Impact of erroneous station coordinates on the estimation of UT1-UTC with VLBI Intensive sessions

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Motivation

- erroneous station coordinates
 - gross errors in a priori data
 - un- or mis-modeled antenna deformations
 - un- or mis-modeled atmosphere/ ocean/ hydrology loading effects
 - un- or mis-modeled troposphere

1 mm tropospheric gradient ≈ **7 mm** station displacement ≈ **15 μs** dUT1 error Böhm et al (2010)





 artificial VGOS stations placed on a 10° x 10° global grid

• ~ **3000 Intensive single baselines** between a reference station and any other station



- reduced source list, focus corner scheduling algorithm*
- monthly simulated schedules per baseline \rightarrow monthly dUT1 values







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lat







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 \rightarrow unaltered evaluation



- introducing realistic errors (5 mm) in the a priori information of the topocentric station coordinates (UEN)
- monthly simulated schedules per baseline and error source → monthly dUT1 values

 \rightarrow modified evaluations







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 \rightarrow mean difference in dUT1

 \rightarrow standard deviation

 $\delta dUT1 [\mu s]$ $\sigma_{\delta dUT1}[\mu s]$





Impact of erroneous station coordinates on dUT1



error in Up direction:

- high resistance against error (= low $\delta dUT1$ values)
- most affected:
 - baselines with a midpoint close to equatorial plane
 - short baselines

 $\delta dUT1 \begin{cases} > 5 \ \mu s \ (8\% \ of \ baselines) \\ > 20 \ \mu s \ (2\% \ of \ baselines) \end{cases}$

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Impact of erroneous station coordinates on dUT1



error in East direction:

• low resistance against error

 $\delta dUT1 \begin{cases} > 5 \ \mu s \ (84\% \ of \ baselines) \\ > 20 \ \mu s \ (22\% \ of \ baselines) \end{cases}$

VieSche

- most affected:
 - baselines with a midpoint close to equatorial plane
 - short baselines
 - N-S oriented baselines
- *least affected*:
 - long E-W baselines between a reference and another station at mid-latitudes of same hemisphere



Impact of erroneous station coordinates on dUT1



error in North direction:

• low resistance against error

 $\delta dUT1 \begin{cases} > 5 \ \mu s \ (64\% \ of \ baselines) \\ > 20 \ \mu s \ (16\% \ of \ baselines) \end{cases}$

lieSche

- most affected:
 - baselines with a midpoint close to equatorial plane
 - short baselines
 - N-S oriented baselines, which are close to being parallel to the Earth's rotation vector
- *least affected*:
 - long E-W baselines between a reference and another station at mid-latitudes of same hemisphere



Conclusion

- ✓ provided a global evaluation of the impact of errors in the a priori information of the station coordinates on the determination of dUT1 through Intensive sessions
- ✓ almost **3000 baselines** investigated
- ✓ baselines with midpoint close to equatorial plane/ baselines close to parallel to Earth's rotation vector lead to high variations in the dUT1 differences → high sensitivity to errors
- ✓ long east-west baselines between a station and another station at mid-latitudes of the same hemisphere are most resistant against errors
- ✓ impact of errors in the a priori information have to be taken into account for a proper accuracy assessment!



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