

Waveform Characteristics of the AltiKa Altimeter

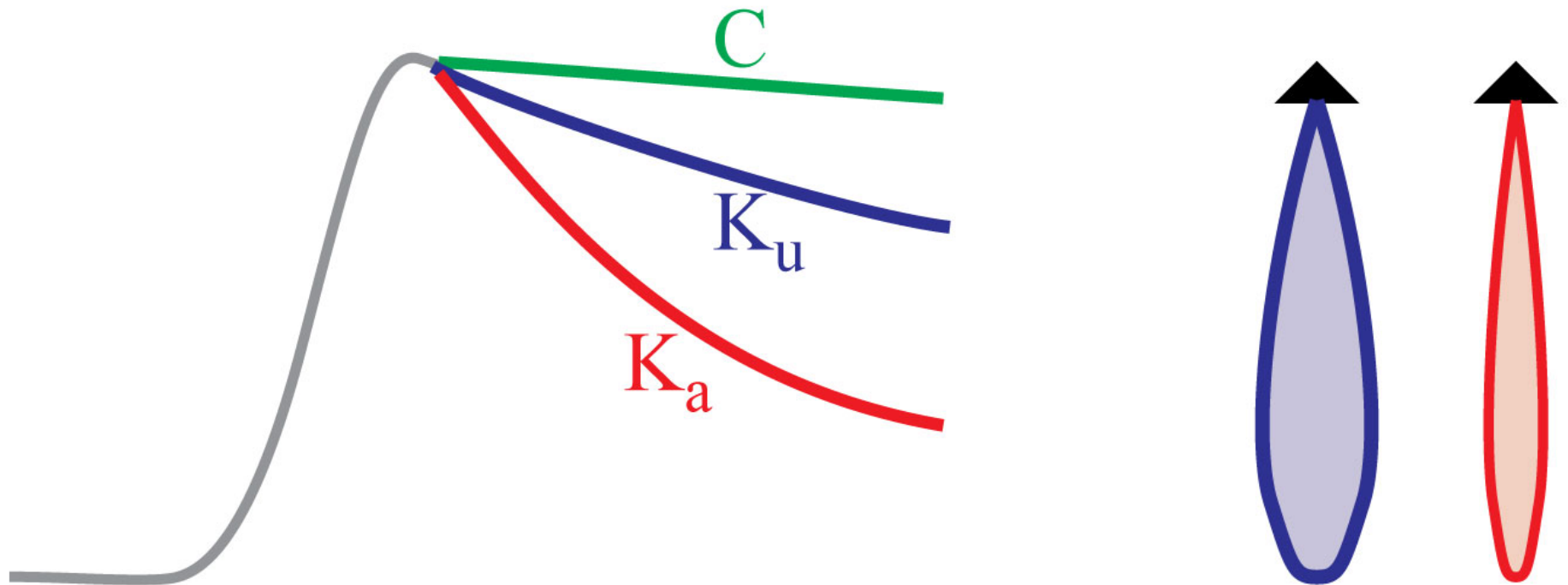
Graham Quartly

PML

Plymouth Marine
Laboratory

Expected shape

$$Wf = (\text{PTR} * \text{PDF} (h) * \text{FSR}) \times \text{Rayleigh Noise} + \text{Instrumental artefacts}$$



Individual Echoes

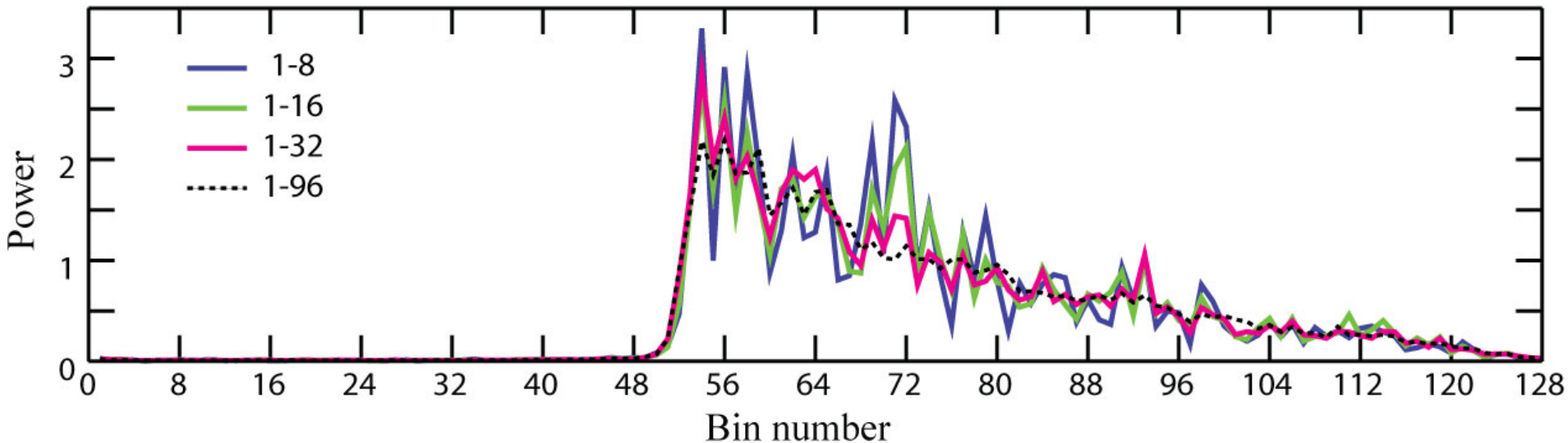
~40 Hz AEs

~3700 Hz IEs

Occasional 1.09s burst of IEs

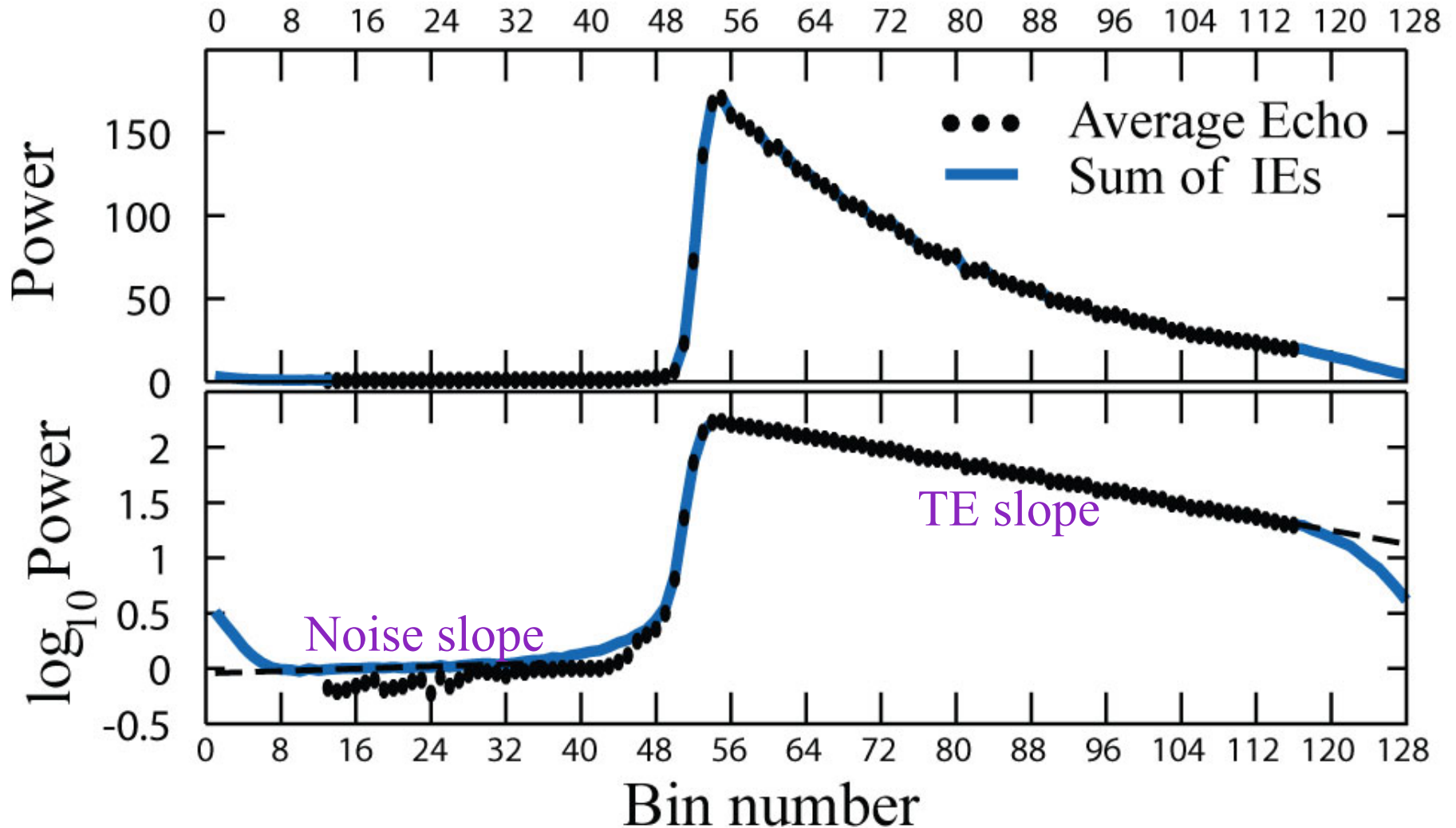
(42 segments of 96 waveforms)

More waveforms ; more bins ; more radiometric resolution



→ Passaro et al (poster)

Actual shape

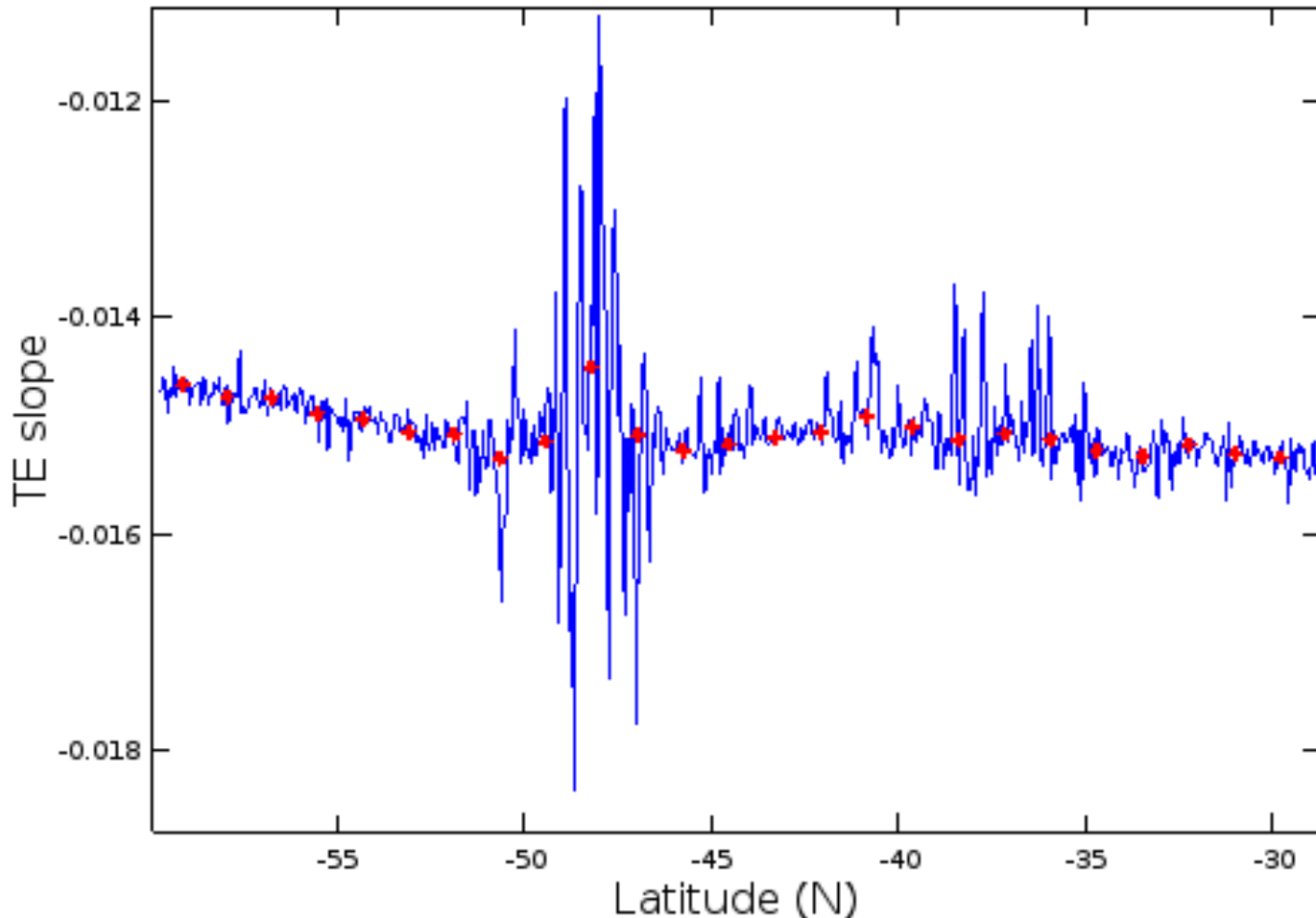


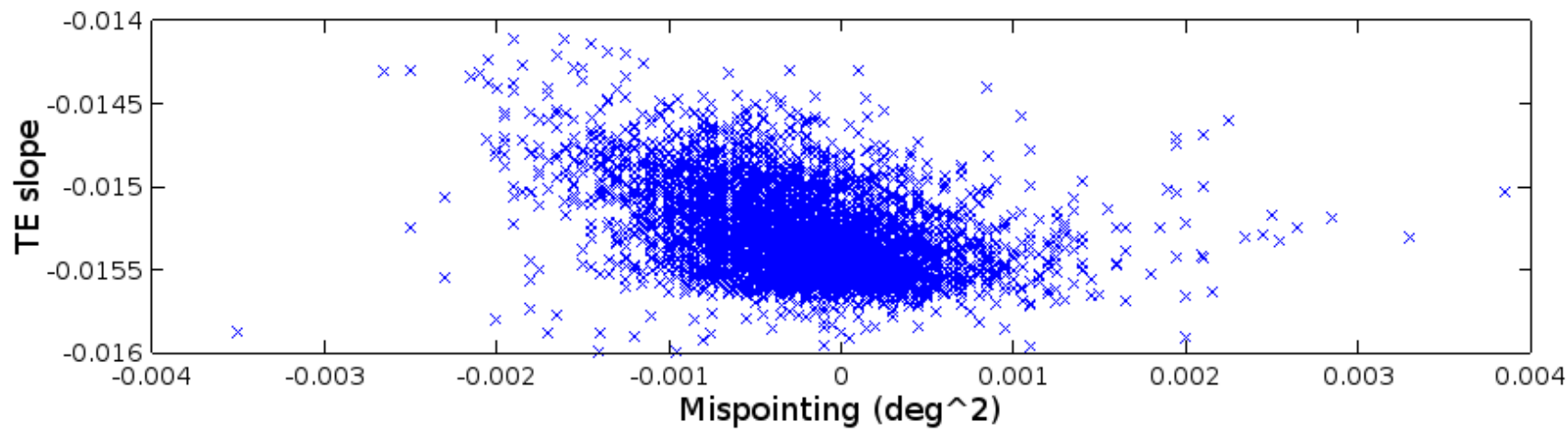
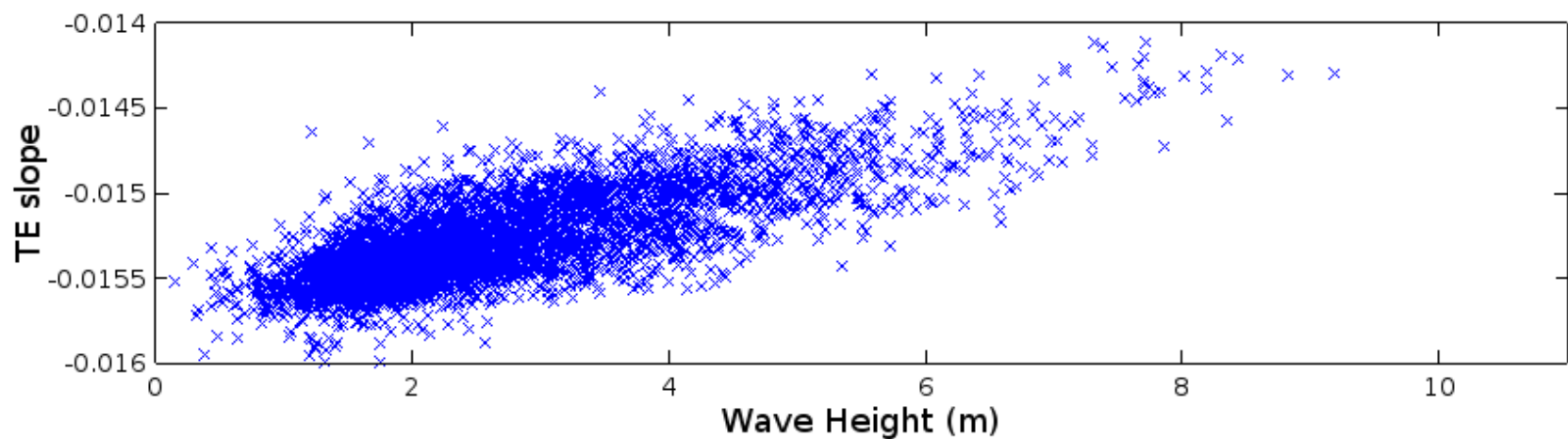
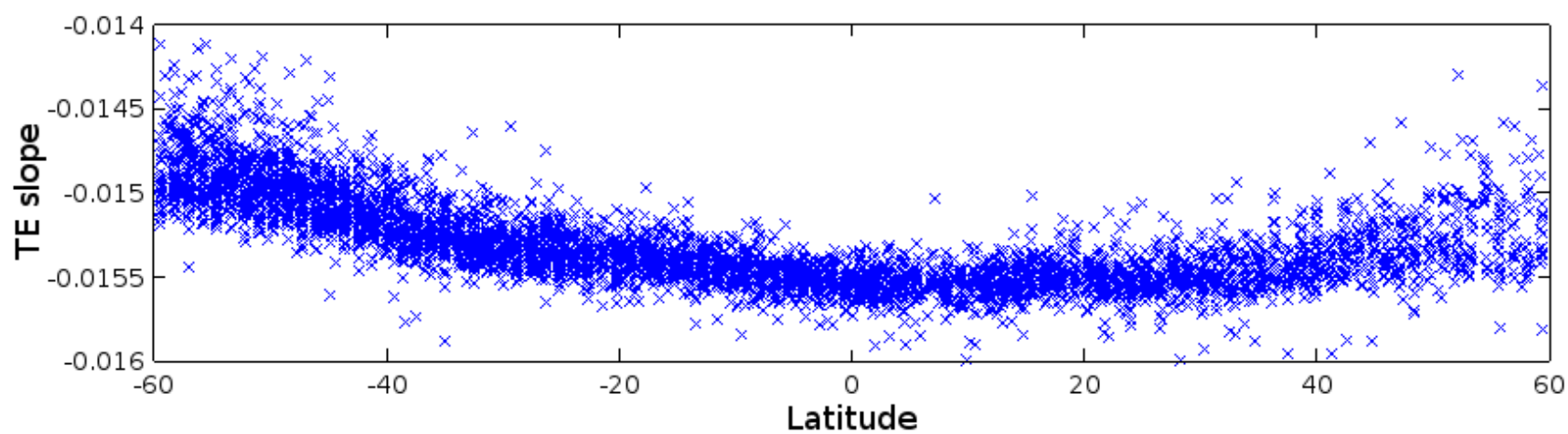
Typically bins 1-8 & 117-128 show FFT 'wrap-round' effects

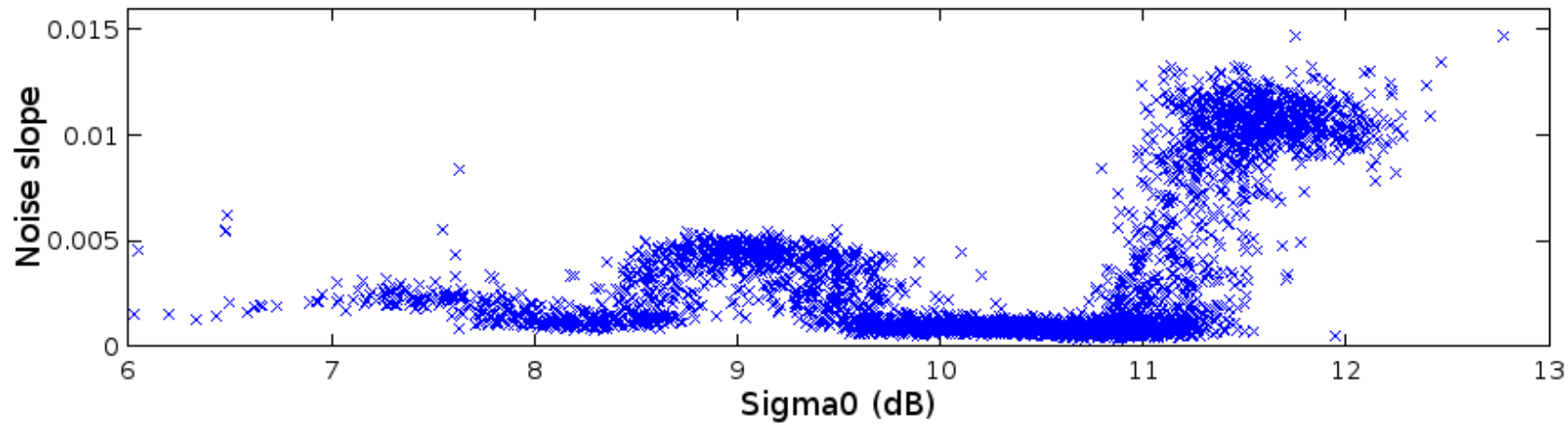
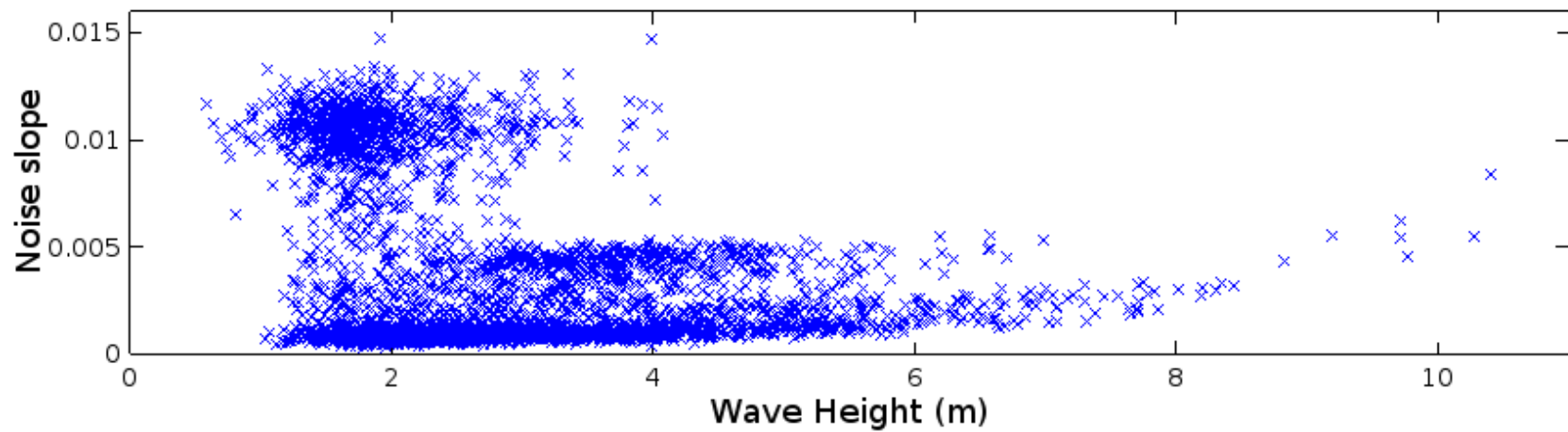
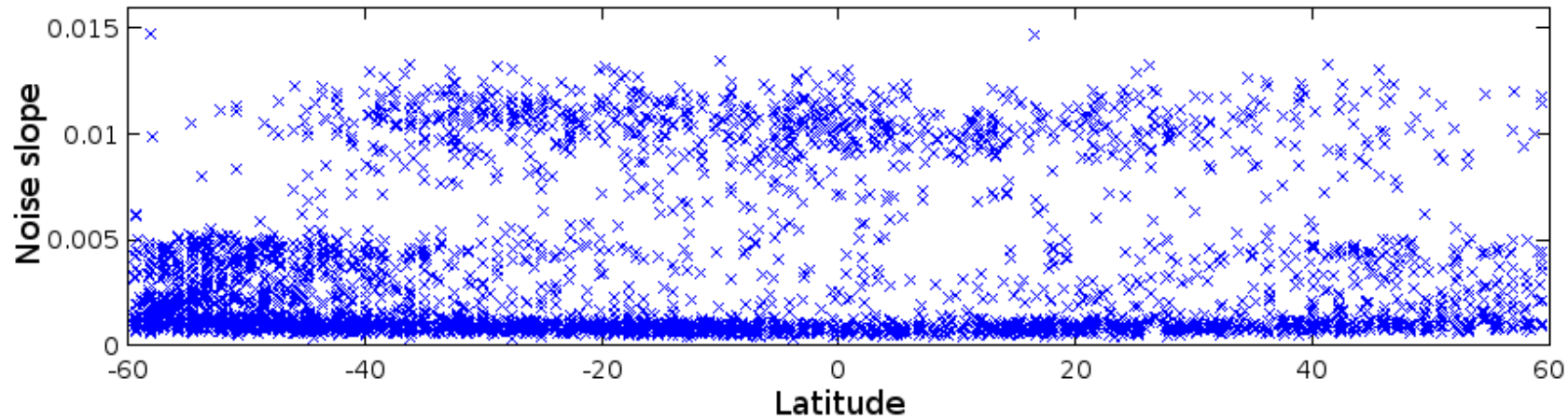
Variations in TE slope - I

Slope responds to inhomogeneities within footprint —
rain cells, sigma0 blooms, ...

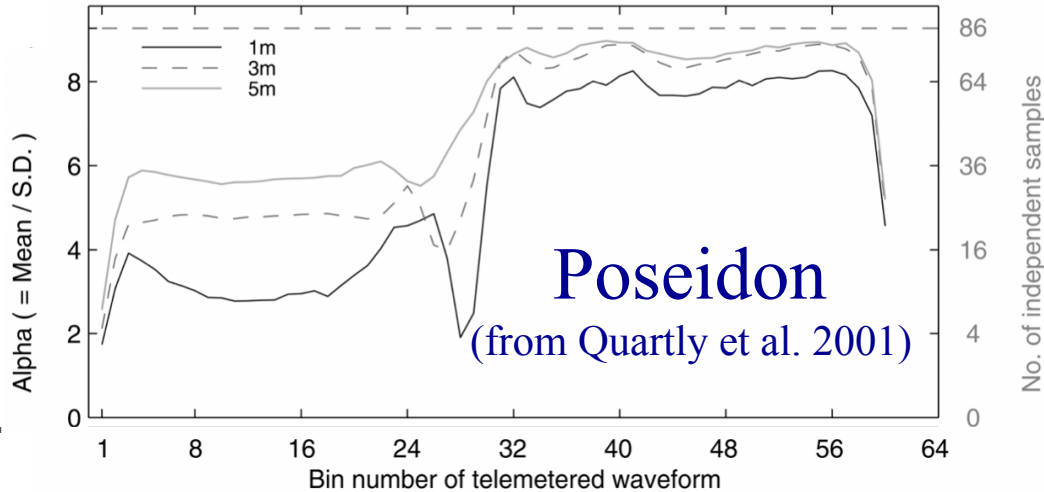
Concentrate on slow variations — 1 Hz waveforms, 20-pt median





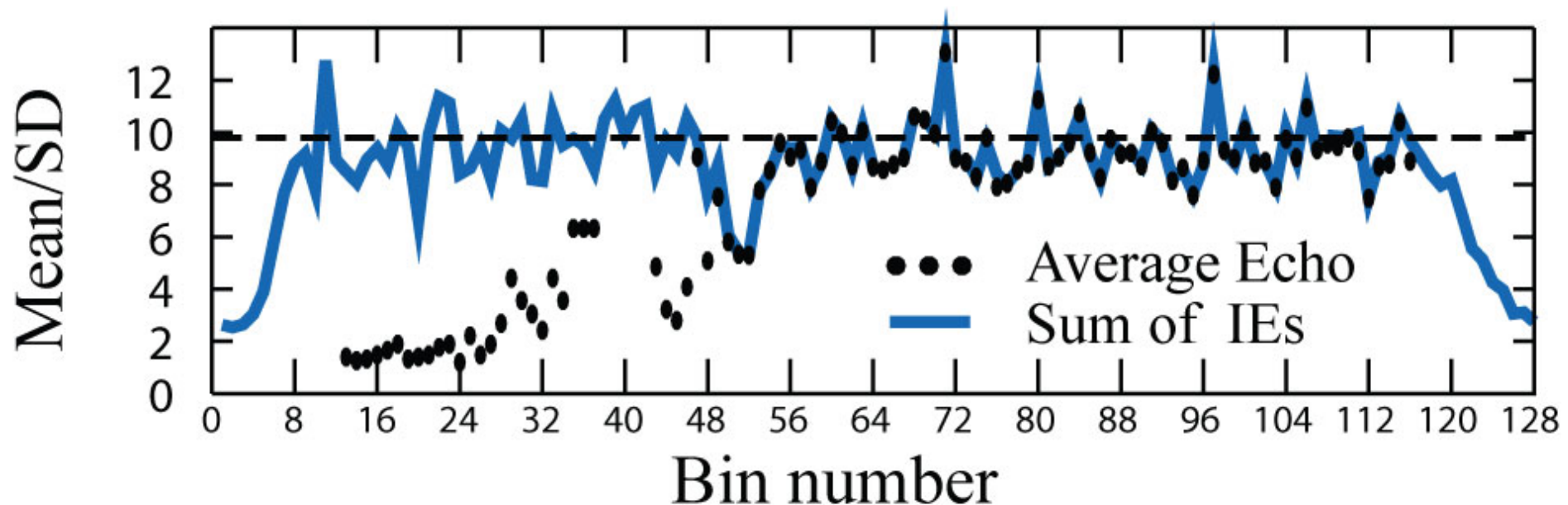


Waveform independence



P.D.F. of powers
-> No. of independent
echoes per AE:

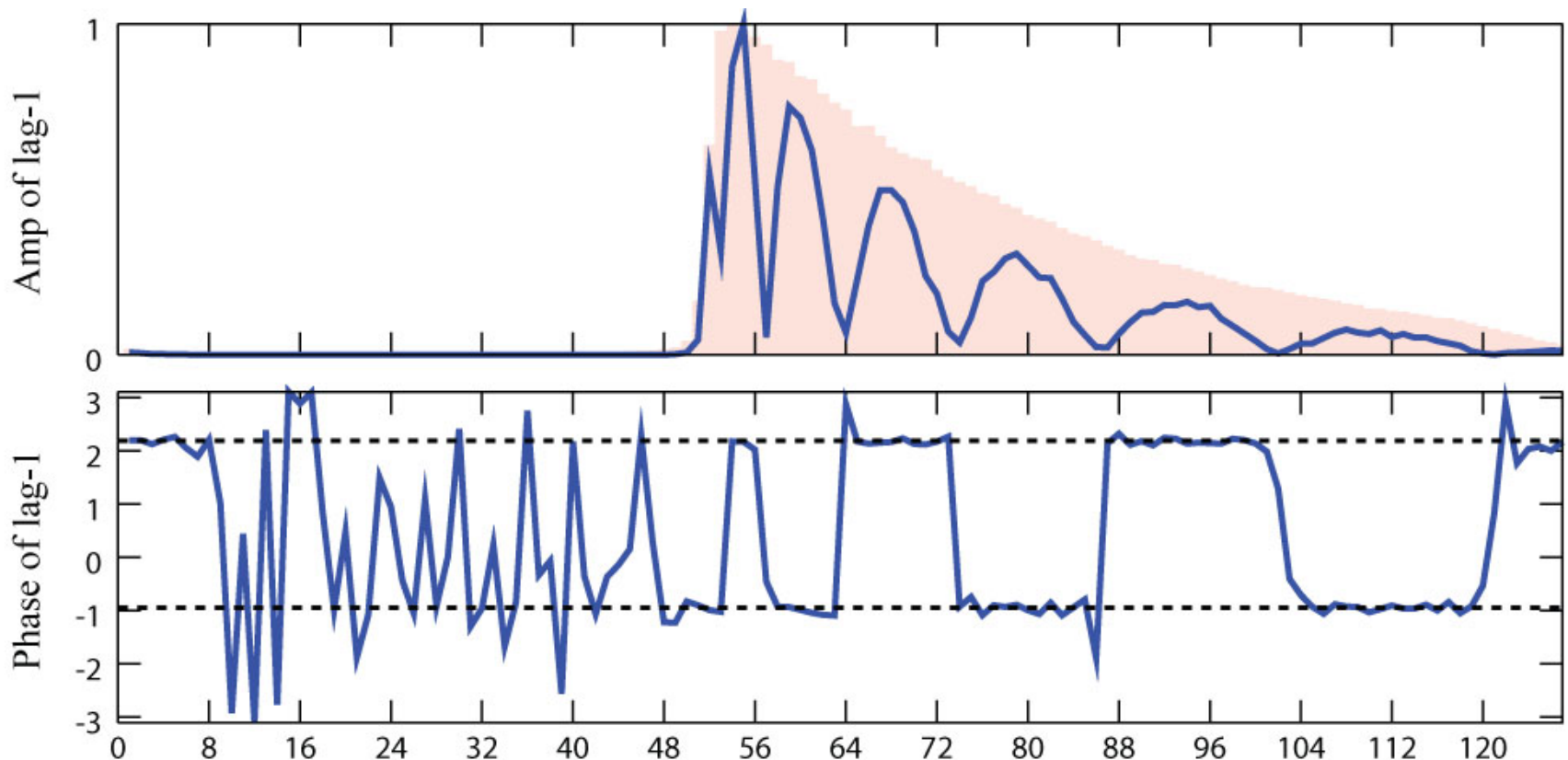
$$Mn / SD = \sqrt{N}$$



Analysing complex echoes

$$Wf_i = \sum_{j=1}^n c_{j,i} c_{j,i}^* \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{waveform } j \\ \text{bin } i \end{array}$$

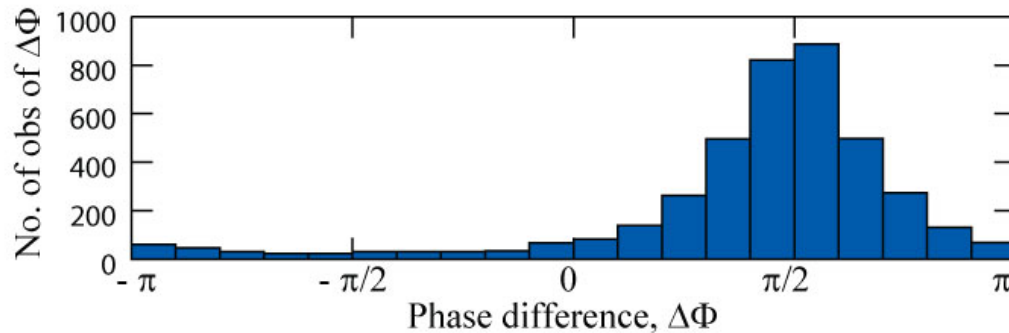
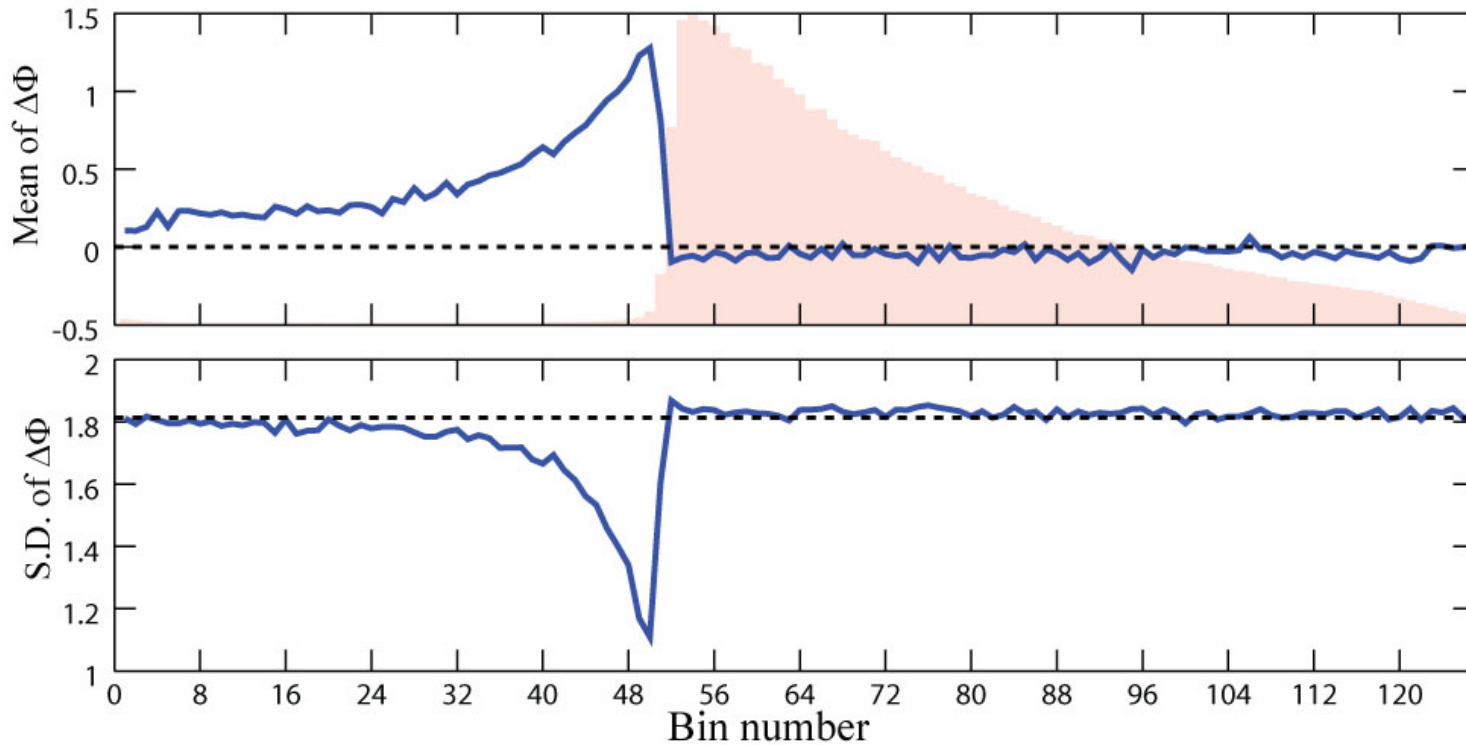
$$\text{1-lag covariance} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} c_{j,i} c_{j+1,i}^*$$



I ϵ phase difference

$$\Delta\Phi = \Phi_{j,i+1} - \Phi_{j,i}$$

Expectation: $M_n=0$; S.D. = $\pi/\sqrt{3}$



Summary

Some things much **as expected**; some **a little surprising**;
some **quite bamboozling**.

Mean waveform shape is very smooth (no ripple)
— possible to retrack sum of 16 IEs accurately (240Hz)
— excision of 1st 12 and last 12 bins justified
— peculiar power growth in thermal region

Power in IEs is independent; clear phase coherence

There is a phase relationship between successive bins
— occurs at toe of leading edge