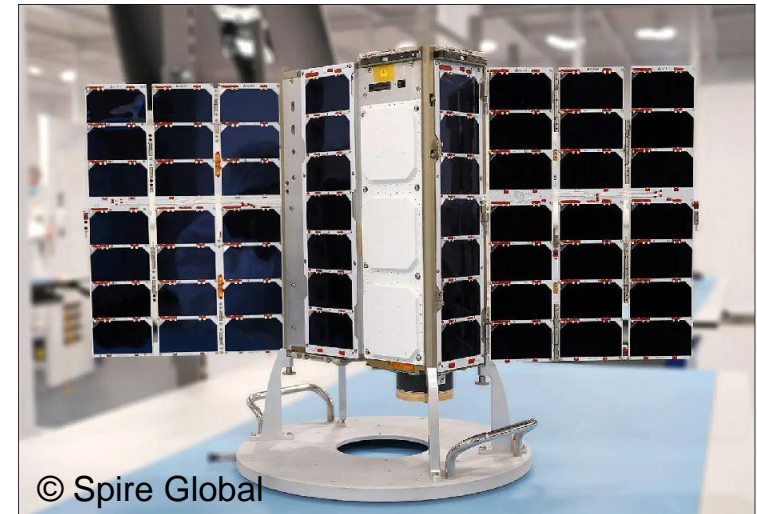


Gravity field recovery based on GPS data of CubeSats from the Spire constellation

T. Grombein^{1,2}, D. Arnold², C. Kobel², M. Lasser², A. Jäggi²

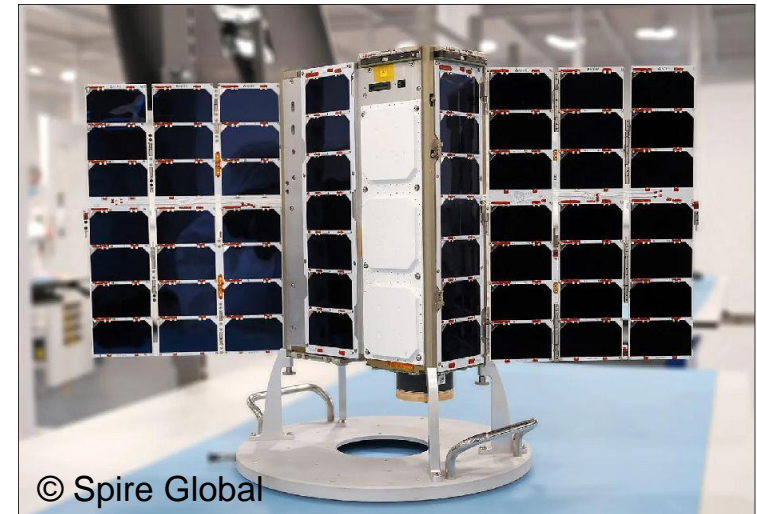
¹ Geodetic Institute, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology ² Astronomical Institute, University of Bern

- Can CubeSats serve as gravity field sensors?
 - A huge number of (commercial) CubeSats is collecting GPS data
 - Tracking data allows to recover large-scale gravity field information
 - Big potential to increase the spatial-temporal coverage
 - However: dual-frequency GPS receivers are needed
- Spire Global constellation
 - More than 100 CubeSats in low Earth orbit (LEO)
 - High-quality dual-frequency GPS receivers
 - Different orbital characteristics



10 x 10 x 34 cm, 4.7 kg

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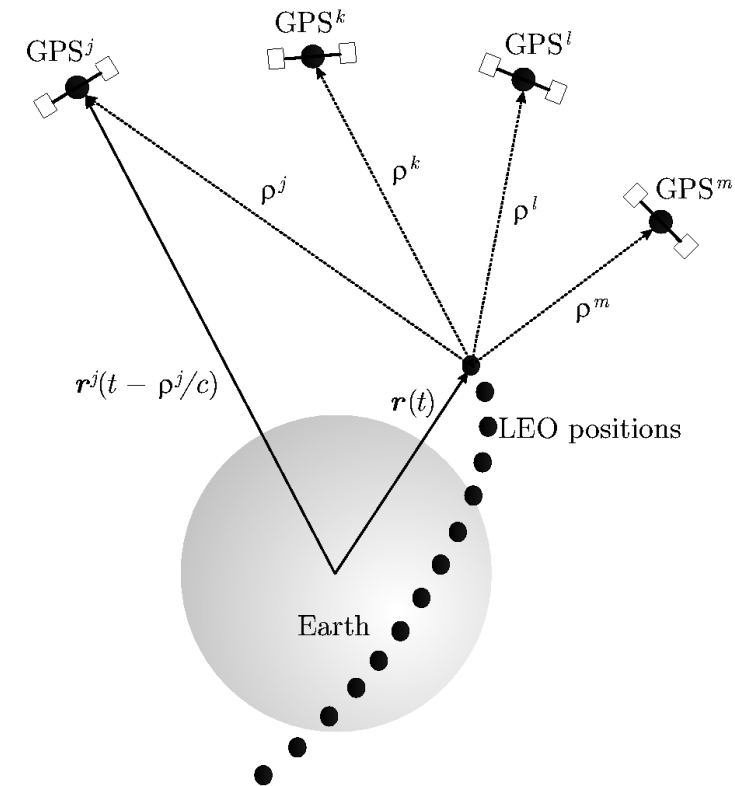
➤ Case study based on 6 months of GPS data from 9 Spire CubeSats


■ Orbit and gravity field recovery

- Celestial Mechanics Approach (Beutler et al., 2010)
- Two-step procedure
 - 1) GPS tracking data → Kinematic orbit positions
 - 2) Kinematic orbit positions → Gravity field recovery

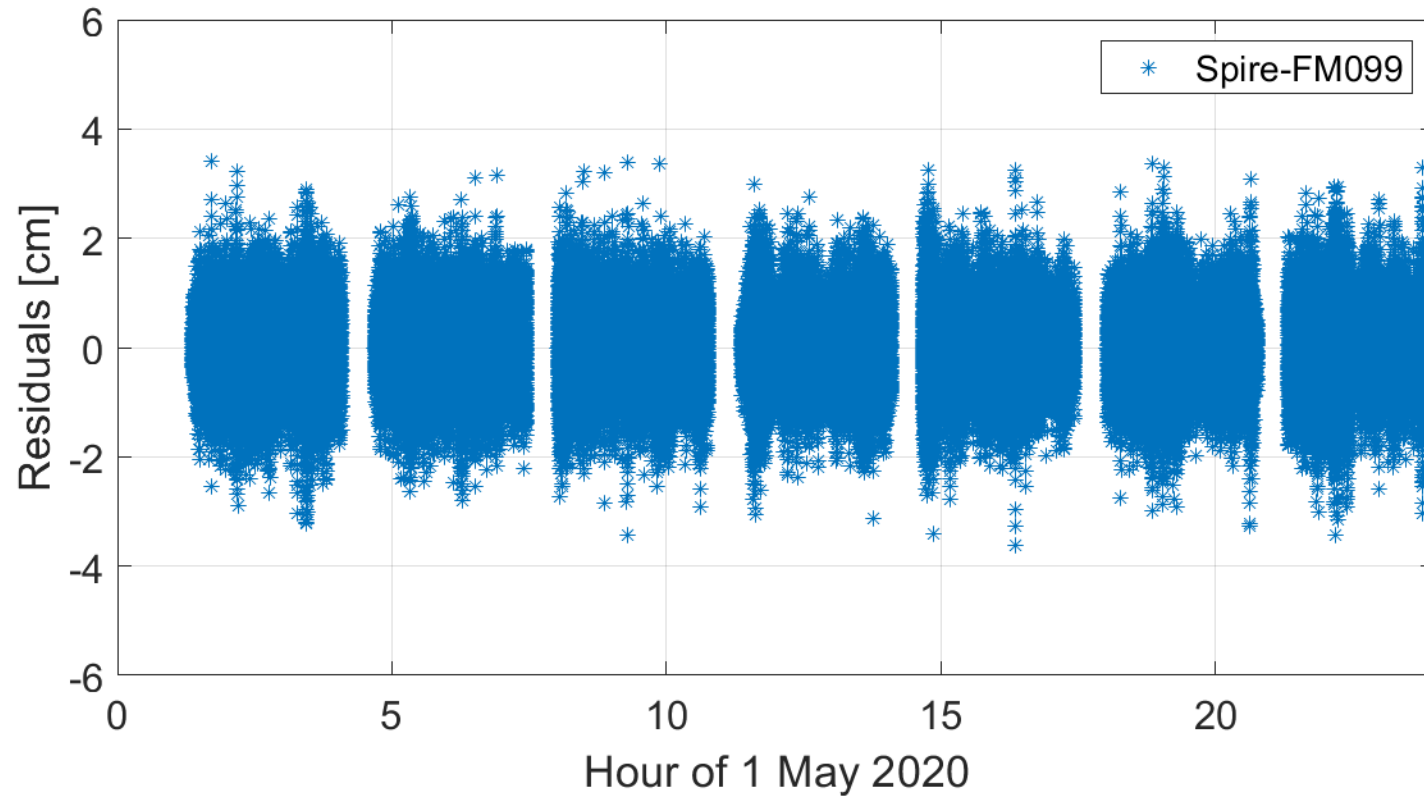
■ Processing with the Bernese GNSS software

- GNSS products of the CODE analysis center
- In-flight calibrated phase center variation (PCV) maps
- Unmodeled forces are absorbed by empirical parameters



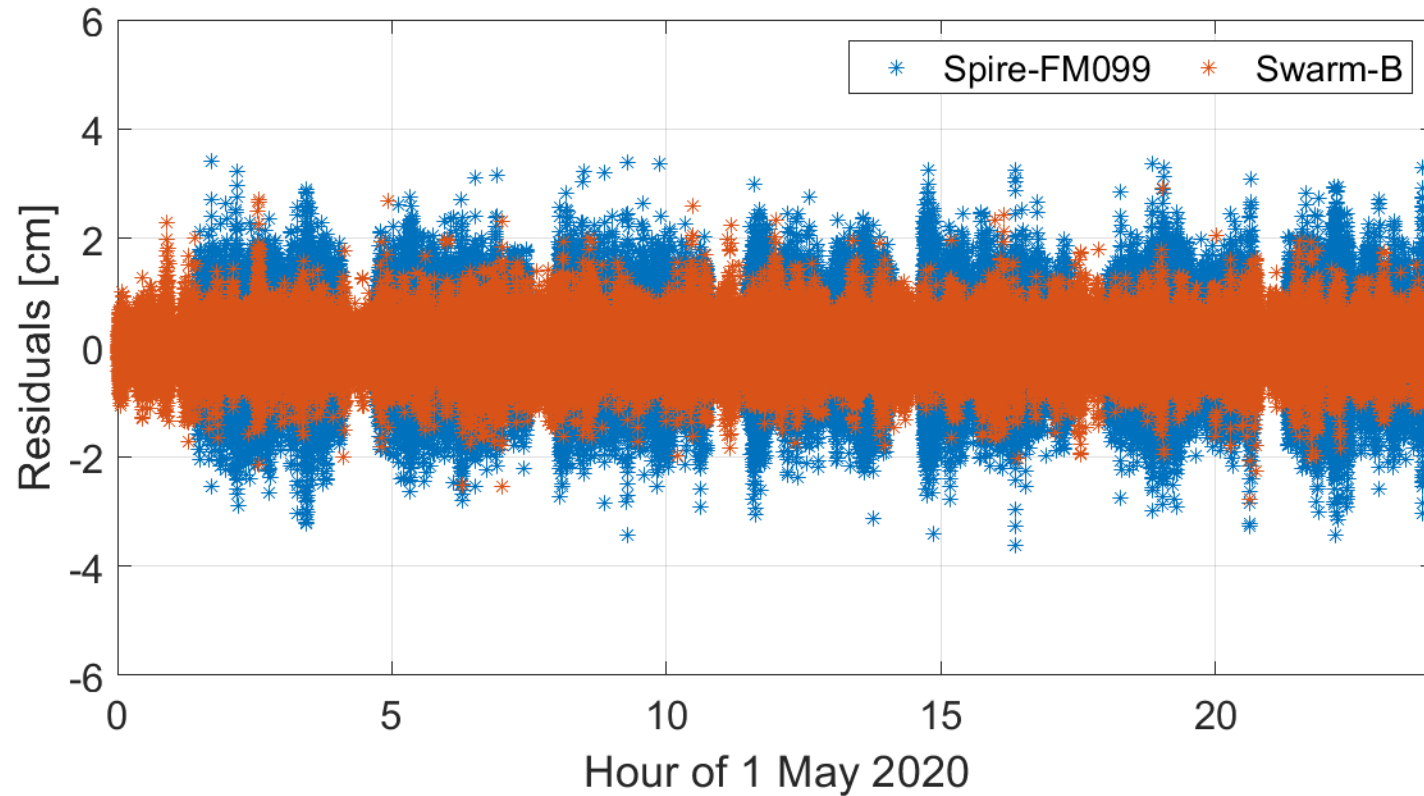
Selected Spire CubeSats	Altitude	Inclination	Sampling
 FM099  FM101  FM102	~ 505 km	~ 97.5°	1s
 FM103  FM104  FM106  FM107  FM108	~ 530 km	~ 97.5°	1s
 FM115	~ 570 km	~ 37.0°	1s

- Carrier phase residuals of kinematic orbit determination



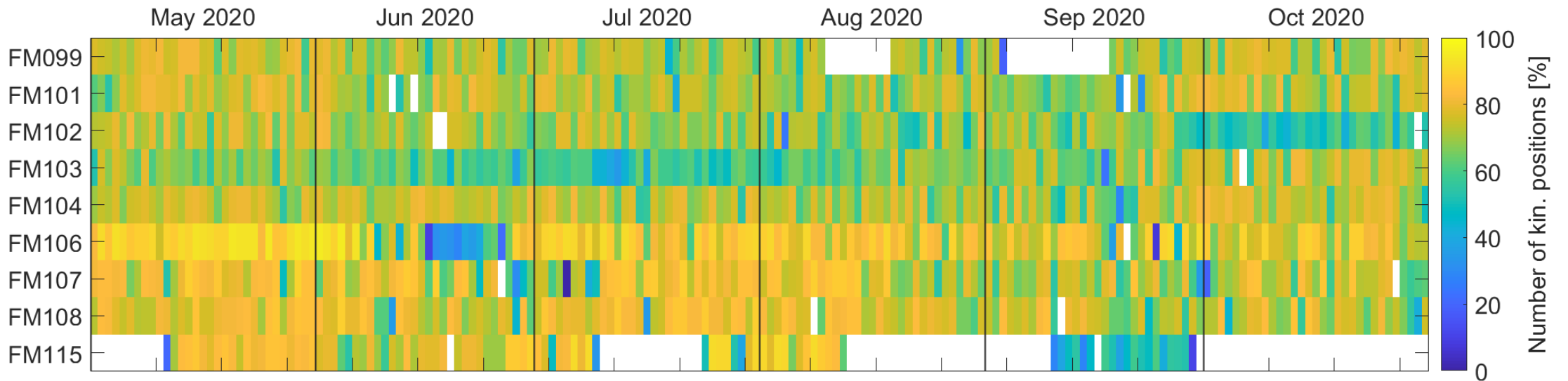
Spire GPS data have frequent gaps

- Carrier phase residuals of kinematic orbit determination



Higher noise level
compared to scientific
LEO missions

Daily availability of derived kinematic positions



Total availability over 6 months

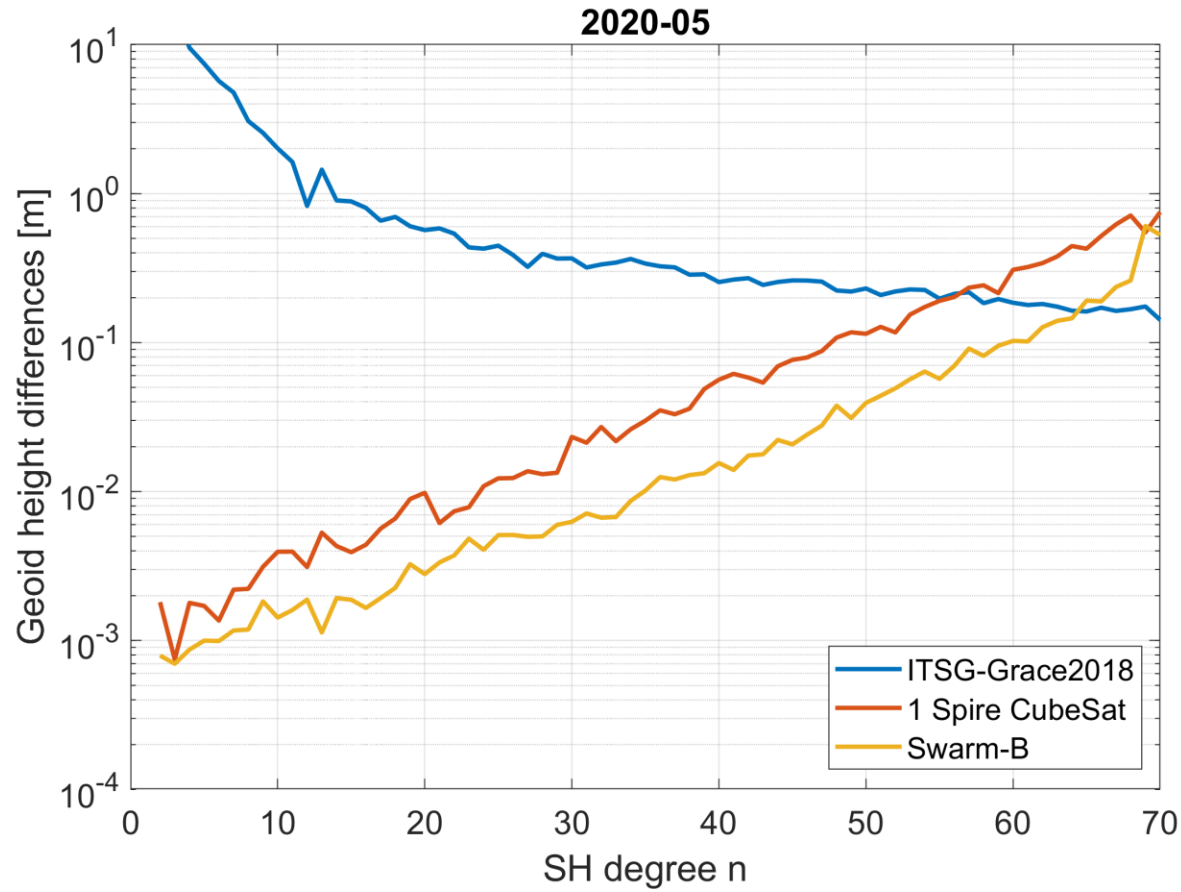
FM099	FM101	FM102	FM103	FM104	FM106	FM107	FM108	FM115
64 %	73 %	69 %	66 %	74 %	81 %	79 %	82 %	39 %

Monthly Spire-based gravity fields

Combinations at normal equation level using
variance component estimation (VCE)



■ Difference degree amplitudes

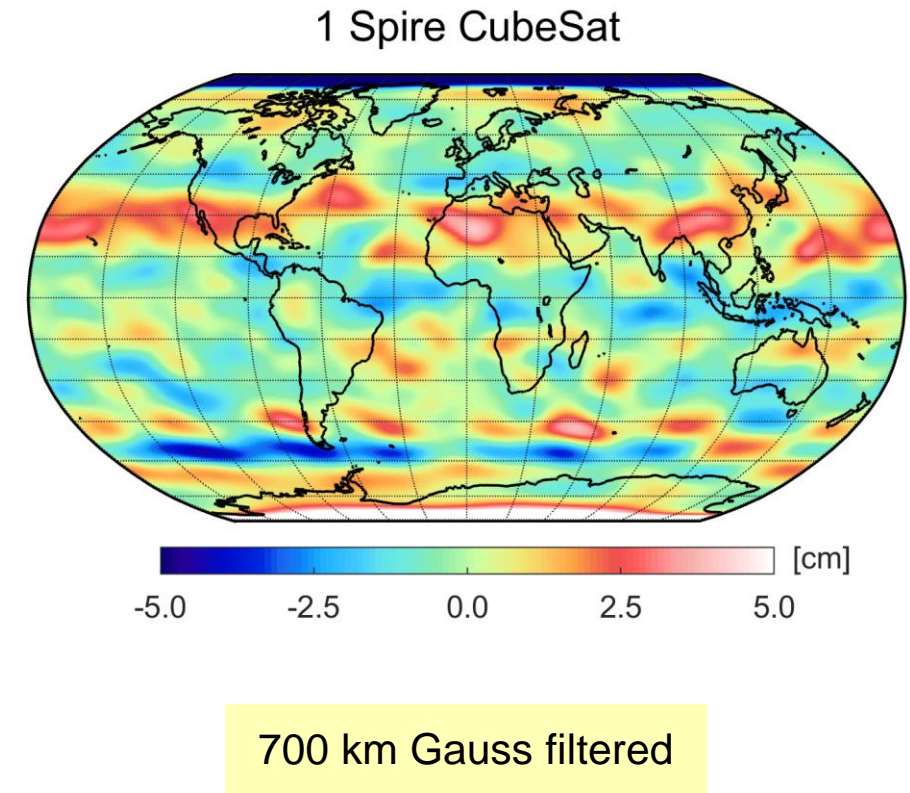
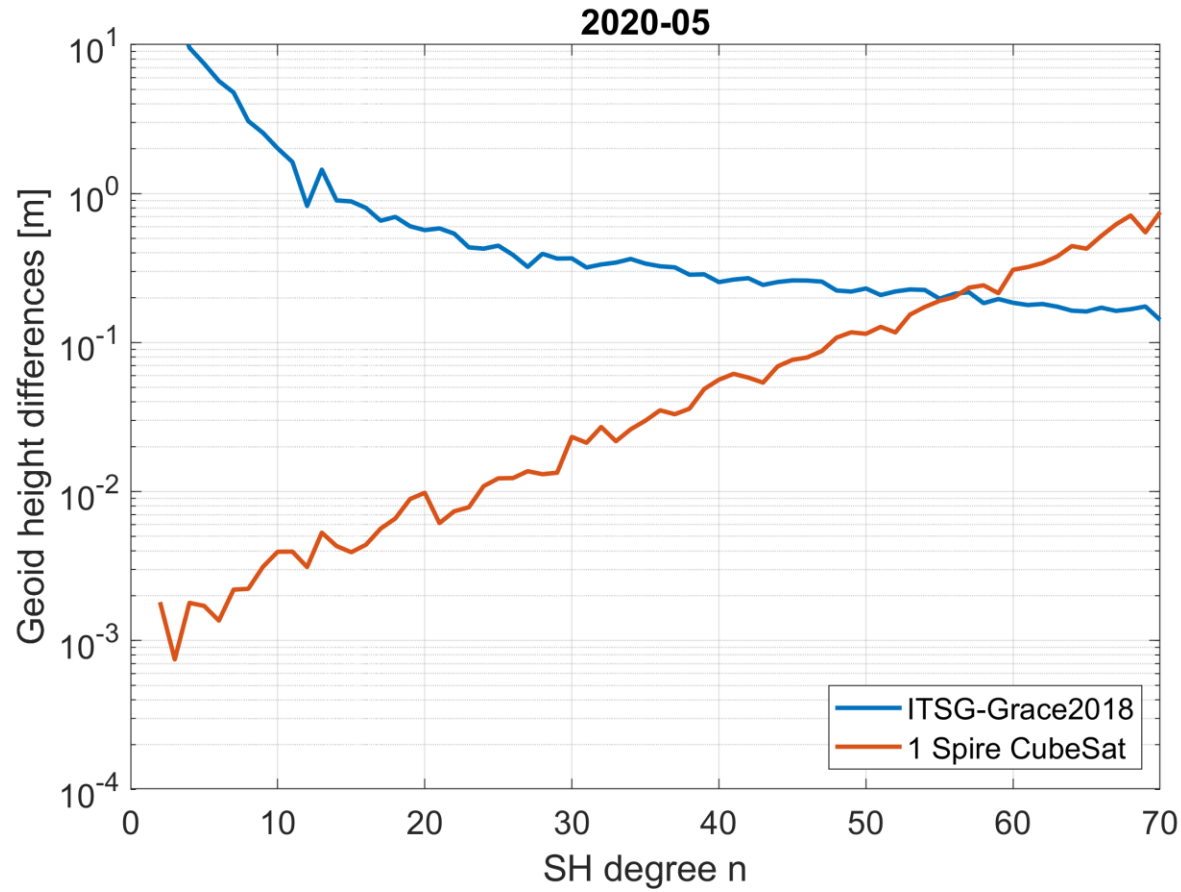


Differences w.r.t. monthly
ITSG-Grace2018 solutions
(Mayer-Gürr et al., 2018)



■ Difference degree amplitudes

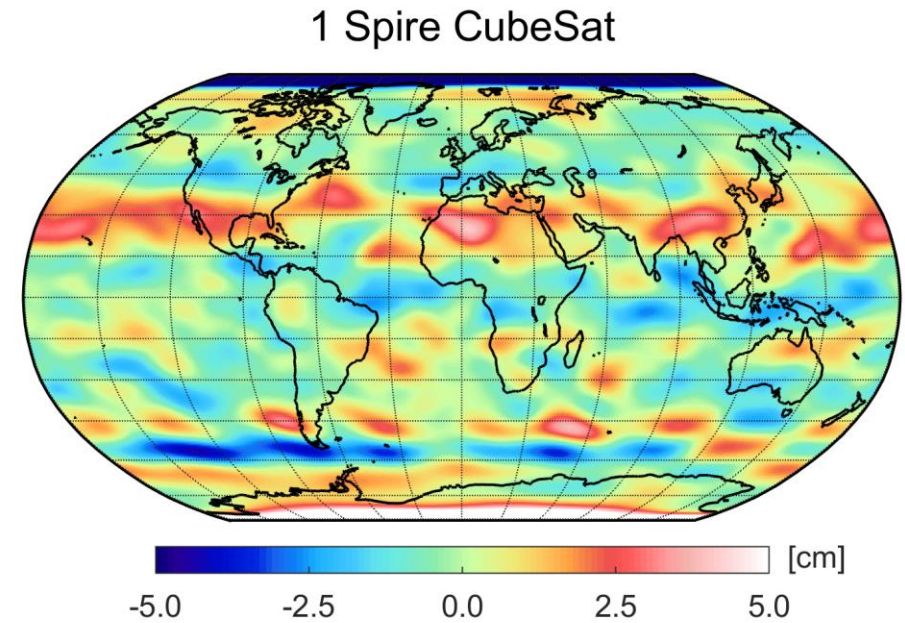
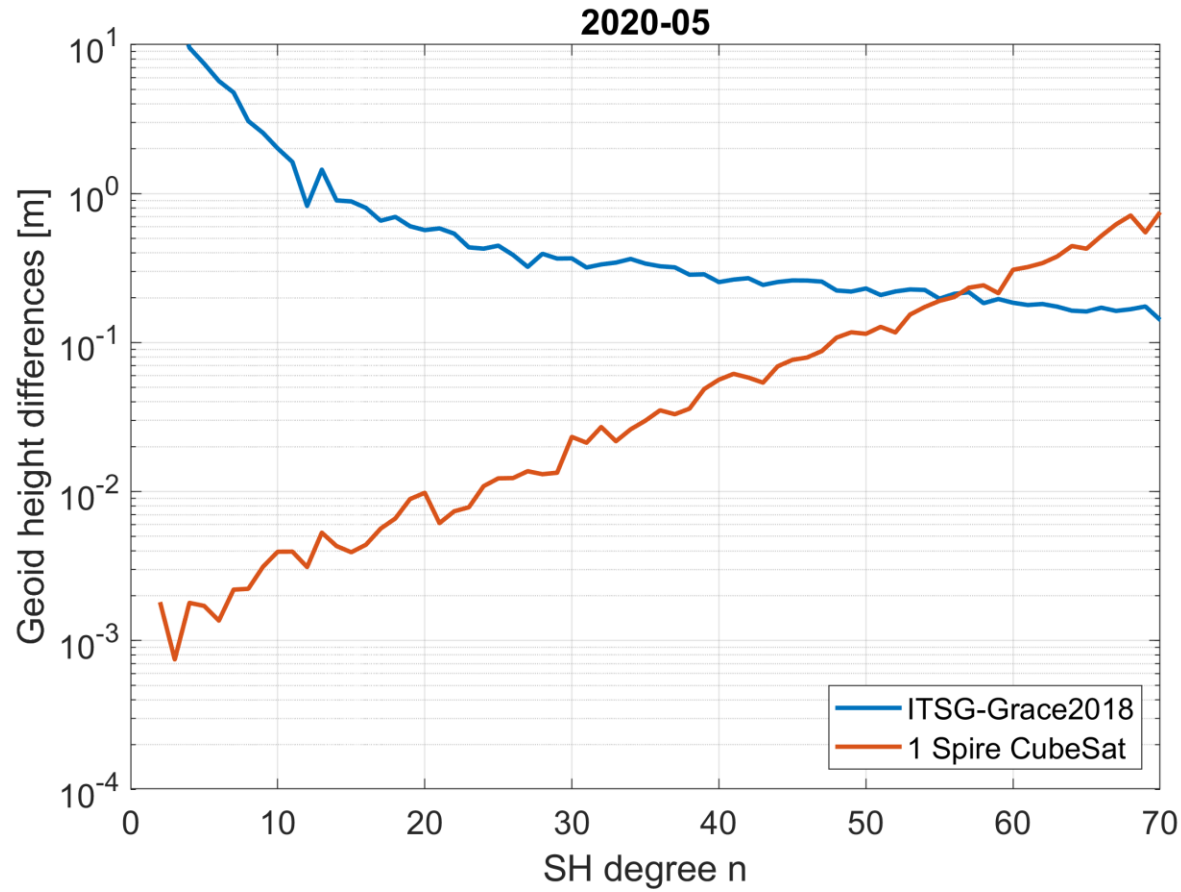
■ Geoid height differences



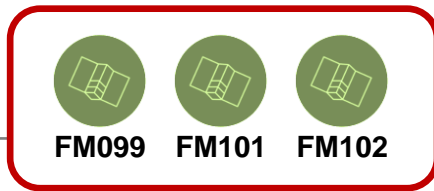


■ Difference degree amplitudes

■ Geoid height differences

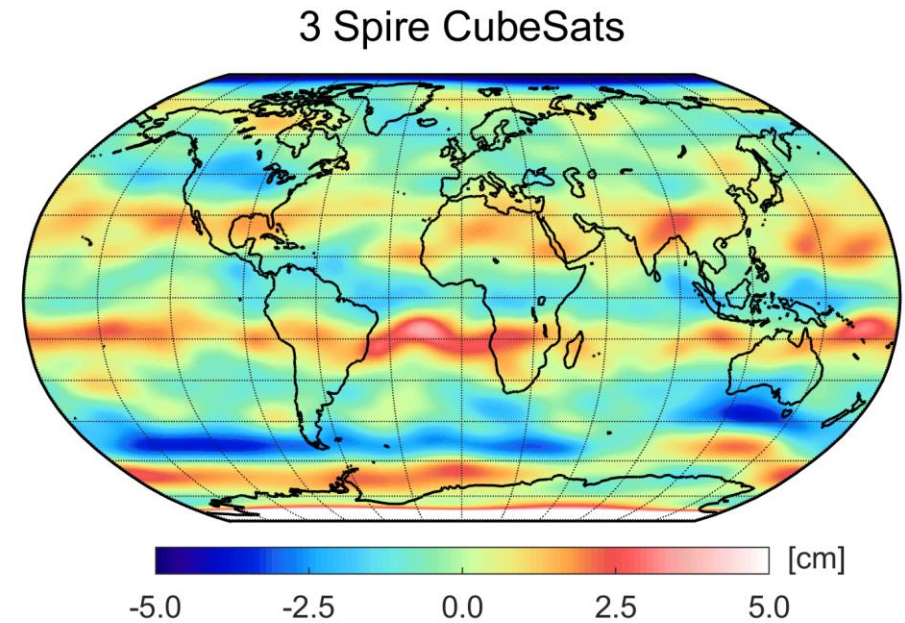
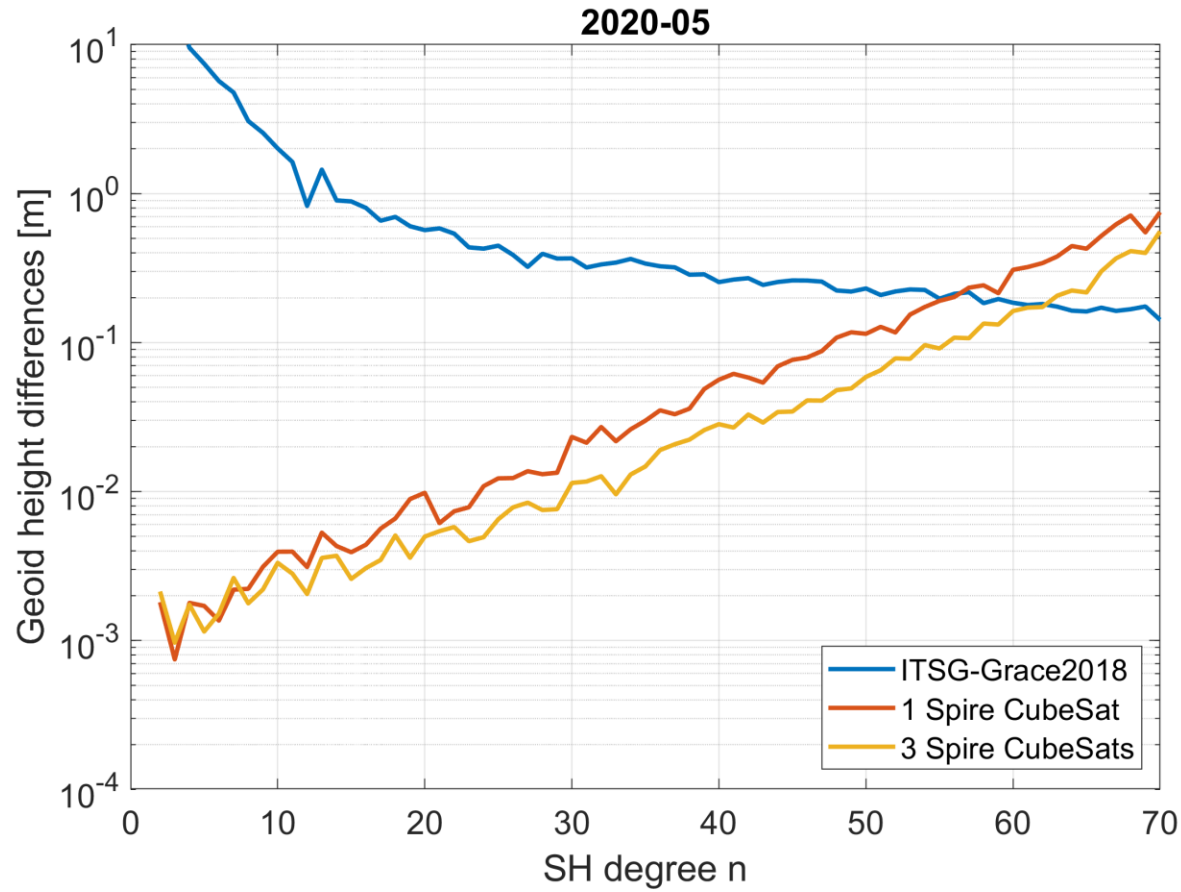


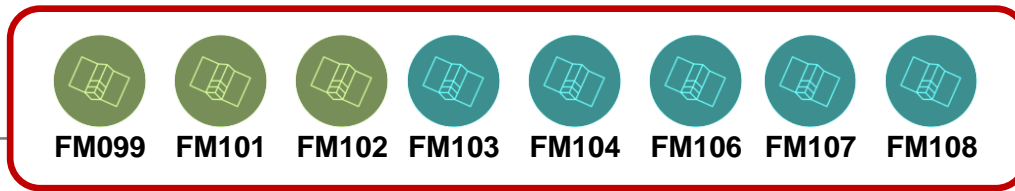
Artifacts in Est/West-direction are correlated with locations of yaw flips (under investigation)



■ Difference degree amplitudes

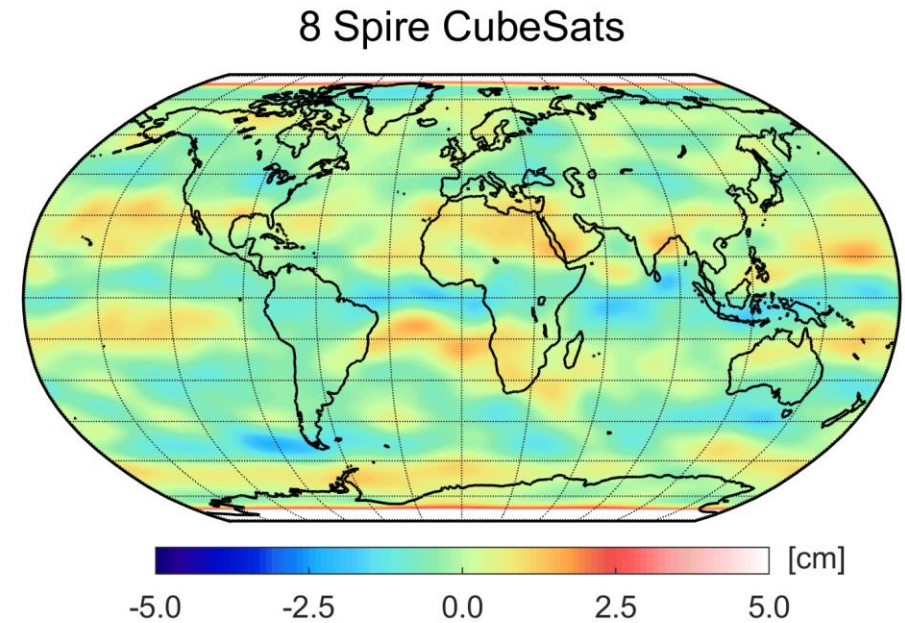
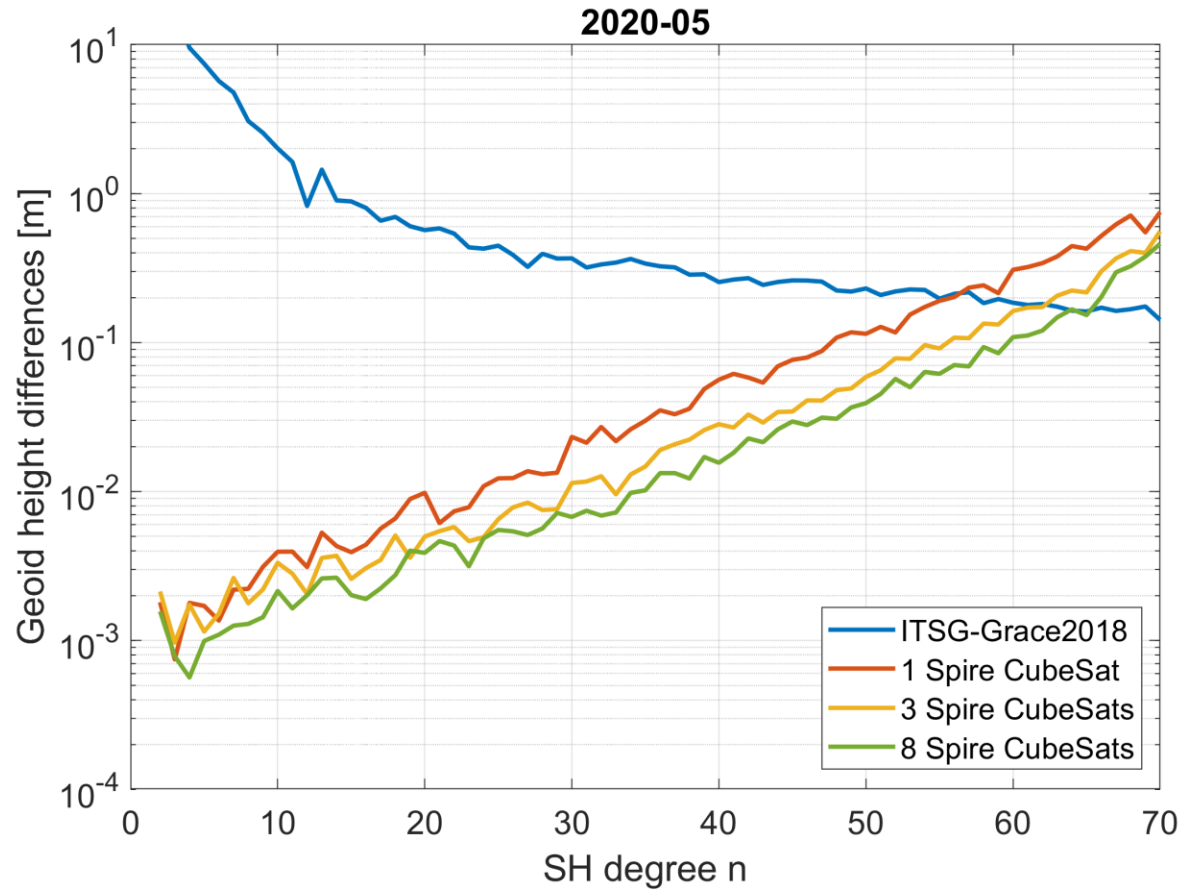
■ Geoid height differences

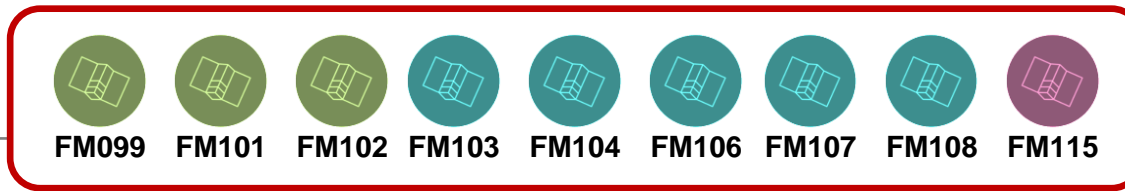




■ Difference degree amplitudes

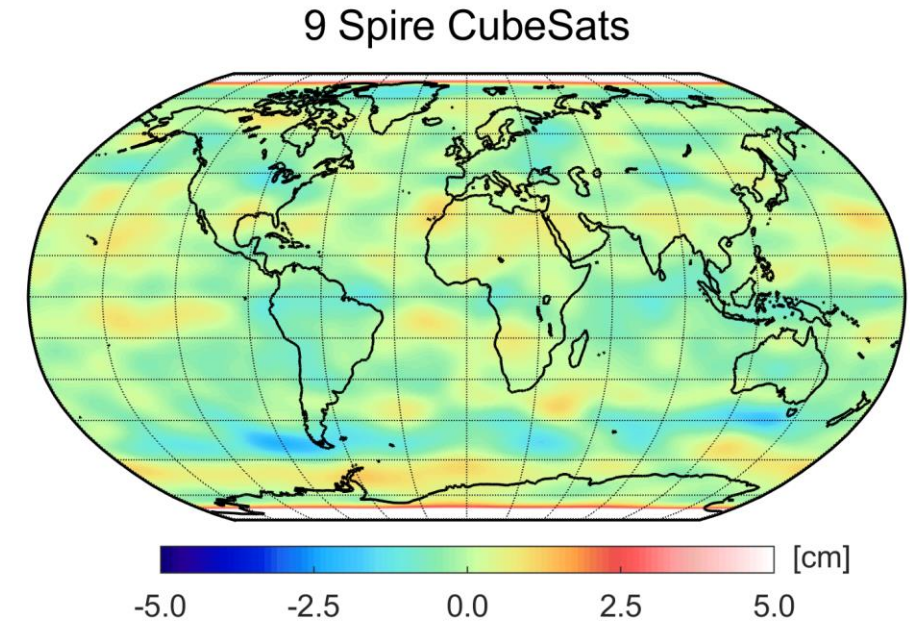
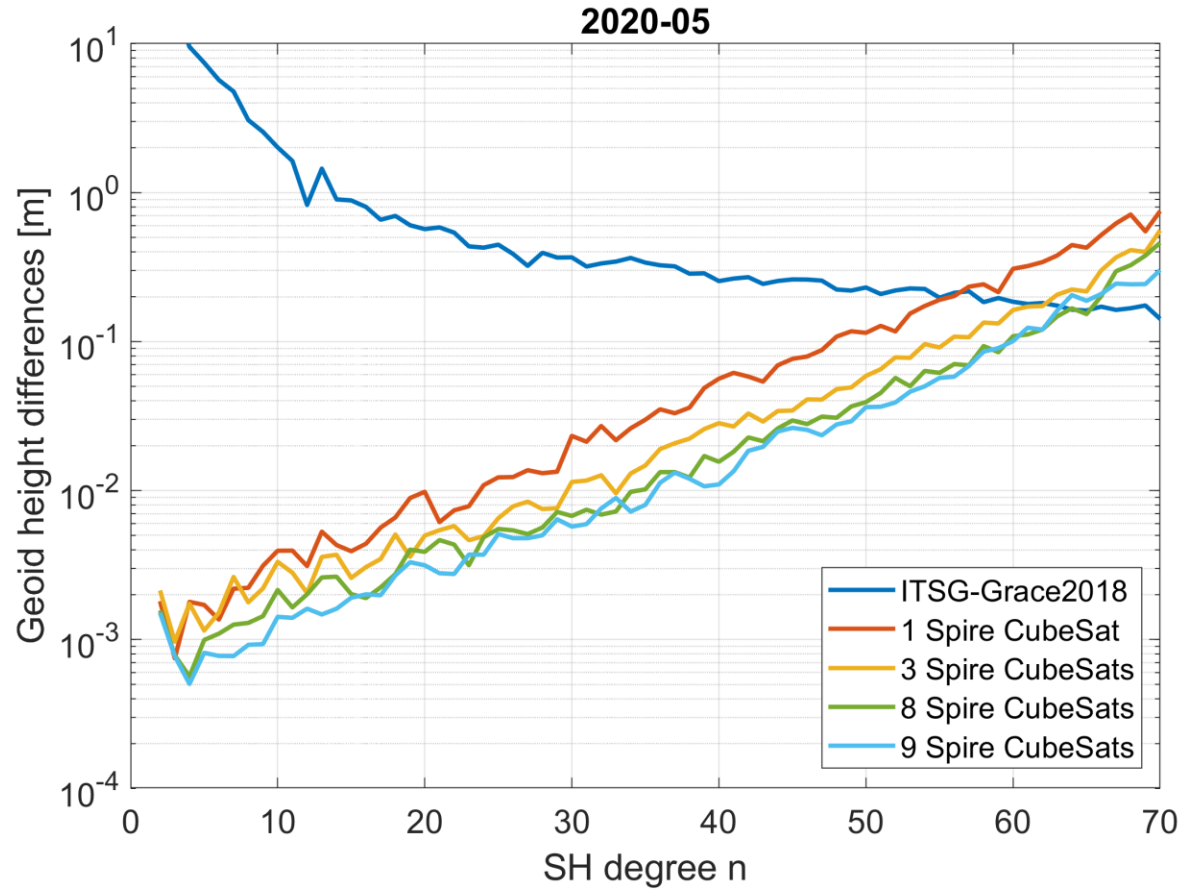
■ Geoid height differences

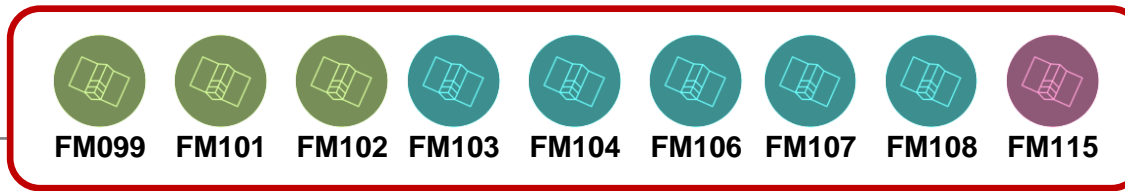




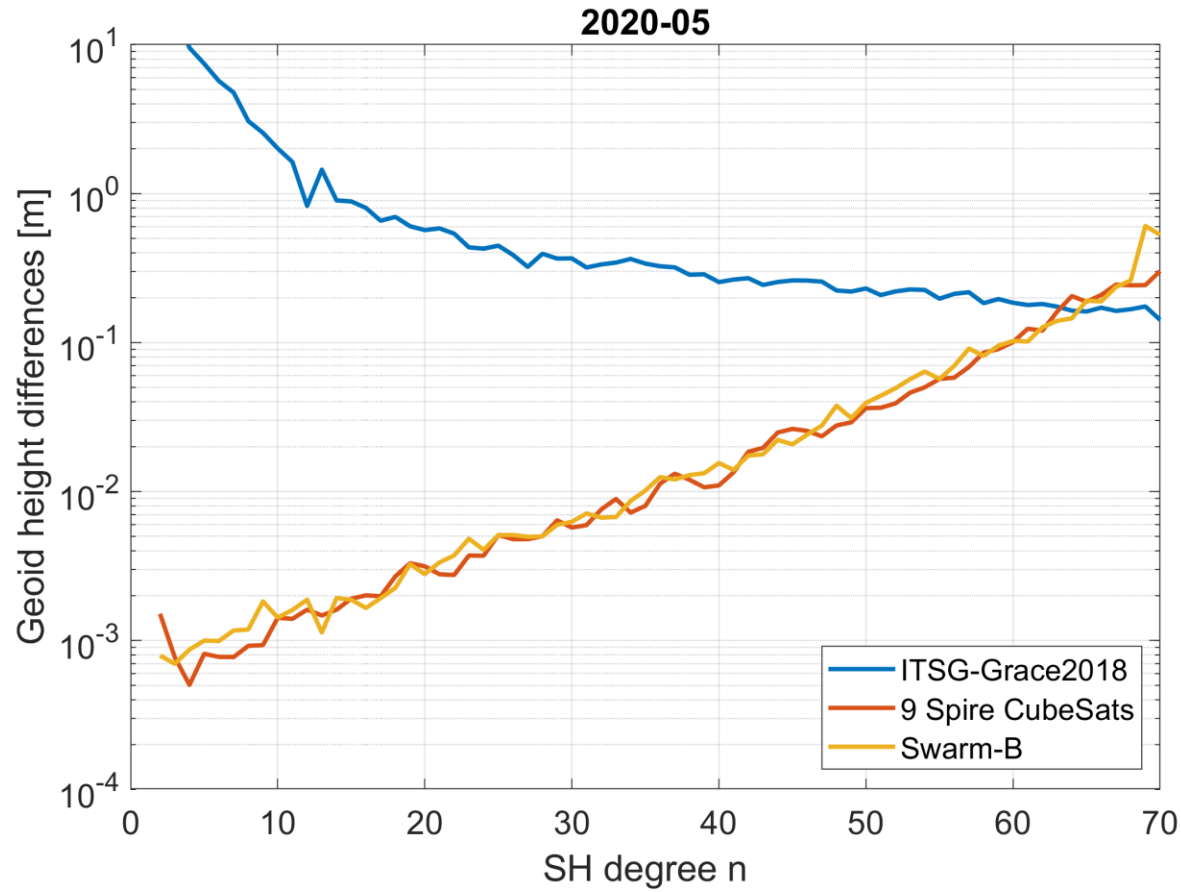
■ Difference degree amplitudes

■ Geoid height differences



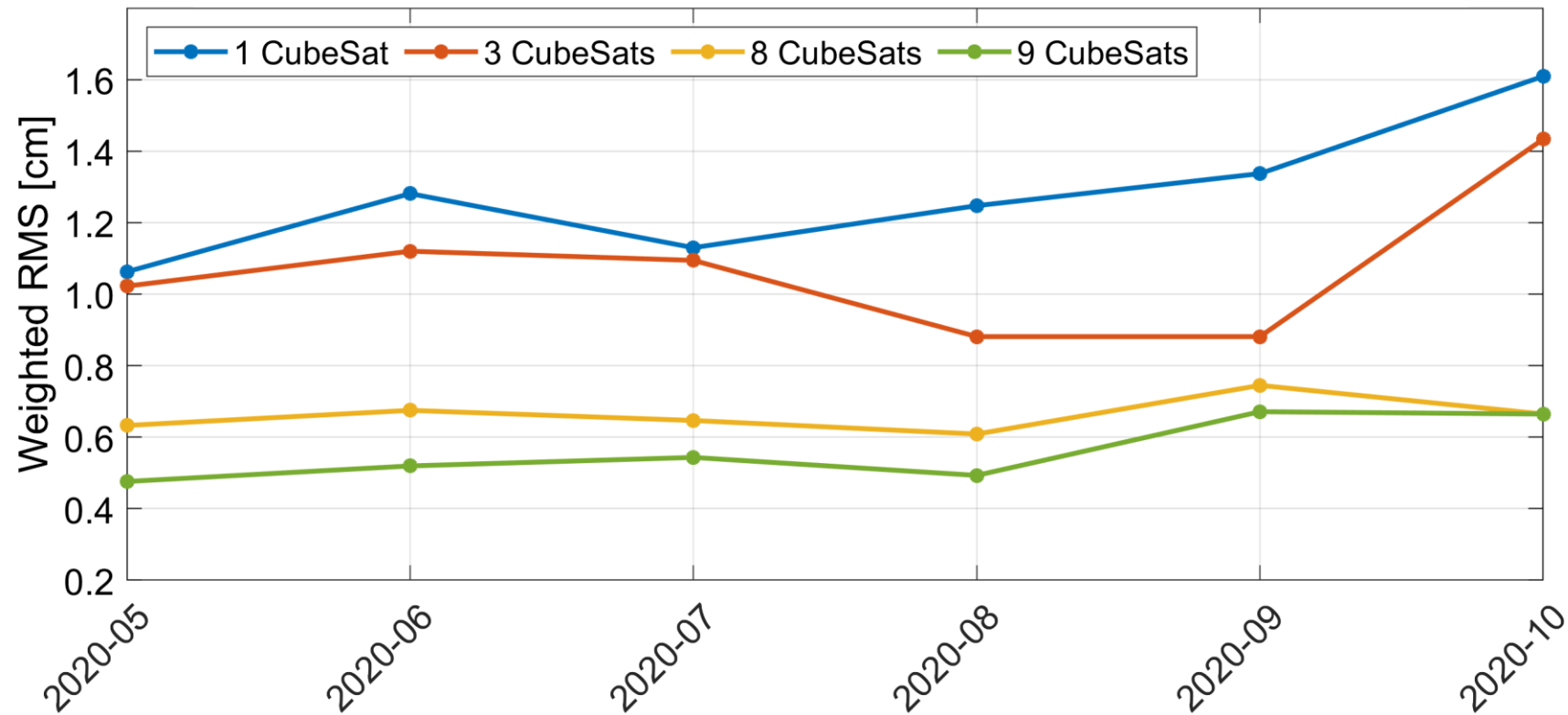


■ Difference degree amplitudes



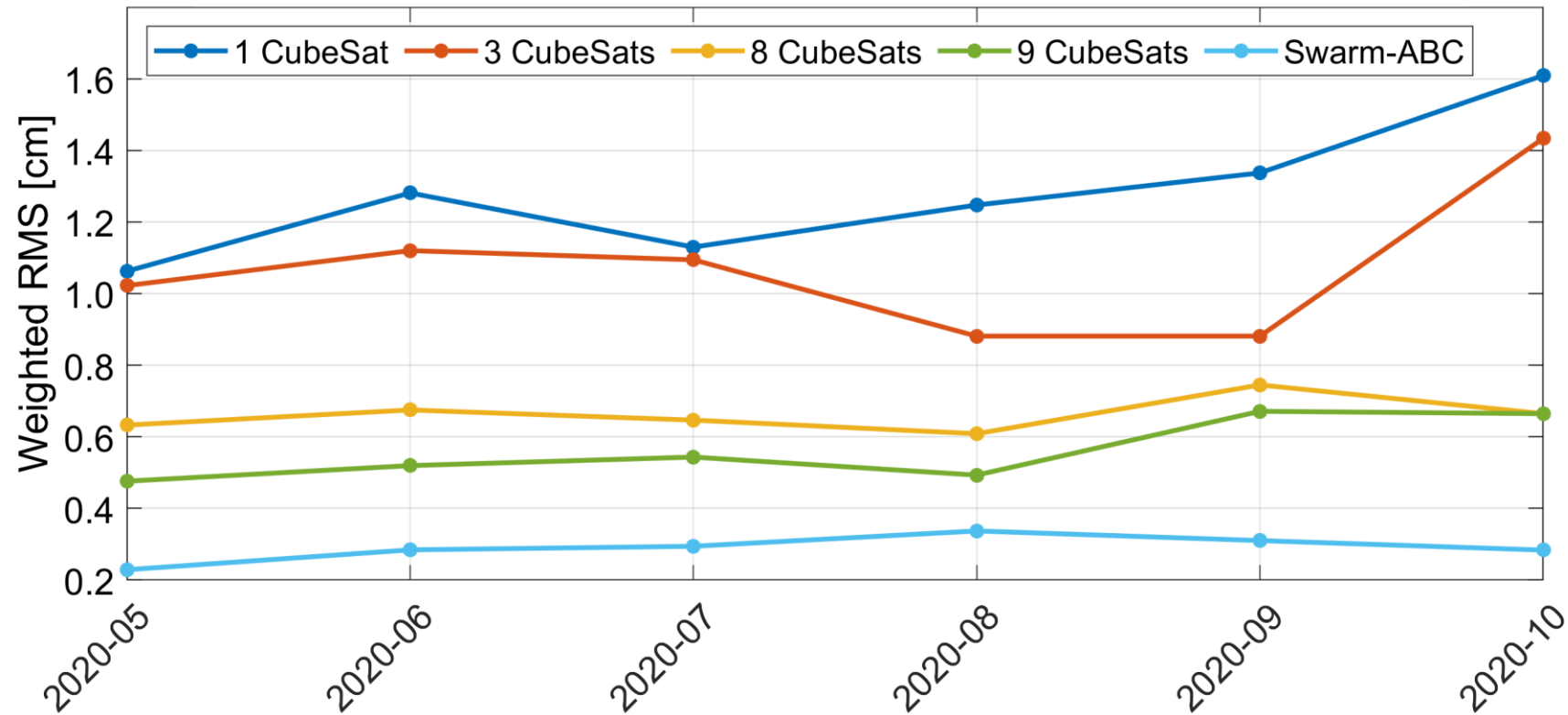
Solutions based on 9 CubeSats can reach a quality level comparable to Swarm-B

■ Weighted RMS values of geoid height differences



700 km Gauss filtered

■ Weighted RMS values of geoid height differences

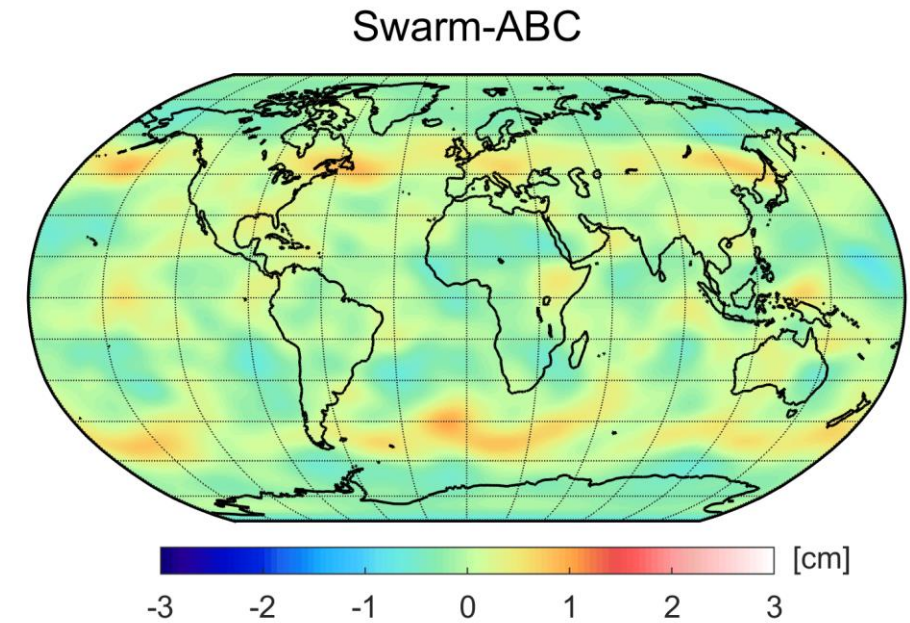
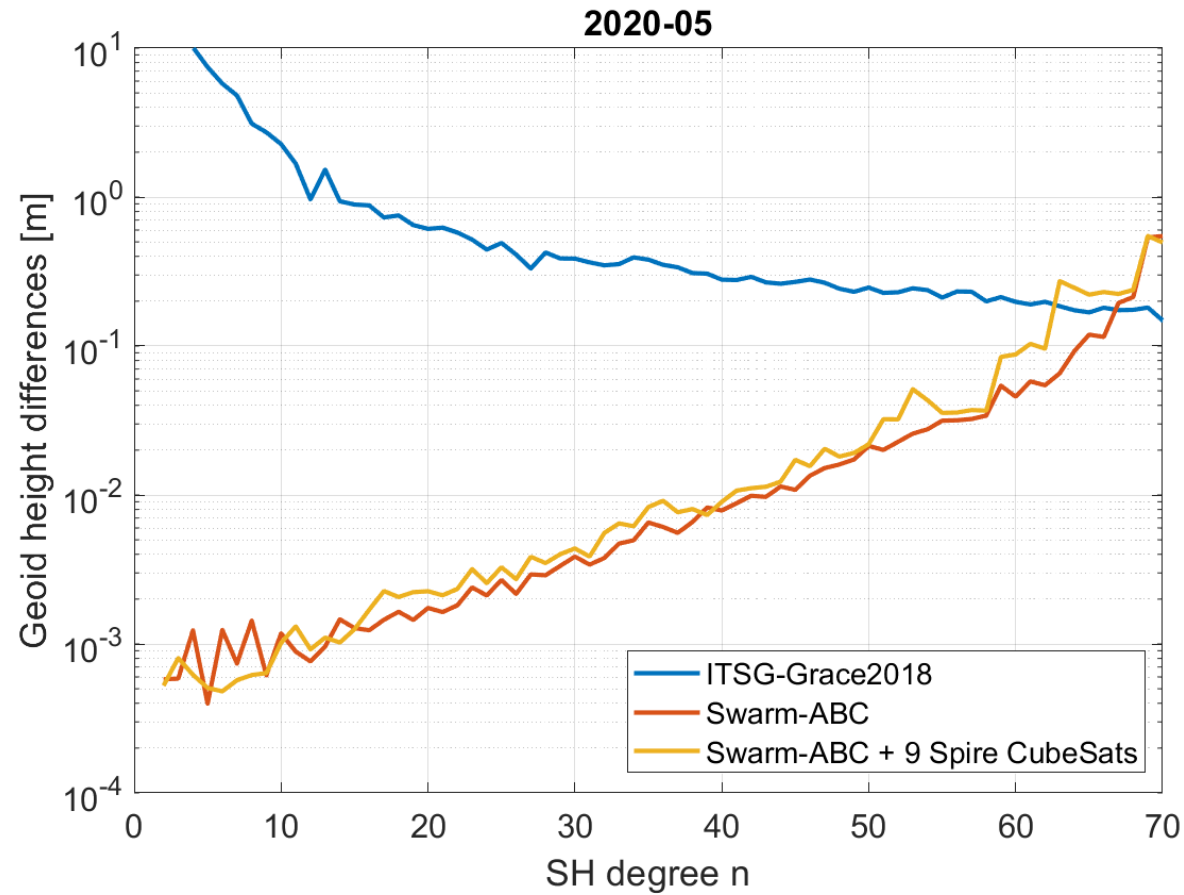


700 km Gauss filtered

Swarm–Spire combinations

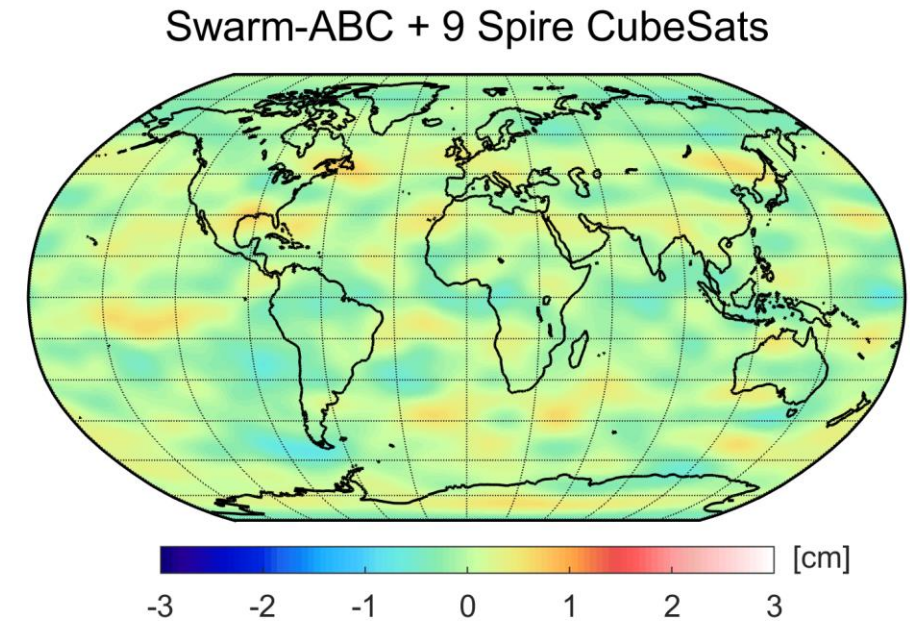
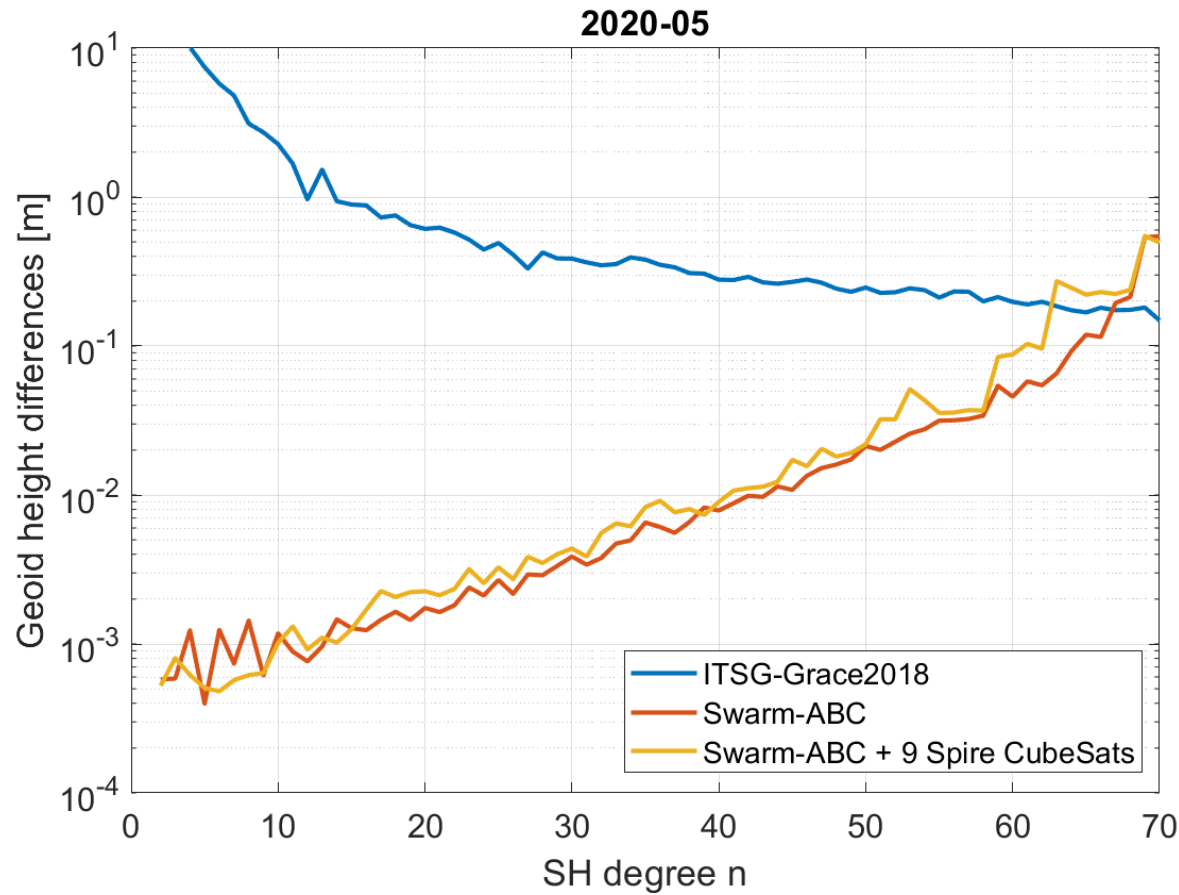
■ Difference degree amplitudes

■ Geoid height differences



■ Difference degree amplitudes

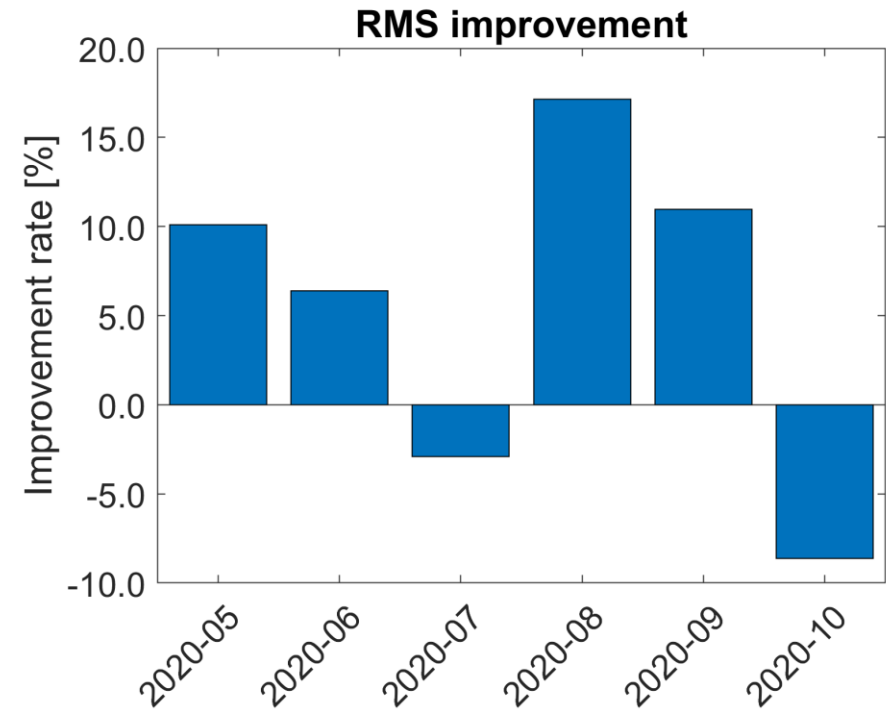
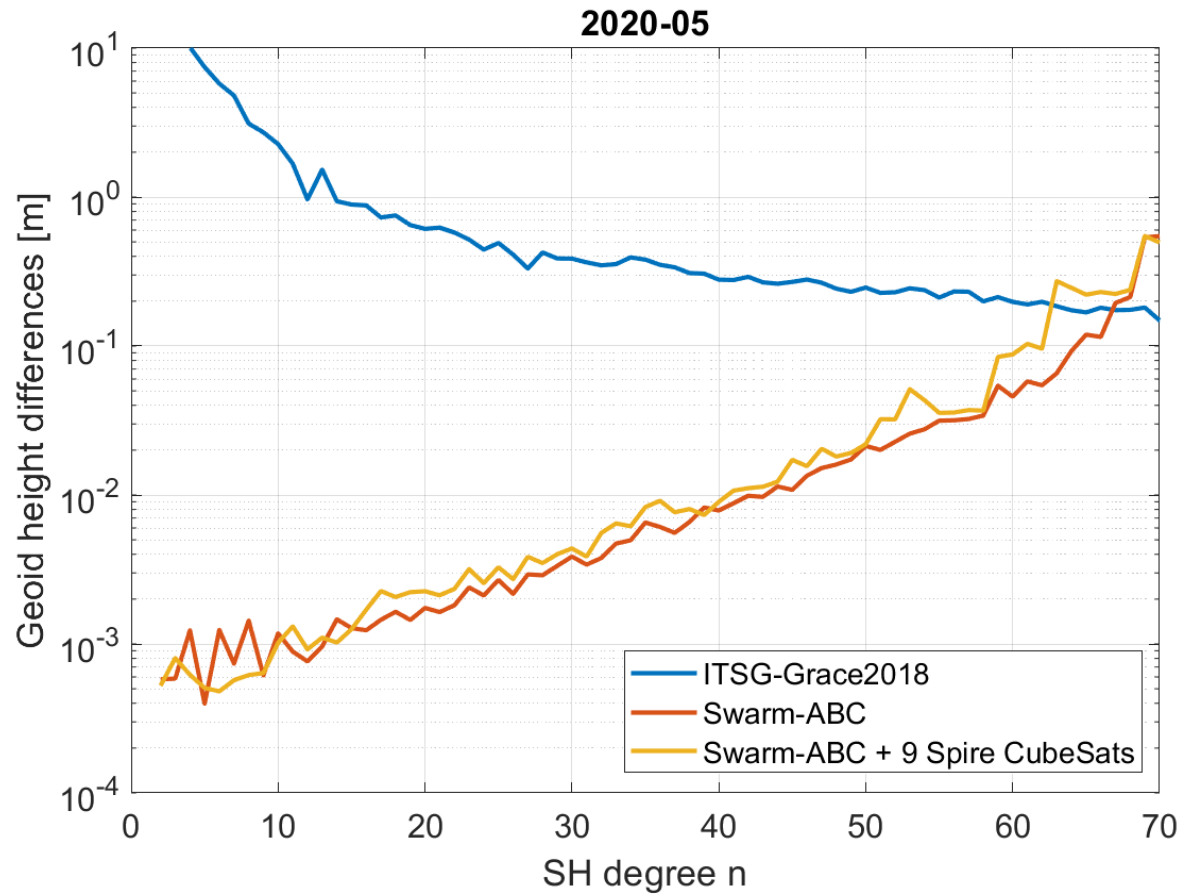
■ Geoid height differences



RMS improvement: ~ 10%

■ Difference degree amplitudes

■ Geoid height differences

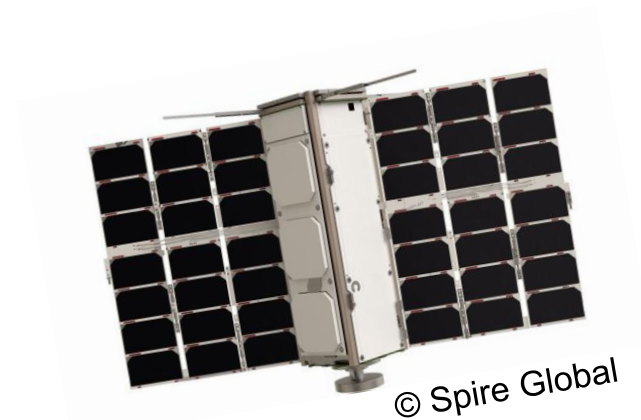


■ Main findings

- GPS data of Spire CubeSats allow to recover monthly gravity field solutions
- Individual CubeSat solutions cannot compete with scientific LEO missions
- Accumulation of CubeSat solutions significantly increases the quality
- Solutions based on 9 CubeSats can improve selected coefficients of a Swarm model

■ Next steps

- Process Spire data of further CubeSats and longer time spans
- Analysis on the impact of low-inclined CubeSats
- Feasibility to increase the temporal resolution (< 1 month)



Thank you for your attention

Contact: grombein@kit.edu

We acknowledge the support from Spire Global and the provision of Spire data by ESA

[Beutler G, Jäggi A, Mervart L et al. \(2010\)](#): The celestial mechanics approach: theoretical foundations, *Journal of Geodesy* 84(10):605–624, DOI: 10.1007/s00190-010-0401-7

[Mayer-Gürr T, Behzadpur S, Ellmer M et al. \(2018\)](#): ITSG-Grace2018 - Monthly, Daily and Static Gravity Field Solutions from GRACE. GFZ Data Services, DOI: 10.5880/ICGEM.2018.003