

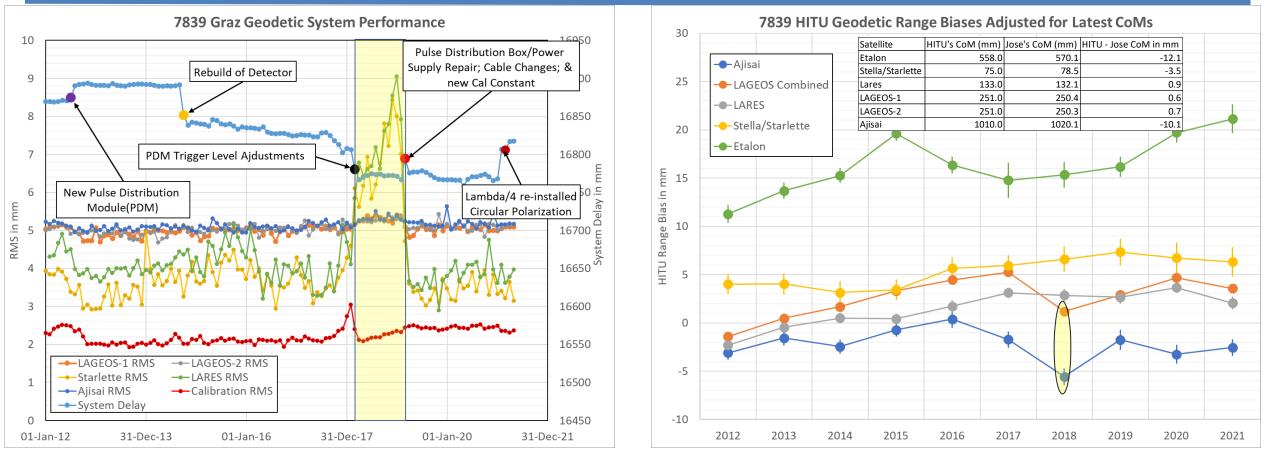


# 7839 Graz Data Analysis "The importance of strict adherence to the CRD format. Is Peak-Mean (P-M) useful???"

Van S Husson vhusson@peraton.com ILRS Central Bureau (CB) ILRS Quality Control Board (QCB) Networks and Engineering Standing Committee (NESC)



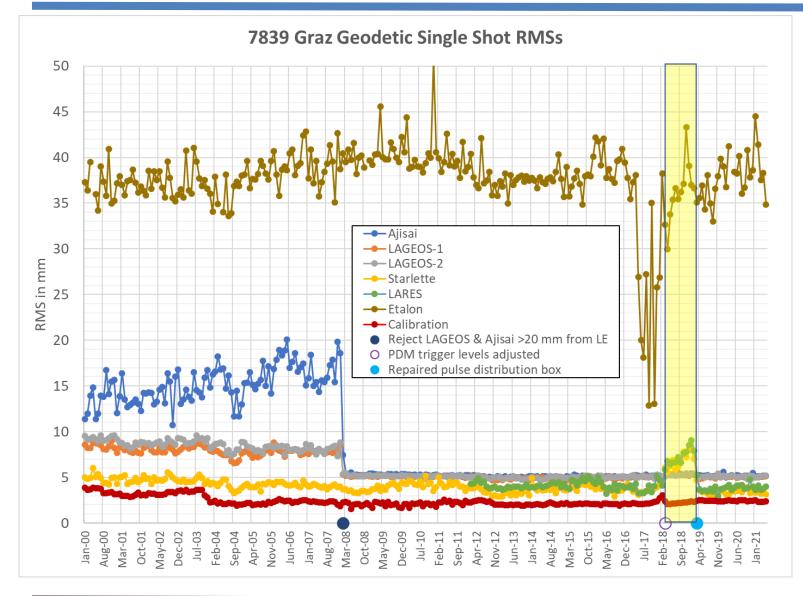
# 7839 Graz System Performance



Left chart: Monthly Graz single shot RMSs (satellites & calibration) and system delays along with system changes. The PDM trigger level changes in March 2018 were originally undocumented. This change returned calibration RMSs to previous levels and stabilized the system delay, but the single shot RMSs began to drift until the next system change 12 months later. Why were the RMS trends satellite dependent and did the 'relative' geodetic range biases change during this highlighted period? Right chart: The HITU yearly geodetic range biases answers the later question. *Note: HITU switched to ITRF2014 coordinates in June 2017 which changed the Graz height by* ~5mm which impacts the long-term trends, but each satellite would be impacted the same. In 2018, there is 3 to 4mm drop in LAGEOS and Ajisai biases relative to Etalon, Stella/Starlette, and LARES. Based on the left chart, the LAGEOS and Ajisai RMSs were less impacted than the other satellites. Next slide will address this question.



# 7839 Graz Geodetic Satellite Performance Peraton

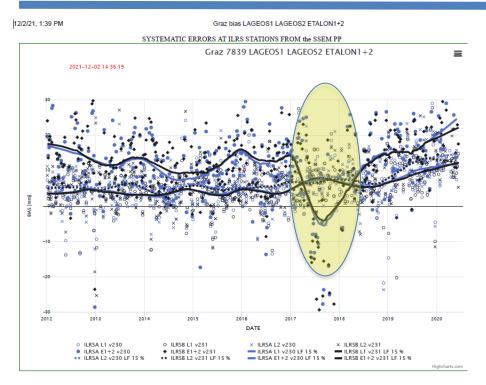


 On 5-Feb-2008, Graz implemented a new data rejection criterion where returns > 20 mm from the Leading Edge (LE) were rejected for LAGEOS-1, -2 and Ajisai [Kirchner et al, 2008]. This configuration change was added to the site log in October 2021. Graz LAGEOS-1, -2 and Ajisai CoM corrections were adjusted by 3.1, 3.4, and 27 mm; respectively.

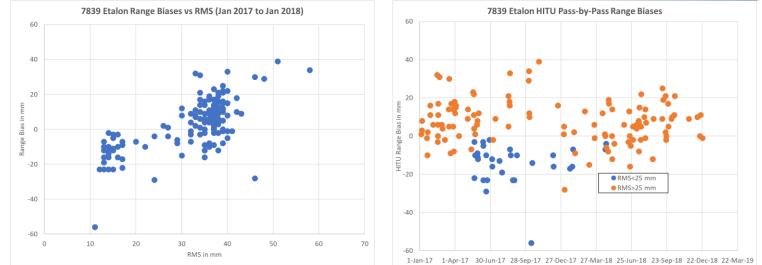
In May 2017, Etalon RMSs dropped and were very erratic before the March 2018 PDM trigger level change. What caused this and was there an Etalon range bias change?



# **7839 Etalon Range Bias Analysis**



ILRSA LAGEOS1	Mean/Std. Dev.:5.42±6.41 Count:395
ILRSB LAGEOS1 v231	Mean/Std. Dev.:5.3±6.32 Count:398
ILRSA LAGEOS2	Mean/Std. Dev.:6.85±7.26 Count:387
ILRSB LAGEOS2 v231	Mean/Std. Dev.:6.64±7.31 Count:392
ILRSA ETALON1+2	Mean/Std. Dev.:11.76±12.05 Count:336
ILRSB ETALON1+2 v231	Mean/Std. Dev.:12.12±11.66 Count:340



**Left chart**: SSEM 7839 results Note: The big highlighted 20 mm dip in the Etalon bias in mid-2017.

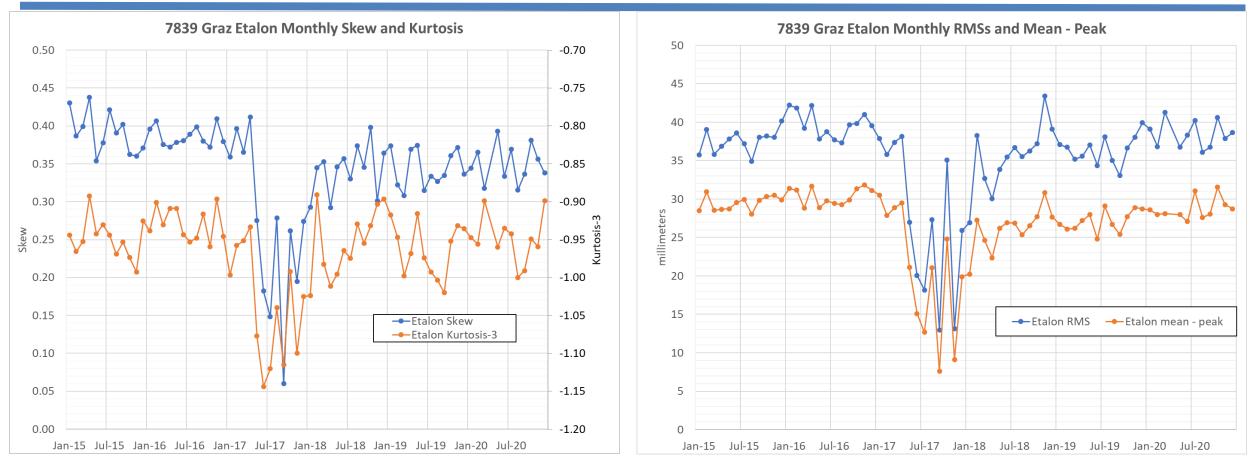
**Middle chart**: HITU Etalon pass-by-pass range bias vs RMS. Note: At RMSs > 25 mm, there appear to be a linear trend (i.e. bias increases as RMS increases).

**Right chart**: Time Series of HITU Etalon pass-by-pass range biases.

**Questions**: Was a new Etalon data reduction algorithm **intermittently** implemented? Can a bias model be developed?



# 7839 Graz Etalon Moment Analysis

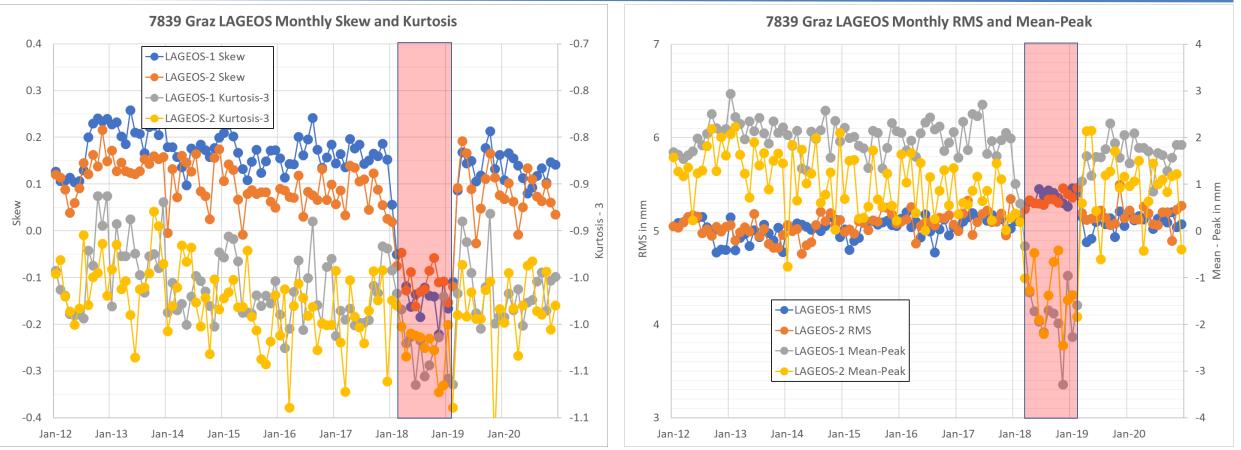


Left chart: 7839 Etalon (1,2) monthly skew and kurtosis (*Note: 2.2 sigma editing except for LAGEOS and Ajisai*)

**Right chart**: 7839 Etalon (1,2) monthly RMS and mean minus peak. The higher moments all indicate a change in system performance starting in May 2017, but **most importantly the P-M can accurately model the Etalon bias change in 2017** <sup>(1)</sup> (Peter Dunn is buying the 1<sup>st</sup> round of drinks when the pandemic ends)



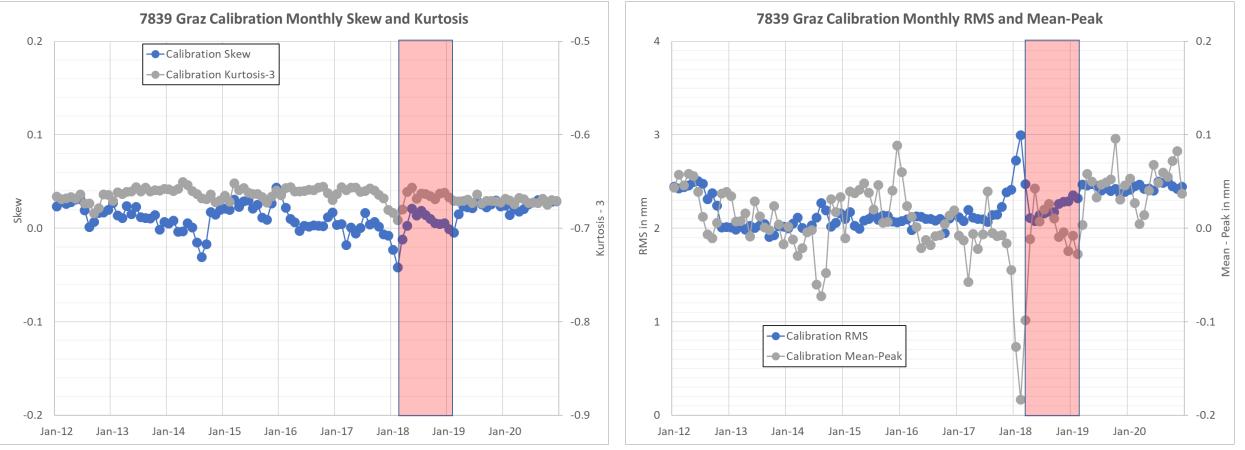
# 7839 Graz LAGEOS Moment Analysis



Left chart: 7839 LAGEOS-1, -2 monthly skew and kurtosis (*Note: For LAGEOS, the 20 mm leading edge rejection criteria*) Right chart: 7839 LAGEOS-1, -2 monthly RMS and mean minus peak. The higher moments all indicate a change in system performance in the highlighted area, but most importantly the P-M can model the 3 to 4mm change in the LAGEOS range bias during this period  $\bigcirc$  (Peter is also buying the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of drinks when the pandemic ends)



# **7839 Graz Calibration Moment Analysis**

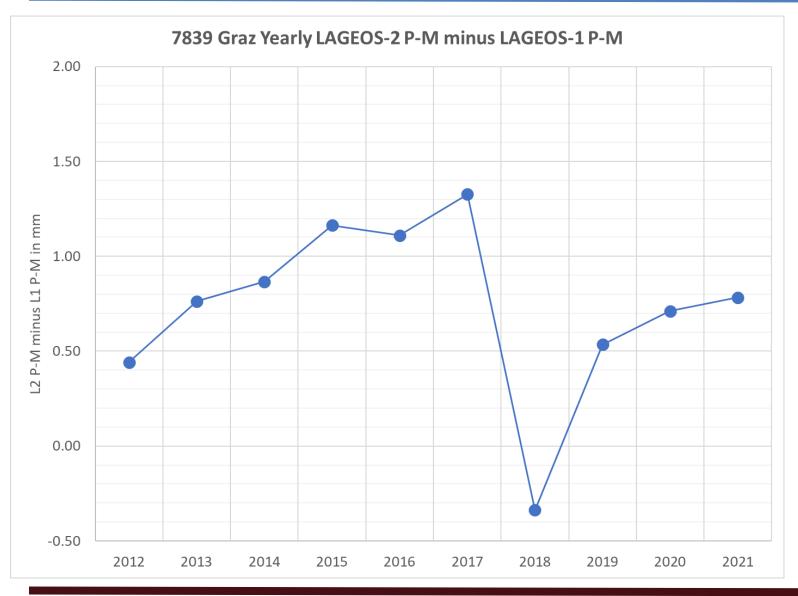


**Left chart**: 7839 calibration monthly skew and kurtosis (*Note: 2.2 sigma editing criteria for calibration*) **Right chart**: 7839 calibration monthly RMS and mean minus peak.

The calibration higher moments and peak-mean all indicate a change in system performance before the PSD trigger levels were adjusted in March 2018.



# 7839 Graz Peak-Mean Analysis

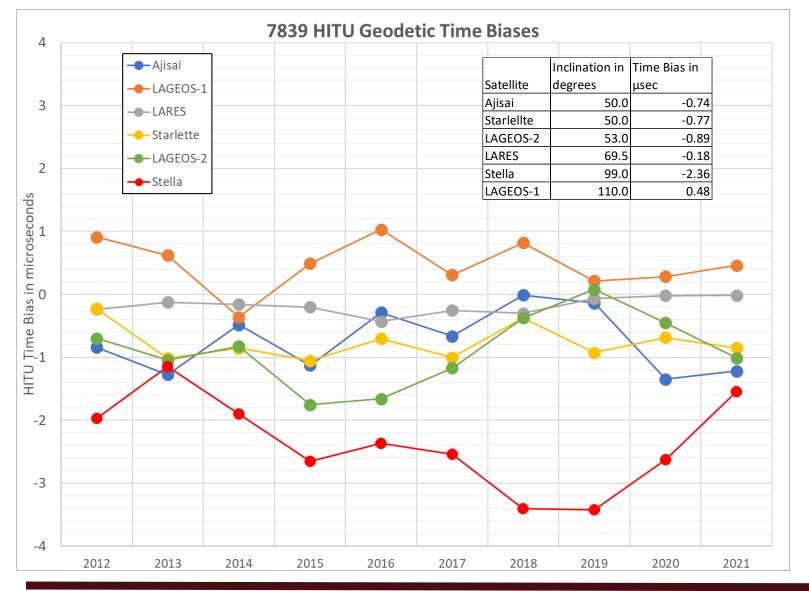


 LAGEOS-2 P-M minus LAGEOS-1 P-M

- The current 7839 CoM difference between LAGEOS-1 and LAGEOS-2 is 0.1 mm
- The mean SSEM ILRSA and ILRSB differences (LAGEOS-2 – LAGEOS-1) are 1.43 and 1.34 mm; respectively, the average peak-mean is 0.73 mm, which can explain half of this difference
- On Nov 19, 2012, the laser polarization was changed from circular to linear and on Mar 19, 2021 it was changed back to circular



# 7839 Graz HITU Time Bias Analysis



 The time bias estimates are dependent upon the satellite inclination angle

Peraton

 Also note that the LAGEOS-1 and -2 along track errors have opposite signs. This trend exists in other stations.



# Summary/Recommendations/Questions

- Graz is the only station that strictly adhered to the new CRD V1 format from the onset (i.e. 2012) and their peak minus mean (P-M) calculations can be used in recovering mm level biases in Etalon and LAGEOS
  - Recommendation: Adopt the Graz P-M algorithm as the ILRS standard?
  - Recommendation: OrbitNP, if not already equipped with the Graz P-M algorithm, could be a valuable tool in diagnosing biases in SPAD systems
  - > Is performing Graz Moment analysis on LARES and Ajisai worth the effort?
- Did Graz laser polarization changes impact the range bias at the mm level?
- Changes in system performance parameters (i.e. satellite and calibration moments, P-M, system delays,) can identify system changes. This analysis can be used to identify gaps in site and/or station history logs
  - RMS and/or system delay stability can be a leading indicator of an impending component failure
- Time bias/along track estimates are dependent on satellite inclination angles. Do along track errors impact range biases at the mm level?





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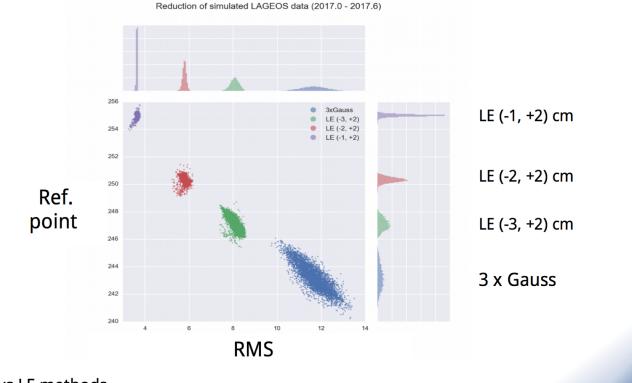


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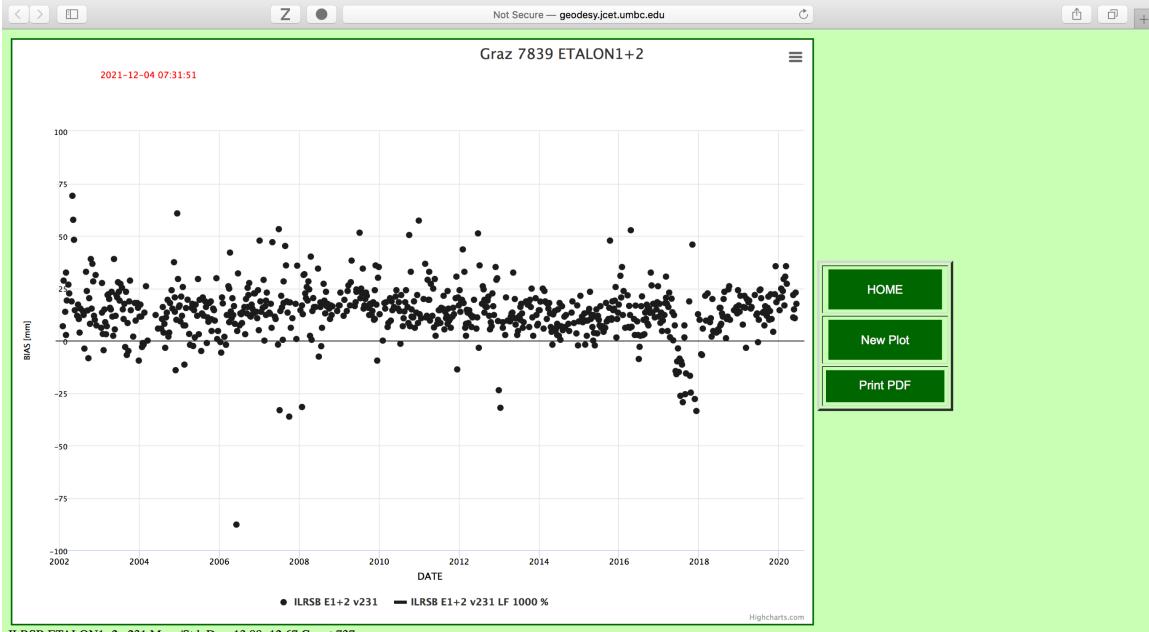
## NP reference point vs NP RMS



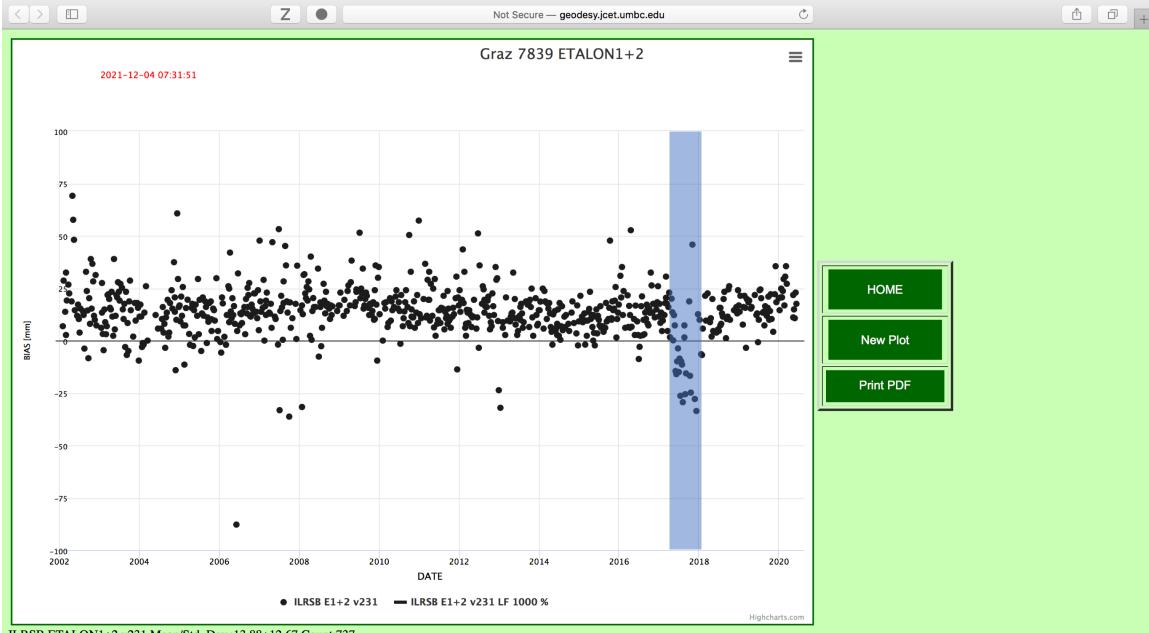
3 x Gauss vs LE methods LE (-a, +b) = average of data within (LEHM – a, LEHM + b) cm **F** 

SSEM for E12 GRAZ shows a RB dip in 2017

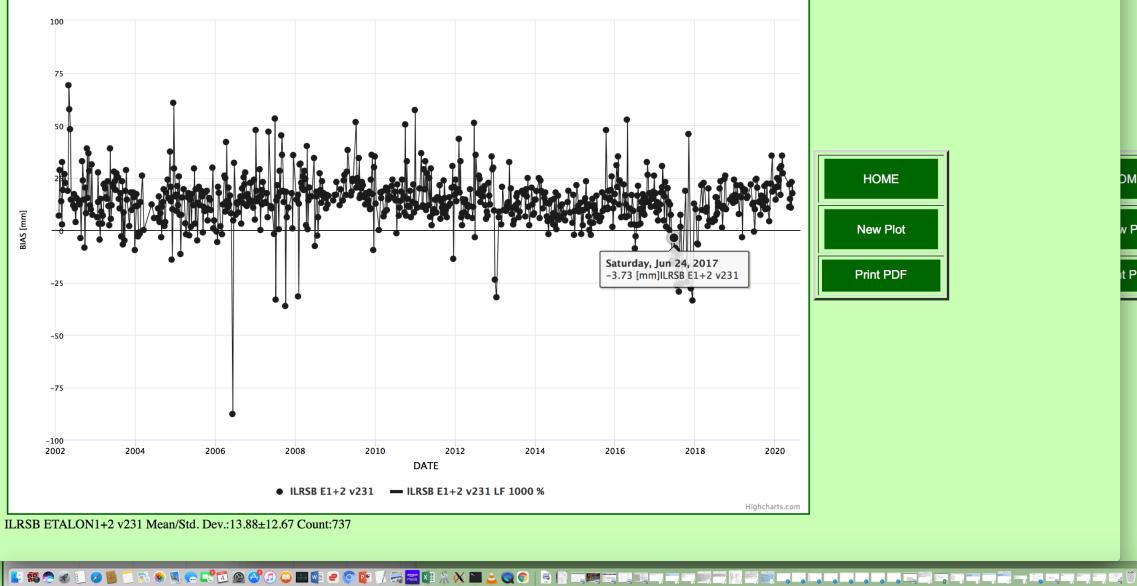
SSEM for L12 HERL shows a RB dip in 2002/2007



ILRSB ETALON1+2 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.:13.88±12.67 Count:737



ILRSB ETALON1+2 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.:13.88±12.67 Count:737



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Graz 7839 ETALON1+2

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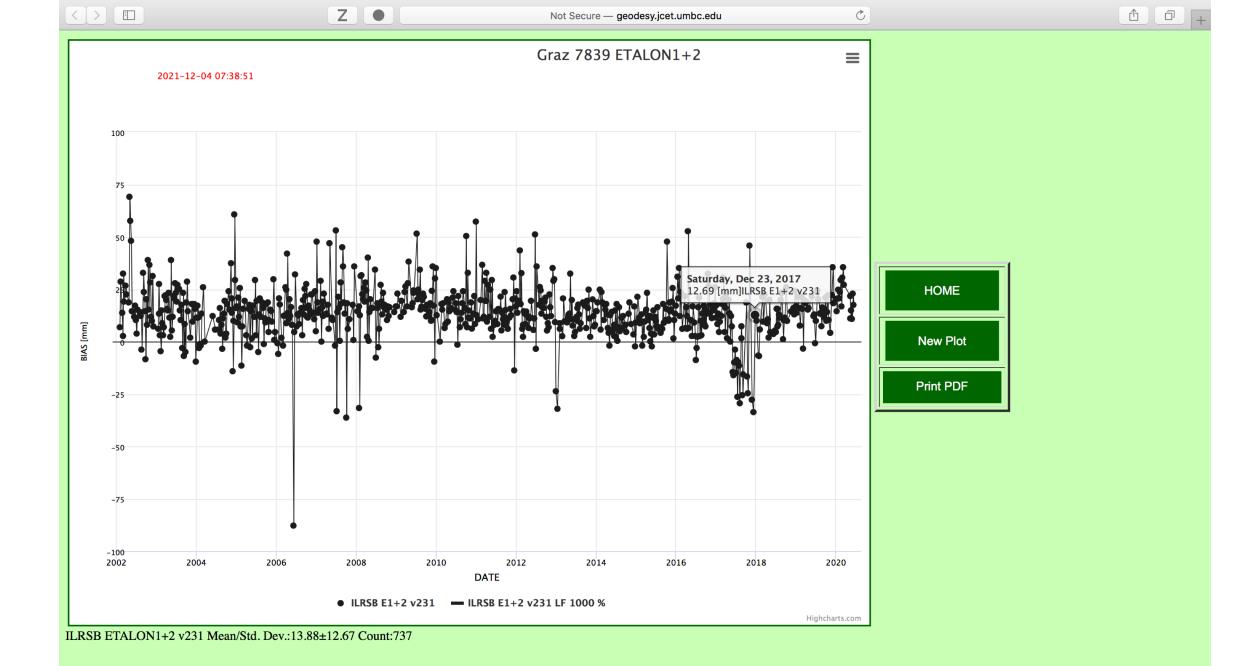
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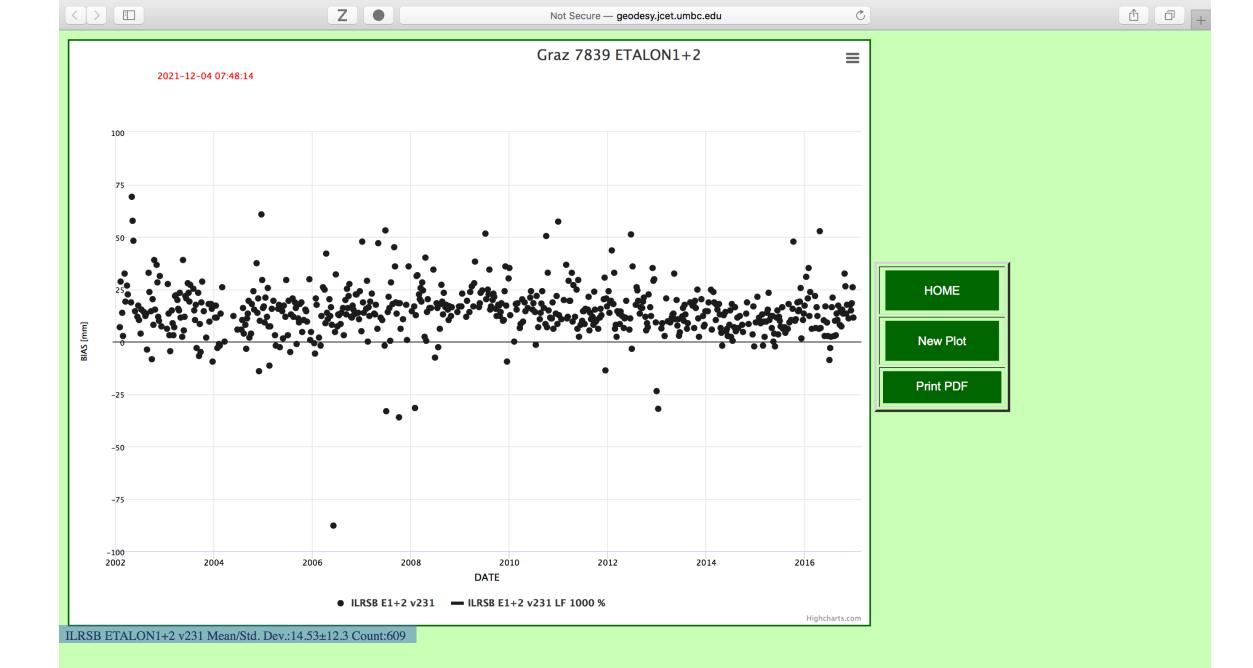
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The E12 GRAZ 20 mm dip was between 2017-6-24 and 2017-12-23

Since 2002 GRAZ is 15mm long +/- 1 mm (standard error)

Subject:[ilrs-qcb] my QCB presentationDate:Friday, December 3, 2021 at 11:48:49 AM Eastern Standard TimeFrom:Husson, Van (PERATON) via ilrs-qcbTo:ilrs-qcb@lists.nasa.govAttachments:Graz Data analysis.pdf

FYI... see attached. Happy holidays and stay safe everyone! Van

This is a continuation of my in-depth analysis of Graz data which began in the spring of 2020. Based on monthly aggregate analysis of HITU LAGEOS pass-by-pass biases, there appeared to be a few mm LAGEOS bias change in mid-2018. Based on monthly aggregate analysis of their calibration RMSs, system delays and LAGEOS RMSs, there appeared to be an undocumented system change in March 2018. Back then there was a 4-year gap (2015 to 2019) in their station history log.

In May 2020, I sent a few plots to Georg for his input. He reviewed their onsite station logbook which revealed there was system change in March 2018. They adjusted the trigger levels in their laser Pulse Distribution Module (PDM). Georg at the time didn't thing this change impacted their data quality and why they didn't add it to their change history. A few months ago, I learned that in Feb 2008, they implemented a data rejection scheme based on the leading edge. For Ajisai and LAGEOS, returns greater than 20 mm were edited. This change was noted in their change history, but since it was a configuration change to their data processing it should have also been noted in their site log, but it wasn't. Graz has since updated their change history for adjusting PDM trigger levels and their site log for the LE data rejection scheme.

The most significant findings in this presentation are based on the contents of their onsite data processing statistics embedded in their CRD normal point 50 session records and 40 calibration records. Therefore, I have subtitled this presentation the importance of strict adherence to the CRD format and ask the question is peak-mean useful since this has been a discussion topic for at least a few decades.

Recalibration of Herstmonceux ranges since February 2002

SSEM for HERL shows a RB shift on 2007-02-11 SSEM for HERL shows a RB shift on 2002-01-30

On 2007-02-11 the HeXT event timer was introduced Between 1999-06-30 and 2007-02-11 SR620d was used

Before 2002-01-30 SR620d data was affected by SLRMail0891 bias removal

Recalibration of SR620d after 2002-01-30 aligns the RB series within a millimeter

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## A GØÓS

## **ILRS ASC Product & Information Server**

WEEKLY STATION POSITIONS & DAILY EOP SERIES

JCET DAILY NETWORK PERFORMANCE REPORT

EVALUATION OF WEEKLY ASC PRODUCTS.

MONITORING SYSTEMATIC ERRORS AT ILRS STATIONS

QC REPORT

ILRS REPORT CARD

NETWORK PERFORMANCE ON LAGEOS AND LAGEOS2

SYSTEMATIC ERROR MONITORING PROJECT SYSTEMATIC ERROR MONITORING PROJECT

NORMAL POINT DATA MONITORING (CDDIS)

Obs. & Stations Used in ILRS Products

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Responsible JCET Official: Dr. Erricos Pavlis Web Curator: Magda Kuzmicz-Cieslak Last Modified: 2020-03-09 Privacy Policy & Important Notice

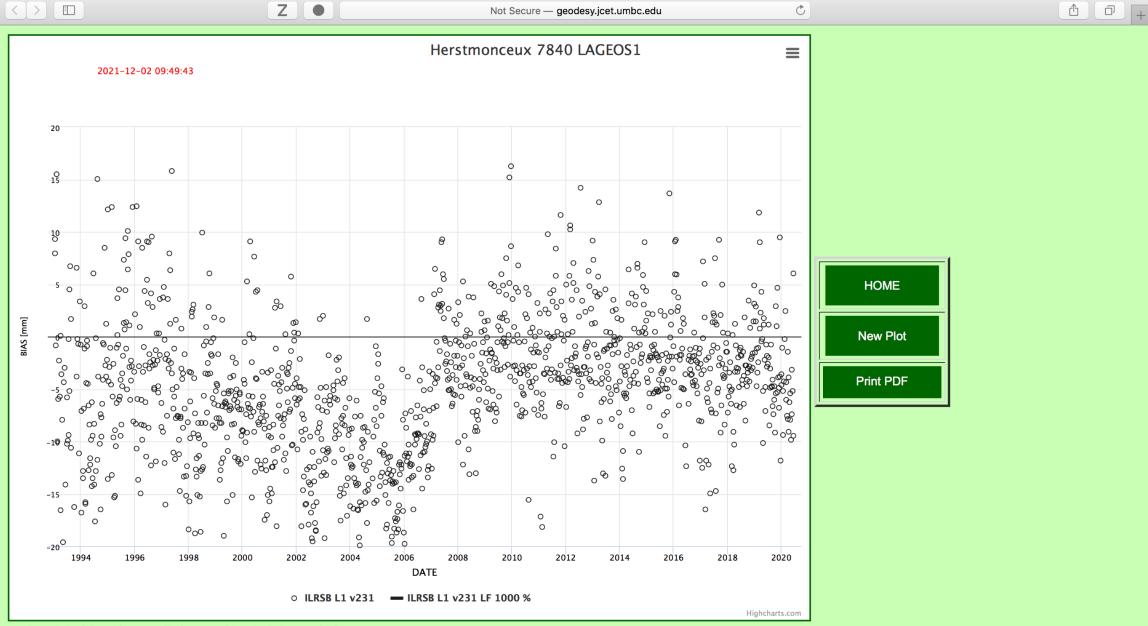


## Station Systematic Errors Estimated from SLR DATA 2019 Reanalysis Project Results since 1993

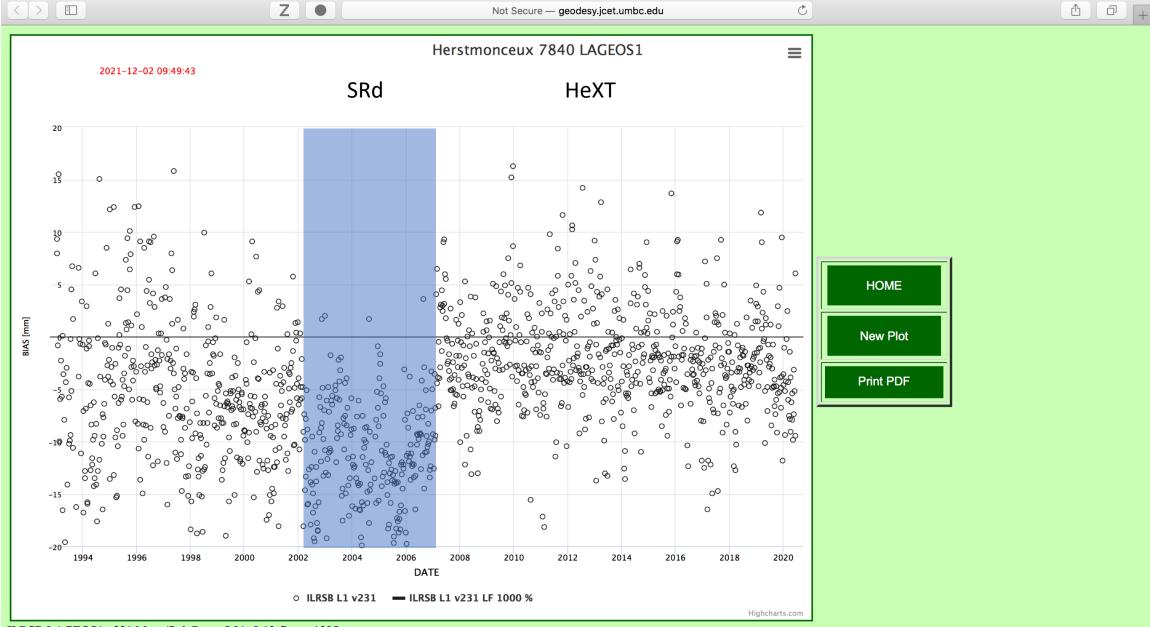
## EDITED ±100 mm SUBMISSIONS

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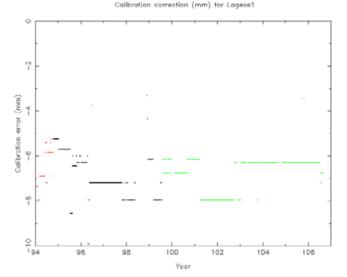
LAGEOS ESTIMATE ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 V ILRSB v231	LAGEOS-2 ESTIMATE ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 ILRSB v231	COMBINED ESTIMATE ETALON1&2 ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 ILRSB v231
Start (MM-DD-YYYY):	01-01-1993	
End Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	01-01-2021	
Station	7840 Herstmonceux	
Plot Size	Minimum Maximum	
Y axis	-20 20	
LOESS regression	1000 %	
SHOW STATION EVENTS SHOW STATION EVENTS EQUAL TO (SELECT BETWEEN 0-3)	0 🗘 Submit	



ILRSB LAGEOS1 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.:-5.01±8.12 Count:1395



ILRSB LAGEOS1 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.:-5.01±8.12 Count:1395



A reassessment of laser ranging accuracy at SGF Herstmonceux, UK Philip Gibbs, Graham Appleby and Christopher Potter October 2006

Figure 5 Correction to calibration values used for LAGEOS during 1994-2006

SGF LAGEOS data for the period 1994-2006. From these values we have estimated the corrections in mm to be applied to our calibrations taken over that period. The results are displayed in Figure 5, where it is apparent that errors of between 5 and 8mm have been made to the calibration values. However, given our estimate of the uncertainty of these average values, we finally derive an average calibration error of  $7\pm 2$  mm, and in the sense that the calibration correction is too large by that amount. During this re-assessment we also discovered that no account had been taken for the effect on total delay of a glass neutral density filter that is placed in the optical path during calibration but not during satellite ranging. This correction amounts to 1.5mm, again in the sense that the calibration corrections in the period 1994-date are too long by  $8.5\pm 2$  mm and thus calibrated satellite ranges short by the same amount. This correction, which affects all satellite data equally, is of course in addition to the range-dependent correction discussed under 'previous calibrations' above and announced for the period 1994 October to 2002 January in SLRMail 0891 in 2002 January.

Assuming that the corrections presented in SLRMail 0891 have been made to the Herstmonceux ranges, it is interesting to look at the implications for and evidence in geodetic solutions of this newly-discovered correction of  $8.5\pm2$  mm. The centre-of-

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B599 ★ × ✓ <i>f</i> x 2007-02-01				
A	В	C D	E F G H I	J K L
562 Date Installed	1995-01-01			
563 Date Removed	2007-02-01			
564 Additional Information	Four Stanford counters of varying			
565	ages were used historically -			
566	for details of usage see SCH and SCI			
567	files. The telescope has a field of			
568	view of 10 arc minutes. However this is			
569	reduced to a maximum of 250 arcsecs			
570	by an iris in the light path.			
571	For normal daytime observing			
572	the iris size is reduced to 50 arcsecs.			
573	For normal night observing a 100 arcsecs			
574	iris is used.			
575	Whichever iris is used, the light is			
576	focused onto the detector via a field lens.			
577				
578 6.01.06 Primary Chain				
579 Wavelength [nm]	532			
580 Detector Type	CSPAD			
581 Manufacturer	PESO Consulting			
582 Model				
583 Quantum Efficiency [%]	20			
584 Nominal Gain				
585 Rise Time [ps]	1500			
586 Jitter (Single PE)[ps]	30			
587 Field of View Diam ["]	20 - 250			
588 Date Installed	2002-10-16			
589 Date Removed	2009-02-01			
590 Return-Rate Controlled	YES			
591 Mode of Operation	Single Photon			
592 Additional Information				
593 Time of Flight Observ.	Event Timer			
594 Manufacturer	Home Build around 3 Thales Modules			
595 Model	2x timing modules 2396-201-000 No.s 12 & 13			
596	1x clock module 3396-211-000 No. 6			
597 Resolution [ps]	1			
598 Precision [ps]	5			
599 Date Installed	2007-02-01			
600 Date Removed				
601 Additional Information				
602				
603 6.01.07 Primary Chain				
Sheet1 +				

Subject: [SLR-Mail] No. 891: Removal of systematic bias in Herstmonceux SLR range data From: Graham Appleby & Philip Gibbs <slr@slrb.rgo.ac.uk (SLR Herstmonceux)>

### 

\$Author: Graham Appleby & Philip Gibbs Subject: Removal of systematic bias in <u>Herstmonceux</u> SLR range data

NERC Space Geodesy Facility REMOVAL OF SYSTEMATIC BIAS IN <u>HERSTMONCEUX</u> SLR RANGE DATA

### REASON FOR CHANGE

We are now confident that we understand the characteristics of a range-dependent range bias that has been in our SLR measurements since 1994 October 1. It is caused by subtle non-linear effects in the Stanford SR620 counters that we use to make the range measurements; the range bias values (amounting for example to some 8-10mm at the distance of LAGEDS) continue to be stable and predictable at a level of uncertainty of about 20ps (3mm in 1-way range).

### DATE OF CHANGE

From 2002 February 1 00:00 UT we will apply range corrections to our data before they are submitted to EDC and CDDIS and no further corrections will be required by users.

### CONSISTENCY WITH PREVIOUS DATA

For maximum accuracy in interpretation of <u>Herstmonceux</u> (7840) data obtained in the period 1994 October 1 until 2002 January 31 inclusive, the following table should be used to determine the appropriate range-dependent correction that must be ADDED TO the time-of-flight given in the normal point data.

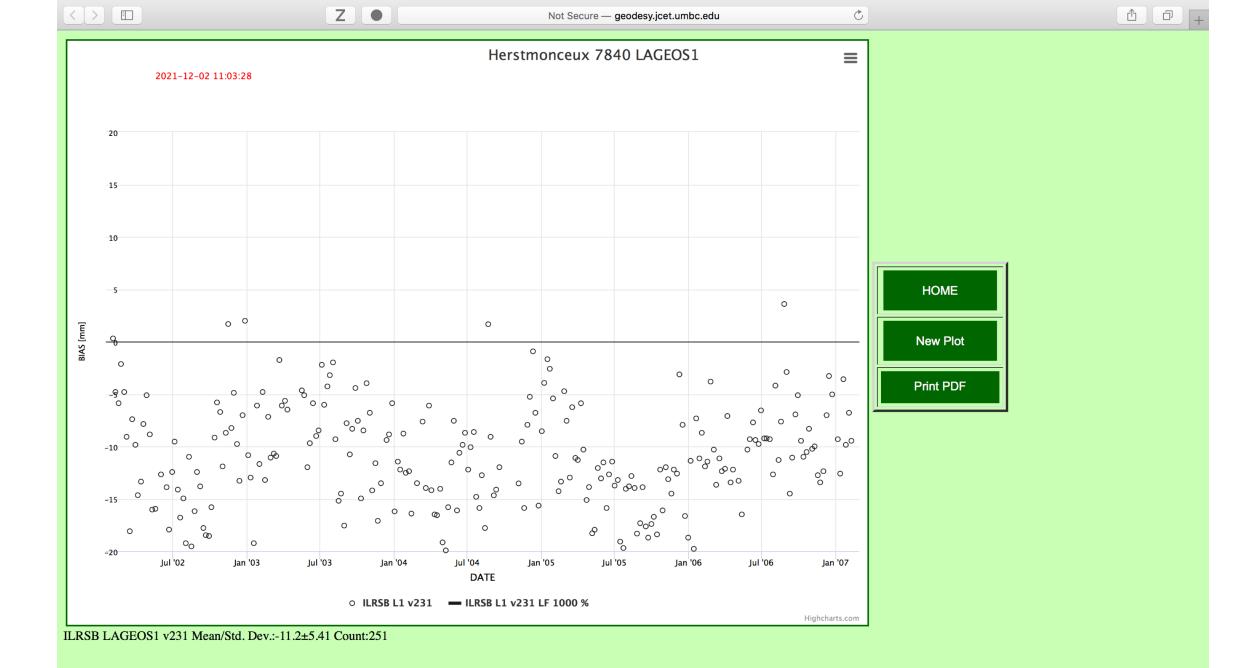
Range	(ms)	to		tion (ps time-of	
0				0	
2			3	35	
2 4				18	
6				52	
8				/3	
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12				91	
14				92	
16			10	00	
18			12	20	
20			10	99	
22			12		
24			11		
26			11		
28			11		
30				97	
32			10		
34				37	
36				32	
38				75	
40				2	
42				/3	
44				52	
46				51	
48				60	
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52				10	

## Station Systematic Errors Estimated from SLR DATA 2019 Reanalysis Project Results since 1993

## EDITED ±100 mm SUBMISSIONS

LAGEOS ESTIMATE ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 V ILRSB v231	LAGEOS-2 ESTIMATE ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 ILRSB v231	COMBINED ESTIMATE ETALON1&2 ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 ILRSB v231
Start (MM-DD-YYYY):	01-30-2002	
End Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	02-11-2007	
Station	7840 Herstmonceux	
Plot Size	Minimum Maximum	
Y axis	-20 20	
LOESS regression	1000 %	
SHOW STATION EVENTS SHOW STATION EVENTS EQUAL TO (SELECT BETWEEN 0-3)	0 🗘 Submit	

Reset form

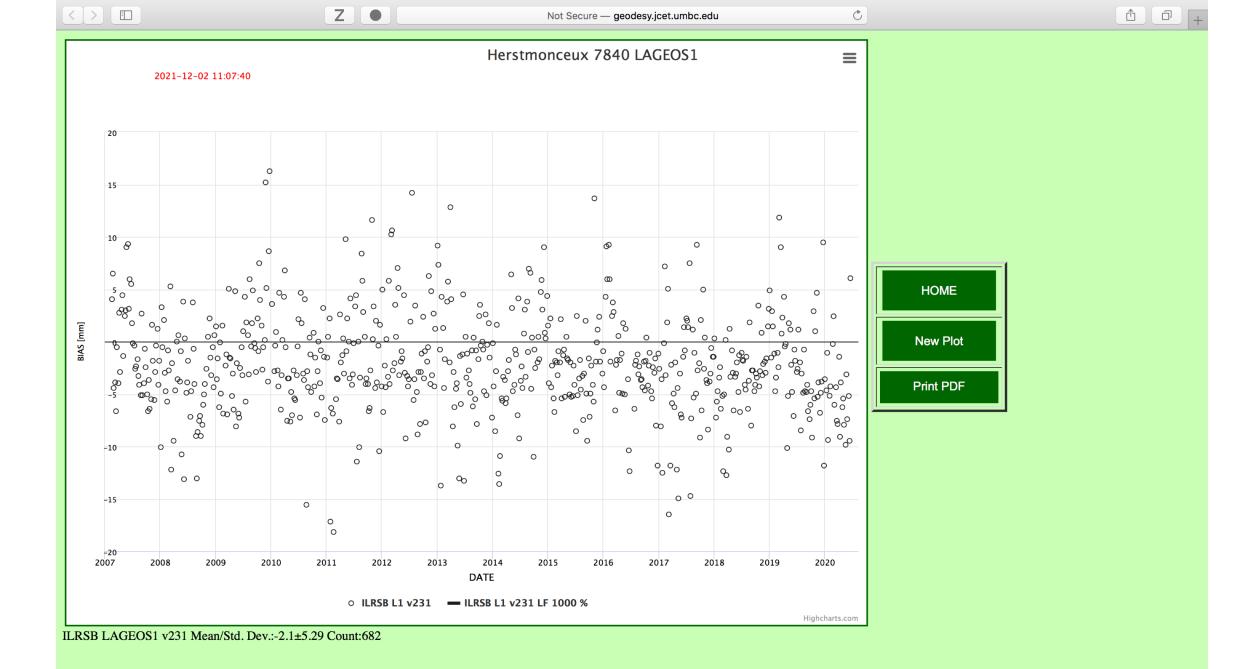


## Station Systematic Errors Estimated from SLR DATA 2019 Reanalysis Project Results since 1993

## EDITED ±100 mm SUBMISSIONS

Reset form

LAGEOS ESTIMATE ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 VILRSB v231	LAGEOS-2 ESTIMATE ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 ILRSB v231	COMBINED ESTIMATE ETALON1&2 ASI v231 BKG v231 DGFI v232 ESA v231 GFZ v231 JCET v231 NSGF v231 ILRSA v230 ILRSB v231
Start (MM-DD-YYYY):	02-11-2007	
End Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	01-01-2021	
Station	7840 Herstmonceux	
Plot Size	Minimum Maximum	
Y axis	-20 20	
LOESS regression	1000 %	
SHOW STATION EVENTS SHOW STATION EVENTS EQUAL TO (SELECT BETWEEN 0-3)	0 🗘 Submit	

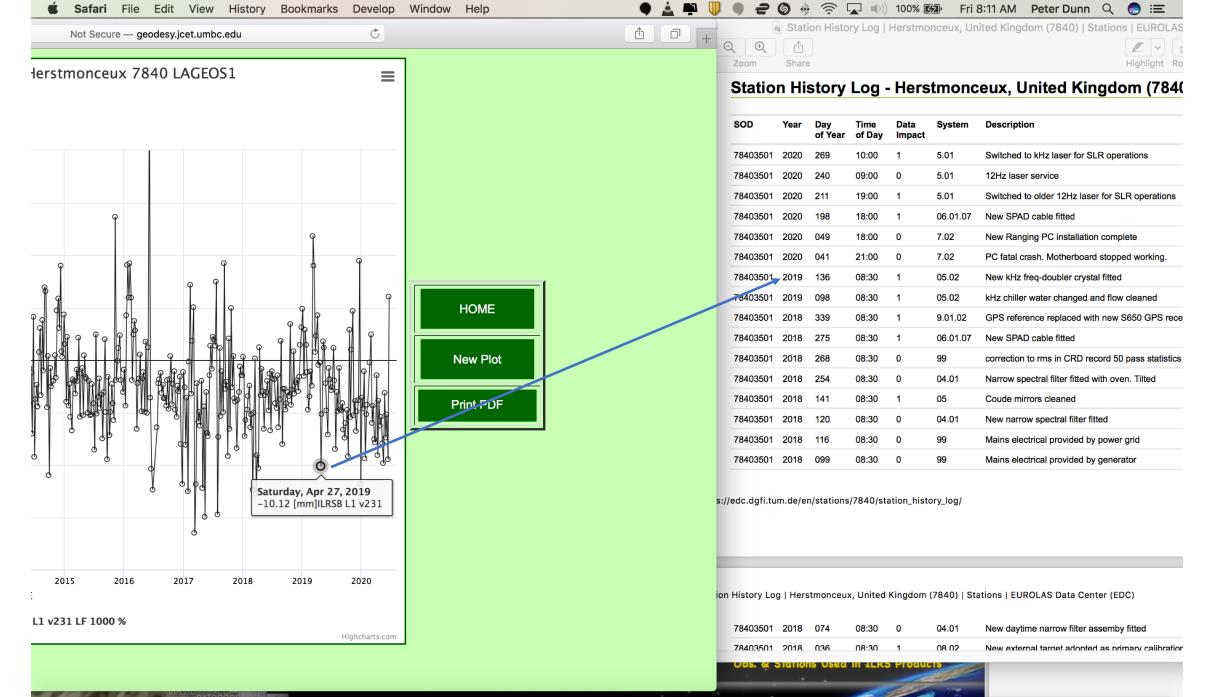


Conclusions

Between February 2002 and and February 2007 Hx reads short on LAGEOS1 by (-11.2+8.5 =) -2.7 +/- 1 mm standard error

Between February 2007 and and June 2020 Hx reads short on LAGEOS1 by

-2.1 +/- 1 mm standard error



### Interpretation of ITRF2020 SSEM Results

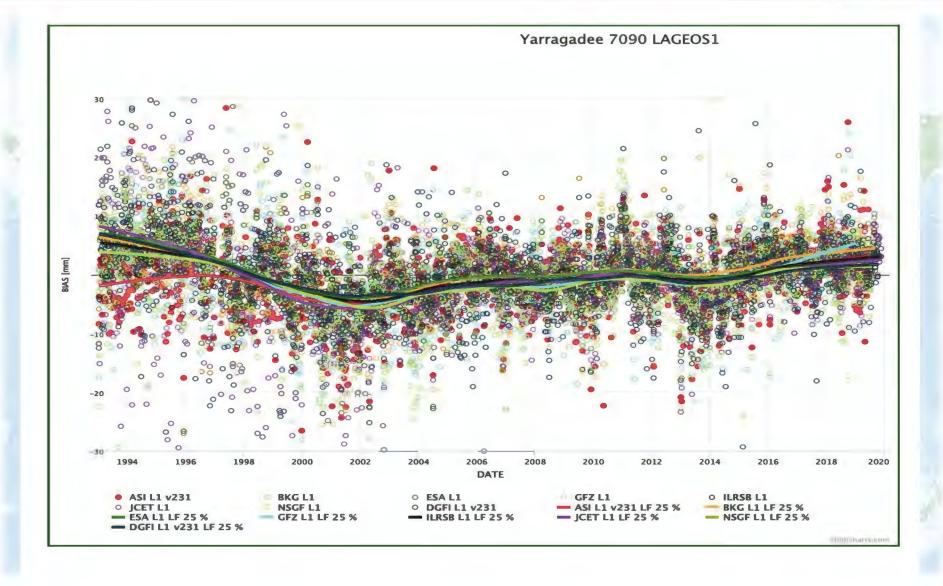
Consider YARL from 1992 to 2020

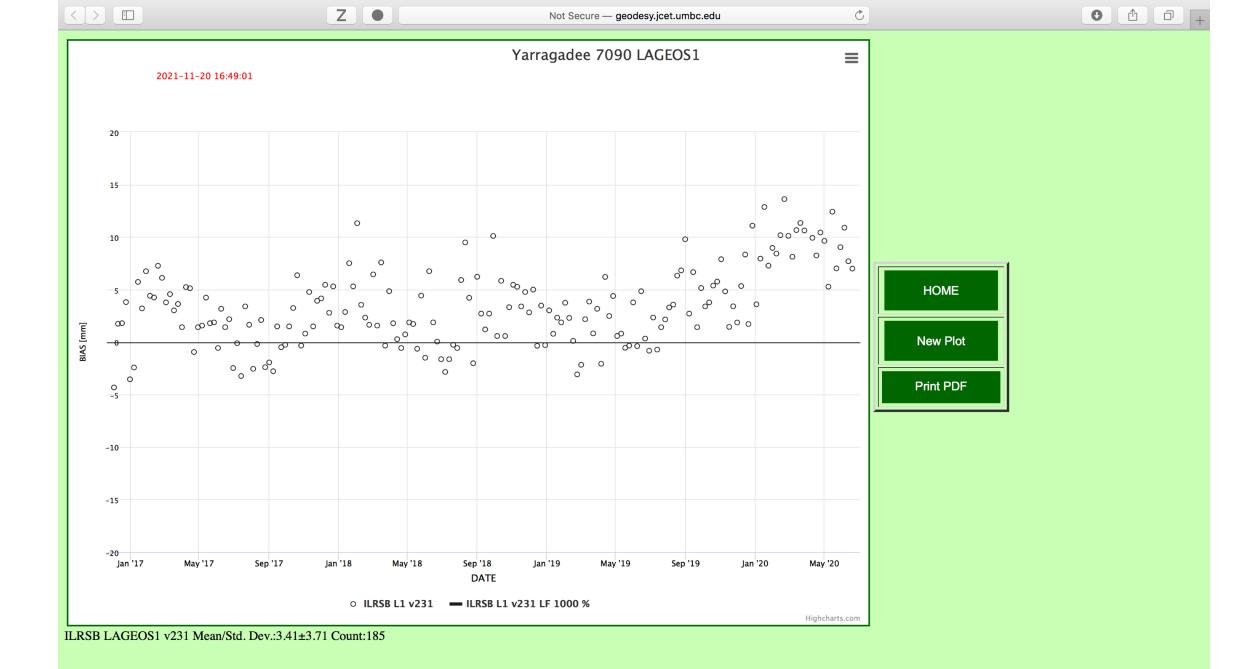
Dive deeper into 2017 to 2020

Can we rationalize the observed SSEM RB behavior?

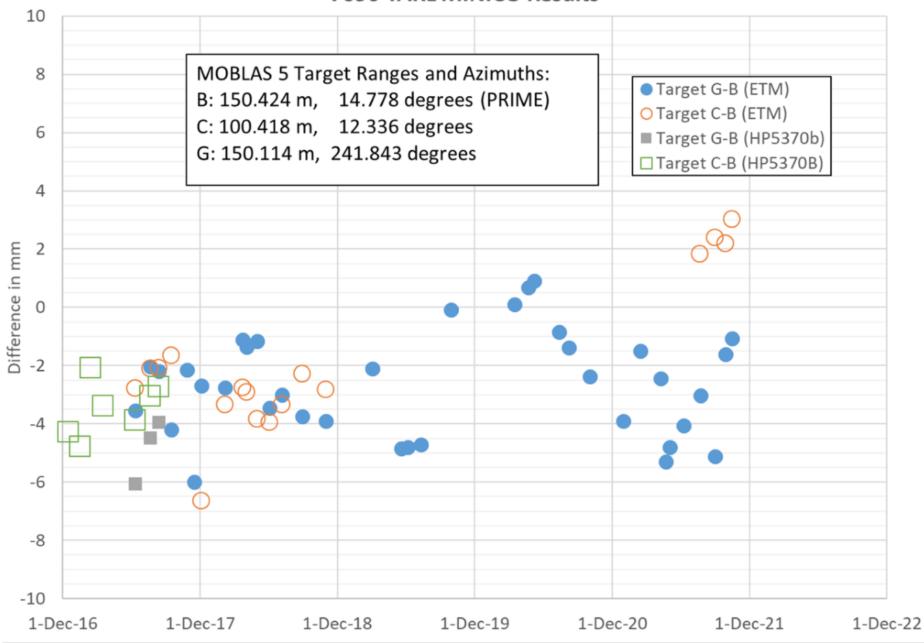
# Yarragadee, 7090, SSEM Results

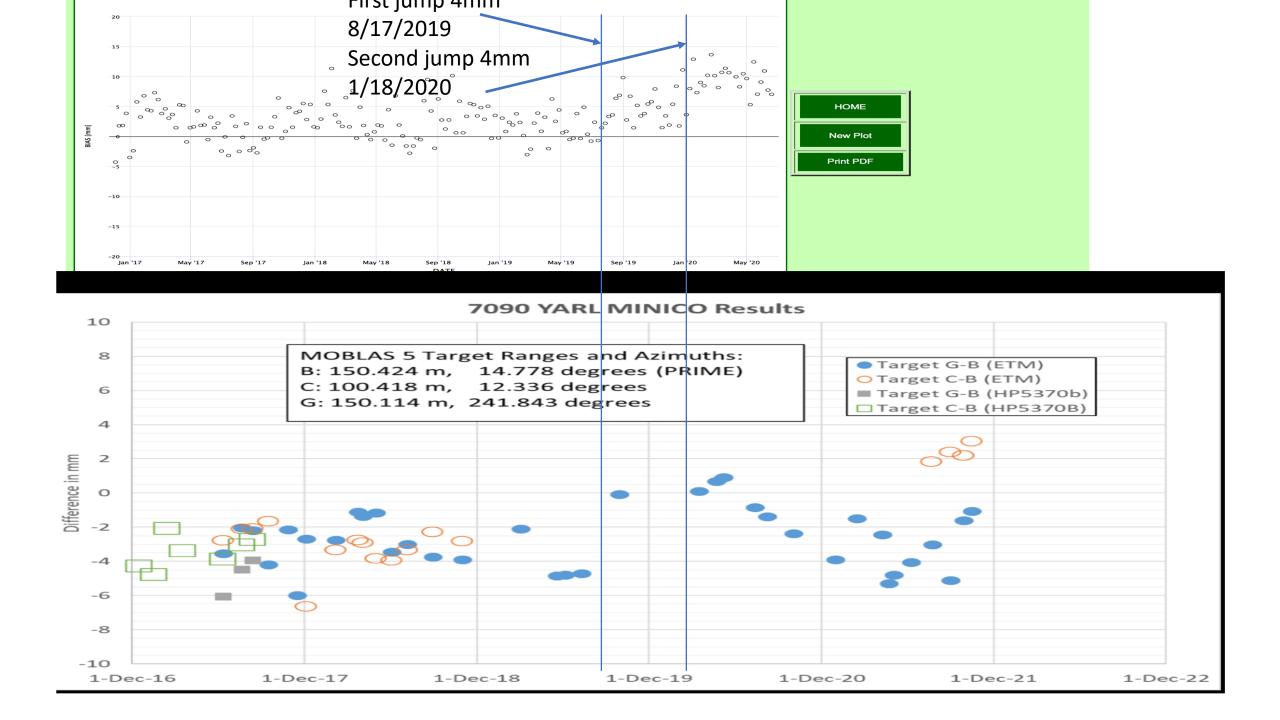






#### 7090 YARL MINICO Results





#### Conclusions

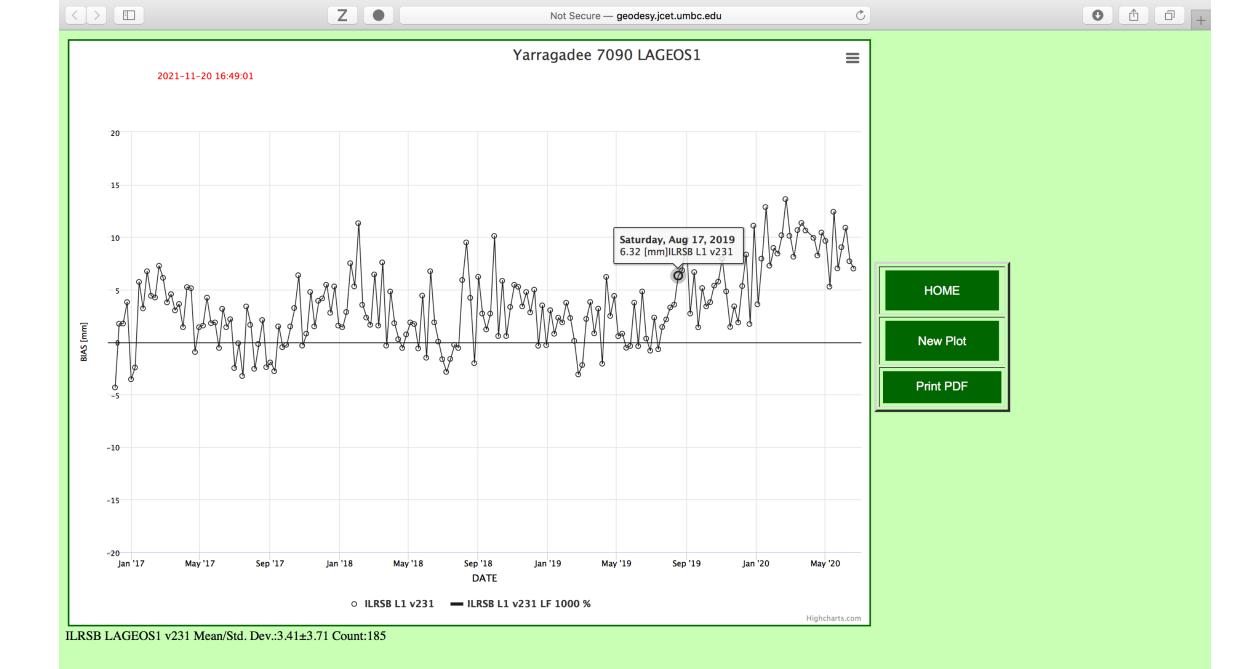
An 8mm RB shift at YARL between 2017 and 2021 corresponds to a 6mm Minico measurement.

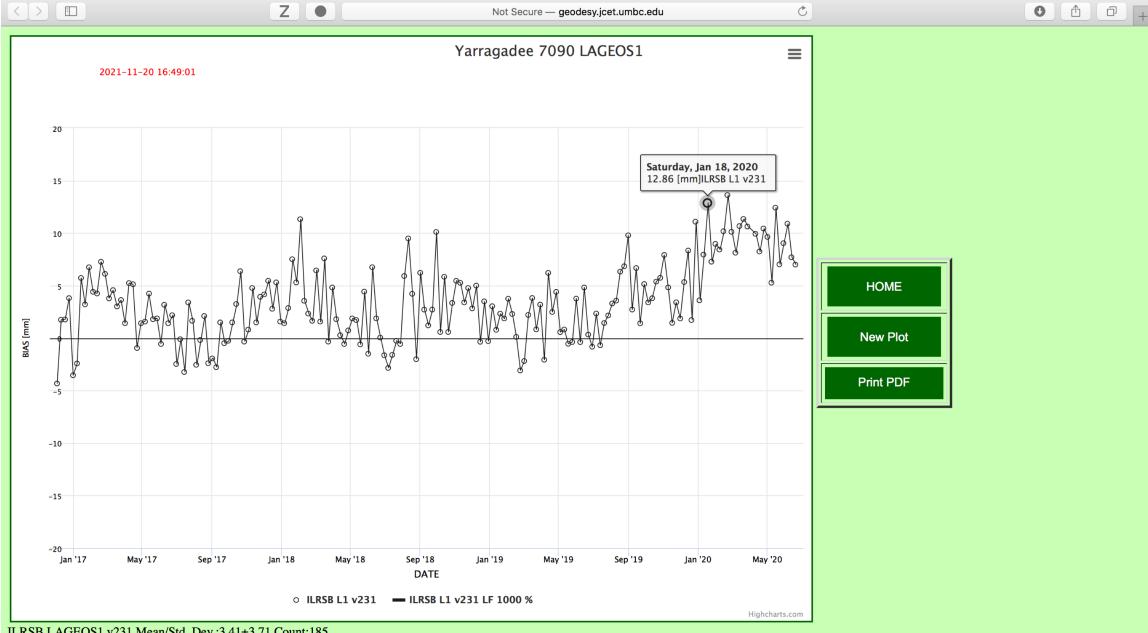
The prime target moved umm 7mm.

1.this can be confirmed by completing a survey.Or2. can be considered as the survey

So

Subtract 3mm from ranges after 8/17/2019 Subtract another 4mm from ranges after 1/18/2020





ILRSB LAGEOS1 v231 Mean/Std. Dev.:3.41±3.71 Count:185

## Yarragadee, 7090, SSEM Results



