

Global Ionospheric Scintillation Model: current status and further development strategies

Dmytro Vasylyev, V. Wilken, M. Kriegel, and J. Berdermann

**DLR (German Aerospace Center)
Institute for Solar-Terrestrial Physics**

Y. Bèniguel

Informatique Electromagnétisme Electronique Analyse Numérique

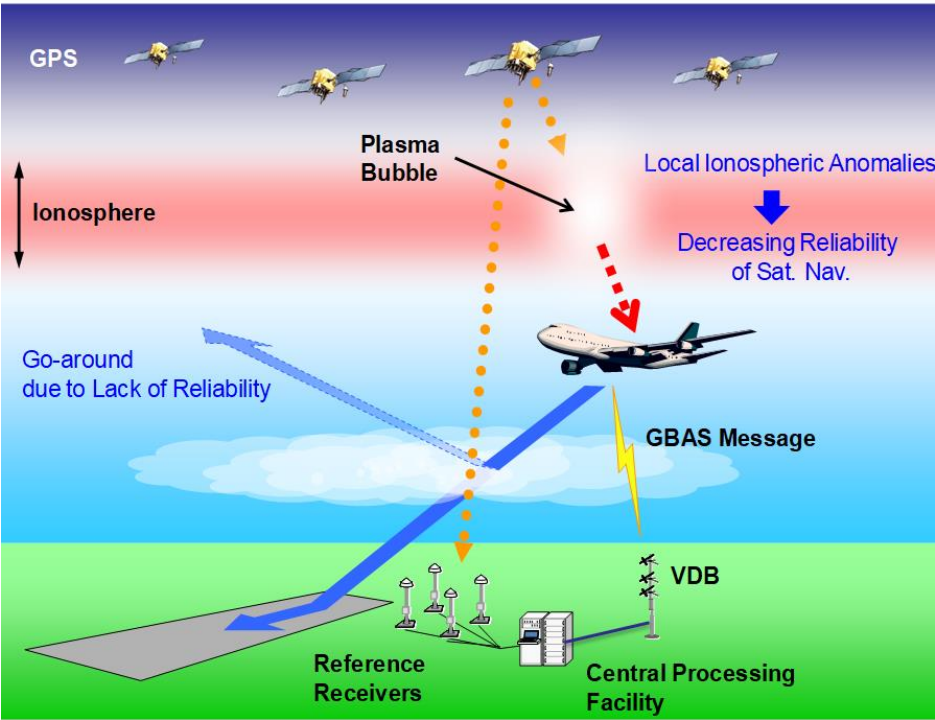


Knowledge for Tomorrow

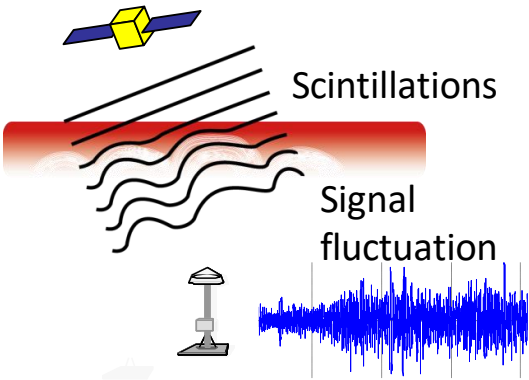
Motivation

Impact of Ionospheric Irregularities on GNSS Applications

Airport Precision Approach



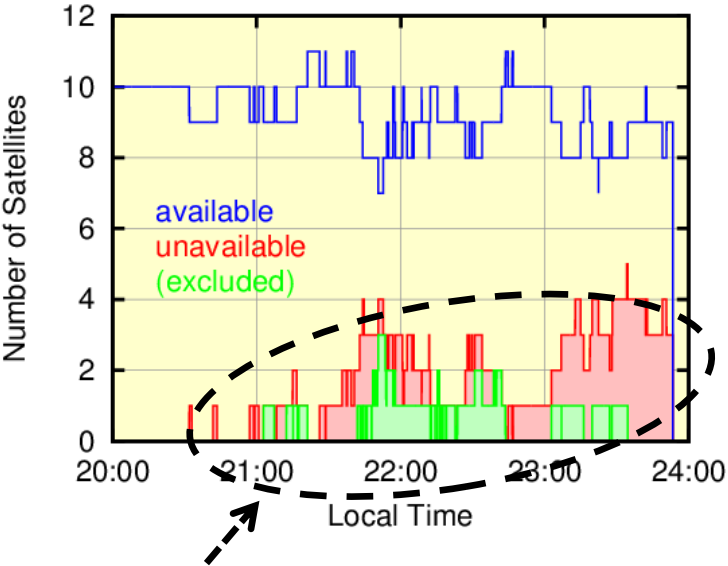
Plasma Bubble degrades availability of GNSS Precision Approach



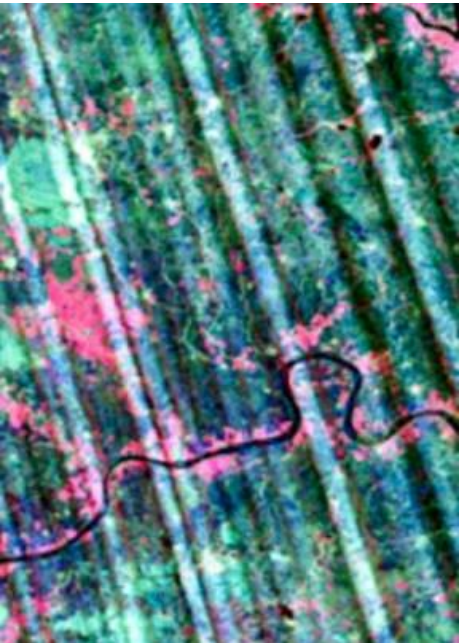
Impact on radar applications

Defocusing
Phase instability
Azimuthal streaking

GNSS Signal is disturbed by ionospheric irregularities (plasma bubble) and may be lost in severe case.

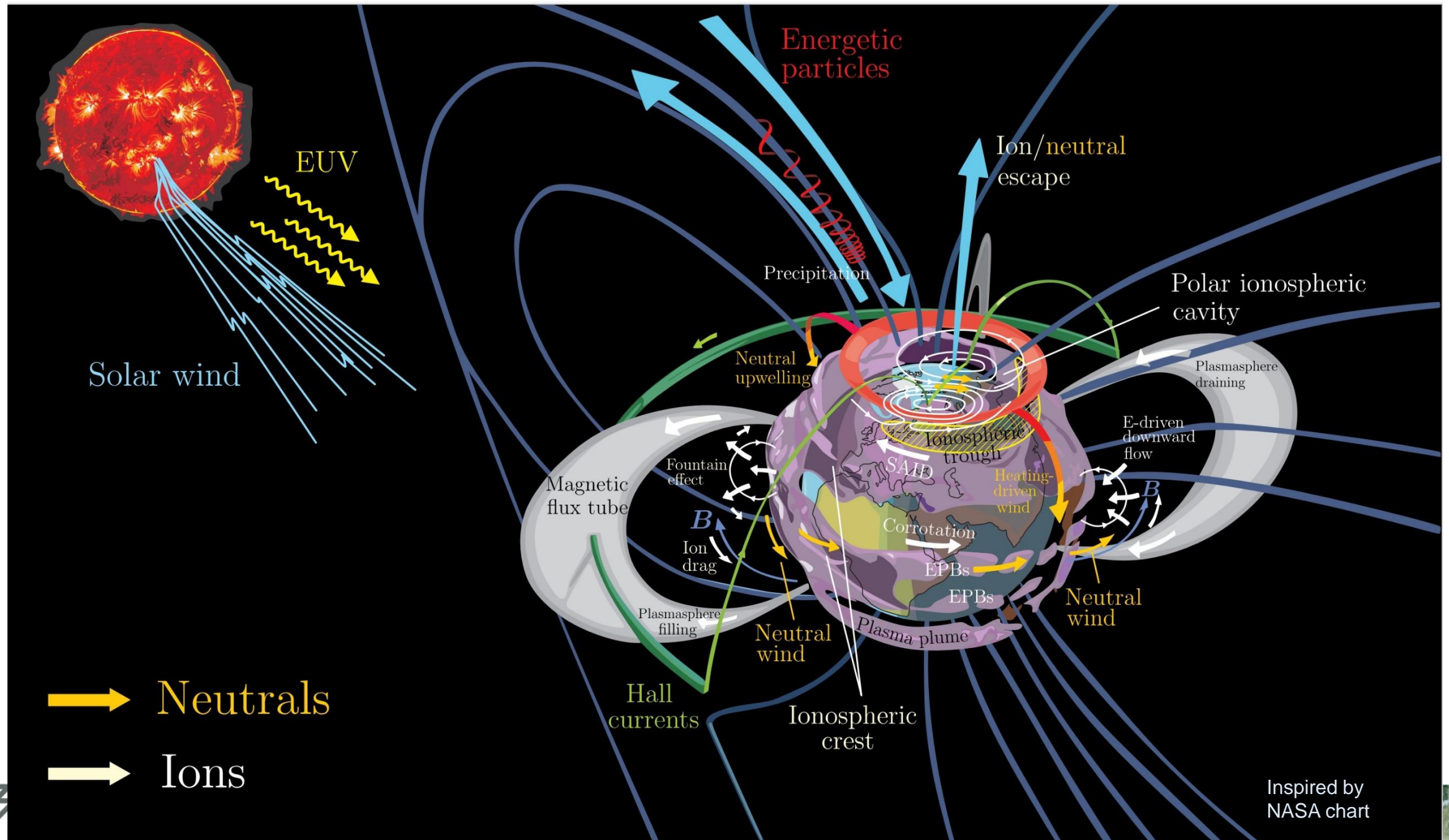


Maximum 5 Sats. were Unavailable

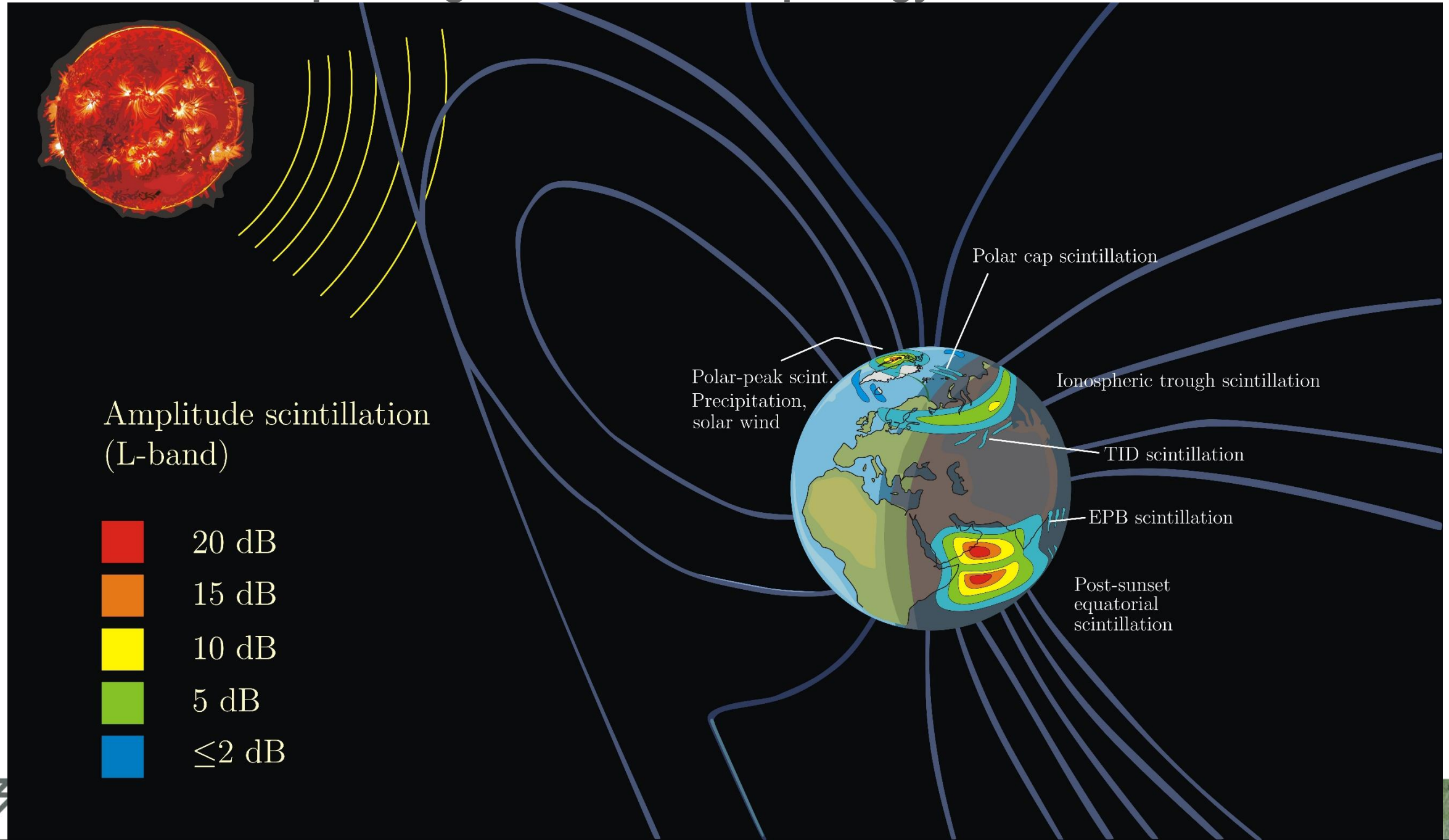


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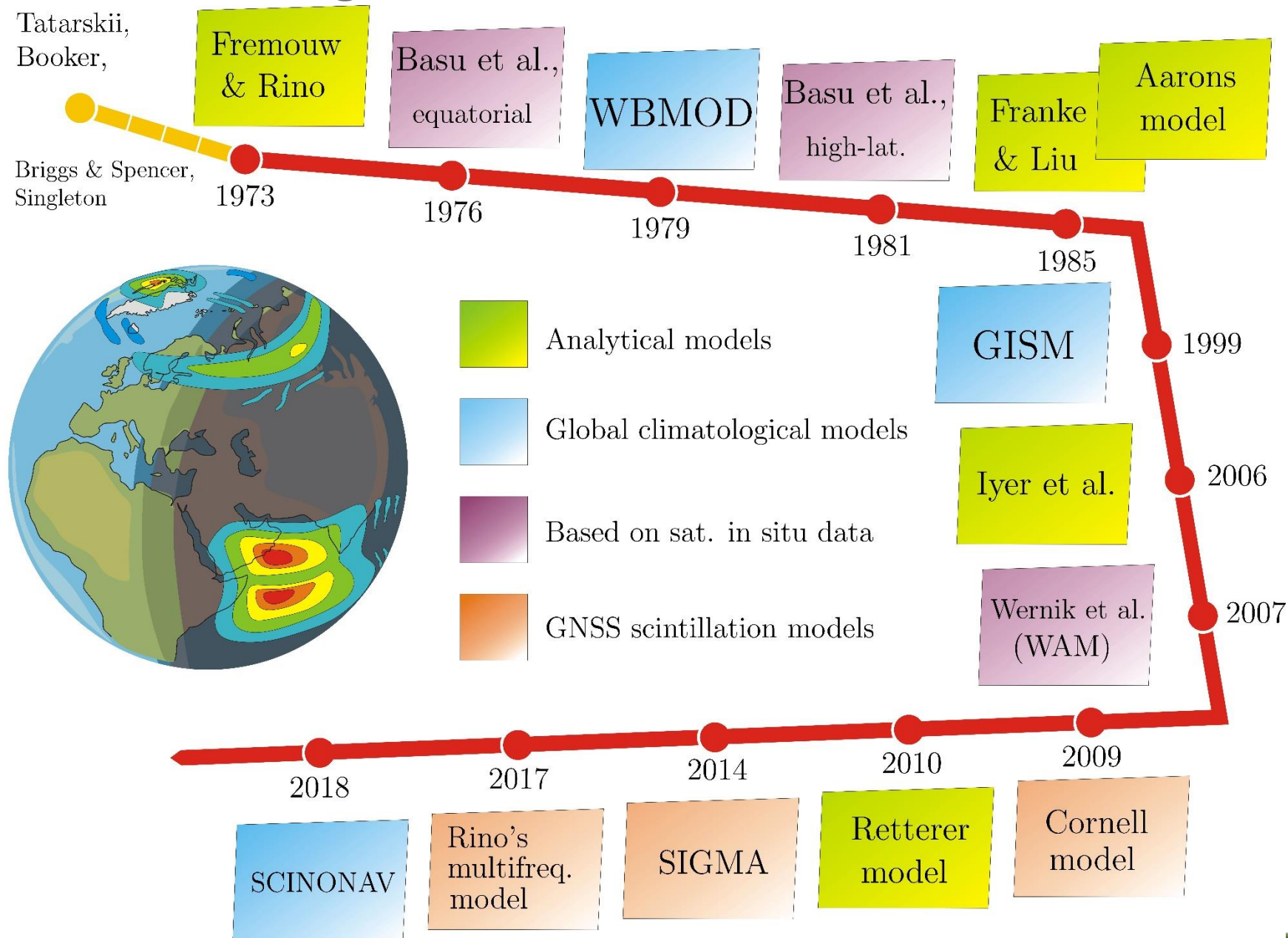
Processes related to scintillation occurrence...



... and the corresponding scintillation morphology



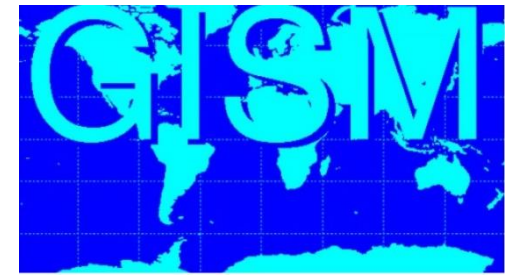
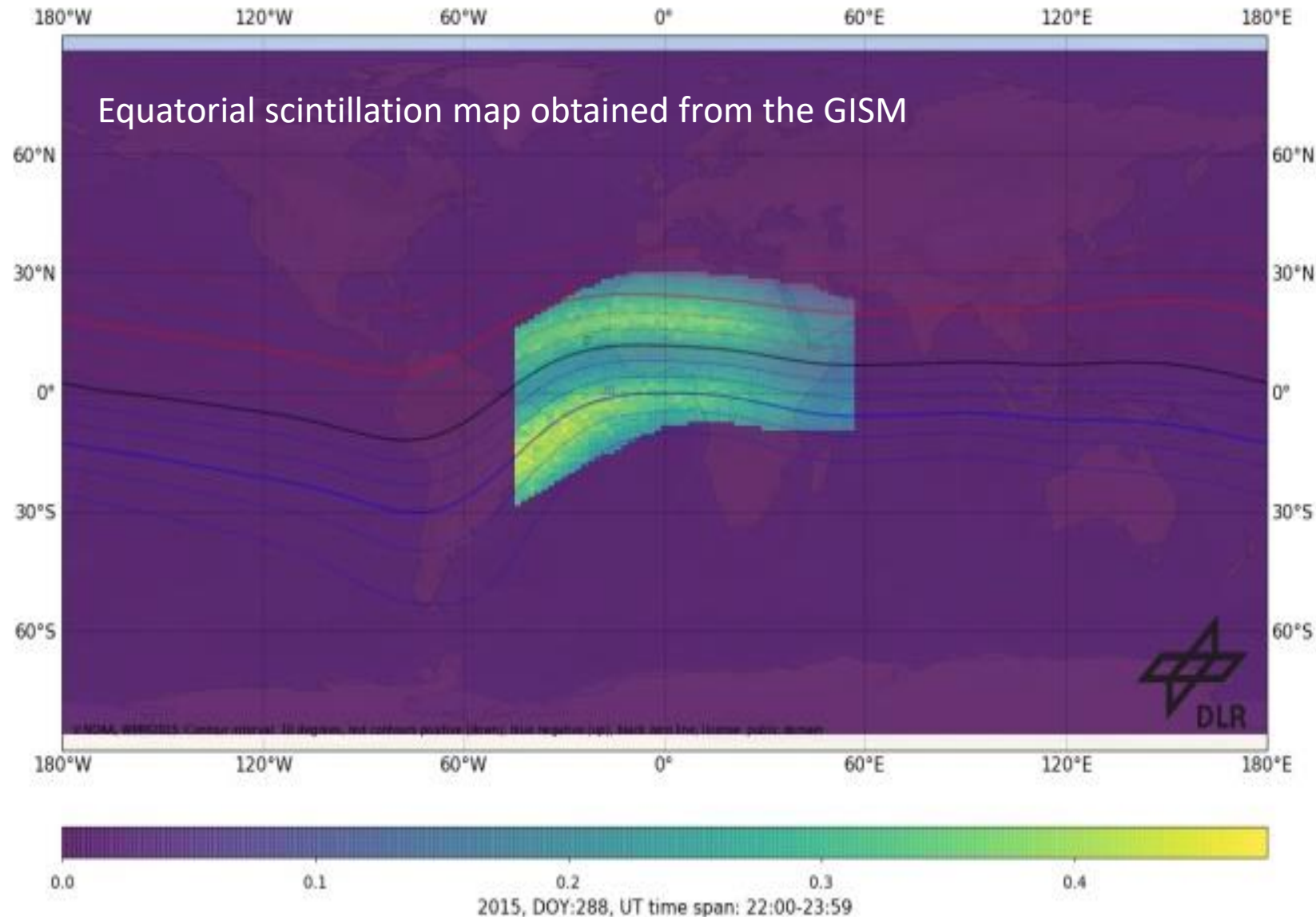
Overview of the existing scintillation models:



No claim that the chart is complete

Global Ionospheric Scintillation Model

Scintillation index S4 for equatorial regions



GISM in a nutshell:

- Developed by Y. Bèniguel et al. (IEEA, France)
- Kindly handed over for further collaborative development to DLR by Y. Bèniguel (2019)
- Multiple phase screens (1D)
- NeQuick2 as ionosph. Model
- Ray tracing
- Arbitrary communication configuration

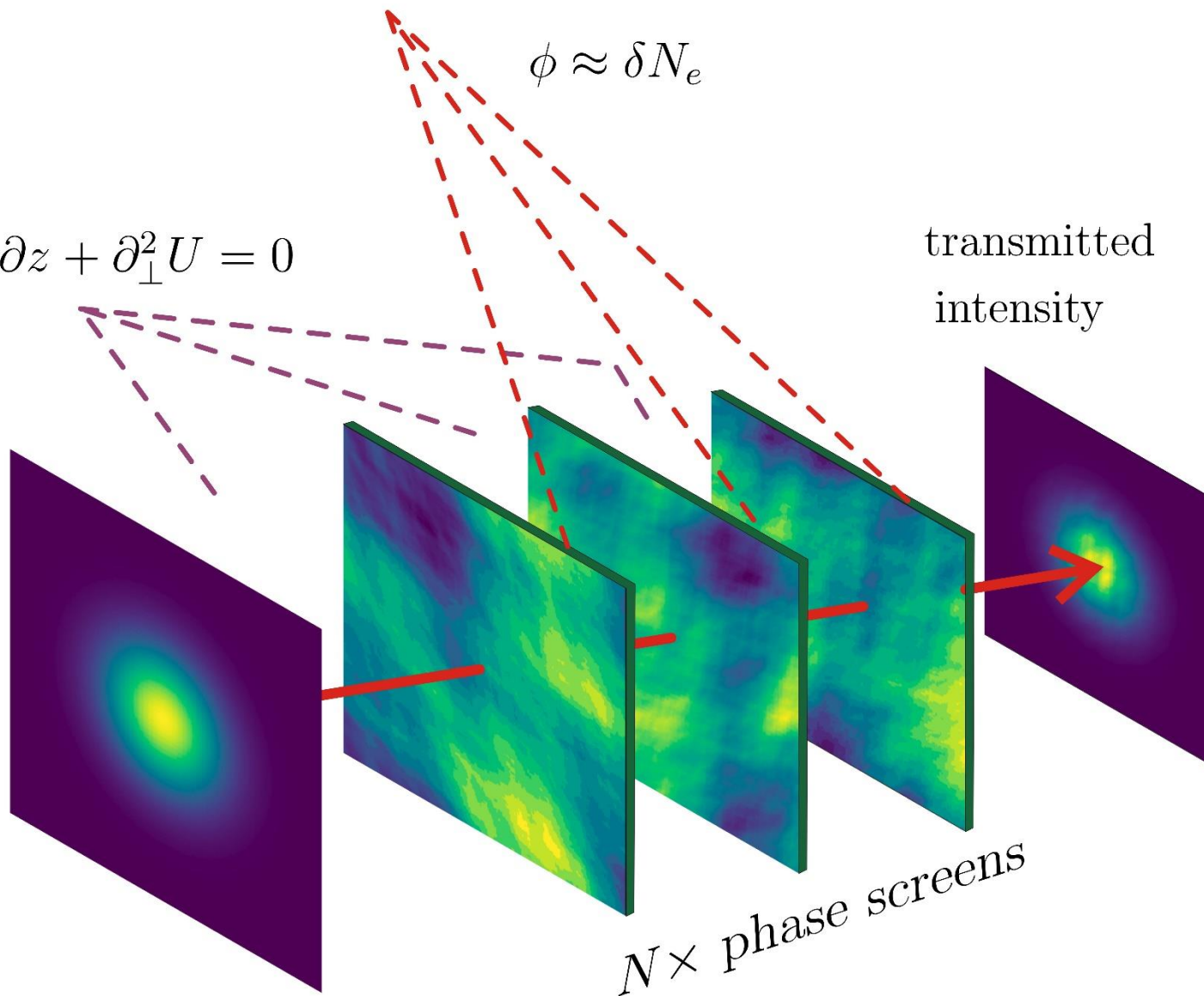
Phase screen formalism

$$U \rightarrow U \exp(i\phi)$$

$$\phi \approx \delta N_e$$

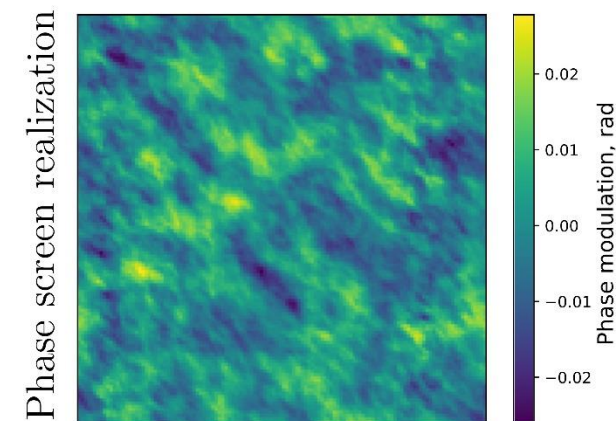
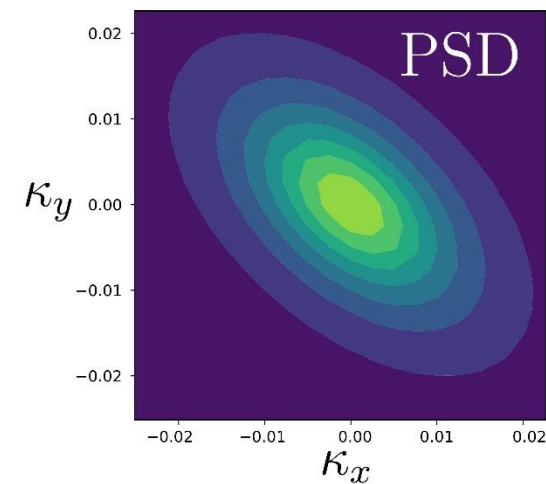
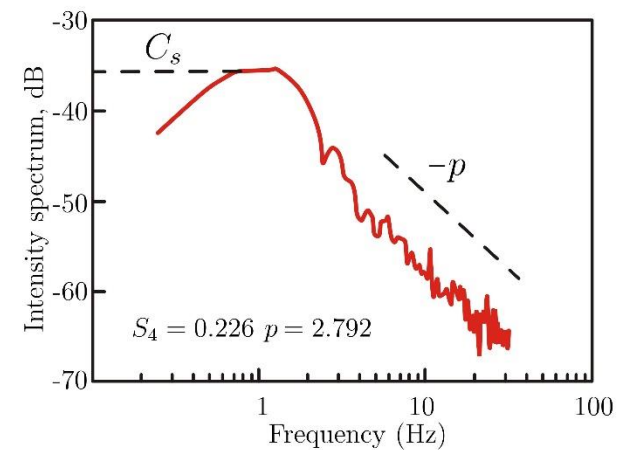
$$2ik\partial U/\partial z + \partial_{\perp}^2 U = 0$$

initial
intensity



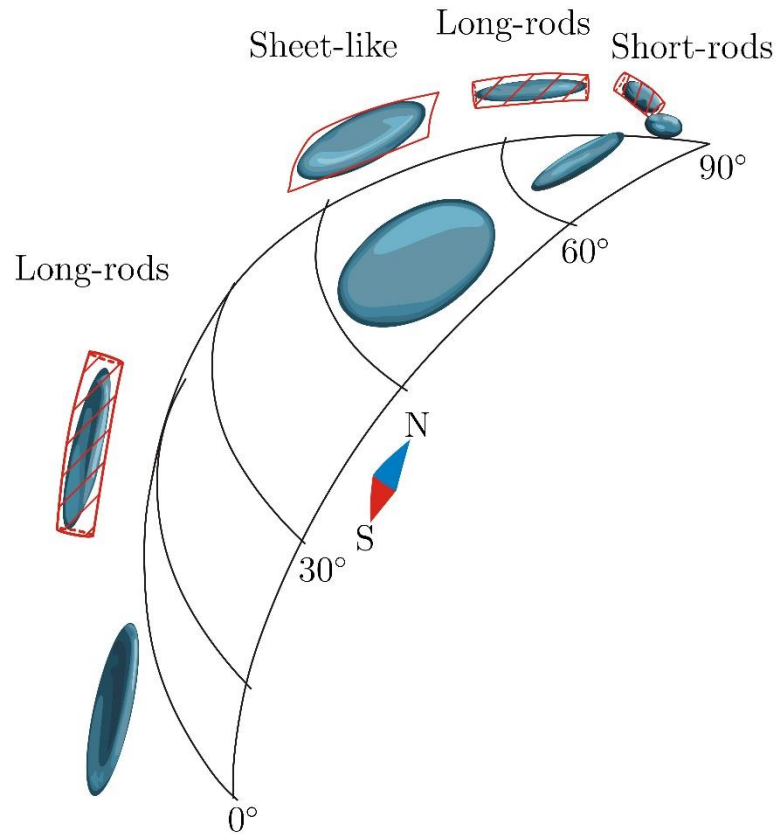
$N \times$ phase screens

transmitted
intensity



Modeling of the irregularity morphology

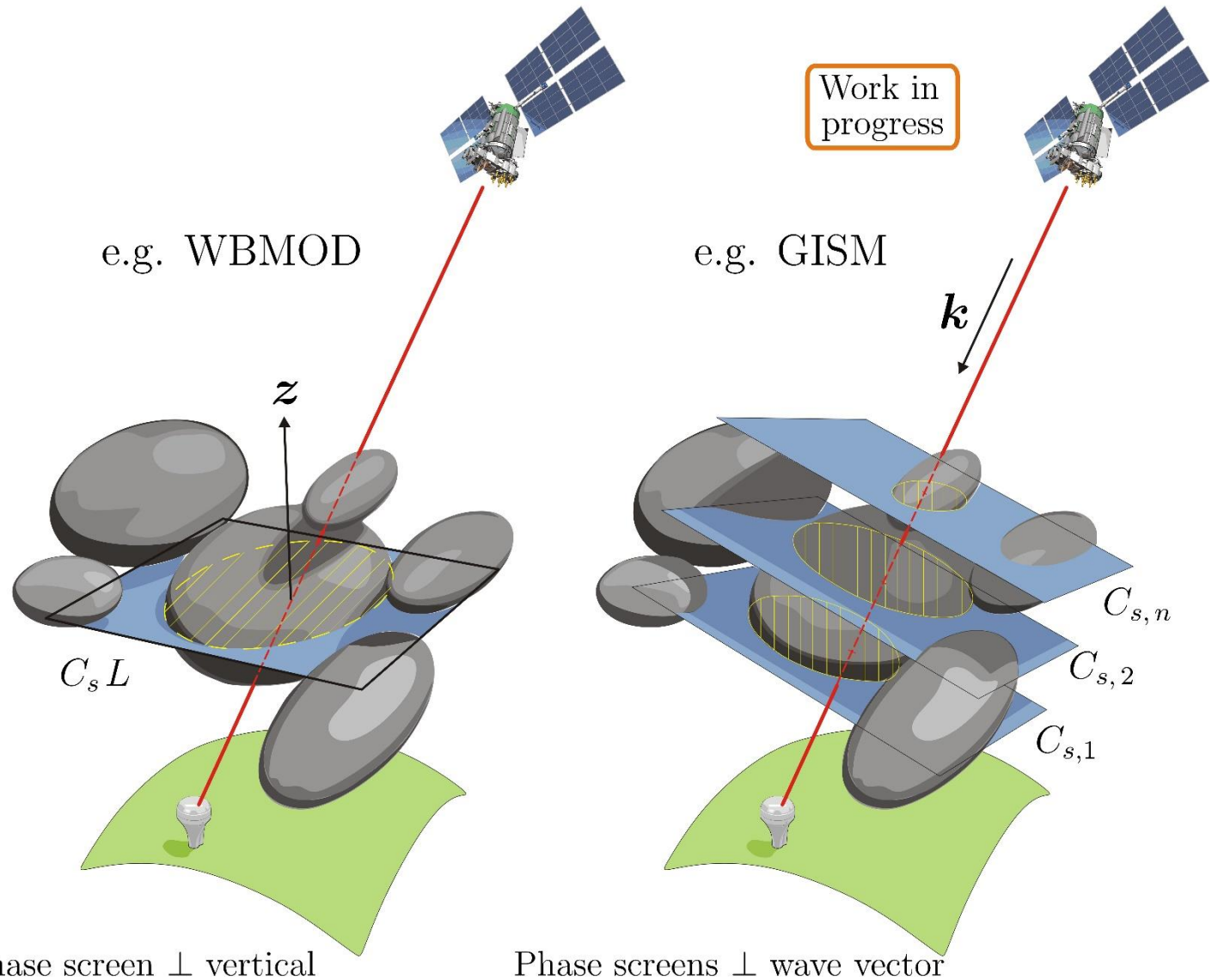
Simple model of irregularity shapes



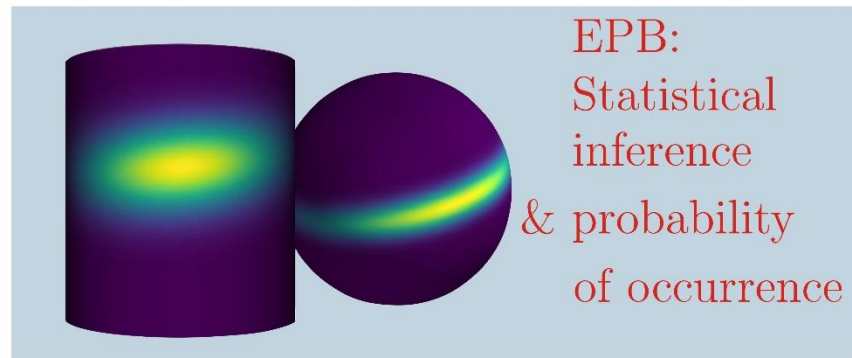
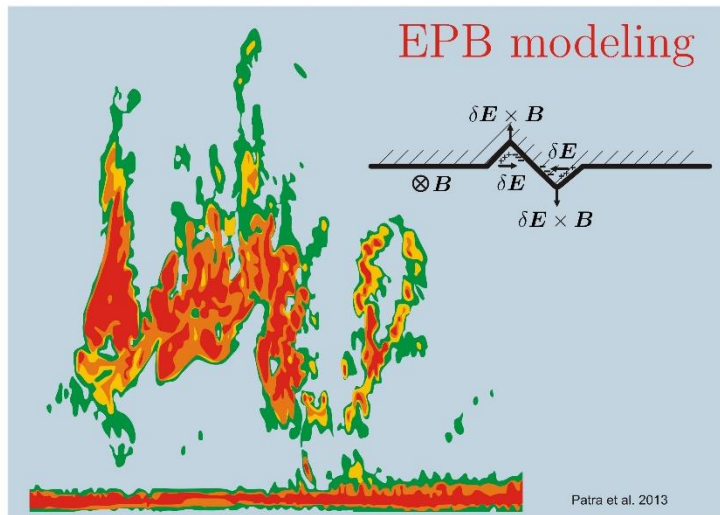
Important parameters:

- Structure constant C_s
- Spectral index p
- Axes ratios $a : b : 1$
- Drift velocity \mathbf{v}_{drift}

Approaches for incorporation of medium anisotropy

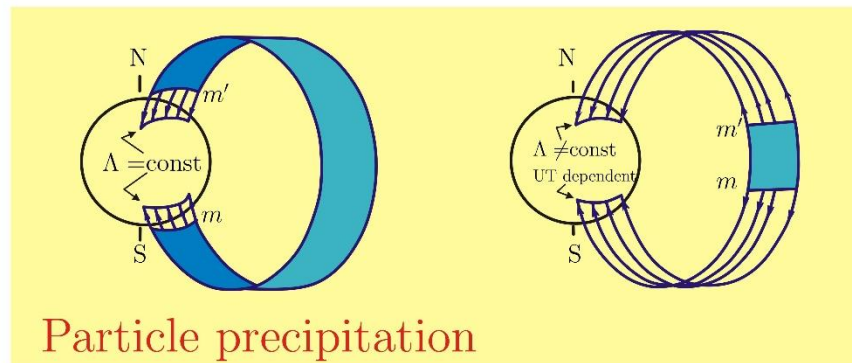
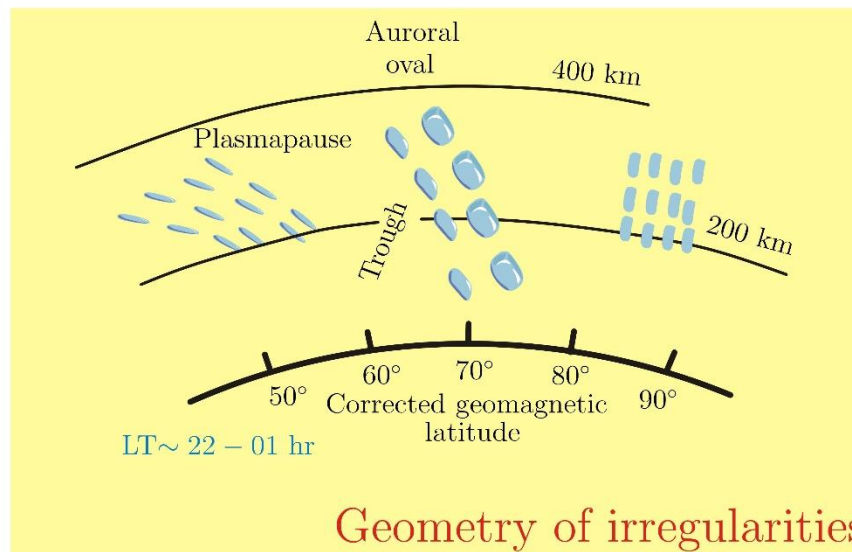
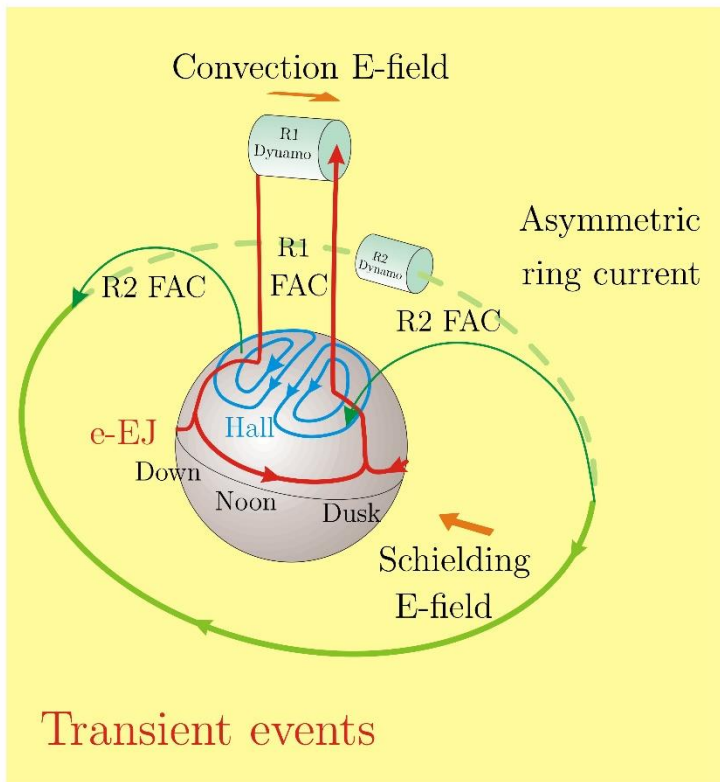
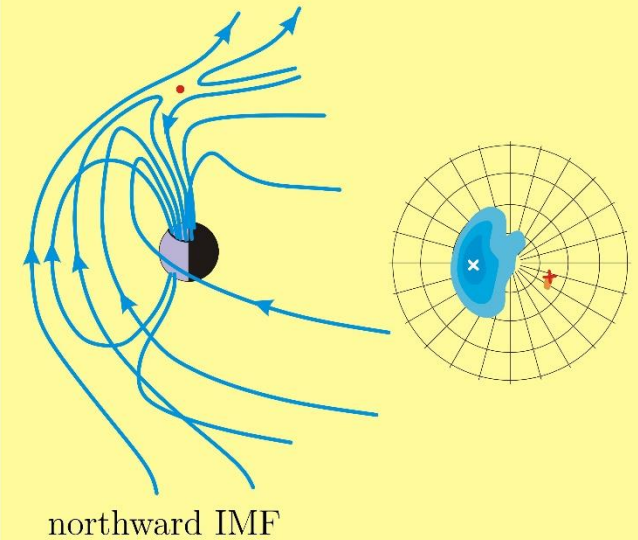
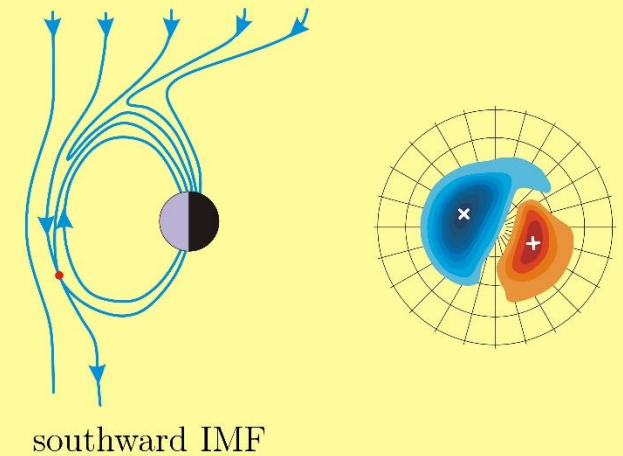


Another aspects of scintillation modeling to address:



Equator High-Latitudes

Topology of IMF



Future focus on the following user-cases:

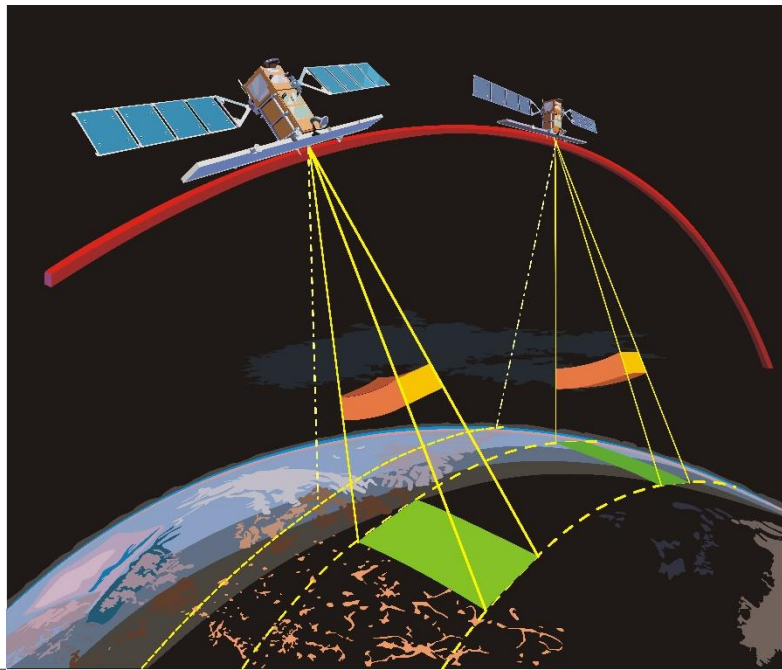
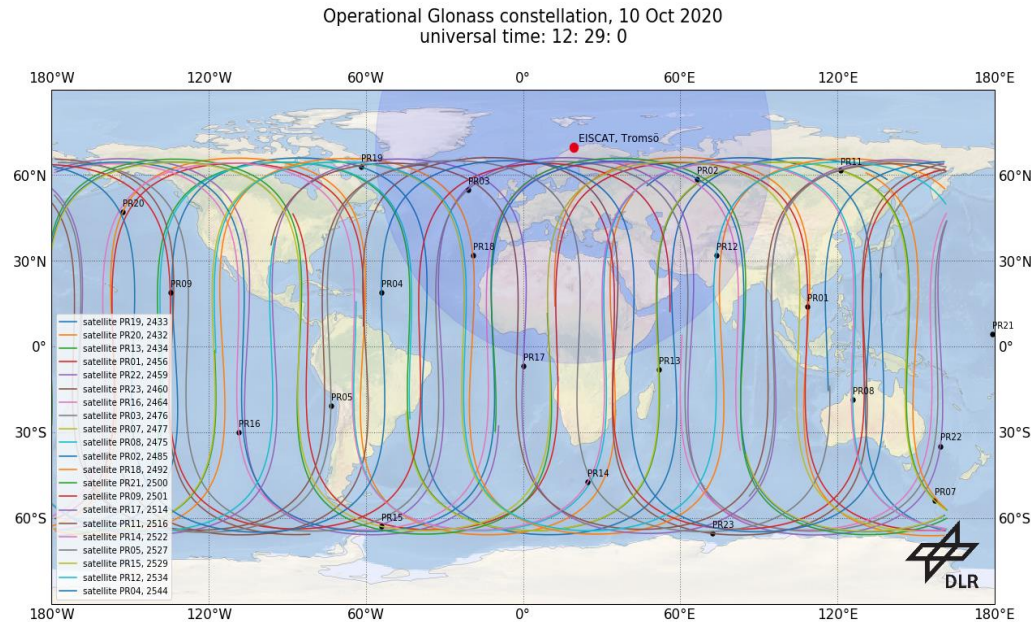
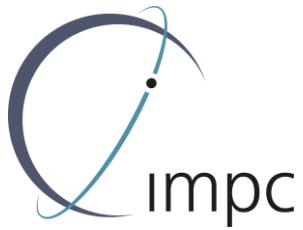
GNSS applications

Constellations:

Galileo, GPS, Glonass, Beidou

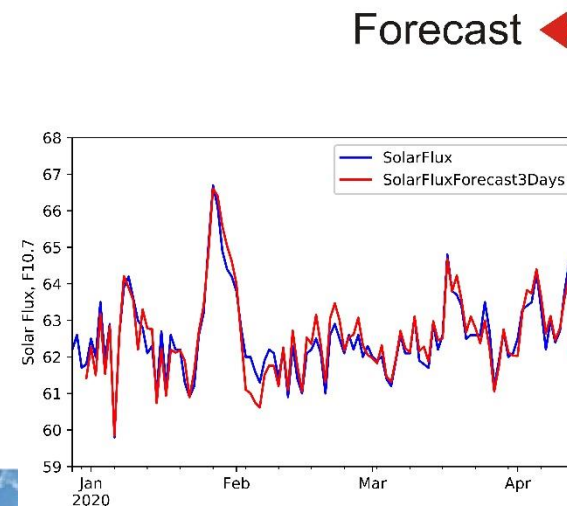
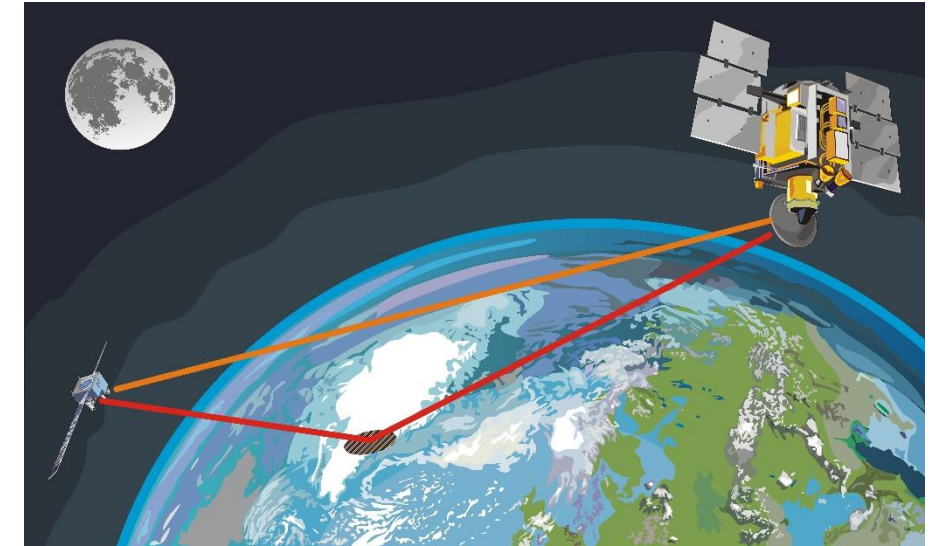
Radar applications

SAR missions

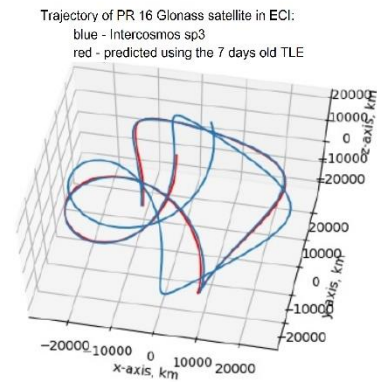


Remote sensing applications

Reflectometry, limb sounding



Forecast



Summary and outlook

GISM

- Extended capabilities of GISM:
 - 2D phase screens
 - Open for cooperation and inclusion of 3d iono models (NeQuick, NEDM, etc.)
 - Removed rigidity via OOP
 - Extended set of user-cases
- Work has to be done:
 - Irregularity geometry/spectral properties
 - EPB scintillation
 - High-latitude scintillation
 - Data-assimilation
 - Transient events
 - Forecasting

Scintillation modeling: glance in the future

- Properties of random medium inferred from measurements (radar, lidar, GNSS and microwave remote sensing). High spatial resolution of data.
- Optimization of phase screens placement.
- New methods in strong scintillation modeling (e.g. kinetic equation approach, phase approx. to Huygens Kirchhoff method).
- Parametric and non-parametric inference for modeling of scintillation occurrence.
- AI-assisted scintillation forecast.
- Aspire to have a scintillation forecast as good as synoptic forecasts.

Thank you!

