

# GRAZING ANGLE GNSS REFLECTOMETRY WITH PRETTY: AN OPPORTUNITY TO RESOLVE THE STRUCTURE OF IONOSPHERIC LAYERS

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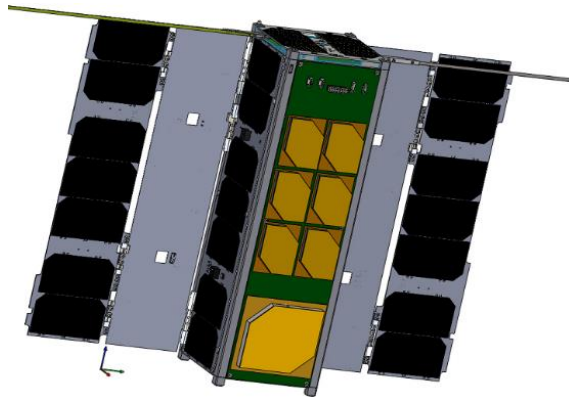
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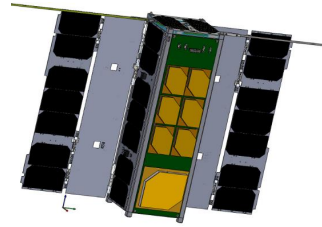
EGU General Assembly, 2025/04/28

# **Why and how to use GNSS Reflectometry?**

# Motivation GNSS Remote Sensing

- A: Low Earth Orbiter

Wickert et al. 2016  
Semmling et al. 2016  
Cardellach et al. 2020  
Moreno et al. 2023



- B: Aircraft

Semmling et al. 2014  
Moreno et al. 2022



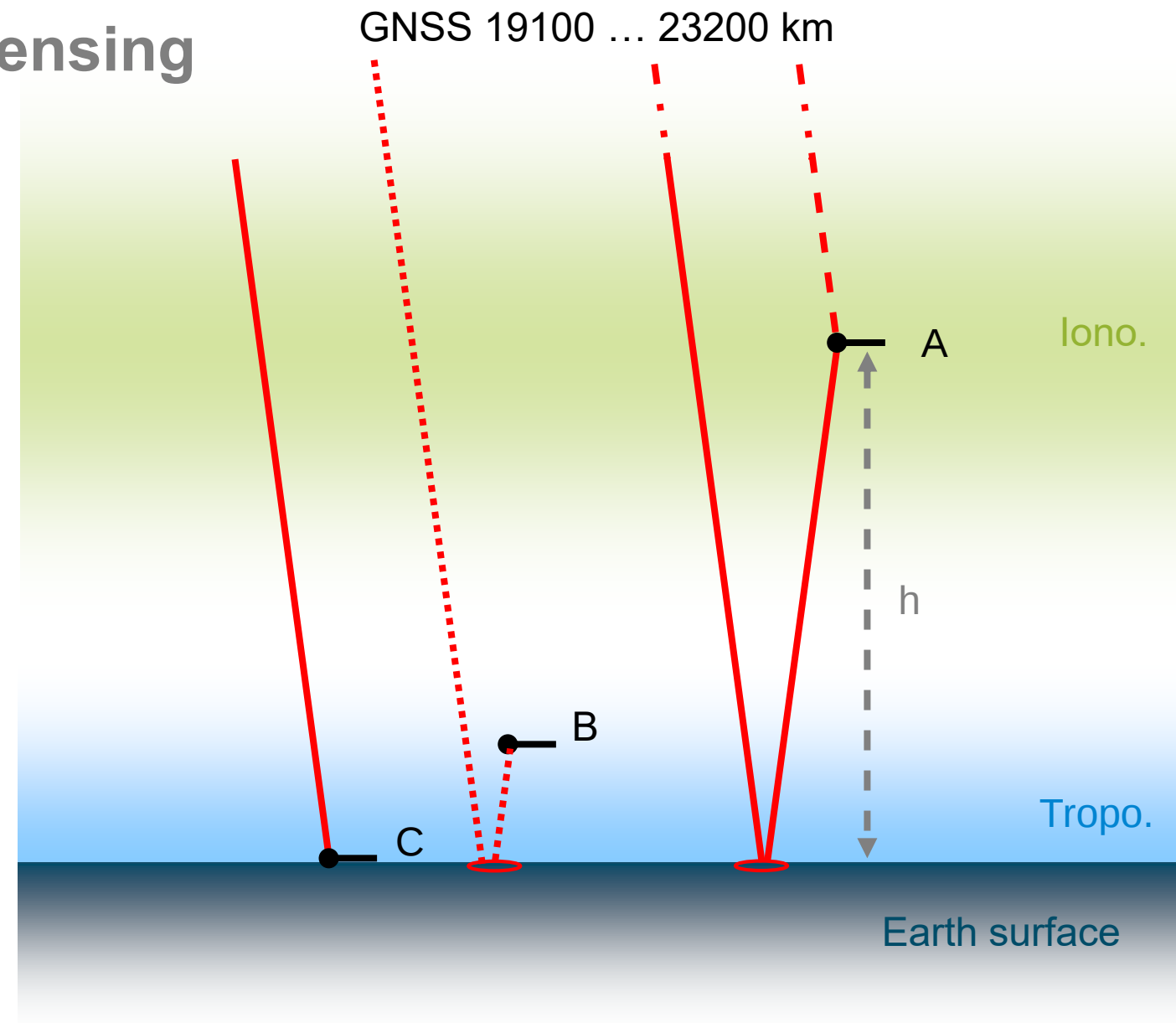
- C: Research Vessels

Wang et al. 2019  
Semmling et al. 2019, 2022  
Semmling et al. 2023



- Application

sea surface altimetry    water vapor estimation  
sea state estimation    ionosphere monitoring  
sea-ice detection



A: e.g. PRETTY,  $h \sim 560$  km

B: e.g. HALO,  $h \sim 3500$  m

C: e.g. Polarstern,  $h \sim 25$  m

# More Detailed Model View ...

## F-layer

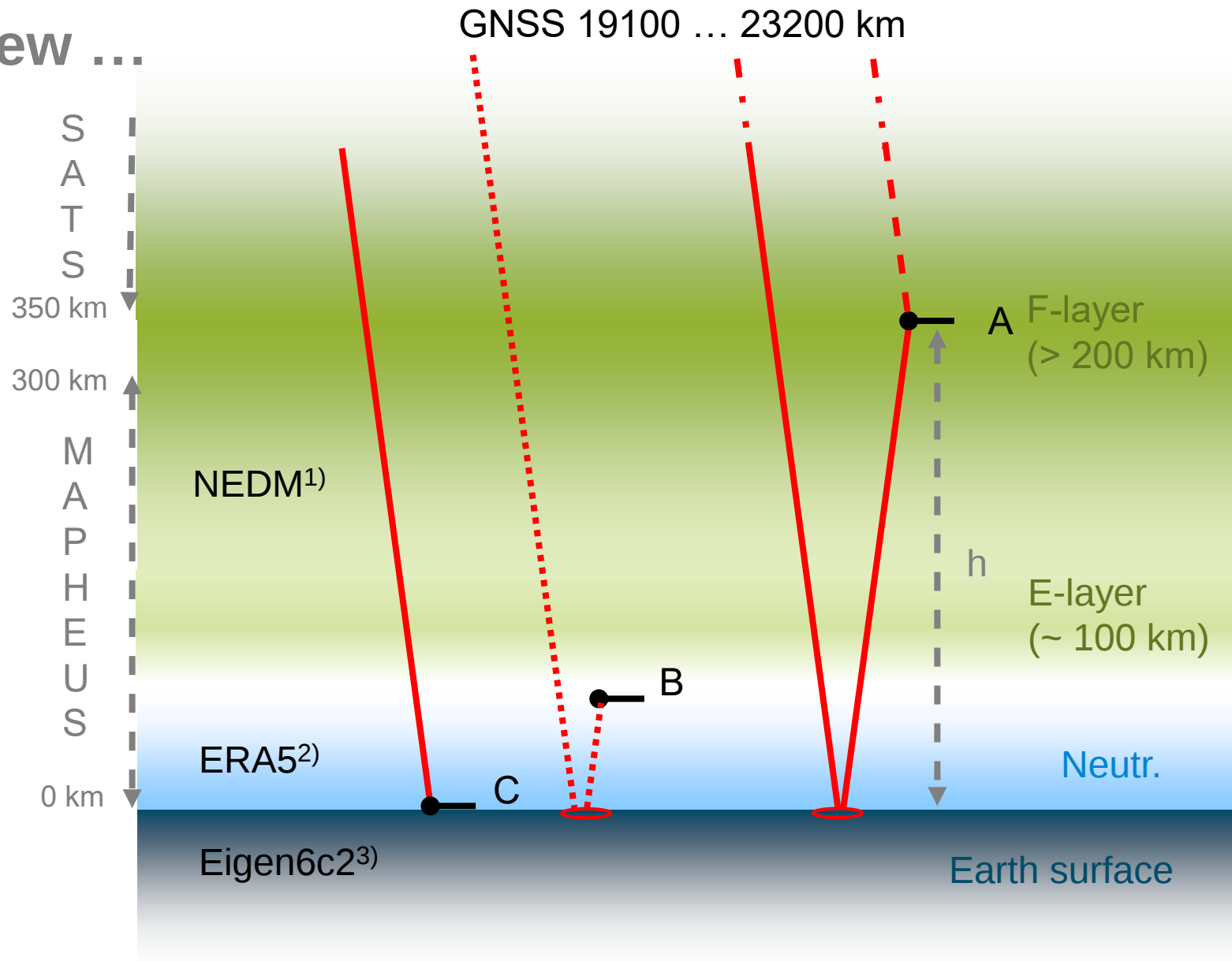
- permanent, usually highest density
- max. elec. density at 250 ... 400 km
- regular daily cycle
- dependent on sun incidence

## E-layer

- usually weaker, sporadic peaks
- max. elec. density at 110 ... 130 km
- less predictable
- important for radio communication

## Required Model Data

- 1) empirical model for iono. electron dens. distribution (NEDM)
- 2) numerical weather model for neutral gas based on data reanalysis (ERA5)
- 3) geoid model for Ocean surface heights (Eigen6c2)

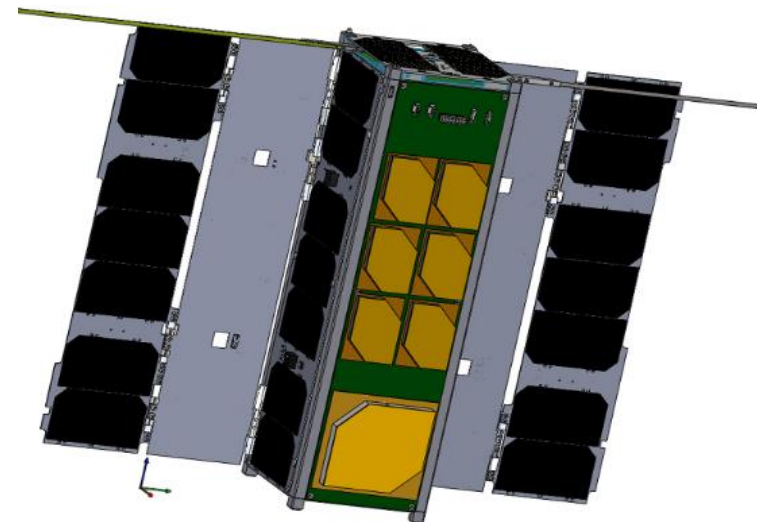


1) Hoque et al. 2022 ; 2) Hersbach et al. 2020 ; 3) Förste et al. 2013

# Satellite Mission Parameters

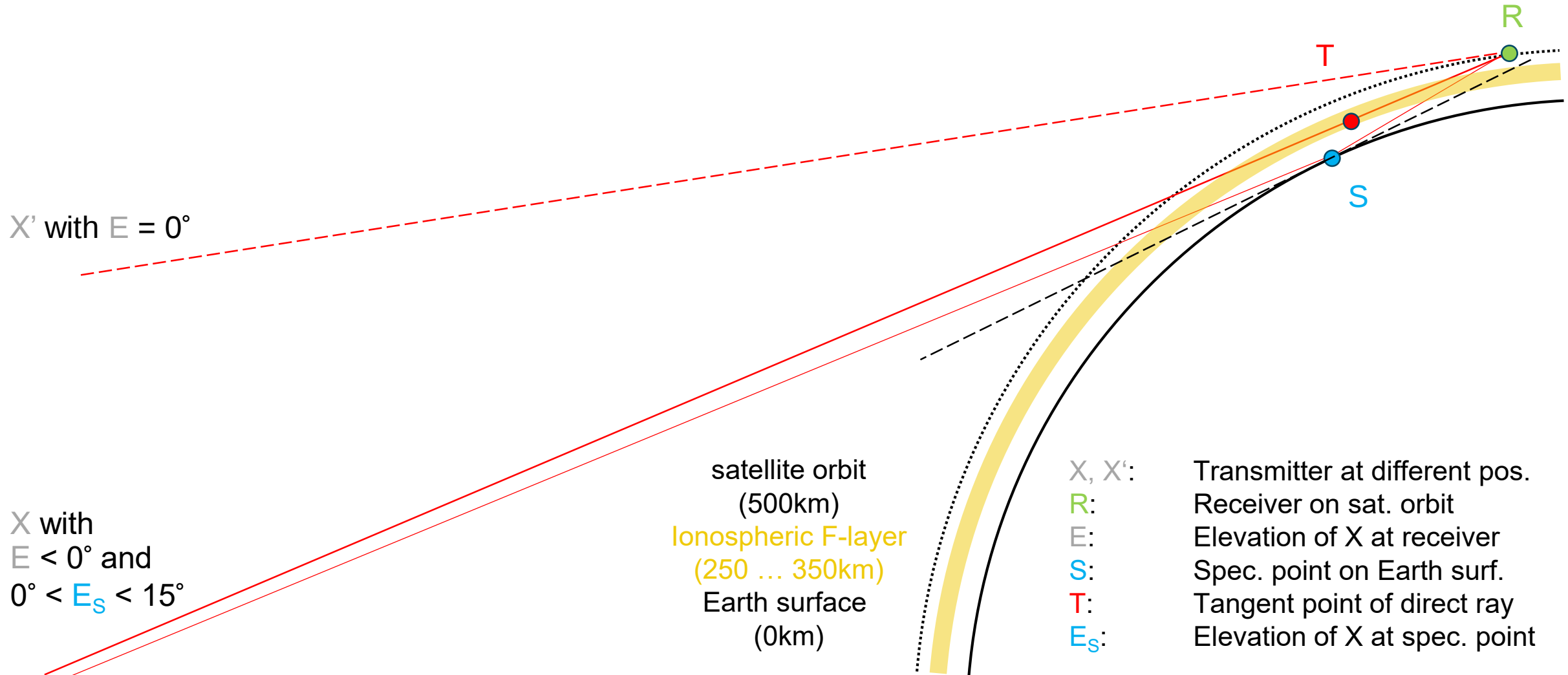
## PRETTY (**P**assive **RE**flec**T**ometry and dosime**Tr****Y**)

- ESA CubeSat mission, developed by an Austrian consortium led by Beyond Gravity Austria
- Size: 30 x 10 x 10 cm<sup>3</sup>
- Orbit: polar SSO, altitude 560 km
- GNSS-R antenna: RHCP, limb pointing
- GNSS-R grazing elevations: 0° to 15°
- GNSS-R signal carrier: L5



Fragner et al. 2020

# Ray Geometry at Grazing Angles



# Scenarios of Ionospheric Delay



(1) Tangent point above F-layer:  
iono. delay on reflected rays (XS, SR)  
exceed the one on direct ray (XR)

X' with  $E = 0^\circ$

(2) Tangent point in F-layer:  
iono. delay on direct ray (XR) can exceed  
the ones on reflected rays (XS, SR)

X with  
 $E < 0^\circ$  and  
 $0^\circ < E_s < 15^\circ$

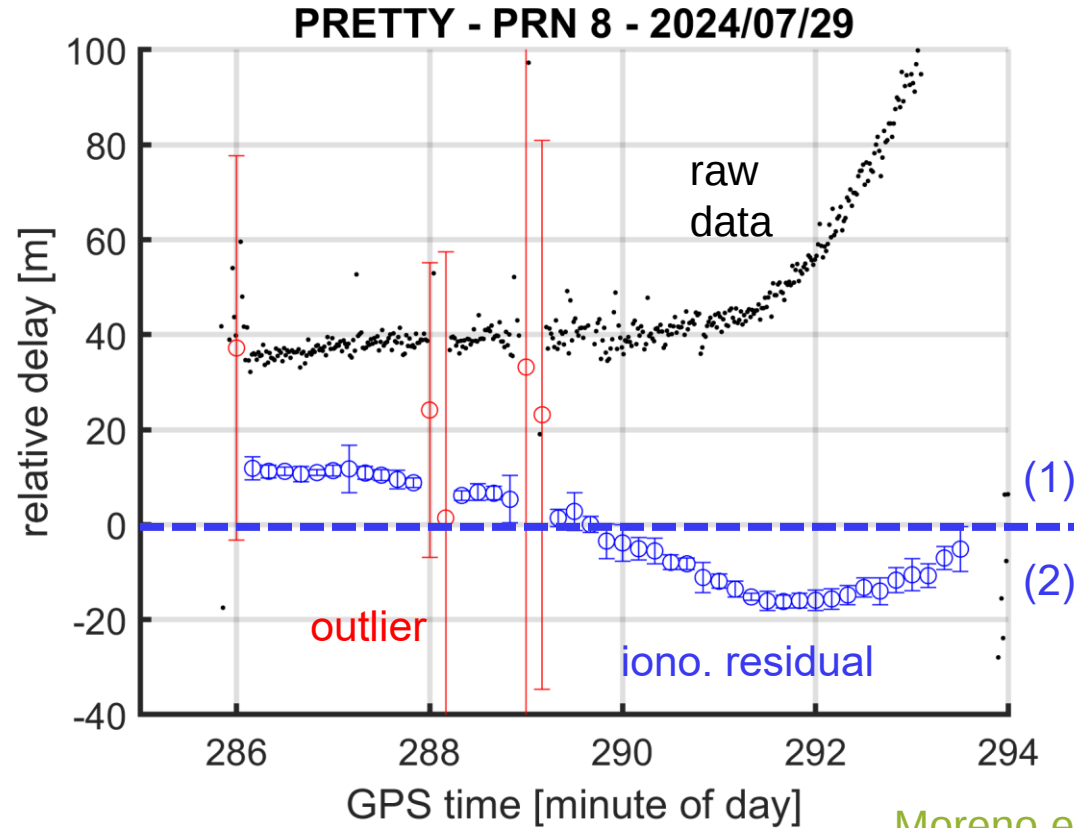
satellite orbit  
(500km)  
Ionospheric F-layer  
(250 ... 350km)  
Earth surface  
(0km)

X, X': Transmitter at different pos.  
R: Receiver on sat. orbit  
E: Elevation of X at receiver  
S: Spec. point on Earth surf.  
T: Tangent point of direct ray  
E<sub>s</sub>: Elevation of X at spec. point

# **Preliminary Results of Ionospheric Analysis**

# Observation Example GPS PRN 8 – 2024/07/29

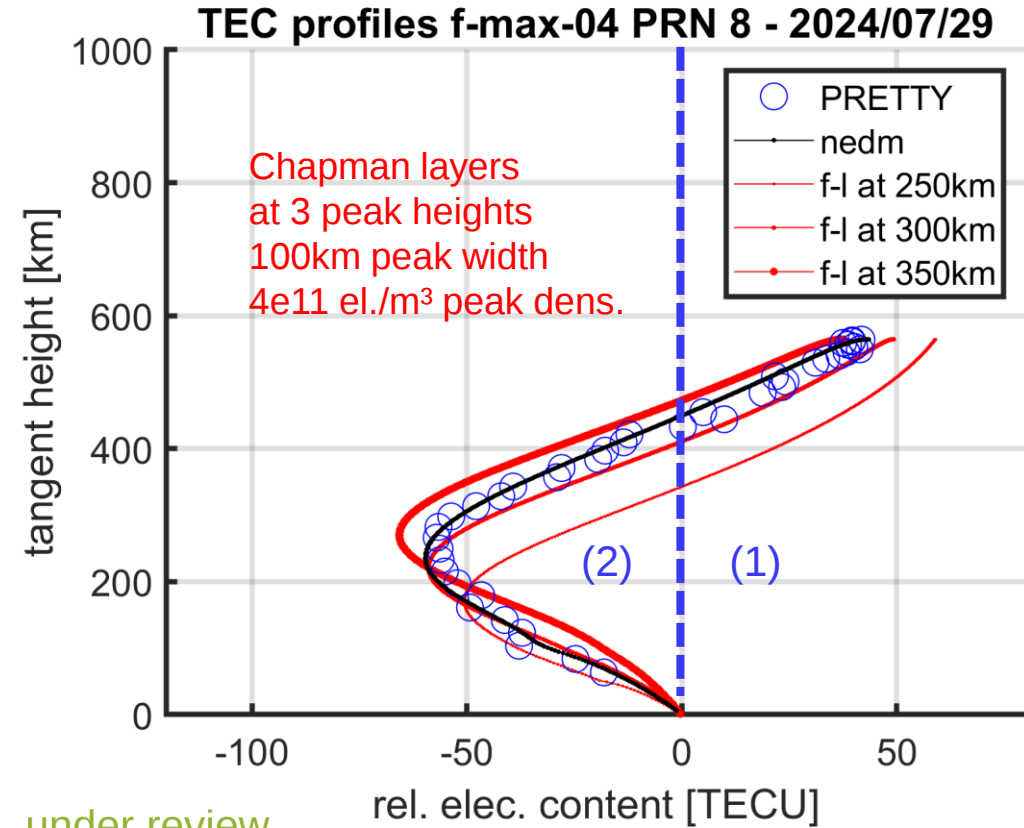
Satellite Obs. Data



Moreno et al. under review

Ionospheric residual is retrieved after correction of tropospheric delay. Residual below zero belong to scenario (2), tangent point in F-layer

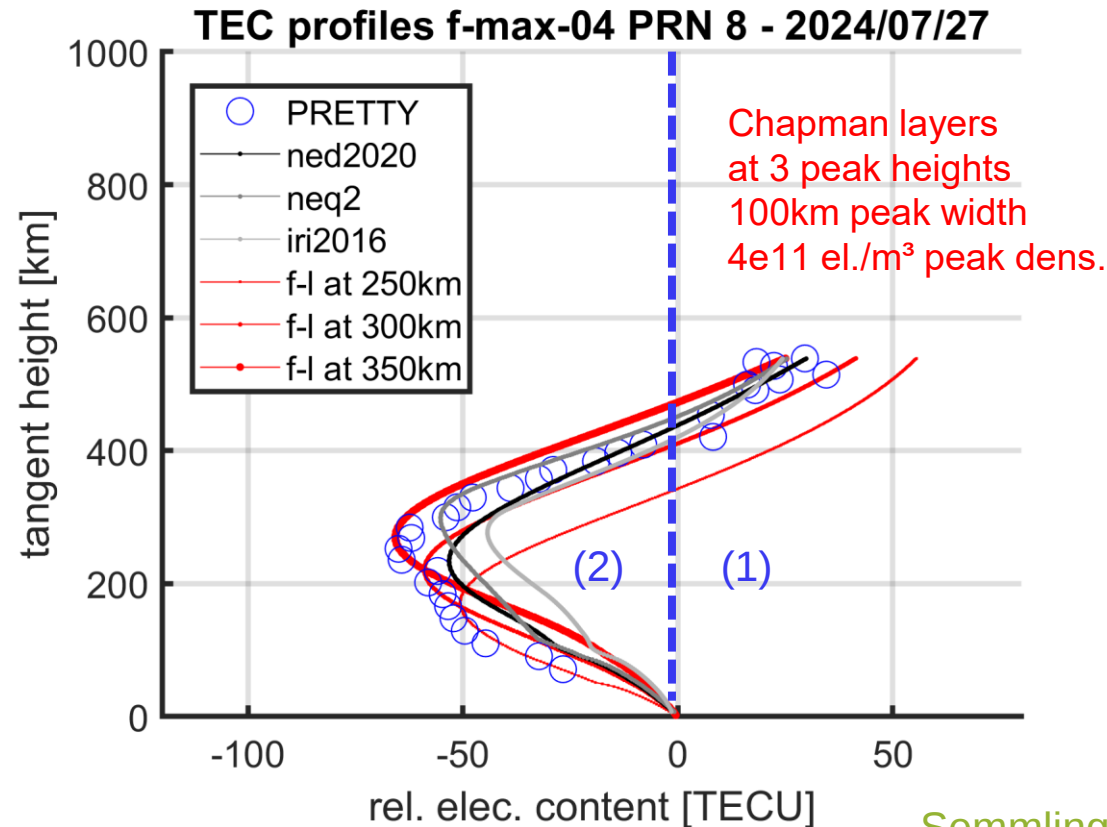
Comparison with model profiles



Iono. Residual is converted to relative electron content and compared to predictions with NEDM and chapman layers

# More Examples for GPS and Galileo

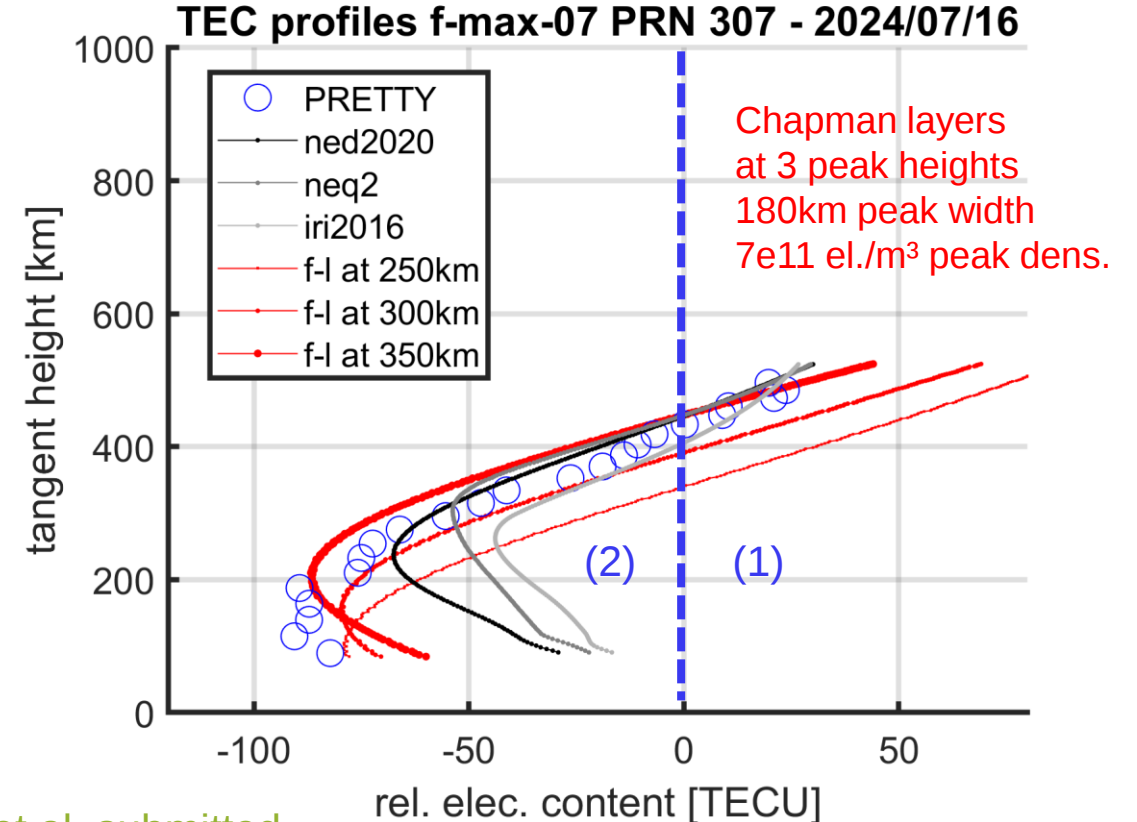
Comparison with model profiles



Semmling et al. submitted

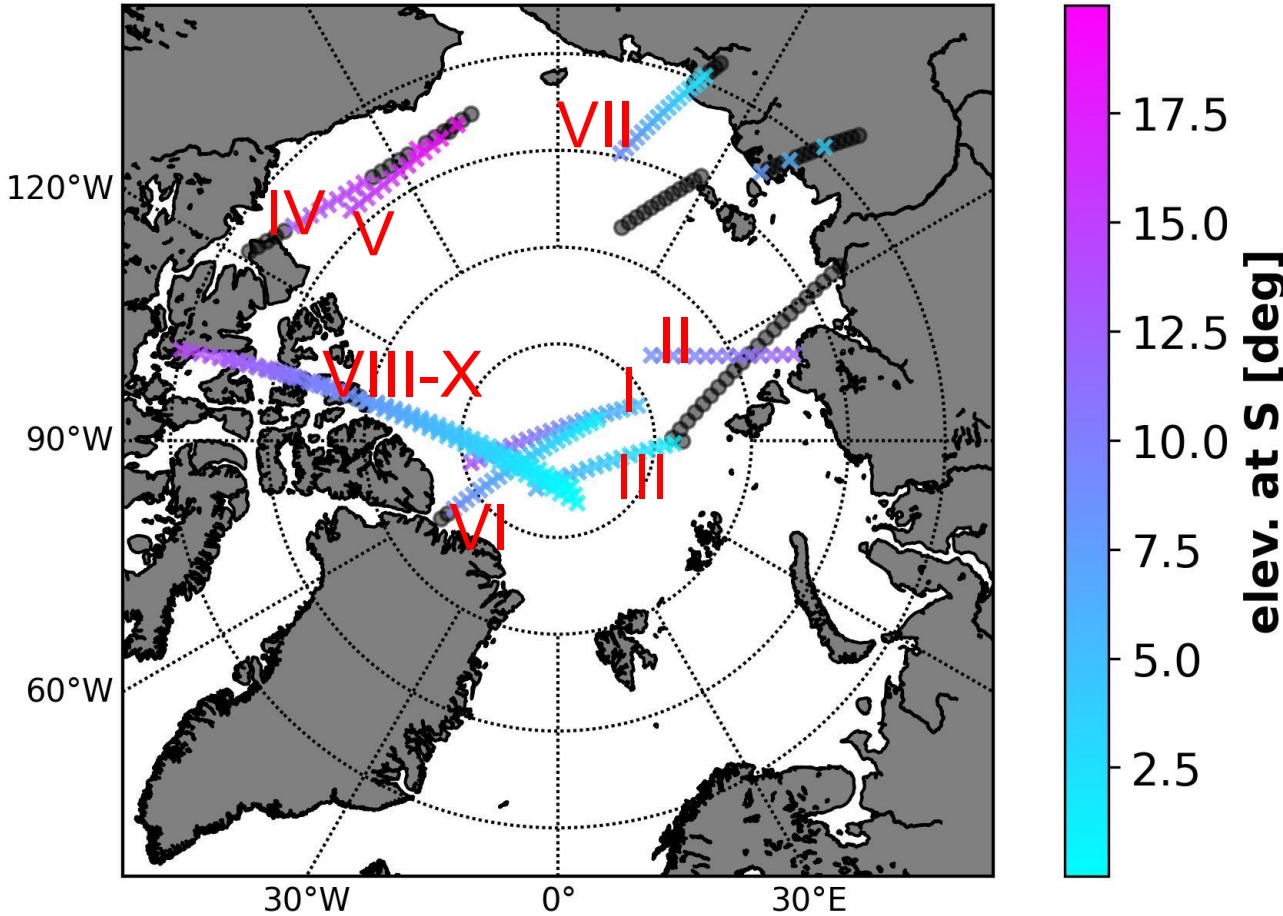
Very similar to previous example,  
two days earlier same ground track

Comparison with model profiles



Significantly different example,  
about 2 weeks earlier, different track  
larger peak width and peak density

# Geo-Reference and Uncertainties



|      |            |            |
|------|------------|------------|
| I    | GPS PRN 11 | 2024/03/11 |
| II   | GPS PRN 25 | 2024/05/15 |
| III  | GAL PRN 7  | 2024/07/06 |
| IV   | GPS PRN 4  | 2024/07/08 |
| V    | GPS PRN 4  | 2024/07/15 |
| VI   | GAL PRN 7  | 2024/07/16 |
| VII  | GAL PRN 8  | 2024/07/20 |
| VIII | GPS PRN 8  | 2024/07/27 |
| IX   | GPS PRN 8  | 2024/07/28 |
| X    | GPS PRN 8  | 2024/07/29 |

Tropo. Unc.: ~60cm (2 TECU) \*  
 Surface Unc.: ~10cm (< 1 TECU) \*  
 Bending Effect: ~10% of tang. Height \*

\* Ray geometry at  $E_s = 3^\circ$

# Conclusions & Outlook



- **PRETTY** mission gathered code delay obs. in **grazing-angle reflectometry**
- **Ionospheric delay profiles** retrieved after tropo. and surface correction
- **Rel. Electron Content** reaches **min.** when **tangent point crosses F-layer**
- Some retrieved profiles show **excellent agreement with model** (NEDM)
- Others indicate **persisting biases**
- **Chapman layers fitted** to estimate peak height and scale height
- Expected **delay uncertainties** (troposphere, surface) are **not significant**
- **Bending has an effect** (on tangent height) to be considered in future

## Acknowledgements

This work was partly funded by ESA.

**Thank you for your attention**

# References



- Förste et al. 2013: EIGEN-6C2 - A new combined global gravity field model including GOCE data up to degree and order 1949  
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- Semmling et al. 2014: Sea surface topography retrieved from GNSS reflectometry phase data of the GEOHALO flight mission.  
*Geophys. Res. Lett.*
- Semmling et al. 2016: A phase-altimetric simulator: studying the sensitivity of Earth-reflected GNSS signals to ocean topography  
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*Q J R Meteorol. Soc.*
- Cardellach et al. 2020: First precise spaceborne sea surface altimetry with GNSS reflected signals.  
*IEEE Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing*
- Hoque et al. 2022: A new climatological electron density model for supporting space weather services  
*J. Space Weather Space Clim.*
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*Remote Sens.*
- Moreno et al. 2023: Characterizing Ionospheric Effects on GNSS Reflectometry at Grazing Angles from Space  
*Remote Sens.*
- Semmling et al. 2023: Ionosphere Sounding in the Central Arctic: Preliminary Results of the MOSAiC Expedition.  
*URSI Radio Science Letters*

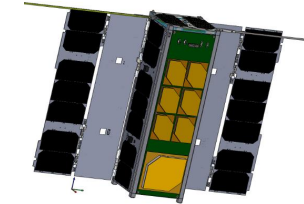
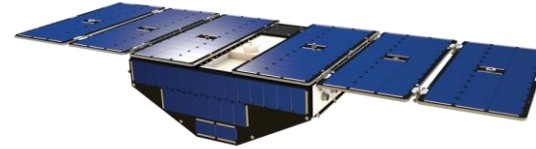
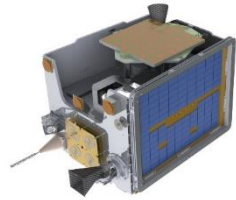
# References



- Moreno et al. 2024: Grazing-angle ionospheric delays observed during the GNSS-R PRETTY mission. (under review)
- Semmling et al. 2025: Ionospheric Delays in PRETTY Mission Data: An Opportunity to study Ionospheric F-layer Structure (submitted)

# Appendix

# Some Satellite Missions with different settings



Mission:

TDS-1

CyGNSS

PRETTY

# of sats:

1 small sat

8 small sats

1 cube sat

Orbit height:

~ 650 km

~ 520 km

~ 570 km

Orbit inclination:

98.8°

35.0°

97.6°

Major field of view:

near-nadir

near-nadir

grazing

Supported signals:

GPS L1 C/A

GPS L1 C/A

GPS L5C & GAL E5

Select. area:

Hudson Bay, Canada

Caribbean Sea

Arctic Ocean

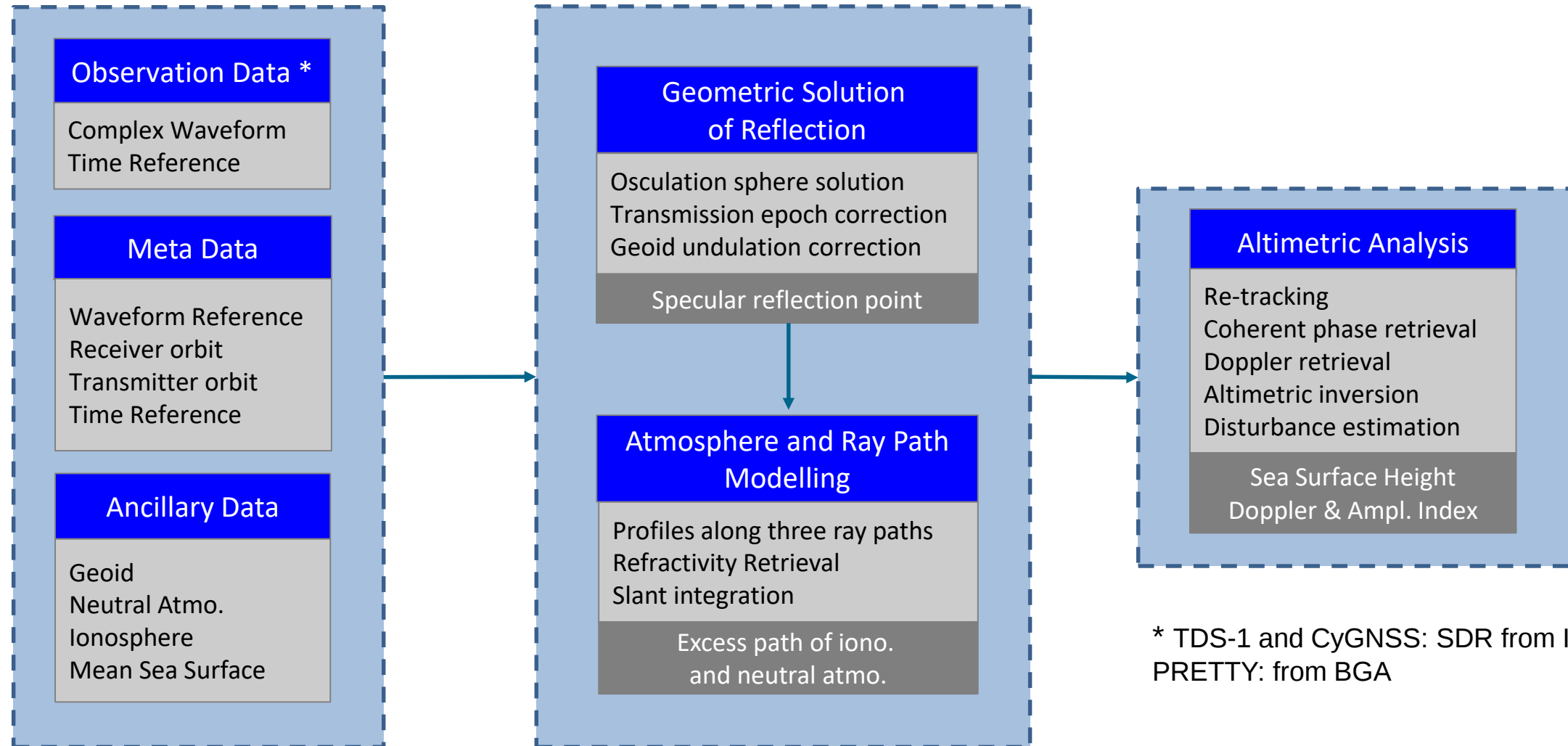
Time period:

Jan 2015

Sep 2017, Sep 2018

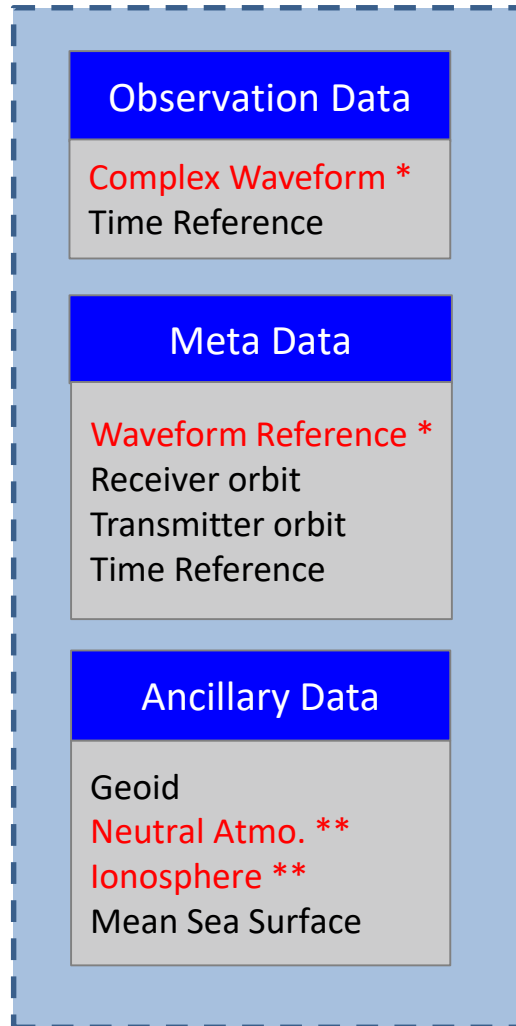
May – Sep 2024

# Algorithm Theoretical Baseline Document for PRETTY



\* TDS-1 and CyGNSS: SDR from IEEC  
PRETTY: from BGA

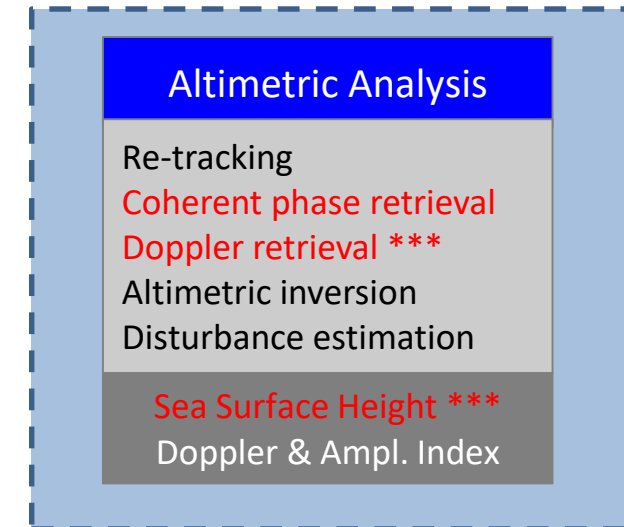
# Important Points of ATBD for PRETTY



\* **Reference to Direct Signal**  
with Interferometric & Conventional  
Approach different than for other  
missions, leads to biases

\*\* **Two different models for neu. atmo**  
International Stand. Atmosphere (ISA)  
ECMWF Re-Analysis (ERA5)  
\*\* **In-house model for ionosphere**  
Neustrelitz Electron Density Model  
(NEDM)

\*\*\* **Focus on code delay retrievals**  
Delay waveforms from conventional  
approach best agreement with  
atmosphere model  
\*\*\* **investigate additionally ionosphere**



\*\* Zus et al. 2015

\*\* Semmling et al. 2016

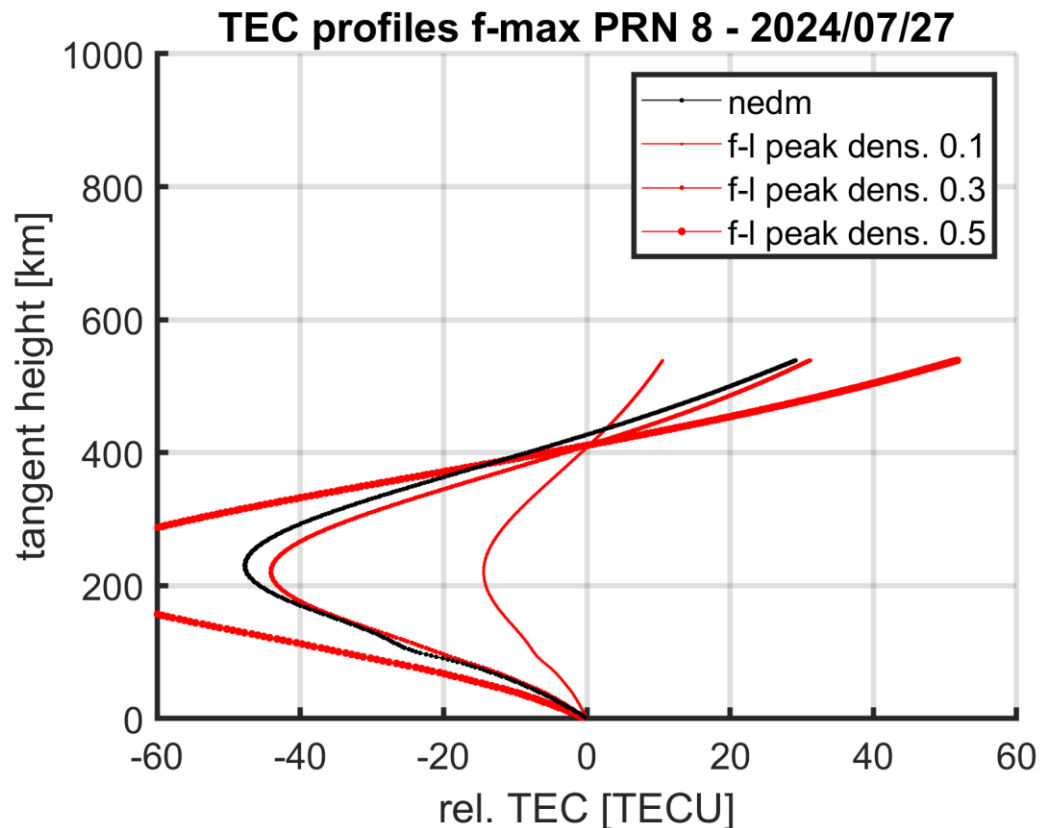
\*\* Jakowski et al. 2018

\*\*\* Li et al. 2018

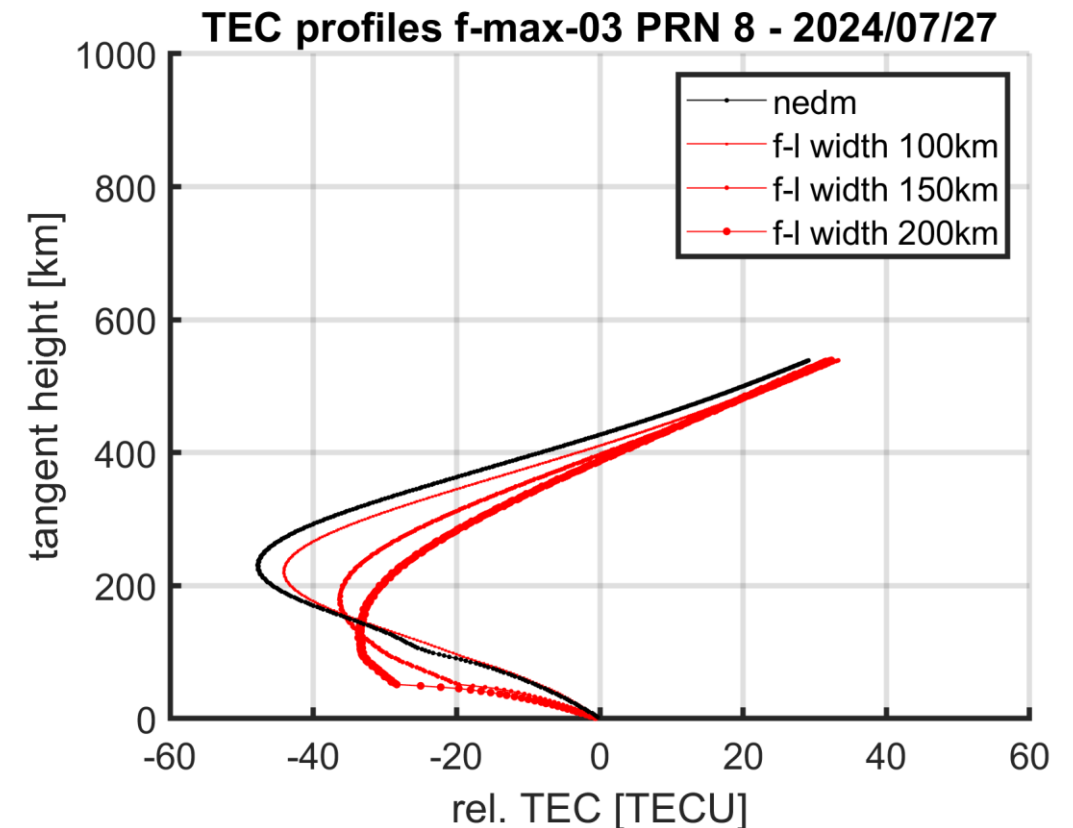
\*\*\* Moreno et al. 2024 (in prep.)

# Event GPS PRN 7 – 2024/07/29

Slant model - Standard Neutral Atmo.



Ray-tracing model - ERA5



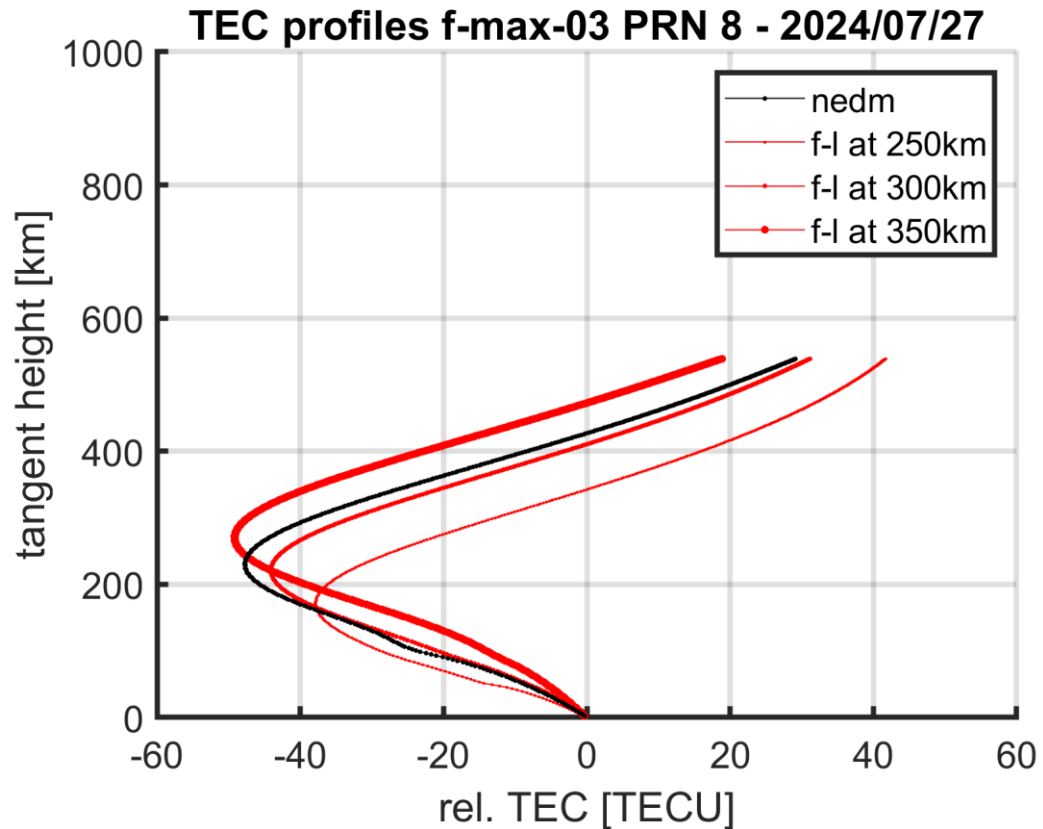
- ★ Retrievals locked on model at first epoch
  - Altimetric drift due to bias below 5deg

- Ray tracing little improvement
- Precision limits: > 10 m for height, > 5 m for delay

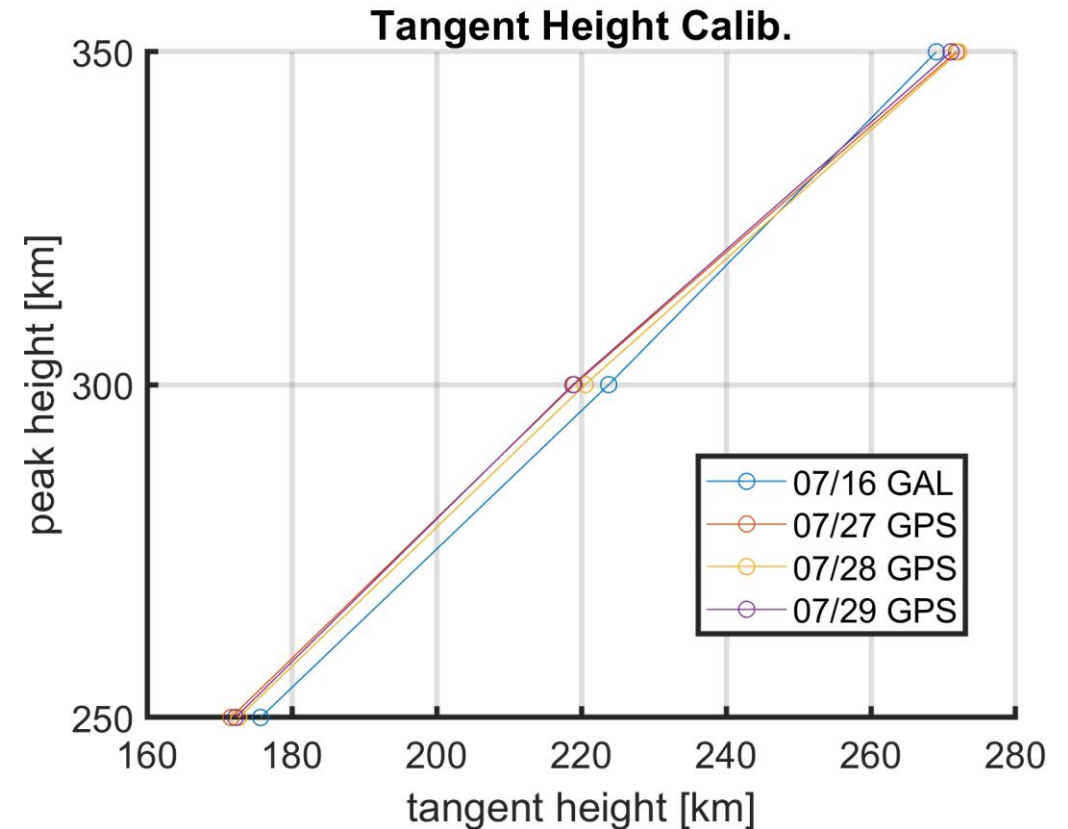
# Event GPS PRN 7 – 2024/07/29



Slant model - Standard Neutral Atmo.



Ray-tracing model - ERA5



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- 77166.2497+-1548.1122, 76988.2182+-2322.0991