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Stochastic model in VLBI work done at TU Wien

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Modification of the stochastic model of VLBI observations

Modification of the stochastic model of VLBI observations

- Constant extra noise (33 ps \approx 1 cm)
- Elevation dependent noise – diagonal matrix (default option at VIE AC)

$$\sigma_{obs}^2 = \sigma_0^2 + \left(\frac{x[\text{ps}]}{\sin(el_1)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x[\text{ps}]}{\sin(el_2)}\right)^2$$

- Elevation dependent noise with correlations in a scan
- Turbulence model developed by Halsig (2018) based on Kermarrec and Schön (2014) model: Matérn covariance function (Matérn 1960)

Correlations within a scan

Correlated elevation dependent noise

$$\left(\frac{x \text{ [ps]}}{\sin(el_i)} \right)$$

Simplifying assumption

- consideration of **observations at a common time with a station in common**
- the **covariance matrix is block diagonal**

$$\Omega_{\text{scan}} = \Omega_{\text{meas}} + \Omega_A$$

$$\Omega_{\text{meas}} : \text{diag}(\sigma_{0i}^2) ; \quad \sigma_i = \frac{x \text{ [ps]}}{\sin(el_i)}$$

One block of a block-diagonal matrix Ω_A (containing elevation dependent noise terms) which includes **one scan consisting of six observations**:

Diagonal terms: baseline ij

$$\Omega_{A,ij,ij} = \sigma_i^2 + \sigma_j^2$$

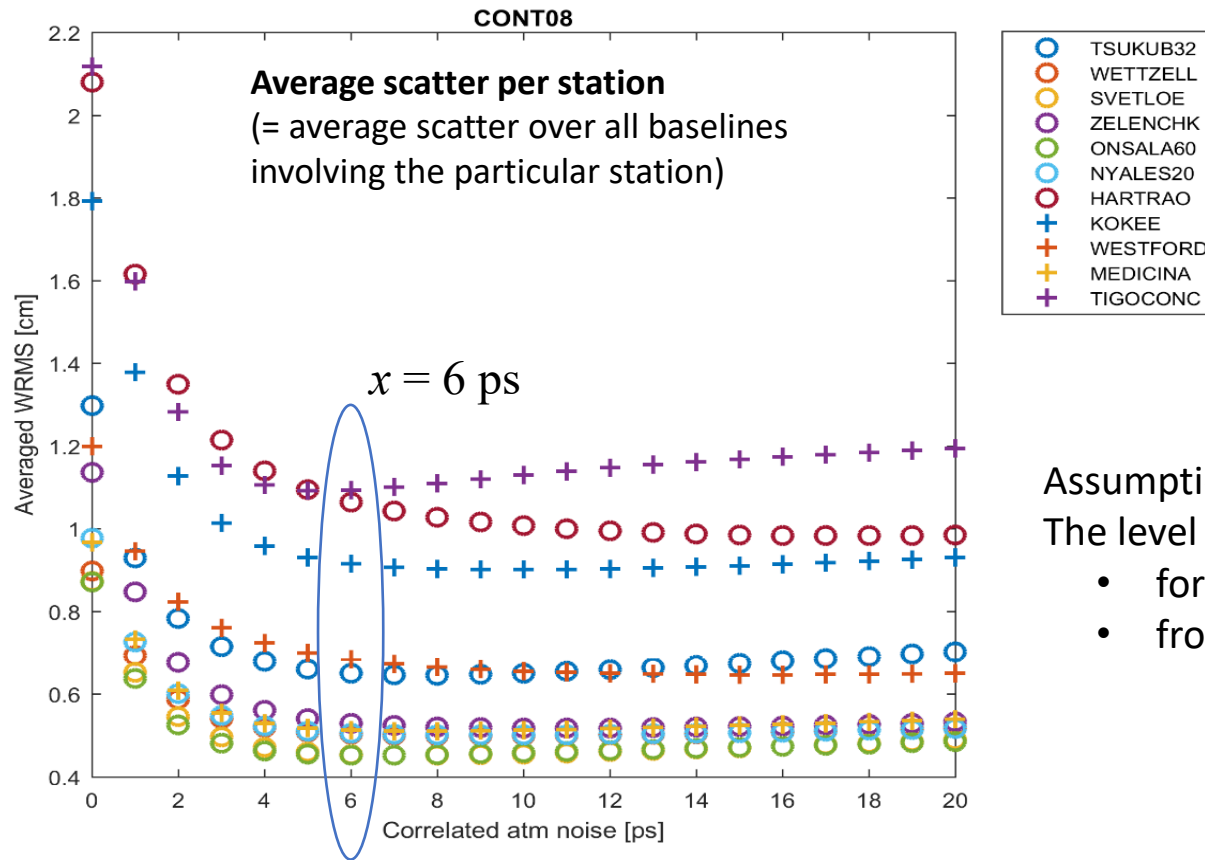
Off-diagonal terms: non-zero only if the baselines have a station in common

$$\Omega_{A,ij,il} = -\Omega_{A,ij,li} = \sigma_i^2$$

Baseline	1-3	1-4	3-4	5-4	1-5	3-5
1-3	$\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2$	σ_1^2	$-\sigma_3^2$	0	σ_1^2	$-\sigma_3^2$
1-4	σ_1^2	$\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_4^2$	σ_4^2	σ_4^2	σ_1^2	0
3-4	$-\sigma_3^2$	σ_4^2	$\sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2$	σ_4^2	0	σ_3^2
5-4	0	σ_4^2	σ_4^2	$\sigma_5^2 + \sigma_4^2$	$-\sigma_5^2$	$-\sigma_5^2$
1-5	σ_1^2	σ_1^2	0	$-\sigma_5^2$	$\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_5^2$	σ_5^2
3-5	$-\sigma_3^2$	0	σ_3^2	$-\sigma_5^2$	σ_5^2	$\sigma_3^2 + \sigma_5^2$

Correlated elevation dependent noise

$x: 0 - 20$ ps



Assumptions for the correlated noise:
The level of noise is the same

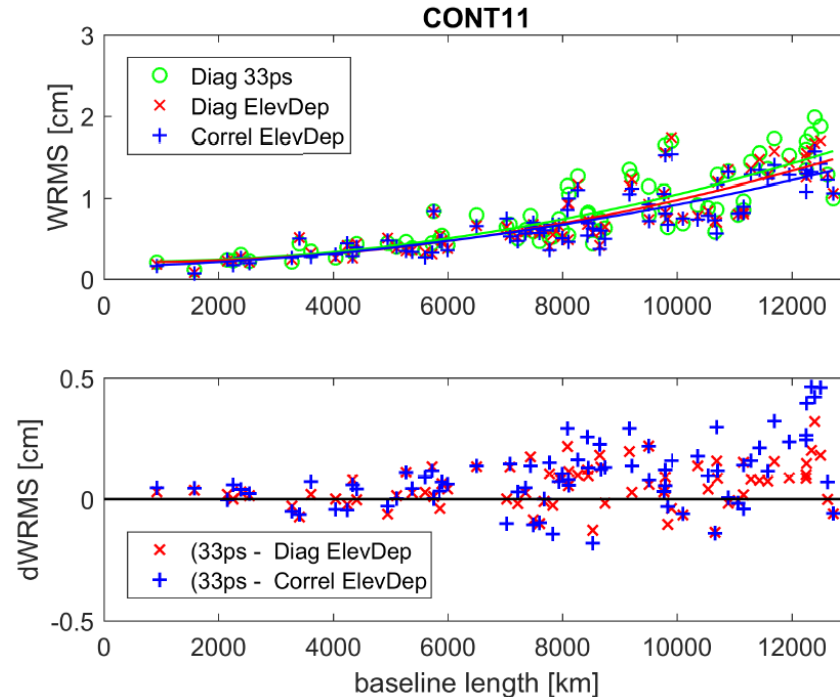
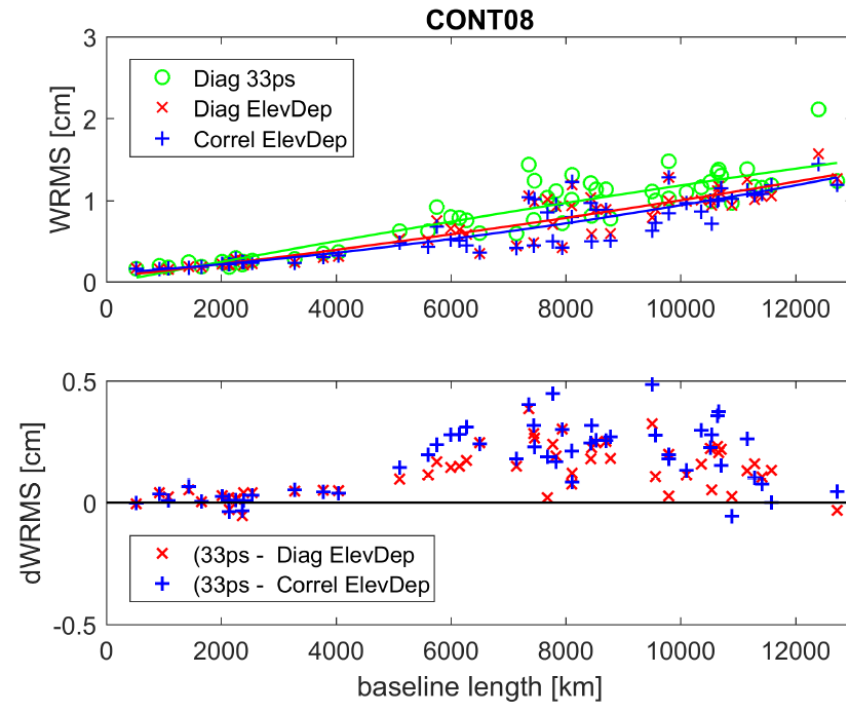
- for all stations
- from day to day

- Noisier stations in terms of the baseline length scatter: TIGOCONC, HARTRAO, KOKEE, TSUKUB32
- Dependence of the baseline length scatter on the wet atmospheric delay is not proven

$$\left(\frac{x \text{ [ps]}}{\sin(\epsilon_i)} \right)$$

[cm]	ZWD over CONT08	
	Mean	WRMS
Tsukub32	<u>29.0</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Wetzell	13.4	3.1
Svetloe	14.8	<u>4.2</u>
Zelenchk	<u>16.0</u>	2.2
Onsala60	13.9	2.7
Nyales20	8.1	1.9
Hartrao	7.0	2.7
Kokee	9.1	2.7
Westford	<u>15.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Medicina	<u>16.6</u>	3.6
Tigoconc	8.5	<u>4.1</u>

Elevation dependent noise: BLR

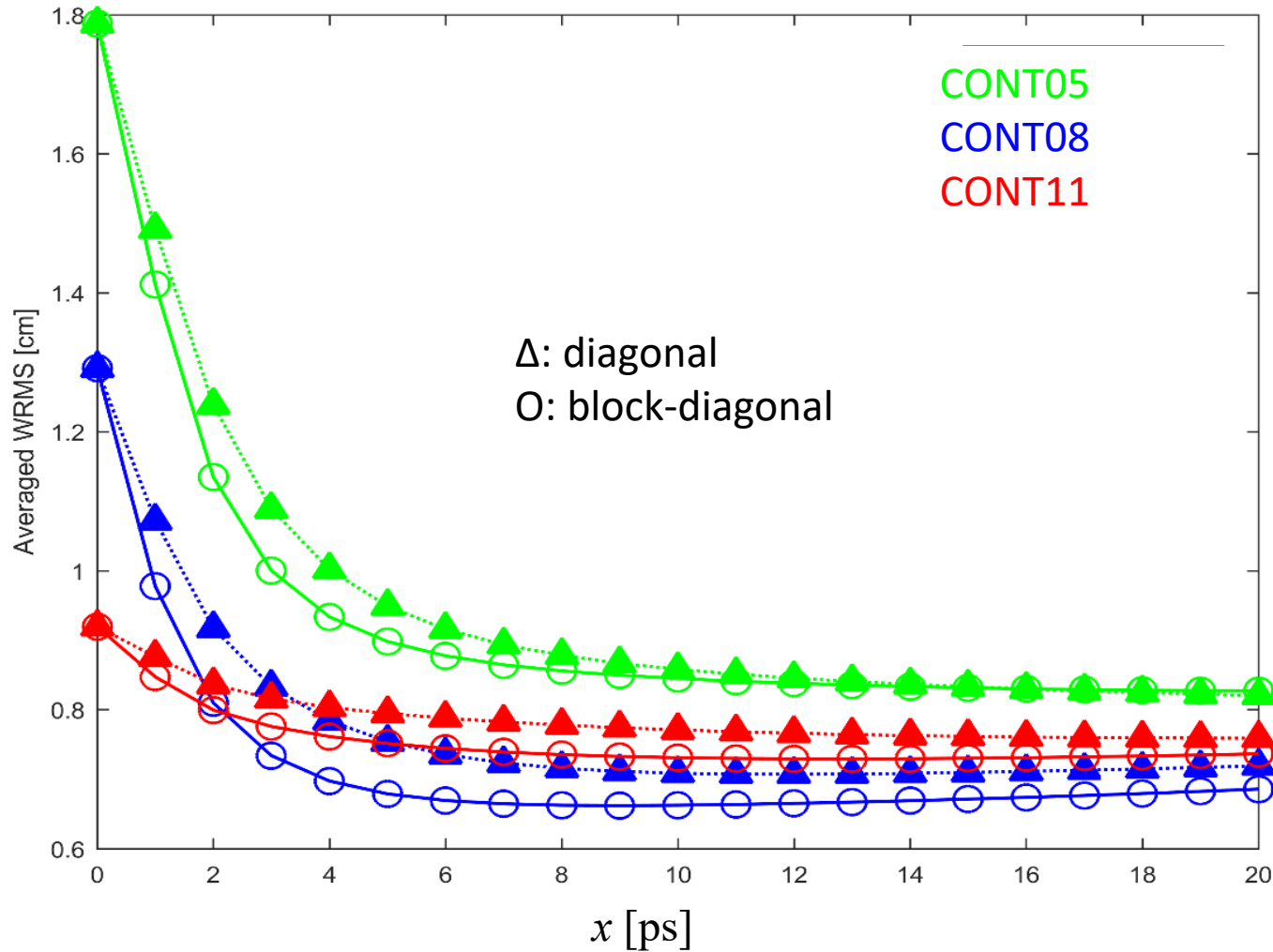


	Diag ElevDep		Correl ElevDep	
	Mean improvement [mm]	% of Improved baselines	Mean improvement [mm]	% of Improved baselines
CONT05	1.0	81.8%	1.3	81.8%
CONT08	1.4	92.7%	1.8	92.7%
CONT11	0.5	71.8%	0.9	76.9%

Elevation dependent noise: diagonal x block-diagonal

$$\left(\frac{x \text{ [ps]}}{\sin(e l_i)} \right)$$

Baseline length repeatability



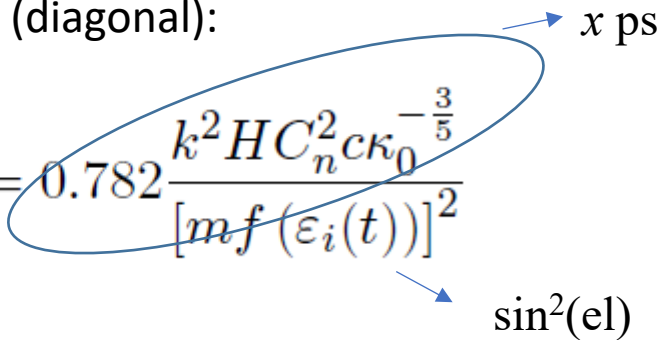
Introducing **correlations** between observations **in a scan** **reduces** the **WRMS** of baseline length compared to just a diagonal elevation dependent noise.

Turbulence model by Halsig (2018)

- Turbulence model developed by Halsig (2018) based on Kermarrec and Schön (2014) model:

Matérn covariance function (Matérn 1960)

Variance terms (diagonal):

$$C_{\varphi}(t, t) = 0.782 \frac{k^2 H C_n^2 c \kappa_0^{-\frac{3}{5}}}{[mf(\varepsilon_i(t))]^2} \sin^2(\theta)$$


+ Covariance terms (off-diagonal)

Parameters describing the turbulence

H : tropospheric height

C_n^2 : refractive index structure constant

c : scaling parameter in the vertical direction

κ_0 : $2\pi/L_0$, L_0 initial size of the eddies

k : signal wavelength

Started PhD thesis, Peter Urban

Implementation in VieVS, investigations on least squares collocation approach to model the stochastic properties, investigations on availability of station-specific turbulence parameters