



















Case Study



• -6.5° S until 4.5°N and 118° until 126° E

The medium wavelength data as obtained from airborne gravity survey and the Vertical Control Network are more evenly distributed that the other two islands















Statistic	N Airborne-N Geometric	N EGM08-N Geometric
	South Sulawesi	South Sulawesi
Average	0.66606367	0.865454579
Stdev	0.16821467	0.279395187
RMS	0.686352336	0.908134238
	Central Sulawesi	Central Sulawesi
Average	0.49514	0.764666667
Stdev	0.166689312	0.524247735
RMS	0.520669369	0.917185052
	North Sulawesi	North Sulawesi
Average	1.011360835	1.020377502
Stdev	0.351501671	0.634774851
RMS	1.061042849	1.173436338

Validation

 The gravimetric geoid from airborne gravity measurement can improve the accuracy of global geoid model EGM 2008 by 22 cm in South Sulawesi, 39 cm in Central Sulawesi, and 11 cm in North Sulawesi. While for the island as a whole, the gravimetric geoid from airborne gravity measurement can improve the accuracy of EGM 2008 by 25 cm.

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CONCLUSION

 The utilization of airborne gravity for the determination of gravimetric geoid model in Indonesia is very beneficial, because this survey allows a faster determination of Indonesian geoid model with a high accuracy, improving the precision of global geoid model, by 25 cm in Sulawesi Island.

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