

# **Use of Precise point positioning for TAI links**

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# Link comparisons using geodetic GPS

- An already long history at the BIPM
  - Mostly using P3
  - Petit and Jiang (PTTI'2004, ATF2004)
  - Long-term stability (months) found to be similar for both techniques ( $< 1$  ns)
- Several approaches
  - Network computation using phase + code (IGS analysis centers)
  - Network computation using phase only (R. Dach) for frequency comparisons
  - Precise point positioning
- PPP already in common use
  - Comparisons between different PPP results and IGS clock products in Bruyninx et al. (PTTI'2004)
  - Comparisons between PPP and TW e.g. in Orgiazzi et al. (FCS-PTTI'2005)
  - Multi-technique (PPP, Phase-only, Phase+code, IGS, TW) in Jiang et al (EFTF'2006)



# PPP for TAI links

- PPP makes sense for TAI time links
  - It is the natural follower of All-in-view with P3
- BIPM thus started to gain experience with Precise Point Positioning analyses using IGS products.
- Multi-technique comparisons: to quantify the performance of the techniques that presently seem to be the best available for TAI links:
  - Precise Point Positioning (PPP) with dual-frequency geodetic GPS receivers
  - Two Way time transfer:
    - Ku band
    - X band



# PPP Software presently used at the BIPM

- GPSPPP software version 2655 (January 2006).
- Developed by NRCan (Kouba and Héroux, GPS Solutions, 2001)
- Features:
  - Uses GPS satellites ephemerides and clocks from the IGS to produce (Station clock – IGS time reference)
  - Uses directly IGS products (e.g. phase center offsets...)
  - Uses up-to-date models for station displacements (tides etc...)
  - Allows to solve for station coordinates, tropospheric delays.
  - Continuous processing of “unlimited” number of days is possible  
=> **Adapted to monthly TAI computation.**
- Several other packages are available



# GPSPPP Settings (Nominal)

- IGS Final SP3 orbits and 5-min SV clocks (RINEX format) – fixed
- SV IGS antenna offset values applied
- Antenna PCV values used: from standard IGS file igs\_01.pcv
- Ocean loading coefficients from Chalmers Centre for Astrophysics and Space Science: <http://www.oso.chalmers.se/~loading/>
- *A priori* data weights: 1 m pseudorange, 1 cm phase
- Elevation cut-off:  $10^\circ$
- Observation sampling & output clocks every 5 minutes
- Tropo delay estimated as  $3\text{mm}/\sqrt{\text{hr}}$  random walk
- Station coordinates estimated on each 1-month batches



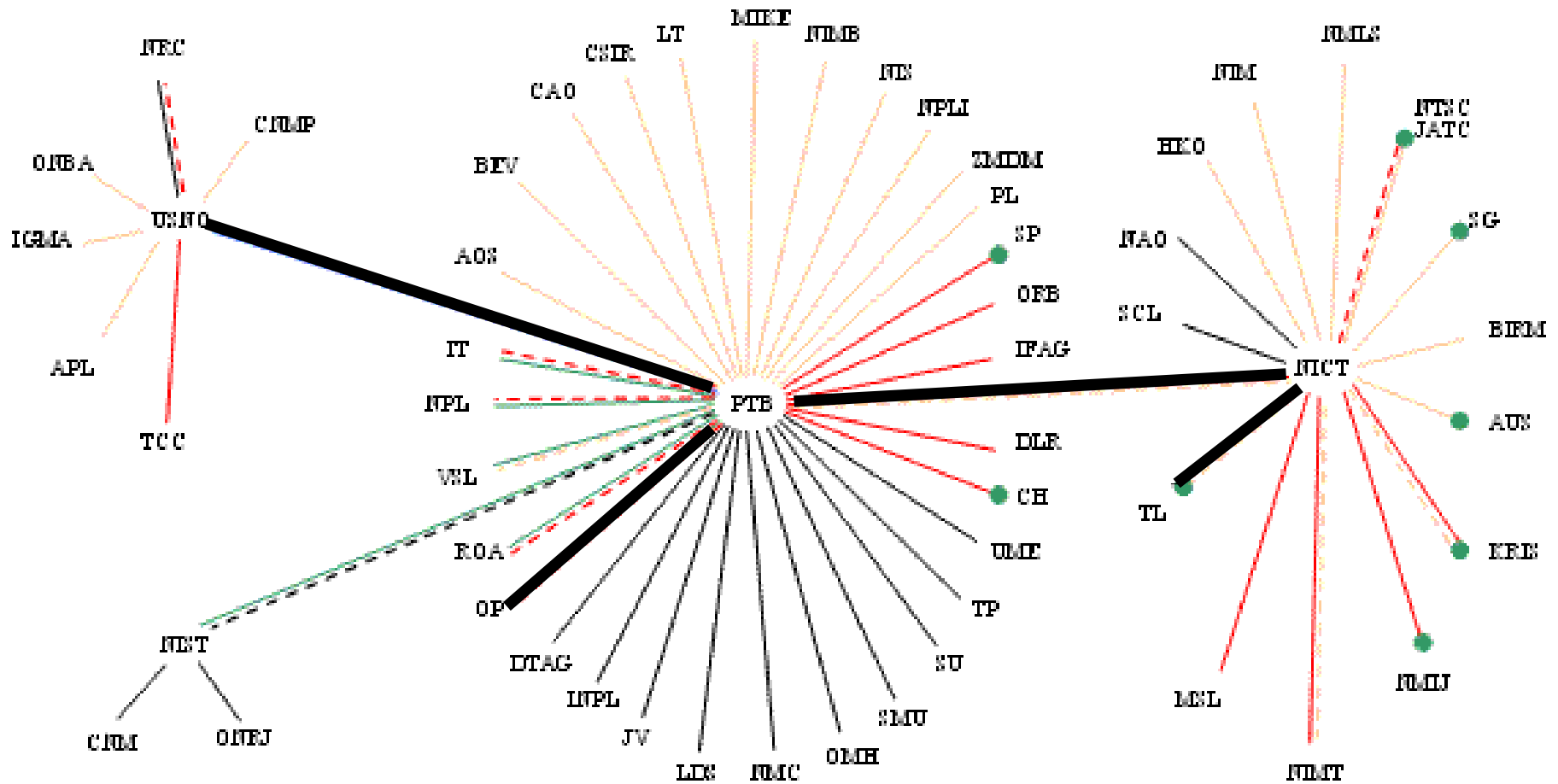
# Link comparisons

We consider time laboratories with TW and (geodetic receivers + IGS)

- PPP to IGS: Just for checking  
GPSPPP (NRC software) to Atomium (new ORB software)
  
- 2. PPP to TW(Ku): Several links in Europe-USA, e.g.
  - USNO-PTB
  - OP-PTB
  
- Links in Asia-Pacific + link to Europa, e.g.
  - NICT-PTB
  - NICT-TL
  
- 3. Comparison of three independent techniques for USNO-PTB
  - TW (Ku) typically 12 or 24 points per day
  - TW (X) typically 24 points per day
  - PPP computed every 5 minutes (288 points per day)
  
- Three-corner hat computation possible: estimation of the stability of each technique from the three differences.



# Links considered



ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TIME LINKS

April 2006

- Laboratory equipped with TWSTFT (not yet used)
- TWSTFT by Ku band with X band back-up
- TWSTFT link
- GPS CV single-channel link
- GPS CV single-channel back-up link
- GPS CV multi-channel link
- GPS CV multi-channel back-up link
- GPS CV dual frequency link
- GPS CV dual frequency back-up link

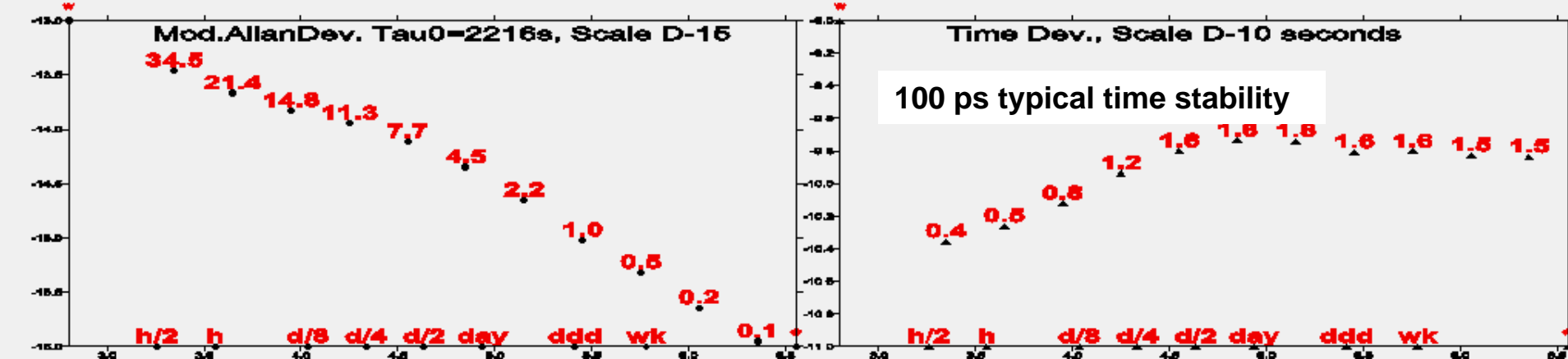
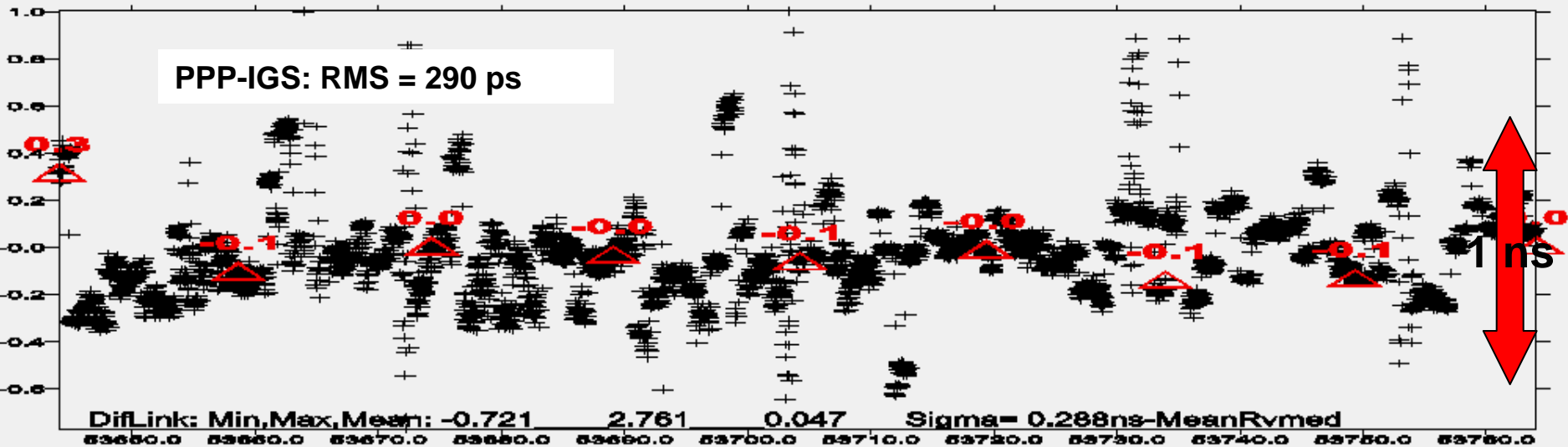
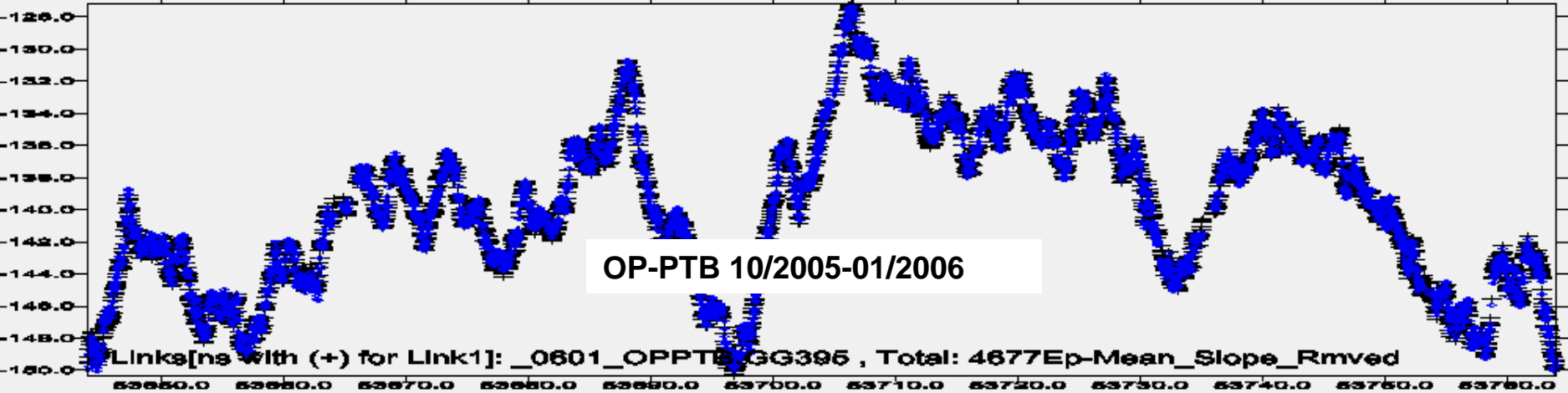


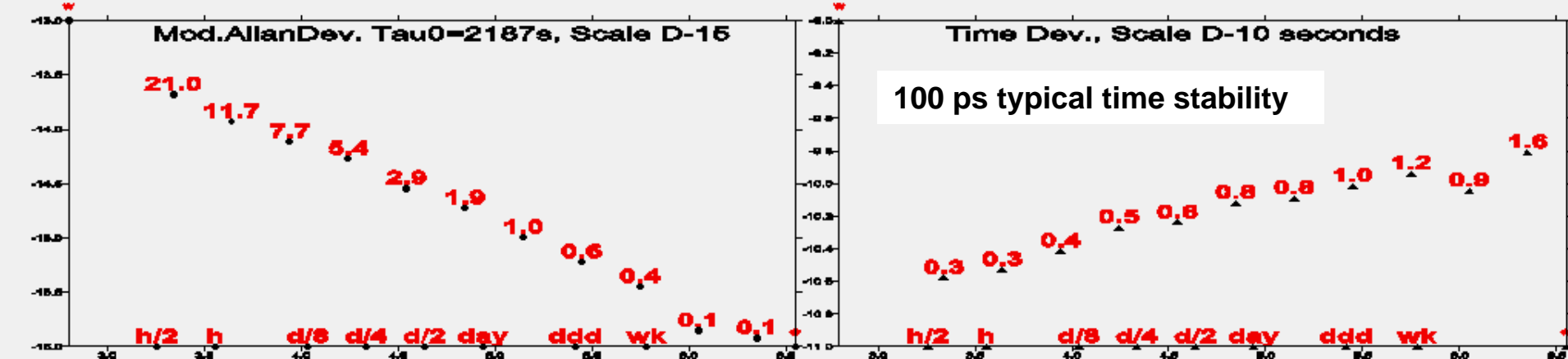
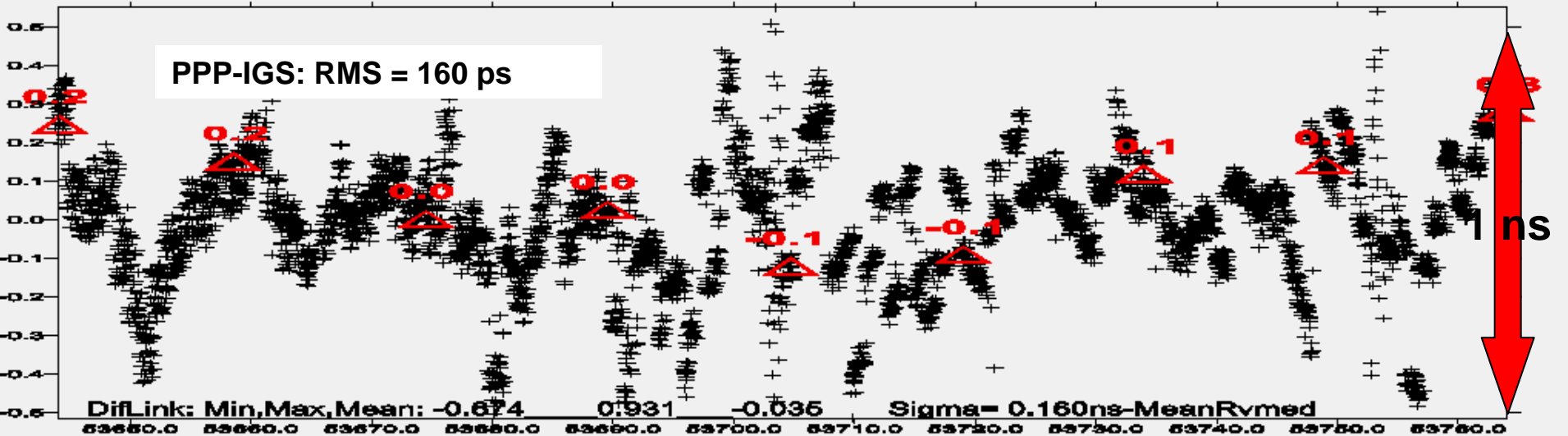
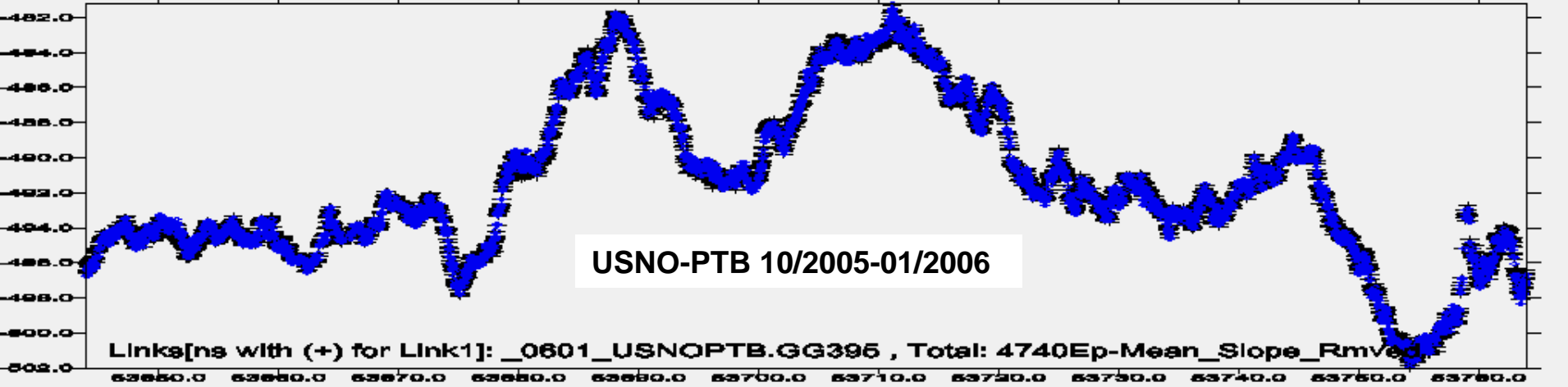
# PPP – IGS

(just to check)





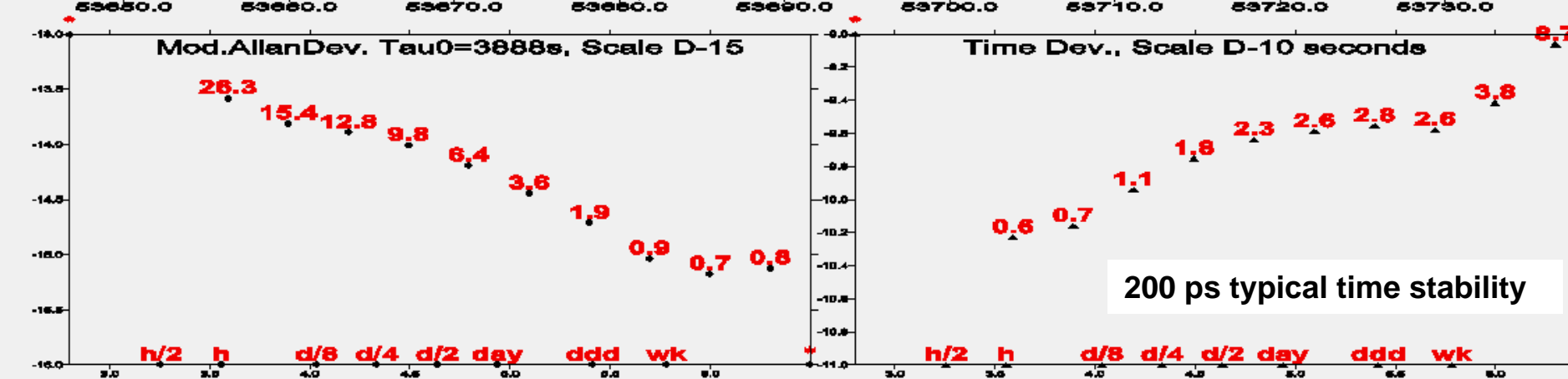
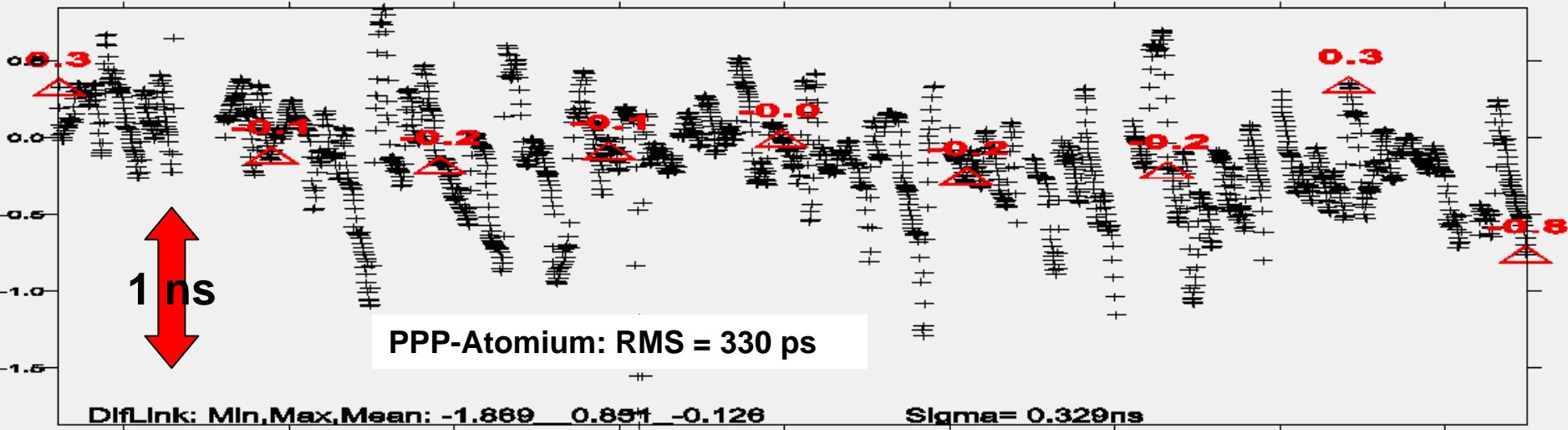
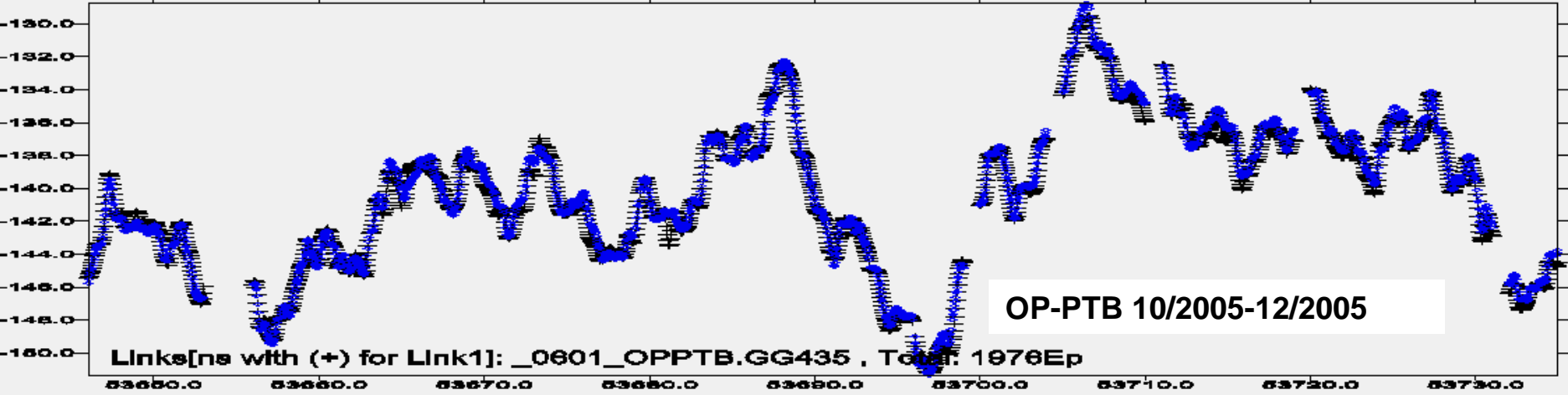


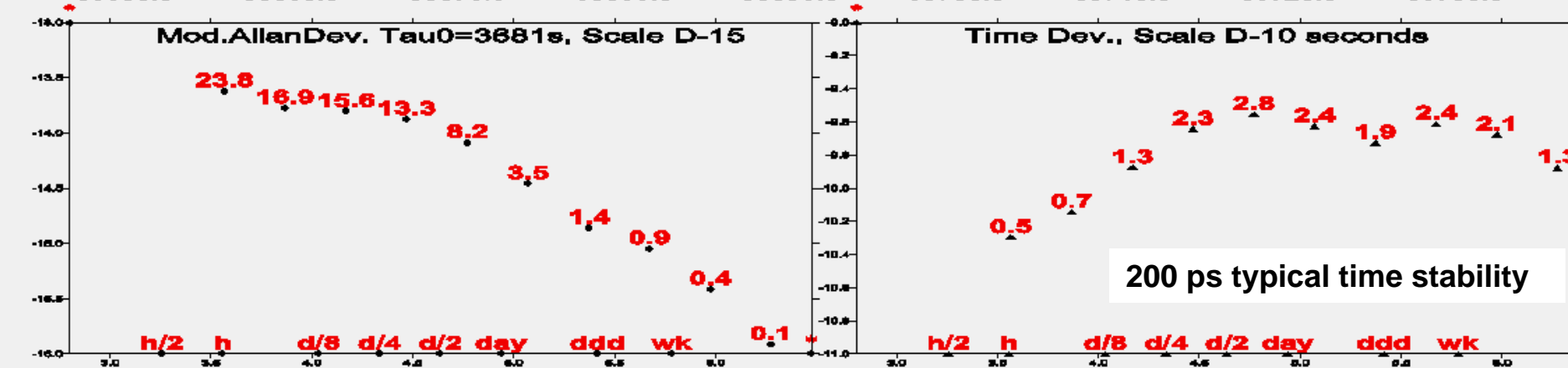
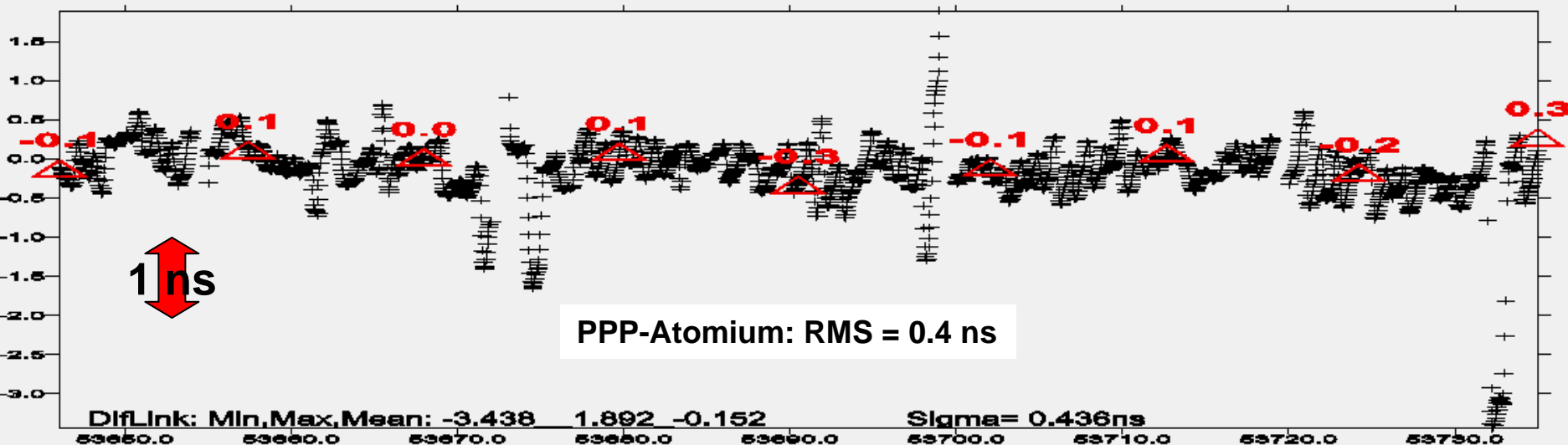
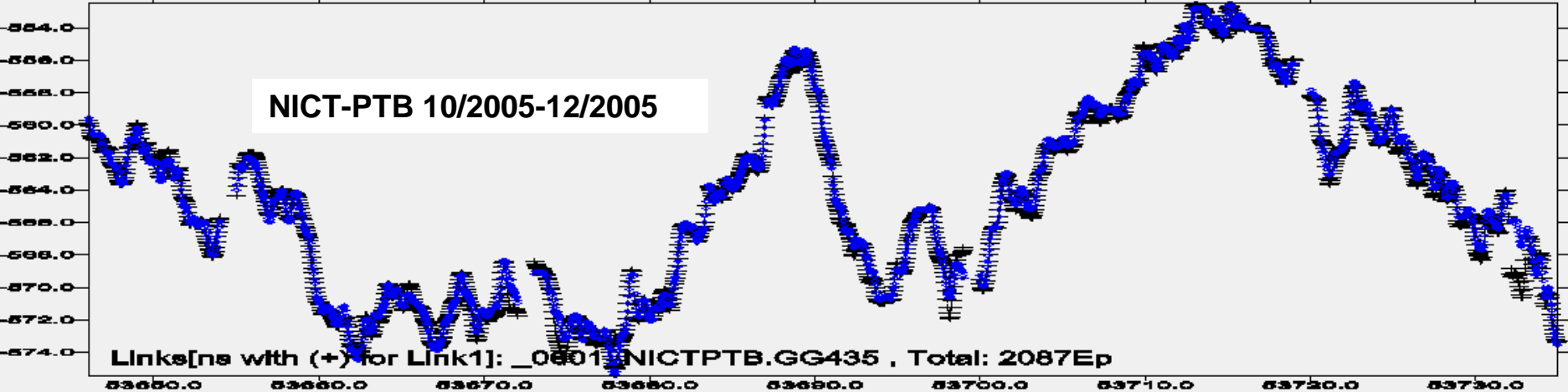


# Different PPP softwares: GPSPPP - Atomium

(just to check)

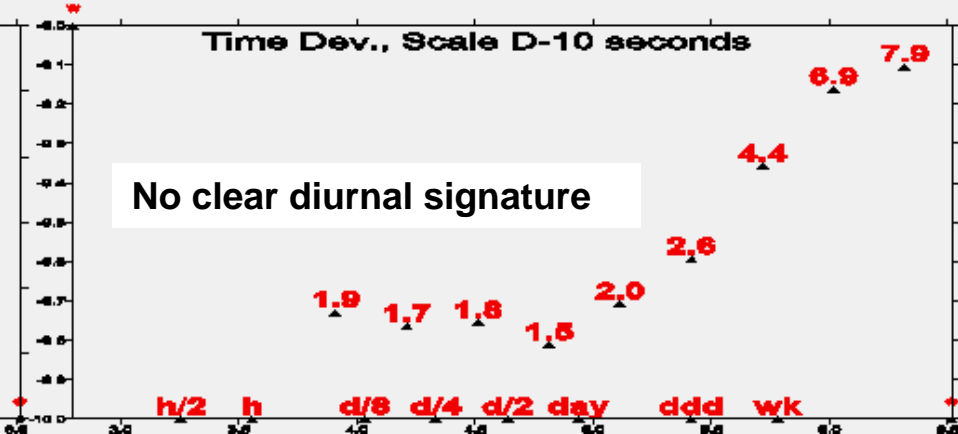
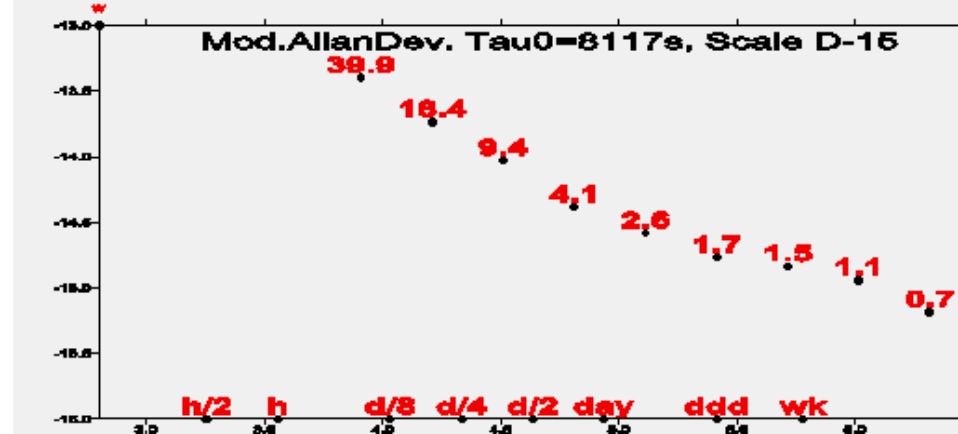
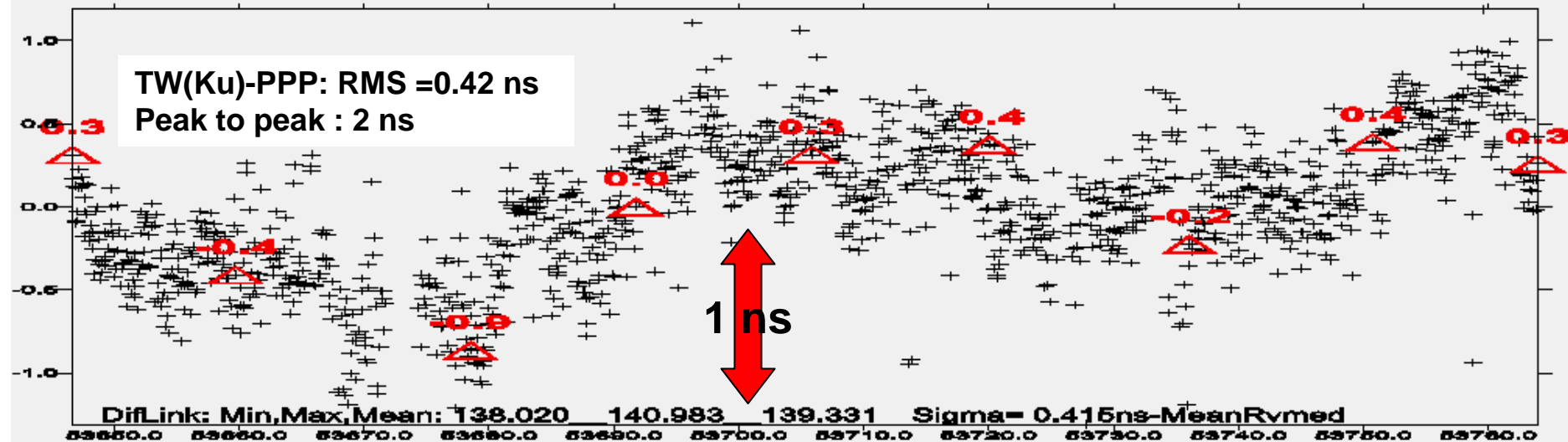
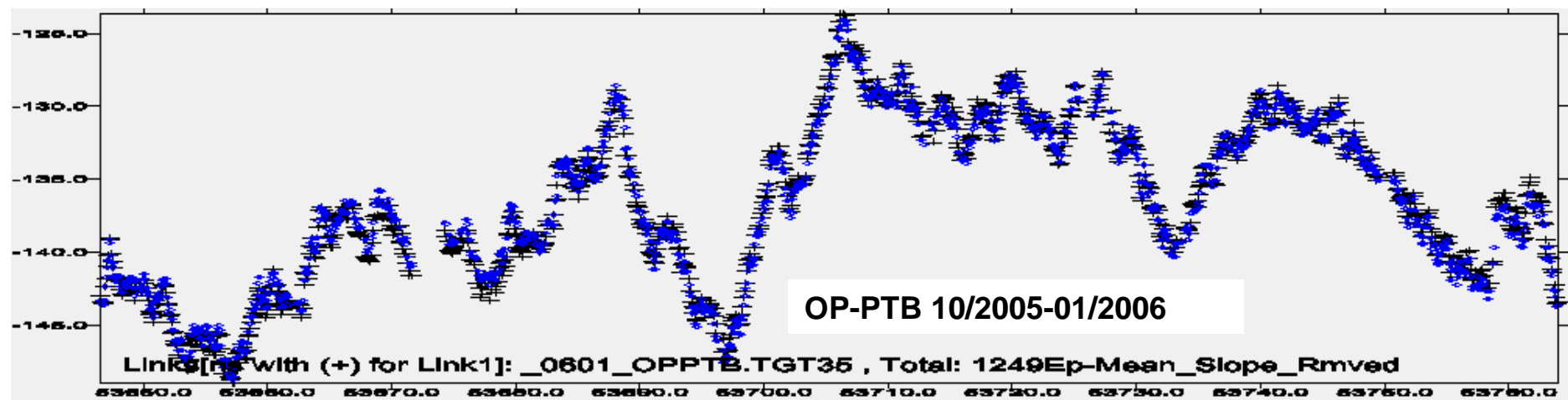


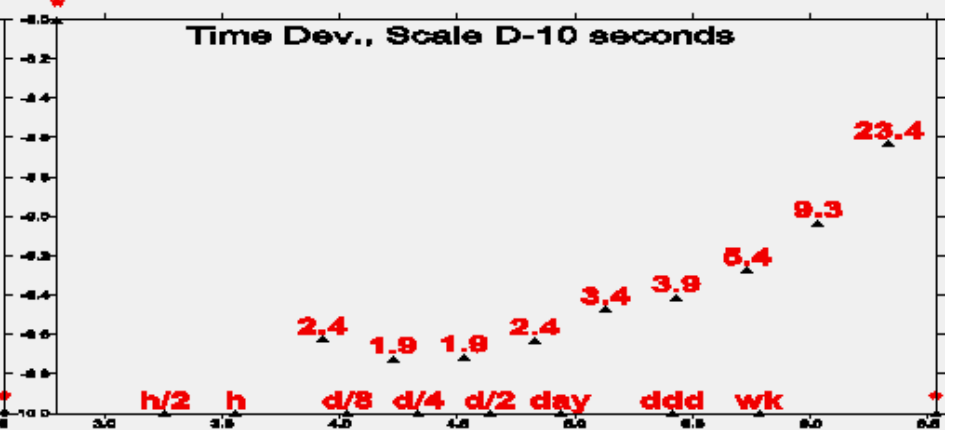
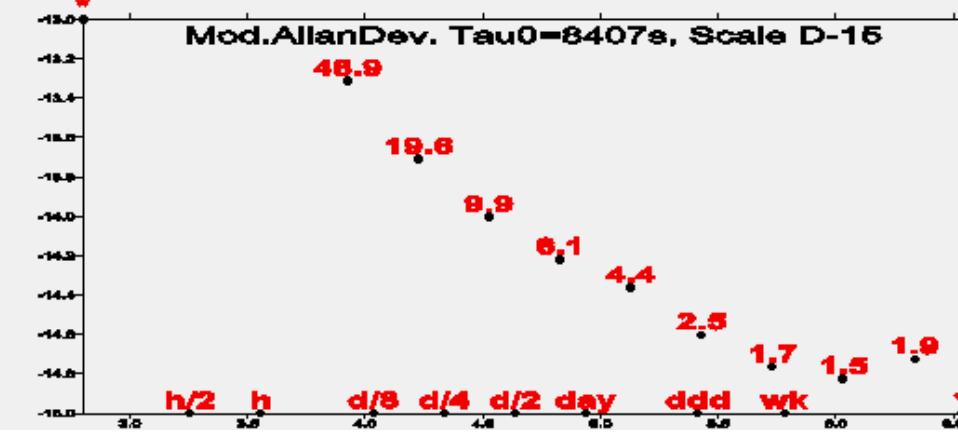
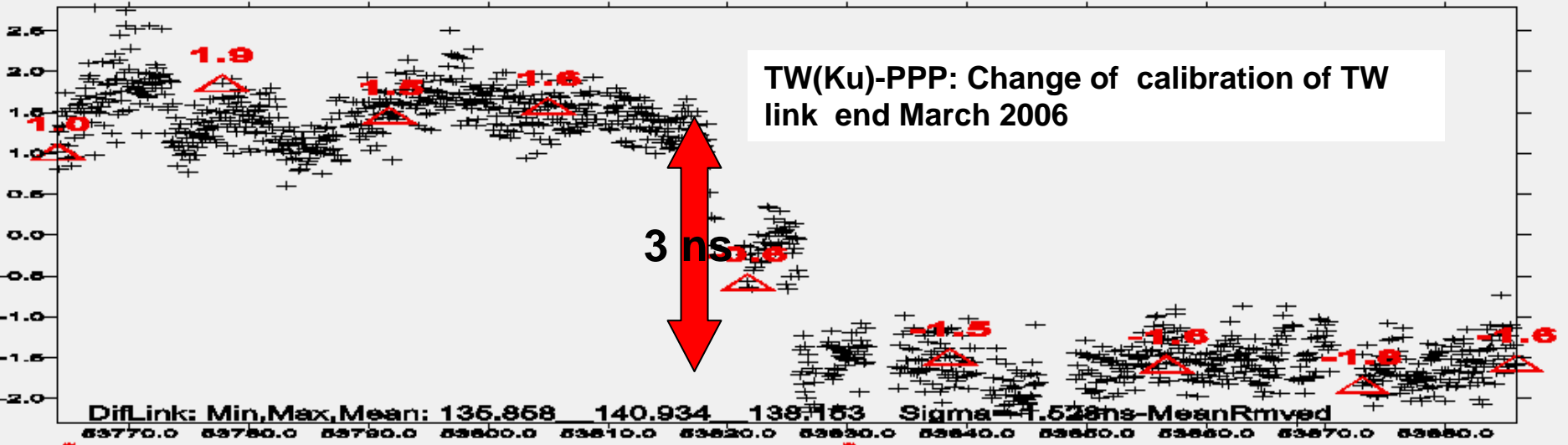
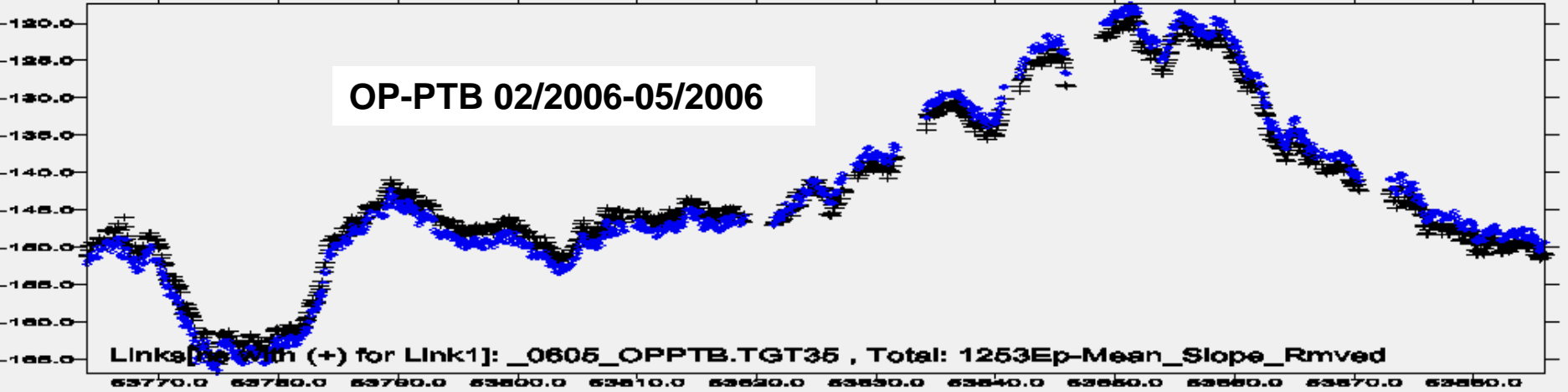




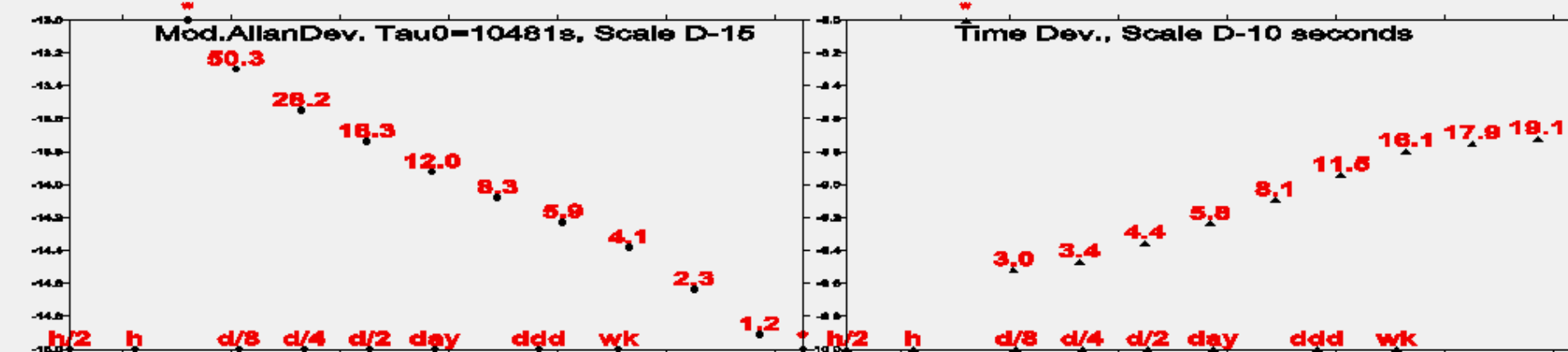
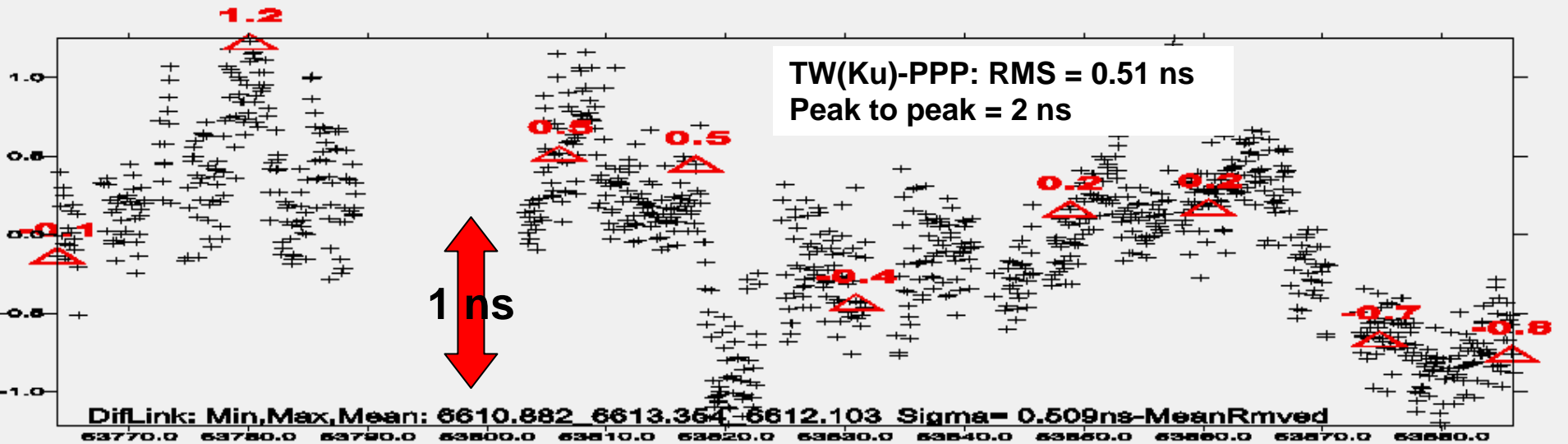
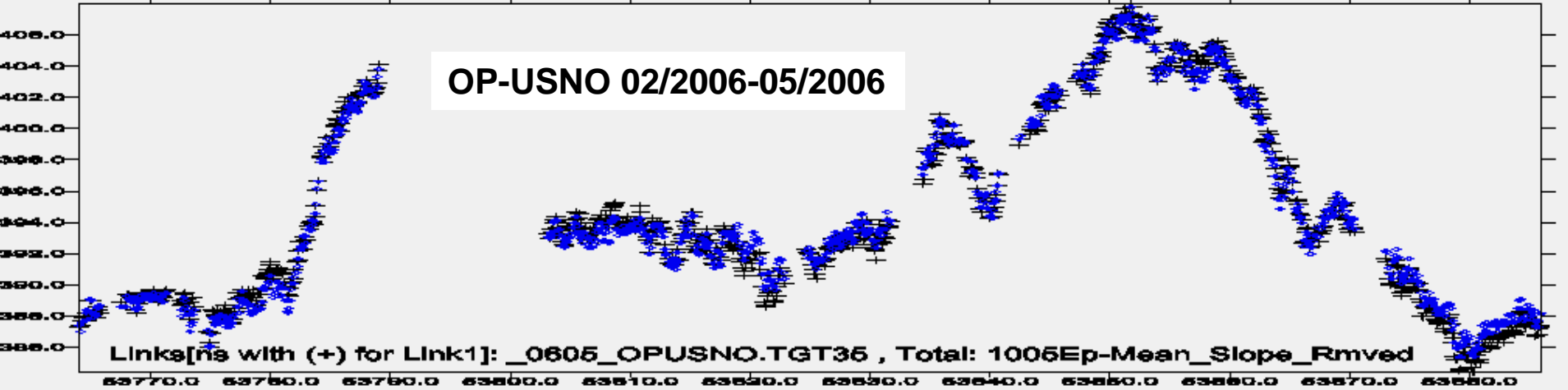
# TW(Ku) - PPP

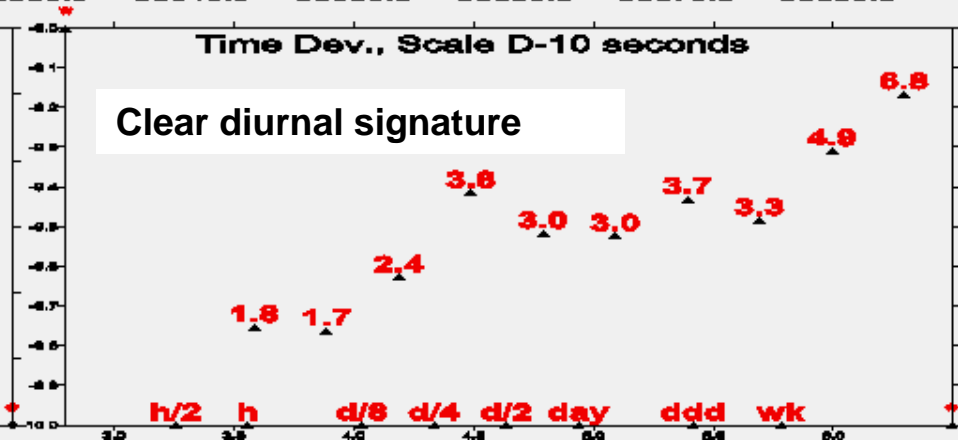
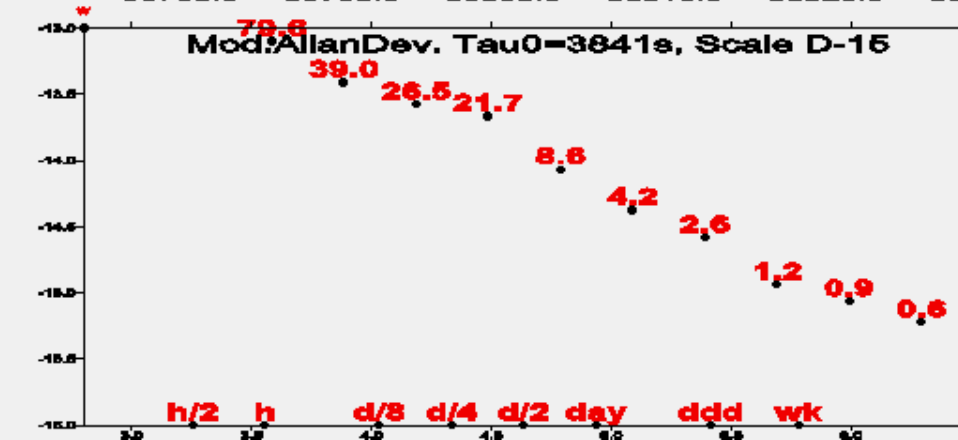
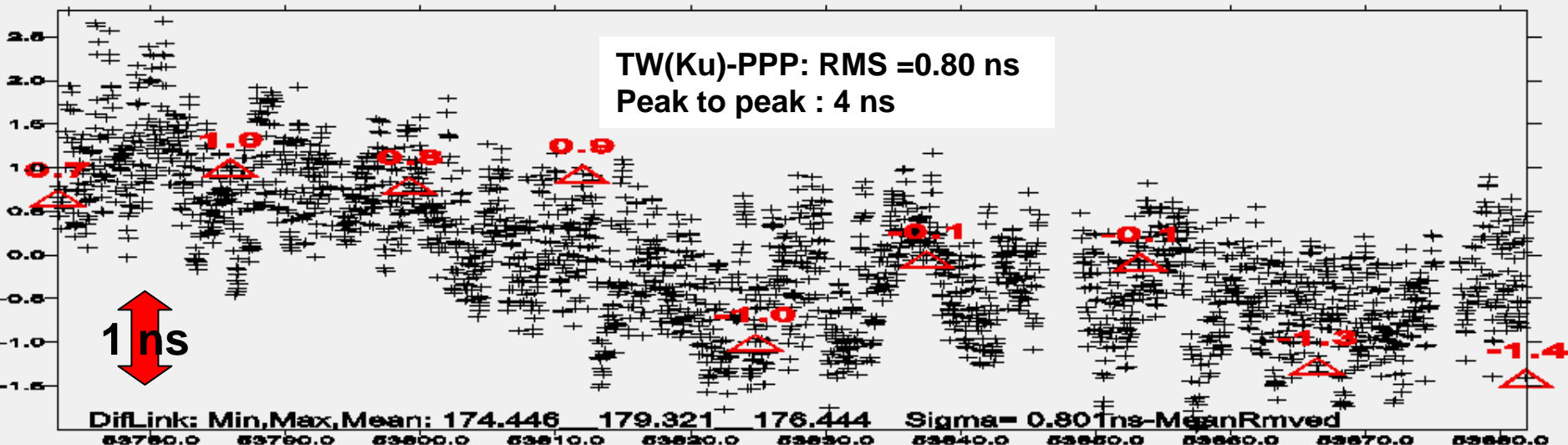
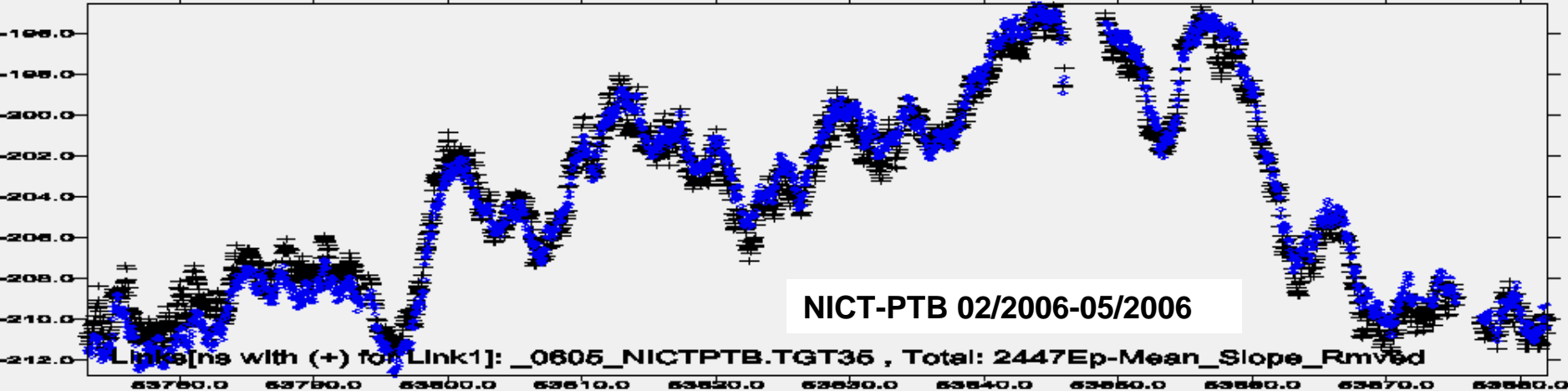












NICT-TL 10/2005-02/2006

Links[ns with (+) for Link1]: \_0601\_TLNICT.TGT35 , Total: 804Ep-Mean\_Slope\_Rmved

TW(Ku)-PPP: RMS = 0.80 ns  
Peak to peak : 4 ns

DifLink: Min,Max,Mean: -383.844 -379.401 -380.782 Sigma= 0.797ns-MeanRmved

Mod.AllanDev. Tau0=4393s, Scale D-15

Time Dev., Scale D-10 seconds

h/2 h d/8 d/4 d/2 day ddd wk

h/2 h d/8 d/4 d/2 day ddd wk

# Three-corner hat TW(X) - TW(Ku) - PPP



USNO-PTB 02/2006-05/2006

Links[ns] TW(Ku) (+) for Link1]: \_0605\_USNOPTB.TGT35 , Total: 1135Ep-Mean\_Slope\_Rmvd

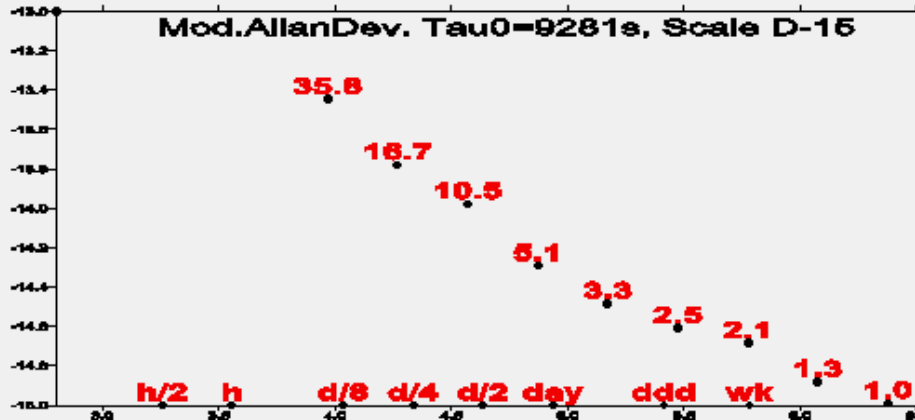
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TW(Ku)-PPP: RMS = 0.60 ns

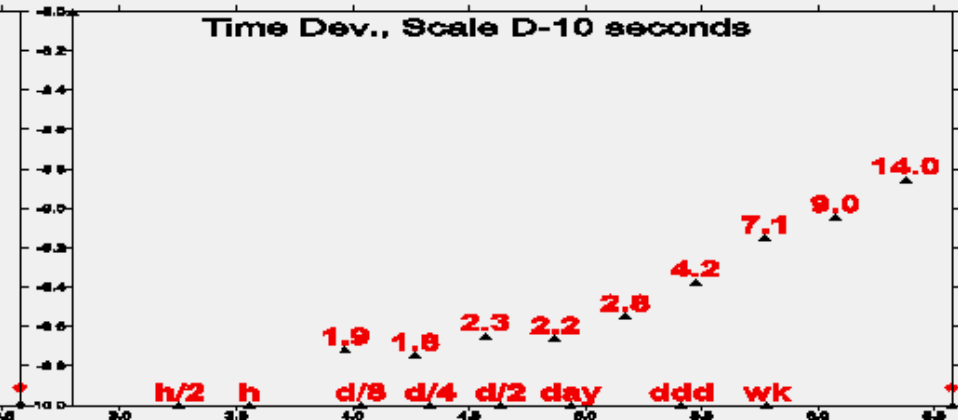
DifLink: Min,Max,Mean: 516.909 519.178 517.643 Sigma= 0.601ns-MeanRmvd

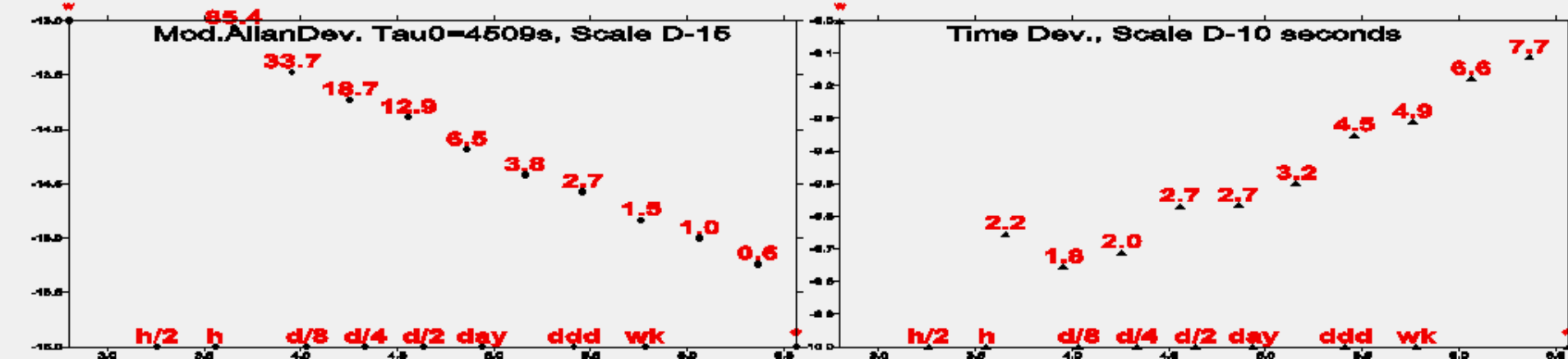
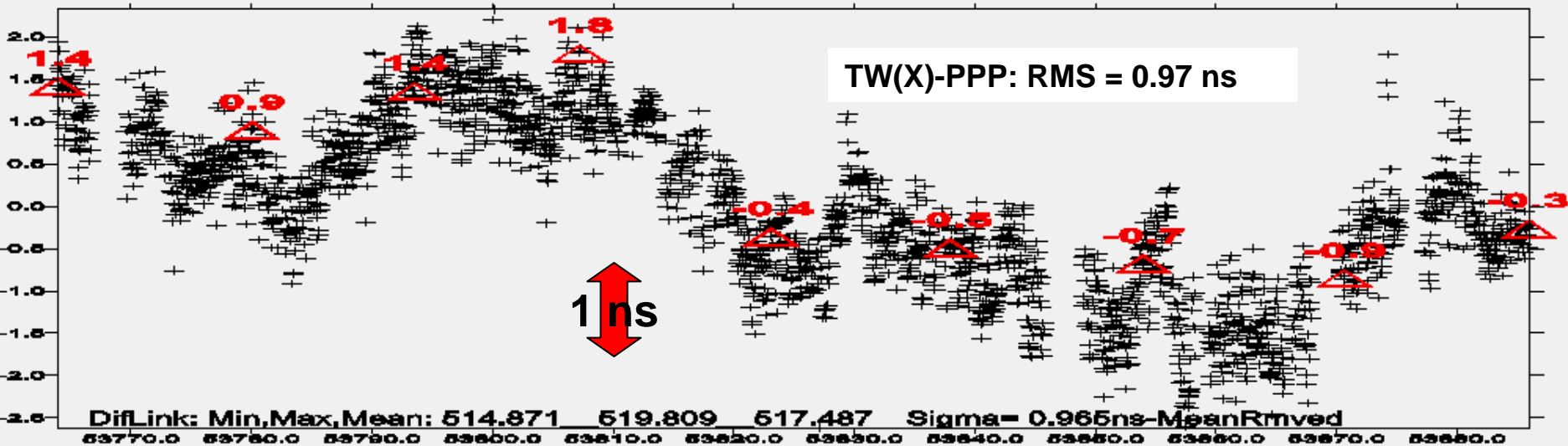
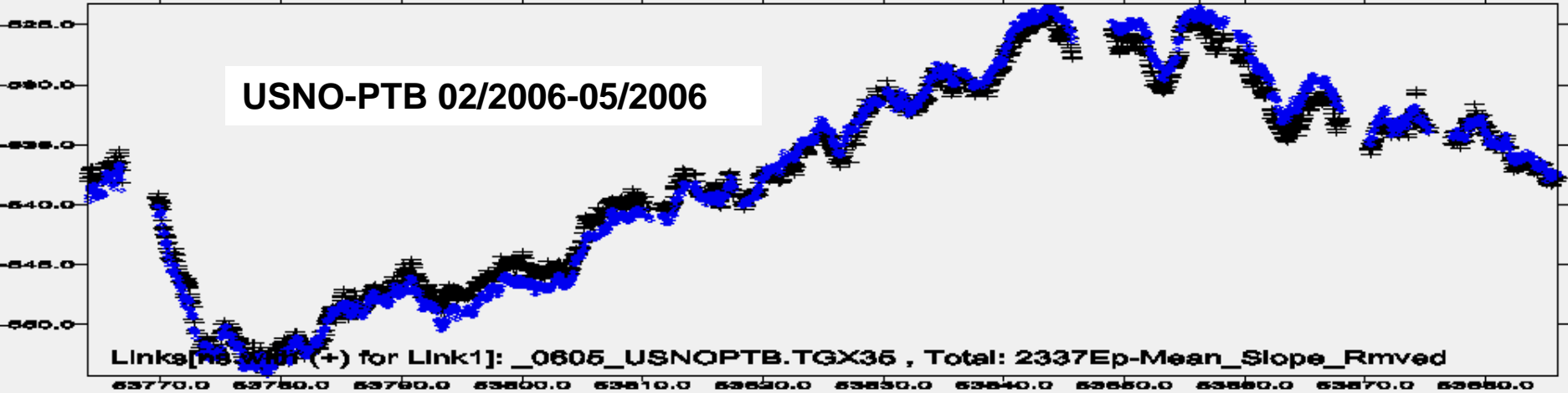
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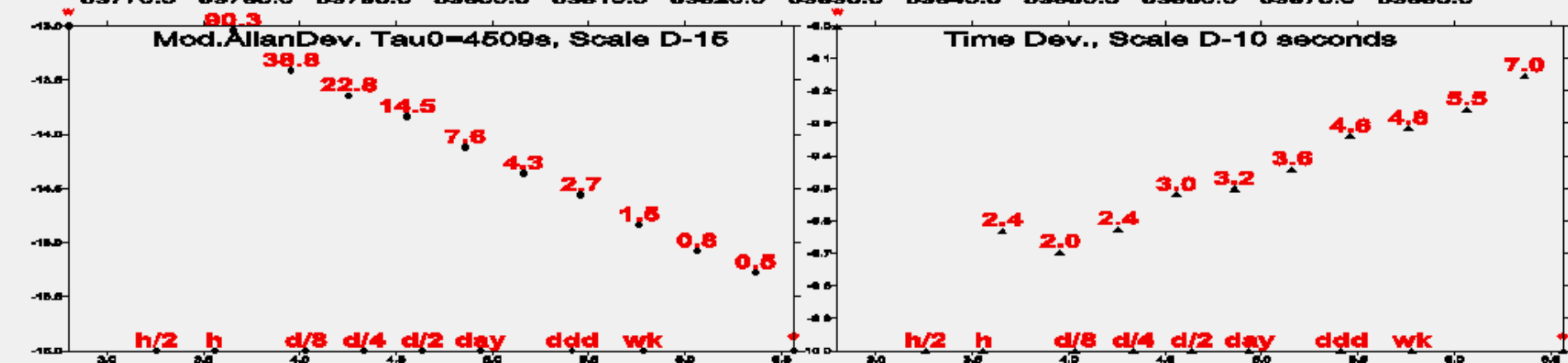
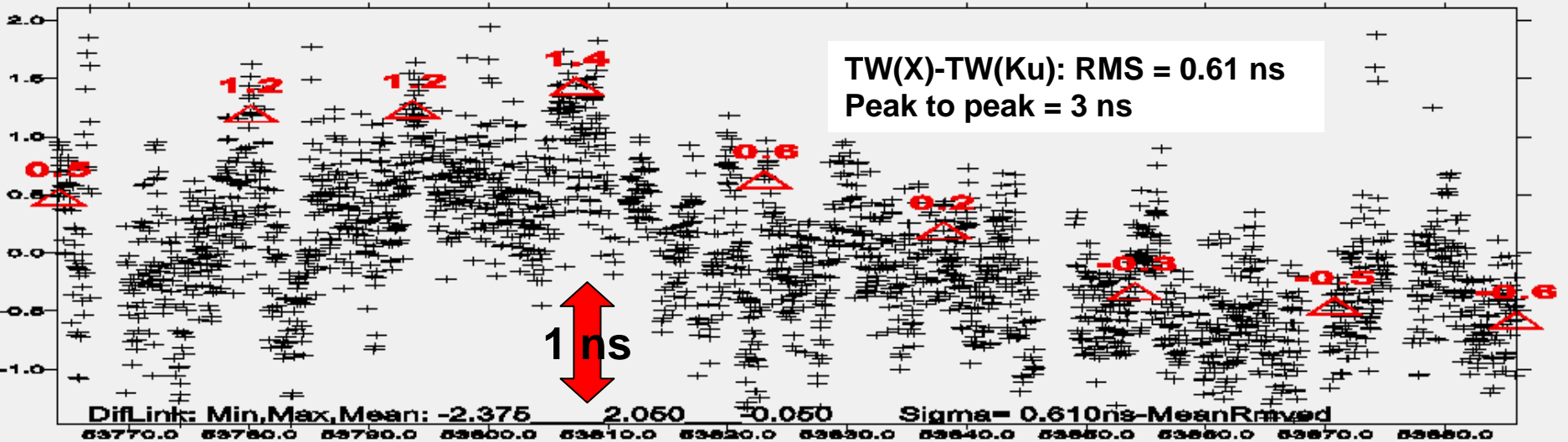
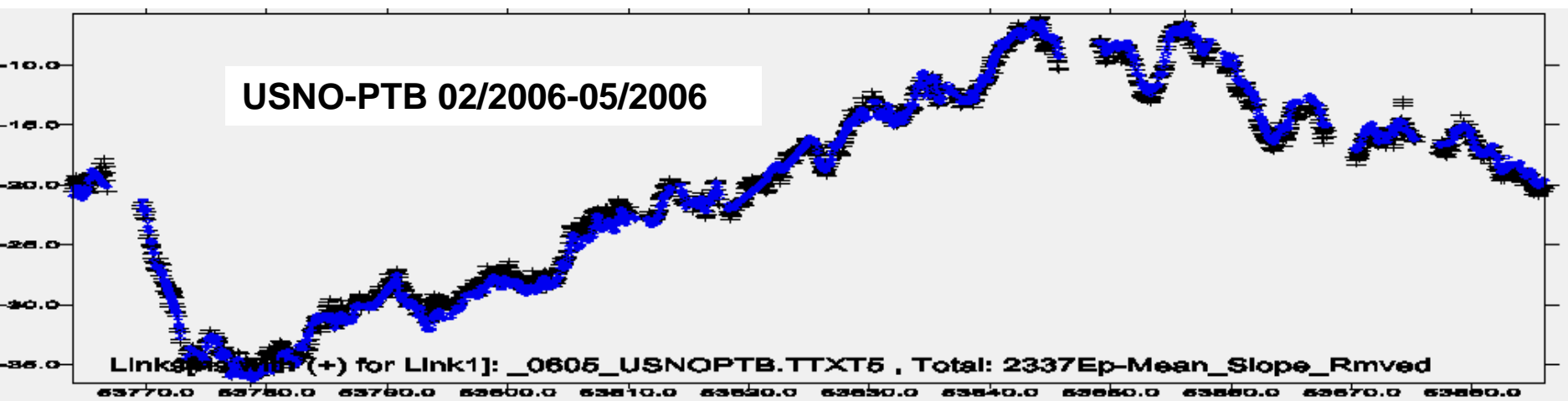
Mod.AllanDev. Tau0=9281s, Scale D-15



Time Dev., Scale D-10 seconds

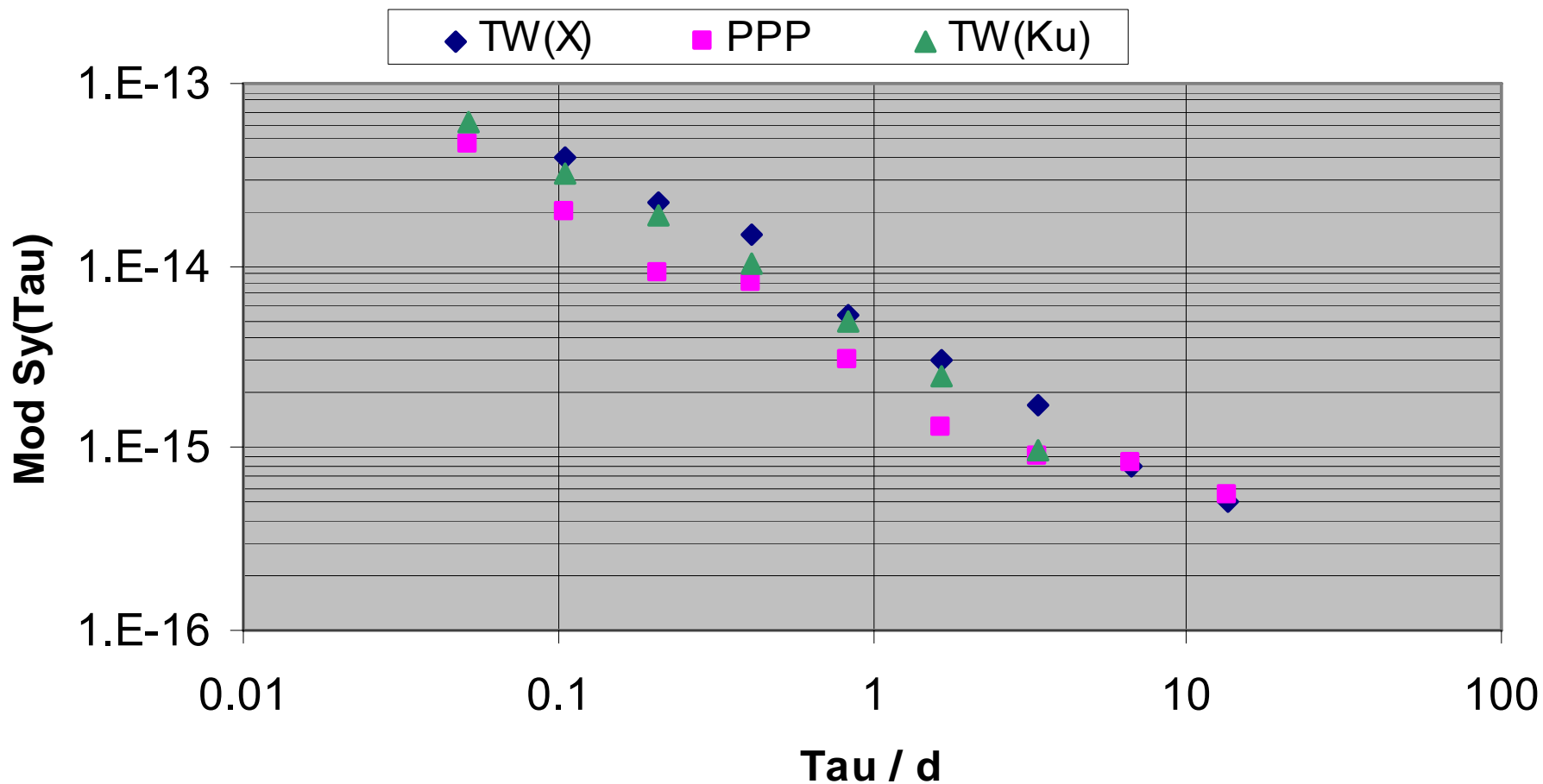






# Modified Allan deviation from 3-cornered hat

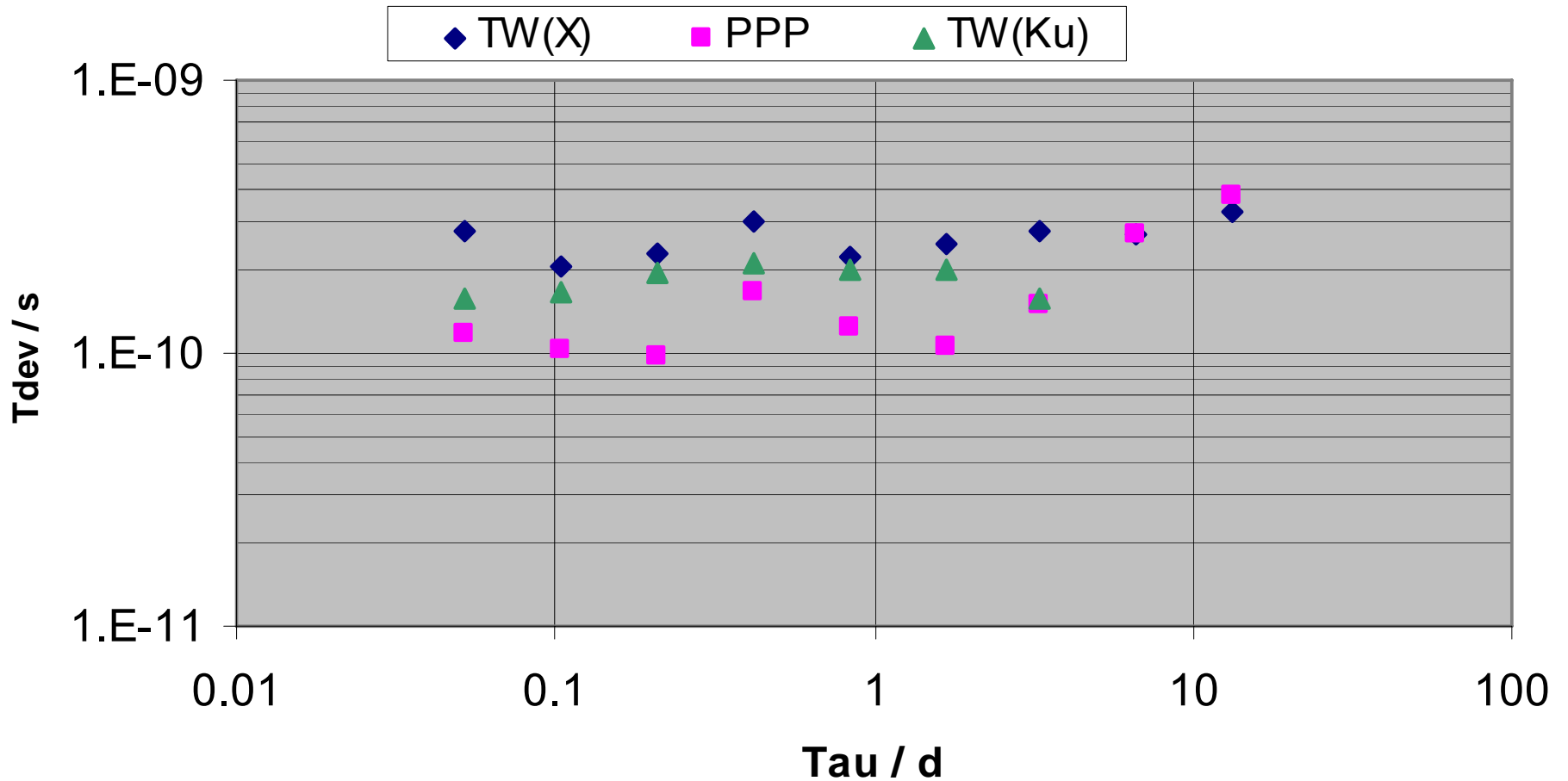
USNO-PTB 02/2006-05/2006





# Time deviation from 3-cornered hat

USNO-PTB 02/2006-05/2006



# Conclusions (1): Comparisons results

- PPP clock results generally agree with IGS Final results within ~100-200 ps:  
The most prominent features are the day-boundary discontinuities.
- PPP-TW(Ku)
  - Over 4 months, RMS of differences between 0.4 ns and 1 ns
  - Diurnal signatures and long-term trends sometimes visible, difficult to attribute
- PPP-TW(Ku)-TW(X) 3-corner comparisons show that
  - PPP generally more stable until 10-day averaging
  - TW(Ku) sometimes noisier than others
  - All techniques stable to 100-300 ps up to 10-day averaging
  - Long-term trend (2 ns over 4 months), possibly in GPS
- These conclusions from one example only!



## Conclusions (2): Use of PPP for TAI

- The PPP package used so far is reliable. Other PPP packages are available.
- Some run-time problems eliminated by data editing (currently on a daily basis). Some refinement may be necessary.
- PPP results are satisfactory.
  
- The routine use of PPP for TAI links looks OK.
- Some changes needed in data transmission / handling:
  - Rinex data necessary.
  - Calibration information should be handled separately or added to Rinex format.
  
- Manpower needed, specially for the development and tests phase.



# Acknowledgements

- Laboratories that operate receivers and provide data for TAI and for the IGS.
- Laboratories that provided data on request, e.g. NICT
- PPP developers (NRCan) specially F. Lahaye.
- ORB

