



Ku / Ka Sigma-0 analysis

P.Thibaut, S.Peyridieu, J.C.Poisson, P.Prandi, S.Philipps : CLS
N.Steunou, N.Picot : CNES

Ku / Ka Sigma-0 analysis

- Differences between Ku and Ka sigma0
- MLE3 /MLE4 Ka estimations
- Relations Sig0 / SWH / Mispointing / ECMWF Wind
- Ku/Ka AGC and SNR comparisons
- Bloom event observed in Ka (an example)
- Rain Cell observed in Ka (an example)
- Ku/Ka Sig0 on iced regions

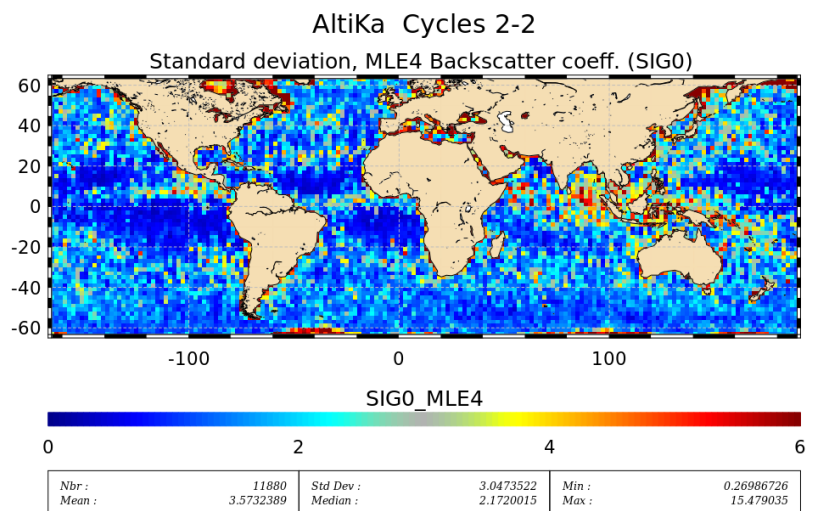
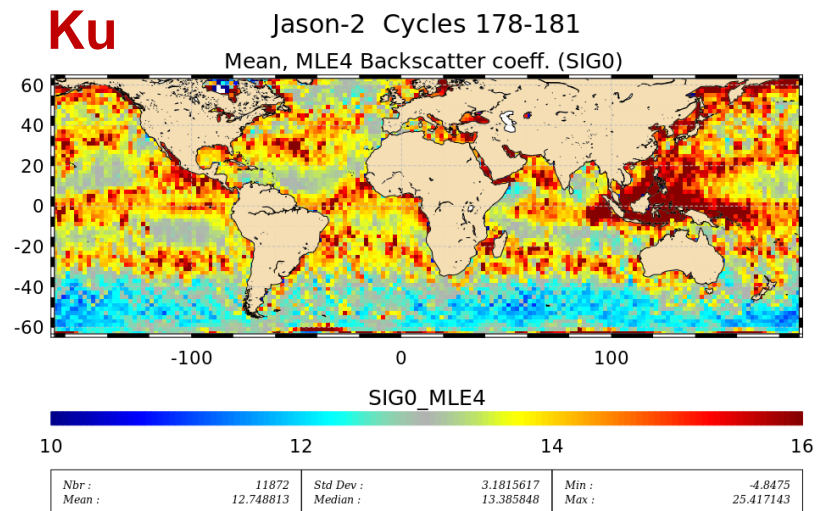
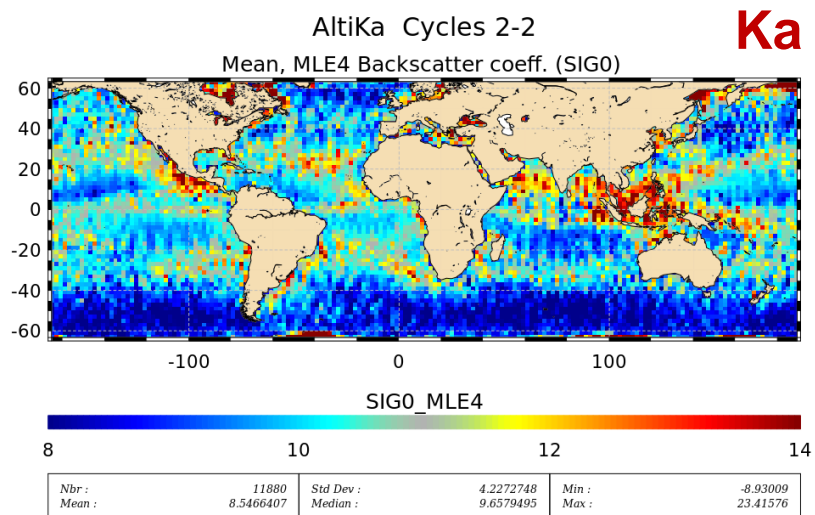
AltiKa and Jason-2 data

	AltiKa	Jason-2
Frequency band	Ka	Ku
Cycle(s)	2	178-181
Tracks	1-1002	1-254
Start date	2013-04-18	2013-05-11
End date	2013-05-23	2013-06-04
Time period	35 days	24 days
Geographical selection	Distance to coast >10 km && ABS(Latitude)<66°	

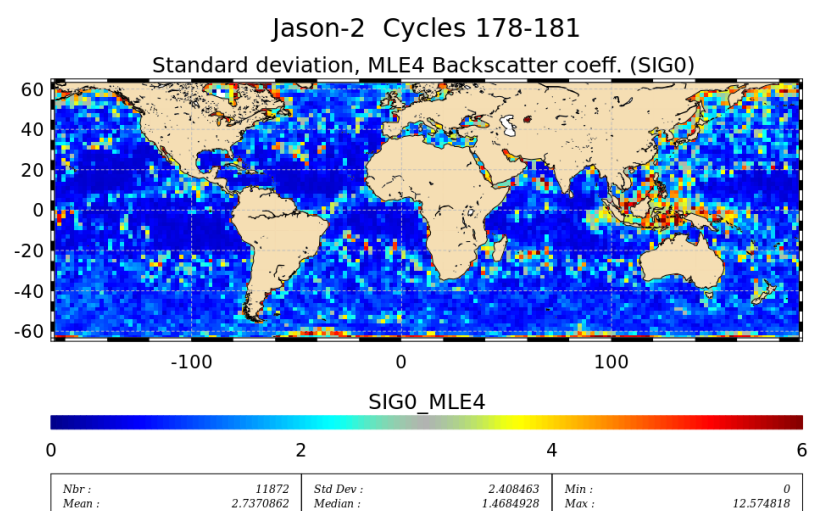
	AltiKa		Jason-2
	MLE-4	MLE-3	MLE-4
Backscatter coefficient	=SIG0	=10*log10(PUI_MLE3) + KCAL_FACTOR_SIG0	=SIG0
Signal to Noise Ratio	=SNR	=10*log10(PUI_MLE3/THN_MLE3)	=SNR

Gridded maps of SIG0, MLE-4

(Ka uncorrected for atmospheric attenuation)

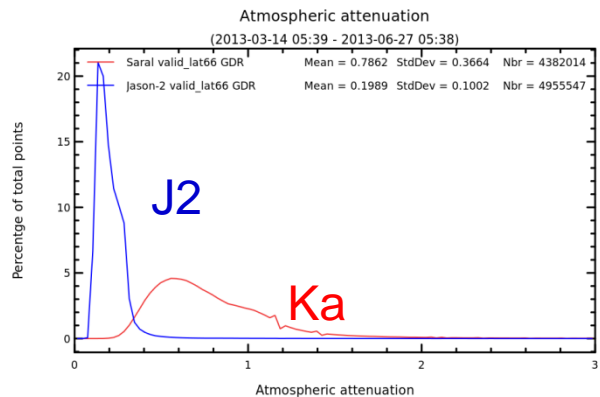
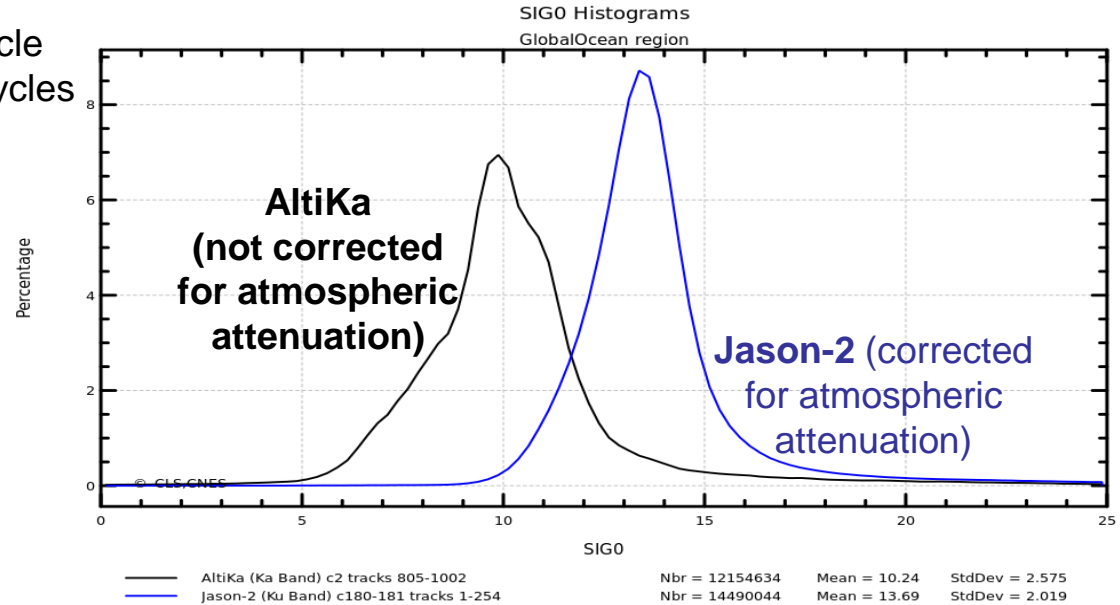
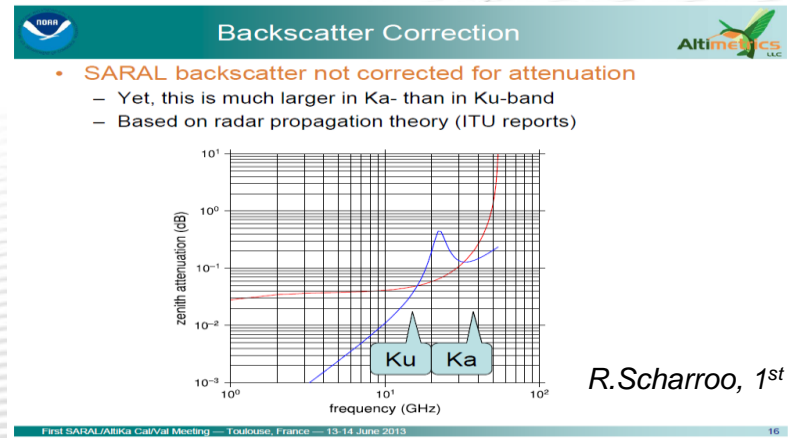


Standard deviation



Histograms of SIGO, MLE-4 (Ka/Ku)

AltiKa 40Hz data : ~200 tracks, 1 cycle
Jason-2 20Hz data : 254 tracks, 2 cycles

Backscatter Correction

- SARAL backscatter not corrected for attenuation
 - Yet, this is much larger in Ka- than in Ku-band
 - Based on radar propagation theory (ITU reports)

zenith attenuation (dB)

frequency (GHz)

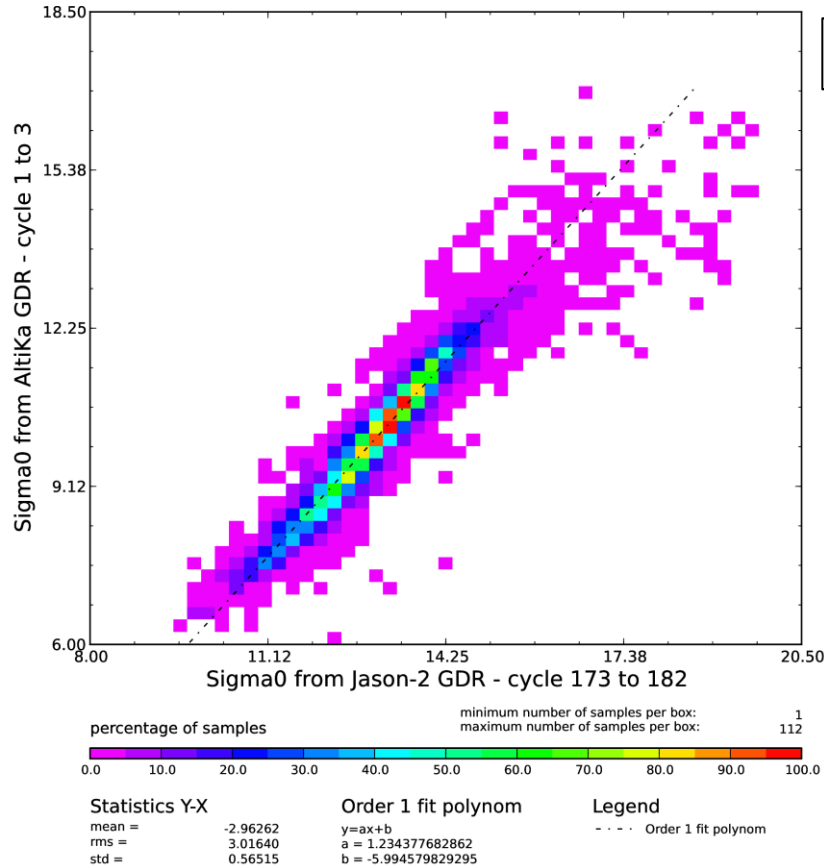
Ku Ka

R.Scharroo, 1st calval meeting

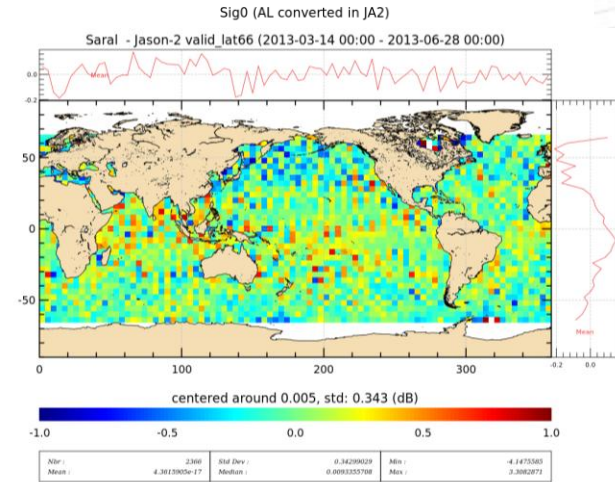
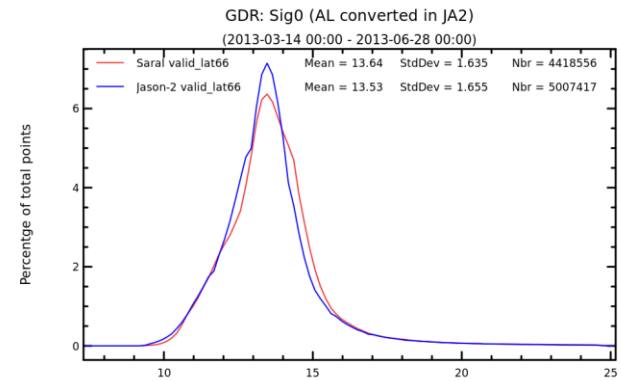
First SARAL/AltiKa Cal/Val Meeting — Toulouse, France — 13-14 June 2013

GDR SRL/JA2 X-Overs (< 3 Hours)

Scatterplot Sig0 AltiKa = f(Sig0 Jason-2) for X-over < 3h



$$\text{Sig0_JA2} = (\text{Sig0_SRL} + 5.994579) / 1.2343776$$



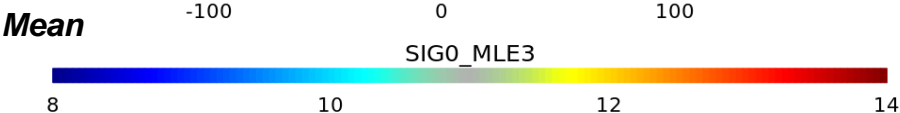
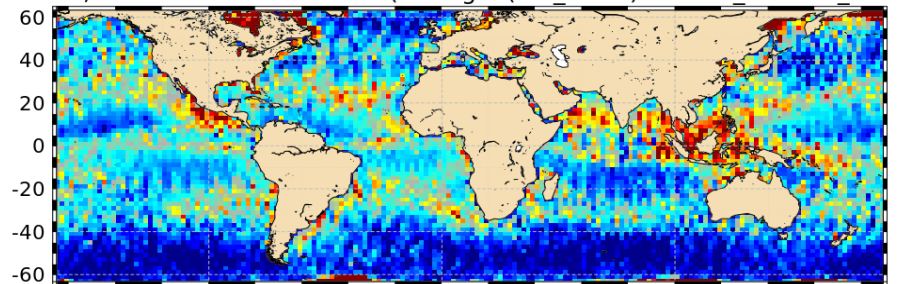
Gridded maps of SIG0, MLE-3

(uncorrected for atmospheric attenuation)

AltiKa Cycles 2-2

Ka

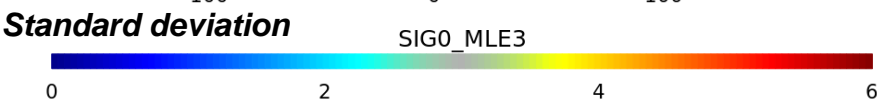
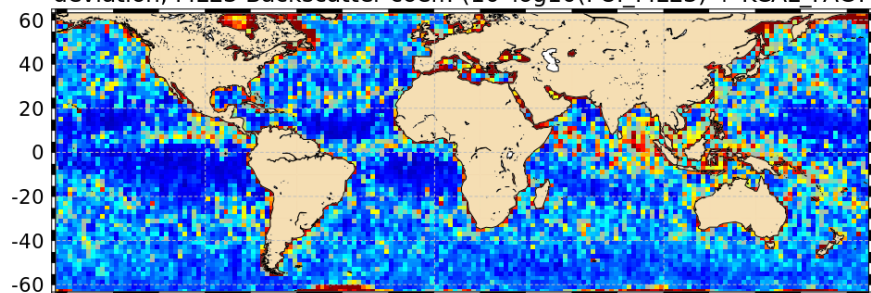
Mean, MLE3 Backscatter coeff. $(10 \cdot \log_{10}(\text{PUI_MLE3}) + \text{KCAL_FACTOR_SIG})$



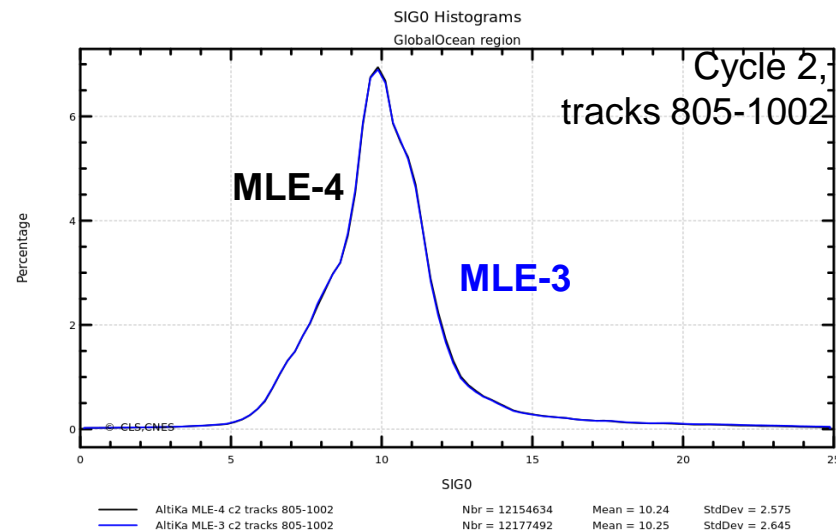
Nbr :	11880	Std Dev :	4.5246631	Min :	-10.003515
Mean :	8.5072336	Median :	9.6362737	Max :	26.139717

AltiKa Cycles 2-2

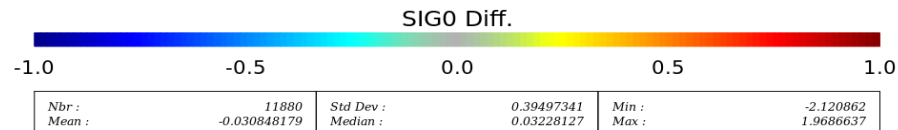
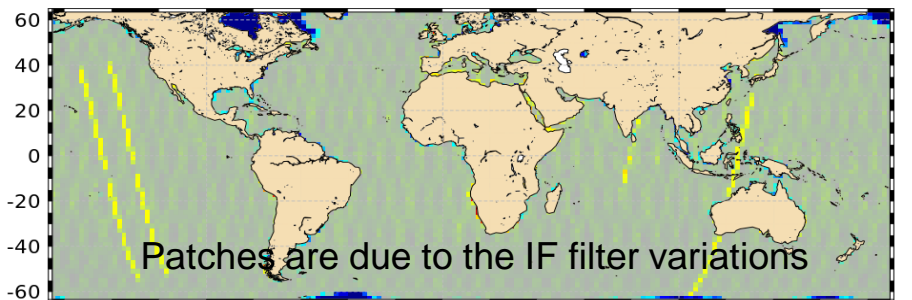
Standard deviation, MLE3 Backscatter coeff. $(10 \cdot \log_{10}(\text{PUI_MLE3}) + \text{KCAL_FACTOR_SIG})$



Nbr :	11880	Std Dev :	3.5245581	Min :	0.26907376
Mean :	3.9460042	Median :	2.203846	Max :	16.581519



MLE-4 - MLE-3 Backscatter coeff. difference

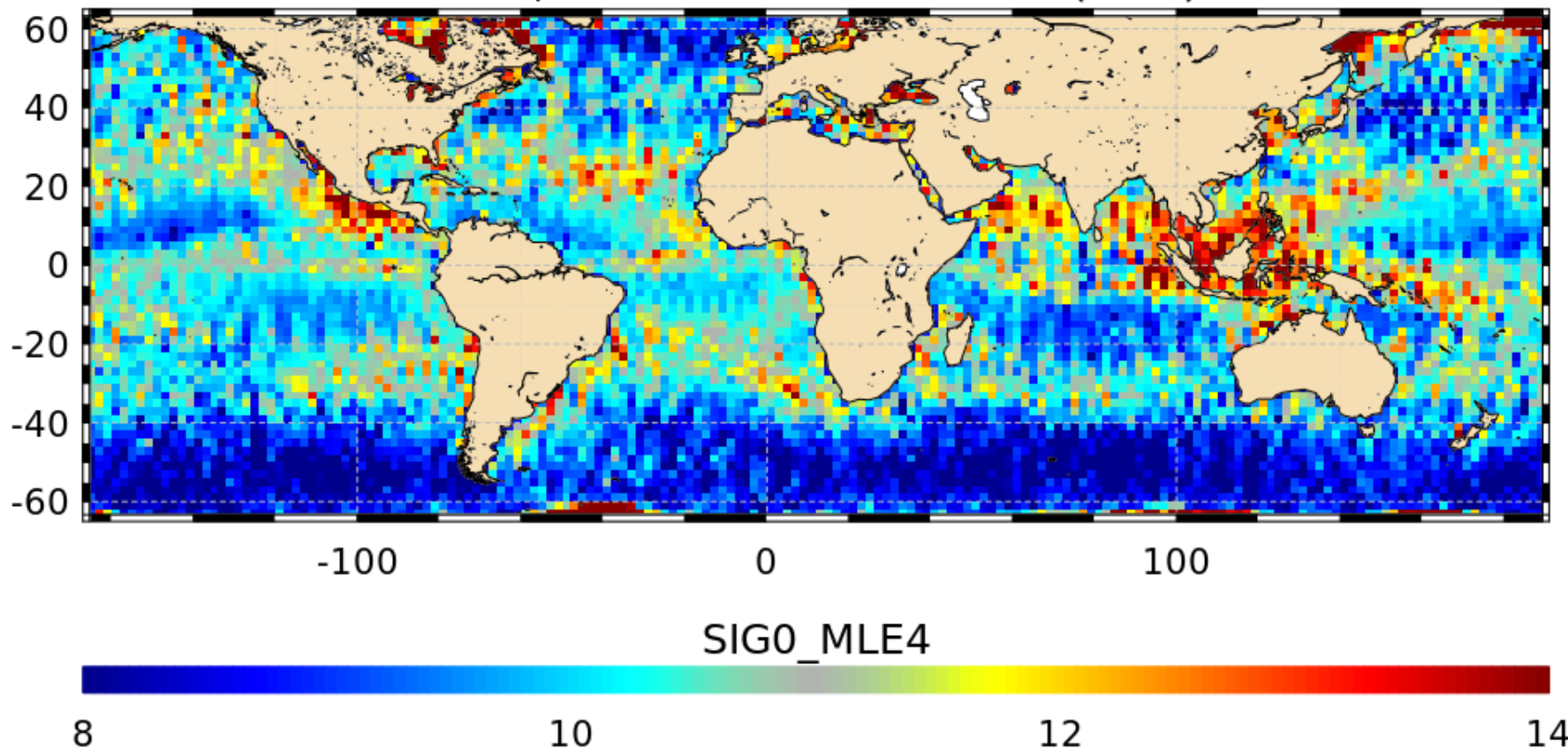


Gridded maps of SIG0, MLE-4

(uncorrected for atmospheric attenuation)

AltiKa Cycles 2-2

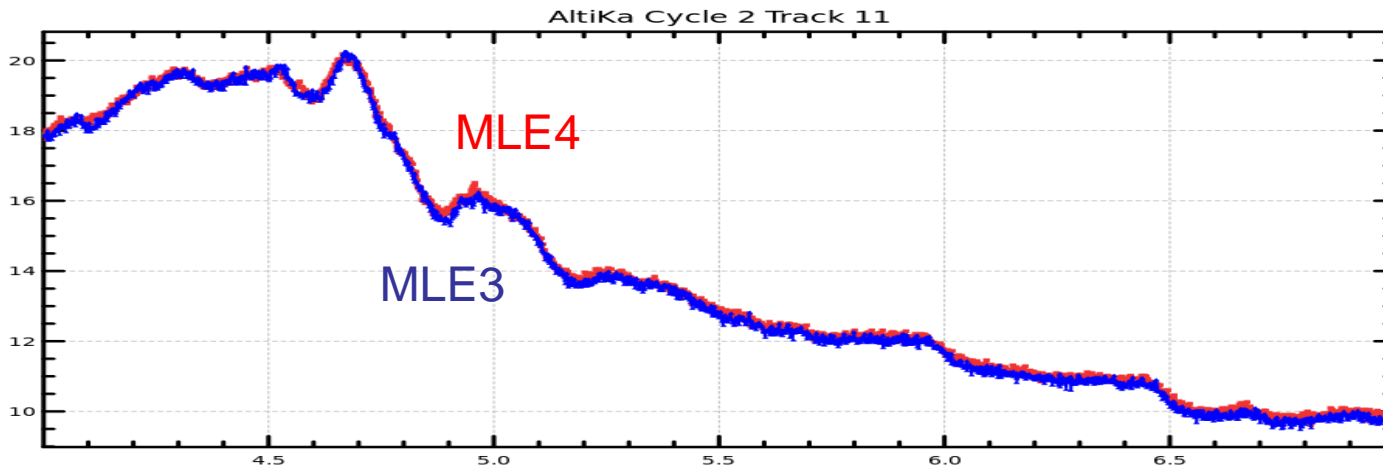
Mean, MLE4 Backscatter coeff. (SIG0)



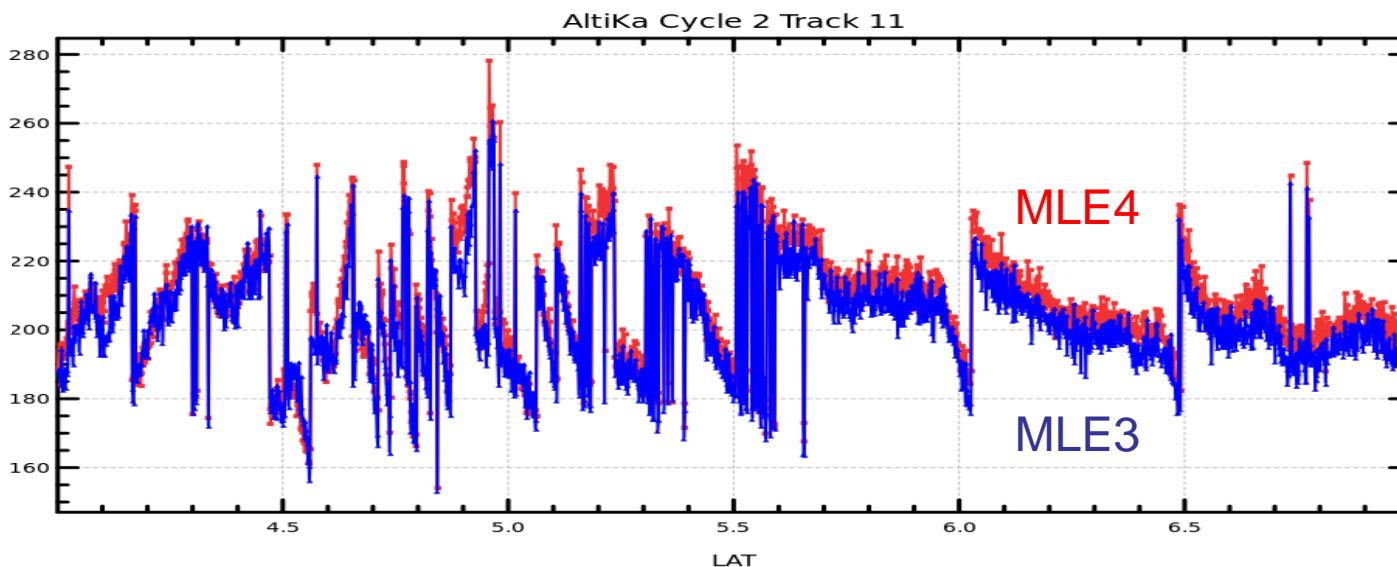
<i>Nbr :</i>	11880	<i>Std Dev :</i>	4.2272748	<i>Min :</i>	-8.93009
<i>Mean :</i>	8.5466407	<i>Median :</i>	9.6579495	<i>Max :</i>	23.41576



Along track comparison : MLE3 vs. MLE4

σ_0 (dB)



Power
(FFT p.u)

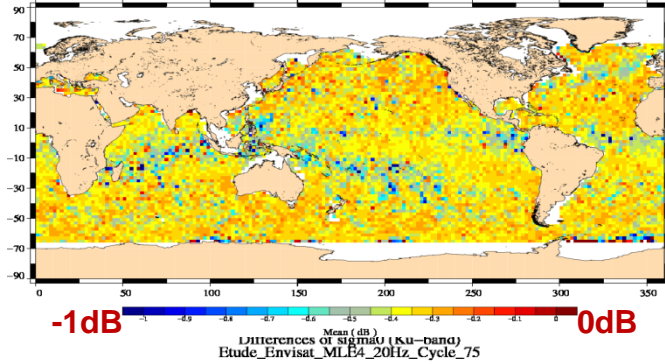


	PUI_MLE4	Mean = 207.5	StdDev = 16	Min = 154.4	Max = 278.4	Nbr = 1957
	PUI_MLE3	Mean = 202.6	StdDev = 15.05	Min = 153.3	Max = 260.9	Nbr = 1957

Jason-2 / RA-2 / AltiKa $(\sigma_{0_MLE4} - \sigma_{0_MLE3})$

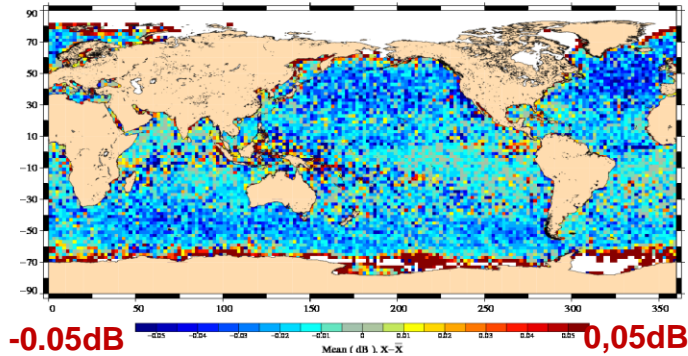
MISSION: JASON-2, Cycle 19, 1Hz

Ku



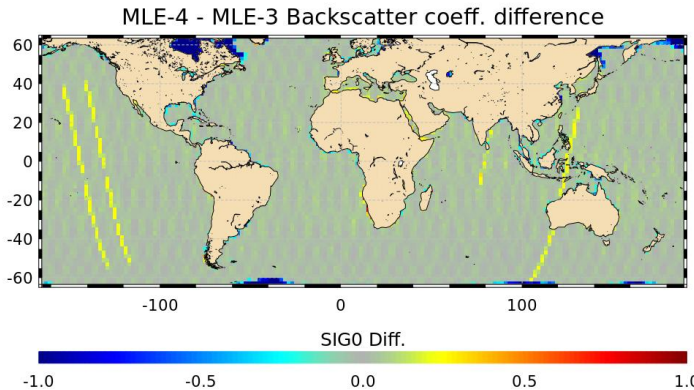
Jason-2 : H=1336 km
WF_Footprint_Radius = 9.56 km

Ku



RA-2 : H= 800 km
WF_Footprint_Radius = 7.6 km

Ka

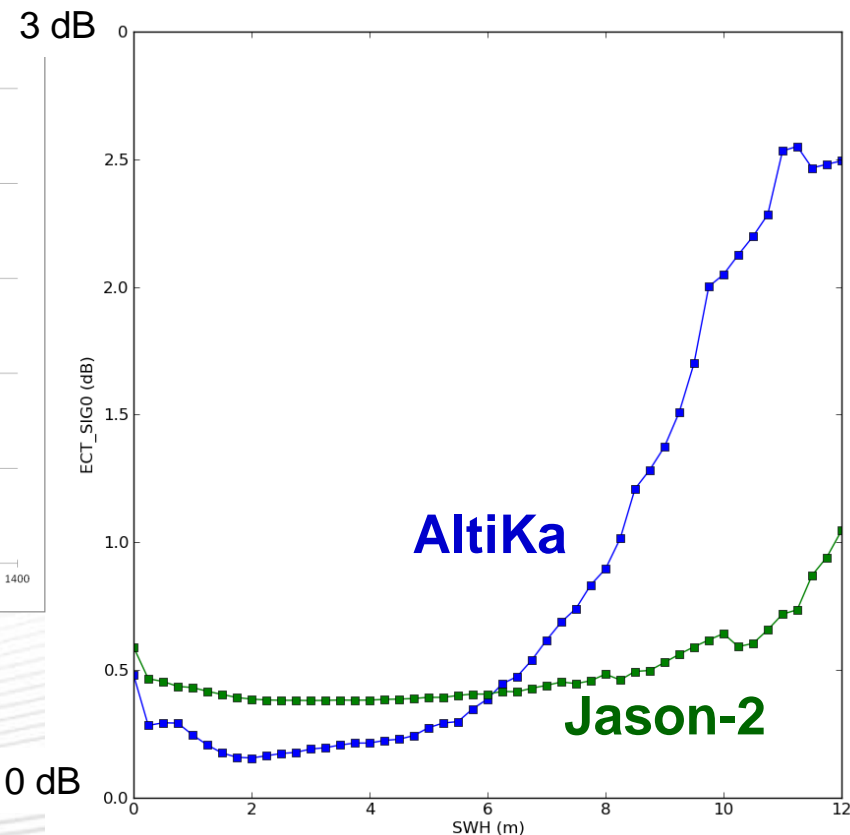
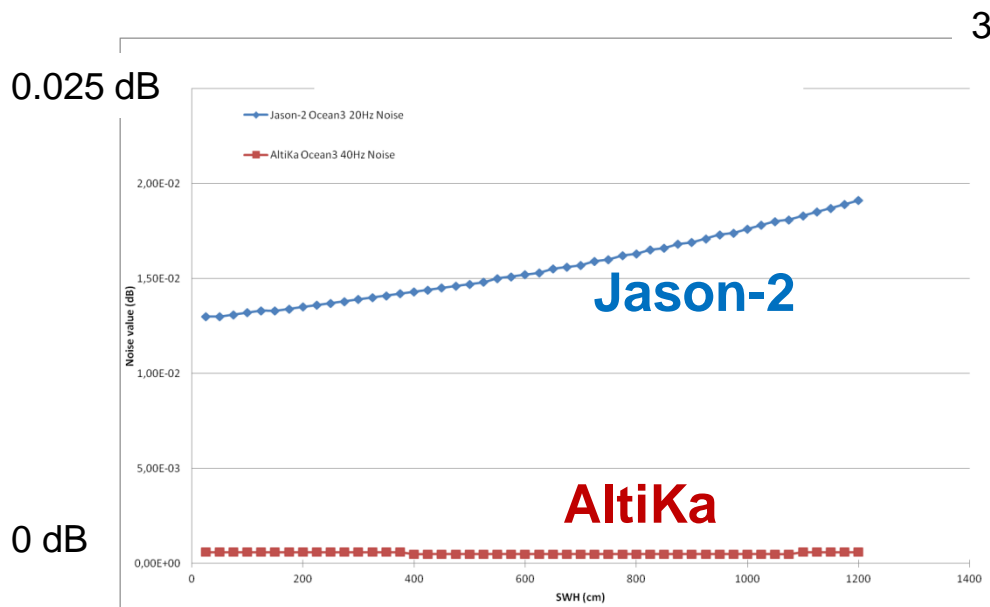


Alti-Ka : H= 800 km
WF_Footprint_Radius = 5.6 km

Ku/Ka Standard Deviation on sig0

Standard deviation on Sigma0 (simulated data)

Standard deviation on Sigma0 (real data)



➔ Quite null dependency with SWH

➔ Smaller Std for AltiKa
 ➔ Strong dependency with SWH (>6m)

Mean SIG0 = f(SWH, ζ^2), MLE-3/4

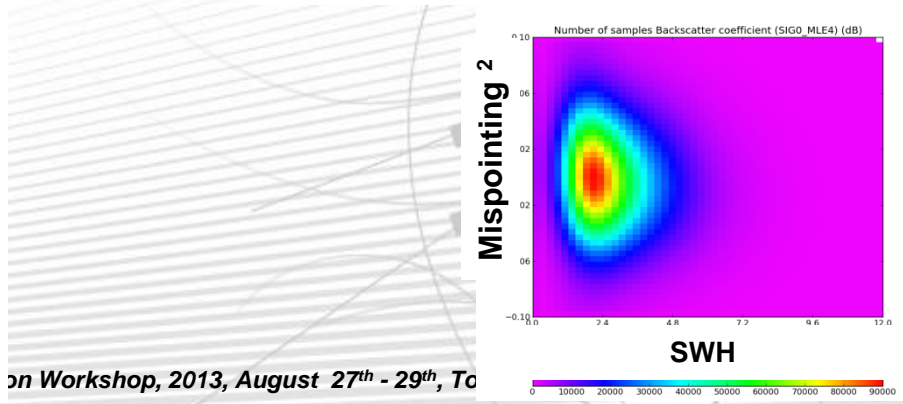
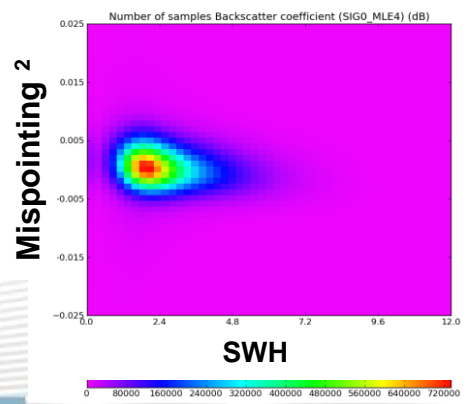
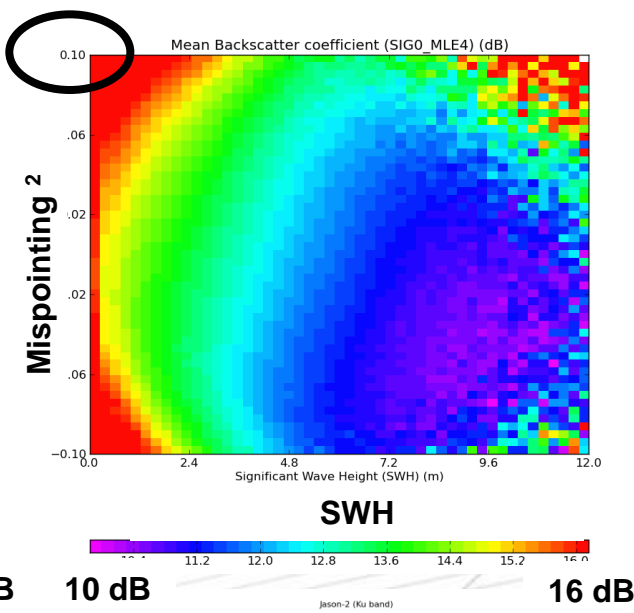
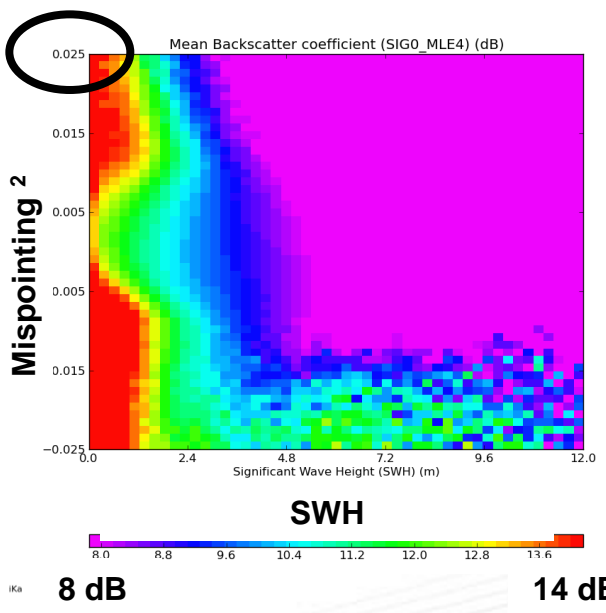
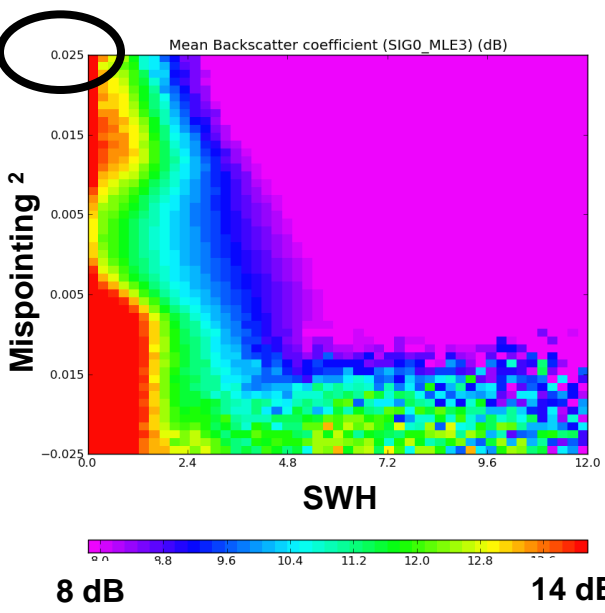
AltiKa Sig0

Jason-2 Sig0

MLE3

MLE4

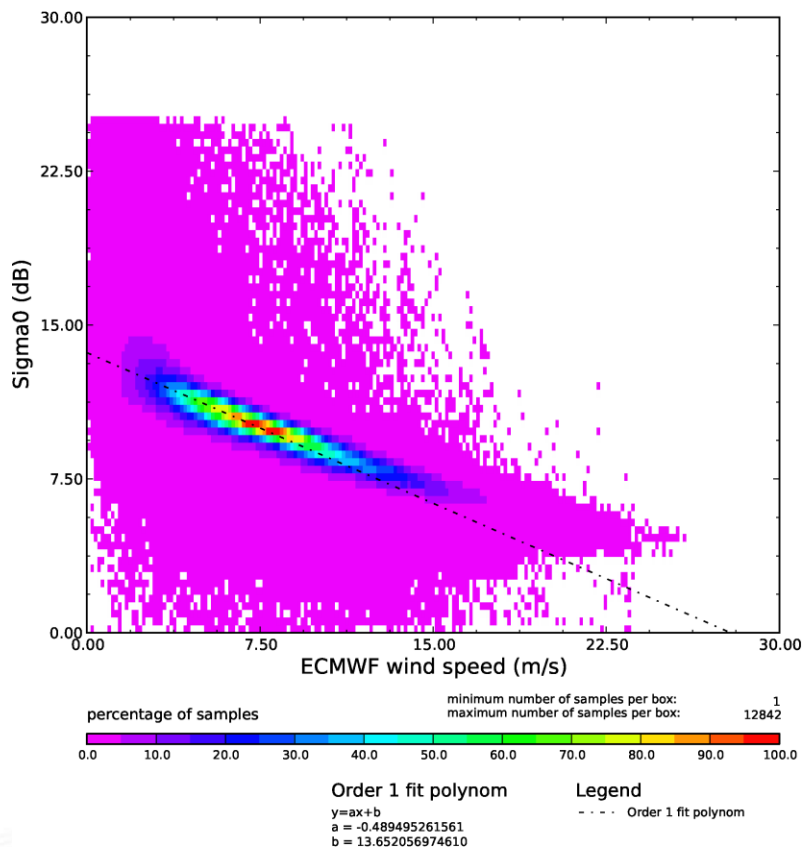
MLE4



Ku/Ka dispersion Sig0 / ECMWF WS

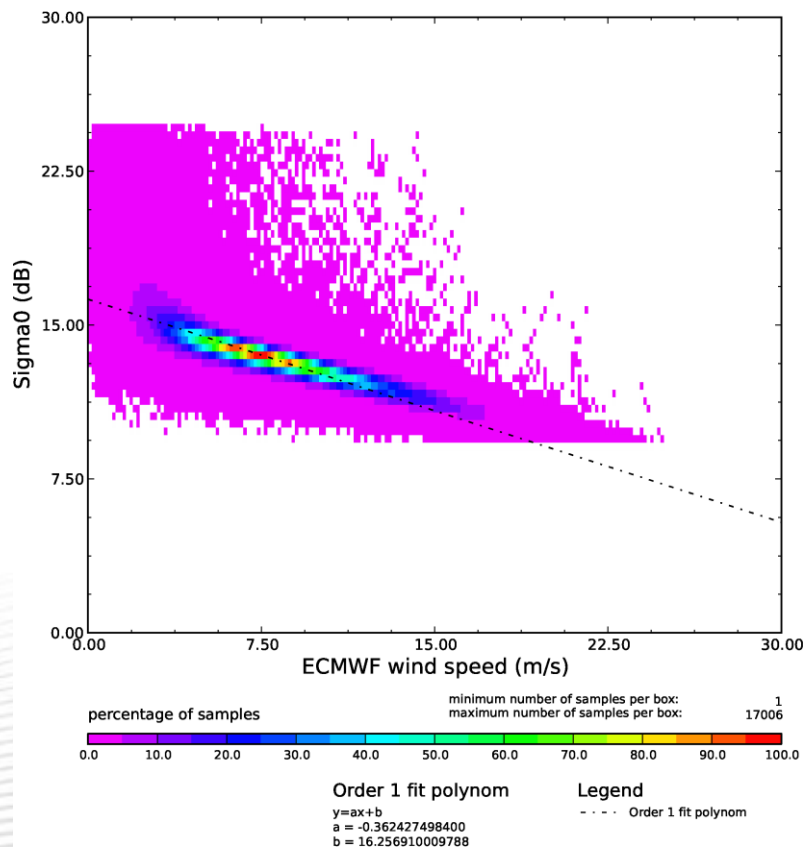
AltiKa (Ka band)

AltiKa IGDR



Jason-2 (Ku band)

Jason-2 IGDR

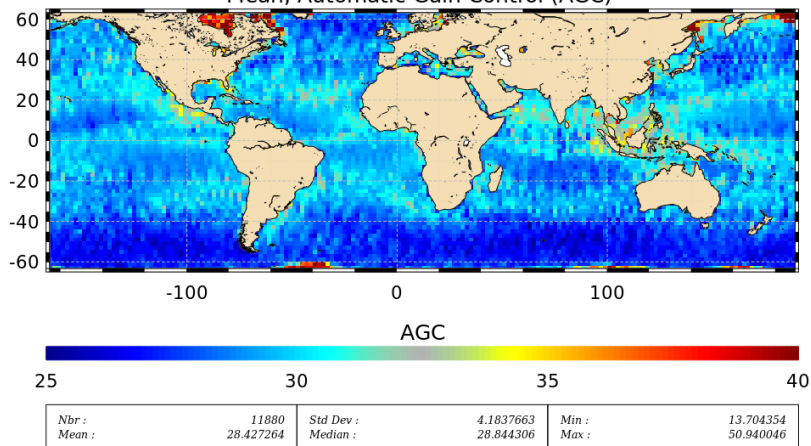


Sigma0 (without att_atmospheric)

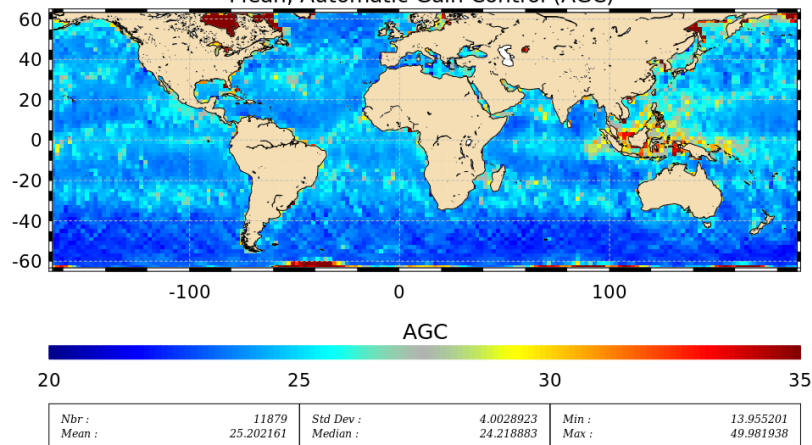
Gridded maps of AGC

AltiKa vs. Jason-2

AltiKa Cycles 2-2
Mean, Automatic Gain Control (AGC)

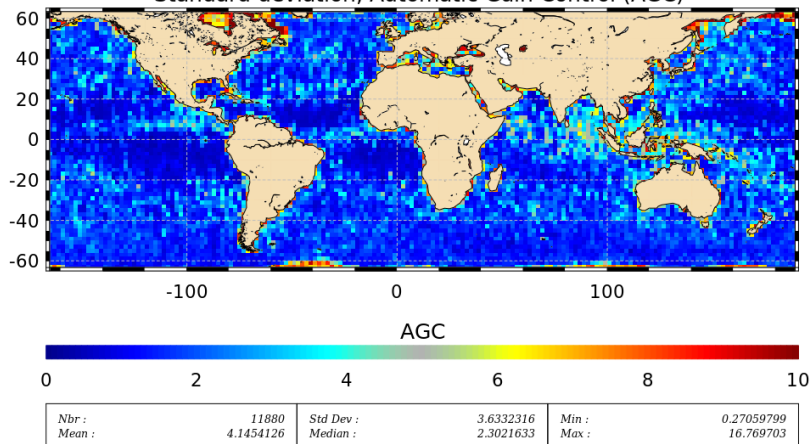


Ku Jason-2 Cycles 178-181
Mean, Automatic Gain Control (AGC)

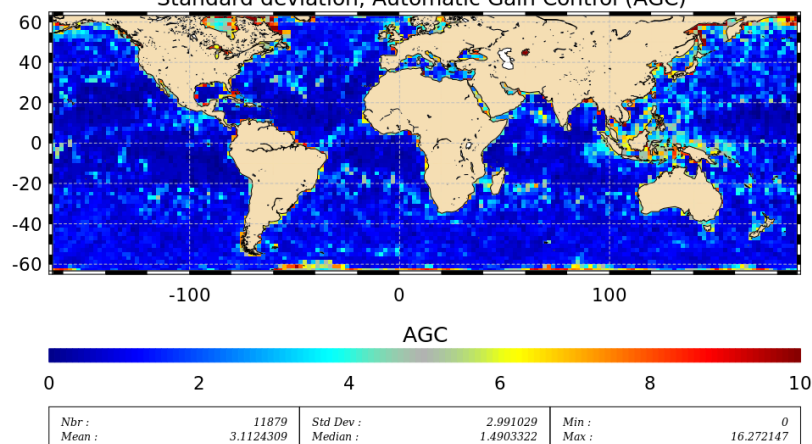


Mean

AltiKa Cycles 2-2
Standard deviation, Automatic Gain Control (AGC)



Jason-2 Cycles 178-181
Standard deviation, Automatic Gain Control (AGC)



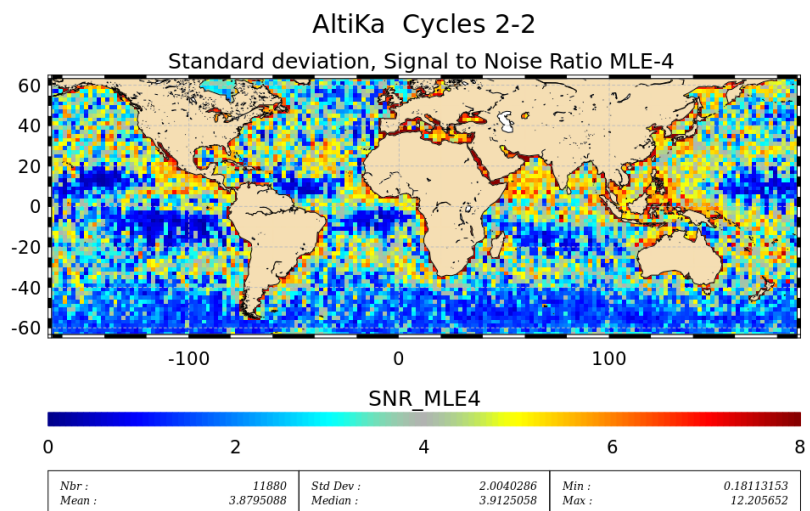
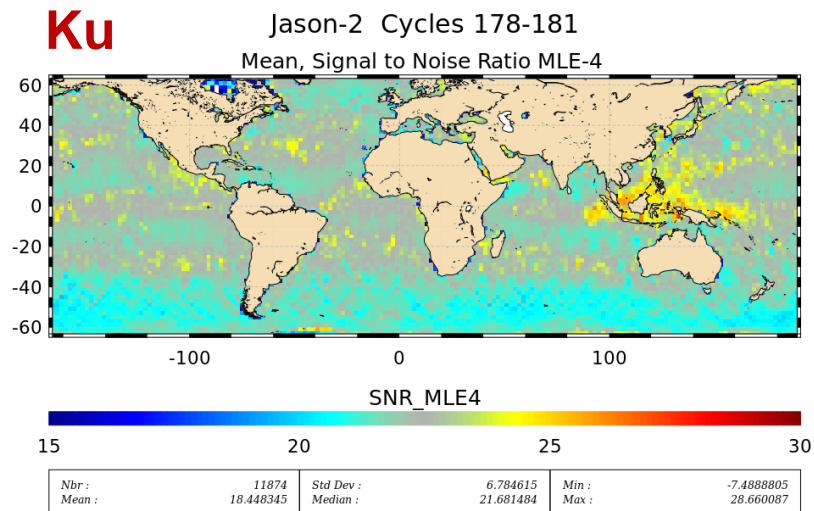
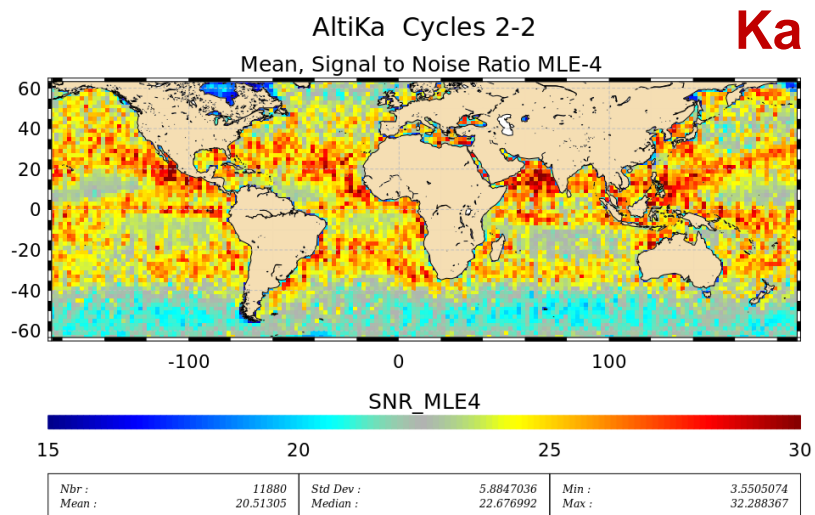
Standard deviation

SNR considerations

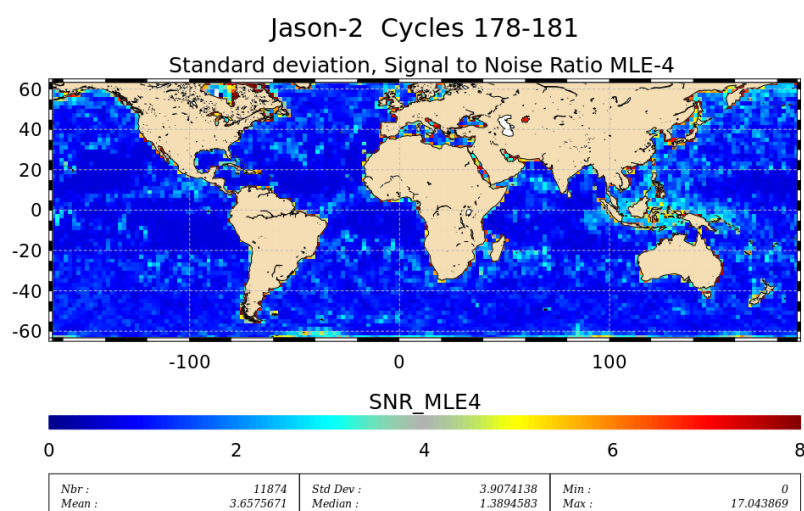
- Several studies have been made during AltiKa development to assess hypothesis on σ_0 and atmospheric attenuations
 - $\sigma_0 \text{ Ka} = \sigma_0 \text{ Ku [Topex]} - 1,5 \text{ dB} \approx \sigma_0 \text{ Ku [Jason]} - 3,5 \text{ dB}$
- Some margins have been considered in the link budget during development : system margin, ageing, mispointing and rain attenuation
- In flight assessment : better SNR than expected
 - Measured AltiKa σ_0 : $\sigma_0 \text{ Ka} \approx \sigma_0 \text{ Ku [Jason]} - 2,5 \text{ dB}$
 => i.e. 1 dB greater than σ_0 hypothesis considered during development
 - The 3,5 dB margins allocated to mispointing, system margin and ageing provide additional capacity to withstand higher rain rates than targeted
 - **Thus, a few data are lost due to atmospheric attenuations**

Gridded maps of SNR, MLE-4

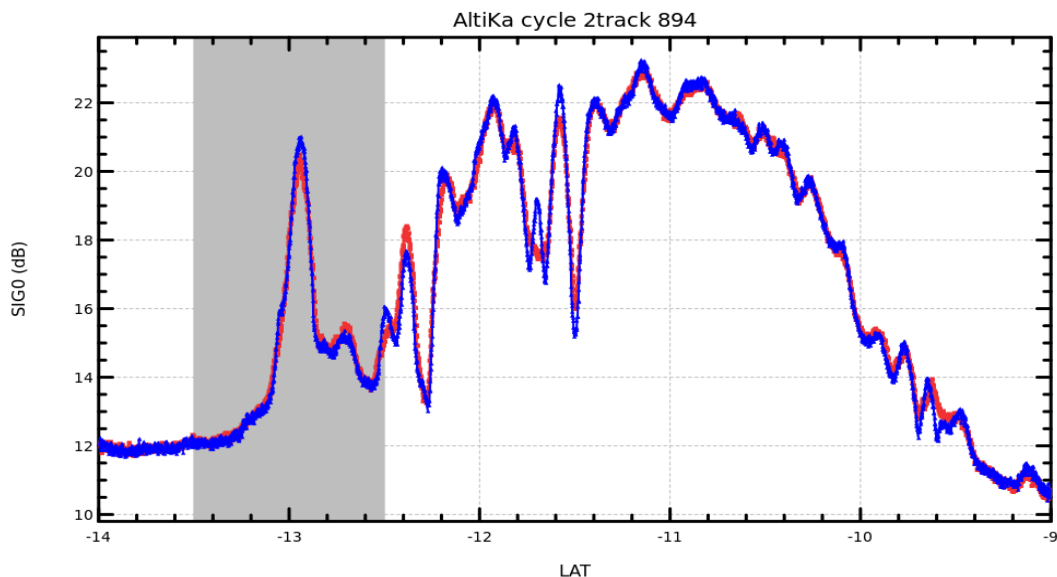
AltiKa vs. Jason-2



Standard deviation



Along-track examples : Bloom event



—•— SIGO_MLE4
—•— SIGO_MLE3

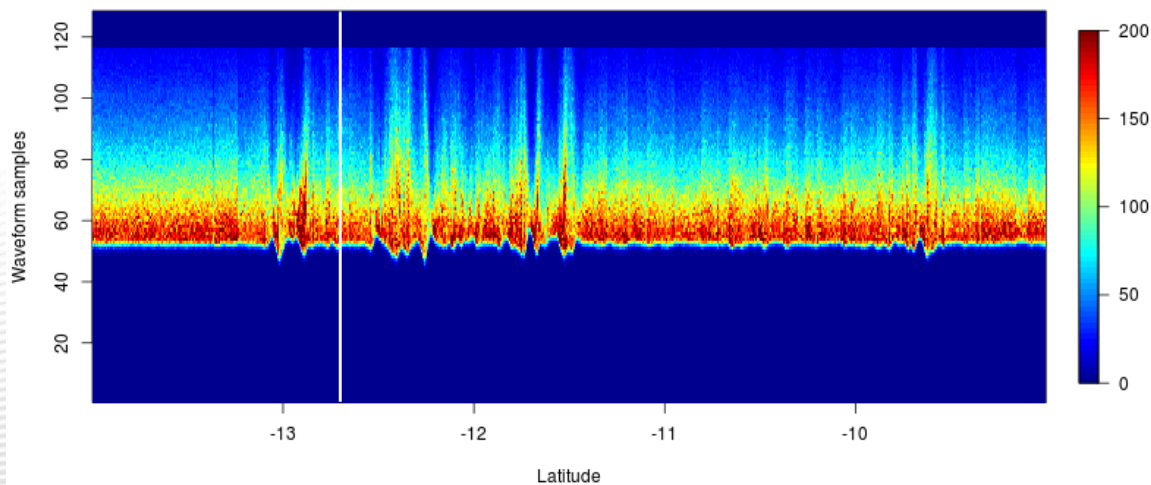
Mean = 16.6
Mean = 16.57

StdDev = 3.943
StdDev = 3.996

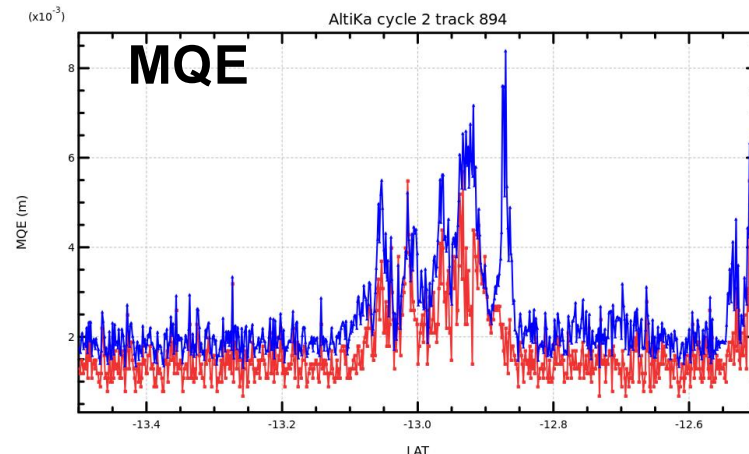
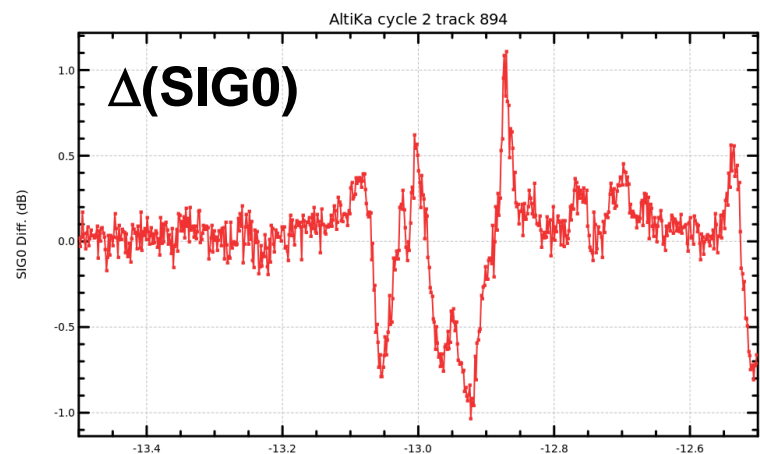
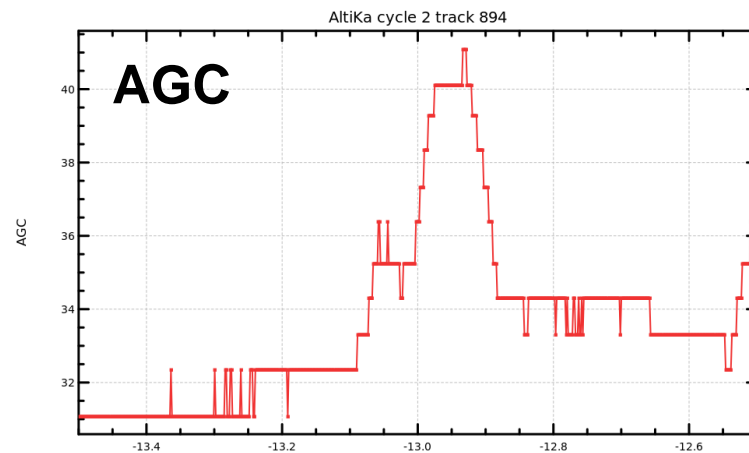
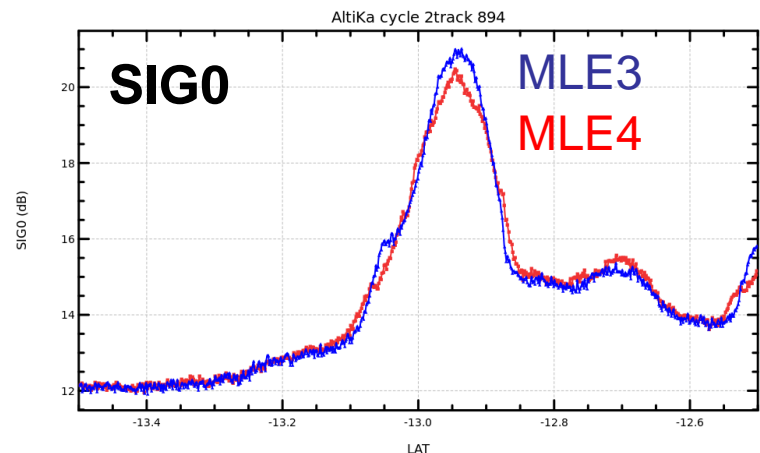
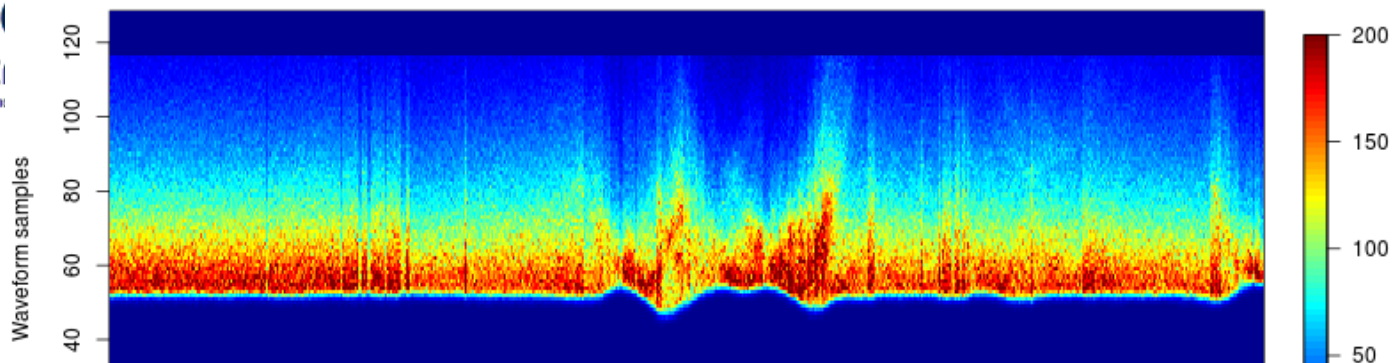
Min = 10.47
Min = 10.44

Max = 23.02
Max = 23.27

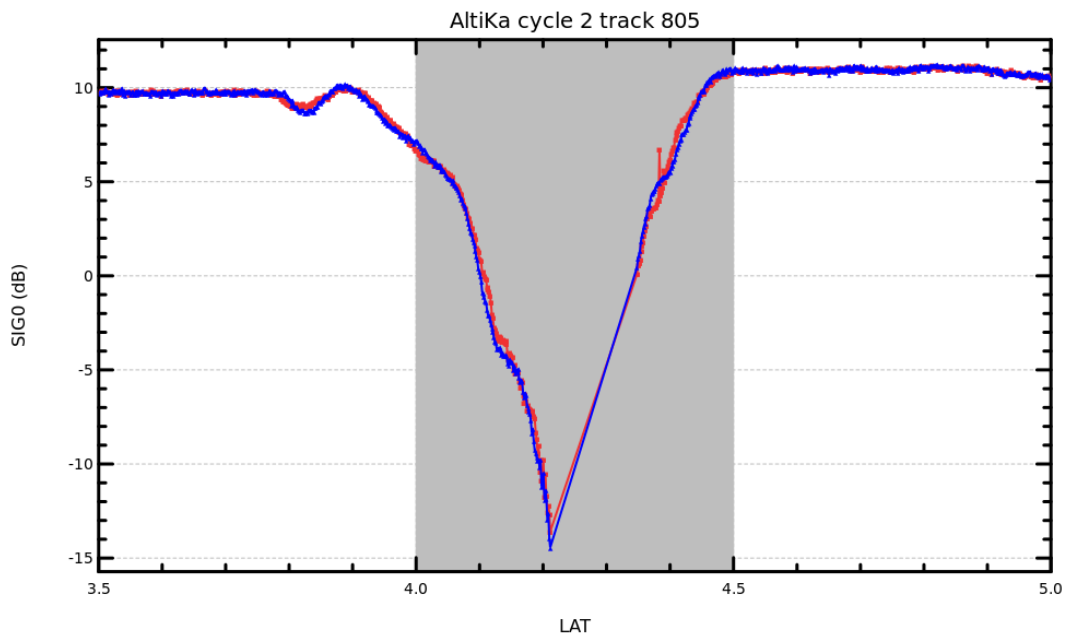
AltiKa Cycle 2 track 894



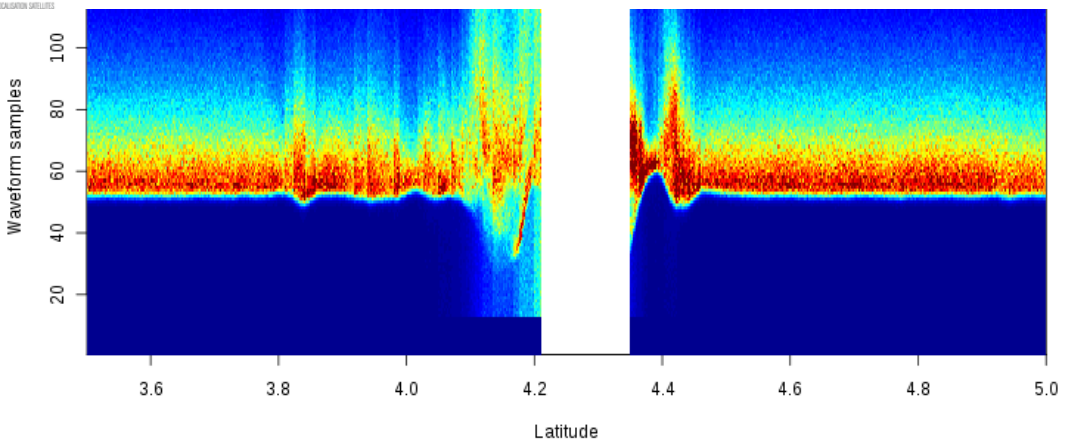
AltiKa Cycle 2 track 894

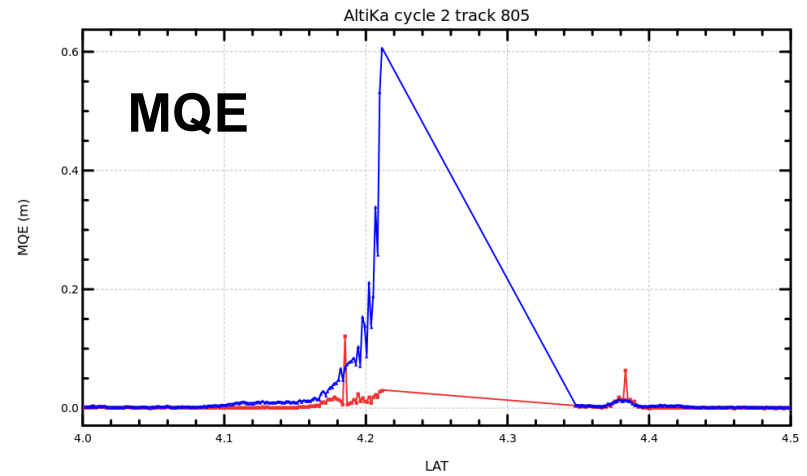
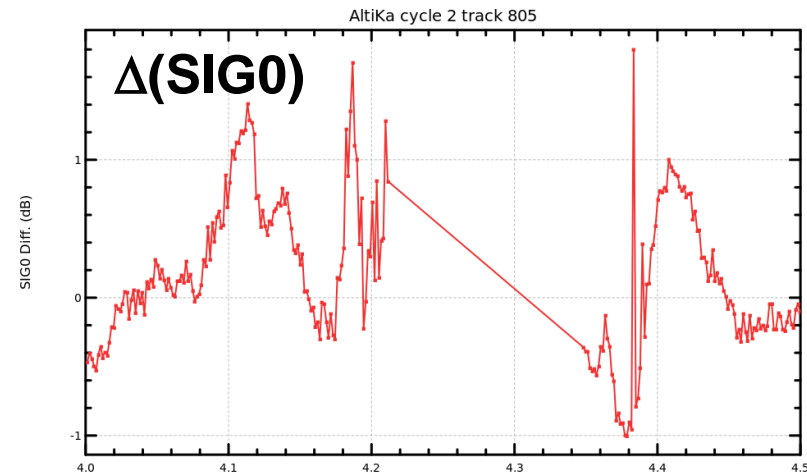
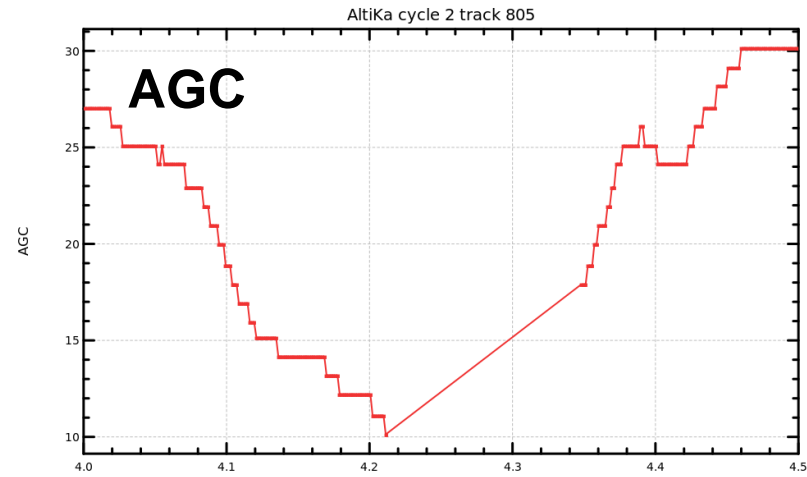
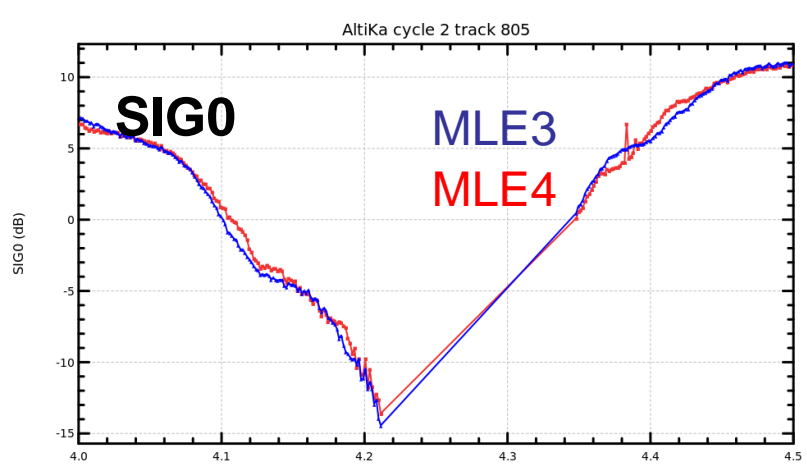
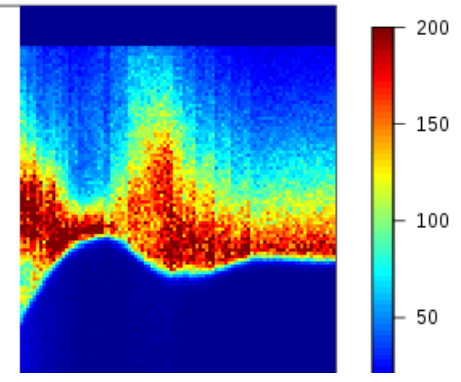
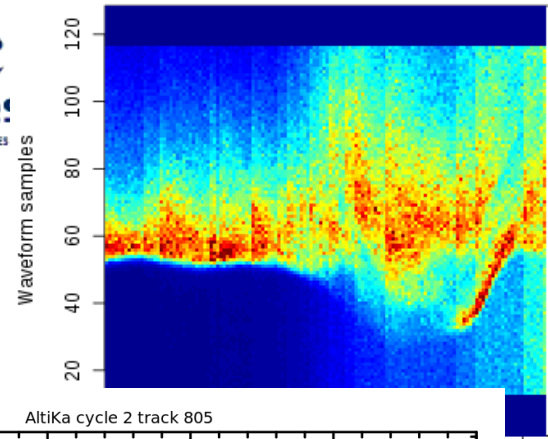


Along-track examples : Rain event



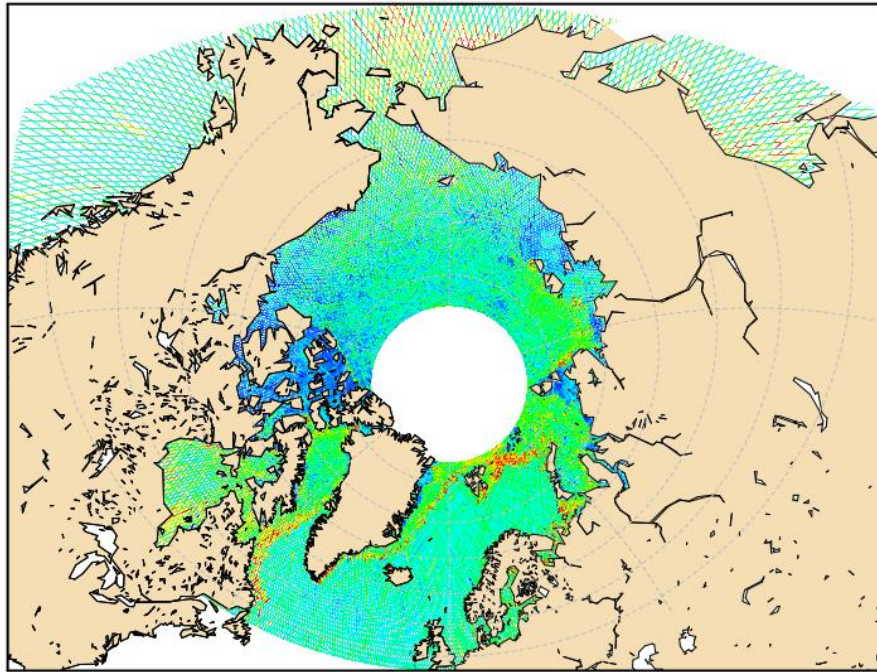
—•— SIGO_MLE4	Mean = 8.209	StdDev = 4.68	Min = -13.59	Max = 11.23
—•— SIGO_MLE3	Mean = 8.159	StdDev = 4.803	Min = -14.44	Max = 11.27





Ka/Ku Sigma0 on Ice

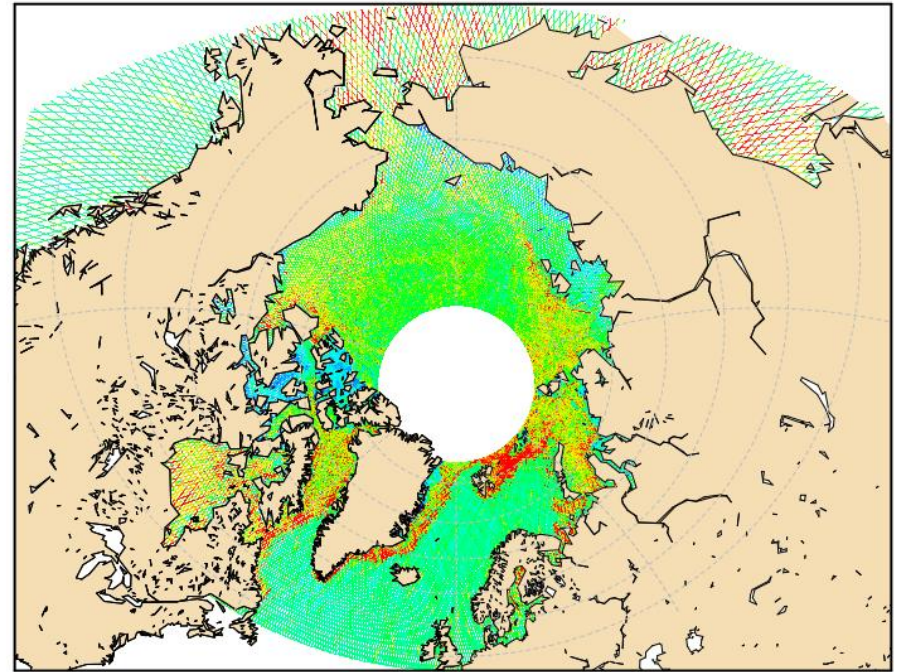
AltiKa cycle 2



Sigma0 (dB)



Envisat



Sigma0 (dB)



(cycles 88-89 : same period)

Conclusions

- ❑ Very good instrumental behavior
- ❑ MLE3/MLE4 quite equivalent at such altitude
- ❑ In flight SNR, better than expected because of margins in the link budget
- ❑ Only a few data are lost due to the atmospheric attenuation

Thank you !

Ka Sigma0 DSP

Backscatter coeff. Power Spectra AltiKa, **MLE-4** vs. **MLE-3**

ABS(LAT)<60

Distance to coast > 10 km

FLG_DALT == 0

FLG_ITER_SLA == 0

