Improvements to the National Spatial Reference System

2012 Alaska Surveying and Mapping Conference

104 Slides

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Topics Include

- New Coordinates and Epoch for CORS
- Review Multi-year CORS Solution
- Absolute vs. Relative Antenna Calibrations
- Access to CORS data
- Ongoing Adjustment of ~80K Passive Stations (NA2011 Project)
- Subsequent Development of GEOID12
- ...and a new Datasheet format
- DSWorld demonstration

New CORS Coordinates for the NSRS

OPUS: Online Positioning User Service

National Geodetic Survey

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On September 6, 2011 NGS's CORS group released **revised coordinates** for all CORS sites. The new coordinates update both the global frame and the National Spatial Reference Frame as follows.

New Frames		Previous Frames	
IGS08	Epoch 2005.00	ITRF00	Epoch 1997.00
NAD 83(2011)	Epoch 2010.00	NAD 83(CORS96)	Epoch 2002.00
NAD 83(MA11)	Epoch 2010.00	NAD 83(MARP00)	Epoch 2002.00
NAD 83(PA11)	Epoch 2010.00	NAD 83(PACP00)	Epoch 2002.00

NGS is in the process of completing an **adjustment of the passive control network**. Until the adjustment is complete, OPUS will allow users to choose getting coordinates in either the new or previous reference frames. Once the passive network is adjusted to NAD 83(2011, MA11, PA11) then the OPUS support for ITRF00 and NAD 83(CORS96, MARP00, PACP00) will end.

Choose a frame to upload your data:

for new frames, click below:	for previous frames, click below:
NAD 83(2011,MA11,PA11) Mexico(IGS08) epoch 2010.00 International IGS08 epoch of observation	NAD 83(CORS96,MARP00,PACP00) epoch 2002.00 ITRF00

NAD 83 (2011) And OPUS

The Online Positioning User Service (OPUS) also began offering results in the IGS08 and NAD 83(2011) reference frames in September, 2011.
http://geodesy.noaa.gov/OPUS/

Although the NAD 83 (2011) is not a new datum, the CORS coordinates used by OPUS in generating its results are different. NGS recognizes that this change poses a challenge. To help users confidently switch to the new reference frame realizations, OPUS now offers the choice to have its results reported in the IGS08 and NAD 83(2011) or in the previous ITRF2000 and NAD 83 (CORS96).

But users are *strongly* encouraged to switch to the improved datum as soon as possible. This transition period will end after a few months.

Why Update NSRS?

Generally can't continue to live in epoch 2002

- Generate fully consistent orbits, EOPs and CORS+global station coordinates using latest models and methods—existing history is inadequate for modern realizations of TRFs
  - **longer data spans**
  - **absolute antenna calibrations**
    - **satellite transmitting and ground receiving antennas**
  - **new network design—added redundancy**
    - Delaunay triangulation over global sites and CORS backbone
    - tie remaining CORS to backbone as stars
  - **IERS 2003 Conventions generally implemented**
  - **updated model for station displacements due to ocean tidal loading**
  - **updated models for troposphere propagation delays**
  - **use current frame; first attempt to obtain a full history of products in a fully consistent framework**
- Contribute NGS reprocessed orbits, EOPs and global SINEX files to International GNSS Service (IGS) repro1 campaign
- Generate CORS coordinates and velocities in global framework using new orbits, EOPs and global station coords

Multi-year CORS Solution: MYCS

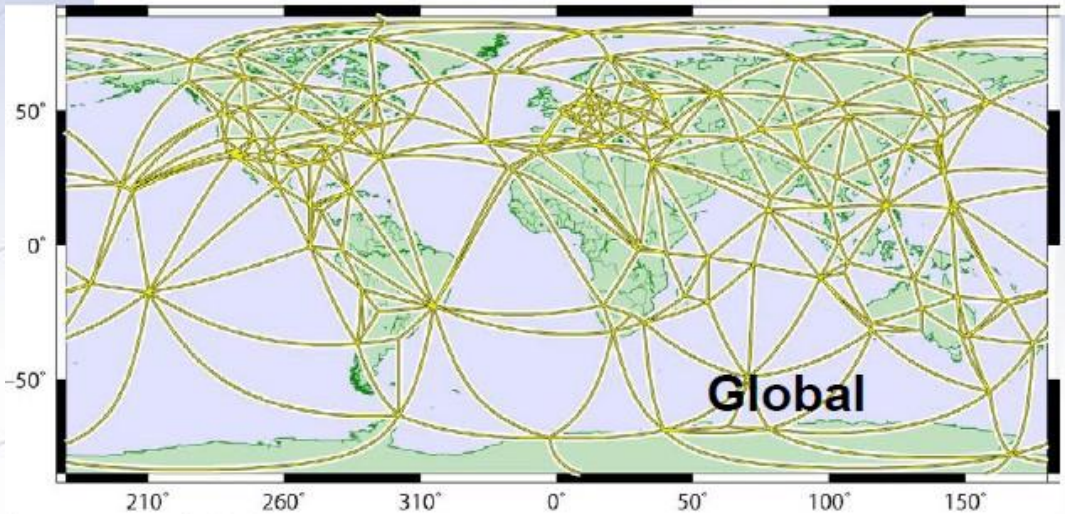
- "Multi-year" effort began 6 years ago.
- IGS proposed re-processing all data to re-compute station coordinates, orbits, and EOPs (earth orientation parameters) from 1994-2010.5 (~17 year time series).
- NGS began with a revision of PAGES software and processing strategy.
- 860 weekly (full history) CORS+ ~230 global SINEX files containing X,Y,Z positions and full variance-covariance information – <u>positions programmatically stacked to facilitate identifying discontinuities in position movement</u>.
- **Final Coordinates published (online) on Sept. 6, 2011**

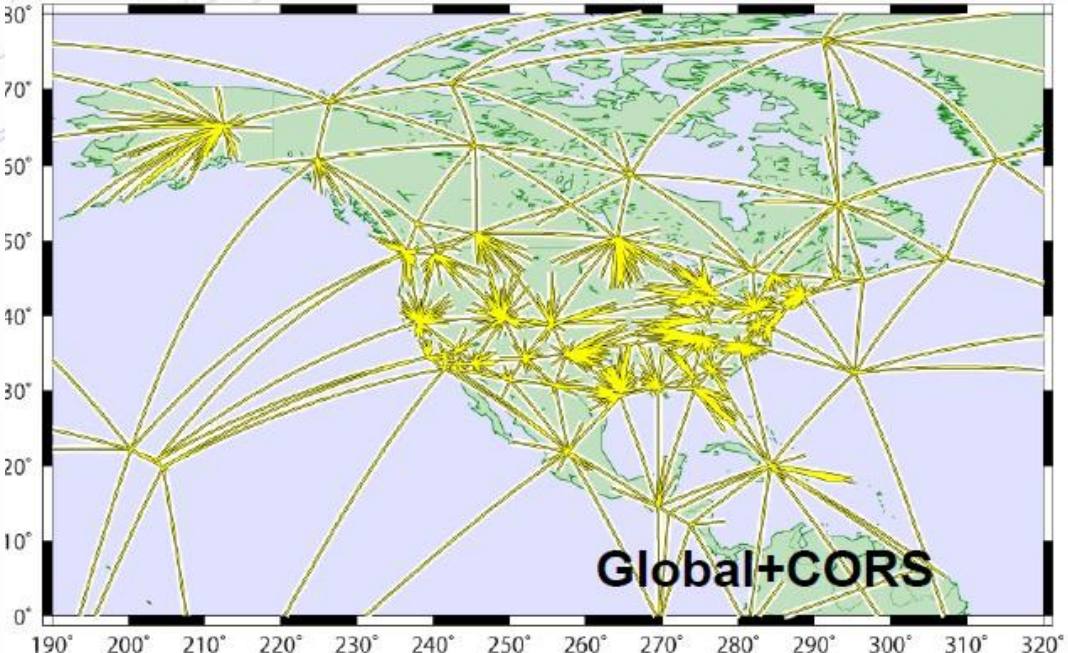
Frame Definition and Nomenclature

- **ITRF frame** (global) multi-technique—vlbi, slr, doris, gnss
- **IGS frame** (global) **GNSS only**
- **NAD frame** (plate fixed) transformed from IGS08
- **Critical to pay attention to frame tags and epoch dates and antenna calibration values**

Tying CORS to Global Network

(~1600 sites in recent weekly CORS+glbl SNX files)





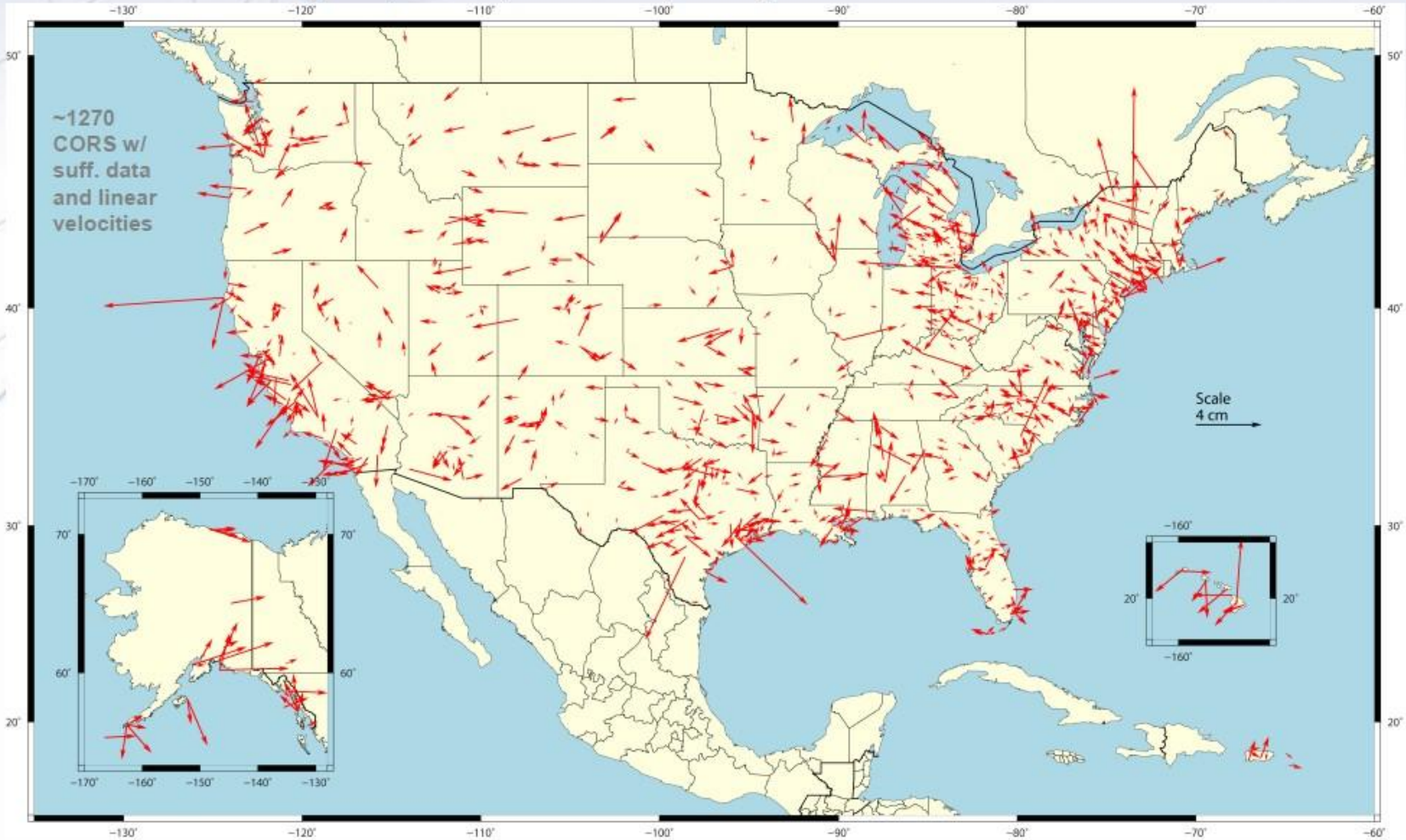
- **global tracking network used for estimating:**
  - **GPS satellite orbits (15-min intervals)**
  - **terrestrial framework**
    - **Earth Orientation (EOPs)**
    - **global station positions (weekly averages)**

- **U.S. CORS tied to global framework via single baselines radiating from global stations**
  - **minimizes frame distortions from local effects in dense regional networks**

Changes in *Horizontal* NAD 83 Positions

NAD 83(2011) epoch 2002.0 – NAD 83(CORS96) epoch 2002.0

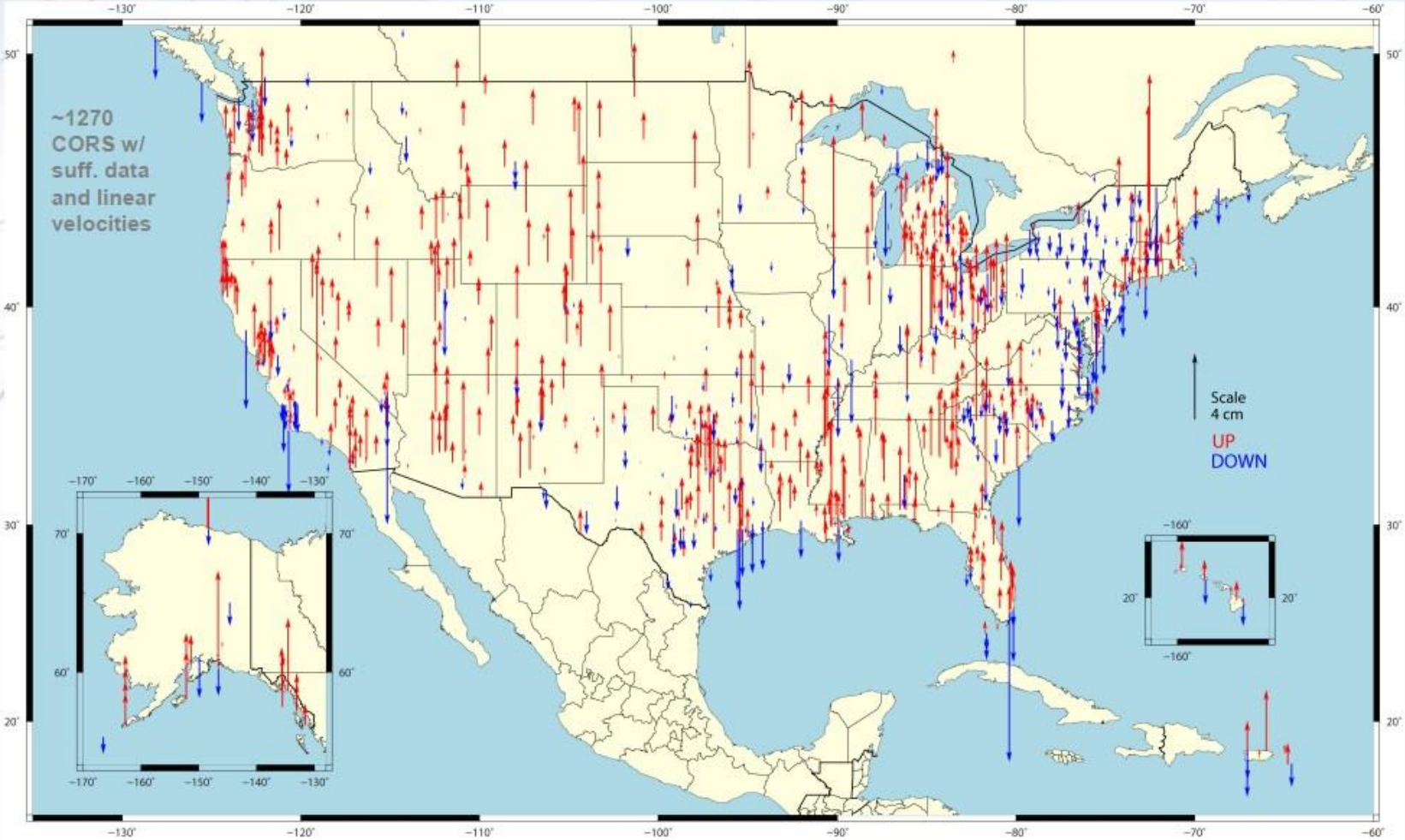
- approx. 2 cm error expected @ 2005.0 (based on σ in old solution)
- avg. horizontal shifts: $\Delta E = -0.18\ (\pm\ 1.86)$ cm $\Delta N = 0.14\ (\pm\ 1.07)$ cm
  - prescribing velocities using numerical models (i.e. HTDP)
  - smaller random part probably caused by change to absolute antenna calibrations



Changes in *Vertical* NAD 83 Positions

NAD 83(2011) epoch 2002.0 – NAD 83(CORS96) epoch 2002.0

- avg. vertical shift: $\Delta U = 0.71$ cm ($\pm$ 2.11) cm
  - random part mostly caused by switch to absolute antenna calibrations
  - shifts also caused by assuming $V_u = 0$ in NAD 83(CORS96)



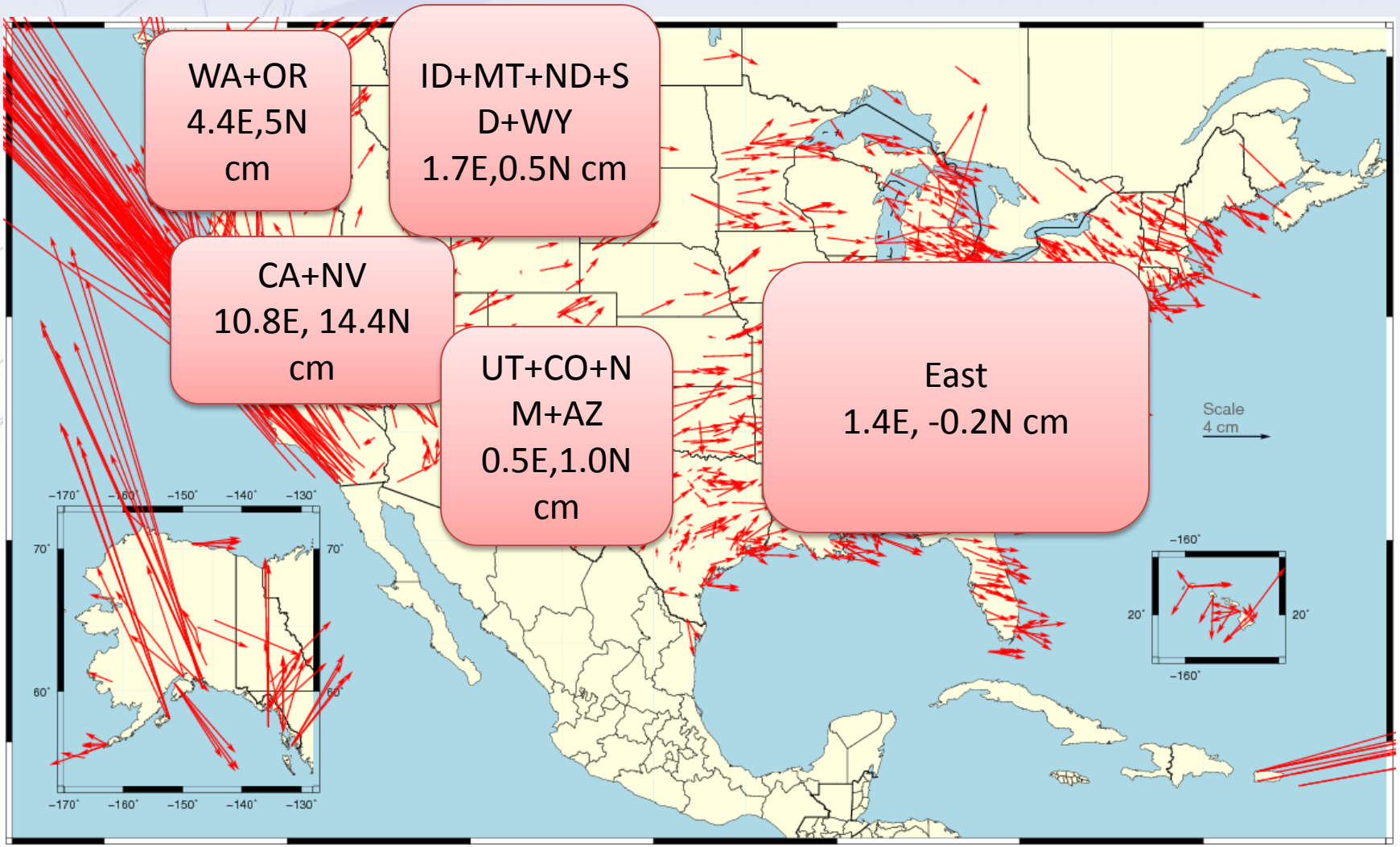
The NAD 83 datum is the same. So what will be the shifts caused by changing reference epoch to 2010?

- previous 2 slides show consequences of new realization:
  - approx. 1-2 mm avg. horiz. shift
  - less than 1 cm avg. vert. shift
- BUT reference epoch will change from 2002.0 to 2010.0
  - velocities are therefore critical
- let's compare NAD 83(CORS96) positions @ 2002.0 to NAD 83(2011) positions @ 2010.0
  - differences dominated by effects of crustal motion, i.e., NAD 83 velocities are non-zero
  - **e.g. 2 mm/yr velocity after 8 years = 1.6 cm change in position**

Changes in *Horizontal* NAD 83 Positions Different Epochs

NAD 83(2011) epoch 2010.0 – NAD 83(CORS96) epoch 2002.0

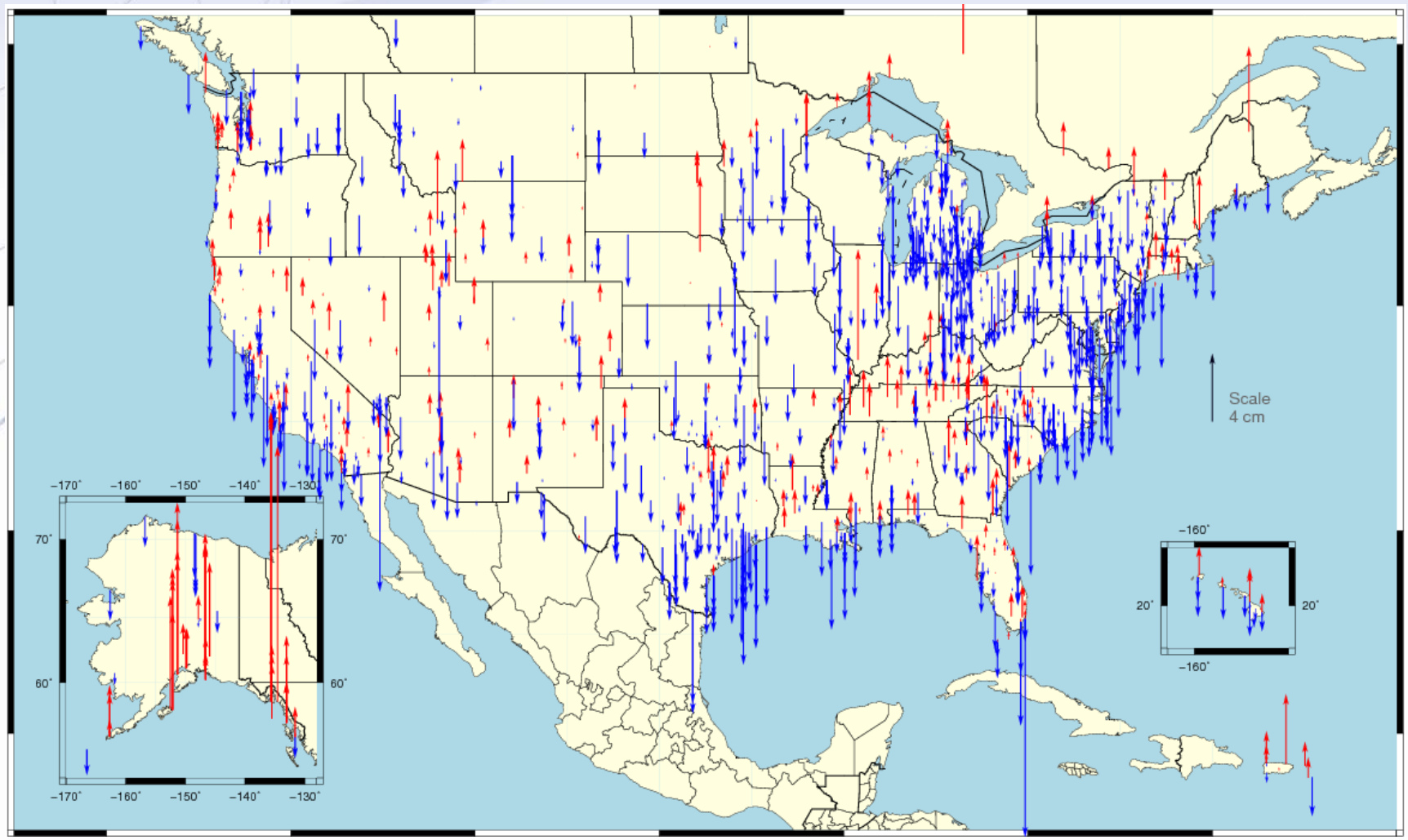
- Avg. shifts: ΔE = 0.05±5.25 (ME -0.12) cm ΔN = 2.12±6.08 (ME 0.00) cm
  - **combination of position and velocity differences**
  - **due mostly to updated velocities (including up to 8 more years of data)**



Changes in *Vertical* NAD 83 Positions Different Epochs

NAD 83(2011) epoch 2010.0 – NAD 83(CORS96) epoch 2002.0

- Avg. shifts: $\Delta U = -0.66 \pm 2.24$ (ME -0.80) cm
  - combination of position and velocity differences from additional data, tectonics
  - assuming vertical velocity ≈ 0.00 in NAD 83(CORS96)



Changes with New Frames

- Change from relative to IGS08 absolute antenna phase center values (PCV)
- The global frame (IGS08) pos/vel are aligned to full global frame >100 sites
- Change in epoch from 2002.00 to 2010.00 in NAD 83(2011/MA11/PA11)
- No longer support coordinates in ITRF00 or NAD 83 (CORS96,MARP00,PACP00)
- What amount of change/tolerance are permitted?
  - No change 2 cm horizontal, 4 cm vertical

Changes with New Frames

CORS coordinates clearly divided

- >2.5 yrs of data with positions and velocities from stacked solution (i.e. **computed**). Valid for "fixed" coordinates.
- <2.5 yrs of data positions from stacked solution, but velocities via HTDP (i.e. **modeled**).

- Users encouraged **not** to use CORS with **modeled** velocities, until computed vels. are avail. (may take up to 3 yrs). Important if holding coordinates fixed.
- CORS with unexplained coordinates changes marked as "questionable" until resolved/stable.

HTDP 3.1.2

- HTDP supports new frames
- Includes a basic gridded velocity field for Alaska
- A detailed and robust velocity and block model for Alaska should be available next year
- Preliminary work on a 3-dimensional has been completed, but more work is needed before it a beta version is ready

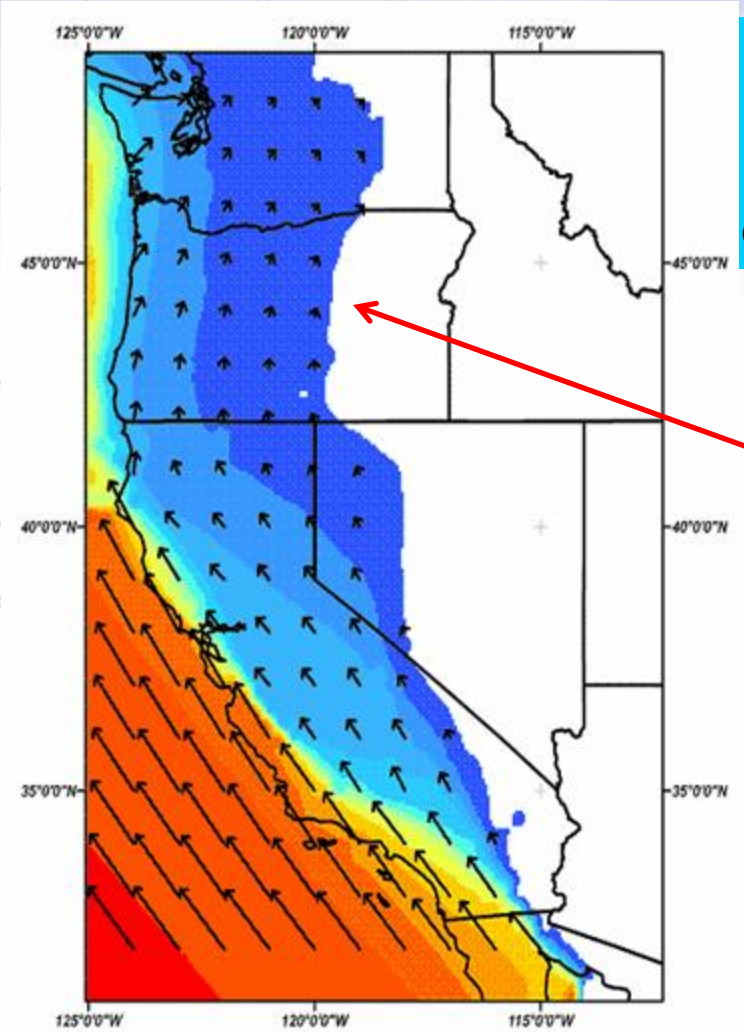
Geodetic Reference Frames past and present

- **Critical** to pay attention to frame tags and epoch dates and antenna calibration values

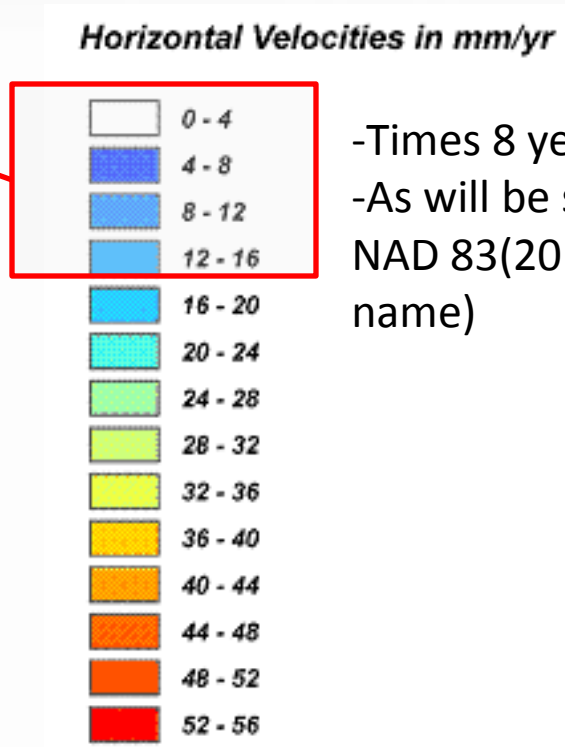
Frame Name	Epoch	Antenna PCV*	Data Duration
ITRF2000	1997.0	Rel ANTEX	1994.0-2002.0
ITRF00 (NGS's soln)	1997.0	Rel NGS ANTEX	1994.0-present
NAD 83(CORS96)	2002.0	Rel NGS ANTEX	1994.0-present
ITRF2008	2005.0	Abs IGS05 ANTEX	1997.0-2009.5
IGS08	2005.0	Abs IGS08 ANTEX	1997.0-2009.5
IGS08 (NGS's ~~tentative~~)	2005.0	Abs IGS08 ANTEX	1994.0-2010.5 (ongoing)
NAD 83(2011) ~~(tentative)~~	2010.0	Abs IGS08 ANTEX	1994.0-2010.5 (ongoing)

*PCV – phase center value; Abs-Absolute, Rel-Relative

West Coast Crustal Motion



Horizontal velocities in the western U.S. relative to the North American Datum of 1983 as derived from geodetic observations.



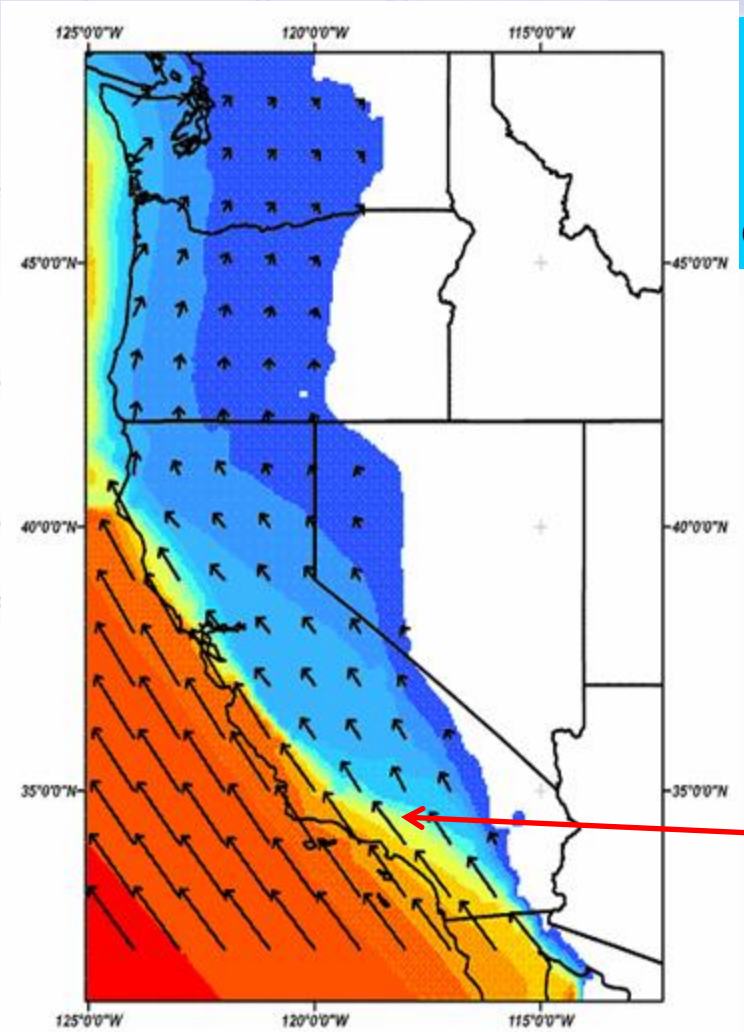
-Times 8 years (2002-2010)
-As will be seen realized with NAD 83(2011)Epoch2010 (tent. name)

Slide from R. Snay, NGS

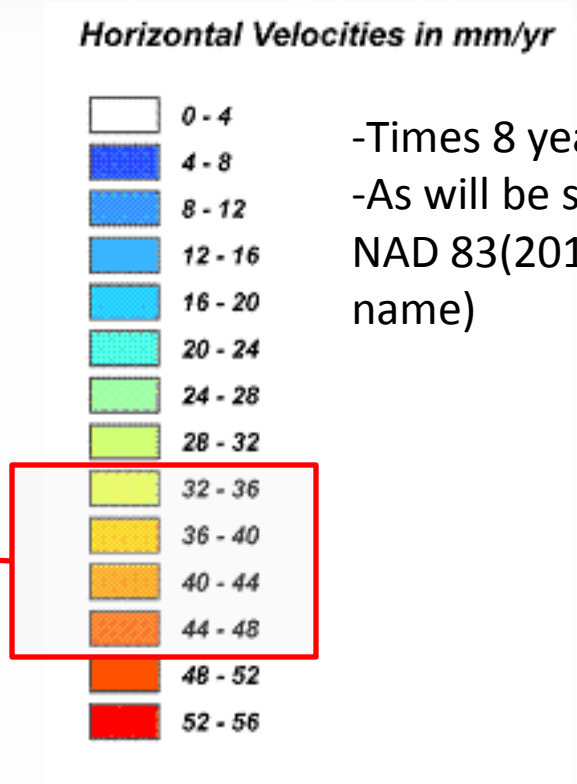
Faults Experience Excessive Movement

- Pacific plate: at 5cm/yr (right at the San Andreas fault), in 20 years, that's 100cm or 1m!
- In 8 yrs, those NW arrows' max is ~40cm
- Sites experiencing significant vertical crustal motion may also shift horizontally

West Coast Crustal Motion



Horizontal velocities in the western U.S. relative to the North American Datum of 1983 as derived from geodetic observations.



-Times 8 years (2002-2010)
-As will be seen realized with NAD 83(2011)Epoch2010 (tent. name)

Slide from R. Snay, NGS

Relative vs. Absolute Antenna Models

Background

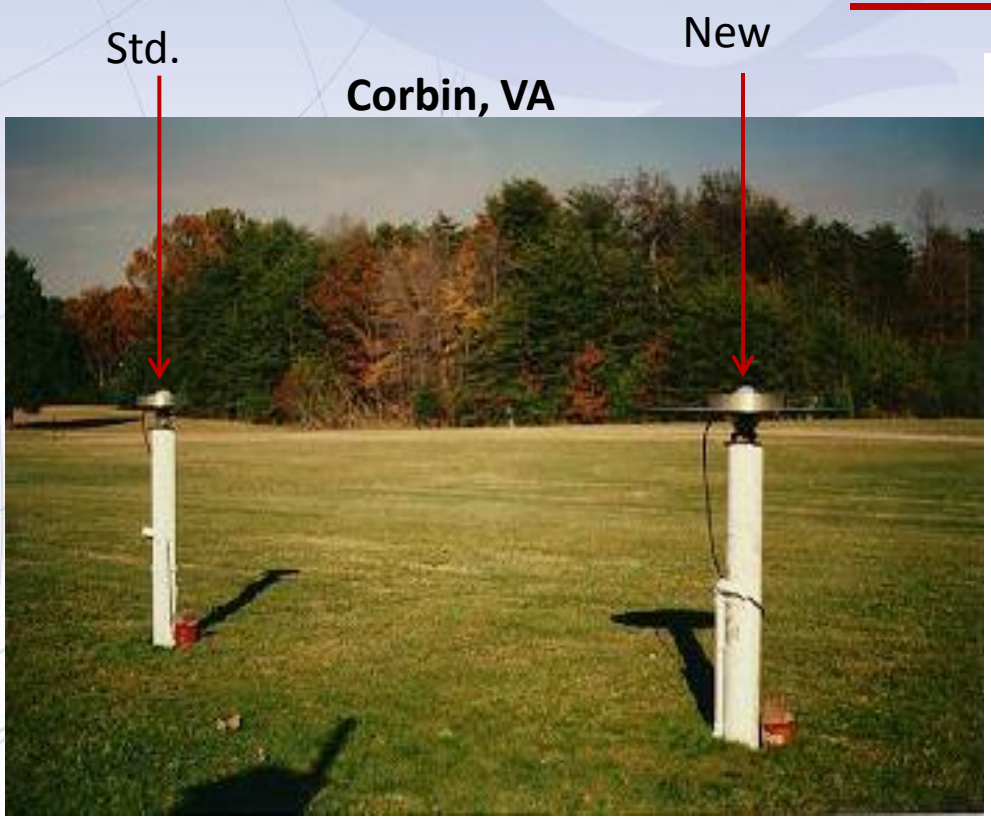
The IGS started to use absolute antenna phase center variation (PCV) patterns with GPS week 1400.

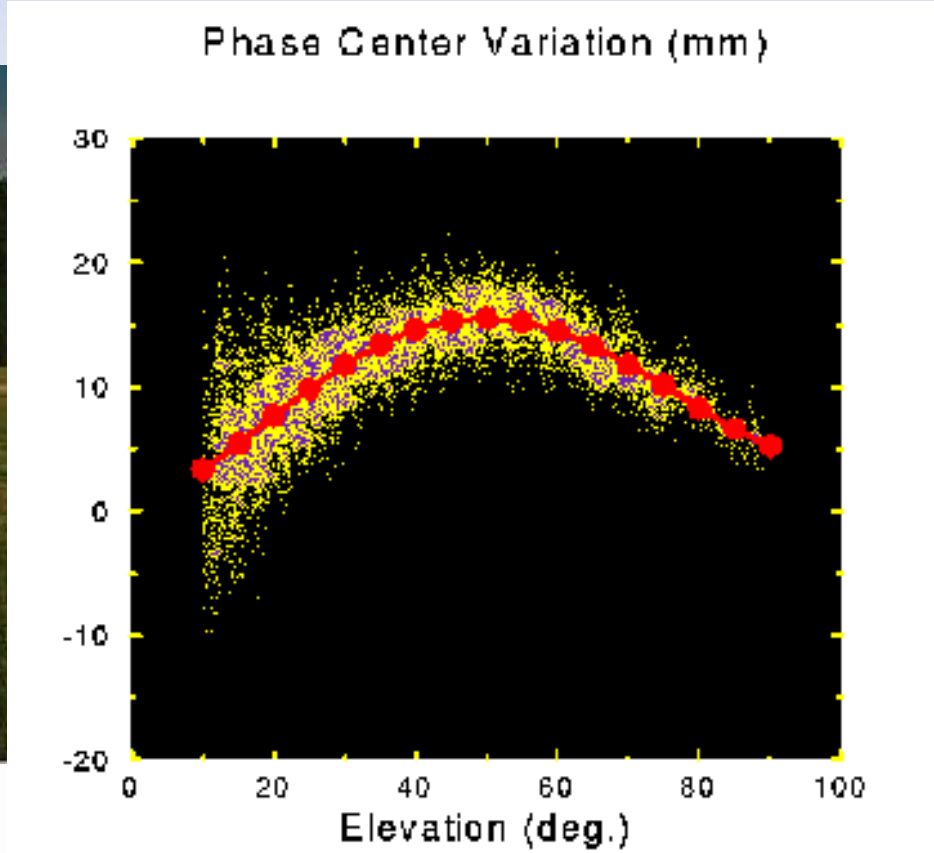
Coordinates of IGS reference stations are consistently based on the official IGS absolute PCVs.

As a consequence, a user should use the identical pattern for these sites as used by the IGS in order to get a consistent tie to the reference frame.

Relative vs. Absolute GNSS Antenna Calibration

RELATIVE





Relative means all new antennae compared with the standard reference antenna Dorne Margolin Type, e.g. AOAD/MT. The standard being the "ZERO" fixed mean offset.

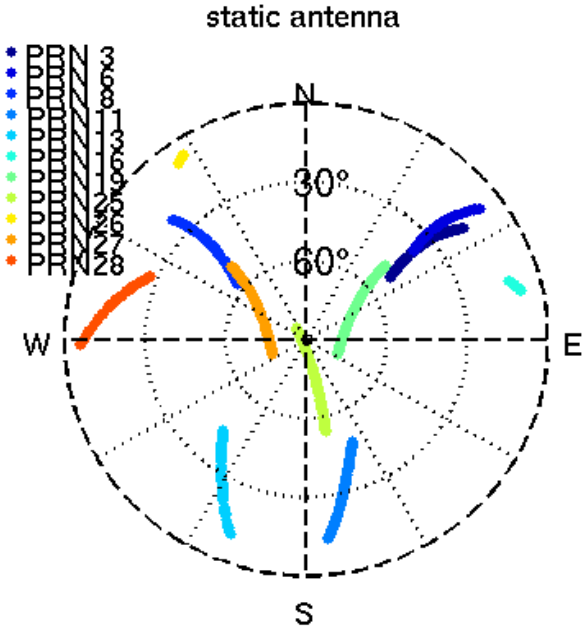
Relative vs. Absolute GNSS Antenna Calibration

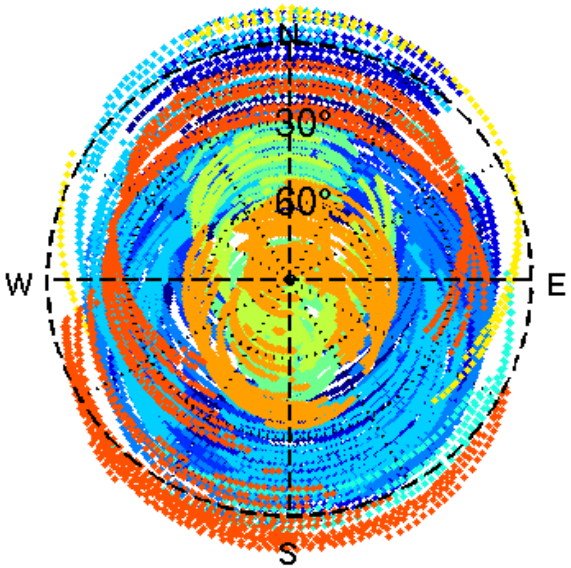
ABSOLUTE

Robotic Arm

Rotation introduces angle changes for time difference of single difference (TDSD) phase observables.

Speeds up the process!





Advantages of the absolute antenna calibration

- The robot carries out fast rotations on different axes
- Saves time

– absolute 3D-offset and PCV

– high resolution and precision (sub mm)

– free of multipath

– PCV from 0°-90° elevation, also azimuthal PCV

– site and location independent

Influence of the antenna dome

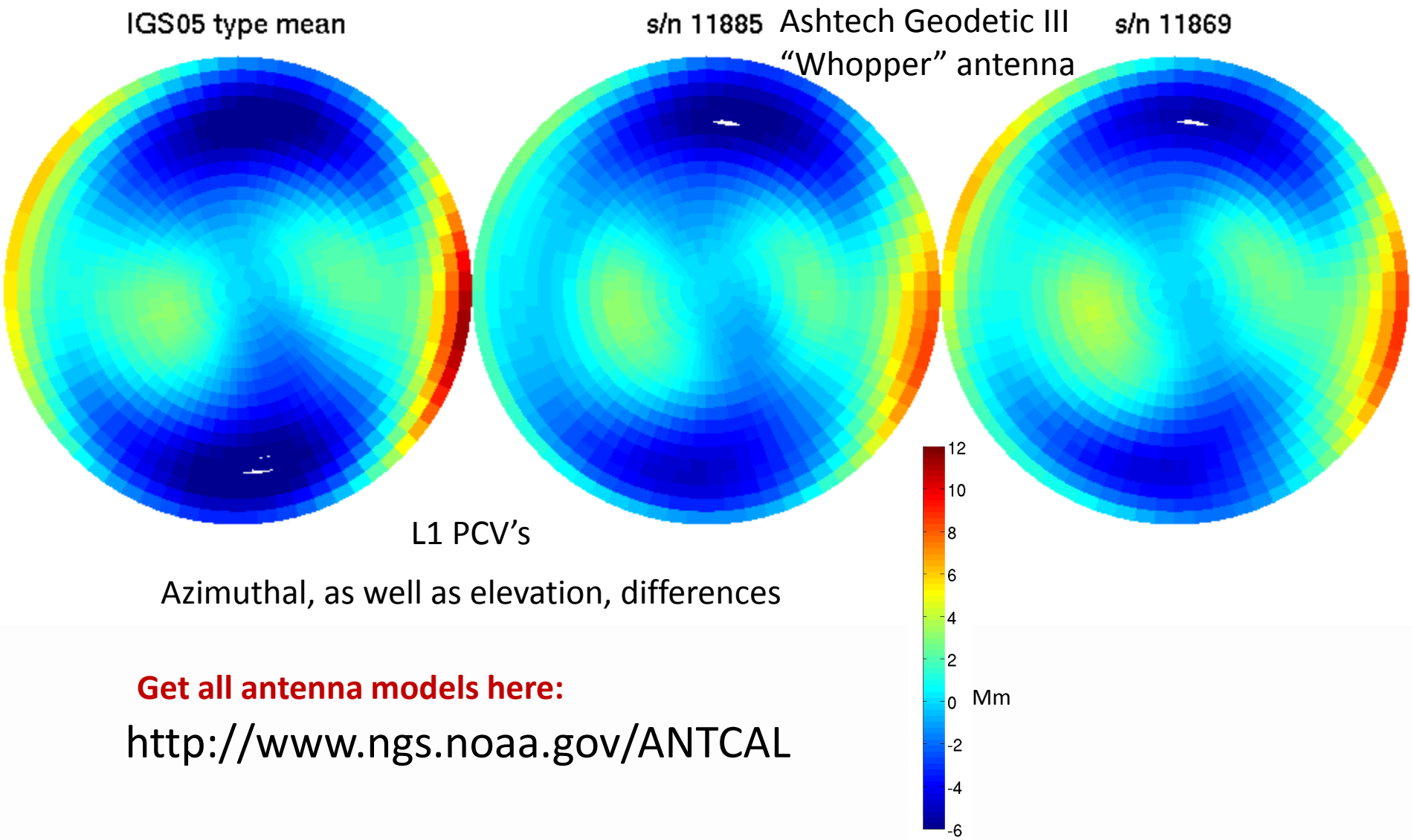
Site AB24 - Alaska

1st model antenna model without dome. (absolute)
2nd model with dome relative to model without dome.

Studies have shown that domes can affect network horizontal change in position < 5 mm… and vertical network changes can be as large as < 3 cm.

The position error caused by domes is not a constant but depends on the satellite geometry observed at the specific site. (CH. Volken, F. Menge, Impact of Differenent GPS Antenna Calibr Models on EUREF)

NGS Calibrations compared to IGS type mean



L1 PCV's

Azimuthal, as well as elevation, differences

Get all antenna models here:

http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ANTCAL

So, what's different about the CORS coordinates?

- Change to absolute antenna calibrations
  - Use absolute cal. in your processing: DON'T MIX!

- Better because 8 more years of data:
  - International IGS sites
  - CORS data: about 1600 total, ~1000 w/ >2.5 yrs
  - Orbit determination sophistication
  - CORS velocity data
  - Better HTDP modeling for those w/ <2.5 yrs
  - Better processing algorithms

Called COMPUTED CORS

Called MODELED CORS

How do I find the coordinates?

- Individual CORS Coordinate page, as before

http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS/coords.shtml

- TWO basic divisions:
  - One with COMPUTED velocities, one MODELED
- TWO basic Ref Frames: IGS08, NAD83
- Two types of coordinates/vel for each of those:
  - X,Y,Z *AND* lat/long/ht (N,E,U)

- Recommend using only CORS w/ **computed** velocities when performing network adjustments.

Lists of CORS Coord. & Velocities

- LETS LOOK AT THE LISTS….
  - As of September, 3rd, 2011
  - GO TO:

http://www.geodesy.noaa.gov/CORS/coords.shtml

IGS08

Computed

IGS08 epoch 2005.00
x, y, z; V_x, V_y, V_z

IGS08 epoch 2005.00
lat, lon, height; V_n, V_e, V_u

Modeled

IGS08 epoch 2005.00
x, y, z; V_x, V_y, V_z

IGS08 epoch 2005.00
lat, lon, height; V_n, V_e, V_u

Note: Vu = 0 as HTDP can only model Horiz vel. At this time

NAD 83

Computed

NAD 83 (2011) epoch 2010.00
x, y, z; V_x, V_y, V_z

NAD 83 (2011) epoch 2010.00
lat, lon, height; V_n, V_e, V_u

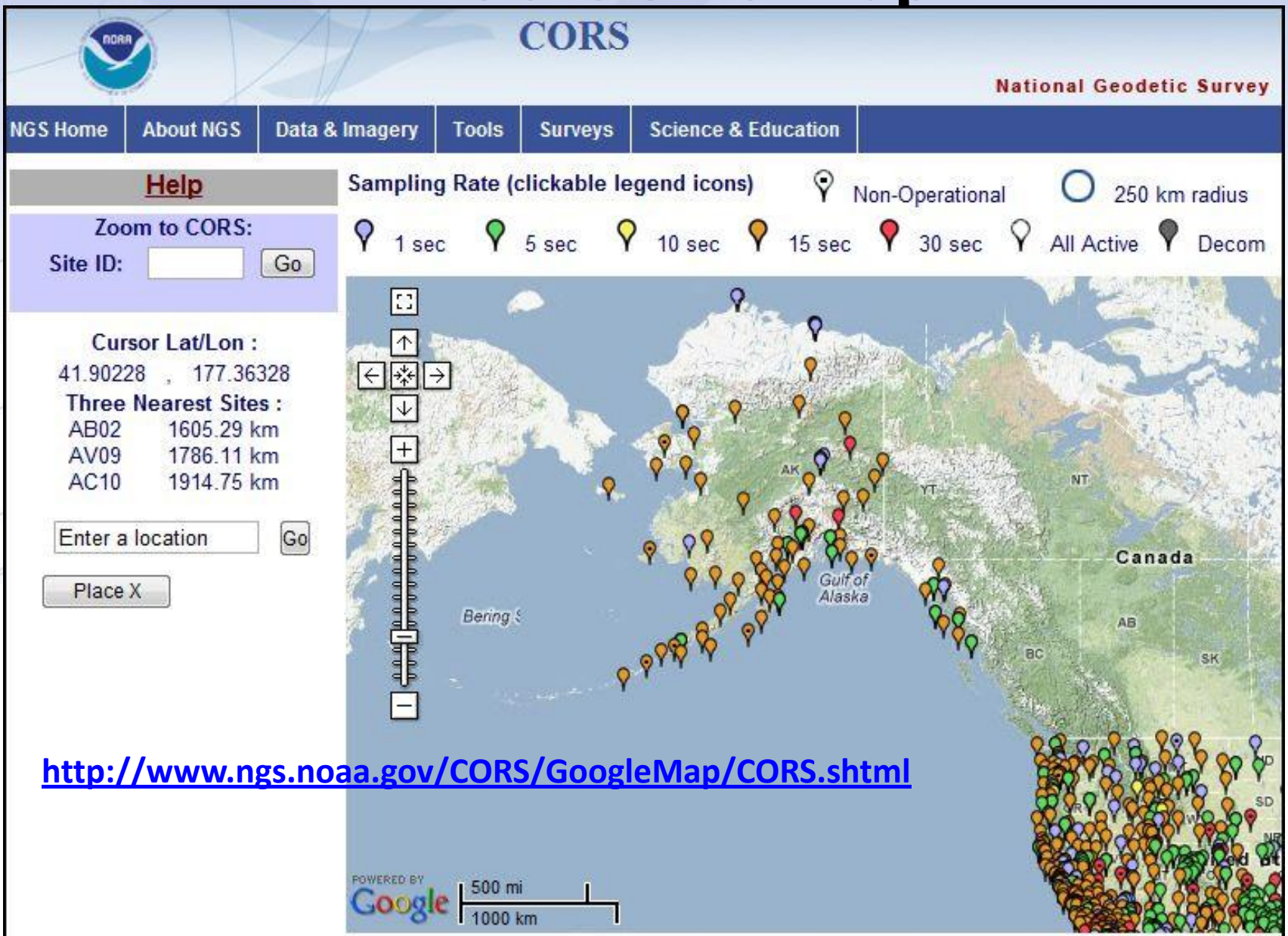
Use these to control your networks!

Modeled

NAD 83 (2011) epoch 2010.00
x, y, z; V_x, V_y, V_z

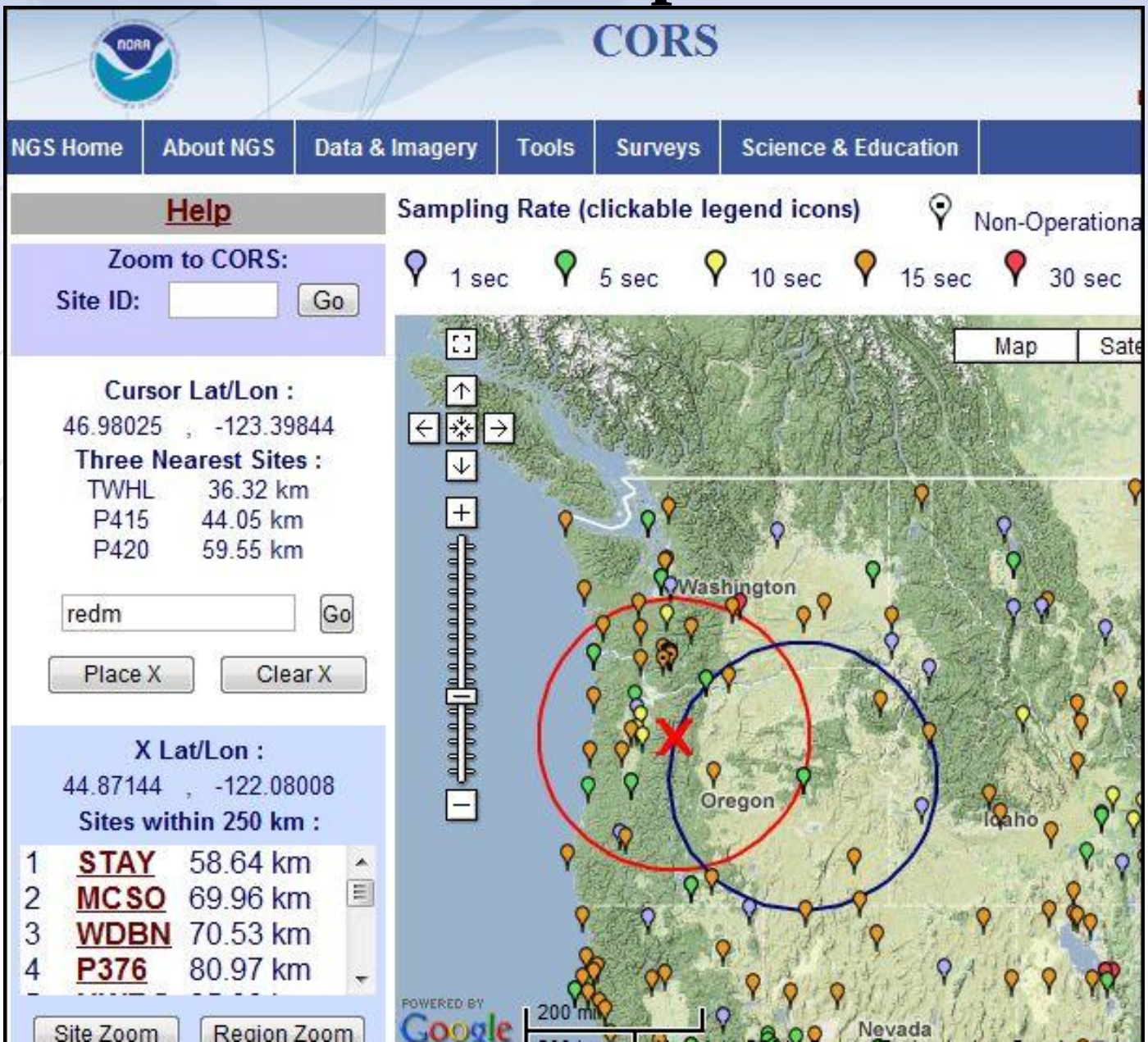
NAD 83 (2011) epoch 2010.00
lat, lon, height; V_n, V_e, V_u

NGS CORS Map



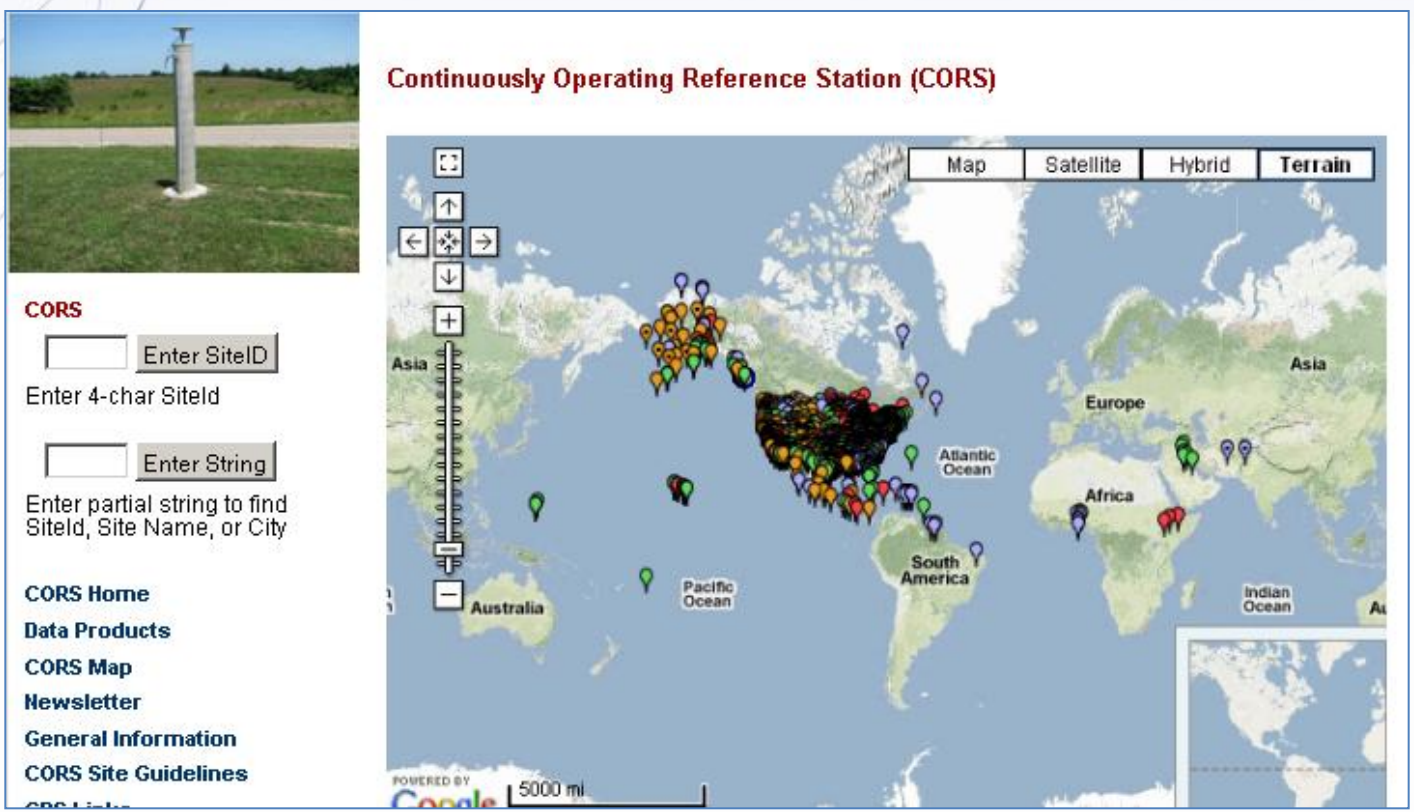
http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS/GoogleMap/CORS.shtml

CORS Map Tools



CORS Data And Information

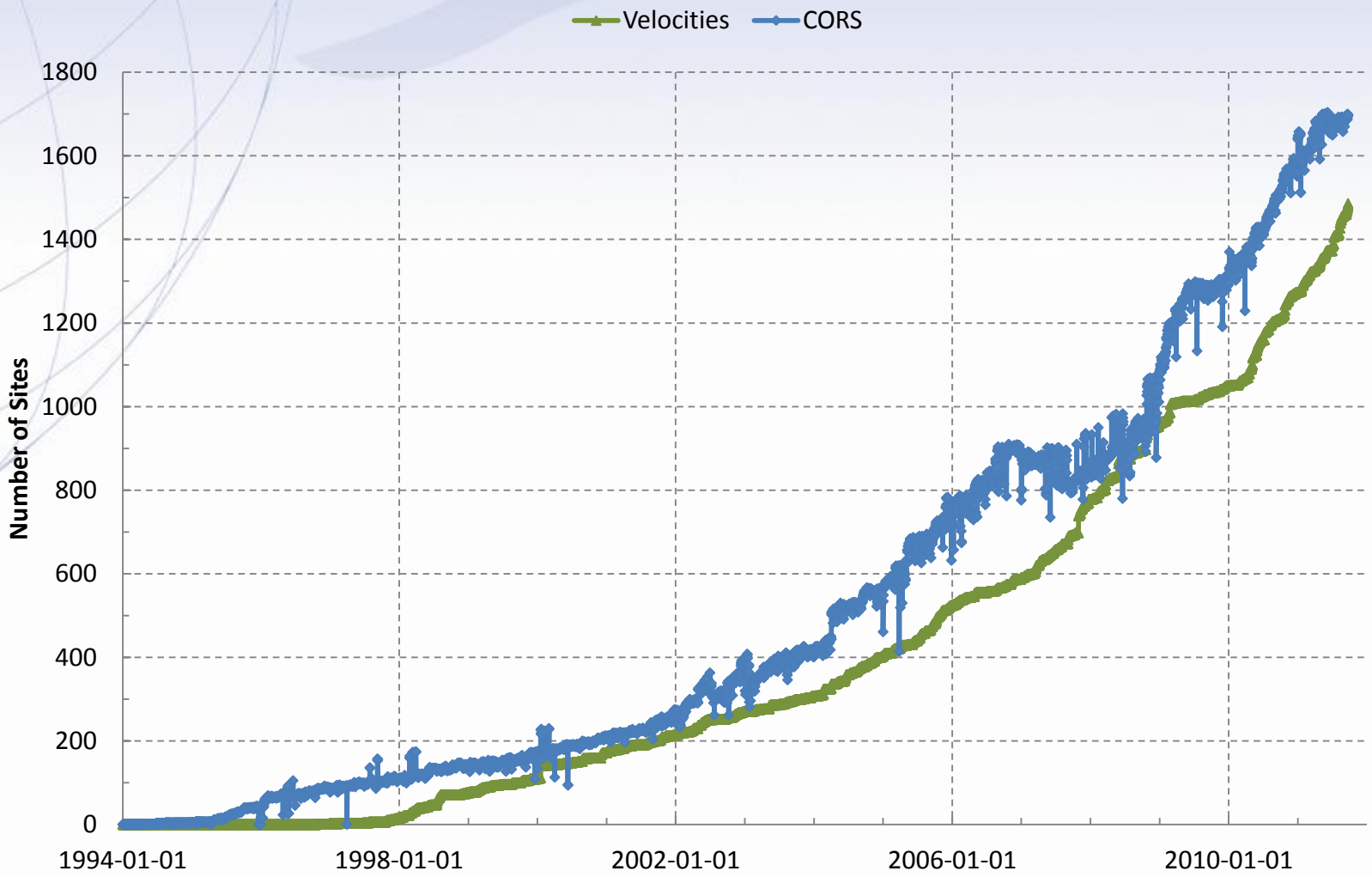
- Many, many partners freely share their GNSS data.
- These data are available with a short latency.
- The NGS acts as a data center offering a newsletter, data, coordinates, site equipment histories, photos and time series.



http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS/

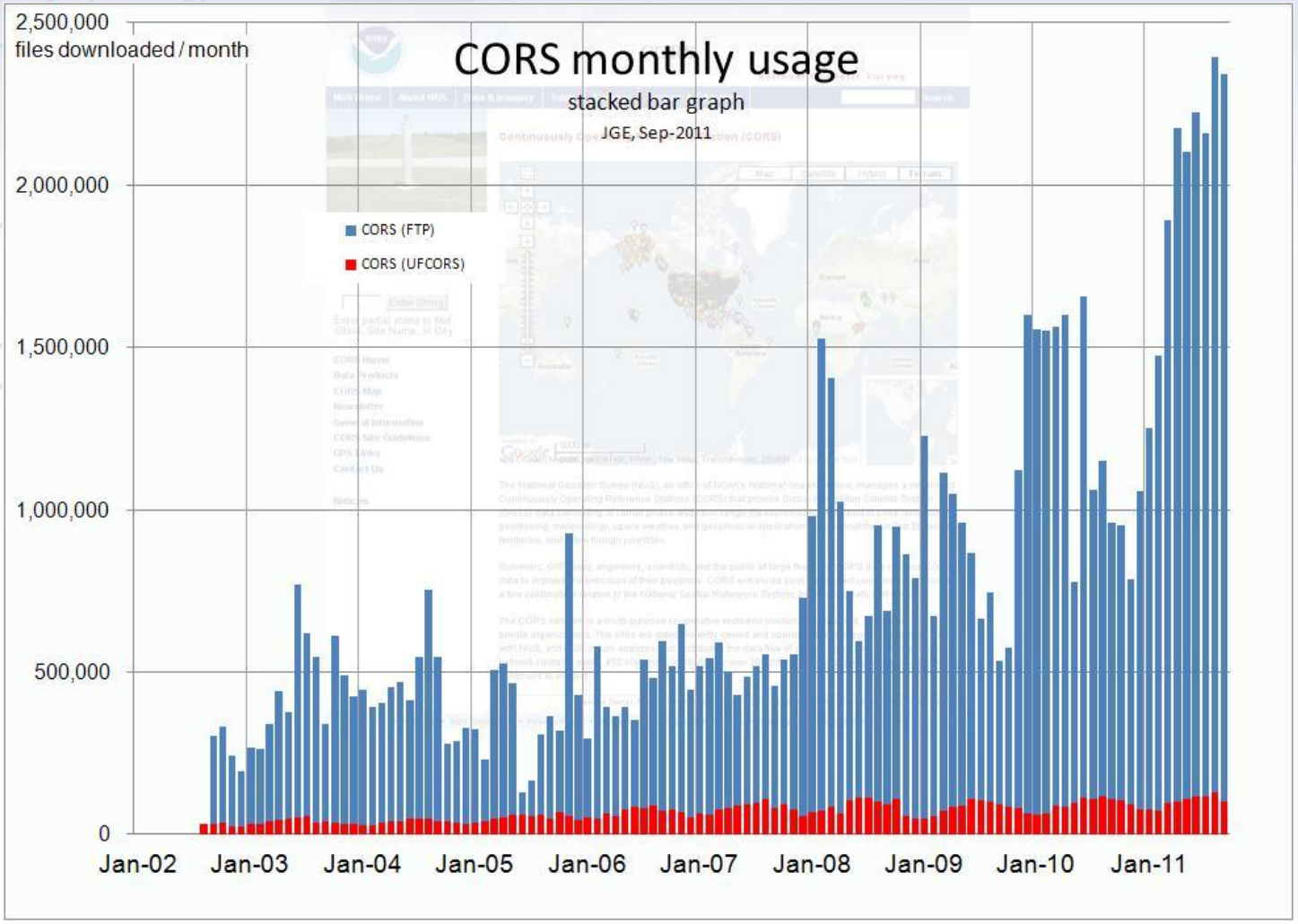
CORS Network

- Increasing with no end in sight.



CORS Use

- Increasing with no end in sight.



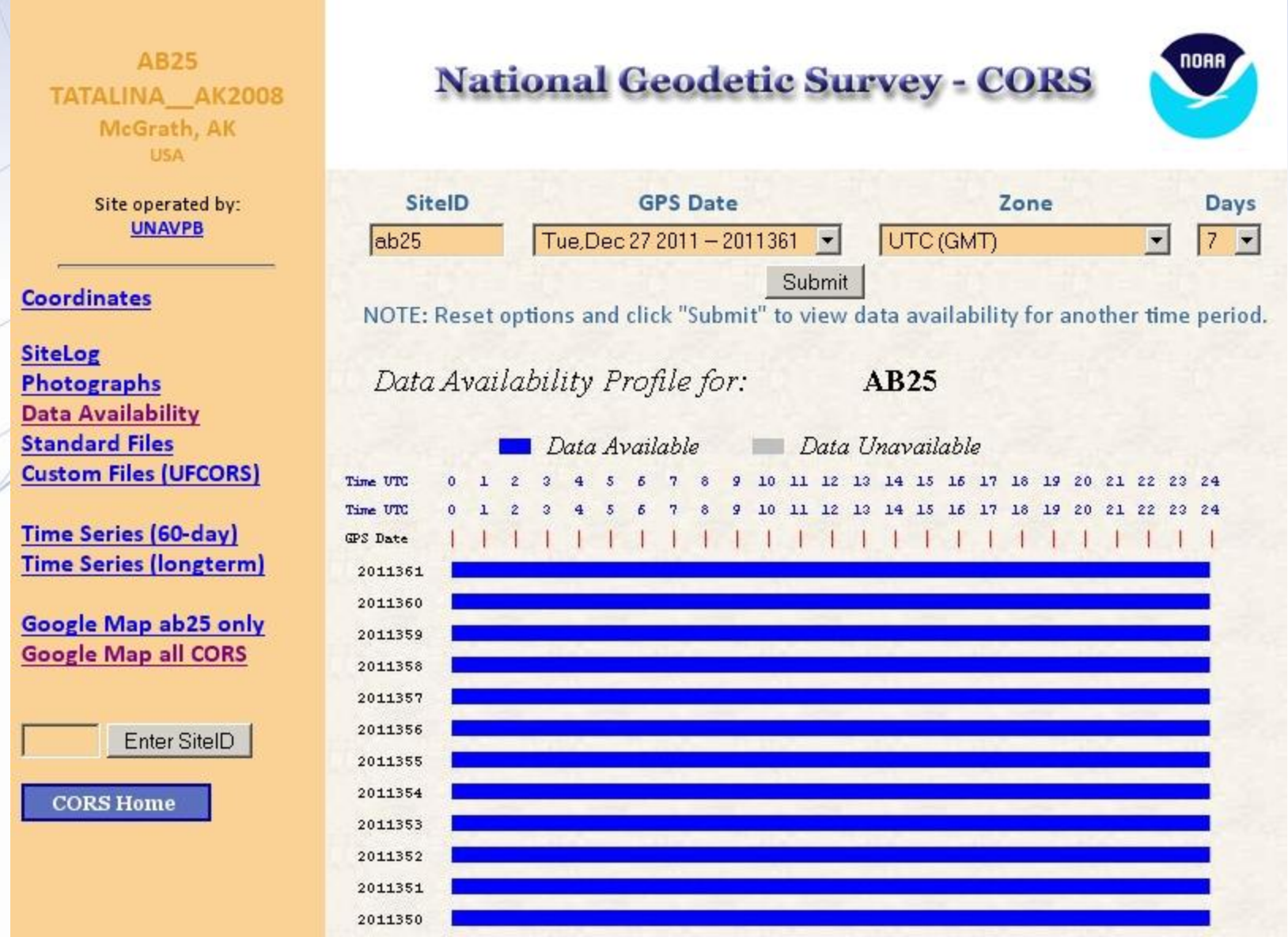
Monitoring CORS Coordinates

The CORS are monitored daily to help insure the correctness and continuity of their coordinates and other information.

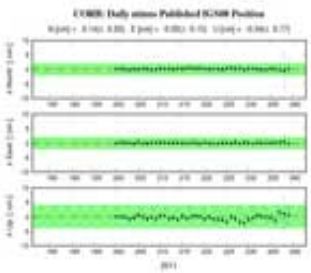
As new CORS come on-line, their positions are computed relative to the entire network using a brief span of data, then the data, coordinates with a modeled velocity, and hardware descriptions and other information are made available to the public.

This method of including new CORS is more than adequate but not optimal.

CORS Data Availability



Look at CORS Repeatability Plots



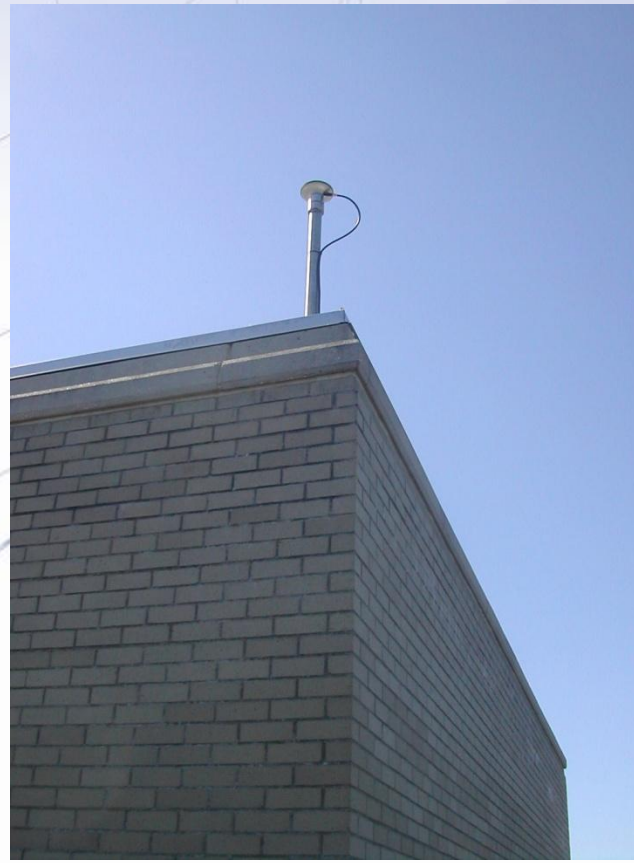
CORS Repeatability Plots

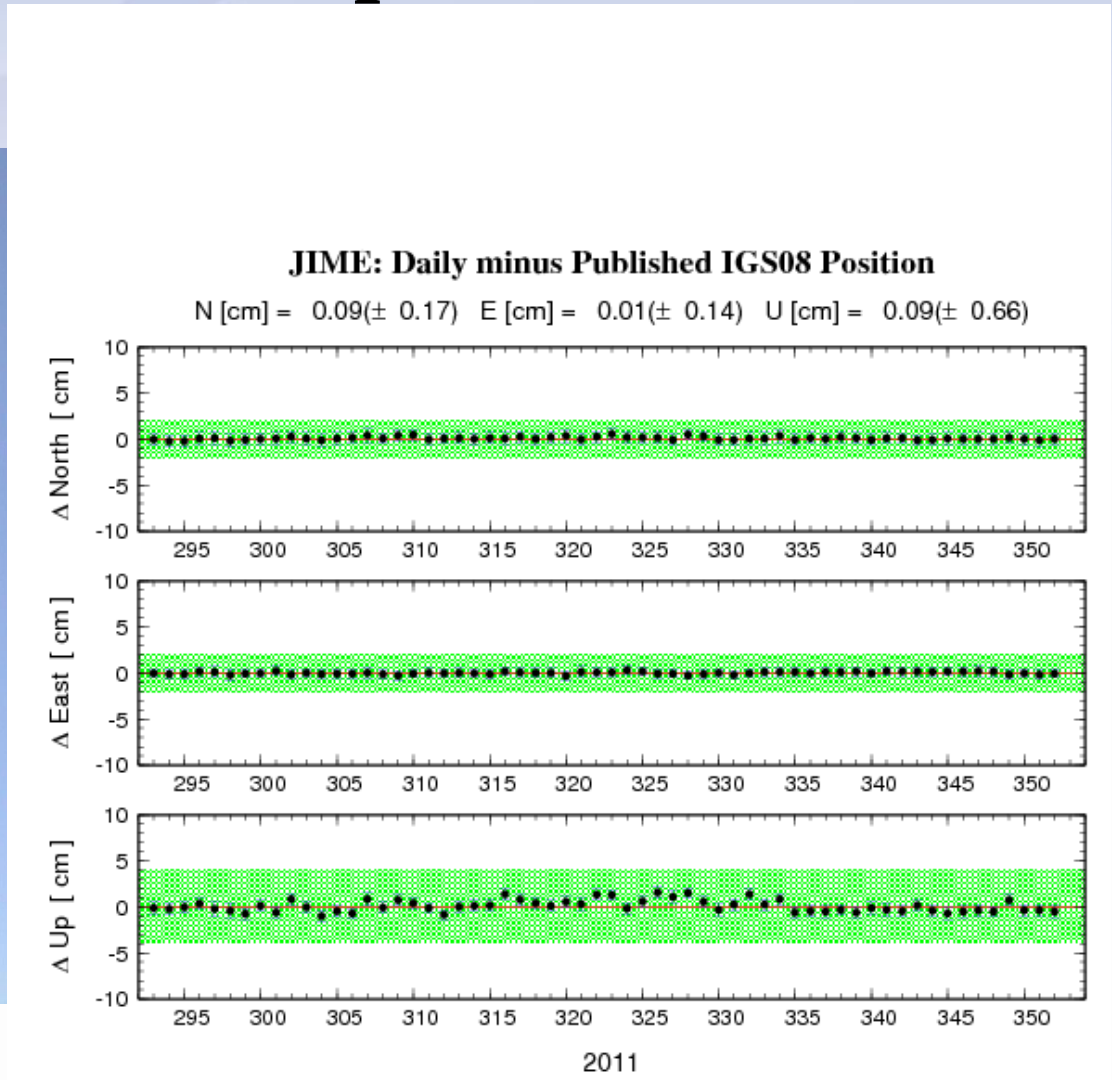
60-day plots show the repeatability of a site for the last 60-days with respect to the published IGS08 position corrected for the effect of the published velocity. These plots are updated daily. For a detailed explanation of these plots go here.

Long-term plots show the show weekly residual positions with respect to the published IGS08 coordinates from our stacked solution. Newer sites may not have a long-term plot if they were added after 16 April 2011. For a detailed explanation of these plots go here.

1lsu 60-day long-term	1nsu 60-day long-term	1ulm 60-day long-term	ab07 60-day long-term
ab11 60-day long-term	ab12 60-day long-term		
ab14 60-day long-term	ab15 60-day long-term	ab17 60-day long-term	ab18 60-day long-term
ab22 60-day long-term	ab27 60-day long-term	ab33 60-day long-term	
ab37 60-day long-term	ab39 60-day long-term	ab41 60-day long-term	ab45 60-day long-term
ab48 60-day long-term	abq5 60-day long-term	abq6 60-day long-term	
abvi 60-day long-term	ac07 60-day long-term	ac09 60-day long-term	

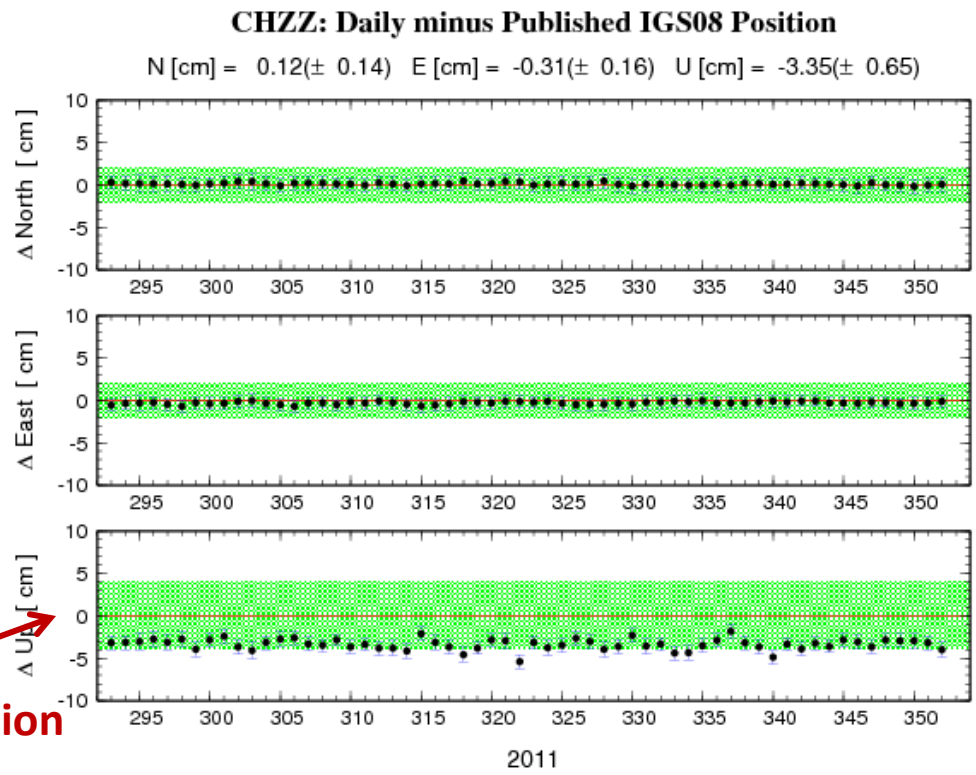
Review the plots!





Review the plots! (60 day)

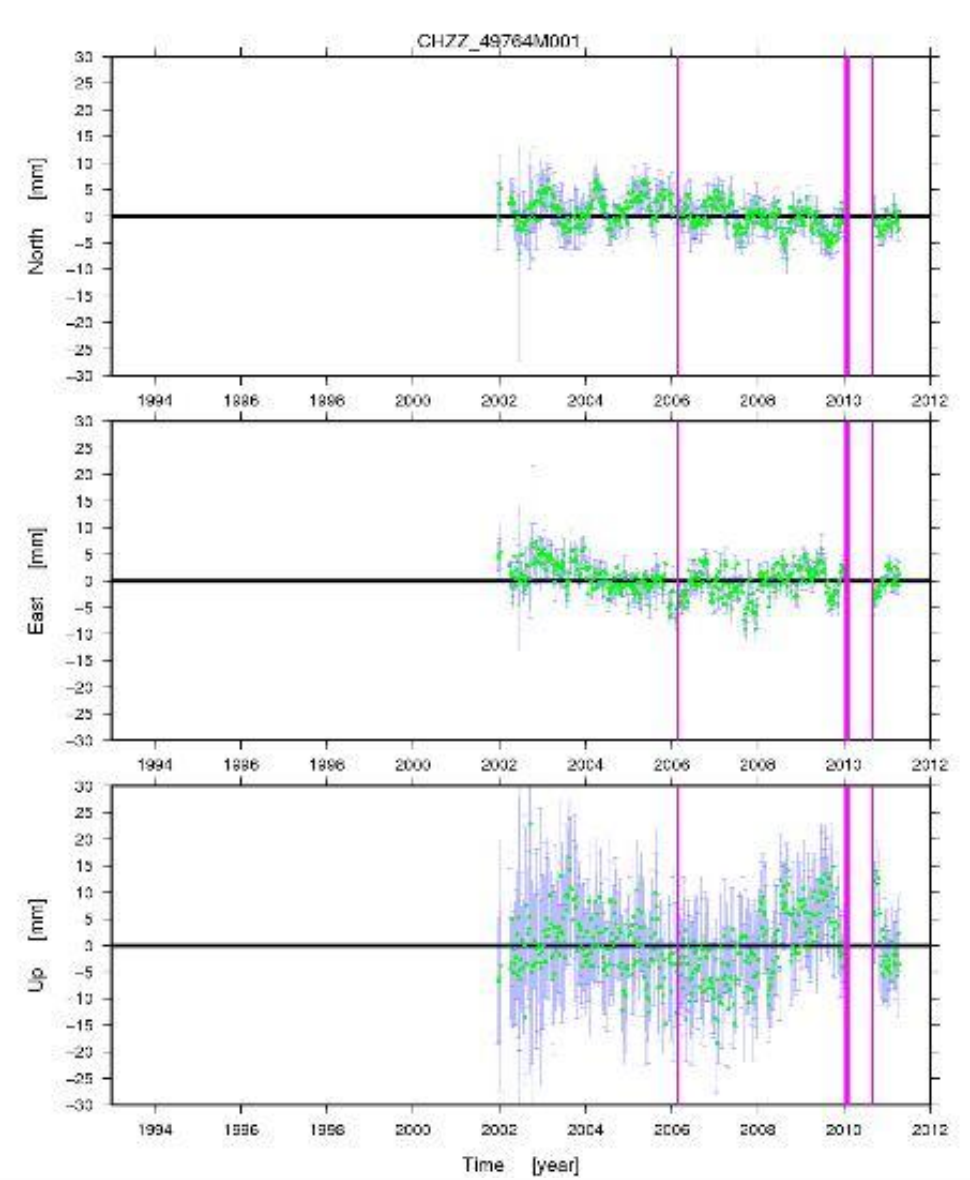
CHZZ – near Tillamook OR



Appears that the Published IGS08 Position needs updating??

Review the plots! (Long Term)

CHZZ



Note wide vertical range

Check the Log File for Accuracy!

- Antenna Type : TRM59800.80 NONE
- Serial Number : 0220373000
- Antenna Reference Point : BPA
- Marker->ARP Up Ecc. (m) : 0.0440
- Marker->ARP North Ecc(m) :
- Marker->ARP East Ecc(m) :
- Alignment from True N : deg
- Antenna Radome Type : NONE
- Radome Serial Number : N/A
- Antenna Cable Type : (vendor & type number) Antenna Cable Length : (m)
- Date Installed : 2010-02-04T12:30Z

Review the CORS Newsletter

- Provides updates about new CORS
- Changes to CORS Products and Services
- News that impacts the CORS program
- Publications relating to the CORS program
- Statistics and usage maps
- Partners list

Subscribe to the CORS Newsletter

- To add yourself to the list, send an empty email message to:

  requests@willamette.nos.noaa.gov

  with subject **"Subscribe NGS_CORS_news"**

  Your name will be added to the list and you will receive all posts

National Adjustment of the Passive Marks NA2011 project

- Optimally **align** passive marks with CORS
- >1000 new projects submitted since 2007 adjustment. Number of stations increased by 1/3 in just 5 years!
  - **Plus Observations for Alaska, Hawaii & other Pacific islands**
- Will yield more consistent results in tectonically active areas
  - Longer time series for CORS (MYCS)
  - More current data for passive, and better tectonic modeling

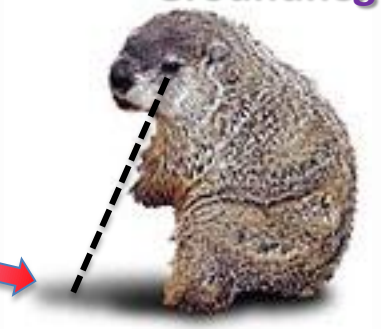
The Plan

- The *National Spatial Reference System*
  - The latest realization is: NAD 83(2011) epoch 2010.00
- ***The National Adjustment of 2011 (NA2011) includes:***
- Related and dependant NGS products & services
  - The Multi-Year CORS Solution (MYCS)
  - The OPUS suite of programs
  - A new hybrid geoid model (GEOID12)
  - The role of GIS in NA2011 (examples ahead)
  - New NAD 83 coordinate transformations
  - New NGS Datasheet format
- What about *orthometric* heights (aka "elevations")?

When will it all be done?

- **National Adjustment of 2011**
  - Goal: Complete mid-March 2012, publish ***early April 2012***
- **Related and dependant products and services**
  - Multi-Year CORS Solution
    - Officially released coordinates September 2011
    - Will publish in NGS database simultaneously with NA2011
  - OPUS (Online Positioning User Service)
    - Dual solutions (CORS96 and MYC) available until NA2011 complete
  - New hybrid geoid model (GEOID12)
    - Use NAD 83(2011) ellipsoid heights on leveled NAVD 88 benchmarks
    - Plan release same time as NA2011
  - New NAD 83 coordinate transformation tools
    - HARN / NSRS2007 / 2011
    - At same time as NA2011 (or soon after)
    - HARN / 2007 algorithm done, just need to implement

NGS Groundhog



Shadow

…6 more weeks until NA2011 done!

Why a new NAD 83 realization?

- Previous NAD 83(CORS96) needed many improvements
- **NSRS improvements achieved with the MYCS include:**
  - Consistent coordinates and velocities from combined solution
  - Aligned with most recent realization of global frame (IGS08)
    - **IGS08 epoch 2005.0** (previous aligned at epoch 1997.0)
    - **NAD 83 epoch 2010.0** (previous epochs of 2002.0 and 2003.0)
  - Major processing algorithm, modeling, metadata improvements
  - Absolute phase center antenna calibrations
- **Highly accurate *and* consistent CORS coordinates *and* velocities determined using *B*est *A*vailable *M*ethods**
  - ***Needed because CORS network is foundation of NSRS***

Why a new national adjustment?

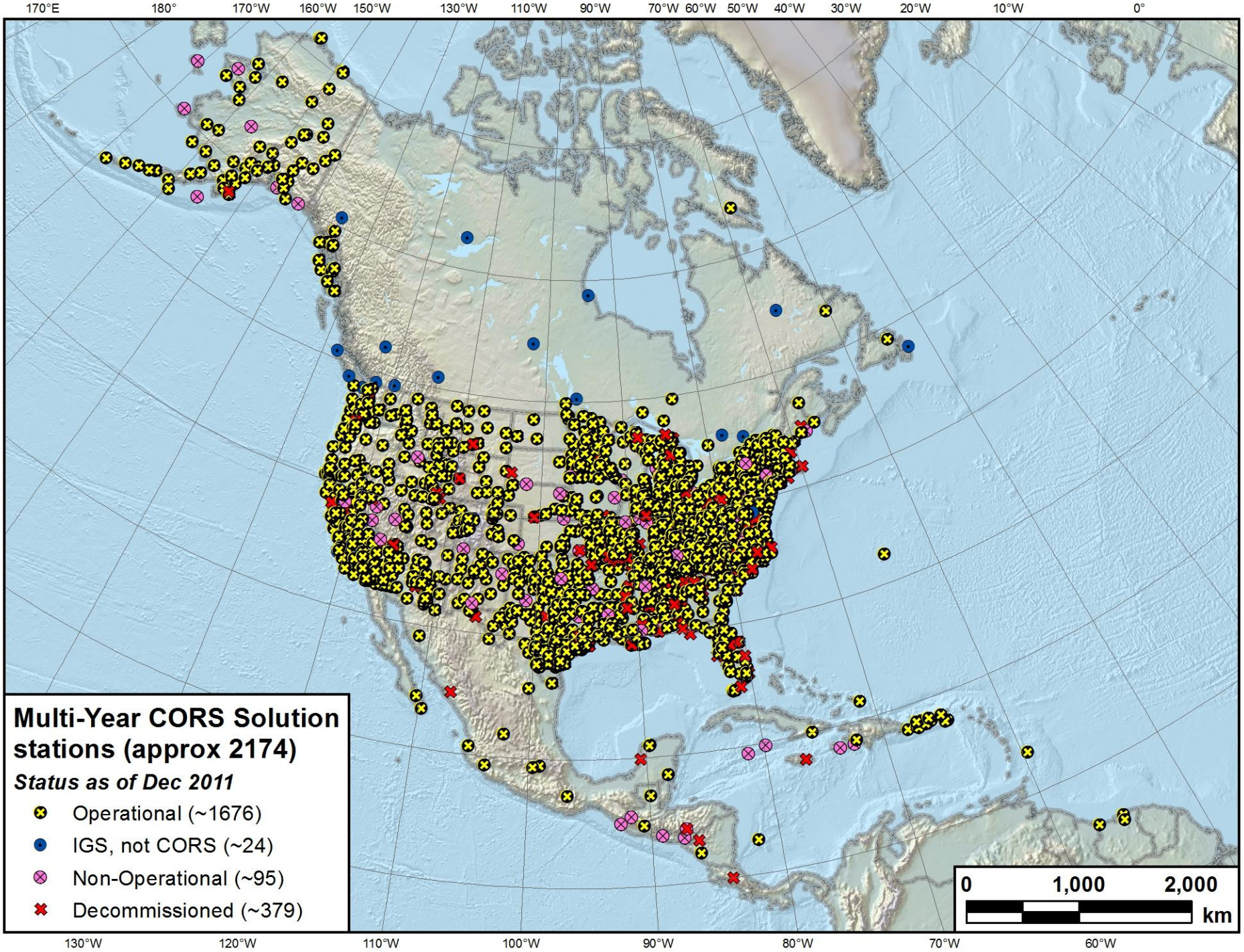
- Optimally align passive control with new CORS
- Over 700 projects submitted since 2007 project
  - Also observations for Hawaii, other Pacific islands
- Determine network and local accuracies on all stations
  - Including future submitted projects
- More consistent results in tectonically active areas
  - More current data, better tectonic modeling
- Better computations and analysis techniques
  - E.g., improved outlier detection, weighted constraints
  - Incorporation of lessons learned from previous national adjustment

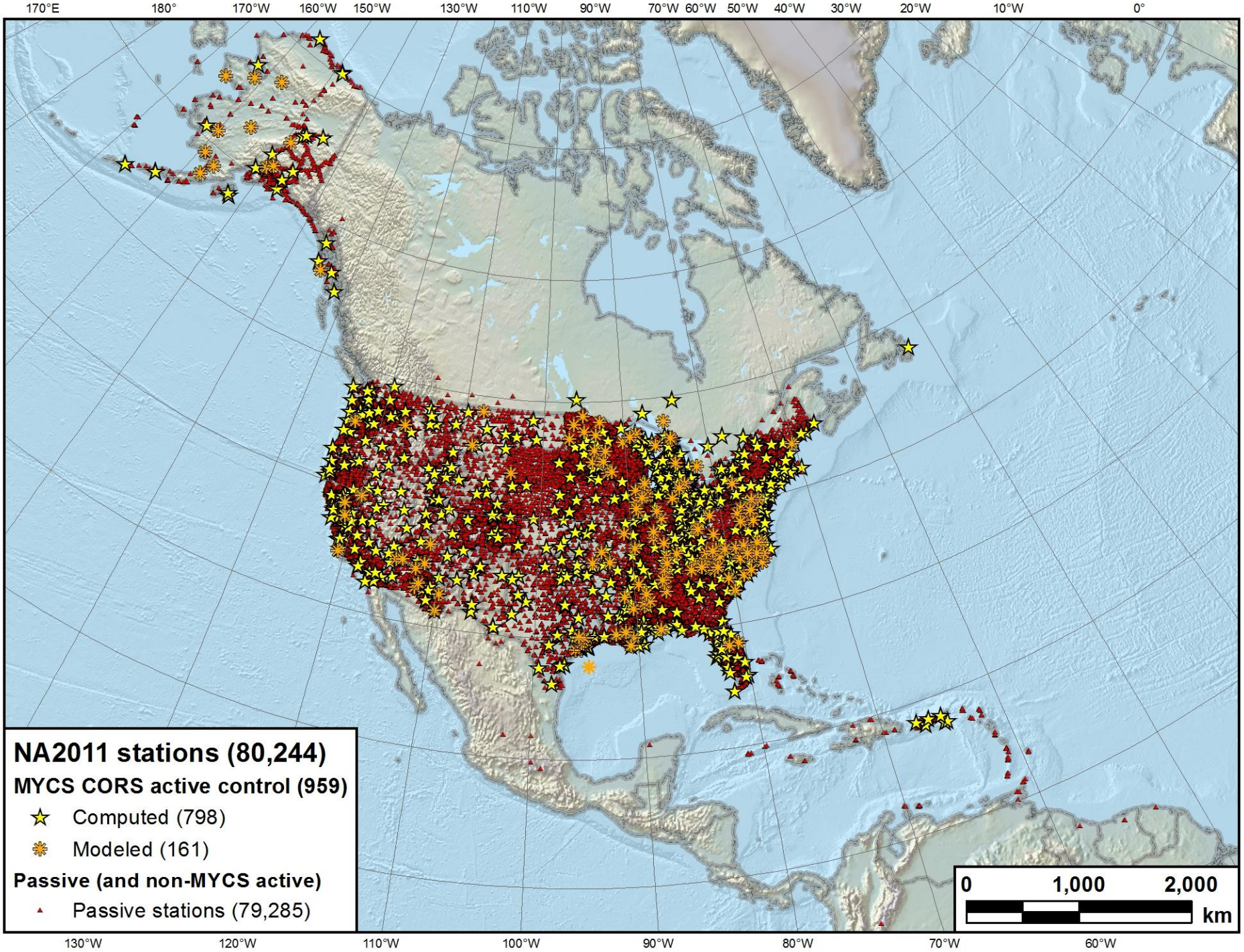
Approach Taken

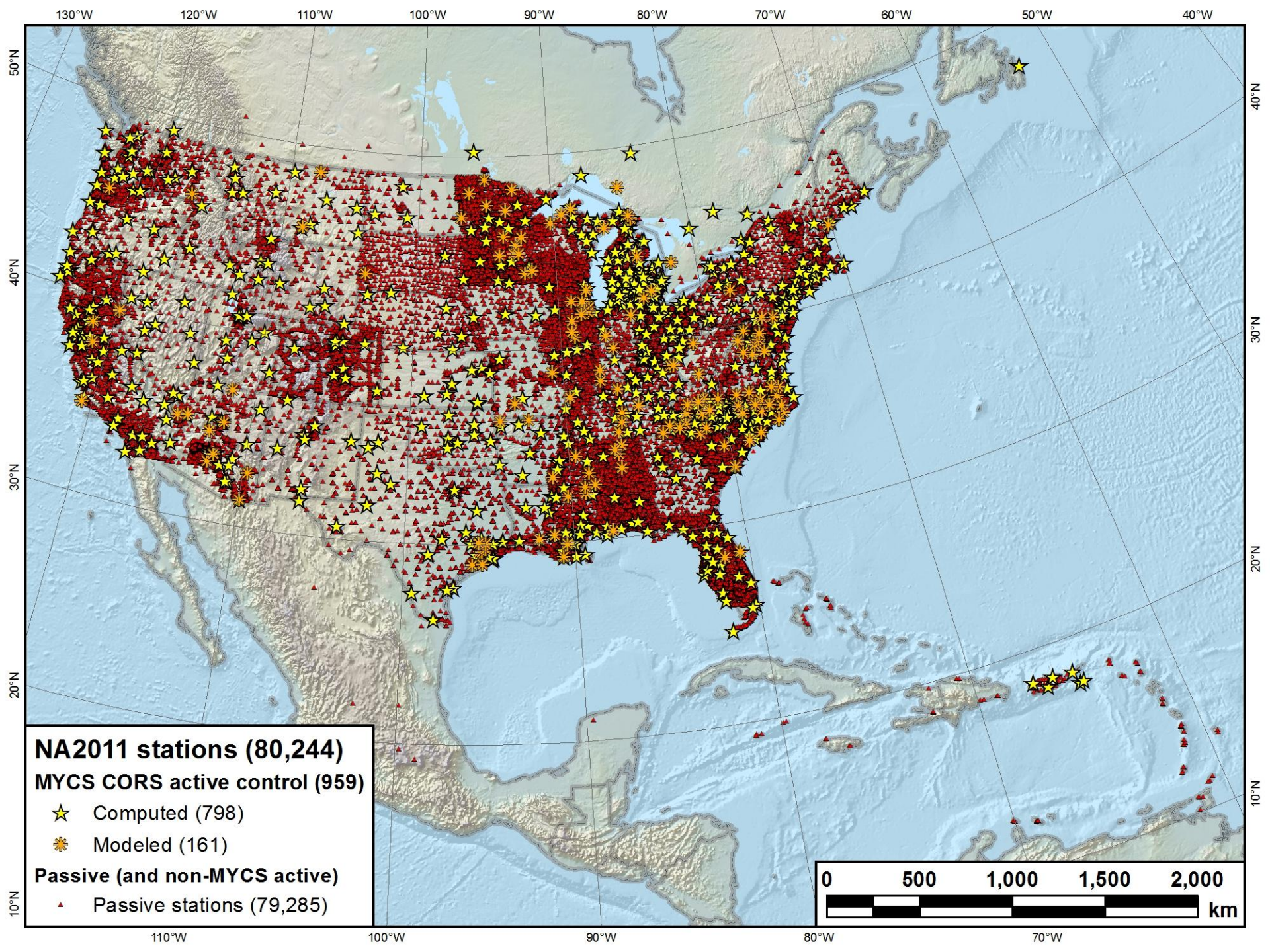
- Used a Helmert blocking strategy for CONUS
  - Approx 80,000 points (~240,000 unknowns)
  - Over 400,000 GNSS vectors (> 1.2 million observations)
- Individual projects weighted to account for variable error
  - Horiz and vertical std deviation scale factors computed for all projects
- Outlier detection (for rejecting vectors)
  - Initially using 5 cm threshold, will also check standardized residuals
- Method for vector rejection
  - Rejection by *downweighting* vs. *removal*
- **Challenges:**
  - **Tectonic tribulations**
  - **CORS complications**
  - **Constraint conundrums**
  - **Subsidence**
  - **Mixing old and new observations**

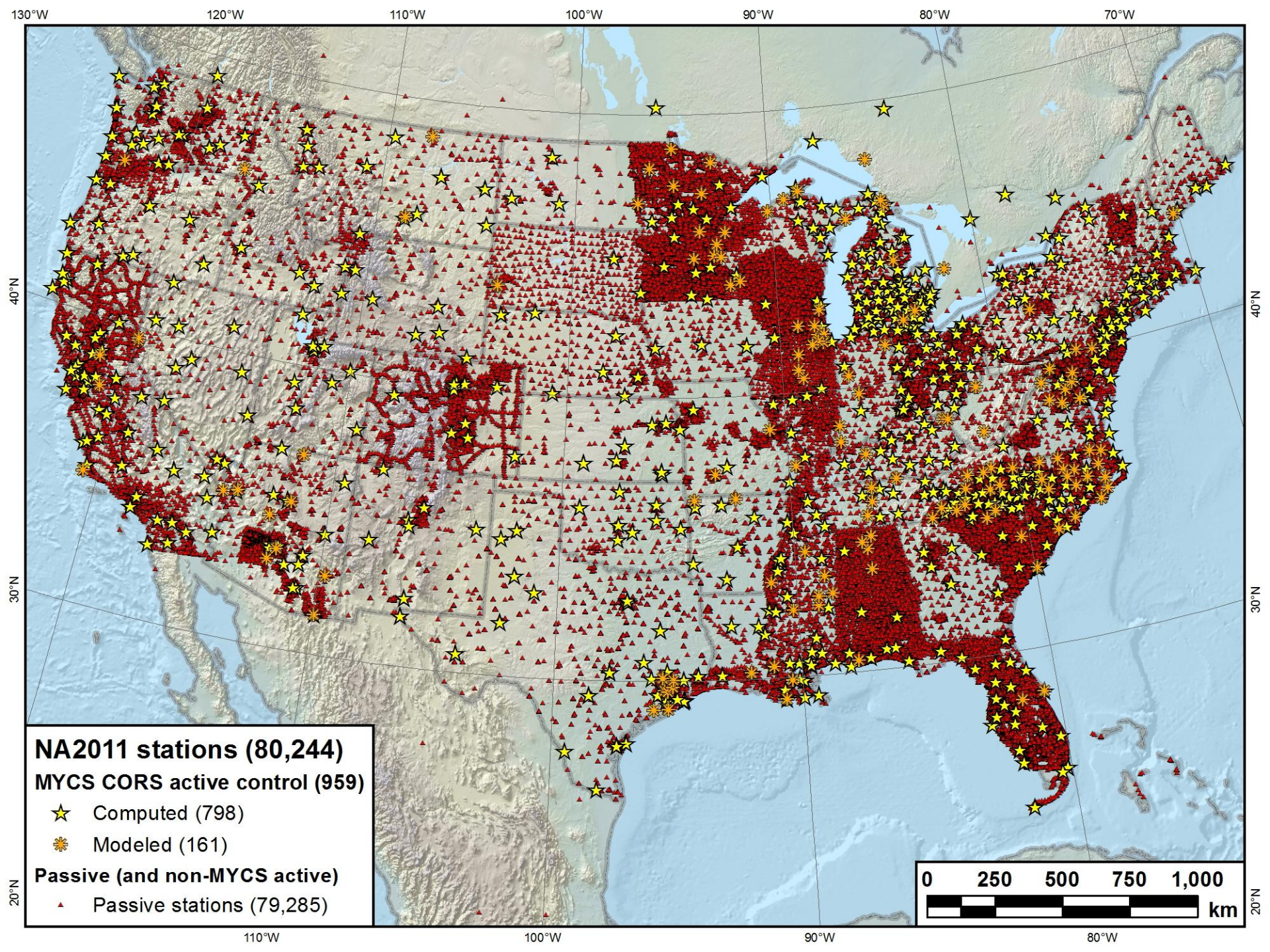
NA2011 Project Status

- Last database pull on December 14, 2011
- CONUS and the Caribbean (plus Alaska)
  - 4197 GPS projects
  - 80,244 stations
  - 429,747 vectors total (approximately **407,000** enabled)
  - All referenced to North American tectonic plate
- Comparison to NSRS2007 network
  - 3418 projects → ***23% more in NA2011***
  - 67,693 stations → ***19% more in NA2011***
  - 283,691 vectors enabled → ***43% more in NA2011***


Multi-Year CORS Solution stations (approx 2174)
Status as of Dec 2011
Operational (~1676)
IGS, not CORS (~24)
Non-Operational (~95)
Decommissioned (~379)
0
1,000
2,000
km
170°E
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
130°W
110°W
90°W
70°W
60°W
50°W
40°W
30°W
20°W
10°W
0°
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
10°N
0°
130°W
120°W
110°W
100°W
90°W
80°W
70°W
60°W

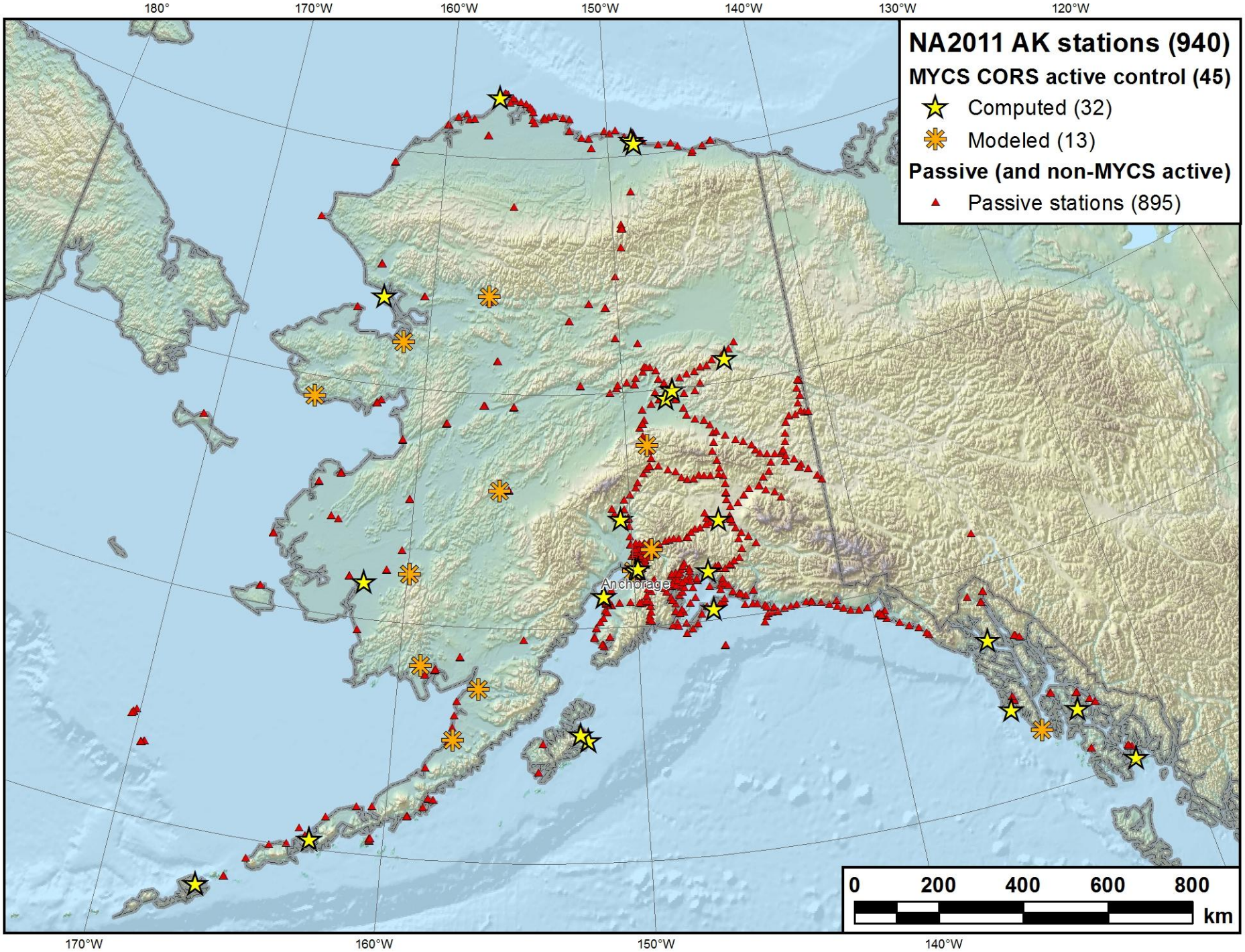

NA2011 stations (80,244)
MYCS CORS active control (959)
Computed (798)
Modeled (161)
Passive (and non-MYCS active)
Passive stations (79,285)
0
1,000
2,000
km
170°E
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
130°W
110°W
90°W
70°W
60°W
50°W
40°W
30°W
20°W
10°W
0°
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
10°N
0°
130°W
120°W
110°W
100°W
90°W
80°W
70°W
60°W

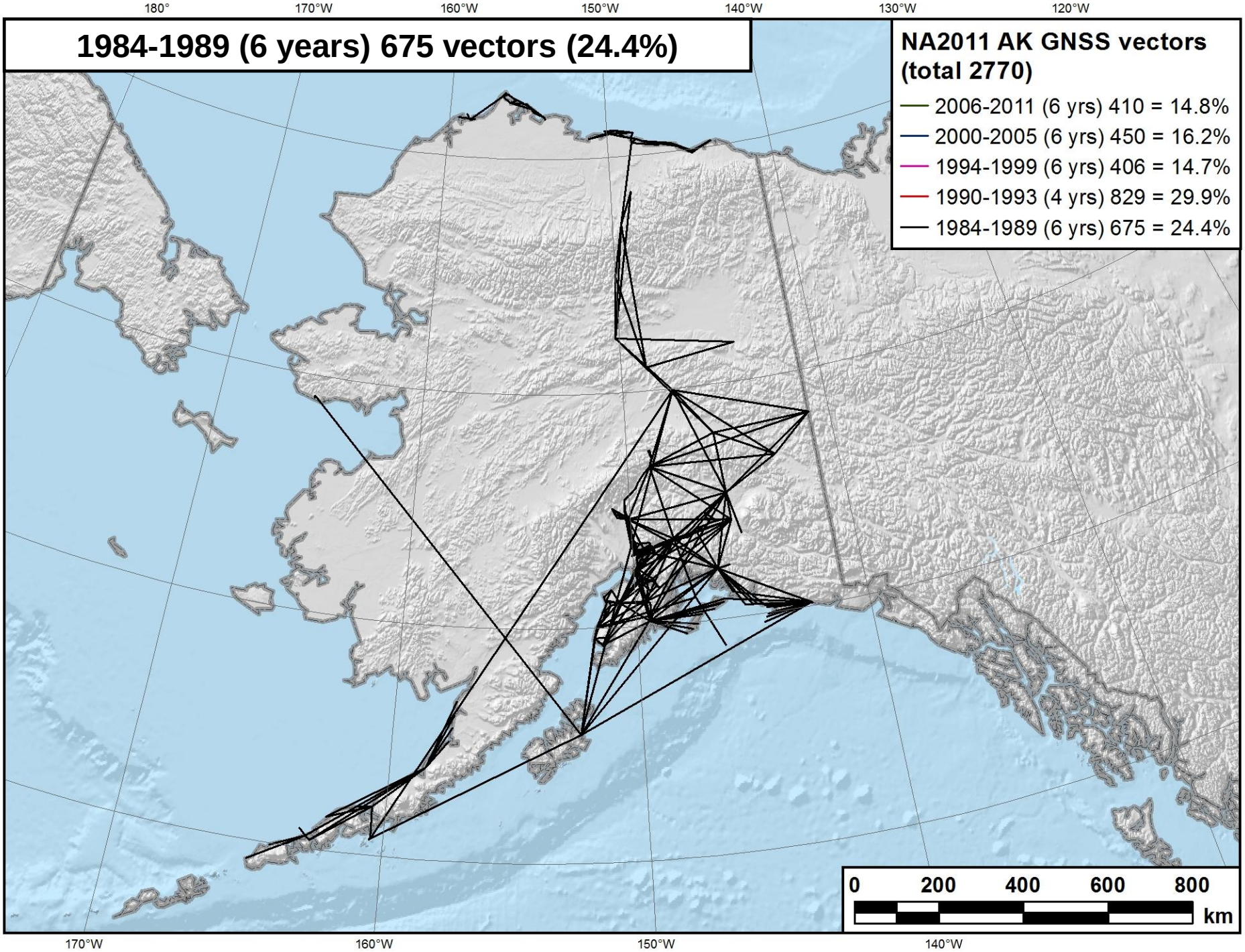

NA2011 stations (80,244)
MYCS CORS active control (959)
Computed (798)
Modeled (161)
Passive (and non-MYCS active)
Passive stations (79,285)
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
km
130°W
120°W
110°W
100°W
90°W
80°W
70°W
60°W
50°W
40°W
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
10°N

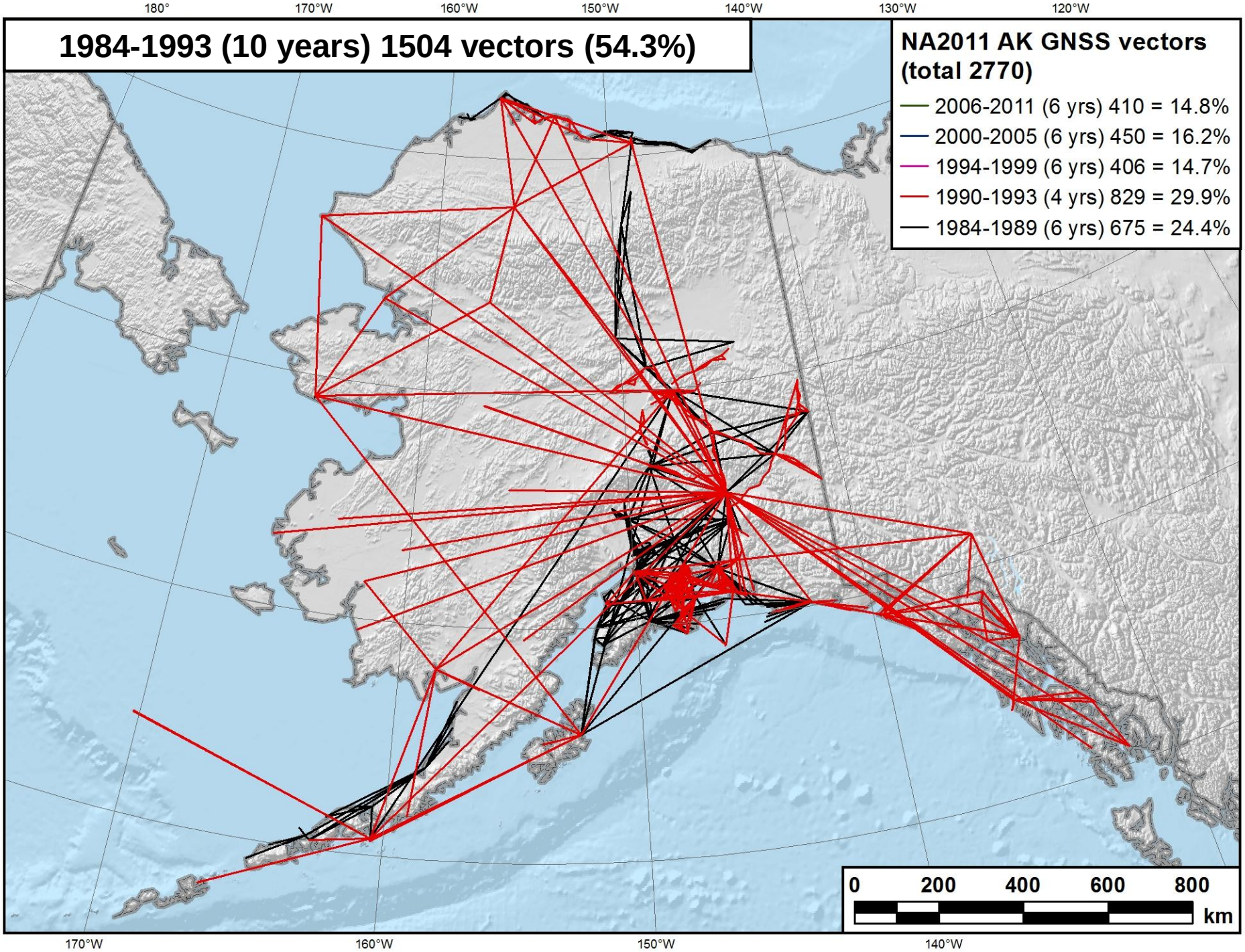

130°W
120°W
110°W
100°W
90°W
80°W
70°W
40°N
30°N
20°N
NA2011 stations (80,244)
MYCS CORS active control (959)
Computed (798)
Modeled (161)
Passive (and non-MYCS active)
Passive stations (79,285)
0
250
500
750
1,000
km

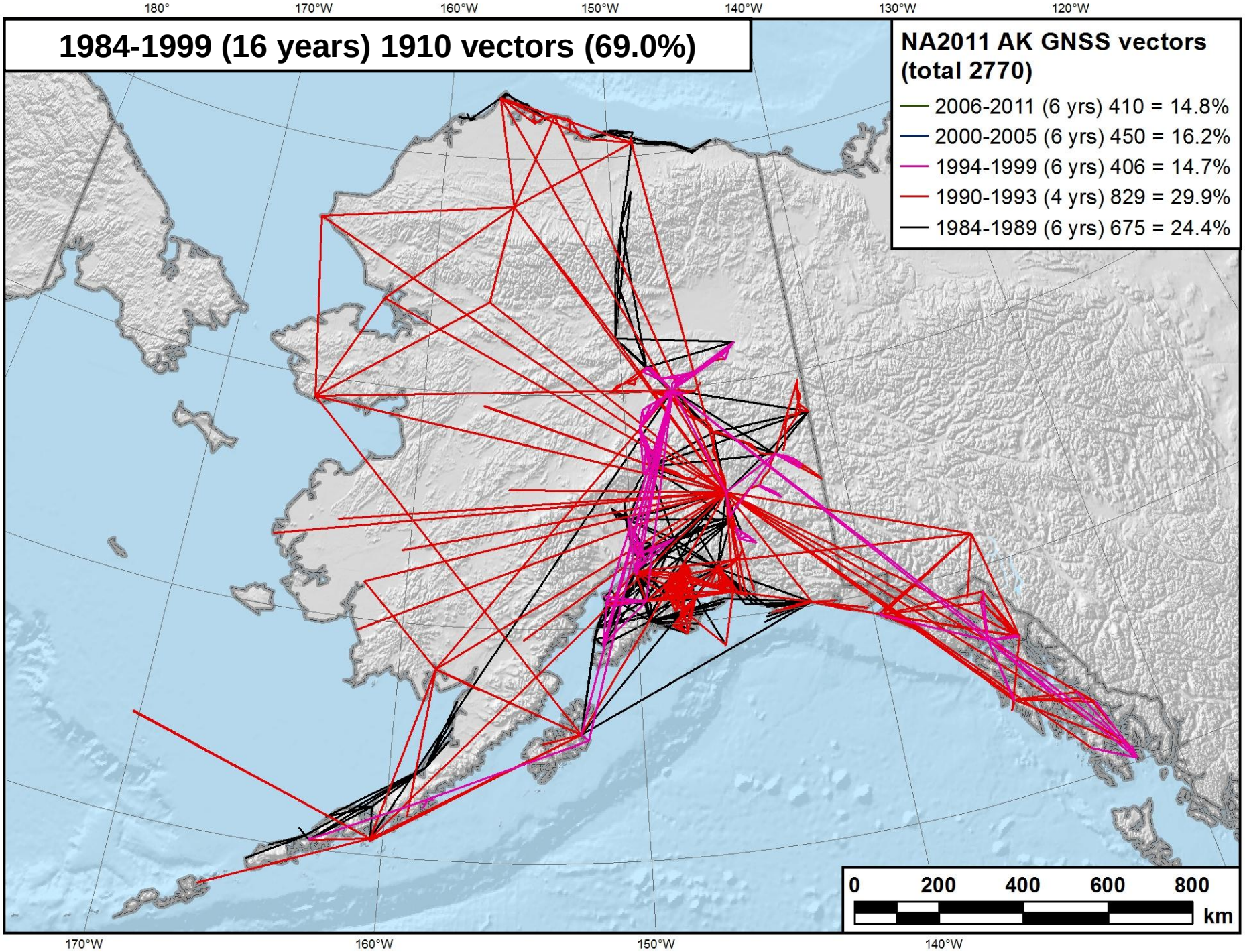
NA2011 adjustment regions

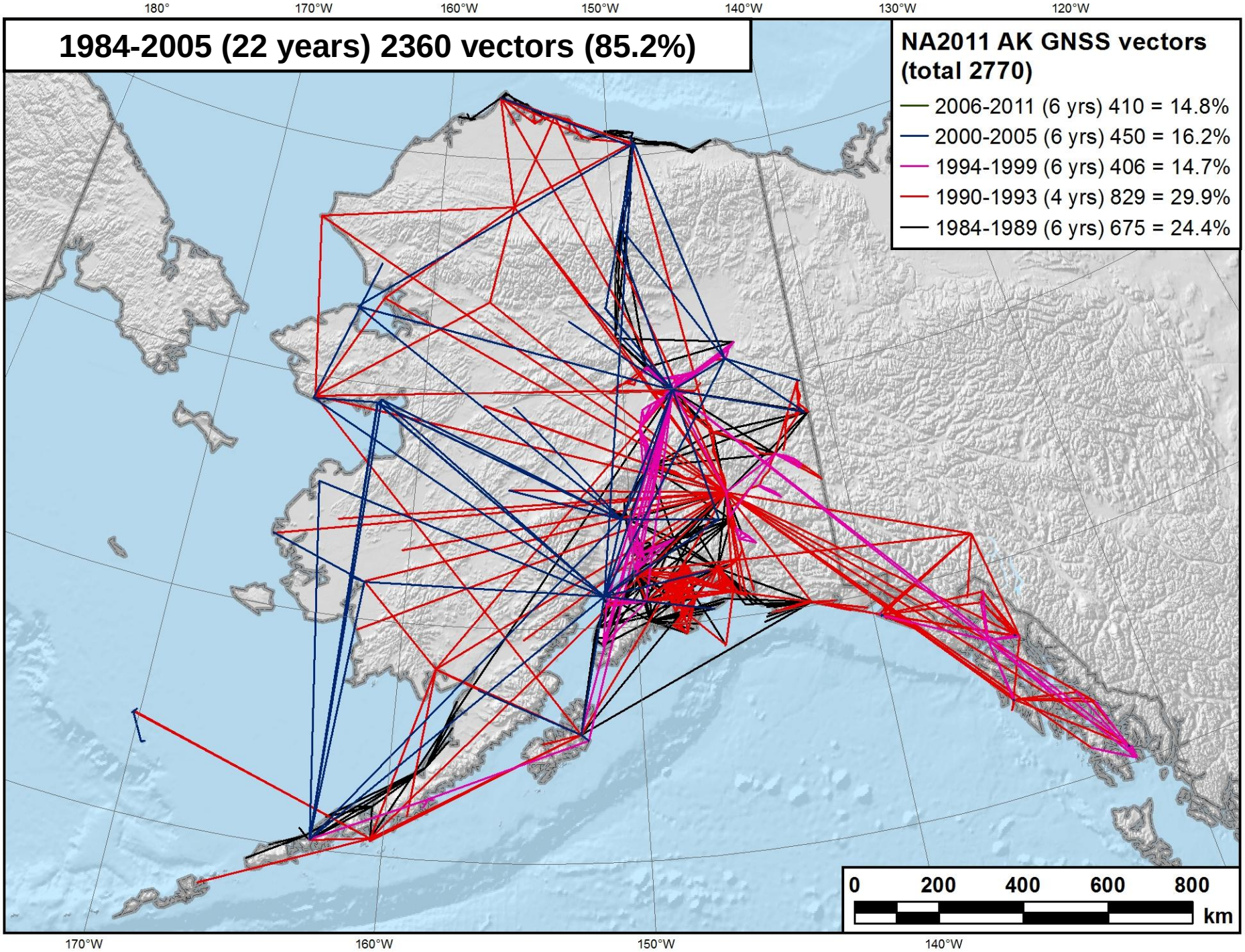
- **Alaska adjusted separately from CONUS and Caribbean**
  - **130 projects, 940 stations, 2770 vectors**
  - **No useable ties to CONUS but constrained by computed CORS positions**
  - **But also referenced to North American tectonic plate**
- Pacific region also adjusted separately
  - 38 projects, 503 stations, 1677 vectors
  - Referenced to different tectonic plates
    - Hawaii and American Samoa → **Pacific plate**
    - Guam and Northern Mariana Islands → **Mariana plate**
  - Not adjusted in NSRS2007 project

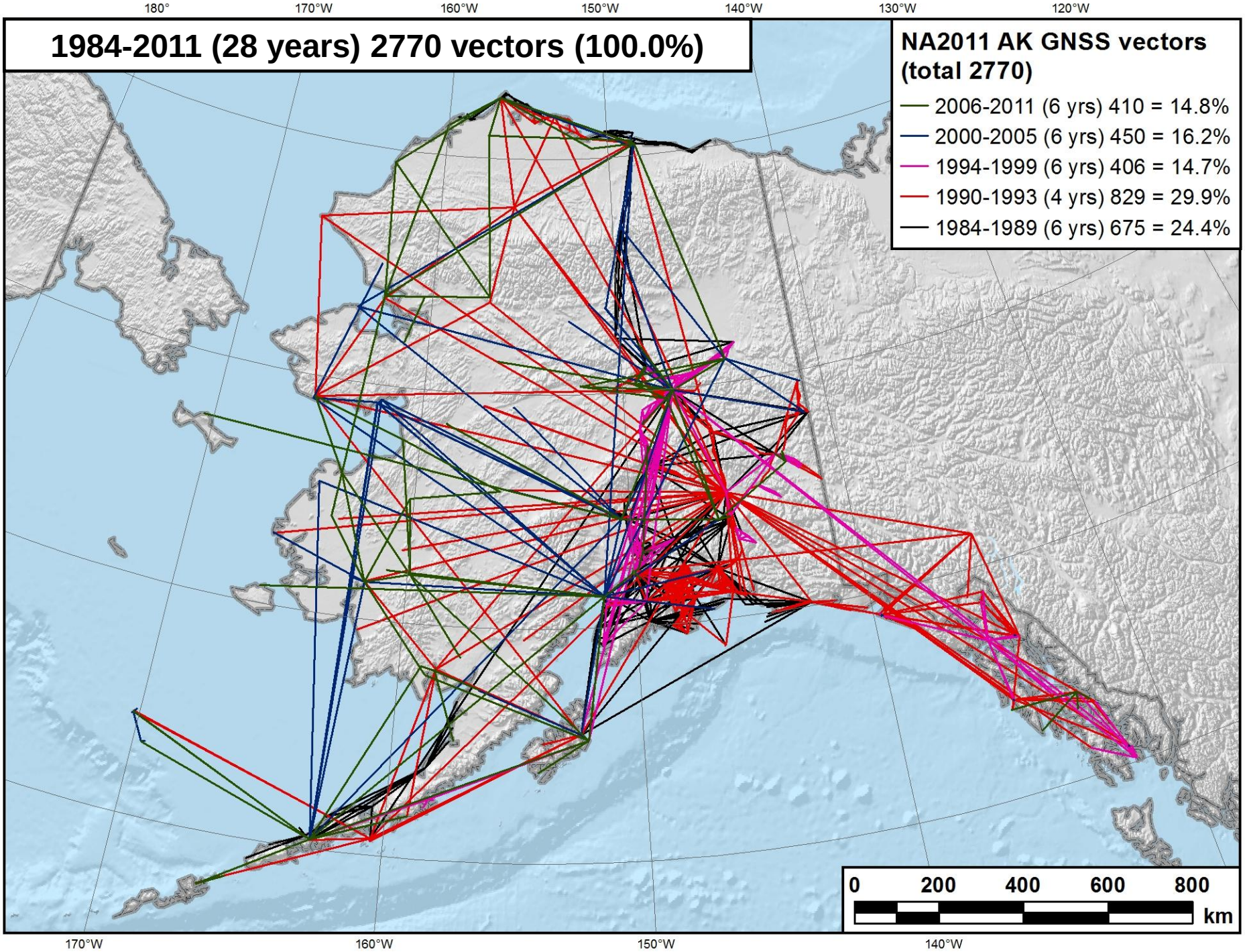

NA2011 AK stations (940)
MYCS CORS active control (45)
Computed (32)
Modeled (13)
Passive (and non-MYCS active)
Passive stations (895)
Anchorage
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
140°W
130°W
120°W
65°N
60°N
55°N
0
200
400
600
800
km

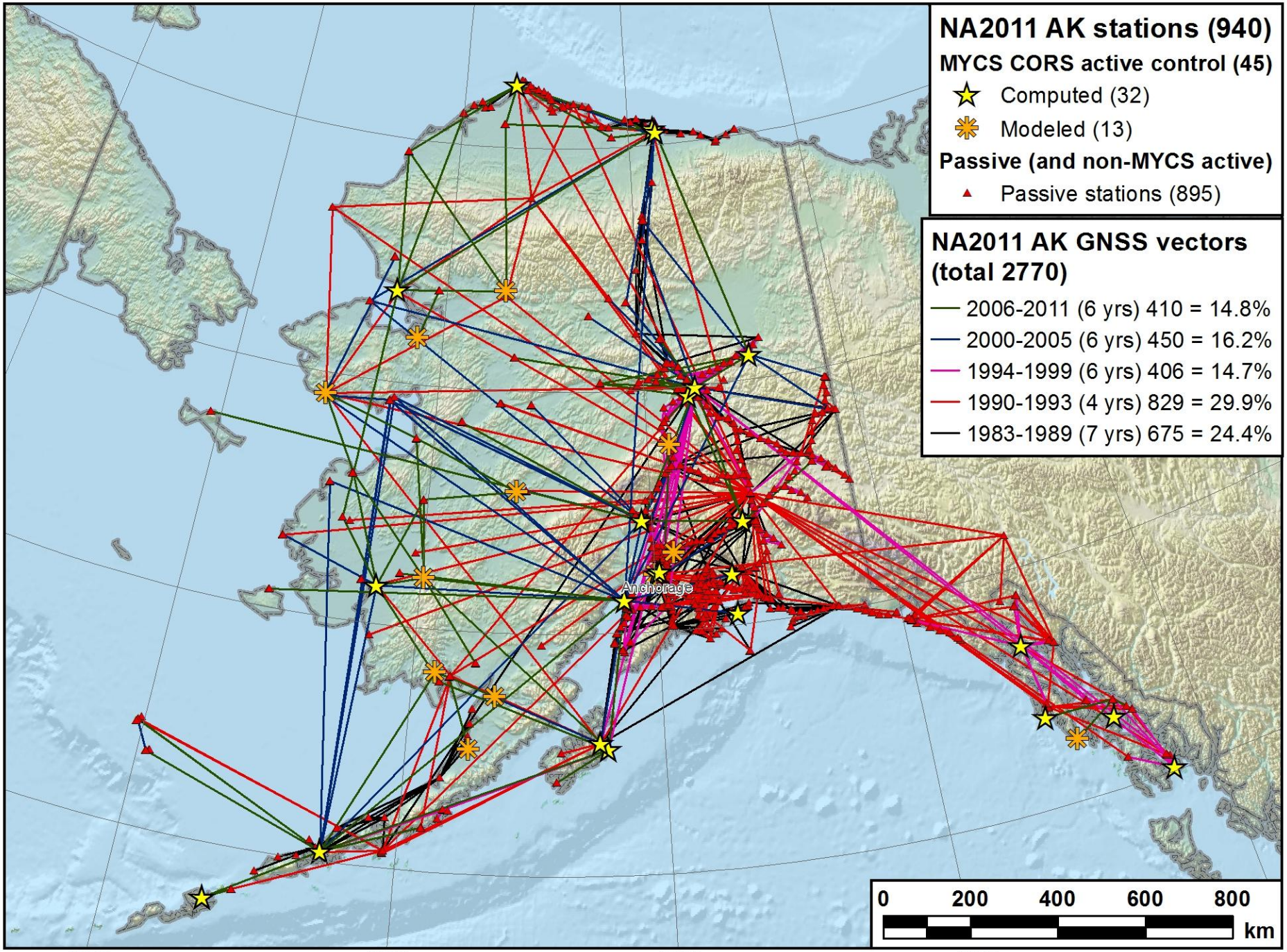

1984-1989 (6 years) 675 vectors (24.4%)
NA2011 AK GNSS vectors (total 2770)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 410 = 14.8%
2000-2005 (6 yrs) 450 = 16.2%
1994-1999 (6 yrs) 406 = 14.7%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 829 = 29.9%
1984-1989 (6 yrs) 675 = 24.4%
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
140°W
130°W
120°W
65°N
60°N
55°N
0
200
400
600
800
km

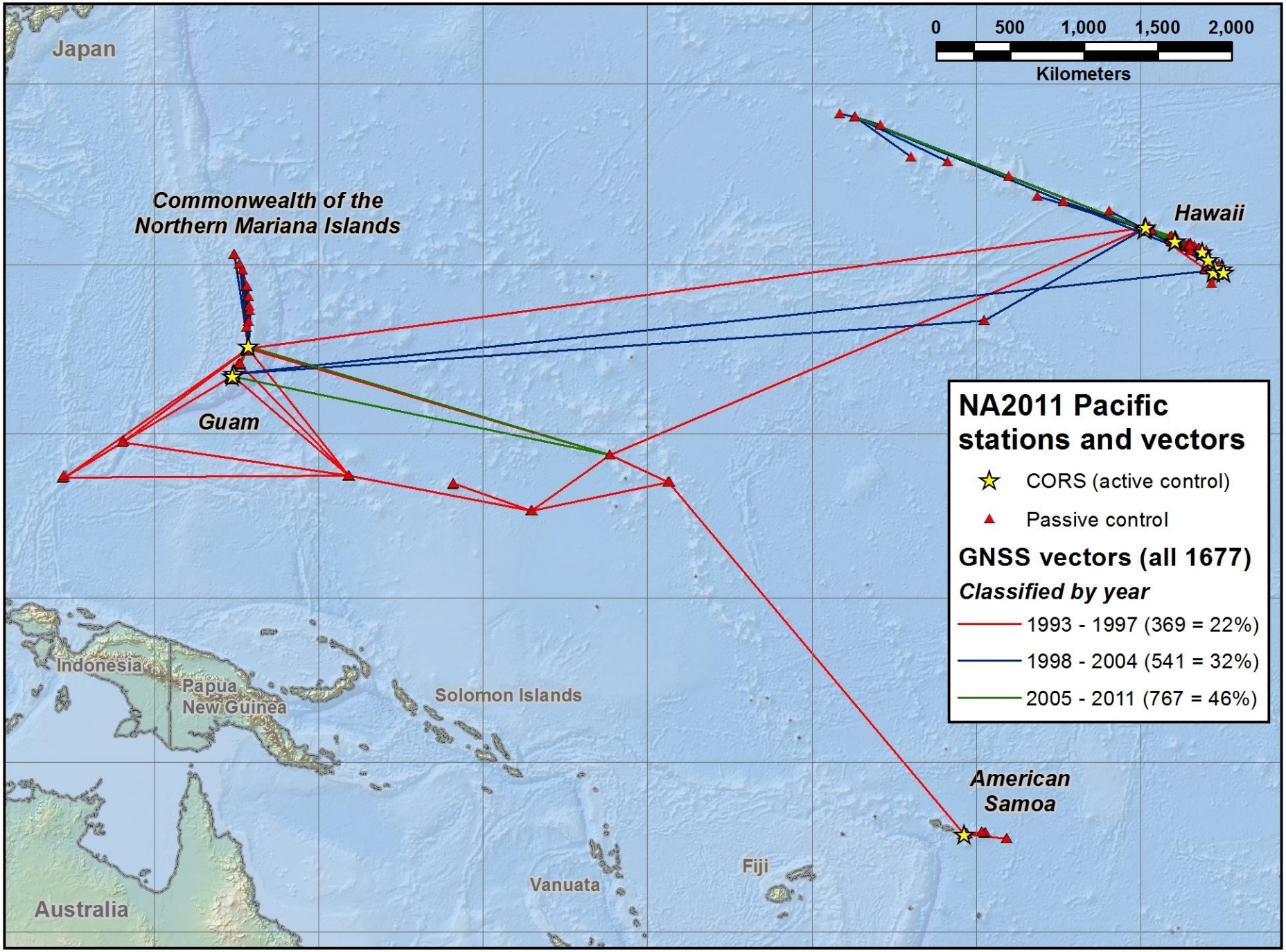

1984-1993 (10 years) 1504 vectors (54.3%)
NA2011 AK GNSS vectors (total 2770)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 410 = 14.8%
2000-2005 (6 yrs) 450 = 16.2%
1994-1999 (6 yrs) 406 = 14.7%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 829 = 29.9%
1984-1989 (6 yrs) 675 = 24.4%
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
140°W
130°W
120°W
65°N
60°N
55°N
0
200
400
600
800
km


1984-1999 (16 years) 1910 vectors (69.0%)
NA2011 AK GNSS vectors (total 2770)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 410 = 14.8%
2000-2005 (6 yrs) 450 = 16.2%
1994-1999 (6 yrs) 406 = 14.7%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 829 = 29.9%
1984-1989 (6 yrs) 675 = 24.4%
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
140°W
130°W
120°W
65°N
60°N
55°N
0
200
400
600
800
km


1984-2005 (22 years) 2360 vectors (85.2%)
NA2011 AK GNSS vectors (total 2770)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 410 = 14.8%
2000-2005 (6 yrs) 450 = 16.2%
1994-1999 (6 yrs) 406 = 14.7%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 829 = 29.9%
1984-1989 (6 yrs) 675 = 24.4%
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
140°W
130°W
120°W
65°N
60°N
55°N
0
200
400
600
800
km

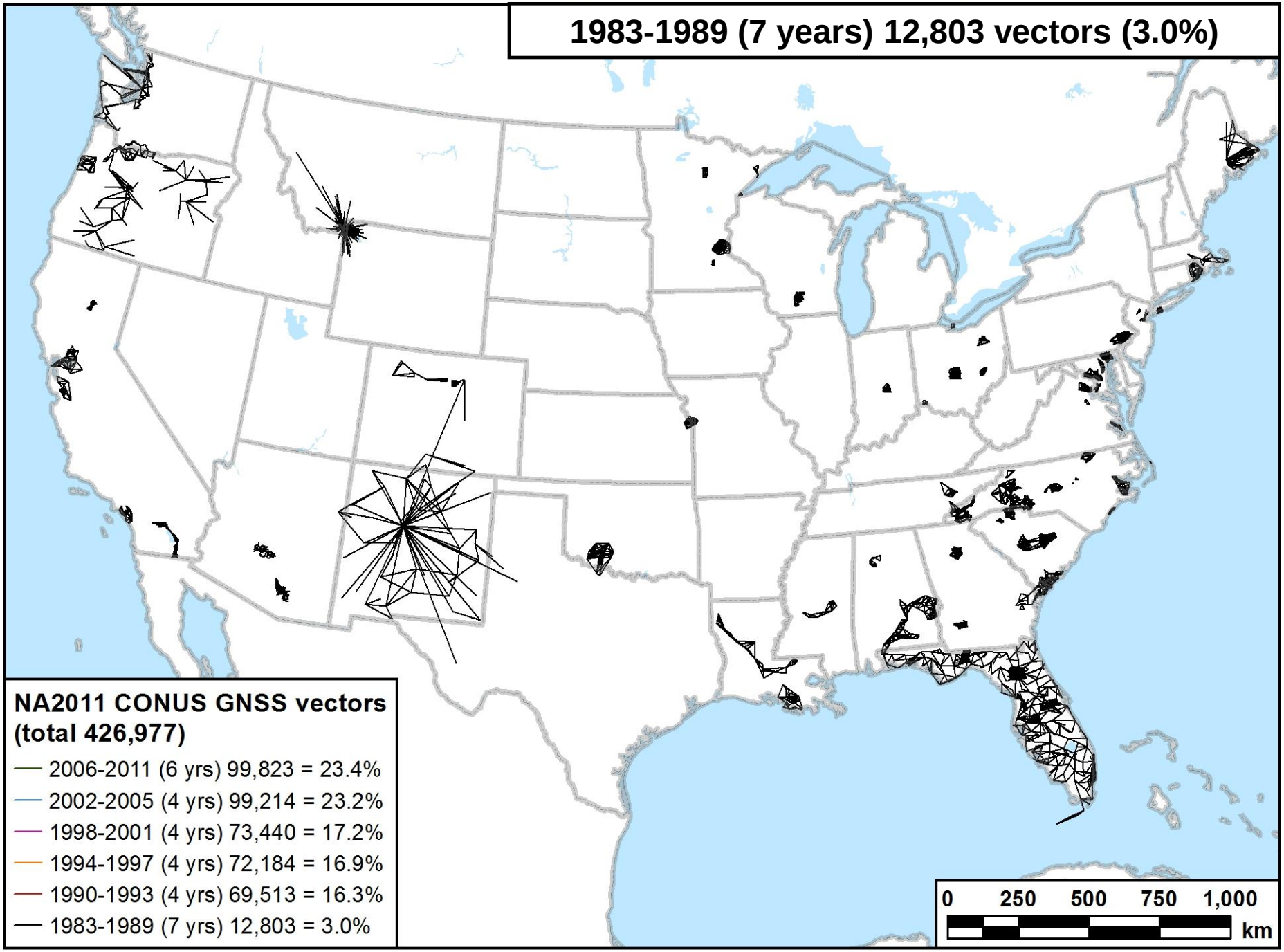

1984-2011 (28 years) 2770 vectors (100.0%)
NA2011 AK GNSS vectors (total 2770)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 410 = 14.8%
2000-2005 (6 yrs) 450 = 16.2%
1994-1999 (6 yrs) 406 = 14.7%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 829 = 29.9%
1984-1989 (6 yrs) 675 = 24.4%
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
140°W
130°W
120°W
65°N
60°N
55°N
0
200
400
600
800
km

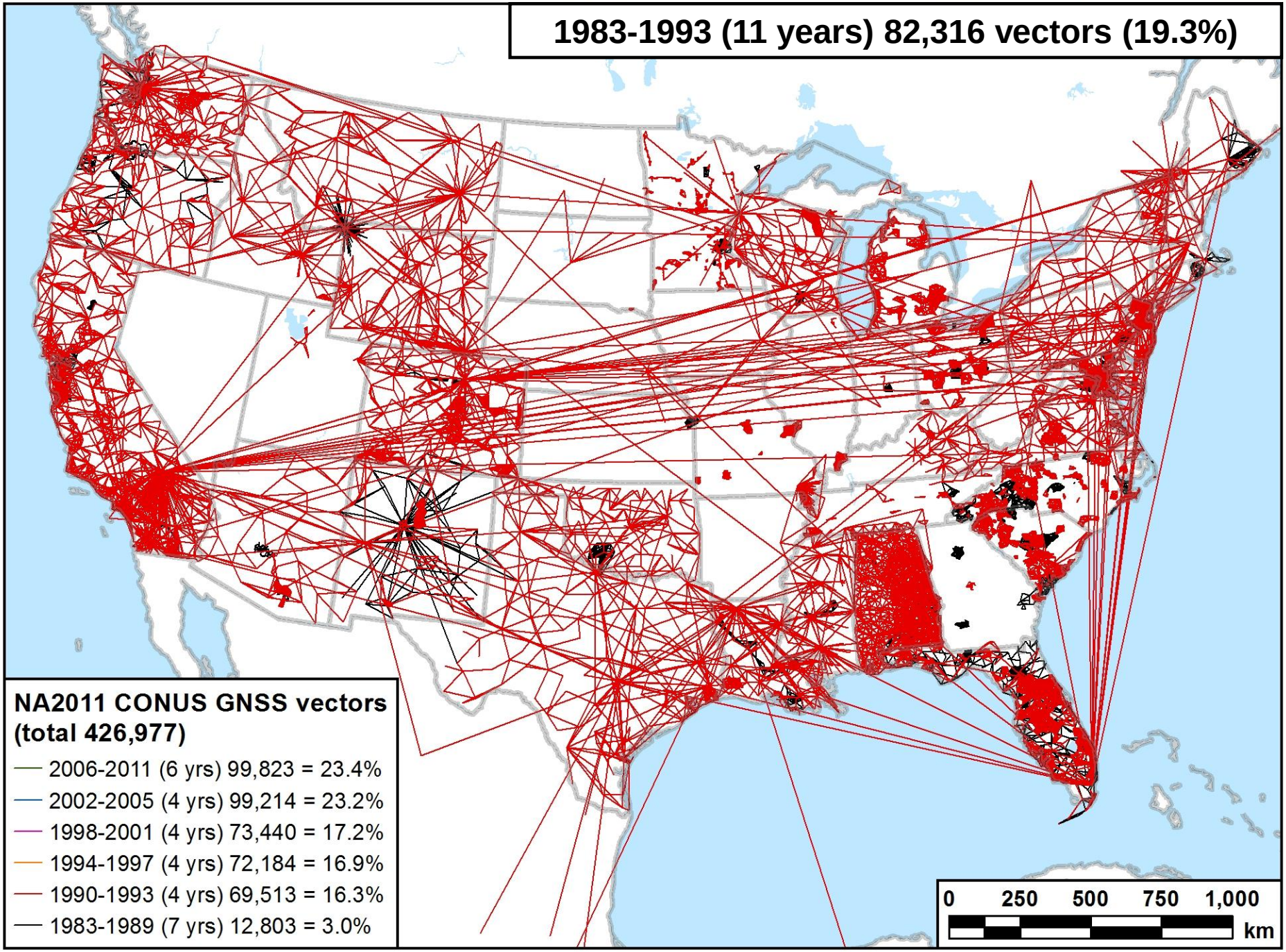

NA2011 AK stations (940)
MYCS CORS active control (45)
Computed (32)
Modeled (13)
Passive (and non-MYCS active)
Passive stations (895)
NA2011 AK GNSS vectors (total 2770)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 410 = 14.8%
2000-2005 (6 yrs) 450 = 16.2%
1994-1999 (6 yrs) 406 = 14.7%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 829 = 29.9%
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 675 = 24.4%
Anchorage
0 200 400 600 800 km
180°
170°W
160°W
150°W
140°W
130°W
120°W
65°N
60°N
55°N

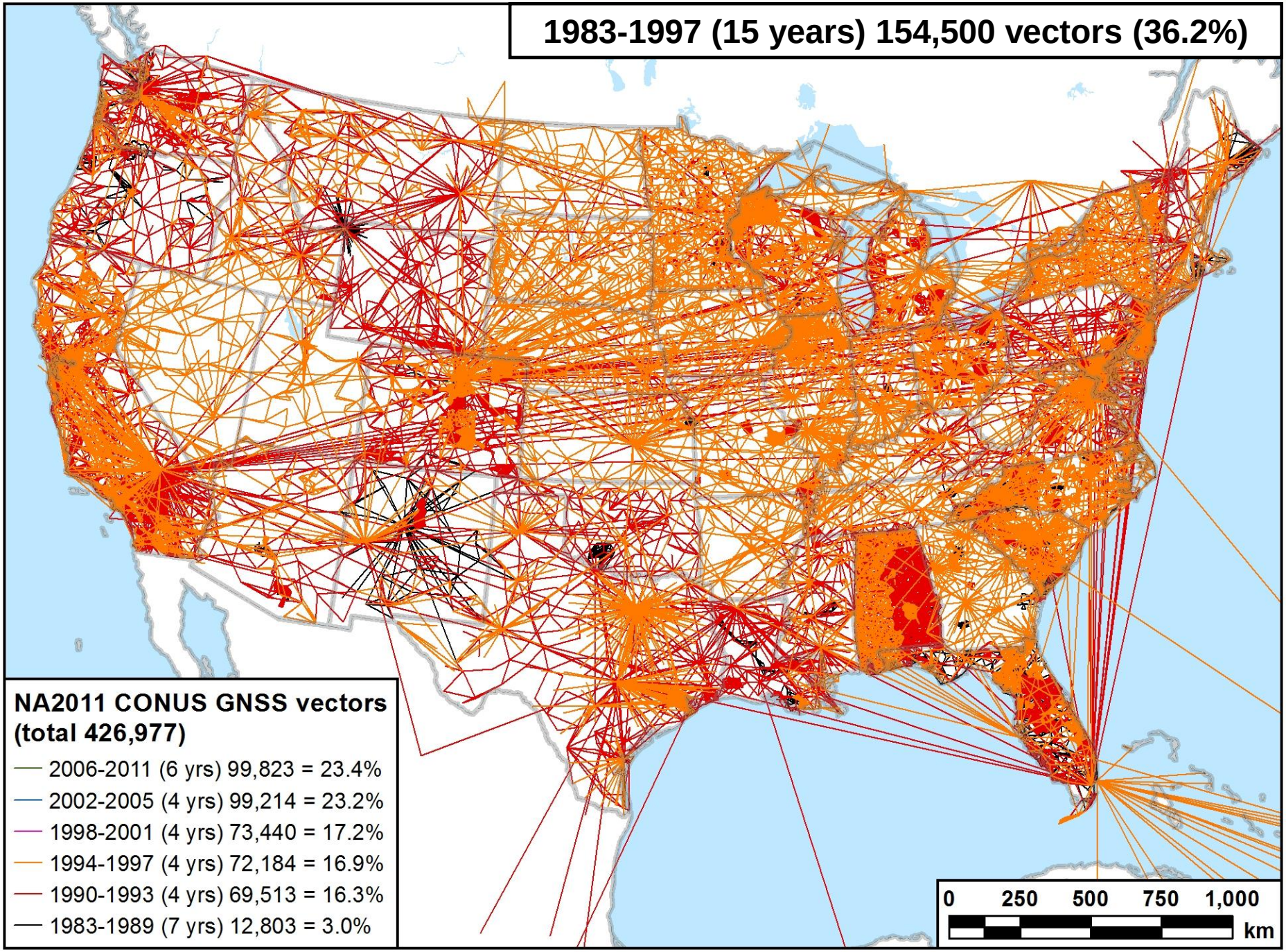

NA2011 Pacific stations and vectors
CORS (active control)
Passive control
GNSS vectors (all 1677)
Classified by year
1993 - 1997 (369 = 22%)
1998 - 2004 (541 = 32%)
2005 - 2011 (767 = 46%)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Kilometers
Japan
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Guam
Hawaii
American Samoa
Indonesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuata
Fiji
Australia
140°E
150°E
160°E
170°E
180°
170°W
160°W
30°N
20°N
10°N
0°
10°S
20°S

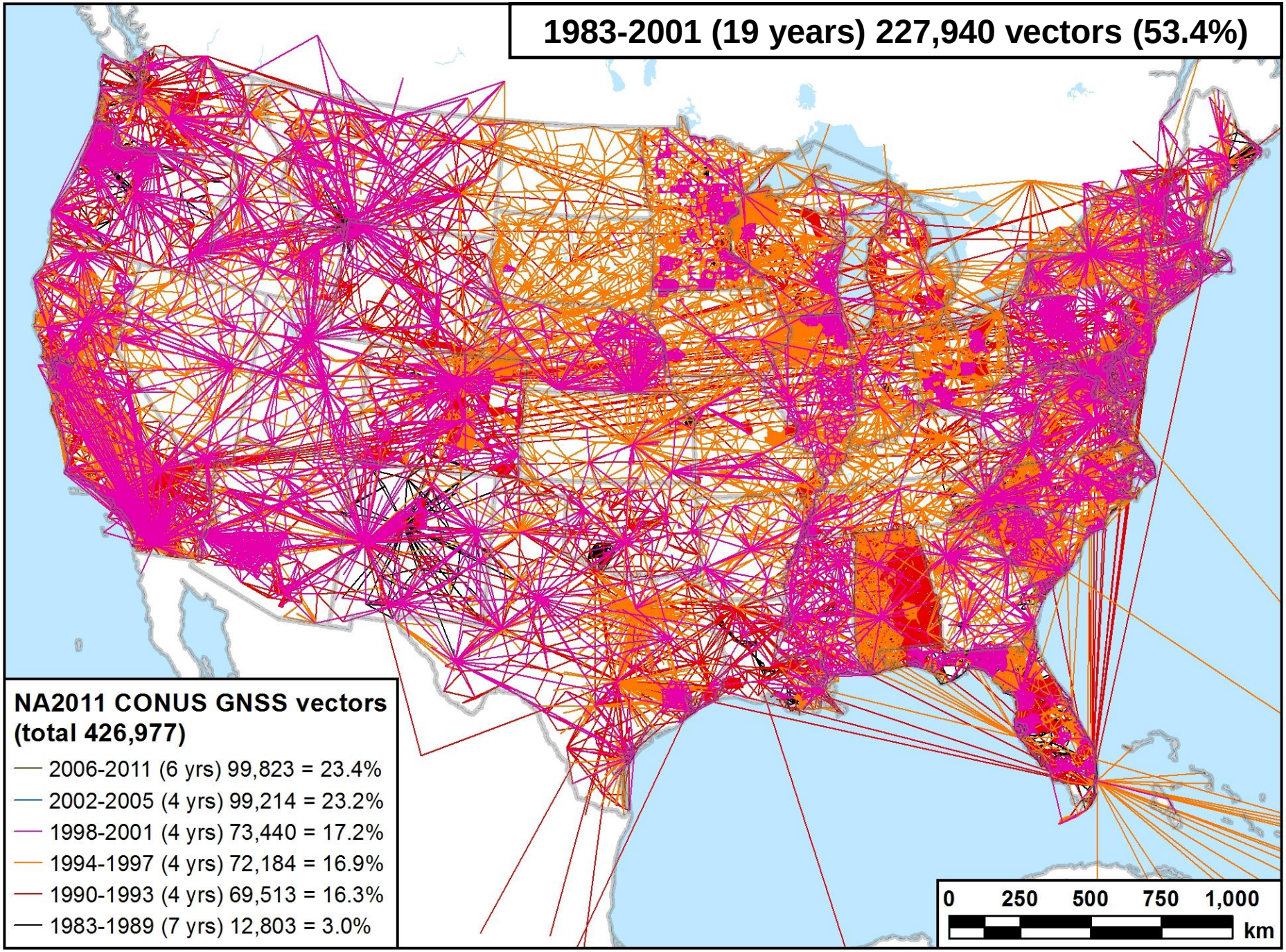
The Building of a Network

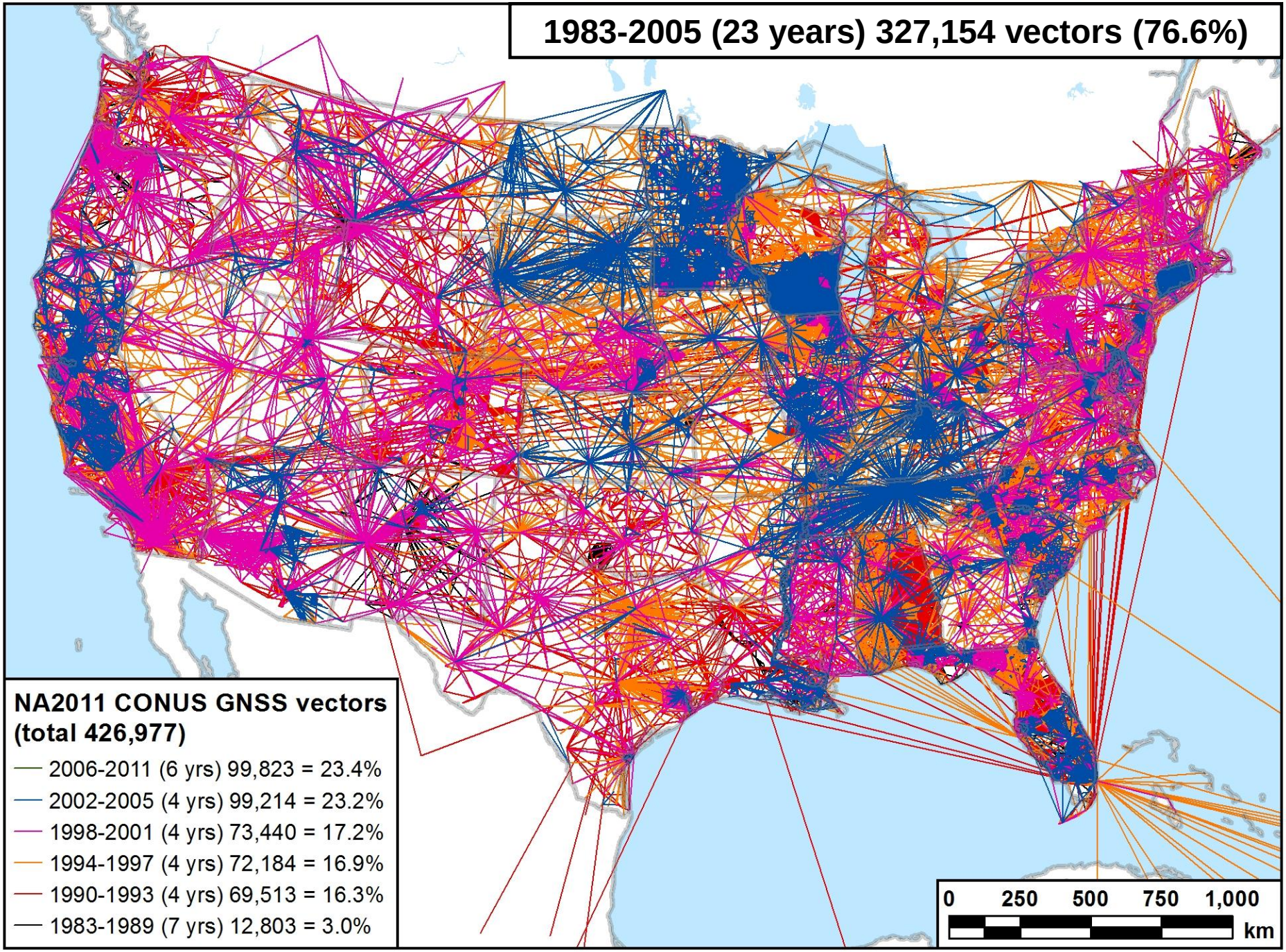
- Consists of many GPS vectors over time
  - Earliest vectors determined in April 1983
  - Last vectors determined in October 2011
- Vectors prior to ~1993/1994 may be problematic
  - Orbits not accurately determined
  - Poor or no models (e.g., tropo, ocean loading, etc.)
  - Early generation of receivers and antennas (noisier data)
  - Incomplete GPS constellation
  - Not the best antenna phase center models
  - MYCS positions based only on data to 1994
- What should be done about the "old" data…?
  - Was project scaling sufficient? Do additional scaling?
  - Consider removing "old" data from adjustment?

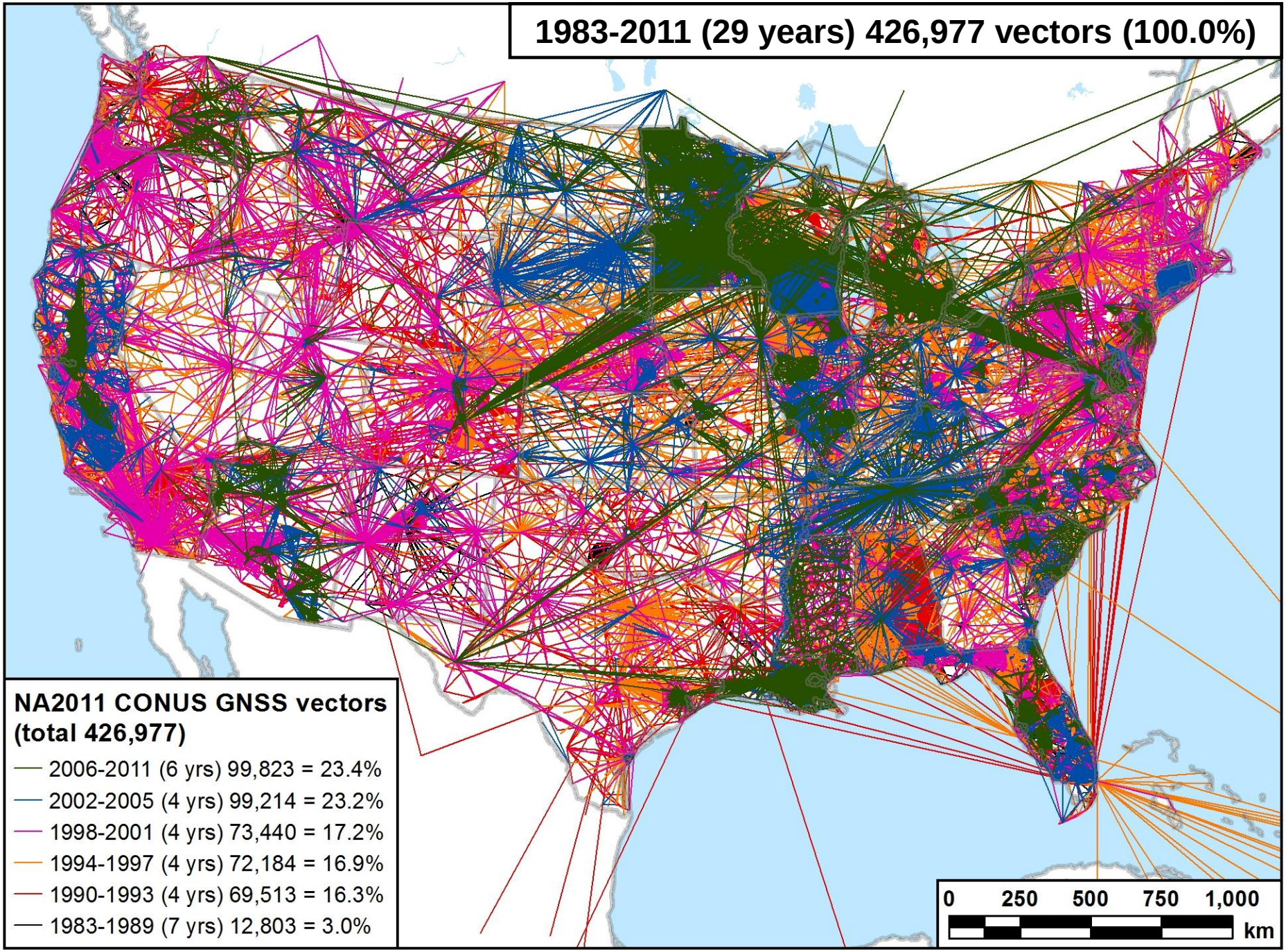

1983-1989 (7 years) 12,803 vectors (3.0%)
NA2011 CONUS GNSS vectors
(total 426,977)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 99,823 = 23.4%
2002-2005 (4 yrs) 99,214 = 23.2%
1998-2001 (4 yrs) 73,440 = 17.2%
1994-1997 (4 yrs) 72,184 = 16.9%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 69,513 = 16.3%
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 12,803 = 3.0%
0
250
500
750
1,000
km

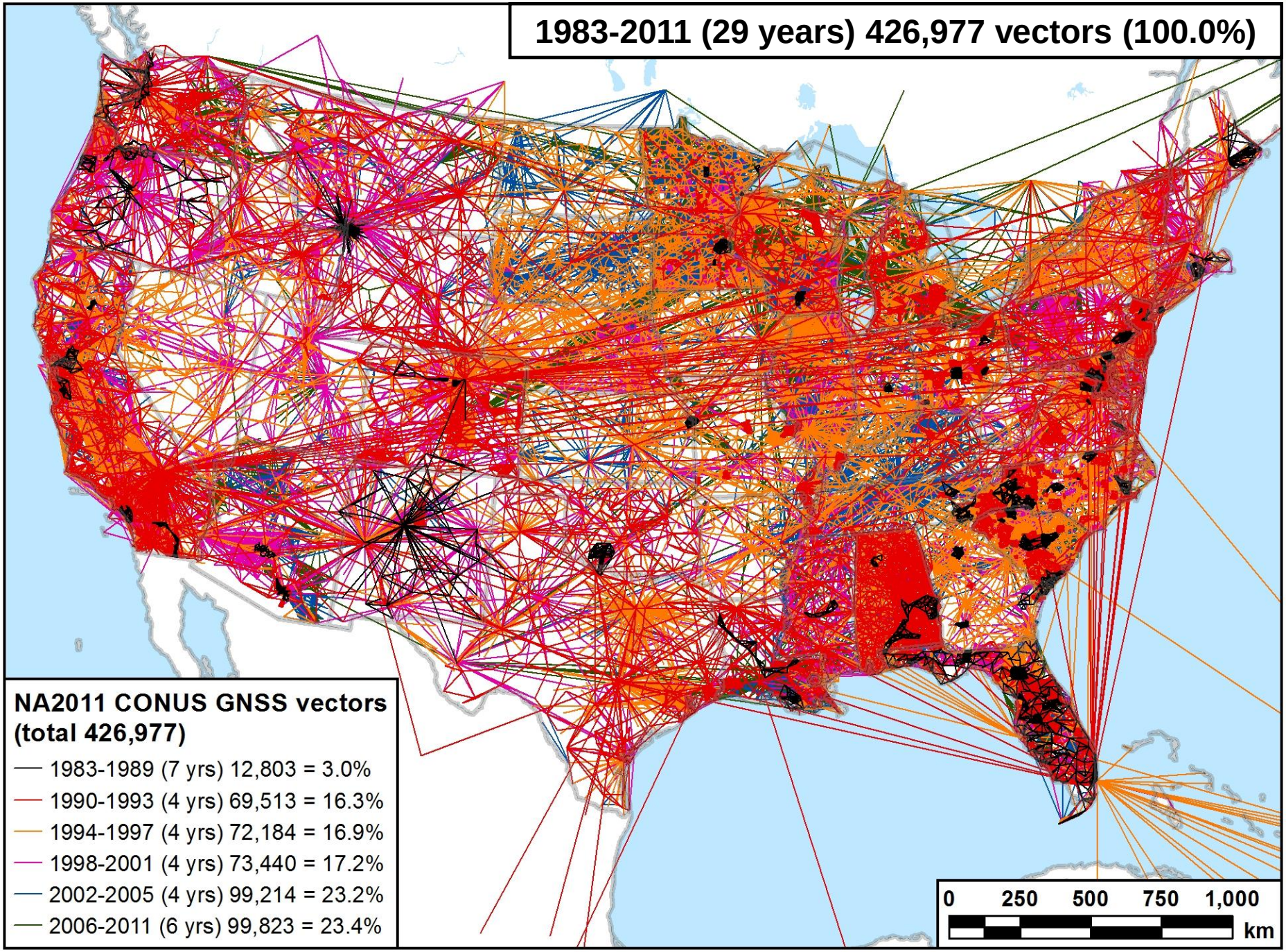

1983-1993 (11 years) 82,316 vectors (19.3%)
NA2011 CONUS GNSS vectors
(total 426,977)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 99,823 = 23.4%
2002-2005 (4 yrs) 99,214 = 23.2%
1998-2001 (4 yrs) 73,440 = 17.2%
1994-1997 (4 yrs) 72,184 = 16.9%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 69,513 = 16.3%
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 12,803 = 3.0%
0 250 500 750 1,000
km


1983-1997 (15 years) 154,500 vectors (36.2%)
NA2011 CONUS GNSS vectors
(total 426,977)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 99,823 = 23.4%
2002-2005 (4 yrs) 99,214 = 23.2%
1998-2001 (4 yrs) 73,440 = 17.2%
1994-1997 (4 yrs) 72,184 = 16.9%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 69,513 = 16.3%
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 12,803 = 3.0%
0
250
500
750
1,000
km


1983-2001 (19 years) 227,940 vectors (53.4%)
NA2011 CONUS GNSS vectors
(total 426,977)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 99,823 = 23.4%
2002-2005 (4 yrs) 99,214 = 23.2%
1998-2001 (4 yrs) 73,440 = 17.2%
1994-1997 (4 yrs) 72,184 = 16.9%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 69,513 = 16.3%
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 12,803 = 3.0%
0
250
500
750
1,000
km

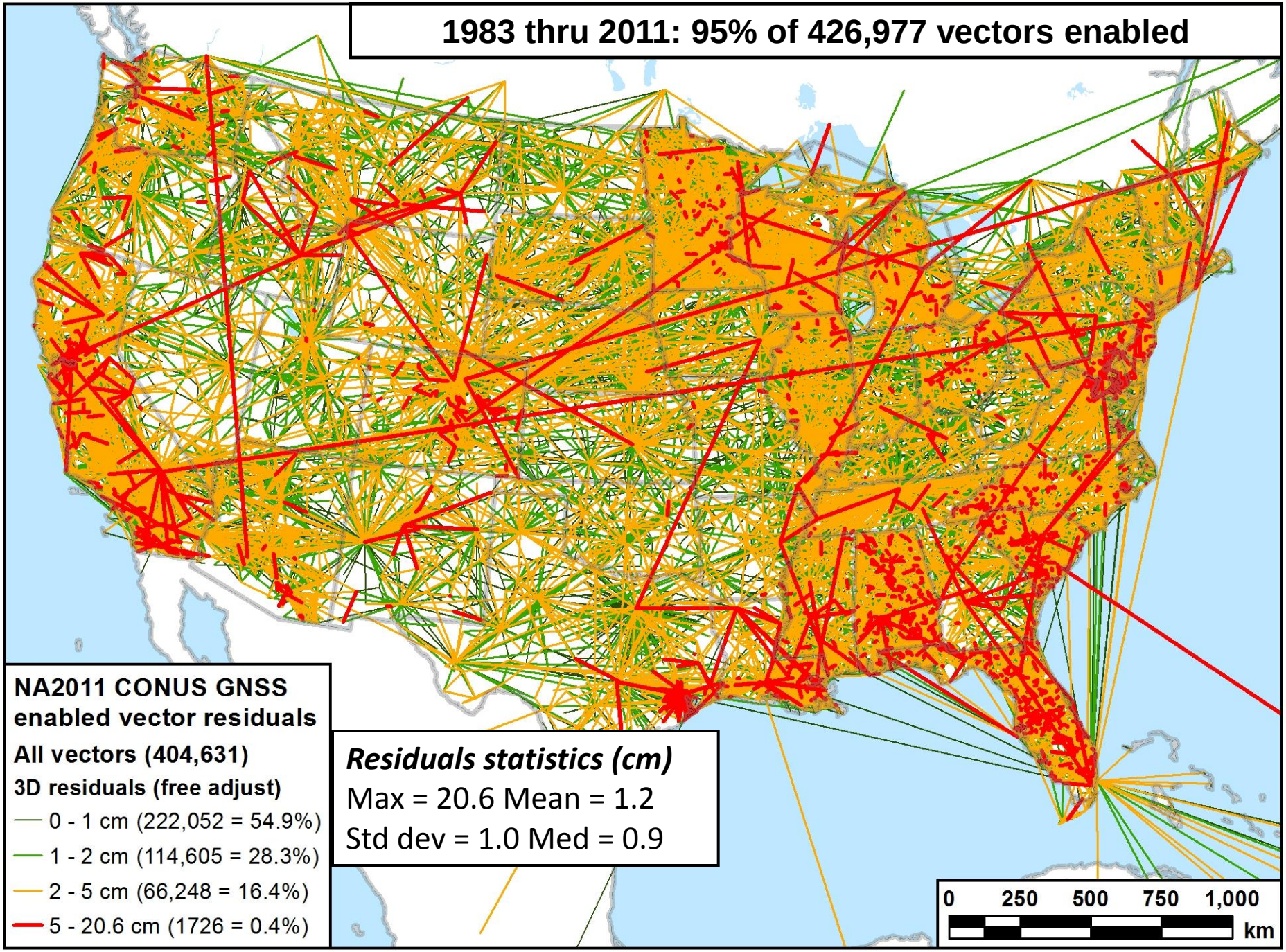

1983-2005 (23 years) 327,154 vectors (76.6%)
NA2011 CONUS GNSS vectors
(total 426,977)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 99,823 = 23.4%
2002-2005 (4 yrs) 99,214 = 23.2%
1998-2001 (4 yrs) 73,440 = 17.2%
1994-1997 (4 yrs) 72,184 = 16.9%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 69,513 = 16.3%
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 12,803 = 3.0%
0
250
500
750
1,000
km


1983-2011 (29 years) 426,977 vectors (100.0%)
NA2011 CONUS GNSS vectors
(total 426,977)
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 99,823 = 23.4%
2002-2005 (4 yrs) 99,214 = 23.2%
1998-2001 (4 yrs) 73,440 = 17.2%
1994-1997 (4 yrs) 72,184 = 16.9%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 69,513 = 16.3%
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 12,803 = 3.0%
0
250
500
750
1,000
km


1983-2011 (29 years) 426,977 vectors (100.0%)
NA2011 CONUS GNSS vectors
(total 426,977)
1983-1989 (7 yrs) 12,803 = 3.0%
1990-1993 (4 yrs) 69,513 = 16.3%
1994-1997 (4 yrs) 72,184 = 16.9%
1998-2001 (4 yrs) 73,440 = 17.2%
2002-2005 (4 yrs) 99,214 = 23.2%
2006-2011 (6 yrs) 99,823 = 23.4%
0 250 500 750 1,000
km

A way to deal with the old & infirm?

- Remove "old" observations from overall network
  - Use cutoff of early 1994 (more or less)
  - Problem: Many projects include data spanning years
  - Solution: Remove projects with **first** observation before 1/1/1994 and **last** observation before 1/1/1995
- Identified 511 projects which will be removed
  - 16,299 stations "posted" (i.e., adjusted afterward)
  - 5491 stations in both overall and posted groups
    - **These will get adjusted coordinates in overall adjustment**
    - **Constrain posted stations to NA2011 coords of these stations**


1983 thru 2011: 95% of 426,977 vectors enabled
NA2011 CONUS GNSS
enabled vector residuals
All vectors (404,631)
3D residuals (free adjust)
0 - 1 cm (222,052 = 54.9%)
1 - 2 cm (114,605 = 28.3%)
2 - 5 cm (66,248 = 16.4%)
5 - 20.6 cm (1726 = 0.4%)
Residuals statistics (cm)
Max = 20.6 Mean = 1.2
Std dev = 1.0 Med = 0.9
0 250 500 750 1,000
km

Tectonic Tribulations

- When is North America not North America?
  - Not all stations on the North American tectonic plate
  - Pacific plate: Hawaii and American Samoa
  - Mariana plate: Guam and CNMI
  - Caribbean plate: Referenced to North American plate
  - Can relate frames (and epoch dates) with HTDP
- When is the Pacific plate not the Pacific plate?
  - Western California on Pacific plate but referenced to NA
  - Problem: Endpoints of vectors moving relative to each other
    - Modeled by HTDP, but HTDP not perfect
    - Add additional error to vectors based on age and length

What's in a name?

That which we call a datum
By any other name would smell as sweet…

- **NAD 83(2011) epoch 2010.00**
  - **"2011" is datum tag → year adjustment completed**
  - **"2010.00" is "epoch date"** (January 1, 2010)
    - Date associated with coordinates of control station
  - Frame fixed to North American tectonic plate
    - Includes California, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and US Virgin Islands
- **NAD 83(PA11) epoch 2010.00**
  - Frame fixed to Pacific tectonic plate (Hawaii and American Samoa)
- **NAD 83(MA11) epoch 2010.00**
  - Frame fixed to Mariana tectonic plate (Guam and CNMI)

CORS Complications

- **All of the MYCS coordinates are to the ARP**
  - But not all positioning referenced to ARP
    - Some to L1 Antenna Phase Center…depends on model used
    - Some to "monuments" (e.g., eccentric points, GRPs)
- Two different "types" of MYCS coordinates
  - ***Computed.*** Determined from simultaneous solution
    - Requires at least 2.5 years of data (otherwise position modeled)
    - Include formal accuracy estimates (standard errors, σ)
  - ***Modeled.*** Determined using HTDP velocities
    - No formal accuracy estimates
- A few CORS not included (68 former COOP CORS)
  - No data available for use in MYCS

Constraint Conundrums

- ***Only*** MYCS CORS constrained
- "Rigid" tight constraints (σ = 0.01 mm) or
  - Apply to all 3 components of all constrained points
  - This method used for NSRS2007

- Or Variable weighted constraints
  - Use actual MYCS error estimates
  - σ range 1 – 140 mm; mean 11 mm; median 8 mm
    - Only available for computed MYCS coordinates
  - Modeled MYCS errors to be determined some other way
    - Initial estimate of σ = 50 mm used; likely will refine

What about orthometric heights?

- **NA2011 will yield:**
  - **NAD 83(2011/PA11/MA11) epoch 2010.00:**
    - **Latitude, longitude, and ellipsoid height**
    - **Network and "local" accuracies**
- Orthometric heights ("elevations") will ***NOT*** be determined in NA2011
  - Question: Will GPS-derived heights based on previous NAD 83 realizations and geoid models be consistent with those based on NAD 83(2011) and GEOID12?
    - i.e., is the ***relative*** change in ellipsoid heights and/or geoid heights significant (too large to ignore)?

New GEOID12

- Since NA2011 will yield ellipsoid heights that are inconsistent with the existing geoid model (GEOID09), a new hybrid geoid model, GEOID12, is currently being developed at NGS.

- **GEOID12 will be based on NAD 83(2011) epoch 2010.00 ellipsoid heights, so its release must, therefore, occur after the completion of NA2011.**

GEOID12 Development

- Model will be based on ellipsoid heights published from NA2011 project
- Proposed stations, different than for GEOID09, for inclusion/exclusion just distributed to geodetic advisors for review
- Currently being developed using preliminary NA2011 "results"
- NOTE: Two months after GEOID12 released, new project submissions must use NAD83(2011)

…… then Datasheet format changes

What are some of the checking and cleaning techniques for NA2011?

- Unexclude previous 'no-check' stations (from 2007) if new project data came in to cross tie and verify.
- Exclude other 'no-check' stations
- Exclude PIDs for L1PC when antenna was replaced at a CORS
- Caution in subsidence areas because no model for vertical velocity; exclude as necessary.

Current status of NA2011, Dec. 2011

- Minimal constraint adj's have run successfully
- 4152 projects and 79,107 stations; includes 954 CORS w/ >2.5 yrs data
- 371,962 enabled vectors (+42,493 rejected = 414,455 total vectors)
- Standard error of unit weight = ~**1.26**
- Starting constrained adjustments, using errors from CORS solution (not 'perfect', not 0 error)

Detailed info about NA2011 on website

- Surveys tab, near bottom, National Adjustment or Quick link in left column, main page. FAQ page:

http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/web/surveys/NA2011/NA2011_FAQ.shtml

NA2011 Quick Links

Contact Us

Home

NA2011 FAQs

NA2011 Project Plan

NA2011 Presentations

Maps of NA2011 Data and Results (Coming Soon)

NA2011 Results and Statistics (Coming Soon)

National Adjustment of 2011 (NA2011) Project

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Last updated November 8, 2011

List of abbreviations used in these Frequently Asked Questions:

CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CONUS	Conterminous United States
CORS	Continuously Operating Reference Stations
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HTDP	Horizontal Time-Dependent Positioning (NGS software)
IGS	International GNSS Service
MYCS	Multi-Year CORS Solution
NA2011	National Adjustment of 2011

Next steps, 2012

- NA2011 Adjustment thought to be completed, fully published by spring 2012
- Testing network accuracy calcs for subsequent submitted projects and database procedures
- **<u>Until</u> the NA2011 Adjustment is complete and ready to be published:**
  - **OPUS solutions will continue to produce coordinates in both former and current ref frames**
  - **New DS format will not go into effect**
  - **Next Geoid model cannot be finalized**

Conclusions

- **Maybe significant change in orthometric heights**
  - Change range from +22 to -14 cm
  - 18 superseded leveled heights "restored"
- **Change in hybrid geoid model can be important**
  - Can have large impact on GPS-derived ortho heights
  - Can occur even with multiple vertical constraints
- Question: Should NGS perform nationwide vertical ortho-height adjustment?
  - Use NAD 83(2011) epoch 2010.00 ellipsoid heights
  - Use new hybrid geoid model GEOID12
  - Will require significant analysis

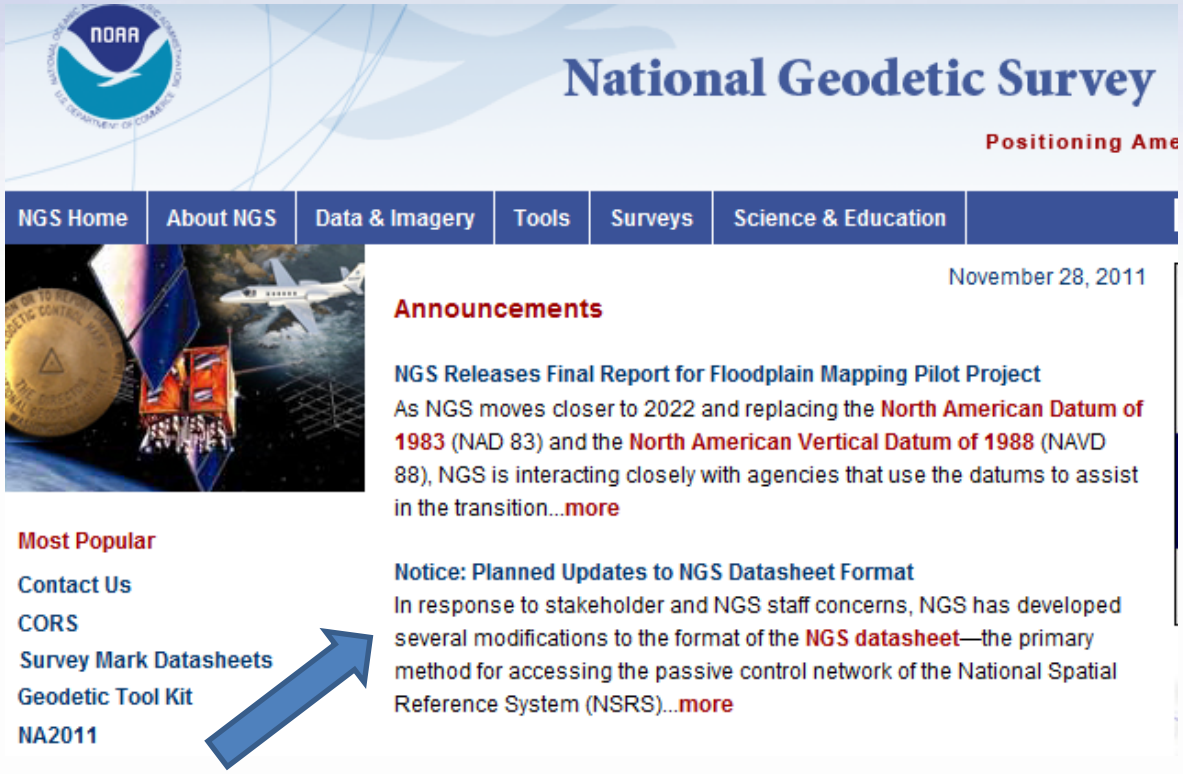
Benefits of a new national adjustment for passive geodetic stations

- **New network and local accuracies on stations**
  - Including future submitted projects
  - But not for excluded (rejected) stations
- **Better computations and analysis techniques**
  - Improved outlier detection
  - Incorporation of lessons learned from previous national adjustment

Updating the Datasheet Format

Second news story; won't migrate for awhile…

Can sign up for announcements (news subscription service) via emails;



Front page, bottom Right column

Datasheet Update Planned

News Item

National Geodetic Survey

Tuesday, September 06, 2011

Notice: Planned Updates to NGS Datasheet Format

In response to stakeholder and NGS staff concerns, NGS has developed several modifications to the format of the NGS datasheet—the primary method for accessing the passive control network of the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS). Many developers use NGS datasheets in their products, and NGS recognizes the importance of keeping the public informed of datasheet format changes. The format change announcement is available here. Sample Datasheets in the new format are available.

Height mod example AC6803

Bench mark example UA0024

For more information, contact Burt Smith.

Datasheet Change Highlights

- **Better grouping of geometric elements, eg, ellipsoid height and epoch date**
- **CLARITY about geoid model usage, including for superceded ortho height data**

- Note: earlier this year, NGS started publishing superceded GPS-derived ortho heights
- Inclusion (hyperlink) to Local Ties & Accuracies
- http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/web/surveys/datasheet/AC6803_htmod.pdf

Datasheet Changes

The NGS Data Sheet

See file dsdata.txt for more information about the datasheet.

```
DATABASE =  ,PROGRAM = datasheet, VERSION = 8.00
1         National Geodetic Survey,   Retrieval Date = January  1, 2012
 AC6803 ***********************************************************************
 AC6803  HT_MOD       -  This is a Height Modernization Survey Station.
 AC6803  PACS         -  This is a Primary Airport Control Station.
 AC6803  DESIGNATION -  AZC A
 AC6803  PID          -  AC6803
 AC6803  STATE/COUNTY-  AZ/MOHAVE
 AC6803  COUNTRY      -  USA
 AC6803  USGS QUAD    -  LOST SPRING MTN EAST (1988)
 AC6803
 AC6803                          *CURRENT SURVEY CONTROL
 AC6803  ___________________________________________________________________
 AC6803* NAD 83(2007) POSITION-  36 57 59.55377(N)  113 00 32.22917(W)  ADJUSTED
 AC6803* NAD 83(2007) ELLIP HT-   1462.787 (meters)         (02/10/07)  ADJUSTED
 AC6803* NAD 83(2007) EPOCH   -   2007.00
 AC6803* NAVD 88 ORTHO HEIGHT -   1485.56  (meters)     4873.9  (feet)  GPS OBS
 AC6803* NAVD 88 EPOCH        -   2006.81 (this for example only, not app for AC6803)
 AC6803  ___________________________________________________________________
 AC6803  NOTE: NAVD 88 ortho height was determined from prior model GEOID03.
 AC6803  GEOID03 HEIGHT  -         -22.75  (meters)
 AC6803  GEOID09 HEIGHT  -         -22.80  (meters)
 AC6803  NAD 83(2007) X  -  -1,994,789.496 (meters)                    COMP
 AC6803  NAD 83(2007) Y  -  -4,697,388.731 (meters)                    COMP
 AC6803  NAD 83(2007) Z  -   3,815,306.819 (meters)                    COMP
 AC6803  LAPLACE CORR    -           3.37  (seconds)                   DEFLEC09
 AC6803
```

Datasheet Changes

```
AC6803
AC6803  FGDC Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards (95% confidence, cm)
AC6803  Type                                          Horiz   Ellip  Dist(km)
AC6803  ----------------------------------------------------------------------
AC6803  NETWORK ACCURACY                               0.86    1.37
AC6803  MEDIAN LOCAL ACCURACY AND DIST (   11 points)  0.67    1.22    1.64
AC6803  ----------------------------------------------------------------------
AC6803  NOTE: Individual local accuracy values and other accuracy information
AC6803  are available here.
AC6803
AC6803.This mark is at Colorado City Municipal Airport (AZC)
AC6803
AC6803.The horizontal coordinates were established by GPS observations
AC6803.and adjusted by the National Geodetic Survey in February 2007.
AC6803
AC6803.The datum tag of NAD 83(2007) is equivalent to NAD 83(NSRS2007).
AC6803.See National Readjustment for more information.
AC6803.The horizontal coordinates are valid at the epoch date displayed above.
AC6803.The epoch date for horizontal control is a decimal equivalence
AC6803.of Year/Month/Day.
```

DSWorld: Program Mapping Tool

- Map the NGS Databases in Google Earth
- Need to have Google Earth installed
- Tools, Download PC Software, USER-CONTRI-BUTED SOFTWARE, DSWorld
- http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/

- **FIRST:** Tools, Update program to 4.10.16
- Enhancement enables you to distinguish VERTCON NAVD88 from other(control) NAVD88

DS World Demonstration

http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/PC_PROD/PARTNERS/index.shtml

Create your own Google Earth .kmz files

Map horizontal and vertical passive marks in the NGSIDB and OPUS-DB.

Map by state and county

ICONs produced in GE are interactive:

-bring up current datasheet

-icon type represents status of mark

Questions

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