## Hydrological mass changes inferred from high-low satelliteto-satellite tracking data



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## **GRACE und GRACE Follow-On (GFO)**



## Other gravity field missions







## **CHAMP** reprocessing

#### **GPS** positions:

- 10 s sampling
- empirical absolute antenna phase center model

#### Approach:

- acceleration approach
- no accelerometer data used
- no regularization and no *a priori* model / information

#### **Postprocessing with a Kalman filter:**





Prange 2010

### Filtered monthly gravity field solution



### CHAMP vs. GRACE



# **EVALUATION WITH HYDRO-METEOROLOGY**





# Mass change as a hydrological observable



## Mass estimate & correlation – 750km

RMS(dM/dt) / RMS(dS/dt), dM/dt from CHAMP (filtered with G750) RMS(dM/dt) / RMS(dS/dt), dM/dt from GRACE (filtered with G750)





Correlation of dM/dt from CHAMP (filtered with G750) and dS/dt

Correlation of dM/dt from GRACE (filtered with G750) and dS/dt



#### Filter size for Amazon basin



## Mass estimate & correlation – 450km

RMS(dM/dt) / RMS(dS/dt), dM/dt from CHAMP (filtered with G450) RMS(dM/dt) / RMS(dS/dt), dM/dt from GRACE (filtered with G450)



# **EVALUATION WITH GPS**





## Loading analysis - Amazon



## Loading analysis – South Africa



### Loading analysis – East Asia









# Summary

- Time variable gravity field from high-low SST
- Long wavelength features
- Refinement in the processing possible/necessary
  - Spatial error pattern needs to be understood
- Filter dependency on catchment <u>and</u> application
  Processing might include a beneficial smoothing!
- Remarkable agreement with hydro-meteorology and GPS
- Expectations for SWARM:
  - better GPS receiver
  - three satellites



