

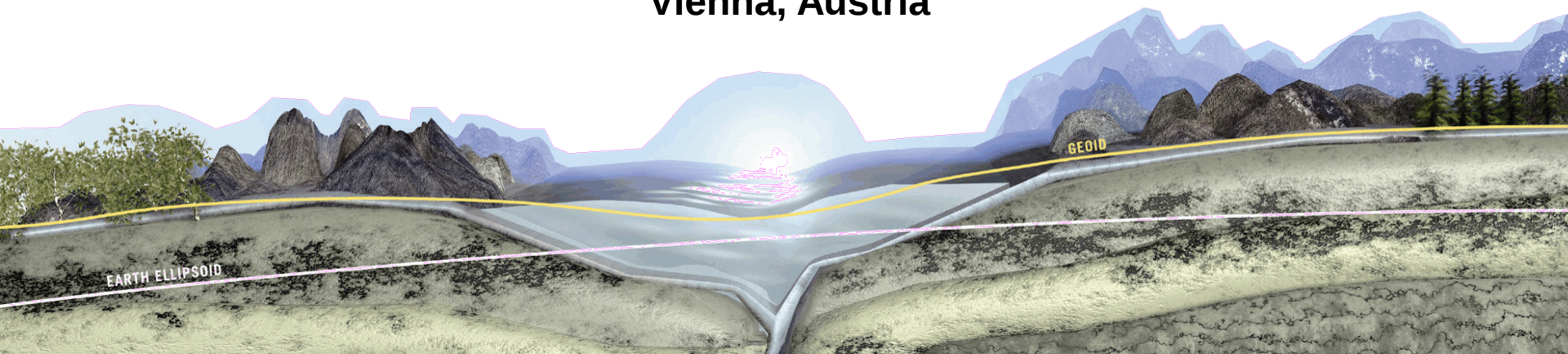
Importance of Terrestrial Surface Density Information and Satellite-Aided Global Gravity Field Models for High Precision Regional Geoid Computation

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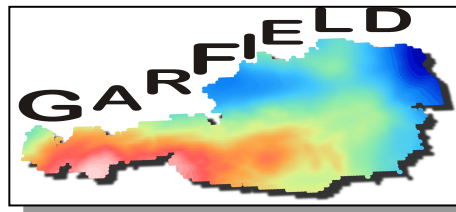
Graz University of Technology

**European Geosciences Union (EGU)
General Assembly 2015
Vienna, Austria**



Introduction

- Focus of investigations:
 - **Density information & global gravity field models (GOCO series)**
 - **How does this data contribute to an improved geoid**
 - **Validation**
- Investigations are embedded in the current Austrian geoid initiative “*Geoid for Austria - Regional gravity FIELD improved*” (GARFIELD) - P25222-N29

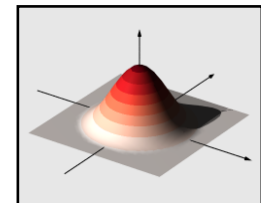
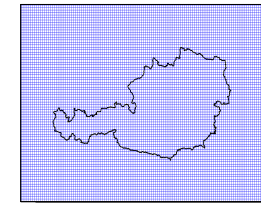


- **Question:**
 - ***Used computation parameters?***

Computation Parameters

- **Remove-Compute-Restore** technique
 - Terrestrial data:
 - **72327** gravity measurements
 - **735** deflections of the vertical
 - **192** GPS/Leveling observations
 - Global gravity field models:
 - GOCO02s, GOCO03s and **GOCO05s** up to d/o 250
- Topographic reduction: **Prism formula**
- DTM 176 x 196 m within central Europe
 - **3 density models** interpolated to DTM spacing
- Computation: **Least squares approach**
 - Radial basis function parametrization

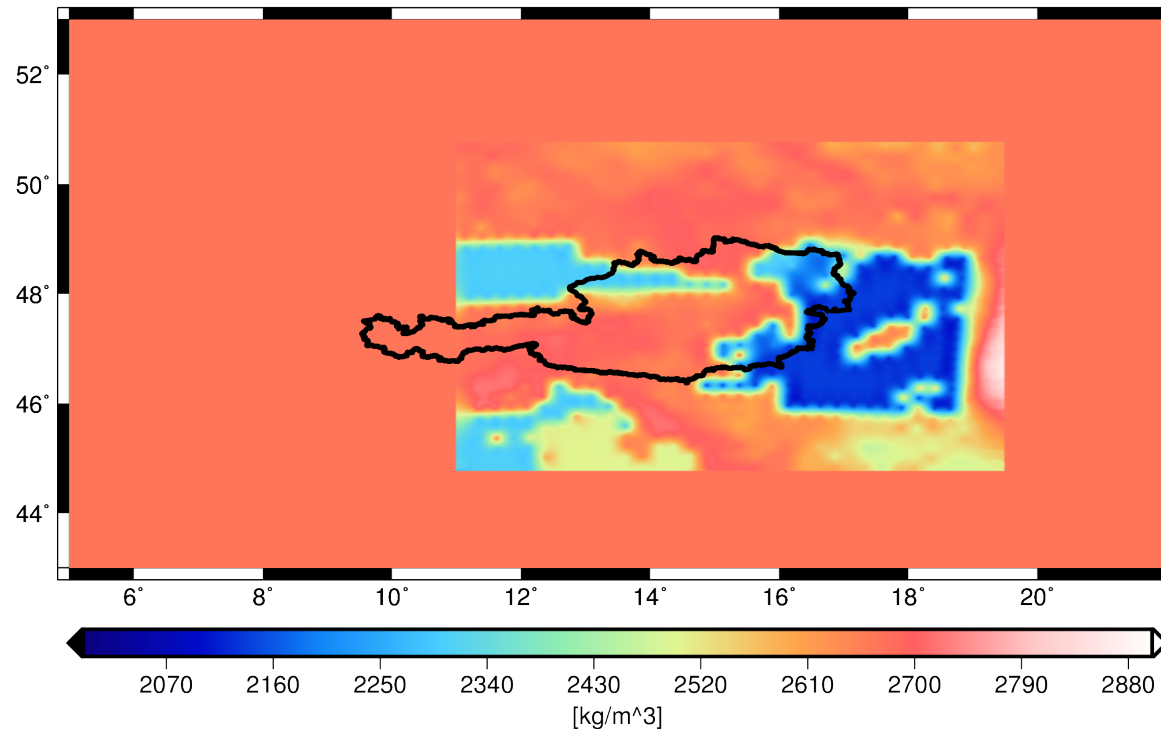
} Used for validation



Density Models (1)

- **3D seismic data ρ_{seis} : 11 layers (0 to -10 km), 1 km vertical spacing**
 - Top layer refers to sea level → used as lower boundary in combination with surface density

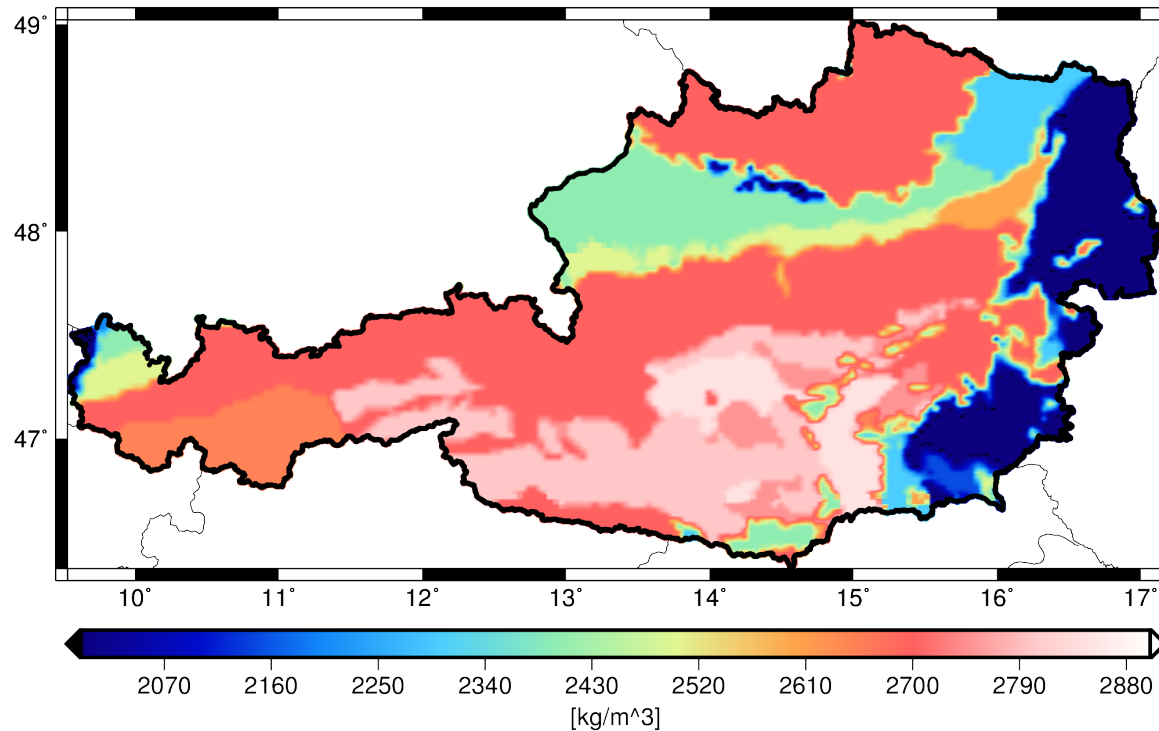
[kg/m ³]	min	max	mean
	2102.70	2870.60	2628.60



Density Models (2)

- **Geological observations ρ_{geo} : 1 layer \rightarrow surface density model**
 - Historically grown (1950-1983), but still up to date

[kg/m ³]	min	max	mean
	2000.00	2852.00	2575.60

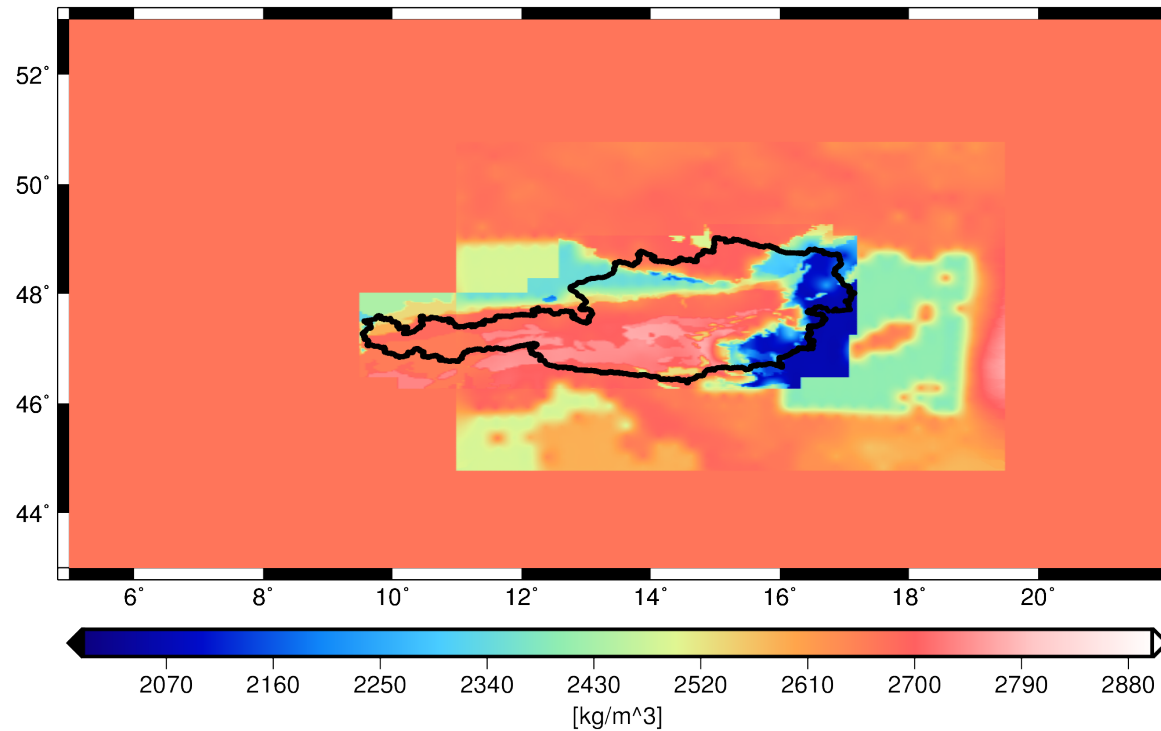


Density Models (3)

- Hybrid model as trivial combination of both data types

$$- \rho_{hyb} = \frac{\rho_{seis} + \rho_{geo}}{2}$$

[kg/m ³]	min	max	mean
	2054.34	2775.27	2651.07



Density Models (4)

- **Three different density assumptions:**

1.) Constant standard crustal density $\rightarrow \rho = 2670 \text{ kg/m}^3$

2.) Hybrid density model $\rightarrow \rho_{hyb} = \frac{\rho_{seis} + \rho_{geo}}{2}$

3.) Surface density model $\rightarrow \rho_{geo}$

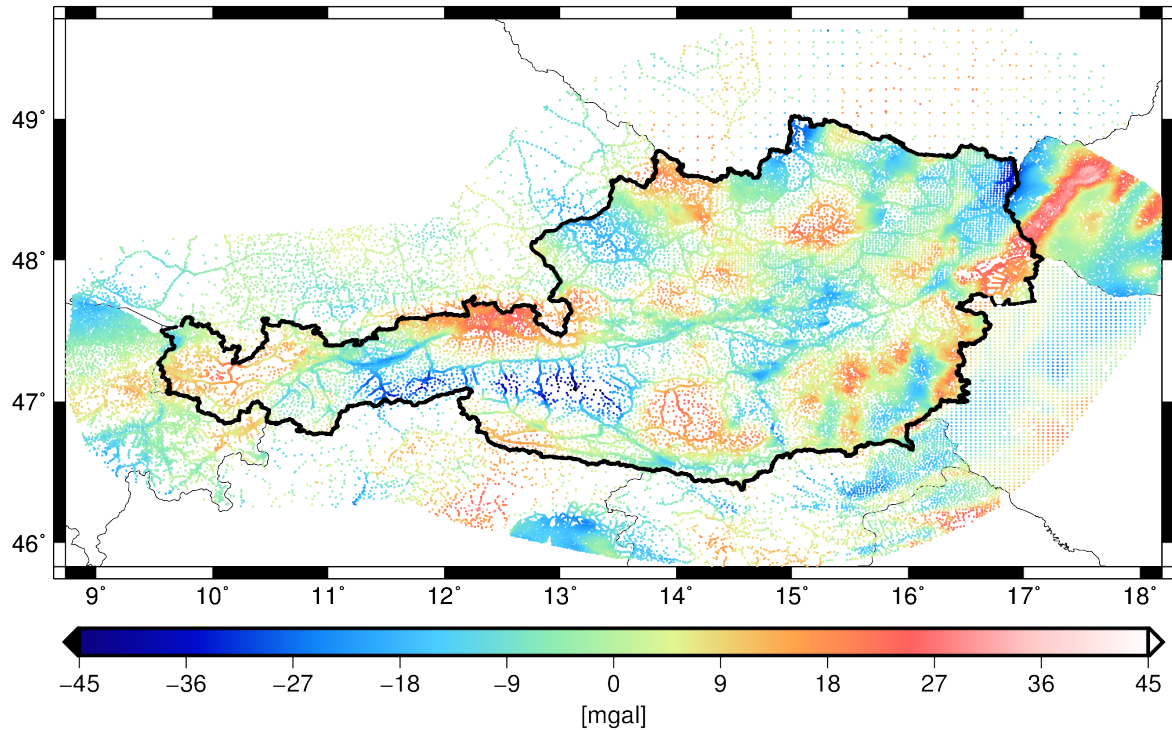
- **Questions:**

- ***Significant improvements throughout the reduction step?***
- ***Is any of the density models improving the geoid solution?***
- ***Which density assumption performs best compared to GPS/Leveling?***

Remove Step (1)

- **Input data:** gravity, number of data points: 72327
 - Standard crustal density $\rho = 2670 \text{ kg/m}^3$, GOCO05s

[mgal]	min	max	mean	rms
	-48.49	39.44	-1.10	11.70

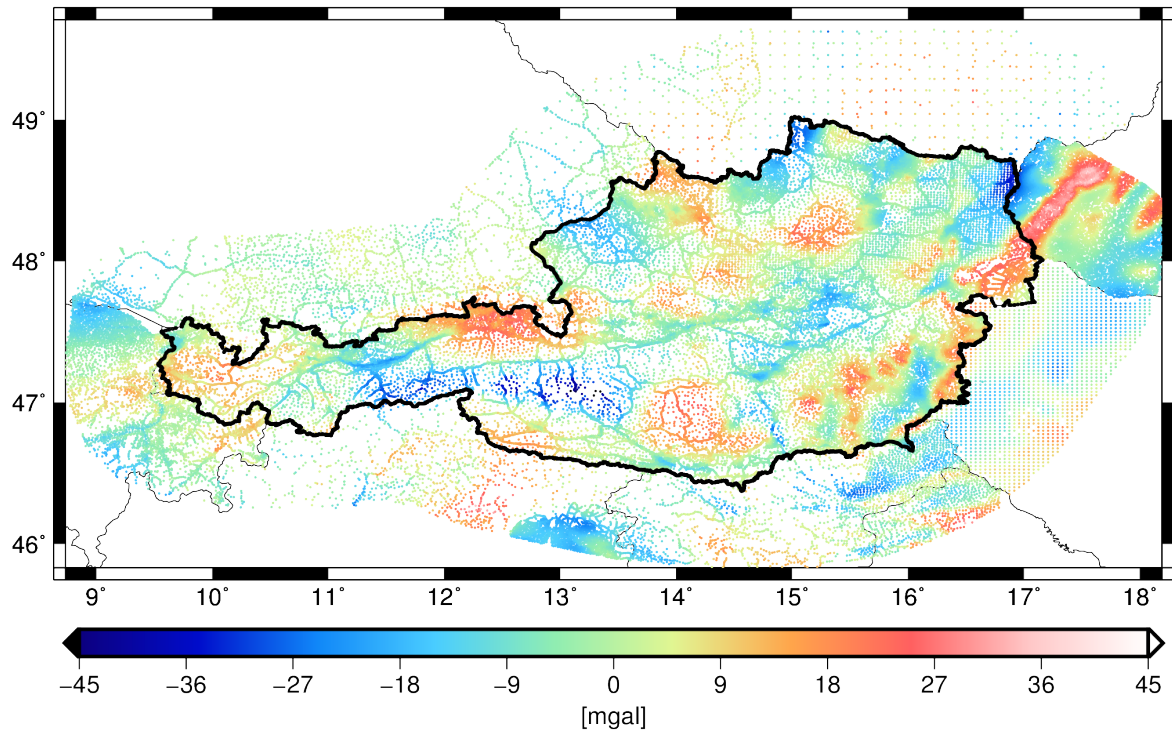


Remove Step (2)

- **Input data:** gravity, number of data points: 72327

- Hybrid density $\rho_{hyb} = \frac{\rho_{seis} + \rho_{geo}}{2}$, GOCO05s

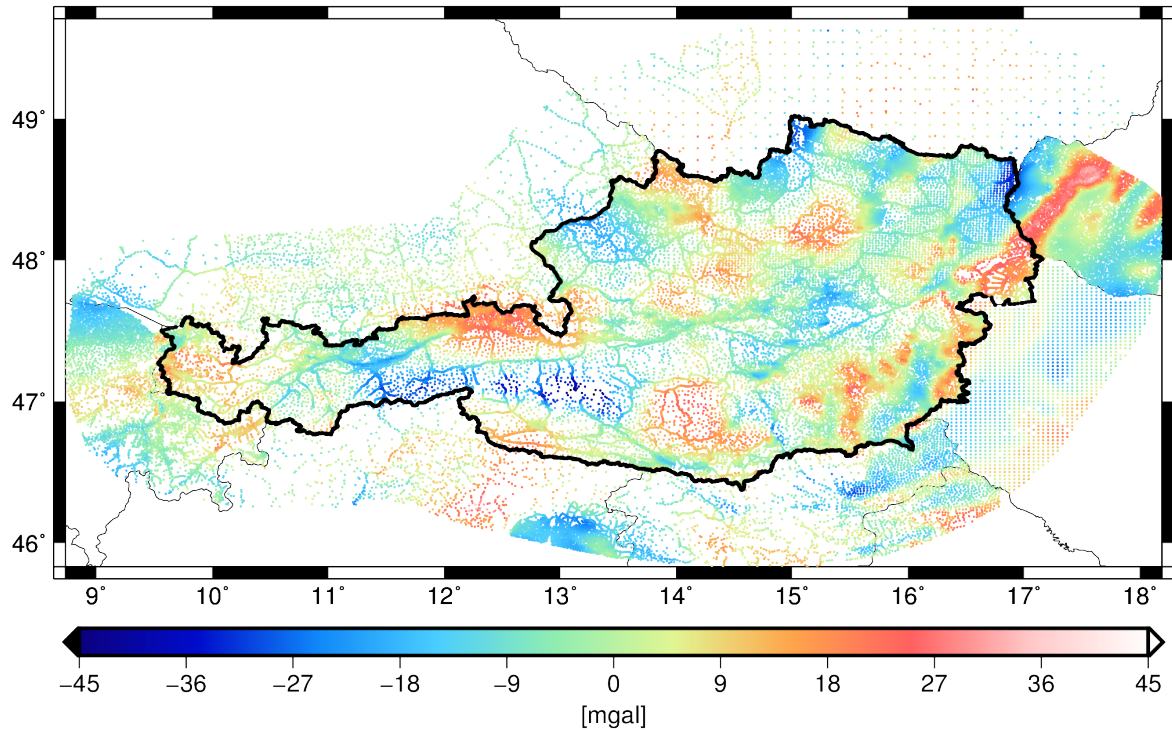
[mgal]	min	max	mean	rms
	-48.10	38.66	-1.02	11.57



Remove Step (3)

- **Input data:** gravity, number of data points: 72327
 - Surface density ρ_{geo} , GOCO05s; **performs best** → rms

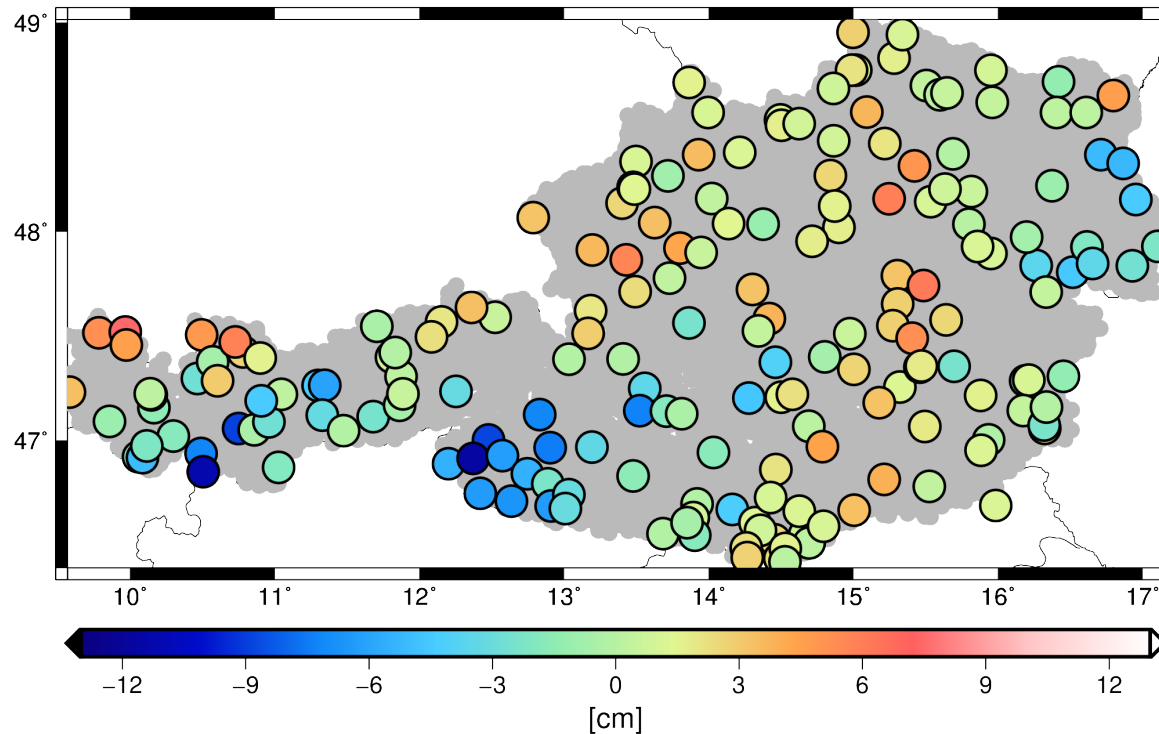
[mgal]	min	max	mean	rms
	-49.48	37.35	-0.85	11.40



Absolute Validation (1)

- Geoid validation with 192 GPS/Leveling observations
 - Standard crustal density $\rho = 2670 \text{ kg/m}^3$, GOCO05s

[cm]	min	max	rms
	-11.68	7.43	3.33

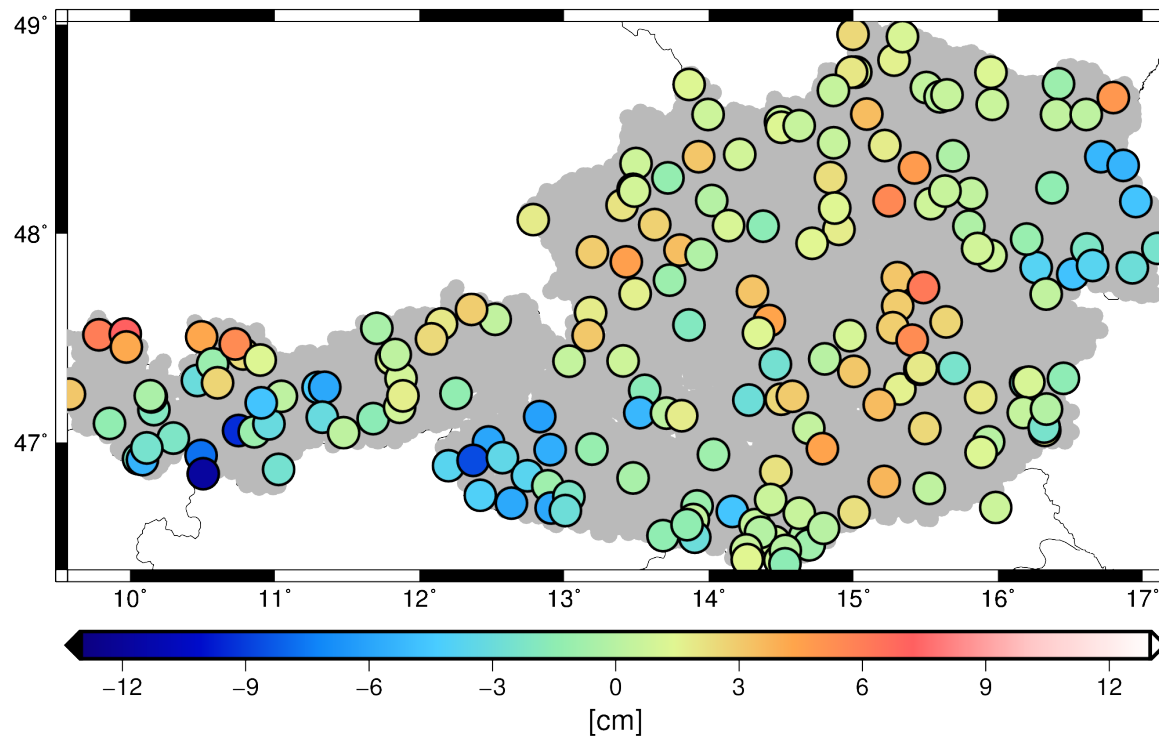


Absolute Validation (2)

- Geoid validation with 192 GPS/Leveling observations

- Hybrid density model $\rho_{hyb} = \frac{\rho_{seis} + \rho_{geo}}{2}$, GOCO05s

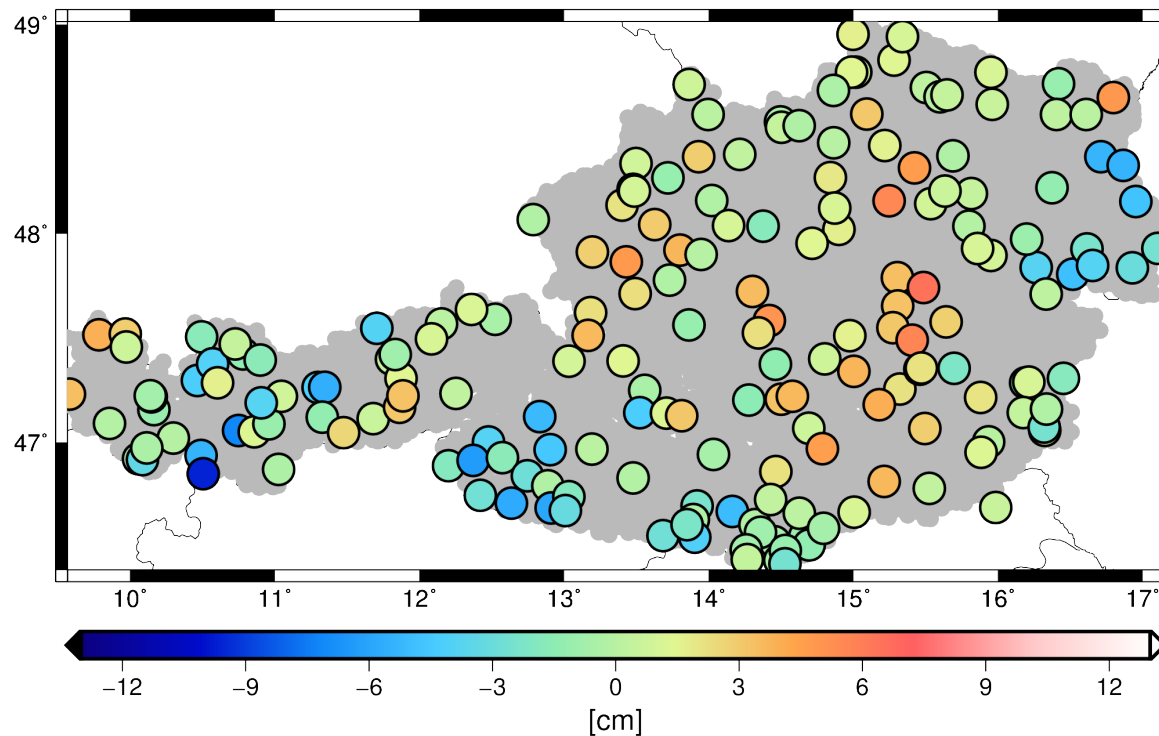
[cm]	min	max	rms
	-11.82	7.21	3.05



Absolute Validation (3)

- Geoid validation with 192 GPS/Leveling observations
 - Surface density model ρ_{geo} , GOCO05s; performs best \rightarrow rms

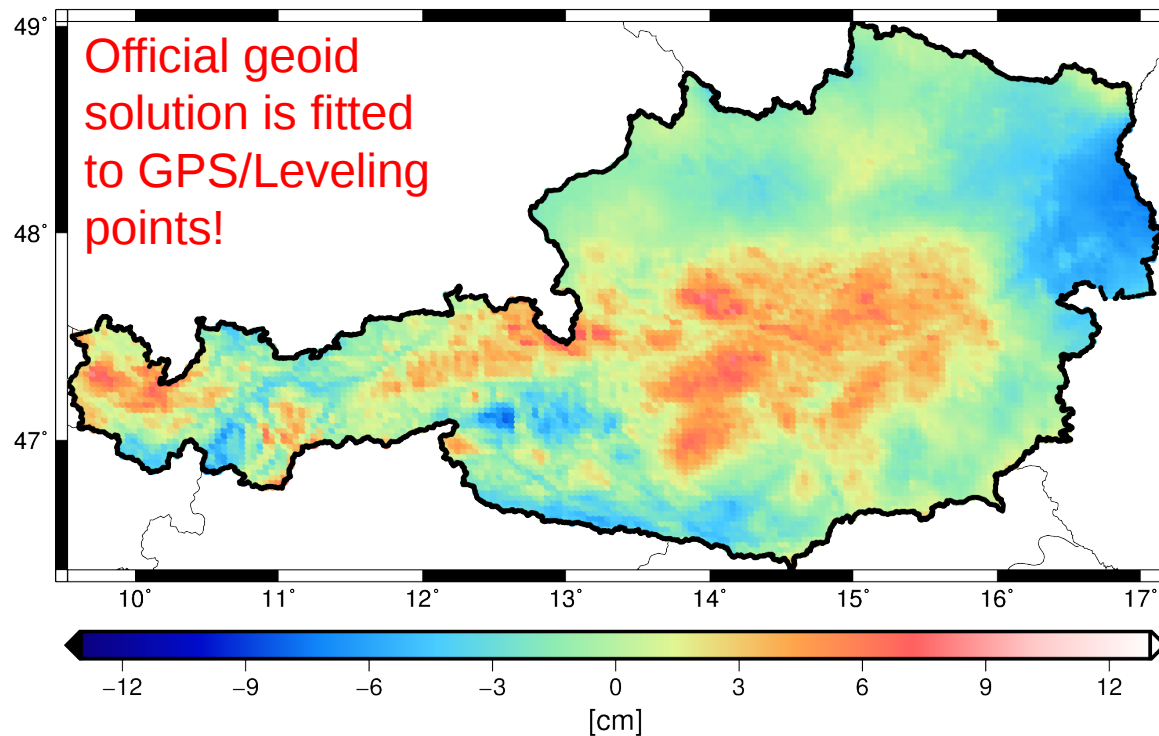
[cm]	min	max	rms
	-9.62	6.46	2.75



Validation with Austrian Geoid Solution

- Compared to present official Austrian geoid solution → 3x3 km grid
 - Surface density model ρ_{geo} , GOCO05s

[cm]	min	max	rms
	-8.19	8.38	2.80



Validation Gravimetric Geoid - Summary

REMOVE	min	max	mean	rms
Density Model	[mgal]	[mgal]	[mgal]	[mgal]
Standard	-48.49	39.44	-1.10	11.70
Hybrid	-48.10	38.66	-1.02	11.57
Surface	-49.48	37.35	-0.85	11.40

Decreasing rms values



RESTORE	min	max	rms
Density Model	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]
Standard	-11.68	7.43	3.33
Hybrid	-11.82	7.21	3.05
Surface	-9.62	6.46	2.75

Decreasing rms values



• **Answers:**

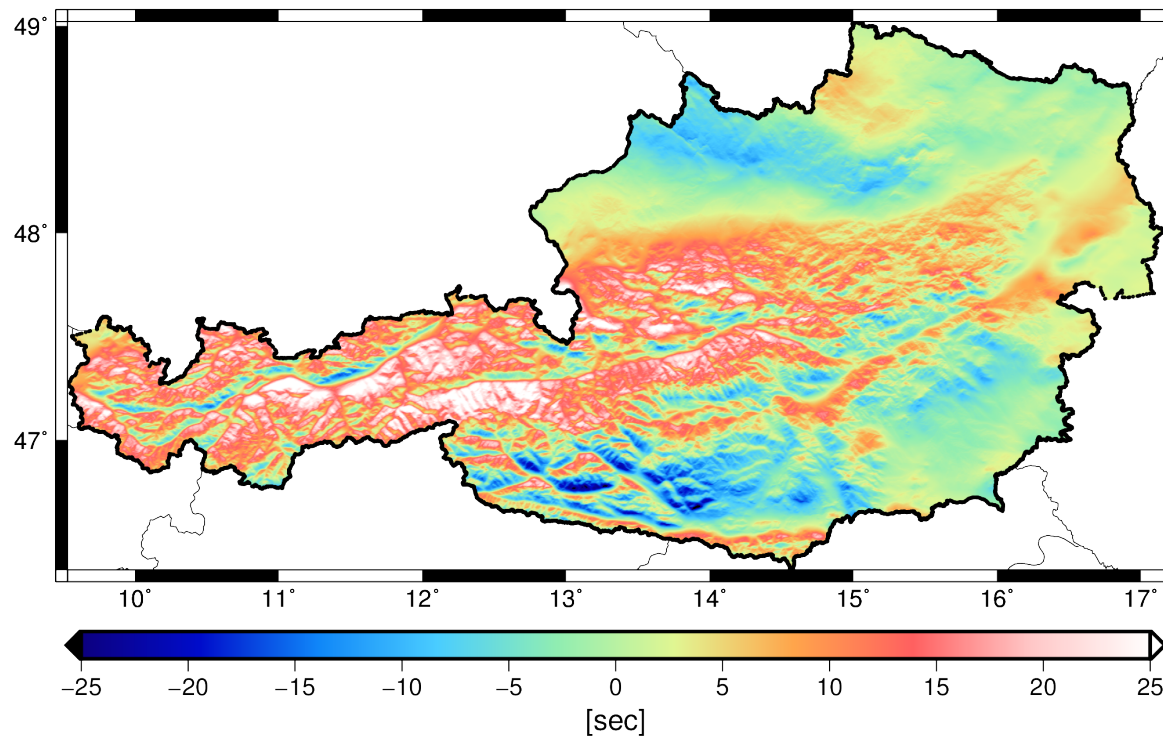
- Significant improvements throughout the reduction step? → **Yes**
- Is any of the density models improving the geoid solution? → **Yes**
- Which density assumption performs best compared to GPS/Leveling?
→ **Surface density**

Further Validation with Deflections (1)

- Map of deflections of the vertical $\rightarrow \xi$ component

- Input data: 72327 gravity points, ρ_{geo} , GOCO05s \rightarrow *quality of solution?*

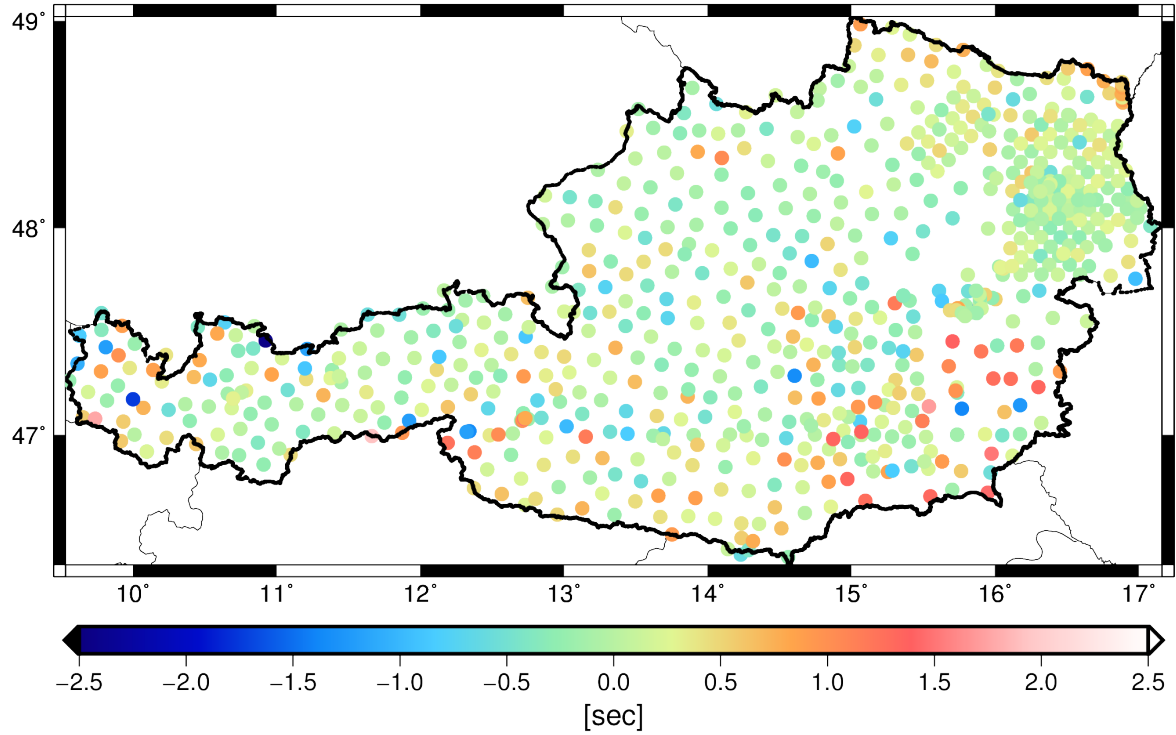
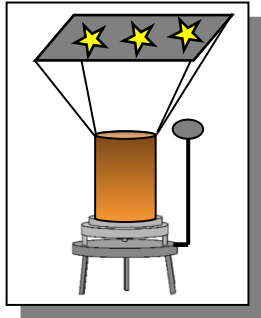
["]	min	max	mean	rms
	-26.70	39.07	3.67	8.80



Further Validation with Deflections (2)

- **Measured deflections of the vertical are used for validation**
 - Validation ξ map \rightarrow 735 deflections of the vertical

["]	min	max	mean	rms
	-2.44	1.91	0.08	0.49

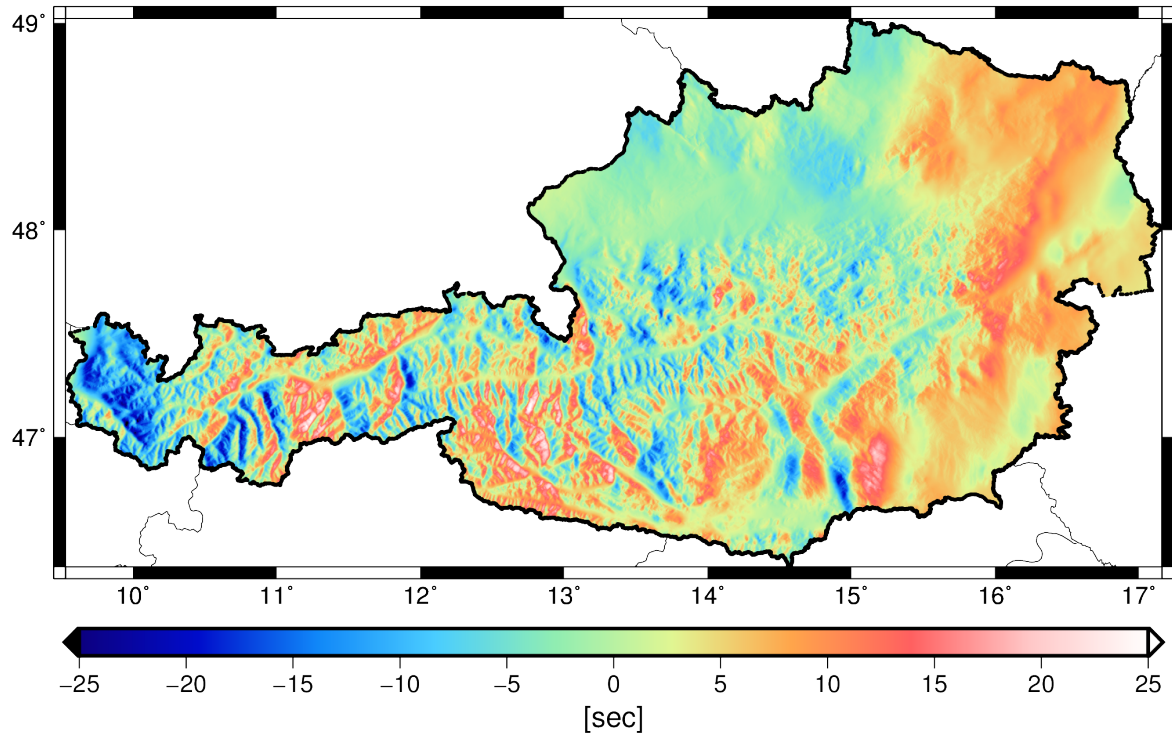


Further Validation with Deflections (3)

- Map of deflections of the vertical $\rightarrow \eta$ component

- Input data: 72327 gravity points, ρ_{geo} , GOCO05s \rightarrow *quality of solution?*

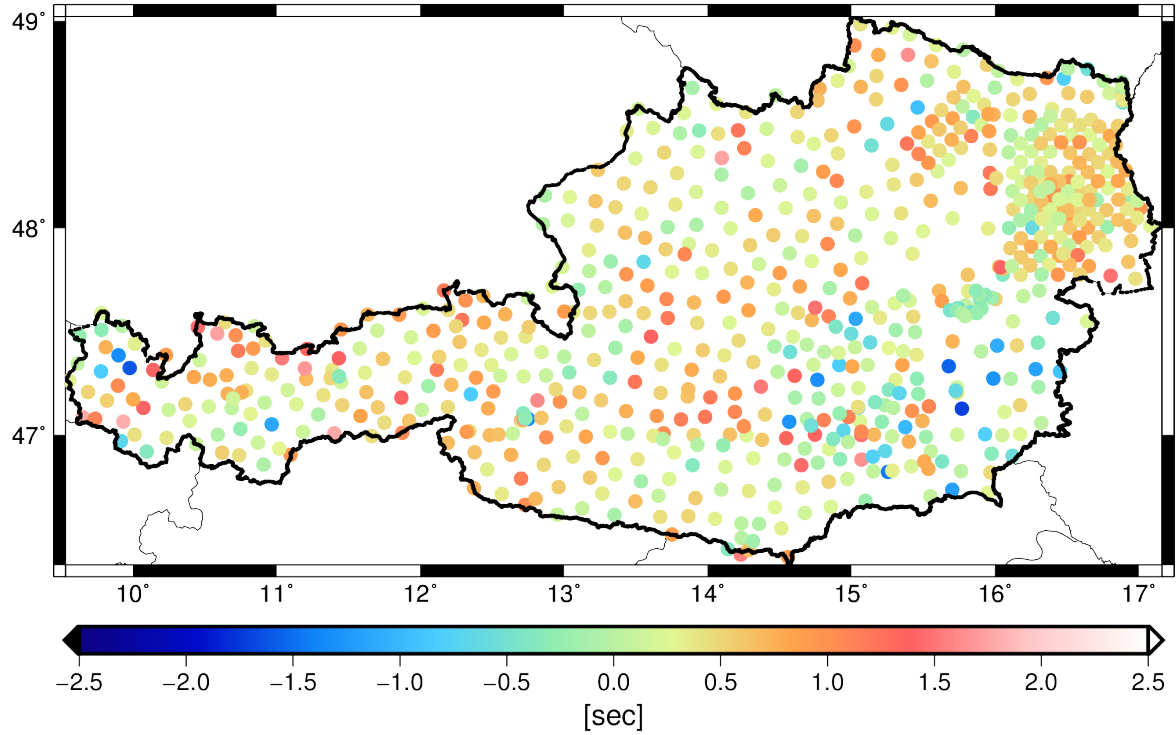
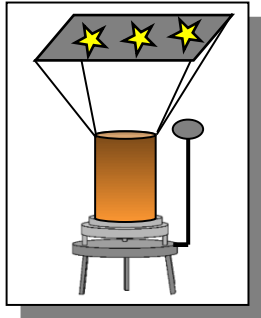
["]	min	max	mean	rms
	-27.37	26.65	1.51	6.58



Further Validation with Deflections (4)

- **Measured deflections of the vertical are used for validation**
 - Validation η map \rightarrow 735 deflections of the vertical

["]	min	max	mean	rms
	-1.71	1.80	0.35	0.63



Global Gravity Field Models - Results

• **Contribution to geoid improvements:**

- Surface density model ρ_{geo} , in combination with different GOCO models
- Comparison of **72327** gravity measurements & **192** GPS/Leveling points

REMOVE	min	max	mean	rms
GOCO Model	[mgal]	[mgal]	[mgal]	[mgal]
GOCO02s	-50.55	42.75	-0.84	11.92
GOCO03s	-49.83	41.50	-0.94	11.55
GOCO05s	-49.48	37.35	-0.85	11.40

Decreasing rms values



RESTORE	min	max	rms
GOCO Model	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]
GOCO02s	-12.63	8.31	3.41
GOCO03s	-12.49	8.28	3.30
GOCO05s	-9.62	6.46	2.75

Decreasing rms values



Up to date model contributes significantly to geoid improvements!

Summary

- **Take away messages:**
 - **Density information improves** the entire **geoid computation**
 - **Density models** perform **better** compared to standard crustal density
 - **Continuous improvements** also for **deflections of the vertical**
 - **Up to date** global gravity field models **improve** the **geoid solution**
 - **Best** gravimetric geoid **solution** is based on **surface density & GOCO05s**
- **Problem:**
 - Rms values < 3 cm possible → **Quality of 192 GPS/Leveling observations?**

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