

GPS

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() Nssp () KIT3 () Bahr () Perm (DOY: 357-358) GPS
Perm
GPS IGS KIT3
GPS :

Computation of the Water Vapor of the Atmosphere by GPS Case study: Computation of the Water Vapor at the Permanent GPS Station of the National Cartographic Center of Iran

A. A. Ardalan and B. Shoorcheh

Department of Surveying and Geomatics Engineering, Faculty of Engineering,
University of Tehran

Abstract

In this paper application of GPS observation for determination of water vapor of the Earth's atmosphere has been studied based on 4 permanent GPS stations, namely, PERM (in Iran), Bahr (in Bahrain), KIT3 (in Kazakhstan), and Nssp (in Armenia). The obtainable accuracy of the water vapor by GPS has been investigated by comparison of the computed Zenith Total Delay (ZTD) in this study at the KIT3 station by that computed by International GPS Service (IGS). The results of the comparison ensuring the success of atmospheric water vapor determination by GPS and as such the presented methodology can be readily applied at all existing permanent GPS station of the country and those that would be established in future. Since so far there has been no permanent station for the observation of the water vapor in Iran, the results of this study provides the possibility of using the permanent GPS stations, in addition to their geodynamic and positioning missions for the meteorological applications.

Key words: Water vapor, Atmospheric refraction, GPS, Permanent station, Radiosonde, Radiometers.

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$L_2 - L_1$ ()

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d_{trop} GPS

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($L_2 - L_1$) GPS

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$d_{trop} = 10^{-6} \int_{path} N ds$ () $L_2 - L_1$



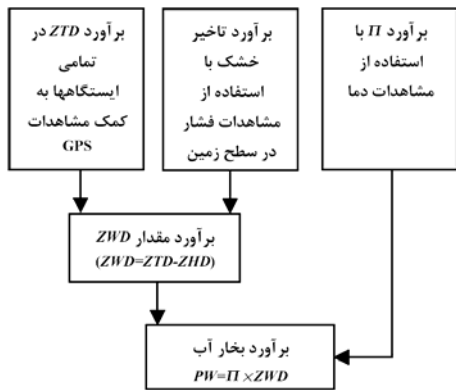
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- 1- Radiosonde
 - 2- Water Vapor Radiometers
 - 3- Bevis
 - 4- Rocken
 - 5- Dispersive

ANTi m GPSm () N n ()
 . [] () () GPS

$$N = 10^6(n - 1) \quad ()$$

GPS N_W " " N_D " "

() GPS



ZHD () () ZTD .GPS

() ZWD

L_2 L_1

$$L_1 = r + C(dt - dT) + I_1 N_1 + d_{orb} + d_{trop} - K_2 I + d_{mult} / L_1 + \epsilon(L_1) + \alpha(pcv_{L_1}) \quad ()$$

- 5- Zenith Total Delay (ZTD)
- 6- Zenith Hydrostatic Delay (ZHD)
- 7- Zenith Wet Delay (ZWD)

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$$N = N_D + N_W = 77.6 \left(\frac{P}{T} \right) + 3.73 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{e_w}{T^2} \right) \quad ()$$

$$d_{trop} = d_D + d_W = 10^{-6} \int_s^{GPSm} \left(77.6 \left(\frac{P}{T} \right) + 3.73 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{e_w}{T^2} \right) \right) ds \quad ()$$

d_D : () SWD d_W

$$d_W = SWD_i^m = 10^{-6} \int_{ANTi}^{GPSm} N_W ds = 10^{-6} \int_{ANTi}^{GPSm} 3.73 \times 10^5 \left(\frac{e_w}{T^2} \right) ds \quad ()$$

- 1- Refractive Index
- 2- Refractivity
- 3- Saastamoinen
- 4- Slant Wet Delay (SWD)

[] L_3

$$L_3 = \frac{1}{f_{L_1}^2 - f_{L_2}^2} (f_{L_1}^2 L_1 - f_{L_2}^2 L_2)$$

$$= r + I_{L_3} N_{L_3} + d_{trop} + e_{L_1, L_2} \quad ()$$

: Δ

$$D_i = r + C(dt - dT) + I_i N_i + d_{orb}$$

$$- K_j I + d_{mult / L_i} + \epsilon(L_i) + \epsilon(pcv_{L_i})$$

$$\forall i = \{1, 2\} \text{ and } j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 2 \\ 2 & \text{if } i = 1 \end{cases} \quad ()$$

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$$d_{trop} = L_i - D_i \quad ()$$

) $M(e)$

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(ZTD)

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$$L_3 = r + I_3 N_3 + M(e) ZTD + e_{L_1, L_2} \quad ()$$

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$$\nabla D L_{AB}^{ij} = L_B^{ij} - L_A^{ij} = (L_B^j - L_B^i) - (L_A^j - L_A^i)$$

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$$L_2 = r + C(dt - dT) + I_2 N_2 + d_{orb} + d_{trop}$$

$$- K_1 I + d_{mult / L_2} + \epsilon(L_2) + \epsilon(pcv_{L_2})$$

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C r
 dT dt
 d_{orb} N I
 K d_{trop} GPS

d_{mult}
 e_{pcv} $e^{()}$
 I GPS

()
 GPS

L_2 L_1

$$K_j = f_j^2 / (f_1^2 - f_2^2)$$

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	(dt, dT)
()	d_{orb}
(L_3)	d_{ion}
Choke-ring	d_{mult}
	$\epsilon(pcv)$

()

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$$L_1 = r + I_1 N_1 + d_{trop} + e_{L1} \quad ()$$

$$L_2 = r + I_2 N_2 + d_{trop} + e_{L2} \quad ()$$

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- 1- Multipath
 - 2- Precise Orbit

$$SW_i^m = \frac{ISW_i^m}{r} \quad ()$$

P . P SWD SW
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$$\begin{aligned} \nabla D L_{AB}^{ij} = & \{ (r_B^j + M(e)_B^j ZTD_B) \\ & - (r_B^i + M(e)_B^i ZTD_B) \} \\ & - \{ (r_A^j + M(e)_A^j ZTD_A) \\ & - (r_A^i + M(e)_A^i ZTD_A) \} \\ & + I_3 \nabla D N_{AB}^{ij} + e \quad () \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{SW_i^m}{SWD_i^m} \\ &= \frac{1}{r R_v} \int_{ANTi}^{GPSm} \frac{e_w}{T} ds \\ &= \frac{10^{-6} K}{r R_v K} \int_{ANTi}^{GPSm} \frac{e_w}{T^2} ds \\ &= \frac{10^6}{r R_v K} \int_{ANTi}^{GPSm} T ds = \frac{10^6}{r R_v K} T_m \quad () \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla D L_{AB}^{ij} &= \nabla D r_{AB}^{ij} + I_3 \nabla D N_{AB}^{ij} \\ &+ (M(e)^i - M(e)^j)_A ZTD_A \\ &+ (M(e)^j - M(e)^i)_B ZTD_B + e \quad () \end{aligned}$$

(ZTD)

T_m

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$$T_m = 70.2 + 0.72 T_s \quad ()$$

$$ZHD = \frac{0.002277 P_s}{(1 - 0.0026 \cos(2f) - 0.0000028 H_s)} \quad ()$$

() ISW

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ISW

r_w

GPS

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$$PW = P \times ZWD \quad ()$$

() PW

$$ISW_i^m = \int_{ANTi}^{GPSm} r_w ds \quad ()$$

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$$R_v = 461.5 j / KgK$$

GPS

$$ISW_i^m = \frac{1}{R_v} \int_{ANTi}^{GPSm} \frac{e_w}{T} ds \quad ()$$

PERM

KIT3

BAHR

NSSP

ISW

NSSP KIT3 BAHR

() SW "

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3- Precipitable Water (PW)

1- Intergrated Slant Water Vapor
2- Slant Water

GPS

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ftp://ftp.unibe.ch/

PERM

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()	
	BAHR-PERM
	KIT3-PERM
	NSSP-PERM

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()

ITRF-97

(PERM)

()Z	()Y	()X	
/	/	/	PERM

Rinex	CODE
BAHR, KIT3, NSSP	
	CODE
	()IERS
	CODE
PERM	Rinex

PW ZWD ZHD ZTD

PERM

()4.2

()

()

ZTD

()

ZHD

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PW ZWD

PERM

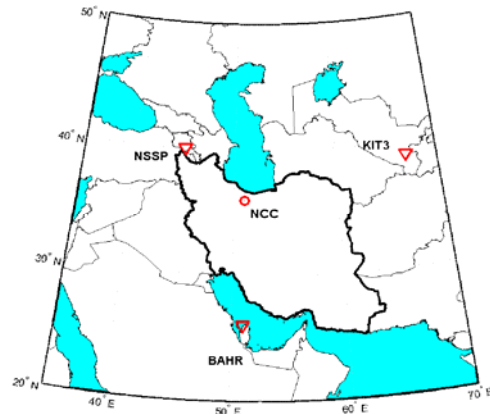
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KIT3

ZTD

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IGS



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IGS

ZHD

ZTD

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ZTD

IGS

- 1- Center of Orbit Determination in Europe (CODE)
- 2- International Earth Rotation Service (IERS)
- 3- Bernese 4.2

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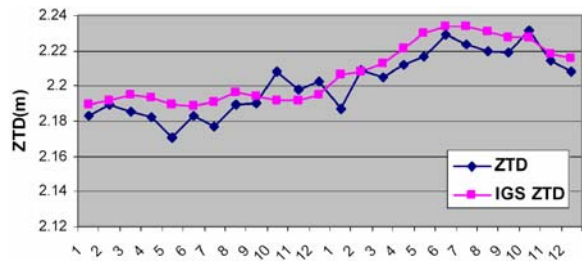
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ZTD IGS ZTD -
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Water vapor radiometer Radiosonde
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