

# Scintillation Observations with a Low-Cost GNSS Receiver

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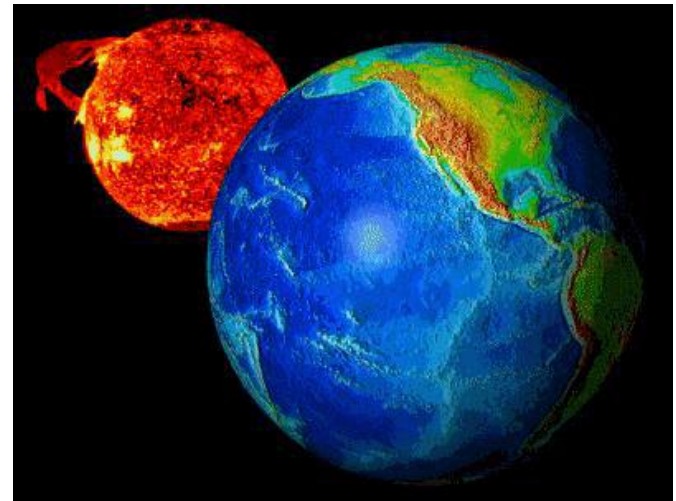
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# Acknowledgments

- **Dima Paznukhov, Ted Beach, Chris Bridgwood** Boston College; system procurement, integration and data collection
- **Anton Kascheev**, Univ of New Brunswick; system options and data acquisition software kernel
- **Dinesh Manandhar**, CSIS; pioneering analysis and development of systems' capabilities
- **Bruno Nava**, ICTP; early exploitation and TEC demonstration and comparisons
- **Sharafat Gadimova**, UNOOSA; promotion and formation of formal ICG working group to coordinate and motivate activities

# Low-Cost GNSS Receivers for Space Weather Monitoring

- What does low cost mean and why is it important?
- The low-cost BC system
- Preliminary scintillation observations from Ascension Island
- Summary





# The Promise of Low-Cost Receivers

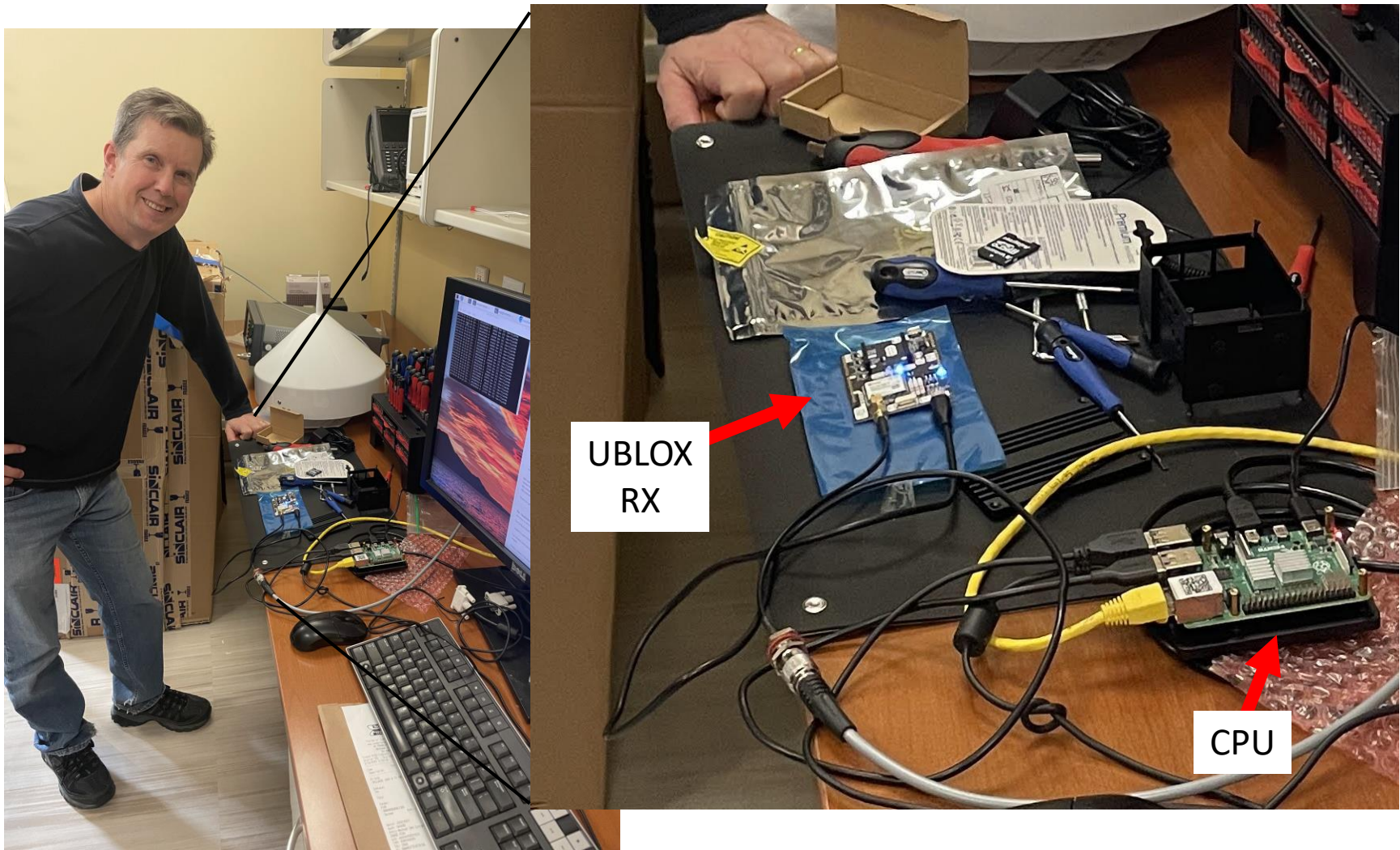


- Similar to computer technology, the real cost of GPS/GNSS receivers has been decreasing for the last three decades, but a capable truly low cost GNSS system has only become possible in the last 1-2 years
- When system reproduction costs fall below \$1,000 (\$500) dollars, the ability to proliferate installations becomes much more feasible
- Initial system cost is just one, albeit critical, barrier to the challenges of launching a successful remote sensing project
  - Coordination, commitment and care are necessary to achieve a worthwhile scientific return on the investment





# The Arduimple FTK28 ZED-F9P (UBLOX) Rx



**Inexpensive, compact and low power consumption**



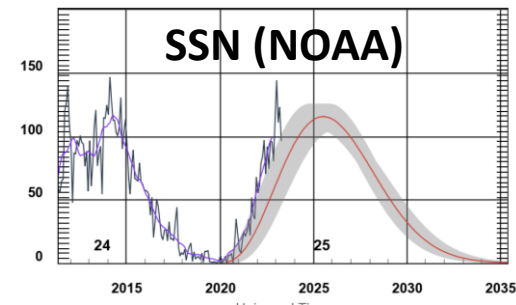
# Ascension Island Measurements 2023



- BC recently operated a variety of receivers under strong scintillation conditions at Ascension Island in the S. Atlantic (7.9 S lat, 14,4 W lon, magnetic anomaly site)
- Solar flux was nearly representative of solar maximum conditions
- Preliminary Ublox results from 22 March will be presented here

## Scintillation Activity Log

19-Mar-23	78	Strong scintillation (incl. some GPS)
20-Mar-23	79	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS)
21-Mar-23	80	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS)
22-Mar-23	81	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS) (GNSS S4 ~ 1.0 at EL = 75 deg) Some analysis complete
23-Mar-23	82	Late night VHF scintillation (Kp = 8-)
24-Mar-23	83	No scintillation
25-Mar-23	84	No scintillation
26-Mar-23	85	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS)
27-Mar-23	86	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS) (GNSS S4 ~ 1.0 at EL = 85 deg)
28-Mar-23	87	No VHF scintillation, probable GPS to north
29-Mar-23	88	No VHF scintillation, probable GPS to north
30-Mar-23	89	No scintillation
31-Mar-23	90	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS)
01-Apr-23	91	No scintillation
02-Apr-23	92	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS)
03-Apr-23	93	Weak VHF (some GPS to North) (m)
04-Apr-23	94	Strong scintillation (incl. GPS)
05-Apr-23	95	Brief burst of strong scintillation (in)
06-Apr-23	96	Brief burst of strong scintillation (in)

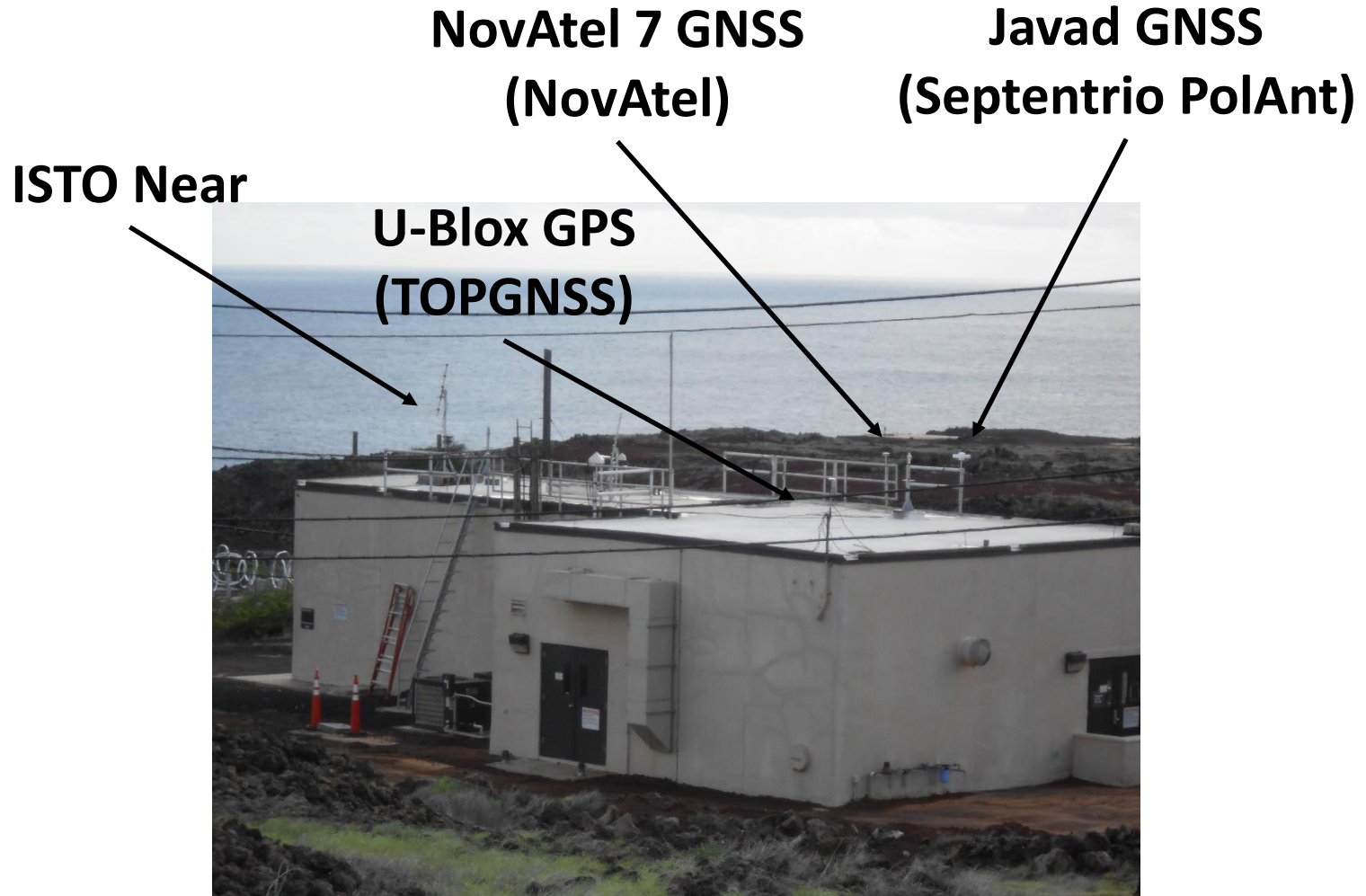


## Receivers Tested

Receiver Manufacturer	Receiver Model	Antenna Manufacturer	Antenna Model
Septentrio (2)	PolaRx5S	Septentrio	Veraphase 6000
NovAtel	GPStation-6	Antcom	123GM1215A
Javad	Delta-3Sa	Septentrio	PolaNt
NovAtel	PwrPak7	NovAtel	GNSS-850
CU Boulder	EDAS	Trimble	Zephyr 3 Base
Ardusimple (u-blox ZED-F9P core)	RTK2B	TOPGNSS	TOP106
Northrop Grumman	ISTO	Northrop Grumman	ISTO



# Ascension Island GNSS Antennas



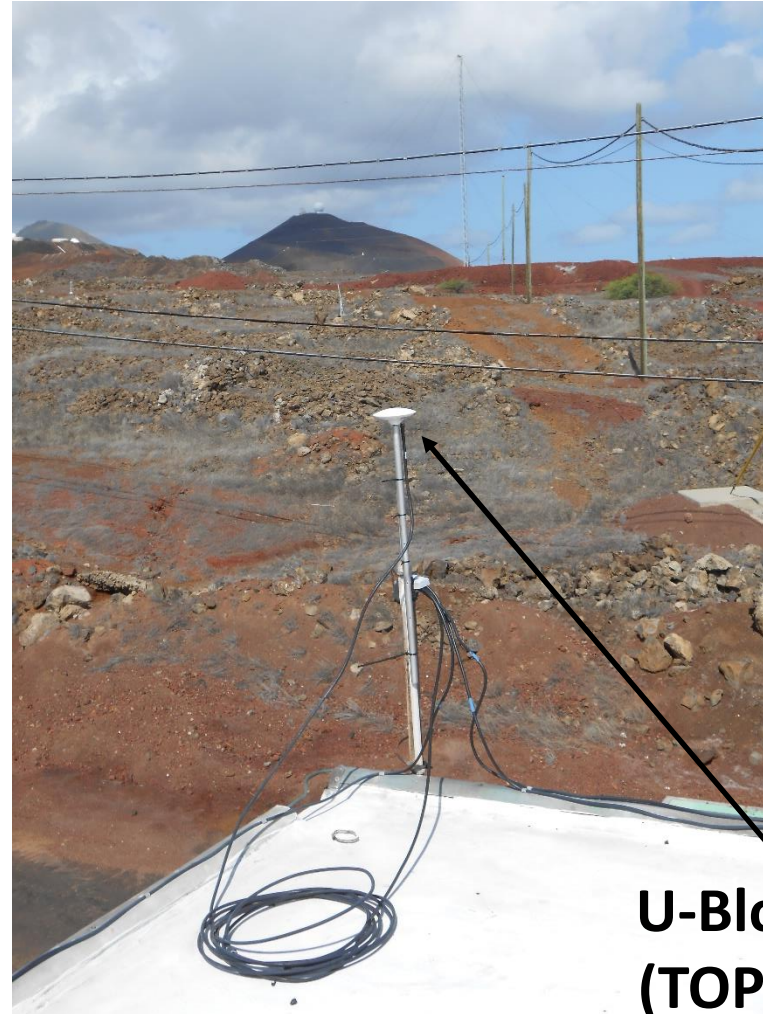




# Ascension Island Campaign Set-Up



- U-Blox antenna is an inexpensive, GPS-only unit for these observations, with virtually no multi-path inhibiting technology
- Elevated terrain, ocean reflections and local metallic structure all contribute to relatively high multi-path environment at low elevation angles



**U-Blox GPS  
(TOPGNSS)**

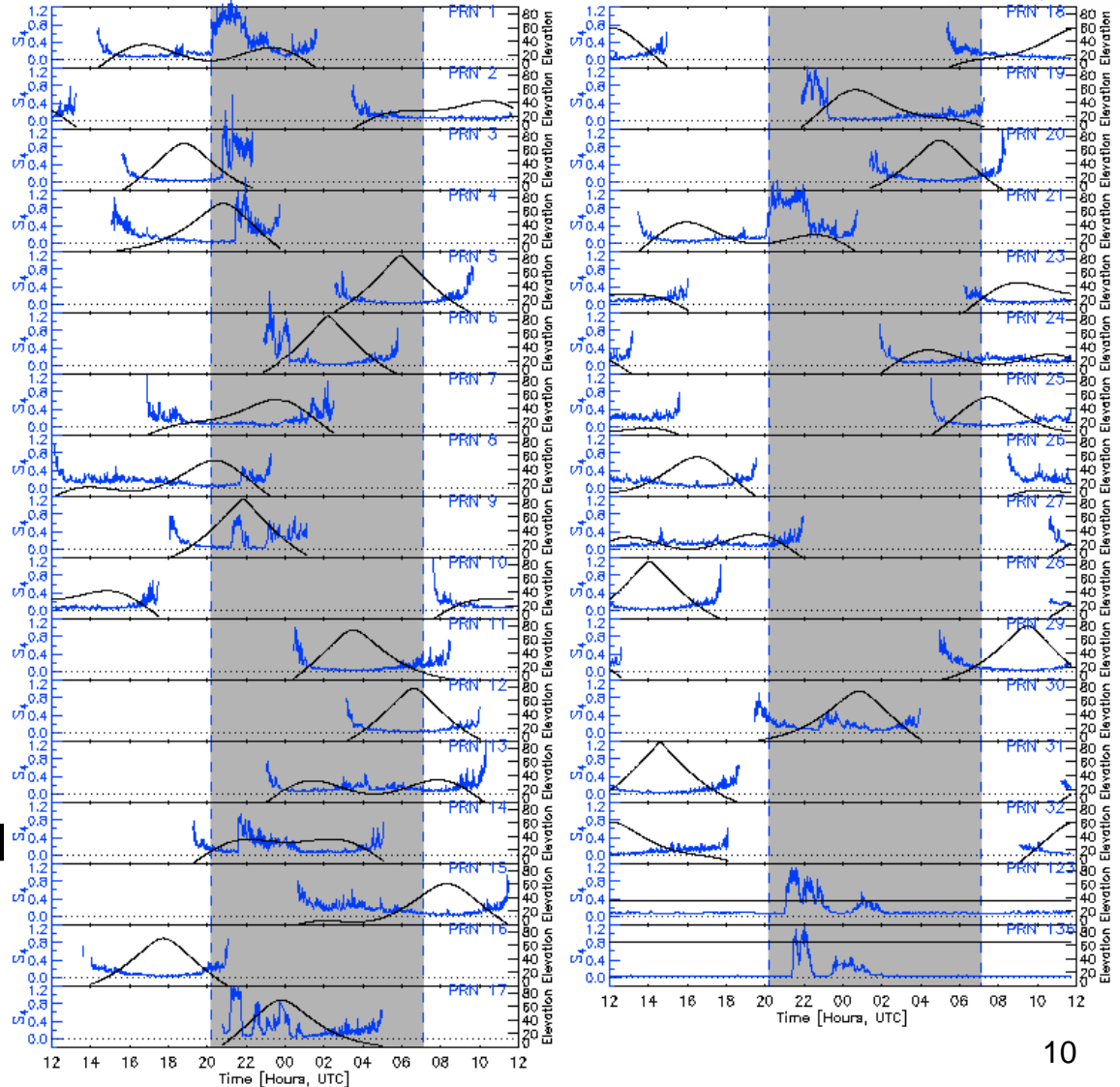


# Evening of 22 March 2023



## Ascension Island 22-23 March 2023 Septentrio

- Extended (brief) periods of strong scintillation on low (high) elevation links
- Representative of near solar maximum conditions for solar cycles 24 & 25
- Note that strongest activity occurs soon after sunset; higher flux will extend duration and severity





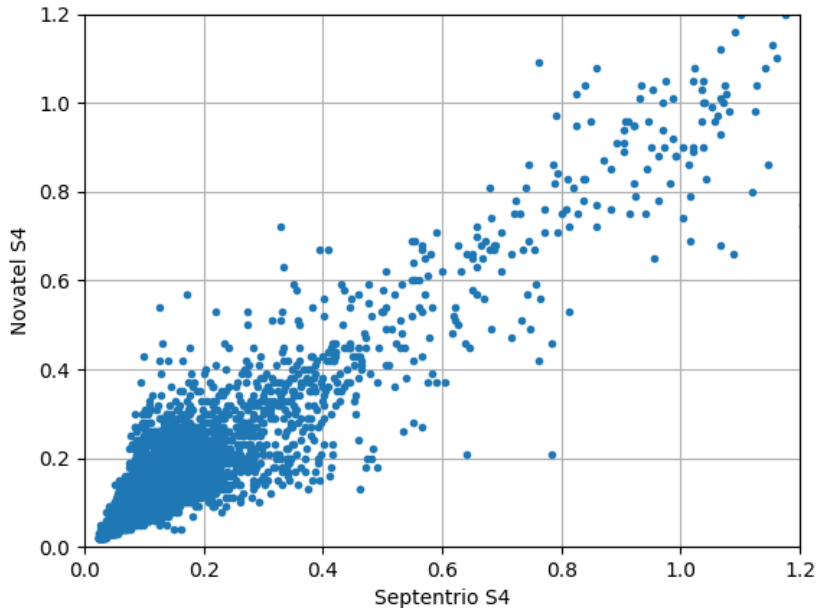
# Preliminary Results: Comparison of Two Research Grade Receivers



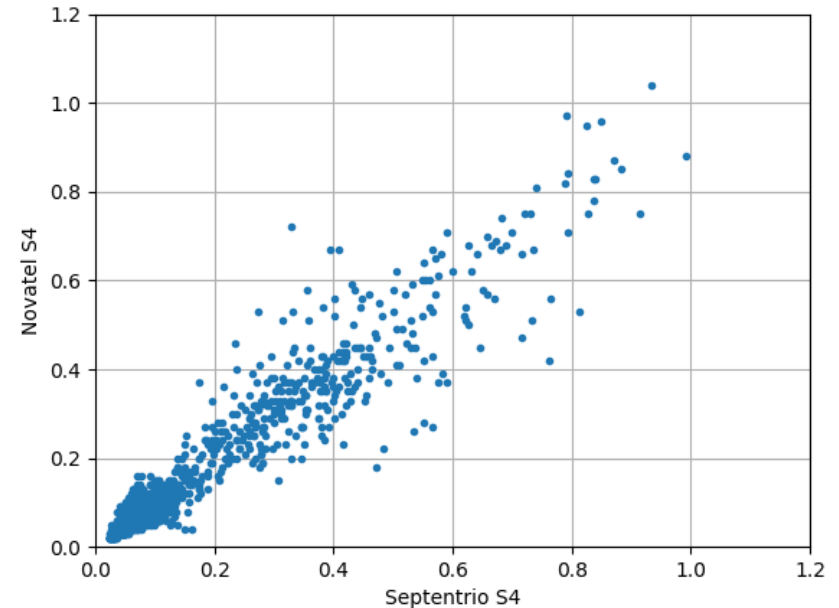
## Novatel 6 vs Septentrio PolaRx5s

2023/03/22 12UT - 2023/03/23 12UT

All elevations



Elevation > 30 deg



- Low elevation measurements include enhancements due to multi-path associated with specific antenna characteristics and siting factors



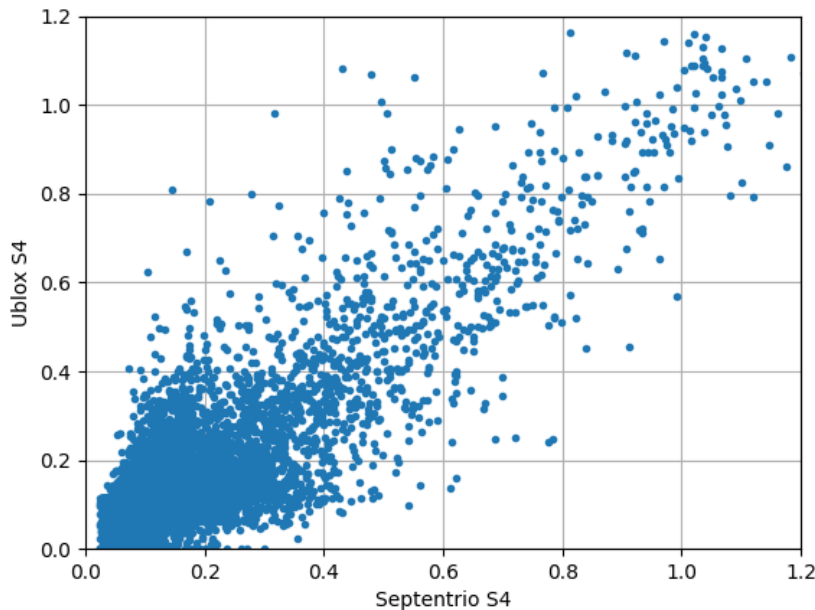
# Preliminary Results: Comparison of Ublox with Septentrio PolaRx5s baseline system



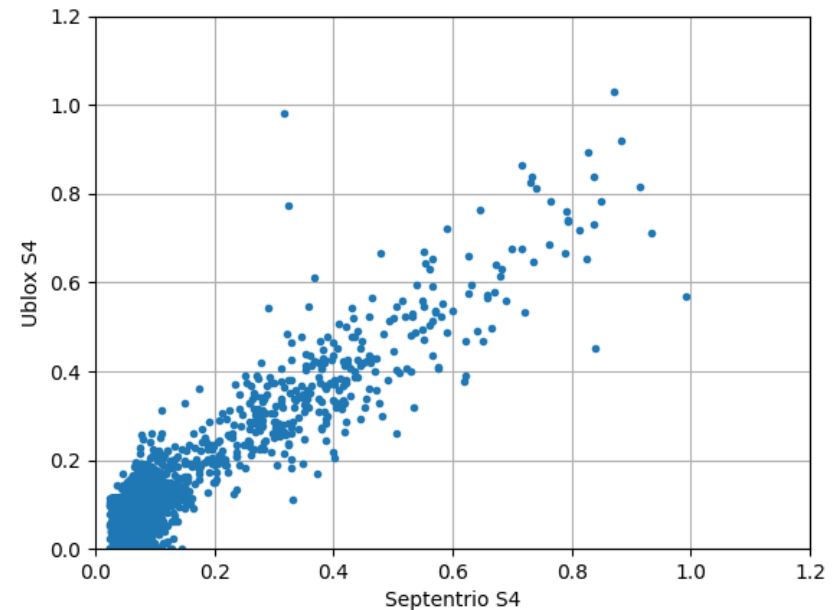
## UBLOX vs Septentrio PolaRx5s

2023/03/22 12UT - 2023/03/23 12UT

All elevations



Elevation > 30 deg



- There is a bit more scatter than with the Novatel 6 data, but with 1 dB C/No resolution this is not surprising; overall it is an excellent result
- The low-cost antenna shows significant multi-path noise below 30 deg elev

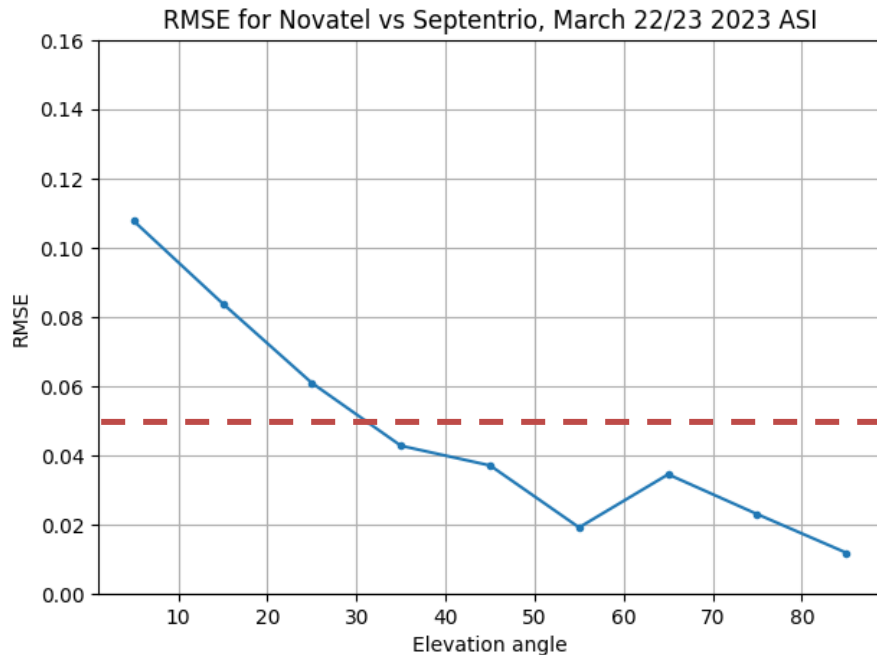


# Preliminary Results: RMSE Errors as a Function of Elevation Angle

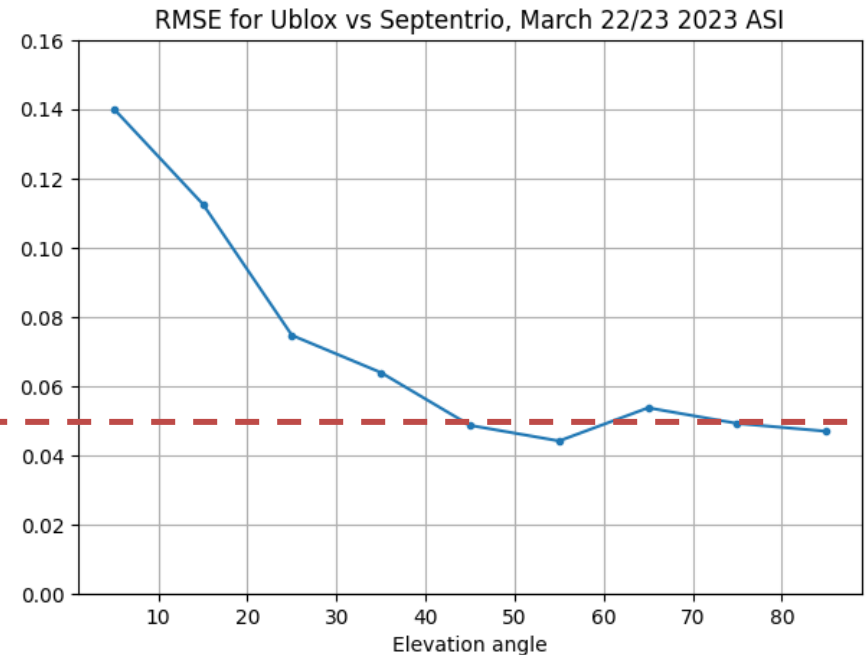


RMSE errors for each receiver relative to Septentrio PolaRx5s

## Novatel 6



## Ublox



- At about 40 deg elevation the Ublox seems to hit a floor around the target RMS error of  $\sim 0.05$  S4 units; possibly due to the 1 dB C/No resolution
- BC has signed a NDA with the manufacturer and may be able to influence improvements in the future



# Summary



- A low-cost dual or tri-band GNSS system for monitoring space weather is feasible and may already exist
  - Space weather monitoring implies TEC and scintillation (both phase and intensity)
- Results presented here are preliminary but promising!
  - Full analysis of performance including tracking and other characteristics are in progress
- Scientific programs to exploit these inexpensive systems should be developed, recognizing that initial hardware cost is just one component to be considered for a successful project
- Boston College plans to continue inexpensive sensor analysis and development and pursue opportunities to expand GNSS monitoring in the near future