

Precise Gnss-R Altimetry With The ESA PRETTY Cubesat: Initial In-Orbit Results

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PRETTY mission

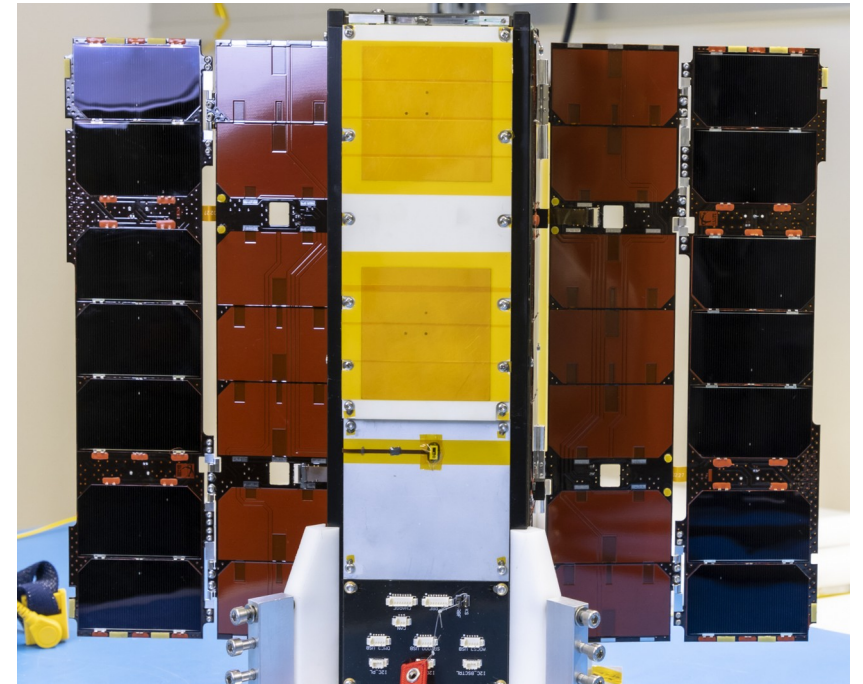
☞ Table of Contents

- The PRETTY Mission: Overview
- Status of the Mission
- Towards Altimetry Measurements
- Towards Scatterometry Measurements
- Conclusions

The PRETTY Mission

Overview

- PRETTY (**P**assive **R**eflectometry and **D**osimetry) is an IOD 3U CubeSat funded in “*ESA General Support Technology Programme Fly Elements*” (GSTP Fly) by Austria.
- Launch onboard VEGA VV23 on a 560 km Sun-synchronous polar orbit (with an inclination of 97.66°) on 9 October 2023.
- On 15 February 2024, PRETTY has captured the first ever interferometric GNSS-R measurement using Galileo E5 signals.
- PRETTY has a mass of 4.64 kg
- Available power is 20 W (peak power ~ 30 W)
- 2 Scientific Payloads
 - GNSS reflectometer
 - SATDOS-1 Dosimeter



The PRETTY Mission

👉 Overview: payloads

GNSS reflectometer

- Altimetric determination of water/ice surface at grazing elevation angles
- Initial focus on **ice/sea ice** areas (polar regions)
- 2 patch array with **6.5dB** gain (Right-Hand Circular Polarization (**RHCP**)) in **L5/E5 band**



Image: ESA

SATDOS-1 Dosimeter Payload:

- Assessment Total Ionizing Dose (TID) and Single Event Effect (SEE) in orbit
- Shielded and unshielded sensors to assess space radiation environment

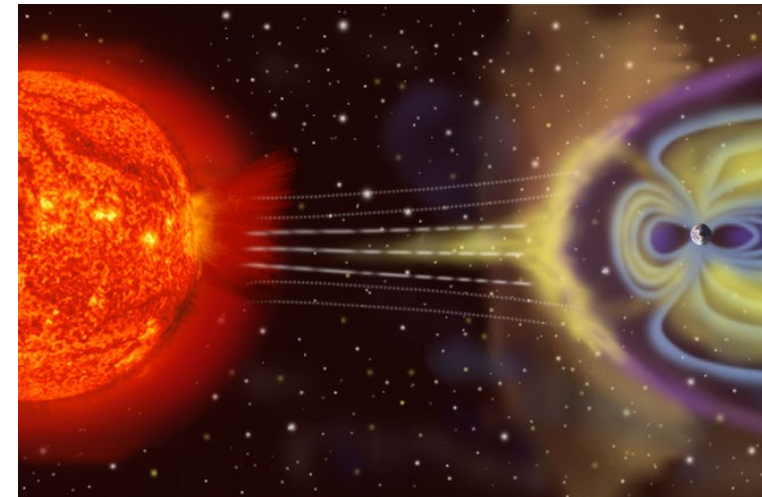
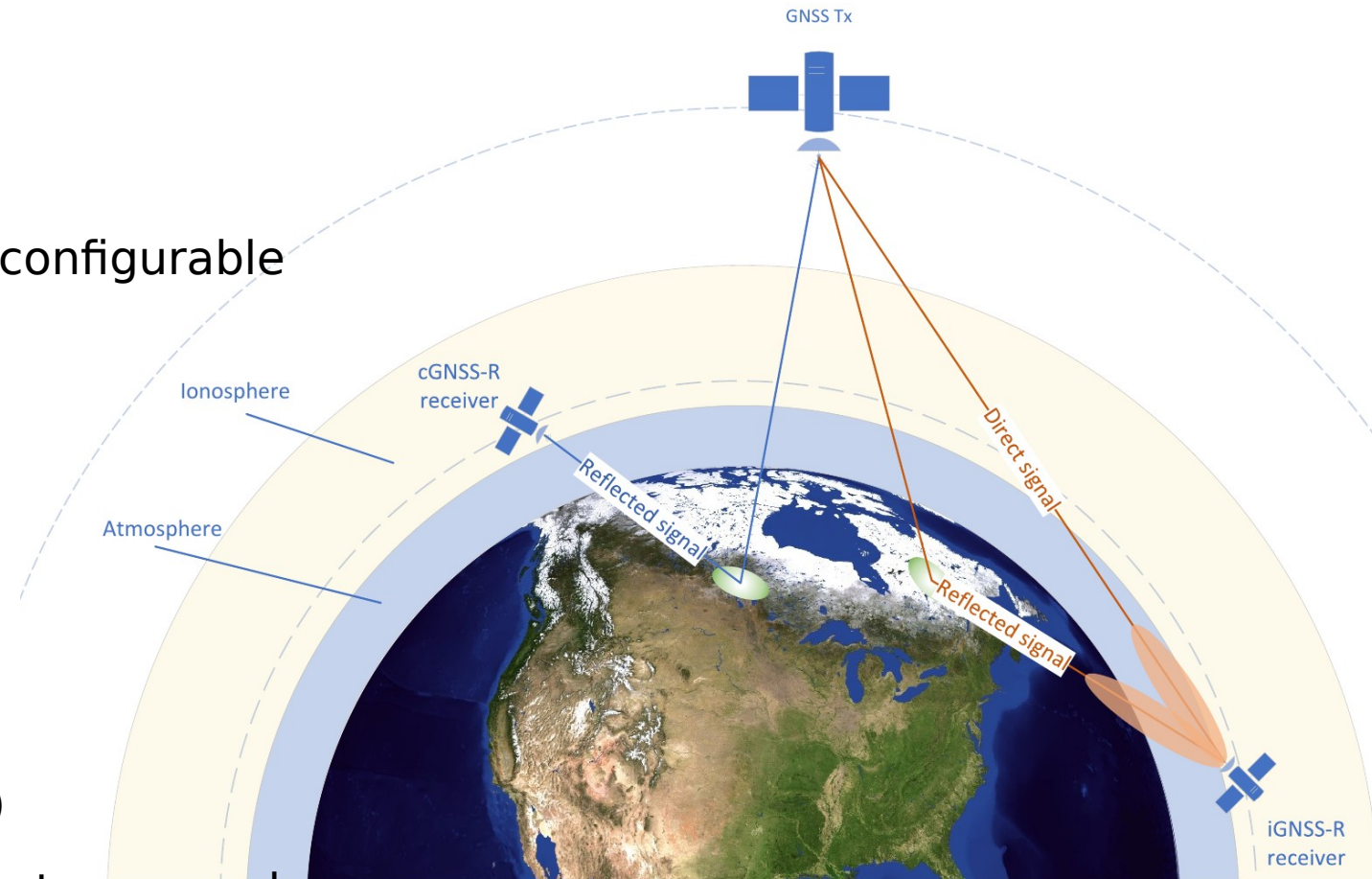


Image: NASA

The PRETTY Mission

👉 Overview: GNSS-R payload

- On PRETTY we have the possibility for
 - Interferometric **iGNSS-R**
 - Clean Replica **cGNSS-R**
- Most steps in the signal processing chain configurable via software
 - Integration time (coherent and incoherent)
 - Doppler frequency for DDM
 - Delay resolution for DDM
 - Power and/or complex waveform
- RAW data acquisition possible
- Data generated in space
- Format is netCDF (easier post-processing)
- Includes all settings from processing, timestamps and metadata



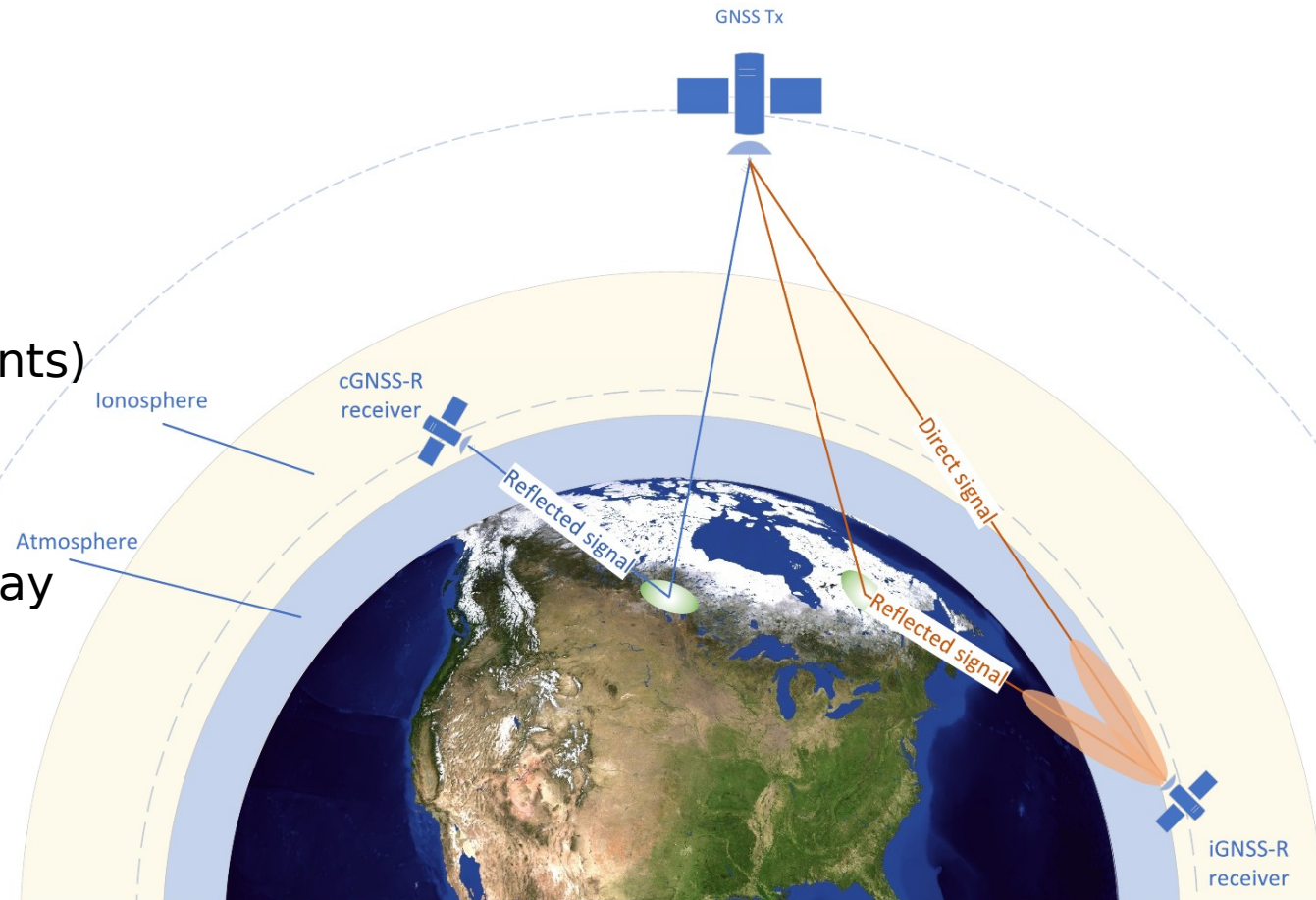
Note: angles and distances not in scale

The PRETTY Mission

Overview: GNSS-R payload

Limitations

- Power budget
 - 20W available
 - GNSS-R payload (during measurements) ~10W
- Data downlink budget
 - Single Groundstation, ~100MB per day
 - 3mins are ~30MB data generated
 - This limits measurement duration to ~20min per day



- Note: angles and distances not in scale

PRETTY mission

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Status

🚀 Launch and Commissioning

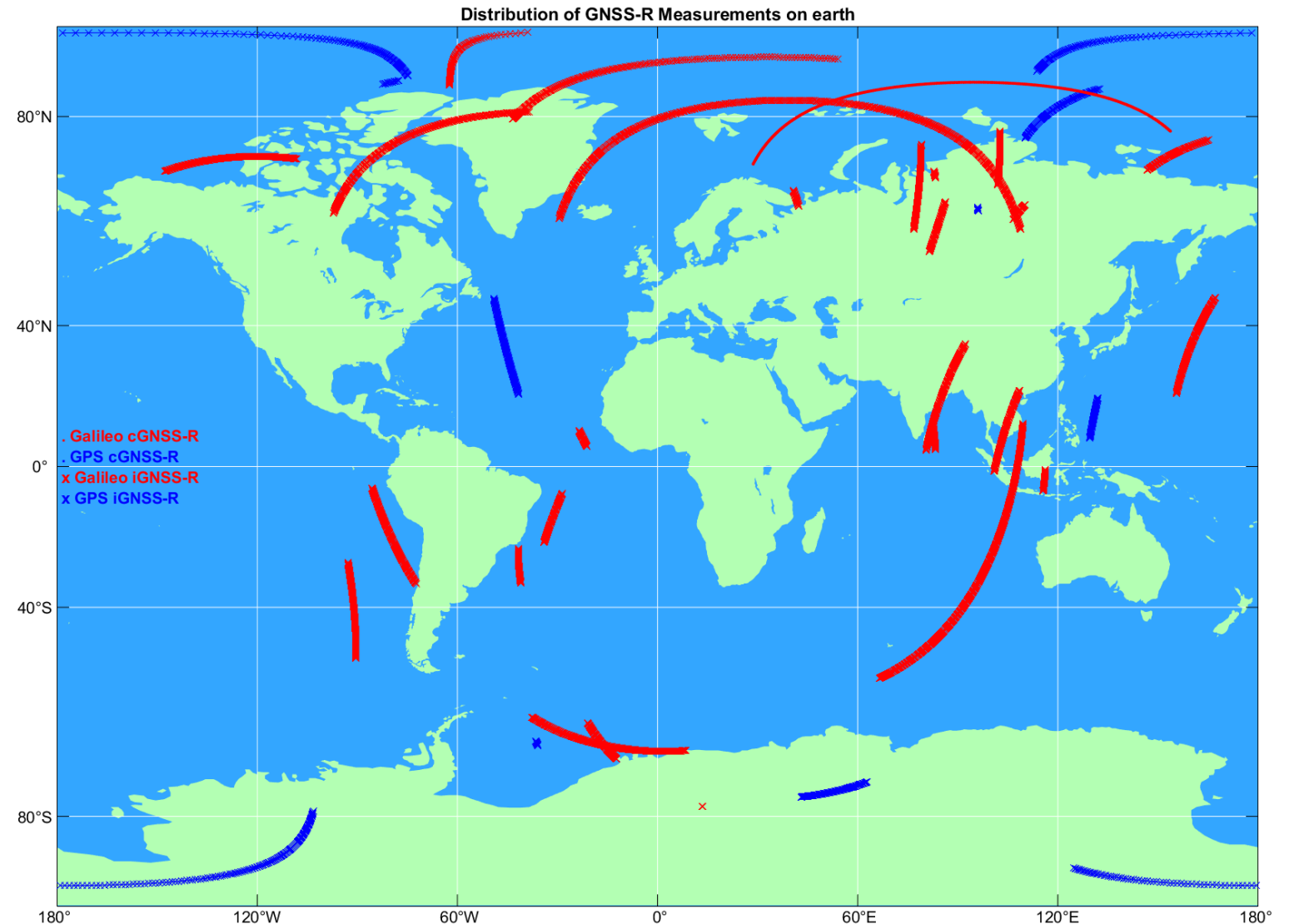
- 9th October, 03:36 CEST VEGA VV23 launched with PRETTY on-board

https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2023/10/Vega_VV23_liftoff

- First contact achieved 9th October 21:27
- Commissioning started in October, but lasted until April
- VHF band which is assigned for PRETTY already occupied by ORBCOMM constellation
- ADCS tuning way harder than expected
- PRETTY in Sun-synchronous orbit
 - Initial 570km altitude, 97.7 deg inclination
 - Currently 555km (Sunstorm in May reduced altitude by ~200m!)

Status Acquisitions

- Status 06.06.2024
 - 56 measurements done
 - Only 4 not successful
 - 14 RAW measurements
 - 37 interferometric
 - 1 conventional measurement
- Most of observations are Galileo
 - 27 GAL
 - 11 GPS

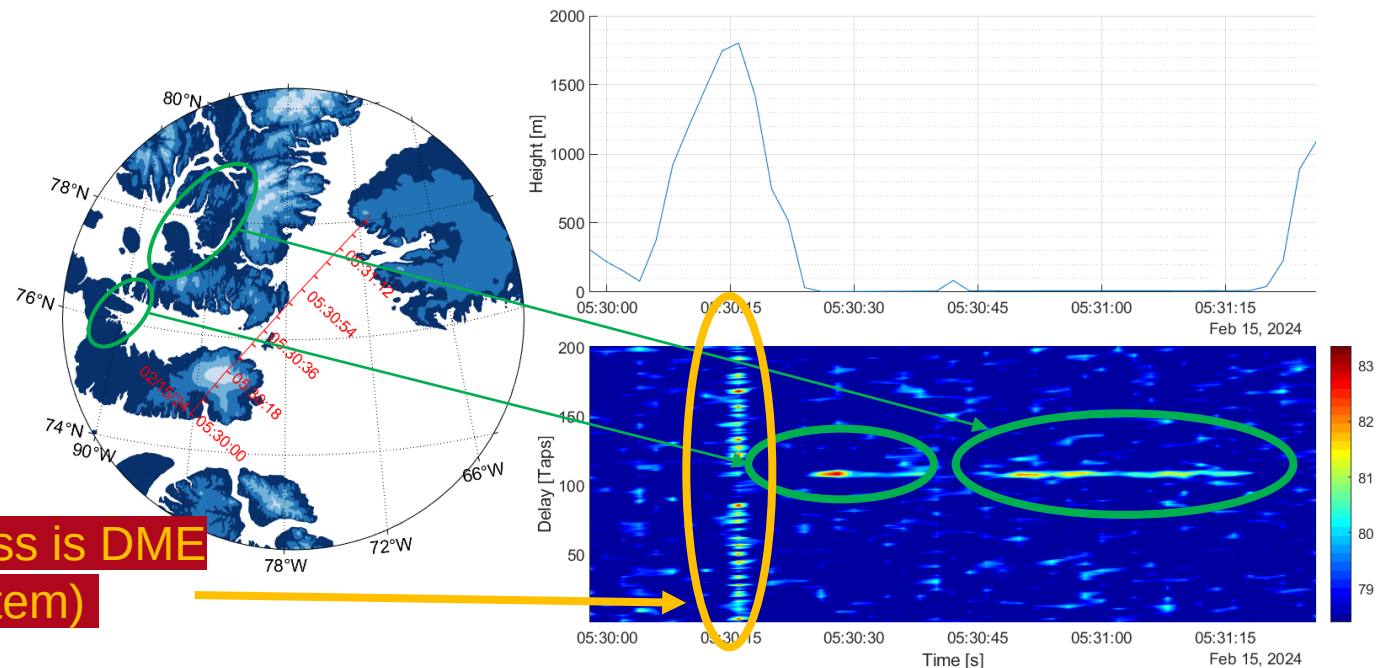


Status

First acquisitions

- Received First Light on 15. February 2024
 - Second time the GNSS-R payload was operated
 - Data post-processed (increased coherent integration time)

DDM Power from complex, File: res-20240215
 $T_{\text{coh}} = 100.000 \text{ ms}$, Postproc Averaging 2.0 s

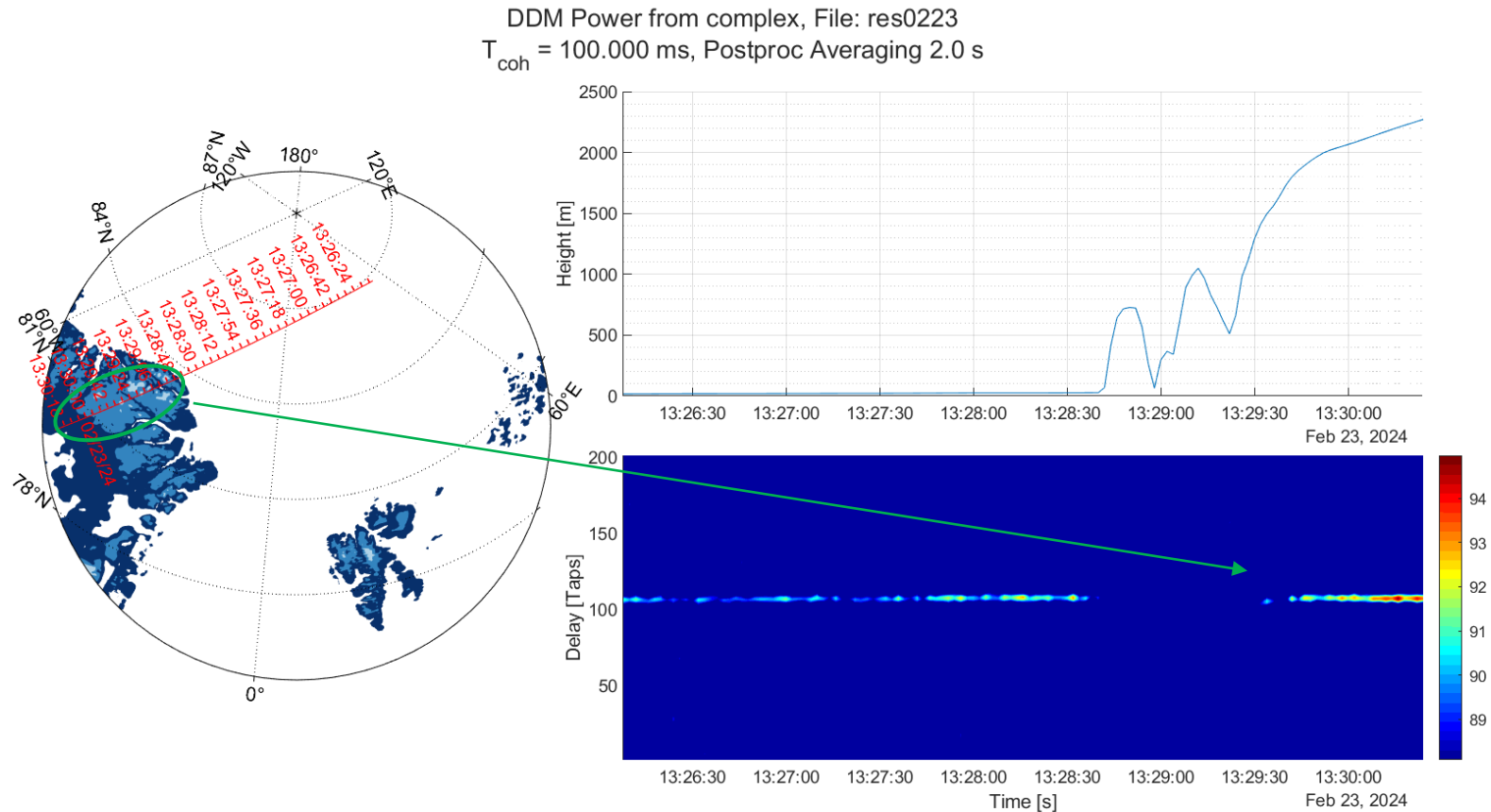


Interference, first guess is DME
(aviation nav system)

Status

First acquisitions

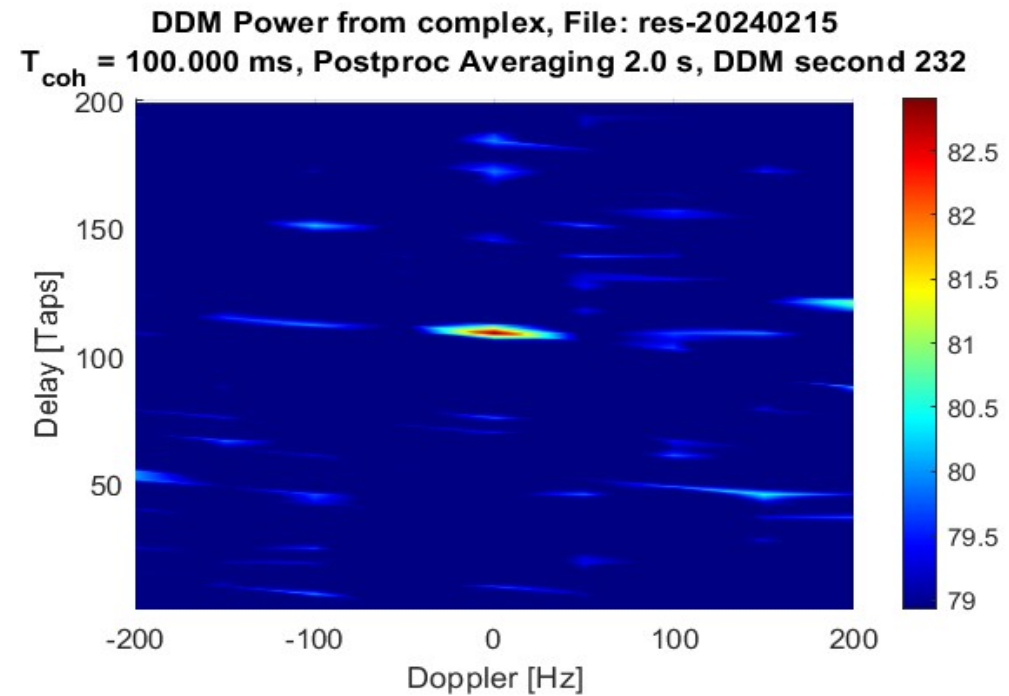
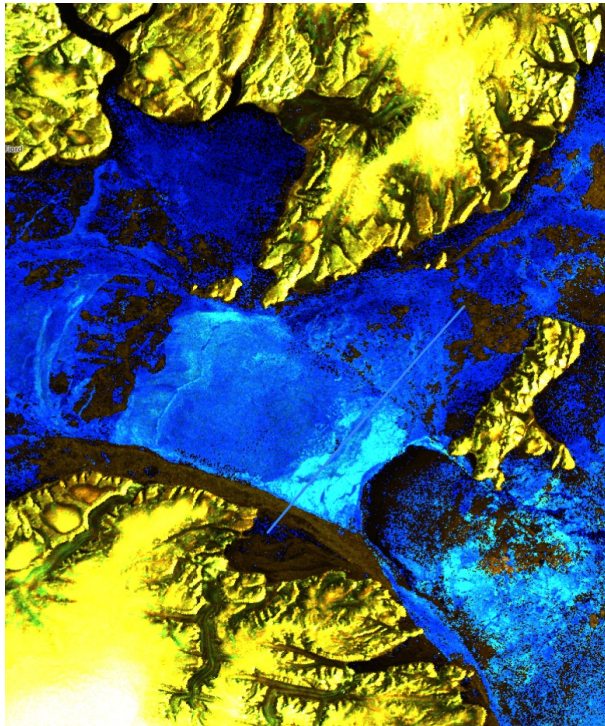
- Successful acquisition over topographic features (23 February 2024)



Status

First acquisitions

- Received First Light on 15. February 2024
 - Also DDM was generated during first light (data just after the plateau in the first light)

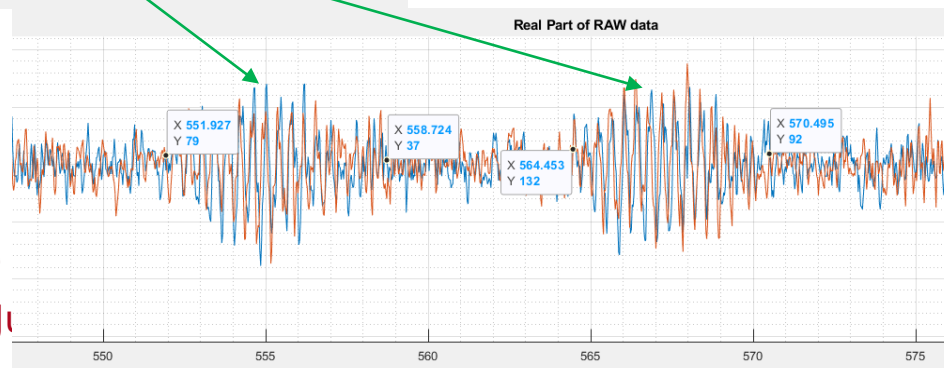
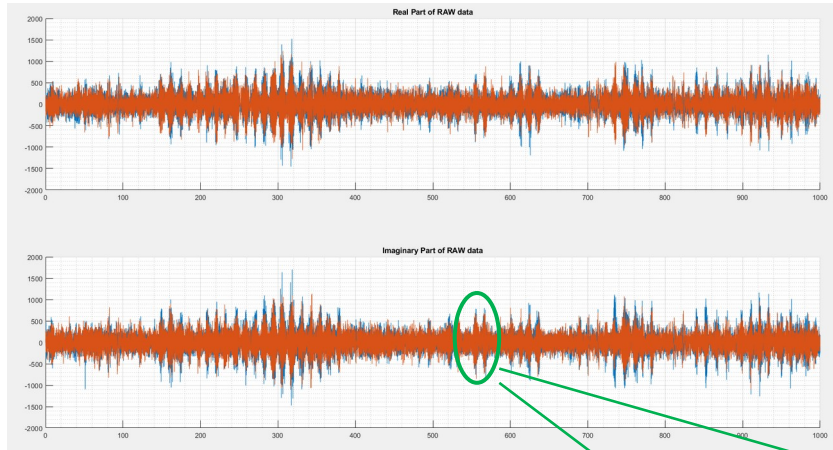


Status: RFI!!

- Received RAW data on 23. February 2024
- Lots of interference
- Shape of pulses corresponds to DME
- PRETTY location during RAW measurement in high density area of DME stations



Pulseblanking technique already implemented during ground testing. Need to tune threshold (SW parameter)



From "Fig. 4: DMA station's location" taken from "DME/TACAN Impact Analysis on GNSS Reflectometry" DOI: [10.1109/JSTARS.2016.2556745](https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2016.2556745)

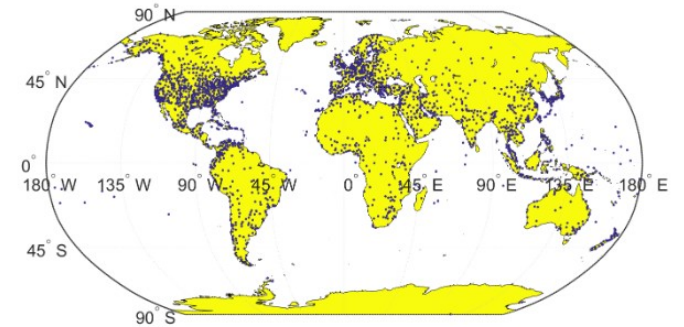


Fig. 4: DME station's locations [14].



PRETTY mission

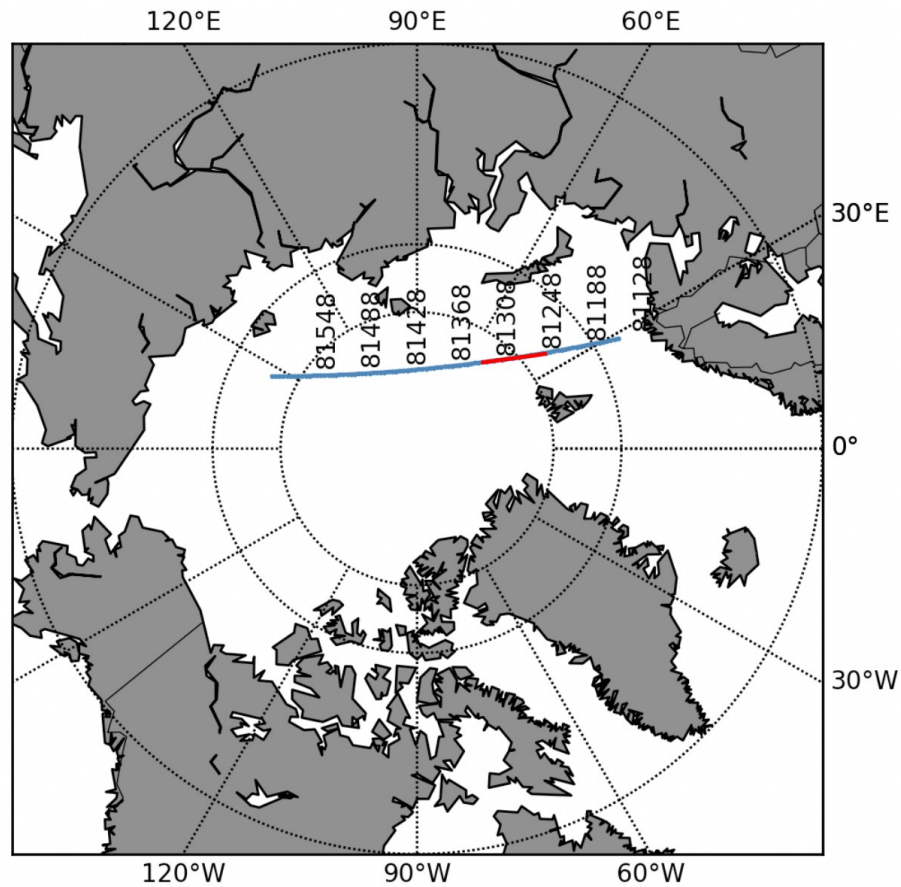
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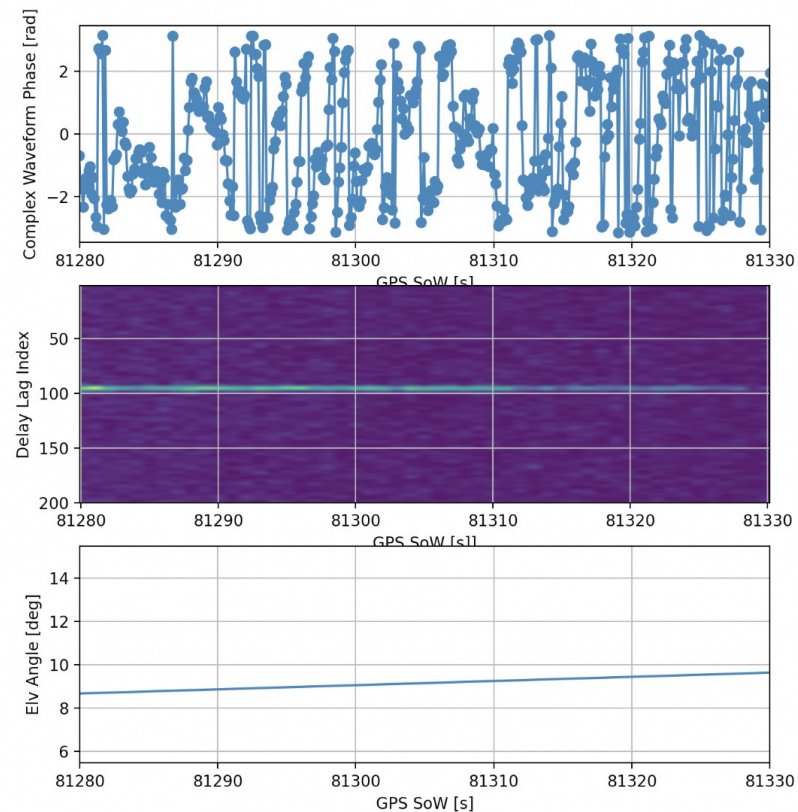
Towards altimetry

Coherent segments?

- 19 tracks analyzed: 18 iGNSS-R + **1 cGNSS-R**



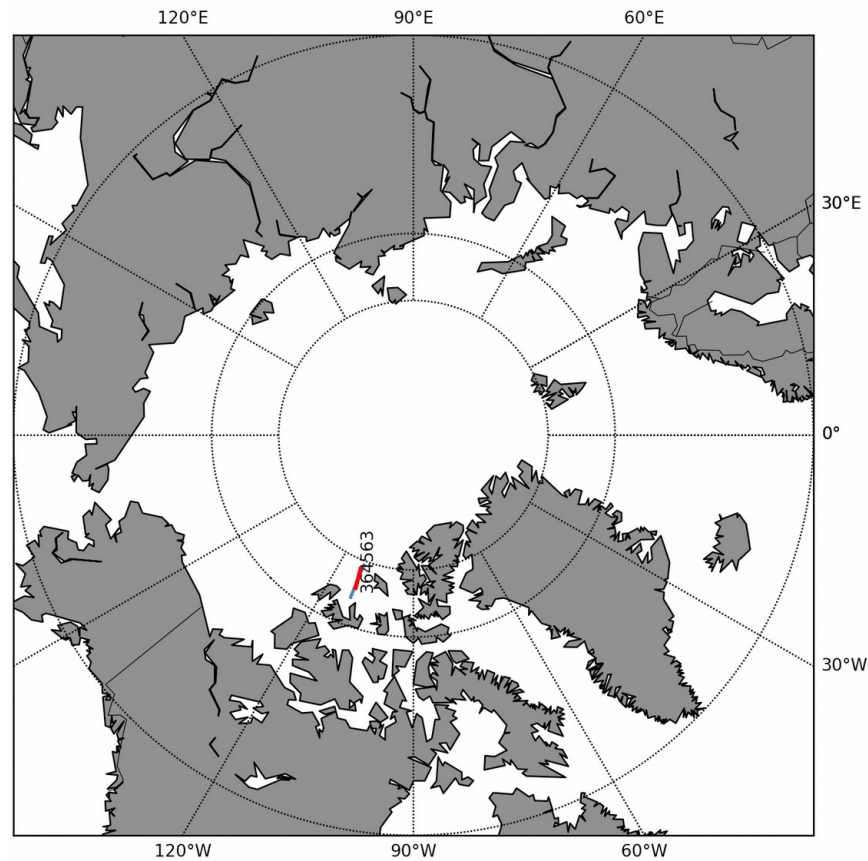
Event: 2024-03-10 22:32:08; GNSS PRN: E031
 $T_c = 100$ ms, $T_{inc} = 1$ s



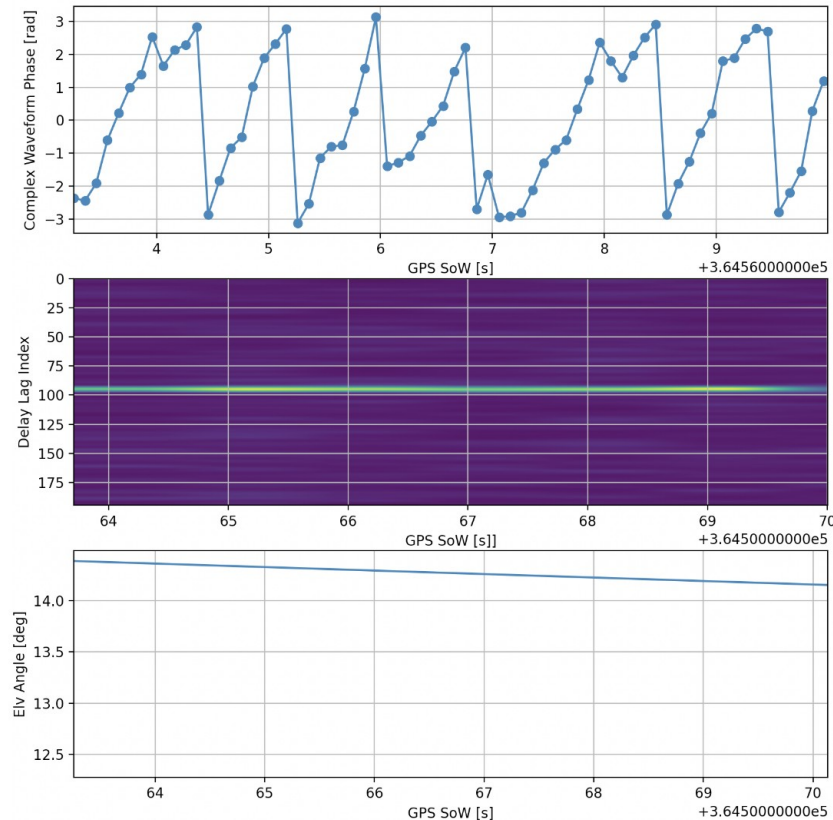
Towards altimetry

Coherent segments?

- 19 tracks analyzed: 18 **iGNSS-R** + 1 cGNSS-R



Event: 2024-05-30 05:16:03; GNSS PRN: G026
 $T_c = 100$ ms, $T_{inc} = 1$ s



Towards altimetry

Atmospheric corrections

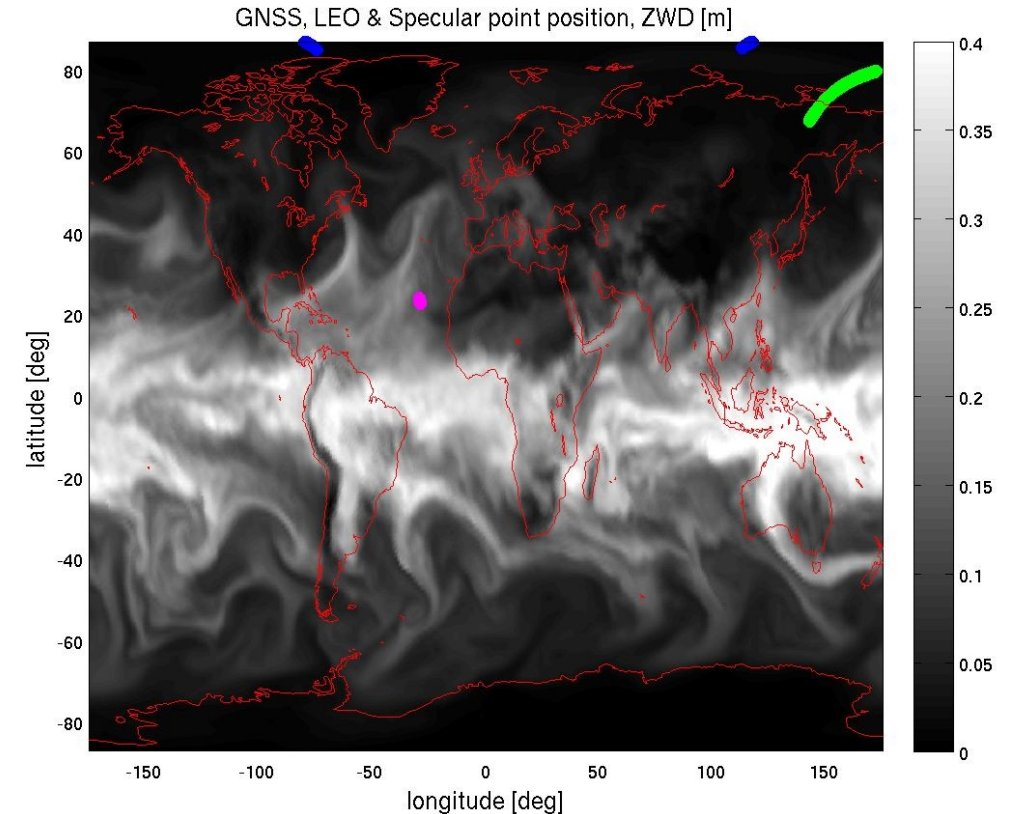
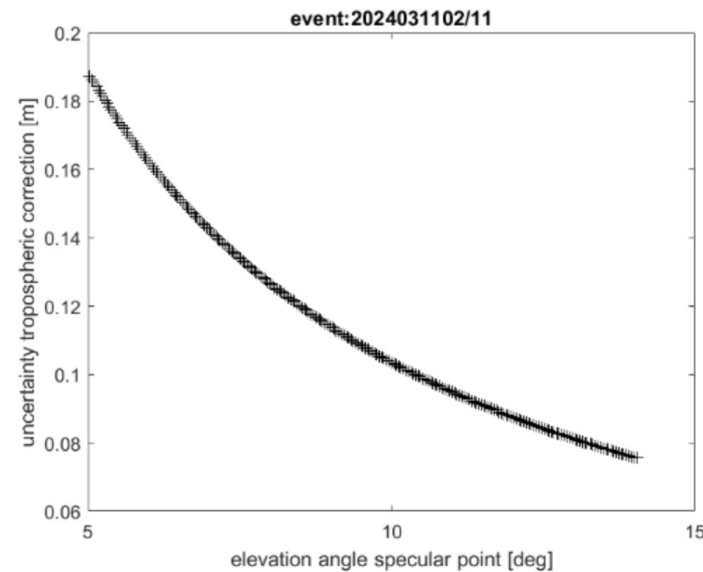
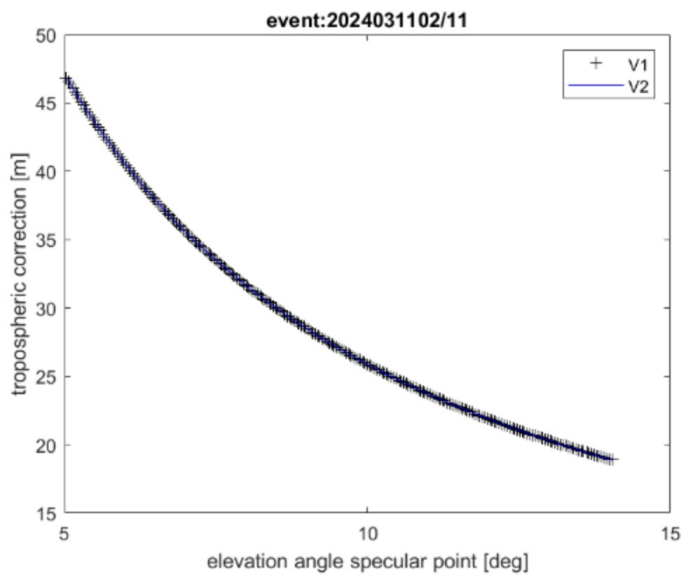
- Two variants for the tropospheric correction are available:
 - V1) ray-tracing utilizing the atmospheric reanalysis ERA5 (no assumption on the structure of the troposphere).
 - V2) utilizing Mapping Functions (MFs) and zenith delays (ZDs) from the GFZ-VMF1 which is based on ERA5. The contribution from the direct link neglected.
- Uncertainty of tropospheric correction is estimated to be 0.4% (Zus et al, 2012 Radio Sci.).
- PRETTY is single frequency → ionospheric correction through IRI model

Towards altimetry

Atmospheric corrections

Example for PRETTY event on 11.3.2024 around 2UTC:

- The map shows ZWD from ERA5 and location of GNSS, LEO and specular point.

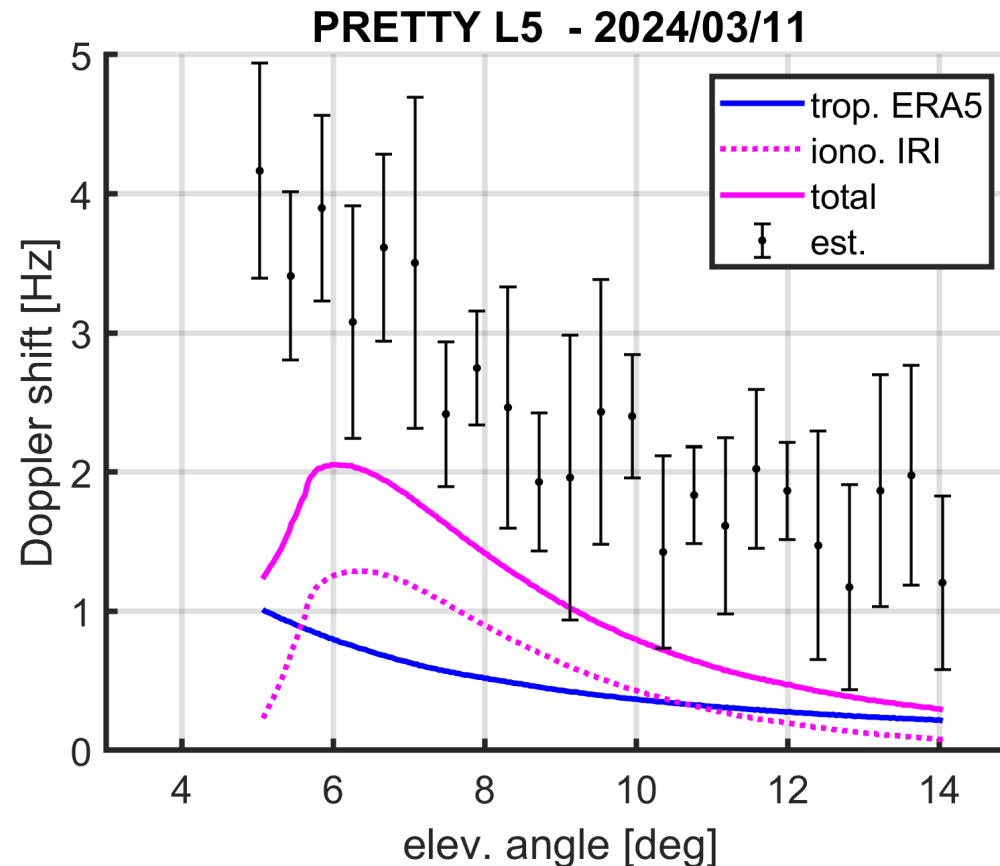


Towards altimetry

Atmospheric corrections

Example for PRETTY event on 11.3.2024 around 2UTC:

- Comparison between modelled atmospheric effects and actual PRETTY data



Towards altimetry

Conclusions and Future Steps

- Coherent phase observations found in some of the tracks
- The carrier phase observations are still too noisy for phase unwrapping
 - To acquire more cGNSS-R tracks to improve the SNR
 - To optimize the onboard OL model
 - To make lower elevation angle measurements (e.g. down to 2 deg elevation angle)
 -
- Atmospheric corrections being implemented following 2 methods, 0.4% uncertainty

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Towards scatterometry

✋ Status

- PRETTY design focused on altimetric applications
- Current data/metadata still incomplete for proper power calibration (e.g., antenna gain pattern)
- BGA working towards producing complete metadata for scatterometry
- Once ready:
 - **Wind speed products**: Geophysical (NTNU) and Deep Learning (GFZ) approaches implemented
 - **Soil Moisture products**: Geophysical (NTNU) approach implemented

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Summary

- GNSS-R payload first light shows very good results, **first ever L5/E5 iGNSS-R acquisitions from space**
- Digital Elevation Map (DEM) allows for **measurements over land**
- Interference in E5/L5 are clearly visible, but countermeasures are already in place
- Payload proved capable to acquire **both iGNSS-R and cGNSS-R data**
- Segments of coherent carrier phase identified
- Still too noisy for altimetric retrievals --> Receiver configuration being adjusted (cGNSS-R, elevation range, OL model parameters)
- Atmospheric corrections in place





Thank you!



Institute of
Space Sciences

