



The Abdus Salam
International Centre for Theoretical Physics



2025-18

Satellite Navigation Science and Technology for Africa

23 March - 9 April, 2009

Ionospheric Challenges for Positioning Applications in Africa

Susan Skone

*The University of Calgary
Alberta
Canada*

Ionospheric Challenges for Positioning Applications in Africa

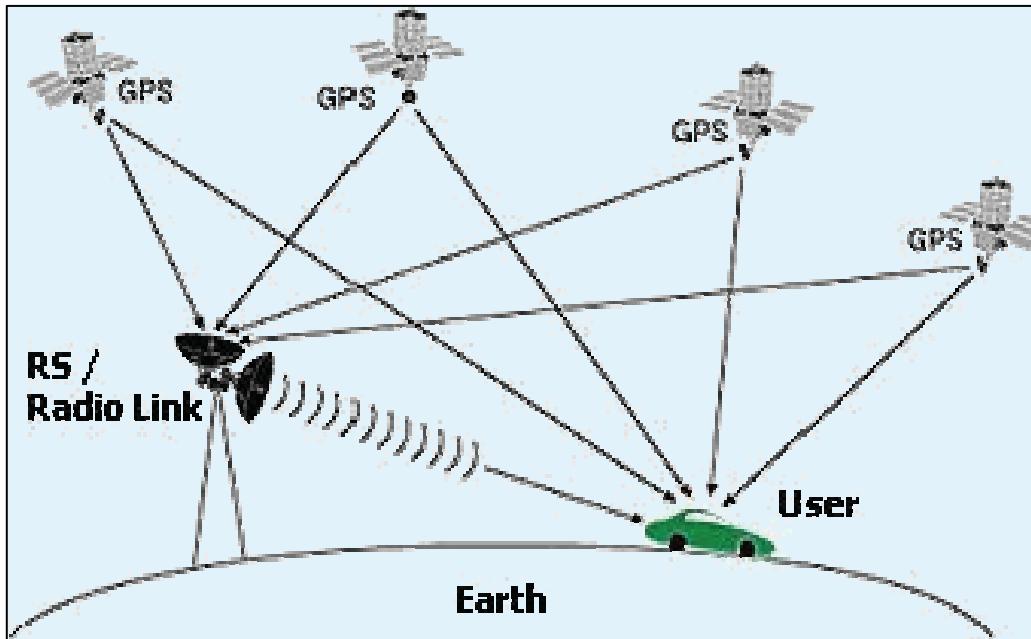
S. Skone

Department of Geomatics Engineering,
Schulich School of Engineering, University of Calgary

Outline

- DGPS & SBAS
- Equatorial anomaly and SED
- Impact on positioning – examples and case studies
- Summary

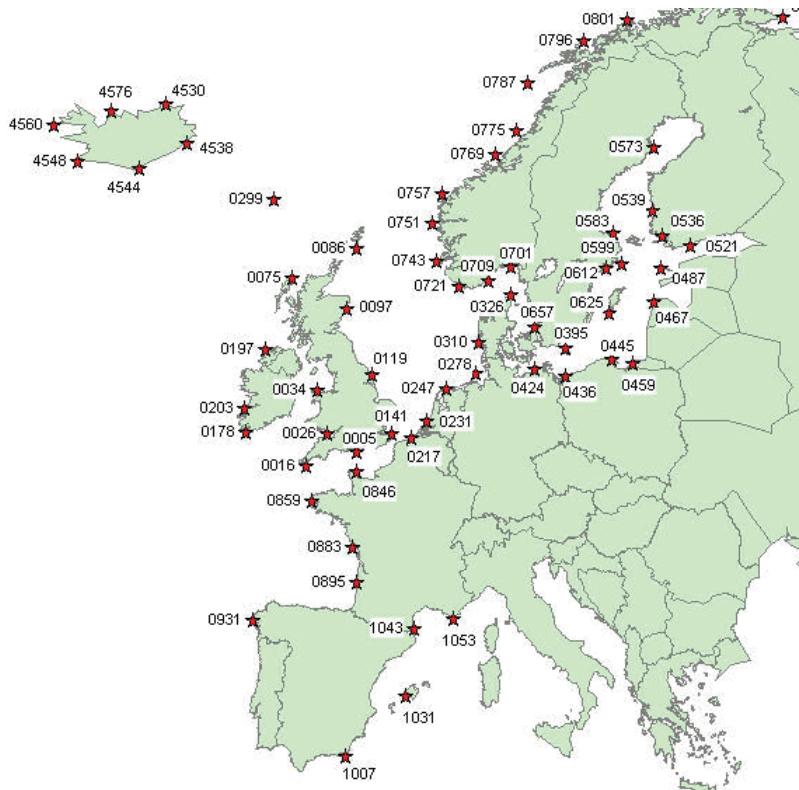
Differential GPS



- Without DGPS... your accuracy is 5-10 metres
- With DGPS...your accuracy improves to 0.5 - 2 metres
- Accuracy degrades with baseline distance

Maritime DGPS

- Many service providers worldwide
- Horizontal positioning accuracies typically 1-2 m



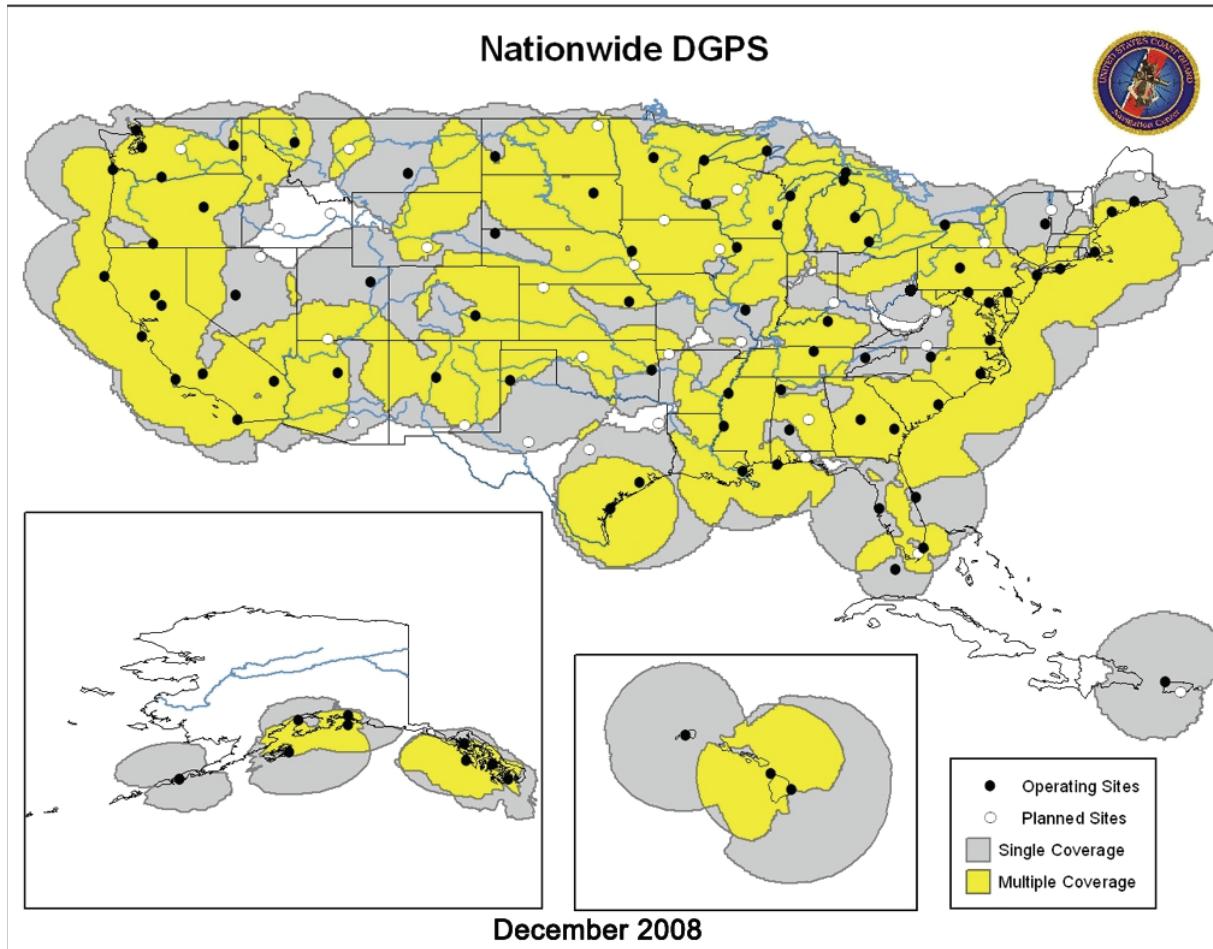
<http://www.effective-solutions.co.uk/beacons.html>

S. Skone/2009

(Fugro, 2006)



Nationwide DGPS (U.S.)



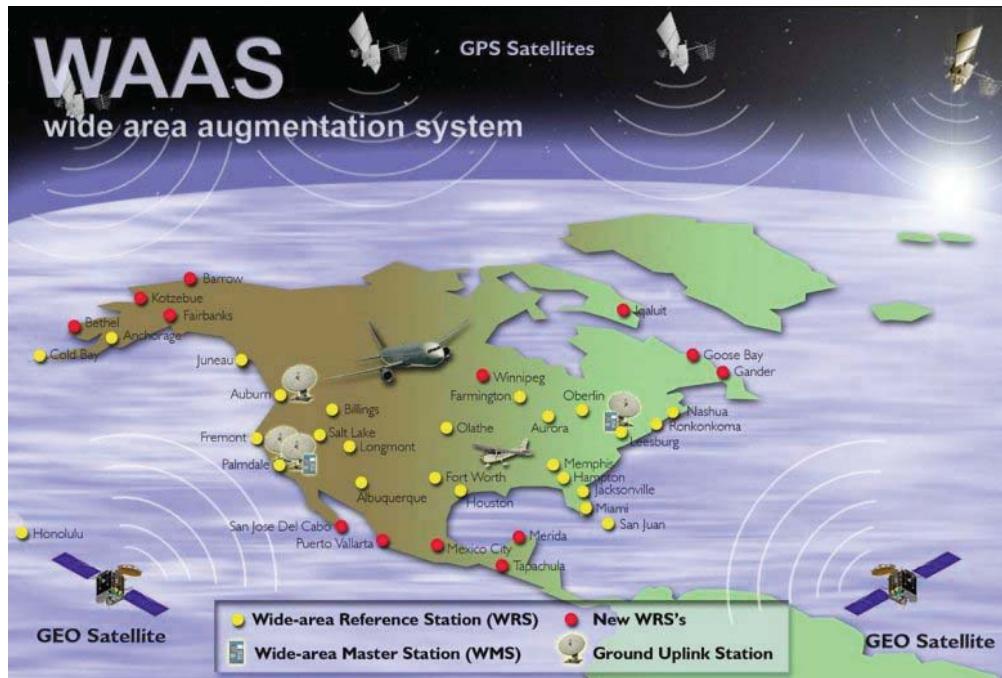
<http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/dgps/coverage/CurrentCoverage.htm>

Applications

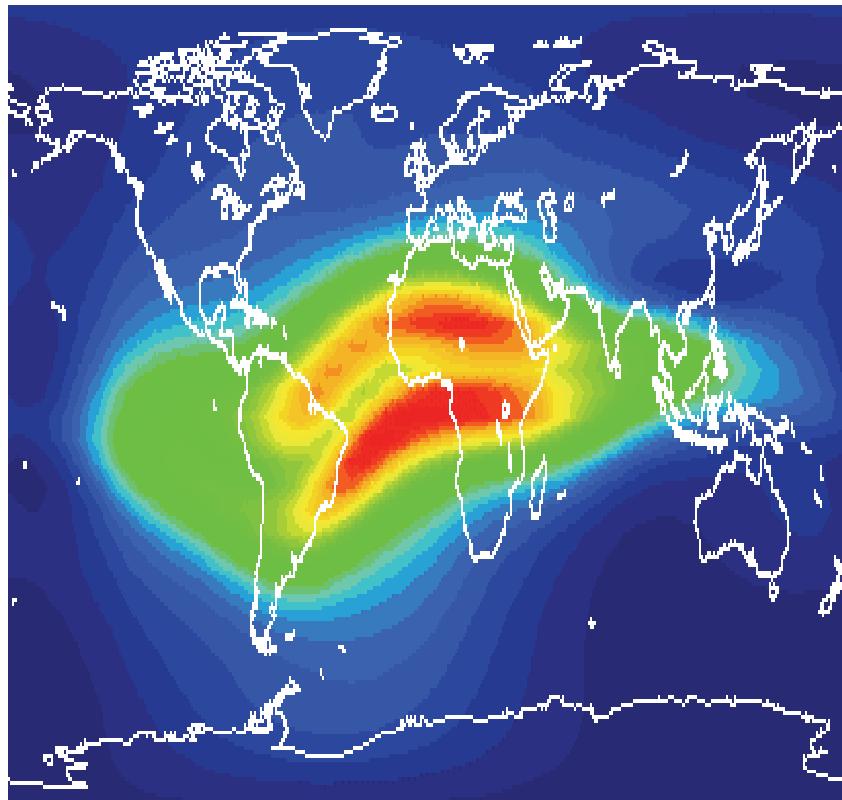
- Mapping and surveying, including hydrographic surveying
- Natural resource exploration and management
- Agriculture (seeding and harvesting)
- Environmental monitoring (GIS)
- Transportation – asset management, road construction, train control, and truck routing
- Emergency response

SBAS

- Satellite clock, orbit and ionosphere corrections estimated using dual-frequency reference network
- Ionosphere corrections defined on (typically) 5 deg by 5 deg grid
- Positioning accuracies typically 1-3 m
- WAAS implemented in United States for commercial aviation; EGNOS in Europe; extension to Africa (EGNOS REM)



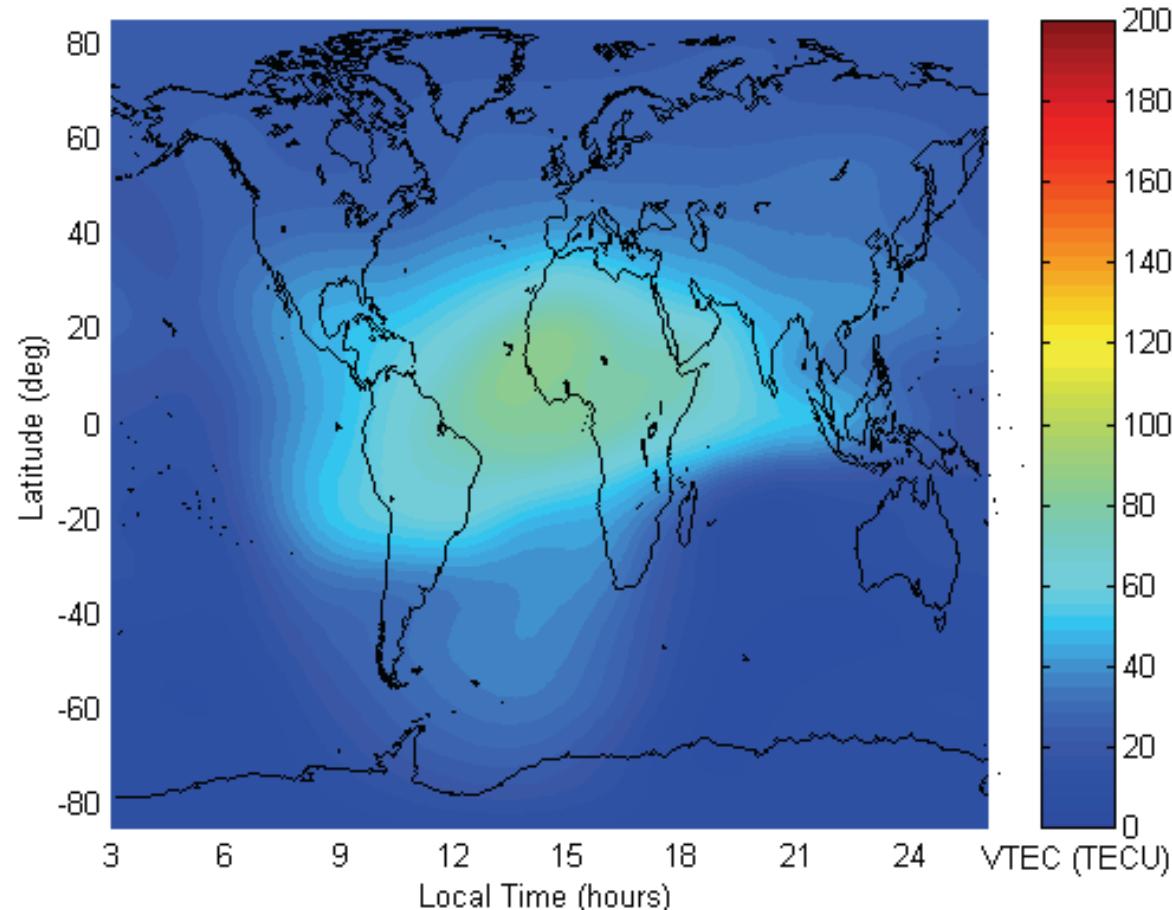
Equatorial Anomaly



- two maxima in TEC ($\pm 15^\circ$ mag)
- primary peak at 1400
- secondary peak at 2100
- large gradients: 30 ppm
- scintillations
- largest peaks observed during equinoxes at solar maximum

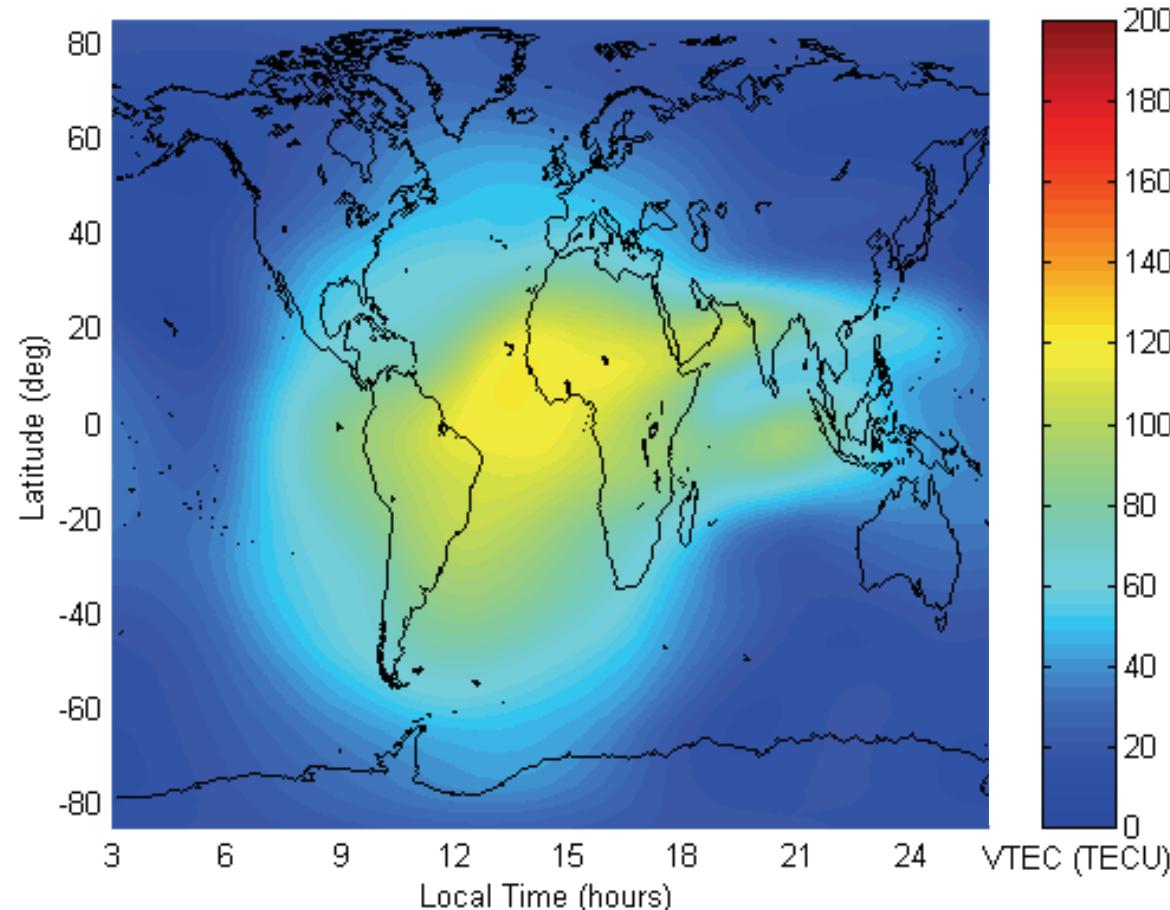
Spatial Distribution of VTEC during Solar Maximum

June 2000



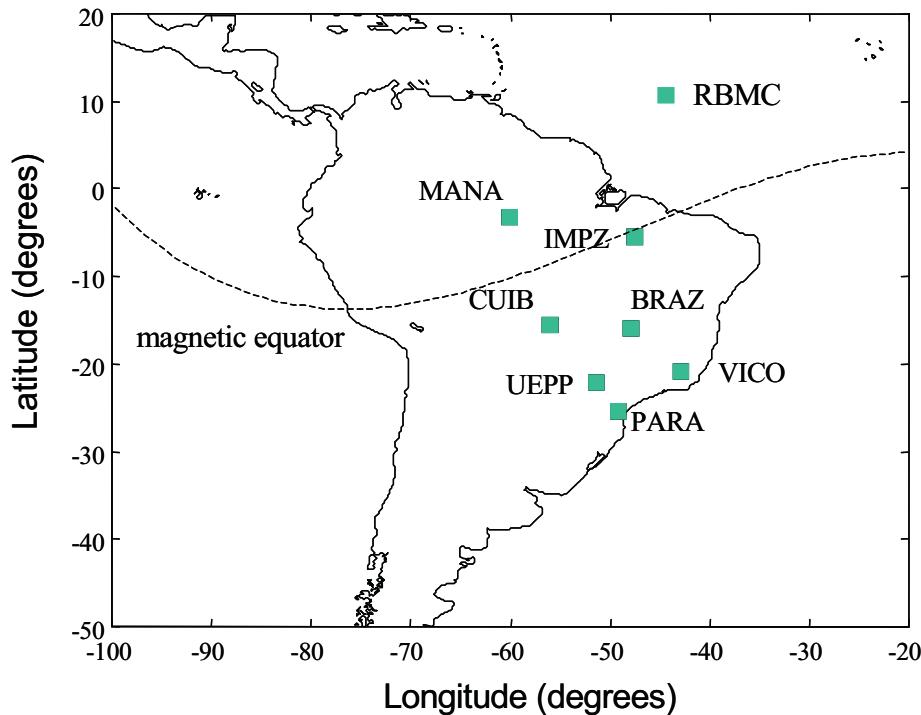
Spatial Distribution of VTEC during Solar Maximum (Equinox)

March 2000



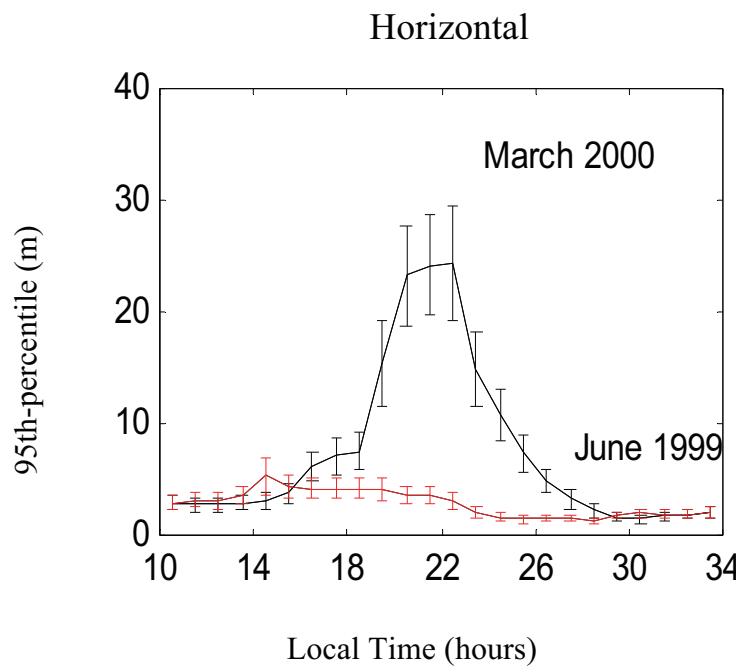
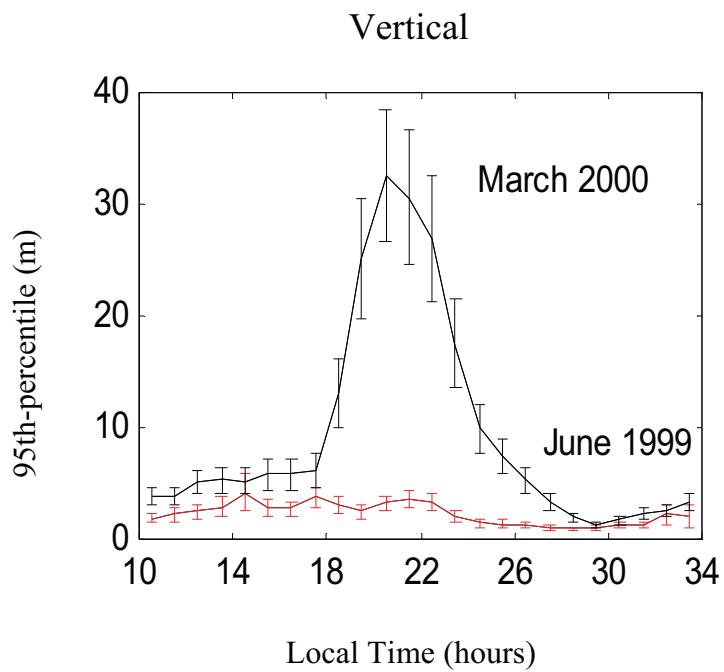
Low Latitude DGPS at Solar Maximum

RBMC Reference Stations

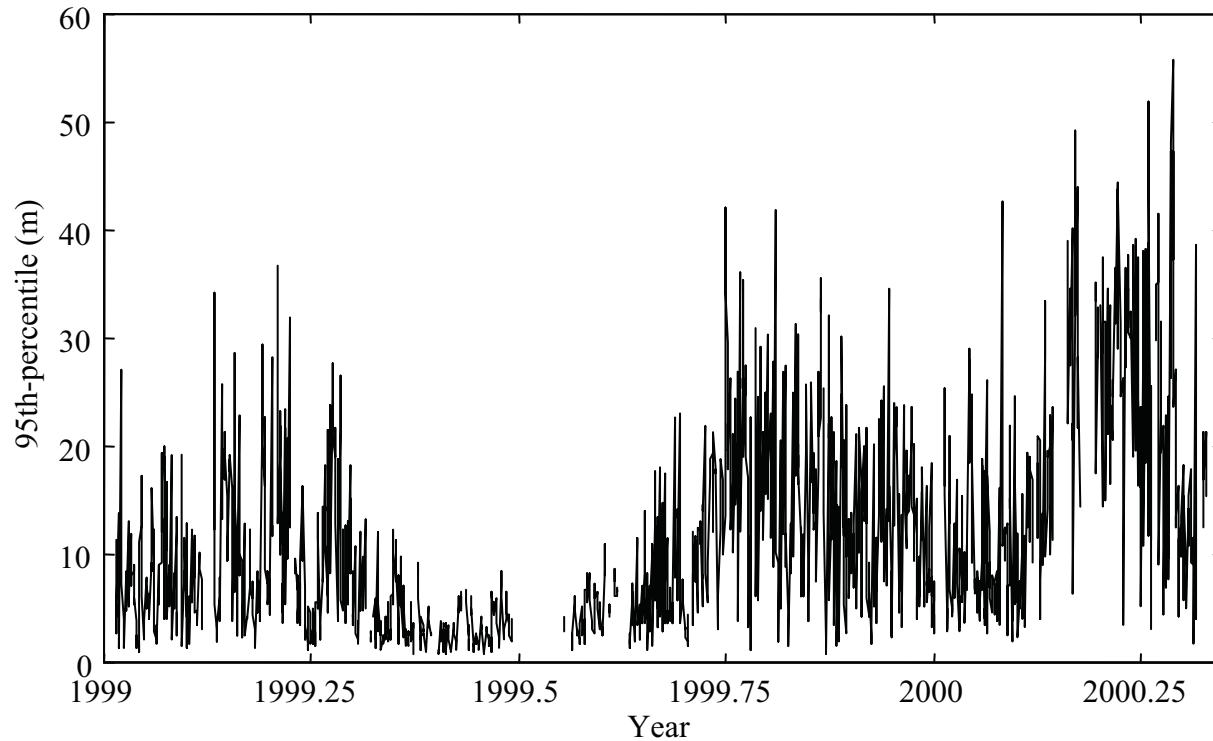


- DGPS positioning accuracies computed for UEPP-PARA baseline (430 km)

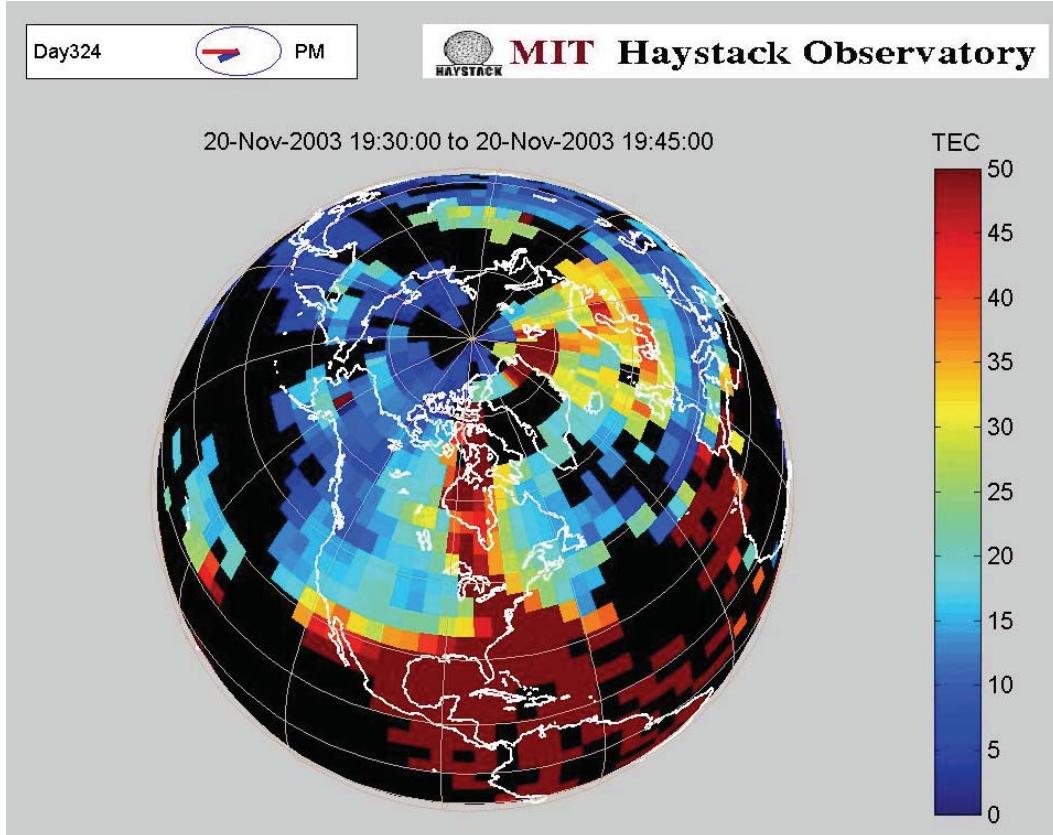
DGPS Positioning Accuracies



Horizontal DGPS Positioning Accuracies – Evening Sector



Storm-Enhanced Density



Range Error:

$$I = \pm 40.3 \frac{\text{TEC}}{f^2}$$

- Impact on GNSS applications?
- Plume extends 1000 km E-W
- Gradients of 30-50 ppm near edges of plume (E-W) and base of plume (N-S)
- Conjugate effects in northern and southern hemispheres – impact in Africa



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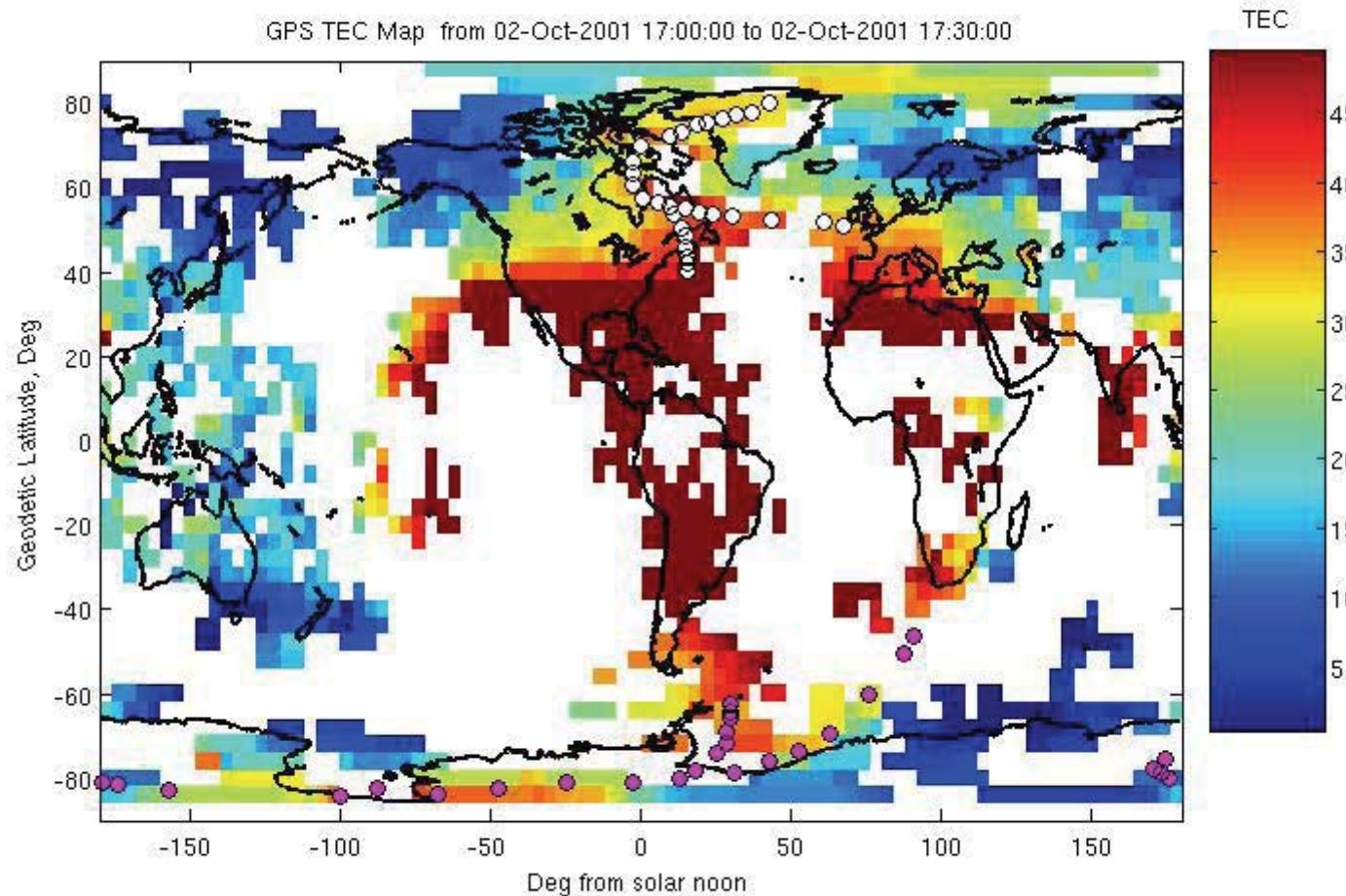


Conjugate Effects: 1730 Oct 2, 2001

Day275 PM



MIT Haystack Observatory





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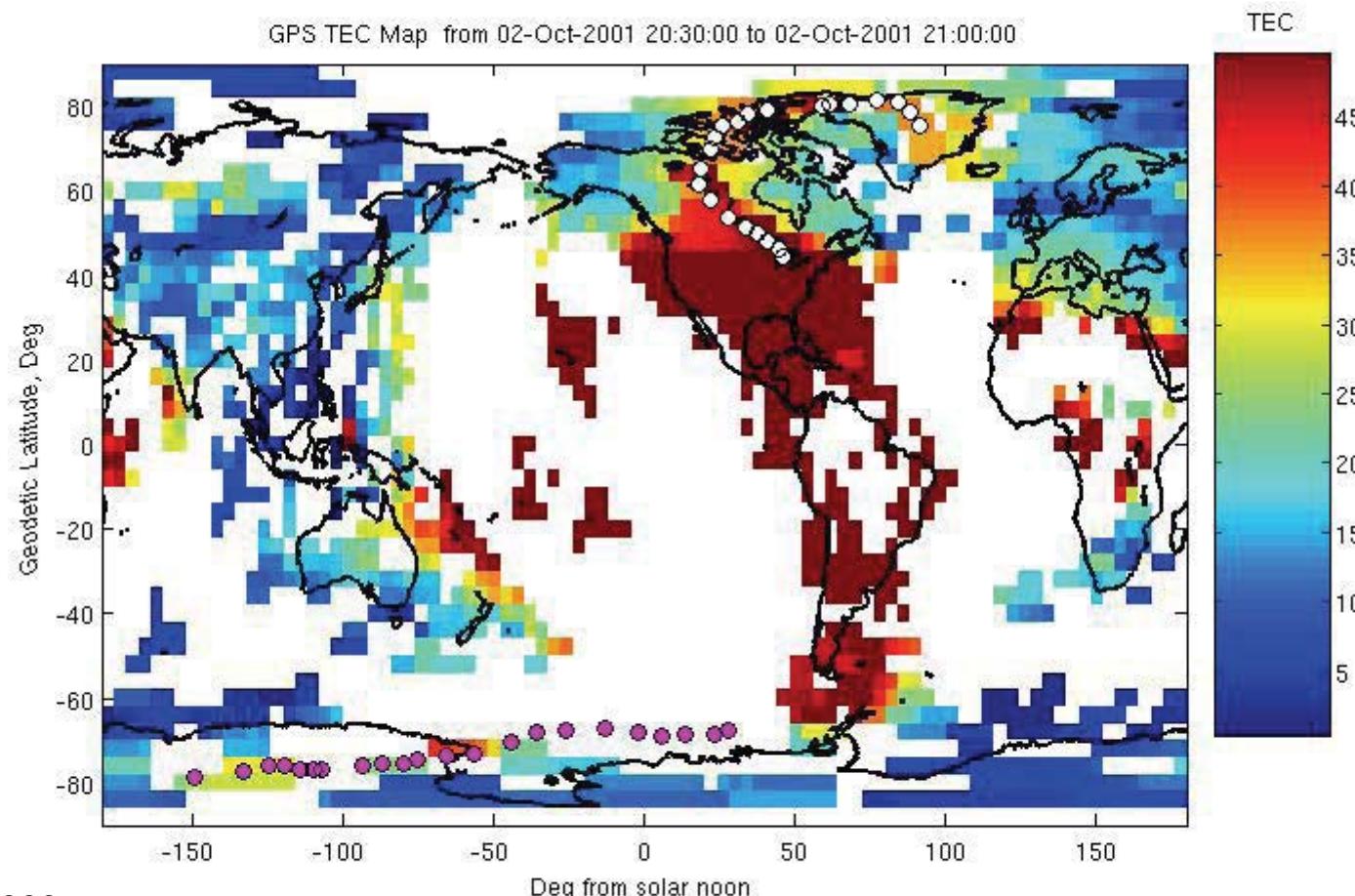


Conjugate Effects: 2100 Oct 2, 2001

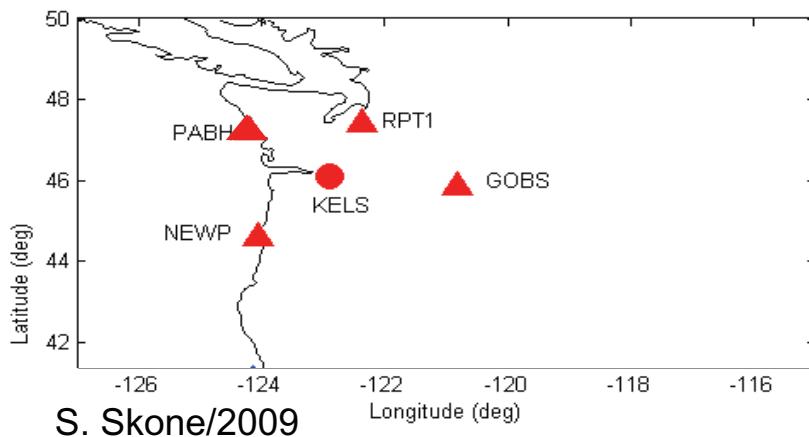
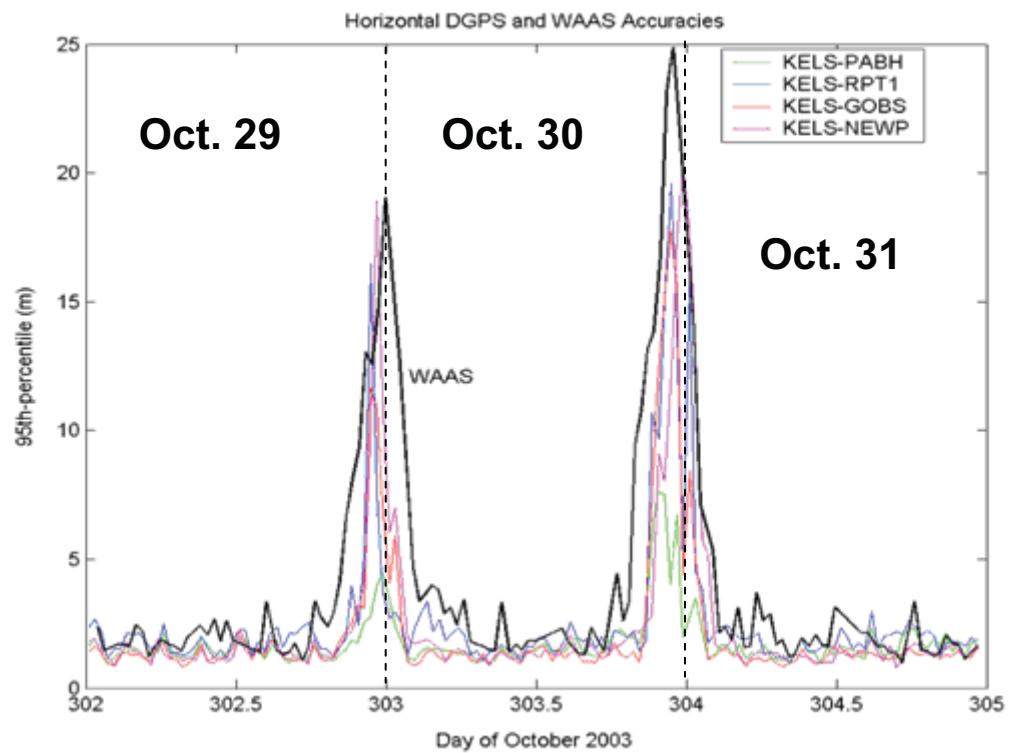
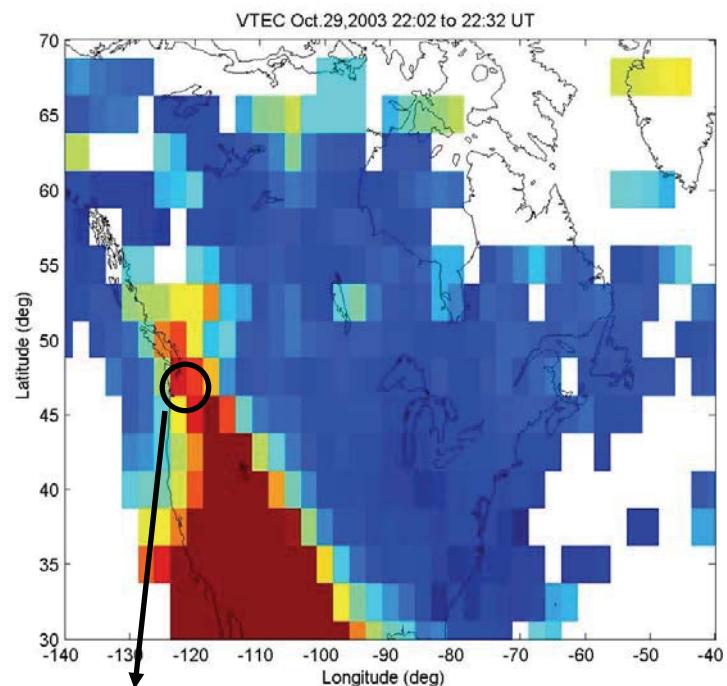
Day275 1 PM



MIT Haystack Observatory

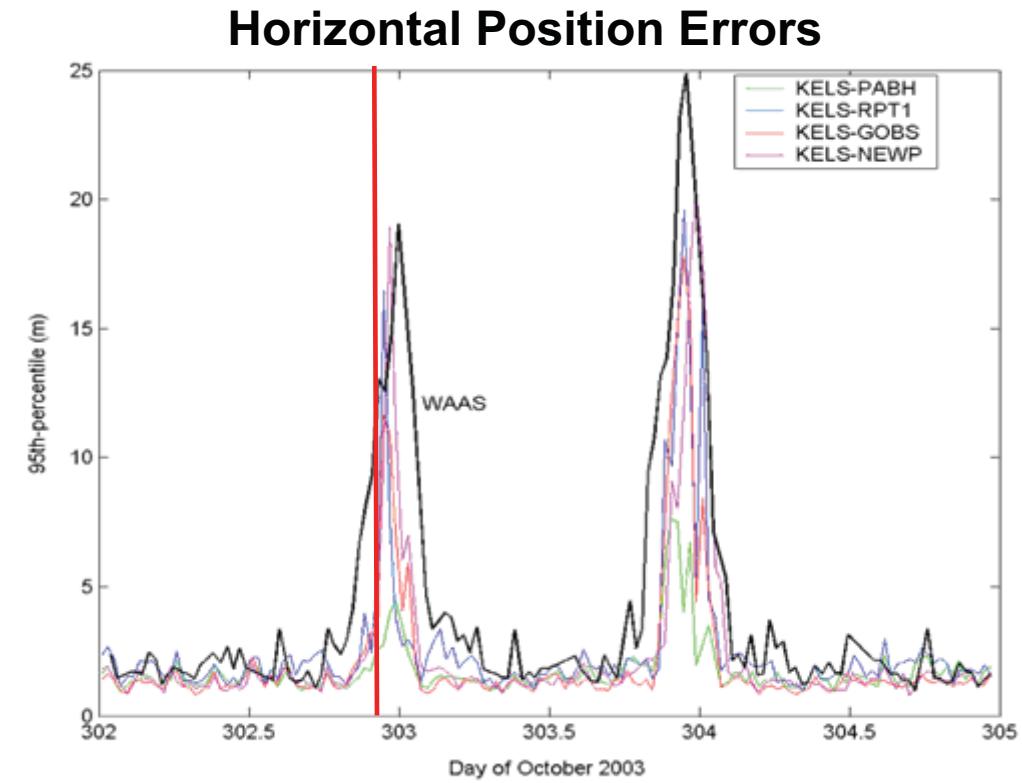
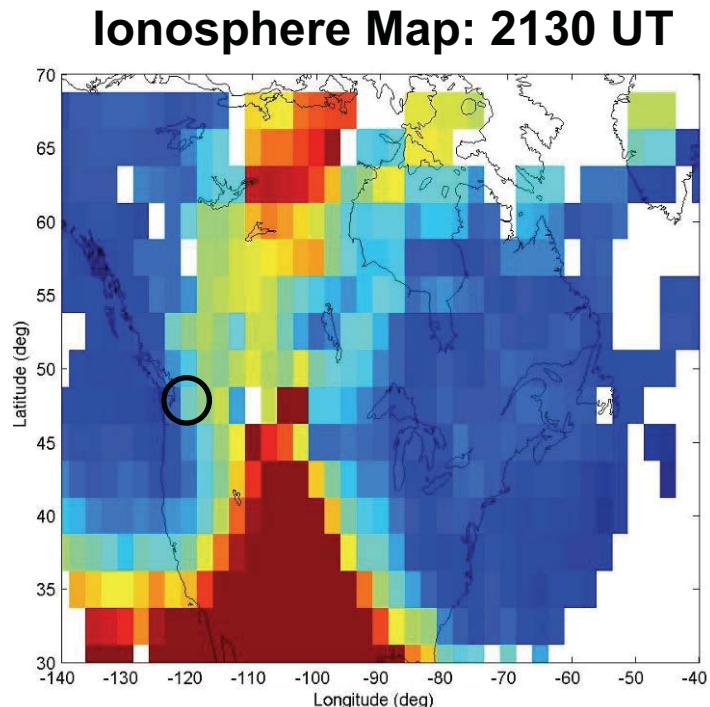


SED Event 29-31 October 2003

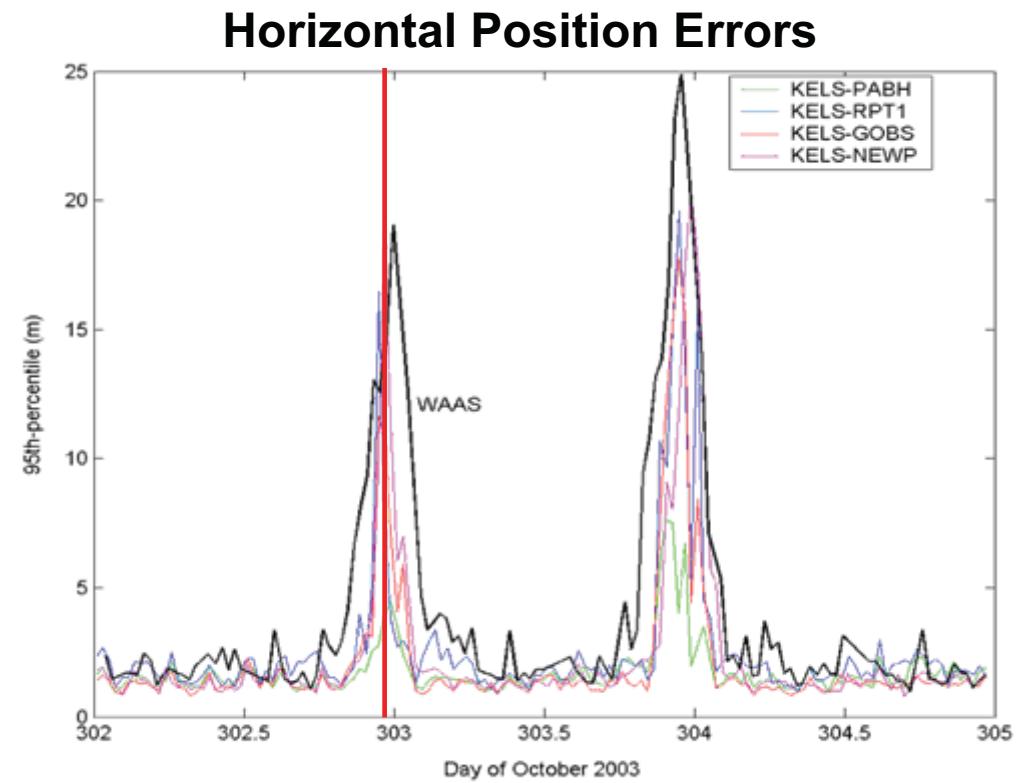
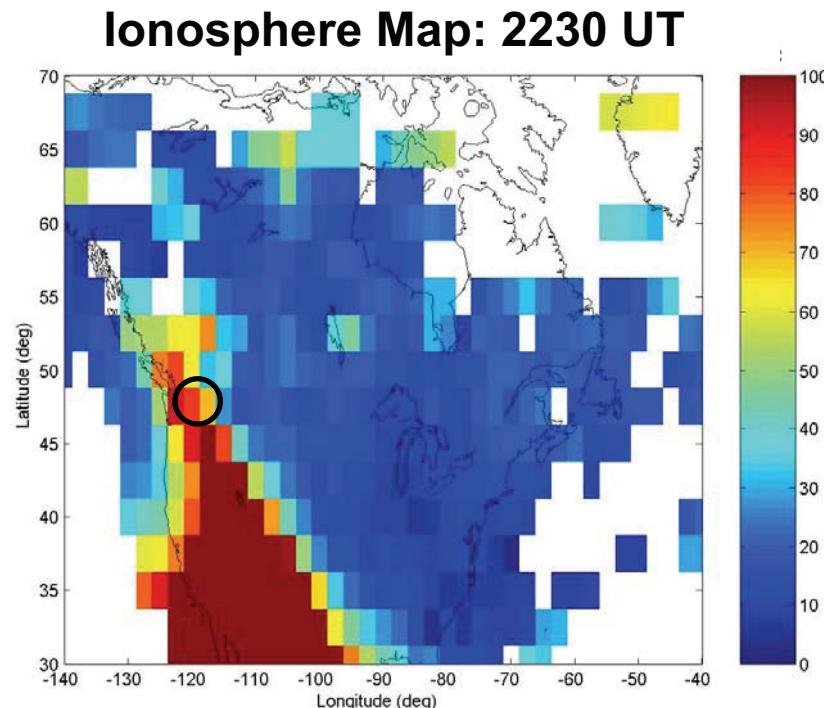


STATION PAIR (USER-REFERENCE)	BASELINE LENGTH (KM)
KELS-PABH	158
KELS-RPT1	147
KELS-GOBS	164
KELS-NEWP	193

DGPS&WAAS Horizontal Positioning Errors: 29 October 2003

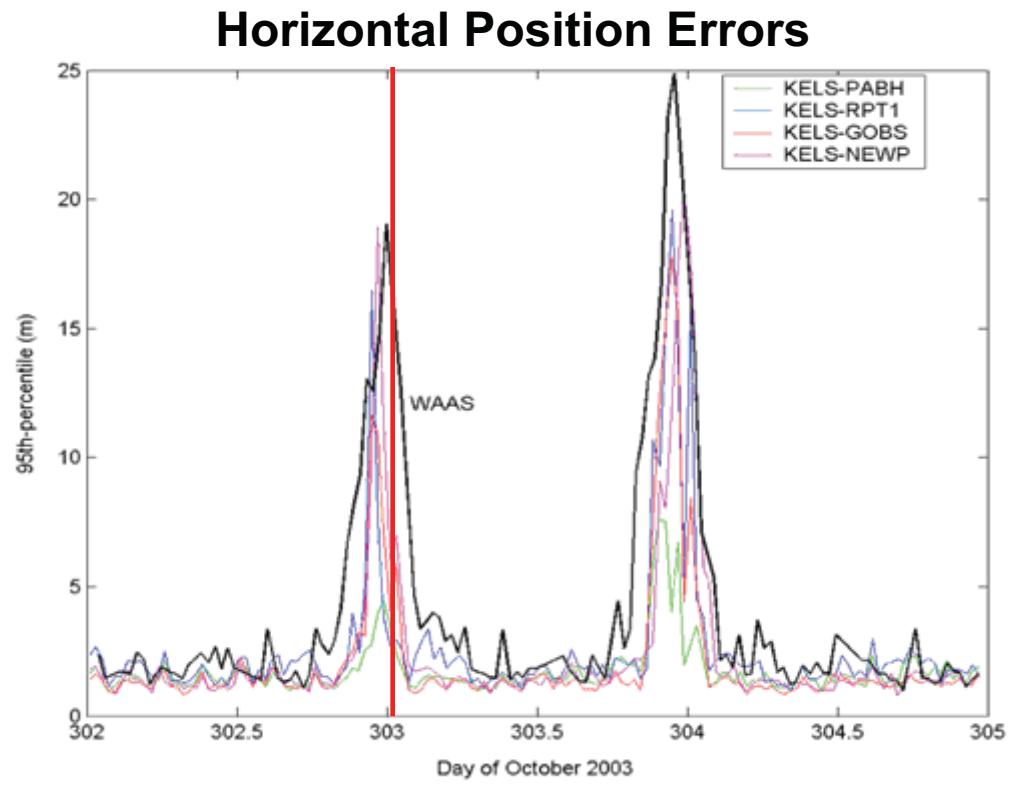
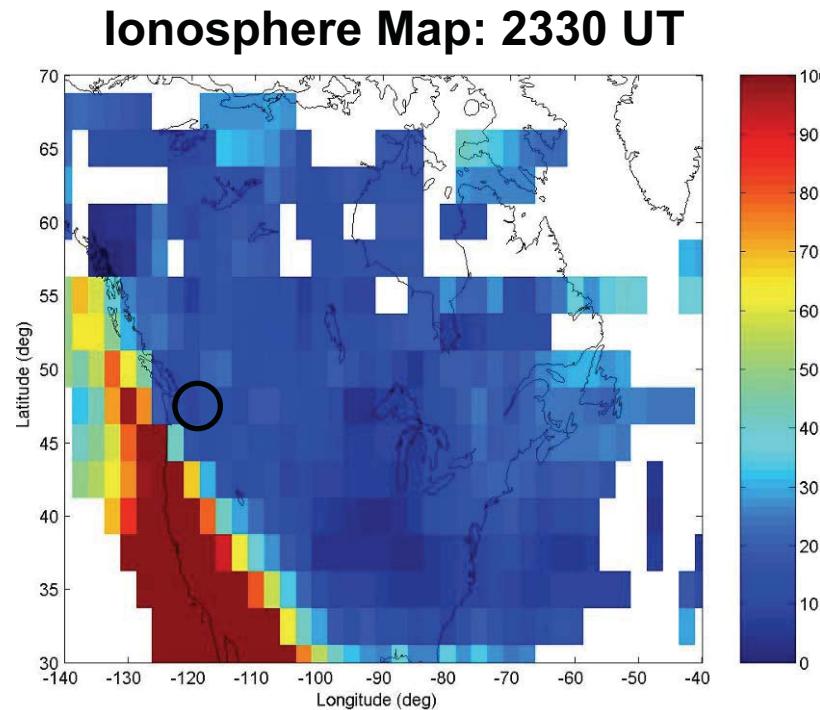


DGPS&WAAS Horizontal Positioning Errors: 29 October 2003

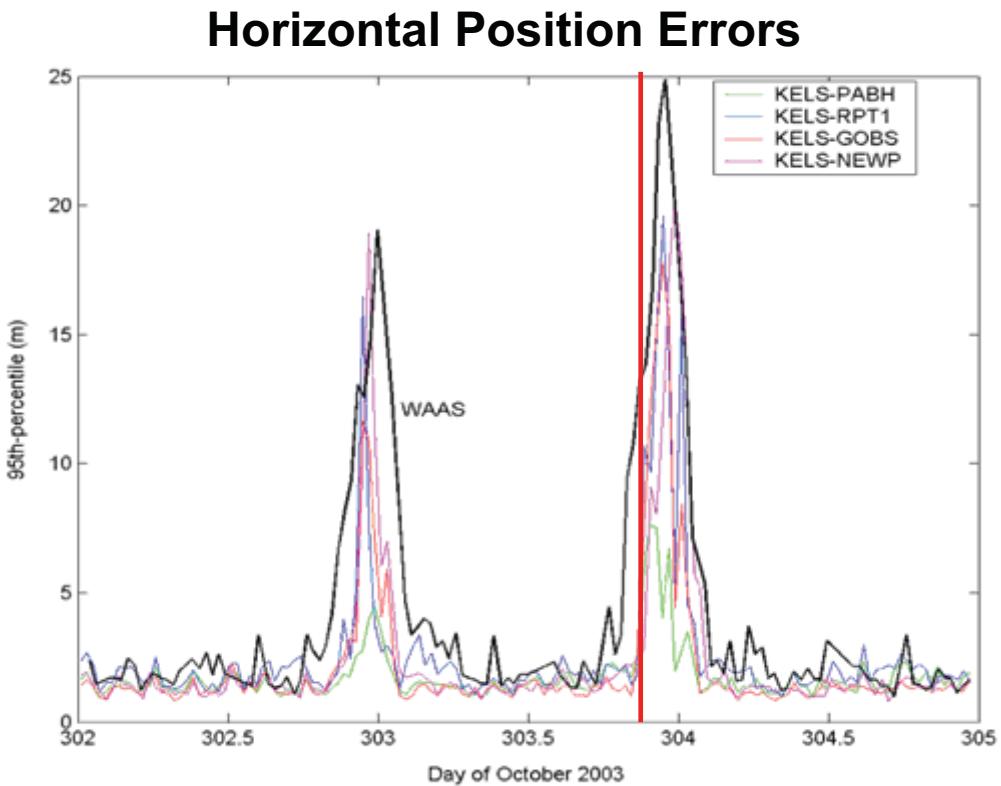
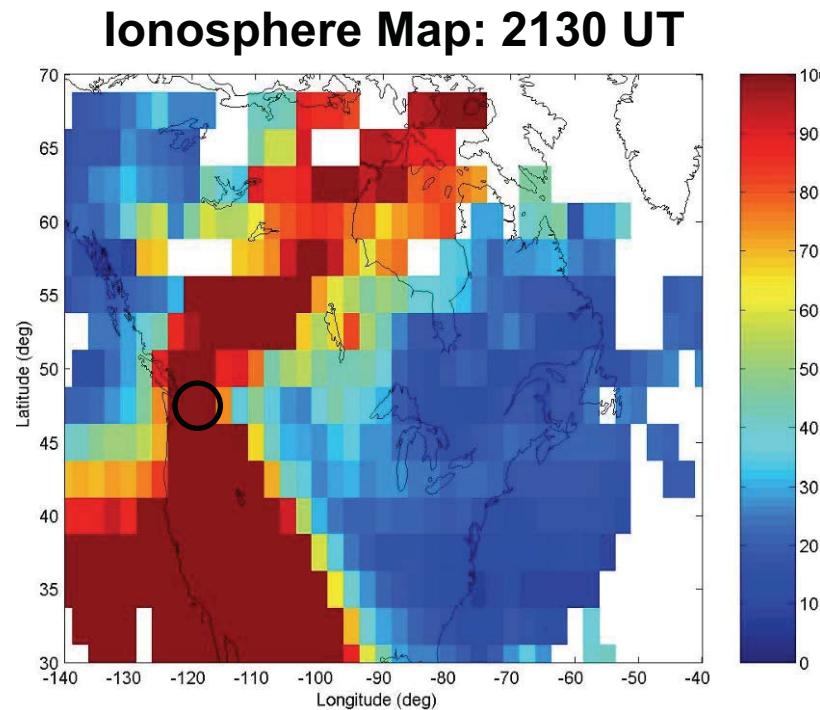


Gradient = 30 ppm

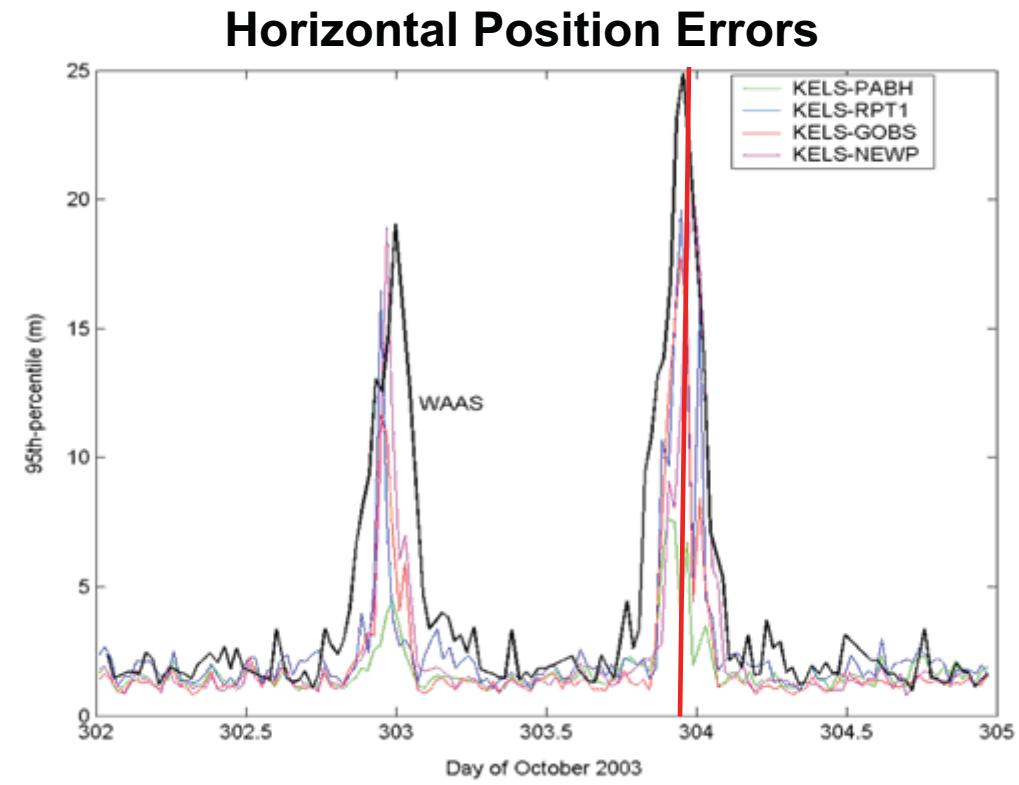
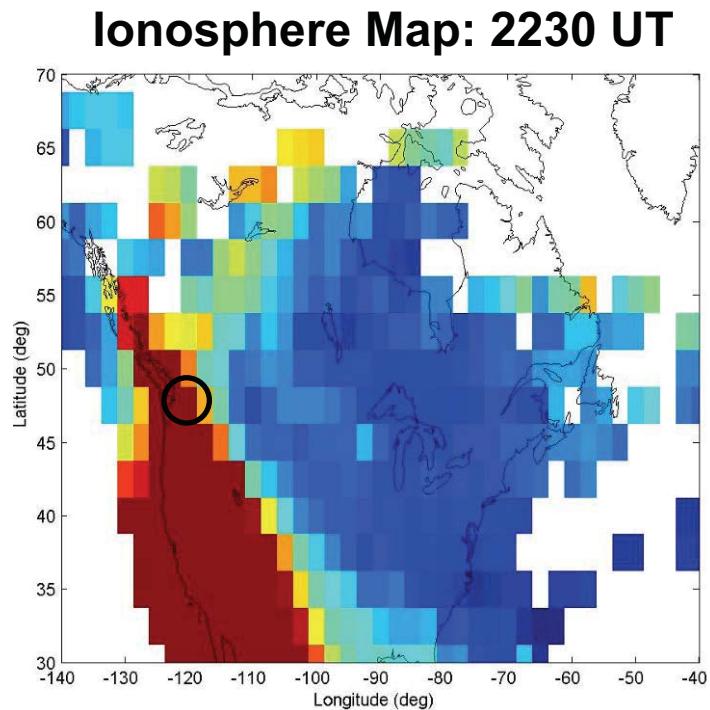
DGPS&WAAS Horizontal Positioning Errors: 29 October 2003



DGPS&WAAS Horizontal Positioning Errors: 29 October 2003

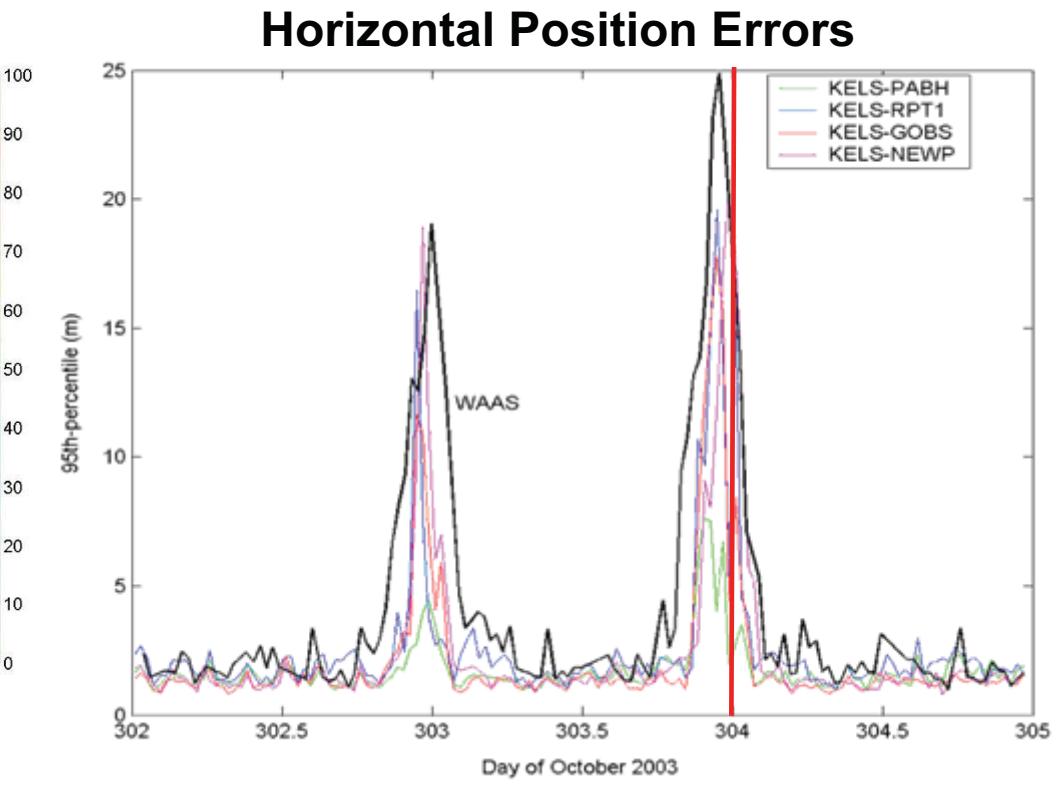
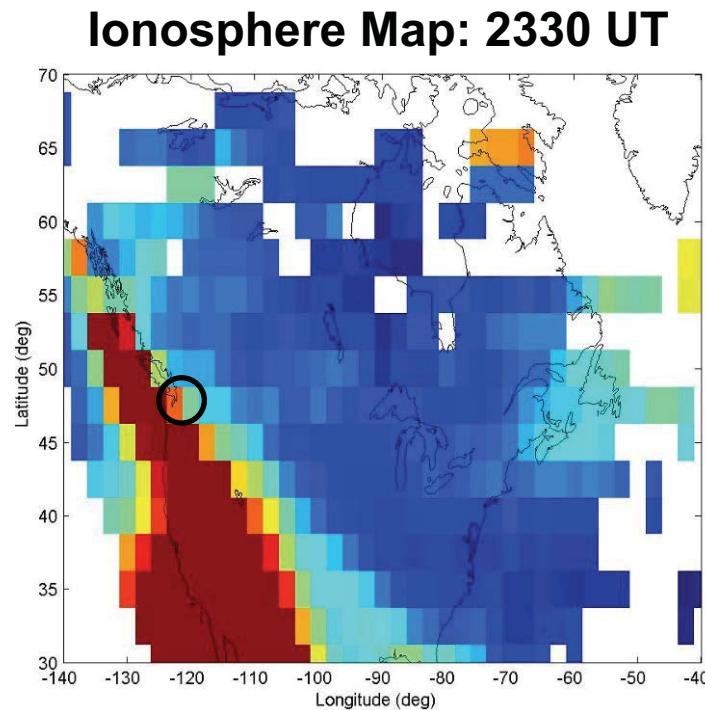


DGPS&WAAS Horizontal Positioning Errors: 29 October 2003

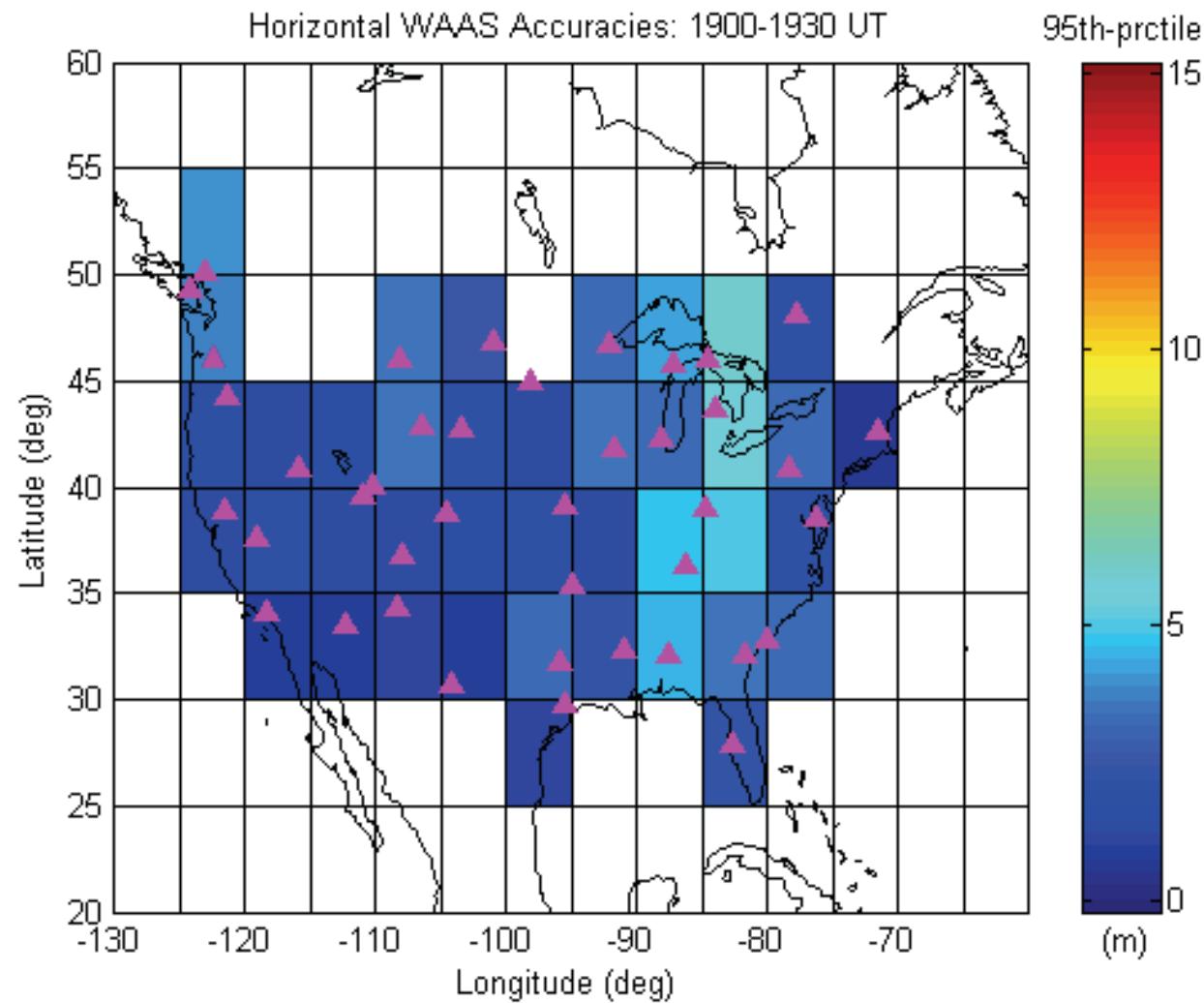


Gradient = 35 ppm

DGPS&WAAS Horizontal Positioning Errors: 29 October 2003

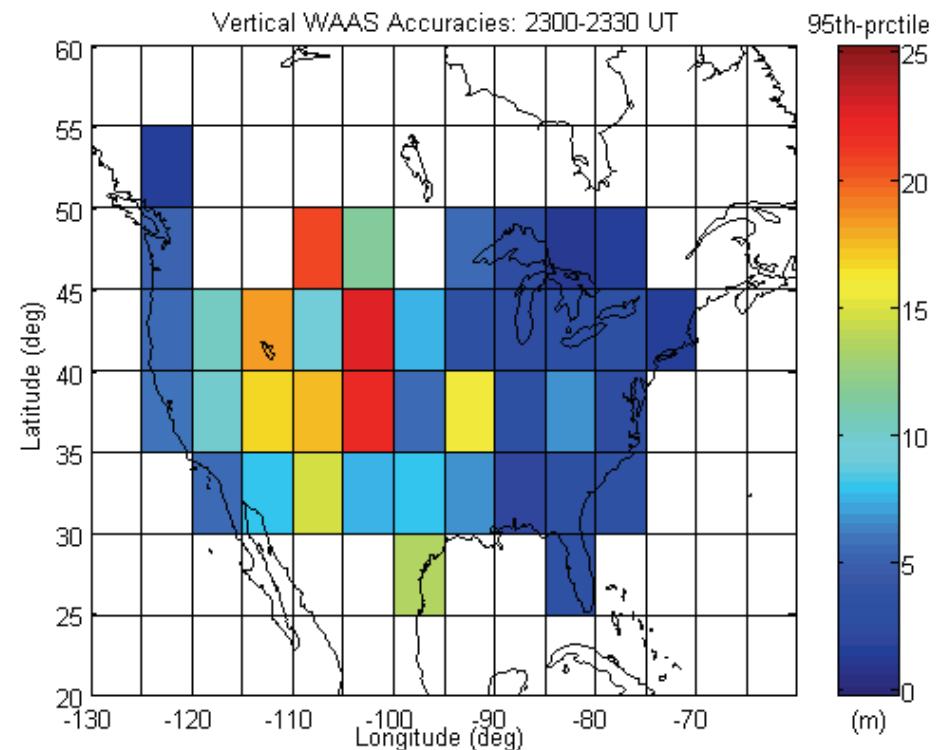
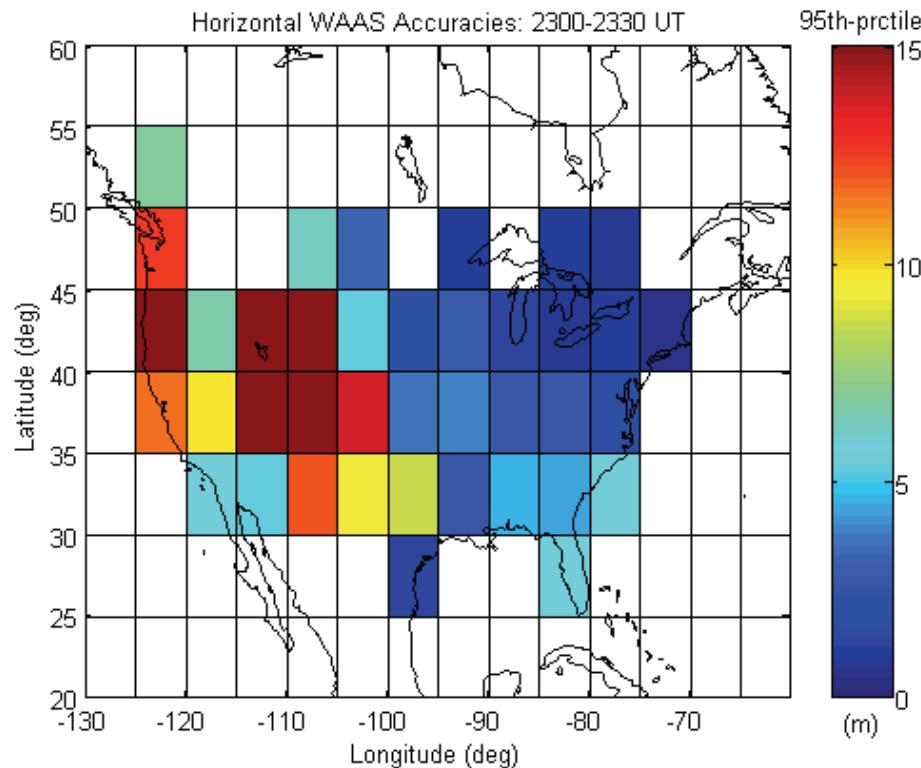


WAAS Analysis



- Positioning accuracies estimated for 40 GPS reference sites
- October 30, 2003

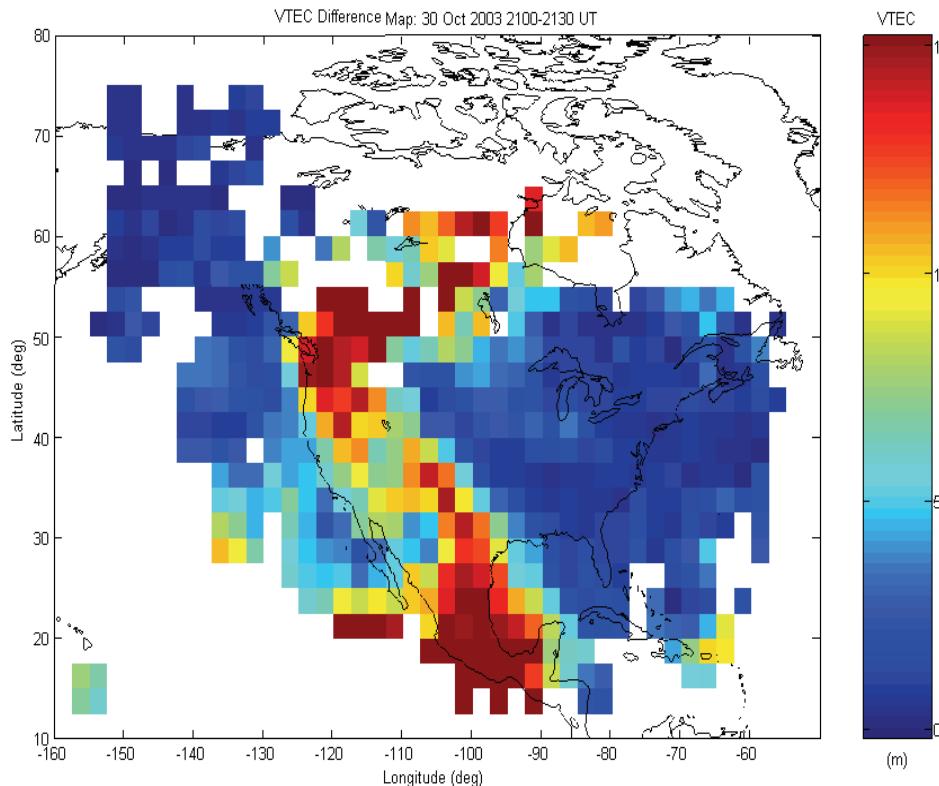
WAAS Positioning Errors



- Errors of >15 m horizontal and 20-25 m vertical

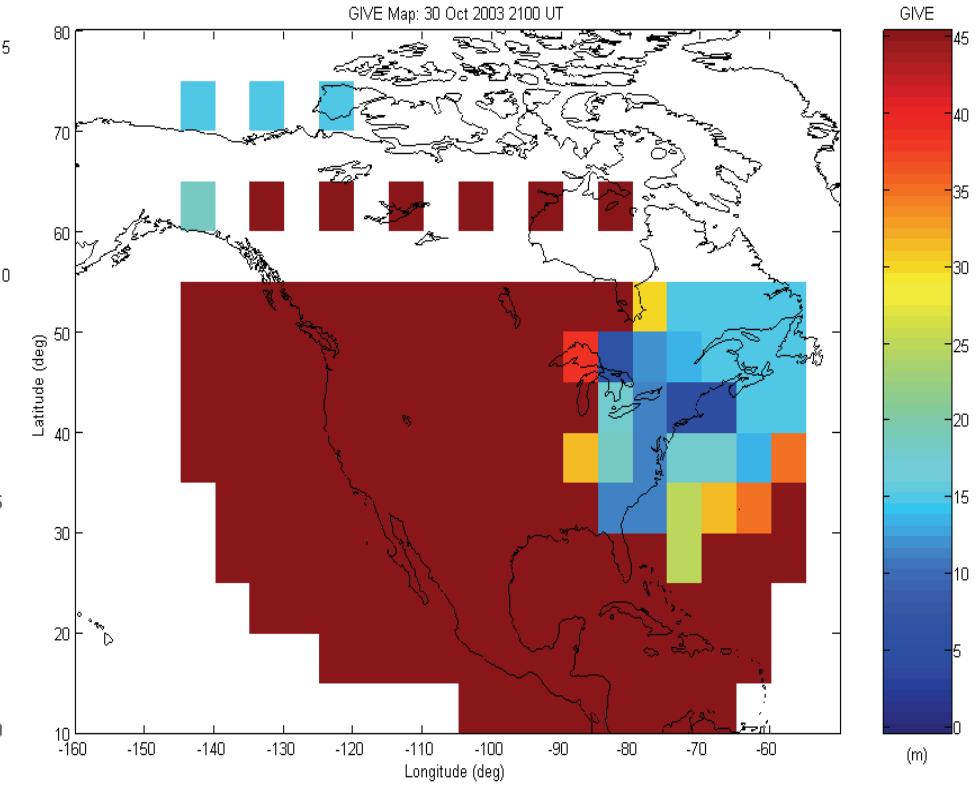
WAAS Iono Model Errors

WAAS Error



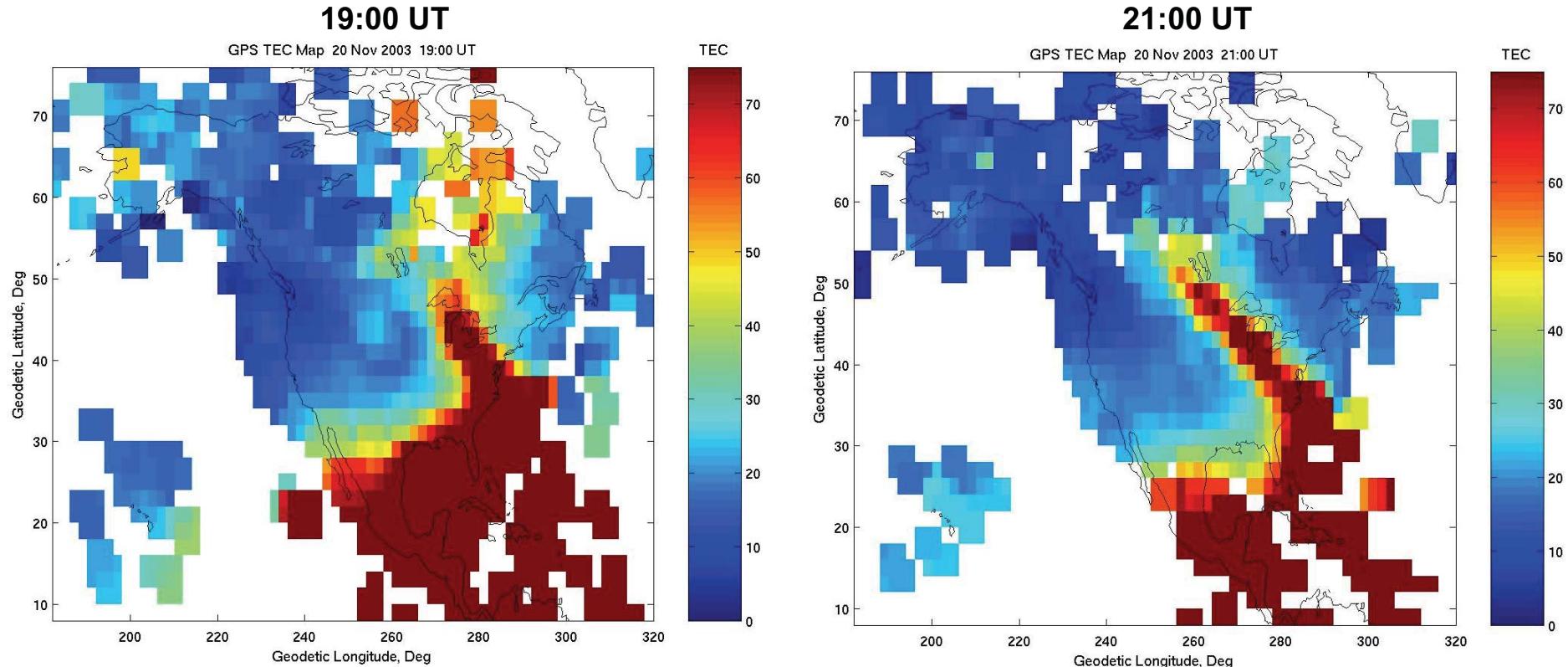
Oct. 30

GIVE



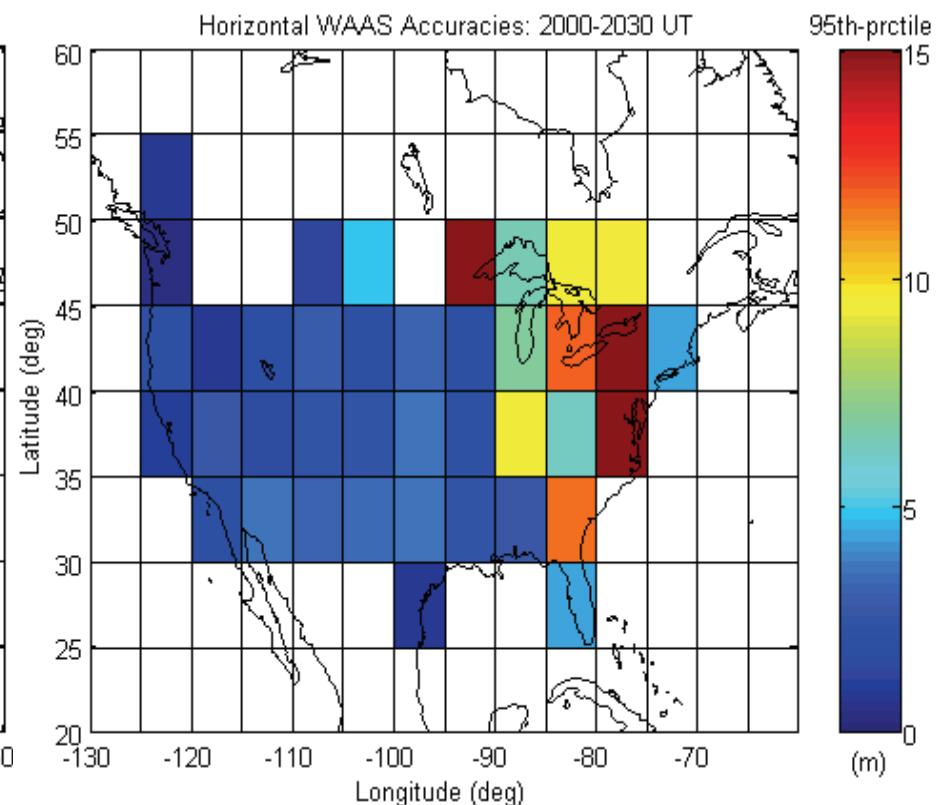
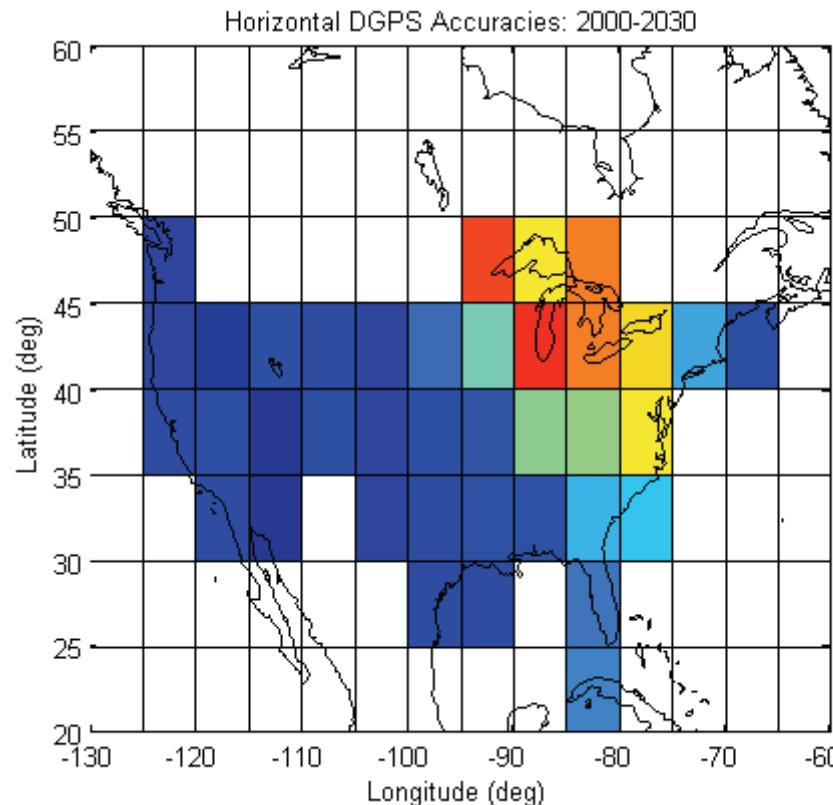
- Errors >15 m in WAAS ionosphere estimates
- Bounded reliably by GIVE values (“do not use”)

SED Event 20 November 2003



- SED develops 18:00 – 22:00 UT
- SED extends north through central Canada
- Impact in eastern and central Canada on DGPS (CCG, USCG, NDGPS) and WAAS

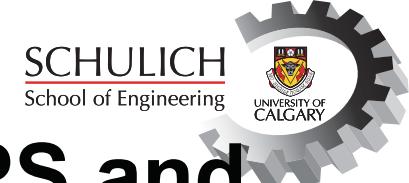
DGPS and WAAS – Horizontal



- DGPS position errors computed for 100-200 km baselines
- Horizontal accuracies of 10-15 m (DGPS) and > 15 m (WAAS) during period 20:00-20:30 UT

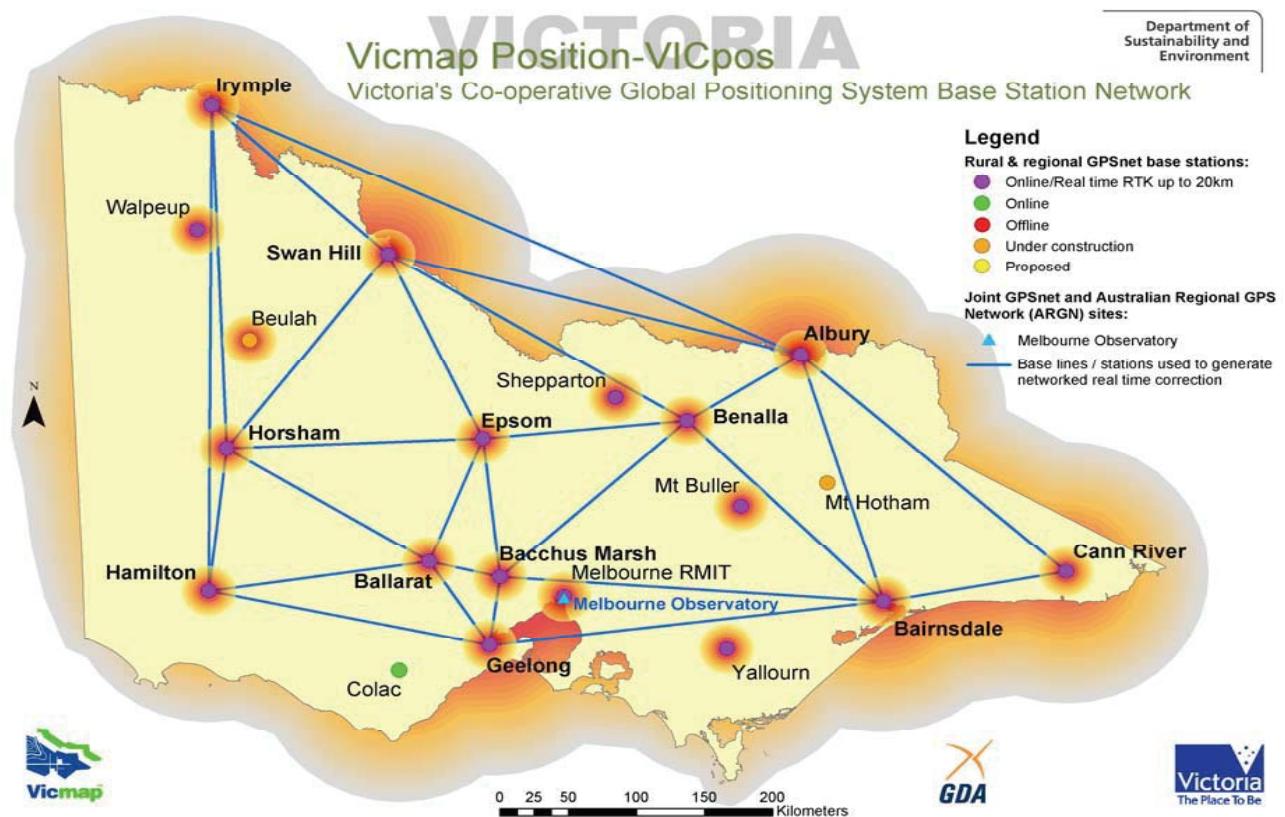


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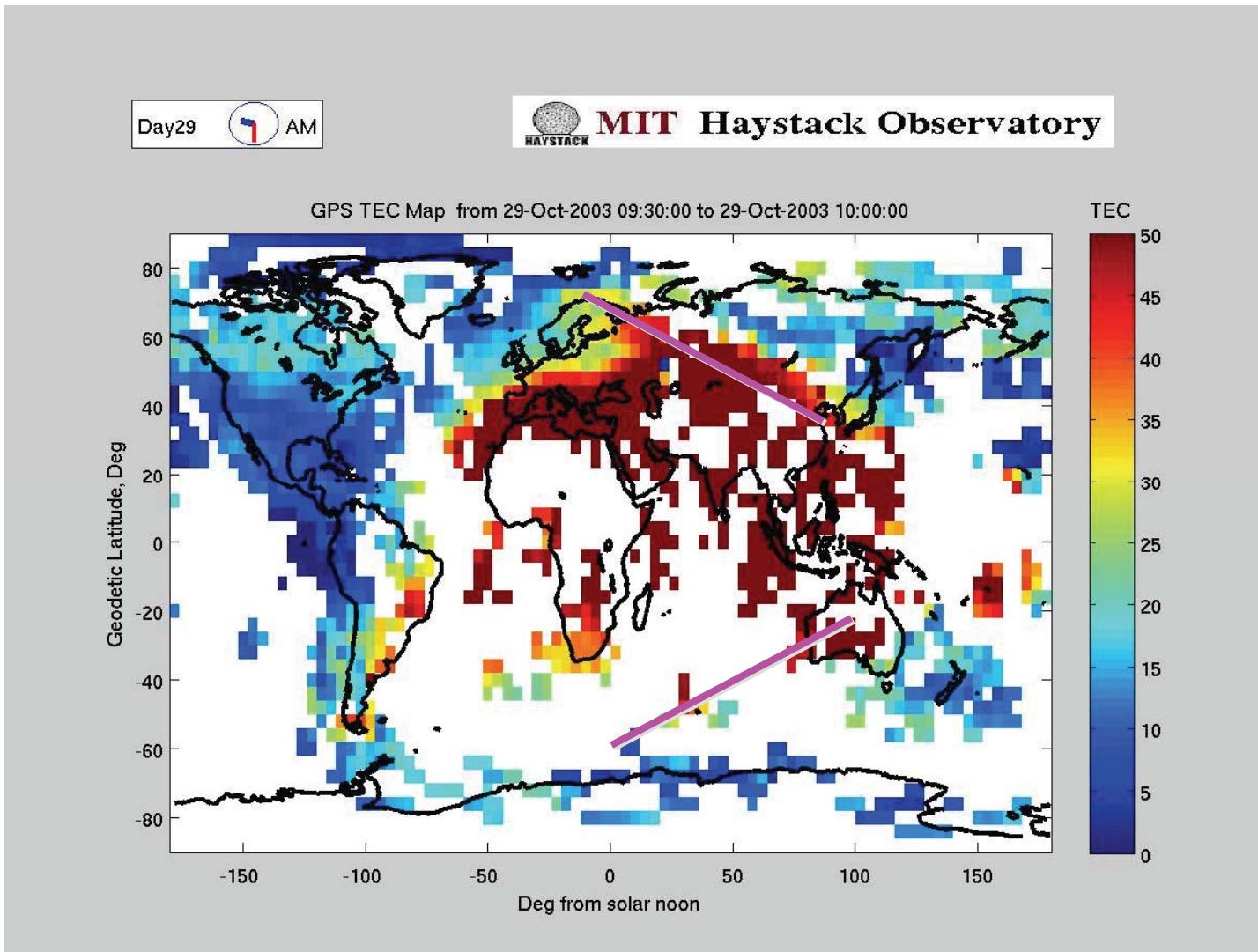


Vicmap Position (Australia) GPS and WAAS – Horizontal

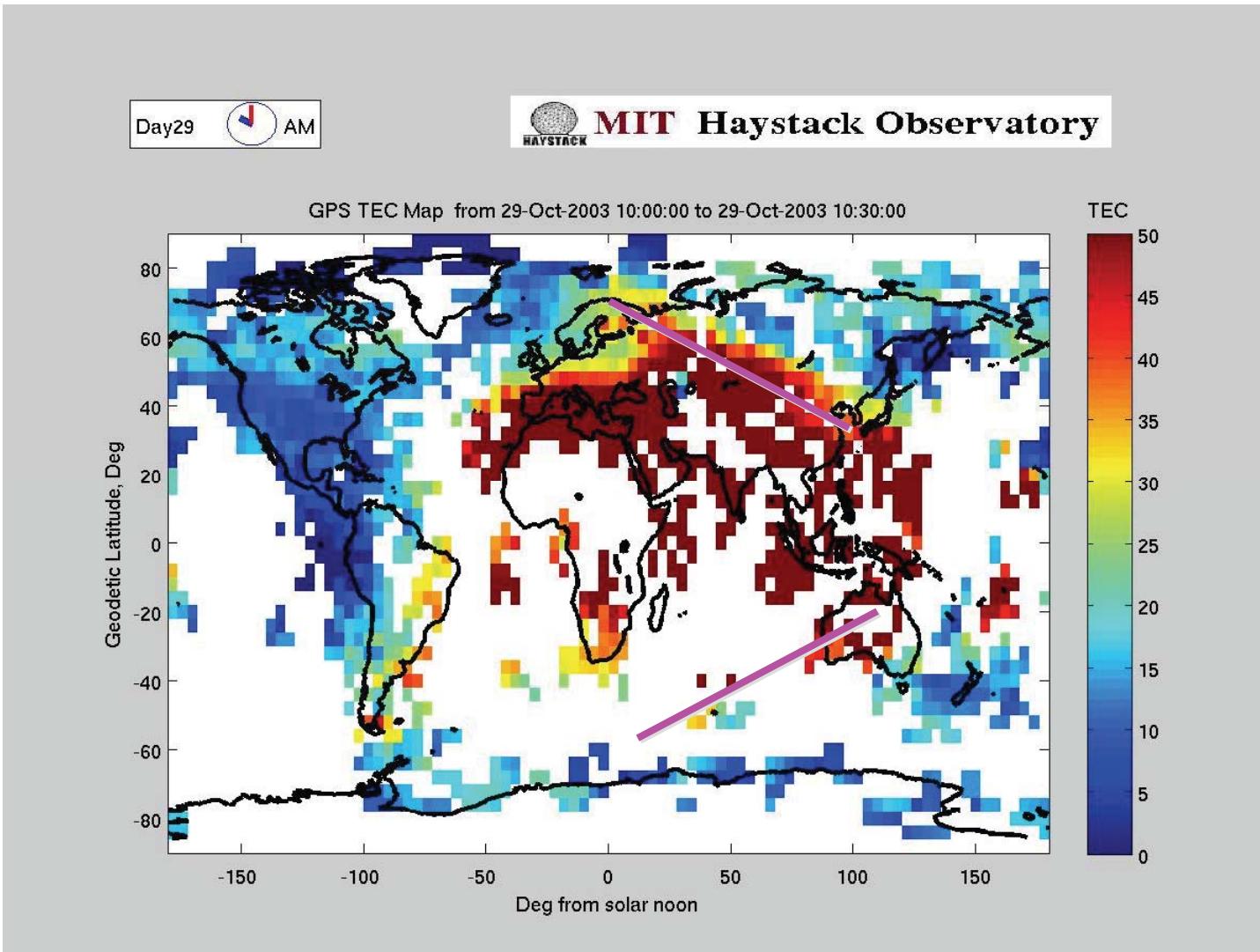
- **GPSnet™ operational in 2004 for sub-metre positioning in southeastern Australia**
- **Reference station spacings of 100-200 km**
- **Applications in agriculture, GIS, navigation, forestry, surveying, emergency response, mining and transportation**



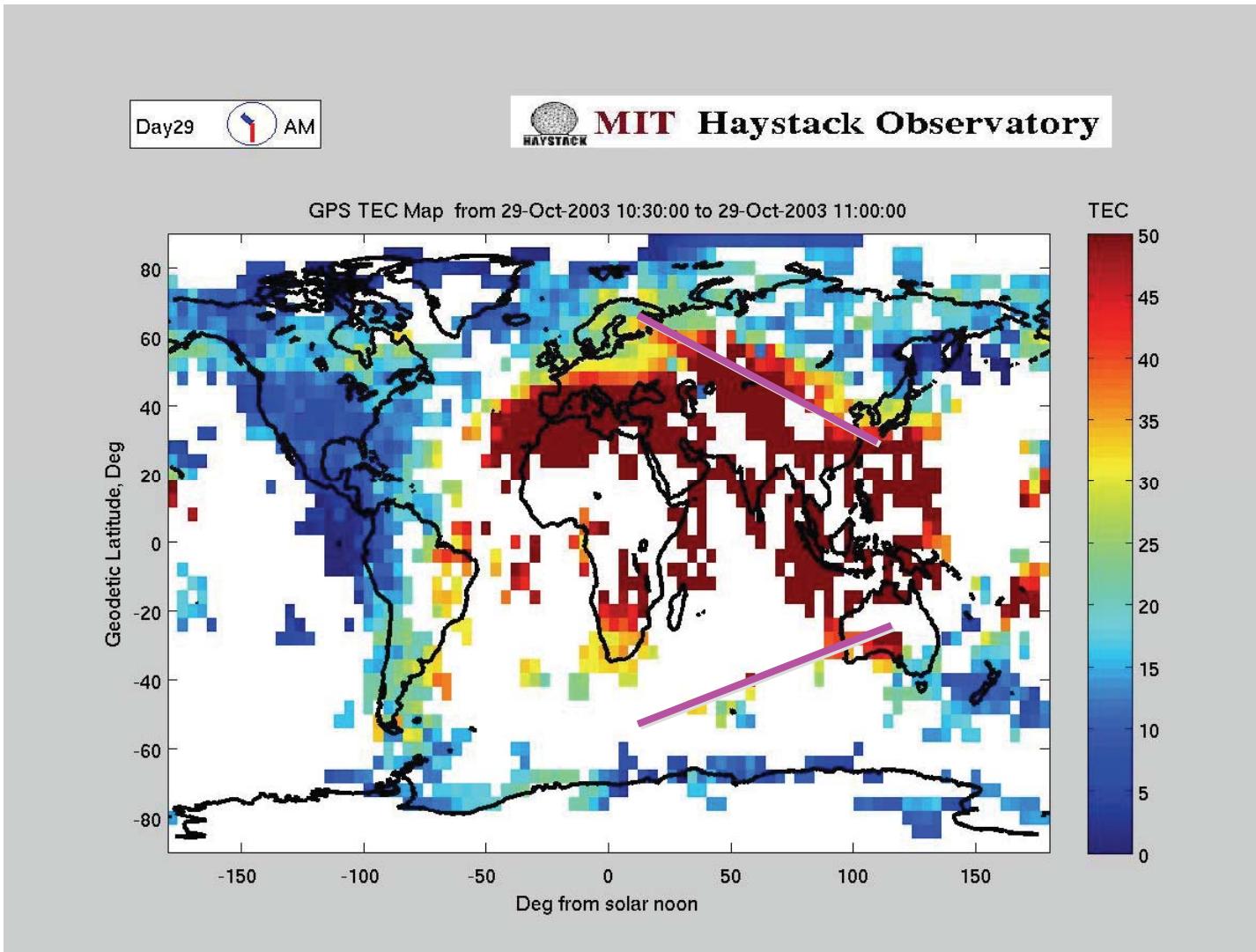
10:00 UT 29 October 2003



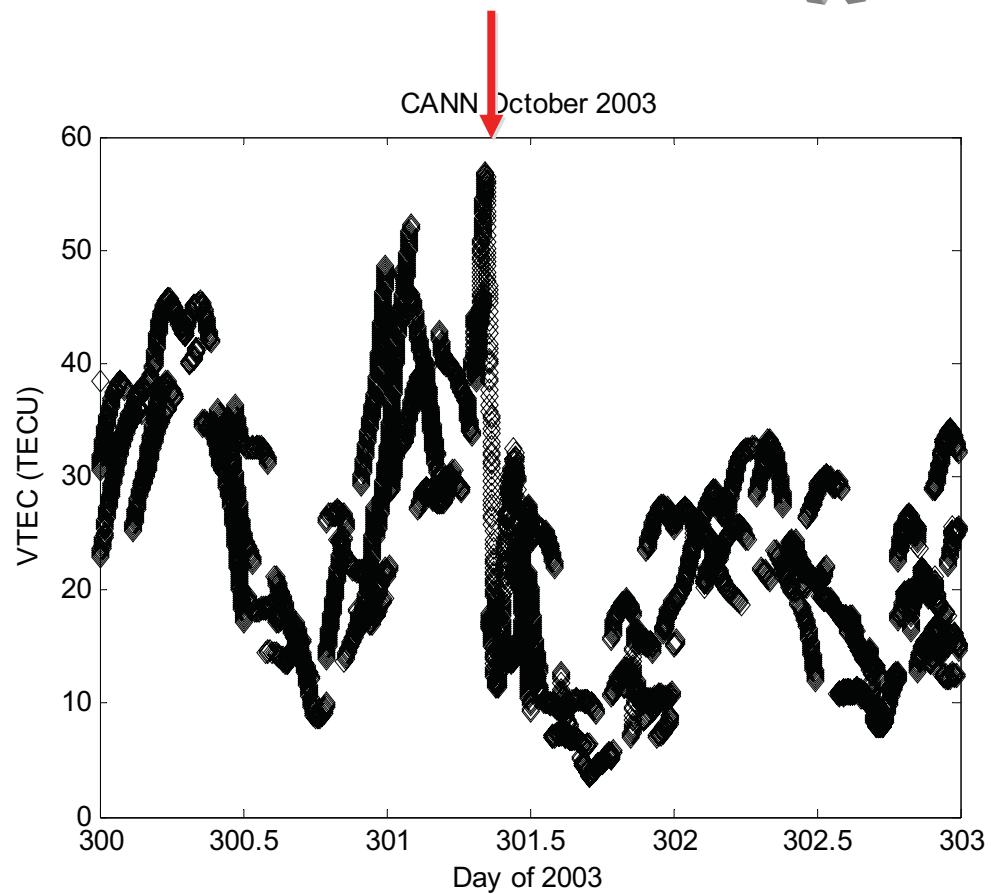
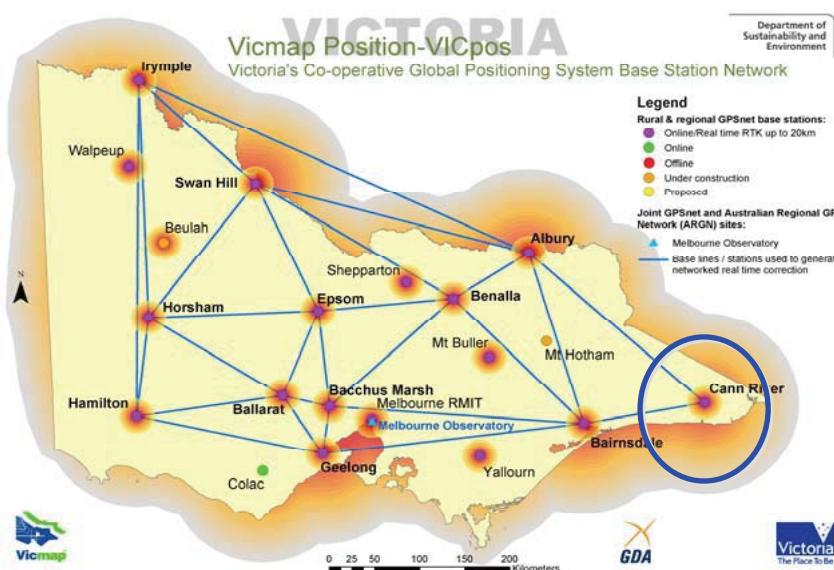
10:30 UT 29 October 2003



11:00 UT 29 October 2003



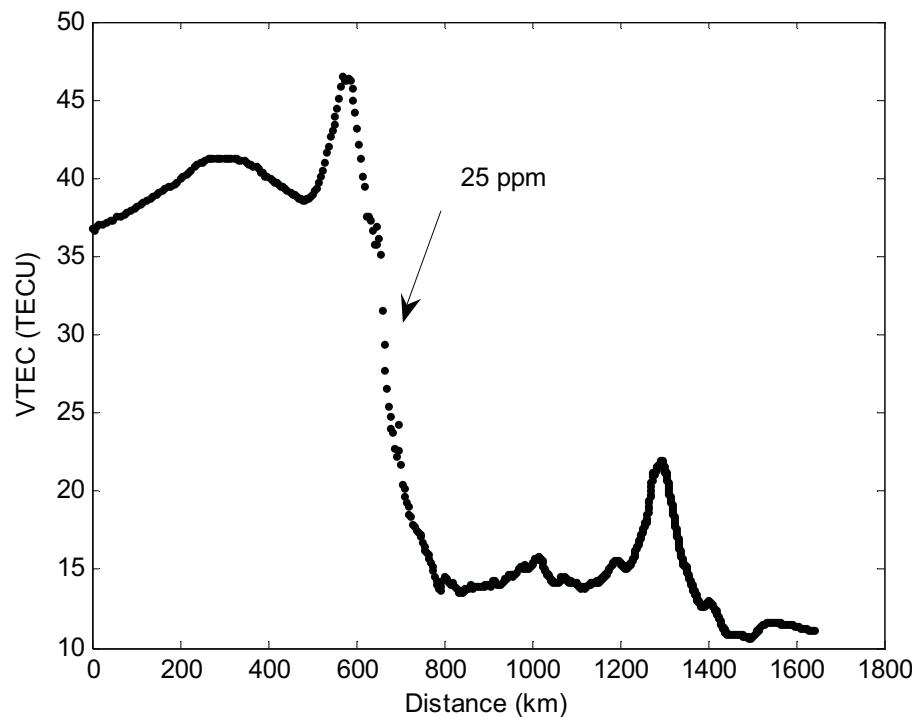
VTEC: Reference Station CANN



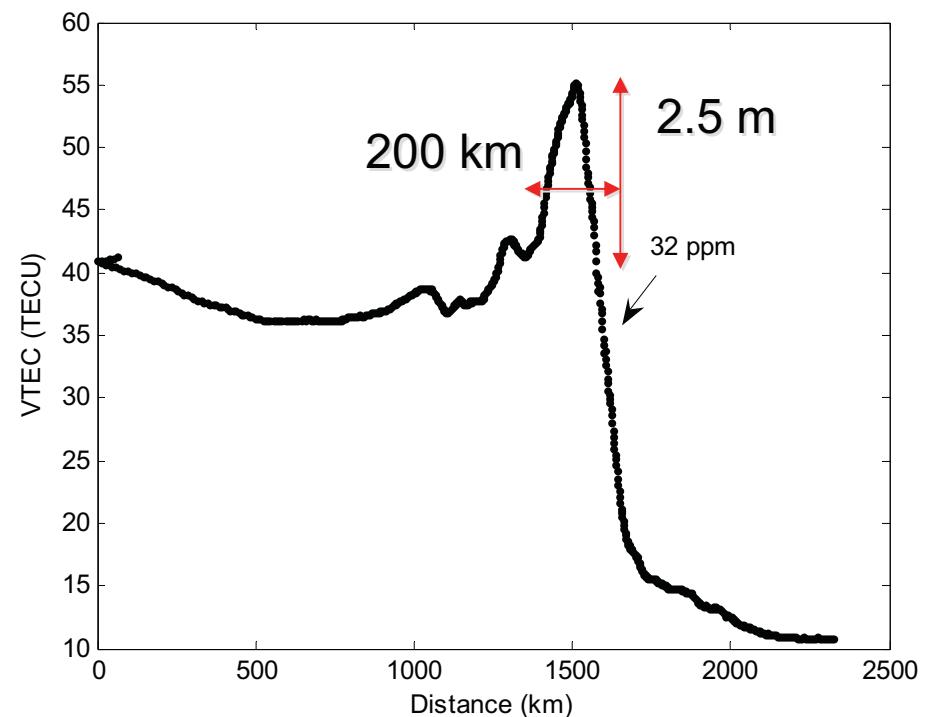
Large TEC variations observed approx. 10:00 UT on October 29 (day 301)

CANN: Gradients

PRN 1

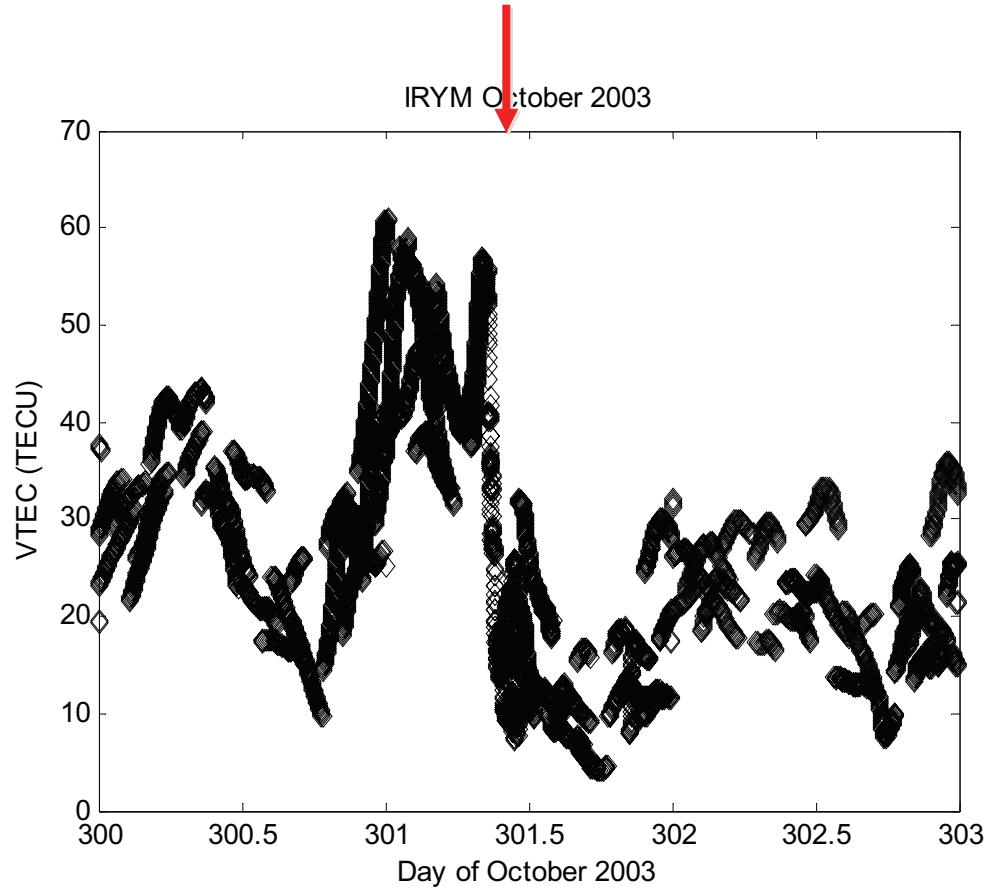
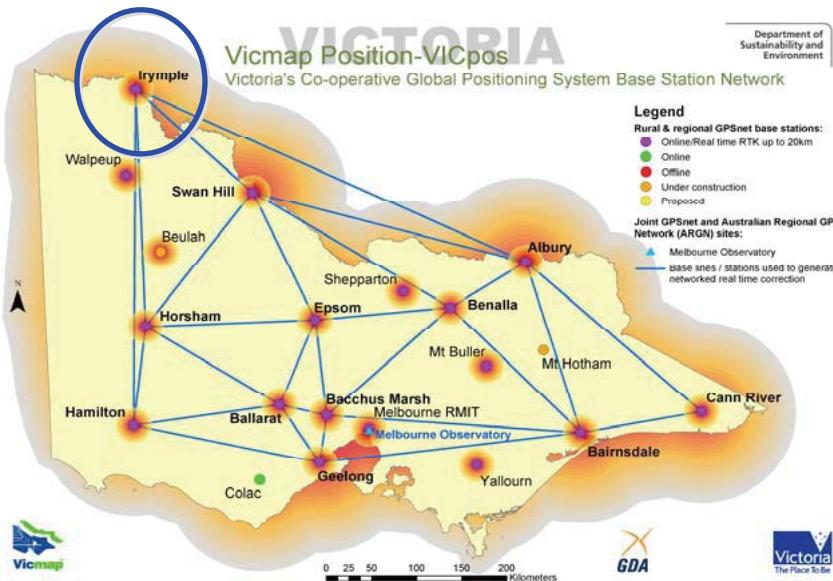


PRN 20



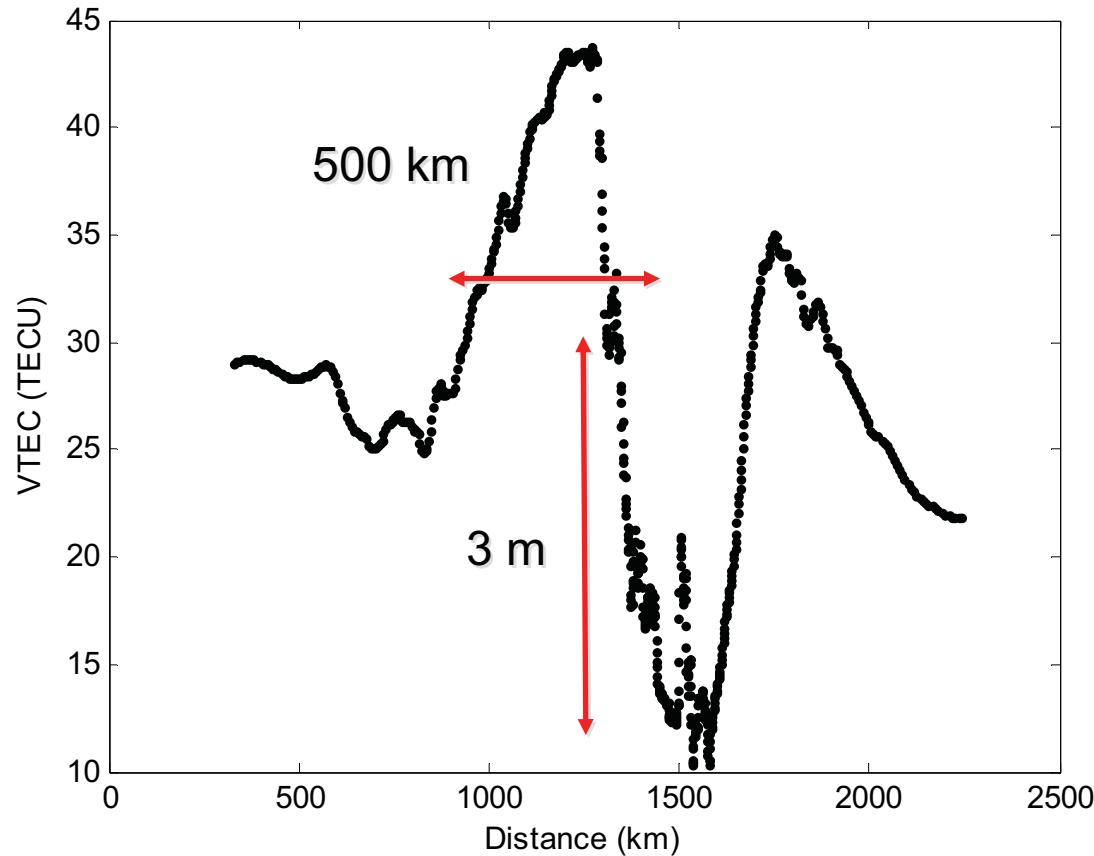
- Gradients of 25-30 ppm over distances of 200 km
- Differential ionosphere range delay of 2 to 3 m for 100 km baseline
- DGPS positioning errors of 6-7 m

VTEC: Reference Station IRYM



Large TEC variations observed approx. 10:00 UT on October 29 (day 301)

IRYM: PRN 16



Structure with amplitudes of 2-3 m and scale size of 500 km

Summary

- DGPS method supports many practical applications
- Enhanced equatorial anomaly and SED effects observed during solar maximum
- Large ionospheric gradients of 30-40 ppm observed near equatorial anomaly and 10-35 ppm observed near SED
- DGPS positioning errors of 20-30 m (95%) near anomaly
- SBAS such as WAAS with 5 deg by 5 deg grid spacing do not fully resolve gradients
- DGPS positioning errors of 2-10 m (95%) during SED events
- SBAS (WAAS) positioning errors of 8-12 m (95%) during SED events
- Conjugate effects observed in southern hemisphere