On the quasigeoid solutions for the Ukraine and Moldova area

A. Marchenko (1), O. Kucher (2)

1) Institute of Geodesy, National University “Lviv Polytechnic”, Lviv, Ukraine
2) Research Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, Kyiv, Ukraine

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**Introduction**

**Goal:**

New quasigeoid computations with accuracy <5-10 cm for the adjustment of the Ukrainian geodetic network and further conversion of ellipsoidal heights into normal heights.

**Computations:**

1) The *gravimetry-only* Ukrainian quasigeoid UQG2006 was constructed from the following two data sets: (a) digitized gravity anomalies and (b) gravity anomalies in the Black Sea area derived from altimetry data of TOPEX/POSEIDON, ERS-1, ERS-2, JASON-1, ENVISAT, and GFO missions (1992 - 2005 yr). Terrain reductions were based on the 1’x1’ DTM GEBCO.

2) The *combined* UQG2007 solution was evaluated from heterogeneous data: the above-mentioned gravimetry data plus ~3000 GPS-leveling quasigeoid heights. Terrain reductions were derived from the 3”x3” digital terrain model SRTM3.

3) Comparison of UQG2007 with *independent* GPS/leveling data leads to agreement with rms < 4cm. Comparison of the UQG2007 quasigeoid with the global gravity model EGM2008 (2190,2190) leads to accordance within 10 cm.
AVISO corrected SSH from Topex/Poseidon, ERS1, ERS2, GFO, Jason1, and Envisat altimetry (1992-2005) at grid points (3’x3’).
Geoid heights from Topex/Poseidon, ERS1, ERS2, GFO, Jason1, Envisat and BGI gravimetry
Set 1: Gravity anomalies from Topex/Poseidon, ERS1, ERS2, GFO, Jason1, Envisat and BGI gravimetry
Set 2: Bouguer anomalies at grid points (2’x3’)

[Map of Bouguer anomalies in Ukraine with color contours indicating anomalies, with a gradient color scale from -100 mGal to 100 mGal.]
Set 3: Distribution of GPS/leveling data of different orders
Histograms of differences between UQG2006 quasigeoid and GPS/leveling data of different orders

1st order
2nd order
3rd order
4th order
Classical terrain reduction based on the SRTM3 DTM transformed to the Baltic 1977 height system
UQG2007 quasigeoid combined solution from altimetry, gravimetry, and GPS/leveling data (Baltic height system 1977)
Differences between GPS/leveling data (1\textsuperscript{st} & 2\textsuperscript{nd} orders) and UQG2007 quasigeoid. \textbf{Rms}: 2.8cm; \textbf{Mean}: -0.1cm; \textbf{Min}: -11.3cm; \textbf{Max}: 12.2cm
Differences between GPS/leveling data (3rd order) and UQG2007 quasigeoid. Rms: 4.8cm; Mean: -0.4cm; Min: -15.1cm; Max: 16.2cm
Differences between GPS/leveling data (4th order) and UQG2007 quasigeoid. Rms: 5.9cm; Mean: -0.6cm; Min: -19.7cm; Max: 17.7cm
Comparison of quasigeoids with GPS/leveling data in the Crimea area

EQG97

UQG2006

EQG97

UQG2006
Differences between UQG2007 quasigeoid and the EGM08 (2190,2190) gravity field. Std: 0.13m; Mean: 0.34m; Min: -0.19m; Max: 0.89m
Datum shift transformation from the EGM2008 model to the UQG2007 quasigeoid (Baltic 1977 height system)

\[ \Delta X \cos \varphi \cos \lambda + \Delta Y \cos \varphi \sin \lambda + \Delta Z \sin \varphi \]
Differences between UQG2007 and EGM2008 after datum shift transformation. Std: 0.10m; Mean: 0.00m; Min: -0.66m; Max: 0.56m
Datum shift transformation from the EGG97 quasigeoid to GPS/leveling data given in the Baltic 1977 height system (Carpathians area)

\[ H^\gamma_{\text{Amsterdam}} = H^\gamma_{\text{Kronstadt}} + 15 \text{ cm} \]
Conclusions

- The use of the Tikhonov regularization method applied to updated gravimetry, terrain, and GPS/leveling data leads to stable and significantly improved quasigeoid solutions UQG2006 and UQG2007 for the Ukraine and Moldova area.

- The *gravimetry-only* solution UQG2006 was used successfully for the detection of gross errors in GPS/leveling data given in the Baltic 1977 height system.

- The *combined* UQG2007 solution fits significantly better to independent GPS/leveling control points than UQG2006: rms fits < 4cm improve up to 50%. Observed improvement of accuracy (to the level of about 5 cm in the Ukraine and Moldova area) can be explained partly by the application of 3”x3” DTM SRTM3 for terrain reductions.

- Comparison of the UQG2007 quasigeoid with the global gravity model EGM2008 (2190,2190) leads to accordance within 10 cm in terms of standard deviation. *Great differences are observed in Carpathian and Crimean mountains with values up to 50 cm.*
Thank you for your attention!