



United Nations
Office for Outer Space Affairs
Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems

The impact of solid Earth tides on the DGNSS positioning results

M.sc.ing. Diana Haritonova
diana.haritonova@inbox.lv

Institute of Geodesy and
Geoinformation (GGI)
University of Latvia

Riga, Latvia
14 – 18 May 2012



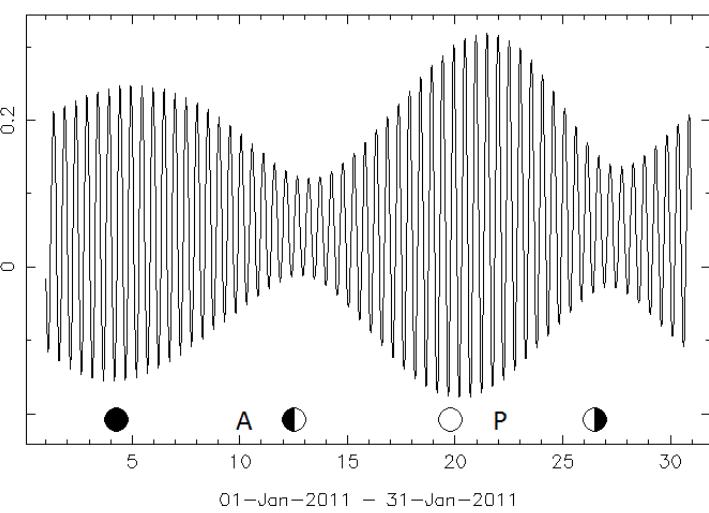
Content

- Introduction: the nature of tide waves;
- The solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements at the EUPOS®-RIGA stations;
- The solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements at the EUREF stations;
- Conclusion.

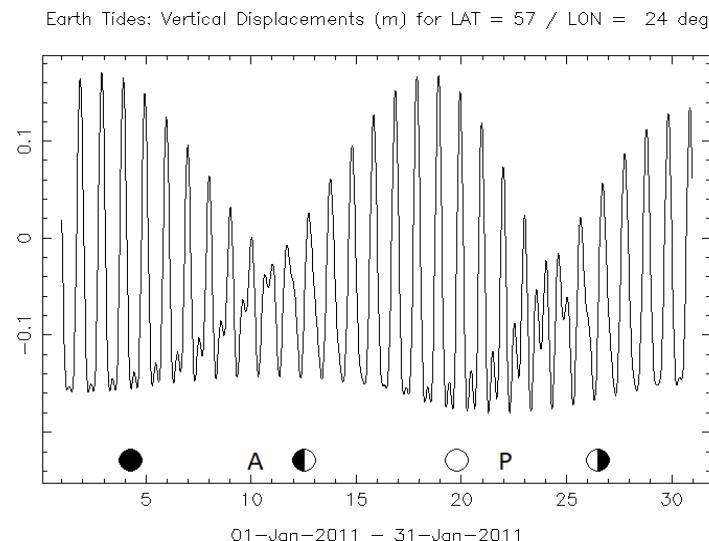
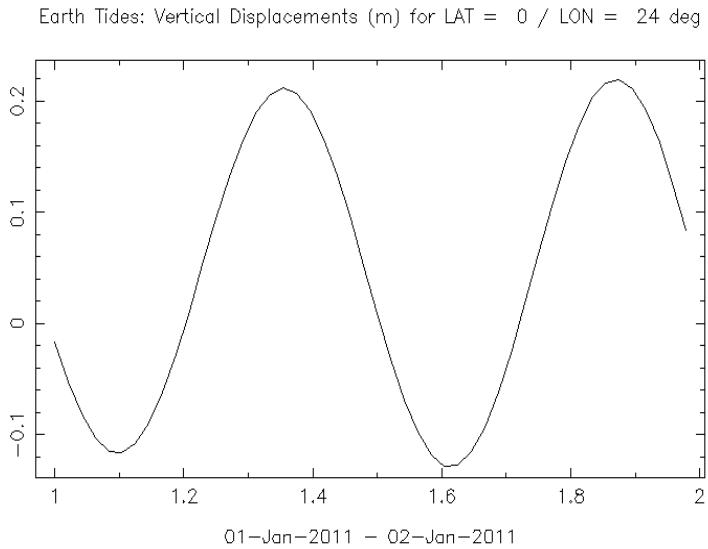
United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



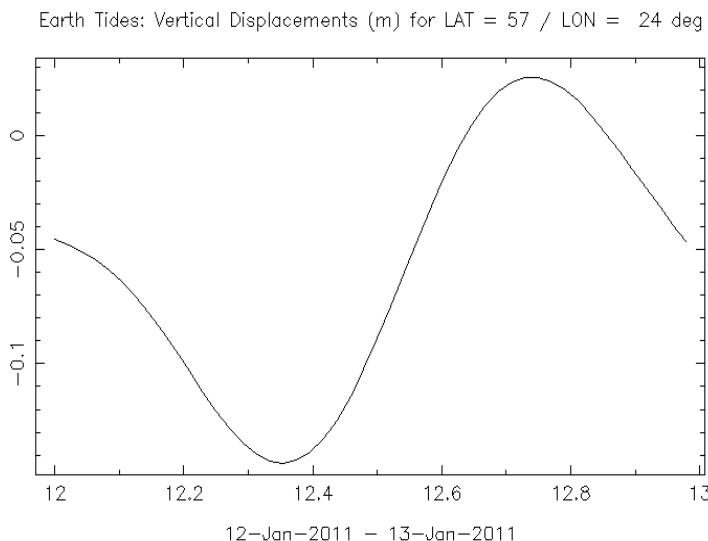
The nature of tide waves (1)



Semidiurnal tides



Diurnal tides

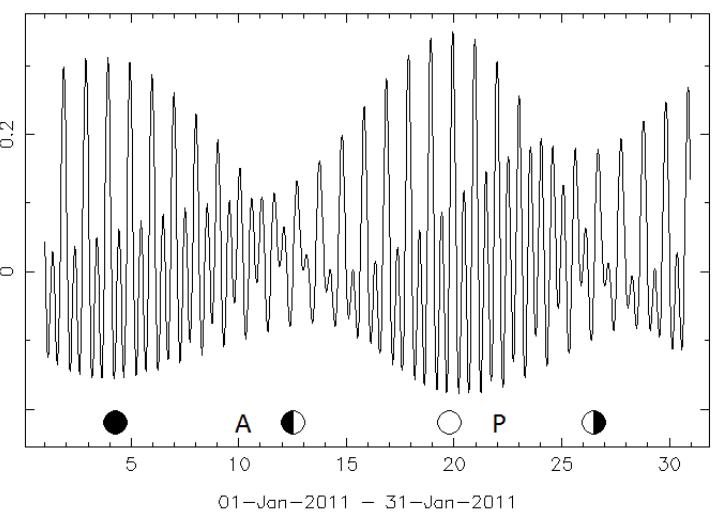


http://www.aiub.unibe.ch/content/services/earth_tides/

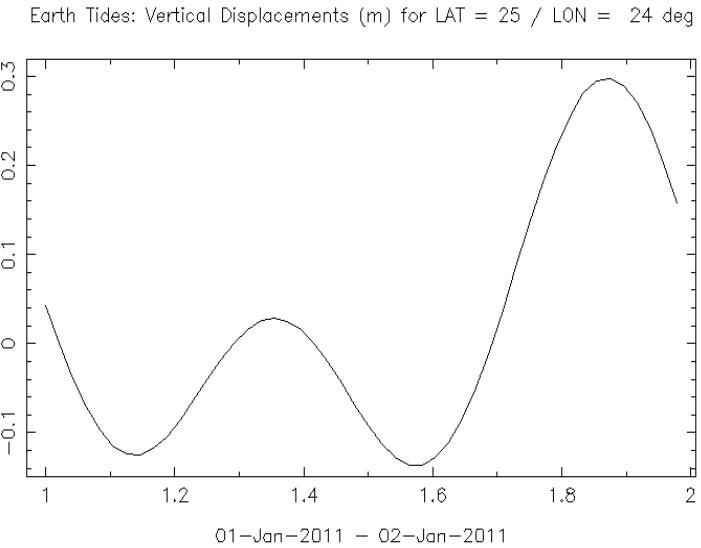
United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



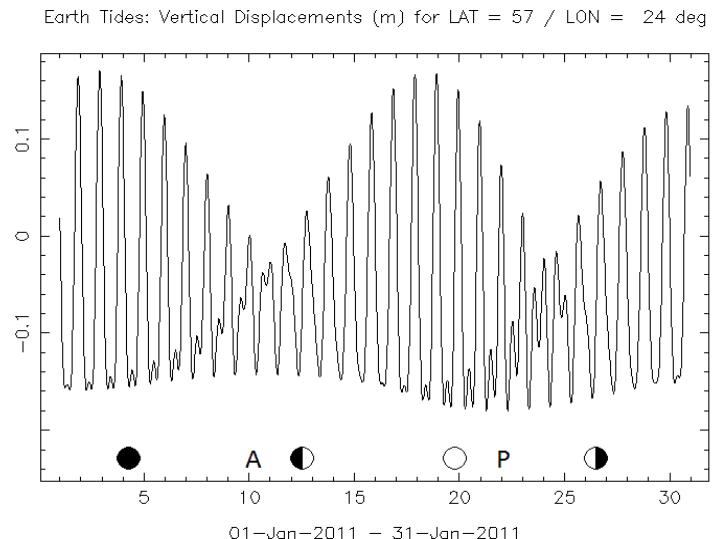
The nature of tide waves (2)



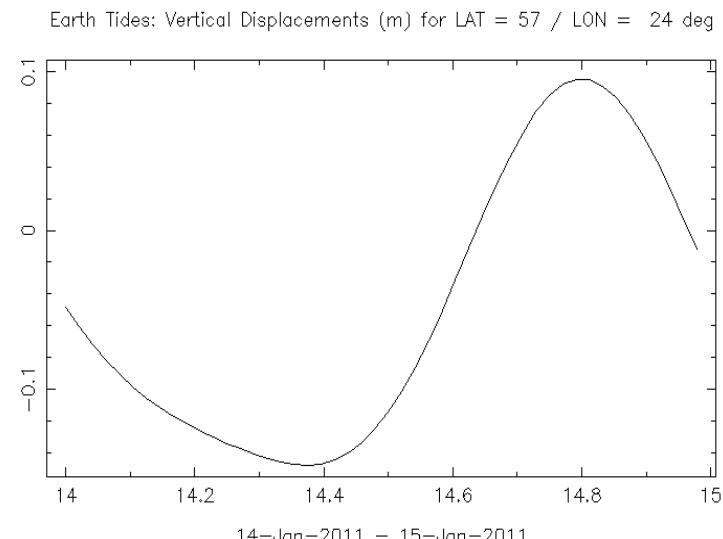
*Irregular
semidiurnal
tides*



MIXED TIDES



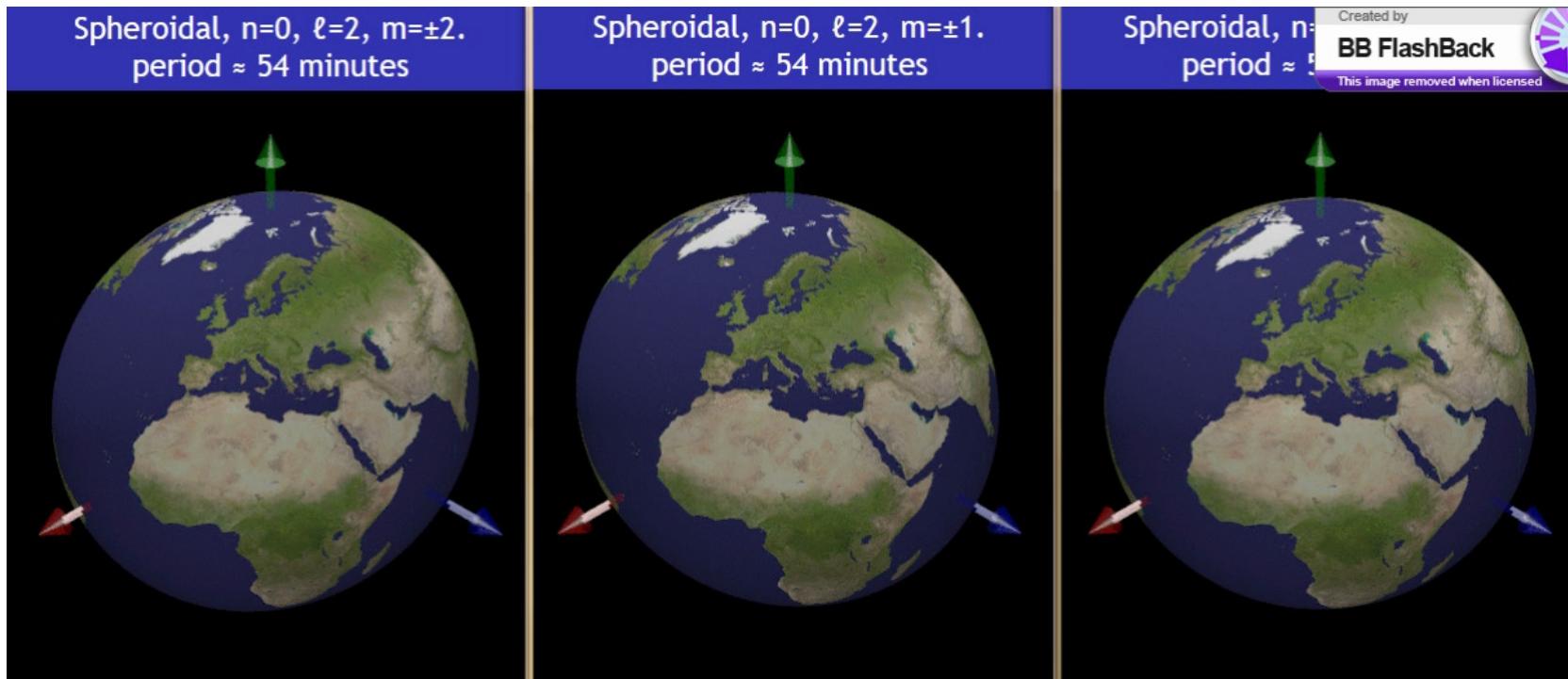
*Irregular
diurnal tides*



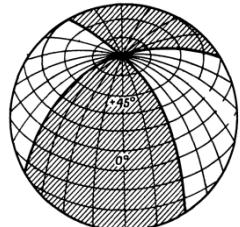
http://www.aiub.unibe.ch/content/services/earth_tides/



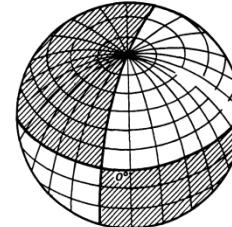
Tidal oscillations of the Earth



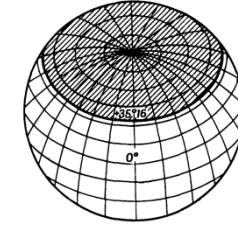
Sectorial
spherical function –
Semidiurnal tides



Tesseral
spherical function –
Diurnal tides



Zonal
spherical function –
Long-period tides

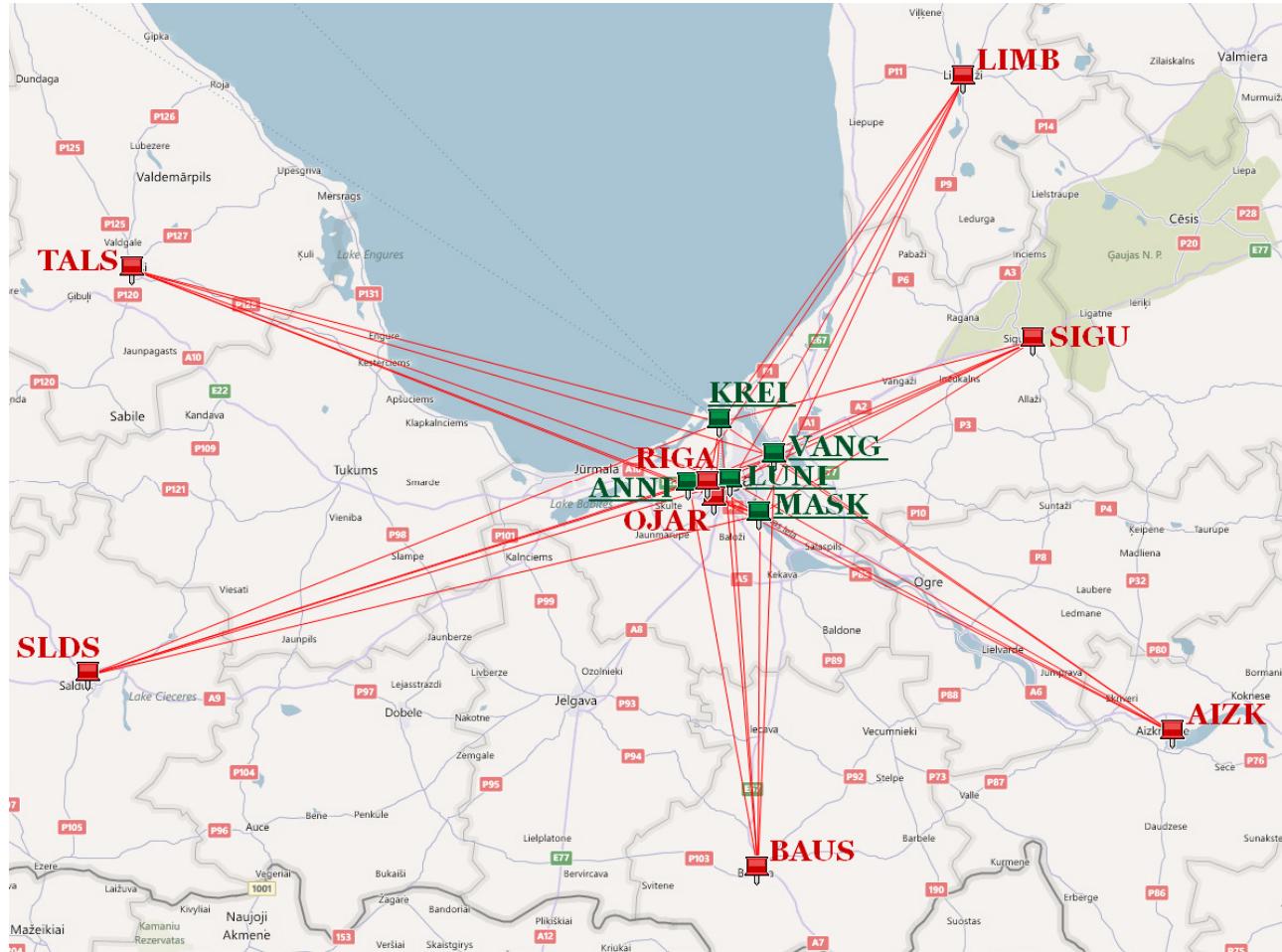


United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



The solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements at the EUPOS®-RIGA stations

using data of EUPOS®-RIGA, LatPos, EPN and IGS and applying Bernese GPS Software.



Solution of 5 kinematic stations and 8 static stations.

EUPOS®-RIGA stations: ANNI, KREI, LUNI, MASK, VANG
LatPos stations: AIZK, BAUS, LIMB, OJAR, SIGU, SLDS, TALS
EUREF station: RIGA

United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



```

TIDE2000f

1 C*
2   SUBROUTINE TIDE2000(STANAM,XSTA,XSUN,XMON,DMJD,XPOL,YPOL,
3   1          IRCOCN,OCNAMP,OCNPHS,DXTIDE)
4 CC
5 CC PURPOSE   : COMPUTATION OF TIDAL CORRECTIONS OF STATION DISPLACEMENTS
6 CC           CAUSED BY LUNAR AND SOLAR GRAVITATIONAL ATTRACTION
7 CC           (SEE IERS STANDARDS 2000)
8 CC           STEP 1 (HERE GENERAL DEGREE 2 AND 3 CORRECTIONS +
9 CC           CALL ST1DIU + CALL ST1SEM + CALL ST1L1)
10 CC          + STEP 2 (CALL STEP2DIU + CALL ST2LON)
11 CC           CORRECTION FOR POLAR MOTION
12 CC           IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT THE STEP 3 NON-CORRECTION FOR
13 CC           PERMANENT TIDE WOULD NOT BE APPLIED IN ORDER TO AVOID JUMP
14 CC           IN THE REFERENCE FRAME (THIS STEP 3 MUST ADDED IN ORDER TO
15 CC           GET THE NON-TIDAL STATION POSITION AND TO BE CONFORMED WITH
16 CC           THE IAG RESOLUTION.)
17 CC
18 CC PARAMETERS :
19 CC     IN : STANAM      : STATION NAME          CH*16
20 CC           XSTA(I),I=1,2,3,4: GEOCENTRIC POSITION OF THE STATION R*8
21 CC           XSUN(I),I=1,2,3,4: GEOC. POSITION OF THE SUN    R*8
22 CC           XMON(I),I=1,2,3,4: GEOC. POSITION OF THE MOON  R*8
23 CC           DMJD       : MJD                  R*8
24 CC           XPOL       : POLAR MOTION (X RAD)        R*8
25 CC           YPOL       : POLAR MOTION (Y RAD)        R*8
26 CC           IRCOCN     : OCEAN LOADING FLAG (0: APPLY OL) I*4
27 CC           OCNAMP     : OCEAN LOADING AMPLITUDES (M) R*8(3,MAXOCN)
28 CC           OCNPHS     : OCEAN LOADING PHASES (RAD) R*8(3,MAXOCN)
29 CC     OUT : DXTIDE(I),I=1,2,3: DISPLACEMENT VECTOR
30 CC
31 CC SR CALLED : SPROD, ST1DIU, ST1SEM, ST1L1, STEP2DIU, ST2LON, DMILMTV, OCLOAD
32 CC
33 CC AUTHOR    : V. DEHANT, S. MATHEWS AND J. GIPSON (IERS 1996)
34 CC           (TEST BETWEEN TWO SUBROUTINES)
35 CC AUTHOR    : V. DEHANT AND S. MATHEWS (IERS 2000)
36 CC           (TEST IN THE BERNESE PROGRAM BY C. BRUYNINK)
37 CC
38 CC CREATED   : 23-MAR-1996      LAST MODIFIED : 11-OCT-2005
39 CC
40 CC CHANGES   : 06-OCT-1997 TS: ADAPTED FOR THE BERNESE SOFTWARE
41 CC           10-MAR-1998 TS: ADDED OCEAN LOADING CORRECTIONS
42 CC           01-FEB-2001 CB: IERS200
43 CC           02-JUN-2003 CU: ADAPTED FOR THE BERNESE SOFTWARE V5.0
44 CC           10-JUN-2003 HU: MASS RATIOS FROM CONST.
45 CC           12-JUL-2004 HU: FHR FOR STEP 2 IS IN HOURS
46 CC           11-OCT-2005 MM: GEOCENTER COORDINATES POSSIBLE
47 CC
48 CC COPYRIGHT : ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTE
49 CC           2003 UNIVERSITY OF BERNE
50 CC           SWITZERLAND

53 USE m_maxdim, ONLY: MAXOCN
54 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
55
56 REAL*8 XSTA(*),XSUN(*),XMON(*),DXTIDE(*)
57 REAL*8 H20,L20,H3,L3,H2,L2
58 REAL*8 SS(3),R(3,3),XCOSTA(3),DOLOAD(3)
59
60 REAL*8 OCNAMP(3,MAXOCN)
61 REAL*8 OCNPHS(3,MAXOCN)
62
63 CHARACTER*16 STANAM, STAERR
64
65 INCLUDE 'COMCONST.inc'
66
67 C NOMINAL SECOND DEGREE AND THIRD DEGREE LOVE NUMBERS AND SHIDA NUMBERS
68
69 DATA H20/0.6078D0/,L20/0.0847D0/,H3/0.292D0/,L3/0.015D0/
70 DATA XQUER/0.033D0/,YQUER/0.331D0/
71
72 C STATION IN GEOCENTER?
73
74 DO 30 I=1,3
75       DXTIDE(I) = 0.D0
76 CONTINUE
77
78 IF (STANAM .EQ. 'ANNI 10721M001') RETURN
79 IF (STANAM .EQ. 'KREI 10722M001') RETURN
80 IF (STANAM .EQ. 'LUNI 10723M001') RETURN
81 IF (STANAM .EQ. 'MASK 10724M001') RETURN
82 IF (STANAM .EQ. 'VANG 10725M001') RETURN
83
84 IF (SUM(XSTA(1:3)) .EQ. 0.D0) THEN
85       DXTIDE(1:3) = 0.D0
86       IF (STAERR .EQ. STANAM) RETURN
87       WRITE(LFNERR,'(3(/,A),A16,/,A,F13.5,/)')
88
89 1  ' ### SR TIDE2000: STATION COORDINATES ARE ZERO (GEOCENTER)'
90 2  ' NO TIDAL CORRECTIONS COMPUTED',
91 3  ' STATION NAME: ',STANAM
92
93 STAERR = STANAM
94 RETURN
95 ENDIF
96
97 C SCALAR PRODUCT OF STATION VECTOR WITH SUN/MOON VECTOR
98
99 CALL SPROD(VSTA,VSMN,SCS,PSTA,PSMN)

```

Bernese GPS Software V 5.0 routine TIDE2000.f computing tidal station displacements conforming to the latest IERS Conventions.

United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems

Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



Observation interval selection

Observation time intervals were selected for better representation of tidal wave variety:

Year 2010

- (14.–31.) January = 18 days
 - (10.–27.) July = 18 days

Phases of the Moon and other phenomenon

MOON_PHASES.txt											
1	PHÄNOMENE DES MONDES 2010										
2	-----										
3	Astronomisches Institut, Universitaet Bern										
4	Alle Zeiten in MEZ										
5											
6	Neumond			Erstes Viertel			Vollmond			Letztes Viertel	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	JAN 15.	8:11		JAN 23.	11:53		JAN 30.	7:17		JAN 7.	11:39
10	→ JAN 14.	3:51		FEB 22.	1:42		FEB 28.	17:37		FEB 6.	0:48
11	MAR 15.	22:01		MAR 23.	12:00		MAR 30.	3:24		MAR 7.	16:41
12	APR 14.	13:29		APR 21.	19:19		APR 28.	13:17		APR 6.	10:36
13	MAI 14.	2:05		MAI 21.	0:42		MAI 28.	0:06		MAI 6.	5:14
14	JUN 12.	12:15		JUN 19.	5:29		JUN 26.	12:29		JUN 4.	23:12
15	→ JUL 11.	20:41		JUL 18.	11:10	→	JUL 26.	2:35		AUG 4.	15:35
16	AUG 10.	4:08		AUG 16.	19:14		AUG 24.	18:03		SEP 1.	18:21
17	SEP 8.	11:30		SEP 15.	6:49		SEP 23.	10:16		OKT 1.	4:52
18	OKT 7.	19:45		OKT 14.	22:27		OKT 23.	2:35		OKT 30.	13:45
19	NOV 6.	5:52		NOV 13.	17:38		NOV 21.	18:26		NOV 28.	21:36
20	DEZ 5.	18:36		DEZ 13.	14:58		DEZ 21.	9:12		DEZ 28.	5:18
21											
22	Perigaeum			Apogaeum							
23											
24	JAN 1.	21:33		JAN 17.	2:41						
25	→ JAN 30.	10:05		FEB 13.	3:07						
26	FEB 27.	22:39		MAR 12.	11:06						
27	MAR 28.	5:59		APR 9.	3:44						
28	APR 24.	22:00		MAI 6.	22:53						
29	MAI 20.	9:45		JUN 3.	17:50						
30	JUN 15.	15:59		JUL 1.	11:12						
31	→ JUL 13.	12:22		JUL 29.	0:48						
32	AUG 10.	18:58		AUG 25.	6:51						
33	SEP 8.	4:58		SEP 21.	9:03						
34	OKT 6.	14:39		OKT 18.	19:18						
35	NOV 3.	18:26		NOV 15.	12:46						
36	NOV 30.	19:56		DEZ 13.	9:35						
37	DEZ 25.	13:16									
38	Aufsteig. Knoten			Maximale Breite			Absteig. Knoten			Minimale Breite	
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	JAN 15.	0:18		JAN 22.	12:36	→	JAN 29.	1:03		JAN 7.	18:59
41	→ FEB 11.	5:58		FEB 18.	17:16		FEB 25.	10:11		FEB 4.	1:57
42	MAR 10.	9:07		MAR 17.	19:19		MAR 24.	14:06		MAR 3.	9:42
43	APR 6.	10:44		APR 13.	20:52		APR 20.	14:38		APR 26.	21:20
44	MAI 3.	13:34		MAI 11.	0:26		MAI 17.	16:39		MAI 24.	1:25
45	MAI 30.	19:07		JUN 7.	6:48		JUN 13.	22:55		JUN 20.	5:51
46	JUN 27.	2:20		JUL 4.	14:28	→	JUL 11.	8:31		JUL 17.	11:25
47	JUL 24.	8:58		JUL 31.	20:58		AUG 7.	18:24		AUG 13.	18:03
48	AUG 20.	13:12		AUG 28.	0:38		SEP 4.	1:15		SEP 10.	0:58
49	SEP 16.	14:56		SEP 24.	1:49		OKT 1.	3:42		OKT 7.	7:25

United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



Output data

\$(P)\JAN_10Y\STA\P1_100150.CRD

A priori station coordinates
WGS-84

A priori station coordinates
Ellipsoidal in local geodetic datum

num	Station name	obs	e/f/h	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	Latitude	Longitude	Height (m)
1	AIZK 10701M001	Y	FIXED	3183144.7696	1501282.5950	5301551.7382	56 35 56.671259	25 15 0.745170	117.5192
122	SIGU 10716M001	Y	FIXED	3145951.3220	1459815.3190	5335021.1476	57 8 55.778312	24 53 33.746594	133.9002
10	BAUS 10703M001	Y	FIXED	3226814.5647	1449250.3921	5289639.5731	56 24 21.220472	24 11 10.133617	69.3887
97	OJAR 10713M001	Y	FIXED	3185444.1990	1423323.2039	5321411.3919	56 55 31.748184	24 4 33.932562	41.9550
69	LIMB 10710M001	Y	FIXED	3119682.4732	1435782.8964	5356755.2669	57 30 38.227081	24 42 48.524708	115.3802
114	RIGA 12302M002	Y	FIXED	3183899.0997	1421478.5638	5322810.8353	56 56 55.033080	24 3 31.591680	34.7188
65	KREI 10722M001	Y	ESTIM	3175810.1078	1419887.0715	5328038.1710	57 2 4.904786	24 5 20.952570	41.3773
127	TALS 10717M001	Y	FIXED	3193687.2258	1328546.7516	5340897.1851	57 14 47.349019	22 35 12.823968	115.0489
123	SLDS 10720M001	Y	FIXED	3245132.1890	1342447.4558	5306566.9467	56 40 50.178902	22 28 26.107946	144.7759

KINEMATIC COORDINATES:

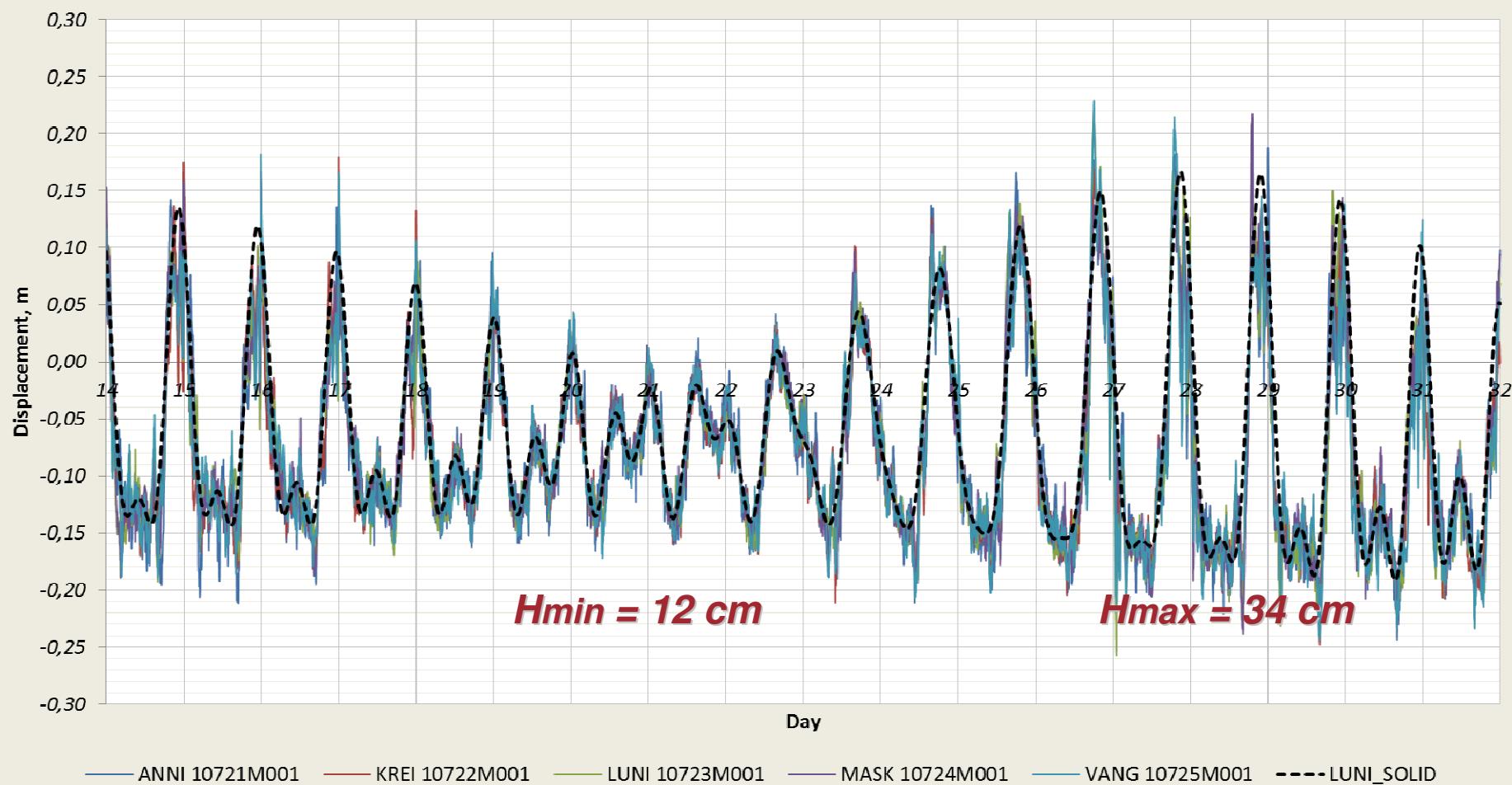
\$(P)\JAN_10Y\STA\IGS100150.KIN

EPO: EPOCHS SINCE 2010-01-15 00:00:00 (SAMPLING 300 SEC)

EPO	EPOCH (MJD)	#OBS STA	CORRECTION AND RMS IN METER			HEIGHT	ESTIMATED POSITION WRT. FIXED COORD.		
			LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	NORTH (M)		EAST (M)	UP (M)	
KREI 10722M001									
1	55211.000000	29 KREI	-0.0206 +- 0.006	0.0265 +- 0.004	0.2535 +- 0.024	41.3773	-0.0206	0.0265	0.2535
2	55211.003472	28 KREI	-0.0170 +- 0.006	0.0248 +- 0.004	0.2368 +- 0.022		-0.0170	0.0248	0.2368
3	55211.006944	28 KREI	-0.0156 +- 0.006	0.0244 +- 0.004	0.2159 +- 0.020		-0.0156	0.0244	0.2159
4	55211.010417	26 KREI	-0.0222 +- 0.006	0.0189 +- 0.004	0.2247 +- 0.018		-0.0222	0.0189	0.2247
5	55211.013889	28 KREI	-0.0352 +- 0.006	0.0218 +- 0.004	0.1979 +- 0.015		-0.0352	0.0218	0.1979
6	55211.017361	29 KREI	-0.0341 +- 0.006	0.0232 +- 0.004	0.1956 +- 0.013		-0.0341	0.0232	0.1956
7	55211.020833	29 KREI	-0.0310 +- 0.006	0.0196 +- 0.004	0.1878 +- 0.012		-0.0310	0.0196	0.1878
8	55211.024306	29 KREI	-0.0375 +- 0.006	0.0154 +- 0.004	0.1781 +- 0.011		-0.0375	0.0154	0.1781
9	55211.027778	28 KREI	-0.0376 +- 0.006	0.0166 +- 0.004	0.1852 +- 0.011		-0.0376	0.0166	0.1852
10	55211.031250	27 KREI	-0.0320 +- 0.006	0.0142 +- 0.004	0.1712 +- 0.011		-0.0320	0.0142	0.1712
11	55211.034722	31 KREI	-0.0293 +- 0.006	0.0135 +- 0.004	0.1554 +- 0.011		-0.0293	0.0135	0.1554
12	55211.038194	30 KREI	-0.0297 +- 0.006	0.0151 +- 0.004	0.1585 +- 0.011		-0.0297	0.0151	0.1585

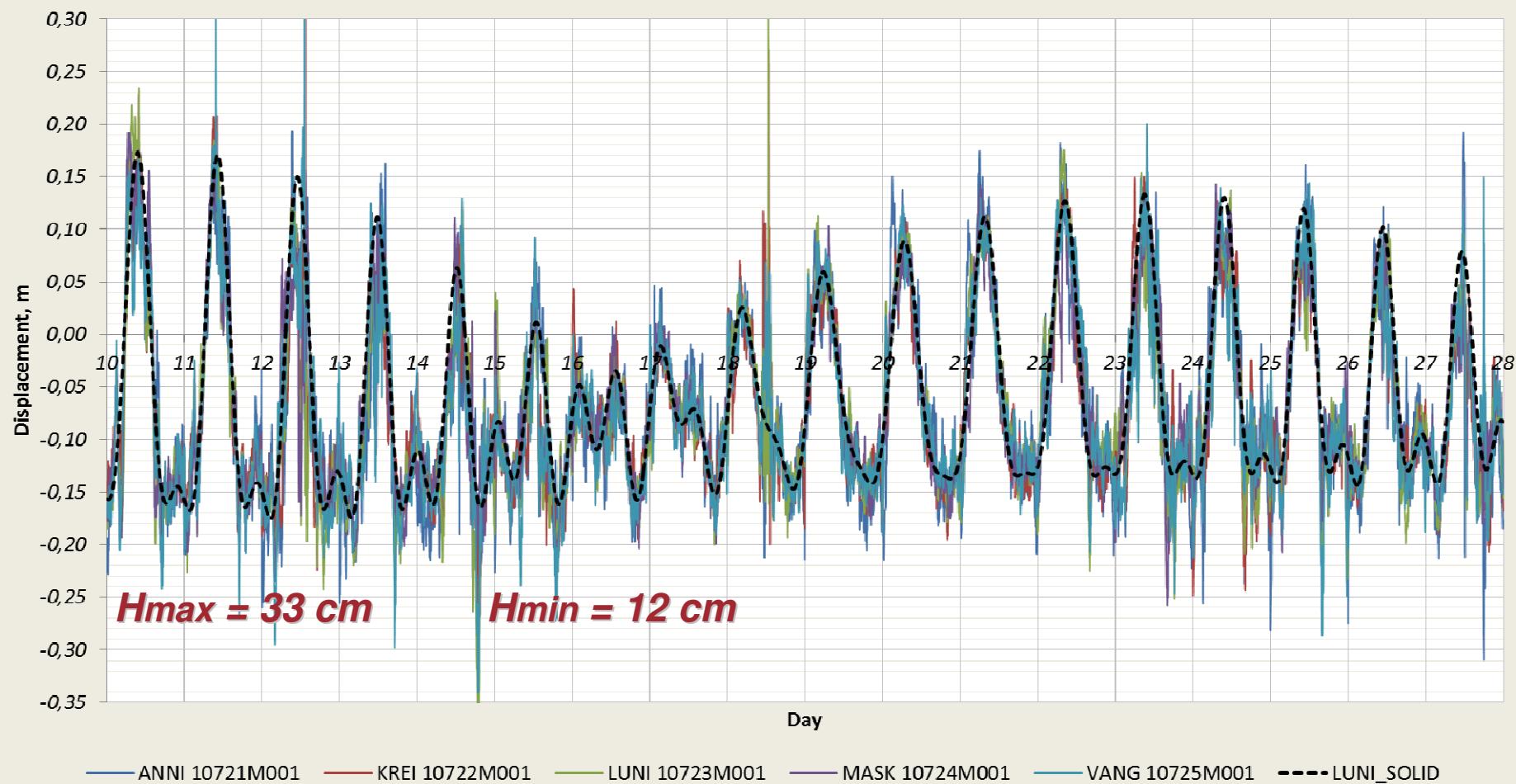


**The solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements at the EUPOS®-RIGA stations and
the LUNI station curve obtained by programme "solid" (14.01.2010 - 31.01.2010)**





The solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements at the EUPOS®-RIGA stations and
the LUNI station curve obtained by programme "solid" (10.07.2010 - 27.07.2010)



United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



The RMS averages of the EUPOS®-RIGA station vertical displacements, m

14.01.2010 – 31.01.2010

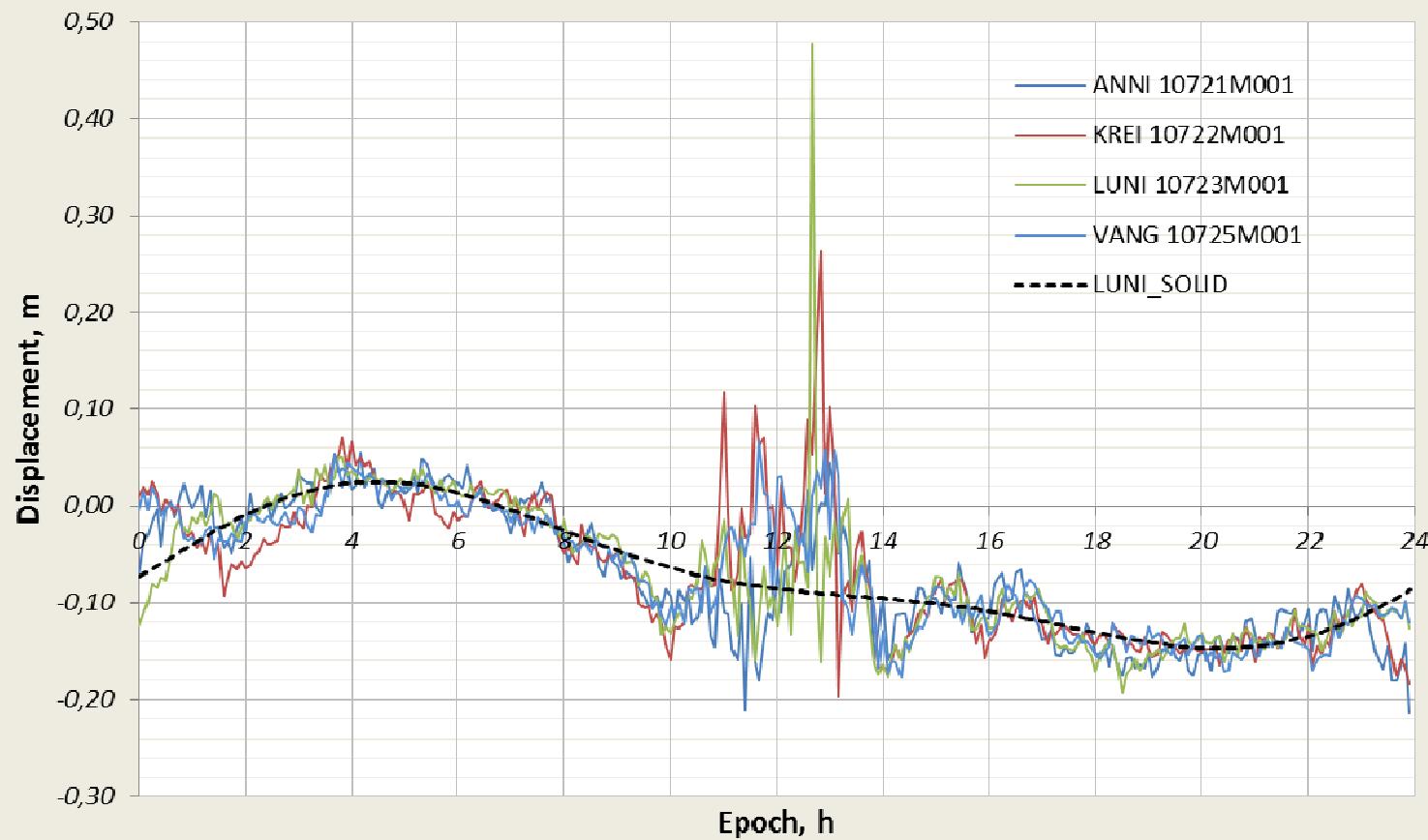
<i>January</i>	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	<i>Average</i>
ANNI	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.013
KREI	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.013
LUNI	0.014	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.013
MASK	0.013	0.014	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.012
VANG	0.015	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013

10.07.2010 – 27.07.2010

<i>July</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	<i>Average</i>
ANNI	0.019	0.019	0.023	0.022	0.029	0.021	0.020	0.017	0.023	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.020	0.028	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.023	0.021
KREI	0.018	0.017	0.024	0.020	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.016	0.029	0.018	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.025	0.021	0.018	0.016	0.020	0.020
LUNI	0.018	0.018	0.022	0.021	0.022	0.020	0.019	0.017	0.029	0.018	0.016	0.018	0.019	0.026	0.022	0.019	0.018	0.026	0.021
MASK	0.017	0.017	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.018	0.018	0.015	-	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.026	0.024	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.019	0.019
VANG	0.018	0.018	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.017	0.023	0.018	0.017	0.019	0.019	0.027	0.022	0.020	0.017	0.029	0.021



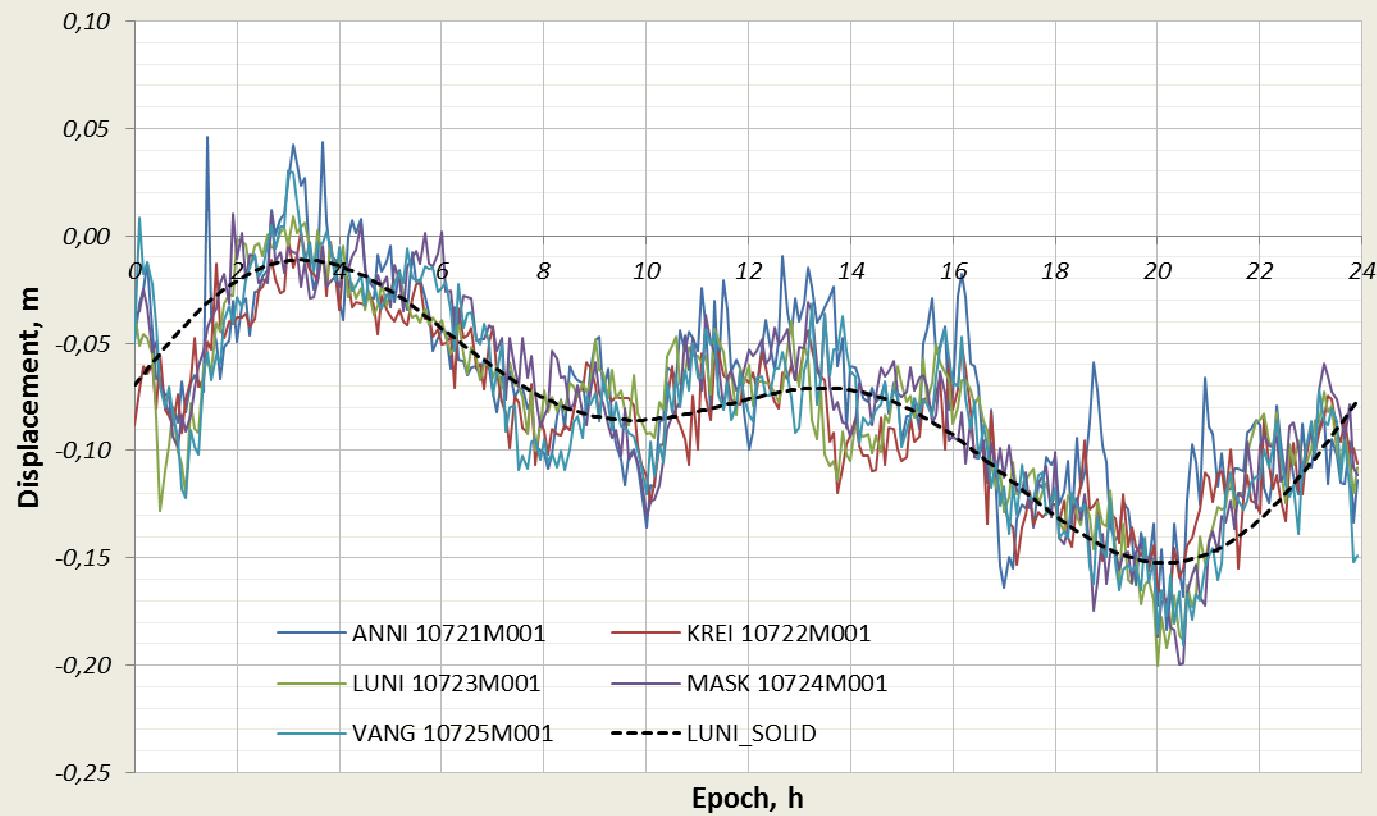
The signal noise at the EUPOS®-RIGA stations (18.07.2010)



United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



Irregular semidiurnal tides at the EUPOS®-RIGA stations (17.07.2010)

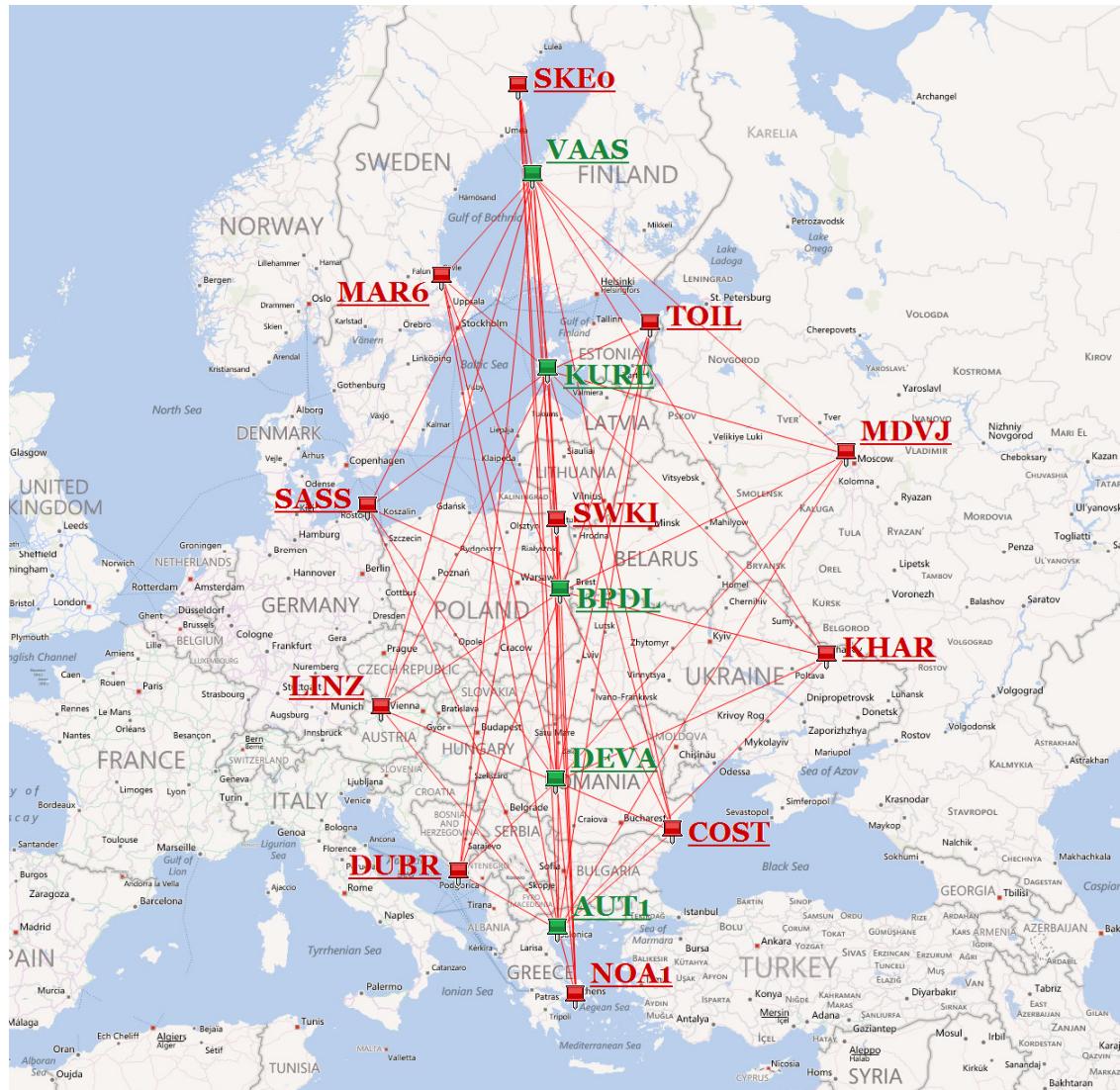


United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



The solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements at the EUREF stations

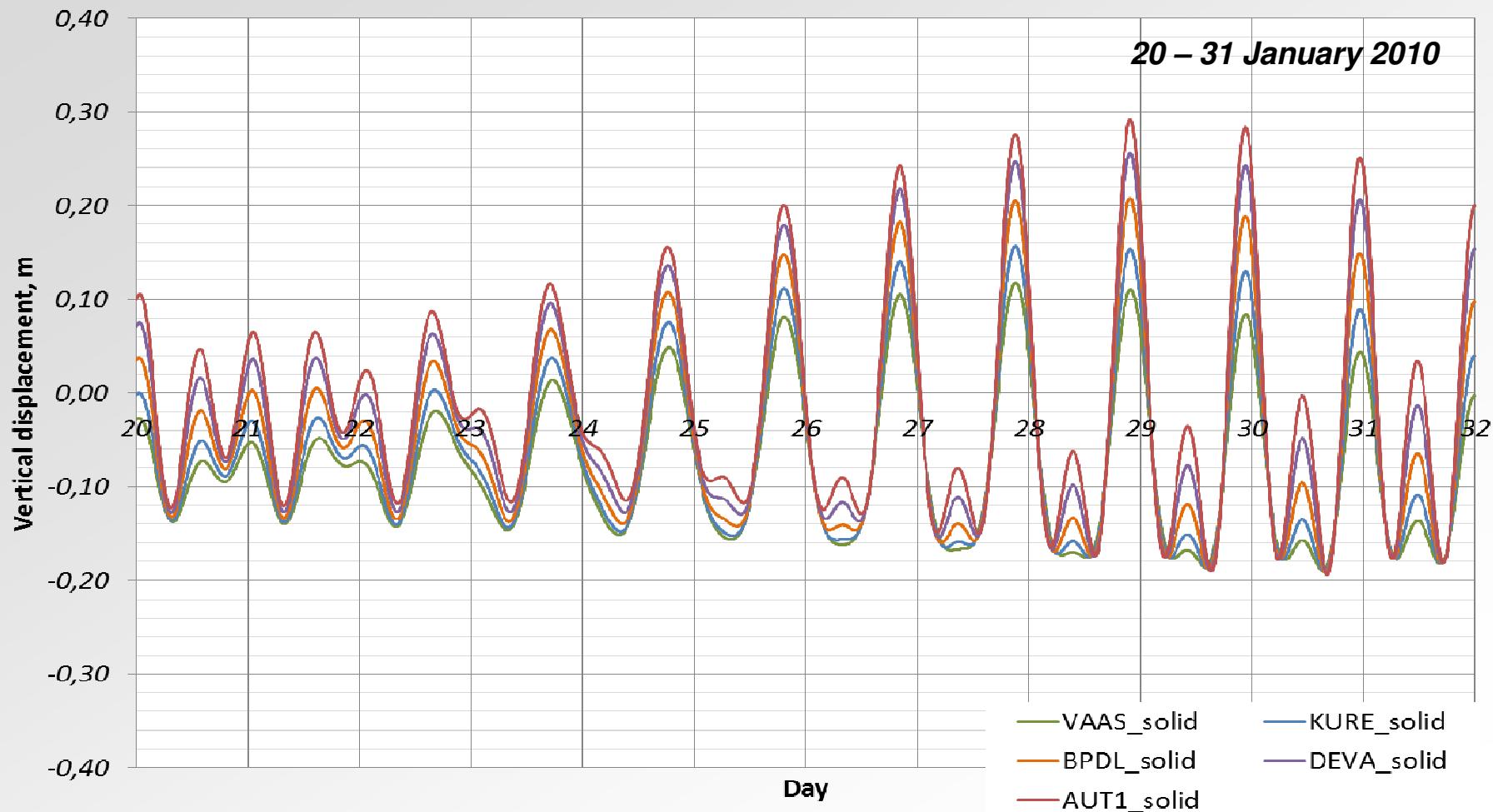
using data of EPN and IGS and applying Bernese GPS Software.



Solution of 5 kinematic stations and 11 static stations.

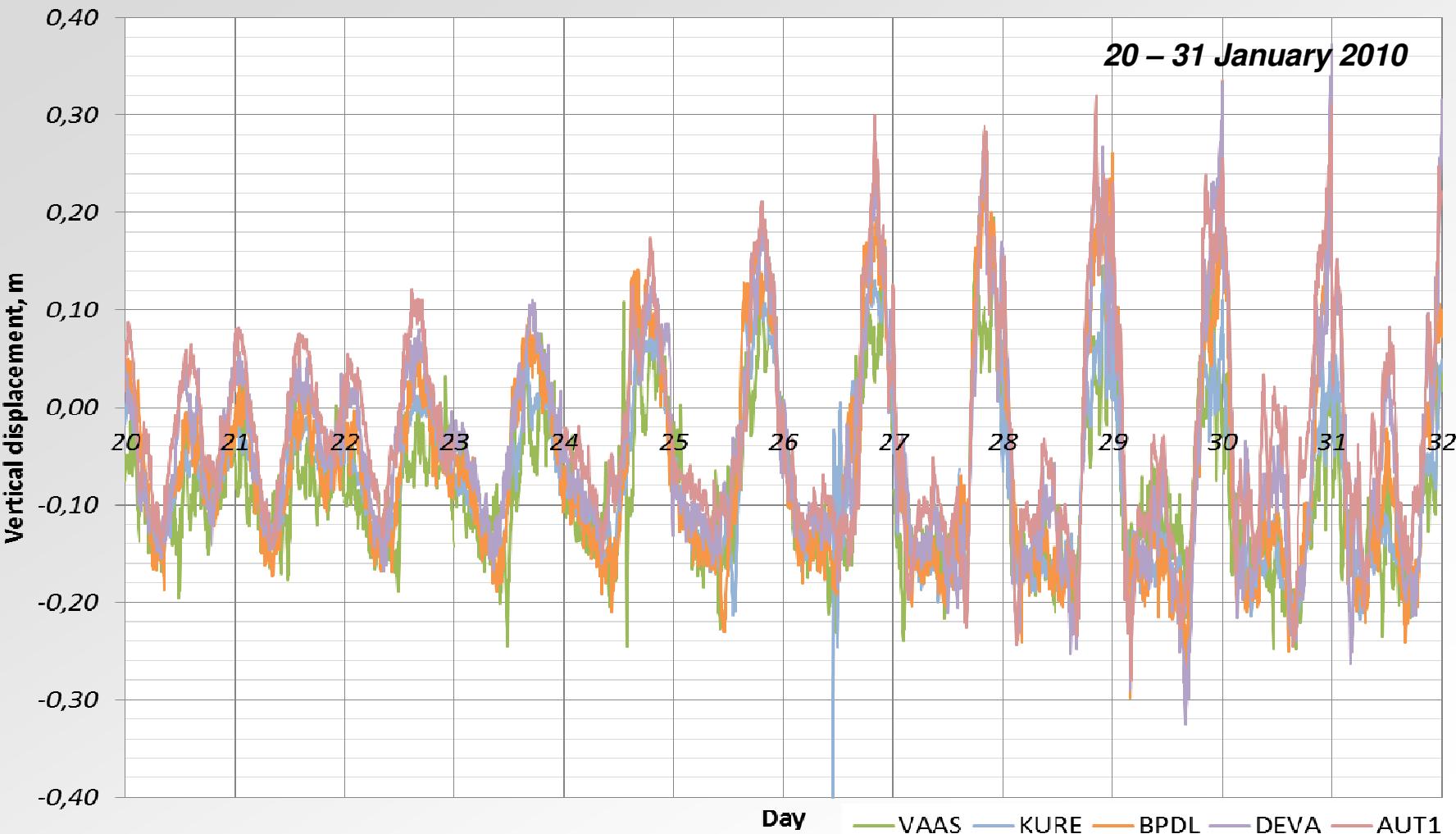


**The theoretical curves of the solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements
obtained by programme "solid"**

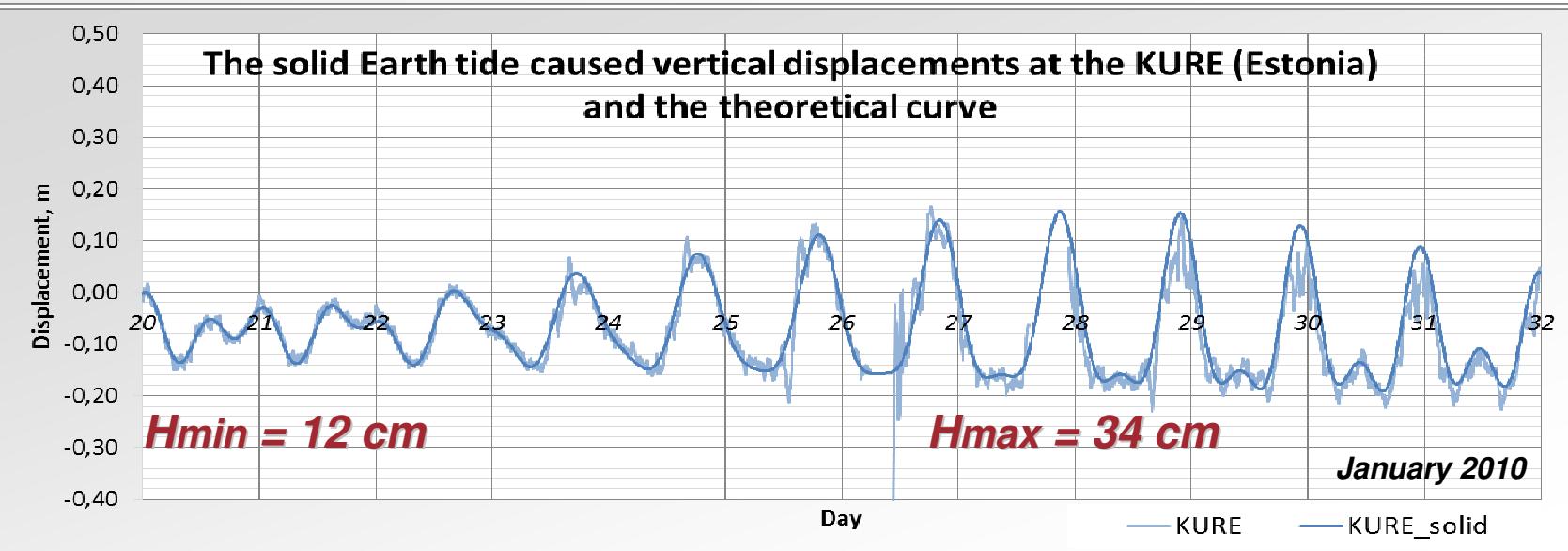
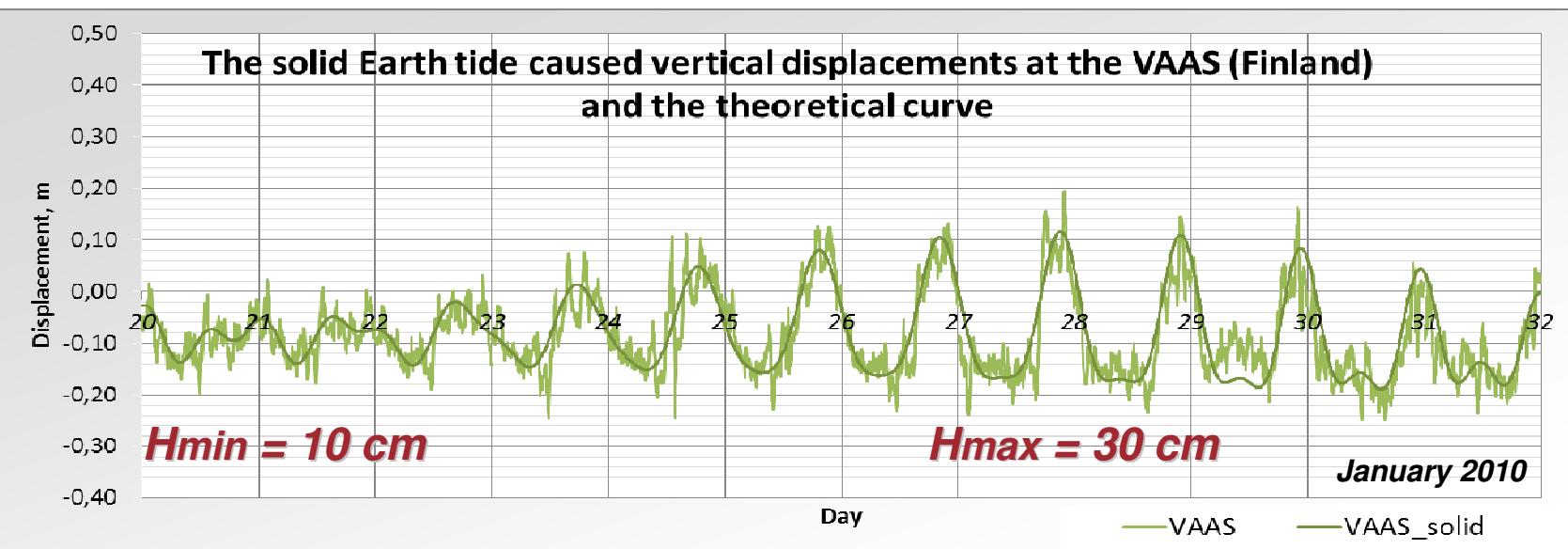




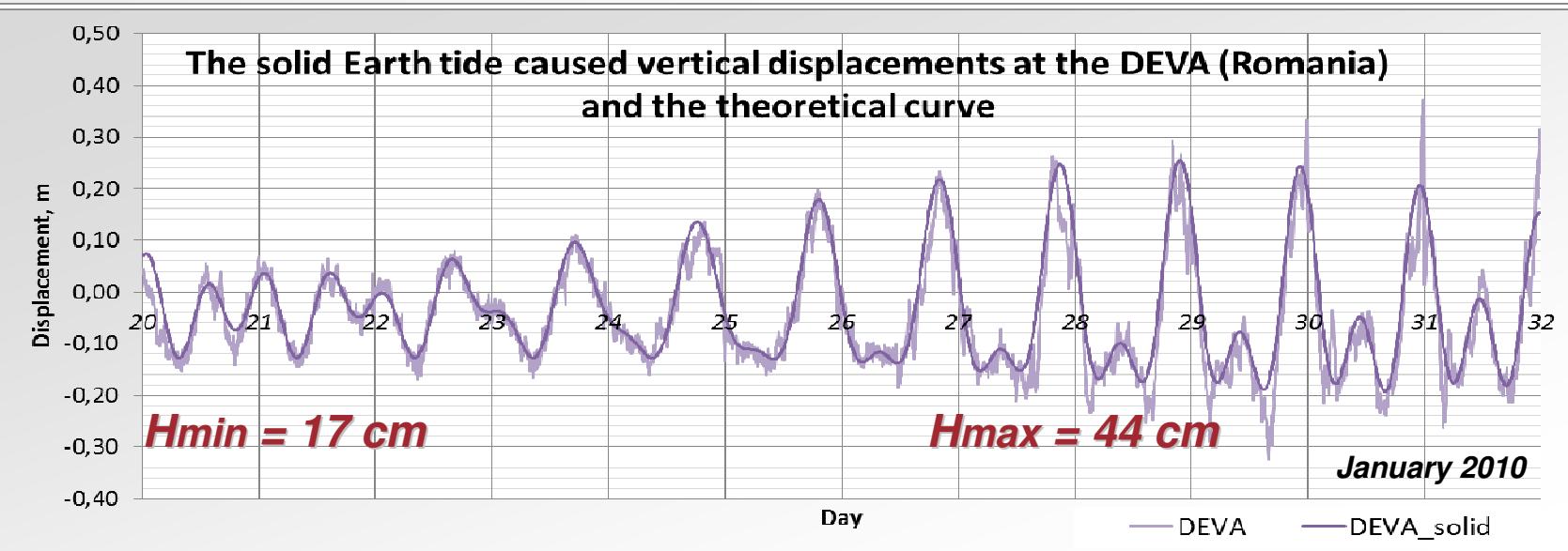
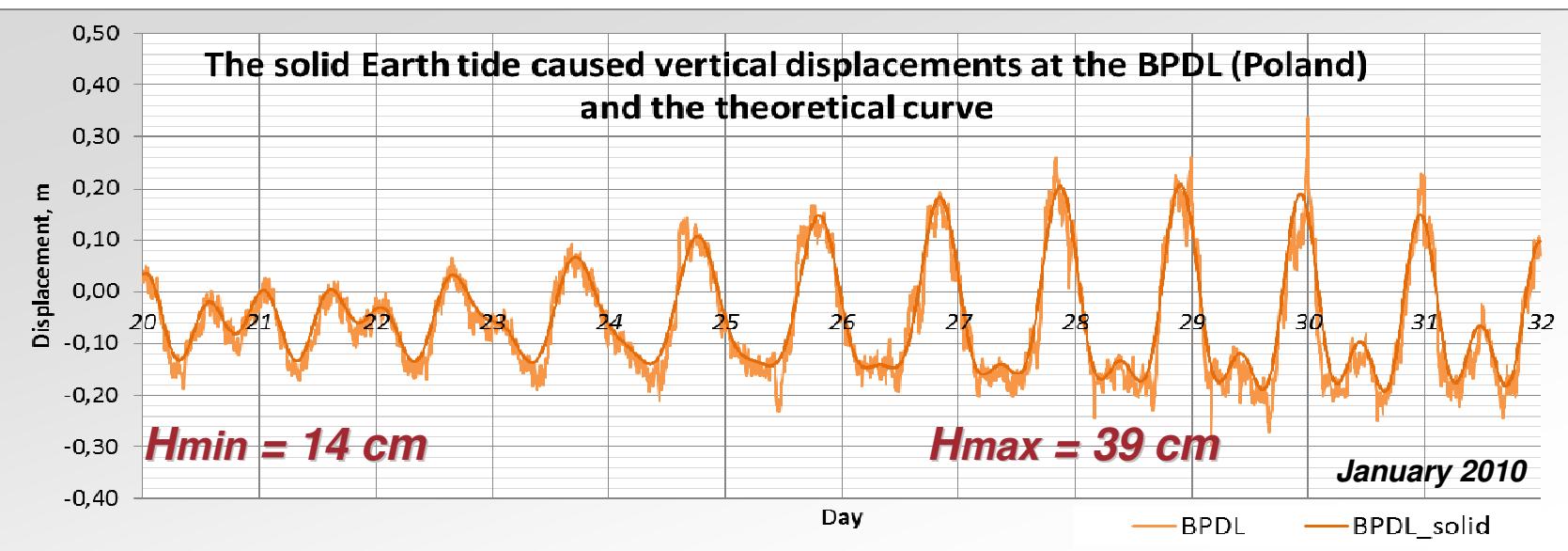
The solid Earth tide caused vertical displacements at the EUREF stations

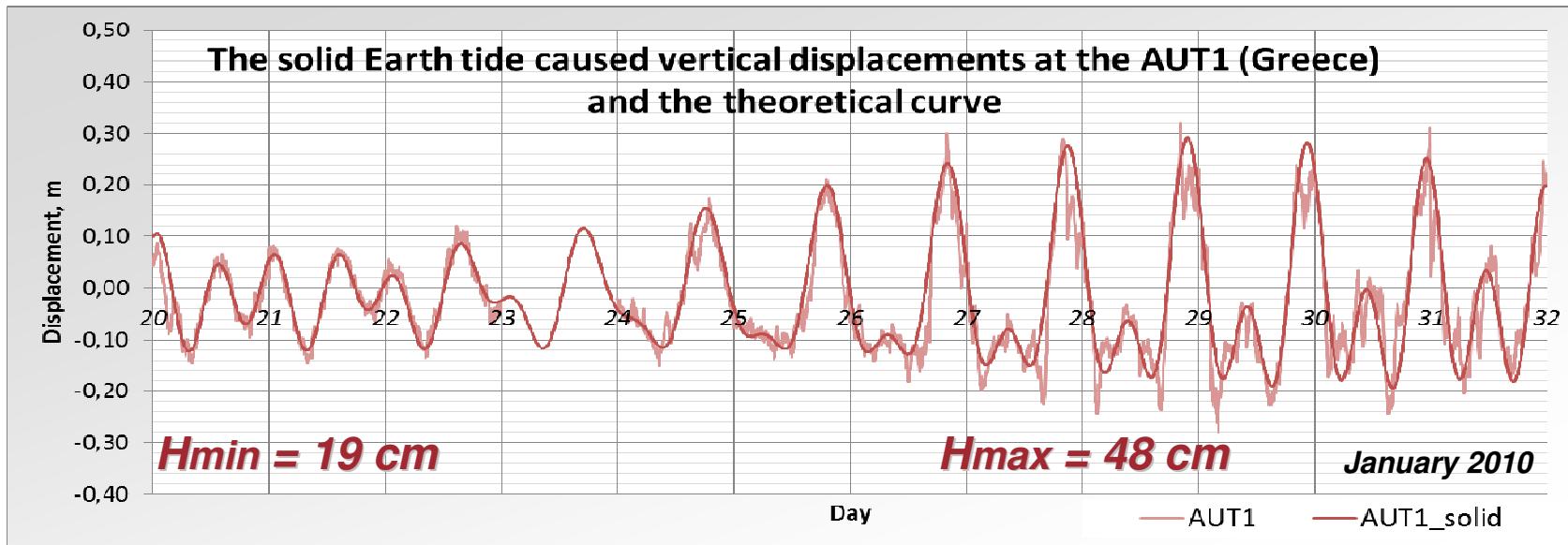


United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012

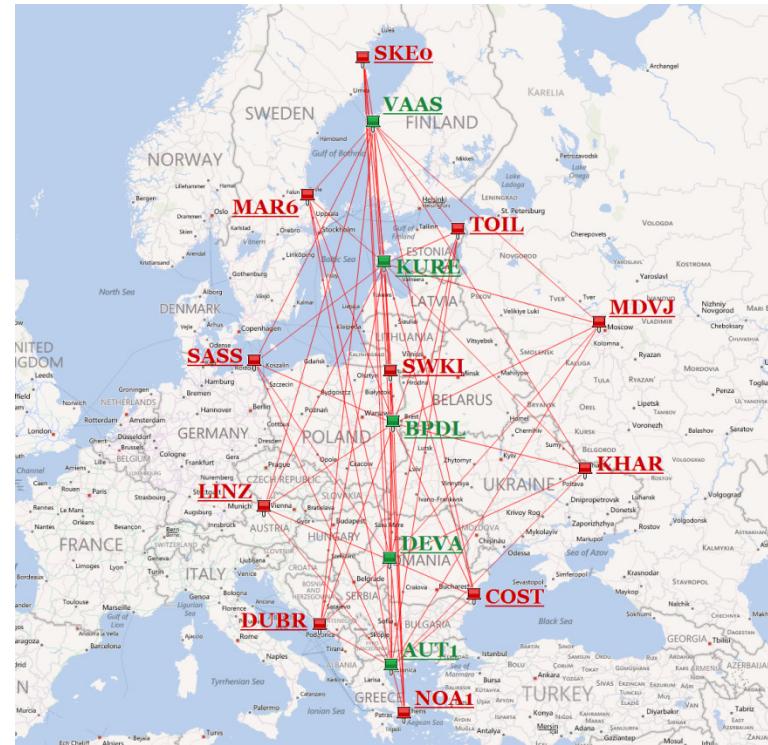




United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012



The solid Earth tide wave heights at the EUREF stations (20-31 January 2010)			
EUREF station	Hmin, cm	Hmax, cm	Lat. dif., °
VAAS (Vaasa, Finland)	10	30	
KURE (Kuressaare, Estonia)	12	34	≈ 5
BPDL (Biala Podlaska, Poland)	14	39	≈ 6
DEVA (Deva, Romania)	17	44	≈ 6
AUT1 (Thessaloniki, Greece)	19	48	≈ 5



The RMS averages of the EUREF station vertical displacements, m													
January	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Average
AUT1 (Thessaloniki, Greece)	0.014	0.013	0.013	-	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.015
DEVA (Deva, Romania)	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.018	0.019	0.017	0.017	0.016
BPDL (Biala Podlaska, Poland)	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.012
KURE (Kuressaare, Estonia)	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	(0.044)	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.012
VAAS (Vaasa, Finland)	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.019	0.016	0.016	0.016



Conclusion

- Research findings have shown that the maximum value of the solid Earth tide caused vertical displacement at the EUPOS®-RIGA stations is 34 cm, and the minimum value – 12 cm for selected observation periods.
- In the case of EUREF stations, where latitude difference of the most distant stations is about 22°, the maximum tide caused vertical displacement is from 30 cm (VAAS) to 48 cm (AUT1), and the minimum – from 10 cm (VAAS) to 19 cm (AUT1).
- The Earth station displacement caused by the solid body tides, is the correction which must be observed for determining the Earth station's position. This correction is based on conventional parameters.
- Tidal oscillation has a strictly definite periodicity, which can be determined for any required period of time.
- The study of the Earth's oscillations is a key part of the theory of the Earth's dynamic response to external or internal forces.

United Nations/Latvia Workshop on the
Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems
Riga, Latvia, 14 – 18 May 2012

Thank You!

M.sc.ing. Diana Haritonova
diana.haritonova@inbox.lv
