

# **GNSS-geoid study 2015**

## ***Using shipborne GNSS data to evaluate geoid models at sea***

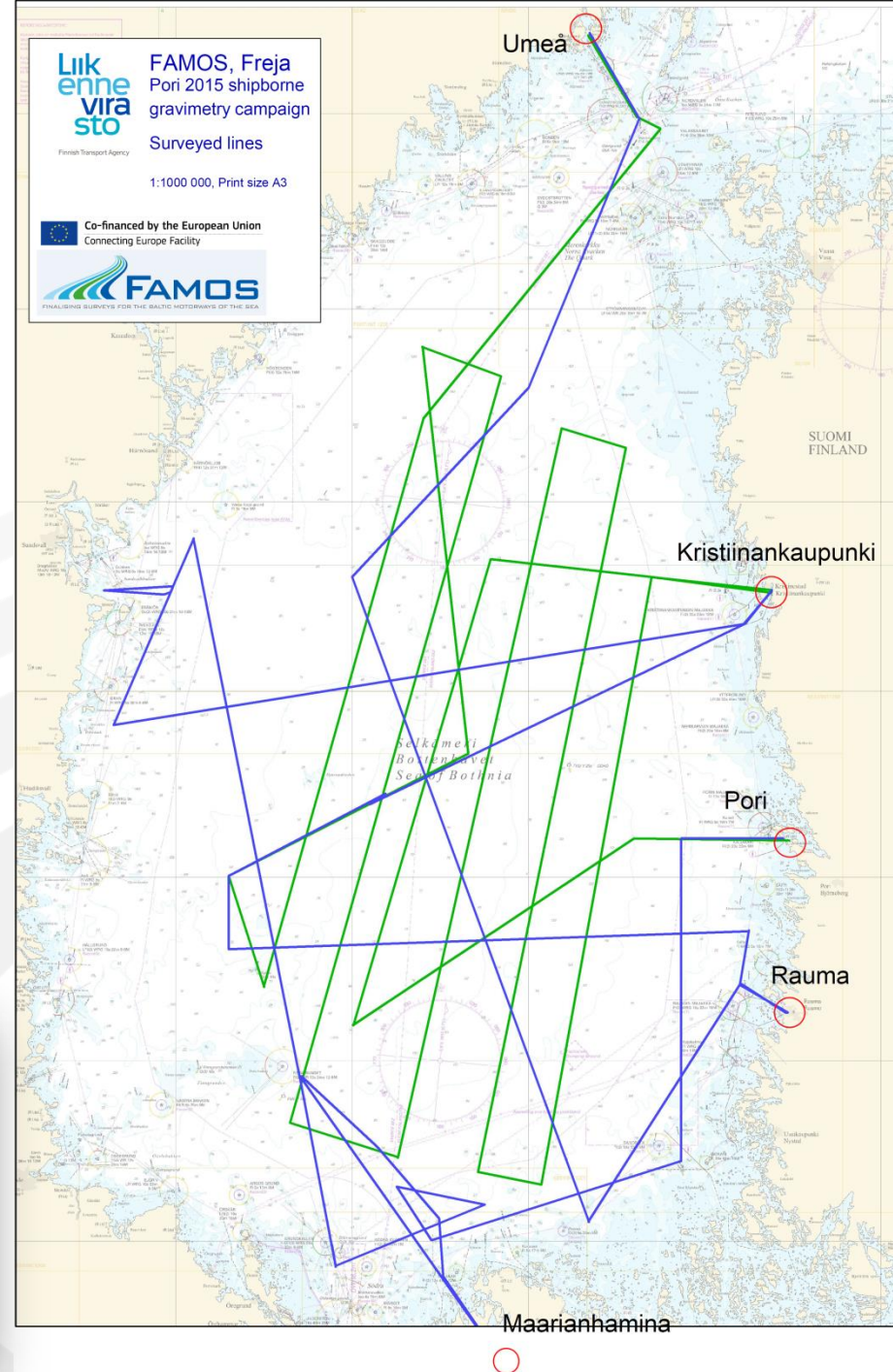
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Hannu Koivula, Jaakko Kuokkanen, Maaria Nordman,

Ulla Kallio, Pasi Häkli, Sonja Lahtinen

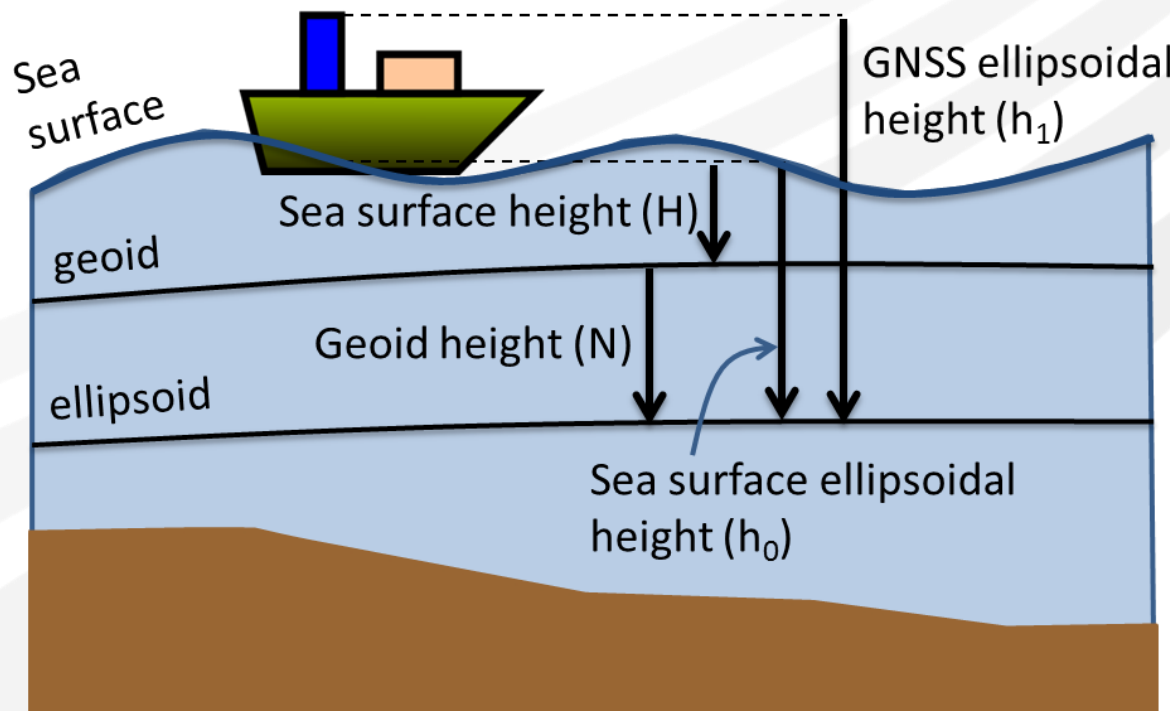
# Airisto Campaign 2015

- Dedicated gravity survey on board the survey vessel Airisto (Meritaito Oy)
- 26.9. – 7.10. (Umeå) – 12.10.
- Total length: 2060 nm
- Vessel GNSS data stored
- Well determined
  - internal coordinate system
  - Squat table
  - Static draft readings



# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis

Purpose: Derive geoid heights from GNSS observations at sea



# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis

## GNSS Base station processing

- Data download and post-processing
- Result: Consistent reference coordinates to the processing system

## Coordinate System

IGb08 2015.754770

## Kinematic Processing of vessel GNSS/IMU data

- Result: Ellipsoidal height of the vessel origin in the processing coordinate system

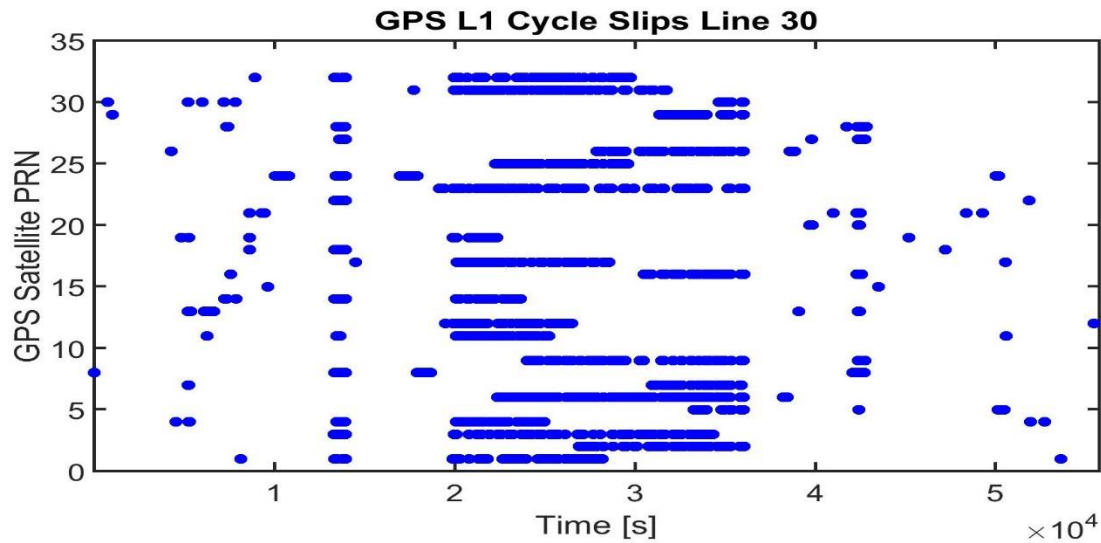
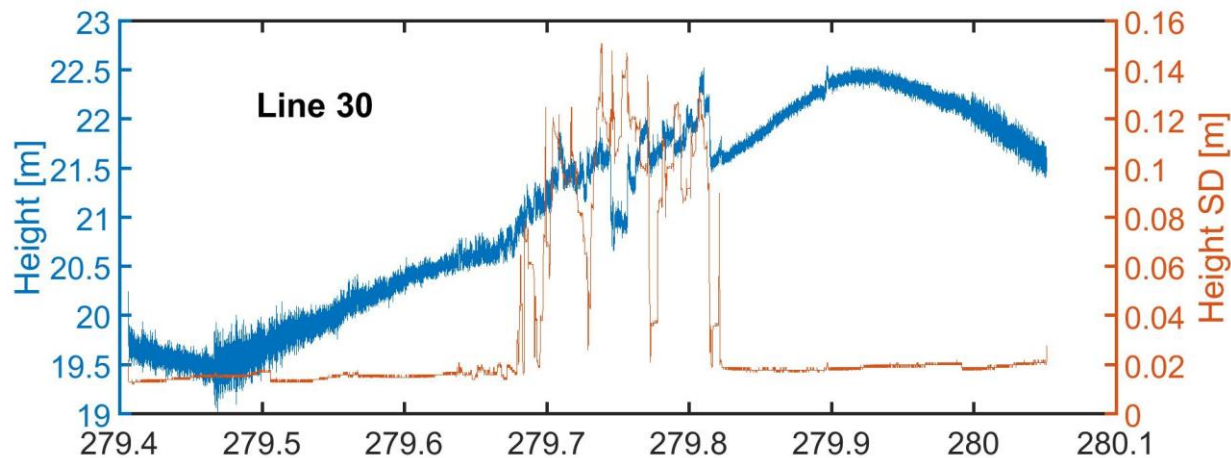
*Applanix POSPac MMS 7.1  
Smooth Best Estimate Trajectory*

## Coordinate Transformation

- Result: Ellipsoidal height of the vessel origin in the systems related to the geoid models in use

ETRF96 1997.000  
ETRF2000 2000.000

# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis



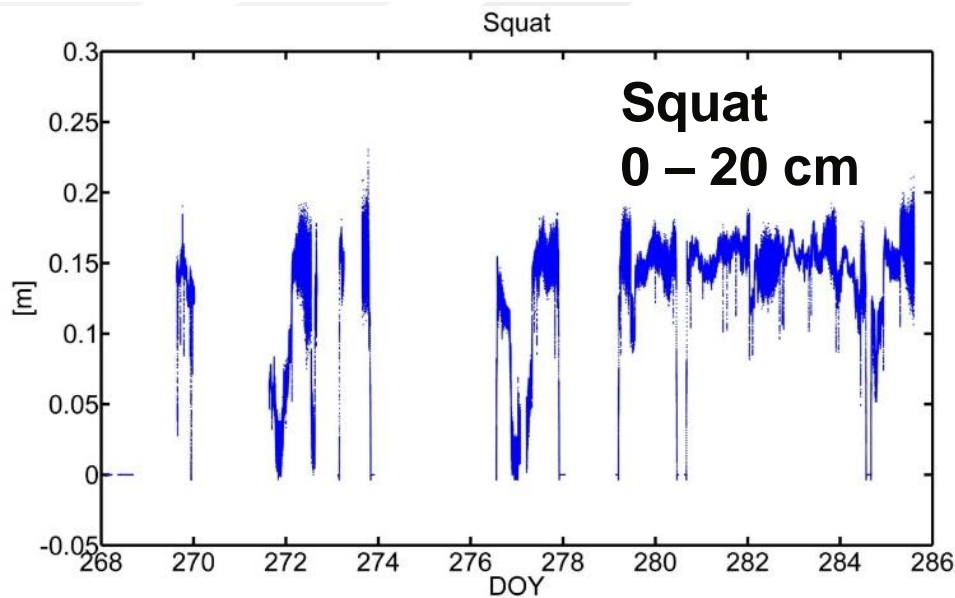
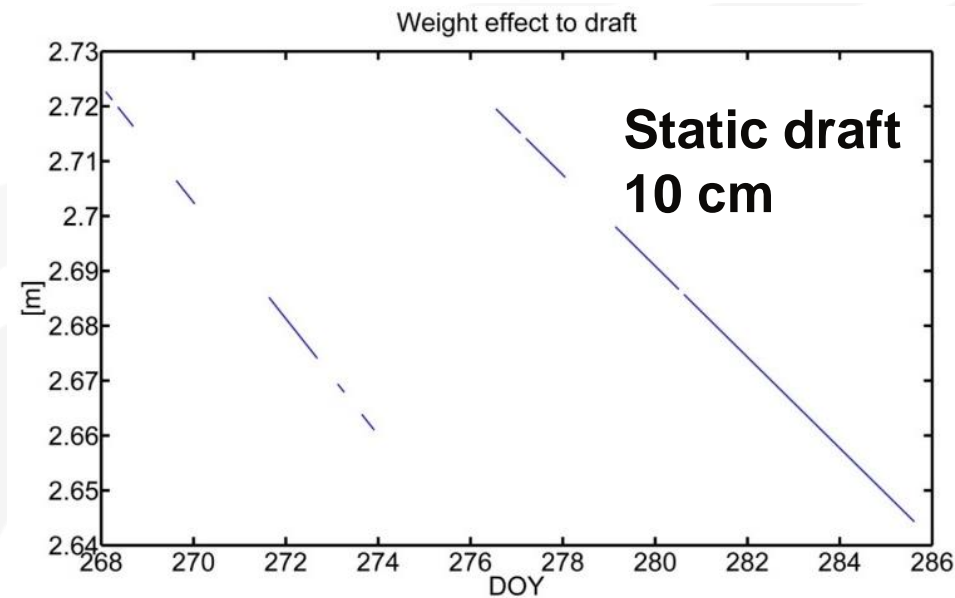
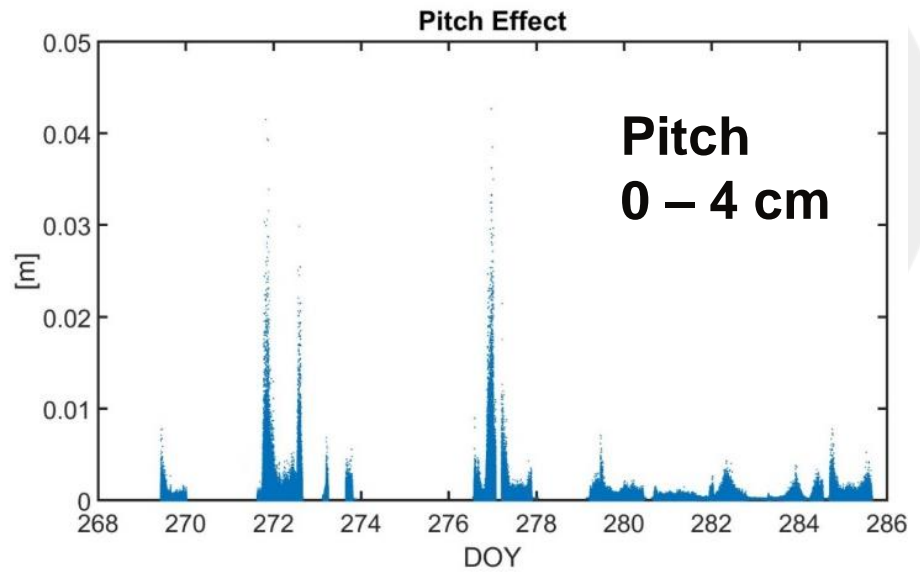
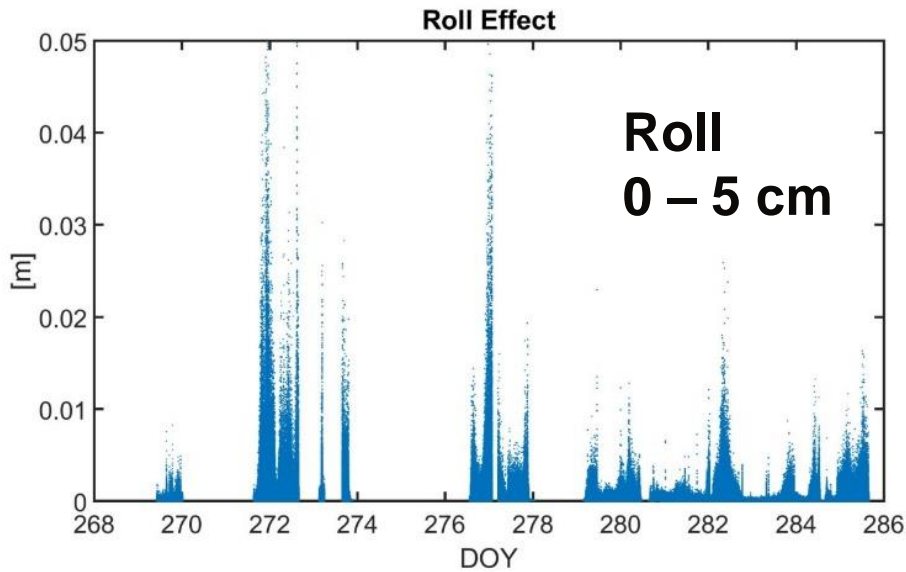


# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis

Height transformation from vessel origin to sea surface

- Reductions
  - Pitch and Roll (small effect)
  - Heave: short term vertical movements of the vessel
  - Static draft: Impact of ships load changes to draft
  - Dynamic draft: Squat (velocity effect to draft)
- Result: ellipsoid height at the sea surface

# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis



# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign

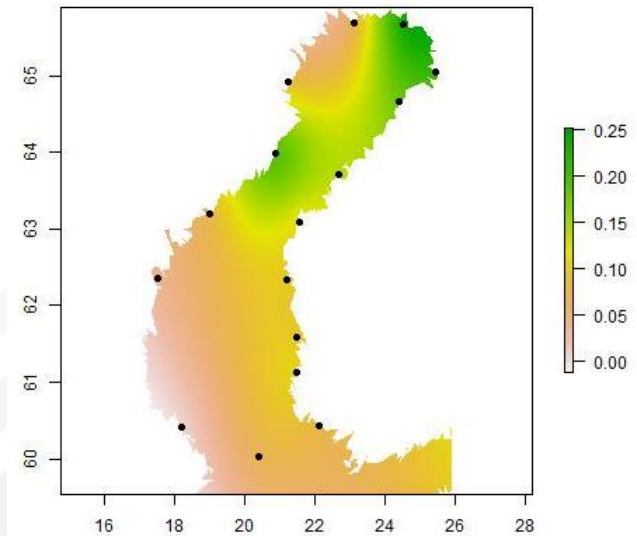
## - GNSS data analysis

Height transformation from sea surface to geoid level (zero height)

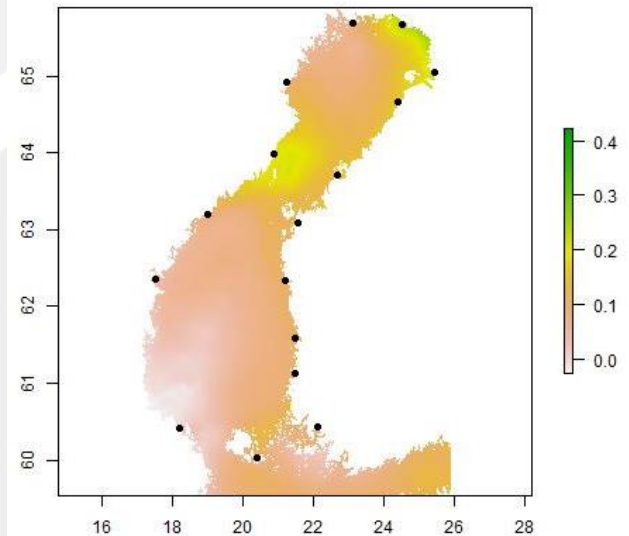
Sea surface modelling:

- Tide gauge method
  - 6 Swedish tide gauges
  - 10 Finnish tide gauges
- Physical model method
  - Baltic Sea physics analysis and forecast (Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service ,CMEMS)
  - Fitted to tide gauges

Tide gauge surface 2015-09-26 12:00:00



Corrected physical model surface 2015-09-26 12:00:00



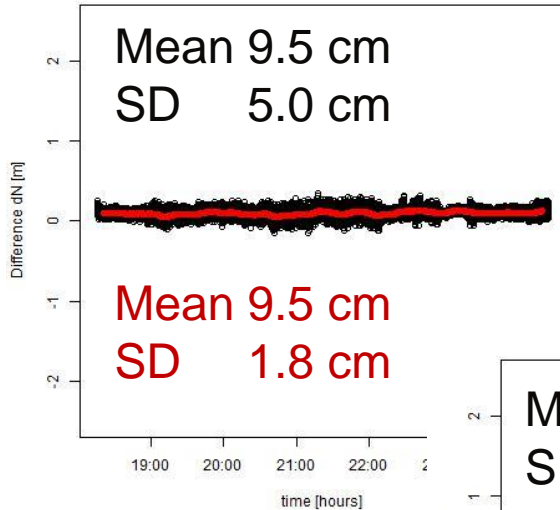


# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis

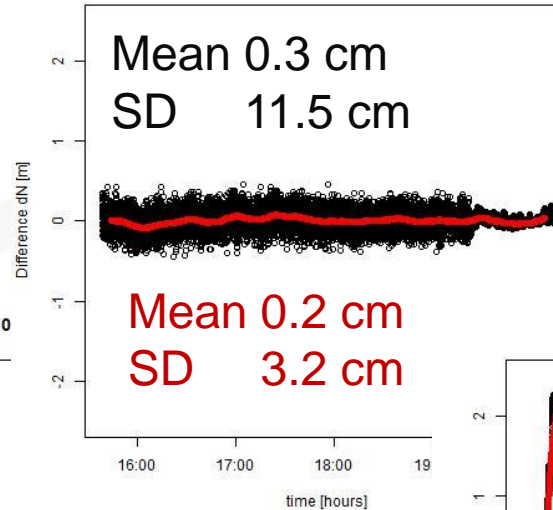
Comparison with geoid models

$$dN = h_{\text{GNSS}} - H_{\text{sea surface}} - N_{\text{geoid model}}$$

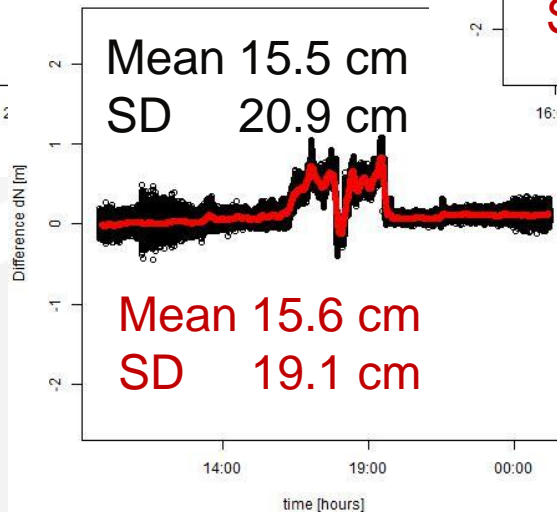
Line 7 FIN date: 2015-09-26



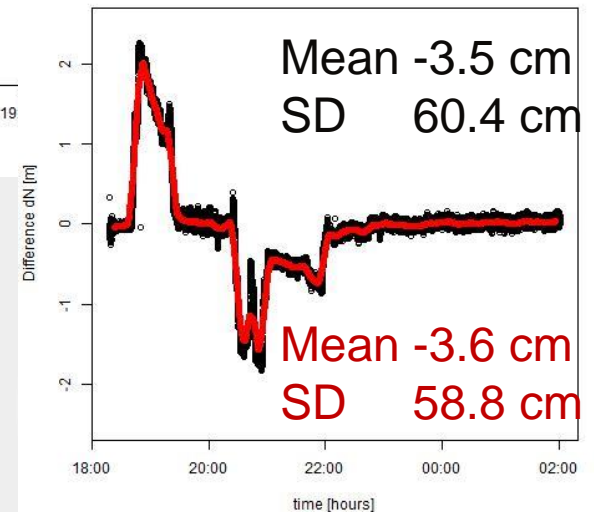
Line 19 FIN date: 2015-09-30



Line 30 FIN date: 2015-10



Line 36 FIN date: 2015-10-07



# FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis

Comparison with geoid models

- 7 lines rejected
- Means of means and standard deviations

Non-filtered FIN2005N00 model				Non-filtered NKG2015 model			
Tide gauge surface		Physical model		Tide gauge surface		Physical model	
mean (cm)	sd (cm)	mean (cm)	sd (cm)	mean (cm)	sd (cm)	mean (cm)	sd (cm)
4.7	10.9	3.7	11.2	3.2	10.9	2.1	11.1

Filtered FIN2005N00 model				Filtered NKG2015 model			
Tide gauge surface		Physical model		Tide gauge surface		Physical model	
mean (cm)	sd (cm)	mean (cm)	sd (cm)	mean (cm)	sd (cm)	mean (cm)	sd (cm)
4.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.1	4.3	2.1	4.2

# **FAMOS 2015 Airisto campaign - GNSS data analysis**

## **Conclusions**

**It is possible to recover geoid heights from GNSS observations at sea and validate existing geoid models**

- Important:
  - Common processing of base stations
  - Coordinate transformation to systems related to geoid model
  - Pitch and roll
  - Static draft and squat