



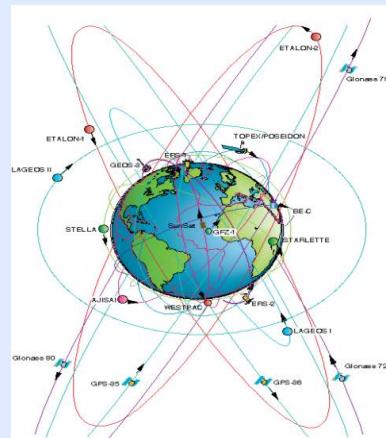
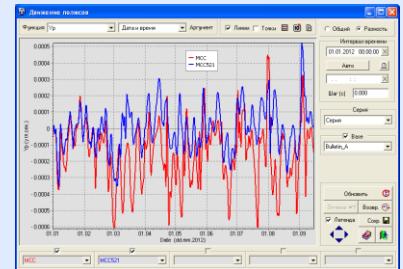
On Objectives and Some Results of Russian Satellite Laser Ranging Network Operation in 2013

Vladimir Glotov , Nataly Parkhomenko

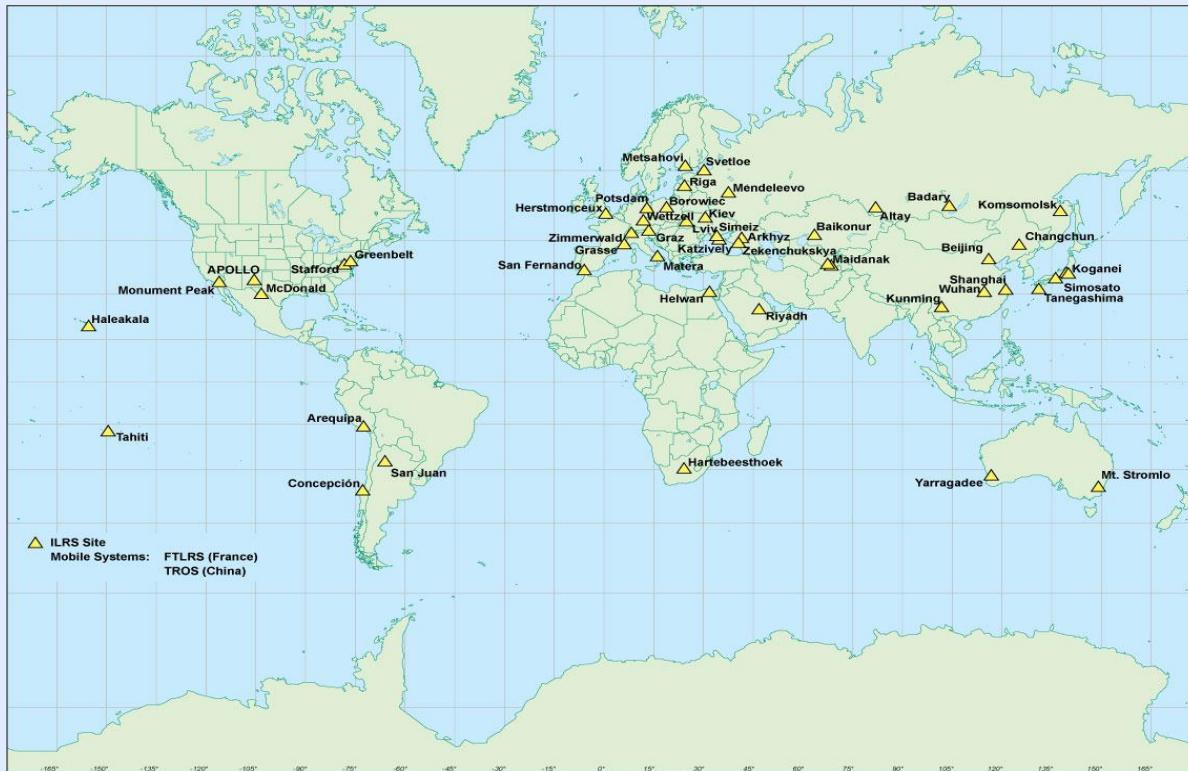
11-15 Nov 2013 , Fujiyoshida, Japan

Main Goals of the Russian SLR Network

- Creating and monitoring of the high-precision geodetic reference system for GLONASS base on the measurements from collocated SLR, VLBI and one-way measuring stations (to the availability with ITRF, GPS/GALILEO/COMPASS/... reference systems)
- Estimation of delivering errors of the state geocentric reference system by GLONASS navigation field
- Precise monitoring of the calculating Glonass satellites' orbit and clock data (onboard and others)
- Measurement of time scale differences at remote stations using differences between the stations and the onboard time scales of the same Glonass S/C
- Calibration of one-way/two-way radio and technical systems
- National and ILRS missions support



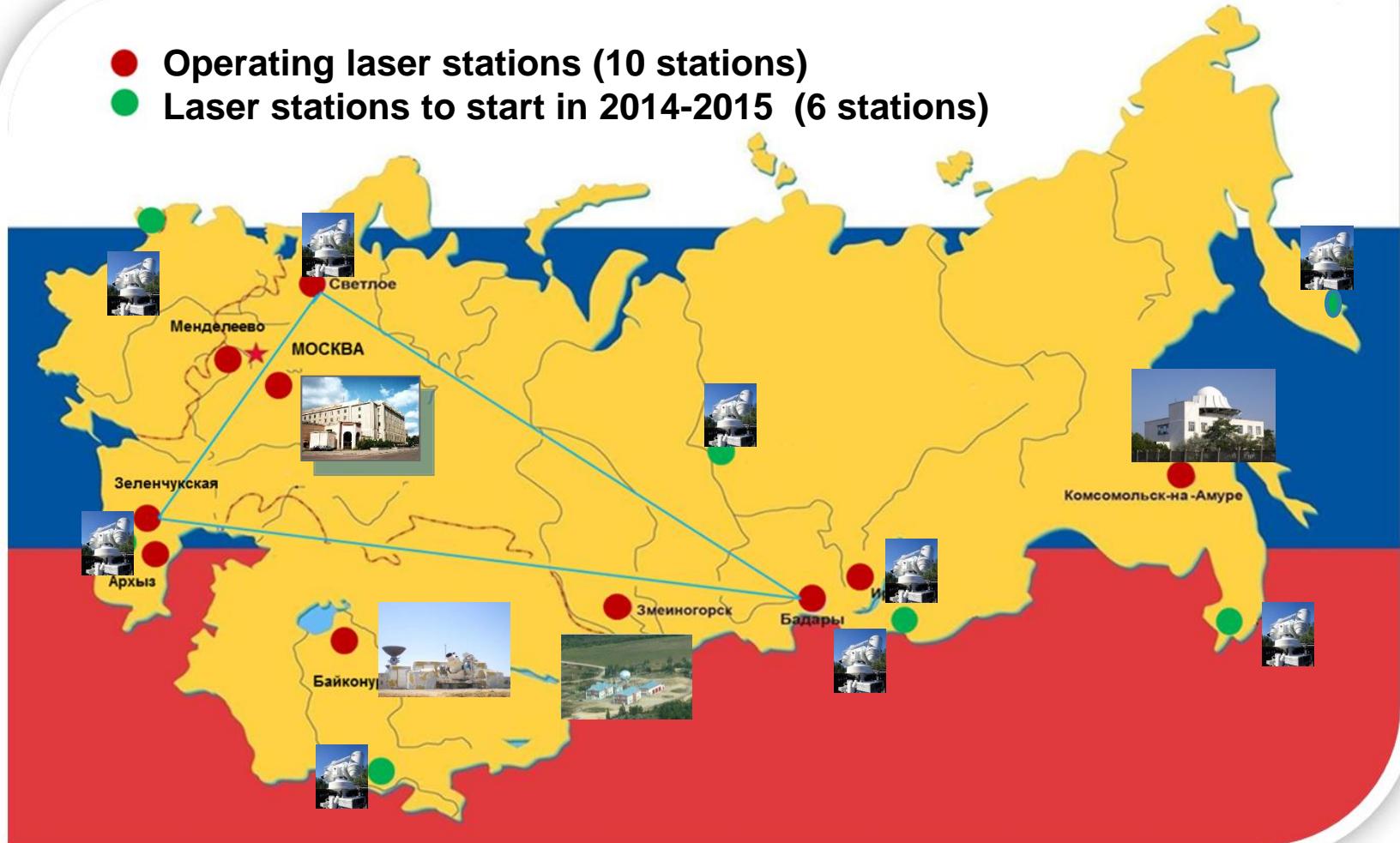
ILRS Global Network



Currently measurements are obtained from 39 stations of the ILRS Network including stations of the Russian Network – Altay, Komsomolsk, Arkhyz, Baikonur, Svetloe, Zelenchukskaya, Badary as well as Mendeleev and Irkutsk (experimental mode)

Russian SLR Network

- Operating laser stations (10 stations)
- Laser stations to start in 2014-2015 (6 stations)



New Russian SLR stations

RUSSIAN DoD

- Altay
- Komsomolsk



RUSSIAN SPACE AGENCY

- Arkhys
- Baikonur



RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

- Badary
- Svetloe
- Zelenchukskaya



RUSSIAN AGENCY OF STANDARDIZATION

- Mendeleev
- Irkutsk

RUSSIAN AGENCY OF GEODESY

- New stations

Information and Analysis Center for Positioning, Navigation and Timing *(Previous/other name – Mission Control Center- MCC)*

Experience and Current Status *(operation with SLR data in the form of permanent service)*

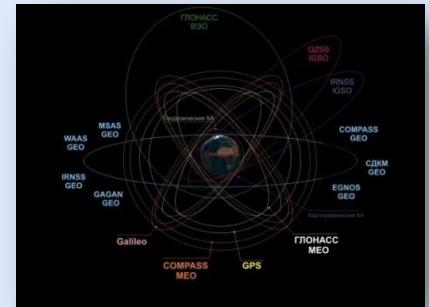
- Russian SLR Network Operational Center since 1990
- IERS Analysis Center since 1994
- In frame of ILRS activity since 1997
- In frame of IGS activity since 2005
(as IAC – microwave data processing for Precise Orbit&Clock Determination)



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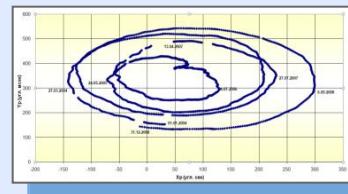
Within Russian SLR Network :

- ❑ Operations planning of Russian SLR stations based on the priorities
- ❑ CPF format calculation for Russian missions
- ❑ Collecting and storing SLR data obtained from the stations
- ❑ “Normal points” generating according to CRD
- ❑ Precise quality control of Russian SLR stations
- ❑ Measurement data delivering to Russian users and international centers for data collection, storage and analysis



Within ILRS operations:

- ❑ Processing of the obtained measurements including Earth orientation parameters determination and Glonass satellites' precise orbit and clock determination
- ❑ Precise monitoring of ILRS Network measurement accuracy
- ❑ Information interaction between ILRS, IERS, EDC, HTSI Centers of SLR data collection, storage and analysis



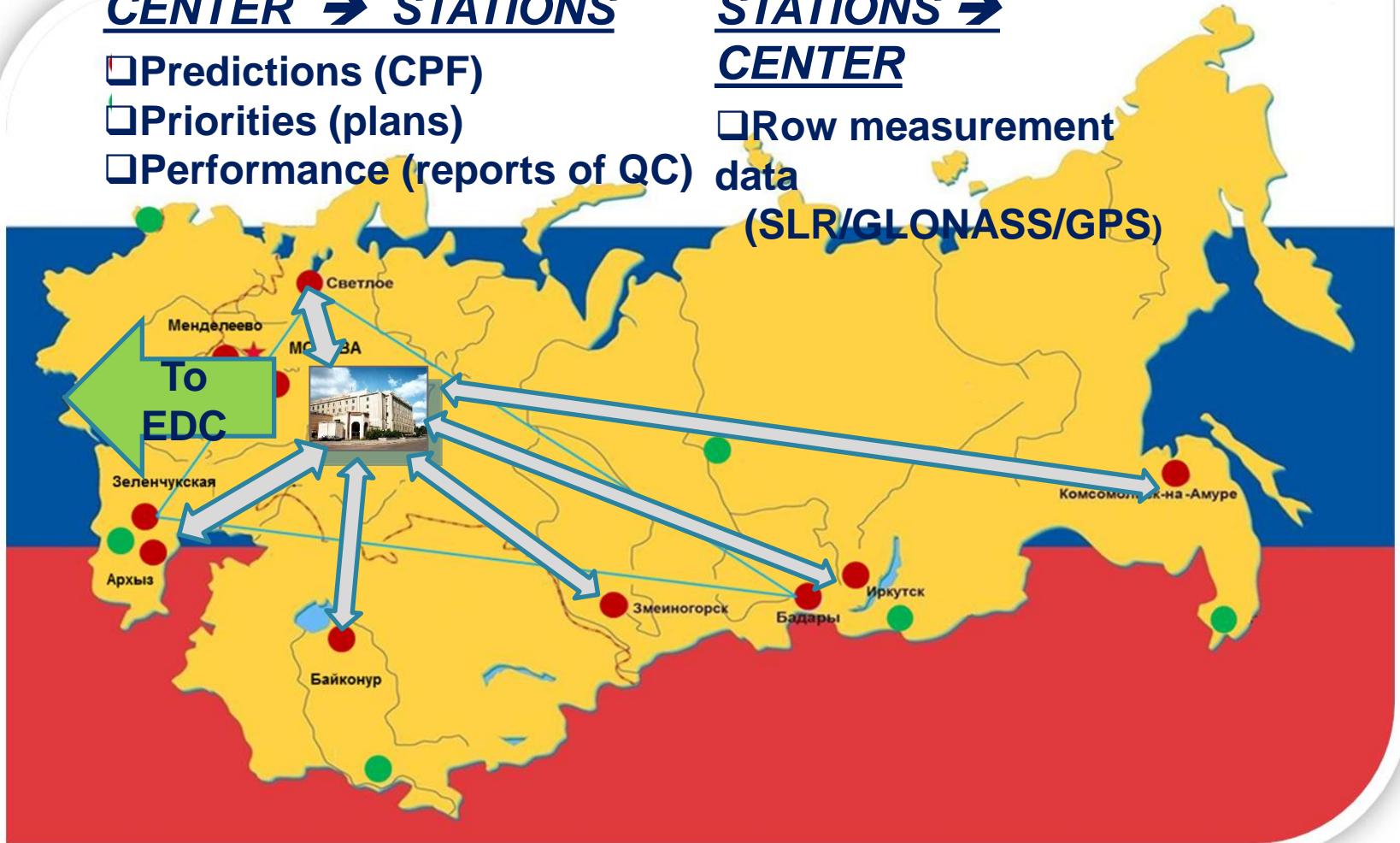
Data flow

CENTER → STATIONS

- Predictions (CPF)
- Priorities (plans)
- Performance (reports of QC)

STATIONS → CENTER

- Raw measurement data (SLR/GLONASS/GPS)



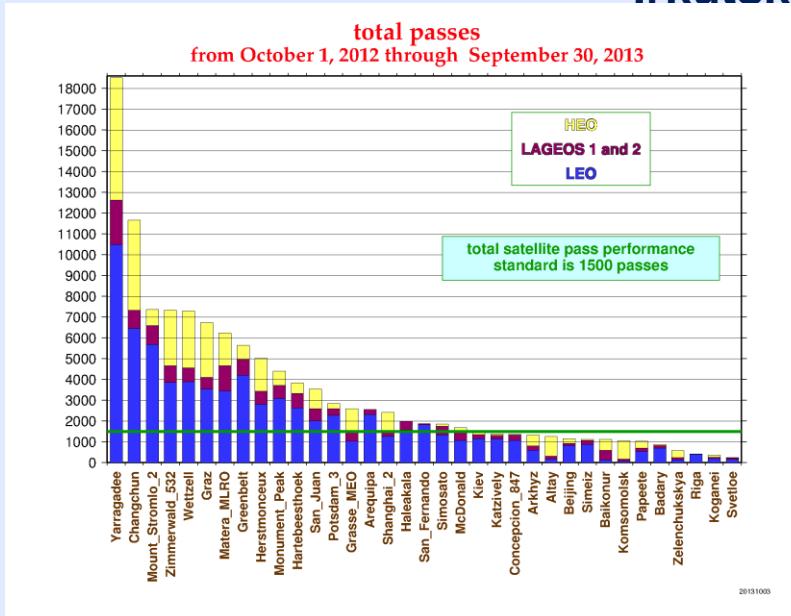
Results Obtained in 2013

Current observation statistics for 2013

Komsomolsk: 1252 passes
 Altay: 1389 passes
 Arkhyz: 1551 passes
 Baikonur: 1128 passes

Zelenchukskya:
 Badary:
 Svetloe:
 Mendeleev:
 Irkutsk:

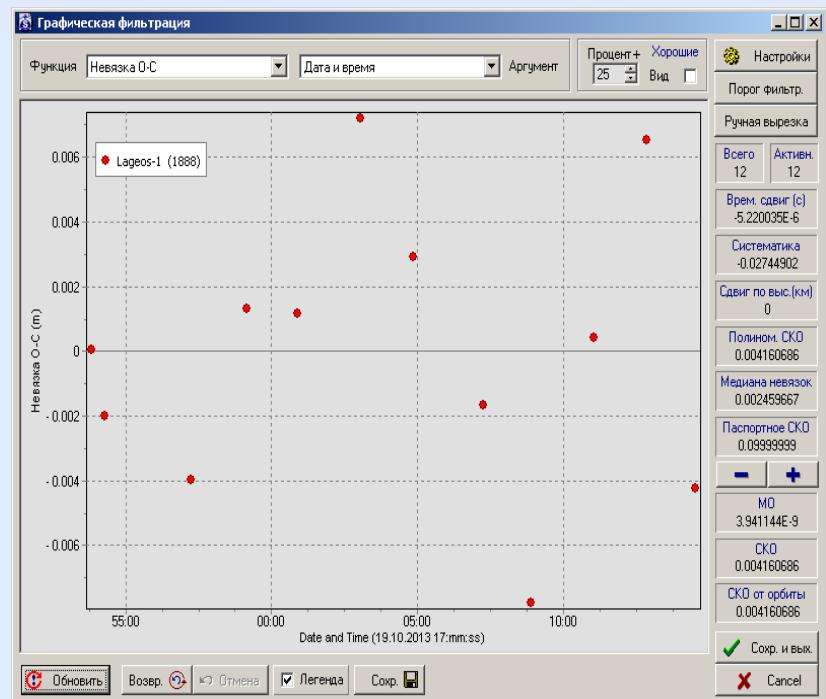
486 passes
 981 passes
 321 passes
 67 passes
 103 passes



From ILRS web-page

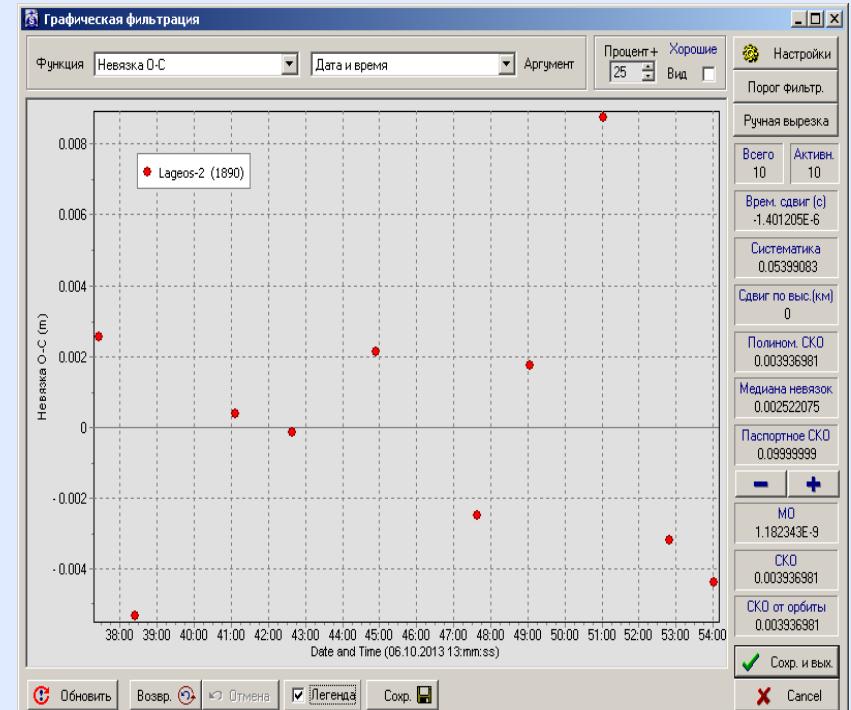


Detailed estimation of measurements made by Svetloe station



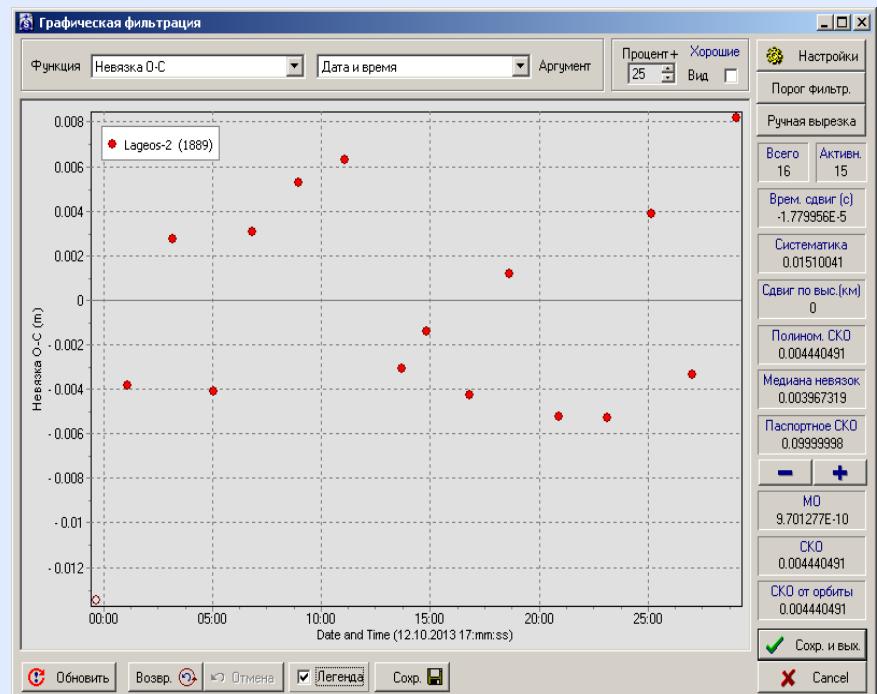
Error (rms)= 4-6
mm

Detailed estimation of measurements made by Badary station



Error (rms)= 2-6
mm

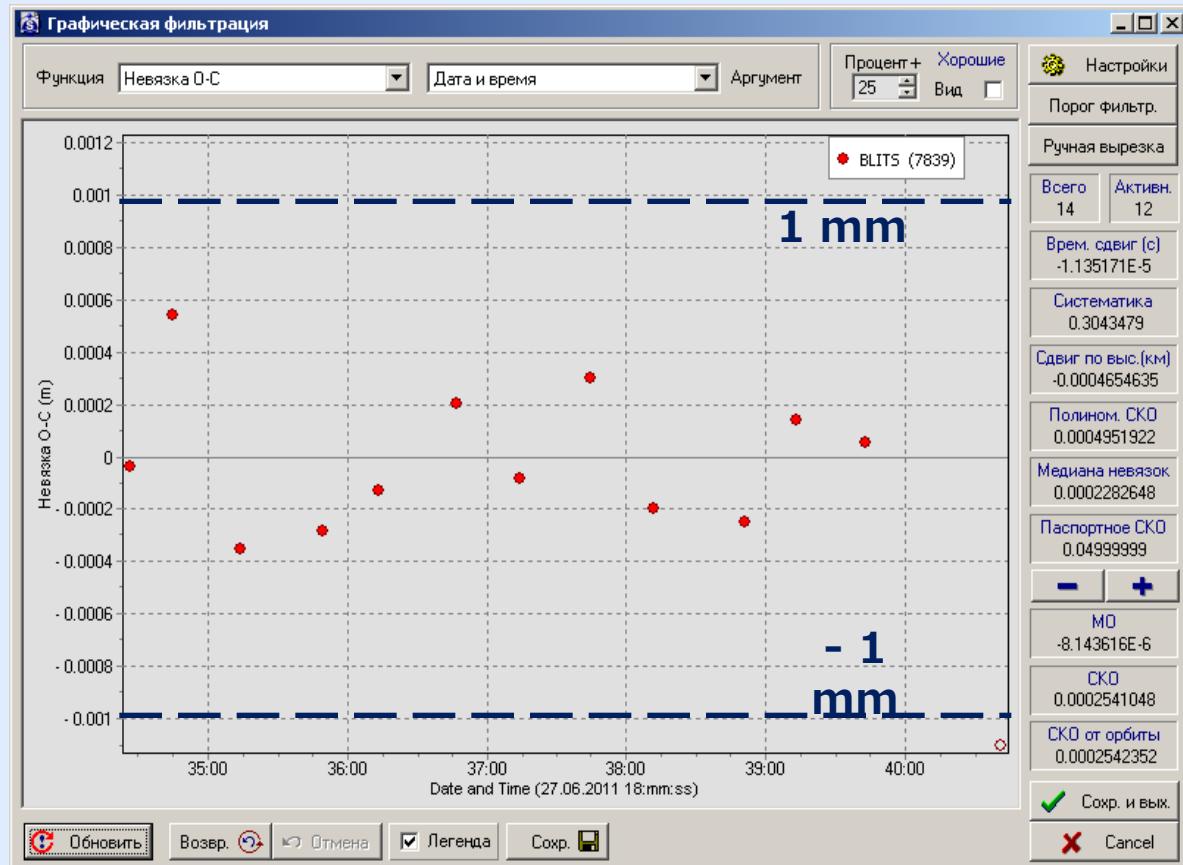
Detailed estimation of measurements made by Zelenchukskaya station



Error (rms)= 4-6 mm

Diagram of Graz station (Austria) measurement deviations from smoothing orbit using Blitz satellite

(Error (rms)= 0,50 mm; Error (rms) of the session with two filtered points = 0,25 mm)



Future plans

Support of the GNSS performance:

- **GLONASS** is fully loaded Global Navigation Satellite System
- All GLONASS satellites have retroreflectors
- Many future GNSS satellites (Compass, GALILEO, GPS, ...) will be equipped with retroreflector arrays
- Necessity to the improvement of the time, frequency, reference system and ephemeris data products from GNSS
- Necessity to support of GGOS project and multi-constellation GNSS receivers (Glonass, GPS, Compass, etc)



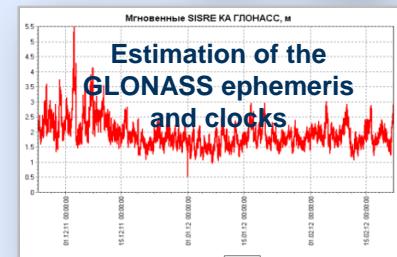
The increasing importance of SLR to the improvement of GNSS performance

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“Glonass-M”



“Glonass-K1”



Thank you for your attention!

