

# OVERVIEW OF THE ANOMALIES AT THE KOUROU BEACON SITE

Ph. Yaya, H. Capdeville, B. Frayssinet,  
B. Nhun-Fat, J.-J. Valette, L. Soudarin

***CLS, Collecte Localisation Satellites, France***

*contact : [yaya@cls.fr](mailto:yaya@cls.fr)*

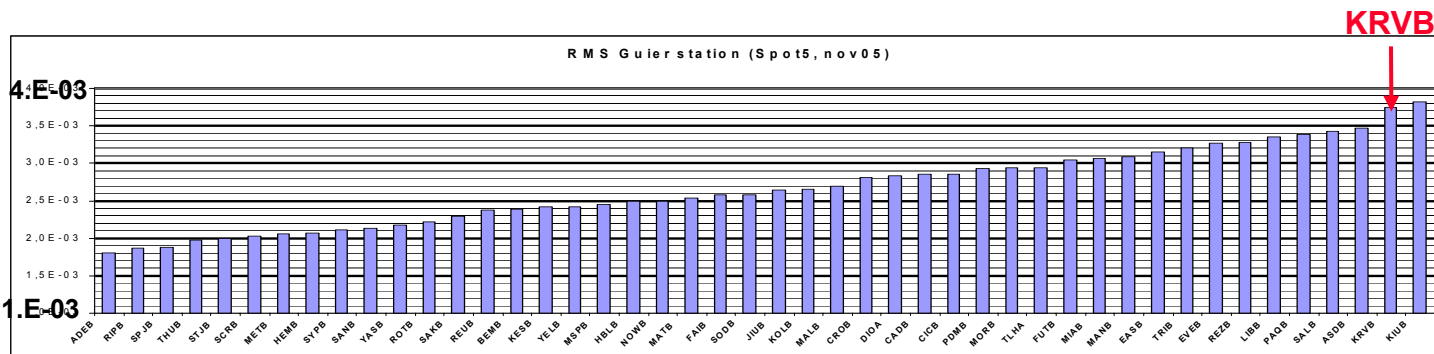
# Content

- Motivation of the work
- Signal analysis
  - Attenuations of on-board received power
  - Measurement losses
  - Comparison with GPS reception
  - Mask ?
- Measurement analysis
  - POE residuals
  - Ionospheric correction variability
  - Troposphere contribution
- Conclusions

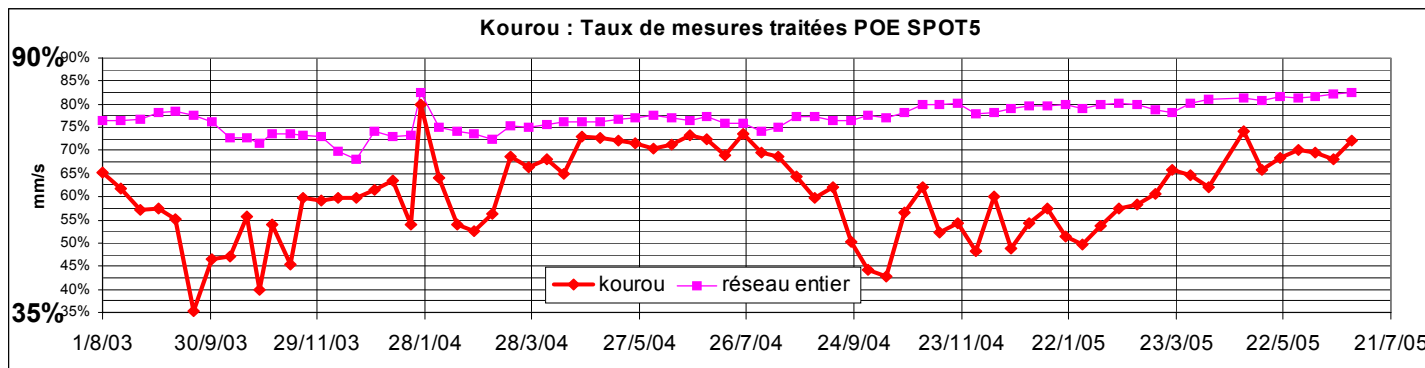
# Motivation : situation of Kourou

- Signal losses 400 MHz (cf. B. Bonhoure, 1999)
- Radio-electric interferences (jamming campaign)
- Routine POE processing
  - Guier :
    - Kourou residuals systematically high
    - High elimination rate + seasonal effect
  - Orbit : Kourou's RMS is higher than DORIS network's RMS

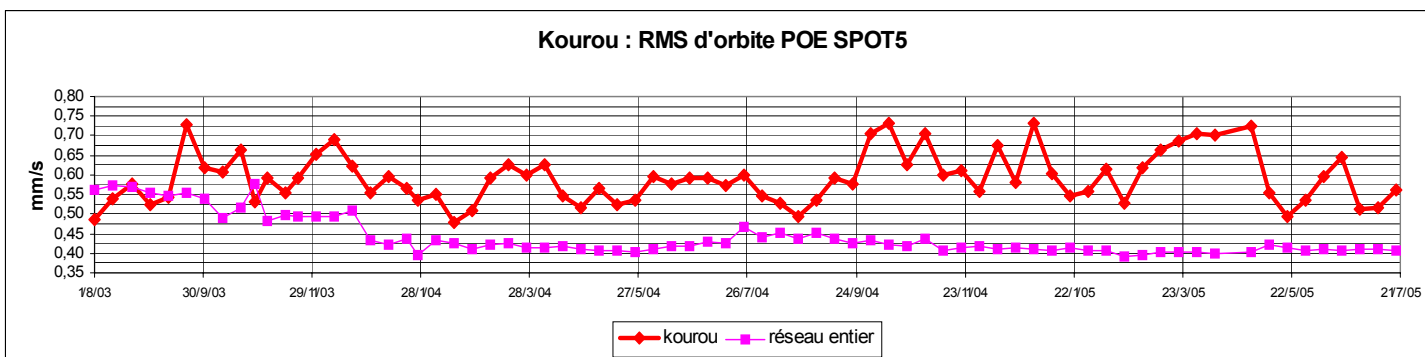
# Some examples



Guier RMS  
of SPOT5 POE  
(Nov. 05)



Rate of validated  
measurement  
for SPOT5 POE  
(August 03 → July 05)



Orbit RMS  
of SPOT5 POE  
(August 03 → July 05)

# Analysis method

→ Analysis of the **attenuation** of the received signal power (400 MHz and 2GHz)

*DEF : attenuation = actually received power – expected received power*

→ Analysis of **signal losses**

*DEF : loss = no signal on either 400 MHz or 2 GHz channel*

→ Analysis of the **POE orbit** processing statistics

Context of the work :

- 1 year (Oct. 04 to Nov. 05)
- The whole DORIS missions (except Jason POE due to SAA effect)

# Plan

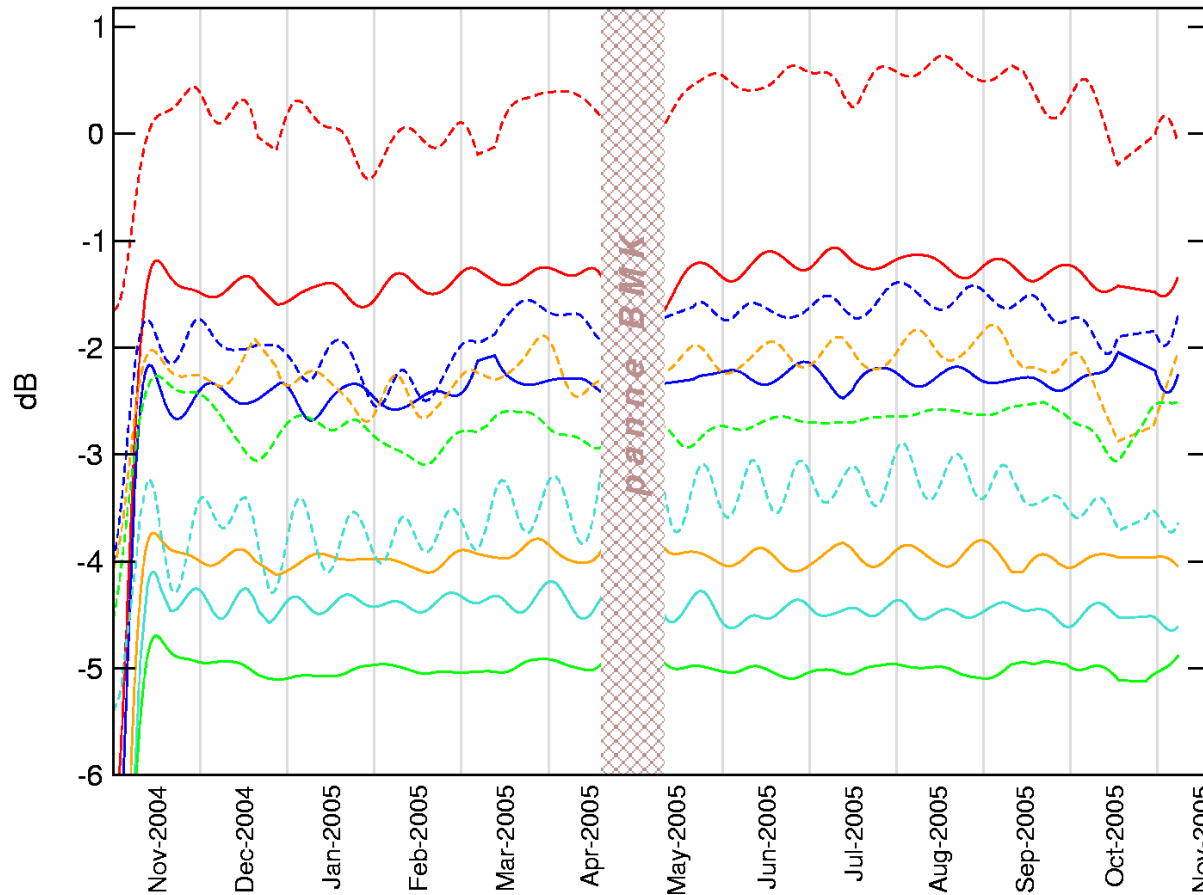
- Power attenuations
- Signal losses
- POE orbit residuals
- Measurement correction

# Power attenuation (1)

## Comparison of the received power levels

Mean values of the power attenuations (low-pass filter)

SPOT2 SPOT4 SPOT5 ENVISAT JASON 400 MHz 2 GHz



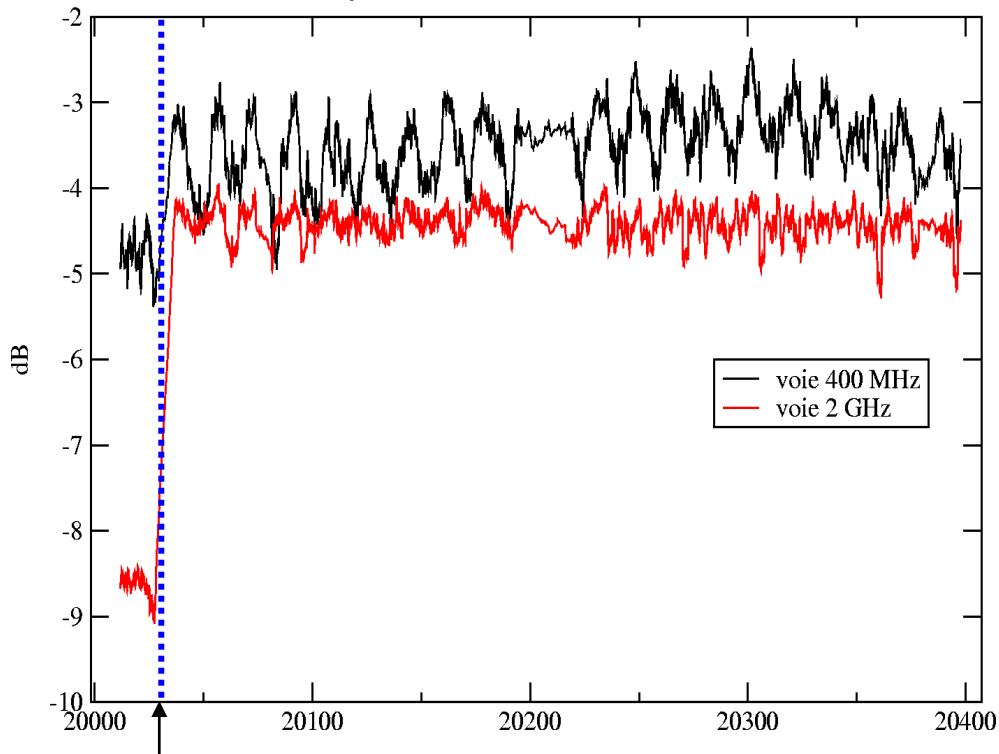
400 MHz better received than 2 GHz

Only D2 on the 400 MHz channel has the expected level

# Power attenuation (2)

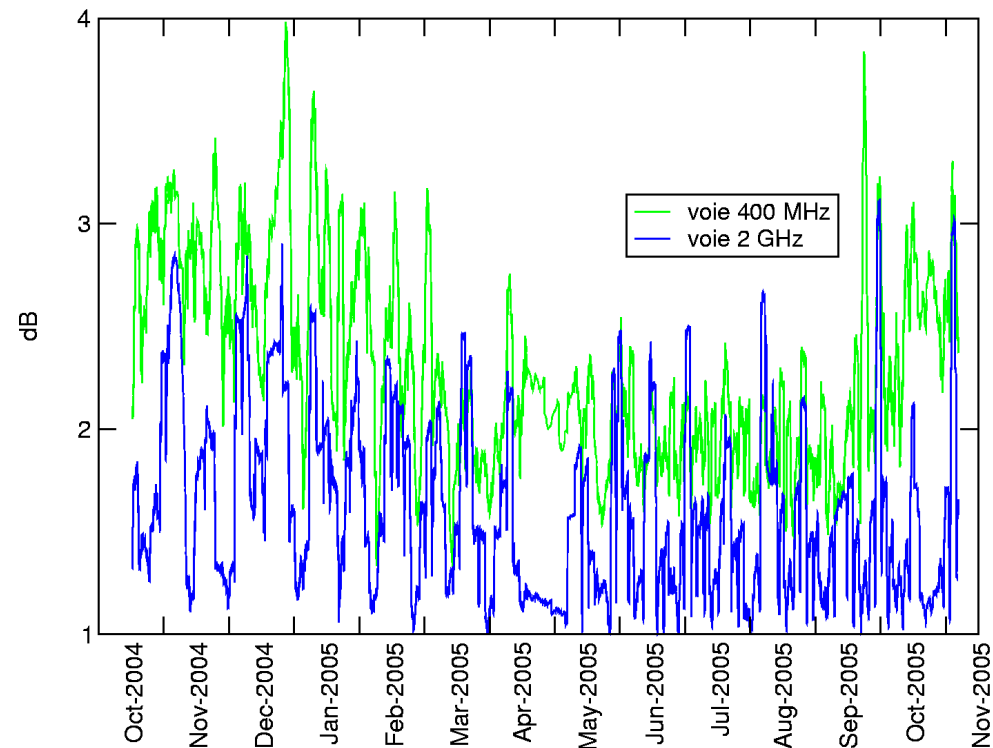
## Seasonal effect

Mean over 500 measurements sliding window of the power attenuation for ENVISAT



Beginning of Nov. 2004 :  
change of beacon type 1.0 → 3.0

Std dev. over 500 measurements sliding window of the power attenuation for ENVISAT



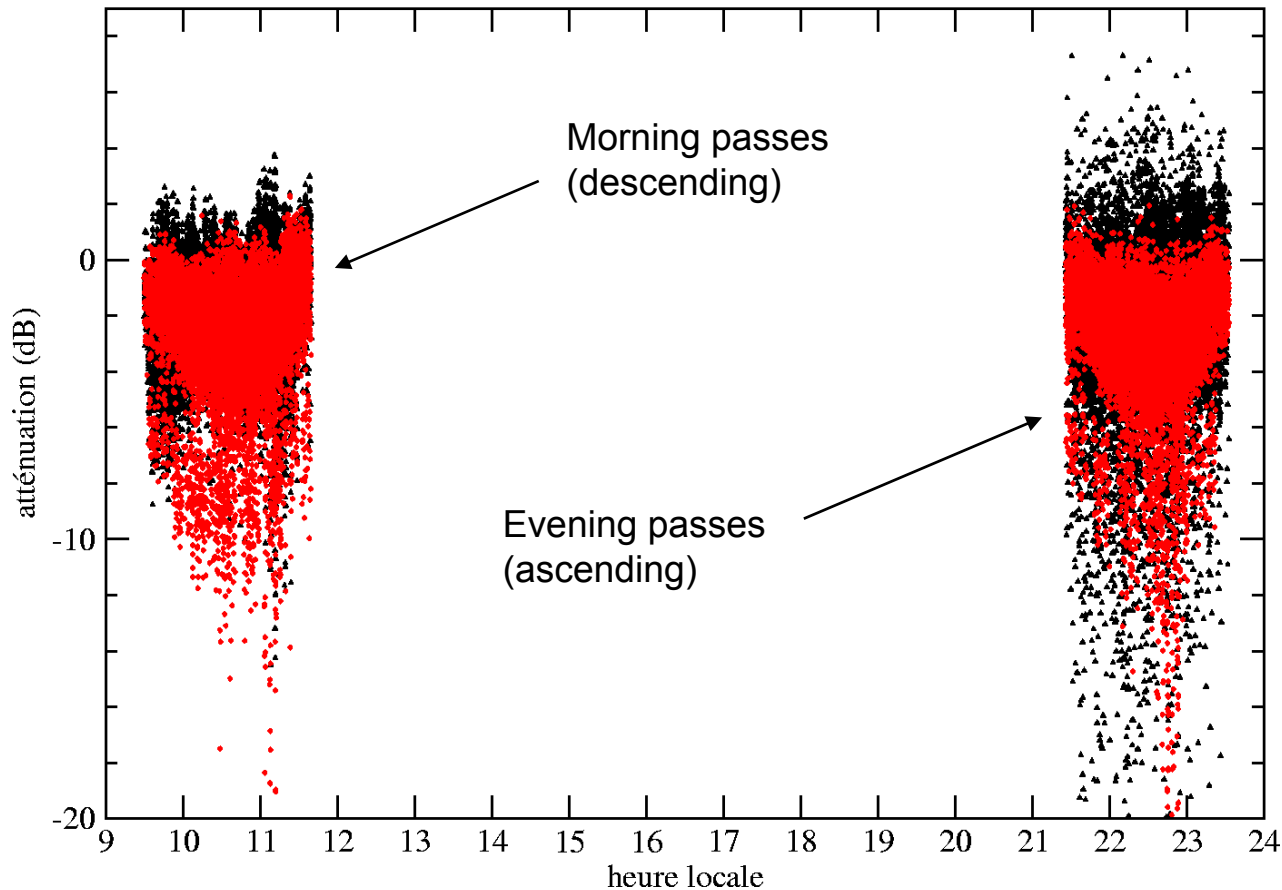
→ More dispersion from October to March



# Power attenuation (3)

## Local hour effect

*Power attenuation for SPOT4*  
(all passes Oct. 04 – Oct. 05)



→ Abnormal situations during the evening :

- more dispersion
- some very low levels
- some high levels

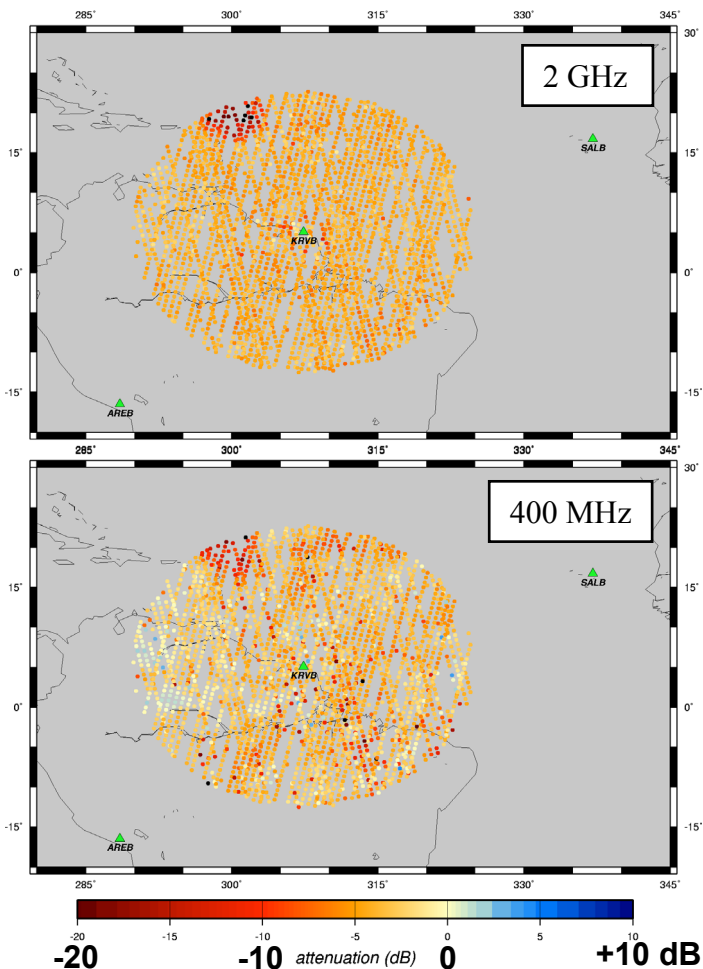
Same behaviour for the other DORIS instruments

# Power attenuation (4)

## Geographical effect

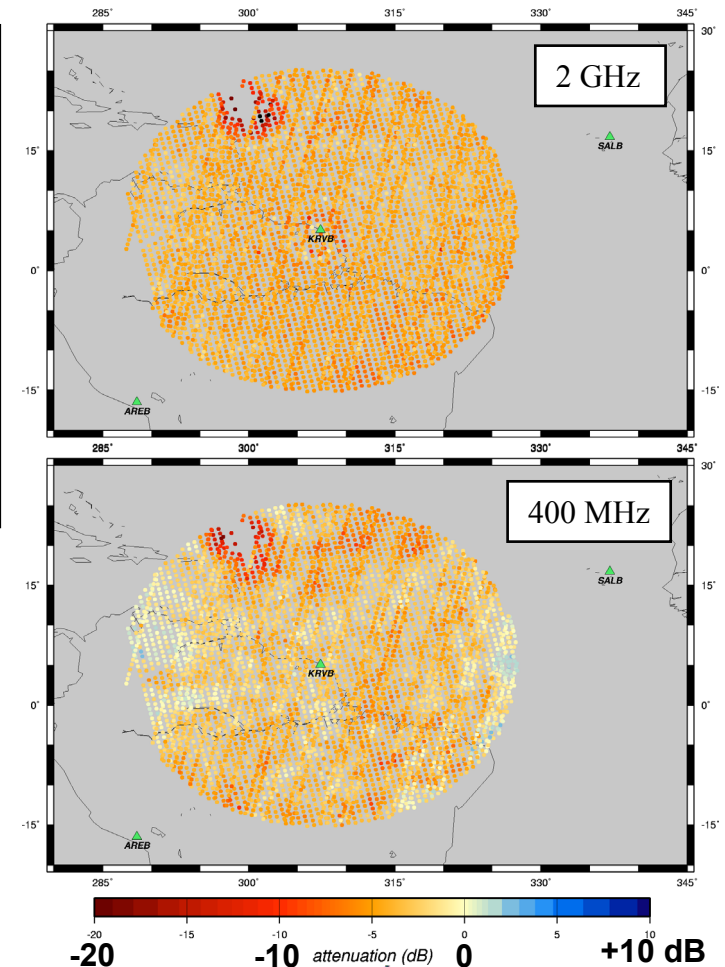
**Winter** (min elev = 12°)

ENVISAT (cycle 033 du 14/12/2004 au 17/01/2005)



**Summer** (min elev = 8°)

ENVISAT (cycle 038 du 07/06/2005 au 11/07/2005)



**Presence of an interference source (mask?)**

- 20 dB and more
- N.W. from Kourou
- Persistent all the year
- Seen on all missions

# More fluctuations during winter

# Good 400 MHz reception on a western area

# Weak 2 GHz reception circle at high elevation

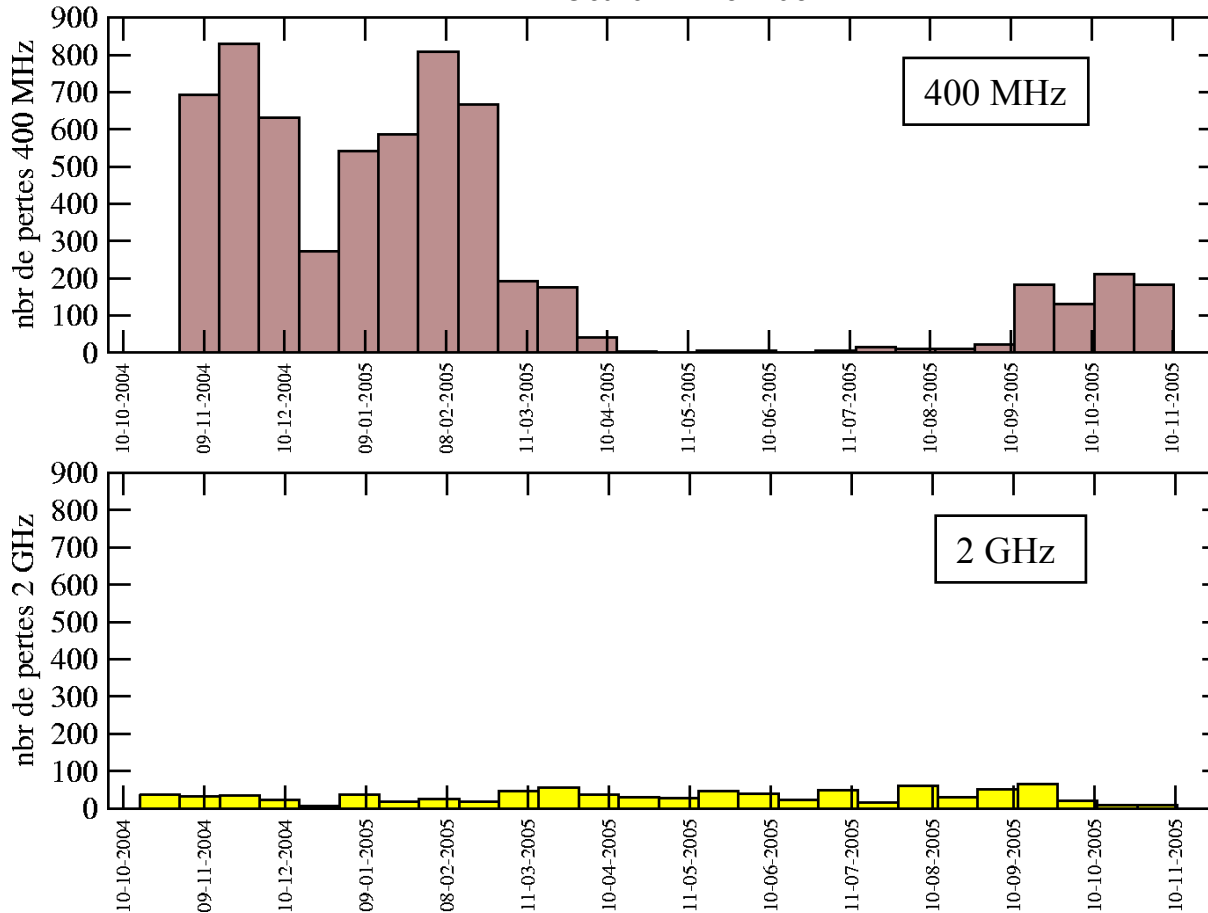
# Plan

- Power attenuations
- **Signal losses**
- POE orbit residuals
- Measurement corrections

# Signal losses (1)

## Seasonal effect

15 days signal losses on SPOT5  
Oct. 04 – Nov. 05



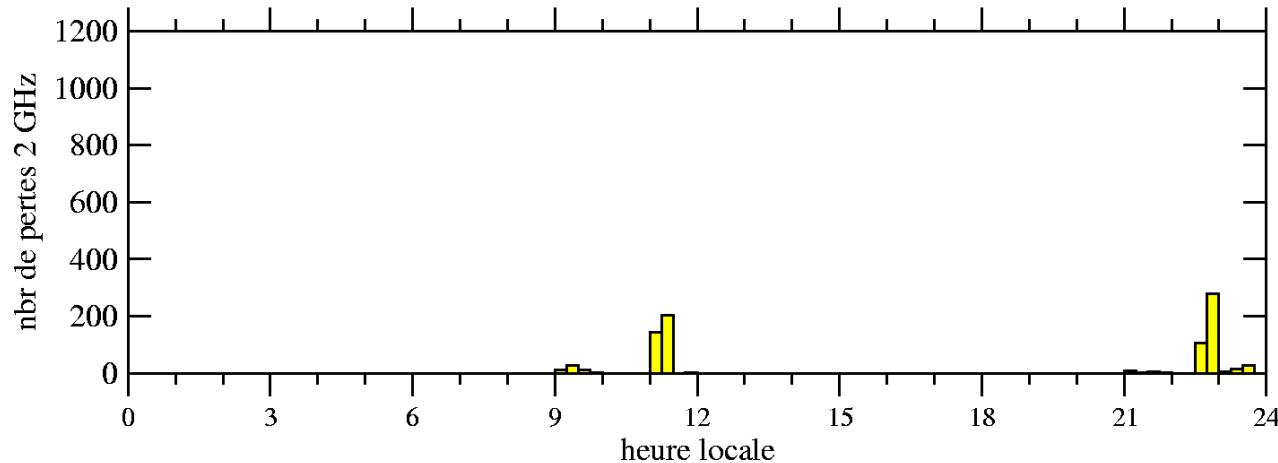
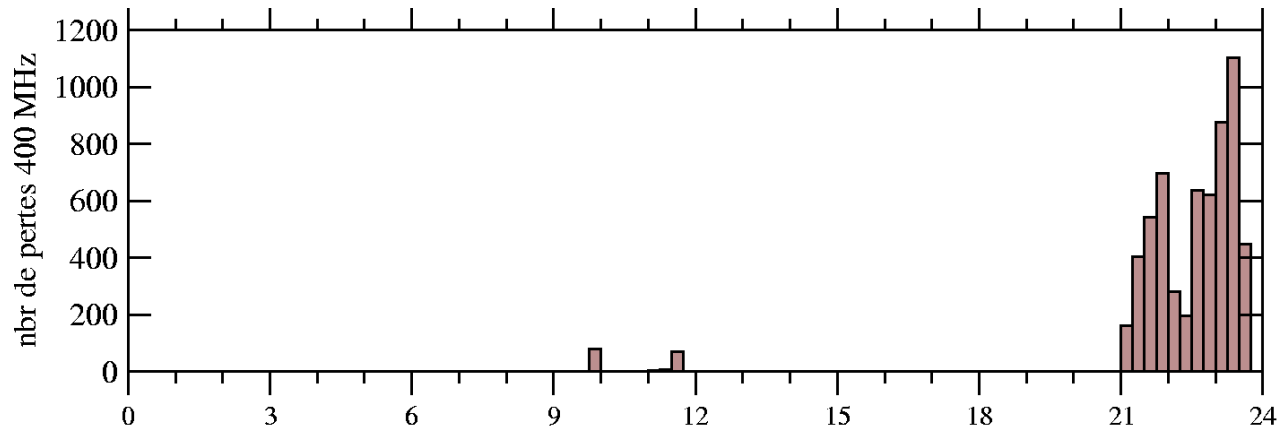
- More losses from Nov. to March on the 400 MHz channel

- The same for the other missions

# Signal losses (2)

## Local hour effect

Signal losses on SPOT5 vs. local hour



- Evening passes

- Same for the other missions

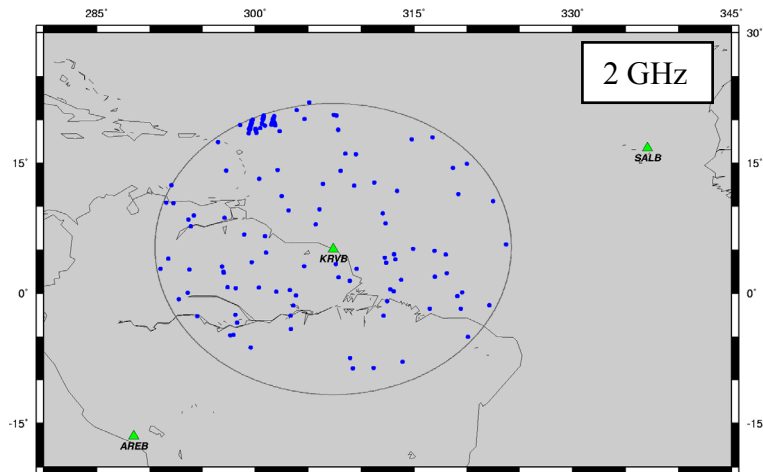
- Jason : 2GHz losses whatever the local time → constant presence of the interference source

# Signal losses (3)

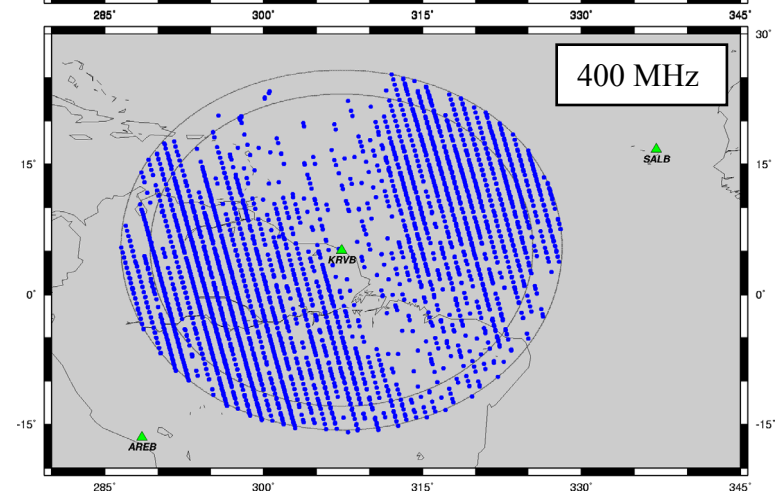
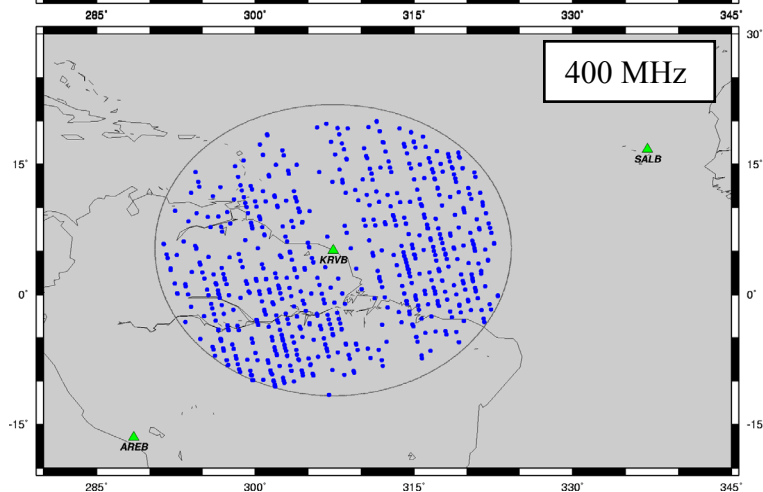
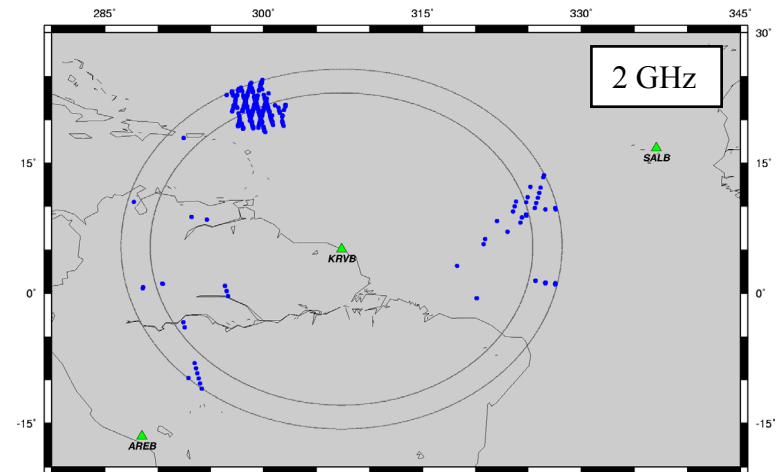
## Geographical effect

(SPOT4 similar to SPOT2)

*Pertes de signal sur SPOT2 (oct.04 à oct.05)*



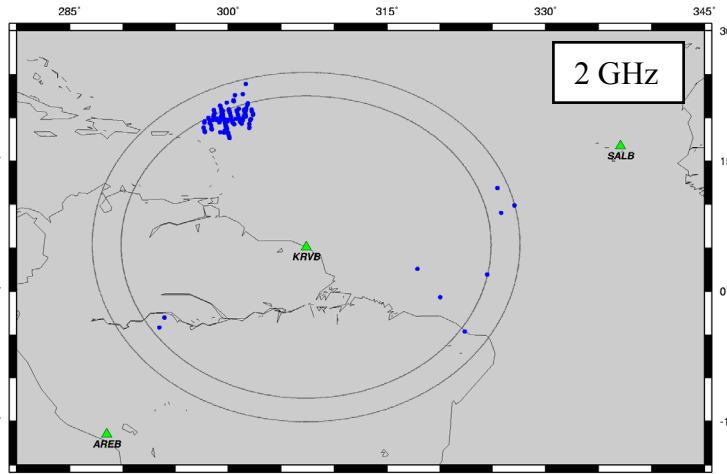
*Pertes de signal sur SPOT5 (oct.04 à oct.05)*



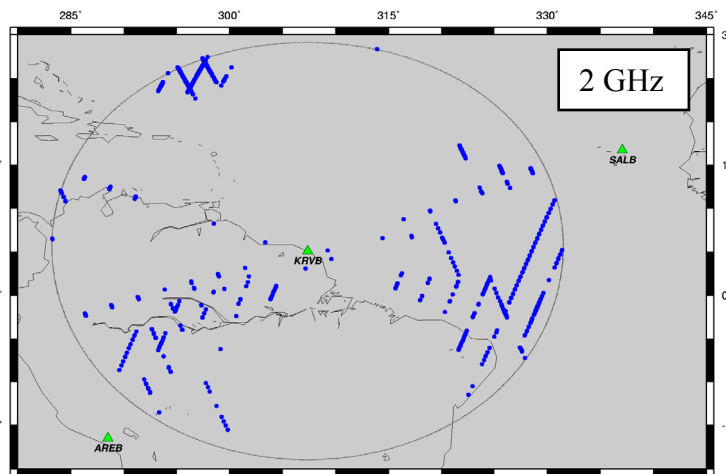
# Signal losses (4)

## Geographical effect

Signal losses on ENVISAT (Oct. 04 – Oct.05)

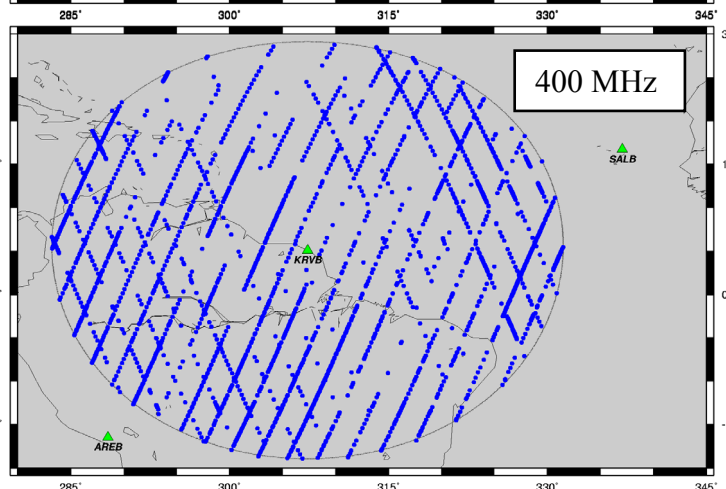
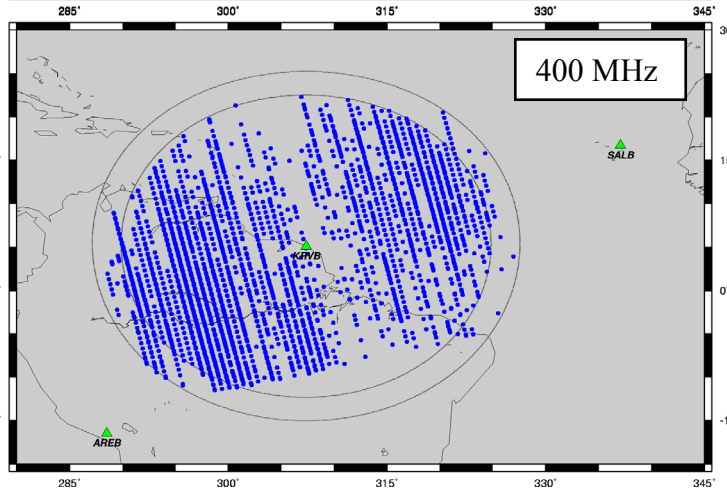


Signal losses on JASON (Oct. 04 – Oct.05)



400 MHz more affected

The interfered area affects only the 2GHz losses

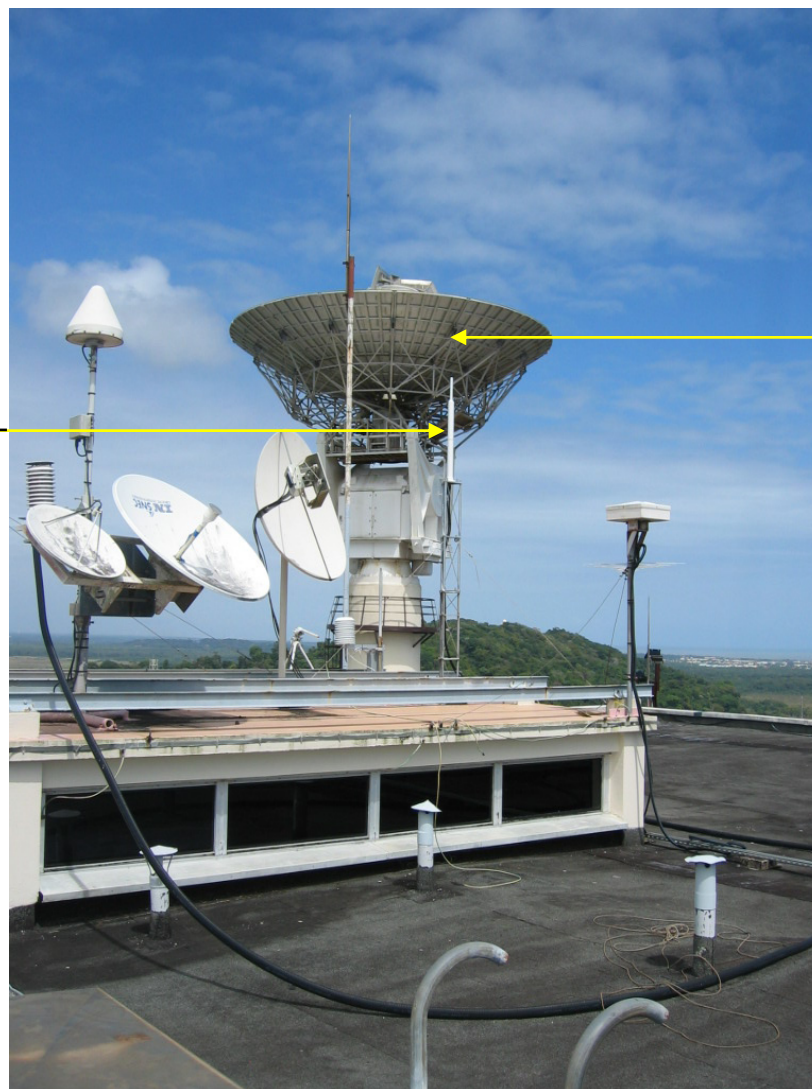


Heliosynchronous sat. : losses only on the ascending passes (evening)

Ascending passes with high elevation : less affected

# The guilty interference source

Antenna of the  
DORIS beacon



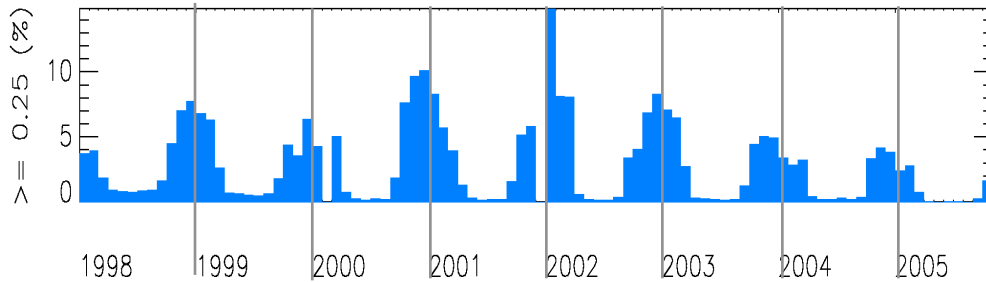
Reception antenna  
of the CNES  
2GHz network

**MASK**

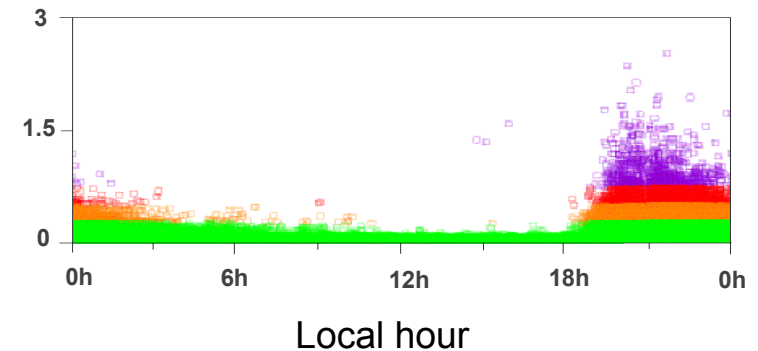
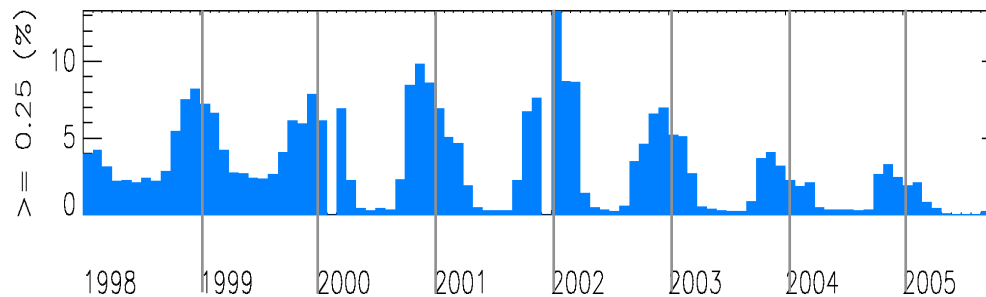


# Comparison with GPS reception

## L2 measurement losses of lock



## Scintillation indices (empirical, [0-1], based on the phase fluctuations, same for both Kourou receiver)



The phenomenon is more important on the **evening** AND **from October to March**

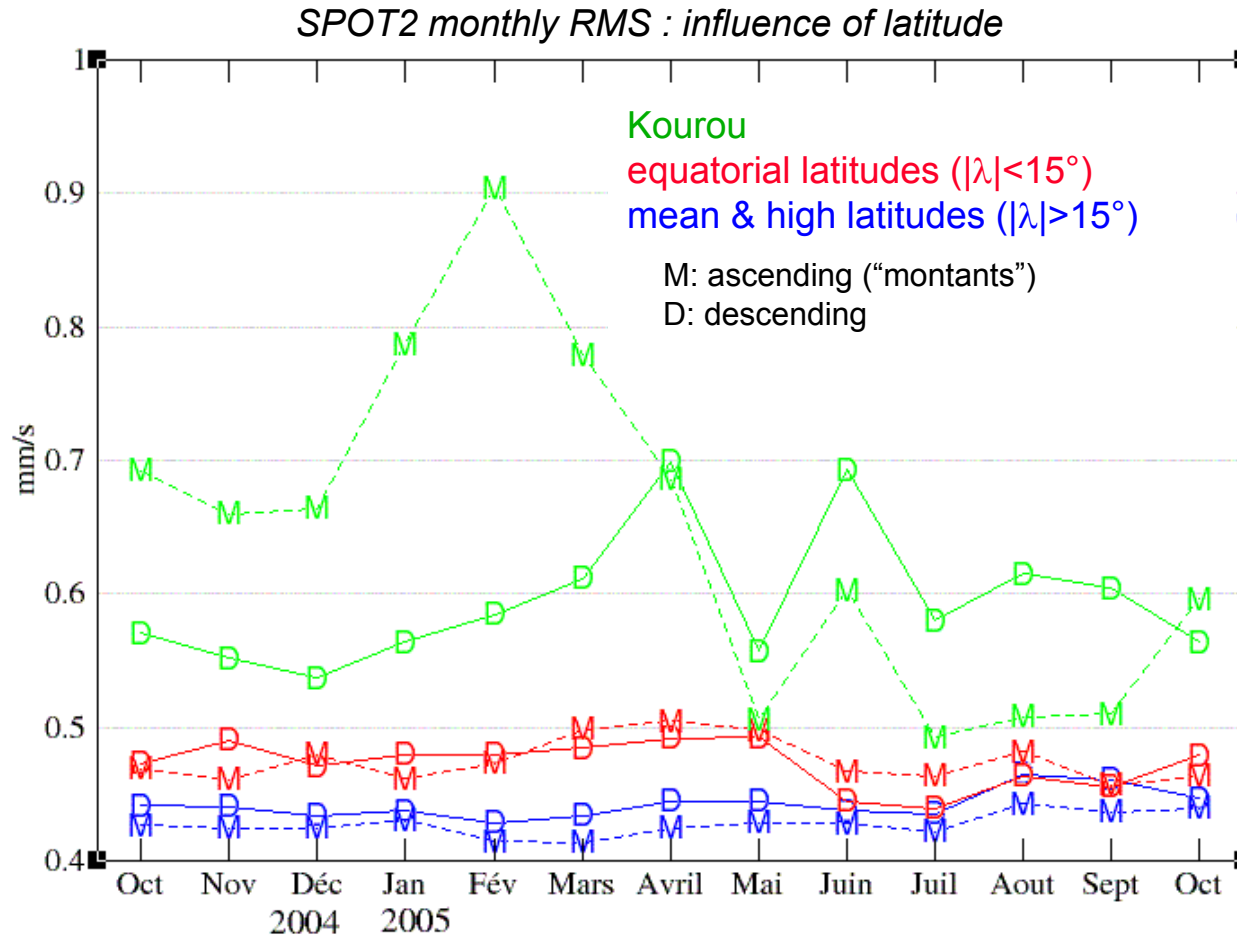
→ IONOSPHERIC SCINTILLATIONS

# Plan

- Power attenuations
- Signal losses
- **POE orbit residuals**
- Measurement corrections

# POE orbit residuals (1)

## Comparison Kourou/DORIS network



Kourou RMS systematically higher than the other the network beacons (included the equatorials)

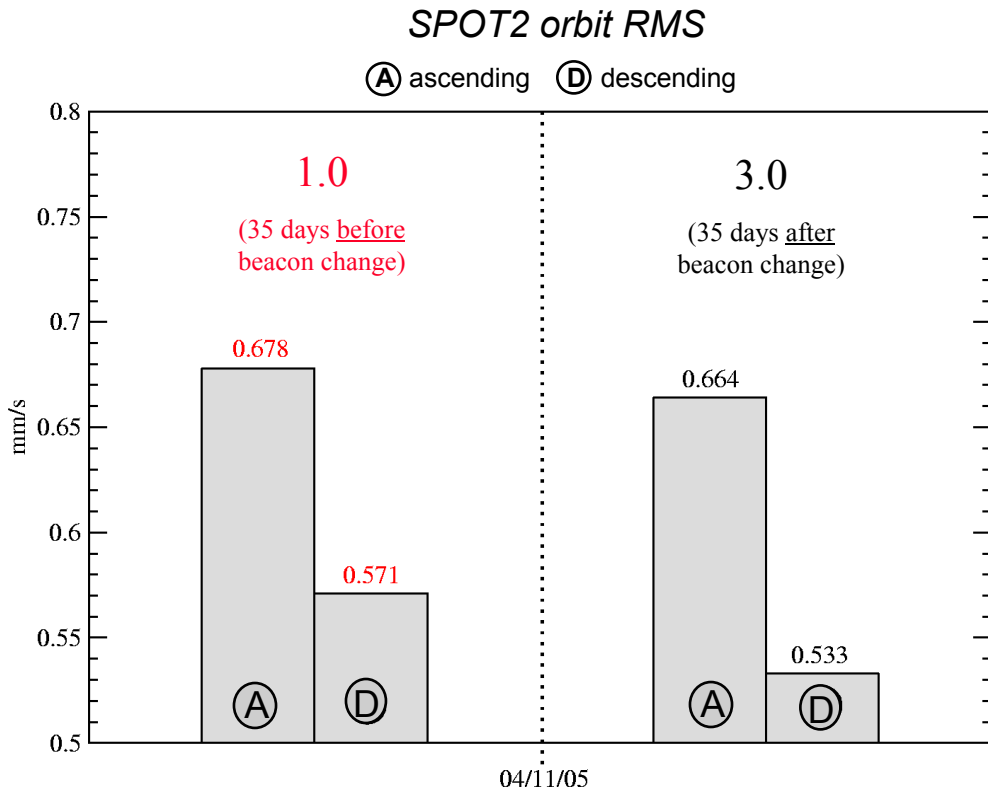
Asc. pass RMS (evening) very high from October to March

Asc. pass RMS lower than the desc. pass RMS from May to September

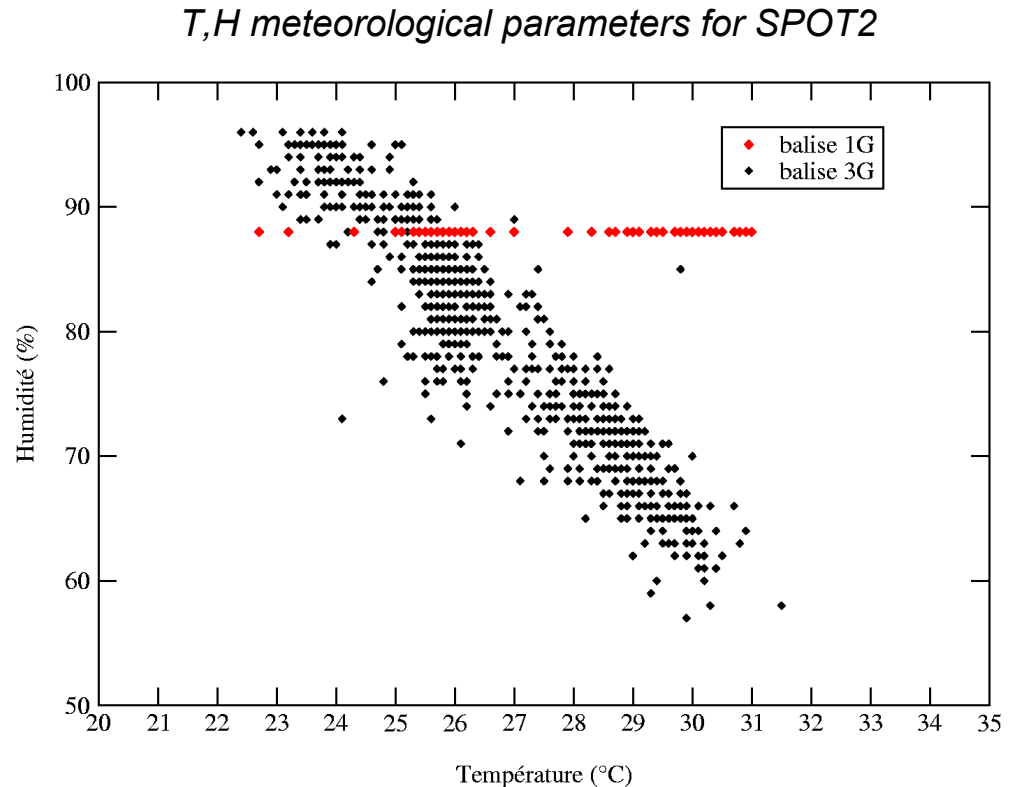
Same behaviour on the other instruments

# POE orbit residuals (2)

## Beacon change



→ small improvement ?

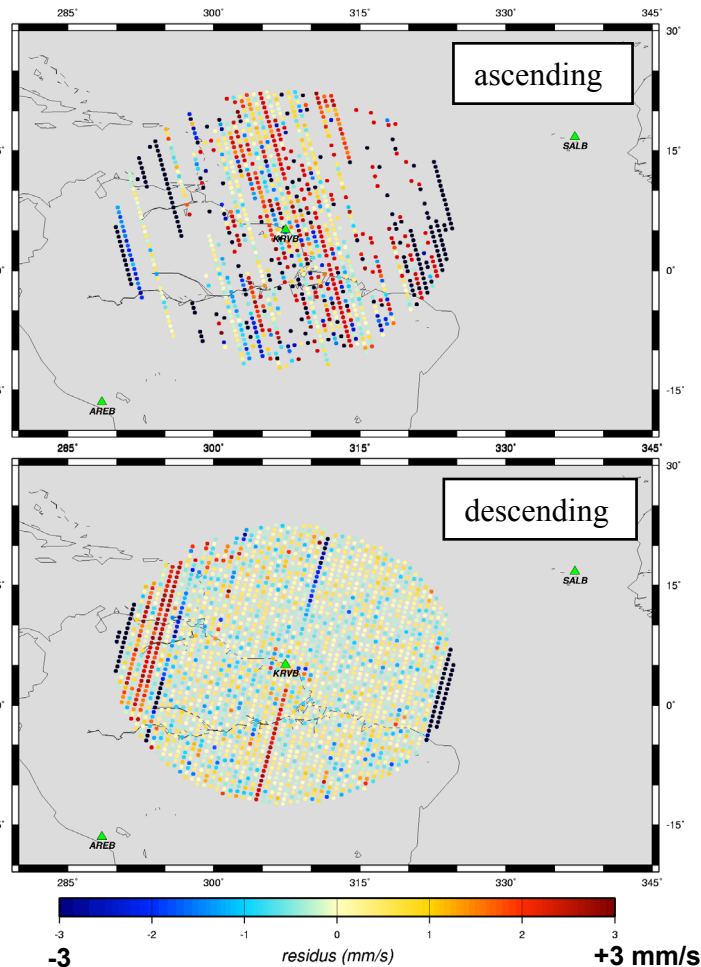


# POE orbit residuals (3)

## Geographical effects

**Winter (min elev = 12°)**

ENVISAT (cycle 032 du 09/11/2004 au 13/12/2004)



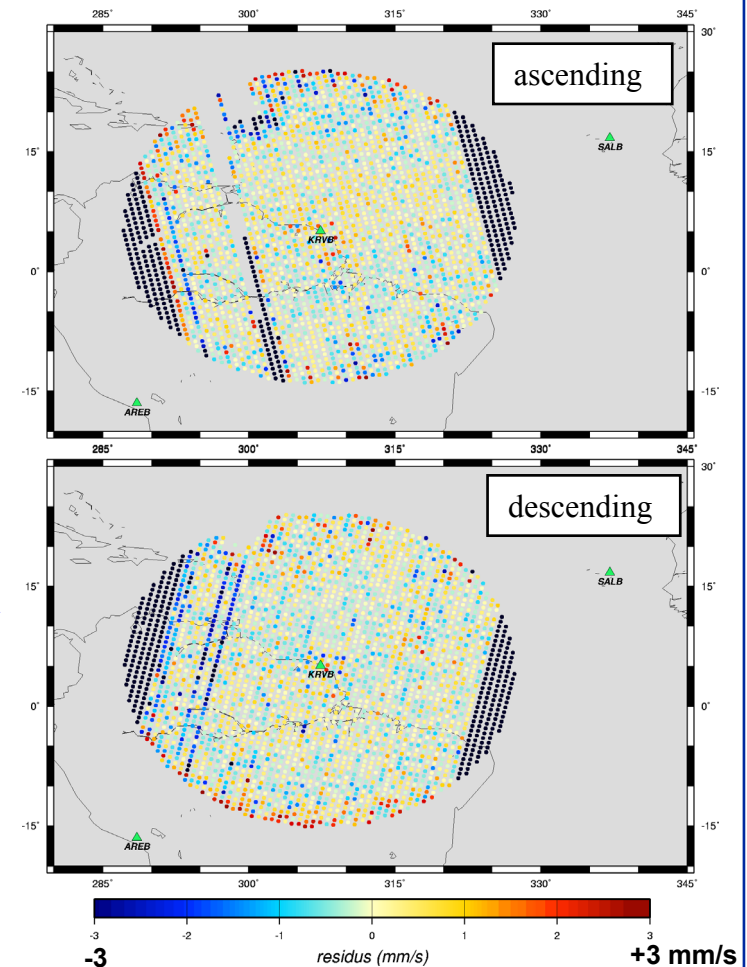
All residuals  
(validated + eliminated)

Ascending : summer/winter  
contrast

Influence of the mask :  
- elimination around the NW area  
- complete pass eliminated ?

**Summer, min elev = 8°**

ENVISAT (cycle 038 du 07/06/2005 au 11/07/2005)

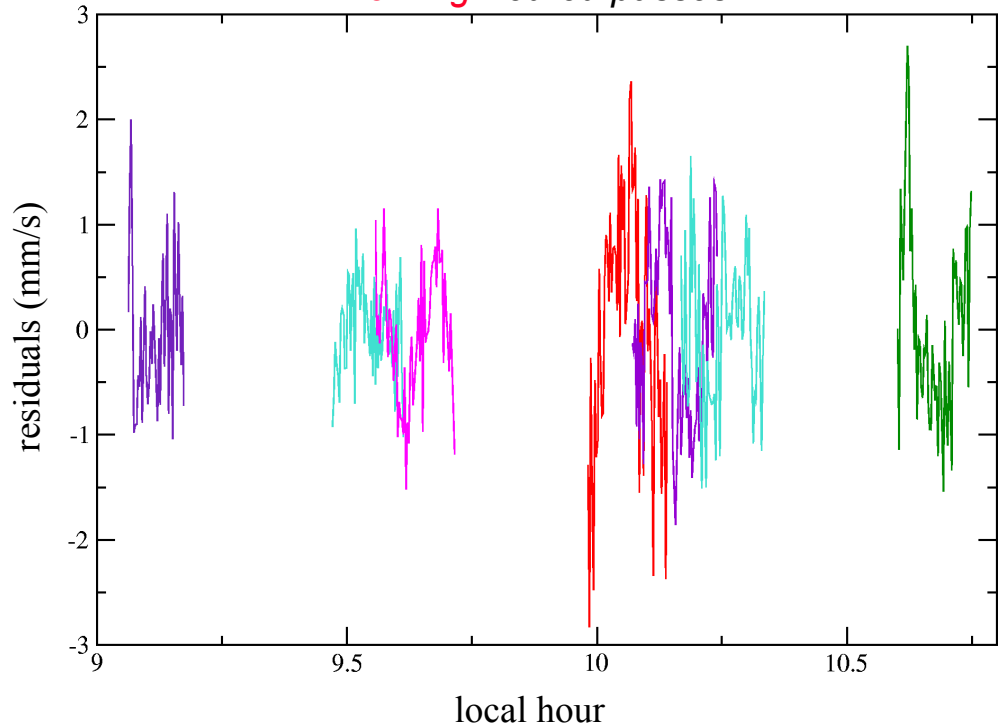


# POE orbit residuals (4)

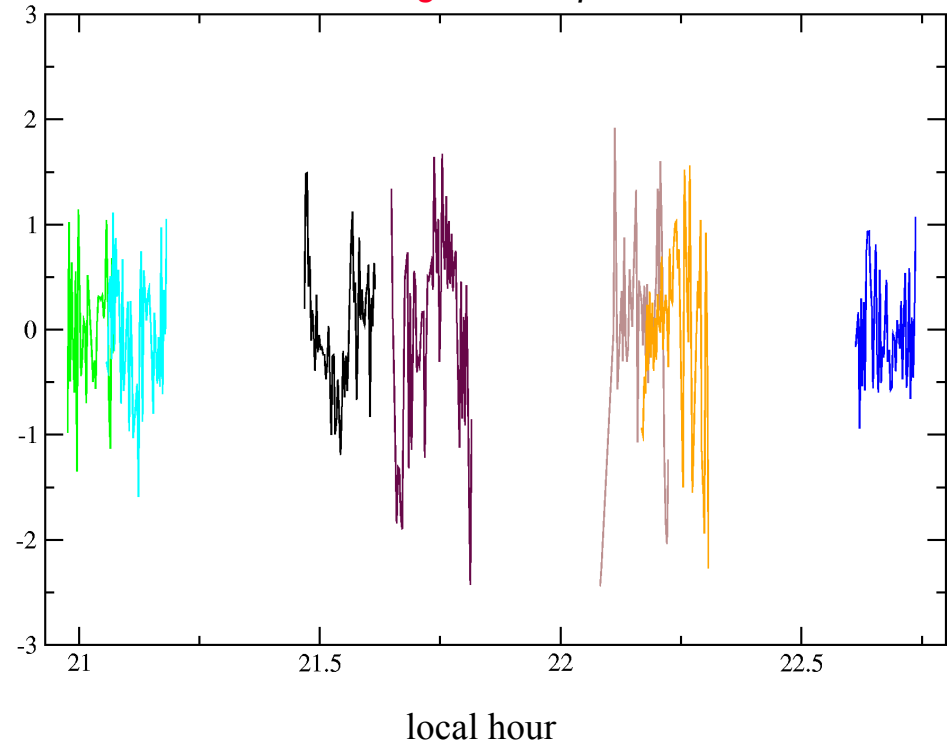
## Signatures of passes

ex : Envisat, arc 147 (05/04/05 to 11/04/05)

*Morning Kourou passes*



*Evening Kourou passes*



Signatures for both type of pass

→ need an analysis of the measurement correction

# Plan

- Power attenuations
- Signal losses
- POE orbit residuals
- **Measurement corrections**

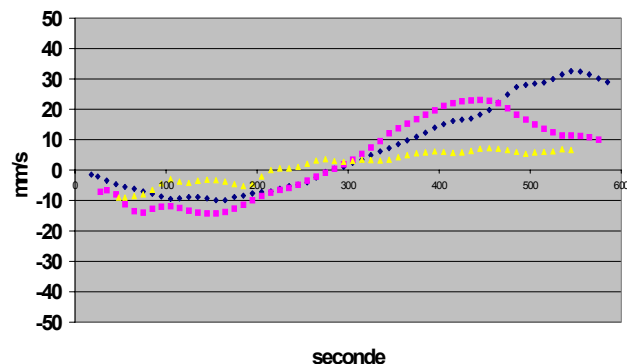
# Measurement corrections (1)

## Ionosphere variability – effect on 2 GHz Doppler?

### Morning passes

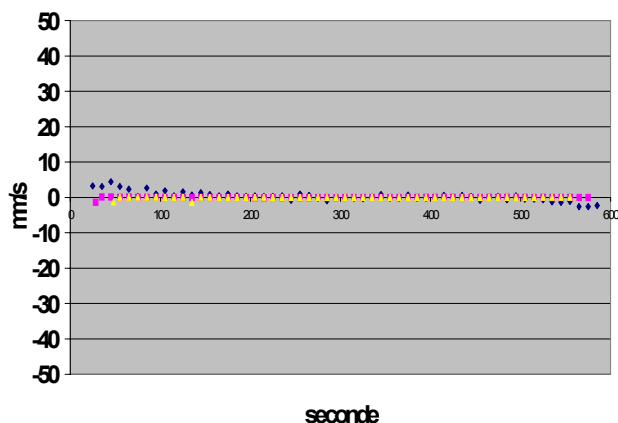
Correction ionosphérique 2 GHz

• 2/12/05 51749 sec • 4/12/05 49000 s • 5/12/05 48000 s



### (N2-Doppler-iono)

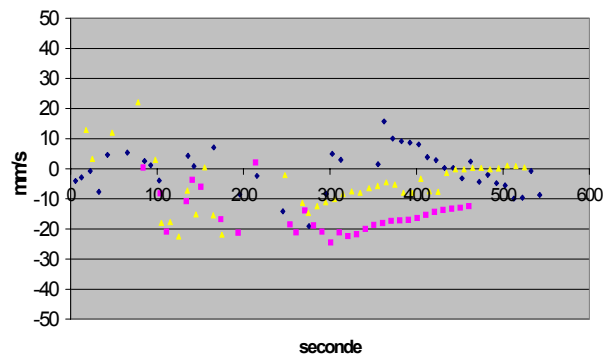
• 2/12/05 51749 sec • 4/12/05 49000 s • 5/12/05 48000 s



### Evening passes

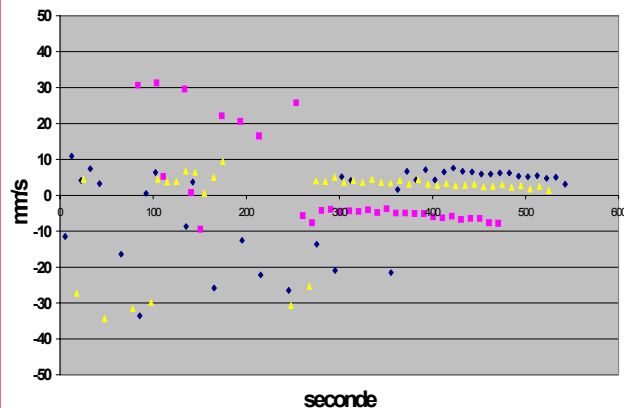
Correction ionosphérique

• 3/12/05 5100 sec • 4/12/05 4000 s • 5/12/05 8965 s



### (N2-Doppler-iono)

• 3/12/05 5100 s • 4/12/05 4000 s • 5/12/05 8965 s



Doris/SPOT5 at Kourou :

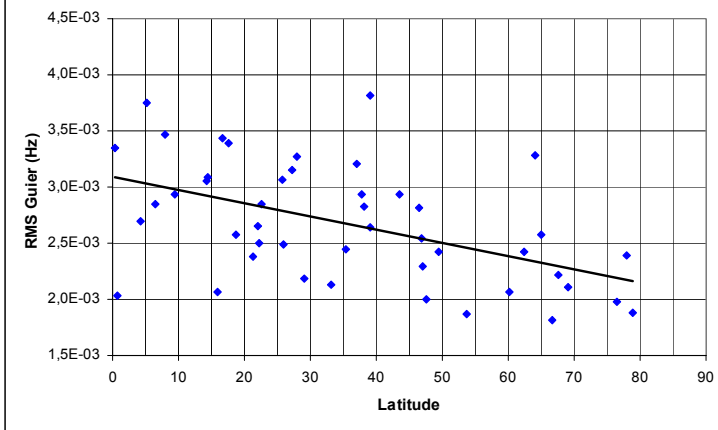
Fast fluctuations of both  
ionospheric correction and 2  
GHz Doppler (scintillation  
effect ?)



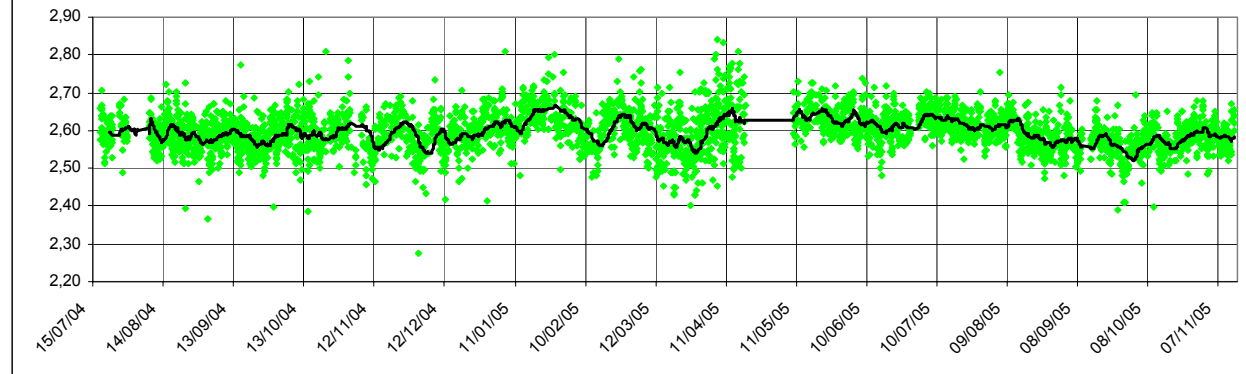
# Measurement corrections (2)

## Contribution of the tropospheric effect at Kourou?

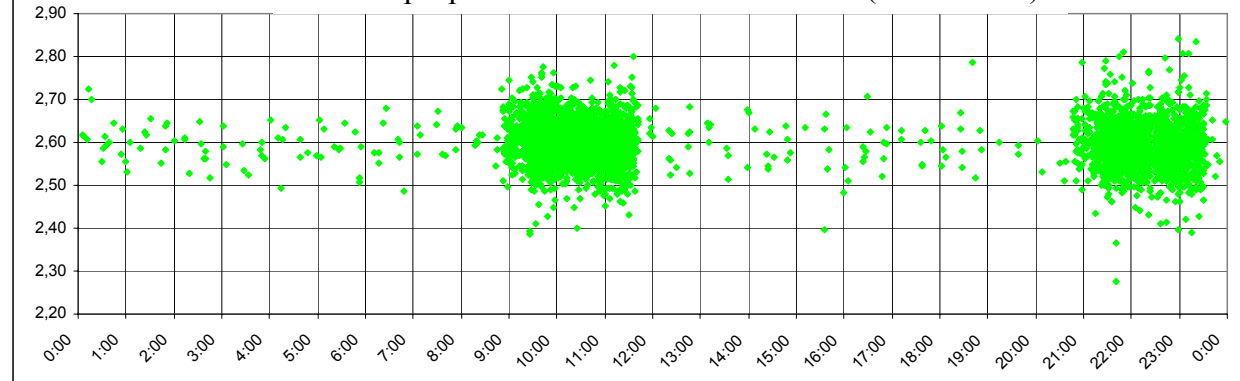
Guier RMS vs. Latitude (SPOT5, Nov. 05)



Total tropospheric correction (all satellites)

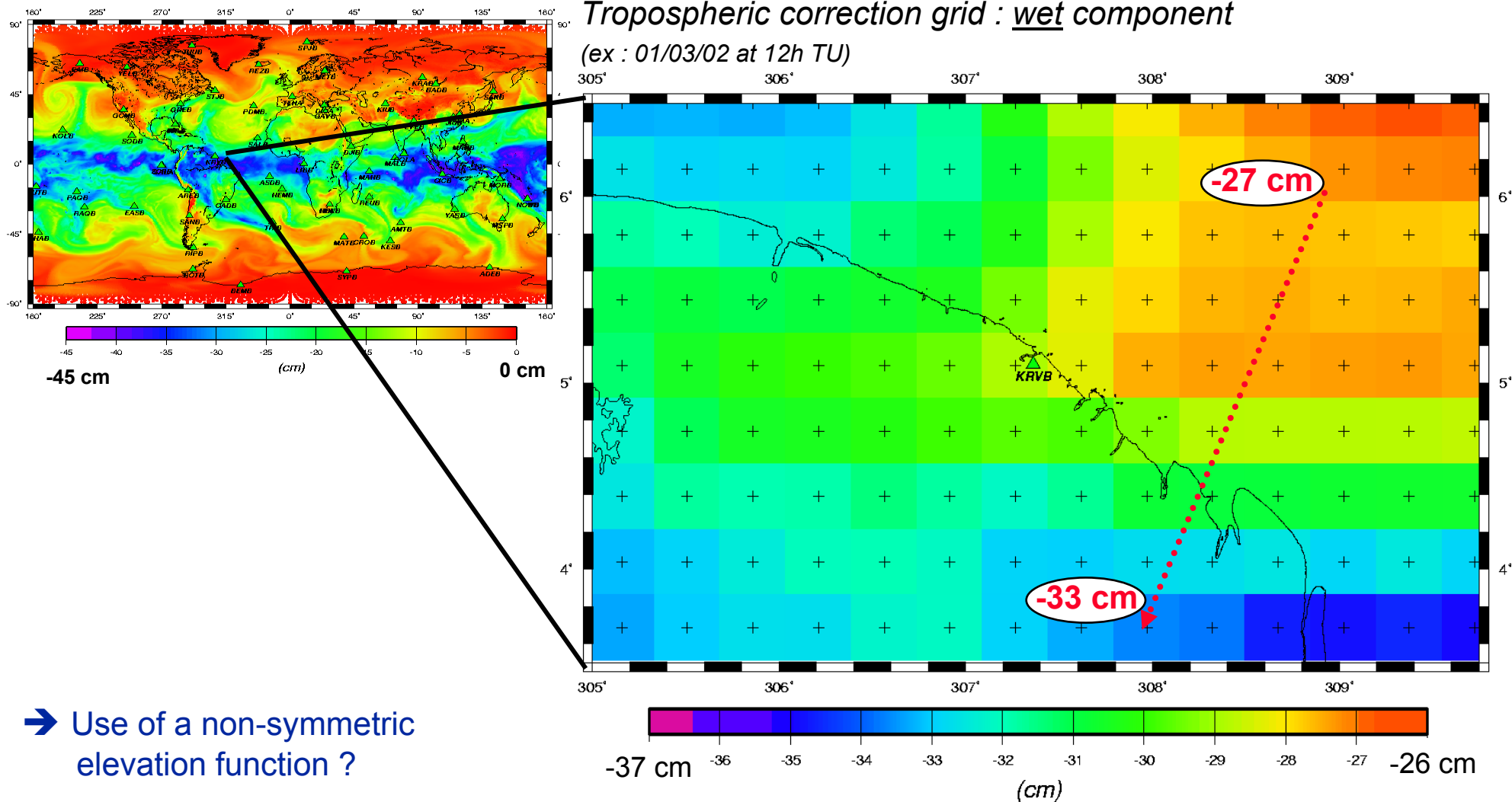


Total tropospheric correction vs. local hour (all satellites)



# Measurement corrections (3)

## Azimuthal variability of the troposphere near Kourou ?



➔ Use of a non-symmetric elevation function ?

# Conclusions

- Beacon change 1.0→3.0 : reception improvement, better orbit residuals
- Signal and residuals (Guier & POE) perturbations :
  - Presence of a mask → attenuations and losses, increase of residuals
  - Seasonal effect of the reception quality (attenuations + losses) :
    - Declining reception during winter and the evening
    - Effect of the ionospheric scintillations