



UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL GEODETIC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Joining Land and Sea | 2-5 December 2024

Height is hard

Nicholas Brown
Head of Office, UN-GGCE

Height is hard ... but important

- Which way does water flow?
- What is at risk during a flood?
- How do we build a sewerage system in the city?
- How to develop an efficient irrigation system for agriculture?
- How to ensure the correct inclination of railways and roads?
- How to know the under keel clearance of a ship?
- How to monitor the sea level change?
- What is the height of the top of the mountain?



<https://www.welt.de/vermishtes/weltgeschehen/gallery9348988/Das-Jahrzehnt-der-Wetterkatastrophen.html>

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TOGETHER.**



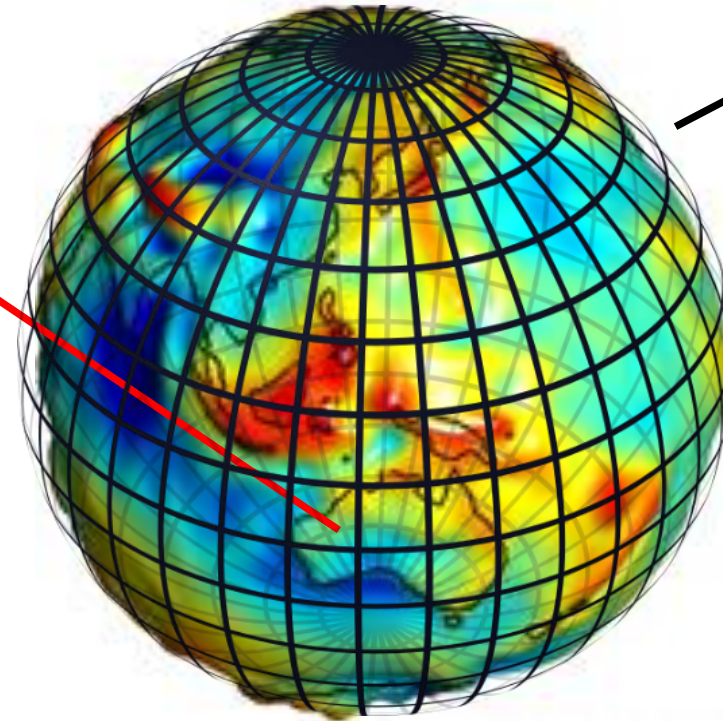
Introduction to height

- Traditionally, people want to know the height of something with respect to sea level.
 - These are known as “physical heights”
- Satellite positioning systems (GNSS and remote sensing) determine heights relative to the ellipsoid.
 - These are known as “geometric heights”
- It is important to understand how these systems are different and how data from these systems can be used together.

Physical vs Geometric heights

Equal
Gravitational
Potential

- Complex
- Physically meaningful
- Precise
- Need a model to use with GNSS
- Water **always** flow downhill



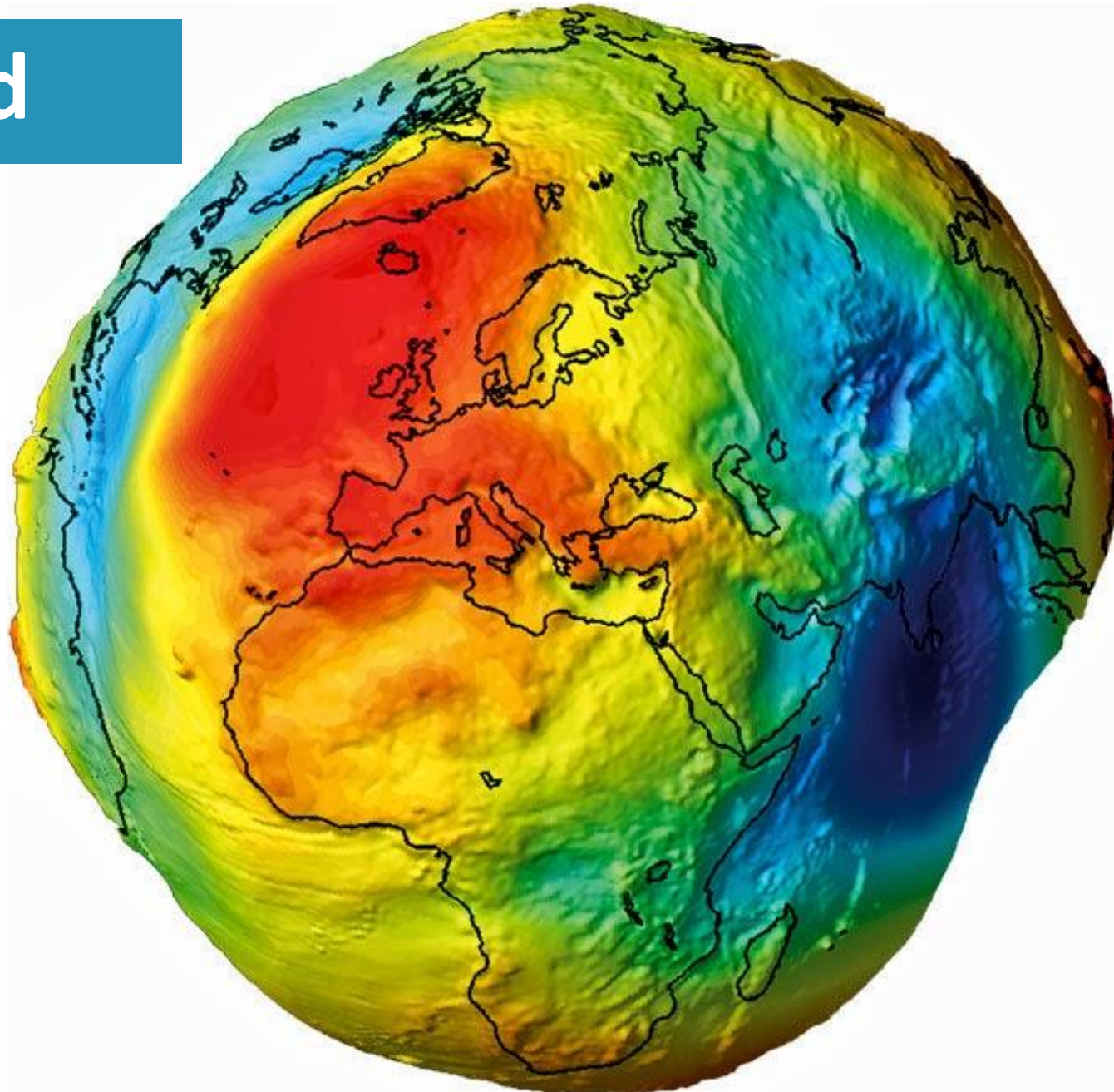
Geometric

- Simple
- Not physically meaningful
- Precise
- Used by GNSS
- Water doesn't always flow downhill

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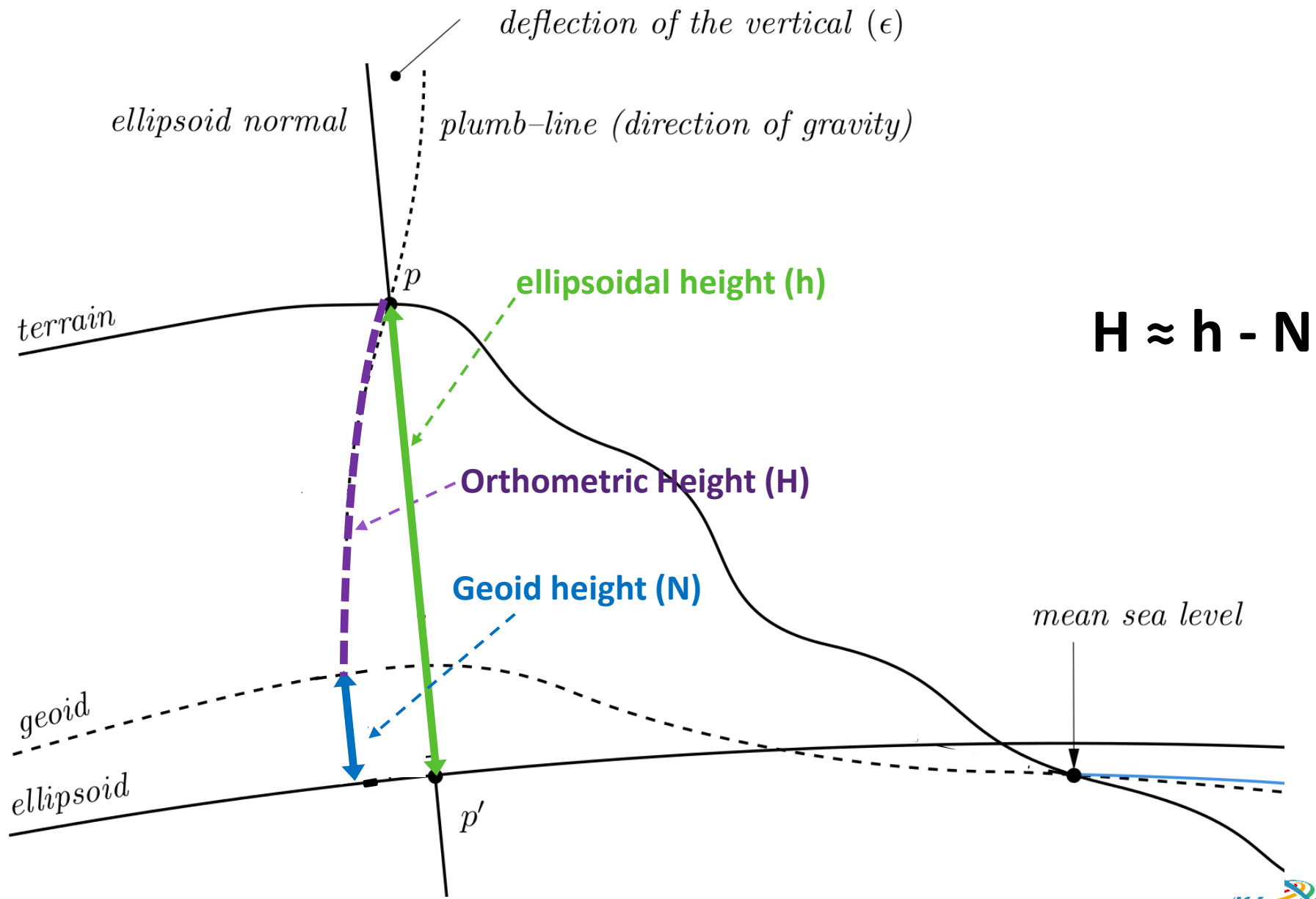
The Geoid



Scale exaggerated
to make the
difference visible.
In reality ± 150 m.

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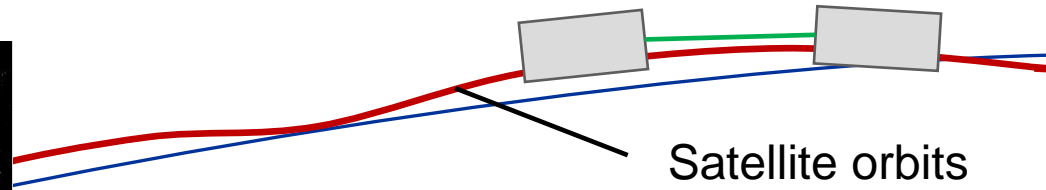
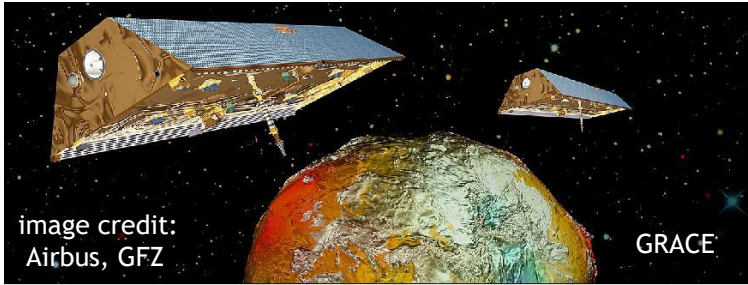




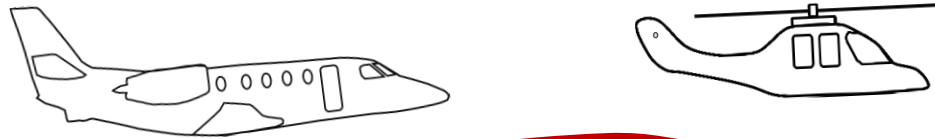
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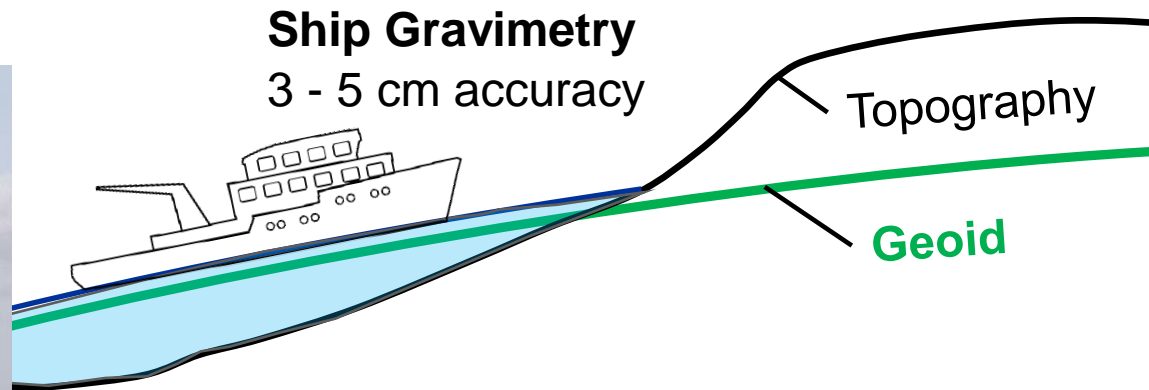
Gravity measurements



Satellite Gravimetry
20 cm accuracy



Airborne Gravimetry
3 - 5 cm accuracy

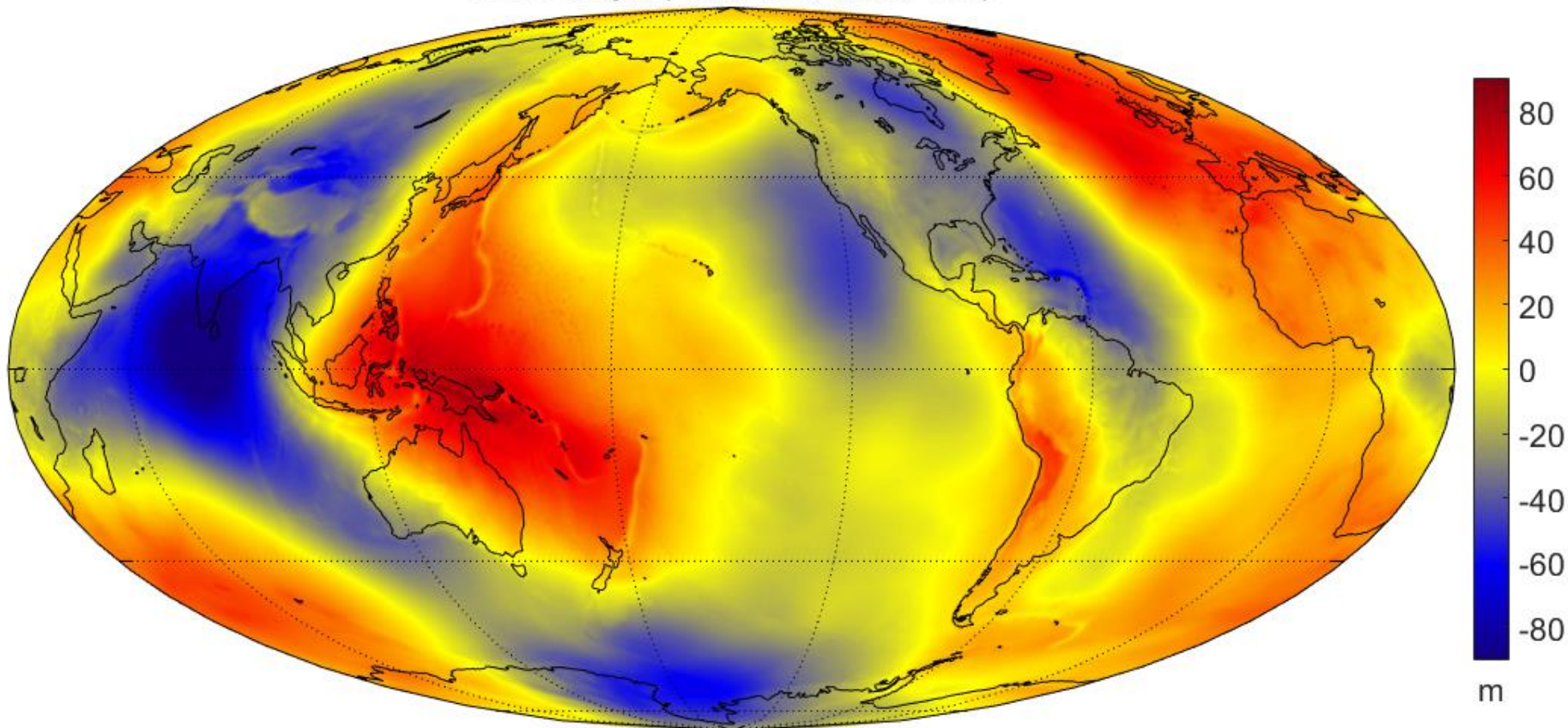


Terrestrial Gravimetry
1 cm accuracy



Global geoid model (EGM2008)

Geoid height (EGM2008, nmax=500)

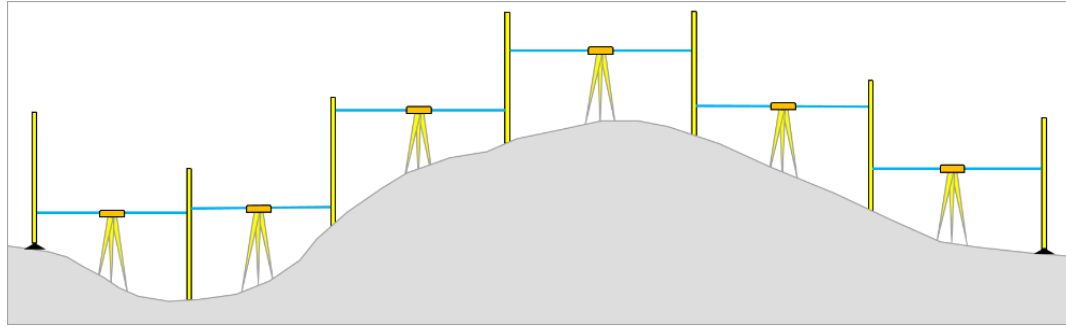


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Country height datums

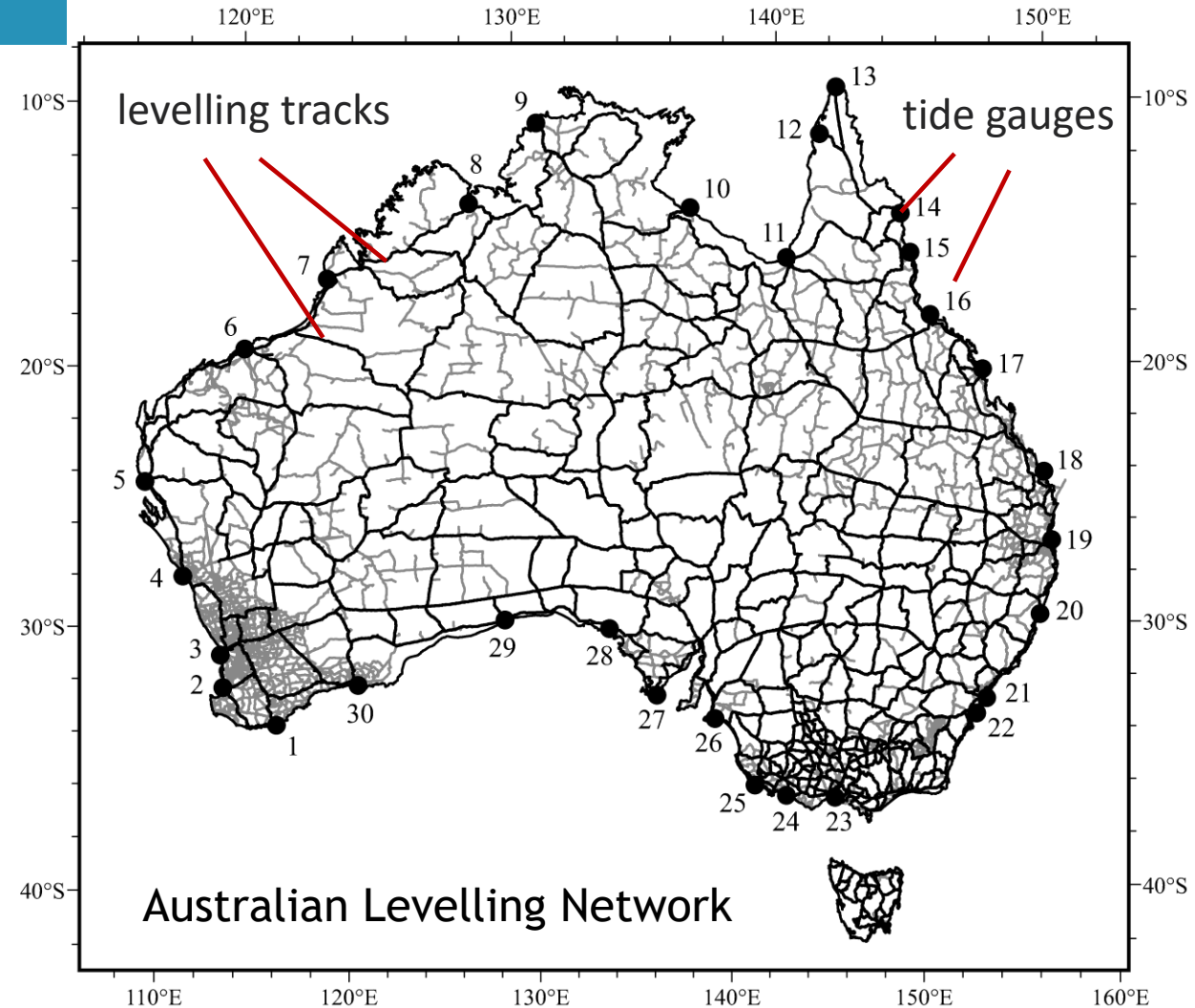
- Models like the Earth Geopotential Model 2008 are a combination of space, air, ship and terrestrial gravity and can form the basis of a country height datum.
- The amount of data from different regions in EGM2008 is not the same.
- In some cases, countries have added to EGM2008 models with extra gravity data to improve the accuracy of the model.

Country height datums



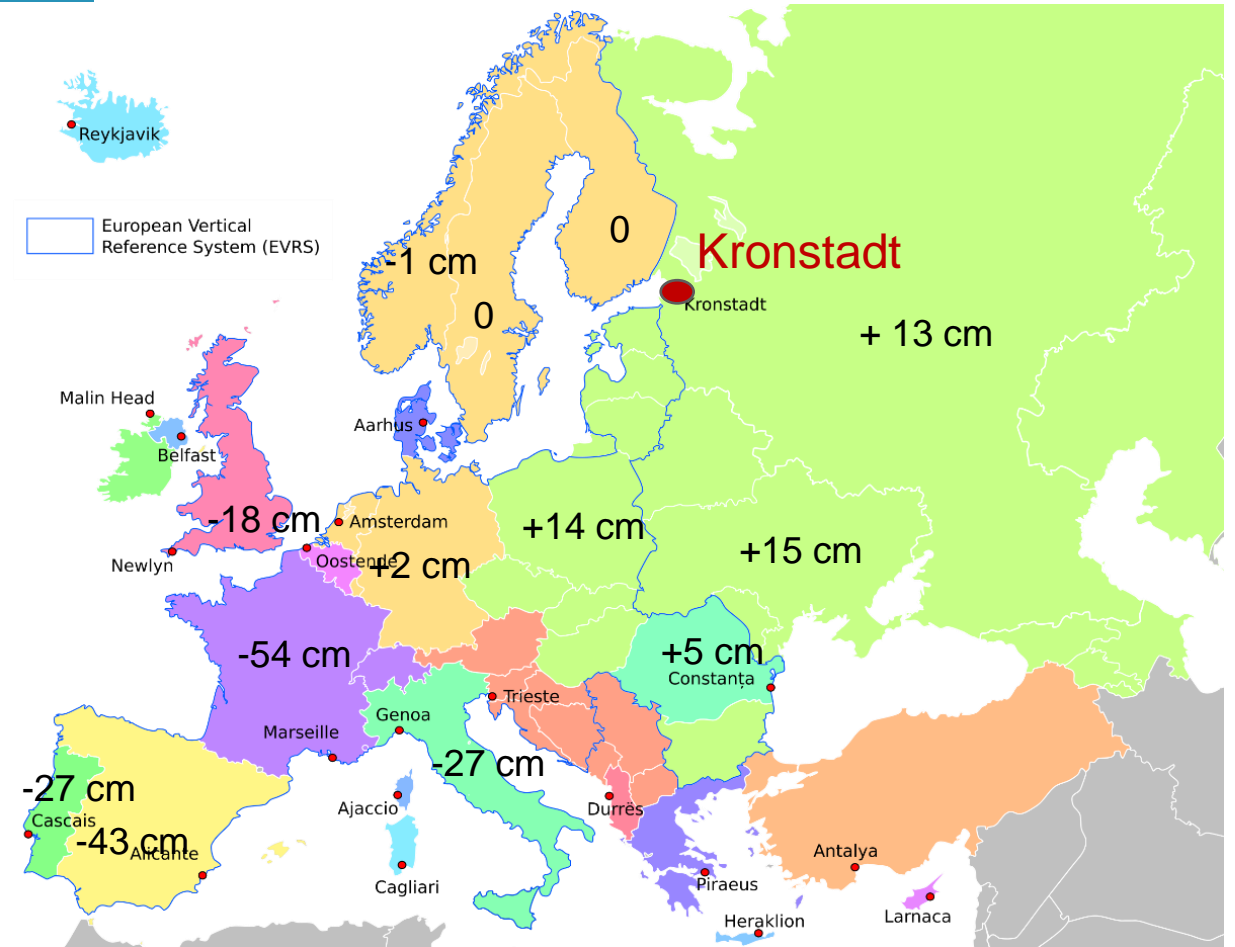
- Australian Levelling Network
- Over 200,000 km of levelling to transfer heights
- Connected to 32 tide gauges for observation of Mean Sea Level (MSL)

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Country height datums

- Every country created its own using different tide gauges as a zero reference.
- Bright green coloured in the east of Europe use as a reference the tide gauge of Kronstadt.
- Tide gauges in Amsterdam were a reference for Nederland and Germany,
- Marseille for France or
- Alicante for Spain.
- So can a **mountain peak that is placed exactly on country's border** have two different heights and both will be right.



https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europ%C3%A4isches_H%C3%B6henreferenzsystem

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Joining Land and Sea using geodesy

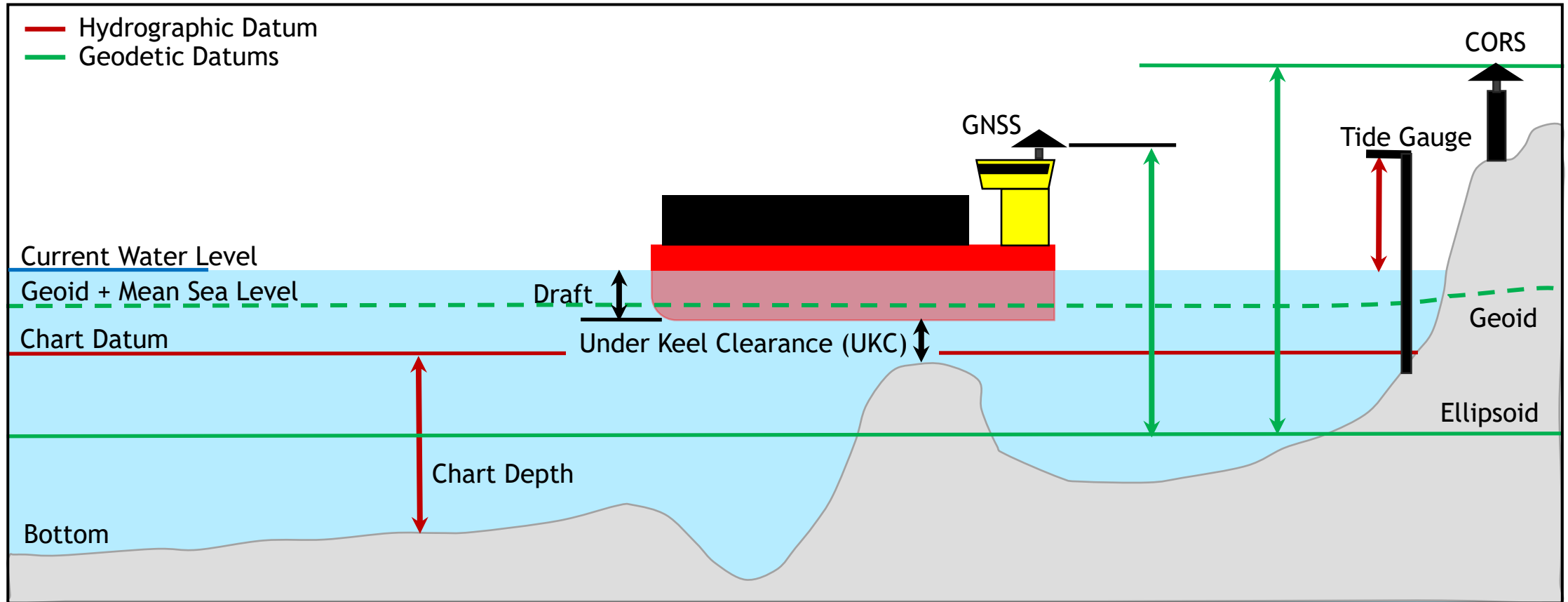
Solution – use the geoid as the primary height reference surface and link all other surfaces (ellipsoid, MSL, HAT, LAT, MDT ...) to the geoid.

- **POSITIVES**
 - Physical height reference surface – water always flows downhill
 - Exists onshore and offshore
(No other surfaces meet these two criteria)
- **CHALLENGES**
 - Global geoid model has absolute accurate of ~20 cm (relative accuracy is better than this)
 - Local / Regional geoid models require airborne and terrestrial gravity data which can be expensive
 - Development of hydroid models to convert between MSL, LAT etc. and the geoid are challenging (but necessary for every primary reference surface)

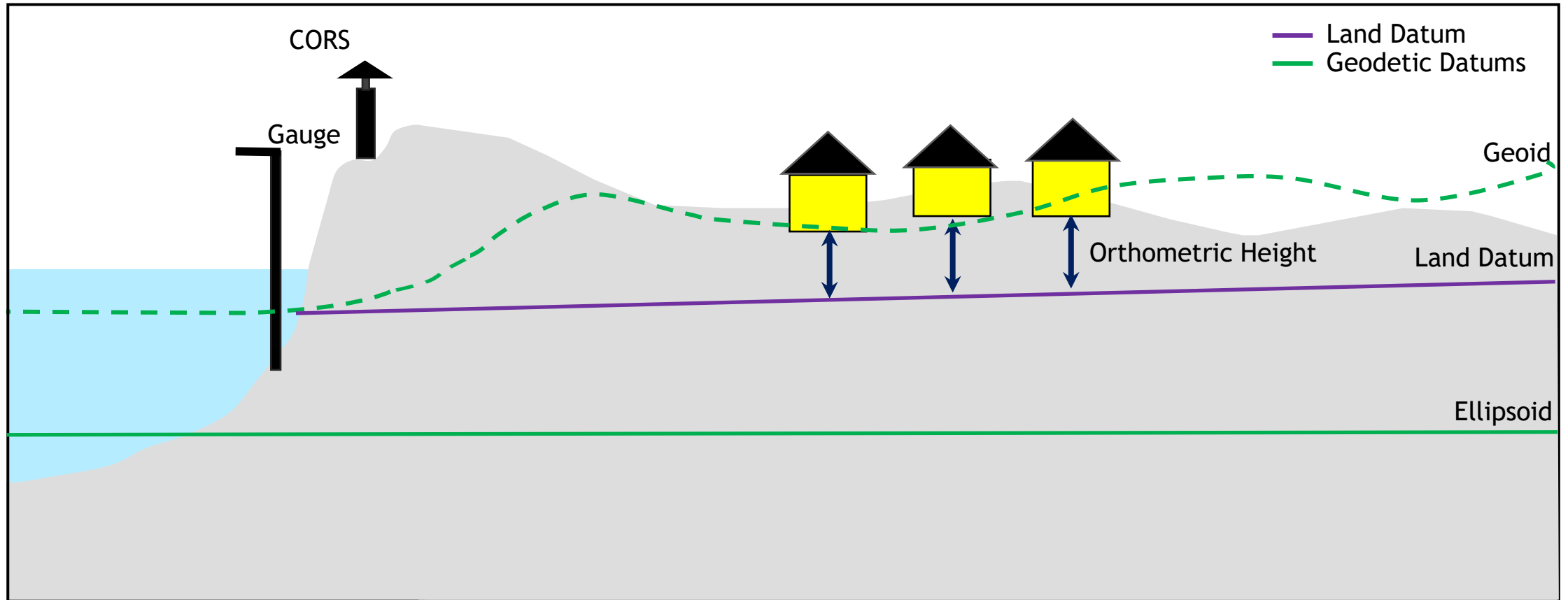
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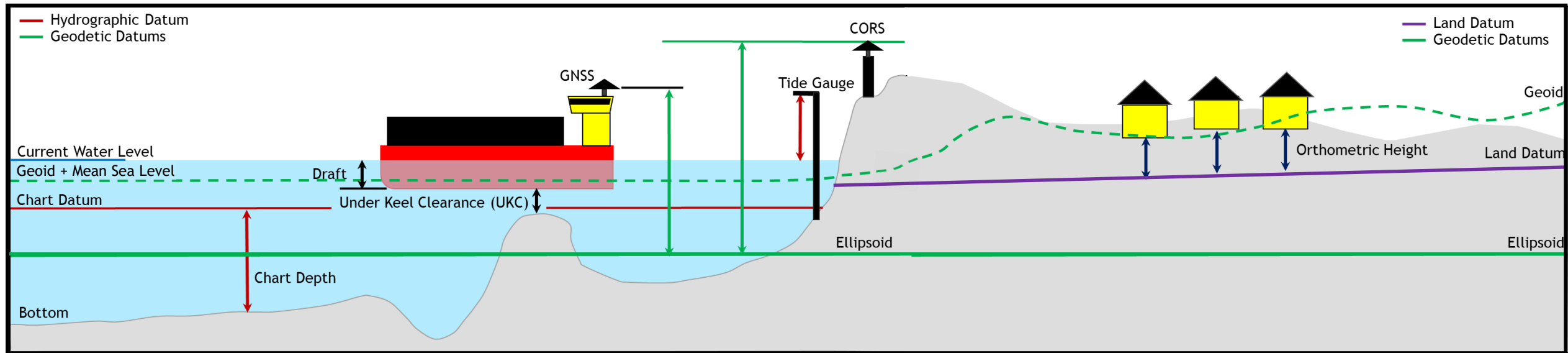
The Sea



The Land



Joining Land and Sea using geodesy



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