

From Jason-2 to Jason-3

USO studies



Temperature, radiation and aging analysis of the DORIS Ultra Stable Oscillator by means of the Time Transfer by Laser Link on Jason-2



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May 2016, AWG IDS Delft



Franche-Comté
Conseil régional



Jason-2

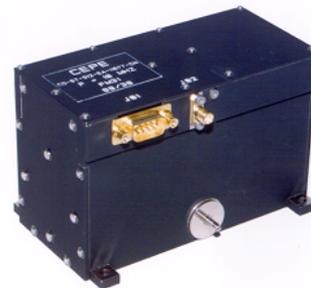
- Launched 20 June 2008 (~8 years of data) (17/01/16 for J-3)
- Oceanographic Satellite
- 1336 km
- 113 min
- 66°



- T2L2



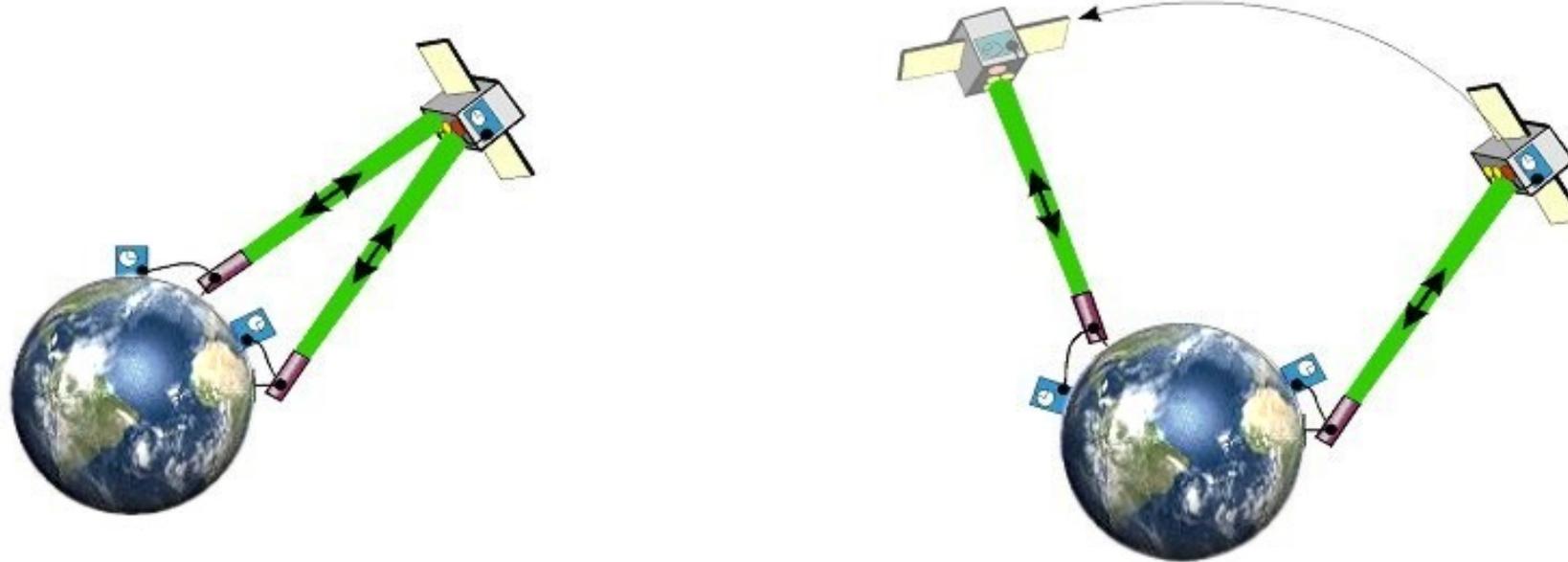
- DORIS (USO)



- CARMEN-2

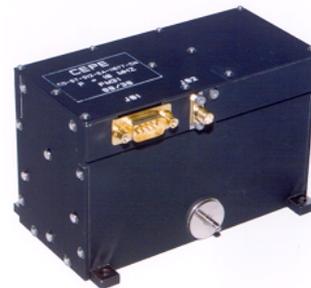
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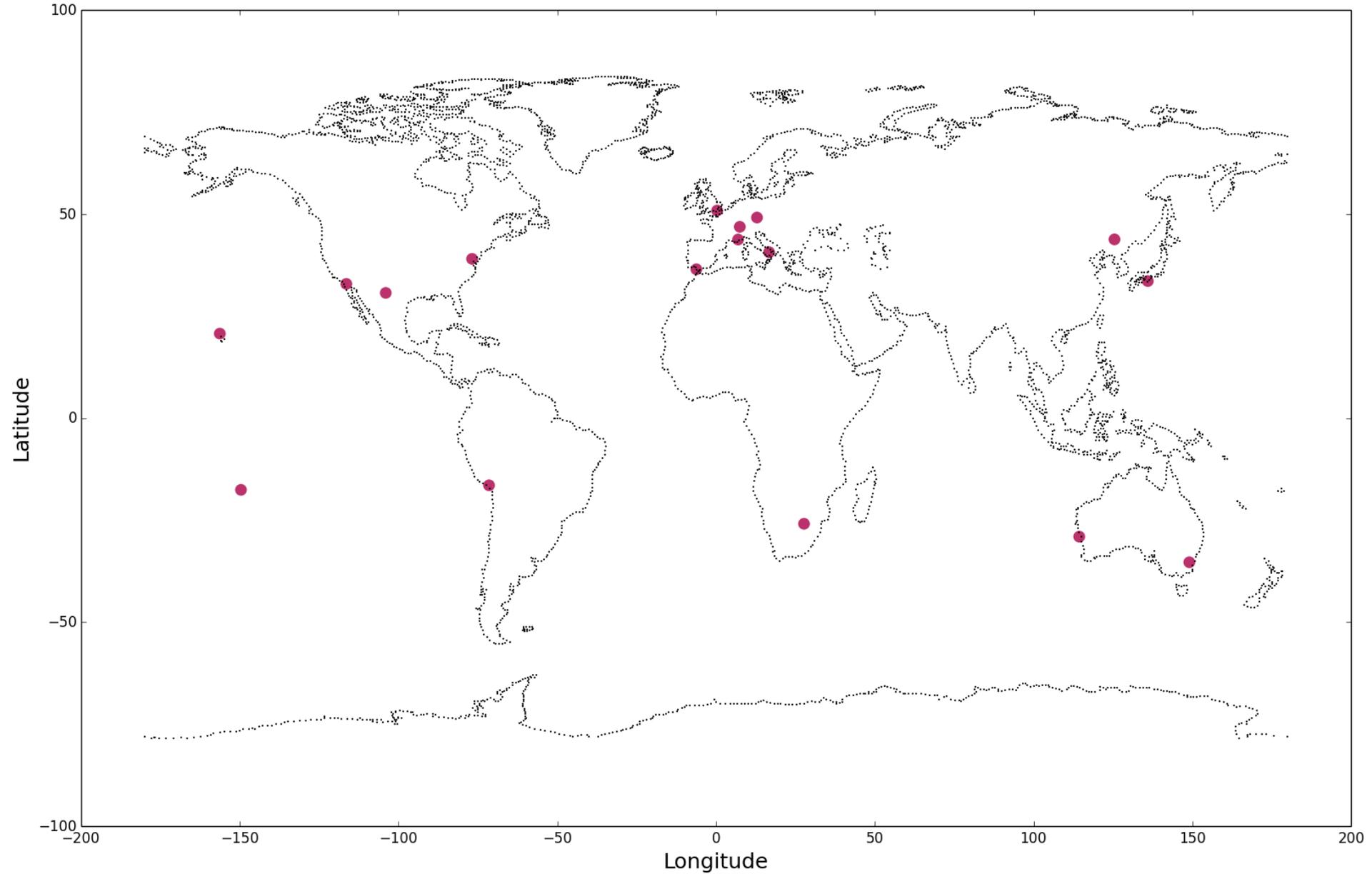
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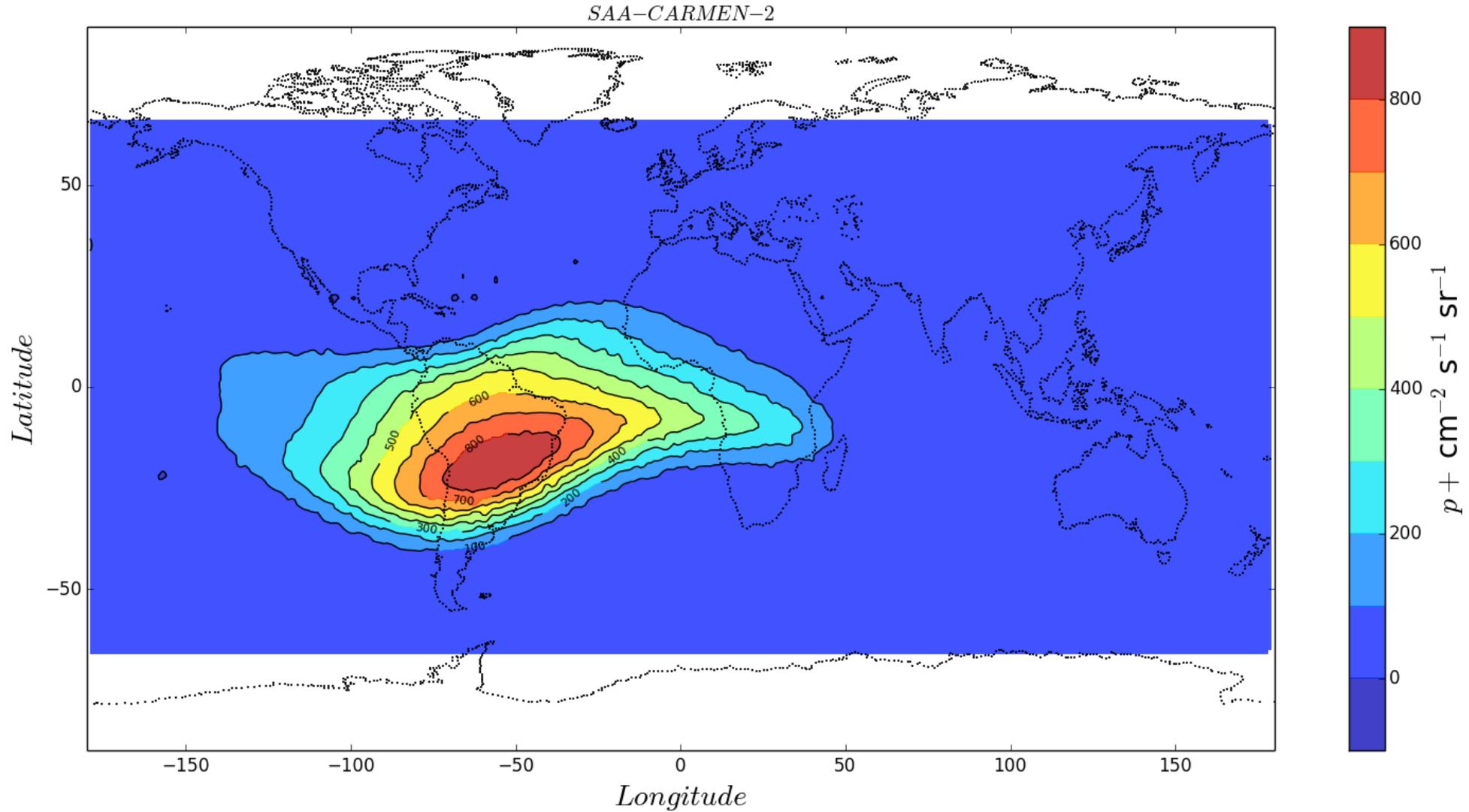
Jason-2 & SLR Stations (2015)



Jason-2/3 & DORIS network

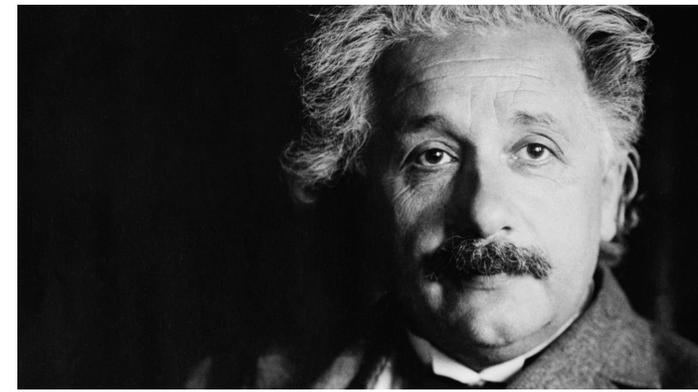
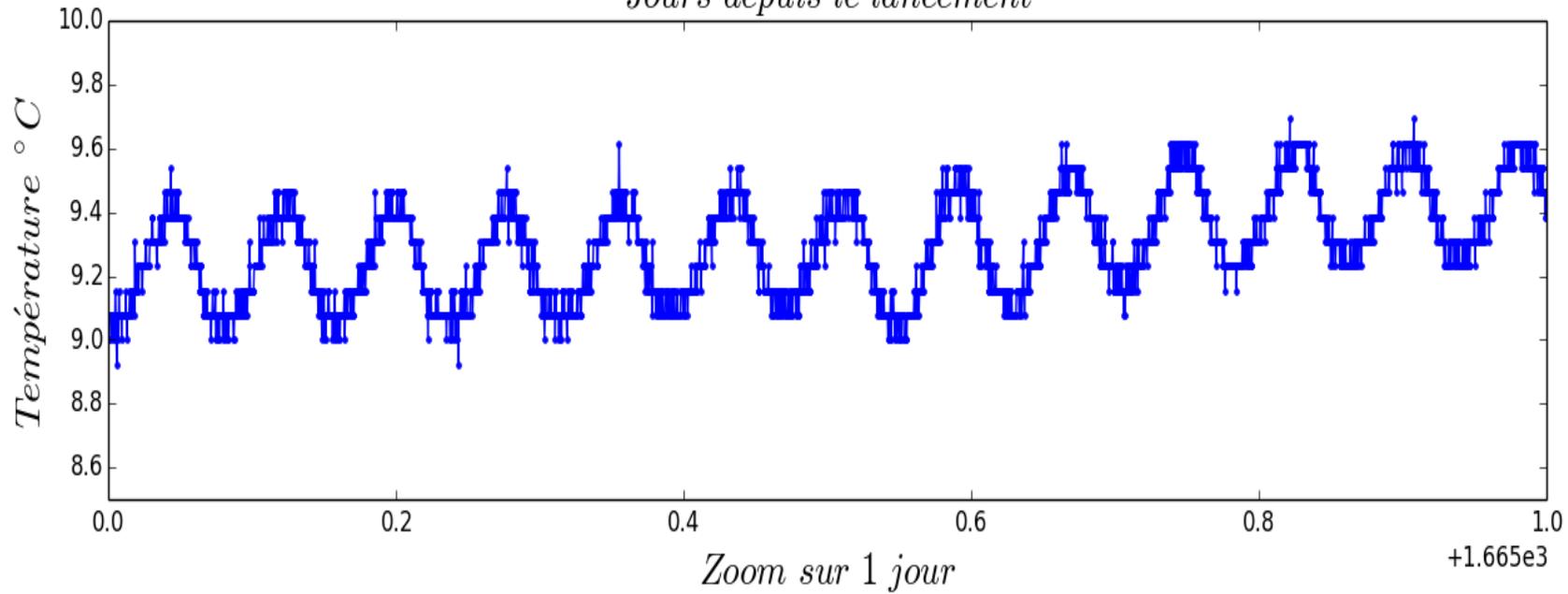
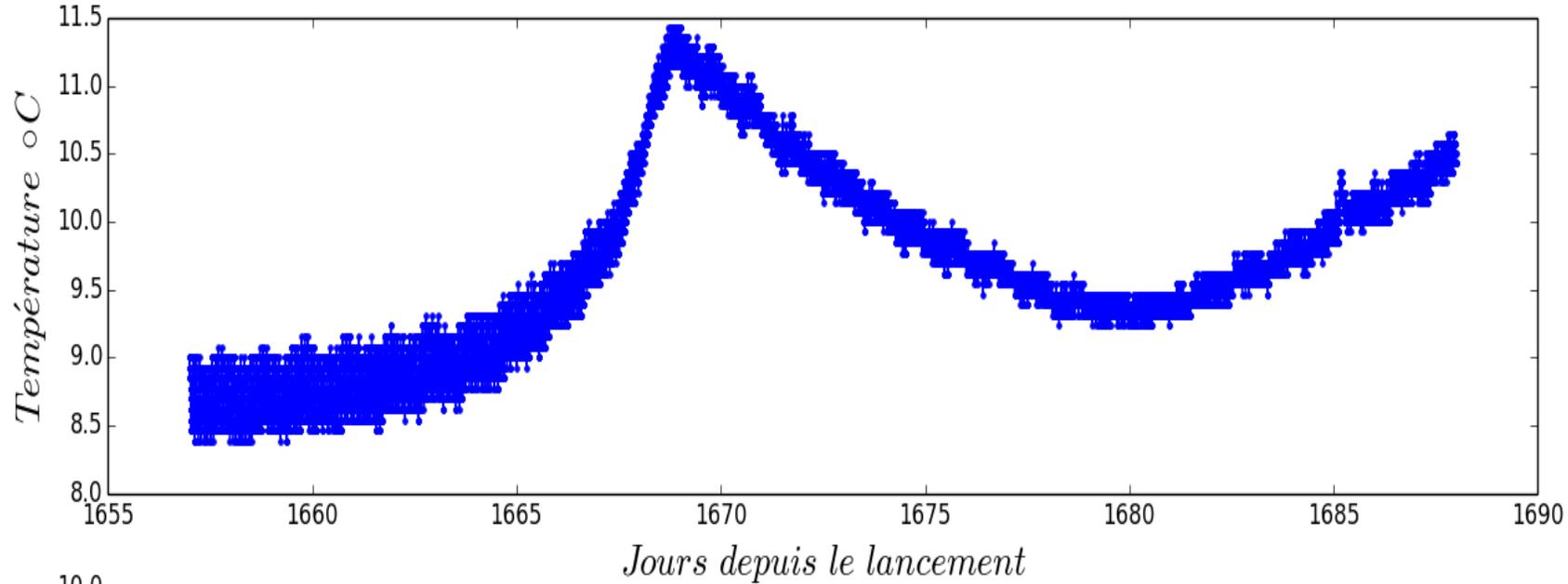


Jason-2 space environment (radiations)

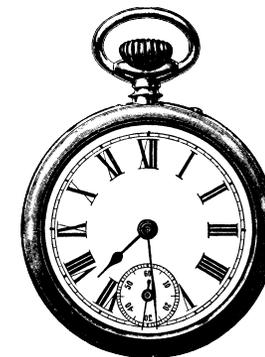


Proton flux, Carmen – 2 Calibration
[J.M. Lemoine & H. Capdeville 2006]

Temperature (USO)



Relativity



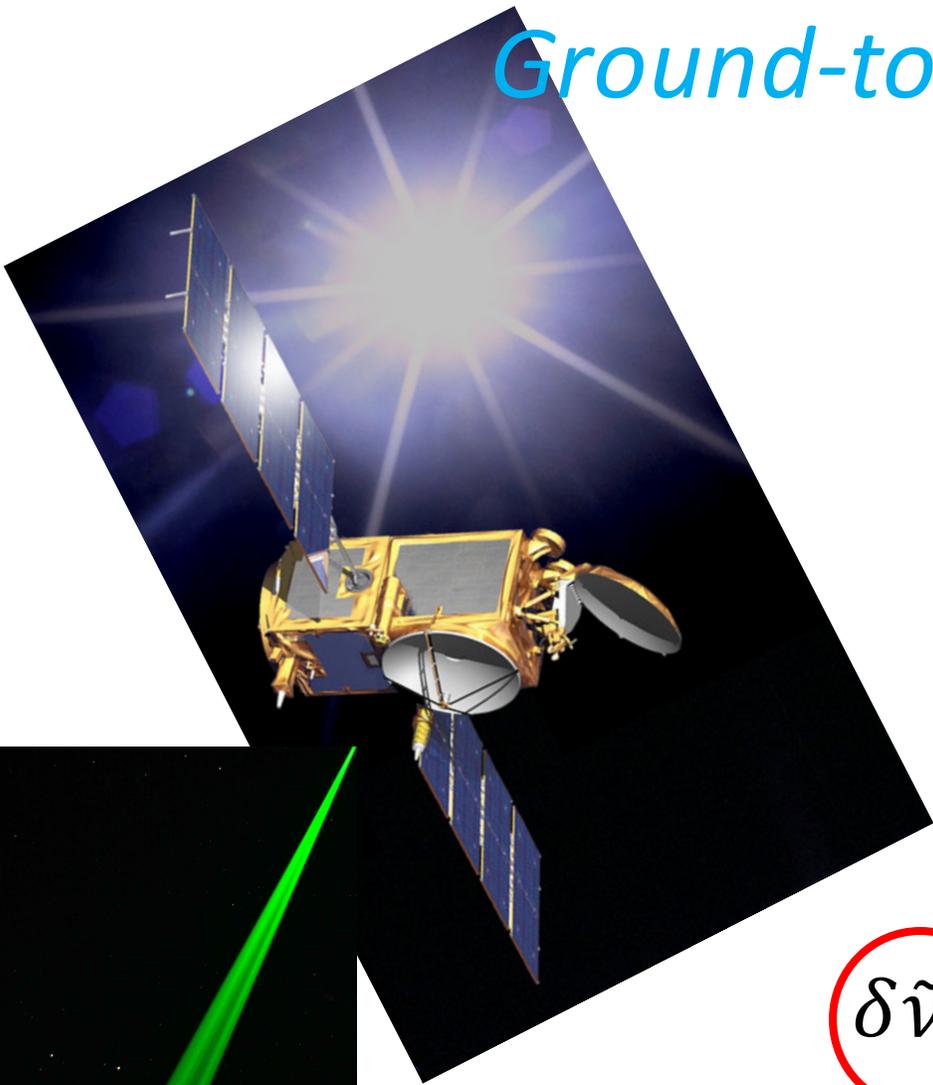
Global Drift
and
Aging

Effects on USO

Effects	Frequency Bias 10^{-12}	Time Period	Sources	T2L2 / DORIS
Noise	0.35	10 s à 100 s	Auriol & Tourain 2010	DORIS
Global drift	< 10.0 / day	Long term	Guillemot et al. 2009	DORIS & T2L2
Temperature	0.65 / °C	Orbit (113 min) to 60 days	Galliou et al. 2007	T2L2 (short term) DORIS & T2L2 (Long term)
Radiations	6.7 / rad	~20 min to long term	Lefèvre et al. 2009	T2L2 (short term) DORIS & T2L2 (Long term)
Relativity	0.1-0.2	Orbit (113 min)	Petit & Wolf 1994	T2L2
Total Drift	< 22.0 / day	Long term		DORIS & T2L2

Ground-to-space time transfer to a frequency bias seen by T2L2

[Exertier et al. 2010]



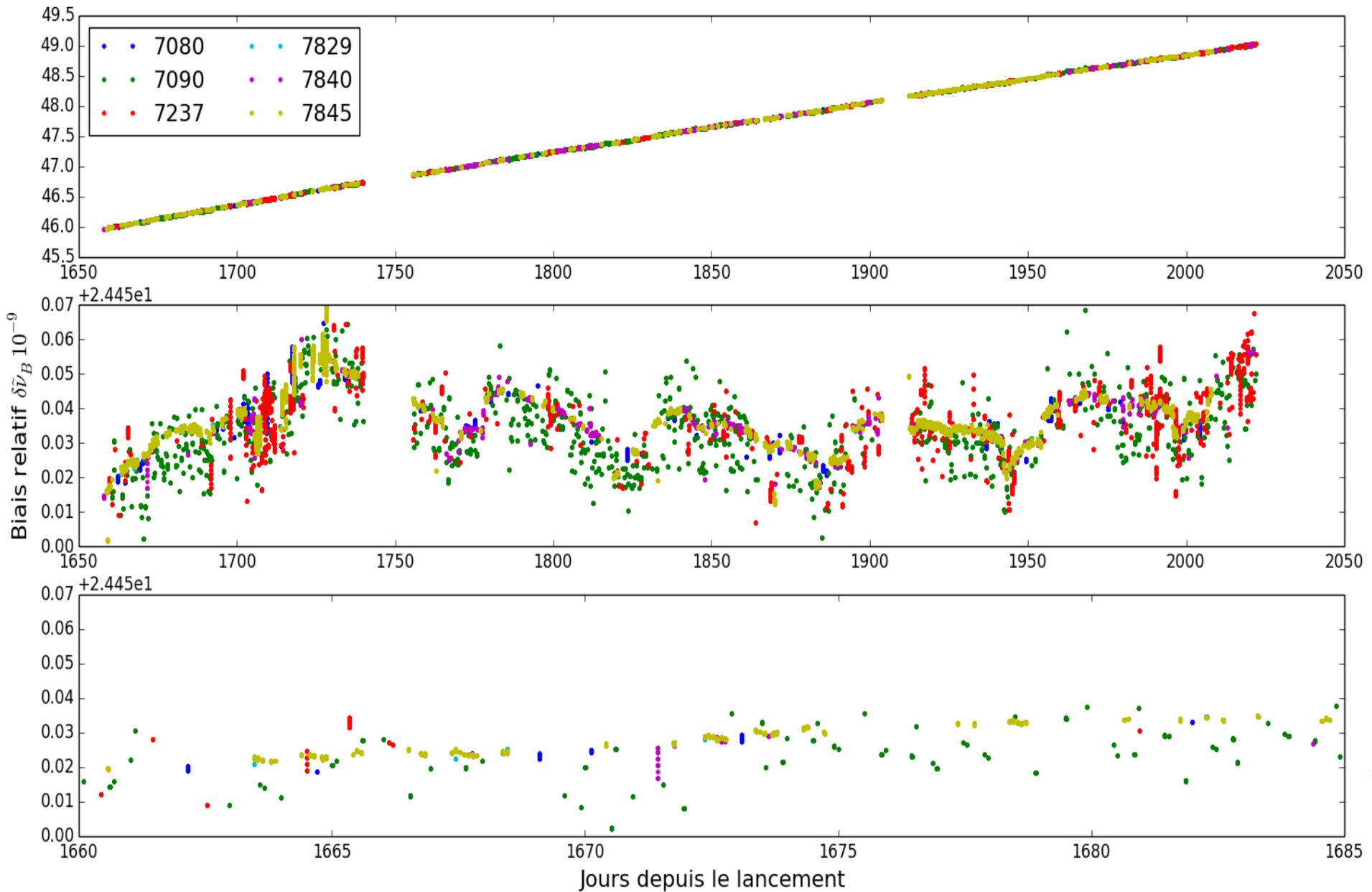
$$\Delta_S^B(t) = t_b - [t_e + D(t)] + \Delta_S^B(t_0)$$

Ground frequency bias

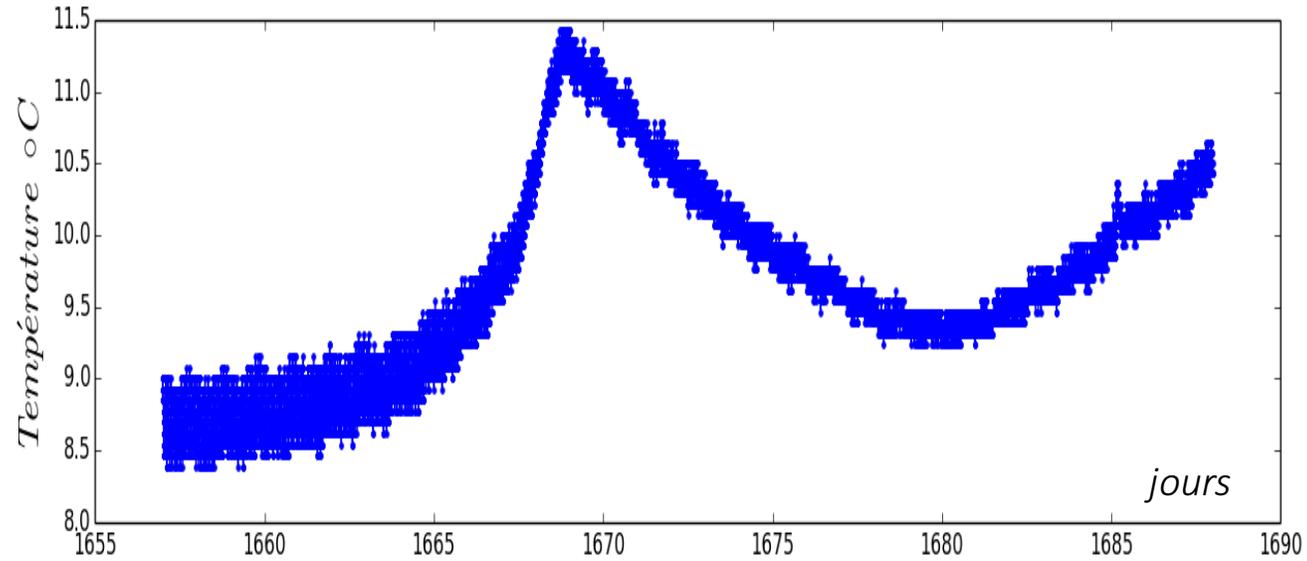
$$\delta \tilde{\nu}_B - \delta \tilde{\nu}_S = \delta \tilde{\nu}_B - \left[d\tilde{\Psi}_S + \frac{1}{c^2} U_S \right] + \delta \tilde{\nu}_N$$

relativity (Einstein effect)

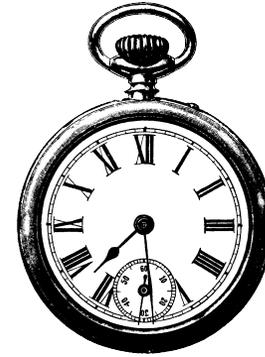
Board frequency bias (unknown)
To be characterised



Temperature (USO)



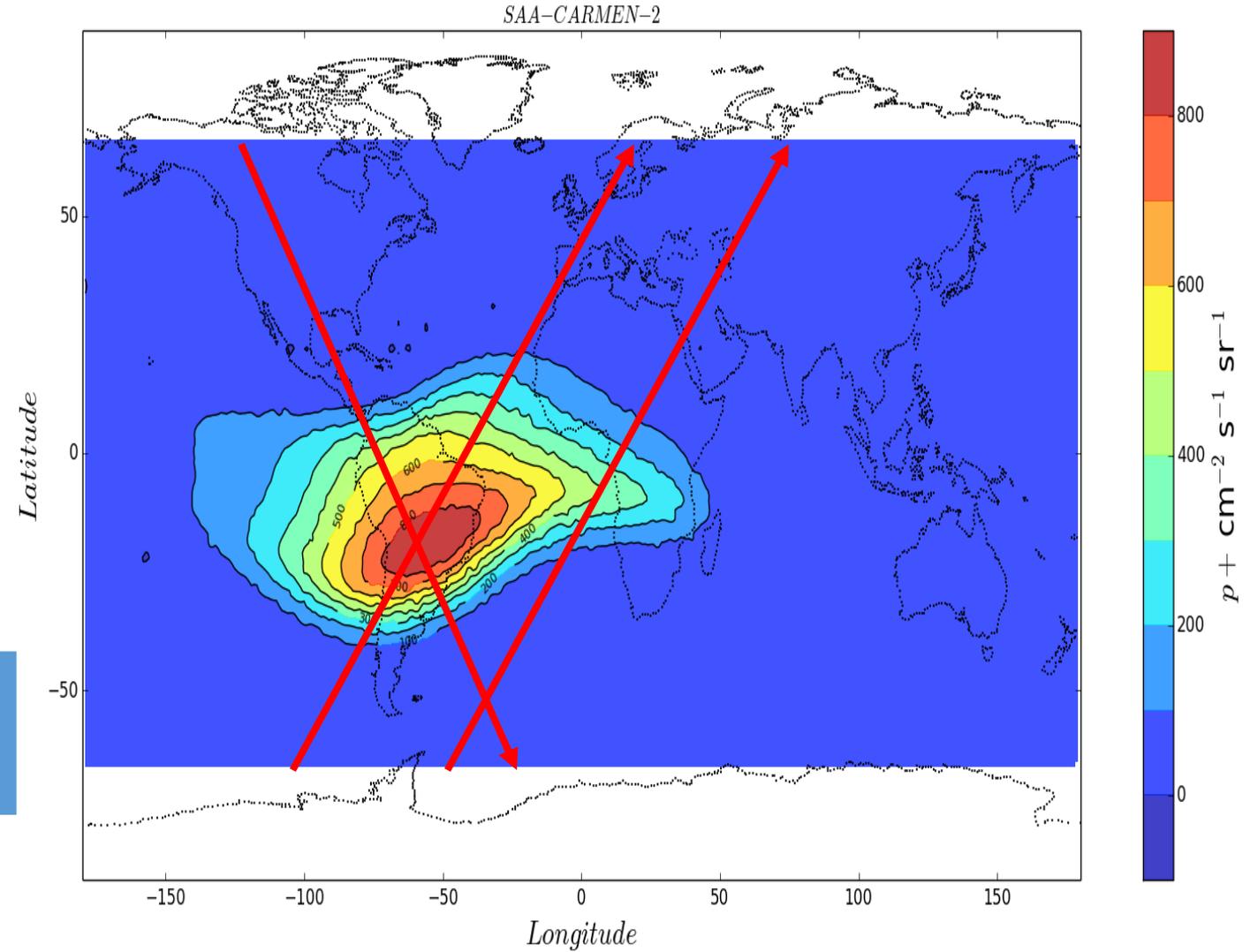
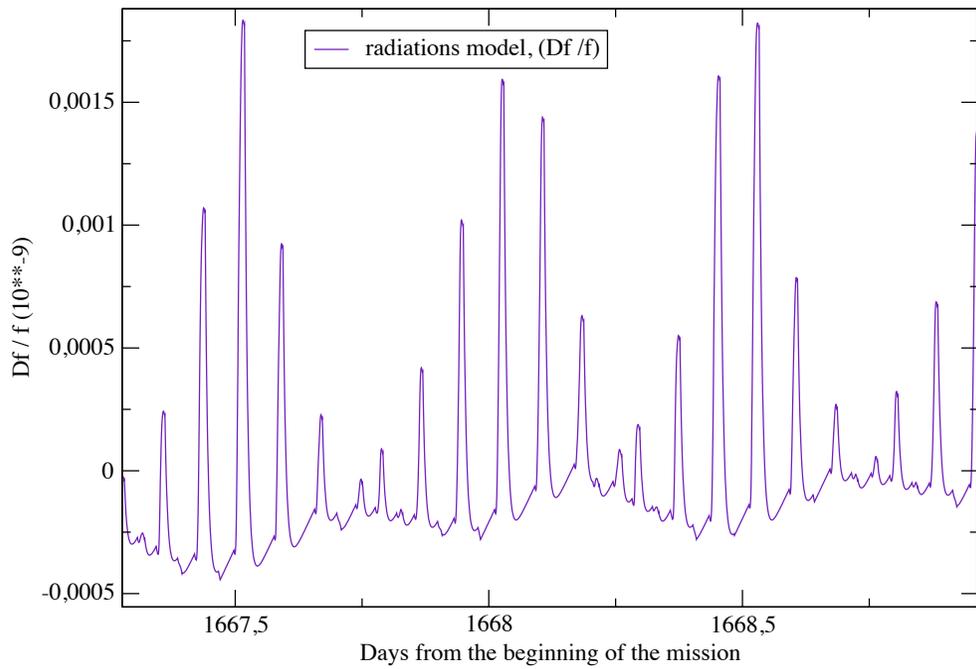
Polynomial, 3 coefficients to be adjusted
Ground studies [Galliou et al. 2007]



*Global Drift
and
Aging*

Polynomial, 3 coefficients to be adjusted

Radiations



$$\delta \tilde{v}_{SAA}(t) = \gamma_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_{SAA}} \gamma_Q D(t) dt$$

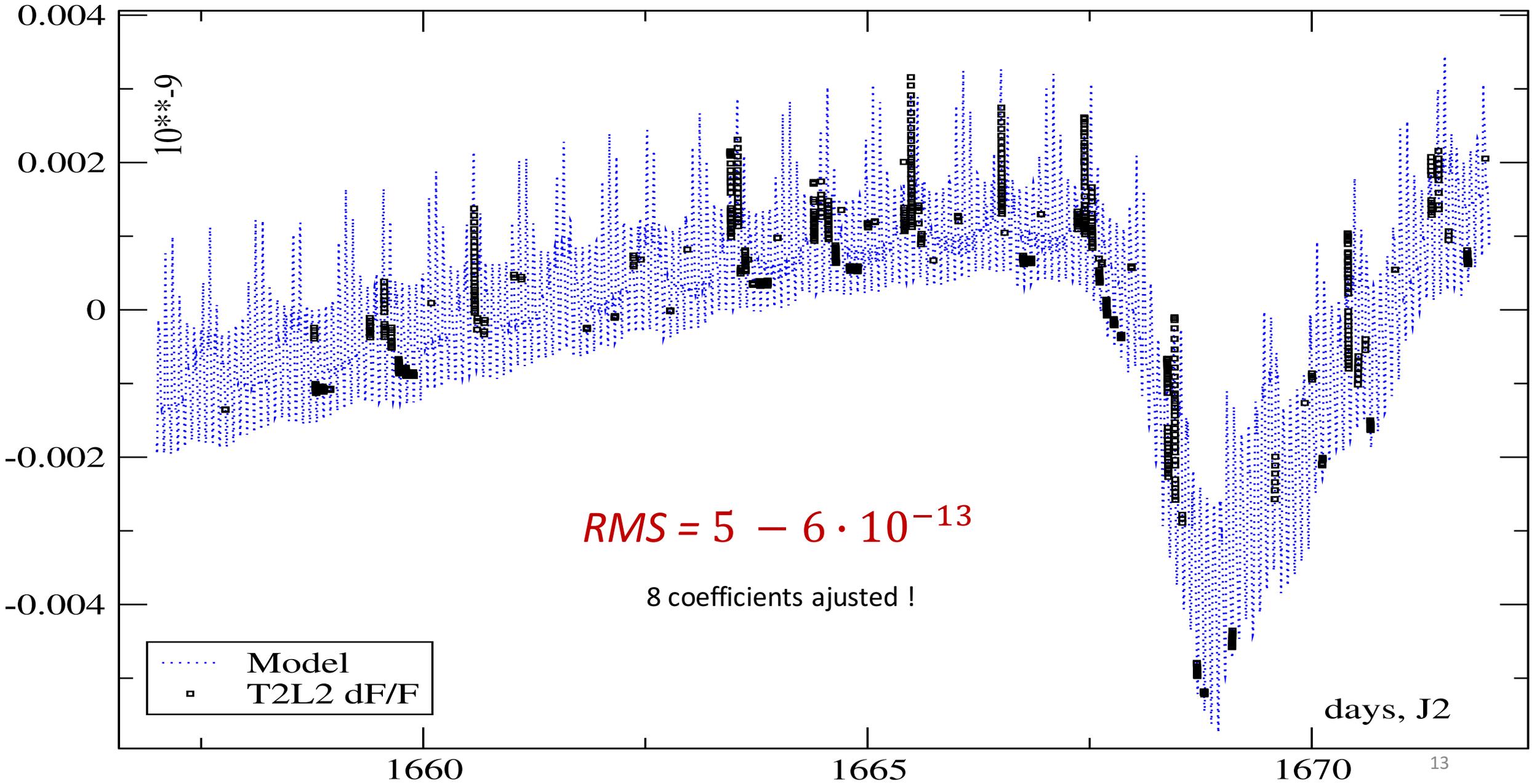
4%

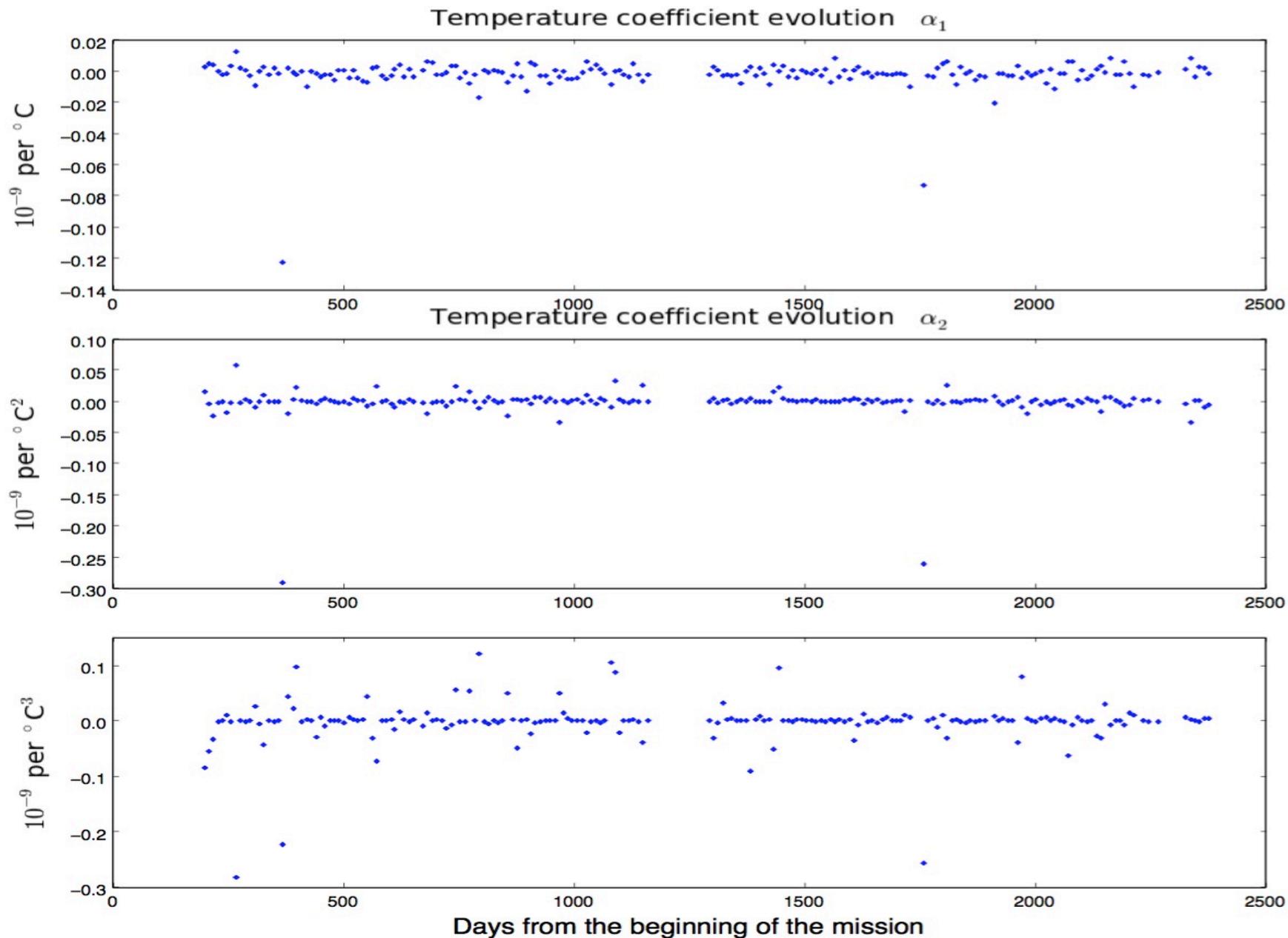
$6.5 \cdot 10^{-12} / rad$	$0.0016 d^{-1} \cdot 10^{-12} / rad$
A priori	A posteriori

$$\delta \tilde{v}(t > t_{SAA}) = \delta \tilde{v}_{SAA} \left[\exp^{-\frac{(t-t_{SAA})}{\tau}} + \gamma_2 t \right]$$

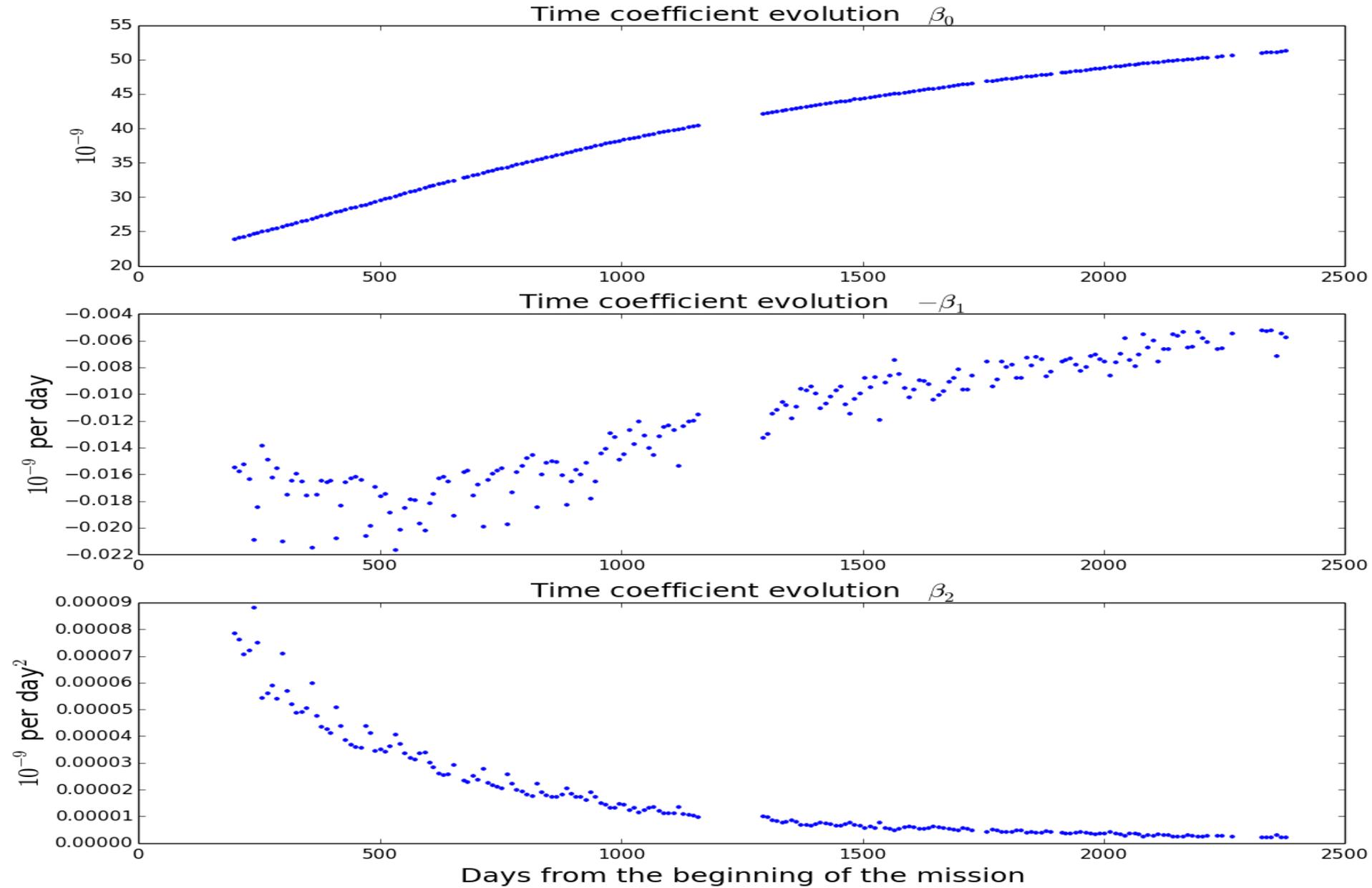
τ	A priori 10 min	A posteriori 8 min
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Model





a priori $7 \cdot 10^{-13} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
a posteriori $-1.2 \cdot 10^{-12} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$



a priori $20 \cdot 10^{-9}$

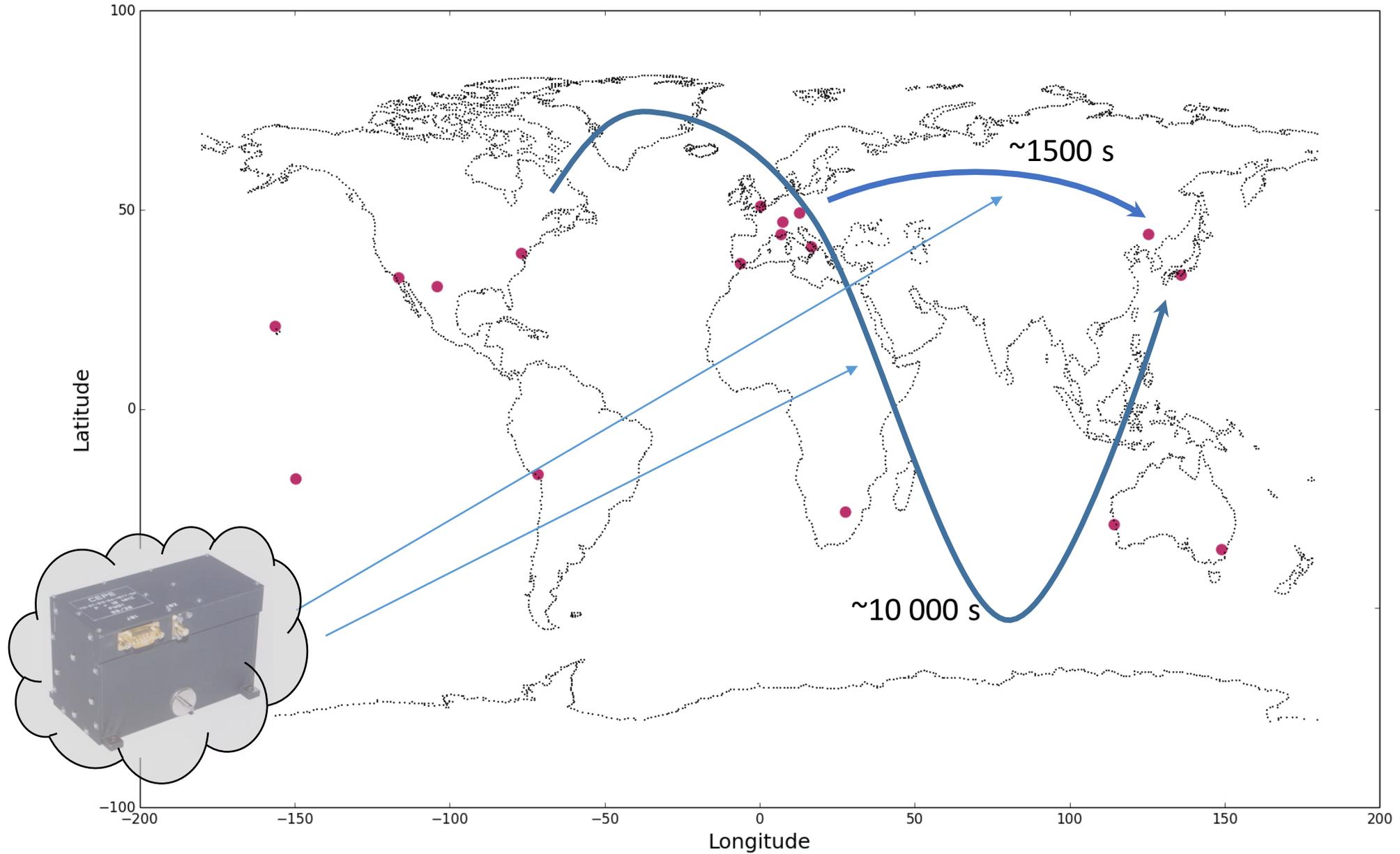
a priori $1.9 \cdot 10^{-11} / d^{-1}$

Conclusions...

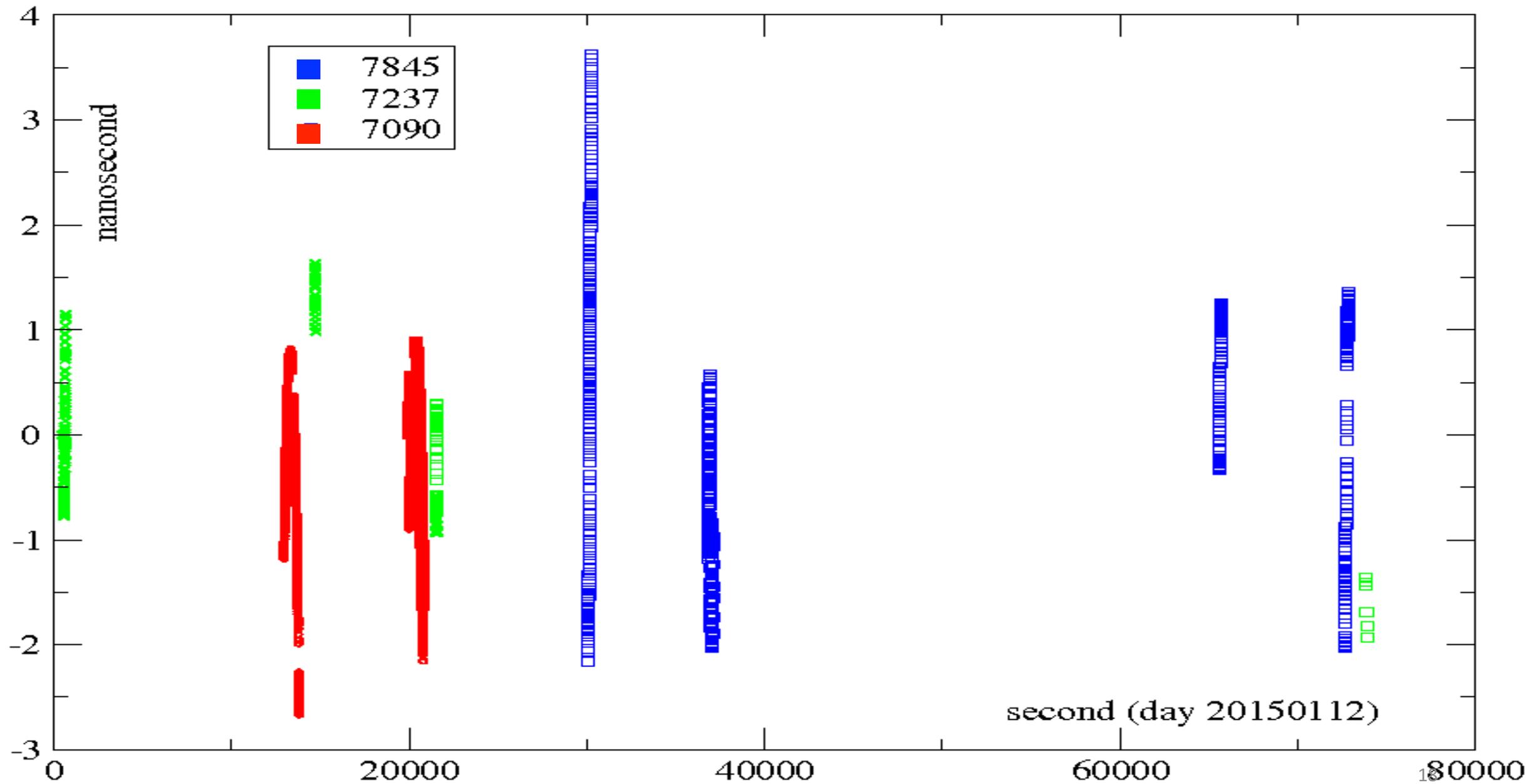
Jason-2

- Model available
- Study of the space environment through the frequency changes on USO
- Comparison and complementarity T2L2/DORIS [Jayles et al. 2016]
- Comparison and complementarity T2L2/CARMEN-2 [Capdeville et al. 2016]
- JASON-2 is sensitive to radiation but not only !!!
- To the non common view !
- To time bias in SLR stations and DORIS beacon positionning !

Non common view



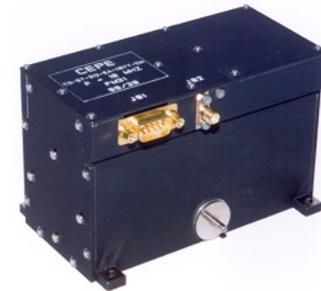
Non common view



Jason-3

- Launched 17/01/2016
- Oceanographic Satellite
- 1336 km
- 113 min
- 66°

- DORIS (USO)

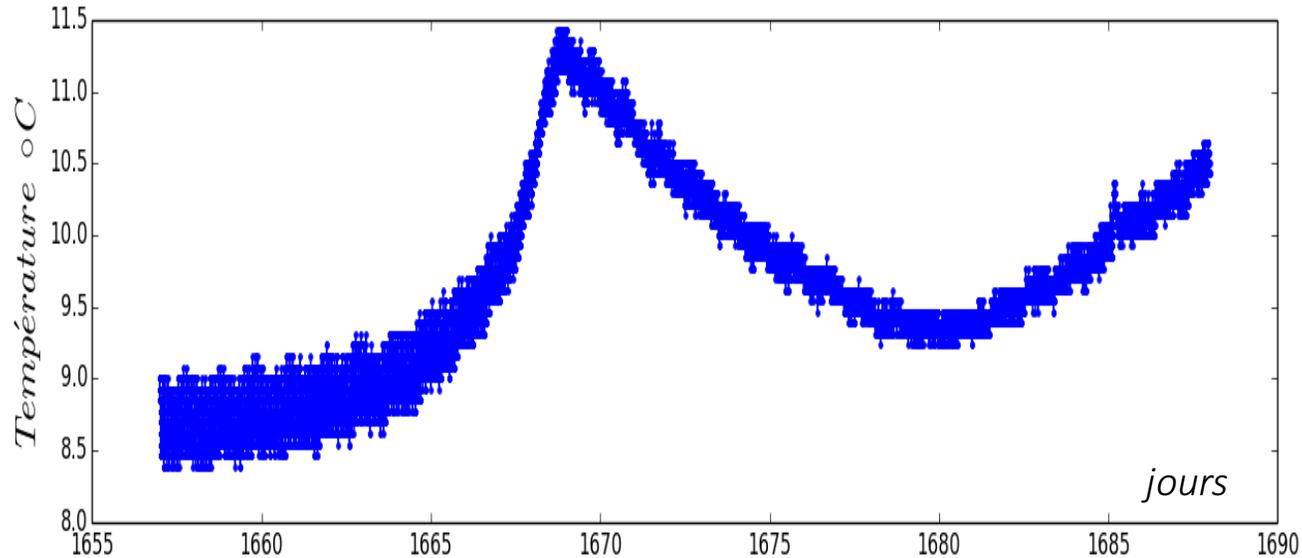


- CARMEN-3

Effects on USO

Effects	Frequency Bias 10^{-12}	Time Period
Noise	0.35	10 s à 100 s
Global drift	< ?? / day	Long term
Temperature	?? /°C	Orbit (113 min) to 60 days
Radiations	?? / rad	~20 min to long term
Relativity	0.1-0.2	Orbit (113 min)
Total Drift	< ?? / day	Long term

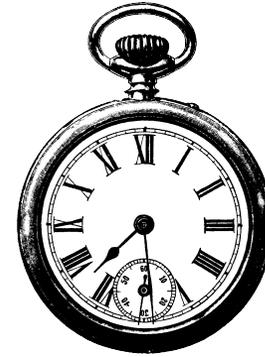
Temperature (USO)



Polynomial, 3 coefficients to be adjusted
Ground studies [Galliou et al. 2007]

Jason-3 ?

Temperature ? Same, measured on-board
Not a problem, we can use the same analytical
representation



*Global Drift
and
Aging*

Polynomial, 3 coefficients to be adjusted

Aging ? Same behavior, wait after the
heating process or use a logarithm
representation at first

Radiations Jason-3

Evolution of the SAA (0.3°/y to west)

$$\delta\tilde{\nu}_{SAA}(t) = \gamma_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_{SAA}} \gamma_Q D(t)$$

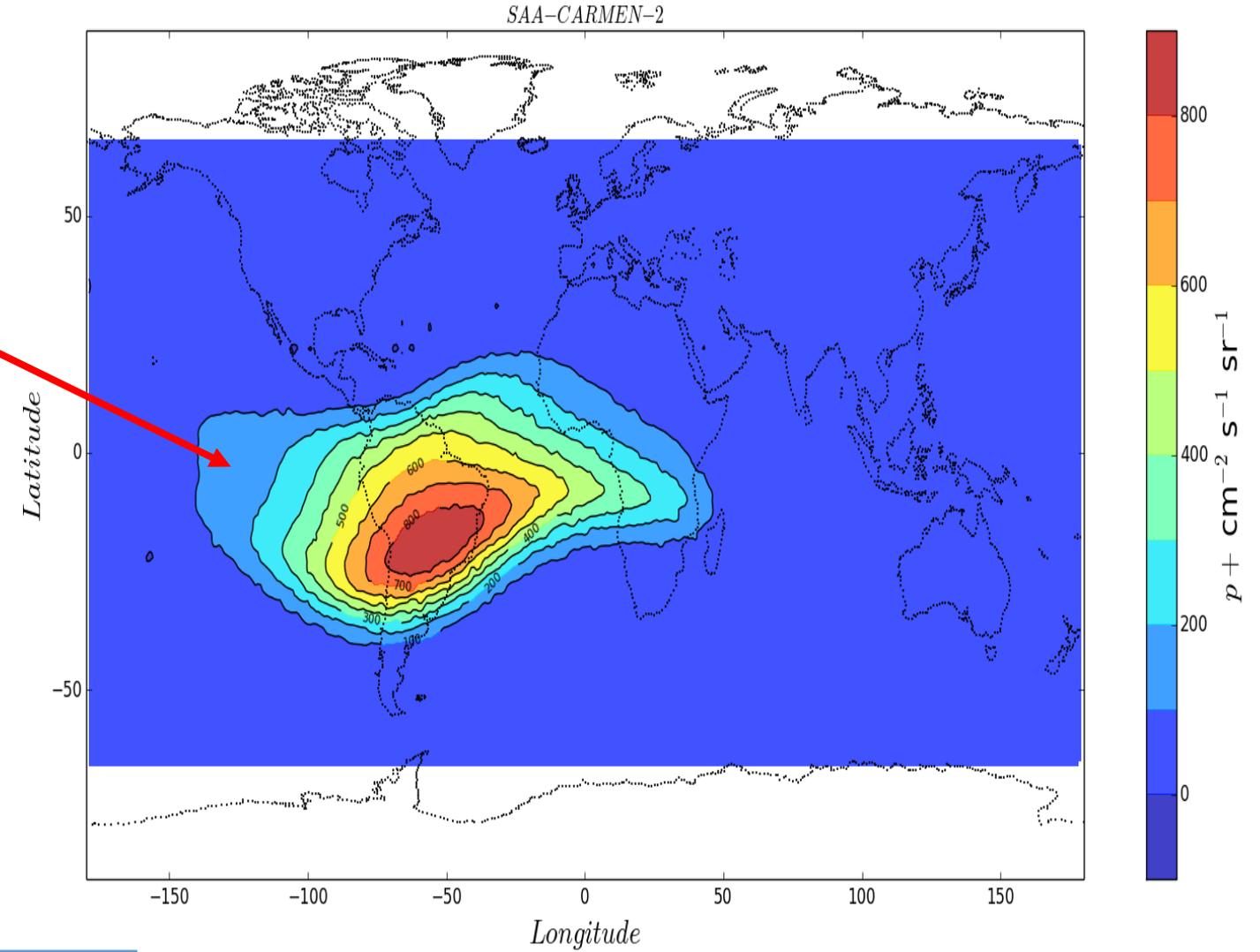
4% ?

$6.5 \cdot 10^{-12} / rad$
A priori ??? Could change ?

$$\delta\tilde{\nu}(t > t_{SAA}) = \delta\tilde{\nu}_{SAA} \left[\exp^{-\frac{(t-t_{SAA})}{\tau}} + \gamma_2 t \right]$$

τ

A priori 10 min ? Same as J-2 ???



Jason-3

New studies on Jason-3, knowing Jason-2

But new questions :

same OUS ?

same shielding ? → radiations

same space environment ? Quite the same
different coefficients !! But same process

Merci
Thank you

Looking for a Post-Doc position ! For 2017

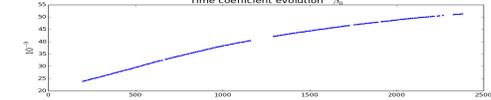
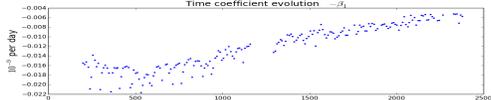
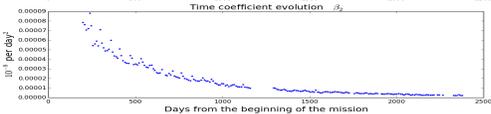
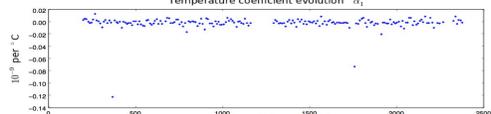
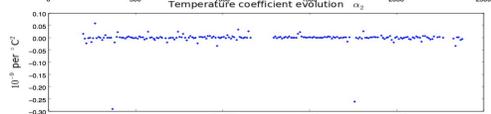
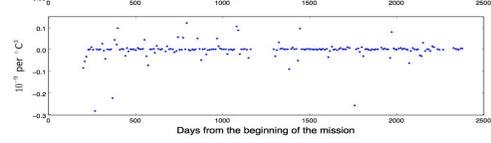
Temperature, radiation and aging analysis of the DORIS Ultra Stable Oscillator by means of the Time Transfer by Laser Link on Jason-2

Alexandre Belli, Pierre Exertier, Etienne Samain, Clément Courde, François Vernotte, Christian Jayles et Albert Auriol

Advance in Space Research 2015

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<http://www.geoazur.fr/t2l2/en/data/v4/>

Modèle	coefficients	A priori	A posteriori	commentaires
Dérive	β_0	$20 \cdot 10^{-9}$		ajusté
	β_1	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-11} / d^{-1}$		ajusté
	β_2	0.0		ajusté
Température	α_1	$7 \cdot 10^{-13} / ^\circ C$		ajusté
	α_2	0.0		ajusté
	α_3	0.0		ajusté
Radiations	γ_1	$6.5 \cdot 10^{-12} / rad$	$0.0016 d^{-1} \cdot 10^{-12} / rad$	ajusté
	γ_2		0.0	fixé
	γ_3		0.05%	fixé
	τ	10 min	8 min	ajusté