

24th European VLBI Group for Geodesy and Astrometry Working Meeting

Geodetic VLBI observations of lunar radio sources

—

Current status & recommendations for future research



CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

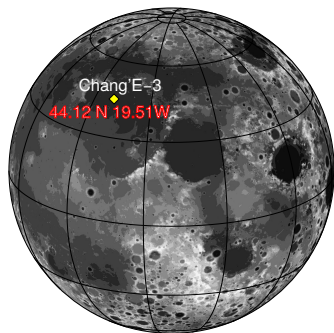
G. Klotek¹, T. Hobiger^{1,2},
R. Haas¹, F. Jaron³, L. La Porta^{3,4},
A. Nothnagel³, Z. Zhang³, S. Han⁵,
A. Neidhardt⁶ and C. Plötz⁷

- 1) Chalmers University of Technology
- 2) University of Stuttgart 3) University of Bonn
- 4) Reichert GmbH 5) BACC 6) Geodetic
Observatory Wettzell, TUM 7) Geodetic
Observatory Wettzell, BKG

March 19, 2019

Chinese Lunar Exploration Program (CLEP)

Chang'E-3 mission



CE-3 lander photographed by the Yutu rover.

Credit: Chinese Academy of Sciences

Chang'E-3 mission (lander + rover) - late 2013

Lander's signal characteristics:

- 4 Differential-One-way-Ranging (DOR) tones centered at 8.470 GHz:
 ± 19.25 MHz & ± 3.85 MHz
- Communication channel at 8.496 GHz
- X-band-only signals

Geodetic Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI)

Global observing programs organized by the IVS

Global IVS observing programs:

- Research & development (IVS-R&D): 24 hours - several per year
 - **OCEL(Observing the Chang'E Lander with VLBI):**
24-hour sessions in 2014, 2015 and 2016 - Twelve in total

OCEL (Observing the Chang'E Lander with VLBI)

Combination of lunar and quasar observations

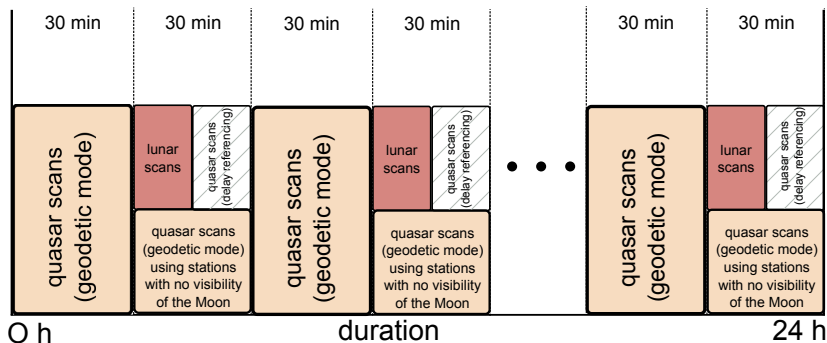


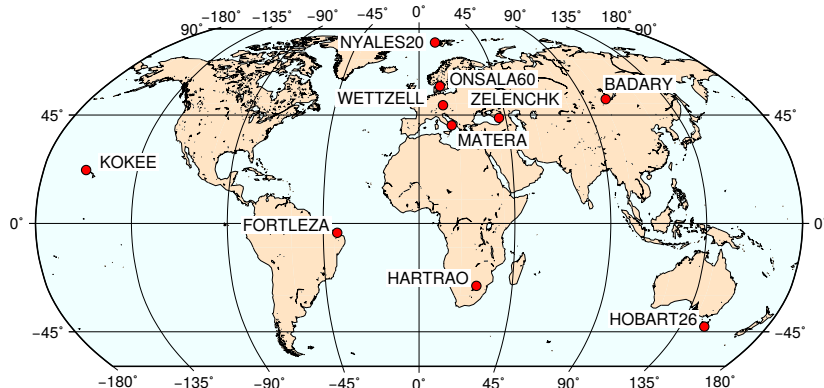
Fig.1 from Klopotek et al. (2019)

Observations:

- Automatic scheduling of 30-minute quasar-only scans with *Sked*
- Manual combination of quasar and lunar observations for the other 30-minute blocks of scans
- Quasar scans for referencing - not considered in this study

OCEL - Observations

VLBI telescopes participating in OCEL08 (RD1510) & OCEL09 (RD1601)



OCEL08 (RD1510): 2015-12-01 17:30 UTC – 2015-12-02 17:30 UTC

- No. of utilized quasar/**lunar** observations: 3523 / **856**

OCEL09 (RD1601): 2016-01-20 18:00 UTC – 2016-01-21 18:00 UTC

- No. of utilized quasar/**lunar** observations: 3791 / **1302**

OCEL - Observations

Performance overview

Table 1 Characteristics of OCEL sessions and problems encountered during the analysis, shown for the selected experiments

Session	Quasar data	Lunar data
RD1405 (OCEL01)	Stations used (8): Bd, Hh, Ho, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs.: 2622/6585 Mc scheduled, but not participated Ny participating during the first 10 h	(6): Bd, Ny, Ho, On, Wz, Zc 301 /1018 Most obs. during the last 6 h
RD1506 (OCEL06)	Stations used (11): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs.: 5064/6912 Manual phase calibration applied to all stations RFI at S band (Ft, Ho, Mt, Sh, Zc) Problems at X band (Ho, Ny, Sh)	(8): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Kk, Mt, Sh, Wz 520/870 19-h observation period
RD1510 (OCEL08)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Ho, Ht, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs.: 3523/6045 Manual phase calibration (Kk) RFI at S band (Ft, Mt, Zc) Problems at X band (Ft, Ny)	(9): No On 856/1524 22-h obs. period
RD1601 (OCEL09)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Ho, Hh, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs.: 3791/6094 Manual phase calibration (Ho, Kk) RFI at S band (Ft, Ho, Mt, Zc) Problems at X band (Ny)	All 1302/1427 24-h obs. period
RD1604 (OCEL10)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Mc, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs.: 2617/7272 Manual phase calibration (Ho, Mc) RFI at S band (Zc, Ft, Mc) Poor data quality at Mc: not used	(7): Bd, Ft, Hh, Wz, On, Sh, Zc 547/1629 Most obs. during the first 8 h Poor data quality at Mc: not used
RD1613 (OCEL12)	Stations used (9): Bd, Hh, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Ft, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs.: 3022/5339 No signal in the last four X-band channels at Ft, Mt and Ny RFI at S band (Ft, Mt, Zc) Manual phase calibration (Kk) Ho and Ur - not correlated	(8): No Ft 345/1355 16-h obs. period

The Italic font indicates sessions used in this study. Two-letter telescope codes: BADARY (Bd), FORTLEZA (Ft), HARTRAO (Hh), HART15M (Ht), HOBART26 (Ho), KOKEE (Kk), KUNMING (Km), MATERA (Mt), MEDICINA (Mc), NYALES20 (Ny), ONSALA60 (On), SESHAN25 (Sh), URUMQI (Ur), WETZELL (Wz), ZELENCHK (Zc)

Tab. 1 from Klopotek et al. (2019)

OCEL - Observations

Performance overview

Table 1 Characteristics of OCEL sessions and problems encountered during the analysis, shown for the selected experiments

Session	Quasar data	Lunar data
RD1405 (OCEL01)	Stations used (8): Bd, Hh, Ho, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 2622/6585 Mc scheduled, but not participated Ny participating during the first 10 h	(6): Bd, Ny, Ho, On, Wz, Zc 301 /1018 Most obs. during the last 6 h
RD1506 (OCEL06)	Stations used (11): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 5064/6912 Manual phase calibration applied to all stations RFI at S band (Ft, Ho, Mt, Sh, Zc) Problems at X band (Ho, Ny, Sh)	(8): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Kk, Mt, Sh, Wz 520/870 19-h observation period
RD1510 (OCEL08)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Ho, Ht, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 3523/6045 Manual phase calibration (Kk) RFI at S band (Ft, Mt, Zc) Problems at X band (Ft, Ny)	(9): No On 856/1524 22-h obs. period
RD1601 (OCEL09)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Ho, Hh, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 3791/6094 Manual phase calibration (Ho, Kk) RFI at S band (Ft, Ho, Mt, Zc) Problems at X band (Ny)	All 1302/1427 24-h obs. period
RD1604 (OCEL10)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Mc, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 2617/7272 Manual phase calibration (Ho, Mc) RFI at S band (Zc, Ft, Mc) Poor data quality at Mc: not used	(7): Bd, Ft, Hh, Wz, On, Sh, Zc 547/1629 Most obs. during the first 8 h
RD1613 (OCEL12)	Stations used (9): Bd, Hh, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Ft, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 3022/5339 No signal in the last four X-band channels at Ft, Mt and Ny RFI at S band (Ft, Mt, Zc) Manual phase calibration (Kk) Ho and Ur - not correlated	(8): No Ft 345/1355 16-h obs. period

The italic font indicates sessions used in this study. Two-letter telescope codes: BADARY (Bd), FORTLEZA (Ft), HARTRAO (Hh), HART15M (Ht), HOBART26 (Ho), KOKEE (Kk), KUNMING (Km), MATERA (Mt), MEDKINA (Mc), NYALES20 (Ny), ONSALA60 (On), SESHAN25 (Sh), URUMQI (Ur), WETTZELE (Wz), ZELENCHK (Zc)

Tab. 1 from Klopotek et al. (2019)



OCEL - Observations

Performance overview

Table 1 Characteristics of OCEL sessions and problems encountered during the analysis, shown for the selected experiments

Session	Quasar data	Lunar data
RD1405 (OCEL01)	Stations used (8): Bd, Hh, Ho, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 2622/6585 Mc scheduled, but not participated Ny participating during the first 10 h	(6): Bd, Ny, Ho, On, Wz, Zc 301/1018 Most obs. during the last 6 h
RD1506 (OCEL06)	Stations used (11): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 5064/6912 Manual phase calibration applied to all stations RFI at S band (Ft, Ho, Mt, Sh, Zc) Problems at X band (Ho, Ny, Sh)	(8): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Kk, Mt, Sh, Wz 520/870 19-h observation period
RD1510 (OCEL08)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Ho, Ht, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 3523/6045 Manual phase calibration (Kk) RFI at S band (Ft, Mt, Zc) Problems at X band (Ft, Ny)	(9): No On 856/1524 22-h obs. period
RD1601 (OCEL09)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Ho, Hh, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 3791/6094 Manual phase calibration (Ho, Kk) RFI at S band (Ft, Ho, Mt, Zc) Problems at X band (Ny)	All 1302/1427 24-h obs. period
RD1604 (OCEL10)	Stations used (10): Bd, Ft, Hh, Ho, Mc, Ny, On, Sh, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 2617/7272 Manual phase calibration (Ho, Mc) RFI at S band (Zc, Ft, Mc) Poor data quality at Mc: not used	(7): Bd, Ft, Hh, Wz, On, Sh, Zc 547/1629 Most obs. during the first 8 h Poor data quality at Mc: not used
RD1613 (OCEL12)	Stations used (9): Bd, Hh, Kk, Mt, Ny, On, Ft, Wz, Zc No. of usable/scheduled obs: 3022/5339 No signal in the last four X-band channels at Ft, Mt and Ny RFI at S band (Ft, Mt, Zc) Manual phase calibration (Kk) Ho and Ur - not correlated	(8): No Ft 345/1355 16-h obs. period

The italic font indicates sessions used in this study. Two-letter telescope codes: BADARY (Bd), FORTLEZA (Ft), HARTRAO (Hh), HART15M (Ht), HOBART26 (Ho), KOKEE (Kk), KUNMING (Km), MATERA (Mt), MEDKINA (Mc), NYALES20 (Ny), ONSALA60 (On), SESHAN25 (Sh), URUMQI (Ur), WETTZEIL (Wz), ZELENCHK (Zc)

Tab. 1 from Klopotek et al. (2019)

Processing strategy (1)

Quasar and lunar data handling

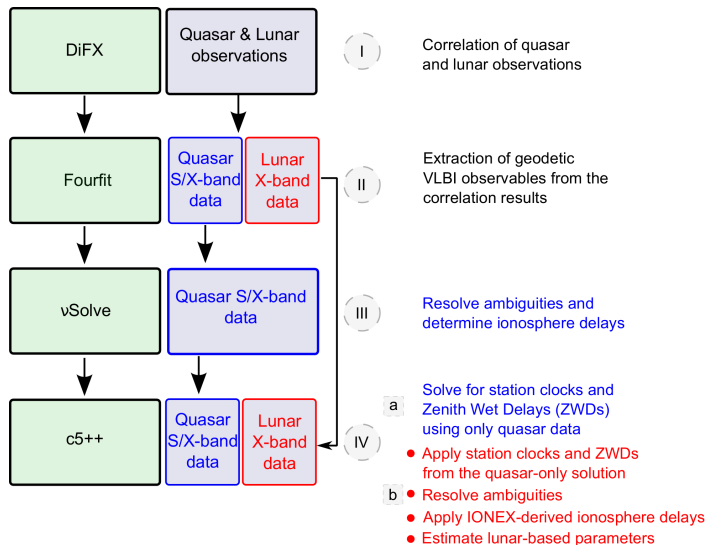


Fig.2 from Klotek et al. (2019)

Processing strategy (2)

Geodetic VLBI analysis in c5++

Modelling:

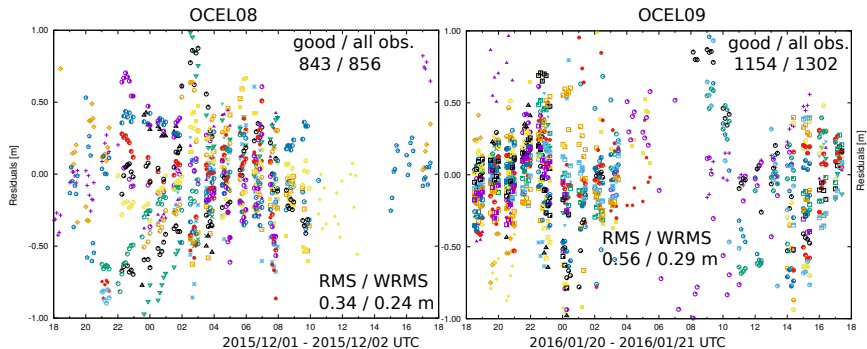
- Quasar observations (Q-only):
 - In accordance with IERS Conventions (2010) (Petit & Luzum 2010)
- Lunar observations (L-only):
 - VLBI delay: objects in the 'near field' (Duev et al. 2012)
 - Ephemeris: JPL DE421
 - A priori lander's position
 $(\phi_{lan}[^{\circ}]/\lambda_{lan}[^{\circ}]/H_{lan}[m]): 0^{\circ} / 0^{\circ} / -2637.6 \text{ m}$
 $(H_{lan} \text{ from Cao et al. (2016)})$

Parametrization:

- Earth-based parameters: fixed to their a priori values
- $\phi_{lan}, \lambda_{lan}$: solve, H_{lan} : constraint $\pm 10 \text{ m}$
- Clock offsets w.r.t. Q-only: one per session per station
- Estimate "VTEC biases" as TEC maps were used for τ_{iono} (Hobiger et al. 2006)

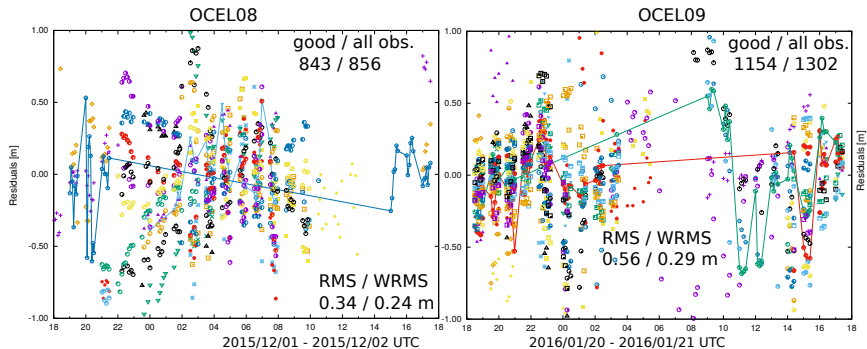
OCEL08 & OCEL09 - Postfit RMS - L-only

Geodetic VLBI analysis in c5++

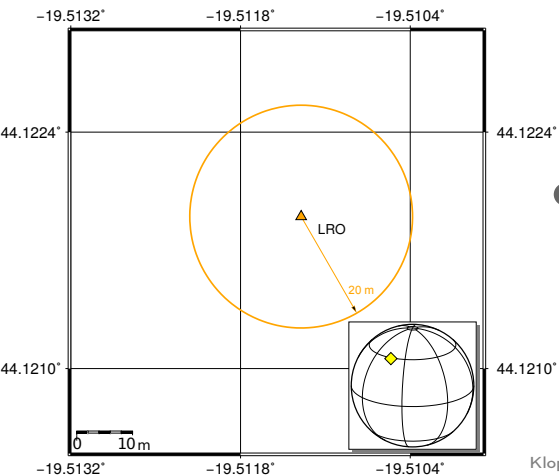


OCEL08 & OCEL09 - Postfit RMS - L-only

Geodetic VLBI analysis in c5++



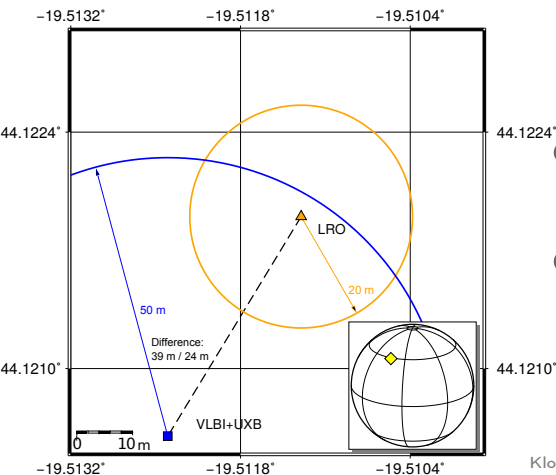
OCEL09 - lander's position - Precision and Accuracy



- 1 Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO): images taken by the narrow-angle camera (NAC) (Liu et al. 2015): 44.1219°N , -19.5113°E , -2640.0 m

Klopotek et al. (2019)

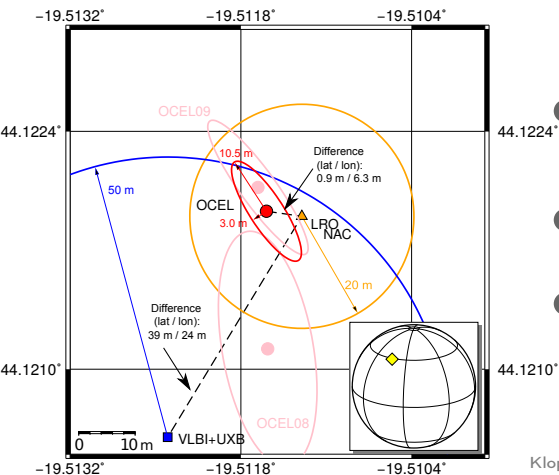
OCEL09 - lander's position - Precision and Accuracy



- ① Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO):
images taken by the narrow-angle camera (NAC) (Liu et al. 2015):
44.1219°N, -19.5113°E, -2640.0 m
- ② VLBI+UXB (Unified X-band)
(Li et al. 2014):
44.1206°N, -19.5124°E, -2632.0 m

Klopotek et al. (2019)

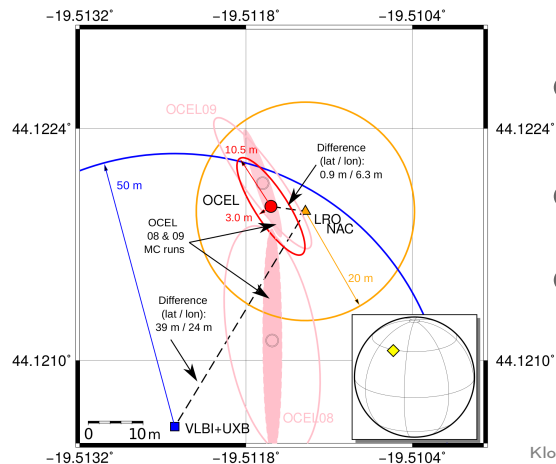
OCEL09 - lander's position - Precision and Accuracy



- ① Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO):
images taken by the narrow-angle
camera (NAC) (Liu et al. 2015):
44.1219°N, -19.5113°E, -2640.0 m
- ② VLBI+UXB (Unified X-band)
(Li et al. 2014):
44.1206°N, -19.5124°E, -2632.0 m
- ③ **VLBI-only (OCEL08+OCEL09):**
44.12193°N, -19.51159°E, -2637.3 m
 $\sigma_{lat} = 8.9$ m, $\sigma_{lon} = 4.5$ m

Klopotek et al. (2019)

OCEL09 - lander's position - Precision and Accuracy



- 1 Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO):
images taken by the narrow-angle
camera (NAC) (Liu et al. 2015):
44.1219°N, -19.5113°E, -2640.0 m
- 2 VLBI+UXB (Unified X-band)
(Li et al. 2014):
44.1206°N, -19.5124°E, -2632.0 m
- 3 VLBI-only (OCEL08+OCEL09):
44.12193°N, -19.51159°E, -2637.3 m
 $\sigma_{lat} = 8.9$ m, $\sigma_{lon} = 4.5$ m

Klopotek et al. (2019)

What next ?

OCEL - simulations

Monte Carlo simulations based on OCEL sessions

dual-frequency lunar data & no additional (lunar) clock offsets

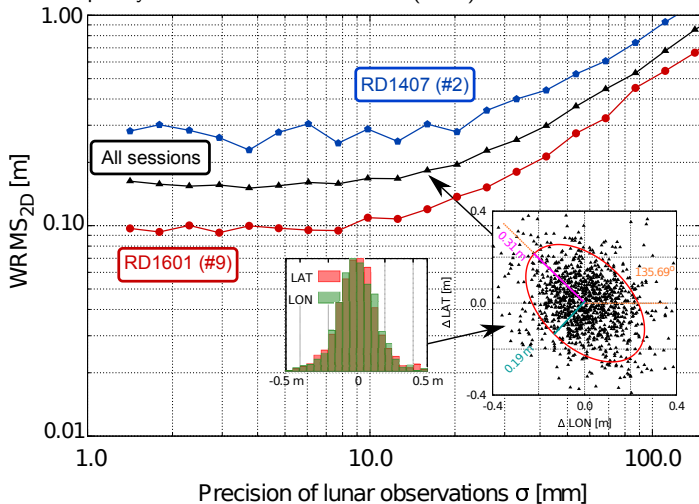


Fig.2 from Klopotek et al. (2017)

OCEL - simulations

IVS-R1-type session: lander's position accuracy vs precision of lunar observations

dual-frequency lunar data & no additional (lunar) clock offsets

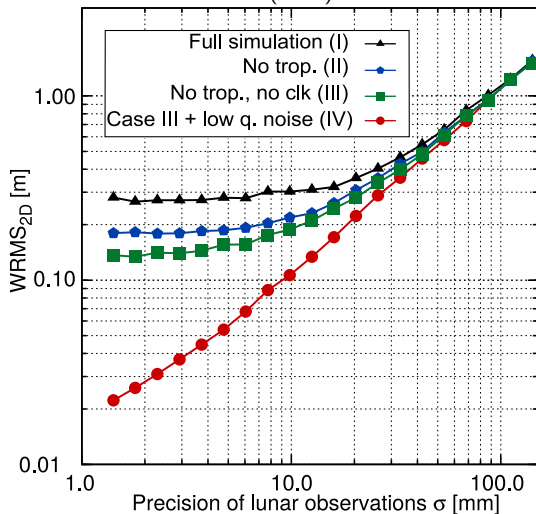


Fig.8 from Klopotek et al. (2018)

Summary / Conclusions

- OCEL project:
 - Common processing chain applicable to lunar observations
 - Information on the current precision of such new data
 - Reliable position of the CE-3 lander was derived
- Limiting factors:
 - Troposphere, ionosphere, measurement noise
- Major improvements expected from:
 - Dual-frequency lunar data
 - Observations in the VGOS era
- Studies on optimized/dedicated observing networks:
 - Consideration of multiple lunar radio sources
 - Automatic scheduling of both quasar and lunar observations
 - Sensitivity of geodetic VLBI for lunar-based parameters (lunar rotation, selenocentric coordinates)

Summary / Conclusions

Lunar observations with geodetic VLBI:

- Possibility of including such targets in the (standard) IVS (geodetic) schedules
- No additional/dedicated equipment on Earth
- Low-cost dual-frequency lunar DOR transmitters
- Support lunar navigation ?
- Complement Lunar Laser Ranging ?

Thank you for your attention!

grzegorz.klopotek@chalmers.se

References

- Cao, J., Zhang, Y., Hu, S., Huang, Y. & Chen, M. (2016), 'An Analysis of Precise Positioning and Accuracy of the CE-3 Lunarlander Soft Landing', *Geomatics and Information Science of Wuhan University* 41(2), 274. (In Chinese).
- Duev, D. A., Calves, M. G., Pogrebenko, S. V., Gurvits, L. I., Cimo, G. & Bahamon, T. B. (2012), 'Spacecraft VLBI and doppler tracking: algorithms and implementation.', *Astronomy & Astrophysics* 541, A43.
- Hobiger, T., Kondo, T. & Schuh, H. (2006), 'Very Long Baseline Interferometry as a tool to probe the ionosphere', *Radio Science* 41(1).
- Klopotek, G., Hobiger, T. & Haas, R. (2017), Lunar Observations and Geodetic VLBI – A Simulation Study, in R. Haas & G. Elgered, eds, '*Proceedings of the 23rd European VLBI Group for Geodesy and Astrometry Working Meeting*', Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, pp. 122–126.
- Klopotek, G., Hobiger, T. & Haas, R. (2018), 'Geodetic VLBI with an artificial radio source on the Moon: a simulation study', *Journal of Geodesy* 92(5), 457–469.
- Klopotek, G., Hobiger, T., Haas, R., Jaron, F., La Porta, L., Nothnagel, A., Zhang, Z., Han, S., Neidhardt, A. & Plötz, C. (2019), 'Position determination of the Chang'e 3 lander with geodetic VLBI', *Earth, Planets and Space* 71(1), 23.
- Li, P., Huang, Y., Chang, S., Hu, X., Liu, Q., Zheng, X., Wang, G., Zheng, W. & Fan, M. (2014), 'Positioning for the Chang'E-3 lander and rover using Earth-based observations', *Chinese Science Bulletin* 59(32), 3162.
- Liu, B., Di, K., Wang, B., Tang, G., Xu, B., Zhang, L. & Liu, Z. (2015), 'Positioning and precision validation of Chang'E-3 Lander based on multiple LRO NAC images', *Chinese Science Bulletin* 60(28-29), 2750.
- Petit, G. & Luzum, B., eds (2010), *IERS Conventions (2010)*, IERS Technical Note 36, Verlag des Bundesamts für Kartographie und Geodäsie, Frankfurt am Main.

