Satellite Interleaving and Real-time Normal Point Data-Quantity/Quality Monitoring

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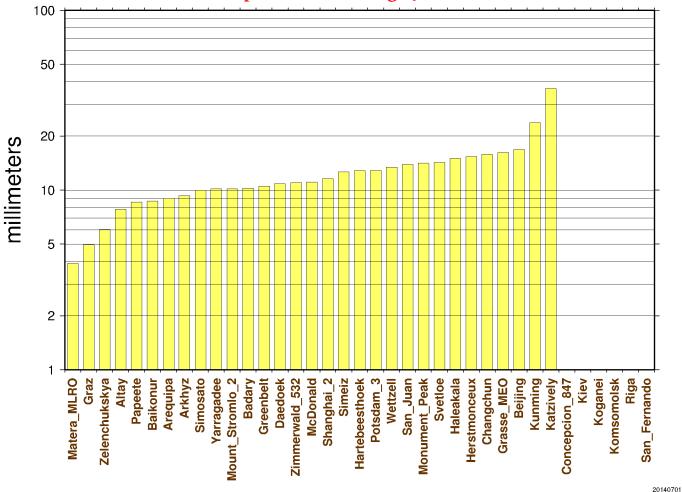
motivation

- The current ILRS recipe for NP population: Sufficient returns should be achieved such that a NP precision of 1mm is reached
- Or, for stations not able to assess precision:
 1000 returns per NP should be the target
- Here we discuss implementation at Herstmonceux of real-time precision measurement towards 'quicker' NPs

Single-shot precision on LAGEOS (ILRS)

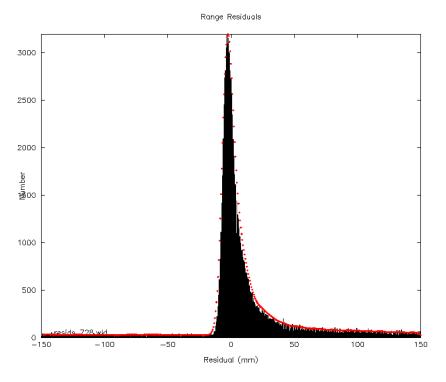
LAGEOS RMS

from April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014



Some stats

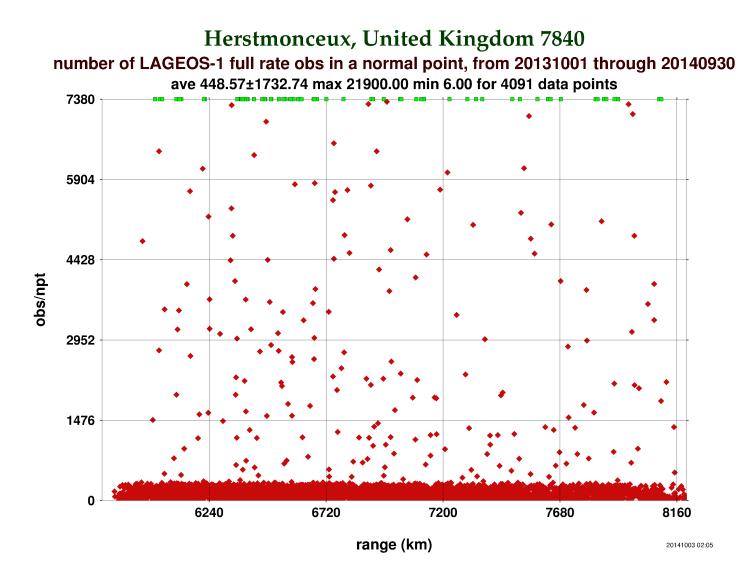
 For Herstmonceux, working strictly at single photons, expect single-shot precision of ~10-15mm (from model, Otsubo & Appleby, 2003)



Real data distribution from a pass of LAGEOS at kHz rates; the red curve is the expected distribution. Sigma ~14mm

Thus to reach 1 mm precision NP, need N = 14^2 returns N ~ 200

Actual numbers of returns/NP

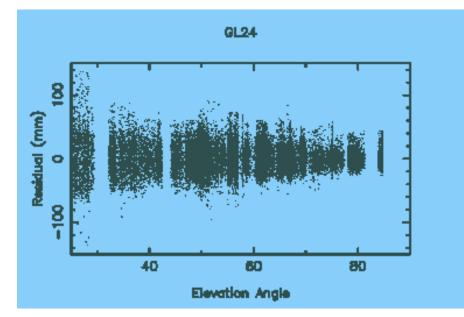


In general

- The discussion so far has been about LAGEOS
- Other satellites yield different single-shot precision when working at single-photons
- Especially the flat arrays on GNSS:
- Precision varies from
 - ~ 12 40 mm
 - Implies need

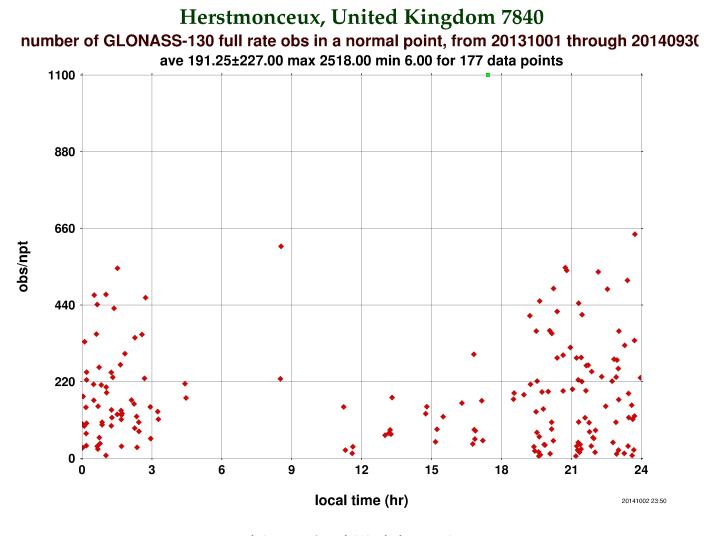
1600 returns/NP

• Only possible at kHz! :



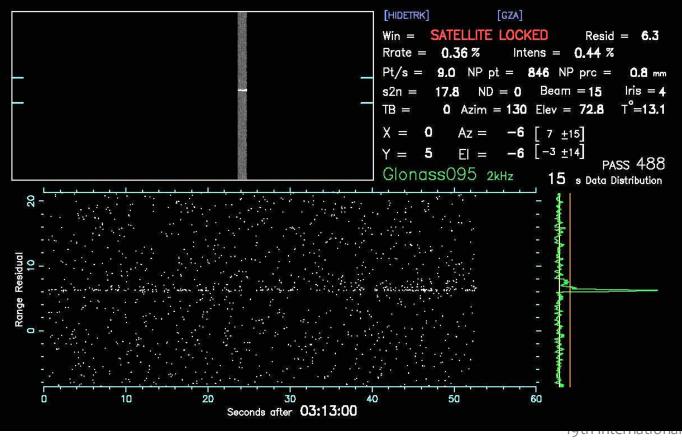
2014

Actual numbers of returns/NP

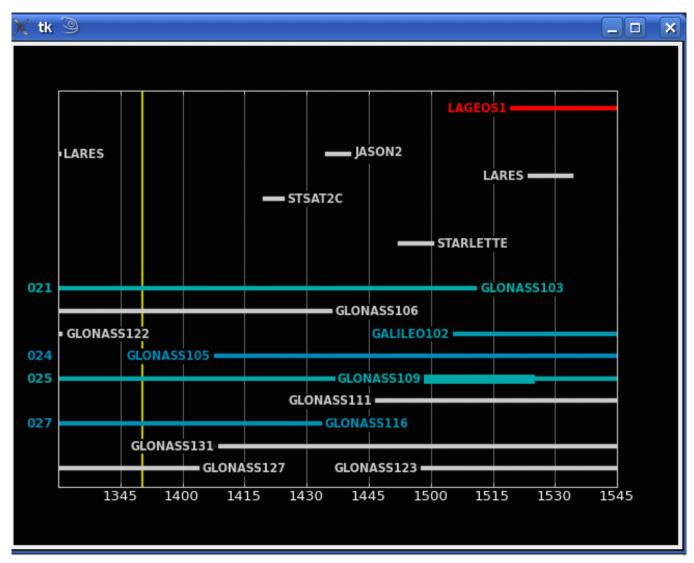


Track detection

- So need real-time estimate of precision, not just numbers of returns
- Implies good track-detection capability:

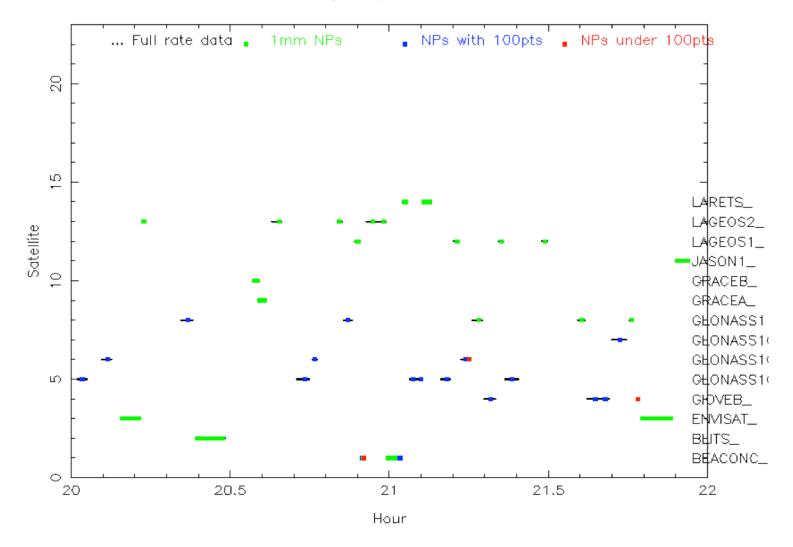


And real-time display of availability



Interleaving, with knowledge

Observing on April 14th with kHz



Details

- To be discussed during the clinic sessions:
- Need for realtime track-detection n and fitsigma
- Need for realtime knowledge of NP timeboundaries
- Realtime count of number returns/NP and NP precision (sigma/root(n))
- Display to operator can move to another sat when precision better than 1mm

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