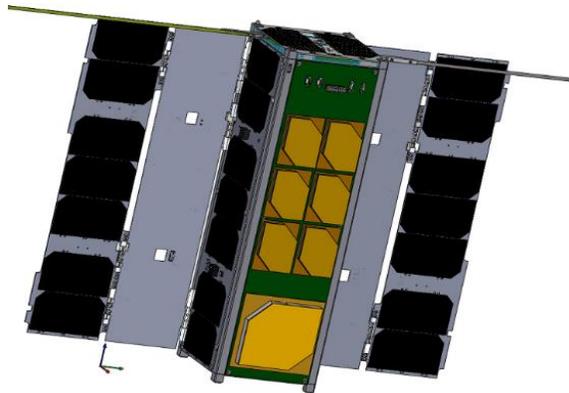


GNSS REMOTE SENSING OF THE PRETTY CUBESAT MISSION: A DEMONSTRATION TO VALIDATE MODELS OF IONOSPHERIC ELECTRON DENSITY

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15th IAA Symposium on
Small Satellites for Earth System Observation,
Berlin May 2025



beyond gravity

Outline



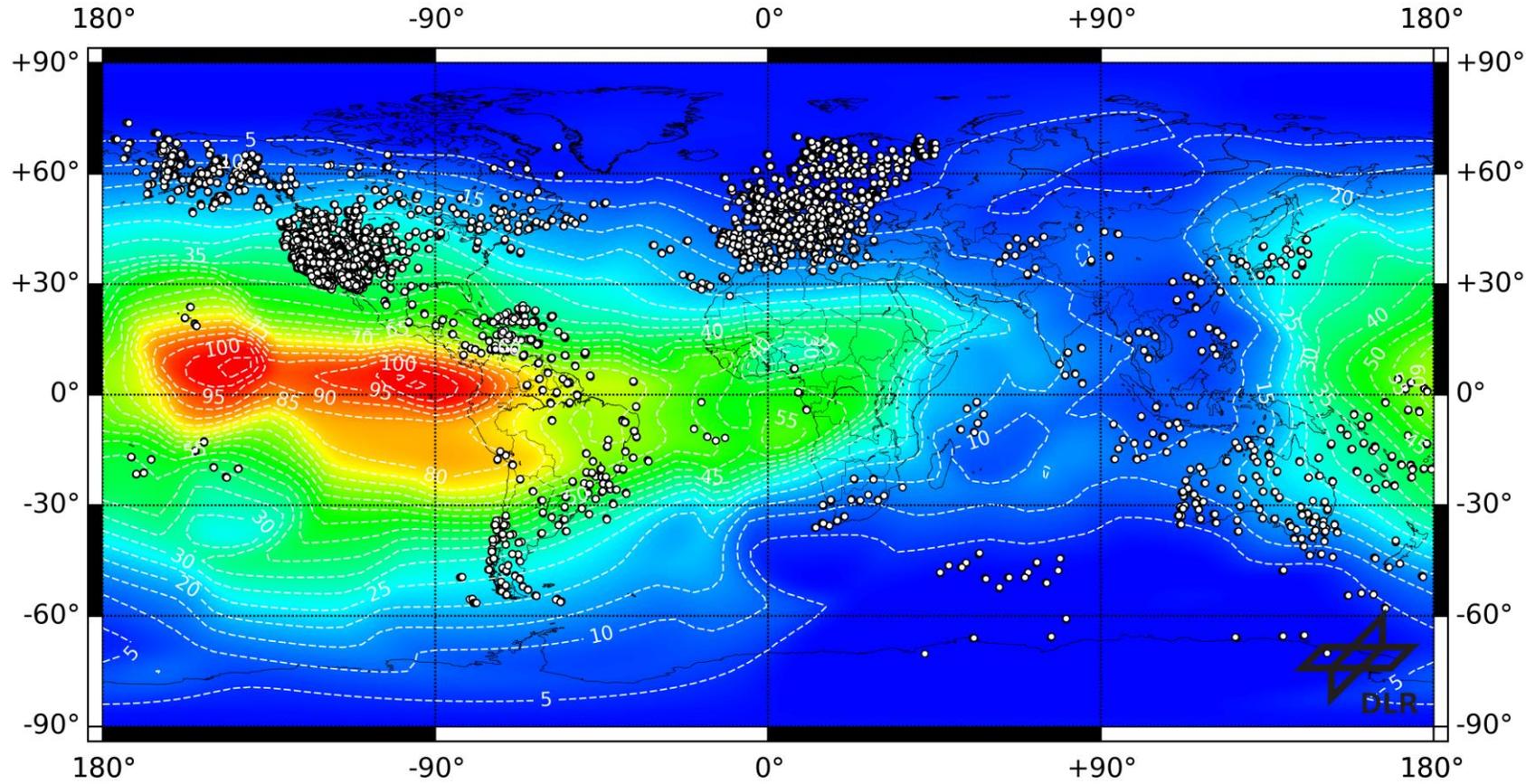
- Background of GNSS Remote Sensing
- Grazing Angle Reflectometry with PRETTY Mission
- Preliminary Results on Ionosphere Validation
- Conclusions & Outlook

Background of GNSS Remote Sensing

Ionospheric TEC Monitoring with GNSS

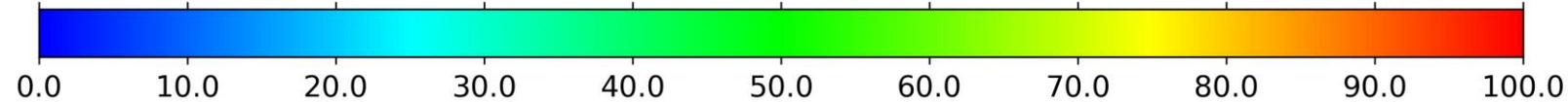
Total Electron Content (TEC)

2023-09-26T21:20:00 UT



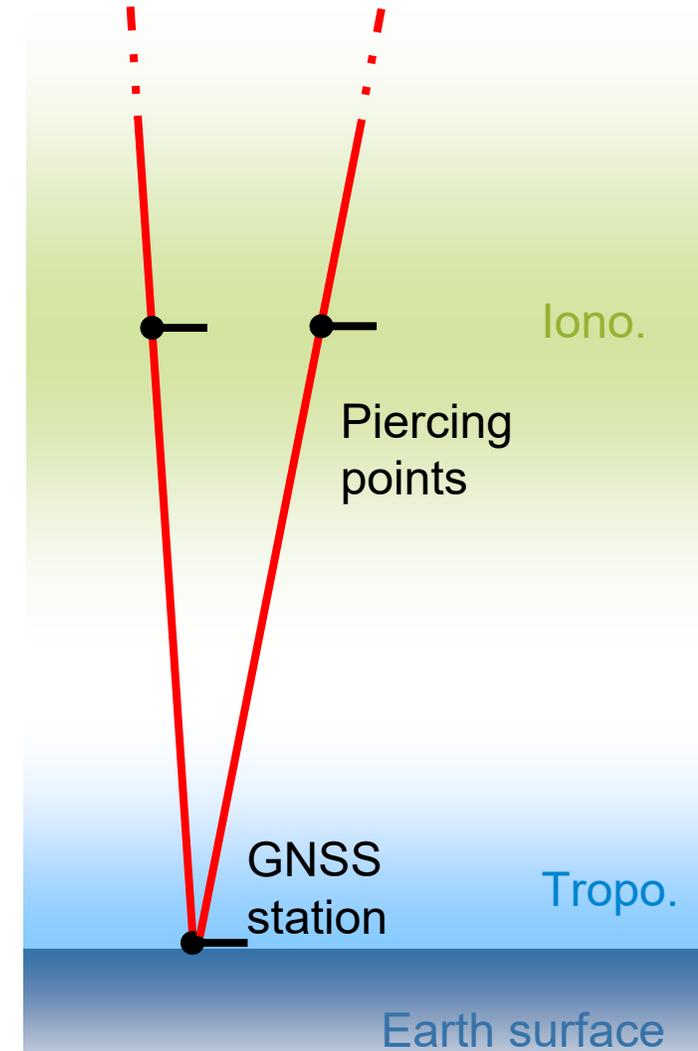
Ionospheric Range Error (L1) / m

0.00 1.62 3.24 4.86 6.48 8.10 9.72 11.34 12.96 14.58 16.20



0.0 10.0 20.0 30.0 40.0 50.0 60.0 70.0 80.0 90.0 100.0
DLR IMPC 2023 TEC/TECU

GNSS 19100 ... 23200 km



Iono.

Piercing points

GNSS station

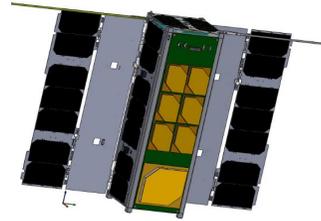
Tropo.

Earth surface

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



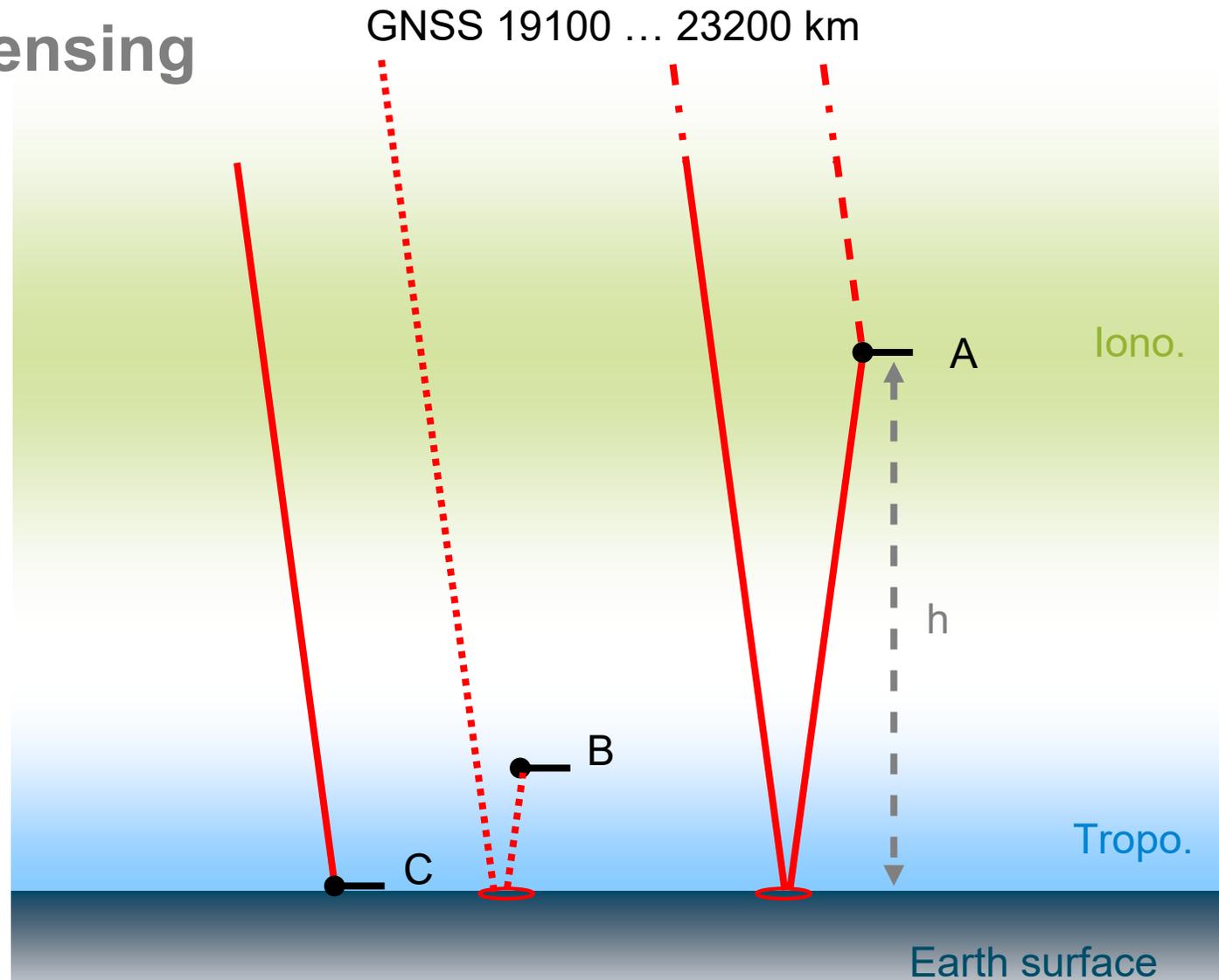
- C: Research Vessels

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

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

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

Considerable Factors Reflectometry

Sea Surface

- Roughness (Sea State)
- Penetration (e.g. Sea Ice)
- ...



Atmosphere

- Refraction (neutral gas and ionosphere)
- Scintillation (Plasma Depletion, Space Weather)
- ...

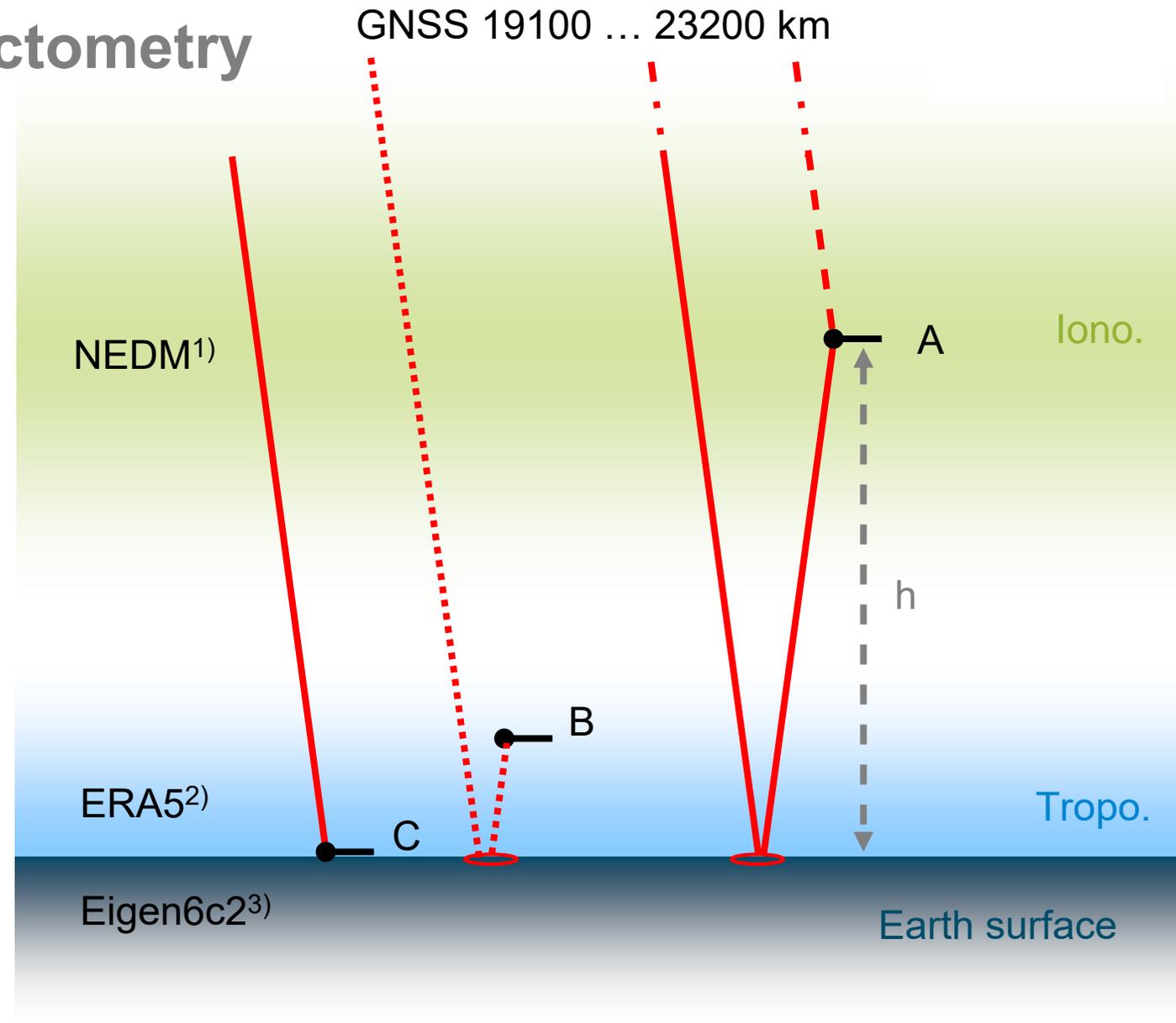


Receiver & Transmitter

- Position & Attitude uncertainty (of vessel, aircraft or satellite)
- Antenna & Instrumental parameter (e.g. gain pattern)
- ...



degree of disturbance



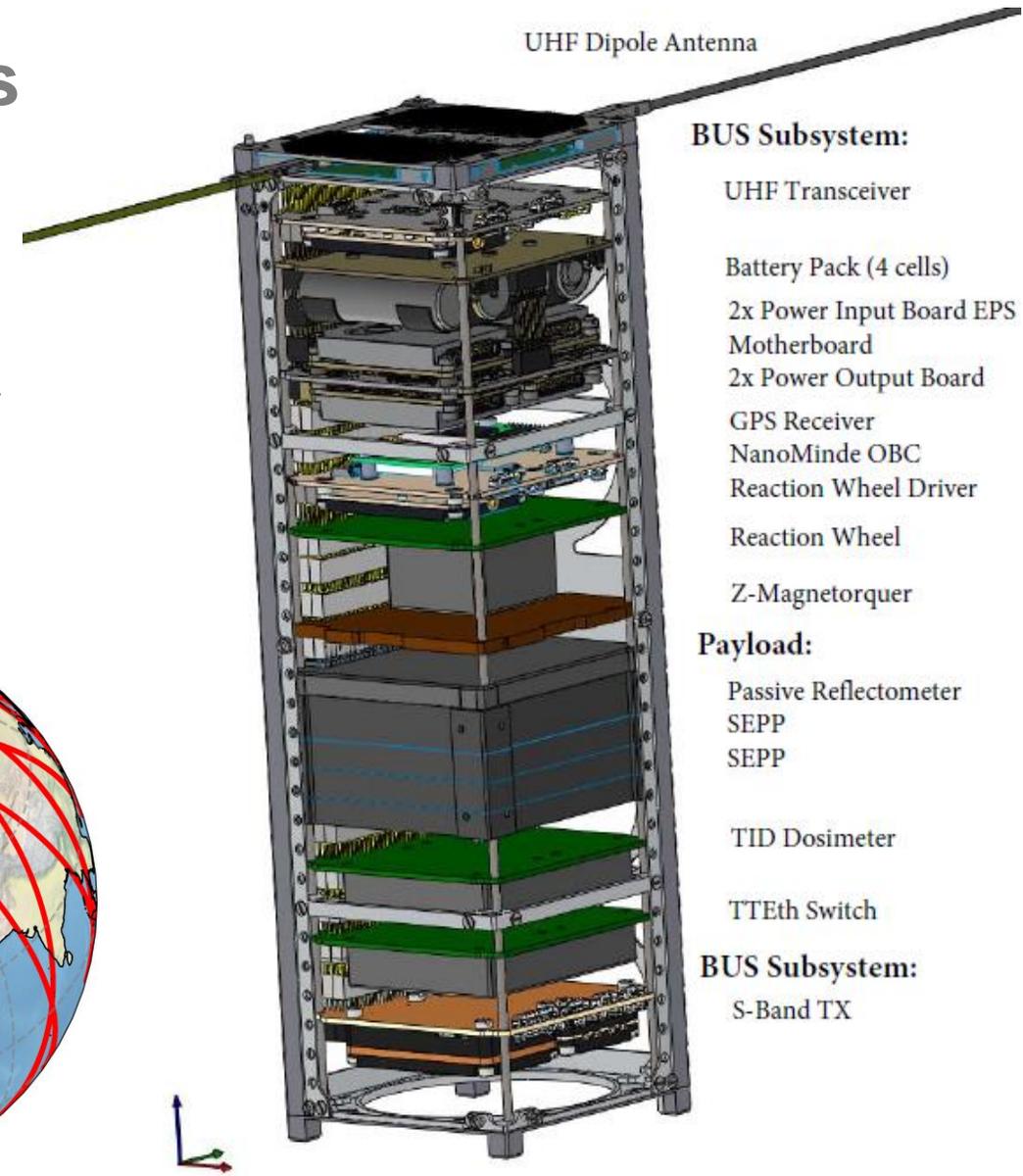
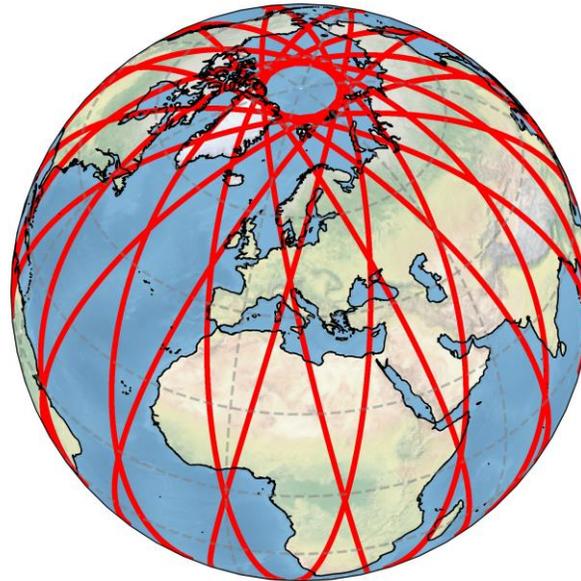
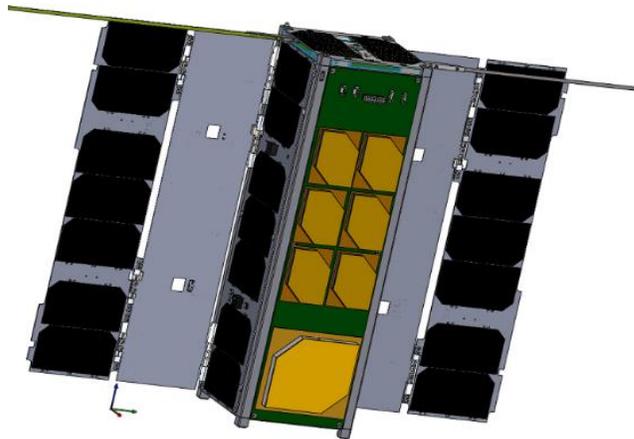
1) Hoque et al. 2022 ; 2) Hersbach et al. 2020 ; 3) Förste et al. 2013

Grazing Angle Reflectometry with PRETTY Mission

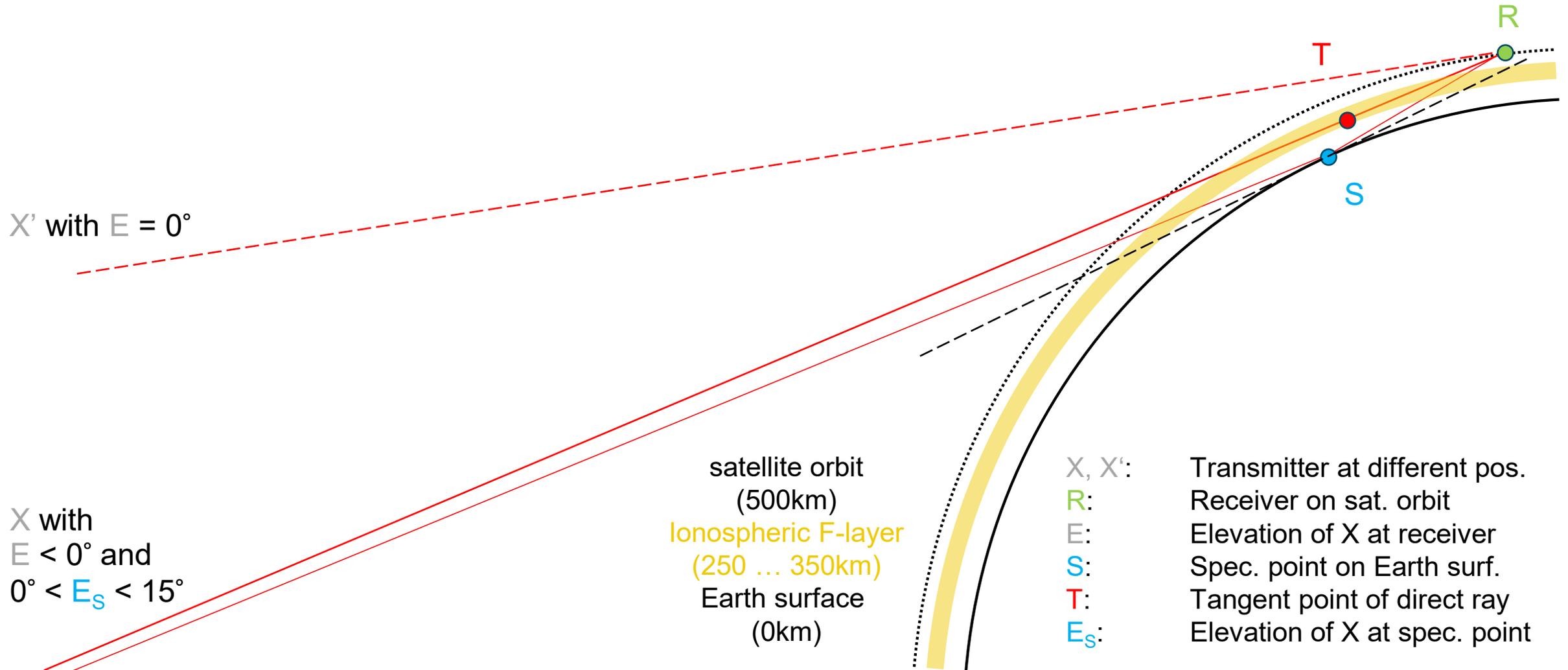
PRETTY Satellite Mission Parameters

Passive REFlecTometry and dosimeTrY

- ESA CubeSat mission, developed by an Austrian consortium led by Beyond Gravity Austria
- Size: 30 x 10 x 10 cm³
- Orbit: polar SSO, altitude 560 km
- GNSS-R antenna: RHCP, limb pointing
- GNSS-R grazing elevations: 0° to 15°
- GNSS-R signal carrier: L5



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)

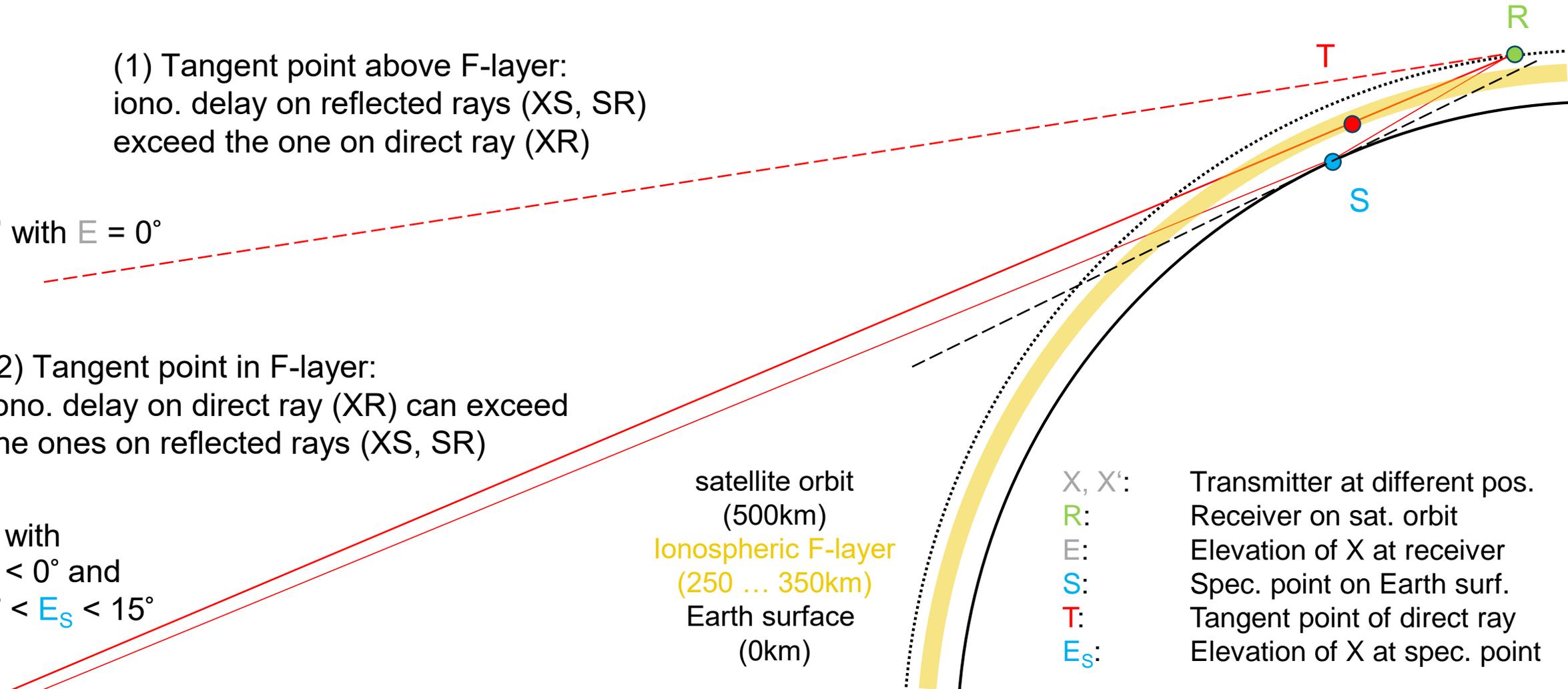
X' with $E = 0^\circ$

(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_s: Elevation of X at spec. point

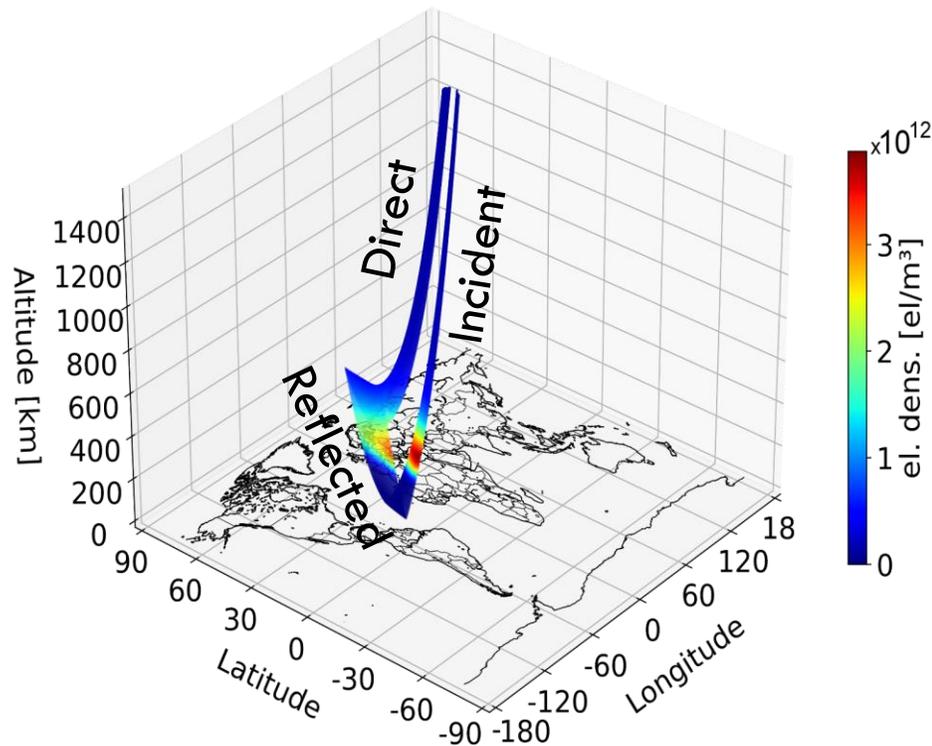


Preliminary Results on Ionosphere Validation

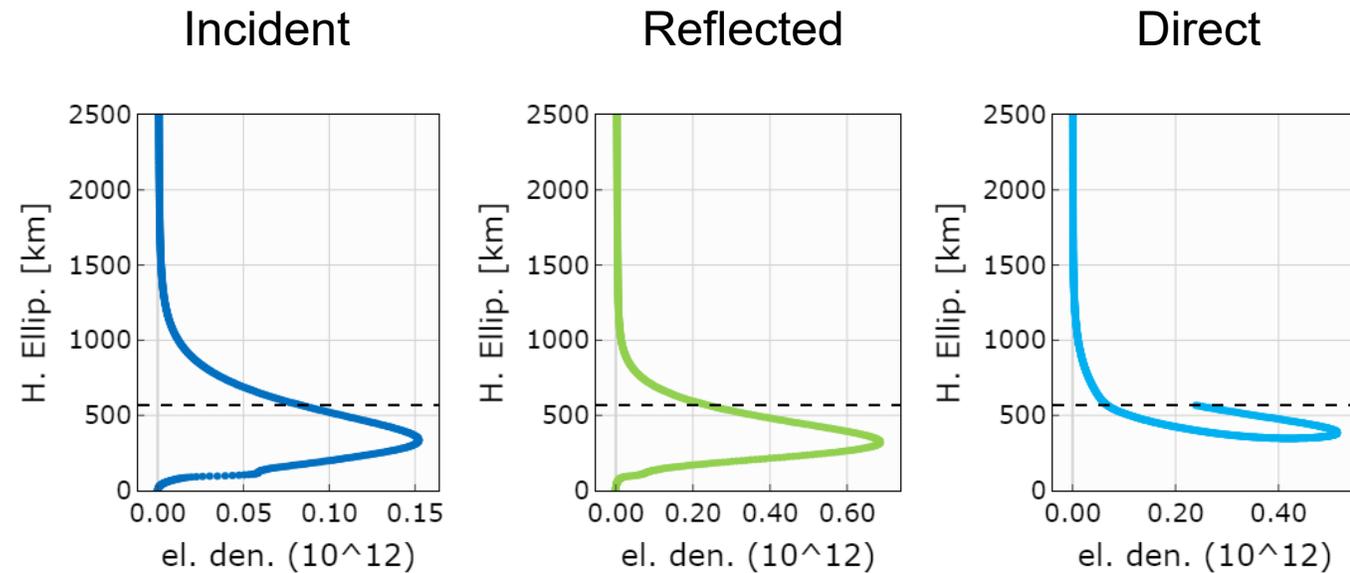
Modelling Ionospheric Electron Content



- Ray points every 10 km along ray paths (Direct, Incident, Reflected)
- Retrieve electron density from NEDM 2020 Model



PRN 303 - 2024.02.23 @ 13:30:26



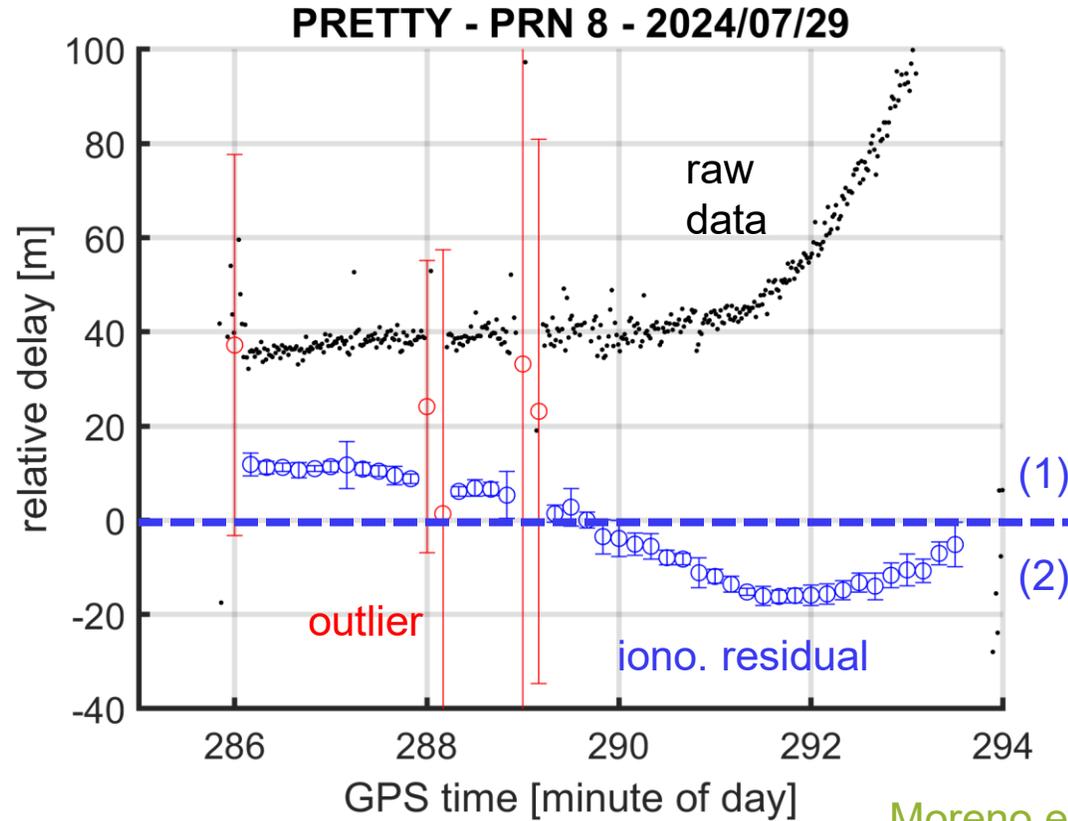
Moreno et al. 2023

elec. dens. \rightarrow integrated to \rightarrow elec. content

Observation Example GPS PRN 8 – 2024/07/29

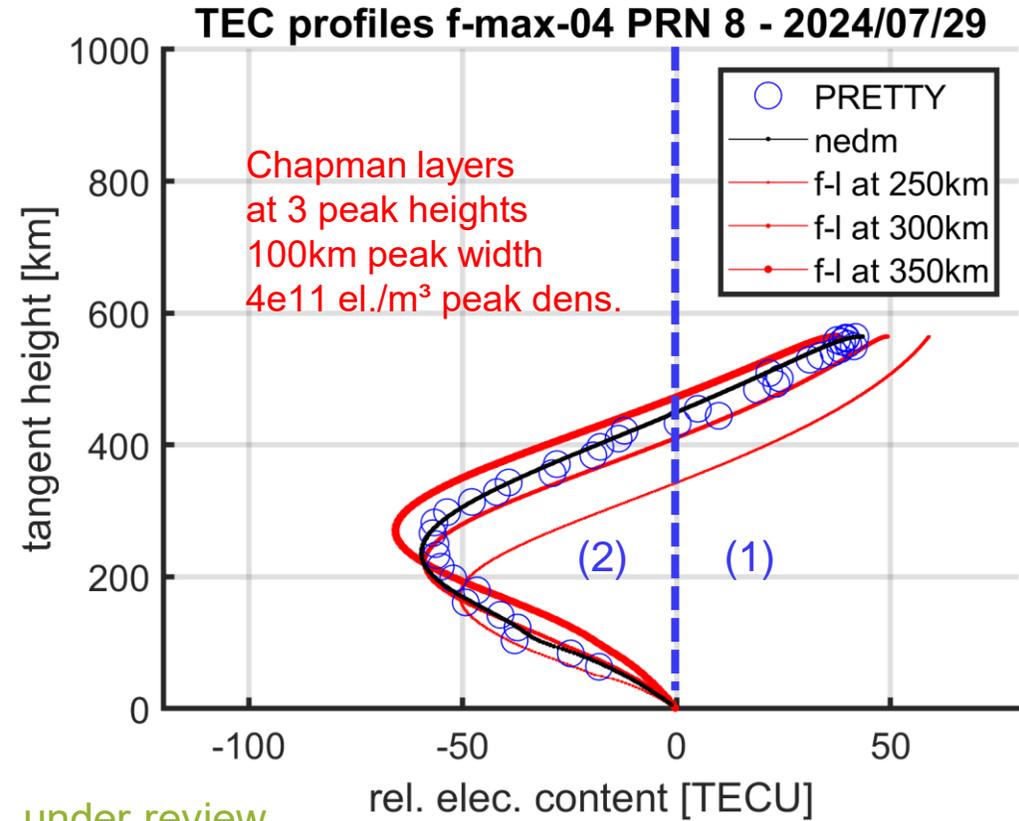


Satellite Obs. Data



Moreno et al. under review

Comparison with model profiles



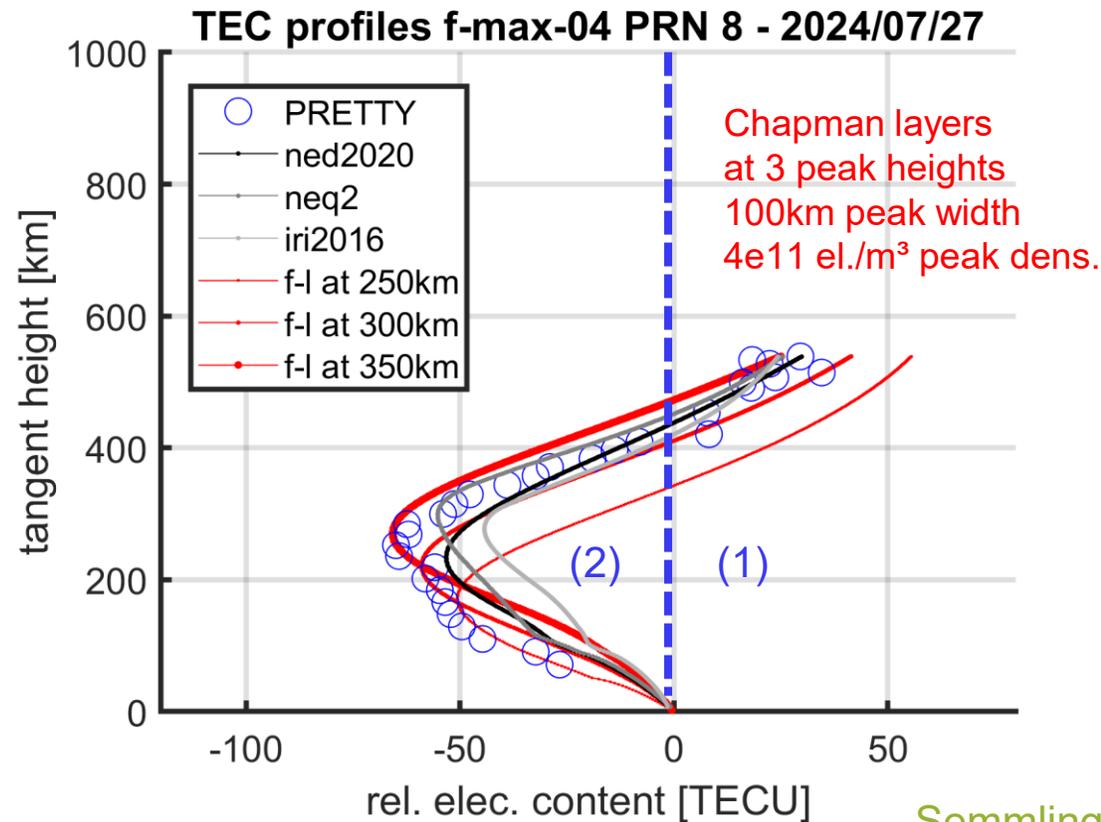
Ionospheric residual is retrieved after correction of tropospheric delay. Residual below zero belong to scenario (2), tangent point in F-layer

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

More Examples for GPS and Galileo



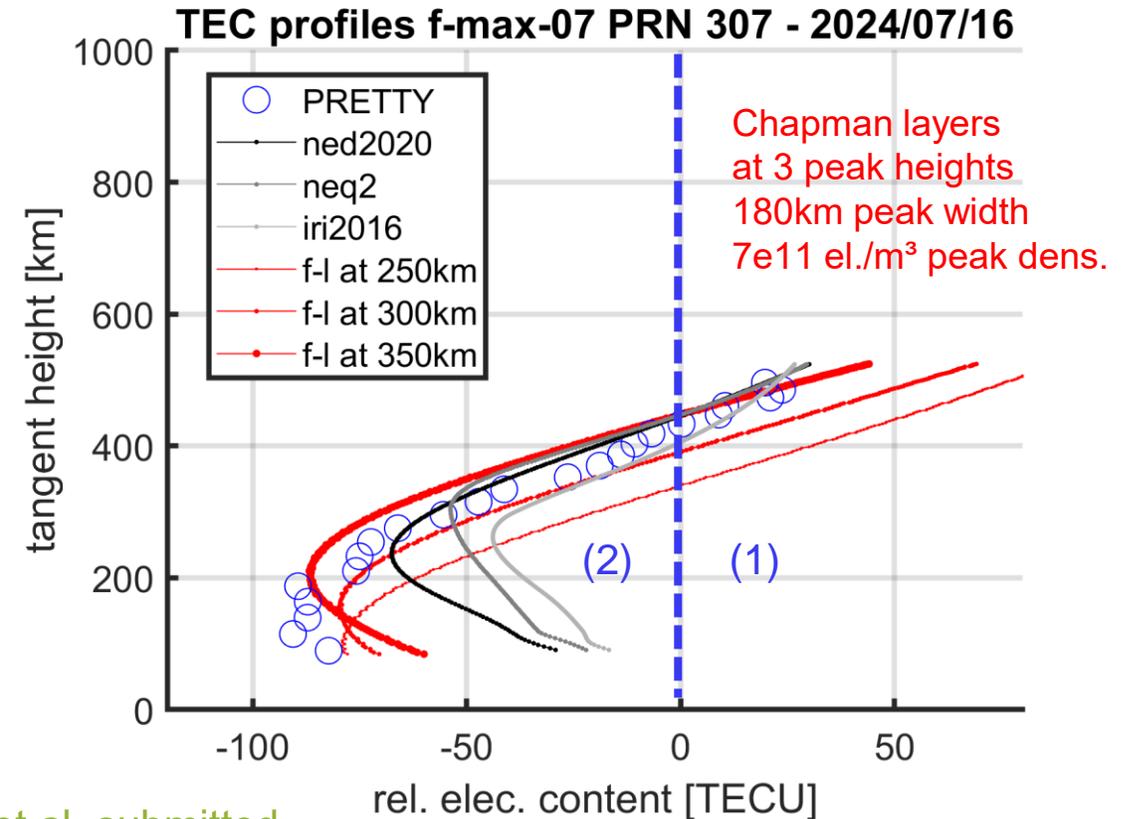
Comparison with model profiles



Semmling et al. submitted

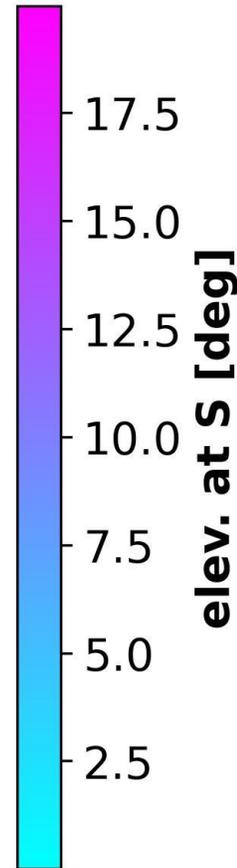
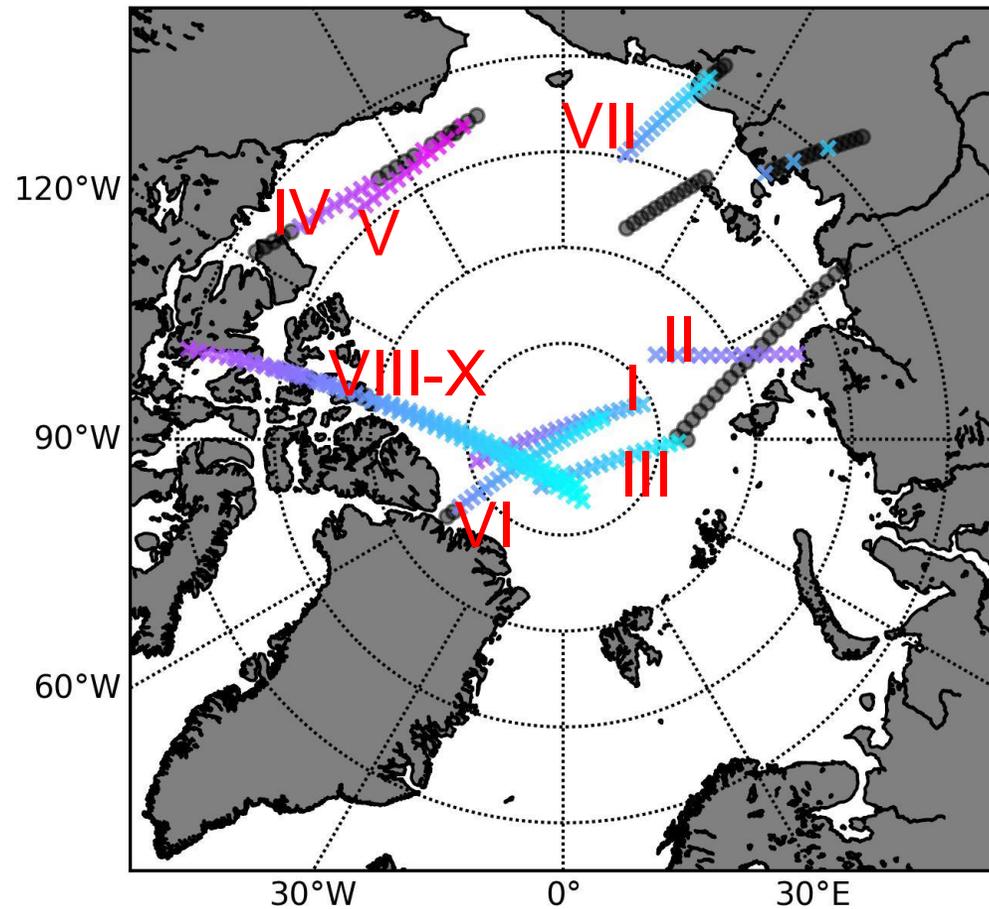
Very similar to previous example,
two days earlier same ground track

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 *

* Ray geometry down to $E_S = 3^\circ$

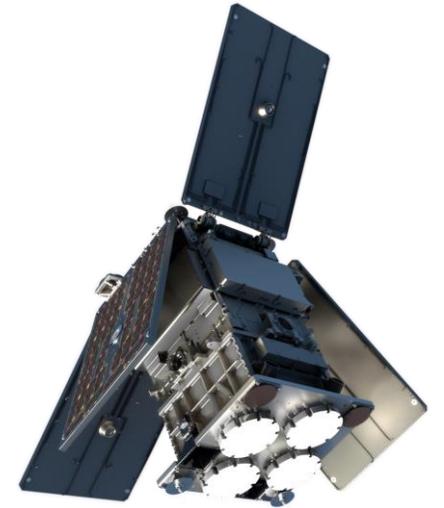
Tropo. Unc.: ~60cm (2 TECU) *
 Surface Unc.: ~10cm (< 1 TECU) *

Bending Effect: ~10% of tang. Height *
 Receiver Orbit Unc.: t.b.d.

Conclusions & Outlook



- **PRETTY** cubesat mission provides **grazing-angle reflectometry data**
- Reflection with **sufficient SNR over smooth Earth surface** e.g. Arctic sea ice
- **Elec. content profiles** modelled and retrieved from PRETTY observation
- Some retrievals give **excellent validation of model computation (NEDM)**
- Local minimum of profiles when **sensitive to F-layer structure**
- Fitted layer allow **to estimate ionospheric peak- and scale height**
- **Open uncertainties** (especially orbit and bending) to be determined



Acknowledgements

This work was partly funded by ESA.

<https://www.hydrognss.org/>

Thank you for your attention

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