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DTU13MDT – a Global GOCE Derived Mean Dynamic Topography

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The Gravity field and steady-state Ocean Circulation Explorer (GOCE)

Its objectives are to improve

- understanding of:
 - global ocean circulation and transfer of heat
 - physics of the Earth's interior (lithosphere & mantle)
 - topographic processes, ice sheets and sea level
 change









Computation of a MDT

- Basically, the Mean Dynamic Topography is obtained through:
- 1. Subtracting a MSS and a GOCE geoid

MDT = MSS – Geoid

2. Filtering to remove unmodeled parts of the geoid









The GOCE MDT (r.1 DIR) display the well-known features with enhanced resolution and sharpened boundaries.

Compute surface geostrophic currents (u, v) to enjoy details

Ref.: Knudsen, P., R. Bingham, O. Andersen, M.-H. Rio, Enhanced Mean Dynamic Topography and Ocean Circulation Estimation using GOCE Preliminary Models, J. of Geodesy, 2011, DOI 10.1007/s00190-011-0485-8.



MSS – Geoid comparisons



Figure 2: Isotropic mean for the differences between various EGMs and DTU13MSS Johanna Honecker, TU Munich





New model - DTU13MDT:

Similar to DTU12MDT updated with

- DTU13MSS
- Eigen-6C3

Improved mainly in the Arctic and in the equatorial region..

20 year reference period Consistent with the new AVISO altimetry reference period.











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BIII





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North Atlantic Ocean:









DTU_EGU13_MDT



Maximenko



North Pacific Ocean:

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Status:

The results confirm the potential of the GOCE mission in ocean modelling:

- the resolution of the MDT has been improved
- the estimated surface current speeds have been increased also minor currents and fronts are shown

Issues:

- improve filtering full ECV matrix,
- optimal combination of GOCE and MSS,
- both...
- include other data for regional enhancement
 - surface gravity
 - drifter velocities, etc.

