

# Study of a geomagnetic storm effect on the ionospheric scintillation and Total Electron Content (TEC) over the SCINDA station in Abidjan

O. K. Obrou, J-B. Ackah and K. Zaka

*Laboratoire de Physique de l'Atmosphère, Université de Cocody*

UN/UAE/USA Workshop on the Applications of Global  
Navigation Satellite Systems  
Dubai, 16-20 January 2011

# OUTLINE

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 LOCATION OF THE STATION
- 3 DATA USED AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS
- 4 THE GEOMAGNETIC CONTEXTE
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 SUMMARY

# INTRODUCTION

- In the first week of April 2010, one of the most geomagnetic storm of the solar cycle 24 has occurred
- It's well documented that magnetic storms mostly affect ionospheric parameters
- This disturbances can cause inaccuracy of Satellite Positioning Systems
- This work investigates the effects of that storm on GPS data collected with a station of the SCINDA network and compare the result with that of an IGS station.

# INTRODUCTION

- In the first week of April 2010, one of the most geomagnetic storm of the solar cycle 24 has occurred
- It's well documented that magnetic storms mostly affect ionospheric parameters
- This disturbances can cause inaccuracy of Satellite Positioning Systems
- This work investigates the effects of that storm on GPS data collected with a station of the SCINDA network and compare the result with that of an IGS station.

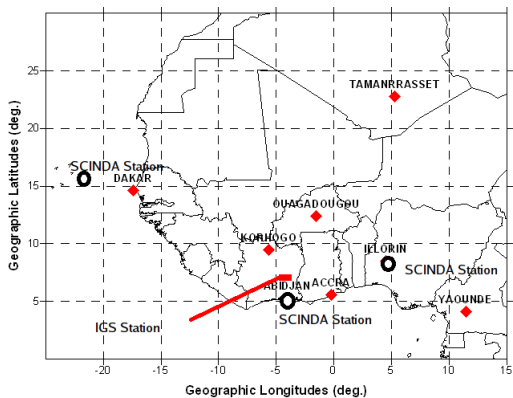
# INTRODUCTION

- In the first week of April 2010, one of the most geomagnetic storm of the solar cycle 24 has occurred
- It's well documented that magnetic storms mostly affect ionospheric parameters
- This disturbances can cause inaccuracy of Satellite Positioning Systems
- This work investigates the effects of that storm on GPS data collected with a station of the SCINDA network and compare the result with that of an IGS station.

# INTRODUCTION

- In the first week of April 2010, one of the most geomagnetic storm of the solar cycle 24 has occurred
- It's well documented that magnetic storms mostly affect ionospheric parameters
- This disturbances can cause inaccuracy of Satellite Positioning Systems
- This work investigates the effects of that storm on GPS data collected with a station of the SCINDA network and compare the result with that of an IGS station.

## Map showing the station locations



## Data used

- Scintillation index S4
- TEC
- Dst, AU and AL index

## Scintillation index

The scintillation is quantified by means of an index, defined as

$$S4 = \frac{\sqrt{\langle I^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2}}{\langle I \rangle}$$
 where  $I$  is the received power.

## Total Electron Content (TEC)

$$TEC = \int_S^R n_e(l) dl$$

where  $n_e(l)$  is the electron density along the signal path



## Data used

- Scintillation index S4
- TEC
- Dst, AU and AL index

## Scintillation index

The scintillation is quantified by means of an index, defined as

$$S4 = \frac{\sqrt{\langle I^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2}}{\langle I \rangle}$$
 where  $I$  is the received power.

## Total Electron Content (TEC)

$$TEC = \int_S^R n_e(l) dl$$

where  $n_e(l)$  is the electron density along the signal path

## Data used

- Scintillation index S4
- TEC
- Dst, AU and AL index

## Scintillation index

The scintillation is quantified by means of an index, defined as

$$S4 = \frac{\sqrt{\langle I^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2}}{\langle I \rangle}$$
 where  $I$  is the received power.

## Total Electron Content (TEC)

$$TEC = \int_S^R n_e(l) dl$$

where  $n_e(l)$  is the electron density along the signal path

## Data used

- Scintillation index S4
- TEC
- Dst, AU and AL index

## Scintillation index

The scintillation is quantified by means of an index, defined as

$$S4 = \frac{\sqrt{\langle I^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2}}{\langle I \rangle} \text{ where } I \text{ is the received power.}$$

## Total Electron Content (TEC)

$$TEC = \int_S^R n_e(l) dl$$

where  $n_e(l)$  is the electron density along the signal path

## Data used

- Scintillation index S4
- TEC
- Dst, AU and AL index

## Scintillation index

The scintillation is quantified by means of an index, defined as

$$S4 = \frac{\sqrt{\langle I^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2}}{\langle I \rangle}$$
 where  $I$  is the received power.

## Total Electron Content (TEC)

$$TEC = \int_S^R n_e(l) dl$$

where  $n_e(l)$  is the electron density along the signal path

## METHOD OF ANALYSIS

### Multipath

- Multipath were cut off following the criteria of *Otsuka et al., (2006)*
- The multipath is non significant if the  $el > 30^\circ$

### TEC Calibration

- TEC were calibrated using the technique by *Caranno et al., (2009)*

Few days were selected from 4 to 6 April, 2010.

## METHOD OF ANALYSIS

### Multipath

- Multipath were cut off following the criteria of *Otsuka et al., (2006)*
- The multipath is non significant if the  $el > 30^\circ$

### TEC Calibration

- TEC were calibrated using the technique by *Caranno et al., (2009)*

Few days were selected from 4 to 6 April, 2010.

## METHOD OF ANALYSIS

### Multipath

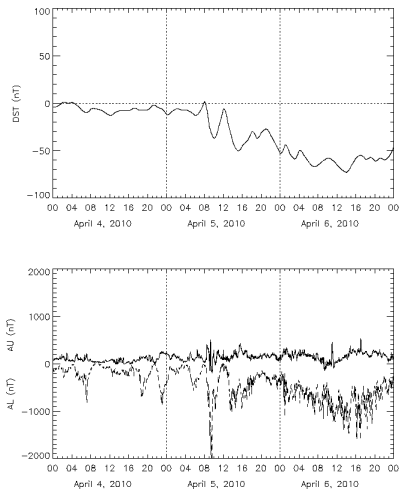
- Multipath were cut off following the criteria of *Otsuka et al., (2006)*
- The multipath is non significant if the  $el > 30^\circ$

### TEC Calibration

- TEC were calibrated using the technique by *Caranno et al., (2009)*

Few days were selected from 4 to 6 April, 2010.

Dst, Au and Al variation, from 4-6 April 2010



*The storm starts on April 5, 2010 with ssc at 0700, followed by a main phase at 0800.*

*There are successive sub magnetospheric storm denoting an intense auroral ionosphere activity indicated by observed value of Au and Al indexes.*



## TEC AND S4 ON APRIL 4TH

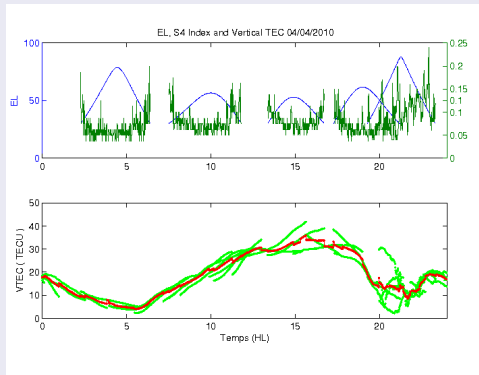
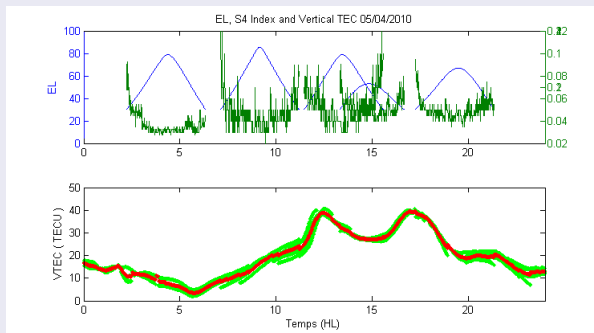


FIG.: Diurnal variation of S4 and TEC on April 4th, 2010



**FIG.:** S4 and TEC variation on April 5

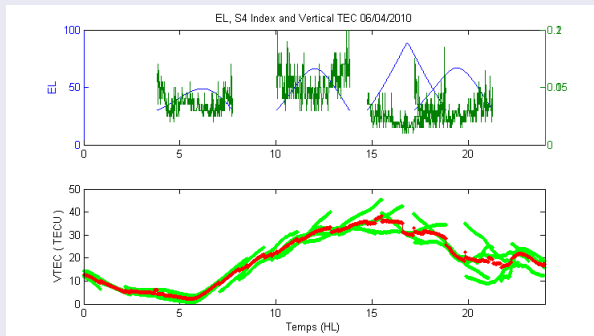


FIG.: S4 and TEC variation on April 6

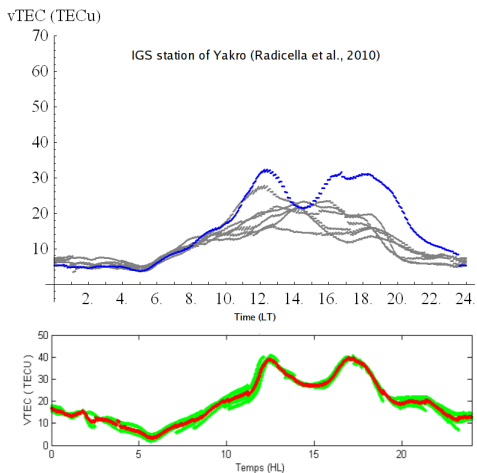


Fig : TEC variation on April 5th at Yakro(IGS) and Abidian (SCINDA)

The result of this study shows

- There is no clear evidence of the effect of storm on the variation of scintillation
- The storm has caused a depletion on the TEC during its main phase
- This effect is seen during the same time on both stations situated approximately on the same longitude.
- The two techniques used to infer the TEC are consistencies

As a future plan, this work needs to be extended to other stations of this network to see how this kind of effect propagates with the longitude.

Thanks for your attention !