

# Sub-diurnal Earth Rotation Variations Observed by VLBI

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# Outline

## 1 Introduction and Data Analysis

- Introduction
- VieVS – Vienna VLBI Software
- Data Processing

## 2 Polar Motion Estimates

- CONT08
- CONT05
- CONT02

## 3 Atmospheric Angular Momentum

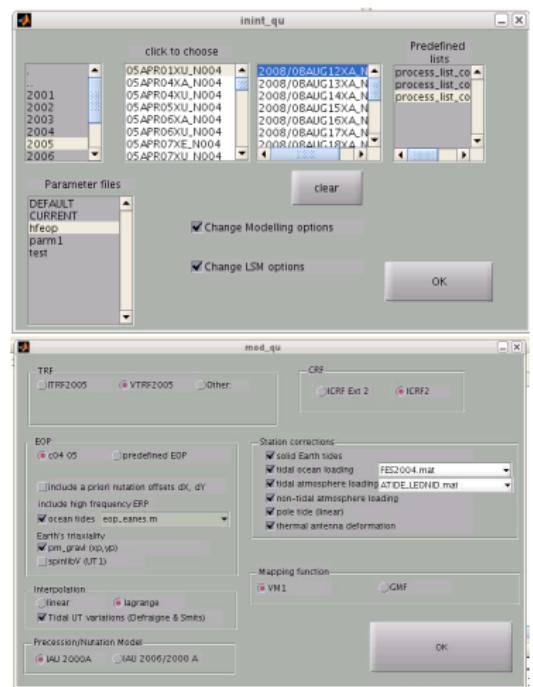
## 4 Conclusions

# Introduction

- Continuous VLBI campaigns – like CONT02, CONT05, and CONT08 – provides good data sets for studying high frequency variations in the Earth rotation parameters.
- A new VLBI processing software is being developed in Vienna: VieVS (Vienna VLBI Software).
- Goal of this work:
  - Evaluate the performance of VieVS for estimation of high frequency Earth rotation.
  - Investigate high frequency Earth rotation variations for the recent CONT08 campaign, as well as the previous campaigns CONT05 and CONT02.

# VieVS – Vienna VLBI Software

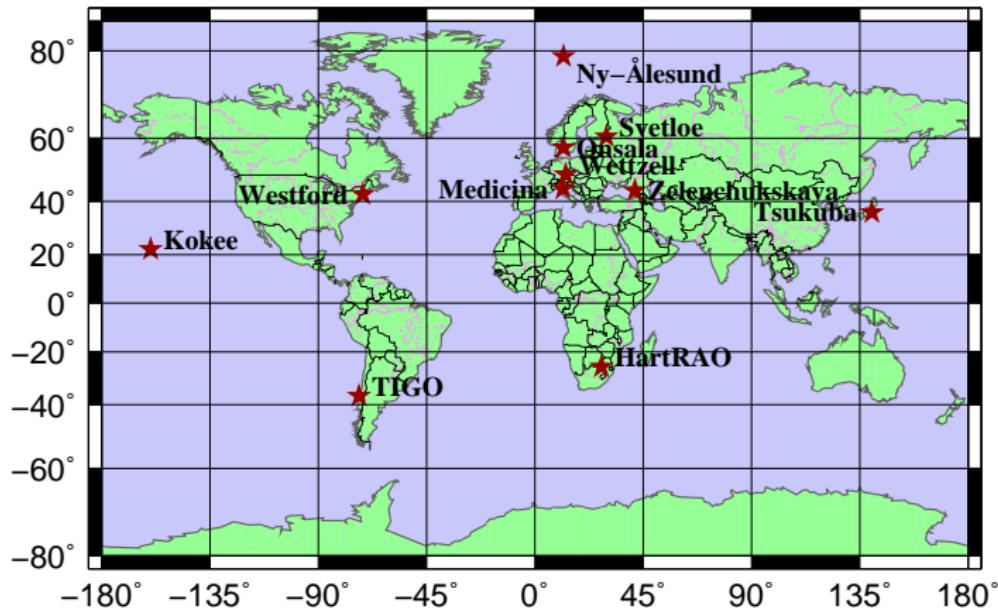
- New geodetic VLBI processing software written in Matlab.
- Classical least squares adjustment.
- Parameters estimated as piecewise linear function offsets at integer hours.
- Implement the latest IERS conventions and models.
- OCCAM software used as a guideline.



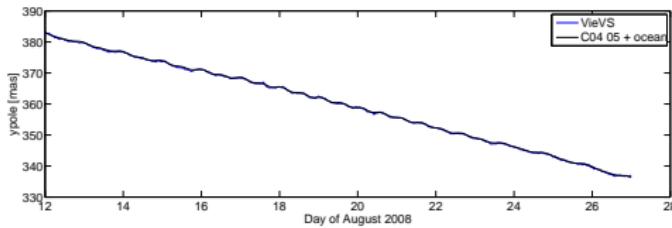
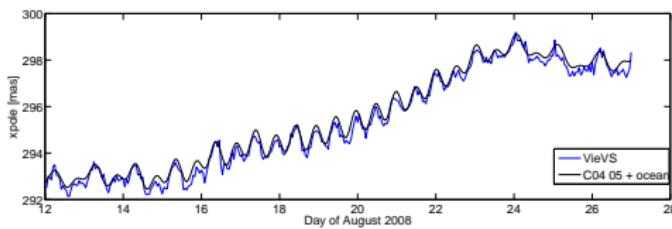
# Data Processing

- Polar motion, UT1-UTC, and nutation modelled as piecewise linear functions in one hour intervals.
- Stacking of parameters (EOP's, zenith wet delays and gradients) at session boundaries.
- Blocking of polar motion with periods between 16 and 48 hours, and of nutations with periods <2 days.
- One set of coordinates estimated for each CONT campaign.  
No Net Translation/Rotation w.r.t. VTRF2005 coordinates.
- Source coordinates fixed to ICRF2.

# CONT08: August 12–26, 2008

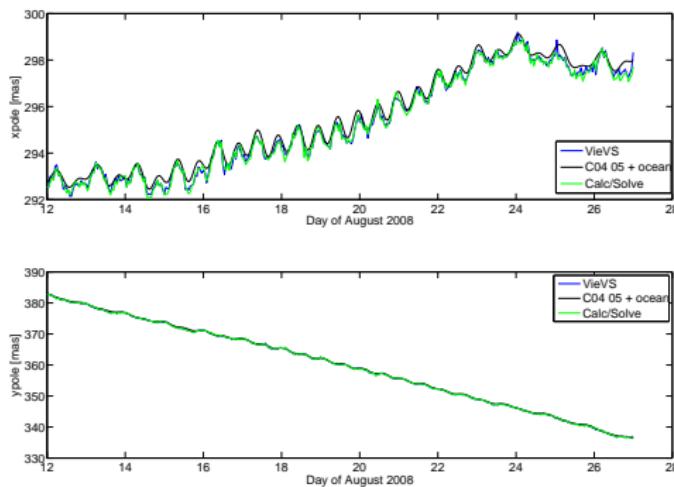


# CONT08 Polar Motion Estimates



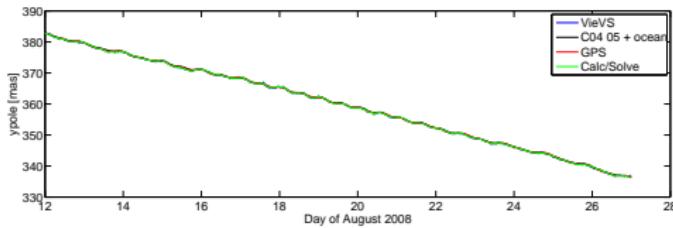
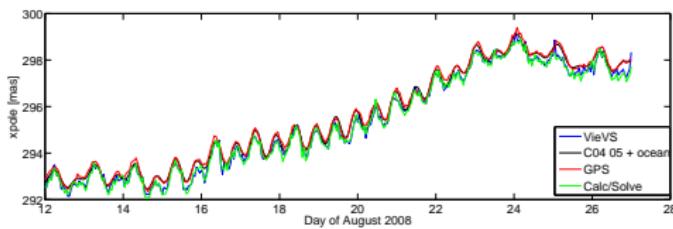
- Polar Motion estimates from VieVS
- IERS 05 C04 series plus IERS recommended model for high frequency ERP variations.

# CONT08 Polar Motion Estimates



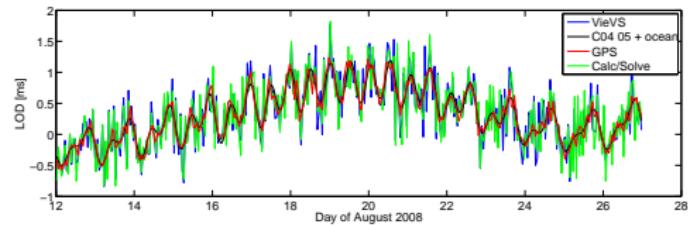
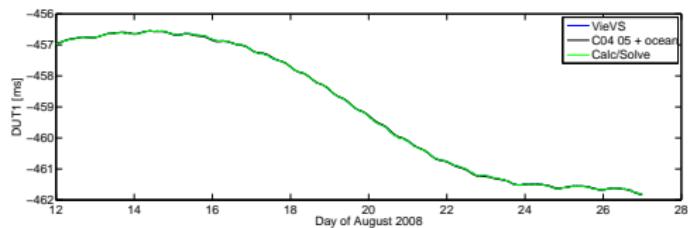
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- VBLI solution Calc/Solve (from T. Artz, Uni. Bonn)

# CONT08 Polar Motion Estimates



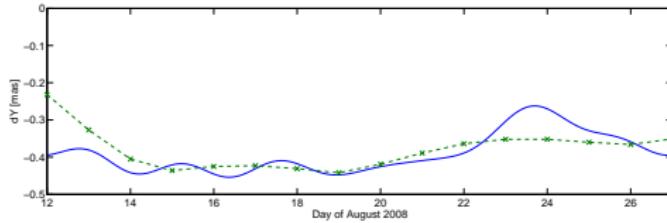
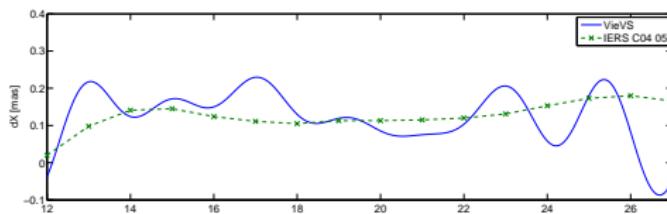
- Polar Motion estimates from VieVS
- IERS 05 C04 series plus IERS recommended model for high frequency ERP variations.
- VLBI solution Calc/Solve (from T. Artz, Uni. Bonn)
- GPS solution (*P. Steigenberger et al., jgr, (2006)*)

# CONT08 DUT1 and Length Of Day Estimates



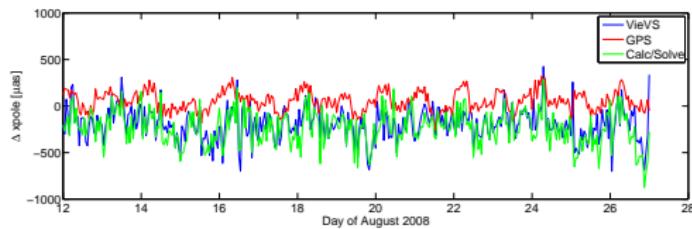
- UT1-UTC estimated from VLBI (VieVS and Calc/Solve).
- Length of Day estimated from VLBI and from GPS.

# CONT08 Nutation Estimates

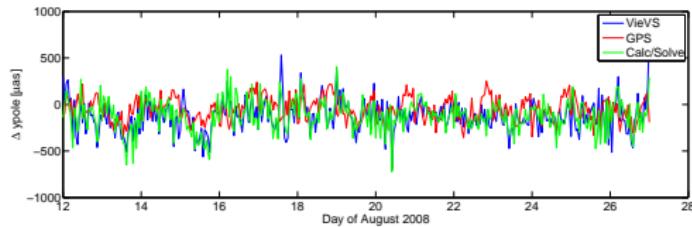


- Nutation estimated from VLBI (VieVS).
- Nutation from IERS 05 C04 series.

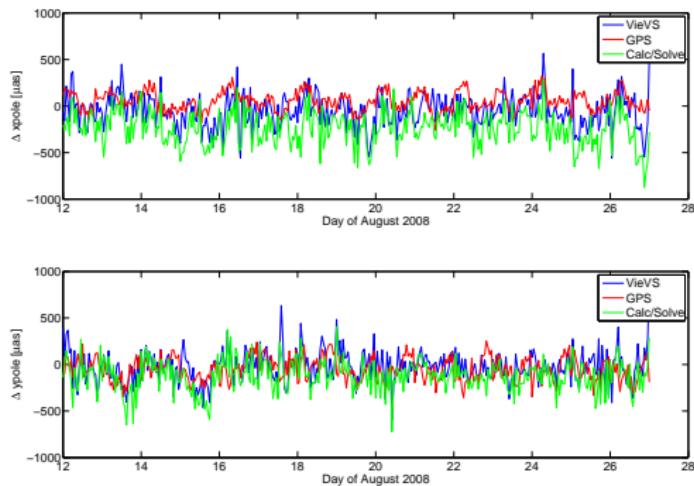
# CONT08 Residual Polar Motion Estimates



- Polar Motion from VLBI and GPS minus IERS 05 C04 and high frequency ERP model.

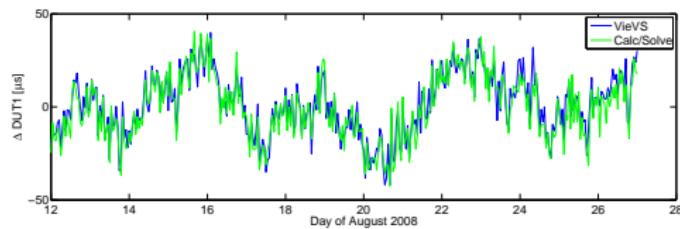


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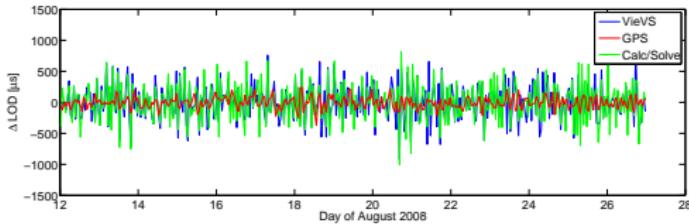


- Polar Motion from VLBI and GPS minus IERS 05 C04 and high frequency ERP model.
- X-pole offset between GPS and VLBI probably due to different datums.
- Offset decreases (by 140  $\mu\text{as}$ ) if ITRF2005 coordinates are used in VieVS solution instead of VTRF2005.

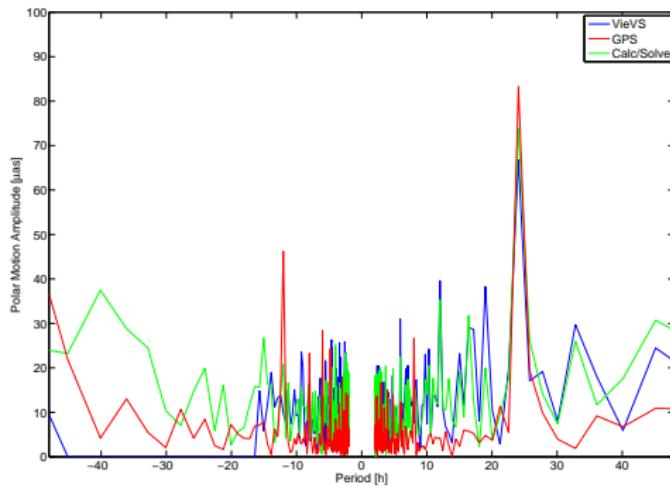
# CONT08 Residual DUT1 and LOD Estimates



- Good agreement in DUT1 between the two VLBI solutions.
- LOD from VLBI seems noisier than LOD from GPS.

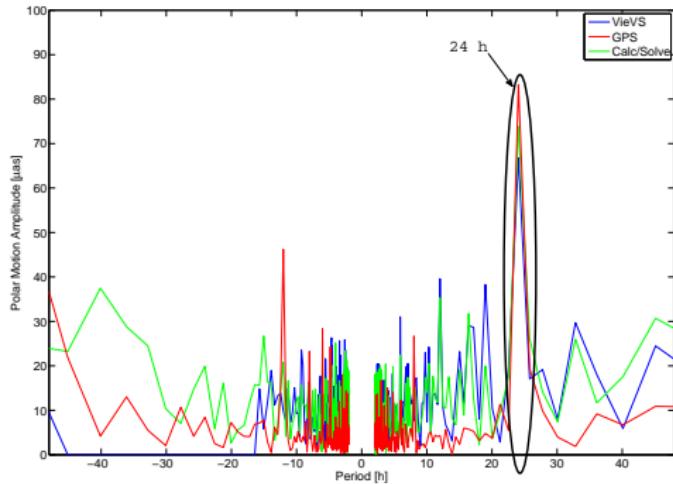


# CONT08 Polar Motion Spectrum



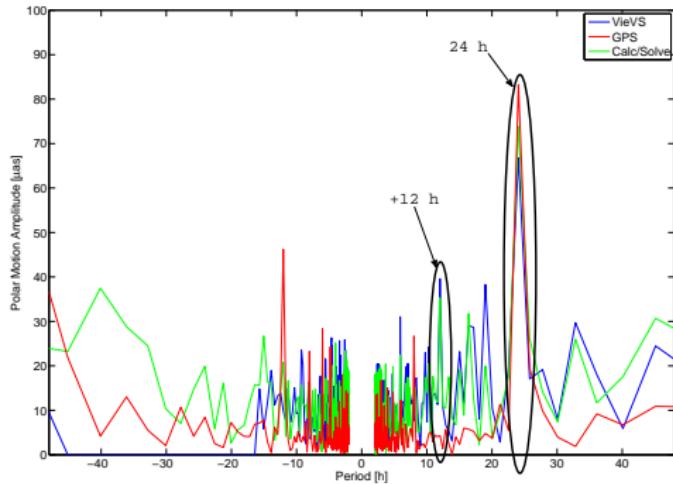
- Fourier spectrum of polar motion residuals.

# CONT08 Polar Motion Spectrum



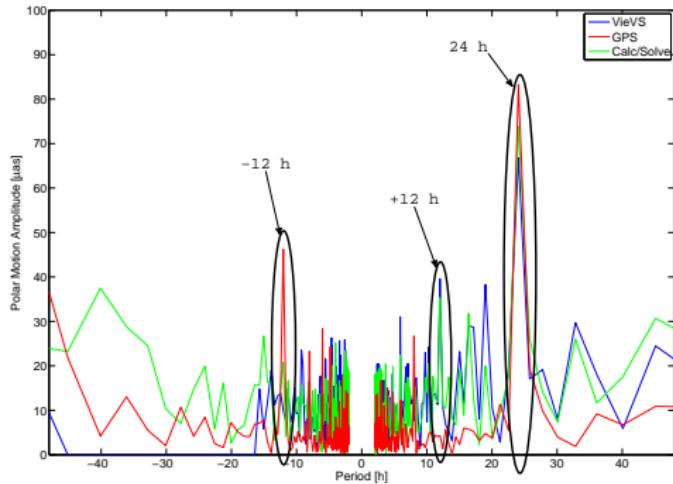
- Fourier spectrum of polar motion residuals.
- Strong peak at +24 h.

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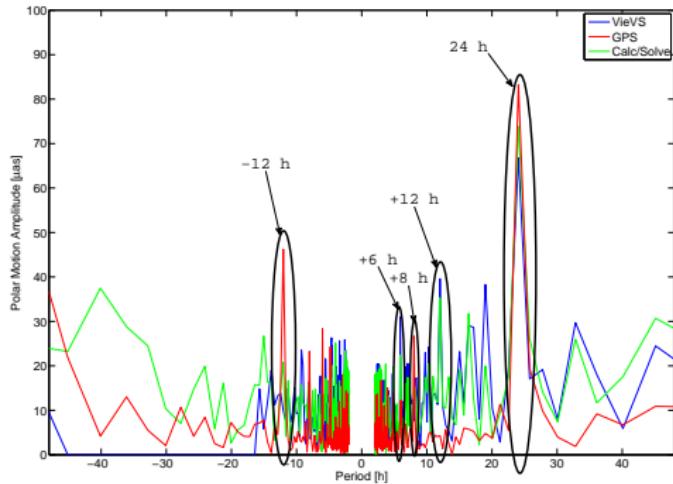
- Fourier spectrum of polar motion residuals.
- Strong peak at +24 h.
- Peak at +12 h for VLBI.

# CONT08 Polar Motion Spectrum



- Fourier spectrum of polar motion residuals.
- Strong peak at +24 h.
- Peak at +12 h for VLBI.
- Peak at -12 h for GPS.

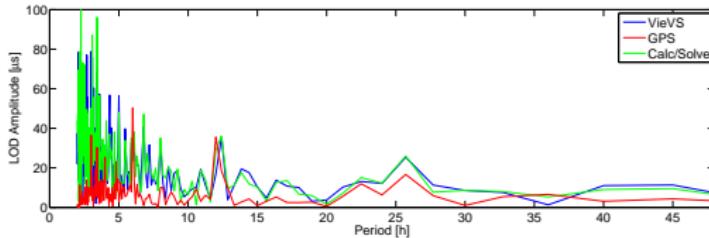
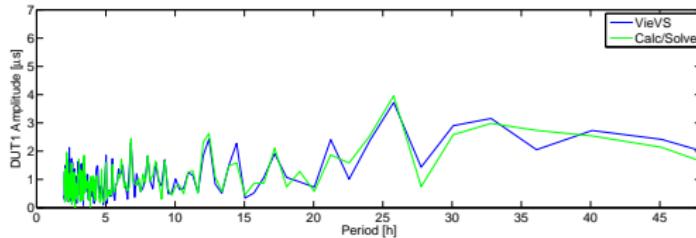
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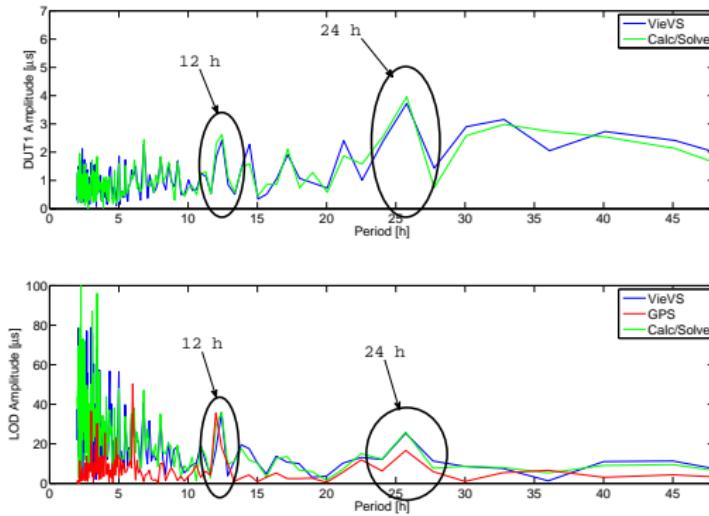
- Fourier spectrum of polar motion residuals.
- Strong peak at +24 h.
- Peak at +12 h for VLBI.
- Peak at -12 h for GPS.
- Small peaks at +6 h (VLBI) and +8 h (GPS).

# CONT08 DUT1 and LOD Spectra

- Fourier spectra of DUT1 and LOD residuals.

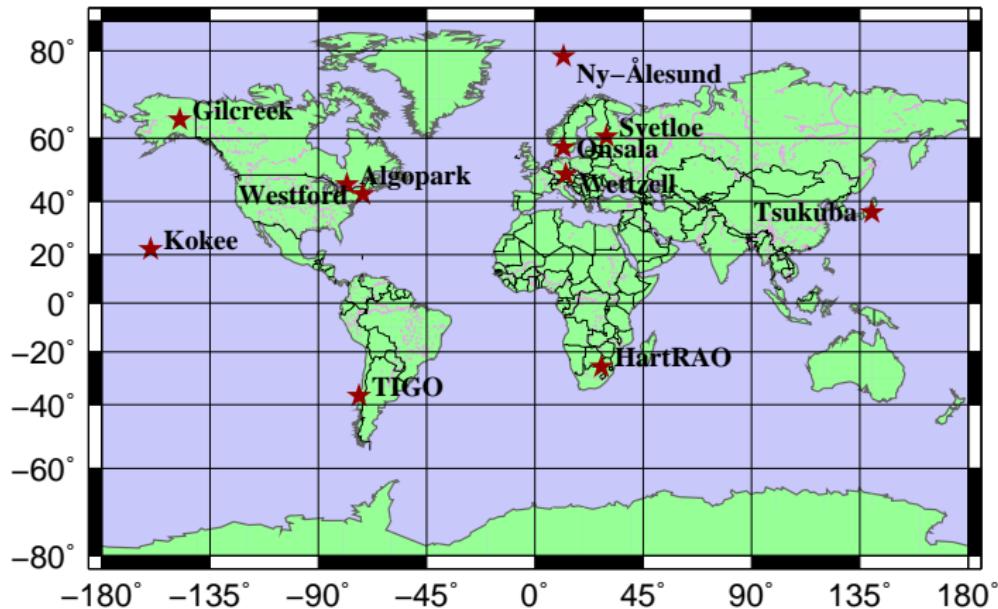


# CONT08 DUT1 and LOD Spectra

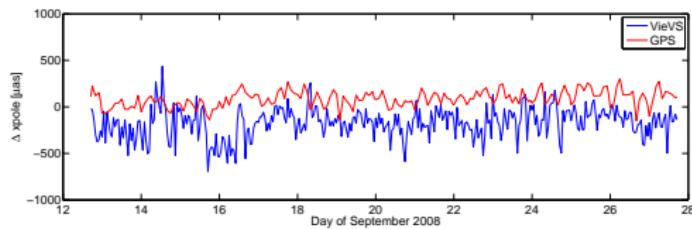


- Fourier spectra of DUT1 and LOD residuals.
- Peaks at 12 h and 24 h.

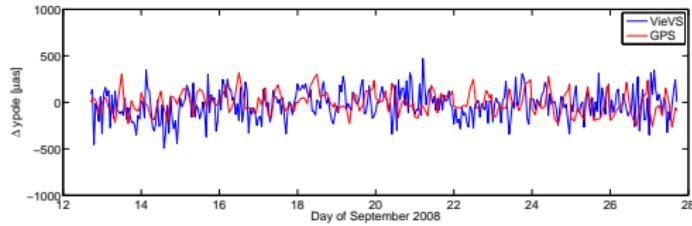
# CONT05: September 12–27, 2005



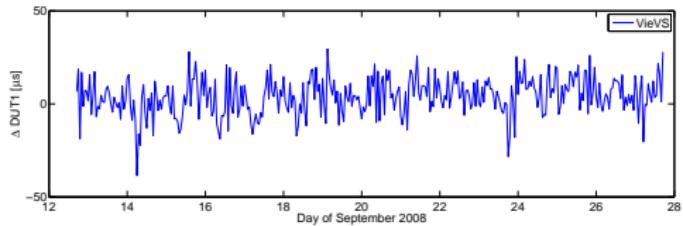
# CONT05 Residual Polar Motion Estimates



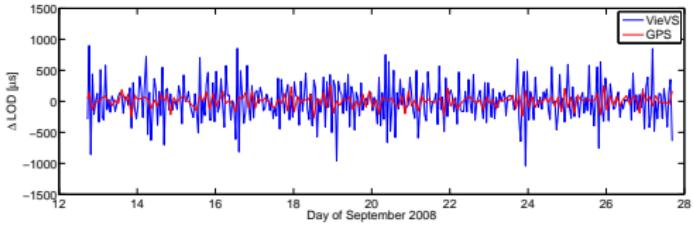
- Polar motion (minus IERS 05 C04 and high freq. ERP model) from VLBI (VieVS) and GPS.



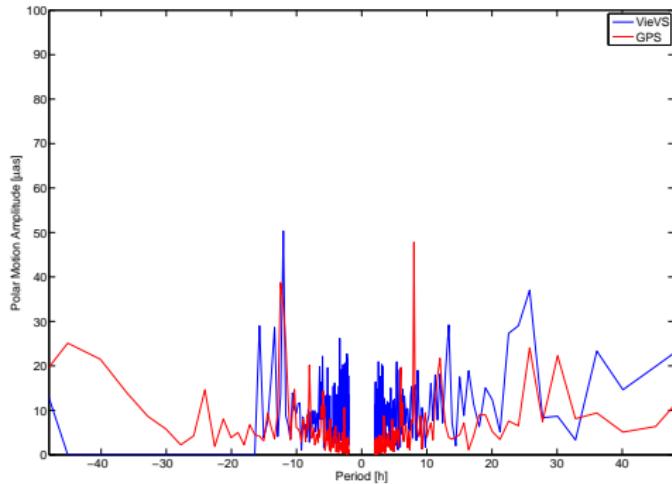
# CONT05 Residual DUT1 and LOD Estimates



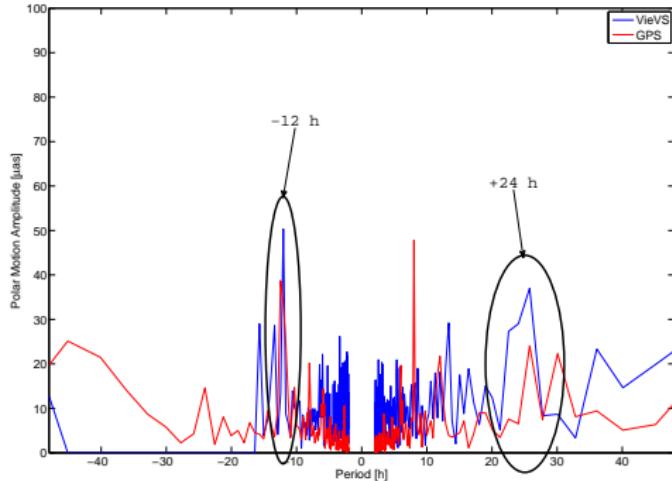
- DUT1 from VLBI (VieVS).
- Length of Day from VLBI (VieVS) and GPS.



# CONT05 Polar Motion Spectrum

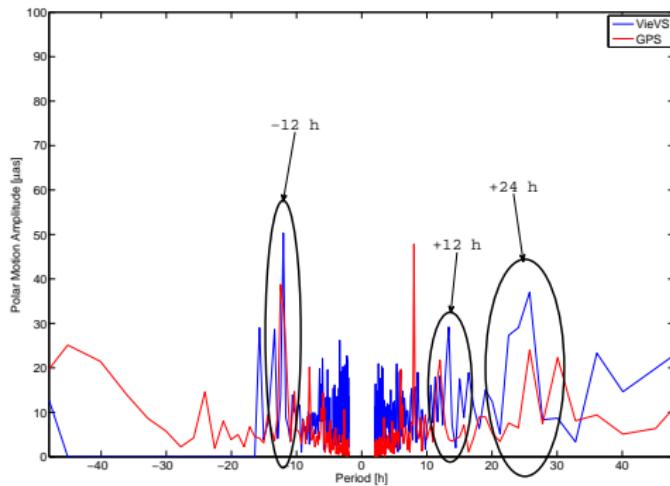


# CONT05 Polar Motion Spectrum



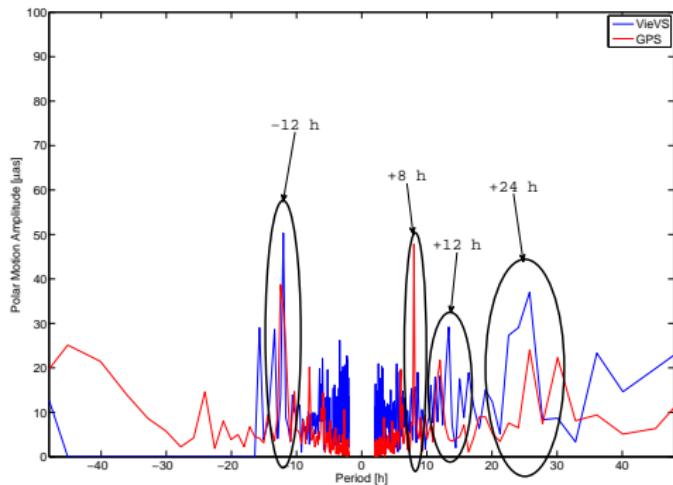
- Peaks at -12 h and +24 h for both VLBI and GPS.

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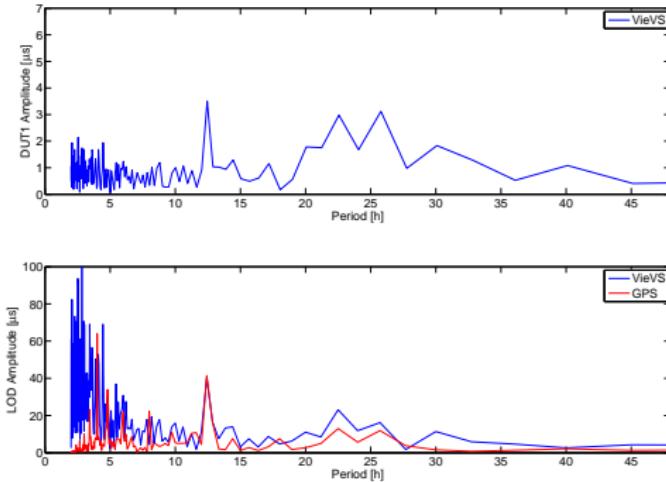
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- Peak at +12 h for VLBI.

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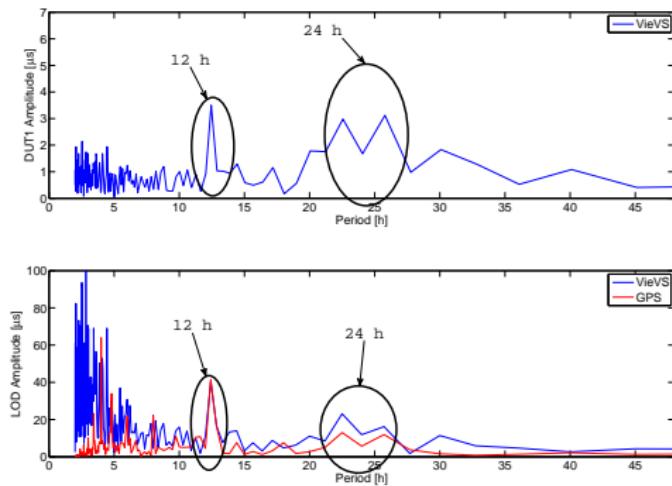


- Peaks at -12 h and +24 h for both VLBI and GPS.
- Peak at +12 h for VLBI.
- Peak at +8 h for GPS.

# CONT05 DUT1 and LOD Spectra

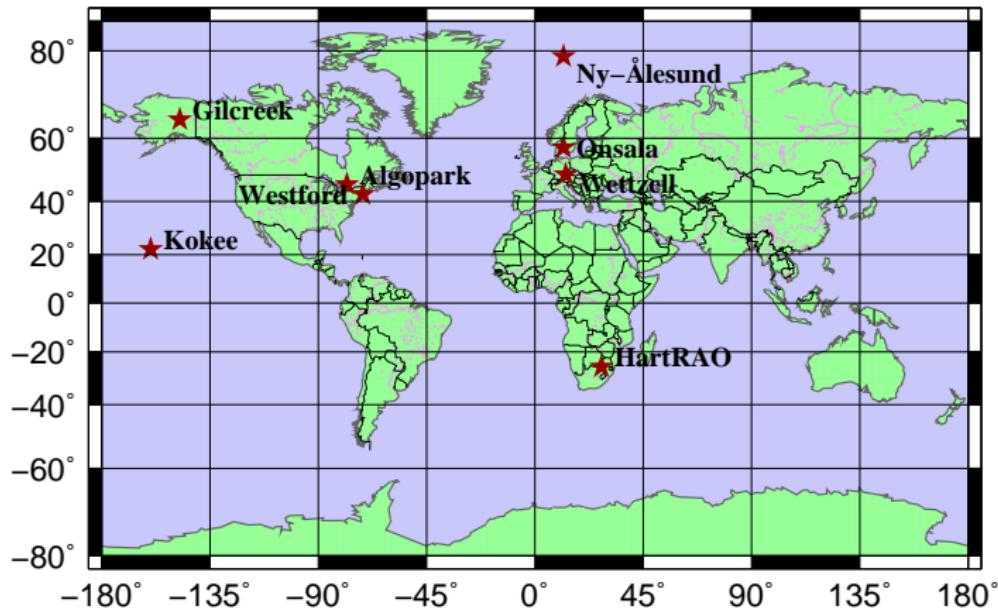


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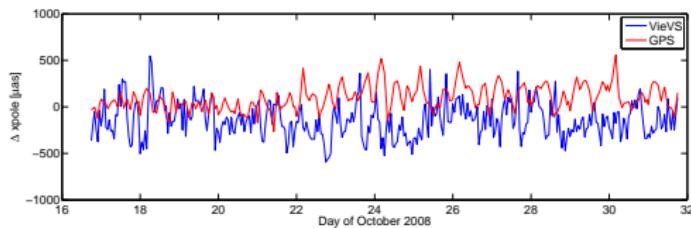


- Peaks at 12 h and 24 h for both VLBI and GPS.

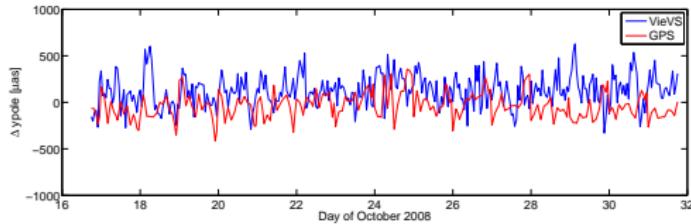
# CONT02: October 16–31, 2002



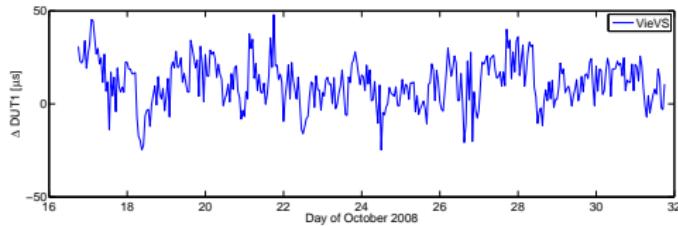
# CONT02 Residual Polar Motion Estimates



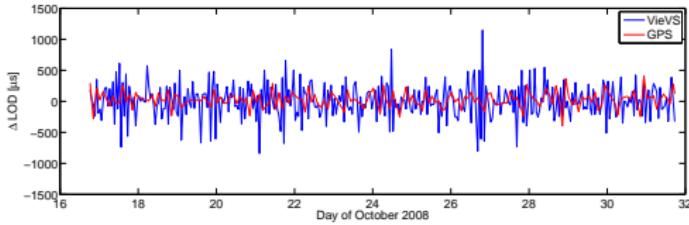
- Polar motion (minus IERS 05 C04 and high freq. ERP model) from VLBI (VieVS) and GPS.



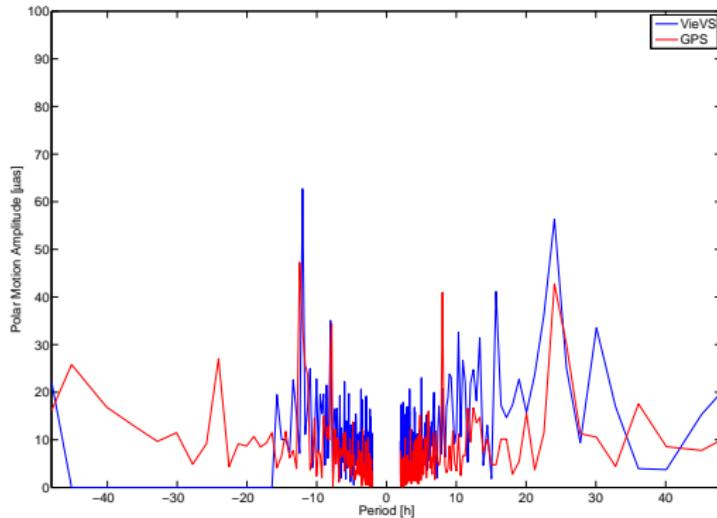
# CONT02 Residual DUT1 and LOD Estimates



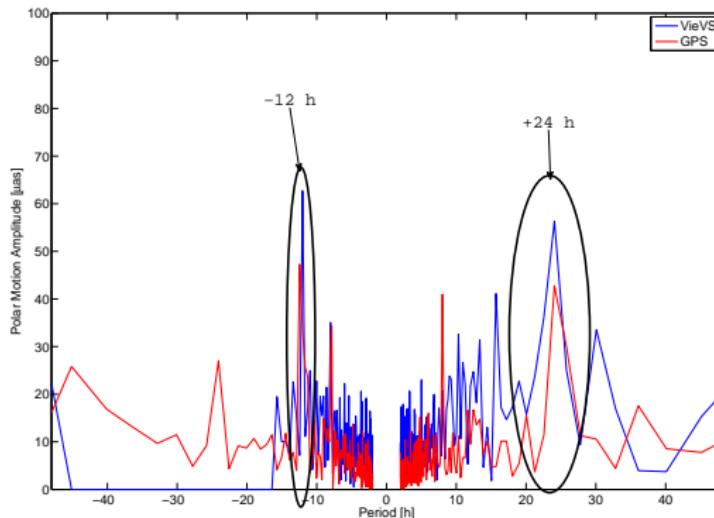
- DUT1 from VLBI (VieVS).
- Length of Day from VLBI (VieVS) and GPS.



# CONT02 Polar Motion Spectrum

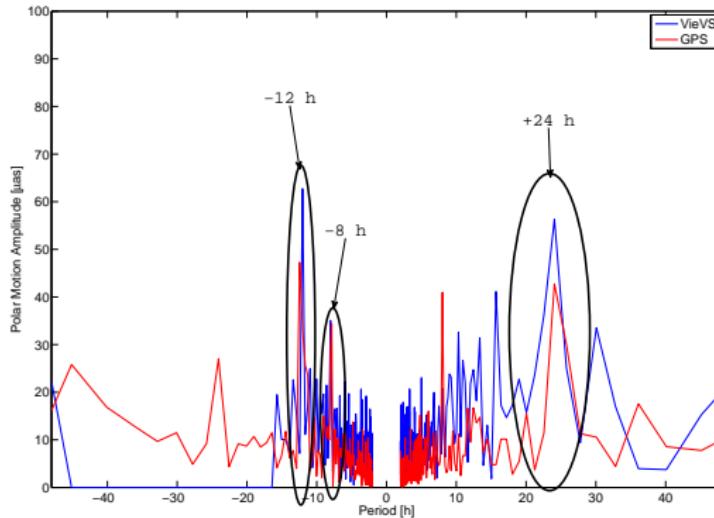


# CONT02 Polar Motion Spectrum



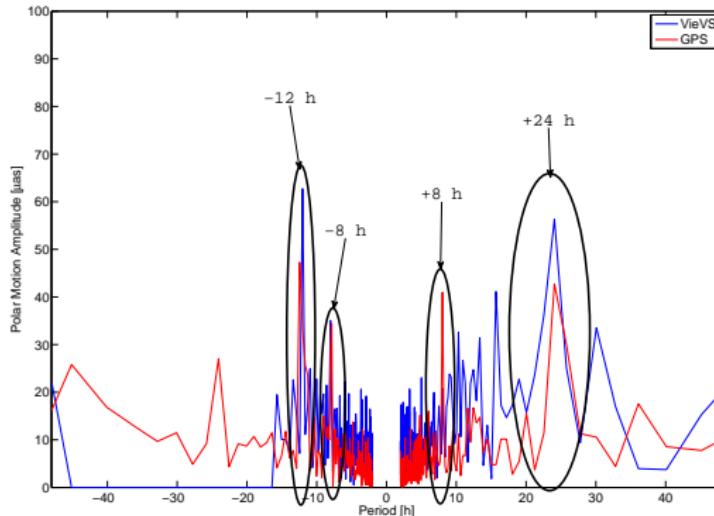
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+24 h and  
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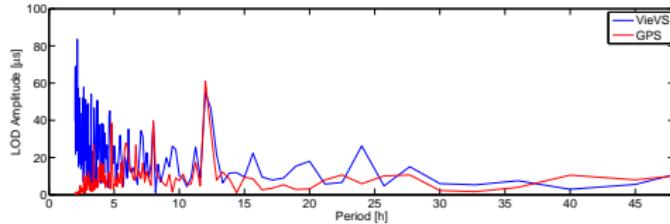
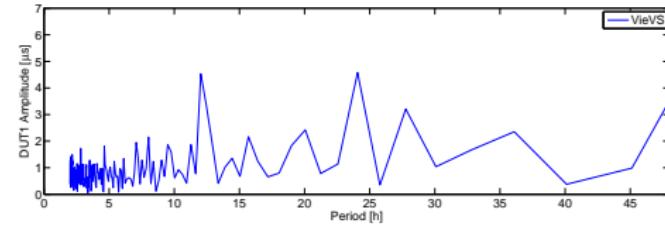
- Peaks at +24 h and -12 h for both VLBI and GPS.
- Peak at -8 h for both VLBI and GPS.

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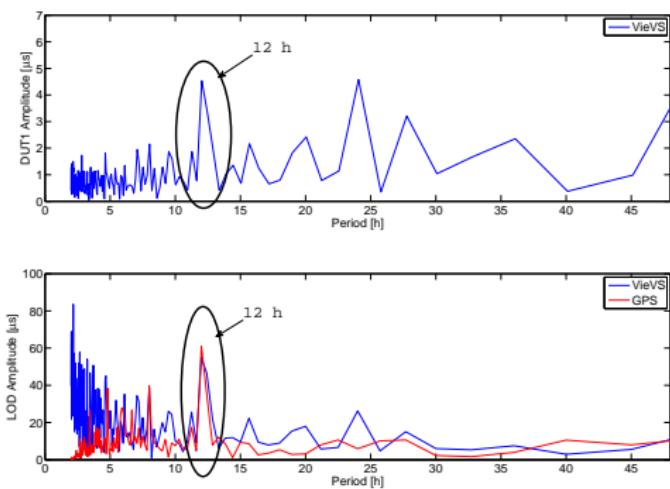


- Peaks at +24 h and -12 h for both VLBI and GPS.
- Peak at -8 h for both VLBI and GPS.
- Peak at +8 h for GPS.

# CONT02 DUT1 and LOD Spectra

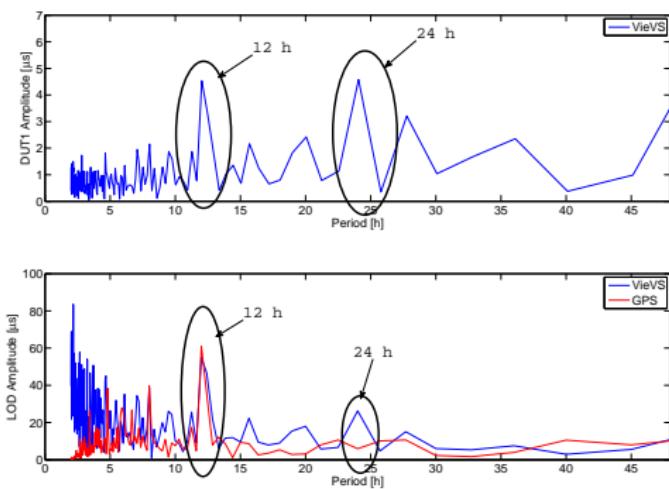


# CONT02 DUT1 and LOD Spectra



- Peak at 12 h for both VLBI and GPS.

# CONT02 DUT1 and LOD Spectra



- Peak at 12 h for both VLBI and GPS.
- Peak at 24 h for VLBI.

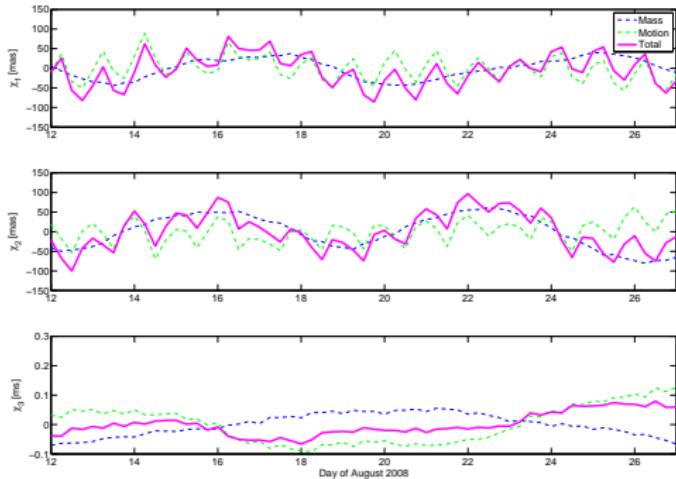
# Atmospheric Angular Momentum

- There are commonly peaks at  $+24\text{ h}$ ,  $\pm 12\text{ h}$ , and sometimes also at  $\pm 8\text{ h}$  in the Earth rotation spectra.
- Possible reasons:
  - Inaccurate ocean tidal model for high frequency Earth rotation variations.
  - Atmospheric excitation of Earth rotation.
  - Excitation of Earth rotation by other sources.
  - Artifacts from the processing of the VLBI/GPS data.

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  - Excitation of Earth rotation by other sources.
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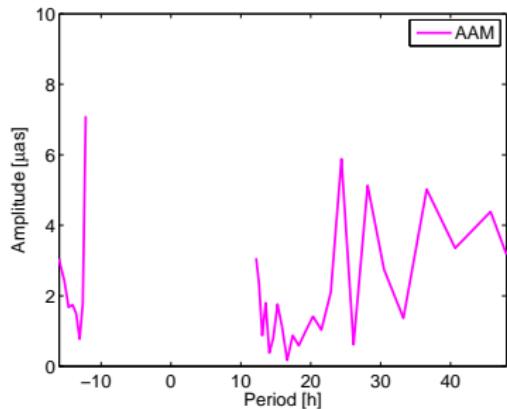
# Atmospheric Angular Momentum for CONT08



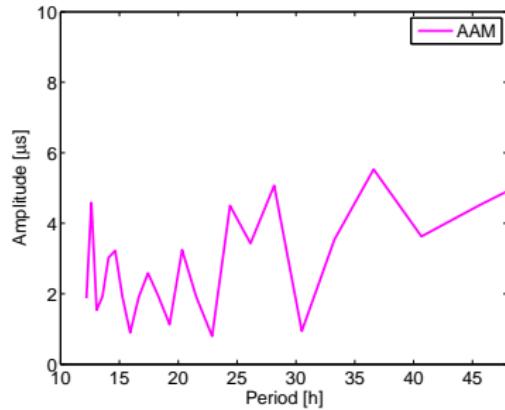
- Excitation functions for the CONT08 period calculated from ECMWF data.
- Resolution 6 hours.

# CONT08

Polar motion



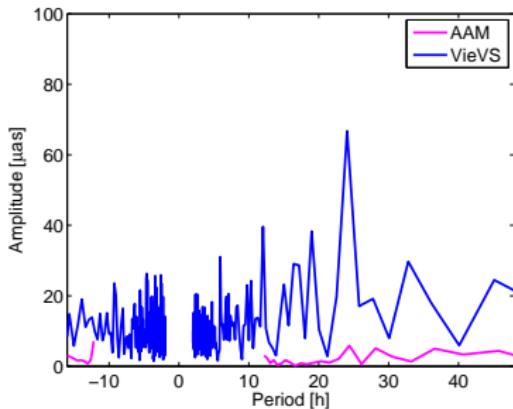
Length of Day



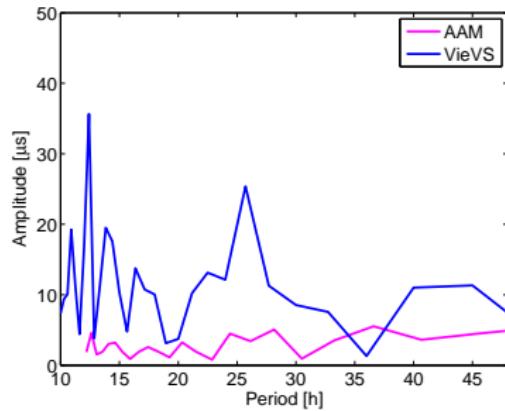
- Spectra of the expected ERP variations due to atmospheric angular momentum variations.

# CONT08

Polar motion



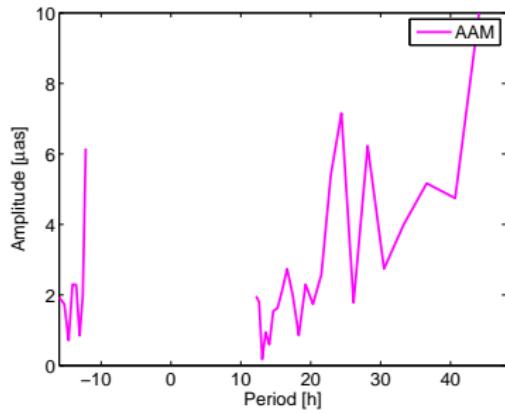
Length of Day



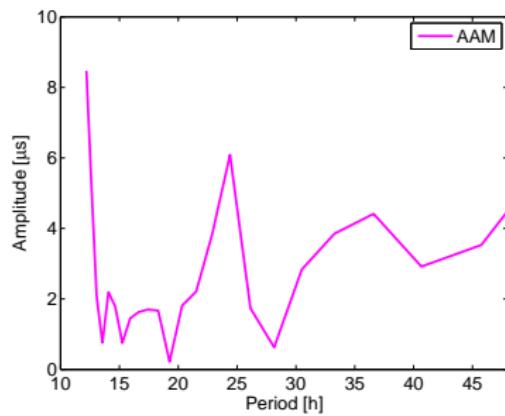
- Spectra of the expected ERP variations due to atmospheric angular momentum variations.
- Amplitudes small compared to those observed with VLBI.

# CONT05

Polar motion

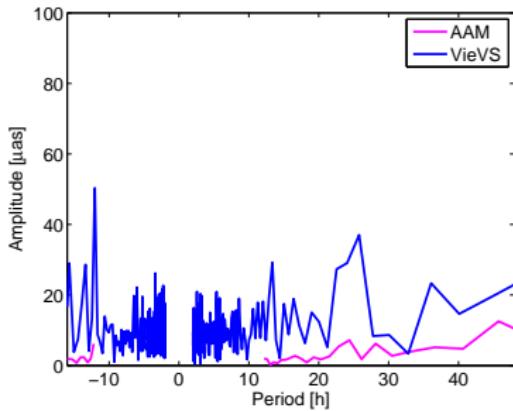


Length of Day

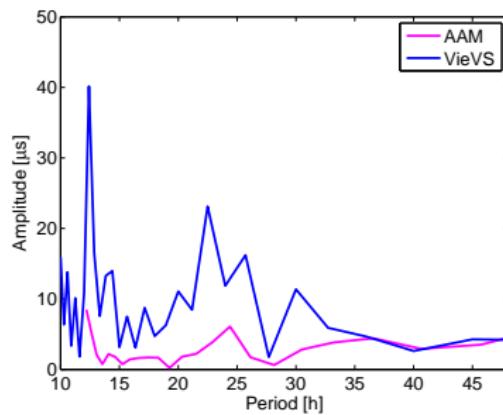


# CONT05

Polar motion

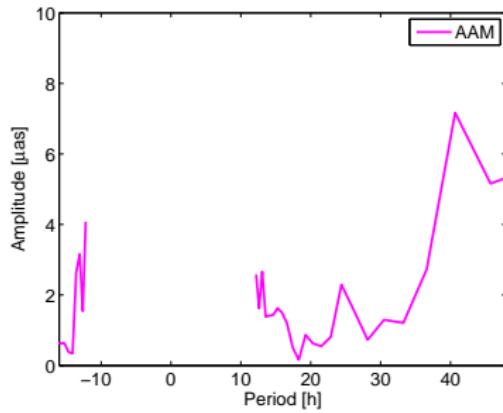


Length of Day

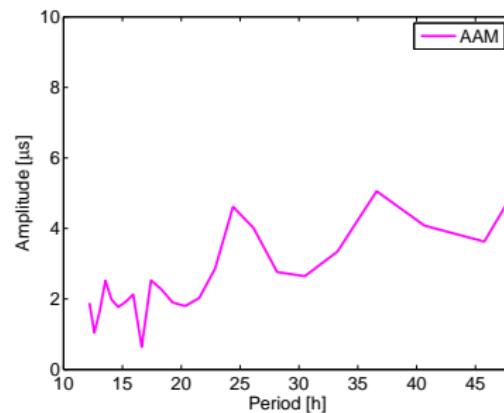


# CONT02

Polar motion

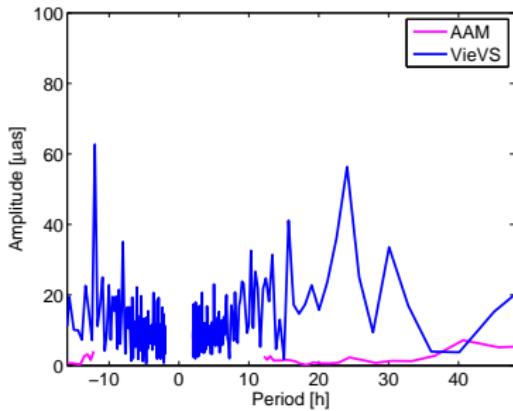


Length of Day

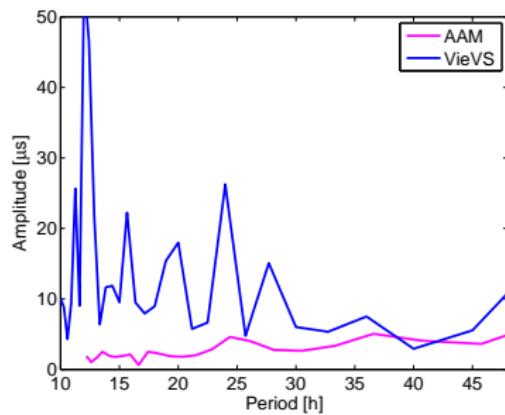


# CONT02

Polar motion

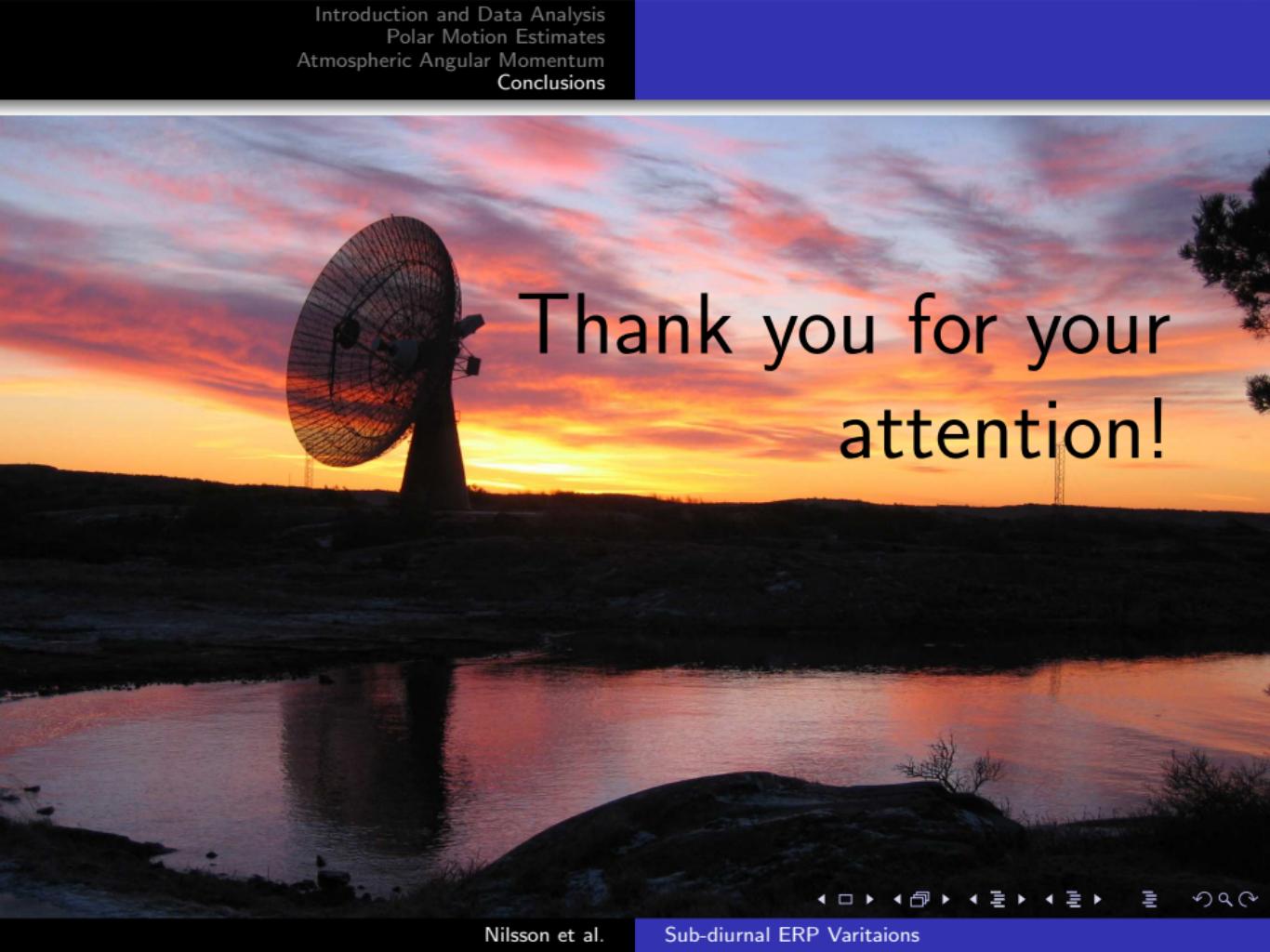


Length of Day



# Conclusions

- The Earth Rotation Parameters estimated from VieVS agrees with those estimated by Calc/Solve.
- Unexplained signals in the spectra with periods 24, 12, and sometimes 8 hours.
- The contribution from the atmosphere to the sub-diurnal Earth rotation variations is a magnitude lower than the observed variations.



Thank you for your  
attention!