

Ionospheric correction

CP40 final meeting

02/07/2014

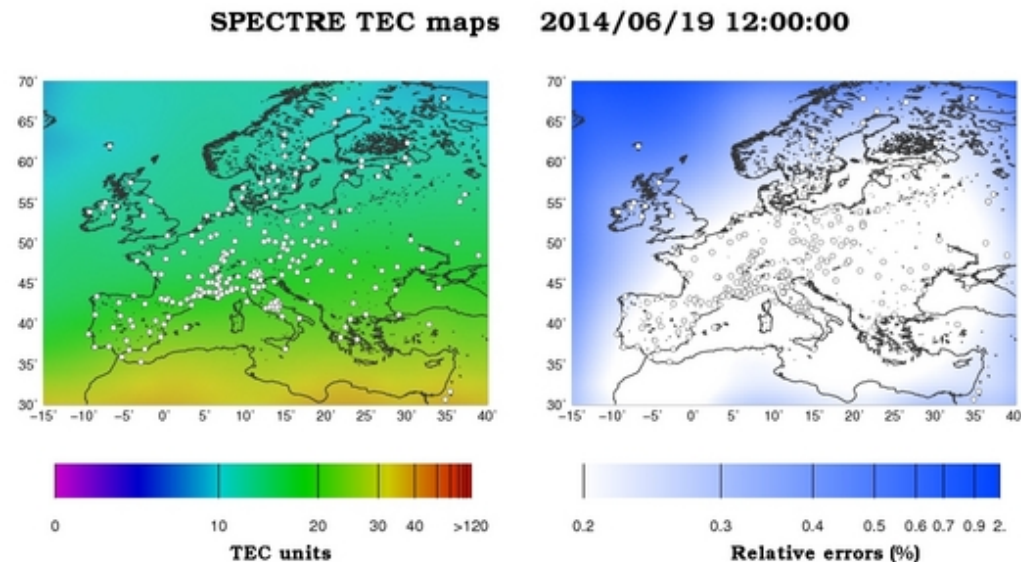


- Ionospheric corrections for altimetry data
 - ▶ **Dual-frequency altimeter** (when available)
 - S-band loss on Envisat → no correction after cycle 65
 - Not available for CryoSat-2
 - ▶ **Global Ionosphere Maps (GIM)**
 - 5°x 2.5°maps
 - Update frequency: 2 hours
 - ▶ **BENT model**
 - Used as an alternative when GIM is unavailable for CryoSat-2
 - Limited to latitudes under ± 82 degrees

- SPECTRE service: <http://www.noveltis.com/spectre/>

- ▶ History:

- Early developments with the support of ESA and the French Ministry of Research
- Since 2005, maintained on NOVELTIS own funds
- Complete reprocessing in 2009
- Validation against ionosonde and altimeter measurements (Crespon et al., 2007)



- SPECTRE service

- ▶ Features:

- Available from 2004 to present
- More than 300 GNSS stations processed over Europe
- 2.5°x 2.5°maps
- Update frequency: 30 seconds

- ▶ Innovation for altimetry data

- Provide an accurate ionospheric correction based on measurements
- More precise than the Global Ionosphere Maps (GIM) from JPL
- Better spatiotemporal resolution: better sampling of the high frequency events.

- SPECTRE service applications:

- ▶ Geophysical studies by IPGP

- Detection of gravity and infra-sound waves generated by tsunami & seisms

- ▶ CNES R&D study

- Combination of GPS+DORIS for a mono-frequency radar altimeter

- ▶ FP7 SOTERIA

- Specific processing of extreme Space Weather Events: ionospheric storm at high latitudes (North Pole) → demonstrated on some specific events

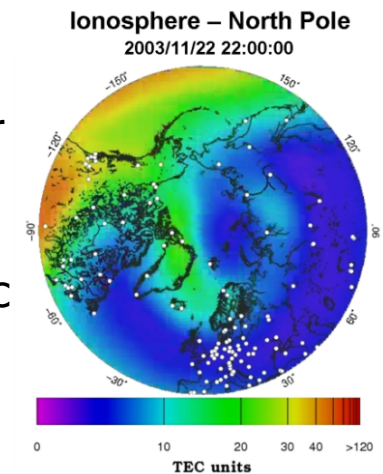
- ▶ FP7 POP-DAT

- Database of Traveling Ionospheric Disturbance events for data-mining (Space Weather studies)

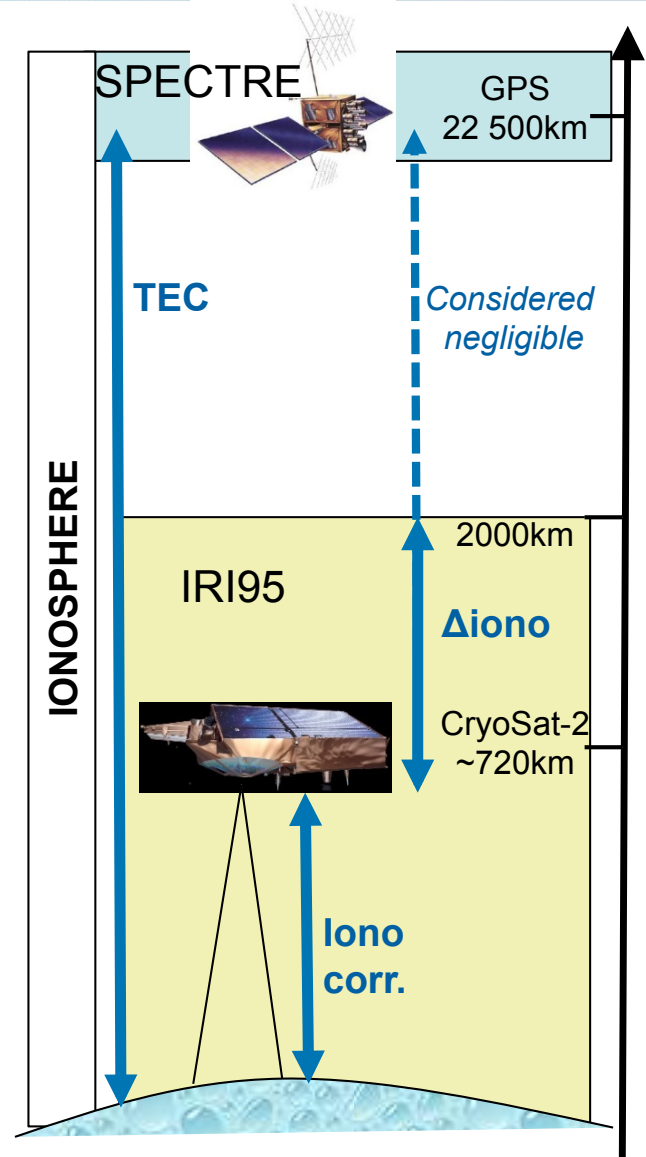
- ▶ CP40

- Computation of a ionospheric correction for Cryosat-2 over Europe (NEA + Med)

- ▶ + other on-going projects in space weather



- Specific processing for CP40
 - ▶ Extract the Total Electronic Content (TEC) from the SPECTRE database
 - at the location and date of the CryoSat-2 measurements (European coasts)
 - From January 2011 to January 2013
 - ▶ Remove the ionosphere contribution between CryoSat-2 and the GPS constellation (Δ iono)
 - IRI95 (standard model), dependency to the solar activity
 - Ionosphere content is not linear
 - ▶ Compute the ionospheric correction for CryoSat-2
- ➔ Evaluation performed by CLS, in collaboration with NOVELTIS (see T. Moreau's presentation).



- Perspectives for SPECTRE in altimetry
 - ▶ SPECTRE maps in the Arctic Ocean
 - North Pole (down to 40°N) demonstrator already exists
 - Magnetic storms stronger in the high latitudes
 - ▶ Global SPECTRE maps
 - ▶ NRT SPECTRE ionospheric correction
 - Today, maps produced with a 2-day delay
 - Some adaptations required to upgrade the service and generate regional maps within a 3-hour delay
 - ▶ Comparison between the various empirical ionospheric models used to compute the correction
 - IRI95/2001/2007/2012, SPIM, etc...
 - Impact on the scaling factor between the GPS satellites and the altimeter satellite