Reprocessing of CHAMP and GRACE observations for the determination of improved static and temporal gravity field models with regional refinements

(GREST-CHAMP/GRACE)

GEOTECHNOLOGIEN

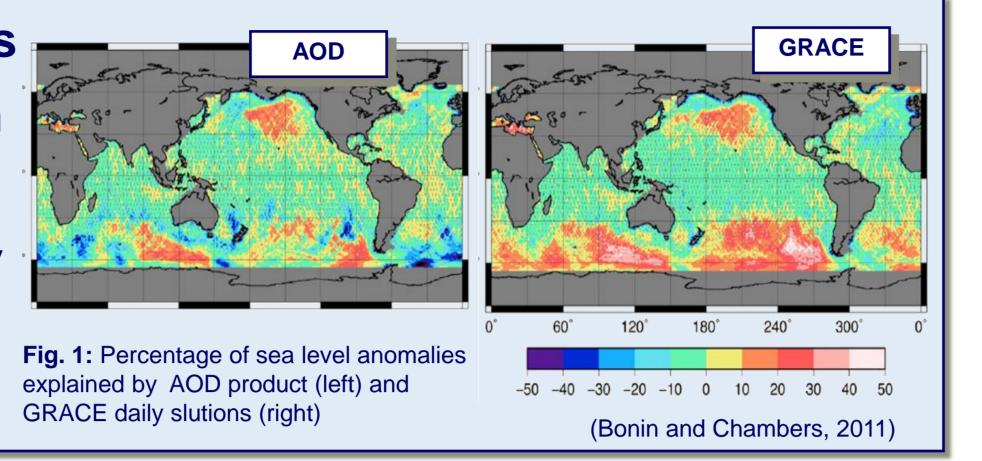
A. Eicker, E. Kurtenbach, T. Mayer-Gürr, A. Shabanloui, and J. Kusche GEOTECHNOLOGIEN

GRACE gravity field processing at IGG Bonn

Global models (ITG-Grace2010 time series)

Daily Kalman filter solutions

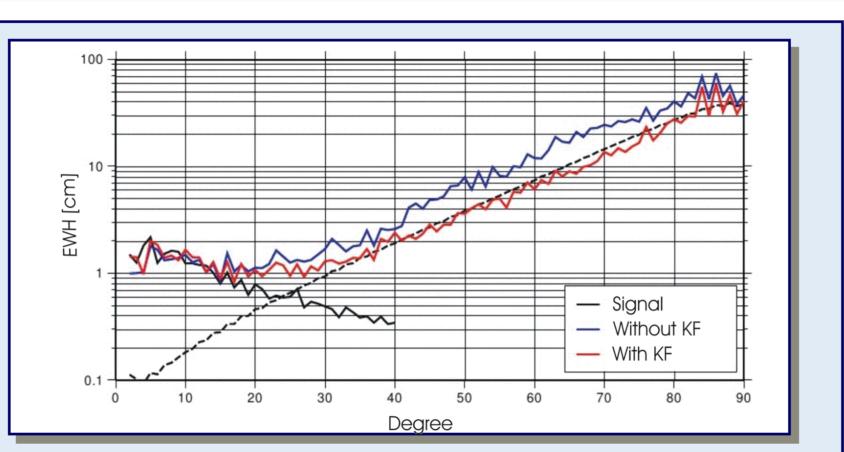
- stochastic prior information from geophysical models
- signal content confirmed by external validation (e.g. against altimetry data)



Monthly solutions

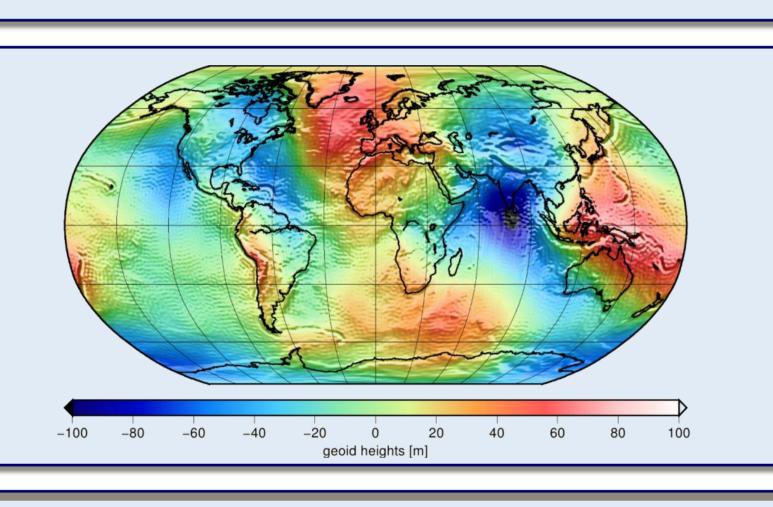
improved de-aliasing using daily solutions as additional back-ground model to remove short-term mass variations

=> Less filtering necessary, improved spatial resolution



Static gravity field model

ITG-Grace2010s has been chosen as satellite-only basis for the standard gravity field model EGM2008

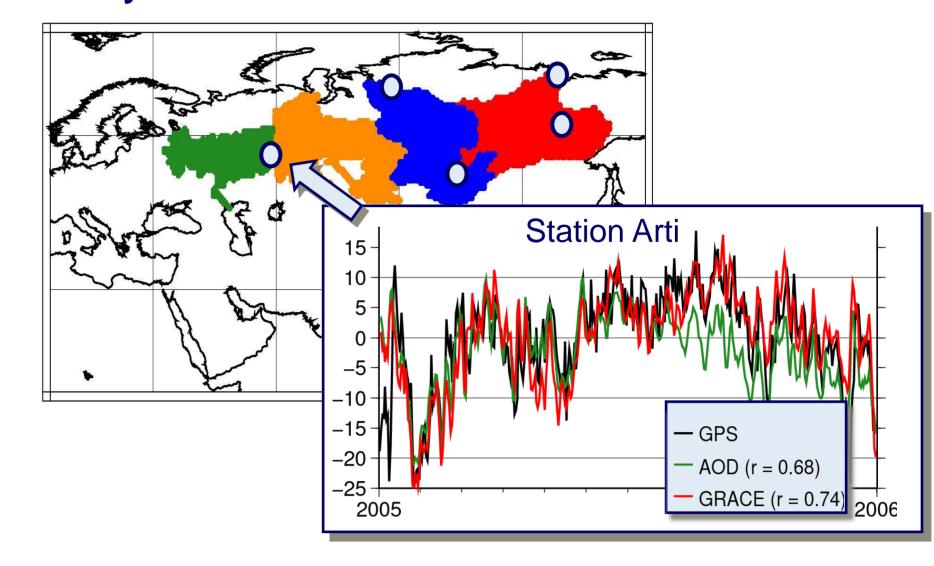


Regional solutions

- modelled by space localizing radial basis functions
- tailored to the investigation of specific regional phenomena

Examples:

• daily solutions for river basins in Siberia



mass trend for Greenland (see below)

Next release

The continuation of the ITG-Grace time series for the complete time span using the new level 1B data (L1B-RL02) and de-alising product (AOD1B-RL05) is currently in progress.

Regionally refined GRACE solutions

Design of the radial basis functions

Gravitational functional:

$$s(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} a_i \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_i)$$

Spline kernel:

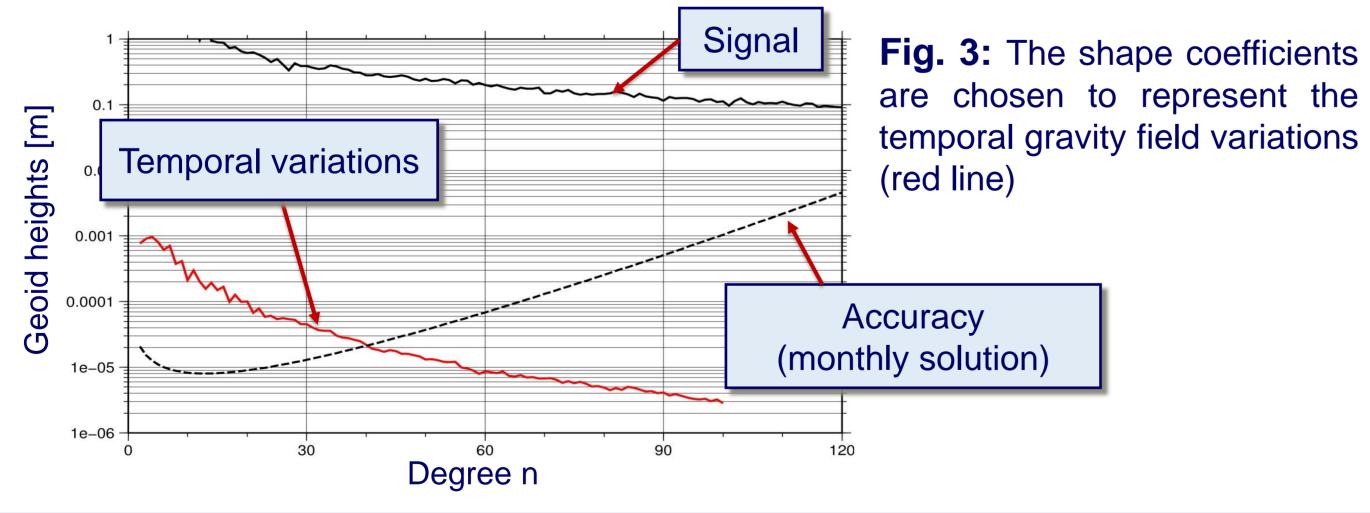
$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_i) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-n}^{n} k_n Y_{nm}(\mathbf{x}) Y_{nm}(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

Shape coefficients:

$$k_n = \frac{\sigma_n}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

Fig. 2: Exemplary spline kernel. The shape of the spline kernel is adapted according to the signal content of the gravity field

Adaption to temporal gravity field variations:



References

Eicker A. (2008): Gravity Field Refinements by Radial Basis Functions from In-situ Satellite Data, Dissertation at the University of Bonn.

Kurtenbach E. (2011): Entwicklung eines Kalman-Filters zur Bestimmung kurz-zeitiger Variationen des Erdschwerefeldes aus Daten der Satellitenmission GRACE. Dissertation at the University of Bonn.

Kurtenbach E., Eicker A., Mayer-Gürr T., Holschneider M., Hayn M., Fuhrmann M., Kusche J. (2012): Improved daily GRACE gravity field solutions using a Kalman smoother, doi: 10.1016/j.jog.2012.02.006, Journal of Geodynamics

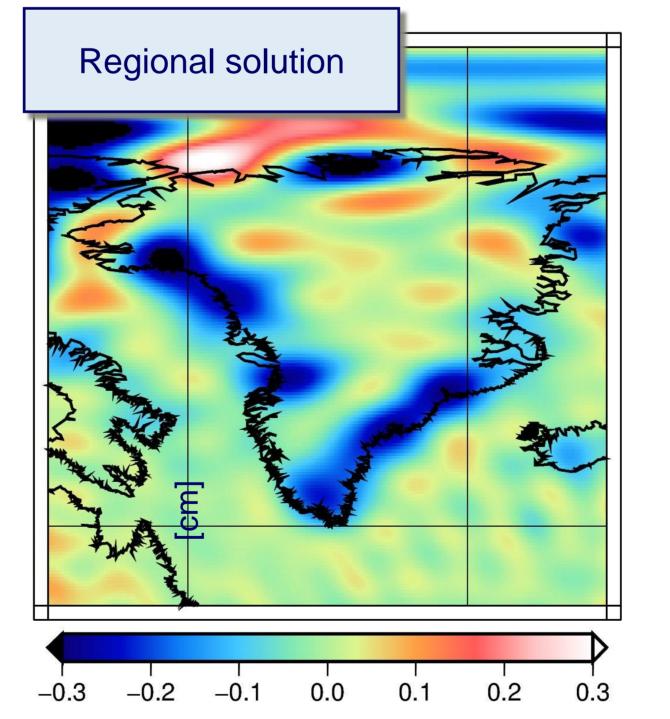
Acknowledgements

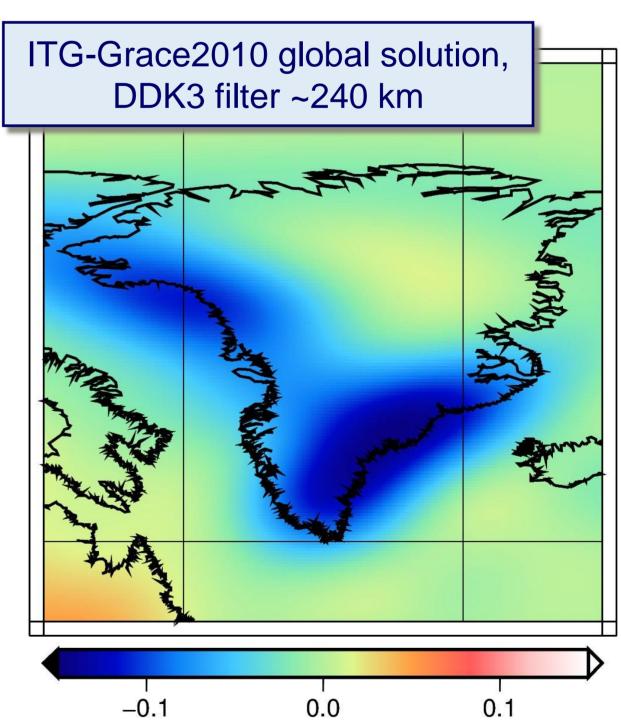
The financial support by BMBF (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung) within the framework of the Geotechnologien-Programm is gratefully acknowledged.

Application: Ice mass trend in Greenland

improved spatial resolution

- regional solutions for the Greenland area derived from GRACE level 1B data
- radial basis functions with nodal point distance and spline kernel corresponding to a spatial resolution of ~N=120
- optimized regularization by variance component estimation





EWH [m/year]

Comparison: ICESat

 The regional modelling approach is well suited for comparison and combination with independent regional data sets

EWH [m/year]

- Example: ICESat mass trend represented in the same basis of spline functions
- good agreement of spatial trend patterns

