

JA1&JA2 altimeter calibration and monitoring

OSTST meeting – Lisbon October 2010

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Investigation Strategy

In term of range oscillations, Altimeters are only sensitive to temperature variations.

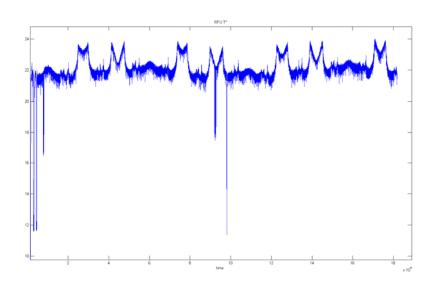
- A 60 days signal in the altimeter range would come from an equivalent "signal" in the environment temperature
- To reduce the altimeter sensitivity to aging and temperature
 - The electronic part is calibrated 3 times / days for data correction
 - The antenna part, by design, has a low sensitivity to temperature



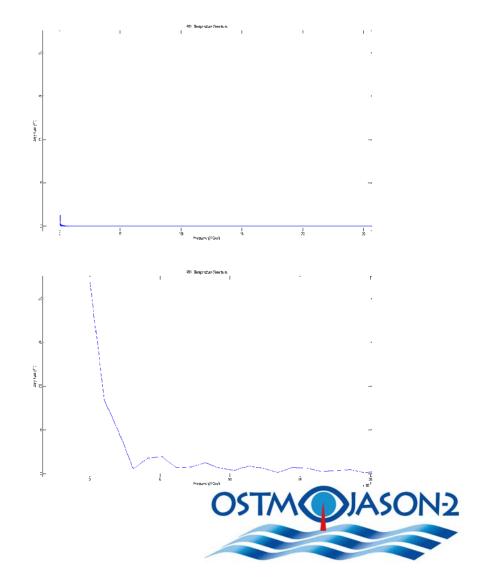


Environment Temperature analysis

Radio Frequency Unit Temperature

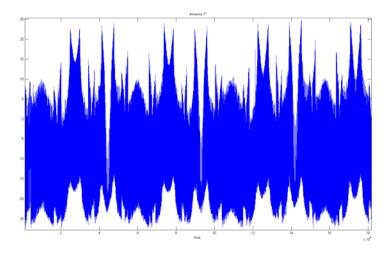


No 60 days signal

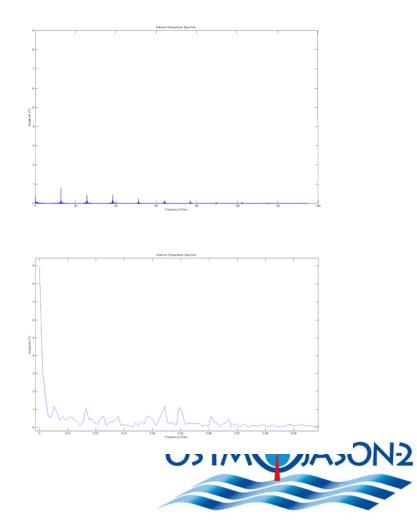




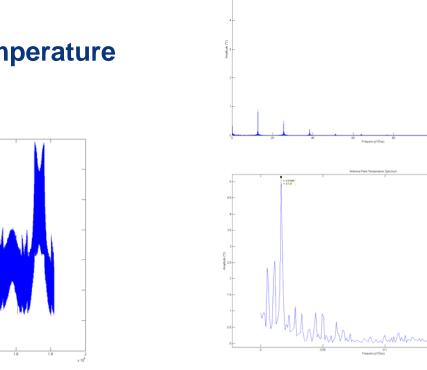
Antenna Temperature



No 60 days signal



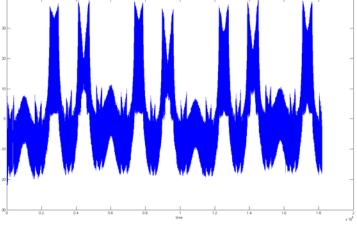




60 days component: 5° C



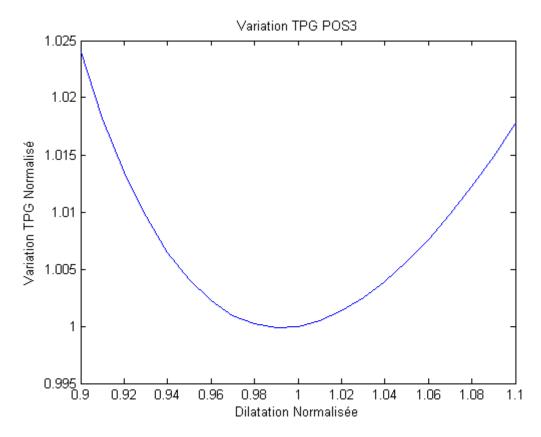
Antenna Feed Temperature



~60 $^{\circ}$ C of variation



Guide Dilatation Impact



60° C variation

->0.1386% of guide length variation

->0.0046% of TPG variation

->1mm of Range variation

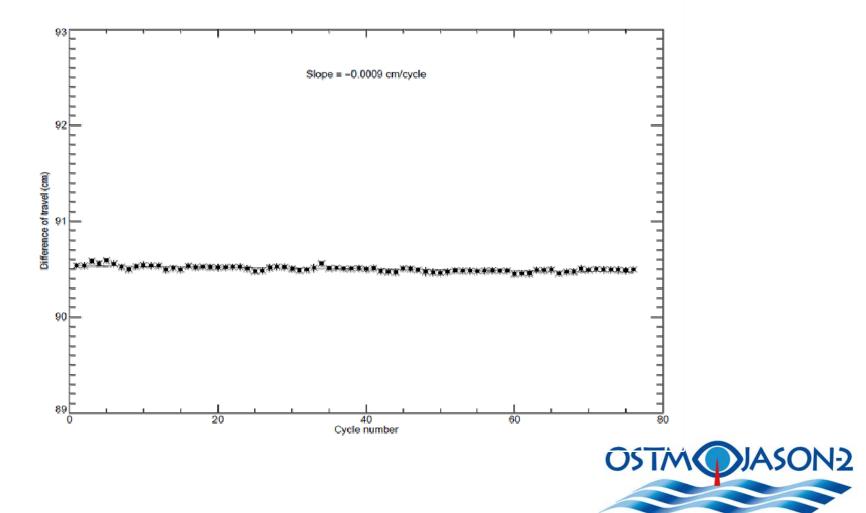




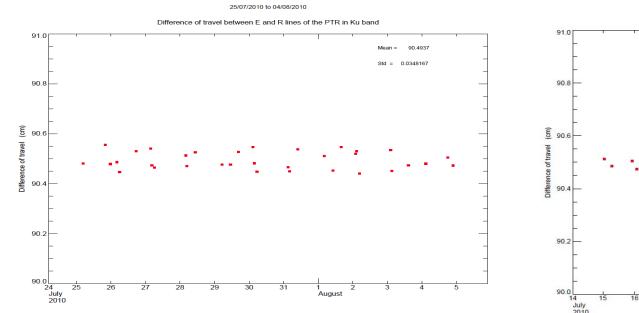
Call Stability (Courtesy P. Thibaut, CLS)

POSEIDON3 - Cycle 001 to Cycle 076

Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in Ku band



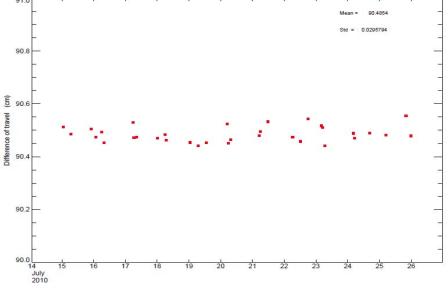




POSEIDON3 - Cycle 076

POSEIDON3 - Cycle 075

15/07/2010 to 25/07/2010 Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in Ku band



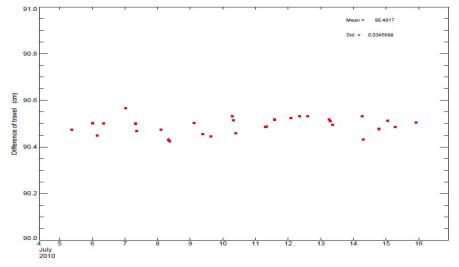




POSEIDON3 - Cycle 074

05/07/2010 to 15/07/2010

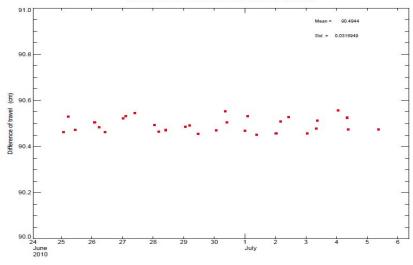
Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in Ku band



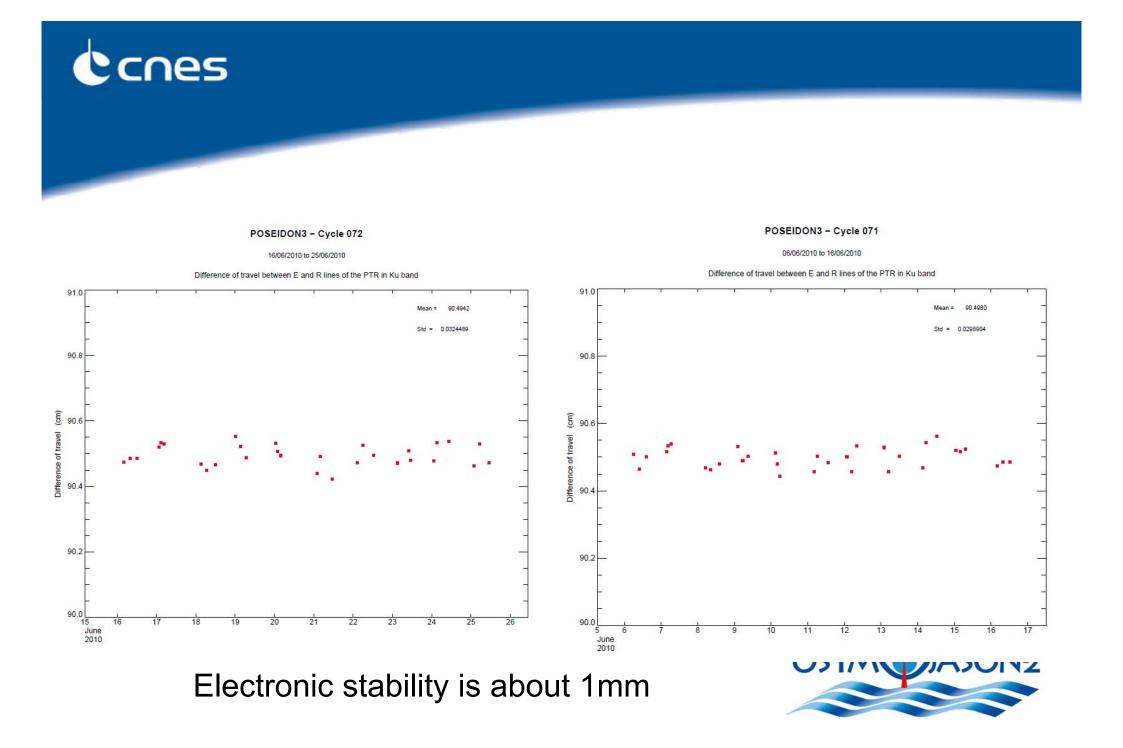
POSEIDON3 - Cycle 073

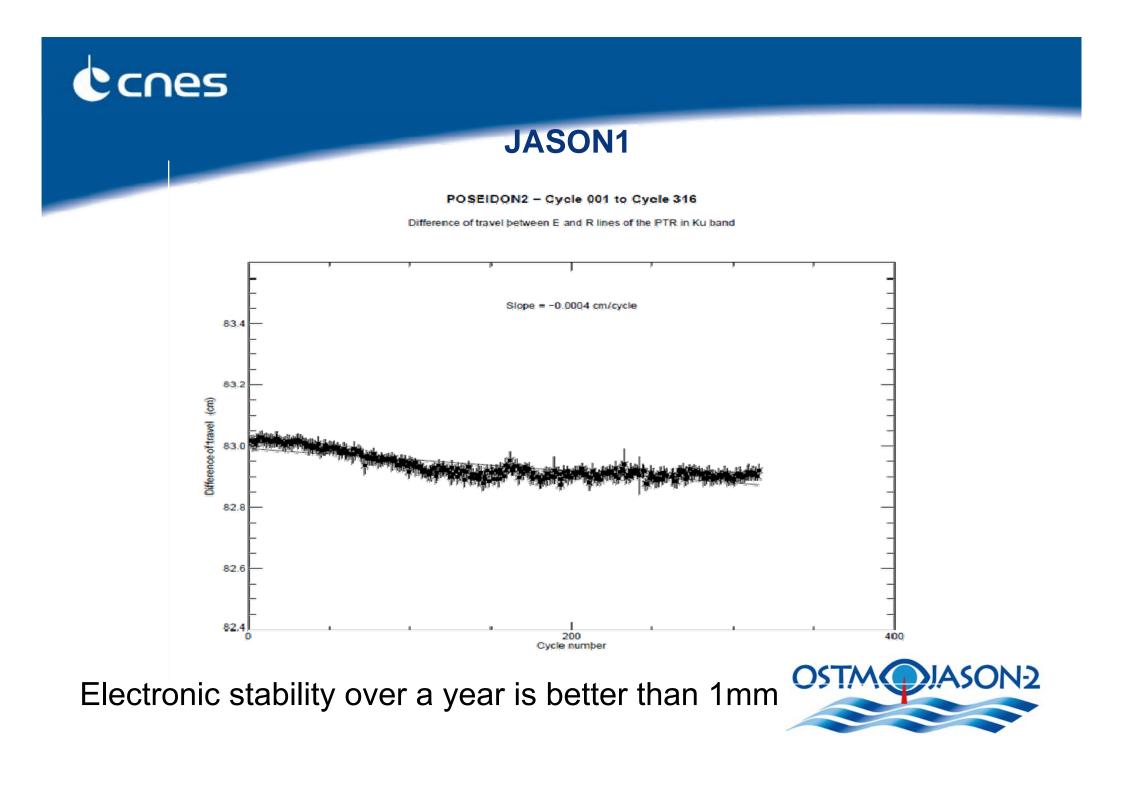
25/06/2010 to 05/07/2010

Difference of travel between E and R lines of the PTR in Ku band











No Range variation due to Electronic parts of Altimeter

No Range variation due to Antenna part of Altimeter

60 Days Signal comes not from Altimeter Data

