The Geodetic Networks & Space Geodesy Applications

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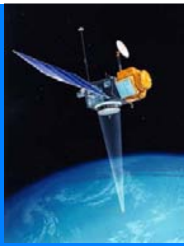
Space Geodesy Applications
November 8, 2011



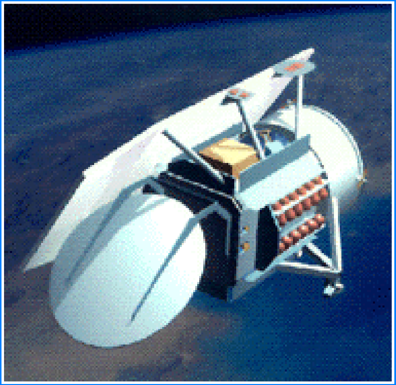
From the launch of the first spaceborne altimeters, Precision Orbit Determination (POD) has been driven by the science goals of the geodetic altimeter missions…

GEOS-3, 1975

SEASAT, 1978

GEOSAT, 1985

TOPEX/POSEIDON, 1992



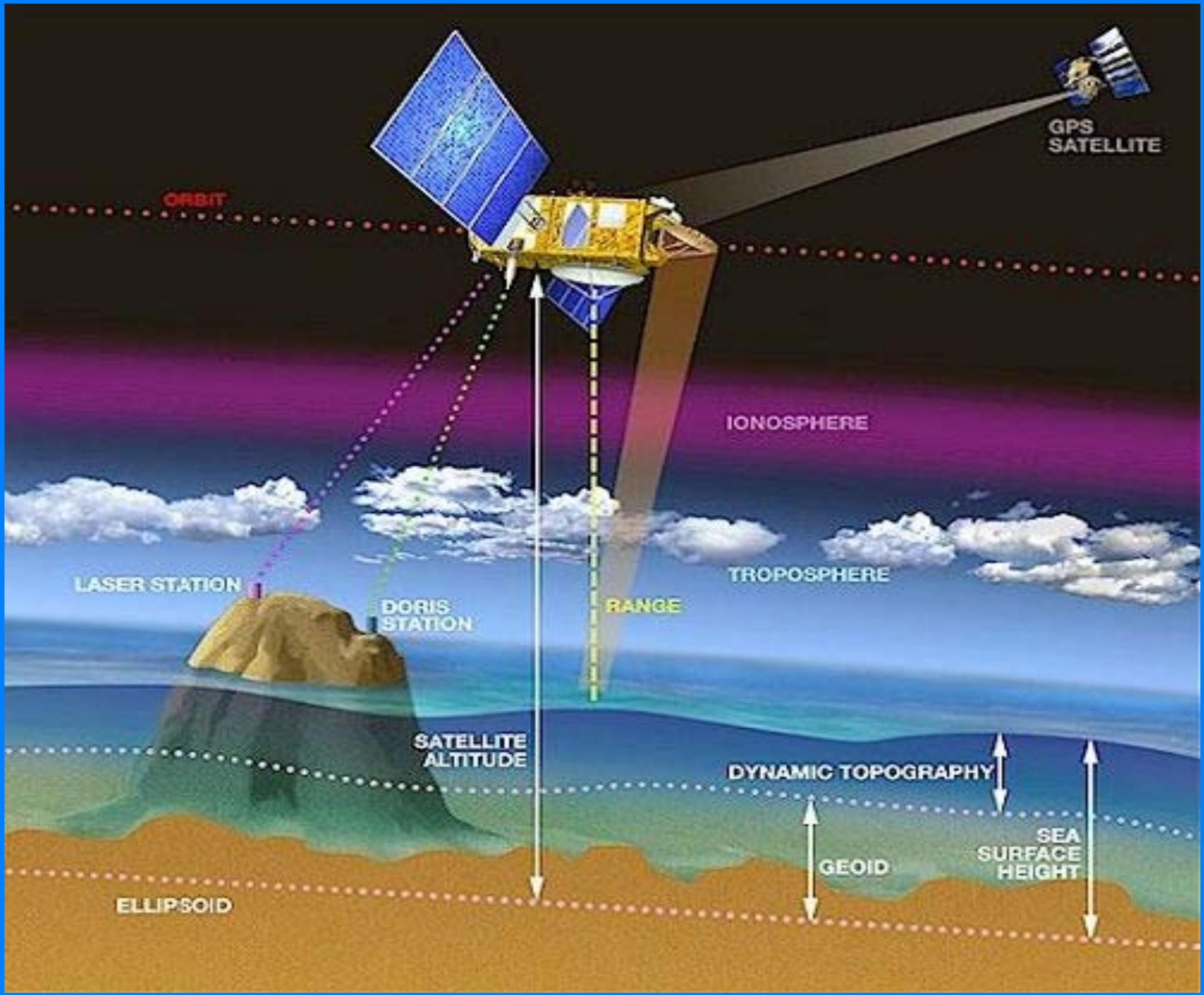
GFO-1, 1998

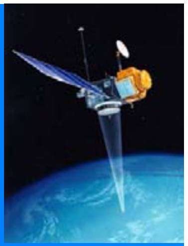
Jason-1, 2002
Jason-2, 2008

ENVISAT, 2002

CRYOSAT-2, 2010

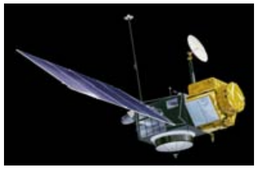
POD Schematic





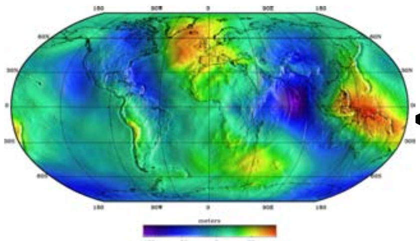
Orbit Determination Schematic

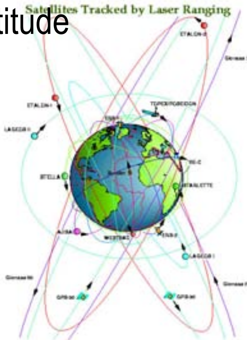
Onboard Tracking Systems
LRR
DORIS
GPS



Atmospheric Modeling
Ionospheric Propagation Delay
Tropospheric Refraction
Atmospheric Density

Surface Forces
Modeling
S/C Attitude



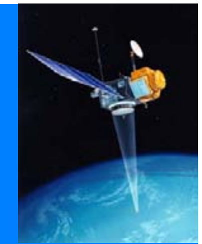


Orbit Determination
Force Modeling
Reference Frame
Tracking Technology

Geophysical Models
Gravity Models
Tide Models
Time Variable Gravity

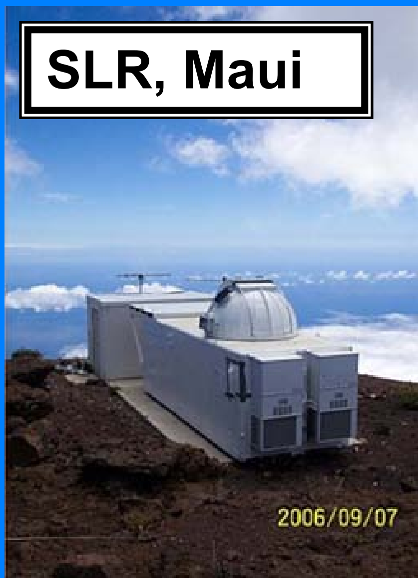
Reference Frame
International Terrestrial Reference Frame
Horizontal plate and vertical site motion
Geocenter motion
Polar Motion and Earth Orientation

The Geodetic Networks are the Key to Altimeter Satellite Mission Success



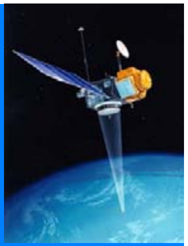
Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR)

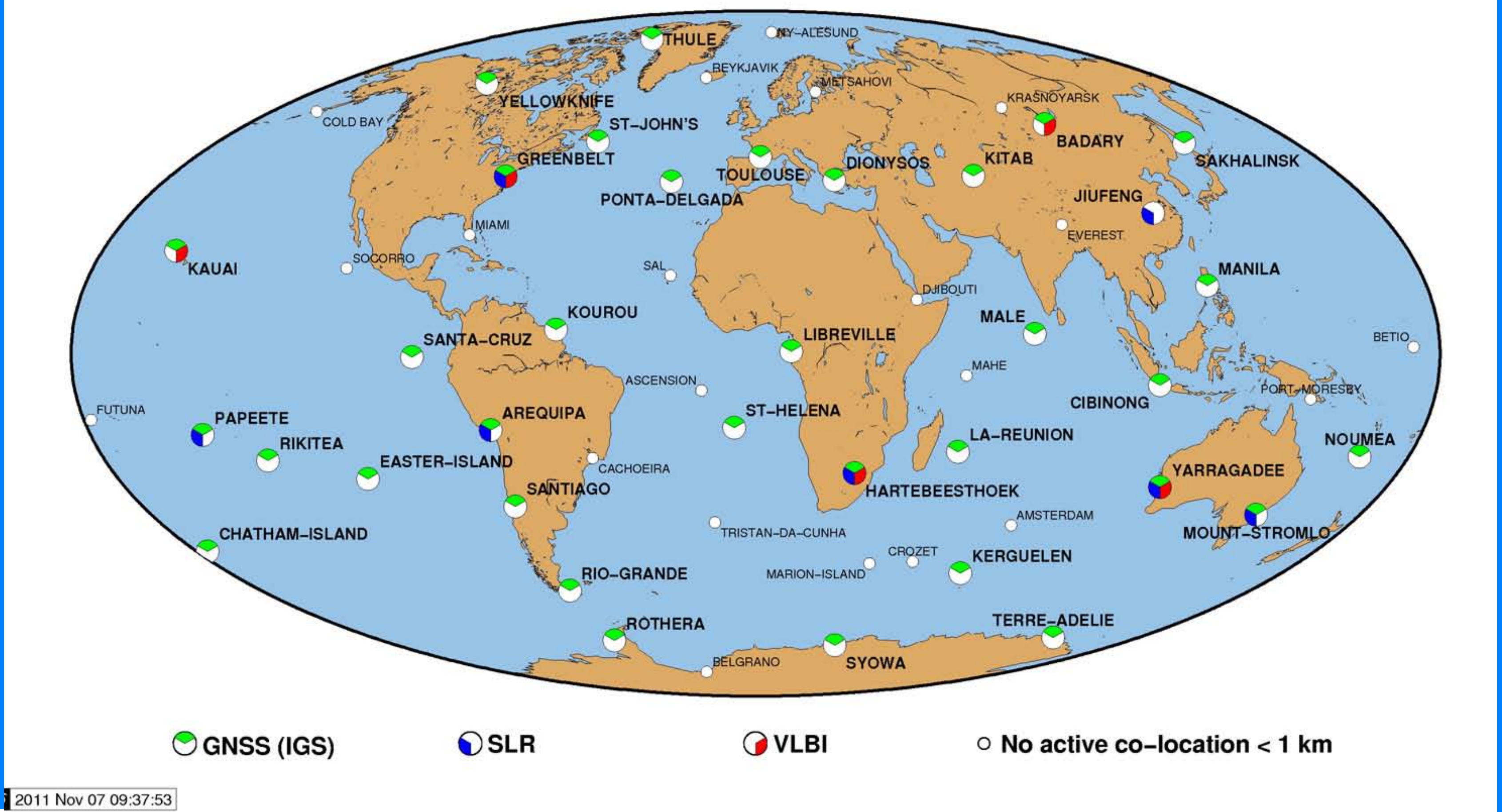
SLR, Maui



SLR, Graz, Austria

DORIS (Ground Network) (Sept. 2011)





Space Geodesy Applications
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International DORIS Service

DORIS Station Examples

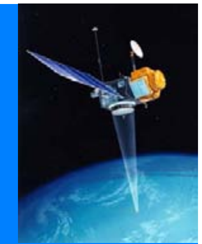
Rothera, *Antarctica*
- **ROTA 1993-2005**
- **ROTB 2005-2007**
- **ROUB 2007-present**

Thule, *Greenland*
- **THUB 2002-present**

Arequipa, *Peru*
- **AREA 1988-2001**
- **AREB 2001-2006**
- **ARFB 2006-present**

IDS

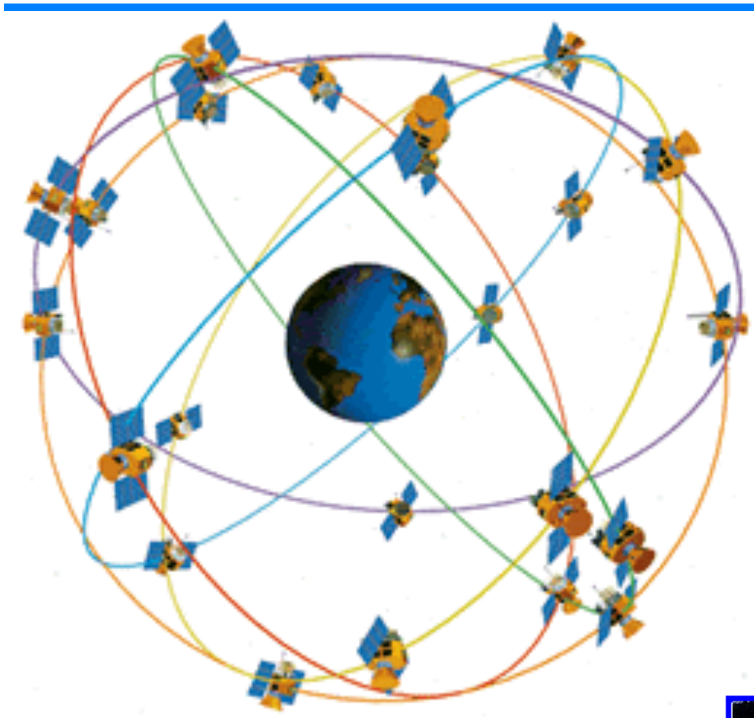
International DORIS Service



GPS Tracking System for OSTM

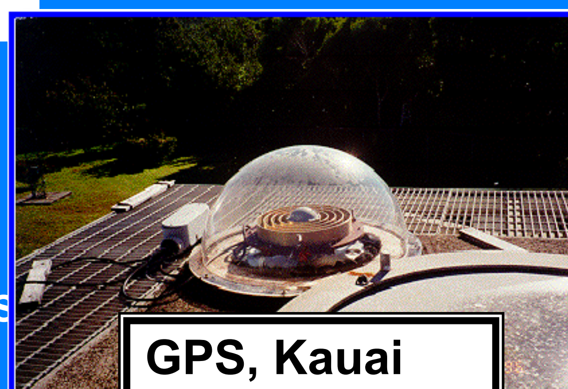
International GNSS Service
Formerly the International GPS Service

GPS Satellite Constellation

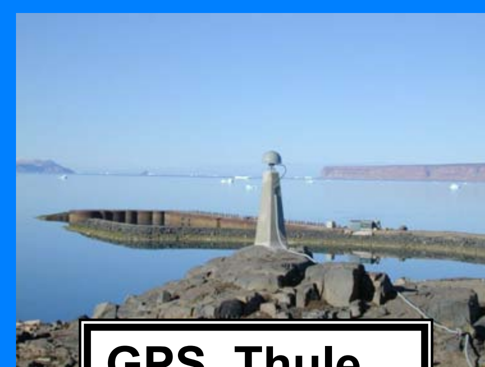


JASON GPS Receiver

Examples: Ground Receivers



GPS, Kauai



GPS, Thule

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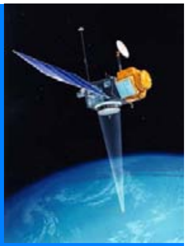
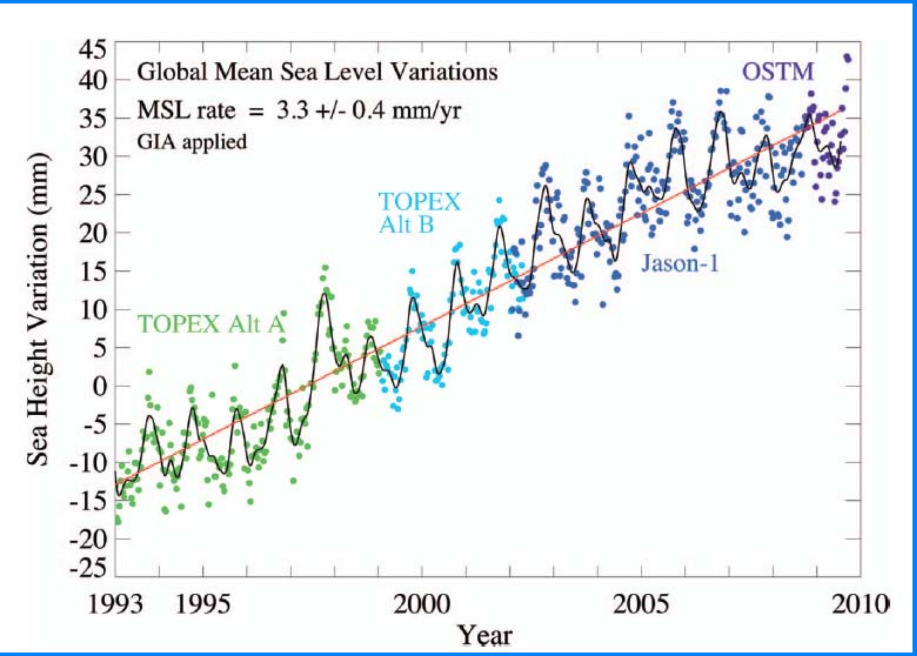
Measurements of Global Mean Sea Level from Satellite Altimetry (TOPEX, Jason1, Jason2)

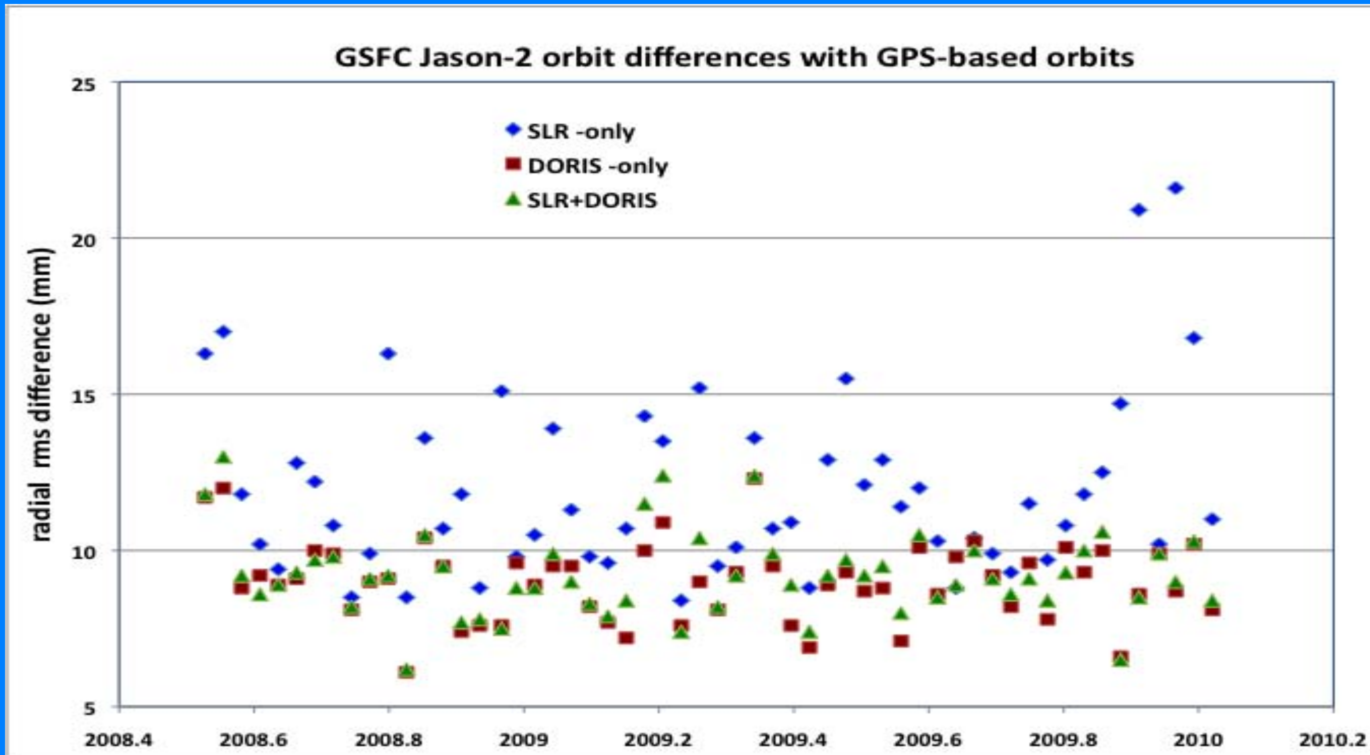




- GOT4.7 (tides)
- ITRF2005
- w/ TP & Jason radiometer corrections.

The determination of change in global mean sea level in the altimetry era (after 1993) is done with **SLR+DORIS** orbits in a consistent reference frame (ITRF2005). (*Beckley et al., Marine Geodesy, 2010; Lemoine et al., Adv. Space. Res., 2010*)

For POD on the TOPEX/J1/J2 satellites, the Geodetic tracking from SLR, DORIS & GPS are Complementary & Synergistic

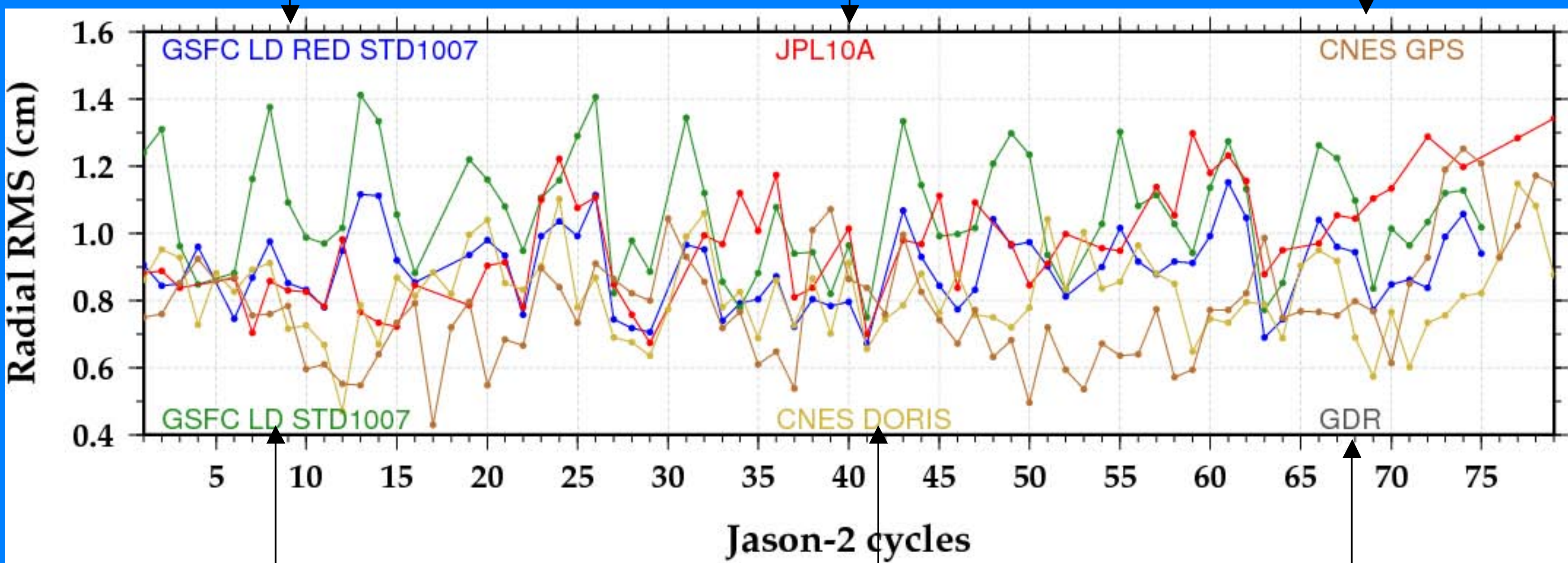


SLR + DORIS and DORIS-only orbits are superior to SLR-only orbits (*above example for Jason-2, but the same is true for Jason-1 and TOPEX*).

Jason-2 Orbit Accuracy Validation

Jason-2 Orbit Intercomparisons using orbits computed with different geodetic data and based on different referece frame realizations) Allow Validation of Radial Orbit Accuracy. **HERE ALL ORBITS AGREE TO 1 cm radially.**

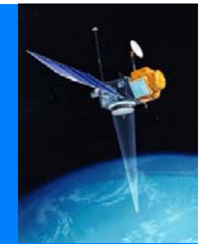
SLR+DORIS red-dyn (GSFC) **GPS-only red-dyn (JPL)** **GPS-only (CNES)**



SLR DORIS dyn. (GSFC) **DORIS-only (CNES)**

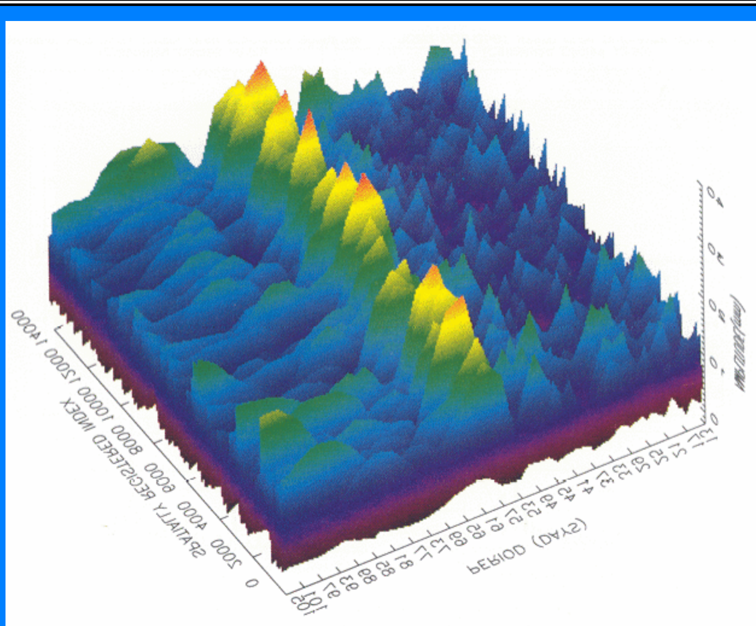
SLR+DORIS+GPS (CNES)

Cerri et al. (2010)

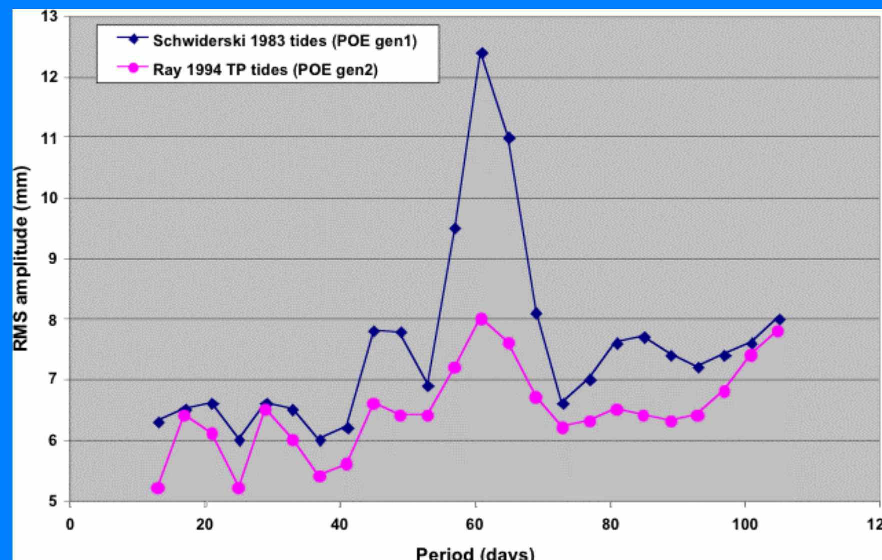


Intercomparison of Independent Orbits Produced by SLR/DORIS & GPS (Reduced Dynamic) allows insights into model and geodetic technique error ….. And helps to validate improvements ….

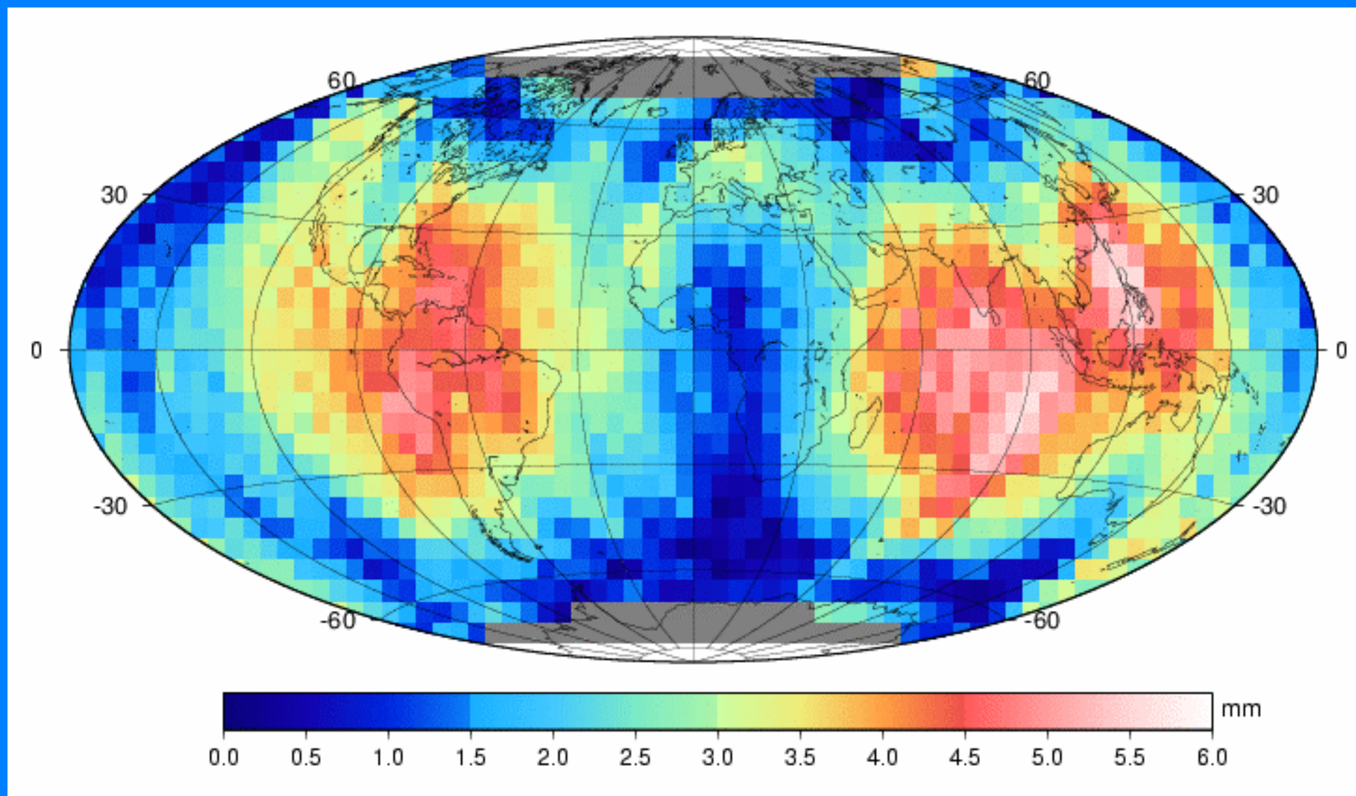
A priori **(Schwiderski) Tide model produced orbit error at the M2 alias period (~60 days) for TOPEX**



Tide model improvement using TOPEX altimeter data

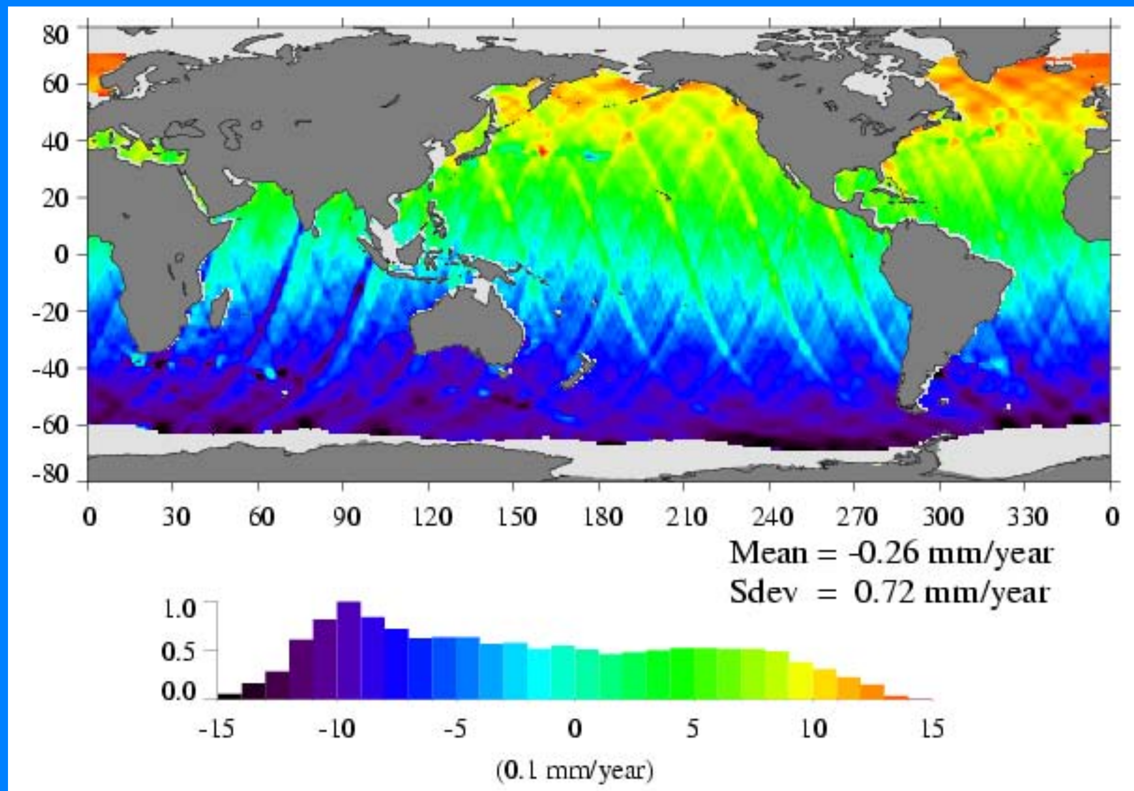


Jason radial orbit 5-mm annual amplitude due to time varying gravity (*operational model from ECMWF + 20x20 annual from GRACE*)



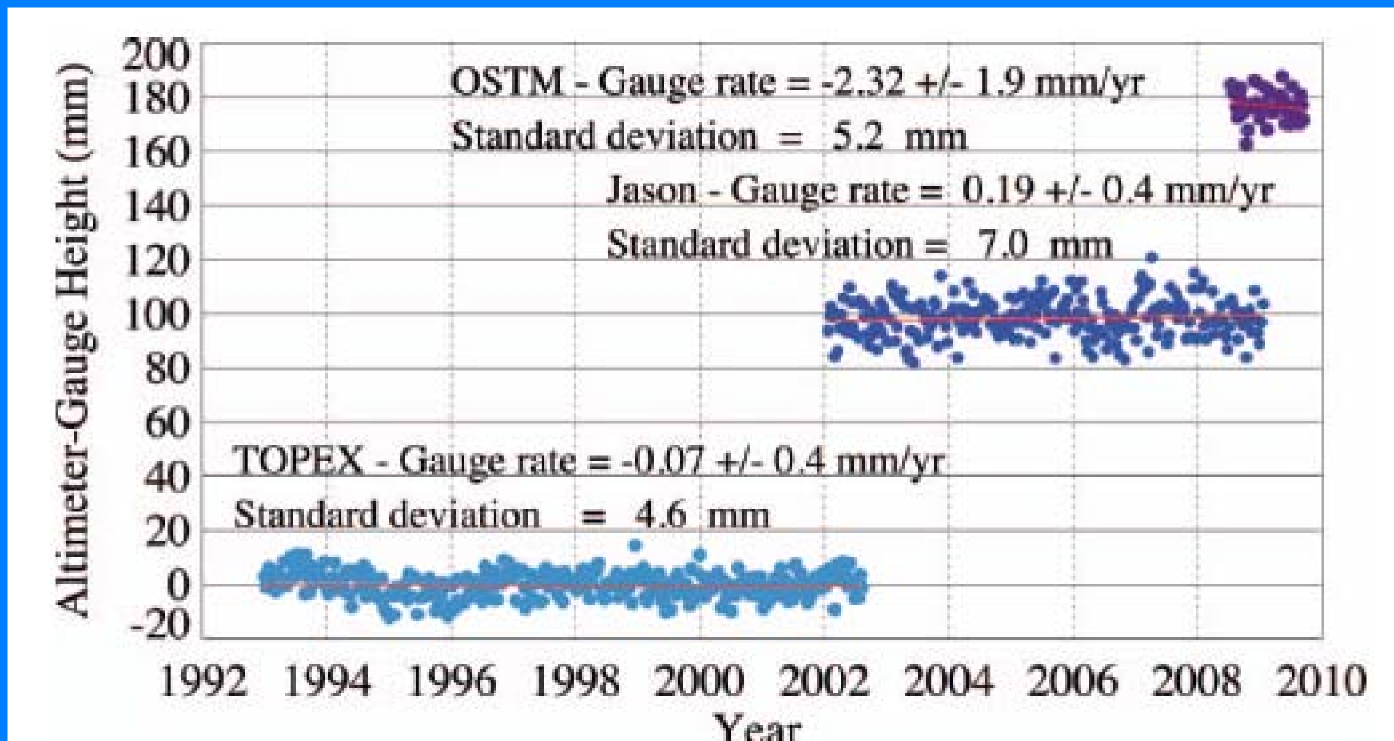
By applying the time-varying gravity field of the atmosphere (to 50x50 every six hrs), and using annual variations in the geopotential to 20x20 derived from GRACE, we can improve POD on altimeter satellites such as Jason. SLR/DORIS orbits with/without this TVG model induce a radial annual variation in the orbits with an amplitude of 5 mm … that would map into the altimetry or into station positioning (for DORIS).

Impact of the Terrestrial Reference Frame on Mean Sea Level Determination



Regional **TOPEX** (**1993-2002**) Sea Surface Height Trend differences from direct impact of the **ITRF2005** (GGM02C) minus **CSR95** (JGM3) orbit differences. **(from Beckley et al., 2007).** Errors in the Z component of the TRF can produce large regional errors in MSL rate determination.

Application (example): Altimeter vs. tide-gauge calibration



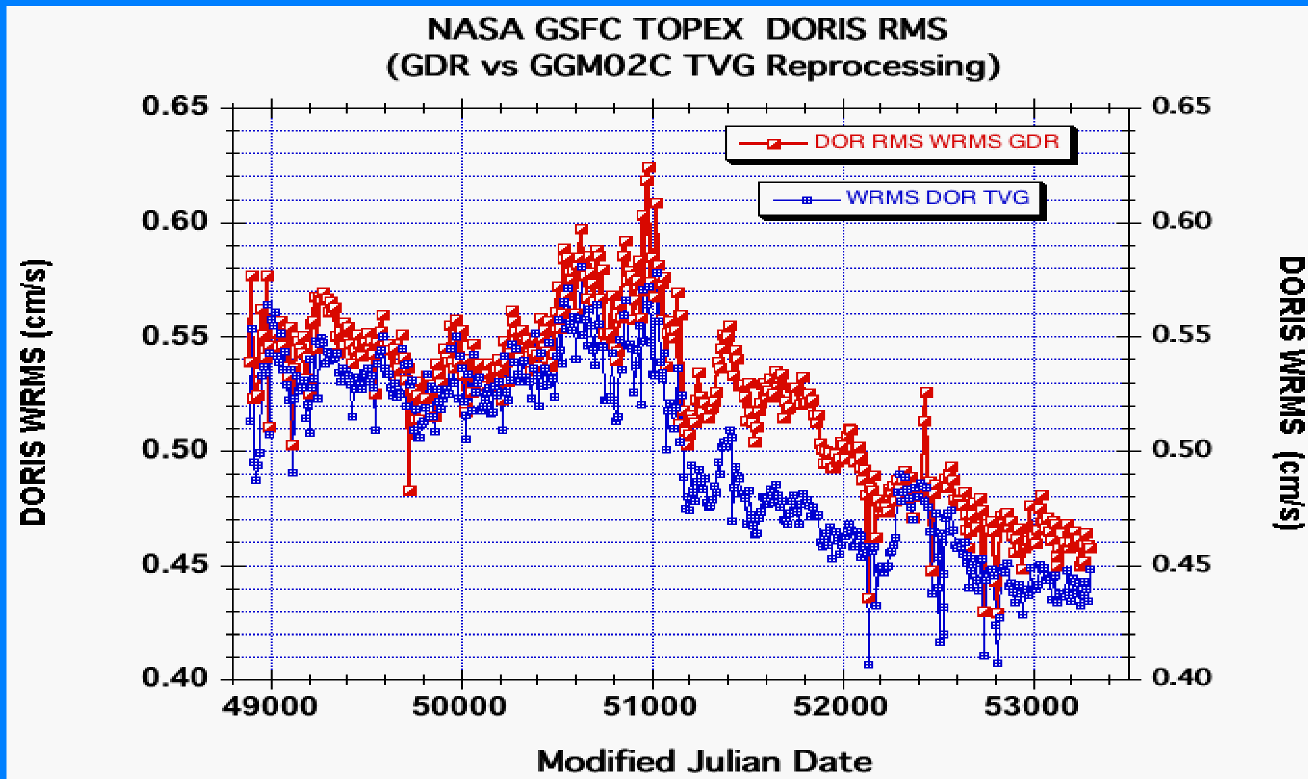
GPS/DORIS/SLR enter into the determination of mean sea level in two ways:

1. (Directly) The orbit determination for the altimeter satellites (**TOPEX**, **Jason1**, **Jason2**)
2. (Indirectly) Determination of the vertical rates at some of the tide gauge sites.

Monitoring the global average of the differences between sea level between altimetry data and the tide gauges allows us to monitor the performance of the altimeter system and guard against any instrumental drifts.

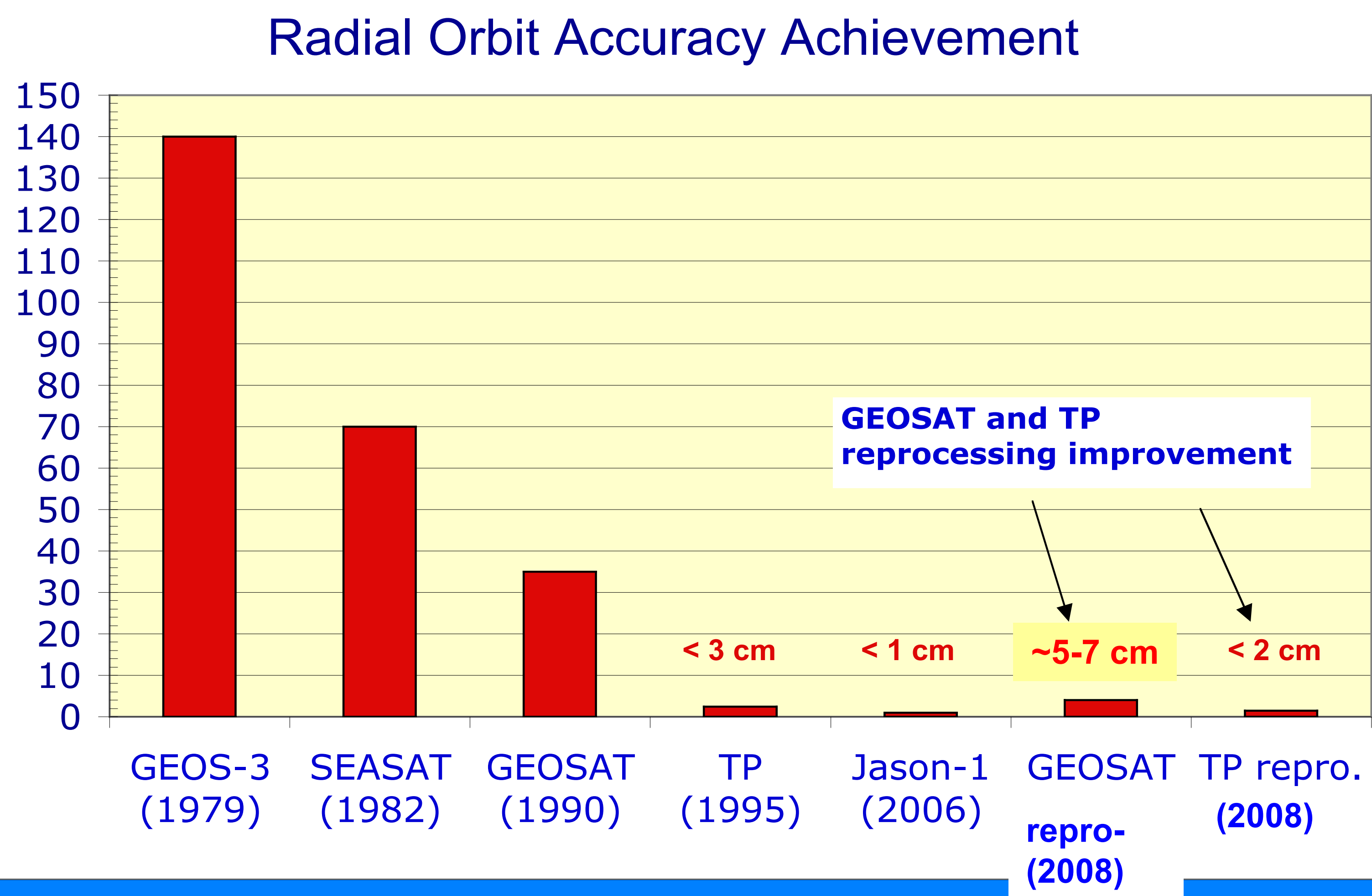
Synopsis of Some Recent Improvements … Tracking System & Model Improvements (e.g.)

DORIS Evolution from TOPEX re-analysis



DORIS monument improvement and systematic application of site quality criteria significantly improved system performance (*cf. Fagard, J. Geodesy, 2006*). ***Stable & precise monumentation is essential.***

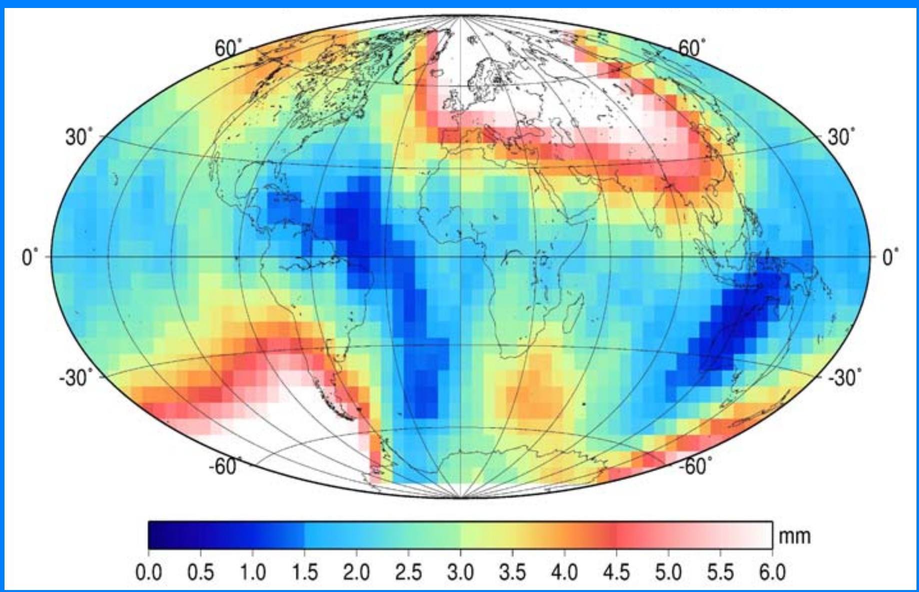
Altimeter Satellite POD Summary



Continued Challenges

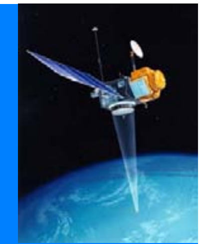
Radiation Pressure Modelling:

e.g., SLR/DORIS (C_R=1) – JPL GPS6b orbits, 120-day amplitude for Jason-1



1. **Providing a consistent orbit time series for altimeter data over 16+ years, spanning three missions, and four altimeters - to better resolve interdecadal signals & MSL change.**
2. **Radiation Modelling Improvements.**
3. **Reference Frame Stability.**
4. **Measurement model improvements for SLR, GPS & DORIS.**
5. **Geocenter.**
6. **Deployment of Next Generation Geodetic Stations (SLR, GPS).**

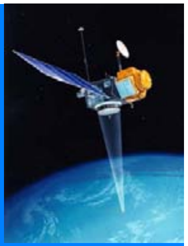
Altimeter Satellite Status & Future Missions



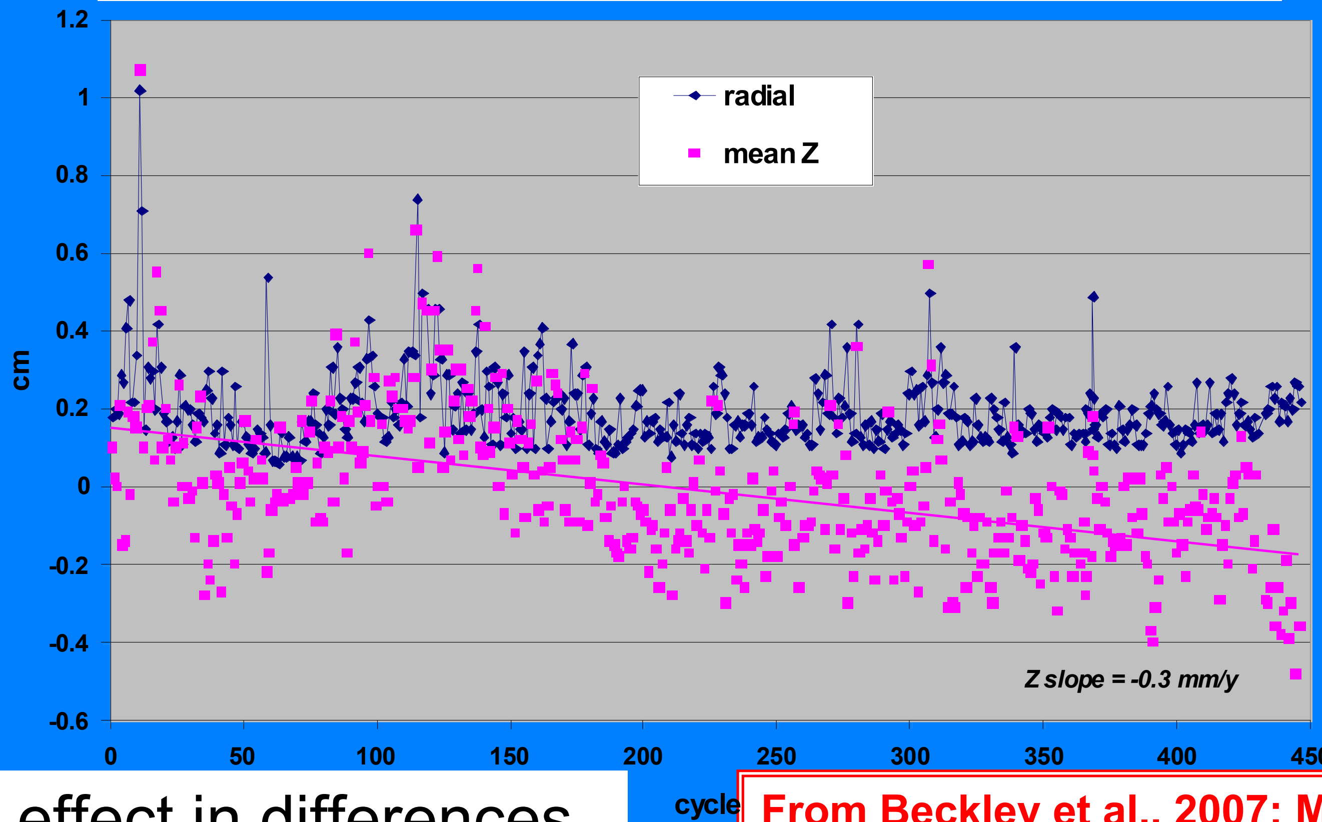
JASON-1 (*CNES, NASA*), *2002*	**1336 km, 66°**	**D2G + SLR +GPS**
JASON-2 (*NASA, CNES*), *2008*	**1336 km, 66°**	**DGXX+SLR+GPS**
CRYOSAT-2 (*ESA*), *April 2010*	**717 km, 92°**	**DGXX+SLR**
ENVISAT (*ESA*), *2002*	**~800 km, 98.5°**	**D2G +SLR**
HY2A (*CNSA*),	**963 km, 99.3°**	**DGXX+SLR+GPS**
(Launched August 2011; Then HY2B, HY2C ….)		
SARAL/ALTIKA (*ISRO/CNES*)	**880 km, 98.5°**	**DGXX+SLR**
(Launch: 2012)		
SENTINAL 3A (*GMES*)	**814 km, 98.6°**	**DGXX+SLR+GPS**
(Launch: April 2013)		
JASON-3	**1336 km, 66°**	**DGXX+SLR+ GPS**
(*NASA/NOAA/CNES/EUMETSAT/*) *(2013; Follow-on to TOPEX, Jason-1, Jason-2)*		
ICESAT-2 (*NASA, Laser altimeter*)	**~500 km, 94°**	**GPS+(**SLR)
(Launch ~2015)		
SWOT (*CNES, NASA*)	**970 km, 78°**	**DGXX+SLR+GPS**
(Surface Water Ocean Topography; Launch 2018-2020)		

Obrigado.   Thank you for your attention.

(Some) Reference Frame Issues (1)



TOPEX SLR+DORIS Orbit Differences (ITRF2005 - ITRF2008)

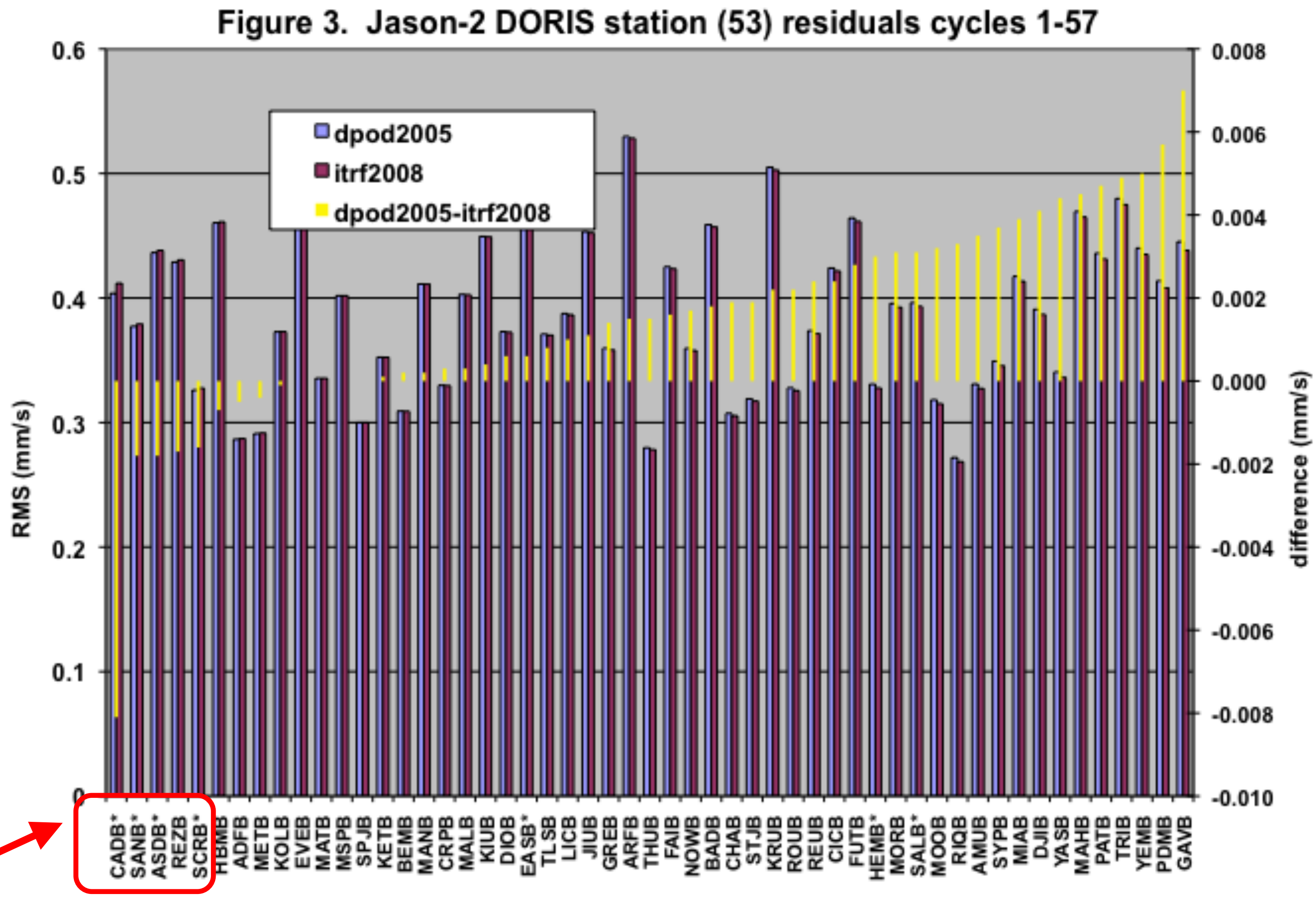


Network effect in differences, centered ~1996?

From Beckley et al., 2007; Morel & Willis, 2005, change in sea level rate will be ~0.06 mm/yr.

(Some) Reference Frame Issues (2)

DORIS Station Performance: ITRF2005 vs. ITRF2008

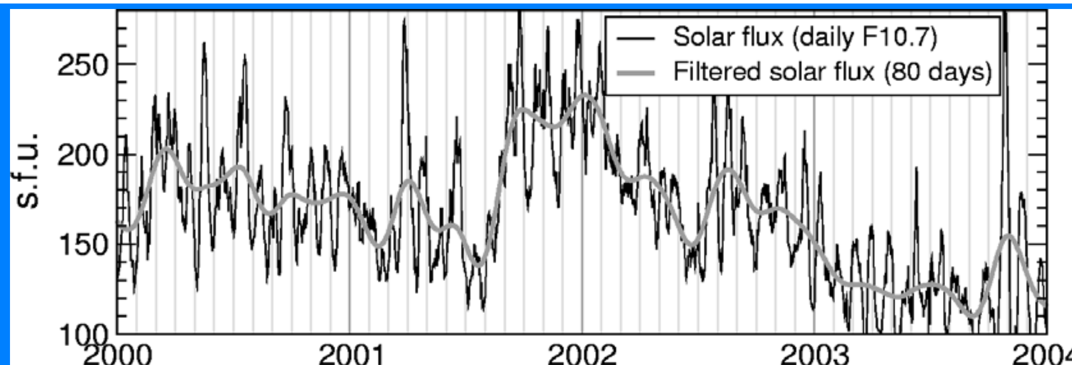


Predominantly SAA stations show degradation for Jason-2

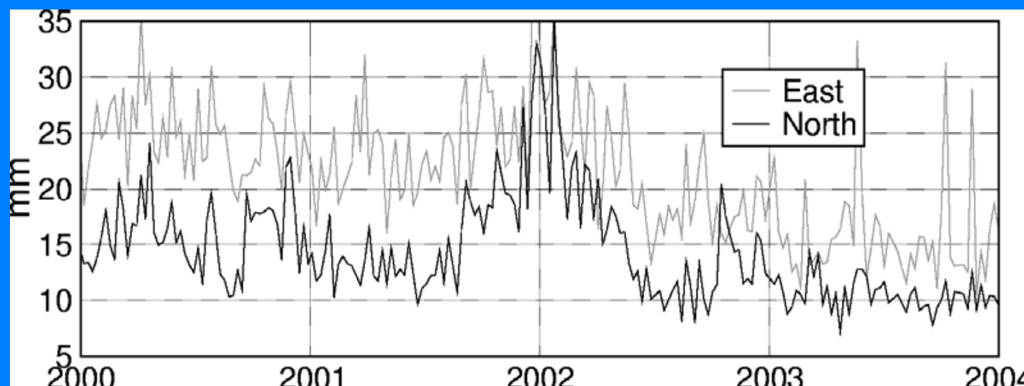
(Some) Reference Frame Issues (3)

DORIS Station Determination affected by Atmospheric Drag Increase near Solar maximum

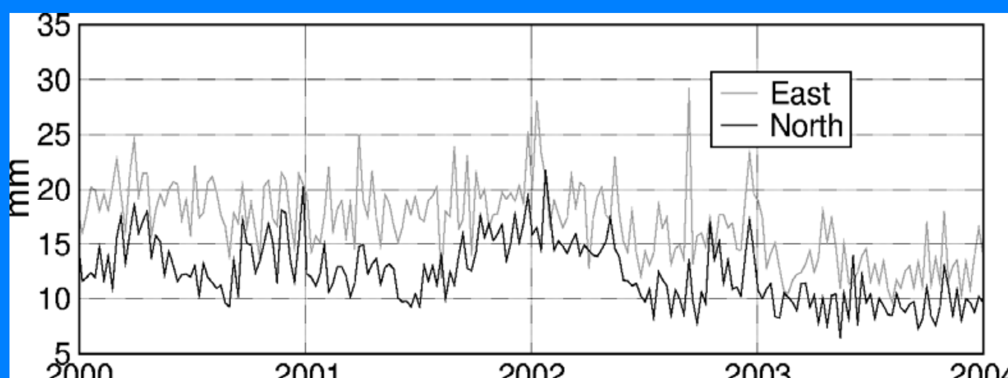
Solar Flux



IDS-1
Horizontal Residuals



IDS-3
Horizontal Residuals



Valette et al., 2010.