

Looking for optimal ways to combine global ionospheric maps in real-time

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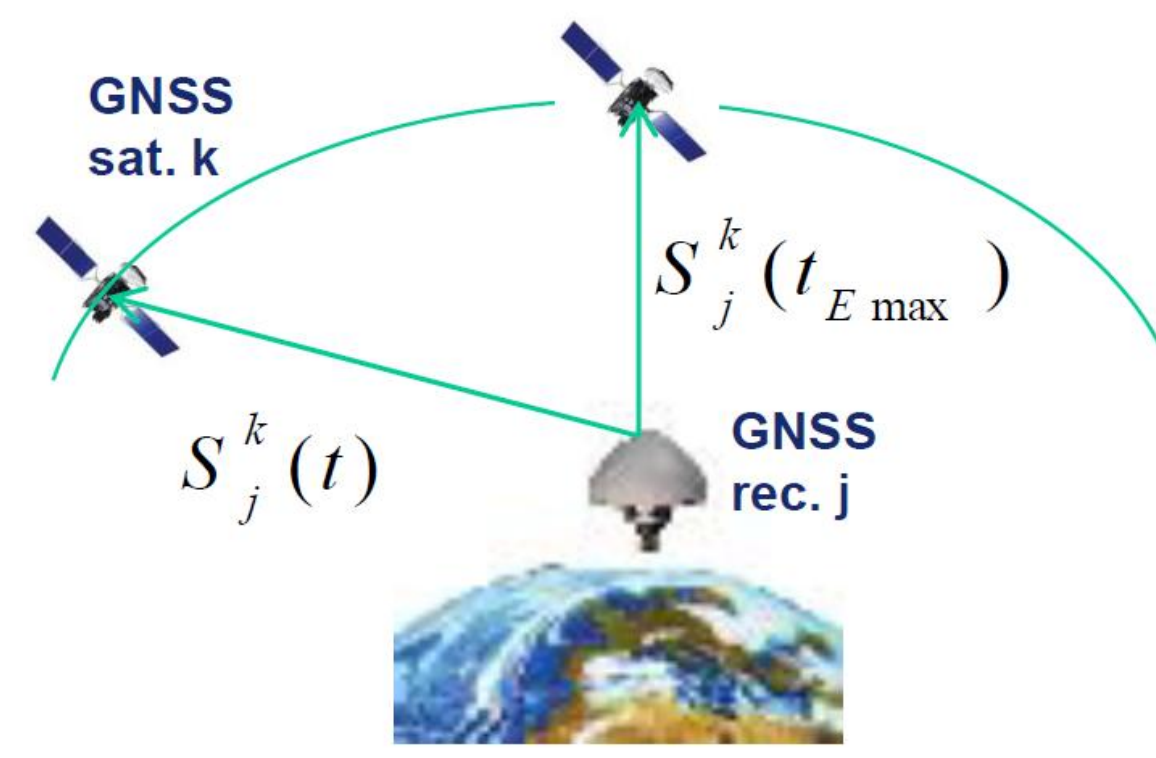
(1) UPC-IonSAT, Spain (2) IEEC, Spain (3) SRRC/UWM, Poland (4) CNES, France (5) ESA/ESTEC, The Netherlands (6) CAS, China (7) DGF-TUM, Germany

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Summary: The goal of this poster is to summarise the study, definition, implementation and continuous operation of a first version of the real-time combination of Global Ionospheric Maps (GIMs) of Vertical Total Electron Content (VTEC) in the context of the International GNSS Service (IGS). In this way we fulfill the corresponding Action Item committed during the previous IGS WS 2017 in Paris (Hernández-Pajares et al. 2017).

1. Real-time assessment based on GNSS-dSTEC

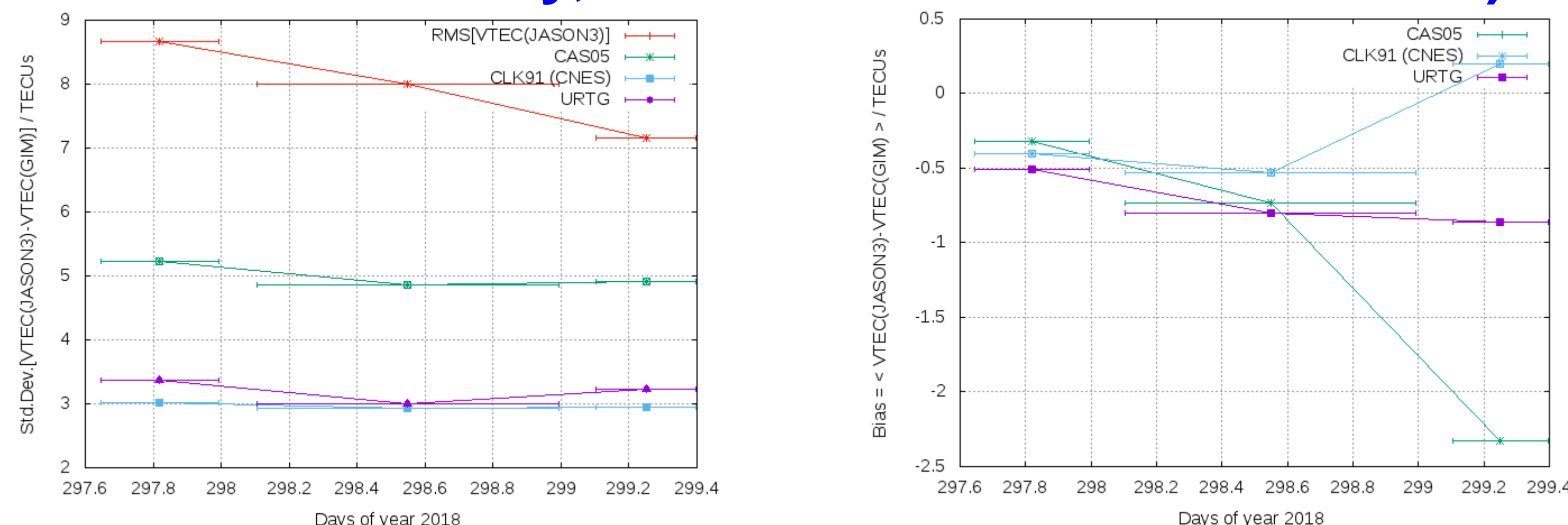
RT Weighting scheme	PROS	CONS
[A] "Self-consistency" (reference: L1-L2 at the same elevation in the same phase continuous arc...)	The same which is being already applied for final and rapid combination with common mapping	We have to wait to the second (elevation-decreasing) half of each arc, i.e. half number of performance estimations...
[B] "dSTEC" (reference: L1-L2 at max. elev.)	Well characterized (e.g. recent paper); it only demands to store the reference L1, which is less affected by mapping errors	Same than [A] "Self-consistency"
[C] "RT-dSTEC" (The first L1-L2 measurement in the arc is taken as reference)	Full data availability, only one data stored per arc	The low elev. Ref. STEC is typically the (or one of the) very bad estimated ones, affecting all the time series.
[D] = [C] (during the ascending arc part) + [A] (during the descending part)	Full data availability, only one memory record per arc (updated at max. elevation).	Potential "overweight" of the first low-elevation reference ray (potentially mitigated with elev. mask).



$$\Delta S_D \equiv S_j^k(t) - S_j^k(t_{E \max}) \approx M \cdot V(t) - M_{E \max} \cdot V(t_{E \max})$$

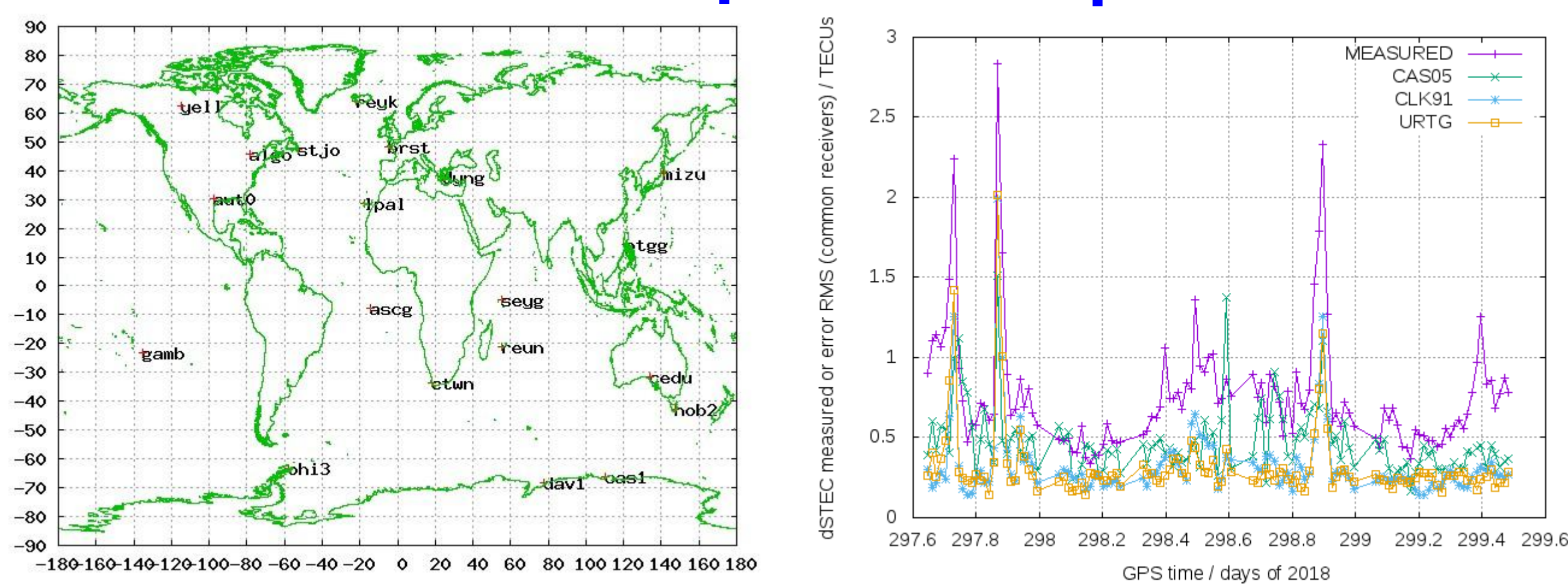
We take as reference the first available dual-frequency phase-based ionospheric meas when the elevation is >10° (an optimal approach, following Hernández-Pajares et al. 2018).

2. Standard Deviation and Bias of GIM VTEC vs JASON3 VTEC observations (external & near Real-Time only, not used in the combination)



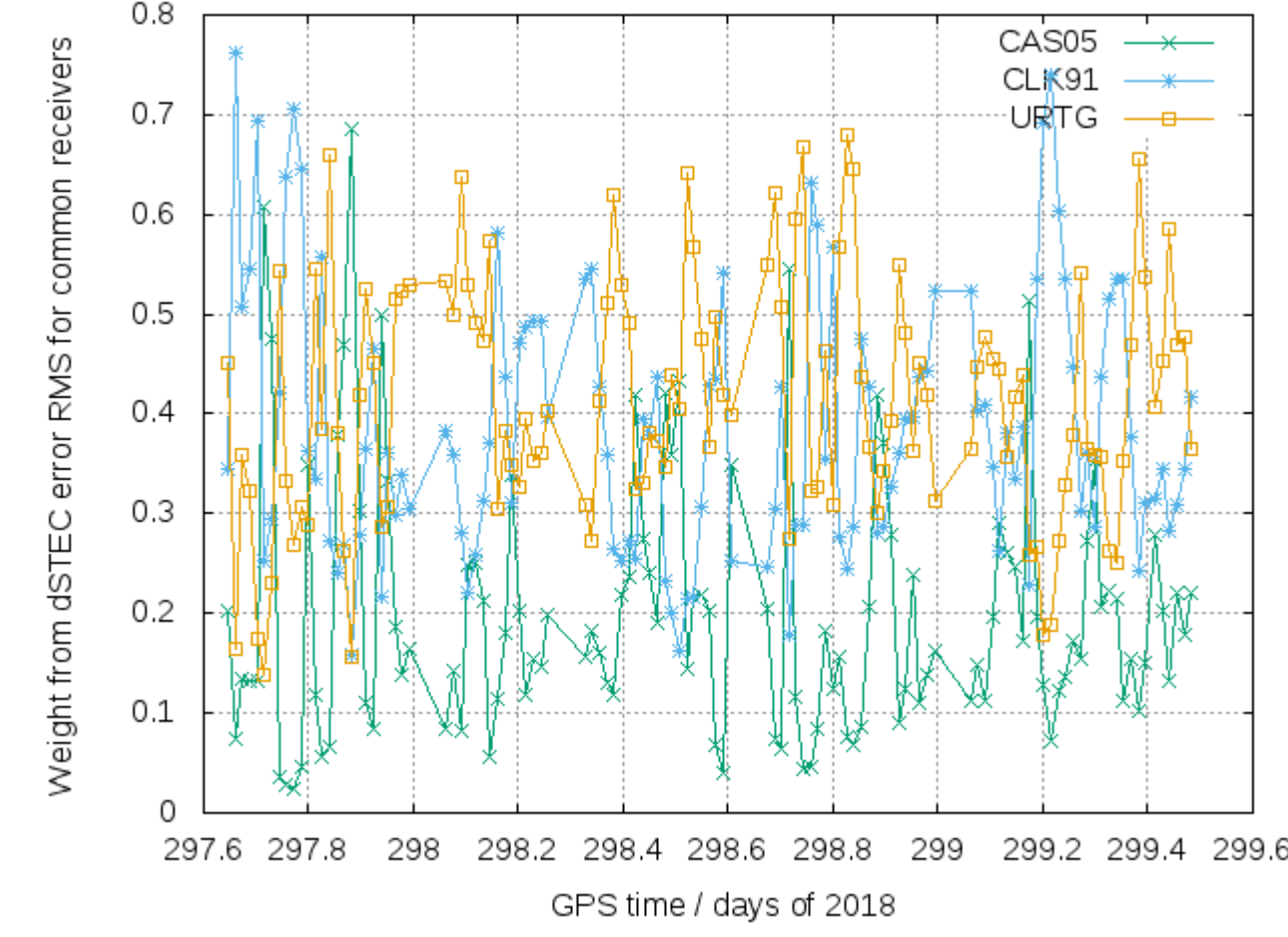
- CNES (CLK91) and UPC (URTG) RT-GIMs show a very similar performance: Standard Deviation around 3 - 3.5 TECUs, in front of a RMS of less than 7-9 TECU for the measured TEC (days 297.6 to 299.4, 24-26 October 2018).
- The bias appears a bit more stable for URTG during this recent short period and such very first RT comparisons.

3. dSTEC RMS of common worldwide receivers in the first Real-Time operative implementation



- The common receivers (presently 20, see map) among the ones used by CAS (CAS05), CNES (CLK91) and UPC (URTG) are used to estimate the corresponding dSTEC RMS. The inverse of the squared RMS is used as the global time-varying weight for each RT-GIM (see next plot).
- In this very first common RT runs CLK91 and URTG show similar results, slightly better than CAS05, similarly to the external assessment vs JASON3 VTEC (see section 2 above).

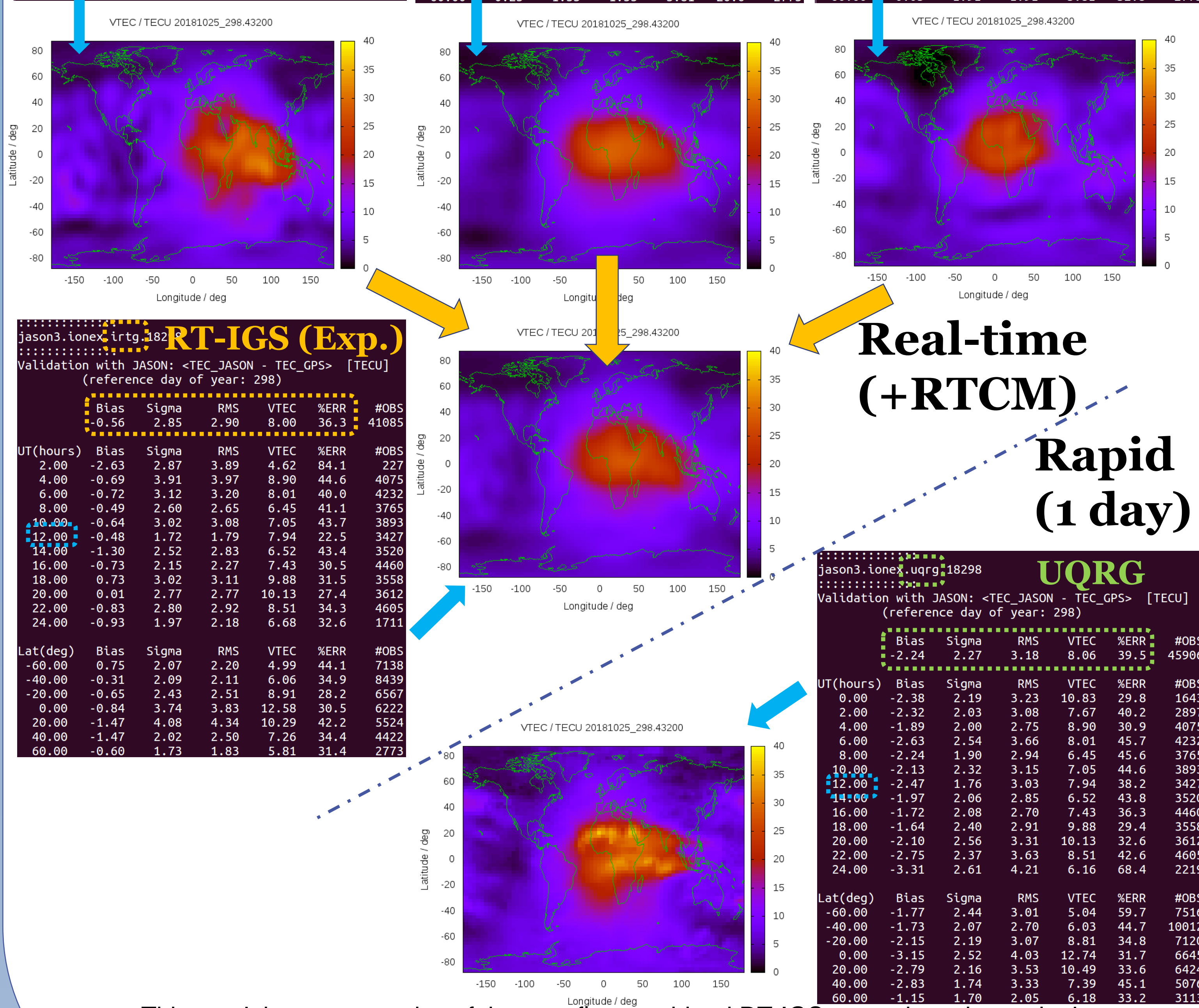
4. RT-GIM weights in the first Real-Time operative implementation



- The weights, derived from the normalized inverse of the dSTEC RMS over the same measurements of the common receivers, each 20 minutes, are shown in the left-hand plot.
- CLK91 show typically a similar weight than URTG during these very first common RT results.

5. External JASON-3 VTEC assessment of the RT-dSTEC-error-weighted IGS GIM (IRTG, 25/10/18)

RT-CAS										RT-CNES										RT-UPC									
Validation with JASON3: <TEC_JASON - TEC_GPS> [TECU]										Validation with JASON3: <TEC_JASON - TEC_GPS> [TECU]										Validation with JASON3: <TEC_JASON - TEC_GPS> [TECU]									
(reference day of year: 298)										(reference day of year: 298)										(reference day of year: 298)									
UT(hours)	Bias	Sigma	RMS	VTEC	%ERR	#OBS	UT(hours)	Bias	Sigma	RMS	VTEC	%ERR	#OBS	UT(hours)	Bias	Sigma	RMS	VTEC	%ERR	#OBS									
2.00	-3.29	4.37	5.47	4.62	116.2	227	2.00	-3.21	2.73	4.22	4.62	91.2	227	2.00	-1.80	2.03	2.26	4.62	48.9	227									
4.00	-1.20	6.53	6.64	16.90	74.6	4075	4.00	-0.42	3.82	3.85	8.90	43.2	4075	4.00	-0.56	3.55	3.59	8.90	40.3	4075									
6.00	-1.24	5.21	5.35	8.01	66.9	4232	6.00	-0.23	2.95	2.96	8.01	36.9	4232	6.00	-1.12	3.51	3.68	8.01	46.0	4232									
8.00	-2.59	4.18	4.92	6.45	76.2	3765	8.00	0.37	2.55	2.57	6.45	39.9	3765	8.00	-0.73	3.31	3.39	6.45	52.6	3765									
10.00	-0.86	4.31	4.39	7.05	62.3	3893	10.00	-0.11	2.97	2.97	7.05	42.2	3893	10.00	-1.01	3.51	3.66	7.05	51.9	3893									
12.00	0.29	3.57	3.58	7.94	45.1	3427	12.00	-1.35	2.12	2.51	7.94	31.6	3427	12.00	-0.99	2.33	2.53	7.94	31.9	3427									
14.00	-0.64	2.41	2.49	6.52	38.2	3520	14.00	-1.81	3.35	3.80	6.52	58.4	3520	14.00	-1.36	2.29	2.66	6.52	40.8	3520									
16.00	-0.94	3.84	3.95	7.43	53.2	4460	16.00	-1.09	2.47	2.70	7.43	36.3	4460	16.00	-0.49	2.88	2.92	7.43	39.3	4460									
18.00	0.87	4.62	4.70	9.88	47.5	3538	18.00	0.48	3.23	3.26	9.88	33.0	3538	18.00	-0.22	2.85	2.86	9.88	28.9	3538									
20.00	-1.24	4.85	5.01	10.13	49.4	3612	20.00	-0.84	2.68	2.68	10.13	26.5	3612	20.00	-0.79	2.71	2.72	10.13	27.6	3612									
22.00	-0.35	5.76	5.77	8.51	67.8	4605	22.00	-0.54	2.17	2.24	8.51	26.3	4605	22.00	-1.21	2.53	2.81	8.51	33.0	4605									
24.00	-3.77	4.64	5.98	6.68	89.6	1711	24.00	-1.50	2.19	2.65	6.68	39.7	1711	24.00	0.34	2.46	2.49	6.68	37.2	1711									



Real-time (+RTCM) Rapid (1 day)

Conclusions and Future Work

- A first combination of RT GIMs (IRTG) is continuously and consistently working at UPC facilities, fulfilling the commitment from previous IGS WS 2017.
- IRTG is being obtained by computing, each 20 minutes, a new global weight for each one of the three independent RT-GIMs: from CAS (CAS05), CNES (CLK91) and UPC (URTG).
- The weights are given by the inverse of the squared RMS of the dSTEC error, taking as reference observation the first one of each given phase-continuous-transmitter-receiver arc during the last hour with elevation higher than 10°, and with a difference of at least 25° with the first one, and a minimum of 50 observations per arc.
- The performance of the first RT combinations, compared with the external JASON-3 VTEC, seems slightly better than the one of the combined RT-GIMs.
- The potential performance improvement after double checking the RTCM encoding of all the GIMs and after adding a geographical variability in the weight, including the spectral domain, can be studied in the future.

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