



Recent improvements in DORIS data processing at IGN : corrections for Cryosat-2 and inclusion of HY-2A data

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Summary

- Cryosat-2 physical models
 - Problem detected earlier by Frank Lemoine (empirical accelerations)
- HY-2A Precise Orbit Determination
 - Newly available DORIS data (old format)

Cryosat-2 physical models (1)

Once-per-revolution empirical acceleration amplitudes
Cryosat 2, 2010

Doris Center	No. of accels	Alg (avg/median) x 1e09	Crs (avg/median) x 1e09	Adjust period (days)
GSC	208	3.61 / 3.54	2.57 / 2.48	1
ESA	217	2.79 / 2.68	2.92 / 2.77	1
GAU	193	3.51 / 3.43	2.97 / 2.81	1
IGN	214	12.94 / 14.03	7.00 / 5.75	1
INA	214	13.92 / 13.86	6.93 / 4.86	1
LCA	58	9.42 / 7.61	3.41 / 2.76	3.5
CNES POD	247	4.81 / 4.83	3.01 / 2.74	1

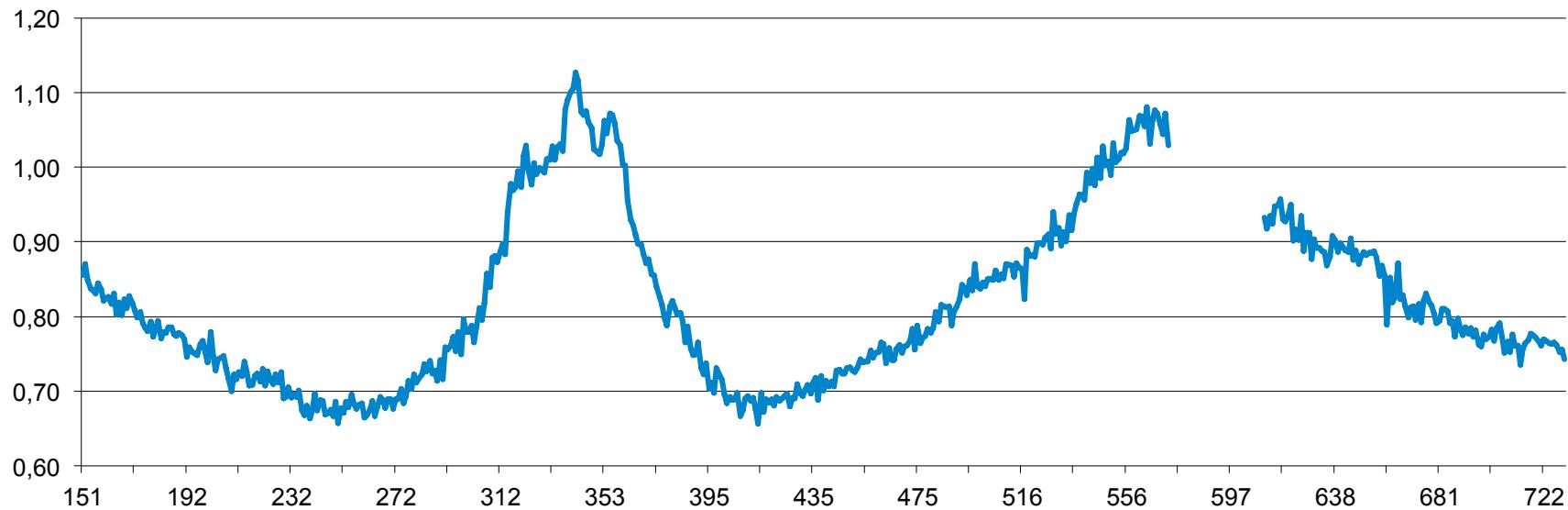
Frank G. LEMOINE, OPR Summaries by Satellite

[

Cryosat-2 physical models (2)

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SRP coefficient
Cryosat-2, 2010-2011



Avg = 0.82 (too far away from 1.0)

Stdev = 0.11 (signal still present)

[Cryosat-2 physical models (3)]

SRP models available for Cryosat-2



7-face model = CNES

6-face model = ESA

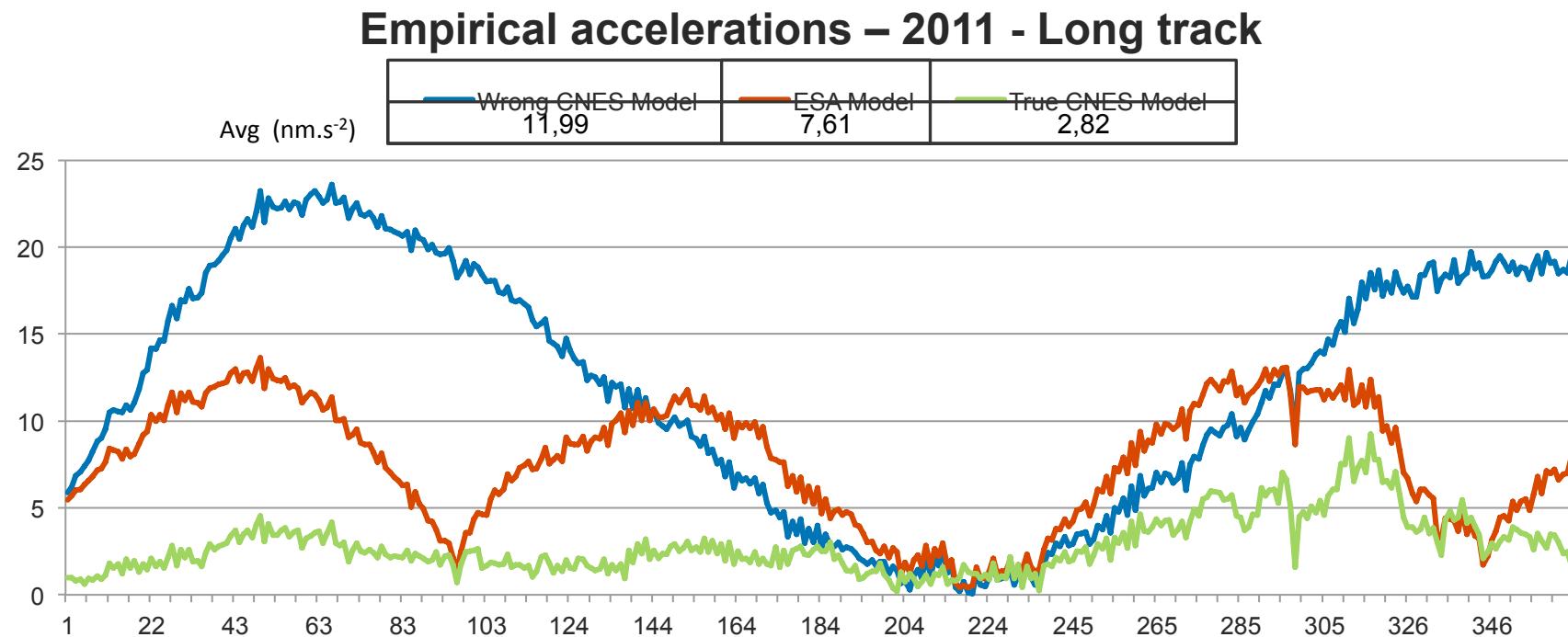
Both implemented in
GIPSY/OASIS

[Cryosat-2 physical models (4)]

Error found in satellite orientation
(fortran namelist, sign error
nadir/zenith)

--> single-satellite reprocessing

Cryosat-2 physical models (5)

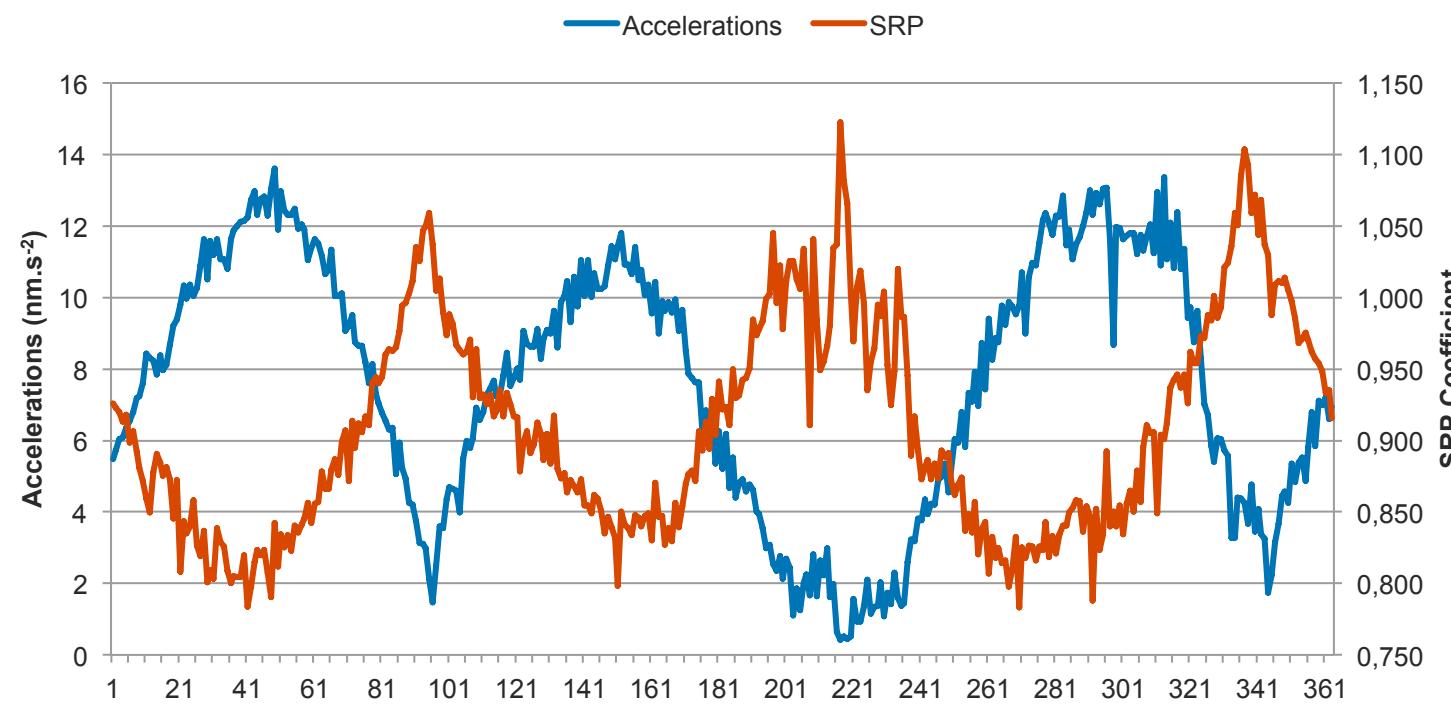


2 signals : 120 and 240 days

Cryosat-2 beta-prime period : 480 days

Cryosat-2 physical models (6)

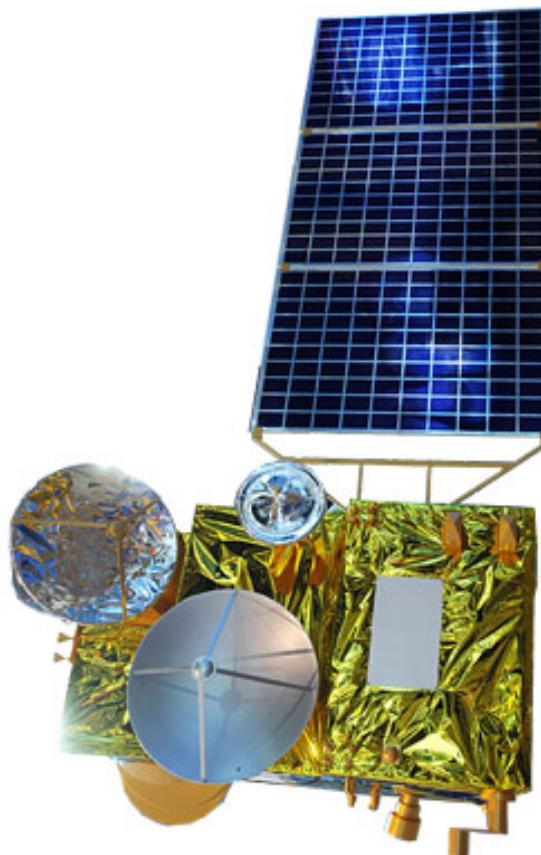
Correlation between long-track accelerations
and SRP coefficient (ESA Model)



Cryosat-2 physical models (7)

- Improvements :
 - Long-track accelerations reduced (Avg : 11.99 -> 2.82)
 - SRP coefficient close to 1 (Avg : 0.82 --> 1.05)
- Cross-track accelerations still too large
(Avg : 6.36)
- No significant effect on orbit overlap and geodetic solutions (station coordinates and polar motion)

[HY-2A Precise Orbit Determination (1)]



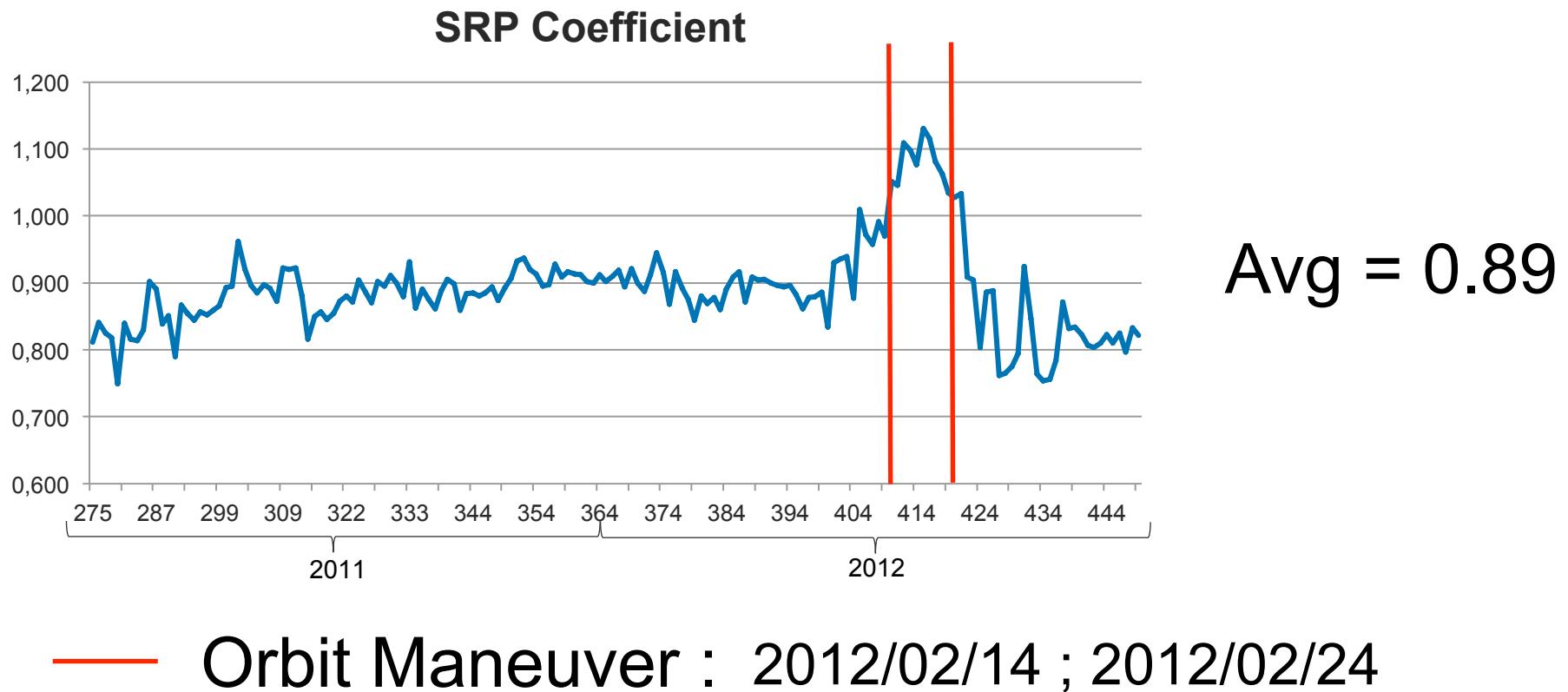
Altitude : 971 km

Inclination : 99.3°

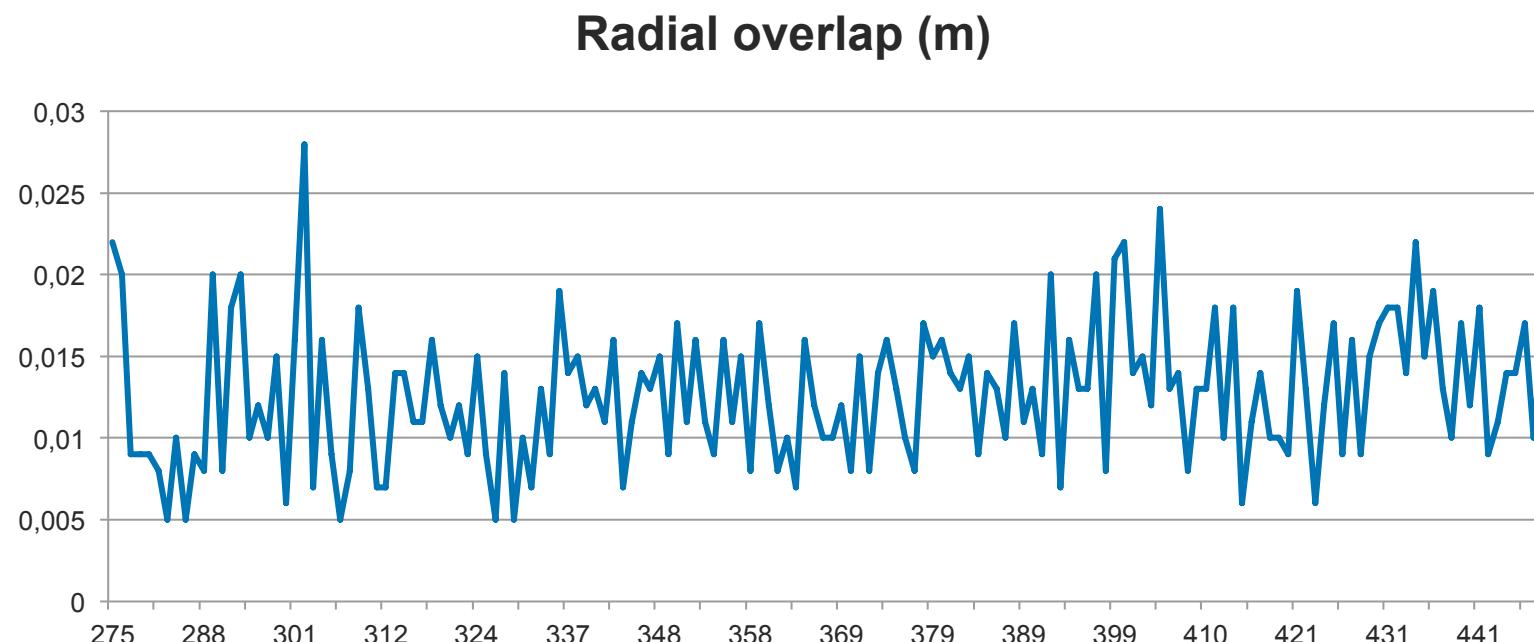
Macro model : 6 faces

Empirical drag parameter reset
each hour

[HY-2A Precise Orbit Determination (2)]

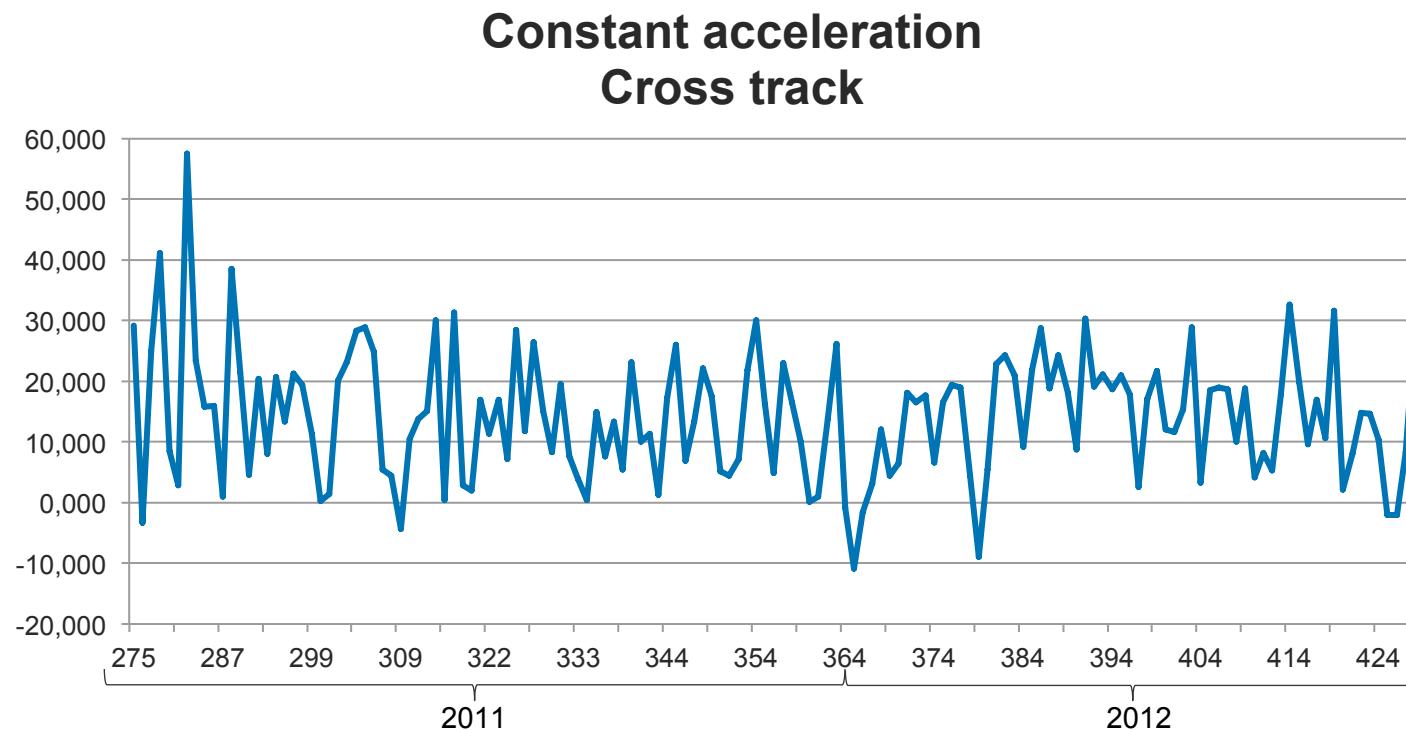


HY-2A Precise Orbit Determination (3)



Avg = 1.27 cm

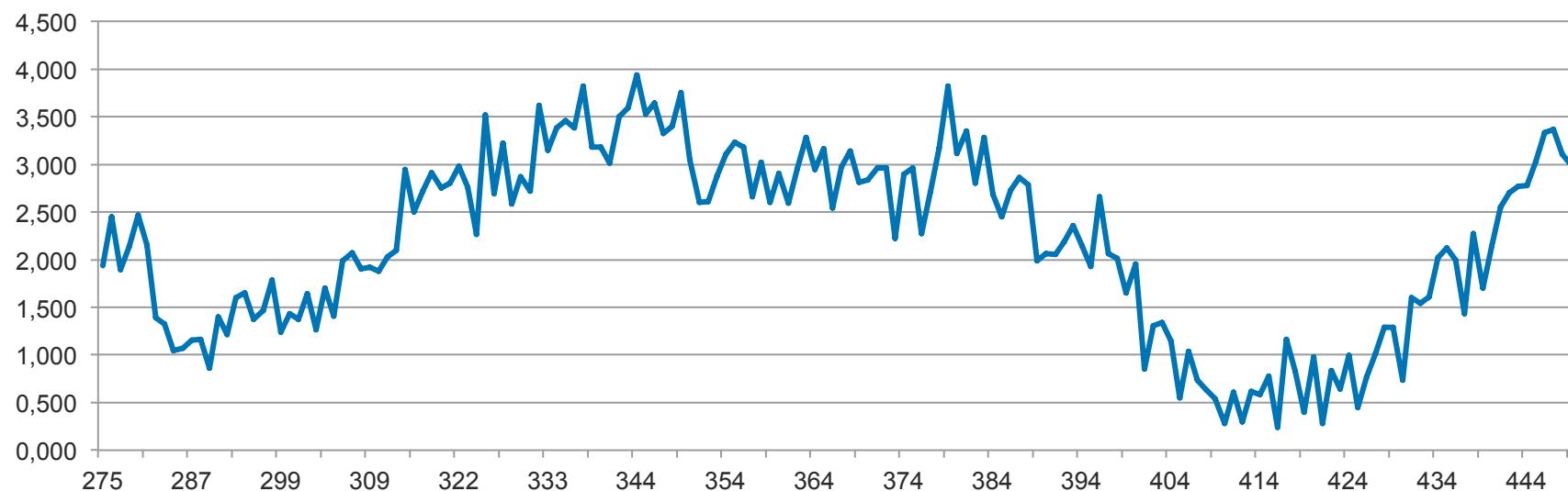
HY-2A Precise Orbit Determination (4)



Add a constant term on the cross-track acceleration
 $\text{CONST_ACC_C} = 17 \text{ nm.s}^{-2}$

[HY-2A Precise Orbit Determination (5)]

Empirical accelerations
Long track



$$\text{Avg} = 2.19 \text{ nm.s}^{-2}$$

Conclusions

Cryosat-2

problem understood
but cross-track opr still too large
-> other problem to be solved?

HY2A

first results are encouraging
multi-satellite results still under
investigation