



# Current and future IGS Iono WG activities, new IGS Iono product – monitoring of TEC fluctuations

**Andrzej Krankowski, Iurii Cherniak,  
Irina Zakharenkova**

University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn,  
Space Radio-Diagnostics Research Centre (SRRC/UWM)



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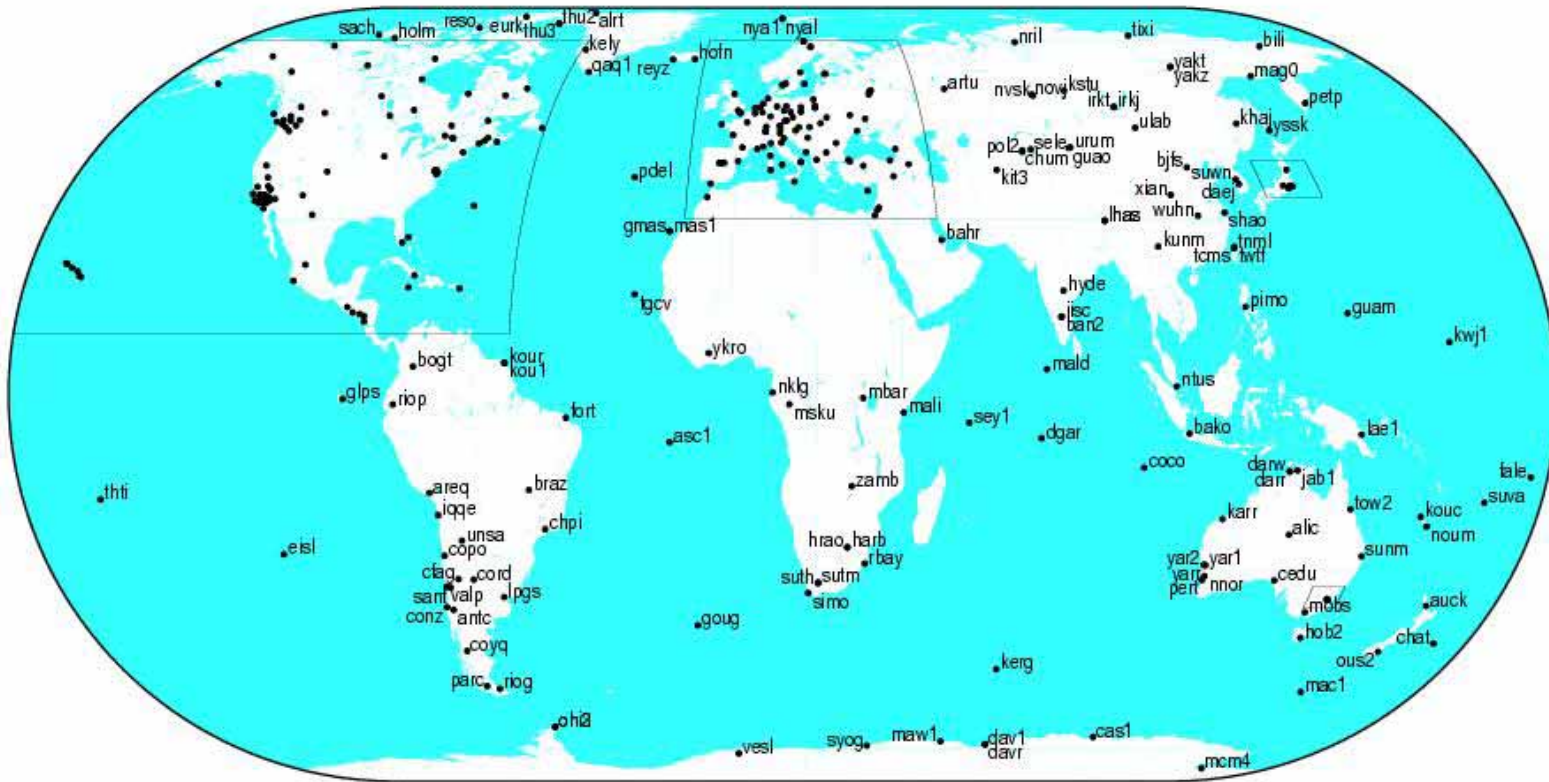


# Outline

- Introduction
- IGS IONO WG activities
  - Current performance of IGS global TEC maps
- Ionosphere Working Group recommendations after 2012 IGS Workshop
- Monitoring of the TEC fluctuations over North Pole
  - Variability of ROT values over chain of selected European GNSS stations
  - TEC fluctuation service for creating ROTI maps
  - Examples of the new IGS ionospheric product
- Updates and future plans

# International GNSS Service - IGS

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GMT

**IGS directly manages ~400 permanent GNSS stations observing 4-12 satellites at 30 s rate: more than 250,000 STEC observations/hour worldwide, but there is lack of stations at some areas (e.g., over the oceans)**



# IGS IONO WG activities

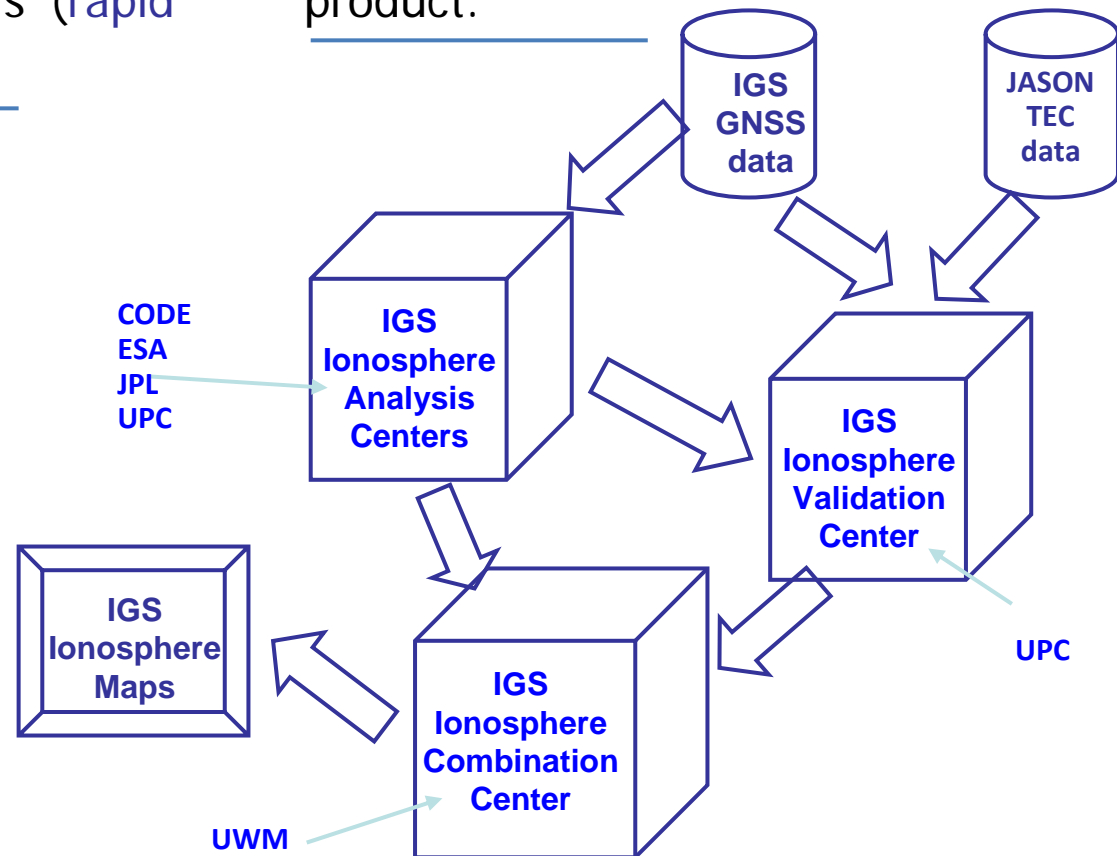
The IGS Ionosphere Working group started its activities in June 1998 with the main goal of a routinely producing IGS Global TEC maps.

This is being done now with a latency of 11 days (final product) and with a latency of less than 24 hours (rapid product).

This has been done under the direct responsibility of the Iono-WG chairmans:

1. Dr Joachim Feltens, ESA 1998–2002,
2. Prof. Manuel Hernández-Pajares, UPC, 2002–2007
3. Prof. Andrzej Krankowski, UWM, 2008-

The IGS ionosphere product is a result of the combination of TEC maps derived by different Analysis Centers by using weights computed by Validation Center, in order to get a more accurate product.

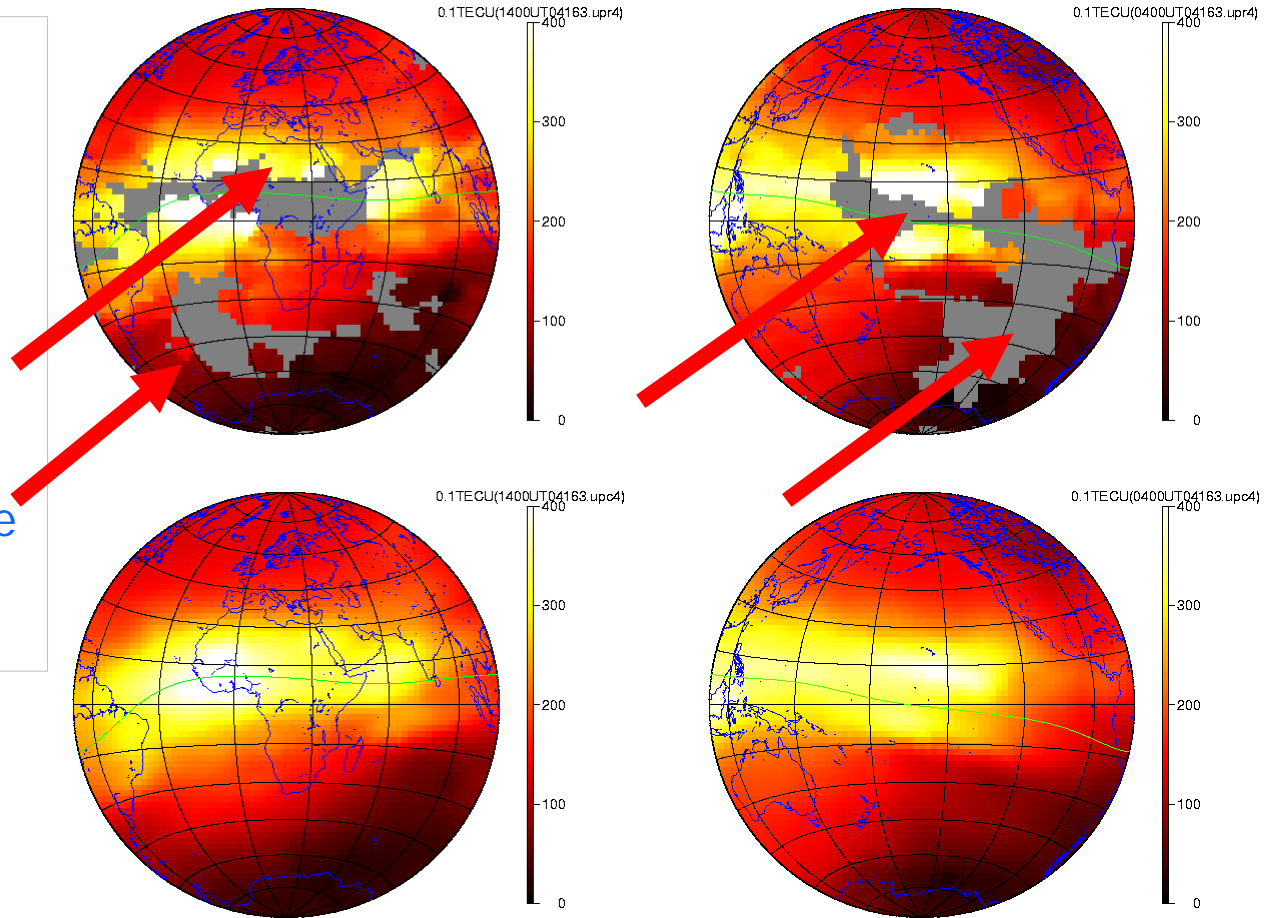






# Determining VTEC in a global network: main problem: lack of data - South and Oceans

It can be seen that the typical "holes" appearing at the first stage of the global maps computation (each 2 hours). This requires an optimum spatial-temporal interpolation technique to cover all the Ionosphere.



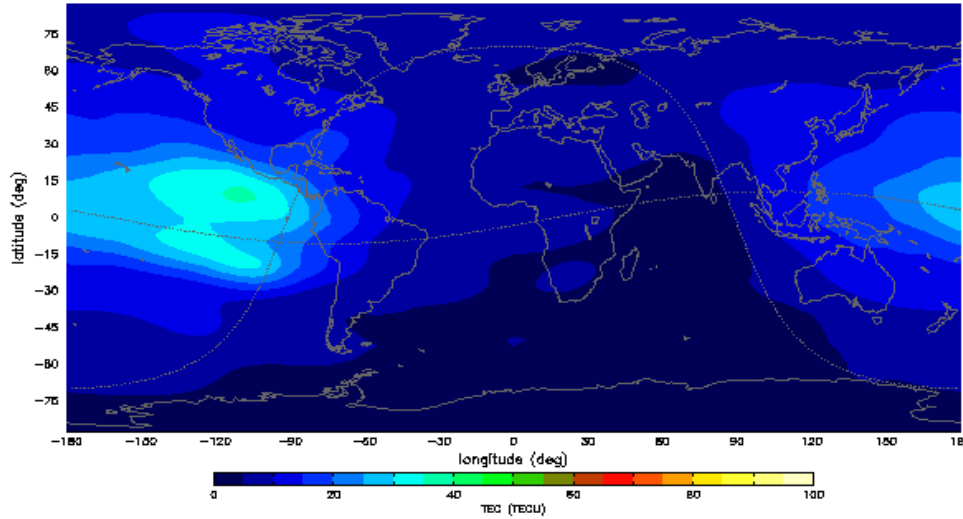
Lack of data over the equatorial Africa and Atlantic, and in part over equatorial and southern Pacific, hamper the detection of the equatorial anomalies (June 13, 2004).

# Example of IGS Final GIM: 2010-141 DOY

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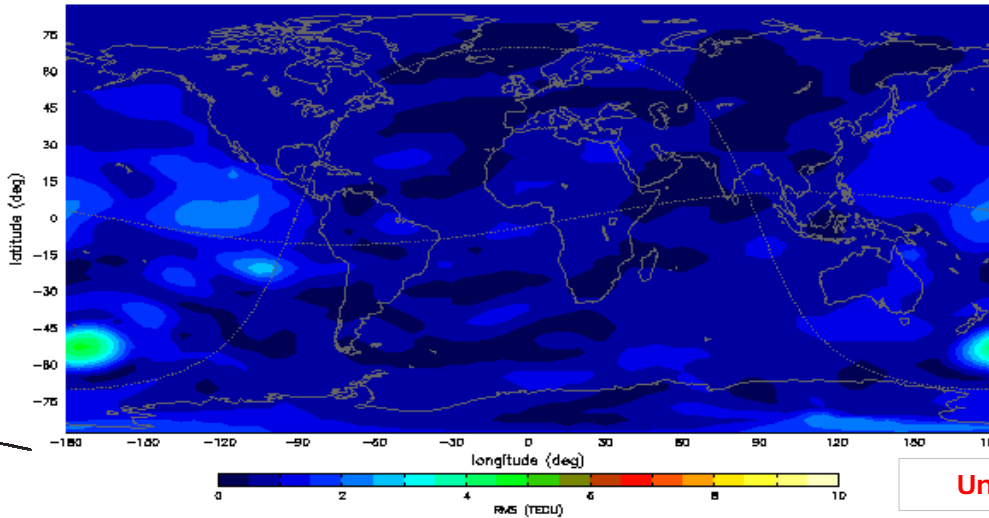
## TEC map

TEC MAP (height= 450.0 km) at 2010/05/21,00:00:00  
IONEX file containing the COMBINED IGS TEC MAPS and DCBs



## RMS map

RMS MAP (height= 450.0 km) at 2010/05/21,00:00:00  
IONEX file containing the COMBINED IGS TEC MAPS and DCBs



Units: TECU

4 Analysis Centers (CODE, ESA, JPL, and UPC) and a Validation Center (UPC) have been providing maps (at 2 hours x 5 deg. x 2.5 deg in UT x Lon. x Lat.), weights and external (altimetry-derived) TEC data.

From such maps and weights the Combination Center (at first ESA, then UPC, and since 2008 - UWM) has produced the IGS TEC maps in IONEX format.

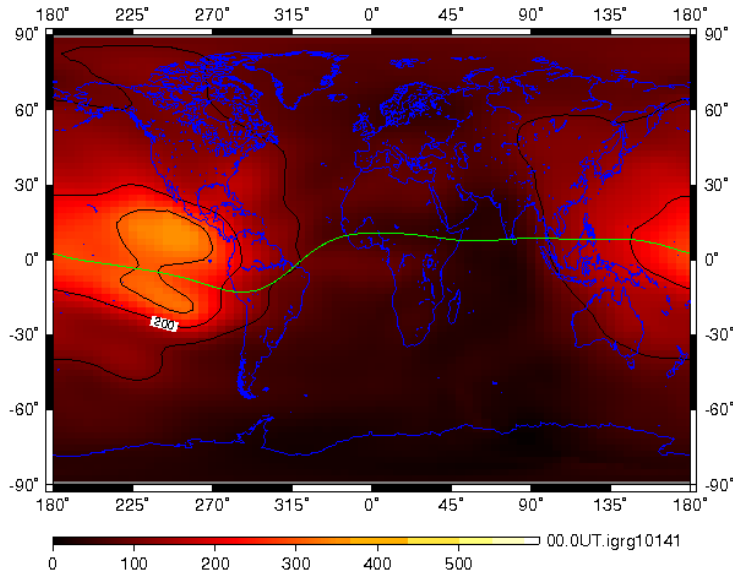


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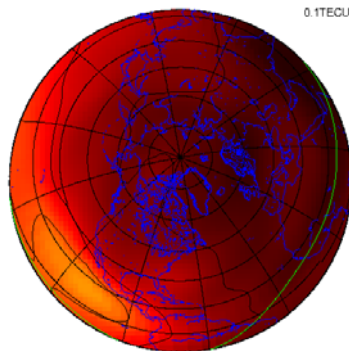
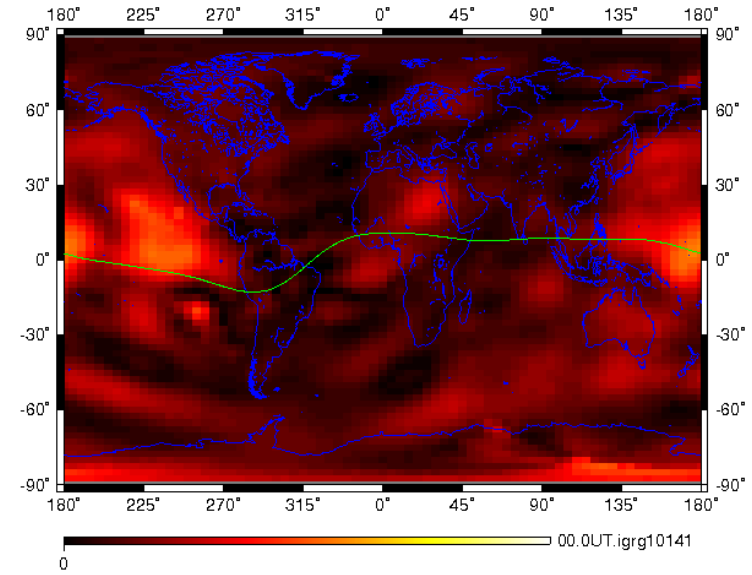
# Example of IGS RAPID GIM: 2010-141 DOY

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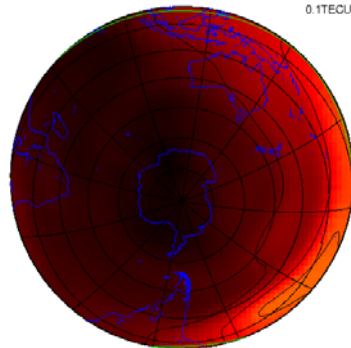
TEC maps



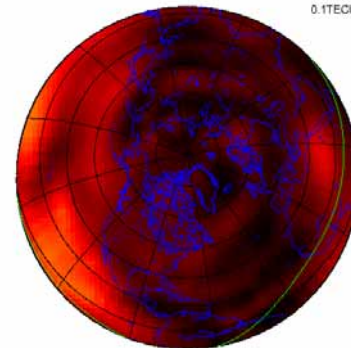
RMS maps



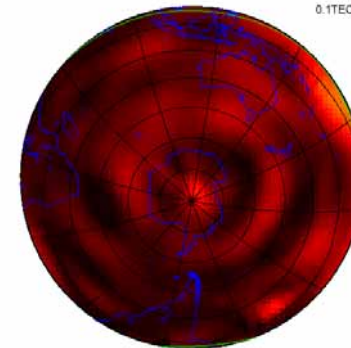
0.1TECU(0000UT10141.igrg)



0.1TECU(0000UT10141.igrg)



0.1TECU(0000UT1)



0.1TECU(0000UT1)

Units: 0.1 TECUs



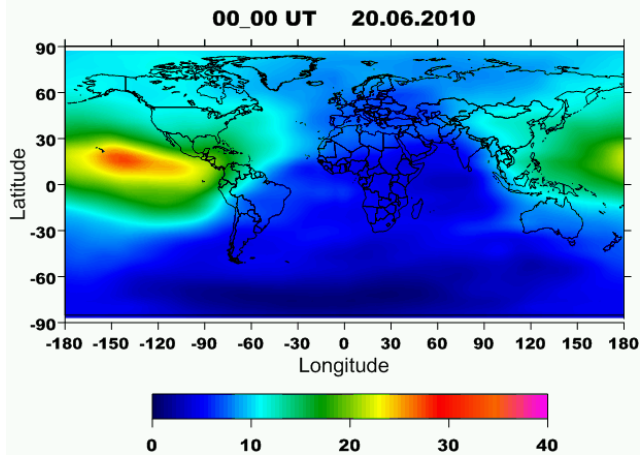
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# Example of IGS PREDICTED GIM

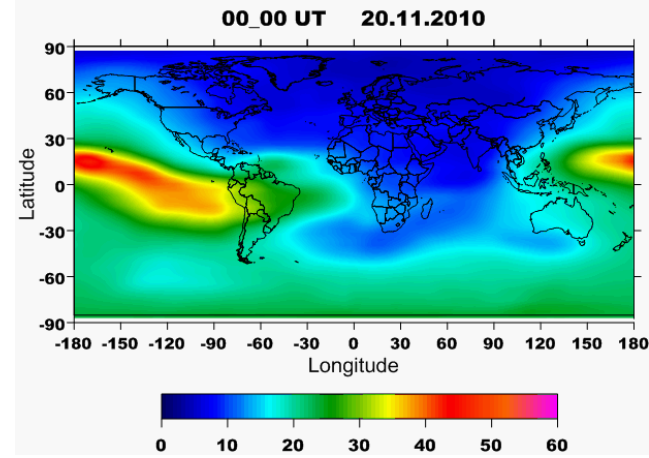
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## IGS Predicted GIM

June 20, 2010

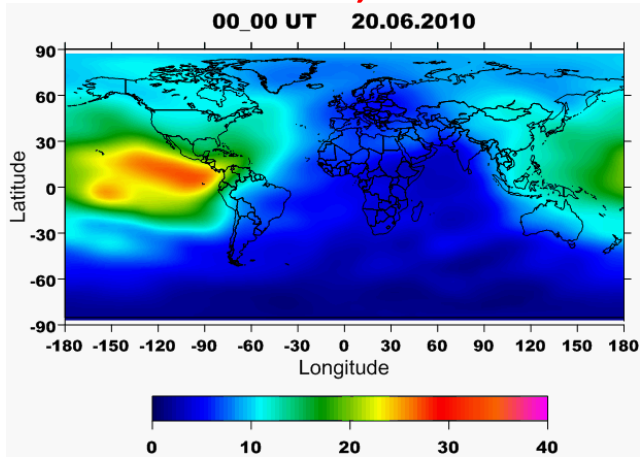


November 20, 2010

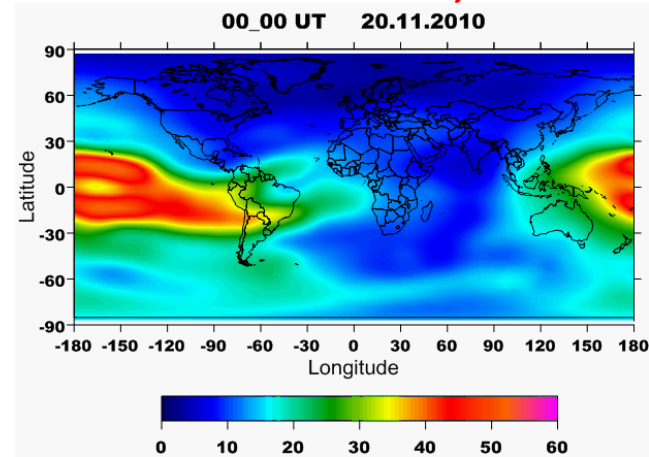


## IGS Final GIM

June 20, 2010



November 20, 2010





# The IONEX format body

The **IONEX**  
(IONosphere inter  
EXchange) format  
allows to store the  
VTEC and its error  
estimates in a grid  
format.

```

1
2004 4 27 0 0 0
87.5-180.0 180.0 5.0 450.0
123 123 123 124 125 125 126 126 126 126 126 126 125 125 125 128
125 125 125 126 126 125 124 124 124 124 124 124 123 123 122 122 121
120 120 119 118 118 118 118 118 117 117 116 116 115 114 114 113
113 113 114 114 114 114 115 115 115 116 116 116 117 117 118 119 120
120 121 121 122 123 123 123 123 123
85.0-180.0 180.0 5.0 450.0
129 129 130 131 132 132 133 133 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 136
135 136 130 129 129 129 128 128 128 127 126 124 123 122 121 120
119 118 117 117 117 117 116 116 115 115 114 113 112 111 110 109
109 110 109 109 109 110 111 111 112 112 113 113 115 116 117 118
120 122 123 125 126 127 128 129 129
...
-87.5-180.0 180.0 5.0 450.0
87 88 88 90 90 91 92 93 93 94 94 95 94 93 91 89
87 86 85 84 83 82 81 81 80 80 79 78 78 78 77 77
76 76 76 75 75 76 77 77 76 79 79 79 80 81 82 83
83 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 86 87 87 87 88 88 87
87 87 87 88 87 87 87 87 87
1
2
...
...
13
1
2004 4 27 0 0 0
87.5-180.0 180.0 5.0 450.0
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 6
8 8 8 6 6 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
6 6 7 7 7 6 7 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9
10 9 8 8 8 8 7 7 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7
7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7
...
13
END OF TEC MAP
START OF TEC MAP
END OF TEC MAP
START OF RMS MAP
EPOCH OF CURRENT MAP
LAT/LON1/LON2/DLON/H
END OF RMS MAP
END OF FILE

```



# Current updates and future plans of IGS IWG

## The following actions to be considered:

- Higher temporal resolution < 1 hour
  - Predicted TEC maps – 1 and 2 days ahead
- 
- Cooperation with International Reference Ionosphere (IRI)
  - Cooperation with National Central University (Taiwan) on application of COSMIC occultation data
  - Space Weather monitoring over polar regions



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# Recommendations after 2012 IGS Workshop Ionosphere Working Group

Higher temporal and spatial resolution of IGS combined GIMs - the IAACs (UPC and JPL) agreed on providing their maps in IONEX format, with a resolution of 15 min, 1 degrees and 1 degrees in time, longitude and latitude respectively.

**Starting a new official/operational product – TEC fluctuation changes over North Pole to study the dynamic of oval irregularities (carried out by UWM to be started as official/routine product after performance evaluation period)**

The new the IAAC from GNSS Research Center (GRC),  
Wuhan University, China

Cooperation with IRI COSPAR group

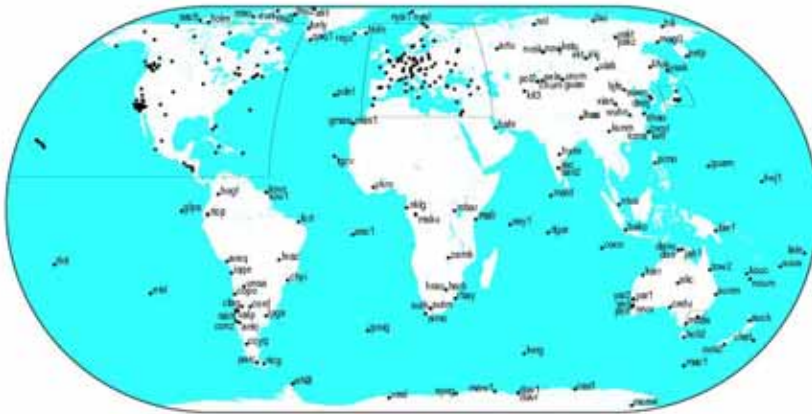




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# GNSS networks

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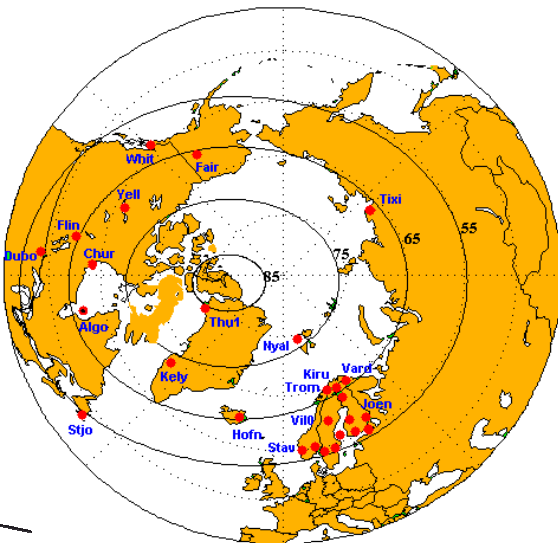


International GNSS Service - IGS

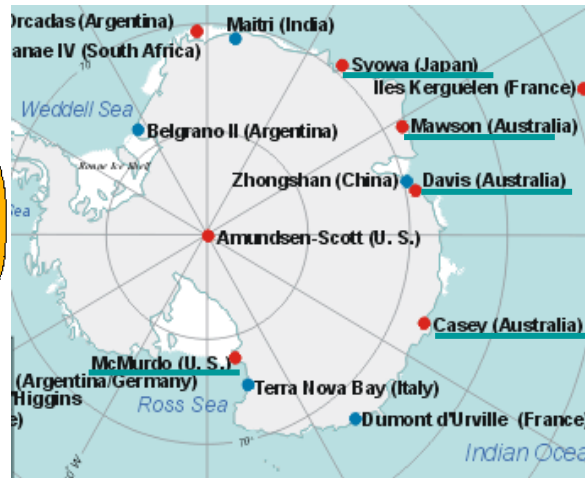
EUREF Permanent Tracking Network



IGS/EPN (EUREF Permanent Tracking Network)



IGS polar stations



IGS Antarctic stations



PBO Network –  
Plate Boundary Observatory  
POLENET - The Polar Earth  
Observing Network



# Monitoring of the TEC fluctuations using GNSS data

## High latitude TEC fluctuations

For detecting of the phase fluctuation occurrence the Rate of TEC (dTEC/dt) is more preferred (Wanninger, 1993):

$$ROT = 9.52 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ el/m} \cdot (\Delta\Phi_i - \Delta\Phi_k)$$

$\Delta\Phi_{ki}$  - differential carrier phase sample with 30 sec interval

$$\Delta t = t_k - t_i = 1 \text{ min.}$$

As a measure of ionospheric activity we used also the Rate of TEC Index (ROTI) based on standard deviation of ROT (for 5 minut intervals), proposed by Pi et al, 1997:

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



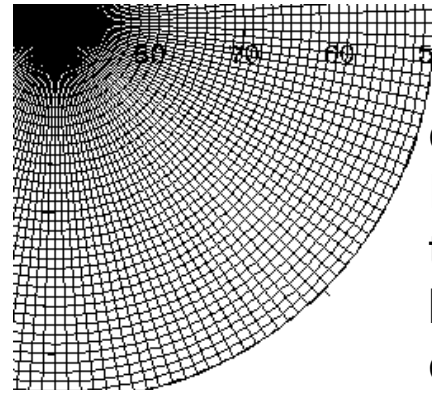
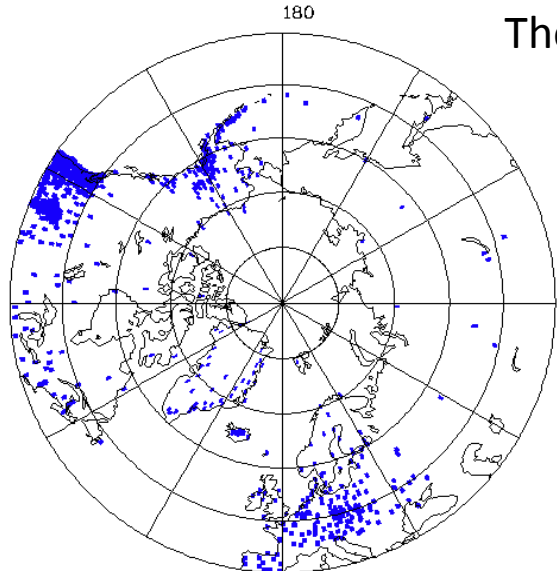
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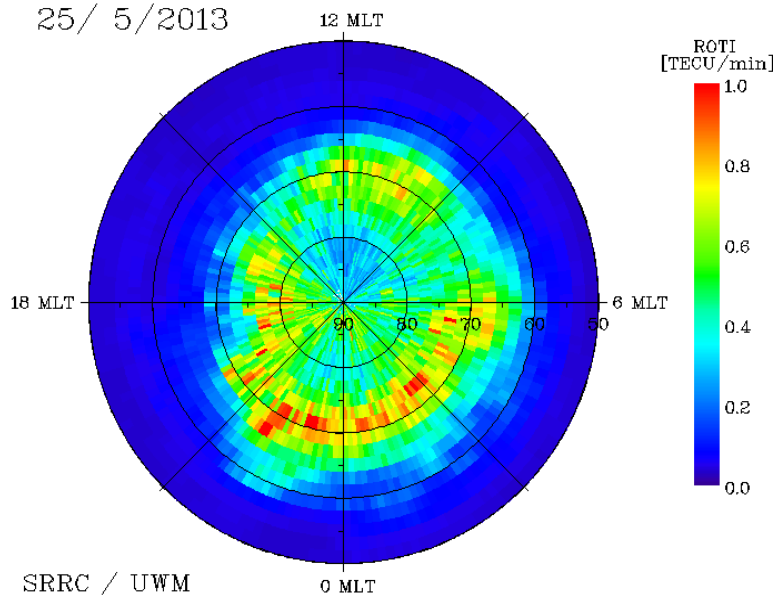


# TEC fluctuation service for creating ROTI maps

The locations of the stations in the North Hemisphere used for ROTI map construction



Due to strong connections between the Earth's magnetic field and the ionosphere, the behavior of the fluctuation occurrence is represented as a function of the magnetic local time (MLT) and of the corrected magnetic latitude. The grid of ROTI maps in polar coordinates with cell size 2 degree (magnetic local time) and 2 degree (geomagnetic latitude).



Each map, as a daily map, demonstrates ROTI variation with geomagnetic local time (00-24 MLT).



In the updated version more than 700 permanent stations (from IGS, UNAVCO and EUREF databases) have been involved into processing for the ionosphere fluctuation service. Such number of stations provides enough data for representation a detailed structure of the ionospheric irregularities pattern.

### The proposed format to store the ROTI values

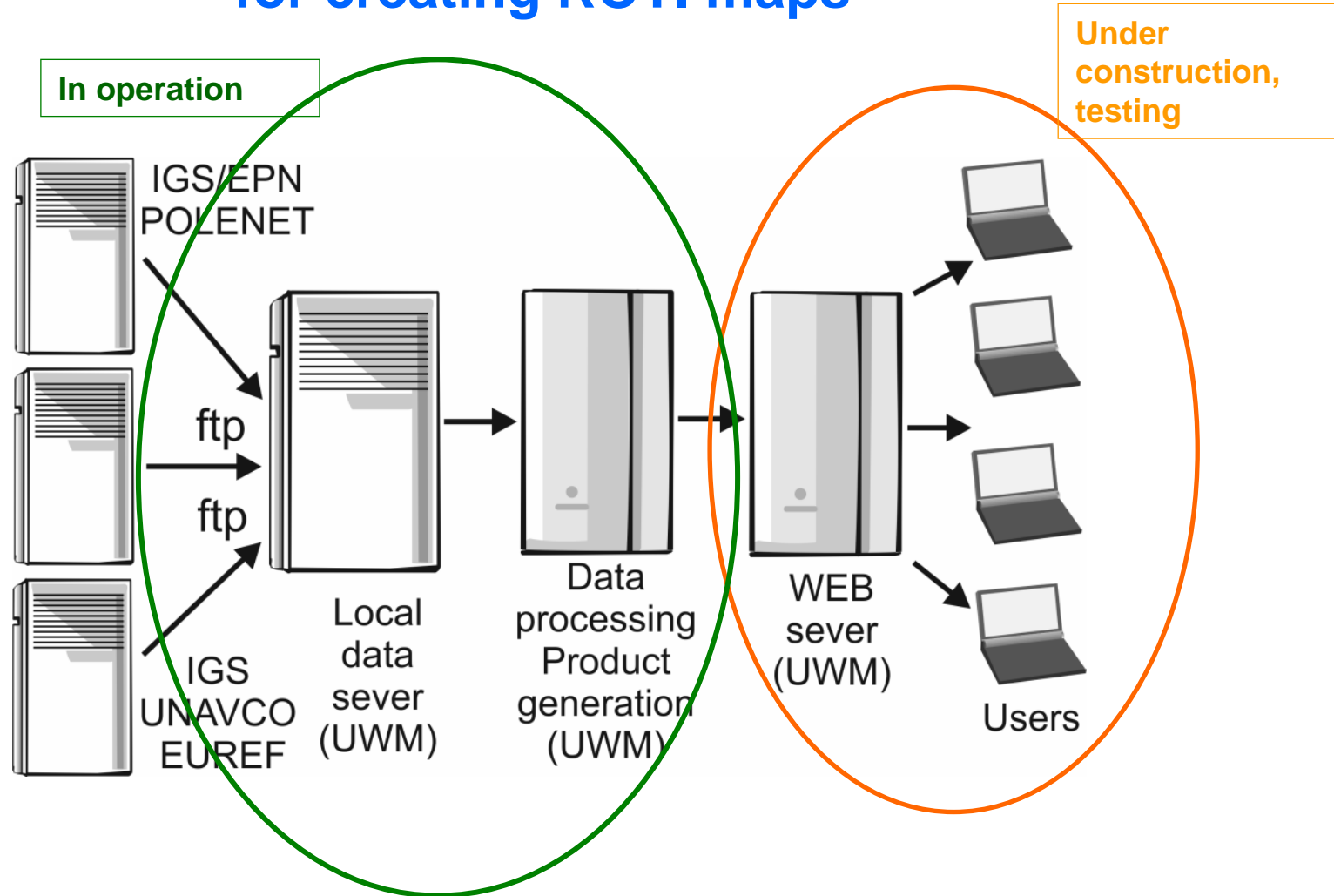
For ROTI data storing it is proposed simple ASCII format based on grid 2 x 2 degree - geomagnetic latitude from 89o to 51o with step 2 and corresponded to magnetic local time (00-24 MLT) polar coordinates from 0 to 360.

	89	87	85	83	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	67	65	63	61	59	57	55	53	51
1	0.2959	0.4422	0.465	0.311	0.3678	0.4486	0.3578	0.3835	0.4148	0.3314	0.3425	0.126	0.0913	0.032	0.0351	0.0331	0.036	0.0372	0.0382	0.0336
3	0.2927	0.4224	0.3924	0.3731	0.4034	0.4608	0.3389	0.4352	0.4048	0.2986	0.248	0.1268	0.1171	0.0378	0.0352	0.0335	0.0346	0.0343	0.0396	0.0335
5	0.2792	0.394	0.3942	0.4697	0.3284	0.4379	0.3944	0.465	0.3843	0.2807	0.2481	0.1496	0.1099	0.0438	0.0323	0.0327	0.0355	0.0367	0.0374	0.0336
7	0.2609	0.4365	0.3266	0.3829	0.4267	0.5317	0.4661	0.4689	0.3635	0.3103	0.2117	0.1402	0.0725	0.0444	0.0335	0.0344	0.0363	0.0382	0.0357	0.034
9	0.4455	0.4226	0.3477	0.4237	0.4313	0.5694	0.5135	0.3641	0.4155	0.2923	0.2217	0.1319	0.0794	0.0449	0.0369	0.0335	0.0385	0.0396	0.0383	0.0358
11	0.5008	0.4245	0.4262	0.3578	0.3814	0.5214	0.5073	0.3896	0.3925	0.3136	0.2374	0.1492	0.08	0.0393	0.0322	0.033	0.0367	0.0411	0.0384	0.0389
13	0.3294	0.3593	0.4965	0.3778	0.4072	0.7487	0.5215	0.3219	0.3607	0.3442	0.2959	0.1609	0.0808	0.0463	0.0344	0.0292	0.0343	0.0422	0.0377	0.038
15	0.3004	0.3847	0.4443	0.3325	0.3606	0.6081	0.3513	0.3715	0.368	0.307	0.2705	0.1739	0.068	0.0364	0.0365	0.0293	0.0342	0.0416	0.0397	0.0401
.....																				
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345	0.3648	0.6725	0.3646	0.4227	0.4633	0.4701	0.568	0.433	0.3694	0.3681	0.2091	0.1214	0.0726	0.0373	0.0385	0.0391	0.0347	0.0342	0.0352	0.0336
347	0.3667	0.4735	0.3784	0.3845	0.5204	0.5891	0.5423	0.434	0.4858	0.3508	0.2132	0.1101	0.0882	0.0437	0.0373	0.0412	0.0361	0.0345	0.0343	0.0345
349	0.3688	0.5449	0.4021	0.3499	0.5294	0.6081	0.578	0.4124	0.4193	0.3378	0.2235	0.1295	0.0939	0.0418	0.0367	0.0369	0.0379	0.0346	0.0334	0.036
351	0.4049	0.5729	0.4159	0.3901	0.4119	0.5135	0.4602	0.4285	0.4767	0.3112	0.2217	0.1312	0.0837	0.0399	0.0355	0.034	0.0536	0.035	0.0328	0.0325
353	0.3524	0.389	0.4495	0.3115	0.5101	0.5135	0.4072	0.4766	0.5348	0.282	0.2186	0.1162	0.0782	0.0412	0.0342	0.0314	0.0545	0.0372	0.0326	0.0339
355	0.297	0.3992	0.3368	0.3606	0.5323	0.4776	0.367	0.4452	0.5001	0.336	0.282	0.1088	0.0834	0.0404	0.0327	0.0321	0.0391	0.0441	0.0323	0.0352
357	0.2614	0.4348	0.31	0.4465	0.3972	0.4235	0.3796	0.3958	0.44	0.3829	0.3155	0.1115	0.0709	0.0361	0.033	0.0318	0.0408	0.0397	0.0382	0.0367
359	0.2838	0.3851	0.3392	0.4338	0.4432	0.3893	0.323	0.3949	0.4581	0.3688	0.3274	0.147	0.0744	0.0332	0.0331	0.0338	0.0365	0.0378	0.0377	0.0364

The sample of ROTI-ex format body

# TEC fluctuation service for creating ROTI maps

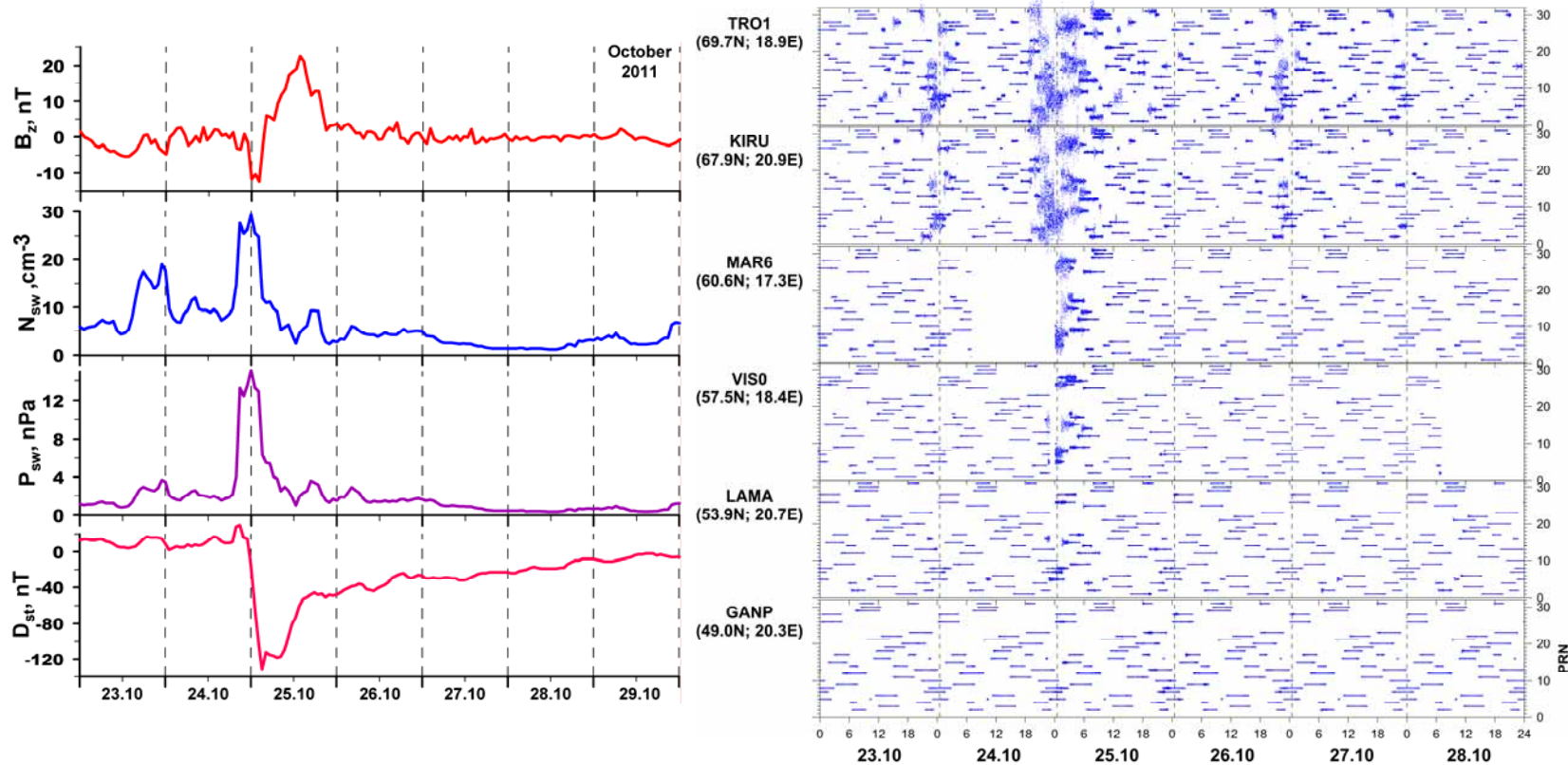
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The TEC fluctuation service operation diagram and status

# Ionospheric irregularities observed using GNSS networks: case study

Variability of ROT values over chain of selected European GNSS stations  
Geomagnetic storm 23 -29 October 2011.



The interplanetary geomagnetic field  $B_z$  component, density and pressure of solar wind and Dst index variations for 23 -29 October 2011.

Variability of ROT values over chain of selected European GNSS stations (23-28 October 2011).

Right vertical axis shows the number of satellite (PRN).

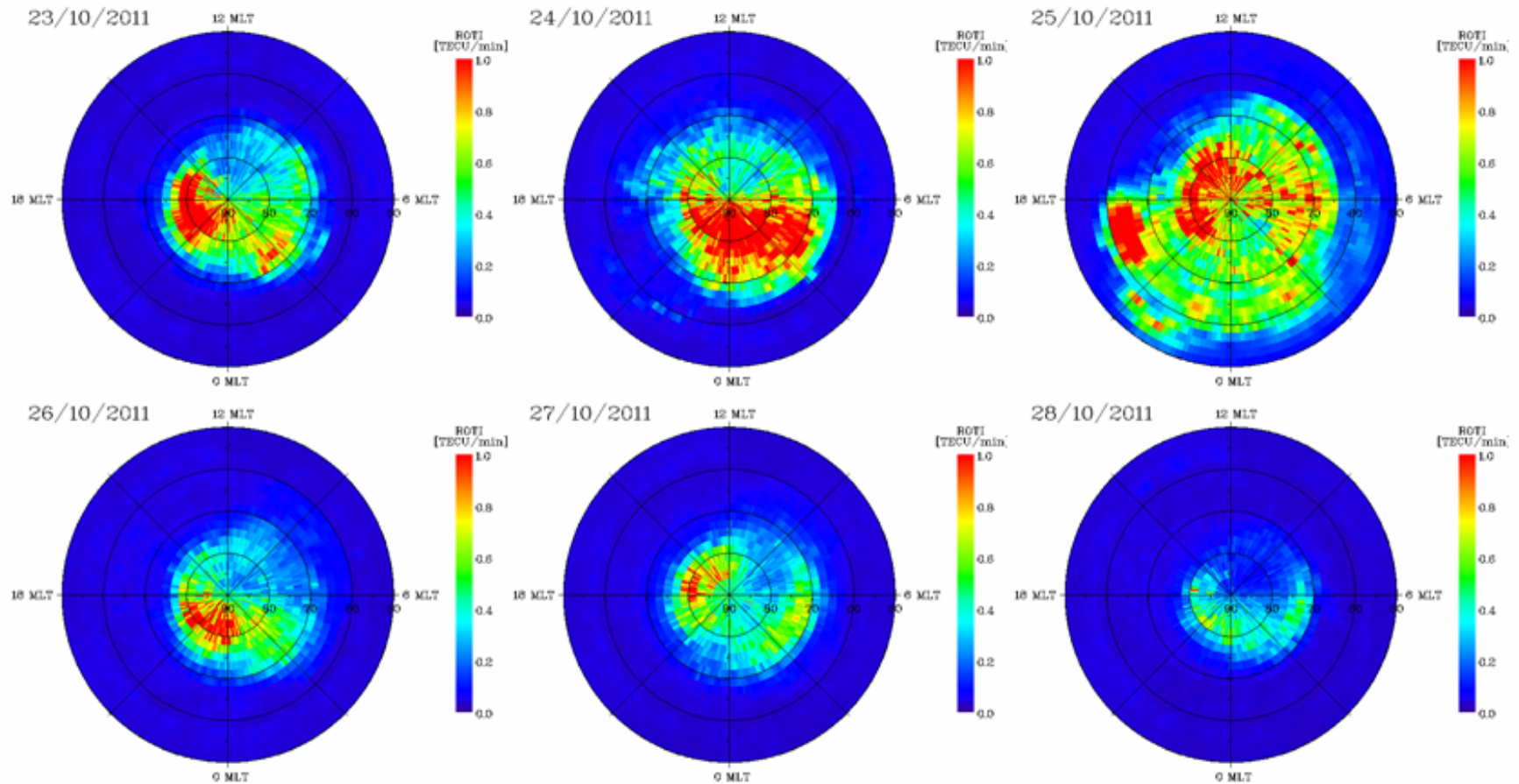




# ROTI maps

Geomagnetic storm 23 -29 October 2011.

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IGS IONOSPHERE WORKING GROUP



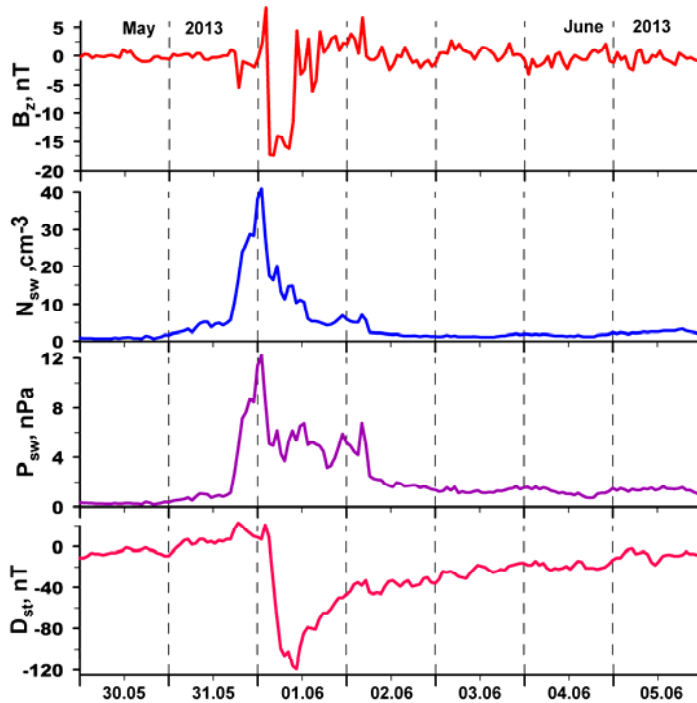
Evolutions of the daily ROTI for 23 – 28 October 2011



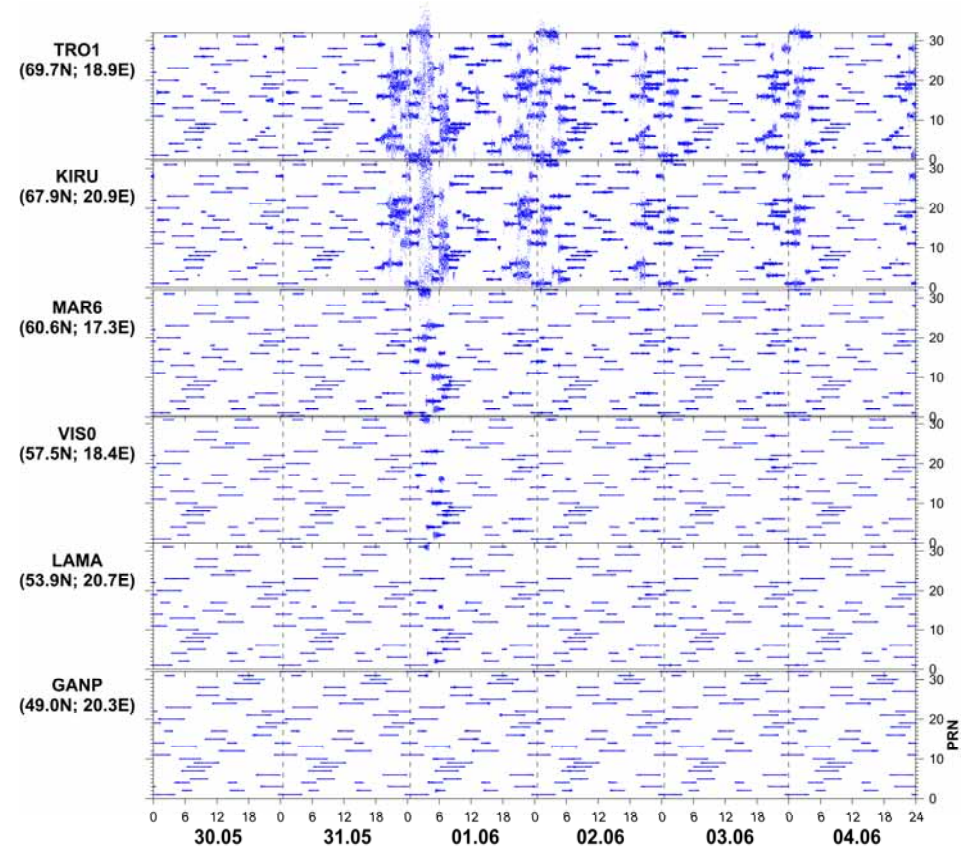
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## Variability of ROT values over chain of selected European GNSS stations Geomagnetic storm 30 May – 5 June 2013.



The interplanetary geomagnetic field  $B_z$  component, density and pressure of solar wind and Dst index variations for 30 May – 5 June 2013.



Variability of ROT values over chain of selected European GNSS stations (30 May – 4 June 2013). Right vertical axis shows the number of satellite (PRN).

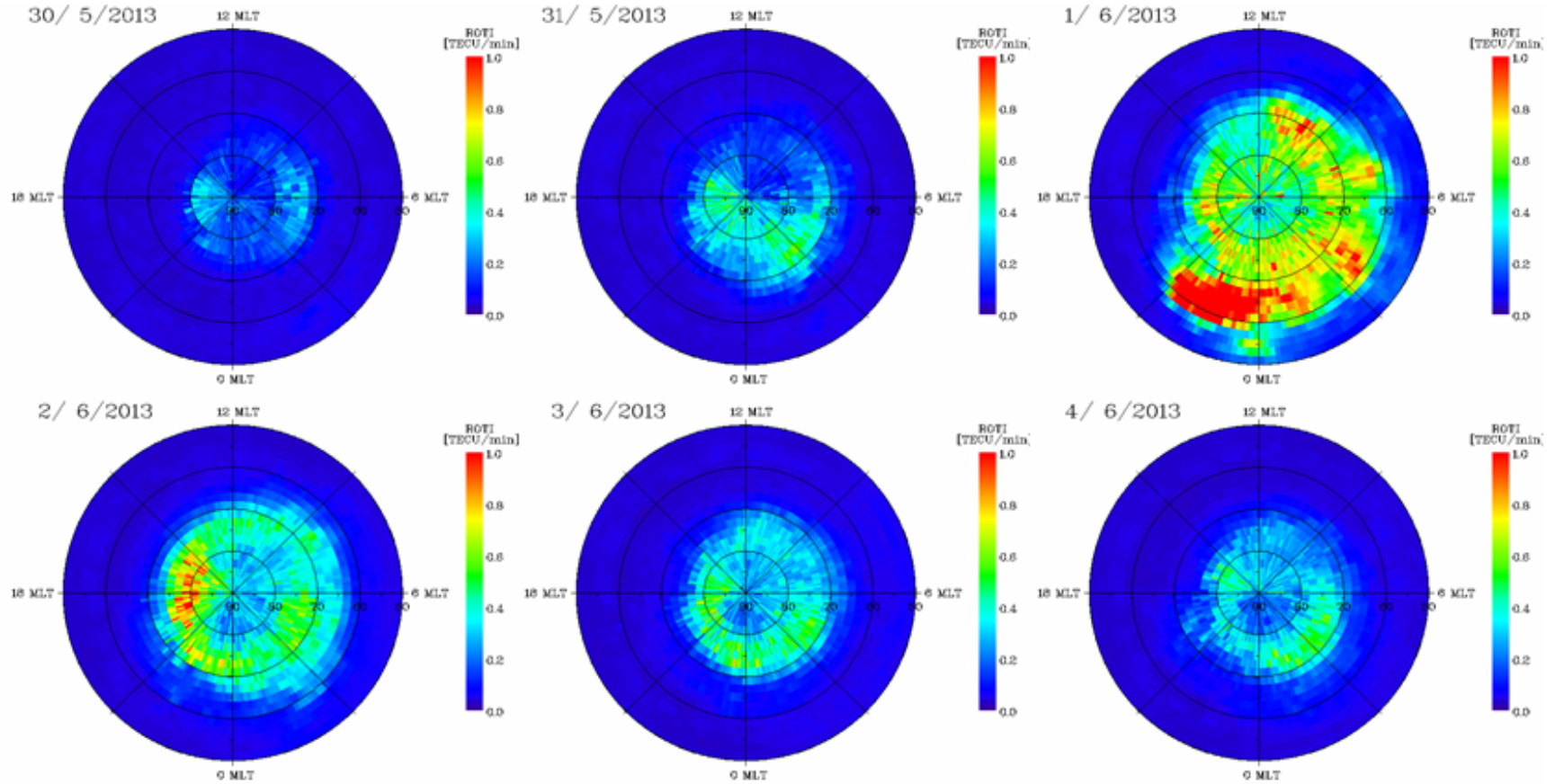




# ROTI maps

Geomagnetic storm 30 May – 5 June 2013.

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Evolutions of the daily ROTI maps for 30 May – 4 June 2013



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## TEC Fluctuation Maps Service

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# IGS Ionosphere Working Group

IGS final ionospheric maps

IGS rapid ionospheric maps

The pilot phase of the new IGS ionospheric product - TEC fluctuations maps

<http://igsiono.uwm.edu.pl/>

# Conclusions

In this work we present the service generating new product for research of the ionospheric fluctuation activity over auroral and midlatitudes of the Northern Hemisphere.

One of the advantages of such ROTI maps construction is that there is not applied any interpolation technique for ROTI mapping, result is real observations, averaged in each cell of 2 deg x 2 deg. This will allow to avoid errors related with unrealistic interpolation values over areas with data gaps.

We expect the high potential of the proposed service and its products, however it is only tool and great work should be done on data processing, statistical analysis, comparative or/and joint investigations with other ionospheric measurements.

## Development and validation of the TEC fluctuations maps (2009 – 2013)

**Cherniak Iu, Krankowski A., Zakharenkova I.E., Observation  
of the ionospheric irregularities over the Northern  
Hemisphere: Methodology and Service, Radio Science, 2014  
(under review)**





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# Acknowledgments



The authors are particularly grateful for the  
GNSS data provided by IGS/EPN and  
UNAVCO and  
Dr Xiaoqing Pi from JPL for his helpful  
discussion and advices in private  
correspondence.

**Thank you for your attention**