### United Nations/Azerbaijan Workshop on the International Space Weather Initiative: The Sun, Space Weather and Geosphere

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# Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation in self-adaptive environment-aware SDR GNSS position estimation algorithm

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Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation in self-adaptive environment-aware SDR GNSS position estimation algorithm (R Filjar, *Croatia*)

## <u>Content of presentation</u>

- Problem statement and motivation
- State-of-the-art
- Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation - Concept
- Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation Realisation and demonstration
- Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation Validation
- Discussion

Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation in self-adaptive environment-aware SDR GNSS position estimation algorithm (R Filjar, *Croatia*)

## Problem statement and motivation

 Natural and artificial interference in the positioning environment (space weather/ionospheric, multipath, spoofing etc. effects) cause degradation of GNSS PNT performance

POSITIONING ENVIRONMENT

- Standard GNSS ionsopheric correction models are inefficient:
  - Generalised, not addressing geographically constrained effects
  - Inflexible to mitigate rapid and short-term effects



#### Space weather, geomagnetic, and ionospheric effects Multipath effects (microenvironment Systemic failures (satellite outage etc.) Adversarial artificial disturbances (spoofing – cyber-threat, meaconing, jamming)

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## State-of-the-art

GNSS position estimation confined in non-transparent GNSS receiver black-box, detached from GNSS application



 Numerous advancements are not exploited in full: (i) Software-Defined Radio (SDR), (ii) statistical and machine learning, (iii) computational capacity of mobile devices, (iv) mobile platforms with SDR GNSS receivers AND embedded sensors (smartphones, connected vehicles, IoT devices, etc.), (v) open access to position environment data in near-real time (space weather, geomagnetic, and ionospheric indices, spatial databases etc.), (vi) mobile internet and Internet of Things (IoT)

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## State-of-the-art

 Statistical learning multi-predictor models based on immediate SW/ionospheric conditions awareness improve GNSS ionospheric effects correction considerably



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## Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation - Concept

 Mobile unit → observing immediate positioning environment conditions (space weather, ionosphere) itself, and/or utilising trusted third-party real-time observations or predictions for pseudorange cori



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## Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS ionospheric delay mitigation - Concept



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## <u>Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS</u> <u>ionospheric delay mitigation – Realisation &</u> <u>demonstration</u>

1. Mitigation of space weather/ionospheric effects on GNSS position estimation performance:

- direct observations of immediate positioning environment

 trusted third-party data (stream, server-application access), with optional processing (interpolation)
Tailored framework developed in the open source
R environment for statistical computing



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## Demonstration

Case-study of a short-term rapidly developing geomagnetic storm in sub-equatorial area (Darwin, NT, Australia)

Model testing data
Control data on 28 May, 2017

RMSE plot

0.8

adj R2 plot

ลร

LRM Linear Regression Model. ... Multi-layer Monotone MMLPNN . . . Perceptron Neural Network Model, RFM ... Klobuchar Random Forest Model. standard Klobuchar Model



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## <u>Statistical learning TEC predictive model for GNSS</u> ionospheric delay mitigation - Validation

- Case-study of short-term rapidly developing geomagnetic storm in sub-equatorial area (Darwin, NT)
- Single-frequency GPS-based position estimation, no additional infrastructure utilised → GPS position estimation process selfadapted to the immediate environment conditions
- Ionospheric corrections: (i) Klobuchar model, (ii) geomagnetic field density-based statistical learning Linear Regression Model (LRM), source: *doi: 10.33012/2022.18247*

in [m]	mean		standard deviation	
	Klobuchar corrections	self-adaptive corrections	Klobuchar corrections	self-adaptive corrections
northing error	-1.5368	-0.1098	2.24106	1.088705
easting error	0.72717	-0.02663	1.878769	0.9983062
vertical error	0.2225	-0.09773	1.29891	0.510632

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## **Discussion**

- Proposed utilisation of situation awareness of immediate positioning environment conditions for self-adaptive SDR GNSS position estimation.
- GNSS positioning performance demonstrated in the case of short-term rapidly developing ionospheric disturbance.
- The need for space weather/geomagnetic/ionospheric observations and indices data standardisation (access, structure and format), access, and inter/multi-disciplinary competence development
- Activities, potentially through International Space Weather Action Teams (ISWAT, COSPAR)

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## **Discussion**

Source: https://www.iswat-cospar.org/

S: Space weather origins at the Sun	H: Heliosphere variability	G: Coupled geospace system	Impacts
			Climate
S1: Long-term solar variability	H1: Heliospheric magnetic field and solar wind	G1: Geomagnetic environment	Electric power systems/GICs
S2: Ambient solar magnetic field, heating and spectral irradiance	H2: CME structure, evolution and propagation through heliosphere	G2a: Atmosphere variability	Satellite/debris drag
S3: Solar eruptions	H3: Radiation environment in heliosphere	G2b: lonosphere variability	Navigation/ Communications
	H4: Space weather at other planets/planetary bodies	G3: Near-Earth radiation and plasma environment	(Aero)space assets functions
Overarching Activities: Assessment Innovative Solutions	verarching Activities: ssessment Information Architecture & Data Utilization Education & Outreach		

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## **Recommendations**

- 1. Positioning environment (SW/iono) conditions awareness to improve GNSS positioning estimation algorithm, as well as GNSS PNT performance and resilience against adverse effects.
- 2. Self-adaptive statistical learning GNSS ionospheric effects model to be developed based on positioning environment awareness.
- 3. Positioning environment (SW/iono) conditions awareness to be obtained by: (i) direct SW/iono observations in the immediate vicinity of receiver, and/or (ii) link to trusted third-party sources.
- 4. International co-operation to be facilitated, established, and operated to:
  - 4.1 develop standards for SW/iono data structure, formats, and protocols for internetbased data exchange;
  - 4.2 collect, assemble, aggregate, collate, and allow access to location-based real-time and archived SW/iono observations;
  - 4.3 foster self-adaptive GNSS correction model development, validation, and standardisation;
  - 4.4 develop inter-/multi-disciplinary competence in support of transition to positioning environment-aware self-adaptive GNSS positioning.

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In appreciation of your attention, and with invitation to Baška SIF (Spatial Information Fusion) Meetings, every October in Baška, Krk Island, Croatia

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