



Single Station GPS Ionospheric Corrections

Joe Malins



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UNM Low Frequency Interferometry



LWA



Dual Frequency GPS Antenna



- 2x 256 Antenna Dual polarization Arrays:
 - 1 collocated with VLA,
 - 1 on Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge
- 10 MHz to 88 MHz
- 110m x 100m collection area at each site

- NovAtel 4004B Dual Frequency GPS
- Borrowed from Air Force Research Lab Scintillation Network Decision Aid (SCINDA) program
- Self-biasing, 10s resolution, Plasmasphere correction



QUNM Ionosphere Measurement





- Dual Frequency: 1575.42 MHz and 1227.60 MHz
- Ionosphere is plasma sheathe surrounding Earth
- Plasmas causes group velocity delay, phase velocity increase in EM waves
- Delays are strongly frequency dependent
- By measuring group delay difference, can measure Total Electron Content (TEC)
- Measured in n_e/m^2 or TEC units (TECU) 1 TECU = $10^{16} n_e/m^2$
- No profile information



JNMRM measurement



- LWA can use Faraday Rotation to measure magnetic fields of solar phenomena
- Faraday Rotation, caused by difference in rwave and l-wave propagation through plasma with B-field
- Frequency dependent $RM \propto \frac{\phi_1 \phi_2}{\lambda^2}$
- Causes dispersion of low frequency wave of incoming pulsar pulses
- Three contributions to rotation measure:
 - Material surrounding pulsar
 - Interstellar/Interplanetary Medium
 - Ionosphere and near earth plasma
- We assume near constant interstellar medium and material surrounding pulsar, or at least changing on long time scales
- At large sun angles Short time scale change only due to ionosphere
- Find rotation measure, measure ionospheric contribution, fit RM curve to ionosphere



UNMStatement of Problem



- We want to use Faraday rotation to measure magnetic field of sun and CMEs
- Currently, use global models involving hundreds of GPS stations
- Problem: not many GPS receivers located near LWA
- Problem: Global models update approximately every two hours. Time of appreciable change in ionosphere is on the order of 10 min





Better Corrections

315°

225°

315°

18.18

16.16

14.14

12.12

10.10

8.08 6.06

4.04

2.02

0.00

54.55

48.48

42.42

36.36

30.30 24.24

18.18

12.12

6.06

0.00



Interpolated Observation at LWA1 at 2016/09/23 16:00:00 UTC



- Each satellite provides accurate data to a single point on the sky
- Between 7-14 satellites at any given time
- For points between satellites, use linear weighted average of satellites

 $TEC = \sum \frac{\rho}{d_1} TEC_1$

 $\overline{\sum \frac{1}{d_I}}$

 $\langle \rho \rangle$





UNM Height Dependence



- Current model uses only single Ionospheric Pierce Point (IPP)
- TEC assumed to be concentrated at that location
- Use IGRF12 to model magnetic field at various points along line of sight to satellite
- Model uses 191 points along International Reference Ionosphere (NASA/JPL) profile to determine profile of the ionosphere
- Currently not giving better results than non-height dependent







Other Research



- On June 30th, Ken Obenberger discovered wave in LWA Imaging Archive
- Waves similar to gravity infrasonic ionosphere oscillations found by Shao, X.M., and E.H. Lay
- Shao used 6-order polynomial to determine oscillations
- Looking at using FFT to isolate oscillations of proper time scale







10/12/2016



Help

Near Term Plans



Apparent Source

Location

ε.

B

θ

Continue to use GPS to calibrate data for low frequency observations lonosphere Eventually, want to use GPS Corrections for correlating LWA1 and LWA Sevilleta ε Can provide data universally for interested parties for VLA corrections True Source Location Use GPS measurements to study Ionospheric phenomena (i) | omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov/vitmo/iri2012_vitmo.ht $\Delta \phi = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2$ 🏽 Bookmarks 🔻 🔤 MyUNM Login - powe... 🛛 🏹 Yahoo - login 🛛 Google 🛞 Sign In Lobo Mail 🗖 Physics and Astrono... Select Date and Time Year(1958-2019): 2000 Note: If date is outside the Ap index range (1958-2016/02/15), then STORM model will be turned off. **COHEN & ROTTGERING** Month: January **v Day(1-31):** 01 Time Universal - Hour of day (e.g. 1.5): 1.5 Select Coordinates Coordinates Type Geographic 🔻 Latitude(deg., from -90. to 90.): 50. Longitude(deg., from 0. to 360.) 40. Height (km, from 60. to 2000.): 100. Select a Profile type and its parameters: Height,km [60. - 2000.] • Start 100. Stop 2000. Stepsize 50. Submit Docol 10/12/2016 Shao, X.-M., and E. H. Lay (2016)