

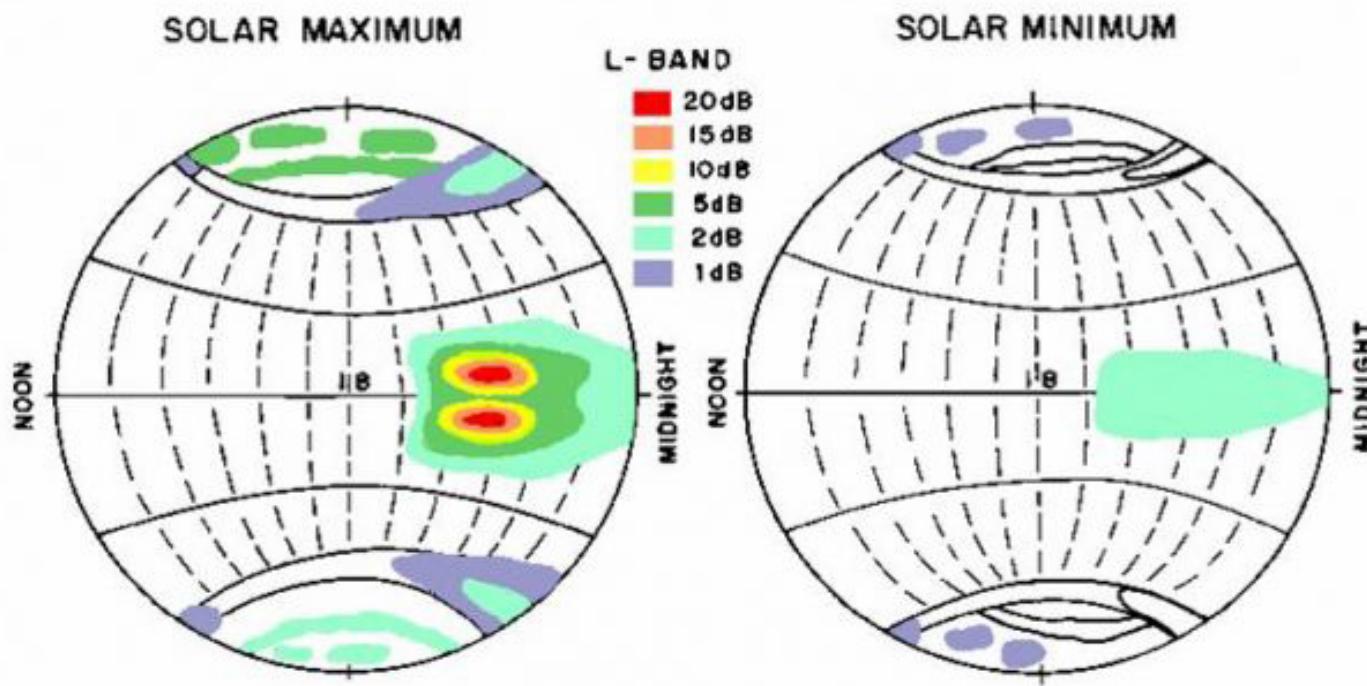


# **Dynamics of the ionospheric irregularities during severe geomagnetic storms in 2015 by GPS measurements**

**Iurii Cherniak<sup>1</sup>, Irina Zakharenkova<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>SRRC UWM, <sup>2</sup> IPGP

# Occurrence of L band scintillation during high and low solar activity



(Basu. et al., J. Atmos. Terr. Phys, 2002)

# GPS ROT/ROTI data

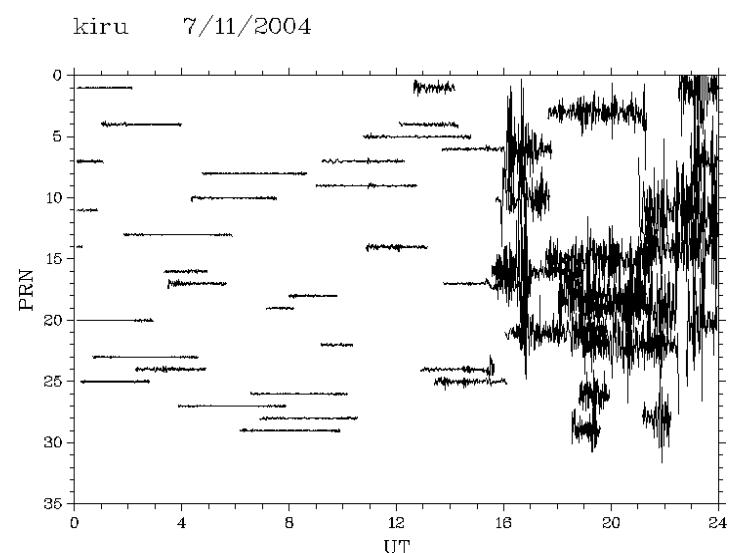
Ionospheric irregularities can be characterized by measuring its impact on amplitude and phase of the received GPS signal.

**ROT** (rate of TEC change,  $dTEC/dt$ ) as a measure of phase fluctuation activity (Wanninger, 1993):

$$ROT = \frac{sTEC_k^i - sTEC_{k-1}^i}{(t_k - t_{k-1})}$$

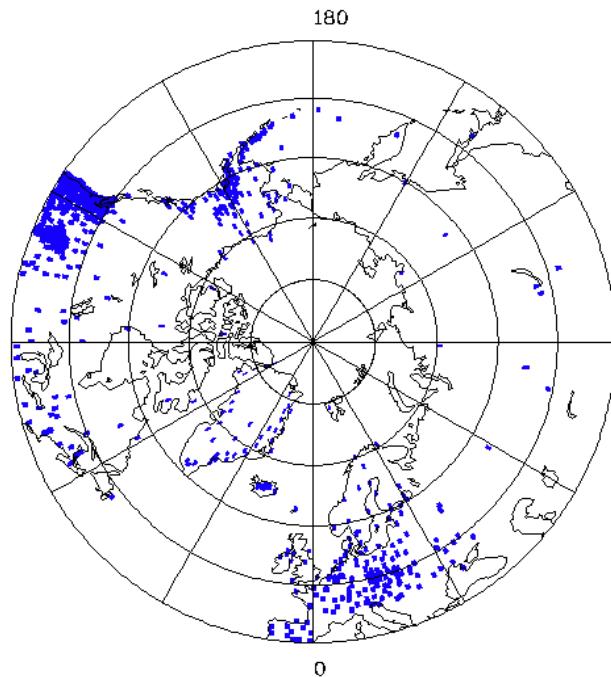
Rate of TEC Index (**ROTI**) as a GPS-based index that characterizes the severity of the GPS phase fluctuations and detects the presence of ionospheric irregularities. Proposed by Pi et al., 1997.

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

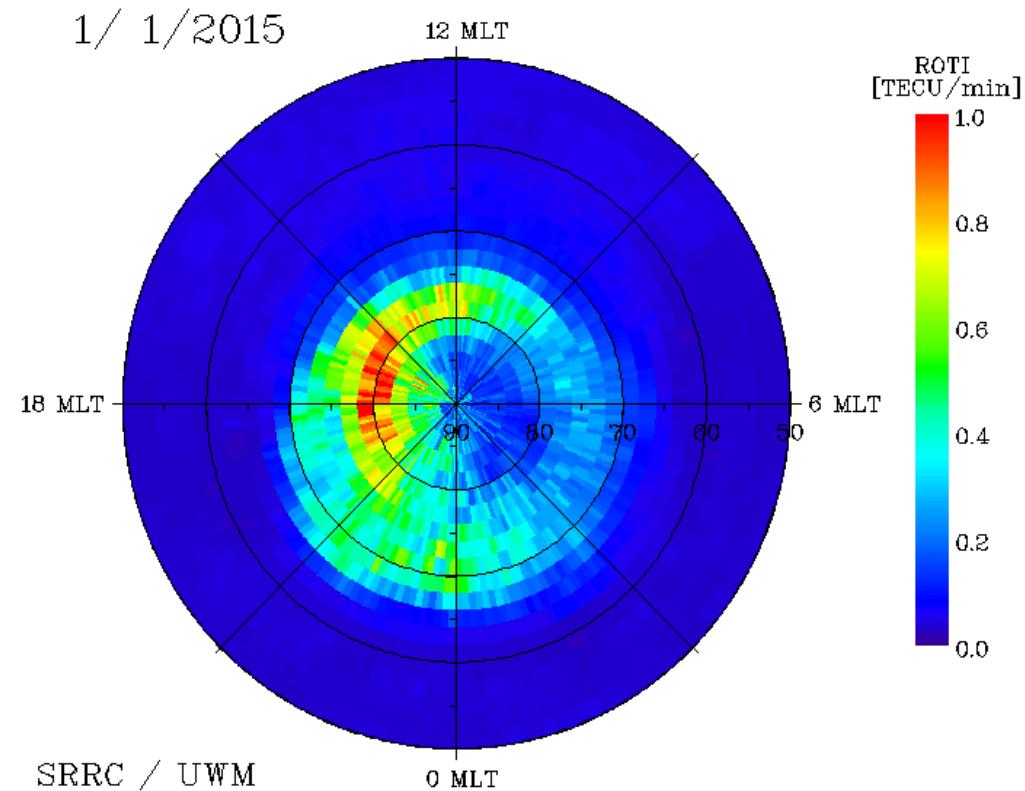


# GPS ROTI maps

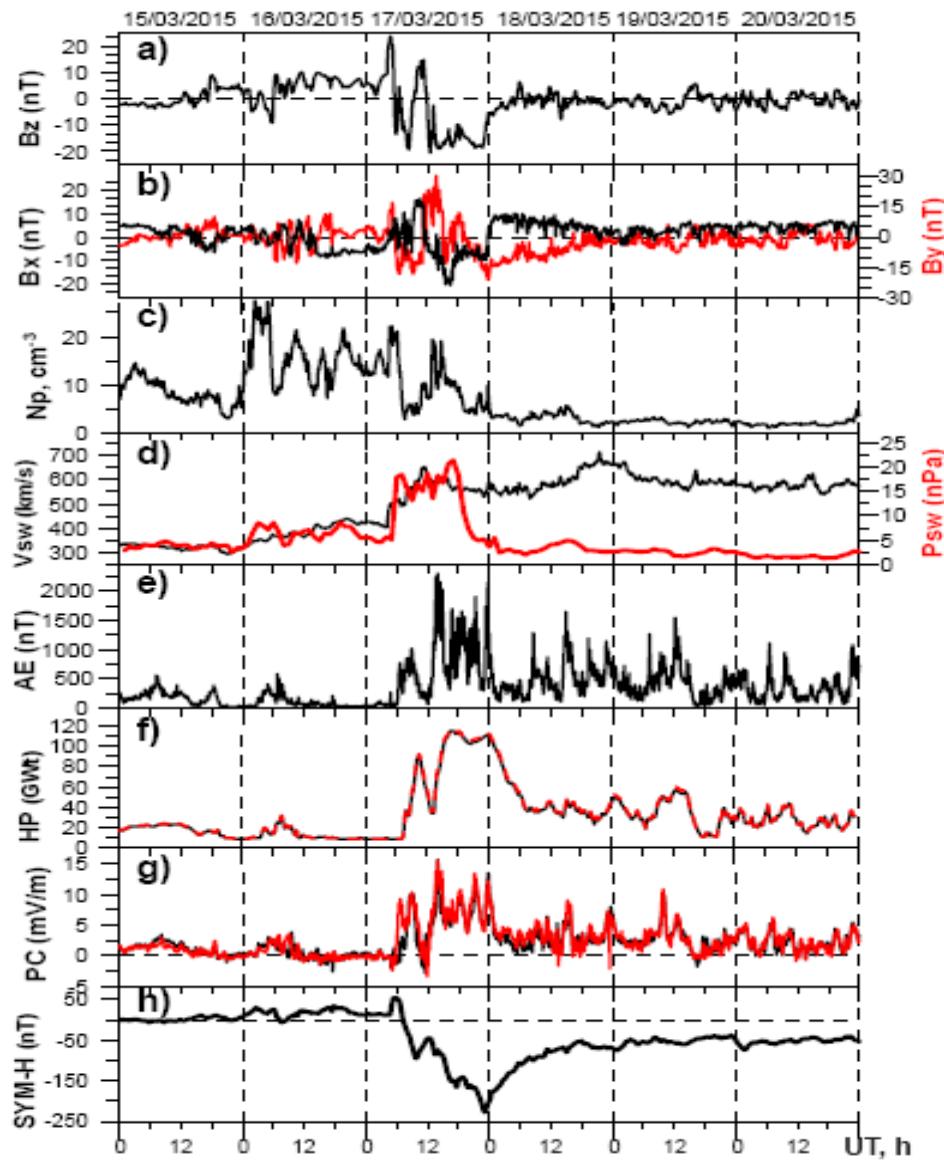
Phase fluctuation occurrence is represented as a function of magnetic local time (MLT) and corrected magnetic latitude (MLAT).



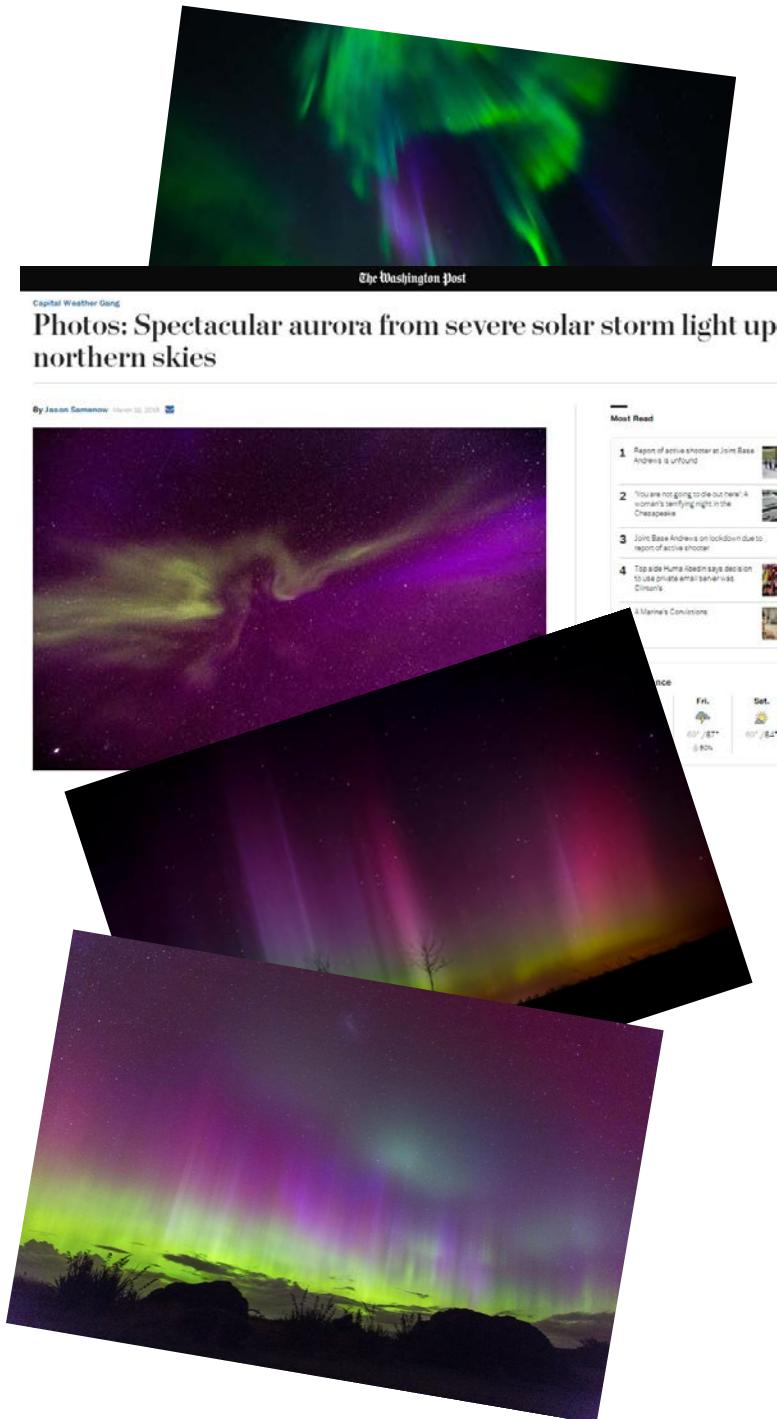
Grid: 2° MLAT by 8 min MLT.



# 2015 St. Patrick's Day Storm



- Largest storm for last 10 years
- Intense particle precipitation
- Aurora was registered at mid-latitudes



Capital Weather Gang

## Photos: Spectacular aurora from severe solar storm light up northern skies

By Jason Samenow | March 18, 2015

The Washington Post

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Fri. 60° / 67° Sat. 60° / 62°

B. Wanner, WAAS Technical Report:  
“Iono activity affected WAAS performance in Canada, Alaska, and CONUS on March 17 and March 18”

*WAAS Technical Report  
William J. Hughes Technical Center  
Atlantic City International Airport, NJ  
March 19, 2015*

*Author(s): Bill Wanner*

*DR #127: Effect on WAAS  
from Iono Activity on  
March 17-18, 2015*

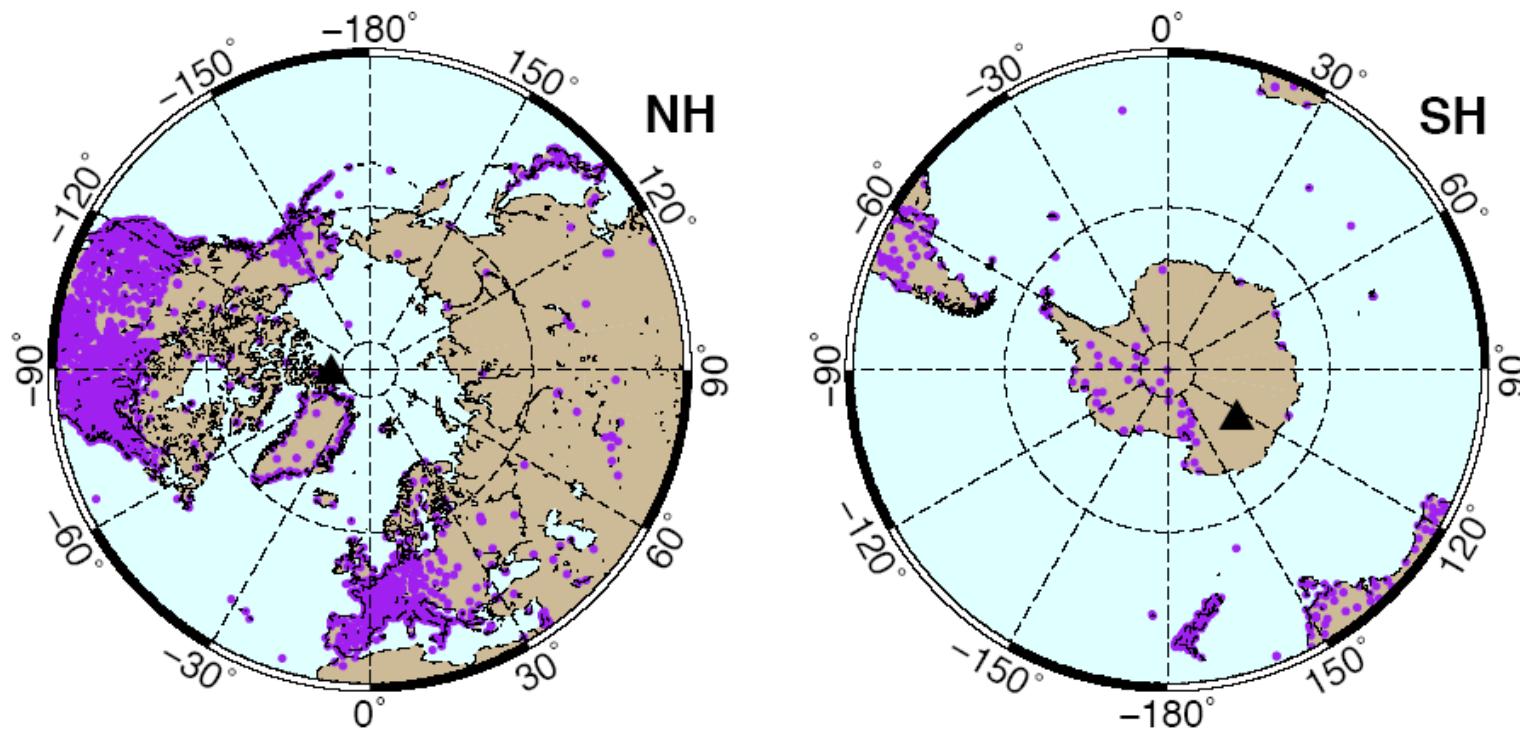


*GPS Week/Day: Week 1836 Day 2  
(03/17/2015)*

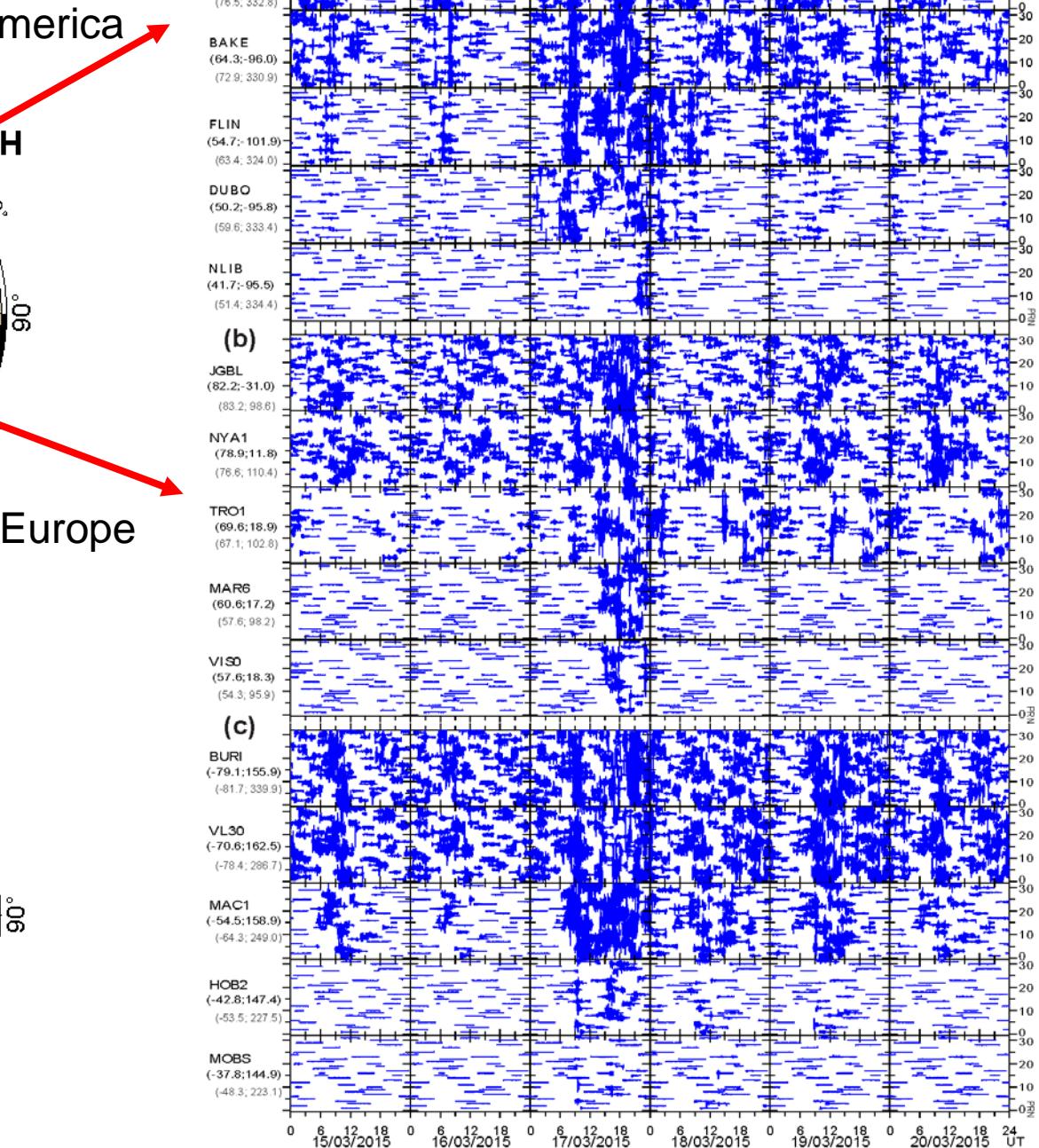
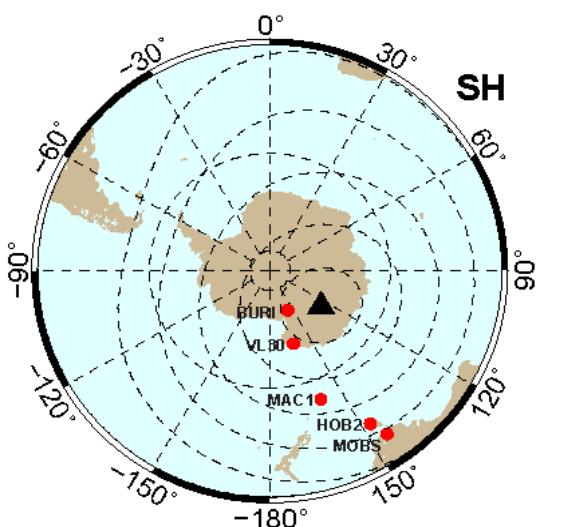
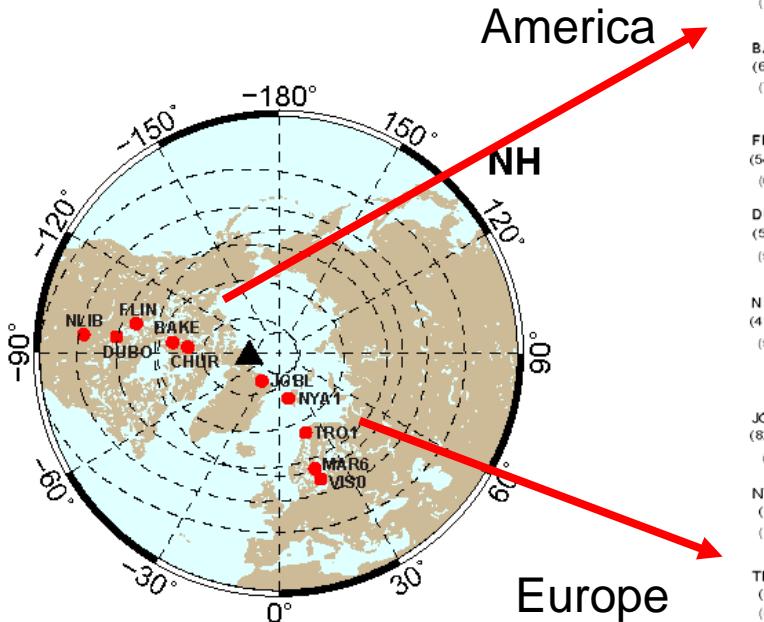


# GPS Database

From more than 5000 available permanent worldwide stations we excluded the equatorial and low-latitude stations (30 S - 30 N) to yield ~2500 and ~200 stations for the Northern and Southern Hemispheres respectively.

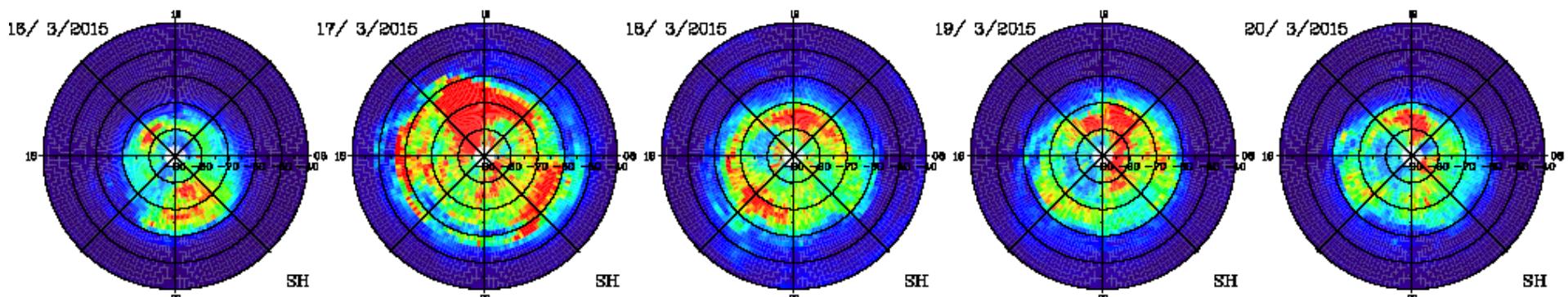
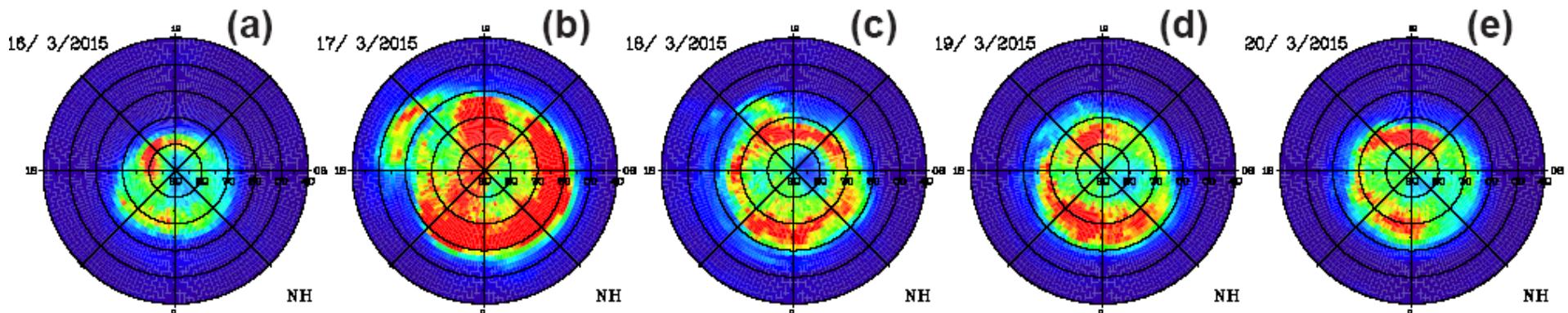


# ROT variability

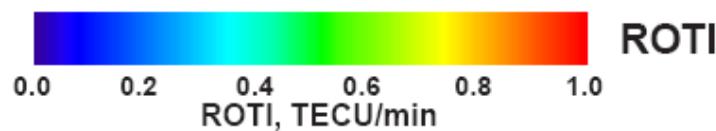


# Diurnal ROTI maps

Northern Hemisphere



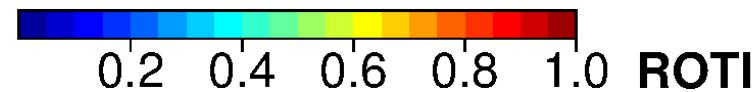
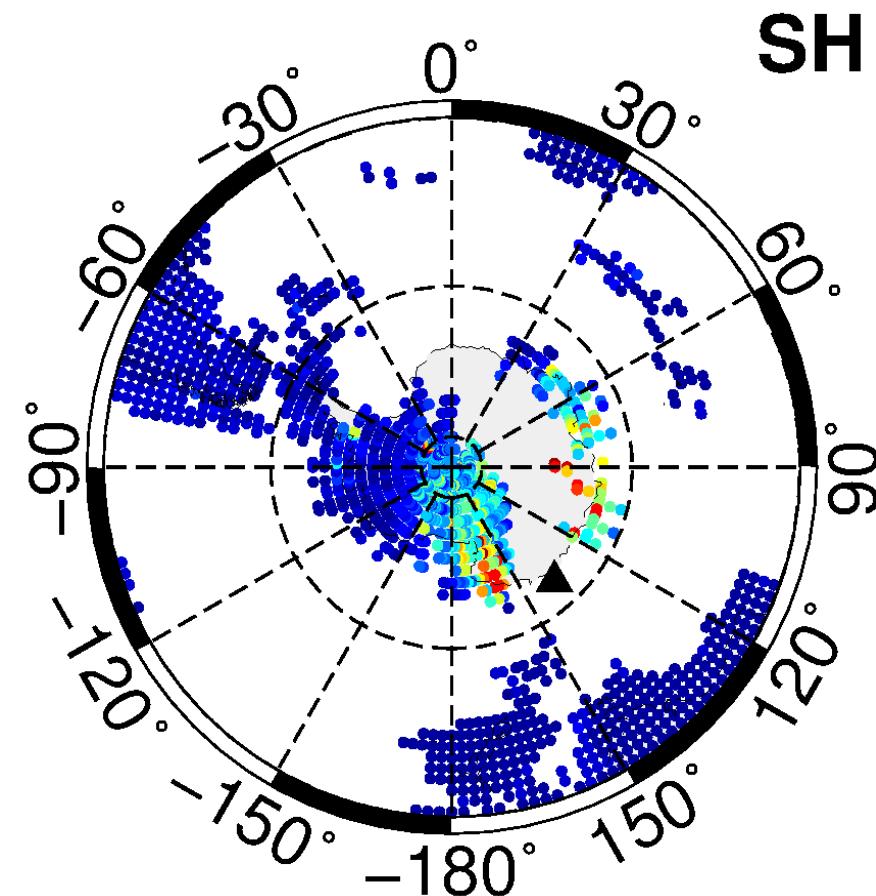
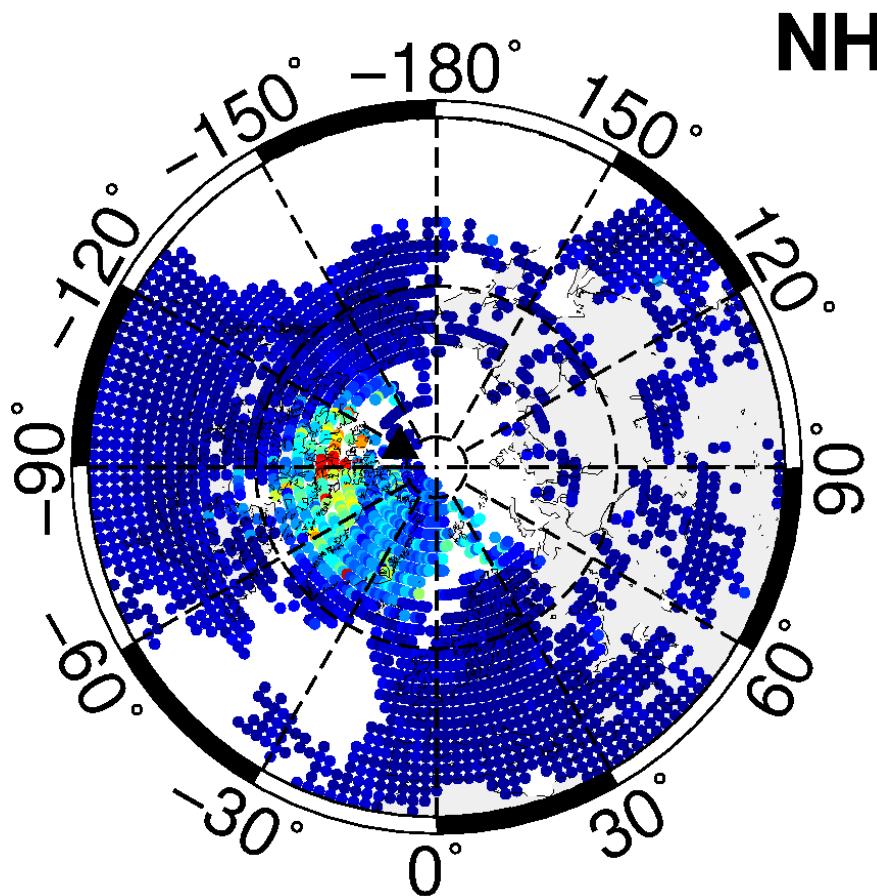
Southern Hemisphere



# Dynamics of ionospheric irregularities: Hourly ROTI maps

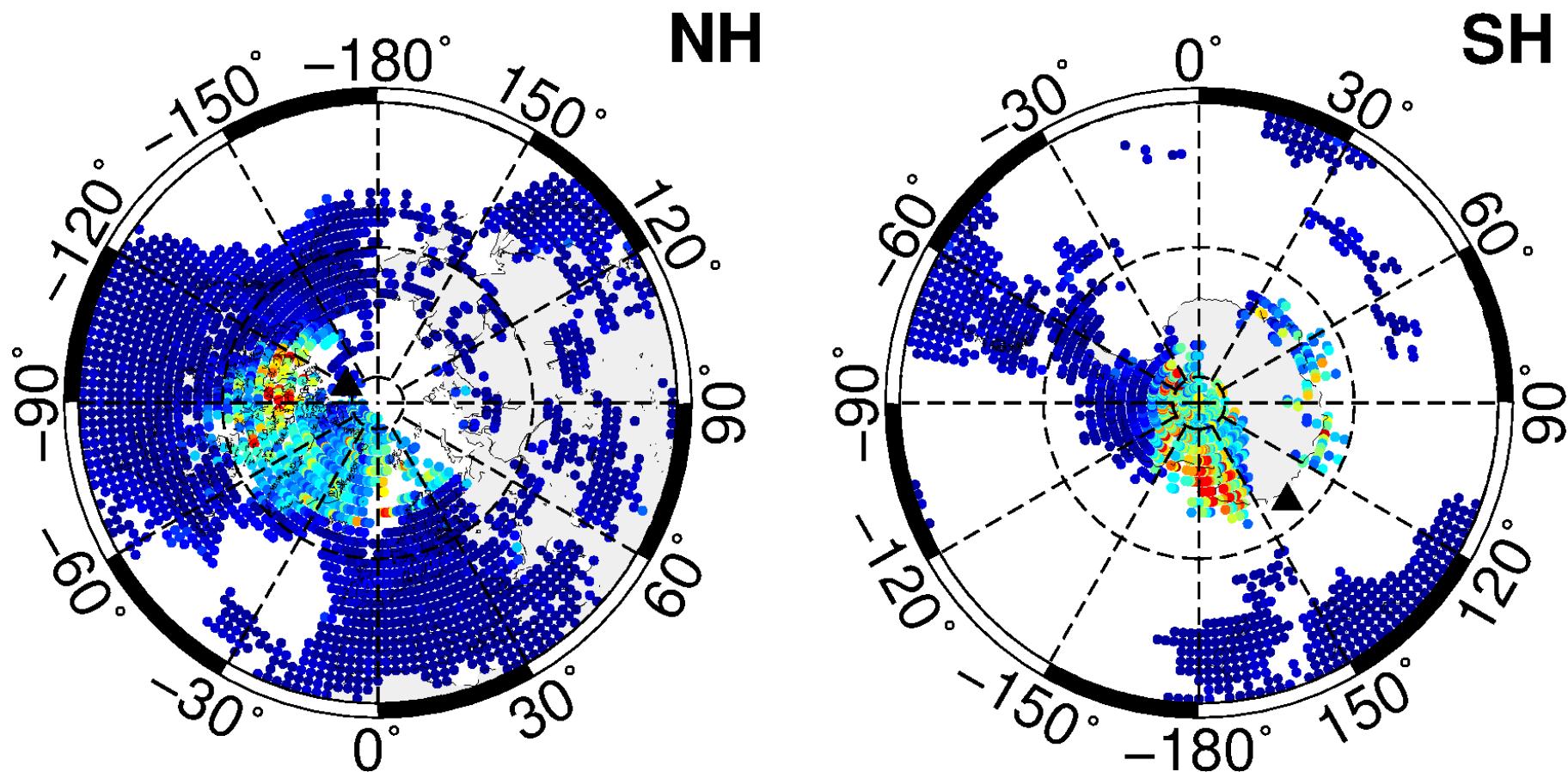
Quiet Day

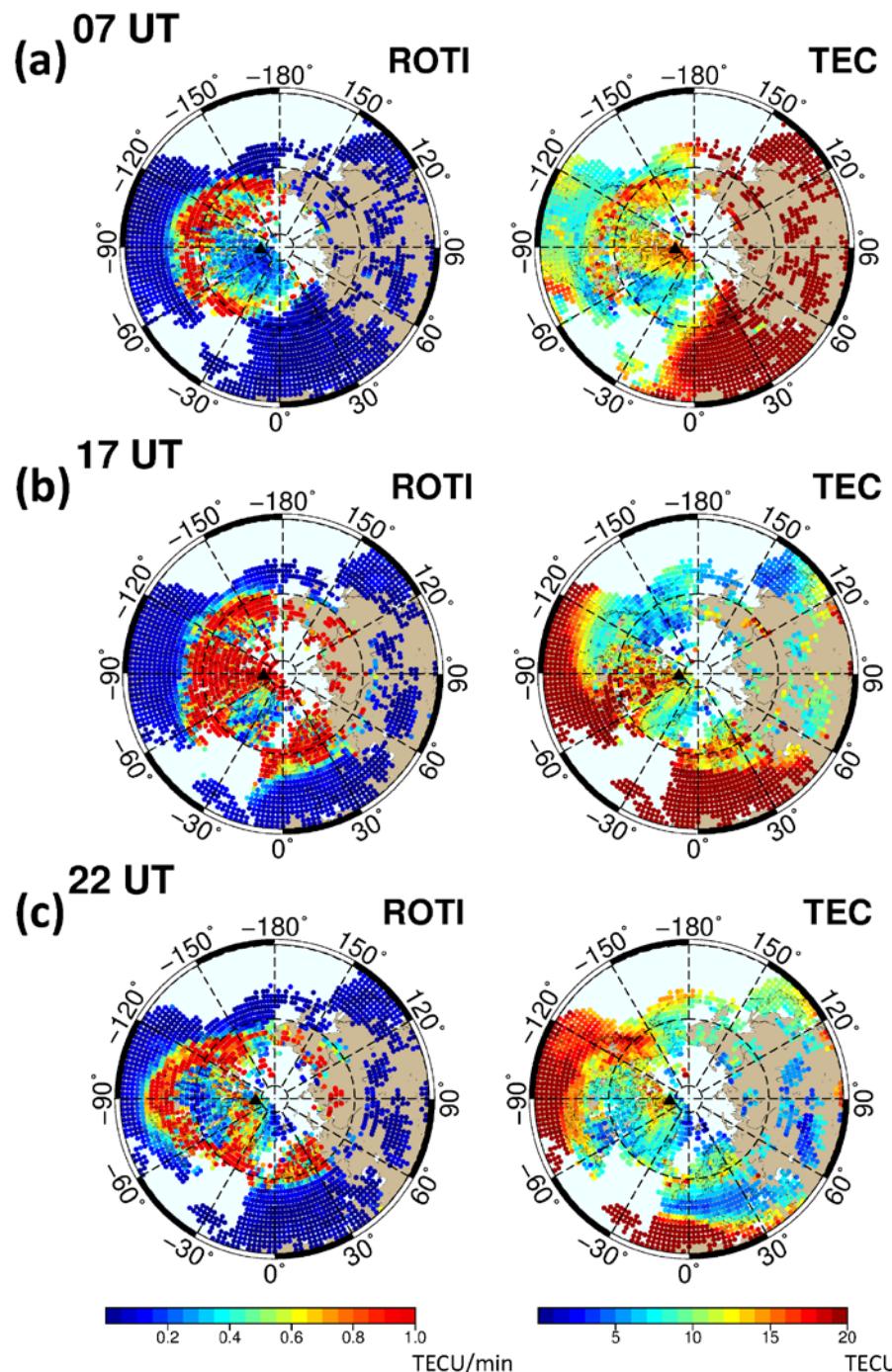
16/03/2015 00 UT



Dynamics of ionospheric irregularities:  
Storm day

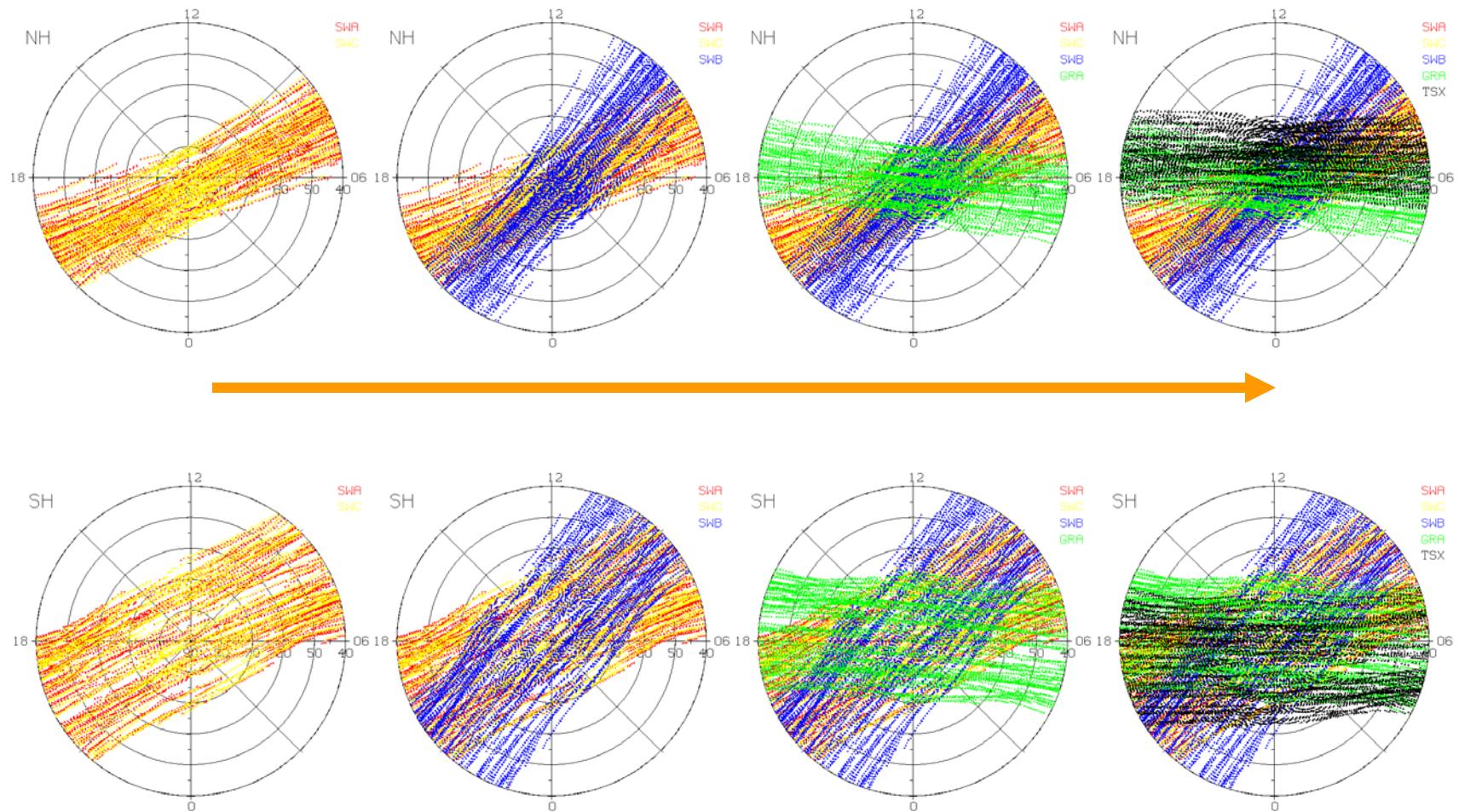
17/03/2015 00 UT





# LEO GPS data – new possibilities for topside irregularities study

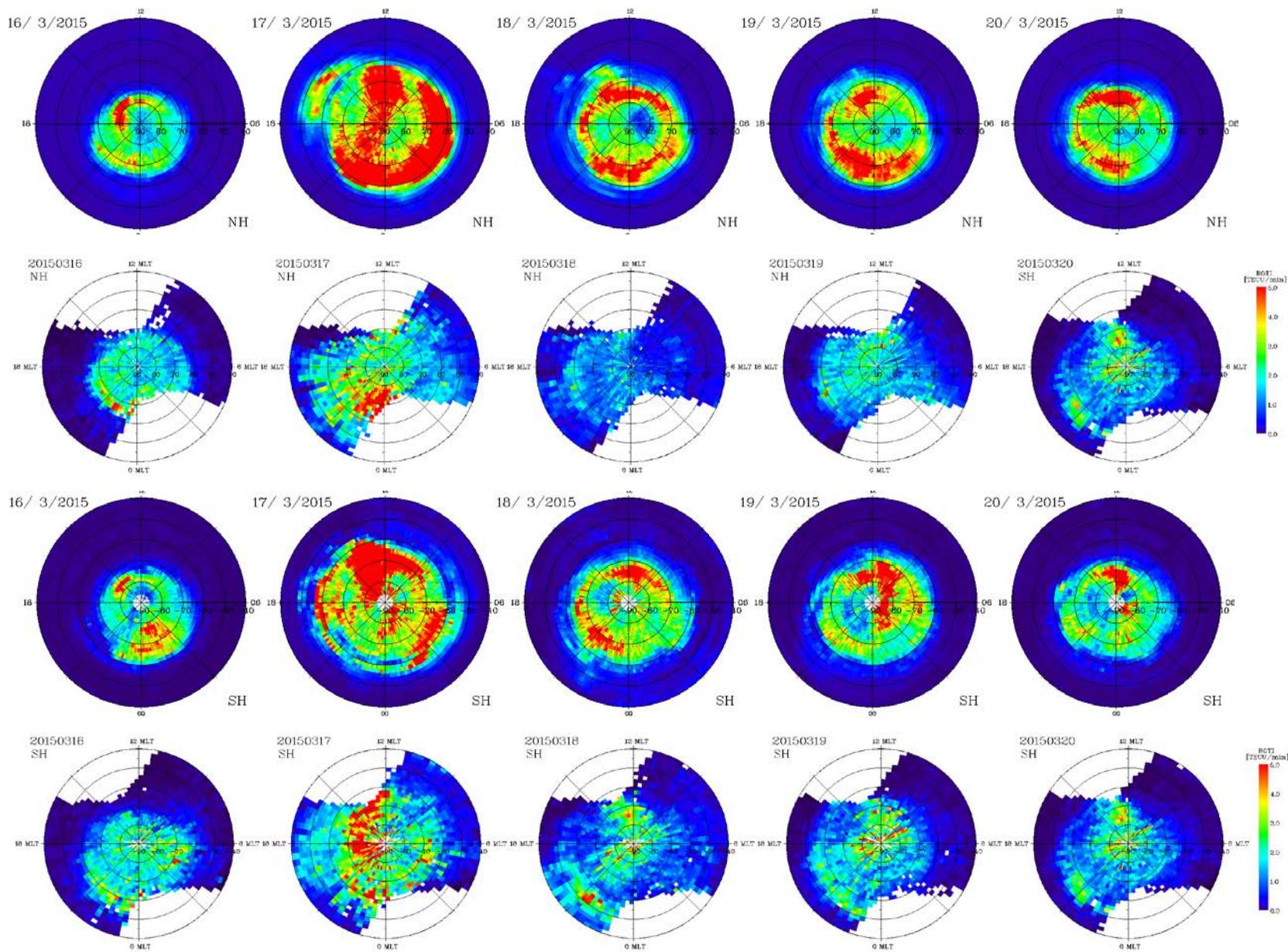
## Covers polar regions of both hemispheres.



Advantages of multi-satellite observations:

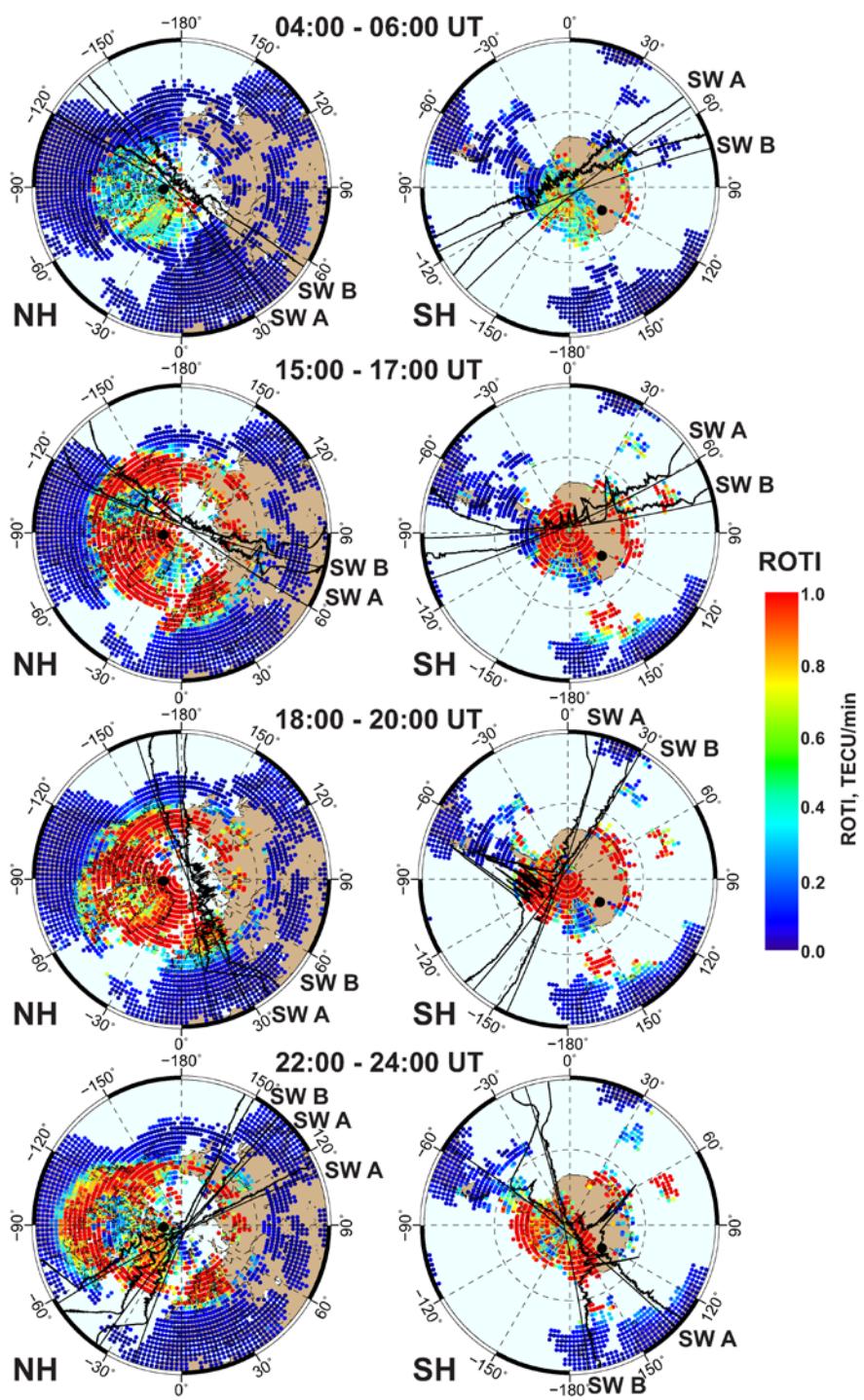
**Swarm A, Swarm C, Swarm B, GRACE, TerraSAR-X**

# Duirnal ROTI maps: Ground GPS vs LEO GPS



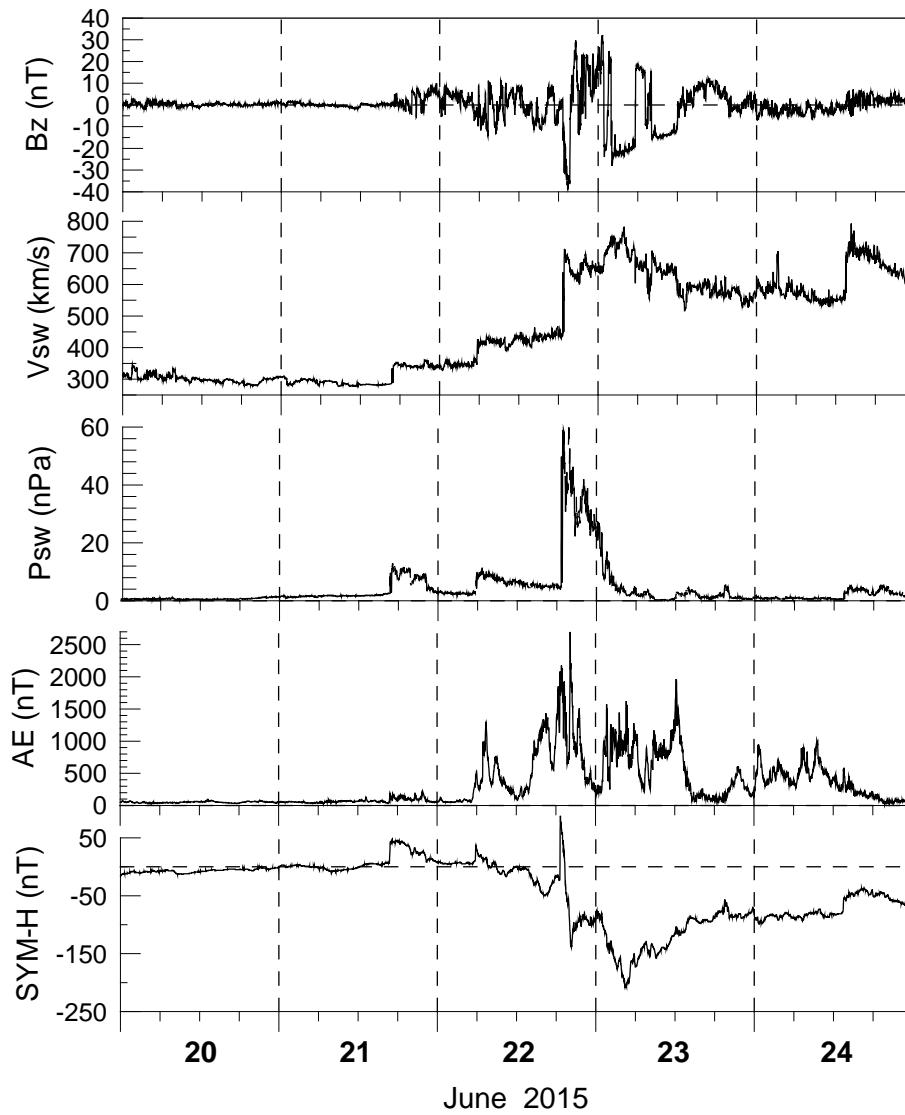
Application of ROTI mapping technique to LEO GPS measurements.

# Swarm plasma density probe

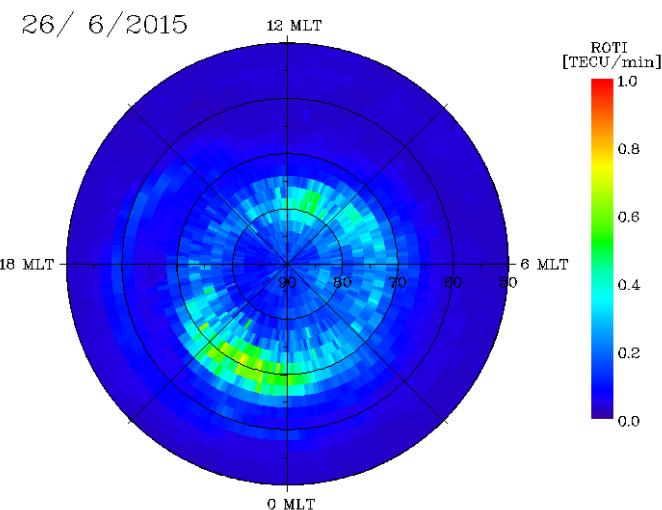
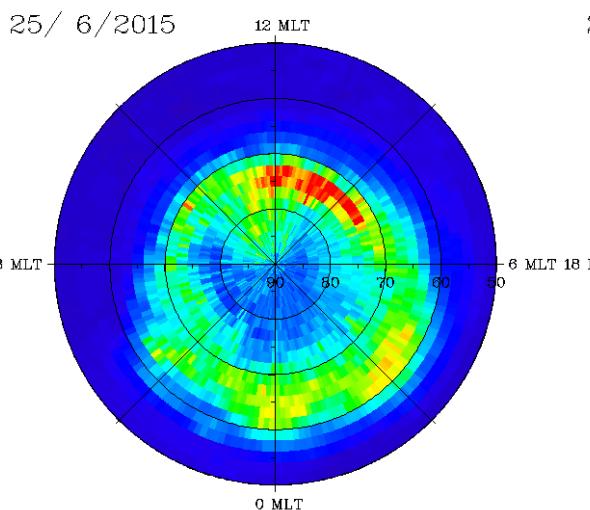
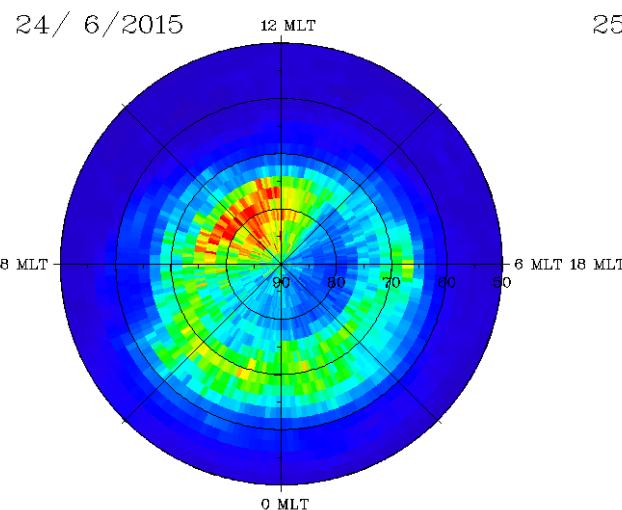
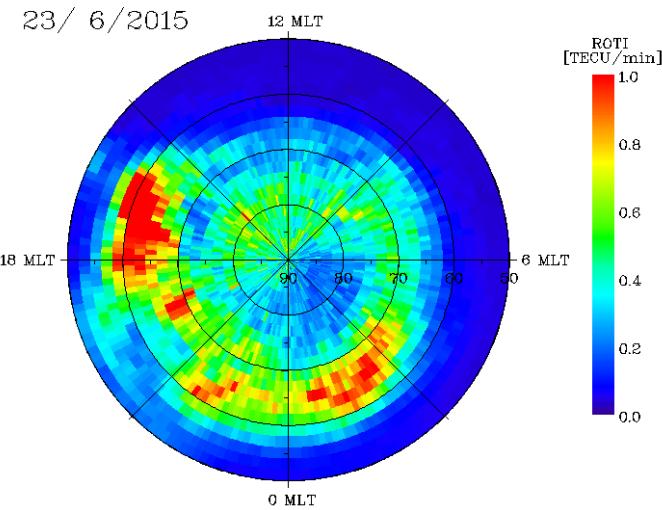
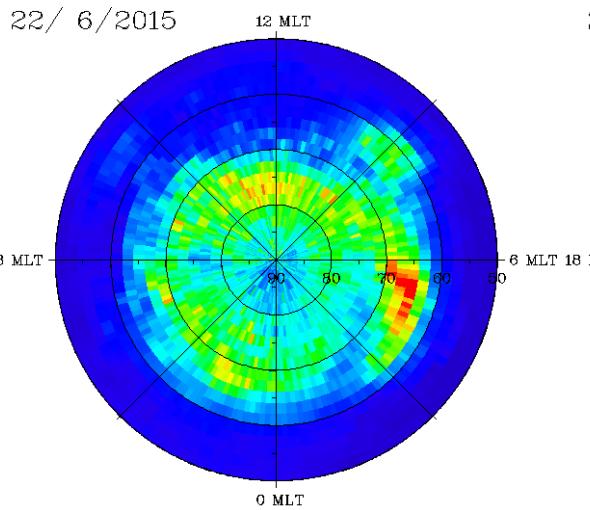
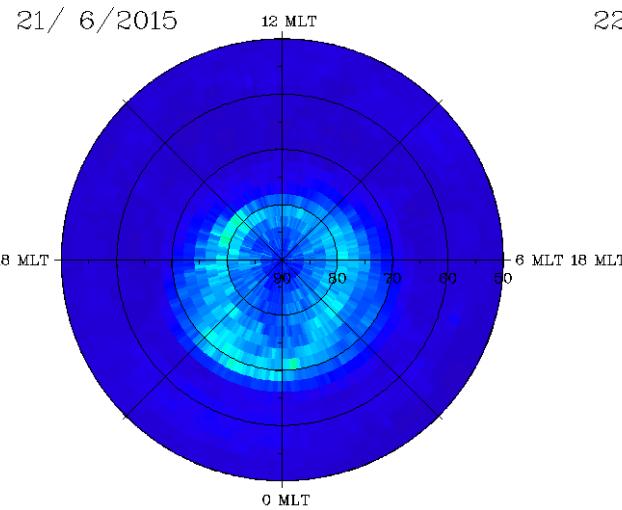


Swarm LP data confirm electron density enhancement in SED/TOI and ionospheric irregularities structure.

# June 2015 Storm

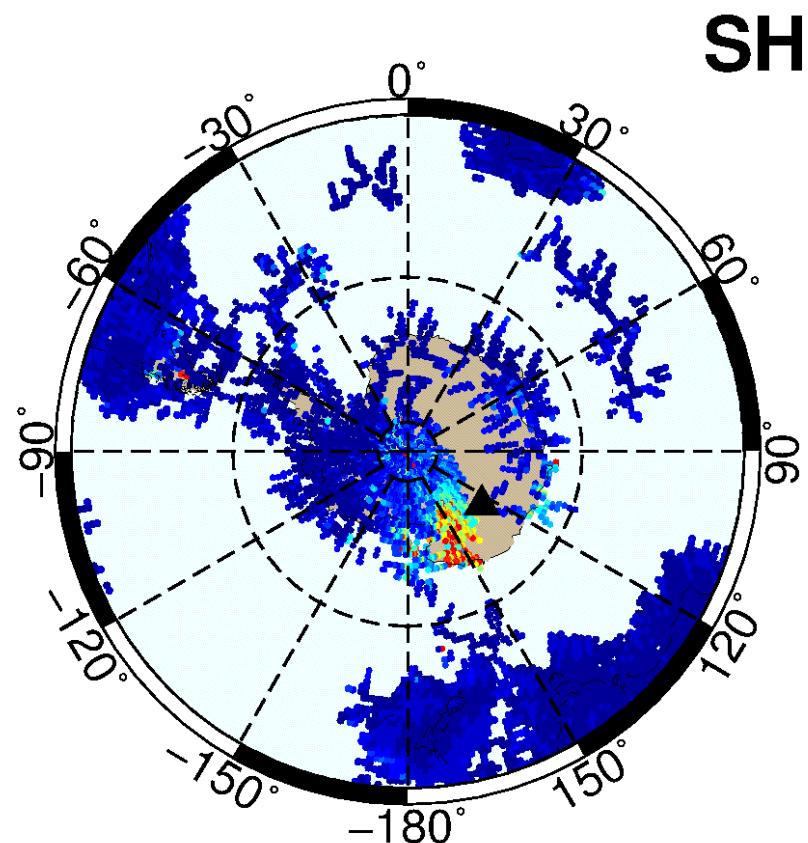
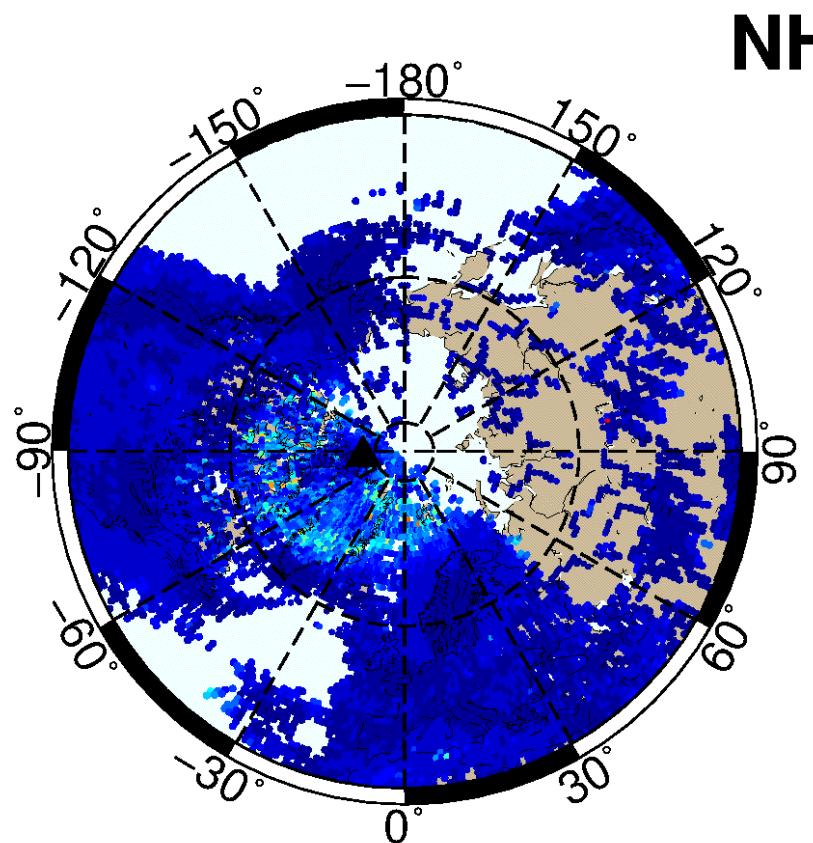


# Diurnal ROTI maps



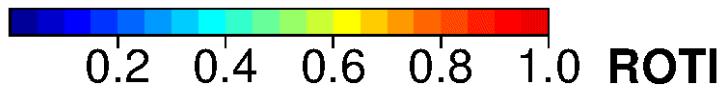
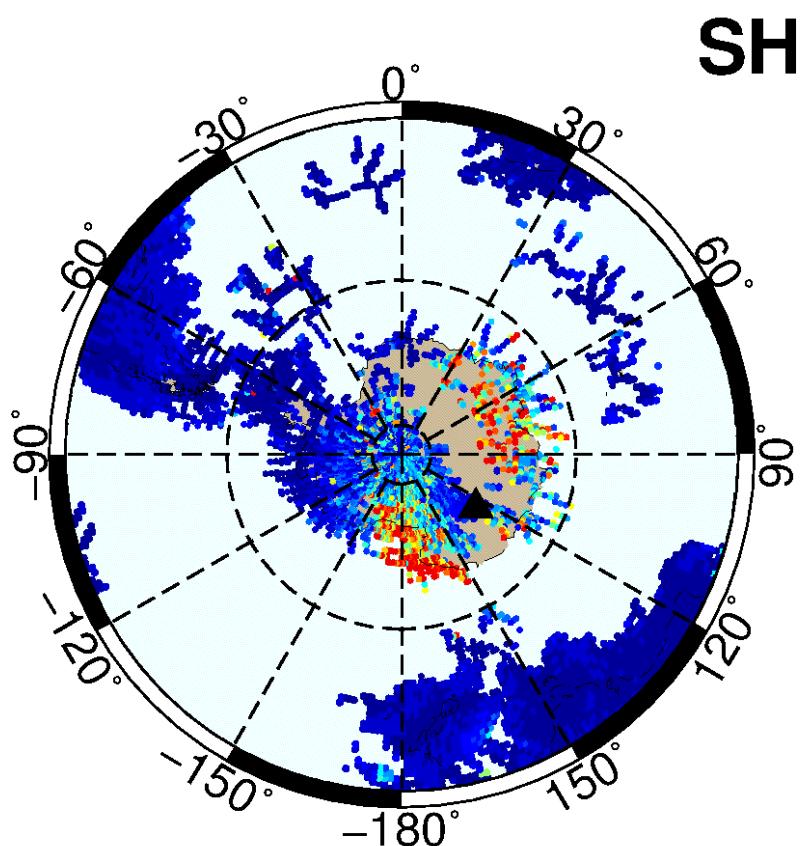
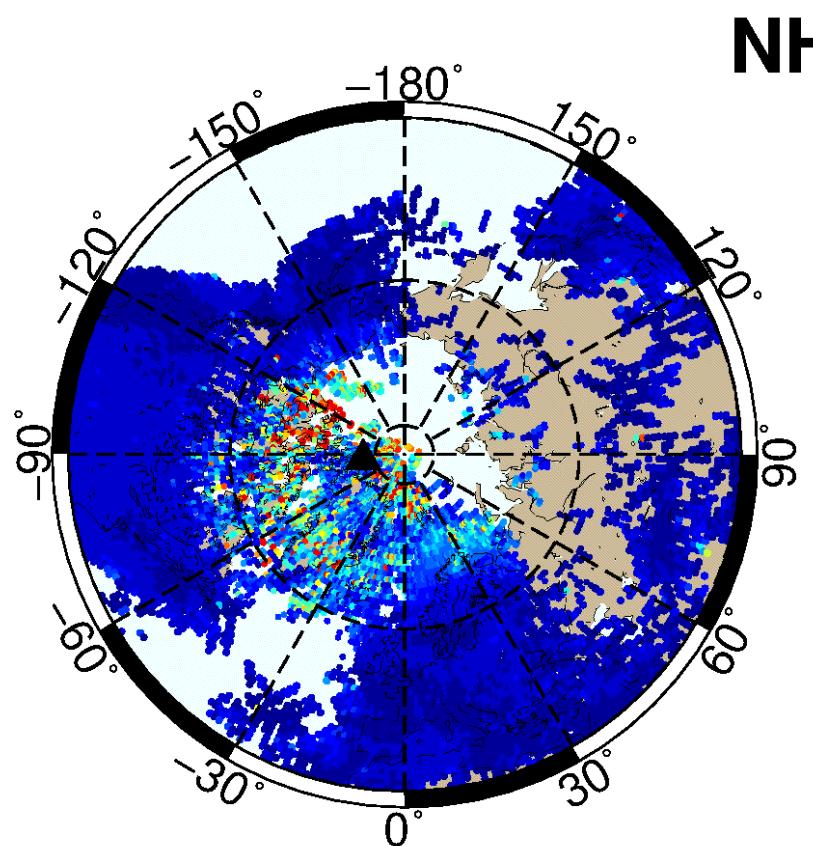
# Dynamics of ionospheric irregularities: Quiet day

20/06/2015 01:00



# Dynamics of ionospheric irregularities: Storm day

23/06/2015 23:00



**Thank you for your attention!**

## Acknowledgements

- ✓ IGS (<ftp://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov>),
- ✓ UNAVCO (<ftp://data-out.unavco.org>),
- ✓ NOAA CORS (<ftp://geodesy.noaa.gov/cors>),
- ✓ EUREF (<ftp://rgpdata.ign.fr>),
- ✓ Natural Resources Canada ([webapp.geod.nrcan.gc.ca](http://webapp.geod.nrcan.gc.ca)),
- ✓ RAMSAC CORS of NGI of Argentina  
([www.igm.gov.ar/NuestrasActividades/Geodesia/Ramsac/](http://www.igm.gov.ar/NuestrasActividades/Geodesia/Ramsac/)),
- ✓ Australian (<ftp://ftp.ga.gov.au>),
- ✓ New Zealand ([ftp://geonet.org.nz](http://geonet.org.nz)) GNSS networks.

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The AE data are provided by the World Data Center for Geomagnetism, Kyoto University ([wdc.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp](http://wdc.kugi.kyoto-u.ac.jp)).

The HP data were provided by the Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC) of NOAA (<http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/>).