

First Experience in Operationally Monitoring and Assessing the Space Weather Impact on GNSS based Positioning

S. M. Stankov⁽¹⁾, N. Jakowski⁽¹⁾, D. Klaehn⁽¹⁾, C. Becker⁽¹⁾,

J. Rueffer ⁽²⁾, B. Huck ⁽²⁾, C. Daub ⁽²⁾, A. Rietdorf ⁽²⁾, Y. Beniguel ⁽³⁾, R. Favre ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ German Aerospace Centre - Institute of Communications and Navigation, 17235 Neustrelitz, Germany

⁽²⁾ Allsat network+services, 30159 Hannover, Germany

⁽³⁾ IEEA, 92400 Courbevoie, France

⁽⁴⁾ SwissRe, 8022 Zurich, Switzerland



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Space Weather Impact on Precise Positioning Applications



- German Aerospace Center (DLR) Inst. Communications & Navigation, Germany
- AllSat GmbH Network + Services, Hannover, Germany
- IEEA (Informatique, Electromagnetisme, Electronique, Analyse numerique), France
- LVMV (Land Surveying Office of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), Schwerin, Germany
- **SENSYS** Sensorik & Systemtechnologie GmbH, Furstenwalde, Germany
- **FHNB** (University of Applied Sciences), Neubrandenburg, Germany
- **GFZ** (GeoForschungZentrum), Potsdam, Germany
- SwissRe (Swiss Reinsurance), Zurich, Switzerland

SWIPPA is a pilot project, jointly supported by the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) and the European Space Agency (ESA) via contract ESTEC-16952/02/NL/LvH.



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Objectives

The space weather can induce adverse effects on GNSS-based communication, navigation, and positioning applications. Permanent **ionosphere/space weather monitoring service should be established** and specific products, based on GNSS and space weather observations, should be generated and distributed to GNSS reference network operators in order to help them **deliver a more reliable, precise and secure positioning service** and to eventually reduce the operation, production, and other business costs. **Relevant information and support** to be regularly **exchanged** with SWENET (Space Weather European Network). Objectives achieved by:

- Operational provision of GPS data
- Operational provision of ionospheric and space weather observations
- Pre-processing and calibration of GPS data
- Generation of TEC maps (and derivative products) over Europe
- Post-processing and analysis of ionospheric / space weather information
- Analysis of ionospheric / space weather effects
- Analysis of benefits for the service users



- Nowcast TEC maps
- Nowcast TEC spatial and temporal gradients
- Warning geophysical messages
- Forecast TEC maps
- Spatial mapping coverage regional:

Mapping area:

_ongitude:	- 5° to + 25°E
_atitude:	+ 35° to + 60°N

User Requirements



Grid resolution (depending on the 'visibility' of GNSS satellites):

Longitude:	1°	(best option)
_atitude:	1°	(best option)

Temporal coverage

Availability:	24-hour service
Update rate:	15 min
Latency:	1 min



- Service reliability. The periods of service unavailability (planned or otherwise) decreased steadily during the project (see the figure).
- Spatial and temporal resolution particularly good, higher and better than originally requested by users.
- Quality of forecast products good, but can be further improved.
- The service evaluation was performed by consortium members and external users.



- Increased awareness of space weather related problems.
- Improved likelihood of successful measurements and consequent processing. improved SAPOS-based imaging.
- About €1500 per day saved during each space weather event by avoiding repeated measurements/processing.
- About €250 per day per surveying team saved during each SpWe event by avoiding re-initialisation procedure(s) on the field.



- Further improve the spatial and temporal resolution of the nowcast service.
- Improve the quality of the short-term ionospheric forecast, diversify the forecast products.
- Utilise additional space-based measurements for plasmasphere reconstruction.
- Extend the current regional mapping towards local and global coverage.
- Develop novel techniques/products to be directly used in GNSS algorithms.
- Develop new improved service to address a larger set of professional GNSS users.



- Experience gained by the SWIPPA developers and users would help improving the services
- New services should address the needs/requirements of a wider GNSS user community
- Forecast products needed by GNSS users:
 - TEC disturbance, forecast needed from 3h to 24h in advance (requires comprehensive fundamental research)
 - Scintillations local, forecast

(requires data processing on site)

• Service operational costs (estimated):

Service operation/upgrade:1 person/yearEquipment maintenance1 person/year(GNSS/IT equipment maintenance, data archiving, etc.):1 person/year

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