

Height Datum Unification with Sparse Gravity Data based on the Fixed Geodetic Boundary Value Problem

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Outline

- Fixed Geodetic Boundary Value Problem (GBVP)
- Minimizing the truncation error
- Determining height datum offsets
- Conclusion and outlook

Fixed Geodetic Boundary Value Problem

- Boundary values: gravity **disturbances**

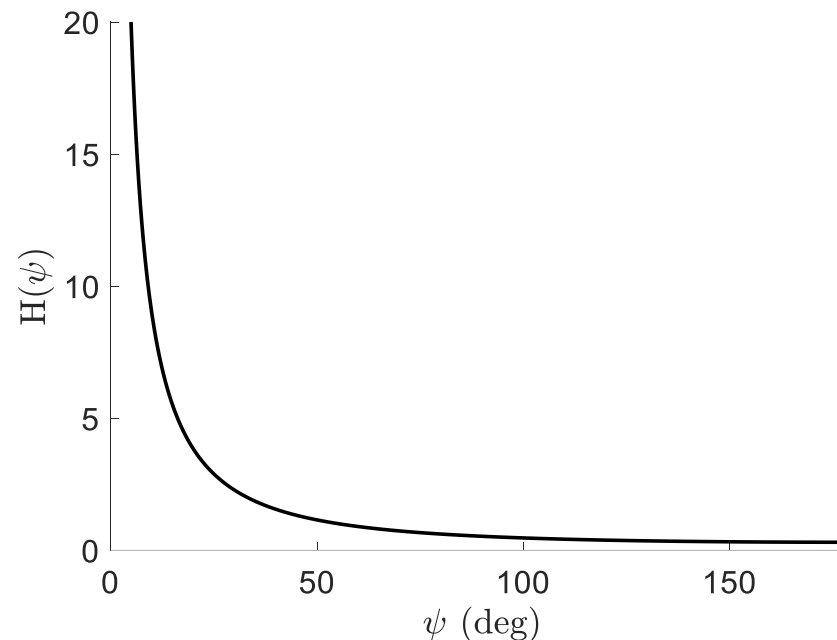
$$\delta g = g(P) - \gamma(P), \quad P \text{ on Earth's surface}$$

➔ for $\gamma(P)$, latitude and **ellipsoidal heights** must be known (GNSS)

- Linearized, spherical boundary condition: $\delta g = -\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}$

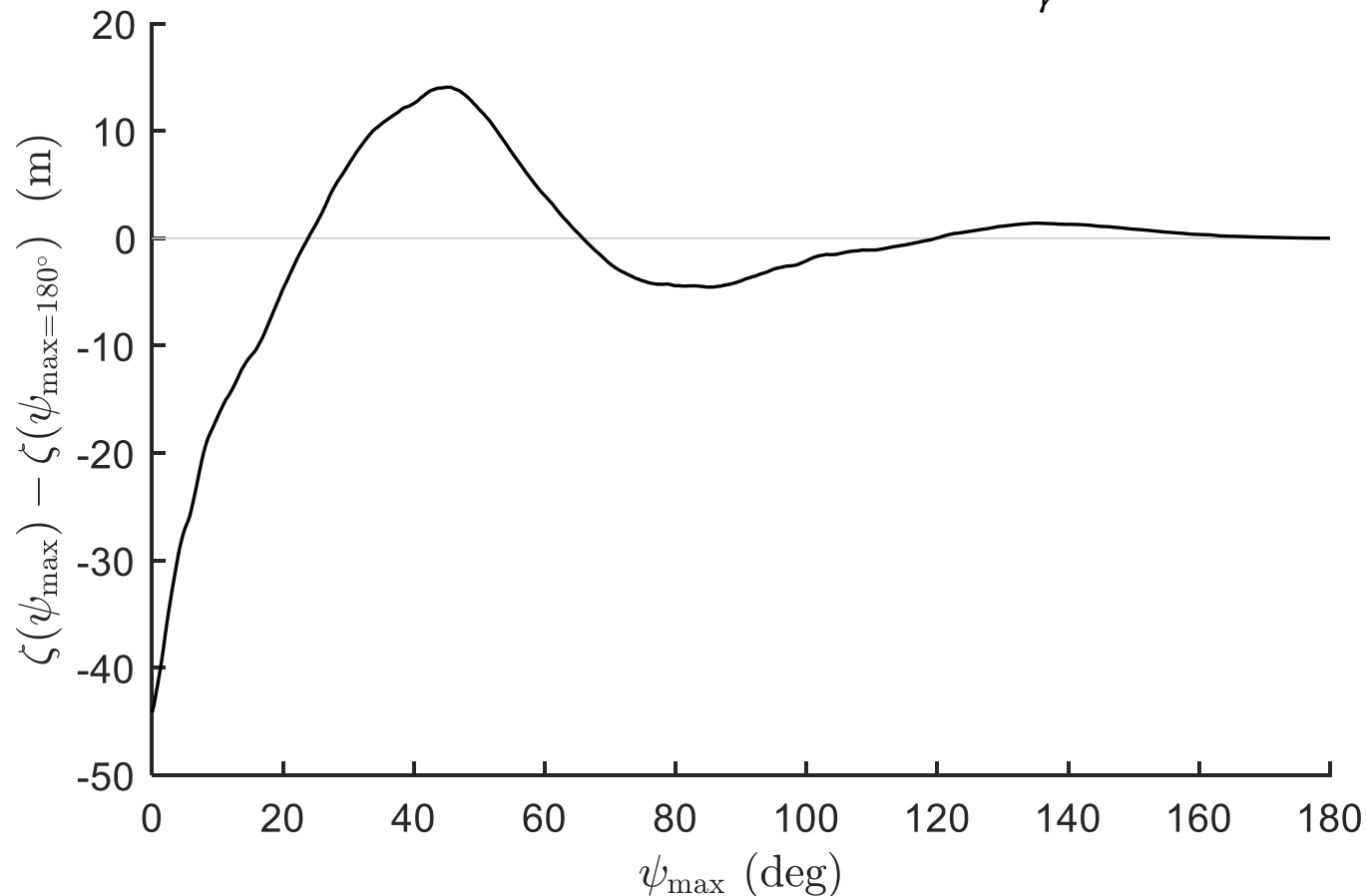
- Approx. solution:

$$T \approx \frac{R}{4\pi} \iint_{\sigma} \delta g \cdot H(\psi) \, d\sigma$$

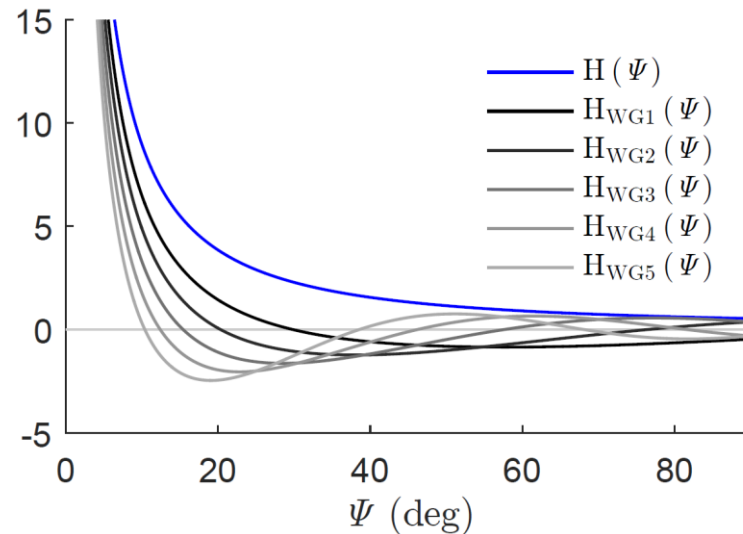
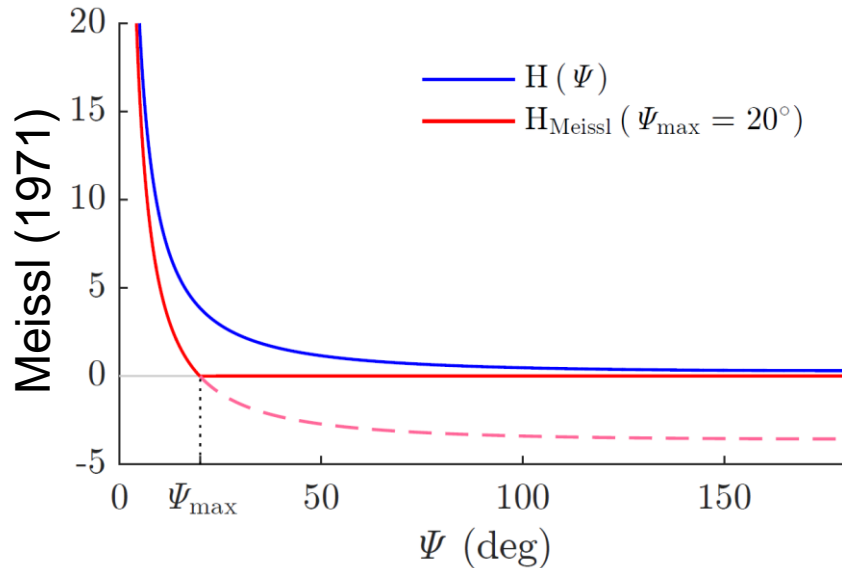


Truncation error

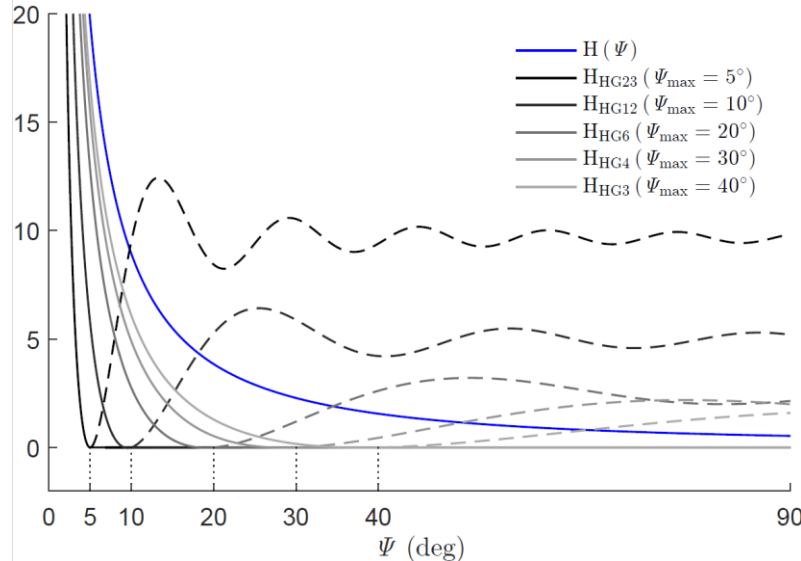
- Data: EGM2008-derived gravity disturbances ($5' \times 5'$) in spherical approximation on the surface of a sphere
- Test point in central Europe, height anomaly $\zeta = \frac{T}{\bar{\gamma}}$



Modifications of Hotine's function

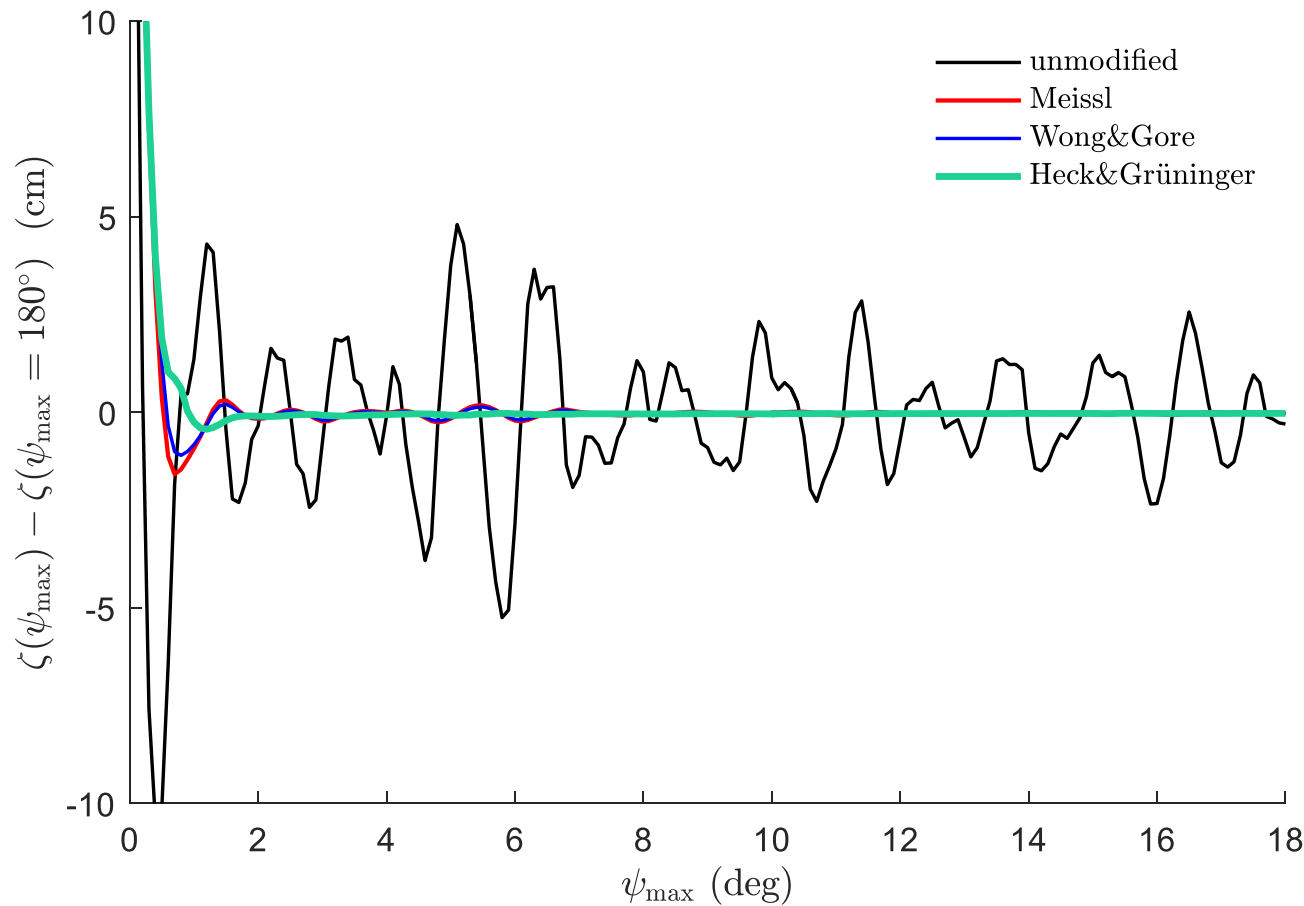


Heck & Grüniger (1987)



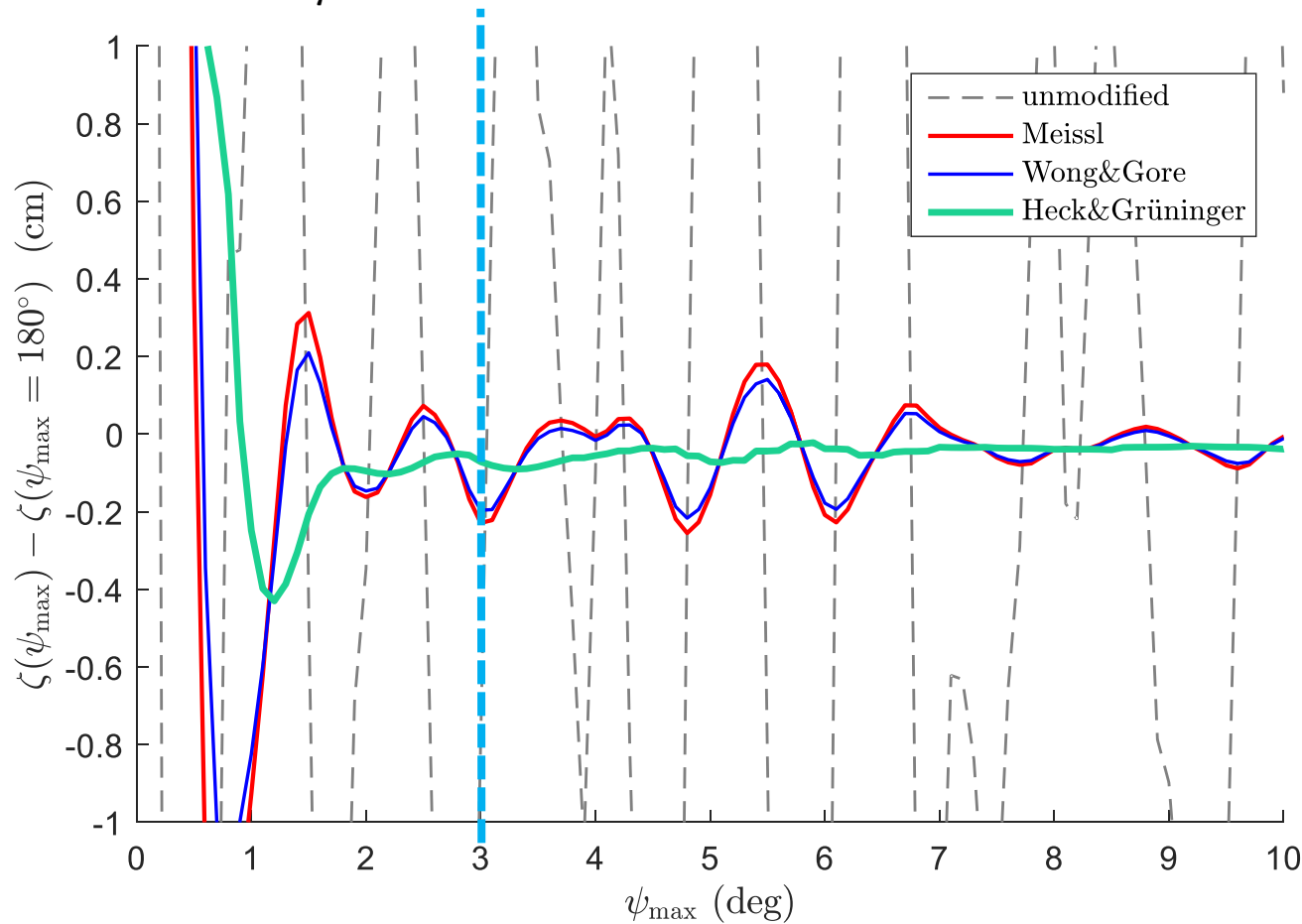
Incorporating a geopotential model ($N=200$)

■ $\zeta = \zeta_{\text{GGM}}^N + \frac{R}{4\pi\bar{\gamma}} \cdot \iint (\delta g - \delta g_{\text{GGM}}^N) \cdot H(\psi) \, d\sigma$



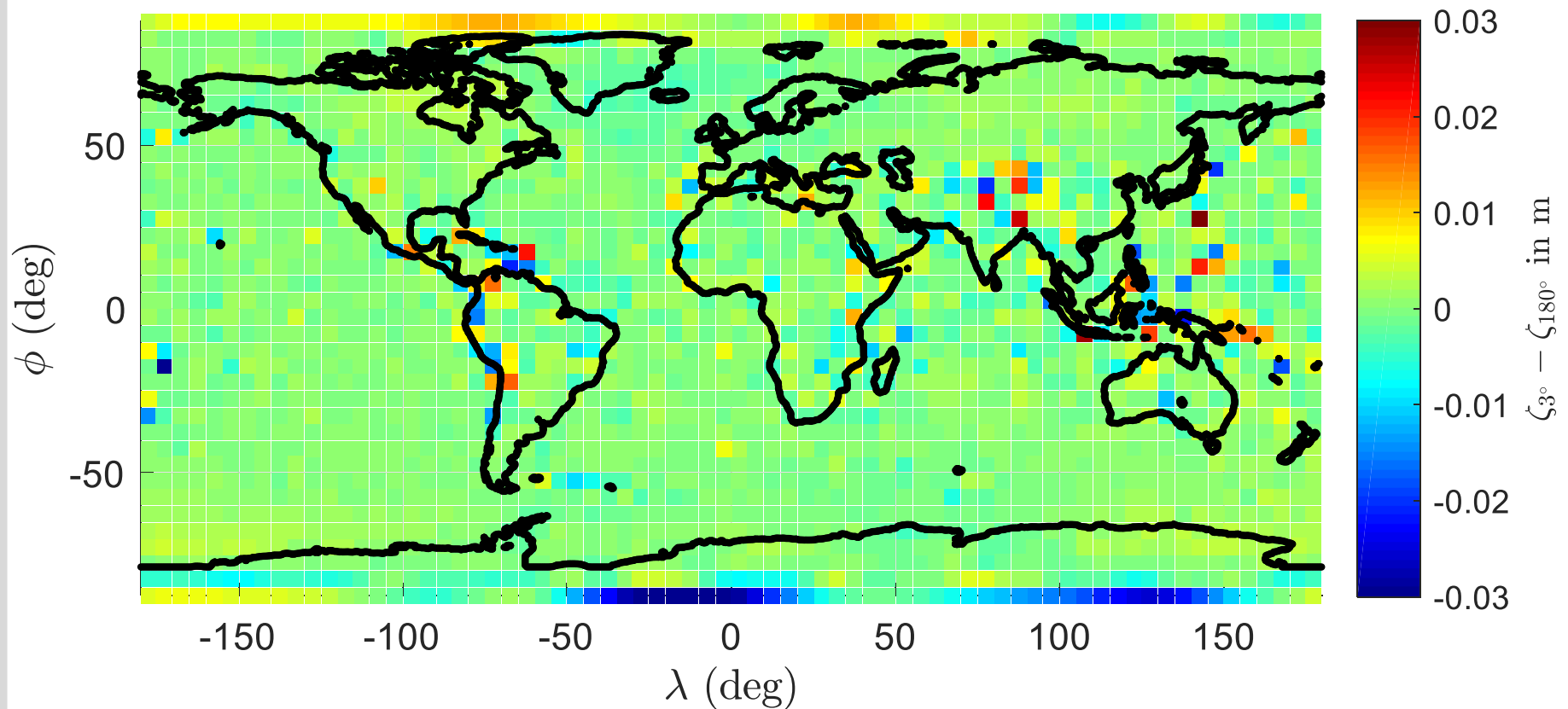
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Truncation Error

- Modification acc. Heck&Grüniger ($N = 200$), $\psi_{\max} = 3^\circ$
RMS = 4.23 mm



Unification of height datums

Closed-Loop-Simulation for offset determination

- Transformation of gravity anomalies to disturbances
- Numerical integration at GNSS-leveling Points P_j^i

$$\overbrace{\left[\zeta^i - \frac{R}{4\pi\gamma} \iint_{\sigma_k} H(\psi) \left(\Delta g^i + \frac{2}{R} T \right) d\sigma \right]}^l \bigg|_{P_j^i} = \delta H^i + \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \delta H^k \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\sigma_k} H(\psi) d\sigma \bigg|_{P_j^i} \right\}$$

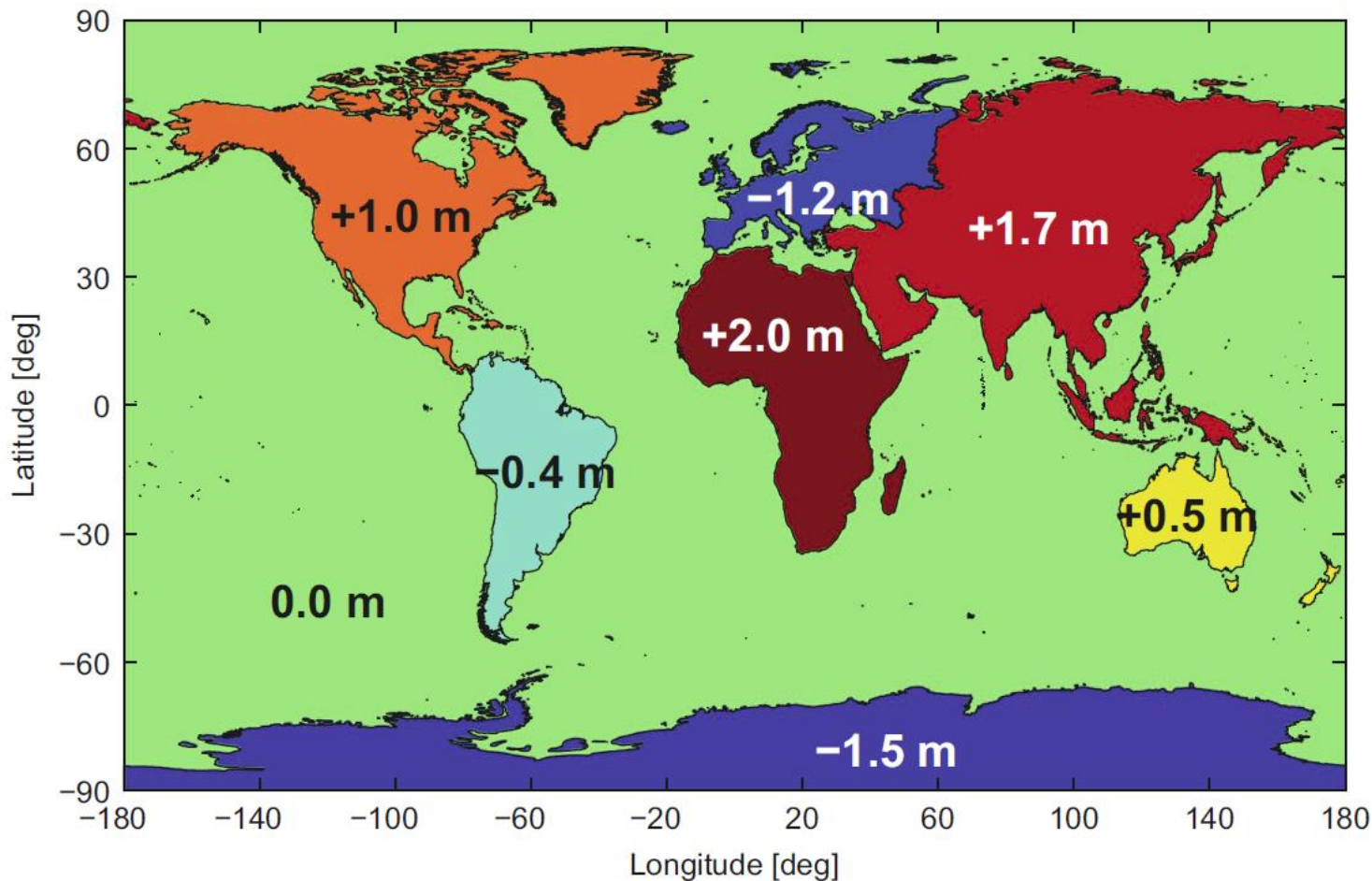
- Estimation of height datum offsets δH^i :

$$\delta \hat{H} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{l}$$

- Comparison of estimated and initial offsets

Unification of height datums

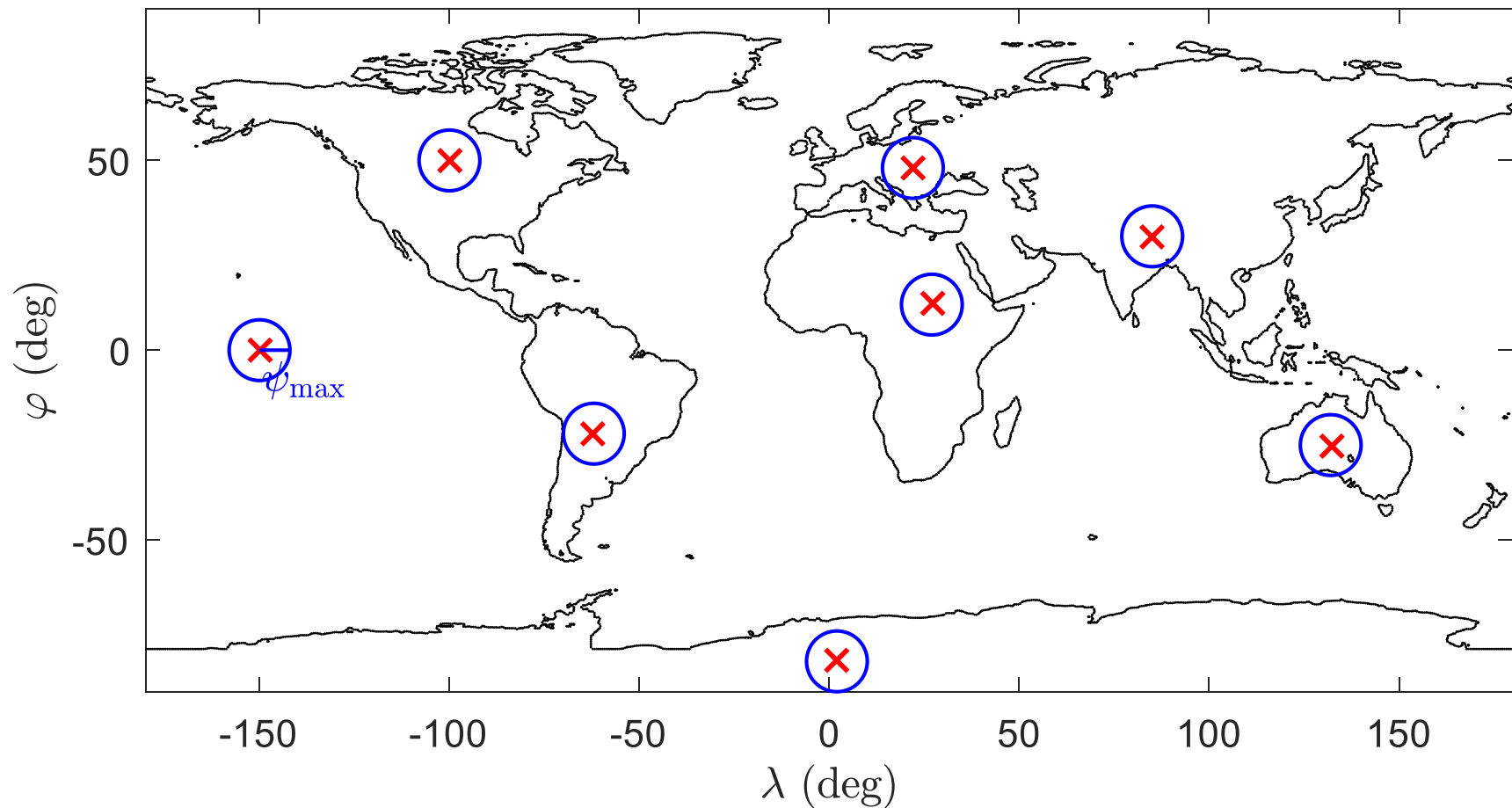
Choice of height offsets added to EGM2008 data



(see Grombein et al., 2016)

Unification of height datums

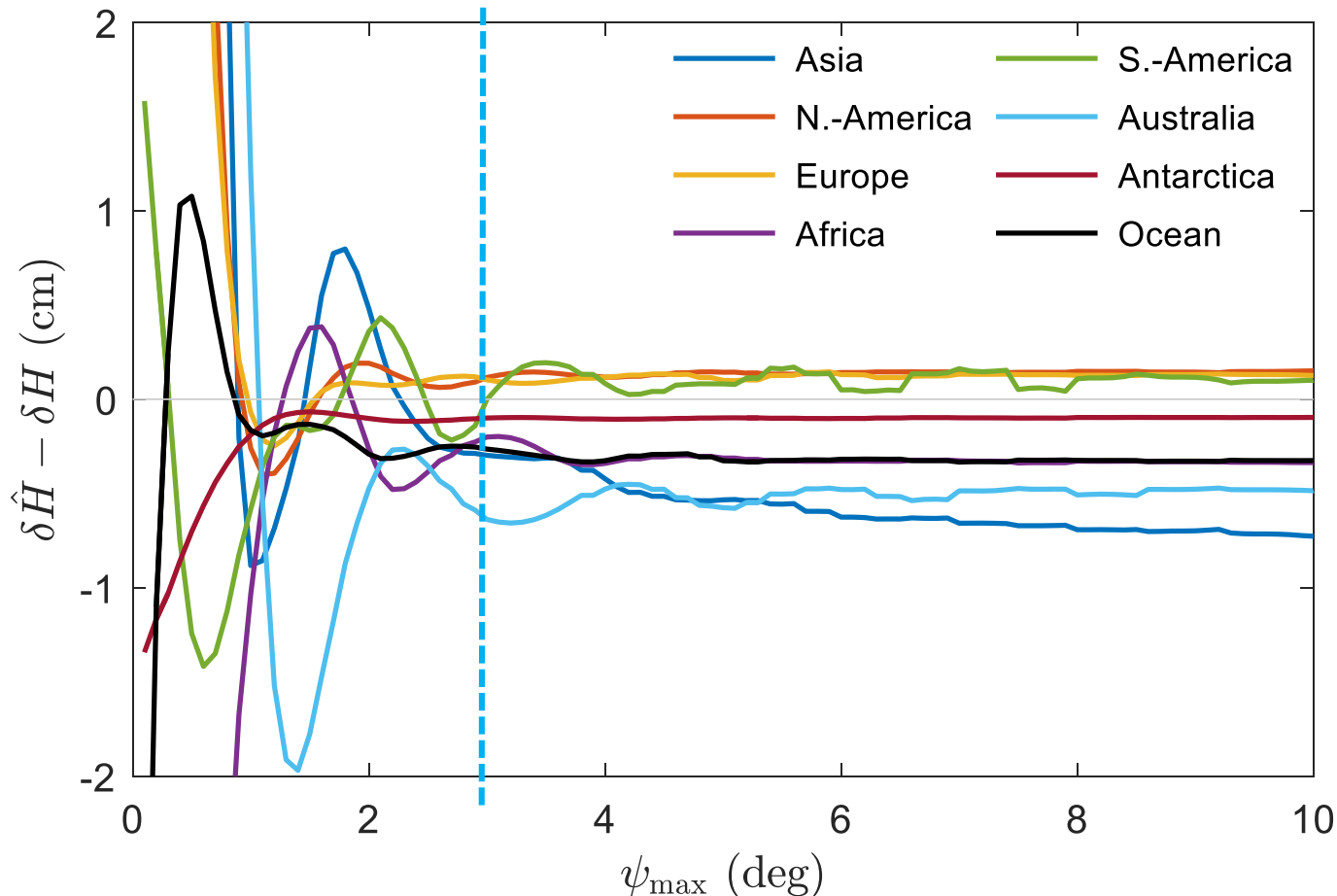
Enlarging the integration radii around test points



Unification of height datums


Determining height datum offsets (closed loop)

- Using GGM ($N = 200$) and modification acc. H&G with 1 computation point per datum zone



Conclusion

- Results of the simulation
 - Error of height anomalies and height datum offsets with **one computation point per zone** and use of **GGM** with $N \geq 200$ and **H&G-modification**:
< 1 cm at 3° integration radius

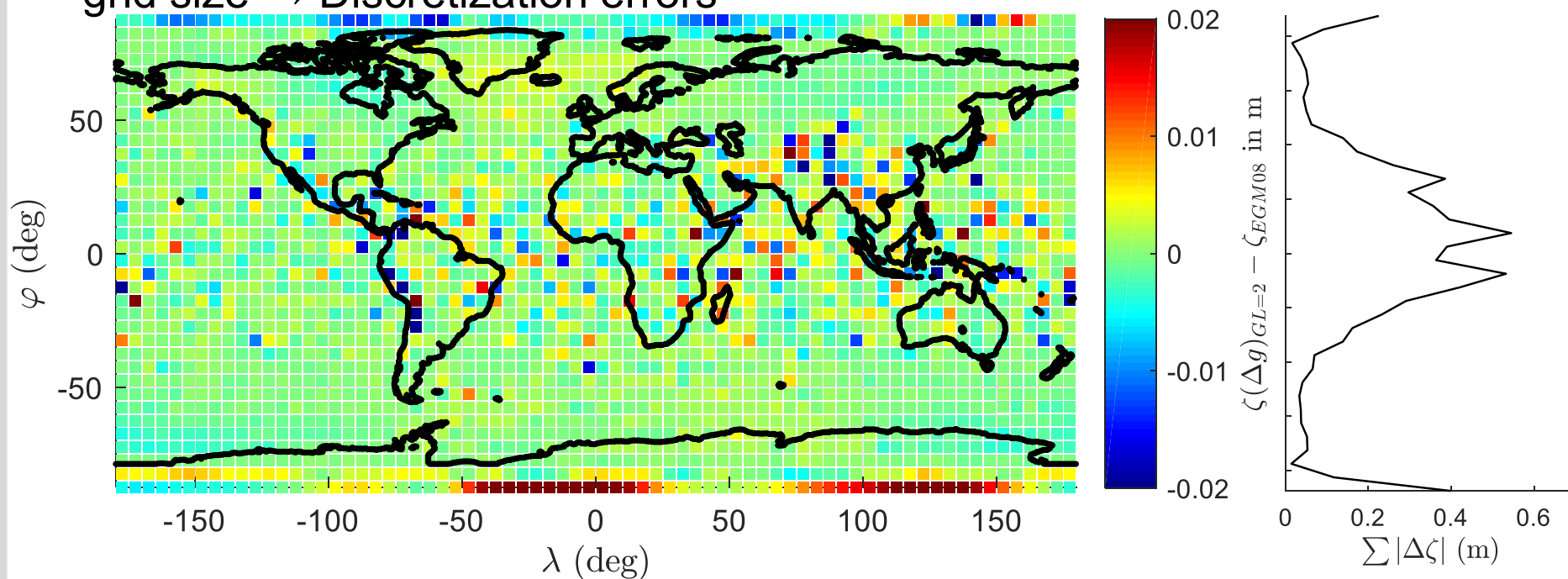
 - Outlook
 - Non-linear, ellipsoidal and **topographic** effects
 - Use of **stochastic** data
- Implementation with real data
- 

Literature

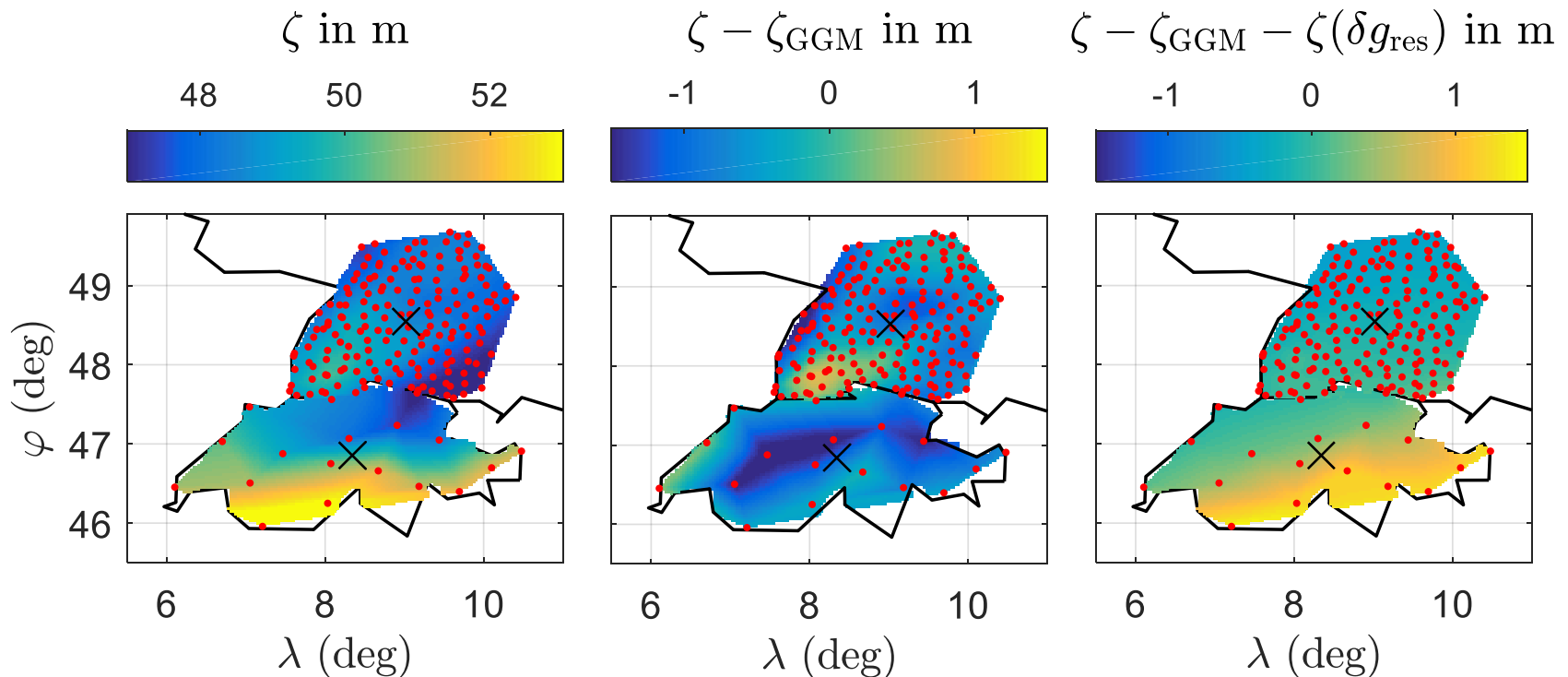
- Grombein, T. et al. (2016), Height System Unification Based on the Fixed GBVP Approach. In: C. Rizos, P. Willis (Hg.), *IGAG 150 Years: Proceedings of the IAG Scientific Assembly in Postdam, Germany, 2013*, S. 305–311, Springer International Publishing.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/1345_2015_104
- Featherstone, W.E. (2013), Deterministic, stochastic, hybrid and band-limited modifications of Hotine's integral. *Journal of Geodesy*, 87(5):487–500 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00190-013-0612-9>

Numerical Integration

- Difference of integrated height anomalies $\zeta = \frac{T}{\gamma}$ and EGM08-setpoints
- Discrepancies of up to 12 cm (6 mm RMS)
- Improvement through higher order of quadrature or smaller integration grid size → Discretization errors

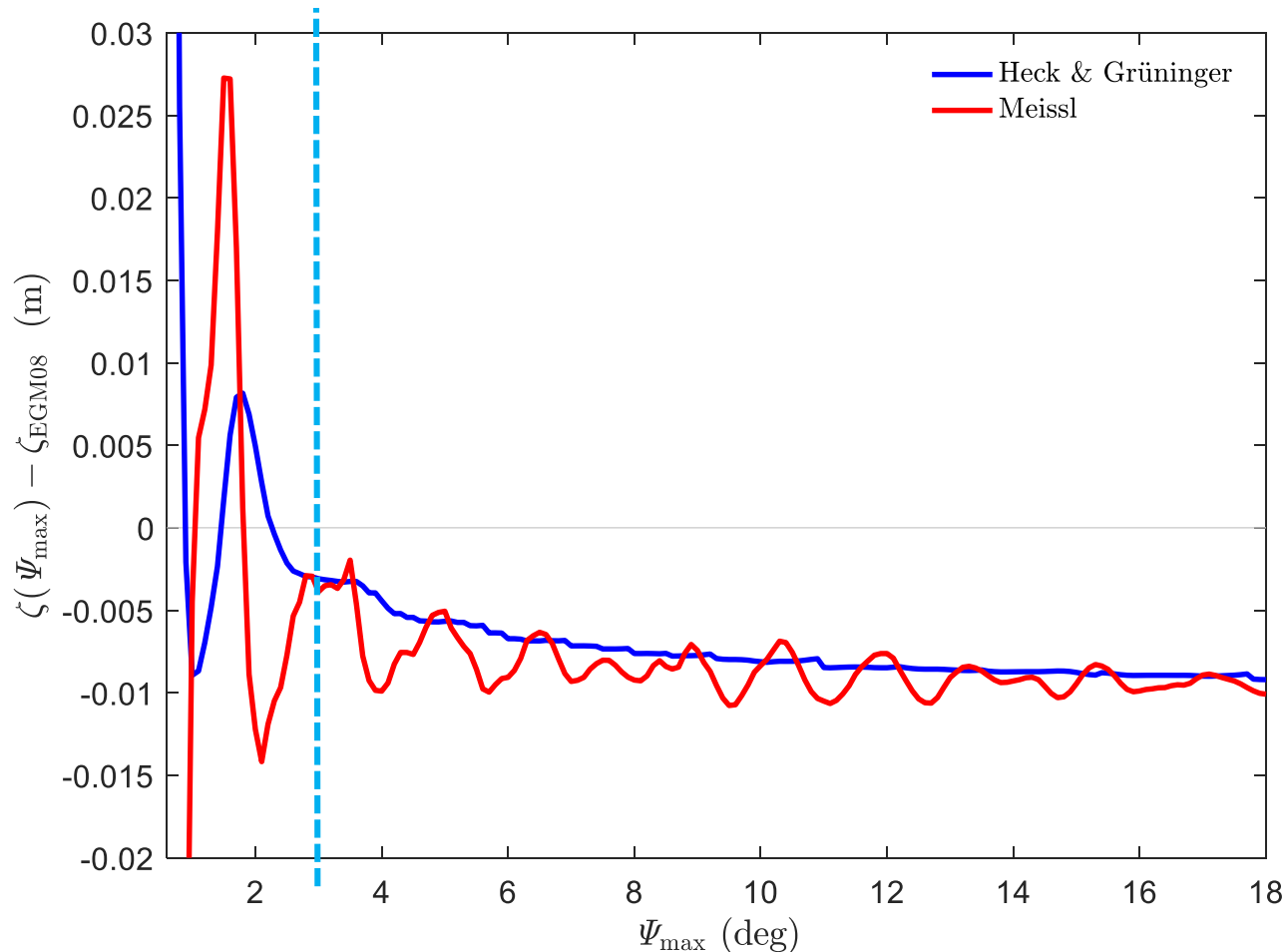


First results with real data

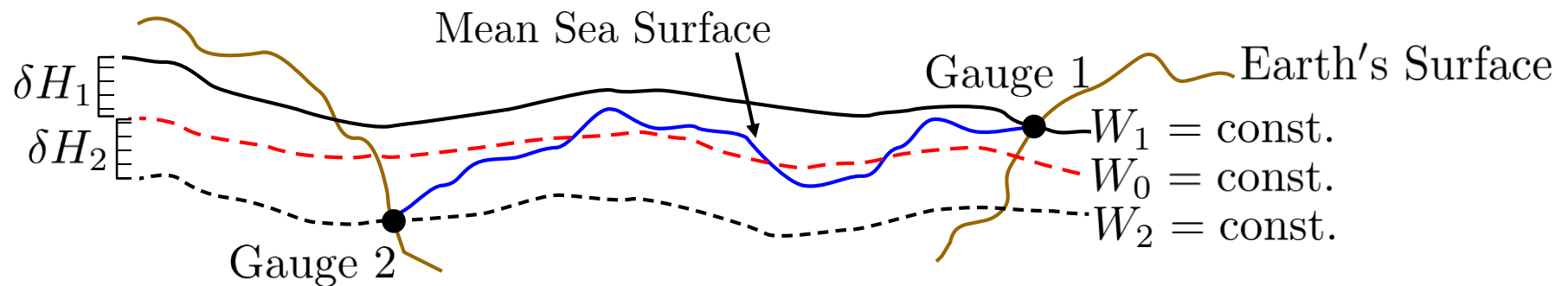


Incorporation of a geopotential model

- ($N = 200$), test point Himalaya:

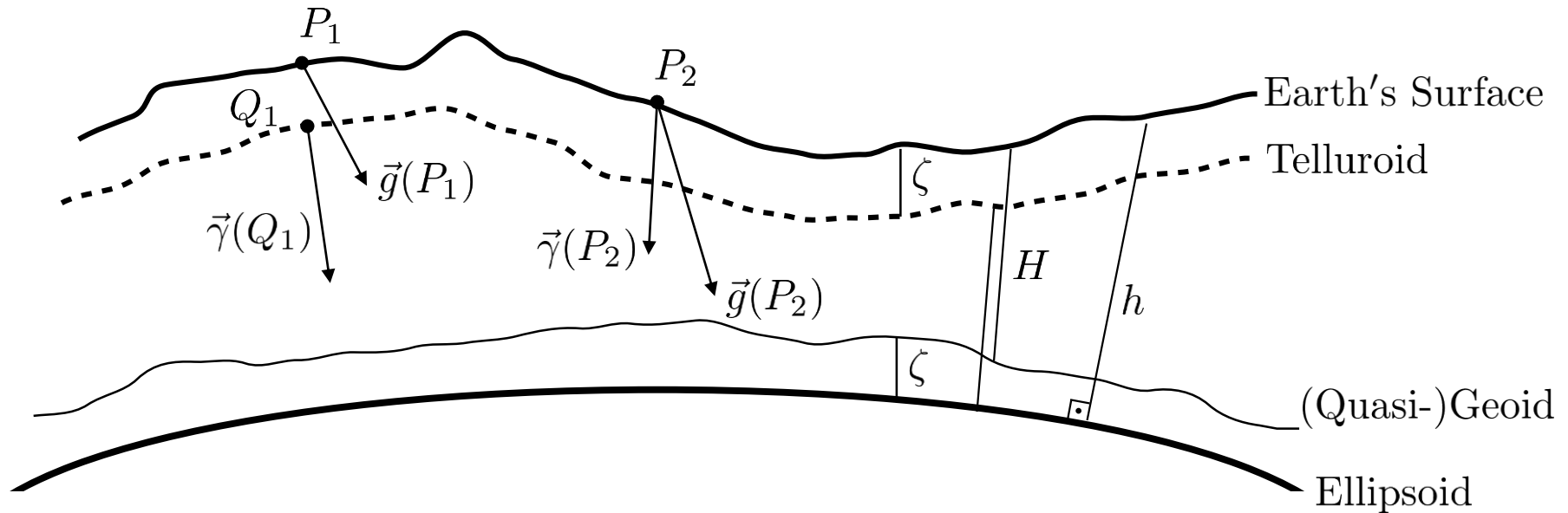


Cause of different height datums

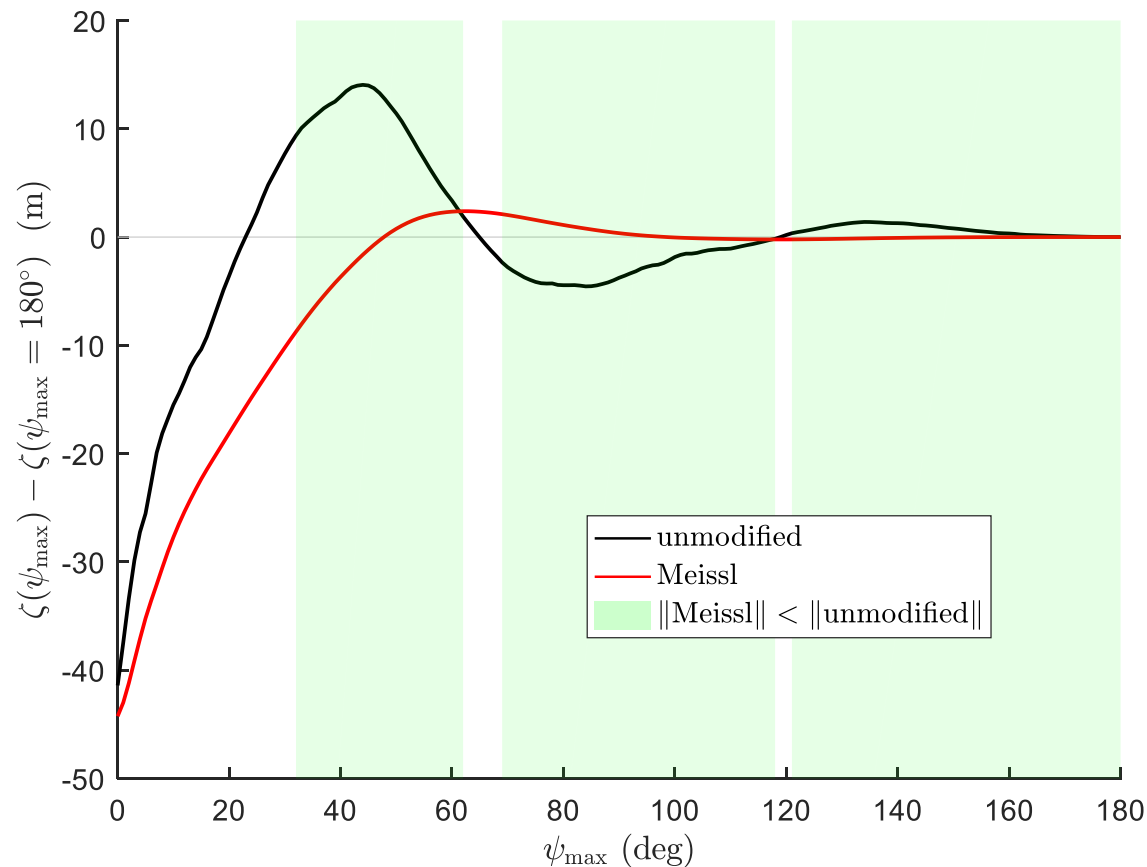


Geodetic Boundary Value Problems

Height and Gravity Definitions



Impact of the modifications on height anomaly



Incorporating of a geopotential model (GGM)

$$\zeta = \zeta_{\text{GGM}}^N + \frac{R}{4\pi\bar{\gamma}} \cdot \iint (\delta g - \delta g_{\text{GGM}}^N) \cdot H(\psi) \, d\sigma$$

■ Meissl-Modification:

