



Sub-daily signals in GPS observations and their effect at semi-annual and annual periods

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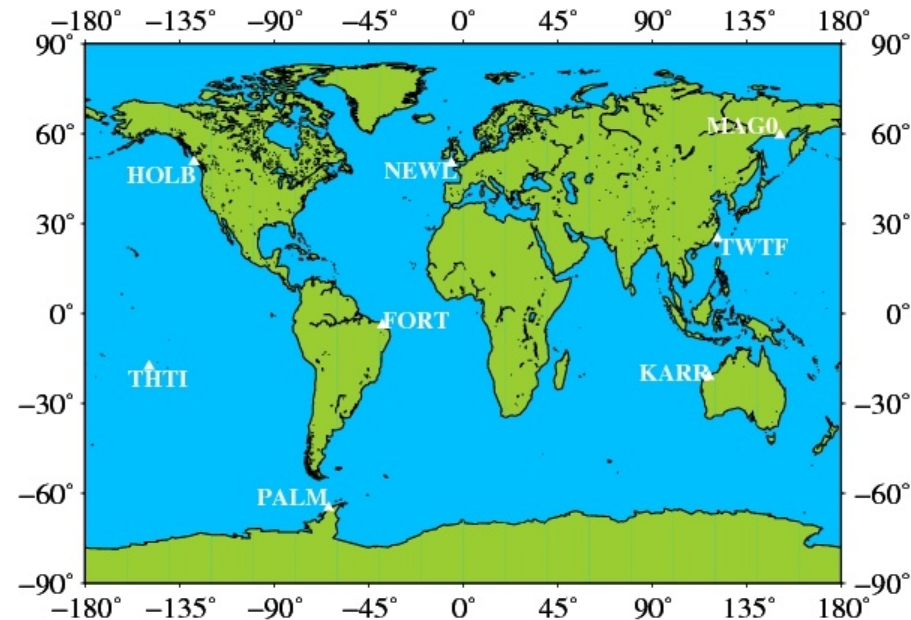


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Propagation of unmodelled signals

- Unmodelled sub-daily harmonic signals propagate into GPS height time series [Penna et al., 2007, JGR]
 - Tested 8 sites 
 - Admittances of up to ~120% **into heights** in PPP solutions
 - Unmodelled signals in N are most 'efficient' (~120%), followed by E (~40%) and U (~5%)
- Will bias GPS estimates of low frequency geophysical signals



Example

KARR: M2

amp h 15 mm

amp E 2 mm

amp N 7 mm

**Unmodelled
signals**

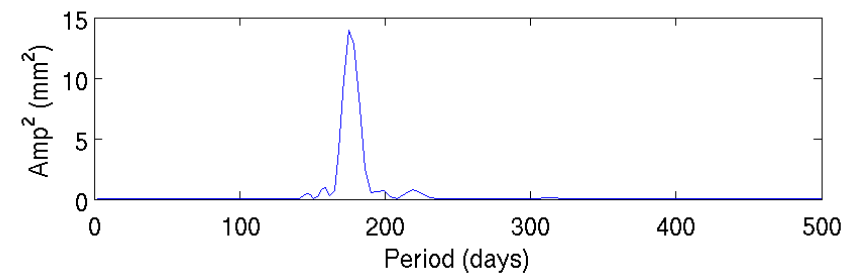
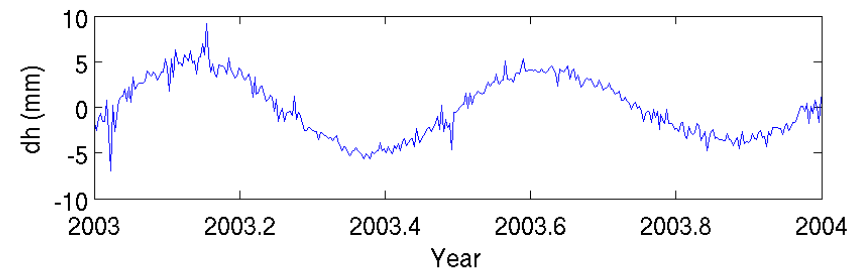
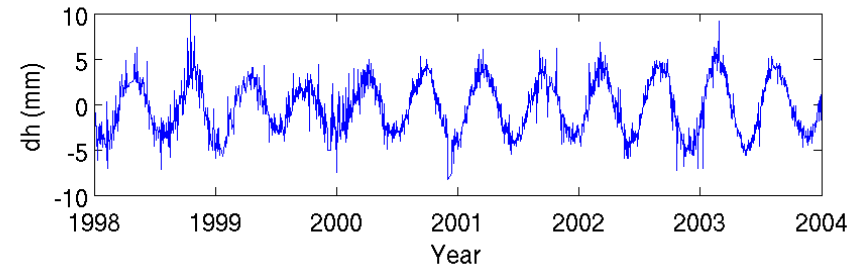
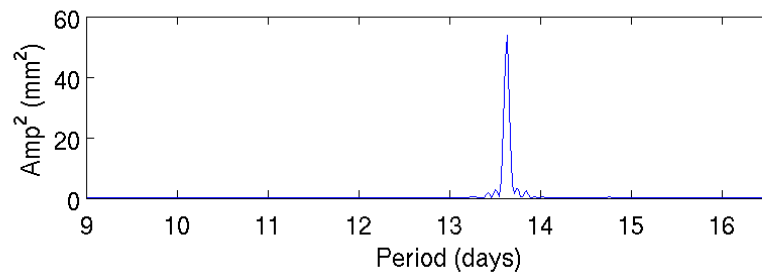
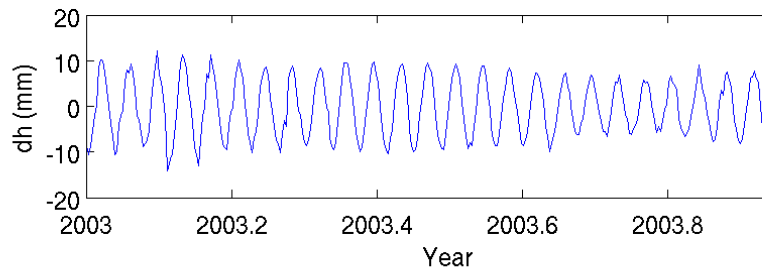
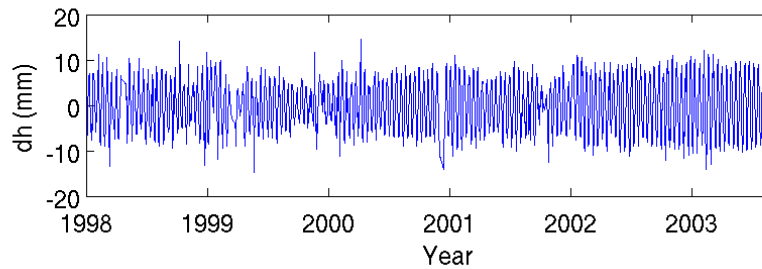
KARR: S2

amp h 8 mm

amp E 1 mm

amp N 3 mm

**Unmodelled
signals**

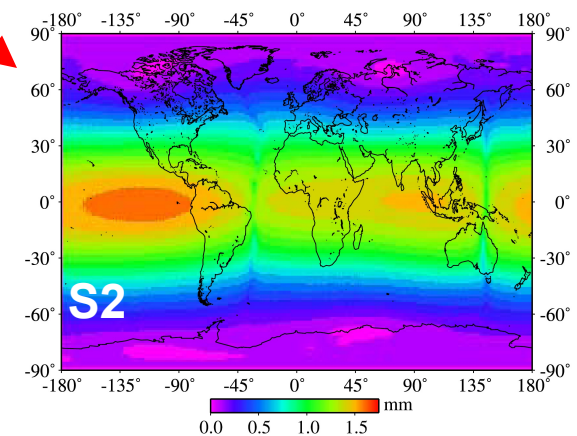
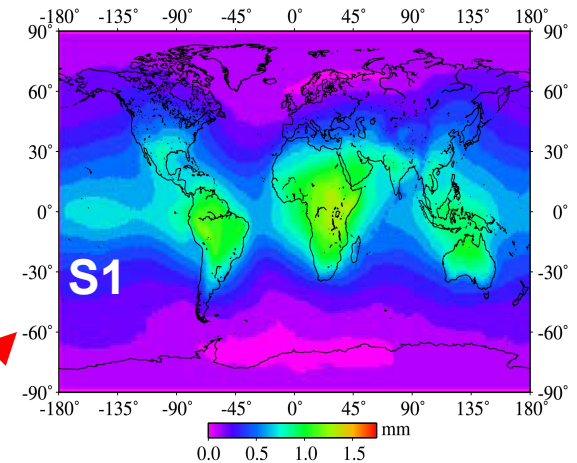


Ambiguity Float Solutions

Sub-daily signals

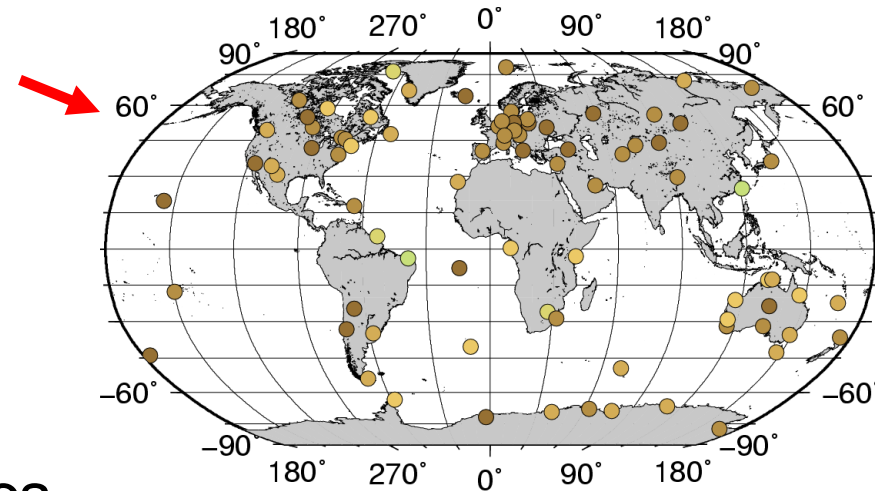
- What signals are expected in GPS coordinate time series at sub-daily frequencies?
 - Residual solid earth tides ($<\sim 0.5\text{mm}$)
 - Residual ocean tide loading displacements (typically $<\sim 1\text{mm}$)
 - Atmospheric tidal loading displacements (S1 and S2 $<\sim 1.5\text{mm}$)
 - GPS systematic errors
 - Even sub-mm signals matter when admittance could be $>100\%$
- Varying degrees of certainty in our knowledge of these signals

Atmospheric Loading Displacements [Petrov and Boy, 2003]



What sub-daily signals are really present in the data?

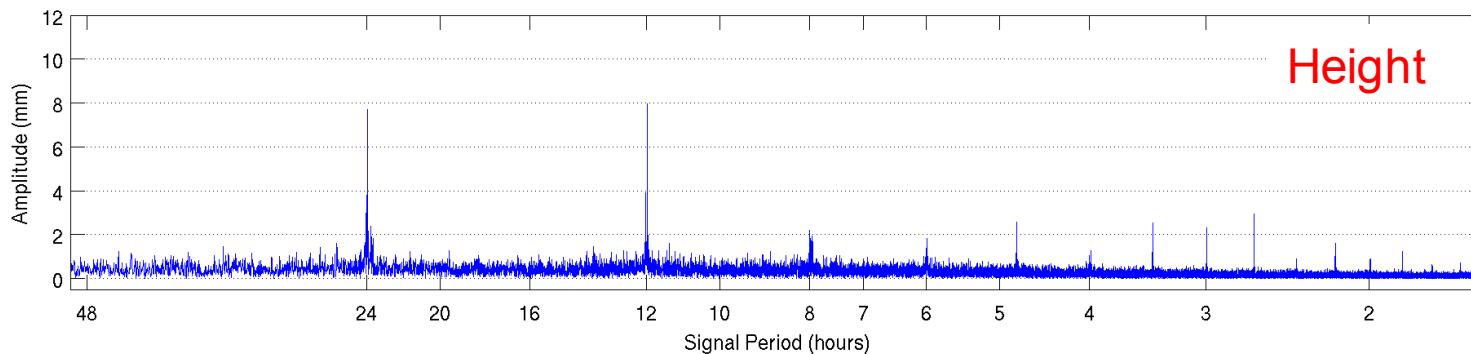
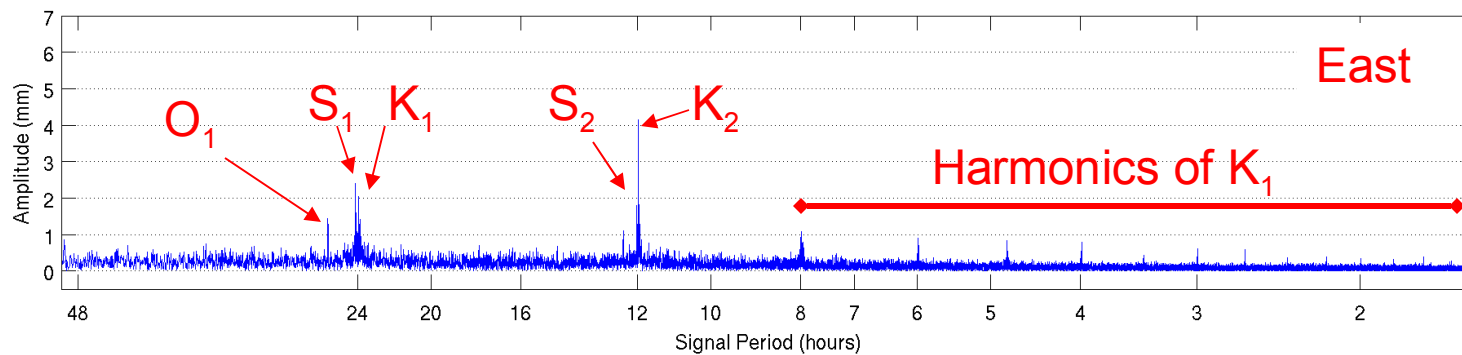
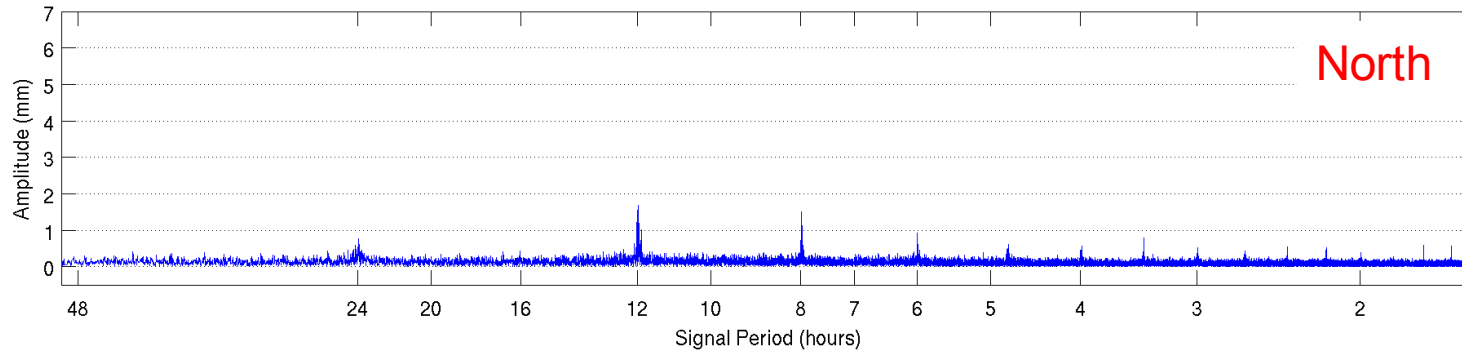
- Produce sub-daily coordinate time series for ~90 IGB00 sites using kinematic PPP
 - Site coordinates each 5 minutes over 2000-2006
 - GIPSY software with JPL orbits and clocks
 - Modelling OTL and SE tides
 - Other than 5min coordinate estimate, identical to standard 24hr PPP



IGB00 sites

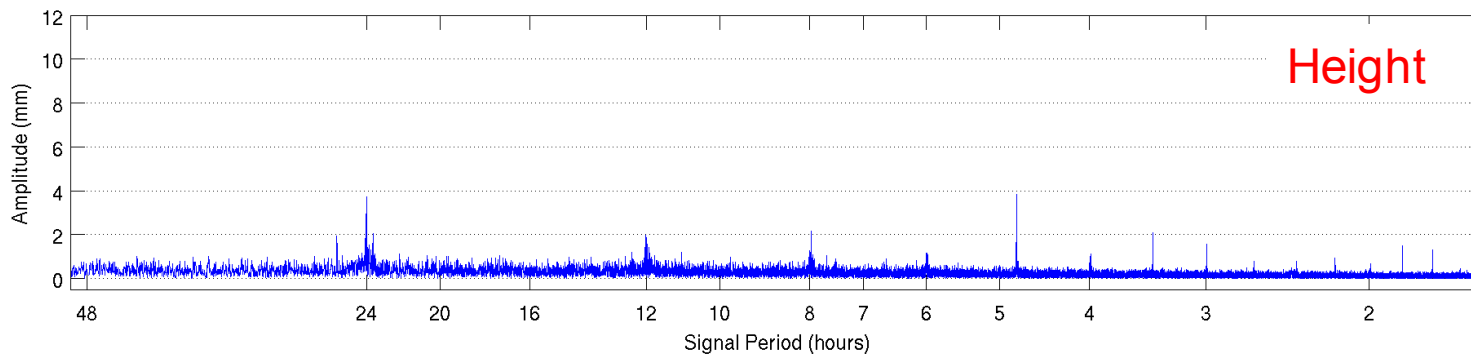
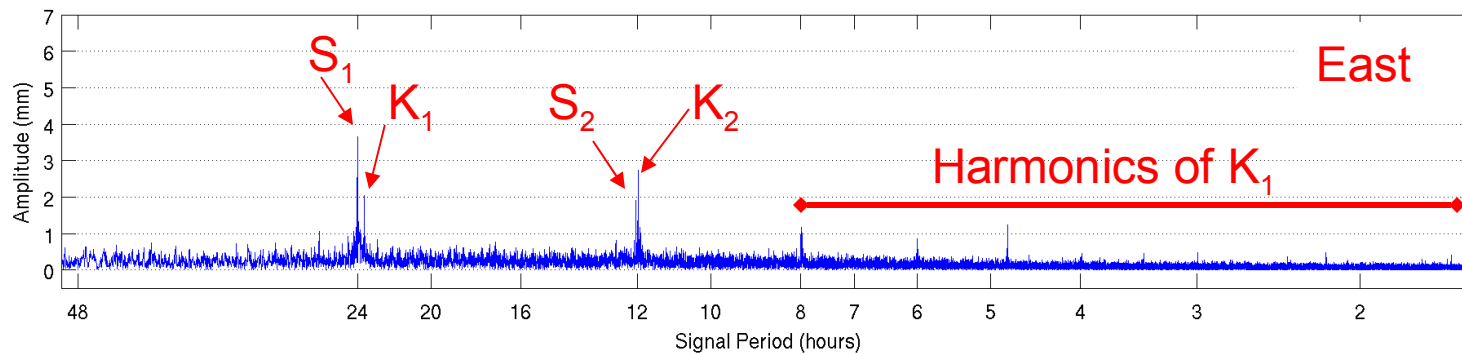
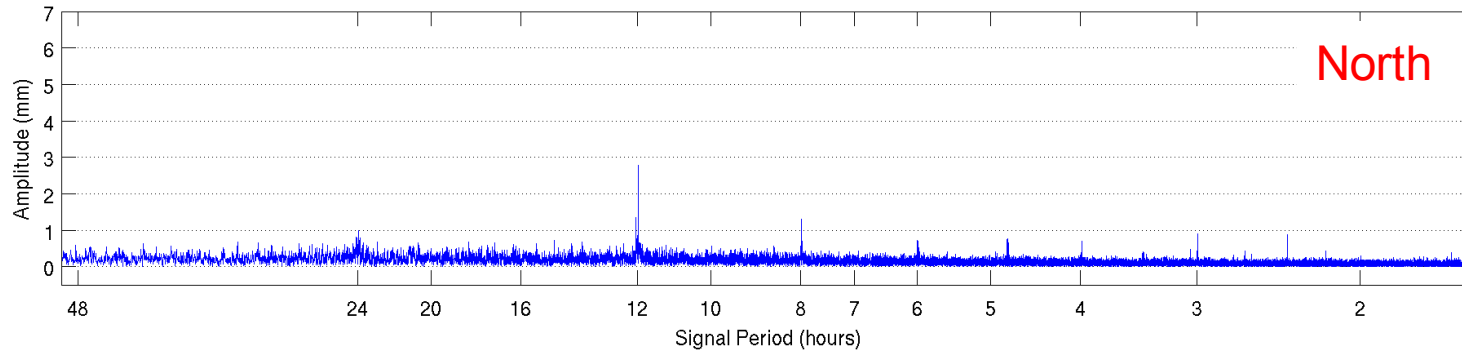
Typical Sub-daily Spectra

GOLD High Frequency Power Spectra, Soln: MK-30-min, Orbit: JPL, Lat: 35.4° Long: -116.9°

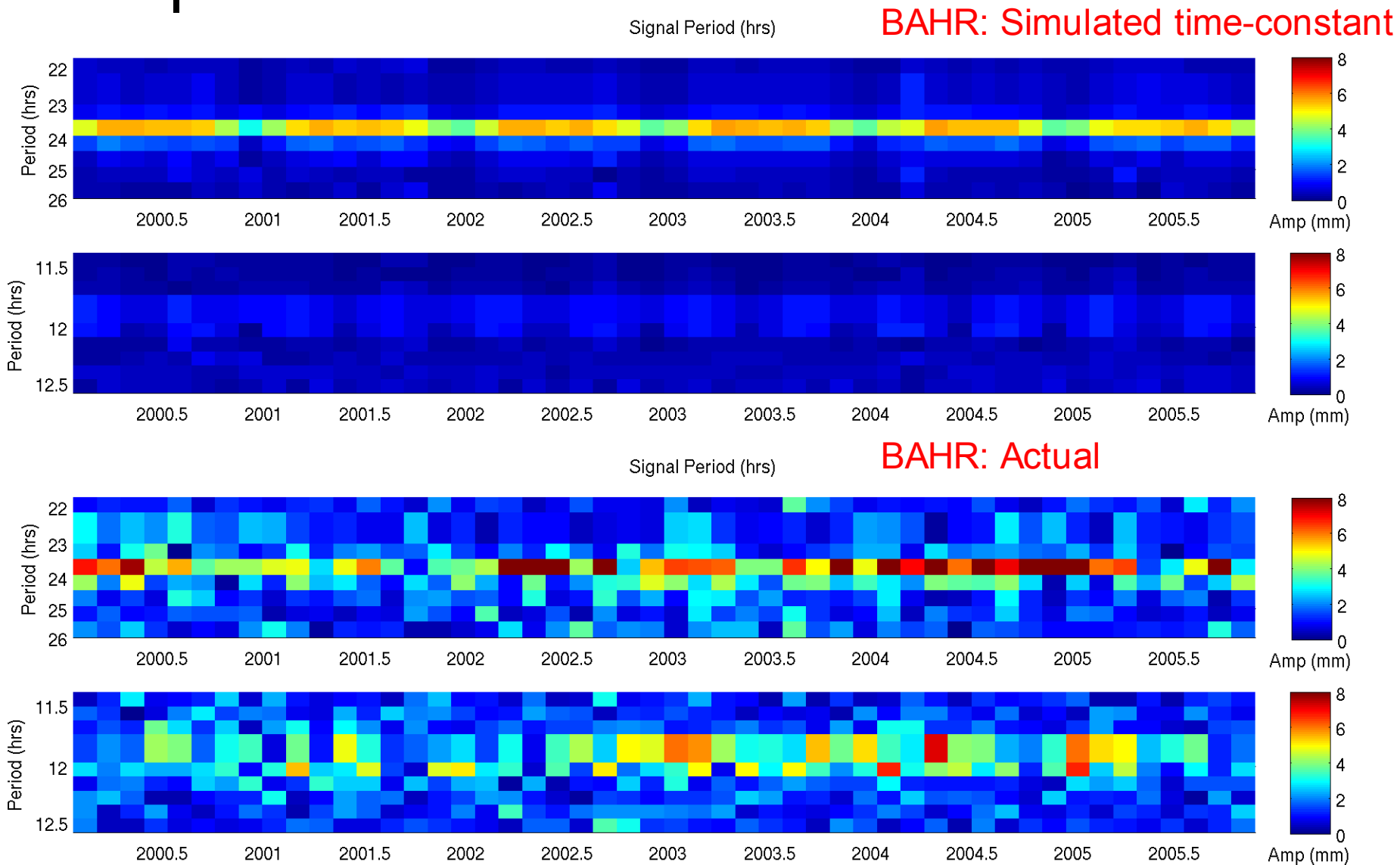


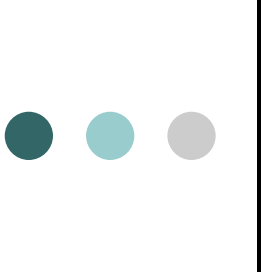
Typical Sub-daily Spectra

MAW1 High Frequency Power Spectra, Soln: MK-30-min, Orbit: JPL, Lat: -67.6° Long: 62.9°



Time-varying behaviour





Predicted frequencies of resulting signal in 24h solutions

Theory of
Stewart *et al.*,
J. Geod., 2005

- S1 -> Annual
- K1 -> Annual
- O1 -> 14.19 d & 13.66 d (beat annually)
- S2 -> Semi-annual
- K2 -> Semi-annual
- Time-varying sub-daily signals should give time-varying long period signals – broad spectral peaks

Highest
admittances



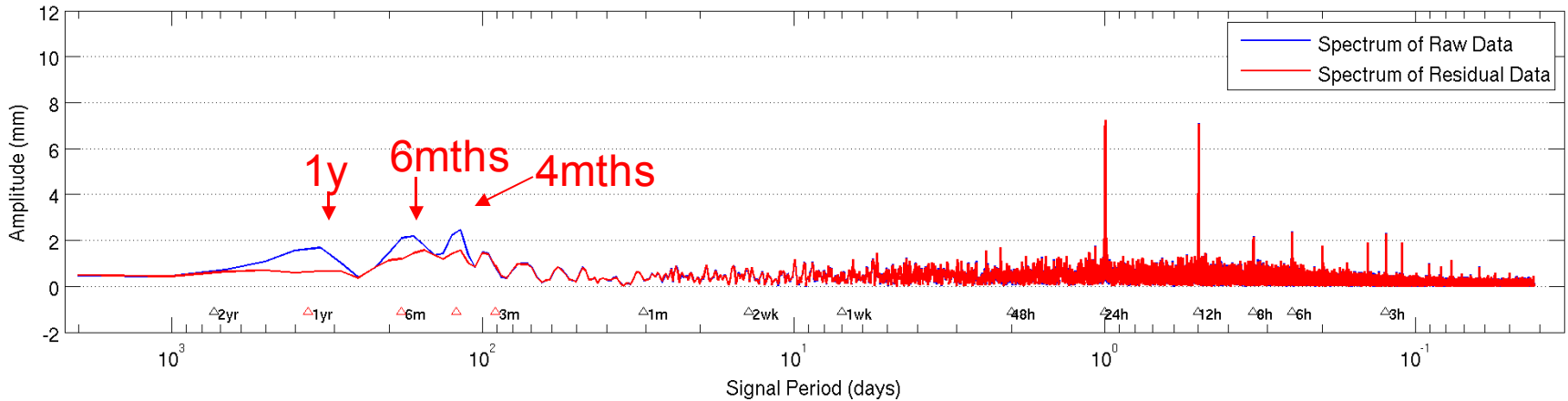


Propagation into 24hr solutions

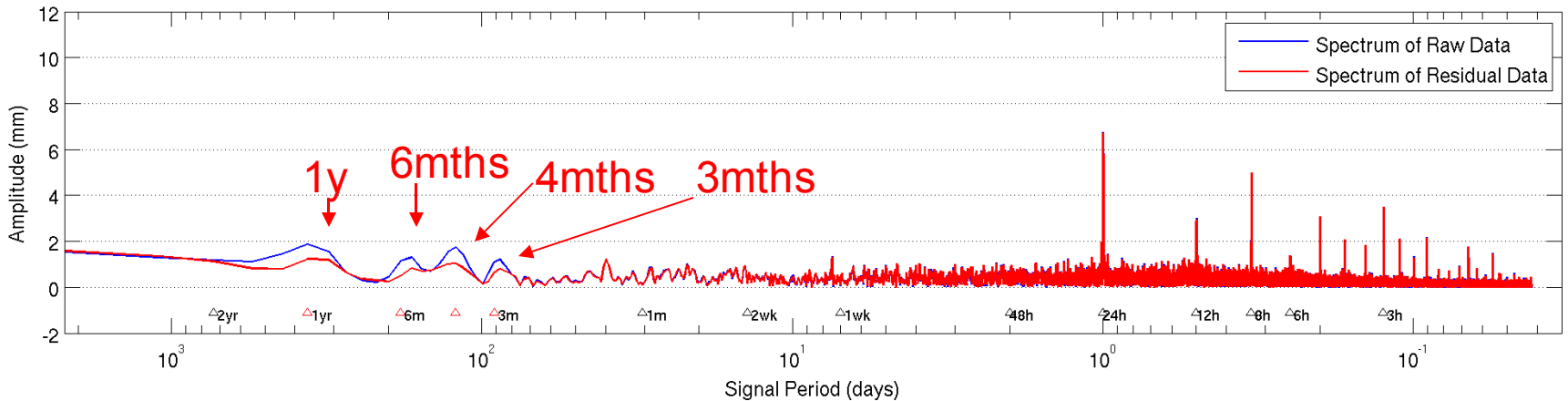
- Differenced solutions
 - Solution 1: 5 minute coordinate solutions
 - Solution 2: produced as for 5 minute solutions but coordinate estimates once per 24hr and then interpolated to 5 minutes
 - Difference of solutions: gives propagation effect of unmodelled signals
 - Common **low frequency geophysical signal is eliminated** in the difference
 - Following slides only showing **effect of E,N,U on U component**

Example spectra of differences

GOLD
Power Spectrum

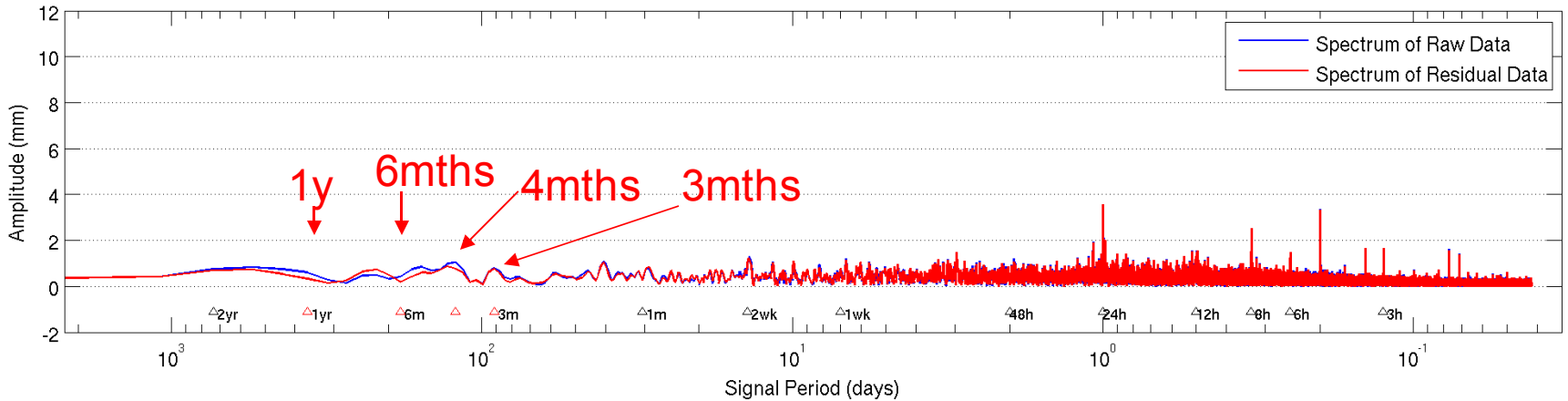


BAHR
Power Spectrum

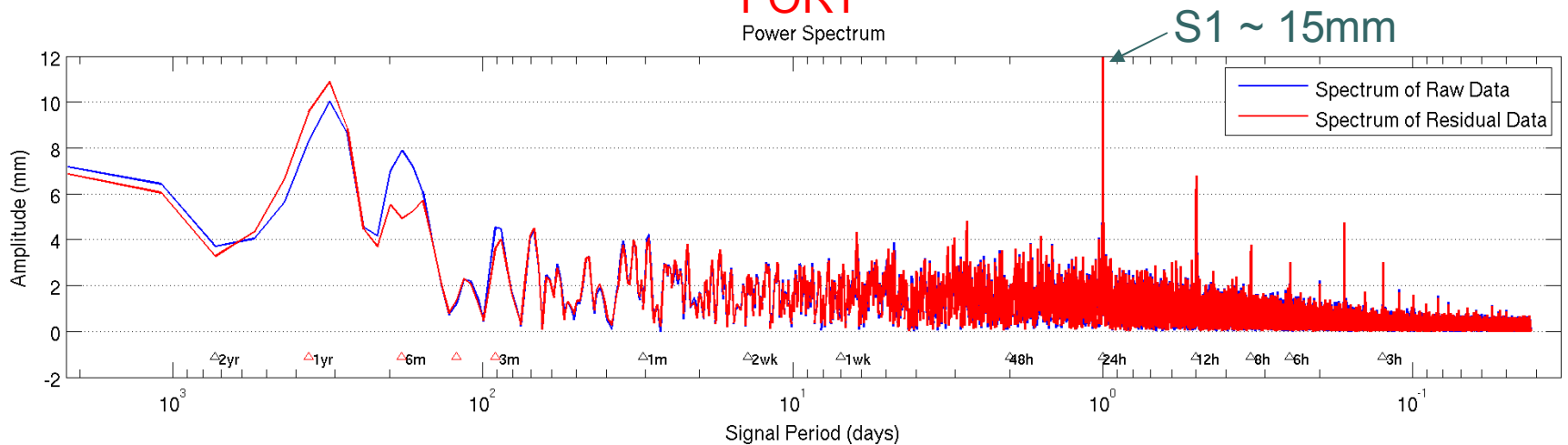


Example spectra of differences

MAW1
Power Spectrum



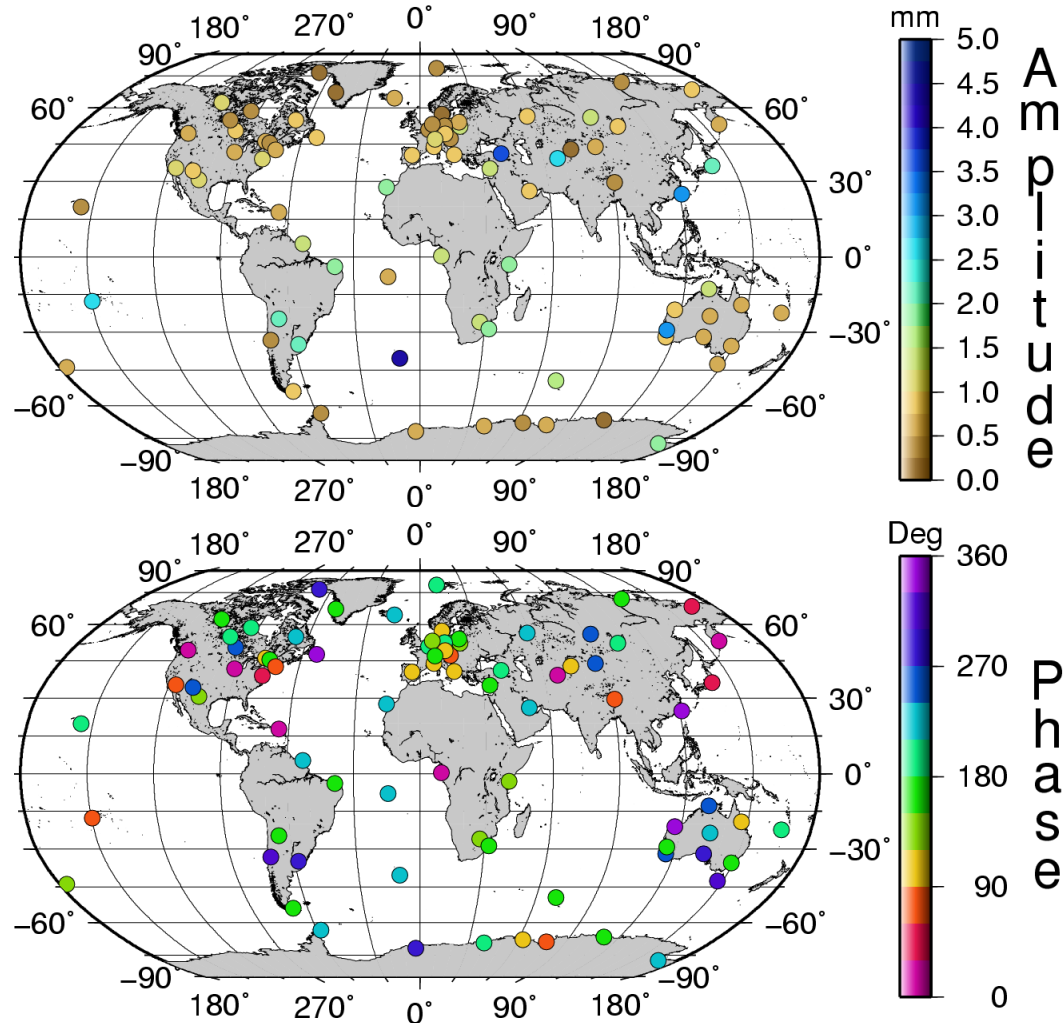
FORT
Power Spectrum



Propagated Annual signal due to sub-daily signals

Annual U

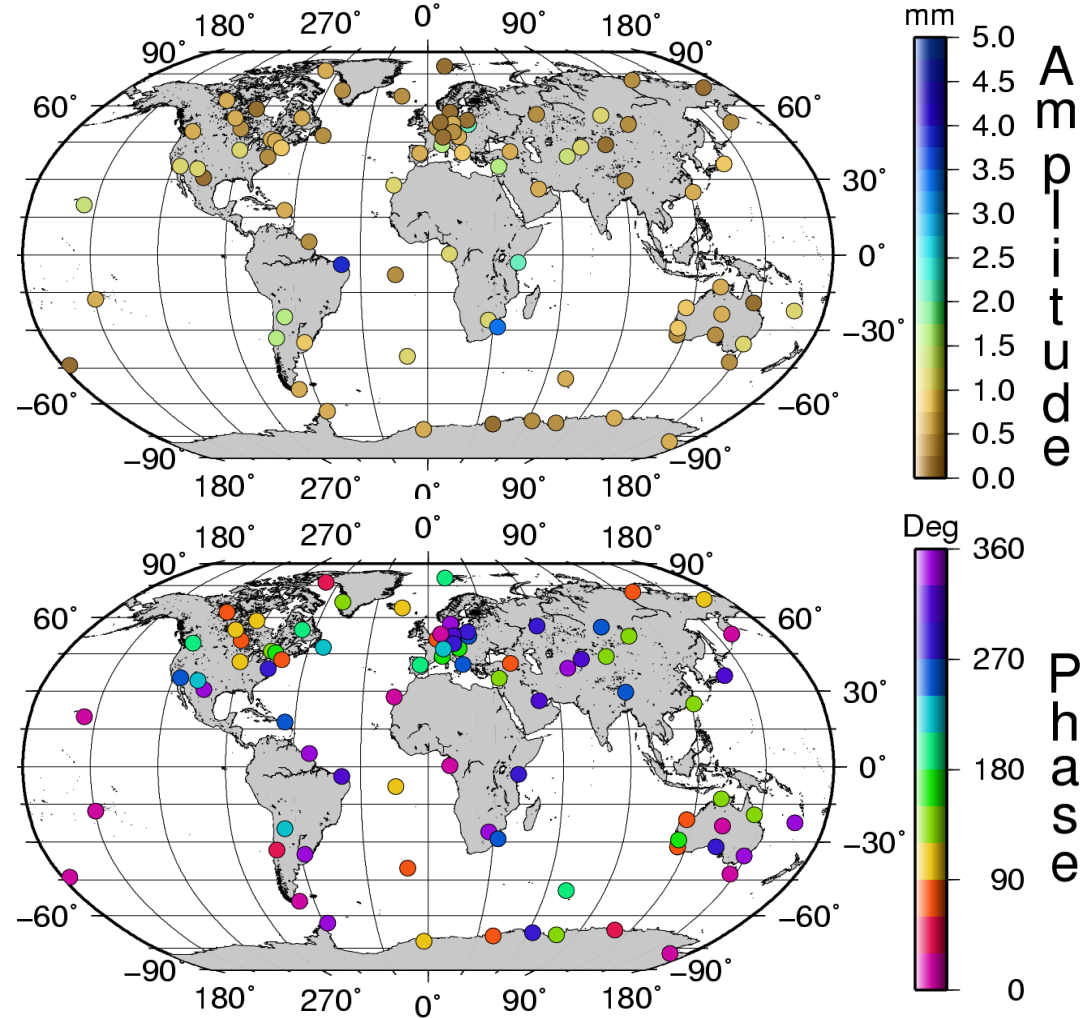
Median Amplitude:
0.75mm



Propagated Semi-Annual signal due to sub-daily signals

Semi-Annual U

Median Amplitude:
0.61 mm



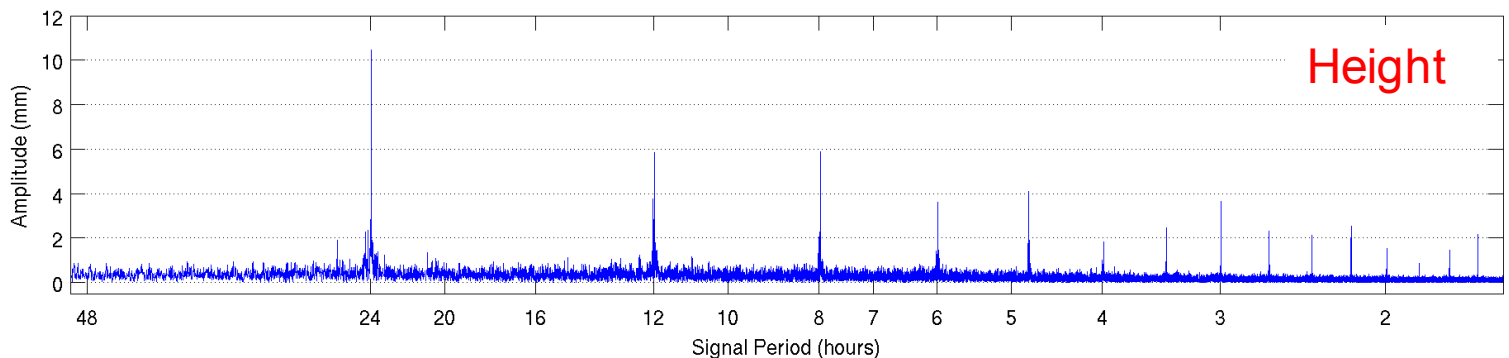
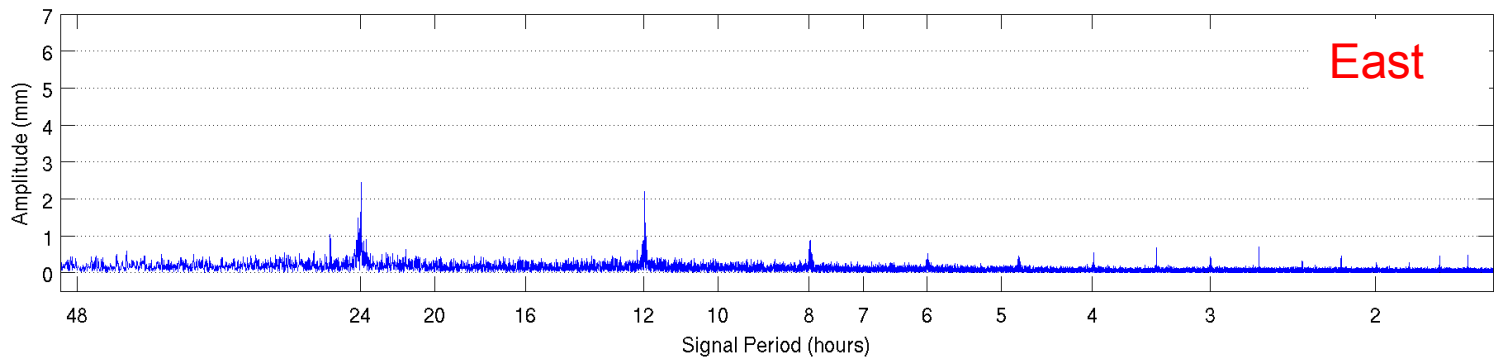
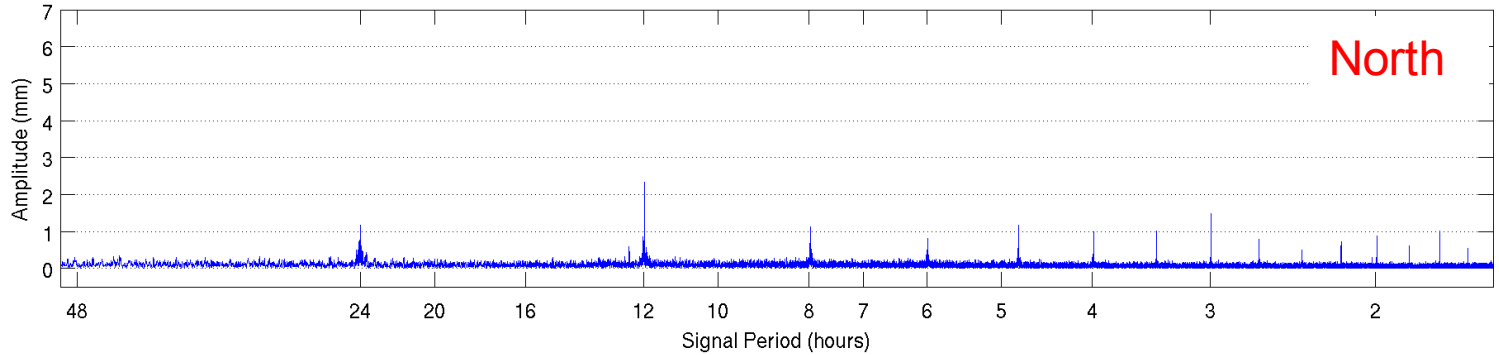


Potential Origin of Signals

- Candidates
 - Solid Earth tides
 - IERS2003 model errors <1mm level at K1
 - Loading signals
 - Residual ocean tide loading displacement signal likely <1mm in most regions
 - Atmospheric tidal loading displacement signals <~1mm and <<1mm in horizontal components
 - Tropospheric mapping function errors
 - Does not explain K1 and K2
 - Multipath
 - Does not explain S1 and S2 and not well-defined mechanism for K1 and K2 (multipath repeats at K1, but is not a K1 harmonic)
 - Satellite orbits
 - Provides a potential mechanism for K1, K2 and S1, S2 through solar radiation mismodelling

Comparison of orbits/clocks at sub-daily frequencies: **BAHR**

BAHR High Frequency Power Spectra, Soln: MK-30-min, Orbit: JPL, Lat: 26.2° Long: 50.6°

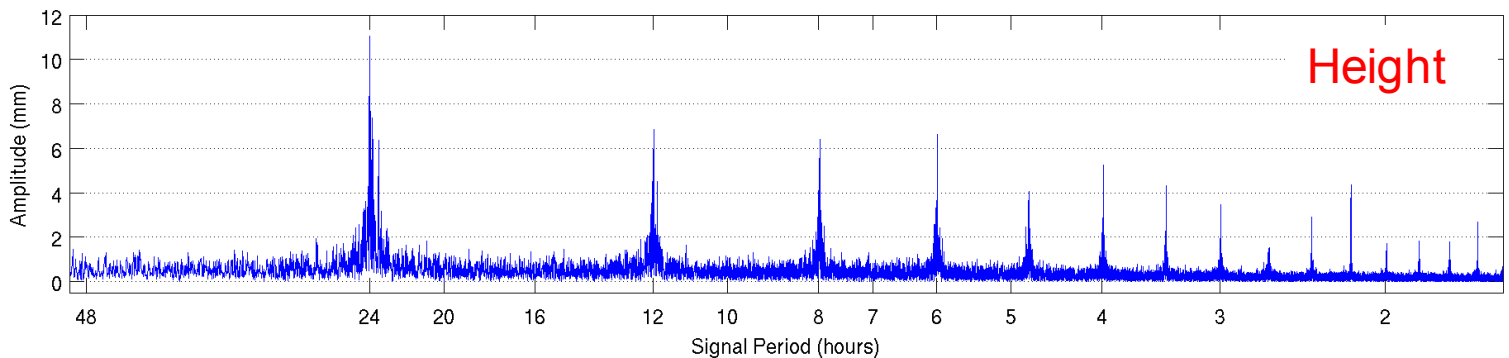
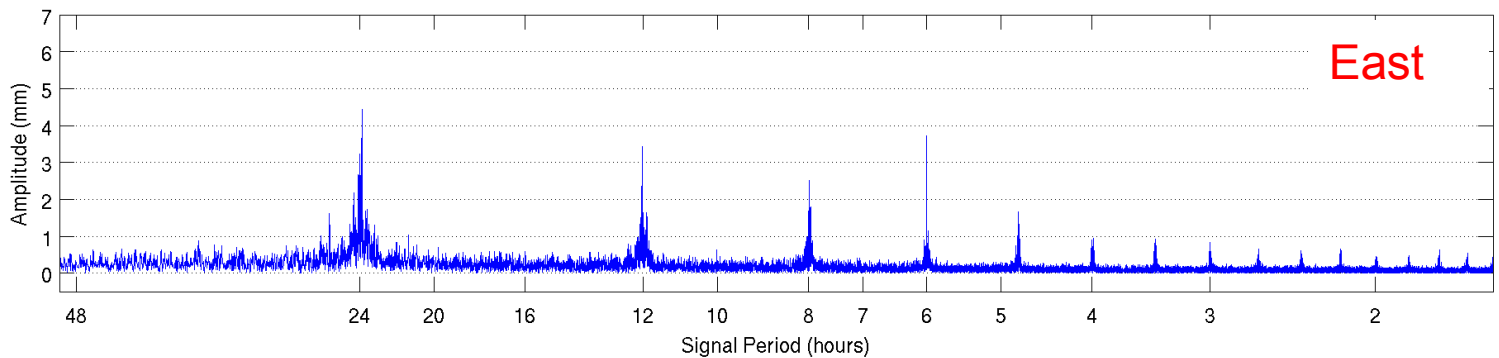
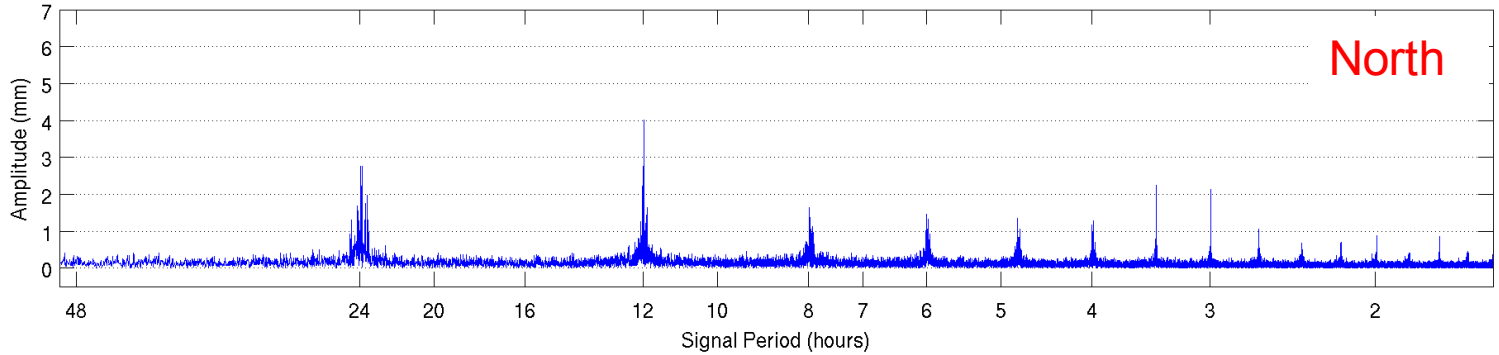


JPL Orbits
and Clocks

Defined
peaks

Comparison of orbits/clocks at sub-daily frequencies: **BAHR**

BAHR High Frequency Power Spectra, Soln: MK-30-min, Orbit: IGS, Lat: 26.2° Long: 50.6°



IGS Orbits
and Clocks

Broad
peaks



Conclusions

- Sub-daily harmonic signals are evident in common GPS time series with amplitudes up to >10mm at S1, S2, K1 and K2 (and other frequencies)
- Sub-daily spectra are **time-dependent**
- These propagate into long-period signals at ~annual, ~semi-annual and other periods
- These may bias geophysical loading estimates **at individual sites** at the level of ~0.6-0.8mm on average (at 1cpy and 2cpy)
- Little evidence of spatial coherence of propagated annual/semi-annual signals
 - low degree spherical harmonic estimates may not be biased, although made noisier
- Likely origin is in satellite orbits/clocks with smaller contributions from geophysical and multipath signals
- Different sub-daily spectra using different products suggests different propagated signals