

INTERNATIONAL GNSS SERVICE

CODE Analysis Strategy Summary

Analysis Center	Center for Orbit Determination in Europe (CODE) Astronomical Institute University of Bern Sidlerstrasse 5 CH-3012 Bern Switzerland E-mail: code (at) aiub.unibe.ch (CODE AC Team) Phone: +41-31-631-8591 Fax: +41-31-631-3869 Data archive: ftp://ftp.unibe.ch/aiub/CODE/ http://www.aiub.unibe.ch/download/CODE/ Web: http://www.aiub.unibe.ch (CODE at AIUB) http://www.bernese.unibe.ch (Bernese SW)
Contact People	Dr. Stefan Schaer E-mail: stefan.schaer (at) aiub.unibe.ch Phone: +41-31-631-8599 (8591) Dr. Rolf Dach E-mail: rolf.dach (at) aiub.unibe.ch Phone: +41-31-631-8593 (8591) Dr. Heik Bock E-mail: heike.bock (at) aiub.unibe.ch Phone: +41-31-631-8602 (8591) Dr. Simon Lutz E-mail: simon.lutz (at) aiub.unibe.ch Phone: +41-31-631-3802 (8591) Dr. Etienne Orliac E-mail: etienne.orliac (at) aiub.unibe.ch Phone: +41-31-631-8592 (8591) Dr. Lars Prange E-mail: lars.prange (at) aiub.unibe.ch Phone: +41-31-631-3802 (8591) Dr. Daniela Thaller E-mail: daniela.thaller (at) aiub.unibe.ch Phone: +41-31-631-3802 (8591)
Software Used	Bernese GNSS Software Version 5.3, developed at AIUB
GNSS system(s)	GPS, GLONASS
List of CODE's analysis products	ftp://ftp.unibe.ch/aiub/AIUB_AFTP.README http://www.aiub.unibe.ch/download/AIUB_AFTP.README
Final Products generated for	Files generated from three-day long-arc solutions: CODwwwn.EPH.Z GNSS ephemeris/clock data in 7 daily

GPS week 'www'		files at 15-min intervals in SP3
day of week 'n'		format, including accuracy codes
(n=0,1,...,6)		computed from a long-arc analysis
day of year 'ddd'	CODwwwn.ERP.Z	GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution
year 'yy'		belonging to the COD-orbit files in
		IGS IERS ERP format
	CODwwwn.SNX.Z	GNSS daily coordinate/ERP/GC from the
		long-arc solution in SINEX format
	CODwwwn.CLK.Z	GPS satellite and receiver clock
		corrections at 30-sec intervals
		referring to the COD-orbits from the
		long-arc analysis in clock RINEX
		format
	CODwwwn.CLK_05S.Z	GPS satellite and receiver clock
		corrections at 5-sec intervals
		referring to the COD-orbits from the
		long-arc analysis in clock RINEX
		format
	CODwwwn.TRO.Z	GNSS 2-hour troposphere delay
		estimates obtained from the long-arc
		solution in troposphere SINEX format
	CODwww7.ERP.Z	GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution,
		collection of the 7 daily COD-ERP
		solutions of the week in IGS IERS ERP
		format
	CODwww7.SUM	Analysis summary for 1 week
	CODwww7.SNX.Z	GNSS weekly station coordinates,
		SATAs, GCs, and daily sets of ERPs in
		SINEX format stacked from the seven
		long-arc solutions of the week
	Files generated	from clean one-day solutions:
	COFwwwn.EPH.Z	GNSS ephemeris/clock data in 7 daily
		files at 15-min intervals in SP3
		format, including accuracy codes
		computed from a clean one-day solution
	COFwwwn.ERP.Z	GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution
		belonging to the COF-orbit files in
		IGS IERS ERP format
	COFwwwn.SNX.Z	GNSS daily coordinate/ERP/GC from the
		clean one-day solution in SINEX format
	COFwwwn.CLK.Z	GPS satellite and receiver clock
		corrections at 30-sec intervals
		referring to the COF-orbits from the
		clean one-day analysis in clock RINEX
		format
	COFwwwn.CLK_05S.Z	GPS satellite and receiver clock
		corrections at 5-sec intervals
		referring to the COF-orbits from the
		clean one-day analysis in clock RINEX
		format
	COFwwwn.TRO.Z	GNSS 2-hour troposphere delay
		estimates obtained from the clean
		one-day solution in troposphere

		SINEX format
	COFwww7.ERP.Z	GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution, collection of the 7 daily COF-ERP solutions of the week in IGS IERS ERP format
	COFwww7.SUM	Analysis summary for 1 week
	COFwww7.SNX.Z	GNSS weekly station coordinates, SATAs, GCs, and daily sets of ERPs in SINEX format stacked from the seven clean one-day solutions of the week
	Other product files:	
	CODGddd0.yyI.Z	GNSS 2-hour global ionosphere maps in IONEX format, including satellite and receiver P1-P2 code bias values
	CGIMddd0.yyN	GNSS daily Klobuchar-style ionospheric (alpha and beta) coefficients in RINEX format
	P1P2yymm.DCB	GNSS monthly P1-P2 code bias solutions in Bernese DCB format
	P1C1yymm.DCB/F	GPS monthly P1-C1 code bias solutions in Bernese DCB format and in a format specific to the CC2NONCC utility
	Remarks:	
	EPH: Orbit positions correspond to the estimates for the middle day of a 3-day in case of a long-arc analysis.	
	CLK: Clock corrections are consistent with carrier phase as well as P1/P2 pseudorange measurements.	
	CODE P1-C1 pseudorange bias values of a moving 30-day solution are considered to correct C1/X2 and C1/P2 receiver data.	
	EPH/ERP/SNX/TR0: These products are extracted from one inversion of the normal equation based either on a long-arc or clean one-day solution.	
Rapid Products generated daily	CODwwwn.EPH_R	GNSS/GPS ephemeris/clock data in at 15-min intervals in SP3 format, including accuracy codes computed from a long-arc analysis
	CODwwwn.ERP_R	GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution in IGS IERS ERP format
	CODwwwn.CLK_R	GPS satellite and receiver clock corrections at 30-sec intervals in clock RINEX format
	CODwwwn.TR0_R	GNSS 2-hour troposphere delay estimates in troposphere SINEX format
	CORGddd0.yyI	GNSS 2-hour global ionosphere maps in IONEX format, including satellite and

	CGIMddd0.yyN_R	receiver P1-P2 code bias values GNSS daily Klobuchar-style ionospheric (alpha and beta) coefficients in RINEX format
	CODwwwd.SNX_R	GNSS daily station coordinates and set of 6-hourly ERPs in SINEX format (for IERS inter-technique combination)
Ultra Rapid Products updated every 6 hours	Remarks:	
	EPH: Orbit positions correspond to the estimates for the last day of a 3-day long-arc analysis. CLK: Clock corrections are consistent with carrier phase as well as P1/P2 pseudorange measurements. CODE P1-C1 pseudorange bias values of a moving 30-day solution are considered to correct C1/X2 and C1/P2 receiver data.	
	COD.EPH_U	GNSS ephemeris/broadcast clock data in at 15-min intervals in SP3 format, including accuracy codes computed from a long-arc analysis
	COD.ERP_U	GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution in IGS IERS ERP format
	COD.SUM_U	List of considered GNSS stations
	COD.TRO_U	GNSS 2-hour troposphere delay estimates in troposphere SINEX format
	COD.ION_U	GNSS 2-hour global ionosphere maps in Bernese ION format
	Remarks:	
	EPH: Orbit positions correspond to the estimates for the last 24 hours of a 3-day long-arc analysis plus predictions for the following 24 hours EPH/ERP/TRO: Files contain generally results of last update ION: Last rapid ionosphere product complemented by all available ionosphere predictions	
Predictions updated every 6 hours	CODwwwn.EPH_Pi	GNSS/GPS ephemeris/clock data at 15-min intervals in SP3 format, including accuracy codes computed from a long-arc analysis
	CODwwwn.ERP_Pi	GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution in IGS IERS ERP format
	COPGddd0.yyI	GNSS 2-hour global ionosphere maps in IONEX format, including satellite P1-P2 code bias values
	CGIMddd0.yyN_Pi	GNSS daily Klobuchar-style ionospheric (alpha and beta)

	<p>coefficients in RINEX format</p> <p>CODwwwd.EPH_5D GNSS/GPS ephemeris/clock data at 15-min intervals in SP3 format</p> <p>CODwwwd.ERP_5D GNSS ERP (pole, UT1-UTC) solution in IGS IERS ERP format</p> <p>Remarks:</p> <p>"P2" indicates 2-day predictions (24-48 hours);</p> <p>"P" indicates 1-day predictions (0-24 hours).</p> <p>"5D" indicates files containing predicted information for 5 days (0-120 hours).</p>
Specialties in CODE's analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CODE has been generating its products from a rigorous combination of GPS and GLONASS observations. In this way, best possible consistency of the orbit products is guaranteed. - Uninterrupted POD for all transmitting GNSS satellites, specifically for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . brand new satellites . satellites without any broadcast orbit information . satellites marked unhealthy/unusable . poorly observed (GLONASS) satellites . (GPS) satellites being repositioned - Elevation mask angle of 3 degrees used. - Sophisticated ambiguity resolution scheme, already including GLONASS ambiguity resolution (with restrictions, specifically for baseline lengths longer than 200 km), self-calibrating for GLONASS. - Ambiguity verification scheme: resolved ambiguities are checked in terms of compability, also in order to detect unexpected quarter-cycle issues. - GPS quarter-cycle phase biase issue: potentially affected GPS ambiguities are banned from ambiguity resolution. - Continuous parameterization, particularly for EOP, troposphere ZPD and horizontal gradient parameters, ionosphere parameters, allowing for connection of the parameters at day boundaries. - IGS fiducial sites are automatically verified for consistent datum definition. This is also true with respect to all antenna-sharing fiducial sites. - Inclusion of fast moving South Pole station AMU2. - Inclusion of all available NGA stations. - Generation of high-rate (5-sec) clock products. - Generation of high-rate (1-hour) EOP results (internally). - Setup of GNSS satellite antenna PCV parameters specific to each individual GPS and GLONASS satellite; corresponding patterns are not only available for the ionosphere-free linear combination but also for the geometry-free (L1-L2) linear combination. - A multi-GNSS-capable internal PCV file format is

	<p>used; receiver antenna PCV models specific to GLONASS (or other) frequencies are applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 terms of higher-order ionosphere (HOI) effects are taken into account (based on CODE GIM & IGRF11SYN). Scaling factor for 2nd and 3rd order HOI as well as for ray bending for validation purposes and to switch the parameter on or off - Atmospheric non-tidal pressure loading correction at observation level with scaling factors to obtain solutions without applying such corrections - Monitoring of various differential code biases (DCBs), specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . GPS/GLONASS P1-P2 satellite and receiver DCBs . GPS/GLONASS P1-C1 and P2-C2 satellite DCBs . biases crucial for GLONASS ambiguity resolution Values are extracted from different data processing steps and directly from the RINEX observation files (where possible) - Extensive monitoring of IGS data flow concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . availability . latency . completeness . consistency - SINEX loop: COD & COF SINEX results are routinely imported and re-introduced. First extracted and secondly re-produced station coordinate results are cross-checked to the original analysis results (at 0.01-mm level). The extracted list of fiducial stations is used for this re-production. - Provision of GNSS geocenter coordinates in SINEX. - Production of GNSS rapid SINEX files containing station coordinates and ERPs with a time resolution of 6 hours is foreseen as a contribution for the IERS inter-technique combination. - Regular GNSS orbit validation using SLR data; CODE acts as an AAC of the ILRS. - The latest version of our steadily further developed GNSS analysis software is employed for operational analysis.
Computer platform	<p>Week 1477: UBELIX: Linux, x86_64</p> <p>Week 1065: UBECX: SunOS</p>
Last changes:	<p>Week 1691: See IGSREPORT.20913</p> <p>Week 1643: See IGSREPORT.19947</p> <p>Week 1632: See IGSREPORT.19702</p> <p>Week 1625: See IGSREPORT.19560</p> <p>Week 1619: See IGSREPORT.19411</p> <p>Week 1618: See IGSREPORT.19385</p> <p>Week 1604: See IGSREPORT.19068 and IGSMAIL.6287</p> <p>Week 1570: See IGSREPORT.18301 and IGSMAIL.6078</p> <p>Week 1542: See IGSREPORT.17667 and IGSMAIL.5970</p> <p>Week 1488: See IGSREPORT.16472</p> <p>Week 1477: See IGSREPORT.16225 and IGSMAIL.5771</p> <p>Week 1452: See IGSREPORT.15669/IGSREPORT.14622</p>

Week 1440:	See IGSREPORT.15405
Week 1439:	See IGSREPORT.15403
Week 1409:	See IGSREPORT.14695
Week 1406:	See IGSREPORT.14622/IGSMAIL.5507 & .5518
Week 1400:	See IGSREPORT.14486 and IGSMAIL.5518
Week 1367:	See IGSREPORT.13669
Week 1349:	See IGSREPORT.13201
Week 1328:	See IGSREPORT.12706
Week 1326:	See IGSREPORT.12657
Week 1321:	See IGSREPORT.12569 and IGSMAIL.5151
Week 1299:	See IGSREPORT.12031
Week 1282:	See IGSREPORT.11617
Week 1279:	See IGSREPORT.11543
Week 1255:	See IGSMAIL.4913
Week 1254:	See IGSREPORT.10997 and IGSMAIL.963
Week 1252:	See IGSMAIL.4782
Week 1242:	See IGSREPORT.10752
Week 1222:	See IGSREPORT.10361 and IGSMAIL.4474/IGLOSMail.770
Week 1216:	See IGSMAIL.4371/IGLOSMail.736
Week 1191:	See IGSREPORT.9756 and IGSMAIL.4162
Week 1158:	See IGSREPORT.9147 and IGSMAIL.3823
Week 1143:	See IGSREPORT.8868
Week 1142:	See IGSREPORT.8848
Week 1135:	See IGSREPORT.8710
Week 1130:	See IGSREPORT.8616
Week 1128:	See IGSREPORT.8577
Week 1077:	See IGSREPORT.7544
Week 1065:	See IGSREPORT.7279
Week 1057:	See IGSREPORT.7107 and IGSMAIL.2827
Week 1021:	See IGSREPORT.6351
Week 0978:	See IGSREPORT.5415 and IGSMAIL.2043
Week 0947:	See IGSREPORT.4698 and IGSMAIL.1829
Week 0926:	See IGSREPORT.4247 and IGSMAIL.1705
Week 0873:	See IGSREPORT.3056

Preparation Date | 18-Aug-1996

Modification Dates | 13-Mar-1998
| 12-Mar-2002/SS: Major revision and update
| 13-Mar-2002/SS: JGM3 model up to degree 12
| 24-Oct-2002/SS: Typo concerning satellite antenna
| offset value corrected
| 28-May-2008/SS/RD: Major revision and update
| 13-Oct-2010/SS/RD: Processing model update
19-Dec-2012/SS: Major revision and update

Effective Date for | 19-Dec-2012
Data Analysis |
=====

MEASUREMENT MODELS

Preprocessing	Phase preprocessing in a baseline by baseline mode using triple-differences. In most cases, cycle slips are fixed looking simultaneously at different linear combinations of L1 and L2. If a cycle slip cannot be fixed reliably, bad data points are removed or new ambiguities are set up. In addition, a data screening step on the basis of weighted postfit residuals is performed. Outliers are removed.
Basic Observables	GPS/GLONASS carrier phase; code only used for receiver clock synchronization Elevation angle cutoff : 3 degrees Sampling rate : 3 minutes Weighting : 6 mm for double-differenced ionosphere-free phase observations at zenith; elevation-dependent weighting function $1/\cos(z)**2$
Modeled observables	Double differences, ionosphere-free linear combination
Satellite antenna -center of mass offsets	SV-specific z-offsets & block-specific x- & y-offsets from IGS using file igs08_www.atx based on ITRF2008
Satellite antenna phase center corrections	block-specific nadir angle-dependent "absolute" PCVs applied from file igs08_www.atx; no azimuth-dependent corrections applied
Satellite clock corrections	2nd order relativistic correction for non-zero orbit ellipticity ($-2*R*V/c$) applied NOTE: Other dynamical relativistic effects under Orbit Models
GPS attitude model	Nominal attitude implemented.
RHC phase rotation corr.	Phase polarization effects applied (Wu et al., 1993)
Ground antenna phase center offsets & corrections	"absolute" elevation- & azimuth-dependent (when available) PCVs & L1/L2 offsets from ARP applied from file igs08_www.atx Receiver antenna models specific to GLONASS are applied (as far as available).
Antenna radome calibrations	Calibration applied if given in file igs08_www.atx; otherwise radome effect neglected (radome => NONE)
Marker -> antenna ARP eccentricity	dN, dE, dU eccentricities from site logs applied to compute station coordinates
Troposphere	ECMWF-based hydrostatic delay mapped with hydrostatic

a priori model	VMF1. Coefficients from 6-hourly global grids. Gradient model: none
Ionosphere	1st order effect: eliminated by forming the ionosphere-free linear combination of L1 and L2.
	2nd order effect: applied, IGRF11 implementation, TEC from CODE global ionosphere model
	3rd order effect: applied, TEC from CODE global ionosphere model
	Other effects: ray bending applied, TEC from CODE global ionosphere model GNSS-derived global ionosphere map information is used to support ambiguity resolution when using the QIF strategy.
Tidal displacements	Solid Earth tide : complete model from IERS Conventions 2010
	Step 1: in-phase: degree 2 and 3 Nominal h02 and l02 : 0.6078, 0.0847 (anala.) Nominal h22 and l22 :-0.0006, 0.0002 Nominal h3 and l3 : 0.292 , 0.015
	out-of-phase: degree 2 only semi- and diurnal diurnal: nominal hI, lI :-0.0025,-0.0007 semi-di: nominal hI, lI :-0.0022,-0.0007
	latitude dependence diurnal: nominal l1 : 0.0012 semi-di: nominal l1 : 0.0024
	Step 2: in-phase: degree 2, diurnal in-phase and out-of-phase: long-period tides
	Permanent tide : applied in tide model, NOT included in site coordinates
	Solid Earth pole tide: applied (IERS 2010)
	Oceanic pole tide : not applied
	Ocean tide loading : IERS 2010, site-dependent amps & phases from Bos & Scherneck website for FES2004 tide model NEU site displacements computed using hardisp.f from D. Agnew
	Ocean tide geocenter : coeffs. corrected for center of

	mass motion of whole Earth
	Atmospheric tides : S1+S2 tidal corrections from the Vienna atmospheric pressure model
Non-tidal loadings	Atmospheric pressure : Non-tidal components from the Vienna atmospheric pressure model with three scaling factors per station (one for each component) for validation purposes. The product files are generated without considering the non-tidal pressure loading by forcing the scaling factors to zero.
	Ocean bottom pressure: not applied
	Surface hydrology : not applied
	Other effects : none applied
Earth orientation variations	Ocean tidal: diurnal/semidiurnal variations in x,y, & UT1 applied according to IERS 2010, Tables 8.2a, 8.2b, 8.3a, 8.3b
	Atmosphere tidal: S1, S2, S3 tides not applied
	High-frequency nutation: applied according to IERS 2010, Table 5.1a
	UT1 libration: applied according to IERS 2010, Table 5.1.b

REFERENCE FRAMES	
Time argument	TDT GPS time as given by observation epochs, which is offset by only a fixed constant (approx.) from TT/TDT
Inertial frame	geocentric; mean equator and equinox of 2000 Jan 1 at 12:00 (J2000.0)
Terrestrial frame	ITRF2008 reference frame realized through a set of station coordinates and velocities given in the IGS internal realization IGB08. Datum definition: . 3 no-net translation conditions (only if geocenter is estimated) . 3 no-net rotation conditions

	. geocenter coordinates constrained nominally to zero values IGB08 fiducial sites are selected as reference, if: . horizontal deviation < 10 mm . vertical deviation < 30 mm
Tracking network	Ultra-rapid with about 90, rapid with 120 and final 270 stations per day are used. Station selection is based on long time series, contribution to existing reference frames, co-location with other space-geodetic techniques, GLONASS-capability, and all-in-view tracking support for unhealthy satellites.
Interconnection	Precession: IAU 2000 Precession Theory
(EOP parameter estimation is below)	Nutation: IAU 2000R06 Nutation Theory
	A priori EOPs: polar motion & UT1 from IERS C04 series aligned to ITRF2008

ORBIT MODELS	
Geopotential (static)	EGM2008 model up to degree and order 12 (+C21+S21) $GM = 398600.4415 \text{ km}^3/\text{sec}^2$ $AE = 6378.1363 \text{ km}$
Tidal variations in geopotential	Solid Earth tides: applied according to IERS 2010 Ocean tides: applied, FES2004 model Solid Earth pole tide: applied according to IERS 2010 Oceanic pole tide: applied according to IERS 2010
Third-body	Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Venus, Mars as point masses Ephemeris: JPL DE405 $GM_{\text{sun}} = 132712500000 \text{ km}^3/\text{sec}^2$ $GM_{\text{moon}} = 4902.7890 \text{ km}^3/\text{sec}^2$
Solar radiation pressure model (parameter estimation is below)	A priori: CODE RPR model coefficients for GPS satellites (updated 2007) Earth shadow model: cylindric shadow Earth albedo: not applied Moon shadow model: umbra and penumbra

	Satellite attitude: nominal attitude
	Other forces: none applied
Relativistic effects	dynamical correction: applied according to IERS 2010, eq. 10.12, Lense-Thirring & geodesic precession neglected
	Gravitational time delay: applied according to IERS 2010, eq. 11.17
Numerical Integration	Integration algorithms developed at AIUB by Gerhard Beutler (see references below). Representation of the the orbit by a polynomial of degree 10 for 1 hour.
	Integration step: 1 hour
	Starter procedure: no special starter procedure needed
	Arc length: 72 hours for long-arc solutions 24 hours for clean one-day solutions

ESTIMATED PARAMETERS (& APRIORI VALUES & CONSTRAINTS)	
Adjustment method	Weighted least-squares algorithms
Data Span	Long-arc solutions include the data from three day, combined on normal equation level. Rapid/ultra-rapid: products are extracted from the last day of the triple. Final satellite orbits and troposphere parameters are extracted from the middle day Clean one-day solutions consider only the data from one single day.
Station coordinates	All station coordinates are adjusted with minimum constraints, see above.
Satellite clocks	Not applicable for double difference processing
Receiver clocks	Not applicable for double difference processing
Orbital parameters	6 Keplerian elements plus 5 solar radiation parameters at start of arc; no a priori sigmas used. Estimated RPR parameters (see Beutler 1994): - Constants in D-, Y- and X-direction - Periodic terms in X-direction A priori orbits are from a previous reprocessing run or from the CODE rapid orbit solution. Pseudo-stochastic orbit parameters (small velocity

	<p>changes), every 12 hours, constrained to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 1.E-6 m/sec in radial . 1.E-5 m/sec in along-track . 1.E-8 m/sec in out-of-plane
Satellite attitude	Not estimated
Troposphere	<p>Zenith delay: estimated for each station in intervals of 2 hours. Loose relative constraints of 1 m are applied. Piece-wise, linear parameterization, allowing for connection of the parameters at day boundaries.</p> <p>Zenith delay epochs: every two hours starting at midnight</p> <p>Mapping function: wet VMF1</p> <p>Gradients: pairs of horizontal delay gradient parameters are estimated in N-S and E-W direction for each station in intervals of 24 hours. No a priori constraints are applied. Piece-wise, linear parameterization, allowing for connection of the parameters at day boundaries. Details about the gradient model can be found in Rothacher et al. (1997). Refined gradient model used, see Chen and Herring (1997).</p>
Ionospheric correction	<p>Not estimated in ionosphere-free analyses</p> <p>One scaling factor for 2nd and 3rd order terms and ray bending is setup to switch the components on or off on normal equation level.</p> <p>The products are generated with considering all three correction components.</p>
Ambiguity	<p>Ambiguities are resolved in a baseline-by-baseline mode performing the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Melbourne-Wuebbena approach (< 6000 km) . Quasi-Ionosphere-Free (QIF) approach (< 2000 km) (also for GLONASS, same frequencies) . Phase-based widelane/narrowlane method (< 200 km) (also for GLONASS, no restrictions) . Direct L1/L2 method, also for GLONASS (< 20 km) (also for GLONASS, no restrictions) <p>GNSS-derived global ionosphere map information is used to support the code-less methods.</p>
Earth Orient. Parameters (EOP)	<p>X- and Y-pole coordinates, and UT1-UTC are represented each with piece-wise linear polynomials which are continuous in time. UT1-UTC is fixed to the a priori value at the beginning of the first day. No further</p>

	<p>a priori sigmas are used.</p> <p>All reported CODE EOP solutions do include a subdaily EOP model (see above). The estimates therefore correspond to daily averages on top of the introduced a priori model.</p> <p>Drifts in nutation (Dpsi, Deps) are solved for in a special 3-day solution. The corresponding nutation parameters generally set up are constrained to the IAU 2000R06 model for the CODE official solution.</p> <p>High-rate (1-hour) X-, Y- and UT1-UTC estimates are also generated in a special 3-day solution.</p>
Other parameters	<p>Center of mass coordinates:</p> <p>Center of mass, or geocenter coordinate parameters are commonly set up as part of each solution. The related parameters are usually heavily constrained to zero values. Additional computations on the normal equation level are made regularly in order to retrieve 1-day, 3-day, as well as weekly GNSS geocenter coordinates in the current ITRF.</p> <p>GNSS satellite phase center offsets and patterns:</p> <p>Corresponding parameters are commonly set up as part of each final solution for each individual GNSS satellite. The related parameters are usually heavily constrained to the corresponding nominal values (as defined by the IGS08 PCV model). Such GNSS PCV parameters are available for the ionosphere-free as well as the geometry-free linear combination.</p> <p>GPS/GLONASS bias parameter:</p> <p>An extra set of four parameters is set up for each GLONASS observing station to characterize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- one GLONASS-GPS receiver antenna offset vector (three components) and- one GLONASS-GPS ZPD troposphere bias. <p>These biases are estimated on a weekly basis together with the station coordinates.</p> <p>APL scaling factors: see above</p>

REFERENCES

Bassiri, S., and G.A. Hajj (1993), Higher-order ionospheric effects on Global Positioning System observables and means of modeling them,

Manuscripta Geodaetica, vol. 18, pp. 280-289

Beutler, G. (1990), Numerische Integration gewöhnlicher Differentialgleichungssysteme: Prinzipien und Algorithmen. Mitteilungen der Satelliten-Beobachtungsstation Zimmerwald, No. 23, Druckerei der Universitaet Bern

Beutler, G., E. Brockmann, W. Gurtner, U. Hugentobler, L. Mervart, and M. Rothacher (1994), Extended Orbit Modeling Techniques at the CODE Processing Center of the International GPS Service for Geodynamics (IGS): Theory and Initial Results, Manuscripta Geodaetica, vol. 19, pp. 367-386

Boehm, J., B. Werl, and H. Schuh (2006), Troposphere mapping functions for GPS and very long baseline interferometry from European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts operational analysis data, Journal of Geophysical Research, vol. 111, B02406, doi:10.1029/2005JB003629

Brunner, FK., and M. Gu (1991), An improved model for the dual frequency ionospheric correction of GPS observations, Manuscripta Geodaetica, vol. 16, pp. 205-214

Chen and Herring (1997), Effects of atmospheric azimuthal asymmetry on the analysis of space geodetic data, Journal of Geophysical Research, vol. 102(B9), pp. 20489-20502, doi:10.1029/97JB01739

Dach, R., E. Brockmann, S. Schaer, G. Beutler, M. Meindl, L. Prange, H. Bock, A. Jäggi, L. Ostini (2009), GNSS processing at CODE: status report, Journal of Geodesy, vol. 83(3-4), pp. 353-366

Dach, R., U. Hugentobler, P. Fridez, M. Meindl (eds.) (2007), Documentation of the Bernese GPS Software Version 5.0

International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, Working Group V-MOD. Participating members: C.C. Finlay, S. Maus, C.D. Beggan, T.N. Bondar, A. Chambodut, T. A. Chernova, A. Chulliat, V. P. Golovkov, B. Hamilton, M. Hamoudi, R. Holme, G. Hulot, W. Kuang, B. Langlais, V. Lesur, F. J. Lowes, H. Luhr, S. Macmillan, M. Manda, S. McLean, C. Manoj, M. Menvielle, I. Michaelis, N. Olsen, J. Rauberg, M. Rother, T.J. Sabaka, A. Tangborn, L. Toffner-Clausen, E. Thebaud, A.W.P. Thomson, I. Wardinski, Z. Wei, T.I. Zvereva (2010), International Geomagnetic Reference Field: the eleventh generation, Geophysical Journal International, vol. 183(3), pp. 1216-1230, doi:10.1111/j.1365-246X.2010.04804.x

Fliegel, H., T. Gallini and E. Swift (1992), Global Positioning System radiation force model for geodetic applications. Journal of Geophysical Research, vol. 97(B1), pp. 559-568

Kouba, J. (2007), Implementation and testing of the gridded Vienna Mapping Function 1 (VMF1), Journal of Geodesy, vol. 82(4-5), pp. 193-205, doi: 10.1007/s00190-007-0170-0

McCarthy, D.D., G. Petit (eds.) (2010), IERS Conventions (2010). IERS Technical Note 36, Bundesamt fuer Kartographie und Geodäsie

Pavlis, N.K., S.A. Holmes, S.C. Kenyon, J.K. Factor (2012). The development

and evaluation of the Earth Gravitational Model 2008 (EGM2008), *Journal of Geophysical Research*, vol. 117, B04406, doi:10.1029/2011JB008916

Rothacher, M., T.A. Springer, S. Schaer, G. Beutler (1997), *Processing Strategies for Regional GPS Networks*, IAG Symposia, vol. 118, pp. 93-100

Standish, E.M. (1998), *JPL Planetary and Lunar Ephemerides*, DE405/LE405, JPL IOM 312.F-98-048.

Schaer, S. (1999), *Mapping and Predicting the Earth's Ionosphere Using the Global Positioning System*, *Geodätisch-geophysikalische Arbeiten in der Schweiz*, vol. 59

Wu, J.T., S.C. Wu, G.A. Hajj, W.I. Bertiger, S.M. Lichten (1993), *Effects of antenna orientation on GPS carrier phase*. *Manuscripta Geodetica*, vol. 18, pp. 91-98