The DTU15 Mean Sea Surface and Mean Dynamic Topography - focusing on Arctic issues and development.

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The DTU15MSS



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-10

-20

What is NOT NEW....

MSS is STILL based on 20 year Mean T/X-J1+J2 profiles (1992-2012)

Identical reference time period to DTU13.

All GM satellites reference to this by only considering short wavelength of these. DTU15MSS



Whats new:

- > Old Geodetic mission of ERS-1 and GEOSAT have too low range precision
- Compared to C2 and J-1. Hende they are not used at mid/low latitudes.
- SARAL/AltiKA and ENVISAT(phase C) drifting orbits incorporated.
- > Update of short wavelength in Arctic and Antarctic Ocean.



0°

10°

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DTU13MSS from DTU10

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5 years of Cryosat-2 relative to DTU13MSS

The Problems are:

ICESat data in DTU10

Coastal

Polar extrapolation North of 86N (expected





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Coastal issue:

Merging C-2 SAR and SAR-in

 –(apparently slight different retracker bias dependent on sea-ice concentration-specular)

Change of satellite issue (ICESat):

Shortwavelength issue......

Determine short wavelengh from C2

Full in-house retracking of all C2 Baseline B

Polar Gap issue:

GOCE smooth geoid extrapolation north of 88N.

Classification for offset: Stack Standard Deviation vs PP

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DTU15 – UCL13 (15 cm offset)

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- DTU15MSS and DTU15MDT is ready for release.
- Final Testing around Arctic and Antarctic coasts are ongoing
- The old Geodetic Missions now have to low precision.
- However E-1 is still used in the Arctic.
- As DTU15MSS is based on DTU13MSS, then any input for final testing is valuable to us.
- The coastal SAR to SAR-in change might be good for Cryosphere, but not for MSS determination.