

IONOSPHERIC DELAYS IN PRETTY MISSION DATA: AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY IONOSPHERIC F-LAYER STRUCTURE

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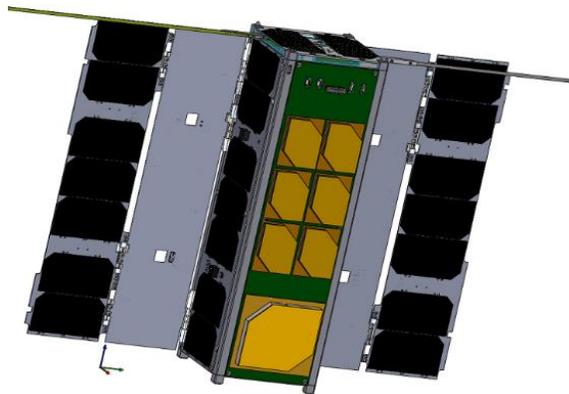
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Outline



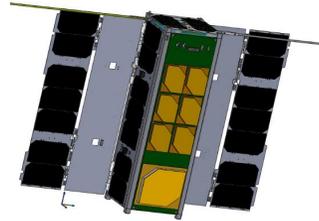
- Why to use GNSS Remote Sensing for Ionosphere Studies?
- PRETTY Mission and its Grazing Geometry
- Preliminary Results of Ionospheric Analysis
- Summary & Outlook

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



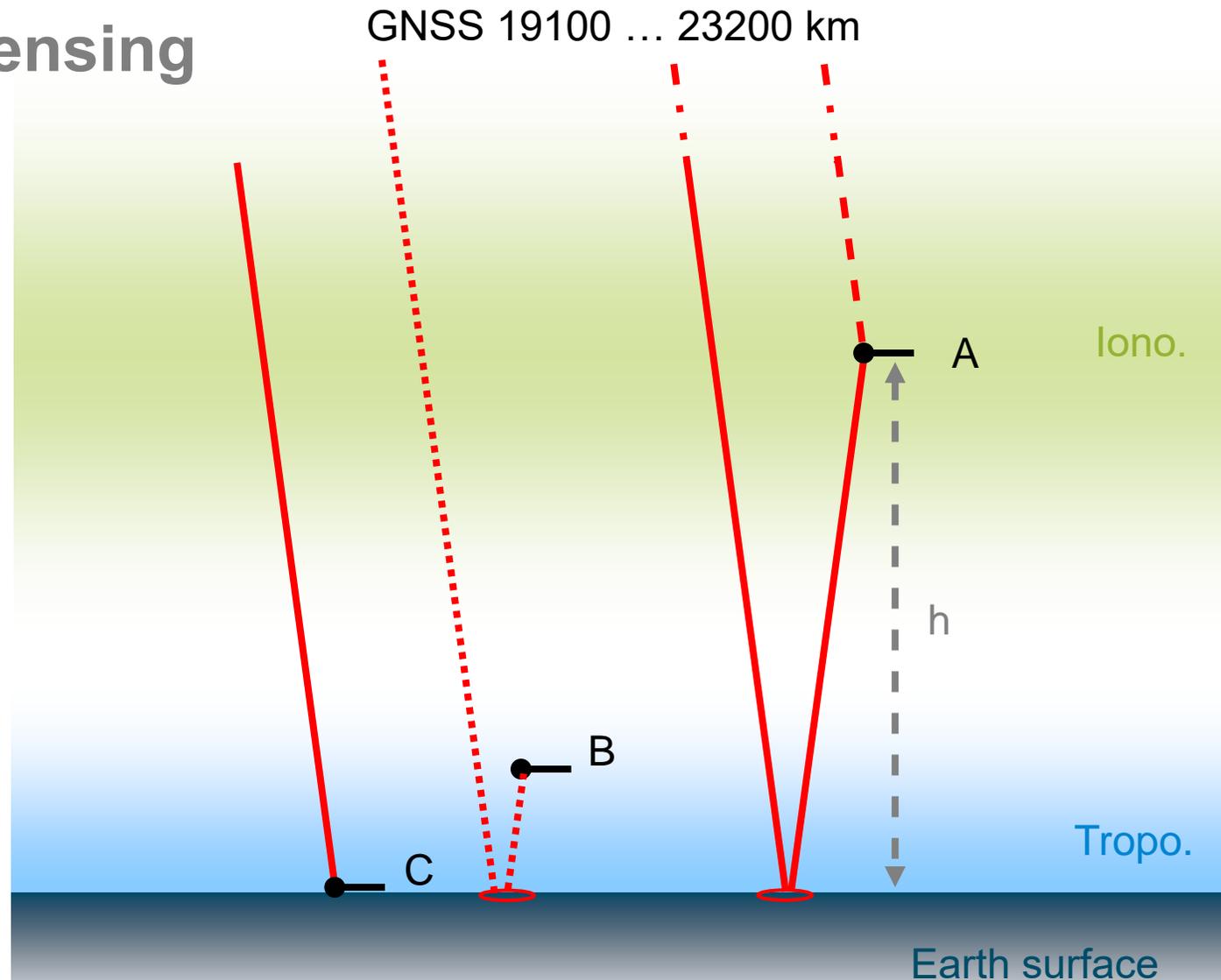
- C: Research Vessels

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

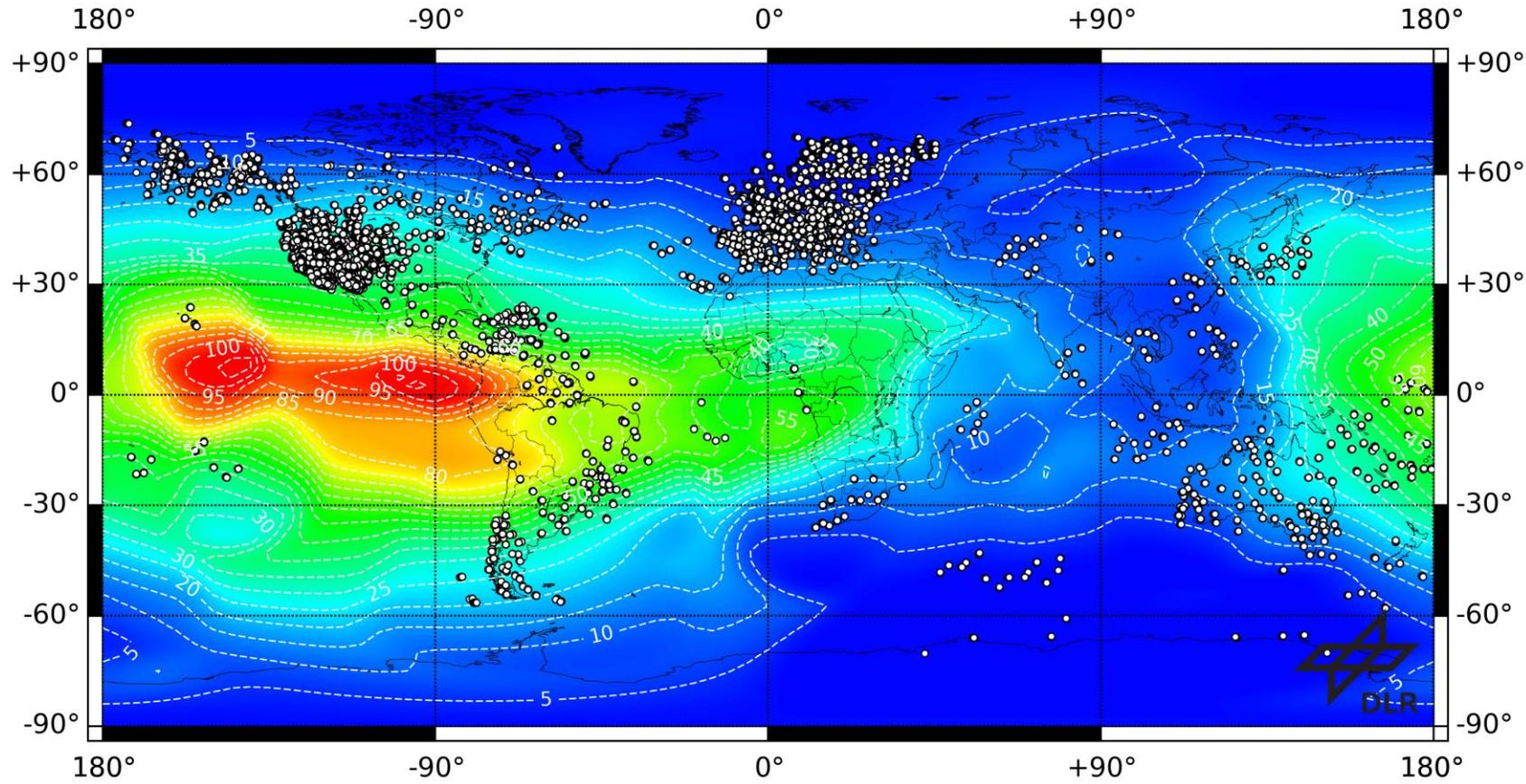
B: e.g. HALO, $h \sim 3500$ m

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

Ionospheric TEC Monitoring with GNSS

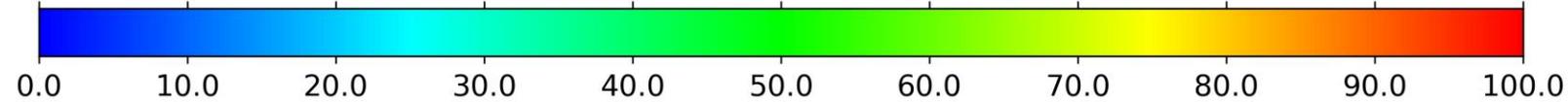
Total Electron Content (TEC)

2023-09-26T21:20:00 UT



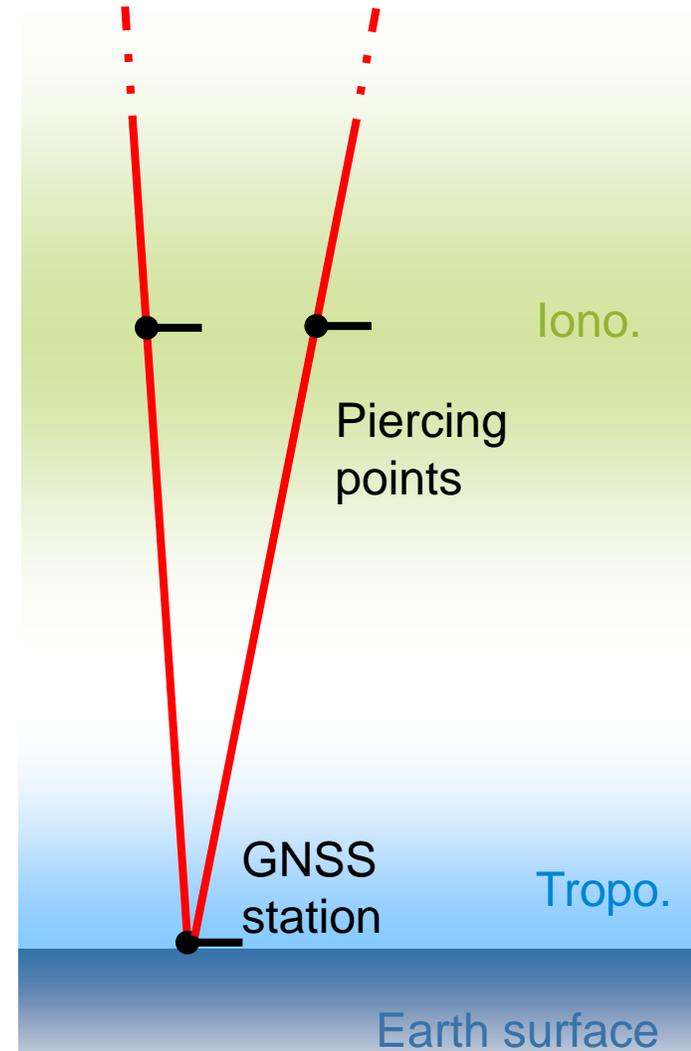
Ionospheric Range Error (L1) / m

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



More Detailed Model View ...

F-layer

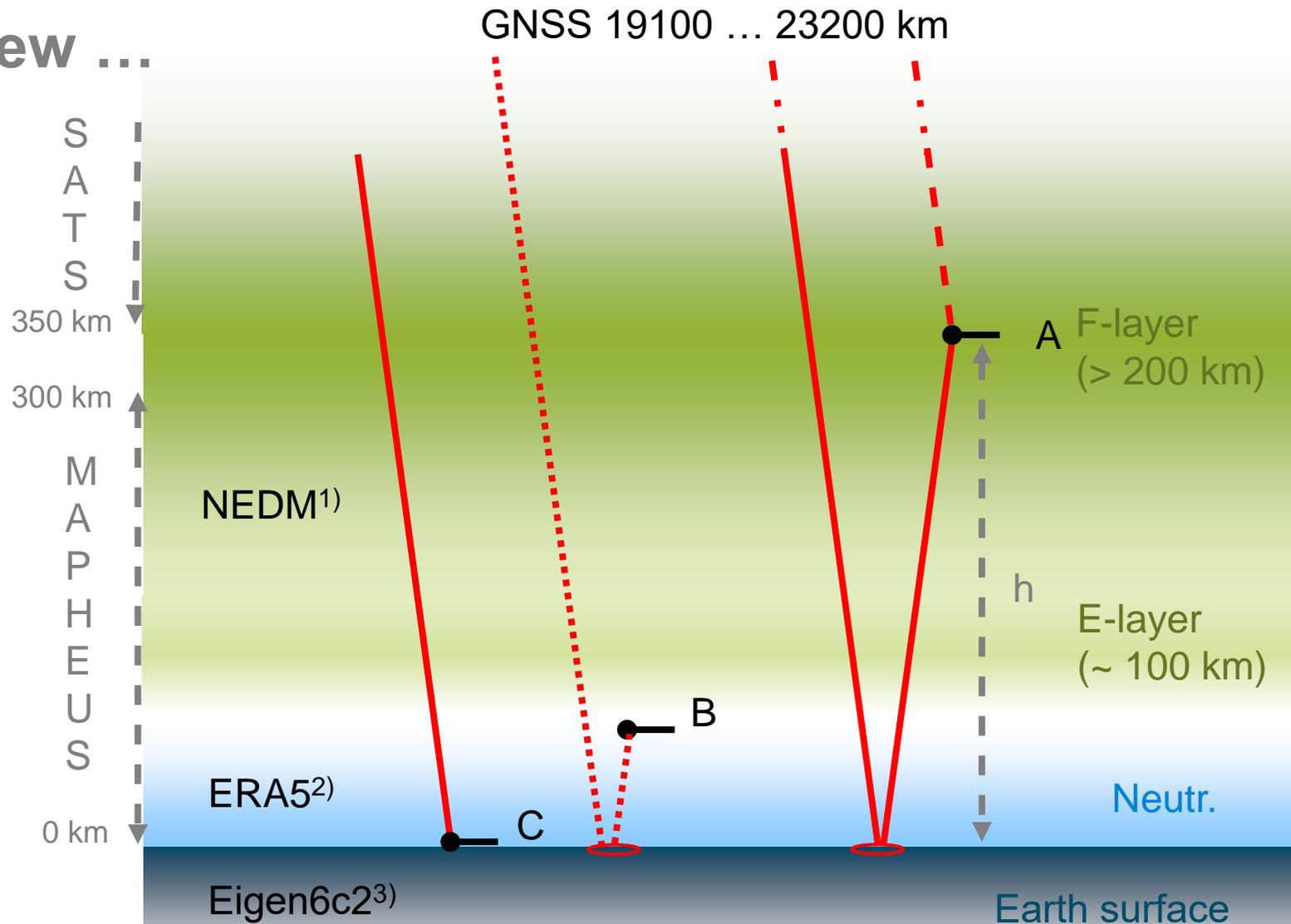
- permanent, usually highest density
- max. elec. density at 250 ... 400 km
- regular daily cycle
- dependent on sun incidence

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)



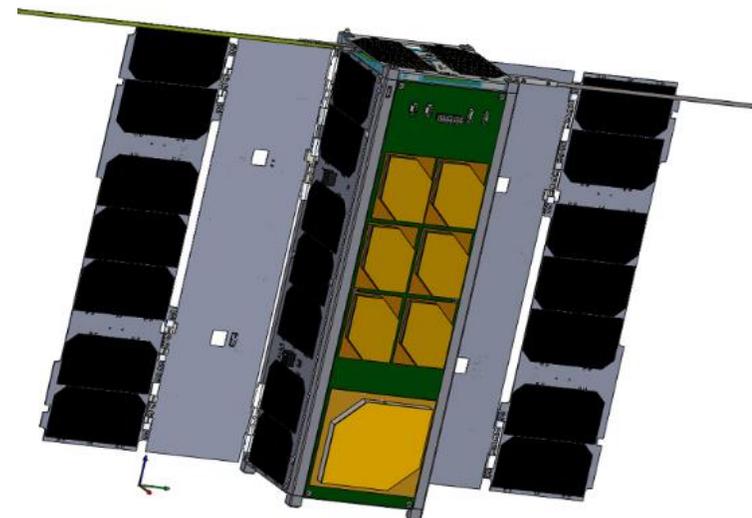
1) Hoque et al. 2022 ; 2) Hersbach et al. 2020 ; 3) Förste et al. 2013

PRETTY Mission and its Grazing Geometry

Satellite Mission Parameters

PRETTY (**P**assive **R**eflec**T**ometry and dosime**T**r**Y**)

- 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

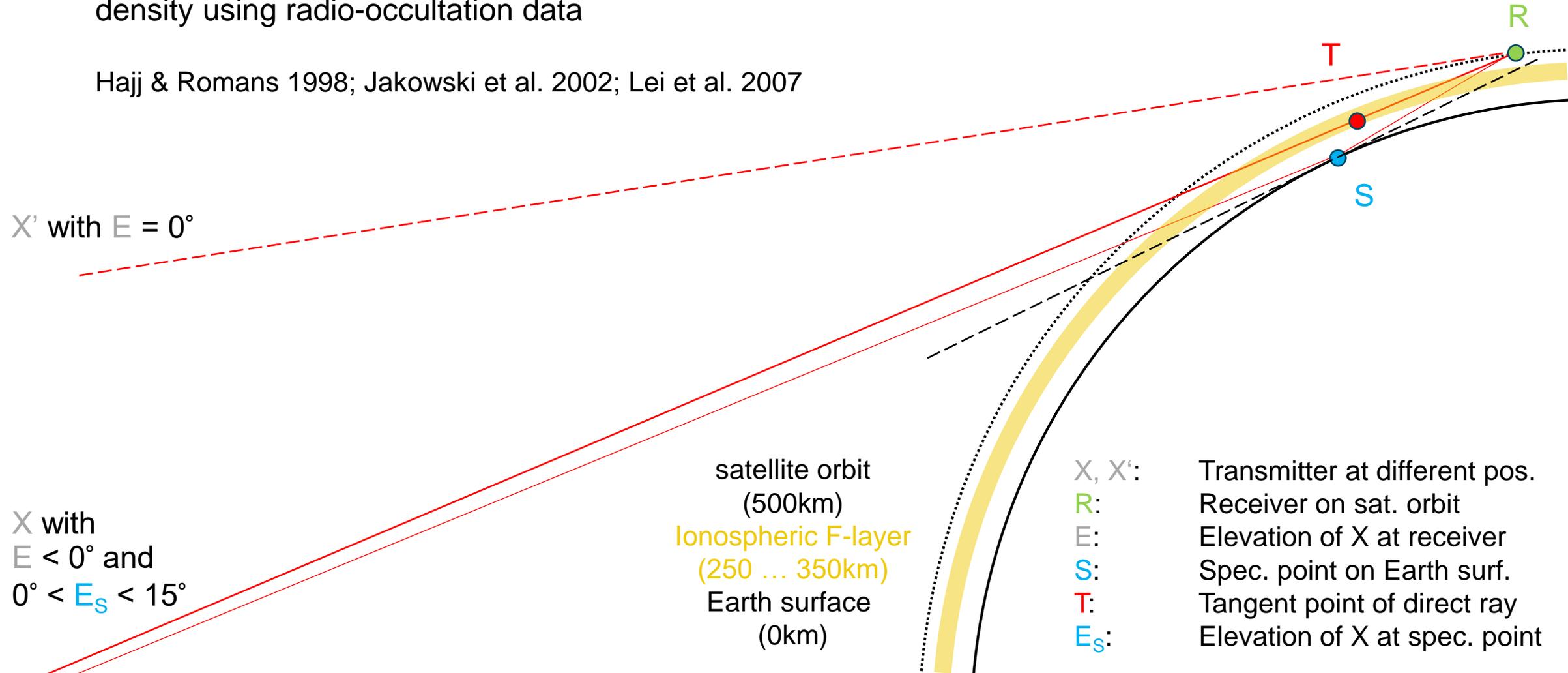


Grazing Angles and Occultation Geometry



Previous studies revealed inversion of iono. electron density using radio-occultation data

Hajj & Romans 1998; Jakowski et al. 2002; Lei et al. 2007



X' with $E = 0^\circ$

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

Scenarios of Ionospheric Delay



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

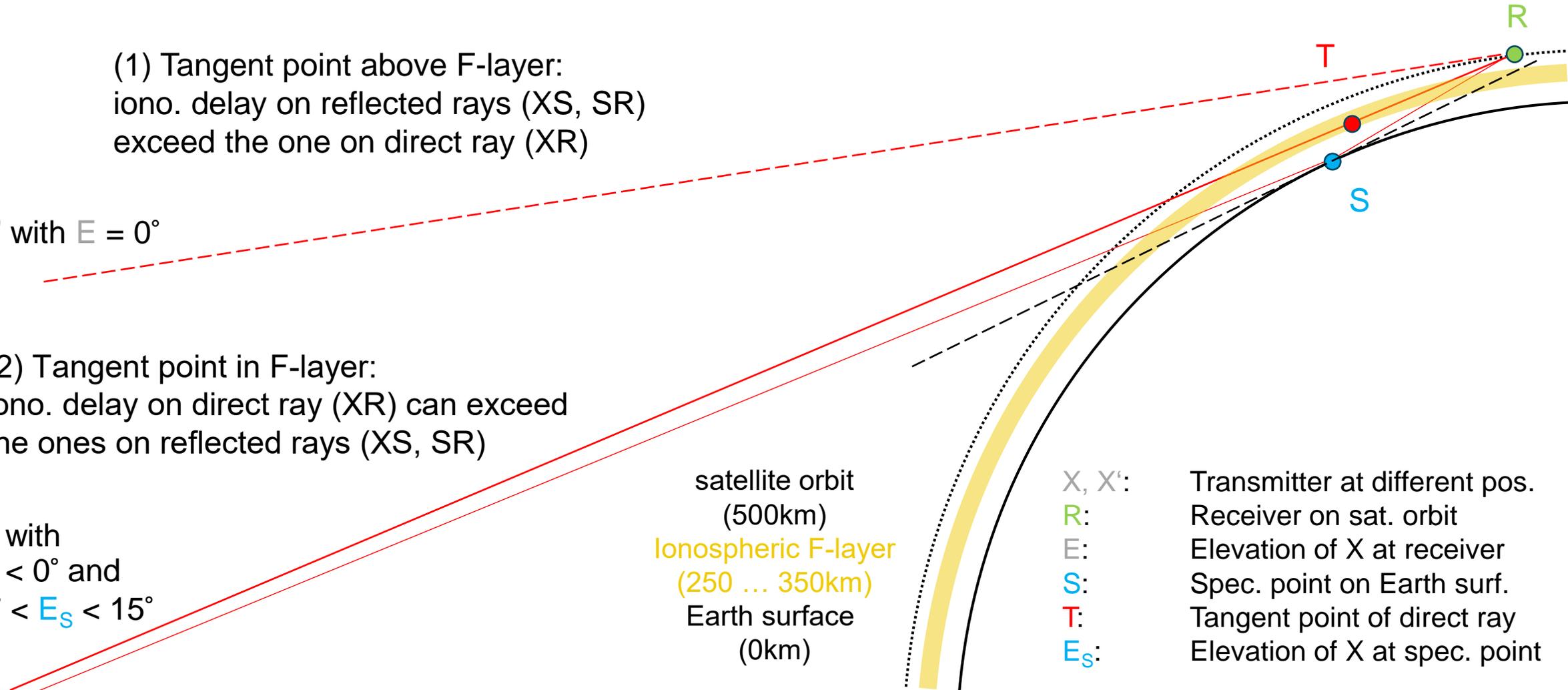
X' with $E = 0^\circ$

(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

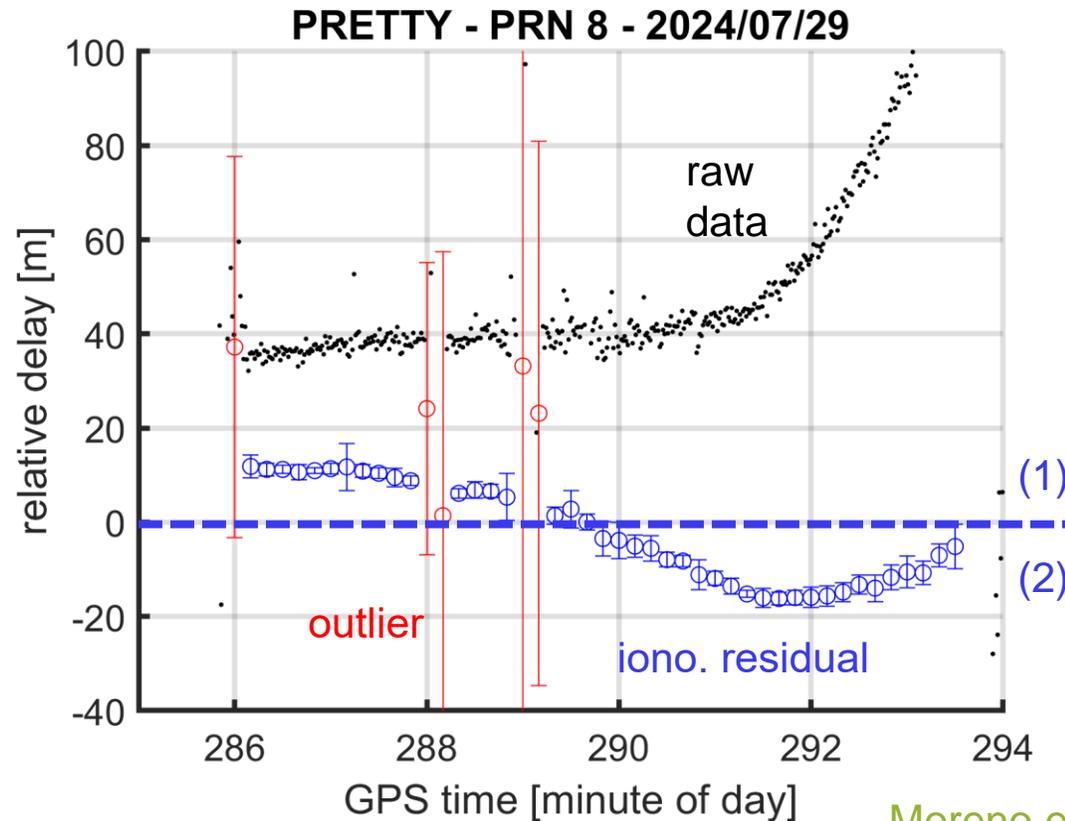


Preliminary Results of Ionospheric Analysis

Observation Example GPS PRN 8 – 2024/07/29

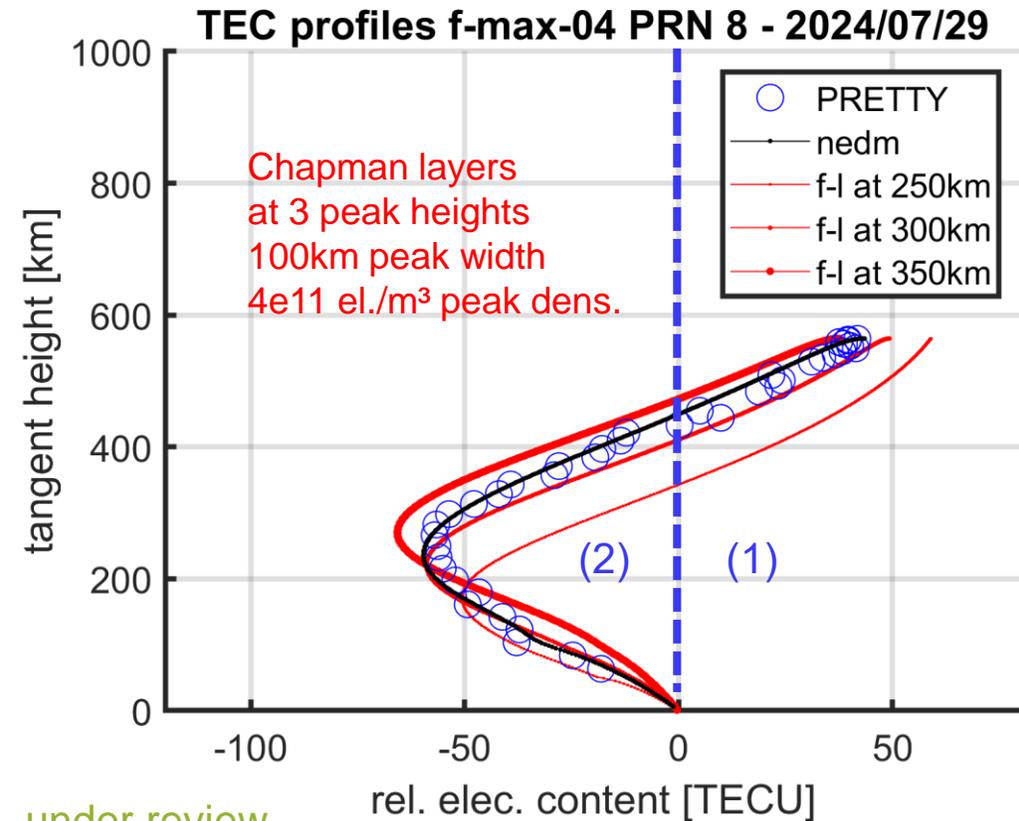


Satellite Obs. Data



Moreno et al. under review

Comparison with model profiles

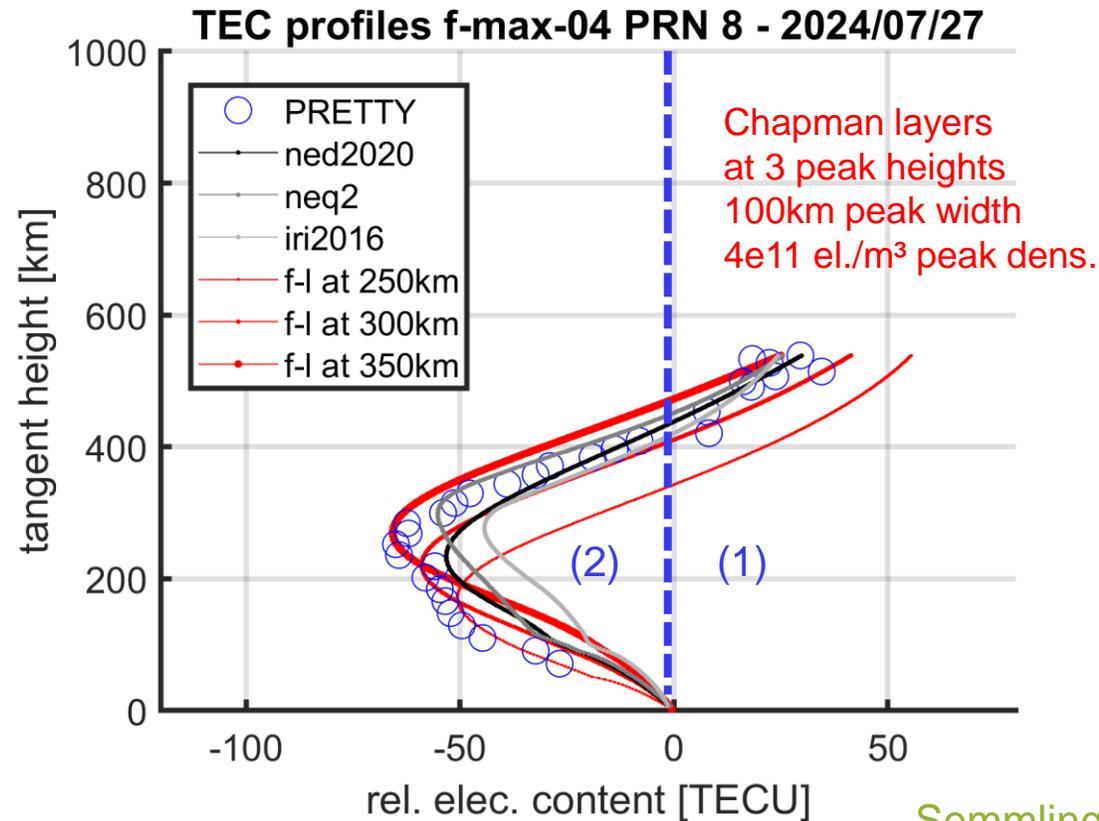


Ionospheric residual is retrieved after correction of tropospheric delay. Residual below zero belong to scenario (2), tangent point in F-layer

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

More Examples for GPS and Galileo

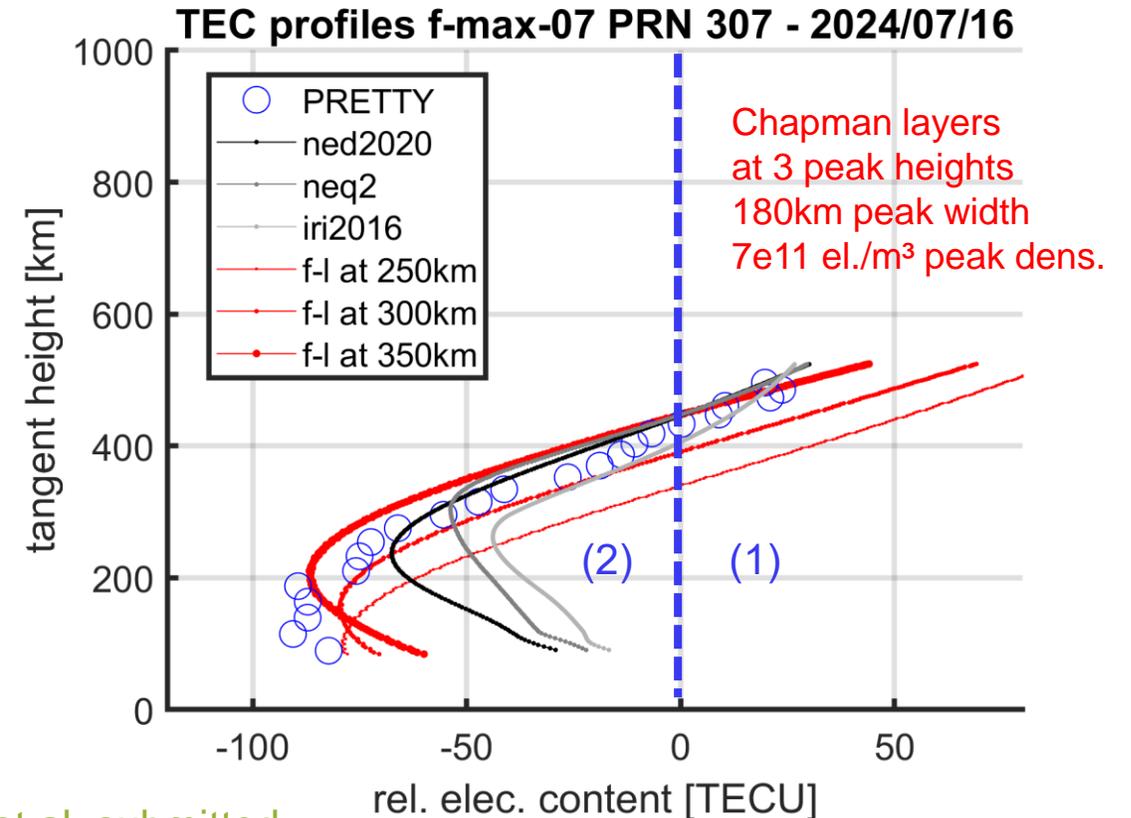
Comparison with model profiles



Semmling et al. submitted

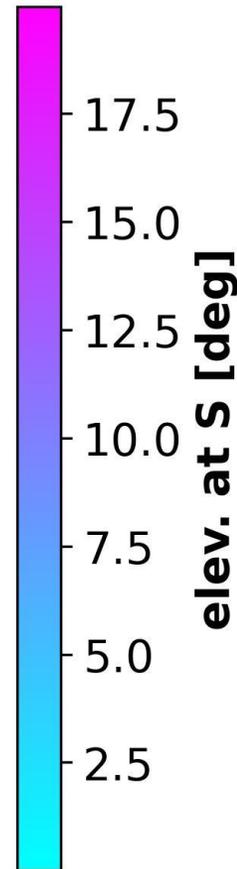
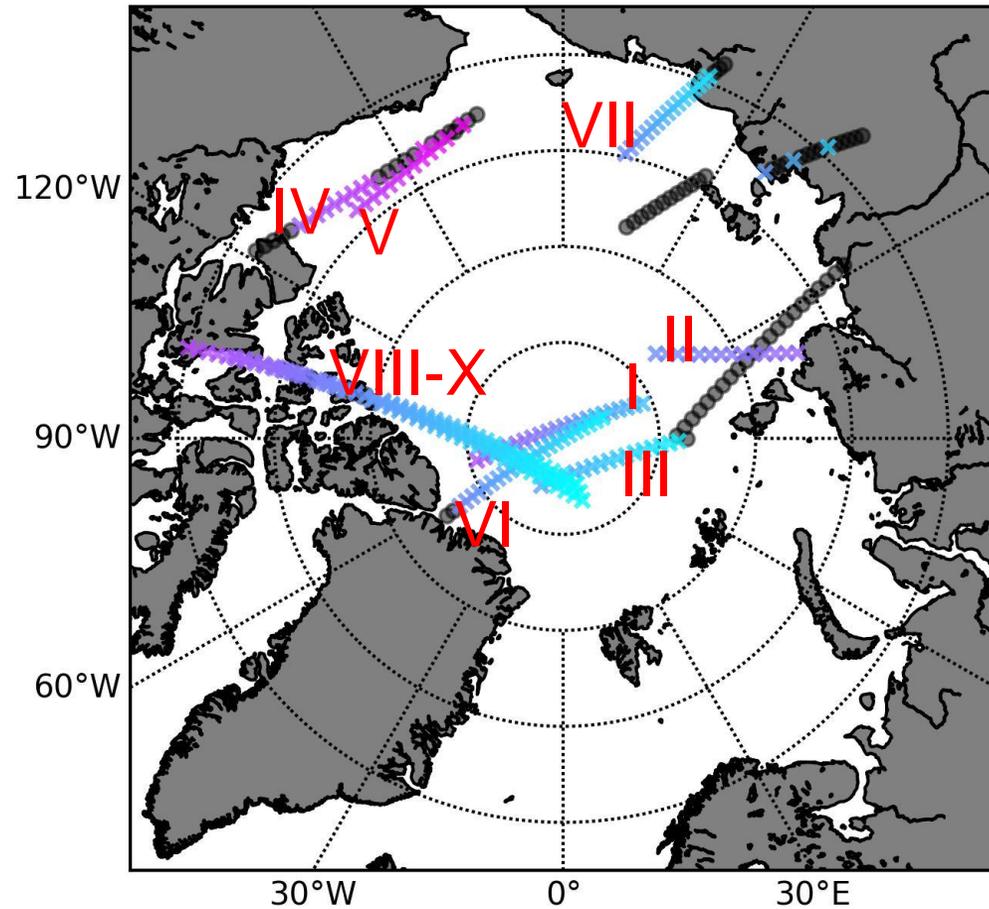
Very similar to previous example,
two days earlier same ground track

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

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

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Thank you for your attention

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