

CNES/GRGS gravity field solutions from GRACE: RL03-v2

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(2) Géode & Cie, Toulouse, France

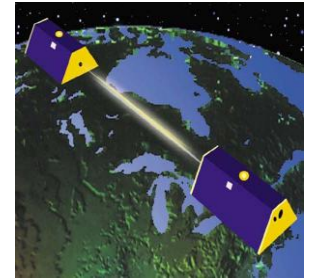
(3) GET/UMR5563/OMP/GRGS, Toulouse, France

❖ CNES/GRGS gravity fields from GRACE: RL03-v2

- Data processing
- Inversion strategy for monthly models
- Mean gravity field model generation
- Extrapolation for orbit processing
- Model quality
- Model upgrading strategy

GRACE (L-1B “Version2” data)

- K-Band Range-Rate data ($\sigma_{\text{apriori}} = .1 \mu\text{m}$)
- Accelerometer / attitude / thrusters data
- **GPS data** (1-day arcs, $\sigma_{\text{code}} = .8 \text{ m}$, $\sigma_{\text{phase}} = 20 \text{ mm} / 30\text{s resolution}$)
(actually: $\sigma_{2002-2003} = 8 \text{ mm}/30 \text{ s}$, $\sigma_{2003-2013} = 20 \text{ mm}/300 \text{ s}$, $\sigma_{2013-2015} = 8 \text{ mm}/30 \text{ s}$)



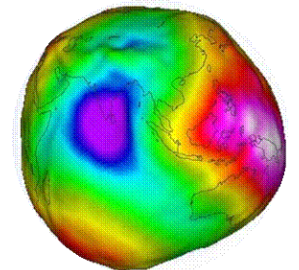
SLR

- Lageos1/2 data (10-day arcs, $\sigma_{\text{apriori}} = 6 \text{ mm}$)
- **Starlette/Stella data** (5-day arcs, $\sigma_{\text{apriori}} = 10 \text{ mm}$)



Physical parameters present in the normal equations

- Gravity spherical harmonic coefficients complete to degree and order 175 (truncated to 30 for LAGEOS and **40 for GPS data**)
- Ocean tides s. h. coefficients for 14 tidal waves with maximum degree/order ≤ 30



Models used (v0 → v2)

Dynamical models

Gravity	<i>EIGEN-GRGS.RL02</i> → <i>EIGEN-6S2</i>
Ocean tide	<i>FES2004 (degree 80)</i> → <i>FES2012 (Legos)</i>
Atmosphere	<i>3-D ECMWF pressure grids / 6hrs</i> → <i>ERA-interim / 3hrs</i>
Ocean mass model	<i>MOG2D (non-IB) / 6hrs</i> → <i>TUGO (Legos) / 3hrs</i>
Atmospheric tides	→ <i>Not necessary any more</i>
3 rd body	<i>Sun, Moon, 6 planets (DE405)</i>
Solid Earth tides	<i>IERS Conventions 2010</i>
Pole tides	<i>IERS Conventions 2010</i>
Non gravitational	<i>Accelerometer data (+biases and scale factors)</i>

Geometrical models

SLR stations	<i>ITRF2008 coordinates</i> → <i>updated</i>
GPS	<i>IGS orbits and CODE clock</i> → <i>IGS Repro-1 orbits and clocks</i>

Other models

Hydrology	Taken into account by the a priori gravity field
Glacial Isostatic Adjustment	

- ❖ **Inversion technique used for RL03 : truncated Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)**
 - It is more efficient to solve well chosen linear combinations of coefficients (by truncated SVD) than to solve indistinctly the coefficients (by Cholesky decomposition).
 - Demonstration with a normal matrix up to d/o 80:
 - 1) Solving for the first 2601 components of the canonical basis (i.e. spherical harmonic coefficients up to degree/order 50)
 - 2) Solving for the first 2601 components of the basis made by the eigenvectors of the normal matrix

1) Cholesky decomposition

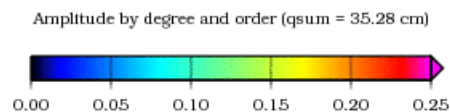
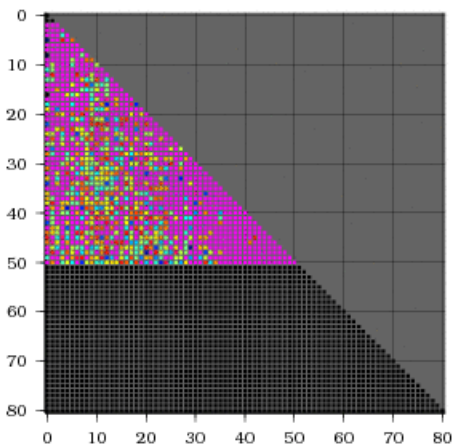
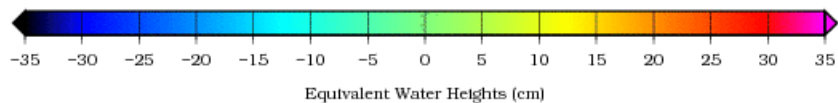
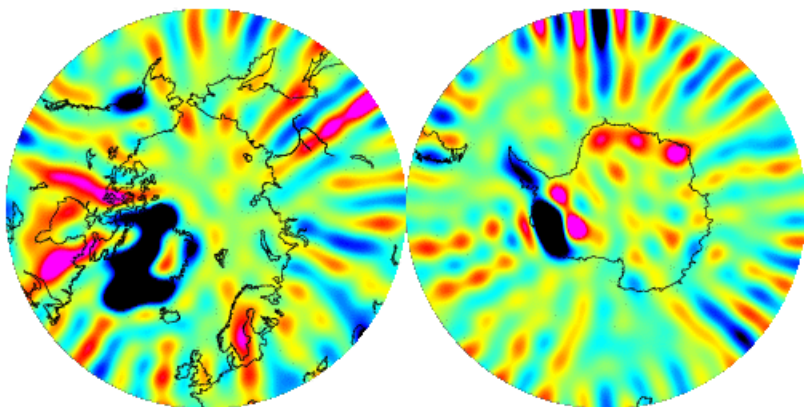
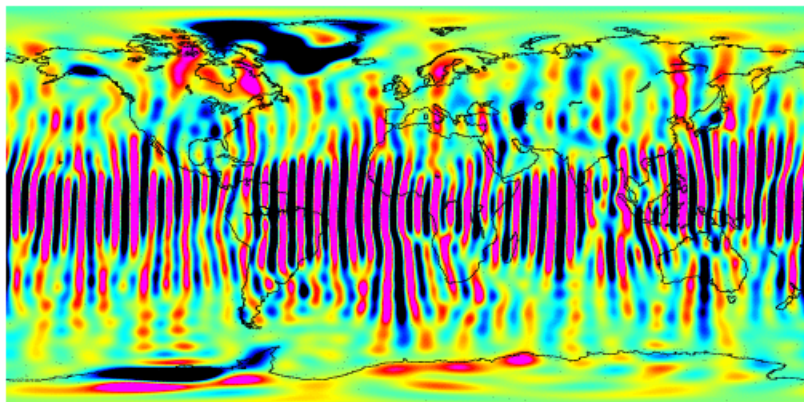
Equivalent Water Heights comparison

Cholesky inversion up to degree and order 50: 2601 parameters

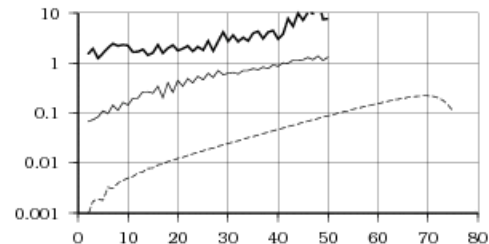
Reference: Mean field

Degree 2 to 80

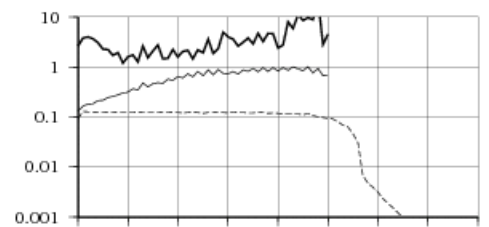
min -184.81 cm / max 168.34 cm / weighted rms 34.56 cm / oceans 37.61 cm



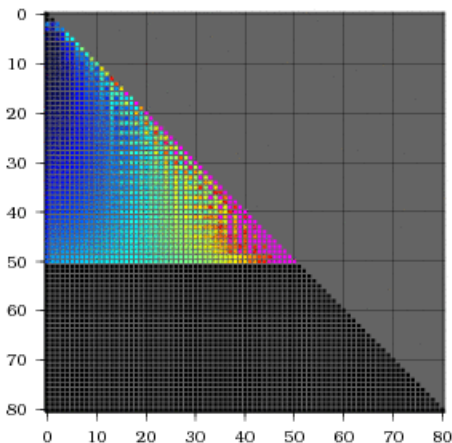
Spherical Harmonics (cm)



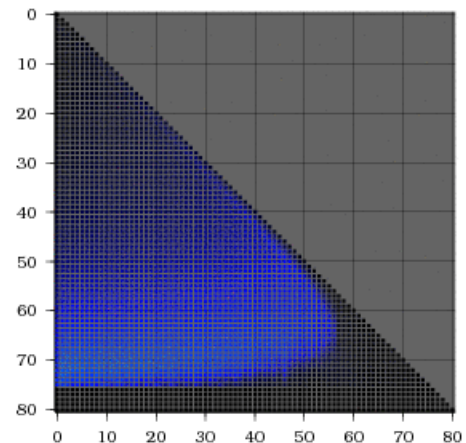
Spectrum and uncertainties by degree (cm)



Spectrum and uncertainties by order (cm)



Model uncertainty (qsum = 4.85 cm)



Reference uncertainty (qsum = 0.87 cm)

2) Truncated SVD

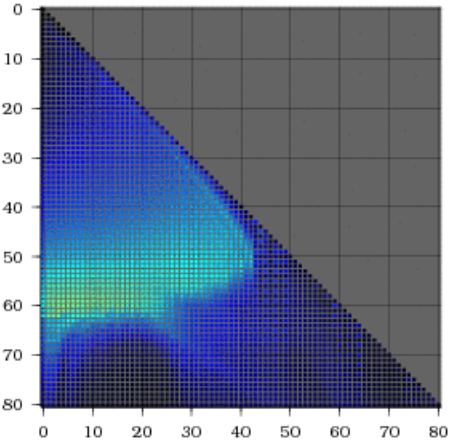
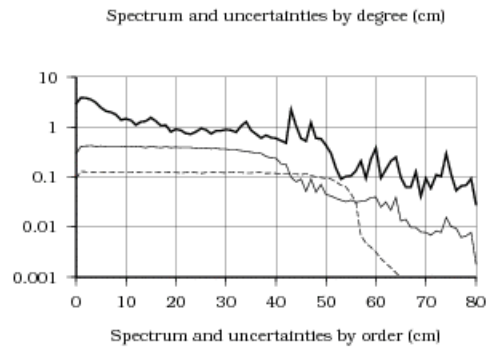
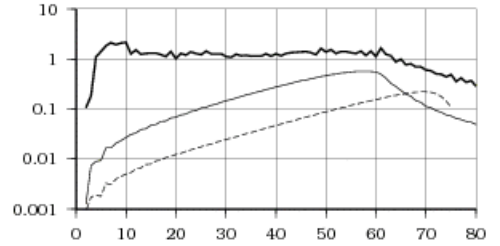
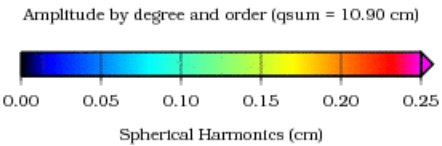
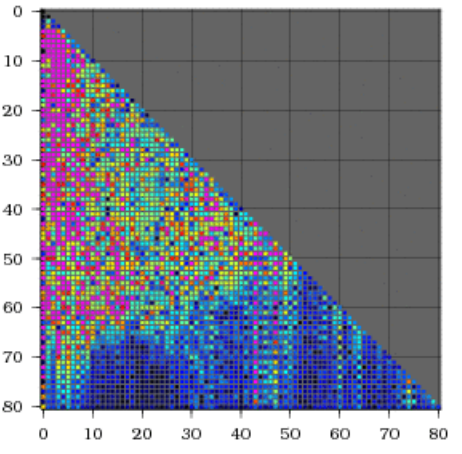
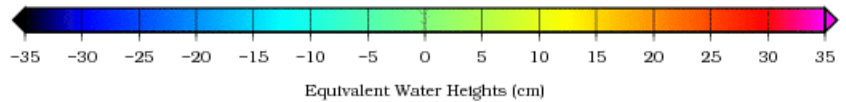
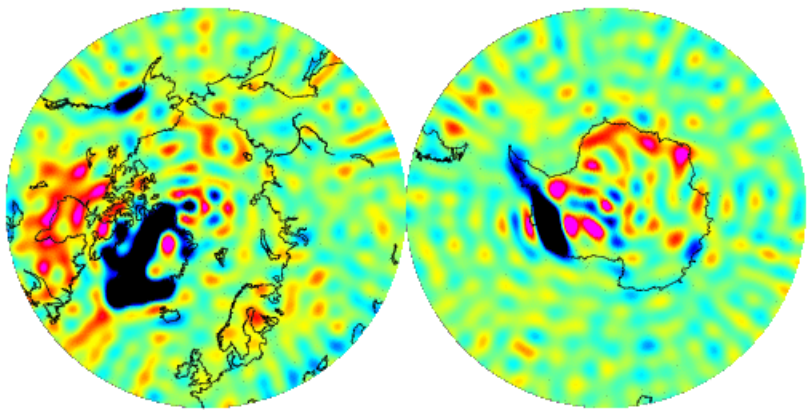
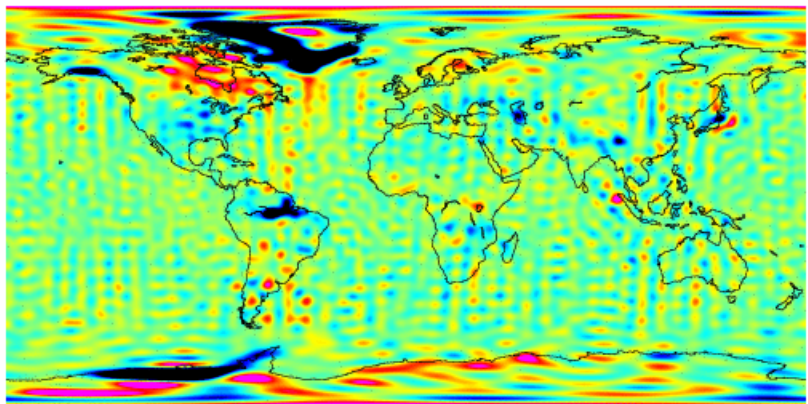
Equivalent Water Heights comparison

SVD solution: minimisation in the direction of the 2601 most significant eigenvectors

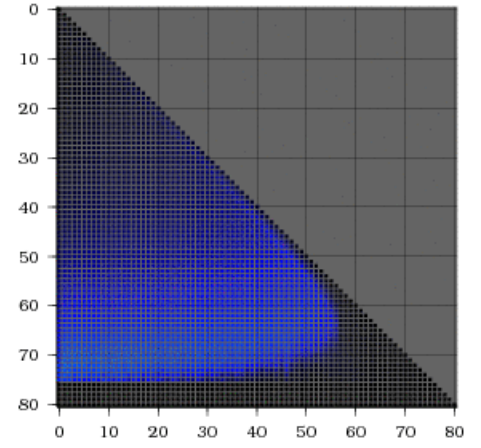
Reference: Mean field

Degree 2 to 80

min -206.01 cm / max 58.90 cm / weighted rms 10.72 cm / oceans 6.60 cm



Model uncertainty (qsum = 2.41 cm)



Reference uncertainty (qsum = 0.87 cm)

❖ Trying to solve the problems at the poles

- Since SVD does not solve sectorial coefficients due to a lack of information, we need to introduce decent a-priori sectorial coefficients before using SVD
- So we tried to establish a 2-step inversion in RL03-v2
 - First step: Cholesky inversion with constraints to obtain good sectorial coefficients
 - Second step: Truncated SVD inversion starting with the first step solution

❖ Results

- The 2-step inversion improves the solutions mainly at the poles

RL03-v1

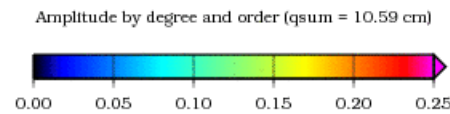
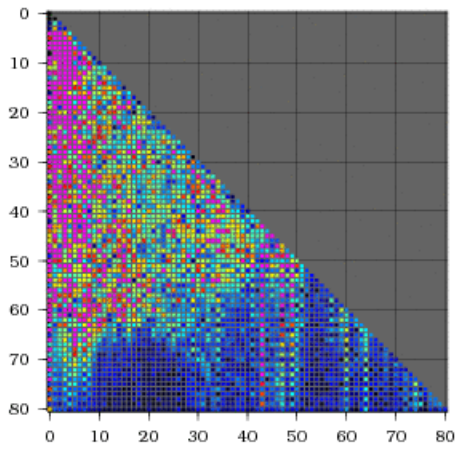
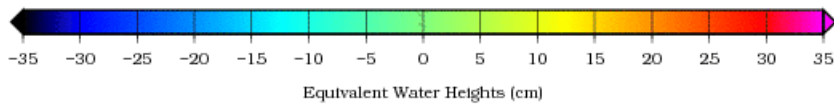
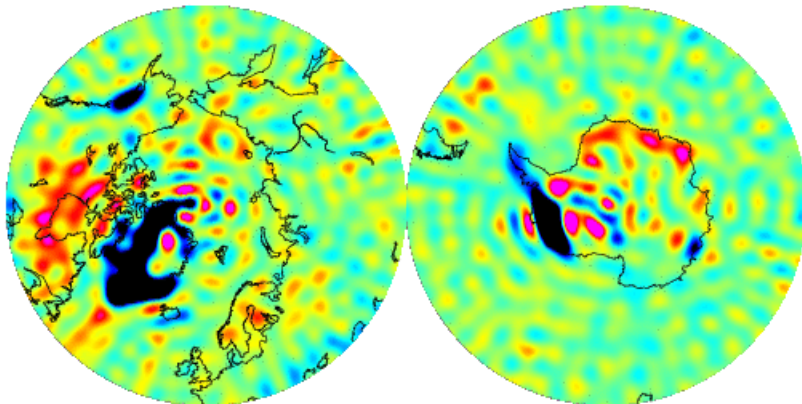
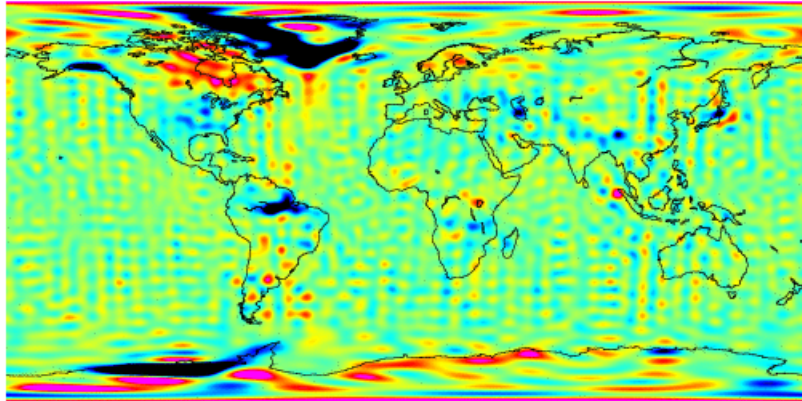
Equivalent Water Heights comparison

T36.decade.22992.0.G_ONLY.VI_RL03EQ.svd2500.shc

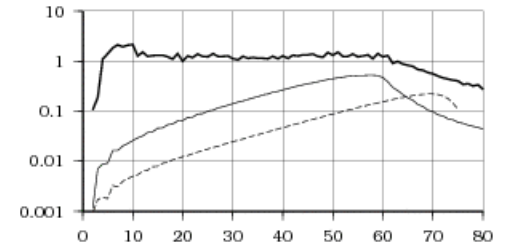
Reference: CHAMP_MOYEN_RL03.par_cumul_EQN.v2

Degree 2 to 80

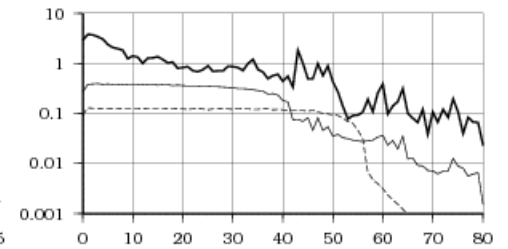
min -198.94 cm / max 62.61 cm / weighted rms 10.41 cm / oceans 6.21 cm



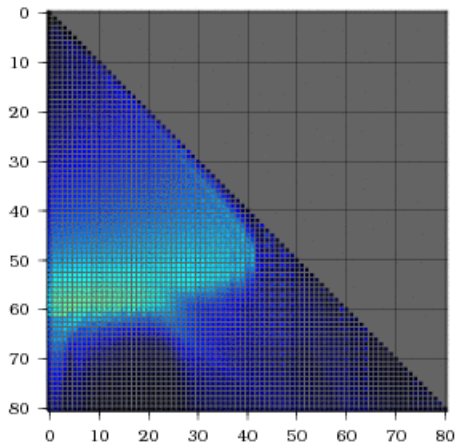
Spherical Harmonics (cm)



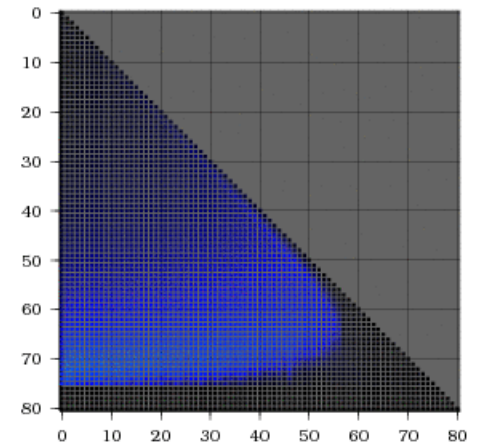
Spectrum and uncertainties by degree (cm)



Spectrum and uncertainties by order (cm)



Model uncertainty (qsum = 2.22 cm)



Reference uncertainty (qsum = 0.87 cm)

RL03-v2

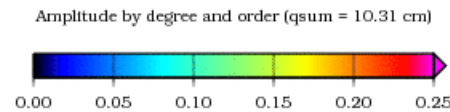
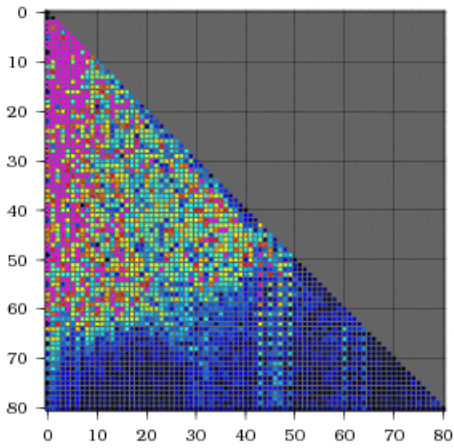
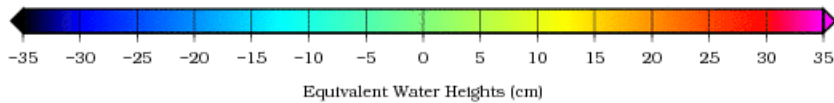
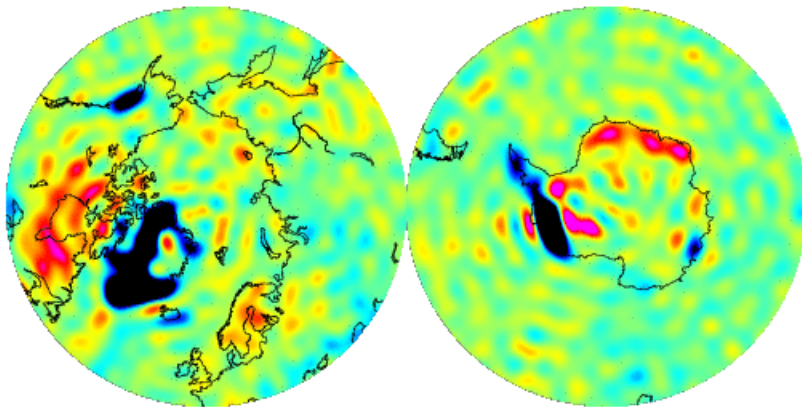
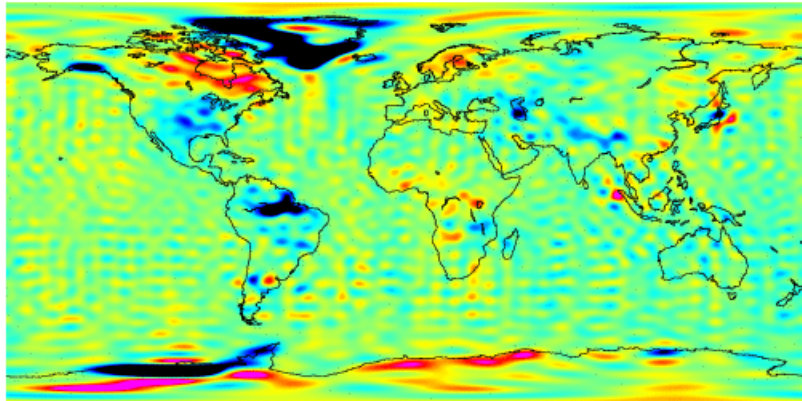
Equivalent Water Heights comparison

T36.decade.22992.0.G_ONLY.VI_RL03EQ.VI_k18_chol80.svd2500.shc

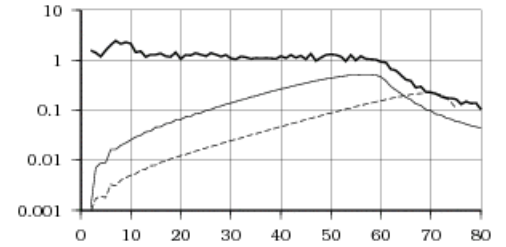
Reference: CHAMP_MOYEN_RL03.par_cumul_EQN.v2

Degree 2 to 80

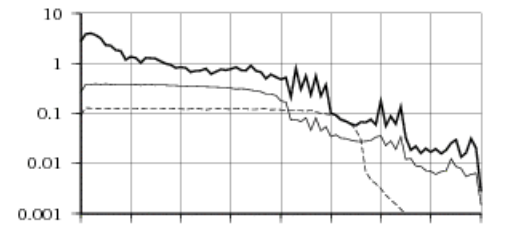
min -206.60 cm / max 55.46 cm / weighted rms 10.18 cm / oceans 5.66 cm



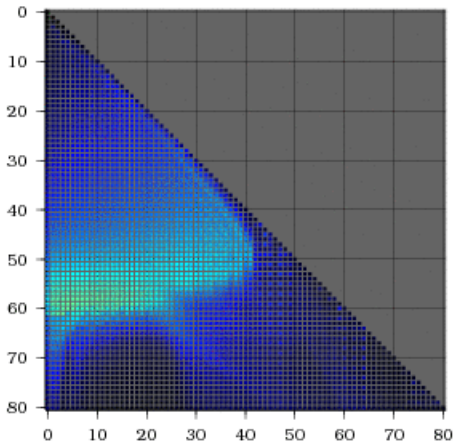
Spherical Harmonics (cm)



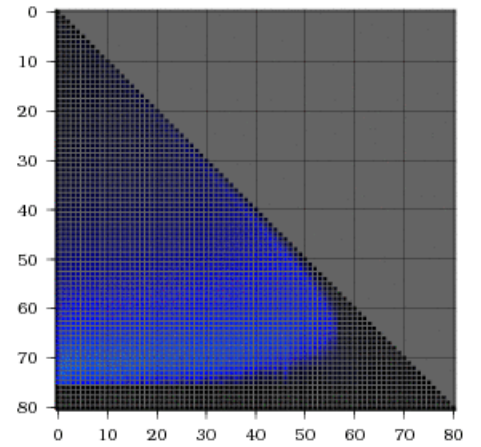
Spectrum and uncertainties by degree (cm)



Spectrum and uncertainties by order (cm)



Model uncertainty (qsum = 2.19 cm)



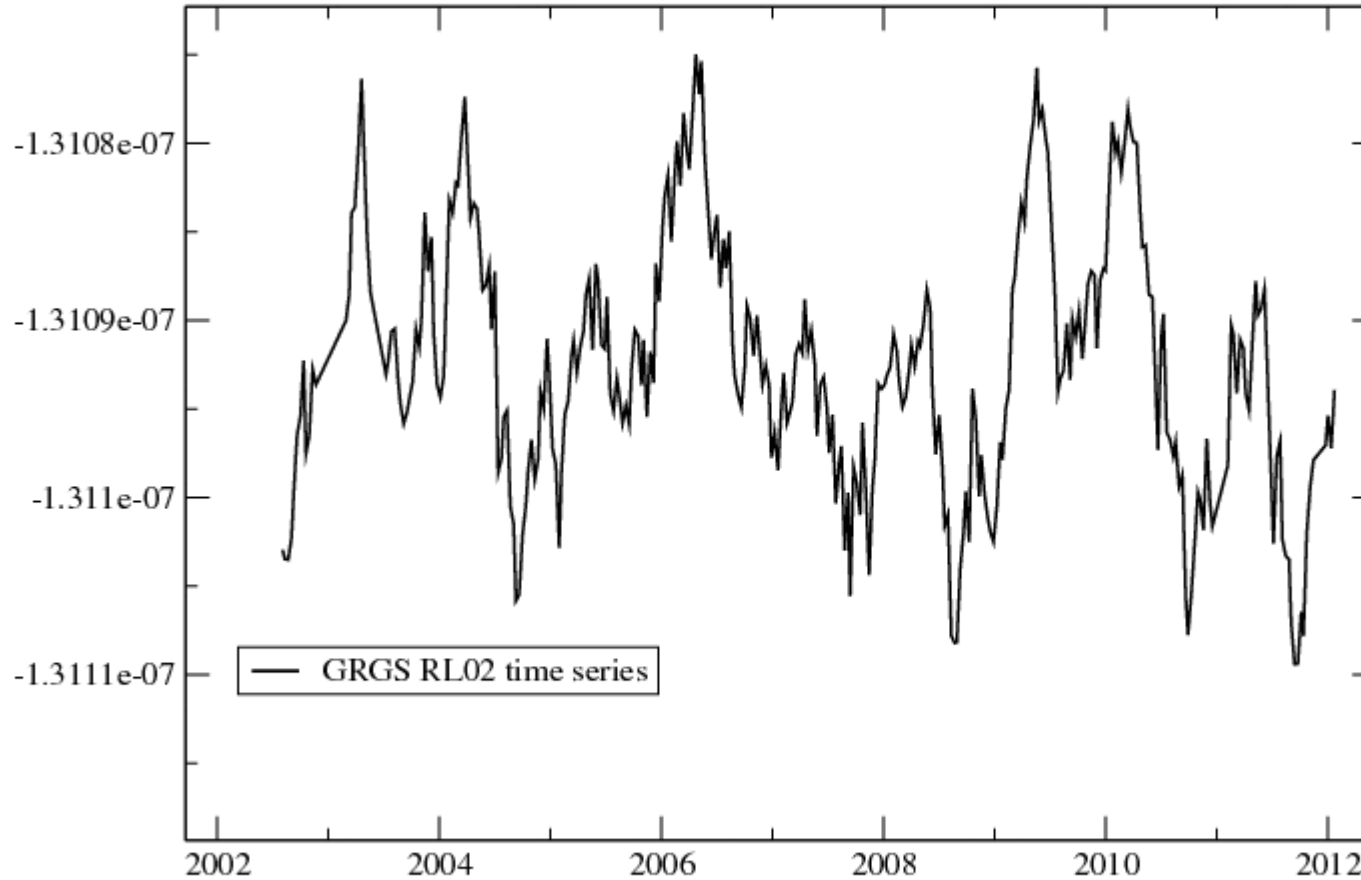
Reference uncertainty (qsum = 0.87 cm)

❖ Mean Models generated from time series

- Fitting each series of monthly coefficients by a set of 6 parameters
- Used for operational computation (i.e. altimetric orbit processing) or TRF processing (i.e. ITRF2014)
- In order to better match with GRACE observations, gravity field models have become more complex. They contain now :
 - Yearly bias and slope : piecewise linear function except in case of ...
 - Jumps caused by big earthquakes (3 so far : Sumatra, Concepcion and Tohoku)
 - Annual and semi-annual sine/cosine functions (with continuity constraints at hinge epochs)

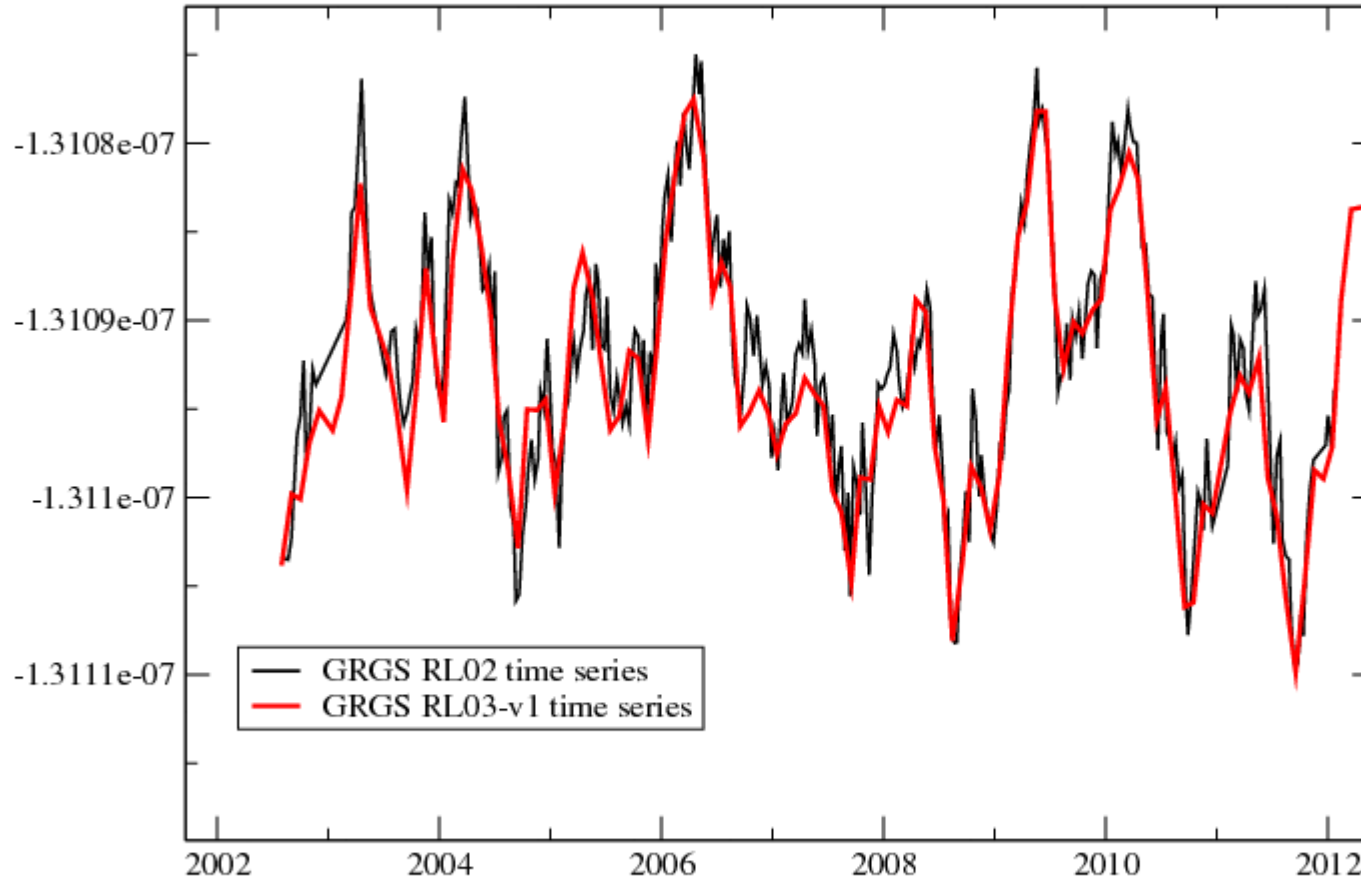
... it means 600 000 coefficients for a 80x80 s. h. model

Normalized S (10,01) coefficient



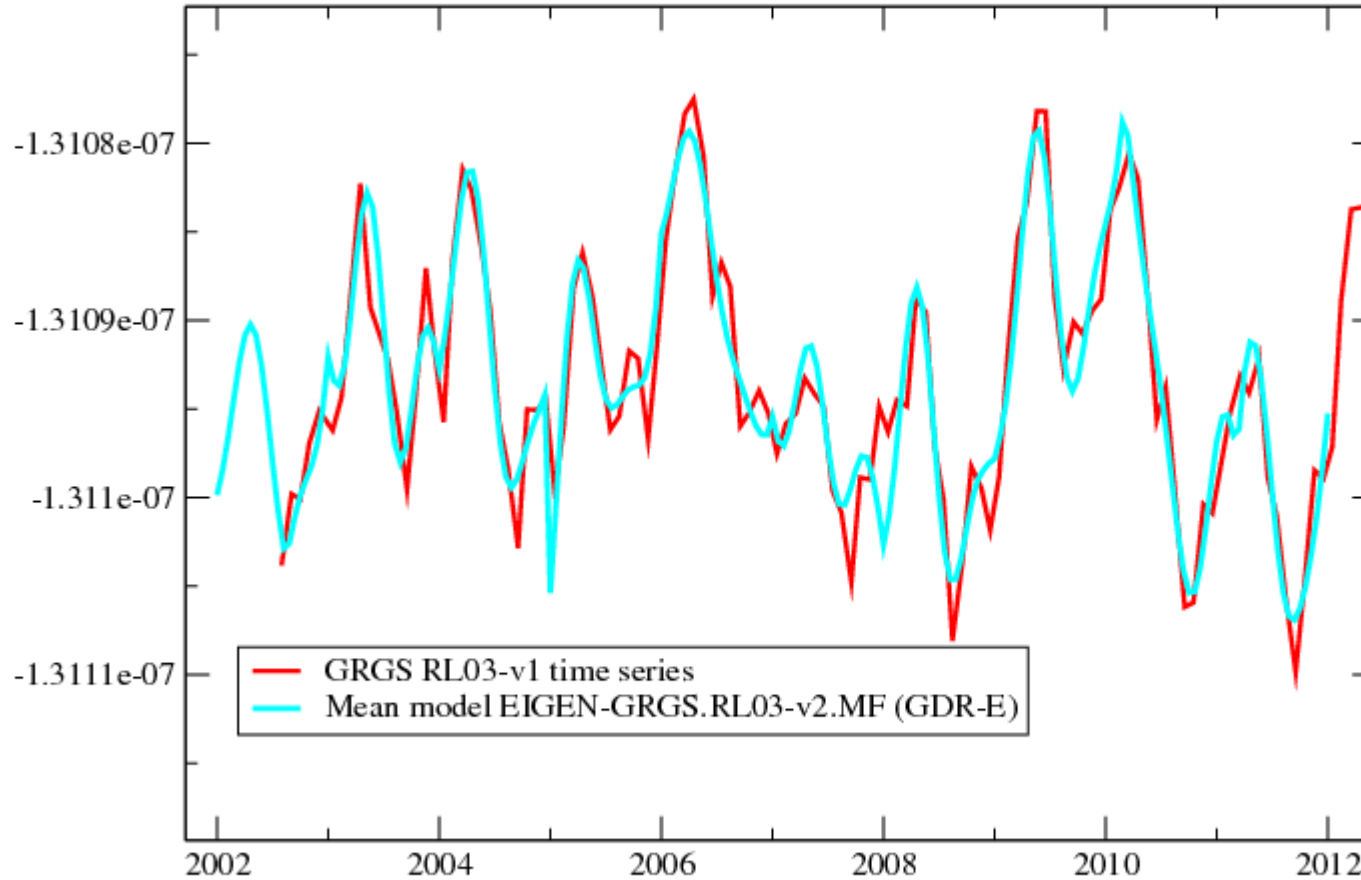
From RL02 10-day
series

Normalized S (10,01) coefficient



From RL03
monthly series

Normalized S (10,01) coefficient



From RL03-v2 mean model with bias, drift per year, annual and semi-annual periodic terms per year

GRACE / LAGEOS

GRACE > GRGS Time Variable Models from GRACE / LAGEOS > Mean fields

GRGS TIME VARIABLE MODELS FROM GRACE / LAGEOS

- ▶ Presentation
 - ▶ Introduction to GRACE solutions
 - ▶ GRACE solutions release 01
 - ▶ GRACE solutions release 02
 - ▶ GRACE solutions release 03
- ▶ Formats
- ▶ Mean fields
- ▶ Interactive Tools

GFZ / GRGS EIGEN MEAN MODELS +



- Introduction
- Release 01
- Release 02
- Release 03

Mean gravity field models

The links below give access to the models. For a description of how the models are built, go to the tabs "Release 01", "Release 02" or "Release 03".

Associated with Release 03:

- ▶ [EIGEN-GRGS.RL03.MEAN-FIELD](#) (based on 28 years of LAGEOS data, 10 years of GRACE data and 3 years of GOCE data)
- ▶ [Reference field_for_RL03-v1_grids](#): The geoid and EWH grids and images are computed by difference of the RL03-v1 solutions to a static reference mean field, which is an arbitrary reference. In the case of the RL03-v1 grids and images, we have used [Reference field_for_RL03-v1_grids](#). This static mean field is close to the actual value of the Earth's gravity field at the date 2008.0
- ▶ [EIGEN-GRGS.RL03-v2.MEAN-FIELD](#) (based on 28 years of LAGEOS data, 12 years of GRACE data and 3 years of GOCE data)
- ▶ [EIGEN-GRGS.RL03-v2.MEAN-FIELD.mean_slope_extrapolation](#) (identical to EIGEN-GRGS.RL03-v2.MEAN-FIELD, except that the null slope on extrapolation is replaced by the average slope of the signal over the period 2003.0 - 2014.0)

Associated with Release 02:

- ▶ [EIGEN-GRGS.RL02.MEAN-FIELD](#) (based on 4.5 years of data)
- ▶ [EIGEN-GRGS.RL02bis.MEAN-FIELD](#) (update based on 8 years of data)
- ▶ [EIGEN-6S2](#) (proposal for ITRF2013 standards)
- ▶ [EIGEN-6S2.extended](#) (this field is no longer available, there was an error in the TVG part for the years 2012-2013. It is replaced by EIGEN-6S2.extended.v2)
- ▶ [EIGEN-6S2.extended.v2](#) (same as EIGEN-6S2, except that the TVG part has been extended to end of 2013 for the needs of the ITRF2013 computation)

Associated with Release 01:

- ▶ [EIGEN_GL04S](#)
- ▶ [EIGEN_GL04S_ANNUAL](#)
- ▶ [EIGEN_GL04C](#)

affiche

FIRST EIGEN_03series.v2.PWL_PER_ANN.mean_slope.dg_300
CMMNT from GRACE-LAGEOS monthly gravity fields RL03-v2 (August 2002 to July 2014) + LAGEOS-1/2 (1985 - 2003) + GOCE-DIR5 (1 > 80)
CMMNT Extrapolation = mean slopes over 2003.0 - 2014.0
EARTH 0.3986004415E+15 0.6378136460E+07

SHM 300 300 2.00 fully normalized exclusive permanent tide
G_BIAS 2 0 -.484165442874E-03 0.000000000000E+00 1.3920E-11 0.0000E+00 19500101.0000 19850109.1751 yynyn
GDRIFT 2 0 0.000000000000E+00 0.000000000000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 19500101.0000 19850109.1751 nnnn

G_BIAS 2 0 -.484165442874E-03 0.000000000000E+00 1.3920E-11 0.0000E+00 19850109.1751 19860101.0000 yynyn
GDRIFT 2 0 0.124657017393E-10 0.000000000000E+00 2.2600E-11 0.0000E+00 19850109.1751 19860101.0000 yynyn

GCOS1A 2 0 0.387007395388E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.1117E-11 0.0000E+00 19500101.0000 20030101.0000 yynyn
GSIN1A 2 0 0.591814852349E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.1101E-11 0.0000E+00 19500101.0000 20030101.0000 yynyn
GCOS2A 2 0 0.393538776211E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.1107E-11 0.0000E+00 19500101.0000 20030101.0000 yynyn
GSIN2A 2 0 -.219462790927E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.1104E-11 0.0000E+00 19500101.0000 20030101.0000 yynyn

G_BIAS 2 0 -.484165227624E-03 0.000000000000E+00 0.2330E-10 0.0000E+00 20030101.0000 20040101.0000 yynyn
GDRIFT 2 0 -.492366971847E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.3806E-10 0.0000E+00 20030101.0000 20040101.0000 yynyn
GCOS1A 2 0 0.384911295545E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.1096E-10 0.0000E+00 20030101.0000 20040101.0000 yynyn
GSIN1A 2 0 0.722385315628E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.1354E-10 0.0000E+00 20030101.0000 20040101.0000 yynyn
GCOS2A 2 0 0.766906872209E-11 0.000000000000E+00 0.8906E-11 0.0000E+00 20030101.0000 20040101.0000 yynyn
GSIN2A 2 0 -.313633906172E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.1522E-10 0.0000E+00 20030101.0000 20040101.0000 yynyn

G_BIAS 2 0 -.484165276861E-03 0.000000000000E+00 0.1476E-10 0.0000E+00 20040101.0000 20041226.0060 yynyn
GDRIFT 2 0 0.772123828542E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.2719E-10 0.0000E+00 20040101.0000 20041226.0060 yynyn
GCOS1A 2 0 0.446978163033E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.4782E-11 0.0000E+00 20040101.0000 20041226.0060 yynyn
GSIN1A 2 0 0.331550095538E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.9492E-11 0.0000E+00 20040101.0000 20041226.0060 yynyn
GCOS2A 2 0 0.103868129375E-11 0.000000000000E+00 0.4411E-11 0.0000E+00 20040101.0000 20041226.0060 yynyn
GSIN2A 2 0 -.159947020906E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.6033E-11 0.0000E+00 20040101.0000 20041226.0060 yynyn

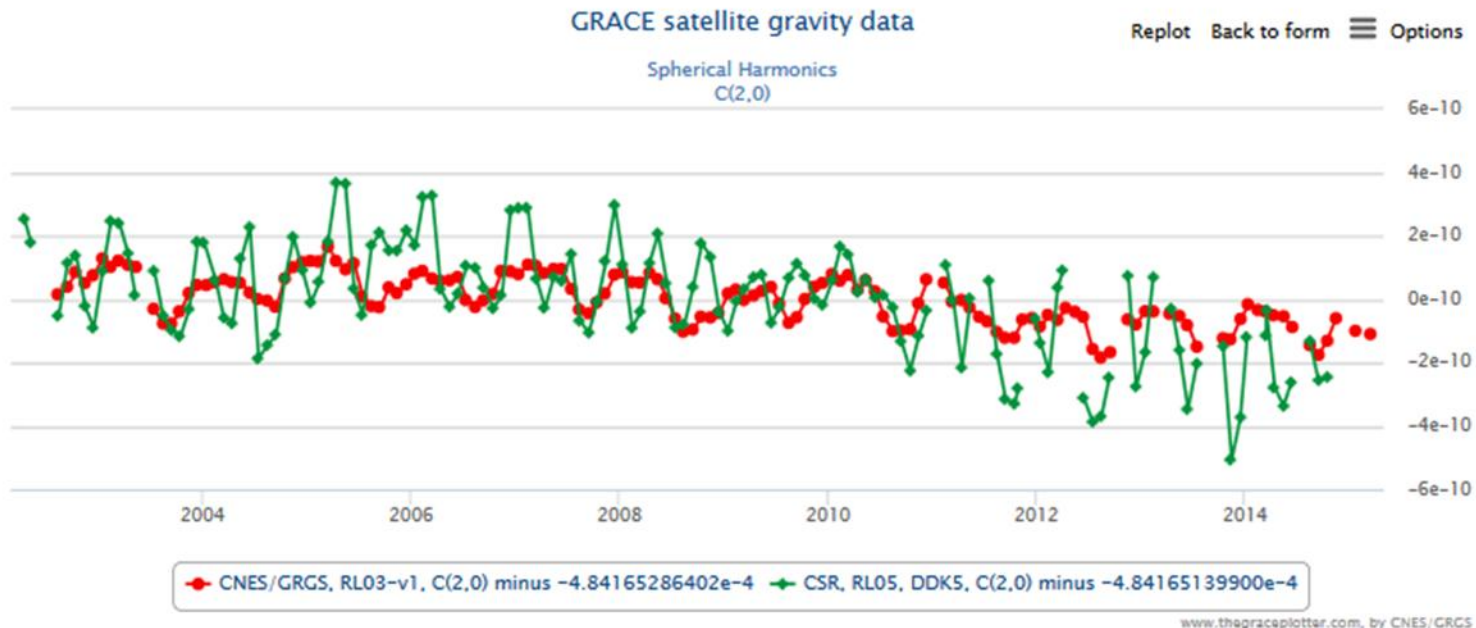
G_BIAS 2 0 -.484165332544E-03 0.000000000000E+00 0.1854E-09 0.0000E+00 20140615.0917 20500101.0000 yynyn
GDRIFT 2 0 -.147311624901E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.4825E-11 0.0000E+00 20140615.0917 20500101.0000 yynyn
GCOS1A 2 0 0.332262028125E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.2667E-11 0.0000E+00 20140615.0917 20500101.0000 yynyn
GSIN1A 2 0 0.480638590637E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.2981E-11 0.0000E+00 20140615.0917 20500101.0000 yynyn
GCOS2A 2 0 0.466711549833E-11 0.000000000000E+00 0.2692E-11 0.0000E+00 20140615.0917 20500101.0000 yynyn
GSIN2A 2 0 -.174442524168E-10 0.000000000000E+00 0.2777E-11 0.0000E+00 20140615.0917 20500101.0000 yynyn

❖ J2 monthly variations are extended from 1986 till now

- From LAGEOS, Starlette and Stella data
- Need to be consistent with the 18.6 yrs ocean tide model

055.565 (Om1) : $\bar{C}_{20}^+ = 0.5406$ cm, $\varepsilon_{20}^+ = 270$ deg.

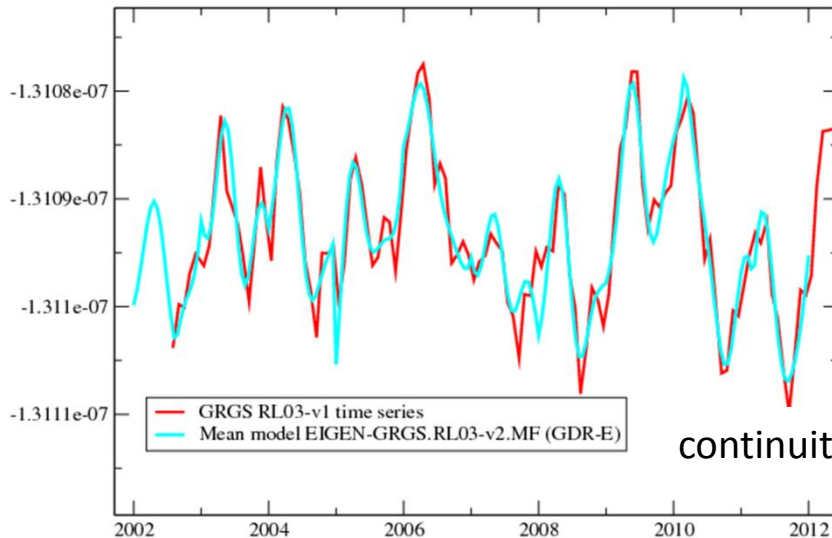
❖ www.thegraceplotter.com



❖ Extrapolated coefficients

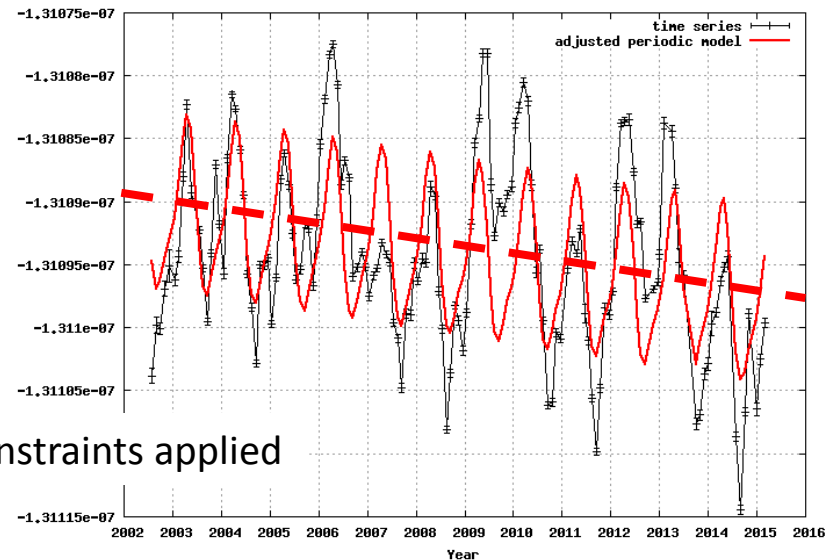
- Mean drift, mean annual and semi-annual periodic terms from the first (backward) and last (forward) determined biases
- Before 1986 for 2-degree terms determined from Lageos data
- Before August 2002 for all other terms up to degree/order 80
- After April 2015 until presently for all terms

$S(10,1)$ within the GRACE period



continuity constraints applied

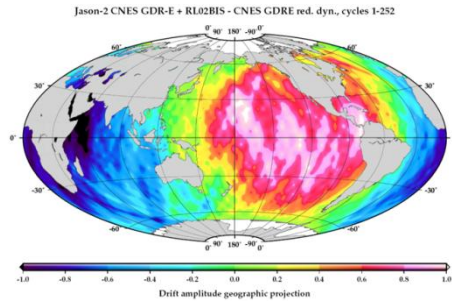
$S(10,1)$ outside the GRACE period



- ❖ **The new RL03-v2 model** reduces the geographically correlated radial orbit drift rate, from more than 1 mm/yr (for the RL02bis mean model) to less than 0.6 mm/y over ~ 7 years, with respect to Jason-2 GDR-E reduced-dynamic orbits (from GPS+DORIS).

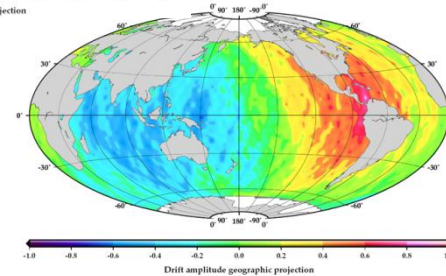
- ❖ **Jason-2 SLR residuals :**

- RL02: 1.36 cm rms

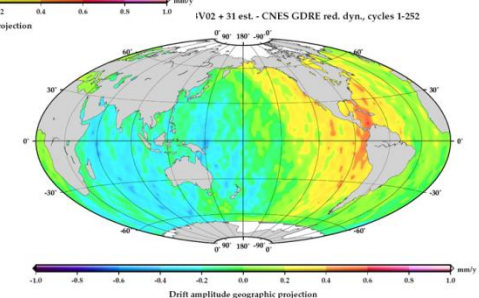


Radial orbit drift rate
Scale: -1 / +1 mm/yr
[A. Couhert & al., 2015]

- RL03-v2: 1.29 cm rms

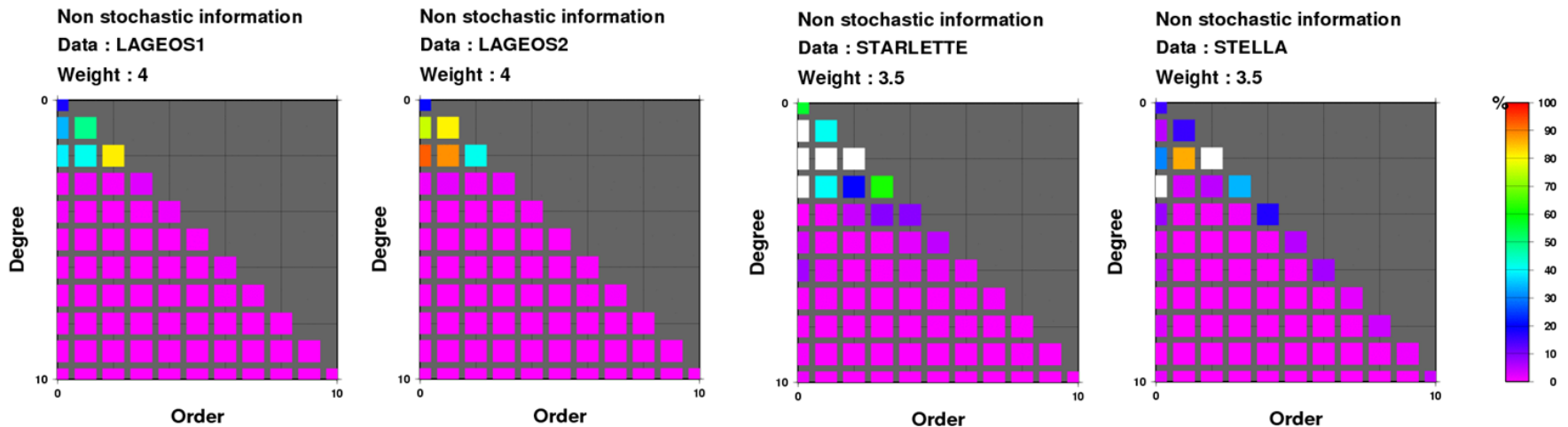


- RL03-v2 + C31 adjusted: 1.27 cm rms



❖ Next RL03-v3 model

- Improving the inversion process (Cholesky + SVD in a 2-step procedure)
- Adapting the relative weights (between GPS and KBR)
- Using more satellite data (Starlette, Stella, Jason)
- Increasing the temporal resolution (back to 10-days?)
- Using improved dealiasing models such as ocean tides (FES2014)



❖ Mean models could be updated each year :

- RL03-v3 should be ready for the end of the year
- The mean RL02-v3 model will contain extrapolated terms from mid-2015
- The completion (with adjusted terms) from 2015 till mid-2016 can be expected for end 2016
- Updated mean models could be delivered annually at the end of year