



International Space Weather Initiative Workshop ICTP, Trieste, Italy, 2019

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5	5 %	obs end	: 2019/05/04	14:29:57.0 GPS	T (week2051 570	597.0s)										
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13	3 2	019/05/04 1	14:19:59.000	46.090254083	16.080165517	231.6379	5	7	3.6111	2.6016	9.0119	0.9156	1.4755	3.9637	0.00	0.0
4	4 2	019/05/04 1	14:20:00.000	46.090172663	16.080044227	194.6382	5	7	3.6108	2.6017	9.0111	0.9157	1.4766	3.9629	0.00	0.0
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I 6	5 2	019/05/04 1	14:20:04.000	46.090276858	16.080014978	245.2466	5	7	3.6093	2.6019	9.0079	0.9161	1.4812	3.9597	0.00	0.0
17	7 2	019/05/04	14:20:05.000	46.090280686	16.080013005	235.6149	5	7	3.6089	2.6020	9.0071	0.9162	1.4824	3.9589	0.00	0.0
18	3 2	019/05/04 1	14:20:06.000	46.090329158	16.080090291	239.5410	5	7	3.6085	2.6021	9.0063	0.9163	1.4835	3.9581	0.00	0.0
19	9 2	019/05/04 1	14:20:08.000	46.090240211	16.080171843	201.7472	5	7	3.6078	2.6022	9.0047	0.9165	1.4858	3.9565	0.00	0.0

Challenges in space weather and GNSS data aggregation and consolidation for research

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<u>Content</u>

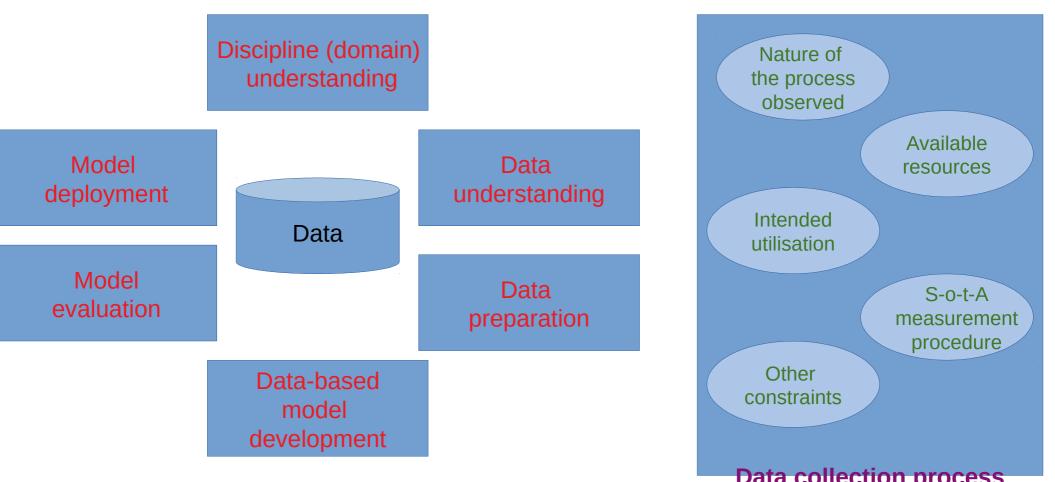
- Introduction and motivation
- Problem statement
- Overview of data sources
- Overview of data content and formats
- Methodology proposal
- Methodology demonstration
- Recommendations

- Introduction and motivation
- 'Data is merely a raw material of knowledge.'

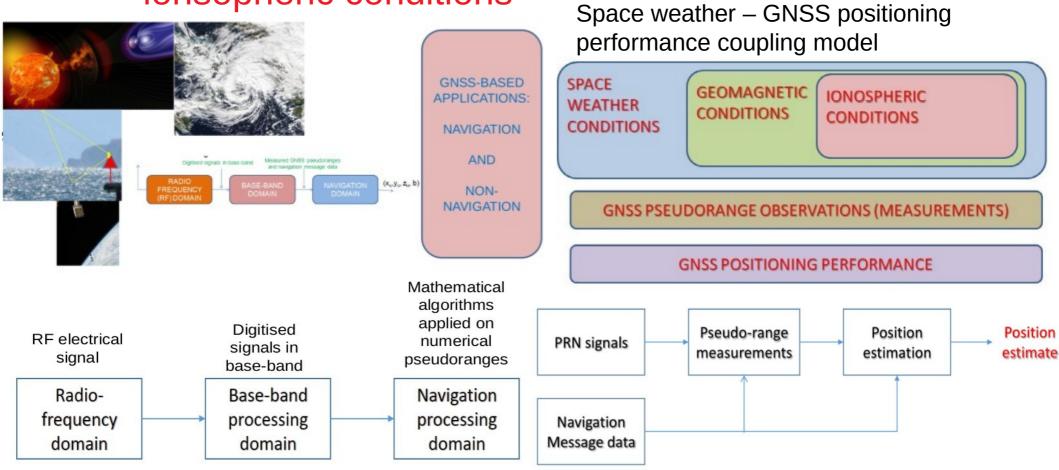
(New York Times)

- Science is hungry for data.
- Aggregation a process for compilation of a data set from different trusted data sources
- Consolidation a process for assemblage of a structured data set using the aggregated data
- Space weather (incl. ionospheric and geomagnetic) data aggregation and consolidation for multidisciplinary research

- Problem statement
- Data sets are mostly collected with best intentions, resulting with unexpected consequences.



 Problem statement: development of a forecasting model of GNSS positioning performance deterioration caused by space weather and ionsopheric conditions



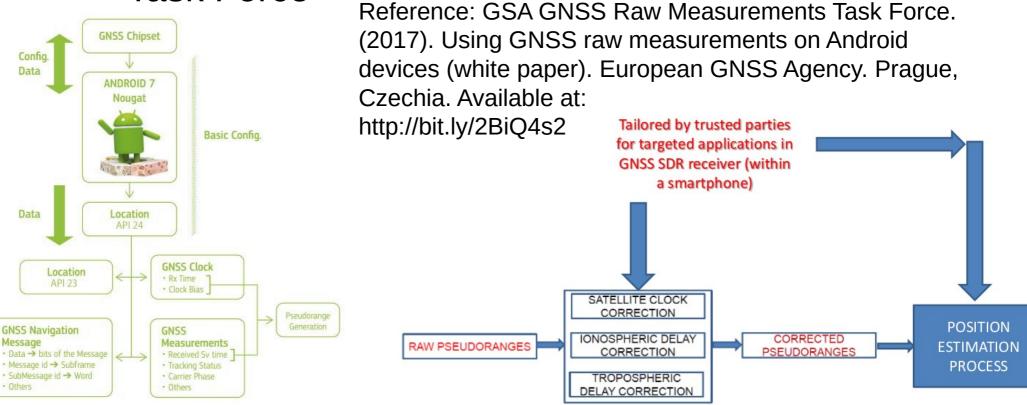
- <u>Overview of</u> <u>data sources</u>
- Issues: (i)
 bespoke
 scenario related data
 access, (ii)
 systematic
 provision of
 data

Data sub-set	Indices (originally measured variables)	Source(s)
Solar activity data	SSN, SFD	NOAA (https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/ stp/spaceweather.html)
Geomagnetic condition data	Bx, By, Bz Kp, Ap, Dst	INTERMAGNET (http://www.intermagnet.org/ data-donnee/data-eng.php) NOAA (https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/ stp/spaceweather.html)
Ionospheric condition data	f0Es, f0F2 TEC, dTEC SID	NOAA (https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/ stp/spaceweather.html)) derived from IGS RINEX observations (ftp://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov/gn ss/data/daily/) Stanford University SID database (http://sid.stanford.edu/datab ase-browser/)
GNSS positioning performance indices	GNSS northing, easting, vertical positioning errors	Derived from stationary IGS RINEX observations (ftp://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov/gn ss/data/daily/) or our won observations taken at Baška, Krk Island, Croatia

- Overview of data content and formats
- Issues: (iii) numerous formats, (iv) different sampling rates, (v) various expressions of a timestamp as sample's ID

			4 #
1 3.03	OBSERVATION DATA M: Mixed	RINEX VERSION / TYPE	
2 rinex ON	NSL 20190511 201855 UT	PGM / RUN BY / DATE	
3		MARKER NAME MARKER TYPE	6 # TimeZone = CET
5 rinex ON User		OBSERVER / AGENCY	7 #
6 4239788.0544 13	05636.9814 4567459.9458	APPROX POSITION XYZ	
7 XXXXXXXX	HUAWEI VTR-L09	REC # / TYPE / VERS	8 # UTC_StartTime = 2015-03-17 00:00
8 XXXXXXXX	VTR-L09	ANT 1 DST0801Q01	000-012-011-008-007-005-003-005-006-005-005-007-007-006-007-006-008-008-007-006-004-005-003-003-003-006
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18 G01 24194485.606		20.291	15 #DataMax=15060452.119
19 G08 20805905.371		19.012	16 #dataquality_average_v0.1=0.144428
20 G10 20822259.650 21 G11 23484184.637	75520.082 -1082.790 -254866.483 3621.784	16.341 25.537	
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23 G16 24143319.1 1	180101251521333723232710	013177 18 22	9 9 12 4 4 5 100.63066.80 18 2015-03-17 00:00:00 3556751.51528
24 G18 21885896.3 25 G22 24852718.3 2	18010225152217 7 3 717102	2010 90 6 3	2 3 6 4 7 4 40.21067.20 19 2015-03-17 00:00:05 3572599.78873
26 G27 20477078.6 3	180103251523 0 710 7 310	3 0 40 0 3	4 3 2 4 2 0 20.00068.30 20 2015-03-17 00:00:10 3588448.06218
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6	18010625152613 0 7 0 3 0	3 3 30 5 0	3 0 2 0 2 2 20.00067.10 23 2015-03-17 00:00:25 3635992.88253
7	18010725152710 0 0 0 3 7	7 3 30 4 0	0 0 2 3 3 2 20.00067.60 24 2015-03-17 00:00:30 3651841.15598
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_	1801092516 2372320132020		7 5 7 7 6 6 90.52068.50 26 2015-03-17 00:00:40 3683537.70287
-	1801102516 313171010 310		4 4 2 4 2 0 30.10068.10 27 2015-03-17 00:00:45 3699385.97632
11	1801112516 4 310 0 3 7 0	3 7 33 2 4	0 2 3 0 2 3 20.00068.50 28 2015-03-17 00:00:50 3746122.73534 29 2015-03-17 00:00:55 3792859.49435
			29 2013-03-17 00.00.35 3792859.49435

- Overview of data content and formats
- Utilisation of raw single- and dual-frequency GNSS pseudoranges provided through Android Location API (selected devices) – GSA Raw Measurement Task Force



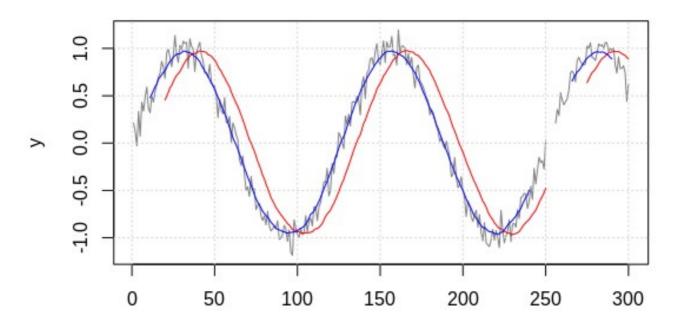
- <u>Methodology proposal</u>
- (i-a) Structured description of space weather data applications to allow for systematic and seamless data utilisation
- (i-b) Categorisation of space weather data applications
- (i-c) Standardised terminology and onthology
- (ii) common agreement on data access procedure and methodology (incl. structures of web-addresses)

- <u>Methodology proposal</u>
- (iii) Set of dedicated data parsers have to be developed
- R environment for statistical computing
- Selection of R libraries in support of data wrangling (tidyr, tidyverse, dplyr, lubridate)

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R is available as an open source software at: https:// www.r-project.org/

- Methodology proposal
- (iv) Varying sampling rates should be treated with statistical methods, such as *Moving Average* (smoothing, filtering) – R package *smooth*



• (v) cross-discipline agreement on datum expression

<u>Methodology demonstration</u>

Space weather effects on Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) positioning performance are well-understood. However, a numerical model capable of forecasting the extent of GNSS positioning performance deterioration due to space weather, geomagnetic and ionospheric effects remains a scientific challenge. This monograph addresses the challenge through introduction of the space weather – GNSS positioning performance coupling model, and utilisation of selected machine learning methods for model development in selected scenario of quiet space weather conditions. Based on the assembled database of experimental observations, several forecasting models were developed using machine learning methods selected according to statistical properties of observations. Models were compared and their performance assessed from both the modelling and computational perspectives. Presented results contribute to the effort of generalised model development. The monograph will benefit scientists in the fields of machine learning, space weather and satellite navigation, GNSS receiver designers, and a growing population of interested GNSS users.

veather-driven GNSS degradation



Mia Filic Renato Filjar

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Forecasting model of space weather-driven GNSS positioning performance

Forecasting model of space weather-driven GNSS positioning performance degradation



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Filic, Filjar

- <u>Recommendations</u>
- 1. International collaboration on cross-disciplinary data format standardisation, considering environments for data processing
- 2. Description and categorisation of scenarios of space weather data utilisation
- 3. Capacity development in widely embraced and utilised computational environments
- 4. Research facilitation in the segment of efficient data preparation and data quality assessment

In appreciation of your kind attention!



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