# SINEX\_TRO - Solution (Software/Technique) INdependent EXchange Format for TROpospheric and meteorological parameters

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R. Pacione, e-GEOS/ASI-CGS, Italy J. Douša, GOP/RIGTC, Czech Republic

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This document describes the Solution (Software/Technique) Independent Exchange (SINEX) format for TROpospheric and meteorological parameters.

The effort to standardize the exchange format for tropospheric products has started in early 1997 by a number of IGS participants [Gendt, 1997]. In November 2010 [IGSMAIL-6298] SINEX\_TRO format was slightly expanded to accommodate the addition of gradients. This expanded format has never been officially accepted and adopted. Due to the lack of the standardization, different software packages and organizations have started to use different field names referring to the same variables ad-hoc supporting optional and mandatory metadata, output files with different naming conventions and overall data contents. As a result, the format cannot be handled with a unique decoder.

According to further developments, new demands arose on the format for exchanging tropospheric parameters, in particular supporting:

- a) Parameters from different sources than space geodetic techniques such as numerical weather prediction models and re-analyses, radiosondes and water vapour radiometers,
- b) Long station names (9 characters) in concordance with RINEX 3 data format,
- c) Products including slant tropospheric delays,
- d) Parameters corresponding to long-term time series of individual stations.

This was the driver to develop a unique format to be adopted within all the IAG services and by all the techniques dealing with tropospheric parameters. However, because of difficulties in supporting all legacy and new features, it was decided to revise the format without keeping a full compatibility with any previous SINEX\_TRO unofficial version. In this way new features, such as long station names or time series data support, could be introduced much easier while simplifying the format definition and usage.

Previously, the tropospheric products were provided in SINEX\_TRO files [Gendt, 1997] along with the standard SINEX files using the corresponding filename. All common blocks (SITE/ID, SITE/ANTENNA, SITE/RECEIVER, SITE/ECCENTRICITY, SITE/COORDINATES etc.) could be then taken from the SINEX product. When tropospheric results were provided only in the SINEX\_TRO format, a single file should contain mandatory all the metadata concerning the SITE specification.

Originally, the SINEX\_TRO format was tightly linked to the SINEX developed by the IERS (<a href="http://www.iers.org">http://www.iers.org</a>). Because of difficulties of maintaining the SINEX\_TRO format along with the SINEX and because of limitations in necessary developments (e.g. a support of long station names, variable length of data lines), the SINEX\_TRO format V2.0 is decoupled from the SINEX while keeping a basic philosophy and a similar metadata format description. The most of metadata blocks thus became mandatory in the SINEX\_TRO format in order to support a stand-alone and non-ambiguous metadata description in the same way for any file using the format.

### 2. PHILOSOPHY

The SINEX\_TRO has as much as a simple and flexible design following the philosophy of the SINEX format (http://www.iers.org/IERS/EN/Organization/AnalysisCoordinator/SinexFormat/sinex.html) with regards to

metadata description and overall data structure. It is aimed at supporting site-specific and time series data stemming from various observing techniques or analyses, such as various space geodetic techniques (DORIS, GNSS, and VLBI), numerical weather prediction models, radiosondes, microwave radiometers, or others. All data and metadata refers to the time period or timestamp in order to support site-specific long-term data storage suitable for a time series analysis or climate research. Specific parameters, such as slant delays, are supported through the introduction of a new dedicated data block. The format supports all the necessary information for the conversion to the COST-716 format (<a href="http://egvap.dmi.dk/support/formats/egvap cost v22.pdf">http://egvap.dmi.dk/support/formats/egvap cost v22.pdf</a>), so far widely used within GNSS-meteorology applications.

The format is able to accommodate data or products in the following scenarios:

- Parameters at a single site estimated, observed or interpolated in time,
- Parameters at a single site calculated from a vertical profile, using ray tracing or interpolating in space,
- Parameters for more sites coming from a unique source (analysis, method, provider etc.),
- Parameters from a combined solution including additional information from the combination process,
- Parameters from a long period including a full history of metadata,
- Parameters with a consistent temporal resolution (i.e. sampling rate) and representations (interpolation, modelling approach, etc.) while missing values are allowed when reported. Data representation and, optionally, interpolation should be described in the metadata section.

#### 3. STRUCTURE

There is no limitation on the number of characters in data lines in SINEX\_TRO. The SINEX\_TRO file is subdivided into groups of data called blocks. A header and footer line encloses each block. The header and footer line are of 80 ASCII characters. Each block has a fixed format. The metadata blocks contain information on the file, the solution, its inputs and all the sites. Elements within each line are defined and separated by a blank character, at least.

A character field without information will have "-"s within its field and a missing numerical element will have an undefined value represented by number –999 (or using a column wise specific definition, see TROPO\_PARAMETER\_UNDEF and SLANTS\_PARAMETER\_UNDEF).

<u>Important note</u>: The undefined value should be <u>written/tested</u> <u>without the parameter scaling</u> (see TROPO PARAMETER UNITS and SLANT PARAMETER UNITS).

Therefore, the SINEX\_TRO file is readable in both forms "column-wise" and "line-wise". Character fields should be left-hand justified whenever applicable.

The first character of each line identifies the type of information that the line contains. Five characters are reserved. They have the following meaning when they are at the beginning of a line, they identify:

- '%' header and footer line,
- '\*' comment line within the header and footer line,
- '+' title at the start of a block
- '-' title at the end of a block
- (empty space) data line within a block

No other character is allowed at the beginning of a line!

A SINEX\_TRO file must start with a header line and end with a footer line.

The following blocks are defined:

FILE/REFERENCE (Mandatory)

**Okomentoval(a): [jd1]:** This is still alternative solution if different values are needed for different parameters..... But hopefully simple constant -999 should work here.

INPUT/FILES (Combined product only)
CENTERS/INFO\_MODEL (Combined product only)
CENTERS/INFO\_SOLUTION (Combined product only)

SITE/ID (Mandatory)

SITE/RECEIVER (Mandatory for GNSS)
SITE/ANTENNA (Mandatory for GNSS)
SITE/COORDINATES (Mandatory for GNSS)

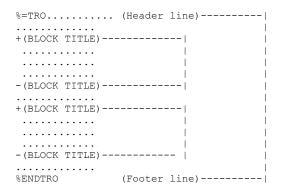
SITE/ECCENTRICITY (Mandatory for GNSSOptional, if not provided, assumed NULL)

<u>SITE/GPS\_ANTENNA-PHASE-\_CENTER</u> (Mandatory for GNSS)

TROP/DESCRIPTION (Mandatory)

TROP/SOLUTION (Mandatory Mandatory for values in zenith directions)
SLANT/SOLUTION (Optional Mandatory for values in slant directions)

These block titles are immediately preceded by a "+" or a "-" as they mark the beginning or the end of a block. The block titles must be in capital letters. After a block has started (+) it must be ended (-) before another block can begin. The general structure is as follows:



Most fields within a SINEX\_TRO line are separated by a single space or a sequence of spaces. In the following sections, each SINEX\_TRO line is defined by its field name, a general description and format using FORTRAN notations.

A comment line (not to be confused with the FILE/COMMENT Block) can be written anywhere within the header and the footer line. All comment lines must start with a "\*" in the first column. With the use of this character, information can be hidden from the software reading the file without deleting it from the file. A comment line format definition is provided in the Appendix 1.

### 4. DISSEMINATION

Three specific products are foreseen (and distinguished) in various dissemination scenarios supported by the SINEX\_TRO format:

- 1) Individual analysis centre products,
- 2) Products from the combination centres,
- 3) Site-specific data time series.

#### 4.1 File names

For file naming, it is recommended to use new format convention according to IGS products:

#### AAAVPPPTTT\_YYYYDDDHHMM\_LEN\_SMP.TRO

or

#### AAAVPPPTTT YYYYDDDHHMM LEN SMP SITENAME.TRO

#### With:

- '\_' used as a separator between all the filename fields except the file extension,
- AAA (3-char) -analysis centre acronym,
- V (1-char) version / solution identifier,
- PPP (3-char) project/campaign identification: operational (OPS), demonstration (DEM), testing (TST), reprocessing (REP), undefined ¹(UNK),
- TTT (3-char) solution type: final (FIN), rapid (RAP), near real-time (NRT), real-time (RTM), sub-hourly (SUB), unknown (UNK)<sup>2</sup>,
- YYYYDOYHHMM (11-char) string representing beginning time of nominal data interval. '00000000000'
  can be used in case of a long time series storage,
- LEN (2-digits+1-char) file frequency for specifying intended collection period of the file. Three characters
  are allowed for the format while the last character provides units minutes (xxM), hours (xxH), days (xxD),
  weeks (xxW), months (xxB), years (xxY), unspecified (00U). The last (00U) should be used if the file is used
  to store cumulative data.
- SMP (2-digits+1-char) frequency for specifying data sampling rate. Three characters are allowed for the
  format with the last character providing the units: 100 Hertz (xxC), Hertz (xxZ), seconds (xxS), minutes
  (xxM), hours (xxH), days (xxD), weeks (xxW), months (xxB), years (xxY), unspecified (00U),
- SITENAME (4-char/9-char, optional) site name consisting of variable length of 4 (old) or 9 (new) characters. New site conventional names according to the RINEX 3 convention are recommended. If a multistation file is provided, the site name is omitted.

### Examples:

GOPGOPSNRT\_20150301000\_01H\_05M.TRO GOP1DEMRTM\_20150301000\_05M\_05M\_GOPE.TRO GOP2TSTSUB\_20150301000\_15H\_05M\_GOPE00CZE.TRO GOP2OPSFIN\_20150300000\_01D\_01H.TRO ASI2REPFIN\_20150301030\_07D\_01H.TRO EUR2REPFIN\_20150300030\_07D\_01H.TRO

For the file dissemination, GZIP (.gz) format is recommended. There is no recommendation for using upper or lower cases in filenames. Never mix lower case and upper case.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The 'undefined' status should only be used when converting other format to this one where the status is not defined or obvious; newly generated files should always have a known and defined status.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Solution type REP, FIN, RAP, NRT, RTM are related to the GNSS product type used in the processing. Generally REP, FIN, RAP are delivered on daily basis, NRT on hourly basis, while RTM in real time. SUB is similar to NRT but delivered on sub-hourly basis.

In case of a very large number of stations, it is recommended to deliver one SINEX\_TRO file per station.

### 4.2 Analysis Centre Product

The Analysis Centres of the different IAG services submit, usually on daily or weekly basis, files containing estimated tropospheric parameters from specific site or network processed consistently. Only that information should be given which is directly related to the troposphere estimates. Additional data from other sources are allowed (similar like in time series outputs) until these are homogeneous and properly described in the header. These could be made available in support of information equivalent to the COST-716 format. The corresponding data blocks are:

FILE/REFERENCE (Mandatory)
SITE/ID (Mandatory)
SITE/RECEIVER (Mandatory for GNSS)

SITE/RECEIVER (Mandatory for GNSS)
SITE/ANTENNA (Mandatory for GNSS)
SITE/COORDINATES (Mandatory for GNSS)

SITE/ECCENTRICITY (Optional, if not provided, assumed NULLMandatory for GNSS)

ANTENNA-SITE/GPS\_PHASE\_PHASE\_CENTER (Mandatory for GNSS)

TROP/DESCRIPTION (Mandatory for GNSS)

TROP/SOLUTION (Mandatory <u>for values in zenith directions</u>)
SLANT/SOLUTION (Optional Mandatory for values in slant directions)

It is possible that a SINEX\_TRO file contains data stemming from more sources, e.g. GNSS analysis completed with meteorological parameters observed in situ or derived from a numerical weather model. In such case, it should be however properly described in the file metadata sections.

### 4.3 Combination Product

It is necessary to define a combined product in case an IAG service, or any other service, delivers it for a single site or for a network. Besides blocks defined for the Analysis Centre products, the following blocks are added to support information from the combination process:

INPUT/FILES (Mandatory)
CENTERS/INFO\_MODEL (Mandatory)
CENTERS/INFO\_SOLUTION (Mandatory)

### 4.4 Station Time Series

For the customer, who is interested in time series of tropospheric or other meteorological parameters for a specific location, it is convenient to have a product with separate files for each site.

The Station Time Series products aim at supporting application for which time series analysis is required (e.g. climate research, temporal modelling). A detailed description of a full history of metadata information has to be provided and is supported in the metadata definition since SINEX\_TRO V2.0 can handle all metadata including site coordinates defined along with the time period specification.

### 5. TROPOSPHERIC MODELS AND OTHER RELATIONS

For the format definition, we need to define basic tropospheric models and other relations useful to exploit the format parameters.

#### 5.1 Tropospheric models

The tropospheric path delay using the standard model and considering a symmetrical troposphere is expressed as follows:

$$d_{trop\_symmetry} = m_h(E)ZHD + m_w(E)ZWD$$
 (1)

where ZHD and ZWD are zenith hydrostatic and wet delays, E is the elevation angle,  $m_h$  and  $m_w$  are hydrostatic and wet mapping function.

The tropospheric path delay applying the extended model and considering the first-order asymmetry of the troposphere is defined as:

$$d_{trop\_asymmetry} = m_h(E)ZHD + m_w(E)ZWD + m_g(E)[G_N cos\varphi + G_E sin\varphi]$$
 (2)

with  $G_N$  and  $G_E$  horizontal tropospheric gradients in the North and East directions,  $\phi$  azimuth angle,  $m_g$  gradient mapping function.

The zenith total delay (ZTD) is always defined as a sum of hydrostatic and wet delays in zenith (ZHD and ZWD), i.e. independently whether the troposphere asymmetry is modelled or not

$$ZTD = ZHD + ZWD. (3)$$

Total slant tropospheric delay (STD) is then defined as the delay along the signal path and includes residuals (res) to the extended model and excludes potential multipath and other systematic effects (mpt). It is expressed with the following relation:

$$STD = mf_h ZHD + mf_w ZWD + mf_g [G_N \cos\varphi + G_E \sin\varphi] + res - mpt$$
 (4)

where  $mf_h$ ,  $mf_w$  and  $mf_g$  are mapping factors necessary for an unambiguous reconstruction of all individual model parameters. The mapping factors are float numbers corresponding to the actual observation elevation angles, and they can be calculated from specified mapping function or using a method of meteorological model data ray-tracing.

It is common to consider an approximation that the dry (or hydrostatic) zenith path delay represents the a priori troposphere model in the analysis of data of space geodetic techniques while model parameters estimated in the adjustments corresponds roughly to the wet (non-hydrostatic part).

$$d_{trop\_symmetry} = m_{approx}(E)ZTD_{apriori} + m_{estim}(E)\Delta ZTD_{estim}.$$
 (5)

### 5.2 Conversion between ZTD and IWV

The conversion of ZTD estimates to Integrated Water Vapour (IWV) is done in two steps.

Firstly, following the IERS Conventions (2010), ZHD can be estimated by means of the Saastamoinen (1972) model if the surface air pressure  $P_s$  is known. Then, ZHD is subtracted from ZTD to form ZWD:

$$ZWD = ZTD - ZHD. (6)$$

Secondly, ZWD is converted to IWV as:

$$IWV = \frac{10^6}{R_v \left( k_2 + \frac{k_3}{T_m} \right)} ZWD \tag{7}$$

where  $R_v$  is the specific gas constant of water vapour,  $K'_2$  [K/mb] and  $K_3$  [K²/mb] are the refractivity coefficients (Bevis et al., 1994) and  $T_m$  is the weighted mean temperature of the atmosphere (Davis et al., 1985)

$$T_{m} = \frac{\int_{H}^{\infty} \frac{e}{T} dh}{\int_{H}^{\infty} \frac{e}{T^{2}} dh} . \tag{8}$$

 $T_m$  can be either numerically integrated from the numerical weather model levels, or calculated from the analytical formula given by Askne and Nordius (1987).

### 5.3 Vertical parameter scaling

The temperature vertical scaling is usually approximated with the temperature lapse rate  $\theta$  [K/km]

$$T = T_0 - \beta(h - h_0) \tag{9}$$

where T and  $T_0$  [K] are the temperature at height h and  $h_0$  [m], respectively. Notice that the positive sign of the lapse rate is opposite to the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (1976). Similarly, the mean temperature vertical scaling is approximated with the mean temperature lapse rate  $\theta_m$  [K/km]

$$T_m = T_{m0} - \beta_m (h - h_0) \tag{10}$$

where  $T_m$  and  $T_{m0}$  [K] are the mean temperature at height h and  $h_0$  [m].

The partial water vapour pressure vertical scaling is approximated using the parameter  $\lambda$  [–] and the formula introduced by Smith (1966) for a vertical approximation of the mixing ratio

$$e = e_0 \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)^{\lambda+1} = e_0 \left[1 - \frac{\beta(h - h_0)}{T_0}\right]^{\frac{(\lambda+1)g_m}{R_d\beta}}$$
(11)

where P, e and  $P_0$ ,  $e_0$  [hPa] are the atmospheric pressure and partial water vapour pressure at geopotential height h and  $h_0$  [km], respectively, and  $g_m$  is the standard gravitational acceleration 9.80665 [m.s-2] defined in the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (1976).

The zenith wet delay is approximated using the ZWD decay parameter and the formula introduced by Dousa and Elias (2014)

$$ZWD = ZWD_0 \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)^{\gamma+1} = ZWD_0 \left[1 - \frac{\beta(h - h_0)}{T_0}\right]^{\frac{(\gamma+1)g_m}{R_d\beta}}$$
(12)

where P, e and  $P_0$ ,  $e_0$  [hPa] are the atmospheric pressure and partial water vapour pressure at geopotential height h and  $h_0$  [km].

### 6. LIST OF PARAMETER TYPES

Parameter types are defined specifically for each SINEX\_TRO data block.

### 6.1 Parameter types in zenith direction (TROP/SOLUTION)

Different tropospheric parameter types, according to the tropospheric models described in Section 5, are summarized in **Table 1**. Parameters can be provided as a product of 1) data analysis, e.g. from data of space geodetic technique, 2) data processing, e.g. from numerical weather model data fields, or radiosounding, or 3) direct observation method, e.g. from water vapour radiometer.

Table 1. Tropospheric parameter types in zenith direction

Acronyms	Description	Base unit1
TROTOT	tropospheric zenith total delay (ZTD)	m
TROWET	tropospheric zenith wet delay (ZWD)	m
TRODRY	tropospheric zenith dry/hydrostatic delay (ZHD)	m
TGNTOT	tropospheric total gradient – North component (wet + dry parts)	m
TGNWET	tropospheric dry gradient – North direction	m
TGNDRY	tropospheric wet gradient – North direction	m
TGETOT	tropospheric total gradient – East component (wet + dry parts)	m
TGEWET	tropospheric wet gradient – East component	m
TGEDRY	tropospheric dry gradient – East component	m
STDDEV	standard deviation for each estimated value reported in preceding column	
IWV	integrated water vapour	kg/m <sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Base unit is the reference unit for individual parameter scaling (see TROP/DESCRIPTION block).

Meteorological parameter types are summarized in <u>Table 2Table 2</u>. Parameters can be derived from 1) in situ observations, e.g. meteorological sensor, water vapour radiometer, or 2) data processing, e.g. from numerical weather model data fields or radiosounding.

Table 2. Meteorological parameter types

Acronyms	Description	Base unit <sup>1</sup>
PRESS	atmospheric pressure	hPa
EPRESS	partial water vapour pressure	hPa
TEMDRY	dry temperature	K
HUMREL	relative humidity	%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Base unit is the reference unit for individual parameter scaling (see TROP/DESCRIPTION block).

Auxiliary parameter types in zenith direction including parameters for the vertical approximations are summarized in <u>Table 3Table 3</u>. These could provide 1) additional information about the product quality based on data analysis or, optionally, the differences in height to the reference position, e.g. for long-time series, to enable filtering of GNSS products etc. 2) necessary information for computing tropospheric ties needed for the comparisons at collocated stations.

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 Table 3. Auxiliary parameter types in zenith direction including parameters for the vertical approximations

Acronyms	Description	Base unit <sup>1</sup>
ACOK	number of ACs taken into account for given epoch	-
ACDL	number of ACs deleted for given epoch	-
NSAT	number of satellites	-
GDOP	geometric dilution of precision	-
SCLHGT	pressure scale height	m
TEMLPS	temperature lapse rate	K/m
WVPDEC	water vapour pressure exponential decay	-
ZWDDEC	zenith wet delay exponential decay	-
WMTEMP	weighted mean temperature	K
WMTLPS	weighted mean temperature lapse rate	K/m

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Base unit is the reference unit for individual parameter scaling (see TROP/DESCRIPTION block).

### 6.2 Parameter types in slant direction (SLANT/SOLUTION)

Slant tropospheric delay parameter types are supported since SINEX\_TRO V2.0. The parameters are summarized in <u>Table 4Table 4</u>. In addition, the following parameter of the TROP/SOLUTION block (see <u>Table 1</u>) TROWET, TROHYD, TGNTOT, TGETOT should be provided as well.

**Table 4.** Tropospheric parameter types in slant directions

Acronyms	Description	Base unit <sup>1</sup>
SLTTOT	tropospheric slant total delay (STD)	m
SLTDRY	tropospheric slant dry delay (SHD), i.e. mf <sub>h</sub> *ZHD	m
SLTWET	tropospheric slant wet delay (SWD), i.e. mf <sub>w</sub> *ZWD	m
SLTGRD	tropospheric slant total delay due to the first-order horizontal gradient	m
SLTTGD	tropospheric slant dry delay due to the first-order horizontal gradient	m
SLTTGW	tropospheric slant wet delay due to the first-order horizontal gradient	m
STDDEV	standard deviation for the each estimated value reported in the column preceding	
SLTIWV	tropospheric slant integrated water vapour	kg/m <sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Base unit is the reference unit for individual parameter scaling (see TROP/DESCRIPTION block).

Auxiliary parameters for slant directions are supported in order to enable an optimal use of the slant parameters including a full reconstruction of any component of the tropospheric models defined in Section 5.

Table 5. Auxiliary parameter types in slant direction

Acronyms	Description	Base unit1
SAT	satellite code: Satellite System Satellite Number	-
	Satellite System:	
	G=GPS	
	R=GLONASS	
	E=Galileo	
	C=BeiDou	
SATX	Satellite X-coordinate (Mandatory for Data Assimilation)	m

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SATY	Satellite Y-coordinate (Mandatory for Data Assimilation)	m
SATZ	Satellite Z-coordinate (Mandatory for Data Assimilation)	m
SATELE	elevation angle	deg
SATAZI	azimuth angle	deg
SATRES	satellite phase residuals	m
SATMPT	satellite multipath	m
FACDRY	dry mapping factor	-
FACWET	wet mapping factor	-
FACGRD	gradient mapping factor	-
FACTGD	gradient mapping factor for dry component	-
FACTGW	gradient mapping factor for wet component	-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Base unit is the reference unit for individual parameter scaling (see TROP/DESCRIPTION block).

### APPENDIX I

#### SINEX\_TRO File VERSION 2.00

#### **DETAILED FORMAT DESCRIPTION**

In this appendix, the following blocks are described:

- 1. Comment line (Optional)
- 2. Header and Footer Lines (Mandatory)
- 3. FILE/REFERENCE Block (Mandatory)
- 4. INPUT/FILES (for combined product only)
- 5. CENTERS/INFO MODEL Block (for combined product only)
- 6. CENTERS/INFO\_SOLUTION (for combined product only)
- 7. TROP/DESCRIPTION Block (Mandatory)
- 8. SITE/ID Block (Mandatory)
- ). SITE/RECEIVER Block (Mandatory for GNSS)
- 10. SITE/ANTENNA Block (Mandatory for GNSS)
- 11. SITE/COORDINATES Block (Mandatory for GNSS)
- 12. SITE/ECCENTRICITY Block (Mandatory for GNSS)
- 13. SITE/GPS\_PHASE\_CENTER Block (Mandatory for GNSS)
- 14. TROP/SOLUTION Block (Mandatory for values in zenith directions)
- 15. SLANT/SOLUTION Block (Mandatory for values in slant directions)
- 1. Comment line (Optional)

Many blocks described in this appendix are in common with SINEX.

Some of them (as ANTENNA PHASE CENTER Block) are taken directly from SINEX 2.02 without any modifications. Others (as SITE/ID, SITE/RECEIVER, SITE/ECCENTRICITY, SITE/COORDINATES etc.) have slightly different description/format with respect to what reported in SINEX 2.02.

### 1. Comment line (Optional)

A comment line can be placed anywhere within or out from any block. It is limited to 80 characters in total with the starting '\*' character of the line. The definition is following:

Field	Description	Format
Comment	Any general comment relevant to the SINEX_TRO file.	1H*,A79

### 2. Header and Footer Lines (Mandatory)

The Header line must be the first line in a SINEX\_TRO file.

The Footer line must be the last line in a SINEX\_TRO file.

Header Line			
Field	Description	Format	
File Identifier	%=TRO	A5	
Format Version	Four digits indicating the version of SINEX_TRO format used	1X,F4.2	
File Agency Code	Identify the agency creating the file	1X,A3	
Time	Creation time of this SINEX_TRO file	1X,I <mark>42</mark> .2, ':',I3.3,':',I5.5	
	defined as yeary:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.		
Agency Code	Identify the agency providing the data in the SINEX_TRO file	1X,A3	
Start Time	Start time of solution in the this SINEX TRO file	1X,I42.2, ':',I3.3,':',I5.5	

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**Naformátováno:** Standardní písmo odstavce, Písmo: Tučné, Angličtina (USA), Kontrolovat pravopis a gramatiku

	defined as y <u>eary</u> :day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	
End Time	End time of the solution in the this SINEX_TRO file	1X,I <u>42</u> .2, ':',I3.3,':',I5.5
	defined as yeary:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	
Observation Code	Technique(s)/Source used to generate the SINEX_TRO.	1X,A1
	In case of a space geodetic technique, the code should be	
	consistent with the IERS convention.	
	C – Combined techniques used	
	D – DORIS	
	P – GNSS	
	R – VLBI	
	For non-space geodetic techniques the following code are	
	defined:	
	W – water vapour radiometer	
	S – radiosounding	
	F – numerical weather forecast	
	N – numerical weather re-analysis	
	M – climate model	
Solution Contents	Marker name if this is a combined solution file and contains	1X,A1
	only one site or 'MIX' if it is a submission file containing	
	more than one site	
		55

	Footer Line	
Field	Description	Format
File Identifier	%=ENDTRO	A8
		A8

### 3. FILE/REFERENCE Block (Mandatory)

This block provides information on the Organization, point of contact, software and hardware involved in the creation of the file.

File Reference			
Field	Description	Format	
Information Type	Describes the type of information present in the next field. May take on the following values	1X,A18	
	'DESCRIPTION' - Organization(s) gathering/altering the file contents 'OUTPUT' - Description of the file contents 'CONTACT - Address of the relevant contact e-mail 'SOFTWARE' - Software used to generate the file 'HARDWARE' - Computer hardware on which above software was run 'INPUT' - Brief description of the input used to generate this solution		
	'VERSION NUMBER' – Unique (3-digits) identifier of the		
	product specific to a certain processing strategy which matches that as seen in the V in the filename. It must be	1X, 3I	

	updated, and never reused, if the processing is modified in a way that might lead to a different error characteristics of the product. Mandatory for space geodetic techniques. Unique identifier of the product specific to a certain product or processing strategy. It must be updated, and never reused, if the processing is modified in a way that might lead to a different error characteristics of the product. Mandatory for space geodetic techniques.	
Information	Relevant information for the type indicated by the previous field	1X,A60
		84

### 4. INPUT/FILES (for combined product only)

This block contains the list of the contributing solutions used in the combined product.

	INPUT/FILES	
Field	Description	Format
Files	Name of contributing solutions	1X,A79

### 5. CENTERS/INFO\_MODEL Block (for combined product only)

 $This \ block \ contains \ the \ information \ about \ the \ parameters \ used \ by \ the \ contributing \ Analysis \ Centers.$ 

Center/Info_Model			
Field	Description	Format	
Analysis Center	Name of Analysis Center	1X,A3	
Observation Code	Observation technique used	1X,A1	
Cut-off angle	Elevation cut-off angle used (degresdegrees)	1X,I3	
Data rate	Sampling rate for used data	1X,I4	
Trop rate	Sampling rate for ALL trop estimates	1X,I4	
Trop. Mapping function	TROP Mapping functions used	1X,A29	
Grad. Mapping function	GRAD Mapping functions used	1X,A29	
_		80	

### 6. CENTERS/INFO\_SOLUTION (for combined product only)

This block contains for the site in the combined product file the information about the data and biases for the contributing Analysis Centers.

Center/Info_Solution			
Field	Description	Format	
Site Code	Call sign for a site	1X,A9	
Analysis Center	Name of Analysis Center	1X,A3	
# of days	Number of days used by the AC	1X,I2	
Day Code	Flag for each day (0 if not available, 1 otherwise)	1X,7I1	
# of bias	Number of biases for the interval (1=weekly: 7=daily )	1X.I2	

Biases	Biases for each day in [mm]	7(1X,F6.1)
		77

### 7. TROP/DESCRIPTION Block (Mandatory)

This block gives important parameters from the analysis and defines the fields in the block 'TROP/SOLUTION' and in the block 'SLANT/SOLUTION'.

TROP/DESCRIPTION			
Field	Description	Format	
Information Type	Describes the type of information present in the next field. May take one of the following values:	1X,A29	
	'TROPO PARAMETER NAMES': Names of fields in trop solution (see Tables 6, 2 and 3) — mandatory with TROP/SOLUTION	n(1X,A6)	
	'TROPO PARAMETER UNITS': Units applied for individual fields in trop solution (see Table 1, 2 and 3). Each $\nu V$ alues reported in TROP/SOLUTION Block should be divided by the related TROPOUNITS to get the base units — mandatory with TROP/SOLUTION	n(1X,A6)	
	'TROPO PARAMETER WIDTH': Width of fields in trop solution (see Tables 7, 2 and 3) — mandatory with TROP/SOLUTION	n(1X,A6)	
	'SLANT PARAMETERS ': Names of fields in slant solution (see Tables 4 and 5) – mandatory only with SLANT/SOLUTION	n(1X,A6)	
	'SLANT PARAMETER UNITS': Units applied for individual fields in slant solution (see Tables 4 and 5) – mandatory-only with SLANT/SOLUTION. Each vValues reported in SLANT/SOLUTION Block should be divided by the related SLANT UNITS to get the base units.	n(1X,A6)	
	'SLANT PARAMETER WIDTH': Width of fields in slant solution (see Tables 4 and 5) – mandator <u>yy only</u> with SLANT/SOLUTION	n(1X,A6)	
	'DATA SAMPLING INTERVAL': Trop/SolutionOriginal data Sampling Rate [sec]	1X,I22	
	'TROPO MODELING METHOD': (For GNSS only) Tropospheric estimation method: Filter, Smoother, Least Square, Piece Wise Linear Interpolation	1X,A22	
	'GNSS SYSTEMS': (For GNSS only) Observation from GNSS system used (string concatenating system characters(G=GPS, R=GLONASS, E=Galileo, C=BeiDou)	1X,A22	
	'REFRACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS': Factors used during conversion from ZPD into IWV.	1X, F5.2, 1X, F5.2, 1X, F8.1	

		Variable
oimation	field	dependent
Information	The above fields may be in any order  Relevant information for the type indicated by the previous	format is type-
	estimates  The characteristic results in a second or	1X,F22
	computation [yyddd] 'DELETE FACTOR': Limit (factor*sigma) for editing of trop	12X,I5,X,I5
	'BIAS FROM INTERVAL': Begin and end of interval for bias	
	Only for combined solution:	1X,F22
	for mapping horizontal gradients. 'ELEVATION CUTOFF ANGLE': Elevation cut-off [deg]	1X,A22
	'GRADS MAPPING FUNCTION': Name of mapping function used	1X,A22
	'TROPO MAPPING FUNCTION': Name of mapping function used for mapping hydrostatic and wet delay-	1X,A22
	[sec] <u>— mandatory with SLANT/SOLUTION</u> 'A PRIORI TROPOSPHERE': A priori tropospheric model used	1X,I22
	'TROPO SAMPLING INTERVAL': Tropospheric parameter sampling interval [sec] <u>mandatory with TROP/SOLUTION</u> 'SLANT SAMPLING INTERVAL-': Slant data sampling interval	1X,I22
	Only for individual analysis centre submissions:	1X,A22
	'GEOID MODEL': Geoid model name for undulation values	1X,A22
	'ATMOSPH TIDE LOADING MODEL': (For GNSS only) Atmospheric tide loading model applied	1Y A22
		1X,A22
	'OCEAN TIDE LOADING MODEL': (For GNSS only) Ocean tide loading model applied	
	ECMWF for ECMWF, METO for the Met Office, KNMI for KNMI, DWD for DWD, etc) and tt is the forecast lead time, e.g. 06 for a T+6hr forecast, 00 for an analysis).  NONE: not available	
	<ul> <li>NWP/cccctt data is from an NWP model where cccc is the (3-10 character) ID code for the NWP centre (e.g.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>pressure adjusted for any GNSS site height difference)</li> <li>OBS/INTERPOLATED: meteo data has been interpolated from a network of nearby stations</li> </ul>	
	<ul><li>OBS/LOCAL for on-site (local) meteo sensor</li><li>OBS/NEARBY for nearby meteo data is used (with</li></ul>	1X,A22
	'SOURCE OF MET/DATA': source of the surface meteorological observations used, it can be:	

### 8. SITE/ID Block (Mandatory)

 $\label{thm:containing} This block provides general information for each site containing estimated parameters.$ 

For NWP Data Assimilation it is mandatory to provide the coordinates of the observing site used to estimate the tropospheric parameters reported in the TROP/SOLUTION and/or in the SLANT/SOLUTION Block. The reported ellipsoid height and geoid height shall contain the antenna height in the SITE/ECCENTRICITY Block. These coordinates should be copied to BUFR.

	SITE/ID	
Field	Description	Format
Site Code	Call sign for a site	1X,A9
Point Code	Physical monument used at a site	1X,A2
Unique Monument Identification	Unique alpha-numeric monument identification. For ITRF purposes it is a nine character DOMES/DOMEX number (five/six digits, followed by the single letter 'M' or 'S', followed by four/three digits)	1X,A9
Observation Code	Observation technique used.	1X,A1
Station Description	Free-format description of the site, typically the town and/or country	1X,A22
Approximate Longitude	Approximate_Liongitude of the site in degrees (-90° to 90°NE/+), {decimals},, minutes and seconds	1X, <del>l3,1X,l2,1X,F4.1</del> <u>F10<del>2</del>.6</u>
Approximate-Latitude	Approximate_Llatitude of the site in degrees (0° to 360°E) (E/+), minutes and seconds, {decimals}	1X, <del>I3,1X,I2,1X,F4.1</del> F10 <del>2</del> .6
Approximate Ellips <u>oidal</u> - Height	Approximate hHeight above ellipsoid of the site in metres	1X,F9 <u>912</u> .3
Approximate-Geoid-al Height	Approximate Hheight above geoid of the site in metres	1X,F <u>9</u> 9.3
		92

### 9. SITE/RECEIVER Block (Mandatory for GNSS)

List the receiver used at each site during the observation period of interest.

SITE/RECEIVER			
Field	Description	Format	
Site Code	Call sign for a site	1X,A9	
Point Code	Physical monument used at a site	1X,A2	
Solution ID	Solution Number at a Site/Point code for which some parameters are estimated	1X,A4	
Observation Code	Observation technique used.	1X,A1	
Start Time	Time since the receiver has been operating at the Site/Point defined as  yeary:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day. Value 00:000:00000 indicates that the receiver has been operating at least since the "File Epoch Start Time"	1X,I <u>42</u> .2, 1H:,I3.3, 1H:,I5.5	

End Time	Time since the receiver has been operating at the	1X,I <u>4</u> 2.2,
	Site/Point defined as	1H:,I3.3,
	yyyear:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	1H:,I5.5
	Value 00:000:00000 indicates that the receiver has been	
	operating at least since the "File Epoch End Time"	
Receiver Type	Receiver Name & model	1X,A20
Receiver Serial Number	Serial number of the receiver. Takes on value '' if unknown	1X,A20
Receiver Firmware	Firmware used by this receiver during the epoch specified above. Takes on value '' if unknown	1X,A11
		100

### 10. SITE/ANTENNA Block (Mandatory for GNSS)

List of antennas used at each site used in the SINEX\_TRO file.

SITE/ANTENNA			
Field	Description	Format	
Site Code	Call sign for a site	1X,A9	
Point Code	Physical monument used at a site	1X,A2	
Solution ID	Solution Number at a Site/Point code for which some	1X,A4	
	parameters are estimated		
Observation Code	Observation technique used.	1X,A1	
Start Time	Time since the antenna has been installed at the	1X, <del>I2</del> <u>I4</u> .2,	
	Site/Point defined as	1H:,I3.3,	
	<pre>yyvear:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.</pre>	1H:,I5.5	
	Value 00:000:00000 indicates that the receiver has been		
	operating at least since the "File Epoch Start Time"		
End Time	Time since the antenna has been installed at the	1X,I <u>4</u> 2.2,	
	Site/Point defined as	1H:,I3.3,	
	<pre>yyvear:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.</pre>	1H:,I5.5	
	Value 00:000:00000 indicates that the receiver has been		
	operating at least since the "File Epoch End Time"		
Antenna Type	Antenna Name & model	1X,A20	
Antenna Serial Number	Serial number of the antenna. Takes on value '' if	1X, A20	
	unknown		
		88	

### 11. SITE/COORDINATES Block (Mandatory for GNSS)

This block provides the coordinates of the sites. ECCENTRICITY should be applied to these precise coordinates. The coordinates should be related to SITE point and only if ECCENTRICITIES are ZERO, then it is the ARP point. For the combination result, it also gives some statistical information.

SITE	'COORI	DINATES

Field	Description	Format
Site Code	Call sign for a site	1X,A9
Point Code	Physical monument used at a site	1X,A2
Solution ID	Solution number to which the input in this data line is	1X,A4
	referred to	
Observation Code	Observation technique used	1X,A1
Data Start	Start Time since the site coordinates are valid,	1X,I <u>4</u> 2.2,
	defined as y <u>eary</u> :day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	1H:,l3.3,
	Value 00:000:00000 indicates the validity since the "File	1H:,I5.5
	Epoch Start Time"	
Data End	END Time since the site coordinates are valid, defined as	1X,I <u>4<del>2</del></u> .2,
	<del>yy</del> <u>year</u> :day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	1H:,I3.3,
	Value 00:000:00000 indicates the validity till the "File	1H:,I5.5
	Epoch End Time"	
Coordinates	x,y,z-coordinate of a site of SINEX_TRO format used.	3(1X,F12.3)
	These coordinates should be copied to BUBF.	
System	Terrestrial Reference System Code	1X,A6
Remark	A remark used to identify the origin of the coordinates (AC	1X,A5
	acronym or 'Mean')	
Standard Deviation	Standard deviation for x,y,z in [mm] (Used only for Mean)	3(1X,I2)
Counter	Number of ACs used for Mean(Used only for Mean)	1X,I2
		110

### 12. SITE/ECCENTRICITY Block (Optional, if not provided assumed null Mandatory for GNSS)

List of antenna eccentricities from the Marker to the Antenna Reference Point (ARP) or to the intersection of axis.

SITE/ECCENTRICITIES			
Field	Description	Format	
Site Code	Call sign for a site	1X,A9	
Point Code	Physical monument used at a site	1X,A2	
Solution ID	Solution Number at a Site/Point code for which some	1X,A4	
	parameters are estimated		
Observation Code	Observation technique used.	1X,A1	
Start Time	Time since the antenna has been installed at the	1X,I <u>4</u> 2.2,	
	Site/Point defined as	1H:,I3.3,	
	y <u>ear</u> y:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	1H:,I5.5	
	Value 00:000:00000 indicates that the receiver has been		
	operating at least since the "File Epoch Start Time"		
End Time	Time since the antenna has been installed at the	1X,I <u>4</u> 2.2,	
	Site/Point defined as	1H:,I3.3,	
	y <u>ear</u> y:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	1H:,I5.5	
	Value 00:000:00000 indicates that the receiver has been		
	operating at least since the "File Epoch End Time"		
Eccentricity Reference	Reference system used to describe vector distance from	1X,A3	
System	monument benchmark to the antenna reference point or		
	intersection of axis:		
	'UNE' - Local reference system: Up, North, East		
	'XYZ' - Cartesian Reference System X, Y, Z.		

	All units are in meters	
Up / X Eccentricity	Up / X offset from the marker to the Antenna reference point (ARP)	1X,F8.4
North / Y Eccentricity	North/Y offset from the marker to the Antenna reference point (ARP)	1X,F8.4
East / Z Eccentricity	East / Z offset from the marker to the Antenna reference point (ARP)	1X,F8.4
		77

### 13. SITE/ANTENNA-GPS PHASE PHASE CENTER Block (Mandatory for GNSS)

Reference to the antenna phase center model that was used for satellite and receiver antennas.

Field	Description	Format
Antenna Type	Antenna name & model. May be blank to indicate the antenna calibration model that was applied in general. Exceptions need to be specified in separate lines (to be specified individual calibrations for some of the receiver antennas have been used or satellite calibrations are taken from specific source).	1X,A20
Antenna Serial Number	Serial number of the antenna. May be blank if not relevant, e.g., if the same antenna calibration model is applied to all antennas of this type.	1X,A20
Antenna Calibration Model	Name of the antenna model used in the correction of the observations for phase center variations	1X,A10
		53

### Comments:

- For IGS the antenna calibration model refers to the ANTEX file provided by the IGS Central Bureau Information System:

directory: ftp://igscb.jpl.nasa.gov/igscb/station/general atx ('wwww' for GPS week of the last update)

- $For IGS \ standard \ antenna \ names \ please \ refer \ to \ ftp://igscb.jpl.nasa.gov/igscb/station/general/rcvr\_ant.tab$
- If a receiver antenna is given in this block with a serial number to indicate individual antenna calibration model it has to be assigned in the SITE/ANTENNA Block to a specific station.

### 14. TROP/SOLUTION Block (Mandatory for values in zenith directions)

This block contains the solution for all epochs.

TROP/SOLUTION		
Field	Description	Format
Marker	Name of the marker	1X,A9

	NOTE: For backward compatibility left - aligned 4- character station codes are also permitted	
Time	Time epoch of the solution: Middle of data Interval, defined as <a href="https://www.ncbeneurs.com/yyvear">yyvear</a> :day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.	1X,I <u>4</u> 2.2, ':',I3.3,':',I5.5
Values	Space separated fields of variable length. Number and order of fields are given in the block TROP/DESCRIPTION. Readable by: read(line(20:),*)(val(i),i=1,n)	no format
		variable

## 15. SLANT/SOLUTION Block (Optional Mandatory for values in slant directions)

This block contains the slant solution for all epochs.

SLANT/SOLUTION			
Field	Description	Format	
Marker	Name of the marker	1X,A9	
	NOTE: For backward compatibility left - aligned 4-		
	character station codes are also permitted		
Time	Time epoch of the solution: Middle of data Interval	1X,I <u>4<del>2</del></u> .2, ':',I3.3,':',I5.5	
	defined as yearyyy:day_of_the_year:sec_of_the_day.		
Values	Space separated fields of variable length. Number and	no format	
	order of fields are given in the block TROP/DESCRIPTION.		
	Readable by:		
	read(line(20:),*)(val(i),i=1,n)		
		variable	

### APPENDIX II

```
1. Example for Submissions of Trop & Slant Estimates

4-TRO 2.00 GOP 17:120:74028 GOP 13:168:64500 13:168:86100 P MIX

+FILE/REFERENCE

*INPO TIPE

*INPO TIPE

**INPO TIPE

**INPO TIPE

**OPP - Geodetic Observatory Pecny, RIGTO

**OUTPUT Solution parameters

**OFTWARE G-Hut/Gar

**OFTWARE G-Hut/Gar

**URDUT GNSS/NNM data

**Wersion Number 001

**FILE/REFERENCE
-SITE/ID

+TROP/STA_COORDINATES

STA_Y STA_Y STA_SYSTEM

GOPE A 1 P 13.166.00000 13:166.86100 3979315.993 10:0312.633 46:57667.191 10:088

ZIMA A 1 P 13.166.00000 13:166.86100 3979315.993 10:0312.633 46:57667.191 10:088

ZIMA A 1 P 13.168.00300 13:168.86100 4331296.936 567556.035 4633134.023 10:088

-ROOF/STA_COORDINATES
       *-----+SITE/ECCENTRICITY
         **PREFUNCIONAL REPORT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P
         13:168:85800 6442.8

13:168:85800 2399.2

13:168:86100 2362.3

13:168:86100 2291.3

13:168:86100 4152.9

13:168:86100 8613.9

13:168:86100 3188.6

13:168:86100 3388.6

13:168:86100 2366.6
                                                                                                                                                       7.7 5897.9 550.7 88.7 -6.0 0.1 0.0 G28 20.481 282.065 2.833525 2.846356 7.469034 4.7 2183.1 202.9 32.7 -0.2 13.4 0.0 G32 72.429 233.060 1.04881 1.04880 0.331808 4.8 2167.6 201.2 32.4 -0.2 13.7 0.0 G01 73.79 315.070 1.04149 1.044146 0.302685 6.3 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.331808 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.2 10.04881 0.
```

### 2. Example for Combination Product

```
%=TRO 2.00 ASI 15:352:42300 EUR 15:298:01800 15:304:84600 P MIX
+FILE/REFERENCE
DESCRIPTION Weekly combination of trop estimates of EPN Analysis Centers
OUTPUT CONTACT
CONTACT
ross.pacione@e-geos.it,ASI/CGS Italy
Version Number OUT
FILE/REFERENCE
-CENTERS/INFO_MODEL
+INPUT/FILES
ASIIOPEFIN_2015102500_01D_01H.TRO
ASI10PEFIN_2015103100_01D_01H.TRO
BEK10PEFIN_2015102500_01D_01H.TRO
BEK10PEFIN_2015103100_01D_01H.TRO
-INPUT/FILES
------
*FILE/COMMENT
Coordinates taken from EUREF weekly combined solution
-FILE/COMMENT
-SITE/COORDINATES
***
**SITE/RECEIVER
*STATION PT SOLN T DATA START DATA END DESCRIPTION S/N FIRMWARE
ACOR A 1 P 15:298:00000 15:304:86370 LEICA GRX1200PRO -459187 8.20/2.125
**SITE/ANTENNA **SITE/TANTENNA **STATION PT SOLN T DATA_START DATA_END DESCRIPTION S/N ACCR A 1 P 15:298:00000 15:304:86370 LEIAT504 LEIS -103033
-SITE/ECCENTRICITY
-TROP/SOLUTION
-CENTERS/INFO_SOLUTION
%=ENDTRO
```

### 3. Example of Submission for Radiosonde Product

```
| NUMBER | N
```

### 4. Example of Submission for NWM-derived Parameters

1

```
%=TRO 2.00 GOP 17:120:63556 GOP 13:168:00000 13:169:00000 N MIX
  #=TER_Z_COUNTY

#=FILE_REFERENCE

#FILE_REFERENCE

INFO
DESCRIPTION
GOP - Geodetic Observatory Pecny, RIGTC
OUTPUT Solution parameters
CONTACT gns#gpecny.cz
SOFTMARE G-Nut/Shu
INPUT
GNSS/NWM/RAO/OTH data
      *TROP/DESCRIPTION
      ## STEPS | TRANSPORT | TRANSPO
       13:169:00000

13:168:00000
13:168:03600
13:168:03600
13:168:14400
13:168:14400
13:168:12400
13:168:2800
13:168:2800
13:168:32400
13:168:32400
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
13:168:36000
                                                                                                                                                  7.12
7.15
7.18
                                                                                                                 3.02
3.01
3.00
2.99
2.98
2.97
2.90
2.86
2.77
2.71
2.65
2.55
2.47
2.39
2.27
2.28
2.27
2.28
2.27
2.28
2.23
2.23
2.23
2.33
                                                                                                                                                                            6.87
6.89
6.91
6.95
6.95
6.97
7.129
7.42
7.545
7.76
7.86
8.02
8.05
8.05
7.75
7.76
7.75
1.76
7.75
1.76
7.76
7.76
                                                                                                                                                  7.21
7.24
7.27
7.30
7.30
7.28
7.26
7.24
7.21
7.19
7.20
7.20
7.21
7.22
7.22
7.22
7.21
7.19
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     165.3
162.0
158.8
155.5
155.1
155.6
157.0
159.3
162.2
165.8
169.9
174.7
        ZIMM
ZIMM
ZIMM
        ZIMM 13:
TROP/SOLUTION
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