

AWG meeting in Athens, 6th-7th November 2025

Each presenter has 12 minutes for their talk and 3 minutes for discussion. Please note that small changes in the schedule may occur if needed.

Thursday, 6th November

Venue: Dionysos Observatory

09:30 – Coach to Dionysos from the NTUA Patission entrance

10:15 – Arrival & coffee

10:30 – Maria Tsakiri & Petr Štěpánek: Welcome, logistics

10:40 – Laurent Soudarin: IDS news

10:55 – Cecille Manfredi: DORIS system, the current constellation and future missions

11:10 – Jerome Saunier: DORIS Network Status and Outlook

11:25 – Guilhem Moreaux: Status of the realization of the DPOD2020 v5.0

11:40 – Julian Zeitlhöfler: DTRF2020-u2023 and first steps towards DTRF2020-u2024

11:55 – Guilhem Moreaux: Quick analysis of the ITRF2020-u2024 by the IDS CC

12:10 – Adrian Banos Garcia: Geodetic combinations to improve the realization of the Terrestrial Reference Frame

12:25 – Hugues Capdeville: GRG AC report

13:40 – Petr Štěpánek: GOP AC report

13:00 – Lunch

13:45 – Arnauld Pollet / Samuel Nahmani: Status of the IGN-IPGP/JPL Analysis Center

14:00 – Julian Zeitlhöfler: Current status of the AAC at DGFI-TUM

14:15 – Patrick Schreiner: Status report of the IDS Associate Analysis Centre at GFZ

14:30 – Guilhem Moreaux: Recommendations from the analysis of the latest IDS AC single satellite solutions

14:45 – Zuheir Altamimi: DORIS contribution to the ITRF2020 Updates ([online](#))

15:00 – Dionysos Observatory excursion

16:30 – Coach return to NTUA Patission

20:00 – Social Dinner

Friday, 7th November

Venue: NTUA

09:00 – Susanne Blondel: Assessment of self-shadowing effect on the SWOT satellite

09:15 – Alexandre Couhert: Renewed interest in adjusting stochastic accelerations for

DORIS-only precise orbit solutions

09:30 – Nikita P. Zelensky: Development of DORIS+SLR and DORIS-only orbits with the new std2400 standards and assessment of radial orbit accuracy

09:45 – Julian Zeitlhöfler: First results on combined orbit determination using SLR and DORIS

10:00 – Sergei Rudenko: Comparison of time series of DORIS and SLR station coordinates of ITRS 2020 realizations and their updates and their impact on POD of altimetry satellites

10:15 – Coffee break

10:35 – Xanthos Papanikolaou: DORIS processing software: progress report

10:50 – Ningbo Wang: NRT DORIS Data for Global Ionospheric Irregularity Monitoring (online)

11:05 – Patrick Schreiner: Clocks WG status

11:20 – Discussion and time buffer

13:00 – Closing meeting

List of Participants

Altamimi, Zuheir (online)

Anastasiou, Dimitrios

Banos Garcia, Adrian

Blondel, Sussane

Capdeville, Hugues

Couhert, Alexandre

Filler, Vratislav

Flohrer, Claudia

Kelley, Anna J.

Krey, Vassiliki

Kumar, Vikash

Lemoine, Jean Michel

Le Bail, Karine

Manfredi, Cecile

Moreaux, Guilhem

Moyard, John (online)

Nahmani, Samuel

Papanikolaou, Xanthos

Peng, Hanbing (online)

Pollet, Arnaud

Rudenko, Sergei

Saunier, Jerome

Schreiner, Patrick

Serelis, Georgios

Soudarin, Laurent

Štěpánek, Petr

Tsakiri, Maria
Wang, Ningbo (online)
Zacharis, Vangelis
Zeitlhöfler, Julian

List of Presentations (with Abstracts Where Available)

Assessment of self-shadowing effect on the SWOT satellite

Blondel S., Mercier F., Moyard J., Couhert A., Houry S.

The NASA-CNES climate science Surface Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) satellite was successfully launched in December 2022. SWOT is the first space mission that will study nearly all of the water on the Earth's surface. To complete this global survey and mapping of the finer details of the ocean's surface topography and water bodies over time, the satellite is equipped with a GPS and DORIS dual-frequency receivers, as well as a Laser Retroreflector Array (LRA) to support verification of the challenging Precision Orbit Determination (POD) requirements (1 cm radial rms error). SWOT architecture, with large appendages (solar panels, KARI, radiators) coming out from the main central body, combined with its attitude law, can produce cast shadows. The order of magnitude is of multiple square meters of the satellite's surface, depending on the position on the orbit and the sun angle w.r.t. the orbit plane. Thus, it is necessary to model those effects. We will present the current results and efforts underway to improve the modeling of Solar Radiation Pressure (SRP) and assess the amplitude of self-shadowing effects. First, with the observation of residual signatures of systematic errors related to the Sun's elevation angle when using the current a priori SRP model. Then, with the computation of self-shadowing effects and the assessment of its amplitude.

Clocks WG status

Schreiner P.

Comparison of time series of DORIS and SLR station coordinates of ITRS 2020 realizations and their updates and their impact on POD of altimetry satellites

Rudenko S., Bloßfeld M., Seitz M., Zeitlhöfler J.

In this presentation, time series of DORIS and SLR station coordinates of ITRS 2020 realizations and their updates will be compared and the impact of using these realizations on precise orbit determination of altimetry satellites will be shown.

Current status of the AAC at DGFI-TUM

Zeitlhöfler J.

DORIS contribution to the ITRF2020 Updates (online)

Altamimi Z.

DORIS Network Status and Outlook

Saunier J.

DORIS system, the current constellation and future missions

Manfredi C.

DSO DORIS processing software: progress report

Papanikolaou X., Serelis G., Anastasiou D., Zacharis V., Krey V., Konstantinou A., Tsakiri M.

During the last few years, Dionysos Satellite Observatory has been expanding its involvement in the DORIS community by developing a state-of-the-art processing software. An open-source toolkit capable of performing high accuracy orbit determination for Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites and positioning using DORIS observations. While still under development phase, a list of critical updates have been performed, while others are still pending. This presentation will focus on the current status of the software toolkit, intermediate results and upcoming improvements.

DTRF2020-u2023 and first steps towards DTRF2020-u2024

Seitz M., Zeitlhöfler J.

First results on combined orbit determination using SLR and DORIS

Zeitlhöfler J.

Geodetic combinations to improve the realization of the Terrestrial Reference Frame

Garcia A.B.

GOP AC report

Štěpánek P., Filler V., Kumar V.

GRG AC report

Capdeville H.

IDS News

Soudarin L.

NRT DORIS Data for Global Ionospheric Irregularity Monitoring (online)

Wang N., Le D., Liu A.

Accurate knowledge of the free-electron distribution in the Earth's ionosphere is essential for mitigating ionospheric delays in satellite navigation and for space weather monitoring. The DORIS system provides high-quality dual-frequency phase measurements that offer valuable information on ionospheric conditions. With several DORIS satellite missions now providing near real-time (NRT) data at a latency of only a few hours, these observations are well suited for global ionospheric analysis. Based on our previous work at Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), in which we introduced the concept of DORIS differential Slant Total Electron Content (dSTEC) as an independent data source for the combination of GNSS-based Global Ionospheric Maps (GIMs), the present study extends the application of NRT DORIS data to ionospheric irregularity monitoring. We present, for the first time, the computation of the Rate of Total Electron Content Index (ROTI) from NRT DORIS observations and compare the results with co-located GNSS-derived ROTI values on a global scale. Finally, we discuss the prospects and future developments of using NRT DORIS data for global monitoring of ionospheric irregularities.

Quick analysis of the ITRF2020-u2024 by the IDS CC

Moreaux G.

Recommendations from the analysis of the latest IDS AC single satellite solutions

Moreaux G.

Renewed interest in adjusting stochastic accelerations for DORIS-only precise orbit solutions

Couhert A., Moyard J., Mercier F., Blondel S., Houry S.

Worse than usual DORIS-based orbit accuracies have been observed for Low Earth Orbit (LEO) altimeter satellites over the past years due to an increase in solar activity. In periods of high solar activity, the atmosphere becomes more difficult to model because it changes its state more rapidly. The impact is especially remarkable during strong solar geomagnetic storms. In this study we evaluate the benefit of estimating fictitious stochastic accelerations to mitigate in particular the effects of such solar activity changes.

Status of the IGN-IPGP/JPL Analysis Center

Pollet A., Nahmani S., Bertiger W.

This contribution outlines recent developments and investigations conducted by the IGN-IPGP/JPL Analysis Center since the last AWG meeting. We present the outcomes of single-satellite assessments of the IGN22 solutions, as evaluated by the IDS Combination Center. The presentation then examines preliminary results from an internal study on the quality and consistency of tropospheric parameters estimated during our data processing. Lastly, we provide an analysis of the results derived from SWOT satellite data, including both single-satellite and multi-satellite configurations.

Status of the realization of the DPOD2020 v5.0

Moreaux G.

Status report of the IDS Associate Analysis Centre at GFZ

Schreiner P.

The development of DORIS+SLR and DORIS-only orbits with the new std2400 standards and an assessment of their radial orbit accuracy

Zelensky N.P., Lemoine F.G., Beckley B.D., Mitchum G.T., Yang X., Nicholas J.B.