

Data Center at Communications Research Laboratory

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Abstract

The Data Center at Communications Research Laboratory archives and releases the analysis results processed at the Analysis Center at Communications Research Laboratory. Regular VLBI sessions with the Key Stone Project VLBI Network are the primary objects of the Data Center. In addition, JPNTI and K4TIE series of geodetic VLBI sessions were processed and archived. Recent changes during the period between March 1999 and December 2000 will be reported and future plans of the Data Center will be described.

1. Introduction

The IVS Data Center at the Communications Research Laboratory (CRL) archives and releases the analysis results processed by the IVS Analysis Center at CRL. Major parts of the data are from the Key Stone Project (KSP) VLBI sessions [1] but other regional and international VLBI sessions are also archived and released. Such additional sessions include JPNTI series and K4TIE series. The former series have been repeatedly performed with Tsukuba 32m, Kashima 26m, Kashima 34m, and KSP stations to precisely determine site coordinates of the Tsukuba 32m and KSP stations on the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) by using the site positions of Kashima 26m and 34m stations on the ITRF. The later series were performed twice with the Fairbanks, Kashima 26m, Kashima 34m, and KSP stations to demonstrate international geodetic VLBI observations with the K-4 observation systems.

2. Data Products

The KSP VLBI sessions were performed with four KSP IVS Network stations at Kashima, Koganei, Miura, and Tateyama in a daily or sub-daily (once every two days) basis until May 1999. Duration of each session is about 23.5 hours. Daily observations were performed from March 1 until April 1, 1999 to obtain continuous VLBI data series for various investigations such as studies about the atmospheric delay models and for the improvements of the data analysis technique. The high-speed ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) network line to the Miura station became unavailable in May 1999 and the real-time VLBI observations with the Miura station became impossible. After this time, the real-time VLBI sessions were performed with three stations at Kashima, Koganei, and Tateyama. Once every six days (one session per three sessions), the observed data were recorded to the K-4 data recorders at three stations and the Miura station participated in the sessions with the tape-based VLBI technique. In this case, the observed data at three stations except for the Miura station were processed in real-time and the analysis results were released promptly after the observations completed. A day later, the observed tapes were transported to the Koganei station and the data were correlated. After the correlation processing completed, the data set produced with the real-time VLBI data processing was replaced by the new data set.

In July 2000, unusual site motion of the Tateyama station was detected from the KSP VLBI data series, and the frequency of the sessions was increased from sub-daily to daily since July

22, 2000. The daily sessions were continued until November 11, 2000, and the site motion of the Tateyama and Miura stations were monitored in detail. During the period, it was found that Tateyama station moved about 5cm to the northeast direction. Miura station also moved about 3cm to the north. The unusual site motions of these two stations gradually settled and the current site velocities are almost same with the site velocities before June 2000. By investigating the time series of the site positions, the unusual site motion started from sometime between the end of June 2000 and the beginning of July 2000. At the same time, volcanic and seismic activities near the Miyakejima and Kozushima Islands began. These activities are thought to have caused the regional crustal deformation near the area, and the unusual site motions at Tateyama and Miura can be explained by the event.

Table 1 and Figure 1 shows the number of geodetic VLBI sessions and number of valid observed delays used in the data analysis for each year.

Table 1. Number of sessions and observed delays used in the data analysis for each year up to December 2000.

Year	Number of sessions	Number of valid observed delays
1994	2	261
1995	171	15837
1996	345	66005
1997	308	287452
1998	183	474783
1999	198	351162
2000	235	339246
Total	1442	1534746

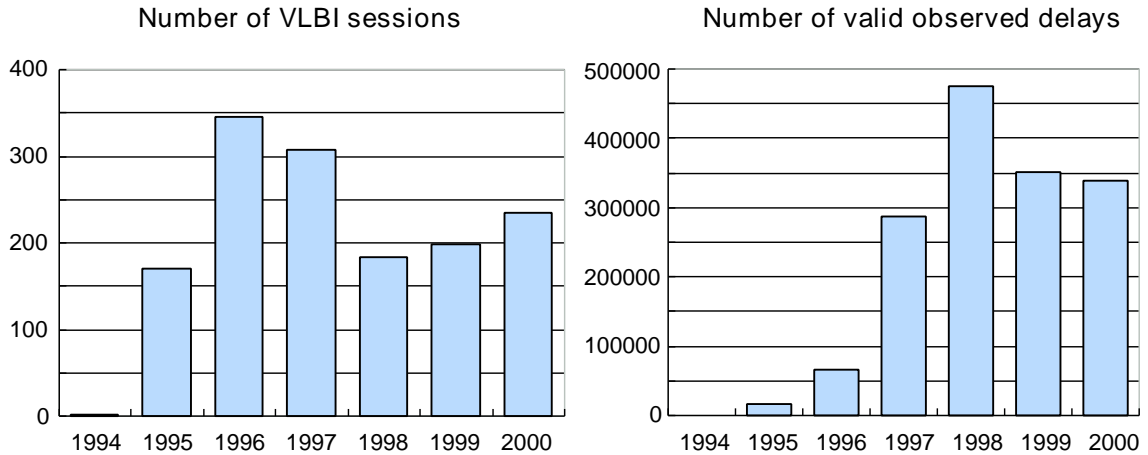


Figure 1. Number of sessions and observed delay used in the data analysis for each year as of March 1, 1999.

In December 2000, the server system for the WWW (World Wide Web) and FTP (File Transfer

Protocol) accesses was changed as shown in the Table 2. The URL (Unified Resource Locator) of the WWW service remained the same, but the URL for the FTP service was changed. Data analysis results are available in SINEX (Solution Independent Exchange) file format and in various format including ASCII data and data plots.

Table 2. URL and IP address of the WWW and FTP server system.

Service	URL	IP address
WWW	http://ksp.crl.go.jp/	133.243.3.35
FTP	ftp://ksp.crl.go.jp/pub/j/j144/	133.243.3.35

3. Future Plans

The operation of the Miura KSP VLBI station was terminated in January 2001. The antenna and the observation facilities at the site will be transported to the Tomakomai Experimental Forest of Hokkaido University. The Tateyama station will also be closed in 2002, and the antenna and the observation facilities will be transported to the campus of the Gifu University. The tape-based correlated system at Koganei will be transported to the Kashima Space Research Center of CRL. In spite of these changes, the IVS Data Center at CRL will continue its service and will archive and release the analysis results produced by the IVS Analysis Center at CRL.

References

- [1] Special issue for the Key Stone Project, J. Commun. Res. Lab., Vol. 46, No. 1, March 1999