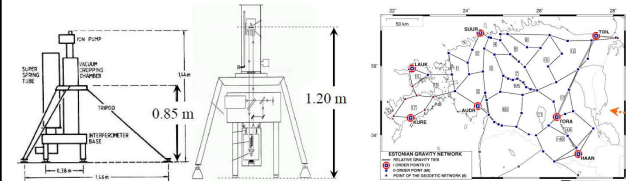


Evaluation of vertical gravity gradient (VGG) in Estonia

T. Oja

Intro1

- Since 1995 absolute gravity have been determined 3 times in Estonia:
 - 1995 JILAg-5 (~0.85m) FGI (3 points)
 - 2007 FG5-220 (1.2m) IfE (2p)
 - 2008 FG5-221 (1.2m) FGI (7p)



Intro2

Important outputs of these absolute measurements:

- the realization of the national gravity system (g at BM level)
- the constraints for gravity change due to GIA (g at the same height)

Evaluation of VGG

- Common practice: carry out observations along the vertical z (tangent to a plumbline) with relative gravimeter(s) and compute constant VGG (linear function for W_z , const. for $W_{zz} = \partial^2 W / \partial z^2 = \partial W_z / \partial z$)
- But...

Evaluation of VGG

- In Suurupi (SUUR) collected data:

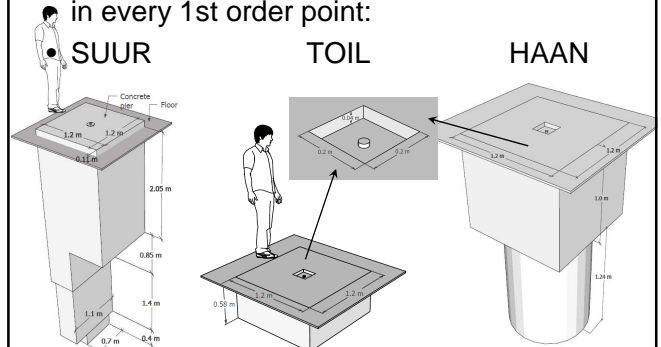
fitting ($dg = \text{VGG} * z$):

No	Institution	Observer	Gravimeter	Date	Obs height m	Sensor height mm	Height diff mm	Gravity diff μGal	slowness
1	FGI	JM	LCR-0500	1995-06-30	201	828	627	779	257.7
2	FGI	JM	LCR-0500	1995-10-01	201	938	42	779	258.3
3	ELB	TO	COS-36	2004-11-03	313	1323	1010	1010	343.3
4	ELB	TO	COS-36	2004-12-17	317	1307	106	1096	337.9
5	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2004-11-03	322	1311	1110	969	338.0
6	IEE	LT	CG3-4482	2007-07-09	427	1483	229	1285	357.9
7	ELB	TO	COS-36	2007-06-26	312	1048	101	837	254.8
8	ELB	TO	COS-36	2007-06-26	312	1523	101	1312	413.7
9	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2007-06-26	313	1048	102	835	255.1
10	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2007-06-26	313	1522	102	1311	411.7
11	ELB	TO	COS-36	2007-11-15	313	1055	102	854	261.1
12	ELB	TO	COS-36	2007-11-15	313	1459	102	1246	391.6
13	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2007-11-15	312	1054	101	853	258.6
14	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2007-11-15	312	1458	101	1247	391.6
15	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2008-02-05	314	1024	103	813	246.8
16	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2008-02-05	314	1530	103	1326	417.8
17	ELB	TO	COS-36	2008-02-21	309	1047	88	835	256.2
18	ELB	TO	COS-36	2008-02-21	310	1553	99	1354	428.2
19	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2008-02-21	310	1049	89	839	256.0
20	ELB	TO	COS-10002	2008-02-21	310	1555	99	1354	428.2
21	FGI	MEK	COS-10002	2008-07-17	332	1499	121	1288	396.9
22	FGI	MEK	COS-10002	2008-07-17	332	1000	121	789	231.8

Systematically biased residuals from the fitting!

VGG not constant!

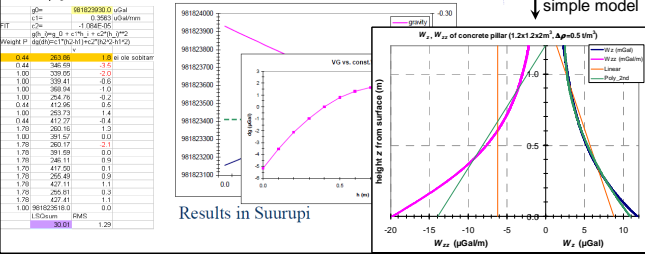
- There is deep underground concrete pier in every 1st order point:



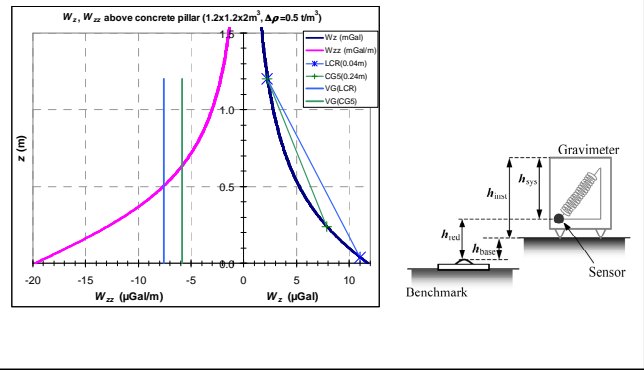
Solution1

- Polynomial approximation
- Fitting the function (by WLSQ)

$$g(h) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i h^i \approx g_0 + c_1 h + c_2 h^2 \Rightarrow g(h_2) - g(h_1) = c_1 (h_2 - h_1) + c_2 (h_2^2 - h_1^2)$$



Sensor height dependence when linear approximation!



GGEO2008 in Crete

Abstract:

- “Gravity gradients above piers in absolute gravimetry: use remove-restore for the pier attraction!”

Gravity gradients above piers in absolute gravimetry: use remove-restore for the pier attraction!

J. Mäkinen
Finnish Geodetic Institute (FGI), Geodeettirinne 2, FI-02430 Masala, Finland, Jaakko.Makinen@fgi.fi, fax: +358 9 29555200

Much absolute gravimetry especially at laboratory-type reference sites is conducted on massive concrete piers constructed expressly for the purpose. Since the attraction of the pier diminishes rapidly with height, the vertical gradient of gravity is then not constant, i.e. the dependence of gravity on height above the pier is not linear. This will cause extra work when

Jaakko explained:

“Actually its very simple”:

- remove the theoretical influence of local masses (massive pier)
- fit the constant VG or polynomial function
- restore the theoretically calculated attraction
- so called “remove-restore” (rmr) method (or remove-fit-restore(rfr)?)

Implementation1

- Functional model

The functional model for remove-restore method is following:

$$dg - \sum_{i=1}^k [M_i(h_2) - M_i(h_1)] = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i (h_2^i - h_1^i), (1)$$

where dg is observed gravity difference between heights h_1, h_2 and $M_i(h)$ is the modeled attraction of i -th ($i=1:k$) local mass (e.g. a part of pier) at height h (along the vertical).

- we know well the dimensions of pier in every 1st order station but not the densities (or density contrasts)!

Implementation2

- Functional model

The model (1) can now be written:

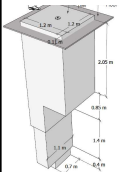
$$dg = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i (h_2^i - h_1^i) + \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta\rho_i [M_i(h_2) - M_i(h_1)], (2)$$

where $M_i(h)$ is the attraction of the i -th body with unit density contrast ($\Delta\rho_i = 1 \text{ [Mg/m}^3]$)

- Software WZZ (f77, LS method, multiple bodies: rectangular prisms and/or cylinders)

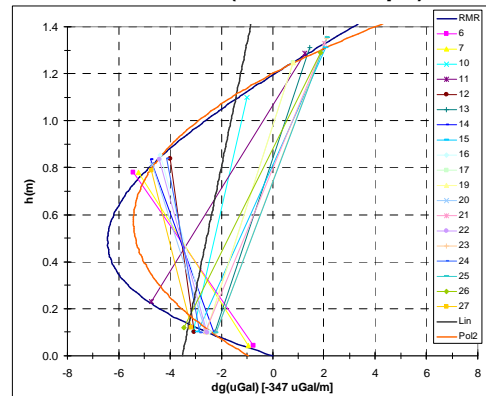
Results (in Suurupi)

Trial	rho (adj. Yes/No)	Poly-nomial degree	RMS of residuals	g0 (at mark height)	stdev of g0	rho1 (adjusted or fixed)	stdev of rho1	rho2 (adjusted or fixed)	stdev of rho2	Method
1	N	1	3.01	981823926.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Pol.fit
2	N	2	0.72	981823929.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Pol.fit
3	N	1	1.40	981823928.76	0.92	2400	0.0	300	0.0	RMR
4	N	2	0.59	981823929.89	0.42	2400	0.0	300	0.0	RMR
5	Y	1	0.50	981823930.4	0.33	2400	0	1032	65	RMR
6	Y	2	0.44	981823931.2	0.31	2400	0	2179	485	RMR
7	Y	1	0.51	981823930.38	0.33	2779	0	932	65	RMR
8	Y	1	0.51	981823930.32	0.34	3348	249	779	0	RMR
9	N	1	0.57	981823930.03	0.38	2779	0	779	0	RMR

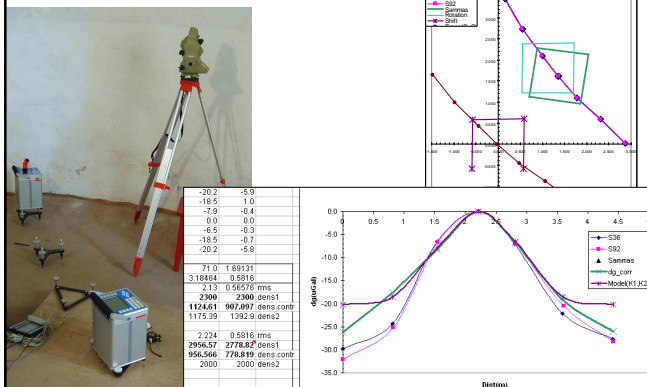


NB! Pier divided into two: upper body (above the floor, with rho1) and lower body (below floor, rho2)

Results (in Suurupi)



Horiz. profile over the pier to find rho1 or rho2



Results

- Small empty rectangle around BM complicates situation (e.g. in TOIL):

TOIL	0.88	1.05	981848755.04	1.16	Wzz1_d1_rho-0(r1).out	order=1, 1 lug.eamal
	0.26	0.34	981848756.19	0.42	Wzz1_d2_rho-0(r1).out	order=2, 1 lug.eamal
	0.78	0.99	981848756.57	1.19	Wzz1_d2_rho-0.out	order=2
	0.81	1.03	981848757.28	1.43	Wzz1_d1_rho-adj1.out	RMR (dens1(adj)=764, order=1
	0.27	0.32	981848756.95	0.36	Wzz1_d1_rho-fix1(r1).out	RMR (dens1=797), order=1
	0.28	0.31	981848754.45	0.36	Wzz1_d1_rho-fix2(r1).out	RMR (dens1=863, dens2=1954 <small>(small box)</small>), order=1
	0.81	1.03	981848754.78	1.41	Wzz1_d1_rho-adj3(r0).out	RMR (dens1(adj)=832, dens2=1954 <small>(small box)</small>), order=1

g values at the BM height: small box first excluded then included

Conclusions

- Absolute gravity value at BM level may differ several uGal and depends on how to model local gravity field
- Test nonlinearity of VG. Avoid to use constant VG!
- RMS values show better performance with „rmr“ (not always)
- Overfit danger: unrealistic results (*rho*)
- Publication is under preparation

Software package GRAVS2 for advanced process of relative gravity data.

T. Oja

Intro

- Since 2001 renovation of 2nd order gravity network in Estonia. Two important issues:
 - Observations
 - Data processing
- What software to use? Develop its own soft to solve:
 - addition of corrections
 - calibration
 - adjustment, drift, tares(jumps), statistical tests

Choices, tested soft in 2001-2003

- *KMS* (Kort & Matrikelstyrelsen, Denmark) tarkvarapaketti *GRAVS2* kuuluvad **GRREDU** ja **GRADJ** (ANSI fortran 77)
- Saksamaal (University of the Federal Armed Forces Munich, *IfEN*) välja arendatud **GravAP** (Gravimetric Adjustment Package Software) (piiratud kasutus, kirjutatud C-s)
- Soome Geodeesia Instituudi (*FGI*) programmid **GRRED** ja **GADJD** (MS fortran 77)
- Taiwani Rahvuslikus Chiao Tung Ülikoolis välja töötatud programmi **GRAVNET** (FORTRAN90) (Hwang jt., 2002)
- **CG3TOOL** - interactive computer program to process Scintrex CG-3/3M gravity data (freeware, Sun Solaris, C)

In 2003

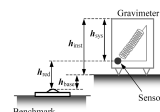
- In 2003 it was decided to continue with GRREDU, GRADJ
- GRREDU:
 - LGR calibration table (in source code)
 - scale factor
 - tidal correction (Longman's algorithm, $\delta=1.16$)
- GRADJ:
 - Functional model: $sy = g + a + Dt$
- Rene: "It is OK to use and modify programs." (e-mail 2000)

In 2010

- GRAVS2:
 - Preprocessing: sform2 (CG5 *.txt -> GRREDU2 *.obs), tform (GRREDU-> GRREDU2 *.obs) etc
 - Corrections, calibr.info: GRREDU2
 - Network adjustment, drift and calibration computation: GRADJ2
 - Postprocessing: GRLOOP2(misclosures), histogram, WZZ (vert.gradient), anomaly

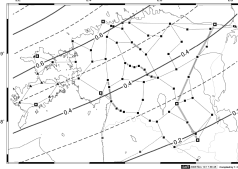
GRREDU2 (corrections):

- Tides: Tamura1200 (1987) development, local parameters ($\delta, \Delta\phi$) for the wavegroups from the global grid (Wenzel, Timmen 1994), for $M_0 S_0$ $\delta=1.0$, $\Delta\phi=0.0$
- Atmosphere: observed, normal air pressure (DIN 5450) and the coefficient $-0.3 \mu\text{Gal}/\text{hPa}$
- Sensor height (linear func): observed $VGG^* h_{red}$ (for LGR-G $h_{red} \sim 5-10$ cm, for CG5 $h_{red} \sim 10...25$ cm)
- GIA: $g(t) = \dot{g}(t - T_0)$
- Calibration: polynomial, periodic
- Polar motion: IERS EOP-PC timeseries



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- Calibration: polynomial, periodic
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GRADJ2 examples:

- Output files (*.ties):

```

G191cal.ties - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
from / to inst.no date time dt(hr) dg(mgal) dn(ugal) dg+dn dv dg+dn+dv
ReIu / P-Jaagup1_I 191 2009-06-10, 10:03:36 1.320 47.6891 -7.3 47.6818 -0.6 47.6812
ReIu P-Jaagup1_I 191 2009-06-10, 11:22:48 1.327 47.6730 -7.3 47.6803 0.7 47.6810
ReIu / Lodja 191 2009-06-10, 14:03:20 1.018 -34.5091 5.6 -34.5035 -1.6 -34.5031
ReIu Lodja 191 2009-06-10, 15:04:24 0.810 -34.5019 -4.5 -34.5064 1.4 -34.5050
Toravere / kanepi 191 2009-11-27, 05:44:40 1.153 -19.8937 8.2 -19.8855 -4.4 -19.8899
HAAN / kanepi 191 2009-11-27, 07:55:20 0.856 61.0011 1.5 61.0026 1.4 61.0040
Toravere / kanepi 191 2009-11-27, 08:46:40 0.864 -19.8933 0.9 -19.8909 1.0 -19.8899
Toravere / kanepi 191 2009-11-27, 09:44:30 1.008 -19.8890 -3.3 -19.8923 2.5 -19.8898
HAAN / kanepi 191 2009-11-27, 10:45:00 1.006 61.0074 5.9 61.0033 0.6 61.0039
HAAN / kanepi 191 2009-11-27, 11:45:20 0.881 61.0131 -7.4 61.0057 -1.7 61.0040
Toravere / kanepi 191 2009-11-27, 12:38:10 0.900 -19.8998 9.7 -19.8901 0.3 -19.8898
11 ties
    
```

GRADJ2 examples:

- Output files (*.cov):

```

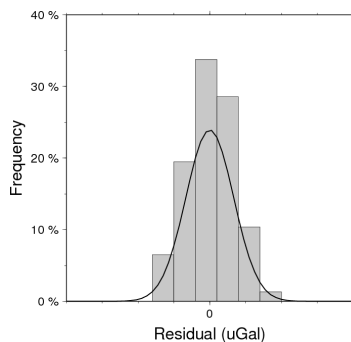
G191cal.cov - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
Lower triangular of symmetric covariance matrix (COV) of adjusted parameters with dim( 16, 16):
10.0531893
-0.909049 10.291915 7.434530
1.968337 1.728245
0.362599 0.319613 -0.682212 1.651830
-4.154661 -3.843389 8.698730 1.498184 26.405800
-0.192380 -0.365881 -0.538262 0.056021 -0.776638

...

From / to adj.dg(mgal) stdev (ugal)
Toravere --> HAAN -80.8089 ± 4.9
Toravere --> ReIu 12.5292 ± 7.9
Toravere --> Lodja -21.8643 ± 7.8
Toravere --> P-Jaagup1_I 60.2240 ± 7.6
Toravere --> Kanepi -19.7934 ± 13.6
HAAN --> ReIu 93.3381 ± 9.1
HAAN --> Lodja 56.3446 ± 8.8
HAAN --> P-Jaagup1_I 141.0329 ± -1.5
HAAN --> Kanepi 61.0235 ± 14.5
ReIu --> Lodja -34.3934 ± 10.2
ReIu --> P-Jaagup1_I 47.6948 ± 12.8
ReIu --> Kanepi -32.3226 ± 18.1
Lodja --> P-Jaagup1_I 82.0862 ± -1.5
Lodja --> Kanepi 2.0708 ± 11.4
P-Jaagup1_I --> Kanepi -80.0174 ± 18.2
    
```

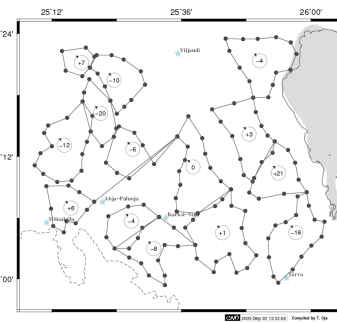
hist4

Histogram of residuals(i=77)



GRLOOP2(+GMT) example:

- Closing errors in S-Estonia:



GRAVS2 training days in Feb. 2010 at ELB



GRAVS2

- Under preparation:
 - manuals (EST, hopefully also ENG)
 - simple homepage (links to source codes, binaries, upgrades, FAQ, manuals etc)
 - not bug-free
- Free for everyone to try, use and modify!