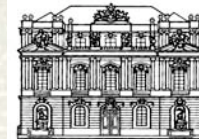




Single Retro Tracks



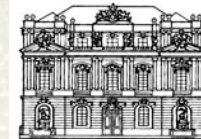
Identifying Single Retro Tracks With A 2 kHz SLR System:

Simulations and Actual Results

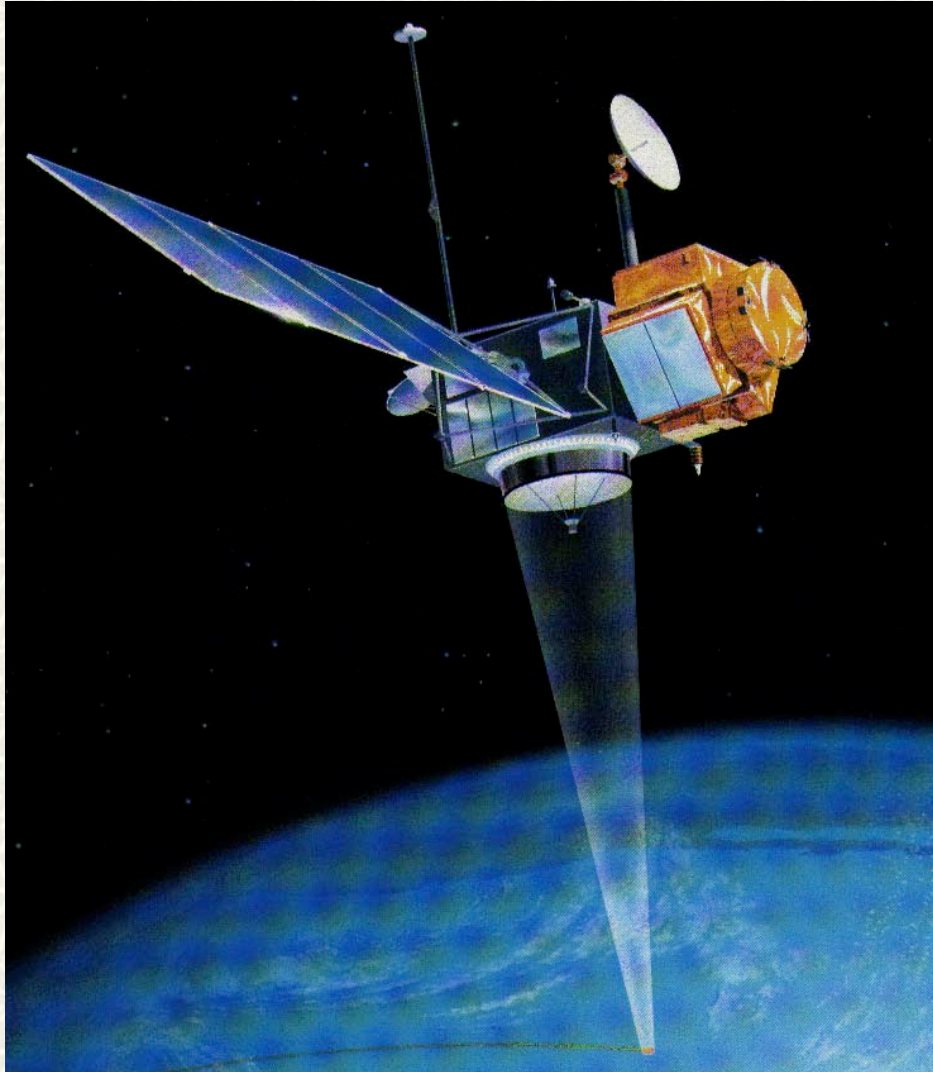
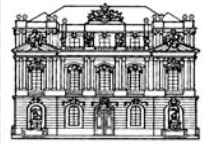
D. Arnold, G. Kirchner, F. Koidl



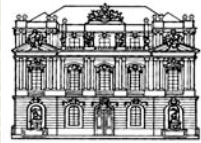
General



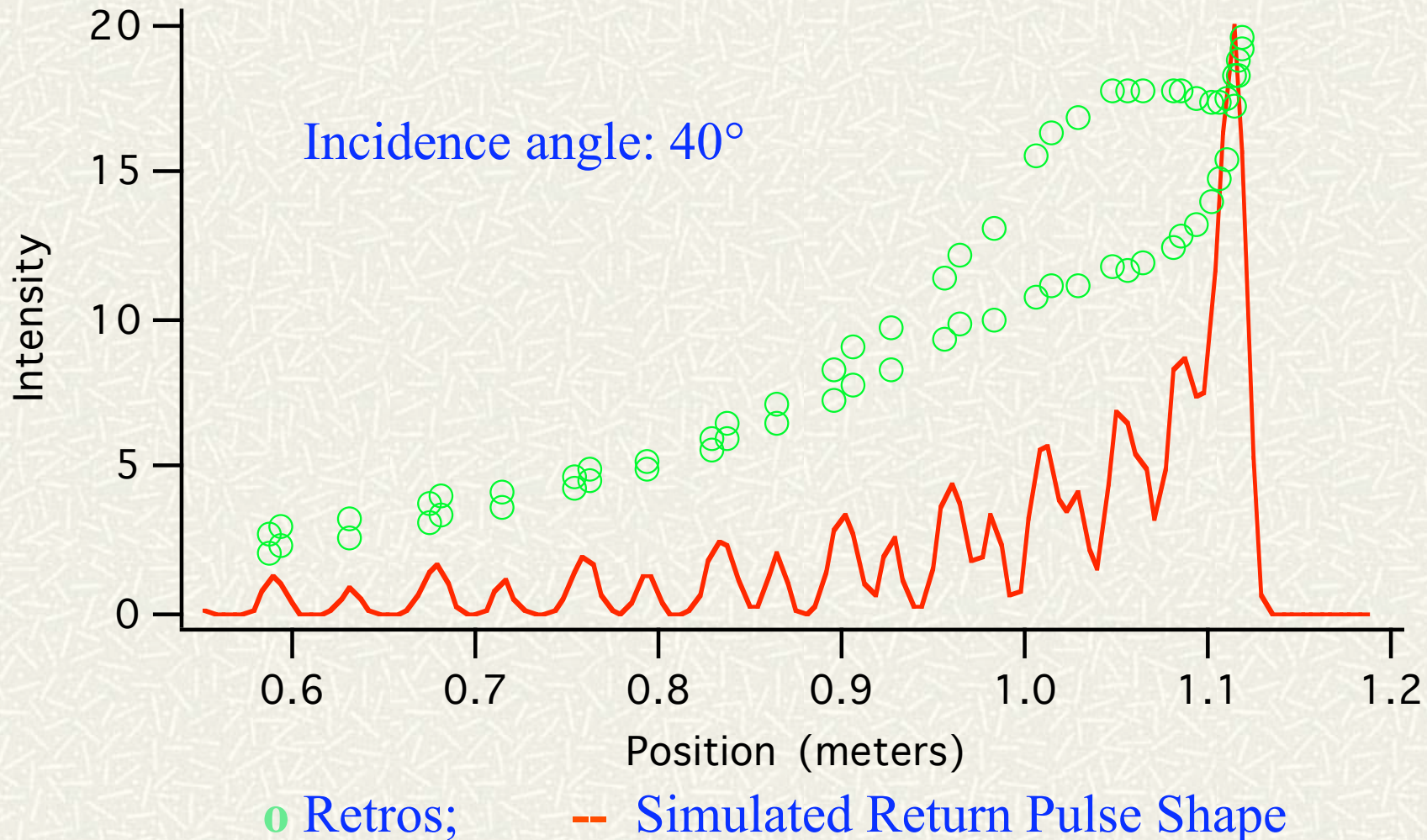
- **Most satellites have more than 1 retro;**
- **Most times more than 1 retro is seen;**
- **LAGEOS gives Single Photon-Electrons (max. return rate most times < 15 %)**
- **LEOs usually give Multi-PE, BUT:**
 - **Big Fluctuations in Return Energy;**
 - **Always considerable amount of SPEs;**



- Big ring of retros:
- Always multiple retros visible;
- Satellite is stabilized; so:
 - Slow changes of visible retros;

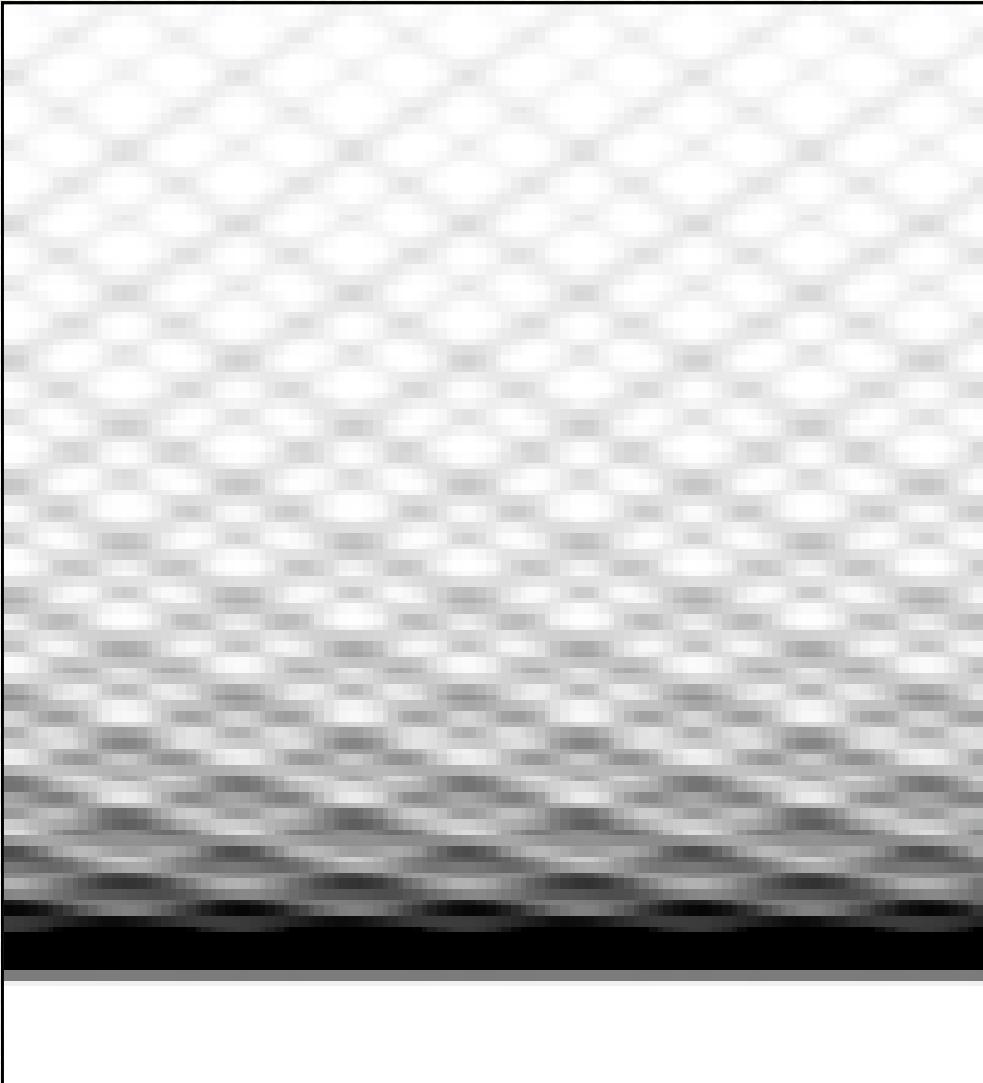
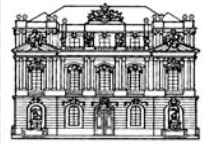


Topex: Return Pulse Shapes (simulated) and Retros





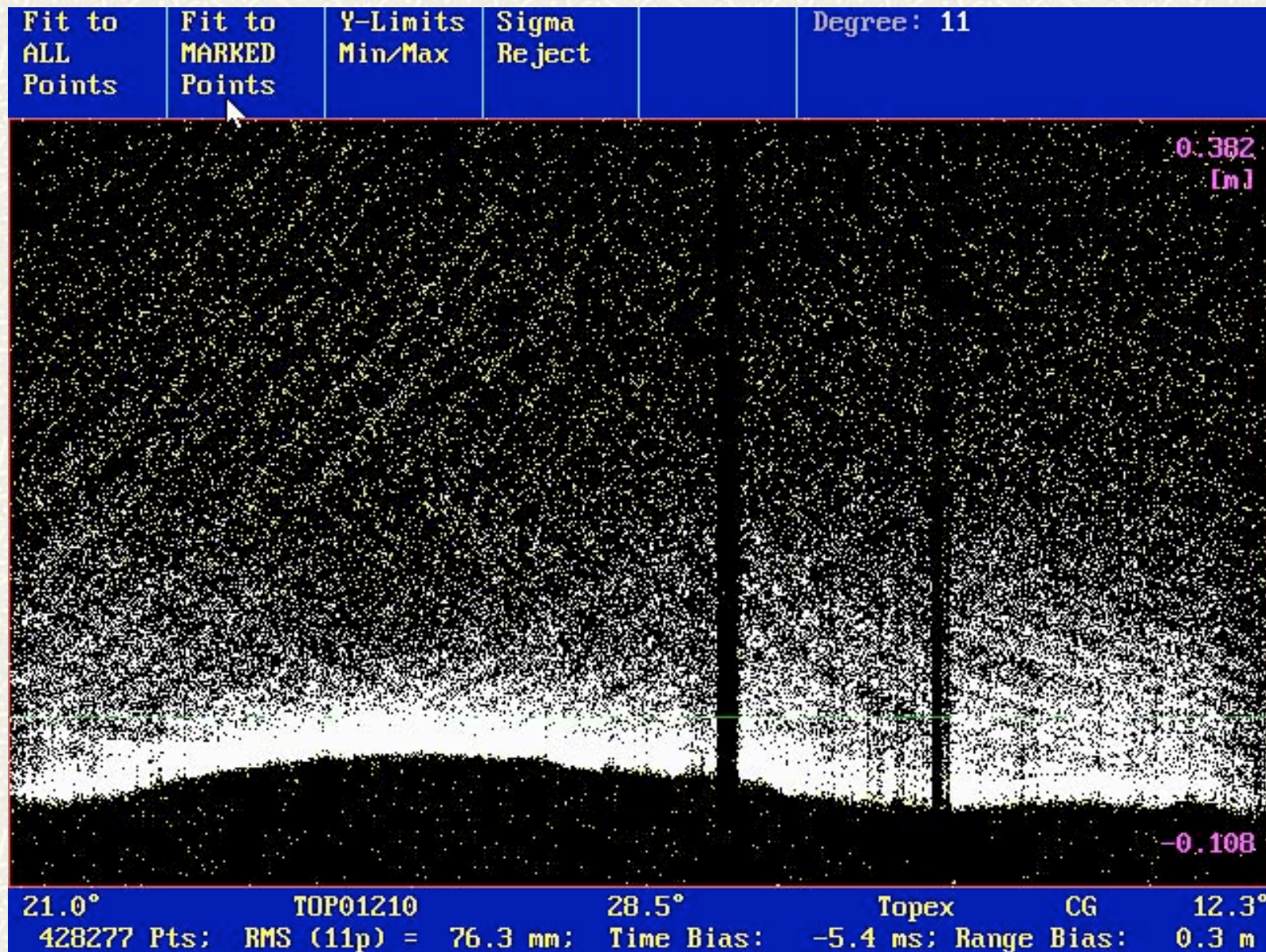
Topex: Sim. Return Pulses

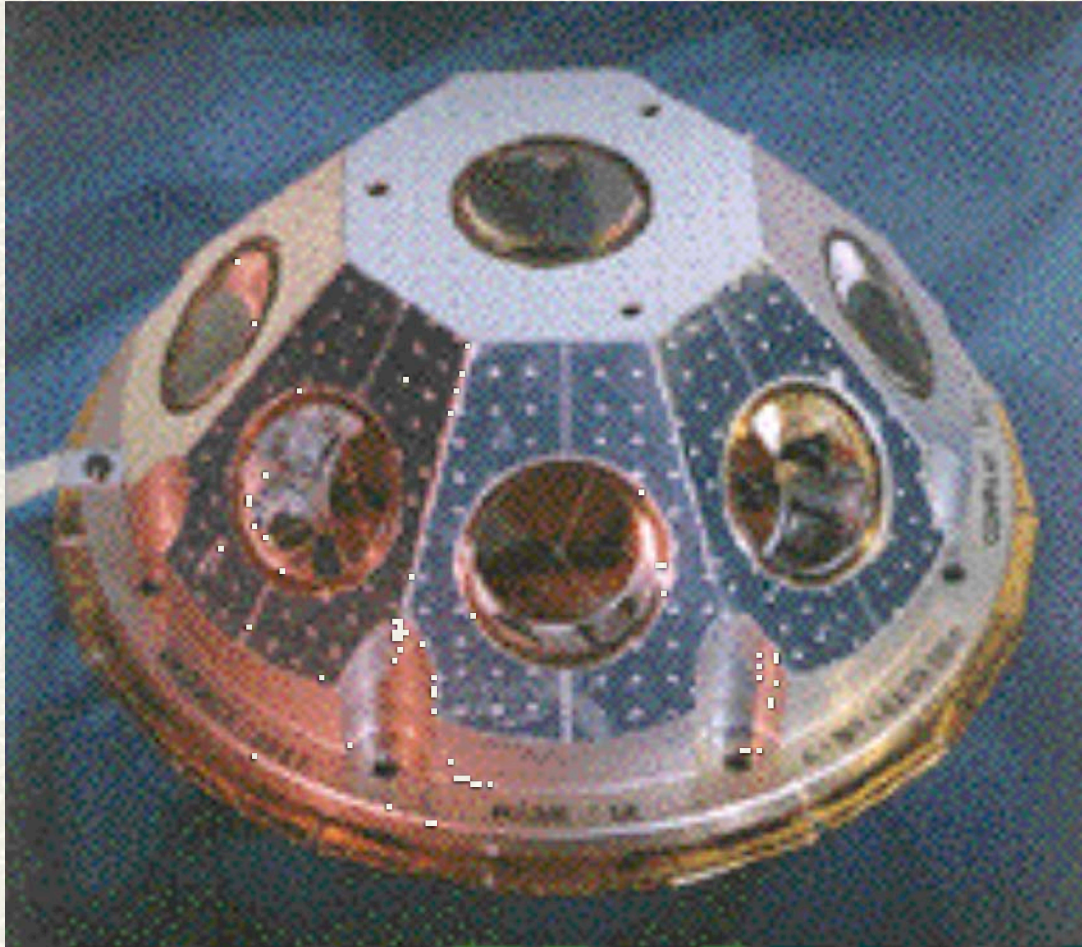


- Vertical axis: 550 to 1188 mm (two-way);
- Laser Pulse: 10 ps, but:
 - 40 ps FWHM assumed to simulate receiver noise;
- 24° rotation of the satellite about the symmetry axis;



Topex: Graz Data

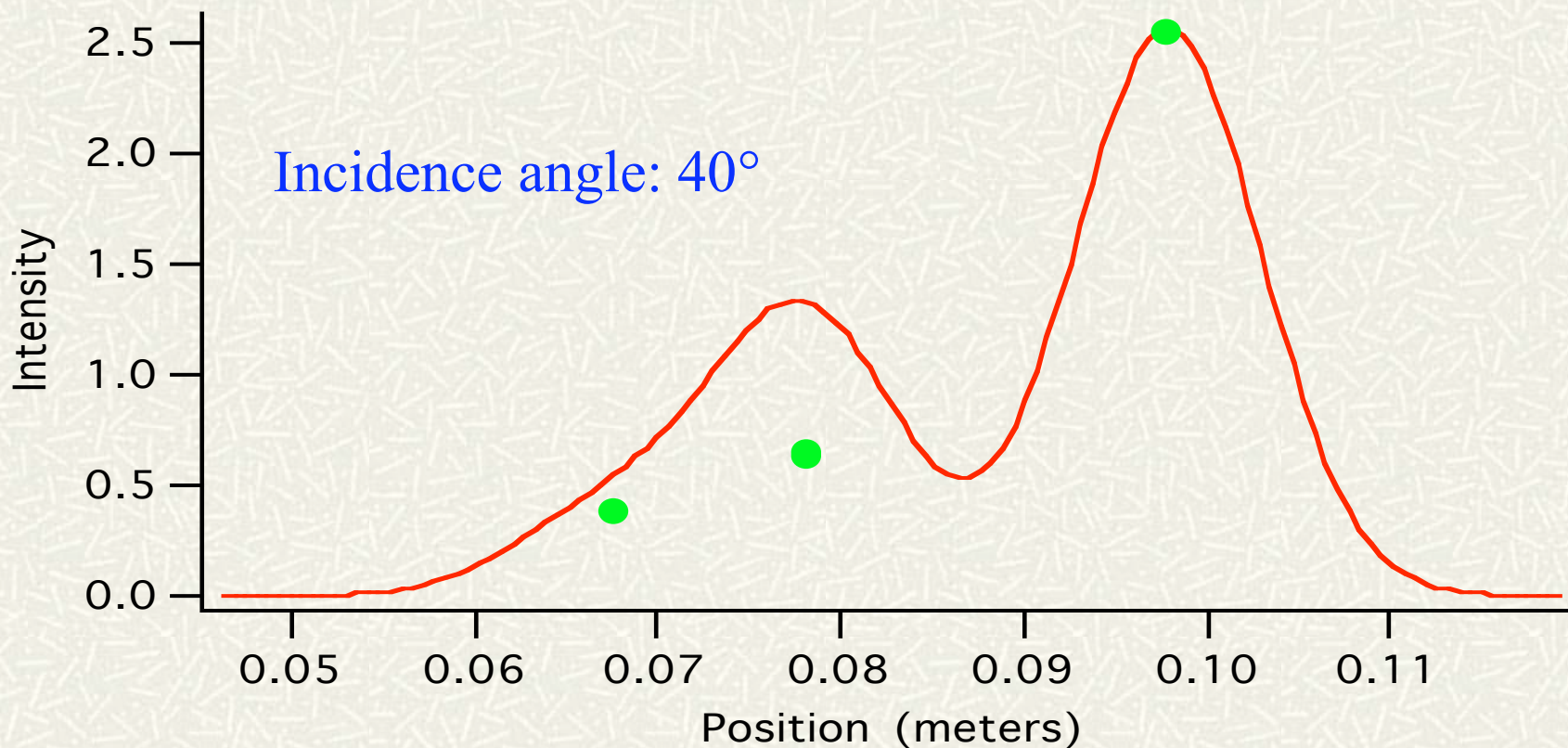
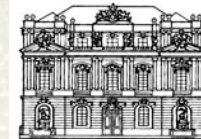




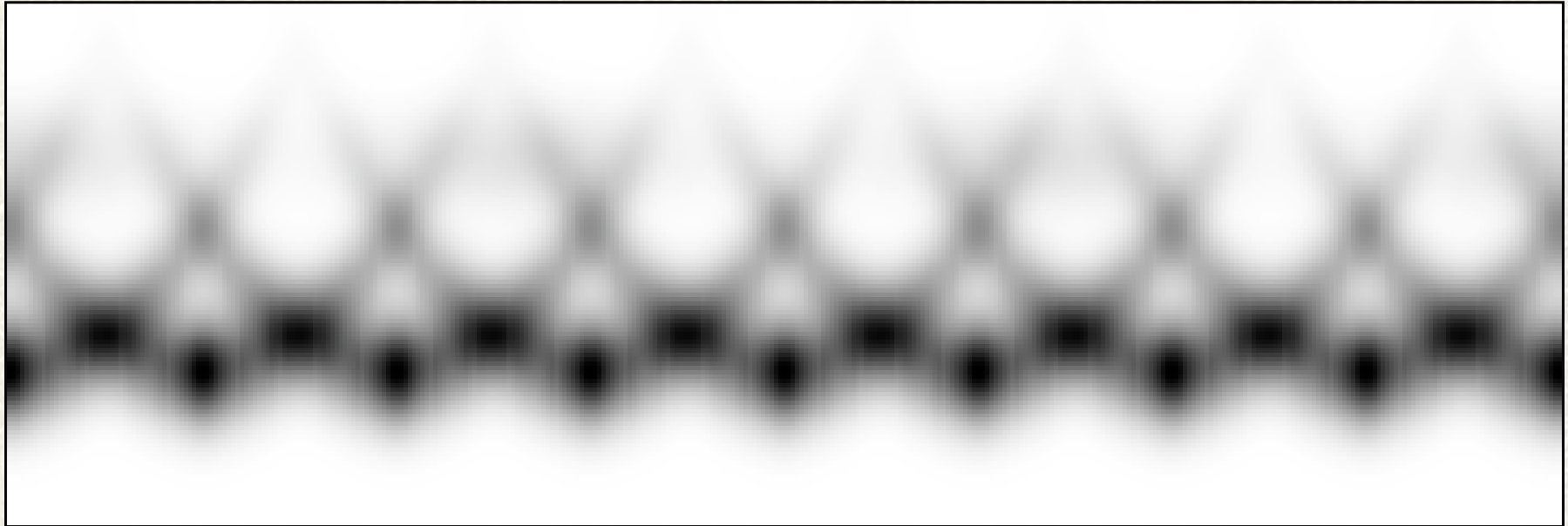
- Satellites are stabilized;
- Slow changes of visible retros;
- ERS and ENVISAT: Identical arrays
- Always 2 retros visible at least;



ERS-2, Envisat: Simul. Return Pulse Shapes



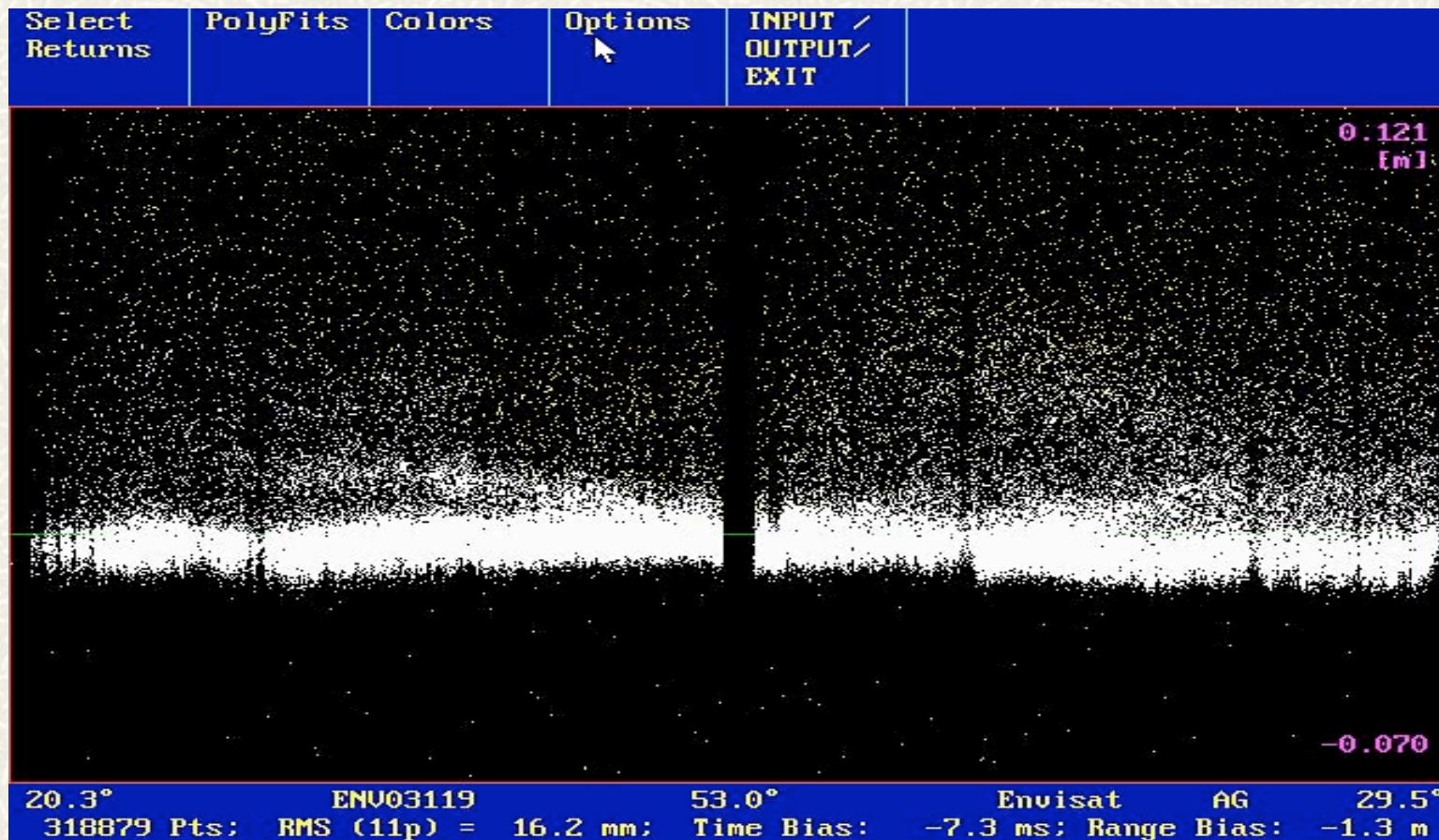
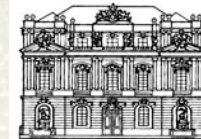
- Retros; Middle dot is actually 2 retros at same distance;
- Simulated Return Pulse Shape



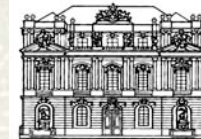
- Horizontal axis is from 0° to 360° \Rightarrow one full revolution;
- We usually see only a fraction of this full revolution;
- Vertical axis is from 46 to 119 mm (73 mm);
- At the mm-level: CoM correction is **NOT CONSTANT !!!**



Envisat: 300 k Returns



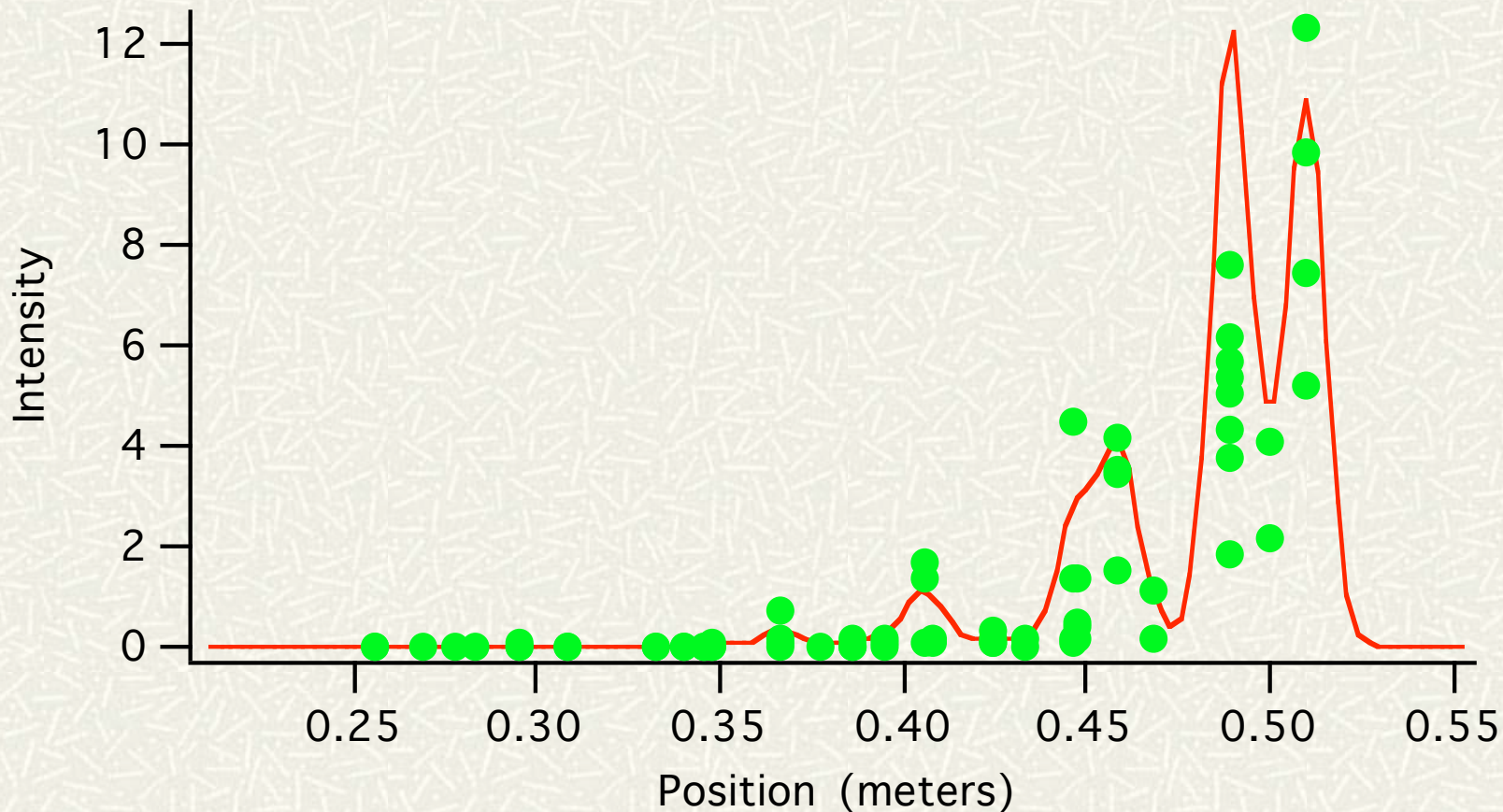
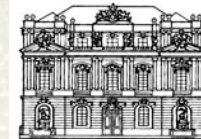
- ~ 1/8 of simulated full revolution (as in previous image)
- 2nd Track: shows max. offset of up to ~ 2 cm
- For NP generation: 2nd track returns omitted



- **Lageos 1:**
 - VERY slow rotation only;
 - Slow changes of retro visibility;
 - Allows detection of tracks of different retro clusters;
- **Lageos 2:**
 - Rotates significantly faster;
 - Not easy to detect tracks of single retros or retro clusters



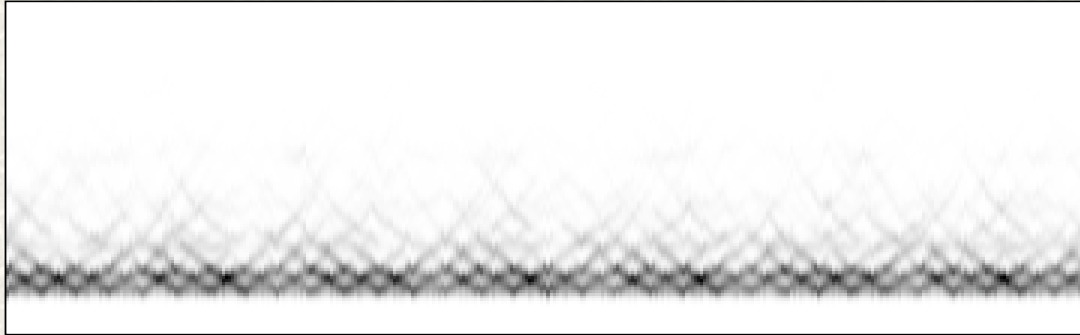
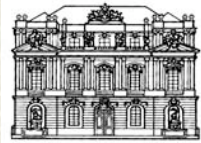
LAGEOS: Retro Visibility, Sim. Return Pulse Shapes



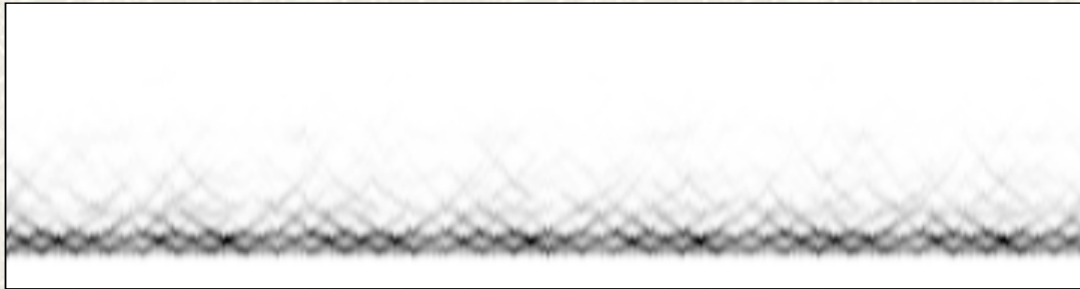
○ Retros; - - Simulated Return Pulse Shape



LAG-1: Simul. Return Signal



● 90° angle with spin axis



● 30° angle with spin axis



● 0° angle with spin axis

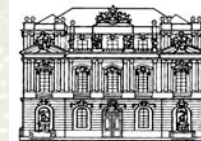
● Horizontal: 1 complete revolution (360°)

● Vertical: 280 to 550 mm (two-way).

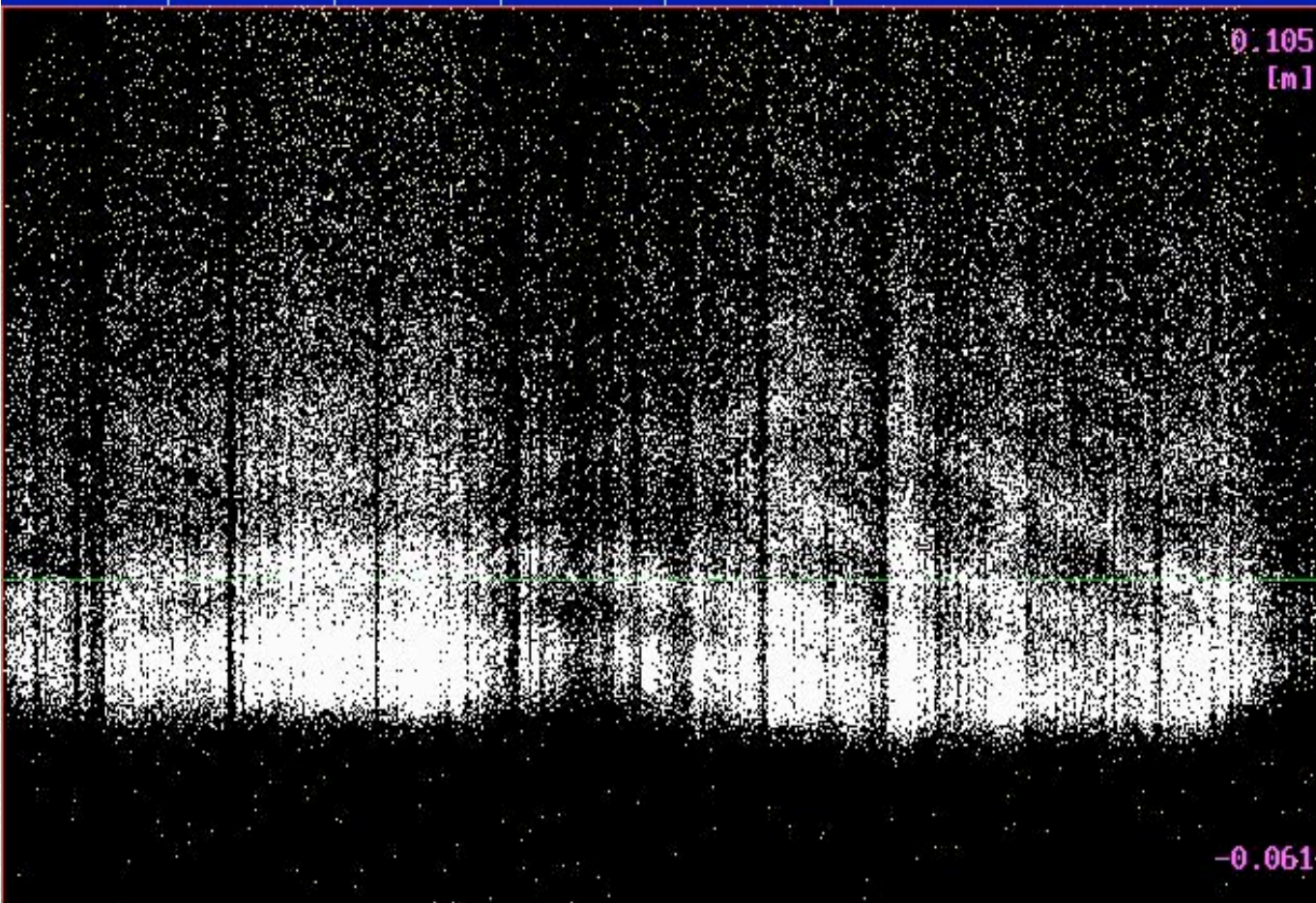
San Fernando, June 2004



Lageos 1: Multiple tracks



UN-Mark 522094 Points	X-Limits Min/Max	Y-Limits Min/Max	XMinMax: PASS RETS	BROOM Points Elimin
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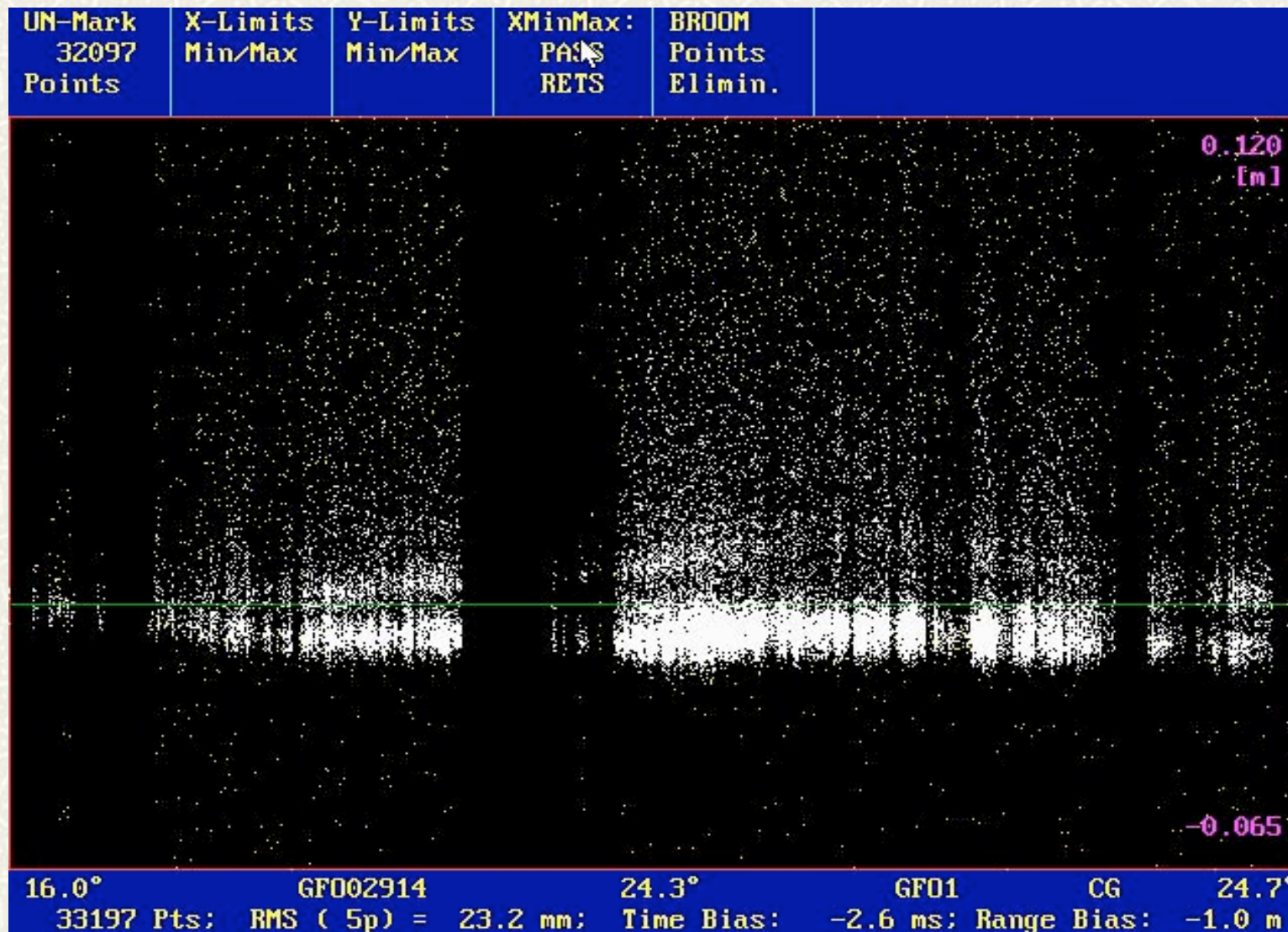
- Lageos-1 Pass
- Night time
- ~ 500 k Returns
- Slow rotation
- ~ 160 mm vertical
- Several tracks
- NP: Track 1 only
- 400 k remaining

37.9°	LA111902	72.2°	Lageos1	RC	30.2°
509241 Pts;	RMS (6p) = 25.5 mm;	Time Bias:	-0.5 ms;	Range Bias:	1.4 m

San Fernando, June 2004



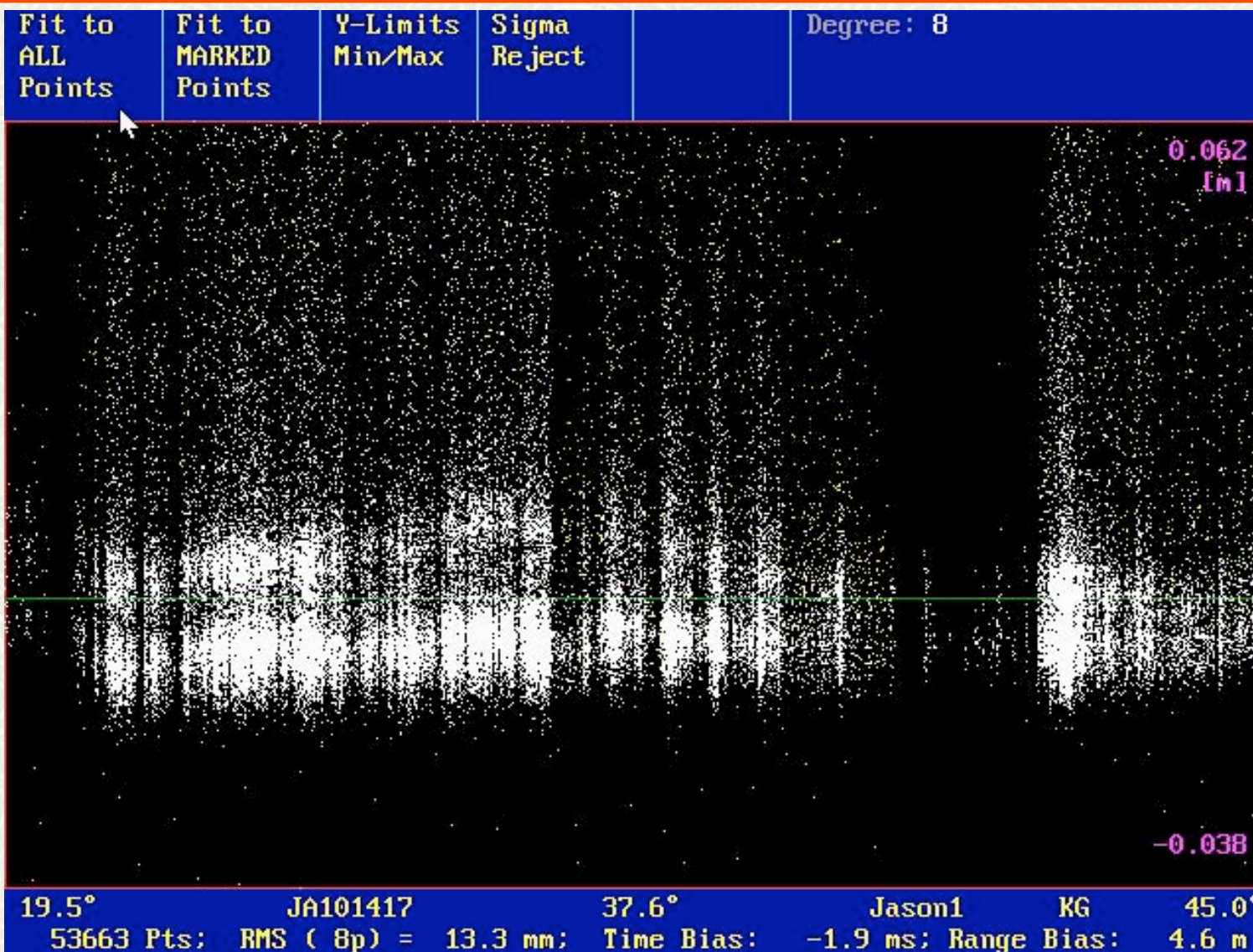
Other Satellites: GFO



San Fernando, June 2004

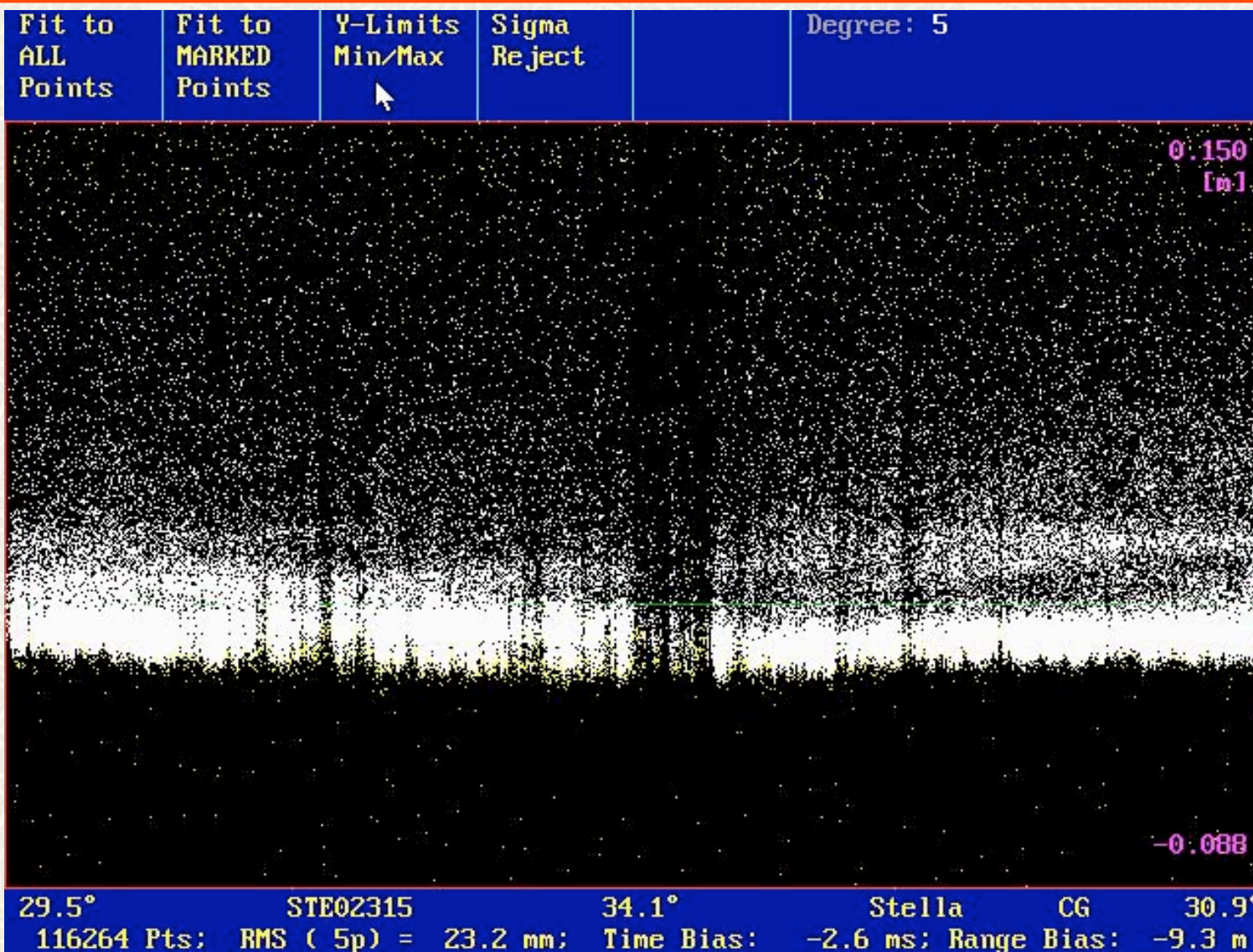


Other Satellites: Jason-1

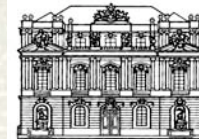




Even Stella shows it ...



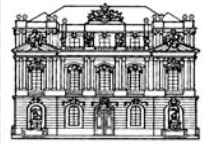
San Fernando, June 2004



- The Graz 2 kHz SLR system resolves:
 - single retro tracks;
 - and / or tracks of retro clusters on most satellites;
 - Exceptions: LaRetC, Champ (?), Panels only on Glonass sats;
- Lageos: Single PE returns only, due to low energy (400 μ J/shot);
- LEOs: Multi-PEs, but also significant fraction of SPEs;
- NP Generation: Secondary tracks omitted, only nearest retro used;
- Consequence for CoM corrections at mm-level:
 - Even with secondary tracks removed:
 - CoM correction: **NOT ALWAYS CONSTANT !**
- For stabilized satellites: Chance to increase SLR accuracy !



Be aware ...



... of these things also in YOUR system:

- With kHz => We now can show it;
- With 10 Hz => You just don't know it

