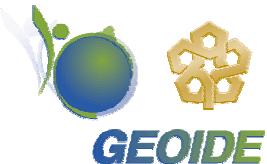




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# High-latitude gravity field recovery from CHAMP and its contribution to Earth monitoring



## Introduction:

- Concept of energy balance is applied for gravity field recovery.
- The basic characteristic is the use of GPS derived position and velocity data and the correction for non-gravitational forces.
- Purely kinematic CHAMP orbits avoid the contamination with a priori gravity field information but velocities have to be derived numerically.
- Time-wise spherical harmonic analysis on a global scale.
- Expected improvement for local gravity field recovery
- Application in geodesy, geodynamics, geology, hydrology, glaciology, sea level, geophysical prospecting

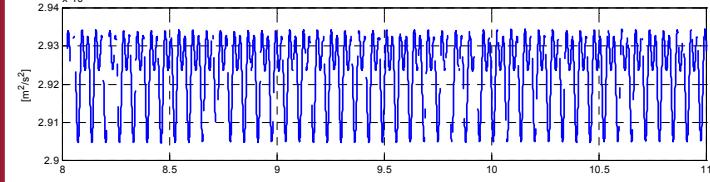
## Method:

- The energy integral approach is connecting position, velocity and accelerometry to the disturbing potential.

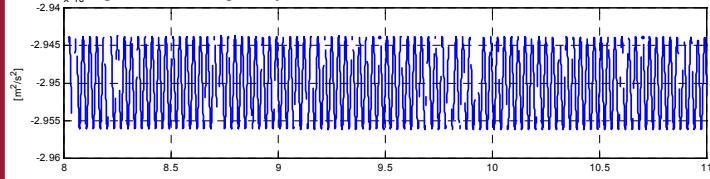
$$T + c = E_{kin} - U - Z - \int \left( f + \sum_k g_k \right) dx$$

$T$  = disturbing potential  
 $c$  = integration constant  
 $E_{kin}$  = kinetic energy  
 $U$  = normal gravitational potential  
 $Z$  = centrifugal potential  
 $\int f dx$  = dissipative energy  
 $\int \sum_k g_k dx$  = time variable changes

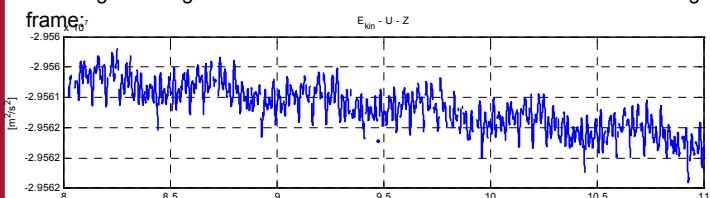
- Kinetic energy derived from the satellite's velocity:



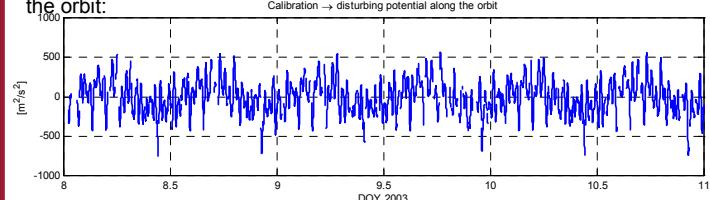
- including the normal gravity field  $U$ :  $E_{kin} - U$



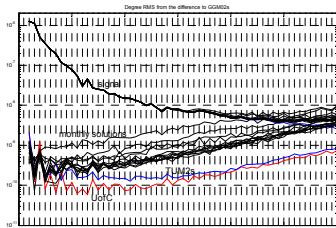
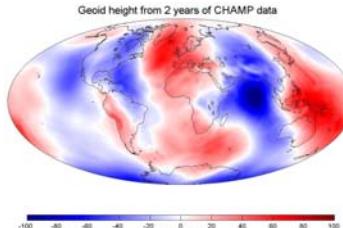
- including centrifugal forces  $Z$  since the measurement is done in a rotating frame:



- including accelerometry and calibration yields the disturbing potential along the orbit:

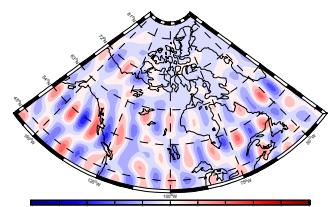
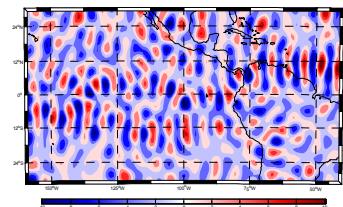


## Global solution:

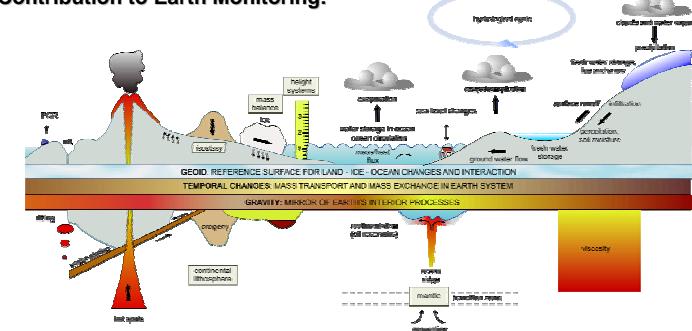


## Expected improvement for high-latitude areas:

- Converging groundtracks yield better data coverage at high-latitude areas  
→ localized solution is expected to be more accurate than the global solution



## Contribution to Earth Monitoring:



## Partner:



National Resources Canada



Geodetic Survey Division, Canada



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Technical University Munich



Institute of Geodesy, University Stuttgart



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