

Evaluation of the Geosat Follow-On Precise Orbit Ephemeris

Frank G. Lemoine, David D. Rowlands Space Geodesy Branch, NASA / GSFC, Greenbelt, MD 20771

Nikita P. Zelensky, Brian D. Beckley, Douglas S. Chinn Raytheon ITSS, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774

4-5 cm GDR orbit error relative to TOPEX and Jason

John L. Lillibridge

Laboratory for Satellite Altimetry, NOAA, Silver Spring, MD 20910

ABSTRACT

The GEOSAT Follow-On spacecraft (GFO), launched in 1998, began continuous radar altimeter coverage of the oceans in 2000. After an extensive series of calibration campaigns in 1999 and 2000, the spacecraft was finally accepted by the US Navy on November 29, 2000. By providing high quality altimeter data, GFO can supplement Jason, TOPEX/POSEIDON(T/P), and Envisat, providing a different synoptic sampling of the oceans with its 17day ground track repeat cycle. Altimeter crossover analysis suggests GFO is capable of POSEIDON class altimetry, with orbit error the largest contributor to the GFO altimeter error budget. Satellite laser ranging (SLR) data, especially in combination with altimeter crossover data, offer the only means of determining high-guality precise orbits. SLR tracking is also augmented by Doppler (Tranet style) beacons. These data were used to tune the gravity field and macromodel (3D representation of the spacecraft geometry and surface properties). Beginning with January 2000 GSFC has produced a 3.8 year span of the Precision Orbit Ephemeris (POE) intended for use on the GFO GDR. The current GFO gravity field (pgs7727) has been re-tuned using CHAMP data and an additional 2-years of GFO SLR/Doppler/Crossover data (pgs7777b). The pgs7777b shows significant improvement in POD performance over all other gravity fields. All previous orbits for GFO have been re-processed and the new orbits now use pgs7777b. Orbit accuracy is evaluated using GFO tracking data and altimeter crossover and collinear sea surface height residuals, and analysis of coefficients used to adjust GFO data into the TOPEX frame.



GFO GDR (pgs7727) and Reprocessed (pgs7777b) orbits

The mean orbit difference (figure C1) and standard deviation about that mean (figure C2) indicate geographically correlated and geographically anticorrelated error in the orbits It is believed most of

the error is in the pgs7727 orbits





C2. standard deviation about radial orbit mean September 2002 - August 2003



The average altimeter crossover residuals maps (figures C3 and C4) indicate anti-correlated gravity orbit error. Notice the reduction in this error as we move from pgs7727 to pgs7777 (C3 to C4). Also notice the resemblance between the orbit difference standard deviation (C2) and the pgs7727 mean crossover map (C3).

C3. pgs7727 crossover residuals mean otember 2002 – August 2003







pgs7777b – a new tuned gravity field for GFO

Pgs7777b is superior to all other gravity fields for GFO POD, including the latest fields from Grace. Pgs7777b was computed from pgs7727 (the EGM9-derived GDR standard) using 87 days of Champ data and tracking data from GFO (SLR/Crossovers), TOPEX (SLR/DORIS), Jason (GPS), Envisat (SLR/DORIS), and other SLR data

EIGENIS

GRIM5CI

EIGEN2

EIGEN3s

GGM01C

GGM01S





5.5

The table and plot below show the pgs7777b offer a significant and consistent improvement over the pgs7727 orbits. All new orbits since Feb 2004 have been determined with pgs7777b. The plot also shows error due to atmospheric drag dominates the orbit over periods of high solar activity.



TOPEX + Jason sea surface

height anomalies with respect

to GSFC00.1 MSS for Jason

cycle 37 (January 07-17,

GFO cycle 102 SSH

11-27, 2003)

anomalies with respect to

GSFC00.1 MSS (January

Adjusted GFO cycle 102

respect to GSFC00.1 MSS

SSH anomalies with

2003.)