

# Advances in inertial Earth rotation measurements – new data from the Wettzell G ring laser

*Thomas Klügel (1), Ulrich Schreiber (2),  
Wolfgang Schlüter (1), Alexander Velikoseltsev (2)*

(1) BKG, Geodetic Observatory Wettzell, Germany

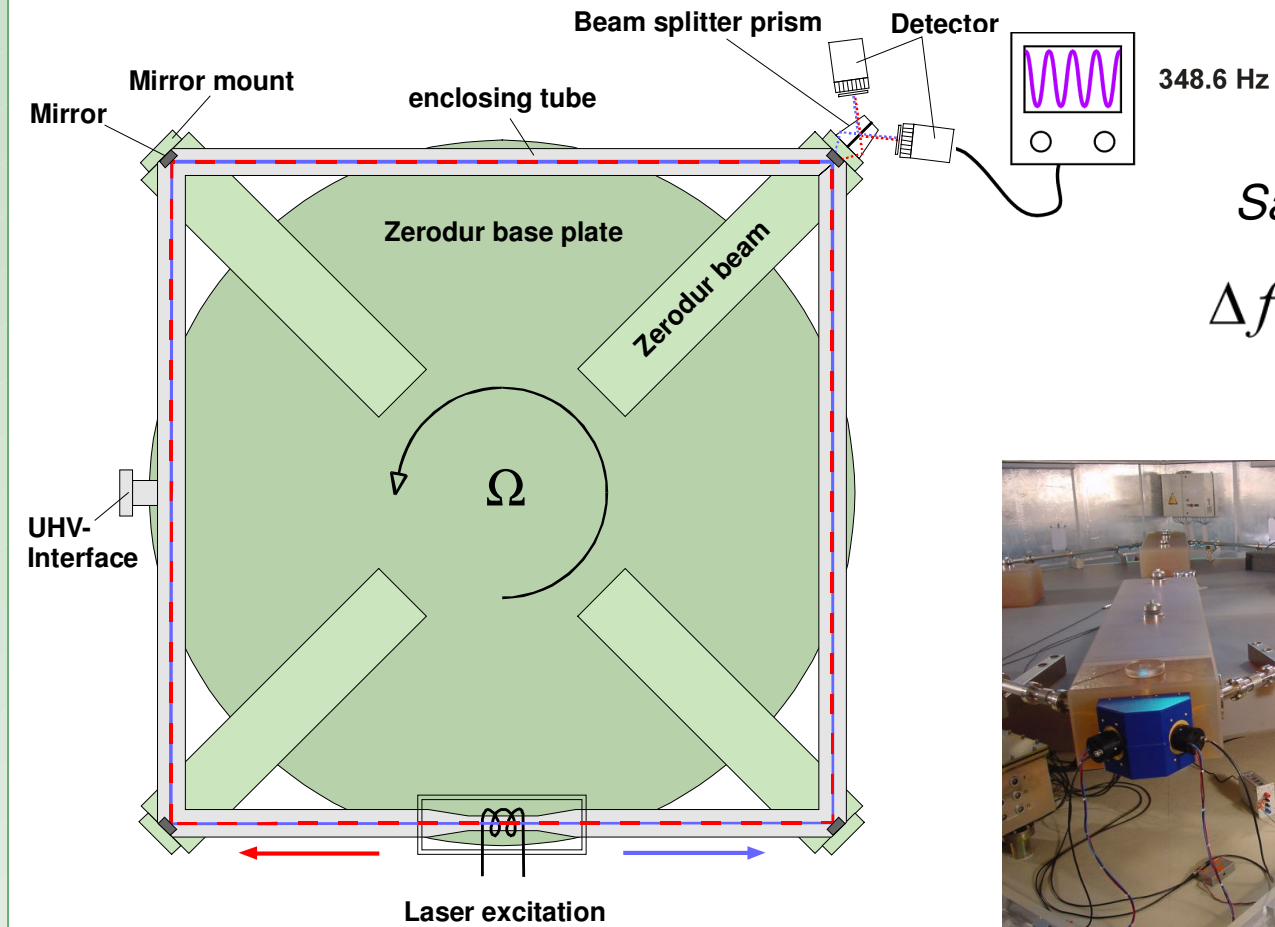
(2) FESG, TU München/Wettzell, Germany



# Benefits of Ring Laser Measurements

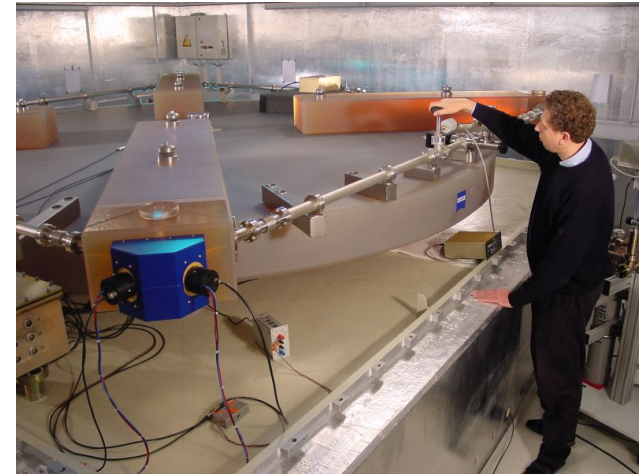
- Complementary measurements to geodetic space techniques
  - completely different type of measurement
  - high temporal resolution (subdaily variations)
  - continuous operation, real time availability
  - no network required
- Direct access to polar motion
  - Ring lasers are sensitive to motions of the rotation axis with respect to the Earth
  - They are not sensitive to motions of the rotation axis in space

# The Wettzell "G" Ring Laser



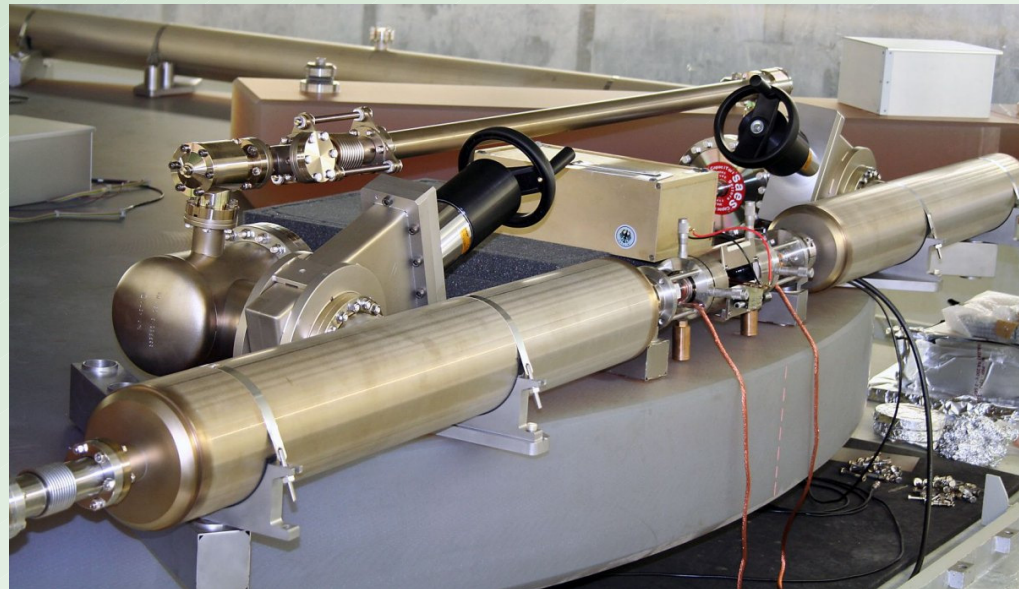
*Sagnac formula*

$$\Delta f = \frac{4A}{\lambda L} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\Omega}$$



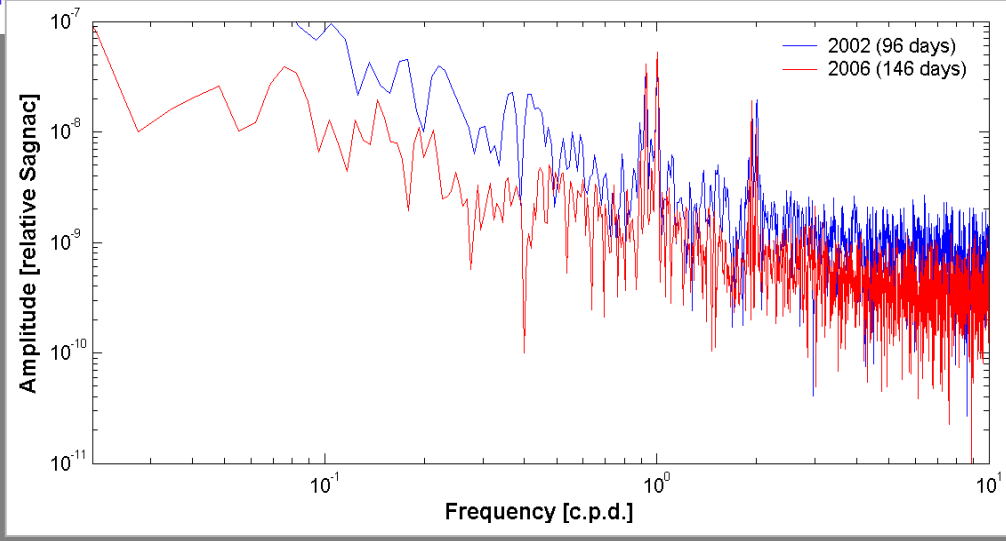
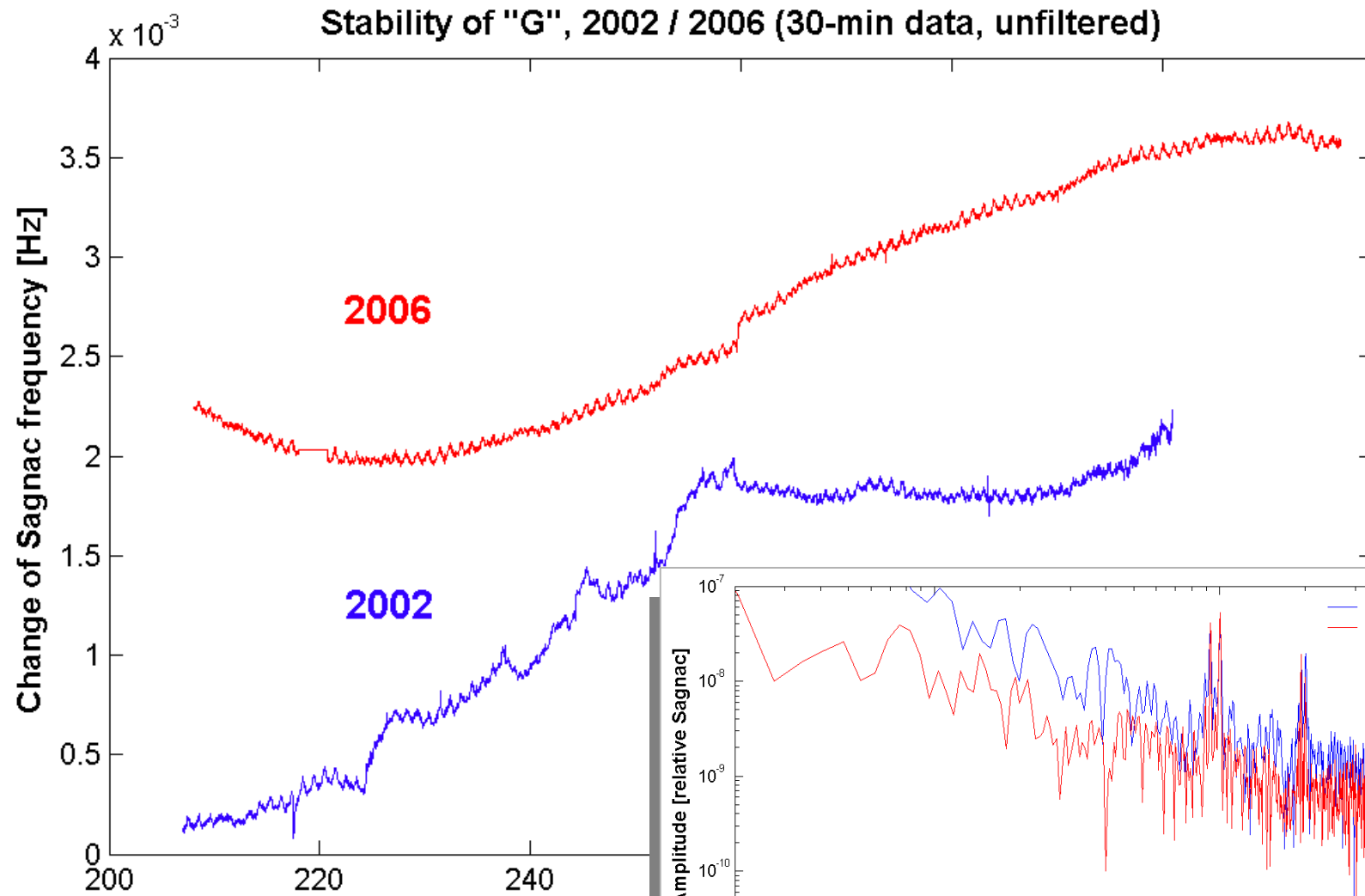
# Modifications in 2006

- Improvement of the vacuum system
  - Stability of the Sagnac frequency suffered from outgassing of impurities ( $H_2$ ,  $H_2O$ ) from the stainless steel surfaces
  - Replacement of the old 50 mm tubes by 150 mm tubes
  - Installation of a getter tank to catch gas impurities



- Replacement of a Rb frequency standard by a reference frequency coming from a hydrogen maser

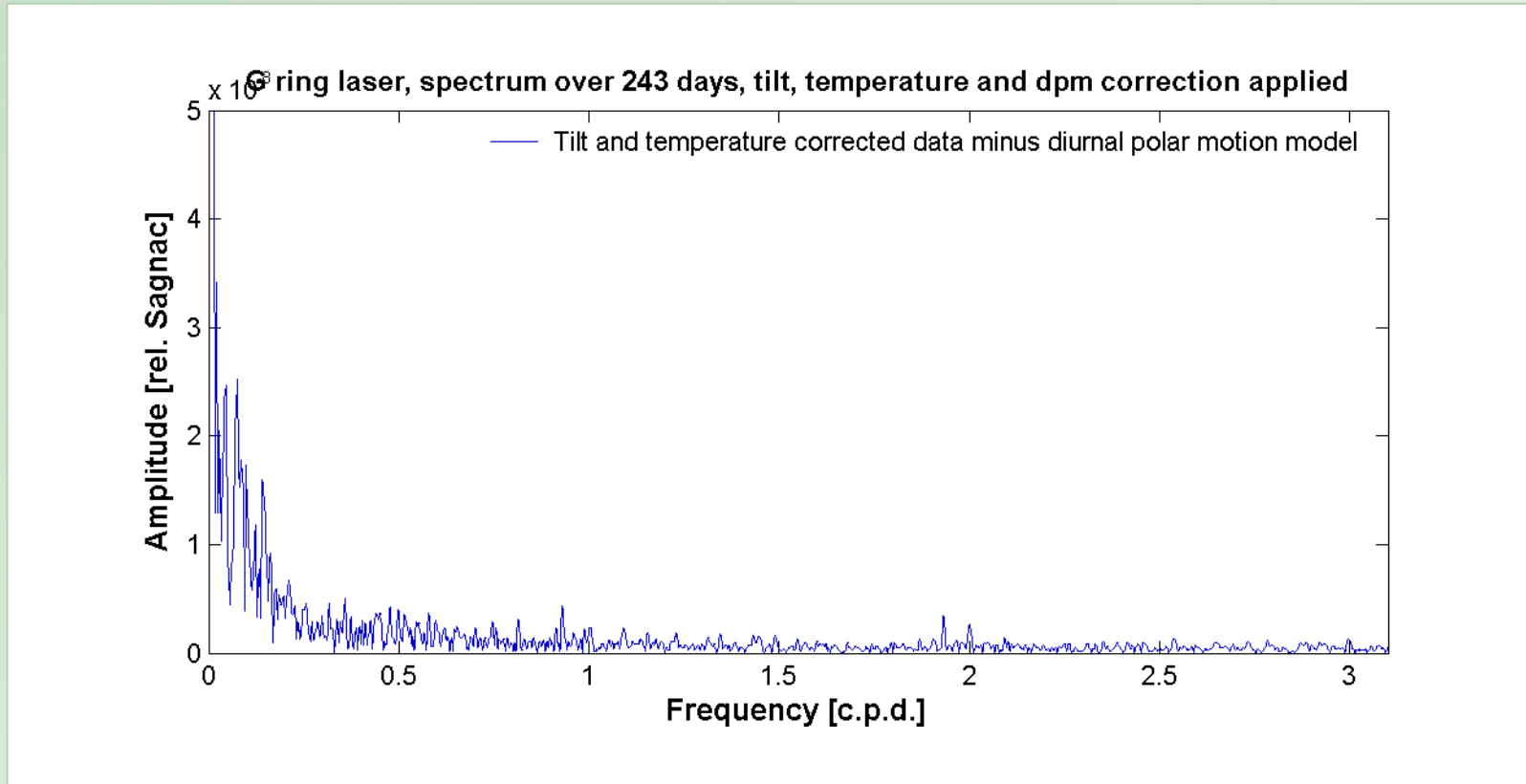
# New Time Series



# Data processing

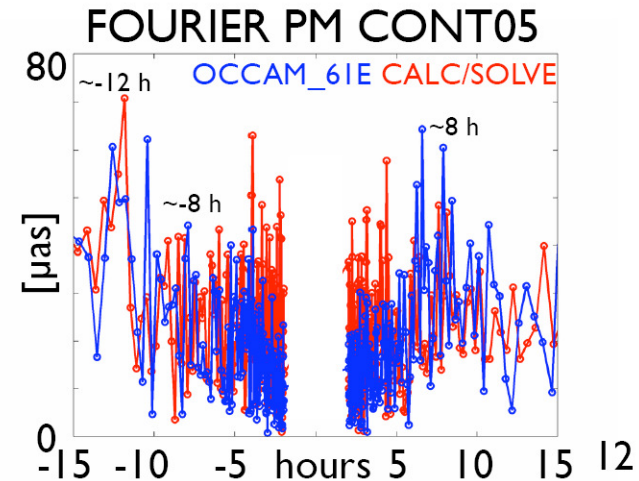
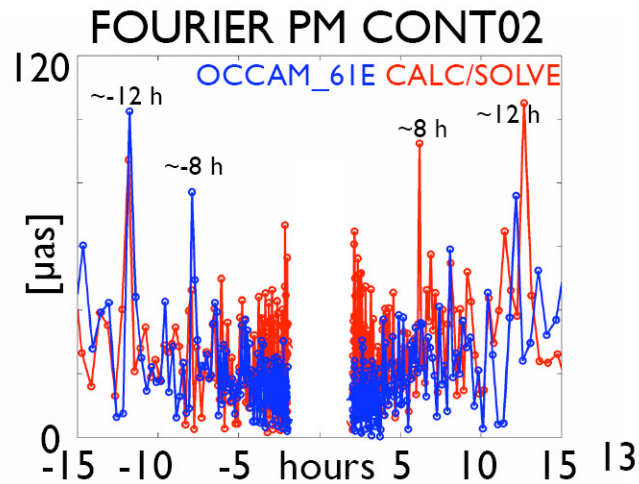
- Data acquisition: frequency counter integrating over 30 min
- Removing outliers, resampling (30 min)
- Correction for local tilts
  - tiltmeters on top of the ring laser ( $< 0.1$  mas)
  - correction for tidal attraction and thermal effects
- Correction for instrumental effects
  - pressure-induced temperature variations
- Correction for diurnal polar motion (optional)
  - 21 biggest terms from Brzezinski (1986)
- Spectral analysis
  - Multiple fourier transformations  $\rightarrow$  increase frequency resolution
- Amplitude estimation of diurnal polar motion terms
  - Matlab least square fit / fourier type
  - Bernese 5.0 (ERPEST)
  - Eterna 3.4

# Spectrum of new Time Series

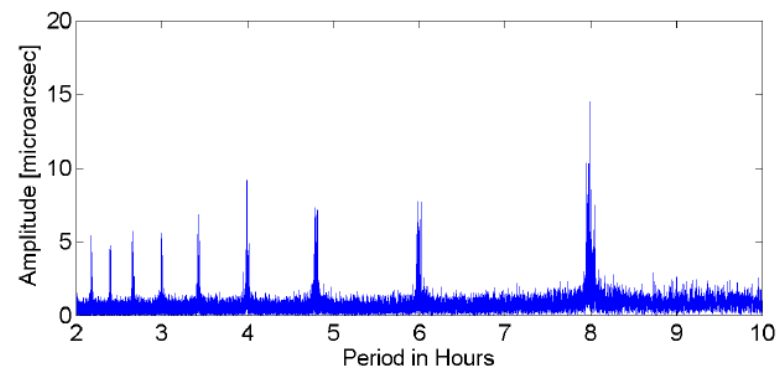
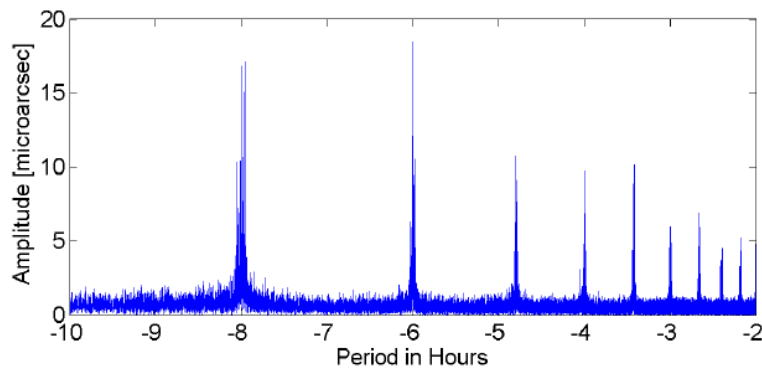


Average noise level at:	1 cpd	2 cpd	3 cpd	4 cpd	
	0.99 e-9	0.67 e-9	0.43 e-9	0.37 e-9	relative Sagnac
	0.236	0.160	0.104	0.088	polar motion [mas]

# Signal at 8 Hours?



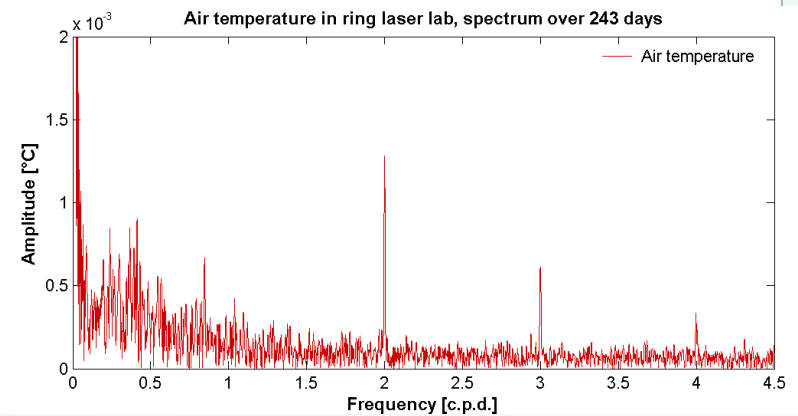
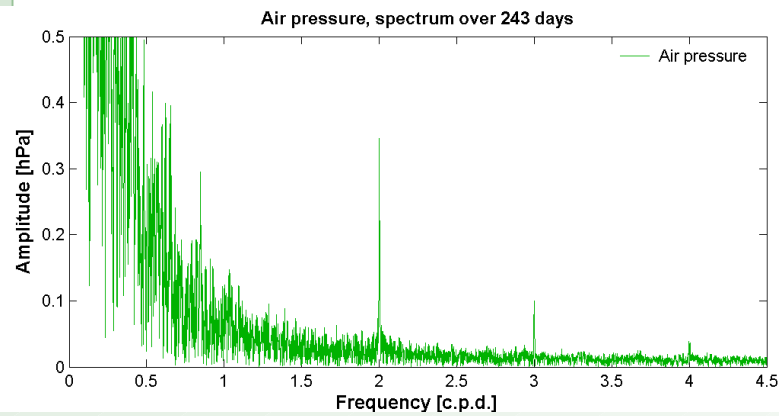
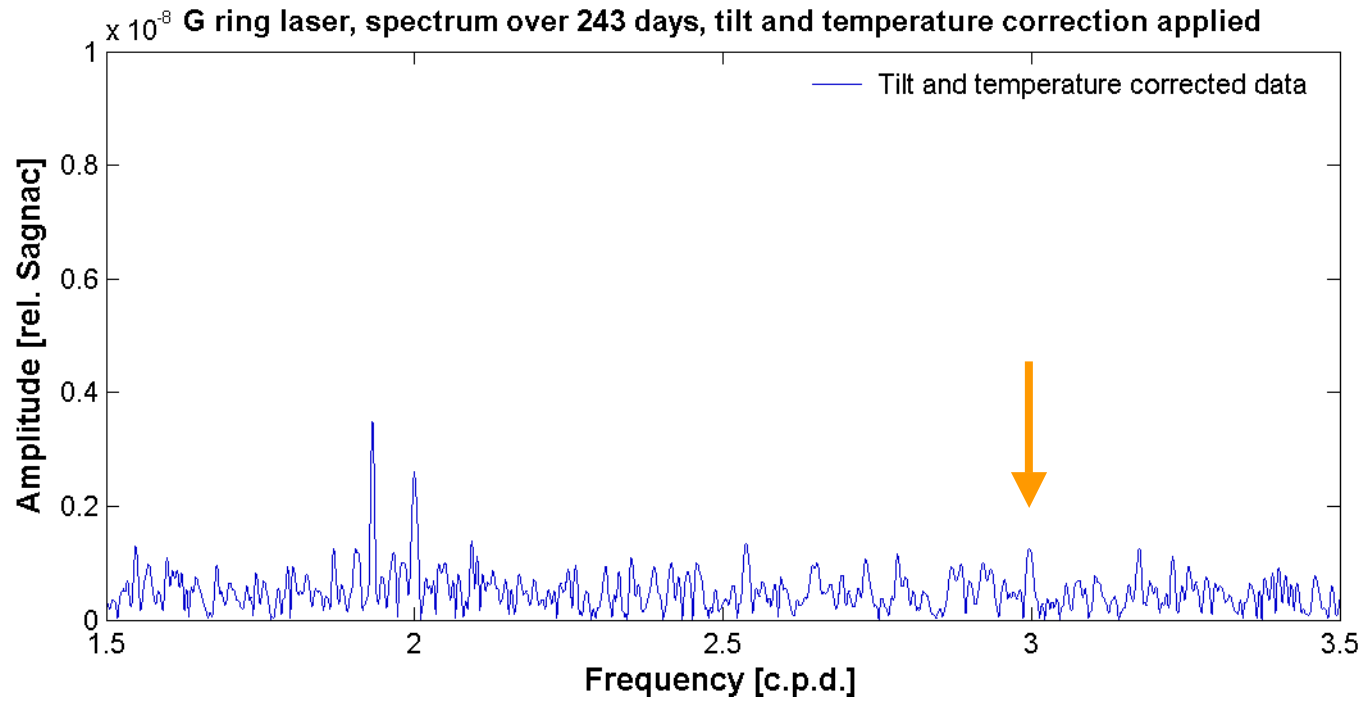
From: H. Schuh: The intricacies of high-frequency polar motion and universal time variations: status report of the SPEED project. - Status seminar of the research unit "Earth Rotation and Global Dynamic Processes", Dresden, May 2007



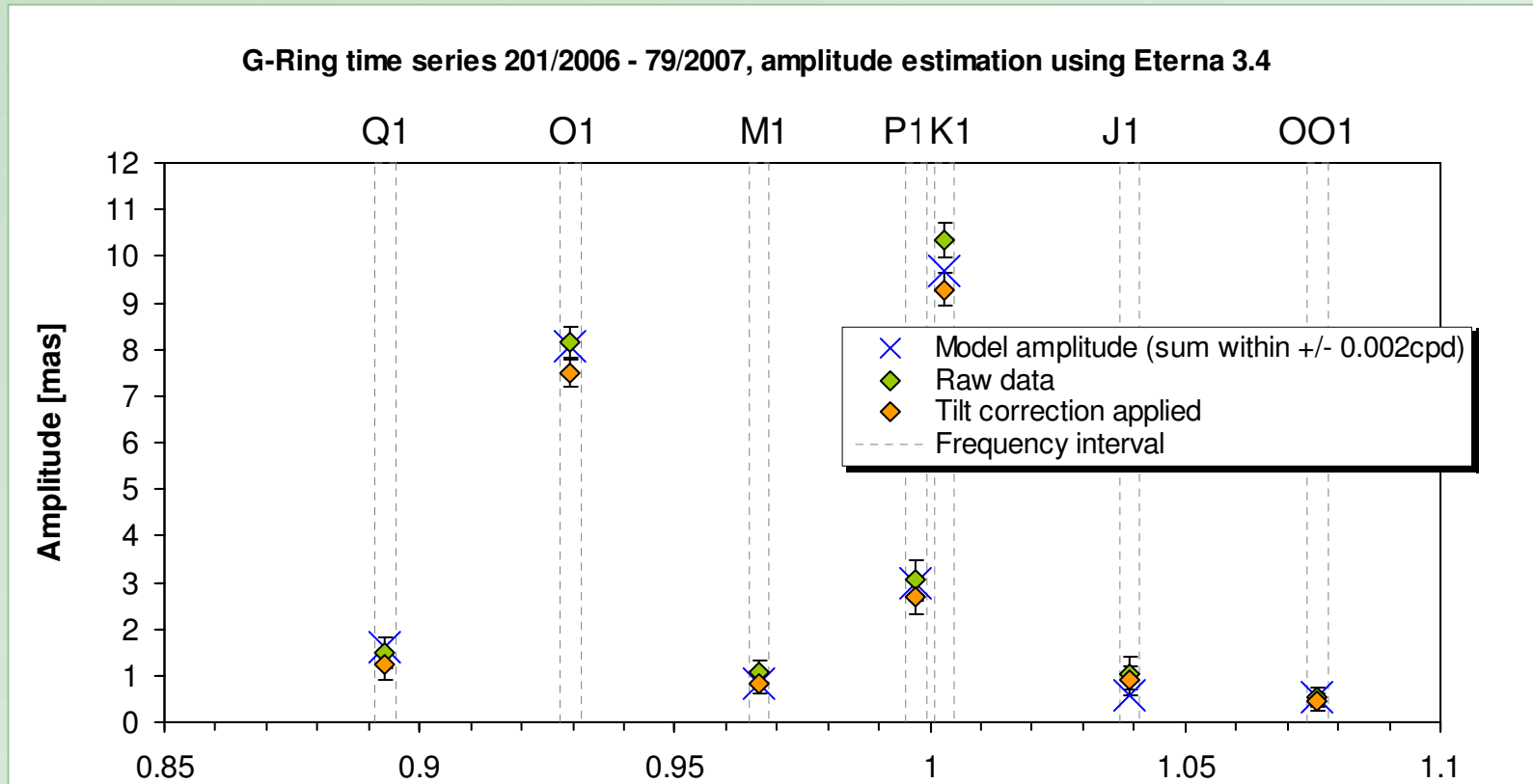
From: P. Steigenberger: GPS-derived long time series of sub-daily Earth rotation parameters. - Status seminar of the research unit "Earth Rotation and Global Dynamic Processes", Dresden, May 2007



# Signal at 8 Hours?



# Estimation of Diurnal Polar Motion Terms



Astr. arguments <i>l l' F D Ω θ</i>	Symbol	Frequency [c.p.d.]	Matlab raw data Ampl. [mas]	Matlab tilt corr. Ampl. [mas]	Bernese, tilt corrected Ampl. [mas] rms [mas]	Eterna, tilt corrected Ampl. [mas] stdev [mas]	Model [mas]
1 0 2 0 2 -1	Q1	0.8932	1.82	1.61	1.53 0.07	1.24 0.16	1.59
0 0 2 0 2 -1	O1	0.9295	9.78	8.83	8.65 0.07	7.51 0.16	8.08
1 0 0 0 0 -1	M1	0.9664	1.32	1.24	1.19 0.07	0.84 0.12	0.83
0 0 2 -2 2 -1	P1	0.9973	3.18	2.87	2.94 0.07	2.70 0.19	2.96
0 0 0 0 0 -1	K1	1.0027	10.60	9.66	10.06 0.07	9.28 0.17	9.69
-1 0 0 0 0 -1	J1	1.0390	0.78	0.63	0.66 0.07	0.89 0.16	0.57
0 0 -2 0 -2 -1	OO1	1.0759	0.89	0.78	0.67 0.07	0.45 0.09	0.52
synthetic signal (1 mas)		1.5000	1.03	1.01			

# Summary

- The performance of the Wettzell ring laser has been significantly improved in 2006
- The average noise level at subdaily frequencies is less than  $10^{-9}$
- Recent detection limit (subdaily signals):
  - Polar motion: 0.4 mas
  - Length of day: 0.15 ms
- The amplitudes of 7 diurnal polar motion terms (Q1, O1, M1, P1, K1, J1, OO1) has been reliably determined with formal errors less than 0.1 mas (Bernese) or 0.2 mas (Eterna)
- Potential for further improvements:
  - new mirrors
  - stabilization of the optical frequency