

Kalman filtering for statistically rigorous separation of geophysical signal and stripe noise in decade-long GRACE solutions

Lei Wang¹, James L. Davis¹, Emma M. Hill², Mark E. Tamisiea³, Kenneth A. Macpherson⁴

¹Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, USA

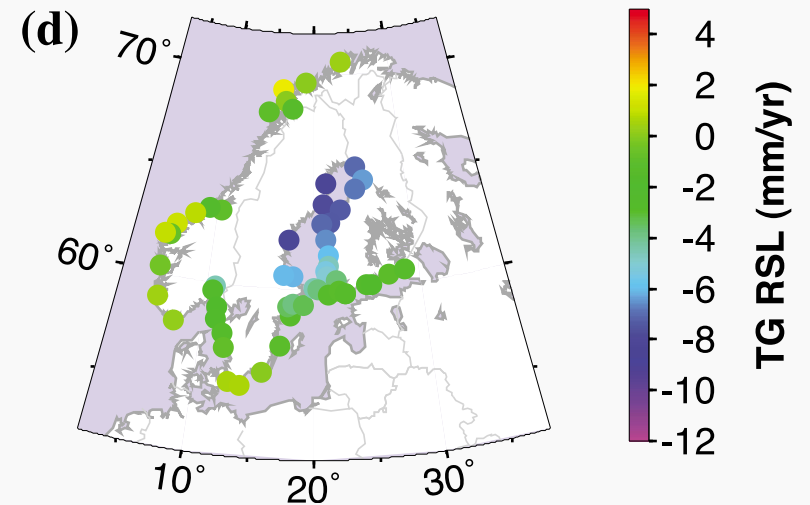
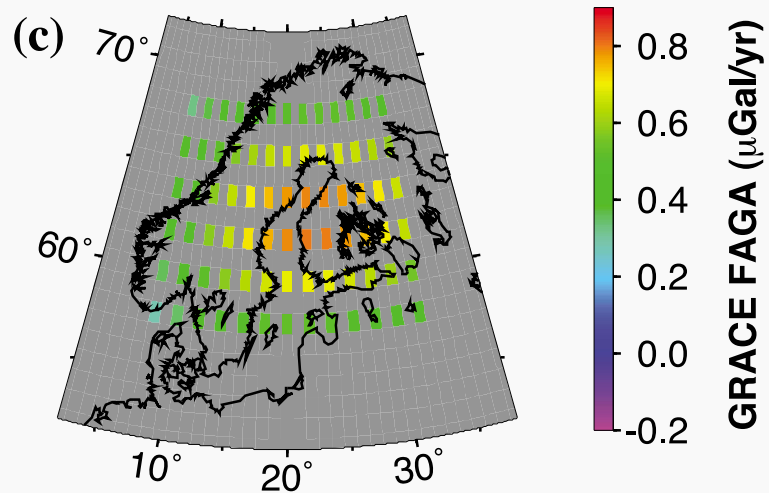
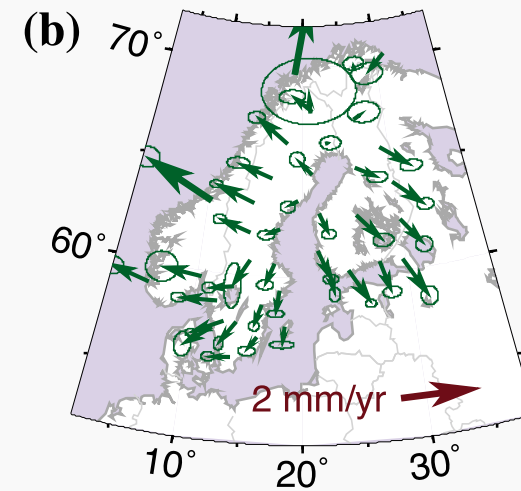
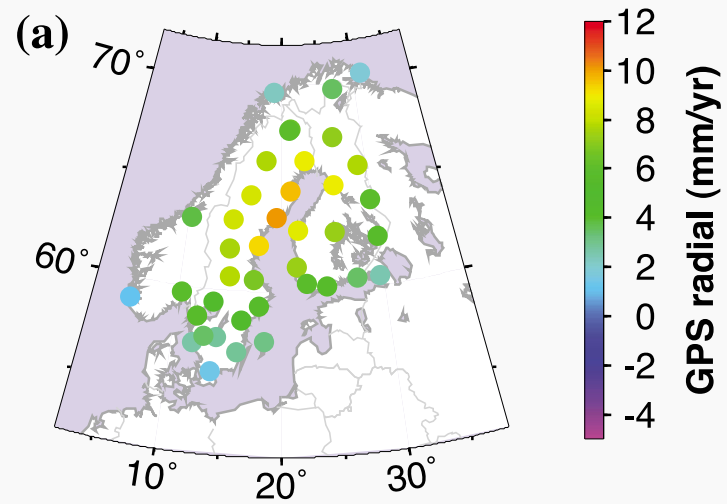
²Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

³National Oceanography Centre, UK

⁴Alaska Earthquake Information Center, USA

GRACE Science Team Meeting, Austin, Texas

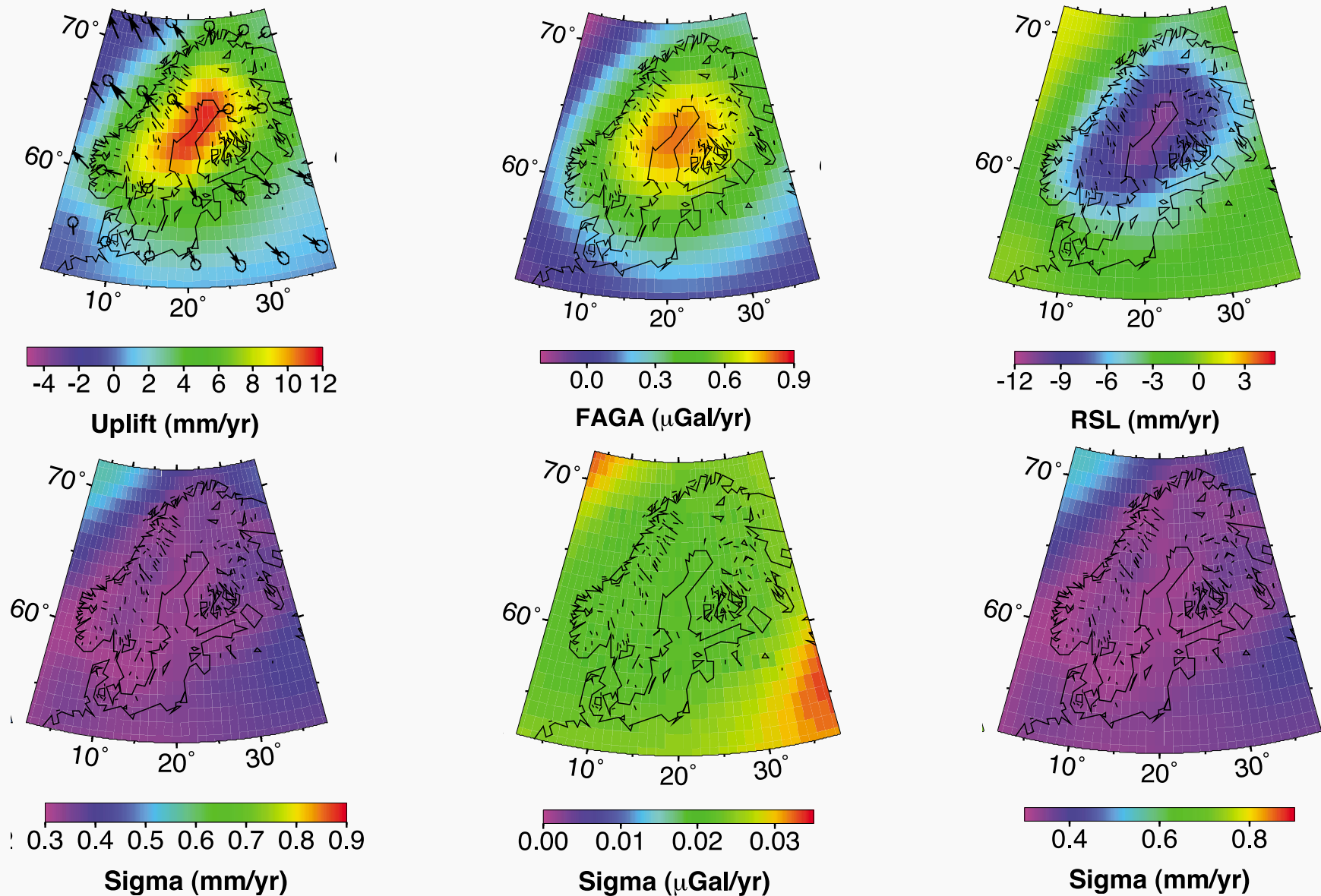
10/23/2013



$$J[u] = (d - A \cdot u)^T W^{-1} (d - A \cdot u) + (m - u)^T \Lambda^{-1} (m - u)$$

[Hill et al., 2010]

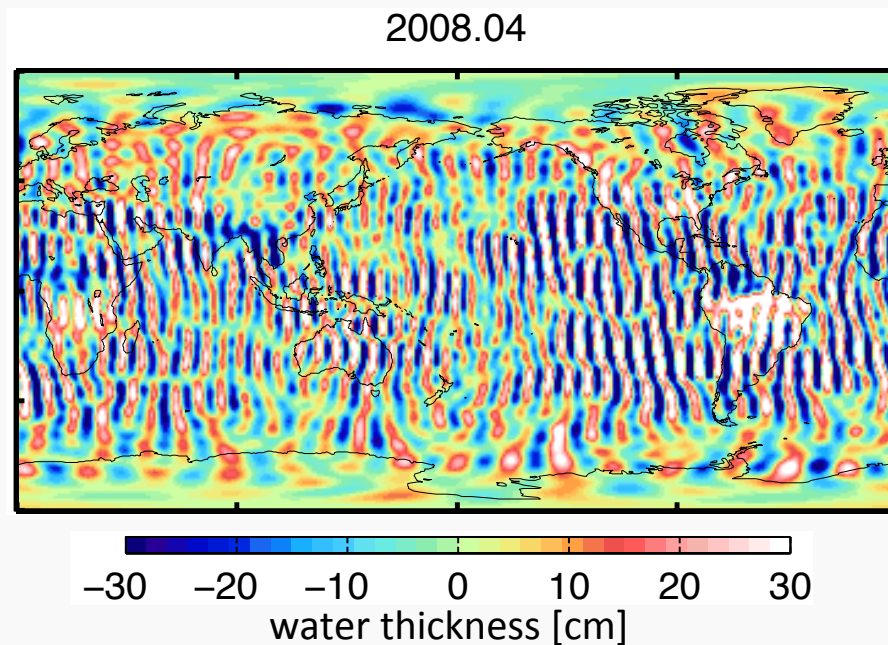
Data-driven GIA fields : Bayesian approach



[Hill et al., 2010]

Bayesian approach for GRACE ?

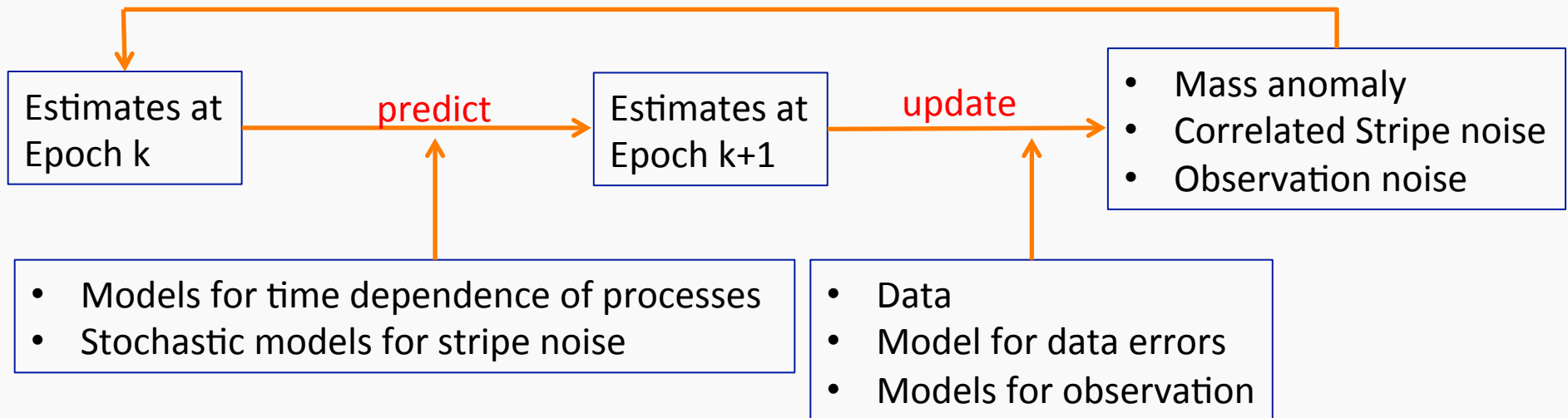
- Expand Bayesian approach to global field to **simultaneously estimate melting signal and GIA**
- The uncertainty in the GRACE estimate is desired
- Both stripe noise and destriping procedure contribute to uncertainty
- Could we extend Bayesian approach to GRACE data and properly account for stripe noise ?



Original GRACE monthly solution of a single month, illustrating stripe noise.

Stochastic (Kalman) Filter

Forward solution

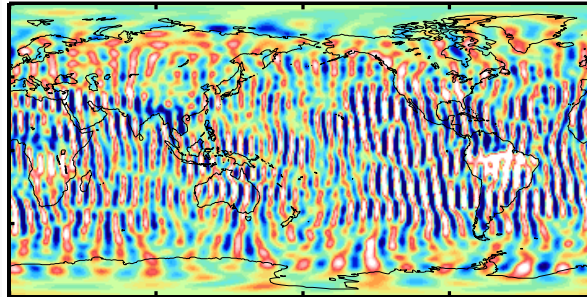


Backward solution

Backward “smoothing” ensures that estimates at a single epoch use all the available data

Original solution (GRACE CSR RL05 monthly gravity field)

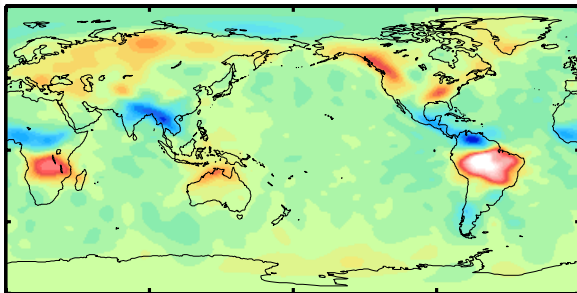
2008.04



=

Estimated mass anomaly

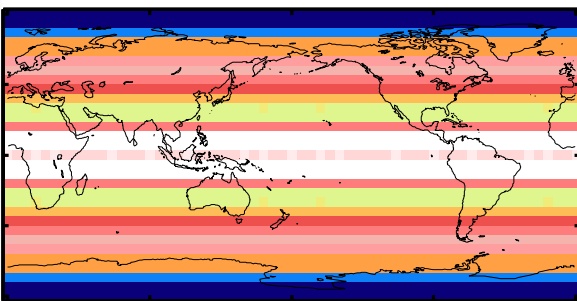
2008.04



-30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30

uncertainty

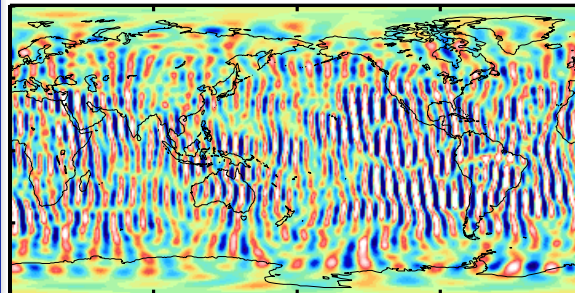
2008.04



5 5.5 6 6.5 7

Estimated stripe noise

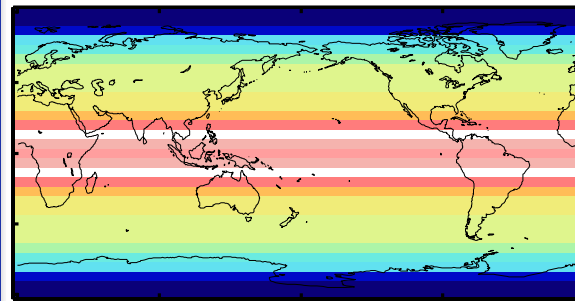
2008.04



-30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30

uncertainty

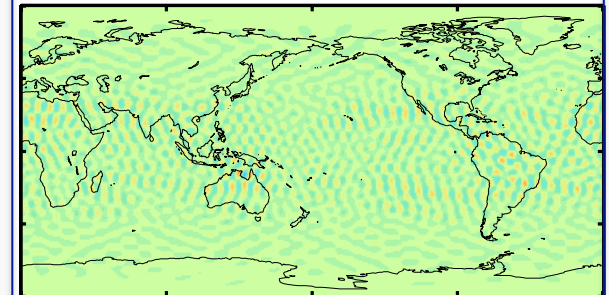
2008.04



6 7 8 9

Residual

2008.04

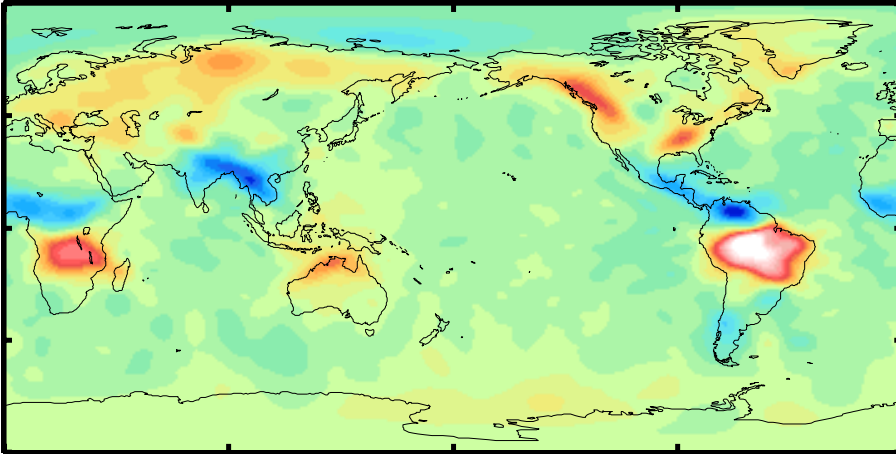


-30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30
water thickness [cm]

Comparison with Ad-hoc Destriping Procedure

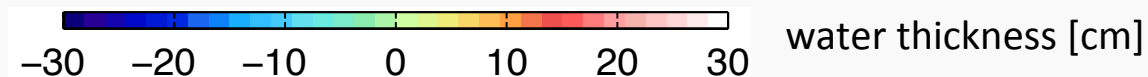
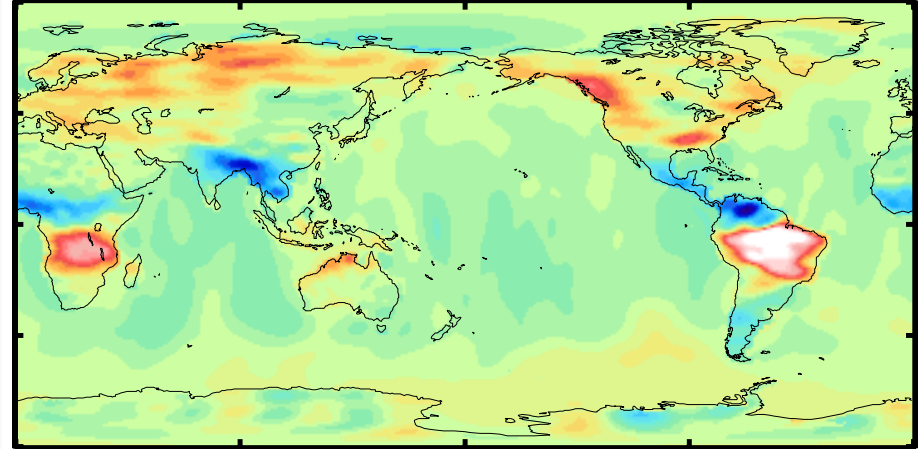
Solution by Kalman filter

2008.04



Solution by ad-hoc destriping

2008.04



water thickness [cm]

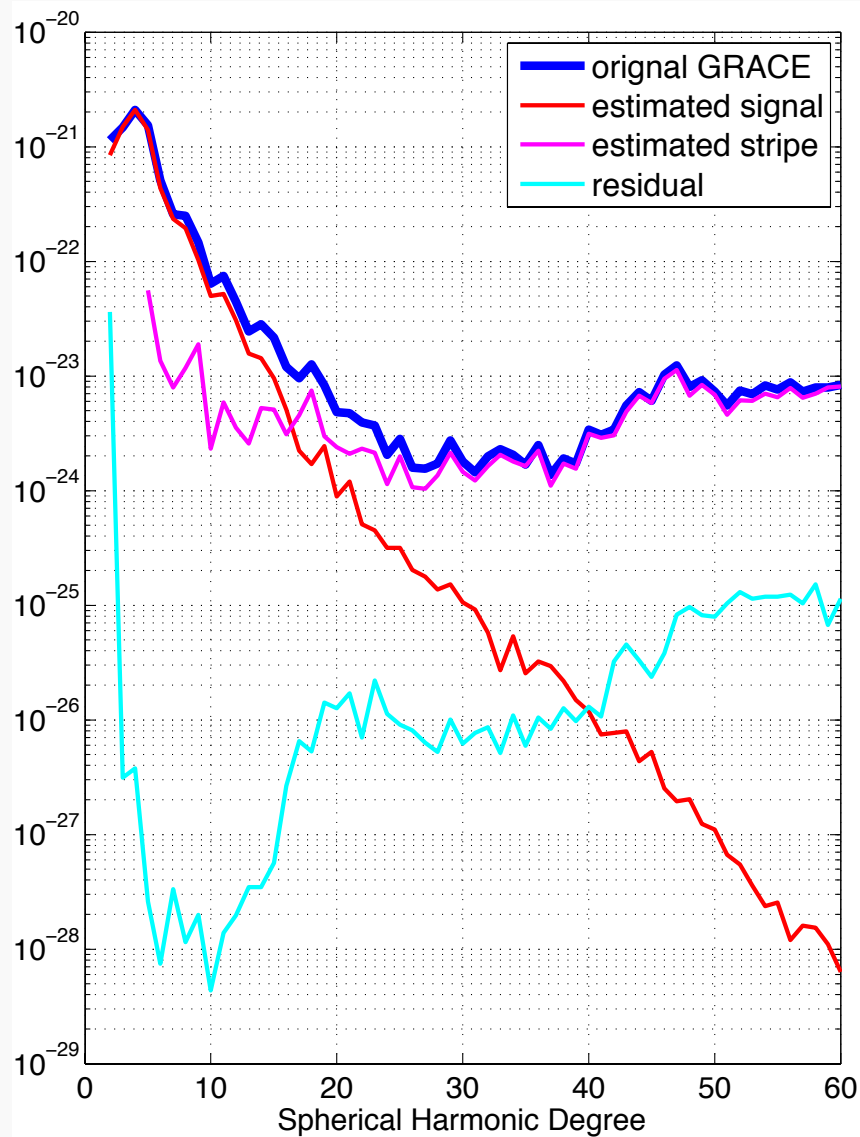
Tellus solution

- Downloaded from <http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov/data/>
- Land : ad-hoc destriping filter + 200km gaussian filter + cutoff at SH degree 60
- Ocean : ad-hoc destriping filter + 500km gaussian filter + cutoff at SH degree 40

Kalman filter solution

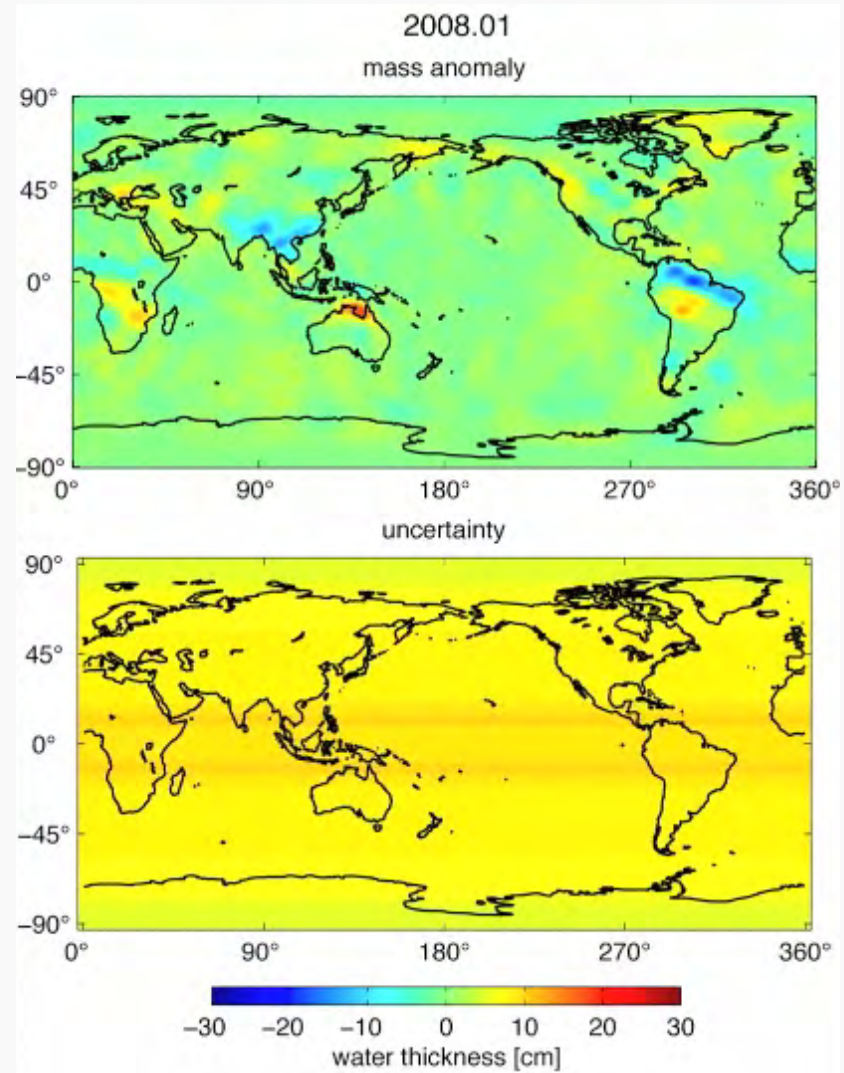
- No gaussian filter is needed

Comparison of Degree Variances



Gaussian smoothing is not required as the Bayesian approach yields a natural resolution for the geophysical signal that reflects the correlated errors.

Kalman Filter Solutions



Conclusion

- Preliminary results show that the designed Kalman filter can effectively separate gravity signals from stripe noise in Bayesian framework.
- This new technique enables the evaluation of the impact of destriping, and thus provides statistically rigorous estimate of uncertainty.

Future work

- Introduce spatial constraint
- Integrate GRACE with other data types to enable simultaneous estimation of present-day melting, GIA and sea-level and associated uncertainties.