



# The GOCE gradiometer - instrument status, data processing and product performance

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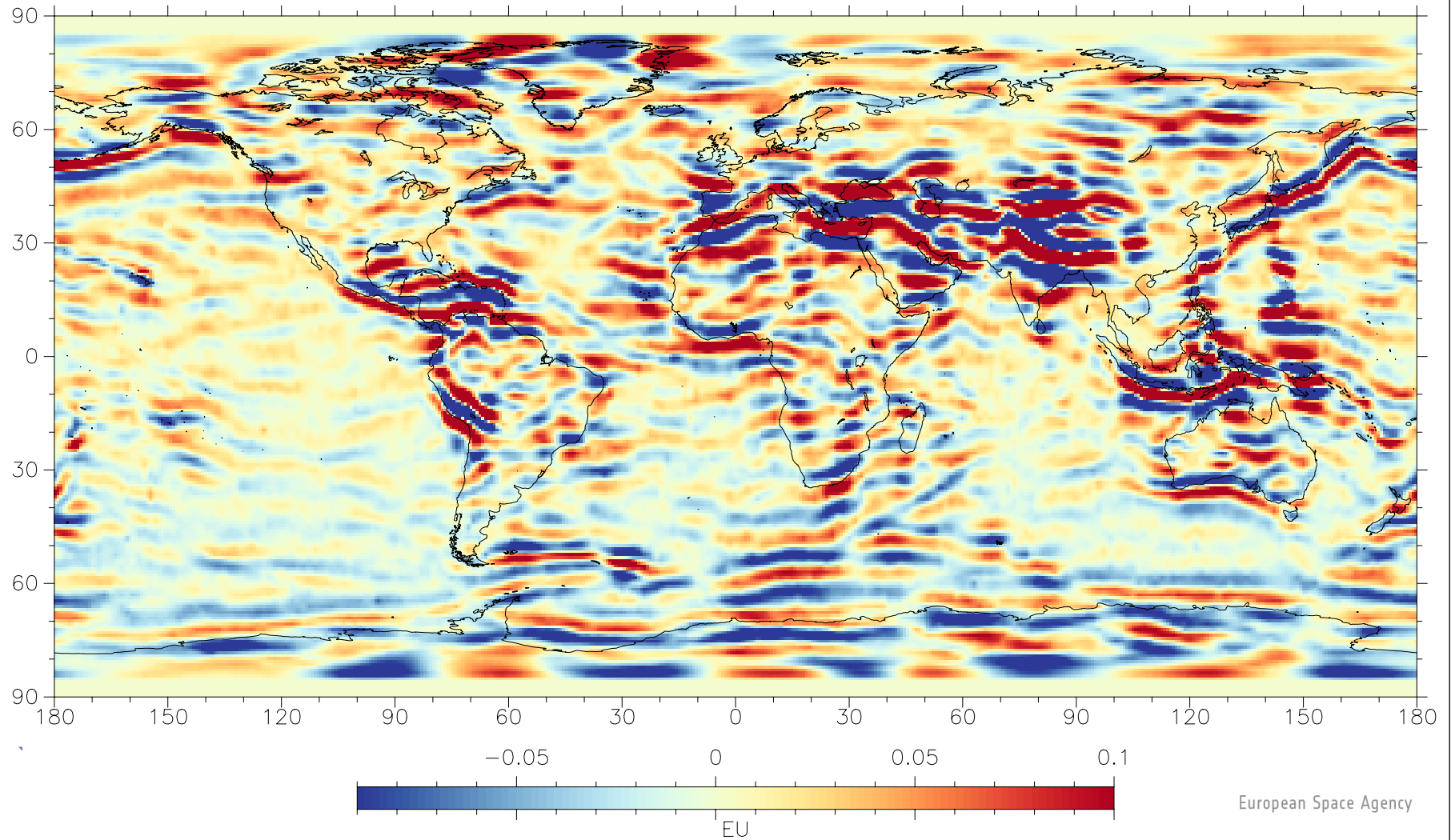
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# Observed gravity gradients

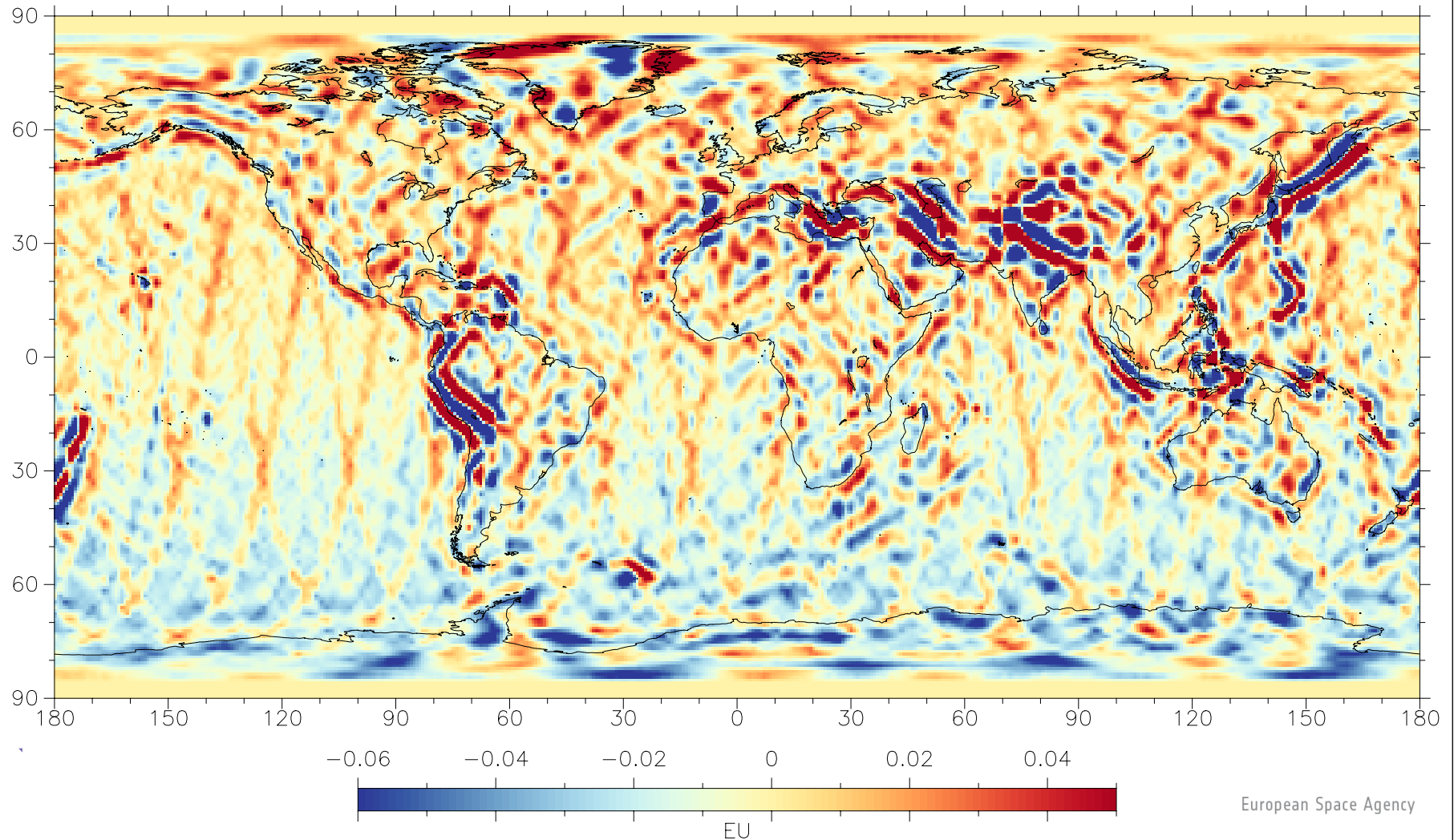


- The following plots show gradiometer Level 1b data products from 30 September to 16 November 2009
- Sinc filtered and Hanning windowed to emphasise measurement band (high-pass)
- Gradients are:
  - given in instrument reference frame
  - internally calibrated (i.e. no confrontation with pre-GOCE gravity field information to determine scales, biases, n cprs, etc.)

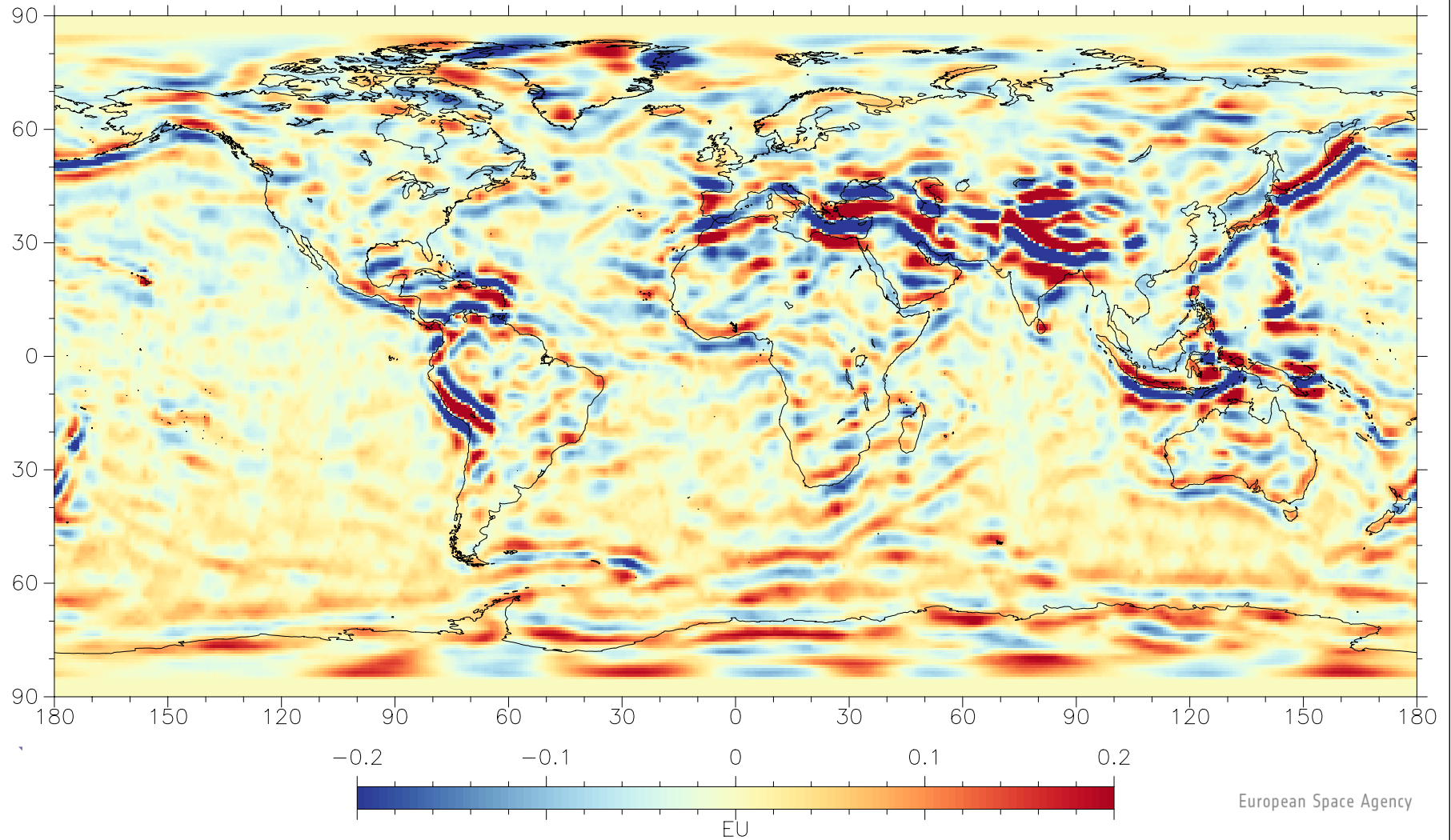
# Observed gravity gradients: $U_{xx}$



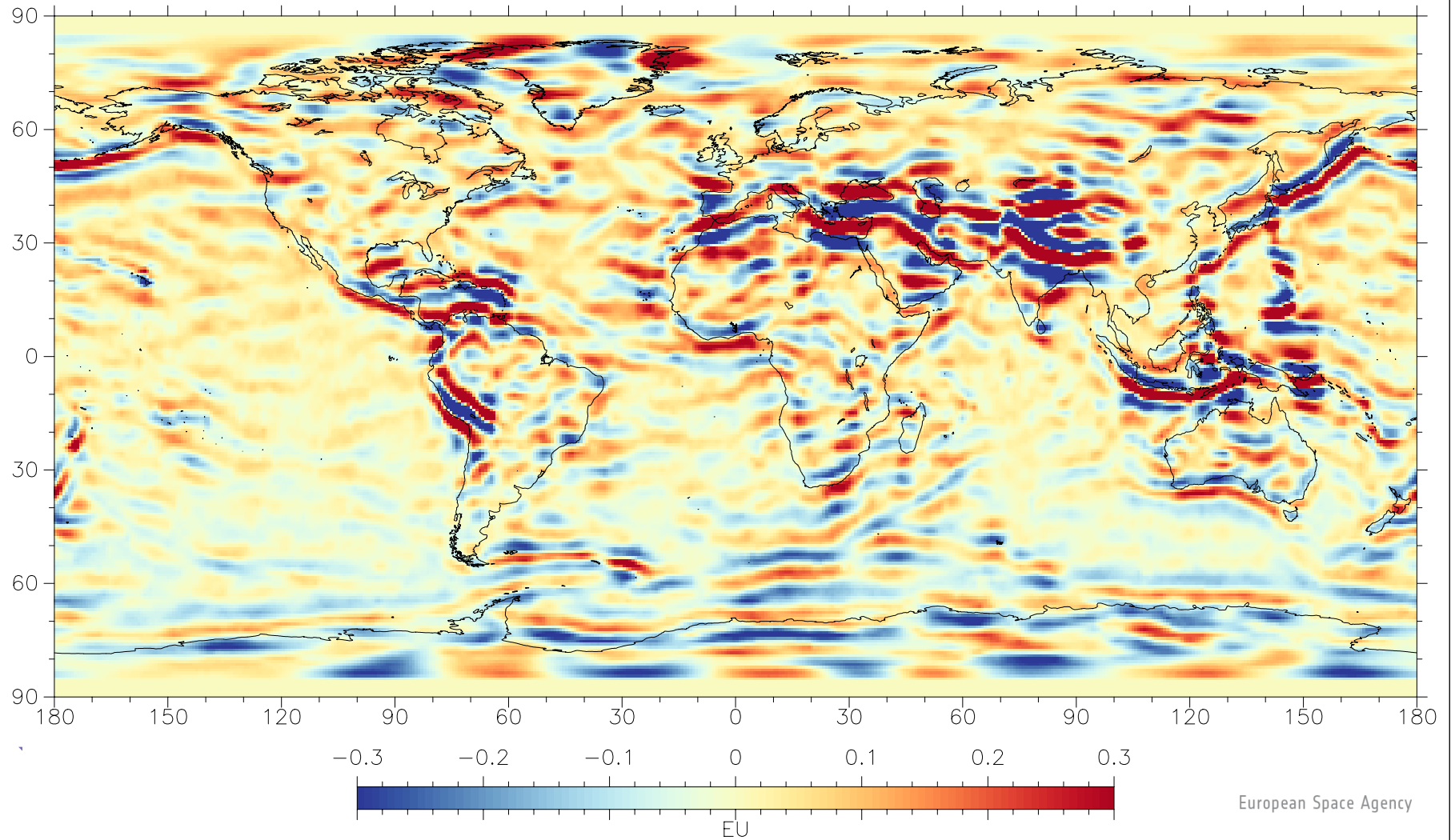
# Observed gravity gradients: $U_{yy}$



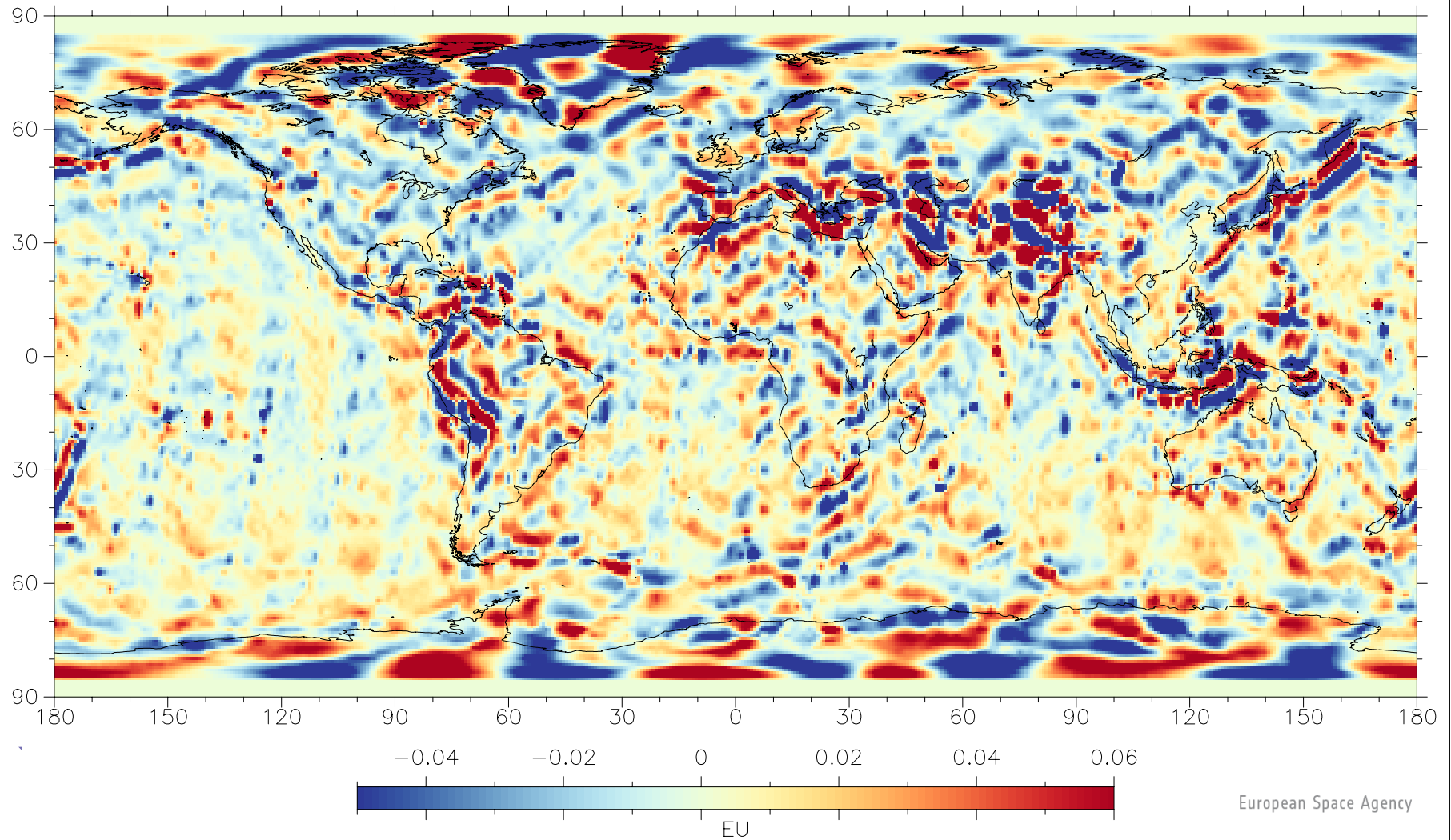
# Observed gravity gradients: $U_{zz}$



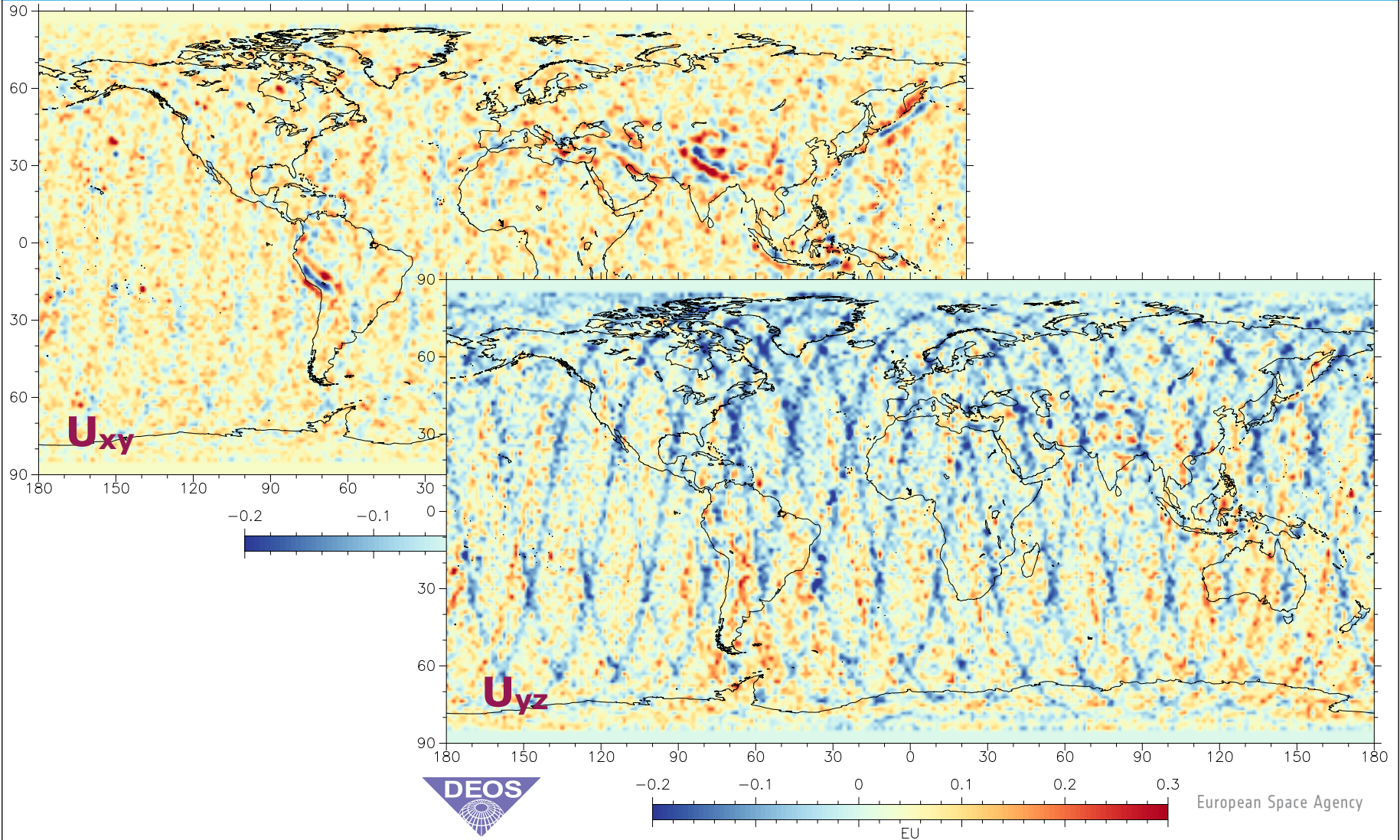
# Observed gravity gradients: $U_{xx} - U_{zz}$



# Observed gravity gradients: $U_{xz}$

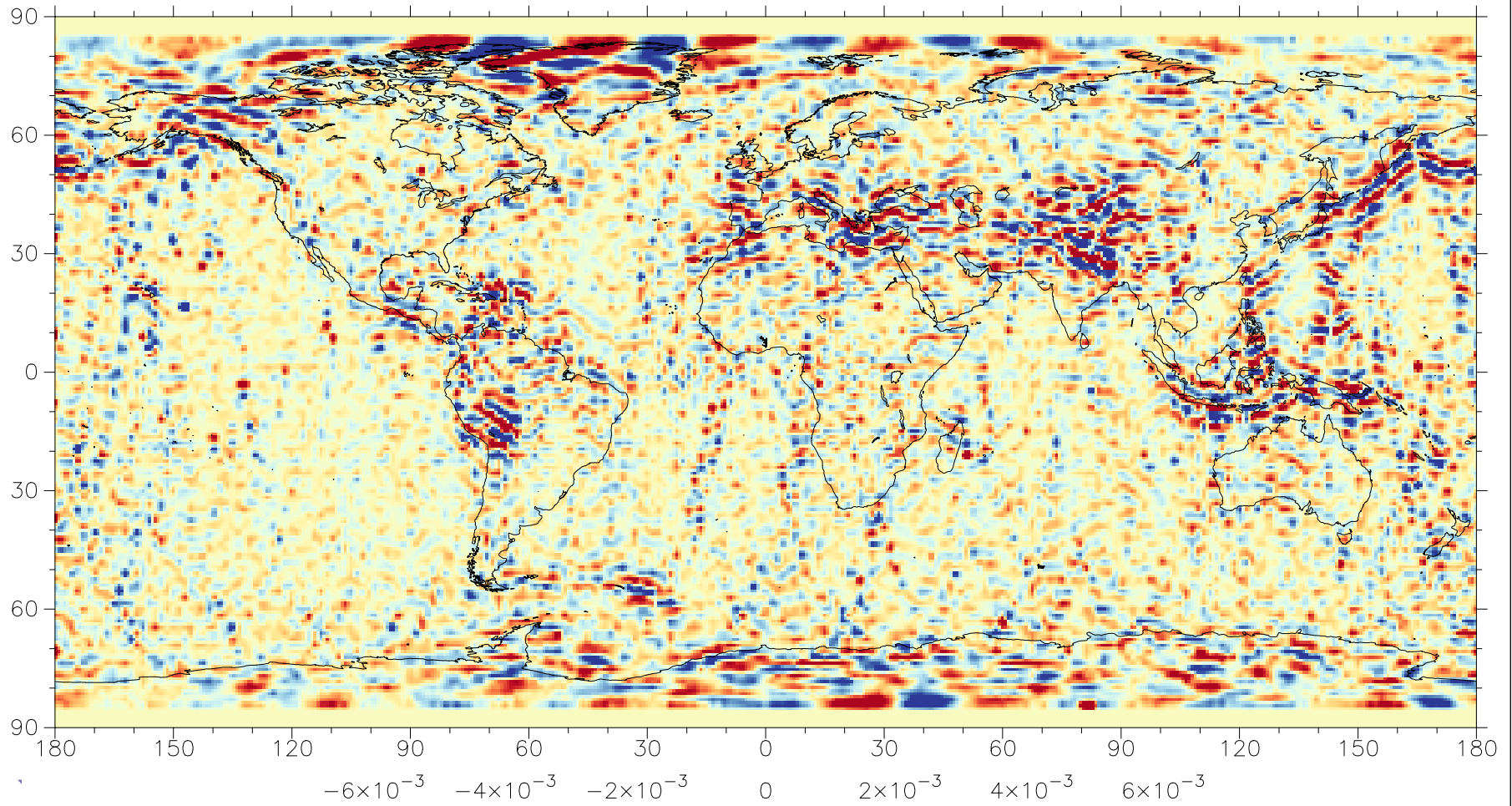


# Observed gravity gradients: $U_{xy}$ and $U_{yz}$

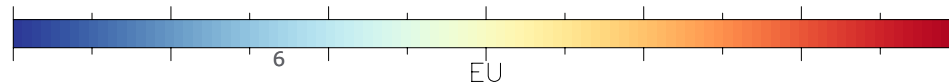




# Differences w.r.t. EIGEN5C: $U_{xx}$

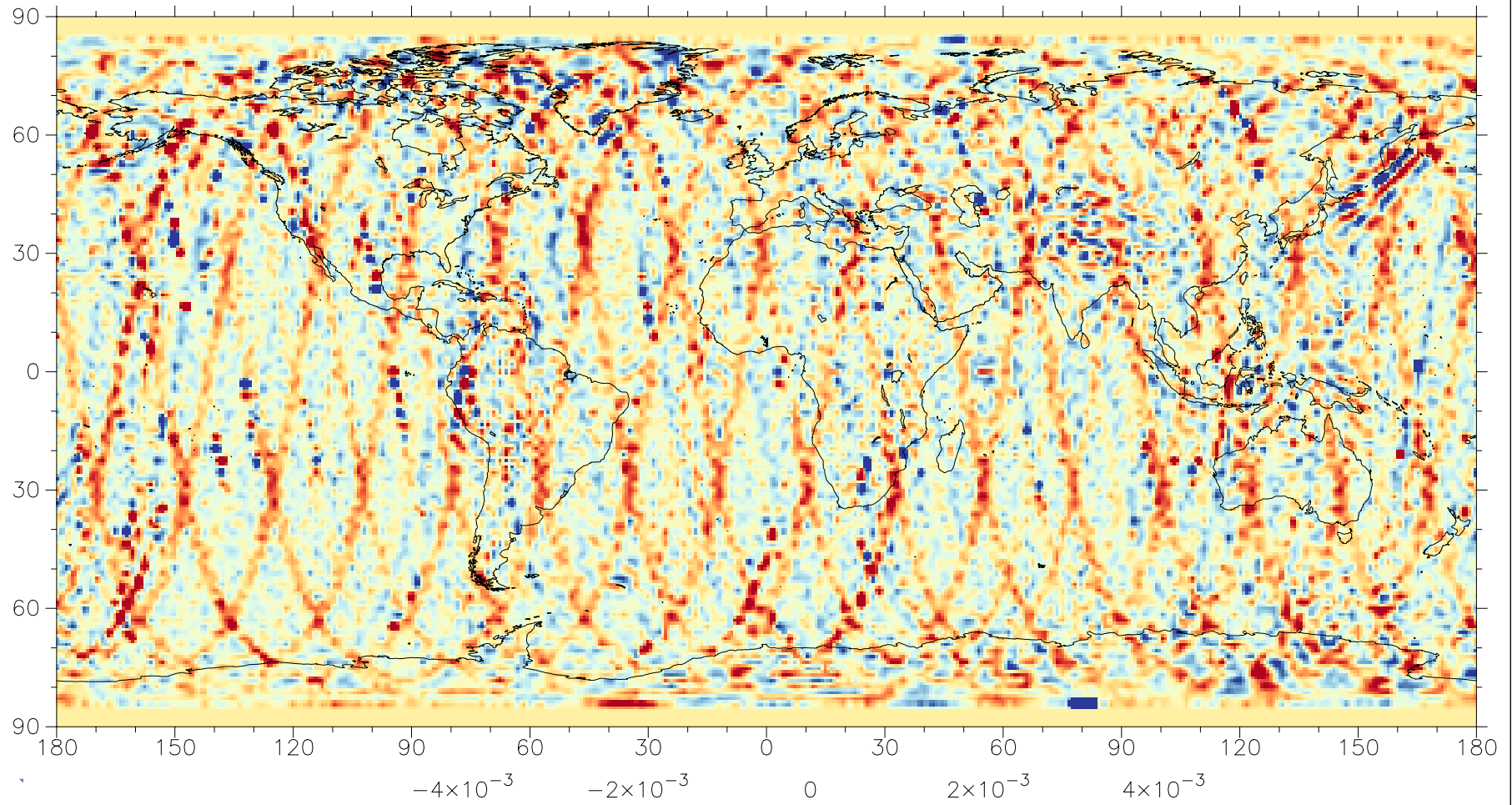


$-6 \times 10^{-3}$   $-4 \times 10^{-3}$   $-2 \times 10^{-3}$  0  $2 \times 10^{-3}$   $4 \times 10^{-3}$   $6 \times 10^{-3}$

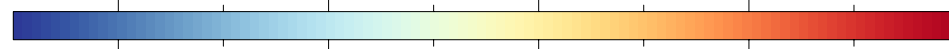


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# Differences w.r.t. EIGEN5C: $U_{yy}$



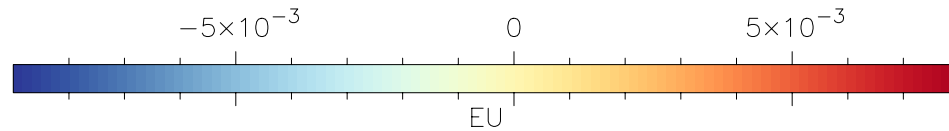
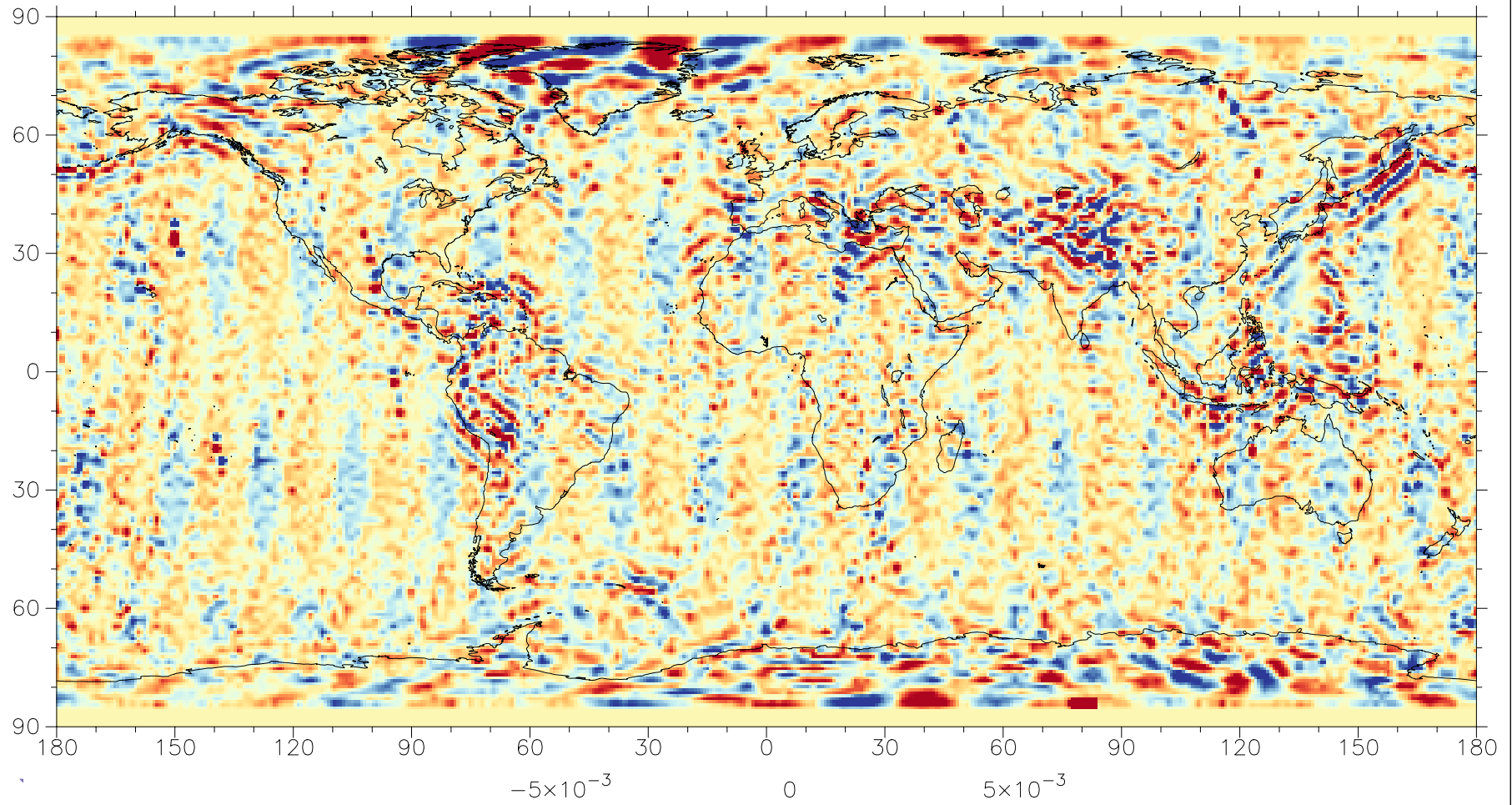
$-4 \times 10^{-3}$     $-2 \times 10^{-3}$    0    $2 \times 10^{-3}$     $4 \times 10^{-3}$



EU

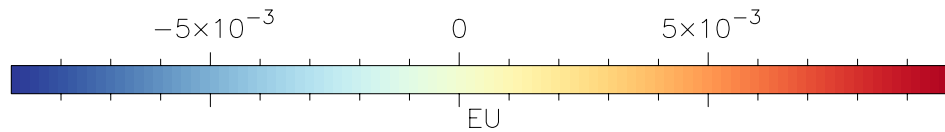
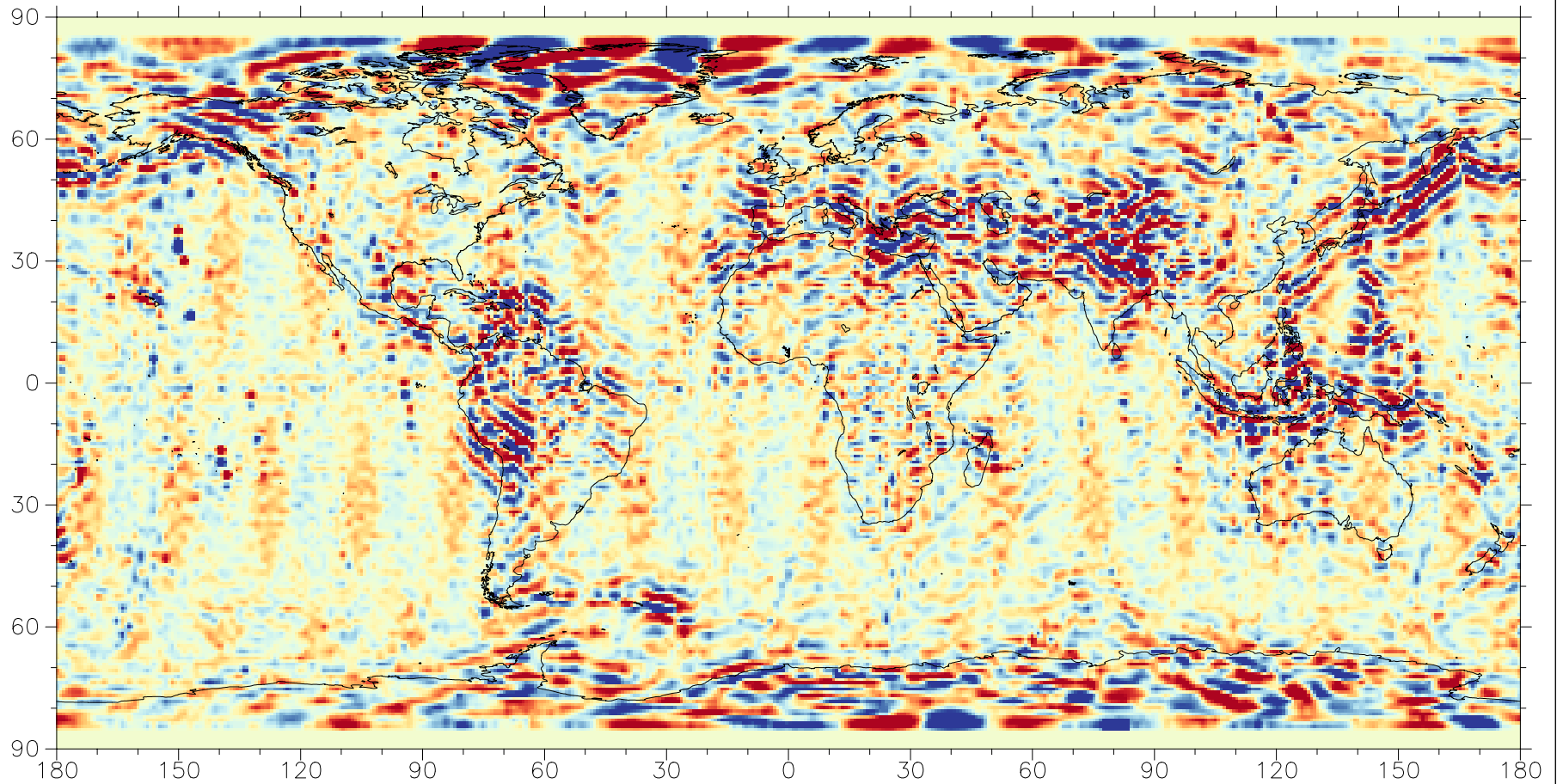
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# Differences w.r.t. EIGEN5C: $U_{zz}$



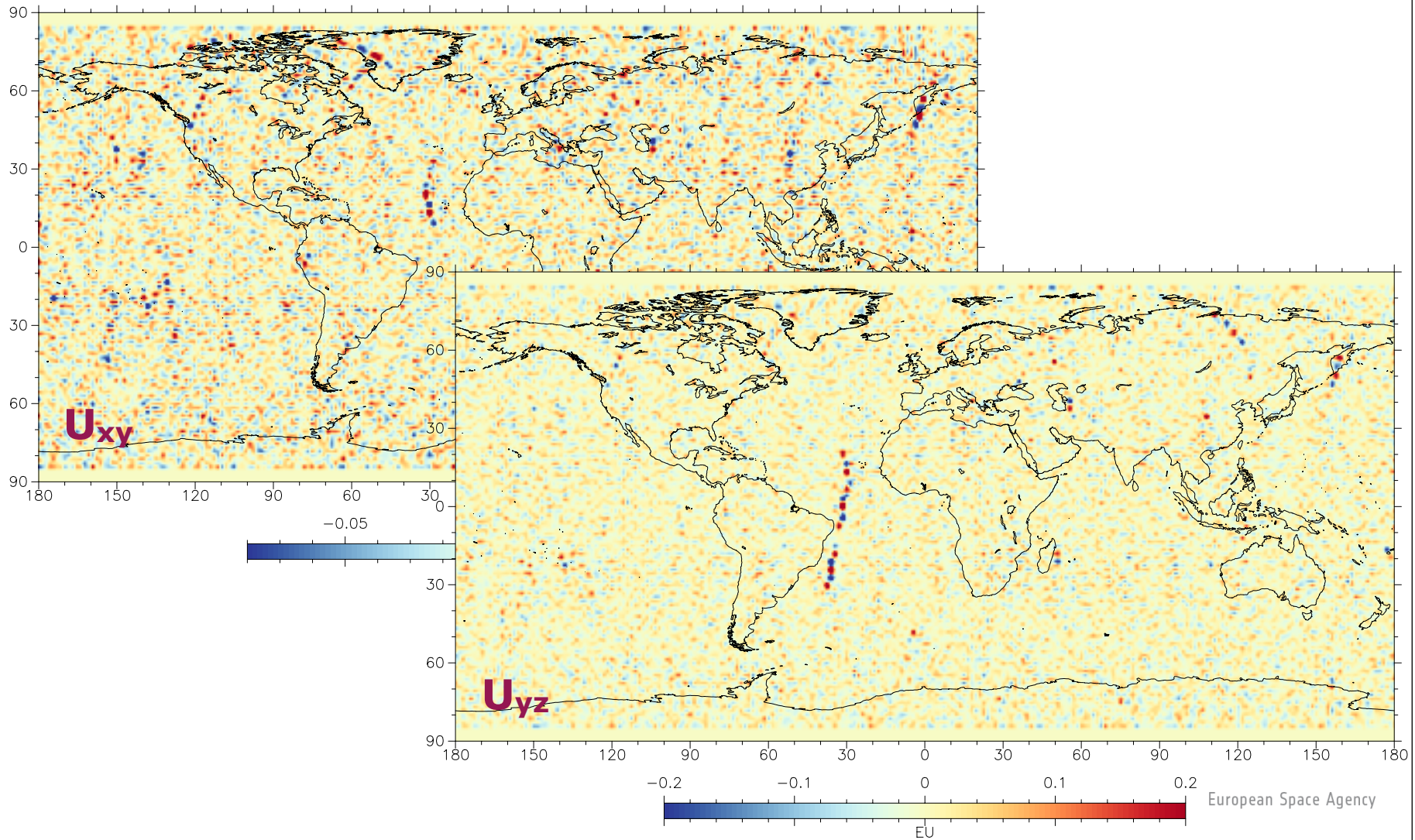
European Space Agency

# Differences w.r.t. EIGEN5C: $U_{xx} - U_{zz}$



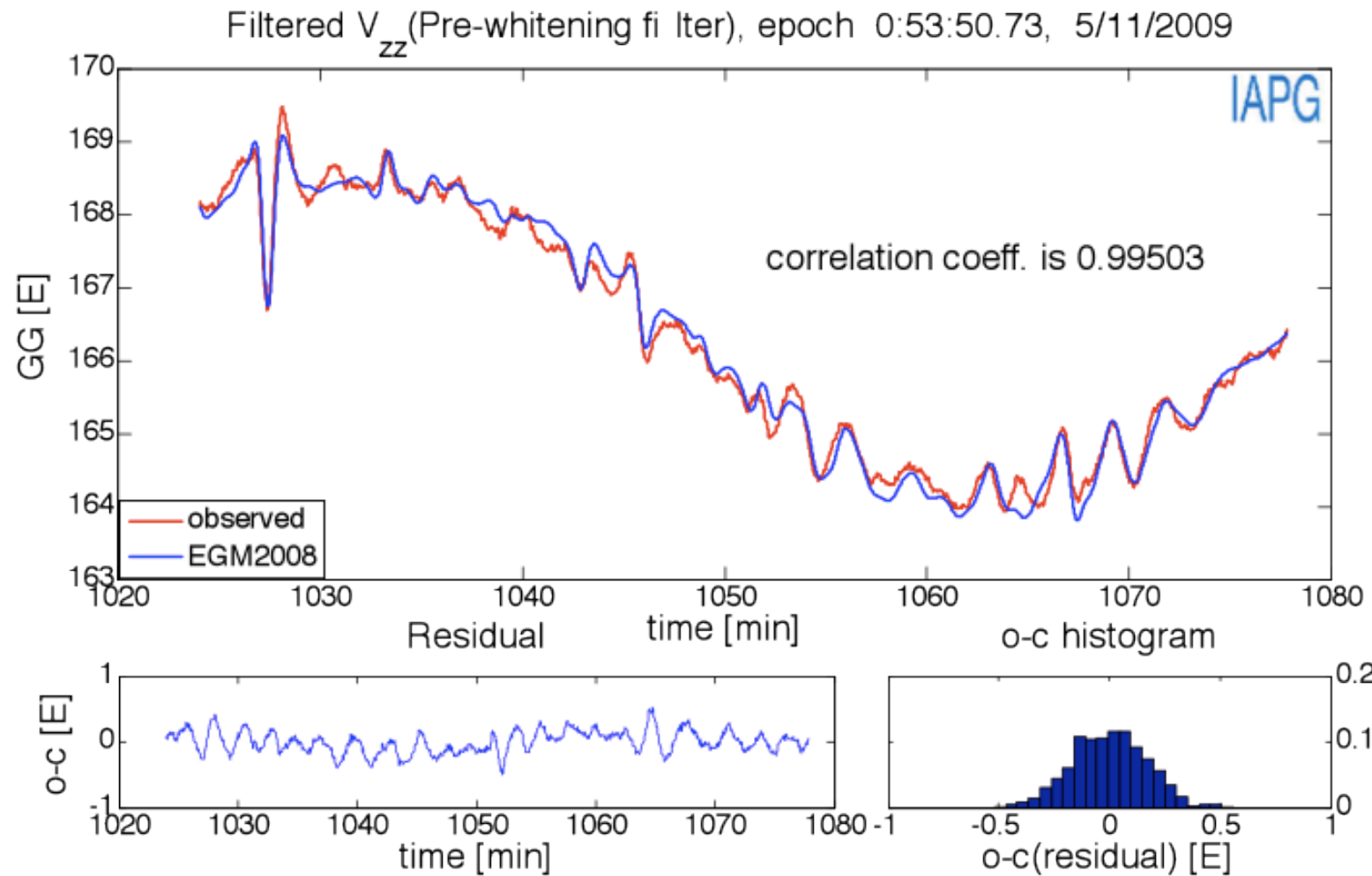
European Space Agency

# Differences w.r.t. EIGEN5C: $U_{xy}$ and $U_{yz}$



# GRADIOMETRY

## Comparison with EGM2008 up to degree/order 250



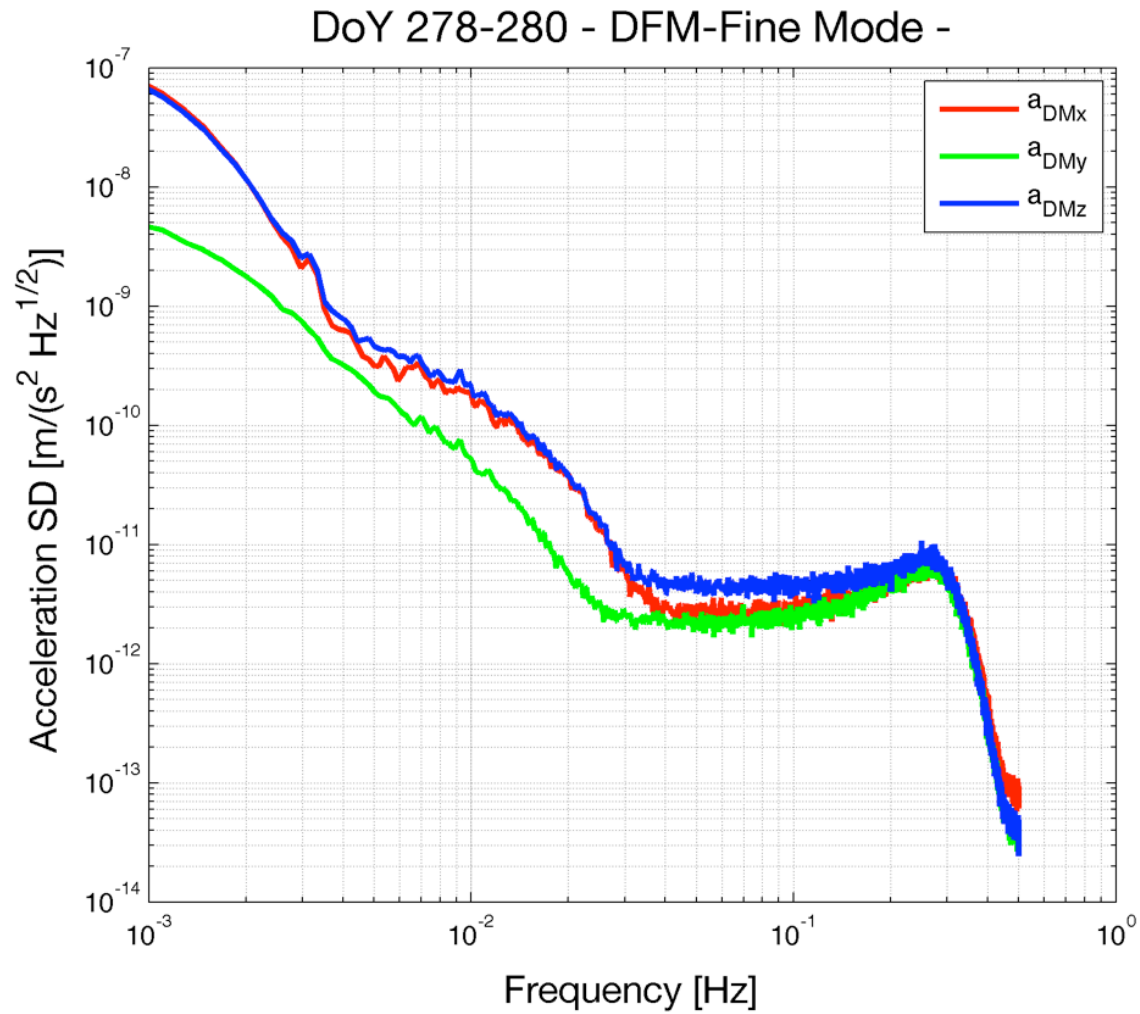
## Change of proof mass angular control about less-sensitive axis

- A very significant 30% improvement has been achieved by not using electrode pairs along the directions of individual gradiometer arms in proof mass angular control
- Conclusion: there was a “noise” introduced using in-line electrodes for angular control; remaining error now in transversal axis

## Parameter update for determination of centrifugal accelerations

- Affects the mix of star camera and gradiometer observations
- Implemented in dedicated Kalman filter as part of Level 1 processing
  
- Trace of gradient tensor in upper measurement band now  $\sim 20 \text{ mE}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

# Differential accelerations

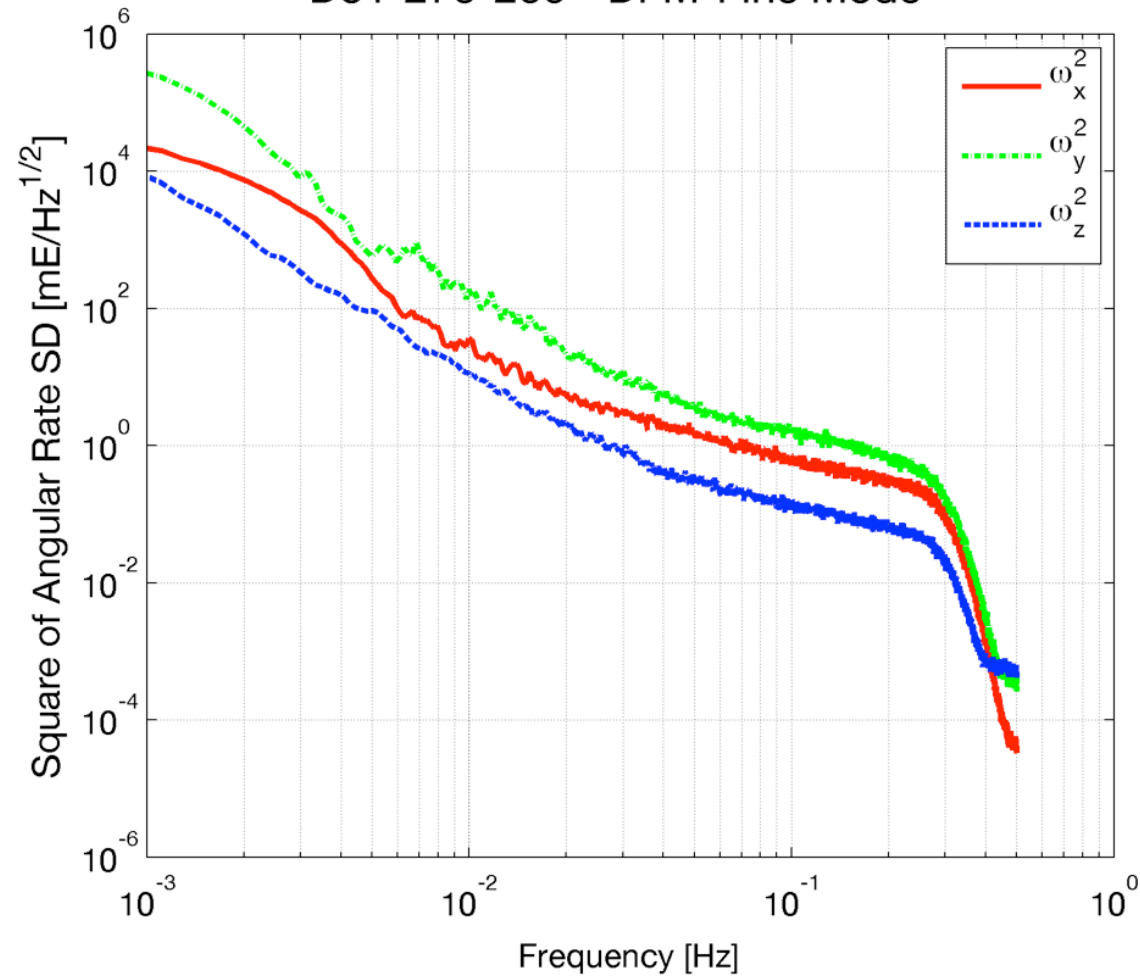




# Centrifugal accelerations



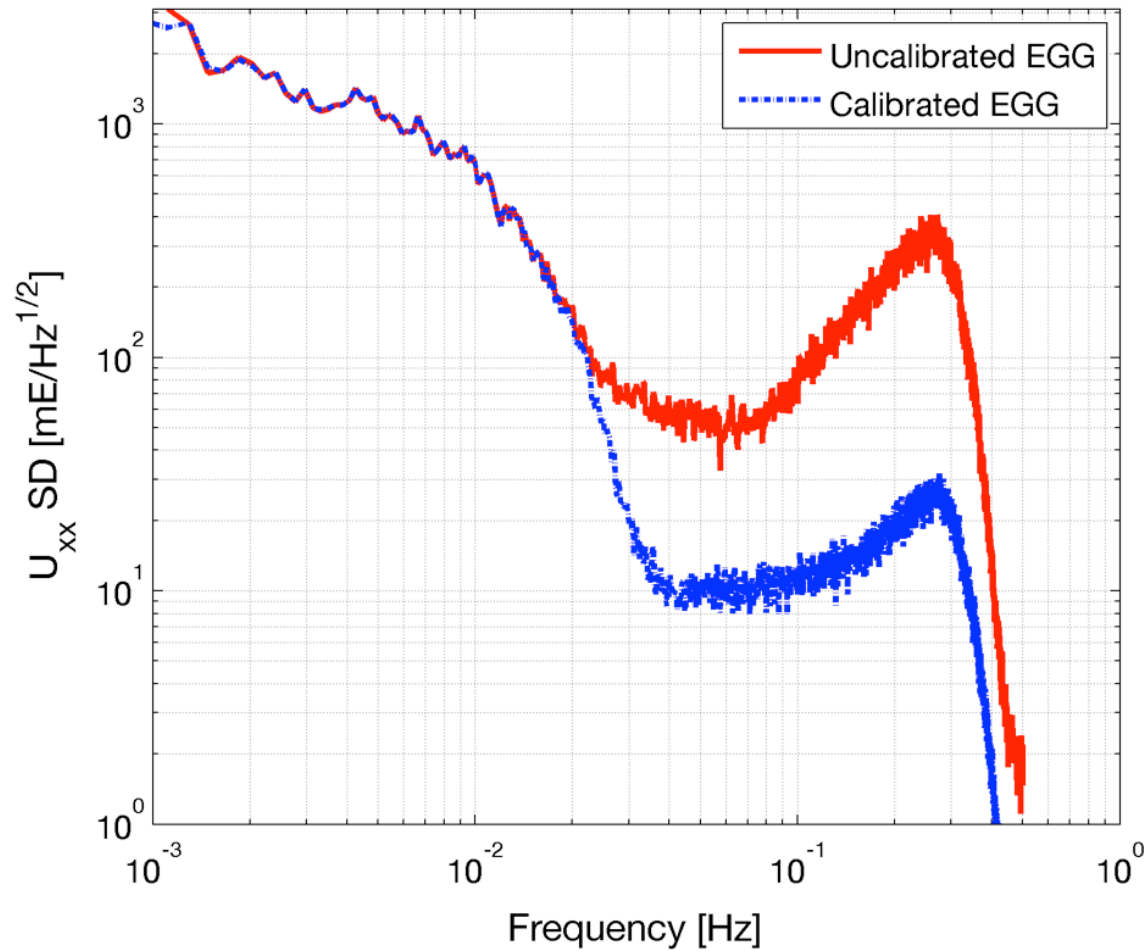
DoY 278-280 - DFM-Fine Mode -



# Along-track gradients (GRF)



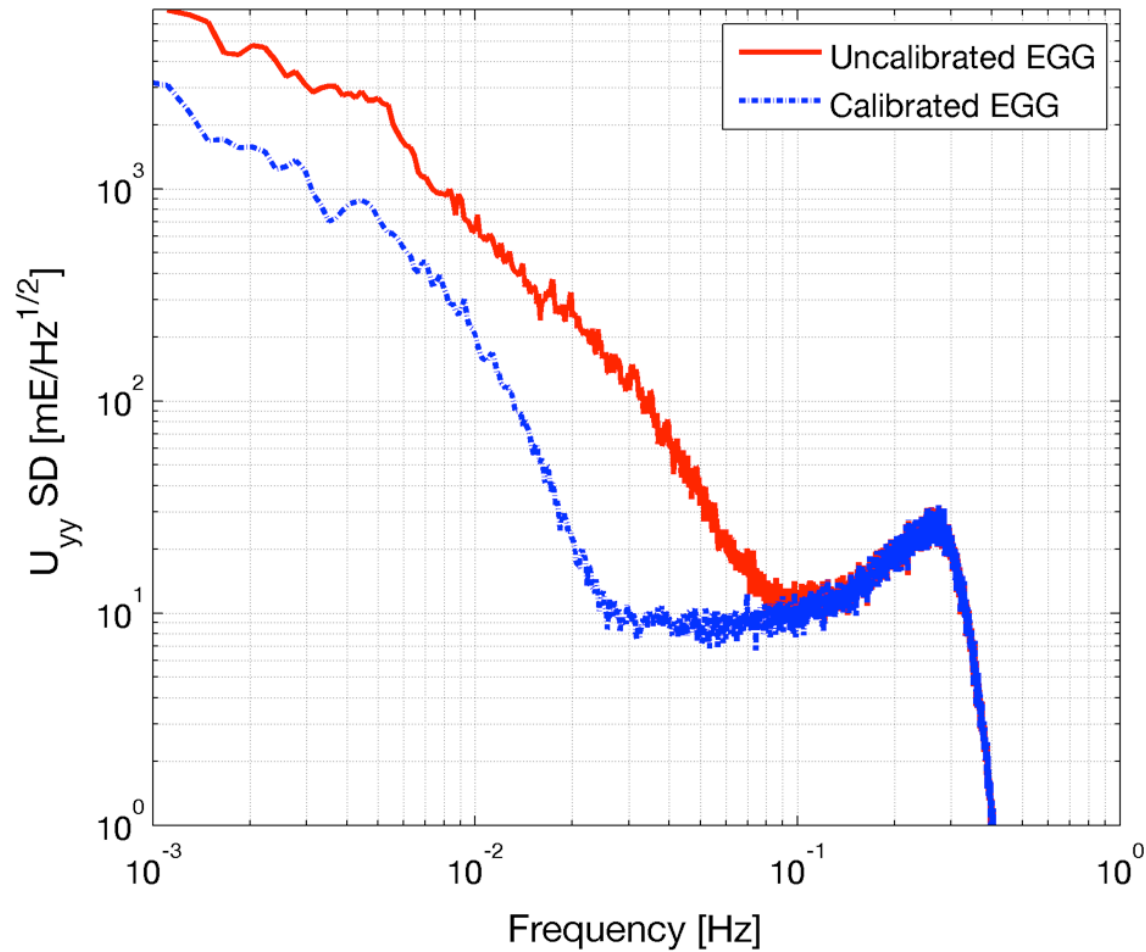
DoY 278-280 - DFM-Fine Mode -



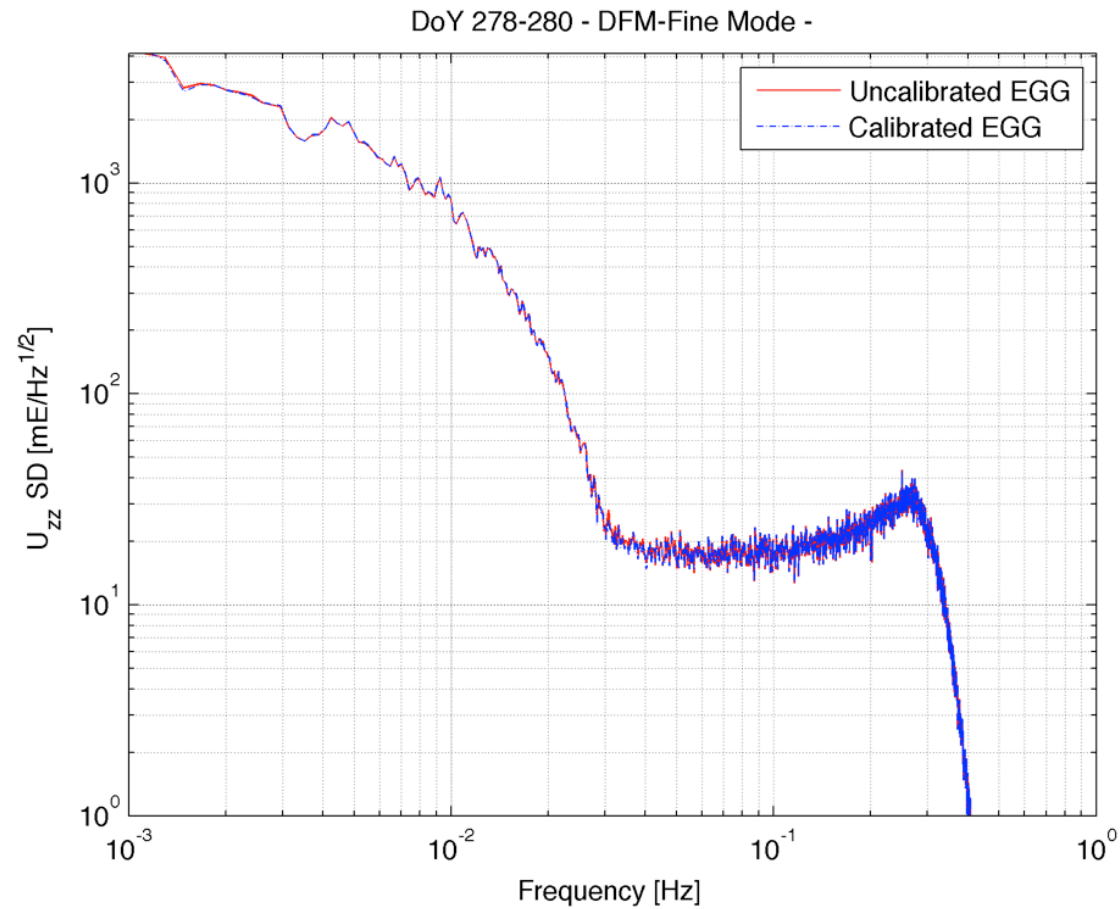
# Cross-track gradients (GRF)



DoY 278-280 - DFM-Fine Mode -



# Radial gradients (GRF)

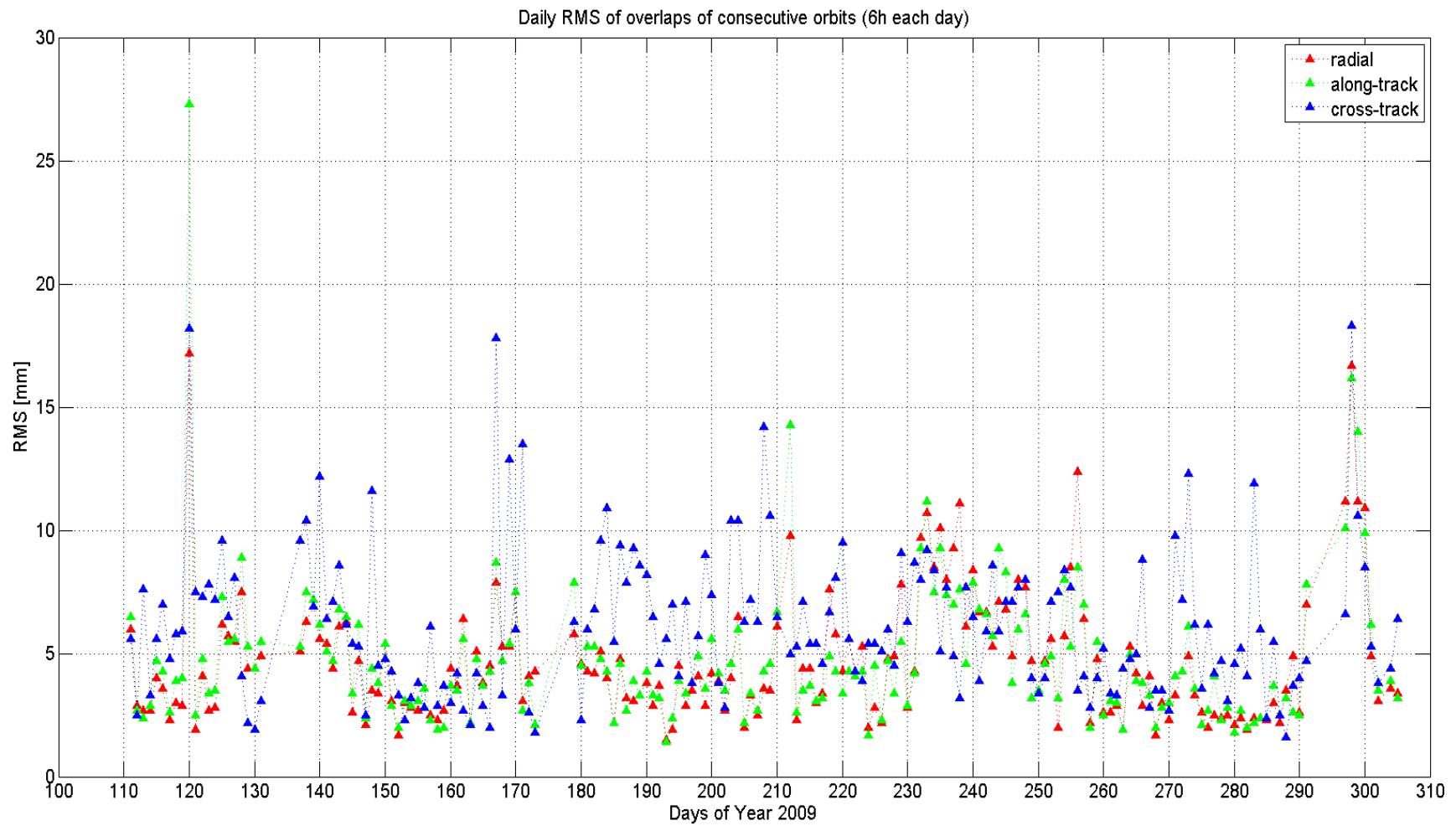


# Satellite-to-Satellite Tracking Instrument

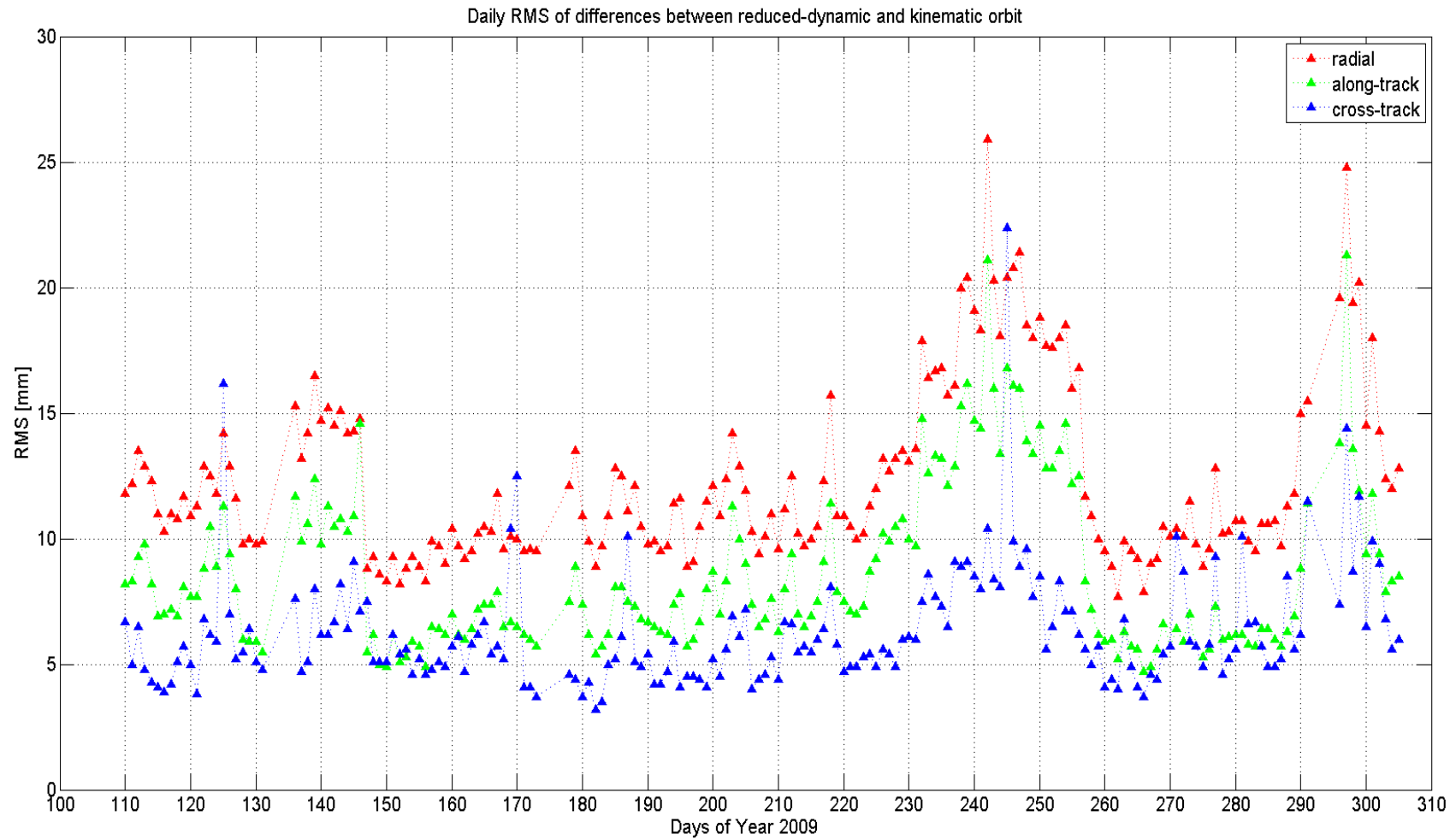


- Top class orbits: **current POD accuracy is at 1-2 cm level** in each of the three orthogonal directions
- In most cases better than 2 cm 3D RMS
- Rapid science orbits (<1 day latency) are at 3-4 cm accuracy
- Validated by Satellite Laser Ranging to within absolute differences of approximately 2.5 cm

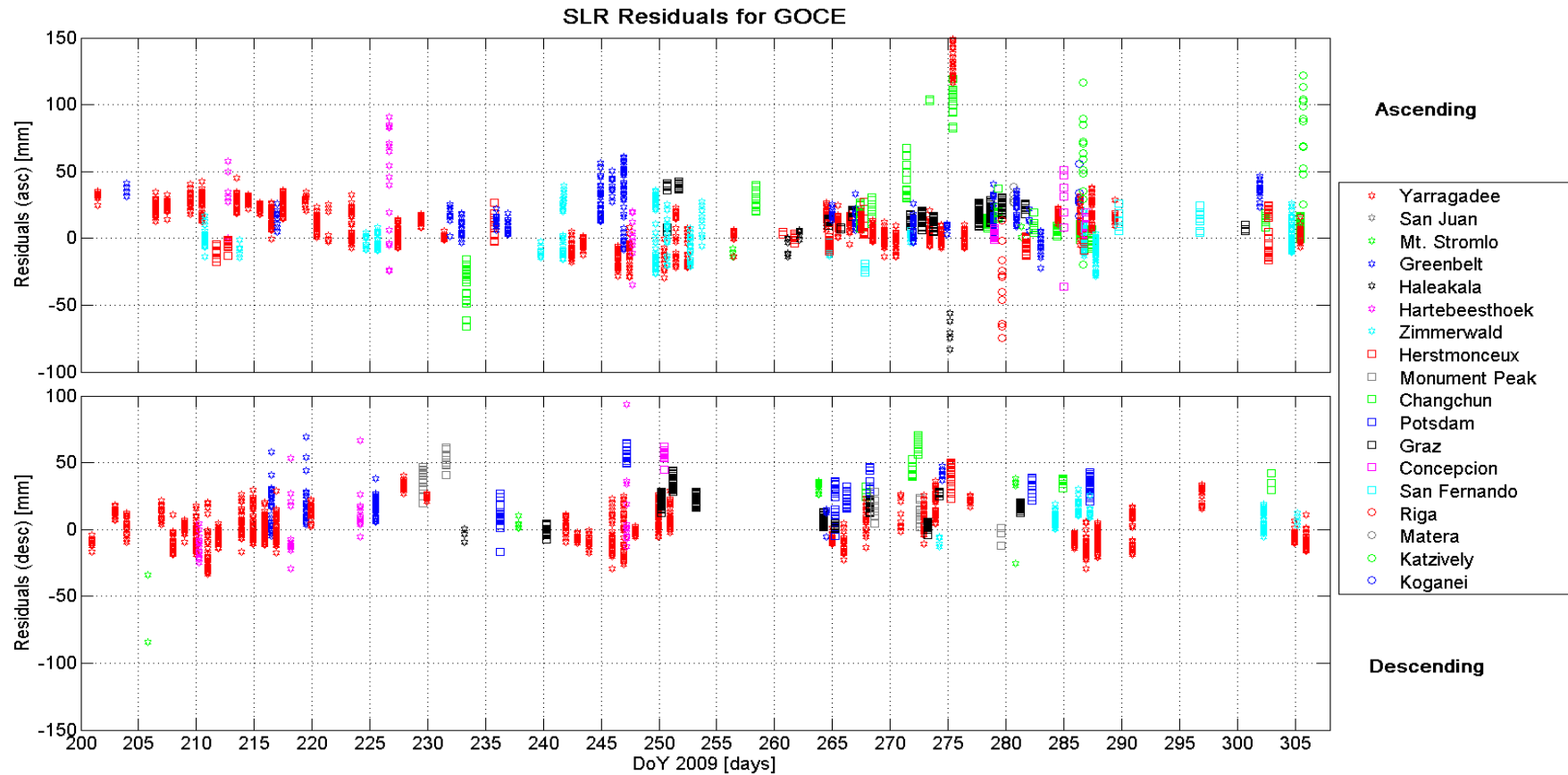
# Orbit overlaps



# Reduced-dynamic vs. kinematic orbits



# POD validation by Satellite Laser Ranging





# CONCLUSIONS



- Science data are continuously delivered to ground (1 Hz data rate); no gaps in gradiometer data stream
- Gradiometric observing system (satellite + instrument) performs excellently
- Precise orbit product is top-notch
- Analysis of gradiometer data quality indicates that all mission objectives will be met
- Data from non drag-free periods (commissioning phase, April - September) will also be made available (use with care!)