





### A Celestial Reference Frame based on parameterized source positions

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This research was supported partially by Generalitat Valenciana (PROMETEO/2021/030, SEJIGENT/2021/001), the European Union-NextGenerationEU (ZAMBRANO 21-04) and by Spanish Project PID2020-119383GB-I00 funded by Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033/

For geodesy, the radio sources are the most stable remote targets. The **ICRF3** (International Celestial Reference Frame) is the most precise and stable frame available.

**BUT...** 



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 $\cdot R \cdot Q$ 

#### BUT...

geodetic VLBI considers radio source positions as time-invariant, i.e. they have no apparent proper motion.  $\tau_{geom}$ 

$$au_{geom} = t_B - t_A = -rac{1}{c} oldsymbol{b} \cdot oldsymbol{k}$$
 $au_{geom} = t_B - t_A = -rac{1}{c} oldsymbol{b} \cdot oldsymbol{W}$ 

#### **Defining sources:**

- Highest class of accuracy
- Define the datum of
  - each observing session
  - each new CRF

#### **Defining sources: requirements**

- 1)Stable in time
- 2)Good spatial coverage
- 3) Well observed
  - at least 3 in each session





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  - Parameterization of source positions using the Multi-adaptive regression splines algorithm (MARS, in Karbon et al. 2017)



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  - Mitigates source position variations and thus allows the inclusion of 'unstable' sources into the datum definition.
    - All sources become potential defining sources.





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  - Parameterization of source positions using the Multi-adaptive regression splines algorithm (MARS, in Karbon et al. 2017)
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  - Datum sources can be chosen freely based on their spacial distribution and observational history.



#sou =100

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  - Mitigates source position variations and thus allows the inclusion of 'unstable' sources into the datum definition.
  - Datum sources can be chosen freely based on their spacial distribution and observational history.
  - Leads to a more stable and deformation free CRF?



#### 1) Stability

- ~4000 'global' IVS sessions 1980-202
- Standard VLBI-analysis



ICRF2

ICRF3

ICRF1

#### **1) Stability**

- ~4000 'global' IVS sessions 1980-2022
- Standard VLBI-analysis
- MARS-splines for each source
- corrections for ICRF3 a-priori source coordinates



#### **2)** Distribution

• Splitting celestial sphere in N=50-800 equal areas

#### 3) Observational history

• Select closest source to center point with #obs>100 over 3+ years, otherwise source with most observations.



Stability
 Distribution
 Observational history

#### 4) Number of defining sources

- min. 3 per session
- max=?  $\rightarrow$  over-constraining



Number of defining sources contained in each session.

80

60

**1)** Stability 2) Distribution 3) Observational history

#### 4) Number of defining sources

- min. 3 per session
- max=? → over-constraining
- Yearly CRFs with each set
- Mean deformation parameters w.r.t. ICRF3

Mean deformation parameters of yearly CRFs w.r.t. ICRF3 for different numbers of defining sources

Deformation<sub>1990-2021</sub>





50 100

200 300 400

500

600 700

800



### Results w.r.t. ICRF3



### Deformation parameters vs. ICRF3



### Restults w.r.t GAIA



M. Karbon, REFAG 2022

### Deformation parameters vs. GAIA



### **Preliminary conclusions**

#### • vs ICRF3

- $400_{MARS}$  rotations are bigger w.r.t. ICRF3, as well as higher order deformations
- Declination shift using  $303_{ICRF3}$  is significantly bigger
- $400_{MARS}$  Signals seem to have a more physical origin

#### • vs GAIA

- Overall 400<sub>MARS</sub>-deformations are smaller
- 303<sub>ICRF3</sub> shows significant dipole, not as closely attributable to SA (GC) as for 400<sub>MARS</sub>.
- Significant higher order deformation, more dominant for 303<sub>ICRE3</sub>.

### **Preliminary conclusions**

#### • To do:

- Include most recent data
- Comparison of proper motion estimates
- Impact on EOP (next talk)
- Impact on TRF estimations







# Thank you very much for your attention!

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