#### GNSS MODEL CHANGES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON GRAVITY FIELD RECOVERY USING SPACEBORNE GPS



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## GPS based gravity field recovery at the AIUB

- Consistent GPS products available from CODE IGS data center located at the AIUB
- BERNESE GPS software
- Experience in LEO orbit processing
- Celestial Mechanics approach
- Work on real data started in 2006
- Reasons?: Derive the best possible solutions from LEO GPS data
  - GPS data is also used for GRACE and GOCE models

## GPS based gravity field recovery at the AIUB



- Parameters: initial conditions, constant accelerations, coefficients of 1/rev. periodical functions, polynomial along-track, pulses every 5 min.
- Max degree: 90
- Arc length: 1 day
- Background: EIGEN2, CSR 3.0

## **GPS** reprocessing

- Many model changes in the IGS data processing in the recent years
- Need for a consistent data set of homogeneous quality for the last years, benefiting from the latest IGS standards
- The most important improvements are:
  - Change from relative to absolute antenna pattern
  - Global mapping function in the troposphere modeling
  - Improved CODE radiation pressure model
  - Improved ambiguity resolution strategies
  - Hardisp and CMC correction applied for OTL model
  - IERS2003 mean-pole, IAU200 nutation model, phase wind-up
    ITRF2000 to ITRF2005

## GPS orbit reprocessing

- Estimation of new GPS orbits, ERP's, IGS station coordinates and troposphere parameters
- Based on modified exerpt of CODE IGS routine



## GPS clock reprocessing



- Estimation of new
   5 min and 30s GPS
   satellite clock
   corrections
- Based on modified CODE IGS clock processing
- Validation by PPP for different IGS stations

## GPS clock reprocessing



- Reduction of long wavelength noise
- Improvement of PPP for static stations

 No significant reduction of epoch-to-epoch noise

#### CHAMP orbit reprocessing







- Relatively moderate fluctuations in the accuracy of orbit determination and computation of gravity field parameters for solutions with many parameters
- Unavailability of attitude data is also not visible in RMS of gravity field estimation



- Minor improvement in the higher degrees
- Degradation in the lower degrees not yet understood (inconsistency or incompatibility due to model and reference system changes?)

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 4-year solution seems to be of good quality compared to other CHAMPonly gravity field solutions

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# Geoid and gravity anomaly differences of chosen models to the EIGEN-GL04C model

		Spectral range of SH coefficients			
Compared models	Type of comparison		0-30	0-50	0-70
	undulation [cm]:	RMS	1.4	5.2	22.2
AIUB-CHAMP01S – EIGEN-GL04C		max.	7.7	30.5	137.6
		min.	-7.6	-32.9	-127.3
	anomaly [mGal]:	RMS	0.05	0.35	2.15
REPRO-1Y –	undulation [cm]:	RMS	1.5	5.0	21.0
EIGEN-GL04C		max.	6.9	31.9	128.7
		min.	-8.5	-25.5	-115.7
	anomaly [mGal]:	RMS	0.05	0.33	2.03
AIUB-CHAMP02SP -	undulation [cm]:	RMS	0.9	2.1	8.1
EIGEN-GL04C		max,	4.4	12.3	101.1
		min.	-4.6	-11.7	-53.0
	anomaly [mGal]:	RMS	0.03	0.13	0.78
EIGEN-CHAMP03S -	undulation [cm]:	RMS	1.1	3.8	17.8
EIGEN-GL04C		max.	6.4	23.1	141.0
		min	-5.1	-19.5	-161.6
	anomaly [mGal]:	RMS	0.03	0.25	1.73

## Conclusions

- Reprocessed set of GPS orbits, clock corrections and ERP's will soon be available for 2002 to 2007
- Improvement of PPP (especially for static stations)
- Computation of a consistent set of LEO-orbits and gravity field parameters from GPS observations for 2002 to 2007 (precondition for the estimation of multi-year gravity field solutions from LEO GPS data)
- But: no significant improvement of gravity field determination by using the new GPS products and models
- Open issues: Degradation of low degree SH coefficients (real?)
  - Improvement of LEO orbit determination and data screening when using GPS data with 10s sampling is still necessary