
GRACE gravity field determination with the Celestial Mechanics Approach at AIUB

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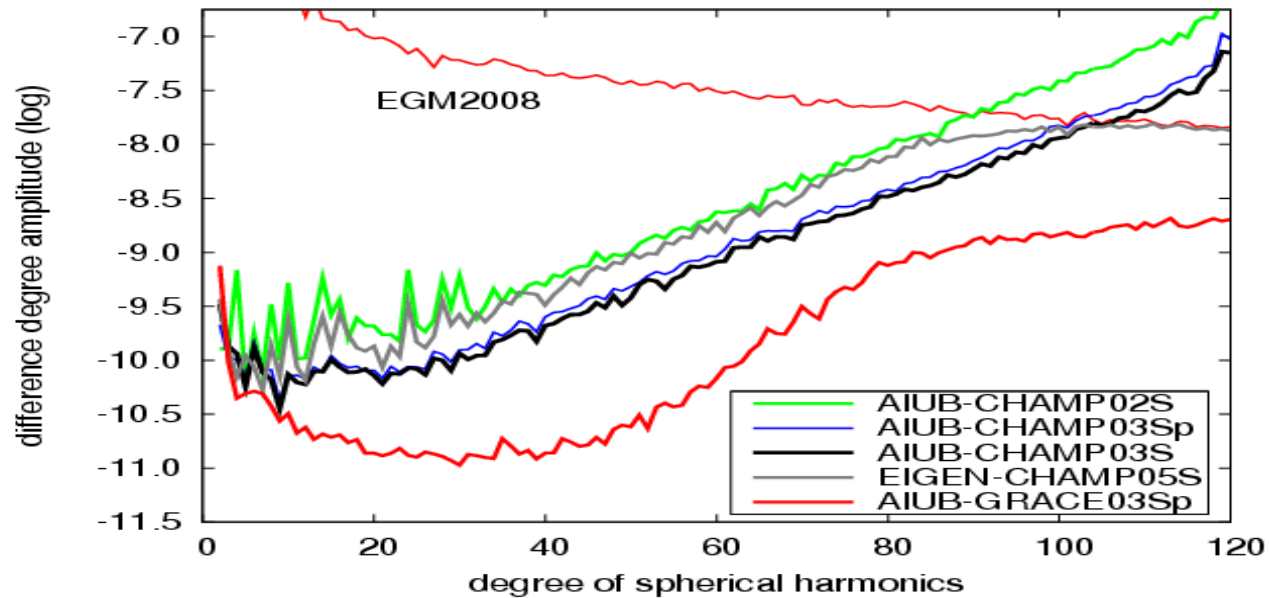
GRACE
Science Team
Meeting

11./12. Nov.
2010

Potsdam

- In Memoriam CHAMP
- GRACE:
 - static field
 - time variable gravity signal
- Celestial Mechanics Approach:
 - key features
 - constraining pulses and relative weighting
 - range differences and correlations

CHAMP: static 8y field AIUB-CHAMP03S



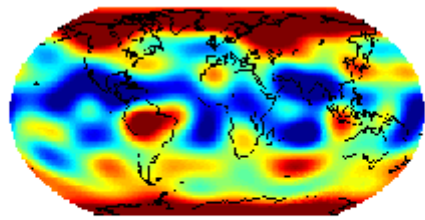
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Potsdam

11. November
2010

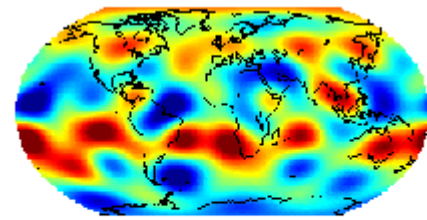
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CHAMP: temporal variations

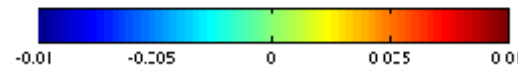
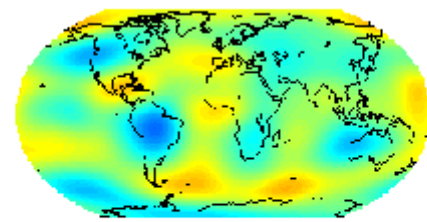
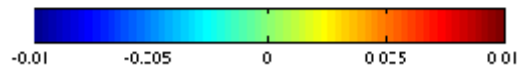
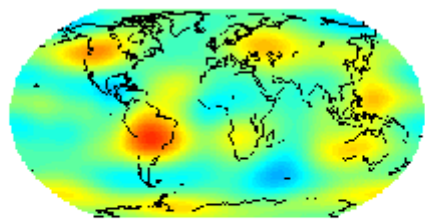
May



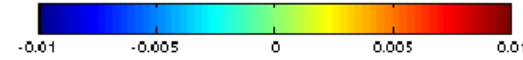
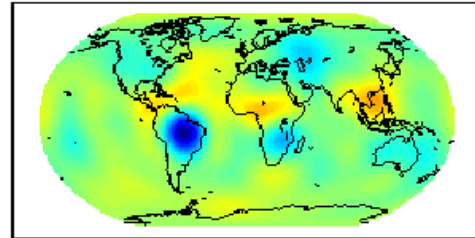
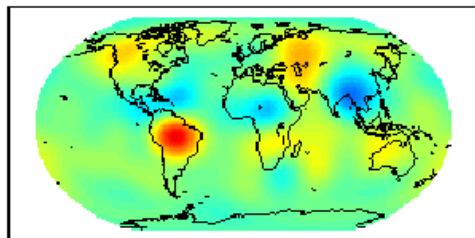
November



CHAMP: monthly solutions from 2007



CHAMP: stacked solutions (8 years), only significant terms (Davis et al., 2008)



GRACE: corresponding monthly solutions (for reference)

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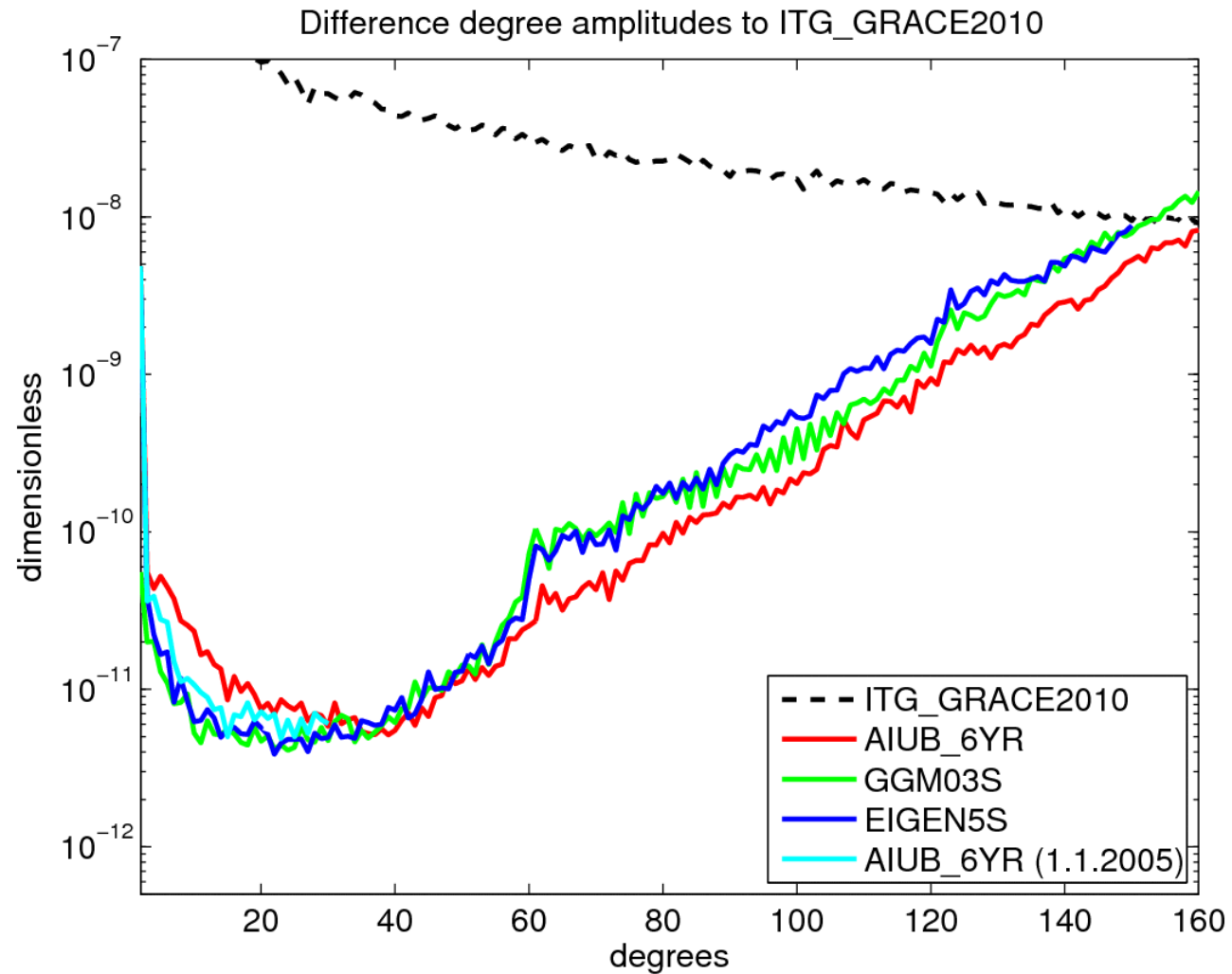
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GRACE: static 6y field AIUB_6YR

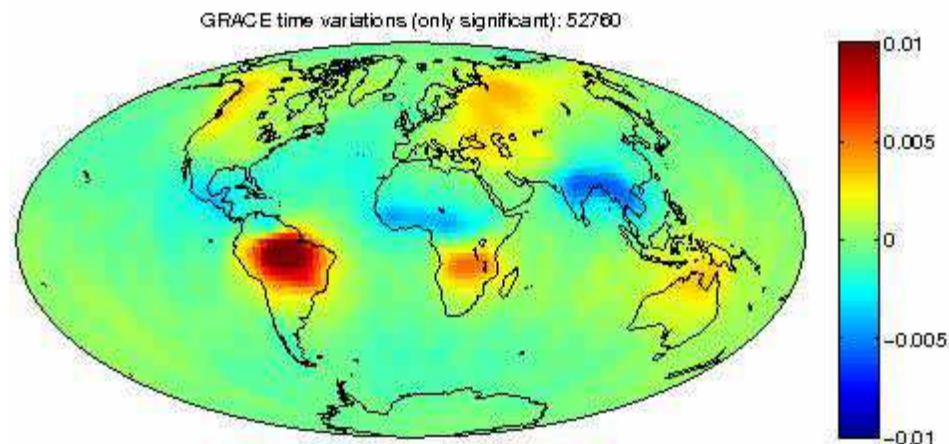


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GRACE: periodic time variations



significant terms
(1-yearly, 1/2-yearly)

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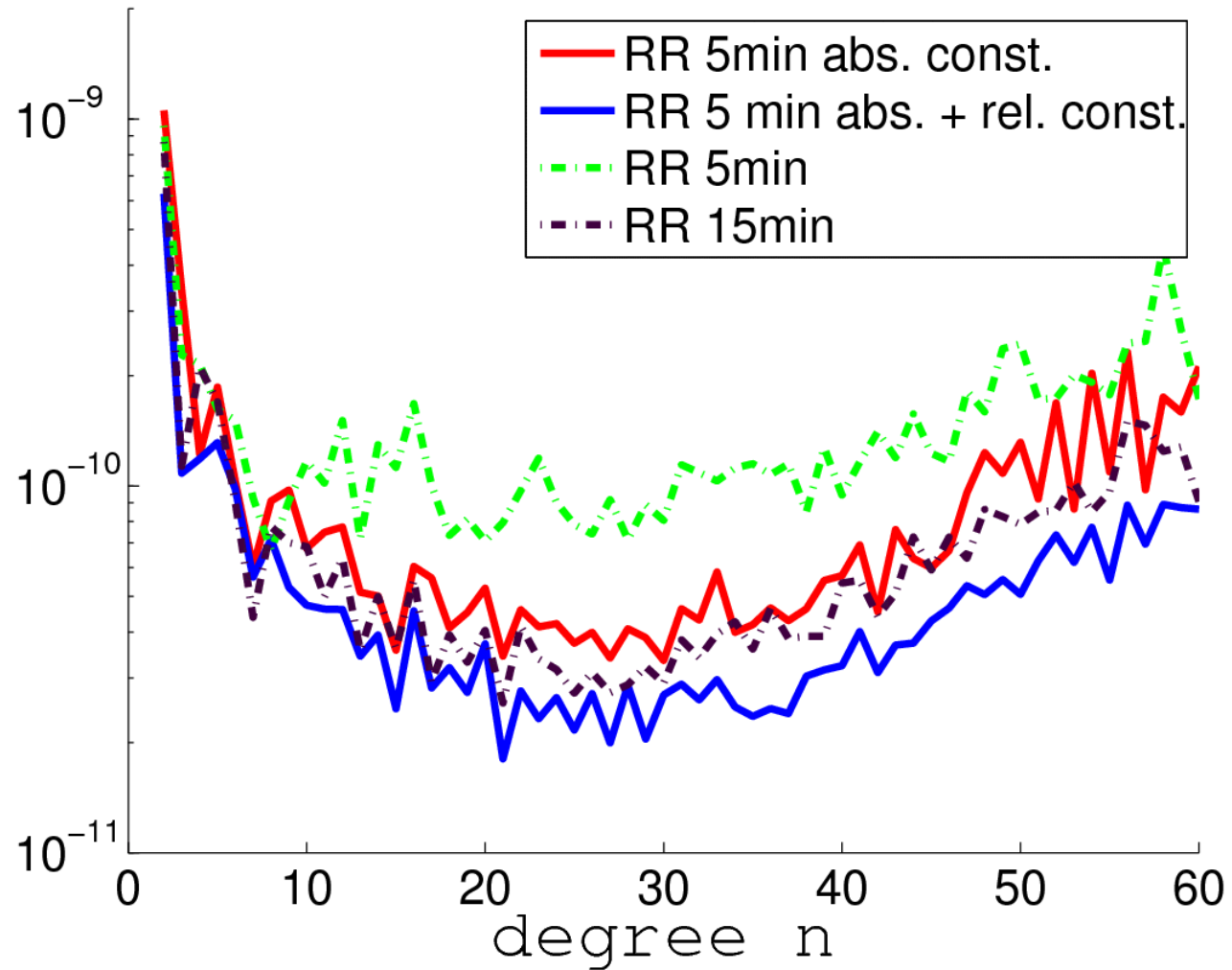
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Celestial Mechanics Approach

Key features:

- Kinematic orbits (from GPS) as pseudo-observations (efficiency)
- Reduced dynamic orbits (GPS & K-Band) with stochastic pulses (flexibility)
- Intelligent way to compute variational equations (efficiency)
- NEQ-manipulation: relative weighting in combination, parameter pre-elimination, accumulation (flexibility and efficiency)

Pulses: spacing and constraints

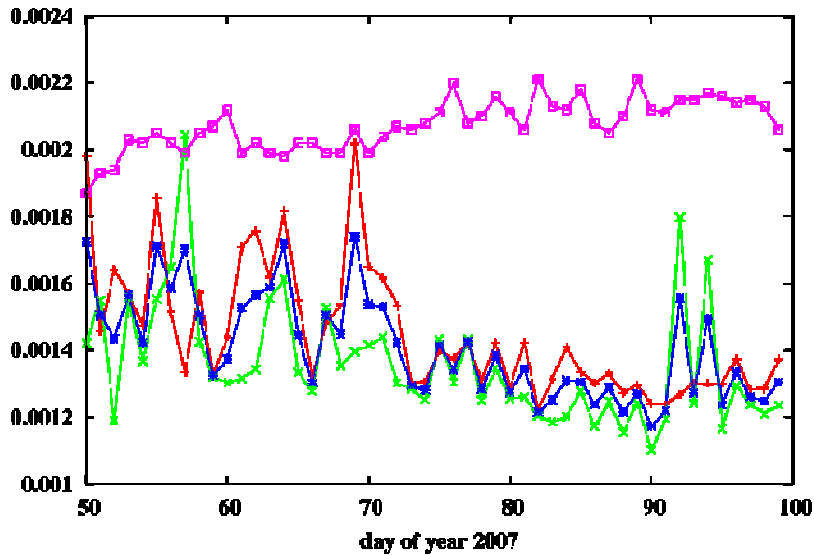


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GPS via K-Band: RMS and rel. weighting

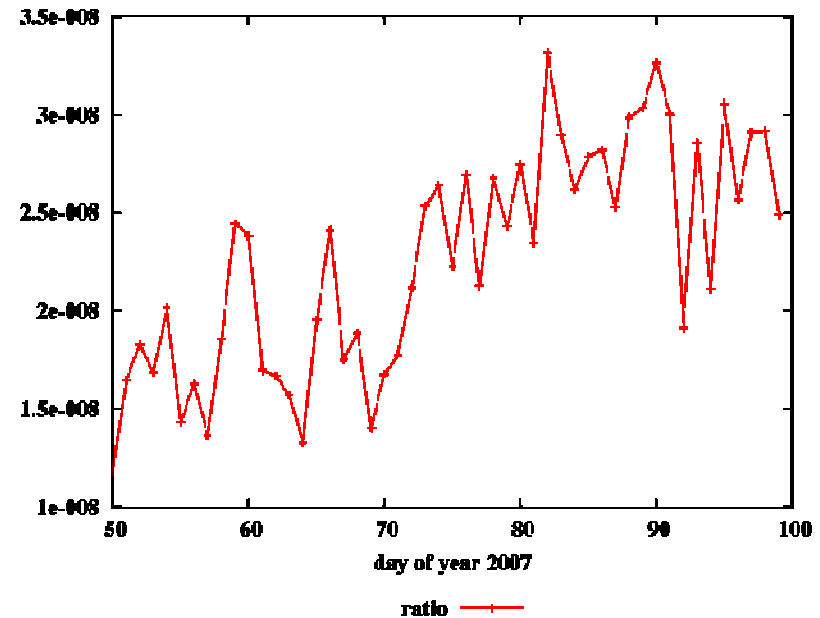


GPS,GRACE-A —+—
GPS,GRACE-B —*—
GPS,GRACE-C —x—
K-Band-RR*10000 —□—

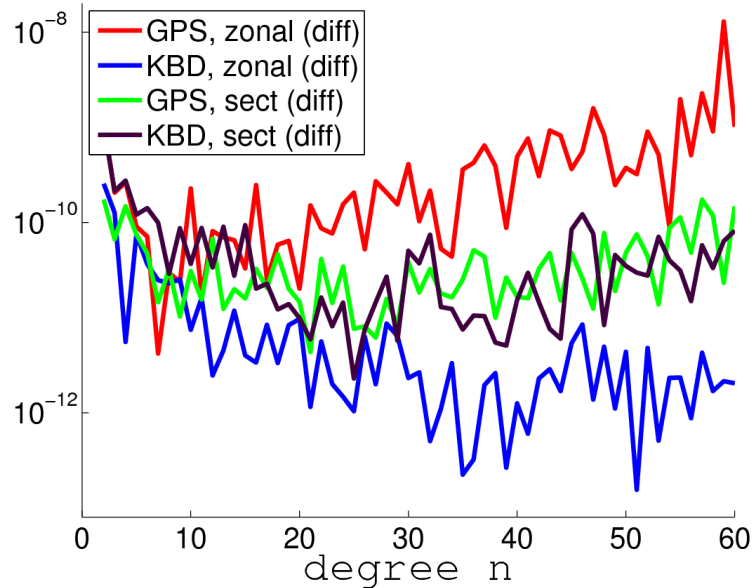
Theoretical weighting factor
 $\sigma_{\text{KBD}}^2 / \sigma_{\text{GPS}}^2 = 2 \dots 3 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-2}$
 (better agreement with other
 GRACE-fields is achieved
 using $1 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-2}$, i.e. down-
 weighting GPS)

K-Band-only solution:

- solved for difference $\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)$
- mean value $\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2)$ slightly constrained to kin. positions (from GPS)

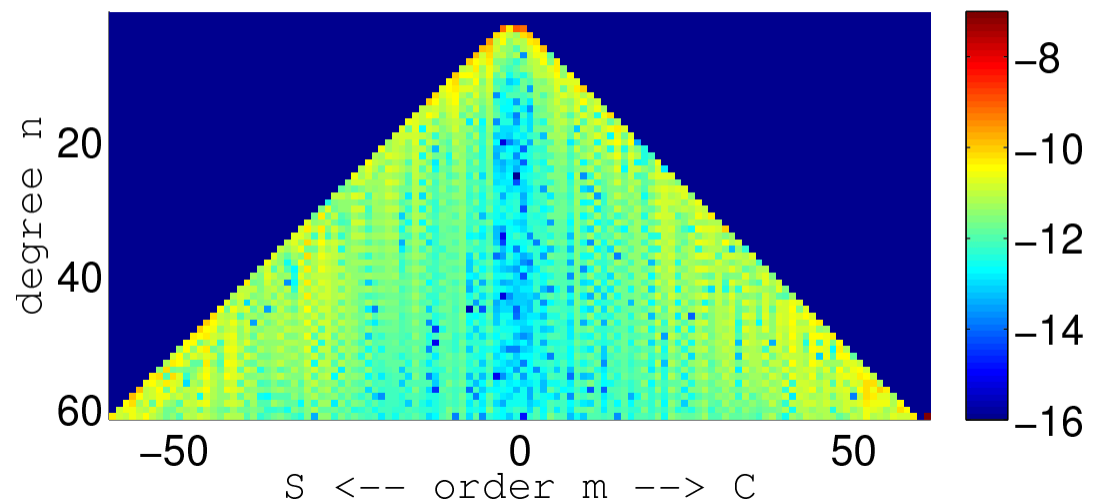


Impact of GPS on combined solution



Impact of GPS mainly on very low degree and close to sectorial coefficients.

Combined minus K-Band only Coefficients



relative weighting:

$$\sigma_{\text{KBD}}^2 / \sigma_{\text{GPS}}^2 = 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

Range-Differences and Correlation

R	Range	RC	correlated
RR	Range-Rate	RRC	
RA	Range-Acceleration	RAC	
RD	Range-Difference	RDC	
DD	Double-Difference	DDC	

$$R \approx RC$$

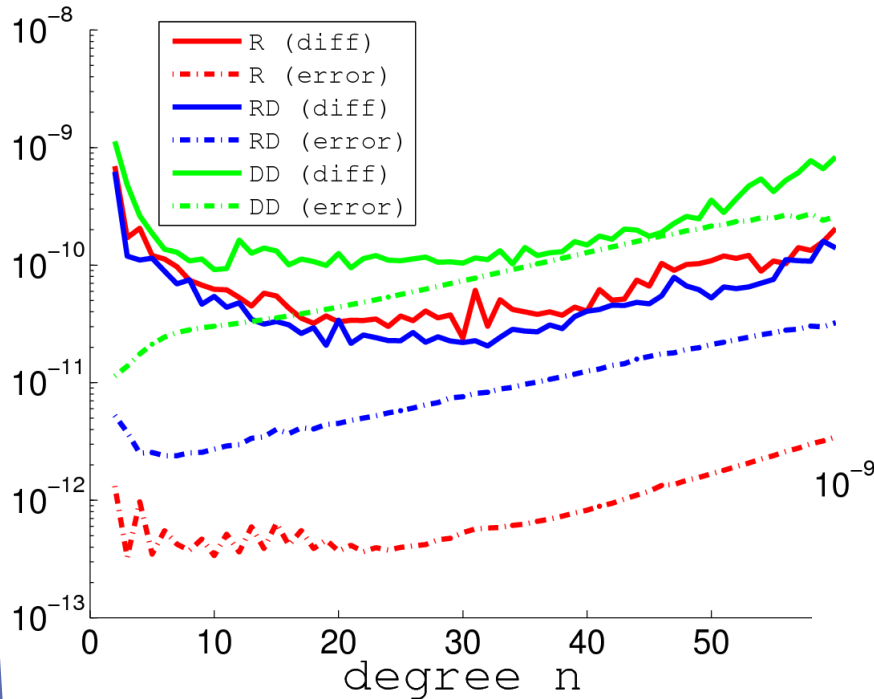
$$RR \approx RD = (R(t_2) - R(t_1)) / \Delta t$$

$$R = RDC \approx RRC$$

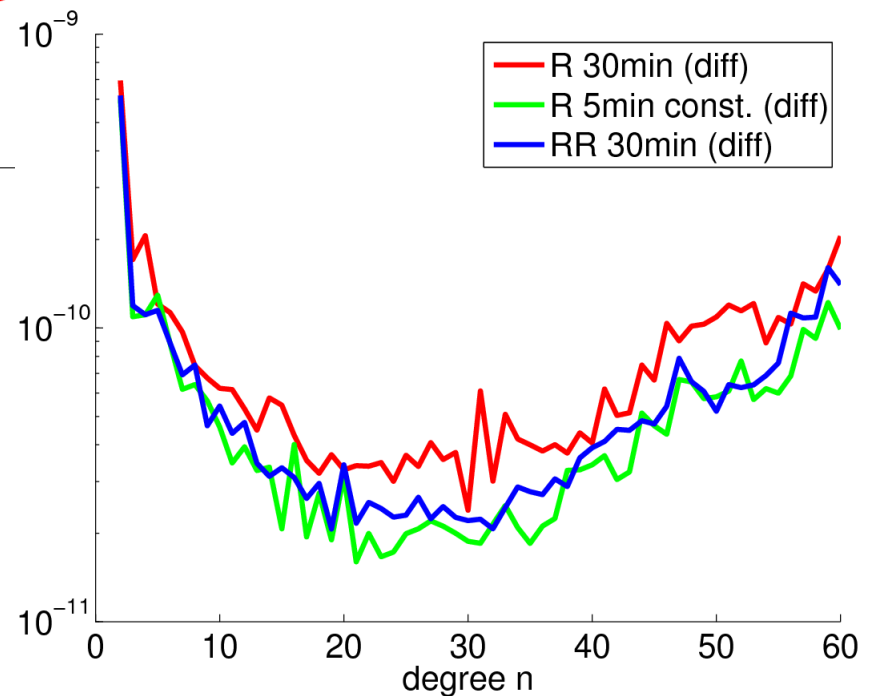
$$P_R = k * I$$

$$P_{RD} = ((\partial RD / \partial R)^T P_R \partial RD / \partial R)^{-1}$$

Range, Range-Diff., Double-Diff.



Uncorrelated RD-solution outperforms R-solution (contradictory to formal errors).



Introducing frequent (5 min.) constrained pulses results in a competitive R-solution.