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UNIVERSITÀ
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TREASURE
TRAINING RESEARCH AND
APPLICATIONS NETWORK TO
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HIGH ACCURACY EGNSS SOLUTION



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT PHASE DETRENDING ALGORITHMS FOR SCINTILLATION MONITORING

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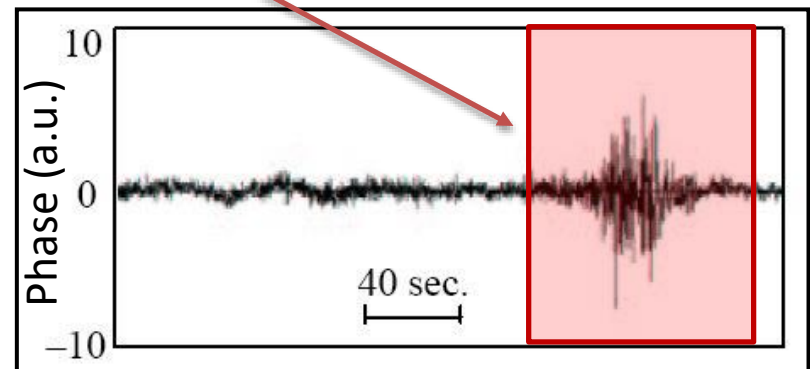
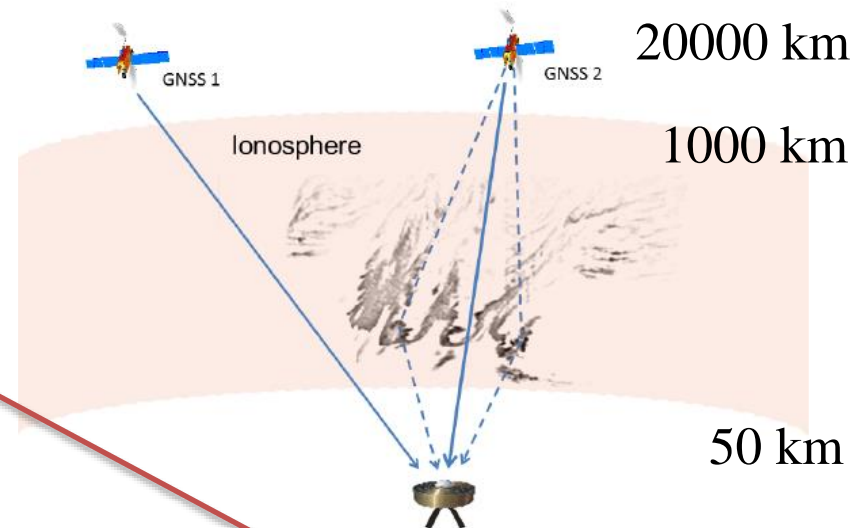
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Ionospheric Scintillation

- The sudden and rapid fluctuations of phase and amplitude of the GNSS signals triggered by ionospheric plasma irregularities are commonly referred to as “ionospheric scintillations” and are due to the diffraction of the signal.

If the signal meets the “irregularities of the ionosphere” the signal may “Scintillate”

Scintillation may determine:
Loss of Lock
Reduced positioning accuracy



Ionospheric Scintillation

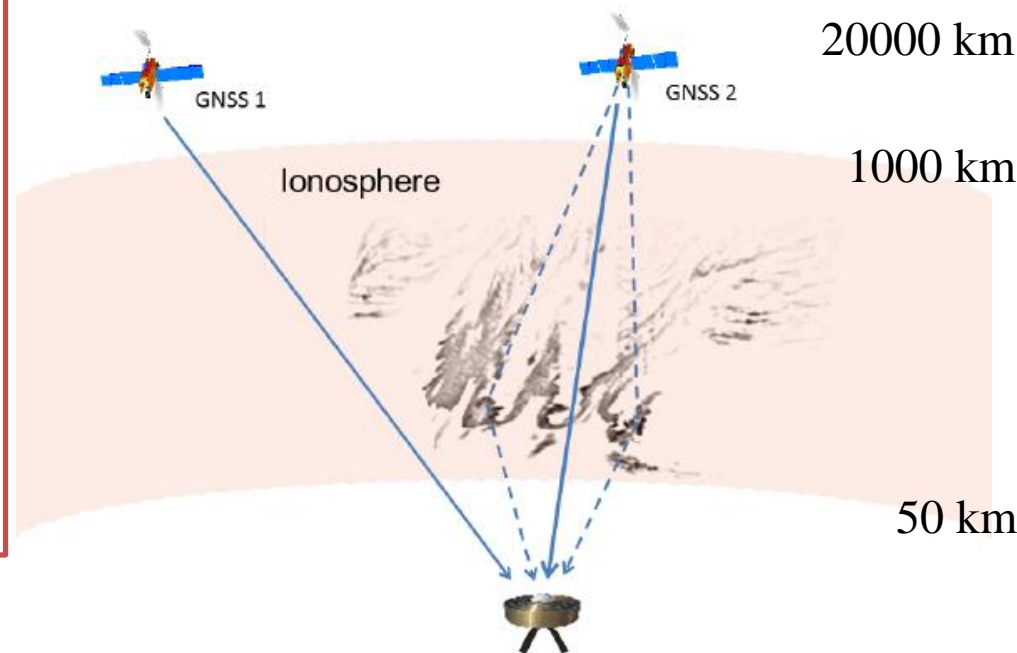
- Quantify scintillation: Phase and amplitude indices (σ_φ and S_4 respectively)

$$S_4 = \sqrt{\frac{\langle I^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2}{\langle I \rangle^2}}$$

where:

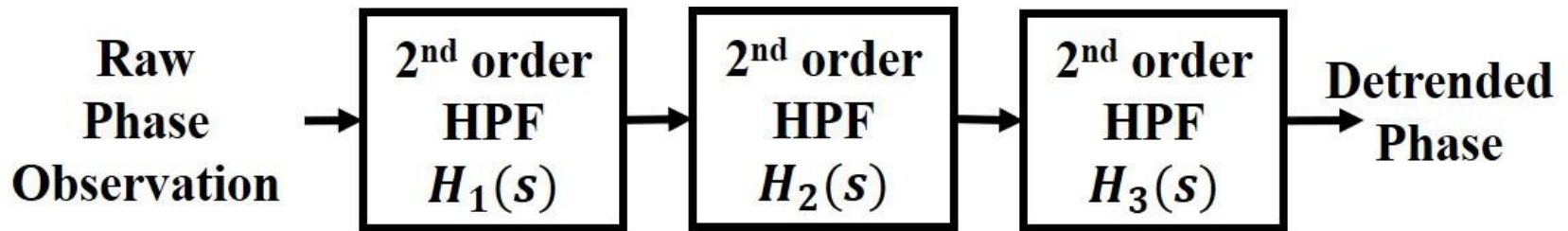
I = Field Intensity

φ_{detr} is the **detrended** phase



Phase Detrending Techniques

1. Cascaded High Pass Filters
2. Butterworth Filter
3. Fast Iterative Filter (FIF)



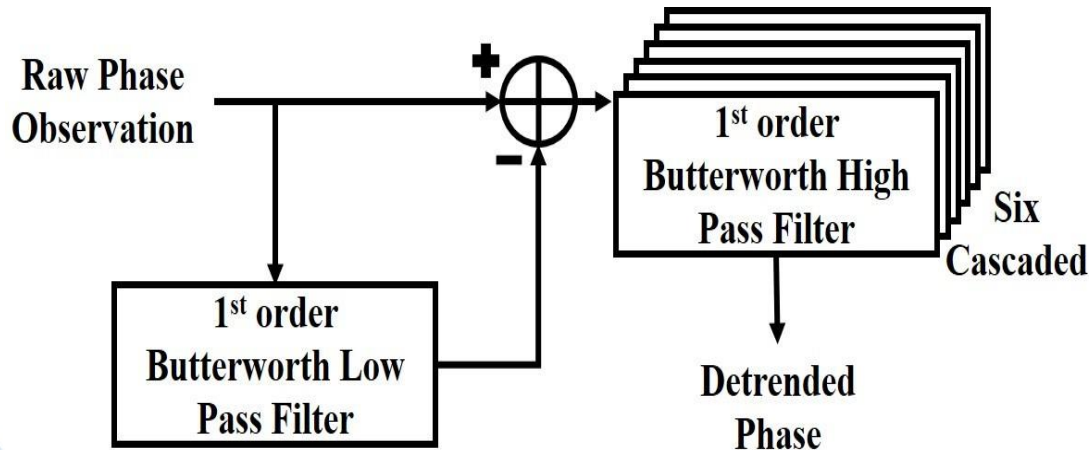
$$H_i(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \alpha_i \omega_N s + \omega_N^2}$$

where $f_N = \omega_N / (2\pi)$ is the filter's corner frequency in Hz. α_1 , α_2 , and α_3 are the coefficients, the product $H_1(s)H_2(s)H_3(s)$ makes up the frequency response of the high-pass filter.

Phase Detrending Techniques

1. Cascaded High Pass Filters
2. Butterworth Filter
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$$f_c = \frac{f'_c}{\sqrt{2^{1/N} - 1}}$$



where N is set to 6 in our case and by setting $f_c = 0.1$ Hz, it is obtained that $f'_c = 0.035$ Hz.

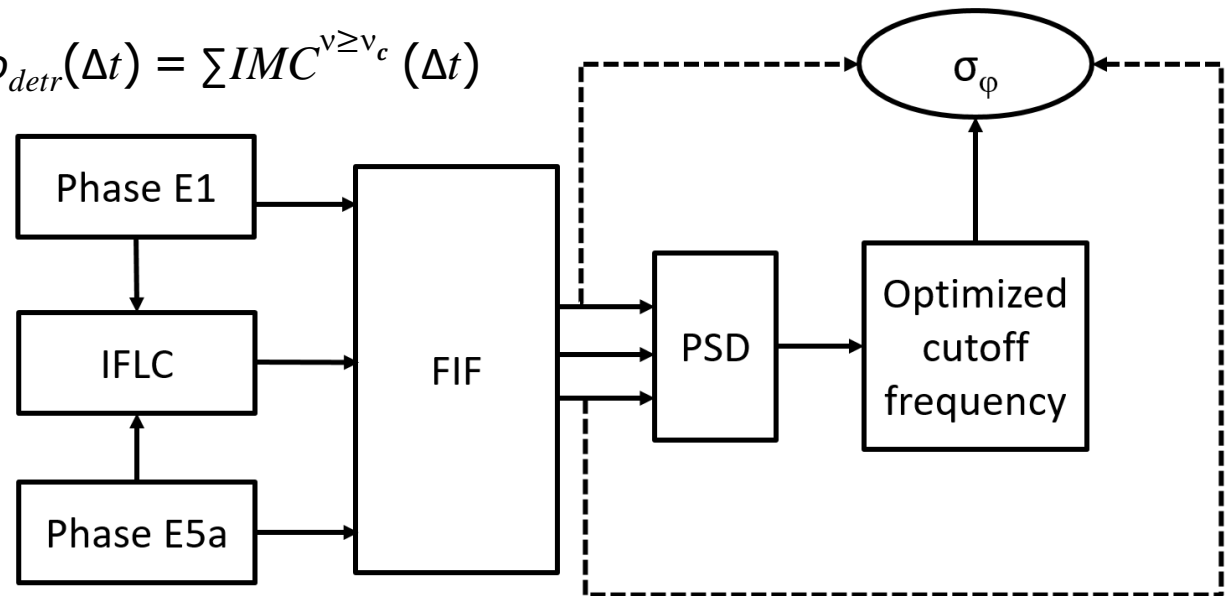
Phase Detrending Techniques

1. Cascaded High Pass Filters
2. Butterworth Filter
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Ionospheric Free Linear Combination (IFLC) takes into account for the bulk of the refractive effects.

$$\Phi_{\text{IFLC}} = \frac{\Phi_{\text{E1}} E_1^2 - \Phi_{\text{E5a}} E_{5a}^2}{E_1^2 - E_{5a}^2}$$

$$\phi_{\text{detr}}(\Delta t) = \sum \text{IMC}^{v \geq v_c}(\Delta t)$$



where the signal is decomposed into functions named Intrinsic Mode Components (IMCs), v_c is the cutoff frequency, hence for time interval Δt between t_0 and t_1 minute and detrended phase (ϕ_{detr}), the value of σ_ϕ will be computed. The crossing points between Power Spectral Density (PSD) of the Phases and IFLC indicate the new cutoff frequency (v_c).

Data and Method

Where:

- Svalbard (78.169° N, 15.993° E).
- Center for Radio Astronomy and Astrophysics at Mackenzie - CRAAM (71.673° S, 2.841° W).

When:

During the solar storm occurred in September 2017.

How:

software-defined radio (SDR) based GNSS receiver is used to post-process raw sampled GNSS data and to implement the aforementioned detrending algorithms.

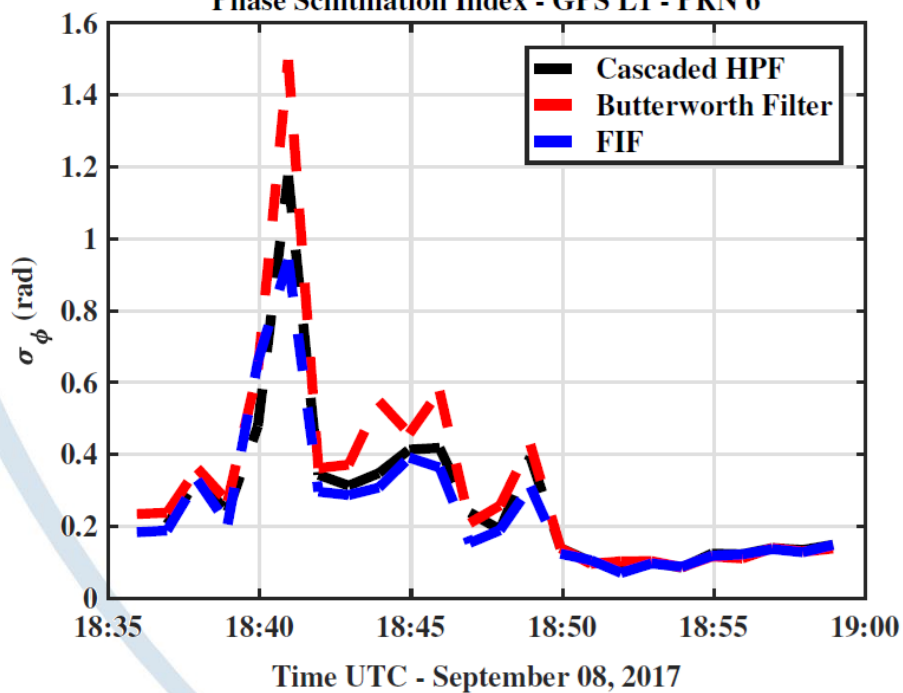
Data and Method

Selected ionospheric scintillation events during 8 September 2017.

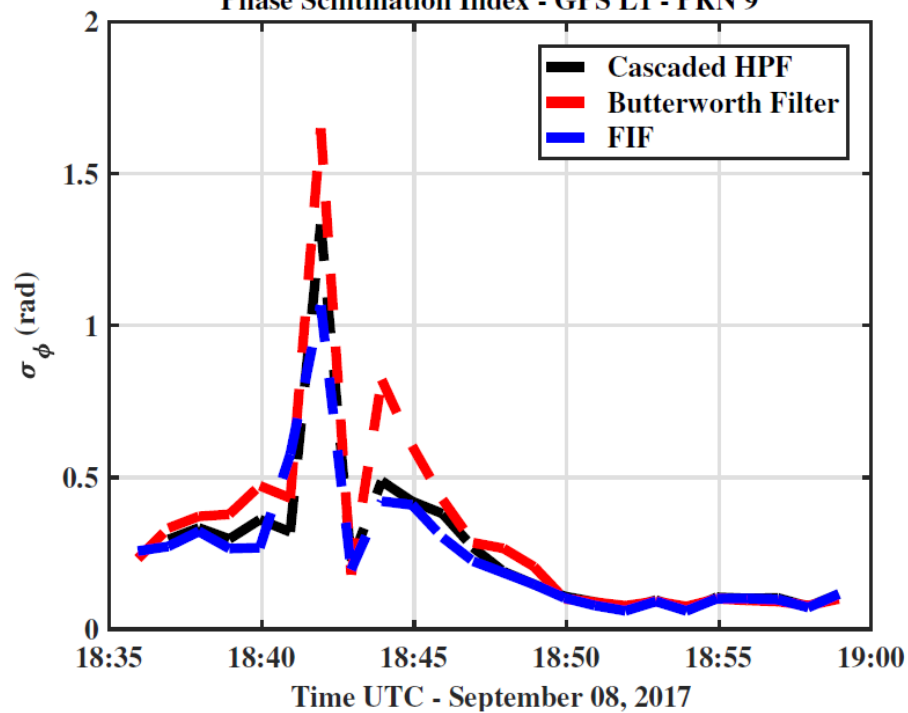
Case event	Satellite	Time	Location
1	G06	18:35 – 19:00	Svalbard
2	G09	18:35 – 19:00	Svalbard
3	E04	18:35 – 19:00	Svalbard
4	E19	18:35 – 19:00	Svalbard
5	G10	02:05 – 02:50	Brazil

Results

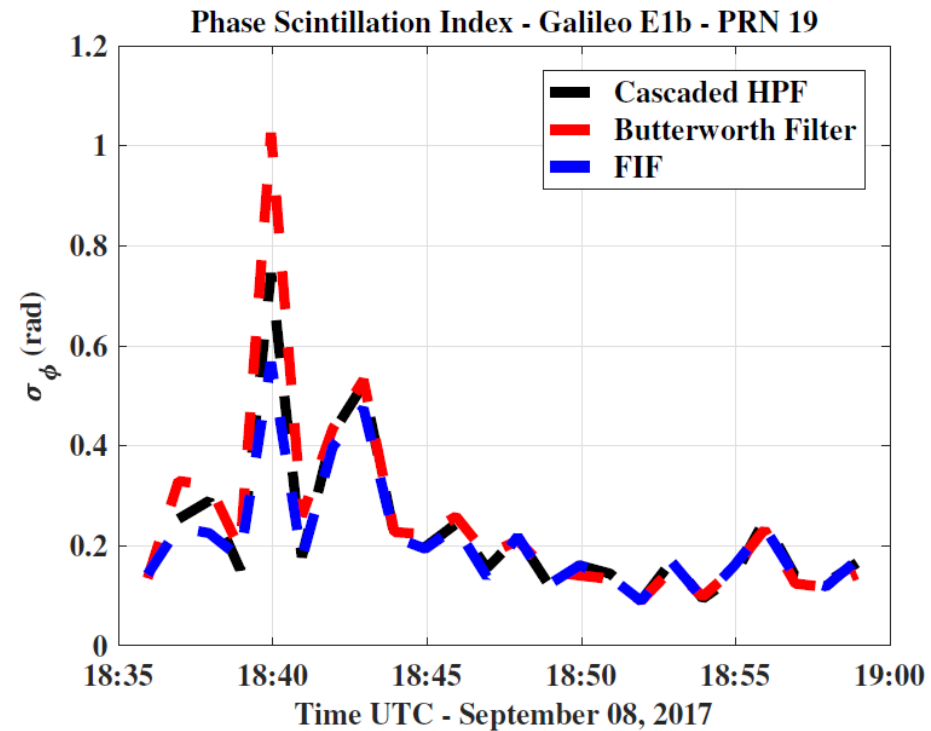
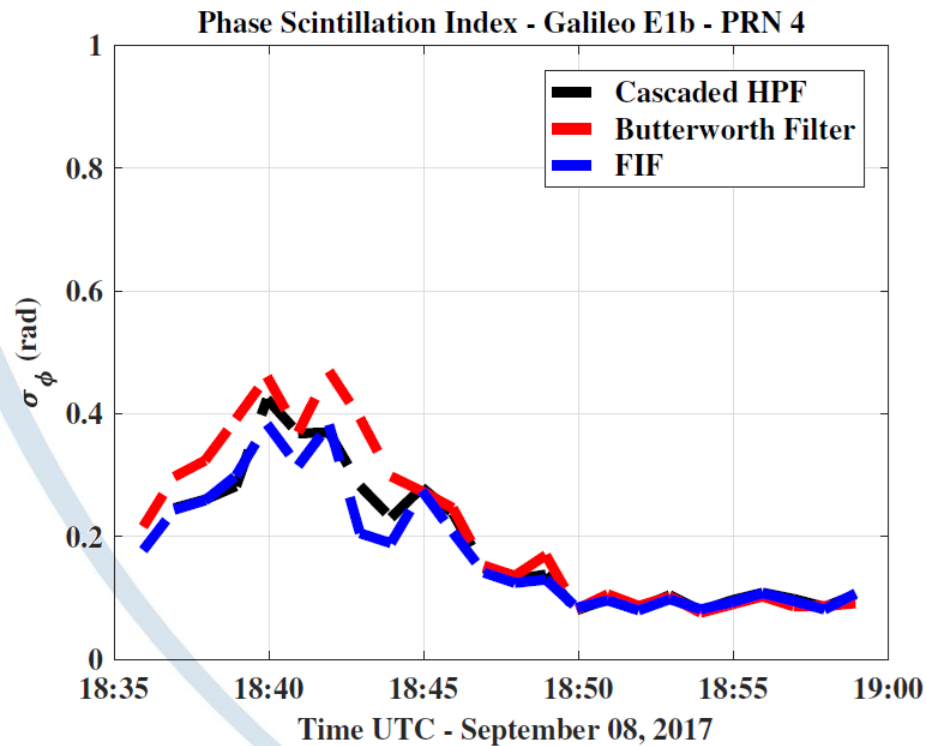
Phase Scintillation Index - GPS L1 - PRN 6



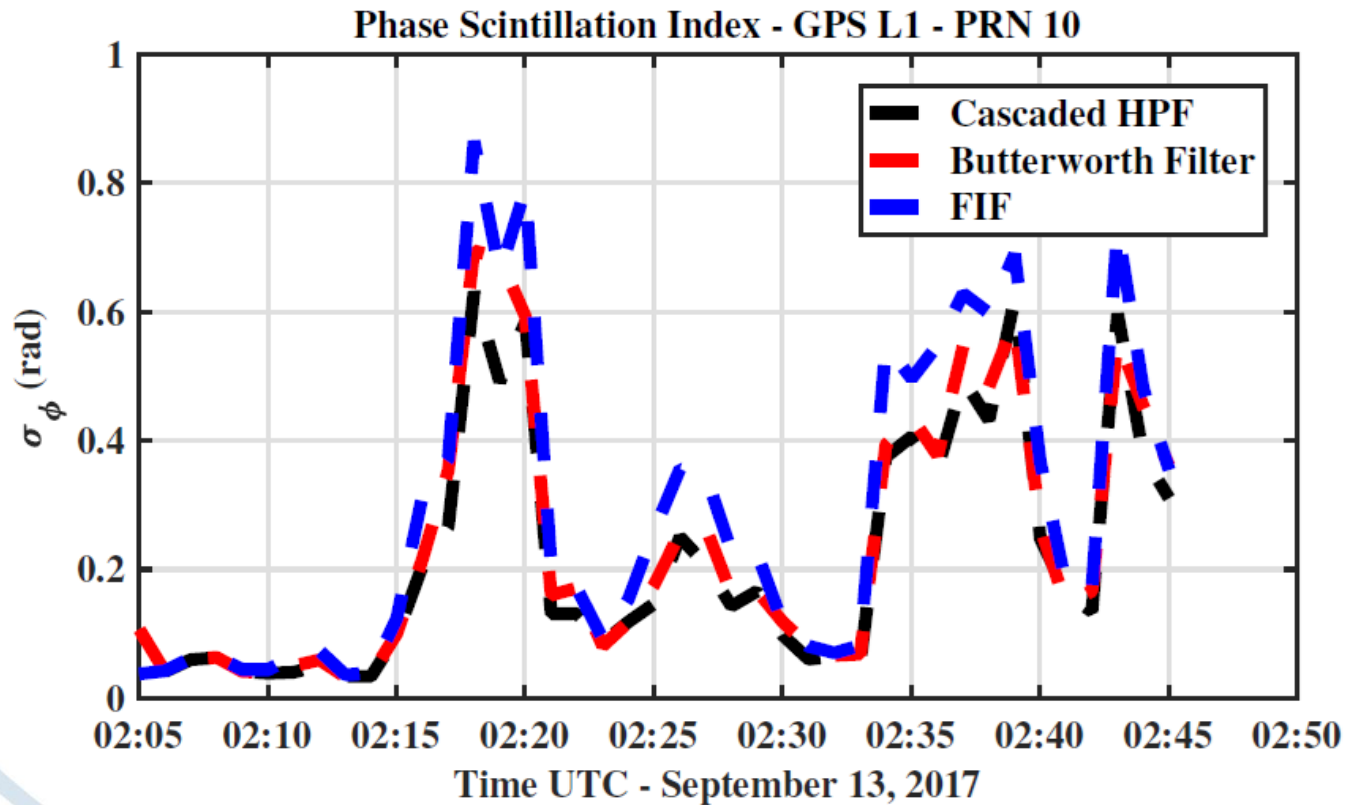
Phase Scintillation Index - GPS L1 - PRN 9



Results



Results



Summary and Conclusions

- A comparative study on different phase detrending techniques for ionospheric scintillation events in high and low latitudes in September 2017.
- Two commonly used filtering techniques - three cascaded second-order high pass filters and six order Butterworth filter conducted by cascading six first-order high pass Butterworth filters - versus a new filtering technique, the Fast Iterative Filtering (FIF).
- The experiments show that FIF is a reliable detrending technique for ionospheric phase scintillation estimation. The technique performs better if the preprocessing step is manipulated adequately and the cutoff frequency is set efficiently.
- For a future work an adaptive method shall be developed to adapt the technique to widespread data and to increase the FIF's performance. This may lead to a real-time ionospheric scintillation monitoring.

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