Absolute Calibration of TOPEX/ Poseidon, Jason-1 and Jason-2 Altimeters in Corsica

Results of Jason-1 and Jason-2 Formation Flight Phase

P. Bonnefond⁽¹⁾, P. Exertier⁽¹⁾, O. Laurain⁽¹⁾, F. Pierron⁽¹⁾ and G. Jan⁽²⁾

(1)OCA/GeoSciences Azur, Grasse, France

(2)NOVELTIS, Ramonville, France

OSTST Meeting Seattle, 22-24 June 2009



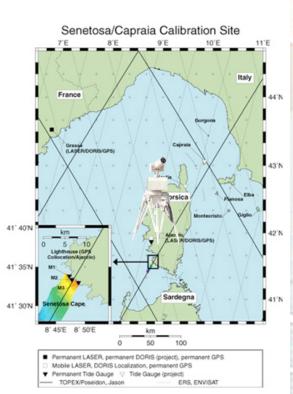
Results of Jason-1&2 Formation Flight Phase

A geodetic site at Ajaccio: FTLRS has been settled in 2002, 2005 and 2008.

• An in-situ site at Senetosa cape under the track N°85

The Senetosa site allows to perform altimeter calibration from **tide gauges** as well as from a **GPS buoy**. All **geodetic measurements** have been redone in **2009** and confirm **1999** ones at

the mm level

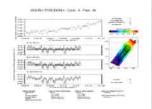




Products used for the study:

- Jason-1: IGDR-C, GDR-C
- Jason-2: IGDR-C, GDR-C
- T/P: MGDR+ (TMR & orbit), and retracked products

Definition of altimeter bias calibration:



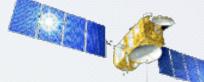
sea height bias = altimeter sea height - in situ sea height

Sea height bias < 0 meaning the altimetric sea height being too low (or the altimeter measuring too long)

Sea height bias > 0 meaning the altimetric sea height being too high (or the altimeter measuring too short)



Results of Jason-1&2 Formation Flight Phase



Products used:

T/P: MGDR + TMR replacement products + TVG ITRF05-rescaled orbits

Jason-1: GDR-C (cycle 1 to 259) Jason-2: GDR-C (cycle 0 to 26)

The relatively high slope of Jason-1 (+3 mm/yr) is due to last data since Jason-2 launch: when this period is excluded the slope is not statistically significant (+1 ±1 mm/yr).



S

S

M

Е

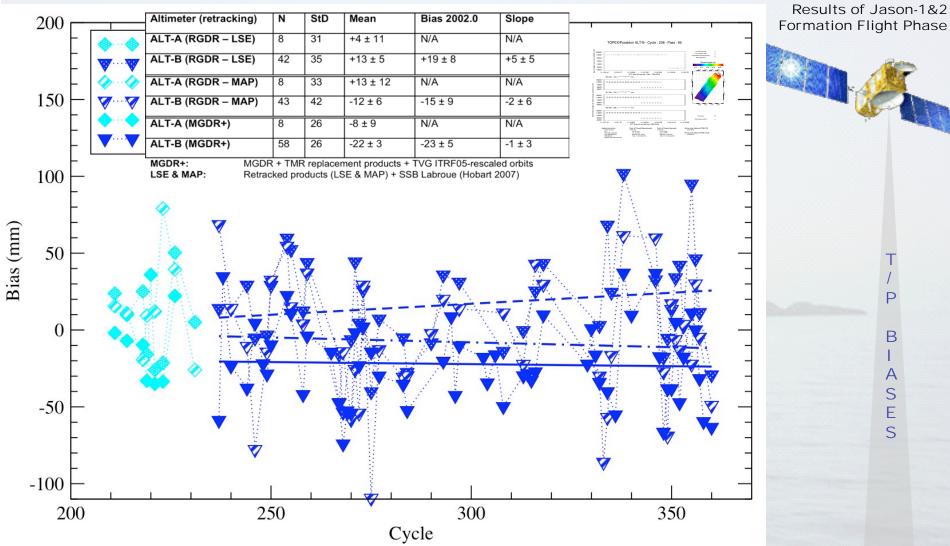
S

R

Ε

S

Analysis of the T/P retracked products



Main impact, using LSE:

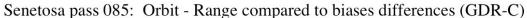
- the T/P (ALT-B) bias is increased by 35 mm (from negative to positive value)
- the standard deviation is increased by 23 mm (square root)
- the slope isn't negligible +5 mm/yr

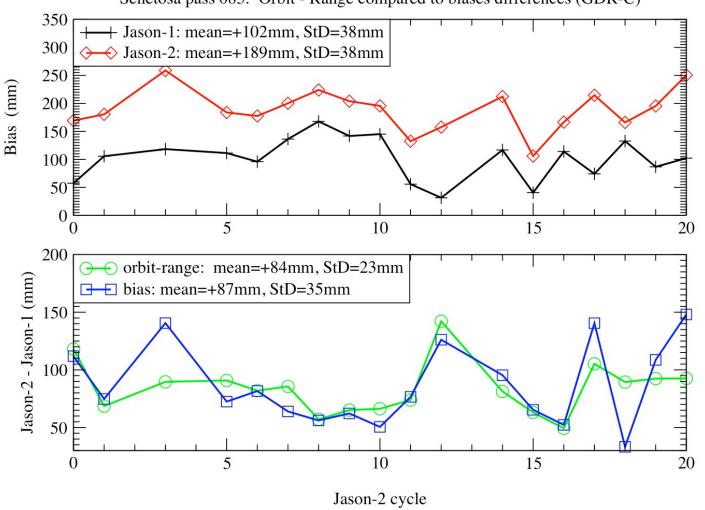
В

S

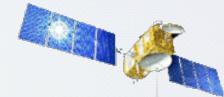
Track SGT

Jason-1&2 altimeter calibration





Results of Jason-1&2 Formation Flight Phase



A S O Ν & 2

В

S

S

Orbit minus Range (OMR) a little higher than global analysis from JPL (+77mm):

Very good agreement of bias differences and OMR: 3 mm (correction impact) Very small impact on the bias if using other POEs (CNES, GSFC, JPL)



C

R

Jason-2 -	Jason-1	(corrections)	:
		Comment of the second	

Correction	Mean (mm)	Standard Deviation (mm)	
Dry Tropo.	-0.1 (-0.2)	2.7 (2.9)	
Wet Tropo. (radiometer)	-5.6 (-11.3)	6.0 (6.5)	
Wet Tropo. (ECMWF)	0.0	0.5	
AMR - ECMWF	23.8	15.1	
JMR - ECMWF	29.4	14.4	
AMR - GPS	11.7	11.6	
JMR - GPS	16.9	10.0	
Iono. (dual frequency)	+7.6 (+9.4)	23.6 (22.1)	
Iono. (GIM)	0.0	0.0	
JS2 - GIM	-5.6	19.1	
JSI - GIM	-13.2	17.6	
SSB	-2.7 (-2.4)	5.8 (4.9)	
Solid Tides	+0.1	0.7	
Loading	0.0	0.0	
Pole Tide	0.0	0.0	
Total	-0.7		

(from IGDR)

Main contribution comes from <u>Wet tropospheric</u> (~-6 mm) and <u>lonopheric</u> (~+8 mm) corrections **Recalibrated JMR** (cycle 228 to 259) **has no significant impact** (mean=-1mm / StD=2mm) **Better agreement between GPS and Coastal path delays from AMR** (2 mm)

Other environmental parameters:

- SWH: Mean = -1 cm StD = 23 cm

- Wind Speed: Mean = +0.6 m/s StD = 0.6 m/s

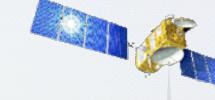


N

Calibration from Corsica

Absolute bias 18 four common overflights:

Jason-2: +183 mm (174 from <u>Harvest</u>) Jason-1: +102 mm (92 from <u>Harvest</u>)



Relative bias from 18 common overflights:

Jason-2 - Jason-1: +87 mm (82 from Harvest) (84 mm from orbit-range) In good agreement JPL global analysis (77 mm)

Corrections:

- Wet tropo. from radiometers show a bias of -6 mm (JMR dryer)
GPS shows that both AMR and JMR are dryer
No significant drift detected from JMR/GPS comparisons.
Recalibrated JMR (cycle 228 to 259) has no significant impact
Better agreement between GPS and coastal path delays from AMR (2 mm)
=> Jason-2 bias increases by ~10mm

- Dual lonospheric corrections exhibit a bias of +8 mm (Jason-2 - Jason-1). Compared to GIM biases are respectively -5 mm and -13 mm for Jason-2 and Jason-1

T/P MGDR+:

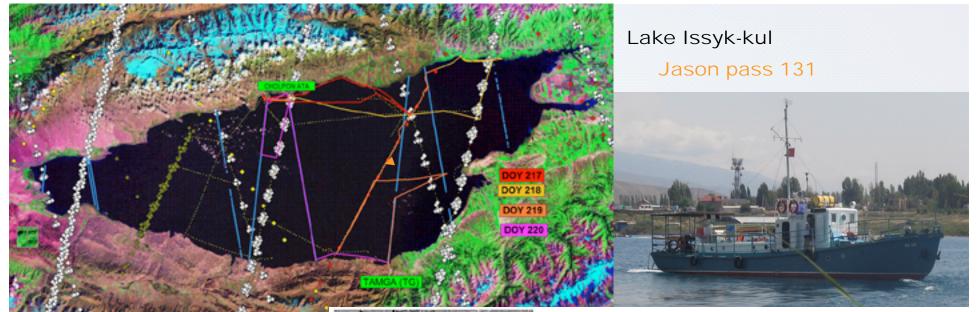
10 mm decrease of the T/P ALT-B bias compared to MGDR (-3 mm from TMR and -7 mm from orbit)

Jason-1 (GDR-C) - T/P (ALT-B, MGDR+): +85 mm (11 common overflights)

(78 from Harvest)

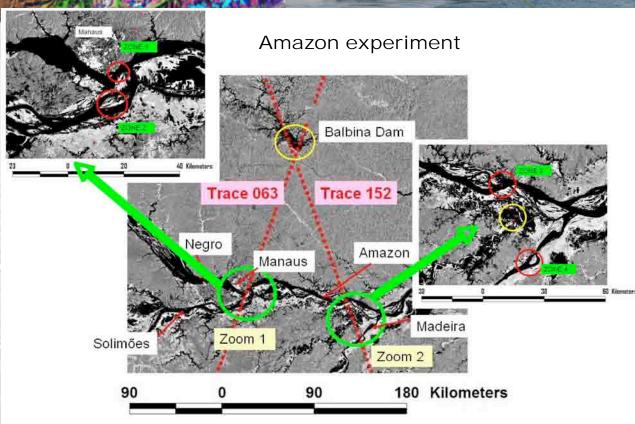
Using LSE retracked products increases T/P ALT-B bias by 35 mm and induces a slope of 5 mm/yr



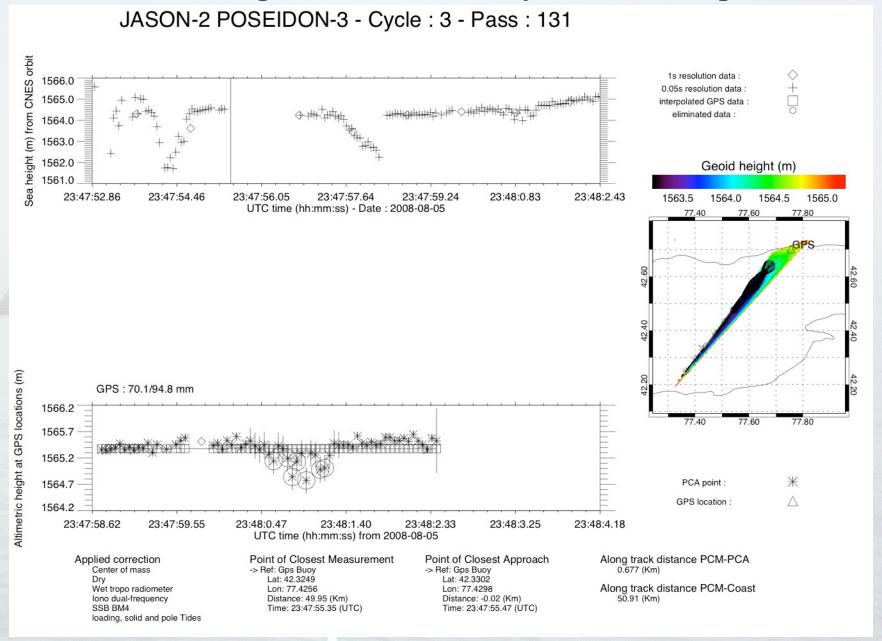


Calibration over Inland waters

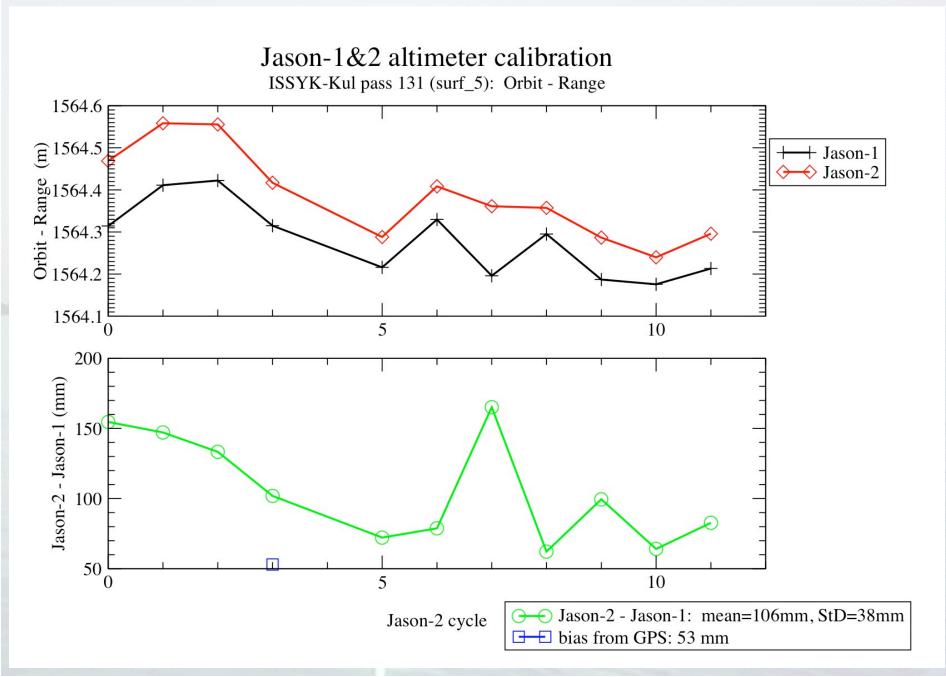
CAL/VAL activities on rivers and lakes enable to avoid the contributions of the Sea Surface Bias (SSB) and liquid tides in the range calibration and to address other problems such as the performance of the various tracking/retracking algorithms and more globally assess the quality of the geophysical corrections.



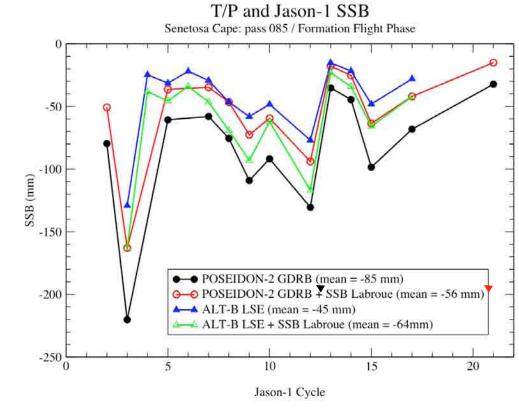
Jason's overflights over lake Issyk-kul on August, 5th

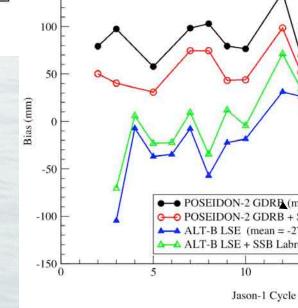


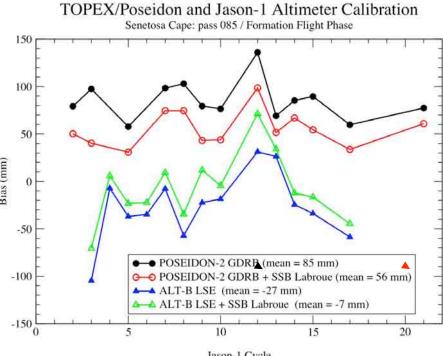
Jason-1&2 relative calibration from lake Issyk-Kul



Jason-1 (GDR-B/MLE4) and T/P (RGDR/LSE) SSB

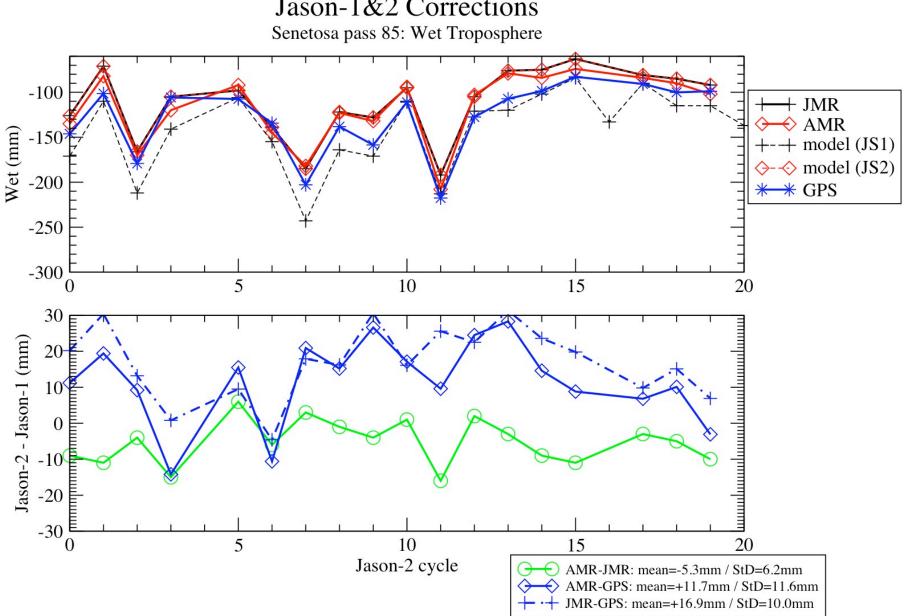






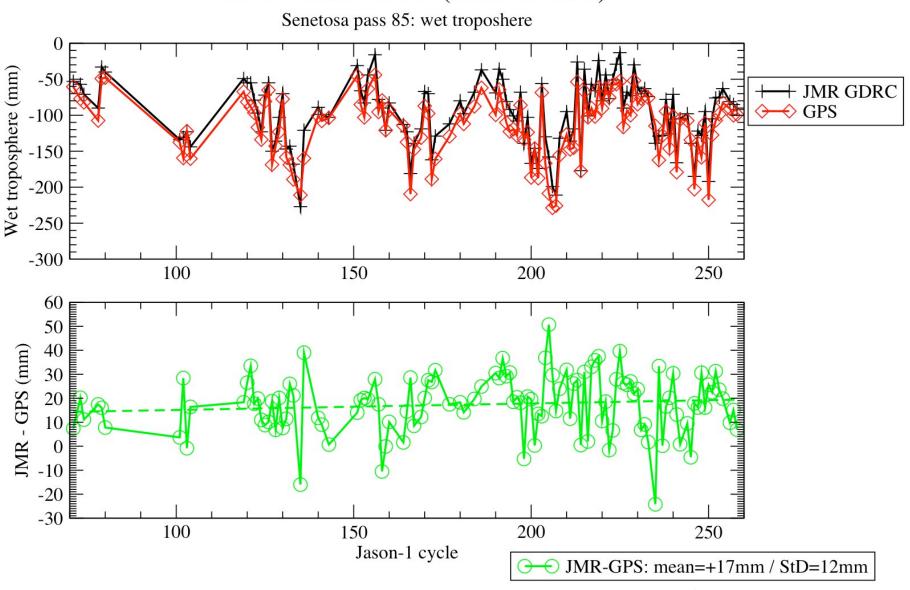
Jason-1&2 Wet Tropospheric Path Delay (corrections)

Jason-1&2 Corrections



Jason-1 Wet Tropospheric Path Delay (corrections)

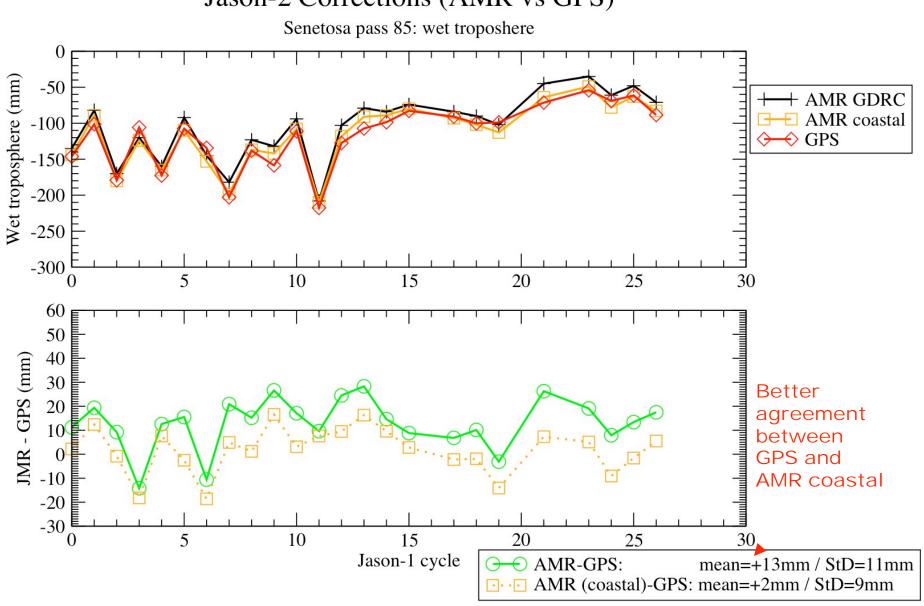
Jason-1 Corrections (JMR vs GPS)



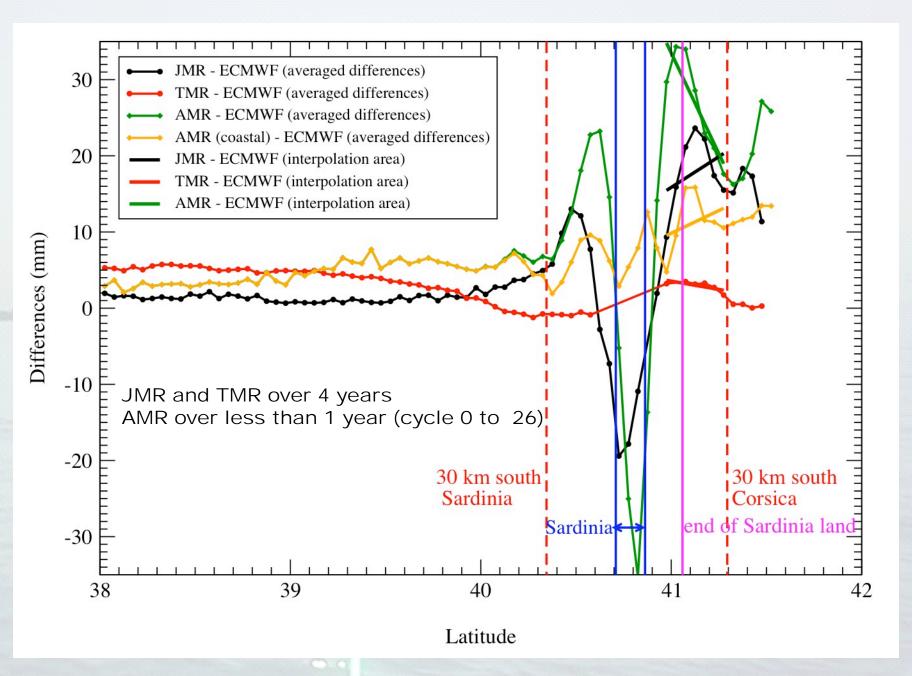
Slope: +1 ±1 mm/yr

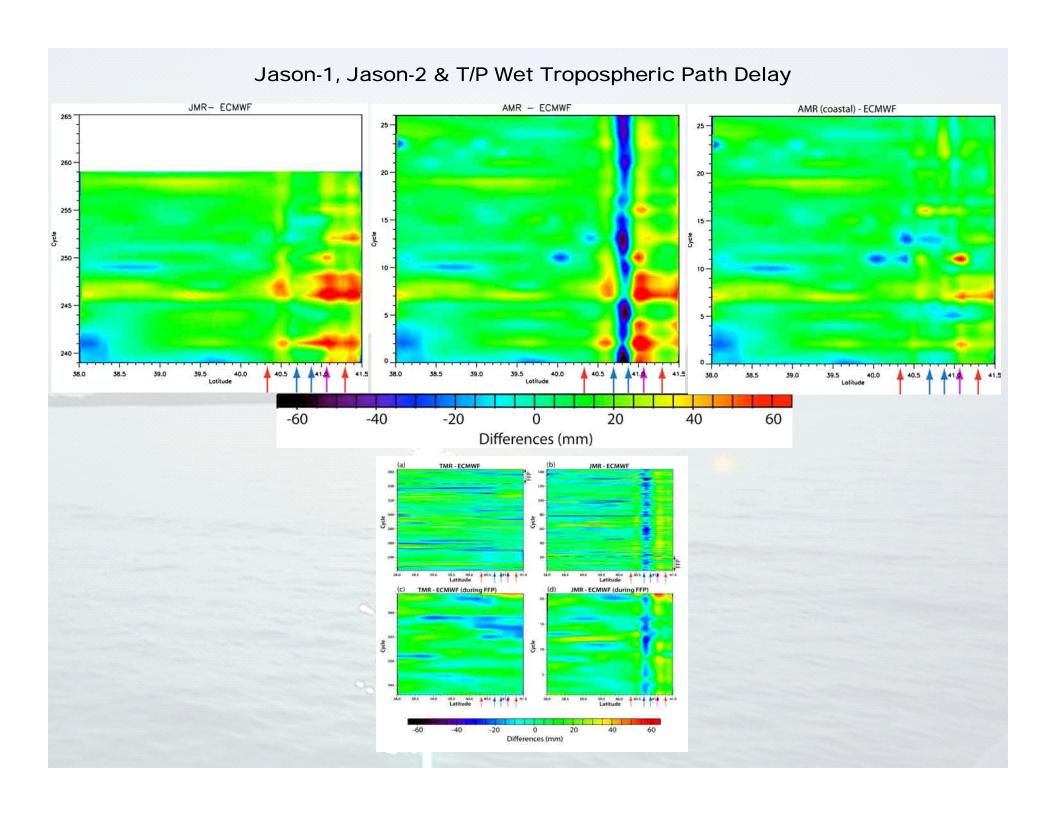
Jason-2 Wet Tropospheric Path Delay (corrections)

Jason-2 Corrections (AMR vs GPS)

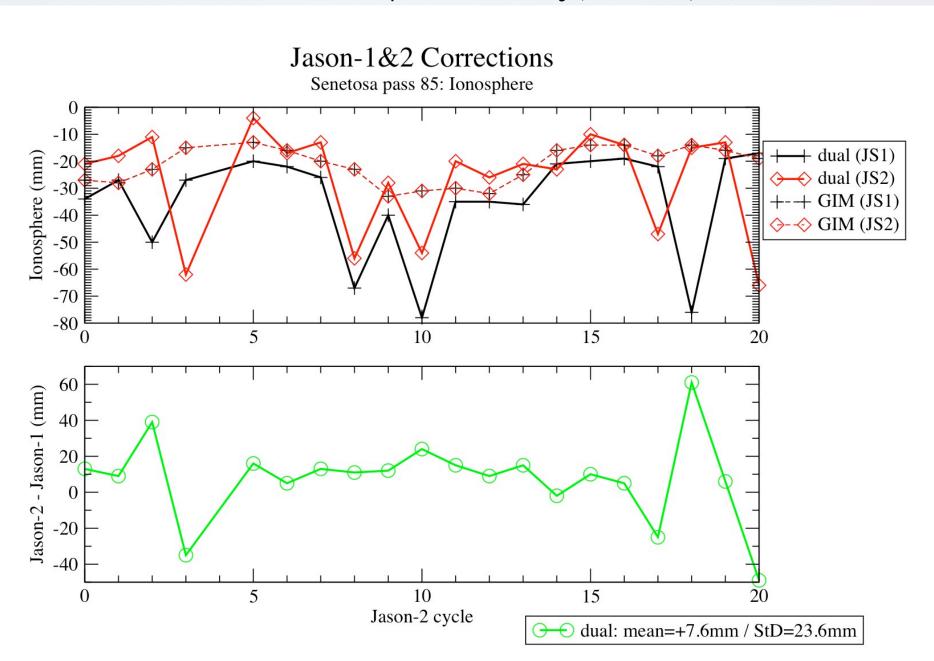


Jason-1 & T/P Wet Tropospheric Path Delay (corrections)





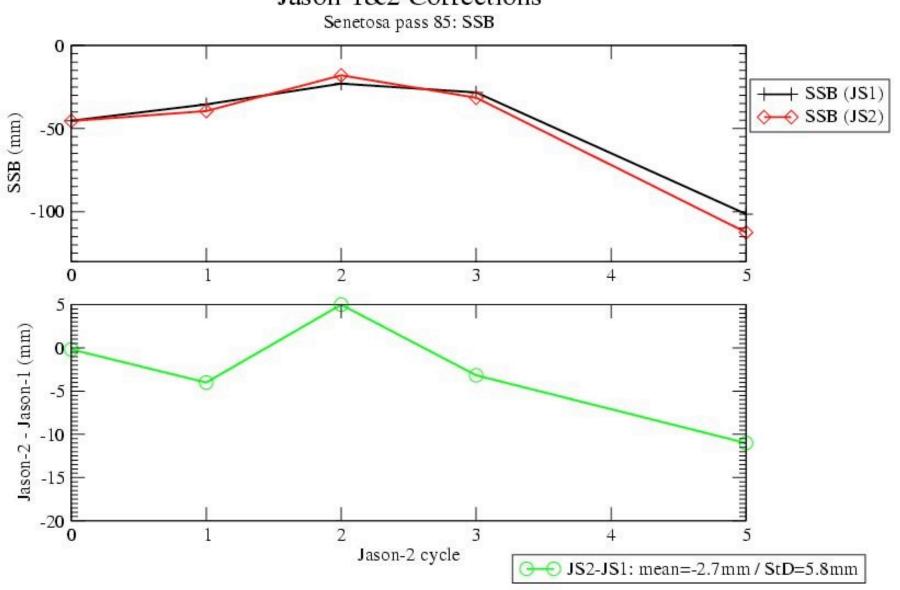
Jason-1&2 Ionospheric Path Delay (correction)



Jason-1&2 Sea State Bias

Statistics are for common cycles and include cycle 2 (sigma bloom)





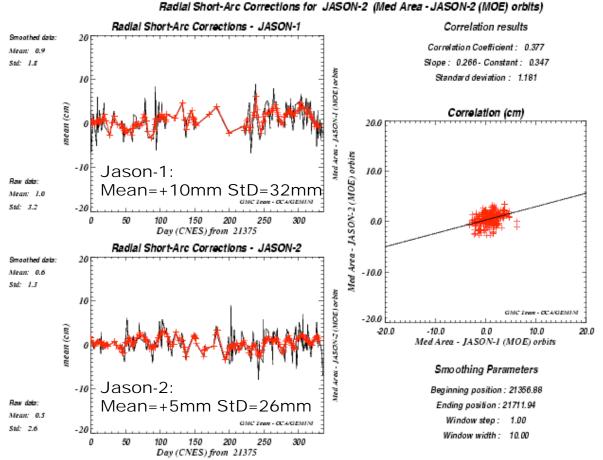
Jason-1&2 MOE orbit validation by the laser-based Short-Arc Technique

Radial orbit errors estimation over Europe

Radial Short-Arc Corrections for JASON-1 (Med Area - JASON-1 (MOE) orbits)

correlated with

Radial Short-Arc Corrections for JASON 2 (Med Area - JASON 2 (MOE) orbits)



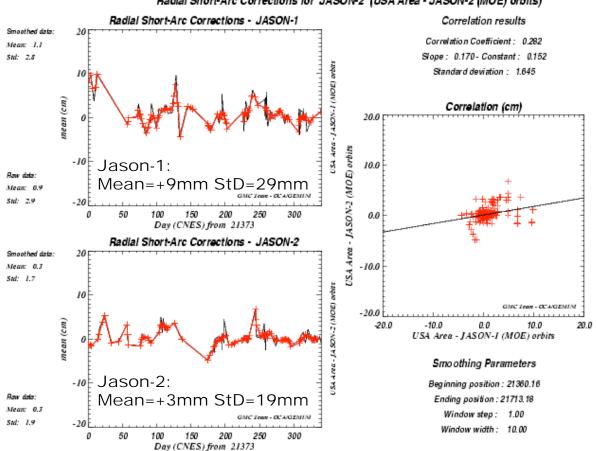
Jason-1&2 MOE orbit validation by the laser-based Short-Arc Technique

Radial orbit errors estimation over USA

Radial Short-Arc Corrections for JASON-1 (USA Area - JASON-1 (MOE) orbits)

correlated with

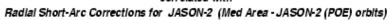
Radial Short-Arc Corrections for JASON-2 (USA Area - JASON-2 (MOE) orbits)

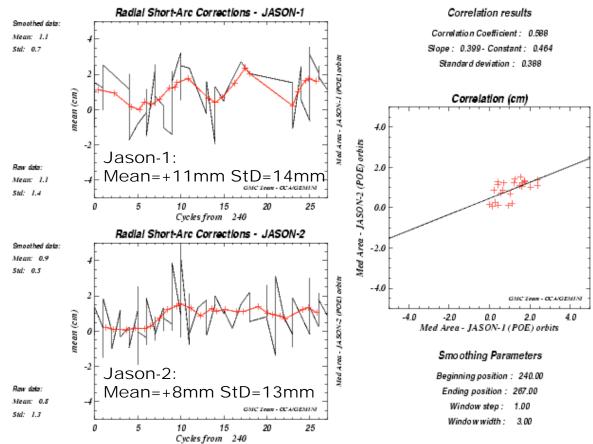


Jason-1&2 POE orbit validation by the laser-based Short-Arc Technique

Radial orbit errors estimation over Europe

Radial Short-Arc Corrections for JASON-1 (Med Area - JASON-1 (POE) orbits) correlated with



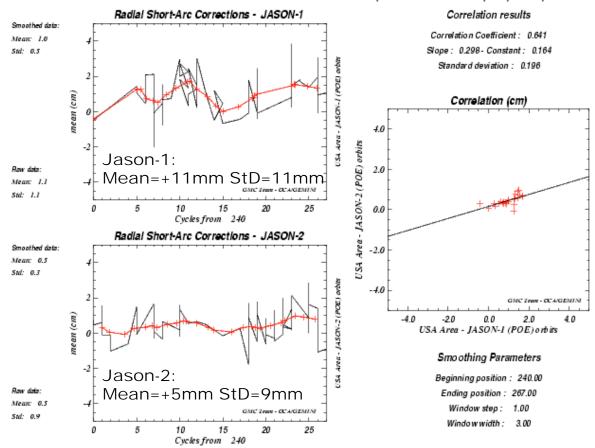


Jason-1&2 POE orbit validation by the laser-based Short-Arc Technique

Radial orbit errors estimation over USA

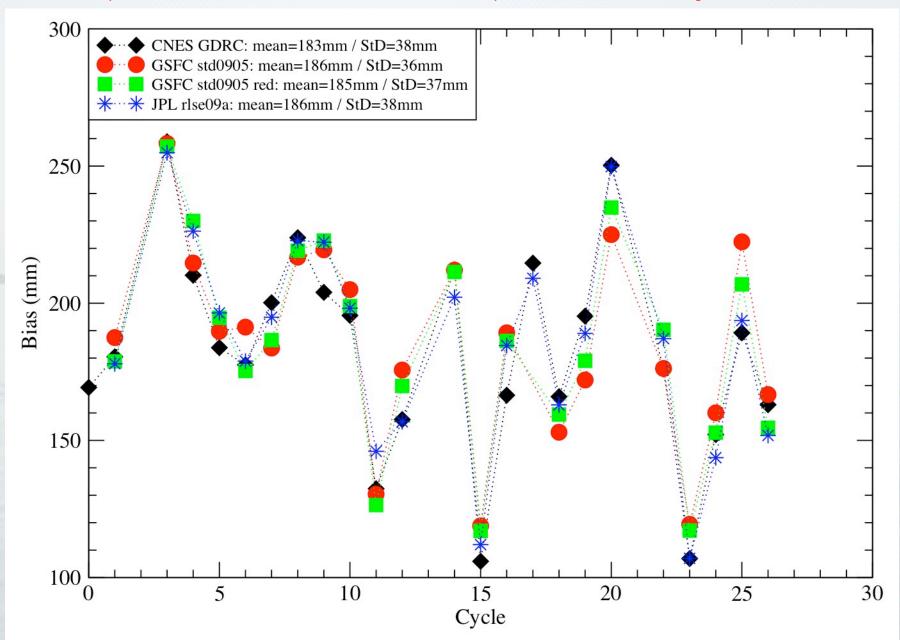
Radial Short-Arc Corrections for JASON-1 (USA Area - JASON-1 (POE) orbits) correlated with

Radial Short-Arc Corrections for JASON-2 (USA Area - JASON-2 (POE) orbits)

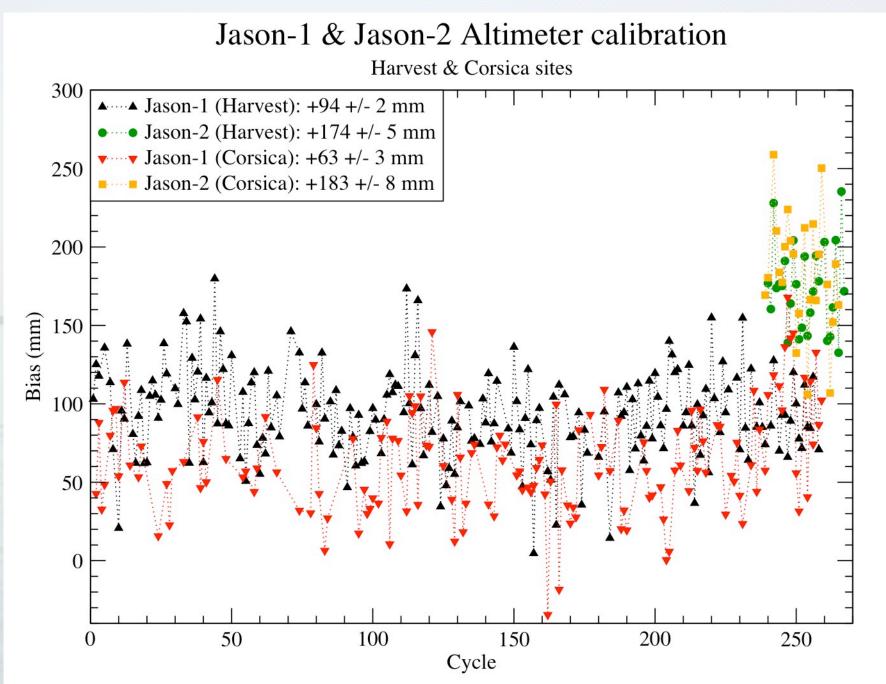


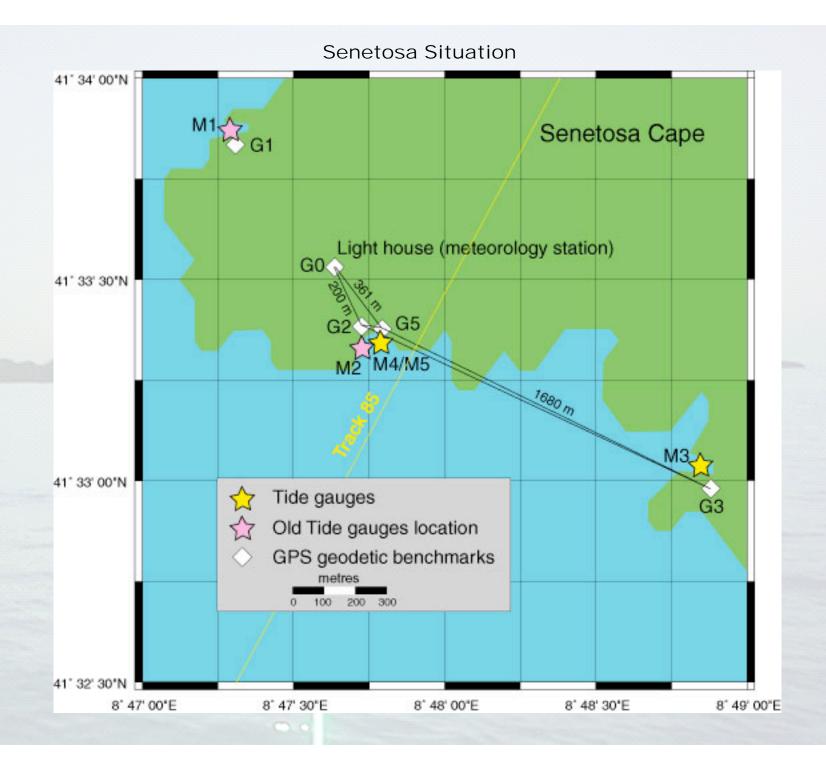
Jason-2 absolute bias from different POEs

Small impact (mm) on the absolute value except for the reduced dynamic from GSFC



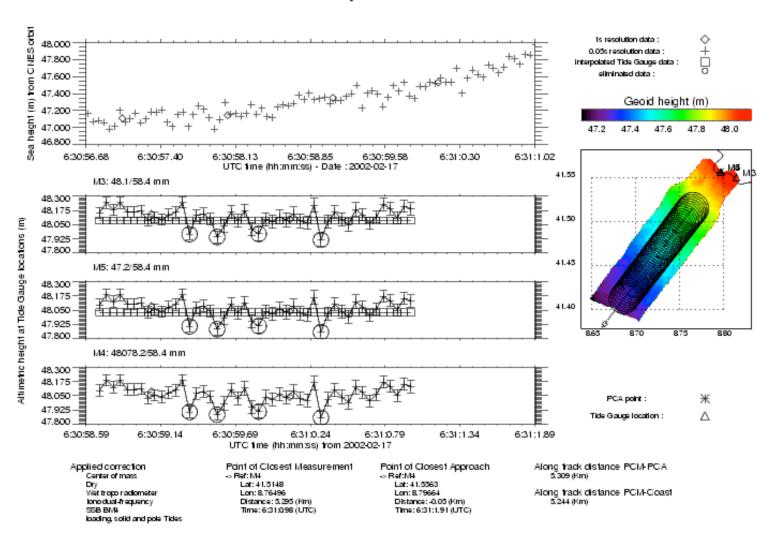
Jason-1 & Jason-2 absolute bias from Harvest and Corsica

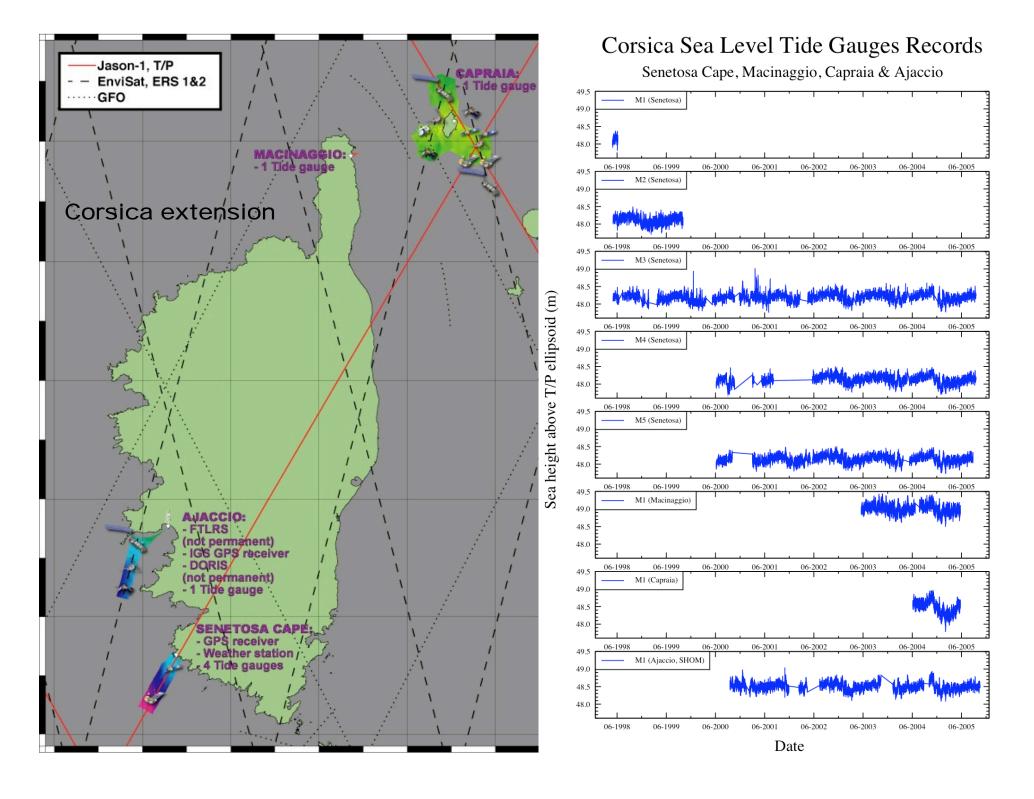




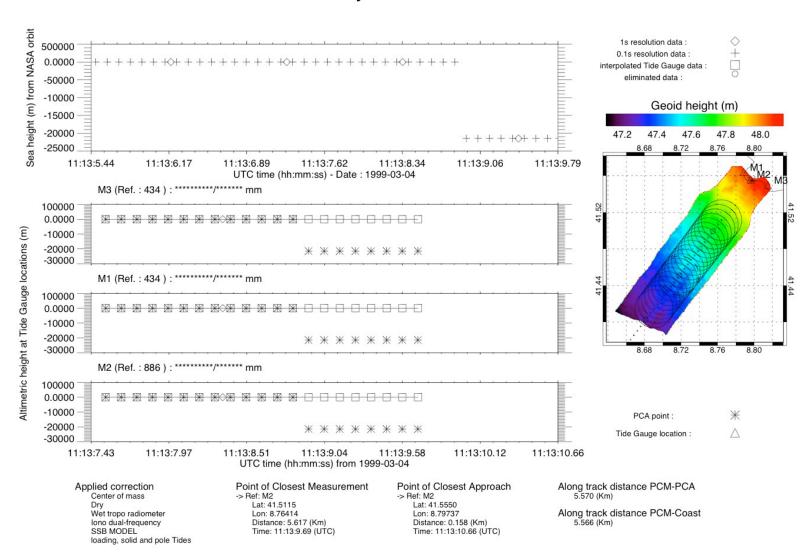
Methodology

JASON-1 POSEIDON-2 - Cycle : 4 - Pass : 85





TOPEX/Poseidon ALT-B - Cycle: 238 - Pass: 85



EnviSat RA2 Altimeter Calibration

Ajaccio site, pass 130

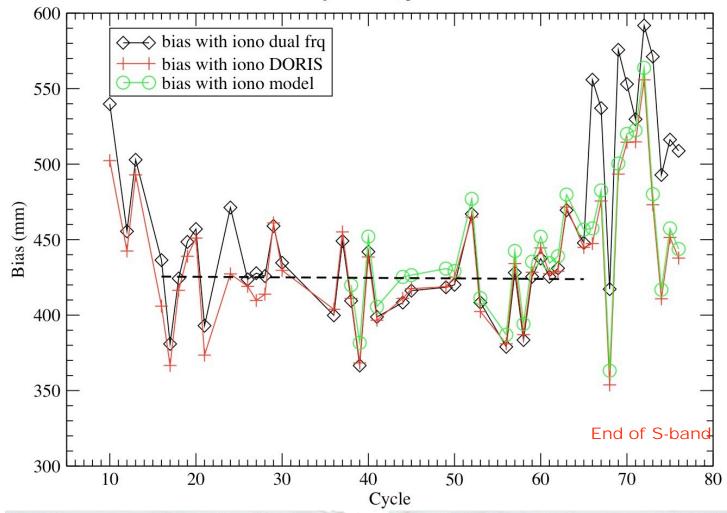


Table 1. RA2 altimeter bias at Ajaccio using different ionospheric corrections

Iono. Correction used	Bias (mm)	Number of data	Period
Dual frequency	425 ±5	33	cycle 16 to 65
DORIS	432 ±6	44	cycle 16 to 76
Model (GIM+IRI95)	446 ±8	38	cycle 38 to 76