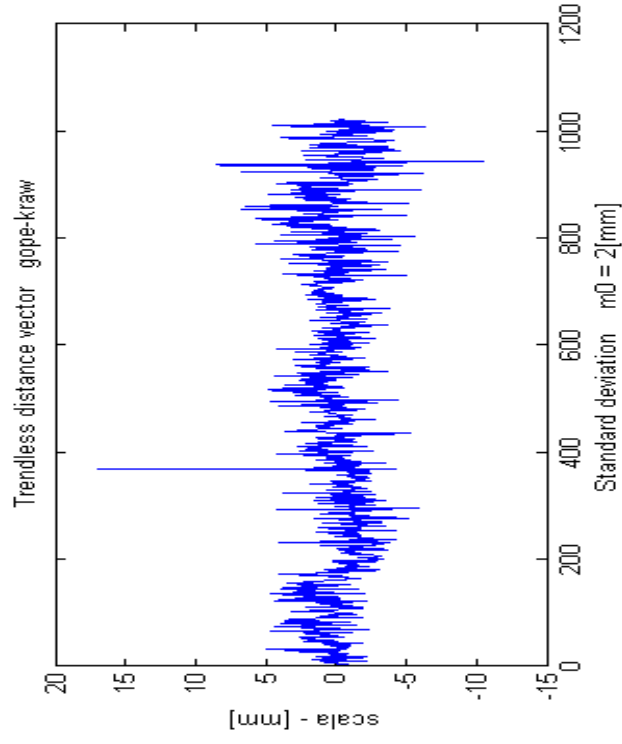
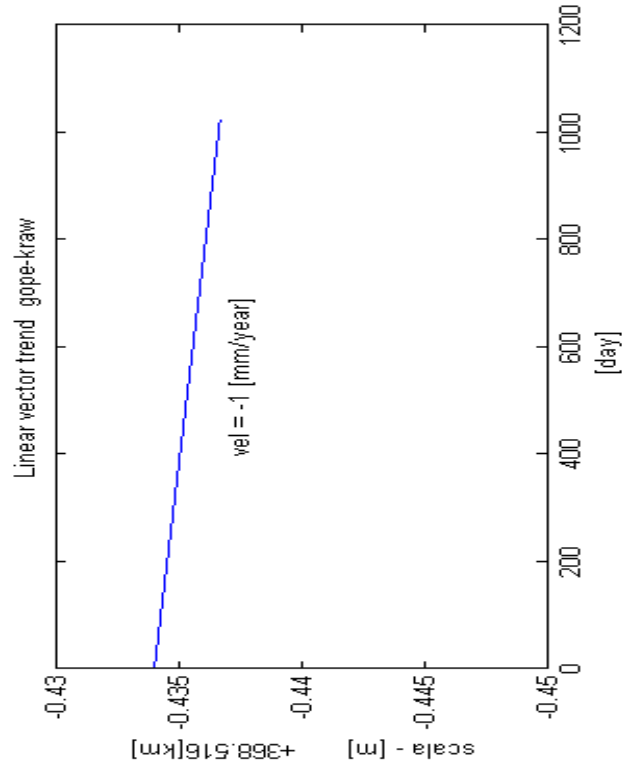
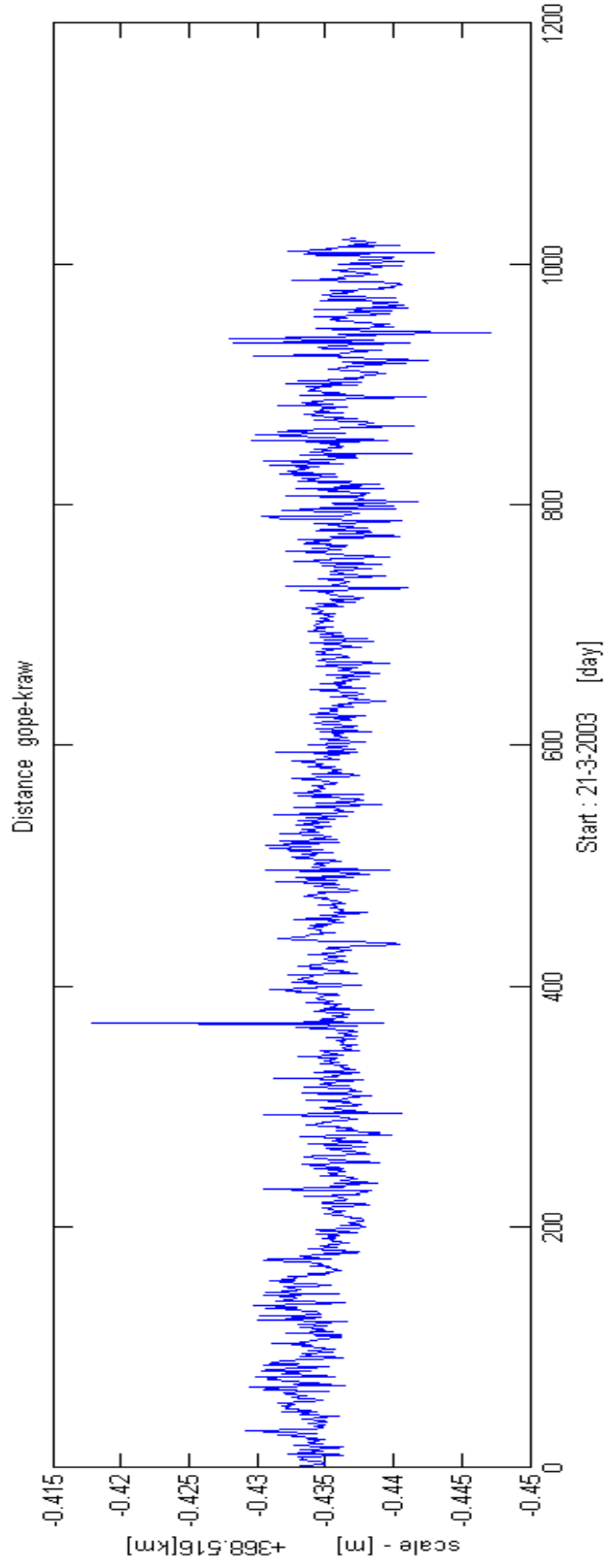


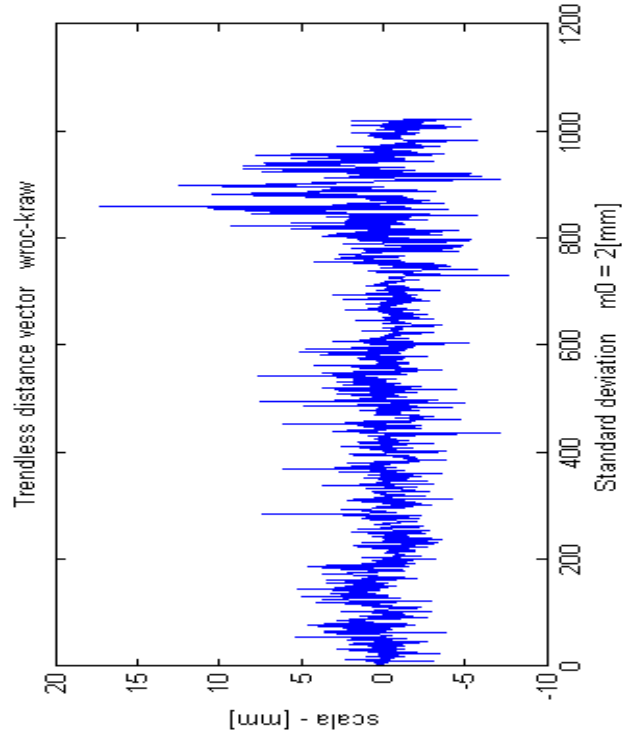
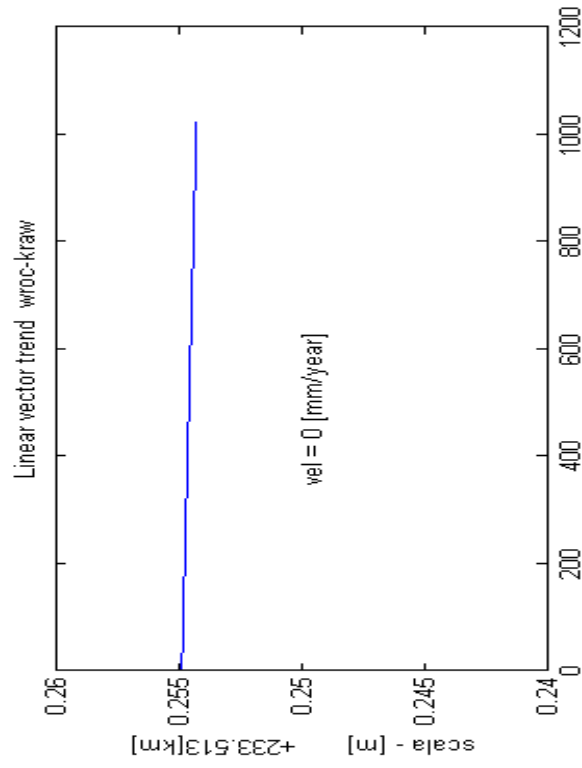
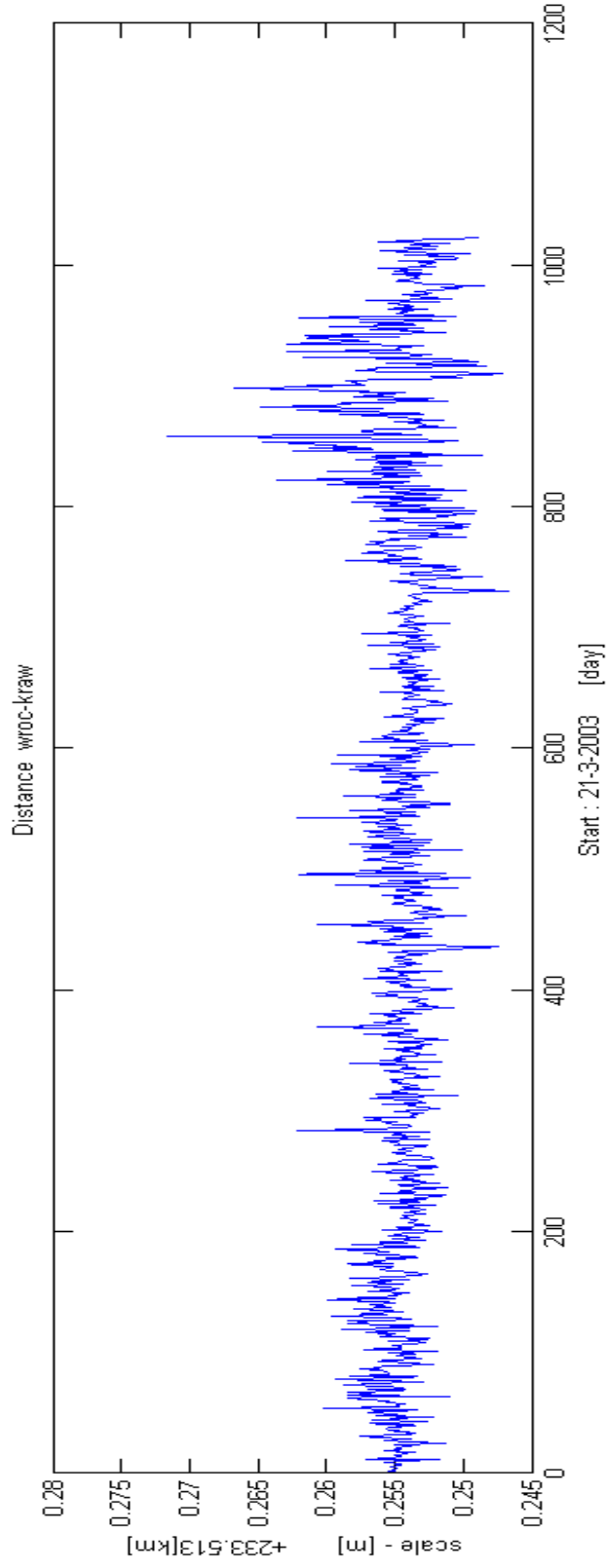
After indicating the same time interval, vector length between the stations for every day was delivered using this formula:

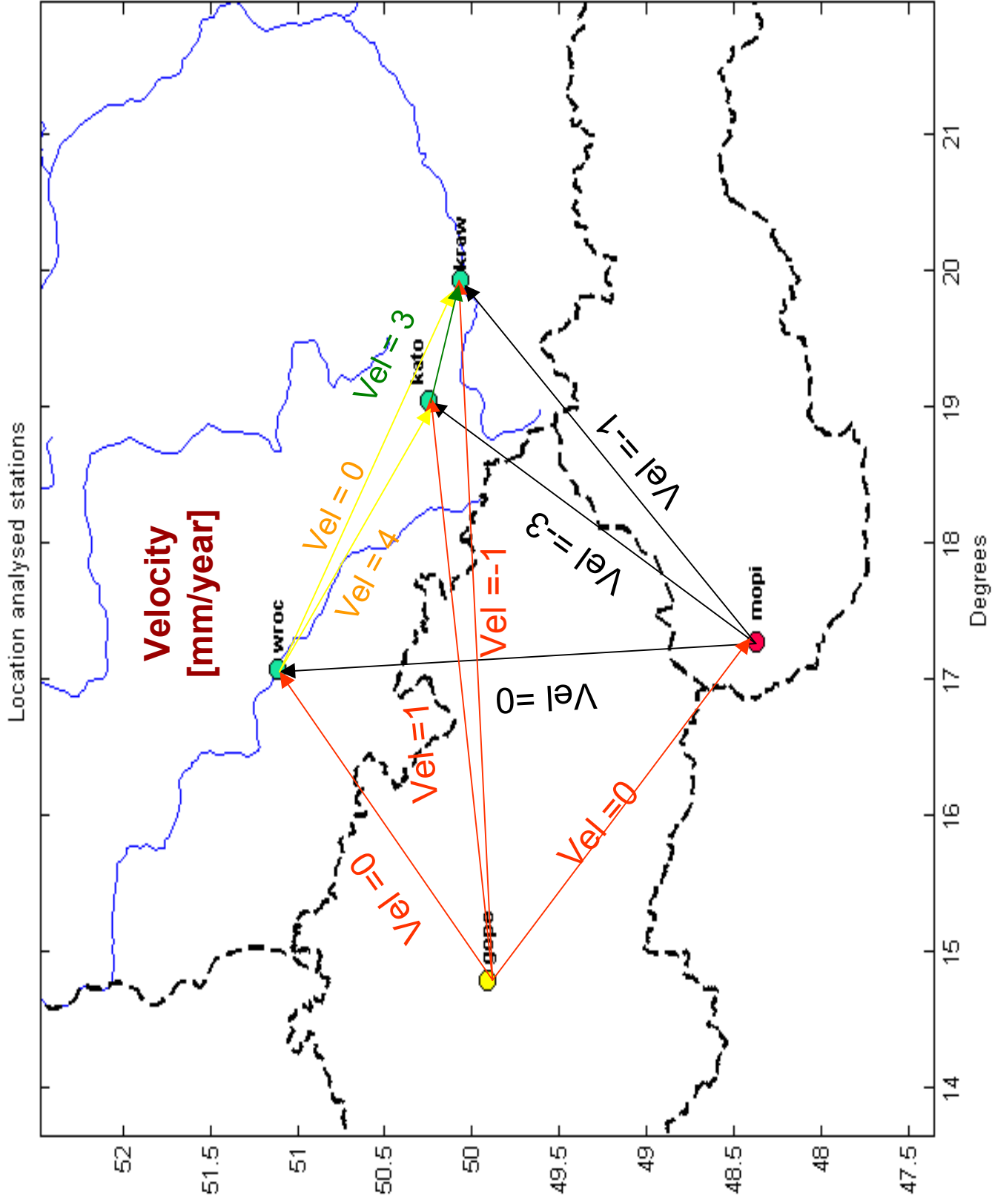
$$d_{AB} = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2 + (z_B - z_A)^2}$$

- After indicating vector length, linear trend can be established for all 10 vectors.
- Using trend data the speed between the stations can be established
- Standard diversion was also created. The results are in graphic form.











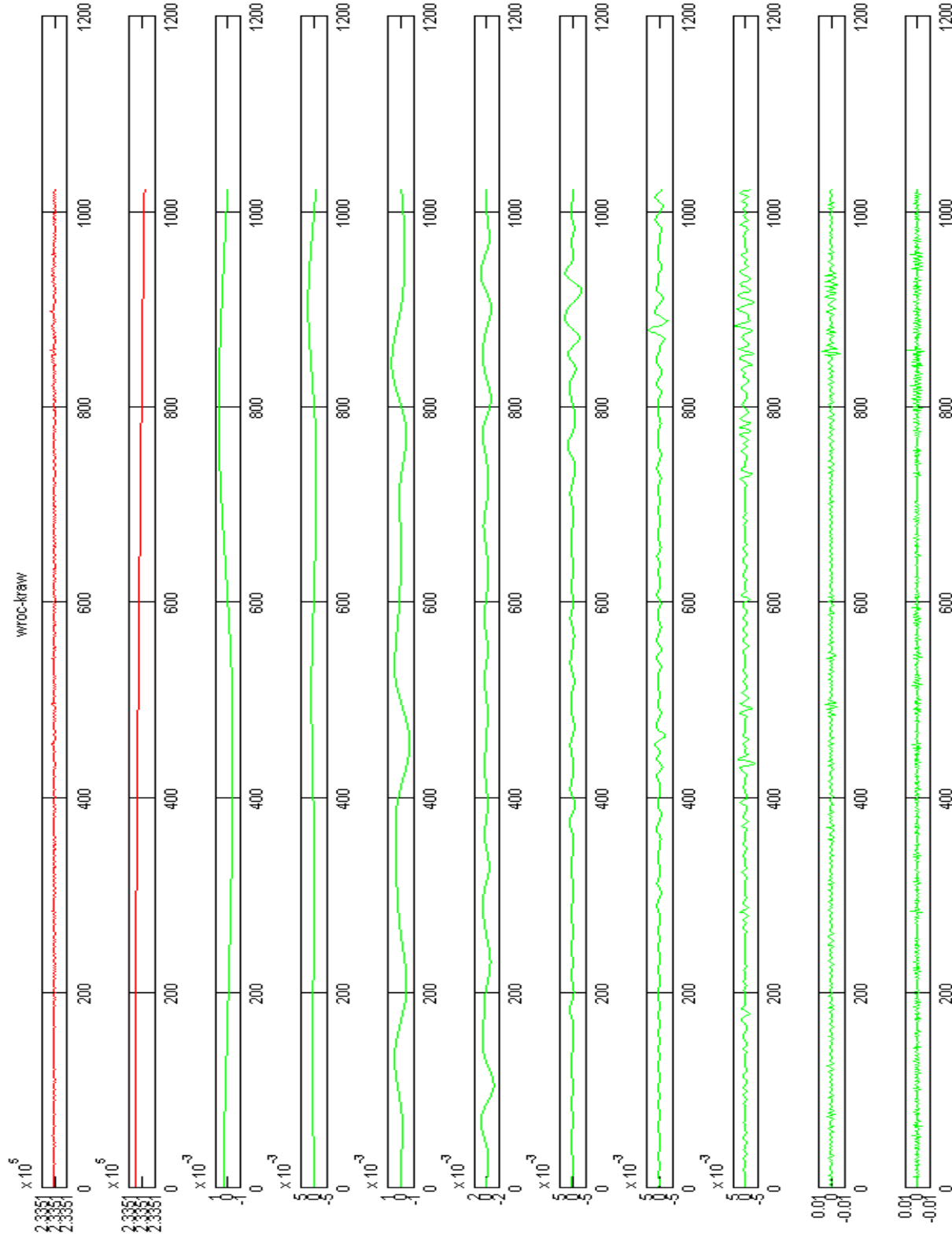
- Most of speed vectors distance is nearly zero
- Vectors regarding **kato** station are different than zero

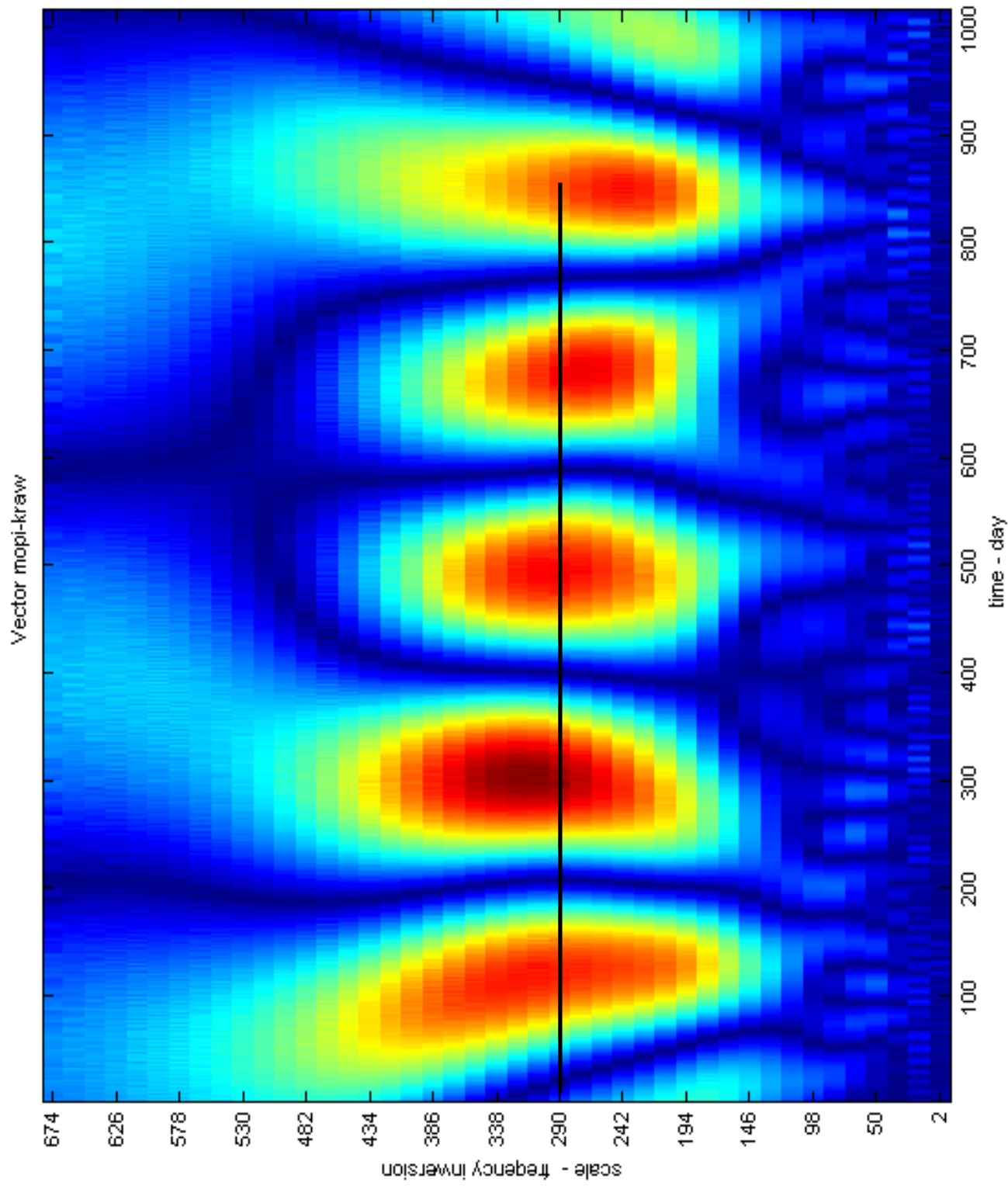
Results from vector distance of linear trend

1. Distance between the stations do not show linear tendency change
2. Kato station is problematic (additional analysis is needed)
3. Cyclic changes are easy to observe in trendless signals and in signals without constant value
4. In order to know more of vectors distance wavelet analysis was undertaken

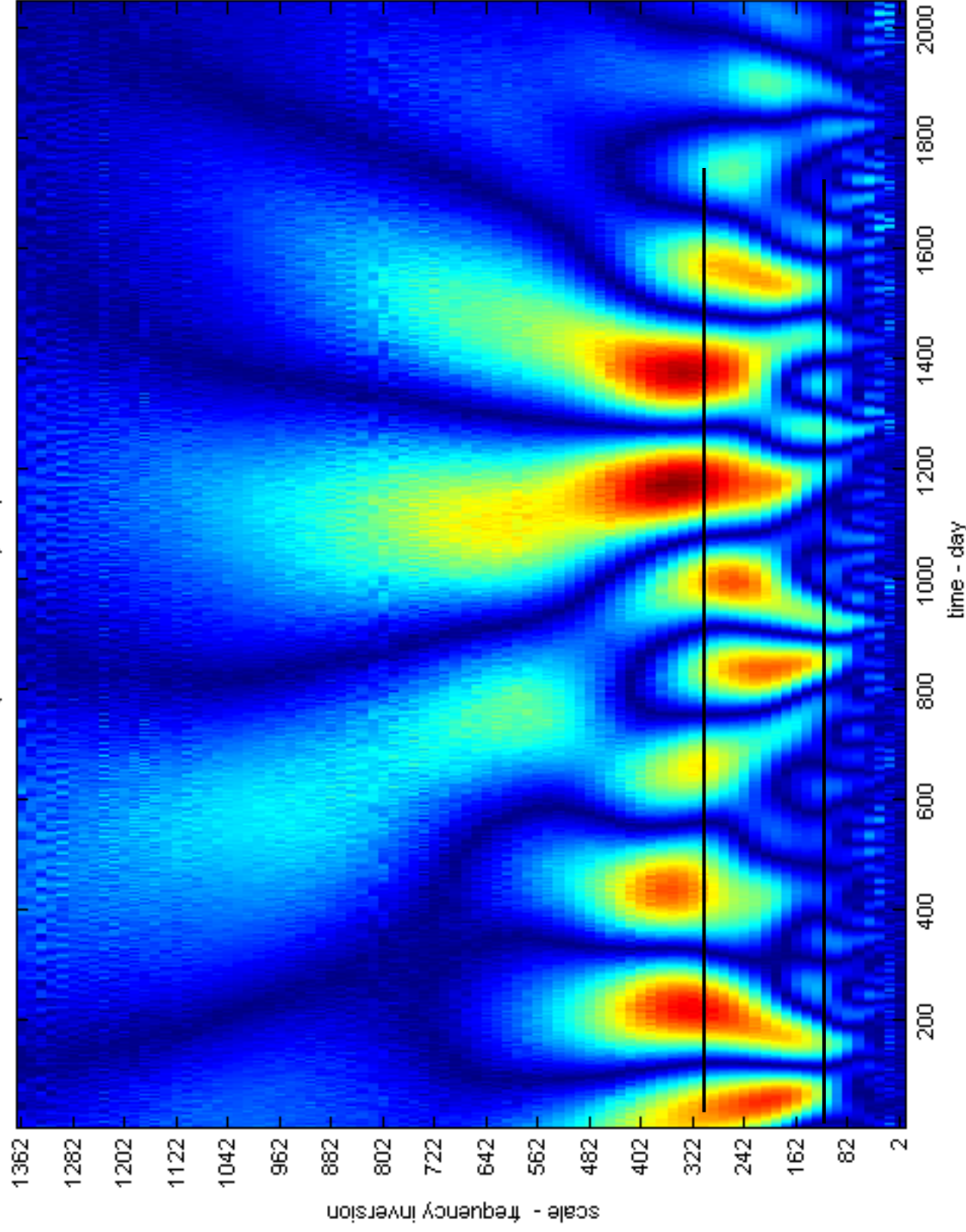


N=10

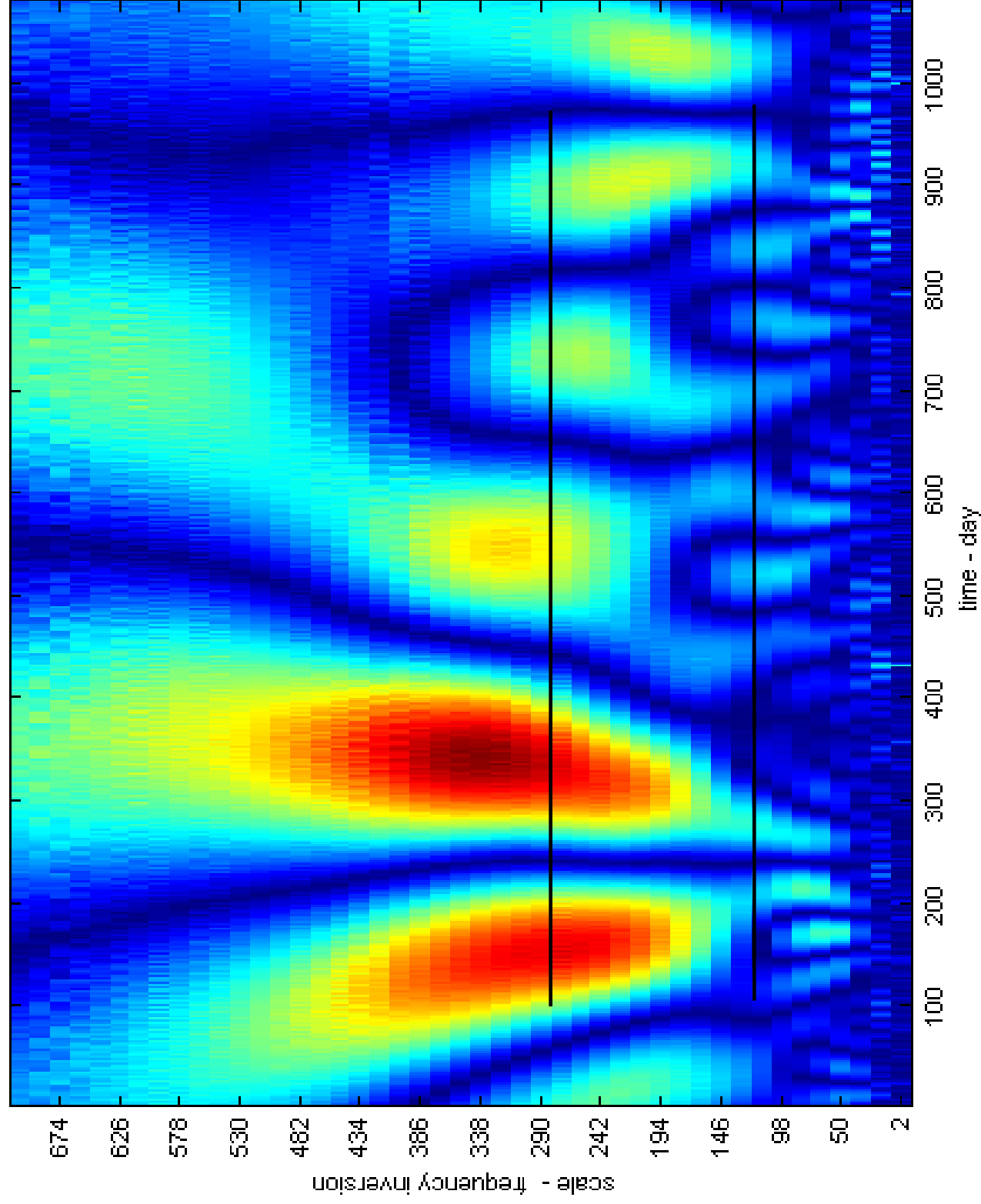




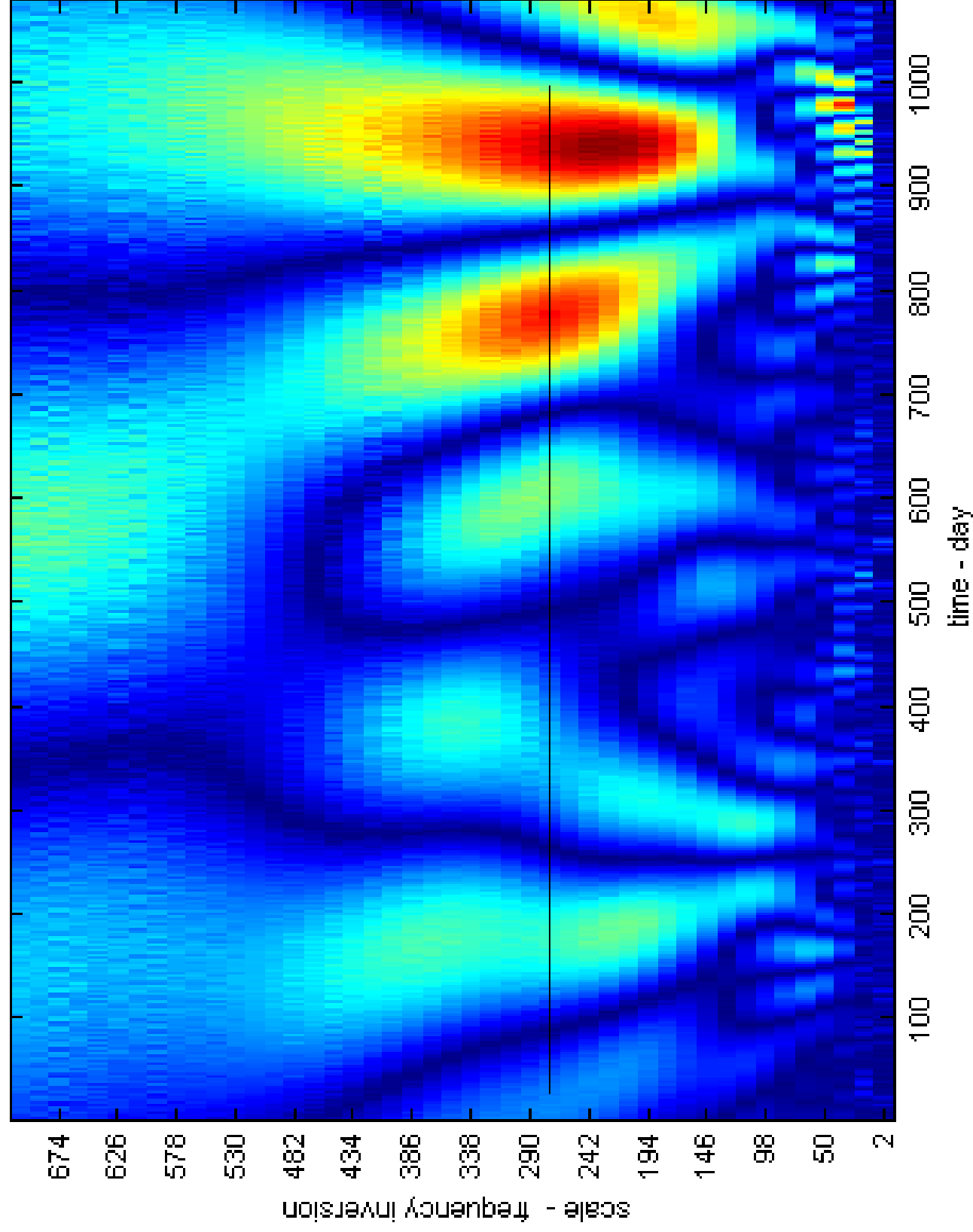
(vector - trend) mopi-wroc



(vector - trend) gope-kraw



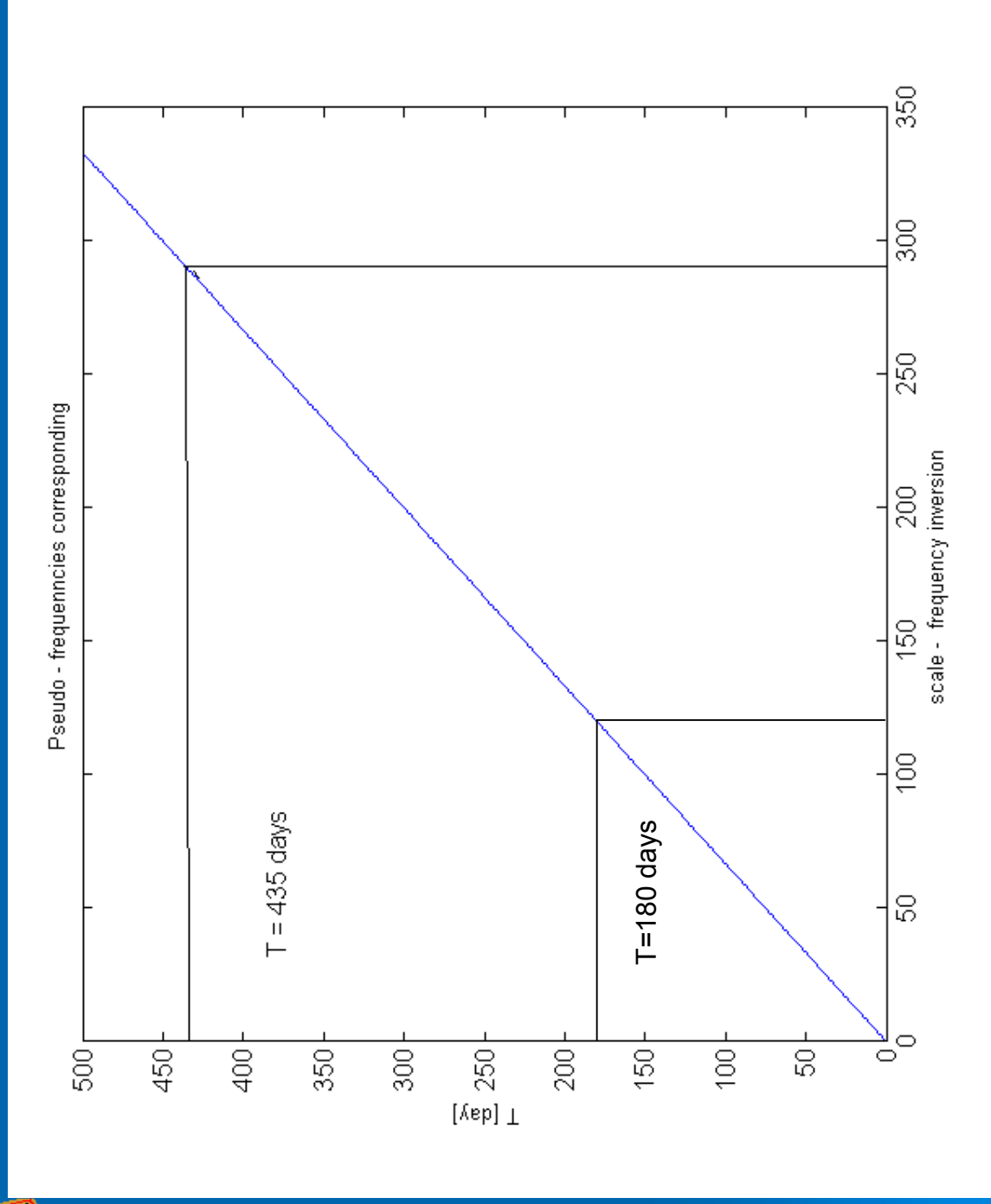
(vector - trend) wroc-kraw





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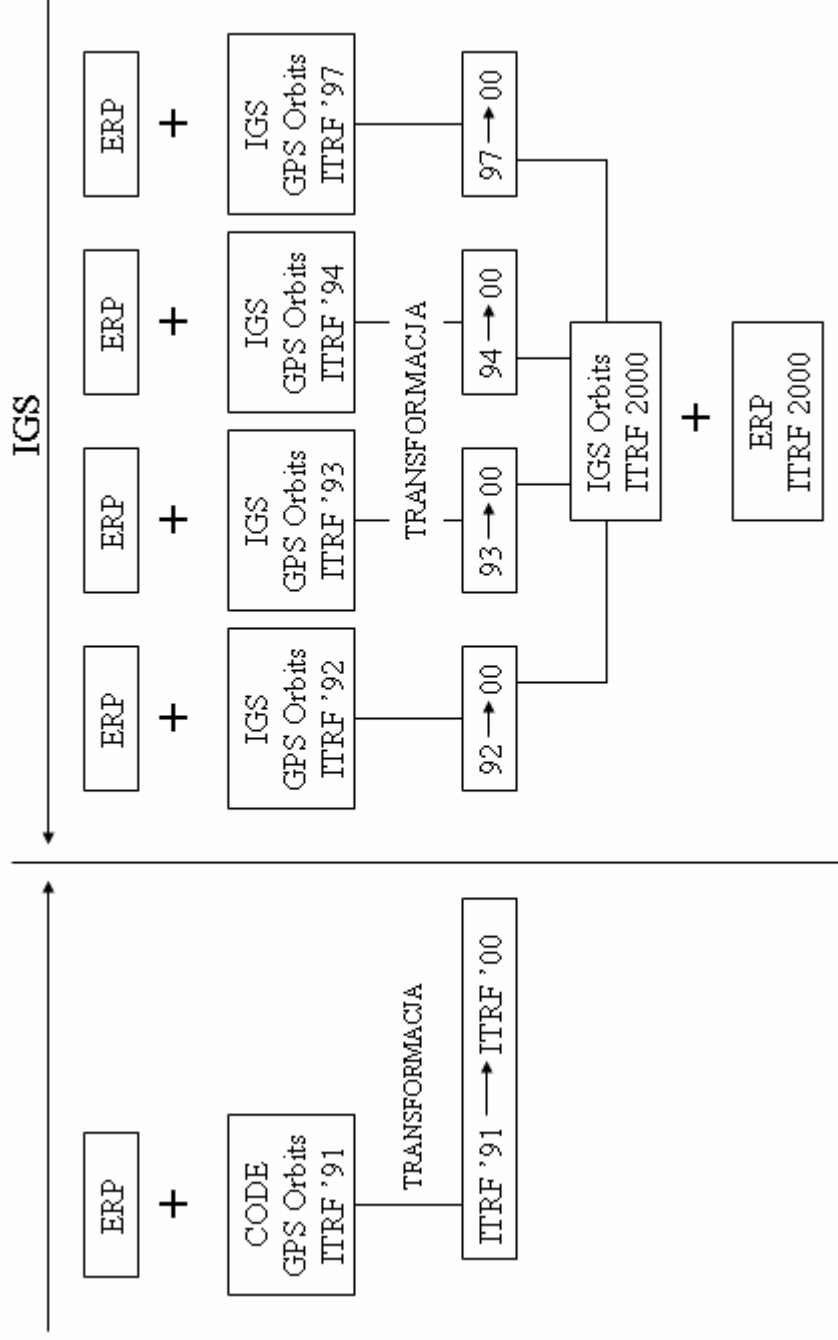
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