



SARAL Project Status

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MAJOR EVENTS





Major events since last OSTST (October 2020)

Since 4th July 2016 SARAL still in Drifting Phase

- Satellite major events All is nominal
- Payload major events All is nominal
- Ground major events
 - Switch on GDR-F standard early 2021 :

Change to version F of IGDR and GDR (SALP) From cycle 135 (first data 11-Nov-2019) Change to version F of OGDR (EUMETSAT) From cycle 137 (first data 20-Jan-2020)

- Release of GDR-F complete reprocessing at the end of 2020
- Additional X-band stations : KSAT stations (Inuvik + Svalbard) qualified and operational over the two last years for SARAL

Current SARAL-Drifting Phase mission Status is OK CNES, ISRO and EUMETSAT approved SARAL mission extension till end of 2023 Next extension to be discussed for 2023-2025





SPACECRAFT and GROUND SEGMENT STATUS







Platform Status

The SARAL satellite bus is **OK**

- Command / control , RF :
- Thermal aspects : OK
- Electrical aspects : OK
- AOCS (attitude and orbit control system) : OK
 - few concerns on reaction wheels but stable and under control by ISRO since 2016
 - Star Sensors anomalies under control since mid-April 2019 (explanations in B/U slides) : process optimized by ISRO end of 2021-beginning 2022 that leads to decrease drastically mispointing events

SARAL bus is operational for almost 10 years in orbit







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OK

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Payload Status

99.16~% available from 01/11/2021 to 01/10/2022

- AltiKa

ΟΚ

- routine calibrations PTR, LPF
- quarterly CNG calibrations I²+Q²
- specific calibrations over sea & ice (HD mode)

– Radiometer OK

- Very good stability & sensitivity
- DORIS
 - Nominal
- ARGOS

ОК

OK

 Nominal; performance similar to other satellites, one reset over the year 2,8 days of unavailability)

ALTIMETER total power of the PTR (Point Target Response) for Ka-band.



RADIOMETER sensitivity – Ch 23.8 GHz





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Ground & Operations - Status and performances

• Earth terminals :

ISRO band-S (Bangalore, Lucknow)	ОК
ISRO band-X (Shadnagar)	ОК
CNES band-X (Kiruna, Inuvik, Aussaguel, Hartebeeshoek	
and Kourou, KSAT stations (Inuvik + Svalbard)	ОК
trol Centers :	ОК
t	ISRO band-S (Bangalore, Lucknow) ISRO band-X (Shadnagar) CNES band-X (Kiruna, Inuvik, Aussaguel, Hartebeeshoek and Kourou, KSAT stations (Inuvik + Svalbard) rol Centers :

ISRO/ISTRAC Control center

SARAL spacecraft operations is handled from Alternate Spacecraft Control Center at **Lucknow** instead of Mission Operations Complex (MOX) at **Bangalore**, since November 2017

• Instrument Commanding and Monitoring Centers :

-	SSALTO for Altimetry	ОК
_	ARGOS PC for ARGOS	ОК



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DATA PRODUCTS





SARAL OGDR Latency at EUMETCast



OGDR Latency at End User's EUMETCast Reception Station

2 EUM/OPS/VWG/20/1196687, v1 Draft, 12 October 2020

SARAL

EUMETSAT





SARAL/ALTIKA Products latency - IGDR (Interim Geophysical Data Record)

IGDR

Requirement < 3 days (objective : 1 or 1,5 days max)

From 1/10/2015 to 30/9/2016

99,5% < 3 days

From 1/10/2016 to 30/9/2017

- 99.7 % < 3 days
- Mean delay : 1.4 days

From 1/10/2017 to 01/09/2018

- 99,6 % < 3 days
- Mean delay : 1.4 days

From 1/09/2018 to 01/10/2019

- 99,8 % < 3 days
- Mean delay : 1.4 days

From 30/09/2019 to 30/09/2020

- 99.2% < 3 days
- Mean Delay: 1.5 days

From 30/09/2020 to 30/09/2022

99.3 % < 3 days •

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Mean Delay: 1.4 days •



<=D+1 15:00 (99.2 %) >D+1 15:00 (0.7 %) >D+2 15:00 (0.0 %) >D+2 23:00 (0.0 %)









SARAL/ALTIKA Products latency GDR (Geophysical Data Record)

GDR

Requirement ~40 days

From 01/10/2015 to 30/09/2016 compliant (average: 34 days)

From 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017 compliant (average: 29.5 days)

From 01/10/2017 to 01/09/2018 compliant (average: 29.6 days)

From 1/09/2018 to 01/10/2019 compliant (average: 37.1 days)

From 30/09/2019 to 30/09/2020 compliant (average: 40.3 days)

From 30/09/2020 to 30/09/2022 compliant (average: 28.4 days)

Saral GDR processing and validation latency from end of cycle (since 2020)







PERFORMANCES





Data availability - Global coverage

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AltiKa : % of missing data over land and ocean for GDR-F 10-2021 to 09-2022





Less than 3% of missing measurements over the globe → Global coverage (ocean + land) : 03/2013 to 10/2022 ≈ 97,64% → Global coverage (ocean + land) : 11/2021 to 10/2022 ≈ 97,47%



Data availability - Ocean coverage

' The GDR shall contain 90% of all possible over-ocean data (acquisition and archive) during a 3-year period with no systematic gaps '





Less than 0.3% of missing measurements over oceans

- ➤ Ocean coverage (2013 to 2022) ≈ 99.70%
- ➤ Ocean coverage 11/2021 to 10/2022 ≈ 99,63% > Mission requirements



Performance Cross-over : 4,99 cm for GDR

std 0.2837 med max min 0.4985 Jason-2 38 -0.7172-0.1225 -0.179169 lason-3 -0.4322 -0.0148 -0.01360.4882 0.2239 GDR-F: SARAL/AltiKa 100 -0.4054-0.1185-0.12520.176 0.116 1.5 Jason-2 Orbit SHM Jason-3 GDR-F: SARAL/AltiKa mean SSH difference [cm] 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5 -1.02014 2013 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

Monitoring of mono-missions crossovers |lat.| < 50deg, bathy. < -1000m, ocean var. < 0.2m

Monitoring of mono-missions crossovers |lat.| < 50deg, bathy. < -1000m, ocean var. < 0.2m





- Sea level analysis at Crossovers shows a closer performance to Jason's (GDR) with an average mean difference of -10 mm (-12 mm for J2, -4 mm for J3 compared to -4,8 cm in GDR-T)) with lesser annual signal amplitude.
- 4.99 cm for std of SSH differences at crossovers (typical Envisat value: 5.6 cm, GDR-T value : 5.3 cm)





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Map of mean SSH differences



Mean Sea Level : same pattern as Jason-2 (before change of orbit) and Jason-3



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Sea-Level Anomaly performances (Altika vs Jason-2 & 3)

SARAL/AltiKa Jason-2 and Jason-3 daily mean of SLA show similar signals and evolution. The standard deviation of daily averages of SLA differences is below 5 mm.



Sea level anomaly monitoring

|lat.| < 66deg, Caspian sea removed

Monitoring of daily mean (left) and daily standard deviation (right) of SLA of GDR data using the radiometer (plain lines) and the model (dotted lines) wet tropospheric corrections. Global statistics are estimated for all latitudes between -66° and 66°





SARAL presentations to SEE

- Regional and Global CAL/VAL for Assembling a Climate Data Record Thu, Nov 03 2022, 14:00 - 15:45 - Mezzanine
 - CVL2022_010 Global Ocean Data Quality Assessment of SARAL/AltiKa's GDR-F products -

Jettou Ghita (CLS), Manon Rousseau (ALTEN), Nadege Queruel (CNES), Françoise Bignalet-Cazalet (CNES), Nicolas Picot (CNES), Pierre Prandi (CLS)

 CVL2022_011 - Detecting rain cells in SARAL/AltiKa data: results from a supervised learning experiment -

Pierre Prandi (CLS), Benjamin Pelvet (CLS), Julien Bocage (CLS), Gérald Dibarboure (CNES)

- Science III: Mesoscale and sub-mesoscale oceanography Thu, Nov 03 2022, 14:00 -15:45 - Mezzanine
 - SC32022_017 What is the benefit of high-resolution sea level anomaly datasets? A case study in the Bay of Biscay and New Caledonia regions based on Jason2-3, Saral/AltiKA and Sentinel3

Lionel Gourdeau (LEGOS/IRD), Nadia Ayoub (LEGOS), Rosemary Morrow (LEGOS), Robin Chevrier (CLS), MeiLing Dabat (cls), Fabien Leger (LEGOS), Fabien Blarel (LEGOS)





Summary of System Requirements and Performances

From November 2021 to October 2022

\Rightarrow Global satellite unavailability			~0,99 %	< 4% req
bus : 0,15 %	altimeter & radiometer : 0 %		Doris : 0%	Argos: 0.84%
\Rightarrow ground unavailability ~0 %			< 1% req	

Global SARAL system availability : ~99.1 % after almost 10 years in orbit !!

SARAL/Altika Data quality remains excellent, even when considering the various mispointing events, and provides an excellent coverage of ocean :

GDR data availability since 14th March 2013 All surfaces : 97.64% Over Ocean : 99.70%



FOCUS on Science SARAL interest

J. Verron/ P. Bonnefond



Ka innovation and openings to other missions

SARAL/AltiKa Ka vs. Ku in Brief

- Improved vertical resolution
- Smaller footprints
- Improved along-track resolution
- Shorter decorrelation times for sea echoes
- Better discrimination in transition zones
- Lesser ionospheric errors
- Sensitivity to small rains (no strong problem seen)



Ka innovation and openings to other missions

SARAL/

- Improve
- Smaller f
- Improve
- Shorter (
- Better di
- Lesser io
- Sensitivit

- Open ocean: significant gain in resolution/accuracy
- Coastal ocean: more reliable near the coast than Jason 2/3 (twice closer)
- Ice: large backscatter sensitivity in space over ice and snow
- Inland waters: better accuracy w.r.t. ENVISAT, continuity ERS/ENVISAT/SARAL on the same track
- Operational (SSH, SWH) straightforward to use



An innovative Ka-band strength that gets even better with time

- For geodesy

• For ice/snow

• For hydrology



• For the oceans

.... And which inspires several projects of satellite missions scheduled or future

• For geodesy

• For ice/snow

• For hydrology



- For the oceans
- And which inspires several projects of satellite missions scheduled or future
- For geodesy

For ice/snow

- Ka-band chosen for SWOT (KaRIN instrument)
- Ka-band envisioned for Wide Swath Altimetry (WiSA), Copernicus, CNES, ESA and for Sea surface KInematics Multiscale monitoring (SKIM), ESA
- Ka-band envisioned for Copernicus Polar Ice Snow Topography Altimetry (CRISTAL), Copernicus, CNES, ESA
- Ka-band chosen for SWOT (KaRIN instrument)
- Ka-band envisioned for SMall Altimetry Satellites for Hydrology
- For hydrology



Conclusion

SARAL/ALTIKA is still performing very well after almost 10 years in orbit!!

Hope to continue in 2023 and perhaps beyond

thanks to a great support of OSTST

Thanks to all the contributors : ISRO team, EUMETSAT team, CLS team, CNES Team And.... Scientists !!!