

Ocean Surface Topography Science Team Meeting
Precise Orbit Determination Splinter

JASON-2 POD STATUS

J. Moyard, E. Jalabert , A. Couhert, S. Rios-Bergantinos, F. Mercier, S.Houry⁽¹⁾

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Lake Konstanz,
GERMANY

(1) CNES POD Team, Toulouse, France

- **GDR STANDARD EVOLUTION**
- **PRELIMINARY GDR-E VS GDR-D**
- **GDR / JPL 14.A / GSFC 1404 COMPARISONS**

GDR STANDARD EVOLUTION

MEASUREMENTS MODELS

	GDR-D <i>Jan 2012</i>	Preliminary GDR-E <i>Oct 2014</i>
<i>Reference Frame</i>	ITRF 2008	ITRF 2008
	Pole Tide from IERS2010 conventions	Pole Tide from IERS2010 conventions
	Solid Earth Tides : from IERS2003 conventions	Solid Earth Tides : from IERS2003 conventions
	Atmospheric gravity : 6hr NCEP pressure fields + tides from Biancale-Bode models	Atmospheric gravity : 6hr NCEP pressure fields + tides from Biancale-Bode models
<i>Loading</i>	Ocean loading FES2004	Oceans loading FES 2004
		S1-S2 atmospheric pressure loading, implementation of Ray & Ponte (2003) by van Dam
<i>Geocenter</i>		Seasonal non-tidal geocenter motion from J.Ries model, for DORIS/SLR stations
		Ocean tidal and S1-S2 atmospheric geocenter motion, for DORIS/SLR stations and GPS constellation following IERS2010 recommendations
<i>Others</i>		new DORIS beacons phase map corrections

GDR STANDARD EVOLUTION

DYNAMIC MODELS

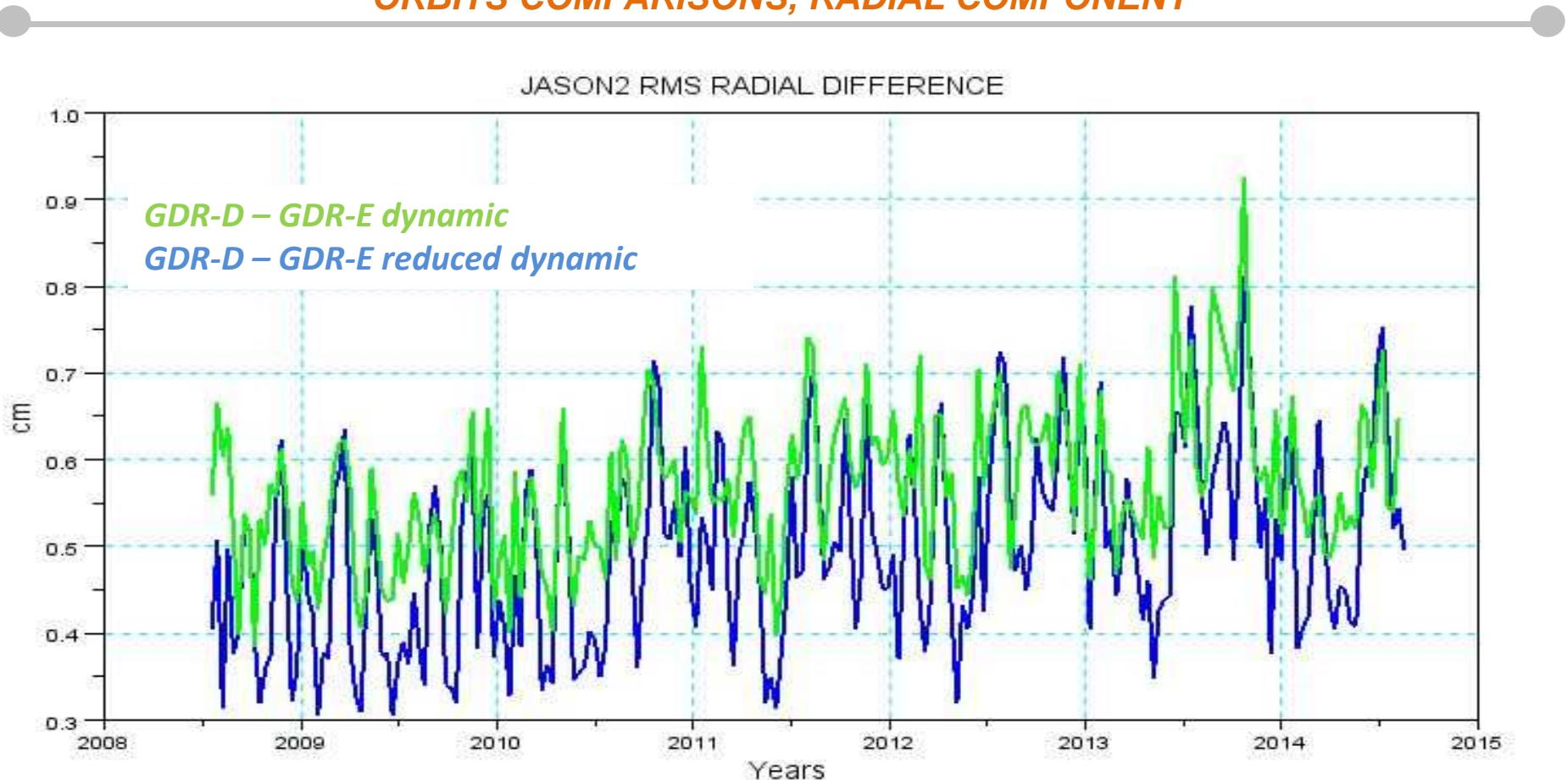
	GDR-D <i>Jan 2012</i>	Preliminary GDR-E <i>Oct 2014</i>
<i>Geopotential</i>	EIGEN-GRGS_RL02bis_MEAN-FIELD(2011) Non-tidal TVG : Annual, Semi-annual and drifts up to deg/ord 50	EIGEN-GRGS.RL03.MEAN-FIELD Non-tidal TVG : Annual, Semi-annual, bias and drifts for each year up to deg/ord 80 ⇒ accounts for interannual variability Estimated harmonic 3 1 (<i>GDR-E JASON dynamic only</i>) C21/S21 modelled according to the IERS 2010 Conventions
<i>Third bodies</i>	Sun, Moon, Venus, Mars and Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Venus, Mars and Jupiter
<i>Tides</i>	FES2004 Solid Earth Tides : from IERS2003 conventions Pole tides from IERS 2010	FES2004 Solid Earth Tides : from IERS2003 conventions Pole tides from IERS 2010
<i>Surfaces forces</i>	Drag from atmospheric model DTM 94 for JASON-1 JASON-2 HY2A missions	Drag from atmospheric model DTM 2013 for JASON-1 JASON-2 HY2A missions Calibrated semi-empirical solar radiation pressure models for JASON-1 & JASON-2
<i>Others</i>		Improved stochastic solutions (<i>GDR-E reduced dynamic only</i>)

GDR STANDARD EVOLUTION

FINAL GDR-E STANDARD

- **Measurements Models, as soon as available :**
 - ITRF 2013
 - Update of SLR stations measure weights
 - (FES 2012 for ocean tides/loading)
- **Dynamic Models, if available:**
 - Drag from atmospheric updated model DTM 2013 for JASON-1 JASON-2 HY2A missions
'altimetry version'
 - presentation of S.BRUINSMA about atmospheric model DTM 2013, IDS WORKSHOP
- **Objective : operational orbits switch to GDR-E standard in 2015, expected before next OSTST**

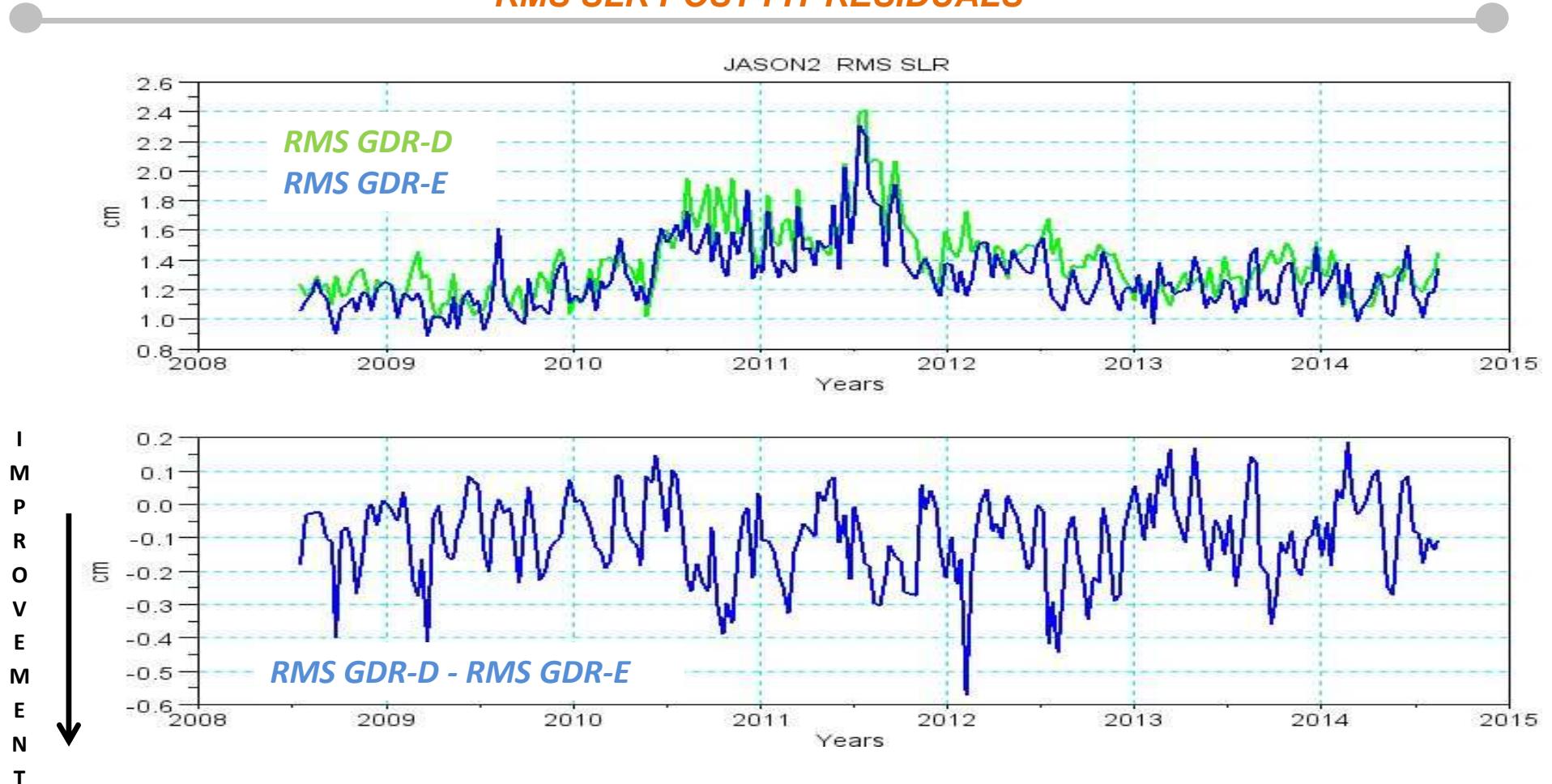
PRELIMINARY GDR-E VS GDR-D ORBITS COMPARISONS, RADIAL COMPONENT



- GDR-E reduced dynamic differs more from GDR-D than GDR-E dynamic
- RMS differences increase with time, likely reasons : aging of gravity field GDR-D model

PRELIMINARY GDR-E VS GDR-D

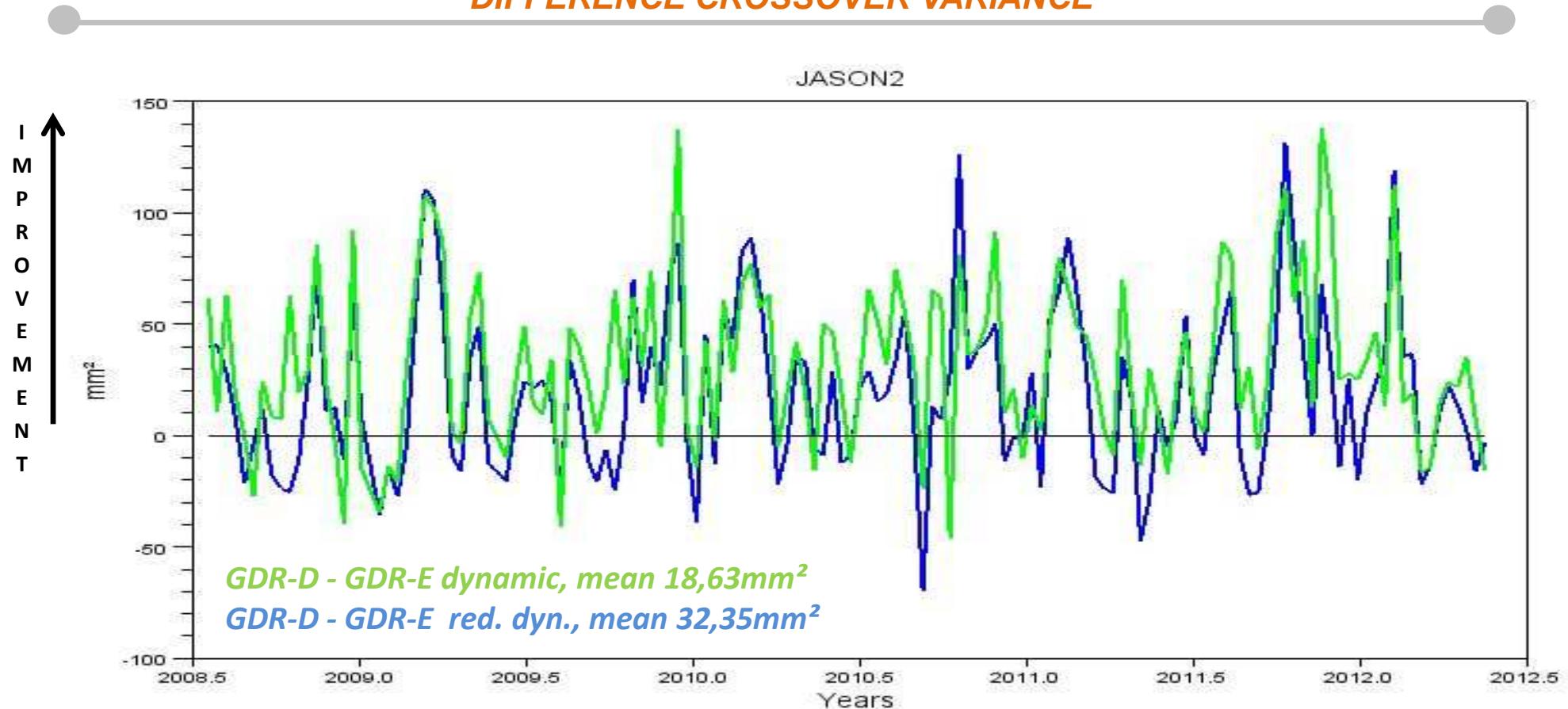
RMS SLR POST-FIT RESIDUALS



- RMS SLR post-fit residuals of GDR-E is better than GDR-D on the whole period
- SLR is down weighted in order to have an external verification

PRELIMINARY GDR-E VS GDR-D

DIFFERENCE CROSSOVER VARIANCE



- **GDR-E reduced dynamic gives a good improvement in crossing points criteria**
- **Improvement due to new SRP model and new solar array thermo-optical coefficients**

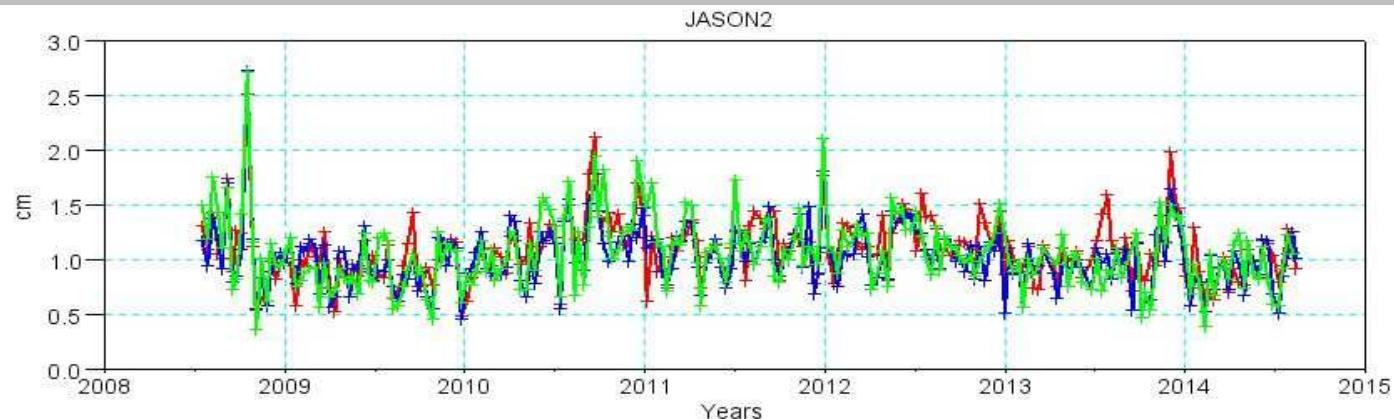
PRELIMINARY GDR-E VS GDR-D

RMS OF SLR RESIDUALS (REFERENCE STATIONS, HIGH ELEVATION)

GDR-D

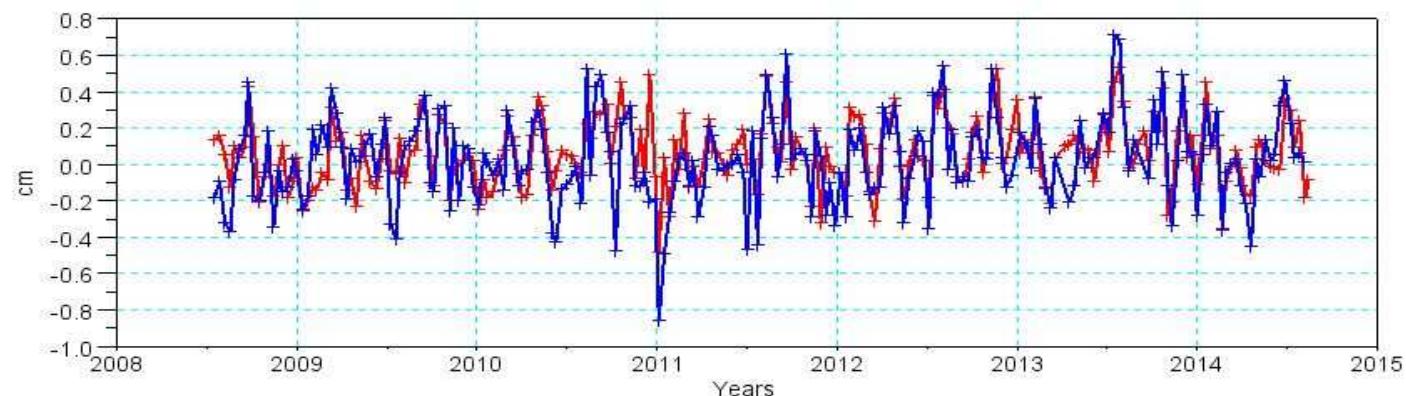
GDR-E dynamic

GDR-E red. dyn.



GDR-D - GDR-E dynamic

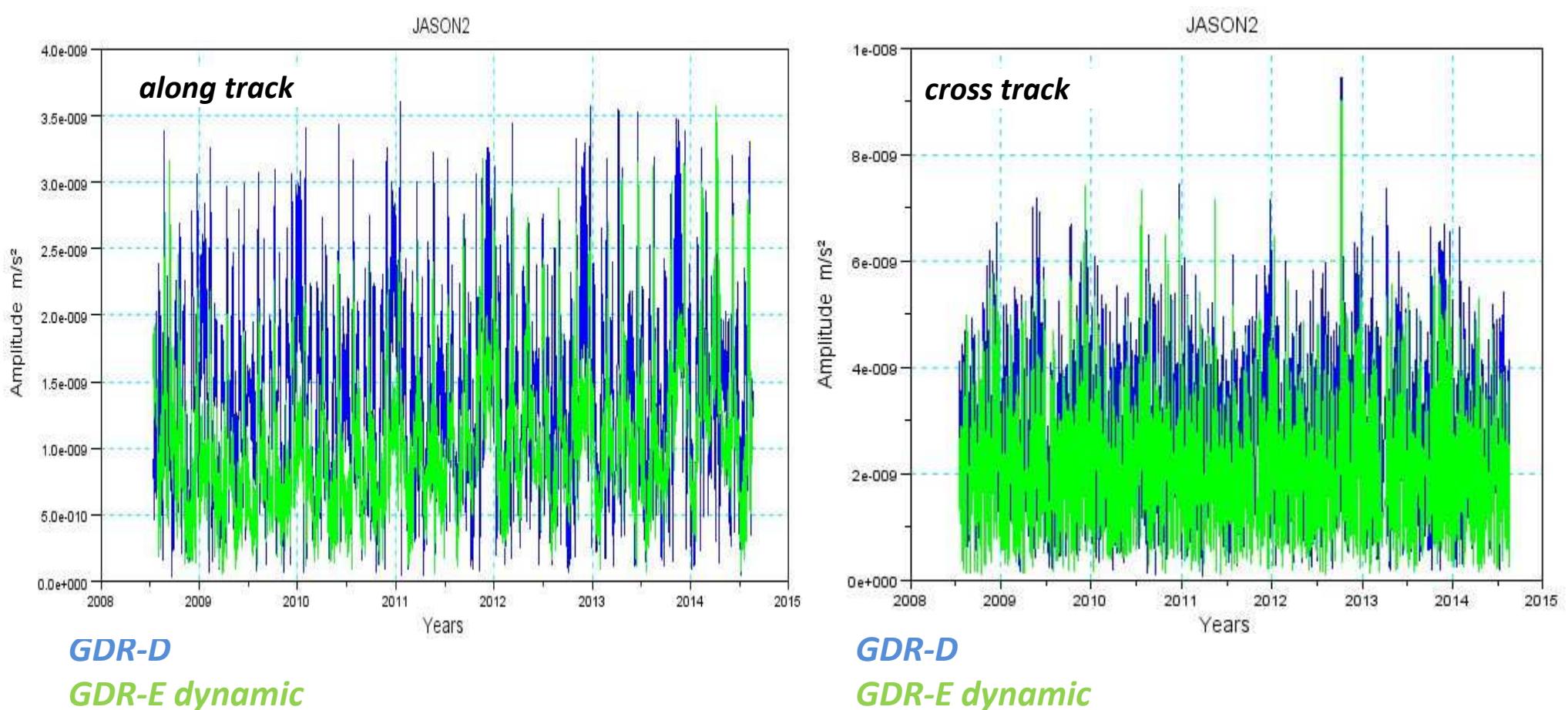
GDR-D - GDR-E red. dyn.



- SLR reference stations: L7090Yarr, L7105Wash, L7810Zimm, L7839Graz, L7840Hers, L7941Mate
- High elevation inclination > 70° → residuals reflects the orbit radial accuracy
- RMS of SLR residuals is stable and close to 1.0 cm, slightly improvement with GDR-E standards

PRELIMINARY GDR-E VS GDR-D

EMPIRICAL 1/REV ACCELERATIONS



- New Solar Radiation Pressure model improves the level of empirical 1/rev accelerations

GDR / JPL 14.A / GSFC 1404 COMPARISONS

ORBITS DIFFERENCE, RADIAL COMPONENT

GDR-D – JPL GPSR RLSE 14A

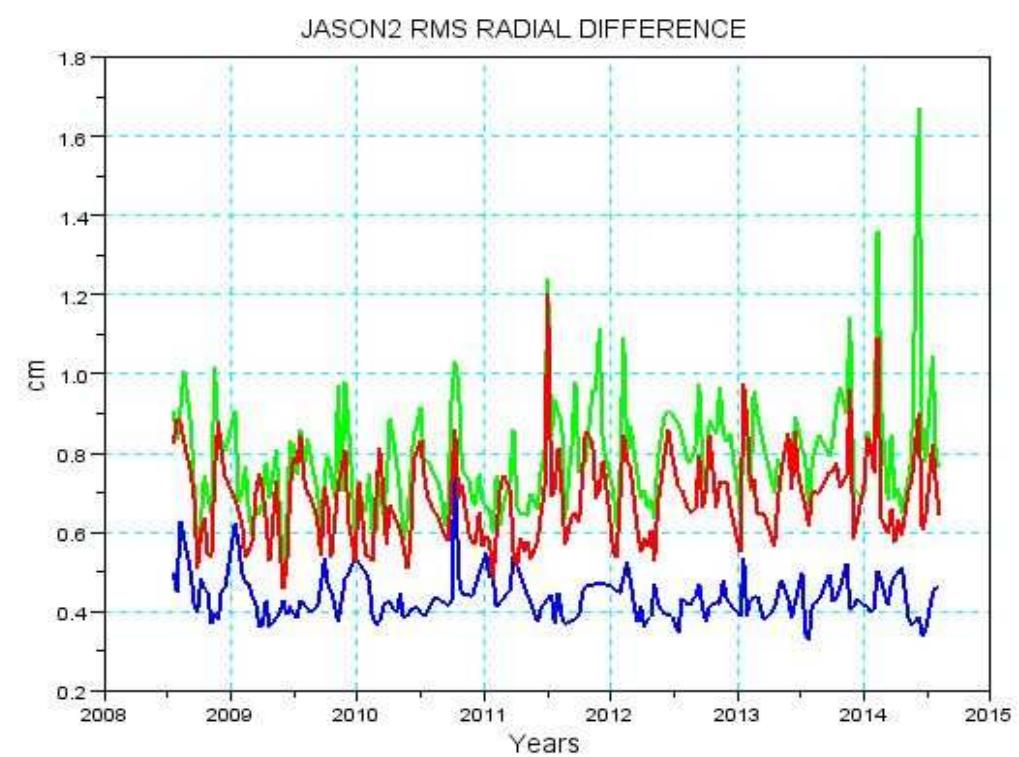
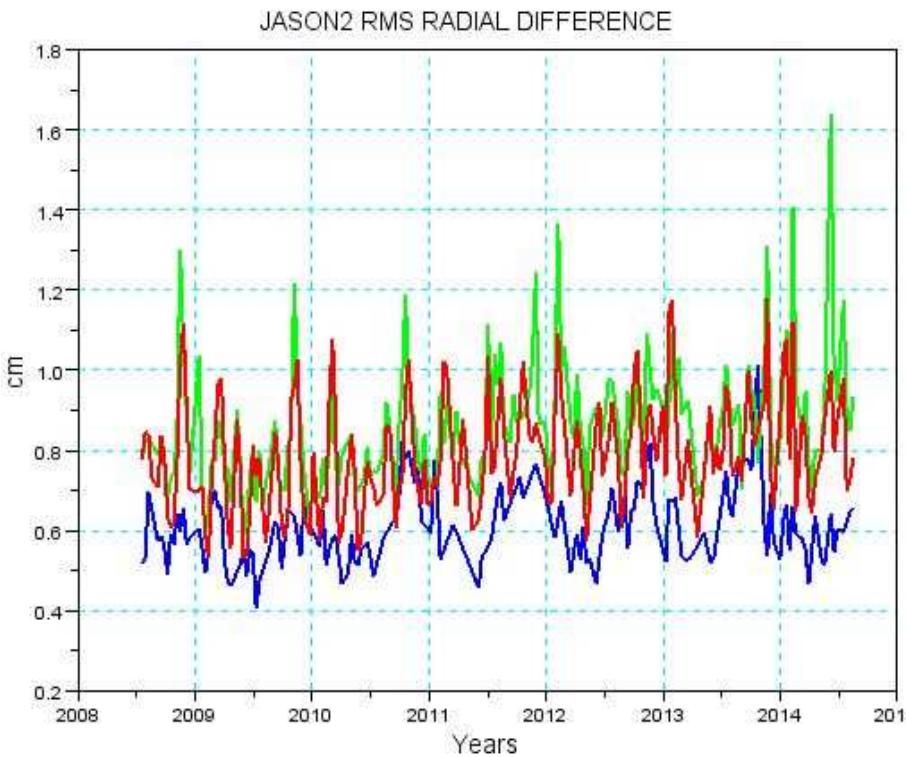
GDR-D – GSFC LD STD1404

GDR-D – GSFC LD RED STD1404

GDR-E red. dyn. – JPL GPSR RLSE 14A

GDR-E red. dyn. – GSFC LD STD1404

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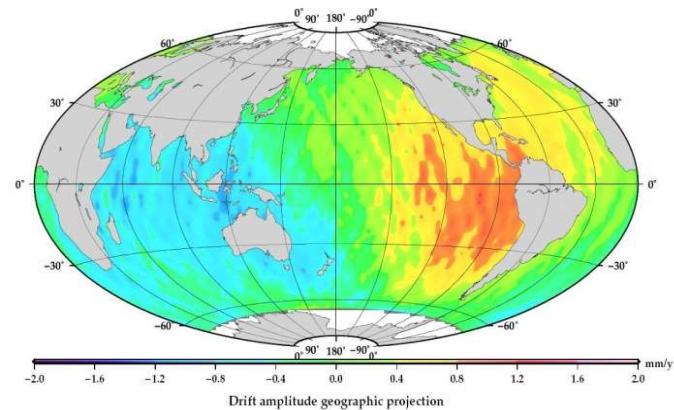


- GDR-E reduced dynamic closer to GSFC & JPL orbits than GDR-D

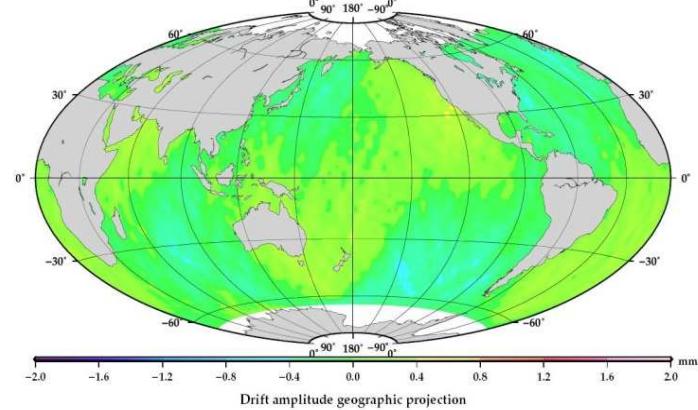
GDR / JPL 14.A / GSFC 1404 COMPARISONS

GEOGRAPHICALLY CORRELATED RADIAL DIFFERENCE DRIFT

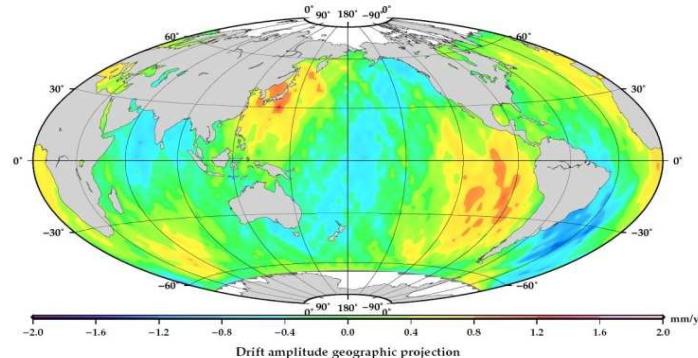
GDR-D – JPL GPSR RLSE14A



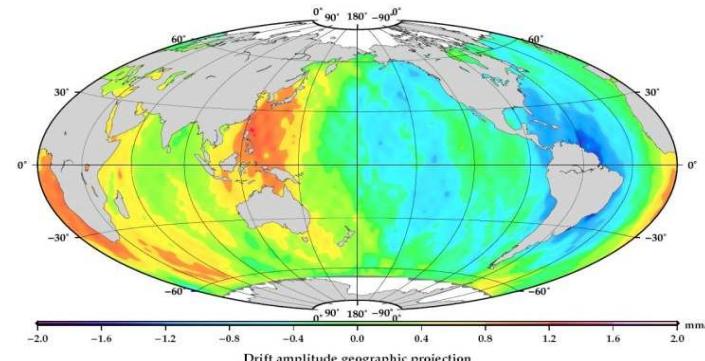
GDR-E red. dyn. – JPL GPSR RLSE14A



GDR-D – GSFC LD RED STD1404



GDR-E red. dyn. – GSFC LD RED STD1404

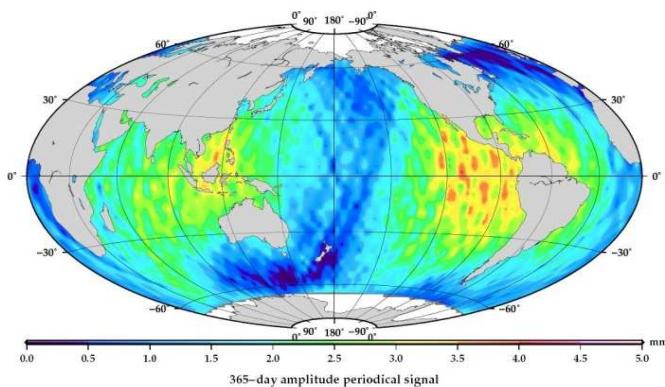


- **GDR-E reduced dynamic very close to JPL GPSR RLSE14A orbits.**
- **Difference between GDR-E reduced dynamic and GSFC LD RED STD1404 orbits : gravity field models ?**

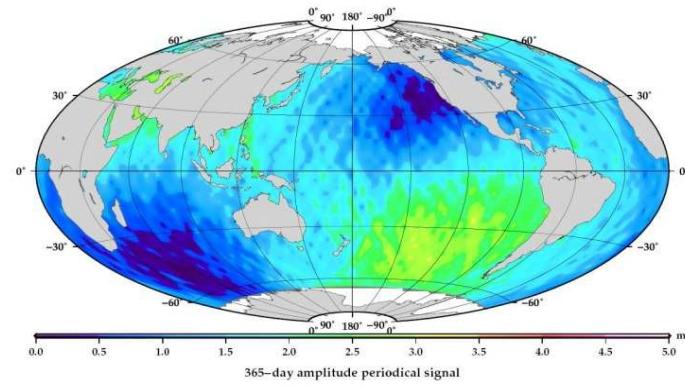
GDR / JPL 14.A / GSFC 1404 COMPARISONS

GEOGRAPHICALLY CORRELATED RADIAL DIFFERENCE 365-DAY AMPLITUDE

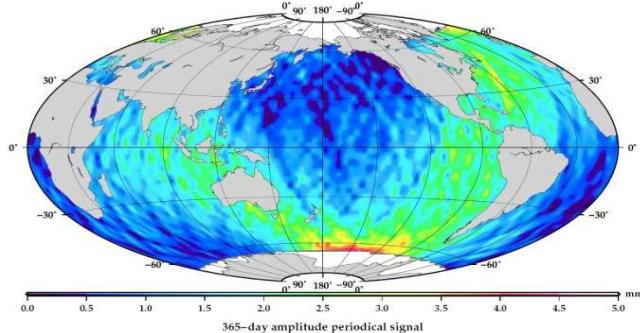
GDR-D – JPL GPSR RLSE14A



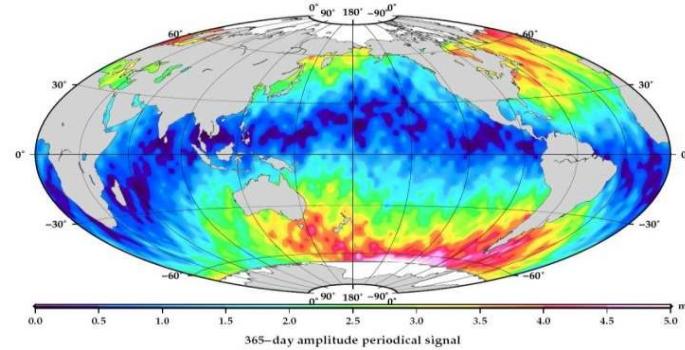
GDR-E red. dyn. – JPL GPSR RLSE14A



GDR-D – GSFC LD RED STD1404



GDR-E red. dyn. – GSFC LD RED STD1404



- Geometry of the difference between 365-day amplitude change between GDR-D /GDR-E reduced dynamic and JPL GPSR RLSE14A. Now East-West North-South parts appear.
- Like drift amplitude, geometry of the difference change between GDR-D/GDR-E reduced dynamic and GSFC LD RED STD1404 orbits

GDR / JPL 14.A / GSFC 1404 COMPARISONS

NORTH-SOUTH ORBITS DIFFERENCE, MEAN RADIAL

GDR-D – JPL GPSR RLSE 14A

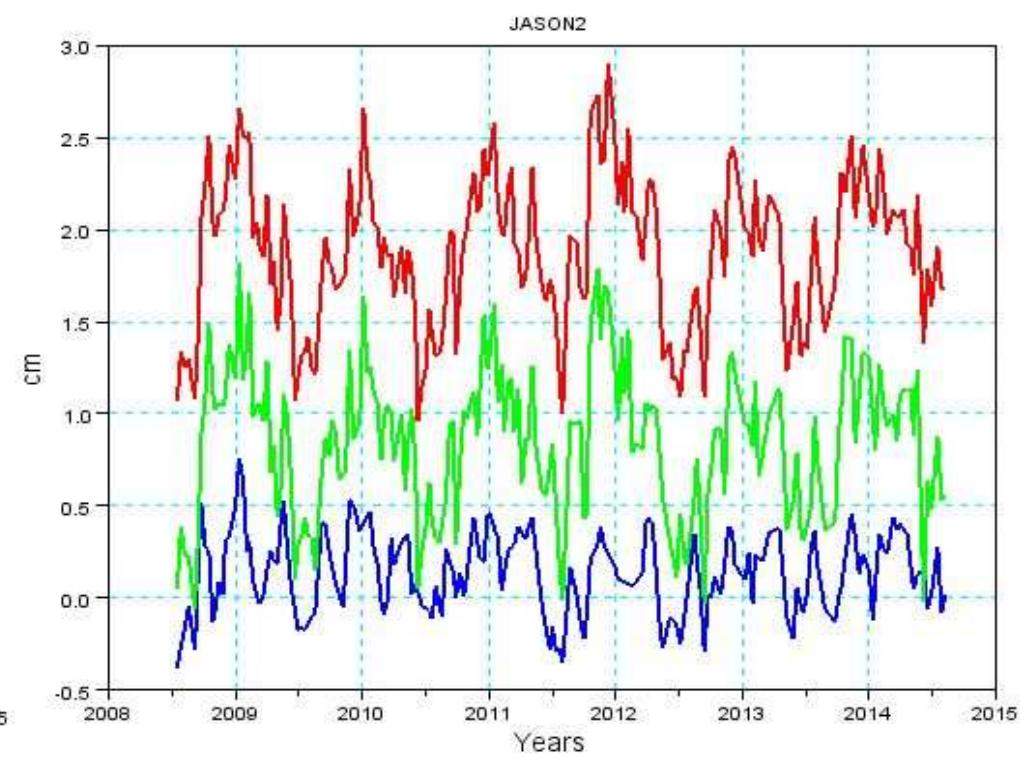
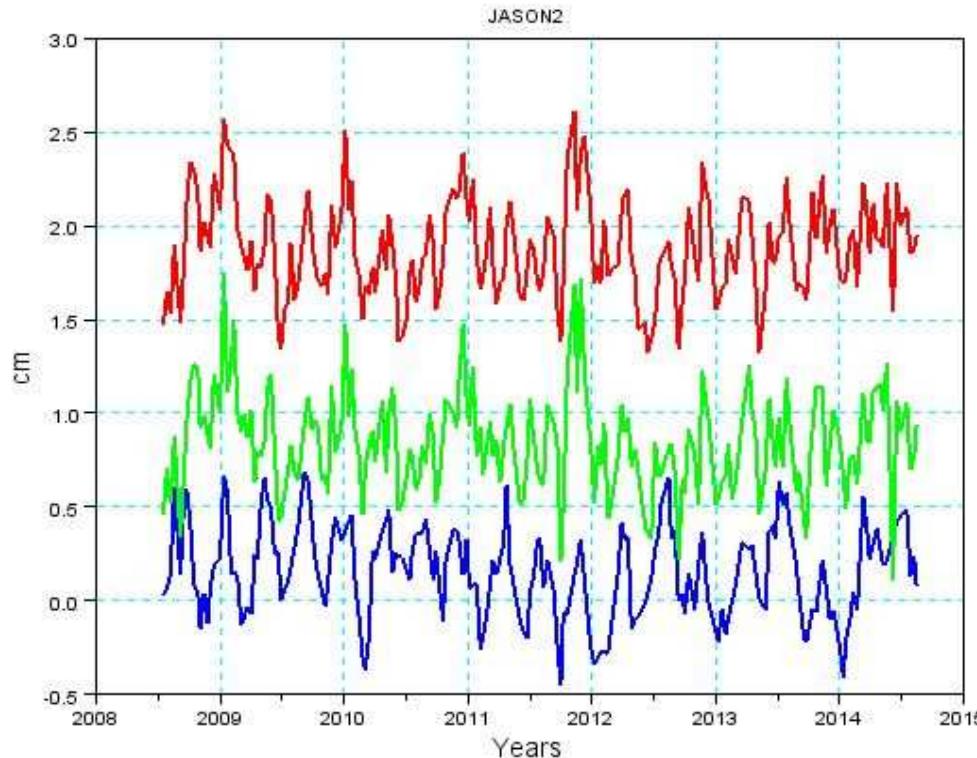
GDR-D – GSFC LD STD1404

GDR-D – GSFC LD RED STD1404

GDR-E red. dyn. – JPL GPSR RLSE 14A

GDR-E red. dyn. – GSFC LD STD1404

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Difference representative of the orbit centering in Z terrestrial referential
⇒ GDR-E reduced dynamic orbits are closer to JPL GPS RLSE 14A

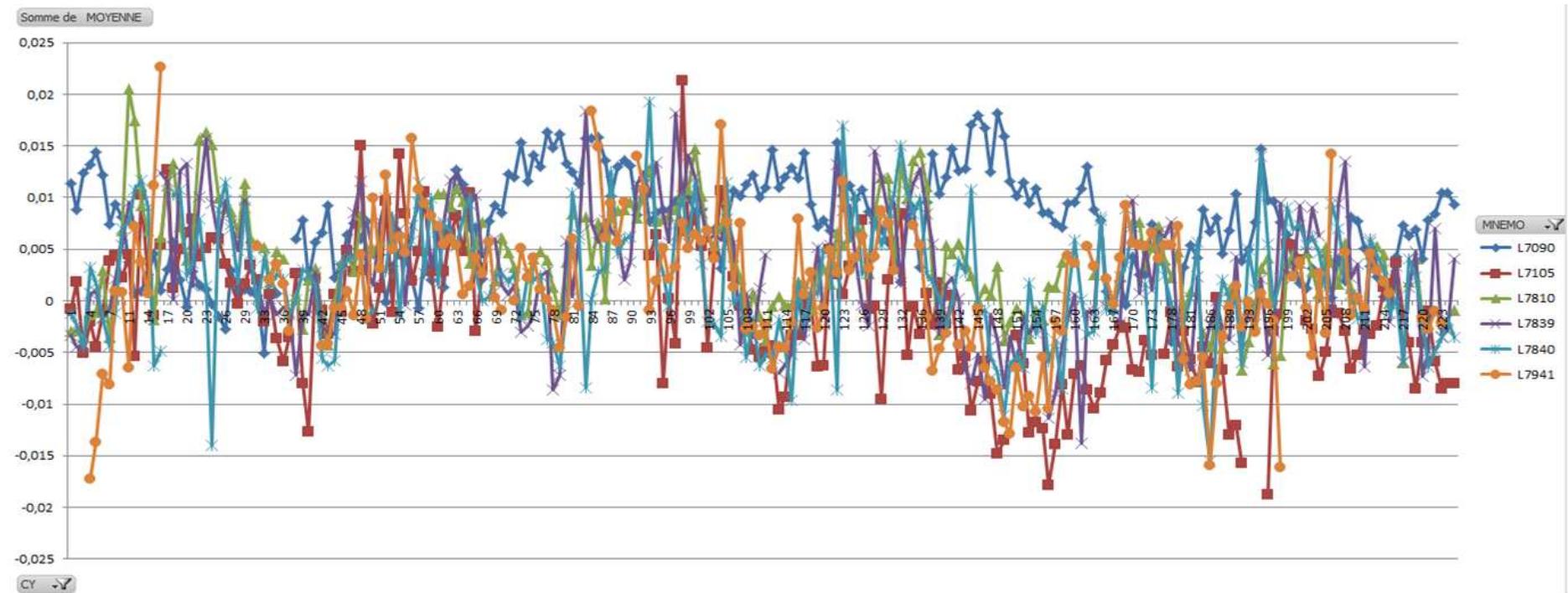
CONCLUSIONS

- These preliminary GDR-E standards improve the orbit radial performance.
- Most efficient evolutions :
 - New potential with estimated 3 1 harmonic (dynamic solution)
 - New Solar Radiation Pressure model
 - Reduced dynamic solution
- Some questions remain : for example annual geographical correlated comparisons between GDRE-E reduced dynamic and JPL/GSFC orbits
- Final GDR-E standard to be finalized in 2015.
- Further tests to be performed on others missions (SARAL CRYOSAT-2 HY2A)

BACKUPS

GDR-D JASON-2 ORBITS

RMS of SLR post residuals, choice of 'good stations'

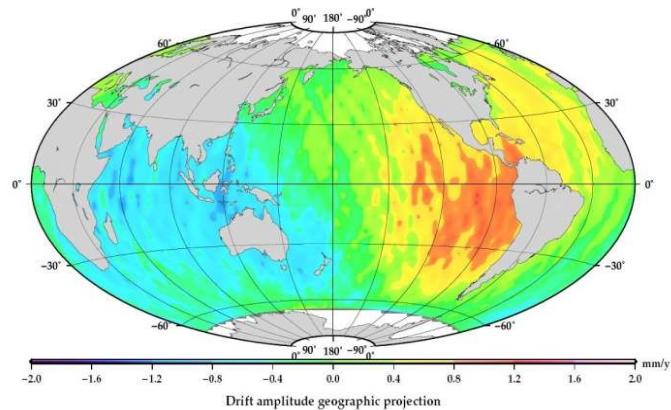


- Choice of Good SLR stations' : L7090 L7105 L7810 L7839 L7840 L7941

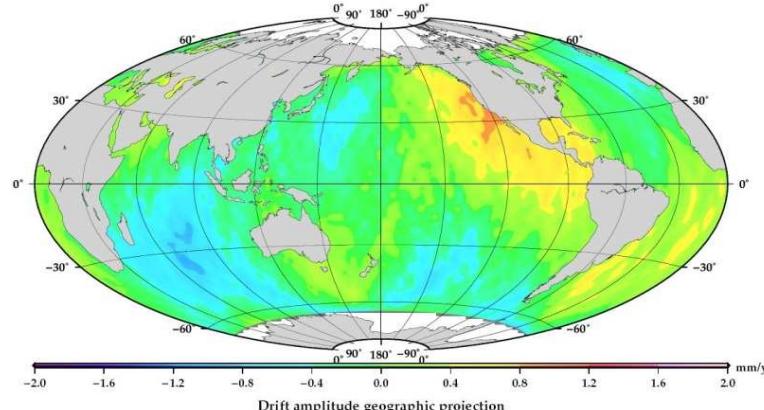
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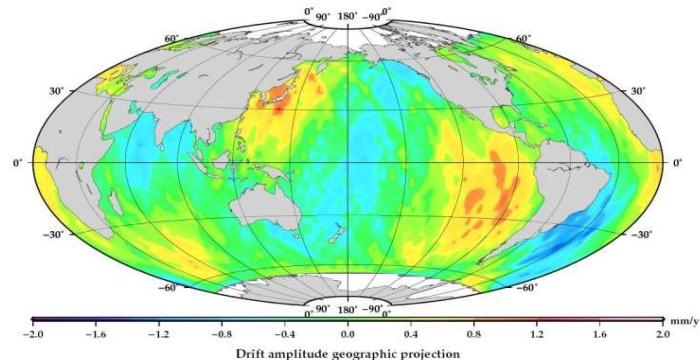
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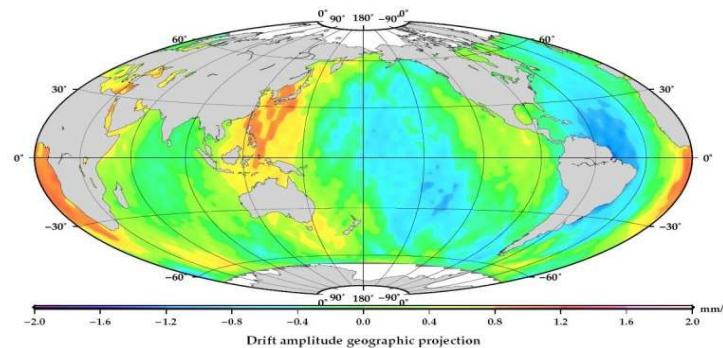
GDR-E dyn. – JPL GPSR RLSE14A



GDR-D – GSFC LD RED STD1404



GDR-E dyn. – GSFC LD RED STD1404

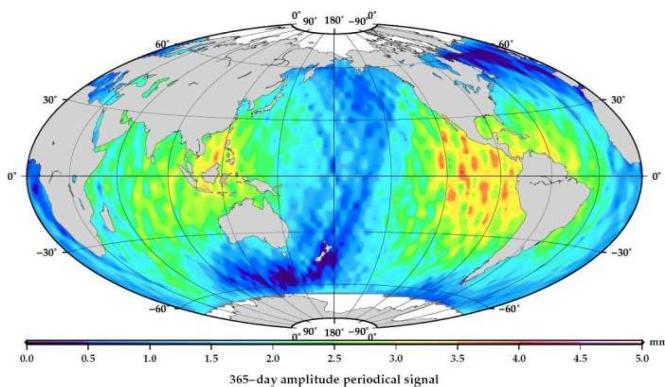


- Difference between GDR-E dynamic and GSFC LD RED STD1404 orbits : gravity field models ?

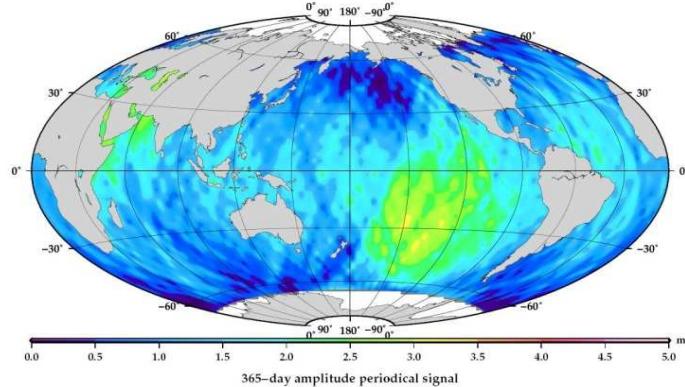
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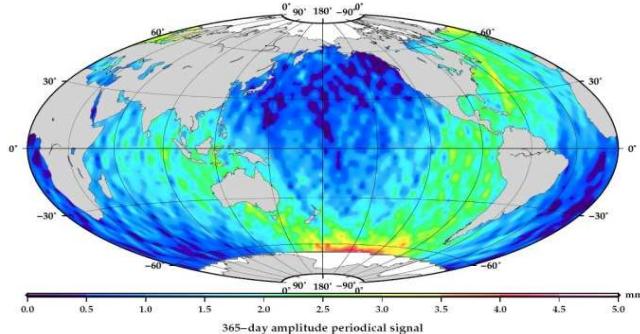
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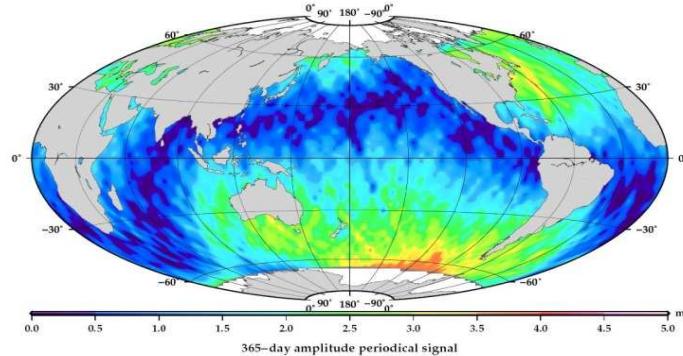
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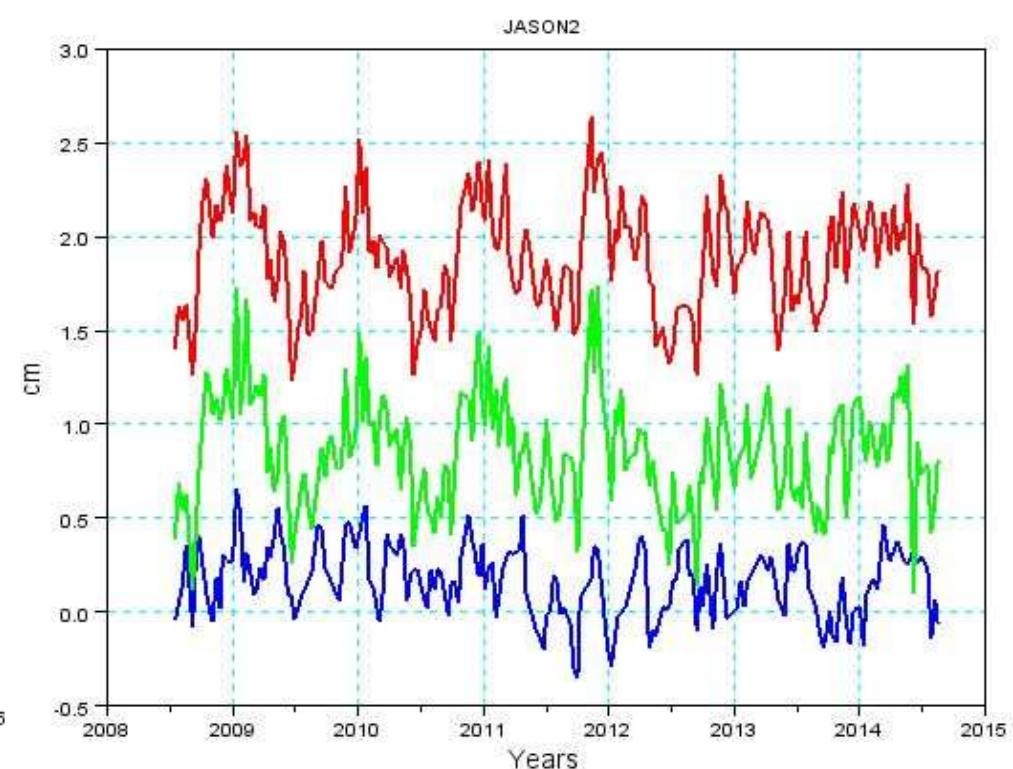
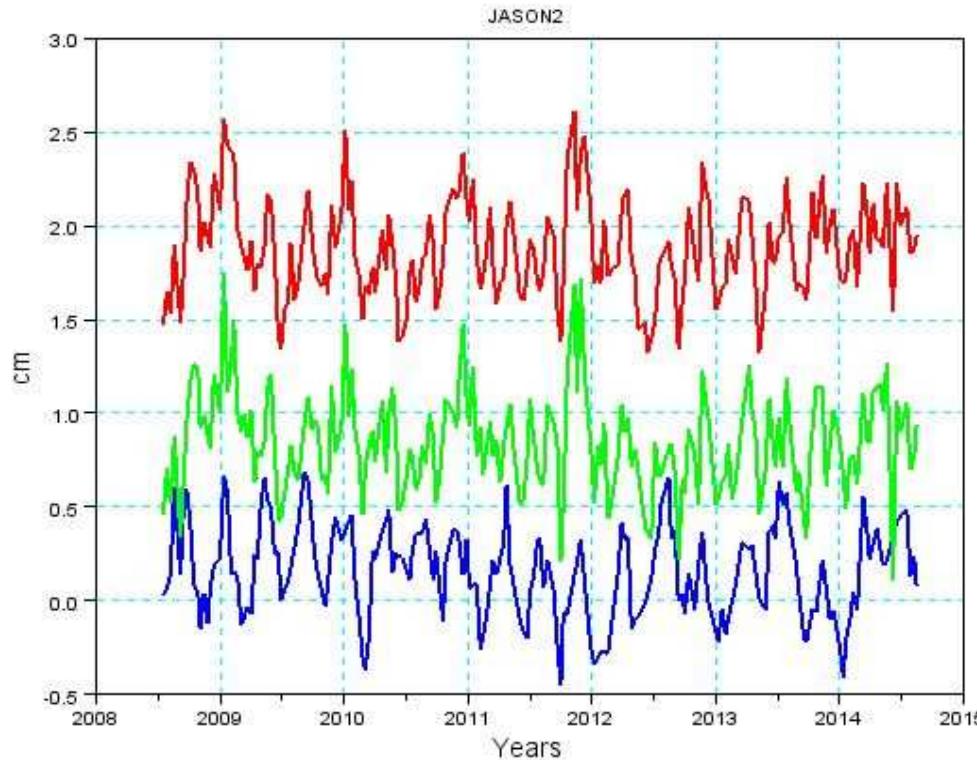
GDR-D – GSFC LD STD1404

GDR-D – GSFC LD RED STD1404

GDR-E dyn. – JPL GPSR RLSE 14A

GDR-E dyn. – GSFC LD STD1404

GDR-E dvn. – GSFC LD RED STD1404



Difference representative of the orbit centering in Z terrestrial referential

→ GDR-E dynamic orbits are closer to JPL GPS RLSE 14A