



Sensor and performance modeling of an optical accelerometer for future gravity field missions

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G4.1 Modern Concepts for Gravimetric Earth Observation, 26 May 2022



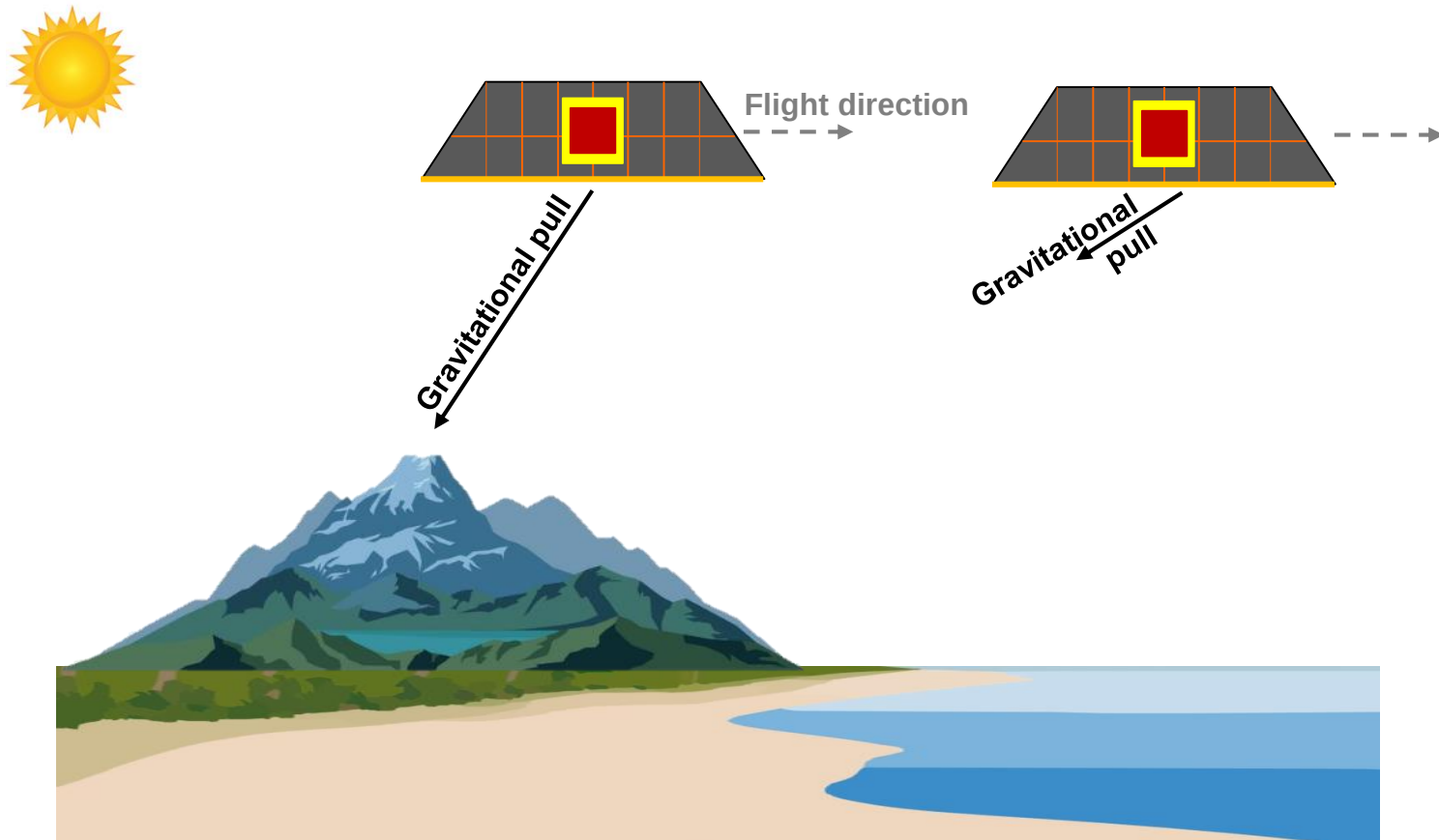
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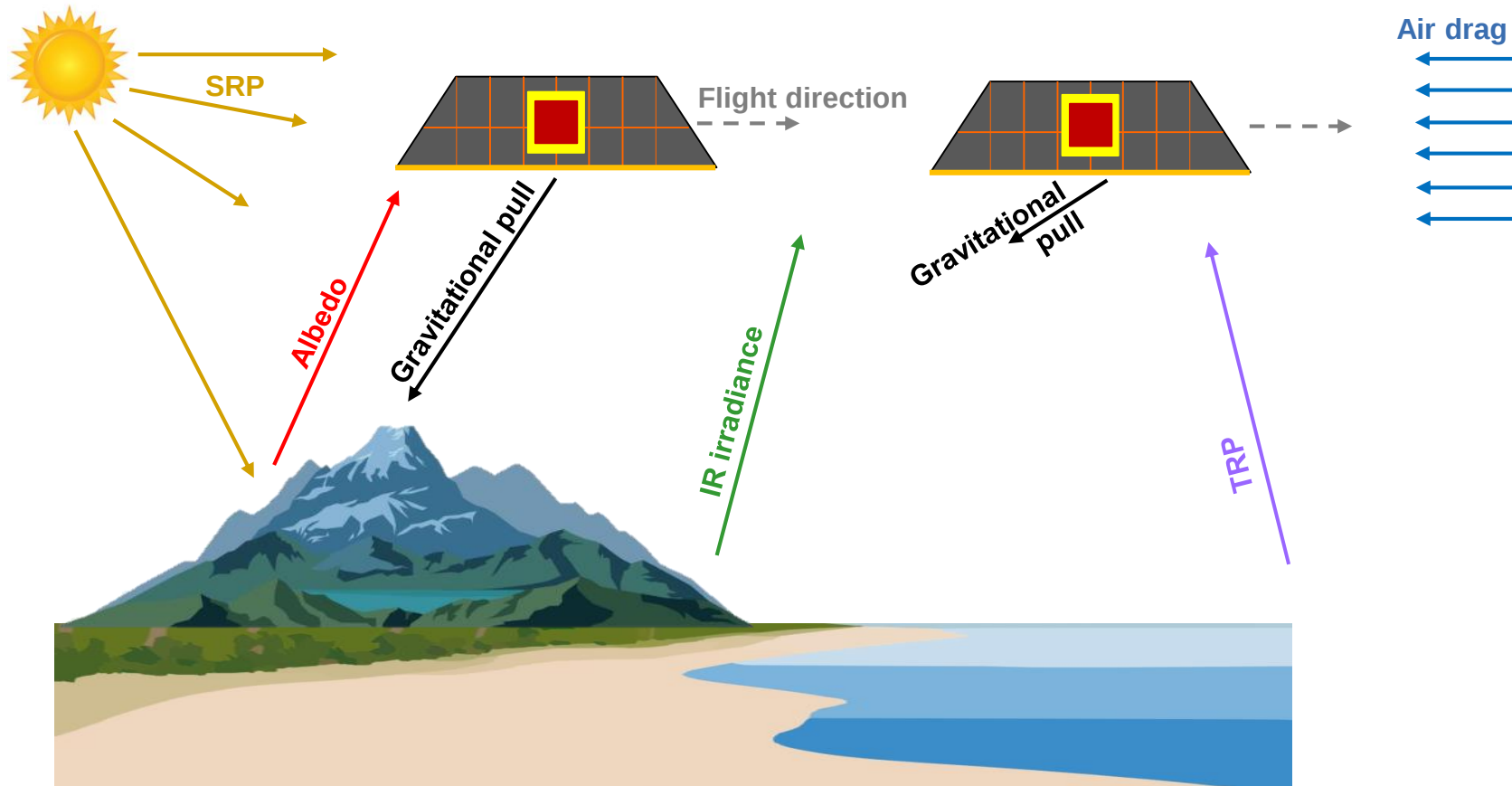
GRACE(-FO) measurement principle

- In order to derive **gravitational** attraction of the Earth masses, the effect of **non-gravitational** forces have to be subtracted from measurements.



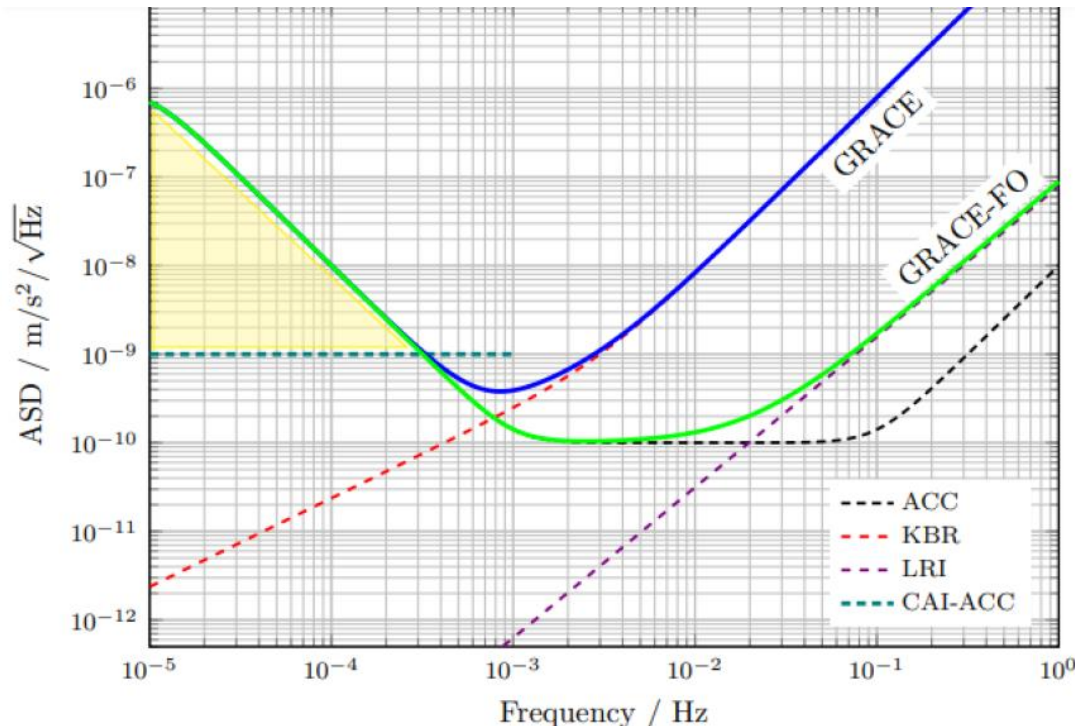
Measurement principle of GRACE(-FO) missions

- In order to derive **gravitational** attraction of the Earth masses, the effect of **non-gravitational** forces have to be subtracted from measurements.
- Impact of **non-gravitational** accelerations on the inter-satellite distance removed using measurements from the accelerometers



Measurement principle of GRACE(-FO) missions

- Electrostatic accelerometers (EA) have poor resolution in low frequencies, due to:
 - Parasitic accelerations on the TM (e.g. stiffness of gold wire, Lorentz force etc.) [Frommknecht et al. 2003]
 - Temporal aliasing (under sampling of high frequency mass variations in Earth system) [Alvarez et al. 2022]

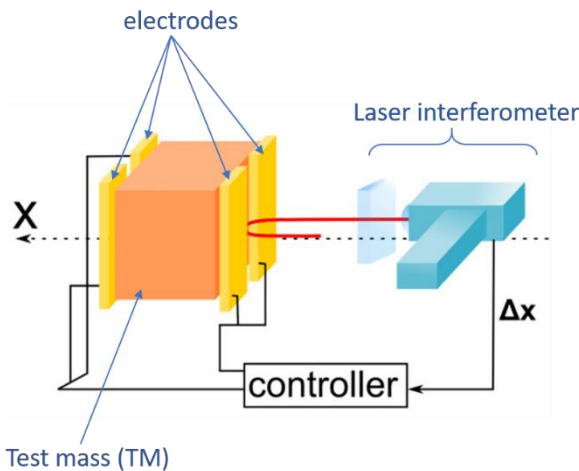


ASD of EA accelerometers for GRACE family missions

- KBR** – K-band range ACC (microwave)
- LRI** – Laser-range interferometer ACC
- CAI** – Cold atomic ACC

Image source: Müller J, et al. [2021]

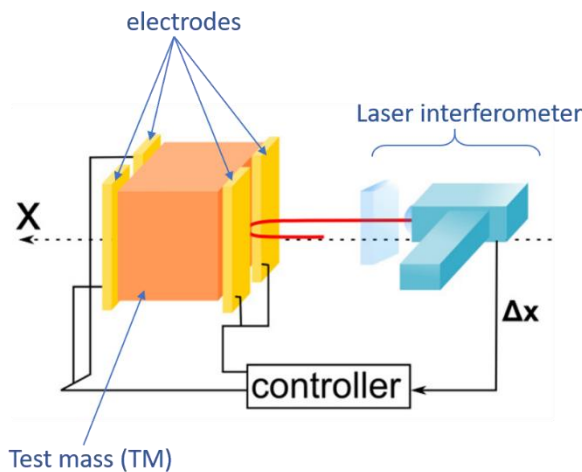
- Electrostatic accelerometers sensing test mass (TM) motion by capacitive sensing.
 - Under the impact of the non-gravitational forces the TM moves
 - Capacitance varies linearly with the amplitude of the TM motion.
- Optical accelerometers sensing TM position by use of laser interferometry



Optical accelerometer configuration

Image source: modified from Douch K, et al. [2017]

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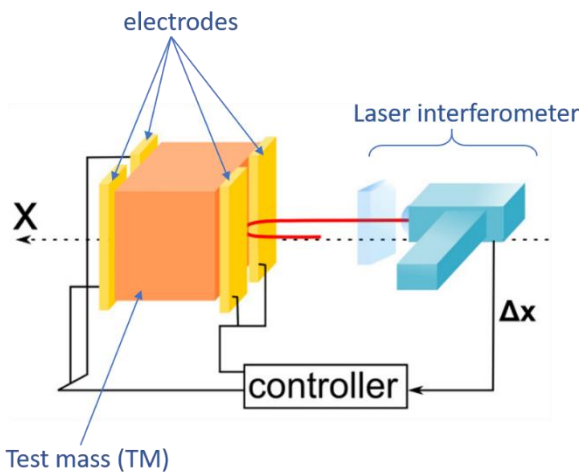


Optical accelerometer configuration

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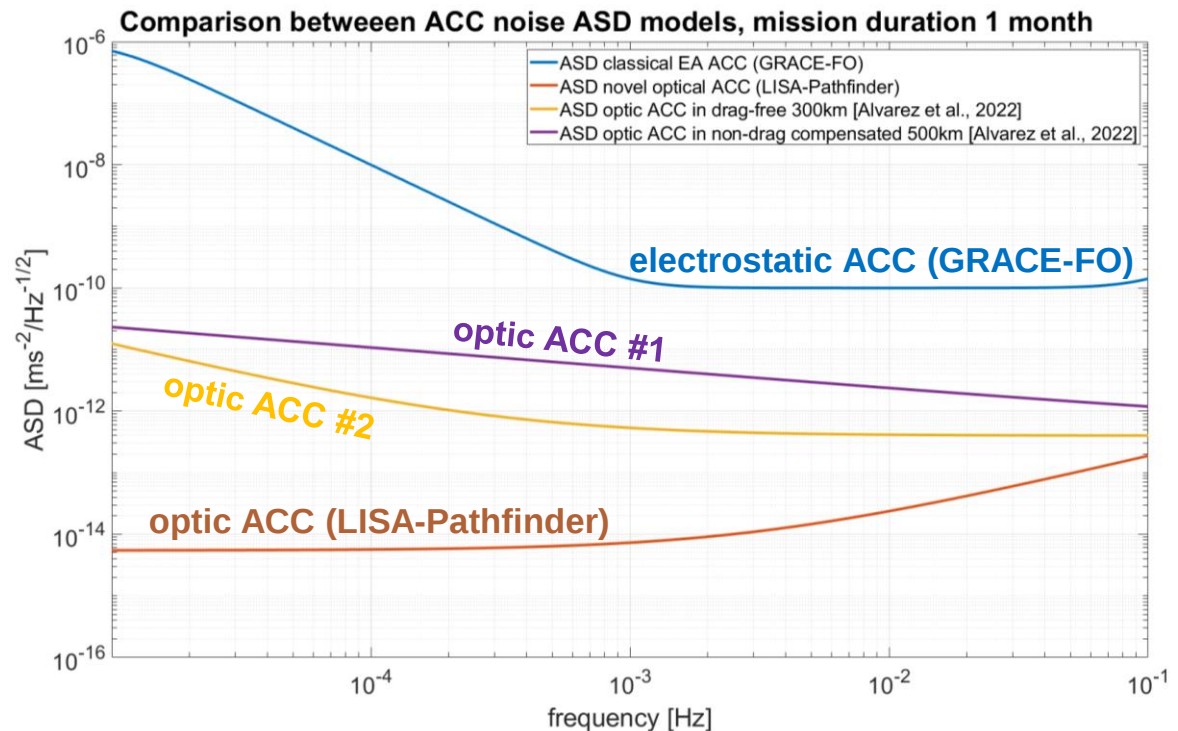
- Optical ACC = $\underbrace{\text{Electrostatic control of TM}}_{\text{GRACE(-FO)}} + \underbrace{\text{Optical readout of TM position}}_{\text{LISA Pathfinder}}$

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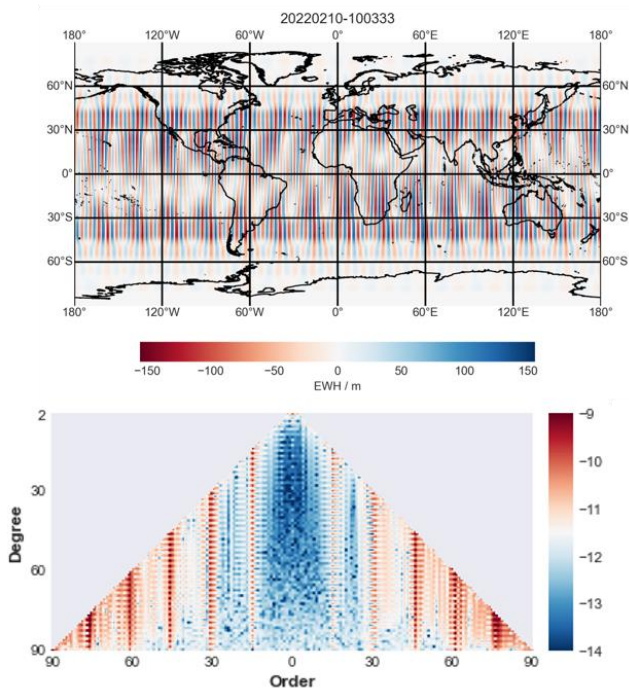
- Optical ACC = Electrostatic control of TM + Optical readout of TM position
- GRACE(-FO)
LISA Pathfinder

- Monthly gravity field recovery (GFR) solutions comparison from GRACE-FO and NGGM concepts
 - EIGEN-6c4 reference gravity model, without AOD

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GRACE-FO

- Intra-satellite: classical electrostatic ACC
- Inter-satellite: KBR
- Dual satellite config., alt.: 450 km

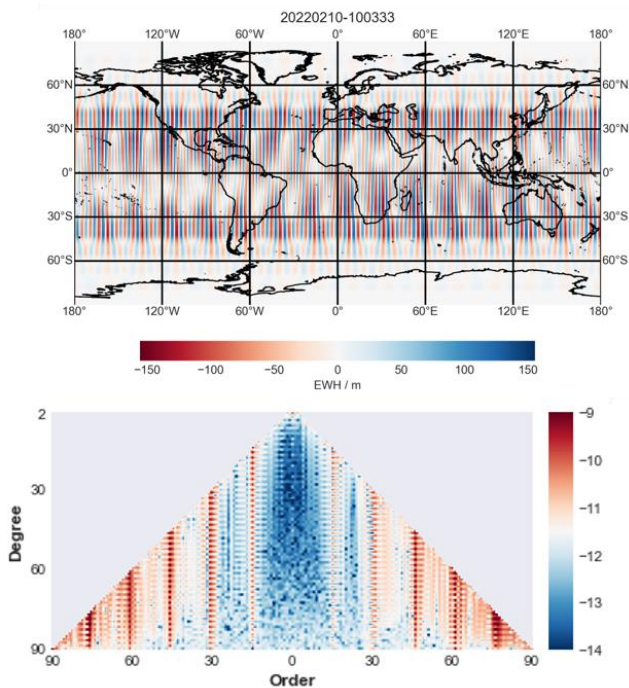


EWH amplitude: ± 150 m

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GRACE-FO

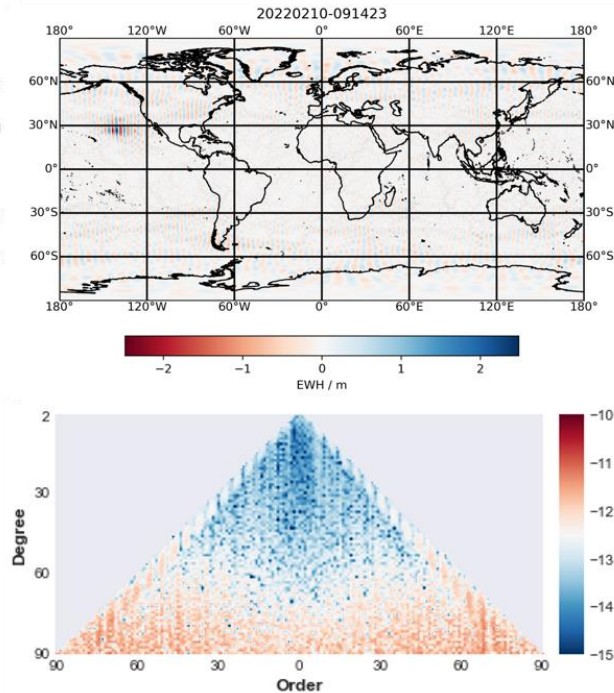
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NGGM # 1

- Intra-satellite: novel optical ACC
- Inter-satellite: KBR
- Dual satellite config., alt.: 450 km



EWH amplitude: ± 2 m

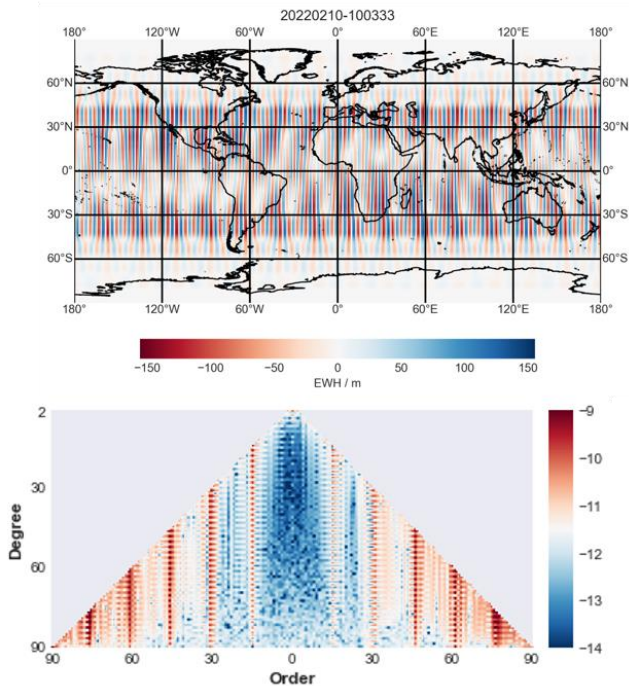
GFR solutions comparison (single sat. pair)

Monthly gravity field recovery (GFR) solutions comparison from GRACE-FO and NGGM concepts

- EIGEN-6c4 reference gravity model, without AOD

GRACE-FO

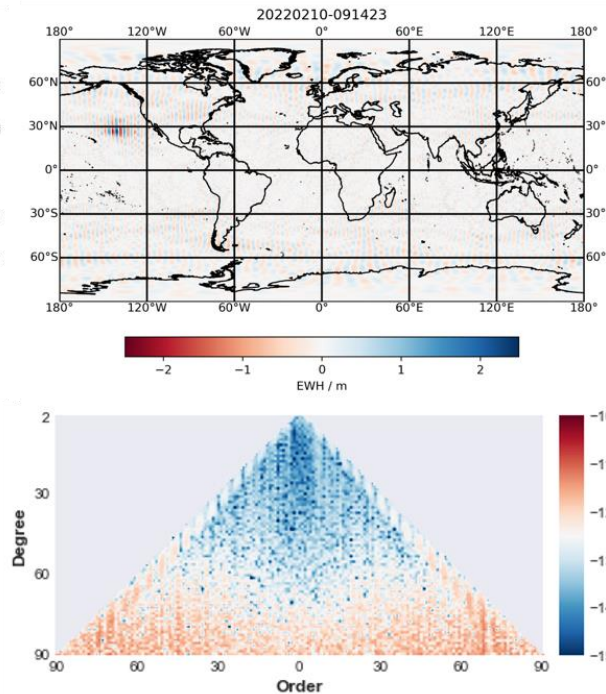
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NGGM # 1

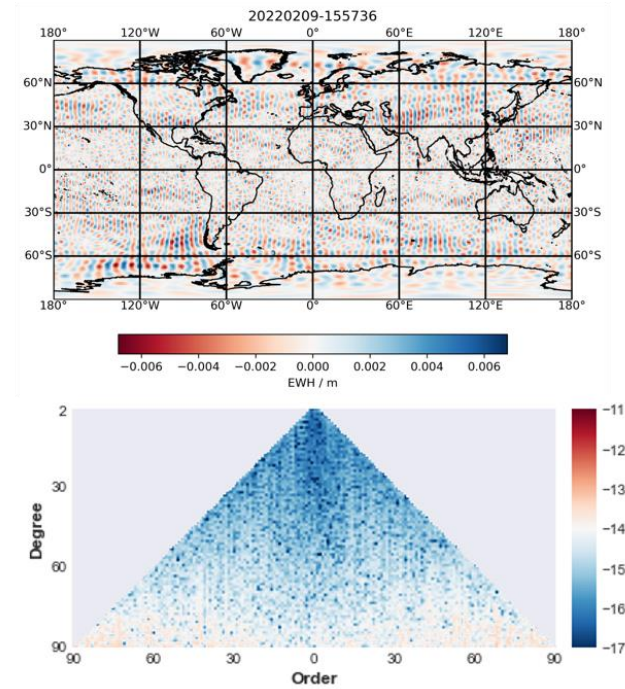
- Intra-satellite: novel optical ACC
- Inter-satellite: KBR
- Dual satellite config., alt.: 450 km



EWH amplitude: ± 2 m

NGGM # 2

- Intra-satellite: novel optical ACC
- Inter-satellite: LRI
- Dual satellite config., alt.: 450 km

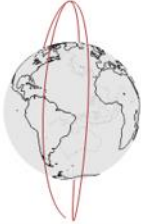


EWH amplitude: ± 0.006 m

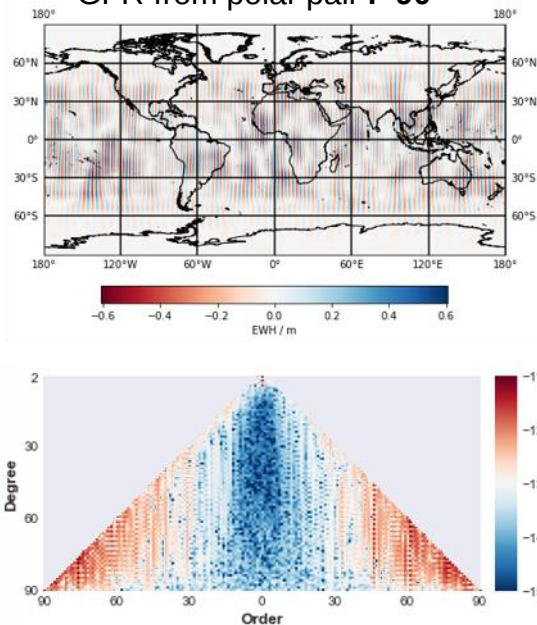
- Monthly gravity field solutions for the Bender (2 satellite pairs) configuration
 - Inter-satellite LRI
 - Intra-satellite 'optimistic' EA
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GFR from Bender constellation

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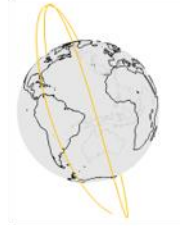
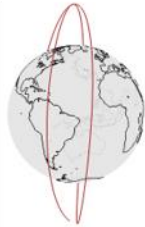
GFR from polar pair $i=90^\circ$



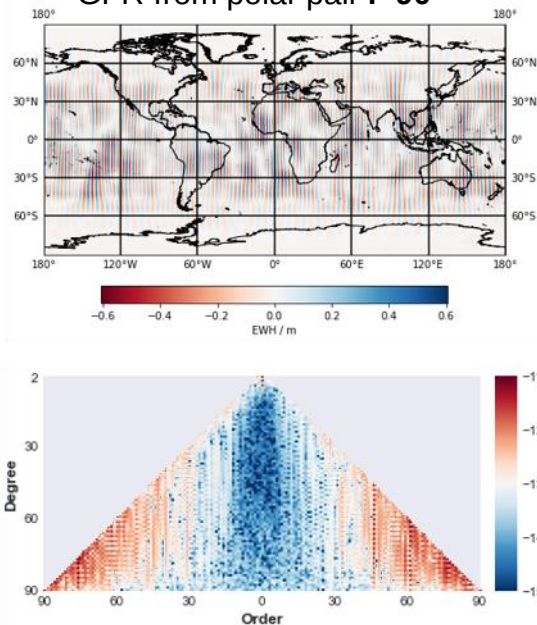
EWH amplitude: ± 0.6 m

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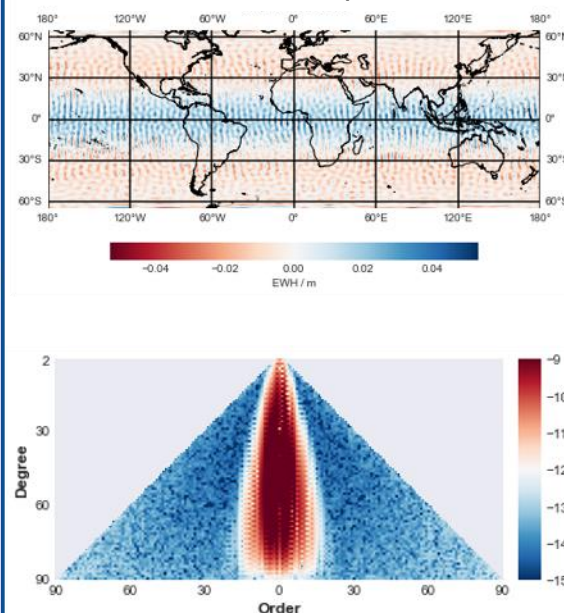


GFR from polar pair $i=90^\circ$



EW amplitude: ± 0.6 m

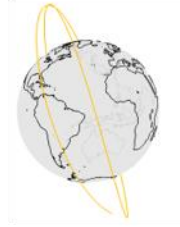
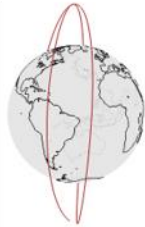
GFR from inclined pair $i=70^\circ$



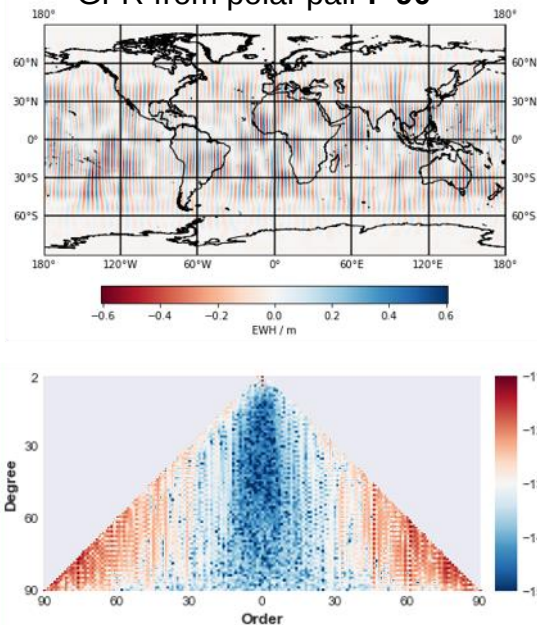
EW amplitude: ± 0.04 m

GFR from Bender constellation

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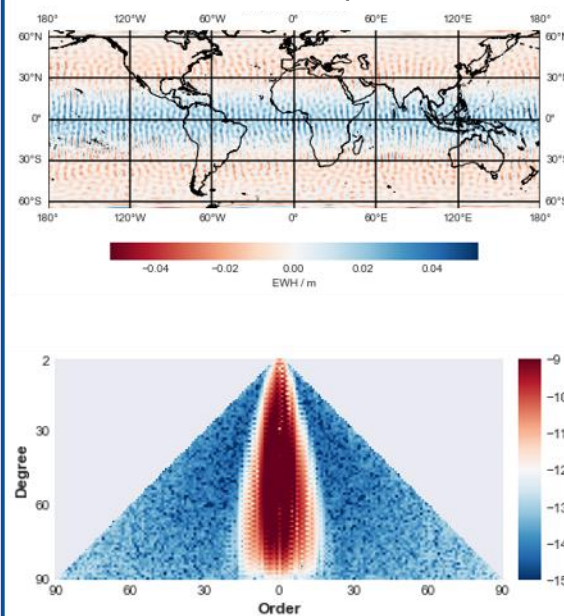


GFR from polar pair $i=90^\circ$



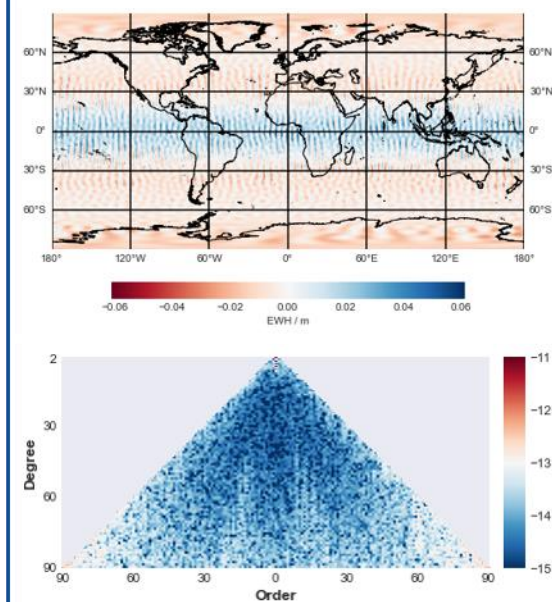
EW H amplitude: ± 0.6 m

GFR from inclined pair $i=70^\circ$



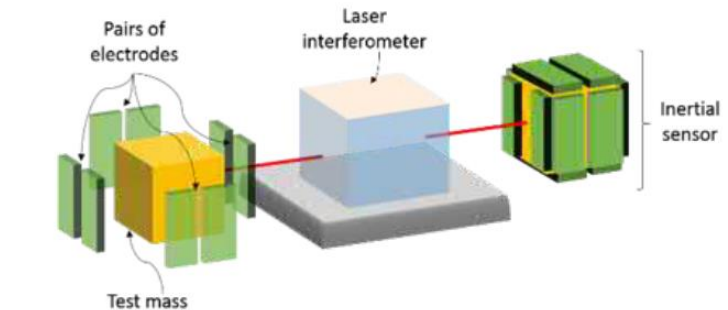
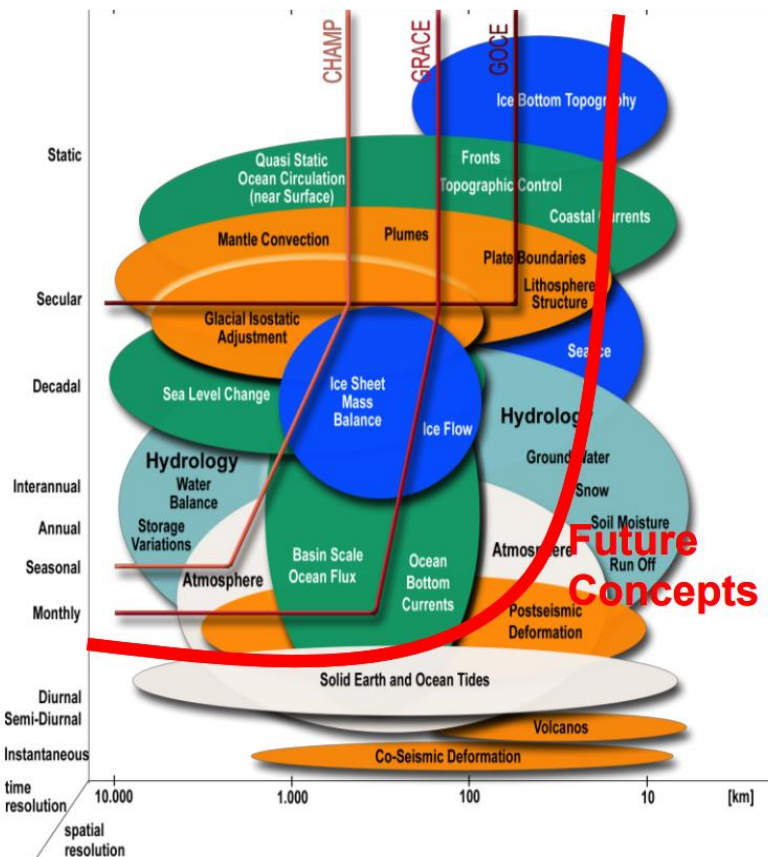
EW H amplitude: ± 0.04 m

Bender constellation $i=90^\circ + i=70^\circ$



EW H amplitude: ± 0.06 m

- Enhanced gradiometry (consisting of optical ACCs) would improve determination of the **static** gravity field and might even observe **time-variable** gravity changes

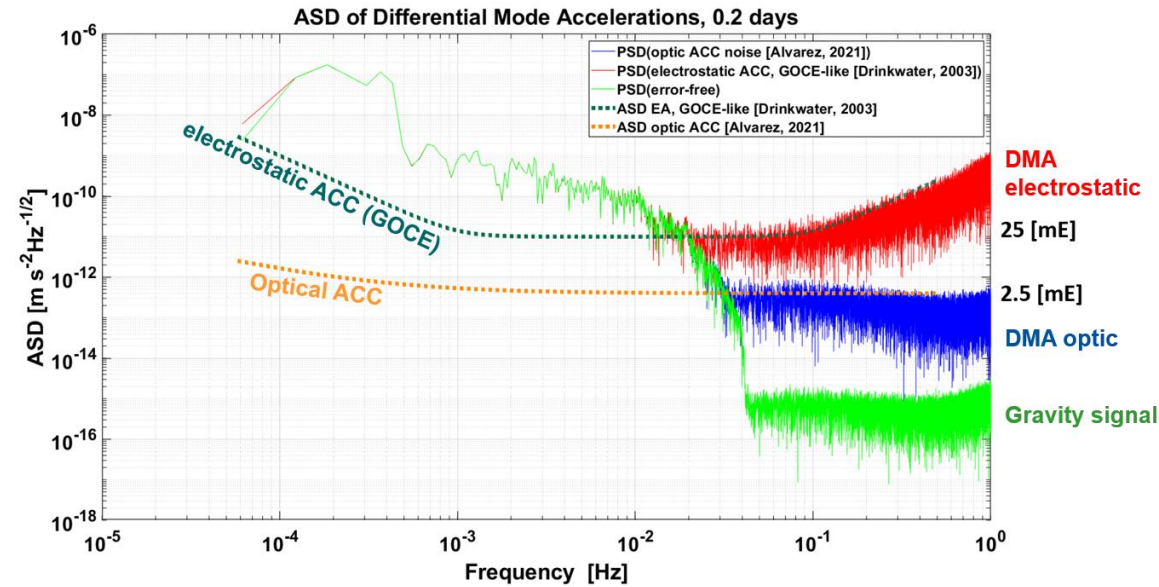


Scheme of the optical, single-axis gradiometer

Spatial and temporal signatures of the gravity signal covered by CHAMP, GRACE and GOCE

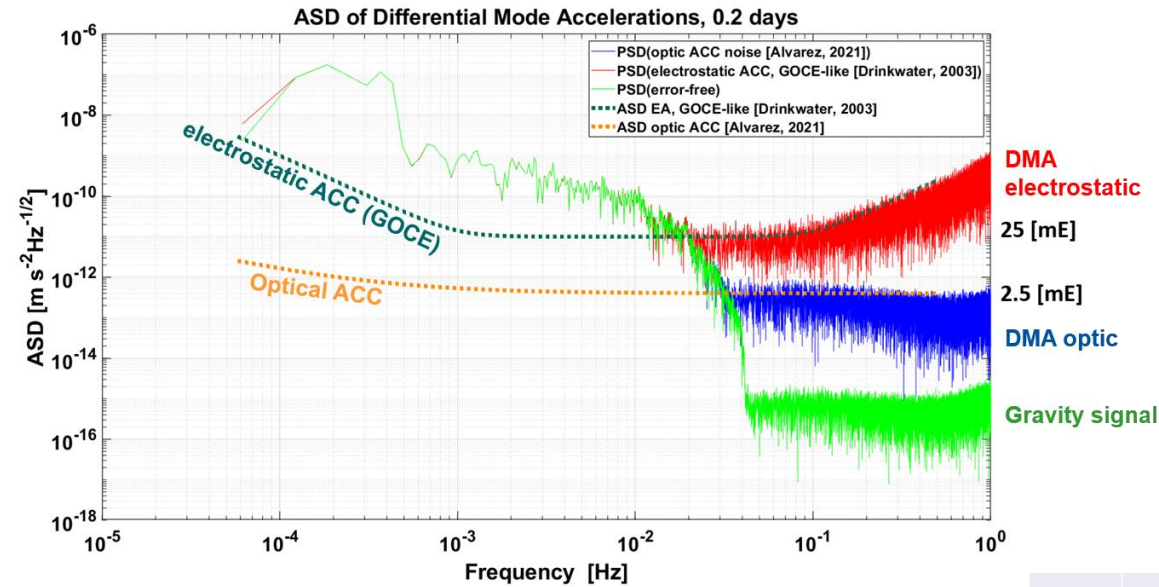
Image source: Massotti L., et al. [2013]

Optical Vs. Electrostatic gradiometer



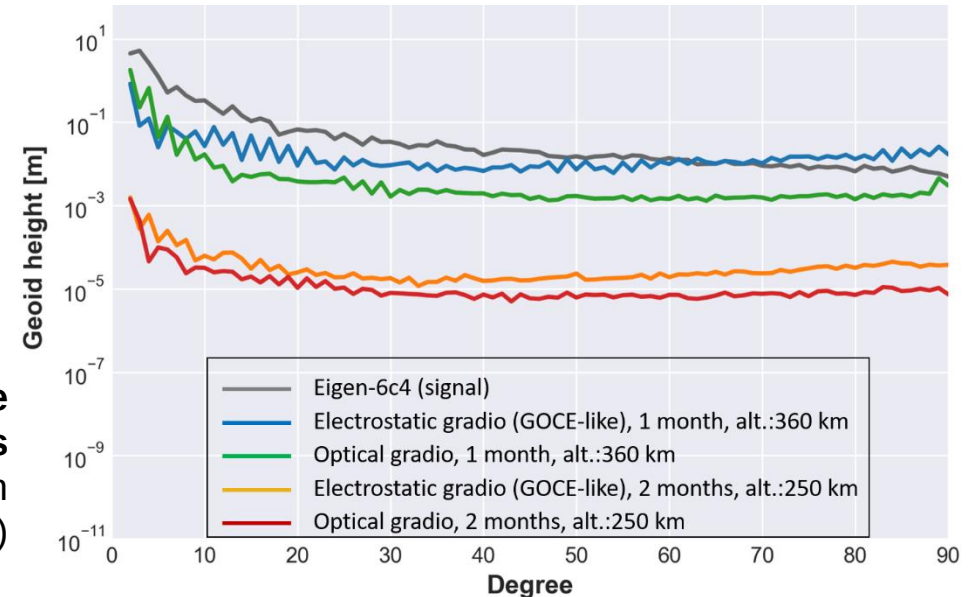
ASD of Differential Mode Accelerations (DMA) for electrostatic and optical ACCs

Optical Vs. Electrostatic gradiometer



ASD of Differential Mode Accelerations (DMA) for electrostatic and optical ACCs

Degree medians of the Eigen-6C4 signal and of the errors of various simulations
(medians of the coefficients difference between recovered and reference gravity fields)



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- Acknowledgement:
 - This work is funded by: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) – Project-ID 434617780 – SFB 1464

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Thank you for your attention!

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