

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLATFORM - FAQs



FAQ

What is the difference between Argos and Kineis?

Argos and Kineis are now the name of one single data collection and positioning satellite-based solution made of “legacy” Argos satellites launched by the historical Argos meteorological and space agencies (Cnes, NOAA, Isro, Eumetsat), and the new Kineis constellations made of 25 nanosatellites, launched by the new Kineis company.

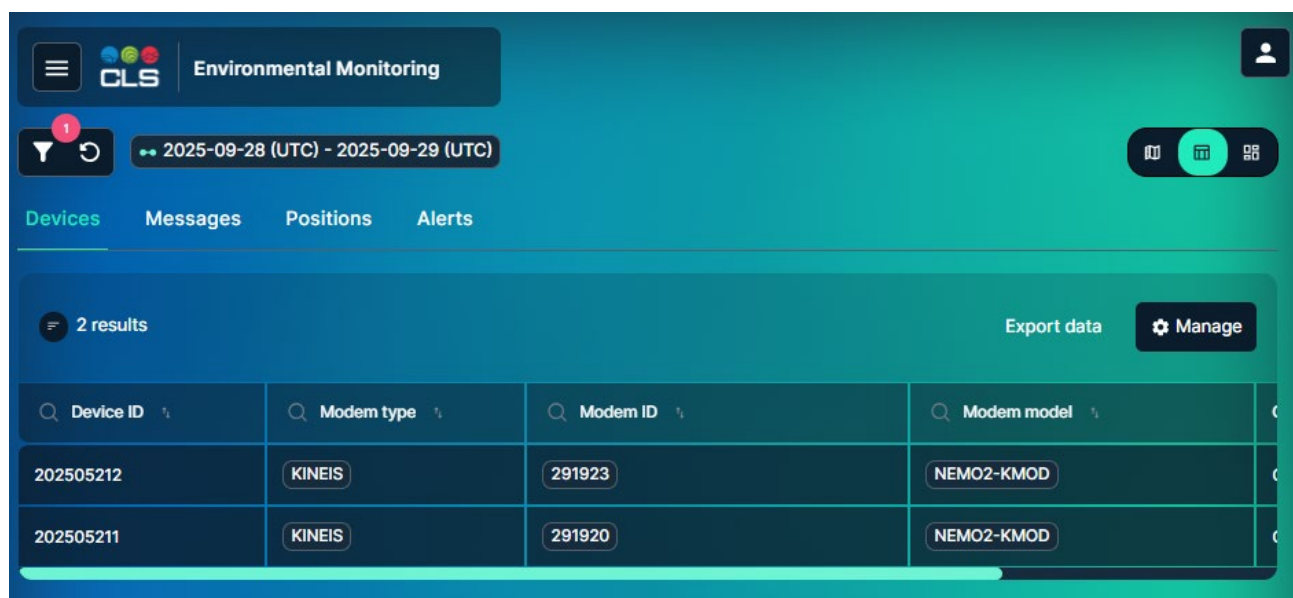
How many satellites in the Argos/Kineis constellation?

In 2025, 5 Argos legacy satellites + 21 new Kineis nanosatellites are collecting the messages transmitted by your transmitters, offering a 15 mn average revisit time everywhere on the Earth.

Missing Device ID

I can't see my device in the platform, what should I do ?

- 1) Double check the list of device in the table view :



The screenshot shows the 'Environmental Monitoring' interface. At the top, there's a header with the CLS logo and a date range filter set to '2025-09-28 (UTC) - 2025-09-29 (UTC)'. Below the header, there are tabs for 'Devices', 'Messages', 'Positions', and 'Alerts'. The 'Devices' tab is active, showing a table with 2 results. The table has columns for Device ID, Modem type, Modem ID, and Modem model. The data rows show two devices with IDs 202505212 and 202505211, both using KINEIS modems and NEMO2-KMOD models.

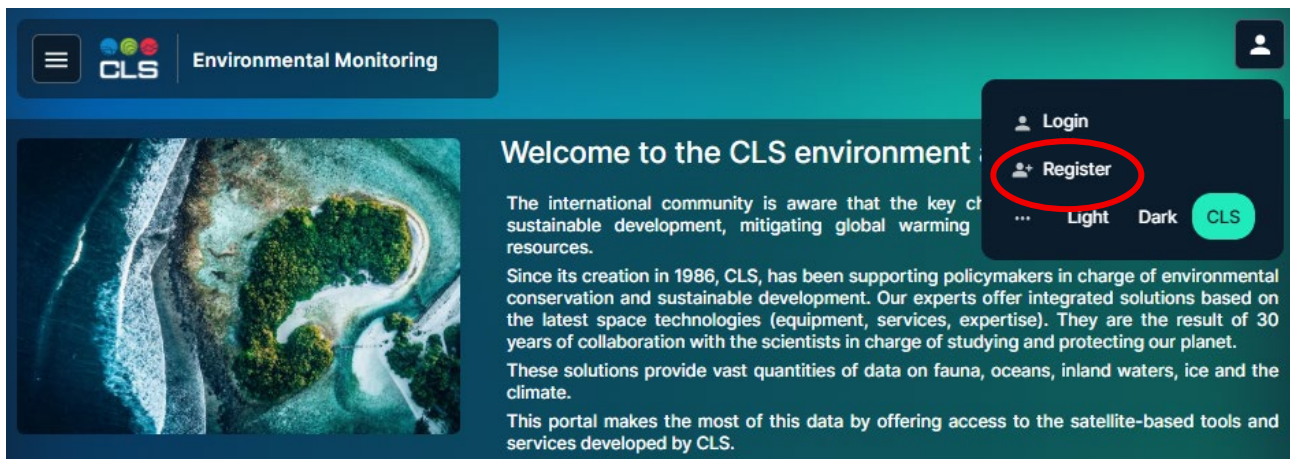
Device ID	Modem type	Modem ID	Modem model
202505212	KINEIS	291923	NEMO2-KMOD
202505211	KINEIS	291920	NEMO2-KMOD

- 2) If device is missing, please contact your User Office so they can check the ownership of the ID

Missing account for my colleagues

I received my access but my colleagues/partners having an account on ArgosWeb (Web for Argos Legacy) have no access.

On ArgosWeb, several login were possibly attached to one single true contact with Email . For legal reason the new system is based on personal credential and all users' needs to have their email and contact details specified. Until the account creation is not available into the platform you can create additional account via the **Register** menu (refereeing correctly the Organization Name so your User Office can validate with the main account holder) :



Missing Guest account

Guest Account are not accessible yet. You will be able to ask UserOffice the creation of such account with limited data access to some Program/ID but only after 30 October 2025. We are also planning to bring the possibility to create Guest account by your own on the web platform (end 2025).

How can I get my data sent to Manufacturer or 3rd part platform

For Manufacturer, they will have access to your data via API form the 15 Oct 2025.

Manufacturers will harvest data automatically if you don't notify your User Office to disable this data sharing.

For data sharing with Thematic platform such as MoveBank SeaTurtle.org etc ... you will need to ask your useroffice to setup the datasharing (before you can do yourself on pour platform)

Where can I find DS or DIAG format

This format is not compatible with the new constellation; you must adapt your data reader/parser to the new csv files available via the export on the platform or use the json format from the API.

My Sensor Data is not formatted like before

The Data in Sensor column may not be in the same order as argosweb but you have a name on each sensor so you can adapt your processing.

For any other issue, please contact your User Office

How long can I request data back in history?

On the platform and API you will be able to access 1 year of data.

Nevertheless, the correct data from Kineis starts 1 July 2025.

The Export limit at 10 000 line is very restrictive.

This limit is currently low for the platform opening but will be adapted soon.

What do the column headers mean?

DEVICES TABLE

Device ID: Device identifier – usually set with the Argos ID (but can be different)

Modem type: technology associated with the transmitter (Kineis, Iridium, etc.)

Modem ID: Argos/Kinéis decimal ID or SBD IMEI

Modem model: commercial name of the transmitter

Customer name: name of the organization

Device Origin: CTA/DCMP (CLS internal processing info)

MESSAGES TABLE

Device ID : Device identifier – usually set with the Argos ID (but can be different)

Program Ref : Argos program number

Message date: reception date (UTC) of the message onboard the satellite

Raw data: binary data contained in the message

Size (bits): Size of the message

GPS date of the position: date of the GPS position

GPS longitude: longitude processed by the GPS receiver onboard the beacon (decimal degree)

GPS latitude: latitude processed by the GPS receiver onboard the beacon (decimal degree)

GPS altitude: altitude processed by the GPS receiver onboard the beacon

GPS speed: speed processed by the GPS receiver onboard the beacon

GPS Heading: heading processed by the GPS receiver onboard the beacon

Sensors: List of decoded values form the RAW message (Template Format defined by CLS in Backoffice)

Doppler position ID: identification number of the Doppler position (can restart from 0 if no location during a long period). Not a unique identifier

Doppler revision: number of recalculations made by the Kinéis Doppler Algo (highest is always better)

Doppler date of position (UTC): date of the Doppler position

Doppler longitude: longitude processed by the Doppler algorithm (decimal degree)

Doppler latitude: latitude processed by the Doppler algorithm (decimal degree)

Doppler altitude: altitude (meter) of the pixel corresponding to the mesh of the digital terrain model (USGS GTOPO30) at the position calculated by the Doppler

Doppler Error radius: radius of the circle describing the Doppler error estimate (meter)

Doppler Device Frequency: The frequency of the transmitter as estimated by Doppler Algo.

Loc Class: Classification using the nb of messages used + error radius and the Legacy rule :

Loc Class	Estimated error*	Nb of Msg in the cluster (multi sat)
3	< 250m	4 messages or more
2	250m < < 500m	4 messages or more
1	500m < < 1500m	4 messages or more
0	> 1500m	4 messages or more
A	All	3 messages
B	All	< 3 messages

Number of messages: number of messages used for the Doppler location

Satellite: name of the satellite

Modulation: modulation used by the transmitter (LDA2/LDA3/VLDA4/LDK)

Signal level: level of the signal (dbm) receive onboard the satellite

SNR: Signal over Noise Ratio as received onboard the satellite

Frequency: Received frequency of the message at Satellite level

Message UID: Internal CLS message ID

POSITIONS TABLE

Device ID: Device identifier – usually set with the Argos ID (but can be different)

Unit Id: Internal CLS ID for the position record

Unit type: type of the device

Loc Class: Classification for Doppler position (see table above)

Location type: GPS or Doppler

Doppler Error radius: radius of the circle describing the Doppler error estimate (meter)

Location date (UTC): date of the position

Longitude: longitude (decimal degree)

Latitude: latitude (decimal degree)

How can I get local time?

This is not available for now. All date Time are in UTC

What is the new Kinéis Doppler Algorithm?

MAIN NEW FEATURES OF THE KINEIS DOPPLER POSITIONING ALGORITHM:

As multiple visibilities will occur very often with Kinéis, a new approach for the gathering of measures became necessary

Before: Measures grouped by satellite pass

Now: Measures grouped by « cluster », messages from all satellites are grouped in a time windows (4 to 15 min) that is automatically adapted to the transmission behaviour (device transmitting a lot will have shorter cluster).

Duration of clusters is automatically optimized to obtain the best localization accuracy, based on the quantity of available measures.

Less locations in total but with a better quality.

Simplification of estimated error information:

Before: Error provided as an ellipse (for Class 0-3) . The ellipse was defined by the position covariance estimated by the Kalman filterLocalization class (A, B, 0..3)

Now: Error provided as a circle. The radius is chosen as the semi major axis of the covariance ellipse + a 50% margin. (covariances of the dynamic model and measurements being parametrized differently.)

No more localization classes from the processing itself. Class info is placed by CLS based on nb of msg + error radius.

Ellipses were not always very precise and often featured an extremely flattened shape. Localization classes were an historical categorization of positions with respect to their estimated error and number of measures. Both information are better replaced with a single error radius which provides a sufficient information, like a GNSS positioning device would do.

Automatic smoothing of trajectory:

Computed localizations use Kalman Filtering complemented with RTS Smoother.

Regular Kalman filter uses past and present information.

Smoothing improves localization by using also future information (only available after some delay, when new measurements arrived)

Smoothed localizations are distributed as updates and provides refined positions after a maximum of 12hrs delay.

There is no scientific publication related to the new algorithm for the processing of Doppler location.