
Generation and Comparison of Combined Global Gravity Field Models

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1. Combination of terrestrial and satellite data
2. Evaluation of combined gravity field models
3. Calibration aspects
4. Exchange data formats

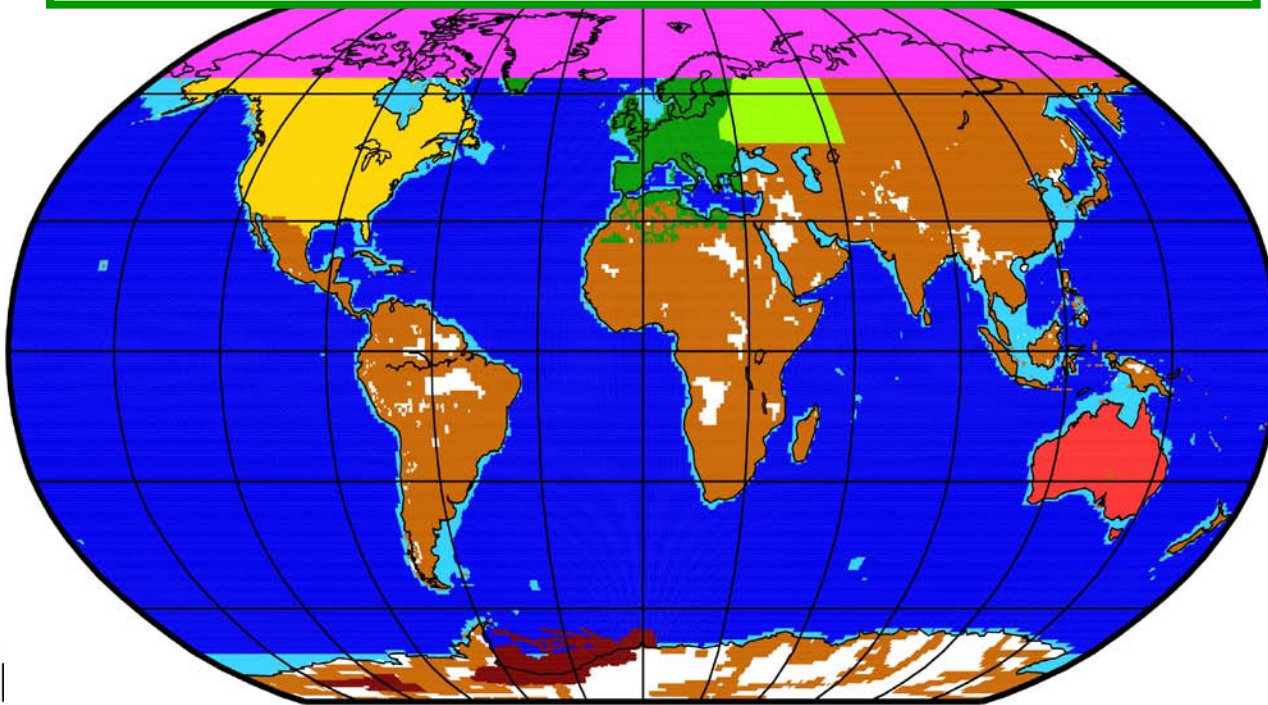
Computation of combined gravity field models

Global high-resolution gravity field models can be derived from the combination of satellite data and surface gravity data.

At GFZ Potsdam and GRGS Toulouse, such global gravity models are routinely produced in the framework of the EIGEN* processing activities. The combination of the different data sets is made on the basis of normal equations.

* EIGEN = European Improved Gravity model of the Earth by New techniques (i.e. since the launch of the CHAMP mission)

Patchwork of the presently at GFZ used ground data sets



Combined satellite data:

- GRACE
- LAGEOS
- CHAMP
- **In the future: GOCE**

Basic weighting principle:

The **relative weighting** for the combination of data from different satellites (for instance GRACE and LAGEOS) from different analysis centers (GFZ & GRGS) is done in accordance to their individually obtained variances and different data amounts.

The relative weighting for the combination of the different ground data sets among each others is done in accordance to the individually given standard deviations

The main questions concerning the accuracy of the combination of terrestrial and satellite data:

- The formal variances of the spherical harmonic coefficients from the satellite data are usually too optimistic → we don't apply a rigorous variance component estimation
- The errors of the different wavelength components are degree-dependent

Combination scheme of EIGEN-5C

contribution to the solution, full normal matrix:



kept separately and bound together with the surface data using constraints**):



kept separately (reduced from the full normal matrix):



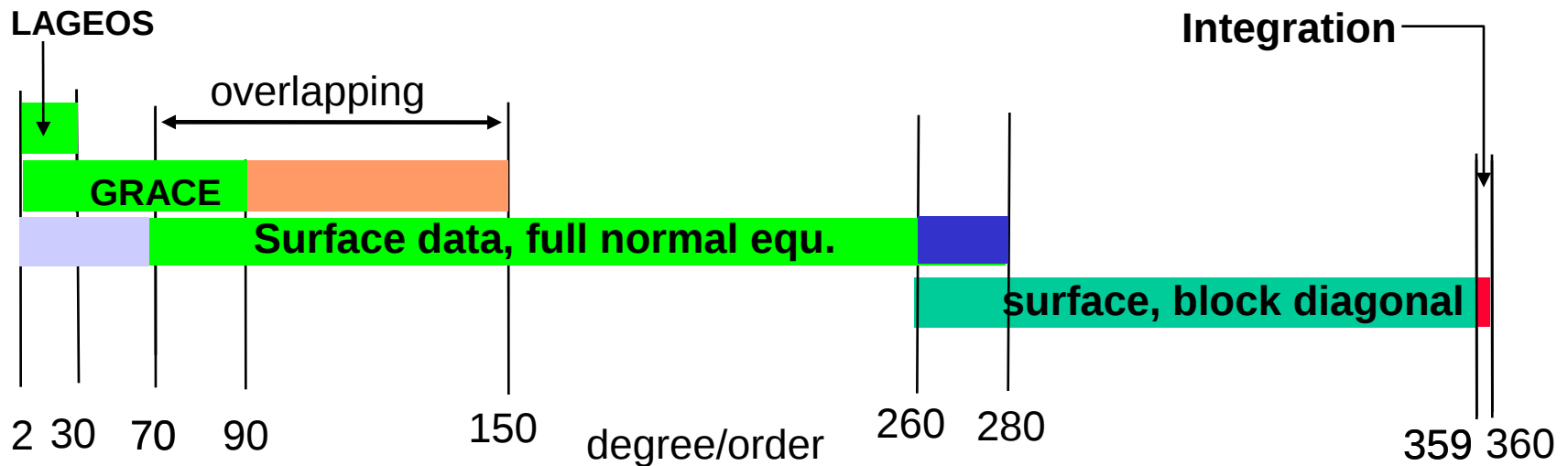
not used (low-pass filtered in order to avoid truncation errors) :



contribution to the solution, block diagonal matrix:



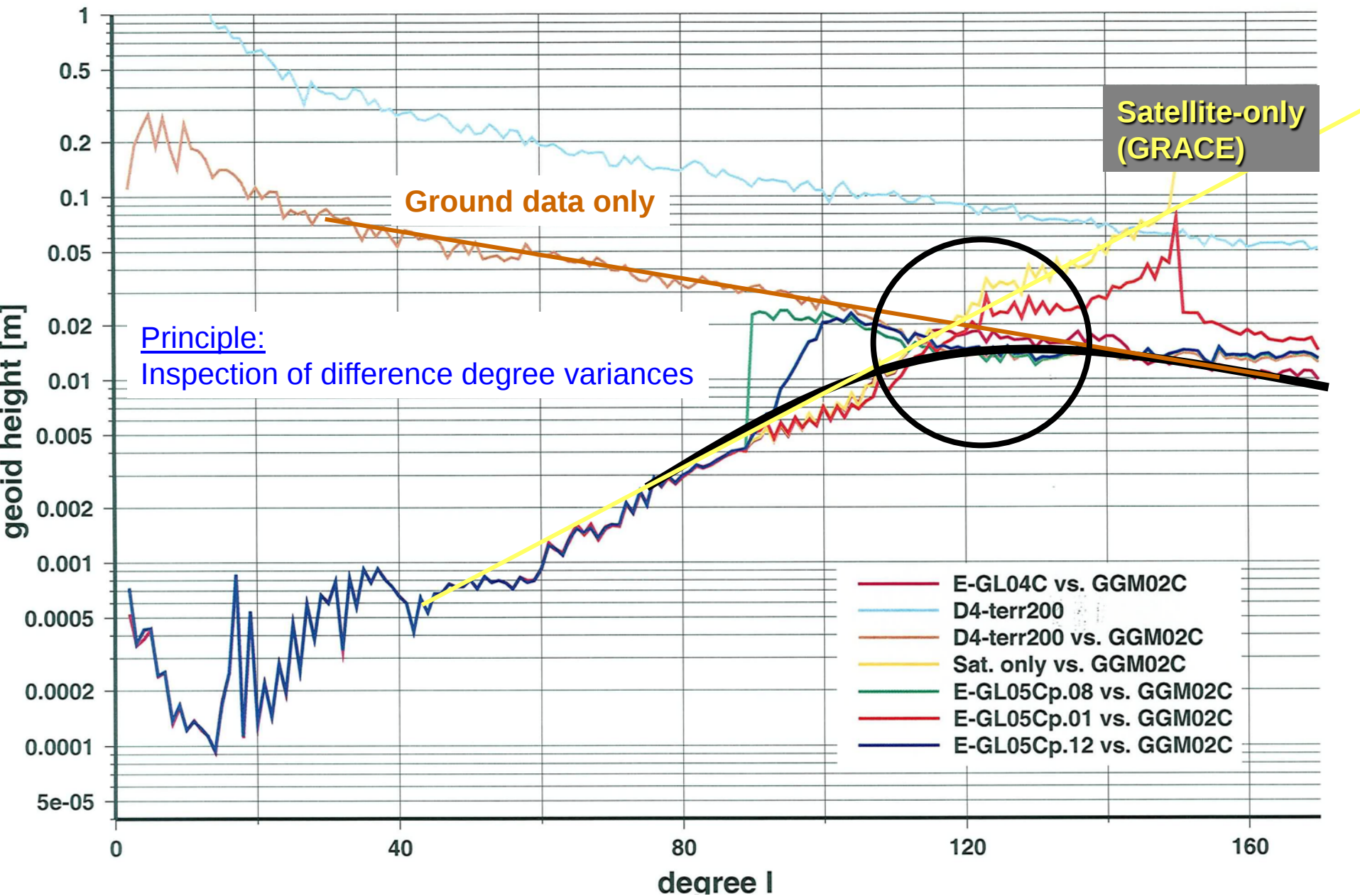
contribution to the solution, numerical integration:



***) constraints (pseudo observations), applied between degree 90 and 150:

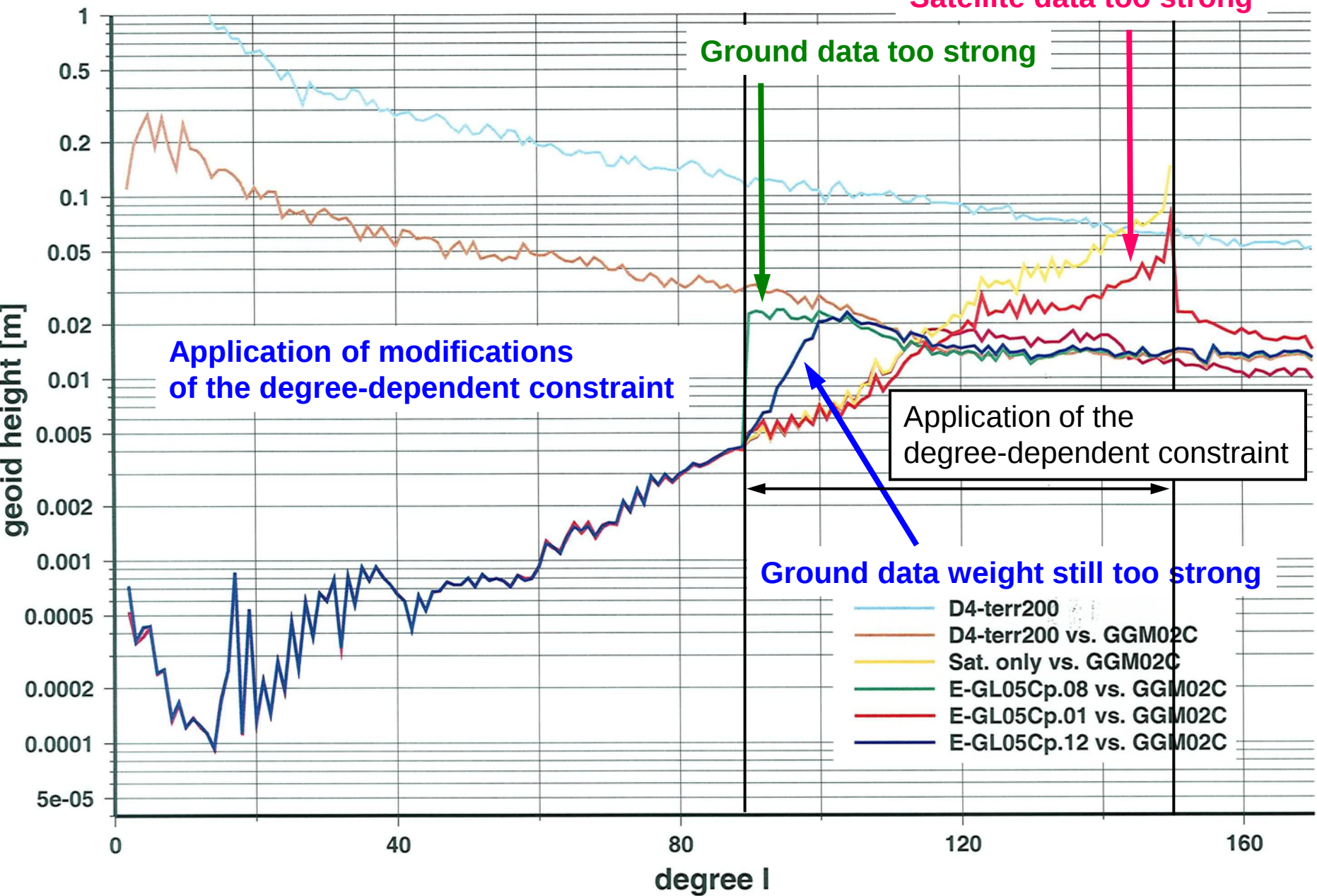
$$C/S_{n,m,\text{Surface}} - C/S_{n,m,\text{GRACE}} + \text{LAG.} = 0 \pm \sigma \quad \sigma = 0.8696 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot e^{\frac{l-90}{11.8}}$$

Combination algorithm in the overlapping range – an example

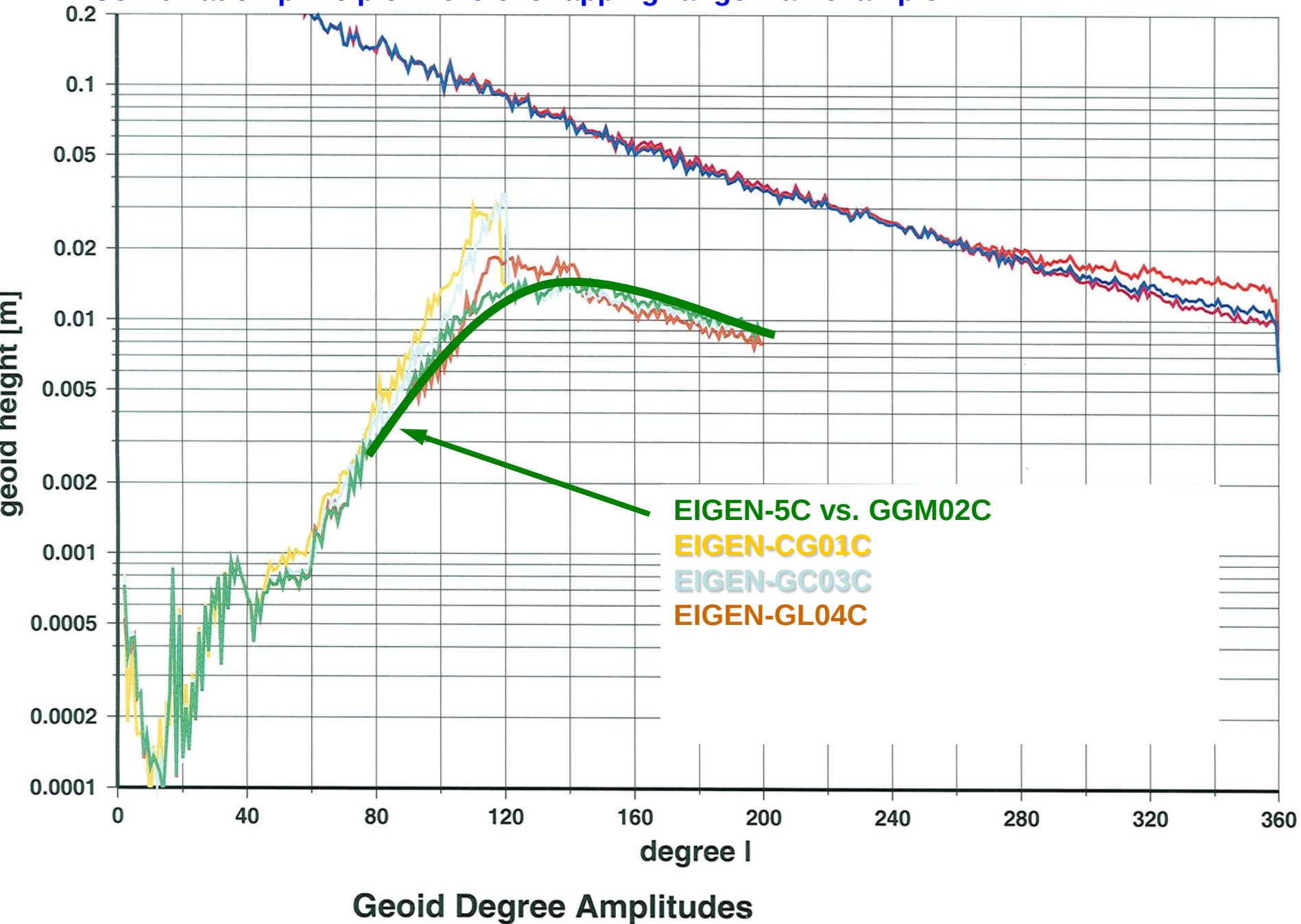


Difference degree variances of satellite-only, terrestrial and combined models with GGM02C

Difference degree variances of different combined model versio



Combination principle in the overlapping range – an example



Evaluation aspects

Evaluation – the proof for the quality of the combined models

Present evaluation methods at GFZ:

- Orbit fits with LEO satellites (which are sensitive till d/o 150): CHAMP, GRACE, GFZ-1 technique:
different max d/o, all other parameters fixed
CHAMP/GRACE: fit to SLR data, which are not used for the orbit computation
- comparison with GPS/Leveling data sets

„Good“ combination → improved orbit fits (at least no degradation)
for the combined vs. the corresponding satellite-only models

Example: PGM2007A (= Beta-version of EGM2008)

GPS/Levelling test for recent global gravity field models

Comparison with geoid heights determined point-wise by GPS positioning and levelling:

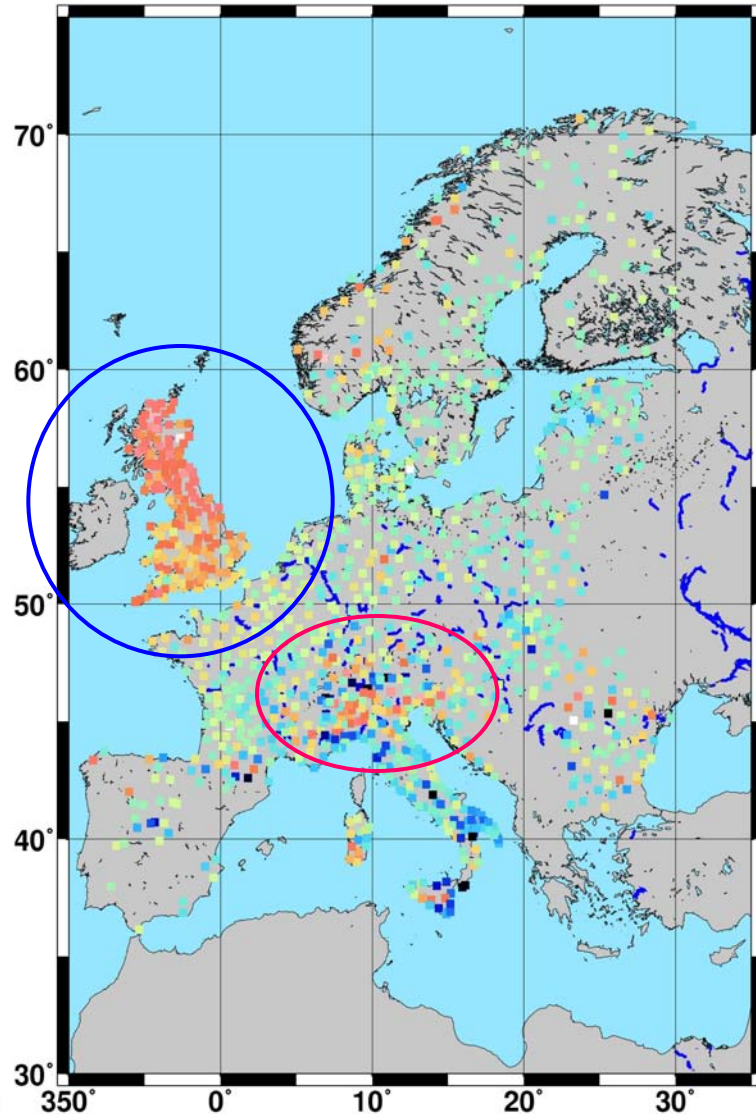
- Root mean square (cm) about mean of GPS-Levelling minus model-derived geoid heights (number of points in brackets).

	GGM02C	GGM03C	EIGEN-5C	EIGEN-51p41	FGM2007A (till d/o 360)	EGM2008 (till d/o 360)
Europe (1234)	32.3	33.4	30.2	28.8	26.8	27.0
Germany (675)	16.5	19.0	15.2	14.8	14.3	14.3
Canada (1930)	25.9	27.6	25.1	24.4	23.3	23.0
USA (6169)	33.1	34.5	33.9	33.3	31.8	32.0
Australia (201)	24.8	25.8	24.3	23.3	23.7	23.7

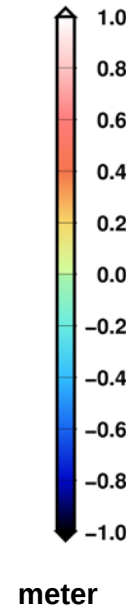
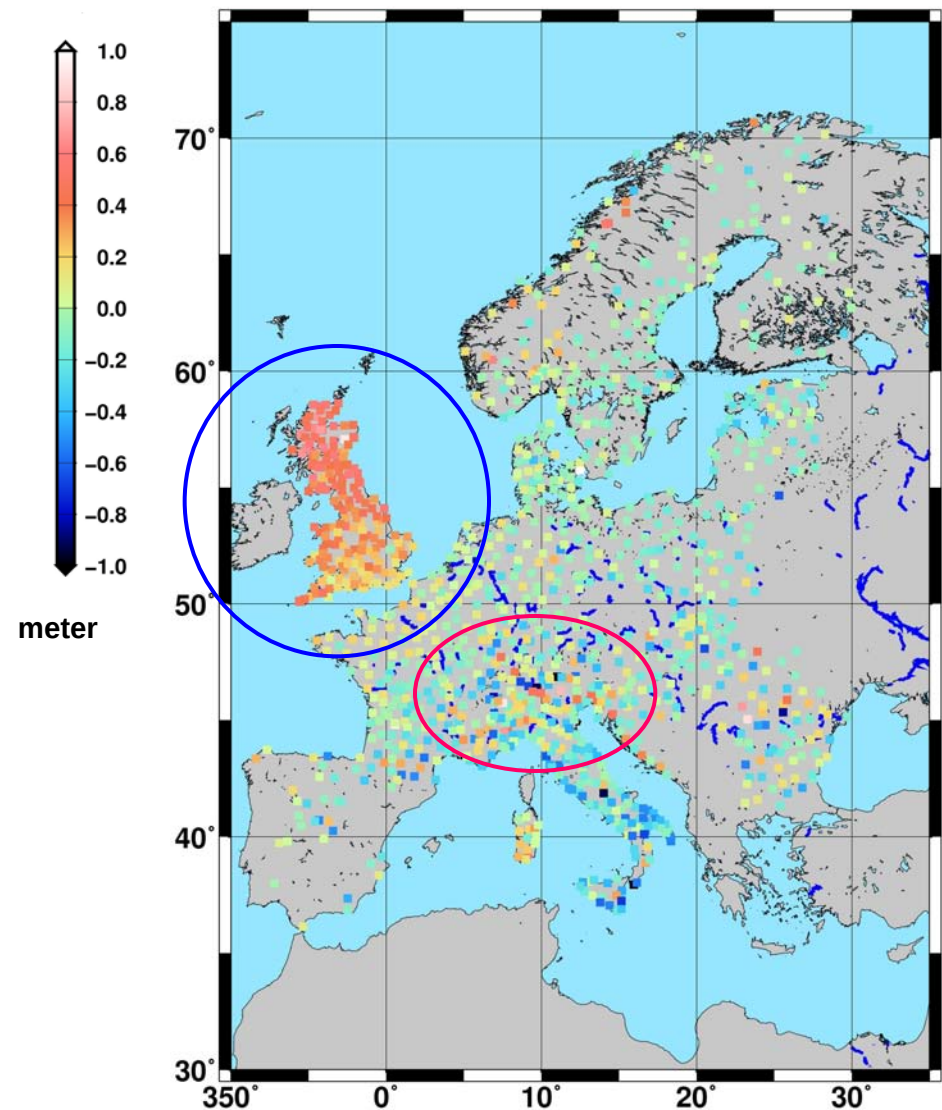
EIGEN-51p41 = 6 years GRACE + 6 years CHAMP + DNSC08

Example: GPS/Lev. vs. EIGEN-5C and EGM2008 resp. PGM2007A / Europa

EIGEN-5C (rms = 0.30 m)



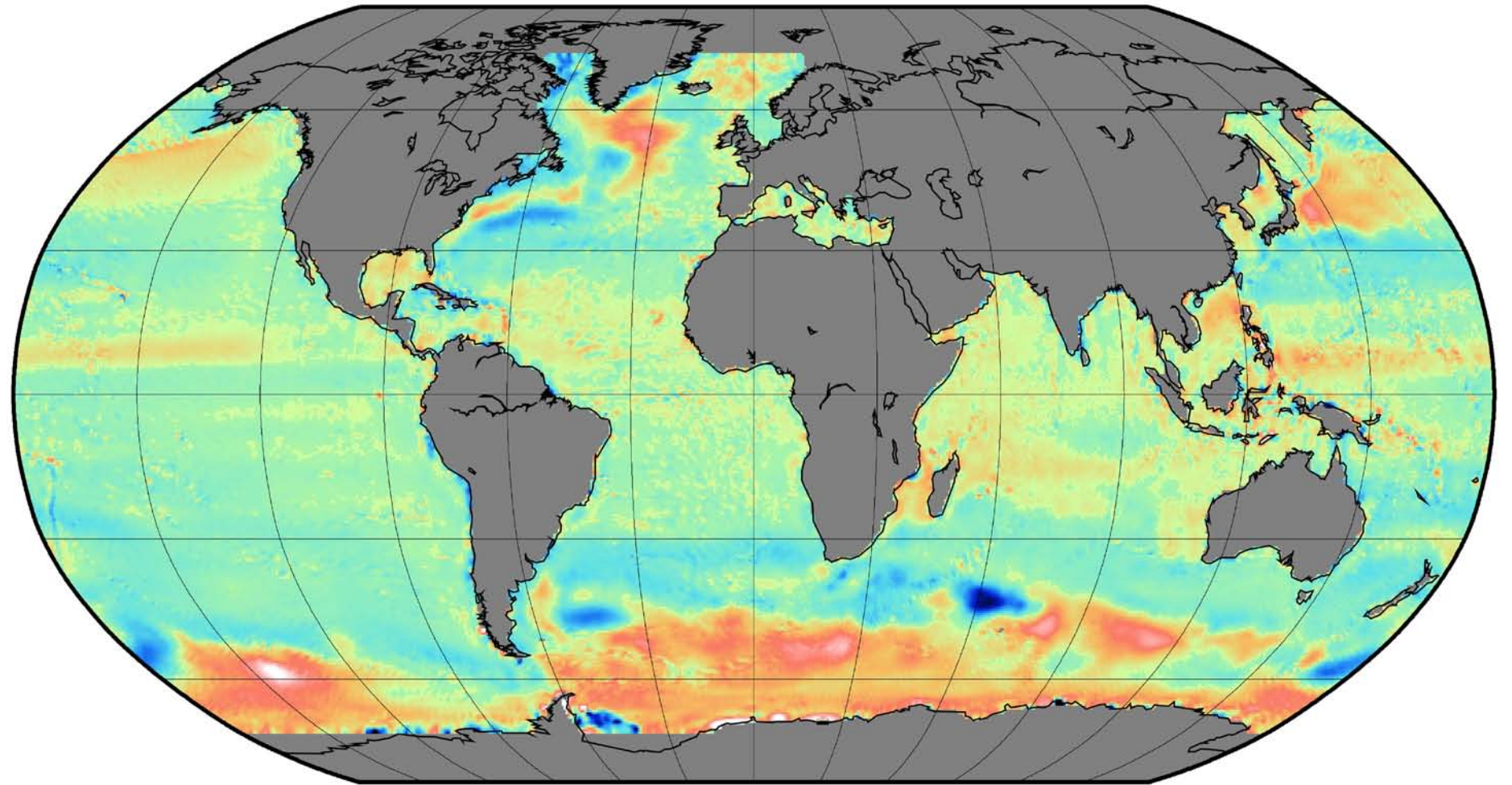
EGM2008 (rms = 0.27 m)



GFZ

Helmholtz Centre
POTSDAM

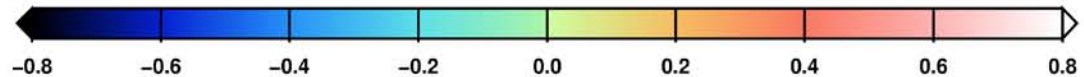
PGM2007A – (MSSH(GFZ) - DOT (ECCO))



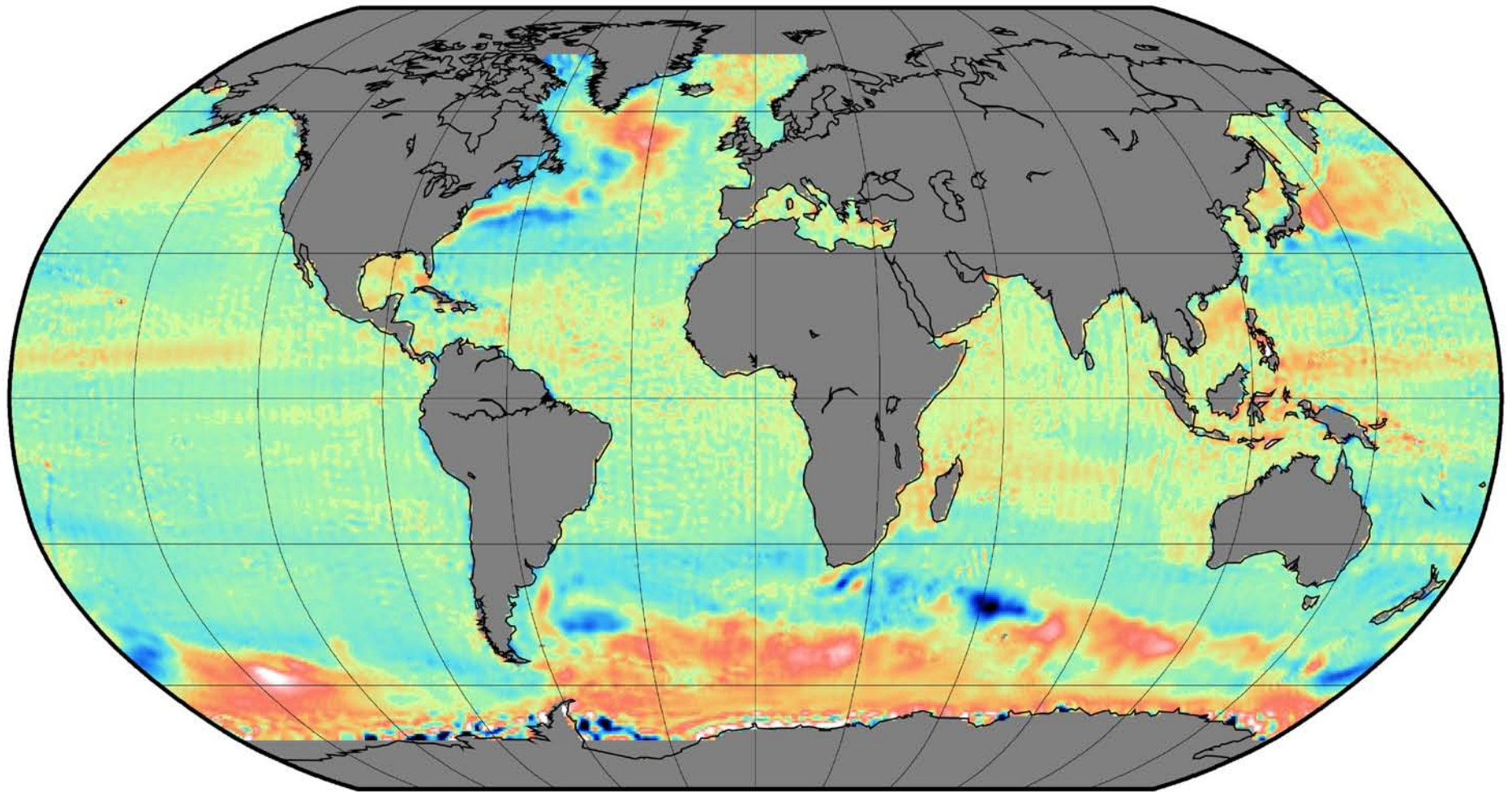
PGM2007A/mean_tide vs. MSSH/ECCO

ζ , $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$

wrms about mean / min / max = 0.1787 / -2.186 / 3.79 meter



GGM03C – (MSSH(GFZ) - DOT (ECCO))



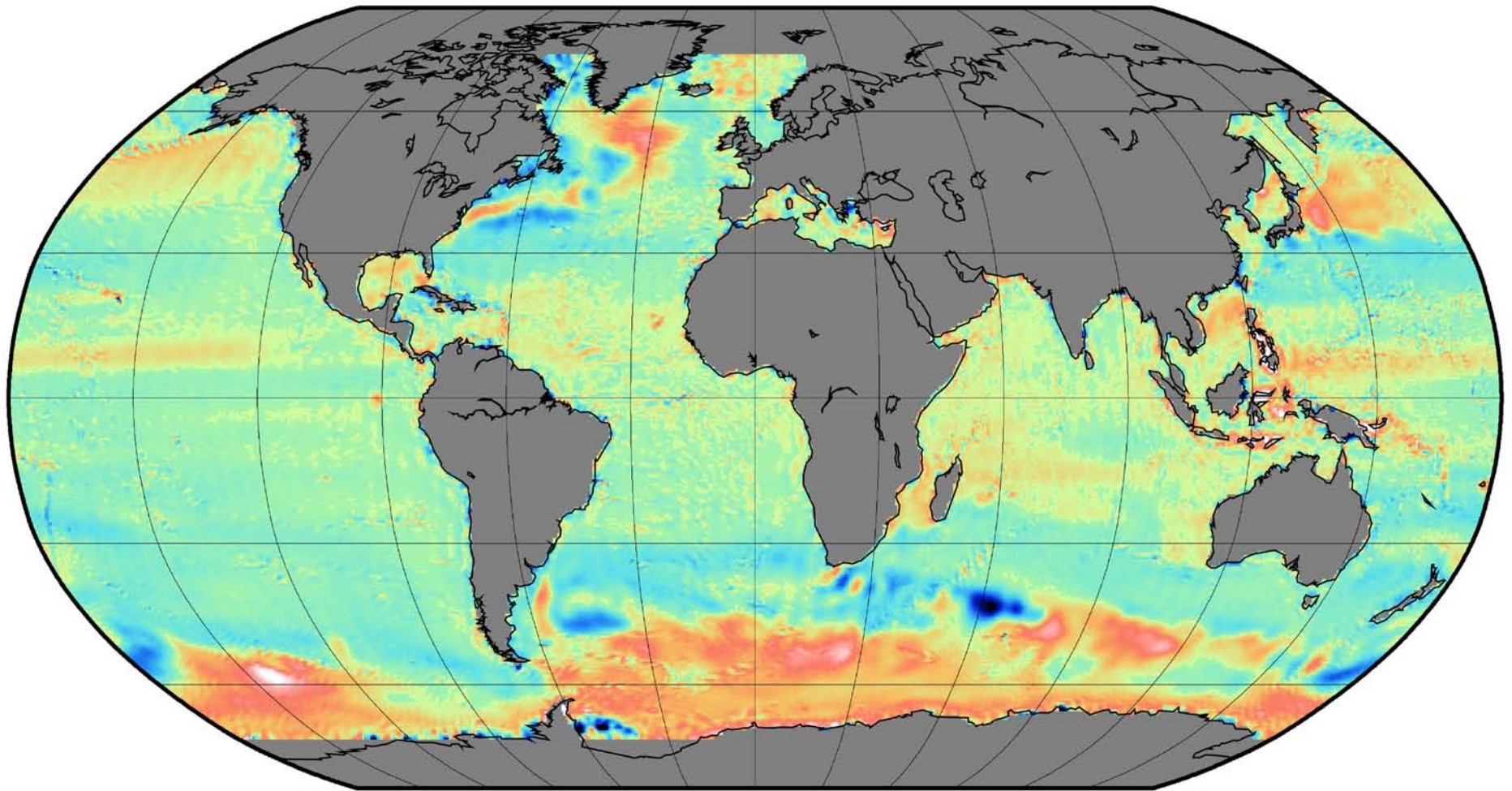
GGM03C vs. MSSH/ECCO

ζ , $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$

wrms about mean / min / max = 0.1758 / -1.908 / 2.991 meter



EIGEN-5C – (MSSH(GFZ) - DOT (ECCO))



EIGEN-GL05C vs. MSSH/ECCO

ζ , $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$

wrms about mean / min / max = 0.206 / -1.951 / 2.419 meter



Orbit adjustment tests: CHAMP and GRACE

SLR residuals (cm) after an orbit determination based on GPS (CHAMP, GRACE) and K-Band Range-Rate (GRACE) data
The SLR data were not included for the orbit adjustment!

Data: **three 1.5 day arcs** per satellite,

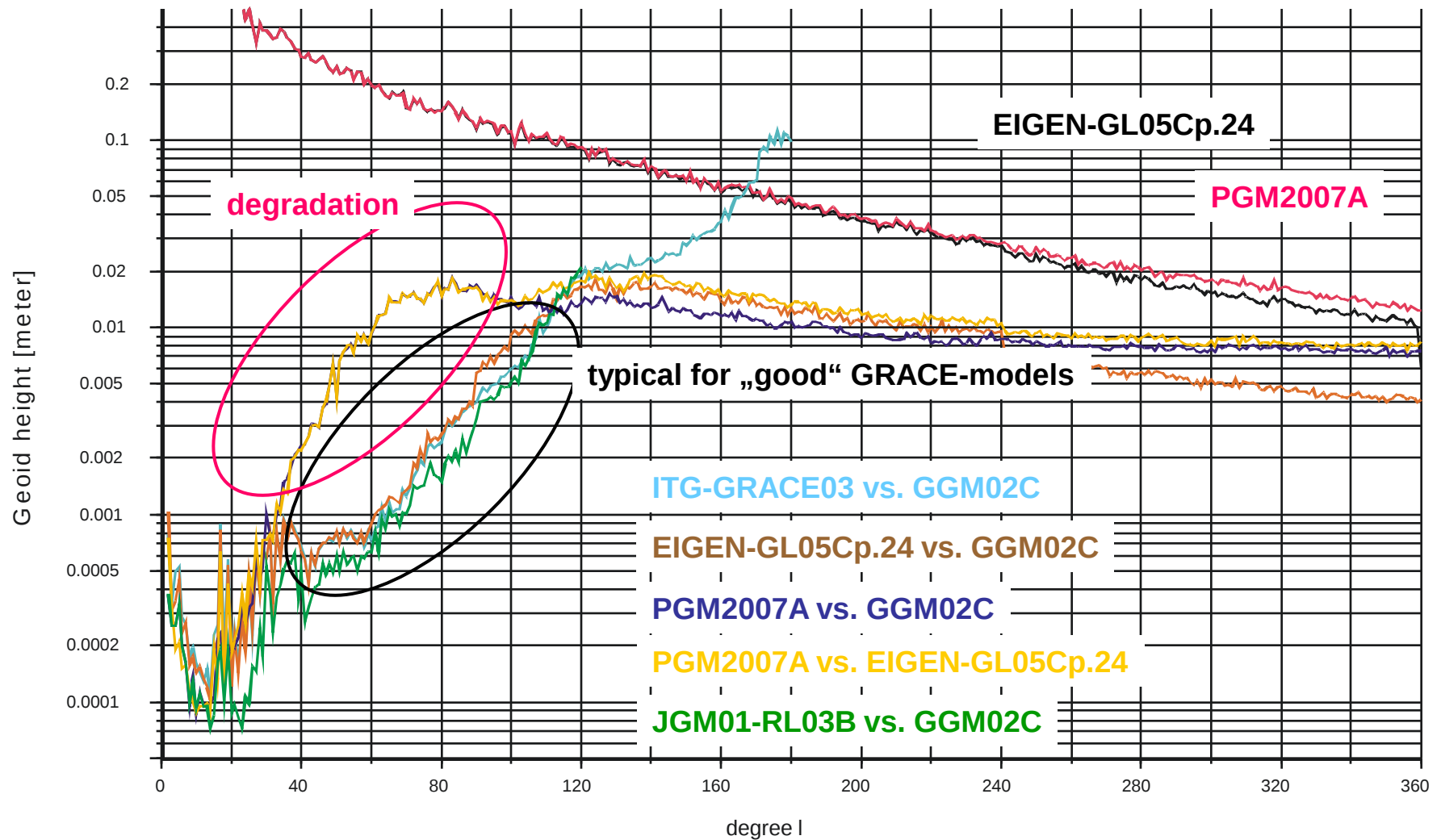
Included SLR normal points:

GRACE: **592**

CHAMP: **358**

Satellite	truncation	GGM02C	EIGEN-GL04C	EIGEN-GL05S	EIGEN-GL05Cp.24	PGM2007A	JEM1-RL03B	ITG-GRA-CE03S
CHAMP	120 x 120	5.32	5.44	5.47	5.48	8.05	5.35	5.38
	150 x 150	5.19	5.41	5.42	5.39	7.85	-----	5.30
GRACE	120 x 120	5.50	5.25	5.14	5.11	6.21	5.55	5.39
	150 x 150	5.54	5.24	5.18	5.10	6.22	-----	5.38

Comparison of degree variances



Orbit adjustment tests: CHAMP and GRACE

SLR residuals (cm) after an orbit determination based on GPS (CHAMP, GRACE) and K-Band Range-Rate (GRACE) data
The SLR data were not included for the orbit adjustment!

Data: **three 1.5 day arcs** per satellite,

Included SLR normal points:

GRACE: **592**

CHAMP: **358**

Satellite	max. degree used	GGM02C	GGM03S	JEM1- RL03B	EIGEN- GL04C	EIGEN- 5S	EIGEN- 5C	ITG- GRACE03S	EGM2008
CHAMP	70	17.62	16.71	19.66	17.94	17.68	17.86	15.97	16.74
	80	9.39	9.51	9.48	9.50	9.66	9.69	8.69	9.34
	90	6.12	6.10	6.15	6.12	6.14	6.14	5.96	6.02
	100	5.89	5.96	5.95	5.97	6.01	6.03	5.58	5.97
	110	5.48	5.53	5.51	5.61	5.60	5.59	5.39	5.57
	120	5.32	5.45	5.35	5.44	5.55	5.51	5.38	5.51
	150	5.19	5.44	--	5.41	5.56	5.49	5.30	5.46
GRACE	70	14.11	15.00	14.03	14.93	14.92	14.93	16.06	15.49
	80	7.39	6.54	7.35	6.51	6.43	6.44	8.24	7.27
	90	5.76	5.05	5.75	5.03	4.92	4.93	6.30	5.57
	100	5.40	5.20	5.41	5.20	5.09	5.09	6.12	5.54
	110	5.61	5.31	5.64	5.31	5.20	5.19	5.84	5.45
	120	5.50	5.28	5.55	5.25	5.17	5.15	5.39	5.46
	150	5.54	5.27	--	5.24	5.19	5.14	5.38	5.43

Calibration of the standard deviations:

- the formal errors are usually too optimistic and must be scaled to be physically realistic

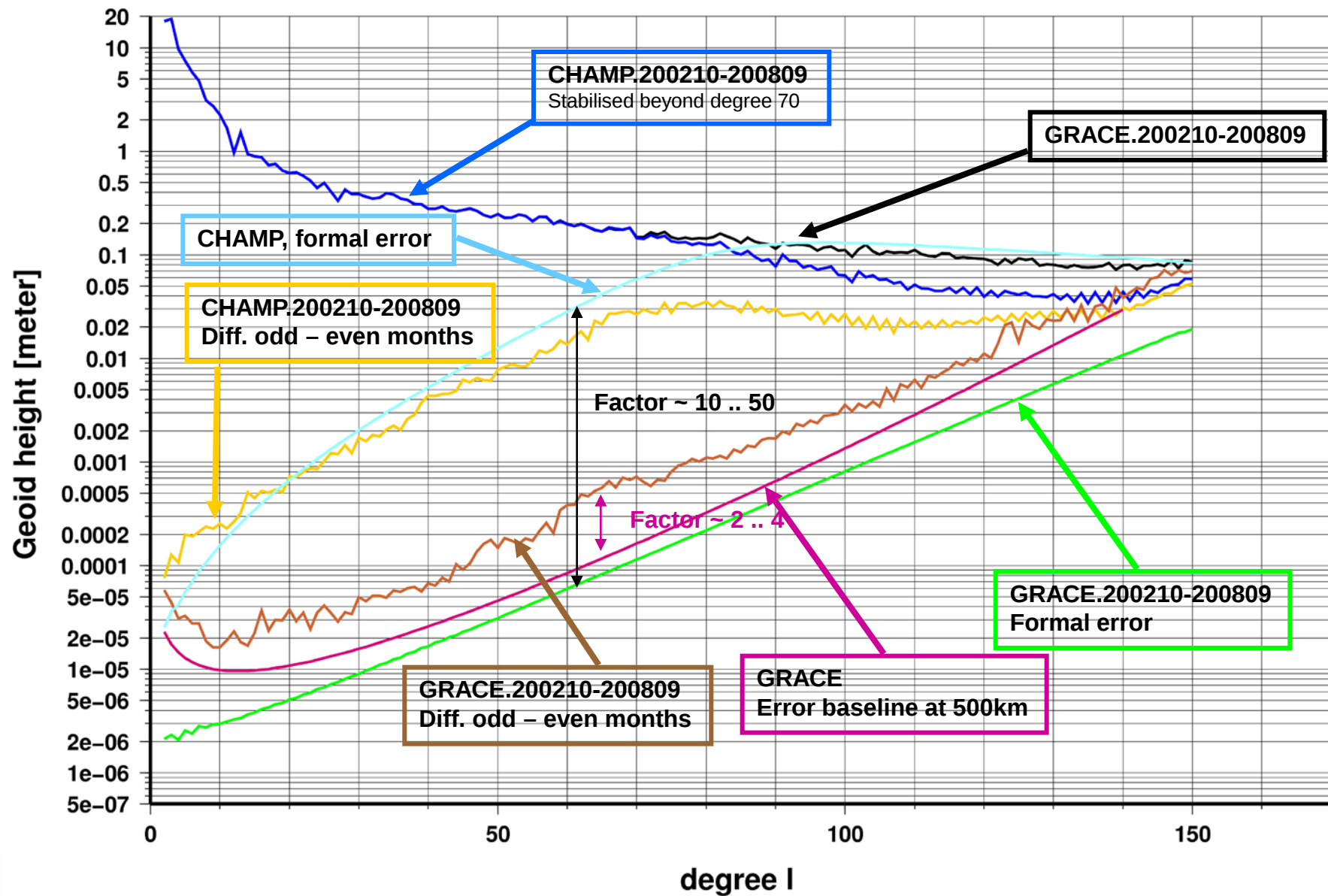
The present main calibration method at GFZ:

- Intercomparison of partial solutions
- Example: CHAMP & GRACE – 6 years – odd minus even months

Other calibration methods (presently not used at GFZ):

Comparison of the predicted radial orbit error (from the var/cov matrix) with altimetry crossover errors (Rosborough 1986 & Klokocnic et al. 1990)

Spectral behaviour of the 200210-200809 accumulated solutions for CHAMP and GRACE



Exchange data formats:

1. TOTSOL-format for normal equations
2. ICGEM-format for global gravity field models
3. VCM-format for variance/covariance matrices of global gravity field models

Exchange data formats: 2) ICGEM format for spher. harm. coefficients data set

ASCII, free format, self-explanatory simple structure:

- header & body
- keyword + information

Standard format i.e. for

- ICGEM (IGFS)
- ESA-standard for GOCE products

Reference:

The GGM03 Mean Earth Gravity Model from GRACEB. Tapley, J. Ries, S. Bettadpur, D. Chambers, M. Cheng, F. Condi, S. PooleEos Trans. AGU 88(52), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract G42A-03, 2007. GGM03C is a combination of GRACE gravity information (from GGM03S) with land and ocean gravity information, complete to degree and order 360. GGM03S was determined from 47 months of GRACE K-band intersatellite range-rate data, GPS tracking and GRACE accelerometer data spanning the period from January 2003 through December 2006 (January 2004 excluded). The terrestrial gravity information was a combination of the NIMA surface gravity anomalies, the CSR mean sea surface (MSS95), and the Arctic Gravity Project (ArcGP) gravity anomalies. GGM03S was used to fill where no terrestrial gravity information was available.

comments

```
product_type      gravity_field
modelname         GGM03C
earth_gravity_constant 0.3986004415E+15
radius           0.6378136300E+07
max_degree        360
errors            calibrated
norm              fully_normalized
tide_system       zero_tide
```

header records

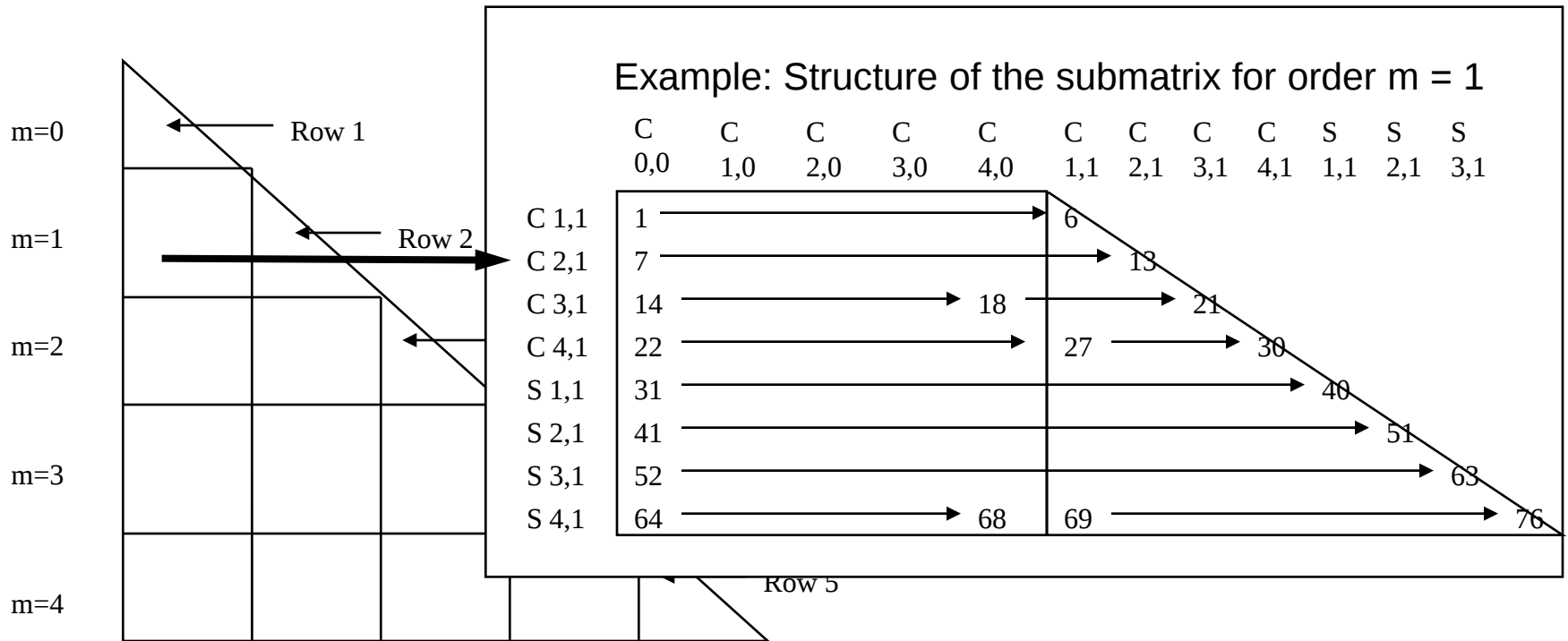
key	L	M	C	S	sigma C	sigma S
end of head						
gfc	0	0	1.000000000000D+00	0.000000000000D+00	0.00000D+00	0.00000D+00
gfc	1	0	0.000000000000D+00	0.000000000000D+00	0.00000D+00	0.00000D+00
gfc	1	1	0.000000000000D+00	0.000000000000D+00	0.00000D+00	0.00000D+00
gfc	2	0	-4.841693259705D-04	0.000000000000D+00	4.68460D-11	0.00000D+00
gfc	2	1	-2.189810040712D-10	1.467451636117D-09	7.75160D-12	7.81670D-12
gfc	2	2	2.439349093502D-06	-1.400284857733D-06	7.80670D-12	7.80760D-12

data records

GFZ

Exchange data formats: 1) The VCM exchange format for spher. harm. coefficients

- ASCII, developed for large var/cov matrices (till d/o 250 or more)
- Storage of the lower triangle, distributed among several submatrices
- The spher. harm. coefficients are sorted by order
- One submatrix per order incl. one master meta file



Exchange data formats: 1) The VCM exchange format for sph. harm. Coefficients (2)

```
product_type          variance-covariance matrix
modelname            EXAMPLE-MODEL
earth_gravity_constant 0.3986004415E+15
radius               0.6378136460E+07
max_degree           4
errors               formal
covariance_matrix_type full
sequence_number_entries 25
                      C_000_000
                      C_001_000
                      C_002_000
                      C_003_000
                      C_004_000
                      C_001_001
                      C_002_001
                      C_003_001
                      C_004_001
                      S_001_001
                      S_002_001
                      S_003_001
                      S_004_001
                      C_002_002
                      C_003_002
                      C_004_002
                      S_002_002
                      S_003_002
                      S_004_002
                      C_003_003
                      C_004_003
                      S_003_003
                      S_004_003
                      C_004_004
                      S_004_004
                      data_file_000
                      data_file_001
                      data_file_002
                      data_file_003
                      data_file_004

sequence_number_files 5
```

Master meta file:

- the included parameters
- names of the submatrix file

```
meta_data_file_name  main_file
order                1
number_entries       76
begin_data
-0.7657887654320E-09
...
...                Submatrix file
...
...
...
+1.0567758766890E-14
end_data
```

Thank you for your attention!