

# Unification of Heights and Vertical Reference Surfaces

Canberra, Australia  
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### **IHRIS/IHRF**

- Unified Height System / Frame
- Realized following internationally coordinated Standards and Conventions
- Reference Surface: global mean sea surface (W0)

**IHRIS** : Definition of height reference system unified around the world

**IHRF** : Realization of IHRIS using actual geodetic data

## Objectives

1. supports geometrical (ellipsoidal) and physical (normal, orthometric, geoidal) heights world-wide with centimetre precision in a global frame.
2. enables the unification of all existing physical height systems  
(i.e., all physical heights shall be referred to the same reference surface with potential  $W_0$ )
3. provides high-accuracy and long-term stability of the vertical coordinates.

## IAG resolutions driving IHRs/IHRF

- IAG Resolution 2015 (Resolution1):  
**Definition and Realization of an International Height Reference System (IHRs)**
- IAG Resolution 2019 (Resolution3):  
**Establishment of the International Height Reference Frame (IHRF)**

IAG Resolution 2015

[https://iag.dgfi.tum.de/fileadmin/IAG-docs/IAG\\_Resolutions\\_2015.pdf](https://iag.dgfi.tum.de/fileadmin/IAG-docs/IAG_Resolutions_2015.pdf)

IAG Resolution 2019

[https://iag.dgfi.tum.de/fileadmin/IAG-docs/IAG\\_Resolutions\\_2019.pdf](https://iag.dgfi.tum.de/fileadmin/IAG-docs/IAG_Resolutions_2019.pdf)

## Activities and current status

- A resolution for **the definition and realization of IHRF** has been released in July 2015 from the International Association of Geodesy (IAG)
- Principal organizer is **Prof. Laura Sanchez** at Technical University of Munich
- 37 researchers participate in **the Working Group for the realization of IHRF**
- **First proposal for the IHRF reference network** was approved at GGHS2018 conference (Copenhagen, Denmark)
- **First IHRF** will be released in 2019 following IAG resolution issued at IUGG2019 conference (Montreal, Canada)

## Standards and Conventions of IHRS

1. Geopotential value of the reference surface ( $W_0$ ) is **62 636 853.4 m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>** (at the geoid)
2. The position (**X, Y, Z**) is given by the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (**ITRF**)
3. IHRF includes **physical heights, geopotential values, and their variation with time**
4. Mean-tide or Mean(zero) crust
5. SI Units (meter and second)

The IHRF includes:

- **Physical height ( $H, dH/dt$ )**
- **Potential value of the Earth's gravity field ( $W, dW/dt$ )**

$W_0$  value is defined as **62 636 853.4 m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-2</sup>**.

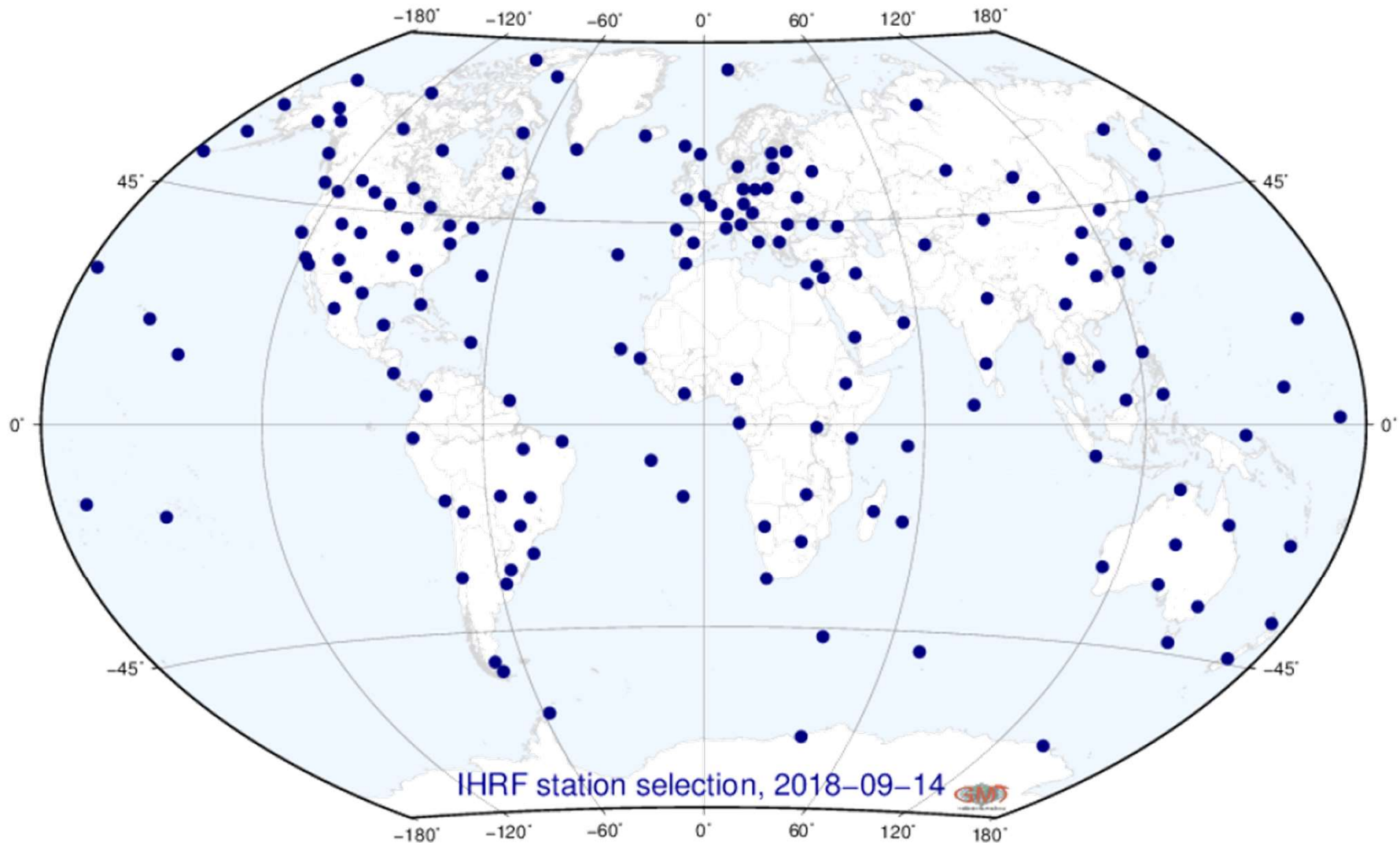
(Geopotential number on the global mean sea surface, i.e. reference surface)

## Primary requirement of IHRF reference network

1. GNSS **CORS**
2. Hold a physical height tied up with **reference tide gauges and local leveling networks**
3. Hold **an absolute gravity value**
4. 100 or more **land gravity data** are available around an IHRF site within 210 km distance
5. Collocated with other space geodetic observatories (VLBI or SLR or DORIS) (recommended)

# First proposal for the IHRF reference network 国土地理院

165 sites have been selected as of Sep. 2018



Sanchez (2018): GGOS Focus Area Unified Height System: Status report, ongoing activities, outlook 7



# IHRF stations in Japan

GSI (Dr. Koji Matsuo) proposed 3 sites in Japan to IHRF.

1. **CORS**
2. **Reference tide gauges and local leveling networks**
3. **An absolute gravity value**
4. 100 or more **land gravity data** around an IHRF
5. Collocated with VLBI or SLR or DORIS (recommended)
6. Globally even spatial distribution

|   | Wakkanai | Ishioka  | Osumi |
|---|----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | ○        | ○        | ○     |
| 2 | ○        | ○        | ○     |
| 3 | ○        | ○        | ○     |
| 4 | ○        | ○        | ○     |
| 5 | ×        | △ (VLBI) | ×     |
| 6 |          | ○        |       |



# Calculation of Geopotential Values

GSI calculated geopotential values (height) of 3 IHRF stations.

$$W_p = W_0 - (H_p - N)(g_p + 0.0424(H_p - N) \times 10^{-5})$$

$W_p$  : Geopotential value at ground surface

$W_0$  : Geopotential value at the Geoid (62 636 853.4 m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-2</sup>)

$H_p$  : Ellipsoidal height at ground surface (ITRF)

$N$  : Geoid height of JGEOID2018 (Matsuo et al., 2018)

$g_p$  : Absolute gravity value of JGSN2016 (Yahagi et al., 2018)

|                | Lon. (度)  | Lat. (度) | Ellipsoidal height (m) | $W_p$ value (m <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-2</sup> ) |
|----------------|-----------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Wakknai</b> | 141.75043 | 45.40299 | 74.620                 | 62 636 387.699                                |
| <b>Ishioka</b> | 140.21895 | 36.20883 | 155.800                | 62 635 723.789                                |
| <b>Osumi</b>   | 130.99830 | 31.56461 | 126.860                | 62 635 911.818                                |

- IHRF is a unified height system/frame realized following internationally coordinated Standards and Conventions (Reference Surface: global mean sea surface (W0))
- Working Group for the realization of IHRF (Principal organizer : Prof. Laura Sanchez, TUM) is working for the first IHRF, which will be released in 2019.
- GSI of Japan (Dr. Koji Matsuo) is participating in the first IHRF reference network with 3 GNSS CORS in Japan.
- GSI of Japan calculated geopotential values of the CORS from ITRF ellipsoidal heights, geoid height (geoid model of Japan) and absolute gravity values.