



Predicting Space Weather: Impact On Fugro Offshore Precise Positioning Services

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Introduction to Fugro

Infrastructure
Services

Effects of Space Weather on GNSS Precise Applications

Ionospheric Disturbances
L-band Communication Outages
Solar Storm on 17th March 2015

Ionospheric Scintillations

Occurrence
Fugro Scintillation Prediction Service
Regional/World map of Scintillations

Summary

Fugro Mission



Our mission is to be the **world's leading service provider** in the collection and interpretation of data relating to the Earth's surface and sub-surface, and in the support of infrastructure developments on land, at the coast and on the seabed.

Survey Services



Fugro provides the energy sector, commercial and engineering industries, governments and other agencies with **offshore survey** and **geospatial services** tailored to the specific needs of each client.

Services



Survey



Geotechnical



Subsea



Seabed geosolutions

Client Sectors



Oil and gas



Mining



Building and infrastructure



Sustainable energy

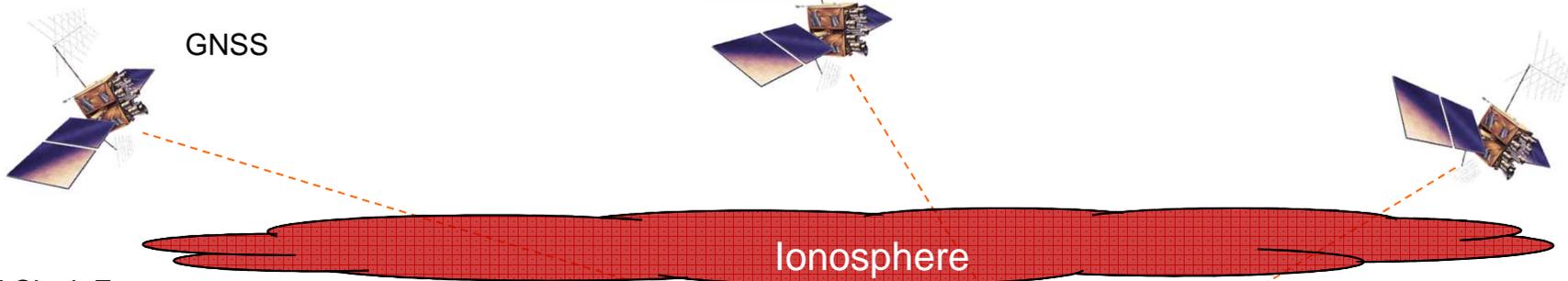


Public sector



Other sectors

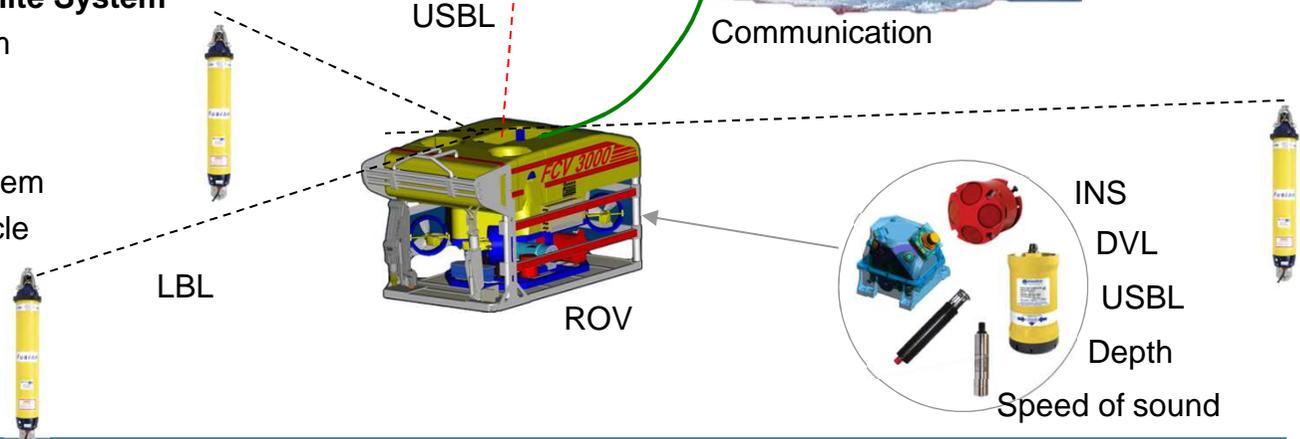
Positioning challenges



- Orbit and Clock Error
- GNSS Antenna phase Centre
- Ionospheric delay**
- Ionospheric Scintillation**
- Troposphere
- Multipath
- Interference
- Blockage and birds

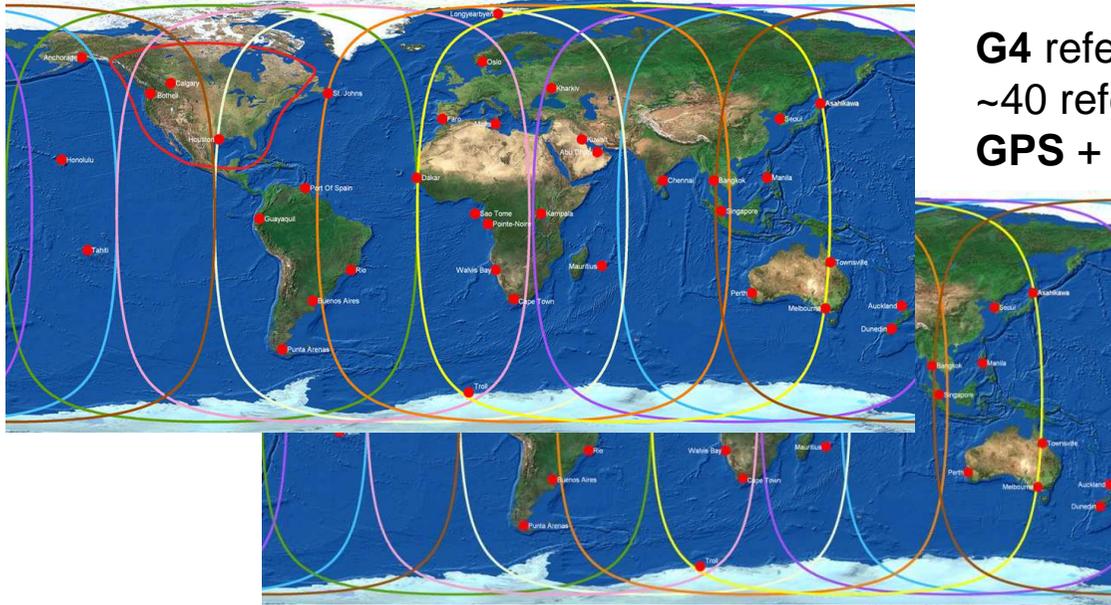


- GNSS** – Global Navigation Satellite System
- INS – Inertial Navigation System
- DVL – Doppler Velocity Log
- LBL – Long BaseLine system
- USBL – Ultra Short BaseLine system
- ROV – Remotely Operated Vehicle



GNSS Infrastructure

More than **150** Reference Stations in Multiple Network Configurations
Using **8** Geostationary Satellite Channels

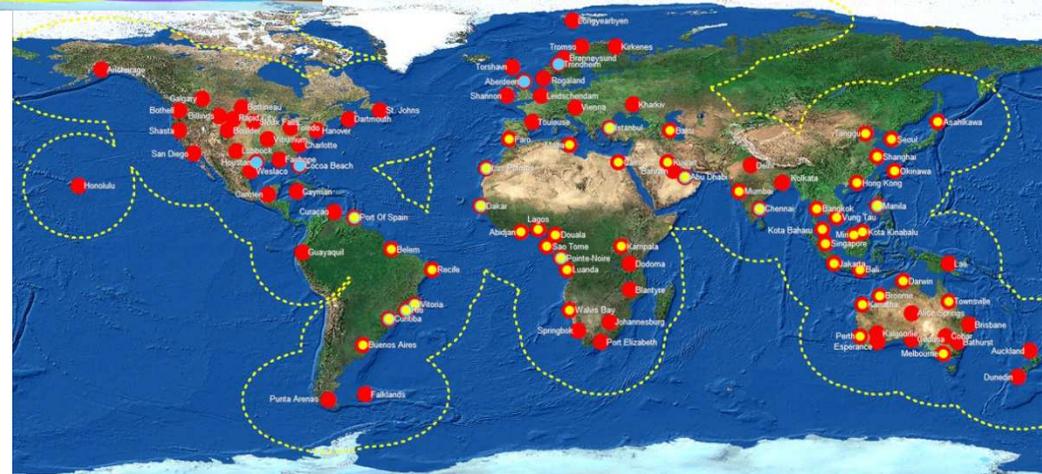
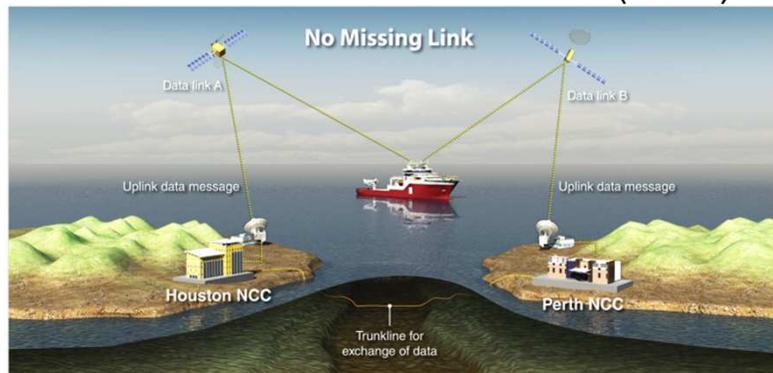


G4 reference network
~40 reference station
GPS + GLONASS + BeiDou + Galileo

XP independent
orbit and clock network
~60 reference stations GPS

L1 and HP reference network
~110 reference stations

Two Network Control Center (NCC)





Fugro GNSS Positioning Services

Service	Since	Accuracy	Method	System	Frequency	Technique
VBS	1996	Meter	Reference Stations	GPS/ Glonass	Single	Differential
HP	2000	Sub Decimeter	Reference Stations	GPS	Dual	Differential
G2	2009	Decimeter	Orbit1 Clock1	GPS GLONASS	Dual	PPP
XP2	2014	Decimeter	Orbit2 Clock2		Dual	PPP
G4	2015	Decimeter	Orbit2 Clock2	GPS GLONASS BeiDou Galileo	Dual	PPP
G2+	2015	Centimeter	Orbit2 & Clock2 & UPDs	GPS GLONASS	Dual	PPP-RTK



Effects of Space Weather on GNSS Positioning:

Range Error

TEC Disturbances & Gradient

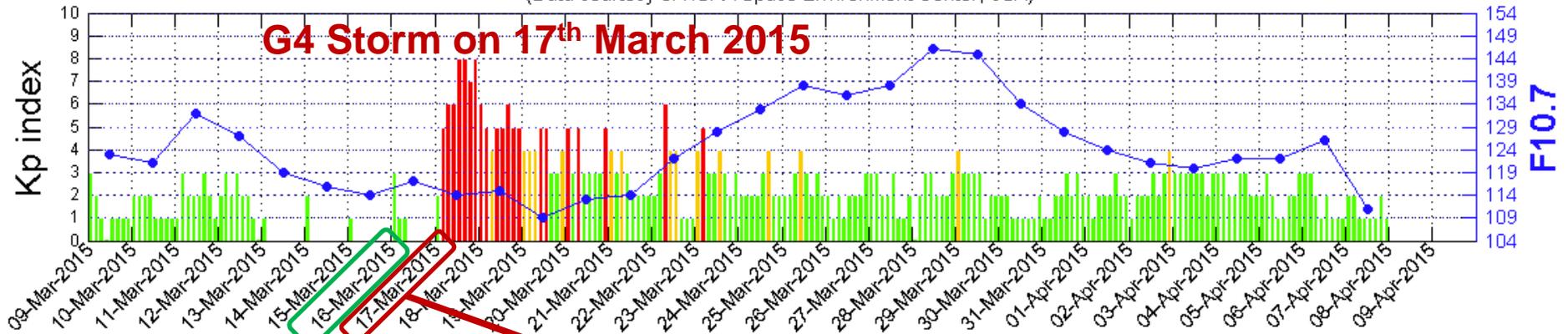
Phase Scintillations (Increase Phase Noise)

Amplitude Scintillations (Loss Of Lock)

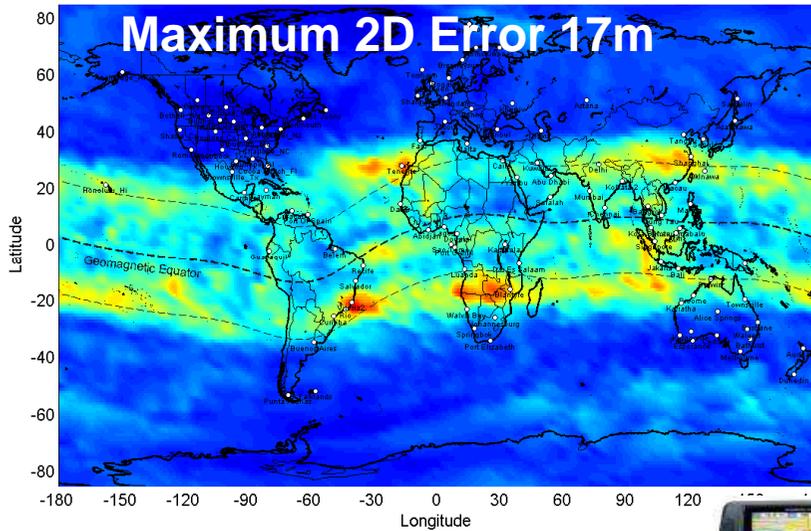
Loss of Communication to Geostationary Satellites

Space Weather Impact on GNSS Positioning (Range Error)

3-hourly Planetary Kp index, $Kp < 4$, $Kp == 4$, $Kp > 4$
 (Data courtesy of NOAA Space Environment Center, USA)



Max horizontal error for L1 GPS users on 16-Mar-2015 [m]
 Using Klobuchar model error (discrepancy between slant ionospheric delays computed by GIM and Klobuchar model)
 Global Ionospheric Map (GIM) provided by International GNSS Service (IGS)

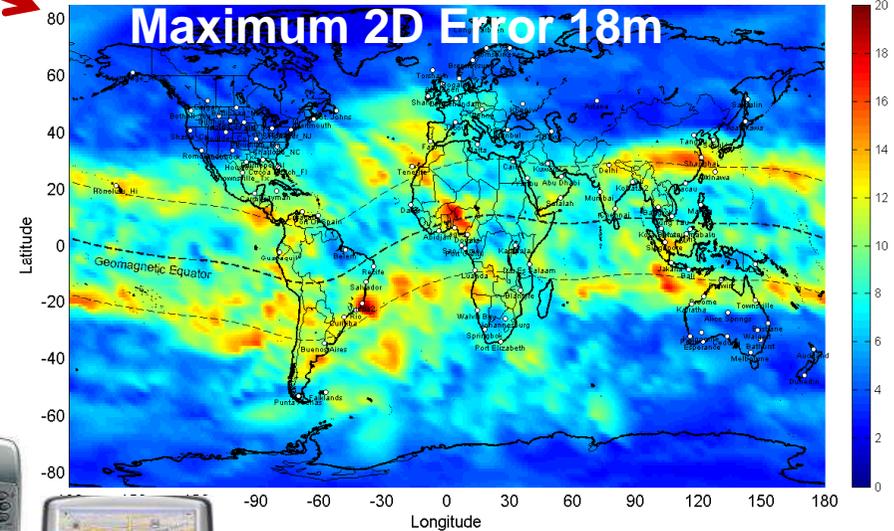


Note: White circles show the Fugro reference stations over the world

(C) Created by Fugro Intellio B.V. (Lelidendam, The Netherlands)



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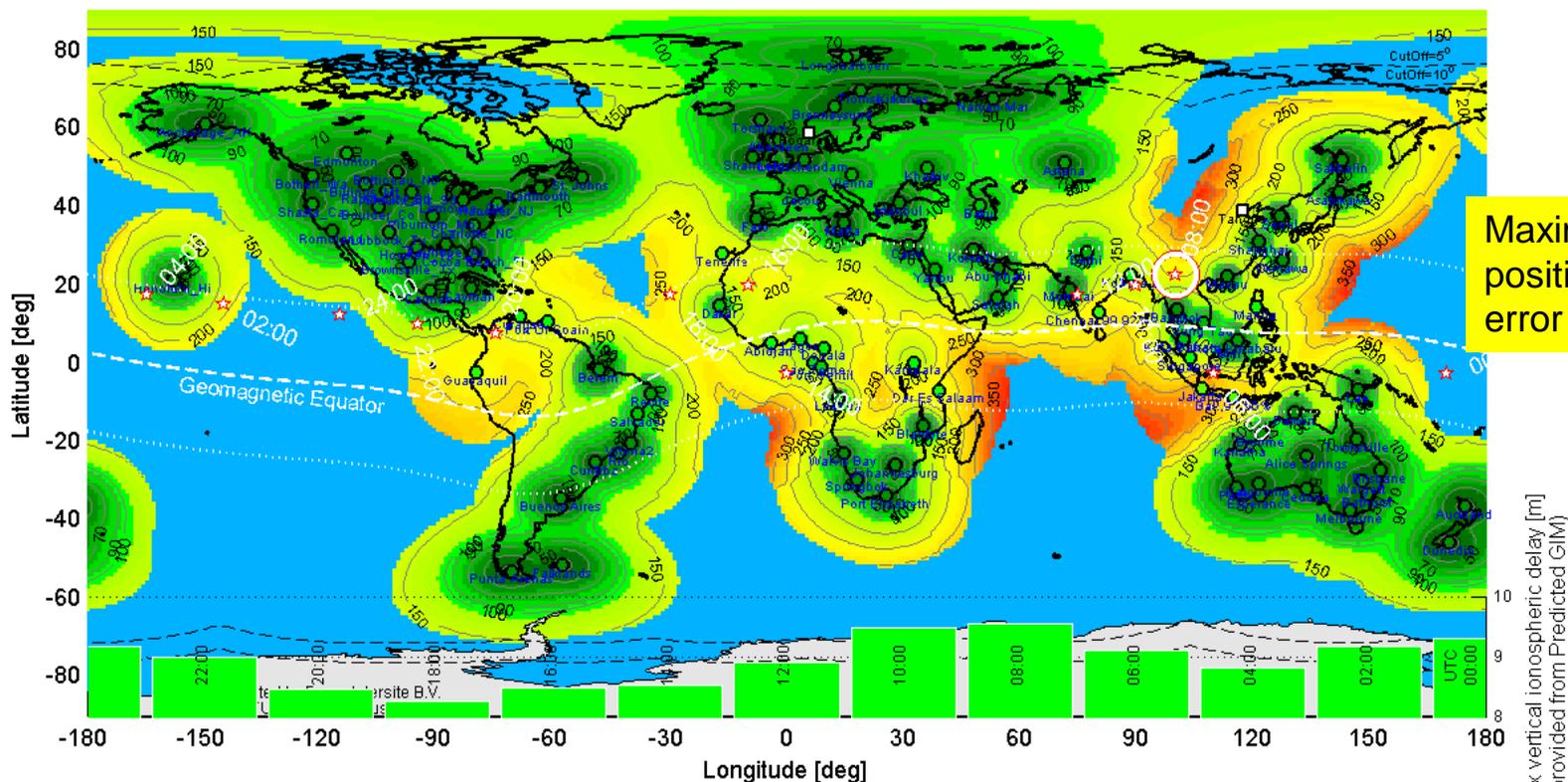
(C) Created by Fugro Intellio B.V. (Lelidendam, The Netherlands)



Typical Quality of Fugro L1 VBS Service

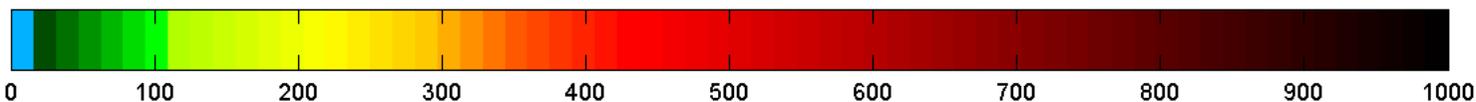


Estimated 95% 2D VBS accuracy (Sun 16-Jun-2013) [cm]
 for combined 11 beams: ASAT, MSVEN, MSVCN, MSVWN, AORW, AORE, ESAT, IOR, PASAT, AUSAT, POR
 Based on residual errors, interpolated using reference stations (up to 2000 km)



Note: Pentagrams stand for location of 2-hourly Max Vertical Ionospheric Delay (scaling base on colored-bar)

● Station < 18h data □ Station not used

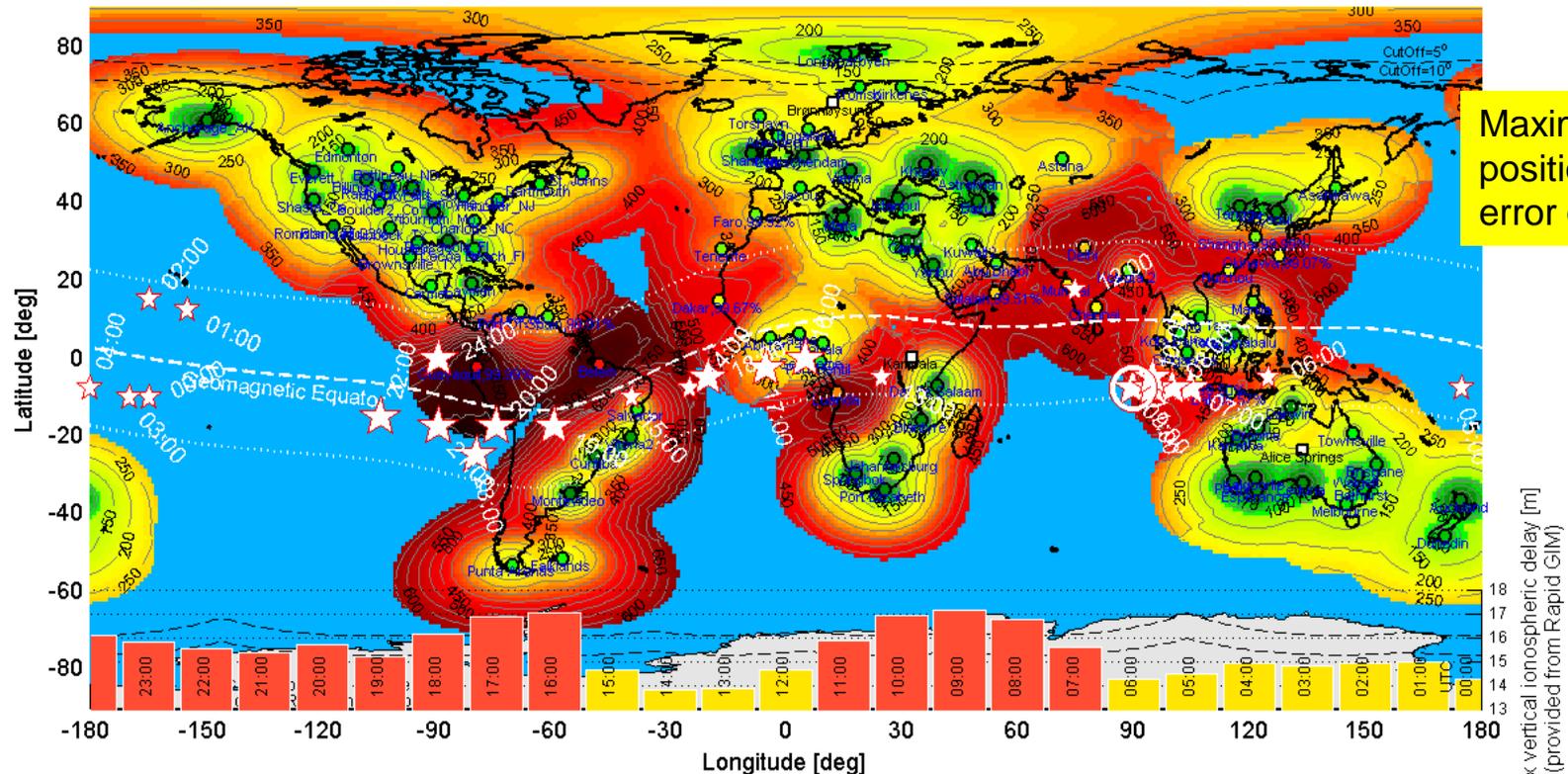


★ – Location of maximum vertical delay at two hour intervals for one day

L1 VBS Service on day 17-March-2015 (TEC gradient)



Distance degradation from reference sites



★ – Location of maximum vertical delay at two hour intervals for one day

SCINTILLATIONS EFFECT ON GNSS



Ionospheric Scintillation

Ionosphere Plasma Bubbles

Small-scale irregularities in ionospheric electron density in space (Plasma bubbles) causes signal scintillation

Occur in the **equatorial** and **high-latitudes** regions

Mostly evening after sunset

Seasonal variation

Bubbles increasing during strong solar activity

Plasma bubbles diffract and refract GNSS signals and lead to:

Amplitude Scintillation (rapid fluctuations in the signal intensity fading amplitude)

Phase Scintillation (phase jittering)

Scintillation is important because GNSS receiver performance is degraded:

Signal power loss (likely Loss of Lock)

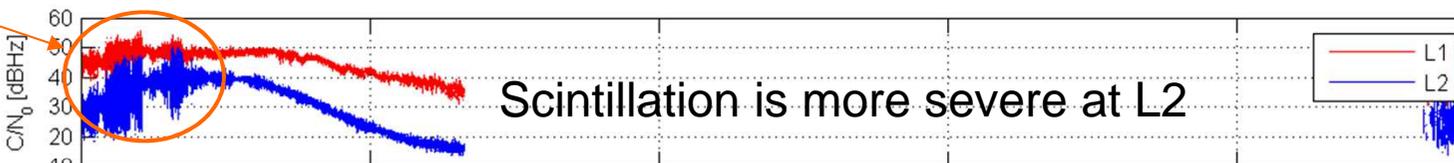
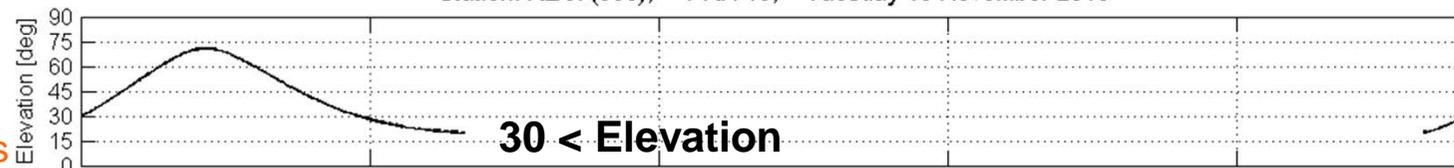
Affects signal tracking

Increase measurement noise level

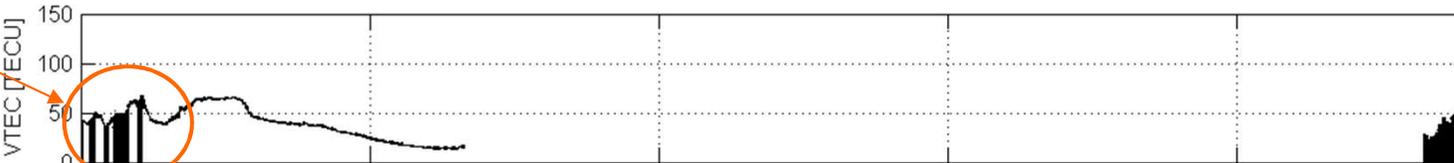
Scintillations Effect on GNSS Signal

Station: RECI (086), PRN 18, Tuesday 19 November 2013

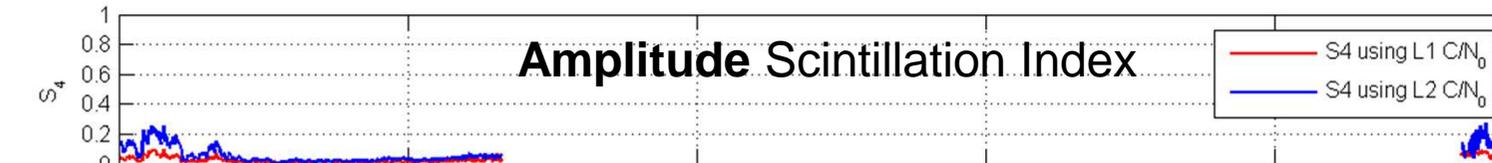
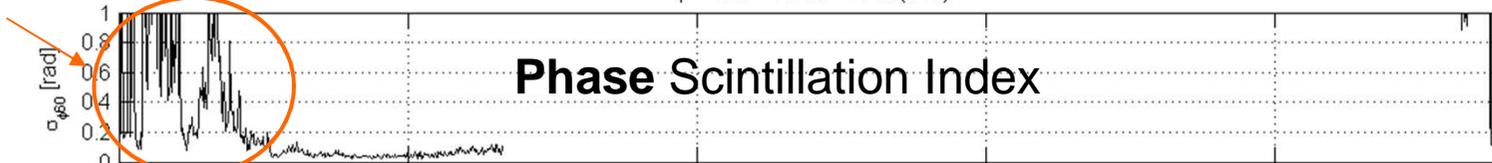
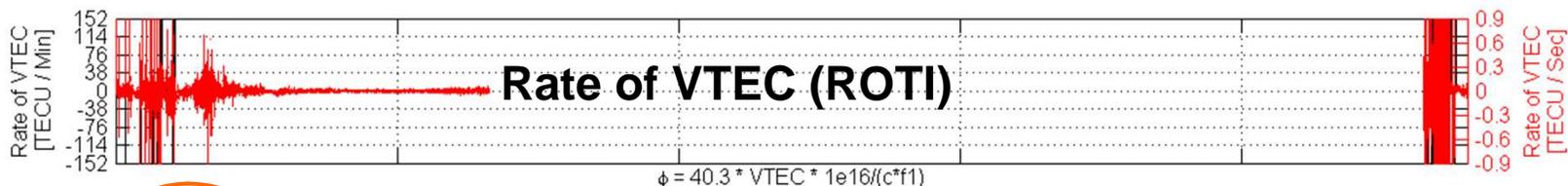
Signal Power Loss



Loss of Lock



Measurement Noise Increased



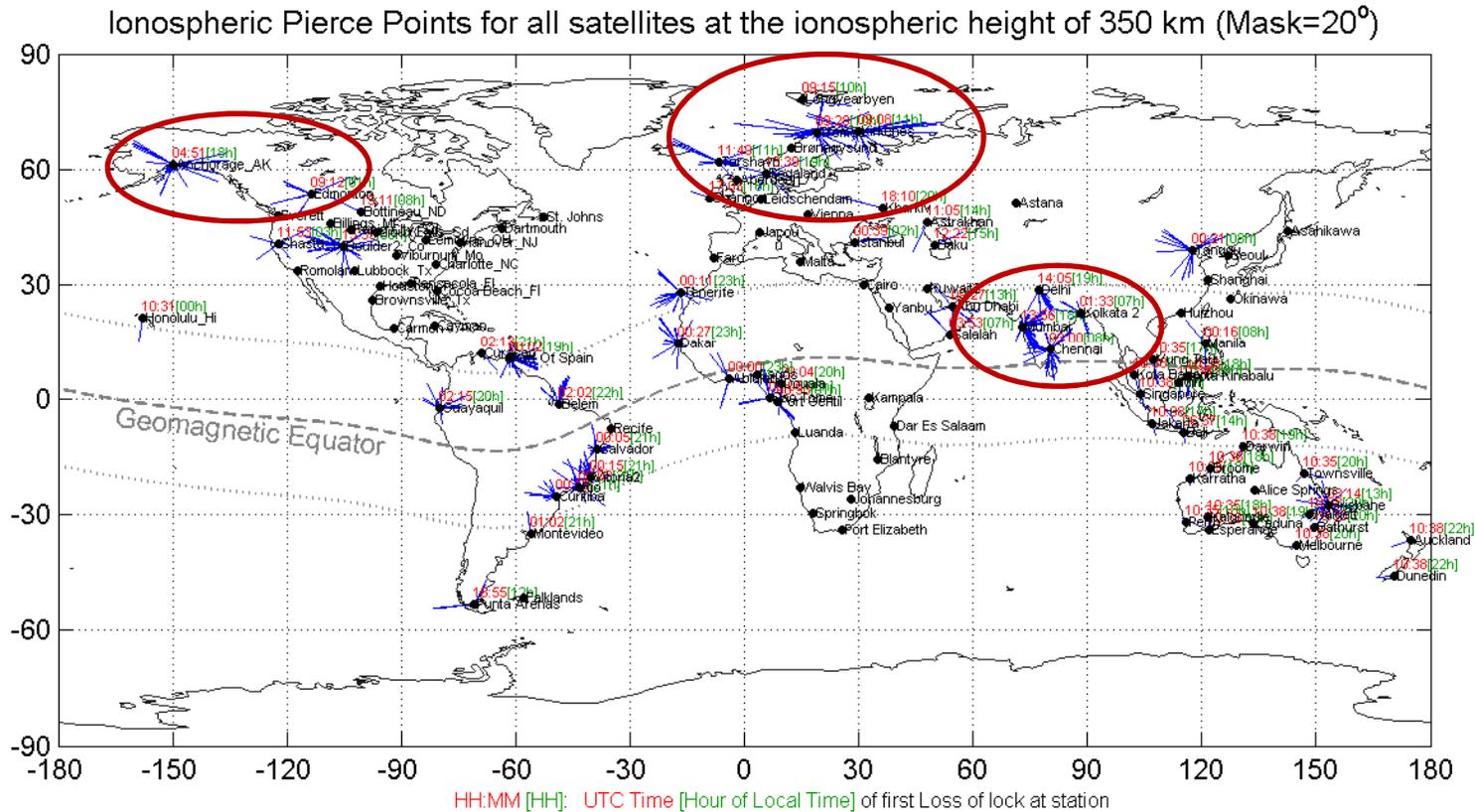
UT [h]

Loss of Lock Indicator graph (Amplitude Scintillation)

17th March 2015

L1/L2 Loss of Lock in Fugro GPS Network over 24 Hours

Area: World

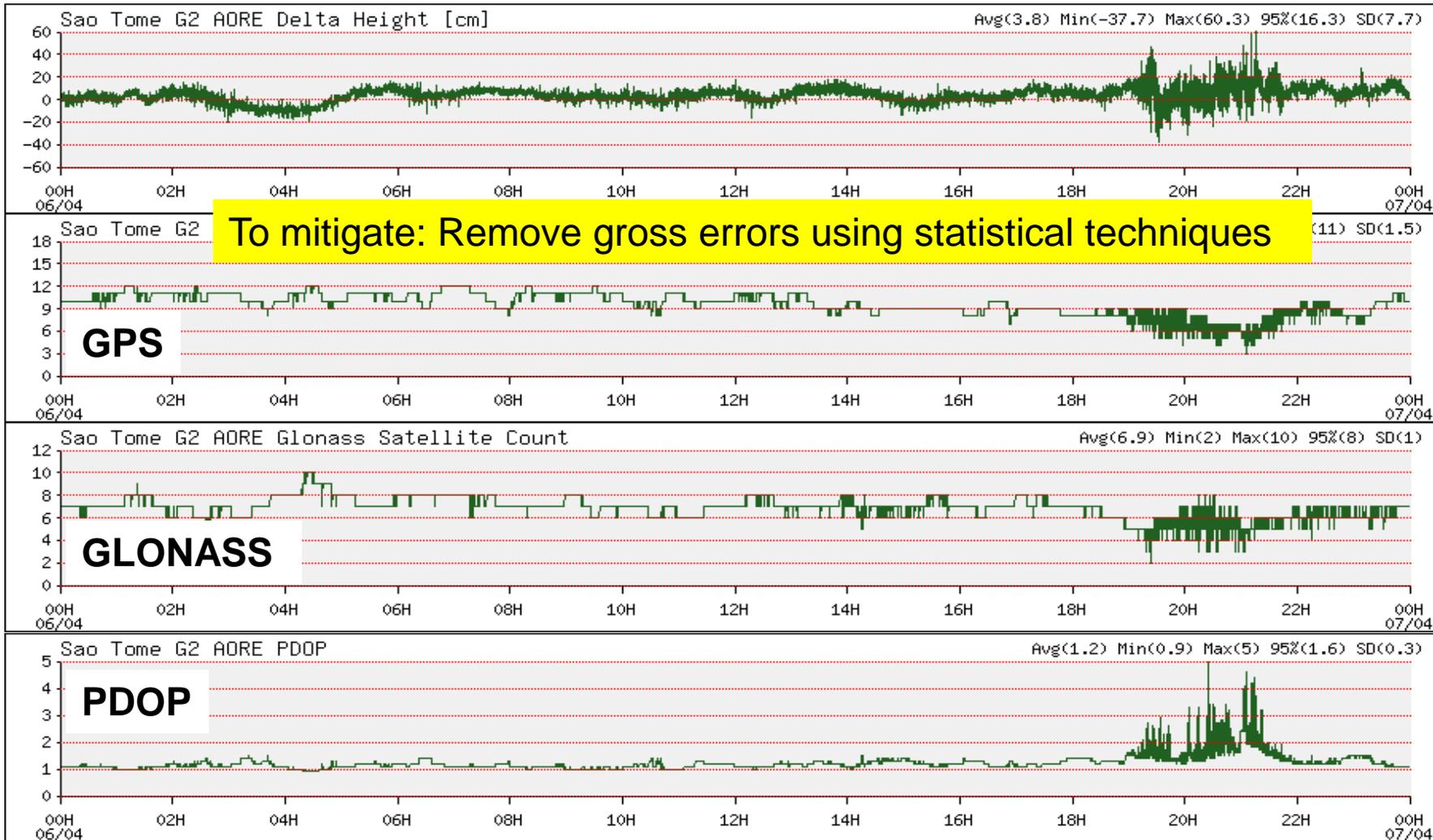


High Latitudes: Heavy Charged Particle Radiation due to **CME** on 17th March Resulting Loss-Of-Lock

Scintillation Impact on Precise GNSS Positioning (G2)

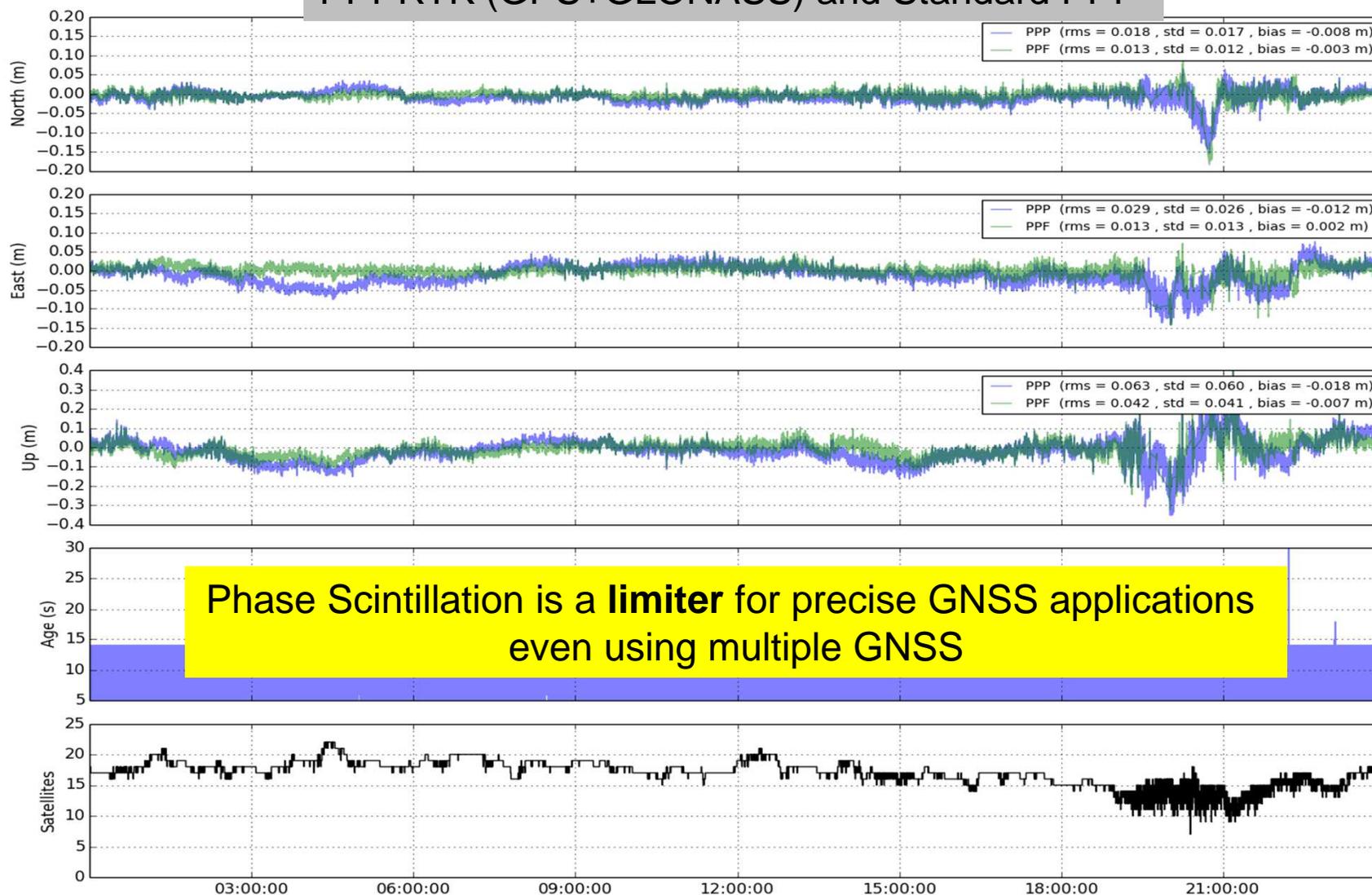
West Africa, Sao Tome (6th April 2015)

G2 Height Error (GPS+GLONASS)



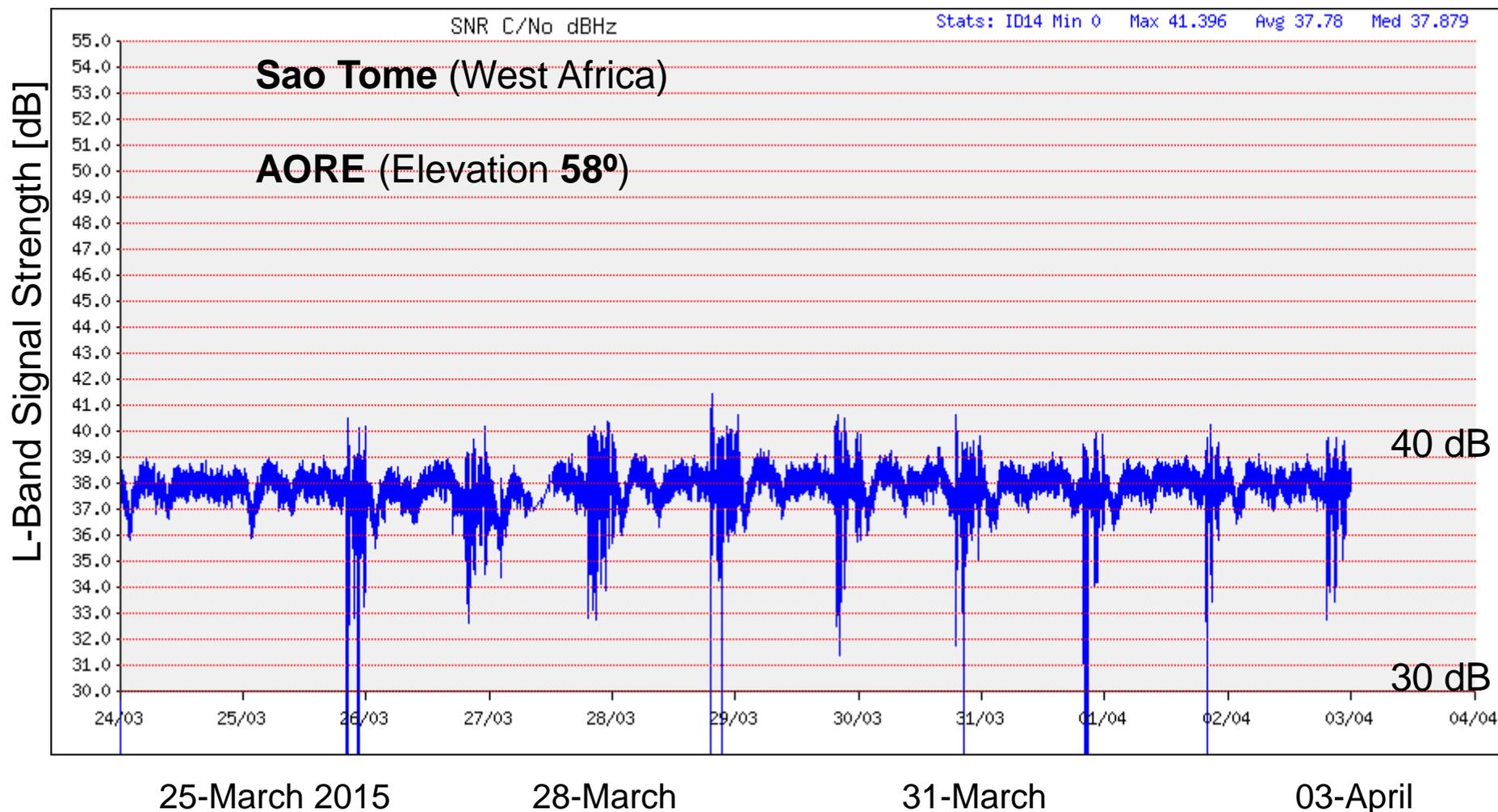
Scintillation Impact on Precise GNSS Positioning (G2+)

PPPRTK (GPS+GLONASS) and Standard PPP



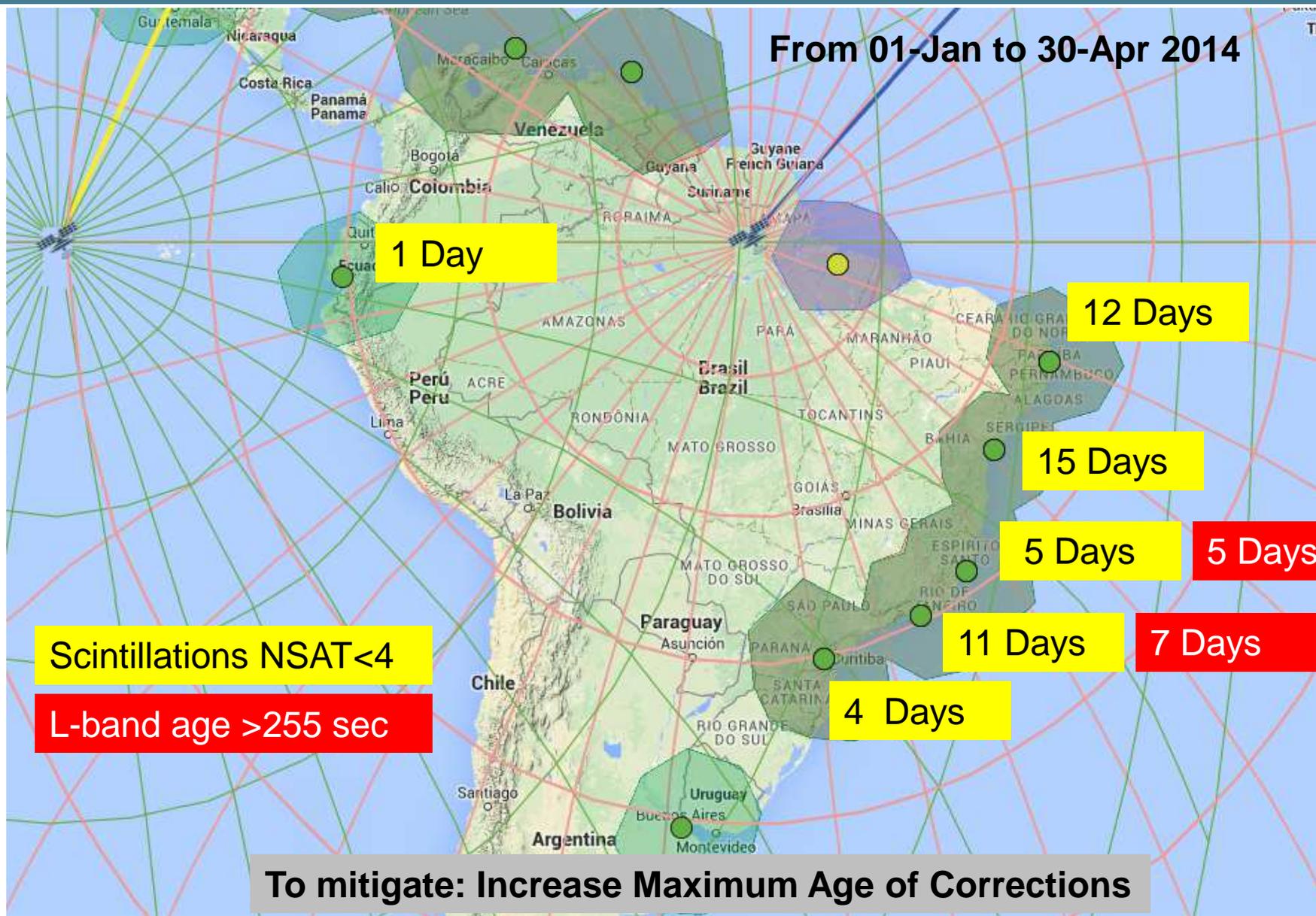


Scintillation Impact on L-band Communications



Typical L-band correction outages are short <150 seconds and do not have an effect on position

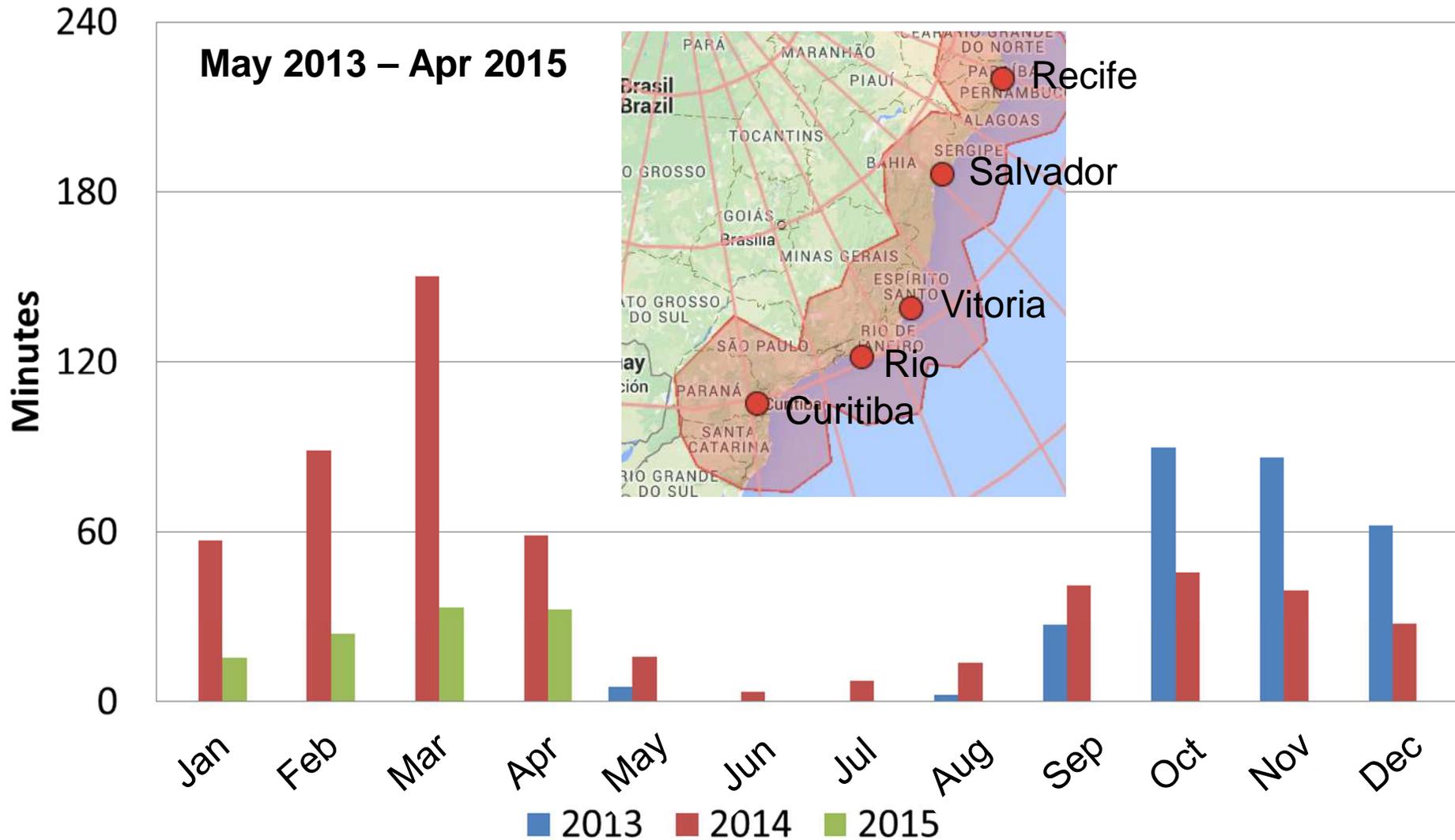
Scintillations Effect on G2 Positioning (Reset)



SCINTILLATIONS OCCURRENCES

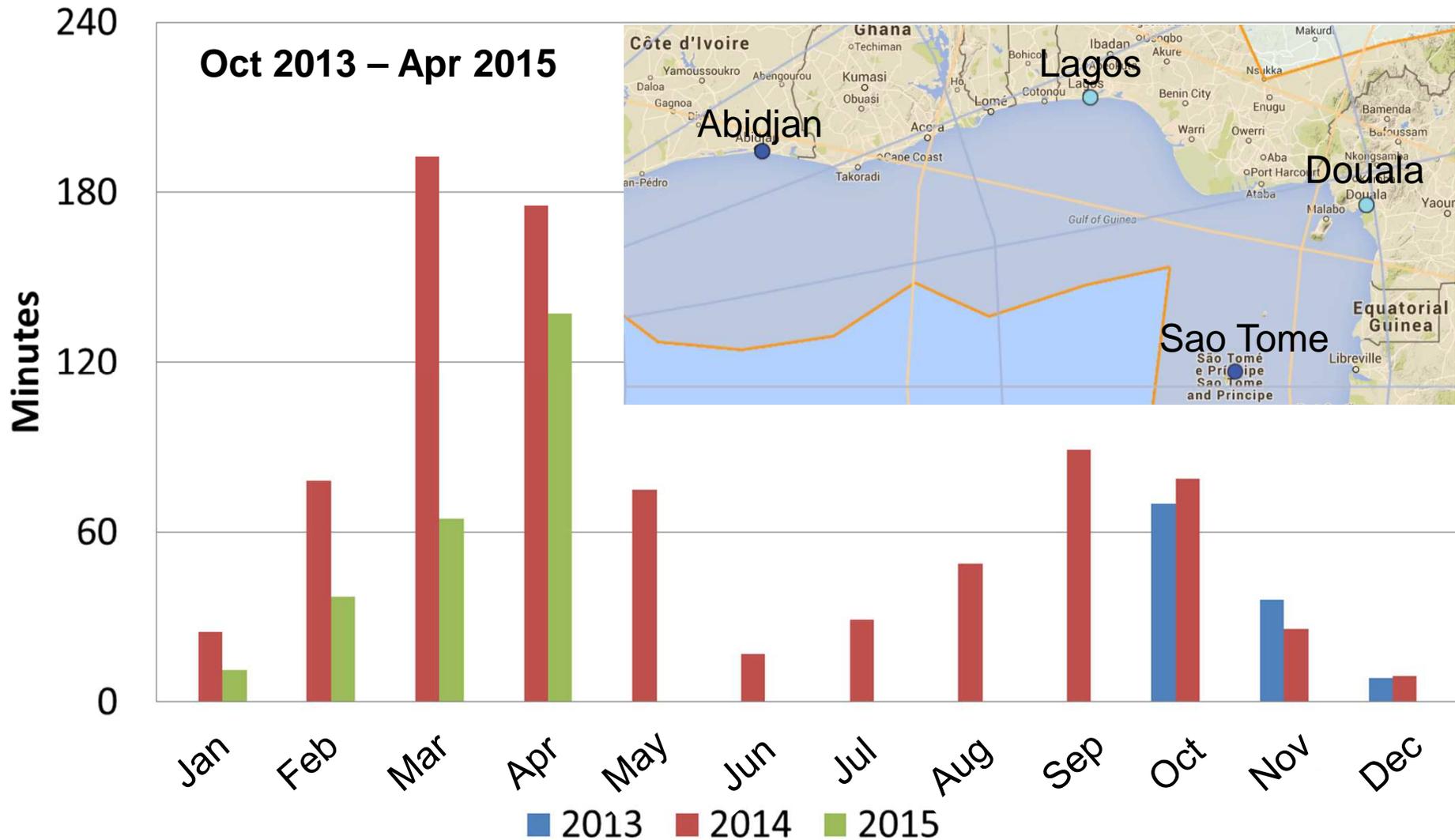
Seasonal Variation of Scintillations

Brazil
average minutes scintillation per day



Seasonal Variation of Scintillations (West Africa)

Africa Gulf of Guinea
Average minutes scintillation per day





SCINTILLATIONS PREDICTION

Objectives

- ❑ **Near real time scintillation prediction**
 - **in Time and Space for the next 24 hours**

- ❑ **Provide specific scintillation index (Scintillation DOP)**
 - **for the location of a GNSS user**
 - **for Marine GNSS applications**

Any GNSS user being able to answer the following questions:

What is the scintillation status in my working area?

When will scintillation begin and end for me?

Which visible GNSS satellites are likely to be affected by scintillation?

Am I likely to lose lock on any GNSS satellites? If so, which ones and when?

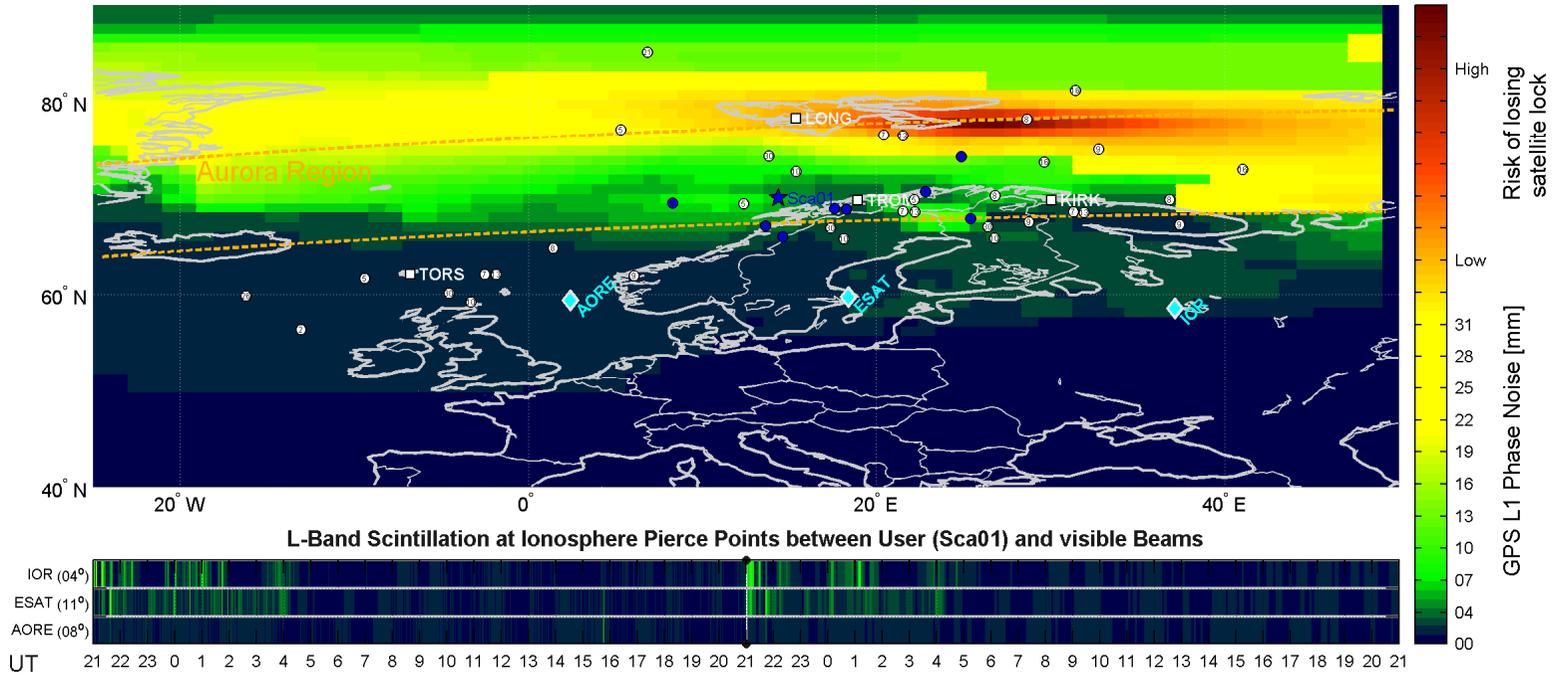
Is there any chance that I may lose communication with L-Band satellites?

Regional Scintillation Prediction, Scandinavia



Scandinavia: Max Scintillations over last 60 minutes at UTC 21:00 (LT 22:00) , Sun 19 Oct 2014

(Circles denote Ionospheric Pierce Points between reference stations and visible satellites)

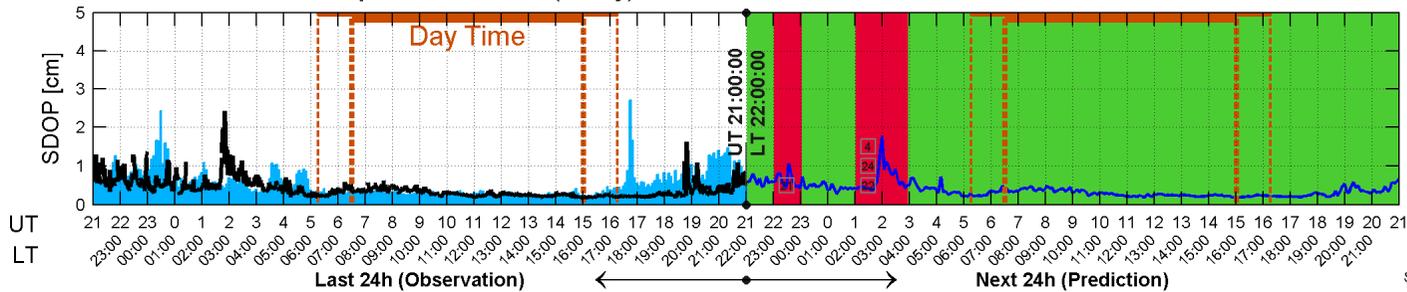


3D Positioning error due to L1 phase scintillation (SDOP) at User (Sca01) location: Lat 69.9°N , Long 14.4°E (CutOff 20°)

Black curve indicates observations over the previous 24h, blue curve prediction for next 24h (light blue is previous prediction)

Circle (or Square) around a PRN number stands for a satellite affected by severe (or medium) phase scintillation

Predicted phase scintillation (hourly) status for this location: ■ Quiet ■ Scintillation



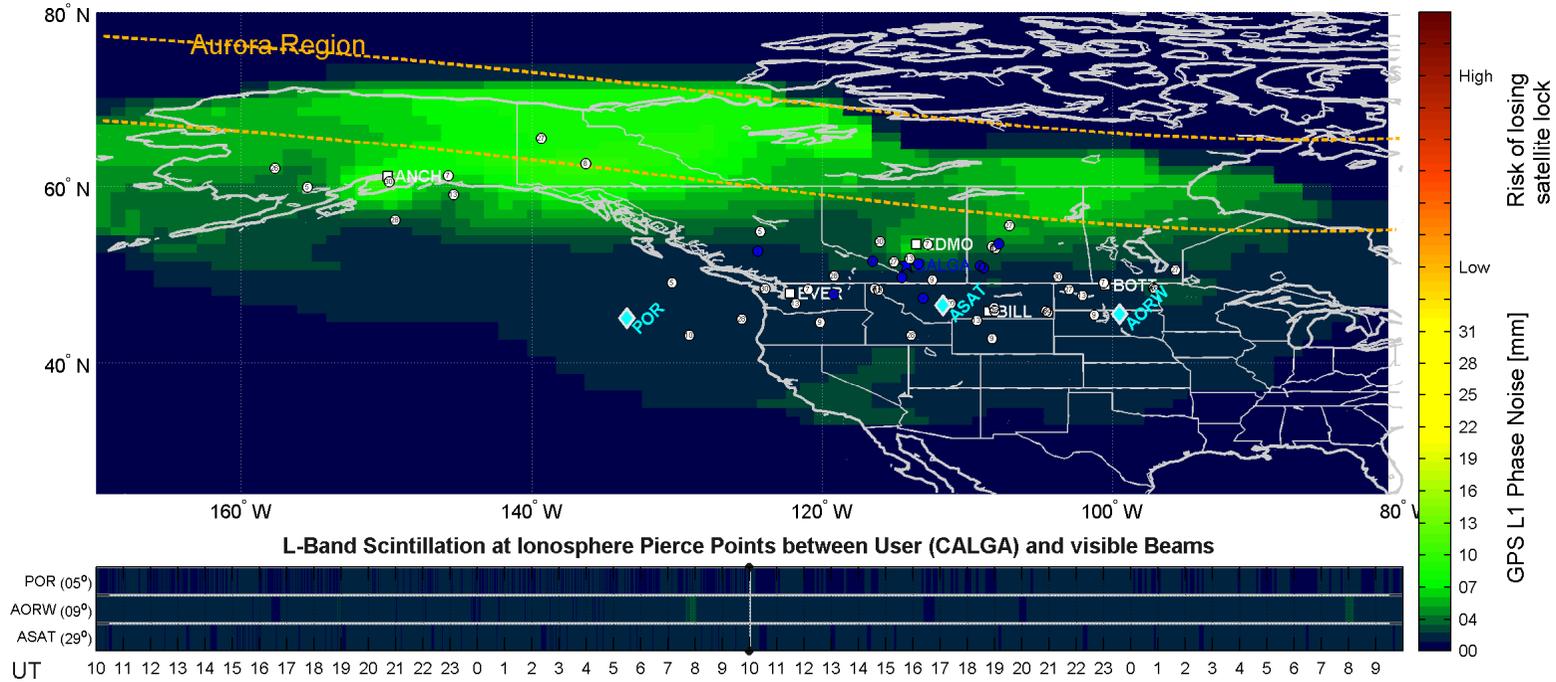
SintMon v2.4, 08-Oct-2014

Regional Scintillation Prediction, Alaska



Canada: Max Scintillations over last 60 minutes at UTC 10:00 (LT 04:00), Mon 20 Oct 2014

(Circles denote Ionospheric Pierce Points between reference stations and visible satellites)

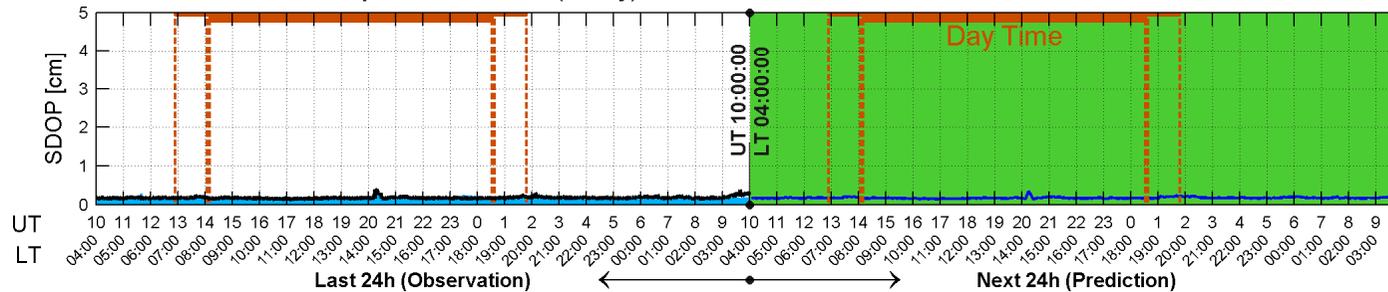


3D Positioning error due to L1 phase scintillation (SDOP) at User (CALGA) location: Lat 51.1°N, Long 114.1°W (CutOff 20°)

Black curve indicates observations over the previous 24h, blue curve prediction for next 24h (light blue is previous prediction)

Circle (or Square) around a PRN number stands for a satellite affected by severe (or medium) phase scintillation

Predicted phase scintillation (hourly) status for this location: ■ Quiet ■ Scintillation



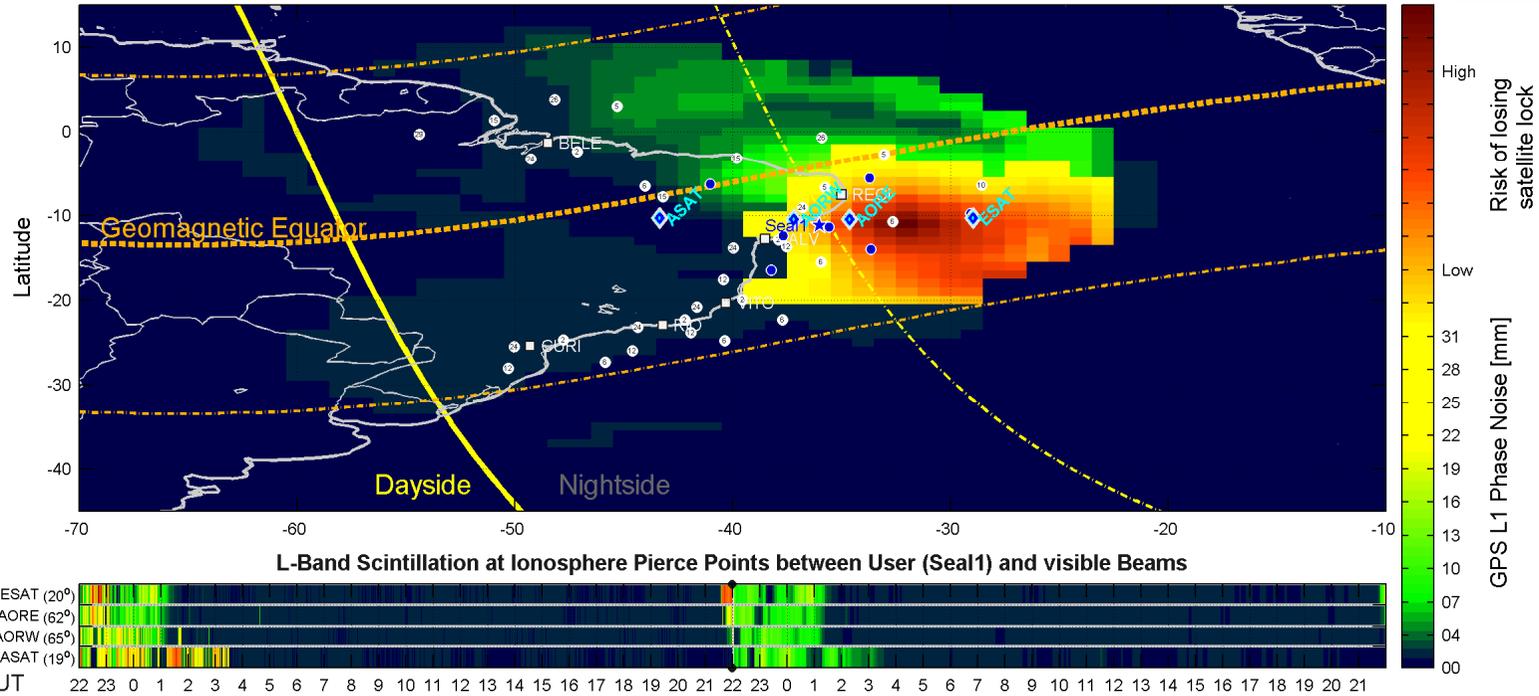
SintMon v2.4, 08-Oct-2014

Regional Scintillation Prediction, Brazil



South America: Observed Scintillations at UTC 22:00 (LT 19:00) , Sun 19 Oct 2014

(Circles denote Ionospheric Pierce Points between reference stations and visible satellites)

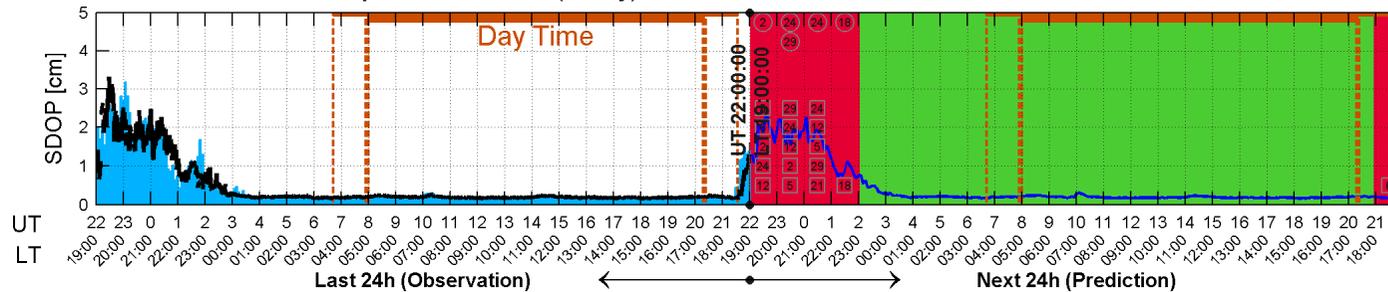


3D Positioning error due to L1 phase scintillation (SDOP) at User (Seal1) location: Lat 11.2°S , Long 36.0°W (CutOff 20°)

Black curve indicates observations over the previous 24h, blue curve prediction for next 24h (light blue is previous prediction)

Circle (or Square) around a PRN number stands for a satellite affected by severe (or medium) phase scintillation

Predicted phase scintillation (hourly) status for this location: ■ Quiet ■ Scintillation



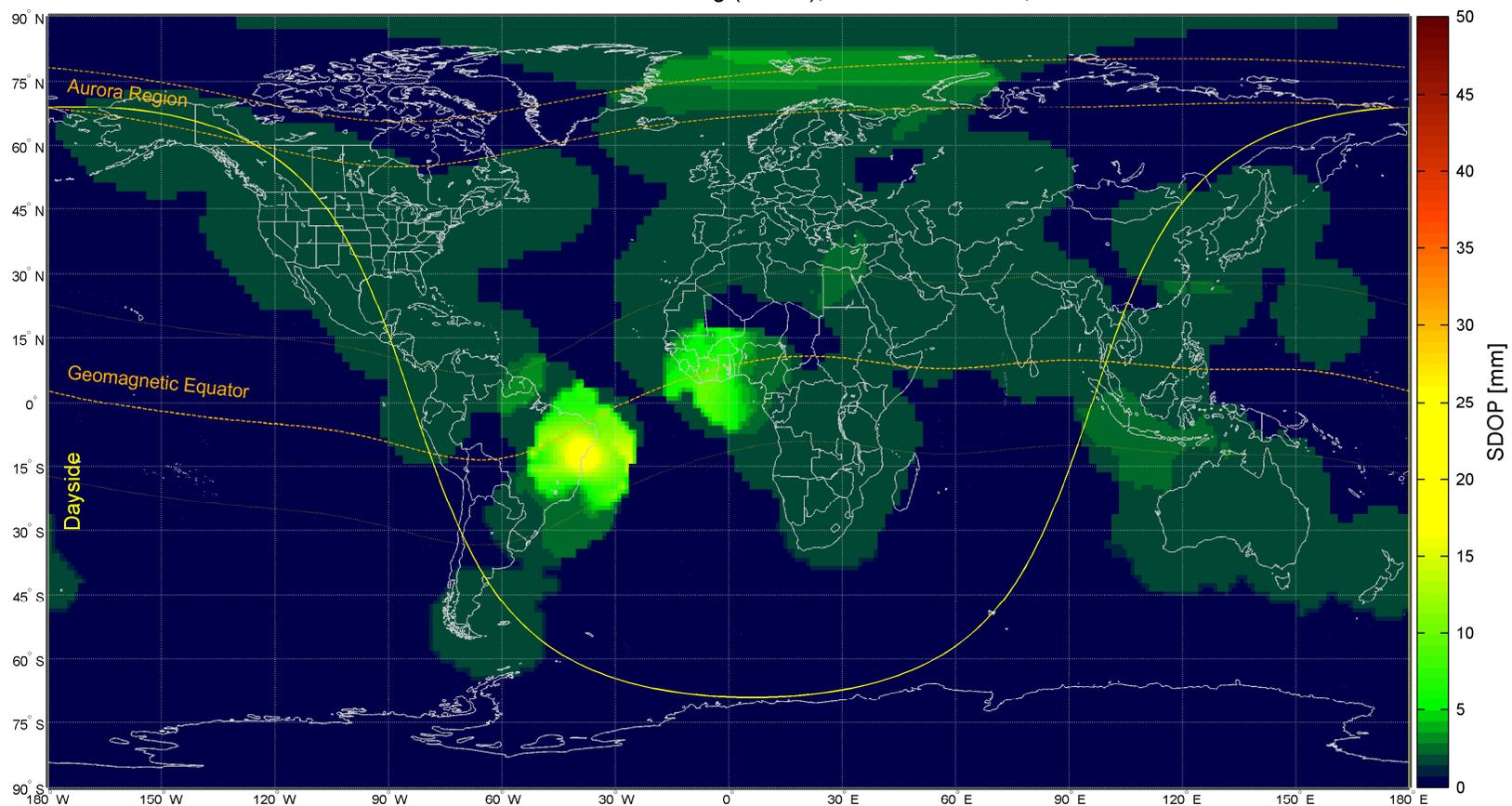
SintMon v2.4, 08-Oct-2014

WORLD MAP OF SDOP

World Map of SDOP (Initial Results)



Scintillation Effect on GNSS Positioning (SDOP), Thu 15 Jan 2015 , UTC 23:35





Quality of the Fugro Scintillations Prediction

From Oct-2013 to Oct-2014

Evaluating scintillation prediction in Brazil

		Predicted		Comment
		Quiet	Severe	
Measured	Scintillation	Quiet	Severe	
	Quiet	85%	2%	13% No prediction
	Severe	25%	68%	7% No prediction

Evaluating scintillation prediction in West Africa

		Predicted		Comment
		Quiet	Severe	
Measured	Scintillation	Quiet	Severe	
	Quiet	92%	6%	2% No prediction
	Severe	23%	72%	5% No prediction



Scintillations Warning Message to GNSS users

Hourly scintillation forecast for next 24 hours

Date	UTC	Scintillation	Service Affected	NSAT	PRNs with risk of losing lock
14-Nov-2014,	21:00-22:00	Strong	None	02	G05,G24
14-Nov-2014,	22:00-23:00	Strong	HP, XP	06	G05,G12,G21,G24,G25,G29
14-Nov-2014,	23:00-00:00	Severe	HP, XP2, G2	08	G05,G12,G15,G18,G21,G25,G29,G31
15-Nov-2014,	00:00-01:00	Strong	HP, XP	06	G15,G18,G21,G22,G25,G29
15-Nov-2014,	01:00-02:00	Strong	HP, XP	05	G15,G16,G18,G22,G29
15-Nov-2014,	03:00-04:00	Strong	None	02	G16,G32

Quality of Prediction over last ~33 days (364h) with 657h Quiet and 129h Severe scintillation:

- In case of **Quiet 235** hours, prediction was: **88.1% Quiet** and 11.1% Severe Scintillation
- In case of **Severe 129** hours, prediction was: **72.9% Severe** and 27.1% Quiet Scintillation

Summary

L1 GPS VBS around equator can have large errors day time during solar maximum
L1/L2 HP GPS only do not have enough satellites
Loss of Satellites due to Scintillation is the most severe cause
Phase scintillation is a limiter for G2+
Loss of L-band corrections is less frequent.
Scintillation has seasonal patterns

Improvements made for Number of Satellites

Adding of Glonass, Beidou and Galileo (G4) reduces the problem

For L-band reception

- 1) Use dual satellite demodulators
- 2) Increase maximum age

Prediction

- 1) Prediction of Scintillations near equator for 24 hours is ~70% accurate
- 2) Using SDOP for GNSS is highly valuable
- 3) Warning email is appreciated by customers



Thanks for your attention

Yahya Memarzadeh

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