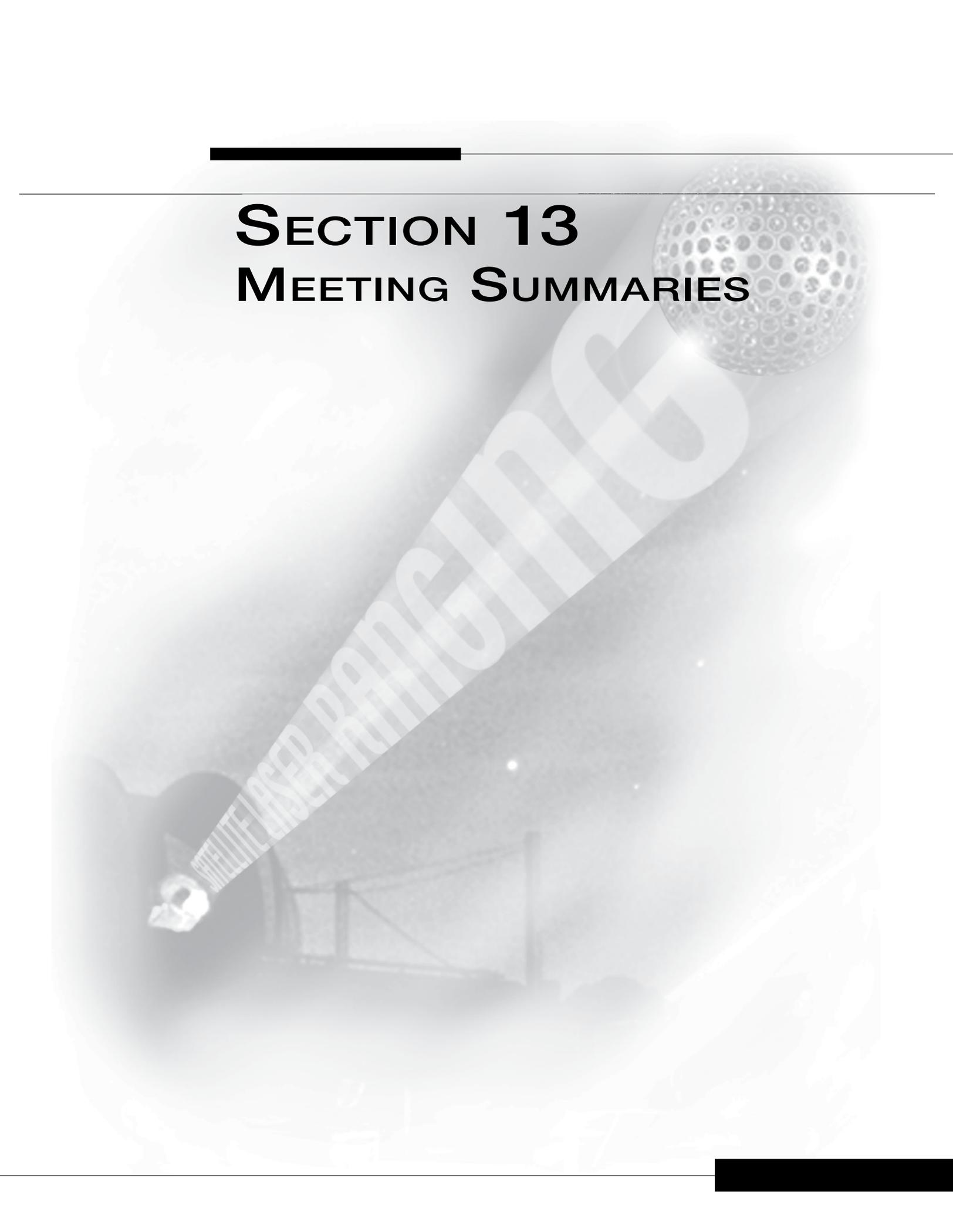


---

# SECTION 13

## MEETING SUMMARIES





# SECTION 13

---

## MEETING SUMMARIES

*Carey Noll/NASA GSFC*

The ILRS Central Bureau organizes meetings of the ILRS Governing Board (typically two times per year) and ILRS General Assemblies (once per year). General Assembly Meetings provide updates on the status of the ILRS. Reports from past ILRS-related meetings can be found at [http://ilrs.gsfc.nasa.gov/about/reports/meeting\\_reports.html](http://ilrs.gsfc.nasa.gov/about/reports/meeting_reports.html).

### **ILRS 2009 Fall Workshop**

*Erricos Pavlis/UMBC*

The ILRS 2009 Fall Workshop was held in Metsovo Greece on September 14-19, 2009. The workshop was organized by the ILRS and the National Technical University of Athens, Greece (NTUA). Information about the workshop, summary information, and links to presentations can be found on the workshop website: <http://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov/metsovo/index.html>.

The 2009 International Laser Ranging Service (ILRS) Technical Workshop addressed a very timely issue: the tracking of current and future Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) constellations with Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR). The workshop brought together experts from the SLR and GNSS communities to discuss all aspects of the theme, focusing primarily on the science benefits, while also tackling problems arising from the large number of GNSS clients and the finite resources available to the ILRS. We summarize herein the most important findings, conclusions and recommendations.

The meeting stressed that there is great synergism between the two techniques and that these synergies should be fully exploited to the benefit of the larger community, in particular the communities of space geodesy and Earth science. What is now required is to understand the requirements of each of the GNSS constellations and then to optimize SLR and GNSS resources to maximize the benefit to all.

The combined list of benefits to both techniques, space geodesy, and to the broader community of users in general, can be summarized in the following:

- SLR tracking of the GNSS satellites allows to connect the ILRS/SLR and IGS/GNSS reference frames in space (using “space ties”);
- Validation and calibration of the GNSS orbit quality, passing SLR tracking through GNSS-based orbits and by comparison of GNSS orbits to independently determined orbits from SLR tracking;
- Improvement of GNSS-based results by combining SLR and GNSS data at the observation level;
- Improvement in the determination of the SLR contribution to the terrestrial reference frame by including laser ranging to GNSS satellites along with that to lower satellites (e.g. LAGEOS);
- Improved scale contribution to International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) from improved GM estimates based on SLR tracking of GNSS satellites (and indirect improvement of lower orbits as well, e.g. for LAGEOS);
- Improving the orbits of LEO satellites with onboard sensors like radar and laser altimeters, sounders, SAR, InSAR, etc.

The presentations of the GNSS operators indicated that there is already a great effort on interoperability of these constellations for the benefit of society. It remains to be seen if these operators will rise to the occasion and we will see an equally enthusiastic harmonization of their relationship to the SLR community, signing up to the requirements and ensuring a uniform treatment for all GNSS constellations. This can only increase the benefits to all parties and keep the cost and effort of the SLR community as low as possible.

From the GNSS point of view, the most important requirements on SLR are:

- Continuous SLR tracking of all GNSS targets, or as network capacity permits, using optimized scenarios that ultimately rely on the combined use of the two techniques;
  - GNSS operators should follow strictly the ILRS recommendations for laser reflector array (LRA) designs to meet network requirements for best data yield;
  - The SLR community should document unambiguously and maintain a publicly accessible data base of all known system biases for the ILRS network, past and future, with clear documentation even for non-SLR users;
  - Extensive and timely (even near real-time) support of GNSS constellations, especially during the initial deployment phase and their “in-orbit validation” phases for models, hardware, software, operations, etc.
- ILRS Workshop Summary Series

From the ILRS point of view, important requirements are:

- All of the GNSS operators should adhere to the adopted ILRS standard for the laser reflector arrays (LRA), so that ILRS can assure uniform tracking capability throughout its network and at all times and conditions;
- An accurate calibration of all LRA designs prior to launch with a goal of a measurement of the vector to the center of gravity of the spacecraft to within a few millimeters (1-3 mm) and continuous monitoring of any changes while in orbit, due to fuel expenditure, attitude changes, etc. ;
- A precise description of the spacecraft attitude routine while in orbit and during periods of SLR tracking in particular;
- The ILRS must work with the separate GNSS constellation communities to develop a practical strategy to satisfy both the tracking requirements of the constellations and those for the development of the terrestrial reference frame;
- The ILRS should continue the simulation activity on GNSS satellites in order to quantify trade-offs among competing options

An overarching requirement is that the GNSS and SLR communities work together to facilitate communications so that planning can be done well in advance of any new GNSS deployments to exploit best the combination of techniques.

## **Future Workshops**

The 17th International Workshop on Laser Ranging was proposed to take place in Concepcion Chile in January 2011. However, due to the impact of the magnitude 8 earthquake in the area in February 2010, the organizers proposed to move the location of the workshop to Bad Kötzing, Germany. The workshop will be held in May 2011 and will be sponsored by the Bundesamt fuer Kartographie und Geodaesie (BKG), which includes the Geodetic Observatory Wettzell and TIGO, the Research Group Satellite Geodesy of the Technische Universitaet Muenchen and the ILRS