

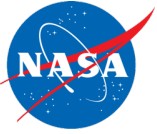
# A Fresh View of Global Atmosphere and Ionosphere from the Combined GNSS-RO (Radio Occultation) Constellations

Dong L. Wu

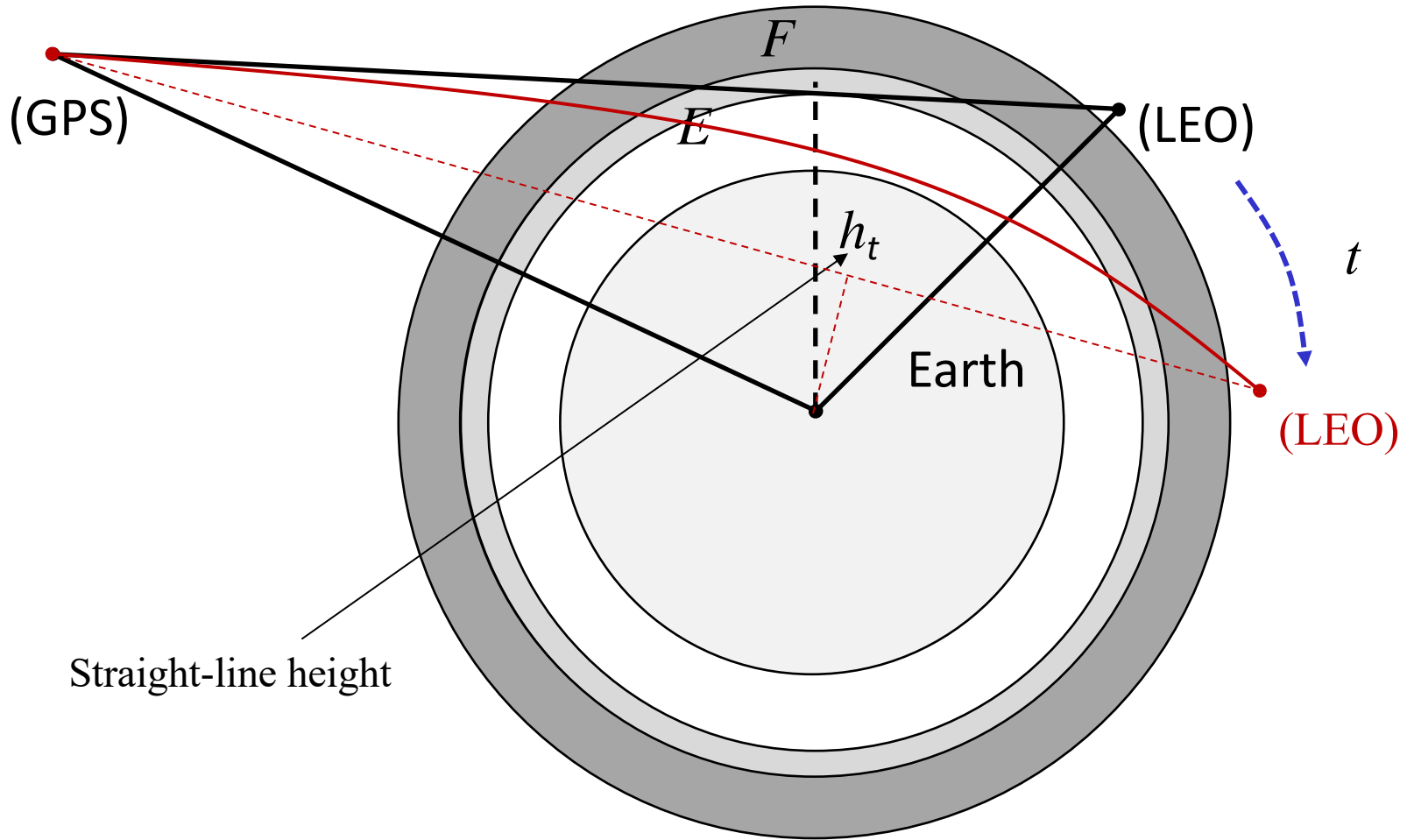
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Code 613

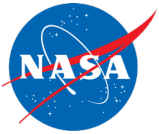
## Acknowledgments:

- Contributions from Daniel Emmons, Nimalan Swarnalingam, Manisha Ganeshan, Jie Gong, Tyler Summers
- Fundings from NASA's Programs: Commercial Smallsat Data Acquisition (CSDA), GNSS Science Team, Living With Star (LWS), and Sun-Climate Research

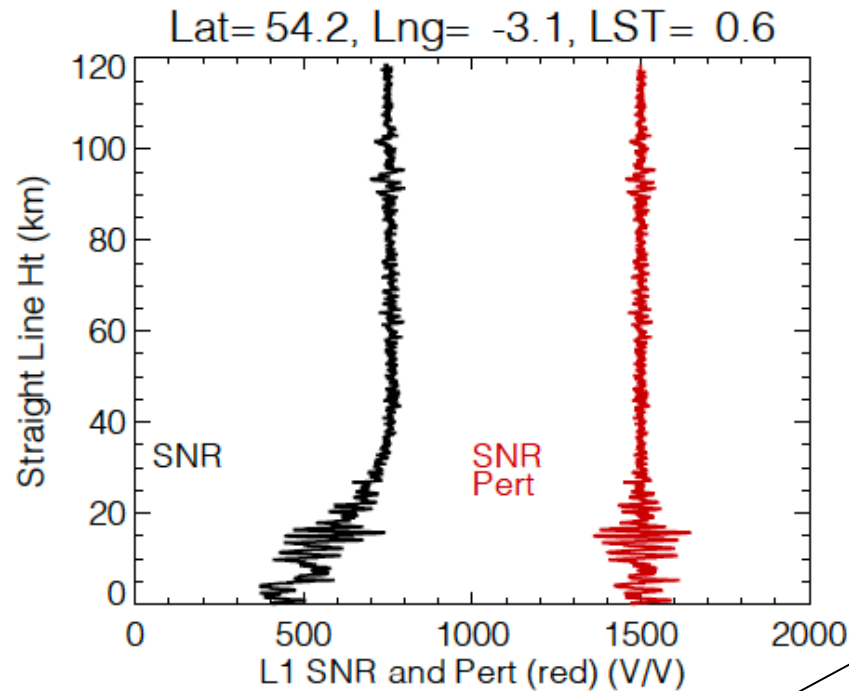


# Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) Radio Occultation (RO)

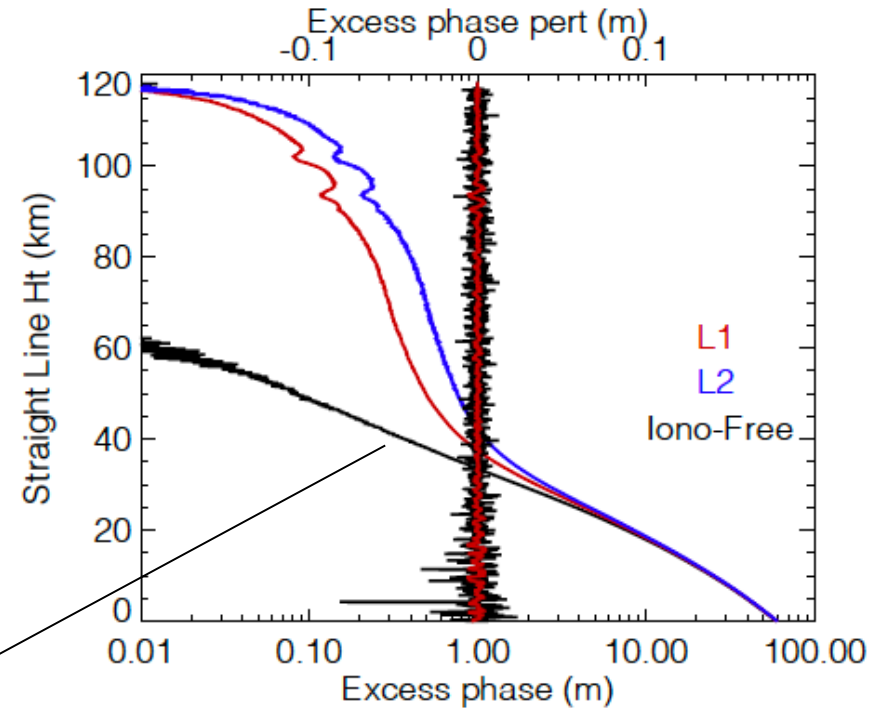




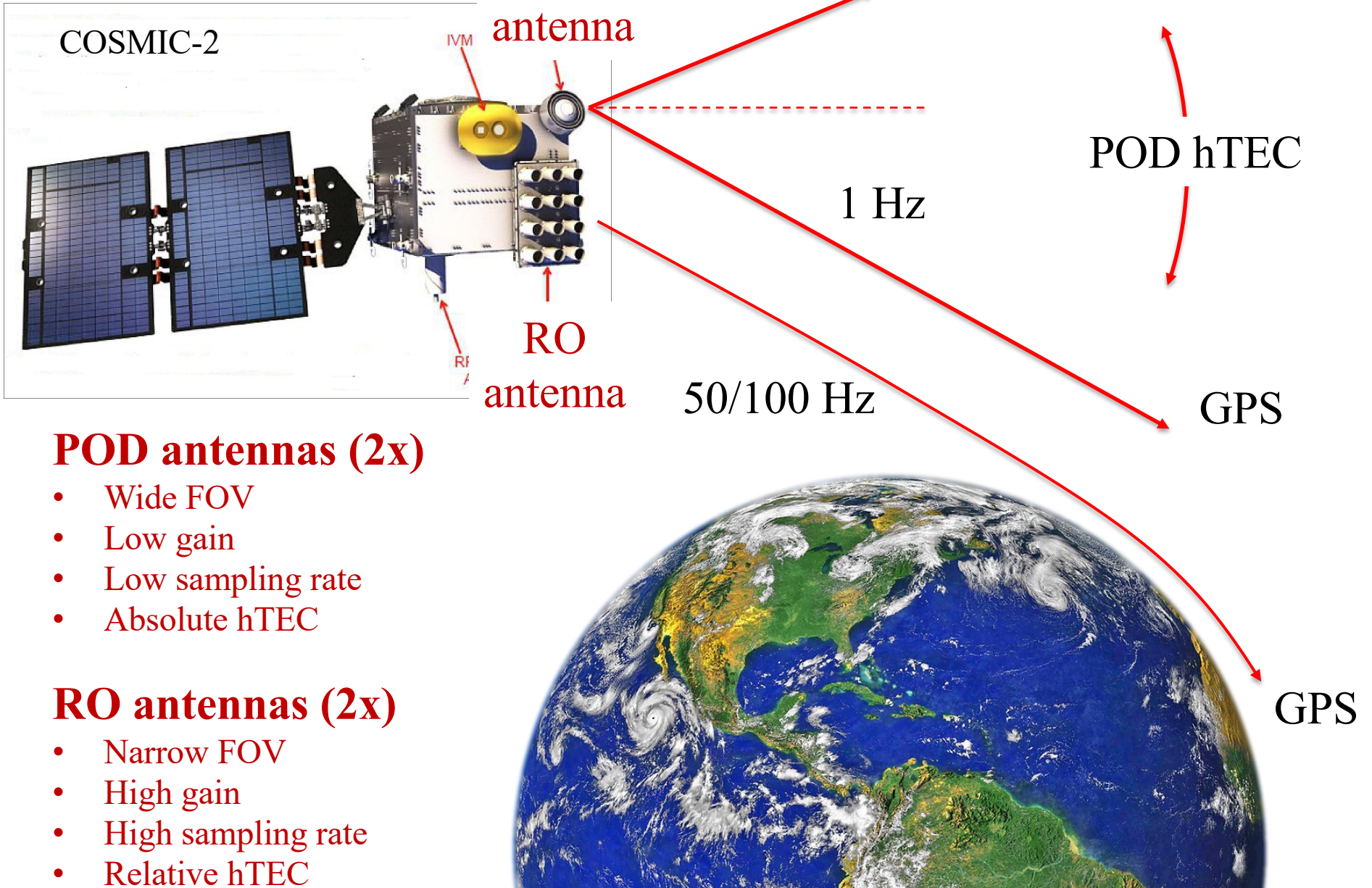
## RO Amplitude



## RO Excess Phase



$$N = (n - 1) \times 10^6 = \underbrace{76.6 \frac{P}{T}}_{\text{Operation}} + \underbrace{3.73 \times 10^5 \frac{P_w}{T^2} - 4.03 \times 10^7 \frac{n_e}{f^2} + o(IWP, f^3, f^4)}_{\text{Research}}$$







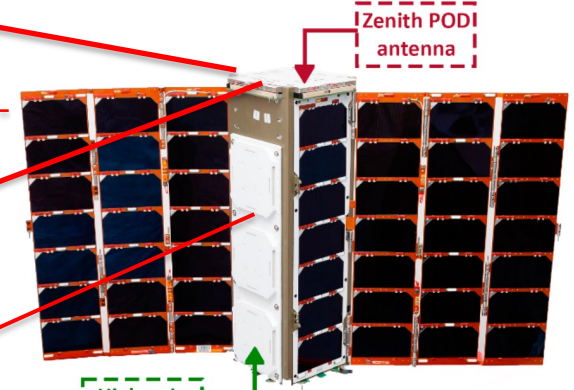
GPS

POD antenna

1 Hz

1 Hz

POD hTEC  
(ionosphere)



RO antenna

GPS

Atmosphere

**POD antennas (2x)**

- Wide FOV
- Low gain
- Low sampling rate
- Absolute hTEC

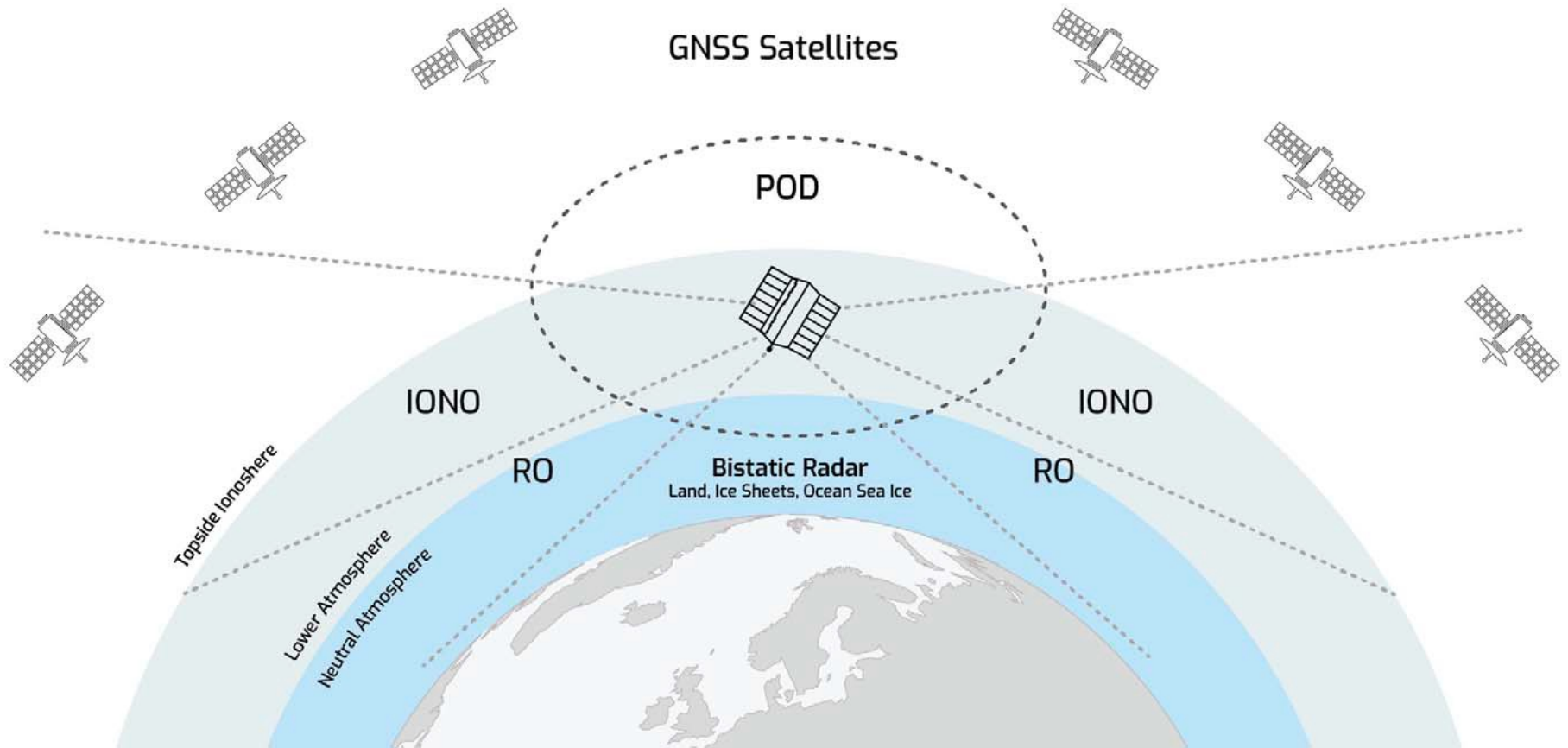
50 Hz

**RO antennas (2x)**

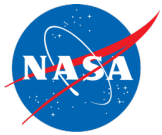
- Narrow FOV
- High gain
- High sampling rate
- Relative hTEC

GPS



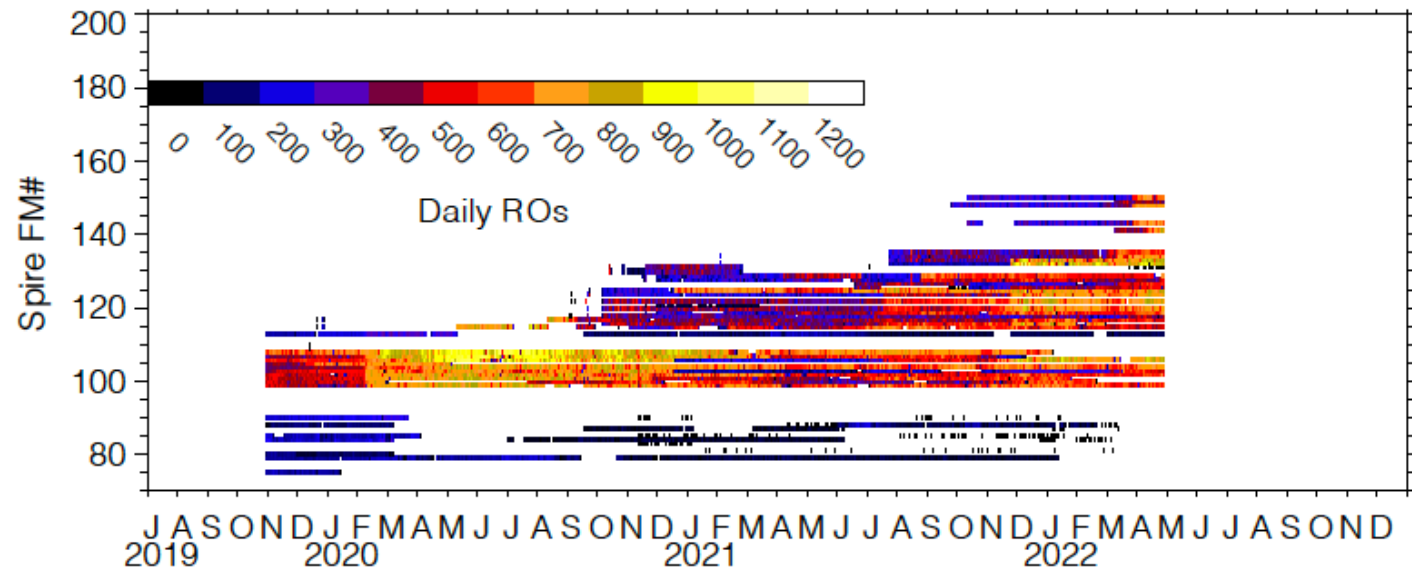


Angling et al. (2021)

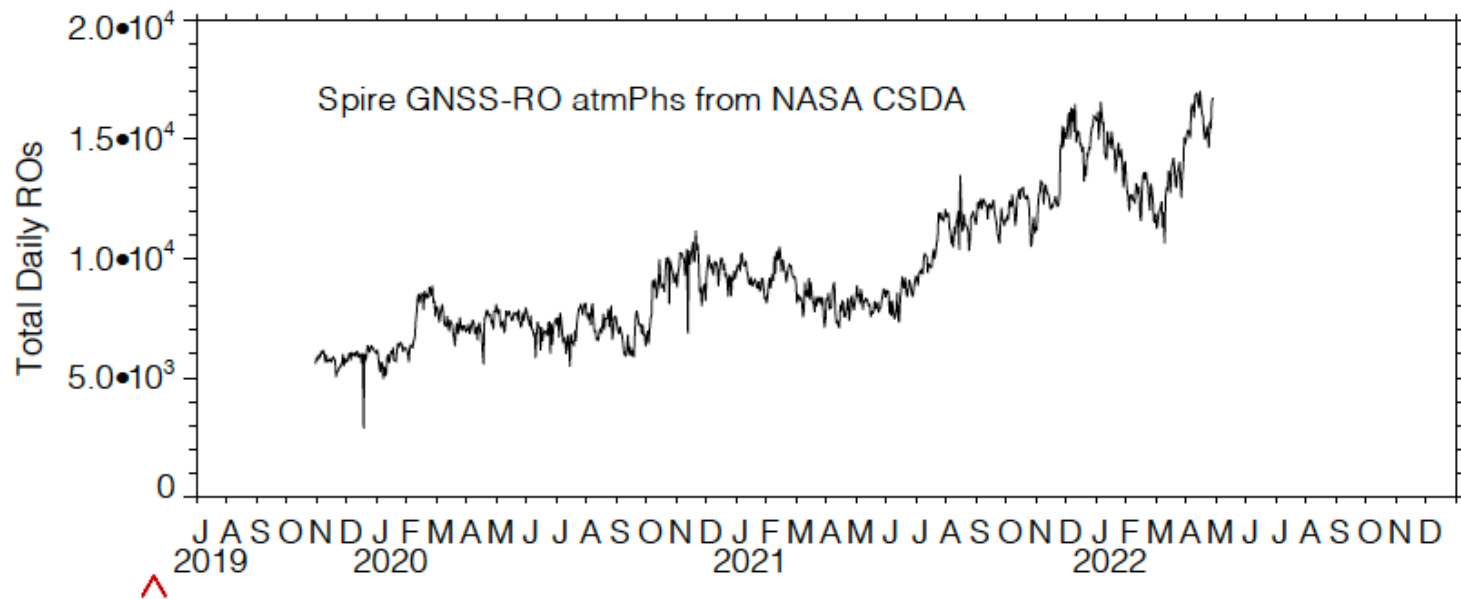


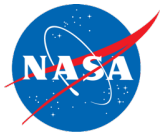
# Spire Daily GNSS-RO Statistics (L1B: atmPhs)

By flight model (FM)

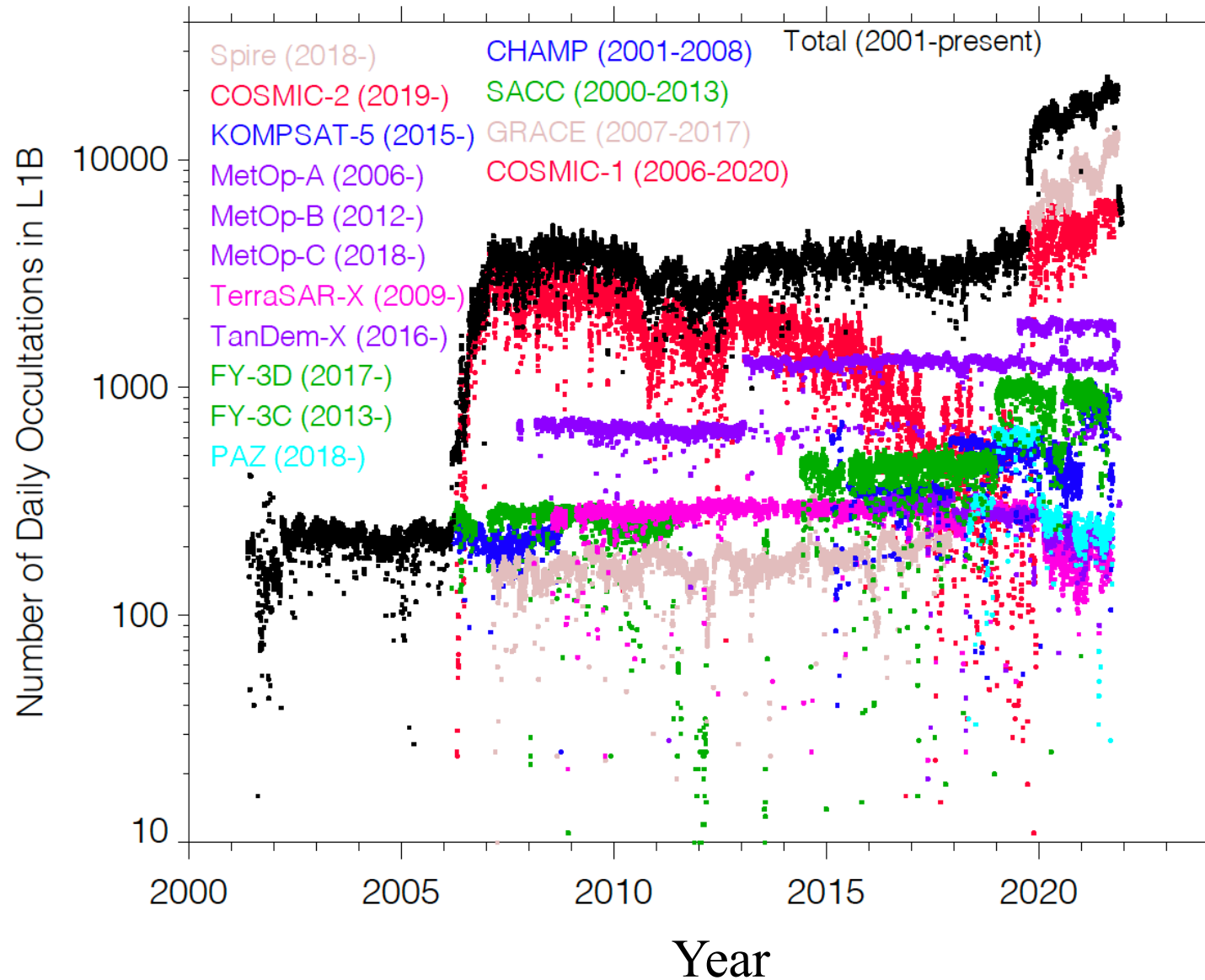


Total daily number

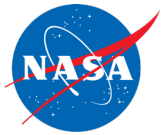




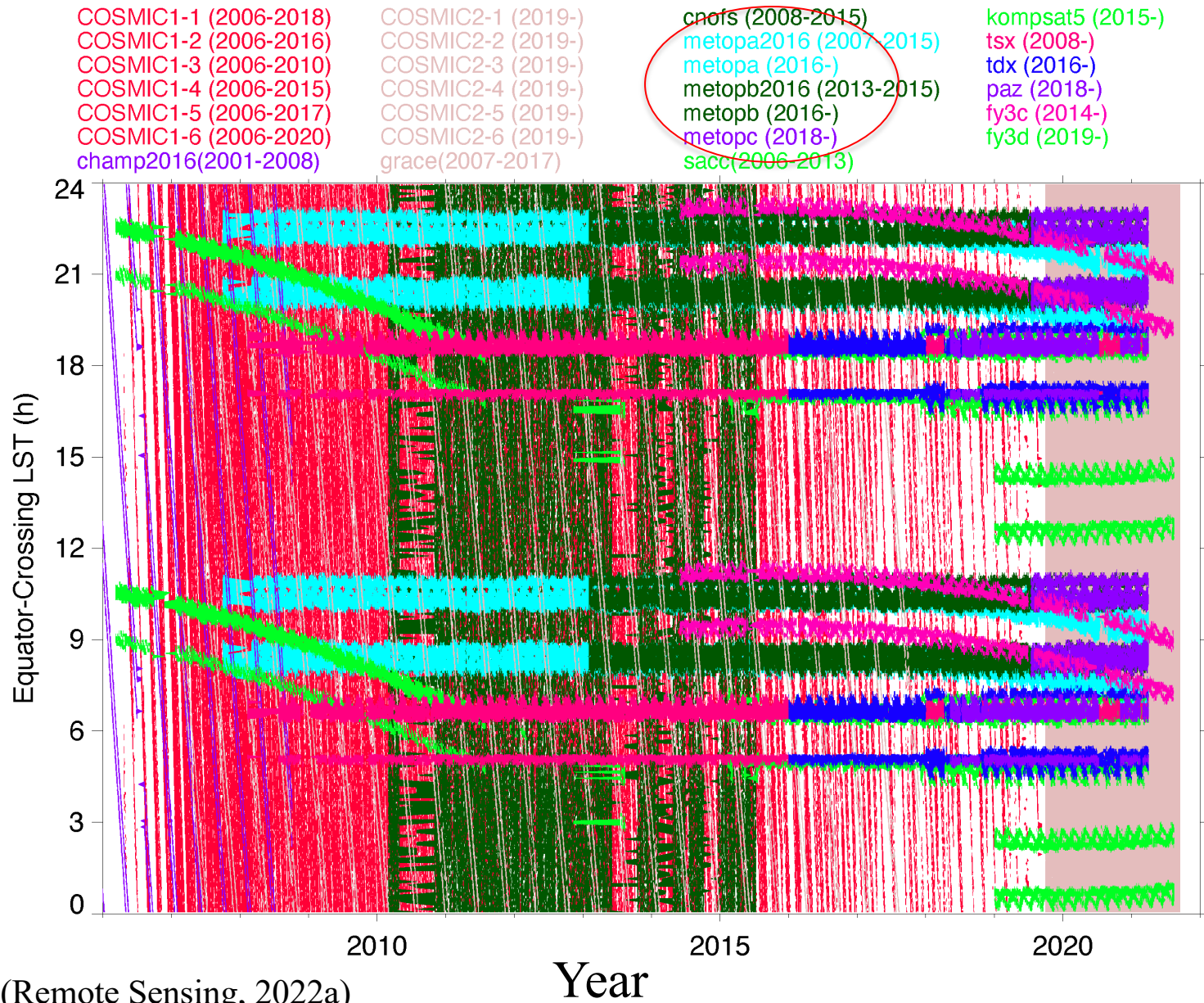
## Daily RO Observations Since CHAMP (NASA-DLR)



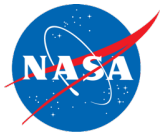




# Local Time Sampling

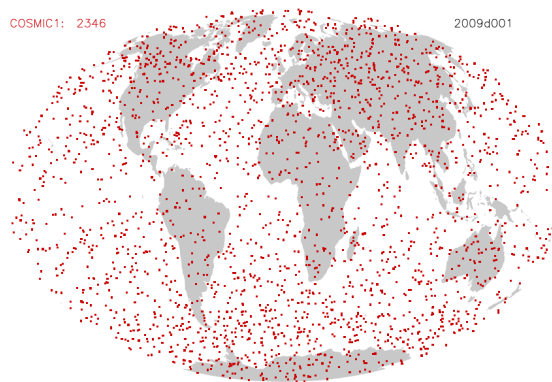


Wu et al. (Remote Sensing, 2022a)

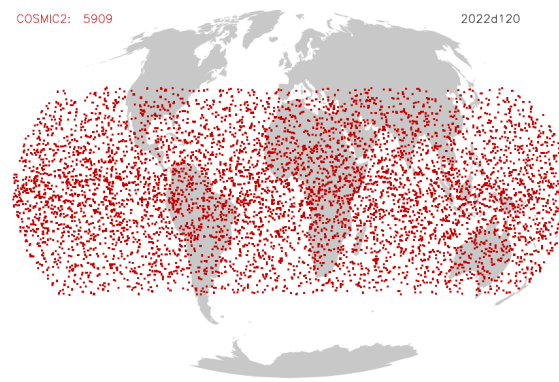


# Daily Sampling Maps from GNSS RO

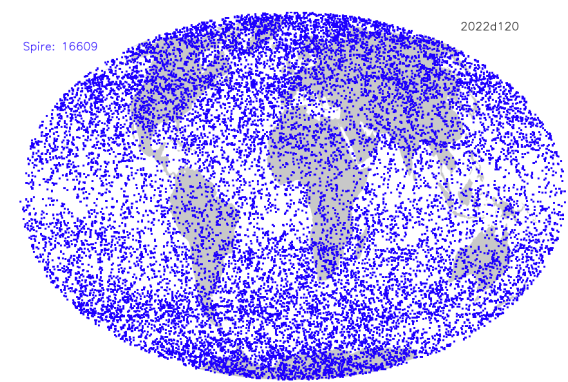
COSMIC-1  
(2006-2020)



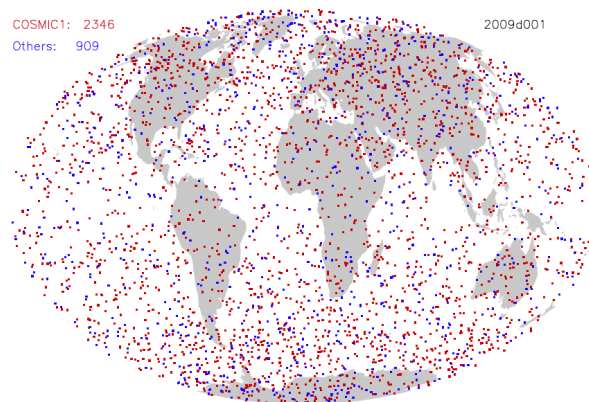
COSMIC-2  
(2020-)



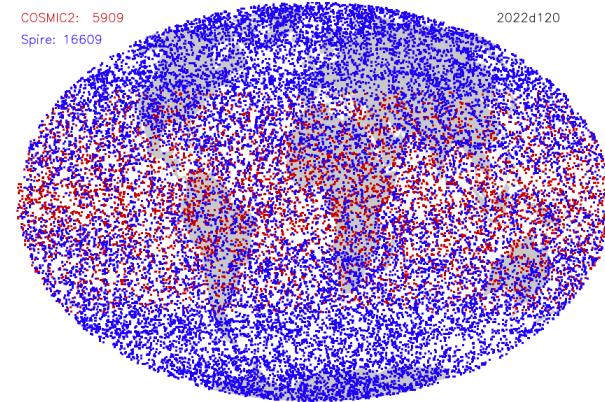
Spire  
(2019-)

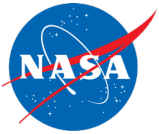


COSMIC-1 + Others (2009d001)



COSMIC-2 + Spire (2022d120)

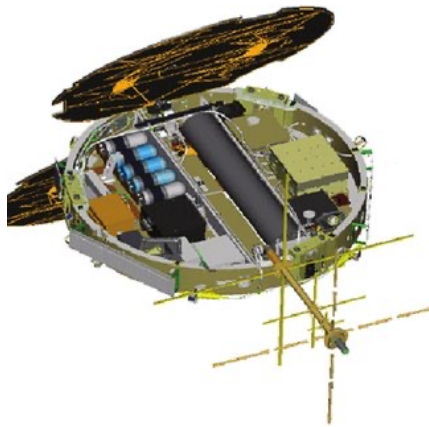




# Comparisons of LEO Satellite Dimension and GNSS Tracking

COSMIC-1

D = 100 cm  
H = 18 cm



COSMIC-2

(L × W × H)  
125 × 100 × 125 cm



Spire

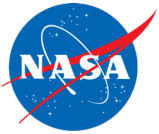
(L × W × H)  
10 × 10 × 30 cm



## GNSS Tracking

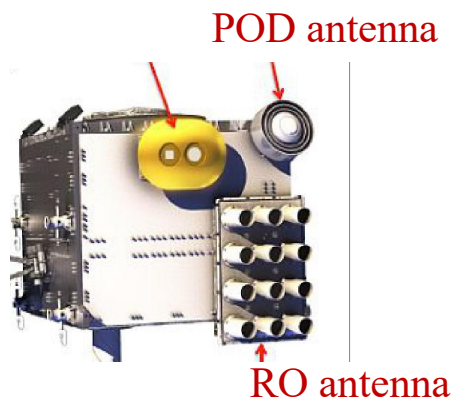
U.S. Navstar Global Positioning System (GPS)  
Russia's GLObal NAVigation Satellite System (GLONASS) constellations  
European Navigation Satellite System Galileo (Galileo)  
Japanese Quasi Zenith Satellite System (QZSS).

COSMIC-1	COSMIC2	Spire
GPS	GPS, GLONASS	GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, QZSS



# Sampling Comparisons of GNSS-RO and GNSS-POD

	RO Antennas (Atmos & D/E-Region)		POD Antennas (F-Region)	
	Total L1B	Ne	Total L1B	Ne
COSMIC-1 (Jan 1, 2008)	1,690	1,419	1,832	1,175
COSMIC-2 (Jan 1, 2022)	6,199	6,068	9,366	6,661
Spire (Jan 1, 2022)	15,900	15,756	18,433	5,960



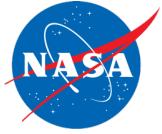
TEC

RO data



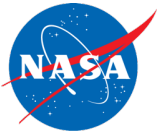
TEC

POD data



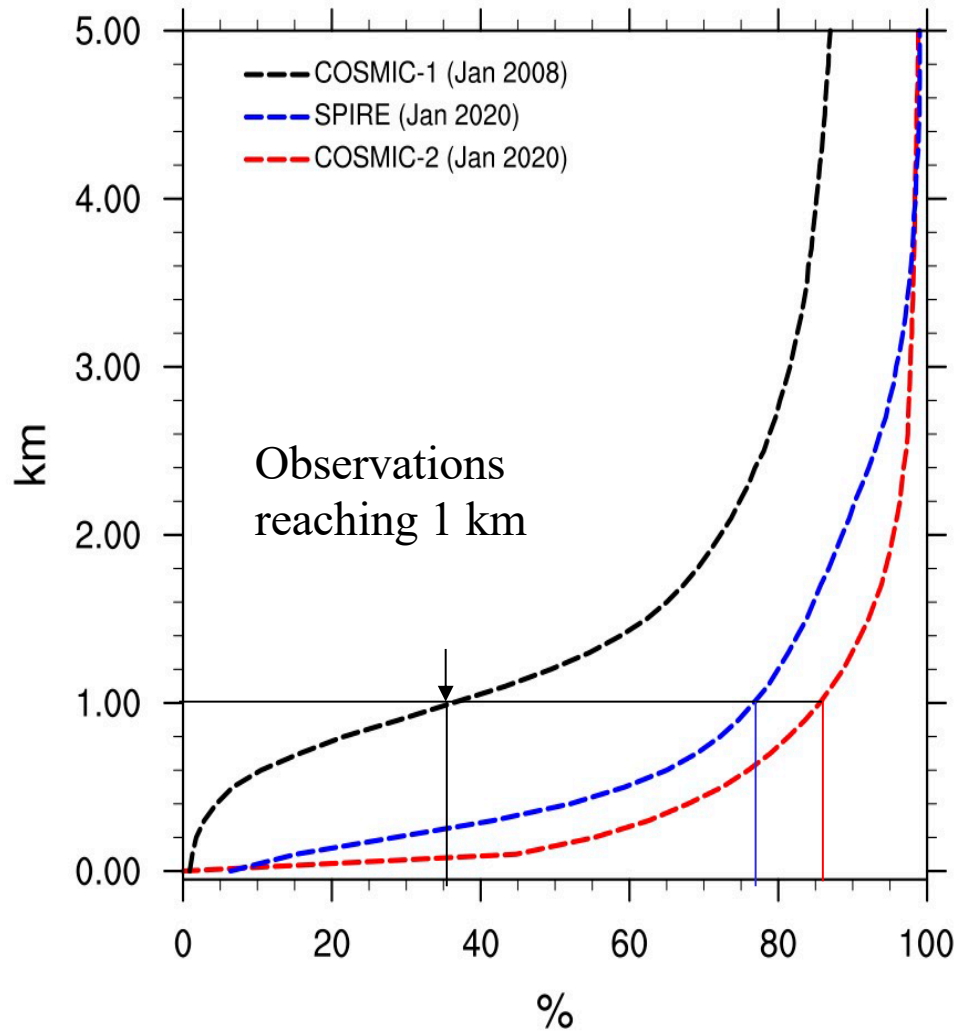
# Atmospheric Sciences





## Fraction of SPIRE RO observations reaching PBL (ocean & low, flat land only)

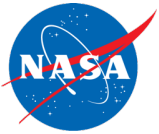
Percentage Observations: Tropics (Ocean+Low, Flat Land)



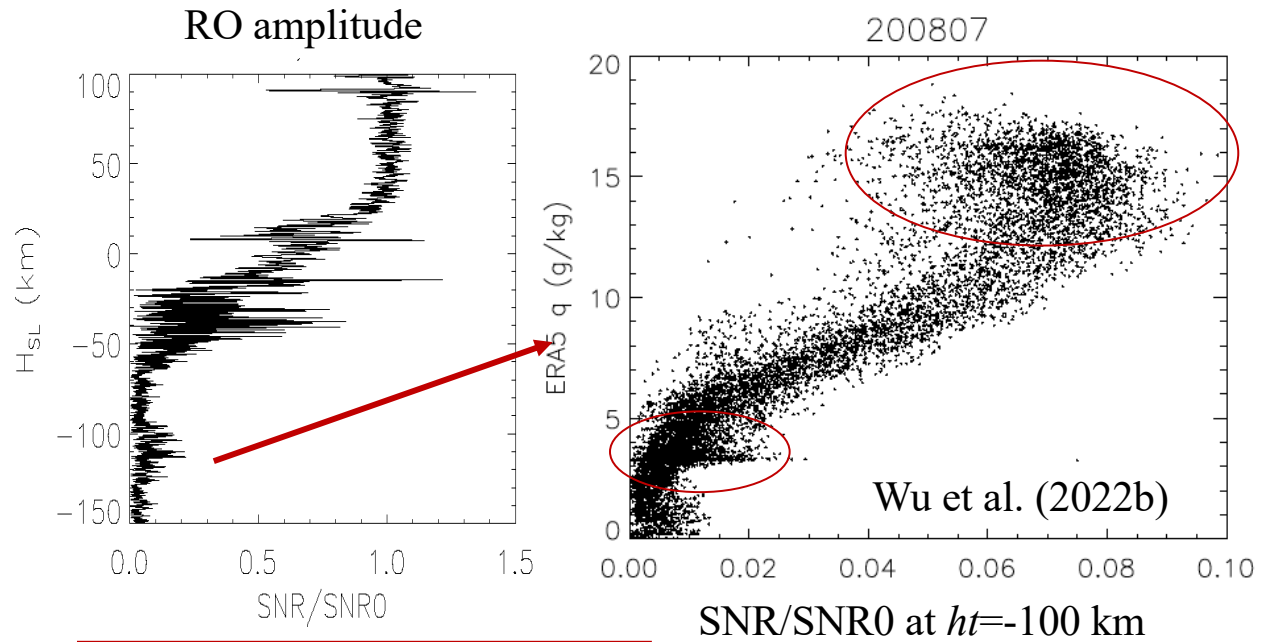
Comparison of **Level-2 atmPrf**  
Sampling Statistics from Spire,  
COSMIC-1 and COSMIC-2:

- Spire has generally lower but comparable sampling in PBL;
- Large fraction of SPIRE RO profiles reach 1km level;
- Monthly variability in SPIRE RO penetration (%) evident at 1km level (tropics and NH midlatitude) and 200m level (NH midlatitude and NH polar regions).

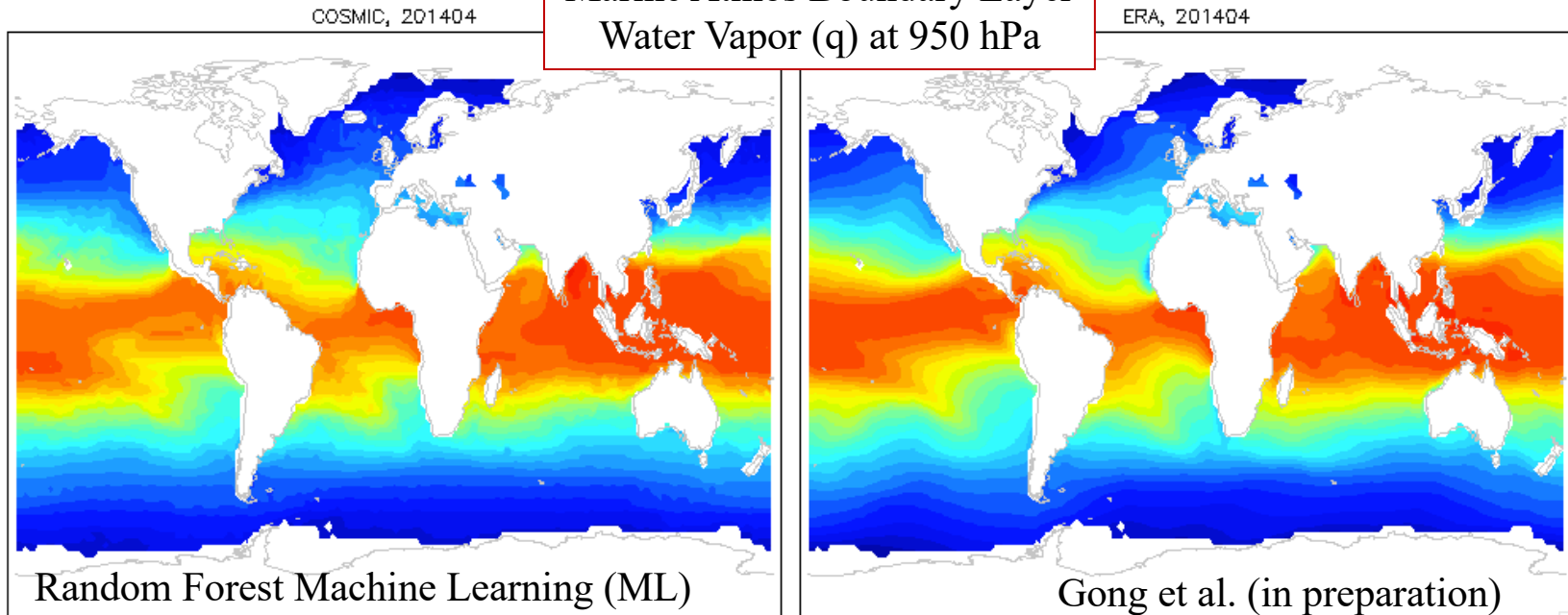
(Courtesy of M. Ganeshan)

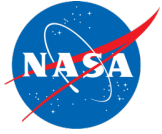


- Novel method to infer PBL water vapor ( $q$ ) from GNSS-RO amplitude
- Benefit of global GNSS-RO sampling to study diurnal variations and polar regions

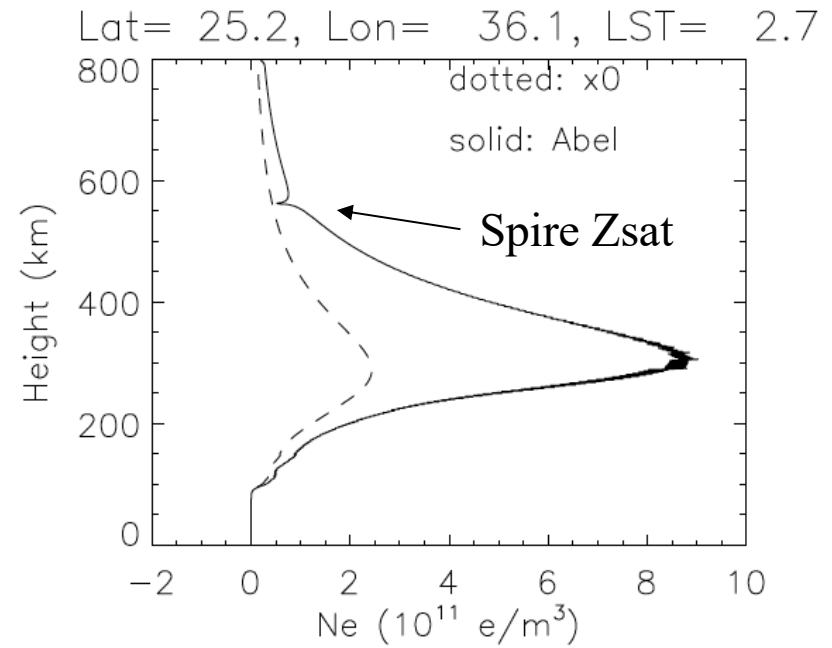
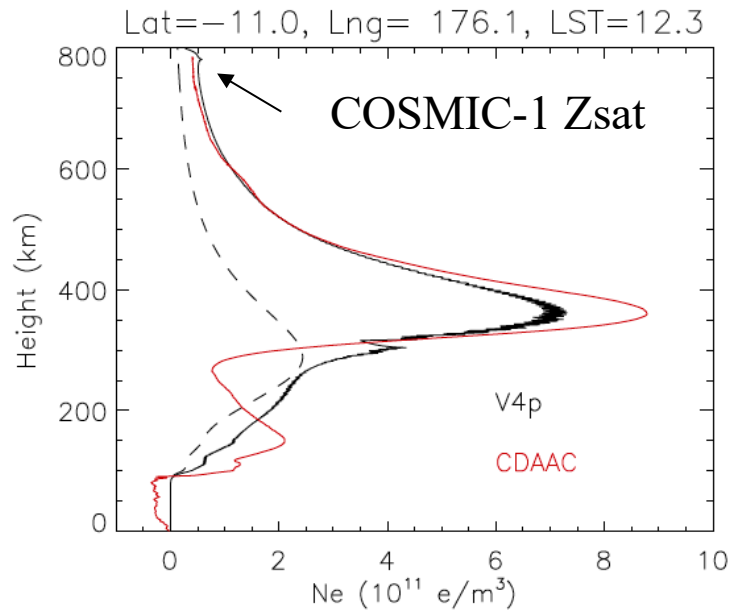
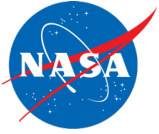


Marine Atmos Boundary Layer  
Water Vapor ( $q$ ) at 950 hPa

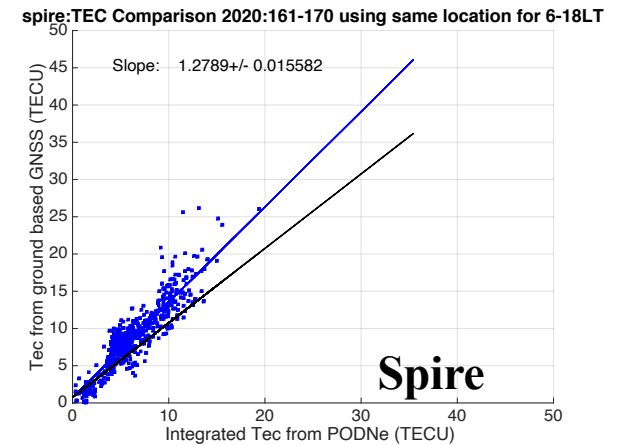
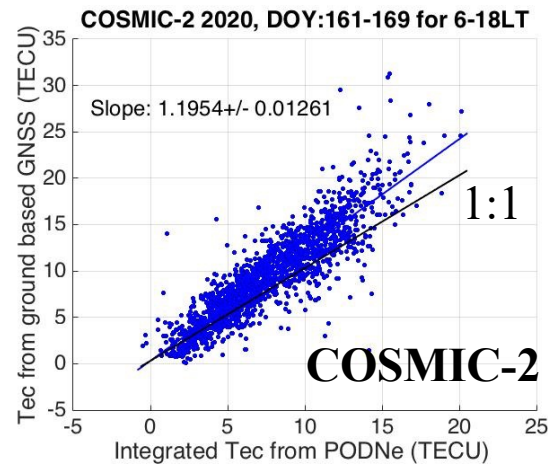
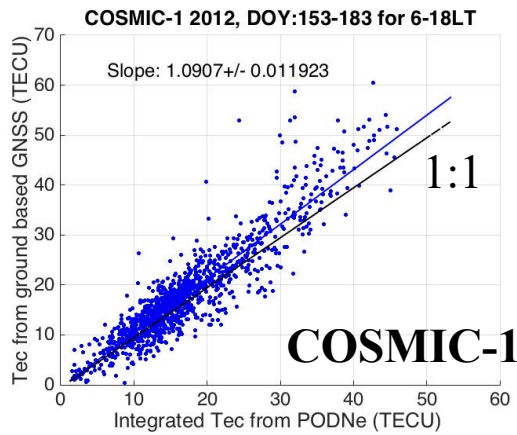




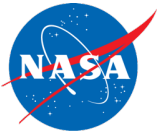
# Ionospheric Sciences



## Comparisons with TEC from IGS Network



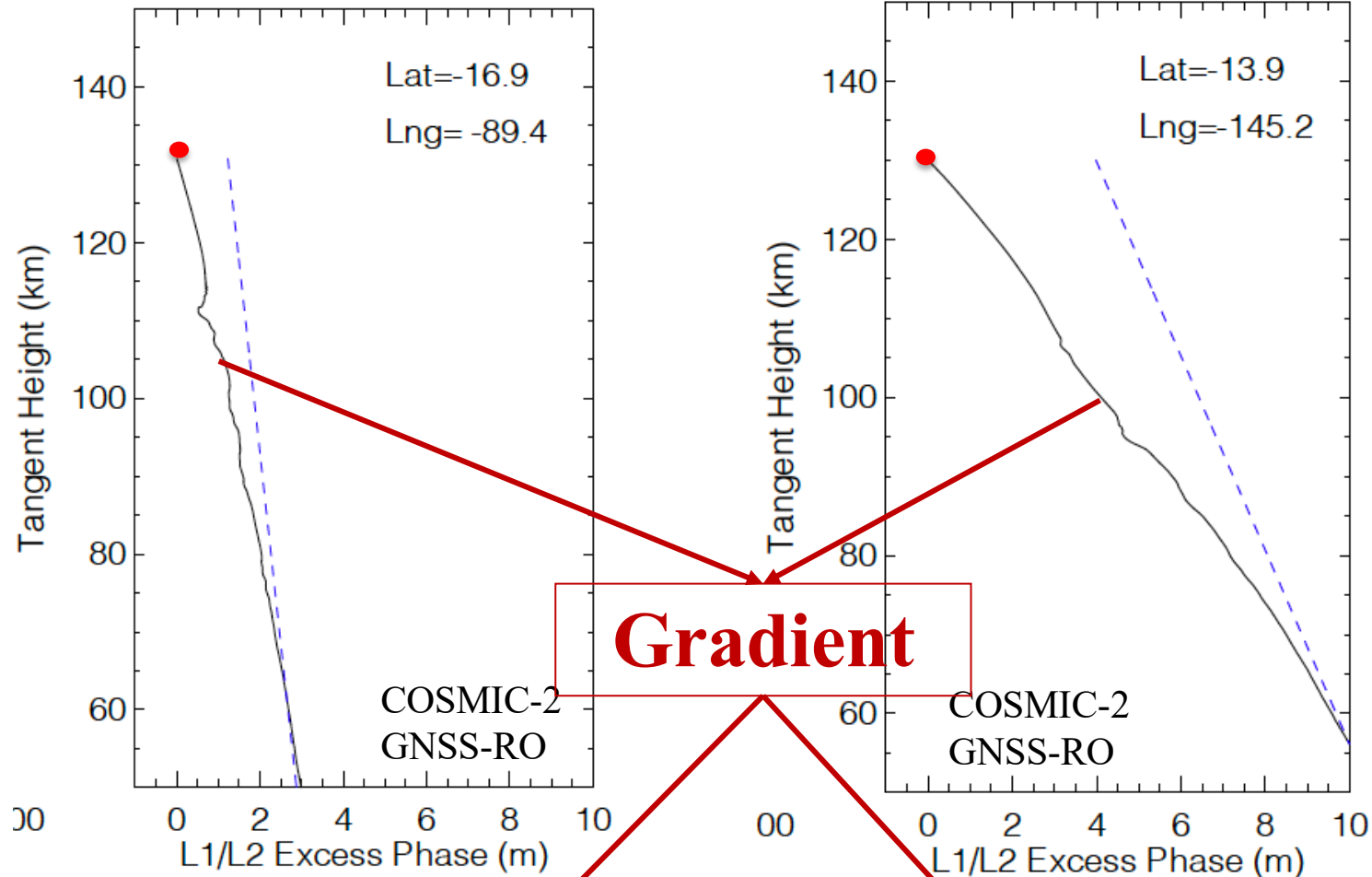
Under evaluation



# TEC Derived from GNSS-RO Gradient

Low TEC

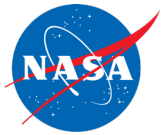
High TEC



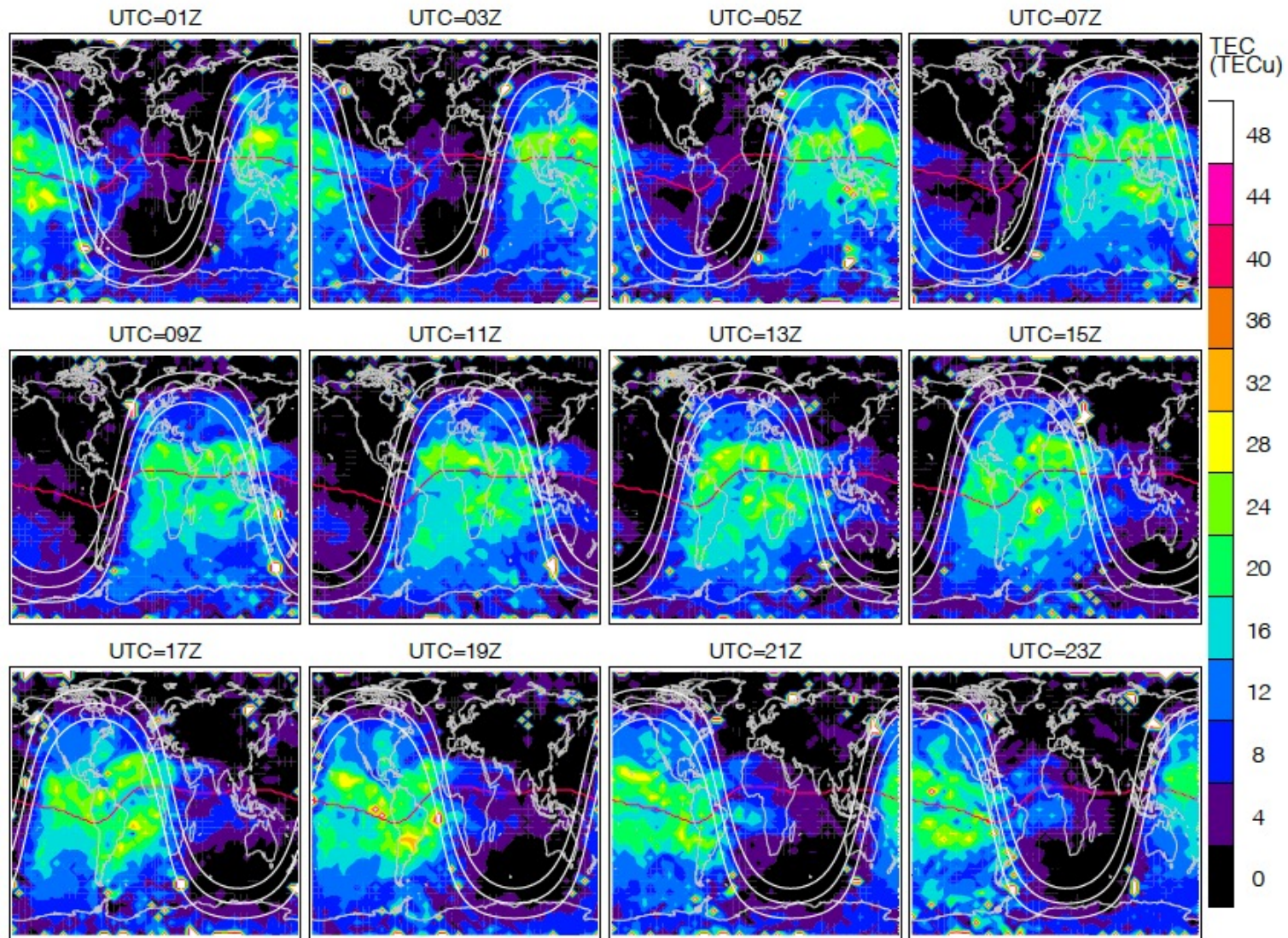
Relative hTEC

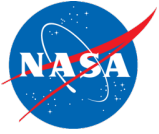
Relative hTEC





# Spire 2-Hourly TEC Maps from Jan 2022





## References

- Angling, M. J., et. al. (2021). Sensing the ionosphere with the Spire radio occultation constellation, *J. Space Weather Space Clim.* 11 56, DOI: 10.1051/swsc/2021040
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- Wu, D.L., et al. (2023), Optimal Estimation Inversion of F-Region Electron Density from GNSS-POD Measurements: Part I. Algorithm and Data Reduction, in preparation.
- Swarnalingam, N., et al. (2023), Optimal Estimation Inversion of F-Region Electron Density from GNSS-POD Measurements: Part II. Validation of hmF2 and NmF2, in preparation.