Electron density profiles of FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC at E-Layer

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• Purpose:

- Combine 1 Hz and 50 Hz RO data to retrieve to fix electron density bias and quantify electron density profiles.
- We present a very simple and efficient method (GPSARC) to fix electron density bias for lower ionosphere.

• Outline:

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Principle of Fixing electron density (1/7)

Bending angle equation

$$\alpha(a_0) = \int_{a_0}^{a_{LEO}} \frac{2a_0}{\sqrt{a^2 - a_0^2}} \frac{d\ln(n)}{dr} dr$$

Abel-inversion of Refractive index

$$n(a_0) = \exp\left\{\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{a_{LEO}}^{\infty}\frac{\alpha(a)}{\sqrt{a^2 - a_0^2}}da + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{a_0}^{a_{LEO}}\frac{\alpha(a)}{\sqrt{a^2 - a_0^2}}da\right\}$$

Bending Angle Error (2/7)

 $\widetilde{\alpha}_{LEO} = \alpha_{obs} + \alpha_{up,LEO} + \alpha_{asv} + \alpha_{diff,path} + \alpha_{clk} + \alpha_{drift} + \varepsilon$

- $\alpha_{up.LEO}$
- : above the altitude of LEO satellite orbit,
- α_{asy}
- $\alpha_{diff.path}$
- α_{clk}

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• α_{drift}

- : asymmetric spherical distribution of ED,: different path between L1 and L2 signals,
- : clocks error of GPS and LEO satellites,
- *t* : tangent point drift,
 - : hardware random error.

Observed BA is separated to:

$$\alpha_{obs} = \alpha_{abel} + \Delta \alpha$$

> α_{abel} represents the partial bending angle which satisfy the assumption of Abel-inversion,

 $\succ \Delta \alpha$ represents the residual bending angle

Abel-inversion of Refractive index during 70-85 km

Electron Density Bias during 70-85km: $\Delta n_e(a_0) \cong \frac{-f_1^2}{40.3} \Delta n(a_0)$

Concept of fix EDB method (4/7)



Contributed function while tangent points locate at 70 km and 140 km respectively.

Assume a Gaussian BA bias which center at 200 km.

The assumptions in GPSARC method (5/7)

- The contribution from bending angle bias converge to constant during higher ionosphere, due to the convergence of contributed function. (easy to satisfied).
- The bending angle bias is not too big during lower ionosphere, the contribution could converge to constant (little critical). We define an index (VEDB) to quantify the level of convergence.
- The refractivity is very small compared to electron density in E layer. The CIRA86 annual mean refractivity at northern hemisphere are approximate to

N=1.2×10⁻² N-unit (0.05mb, 201K, 70km,),

 $n_{\rm e} = -1.2 \times 10^9 \, \text{\#/m}^3$

N=1.2×10⁻³ N-unit (0.005mb, 210K, 85km),

 $n_{\rm e} = -1.2 \times 10^9 \, \text{#/m}^3$

 $n_{\rm e} \approx 10^9 \, \text{\#/m}^3$ in D-region at day at equator.

 $n_{\rm e} \approx 10^{11} \, \text{\#/m}^3$ in E-region at day at equator

Horizontal gradient error simulation by IRI-2007 (6/7)

Lat = 20°N Signal Azi = 0°N yyyydoy = 2010.140



BA Bias and ED Bias (7/7)



Results: RO Case I (1/5)



- Only L1 signals are used in 50 Hz, due to the poor quality of L2.
- The altitude of BA peak at E region is very close to the E layer bottom.

RO Case II (2/5)



- 1 Hz and 50 Hz Both catch the cycle slip, due to the higher spatial resolution.
- 50 Hz observe the tendency more better.

Electron Density Bias (EDB) & Variance of EDB (VEDB) (3/5)



EDB Distribution (4/5)

Electron Density Bias, #10¹²/m³



> We could reduce the EDB by same order at the equator at more n

Fixed ED Comparison with IRI-2012 (5/5)

• One day RO events have show same pattern with IRI-2012.

Electron Density, #1012/m3 Electron Density, #10¹²/m³ 80 0. 40 9 atitude, deg -atitude, deg 40 80 16 15 10 14 LocalTime, hour Local Time, hour

Nm (IRI2012) on 19 July 2009

Mean ne (GPSARC) during 110-120km on 19 July 2009 – 29 Julys 2009

0.15

Conclusion

• Due to lack of information on bending angle in E region, it is hard to say how accuracy of fixed ED, but the results show we have improved the accuracy of electron density greatly at E-layer.

• Say Good-Bye to Average?



Very Close.

