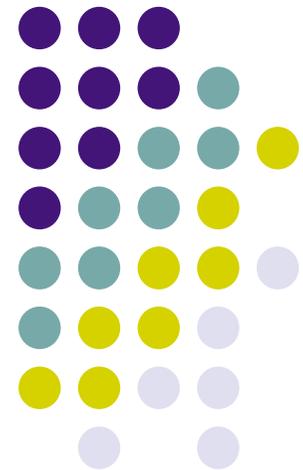
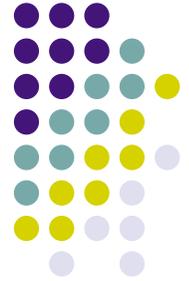


# Correcting international stations dispersive delays with TEC models

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Adam Deller

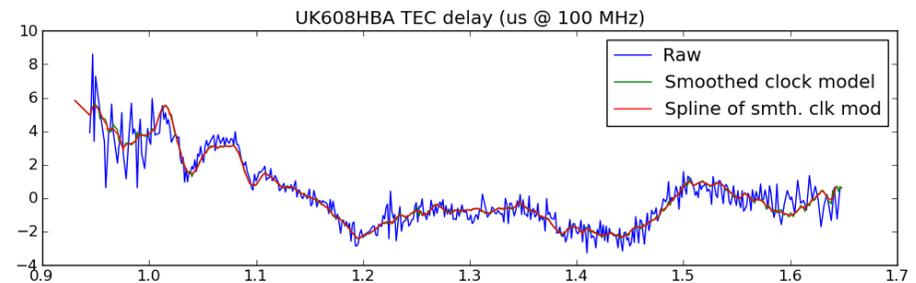
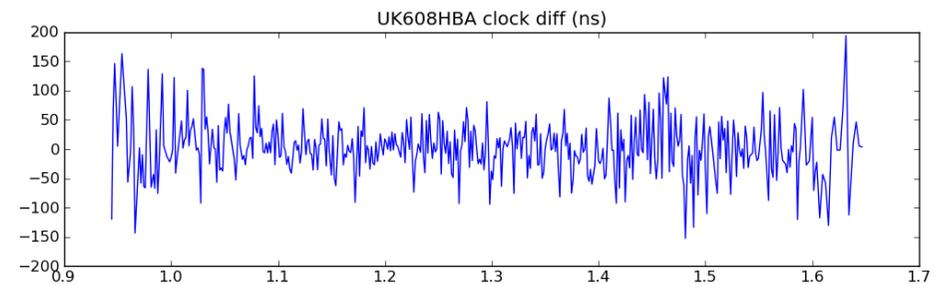
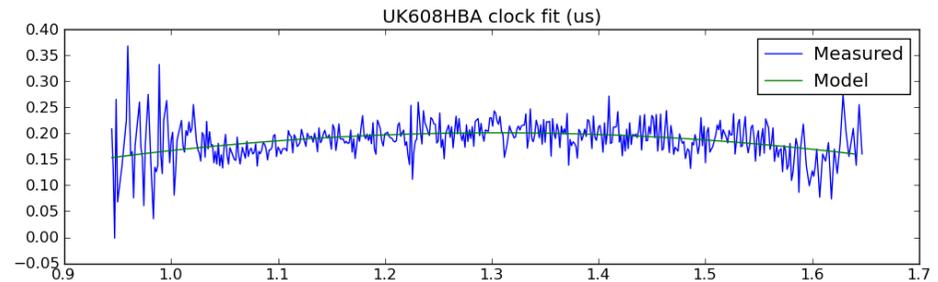
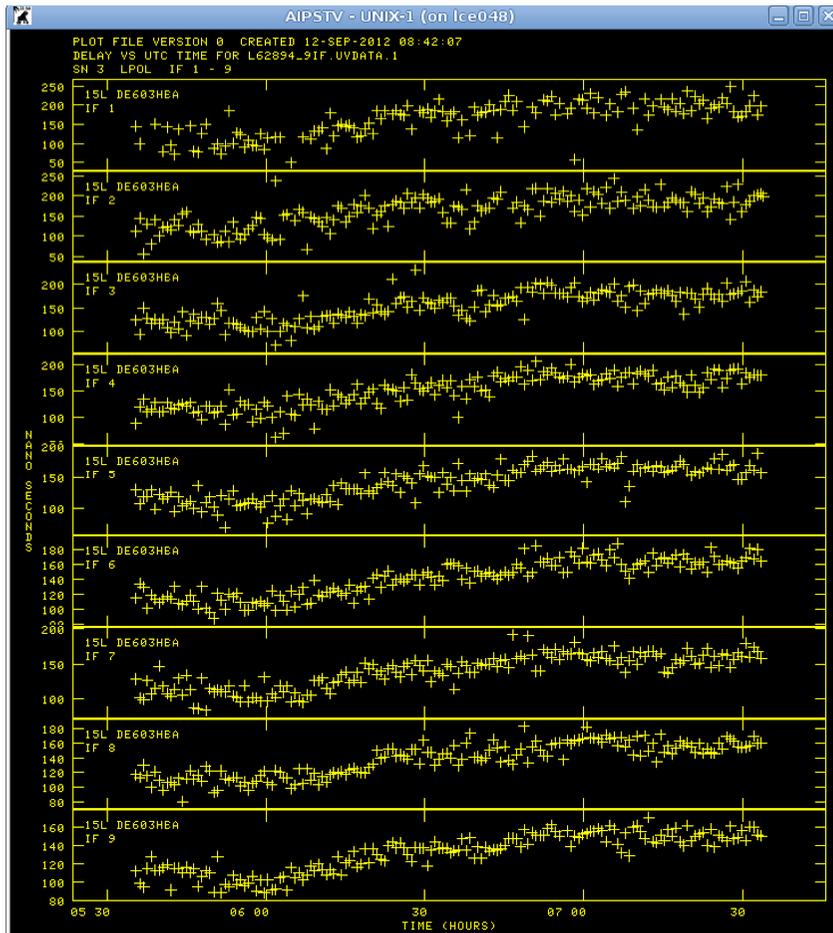
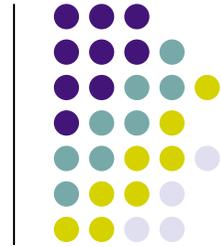


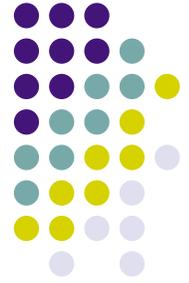


# The background

- Differential ionospheric effects lead to dispersive delays of 100s (HBA) to 1000s (LBA) of ns at international stations
  - These can change by 10 ns / minute
- For sensitivity, solutions must average across MHz / minutes, but without delay correction, average is not coherent
- Can *a priori* correction with TEC models do most of the job?

# Background (#2)



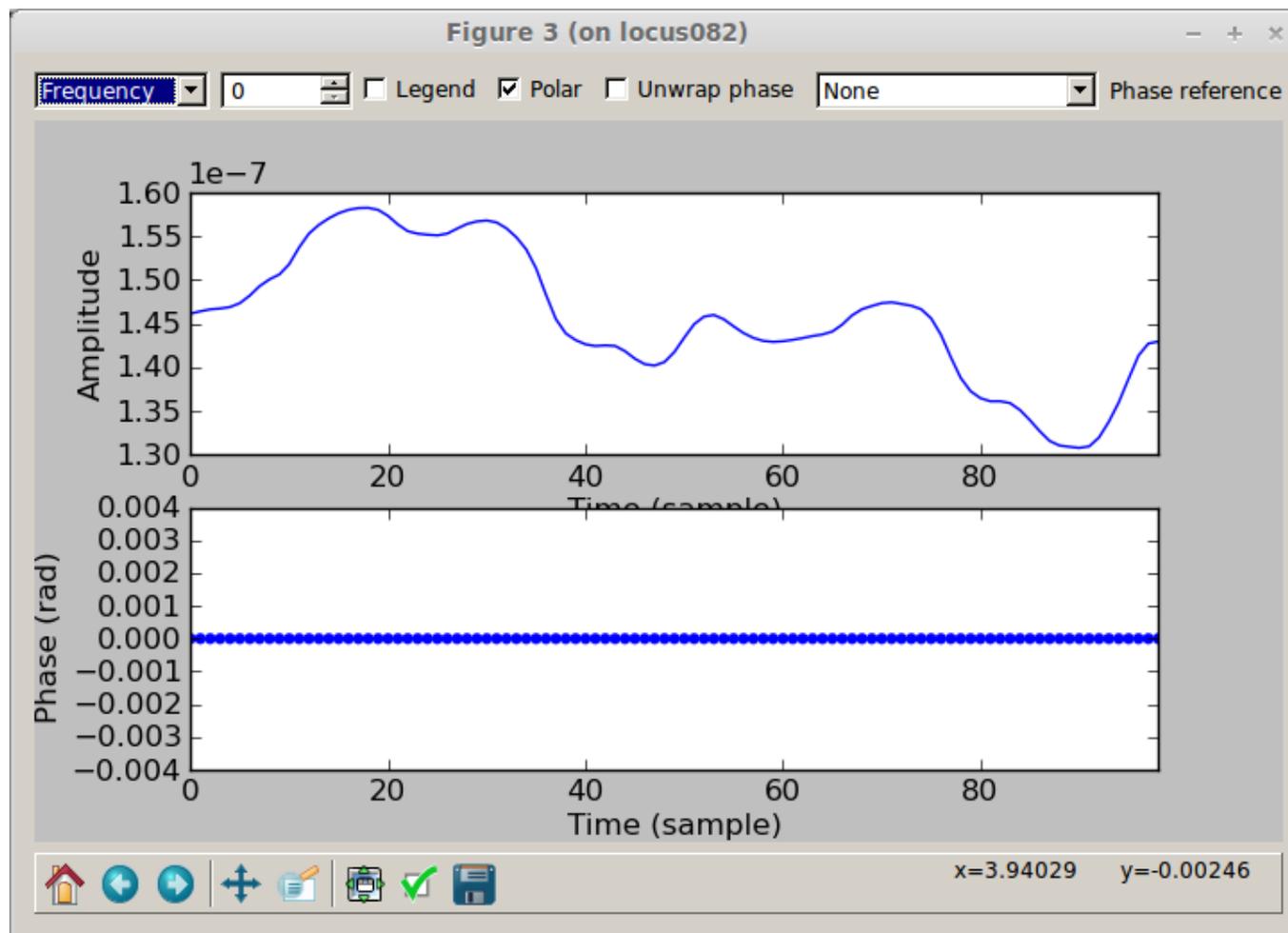


# A priori TEC corrections

- Maaijke extended the RMwriter code to produce a parmdb containing dispersive delay corrections (the “TEC” entry)
- “createTECparmdb” code tested on L72809, a 2 hour HBA long baseline dataset
- Original data from L72809 already archived, so had to work with data that had already had an “average” delay subtracted



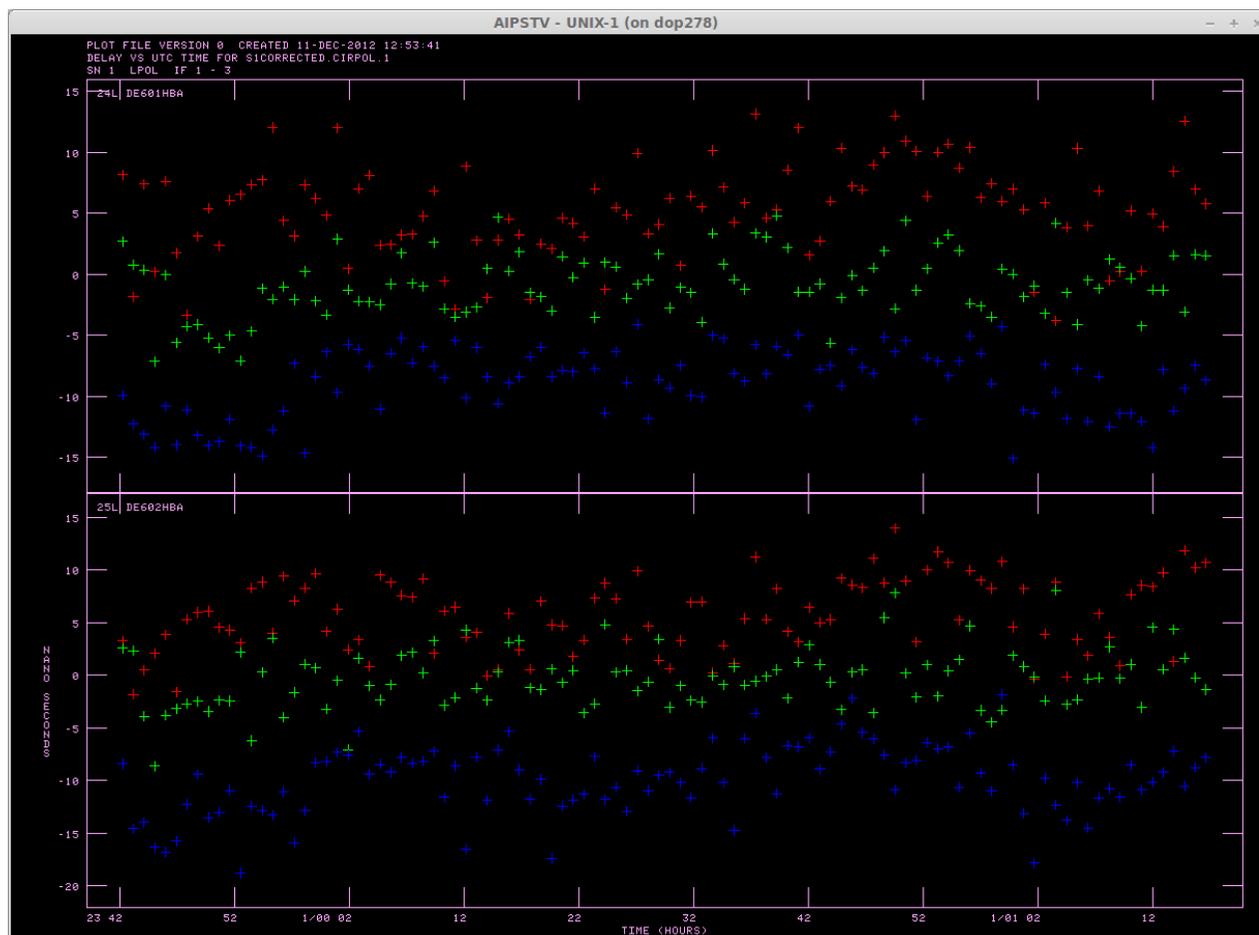
# L72809 results (before TEC)



Typical “average” delay, this is for DE603

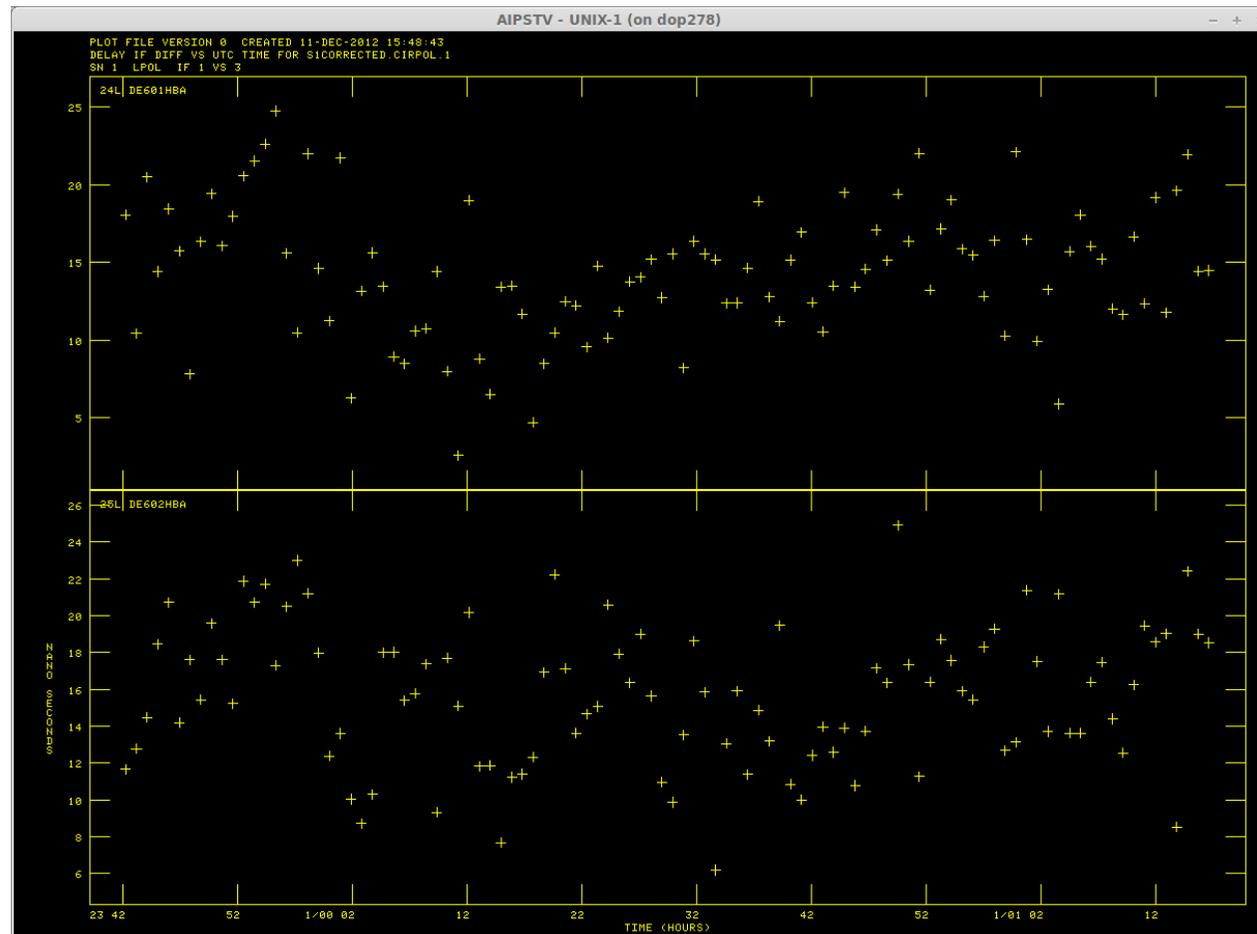


# L72809 results (before TEC)



**Increasing frequency: red, green, blue.  
Obvious dispersive delay**

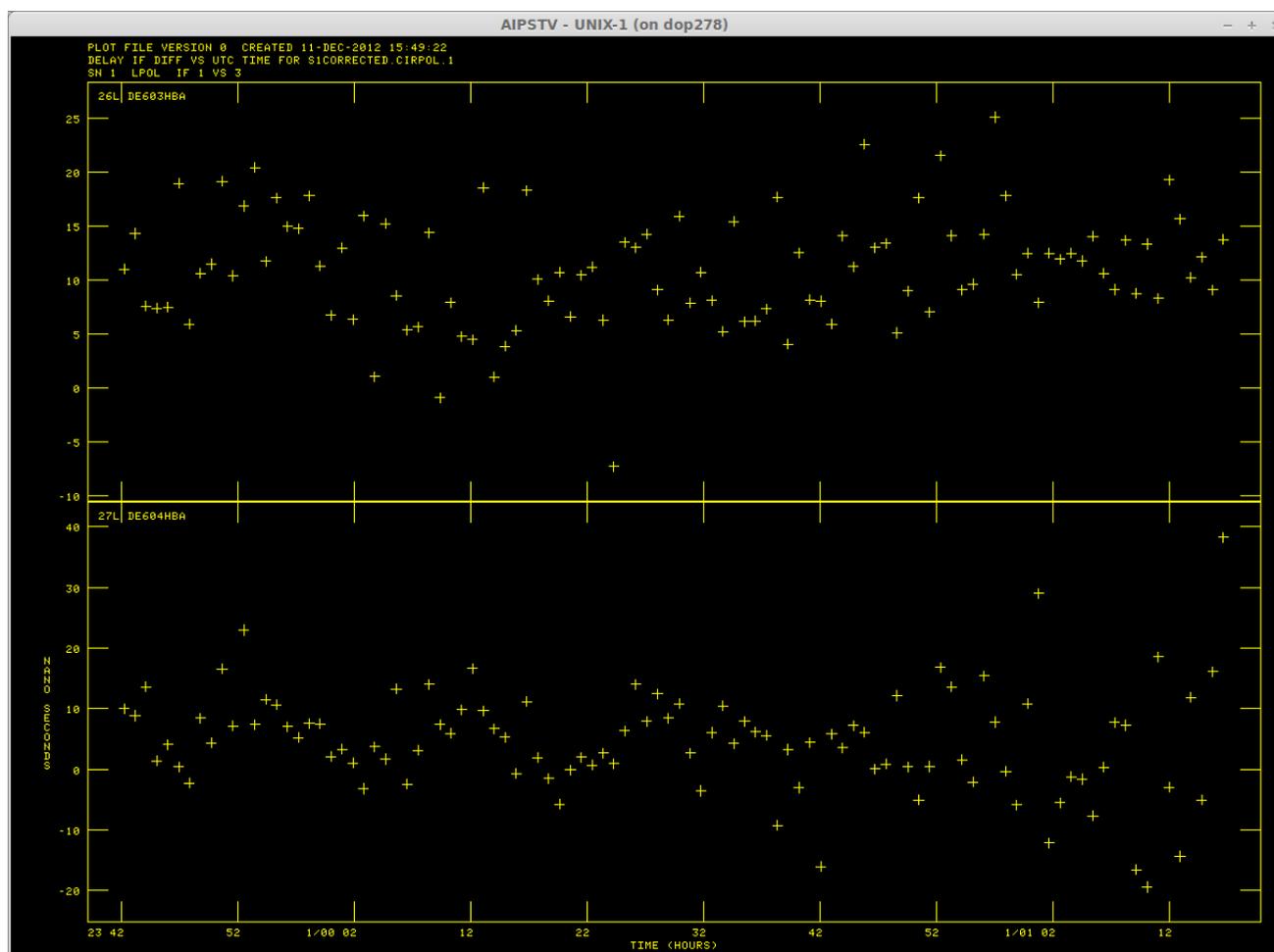
# L72809 results (before TEC)



Time variability best seen plotting  $\text{delay}_{\text{high}} - \text{delay}_{\text{low}}$



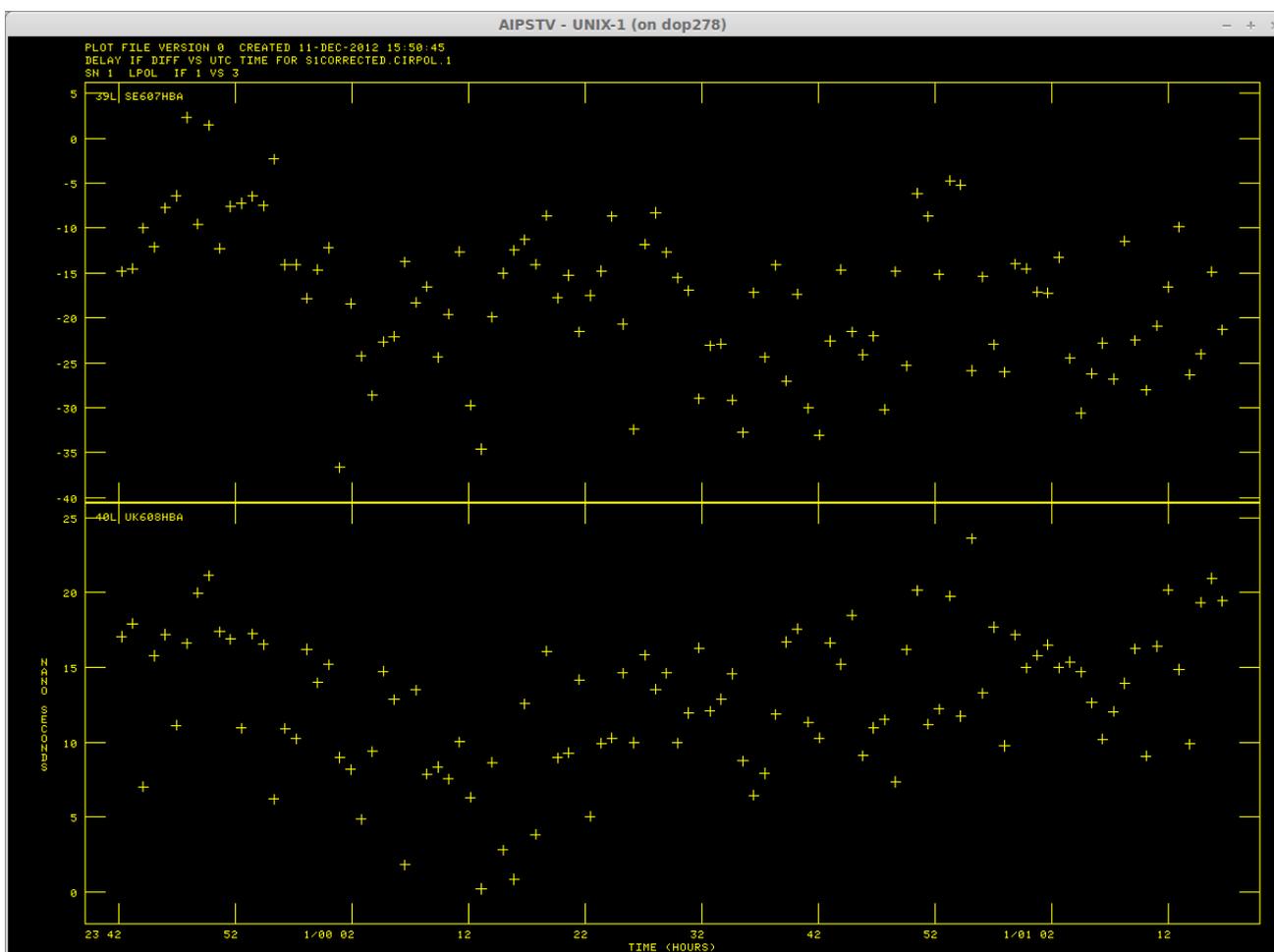
# L72809 results (before TEC)



Time variability best seen plotting  $\text{delay}_{\text{high}} - \text{delay}_{\text{low}}$ )

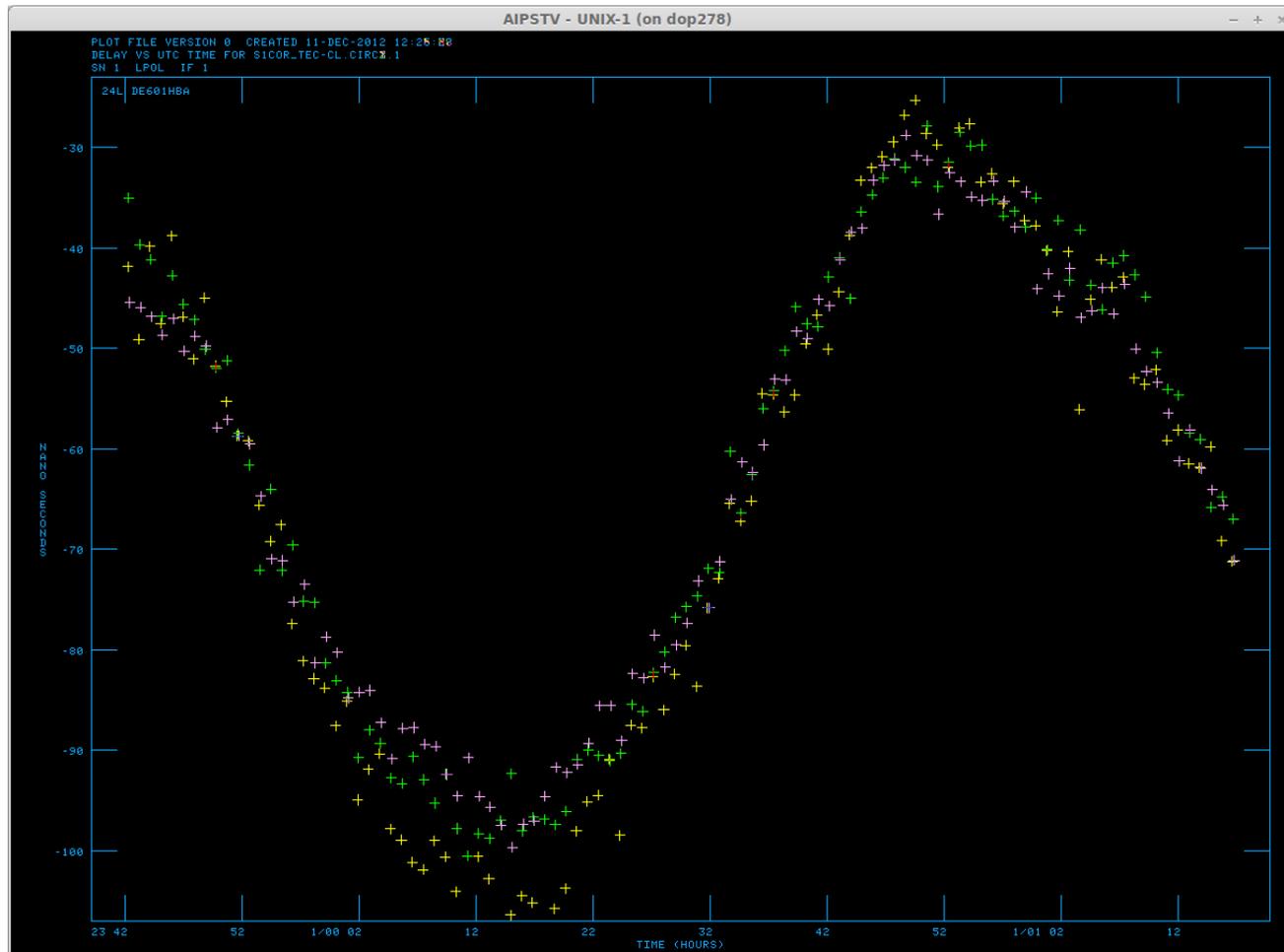


# L72809 results (before TEC)



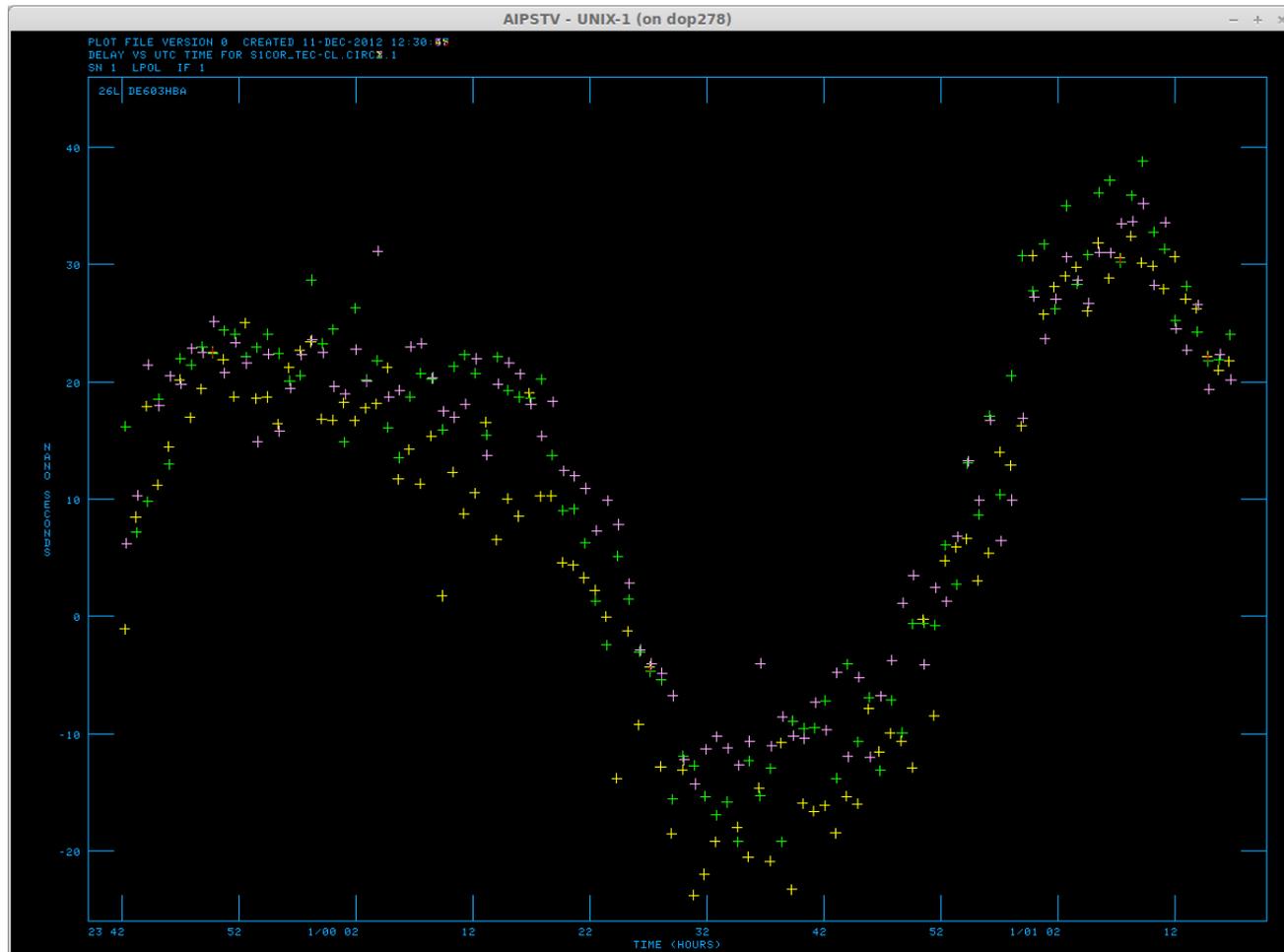
Time variability best seen plotting  $\text{delay}_{\text{high}} - \text{delay}_{\text{low}}$

# L72809 (after correction)



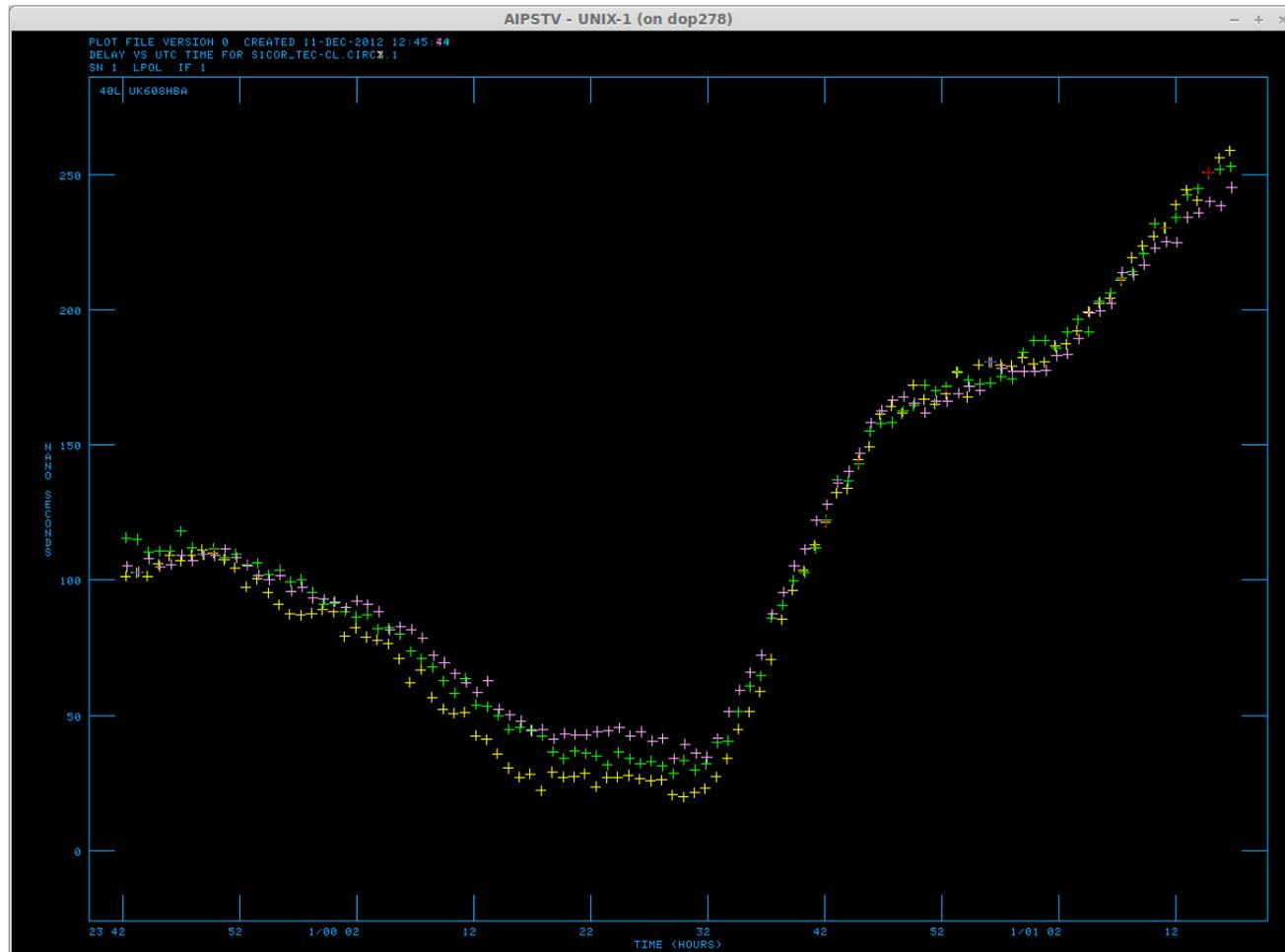
Now increasing frequency: yellow, green mauve

# L72809 (after correction)

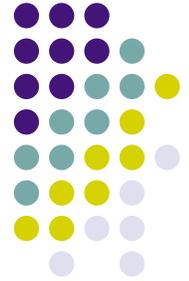


Now increasing frequency: yellow, green mauve

# L72809 (after correction)



Now increasing frequency: yellow, green mauve



# Summary:

- 7/8 antennas improved
  - Typical error  $\sim 20$ ns before, 5-10ns after correction
  - One antenna (UK608) had a wider spread after correction (-15  $\rightarrow$  +20 ns) vs before (-20  $\rightarrow$  0 ns)
  - However, residual phase rates increase
- Application of *a priori* TEC corrections results in a net improvement in data quality, probably sufficient to allow desired averaging in HBA
  - But, fringe fitting still required (clocks, correlator)
  - Need to improve rate behaviour (smoothing?)