State Space Corporation ROSCOSMOS
INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER FOR POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (IAC PNT) CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MACHINE BUILDING, FEDERAL STATE UNITARY ENTERPRISE (FGUP TSNIIMASH)

## Accuracy Assessment of PZ-90.11 <br> Reference Frame Based on Orbital Data Processing of GLONASS

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The PZ-90.11 is the national Coordinate System

- introduced by the Russian Federation Government Decree 1463 of December 28, 2012, and
- used for geodetic support of orbital missions and navigation from January 15, 2014.
- The PZ-90 Coordinate System is a basis for geodetic support of the GLObal NAvigation Satellite System (GLONASS).


# System of Geodetic Parameters <br> 'Parametry Zemli 1990" * PZ-90.11 

Responsible Organization: Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation Abbreviated Frame Name: PZ-90

Associated TRS: PZ-90
Coverage of Frame: Global
Type of Frame: 3-Dimensional orthogonal
Last Version: PZ-90.11
Reference Epoch: 2010.0

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## Definition of PZ-90.11 Reference Frame

- Origin: Earth's center of mass being defined for the whole Earth including oceans and atmosphere.
- Scale: Conforms to the current state of knowledge of the speed of light, the geocentric gravitational constant as well as to the precision of the satellite laser ranging instruments.
- Orientation: Conforms to the Recommendations of BIH.
- Evolution: Zero rotation rate with respect to the ITRF2008.
- Axes:
$Z$-axis is directed to the Conventional Reference Pole that was defined by the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS) and Bureau International de l'Heure (BIH);
$X$-axis is directed to the intersection point of the equatorial plane and the Zero Meridian defined by BIH;
$Y$-axis completes a right-handed system.
PZ-90.11 is agreed with ITRF2008.

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### 08.04.2014

## THE TRANSITION TO USING THE TERRESTRIAL GEOCENTRIC COORDINATE SYSTEM "PARAMETRY ZEMLI 1990" (PZ-90.11) IN OPERATING THE GLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLITE SYSTEM (GLONASS) HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED

In fulfillment of the Russian Government Resolution № 1463 of December 28, 2012 "On the Common National Geodetic Coordinate Systems" starting from 3:00 pm on December 31, 2013 the transition to using the terrestrial geocentric coordinate system "Parametry Zemli 1990" (PZ-90.11) in operating the GLObal NAvigation Satellite System (GLONASS) has been implemented.

The fundamental geodetic constants as well as the Earth's ellipsoid parameters used in PZ-90.11 are provided in the Annex to the above mentioned Resolution.
The updated version of the GLONASS ICD (edition 5.1 of 2008) is published at www.spacecorp.ru/directions/glonass/control document

Source: www.spacecorp.ru/directions/glonass/control_document
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Transformation of spatial Cartesian coordinates from system 1 to system 2 is made by the equation

$$
\left(\begin{array}{c}
X  \tag{A.4.1}\\
Y \\
Z
\end{array}\right)_{2}=(1+m)\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & +\omega_{Z} & -\omega_{Y} \\
-\omega_{Z} & 1 & +\omega_{X} \\
+\omega_{Y} & -\omega_{X} & 1
\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{l}
X \\
Y \\
Z
\end{array}\right)_{1}+\left(\begin{array}{c}
\Delta X \\
\Delta Y \\
\Delta Z
\end{array}\right)
$$

where $\Delta X, \Delta Y, \Delta Z$ - linear transformation elements for translating reference system 1 to system $2, \mathrm{~m}$;
$\omega_{X}, \omega_{Y}, \omega_{Z^{-}}$angular transformation elements for translating reference system 1 to system 2 , rad;
$m$-scale transformation element for translating reference system 1 to system 2.

| $\#$ | From | To | $\Delta X$ <br> $(\mathrm{~m})$ | $\Delta Y$ <br> $(\mathrm{~m})$ | $\Delta Z$ <br> $(\mathrm{~m})$ | $\omega X$ <br> $(\mathrm{mas})$ | $\omega_{Y}$ <br> (mas) | $\omega_{Z}$ <br> $(\mathrm{mas})$ | $m$ <br> $\left(10^{-6}\right)$ | Epoch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | PZ-90 | PZ-90.02 | -1.07 <br> $\pm 0.10$ | -0.03 <br> $\pm 0.10$ | +0.02 <br> $\pm 0.10$ | 0 | 0 | -130 <br> $\pm 10$ | -0.220 <br> $\pm 0.020$ | 2002.0 |
| 2 | WGS 84 | PZ-90.02 | +0.36 <br> $\pm 0.10$ | -0.08 <br> $\pm 0.10$ | -0.18 <br> $\pm 0.10$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2002.0 |
| 3 | PZ-90.11 | ITRF2008 | -0.003 <br> $\pm 0.002$ | -0.001 <br> $\pm 0.002$ | +0.000 <br> $\pm 0.002$ | +0.019 <br> $\pm 0.072$ | -0.042 <br> $\pm 0.073$ | +0.002 <br> $\pm 0.090$ | -0.000 <br> $\pm 0.0003$ | 2010.0 |

## PZ-90.11 Accuracy Parameters

| $\#$ | Parameter | Accuracy |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Earth's Center of Mass | 0.050 m |
| 2 | Alignment of the Axes | $0.001{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 3 | Relative Position of the Sites | $0.005-0.010 \mathrm{~m}$ |

- The estimation based on daily solutions.
- Orbital method was applied for transformation parameter determination.
- GLONASS broadcast ephemeris was used.
- The data were obtained from GNSS receivers globally located on the Earth. Total number of sites is from 750 to 1150.


## The same investigation was done by:

- Vladimir V. Mitrikas, Sergey G. Revnivykh, Evgeniy V. Bykhanov
- WGS84/PZ90 Transformation Parameters Determination Based On Laser And Ephemeris Long-Term GLONASS Orbital Data Processing
- Proceedings of the 11th International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation (ION GPS 1998)
- September 15-18, 1998
- Nashville, TN

WGS84/PZ90 Transformation Parameters Determination Based On Laser And Ephemeris<br>Long-Term GLONASS Orbital Data Processing



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## Earth's Center of Mass





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## Alignment of the Axes



## Thank you!


[^0]:    * In Russian "Earth Parameters 1990"

