

GNSS ellipsoidal heights to LAT and NAP

What reference frame at what epoch?



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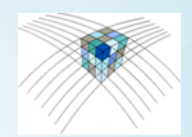
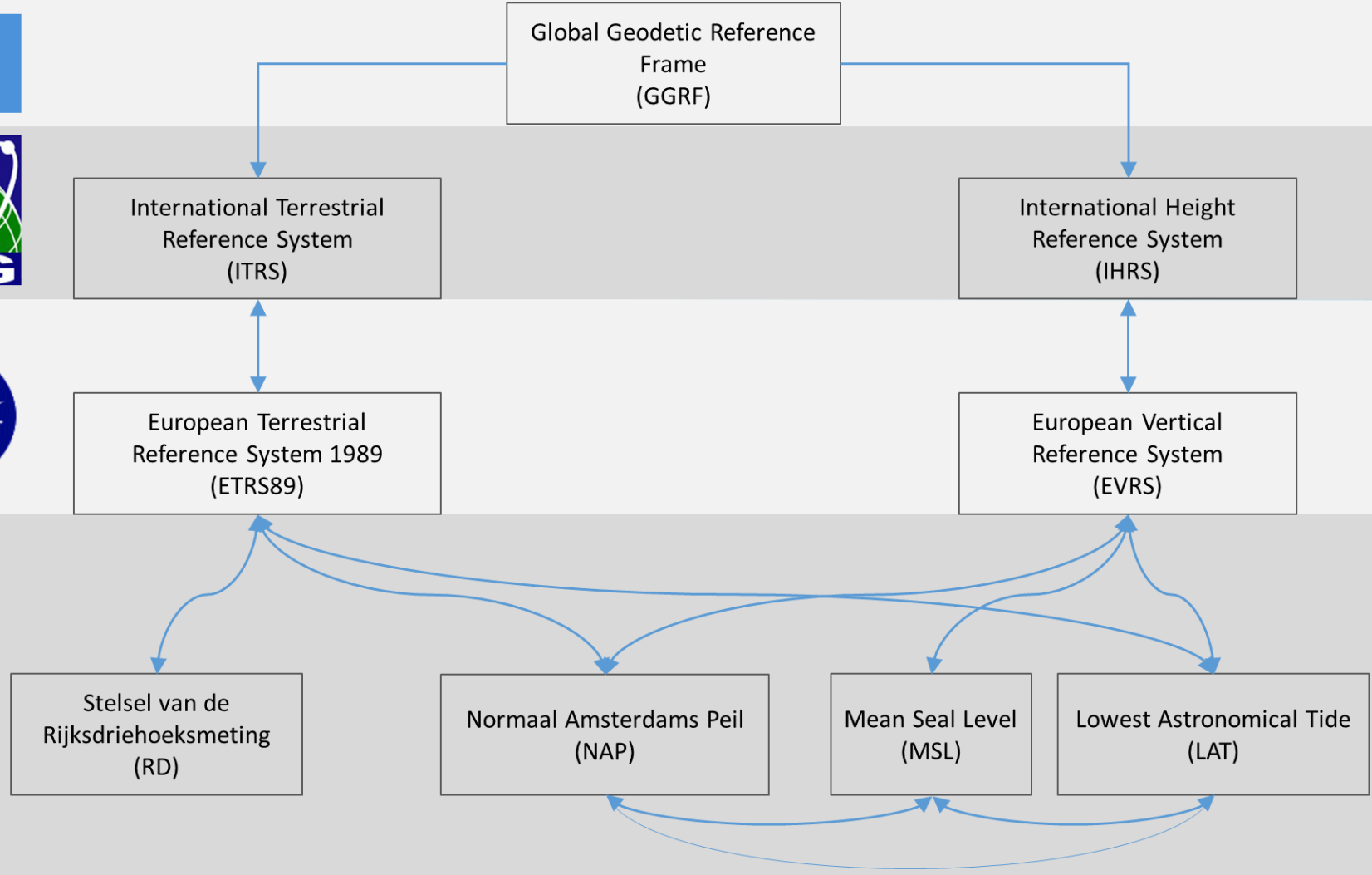
$$\mathbf{x}_R(t) = \mathbf{d}(t) + s(t)\mathbf{R}(t)\mathbf{x}_G(t)$$



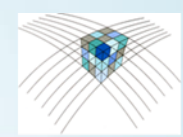
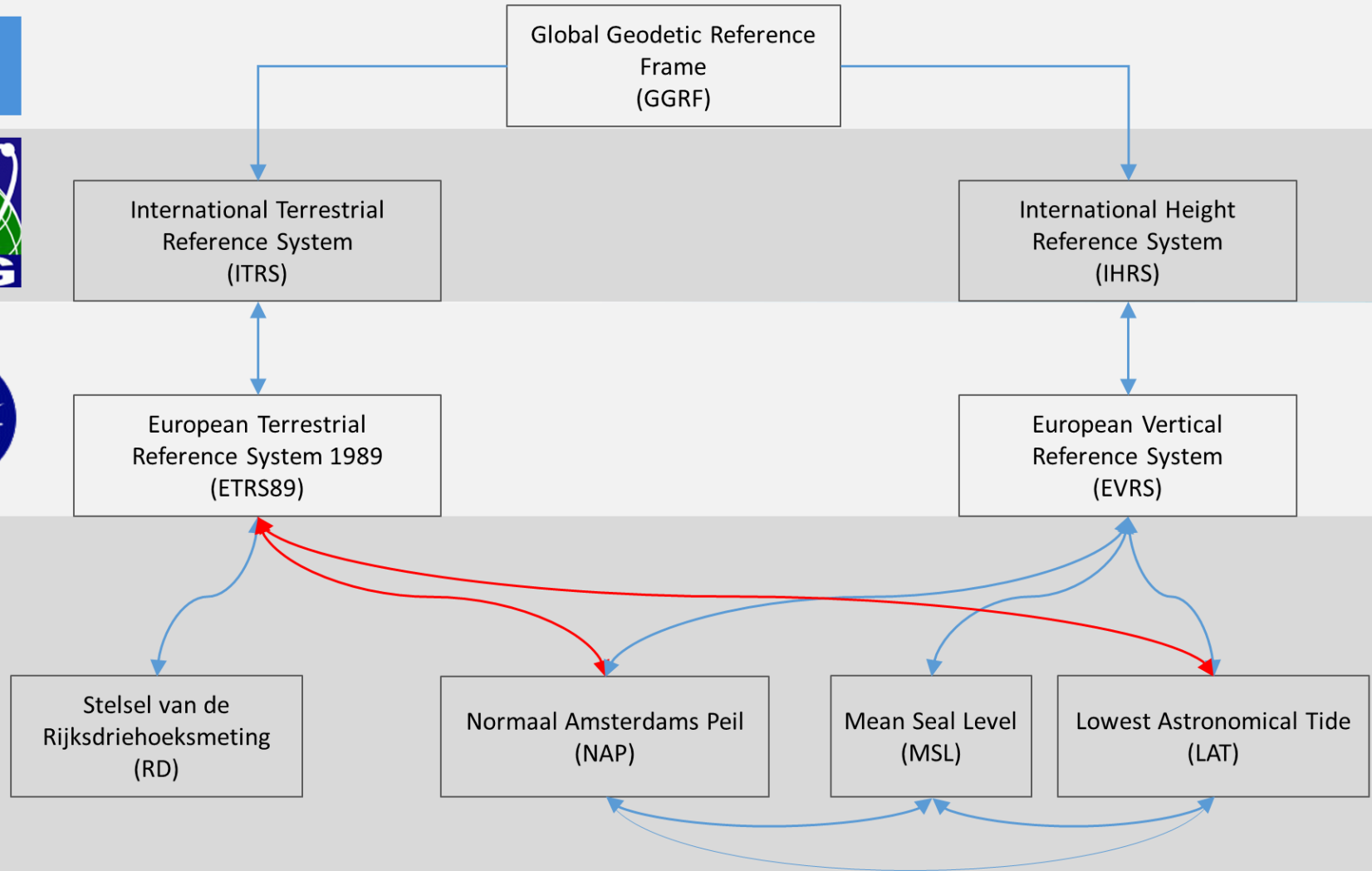
Outline

- Relation between reference systems
- ITRS and ETRS89
- National realisation of ETRS89
- Transformations between ITRFxx and ETRFxx

Relation between reference systems

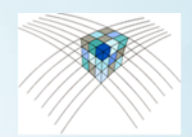
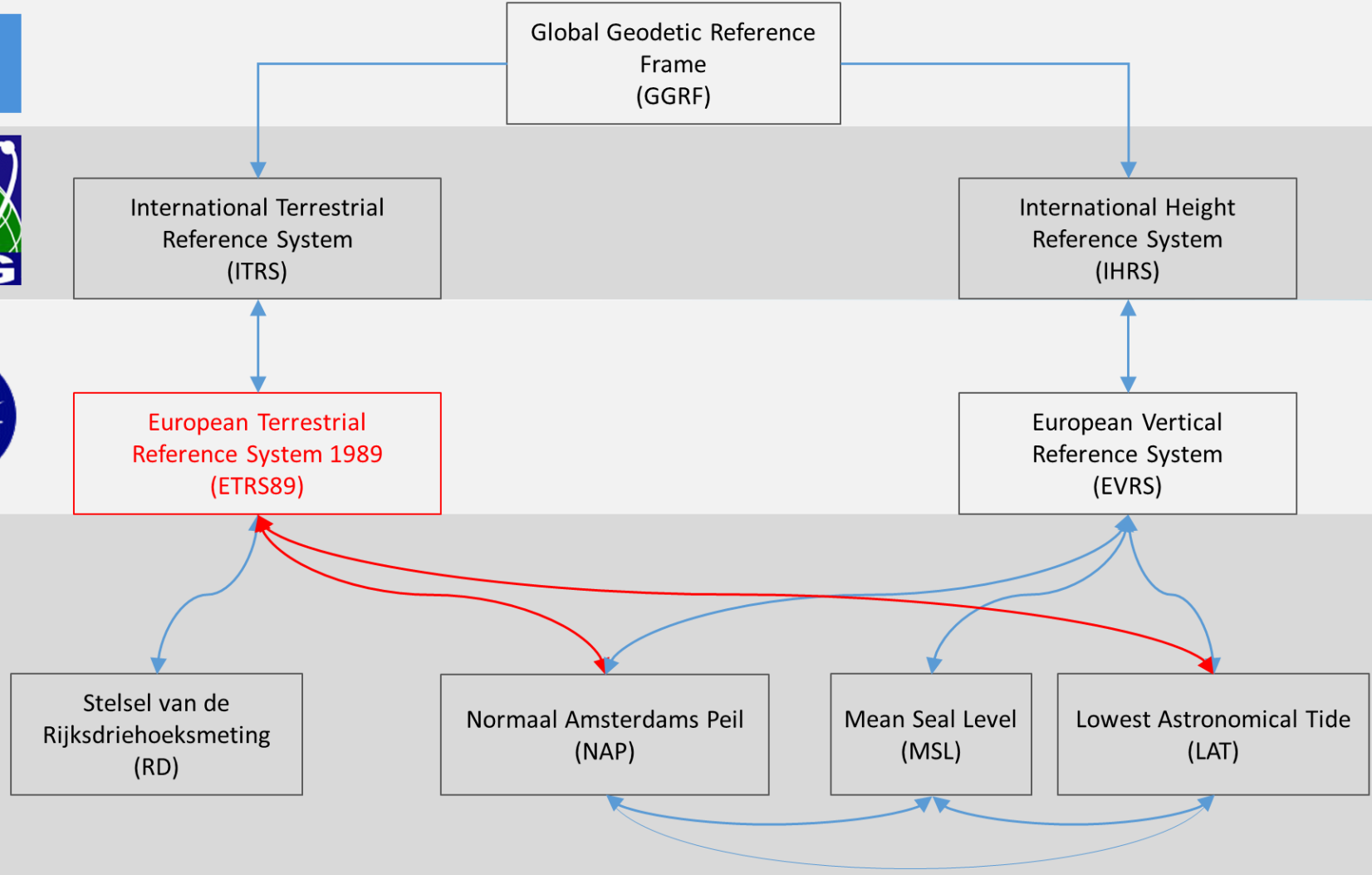


Today's topic: NLLAT2018 and NLGEO2018





How to get an ETRS89 height?

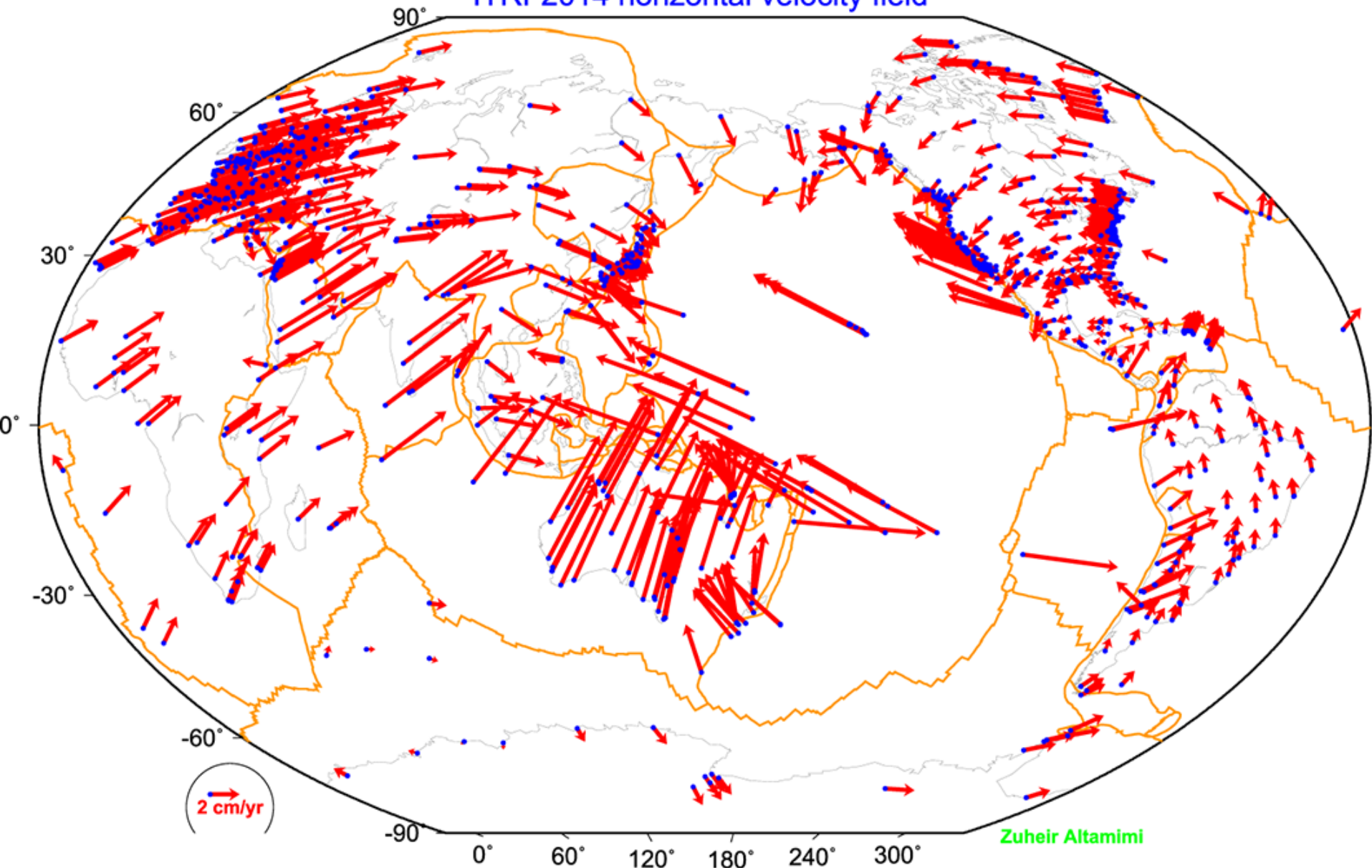


International Terrestrial Reference System



- Basis for international reference frames
- Used to determine
 - Variations in earth rotation
 - Variations center of mass
 - Precise satellite orbits
 - Plate tectonics

ITRF2014 horizontal velocity field



Zuheir Altamimi

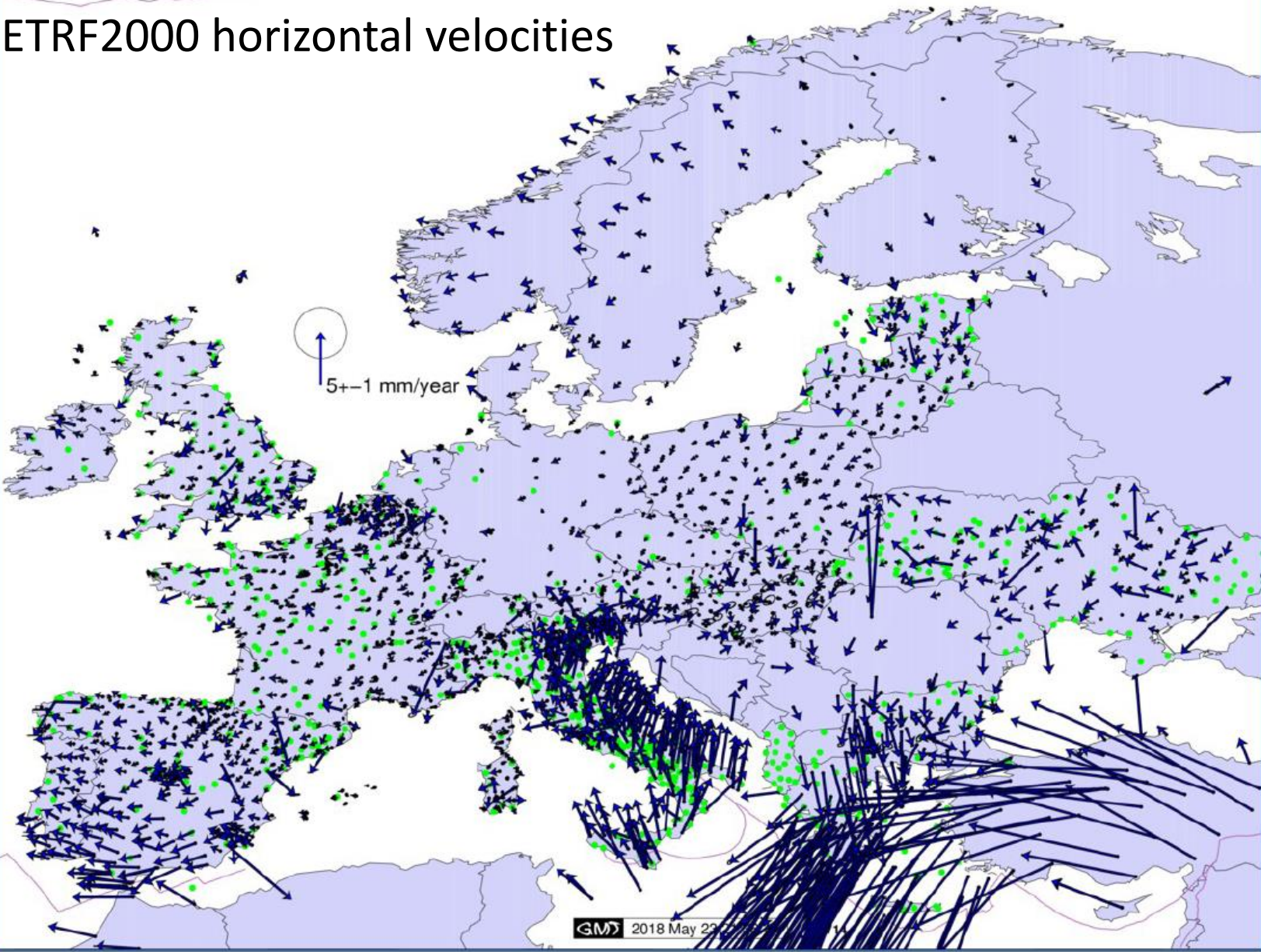
Bron: Altamimi, Z., P. Rebischung, L. Métivier, and C. Xavier (2016), ITRF2014: A new release of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame modeling nonlinear station motions, *J. Geophys. Res. Solid Earth*, 121, 6109–6131, doi:[10.1002/2016JB013098](https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JB013098)

European Terrestrial Reference System 1989

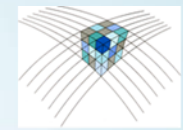


- Coincides with ITRS at epoch 1989.0:
 $ITRF89@1989.0 = ETRF89@1989.0$
- Moves with 'stable part of Europe'
- Goal: Stable coordinates in Europe
- Used for:
 - Exchange of European spatial data
 - Netherlands geo information on North Sea
 - Geodynamic studies in Europe
- Basis for precise GNSS positioning in the Netherlands (data collection for BGT, BRK, AHN, Beeldmateriaal, ...)

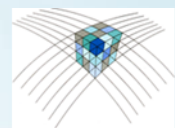
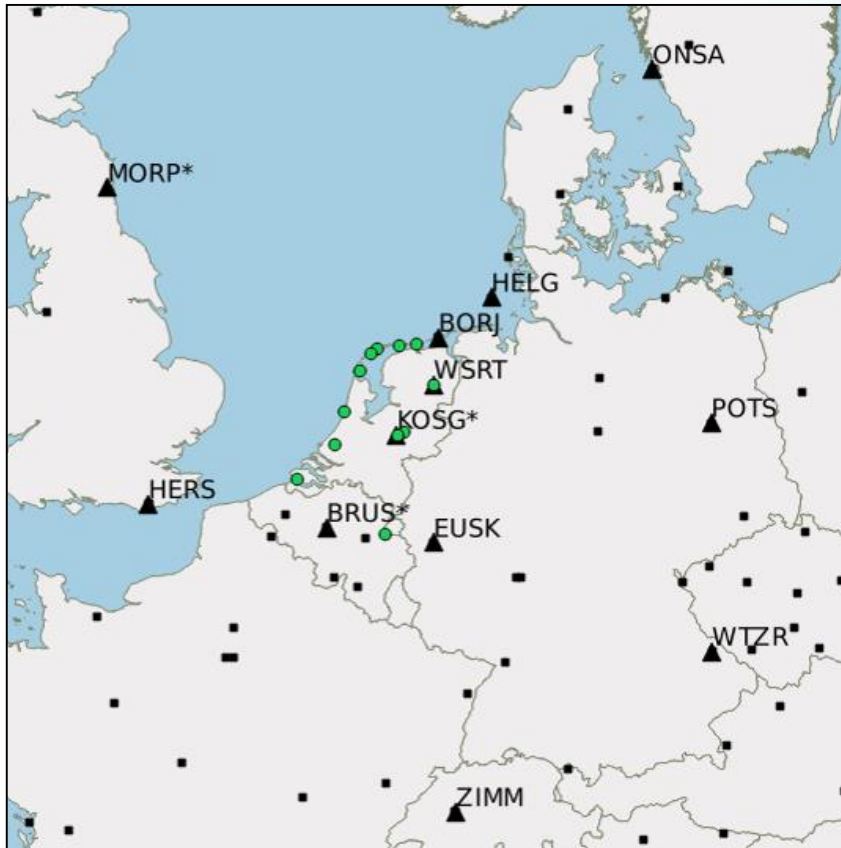
ETRF2000 horizontal velocities



Bron: A. Kenyeres, EPN Densification WG: Where to go?, EUREF Symposium 2018, Amsterdam, Netherlands

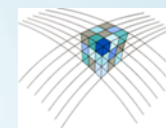
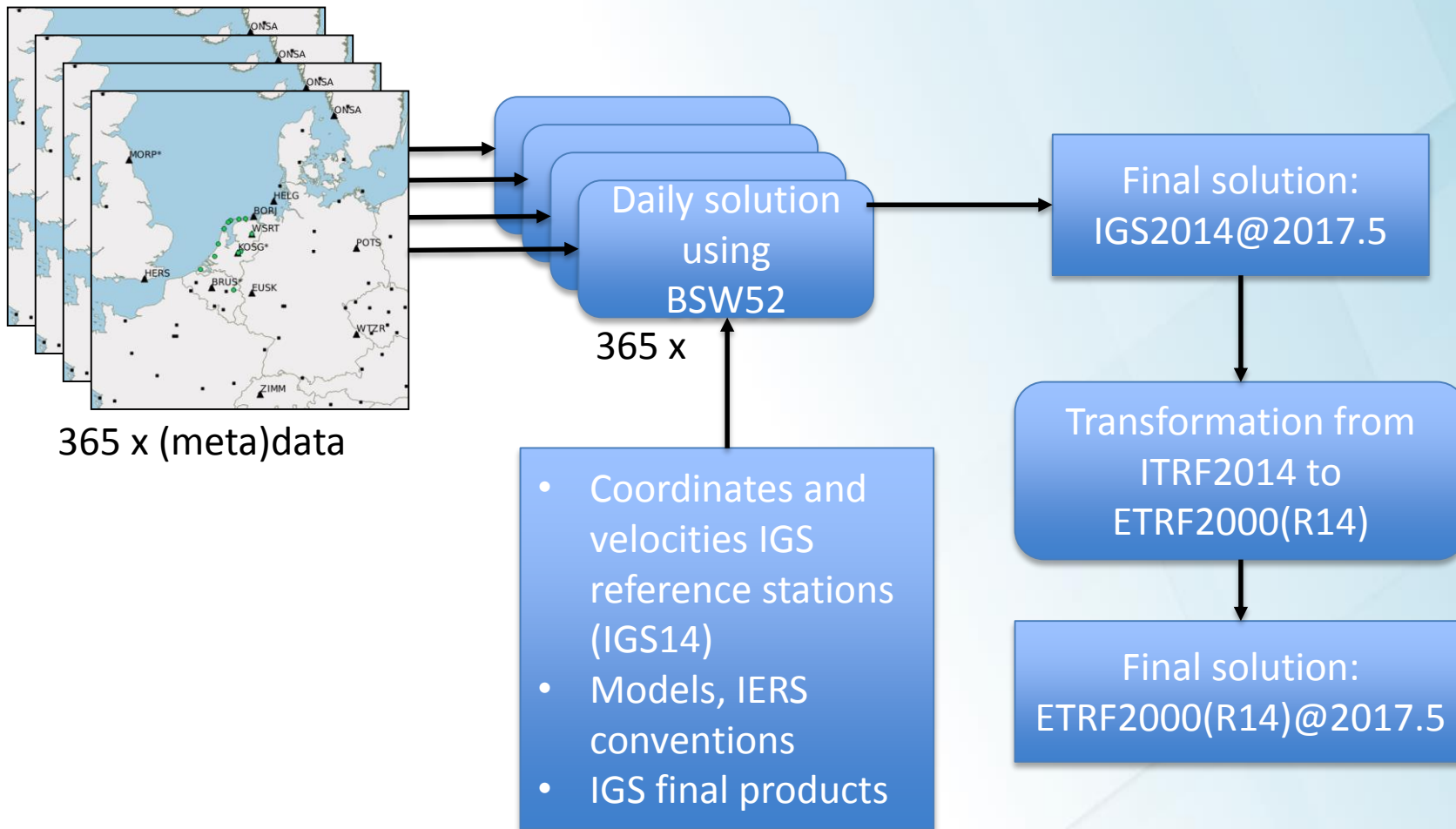


Realisation of ETRS89 by GNSS: AGRS.NL

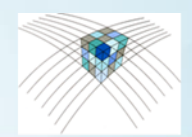
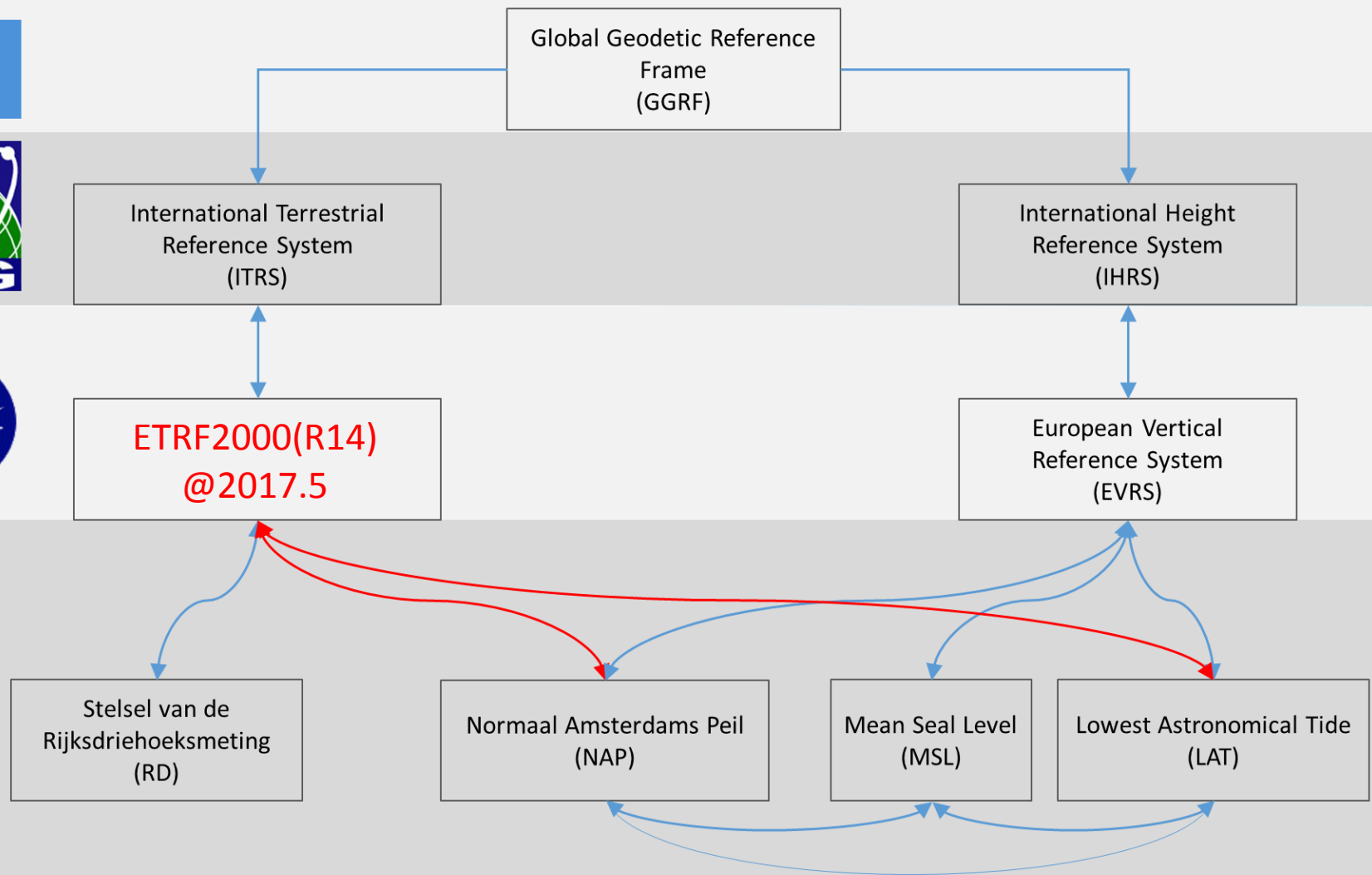




Procedure



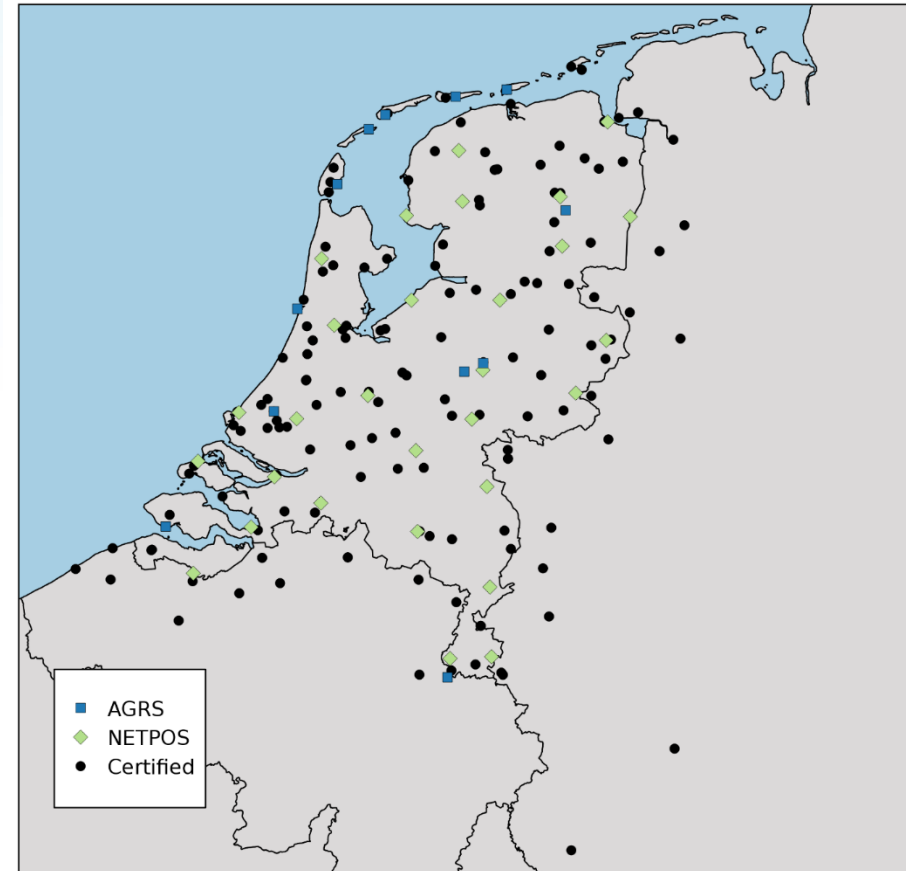
From ETRF2000(R14) into LAT and NAP using NLLAT2018 and NLGEO2018



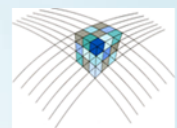
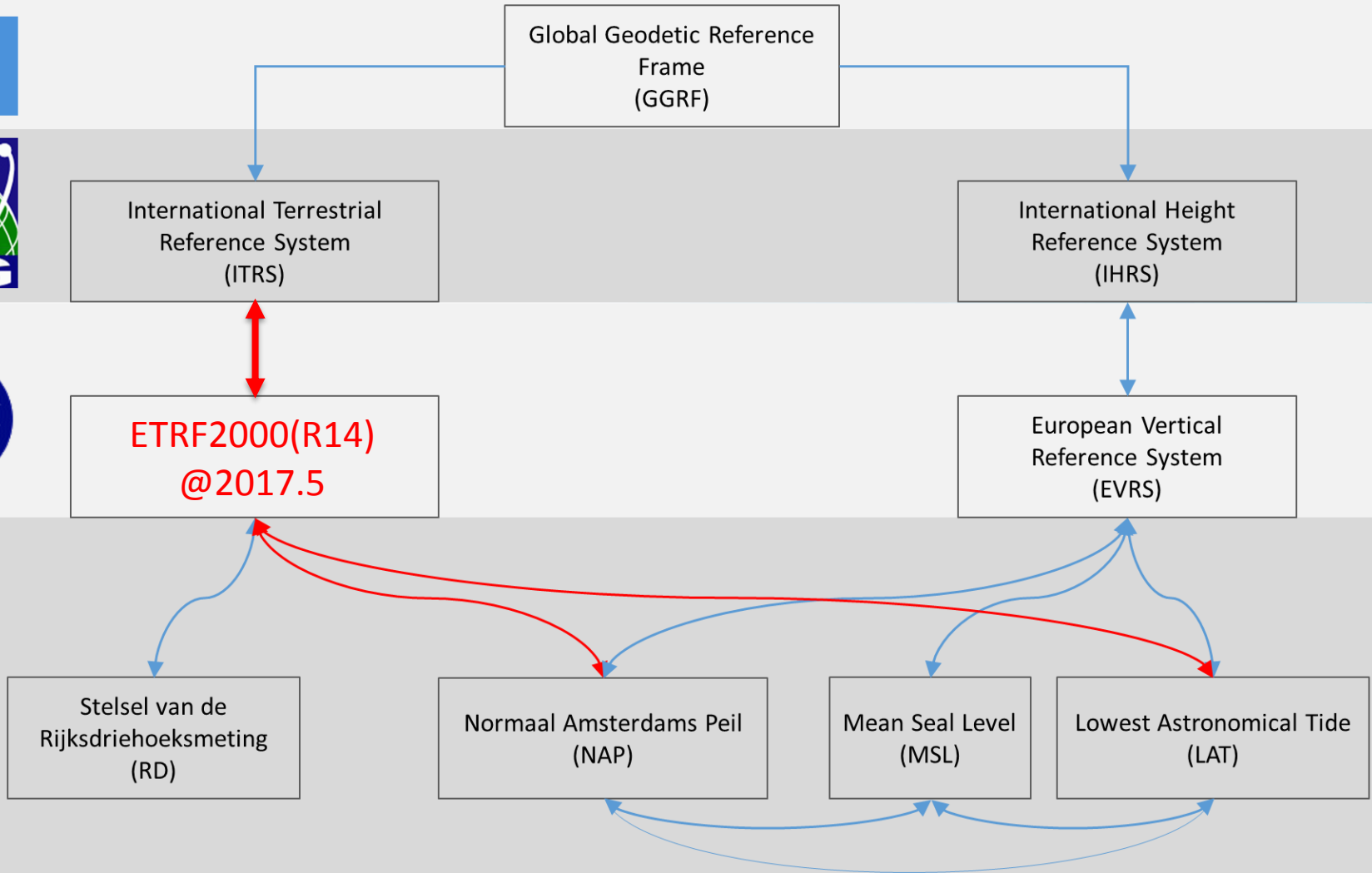
Certification of GNSS reference stations



- Common reference frame for precise GNSS-positioning



From ITRFxxxx into LAT and NAP using NLLAT2018 and NLGEO2018



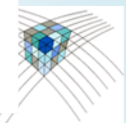
Transformation between ITRFxx and ETRF2000



- EUREF Technical Note 1: Relationship and Transformation between the International and the European Terrestrial Reference Systems

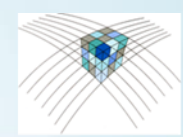
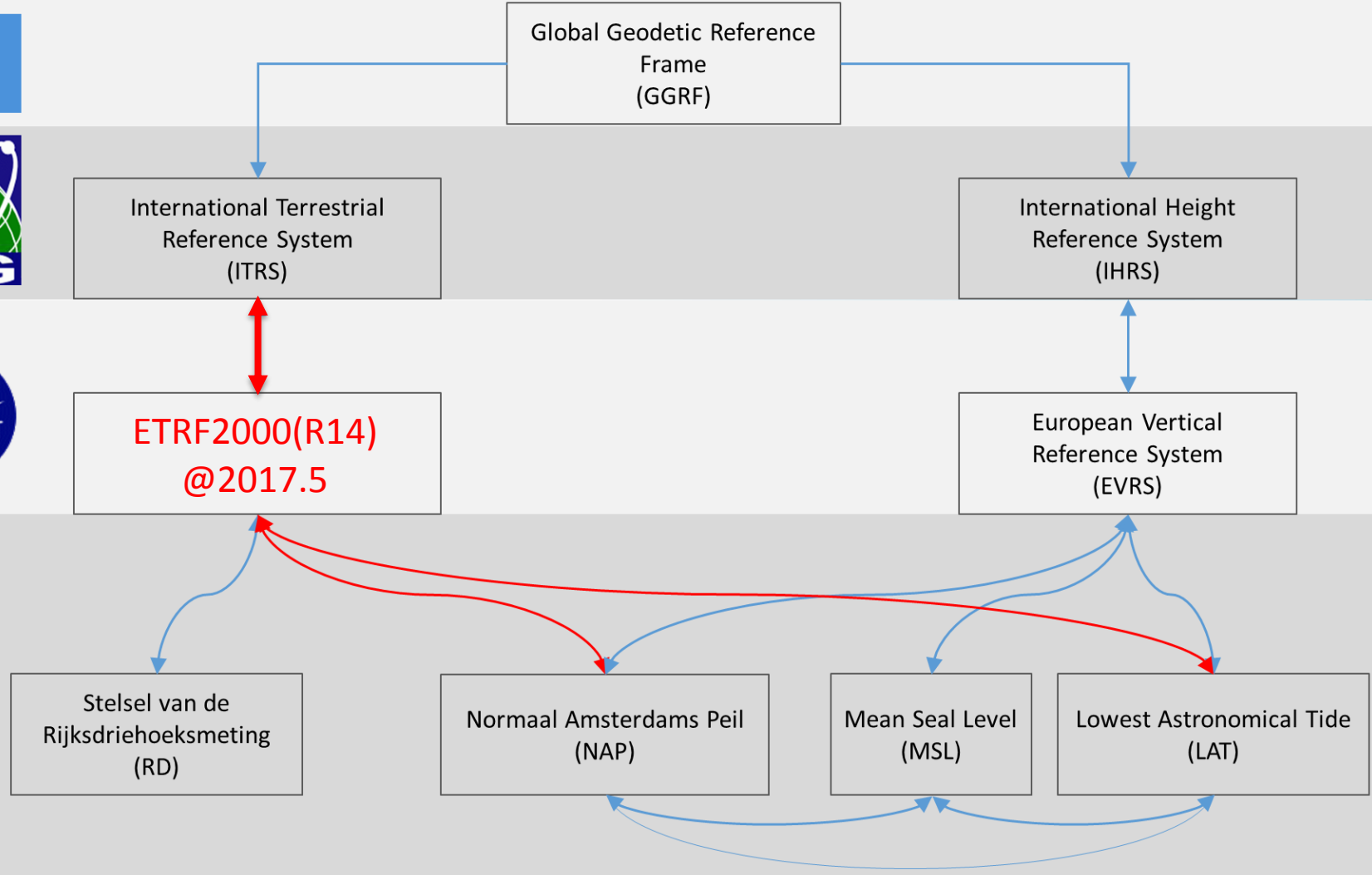
Table 3: Transformation parameters from ITRF_{yy} to ETRF2000 at epoch **2010.0** and their rates/year

ITRF Solution	T1 mm	T2 mm	T3 mm	D 10 ⁻⁹	R1 mas	R2 mas	R3 mas
ITRF2014	54.7	52.2	-74.1	2.12	1.701	10.290	-16.632
rates	0.1	0.1	-1.9	0.11	0.081	0.490	-0.792
ITRF2008	53.1	50.3	-76.5	2.14	1.701	10.290	-16.632
rates	0.1	0.1	-1.8	0.08	0.081	0.490	-0.792
ITRF2005	52.1	51.2	-71.8	1.20	1.701	10.290	-16.632
rates	-0.2	0.1	-1.8	0.08	0.081	0.490	-0.792
ITRF2000	54.0	51.0	-48.0	0.00	1.701	10.290	-16.632
rates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.081	0.490	-0.792
ITRF97	47.3	52.7	-11.3	-1.68	1.701	10.290	-16.892
rates	0.0	0.6	1.4	-0.01	0.081	0.490	-0.812
ITRF96	47.3	52.7	-11.3	-1.68	1.701	10.290	-16.892
rates	0.0	0.6	1.4	-0.01	0.081	0.490	-0.812
ITRF94	47.3	52.7	-11.3	-1.68	1.701	10.290	-16.892
rates	0.0	0.6	1.4	-0.01	0.081	0.490	-0.812
ITRF93	105.1	48.9	-13.9	-2.17	4.511	13.670	-17.032
rates	2.9	0.2	0.6	-0.01	0.191	0.680	-0.862
ITRF92	39.3	50.7	-3.3	-0.97	1.701	10.290	-16.892
rates	0.0	0.6	1.4	-0.01	0.081	0.490	-0.812
ITRF91	27.3	36.7	2.7	-2.37	1.701	10.290	-16.892
rates	0.0	0.6	1.4	-0.01	0.081	0.490	-0.812
ITRF90	29.3	40.7	18.7	-2.67	1.701	10.290	-16.892
rates	0.0	0.6	1.4	-0.01	0.081	0.490	-0.812
ITRF89	24.3	16.7	56.7	-6.07	1.701	10.290	-16.892
rates	0.0	0.6	1.4	-0.01	0.081	0.490	-0.812





Assume constant height in NAP





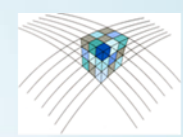
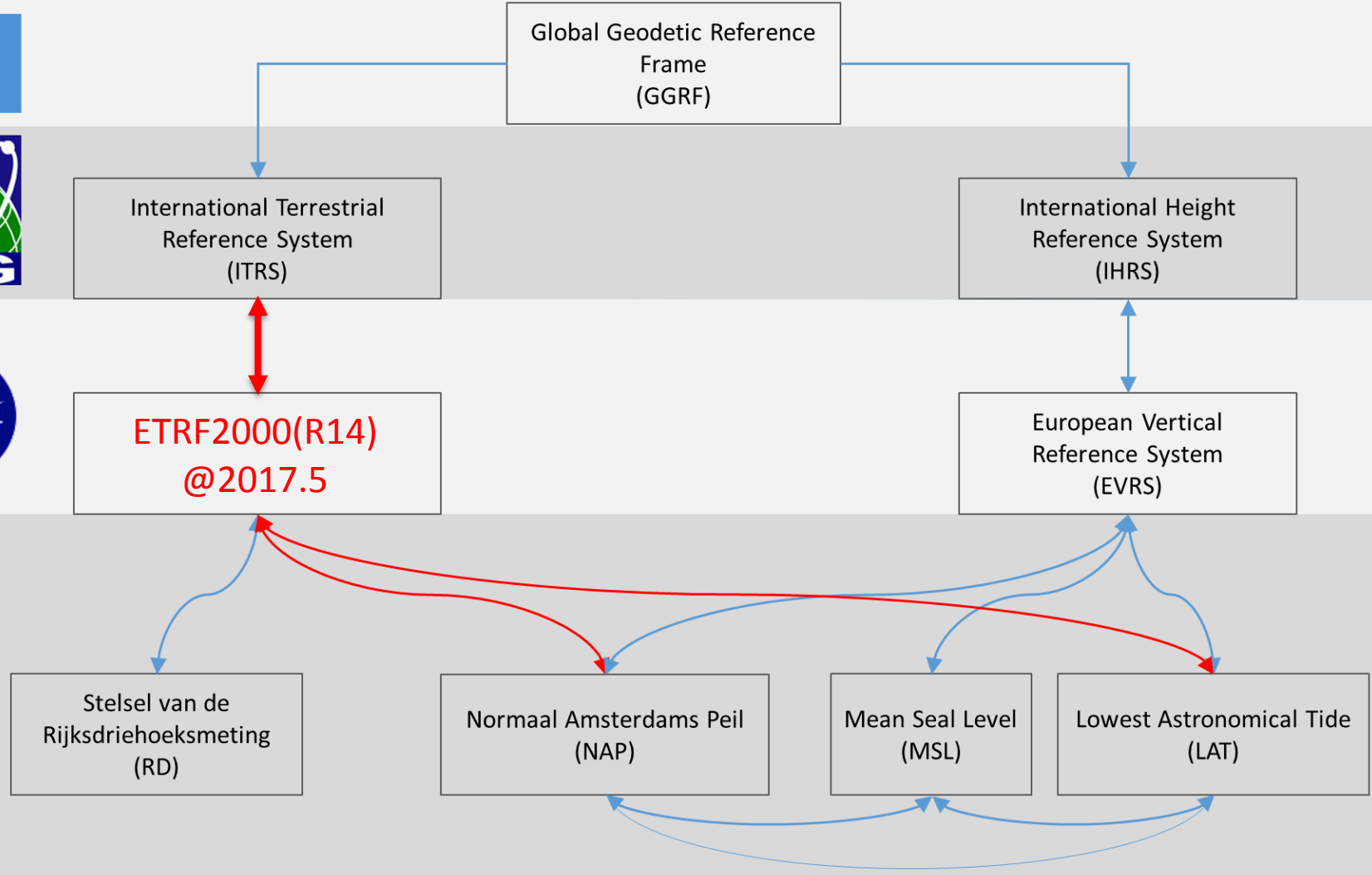
And then I received a simple question...

Geoid and LAT have been computed in ITRF2005@1997.9

- How to deliver a geoid in ETRF2000@2017.5?
- How to transform from ITRF2014@2020 to ETRF2000@2017.5?

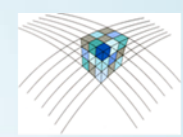
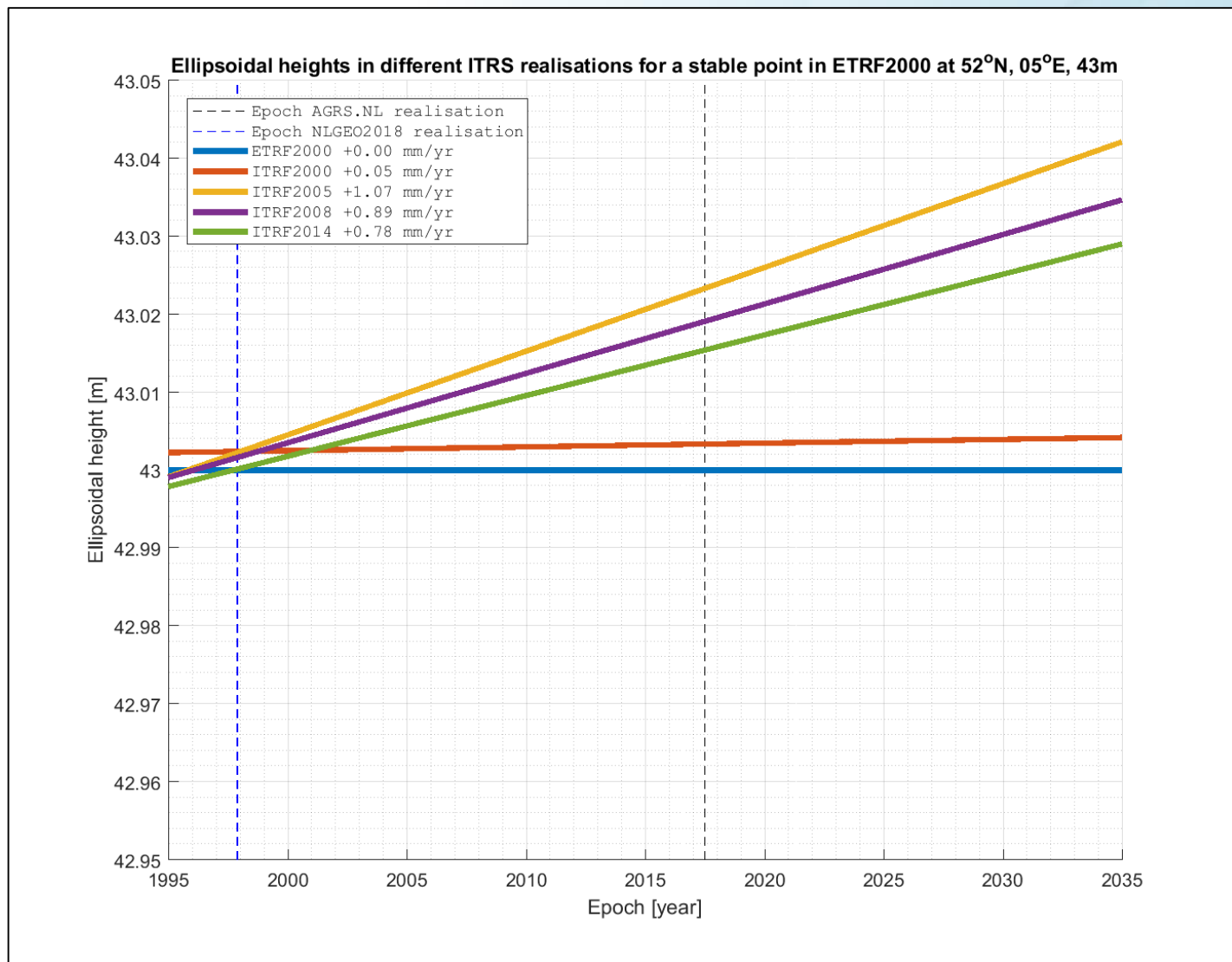


Assume constant height in NAP



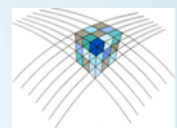
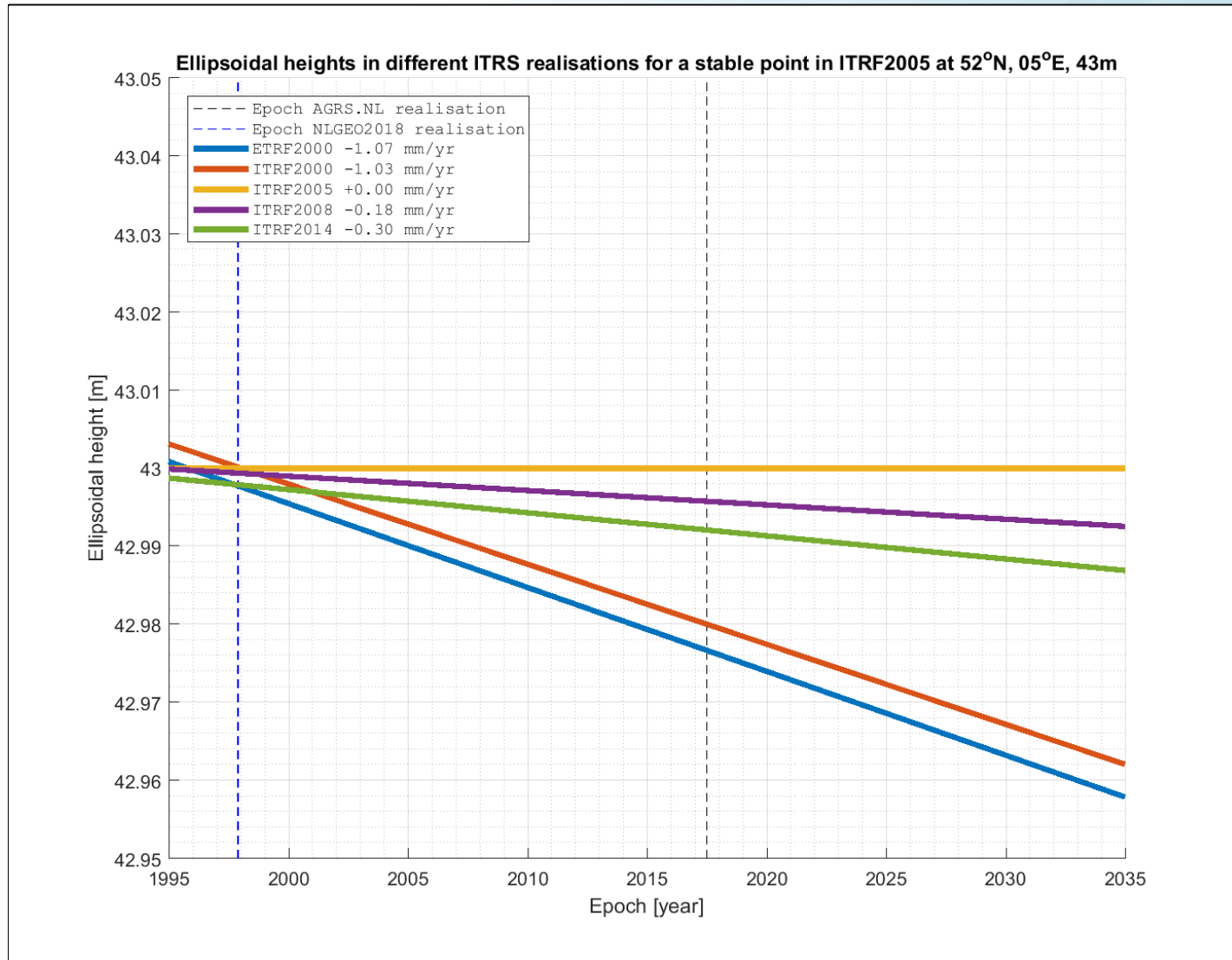


Assume constant height in NAP and ETRF2000





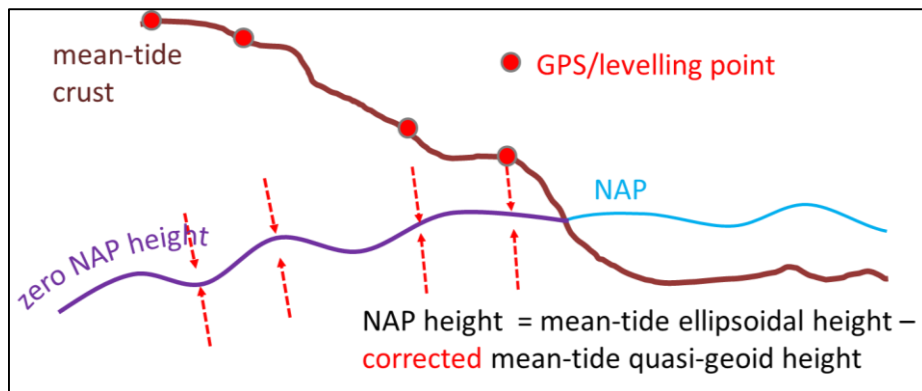
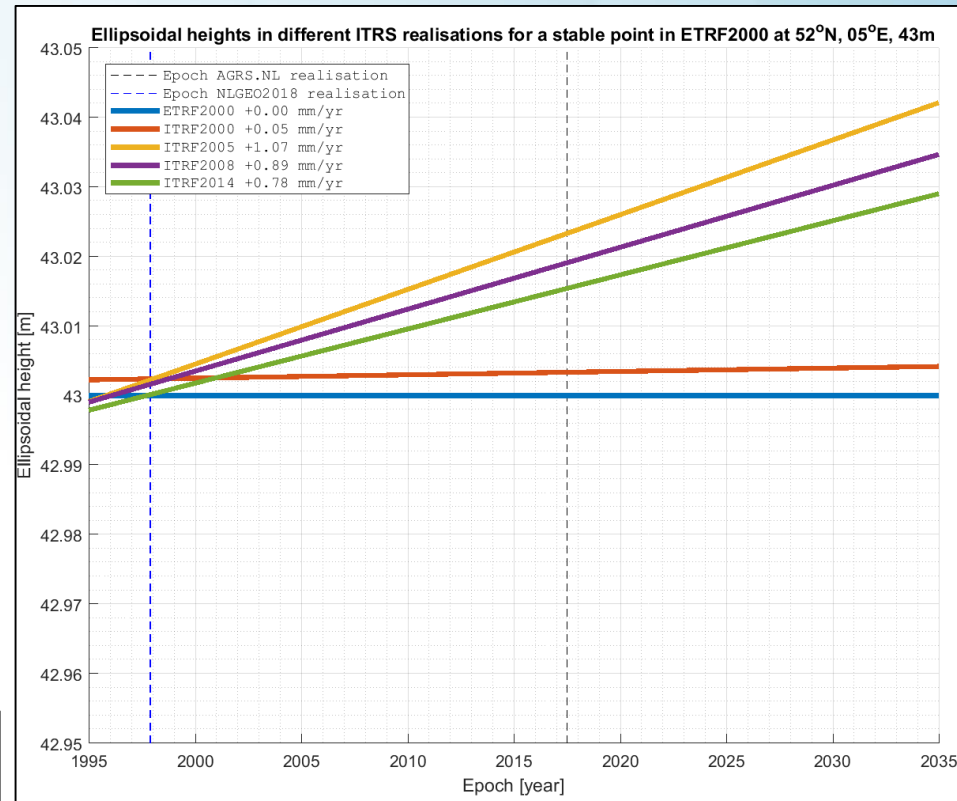
Assume constant height in NAP and ITRF2005

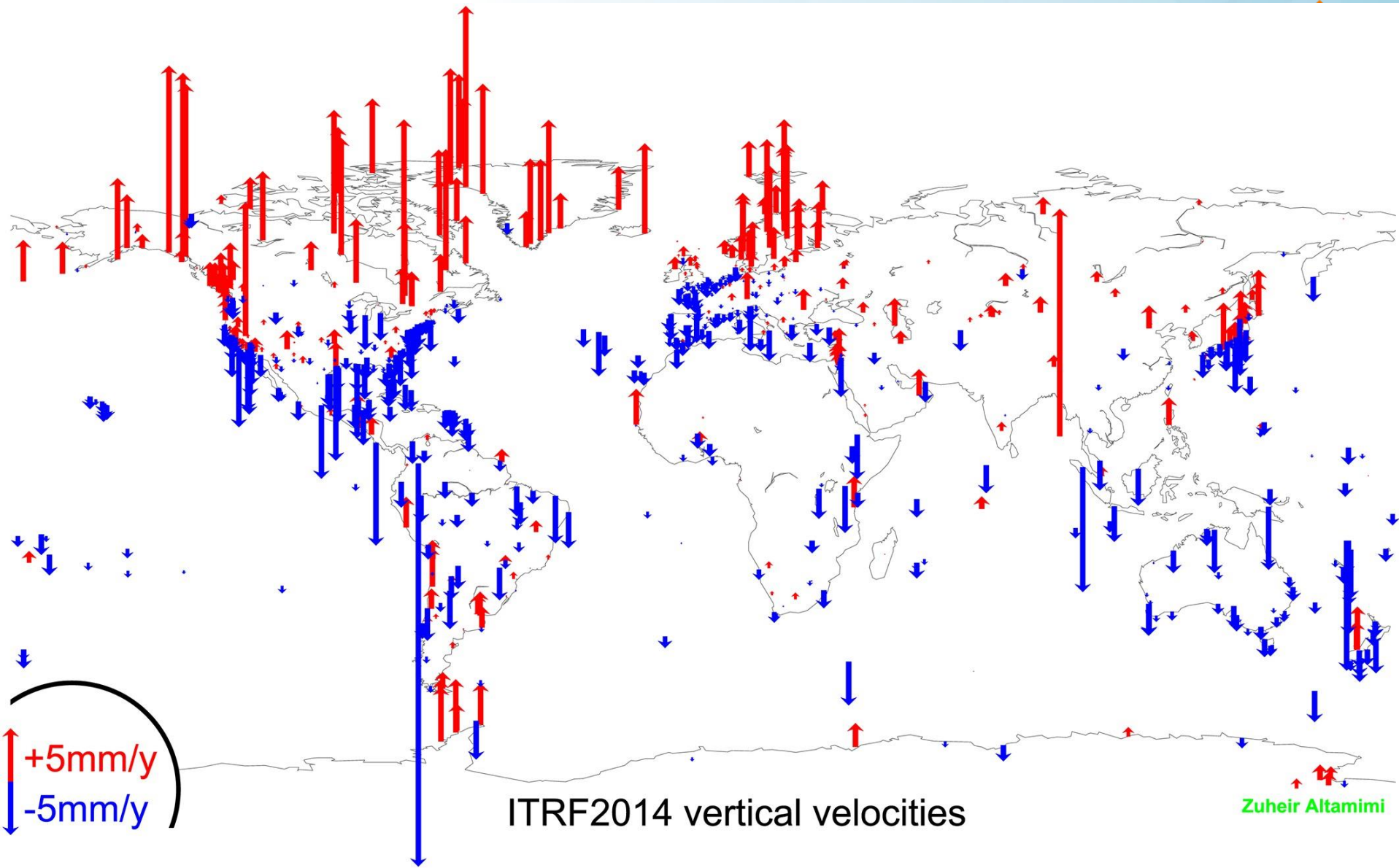




Assume constant height in NAP and [I|E]TRFxxxx

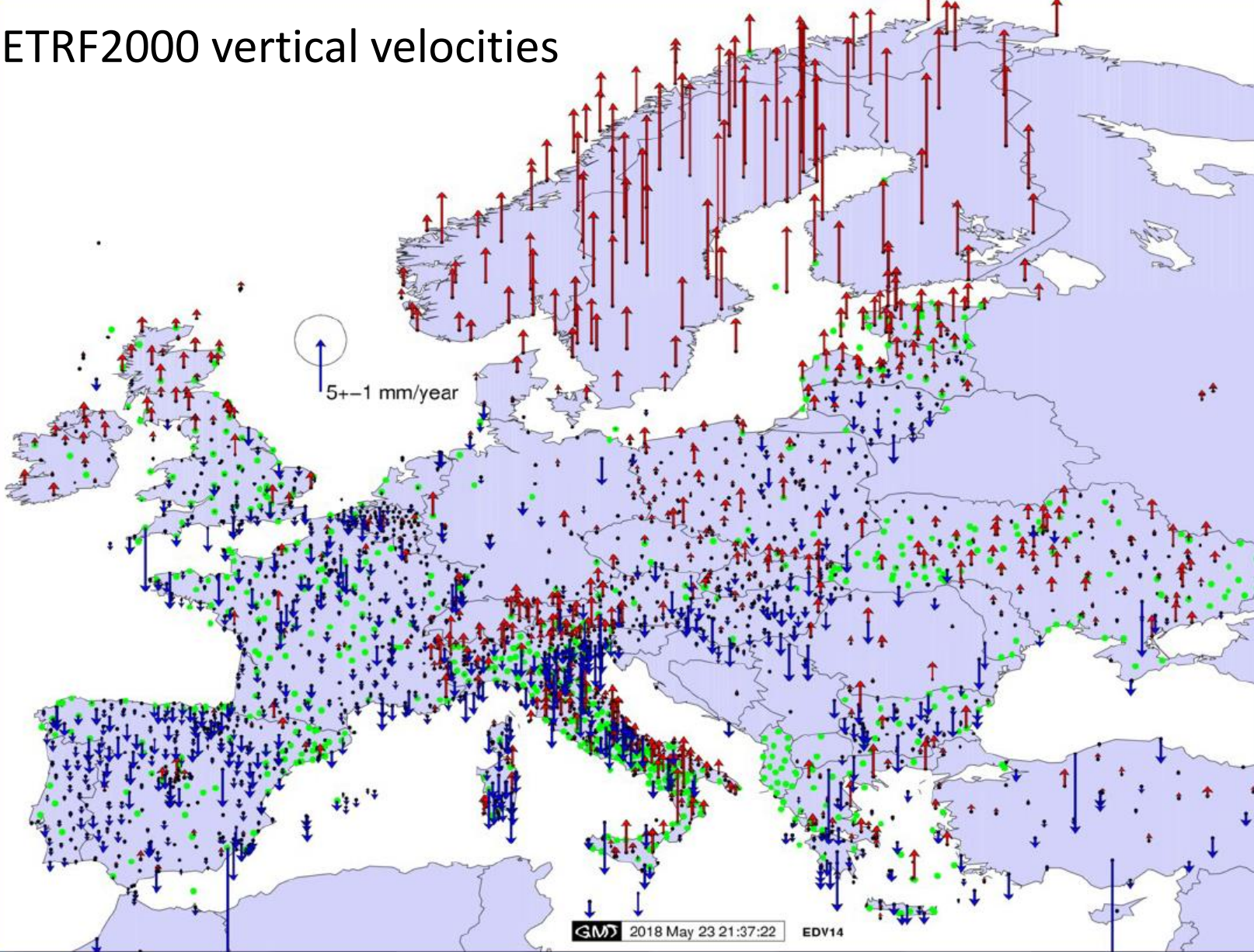
- In what reference frame can we assume that h behaves the same as H ?
- Should corrected mean tide quasi-geoid height be time or reference frame dependent?



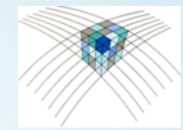


Bron: Altamimi, Z., P. Rebischung, L. Métivier, and C. Xavier (2016), ITRF2014: A new release of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame modeling nonlinear station motions, *J. Geophys. Res. Solid Earth*, 121, 6109–6131, doi:[10.1002/2016JB013098](https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JB013098)

ETRF2000 vertical velocities



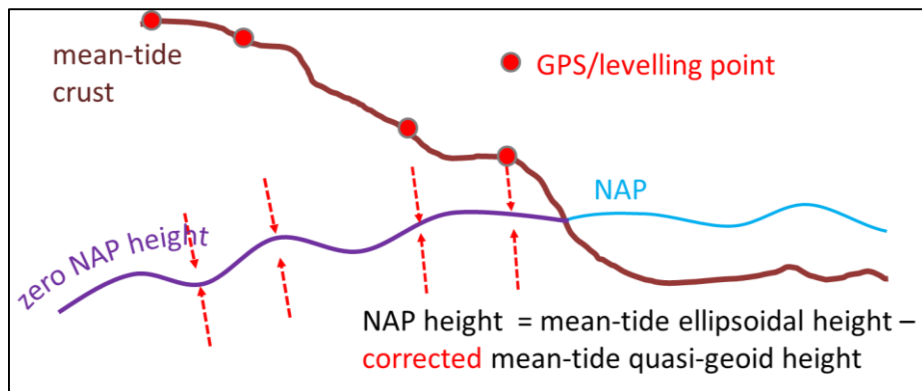
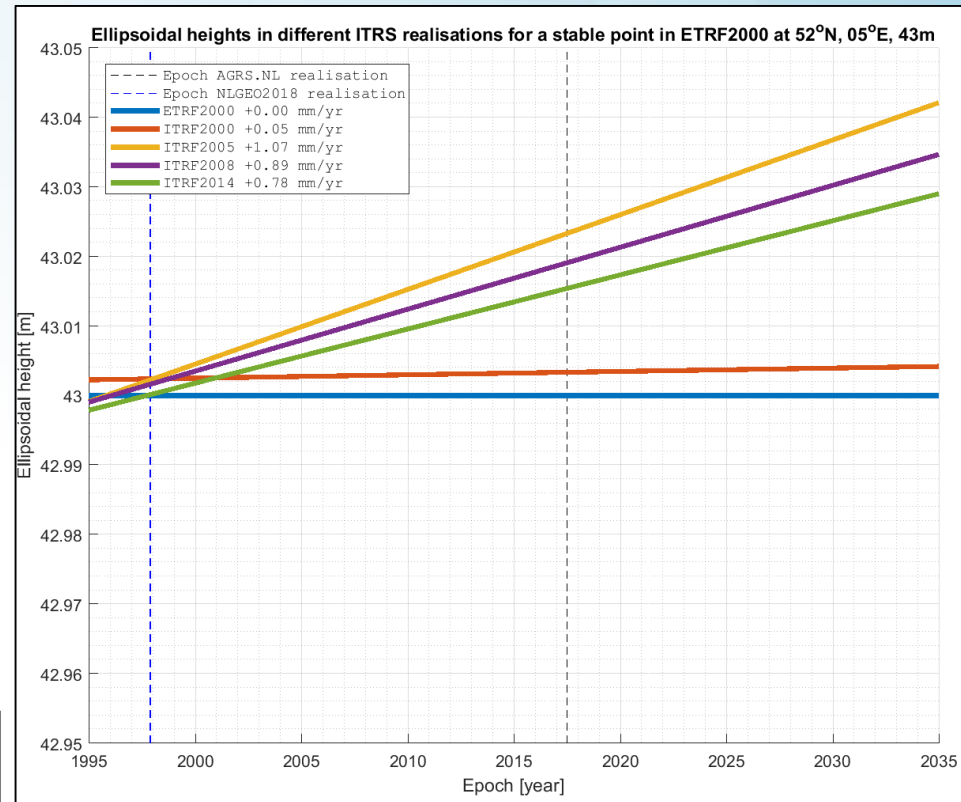
Bron: A. Kenyeres, EPN Densification WG: Where to go?, EUREF Symposium 2018, Amsterdam, Netherlands





Assume constant height in NAP and [I|E]TRFxxxx

- In what reference frame can we assume that h behaves the same as H ?
- Should corrected mean tide quasi-geoid height be time or reference frame dependent?





Summary

- NSGI provides ETRS89, RD, NAP and LAT
- Relation between ITRS and ETRS89 maintained by EUREF
- Certified networks (will) provide ETRF2000(R14)@2017.5
- Provide products in ITRF2014 and ETRF2000@2017.5