
Monitoring Ionospheric Scintillation Effects on Precise Positioning in the North America Region

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Introduction

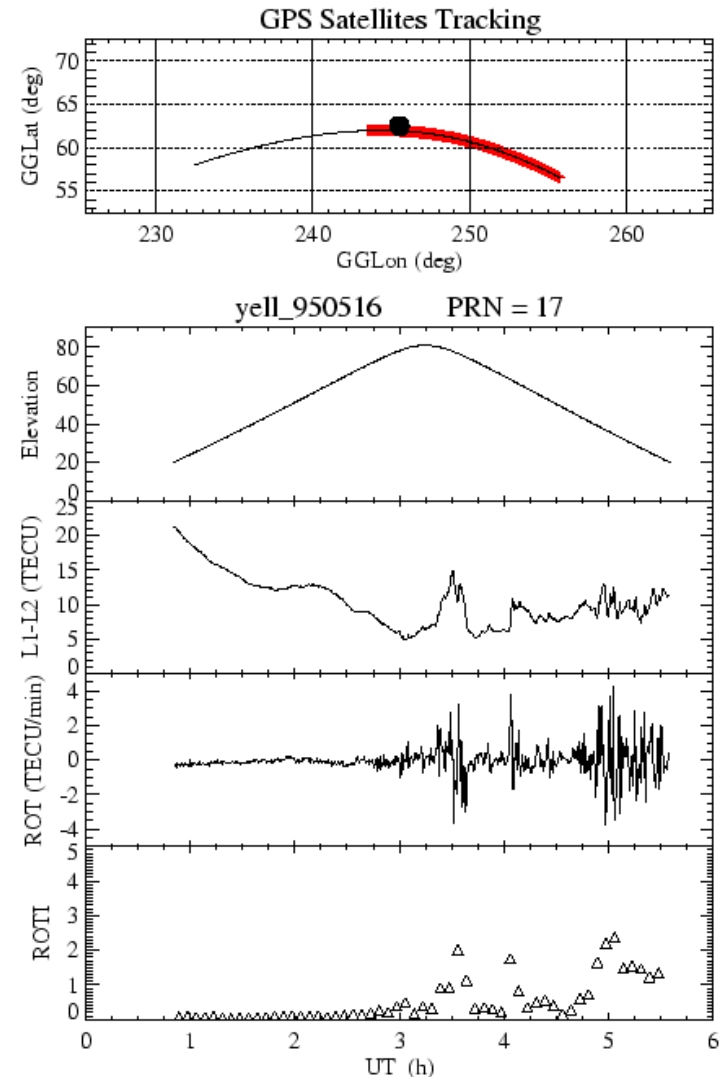
- ◆ NOAA 2012 SBIR topic to develop SWPC product for ionosphere-induced denial of service for GPS customers
- ◆ Phase I work (six months):
 - ◆ Survey of user community/potential customers (poster)
 - ◆ Feasibility study of scintillation effects nowcast
 - ◆ Focused on continental US

Nowcast based on ROTI

- ◆ Total Electron Content (TEC) measured using phase difference between L1 and L2 GPS signals
- ◆ Rate of TEC (ROT):
$$ROT = \frac{\Delta TEC}{\Delta t}$$
- ◆ ROT measurements indicate small-scale variations on top of a slower, larger scale trend
- ◆ Rate of TEC Index:

$$ROTI = \sqrt{\langle ROT^2 \rangle - \langle ROT \rangle^2}$$

- ◆ Use ROTI to determine presence of amplitude and phase scintillation



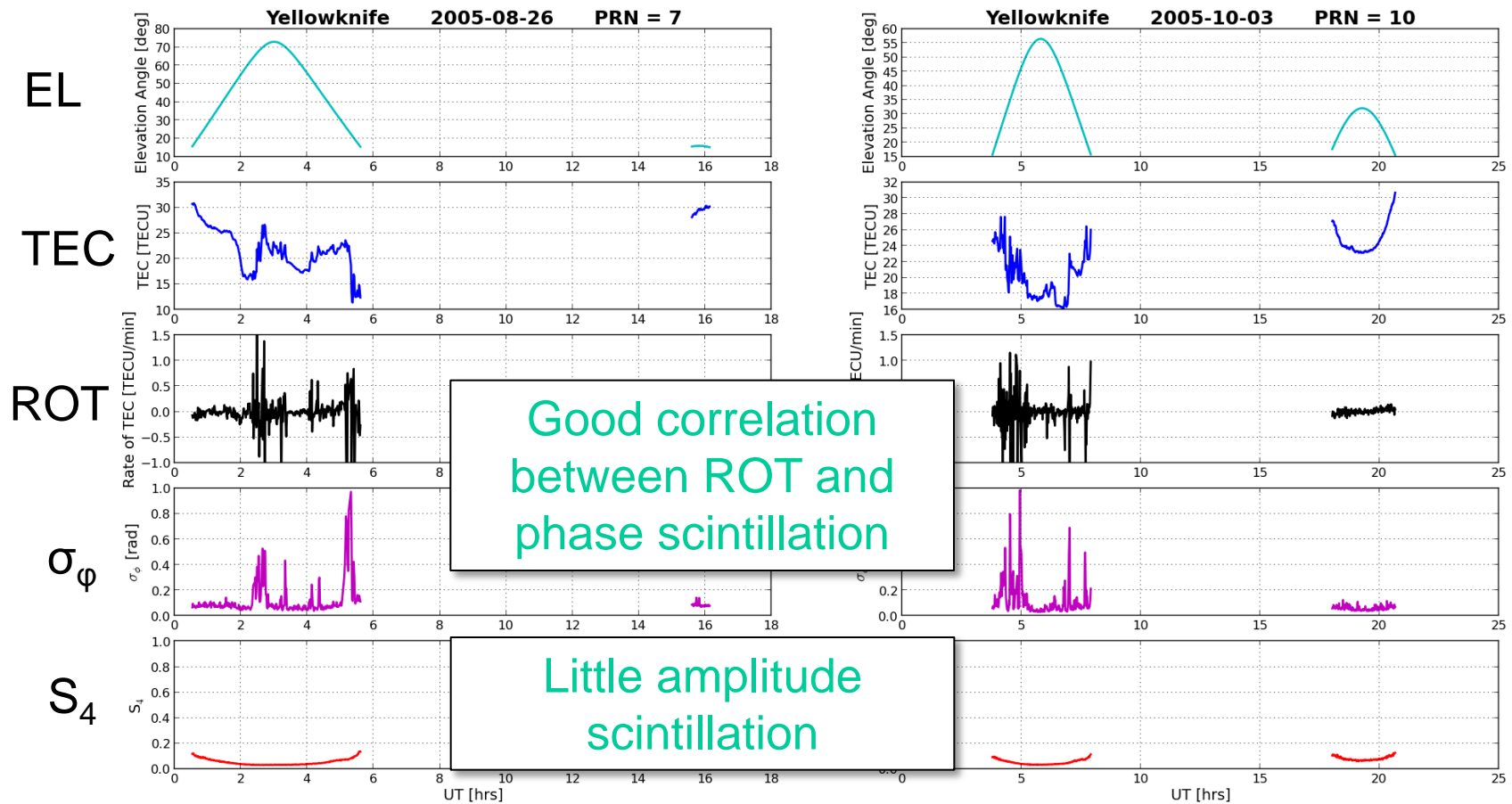
Advantages of ROTI over S_4 and σ_ϕ

- ◆ Can be measured using thousands of standard GNSS receivers already deployed around the globe
- ◆ Not susceptible to receiver clock/oscillator error
- ◆ Directly measures ionospheric TEC irregularities

ROTI at High Latitudes

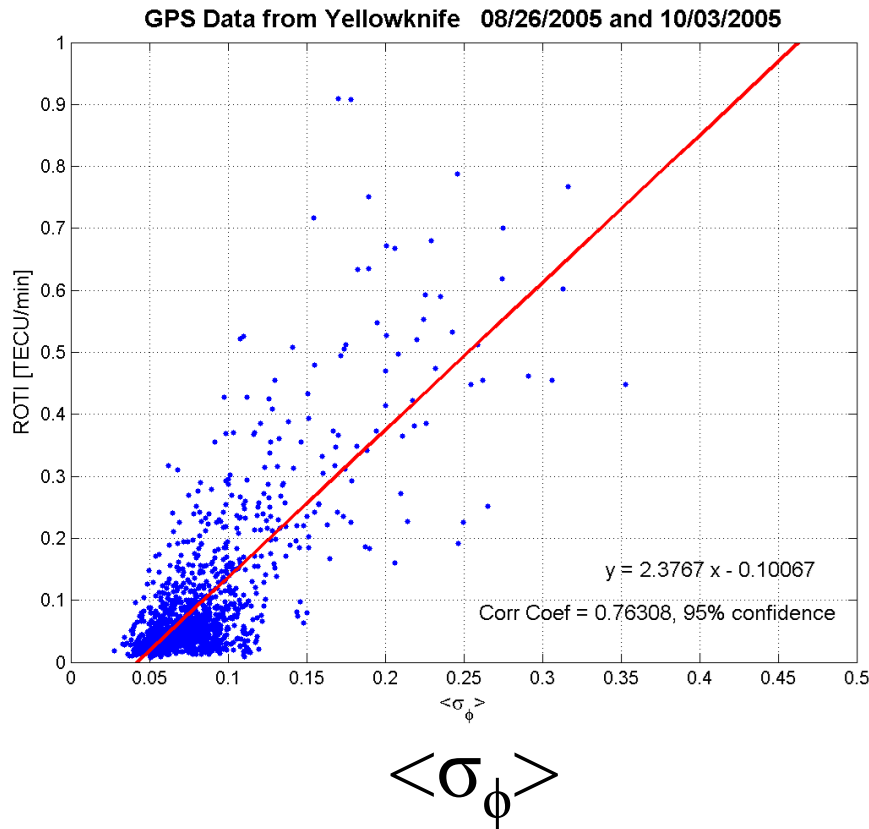
- ◆ Published work has established correlation between ROTI and both phase and amplitude scintillation at low latitudes
- ◆ At high latitudes, amplitude scintillation is suppressed, so need to study relationship
- ◆ We examined GPS L1 scintillation data from Yellowknife, Canada (62.3°N)
- ◆ Data courtesy of Susan Skone, University of Calgary

GPS Observations



ROTI and σ_ϕ

ROTI

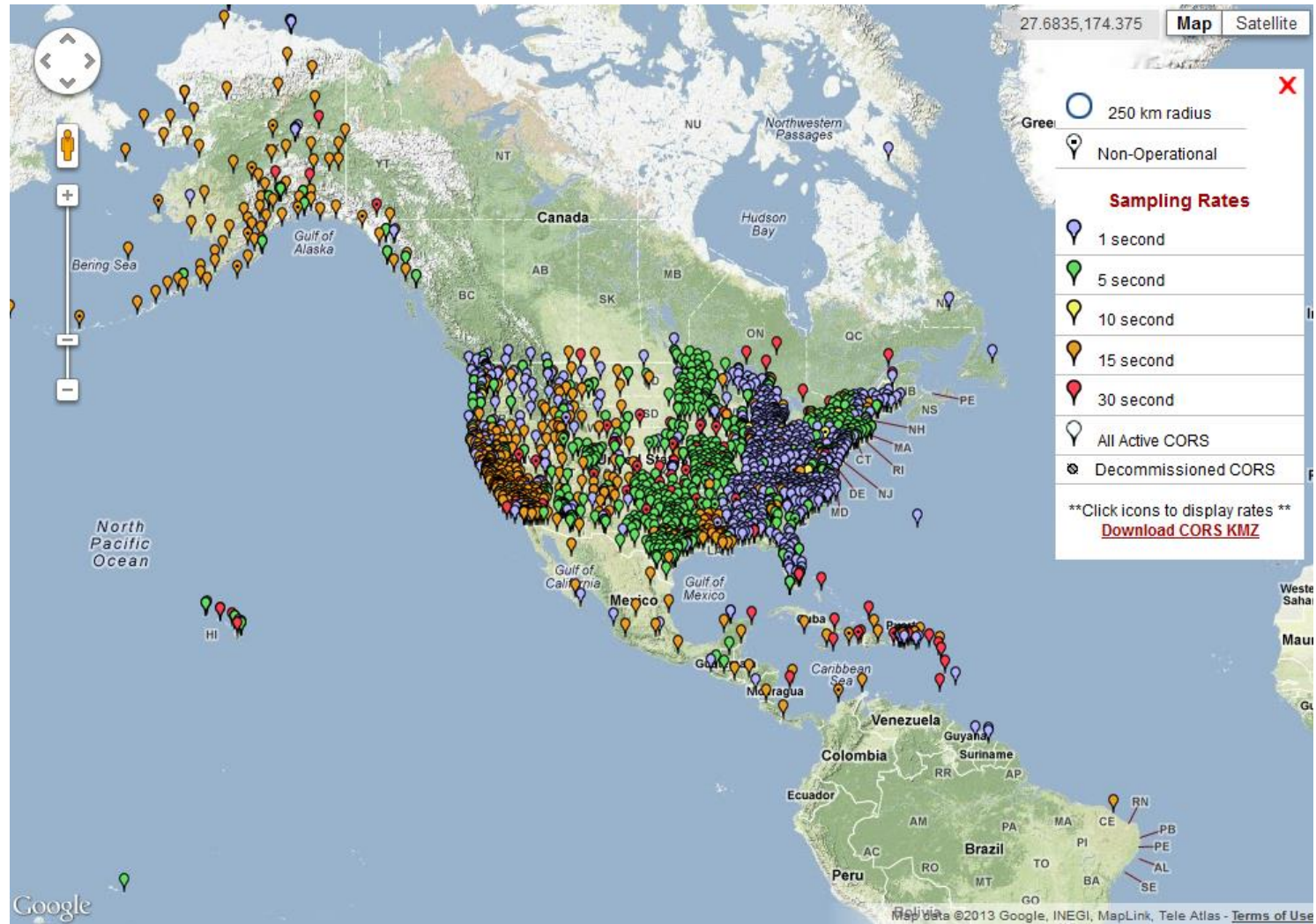


- Difference in data rate affects comparison
- Magnitude of single-frequency signal scintillation is also affected by
 - irregularity spectrum
 - observation geometry
 - radio wavelength
 - speed of plasma
 - etc.

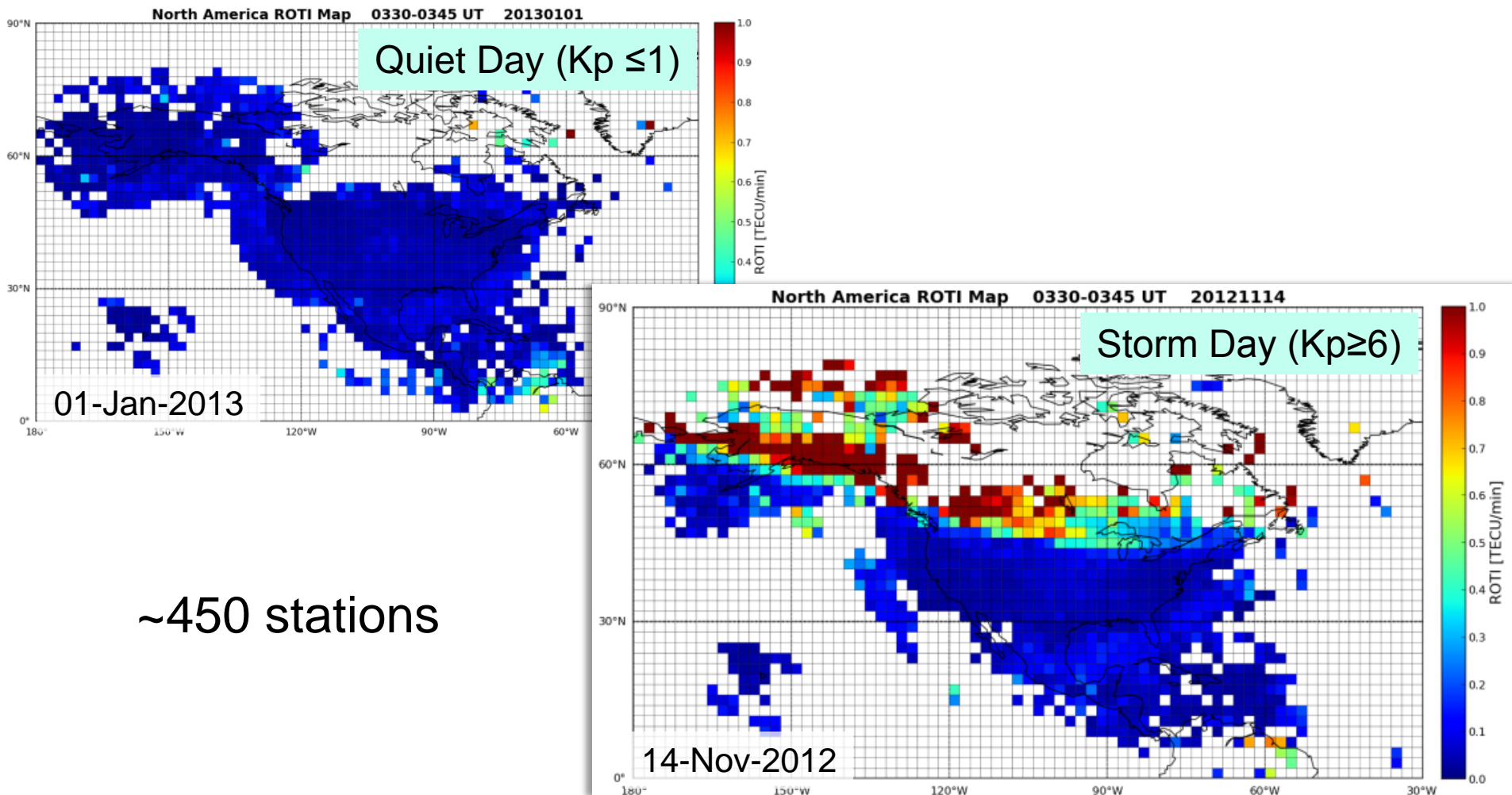
ROTI Map

- ◆ Using standard GPS data collected from the CORS network, regional snapshot ROTI maps can be produced for every 5- to 15-minute intervals
- ◆ ROTI measurements with corresponding coordinates of 400-km ionospheric piercing points assigned to 2 by 2 degree cells
- ◆ Feasibility study performed using archived data

CORS Network

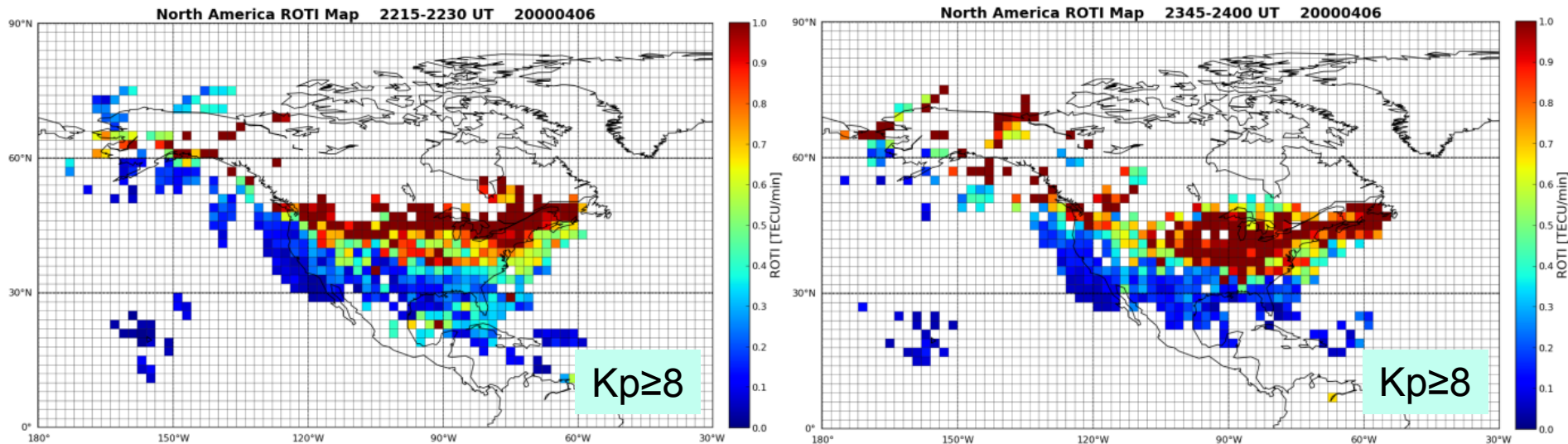


ROTI Map



Storm Effects in CONUS

06-Apr-2000 (~180 stations)

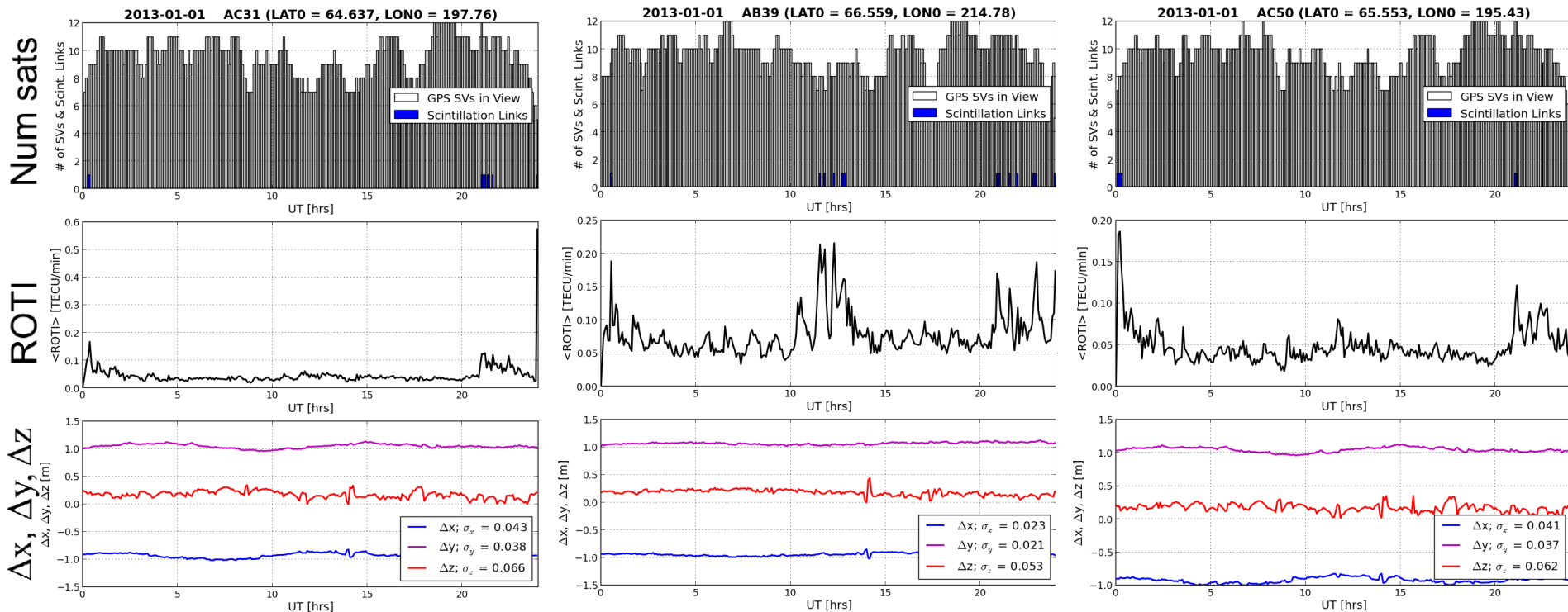


Ionospheric irregularities/scintillation seen at middle latitudes in the contiguous United States during a major geomagnetic storm.

ROTI and Precise Positioning

- ◆ Analyzed GPS data from high-latitude CORS stations (~65°N)
- ◆ Used JPL's GNSS Inferred Positioning System and Orbit Analysis Simulation Software (GIPSY-OASIS)
- ◆ Compared positioning results for storm day to quiet day
- ◆ Expect scintillation impact on real-time positioning applications would be worse than results from post-processing

Quiet Day

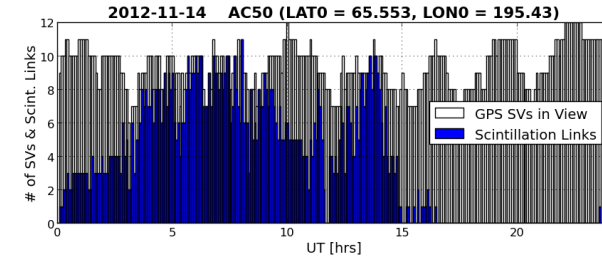
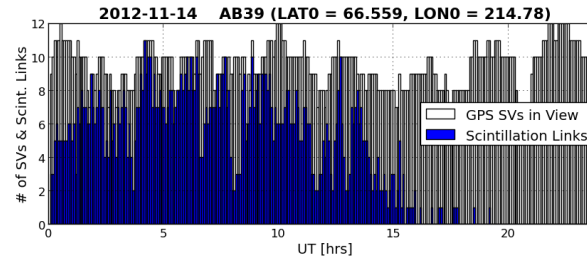
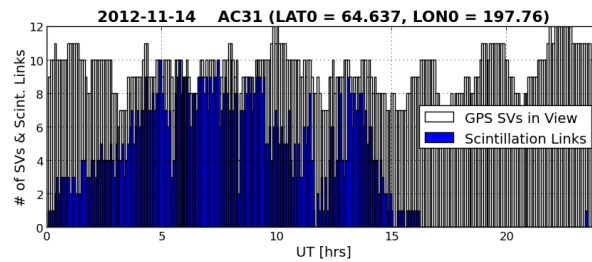


On quiet day, the variation over the day is small ($\sigma_{\max} < 0.07\text{m}$)

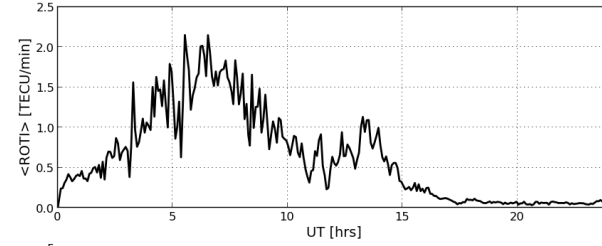
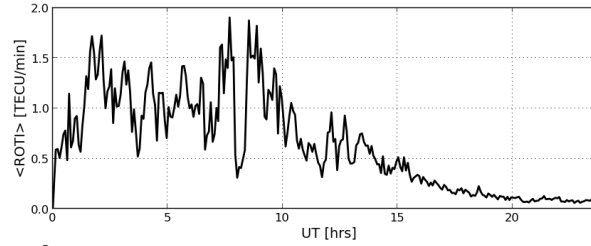
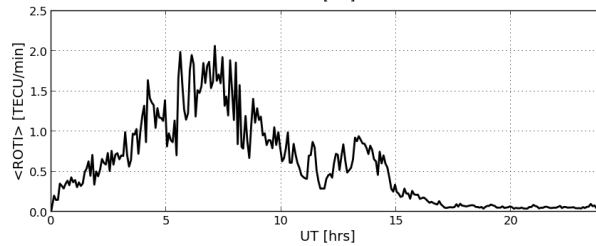
Storm Day

Blue = ROTI > 0.5

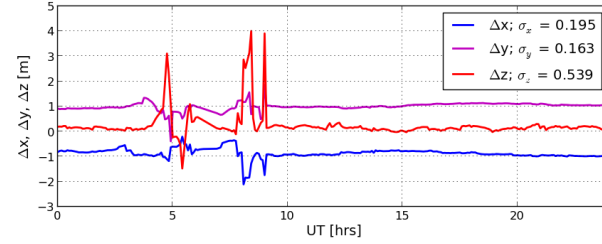
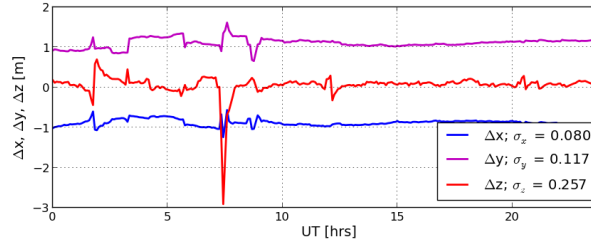
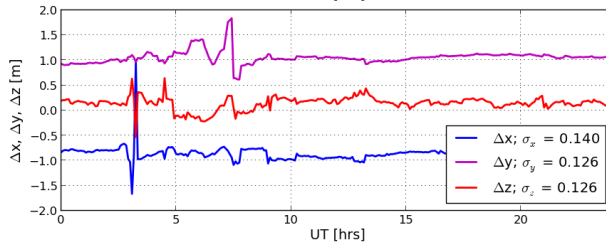
Num sats



ROTI



$\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$



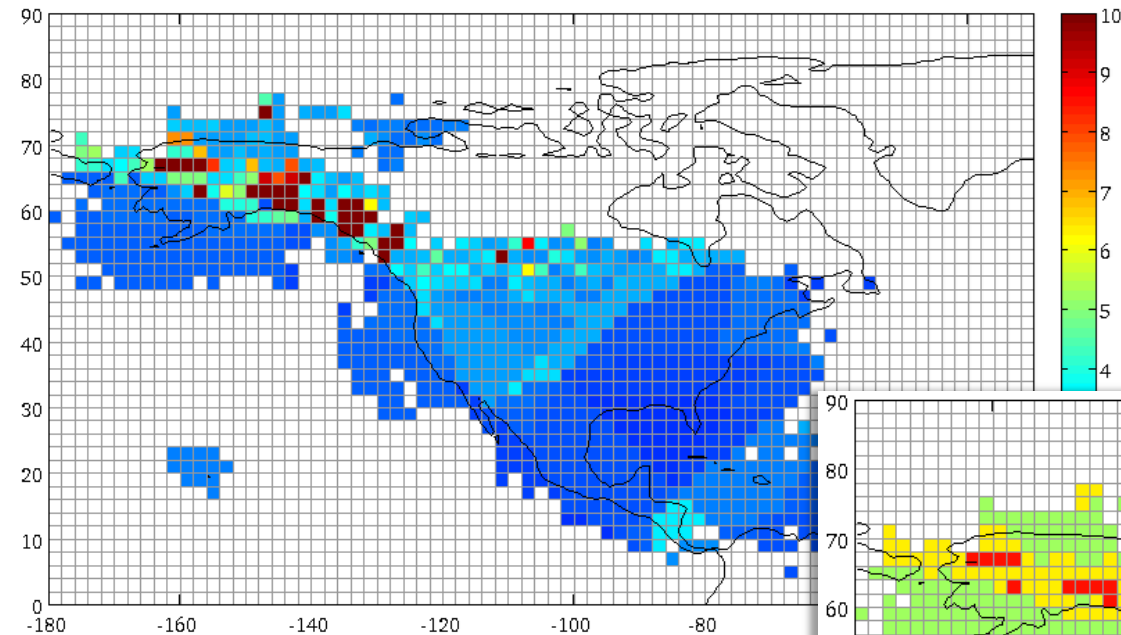
On storm day, the variation grows substantially (Δ up to 3m)

User Experience Modeling

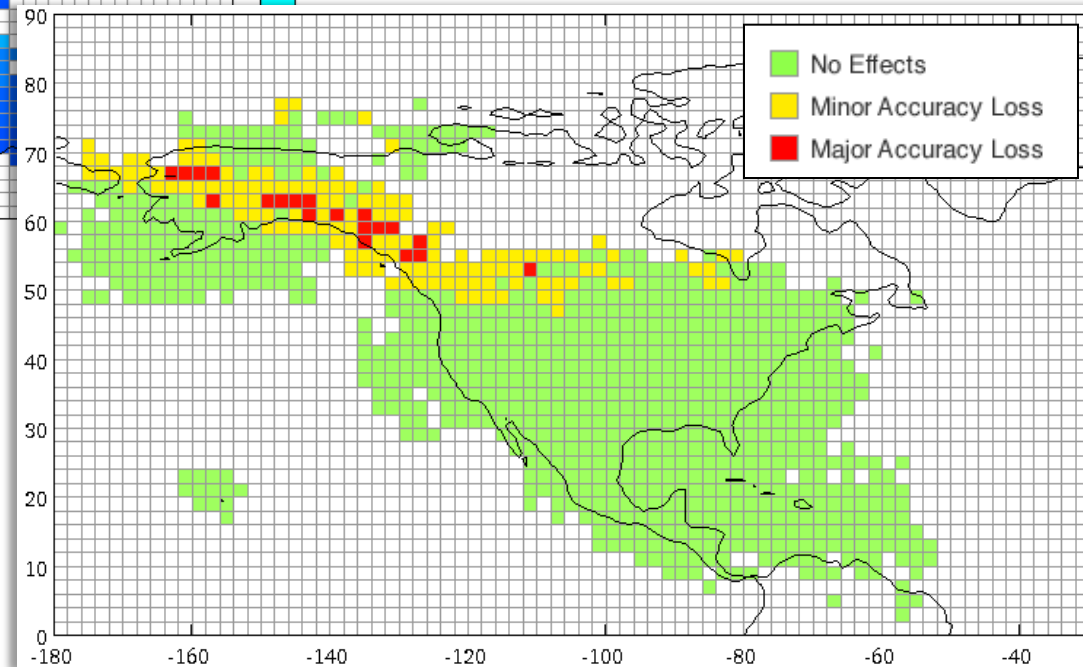
- ◆ To translate ROTI map to user experience, three more steps must be taken:
 - ◆ Calculate current location of GPS satellites and IPP location relative to user
 - ◆ Get ROTI value for link from ROTI map
 - ◆ Translate ROTI values to user impact
- ◆ In Phase I, notional receiver model developed for translating ROTI to measurement impact

Example GDOP-based Product

GDOP with Scintillation Links Excluded



GDOP as defined in Parkinson, B.W. and J.J. Spilker, 1996. ***Global Positioning System: Theory and Applications (Volume One)*** (Progress in Astronautics and Aeronautics). 1st Edn., American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Washington, DC, pp: 793.



Conclusion

- ◆ We have produced:
 - ◆ ROTI maps to observe scintillation activities in the North America region
 - ◆ User impact nowcast for GPS precise positioning
- ◆ Showed correlation between:
 - ◆ ROTI and L1 phase scintillation in the polar region.
 - ◆ ROTI and precise positioning errors
- ◆ Phase II work (if awarded):
 - ◆ Develop real-time processing using streaming CORS data
 - ◆ Further develop user impact algorithm