

DEVELOPMENT OF TWSTFT CARRIER PHASE TECHNIQUE IN LNE-SYRTE

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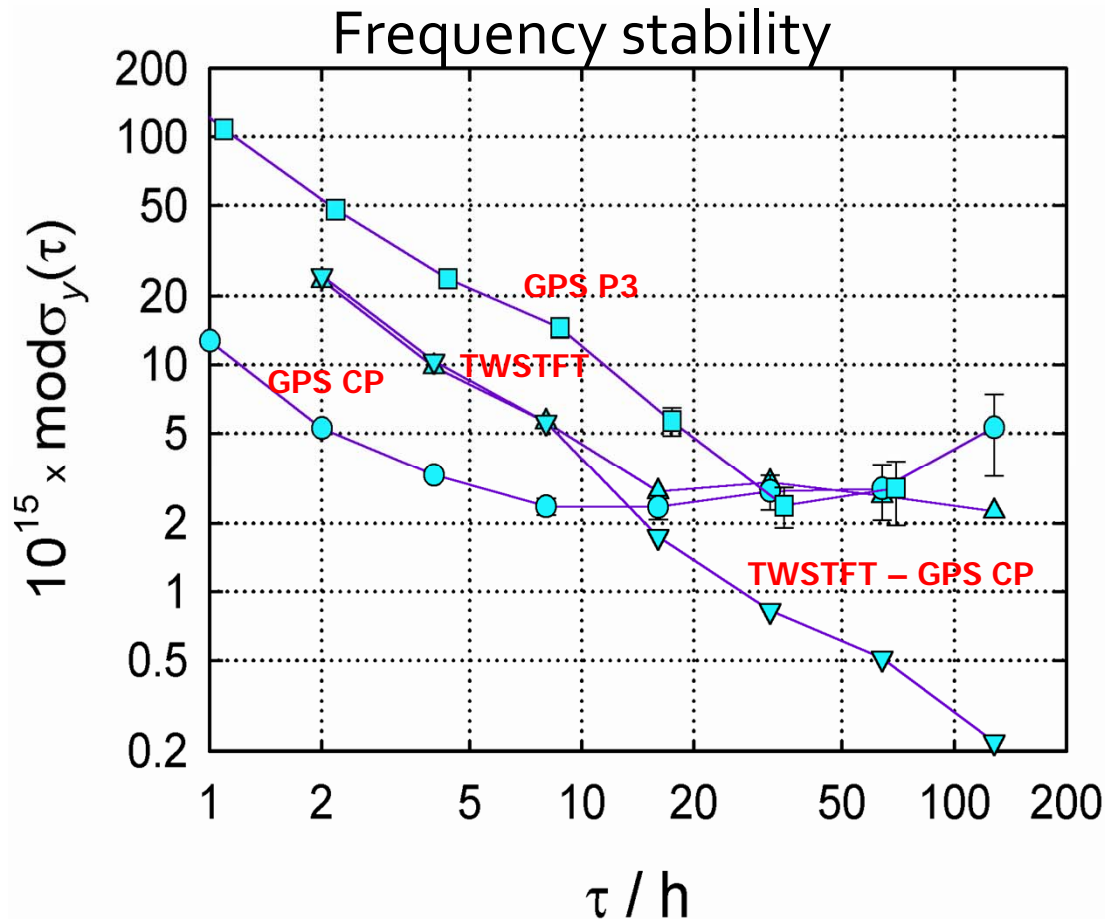
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Outline

- Introduction and motivation
- Principle of TWSTFT carrier phase technique
- TWSTFT equation system
- Experimental validation of the system set-up
- Understanding the satellite LO frequency distortion
- Characterization of the TWCP link (stability)
- Conclusion and outlooks

Introduction and motivation



Best results:

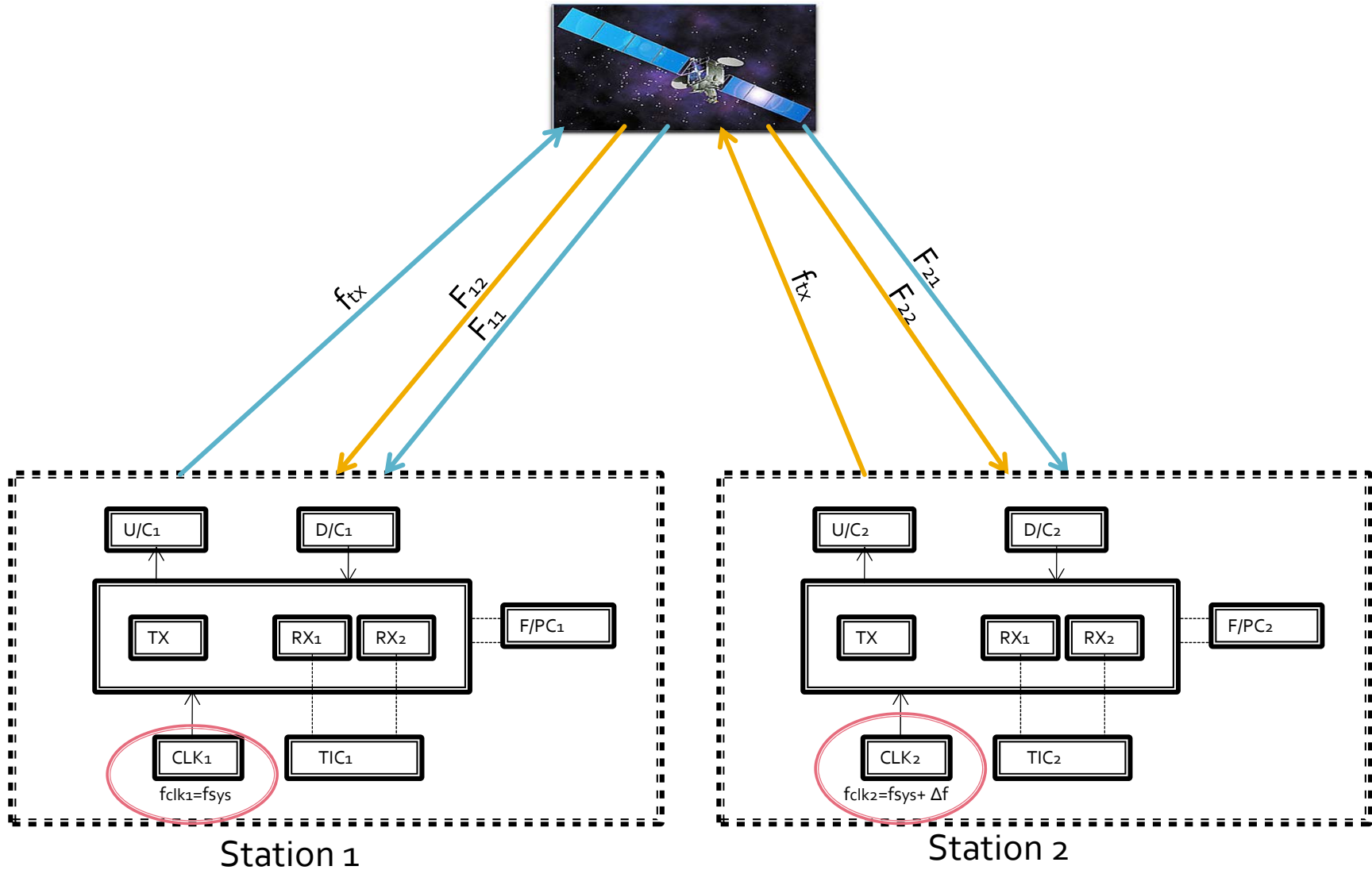
- 8×10^{-16} @ 1 day in 2009 with 2.5 Mchips/s
- Same performance can be reached today at 1 Mchips/s.

Results obtained with 2.5 Mchips/s, OP-NPL link
(Bauch et al., Metrologia **43** (2006) 109-120).

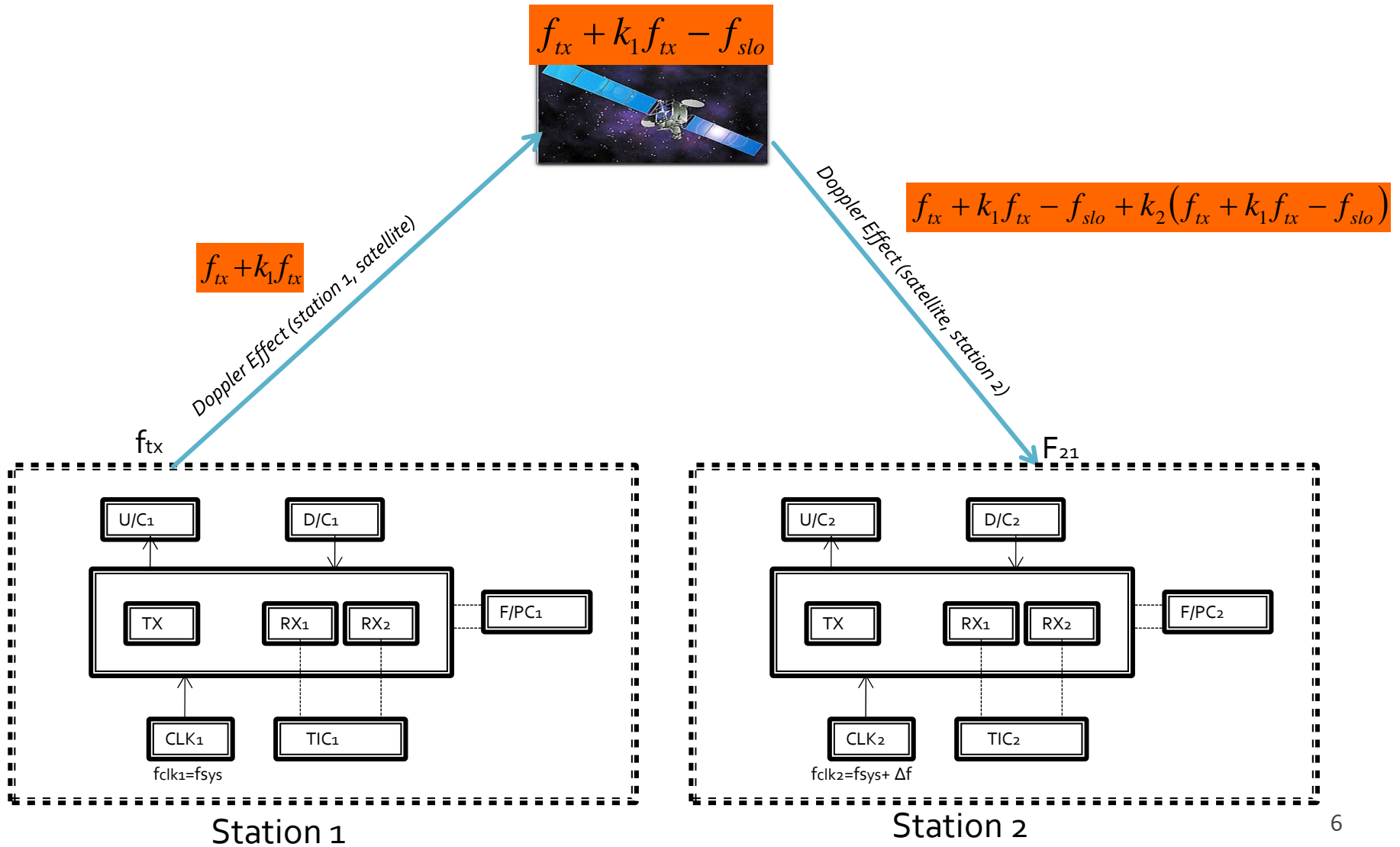
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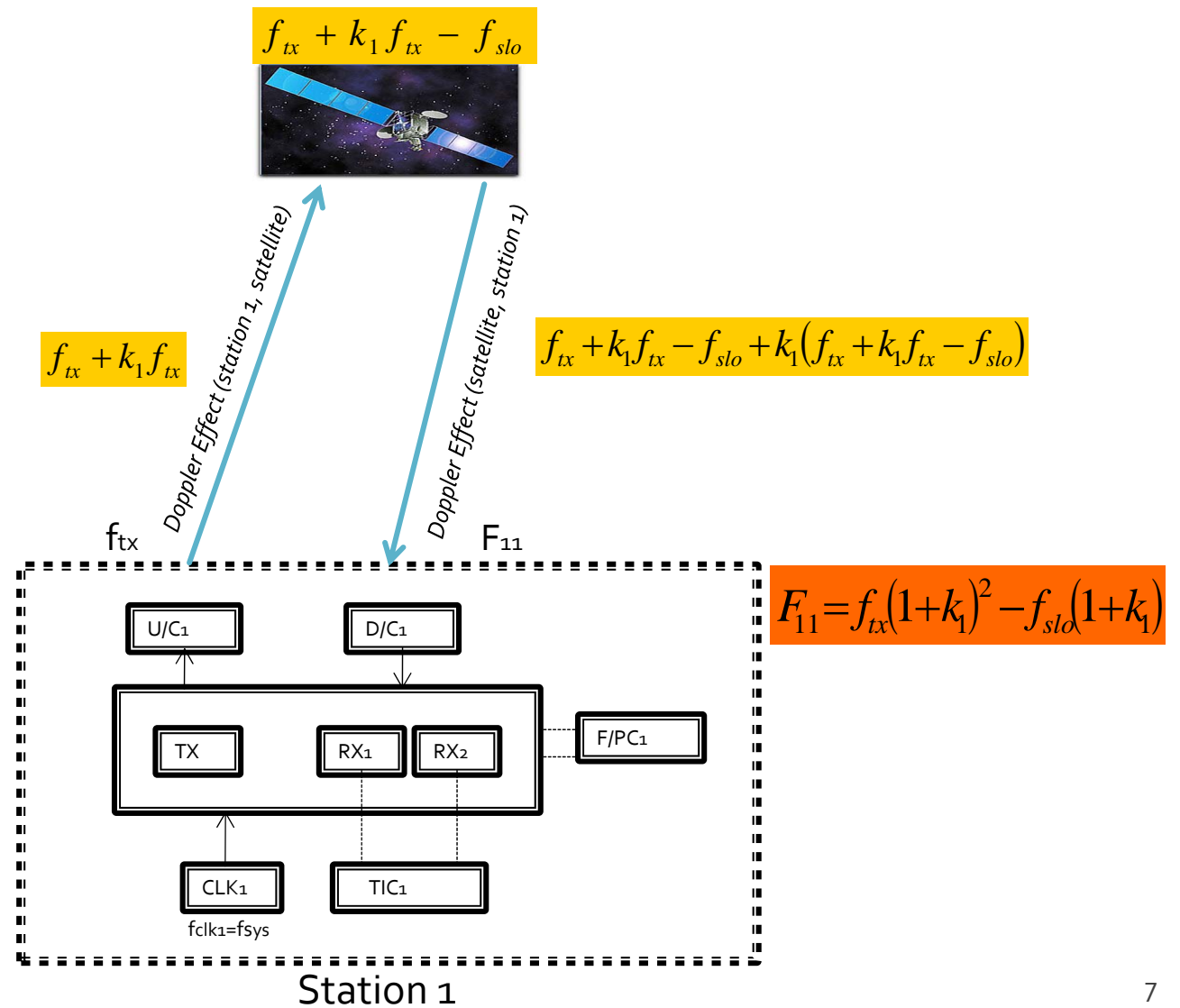
TWSTFT carrier phase principle



Transfer from station 1 to station 2



Ranging Signal



Doppler effect

- The Doppler coefficients are calculated using the following equation :

$$k_n(t) = \frac{v_n(t)}{c}$$

- $v_n(t)$: projection of the satellite velocity in the direction of station n at the instant t .
- c : speed of light

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TWSTFT carrier phase equation system

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{11} = f_{tx} (1+k_1)^2 - f_{slo} (1+k_1) \\ F_{12} = f_{tx} \left(\frac{f_{sys} + \Delta f}{f_{sys}} \right) (1+k_1)(1+k_2) - f_{slo} (1+k_1) \\ F_{21} = f_{tx} \left(\frac{f_{sys}}{f_{sys} + \Delta f} \right) (1+k_1)(1+k_2) - f_{slo} \left(\frac{f_{sys}}{f_{sys} + \Delta f} \right) (1+k_2) \\ F_{22} = f_{tx} (1+k_2)^2 - f_{slo} \left(\frac{f_{sys}}{f_{sys} + \Delta f} \right) (1+k_2) \end{array} \right.$$

System's unknowns

The unknowns of the system are :

- ❑ Δf : frequency shift between clocks in comparison
- ❑ k_1 : Doppler coefficient according to station 1
- ❑ k_2 : Doppler coefficient according to station 2
- ❑ f_{slo} : on-board satellite LO frequency

Solving the equation system

- Linearization of the equations of the TWSTFT carrier phase system by applying Taylor development and neglecting the terms from the second order

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_{sys}} = - \left[\frac{F_{11} - F_{22} - F_{12} + F_{21}}{2} - \frac{f_{tx} (F_{12} - F_{22})}{f_{tx} - f_{slo}} \right] \frac{1}{2 f_{tx}}$$

F_{11} , F_{22} , F_{12} , F_{21} are measured.

f_{slo} , k_1 and k_2 must be known by other means.

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System set-up

Equipment used :

- ❑ 2 TWSTFT stations
- ❑ 2 SATRE modems
- ❑ 1 Maser clock
- ❑ Satellite simulator

Experimental data recorded every second:

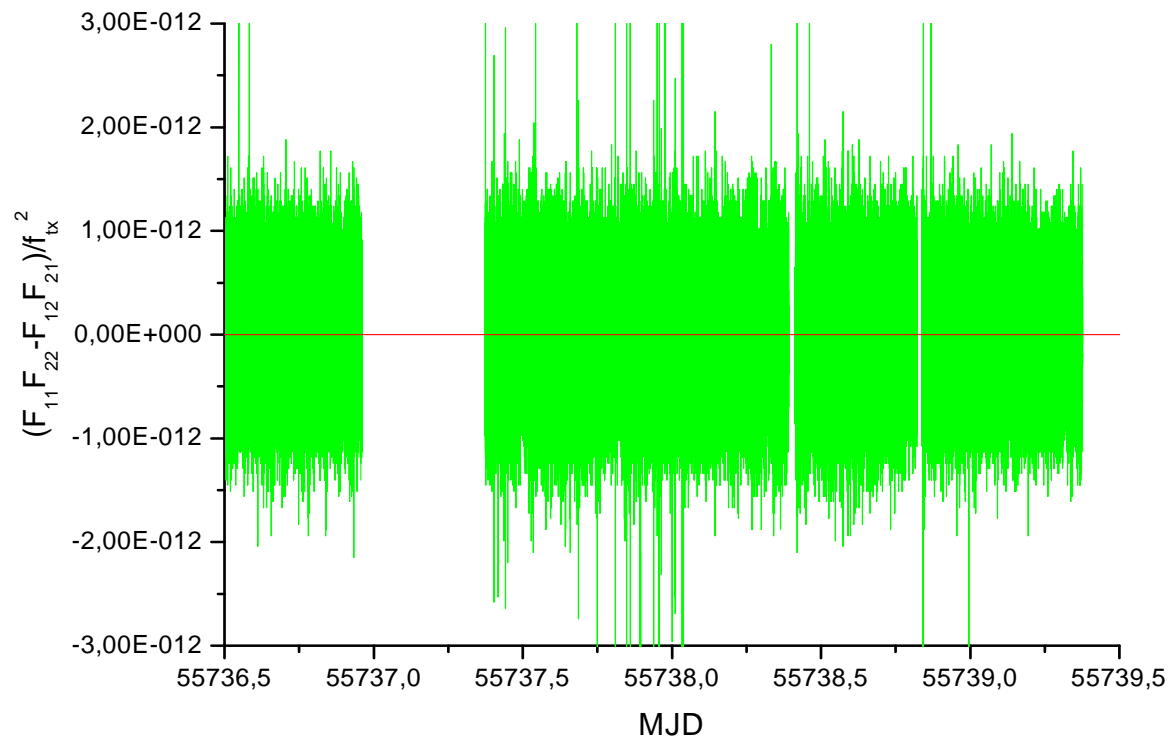
- ❑ 1 Mchip/s code delay
- ❑ Carrier frequency

- Satellite: Telstar 11 N in the Ku band
- 50 min of measurements during odd hours over one month
- 3 days of continuous 1 s measurements



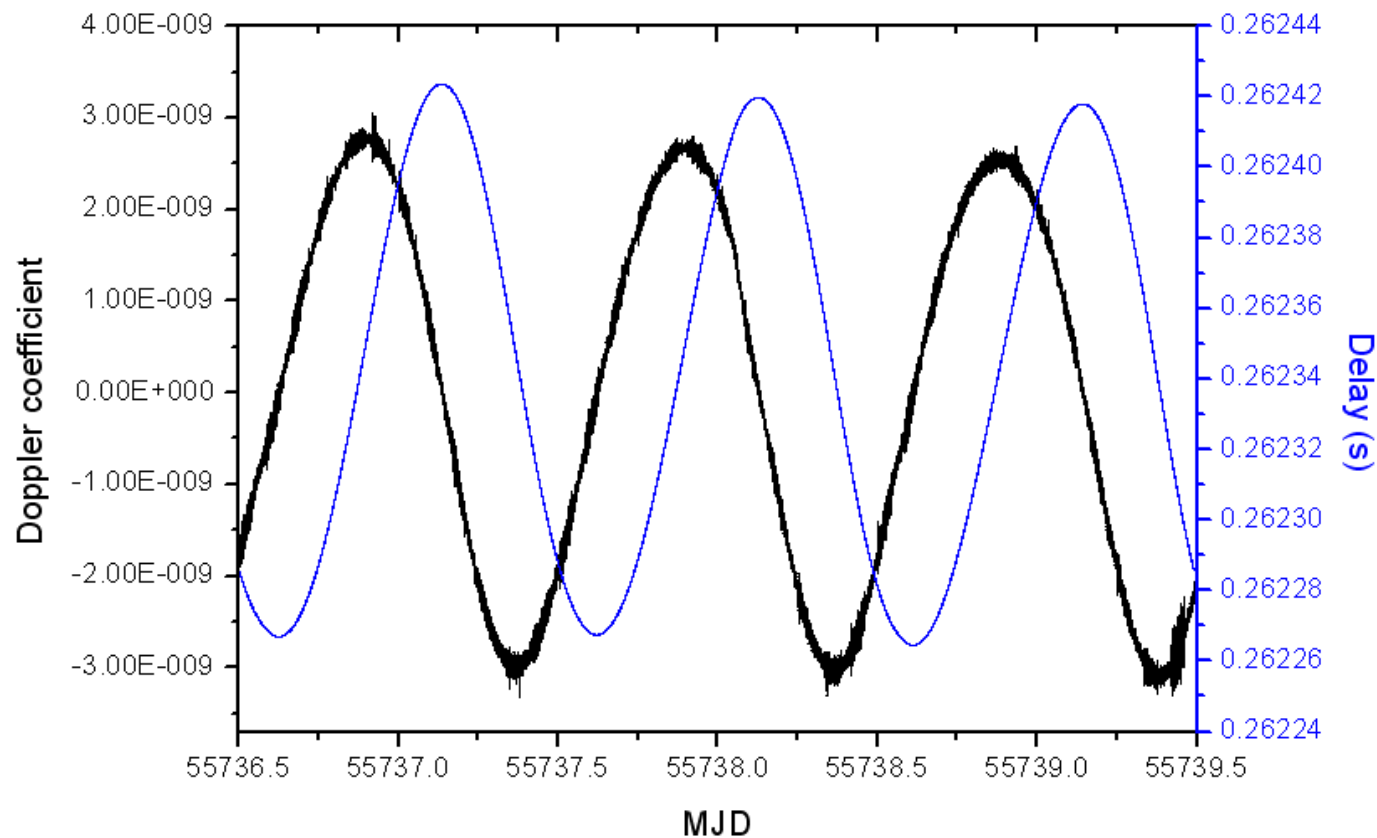
Results: Experimental validation of the different carrier frequencies

$$F_{11}F_{22} - F_{12}F_{21} = 0$$



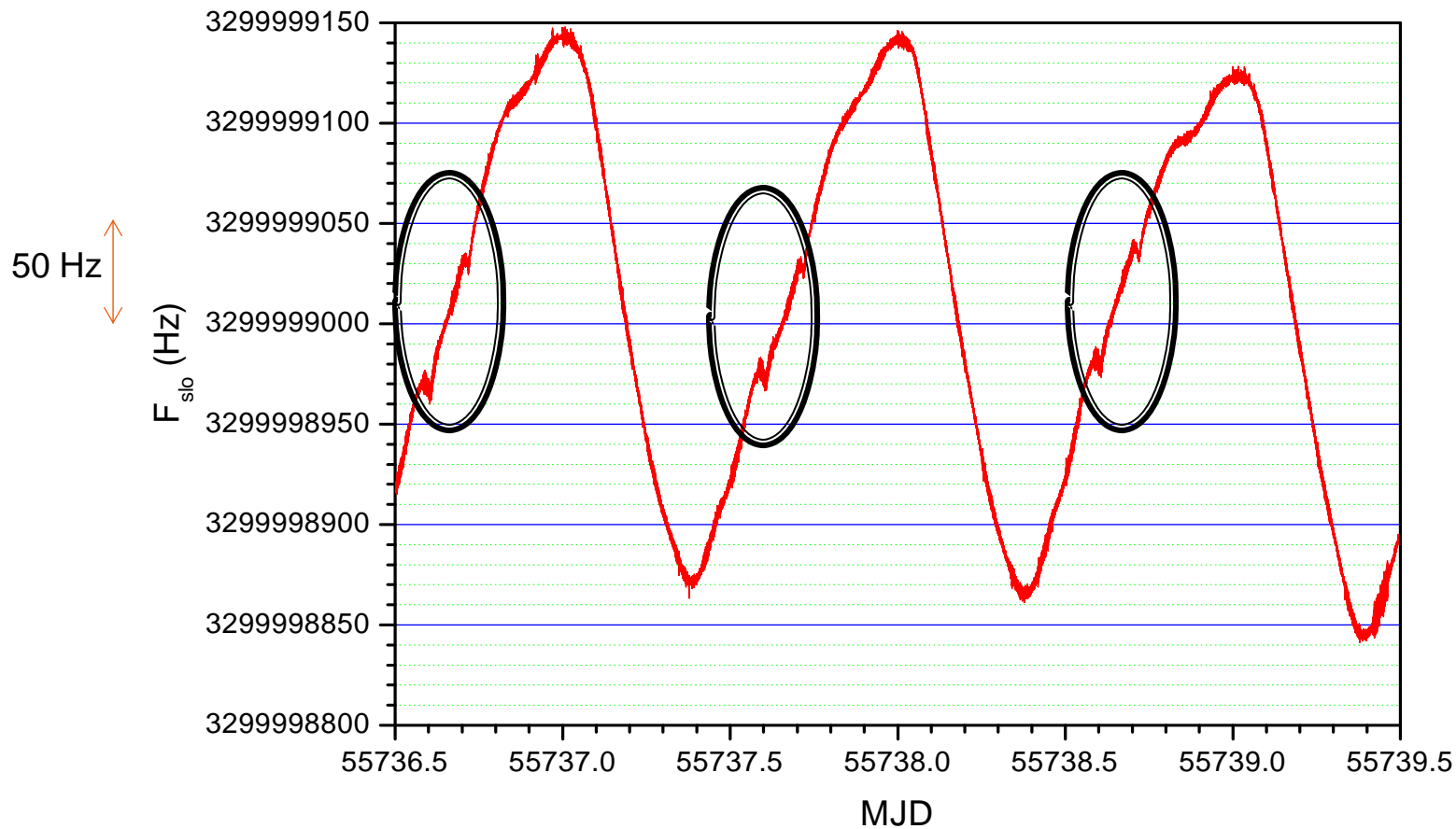
No drift nor offset observed

Results: Determination of ranging delay and Doppler coefficients



Results: Satellite LO frequency

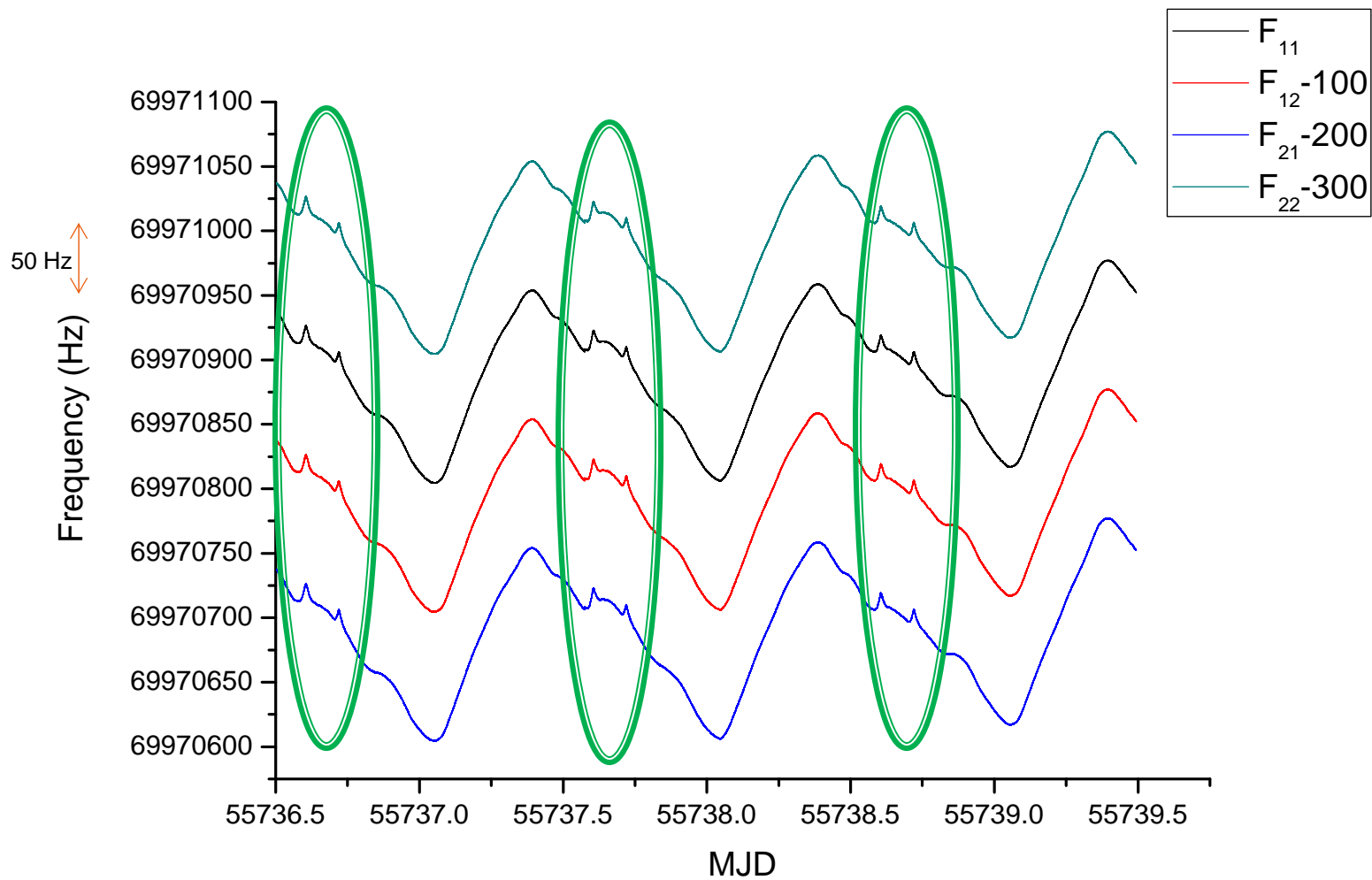
$$f_{slo} = -\left[\frac{F_{11}}{(1+k_1)} - (1+k_1)f_{tx}\right]$$

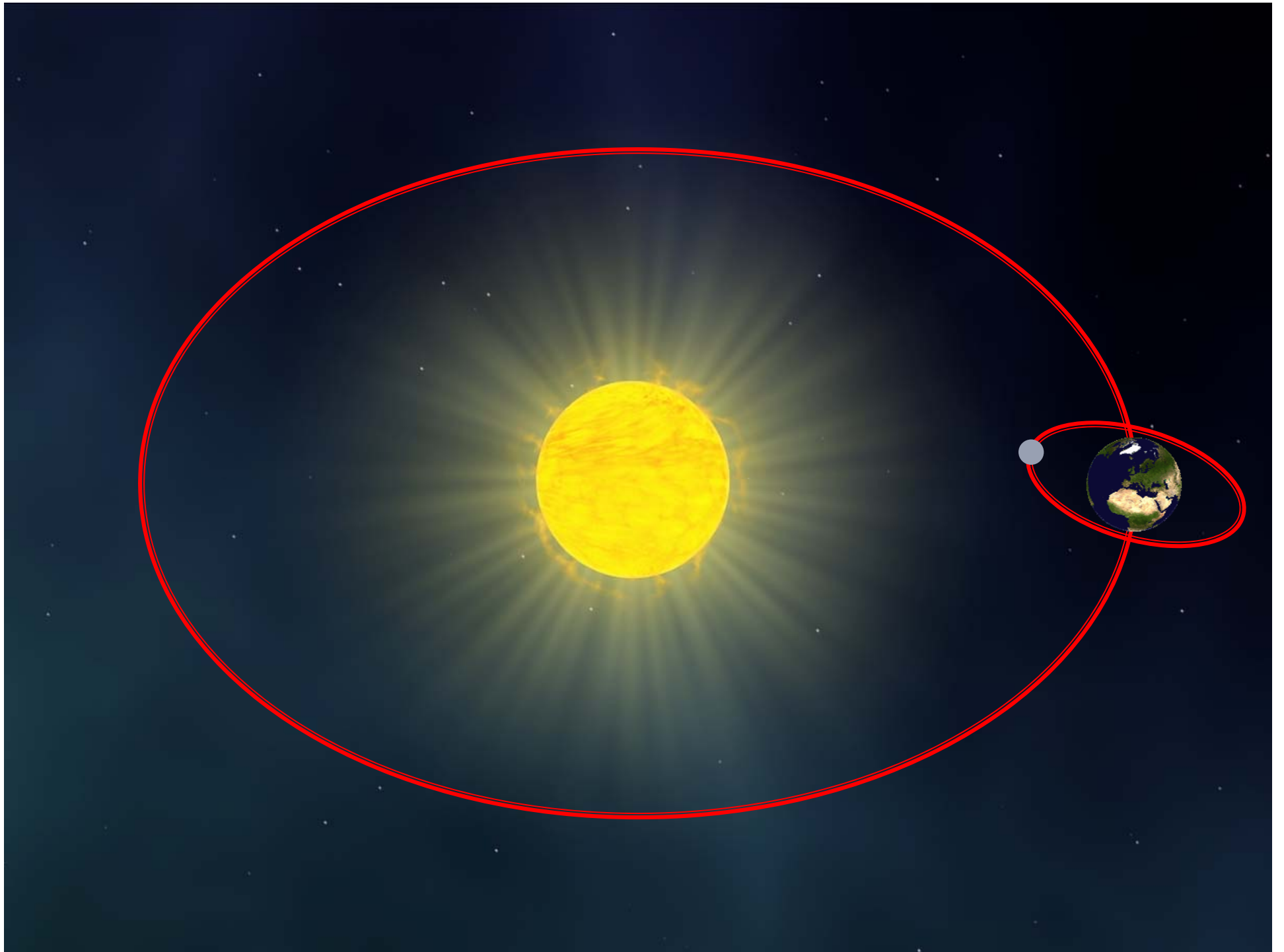


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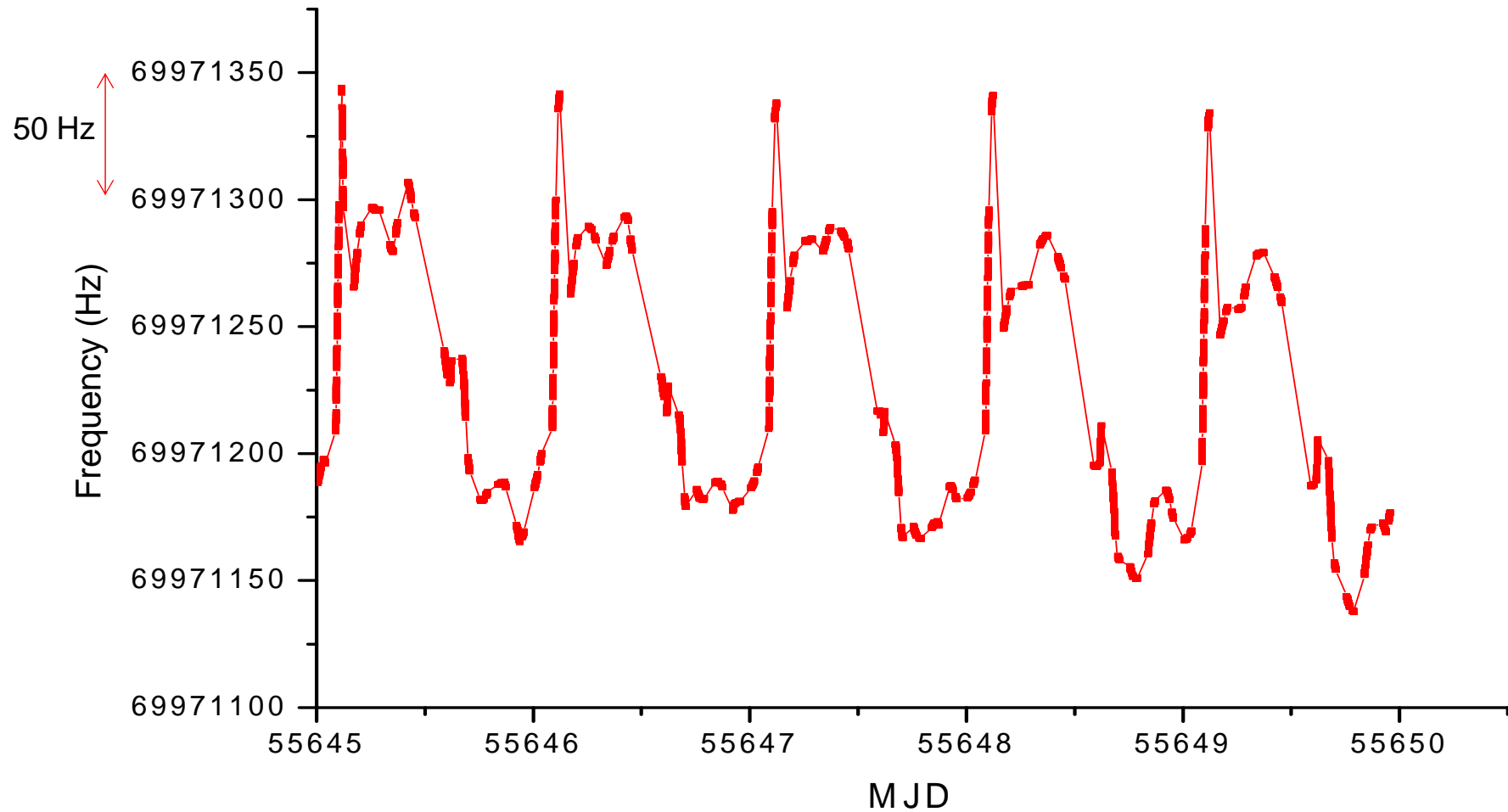
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Results: Carrier frequency measurements





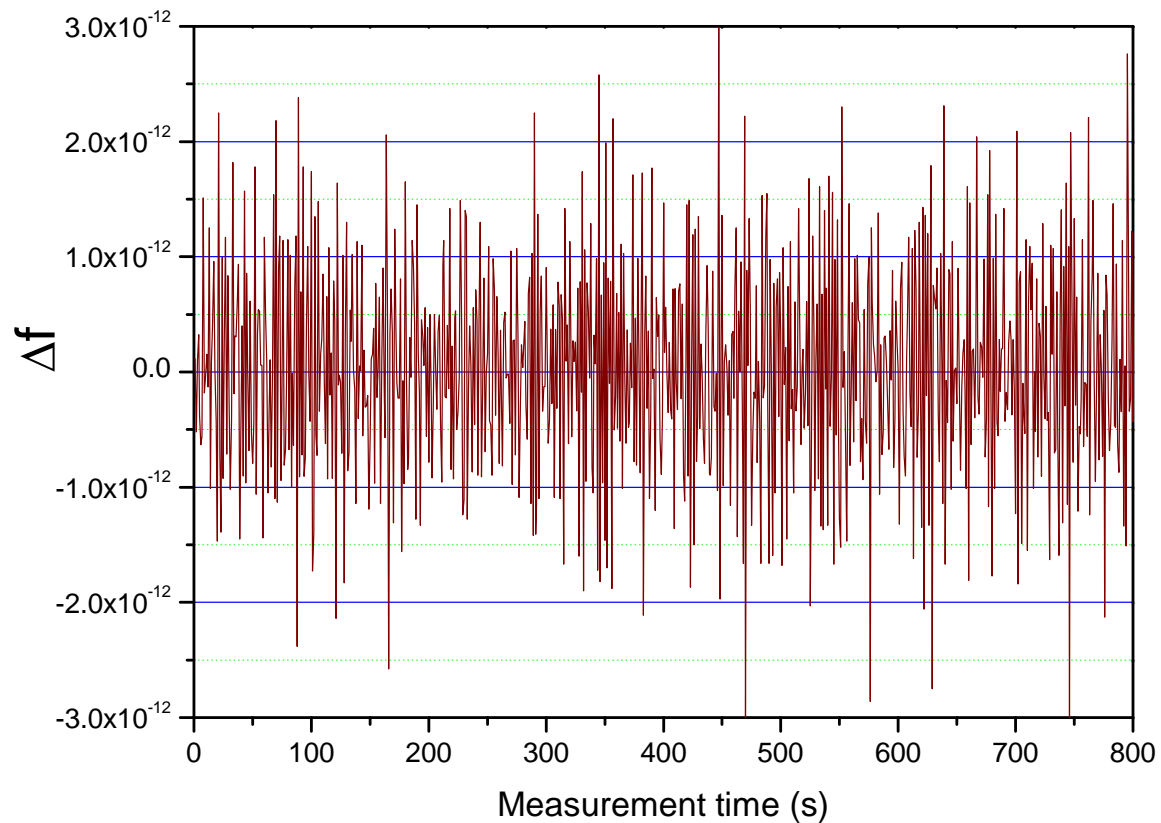
Understanding the signal distortion

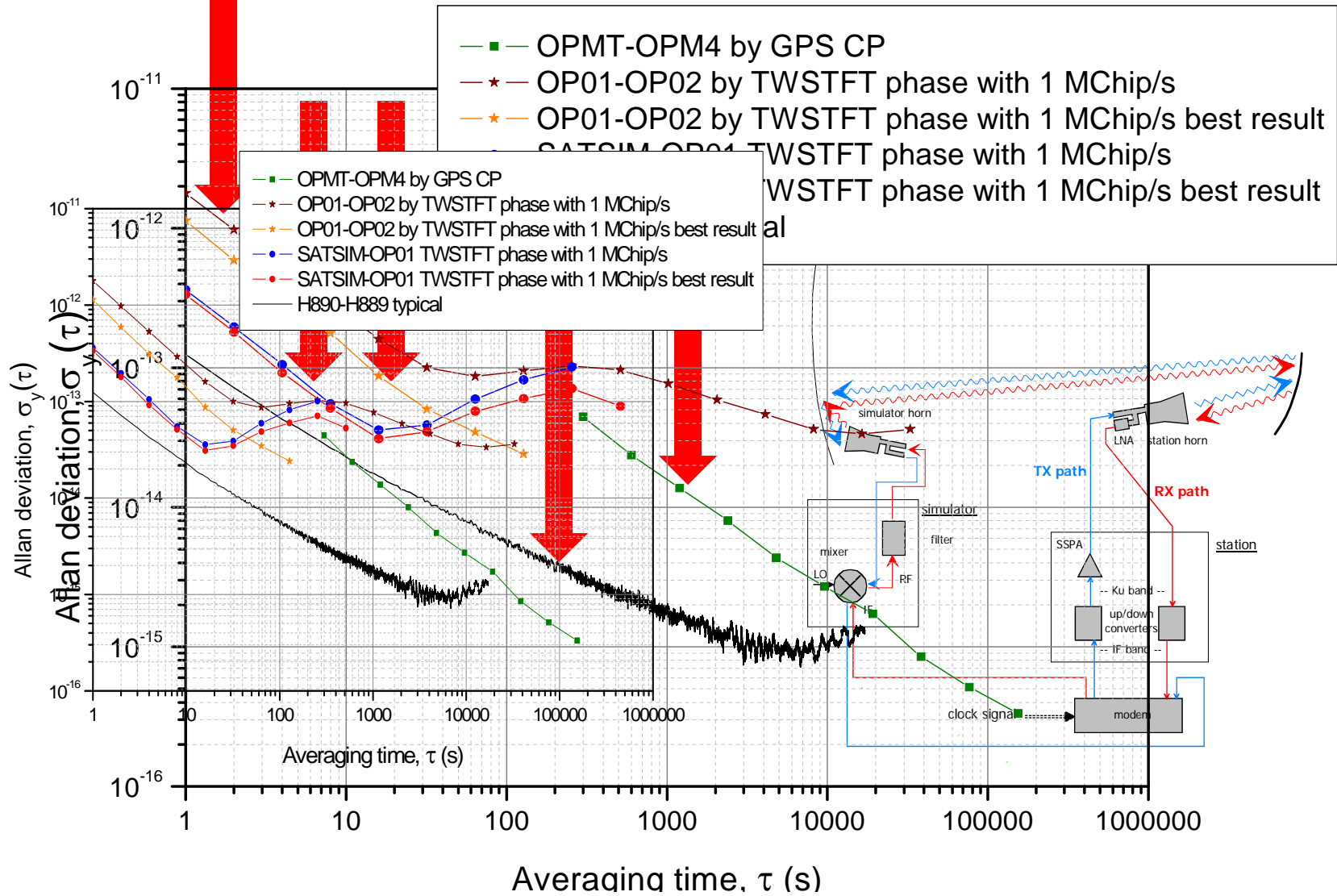


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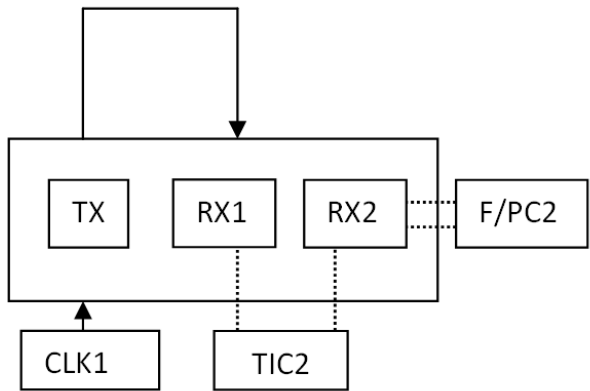
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Results: Determination of clocks offset (common clock in this case)

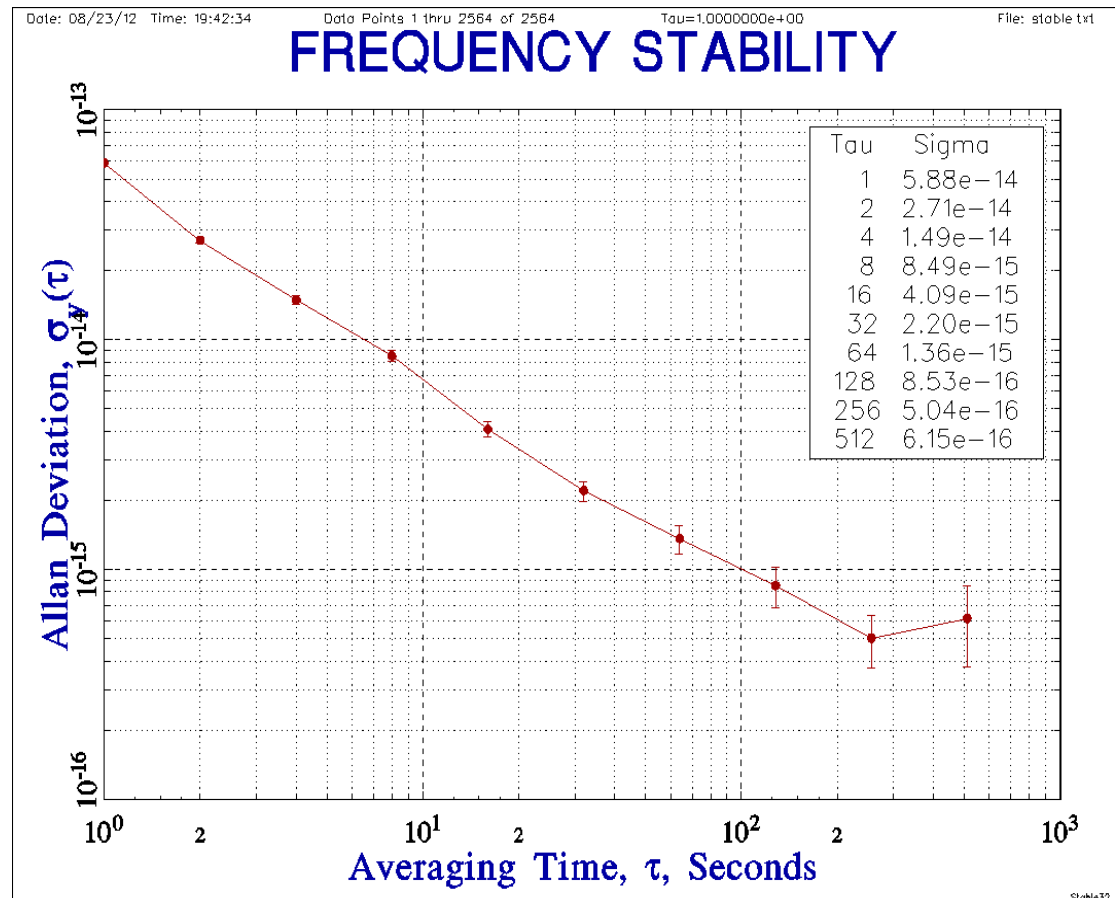




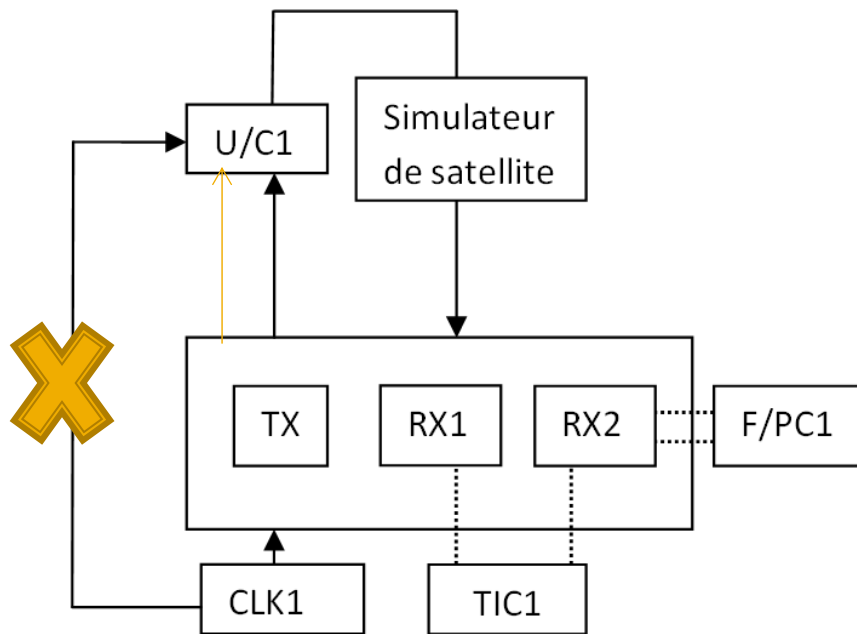
Additional tests (1)



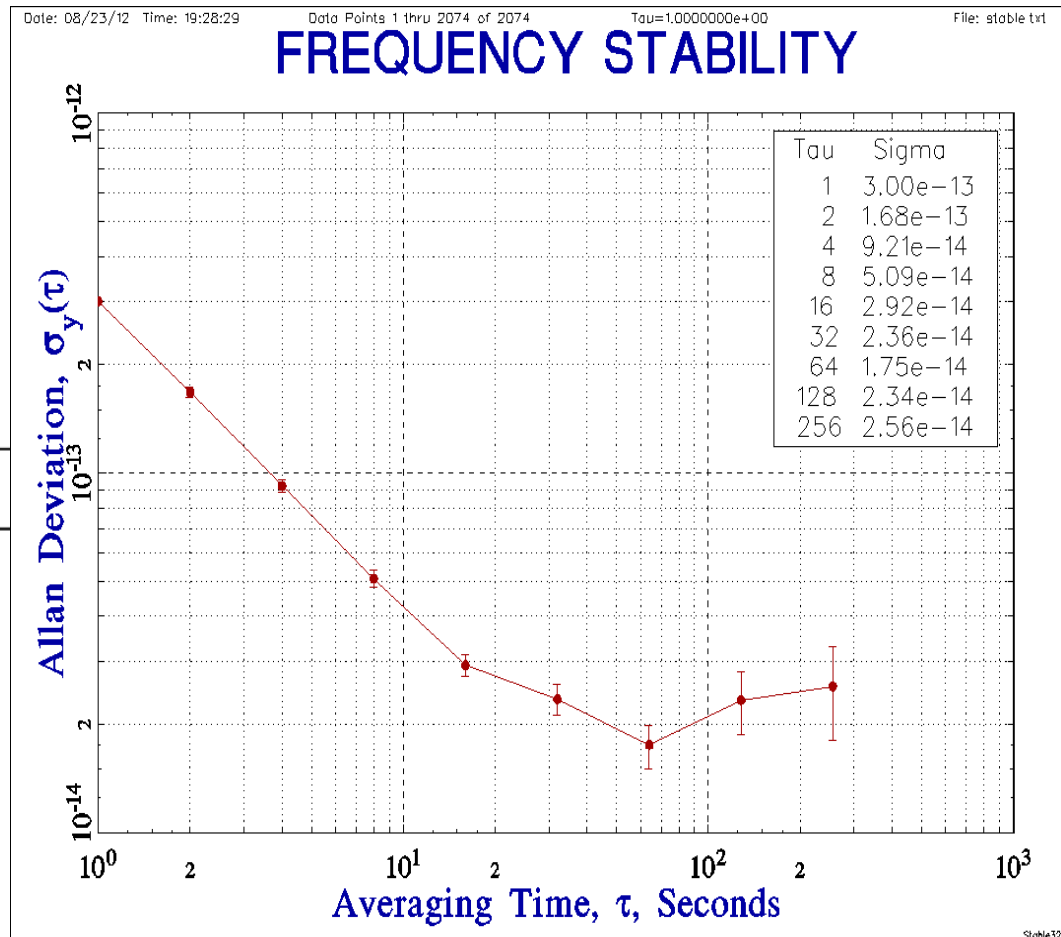
- Satellite
- Atmospheric propagation
- Up and down converters



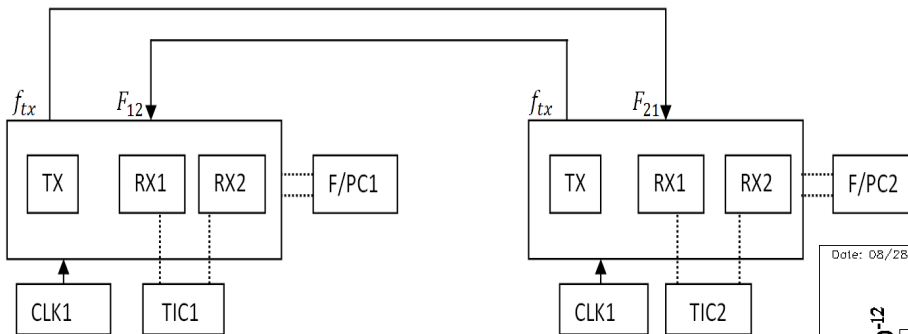
Additional tests (2)



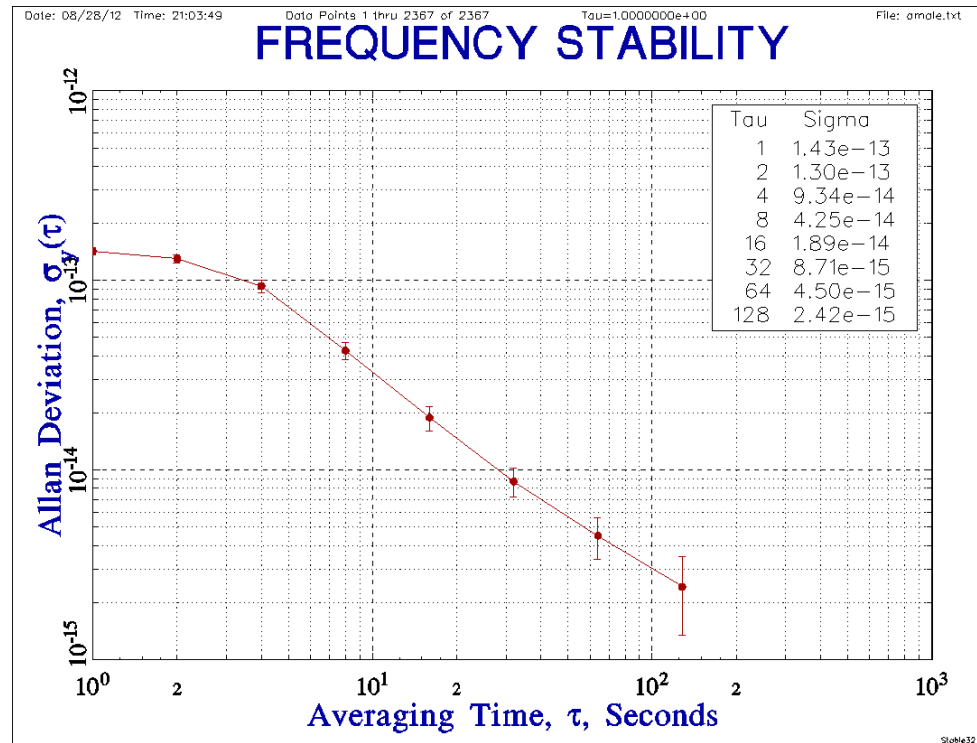
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Additional tests (3)



- Satellite
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Conclusion and outlooks

- We have presented the first results of application of TWSTFT carrier phase method in colocation at LNE SYRTE and we have reported the following performances:
 - ✓ 1×10^{-12} at 1 s.
 - ✓ 3×10^{-14} at 100 s.
 - ✗ Stability degradation at 300 s seems coming from the used equipments.
- The use of phase data instead of frequency data to overcome the need for doing continuous measurements as in the present case.
- Study of atmospheric effects impact on TWSTFT carrier phase.

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Thank you

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