

Assimilating Ground and Space-Based GPS Measurements Using JPL/USC GAIM To Monitor Space Weather

Attila Komjathy, Brian Wilson, Vardan Akopian, Xioaqing Pi, Byron Iijima, Miguel Dumett and Anthony J. Mannucci

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
M/S 238-600
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena CA 91109

Email: Attila.Komjathy@jpl.nasa.gov

Outline



Ionospheric Remote Sensing Using GPS: One Person's Signal Is Another Person's Noise

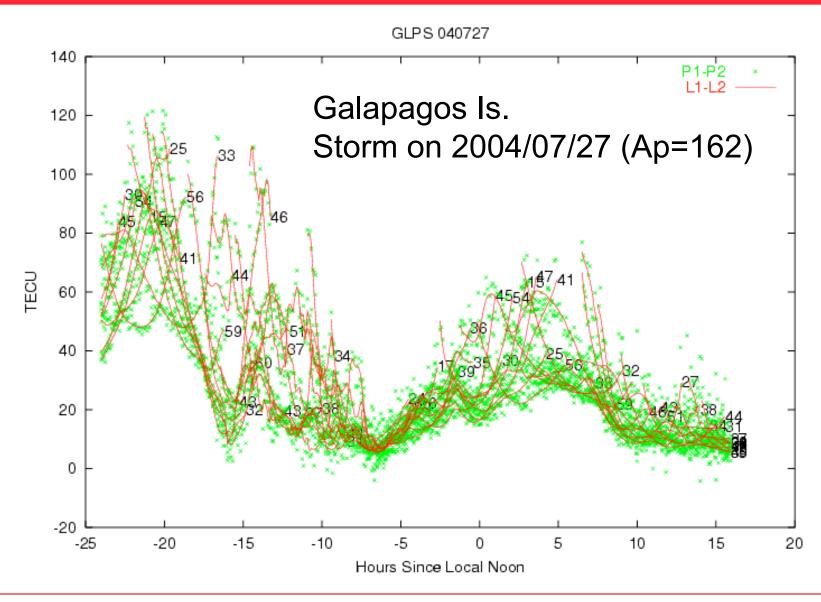
- Global ground GPS network: TEC mapping, storms, etc.
- Space-based GPS Limb Scans: profiles & irregularities

Global Assimilative Ionosphere Model (GAIM)

- First-principles physics model, with an adjoint
- Assimilation: Kalman filter & 4DVAR
 - Estimate driver parameters and 3D density grid
- Questions: What impact COSMIC data will have on estimated profile shapes, VTEC, NmF2 and HmF2 directly affecting space weather monitoring?
- •Three case studies: Arecibo, Jicamarca and Millstone ISR

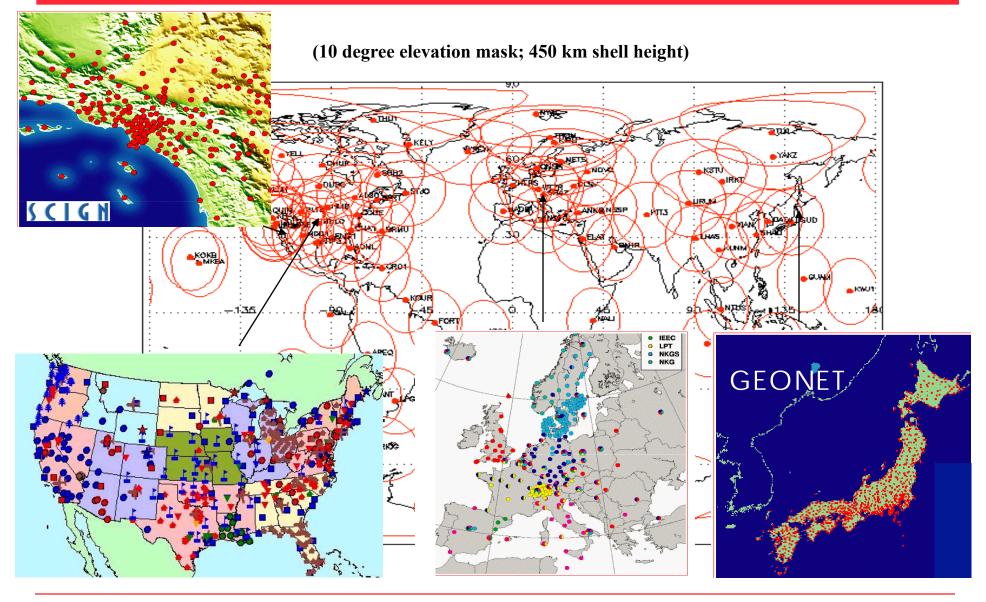
Information Content of GPS Slant TEC: An Example for Low Latitude





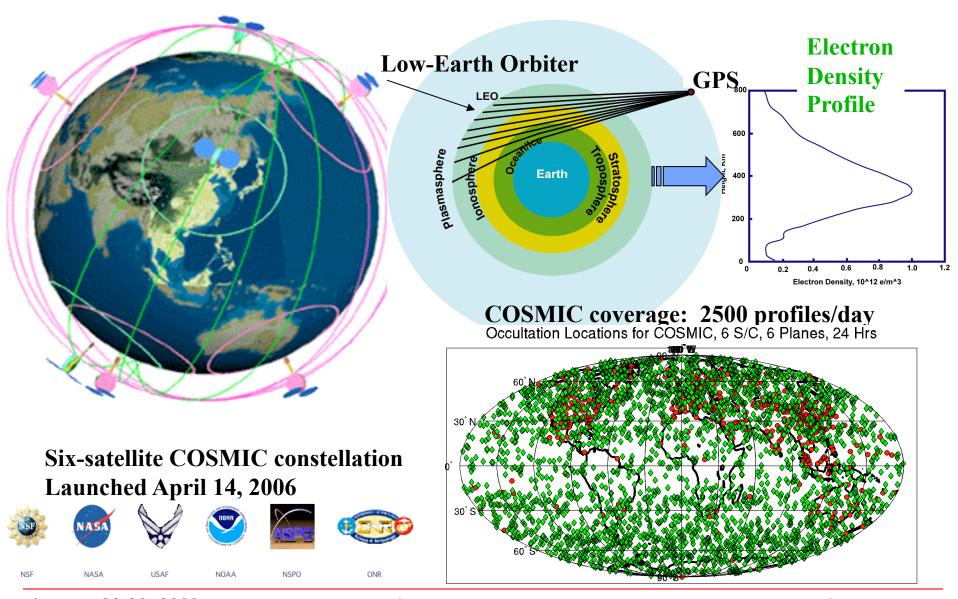
Coverage of Daily IGS Network and Regional Networks





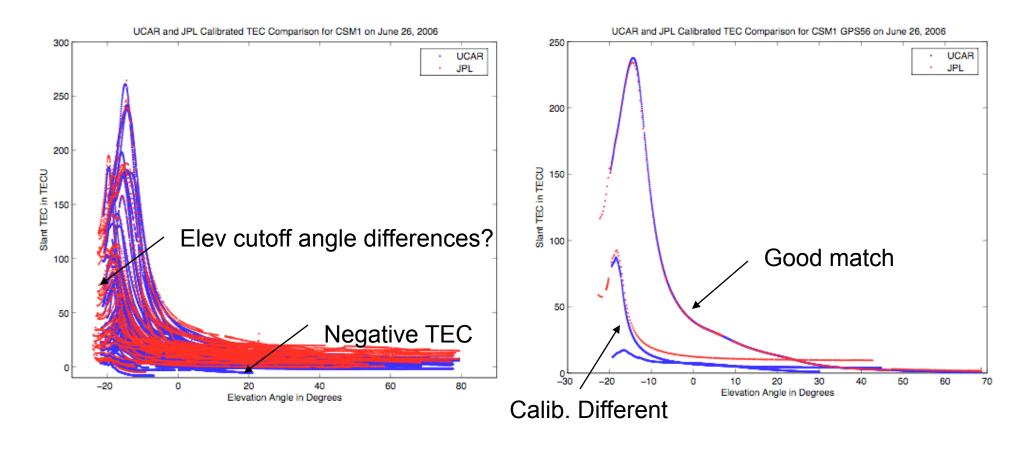
COSMICIonospheric Weather Constellation





Comparison of Calibrated Slant TEC Measurements: An Example

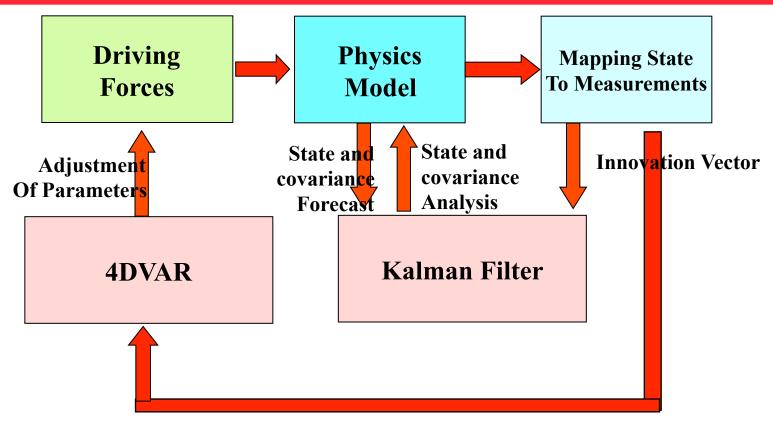




- An example of comparison of calibrated TEC between JPL and UCAR
- Currently there appears to be a 1-2 TECU bias between JPL and UCAR slant TEC
- Similar data volumes between JPL and UCAR

Global Assimilative Ionospheric Model Data Assimilation Process





- 4-Dimensional Variational Approach
 - Minimization of cost function by estimating driving parameters
 - Non-linear least-square minimization
 - Adjoint method to efficiently compute the gradient of cost function
 - Parameterization of model "drivers"

- Kalman Filter
 - Recursive Filtering
 - Covariance estimation and state correction

Optimal interpolation

Band-Limited Kalman filter

Kalman Assimilation Runs: Three Case Studies



Three runs:

- GAIM Climate (no data)
- Ground GPS TEC (200 sites)
- Ground + COSMIC links (upward & occultation)

Medium and Low Resolution runs:

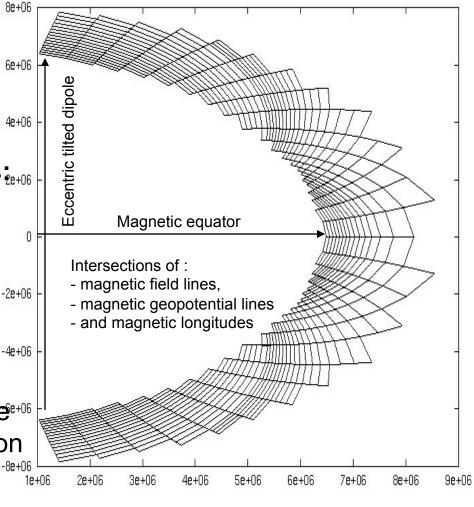
2.5 Vs. 5.0 Lat. In Deg.

10.0 Vs. 15.0 Lon. in Deg.

40 Vs. 80 Alt. in km

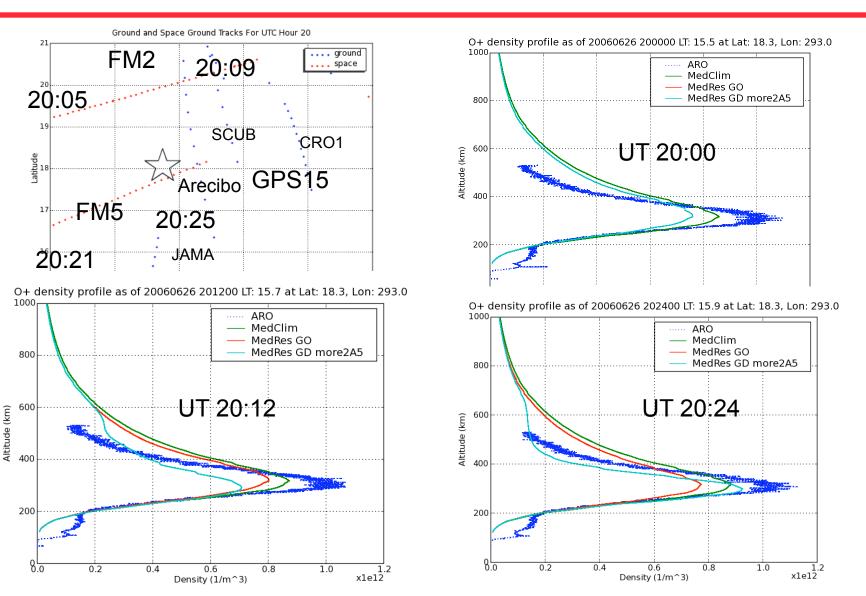
100,000 Vs. 18,000 voxels

- Sparse Kalman filter:
 - Update & propagate covariance
 - Truncate off-diagonal covariance that is beyond physical correlation lengths



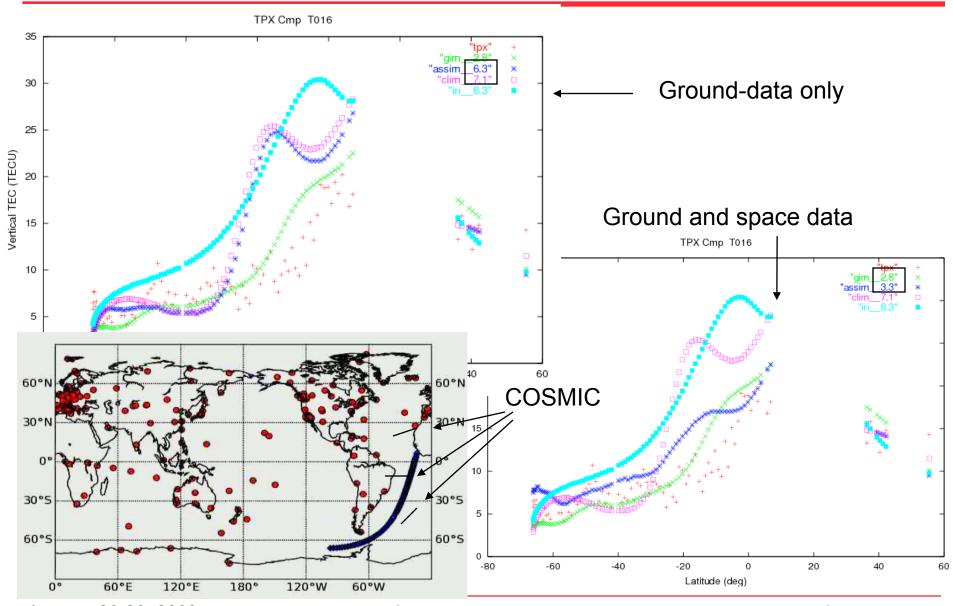


Case 1: Arecibo ISR Study for June 26, 2006



GAIM Validation Using Jason-2 Vertical TEC for June 26



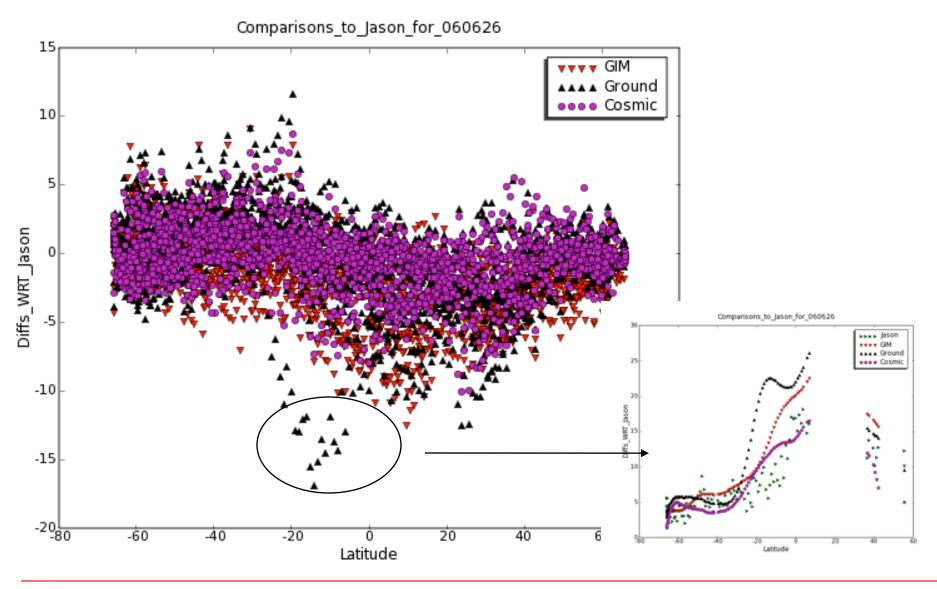


January 26-28, 2009

Presented at the ION 2009 International Technical Meeting, Anaheim, CA

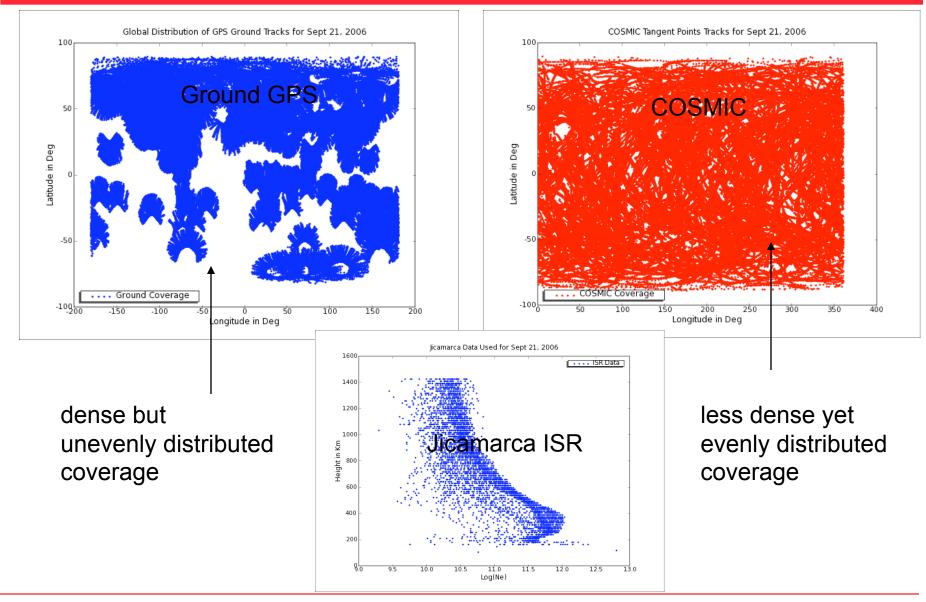
Comparison of Jason VTEC with Ground-only and COSMIC Assimilation for June 26, 2006





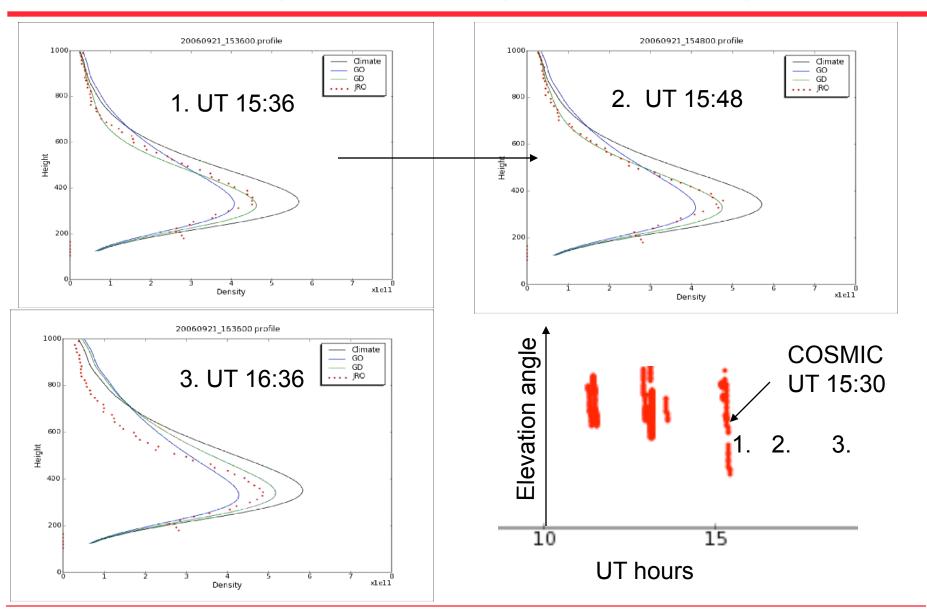
Case 2: Ground, COSMIC and Jicamarca ISR Coverage for Sept 21, 2006







An Example of COSMIC Impact on Profile Shape

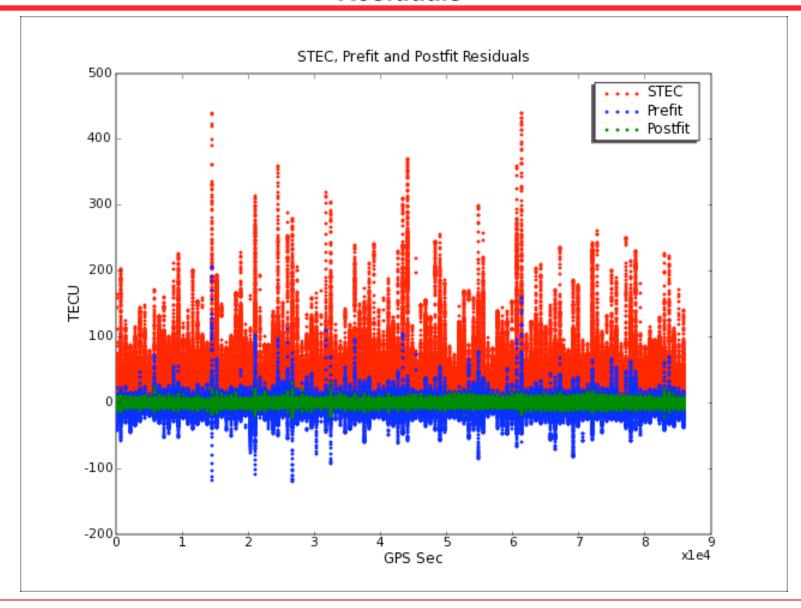


January 26-28, 2009

Presented at the ION 2009 International Technical Meeting, Anaheim, CA

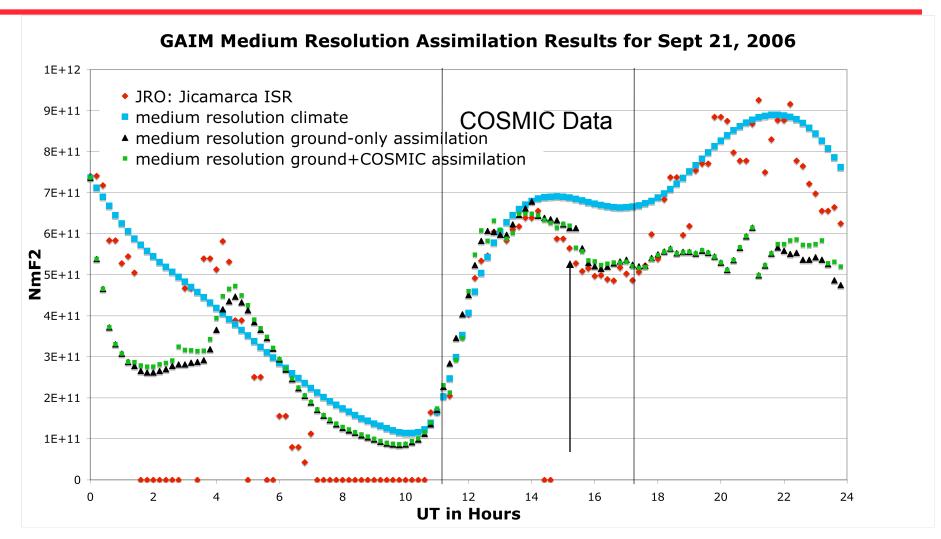
Illustration for TEC data, GAIM Prefit and Postfit Residuals







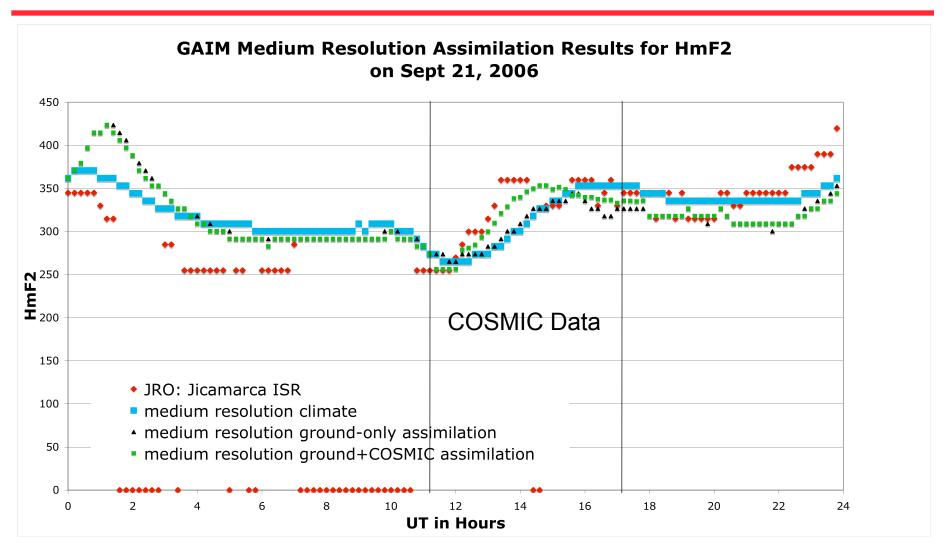
NmF2 Comparison with Jicamarca ISR



Medium resolution GAIM NmF2 with COSMIC data matches well during the dense data period 11-17 UT



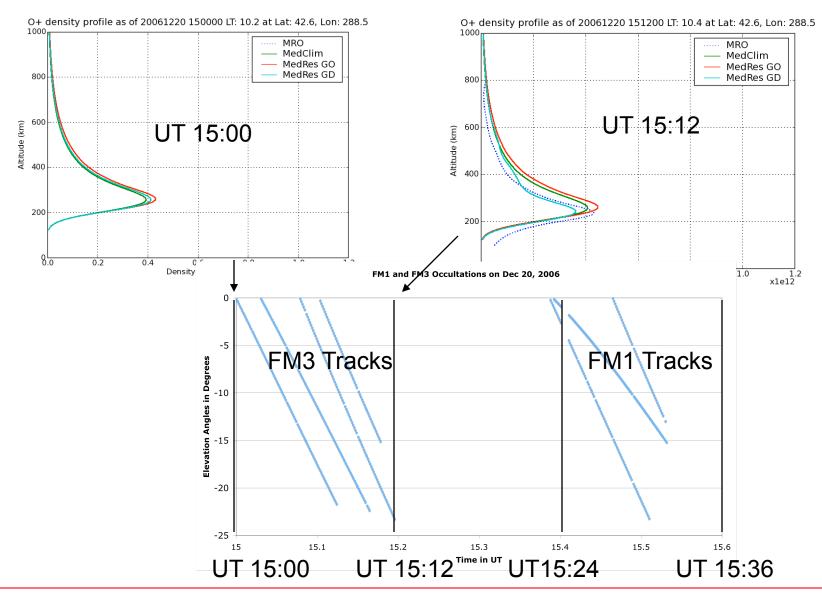
HmF2 Comparison with Jicamarca ISR



Medium resolution GAIM HmF2 with COSMIC matches best with truth

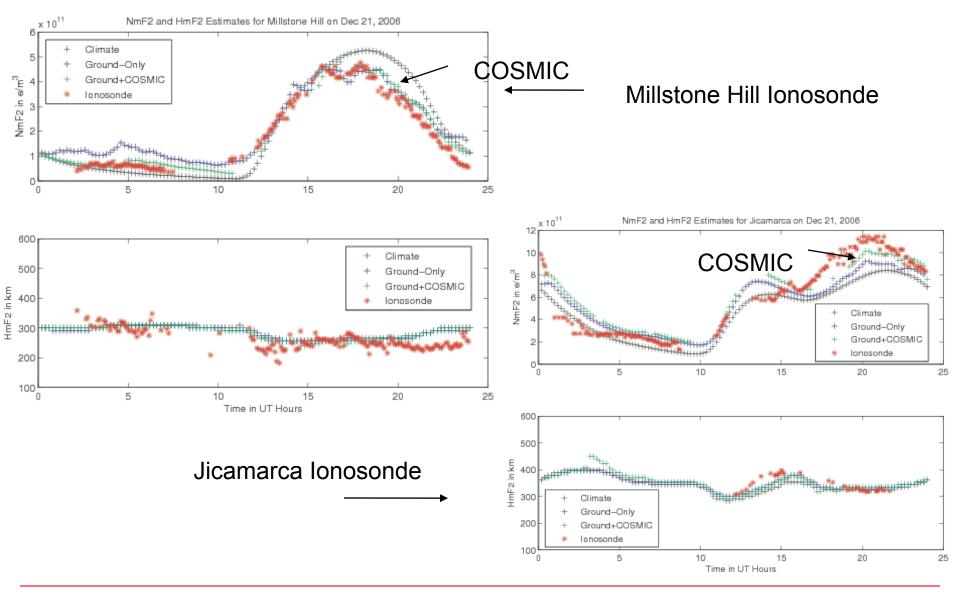
Case 3: GAIM Millstone Hill Radar Validation for Dec 20, 2006







Ionosonde Comparison for Dec 21, 2006



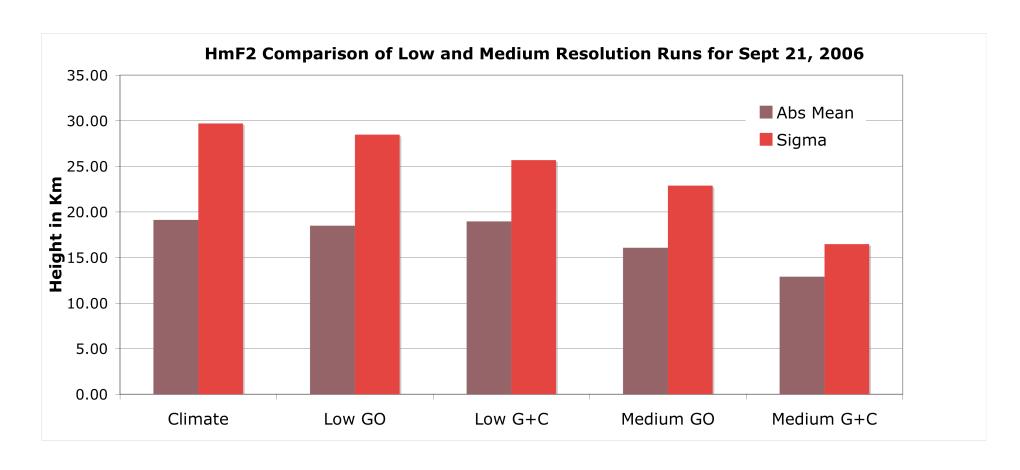


Summary of Results Using ISR





Summary of Results Using ISR



GO = Ground-GPS only GD = Ground + down-looking COSMIC



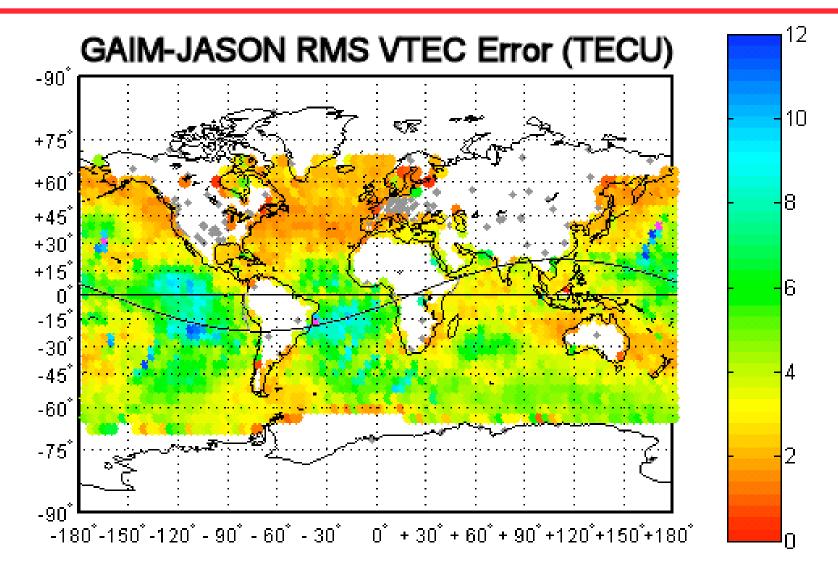


		Mean	Sigma	RMS	Min	Max
	GIM	-1.61	2.88	3.31	-12.5	9.1
06/26/06	Ground	-0.24	3.26	3.27	-17.26	11.7
	Ground+COSMIC	-0.29	2.26	2.28	-10	8.72
		Mean	Sigma	RMS	Min	Max
	GIM	-2.01	3.48	4.02	-13	11.2
09/21/06	Ground	-1.08	3.45	3.62	-13	11.2
	Ground+COSMIC	-0.31	2.66	2.67	-10.16	11.36
		Mean	Sigma	RMS	Min	Max
	GIM	-1.95	2.58	3.24	10.7	8.2
12/21/06	Ground	-1.3	4.32	4.51	-17.9	10.8
	Ground+COSMIC	0.49	2.45	2.54	-18.8	9.36

The use of COSMIC+ground-GPS data over ground-GPS only significantly improved TEC predictions for all 3 days processed: 30, 28 and 44% respectively.

GAIM Driven By Ground GPS Only versus JASON VTEC







Summary and Conclusions

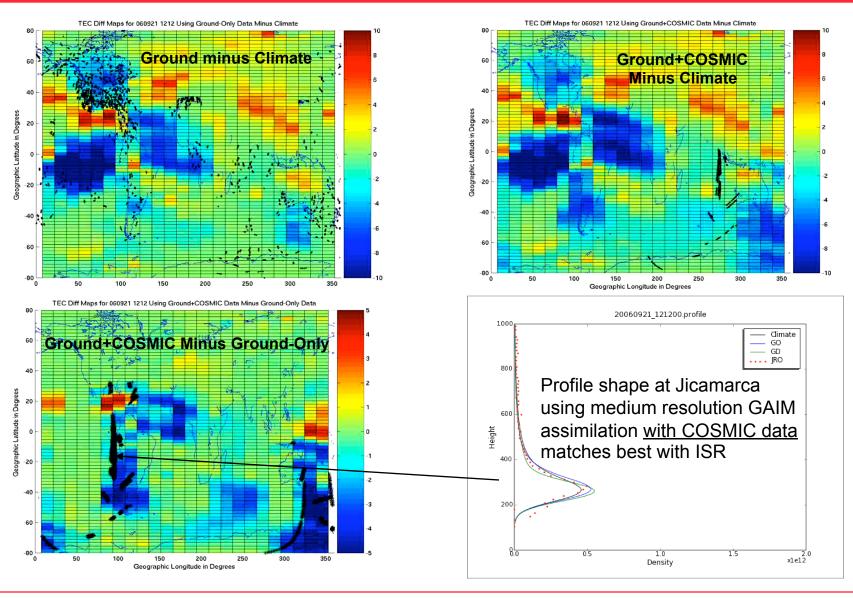
- JPL now routinely generates calibrated TEC and electron density profiles using COSMIC data.
- Performed GAIM assimilation using data from 200 ground-based GPS and six COSMIC satellites for World Days June 26, Sept 21 and Dec 20, 2006.
 - Ground-only, ground+COSMIC and climate GAIM runs performed.
 - GAIM profiles are validated using GIM, Arecibo, Jicamarca, Millstone Hill ISR, ionosonde, Jason VTEC.
- ISR validation results show that assimilating COSMIC data improves NmF2 and Hmf2: i.e., resulting in improved profiles shapes. Assimilating COSMIC does seem to show marginal improvement in TEC accuracy at the ISR sides.
- Jason validation indicates significant improvement in VTEC space globally when assimilating COSMIC data



Backup Slides

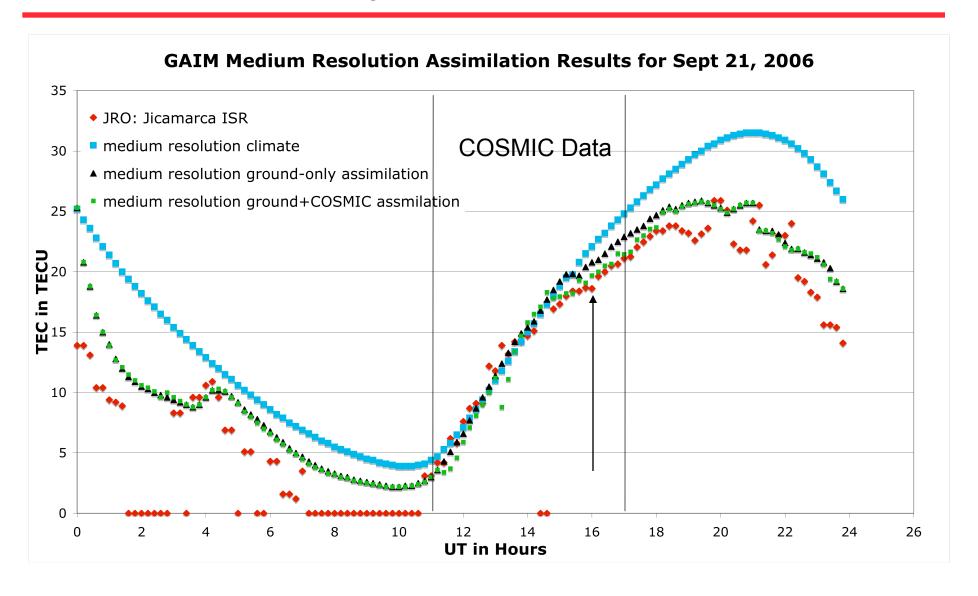
Medium Resolution GAIM VTEC Difference Maps for Case 2







TEC Comparison with Jicamarca ISR



UCAR and JPL Raw GPS Data Processing Results for Sept 21, 2006



