



## **Geoid and mean sea surface topography determination with stochastically optimal techniques**

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Results from geoid and mean sea surface topography (MSST) computations are presented using the least squares collocation method (LSC). Gravity data from marine, airborne, and satellite altimetry are combined with MSST and mean dynamic topography (MDT) as input data. Three test areas are selected, representing different gravity data distributions. The first two test areas have sparse and dense distributions of marine gravity data, respectively. The third test area was selected due to its large variations in the MDT. The integrated technique (LSC) shows its strength in areas with sparse gravity data coverage where different data types are combined. The results presented illustrate how the use of integrated techniques can improve the geoid determination.