

Towards a new release of the GOCO model: Contribution of GRACE-FO LRI data

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- A combined satellite-only global gravity field model
 - Satellite gravimetry
 - Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR)
 - Kinematic orbits of Low-Earth orbit (LEO) satellites



Image credit: ESA, NASA, DLR

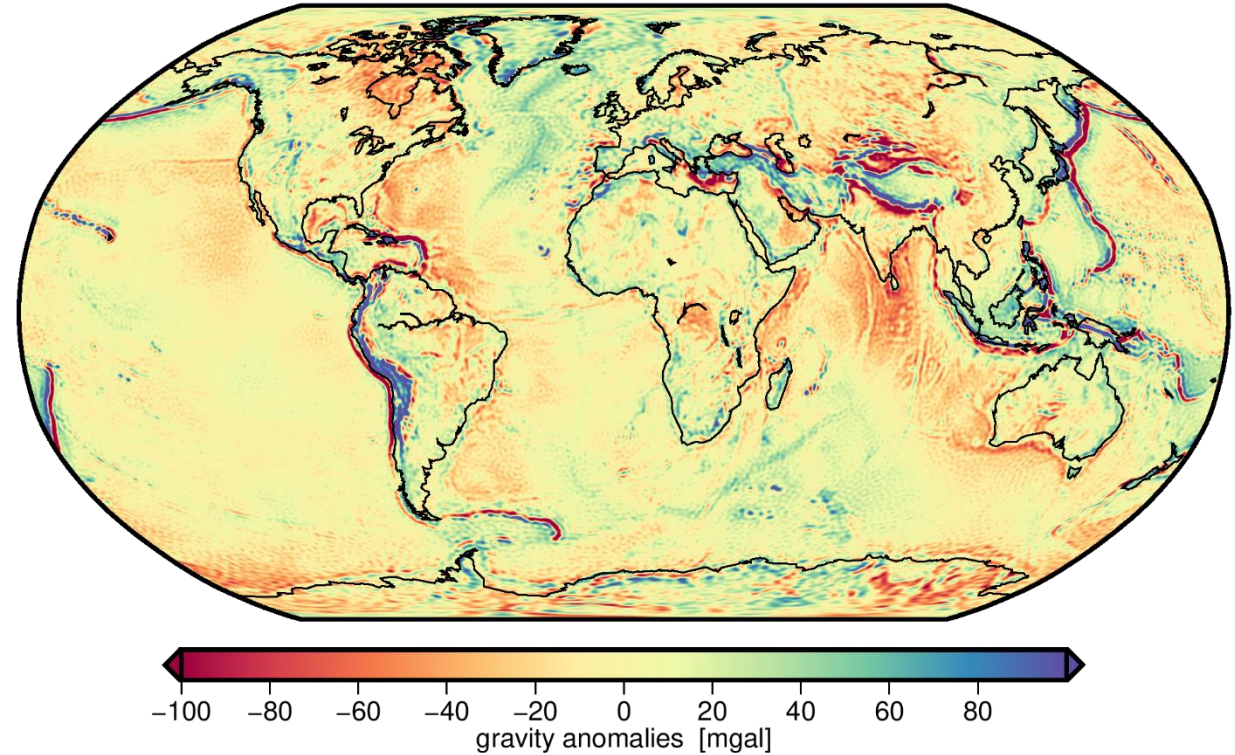
- A combined satellite-only global gravity field model
 - Satellite gravimetry
 - GRACE (2002 – 2017)
 - GOCE (2009 – 2013)
 - **GRACE-FO (2018 – ongoing)**
 - Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR)
 - LAGEOS 1 + LAGEOS 2
 - Ajisai
 - Stella + Starlette
 - LARES 1 + LARES 2
 - LARETS, BLITS, ...
 - Kinematic orbits of Low-Earth orbit (LEO) satellites
 - GOCE
 - CHAMP
 - TerraSAR-X + TanDEM-X
 - Sentinel, Swarm, Jason, ...



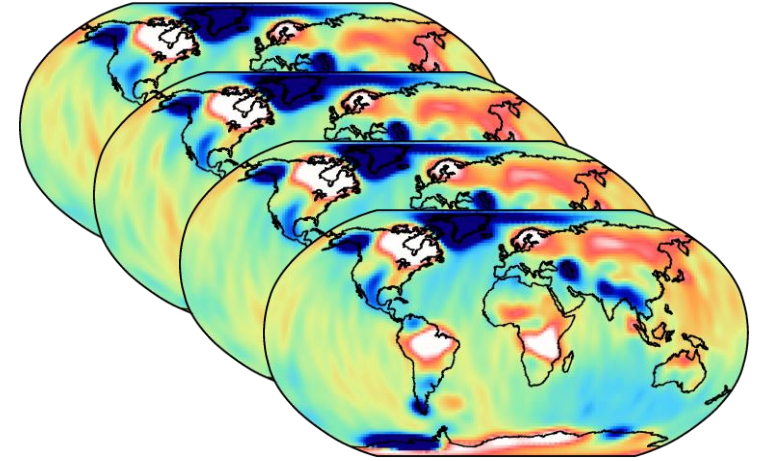
Image credit: ESA, NASA, DLR

- A combined satellite-only global gravity field model
 - Static gravity field
 - Up to degree and order (d/o) 300
 - Trend
 - d/o 200
 - Annual signal
 - d/o 200
 - Semi-annual signal
 - d/o 200

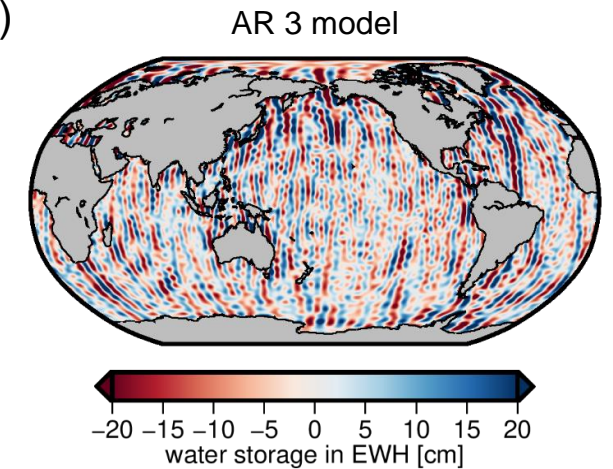
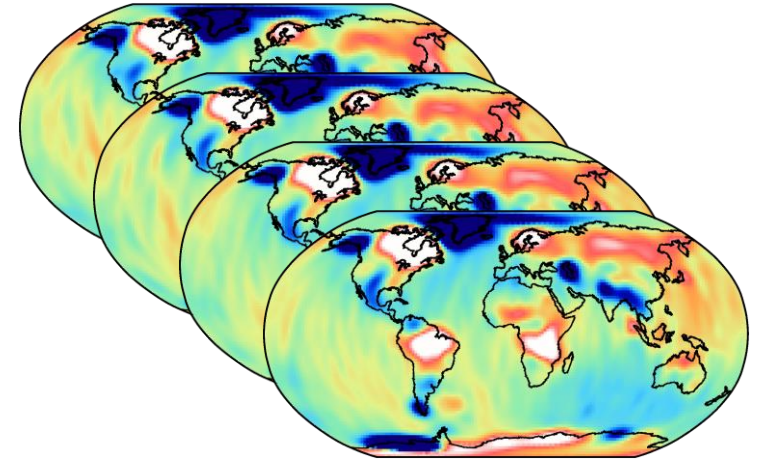
→ Using over 20 years of satellite data...



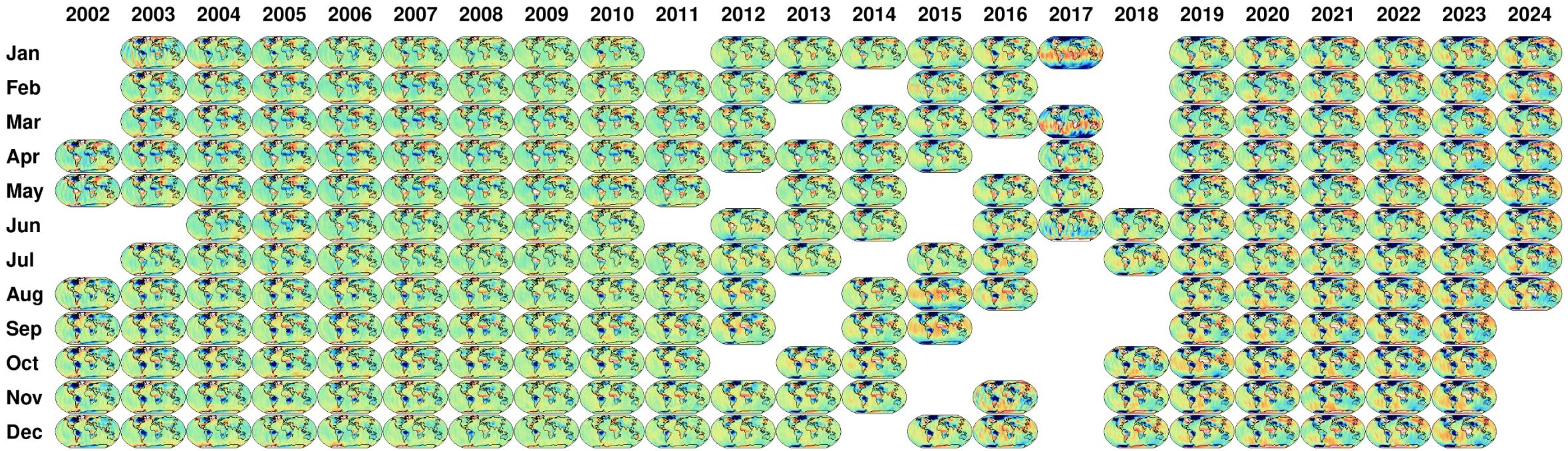
- Difference to GOCO06s (Kvas et al., 2021)
 - Reprocessing of the GOCE and GRACE normal equations
 - using consistent and up-to-date background models
 - **Addition of the GRACE-FO normal equations**
 - **including LRI observations** (LRI1B v54; Müller et al., 2024)
 - SLR of more satellites over a longer time span
 - Kinematic orbits of more LEO satellites



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- **Re-estimation of background model uncertainties using AODRL07** (Shihora et al., 2022)
- Ocean tides
 - **new GRACE/GRACE-FO correction estimates**
 - degree 3 tides (Sulzbach, et. al, 2022)
- Additional estimation of semi-annual oscillation

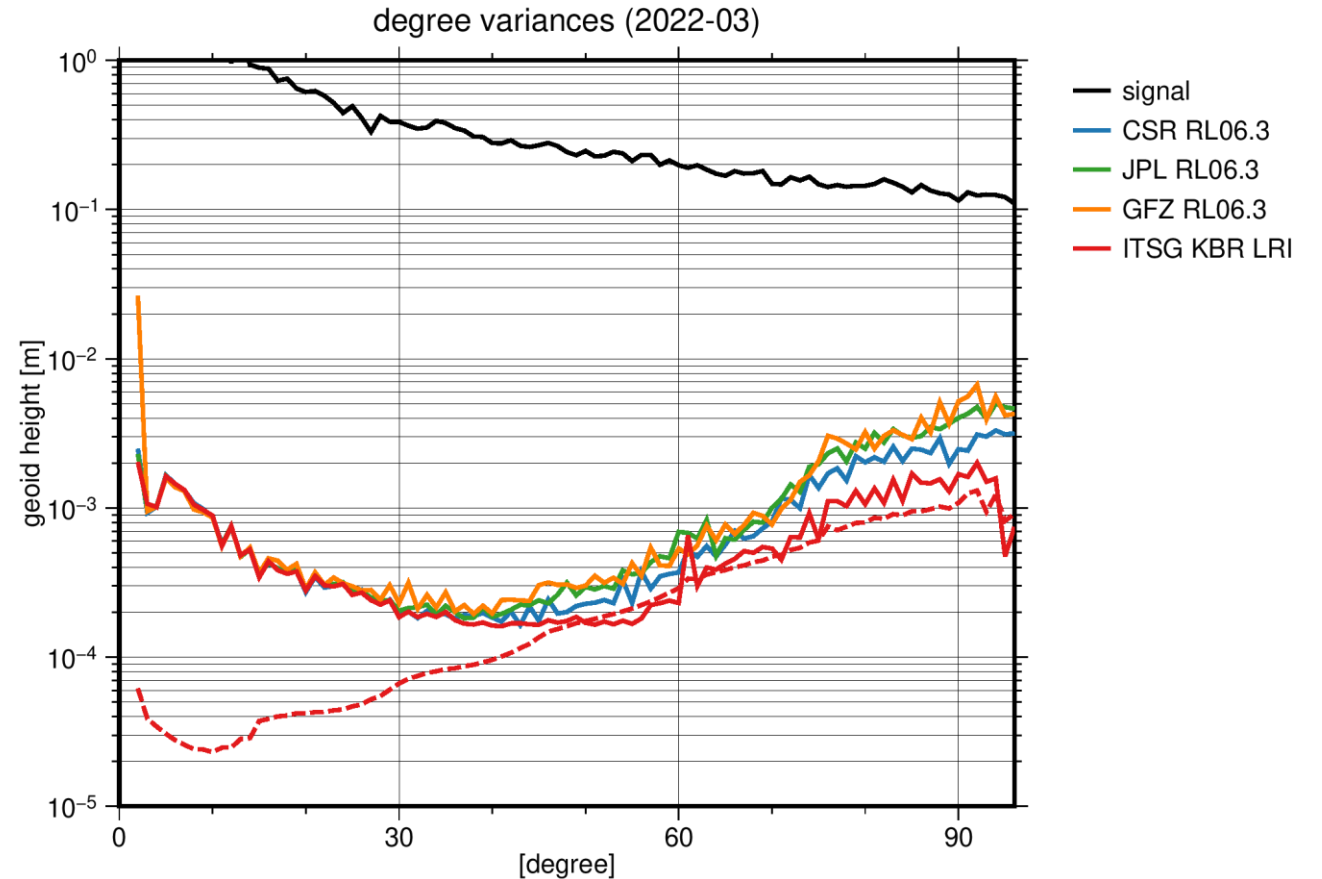


- GRACE and GRACE-FO monthly solutions
 - 162 months of GRACE data
 - 73 months of GRACE-FO data so far (48 combined KBR + LRI gravity field solutions)



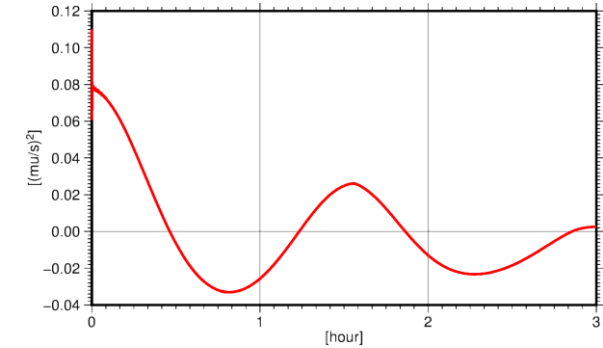
Combined KBR + LRI processing: Stochastic model

- An adequate stochastic model is required:
 - to properly weigh the observations
 - to compute an optimal least-squares solution
 - to obtain realistic formal errors

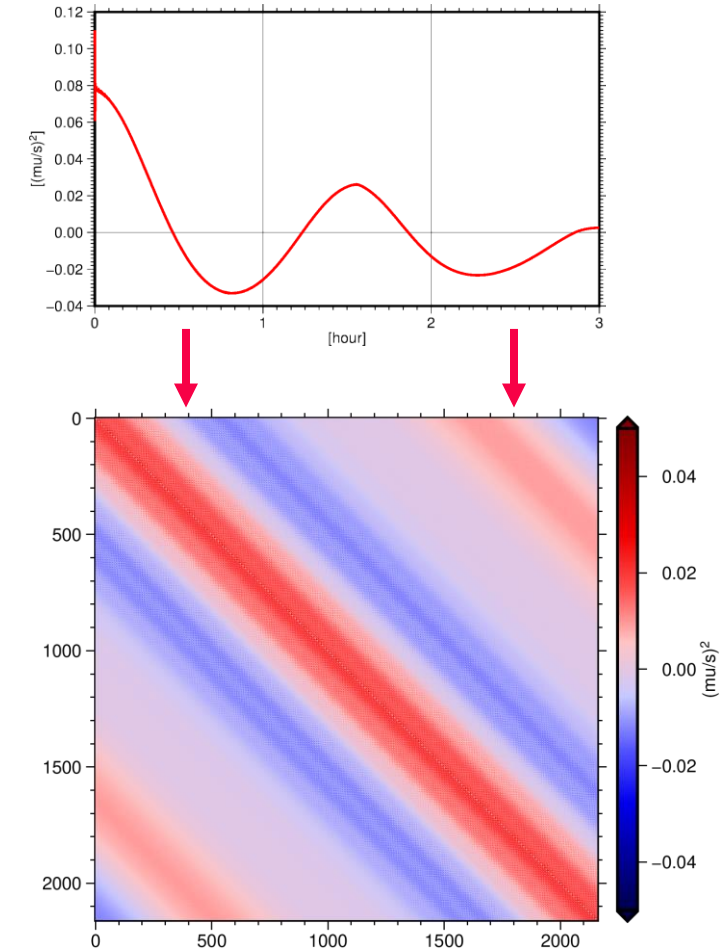


- An adequate stochastic model is required:
 - to properly weigh the observations
 - to compute an optimal least-squares solution
 - to obtain realistic formal errors
- Using both KBR and LRI measurements
 - Allows the determination of the properties of the individual noise sources (Kvas et al., 2020)
 - $\Delta l = \begin{pmatrix} l_{KBR} \\ l_{LRI} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_0 \end{pmatrix}, f_0 = f_m(x_0, y_m, a_{ACC}, a_{ACT}, \dots)$
 - f_m ... functional model including errors and noise of background models, accelerations, ...
 - f_0 ... is common to both SST measurements → can be separated

- Covariance function
 - Assumption of stationary noise for each noise component k : Σ_{KBR} , Σ_{LRI} , Σ_{CMN}
 - Σ_{CMN} ... covariance matrix of common noise sources
 - Covariance matrices are Toeplitz matrices
 - Setup for a short interval e.g. 3 hours



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 - Setup for a short interval e.g. 3 hours
 - Expressed by the amplitudes of the power spectrum
 - $\Sigma_k = a_1^2 F_1 + a_2^2 F_2 + \dots + a_N^2 F_N$
 - $F_n = \left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} n(t_i - t_j)\right) \right)_{ij}$... cos-transformation matrix
 - a_n^2 determined through variance component estimation (VCE; Ellmer, 2018)
 - Iteratively adjusting the covariance structure of each observation group k



- Covariance function

- Assumption of stationary noise for each noise component k : Σ_{KBR} , Σ_{LRI} , Σ_{CMN}

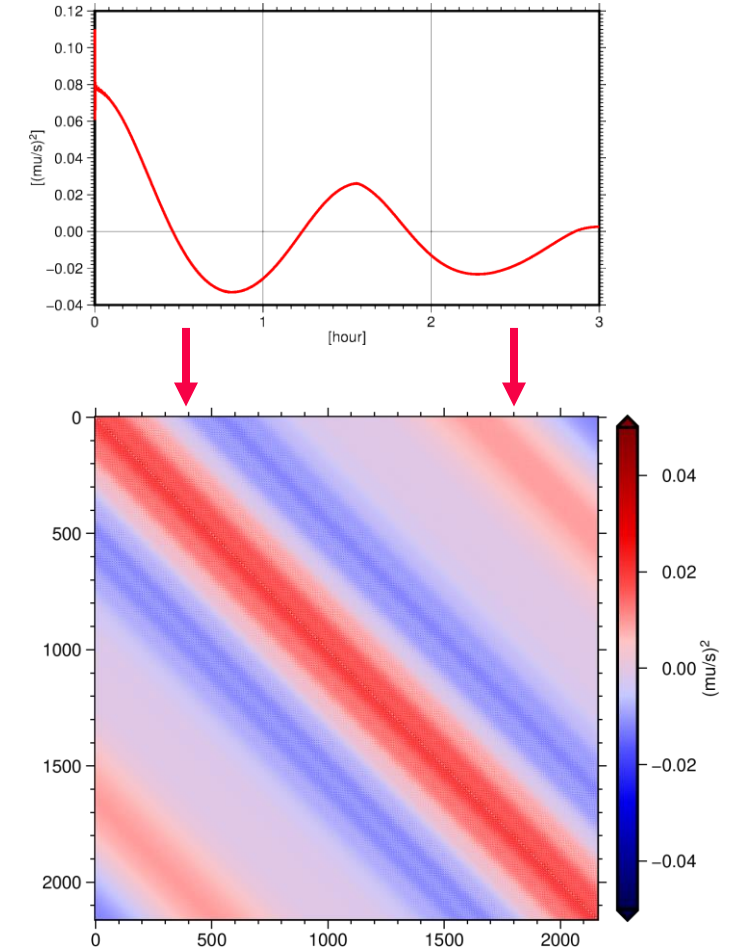
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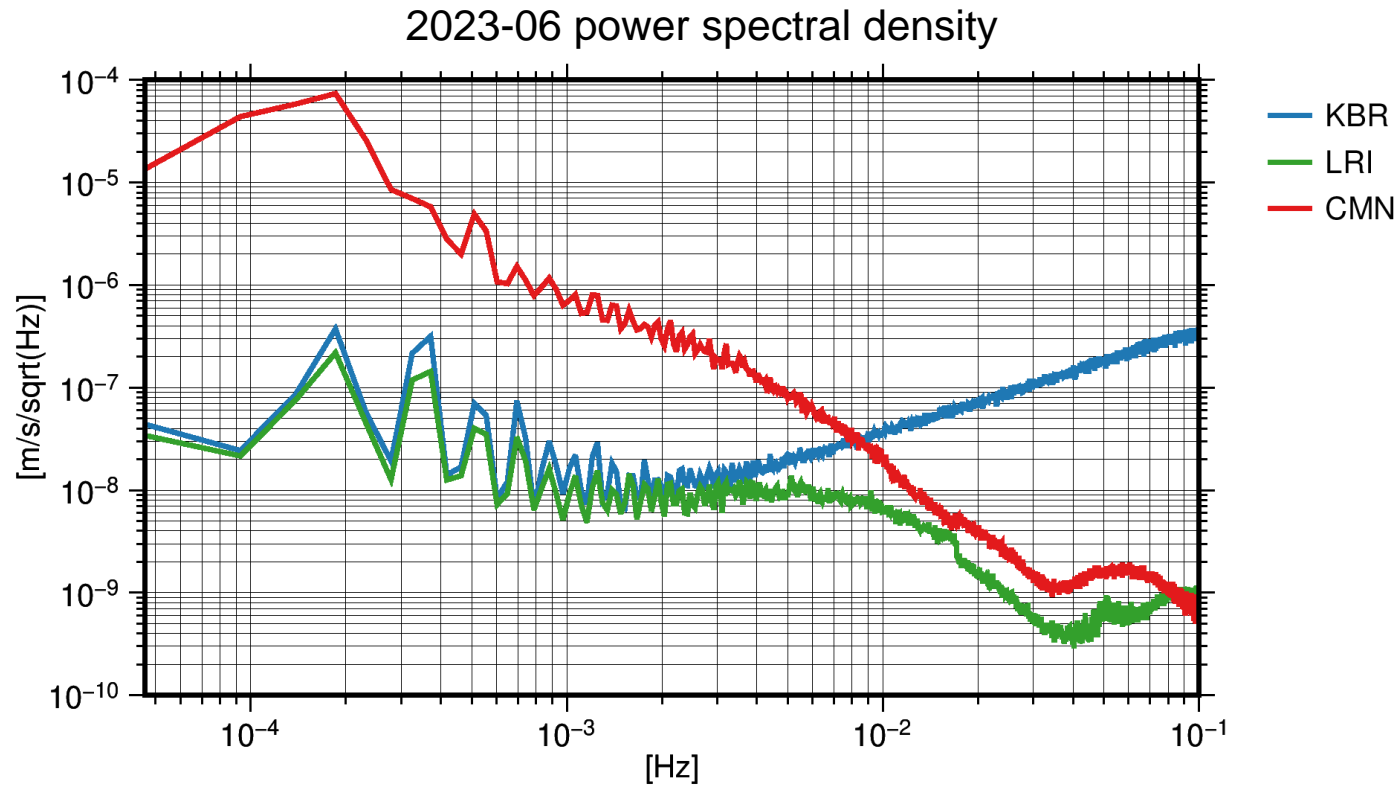
- Covariance matrix of the reduced observations:

- $$\Sigma(\Delta l) = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{KBR} & \\ & \Sigma_{LRI} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{CMN} & \Sigma_{CMN} \\ \Sigma_{CMN} & \Sigma_{CMN} \end{pmatrix}$$

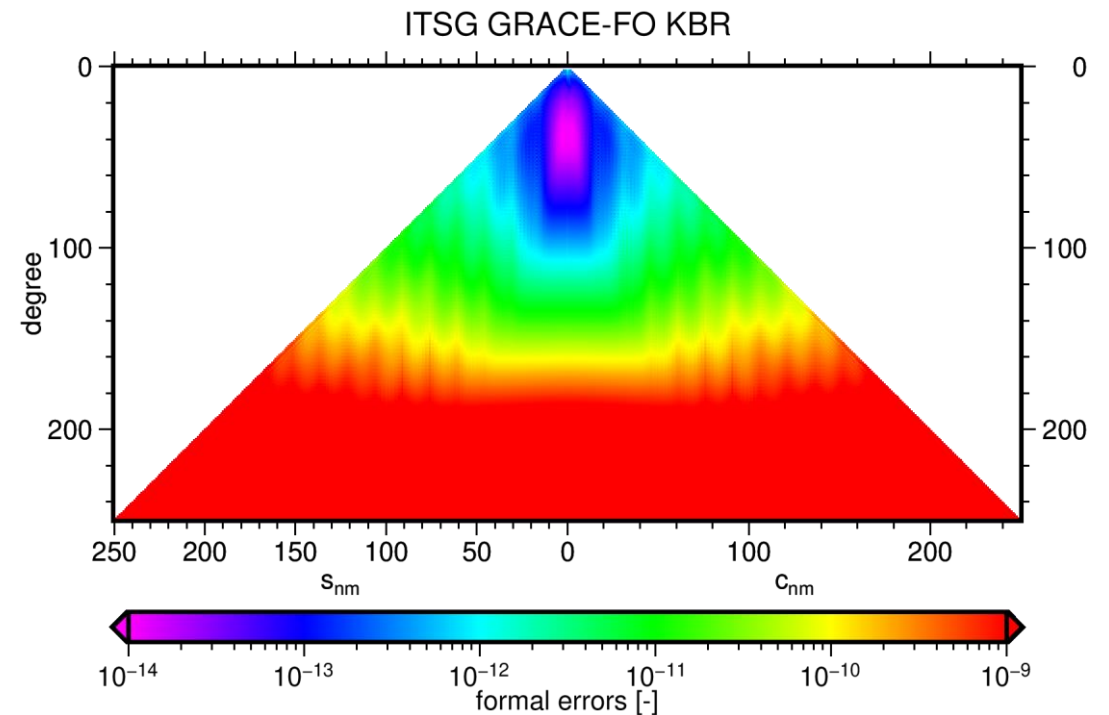
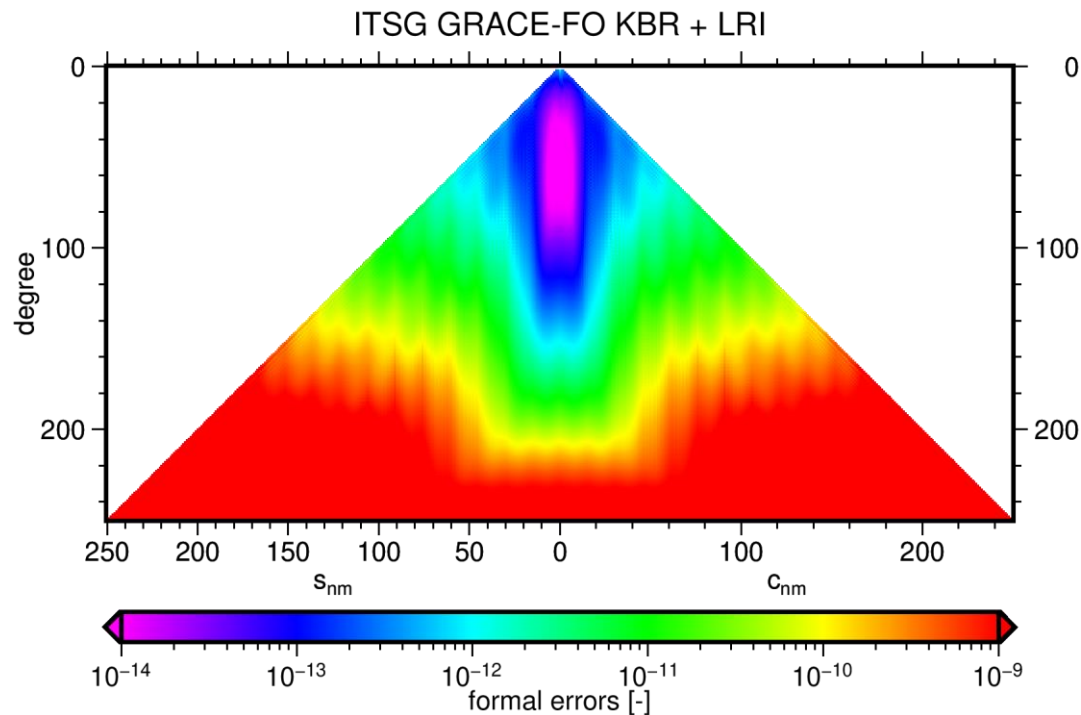


Combined KBR + LRI processing: Disentanglement of residuals

- Partial disentanglement of KBR, LRI and CMN residuals
 - Separated post-fit residuals can be used to closer study instrument-related effects
 - Least-squares prediction using the estimated covariance functions Σ_{KBR} , Σ_{LRI} and Σ_{CMN}

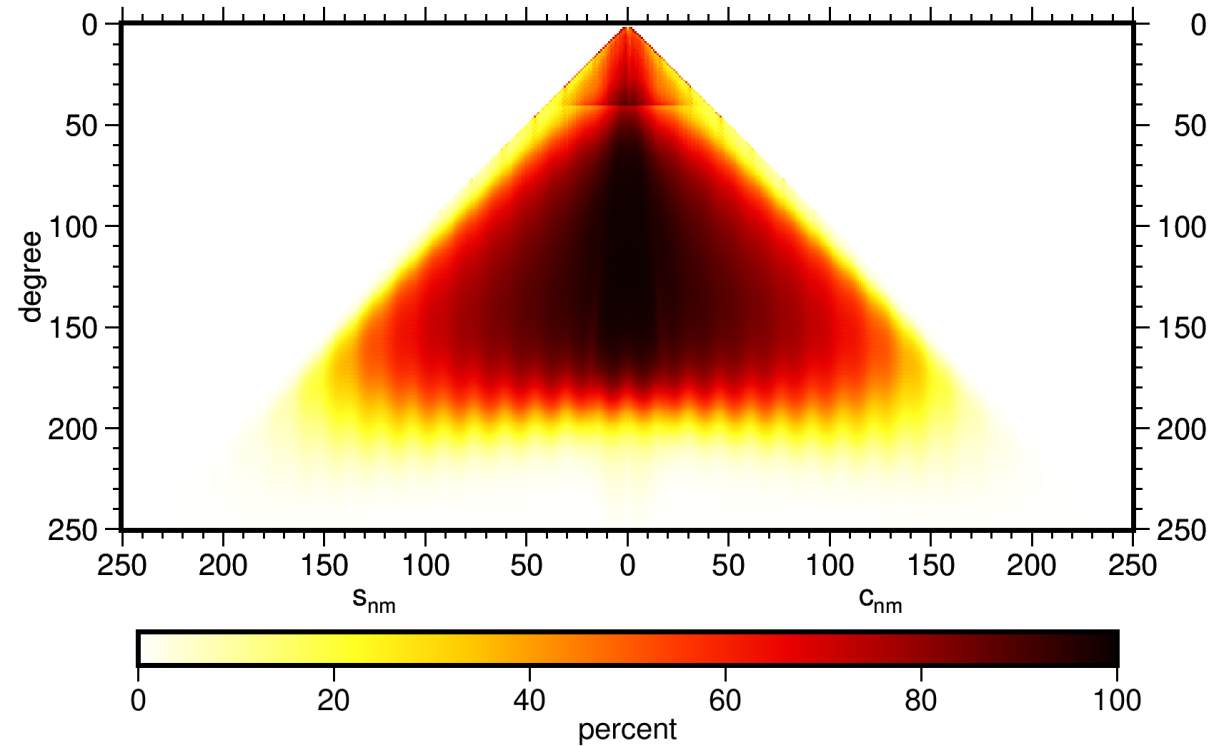


- Static gravity field
 - No estimation of trend and annual-(semiannual) oscillation so far
 - will be done using a regionally adapted Kaula regularization strategy (Kvas, 2021)
 - Estimated up to d/o 250 (using data from 2019-01 to 2023-06)
 - Comparison of KBR + LRI and KBR-only solution
 - **Improvement due to inclusion of LRI data**



Preliminary results

- Static gravity field
 - Combination of GOCO06s and GRACE-FO KBR + LRI solution
 - Contribution of LRI observations:
 - biggest impact at near-zonal coefficients up to d/o 200



Processing software

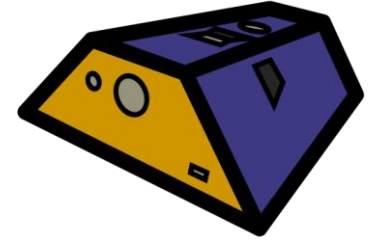
- GROOPS

- Source code available on GitHub:
- Documentation and Cookbook:
- Corresponding paper:
Mayer-Gürr et al. (2021)

<https://github.com/groops-devs/groops>

<https://groops-devs.github.io/groops/html/index.html>

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cageo.2021.104864>



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