

EOT11a - a new tide model from Multi-Mission Altimetry



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Abstract

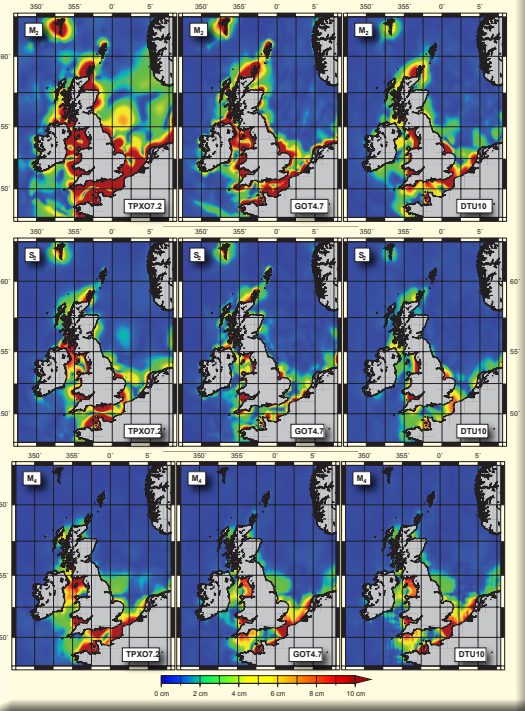
EOT11a is another version of empirical ocean tide models. It was obtained by means of residual tidal analysis of multi-mission-altimeter data using data from TOPEX/Poseidon, ERS-2, ENVISAT, and Jason-1/2. The harmonic analysis was customized in order to improve the determination of shallow water

tides. FES2004 was again used as reference model in order to mitigate back ground noise caused by minor tidal constituents. The model includes the main astronomical tides M₂, S₂, N₂, K₂, 2N₂, O₁, K₁, P₁, and Q₁, the non-linear constituent M₄, the long period tides M_m and M_f, and the radiational tide S₁.

Processing steps

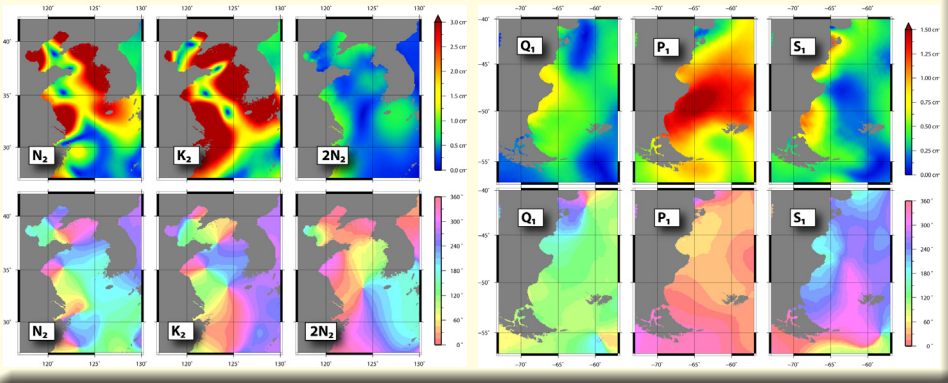
- performing sea level anomalies w.r.t. CLS01 using FES2004 as reference tide model
- residual tide analysis by means of least squares harmonic analysis for the tidal constituents, mission specific mean values as well as annual and semiannual signals
- reconstructing full elastic ocean tides by adding residual tides to the reference model
- computing loading tides from elastic tides
- deriving ocean tides by subtracting loading effects from elastic ocean tides

Comparison with other models at North-West European Shelf



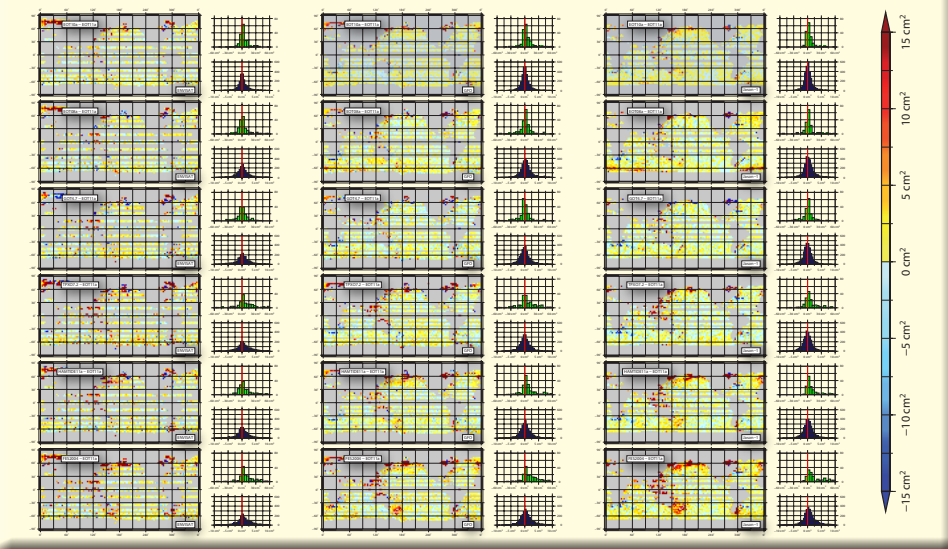
Download EOT11a at
<ftp://ftp.dgfi.badw.de/pub/EOT11a>

Selected residuals for Yellow Sea and Patagonia



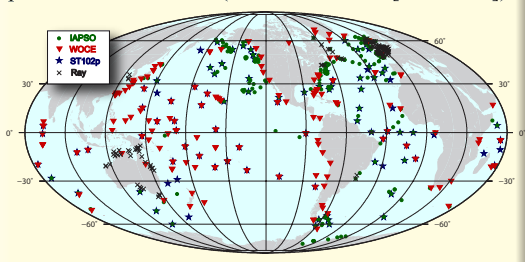
Crossover variance reduction for Envisat, GFO, and Jason-1

Crossover differences within 3° boxes with Δt ≤ 3.5 days were used. No admittance for minor tides applied. Histograms distinguish between global ocean (blue) and shallow water (green).



Comparison with tidal constants

Several compilations with tidal constants of coastal and bottom pressure gauges have been used for comparison with EOT11a (see tables below [unit = cm]).



	M ₂	S ₂	N ₂	K ₂	2N ₂	O ₁	P ₁	Q ₁	RSS
FES2004	1.45	0.86	0.67	0.49	1.01	0.75	0.41	0.30	2.32
EOT08a	1.43	0.97	0.65	0.45	0.98	0.74	0.42	0.30	2.32
EOT10a	1.41	0.84	0.64	0.43	0.97	0.73	0.37	0.27	2.23
EOT11a	1.42	0.84	0.64	0.46	0.96	0.73	0.37	0.28	2.24
GOT4.7	1.43	0.93	0.65	0.40	1.01	0.76	0.37	0.27	2.30
TPX07.2	1.43	0.82	0.64	0.37	1.07	0.86	0.37	0.27	2.31
HAMTIDE11a	1.48	0.88	0.65	0.49	1.06	0.80	0.42	0.30	2.38
DTU10	1.38	0.87	0.64	0.45	1.01	0.74	0.42	0.31	2.26
Ray	101	101	98	97	101	97	97	95	

	M ₂	S ₂	N ₂	K ₂	2N ₂	O ₁	P ₁	Q ₁	M ₄	RSS
FES2004	7.56	4.85	2.68	2.21	1.87	1.31	1.07	0.94	4.23	10.86
EOT08a	6.82	4.13	2.19	1.55	1.63	1.24	0.80	0.87	2.29	9.03
EOT10a	6.80	4.02	2.33	1.56	1.65	1.24	0.90	0.84	2.67	9.12
EOT11a	6.33	3.96	2.09	1.38	1.67	1.44	0.78	0.82	2.61	8.66
GOT4.7	6.09	3.38	2.06	1.65	1.67	1.31	0.94	0.85	2.33	8.19
TPX07.2	6.94	3.81	2.09	1.68	1.77	1.34	0.97	1.08	1.88	8.94
HAMTIDE11a	6.84	4.77	2.25	2.19	2.04	1.21	2.43	0.86	(3.79)	10.27
DTU10	5.18	2.99	2.10	1.65	1.73	1.40	1.07	0.87	2.30	7.42
Ray	176	176	173	96	176	176	97	139	129	

	M ₂	S ₂	N ₂	K ₂	2N ₂	O ₁	P ₁	Q ₁	RSS
FES2004	2.56	1.72	0.97	0.91	1.35	1.05	2.80	0.48	4.72
EOT08a	2.46	1.66	0.95	0.80	1.26	1.04	2.66	0.47	4.51
EOT10a	2.47	1.66	0.95	0.86	1.24	1.03	2.62	0.48	4.49
EOT11a	2.46	1.63	0.97	0.81	1.21	1.03	2.56	0.48	4.42
GOT4.7	2.46	1.60	0.94	0.79	1.14	1.06	2.65	0.44	4.50
TPX07.2	2.59	1.62	0.94	0.79	1.28	1.05	2.56	0.44	4.51
HAMTIDE11a	2.56	1.70	0.94	0.90	1.40	1.06	2.63	0.46	4.62
DTU10	2.44	1.60	0.98	0.87	1.31	1.06	2.75	0.47	4.57
Ray	310	310	304	272	310	309	272	273	

	M ₂	S ₂	N ₂	K ₂	2N ₂	O ₁	P ₁	Q ₁	M ₄	RSS
FES2004	11.96	4.34	2.50	1.63	4.25	3.07	1.37	0.68	14.24	14.24
EOT08a	12.31	4.37	2.64	1.52	4.08	3.02	1.31	0.62	1.34	14.48
EOT10a	12.09	4.18	2.49	1.51	4.06	3.03	1.31	0.68	1.23	14.19
EOT11a	12.09	4.17	2.54	1.49	4.00	2.96	1.32	0.69	1.27	14.17
HAMTIDE11a	12.58	4.72	2.55	1.58	4.54	3.22	1.38	0.60	(1.19)	14.97
DTU10	12.47	4.23	2.50	1.48	3.97	2.96	1.32	0.72	1.14	14.49
Ray	151	151	151	150	151	151	150	150	158	

(in brackets) missing constituent replaced by signal RMS

Conclusions

- EOT11a performs significantly better than previous EOT-models.
- The model validation with homogeneously distributed tidal constants (ST102, IAPSO, WOCE) shows that EOT11a is among the best currently available tide models.
- For Ray's compilation of shallow water tidal constants (SW), EOT11a is slightly outperformed by DTU10 and GOT4.7. This holds in particular for the constituents S₂ and M₄.
- For some shallow water tides the differences between EOT11a and other models exceed the level of ten centimetre (see results at NW-European Shelf). But the validation by means of crossover variance reduction tests shows that each tide model has its own strengths and weaknesses.

Acknowledgement

We gratefully acknowledge R. Ray for providing the comprehensive validation data sets for the shallow water sites.