French Transportable Laser Ranging Station Stanford SR620 chronometer accuracy <u>M.Pierron</u> - D.Feraudy – M.Furia – F.Pierron – OCA (Grasse)





FTLRS in SanFernando (Spain) June 2004

What conditions?

Very short time intervals: (internal cal. < 30 ns)</p>

- External calibration: (100 m to 300 m)
- For satellites tracking: (400 km to 10 000 km)
- Time evolution (long-lasting effect)

How?

With two timing systems:

- FTLRS Stanford chronometer (temperature controlled)
- Dassault Timers as a reference



FTLRS in Chania (Creta) Gavdos campaign – 04 to10 2003







Stanford Calibration

One way in meter



Roundtrip time from 0.1 to 4 microseconds

Method and Results

Very important to model the chronometry behavior at different ranges, and to processs the calibration value accordingly.

Stanford Chronometer can achieve *few millimetres accuracy after modelling* (from 5 m to 10 000 km).

≻Range near external calibration is easy to model.

The correction to achieve for this external calibration can be tuned to some millimetres depending on the target's range.

➤Values near internal calibration range are more difficult to evaluate, except with roundtrip time longer than 34 nanoseconds (5.1 m range)

Corrections proposed

Non applied today :Fixed Grasse slr system (7835) stopped today :GRSL Grasse78351995-09-01 to 2005-08-01+3 mm (to add on the range to data)

Non applied today :

Mobile Slr system : FTLRS
AJAF Ajaccio2002-04-01 to 2002-10-01+8 mm (to add on the range to data)CHAF Chania78302003-04-01 to 2003-10-01+ 6 mm (to add on the range to data)

For FTLRS, this value has been fixed to zero after calibrating Stanford non linearity and introducing this correction depending on ground target ranges since 2004.

Mobile Slr system : FTLRS after Stanford calibration

SFEF	San Fernando	7823	2004-06-01 to 2004-07-01	0 mm
BREF	Brest	7604	2004-09-01 to 2004-11-02	0 mm
AJAF	Ajaccio	7848	2005-05-01 to 2005-11-01	0 mm

Thanks for your attention....