

Real-Time IRI Driven by GIRO Data

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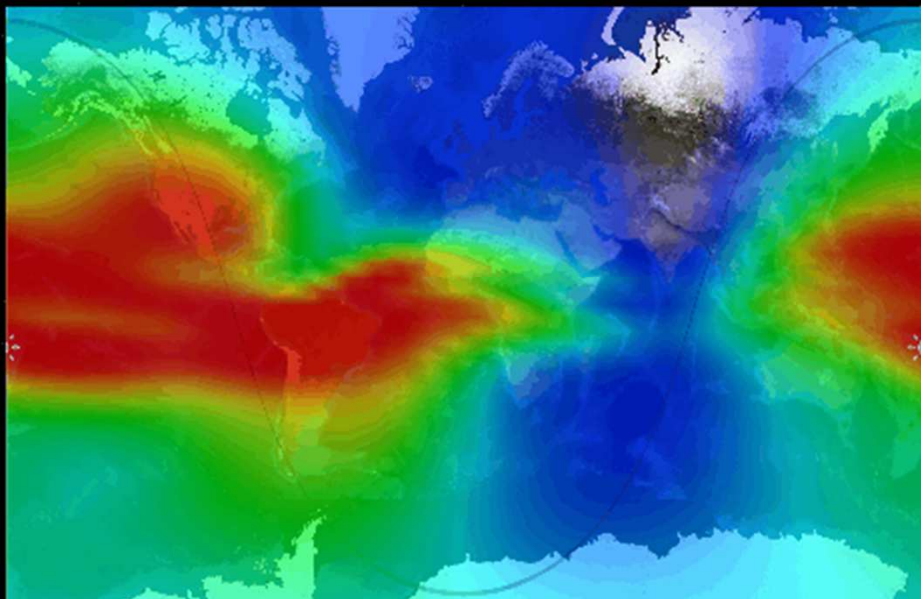


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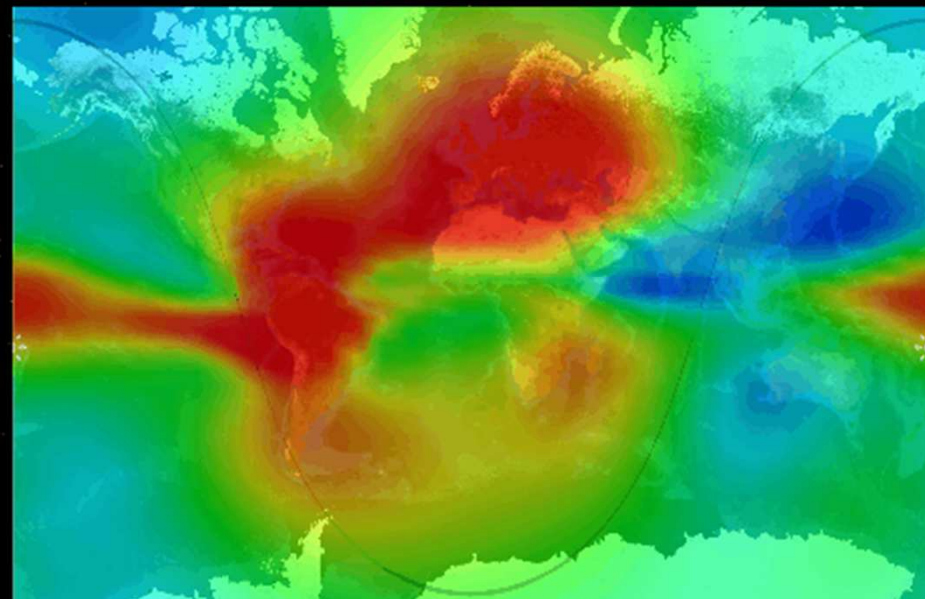
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Peak density (foF2)



Peak height (hmF2)

Real-Time Fusion of IRI model and GIRO observations



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<http://giro.uml.edu/IRTAM>

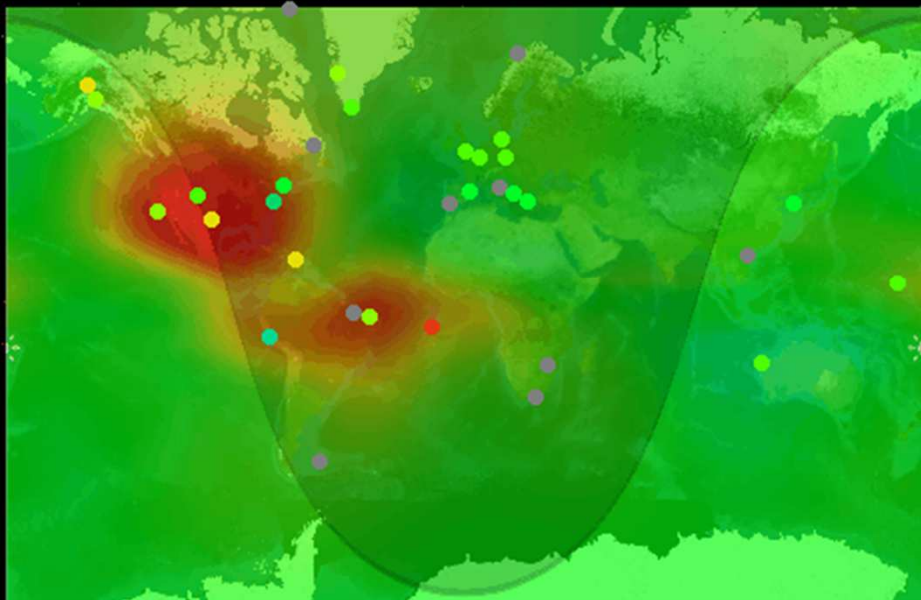
American National Standard (AIAA, 2011) listed 46 ionospheric models

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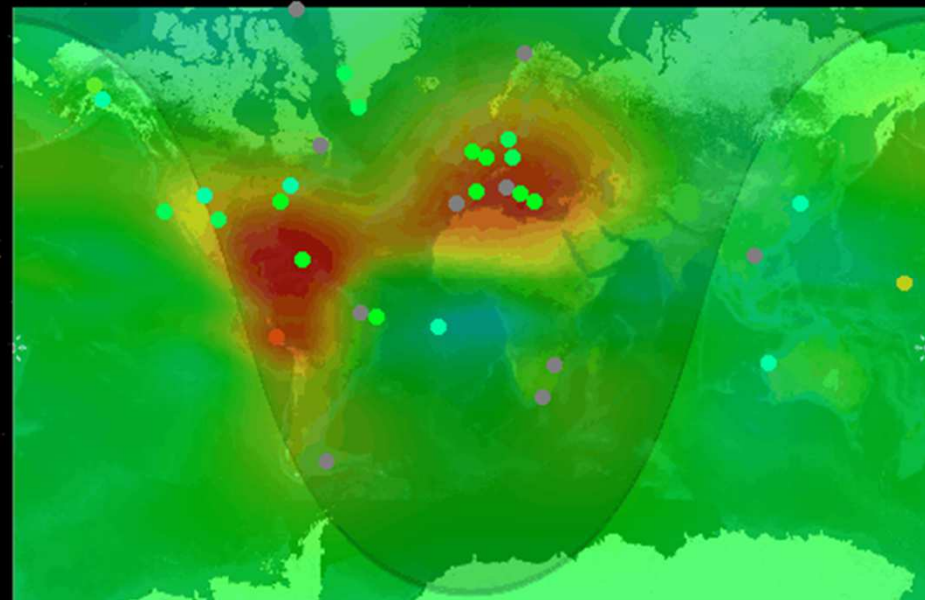
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Peak density deviation ($\Delta f_o F_2$)



Peak height deviation ($\Delta h_m F_2$)

Real-Time Deviation of F2 Peak from Expected Climatology



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American National Standard (AIAA, 2011) listed 46 ionospheric models

Jones-Garret Expansion for foF2 maps in IRI



$$foF2(t, \lambda, \theta) = \sum_i \sum_n \sum_m C_{inm} F_{inm}(t, \lambda, \theta)$$

Diagram illustrating the Jones-Garret Expansion for foF2 maps in IRI. The equation is shown with arrows indicating the variables and components:

- Time** points to t in the function $F_{inm}(t, \lambda, \theta)$.
- Latitude** points to λ in the function $F_{inm}(t, \lambda, \theta)$.
- Longitude** points to θ in the function $F_{inm}(t, \lambda, \theta)$.
- Coefficients** points to C_{inm} .
- Expansion Base Functions** points to $F_{inm}(t, \lambda, \theta)$.
- Time** points to the index i in the summation $\sum_i$.
- Latitude** points to the index n in the summation $\sum_n$.
- Longitude** points to the index m in the summation $\sum_m$.

Diurnal expansion – classic Temporal Harmonics of 6th degree (13 coefficients)
Spatial expansion – highly customized Geographic functions Gk (76 coefficients)

Assimilation Design: produce new coefficients; keep classic base functions

76 Gk base functions

Classic
Longitudinal
Harmonics
8th order

B-field factor

Pole suppressor

modip

$$G_k = (\sin^n \chi) \cdot (\cos^m \lambda) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos m\theta \\ \sin m\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

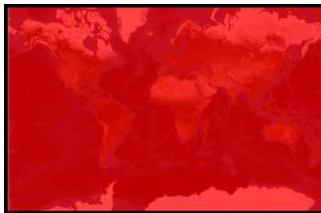
$$\chi(\lambda, \theta) = \arctan \frac{I(\lambda, \theta)}{\sqrt{\cos \theta}}$$

$$m = 0..8$$

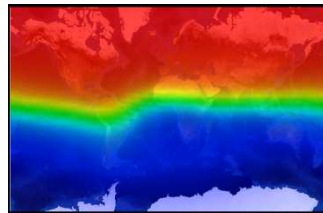
$$n(m) = \{11, 11, 8, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

0	1					40	$\sin^2 x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$
1	$\sin x$					41	$\sin^2 x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$
2	$\sin^2 x$					42	$\sin^3 x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$
3	$\sin^3 x$					43	$\sin^3 x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$
4	$\sin^4 x$					44	$\sin^4 x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$
5	$\sin^5 x$					45	$\sin^4 x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$
6	$\sin^6 x$					46	$\sin^5 x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$
7	$\sin^7 x$					47	$\sin^5 x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$
8	$\sin^8 x$					48	$\sin^6 x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$
9	$\sin^9 x$					49	$\sin^6 x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$
10	$\sin^{10} x$					50	$\sin^7 x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$
11	$\sin^{11} x$					51	$\sin^7 x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$
12		$\cos \lambda \cos \theta$				52	$\sin^8 x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$
13		$\cos \lambda \sin \theta$				53	$\sin^8 x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$
14	$\sin x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					54	$\cos^3 \lambda \cos 3\theta$
15	$\sin x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					55	$\cos^3 \lambda \sin 3\theta$
16	$\sin^2 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					56	$\sin x \cos^3 \lambda \cos 3\theta$
17	$\sin^2 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					57	$\sin x \cos^3 \lambda \sin 3\theta$
18	$\sin^3 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					58	$\sin^2 x \cos^3 \lambda \cos 3\theta$
19	$\sin^3 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					59	$\sin^2 x \cos^3 \lambda \sin 3\theta$
20	$\sin^4 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					60	$\sin^3 x \cos^3 \lambda \cos 3\theta$
21	$\sin^4 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					61	$\sin^3 x \cos^3 \lambda \sin 3\theta$
22	$\sin^5 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					62	$\sin^4 x \cos^3 \lambda \cos 3\theta$
23	$\sin^5 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					63	$\sin^4 x \cos^3 \lambda \sin 3\theta$
24	$\sin^6 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					64	$\cos^4 \lambda \cos 4\theta$
25	$\sin^6 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					65	$\cos^4 \lambda \sin 4\theta$
26	$\sin^7 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					66	$\sin x \cos^4 \lambda \cos 4\theta$
27	$\sin^7 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					67	$\sin x \cos^4 \lambda \sin 4\theta$
28	$\sin^8 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					68	$\cos^5 \lambda \cos 5\theta$
29	$\sin^8 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					69	$\cos^5 \lambda \sin 5\theta$
30	$\sin^9 x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					70	$\cos^6 \lambda \cos 6\theta$
31	$\sin^9 x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					71	$\cos^6 \lambda \sin 6\theta$
32	$\sin^{10} x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					72	$\cos^7 \lambda \cos 7\theta$
33	$\sin^{10} x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					73	$\cos^7 \lambda \sin 7\theta$
34	$\sin^{11} x \cos \lambda \cos \theta$					74	$\cos^8 \lambda \cos 8\theta$
35	$\sin^{11} x \cos \lambda \sin \theta$					75	$\cos^8 \lambda \sin 8\theta$
36		$\cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$					
37		$\cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$					
38	$\sin x \cos^2 \lambda \cos 2\theta$						
39	$\sin x \cos^2 \lambda \sin 2\theta$						

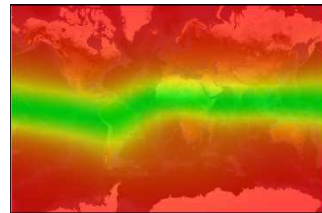
Spatial base function examples



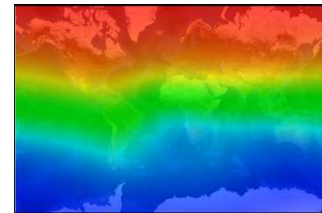
k=0



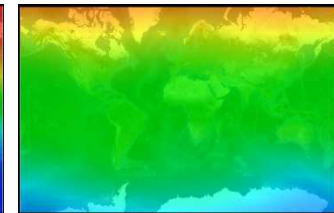
k=1



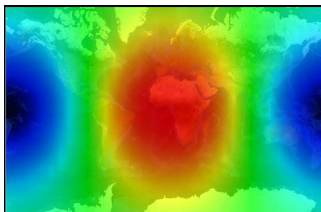
k=2



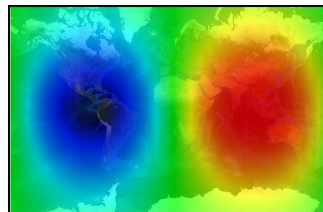
k=3



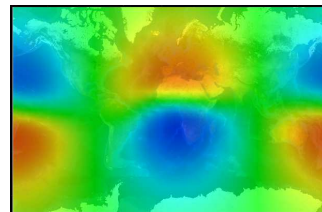
k=11



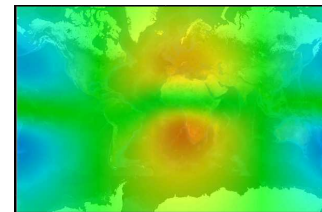
k=12



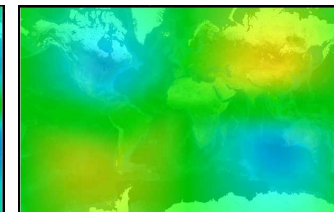
k=13



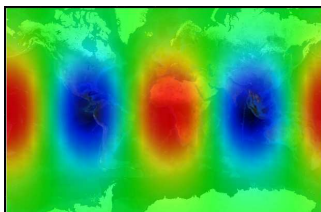
k=14



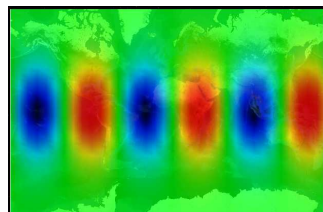
k=16



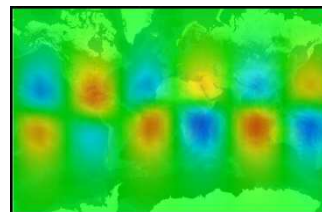
k=19



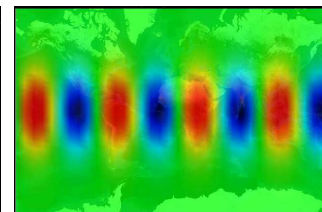
k=36



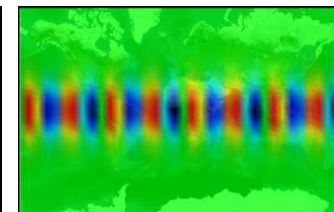
k=55



k=57



k=65



k=75



IRTAM Approach One



1. Overdetermined task in time: obtain 13 coefficients from 96 data points at each GIRO observatory location

Excessive data points can be used for quality control

2. Underdetermined task in space: obtain 76 coefficients from 40+ data locations

Certain interpolation rules are needed

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Interpolation Ideas



Currently implemented two-step procedure: (a) time domain, (b) space domain



1. Compute 96 “data-model” deviations in time domain Δ_m



2. Expand 96 deviations Δ_m in 13 coefficients ΔC_i



3. Expand each ΔC_i in 76 coefficients ΔC_{ik}

$$C_{ik}^* = C_{ik} + \Delta C_{ik}$$

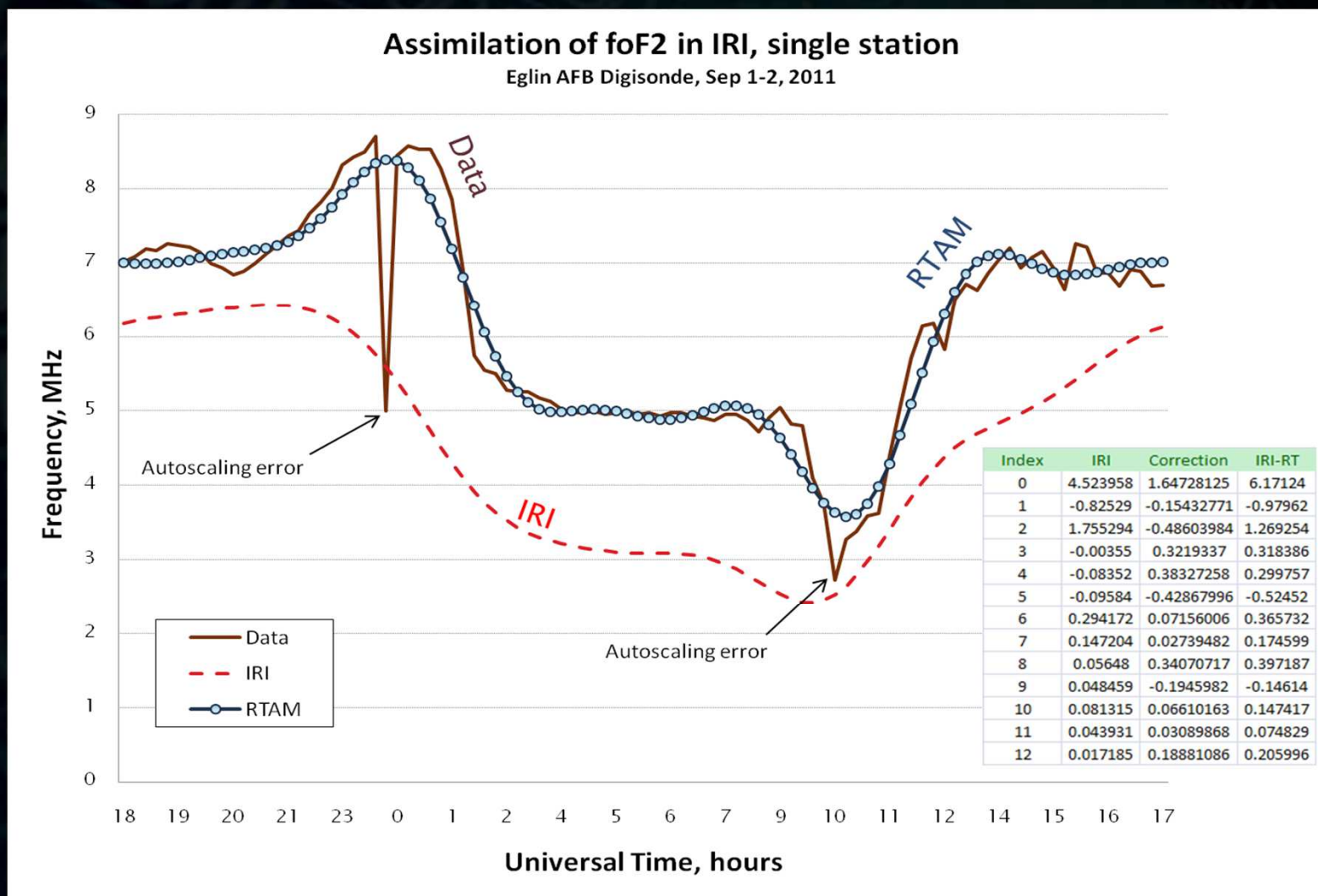
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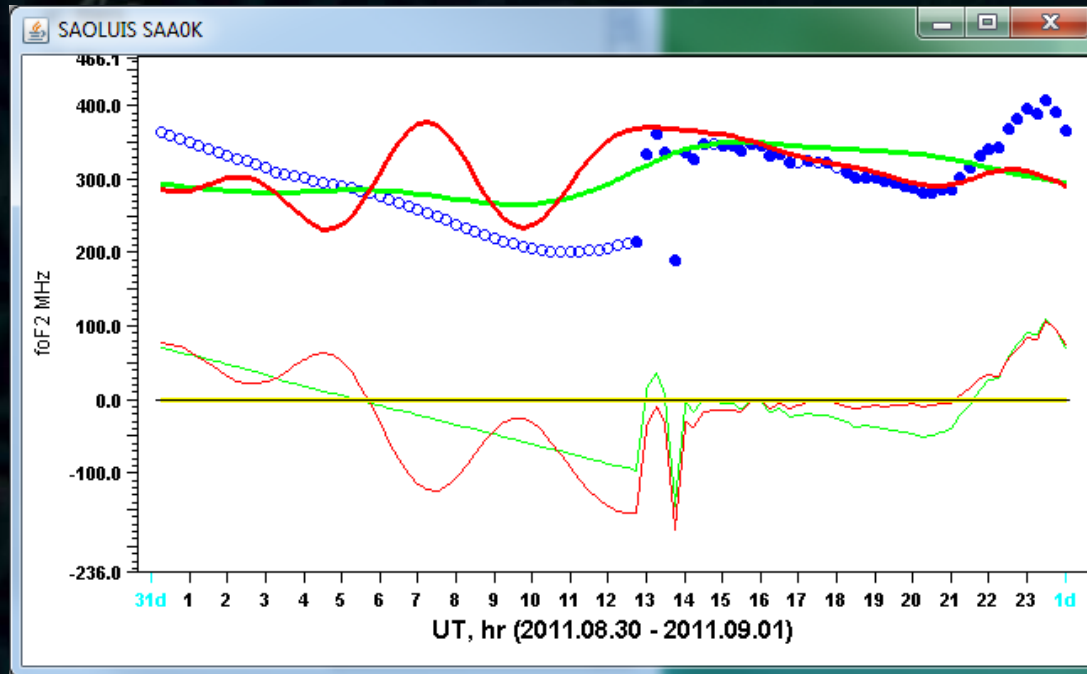
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Direct computation of global 24-hour error compensation term

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Robustness to Autoscaling Errors

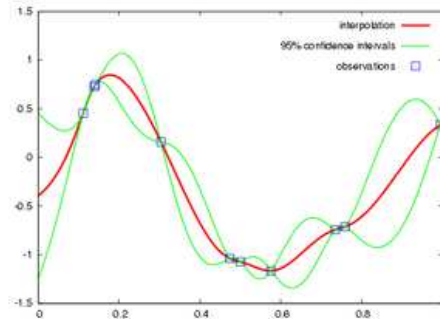




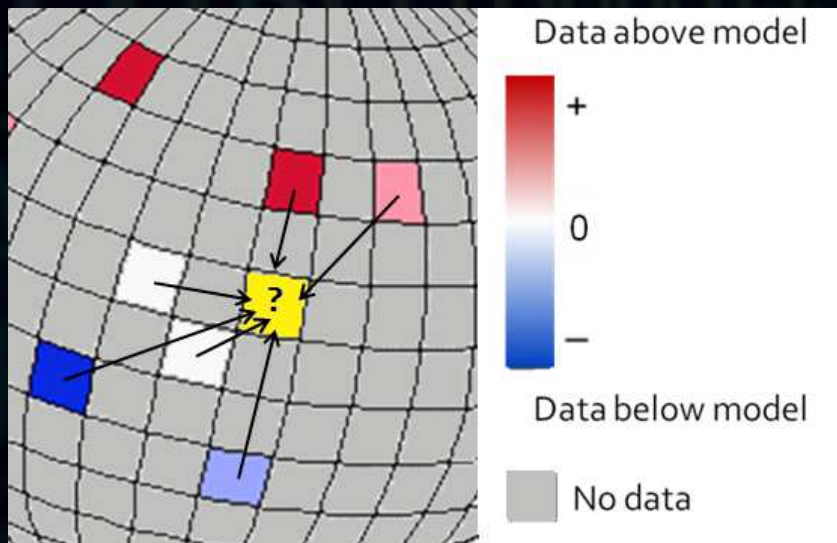
How “bad” is interpolation?

1. It is not foF2 that is interpolated
2. It is not ΔfoF2 that is interpolated
3. Each of 13 ΔC_i is interpolated individually

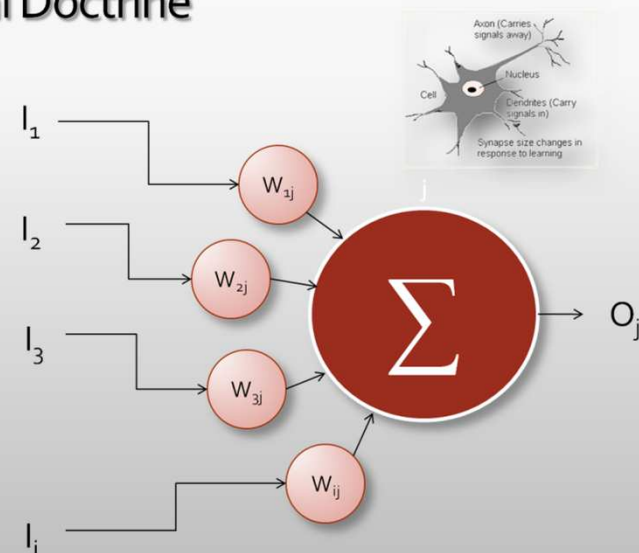
Compare to Kriging

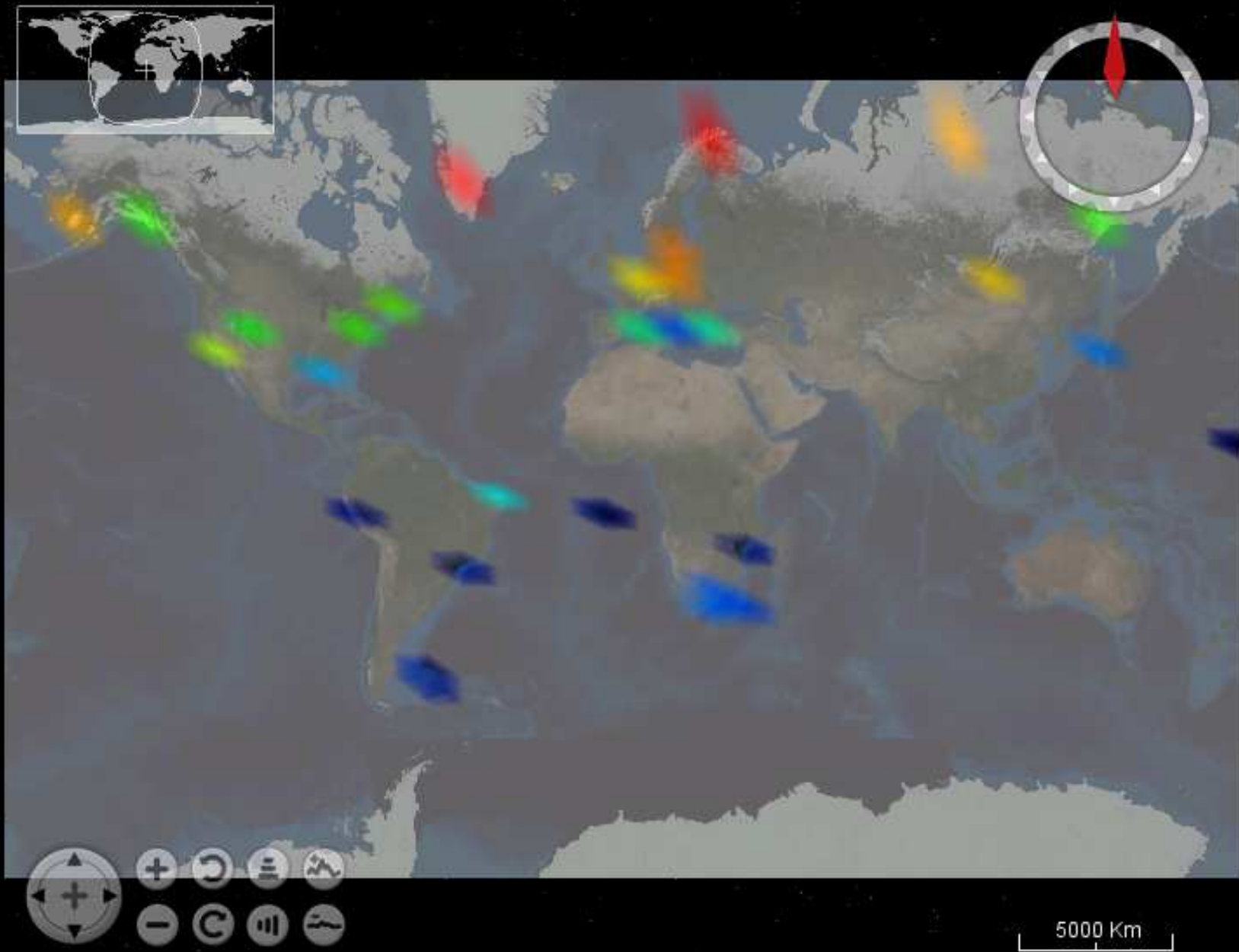


- Linear least squares estimate
- Predictor function has to be assumed
- Least squares minimize error of predictor at known points

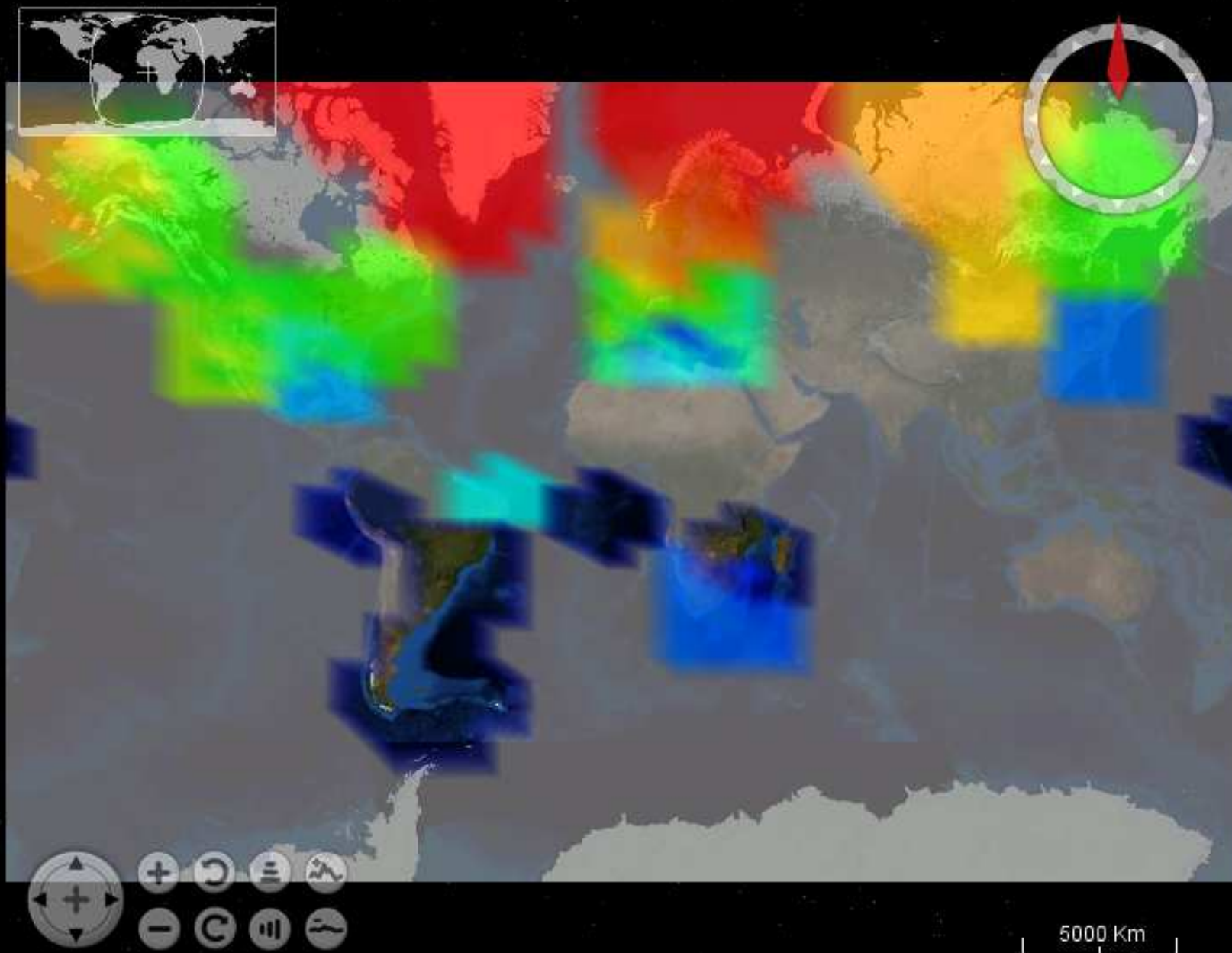


Neural Doctrine

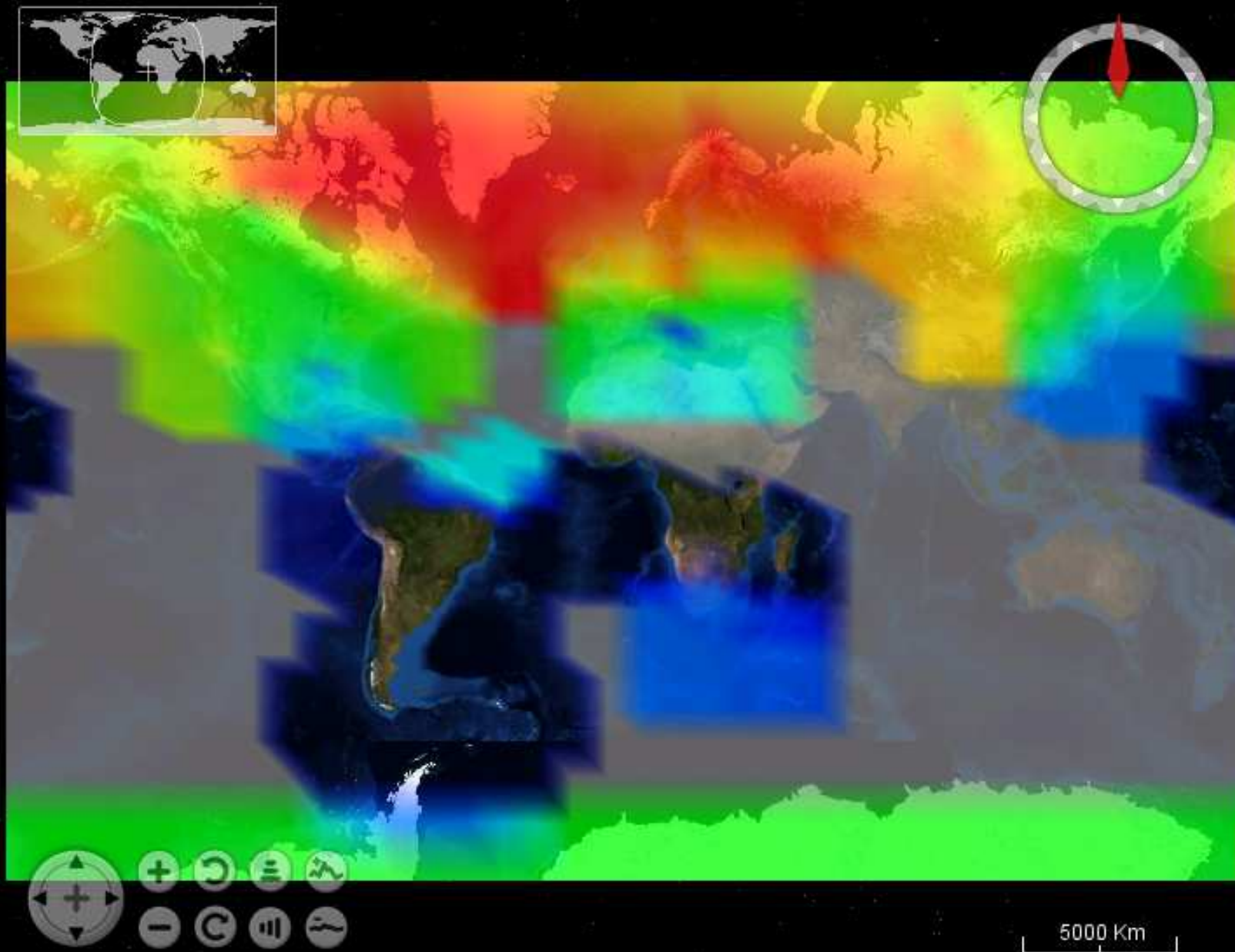




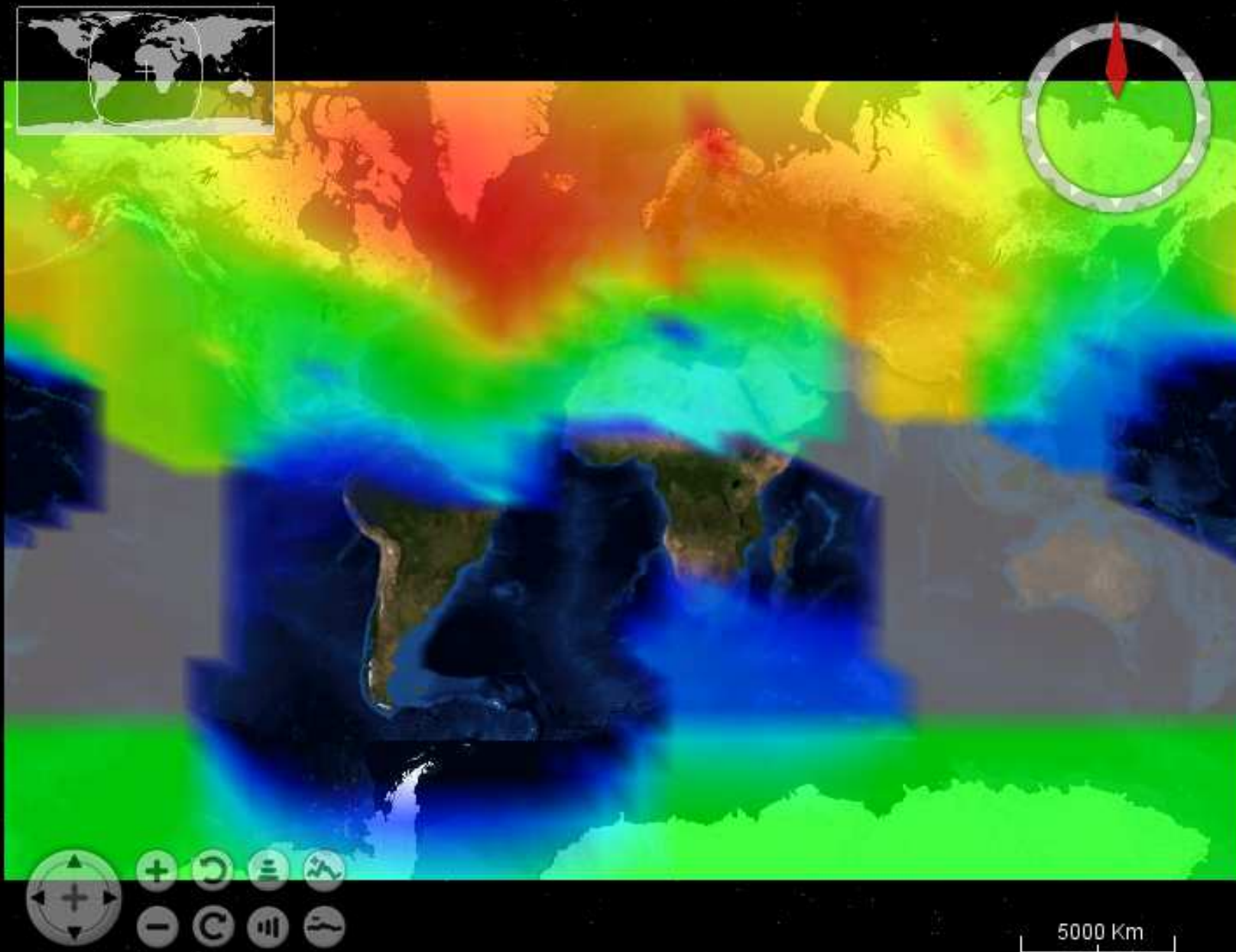
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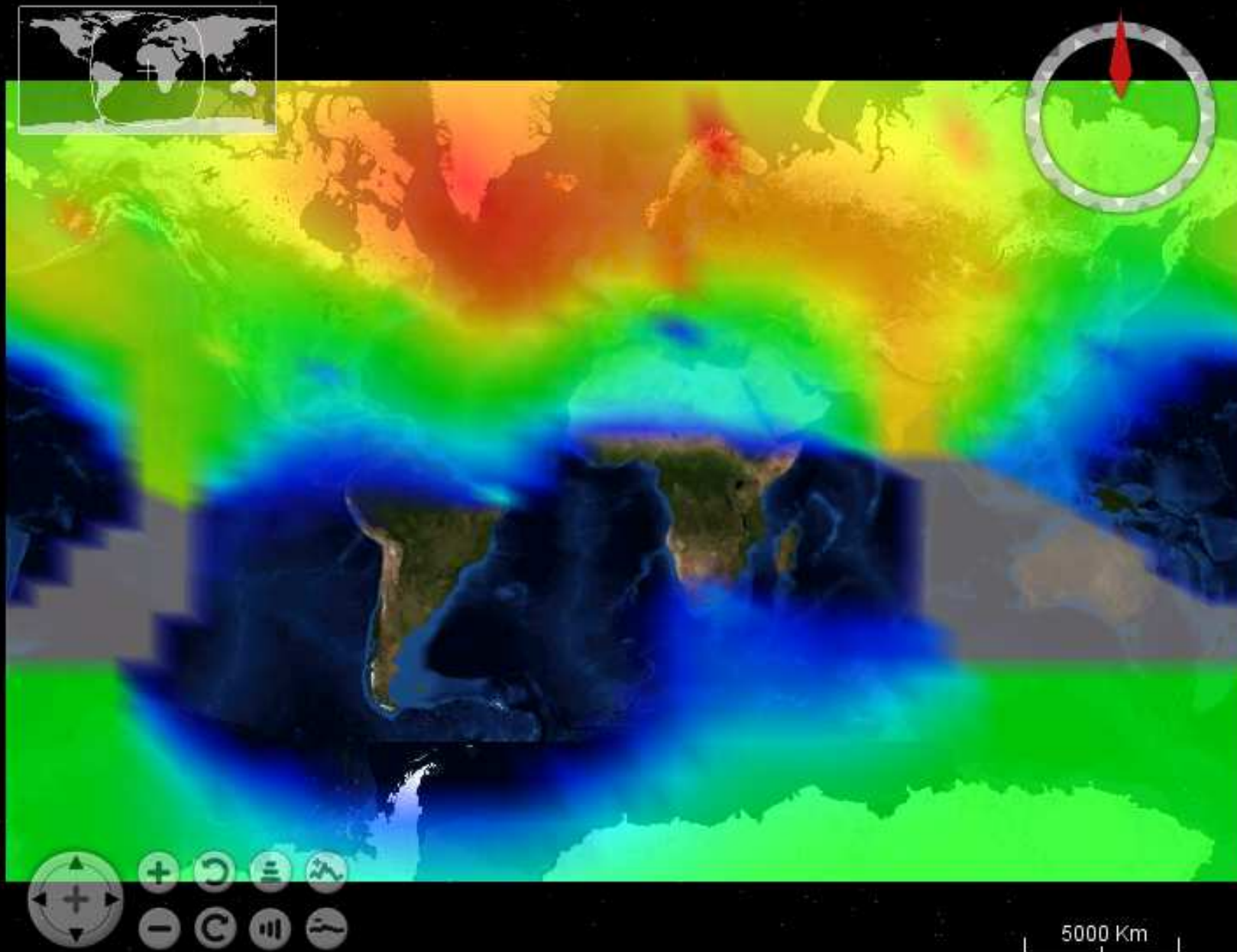
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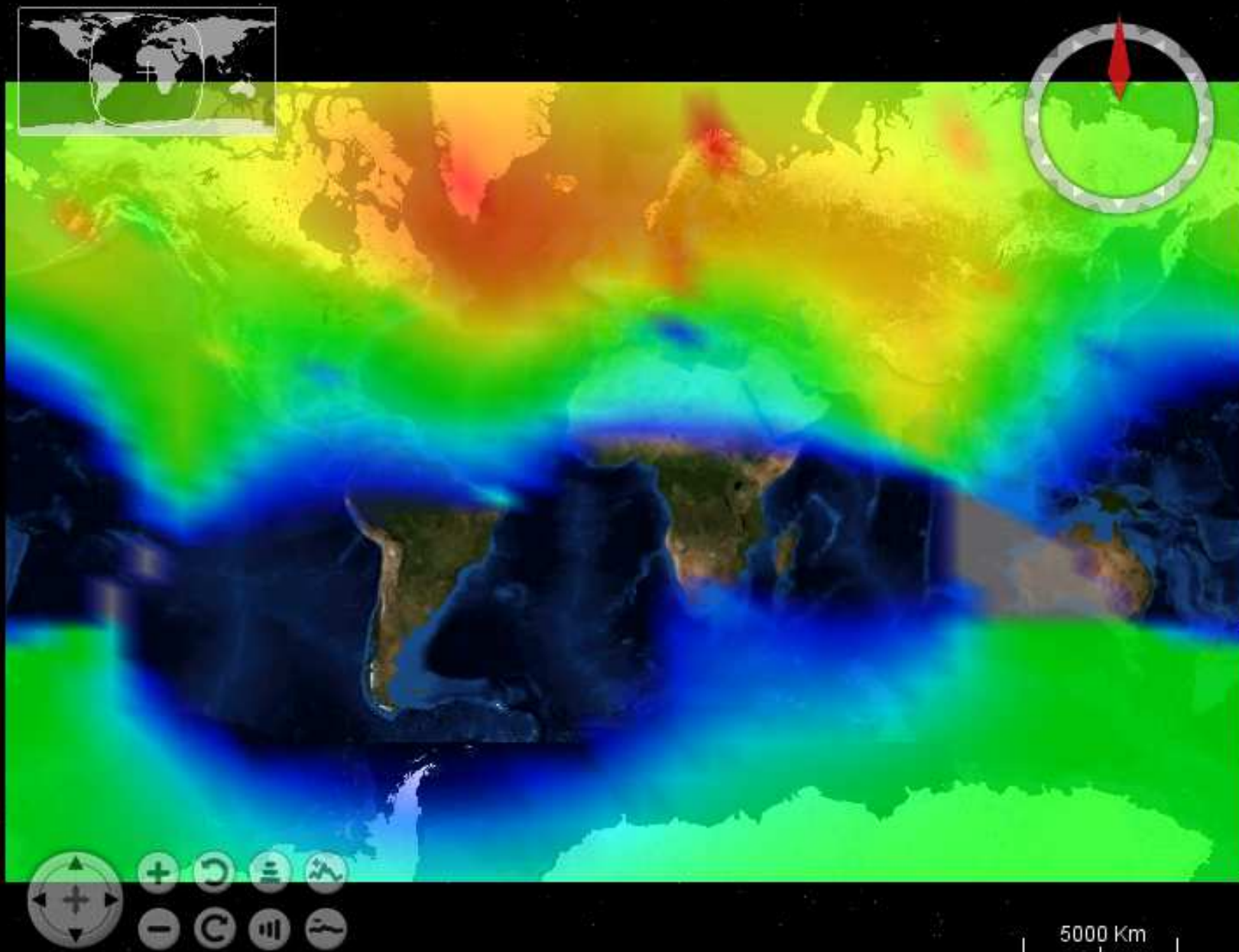
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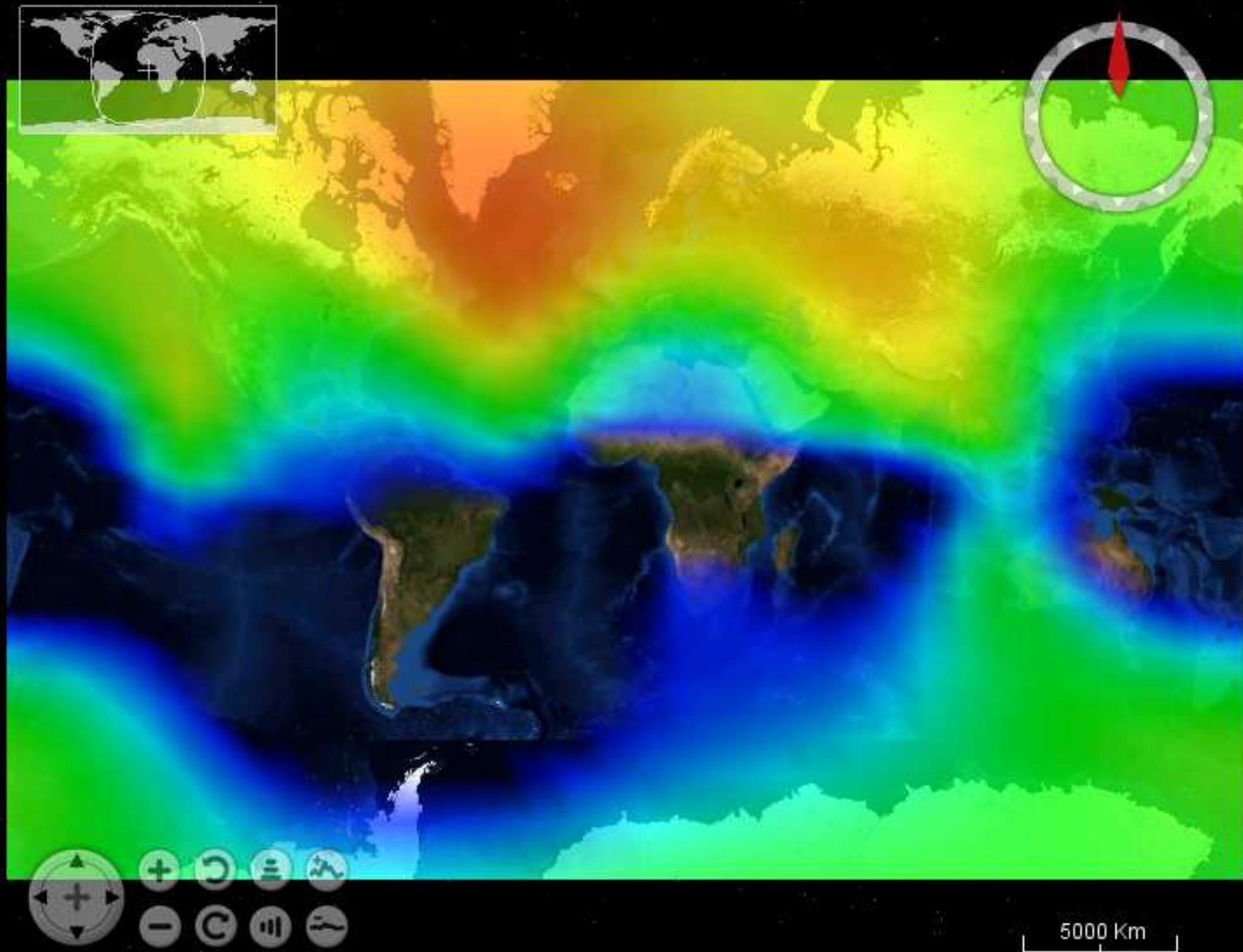
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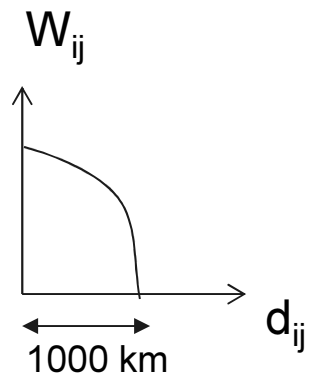
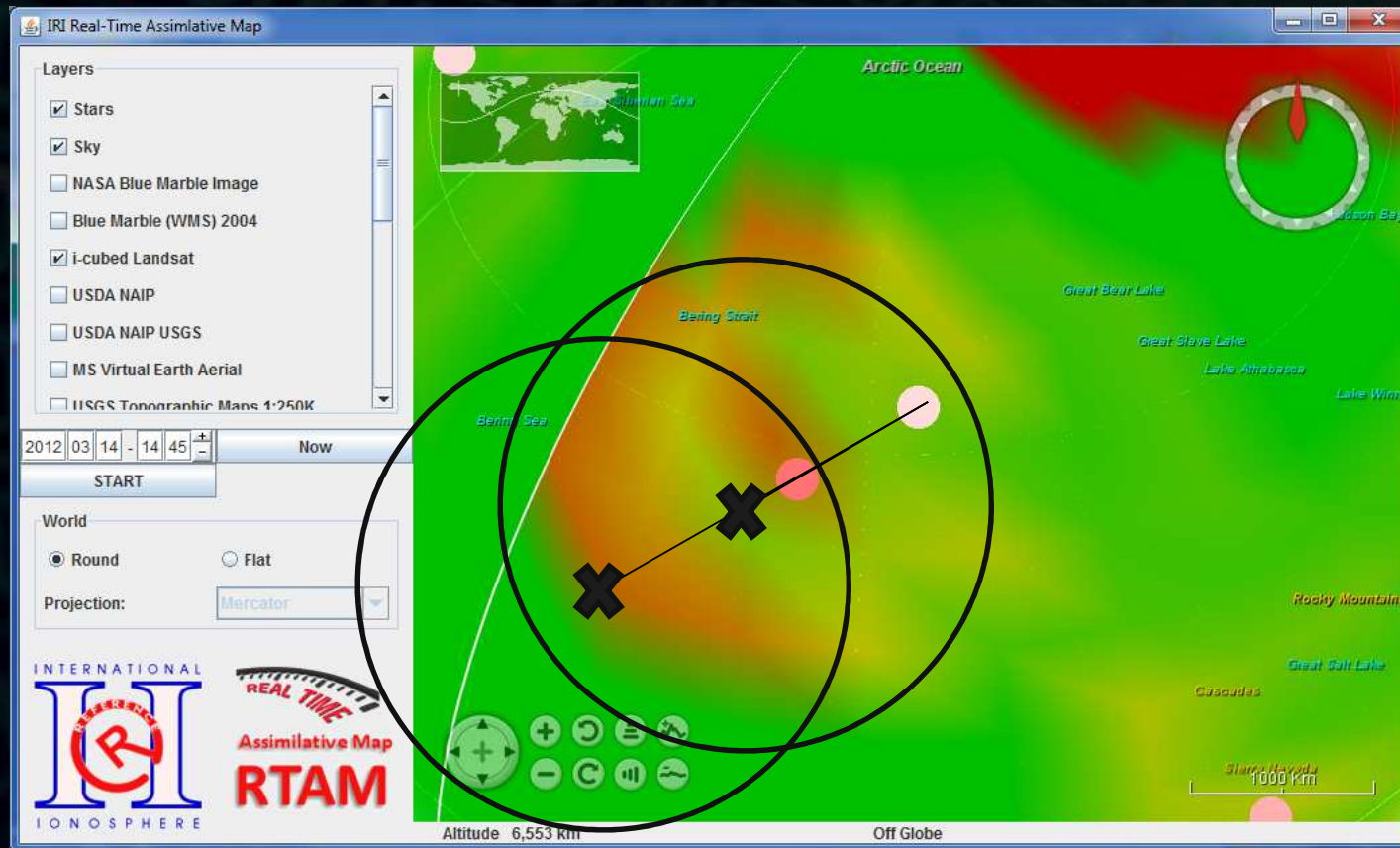


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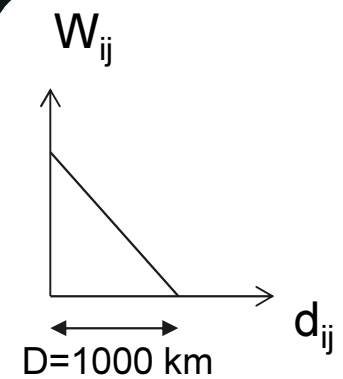
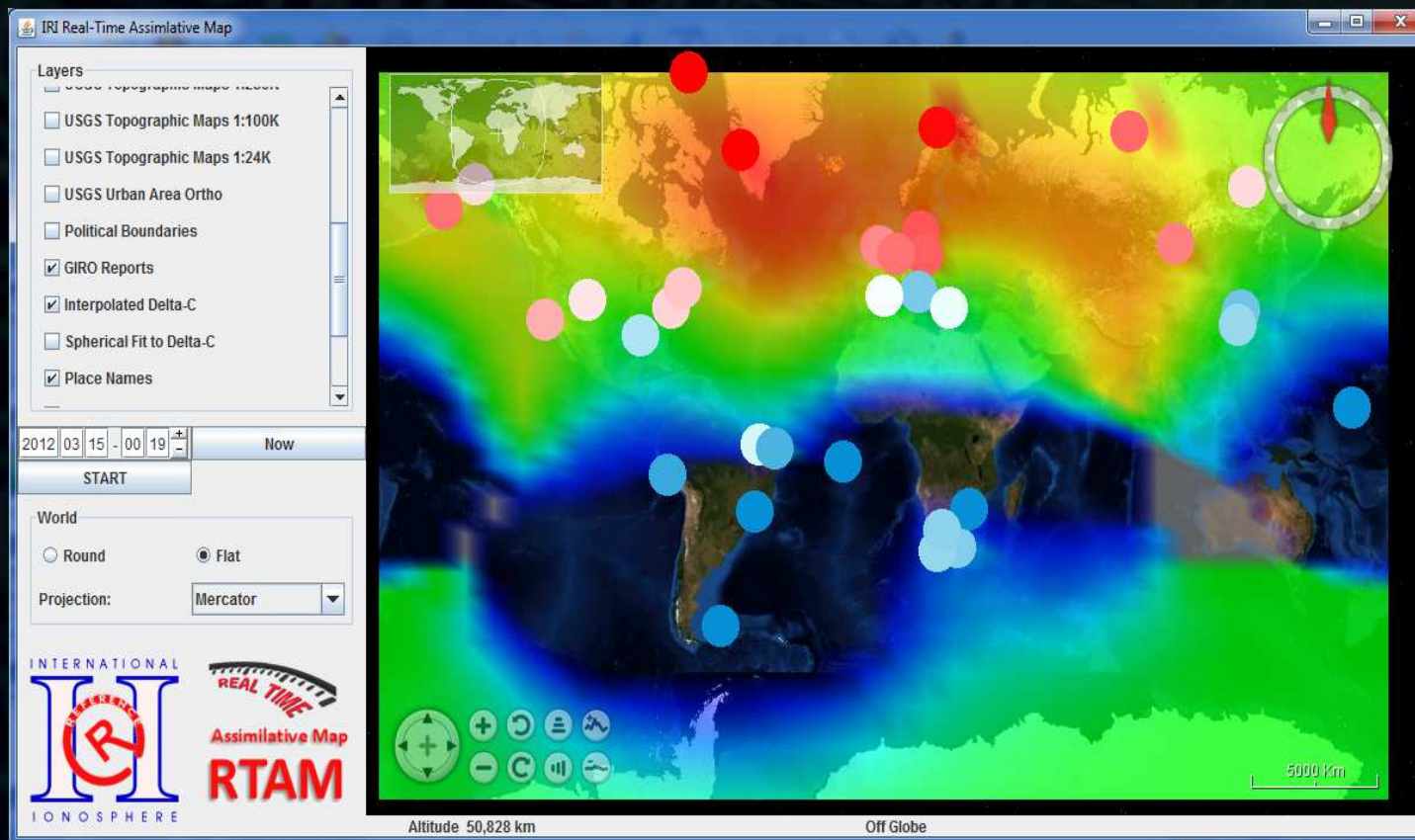
Synaptic Weight Engineering



$$V_i = \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} V_j}{\sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij}}$$

$$W_{ij} = \sin\left(\pi \frac{d_{ij}}{2D}\right)$$

Synaptic Weight Engineering (2)



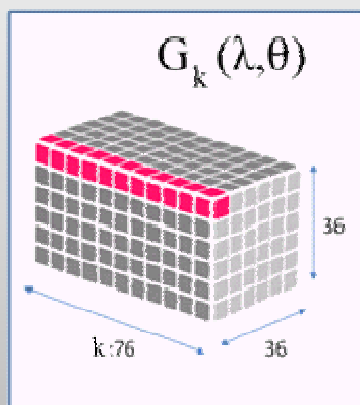
$$V_i = \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} V_j}{\sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij}}$$

$$W_{ij} = 1 - \frac{d_{ij}}{D}$$

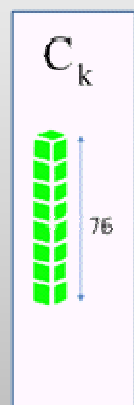
Expansion to Jones-Garret 76 coefficients



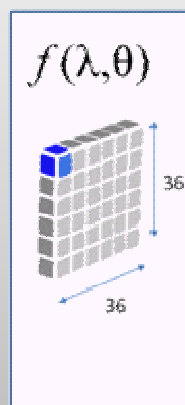
Base Functions



Coefficients



Values



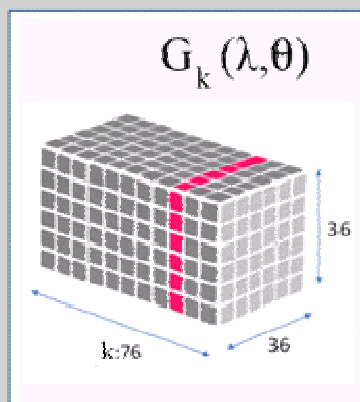
Synthesis from coefficients

$$f(\lambda_q, \theta_r) = \sum_{k=0}^{75} C_k G_k(\lambda_q, \theta_r)$$

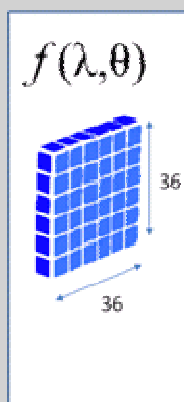
$$q = 1..36, r = 1..36$$

$$G_k(\lambda_q, \theta_r) = \sin^n(\chi_{qr}) \cos^m(\lambda_q) \begin{bmatrix} \cos(m\theta_r) \\ \sin(m\theta_r) \end{bmatrix}$$

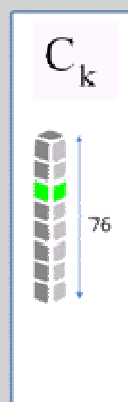
Base Functions



Values



Coefficients



Expansion into coefficients



Gk are not orthogonal

Orthnormalization of G_k is needed



Classic
Longitudinal
Harmonics
8th order

B-field factor

Pole suppressor

$$G_k = \underbrace{(\sin^n \chi)}_{\text{modip}} \cdot \underbrace{(\cos^m \lambda)}_{\text{Pole suppressor}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos m\theta \\ \sin m\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

e.g., $G_0 = 1$
 $G_2 = \sin^2 \chi$ not mutually orthogonal

Use F_k instead of G_k for the fitting



Following suggestions from Jones and Gallet, 1962:

- (1) Use orthonormalization to obtain F_k from G_k
 - Jones/Gallet used Gram-Schmidt process
 - Numerical accuracy problems
 - Had to apply G.S. algorithm twice
 - We use QR decomposition
- (2) Use a fitting algorithm to obtain c_k for F_k
- (3) “Unwind” coefficients c_k to obtain C_k that are compatible with G_k
 - Use R matrix

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76-order Least Square Fit, no kidding



○ Finding c_k coefficients to fit F_k functions to data f

- Multiple approaches tried
- This is 76-order over-determined fitting task
- Inversion of $[76 \times 1296]$ matrices is not reliable
- Current best performer: Approximate LS solution

$$c_0 = \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{F}_0$$

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = \mathbf{f} - c_0 \mathbf{F}_0$$

$$c_1 = \mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{F}_1$$

$$\mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{r}_1 - c_1 \mathbf{F}_1$$

$$c_n = \mathbf{r}_n \cdot \mathbf{F}_n$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{n+1} = \mathbf{r}_n - c_n \mathbf{F}_n$$

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GAMBIT ENVIRONMENT: SOFTWARE DEMO

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