

Radio occultation diagnostics and ionosphere behaviour

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June 3, 2016

Outline

- Radio occultation method
- Ionospheric diagnostics - The Main Ionospheric Trough

Radio occultation method

- remote sensing technique measuring signal from the transmitter to the receiver
- the signal pass through the atmosphere and gets refracted or bent along the way
- magnitude of the refraction depends on the gradient of refractivity, which depends on the vertical density gradient
- GNSS-RO technique makes use of radio signals transmitted by the global positioning system (GPS) satellites
- vertical scanning of successive layers of the atmosphere (the GPS and LEO satellite position changes)
- spherical symmetry, Abel transform -> refraction index

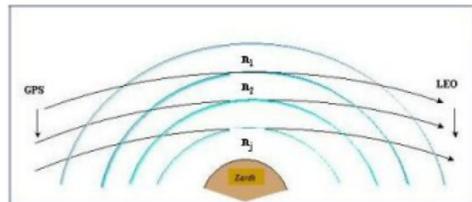
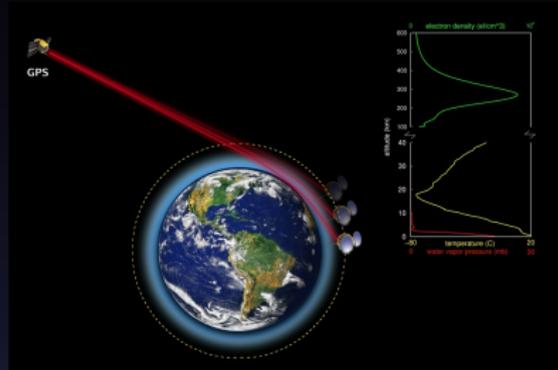
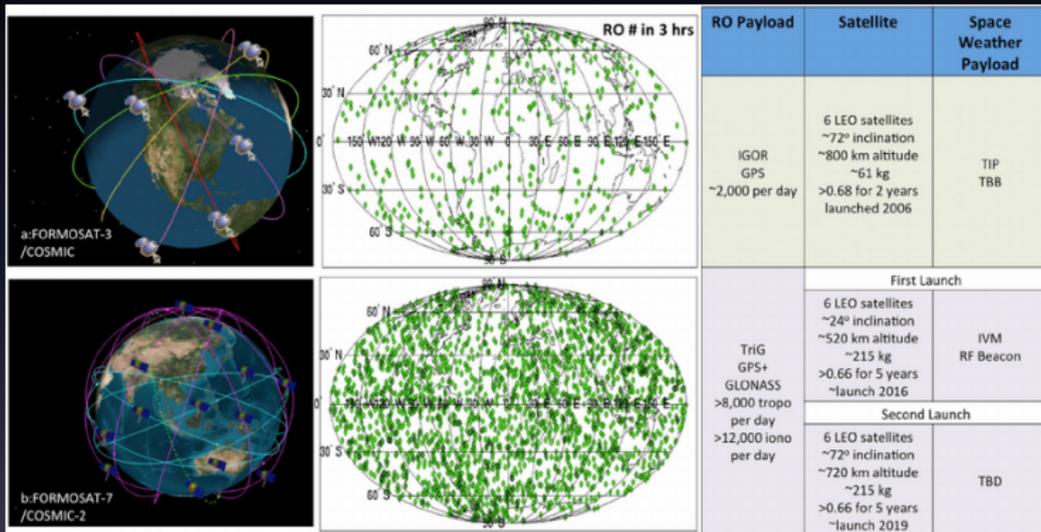


Figure 3. RO event geometry

Img credits: COSMIC/UCAR

FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC

Six microsattellites using radio occultation method providing informations about meteorological conditions in the Earth's atmosphere



Comparison between (a) FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC and (b) FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 in (left) constellation, (middle) RO events during 3 h, and (right) key parameters. Credits Yue, X. et al.

Analysis of Main Ionospheric Trough with COSMIC data

- depleted region of ionospheric plasma typical for the topside ionosphere
- its variability strongly affects the propagation of different natural and artificial signals
- strongly dependent on seasonal and geomagnetic conditions
- mostly night-time phenomenon
- characteristic shape, extended in longitudes but narrow in latitudes
- storm-phase dependent structure, very sensitive for geomagnetic conditions
- its location is considered to coincide with the plasmopause position [E. Yizengaw et al.(2005)].

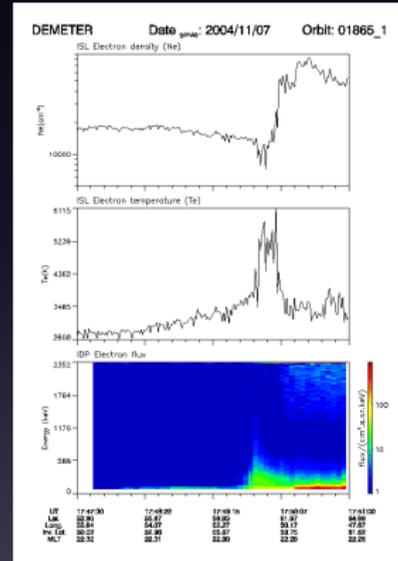


Figure: The main ionospheric trough seen from DEMETER data. Electron density: top, electron temperature-middle. Bottom figure: energy flux.

Data selection

- night-time occultation selected
- data divided in two sets: for low and high geomagnetic conditions (Kp index)
- selection of a specific altitude
- data presented in geomagnetic coordinates

Seasonal behaviour of the main ionospheric trough

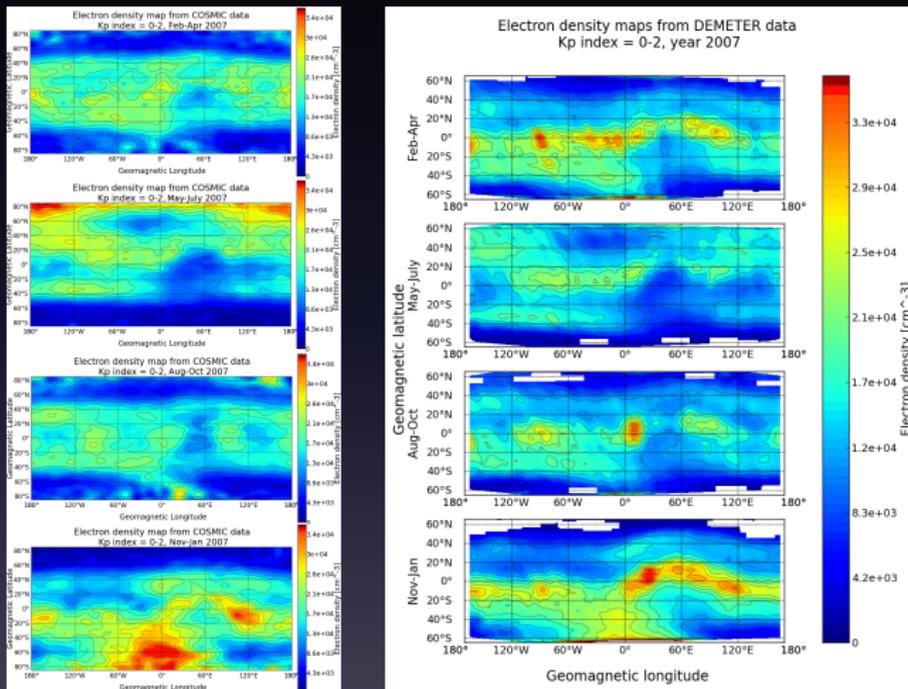


Figure: Maps of seasonal changes in electron density derived from FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC data for K_p index between 0-2 range (left figures) and DEMETER data (right figures) in 2007.

The trough position during night-time

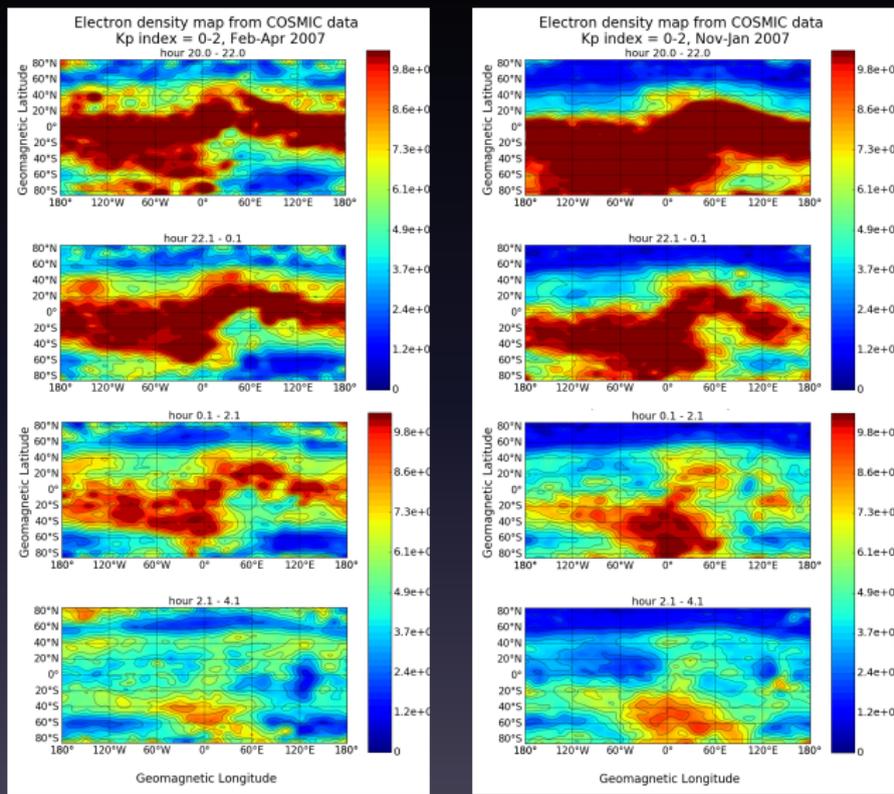


Figure: Maps of electron density for different time ranges derived from FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC data for K_p index 0-2 in 2007.

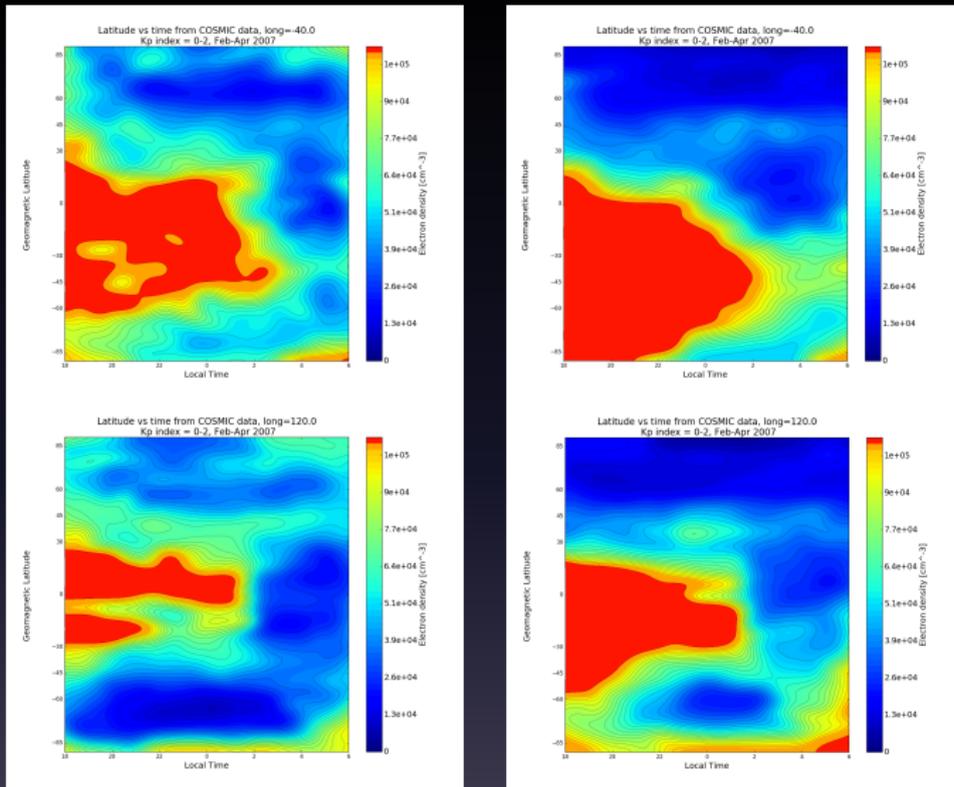


Figure: The mid latitude trough night-time occurrence for different longitude ranges derived from FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC data for K_p index between 0-2 range in 2007.

Other ionospheric analysis with COSMIC data

- The earthquake precursors studies
- The equatorial scintillation model

Conclusions

- radio occultation method is a powerful tool for atmospheric and ionospheric diagnostic (space weather diagnostics, global weather forecast models, cataclysm predictions)
- global characteristic of the ionosphere behaviour possible with RO data
- complement for other ionospheric diagnostic tools -> high coverage of RO in space and time

Thank you for your
attention!