

Equatorial Plasma Bubbles in Low-Latitude Region

Hand-on session
29 July, 2022

Prof.Dr. Pornchai Supnithi

Telecommunications Engineering Department
Center of Excellence in GNSS & Space Weather
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL)
Email: pornchai.su@kmitl.ac.th



▶ Purpose:

- ▶ to plot and study the characteristics of Slant TEC and vertical TEC at Chiangmai GNSS station and compare with the TEC from the IRI model
- ▶ To study the Kp index (disturbance to Earth's magnetic field)

▶ Data:

- ▶ GPS code pseudorange at L1, L2 frequencies
- ▶ STEC, VTEC
- ▶ DOY: 130, 163, 169, 176





1. Check which date corresponds to **DOY130**
DOY130 = (day/mth/year)
<https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS/Gpscal.shtml>
2. Download **CHMA_DOY130.xls**
3. In the file, there are various tabs such as STEC, VTEC, ROTI
4. Plot each graph of VTEC, ROTI and copy from Excel to the slide #4. Repeat from DOY 163, 169, 176





VTEC

IRI-VTEC

ROTI

$K_p =$





VTEC

IRI-VTEC

ROTI

$K_p =$





VTEC

IRI-VTEC

ROTI

$K_p =$





VTEC

IRI-VTEC

ROTI

$K_p =$





-
5. Go to the IRI model website and download the VTEC values on **all 4 days separately** following the directions on **Slide #12 to #16**

Link: https://ccmc.gsfc.nasa.gov/modelweb/models/iri2016_vitmo.php

6. Plot the TEC from IRI model of each DOY and copy to the **Slide #4 to #7**





7. Check Kp index values on all 4 days from the link

<https://spaceweather.gfz-potsdam.de/products-data/nowcasts/nowcast-kp-index/downloads>

8. Fill in the information in the Table below

DOY	Date	Max.VTEC (TECU)	Min.VTEC (TECU)	Max. ROTI	EPB (YN)	Max. Kp Index





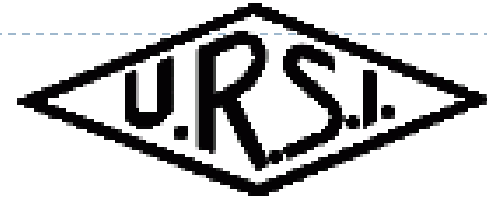
(if time permits)

9. Compute the differences between Observation VTEC and IRI VTEC of these 4 days below. What is the average mean squared errors (MSE_{avg})?





International Reference Ionosphere (IRI)



The Committee on SPACe Research
(COSPAR)

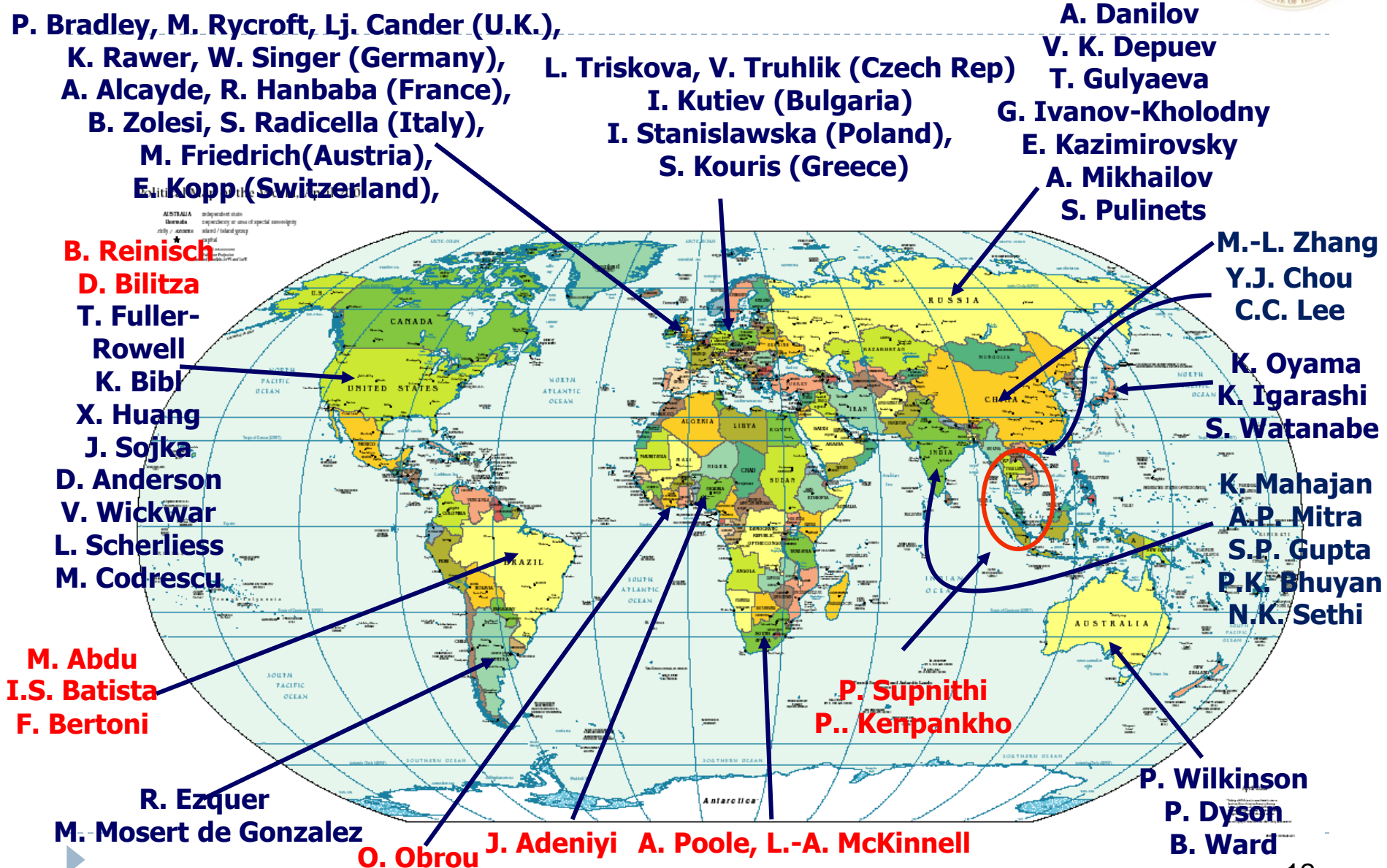
The International Union of Radio Science
(URSI)

- The IRI (1978) is an international project sponsored by **COSPAR** and **URSI**.
- Describes the **monthly median** values of electron density, electron temperature, ion temperature and ion composition, for a given **location, time and sunspot number**
- IRI model has two options for the prediction of the **foF2 and hmF2**:
 - The International Radio Consultative Committee, namely **CCIR**.
 - The International Union of Radio Science, namely **URSI**.

→ IRI is updated yearly during special **IRI Workshops**.

Bilitza, D. The International Reference Ionosphere 1990, National Space Science Data Center, NSSDC/WDC-A-R&S Reports 90-22, Green belt, Maryland, November 1990.

International Reference Ionosphere (IRI)





IRI Website:

https://ccmc.gsfc.nasa.gov/modelweb/models/iri2016_vitmo.php

Chiangmai location: 18.5006° N, 98.5811° E





● **Select Date and Time**

Year(1958-2020):

Month: Day(1-31):

Note:If date is outside the Ap index range (1958/02/14-2022/6/6),then STORM model will be turned off.

Time Time (0. - 24.0 in decimal hours):

● **Select Coordinates**

Coord. Type Latitude(-90. - 90. deg.): Longitude(0. - 360. deg.)

Height (km, from 60. to 2000.):

● **Select profile type and range:**

Hour profile[0.-24.] Start Stop Stepsize

Optional Input:

Sunspot number, R12 (0. - 400.) Ionospheric index, IG12 (-50. - 400.)

F10.7 radio flux, daily (0. - 400.) F10.7 radio flux, 81-day (0. - 400.)

Electron content: Upper boundary (110. - 10000. km)

Ne Topside Ne F-peak F-peak storm model F-peak height

Bottomside Thickness F1 occurrence probability:



● **Select output form:**

- List model data
- Create model data file in ASCII format for downloading
- Plot model data

Note 1: The first selected parameter below always will be along the X-axis, the other selections will be along Y-axis.
(e.g. if you want a Height profile, you may specify Height as the first parameter in the listing below.)

Note 2: User may get scatter plot if he specifies any two parameters below and changes the "connect type"
in the "Advanced plot selections" to "show points only"

Submit

Reset





● Select desired output parameters

Independent Variables

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Year | <input type="checkbox"/> CGM Latitude, deg. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Month | <input type="checkbox"/> CGM Longitude, deg. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Day of month | <input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic inclination (DIP), degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Day of year | <input type="checkbox"/> Modified dip latitude, degree |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hour of day, UT/LT
(depending on user's choice above) | <input type="checkbox"/> Declination, degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solar zenith angle, degree | <input type="checkbox"/> InvDip, degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Height, km | <input type="checkbox"/> Dip latitude, degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic/Geomagnetic Latitude, deg.
(depending on user's choice above) | <input type="checkbox"/> MLT, hour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic/Geomagnetic Longitude, deg.
(depending on user's choice above) | |

IRI Model Parameters

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electron_density (Ne), m^{-3} | <input type="checkbox"/> Atomic Helium (He^+), ions, percentage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ratio of Ne and F2 peak density($Ne/NmF2$)> | <input type="checkbox"/> Molecular Oxygen (O_2^+) ions, percentage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral Temperature Tn, K | <input type="checkbox"/> Nitric Oxide ions (NO^+), percentage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ion Temperature Ti, K | <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster ions, percentage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electron Temperature, Te, K | <input type="checkbox"/> Atomic Nitrogen (N^+) ions, percentage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atomic Oxygen ions (O^+), percentage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Electron Content (TEC), $10^{16} m^{-2}$ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atomic Hydrogen (H^+), ions, percentage | <input type="checkbox"/> TEC top, percentage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Height of F2 peak (hmF2), km | <input type="checkbox"/> Propagation factor M(3000)F2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Height of F1 peak (hmF1), km | <input type="checkbox"/> Bottomside thickness (B0), km |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Height of E peak (hmE), km | <input type="checkbox"/> Bottomside shape (B1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Height of D peak (hmD), km | <input type="checkbox"/> E-valley width, km |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Density of F2 peak (NmF2), m^{-3} | <input type="checkbox"/> E-valley depth (Nmin/NmE) |



Optional input parameters:

Sunspot number(Rz12) =not specified
F10.7 radio flux (daily)= not specified
F10.7 radio flux (81-day)= not specified
Ionospheric index(IG12) =not specified
Upper limit for Electron content = 10000.
F peak model = URSI
F-peak height = AMTB2013
Ne Topside = NeQuick
foF2 Storm model = on
Bottomside Thickness = ABT-2009
F1 occurrence probability = Scotto-1997 no L
foE Storm model = off
D-Region Ne = IRI-95
Topside Te = BIL-1995
Ion Composition = RBV10/TBT15
NmF2 or foF2 not specified = 0.,
hmF2 or M(3000)F2 not specified = 0.,
NmE or foE not specified = 0.,
Auroral boundary = on

A value of -1 indicates that the parameter is not available for the specified range

TEC=-1, means you have not entered an upper boundary height in the OPTIONAL INPUT section.

Selected output parameters:

TEC, 10^{16} m⁻²

REQUESTED DATA HAS BEEN CREATED

Data may be downloaded now by clicking on the file hyperlinks below:

https://ccmc.gsfc.nasa.gov/idl_images/MODELWEB_DATA//iri2016_19272823154.lst



Nowcast data for June 2022

(Last update: 23:57:09 UTC, July 1, 2022)

Geomagnetic Planetary Indices

	Kp three-hourly								daily		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sum	Ap	Cp
1	2o	2o	1+	2-	1-	1o	0+	1o	10o	5	0.2
2	1-	1-	0+	1o	1+	1-	1o	2-	7+	4	0.1
3	1o	1-	1o	1-	1-	0+	1-	2-	7-	4	0.1
4	0+	1-	1o	0+	0+	0+	1-	0+	4o	2	0.0
5	1-	1-	1-	1o	1o	1-	2-	1-	7o	4	0.1
6	2-	2-	1+	3+	2+	2o	2+	3o	18-	9	0.5
7	2o	2+	1+	2+	1o	1o	1-	2+	13o	6	0.3
8	2o	0+	1-	2-	0+	0+	2o	1o	8+	4	0.1
9	2-	1+	1-	1o	1+	1o	1-	2-	9+	4	0.2
10	2o	1-	1-	1+	2-	0+	0+	1-	8-	4	0.1
11	2+	2o	3o	1o	1+	2-	1+	2-	14+	7	0.4
12	1+	2+	2-	2+	3-	3+	3-	2-	18o	10	0.5
13	4-	5-	2+	2-	2o	3-	2o	2-	21-	14	0.8
14	2o	2-	2-	1+	2-	2-	1+	3-	14o	7	0.3
15	2-	3o	4-	3+	4+	4o	2-	2+	24o	17	0.9
16	1+	2+	2+	2+	3o	2-	2o	4o	19o	11	0.6
17	3o	2+	2+	3o	3o	2-	3+	2+	21o	12	0.7
18	3+	3o	2o	2+	1-	1+	3+	4+	20+	13	0.8
19	4-	3o	2o	3-	2o	2+	1+	1-	18-	10	0.6
20	1+	1o	2+	2+	3+	3-	3o	1o	17o	10	0.5
21	2-	2-	1+	3-	2-	1+	1+	3-	14+	7	0.4

https://www-app3.gfz-potsdam.de/kp_index/pqlyymm.html





<https://www.labsat.co.uk/index.php/en/gps-time-calculator>



[Home](#) [Products](#) [Testing Solutions](#)

GPS Time Calculator

Convert GPS time to UTC and vice versa.



Please note that GPS and UTC times differ by a number of leap seconds. The number of leap seconds to use can be set manually or automatically based on the Time and Date entered. For further details, please refer to the [LabSat Leap Second Guide](#).

UTC Time and Date	GPS Time	Other Info
Day <input type="text" value="25"/>	GPS Week <input type="text" value="2215"/>	GPS Day of the year <input type="text" value="176"/>
Month <input type="text" value="June"/>	GPS Week mod 1024 <input type="text" value="167"/>	GPS Seconds of the day <input type="text" value="18"/>
Year <input type="text" value="2022"/>	GPS Seconds of Week <input type="text" value="518418"/>	Leapseconds <input type="text" value="18"/>
Hours <input type="text" value="00"/>		
Minutes <input type="text" value="00"/>		
Seconds <input type="text" value="00"/>		
<input type="button" value="Convert to GPS Time >>"/>	<input type="button" value="<< Convert to UTC Time"/>	<input type="button" value="Set Leapseconds for date"/>