

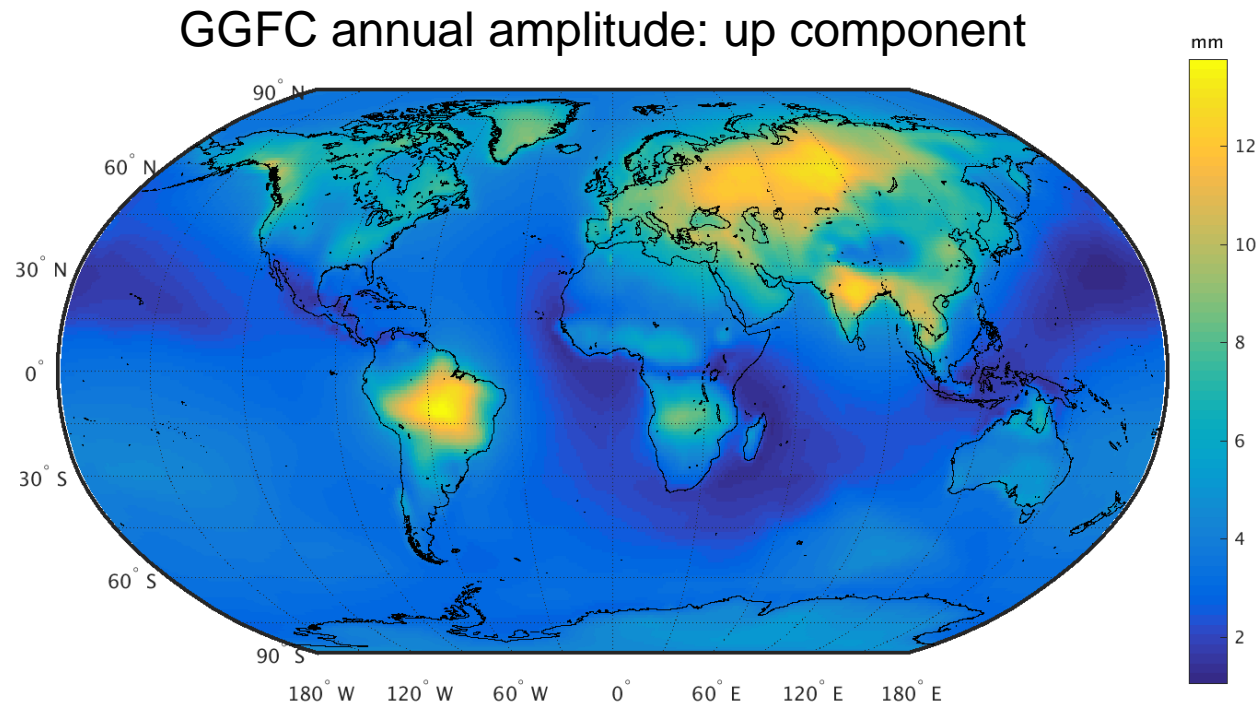


On the impact of reducing global geophysical fluid model deformations in SLR data processing

M. Weigelt and D. Thaller

Motivation

- Non-tidal mass redistributions lead to displacements of the Earth surface
- Limiting factor for ITRF realizations
- Loading models for atmosphere, (non-tidal) ocean, and hydrology are available



Models (gridded data)

Atmosphere	Time resolution	Spatial resolution	Models
GGFC (Luxemburg)	6h	2.5°	NCEP
NASA GSFC	6h	2.5°	NCEP
TU Vienna (v4)	6h	1°	ECMWF
Uni Strasbourg	3h-6h	0.5°	ECMWF + IB ECMWF + MOG2D ERAinterim + IB
IMLS	3h-6h	1°	MERRA GEOS-507 GEOS-511 GEOS-FP GEOS-FPIT
GFZ	3h	0.5°	ECMWF reanalysis ERA-40 + ERA-Interim + operational ECMWF

Models (gridded data)

Non-tidal ocean	Time resolution	Spatial resolution	Models
GGFC (Luxemburg)	6h	2.5°	ECCO1 / JPL
NASA GSFC	12h	1°	ECCO1 / JPL
Uni Strasbourg	12h-24h	0.5°	ECCO1 / JPL ECCO2 / JPL
IMLS	6h	1°	OMCT
Hydrology	Time resolution	Spatial resolution	Models
GGFC (Luxemburg)	1 month	2.5°	GLDAS / NOAH 1°
NASA GSFC	1 month	1°	GLDAS / NOAH 1°
Uni Strasbourg	3h-6h	0.5°	GLDAS / NOAH 0.25° ERAinterim
IMLS	6h	1°	MERRA GEOS-FPIT GLDAS / NOAH 0.25°
GFZ	24h	0.5°	LSDM (v1)

Forming sets of (institute-wise) models

- Blocks of models per institution

REF	GGFC	NASA	Strasbourg	IMLS
-	NCEP	NCEP	ERAinterim	MERRA
-	ECCO	ECCO	ECCO	OMCT
-	GLDAS	GLDAS	ERAinterim	MERRA

- Choice is based on assumption of consistent computation
- No mass conservation in any of the selected sets
- Bias and trend removed (from data period 2000-2011)

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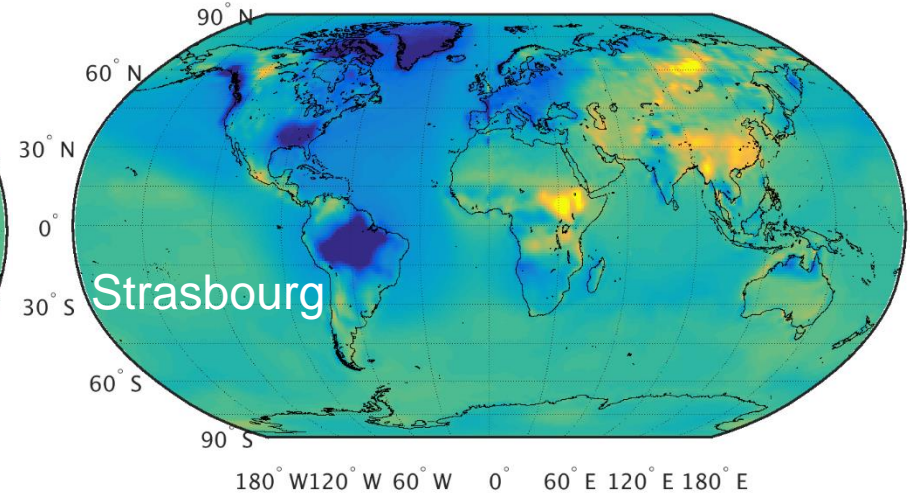
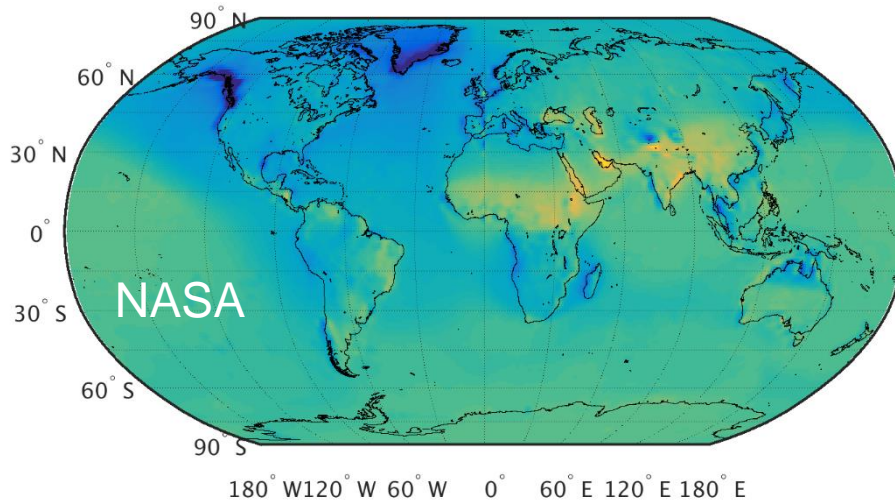
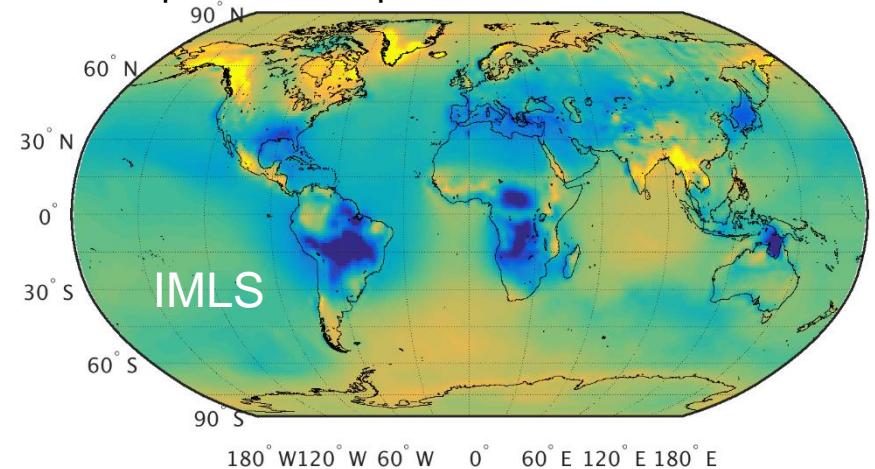
Comparison: annual amplitude of the up-component

More than 25% difference in signal strength observable

Possible reasons:

- driving models
- spatial (and temporal) resolution
- handling of regions
- loading calculation

Up: annual amplitude relative to GGFC





Impact on SLR data processing

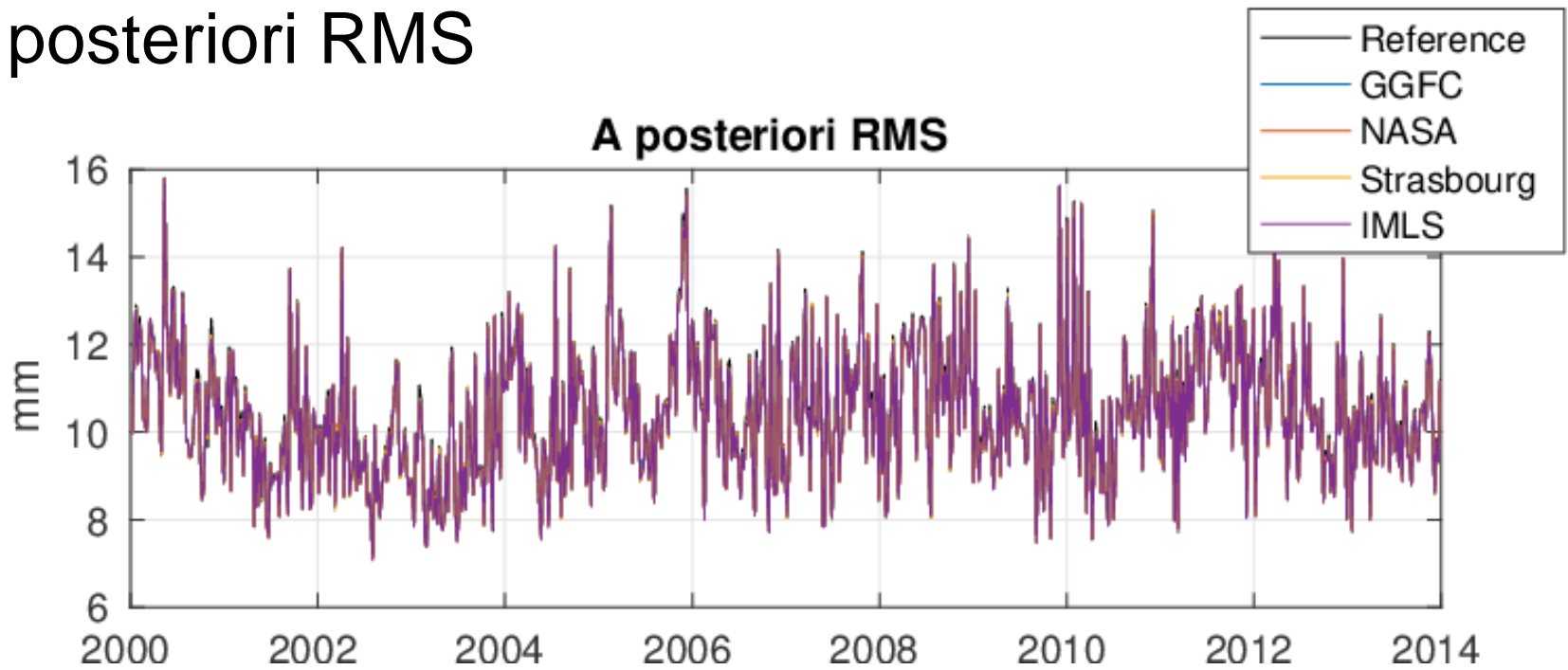
SLR data processing

<i>Observed satellites:</i>	LAGEOS 1/2
<i>Time period:</i>	14 years (Jan. 2000 – Dec. 2013)
<i>Sampling:</i>	weekly (Sun.-Sat.)
<i>Software:</i>	Bernese GNSS Software with SLR development v5.3
<i>Loading grids:</i>	Spatial interpolation to $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ Temporal interpolation to 6h Consistent AOHD modeling (SH analysis of the gridded data)
<i>SLR network:</i>	58 Stations

SLR data processing

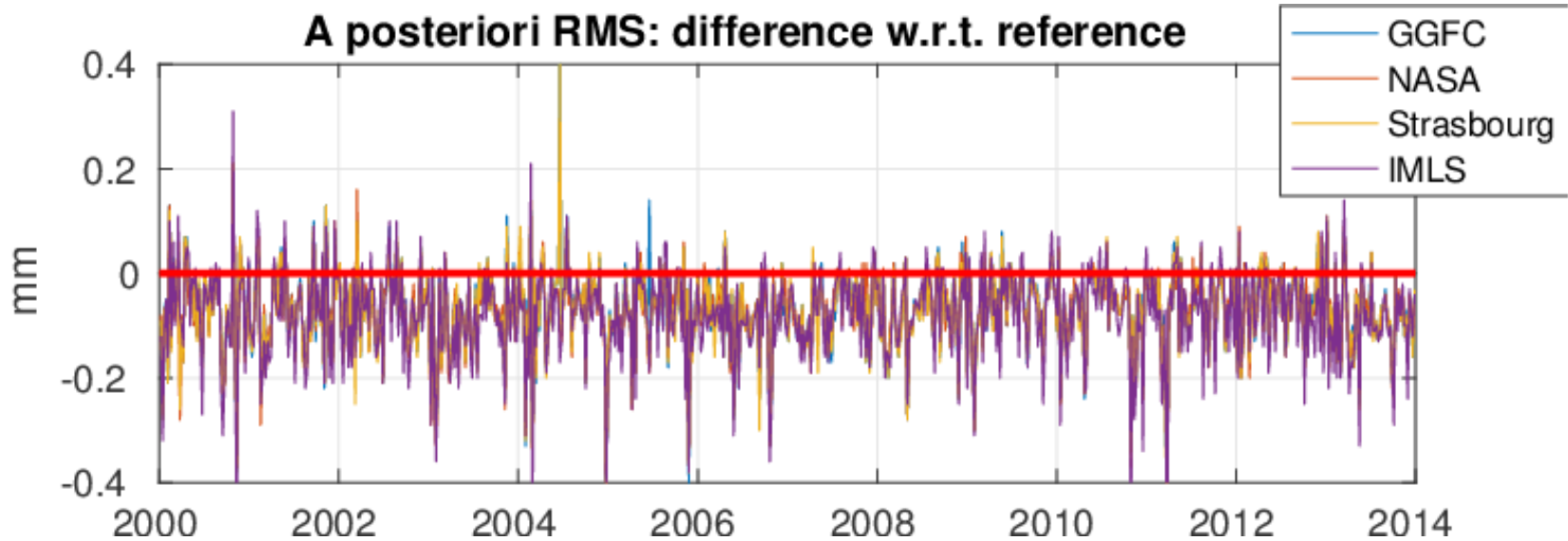
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A posteriori RMS



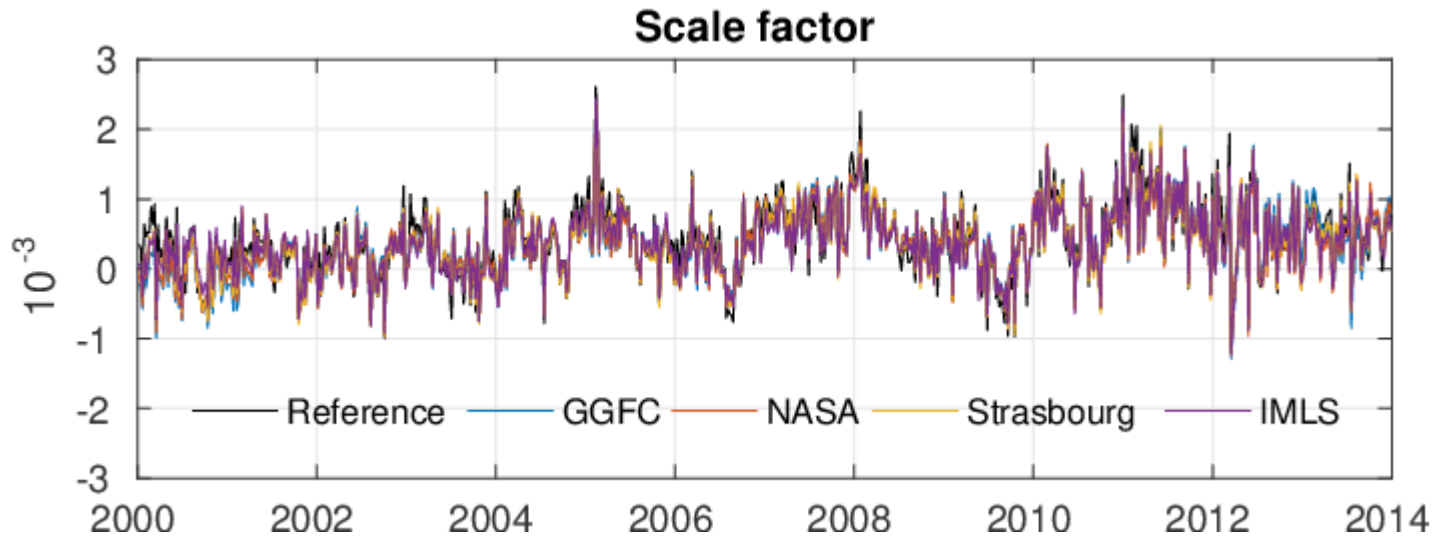
Model:	Mean [mm]	Std [mm]	Max [mm]	Min [mm]
Reference	10.511	1.540	15.810	7.200
GGFC	10.443	1.545	15.790	7.130
NASA	10.442	1.548	15.800	7.110
Strasbourg	10.441	1.545	15.780	7.130
IMLS	10.433	1.549	15.800	7.070

A posteriori RMS

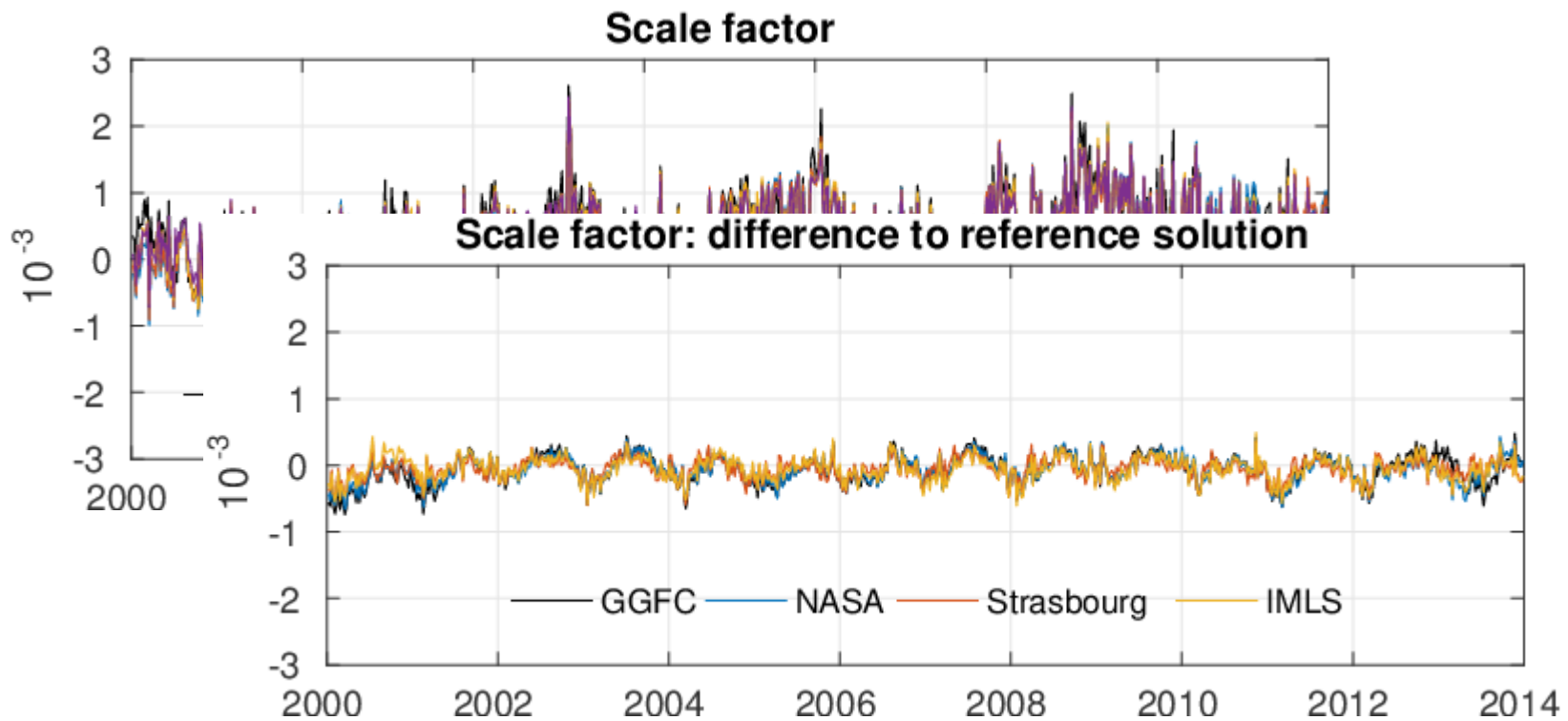


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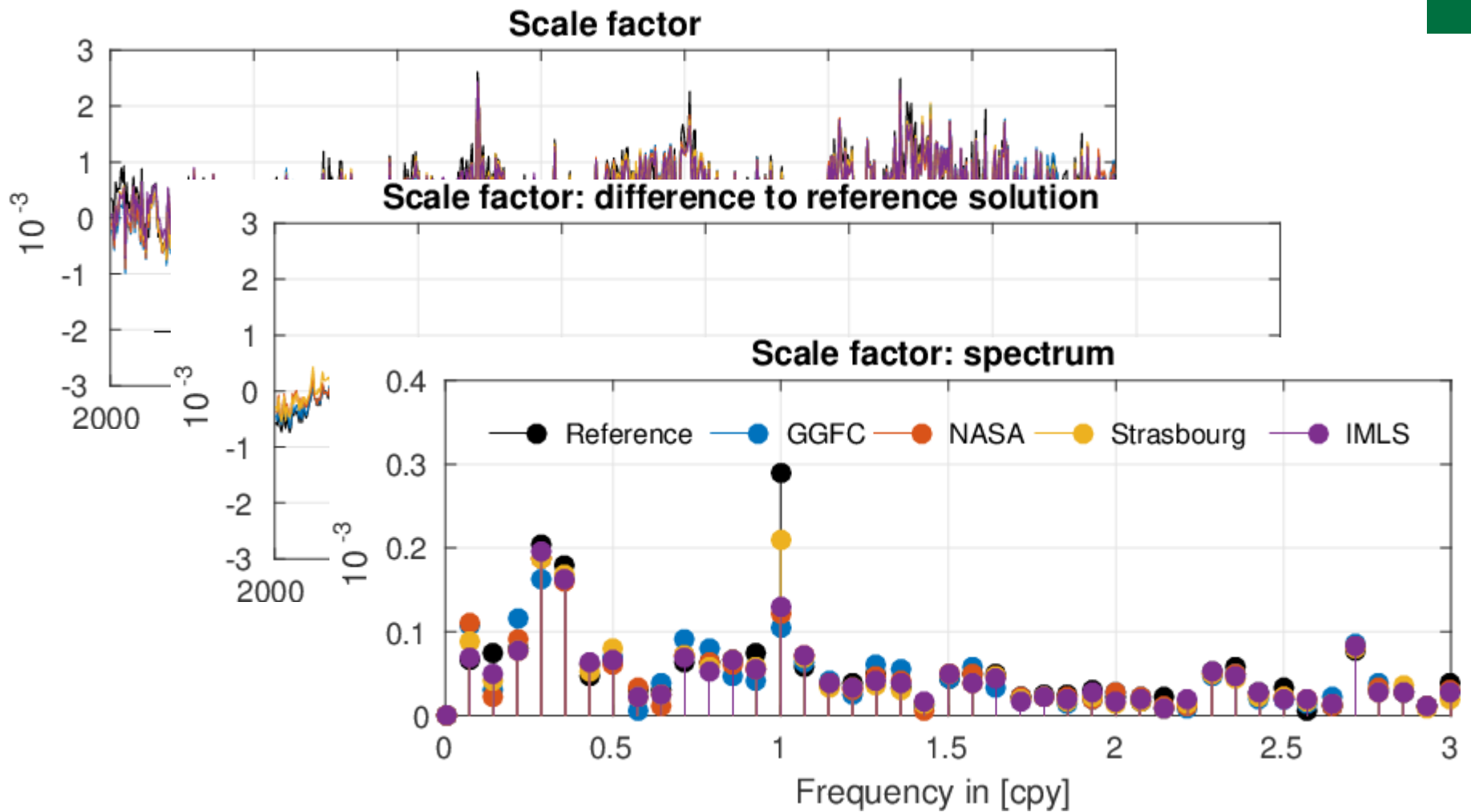
Scale w.r.t. SLRF2008



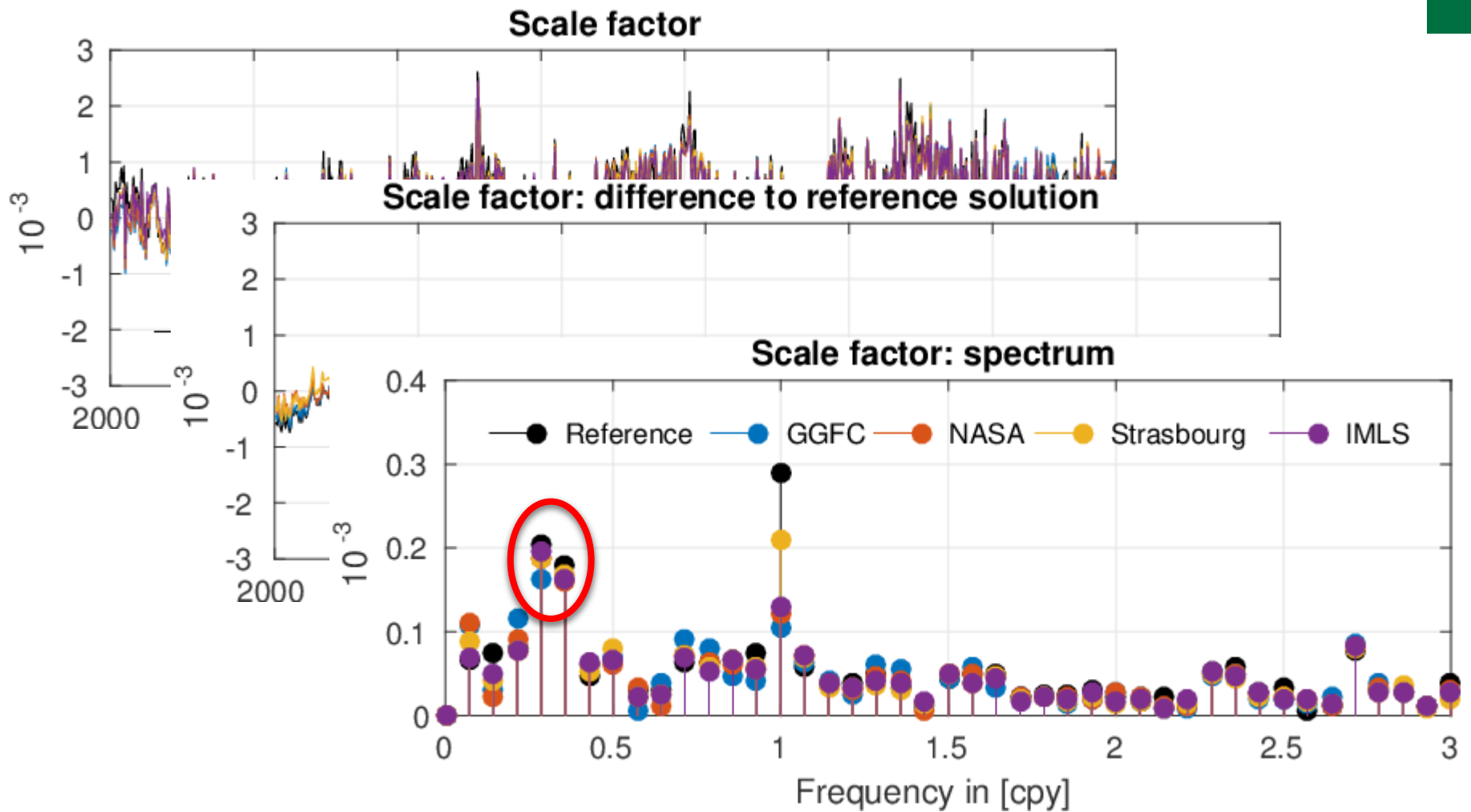
Scale w.r.t. SLRF2008



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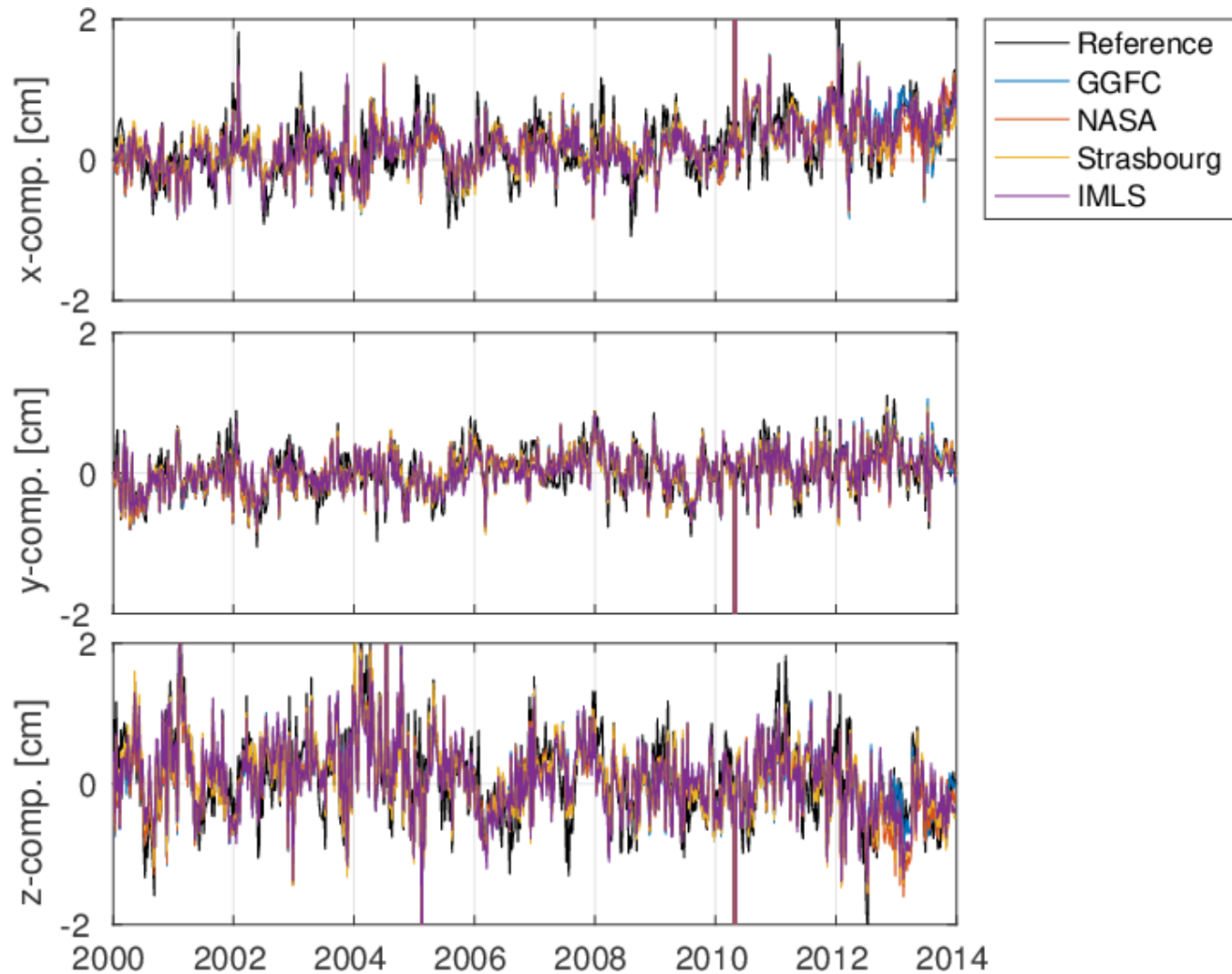




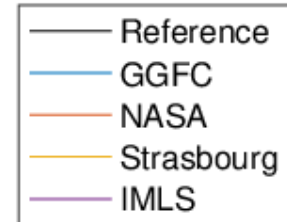
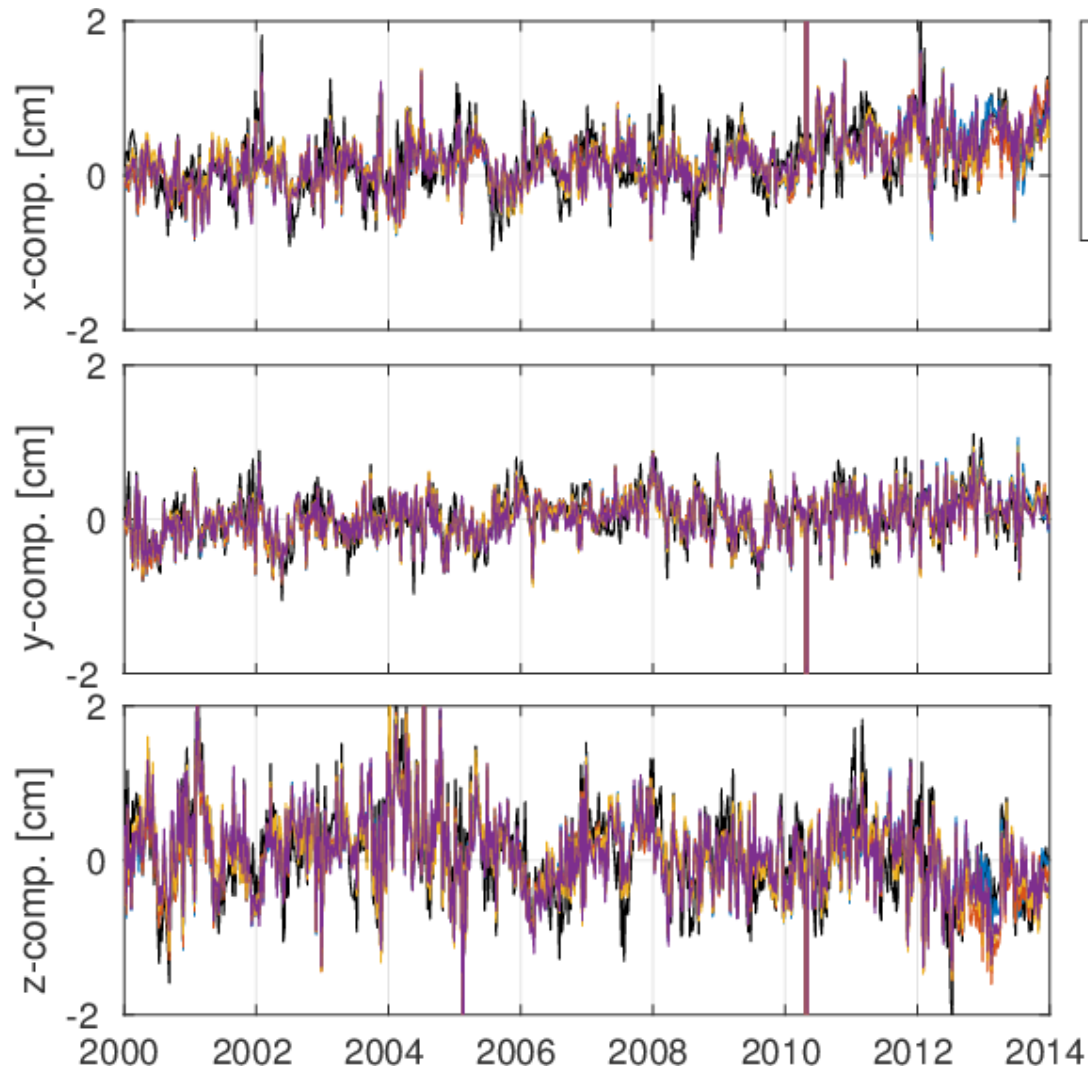
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Geocenter

Geocenter coordinates

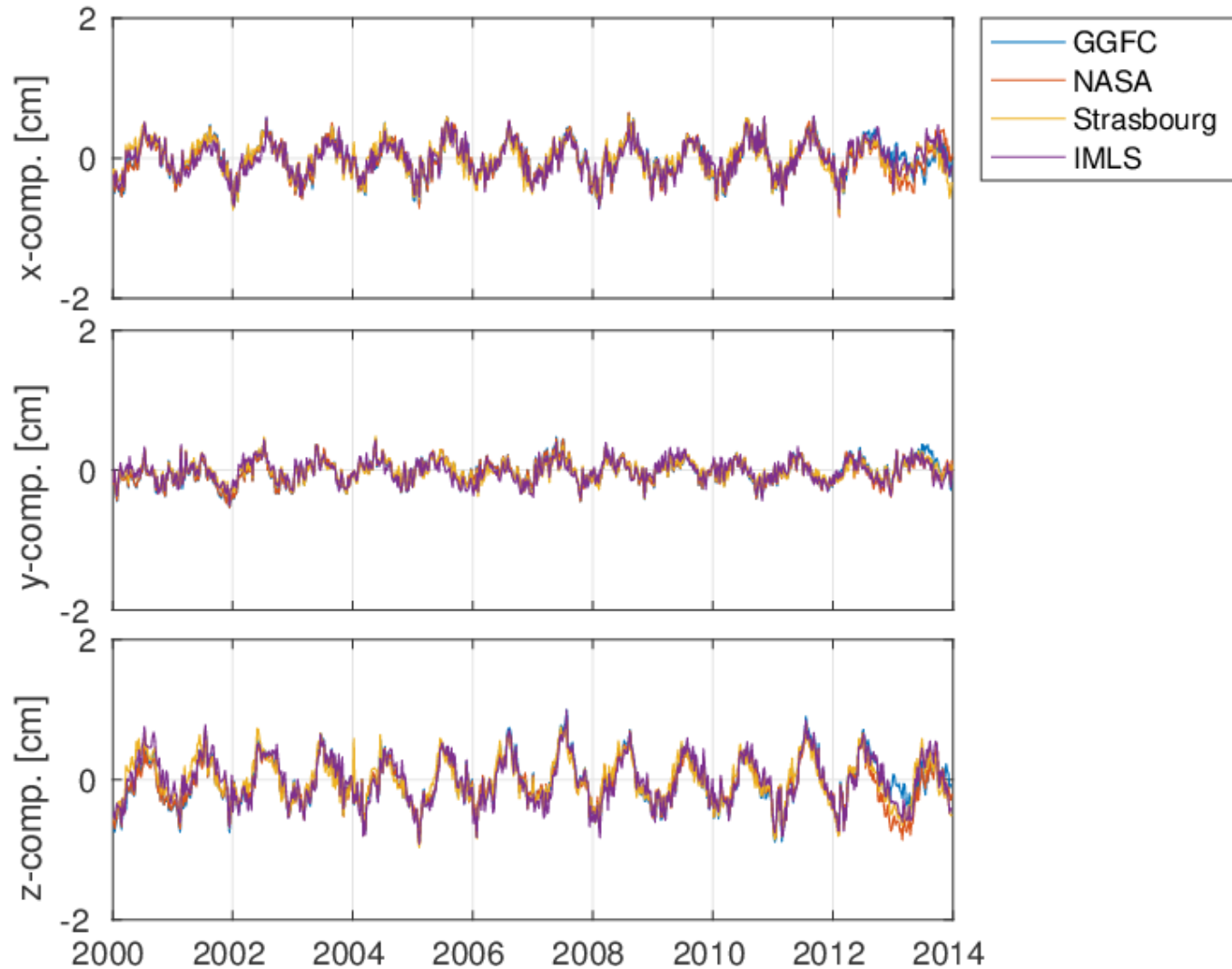


Geocenter coordinates

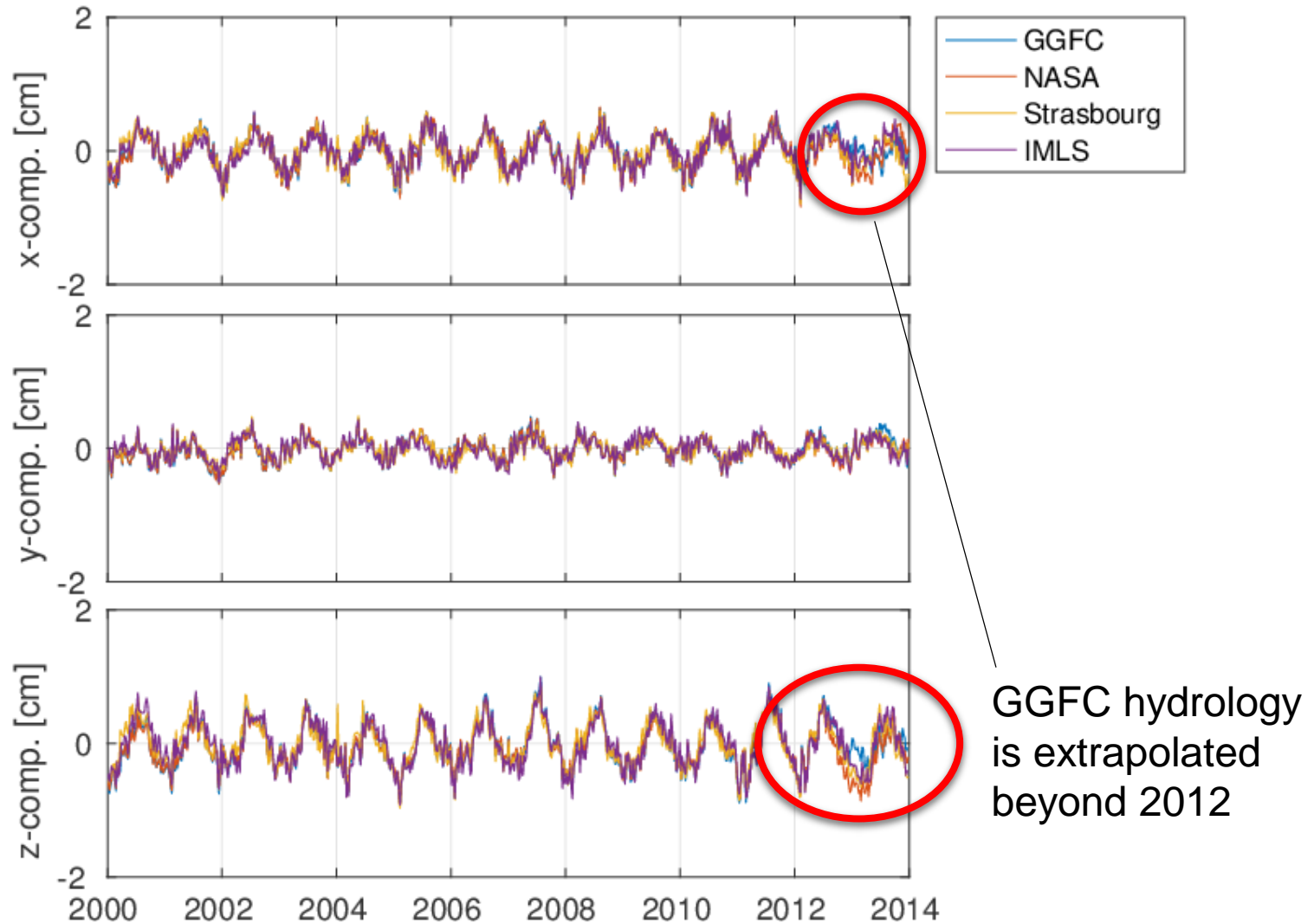


	X [cm]	Y [cm]	Z [cm]
Ref.	0.747	0.548	0.761
GGFC	0.701	0.524	0.685
NASA	0.694	0.519	0.701
Strasb.	0.705	0.519	0.701
IMLS	0.702	0.516	0.695

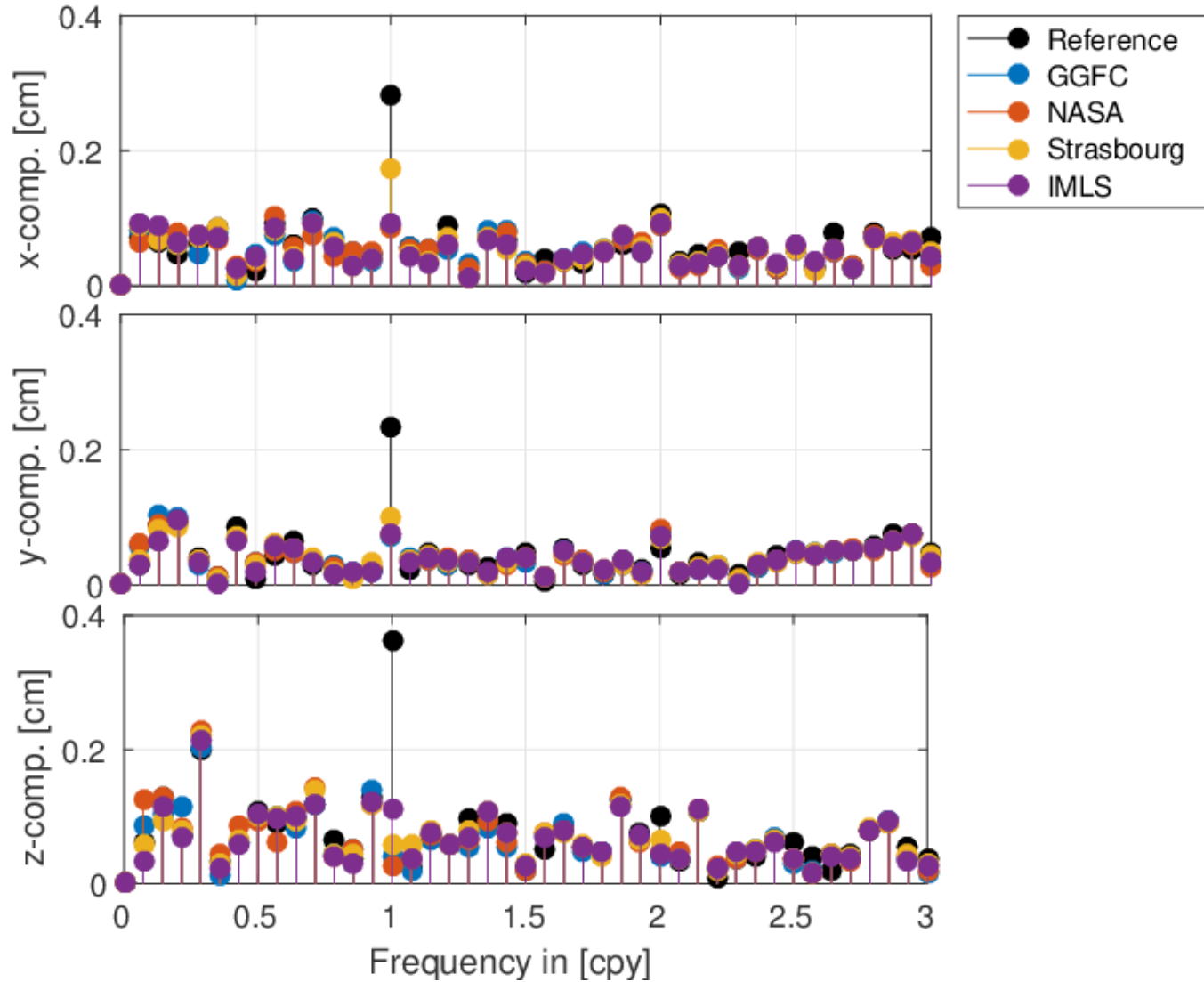
Geocenter coordinates – difference to reference



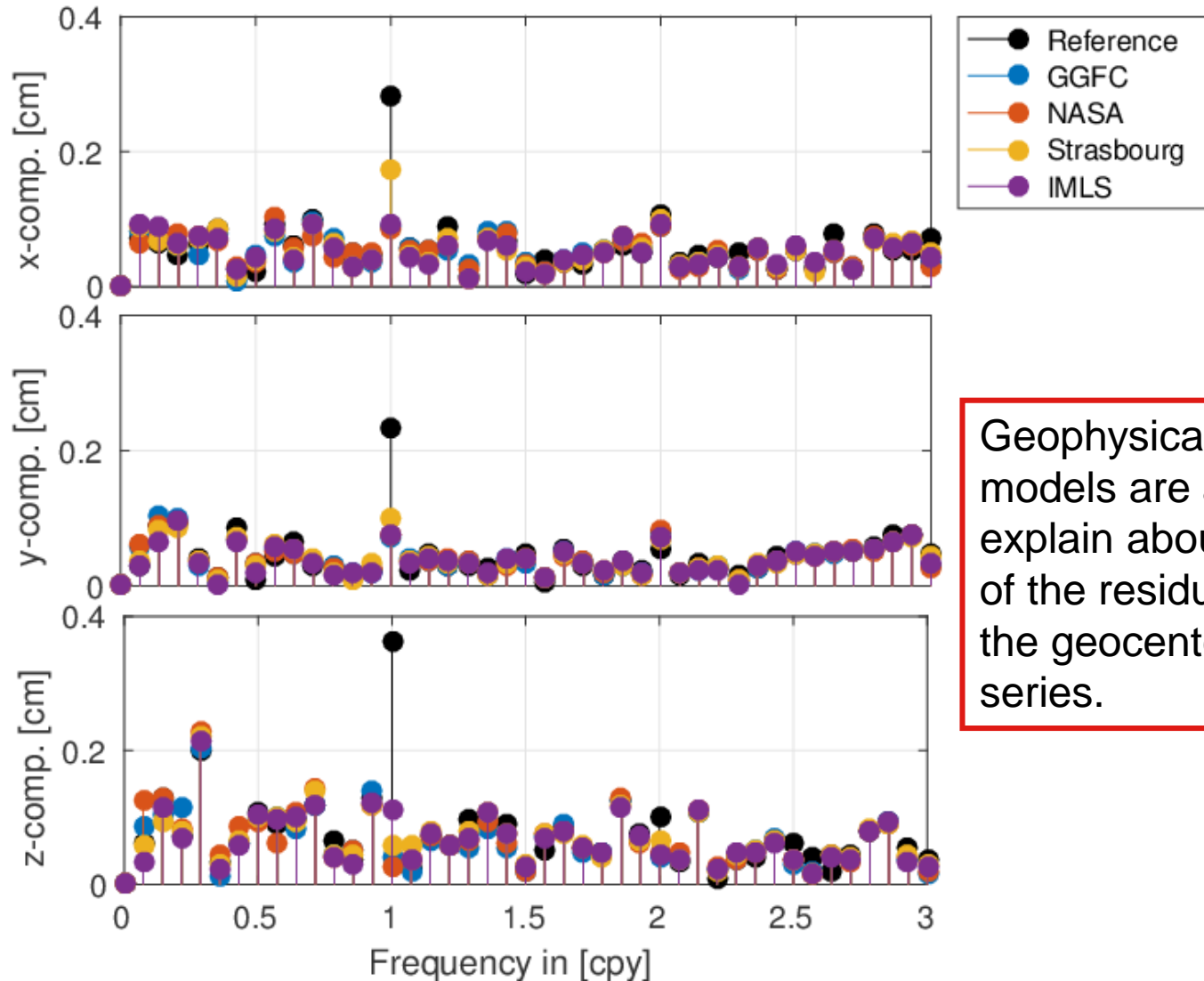
Geocenter coordinates – difference to reference



Geocenter coordinates – filtered time series



Geocenter coordinates – filtered time series

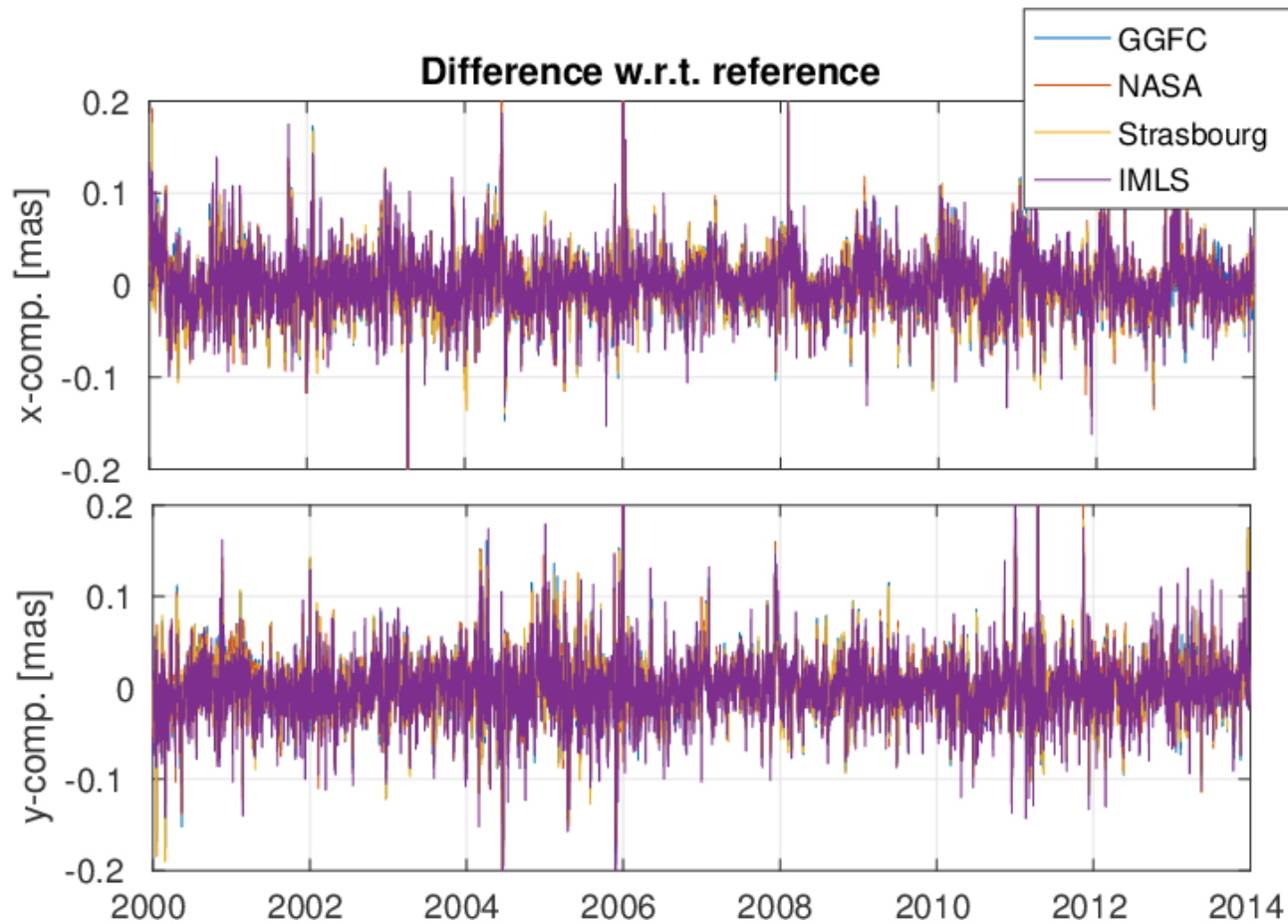


Geophysical Fluid models are able to explain about 10% of the residuals in the geocenter time series.



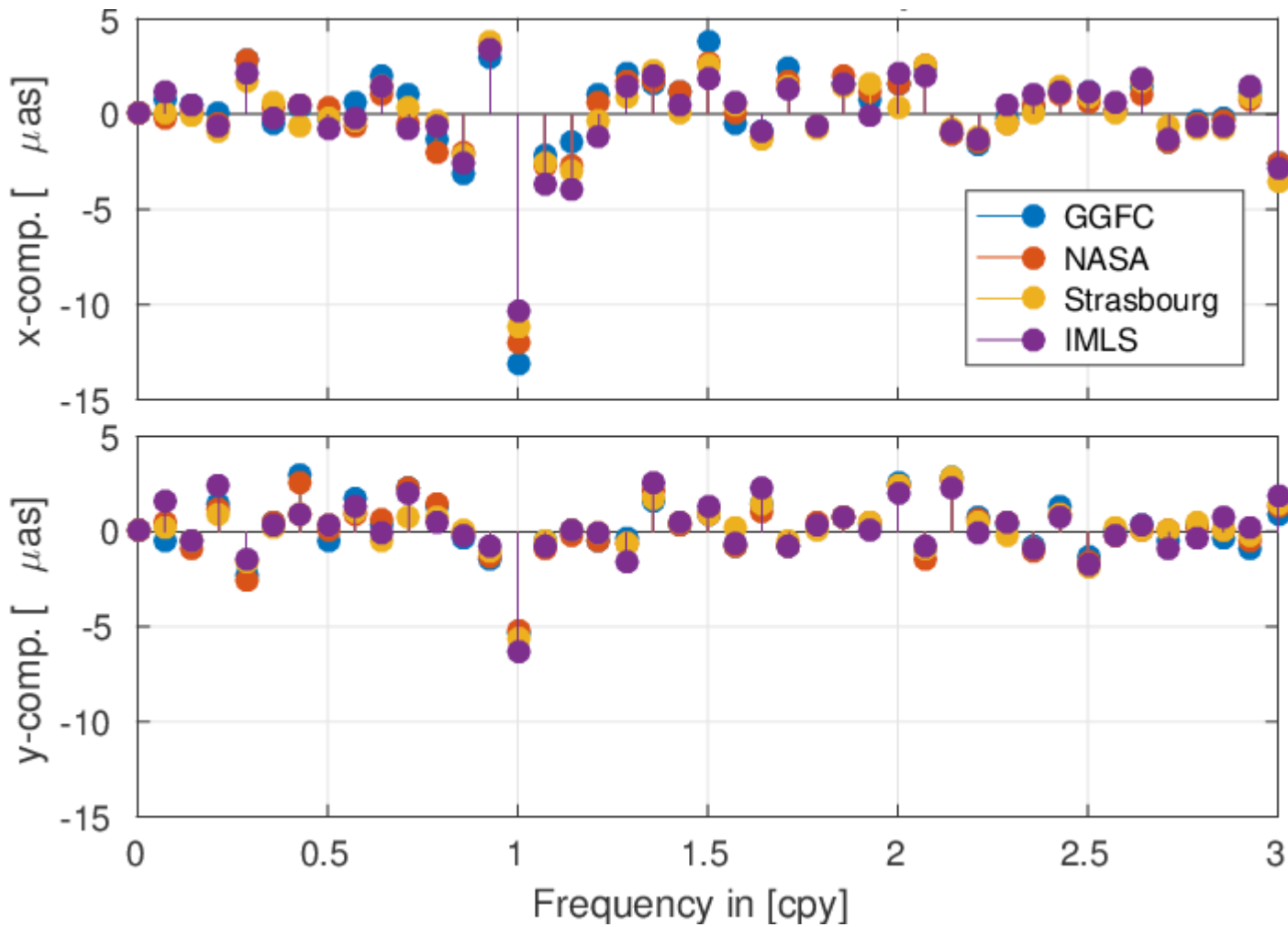
Earth orientation parameters

Polar coordinates

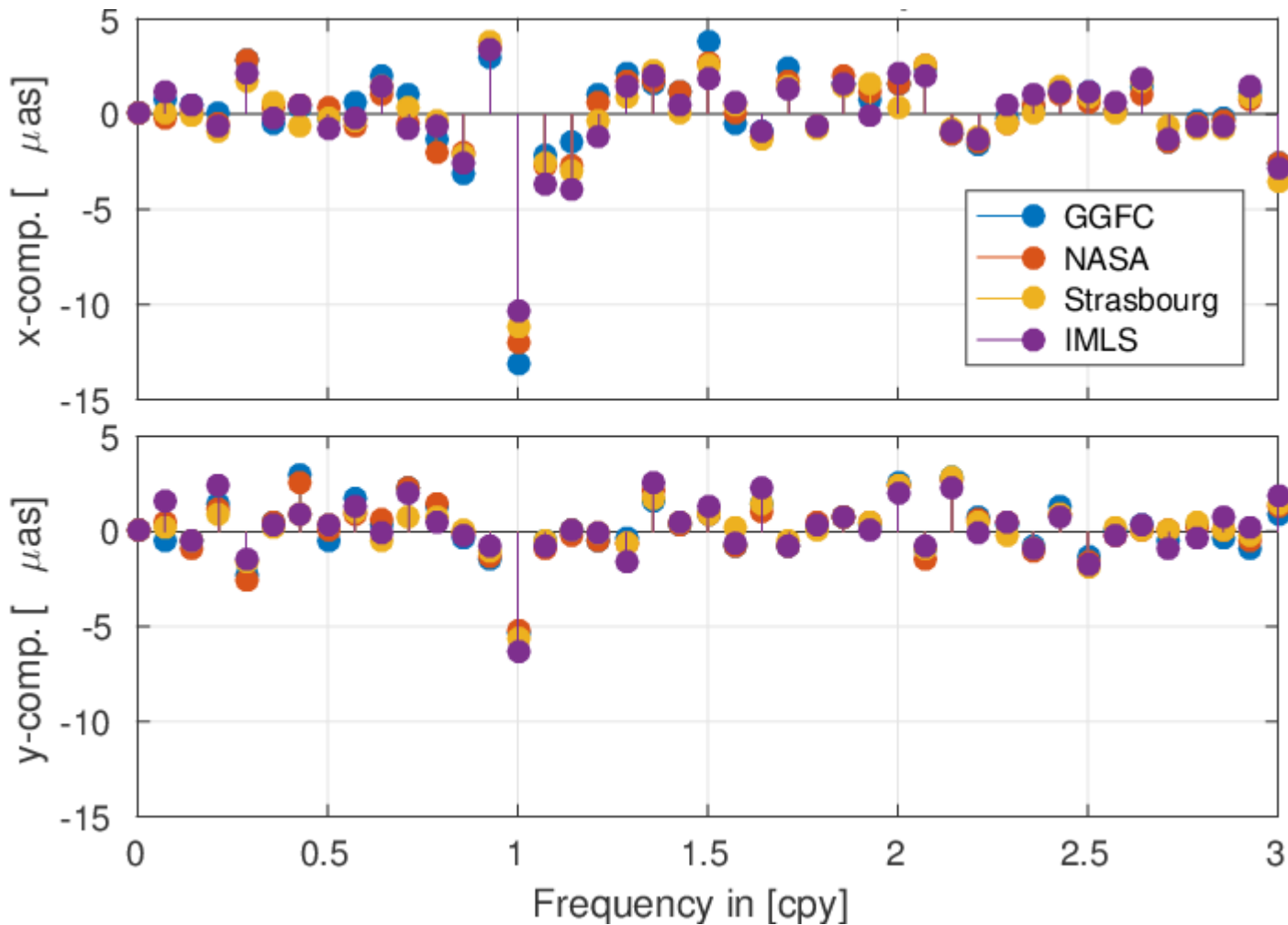


	X [μas]	Y [μas]
GGFC	30.41	30.93
NASA	29.53	29.60
Strasb.	30.31	30.68
IMLS	32.59	34.58

Polar coordinates – difference of spectrum

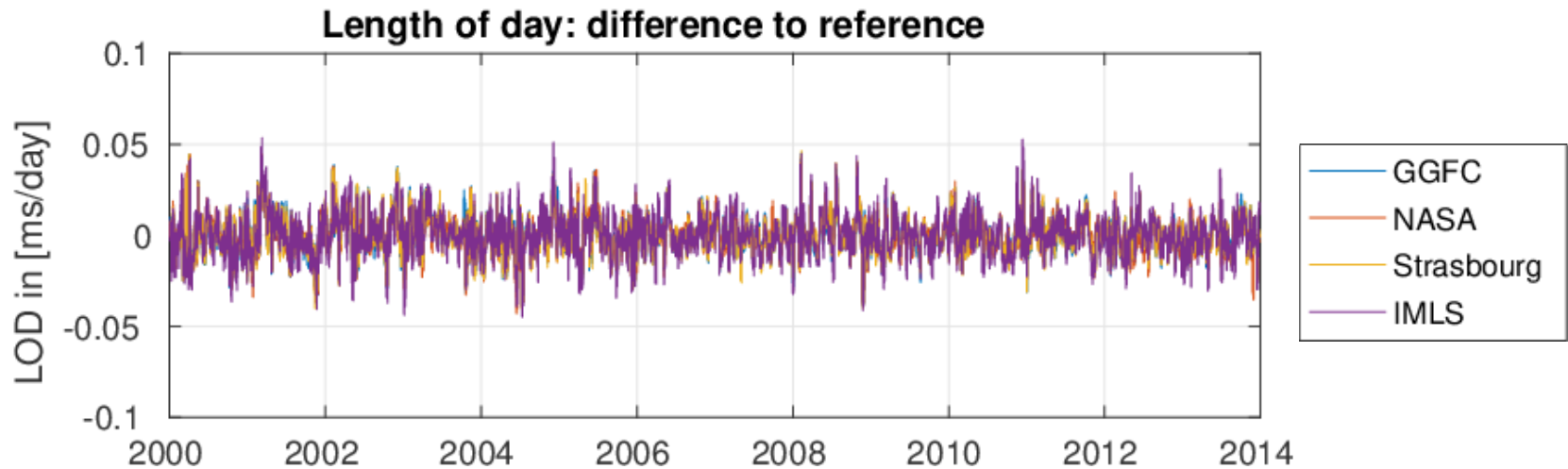


Polar coordinates – difference of spectrum



20 – 45% of the variations in the polar coordinates can be explained by the annual signal in the geophysical models.

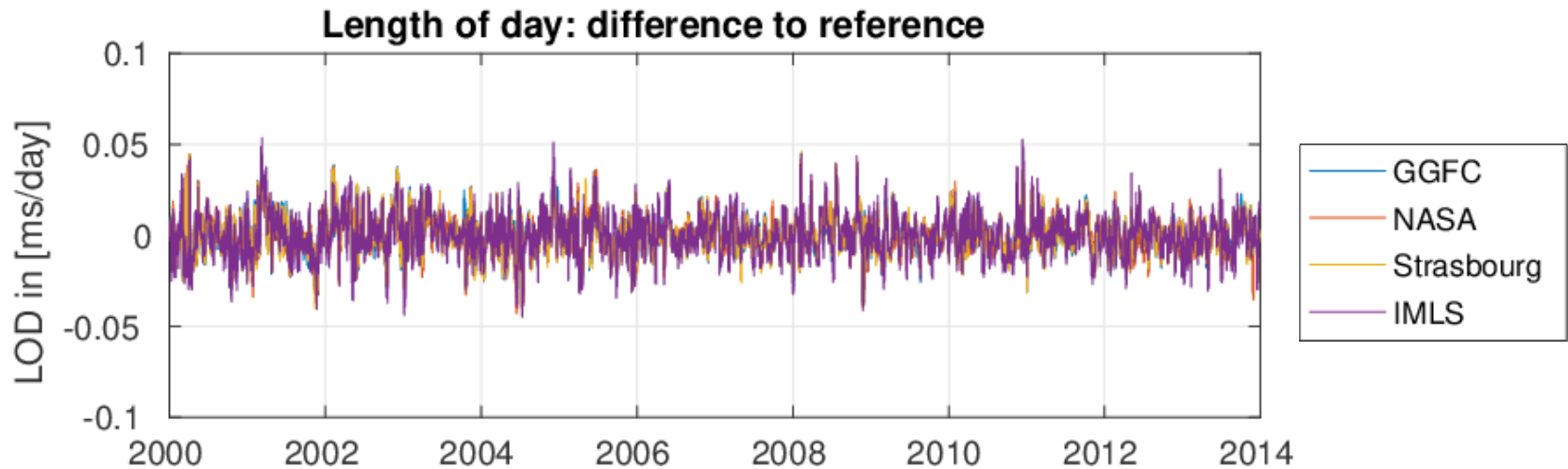
Length of day



- Impact of loading models is below $50 \mu\text{s}/\text{day}$.
- No significant difference between the models.
- No noticeable impact

	RMS [μs]
GGFC	10.46
NASA	10.50
Strasb.	10.66
IMLS	12.41

Length of day



- Impact of loading models is below $50 \mu\text{s/day}$.
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GGFC	10.46
NASA	10.50
Strasb.	10.66
IMLS	12.41

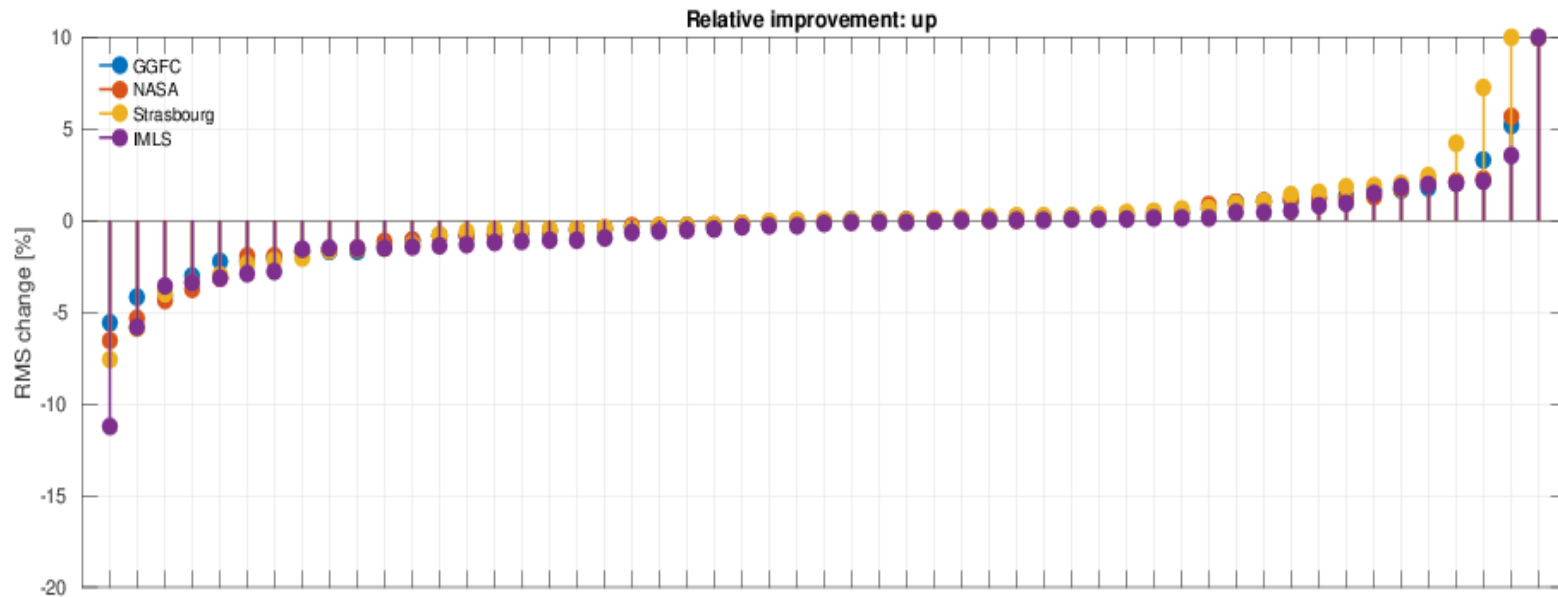
Signal RMS: $\sim 946 \mu\text{s/day}$



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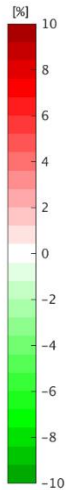
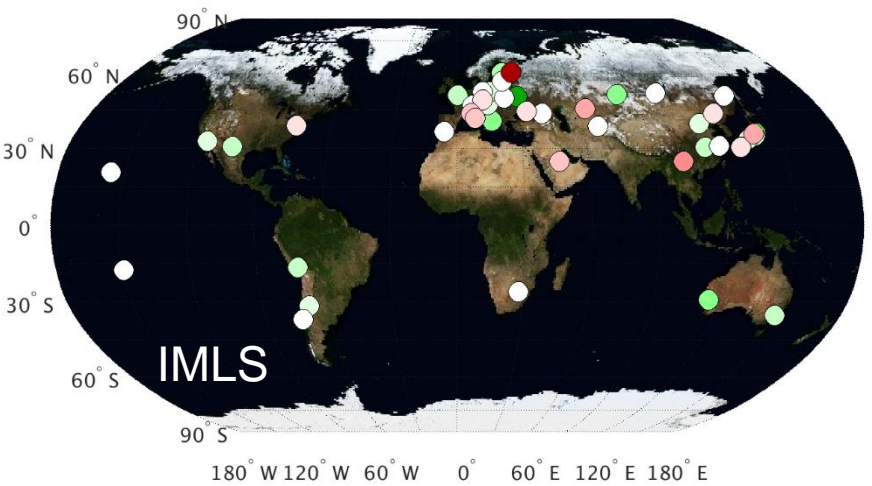
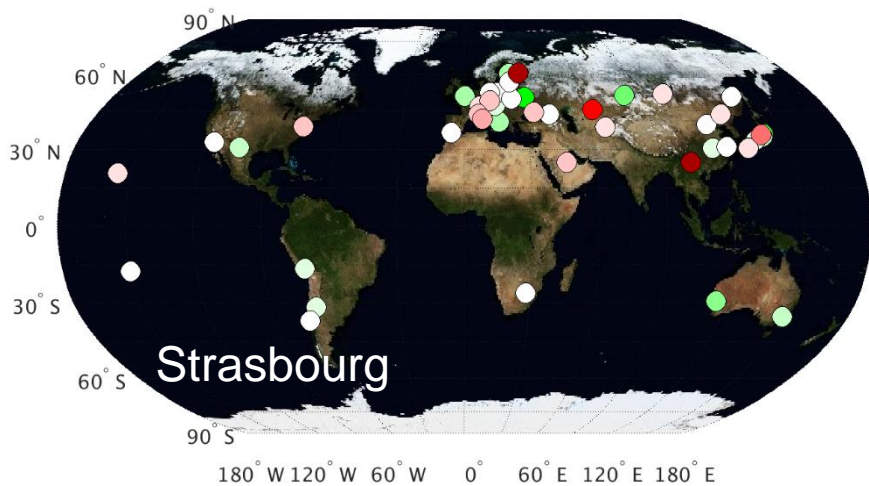
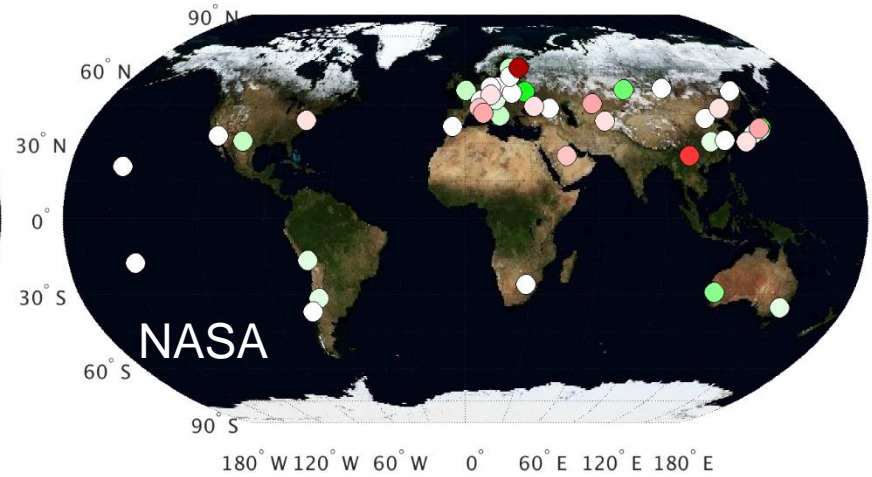
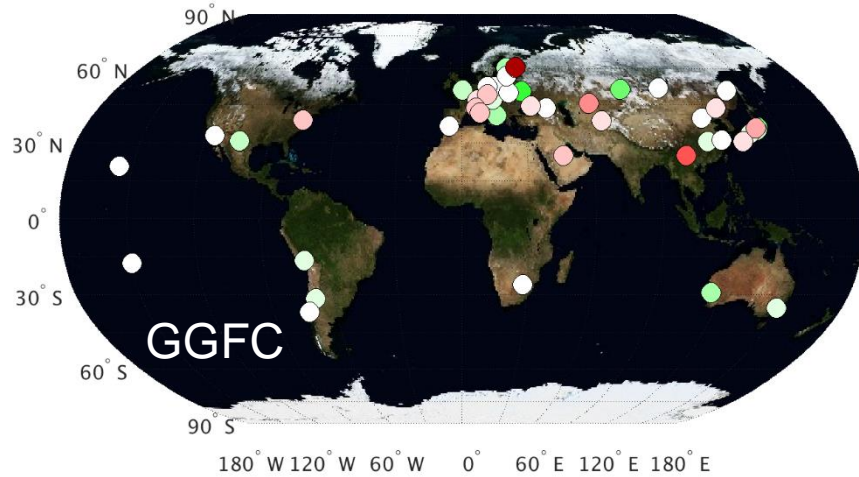
Station time series

RMS change of station time series



Model	% max. decrease	% max. increase	% of stations with improv.	% of stations with degrad. of < 1 %
GGFC	5.6	19.6	50.9	26.4
NASA	6.5	14.1	58.5	20.8
Strasbourg	7.6	16.9	47.2	32.1
IMLS	11.2	26.7	60.3	26.4

Change in RMS coordinate time series





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Conclusions

Conclusions

- Geophysical models reduce almost exclusively the annual signal component.
- Geophysical models
 - explain about 10% of the variability in the geocenter motion,
 - explain 20 - 45% of the variability in the polar motion,
 - have no significant impact on length of day and
 - reduce the station RMS for about 50% of the stations.
- No model combination is outstanding in the performance.
- Urgent need for consistent modelling of all compartments.

Thank you for your kind attention!

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„Space-Time Reference Systems for Monitoring Global Change and for Precise Navigation in Space“

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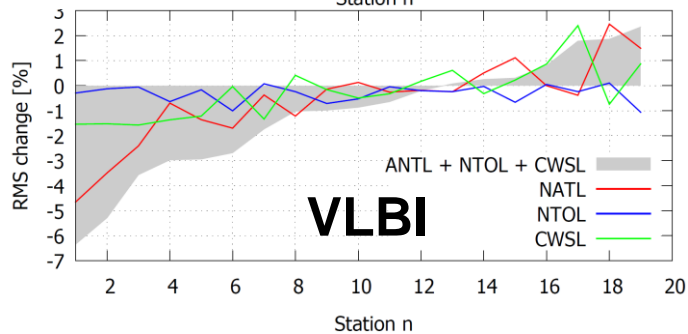
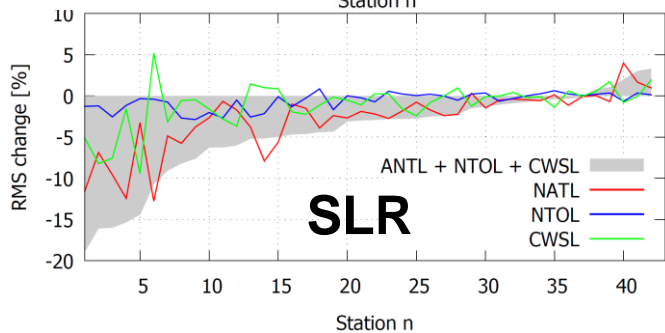
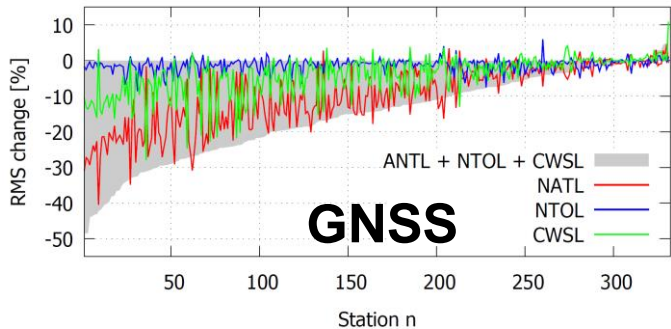




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BACKUP

RMS change wrt. ref. solution (up)

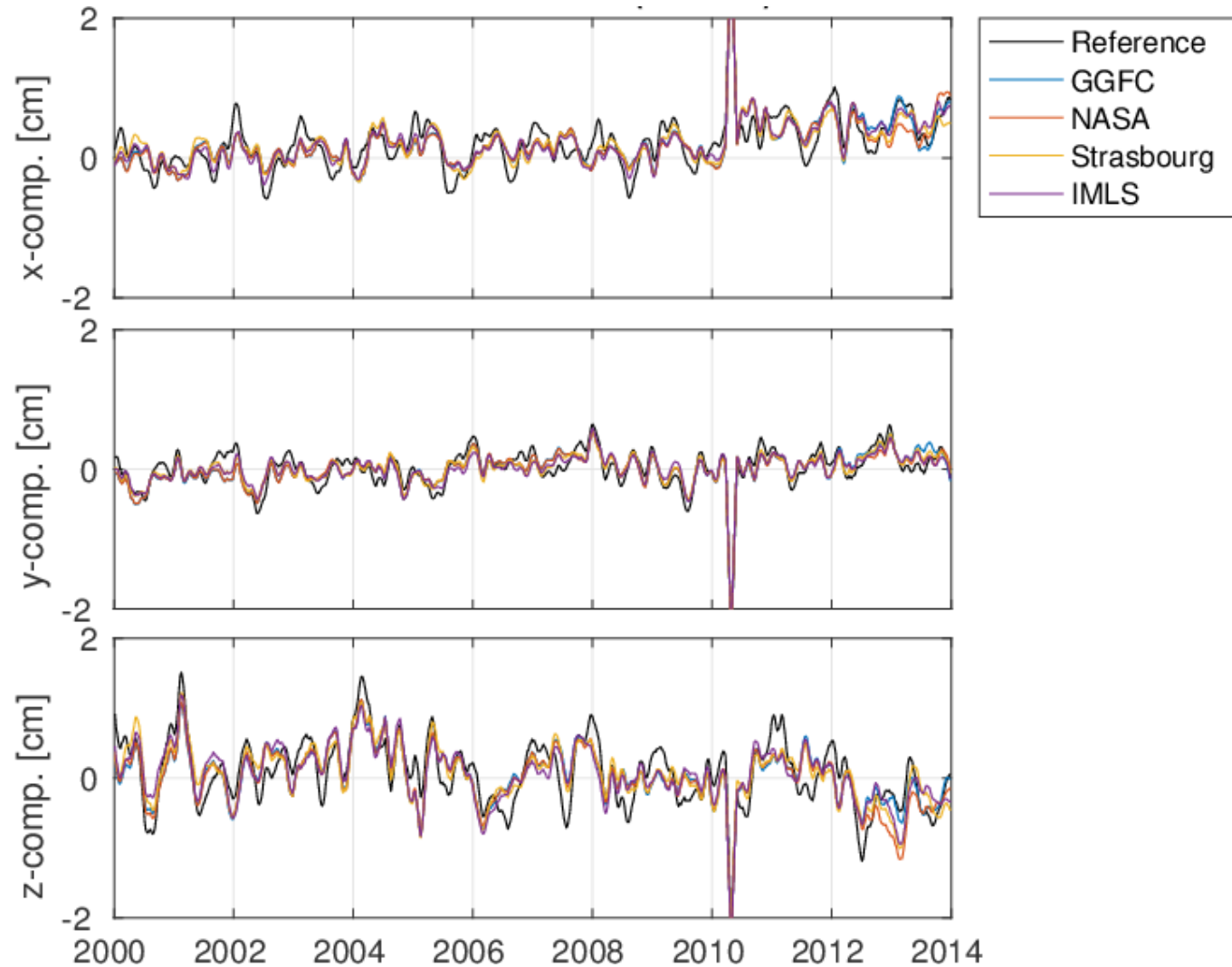


	max. increase [%]	max. decrease [%]	Median [%]	% of stations with improv.
GNSS	11.1	-32.0	-8.8	93.1
SLR	3.3	-19.0	-2.9	88.4
VLBI	2.3	-7.4	-0.9	65.0

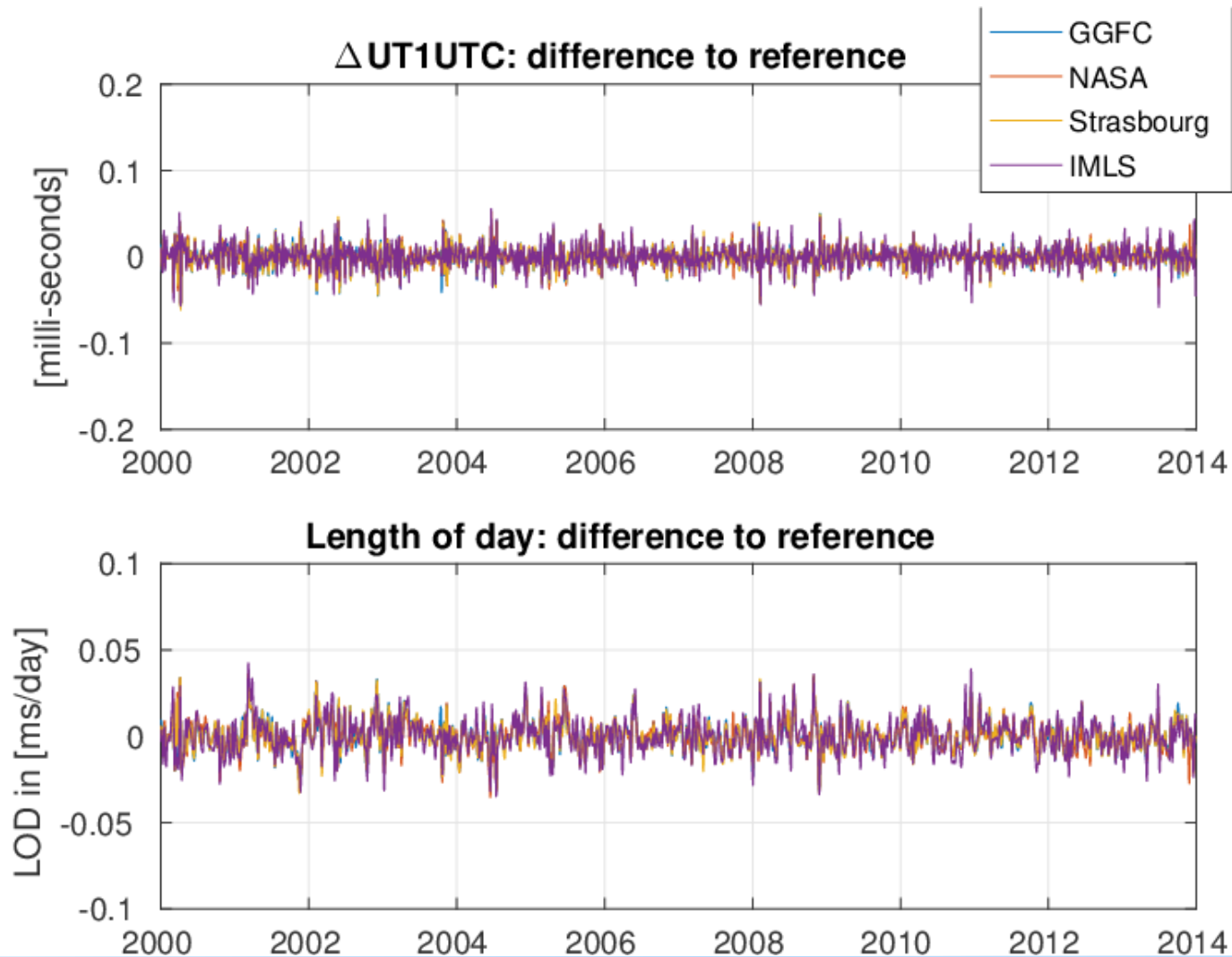
% of stations with improvement

	NORTH	EAST	UP
GNSS	93.1	68.4	93.1
SLR	83.7	79.1	88.4
VLBI	80.0	75.0	65.0

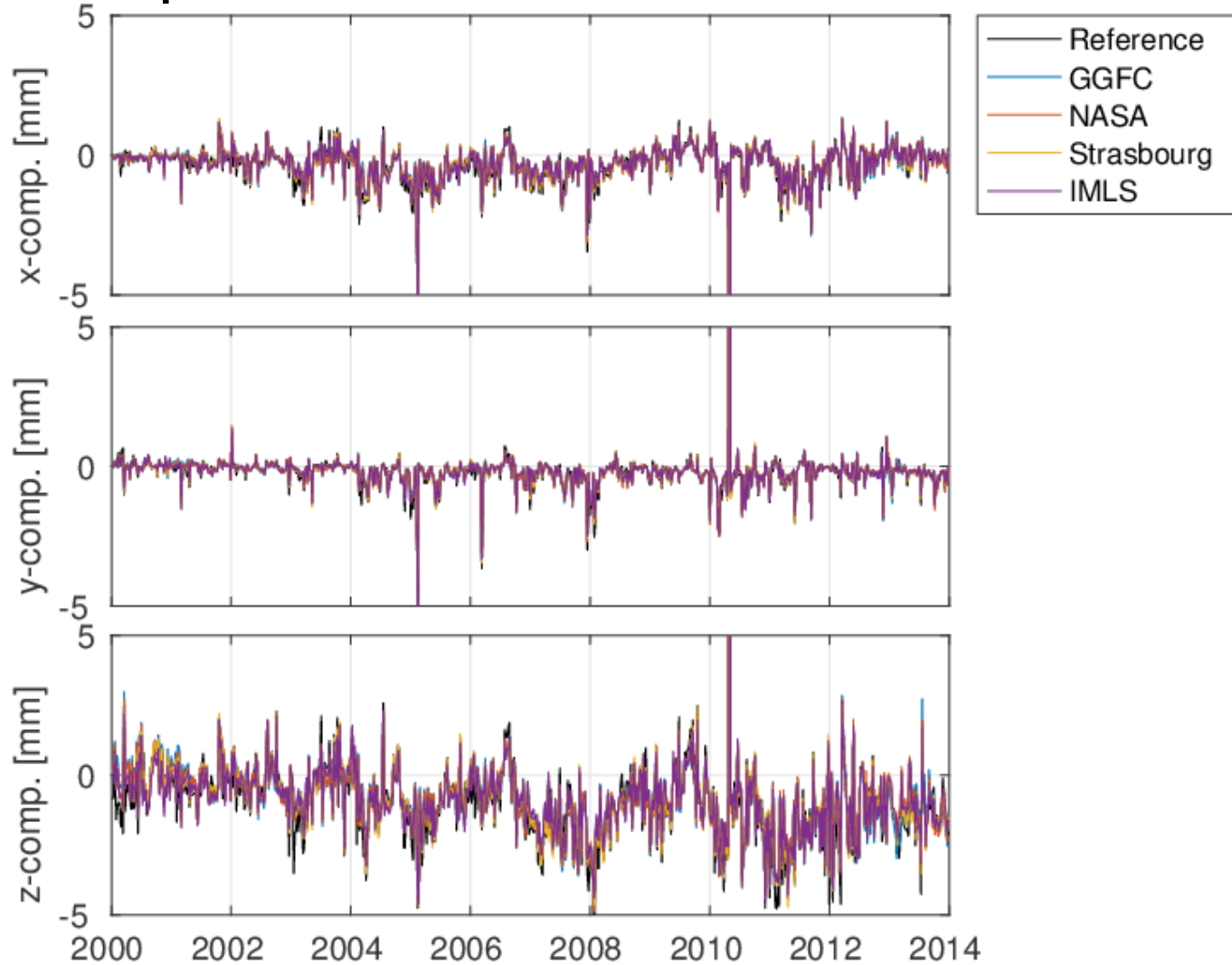
Geocenter coordinates – filtered time series



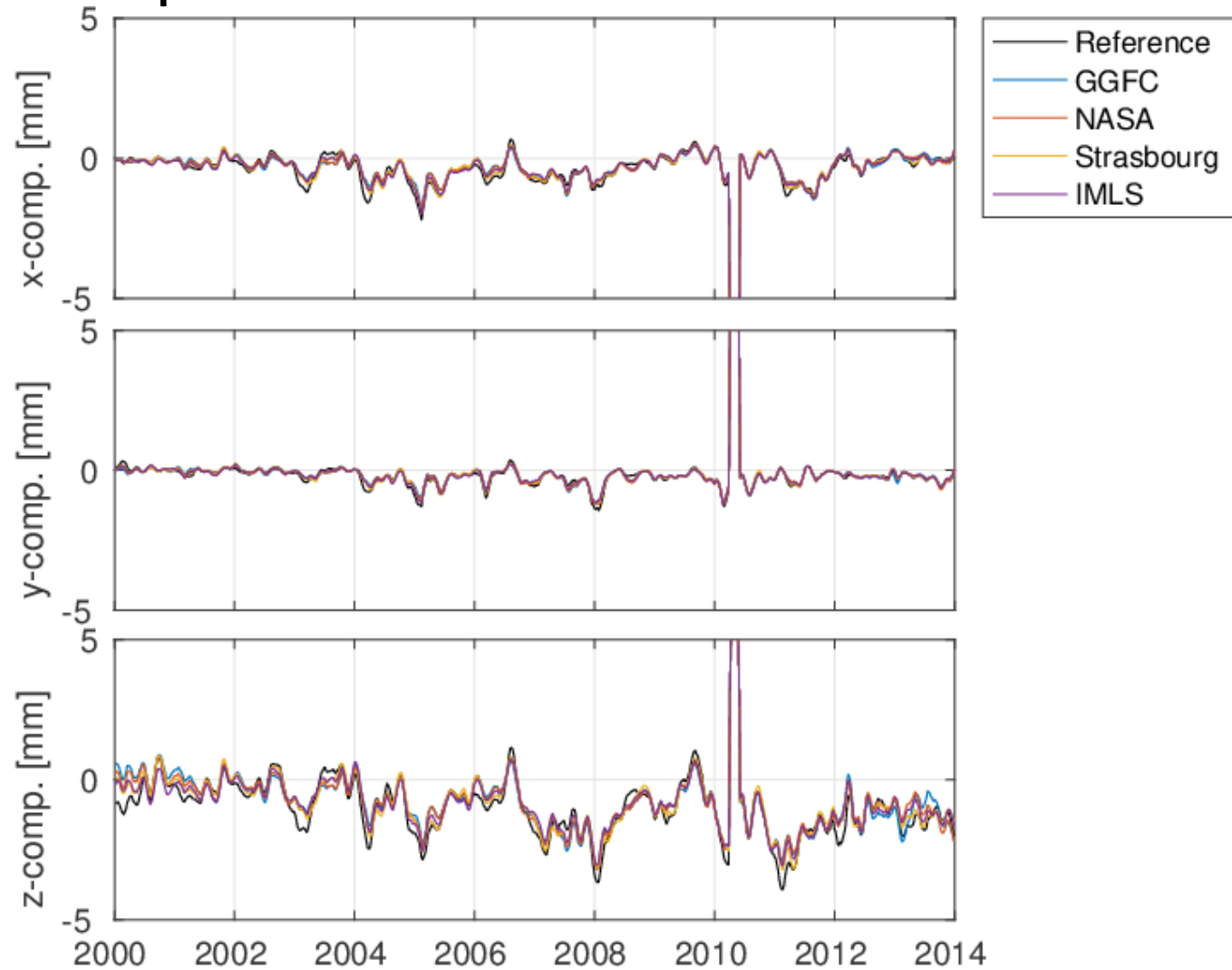
LOD and $\Delta UT1UTC$ - filtered



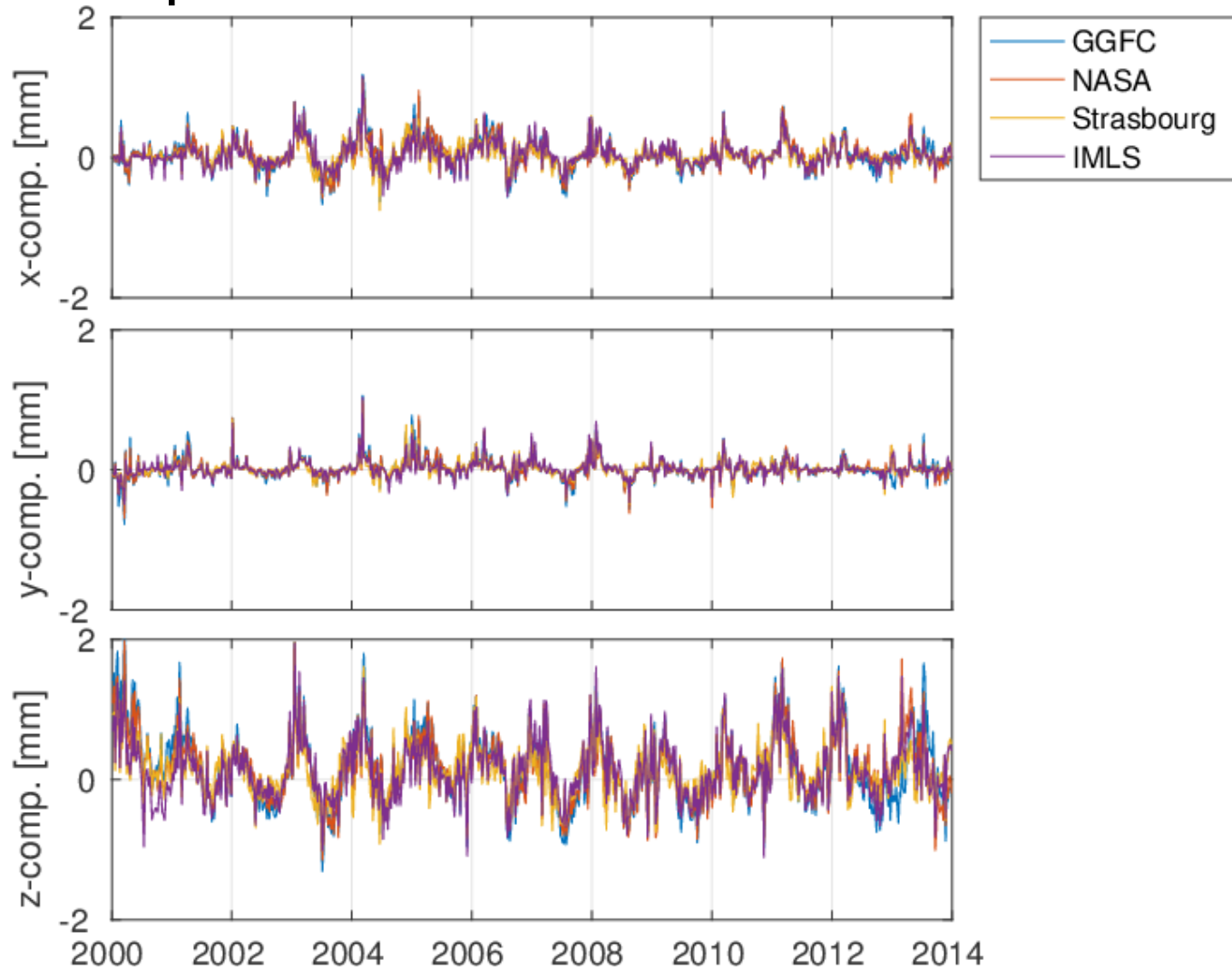
Translation parameters w.r.t. SLRF2008



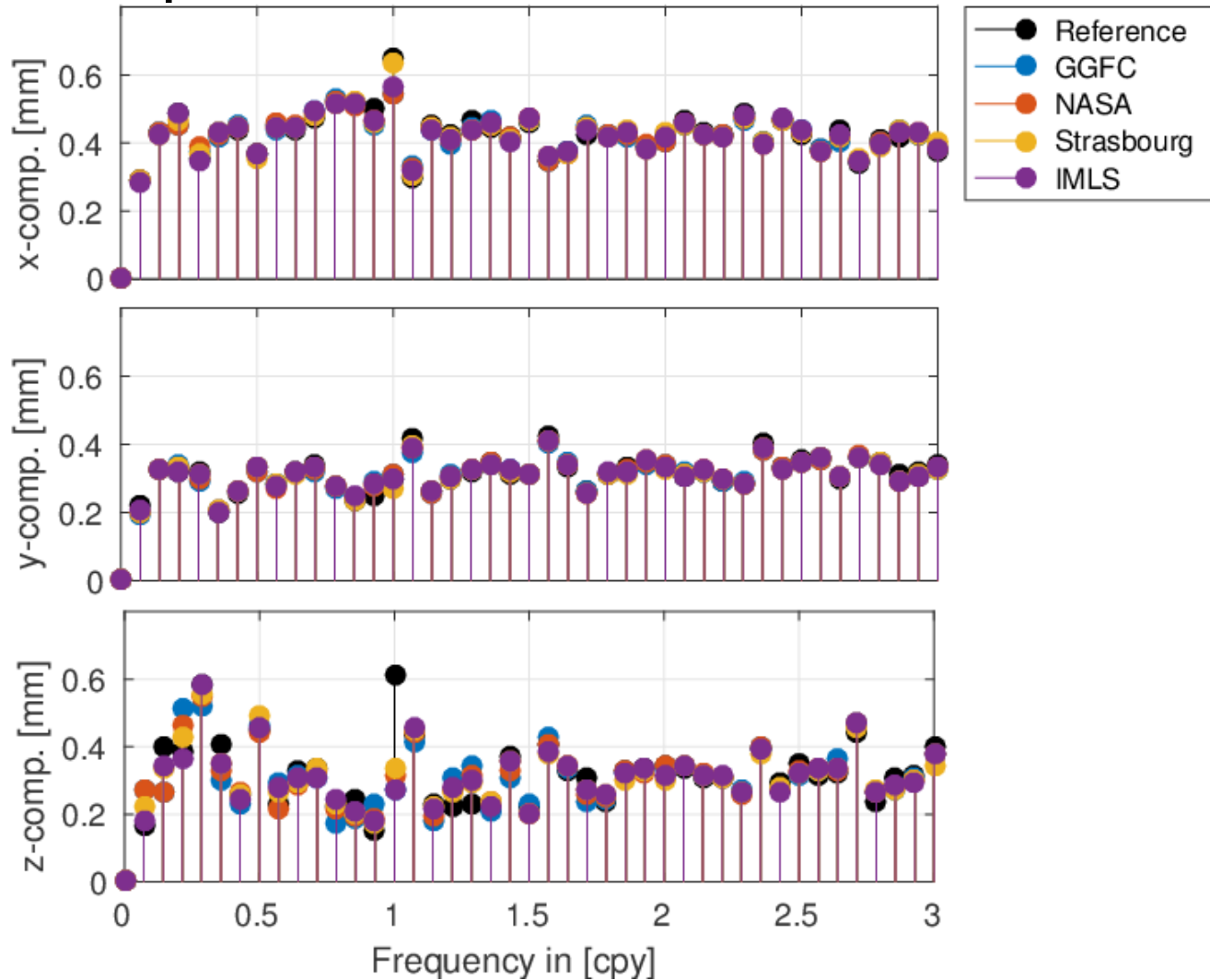
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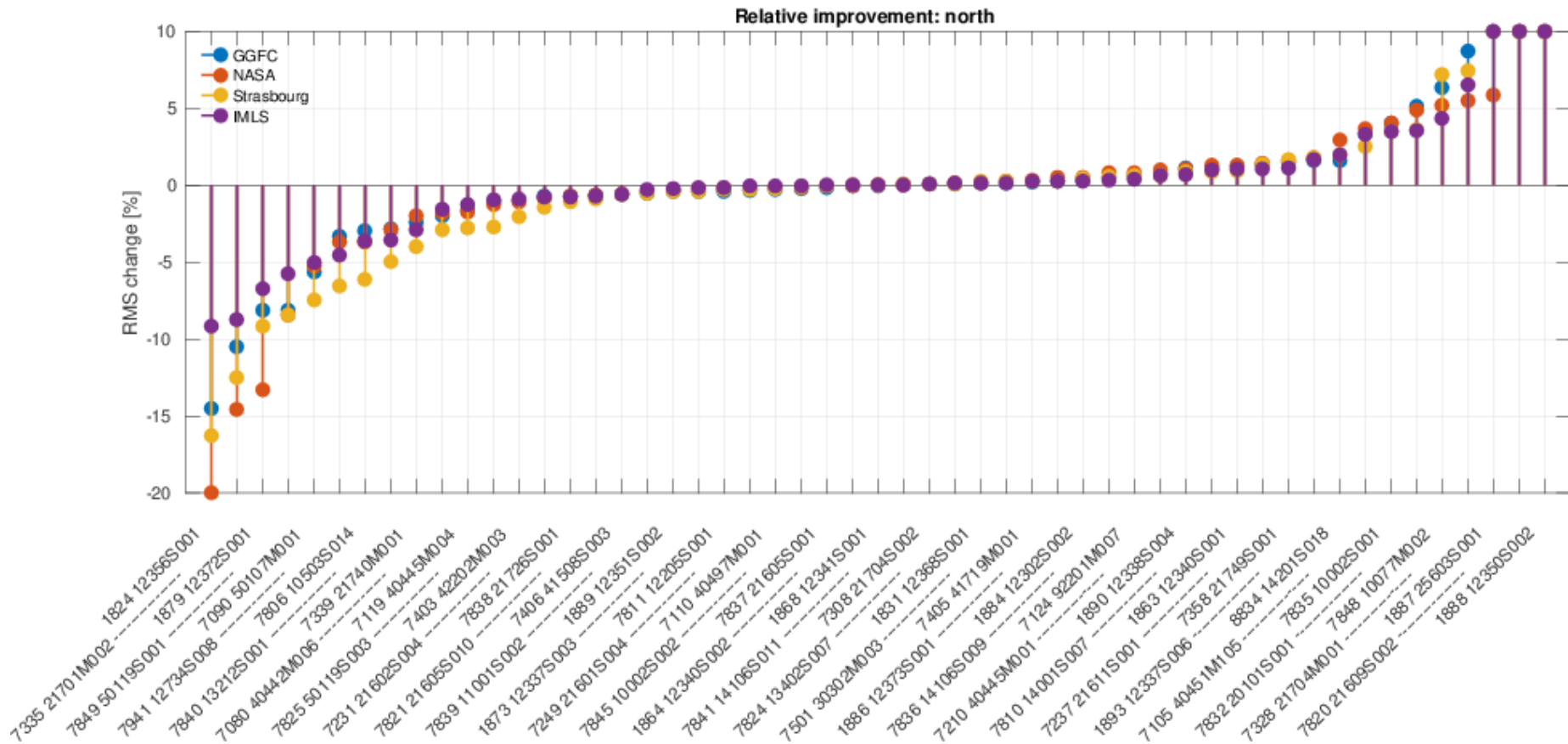
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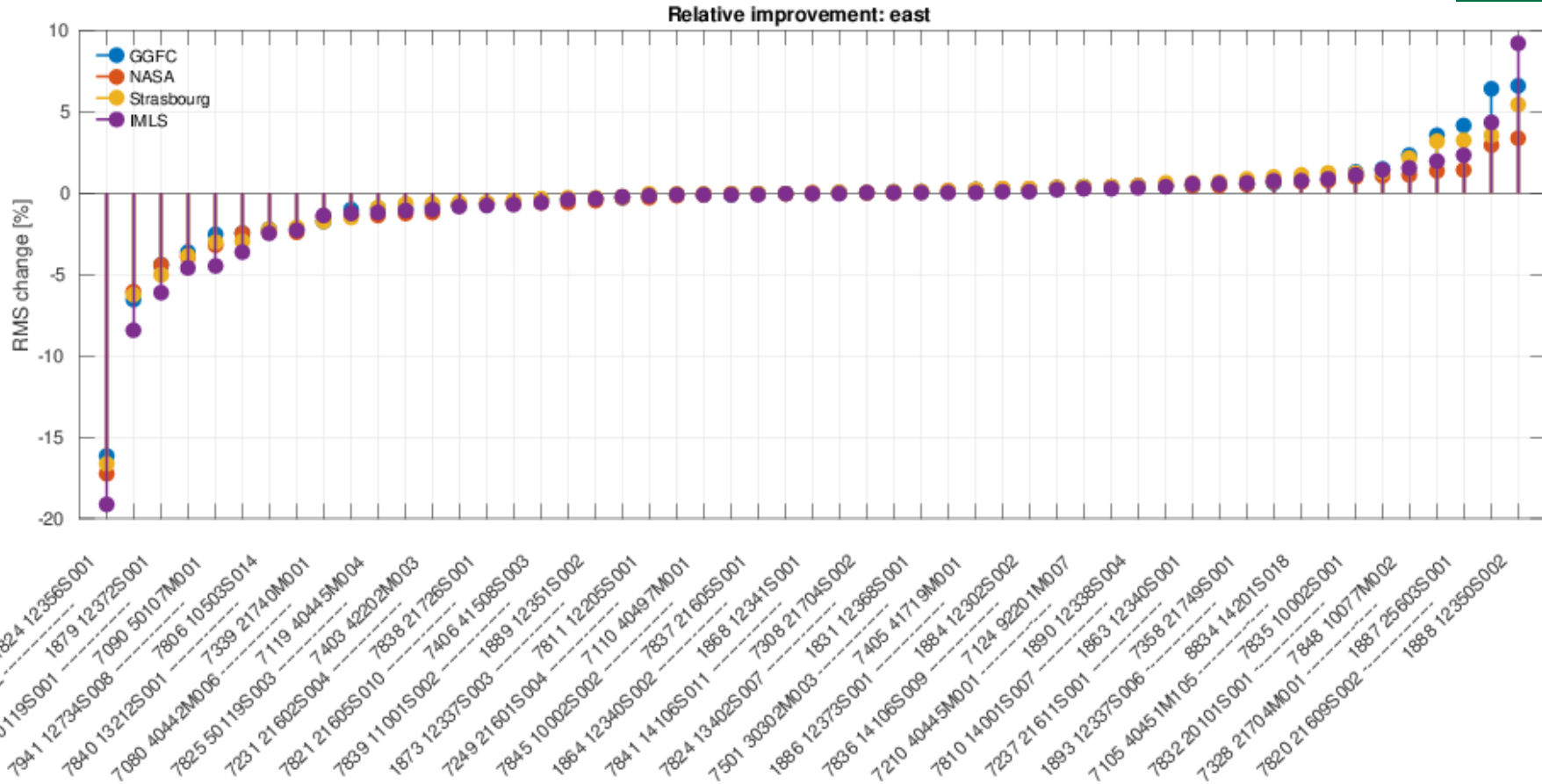
Translation parameters w.r.t. SLRF2008



North



East



Up

