

Precise orbit determination based on COST-G time-variable gravity fields

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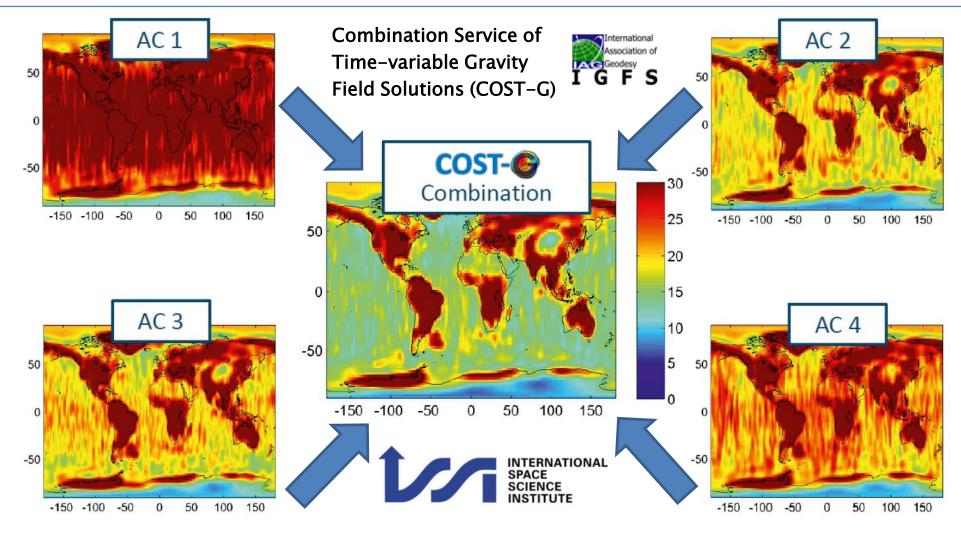
- Introduction to COST-G
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Combination Service for Time-variable Gravity Fields (COST-G)



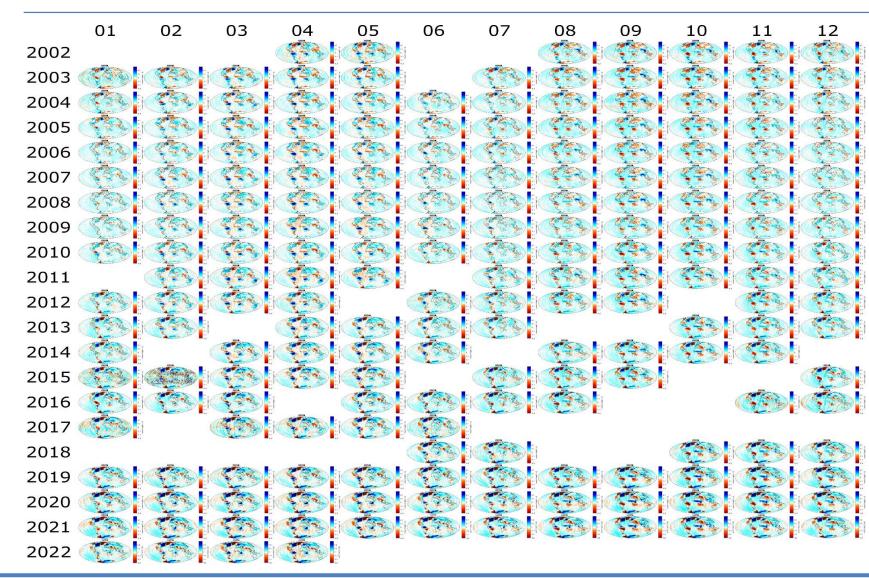
Introduction to COST-G



Improved and consolidated product integrating the strengths of all ACs



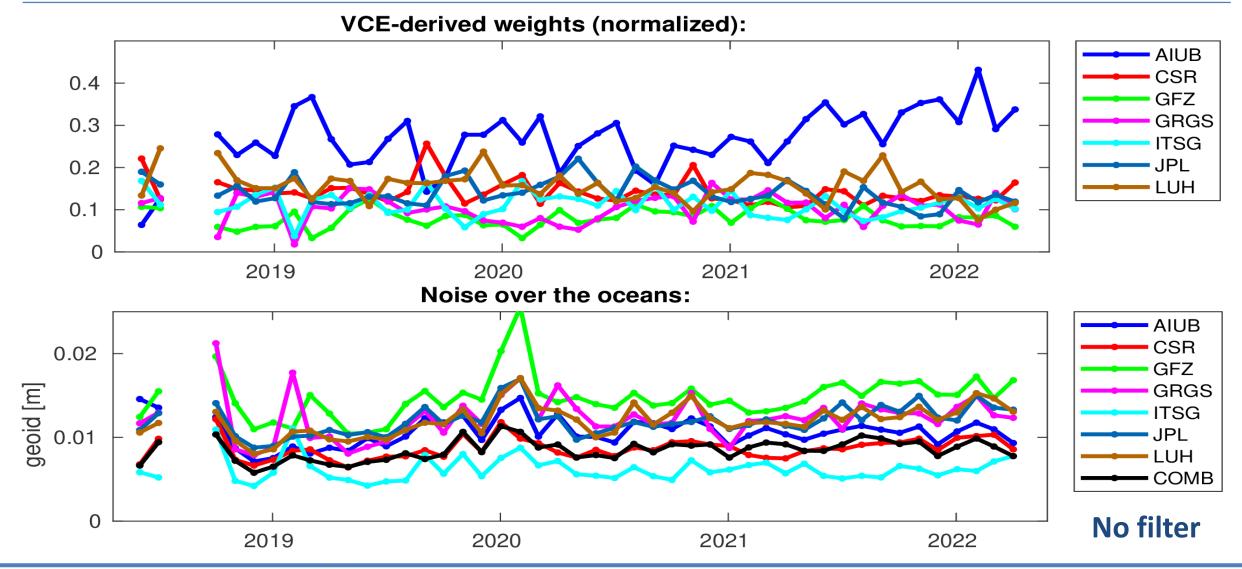
GRACE-FO operational combined monthly gravity fields



Flawless and uninterrupted operational combination with a latency < 3 months.



Weighted combination and validation of the Combined Solution





https://cost-g.org/



For background information on COST-G and links to products take a look at: https://cost-g.org/

Welcome to COST-G

The International Combination Service for Time-variable Gravity Fields (COST-G) is a product center of the International Gravity Field Service (IGFS) and is dedicated to the combination of monthly global gravity field models. COST-G stems from the activities of the former H2020 project European Gravity Service for Improved Emergency Management (EGSIEM) and is further developed within the follow-up project Global Gravity-Based Groundwater Product (G3P), which is funded from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement no. 870353 (funding period 2020-2022).

Please use the top menu to visit the various parts of our website!

Best regards, Your COST-G Team.

Latest News

April 14th 2022

We have a new publication online:

COST-G gravity field models for precise orbit determination of Low Earth Orbiting Satellites.

December 17th 2021

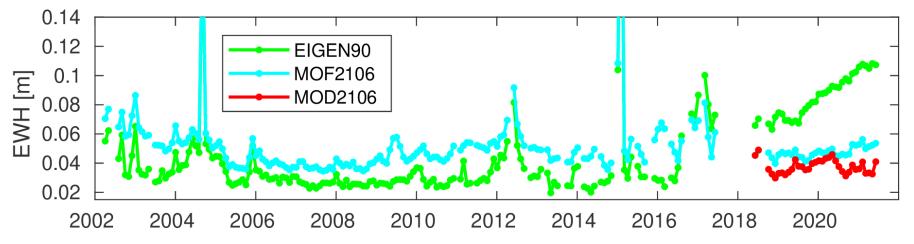
Precise orbit determination (POD) of Low Earth Orbiters (LEOs) depends on the precise knowledge of the Earth's gravity field For more information on the Fitted Signal Model (FSM): Peter H, Meyer U, Lasser M, Jäggi A (2022): COST-G gravity field models for precise orbit determination of Low Earth Orbiting Satellites. Advances in Space Research (69), 12, 4155-4168. doi: 10.1016/j.asr.2022.04.005

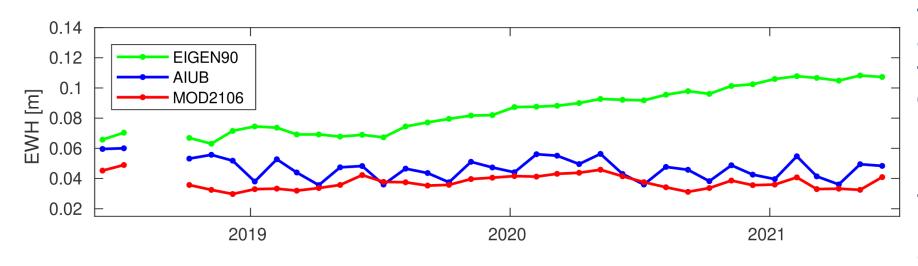


Fitted Signal Model (FSM) for operational LEO-POD



RMS of differences (over land, 300 km Gauss): FSM - monthly gravity fields





Operational precise orbit determination (POD) of low Earth orbiters (LEO) relies on a Earth gravity model including time-variable gravity (TVG).

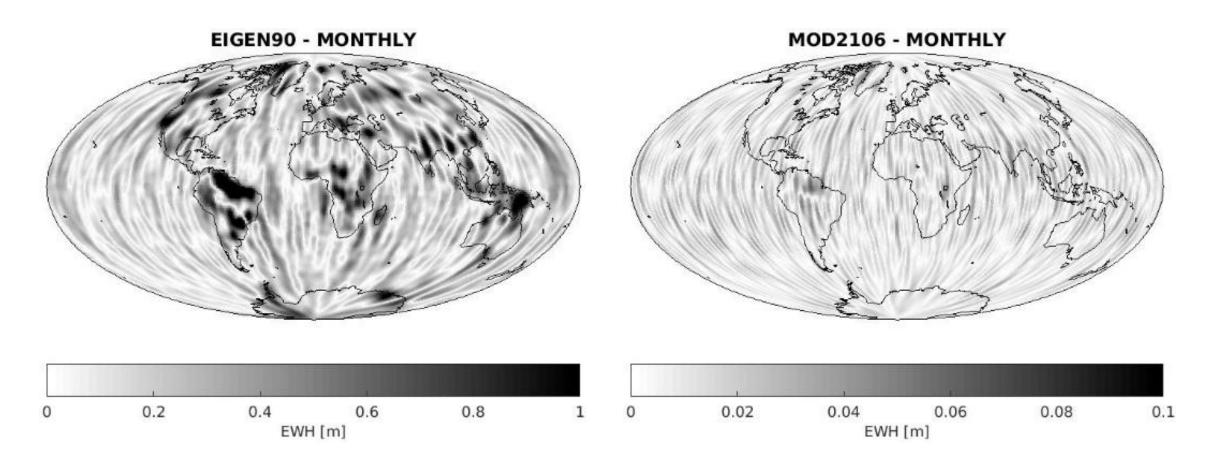
The EIGEN-GRGS-RL04 model (green) has been the standard for LEO-POD of altimeter satellites, but the extrapolation to the GRACE-FO period reveals large prediction errors.

For comparison, a model fitted to COST-G GRACE-FO gravity fields is shown (red).





Localization of differences (300 km Gauss): FSM - monthly gravity fields

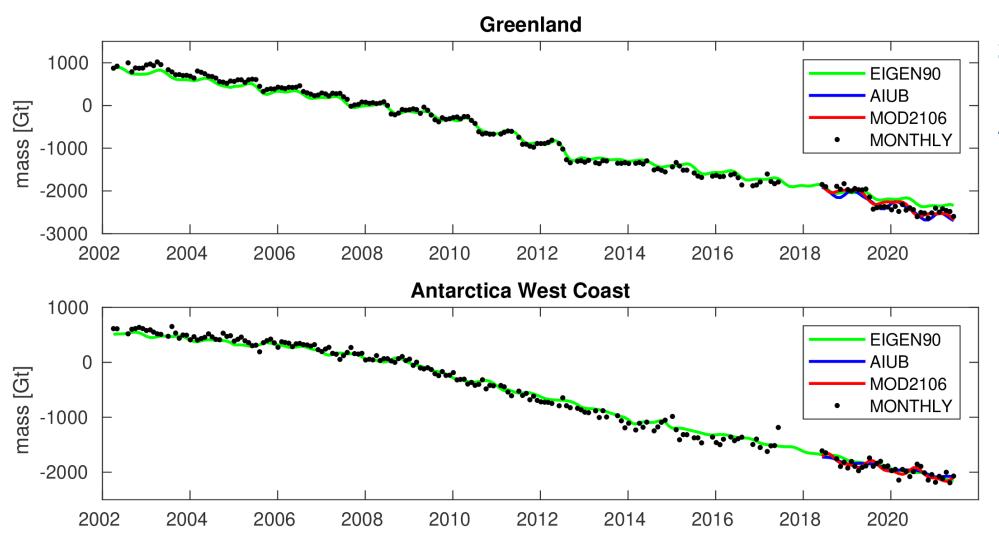


Differences are not restricted to areas of strong mass trends (polar), but mainly occur in areas of large seasonal variations.





Polar mass trend (no filter)

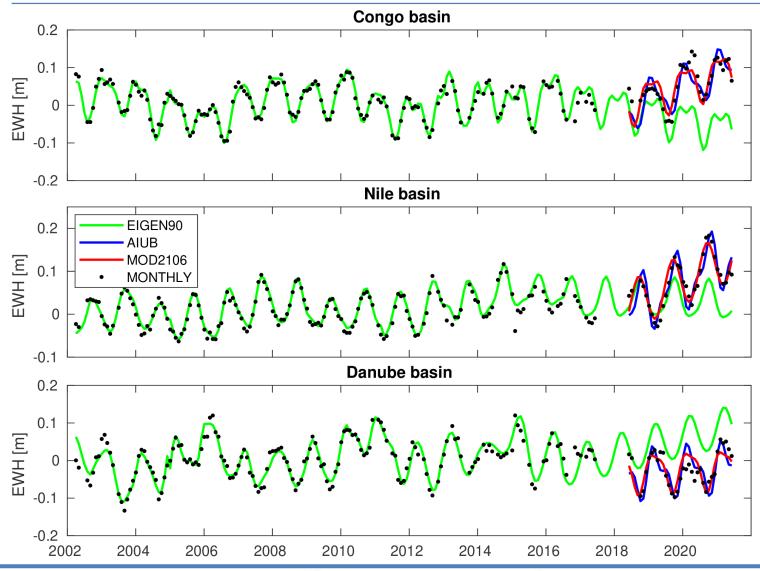


Surprisingly, the reason for the prediction error in the EIGEN-GRGS-RL04 model (green) seems not to be in regions with strong mass trends.





Hydrological cycle in large river basins (300 km Gauss)



The time-series of monthly GRACE gravity field solutions was fitted in yearly batches for the EIGEN-GRGS-RL04 model.

While the fit in the GRACE period is very good, the extrapolation of the last of these batches leads to large errors in river basins with strong non-seasonal variations.

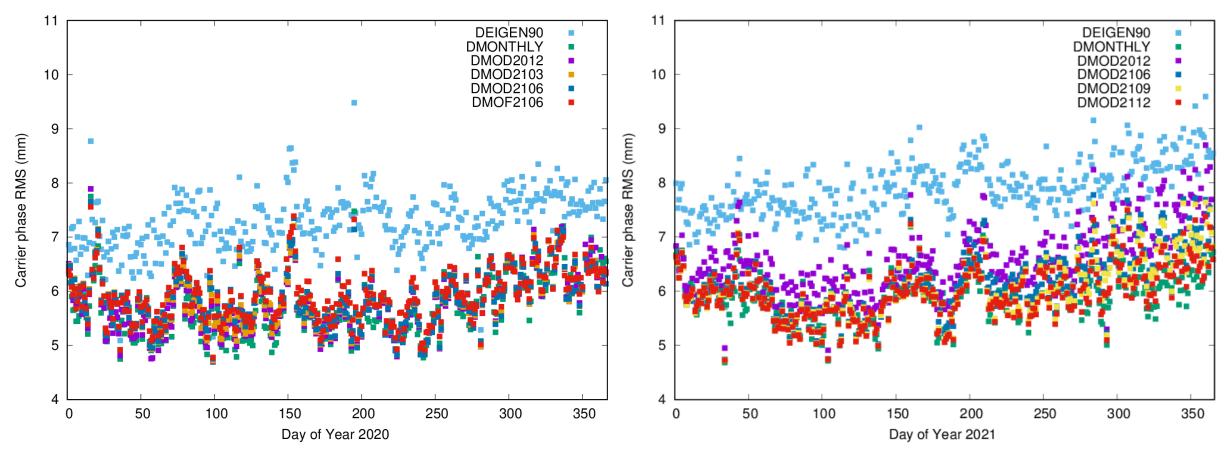




Application to Sentinel orbit POD



Sentinel - 3B (altitude 811 km) orbit determination

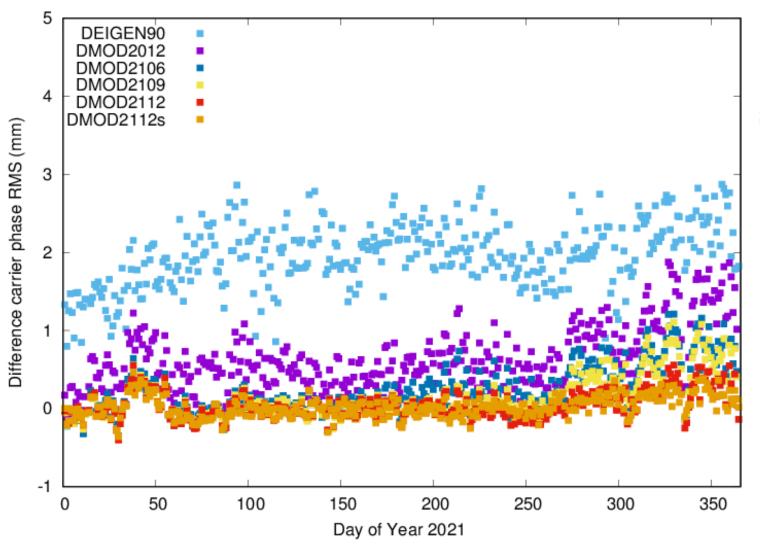


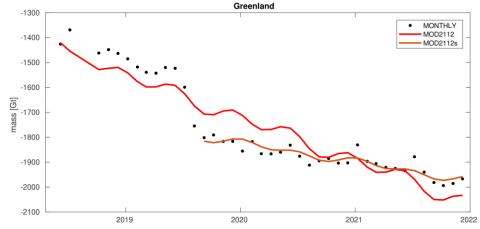
The carrier phase RMS of dynamic Sentinel-3B satellite orbits (orbit altitude 811 km) based on monthly GRACE-FO gravity fields (green) or different fitted signal models reveals the benefit of up-to-date models. All models were truncated at max. degree/order 90.





Impact of fit period on LEO-POD (Sentinel-3B, altitude 811 km)





Carrier phase residuals of Sentinel-3B orbits (811 km orbit altitude) confirm the sensitivity on the data period that entered the model.





Independent orbit validation by Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR)

Data: Year 2020, Sentinel-3B, SLR validation, 12 stations (cm)

Gravity field model	Mean (cm)	RMS (cm)	Standard deviation (cm)
DEIGEN120	0.29	1.01	0.97
DEIGEN90	0.29	1.01	0.97
D90MONTHLY	0.28	0.91	0.87
D90MODEL2012	0.28	0.92	0.88
RDEIGEN120	0.31	0.91	0.85
RDEIGEN90	0.31	0.91	0.85
RD90MONTHLY	0.31	0.88	0.82

The limited max. degree does not negatively affect LEO POD (S3B)

LEO POD profits from monthly gravity fields

The fitted signal models perform close to the monthly gravity fields

Reduced dynamic LEO POD is less sensitive to model deficiencies.





GOCE (250 km) orbit fits

Mean 3D-RMS values [cm] of the GOCE orbit fit residuals:

 Beyond degree 90 the monthly gravity fields are filled up to d/o 240 by the coefficients of the static gravity field model GOCE-DIR-6

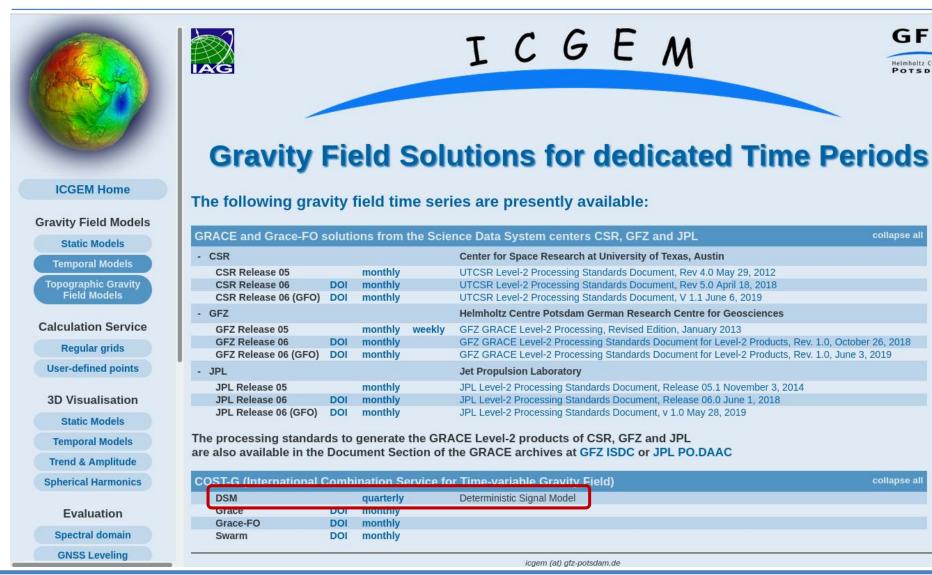
	March			April			June			December		
Model/Month	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
COST-G FSM	5,53	5,77	6,30	5,37	5,72	6,39	5,39	5,86	6,63	5,48	6,05	7,78
COST-G operational	6,42	7,10	7,27	6,36	7,06	7,84	6,40	7,36	7,62	6,94	7,51	7,57
COST-G G3P	5,92	6,76	6,79	5,99	6,55	7,30	5,85	6,68	6,86	6,38	6,77	7,21
ITSG operational	5,94	6,95	7,11	5,93	6,69	7,08	5,68	6,33	6,77	6,17	6,95	7,36

- G3P => COST-G GRACE-FO RL02
- Significant noise reduction in COST-G FSM for lowest LEO-POD!



PSD.1: SATELLITE DYNAMICS

Where to get the COST-G fitted signal models?



The COST-G fitted signal model is available in the ICGEM.2-format from the International Center for Global Earth Models (ICGEM): http://icgem.gfzpotsdam.de/series

The COST-G FSM is updated quarterly with the newest combined monthly **GRACE-FO** gravity fields.



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