

DTRF2020: the ITRS 2020 realization of DGFI-TUM

Manuela Seitz, Detlef Angermann, Mathis Bloßfeld, Matthias Glomsda, Sergei Rudenko, Julian Zeitlhöfner

Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut, Technische Universität München (DGFI-TUM)



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Outline

- Input data series
- Processing strategy: overview
- Reduction of non-tidal loading
- Datum realization
- DTRF2020: preliminary results

Input data

Input data (same as for ITRF2020)

Technique/Service	#SINEX files*	Time span	Years
VLBI/IVS	6210	1979-2021.0	41
SLR/ILRS	1704	1983-2021.0	38
GNSS/IGS	9851	1994-2021.0	27
DORIS/IDS	1456	1993-2021.0	28

* different temporal resolutions

Parameters included: station coord & EOP

	Pole offsets	Pole rates	UT1-UTC	LOD	Nutation offsets
IVS	x	x	x	x	x
ILRS	x			x	
IGS	x	x		x	
IDS	x				

New situation for DTRF2020 compared to DTRF2014

- **longer observation time spans** for each technique
- **new stations, new satellites, new local ties**
- **several new models** had been adopted
 - New general models (e.g., secular pole model)
 - New technique-specific models (e.g., GNSS satellite z-PCVs → **GNSS provides now an independent scale realization**)
- **impact on station coordinates, velocities, EOPs as well as on the DTRF geodetic datum is expected**

Main characteristics of DTRF2020 computation strategy

- based on the **combination of NEQs**
- **Processing line (2step-approach)**

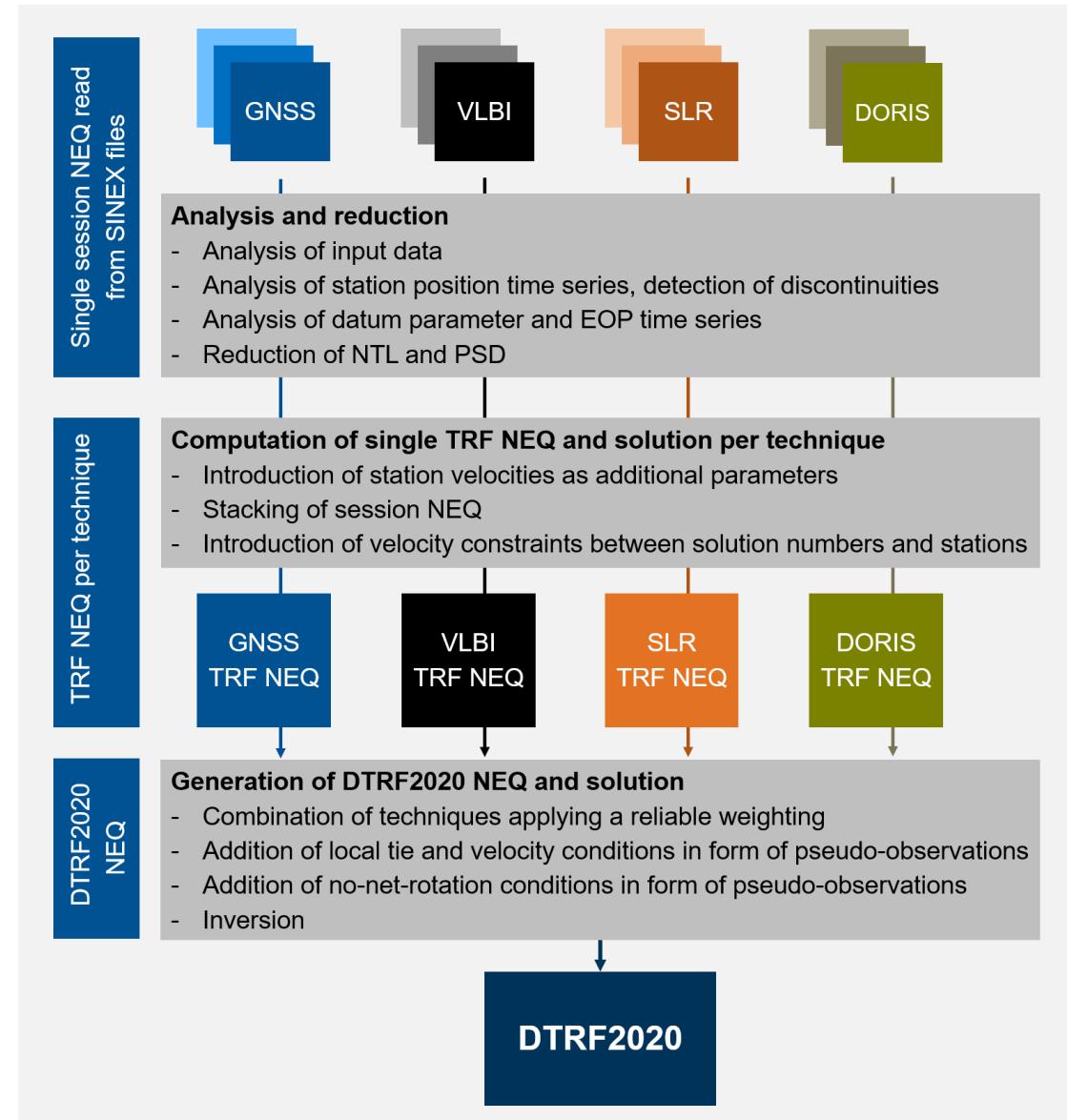
1) analysis of data and computation of one **TRF per technique**

- reduction of non-tidal loading (NTL) and post-seismic deformation (PSD)
- analysis of station position time series and datum parameter and EOP time series
- introduction of station velocities

2) **combination of technique NEQs to DTRF2020 solution**

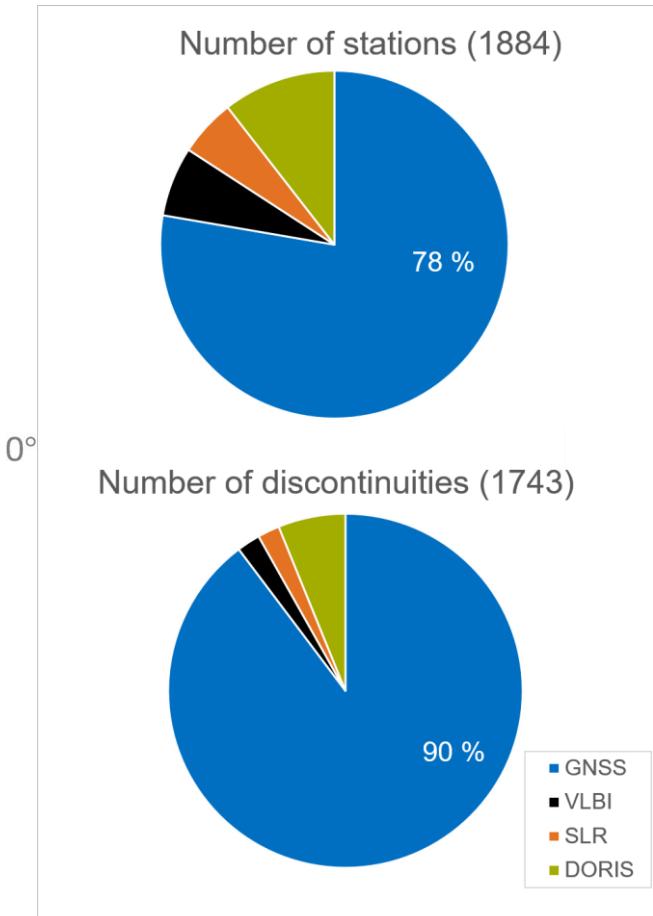
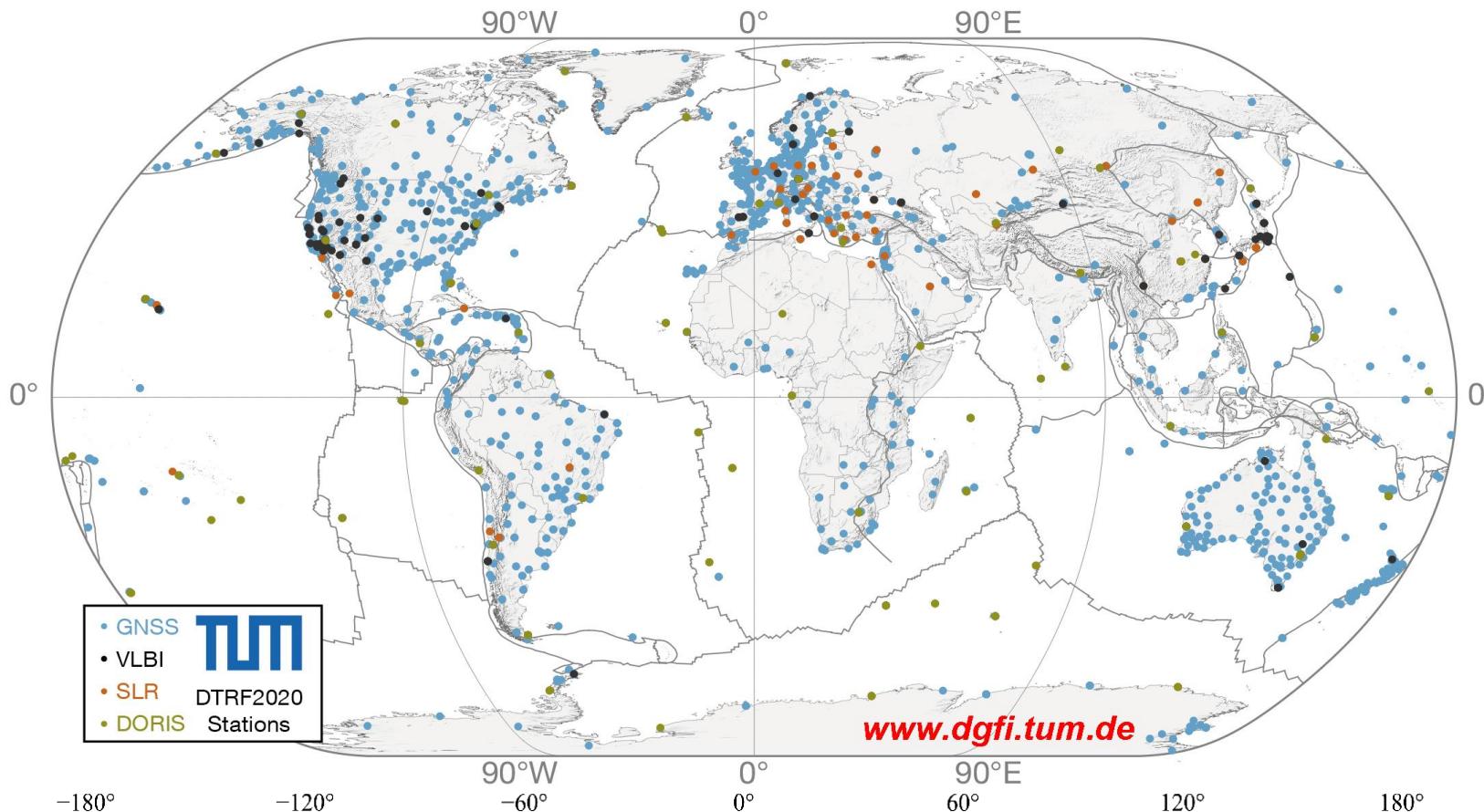
New in DTRF2020

- **Non-tidal loading (NTL):**
all three components (atmospheric, hydrological and oceanic) are provided by GGFC and reduced at the NEQ level
- **Post-seismic deformation (PSD):**
approximated by a combination of logarithmic and exponential functions and reduced at the NEQ level



DTRF2020 station network: discontinuities

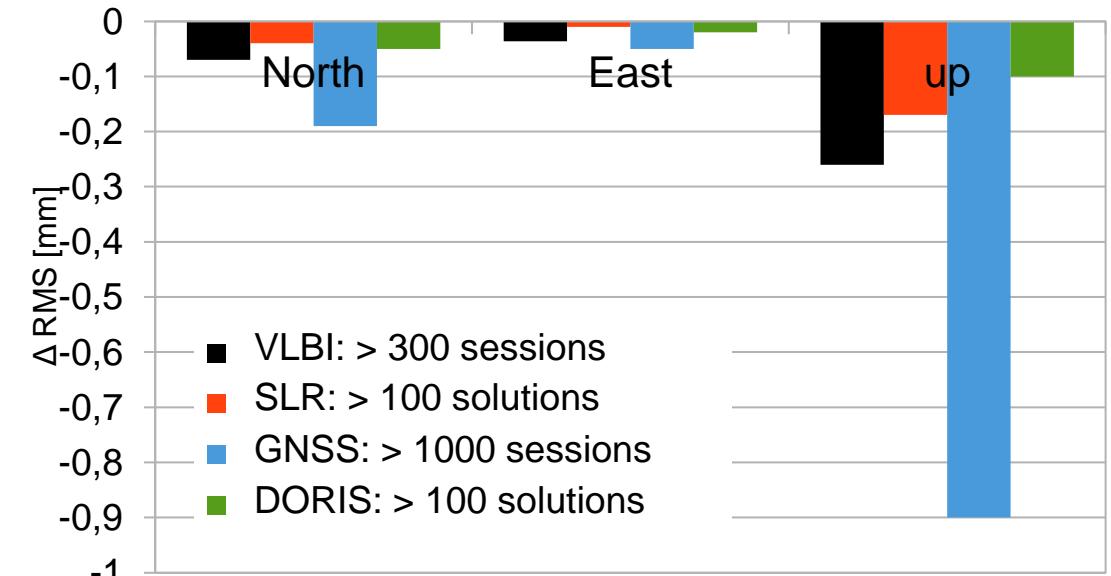
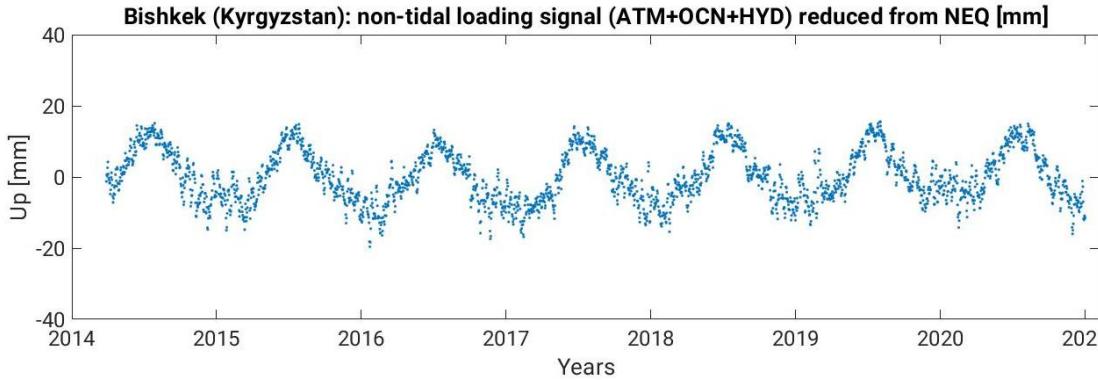
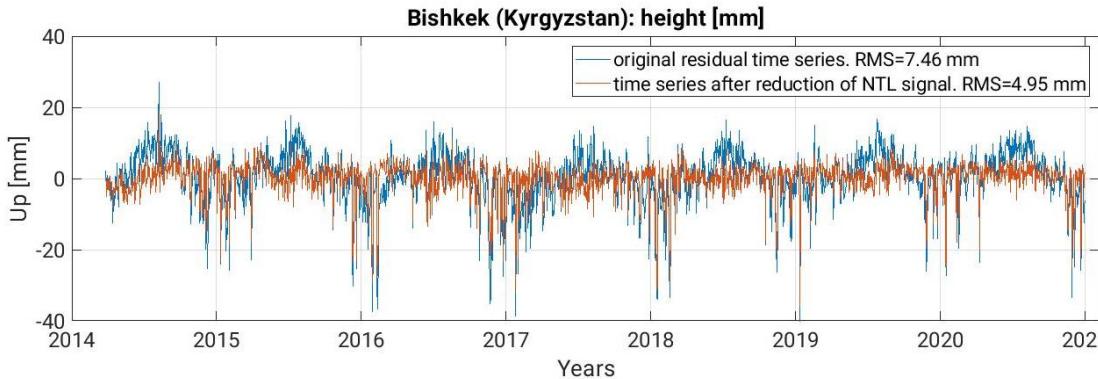
For DTRF2020 we process data of about 1880 observing stations. GNSS provides by far the largest number of stations.



→ For DORIS we considered discontinuities as well as DORIS intra velocity conditions suggested by Guilhem Moreaux.

Impact of reducing NTL: station coordinate time series

Reduction of RMS in particular for the up components

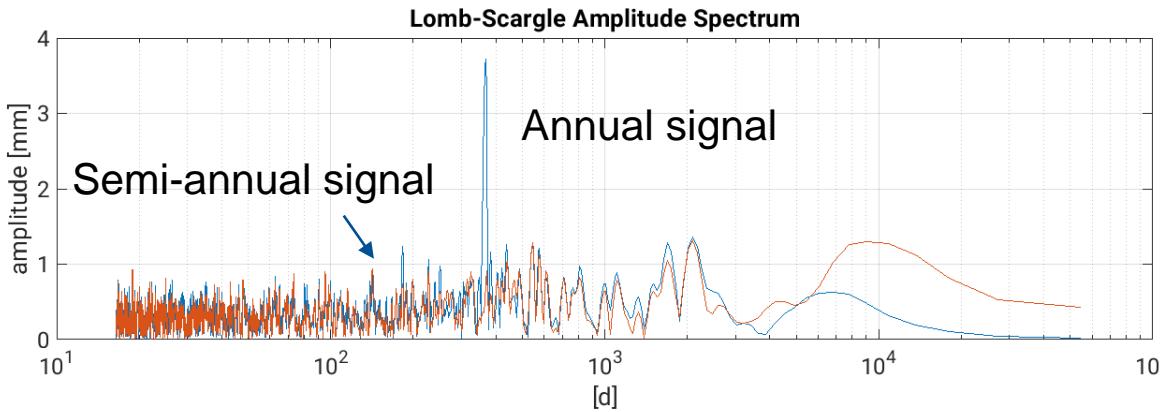
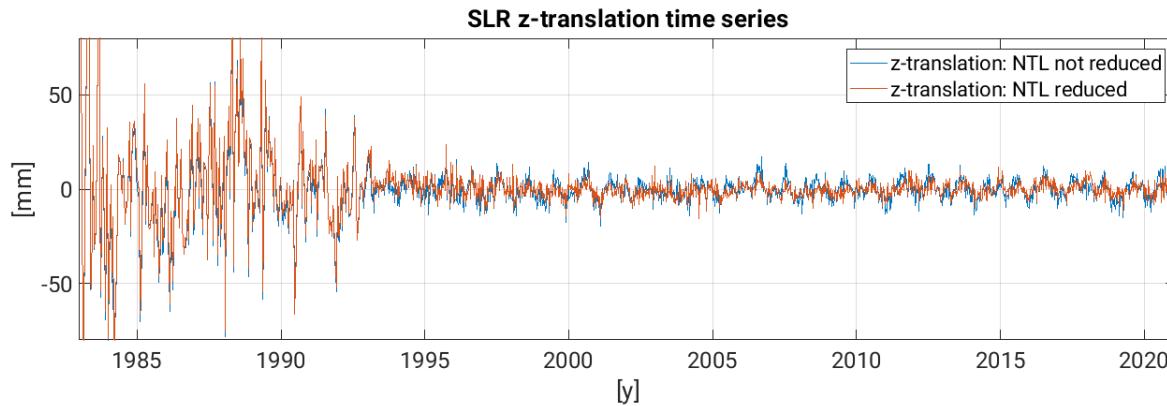


Median of RMS change [%]

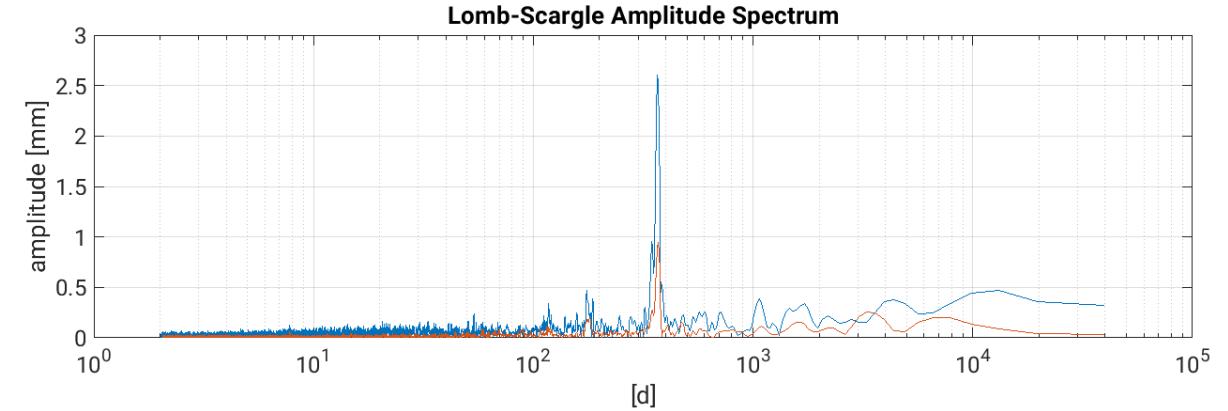
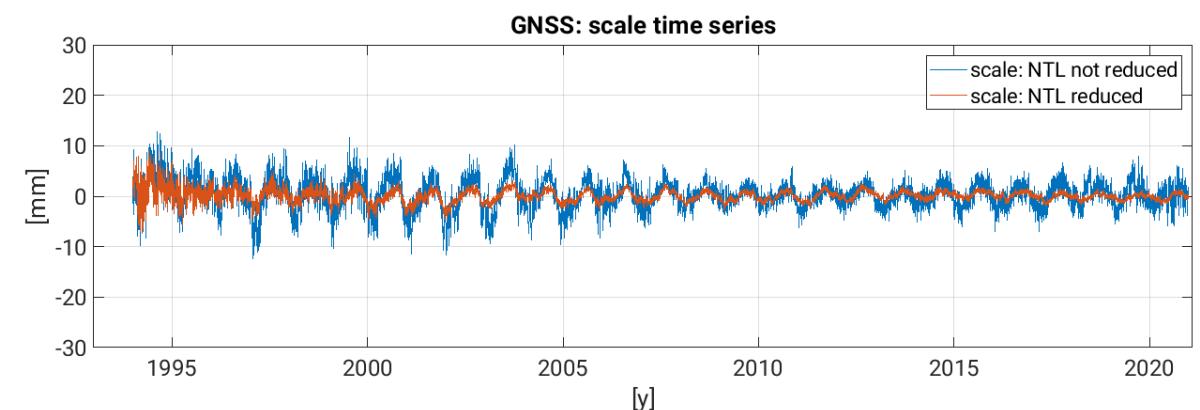
Technique/ Service	#stations	North	East	Up
VLBI/IVS	72	-2.2	-1.3	-2.1
SLR/ILRS	85	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6
GNSS/IGS	2256	-5.5	-3.3	-16.7
DORIS/IDS	195	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9

Impact of reducing NTL: datum parameters (examples)

SLR origin, z-component (intrinsic translation time series)



GNSS scale (intrinsic scale time series)



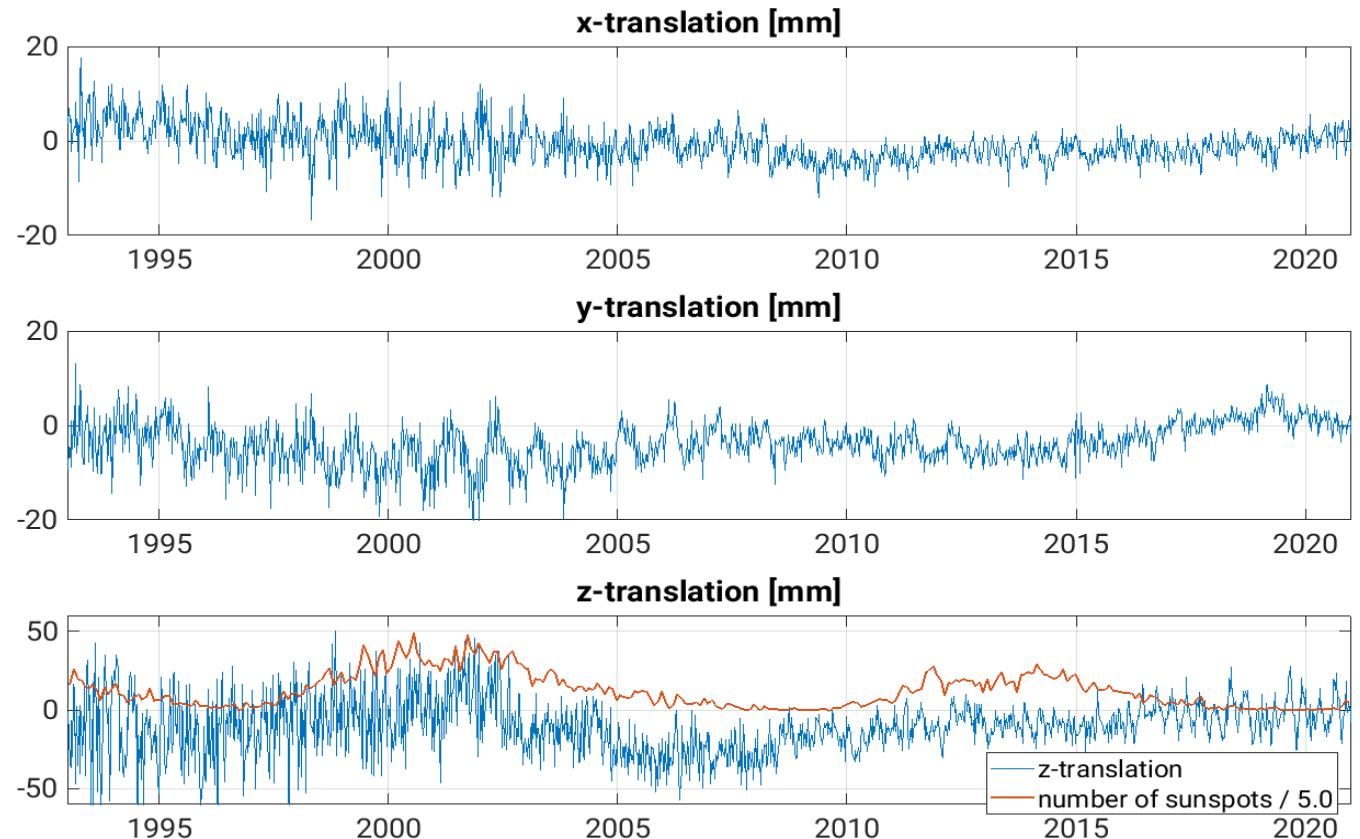
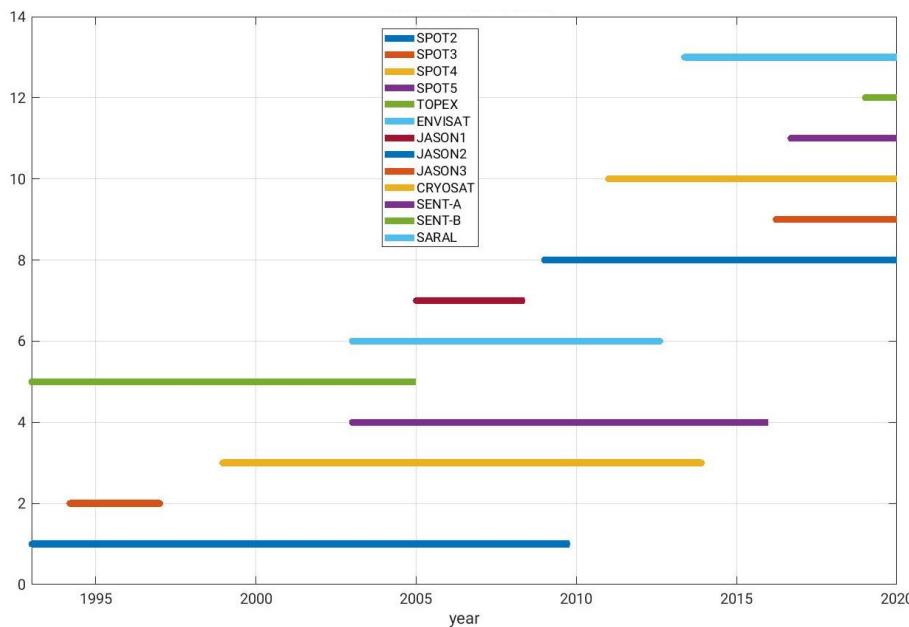
SLR translation and VLBI, SLR and GNSS scale:

- Reduction of RMS and annual signal. The semi-annual signals is also slightly reduced.

DORIS datum parameters

DORIS translation parameter time series w.r.t. DTRF2020

DORIS satellite missions



- Only small and time-dependent correlations of translation time series with solar activity.
- Periodic signal with a period of about 115 days at the end of z-translation timeseries. What can be the reason? SAA?

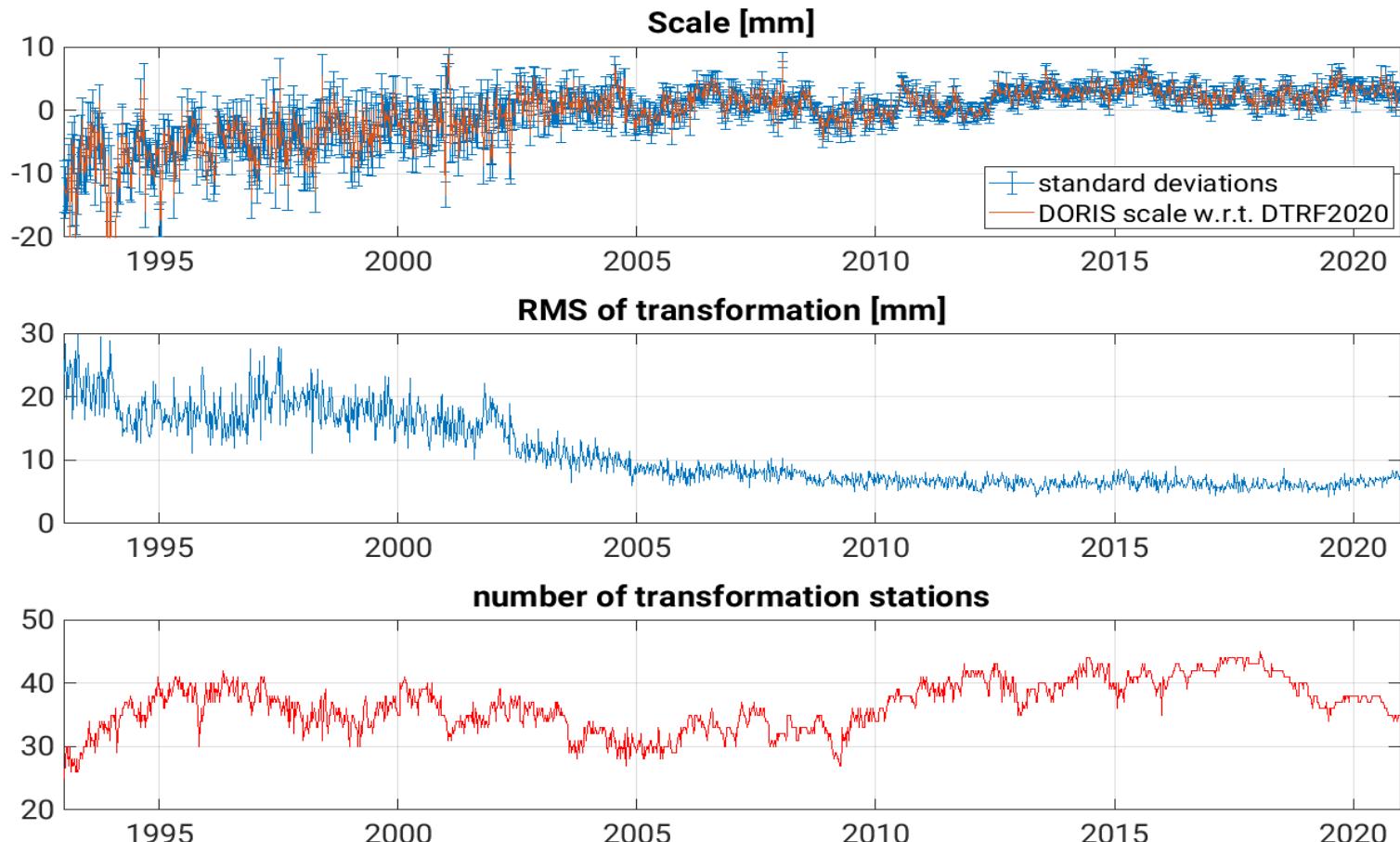
DORIS datum parameters

DORIS scale parameter time series w.r.t. DTRF2020 and RMS of transformation

Scale drift w.r.t. DTRF2020

1993 – 2021	0.38 mm/yr
2003 – 2021	0.17 mm/yr
1993 – 2003	0.97 mm/yr

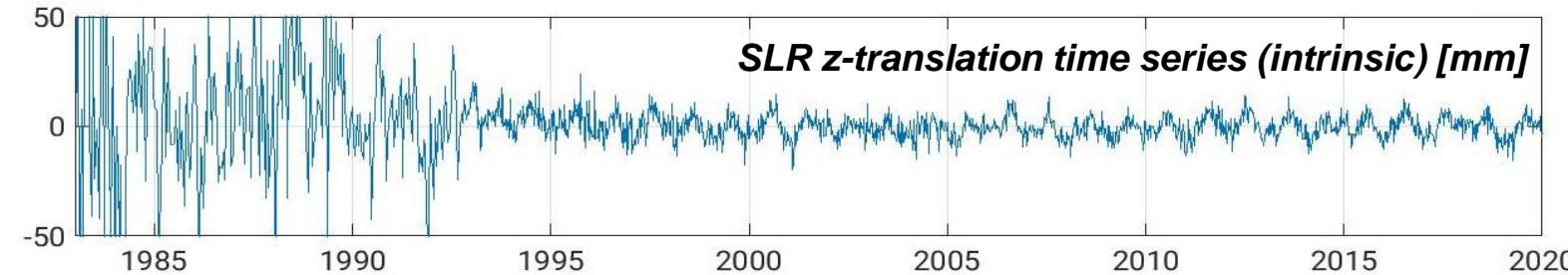
- Scale time series quite stable
- Drift change around 2003.0.
- What can be the reason?



Datum realization of DTRF2020

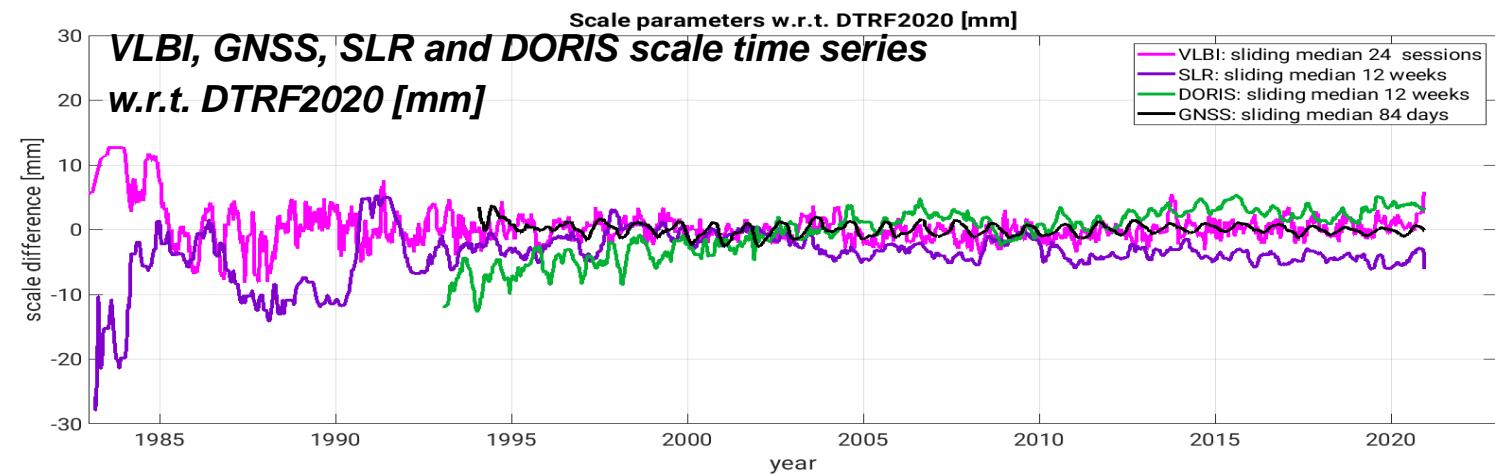
DTRF2020 origin

- Realized from the full history of SLR observation data



DTRF2020 scale

- Realized from the full history of VLBI and GNSS observations.
- SLR shows a small offset and drift of 2.2 mm (2010.0) and -0.1 mm/yr and was not included.
- DORIS shows also a small drift w.r.t. VLBI and GNSS



DTRF2020 orientation

- By no-net-rotation conditions for positions and velocities w.r.t. DTRF2014 using a subset of globally distributed GNSS stations; reference epoch 2010.0

DTRF2020 preliminary solution

Transformation of ITRF2020 to DTRF2020, Epoch 2010.0

Positions:

	TX [mm]	<th>TZ [mm]</th> <th>Scale [mm]</th> <th>RMS [mm]</th> <th>#stat</th>	TZ [mm]	Scale [mm]	RMS [mm]	#stat
GNSS	1.9	-2.1	0.2	-4.0	0.3	104
SLR	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-2.5	3.0	29
VLBI	2.8	-3.2	-2.7	-2.3	1.1	28
DORIS	1.6	-4.6	-4.1	-6.6	0.7	23

good agreement

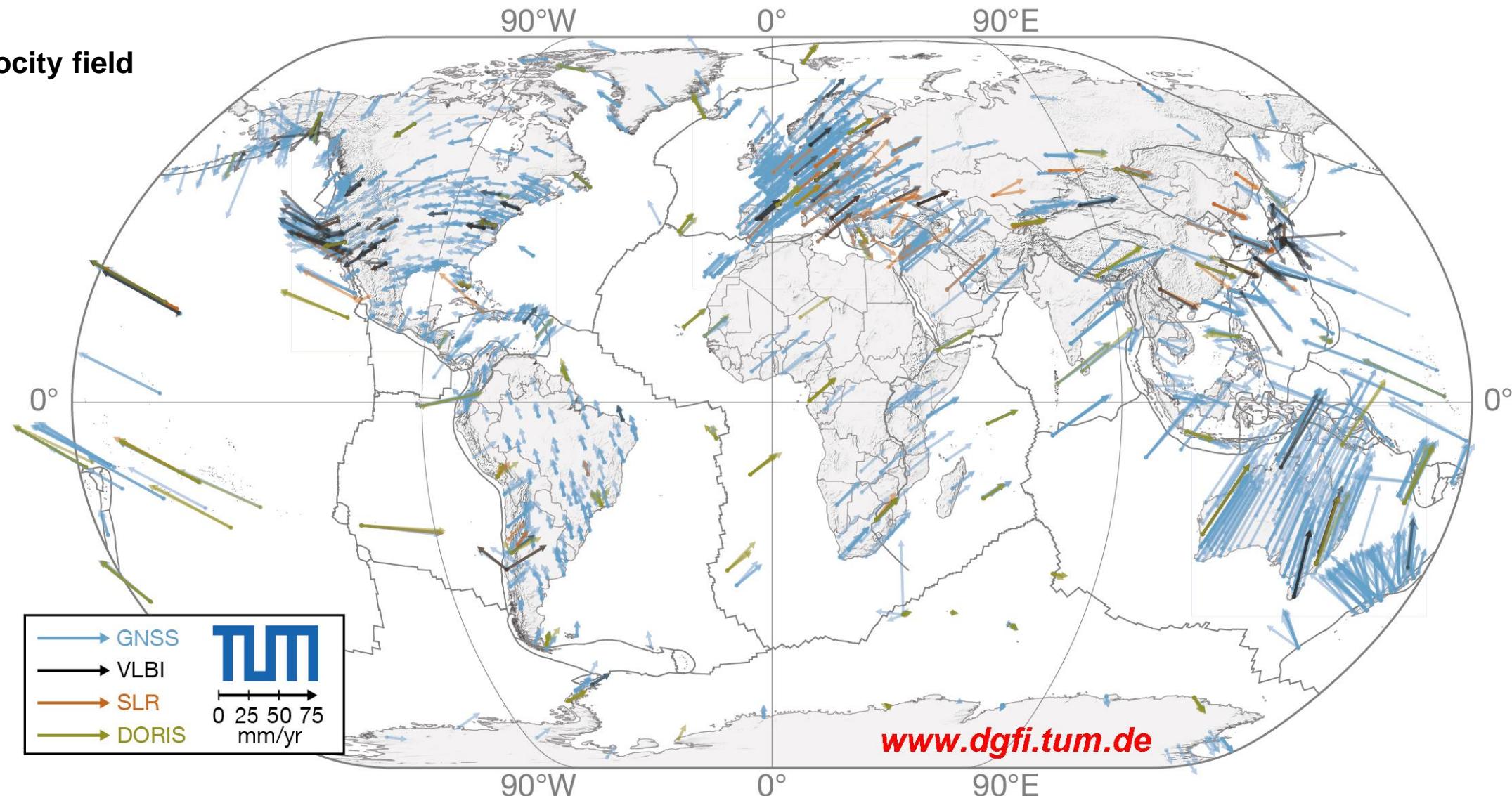
larger differences

Velocities:

	TX [mm/yr]	TY [mm/yr]	TZ [mm/yr]	Scale [mm/yr]	RMS [mm/yr]	#stat
GNSS	-0.18	0.05	0.05	-0.09	0.05	104
SLR	0.05	-0.12	0.00	-0.11	0.26	29
VLBI	-0.10	-0.10	0.03	-0.12	0.15	28
DORIS	-0.09	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.19	23

DTRF2020 preliminary solution

Horizontal velocity field



Outlook and DTRF2020 release

Outlook

- A DTRF2020 preliminary solution will be available within the next weeks.
- Some initial external validations are currently being carried out.

The DTF2020 release will contain

- SINEX files of the combined solution and per technique (station coordinates only) with full variance-covariance matrix (full SINEX file of DTRF2020 solution on request)
- EOP data file
- NTL model values (time series per station and removed offset and drift)
- PSD: parameters of approximation functions as well as approximation time series
- Station position residual time series
- SLR origin (translation) time series

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Thank you very much for your attention!

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