DORIS, present and future

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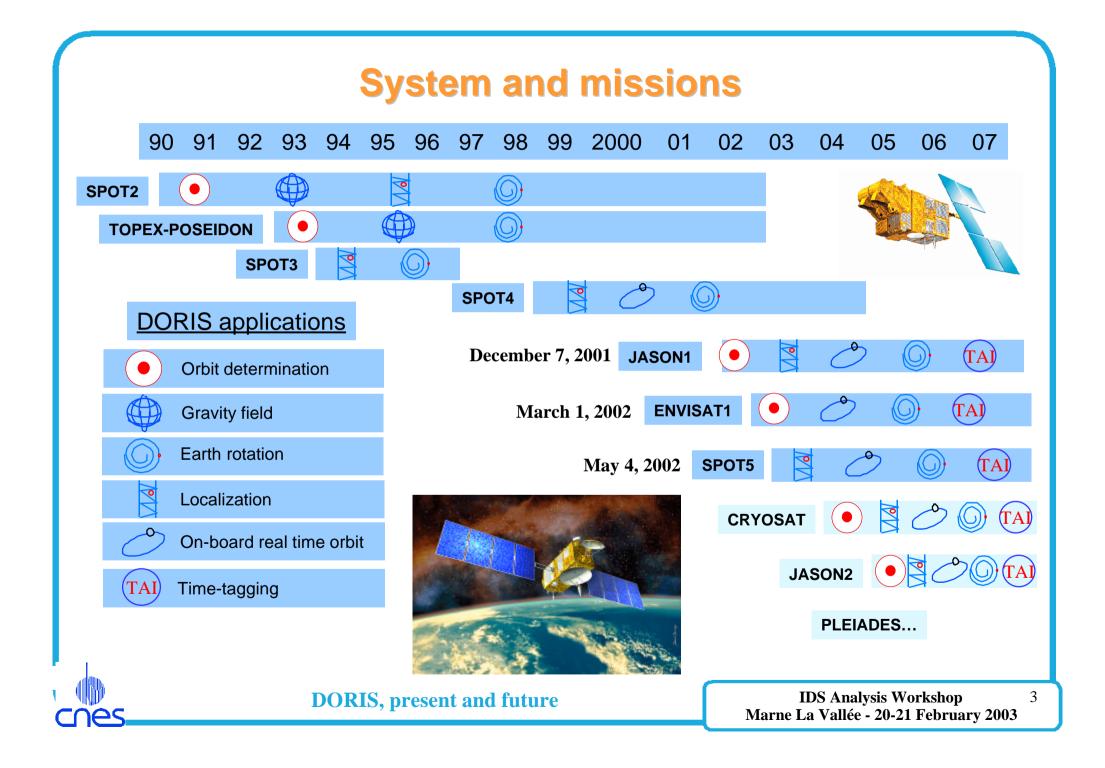
DORIS, present and future

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SUMMARY

- è System and Missions
- è Satellites
 - 2G, 2GM receivers
 - DIODE navigator
 - future receivers
- è Network
 - **3rd generation beacon**
 - a new Master Beacon
 - New Time Beacons?
- DORIS ground segment
 SSALTO





2G DORIS receiver: ENVISAT

è New routine measurement operation mode : Autonomous mode

- **DIODE** directives for beacon signal acquisition
- daily uploads no longer needed
- è dual tracking ability : measurements $\simeq x 2$
- è increased instrument operational robustness:
 - more autonomous onboard software
 - radiation-hardened electronic parts : processor, mass memories
- è Orbit determination: 2-3 cm radial rms
- è improved DIODE accuracy
 - orbit estimation : ~ 20-30 cm radial rms, 60 cm 3-D rms position accuracy
 - TAI estimation : <u>~</u> 1-2 µsec rms

2G miniaturized DORIS receiver

è JASON1, SPOT5

- è New routine measurement operation mode : Autonomous mode
- è dual tracking ability : measurements $\simeq x 2$
- è increased instrument operational robustness
- è improved DIODE accuracy: 20 cm radial rms, 50 cm 3D rms

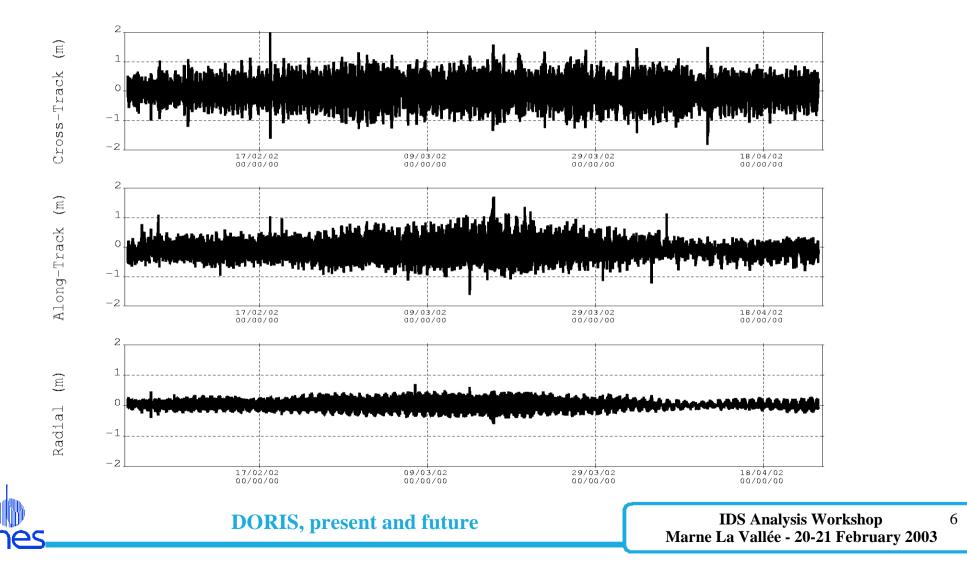
è Specific

- Instrument and DIODE self-initialization: no ground commands
- Master Beacon broadcast: automatic update of onboard network description

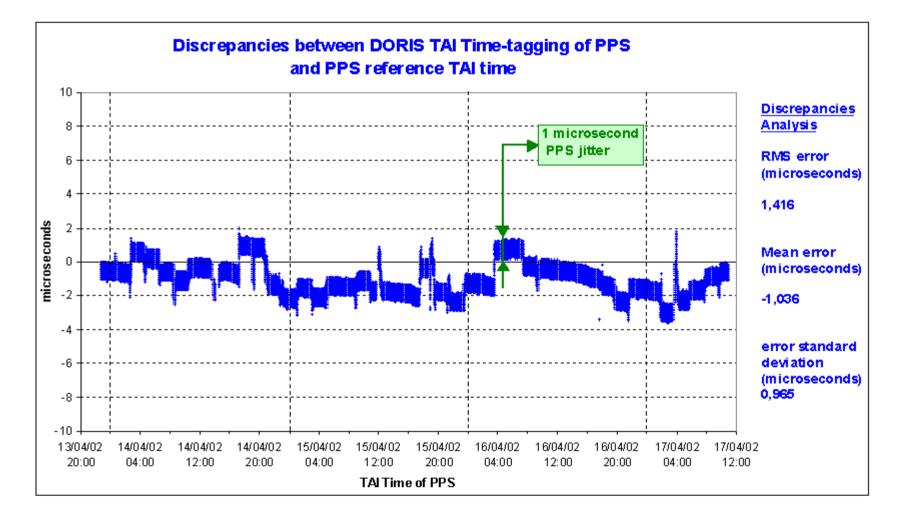


DIODE / JASON1 On-orbit Results

DIODE Jason1-POE



DIODE / JASON1 Time determination Results



CRYOSAT receiver

è 2 channels

è Same USO

è New processor

- Sparc ERC 32
- improved arithmetic (limiting factor for DIODE)

è Self-sufficient measurements

- DIODE TAI dating (1.5 ms RMS) for raw measurements
- possible ground smoothening

è Spectral analysis (TBC)

beacon frequency search using FFT

Future 2GXX receivers

è 8 channels

based on DIODE directives for beacons signals acquisition

è New USO

- 5 MHz: improved manufacture process, increased accuracy
- less sensitive to radiation (factor 2 to 5 compared to previously used USO)

è Spectral analysis

- beacon frequency search using FFT
- more measurements during initialization
- routine mode unchanged: DIODE directives for beacon signal acquisition
- spectral analysis mode: new/unknown beacon (network, positioning)

è New processor

- Sparc ERC 32
- improved arithmetic (limiting factor for DIODE)

3G beacon : main new features

- è Frequency shift : <u>+</u> 50 kHz / 2GHz ; <u>+</u> 10 kHz / 400 MHz
- è Beacon modulation (beacon message and synchronization word) transmitted on both 400 MHz & 2 GHz signals
- è Broadcasting of current TAI date (LSB 10 seconds)
- è Improved monitoring of beacon operation status
- è restart mode : beacon switched ON without any time set
- è remote control connection (parameter programming through an external computer, a modem, ARGOS system)
- è can be easily upgraded into Time or Master Beacon: external 5MHz input, 1 Hz input and uploading transfer terminal connection

3G beacon : shifted frequencies

- è New DORIS « flight software » (version 2.08) up-loaded on-board JASON1 (November 25, 2002)
- è Similar « flight software » update scheduled soon for ENVISAT and SPOT5 (2nd quarter 2003)
- è Shifted frequency tests in Toulouse (February 5, 2003):
 - specific TC for JASON1 (measurements and navigation)
 - 4 passes over Toulouse: 10 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.
 - Doppler measurements OK
 - Only a few Doppler collisions (2-3 measurements) with nearby stations:
 - F 1st pass: Reykjavik
 - F 2nd pass:Sptizberg
 - F 3rd pass: Metsahovi
 - DIODE OK: autonomous mode, orbit determination, quality indicator good
 - possible measurements by ENVISAT (waiting mode)
 - tests successful

2GXX receivers & 3G beacon

è 3G beacon:

- shifted frequencies
- more stations in the same region

è 2GXX receiver:

- 8 channels
- measurements on all visible stations

è New dual channel receivers: feedback needed

- system performance advance?
- **DORIS products improvement?**

è Future receivers: which requirements?

è Requirements

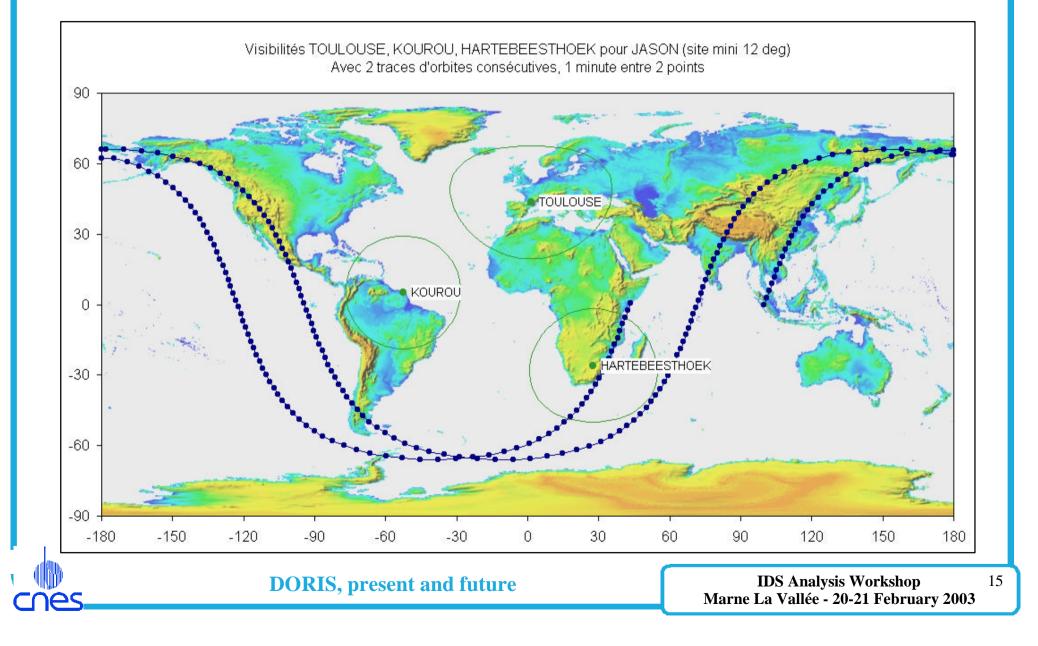
- routine operation: 1 MB (48 hours max without MB)
- DORIS/JASON1-SPOT5 auto-start: 2 different Time Beacons
- broadcasts (time, network)
- robustness

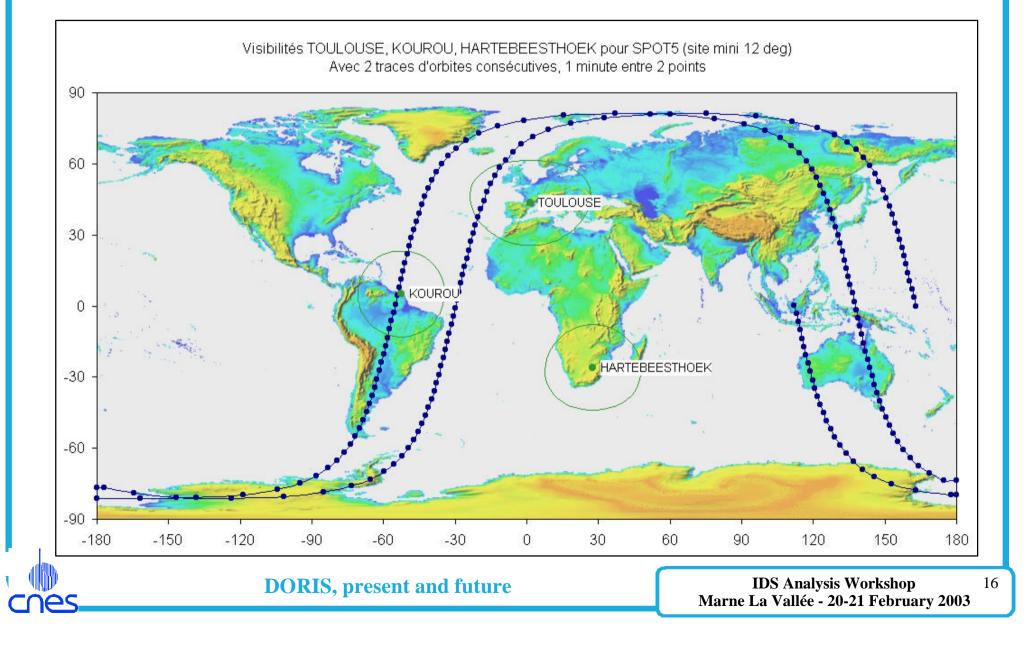
è Solution: 3rd Master Beacon

- atomic clock: long-term stability + USO for short-term stability
- increased MB coverage
- permanent broadcast (power supply, radio-sounding, VLBI, Ariane TM)
- reliable and accessible site (manpower and data link)

è Choice

- HBK (South Africa)
- Cesium atomic clock + control
- GPS receiver: TAI connection
- equipment shared with Kourou (no redundancy, against Toulouse being redunded):
 - F 3G beacon
 - F Transfer terminal
- data link : CNES dedicated line (2GHz station) or modem
- installation : before the end of 2003





New Time Beacons?

è Requirements

- improved on-board USO monitoring (JASON1)
- faster initialization

è Solution: new Time Beacons

- atomic clock
- TAI connection
 - **F GPS receiver**
 - **F** SSALTO processing in the future

è Proposals are welcome

SSALTO the new multi-missions orbitography and altimetry center

- è Early and new instruments and/or missions
 - Early missions (SPOT 2 & 4, TOPEX/Poseidon)
 - + JASON1 (DORIS, GPS, Laser, altimeter, radiometer)
 - + ENVISAT (DORIS, altimeter, radiometer)
 - + SPOT5 (DORIS)
- è Data link with each satellite Ground segment

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SSALTC

SSALTO the new multi-missions orbitography and altimetry center



- è SSALTO improved characteristics
 - modular conception allowing new instruments to be easily integrated
 - centralized data archiving
 - includes public results interface and distribution
 - beacons positionning is included in operational processing
 - capability to deliver a DORIS instrument Control Center for a « DORIS user » project => to be embedded in the Satellite Control Center

