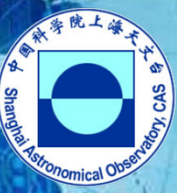




Shanghai Astronomical Observatory  
Chinese Academy of Sciences



# Orbit Validation On Navigation Satellites Using Satellite Laser Ranging

**ZHAO Gang, ZHOU Xuhua, WU Bin, ZHANG Zhongping**

**Shanghai Astronomical Observatory  
Chinese Academy of Sciences**

2015 ILRS Technical Workshop, Oct 2015, Matera, Italy

# Outline

- Introduction
- Models and parameter configuration
- Results
- Summary and Discussion

# Introduction

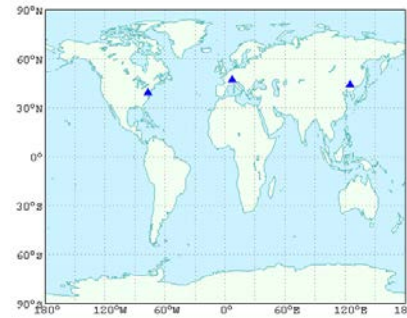
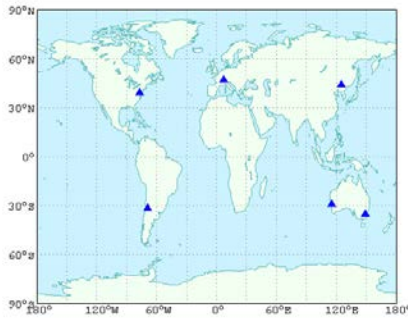
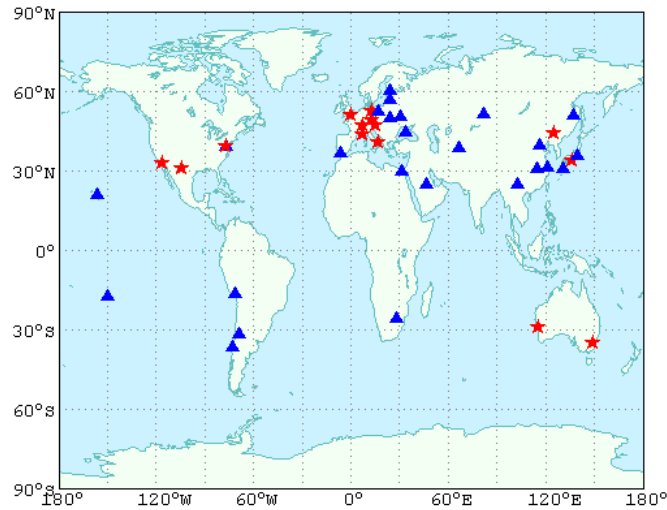
## Unique feature of SLR

- SLR has been taken as a completely independent way of external calibration on orbits obtained by other POD means. For navigation satellites, SLR is the only tracking method with accuracy higher than microwave measurements.
- Multi navigation satellite constellations are equipped with LRAs and have obtained **long-term** SLR observation.
- Long-term microwave monitoring and POD for navigation satellites have been carried out.
- It is possible to reveal characters from long-term SLR validation which may seem random in short-term comparison.

# Introduction

## SLR tracking network

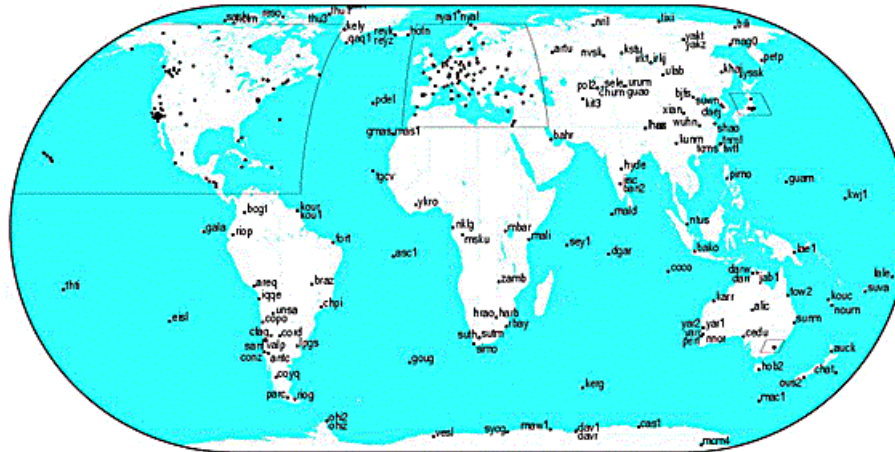
- 14 core stations / 42 stations



# Introduction

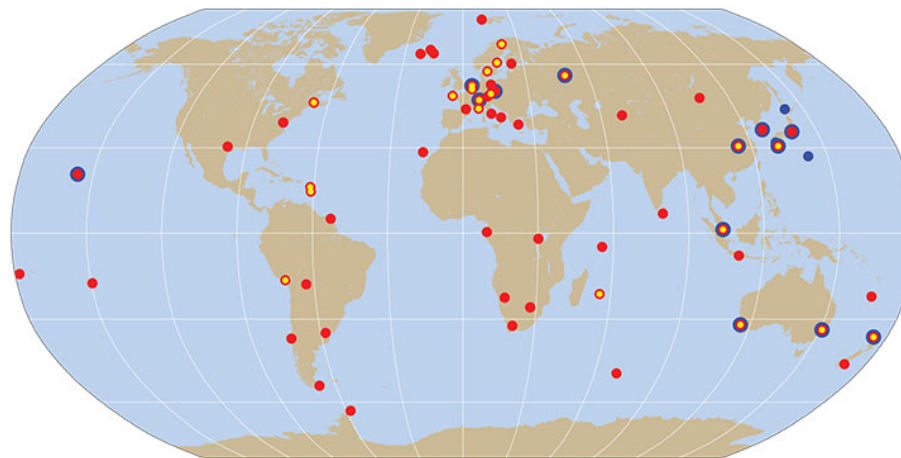
## Microwave tracking network

### ■ IGS



<http://igs.cb.jpl.nasa.gov>

### ■ MGEX



- Galileo
- QZSS
- BeiDou

[www.gpsworld.com](http://www.gpsworld.com)

# Models and parameter configuration

## For SLR validation:

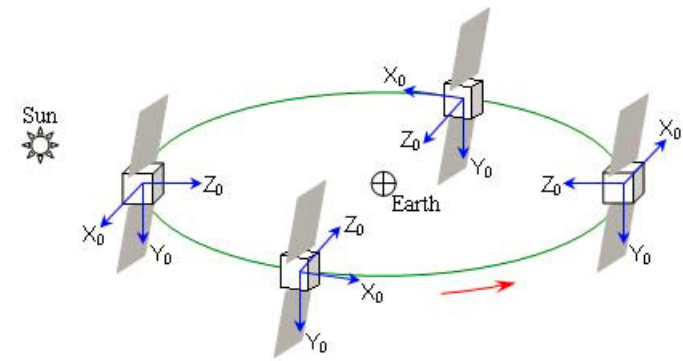
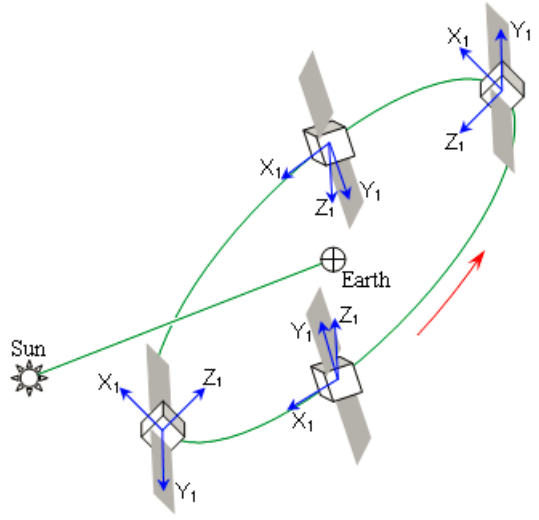
$$\Delta = \rho_{obs} - (\rho_c + \Delta\rho_{tides} + \Delta\rho_{loading} + \Delta\rho_{trop} + \Delta\rho_{rel} + \Delta\rho_{com} + \Delta\rho_{ecc} + \Delta\rho_{tec} + \varepsilon)$$

- ◆ **Station coordinates** : ITRF2008
- ◆ **Station eccentricities** : ILRS
- ◆ **Tidal correction** : Wahr solid tide / CSR4.0 ocean tide loading / IERS 2003 pole tide
- ◆ **Tropospheric refraction** : Marini-Murry model
- ◆ **General relativity time delay** : IERS 2003
- ◆ **Center-of-mass offset** : attitude-related

# Models and parameter configuration

## Center-of-mass offset

◆ yaw-steering (YS) .vs. orbit-normal (ON)

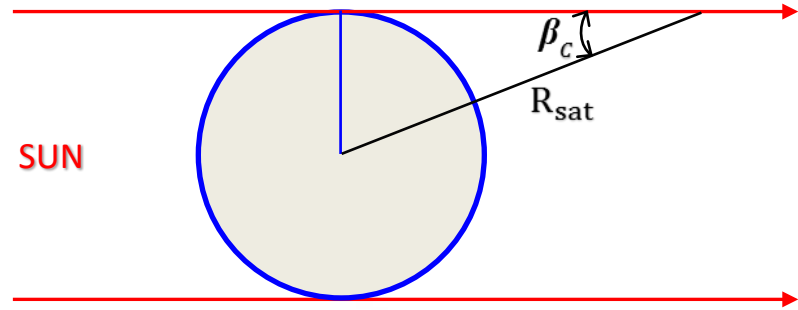
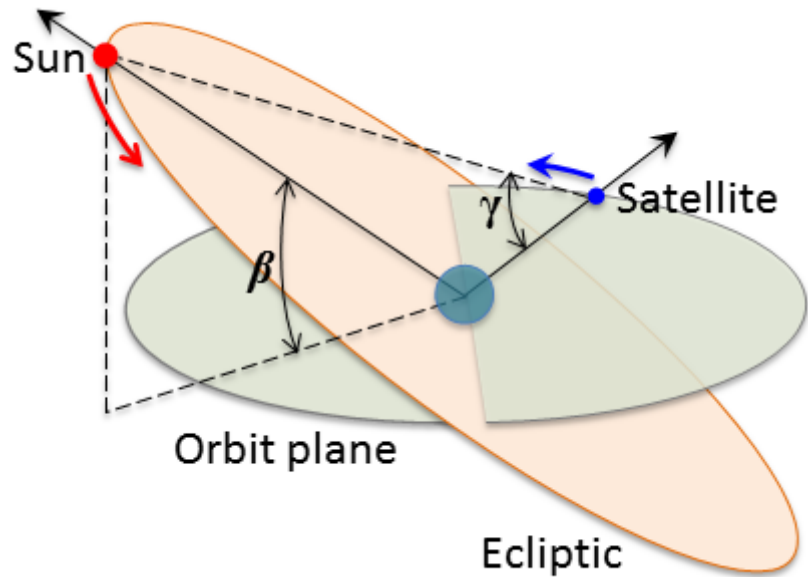


- GPS: yaw-steering
- Galileo: yaw-steering
- Glonass: yaw-steering
- QZSS: yaw-steering ( $\beta > 20\text{deg}$ ) / orbit-normal ( $\beta < 20\text{deg}$ )
- BeiDou: yaw-steering ( $\beta > 4\text{ deg}$ ) / orbit-normal ( $\beta < 4\text{deg}$ )

# Models and parameter configuration

## Definition:

- ◆  $\beta$ : sun's elevations above satellite orbital plane
- ◆  $\beta_c$ : critical  $\beta$ . Eclipse if  $\beta < \beta_c$
- ◆  $\gamma$ : sun-satellite-earth elongation





# Results

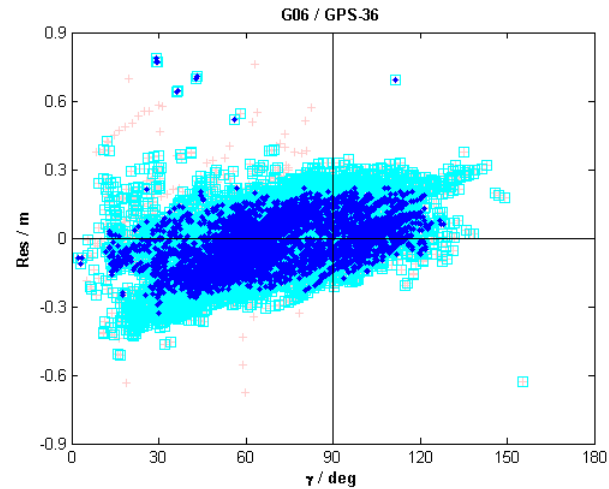
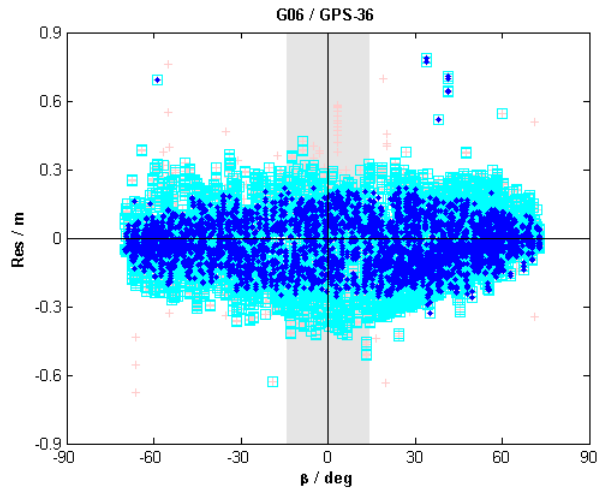
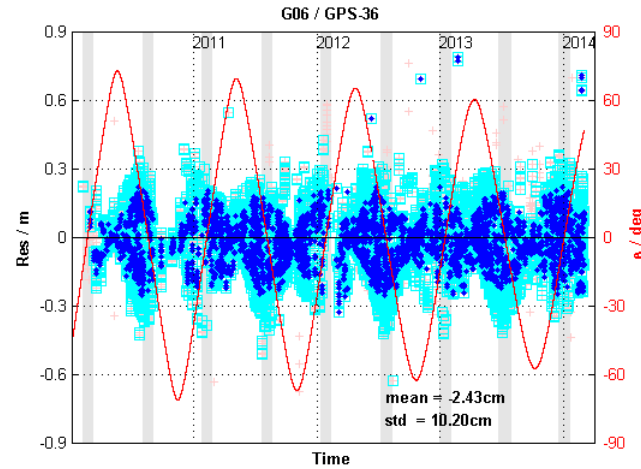
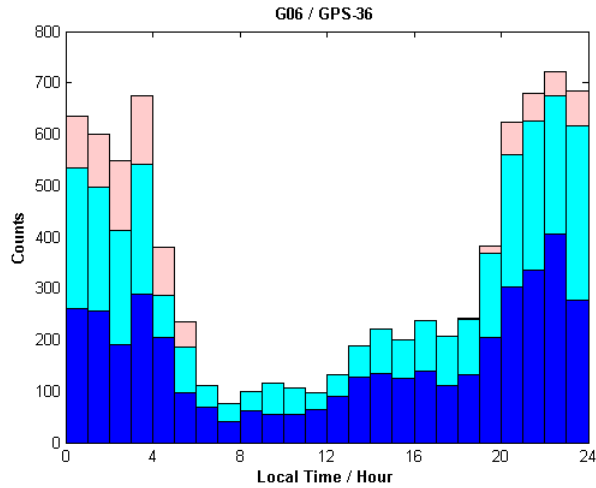
## Brief summary

- ◆ stations: 14
- error limitation: 1m
- cut-off elevation: 60deg ( 20deg for BD-G1 )

System	Ref Orbit	Satellite	Duration	Num of obs	Mean of res [cm]	Dispersion of res [cm]	Type of sat
GPS	IGS	G06	5.1yrs (2010.02 - 2014.03)	4026	-2.43	10.20	MEO
		G30	1.4yrs (2011.12 - 2013.05)	410	-0.55	10.85	
Galileo	MGEX / COM	E11	3.0yrs (2012.05 - 2015.05)	4605	-4.81	7.50	MEO
		E12		4551	-5.27	7.18	
		E19	2.4yrs (2012.12 - 2015.05)	3868	-4.28	7.78	
		E20	1.4yrs (2012.12 - 2014.05)	2346	-4.88	7.42	
Glonass	MGEX / COM	R07	3.0yrs (2012.05 - 2015.05)	5910	-1.52	3.55	MEO
		R12		3472	-2.15	4.75	
		R17	2.9yrs (2012.05 - 2015.04)	4631	-1.65	3.75	
BeiDou	MGEX / WUM	C01	2.0yrs (2013.01-2014.12)	2063	-42.29	25.66	GEO
		C08		963	-3.78	7.99	IGSO
		C10		525	-3.88	8.34	
		C11		1817	-0.20	8.62	MEO

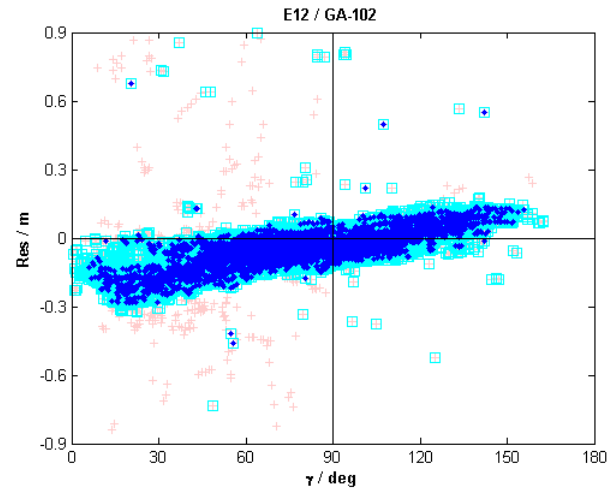
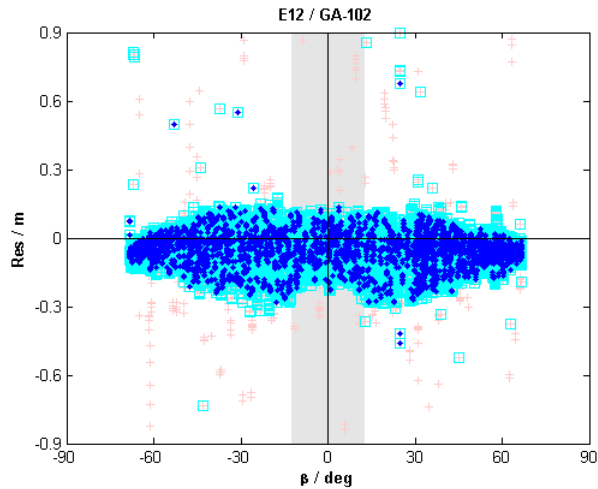
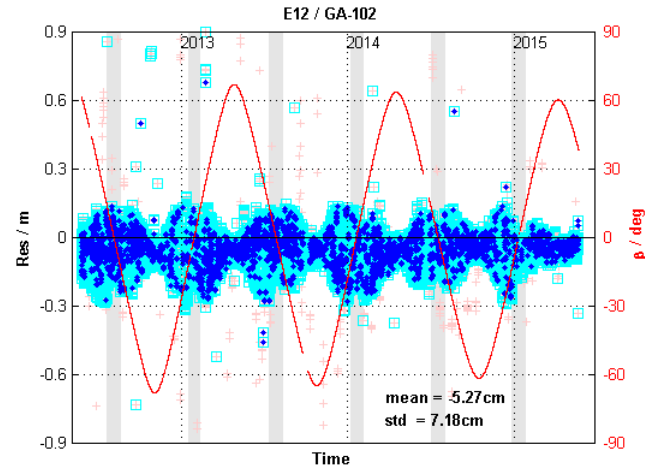
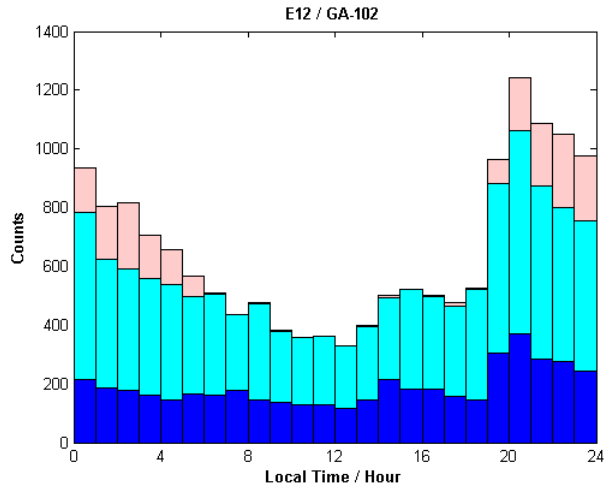
# Results - GPS

■ all sta.   
 ■ core sta.   
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg   
 ■ eclipse (YS mode)



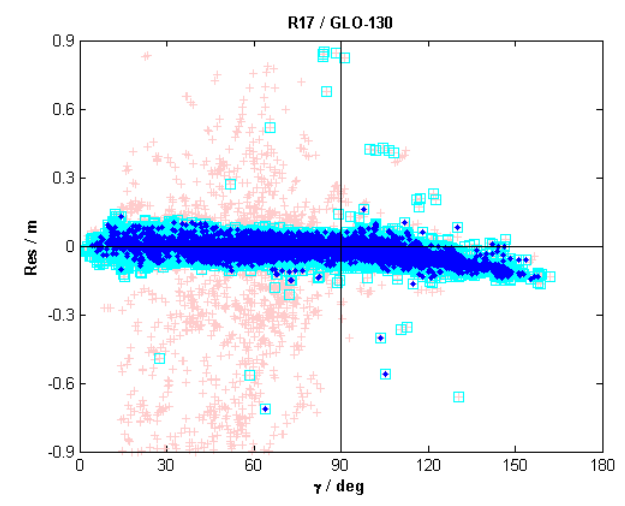
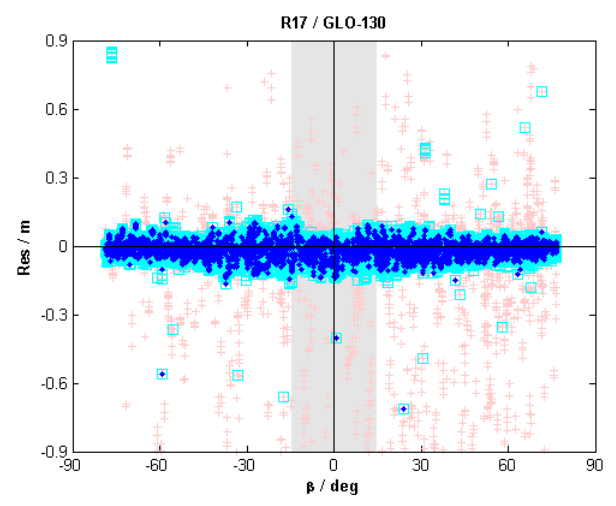
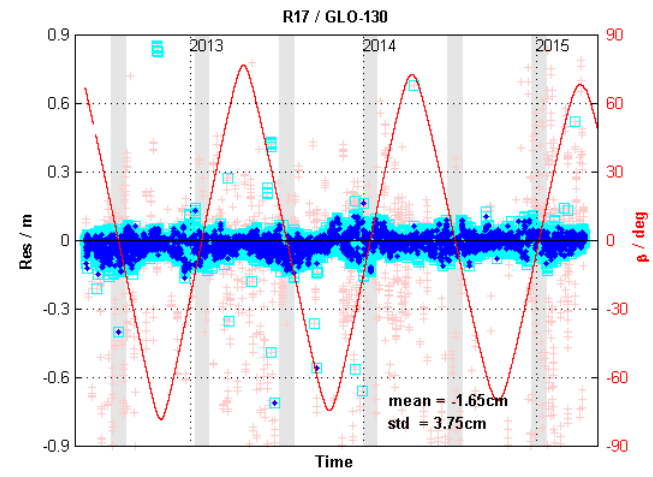
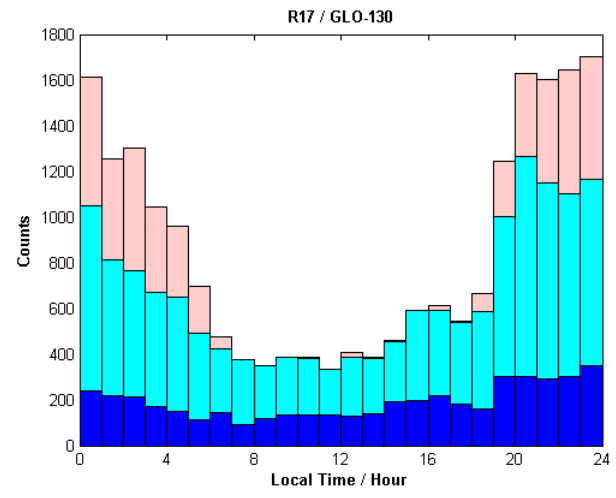
# Results - Galileo

■ all sta.   
 ■ core sta.   
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg   
 ■ eclipse (YS mode)



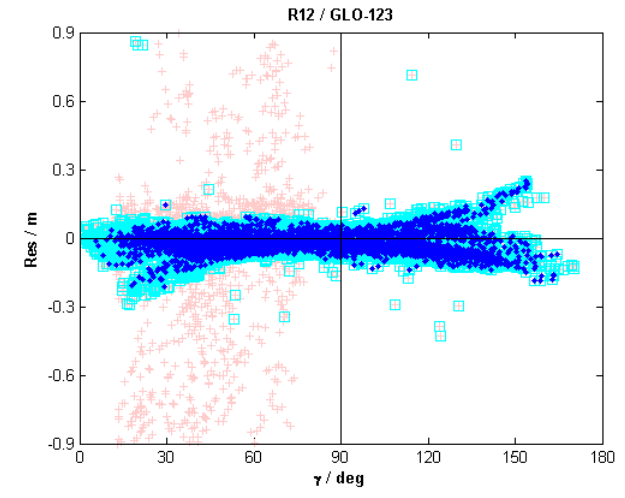
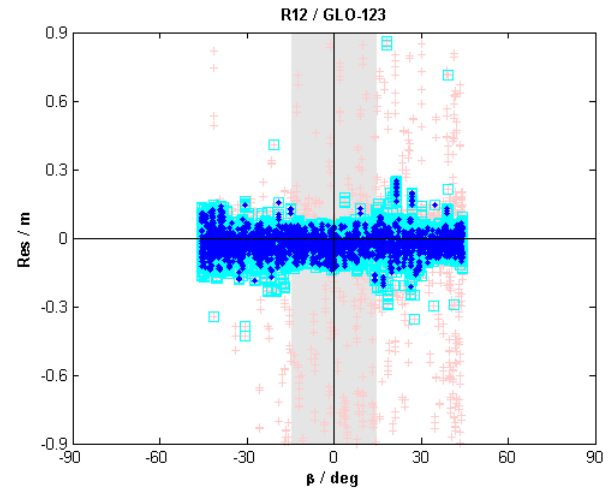
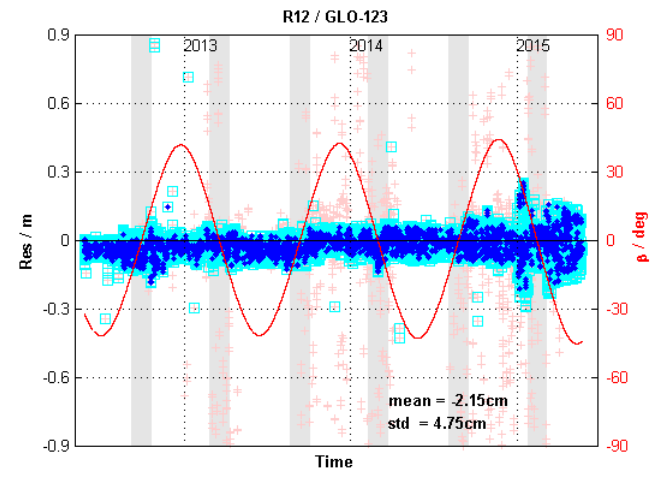
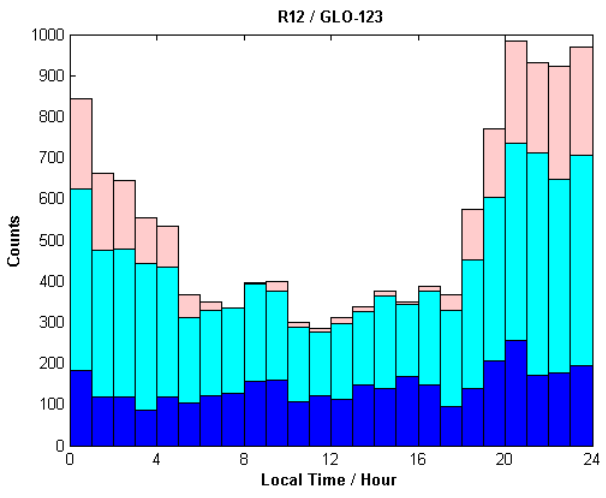
# Results - Glonass (I)

■ all sta.   
 ■ core sta.   
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg   
 ■ eclipse (YS mode)



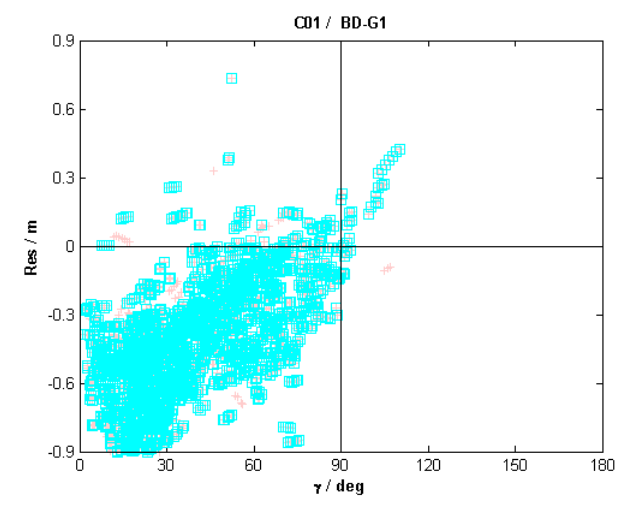
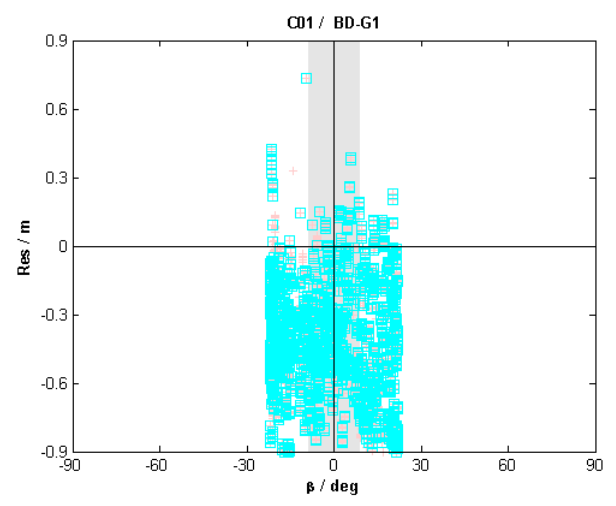
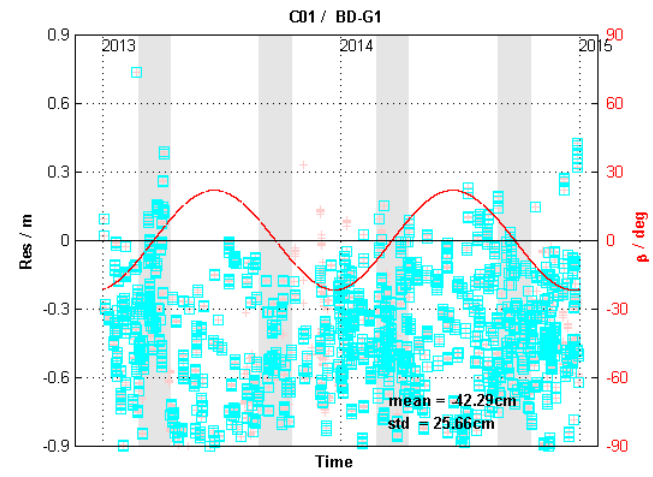
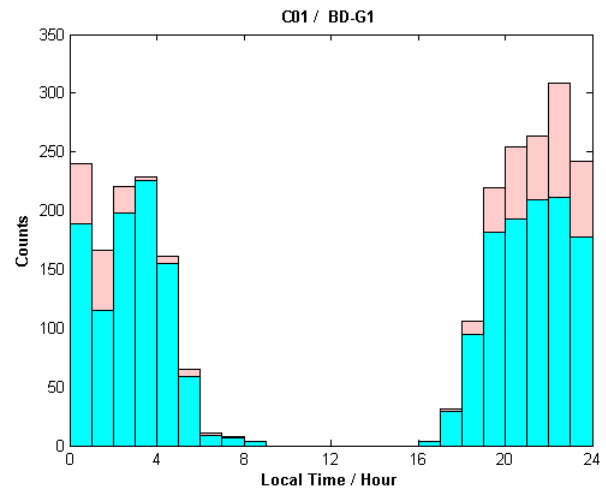
# Results - Glonass (II)

■ all sta.   
 ■ core sta.   
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg   
 ■ eclipse (YS mode)



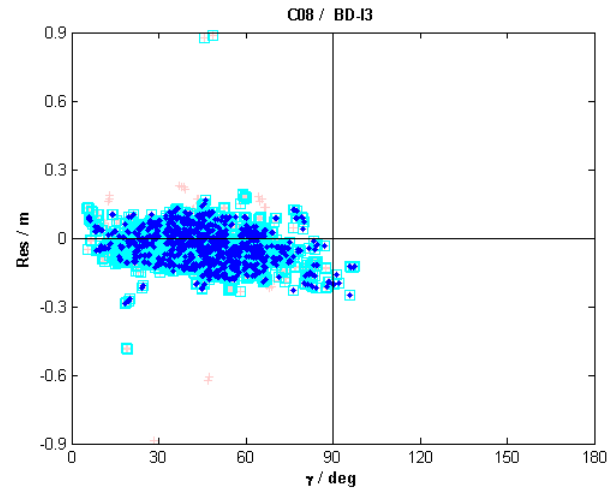
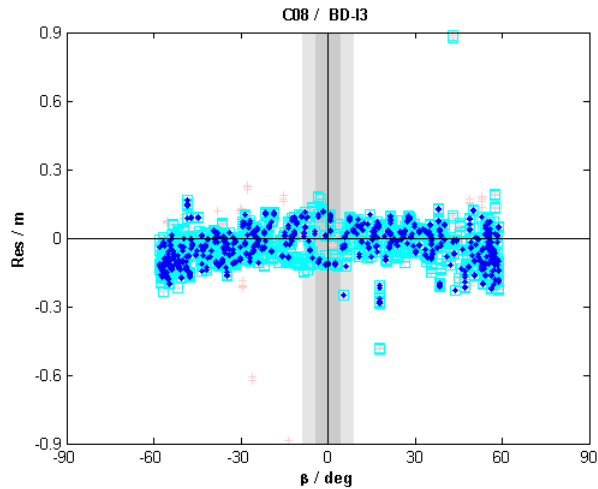
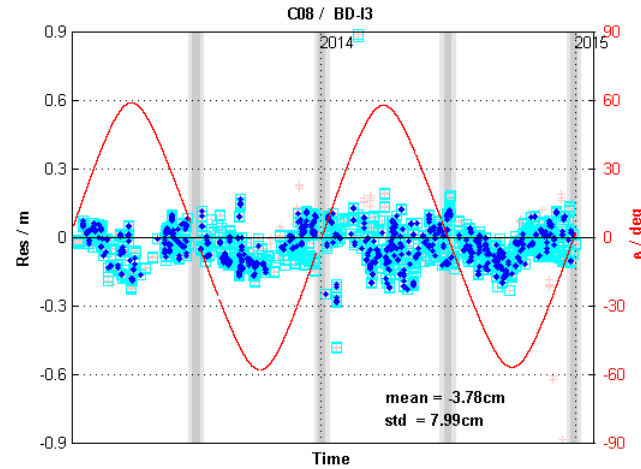
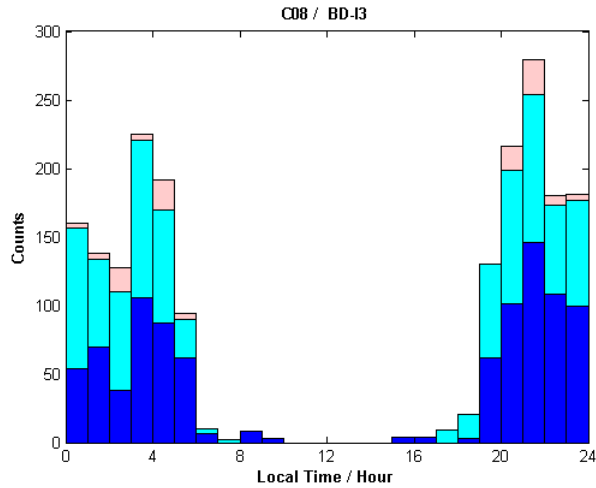
# Results – BeiDou G1

■ all sta.   
 ■ core sta.   
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg   
 ■ eclipse (ON mode)



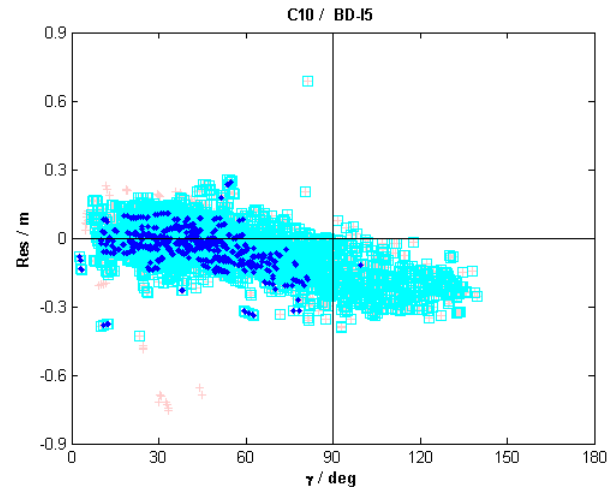
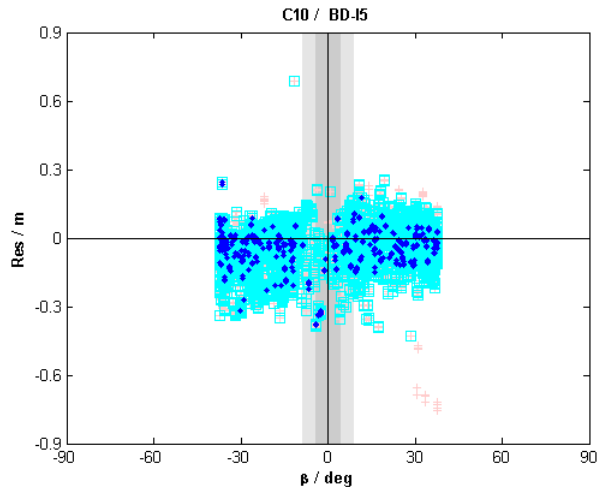
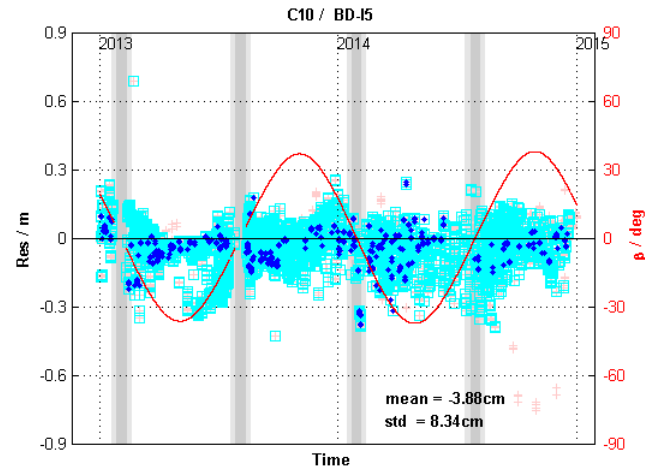
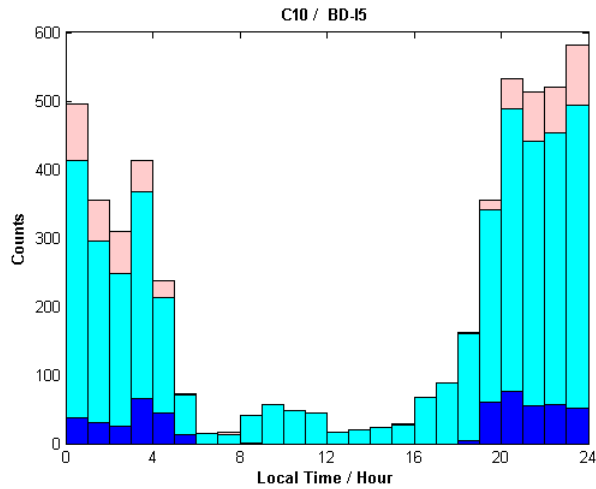
# Results – BeiDou I3

■ all sta.   
 ■ core sta.   
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg   
 ■ eclipse (YS mode)   
 ■ ON mode



# Results – BeiDou I5

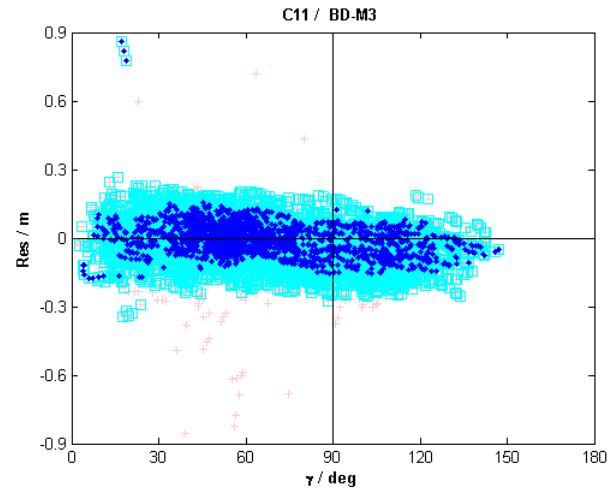
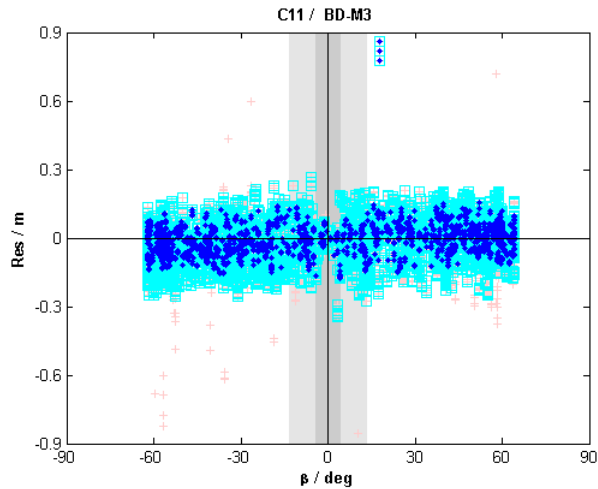
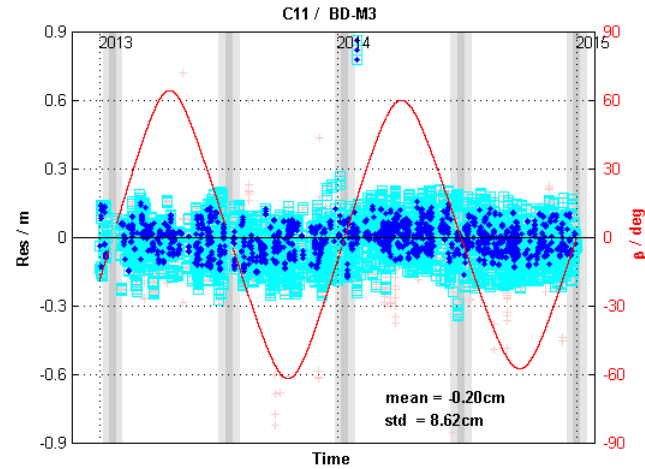
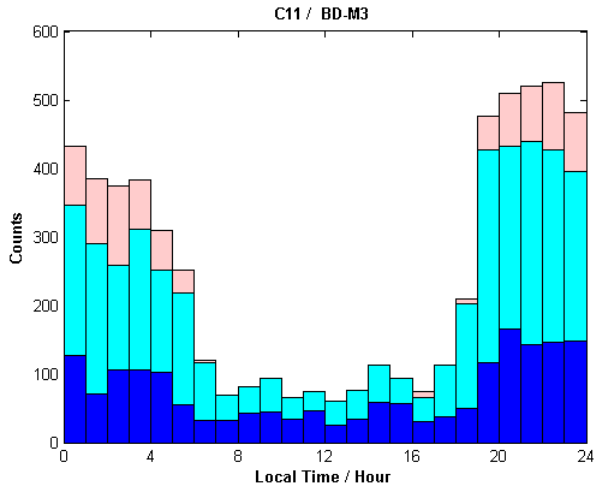
■ all sta.   
 ■ core sta.   
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg   
 ■ eclipse (YS mode)   
 ■ ON mode





# Results – BeiDou M3

■ all sta.  
 ■ core sta.  
 ■ core sta & EL>60deg  
 ■ eclipse (YS mode)  
 ■ ON mode



# Summary

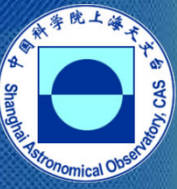
- A bias about 2-5cm for navigation satellites (MEO) between microwave orbits and SLR measurements with dispersion about 4-10cm (*satellite-type dependent*).
- Correlation between SLR residuals and sun's elevation: strong (negative) in GPS / Galileo; weak in Glonass; poor in BeiDou.
- Local minimum residuals during eclipse season: significant in Galileo / Glonass; not apparent in GPS / BeiDou.
- Correlation between SLR residuals and sun-satellite-earth elongation: positive in GPS / Galileo; negative or positive in Glonass; weak in BeiDou.

# Discussion

- Bias between microwave orbits and SLR measurements still hasn't been fully understood.
- Current empirical or semi-empirical SRP models described the periodicity with angles can't explain total SLR residuals, and remains few cm still larger than SLR measurement noise level, thus SRP model should be further refined.
  - ( $\beta$ ) elev of sun above orbital plane : rel. pos. of sun to orbital plane
  - ( $\gamma$ ) sun-satellite-earth elongation : rel. pos. of earth-sat-sun
  - ( $u$ ) arg. of lat. of sat : orbital pos. of sat
  - ( $u_0$ ) arg. of lat. of sun in orb plane : rel. pos. of sun and sat. in orbital plane

# Discussion

- Possible sources of SLR validation errors:
  - single-shot measurement error : random
  - correction model error : unrelated with  $\beta$  (geophysical origin)
  - ephemeris error : perturbation model error, microwave propagation error.
- *Comments*
  - Empirical SRP model is a phenomenological model in a sense. It is on the basis of long-term fitting to observation.
  - Microwave propagation is related to ionosphere. The ion model and SRP model both have regularly varying signals with similar phases in most of time.
  - More investigation should be pushed forward.



**Thanks for your attention !**