

Spectral characteristics of the Hellenic vertical network - Validation over Central and Northern Greece using GOCE/GRACE global geopotential models

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Outline

- Description of the E.LE.V.A.T.I.ON project
- Validation methodology
- Test areas and data description
- Results
- Conclusions and future plans



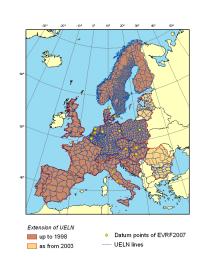








- Evaluation of the HelLEnic Vertical network in the frAme of the European SysTems and Control Networks InterconnectON Application in the areas of Attica and Thessaloniki
- TEI of Athens Aristotle University of Thessaloniki National Technical University of Athens
- Hellenic Vertical Network has not been connected with EVRS
- Validation before the connection
- GRACE and GOCE data provide valuable information













Validation methodology

- GPS/leveling benchmarks ($N^{GPS/Lev}$) over test areas and validation using spectral enhancement approach
- GRACE/GOCE GGM (N^i) to some maximum degree of expansion (n_1)
- EGM2008 is used to fill-in medium and high frequency content
- Residual Terrain Modeling (N^{RTM}) effects complete the high and ultra high frequency information

$$\Delta N = N^{GPS/Lev} - N^{i} \Big|_{2}^{n_{1}} - N^{EGM2008} \Big|_{n_{1}+1}^{2160} - N^{RTM} - N_{o}$$



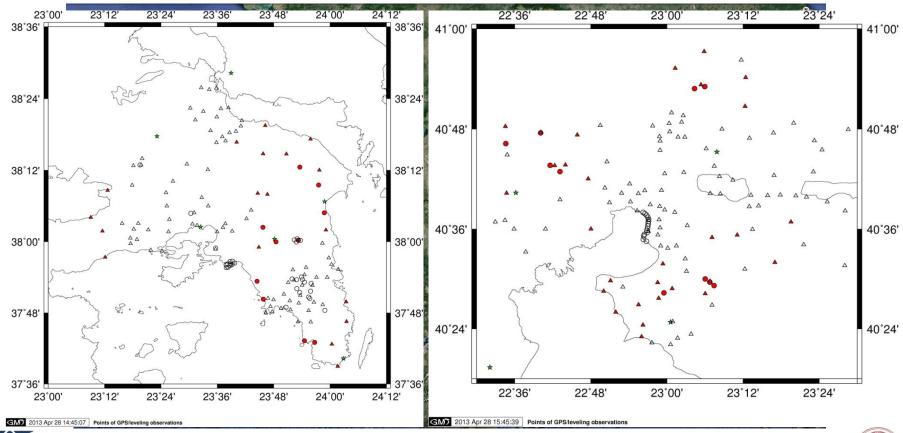






Data availability (1/4) - Test areas

•2 tests areas 100 km × 100 km each – 233 benchmarks









Data availability (2/4) - Global Geopotential Models

- 18 Global Geopotential Models used to their maximum d/o (satellite only GOCE/GRACE and combined information)
- EGM2008 as reference model (Pavlis et al., 2008 expansion to d/o 2160)
- EIGEN models (5C, 6C, 6C2 and 6C3-stat Förste et al., 2008, 2011, 2012, 2014)
- GOCE models (DIR 1 4, Bruinsma et al., 2010, 2013 and TIM 1 4, Pail et al., 2010, 2011)
- **GOCO models** (**01S 03S**, Pail et al., 2010; Goinginger et al., 2011; Mayer-Gürr et al., 2012)
- ITG-Goce02 (Schall et al. 2014)
- **GOGRA02S** (Yi et al., 2013)
- **JYY-GOCE02S** (Yi et al., 2013)



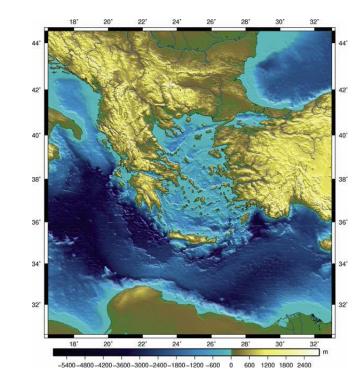






Data availability (3/4) - High frequency (RTM effects)

- 3 arcsec resolution digital terrain and bathymetry model is used for the RTM effect on geoid heights
- the omission error is below the 1 mm level
- the d/o of expansion that these synthetic GOCE/GRACE GGMs now represent is at 216,000



Digital terrain model from Tziavos et al. 2010









Data availability (4/4) – Datum and reference system concepts

 Tide – Free system (Zero – Tide model ITG-GOCE02 was transformed to the Tide – Free system)

$$\delta C_{2,0}^{TF} = \delta C_{2,0}^{ZT} + 3.1108 \times 10^{-8} \frac{0.3}{\sqrt{0.5}}$$

- Orthometric heights in Greece are referenced to the Mean Tide system → conversion to Tide Free (Ekman et al. 1989)
- N_0 zero-degree harmonic w.r.t. GRS80 (N_0 = -0.4376 m)

$$\zeta(r,\vartheta,\lambda) = \frac{GM}{vr} \sum_{n=2}^{n_{max}} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\overline{\delta C}_{nm} \cos m\lambda + \overline{\delta S}_{nm} \sin m\lambda\right) \overline{P}_{nm} \left(\cos \vartheta\right) \qquad N^{GGM} = \zeta + N_0 + \frac{\Delta g_B}{\overline{V}} H$$



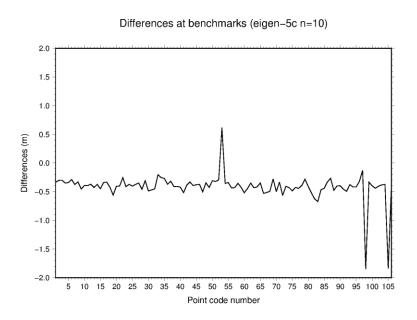


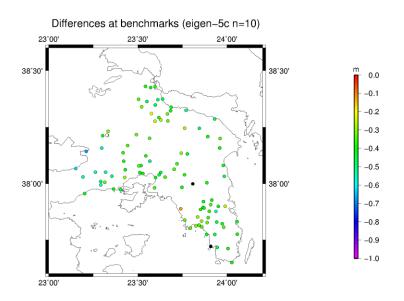




Results (1/11) – Blunders detection

Blunders identification in Attica using combination methodology







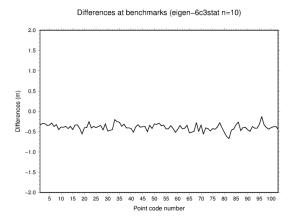


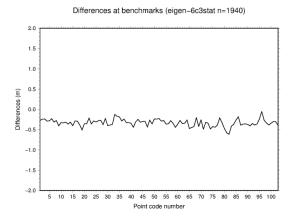




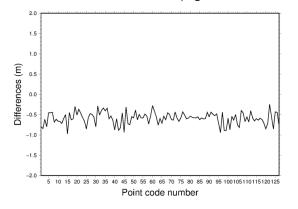
Results (2/11) - Differences in Attica and Thessaloniki

- Larger std in Thessaloniki due to rough terrain → problematic BMs
- A bias of 20 cm between the two areas → LVD inconsistencies

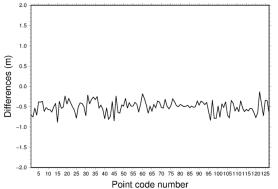








ifferences at benchmarks (eigen-6c3stat n=1940)

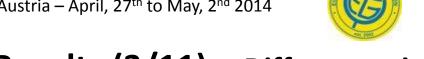






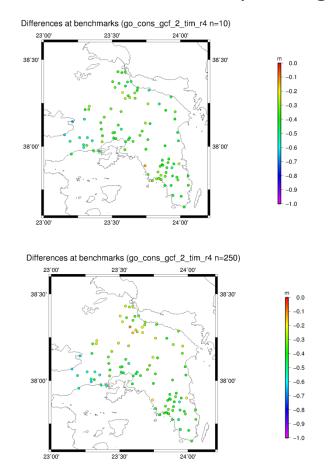


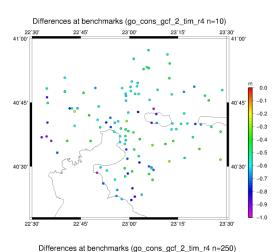


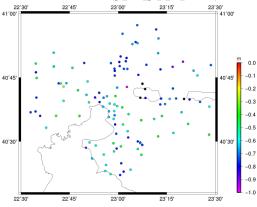


Results (3/11) - Differences in Attica and Thessaloniki

Local characteristics depending on the d/o of each model









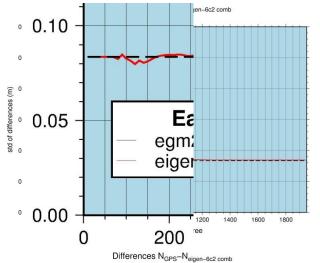


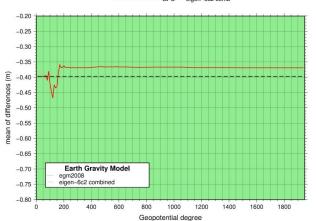


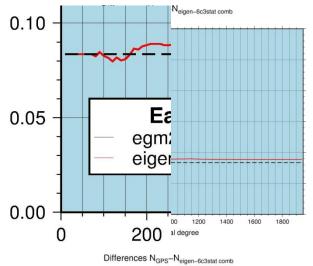


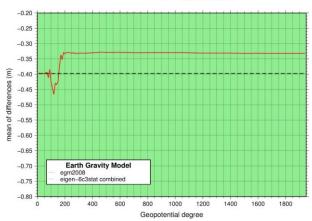
Results (4/11) – Models validation and spectral characteristics

• EIGEN models over Attica → improvements below d/o 200











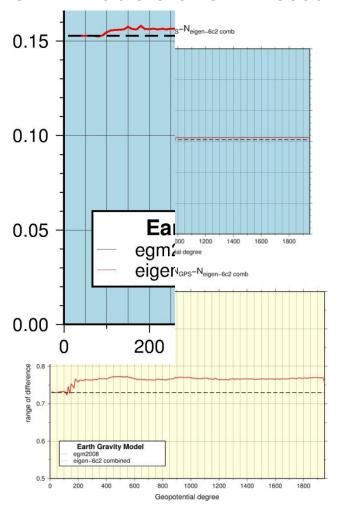


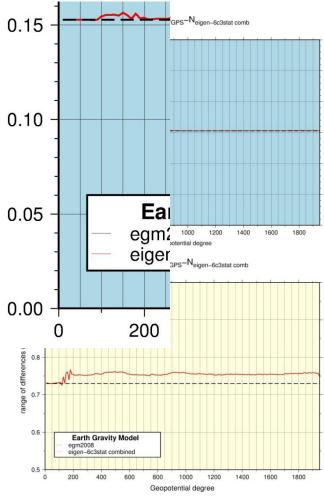




Results (5/11) – Models validation and spectral characteristics

• EIGEN models over Thessaloniki







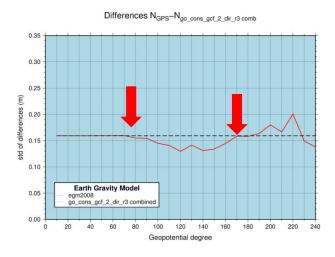


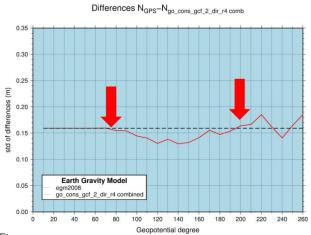


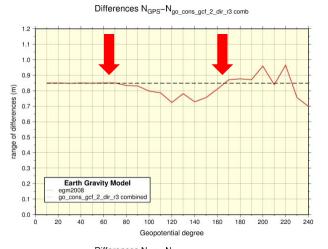


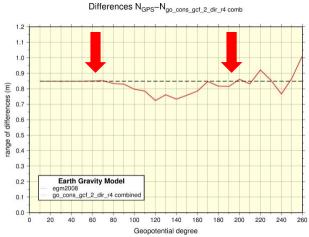
Results (6/11) – Models validation and spectral characteristics

GOCE-DIR models (R3 and R4) – Both test areas











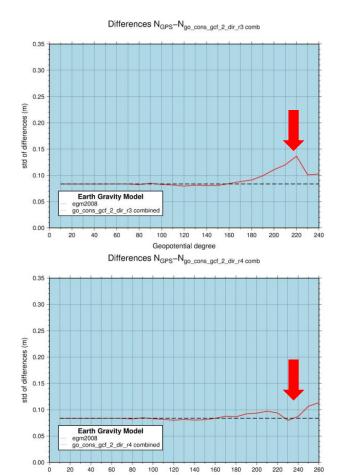




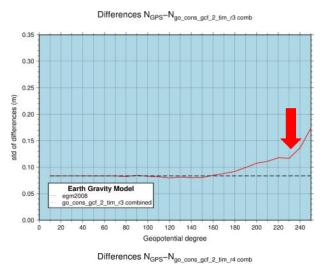


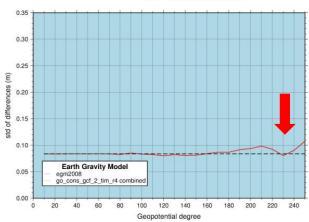
Results (7/11) – Models validation and spectral characteristics

GOCE-DIR and TIM models (R3 and R4) over Attica



Geopotential degree







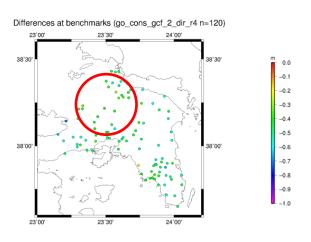


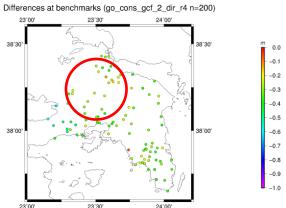


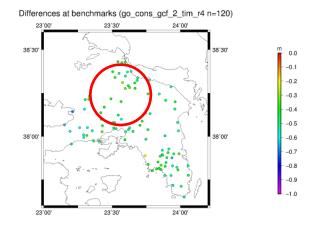


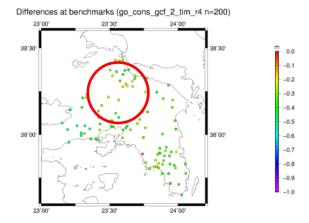
Results (8/11) – Models validation and spectral characteristics

GOCE-DIR and TIM models (R4) over Attica











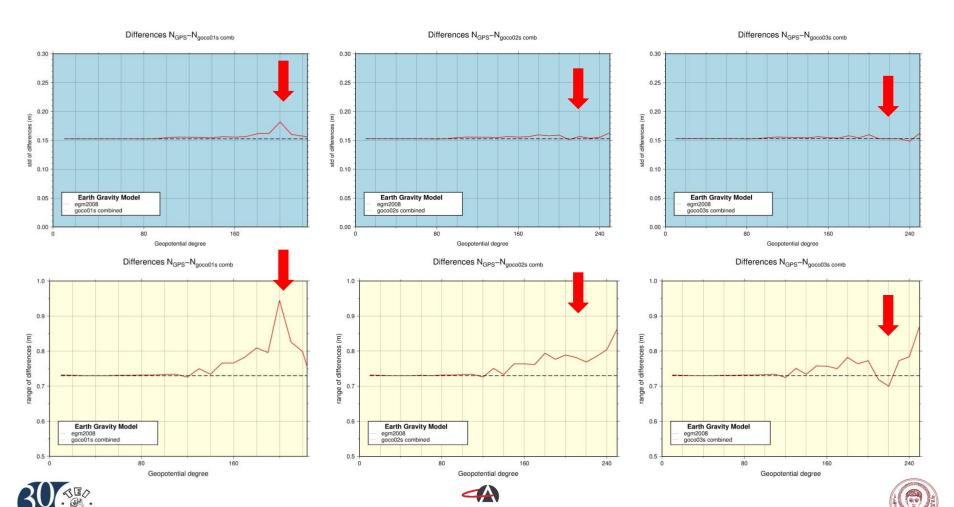






Results (9/11) - Models validation and spectral characteristics

GOCOxS models over Thessaloniki

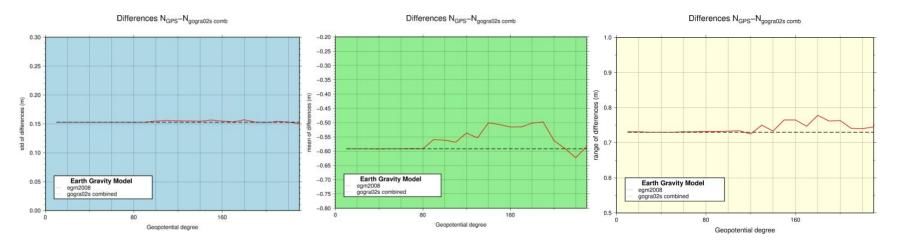


Αρχιμήδης



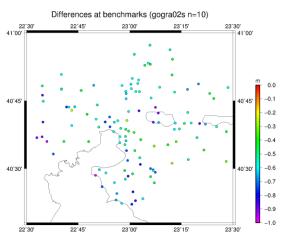
Results (10/11) – Models validation and spectral characteristics

GOGRA02S model over Thessaloniki



Differences at benchmarks (gogra02s n=10) (E) 0.5 0.5 -1.0 -1.5 -1.0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100105110115120125

Point code number





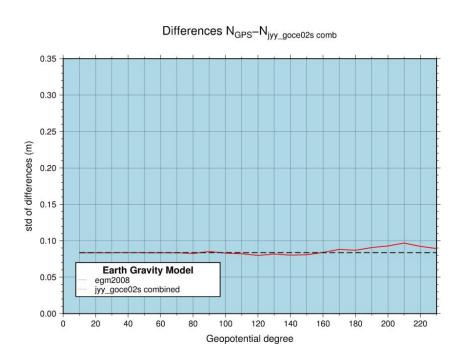


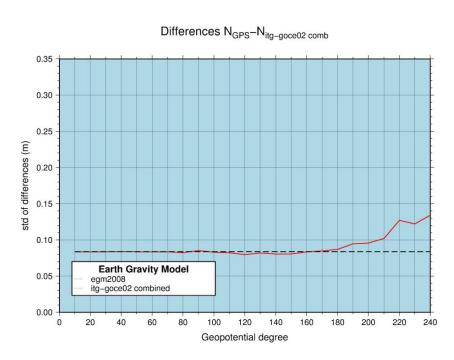




Results (11/11) – Models validation and spectral characteristics

JYY-GOCE02S and ITG-GOCE02 models over Attica













Conclusions – Future Plans

- Improvements from GOCE/GRACE data at 80 180 d/o band
- 2 cm in terms of std of the differences at Thessaloniki BMs around d/o 120
- GOCE models evolution → optimization around d/o 200
- Larger std of differences → dependence on the rough terrain of Thessaloniki
- Bias identification between Central and Northern test areas → LVD inconsistencies
- Vertical Datum homogeneity \rightarrow computation of the W₀ in the area (IGFS Shanghai, June July 2014)









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