Earth Looks Lumpy in New Gravity Map

By Larry O’Hanlon, Discovery News

July 25, 2003 — Earth is a lumpy, squishy place — or so the newest, best-ever gravity map of the planet is revealing.

A flying pair of U.S./German satellites called GRACE has measured the uneven gravity of the Earth with unprecedented accuracy, allowing for precise new views of ocean currents and tidal changes that will help in predictions of El Niños and other climate troublemakers.

"We can really weigh the water as it moves around," said GRACE project scientist Michael Watkins at NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California.

The new gravity map is a preliminary taste of what GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment) soon will be putting out monthly, Watkins said.

The gravitational lumpiness that GRACE measures is caused by the uneven distribution of mass on the Earth, Watkins
Ocean currents, mountain ranges, and even groundwater concentrate a lot of mass to specific places. Since everything with mass also exerts gravitational force, a gravity-force map of the Earth shows the subtle differences in mass from one place to another.

The twin GRACE satellites measure the gravitational force by flying an orbit 500 kilometers up and 220 kilometers apart, canvassing the entire planet once every month.

One satellite keeps a very close watch on the other, using finely tuned microwave signals, and can pick up as little as a millionth of a centimeter in change in the distance between the satellites. Such changes are signals that one satellite is flying over a part of the planet with slightly different gravitational force.

The first application of GRACE will be to better chart ocean currents, said Victor Zlotnicki, an oceanographer at NASA/JPL who has been using satellite data to measure year-to-year changes in ocean heights, which signal currents like El Nino.

"It's (been) a little bit like the weatherman telling you how many degrees warmer it is today from yesterday" without actually telling you the temperature, said Zlotnicki of the pre-GRACE data.

GRACE, on the other hand, provides a "carpenter's level" so that the ocean heights can be worked out exactly — no more year-to-year comparisons.

When GRACE starts supplying month-by-month global gravity maps, researchers expect that ongoing mass changes on Earth will pop out. Besides changing ocean currents, other known, but previously hard-to-measure mass changes include that of polar ice caps and seasonal shifts in groundwater supplies in different parts of the world, Watkins said.

Learn more about the GRACE project at NASA
Find your weight on other planets!