

UN/Russian Federation Workshop on the Applications of GNSS
Krasnoyarsk, 18-22 May, 2015



IONOSPHERE AND SPACE WEATHER

INVESTIGATIONS IN BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

USING OS SOFTWARES

preliminary results

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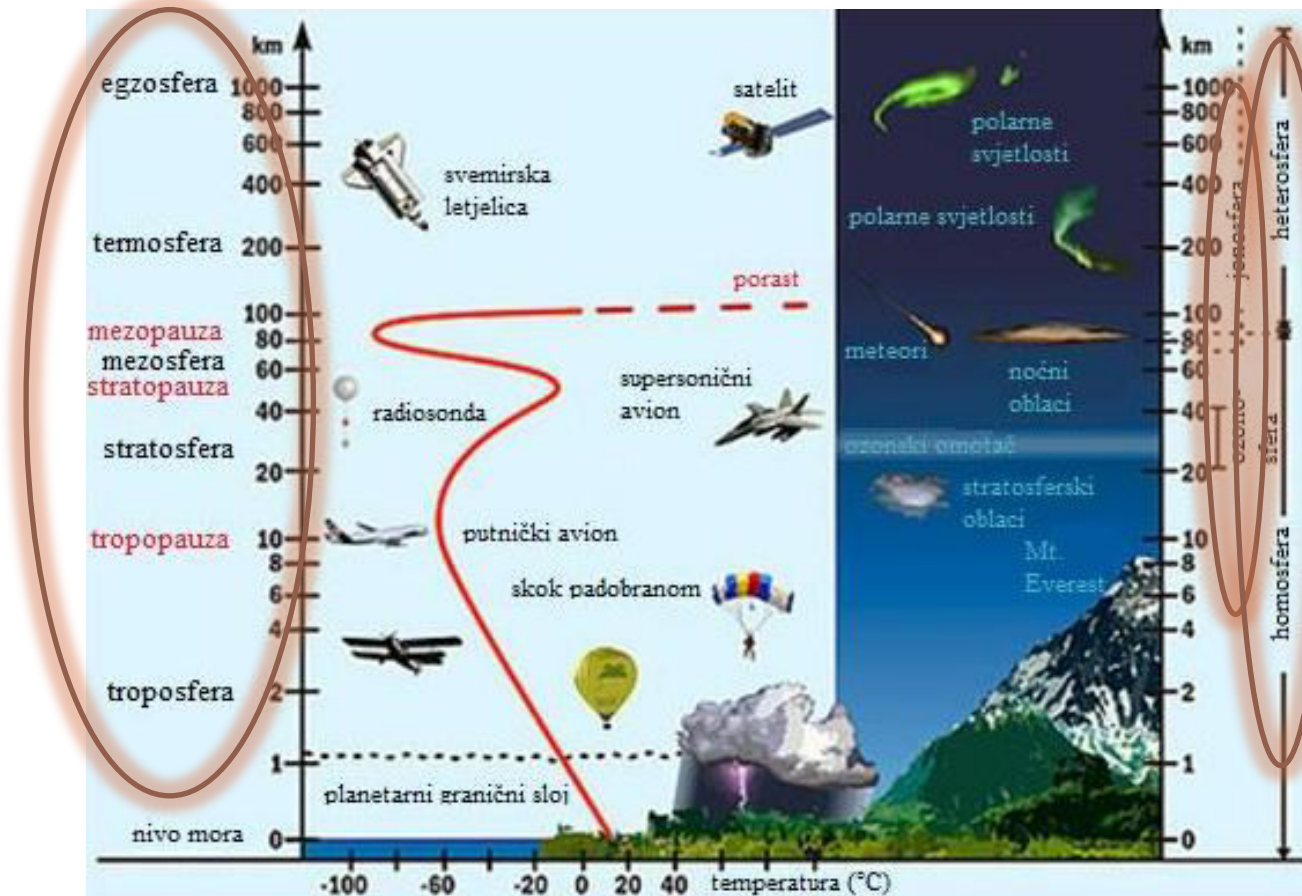
CONTENT

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 - ☀ GNSS SRJV variability analysis
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- 1

3.2. Conductivity of electricity

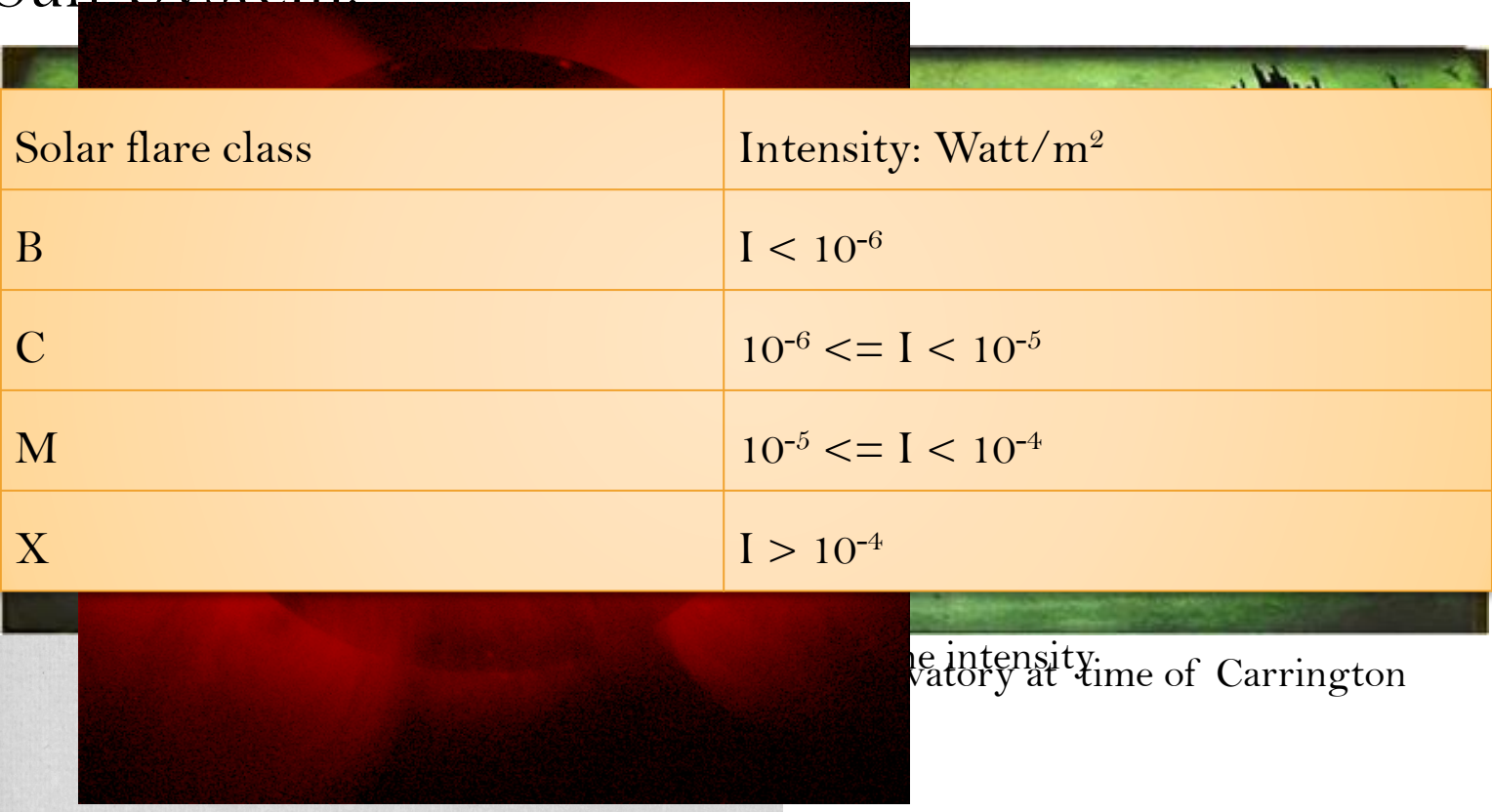


3

- Variability in ionosphere resulting as:
 - Anomalies in ionosphere:
 - Daily
 - Night
 - Polar
 - Annual, Seasonal, 11 year cycle,...
 - Ionospheric disturbances:
 - Traveling ionospheric disturbances -TID
 - Ionospheric storms
 - Sudden ionospheric disturbances-SID
 - Ionospheric scintillation

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- **Space weather** is set of physical and chemical processes related to energy transport in Earth-Sun-System.



Solar flare class	Intensity: Watt/m ²
B	$I < 10^{-6}$
C	$10^{-6} \leq I < 10^{-5}$
M	$10^{-5} \leq I < 10^{-4}$
X	$I > 10^{-4}$

the intensity:
 vatory at time of Carrington

Solar spots as drawn by Galileo Galilei about 1610
 Solar flares

SID Monitor SRJV_ION



SUDDEN IONOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE

VLF SID monitor SRJV_ION 0436

- **Task:** to receive and register VLF data from 6 SID stations
- **Strategy:** using SuperSID (Sudden Ionospheric Disturbance) software package
- Analyze of the first period of the observation
02/07/2014 - 31/08/2014
- **Objective:** Prove of the abilities of monitor SRJV_ION 0436 to detect and register solar flares.

Assembling of SID monitor SJRV_ION 0436

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Stanford University provided

Sarajevo University provided

Hardware components

- VLF signal receiver
- Coaxial cable
- Wire 120 m long

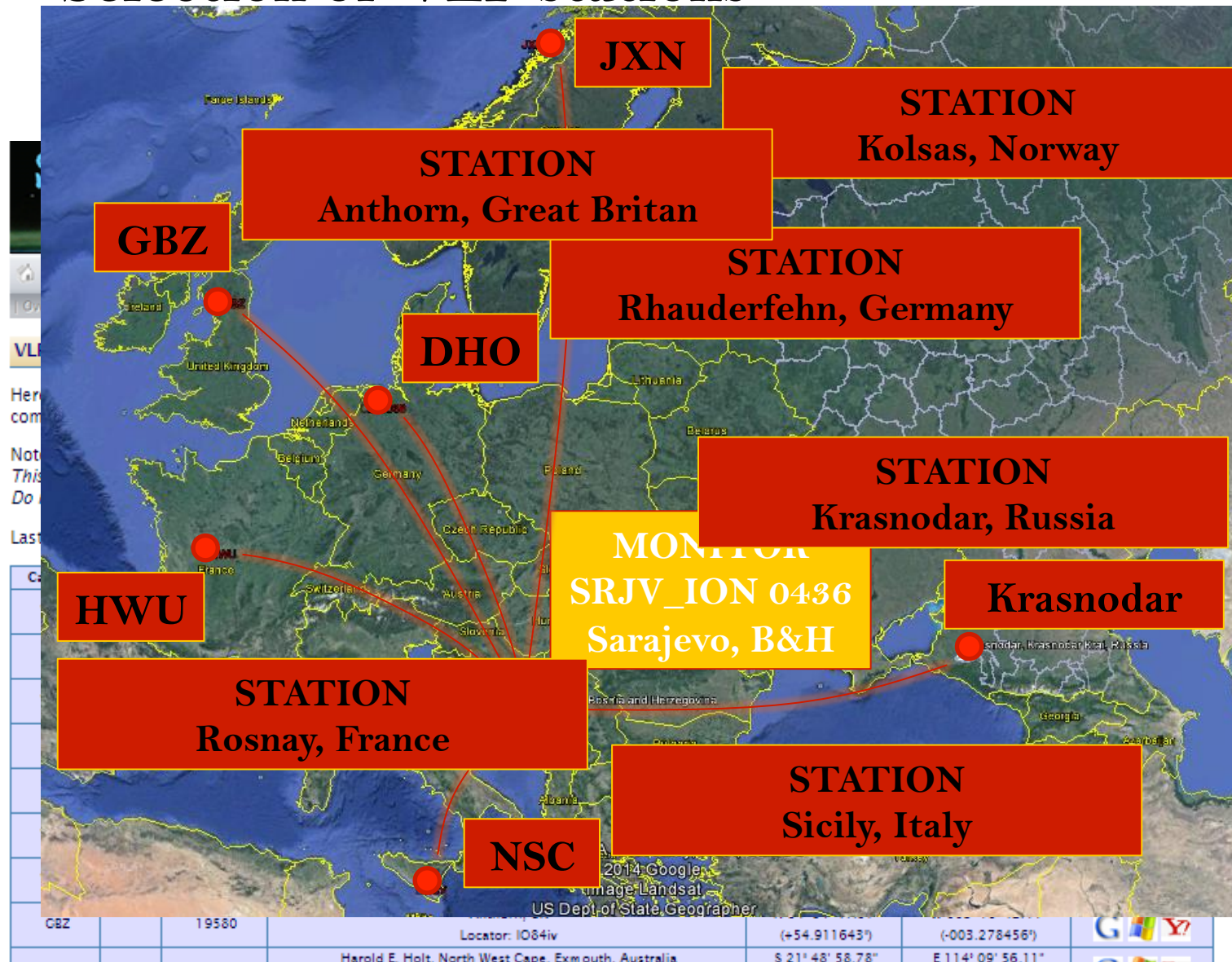
- Location with minimum interference
- Power supply
- PC
- Antenna wooden frame
- Internet connection

Software

- SuperSID software CD
- Manual

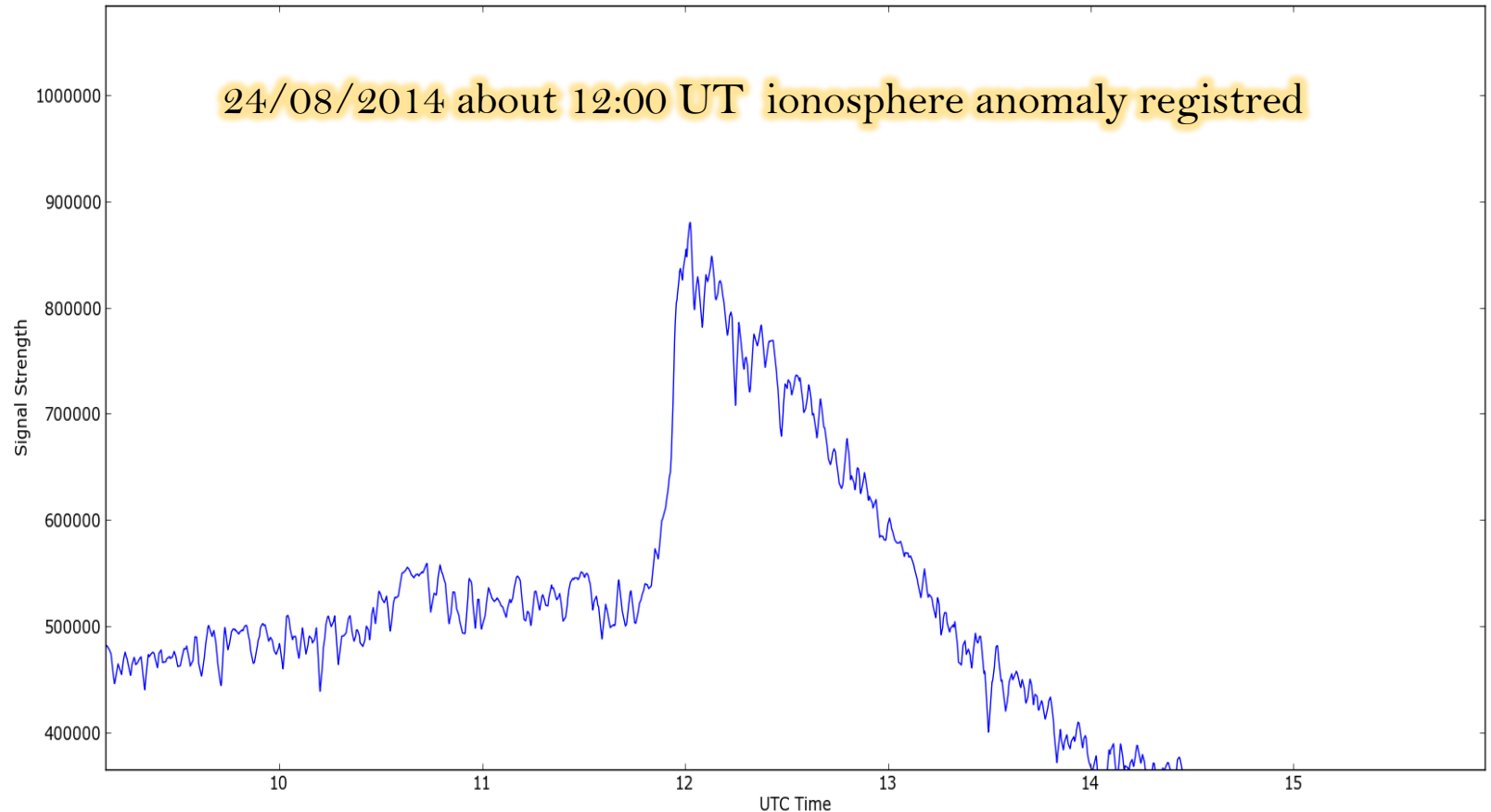
Establishing SID monitor SRJV_ION 0436

- Selection of VLF stations



First results: SID monitor SRJV_ION 0436

- Interpretation of graphics



Graphic shows variations in the signal strenght receiverd from station DHO, Rhauderfehn (Germany) in day 24/08/2014

Zoom to the jump in the signature of the observed signals

First results: SID monitor SRJV_ION 0436

- Data analysis
 1. Comparison of graphics data
 2. Search of solar flare in the catalog of solar events
 - Catalog of solar events
 3. Identification of registered solar flares
 - Graphics of three-days data (sampling rate of 5 minutes) from GOES satellites

OS software gLAB

COORDINATES ESTIMATION

TEC ESTIMATION AT

Coordinate of SRJV station by gLAB

3

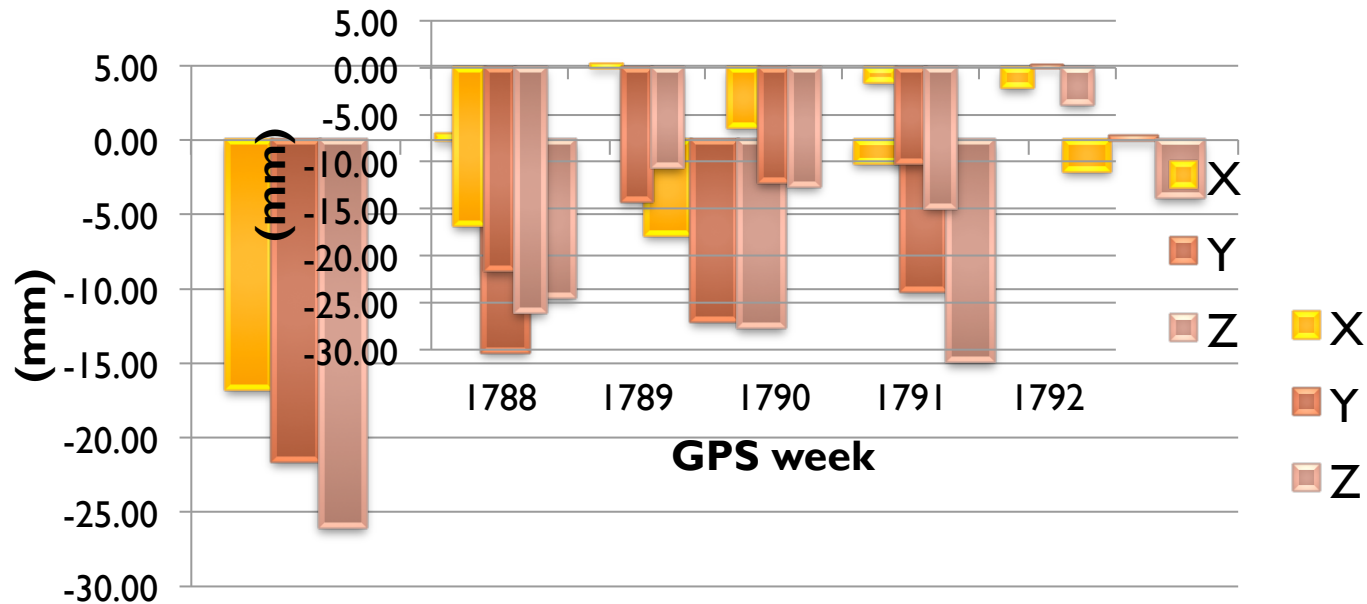
- **Task:** using gLAB software
- Analyse the accuracy of the GNSS station SRJV coordinates by PPP (Precise Point Positioning)
- Strategy: apply ionosphere free linear combination to eliminate 99,9% ionosphere refraction
- Analysis of the daily solutions for:
 - 15/04/2014 - 15/05/2014

Coordinate of SRJV station by gLAB

3

Analyse of the week coordinate solutions by gLAB referenced to EPN solution

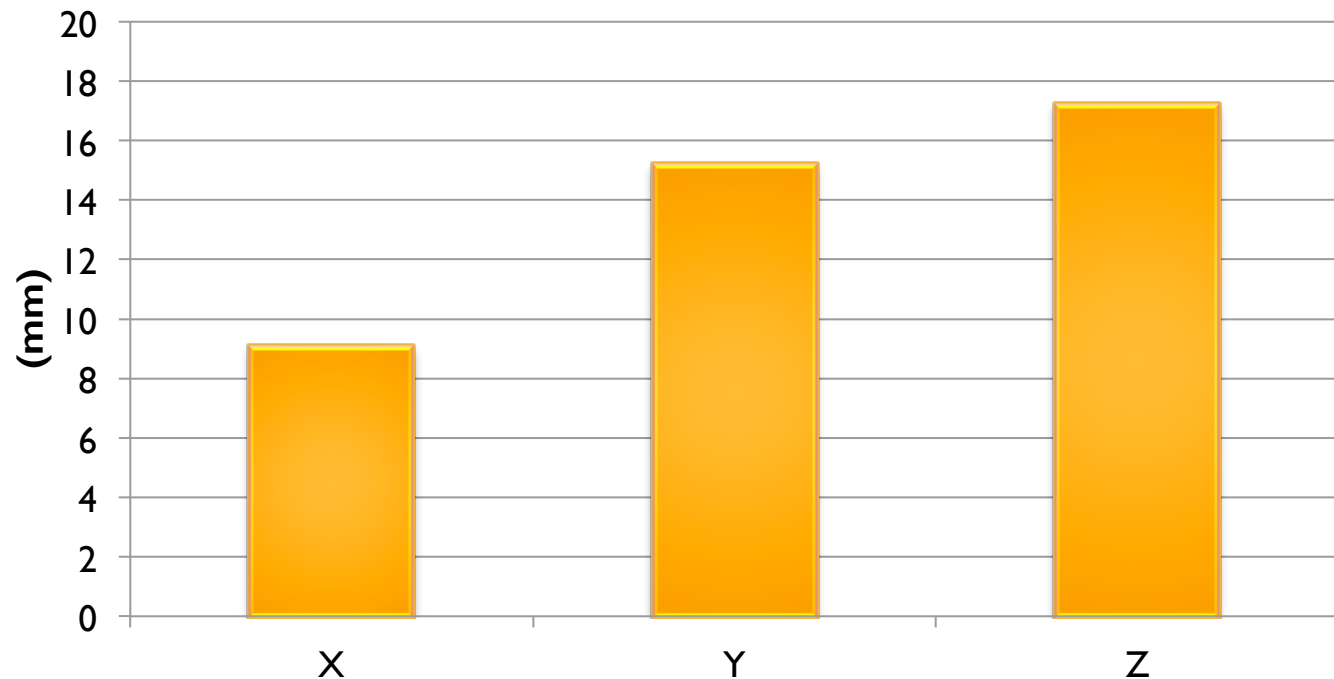
- Weeks residuals



- Max residual: 25,1788 mm
 - GPS week 1788, coordinate Z
- Min residuals: 0,26 mm
 - GPS week 1792, coordinate X

Coordinate of SRJV station by gLAB

- Analyse of the coordinate solutions
 - Standard deviations



Standard deviations from the sample

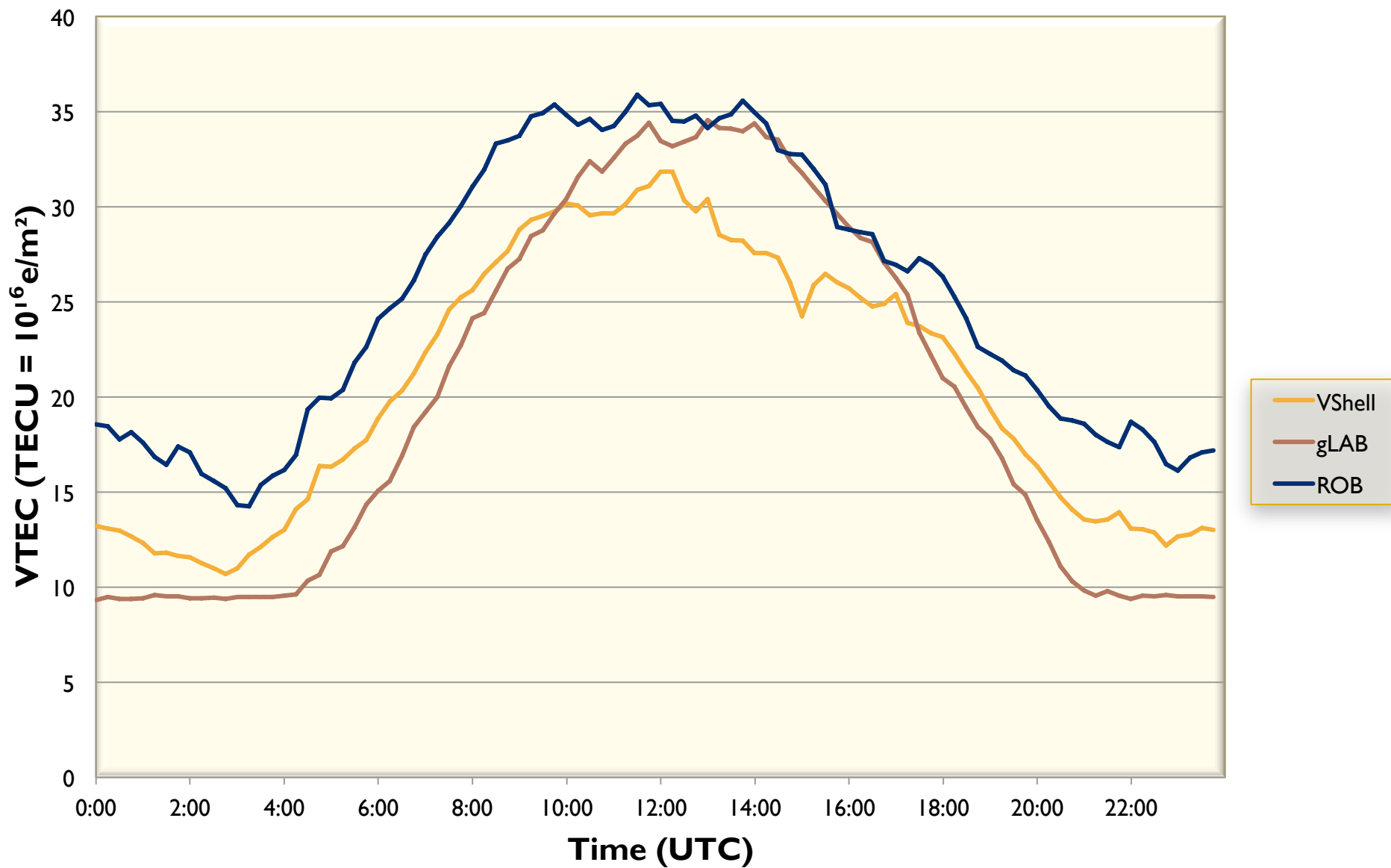
VTEC from GNSS SRJV



**Using different OS software:
gLAB and VShell**

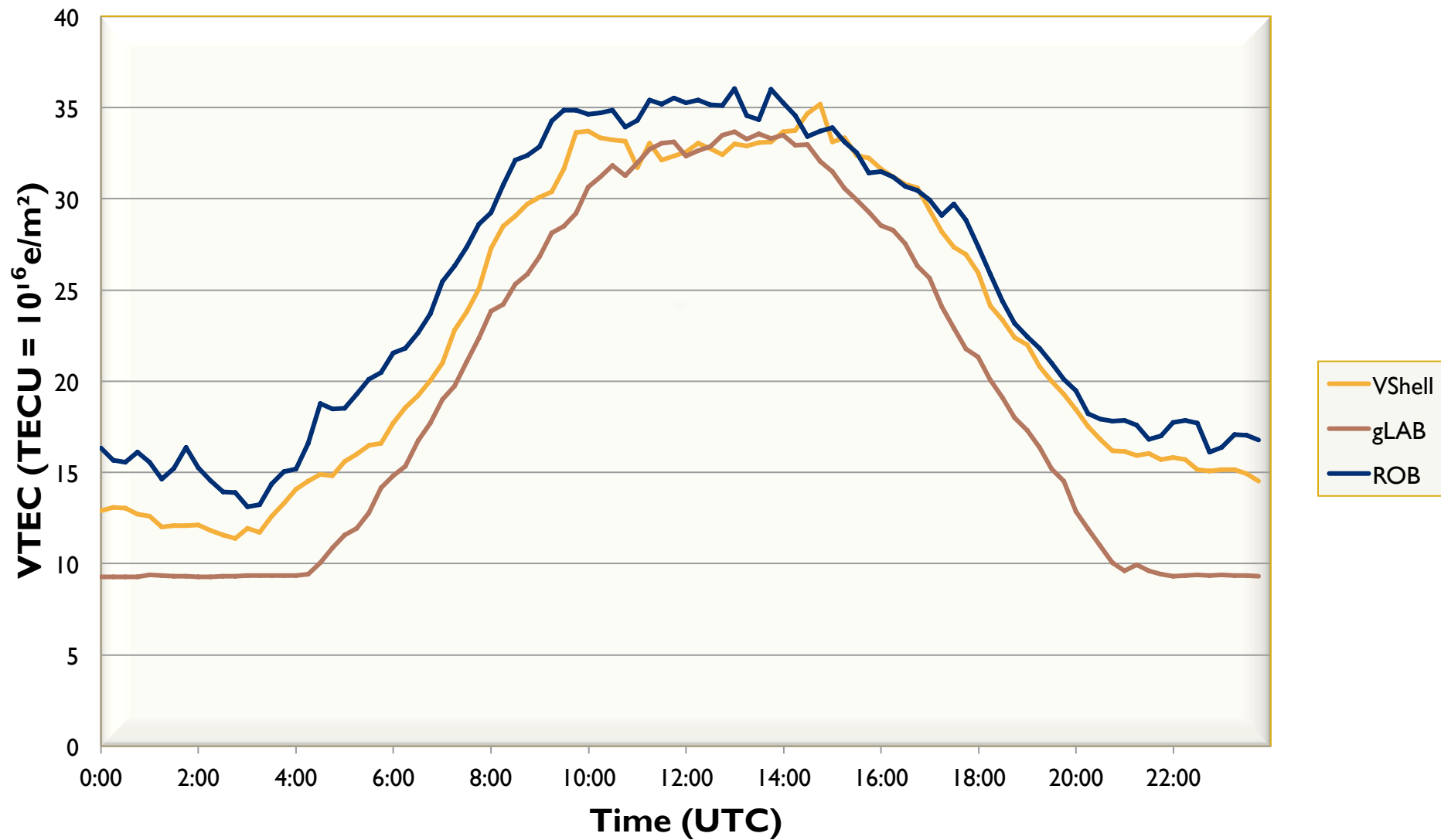
VTEC at GNSS SRJV

VTEC at SRJV, 01 May 2015 (DOY 121)



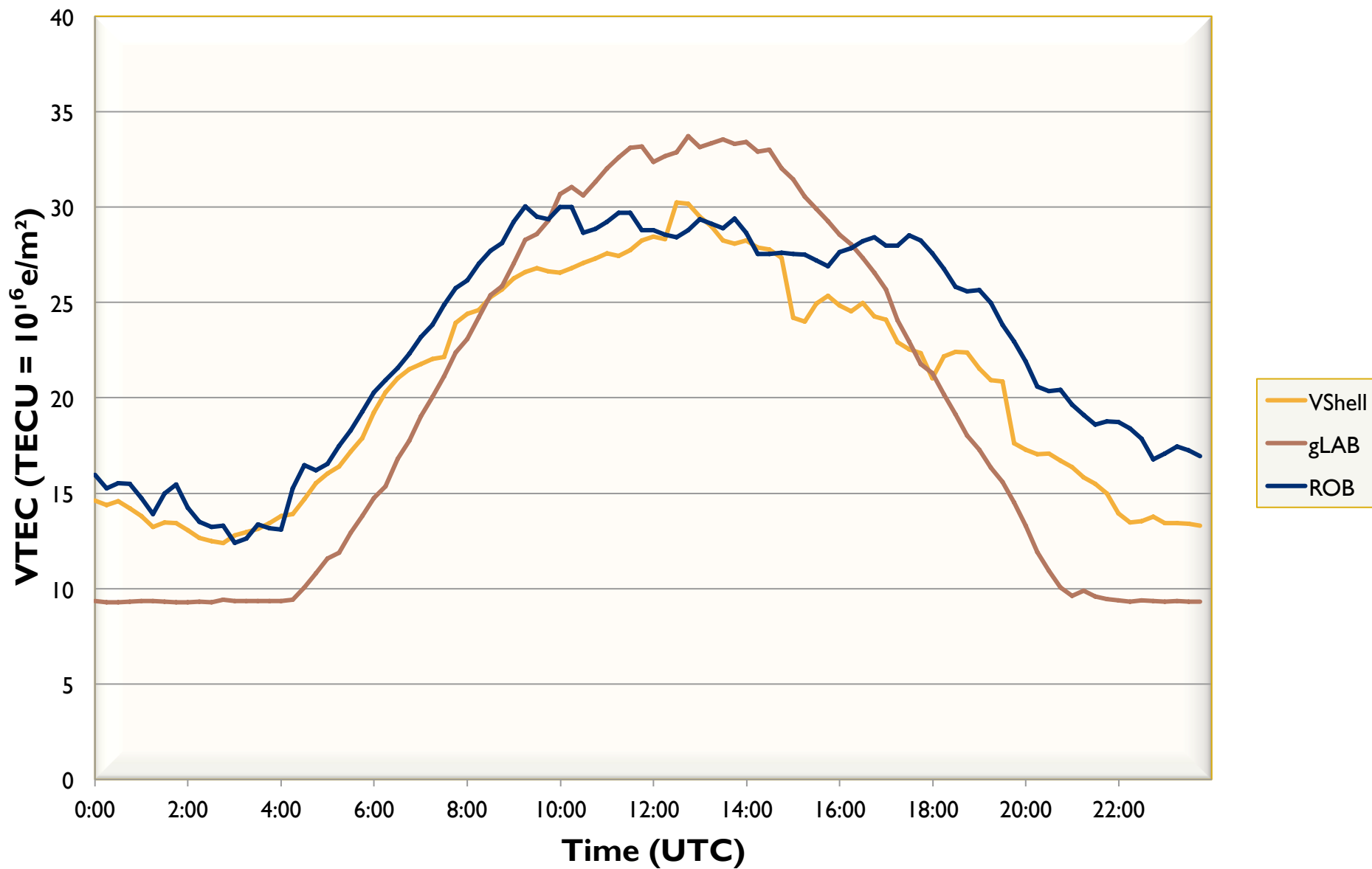
VTEC at GNSS SRJV bv different OS software

SRJV, 02 May 2015 (DOY122)



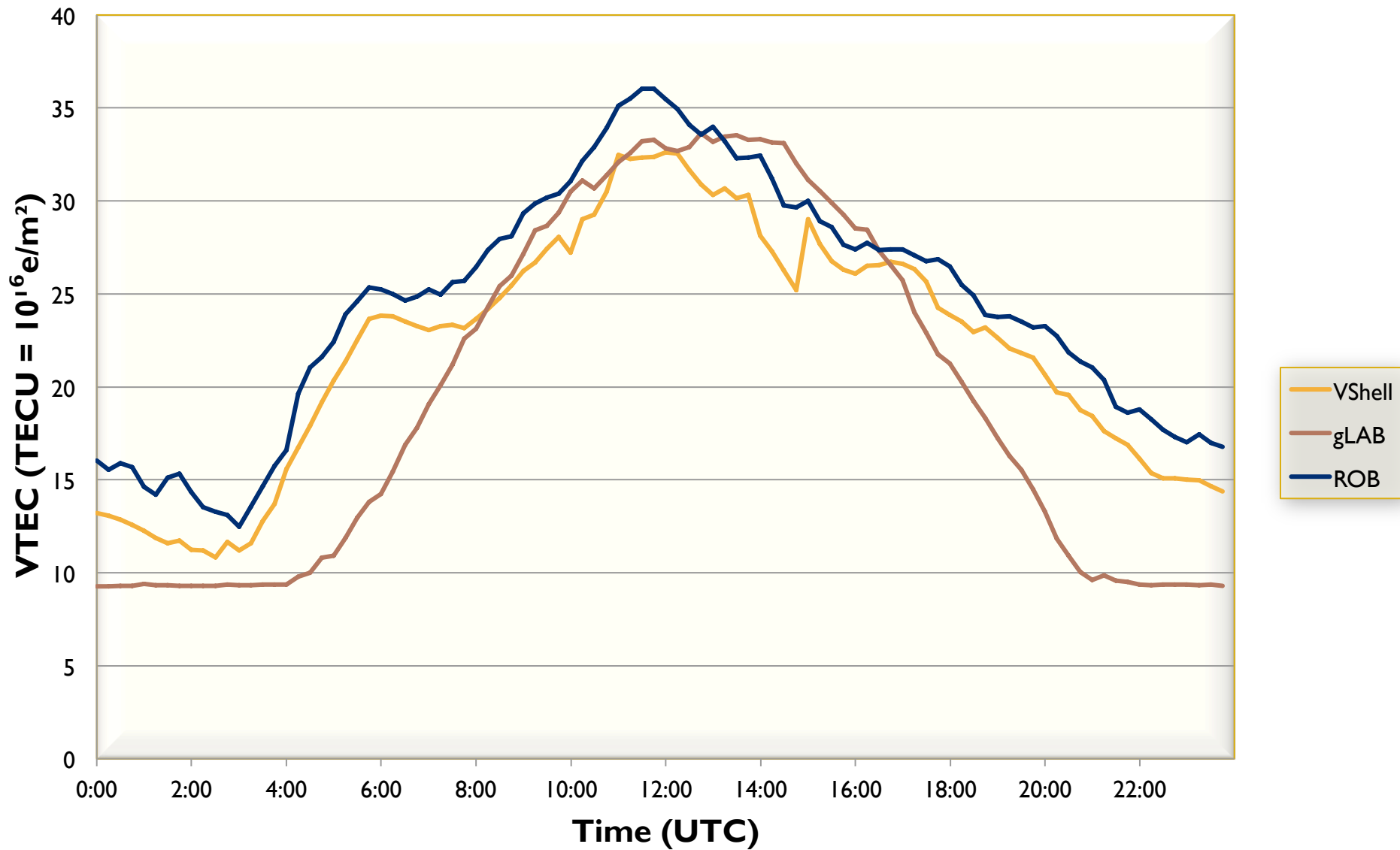
VTEC at GNSS SRJV

SRJV, 03 May 2015 (DOY 123)



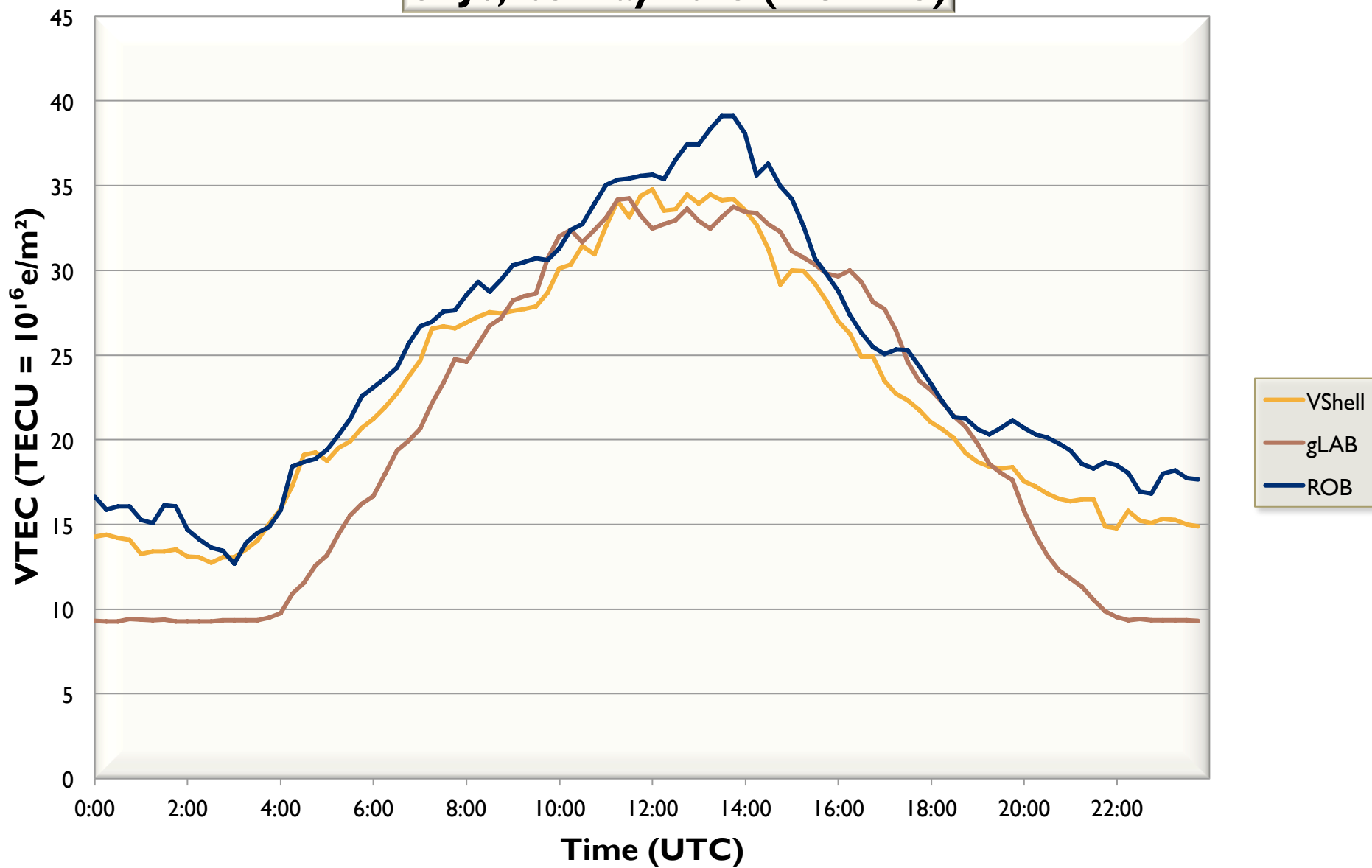
VTEC at GNSS SRJV

SRJV, 04 May 2015 (DOY124)

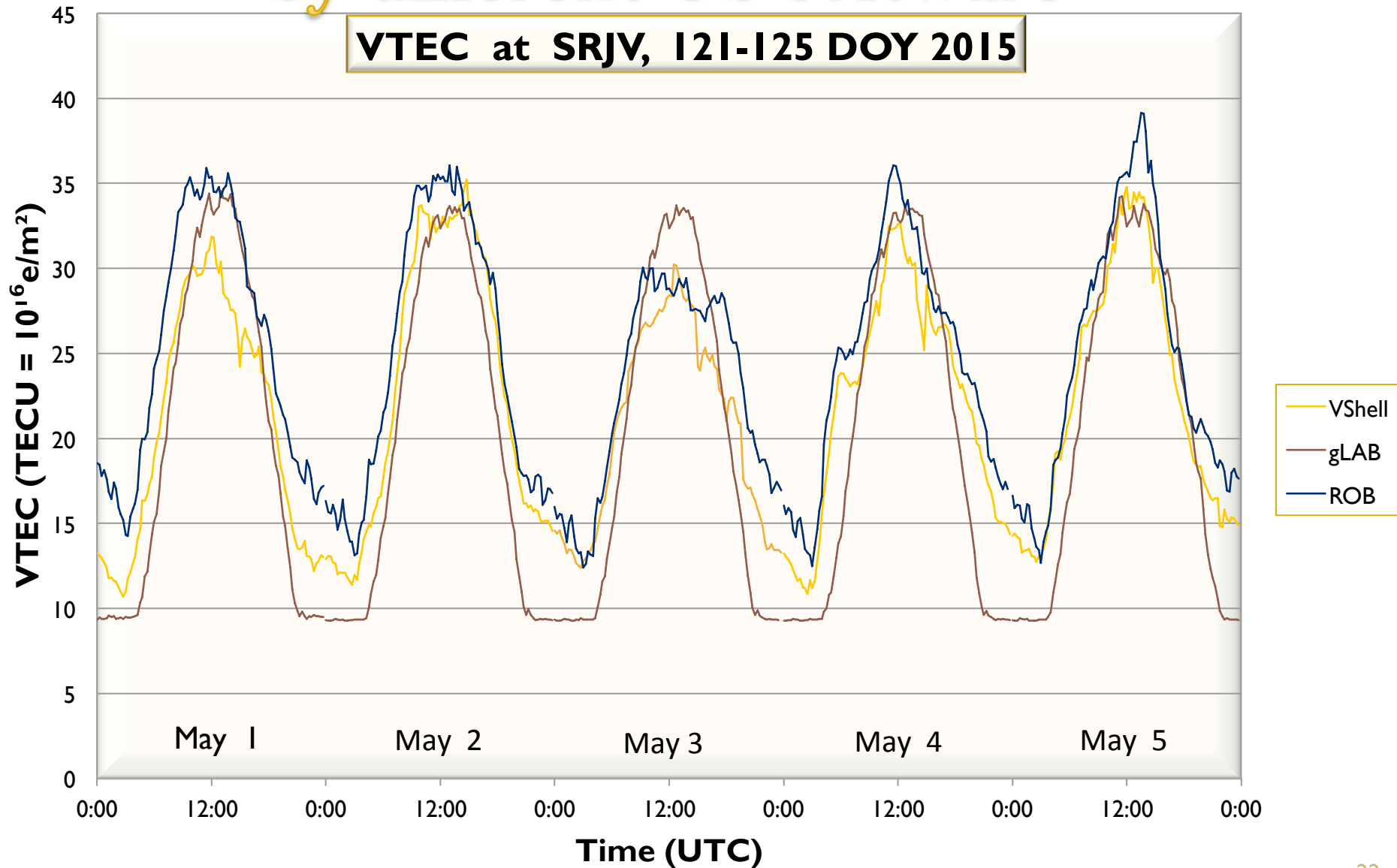


VTEC at GNSS SRJV

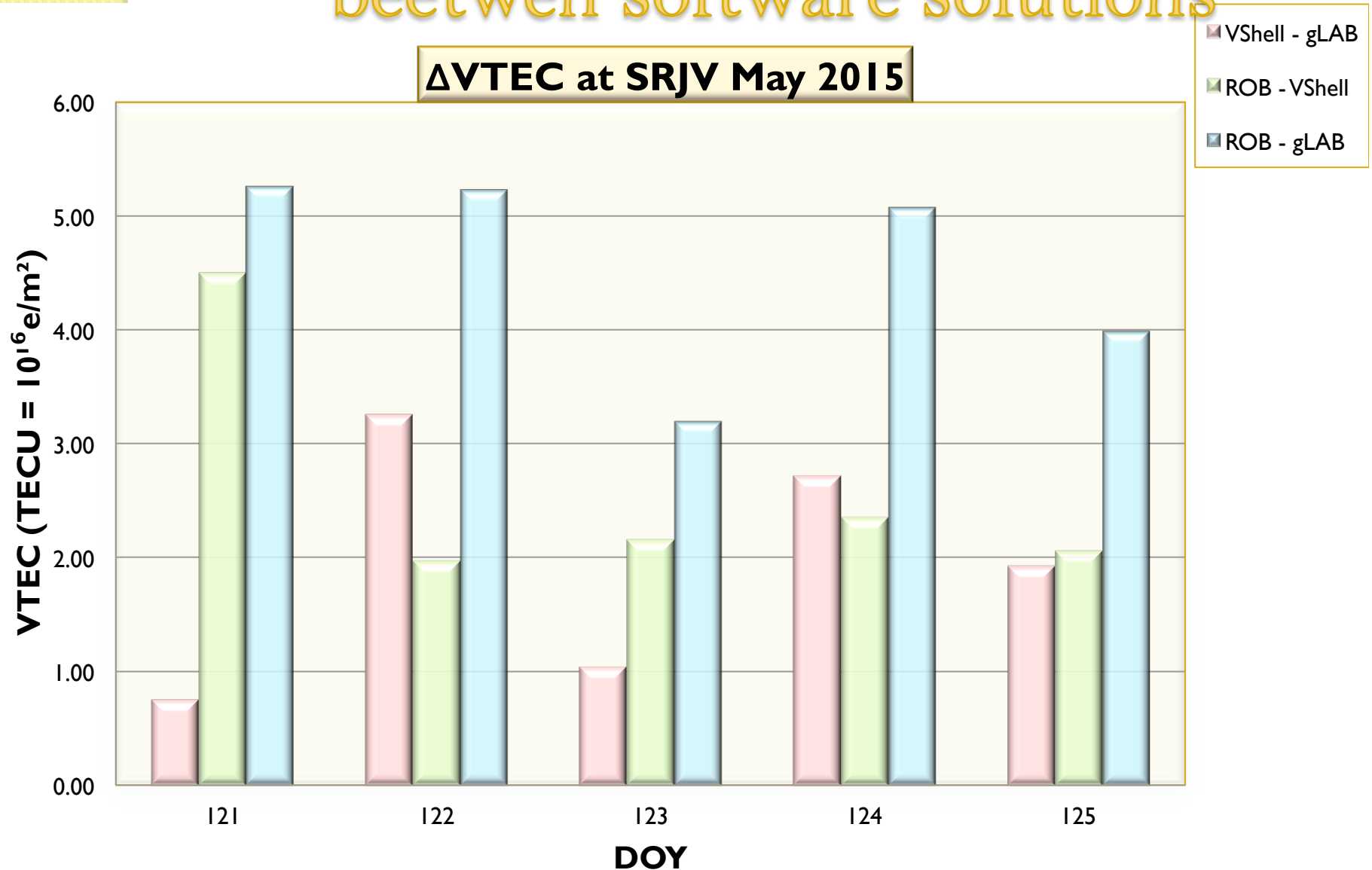
SRJV, 05 May 2015 (DOY125)



VTEC at GNSS SRJV by different OS software



Average daily differences of VTEC between software solutions



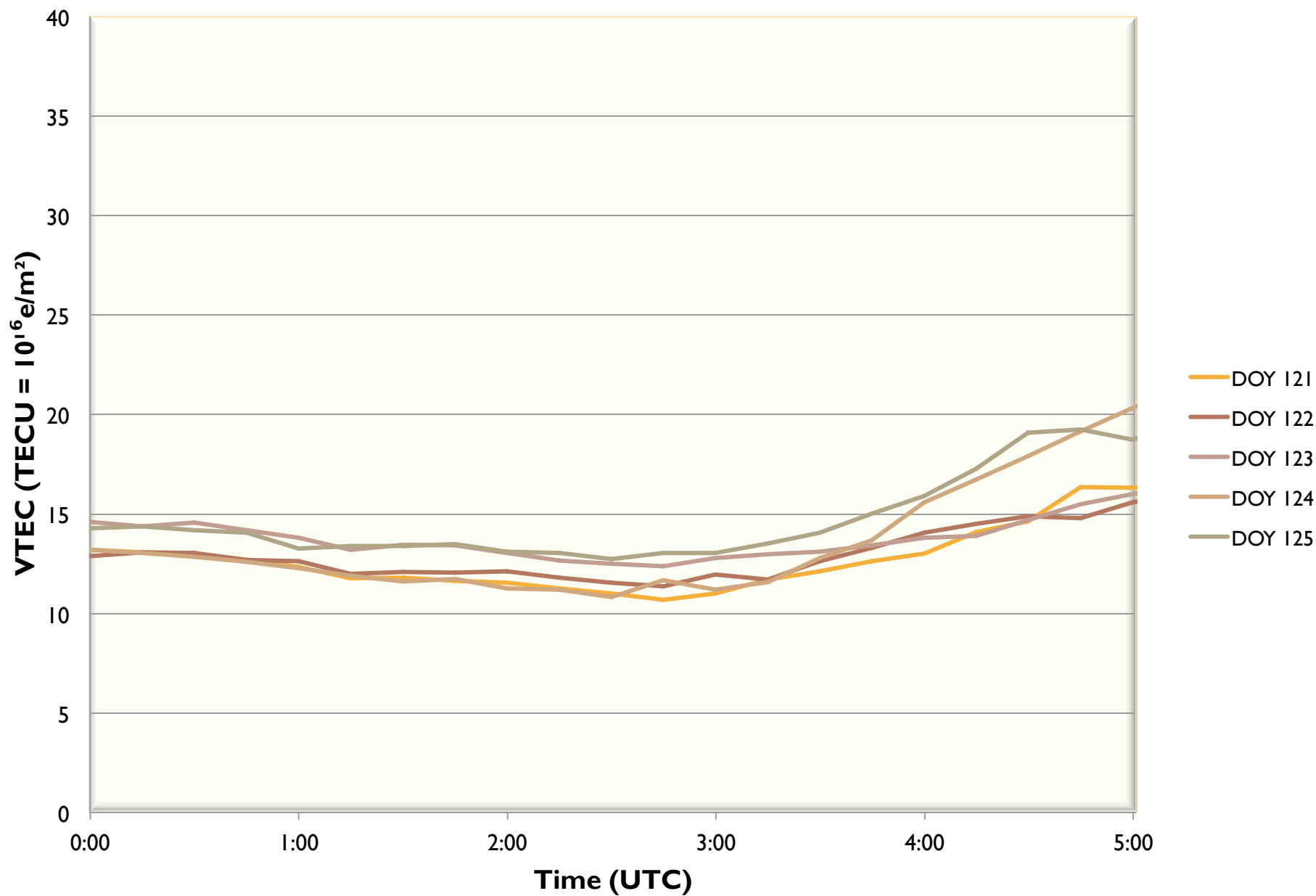
VTEC Data analysis: **Year 2015**



VShell only

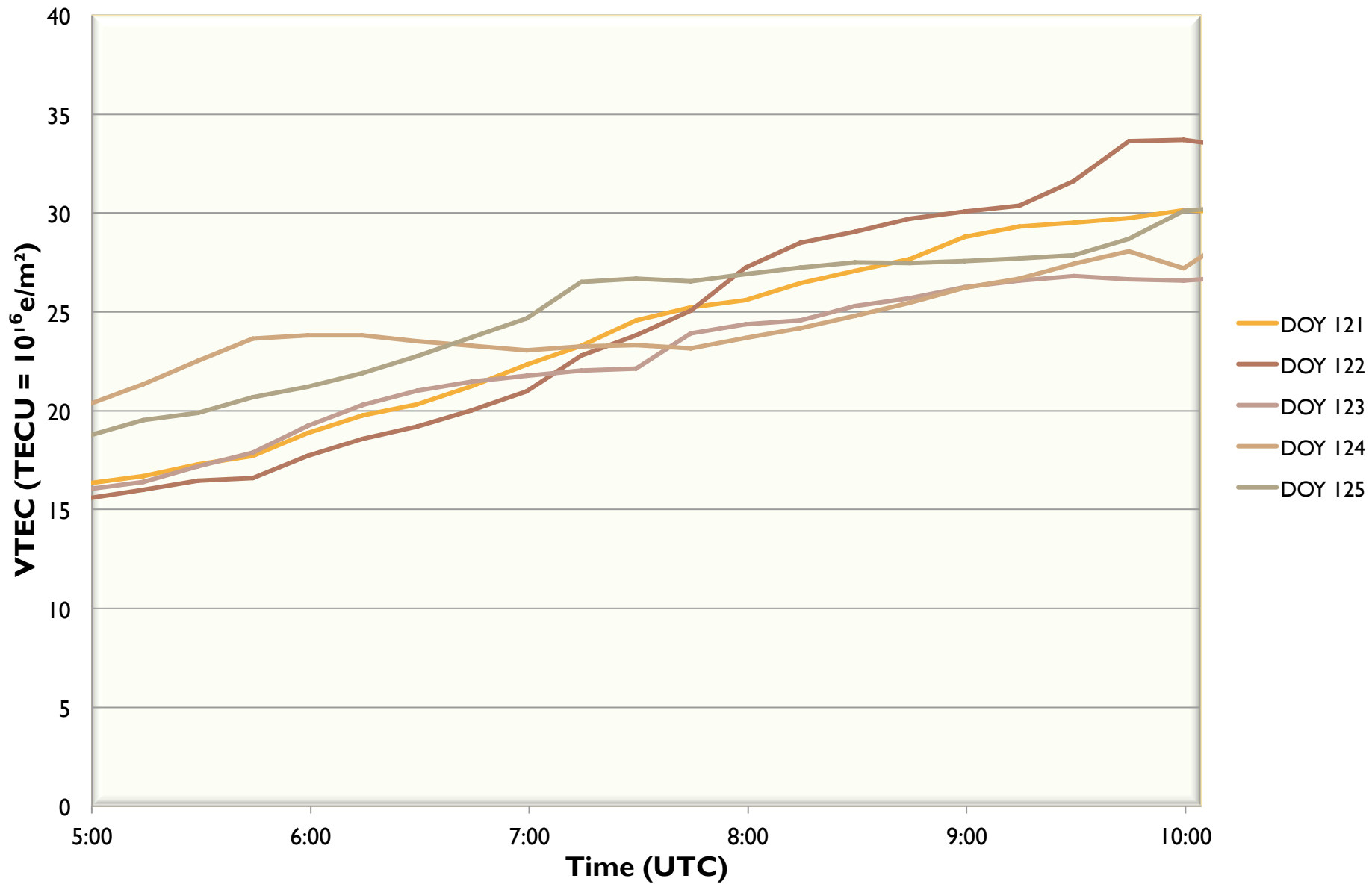
SRJV, 1-5 May 2015 VTec by VShell

day-to day variability: 0-5 pm

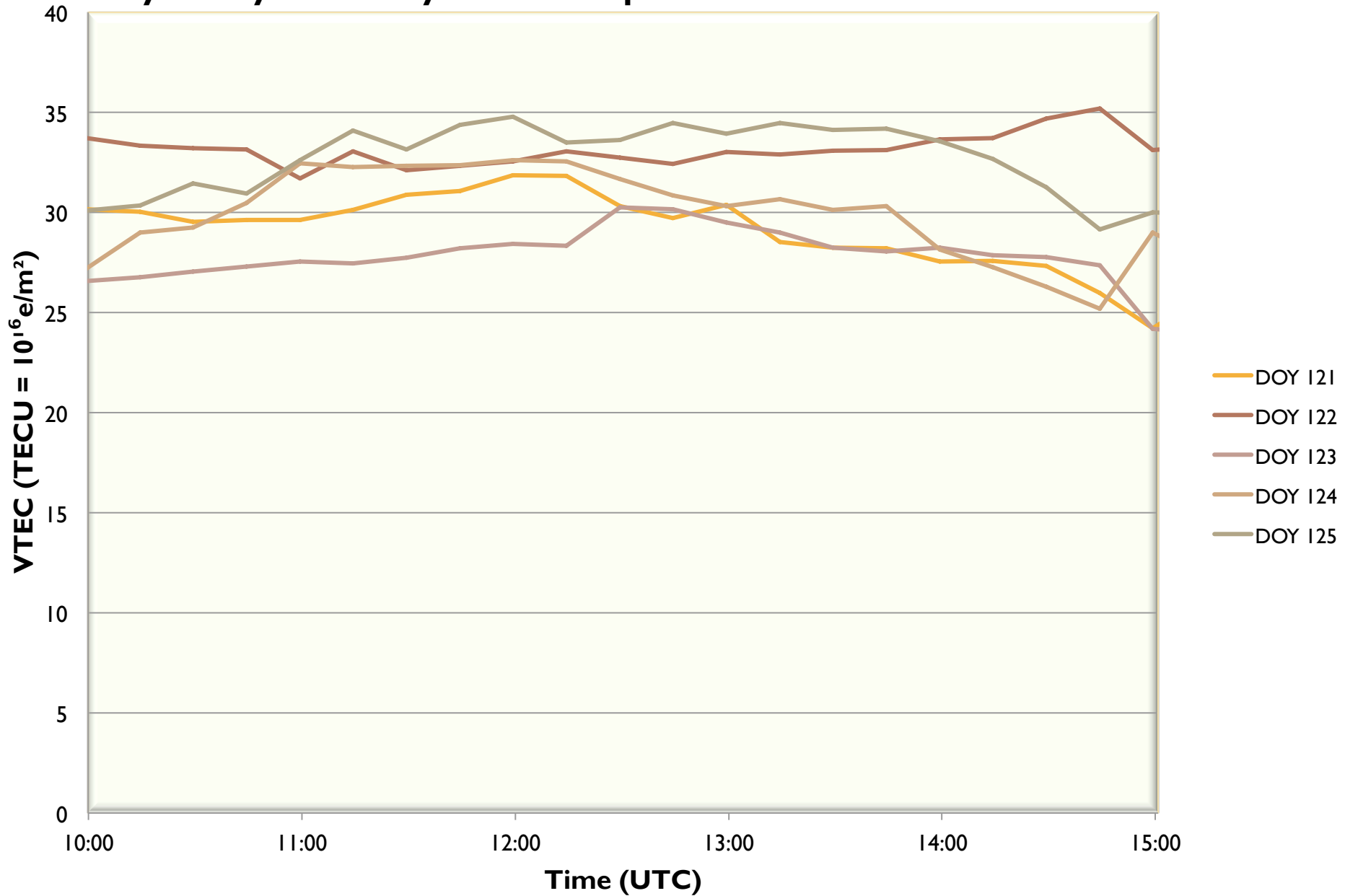


SRJV, 1-5 May 2015 VTec by VShell

day-to day variability: 5-10 am

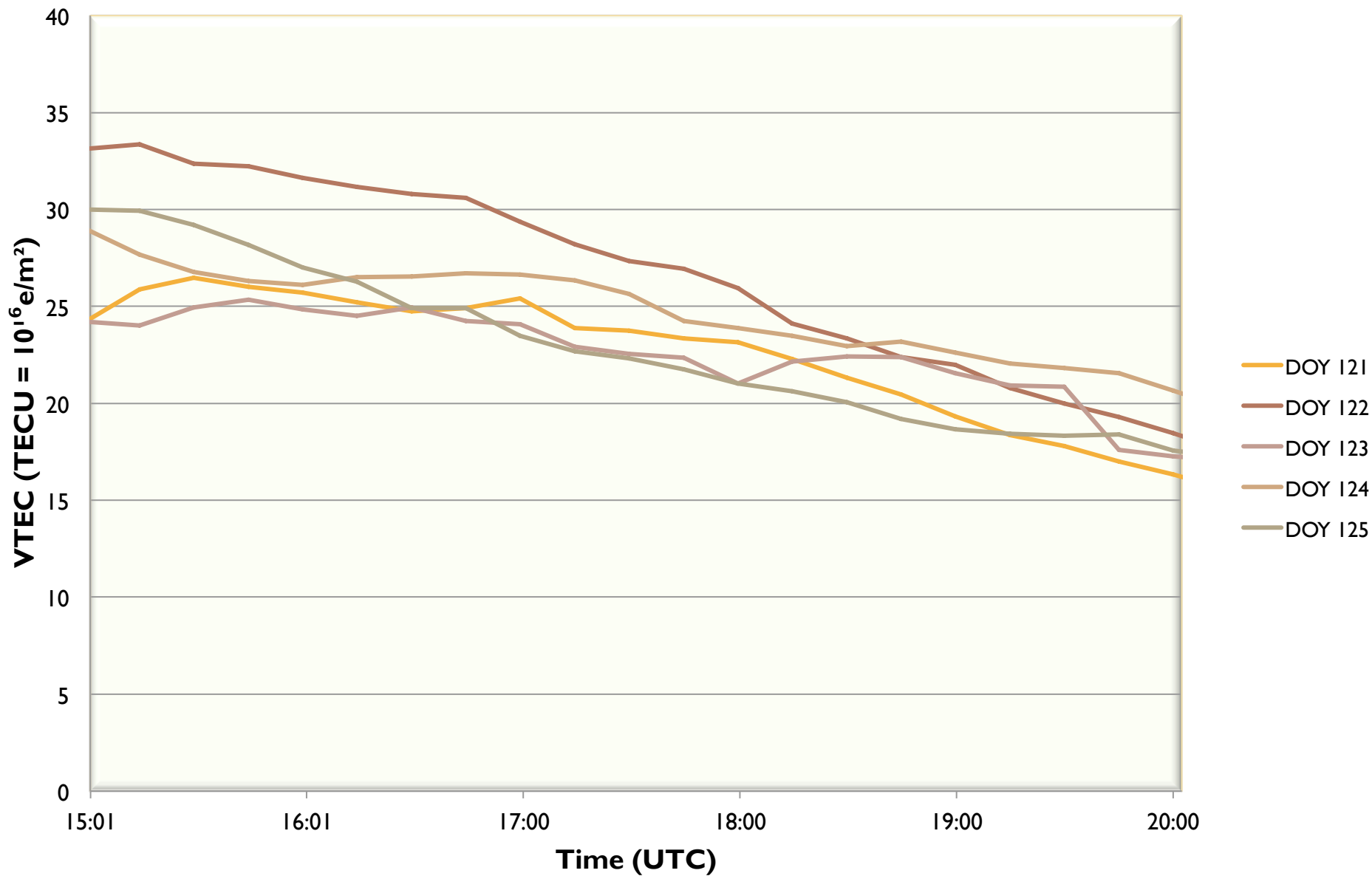


SRJV, 1-5 May 2015 VTec by VShell
day-to day variability: 10 am- 03 pm

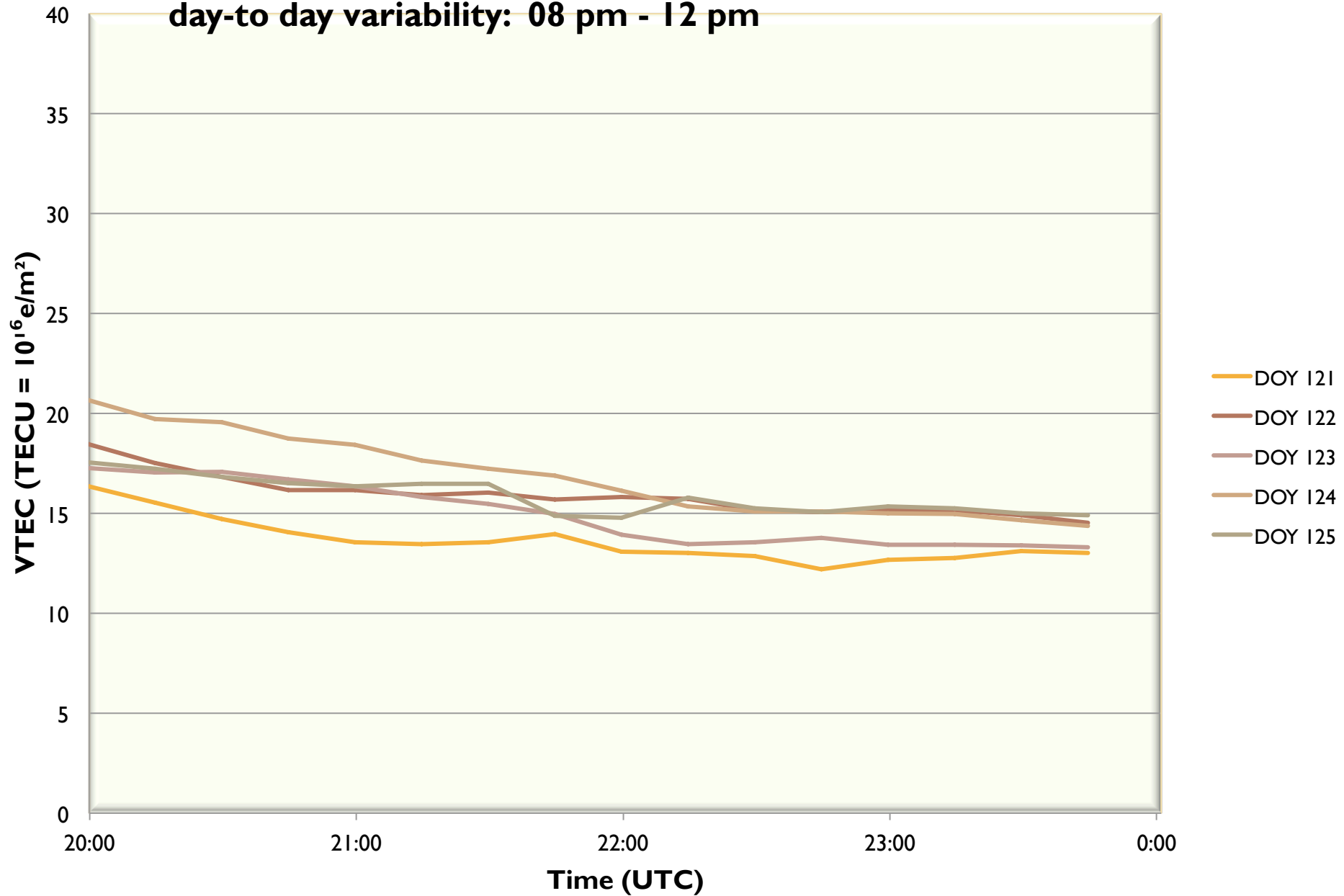


SRJV, 1-5 May 2015 VTec by VShell

day-to day variability: 3 - 8 pm

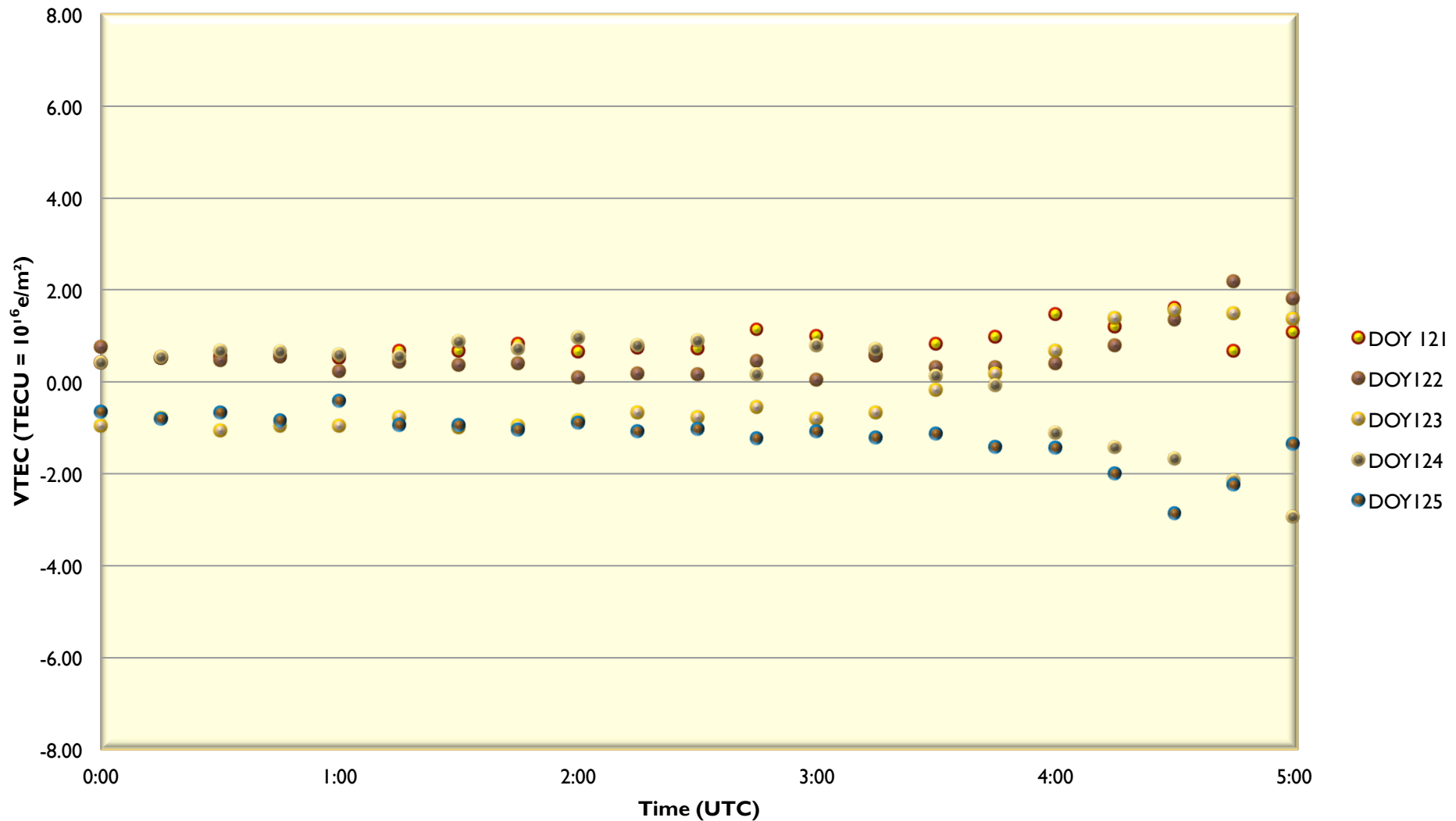


SRJV, 1-5 May 2015 VTec by VShell
day-to-day variability: 08 pm - 12 pm



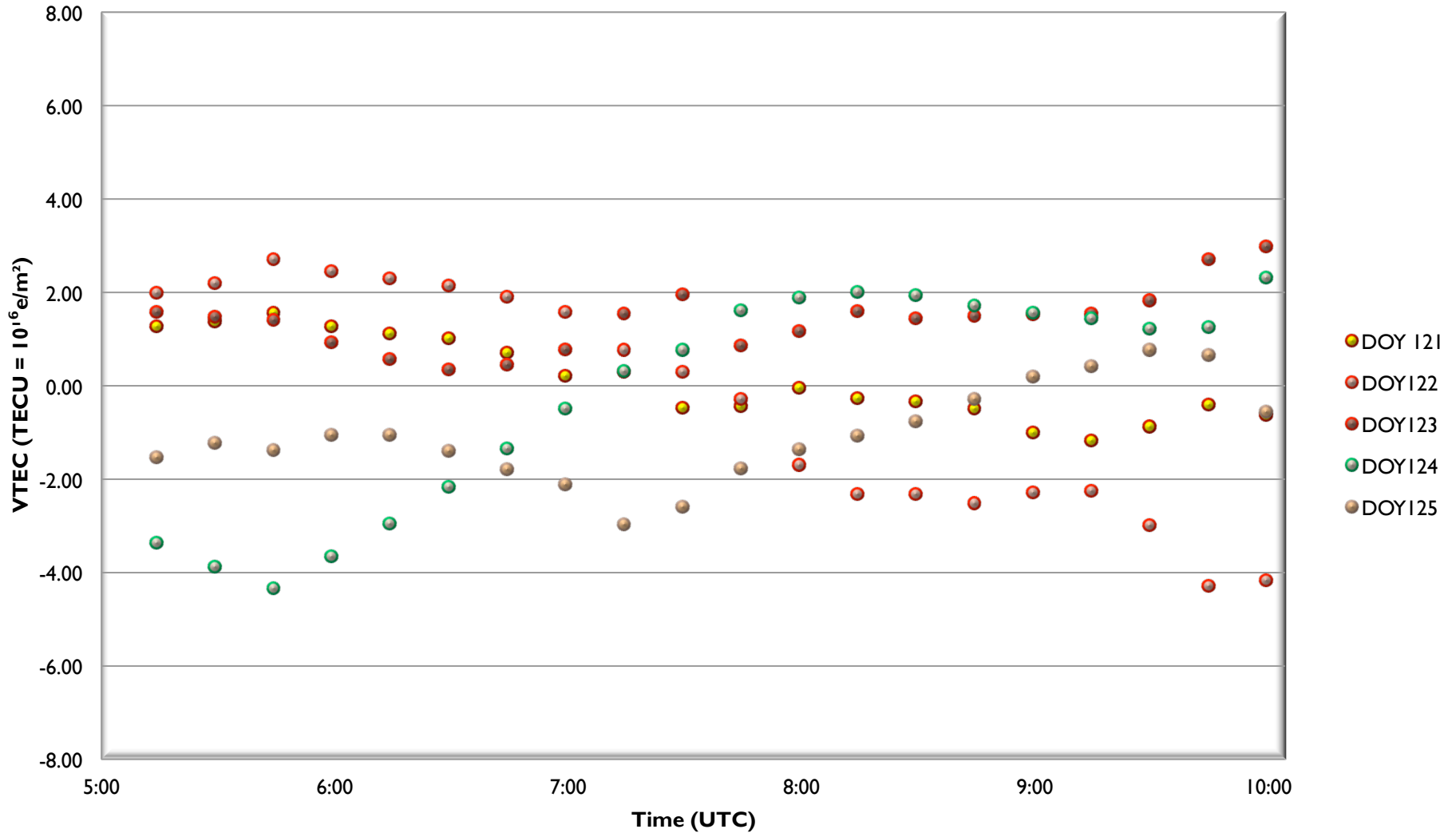
I-5 May of 2015: Comparation of data from 0 - 5 am

Day to day variabilities of st. deviation (VShell)

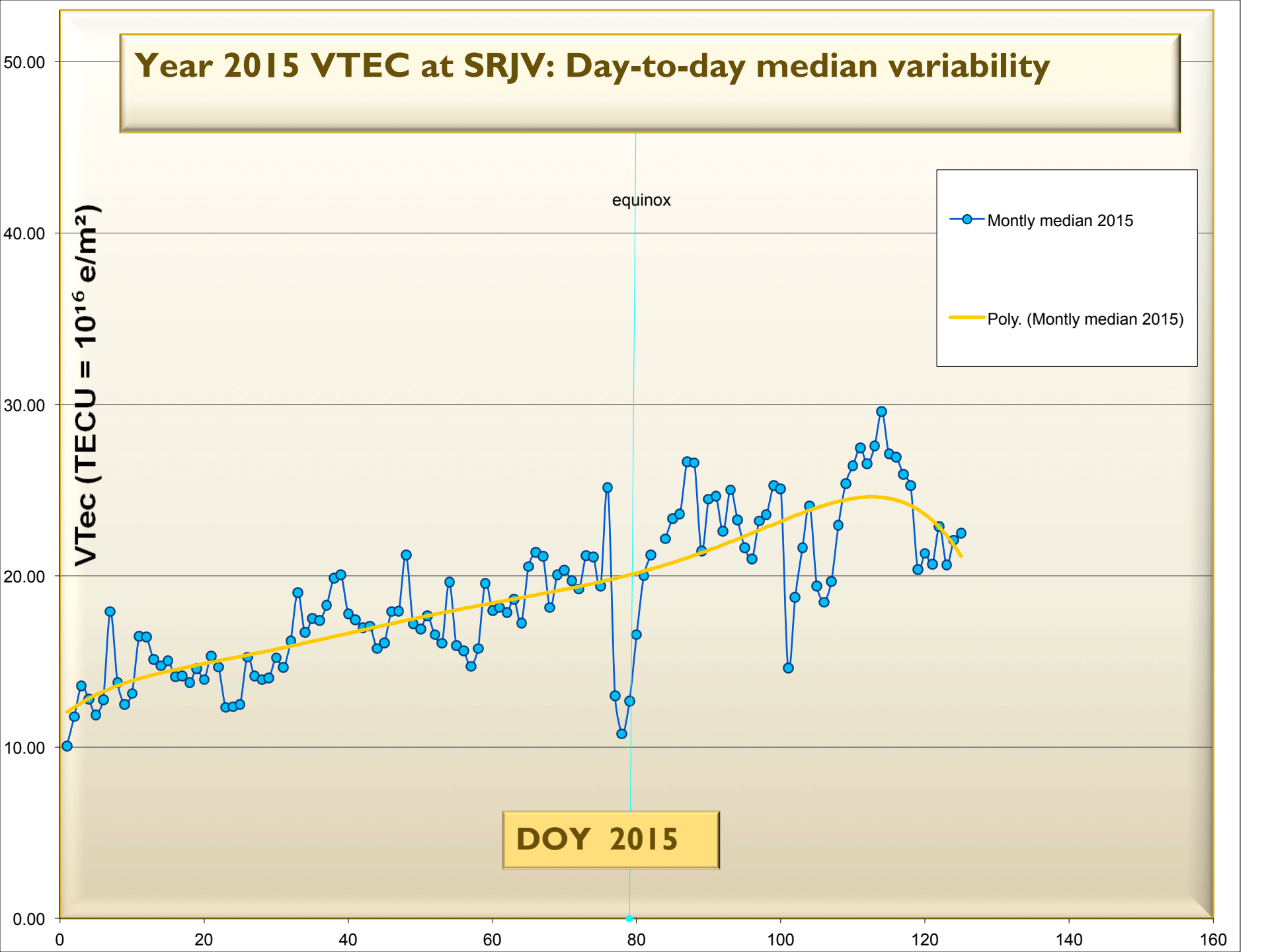


I-5 May of 2015: Comparation of data from 5-10 am

Day to day variabilities of st. deviation (Vshell)

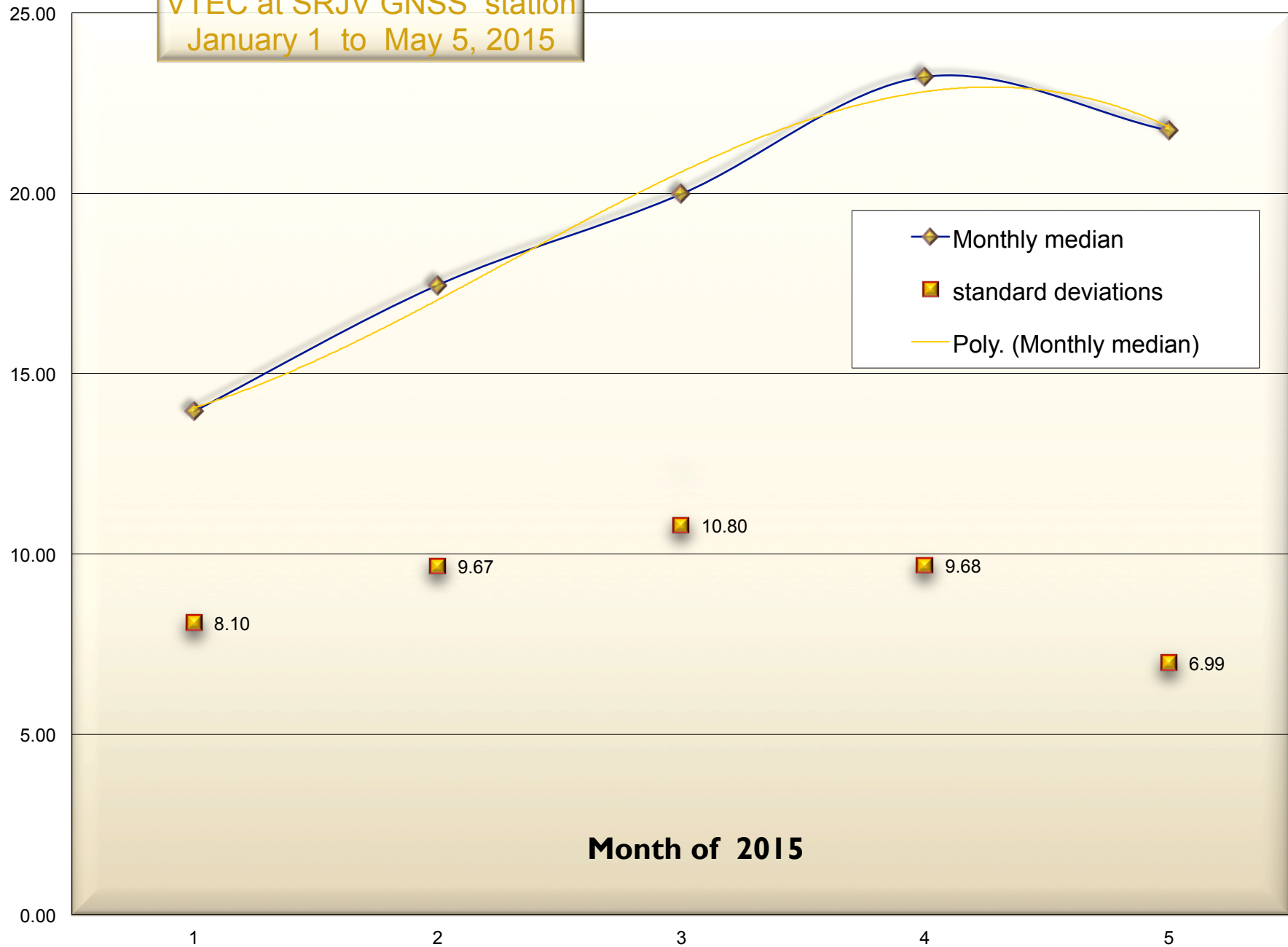


Year 2015 VTEC at SRJV: Day-to-day median variability



VTEC at SRJV GNSS station
January 1 to May 5, 2015

VTEC (TECU = 10^{16} e/m²)



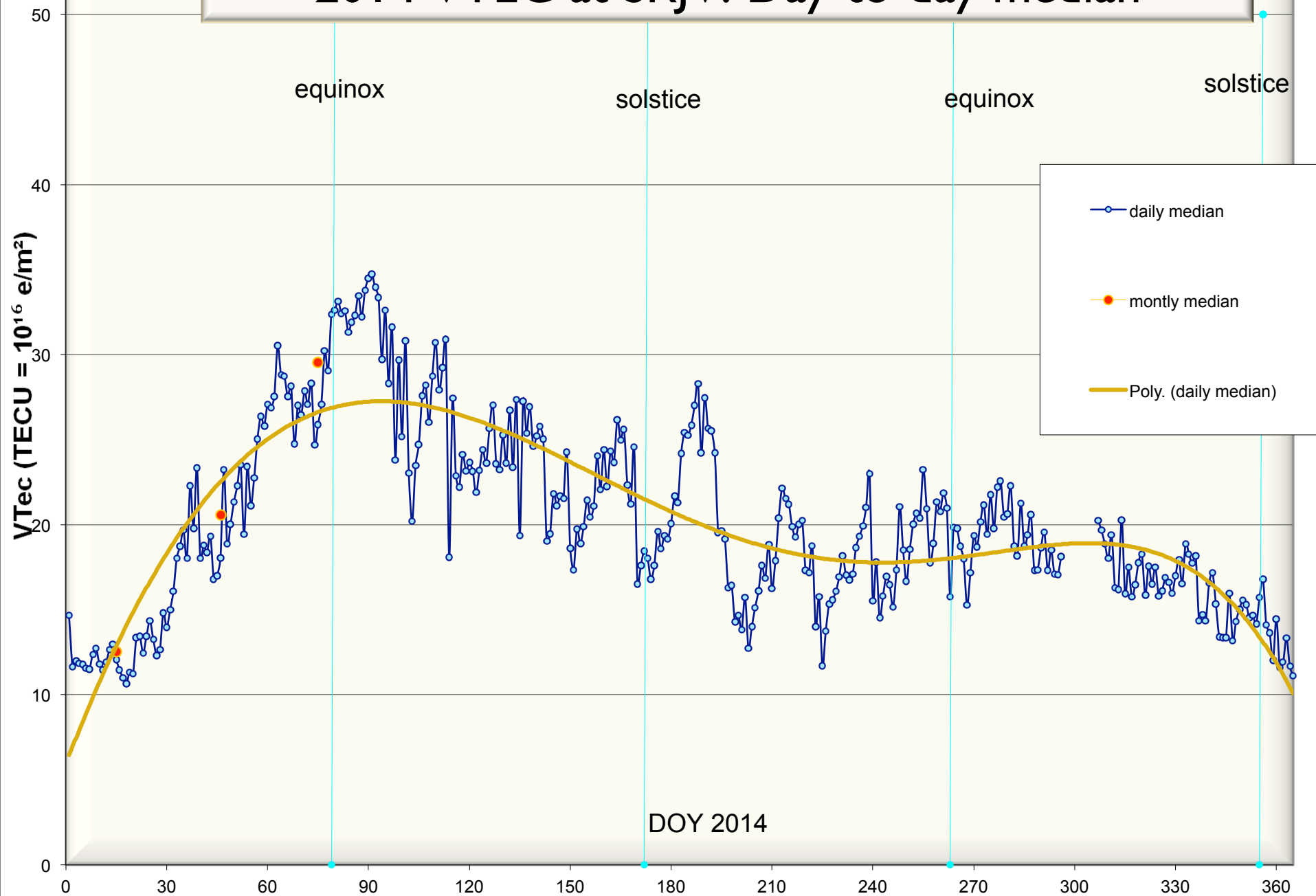
Month of 2015

VTEC data analysis : **Year 2014**



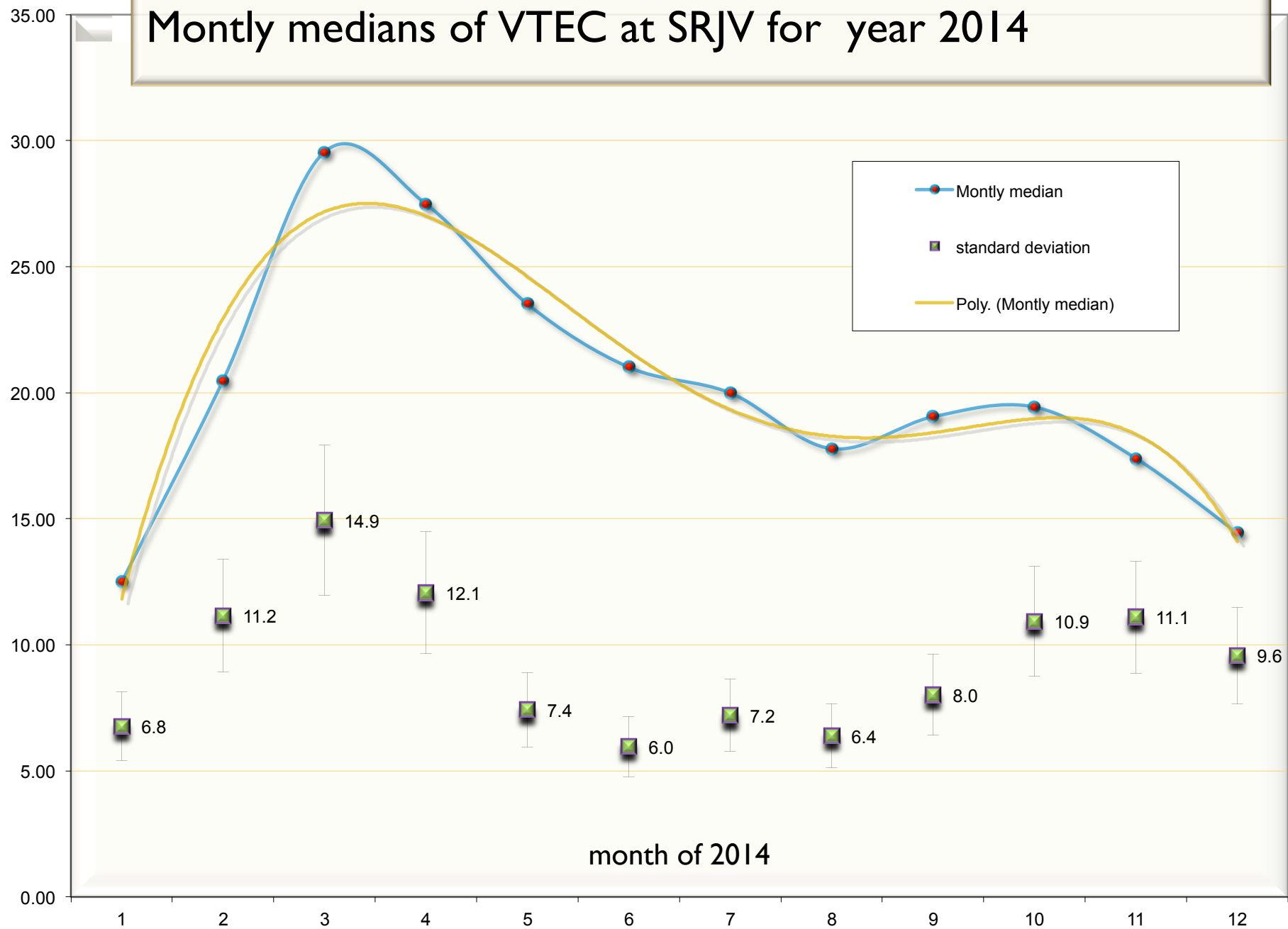
V Sell only

2014 VTEC at SRJV: Day-to-day median



Montly medians of VTEC at SRJV for year 2014

VTEC (TECU = 10^{16} e/m²)



month of 2014

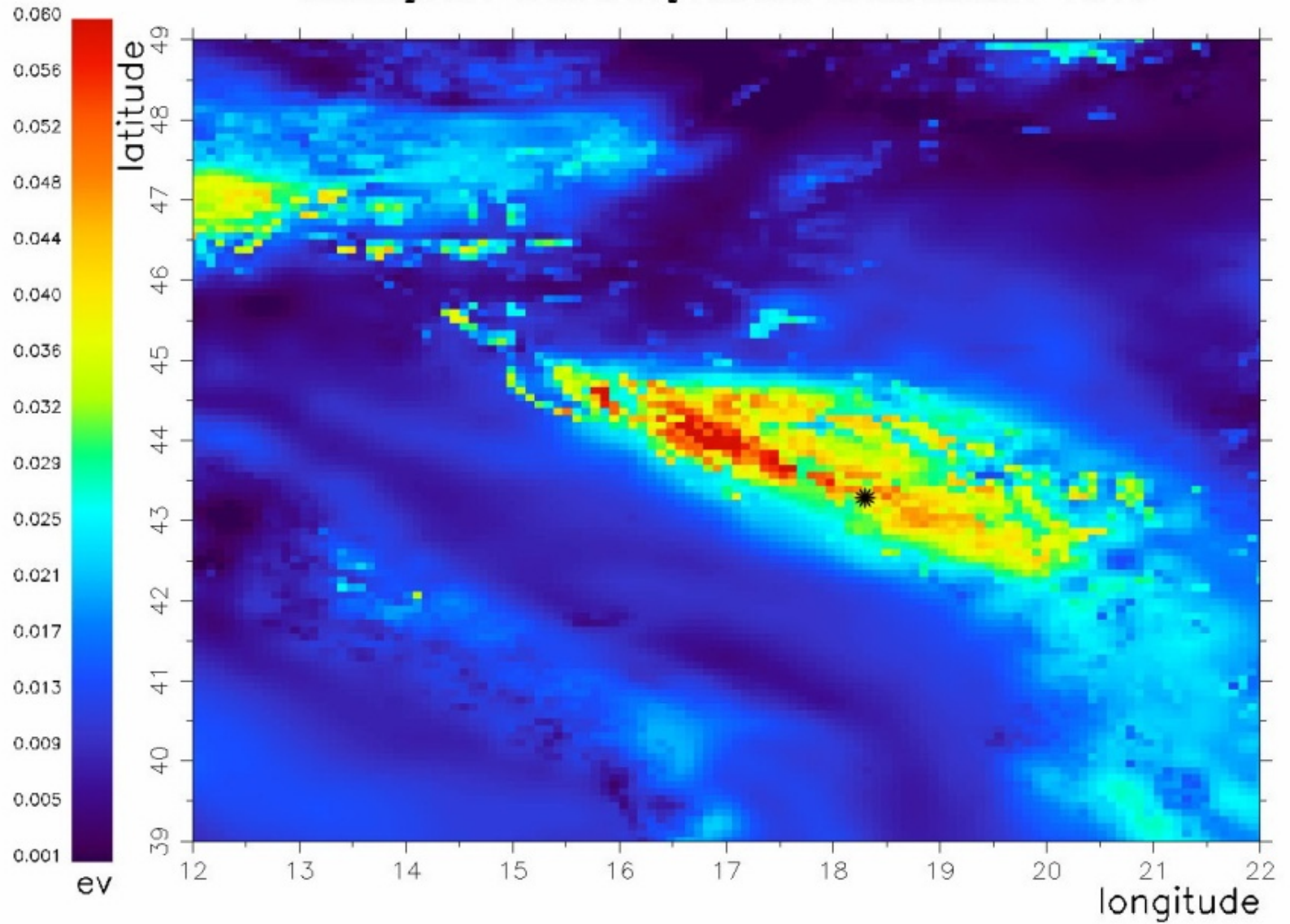


IONOSPHERE-EARTHQUAKE COUPLING

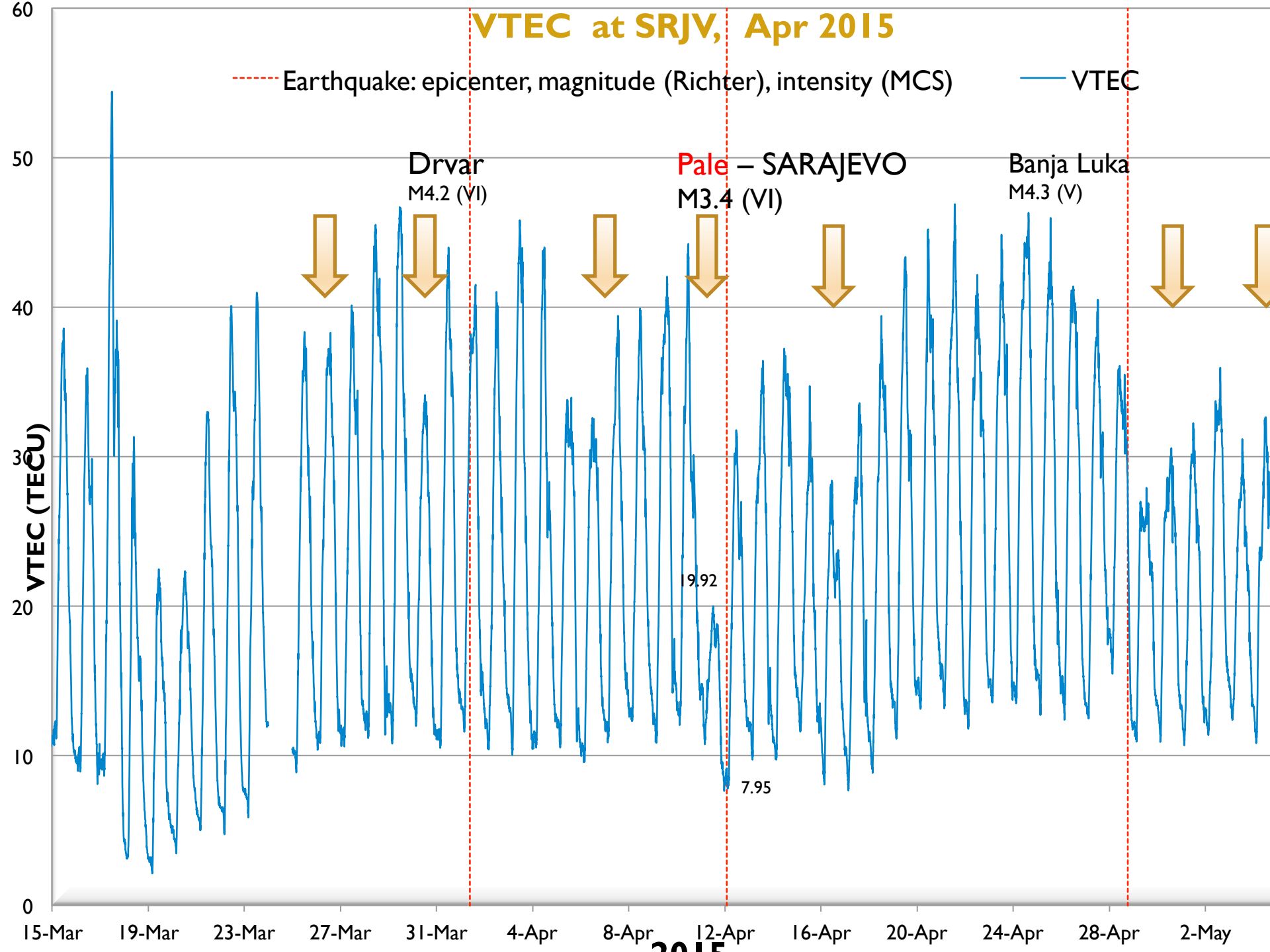
2015 Earthquakes in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date	Time	Epicenter	Magnitude (Richter)	Intensity (MCS)
Feb. 28 2015	09:24 am	Sarajevo (Treskavica mounten)	M 4.3	V
Feb. 28 2015		Sarajevo (Treskavica mounten)		
April 12,				

Atmosphere chemical potential at 2015.02.20-09:00



VTEC at SRJV, Apr 2015



- SRJV_IONO SID monitor station enables space weather monitoring: solar flares M+
- OS software **gLAB** and **VShell** enable to estimate VTEC GNSS.
- gLAB capable to estimate coordinates to 1 cm for horizontal and 2 cm for vertical component of positions, for a month period GNSS observations.
- Day to day variability of TEC from SRJV GNSS data show seasonal, monthly and daily variations.
- Methodes presented that have potentials for the investigation of ionosphere and space weather.
- Could be applied in developing countries.
- Research must be continued, extended to other BIHPOS stations.
- Particular attention should be given to further investigation of the statistical methods and parameters suitable to analyse GNSS TEC.

Acknowledgements

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- Stanford University for SID monitor
- ESA for gLAB softver
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- My students, Missis: Randa Natras, Dzana Horozovic and Edina Behic, for being interested in the ionosphere and for their devotion to this GNSS data processing.



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