

Update on the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) : ITRF2014

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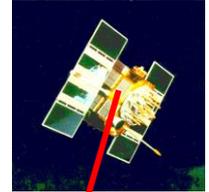


Key Points

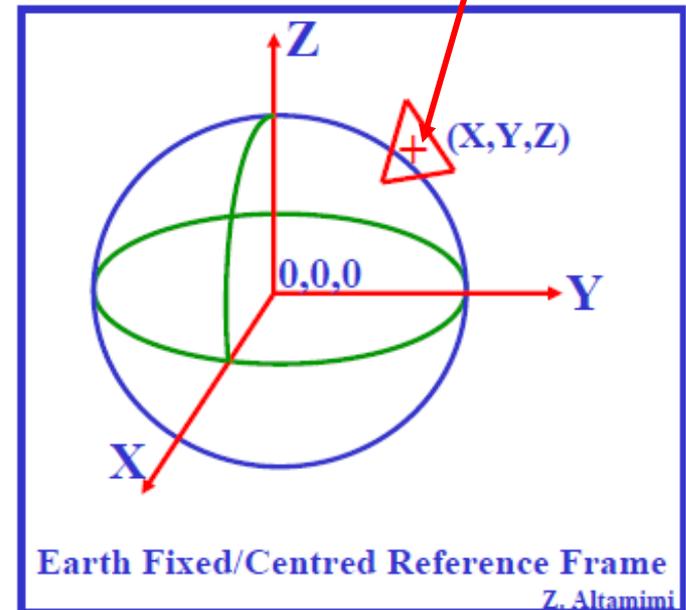
- **Introduction: Reference Frames for science and societal applications**
- **The UN-GGIM Initiative: a great opportunity for global geodesy**
- **ITRF2014:**
 - **Some results**
 - **GNSS Contribution**

What is a Reference Frame in practice?

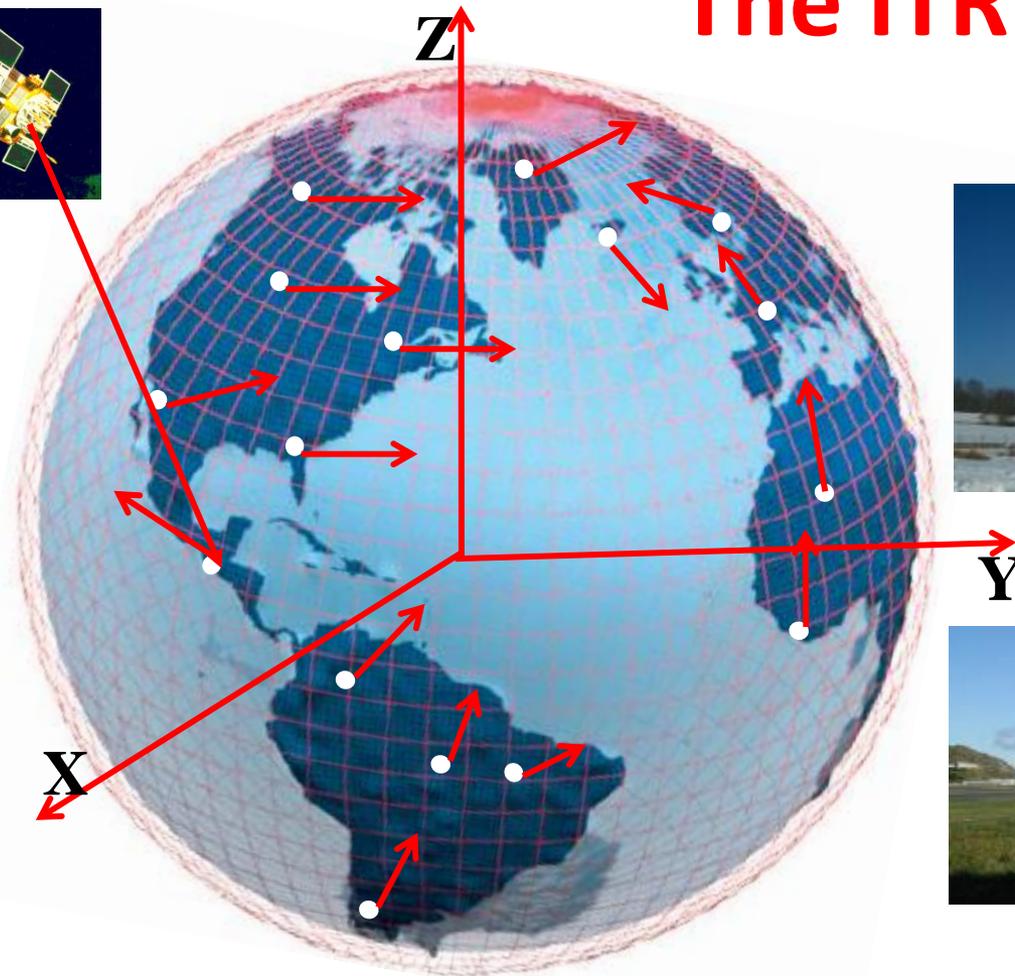
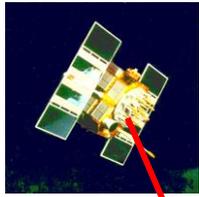
- Earth fixed/centred RF: allows determination of station location/position **as a function of time**
- It seems simple, but ... we have to deal with:
 - Relativity theory
 - The atmosphere
 - Earth rotation
 - Solid Earth and ocean tides
 - Tectonic motion
 - ...
- **For improved positioning accuracy, we need a Precise Orbit Determination & clock parameters:**
 - **Model all Forces acting on the satellite**
 - **Satellite data information is crucial**



Origin, Scale & Orientation



The ITRF



VLBI



SLR



GNSS



DORIS



Goal & Challenge: determine locations & deformations with an improved precision, Everywhere & Anytime on Earth, to satisfy societal and science requirements

Universal access to the ITRF through GNSS/IGS Products

The reference frame & Earth science applications

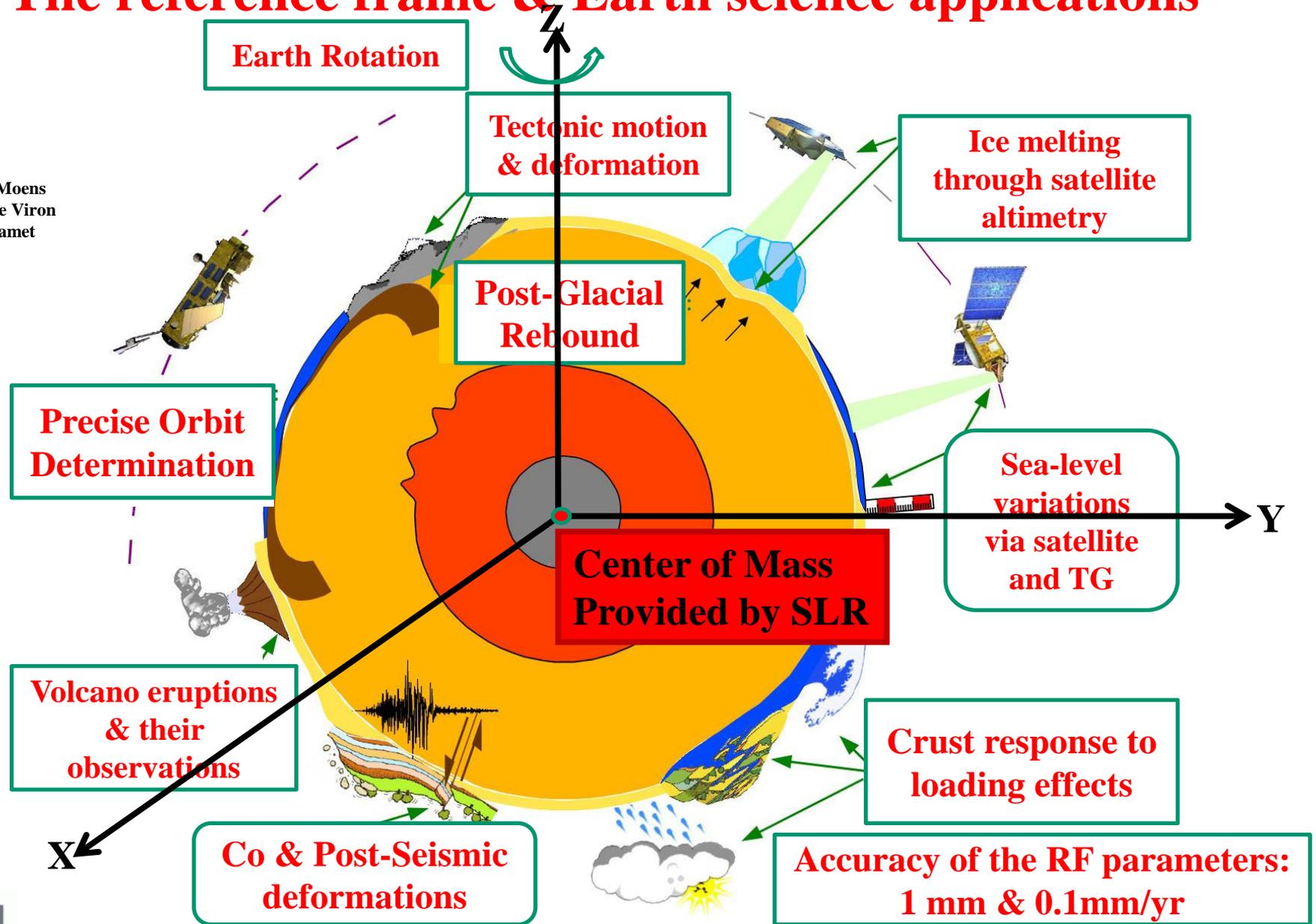


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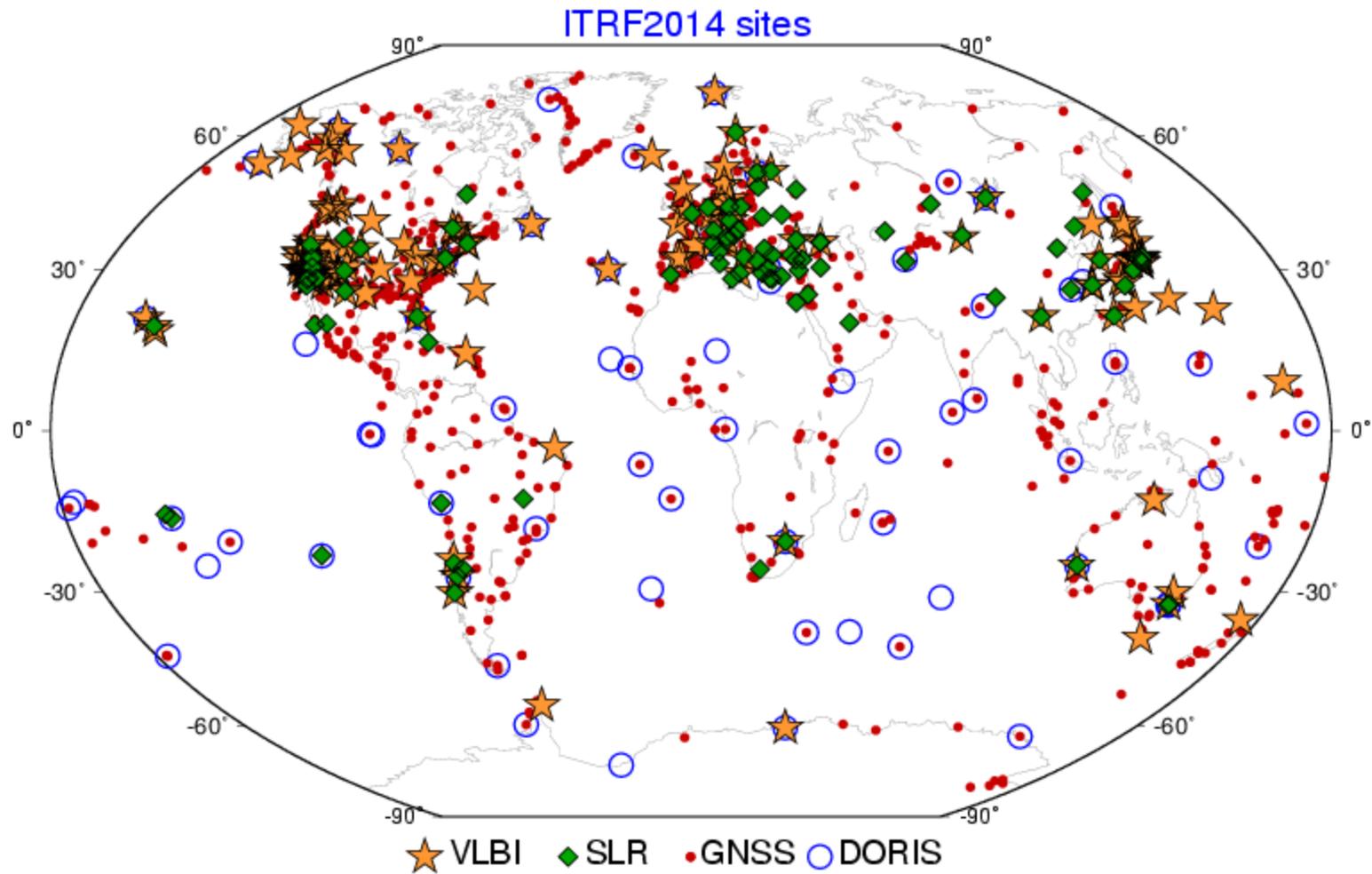
Reference frames and Societal Applications

- There are plenty of societal applications, mainly:
 - Positioning (location-based) applications (navigation, surveying, precision agriculture, land & territory management, boundary dispute, cartography, cadaster...)
 - National & Continental Reference Frames
- The UN GA resolution (February 26, 2015) on the:
Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development
- UN-GGIM sub-committee on Geodesy
- In response to a UN geodetic questionnaire:
80% of the responding countries use the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) to underpin their national coordinate systems

ITRF2014

- **Published January, 2016**
- **Full article with Open Access**
- **Improved modeling of non-linear station motions**
 - **All kind of ruptures/discontinuities in the position time series**
 - **Seasonal signals**
 - **Modeling of post-seismic deformation**
 - **GNSS contribution is fundamental to all the above**

ITRF2014 Network

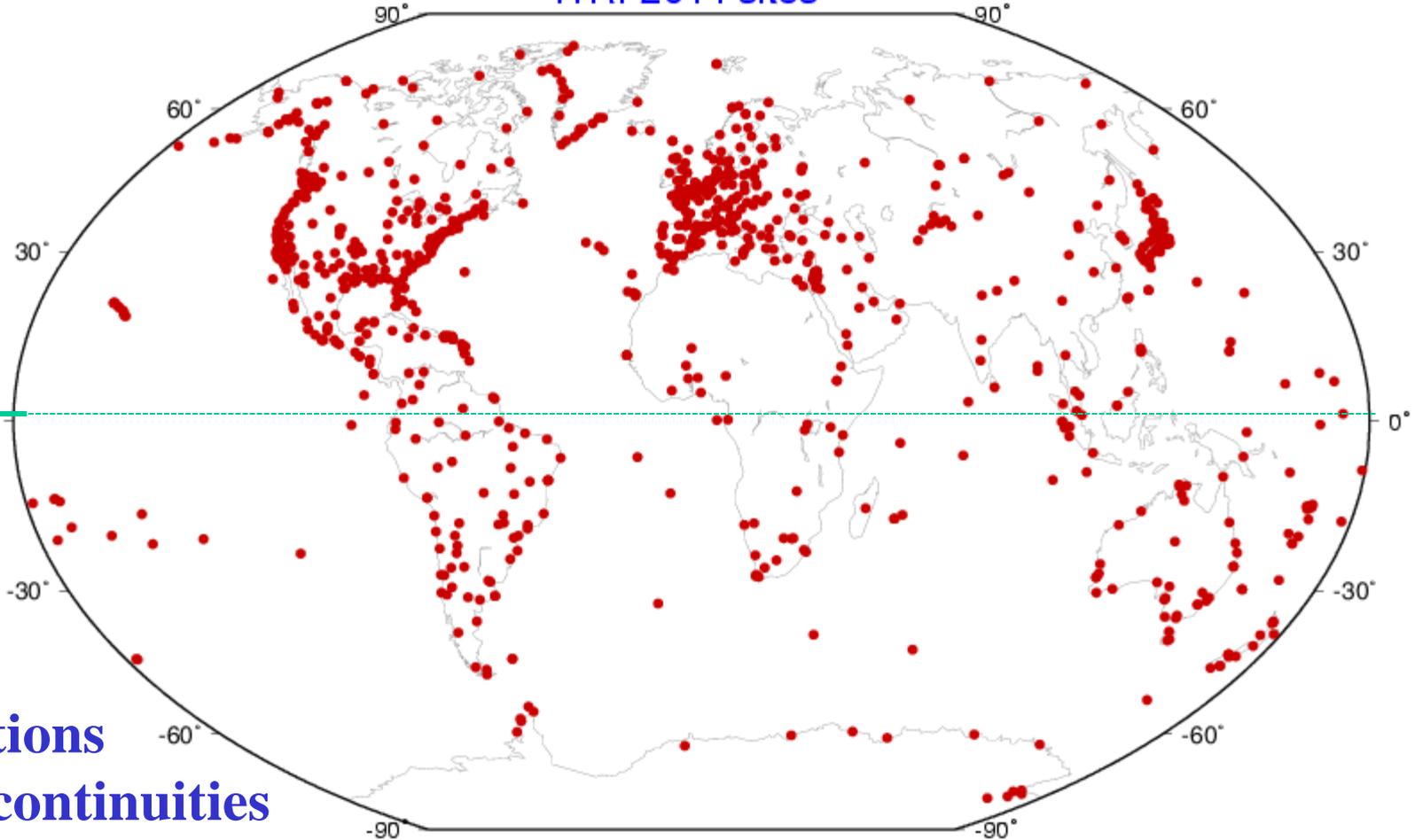


ITRF2014: GNSS

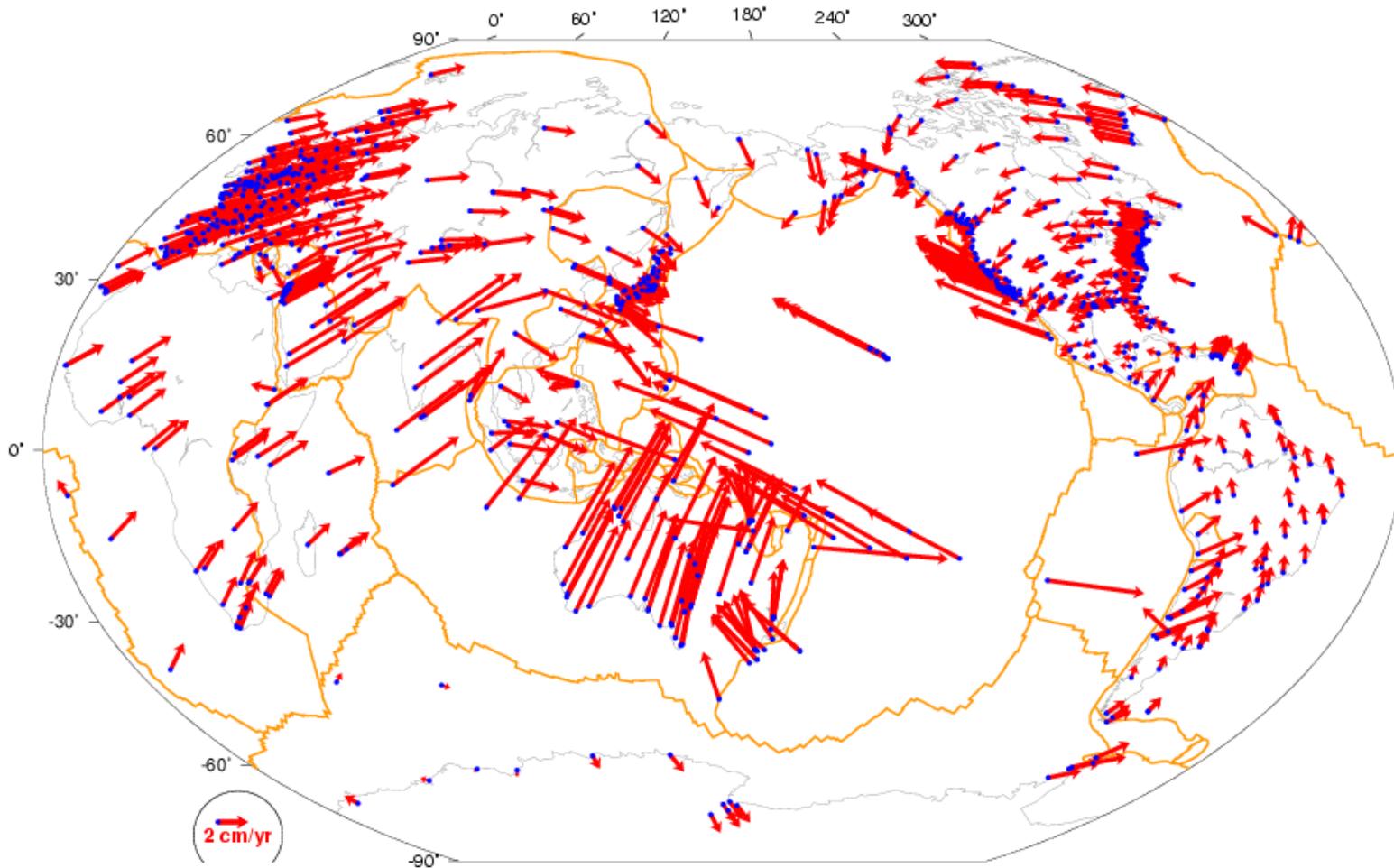
ITRF2014 sites

Site #
695
187

882 sites
1024 stations
1797 discontinuities



ITRF2014 Site Velocities:

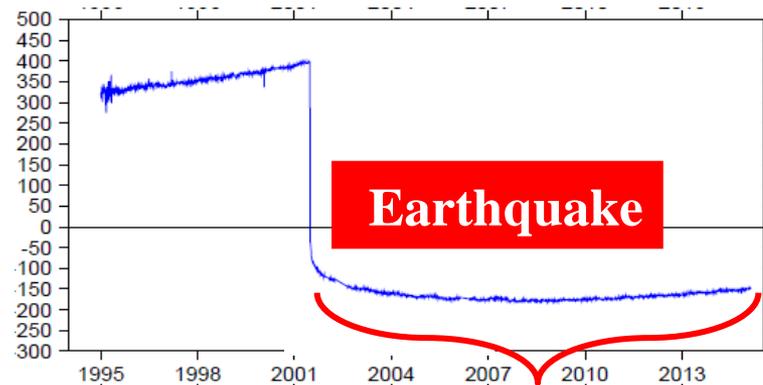


$$X(t) = X(t_0) + \dot{X}(t - t_0)$$

Post-Seismic Deformation (PSD)

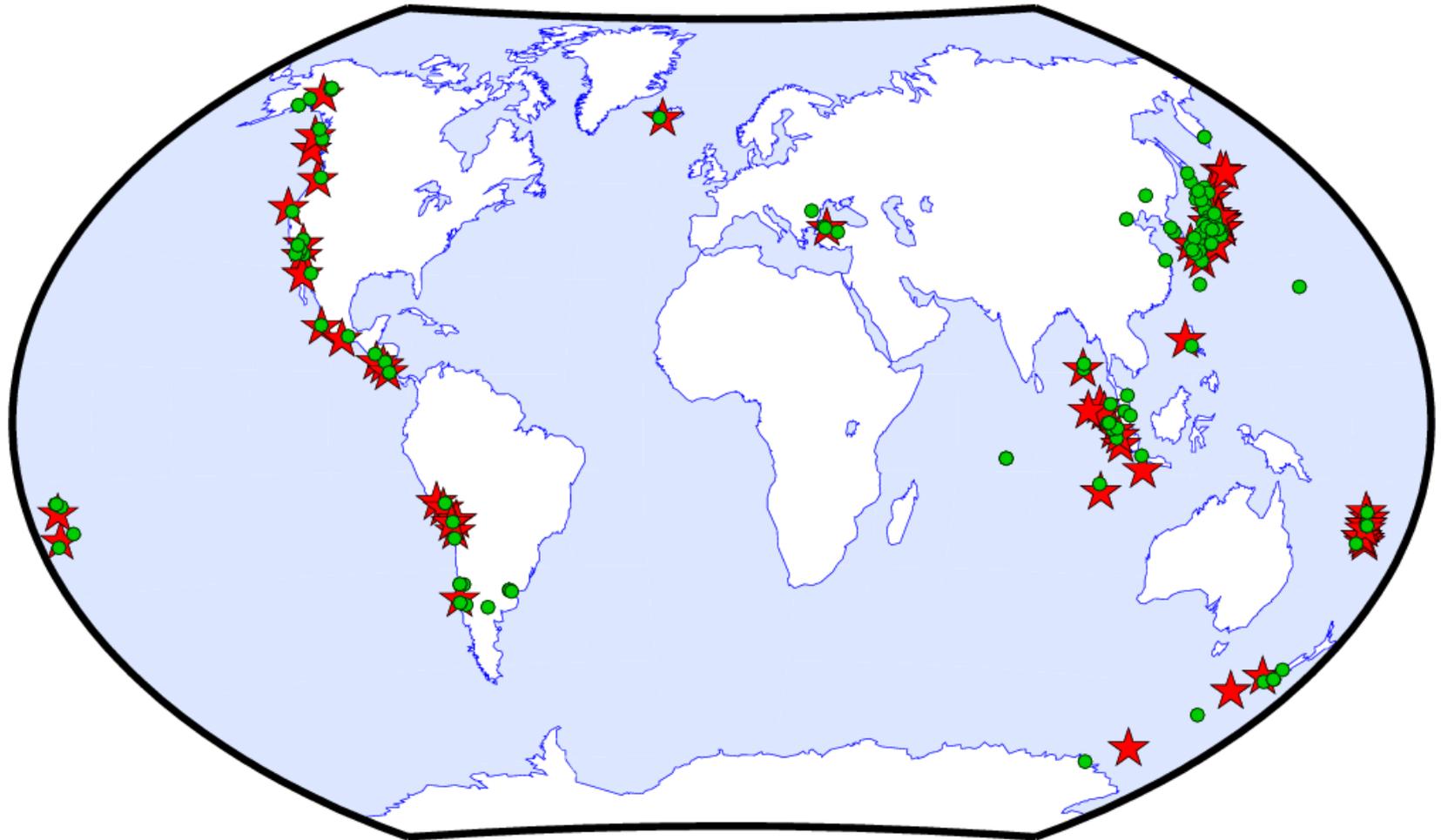
- Fitting parametric models using GNSS/GPS data
 - at major GNSS/GPS Earthquake sites
 - apply these models to the 3 other techniques at co-location EQ sites

- Parametric models:
 - Logarithmic
 - Exponential
 - Log + Exp
 - Two Exp



Post-seismic deformation

ITRF2014 Site affected by PSD



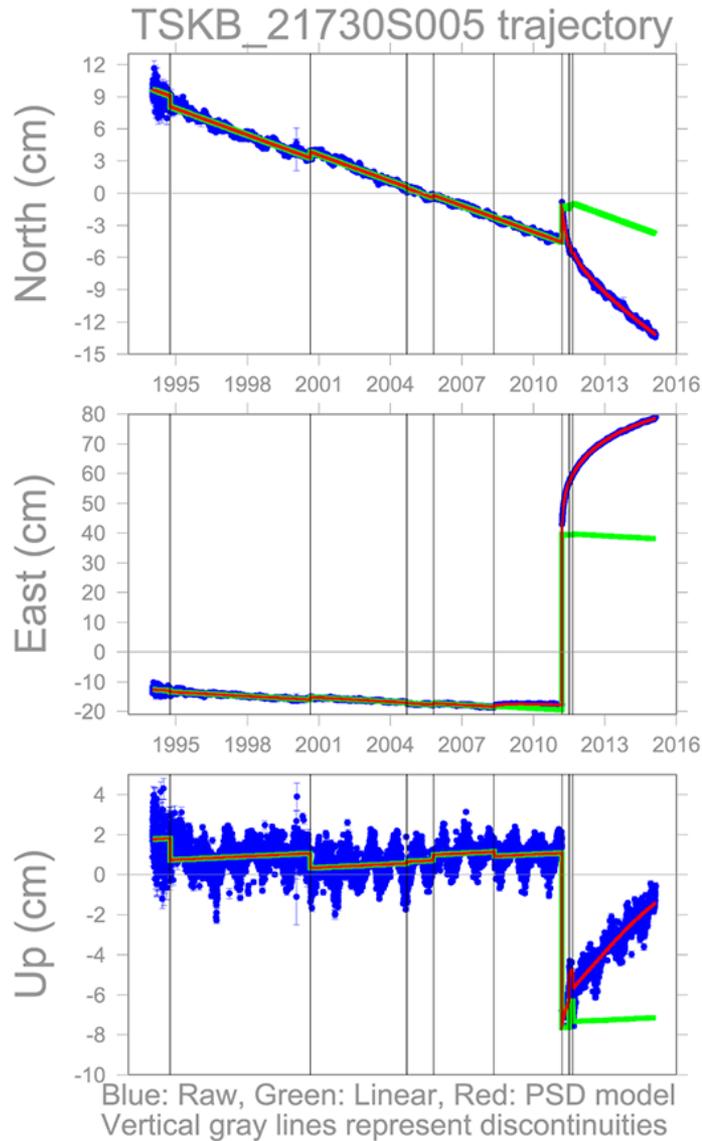
Red Stars: EQ Epicenters

Green circles: ITRF2014 sites

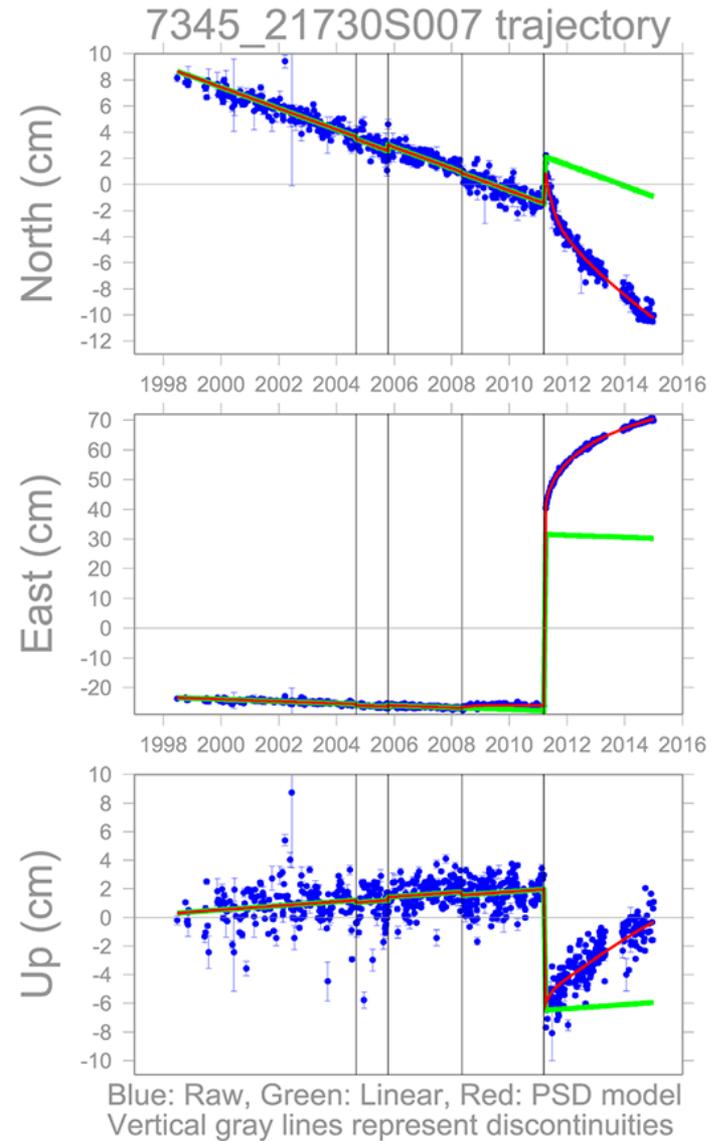
ICG-11, Sochi, Russian Federation, 6-11, November, 2016

Trajectory of Tsukuba (Japan) before and after the 2011 Tohoku earthquake

GNSS station



VLBI station



Conclusion: Key Points

- **GNSS provides high accuracy for positioning applications**
- **IAG/IERS provides the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF), the most accurate global RF available today;**
- **GNSS data/products are fundamental to the ITRF, through the IGS contribution:**
 - **Connect the 3 other techniques;**
 - **Determine Post-seismic deformations at EQ Sites**
- **GNSS inter-operability is critical for Science applications**

- **GNSS Providers are invited to provide satellite data to the IGS for better orbit dynamics modeling**

Thank you