

The background of the slide is a vibrant space scene. On the left, a large, glowing orange and red sun dominates the frame. In the upper right, the Earth is visible as a blue and white sphere. Several satellites with solar panels are scattered across the dark, star-filled sky. A bright yellow and white comet-like streak is visible in the center-left area.

# **Characterization of locations and durations of ionospheric irregularities causing GNSS signals scintillation over the low latitude regions in Africa:**

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**2<sup>nd</sup> UN/United Arab Emirates High level forum: Space as a driver for socio-economic sustainable development. 6<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> November, 2017, Dubai, UAE.**

# Outline

- ✓ What is Space Weather?
- ❖ The Sun-Earth connection: The main Dynamios
- ✓ Near Earth space environment electrodynamics
- ✓ Satellite Technology & application in Scientific Research
- ✓ Results in scintillation observation around the Kenya region
- ✓ Ionospheric threats to GNSS signals and applications
- ✓ Why bother about ionospheric scintillation?

**Space Weather describes the conditions in space that affect Earth and its technological systems.**

**SUN**

**Solar Wind**

**Magnetosphere**

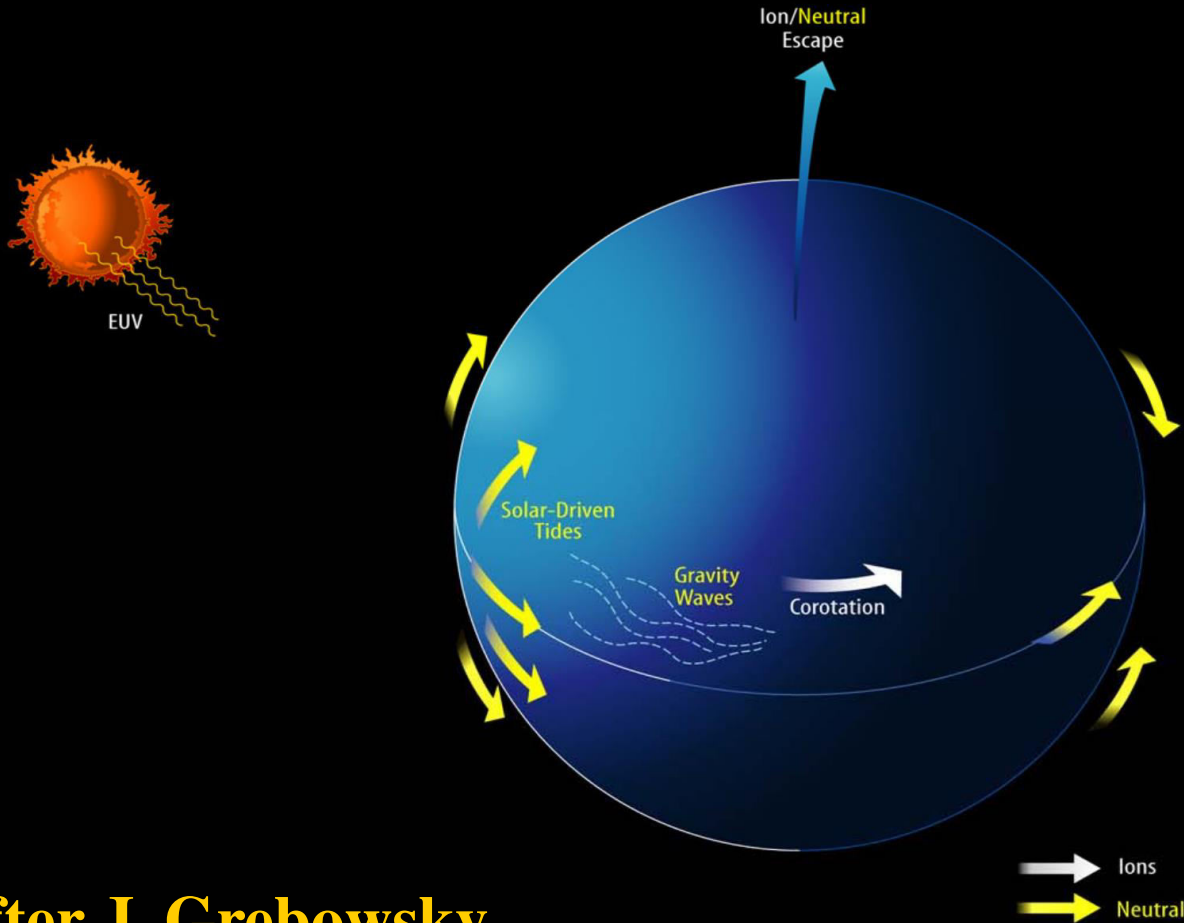
**Ionosphere**

**Earth**

**It is a consequence of the Sun's behavior, the Earth's magnetic field and our location in the solar system.**

# M-I coupling

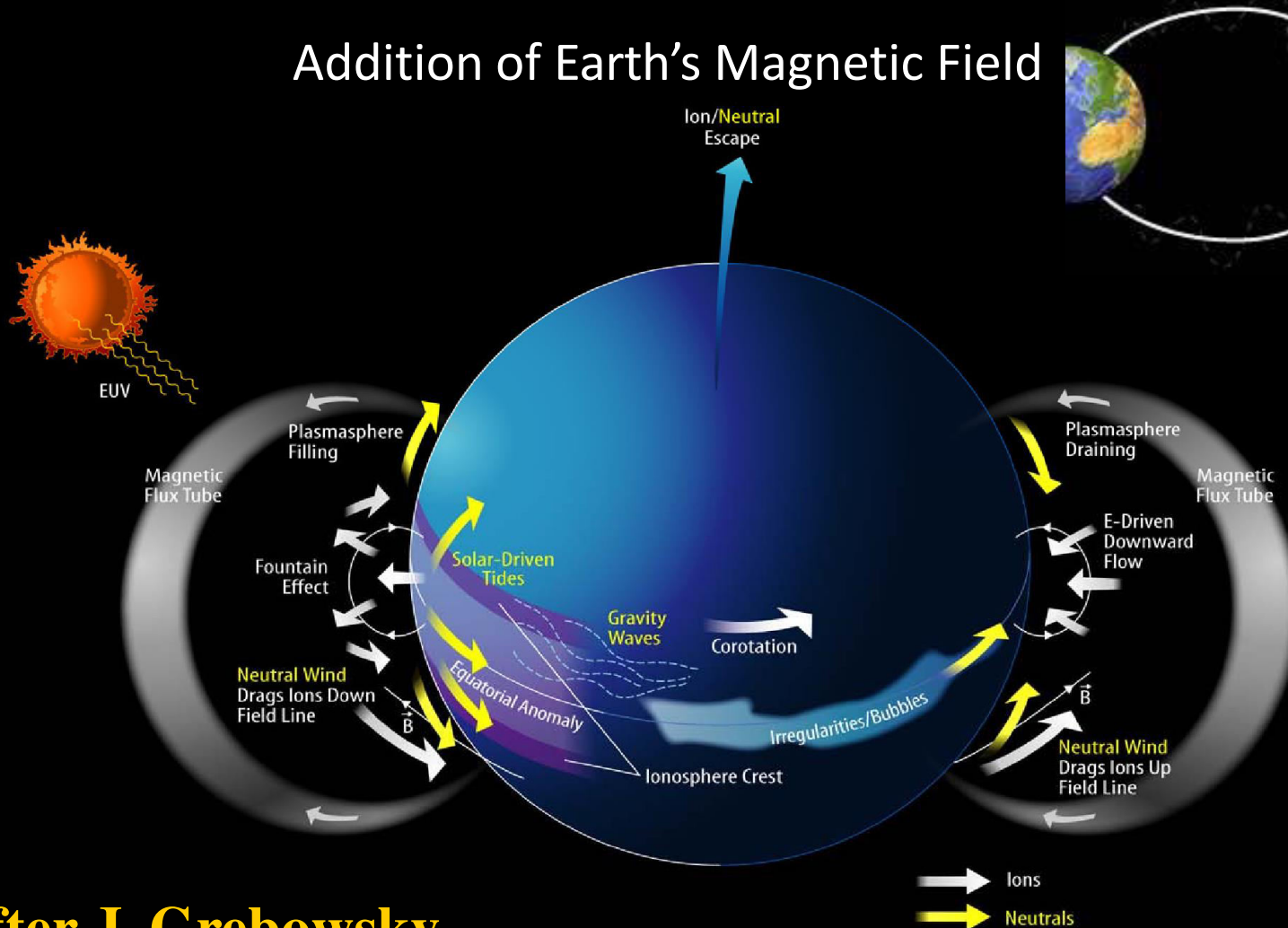
Solar EUV Effects: No Magnetic Fields



After J. Grebowsky

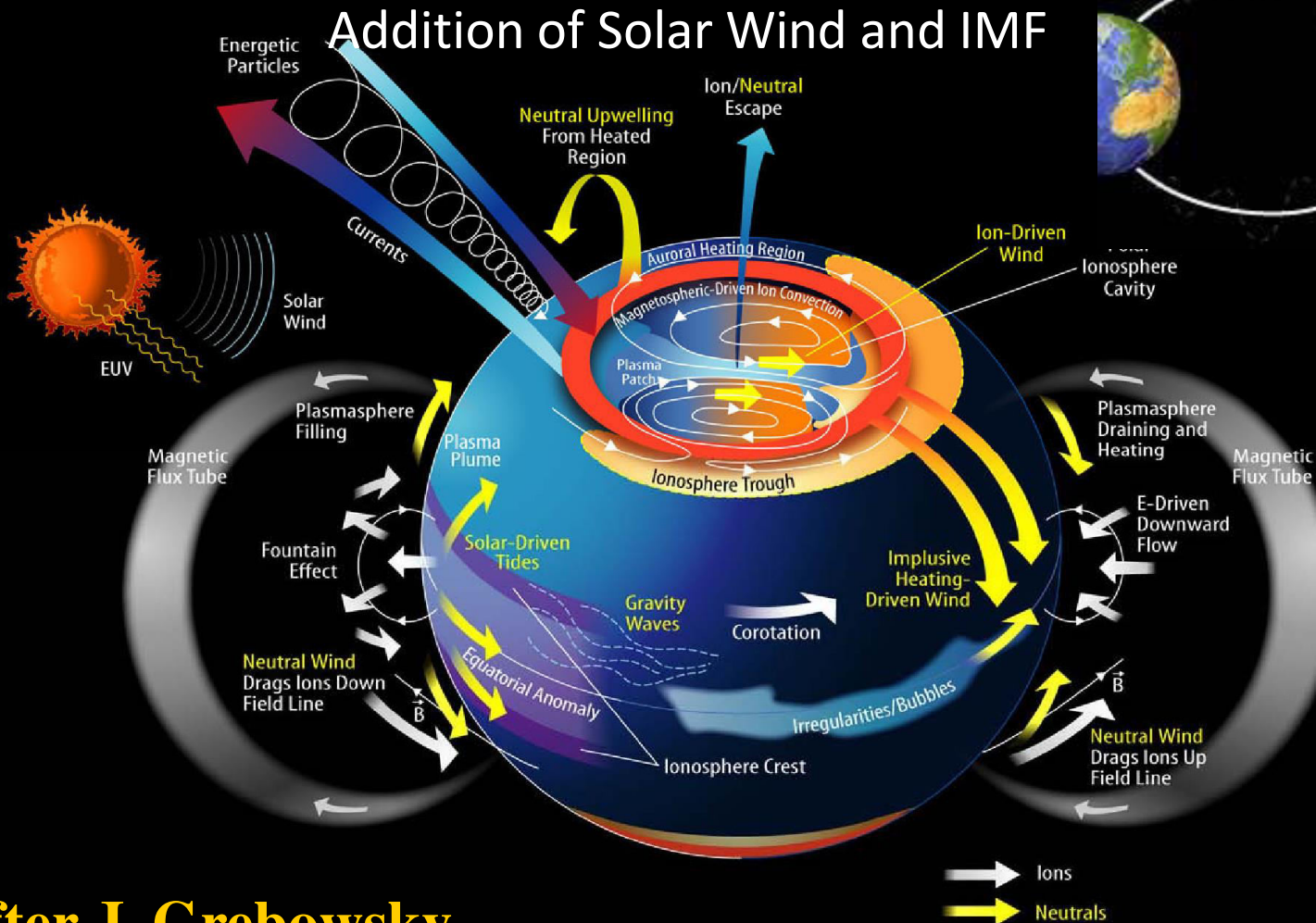
# M-I coupling

## Addition of Earth's Magnetic Field



After J. Grebowsky

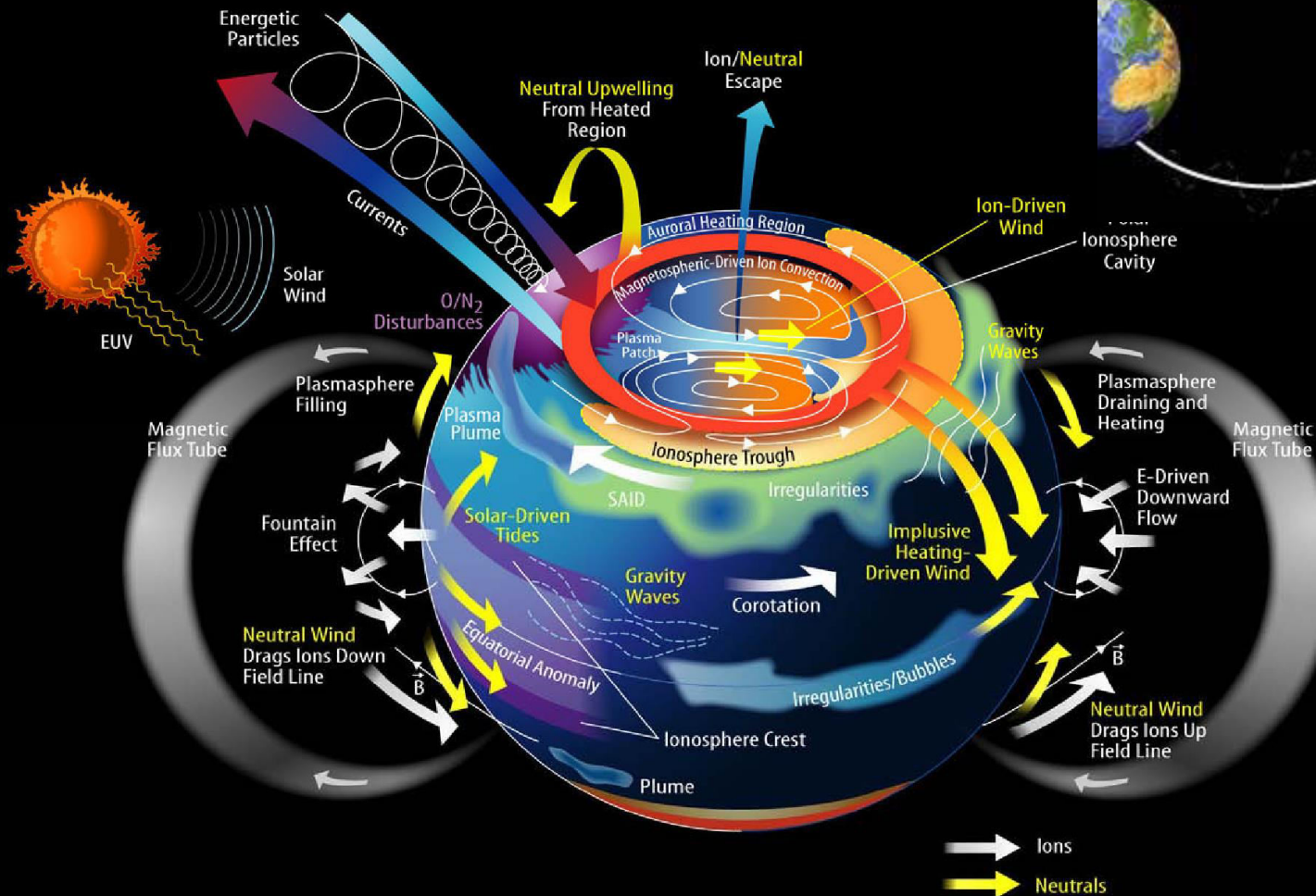
# M-I coupling



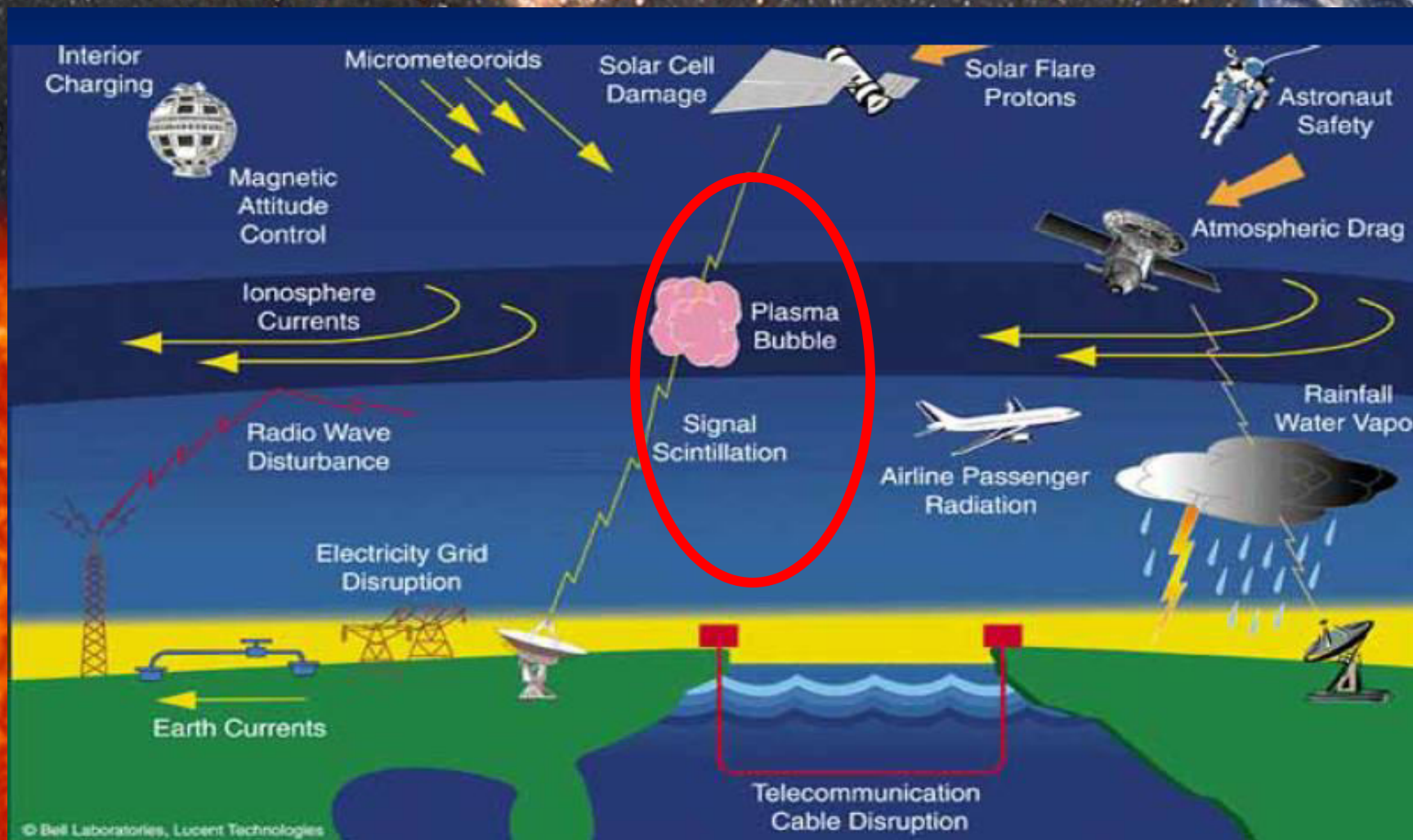
After J. Grebowsky

# M-I coupling gets messy

## During Geomagnetic Storms



# Near earth space weather events

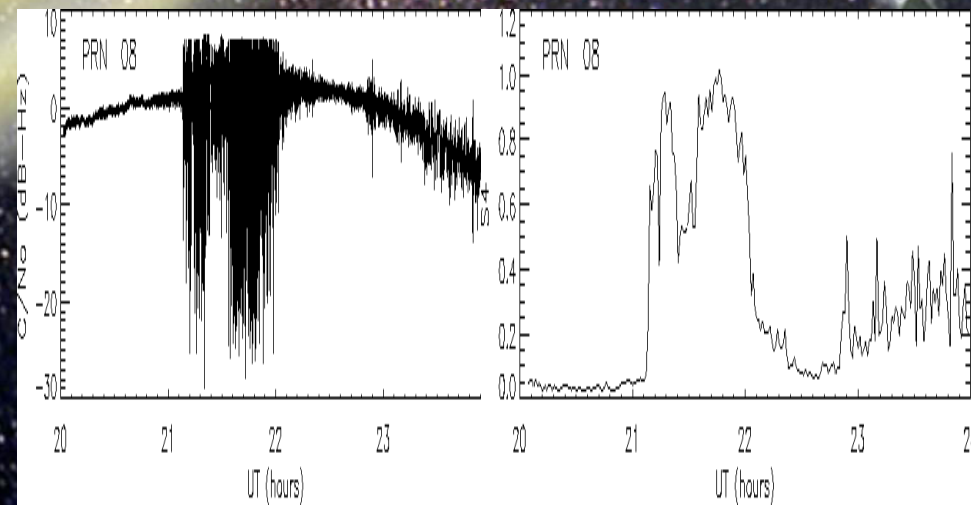
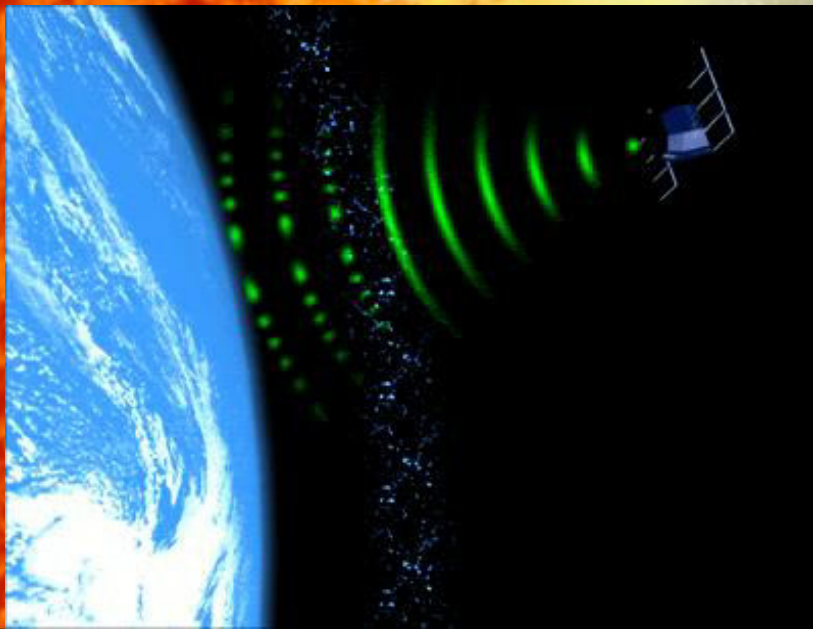
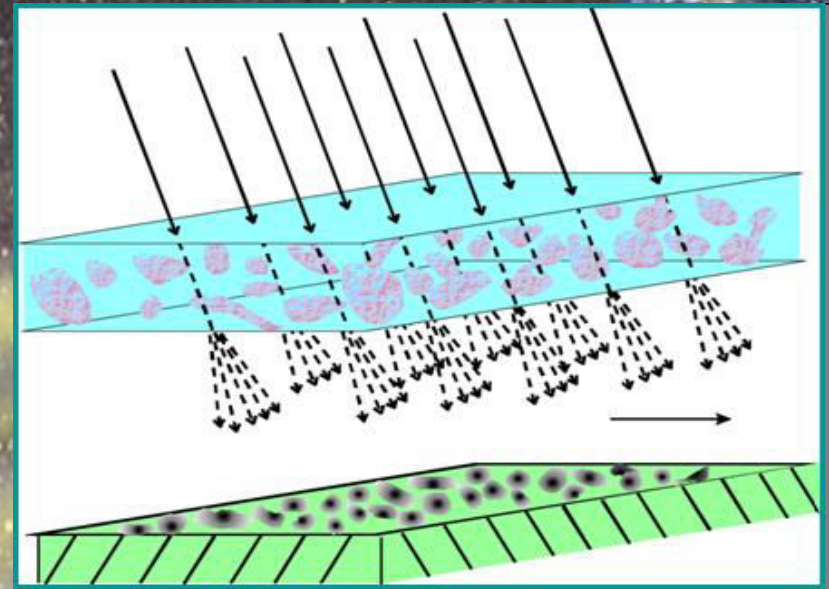
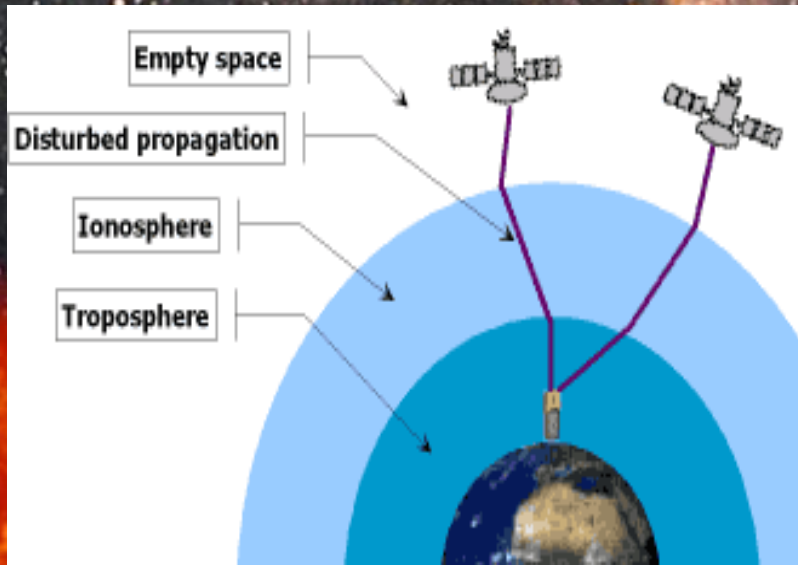


- Courtesy of Prof. Patricia Doherty

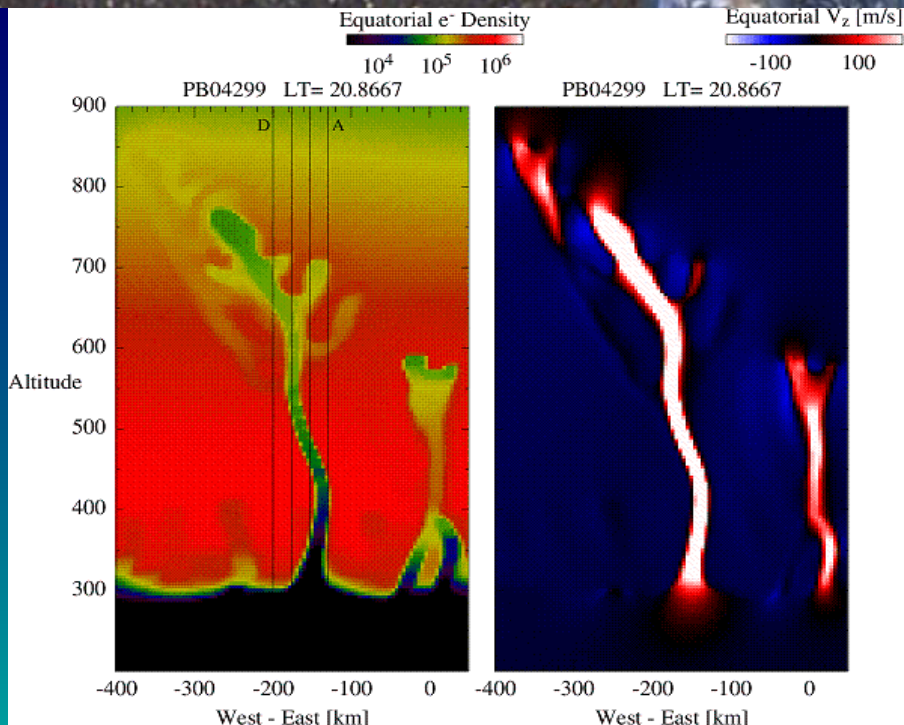
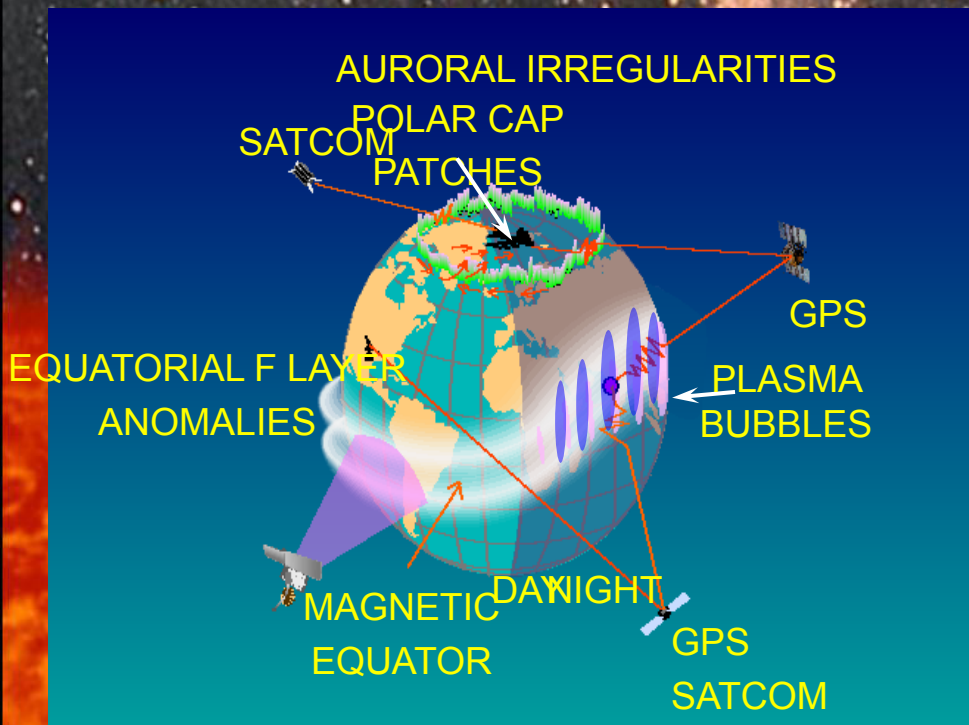


# Ionospheric Measurements from GNSS Observables

## Ionospheric Irregularities



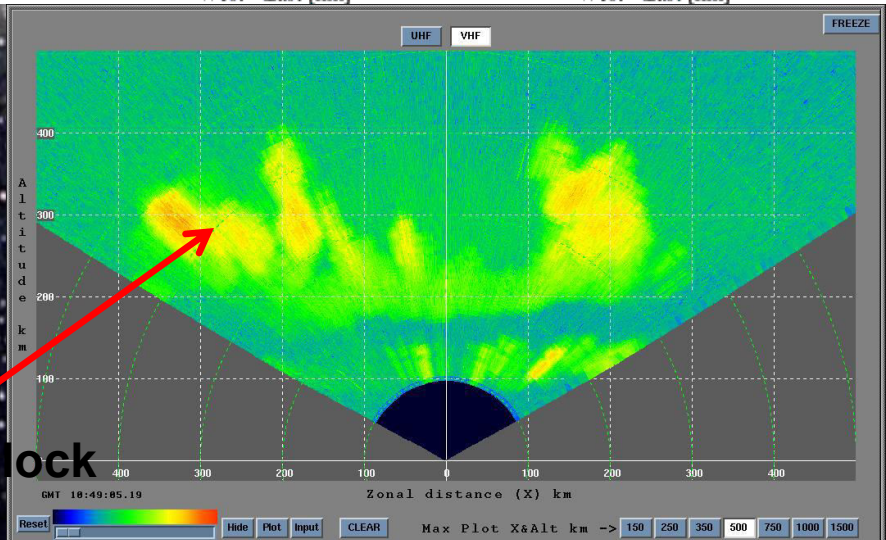
# Where do scintillation occur and Why?



Caton, (2012) ISWI Barhir Dar

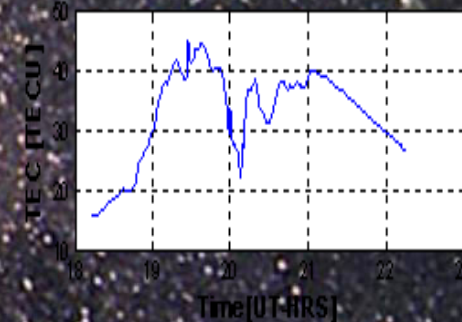
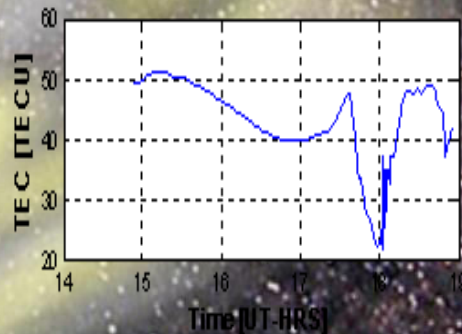
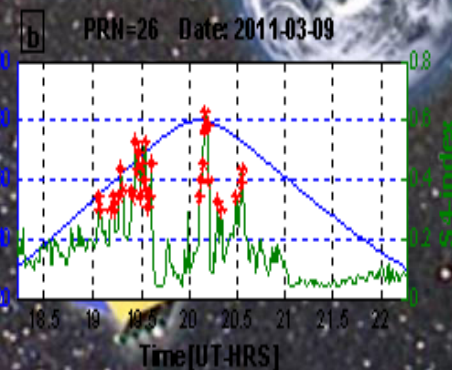
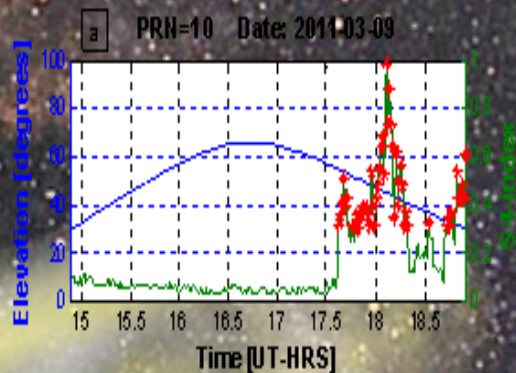
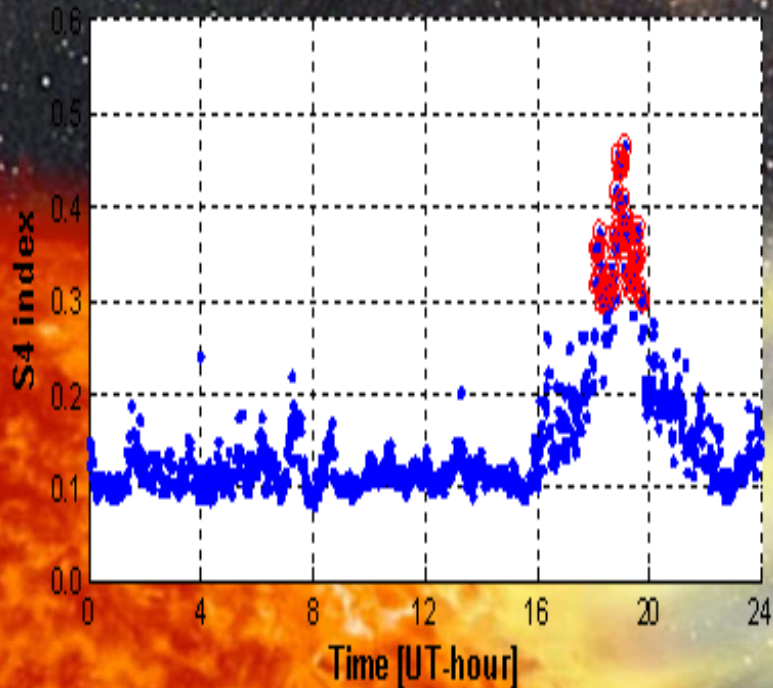
Coherent scatter radar scan  
From J. M. Retterer

Satellite signals along the bubbles: phase lock

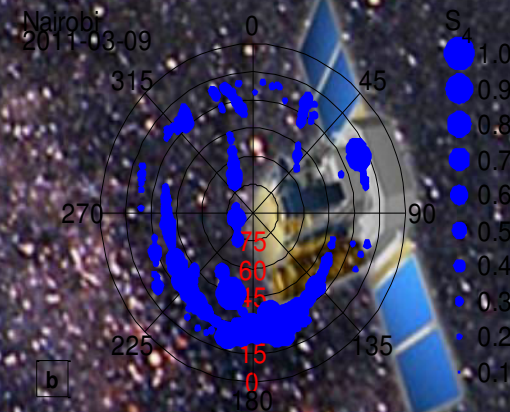
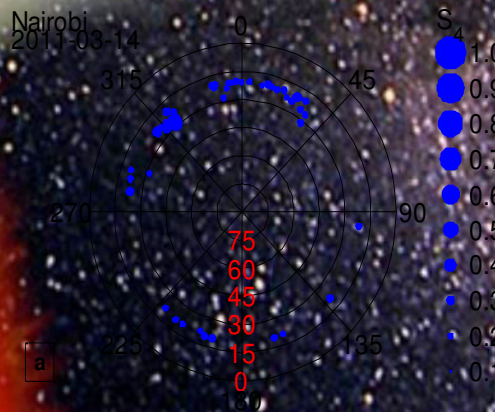


# Diurnal Variations of S4 and what it means

Station: 1.27S, 36.81E Date: 2011-03-09



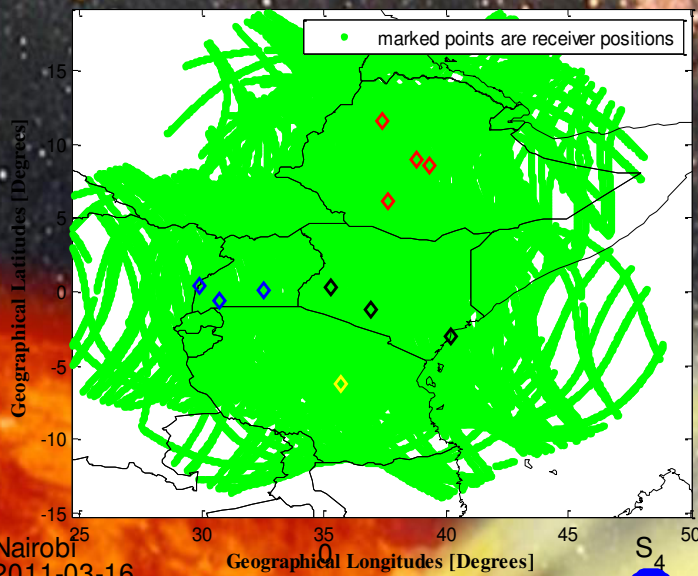
Depletion in TEC are signatures of plasma density irregularities in the ionosphere- Plasma Pubbles



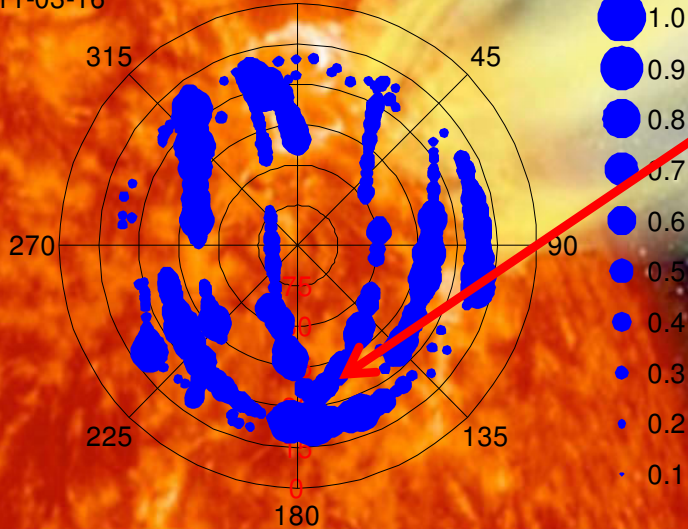
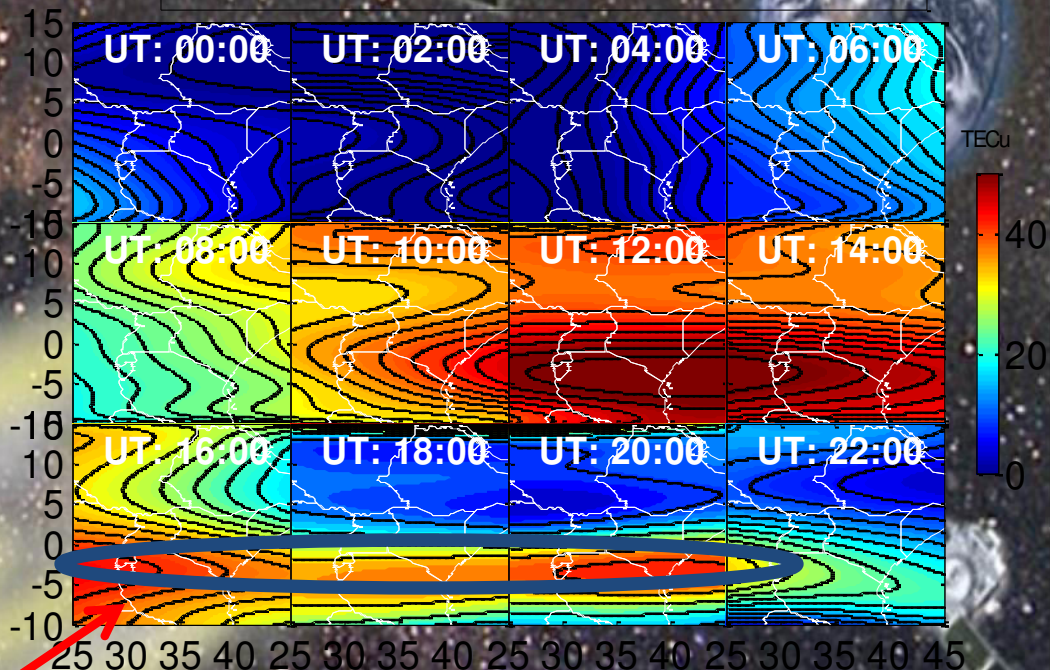
Olwendo et al. 51(2013), 1715-1726, ASR

# Spatial distribution of irregularities and the ionization anomaly crests

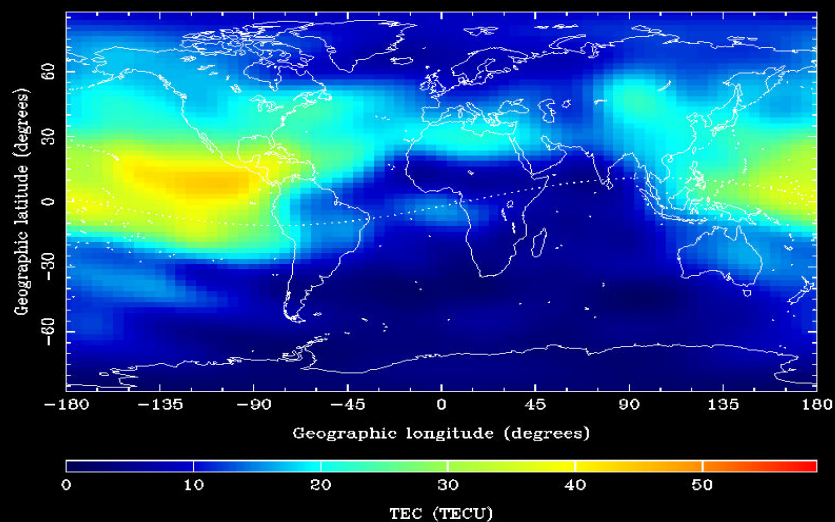
IPP footprints over E. Africa for Day 001 Year 2011



TEC Image over the East African Sector. Date: 2011-03-16



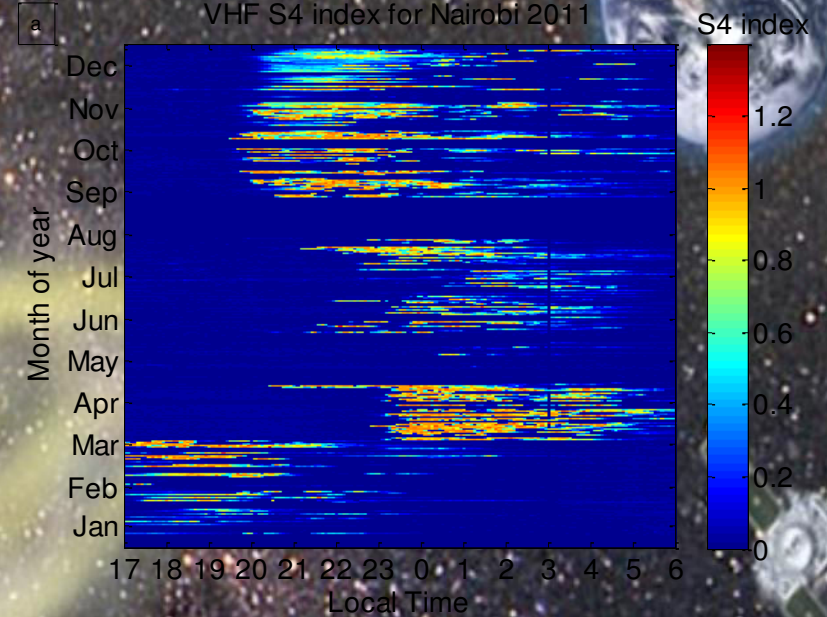
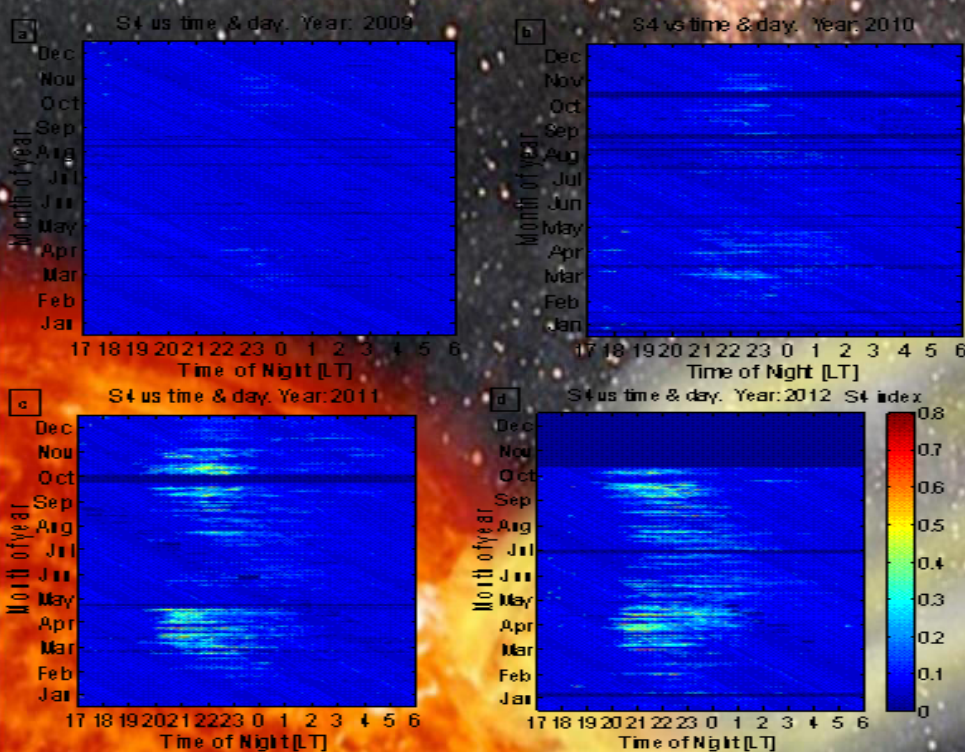
CODE'S GLOBAL IONOSPHERE MAPS FOR DAY 181, 2004 - 00:00 UT



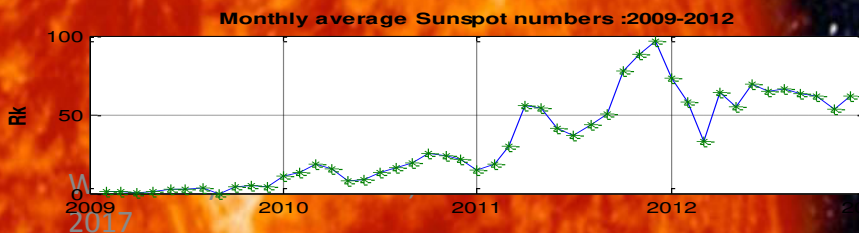
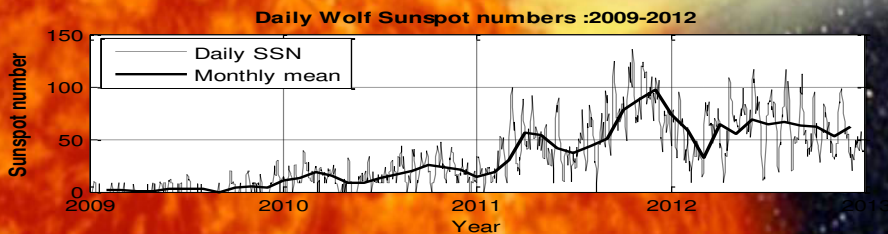
# Climatology: Diurnal and Seasonal Variation of S4 index

## L-band Scintillation

## VHF Scintillation



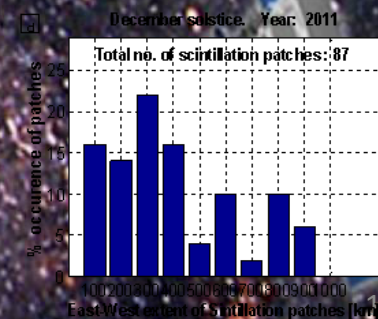
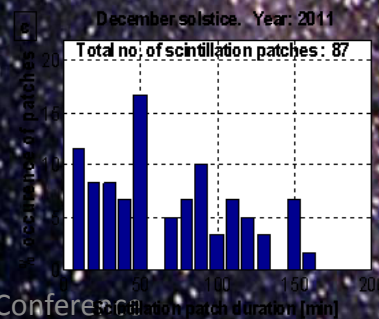
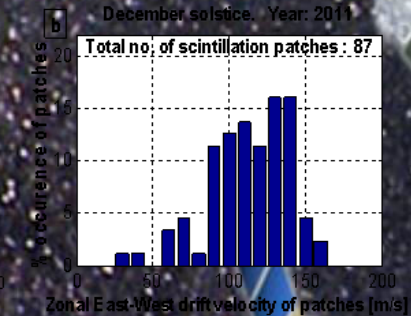
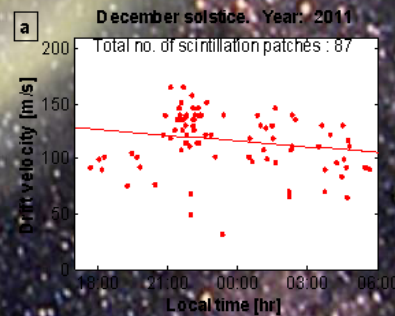
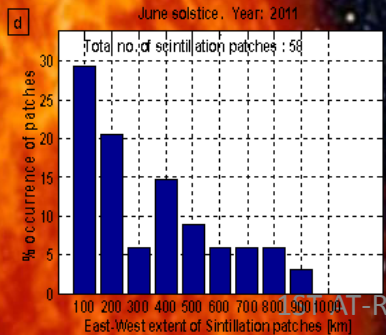
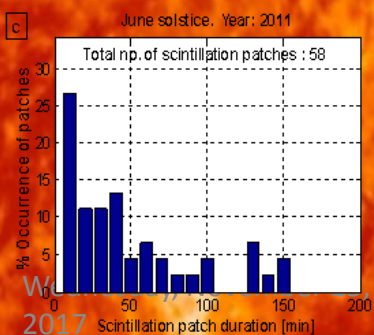
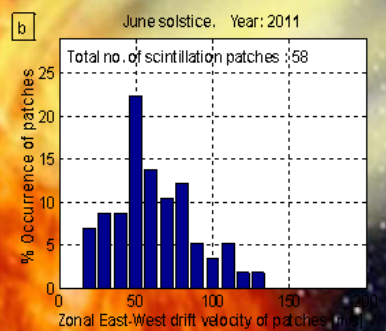
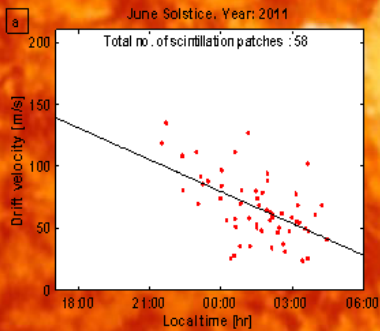
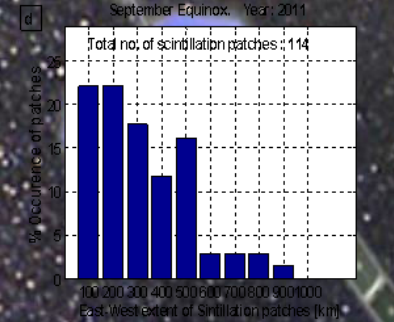
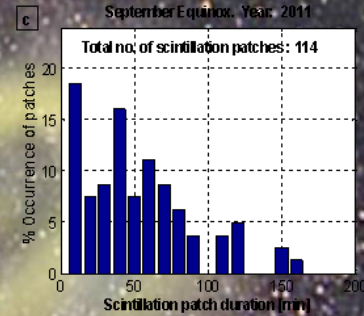
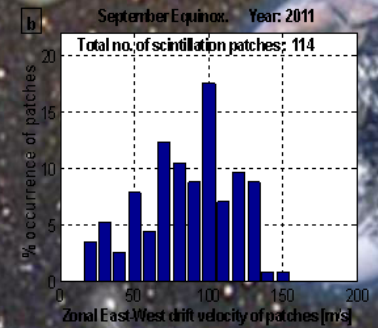
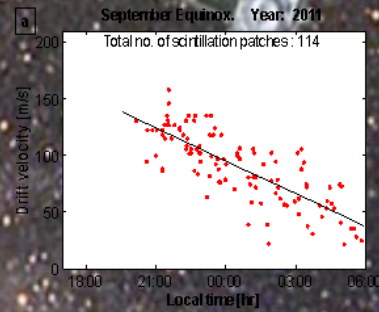
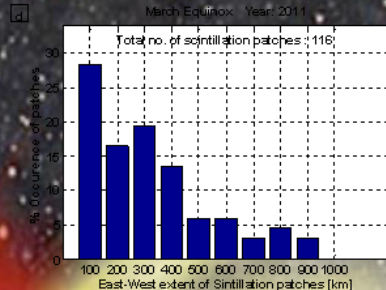
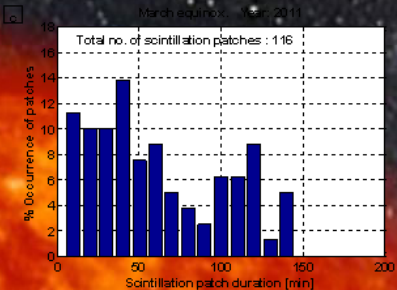
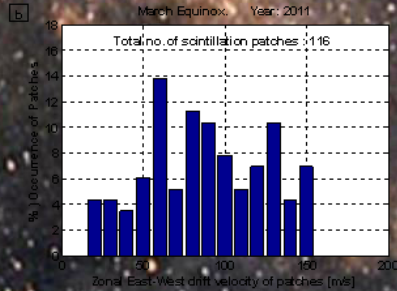
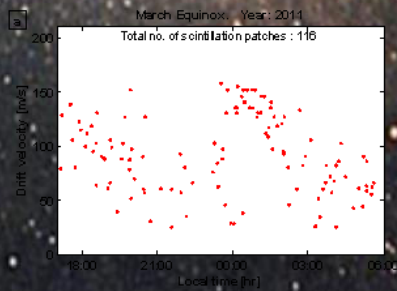
Occur all year round and persist till morning hours



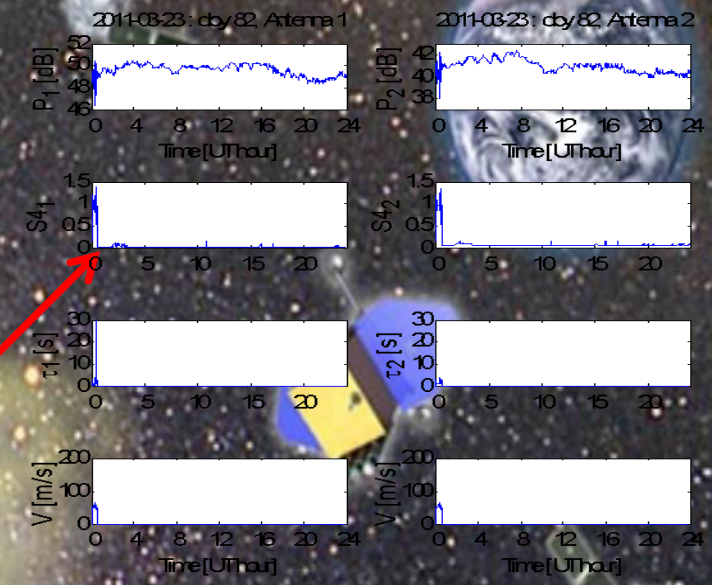
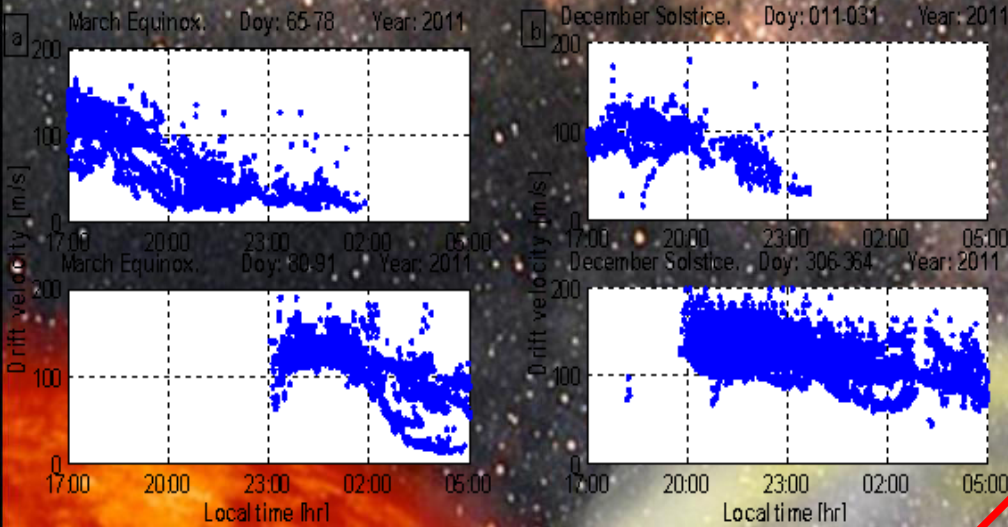
Olwendo et al. 51(2013), 1715-1726, ASR

Olwendo et al., 138-139(2016), 9-22, JASTP

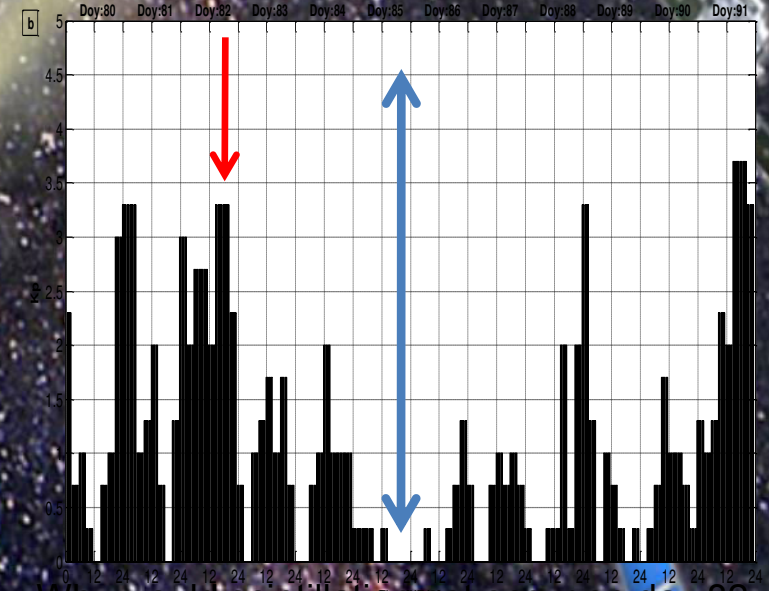
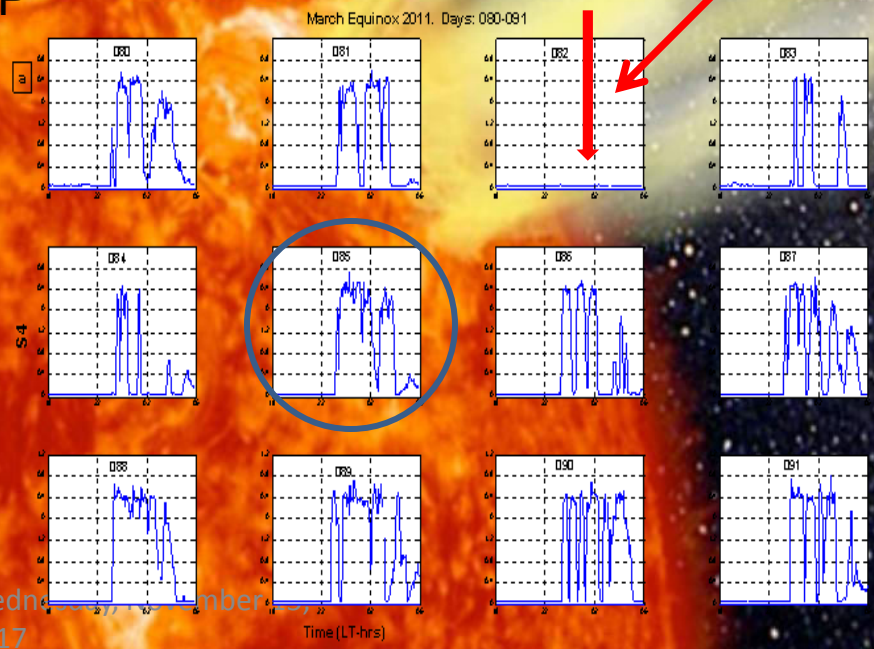
# Durations and dimensions



# March equinox and December solstice: Post-midnight scintillation occurrence



Olwendo et al., 138-139(2016), 9-22, JASTP

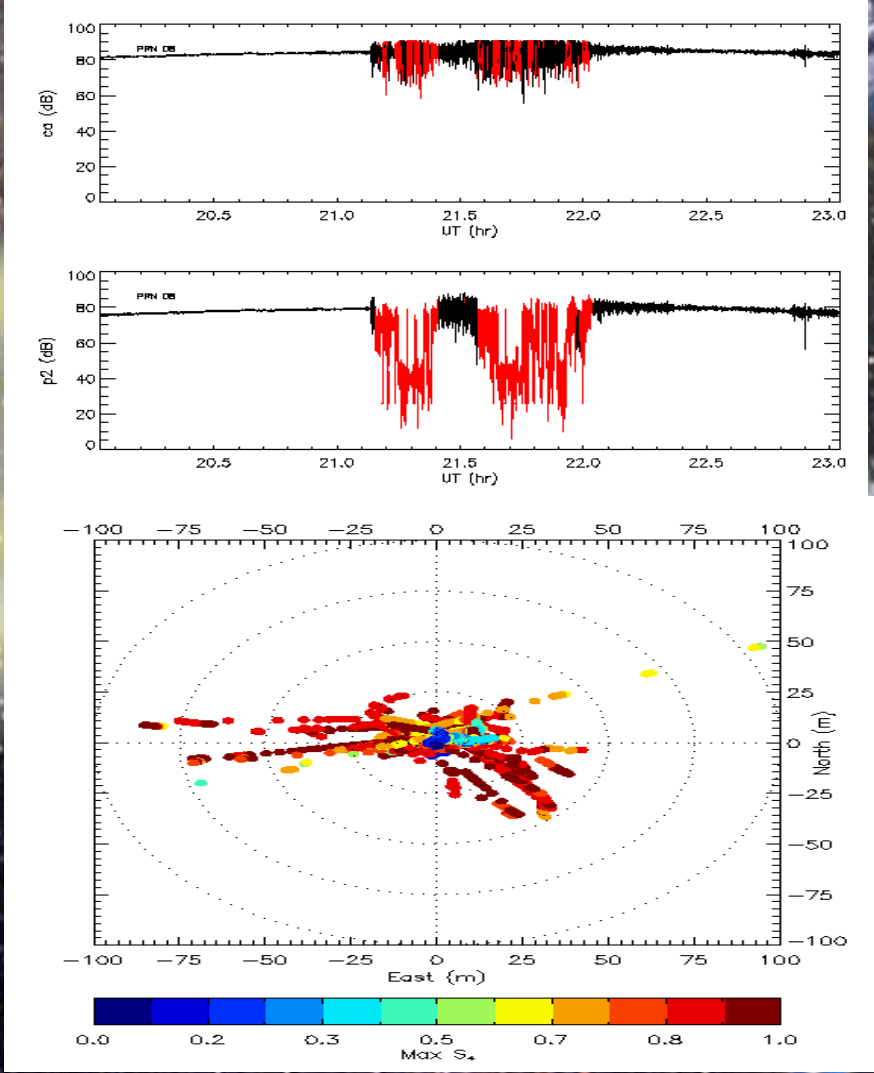
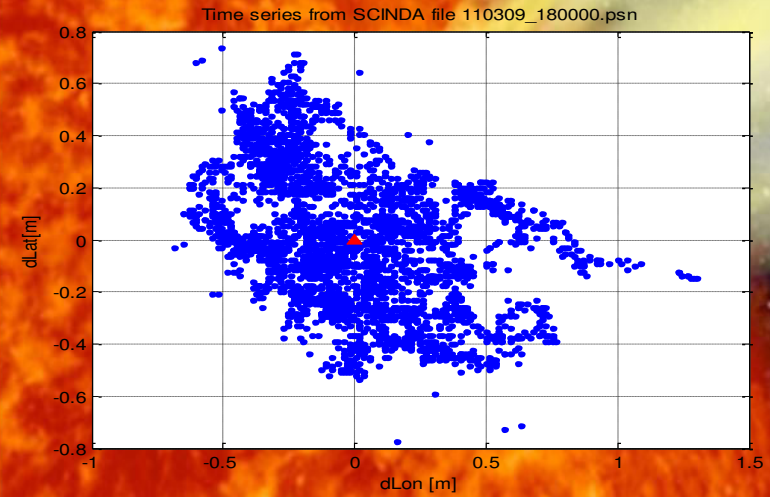
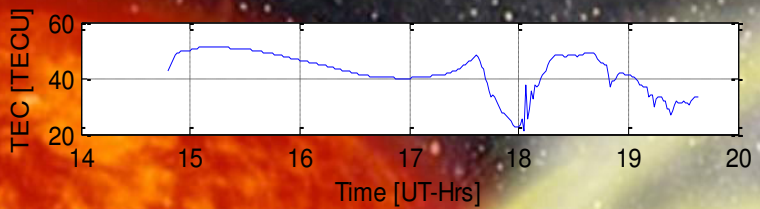
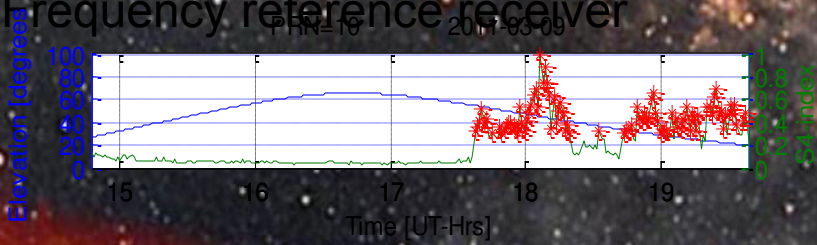


Why would scintillation not occur on day 82 when  $K_p > 3$  and again why would it occur on day 85 when  $K_p$  is nearly  $\sim 0$

# Why should we bother with scintillation? - Errors in Precise Positioning

solar max 2002 16, March, Ascencio Island station

Positioning errors in Dual Frequency reference receiver





# Summary on Ionospheric threats:

- Daytime spatial and temporal gradients over low latitude.
- Depletions –spatial and temporal gradients that induce ranging errors (post-sunset).
- Scintillation-patches of irregularities that can induce ranging errors and loss of lock (post-sunset).
- Other spatial gradients: Post-midnight enhancements, Geomagnetic storms
- All threats are highly variable in Local time, day-to-day, season, geographic location, geomagnetic activity, **SOLAR ACTIVITY!**

## How do we handle ionospheric Threats?

- Work on space weather specification, modelling and forecasting remains a basic research with great public purpose and societal benefits.
- Future space exploration and most modern human endeavors will require major advances in physical understanding and improved transition of space research to operations
- We need to improve on infrastructure that will support Forecasting and now casting of space environment in near real time to the users.-more work needed.

***THE END! Thank you for listening.***