



DISPEC

Scientific exploitation of space Data for improved Ionospheric SPECification

**Scientific Data Application 2 and 3
MUF Sensitivity Study for DISPEC Demo**

Ivan Galkin (Borealis Global Designs)

2025 IRI CCBW Team 7

DISPEC science team

3rd Networking Meeting, 11 Dec 2025

Acknowledgements

- COSPAR CBW IRI 2025 Team 7
 - Ola Abu Elezz
 - Bushra Agul
 - Emma Gurney
 - Solomon Lomotey
- International GNSS Service
 - Manuel Hernandez Pajares
 - Adam Fron
 - Andrzej Krankowski
- Lowell Digisonde International
 - Matthew Petrin
- DISPEC Science Team
 - Vincent Fabbro
 - Anna Belehaki
- Global Ionosphere Radio Observatory
 - David Altadill
 - John Bosco Habarulema
- IRI Science Team
 - Dieter Bilitza

Motivation

SDA2: Modelling Trans-ionospheric Radio Signal Propagation

SDA3: Specification of Slab Thickness Anomalies

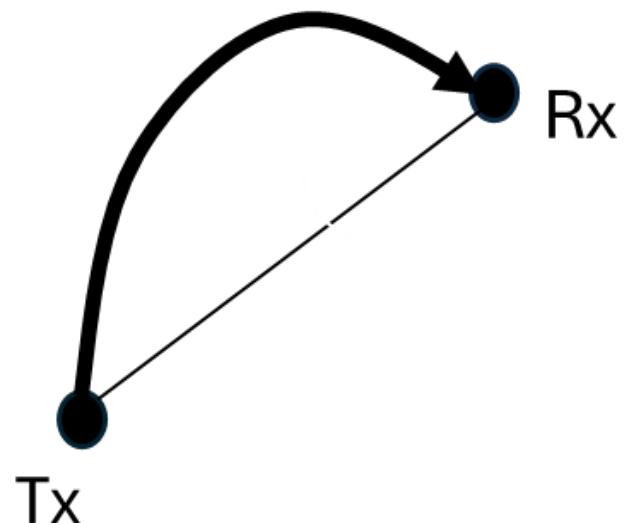
- **Monitoring Most Usable Frequencies (MUF) for various applications**

- HF communications for civil aviation
 - MUF Depressions: 25% = yellow alert, 50% = red alert

- **Relevance to DISPEC**

- The MUF task is applicable to both SDA2 and SDA3
 - SDA2: Raytracing through ionosphere
 - Raytracing works for MUF(D) nicely
 - Any D, not only 3000 km (current PECASUS approach)
 - And specific radiolink orientation (bearing angle), unlike MUF(3000) computation
 - Test different techniques for specifying underlying ionosphere
 - Which one gives the best EDP quality for raytracing
 - Sensitivity study of the ionospheric properties on MUF computation
 - [Q]: Which real-time sensors are sufficient to determine MUF anomalies?
 - Ionosonde (8 parameters of EDP+raytracing) and GNSS receivers (% depression)

Which frequencies?



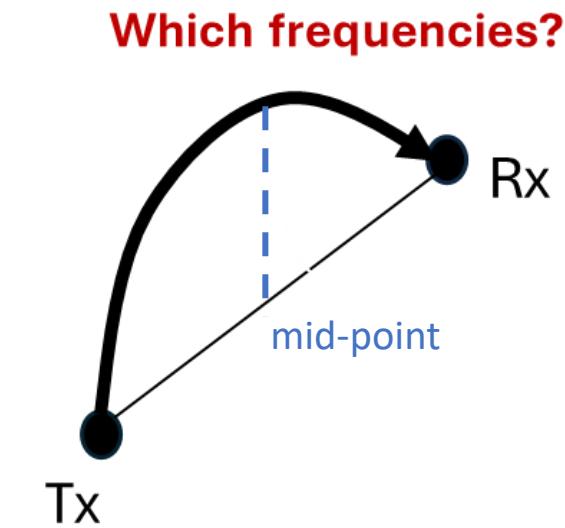
SDA2: Modelling Trans-ionospheric Radio Signal Propagation

SDA3: Specification of Slab Thickness Anomalies

- SDA2 Demonstrator presentation is later today by Vincent Fabbro (WP5)
- This presentation includes several software components being prepared for the Demonstrator:
 - Models
 - IRI-2020, September 2025 version (FORTRAN)
 - IRTAM (public portal with API – <https://giro.uml.edu>)
 - RayTRIX-CQP raytracer for oblique ionogram synthesis (C++, public API almost done)
 - Observational data for validation: ionosondes
 - ARTIST-5 for VI ionograms (public portal with API – <https://giro.uml.edu>)
 - LOIAS for OI ionograms (public API in progress)
 - Interactive visualization
 - GAMBIT Explorer for global map displays and data export (app download)
 - Ionograms
 - SAO Explorer with NHPC for VI ionogram editing (app download)
 - ObliX interactive tool for OI ionogram editing (app in progress)
- Integration of these components is based on a standard data format
 - IRI-2020 output to RayTRIX-CQP input
 - RayTRIX-CQP output to plotting software

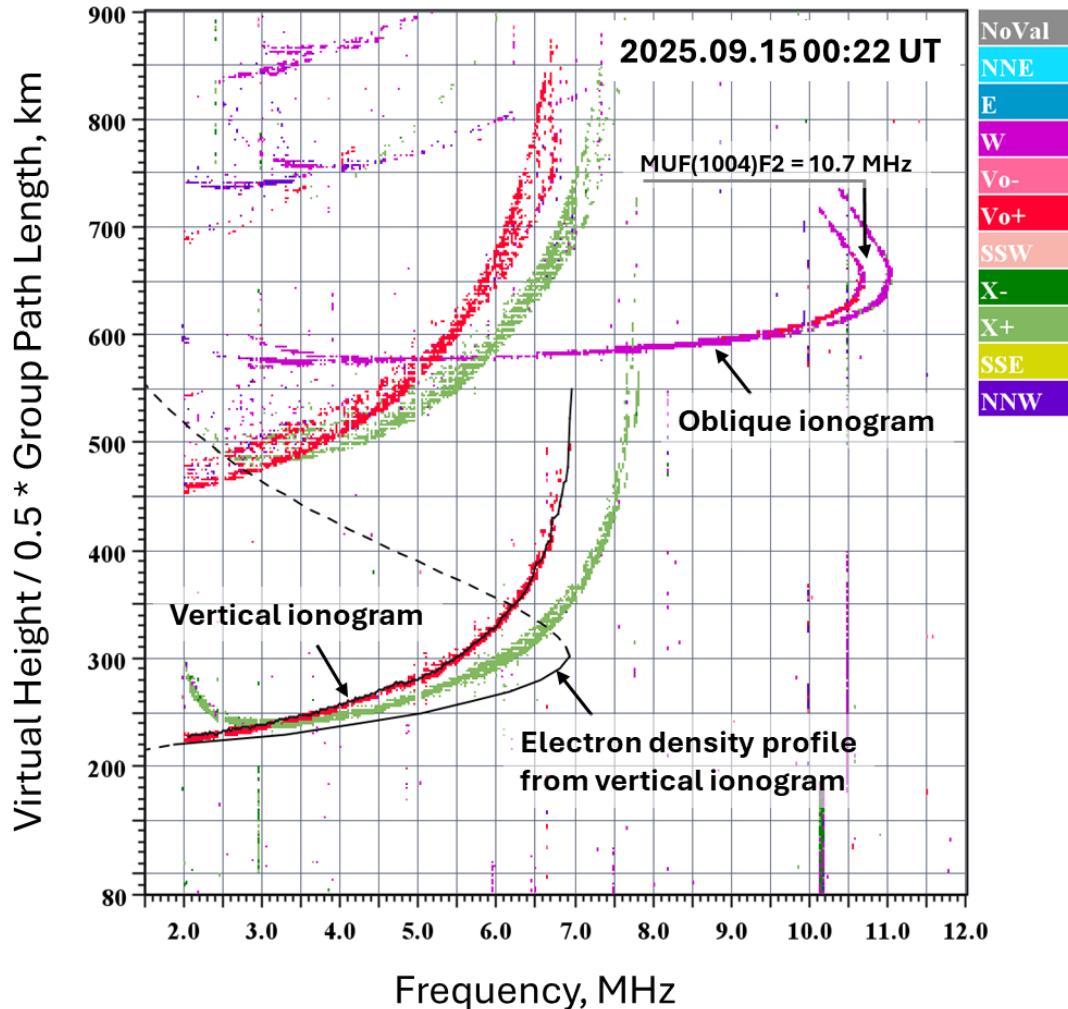
MUF Sensitivity Study Approach

- Use VI+OI ionograms as the ground truth relevance
 - Shorter radiolinks with reliable 1-hop propagation
 - Only mid-point ionosphere is needed for RayTRIX-CQP
- Select storm and quiet reference days for analysis
- Use three different ways to compute mid-point ionosphere
 - (1) VI ionogram at the Rx site
 - That would be 300-500 km away from the midpoint
 - (2) IRI climate
 - (3) IRTAM weather (assimilation of only ionosonde data)
- Raytrace HF signals at all frequencies to obtain $MUF(c)$
- Two types of analysis:
 - **Validation of $MUF(c)$** to the ground truth $MUF(o)$ – which mid-point specs are best?
 - **Sensitivity study:** which observables are needed to monitor MUF anomalies
 - $foF2$, $hmF2$, $B0$, $VTEC$, and τ (slab thickness)



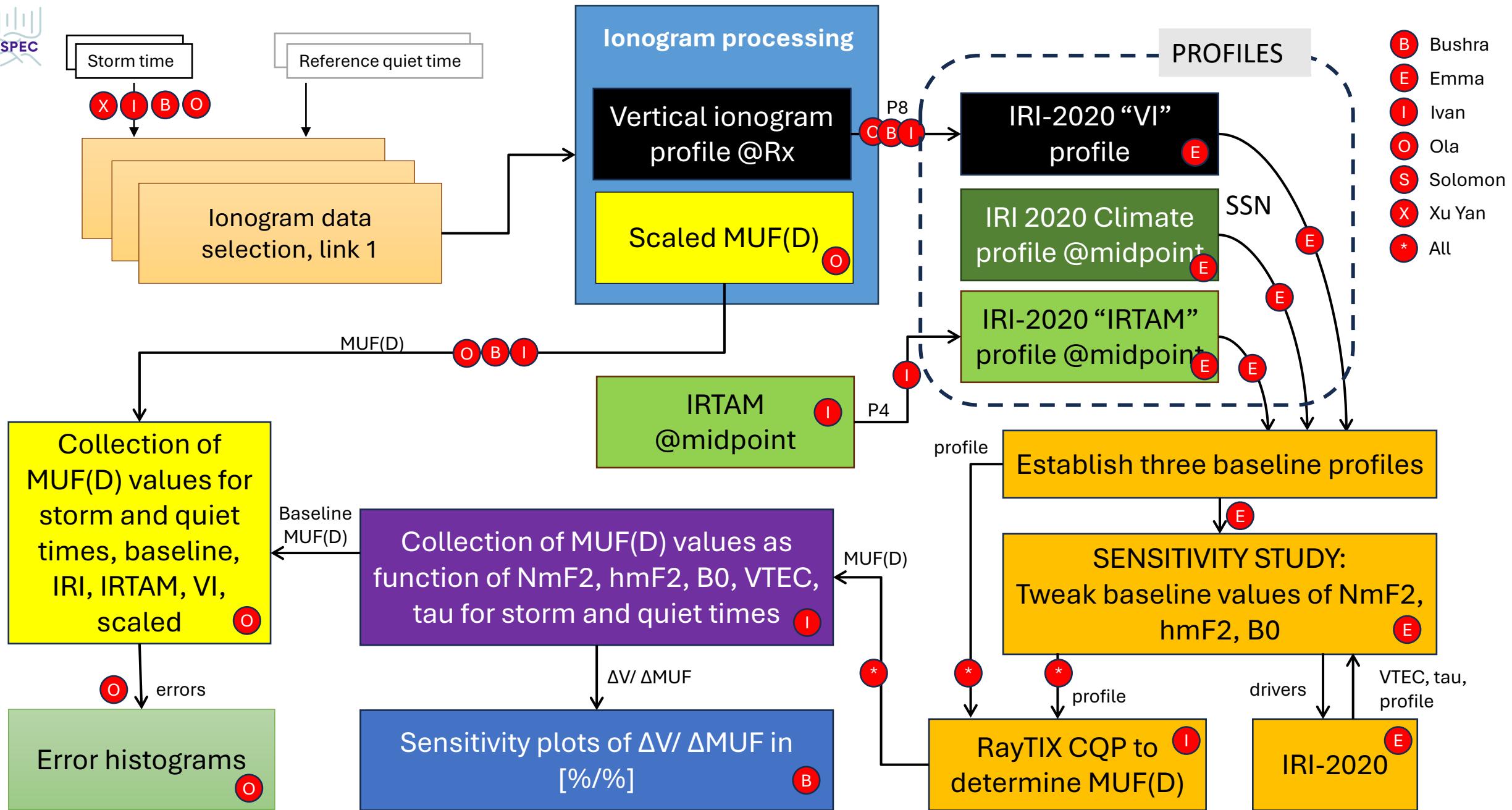
Ground Truth

ALPENA - MILLSTONE HILL (1004 km)



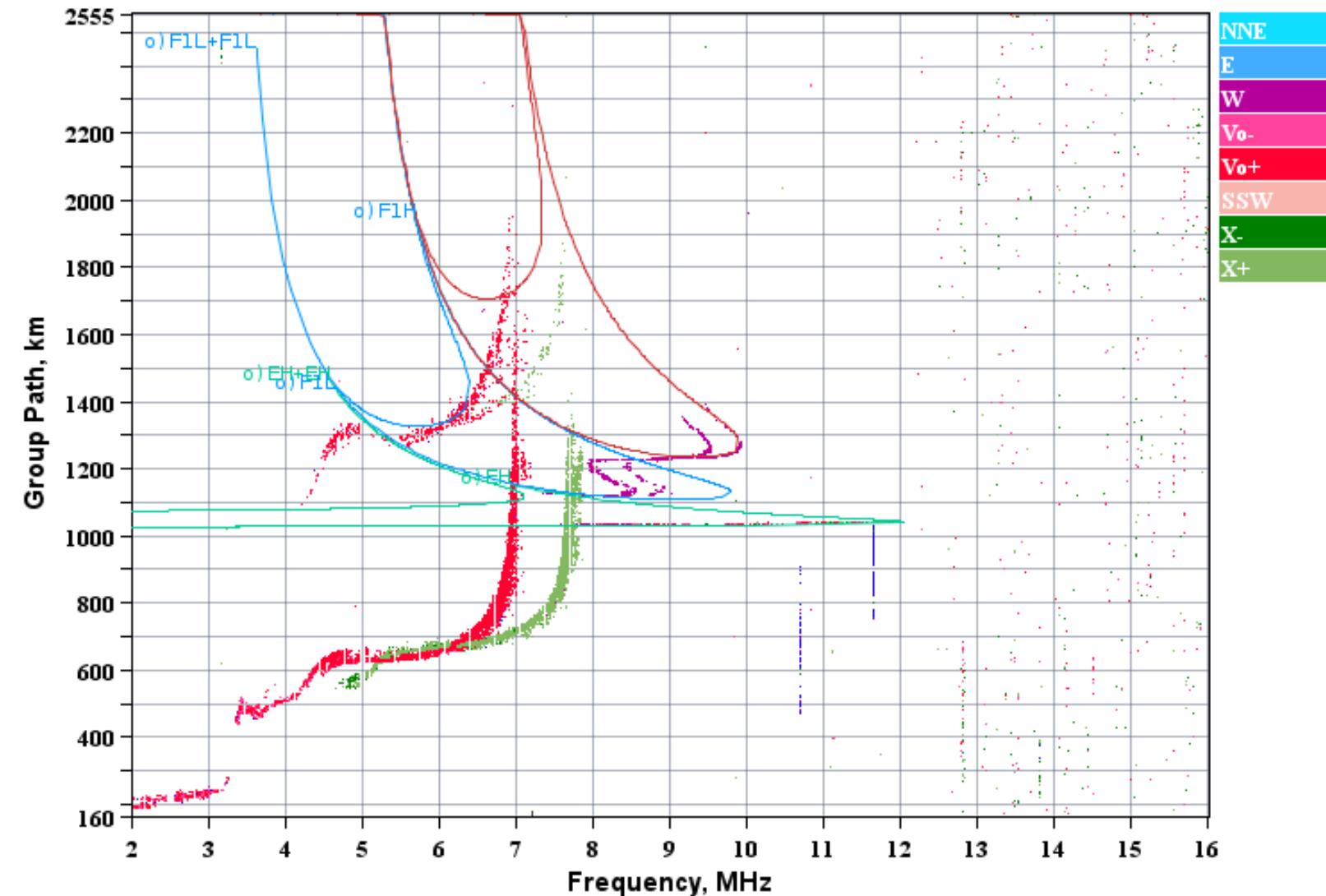
Ionogram Selection for Manual Scaling

- Radiolinks:
 - (EU) El Arenosillo to Roquetes
 - (SA) Hermanus to Grahamstown
 - (US) Alpena to Millstone Hill
- Storm Days:
 - 2025-04-16 G3
 - 2025-09-15 G3
- Quiet Days:
 - 2025-04-10
 - 2025-09-20



Station
Millstone Hill
YYYY 2025 DAY Sep15 DDD 258 HHMMSS 134500 P1 RSF FFS S 1 AXN 712 PPS 100 IGA 03+ PS 33

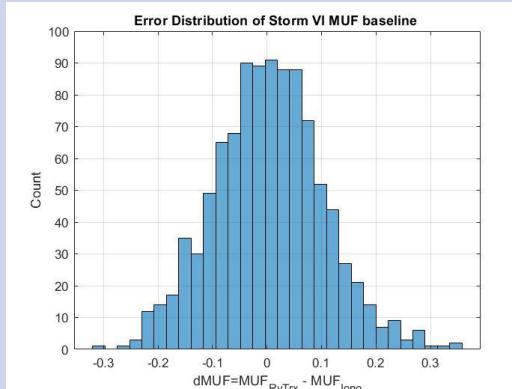
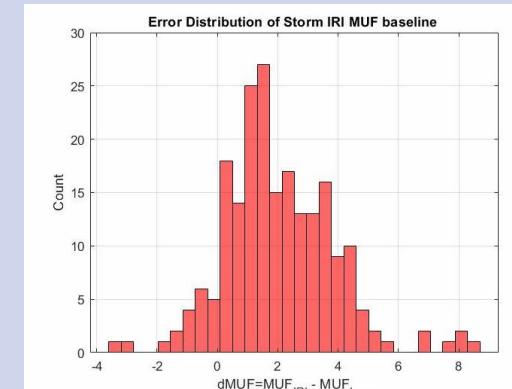
AL945>MHJ45/1004km
MUF 12.05
LUF 1.00
MUFoF2 9.89
MUFoF2p N/A
MUFxF2 N/A
MUFoF1 9.80
MUFoF1p N/A
MUFxF1 N/A
MUFoE 12.05
MUFoEp N/A
MUFxE N/A
MUFoEs N/A
MUFxEs N/A
pminF2 1236
pminF2p N/A
pminF1 1109
pminF1p N/A
pminE 1027
pminEp N/A
pminEs N/A
OI Synthesizer:



RayTRIX-CQP_IRI-EDP 0.1

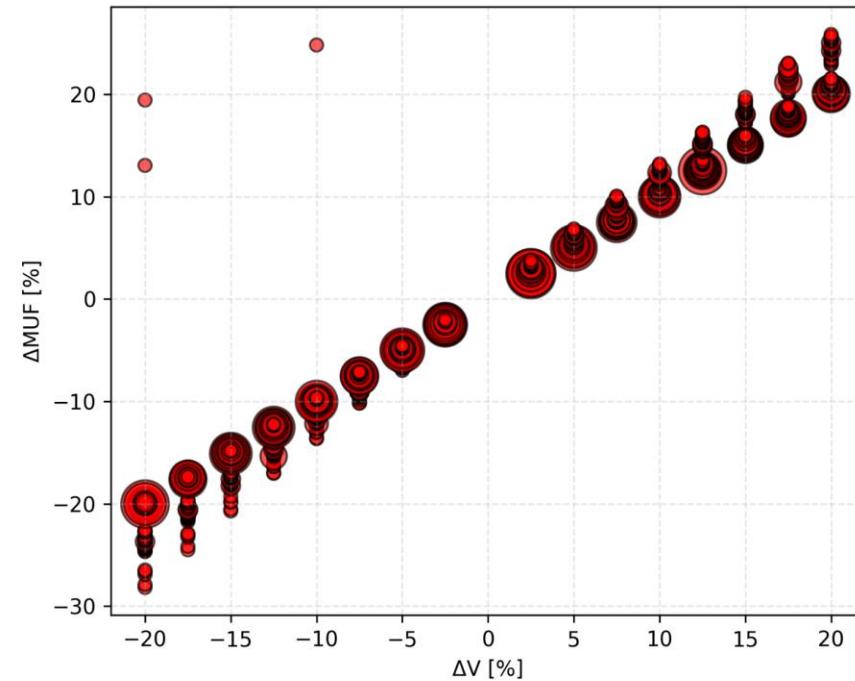
45N:276E > 42N:288E /1004km db mhj45 20250915 134500.rsf / 561fx512h 5 kHz 2.5 km / DPS-4D MHJ45 42

Error Histograms

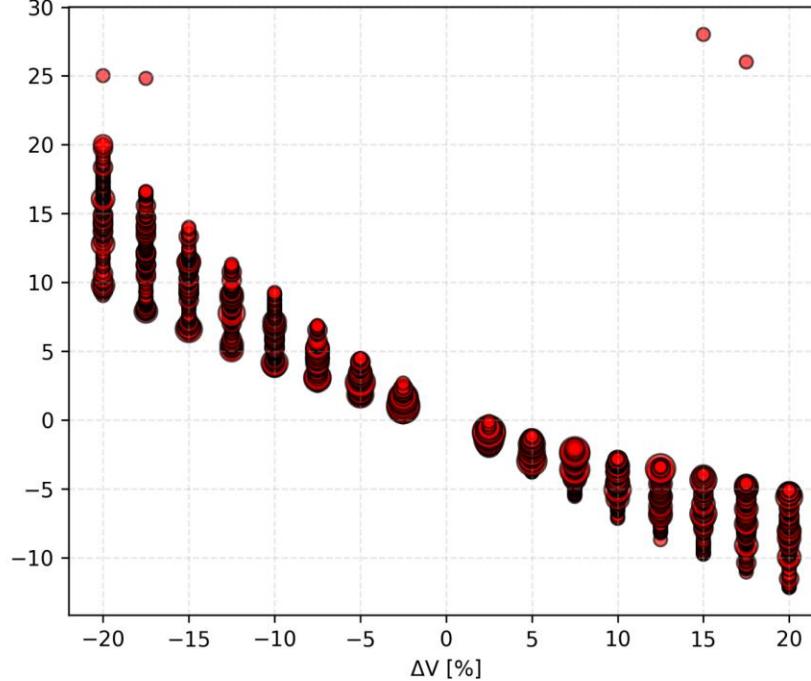
Activity	VI profile at Rx site	IRI quiet time climate	IRTAM weather
STORM TIME	<p>Error Distribution of Storm VI MUF baseline</p>  <p>Very good, +/- 0.2 MHz (manual scaling)</p>	<p>Error Distribution of Storm IRI MUF baseline</p>  <p>Overestimation of MUF during storms</p>	TBD
QUIET TIME	TBD	TBD	TBD

Sensitivity Study Results, Storm time

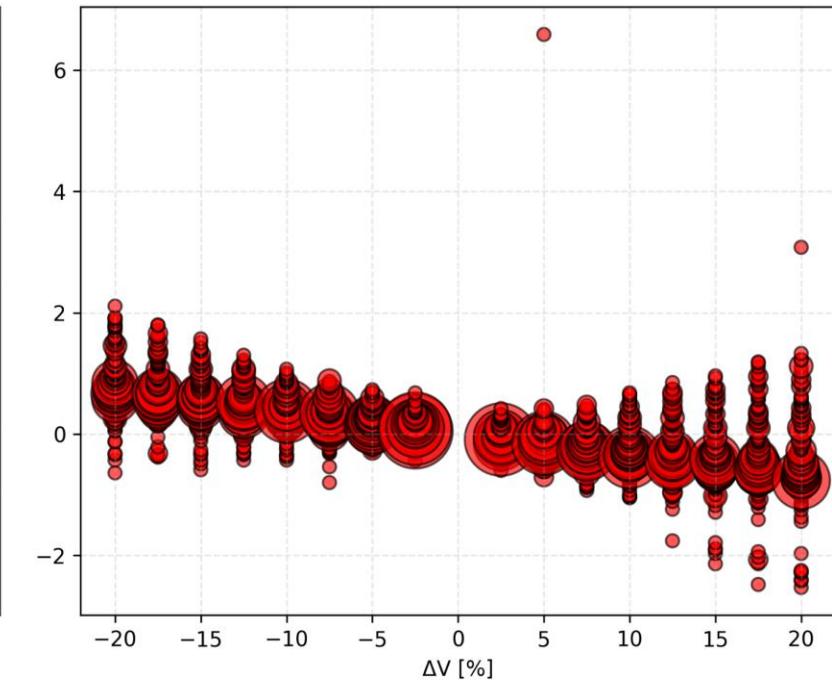
foF2 Perturbation



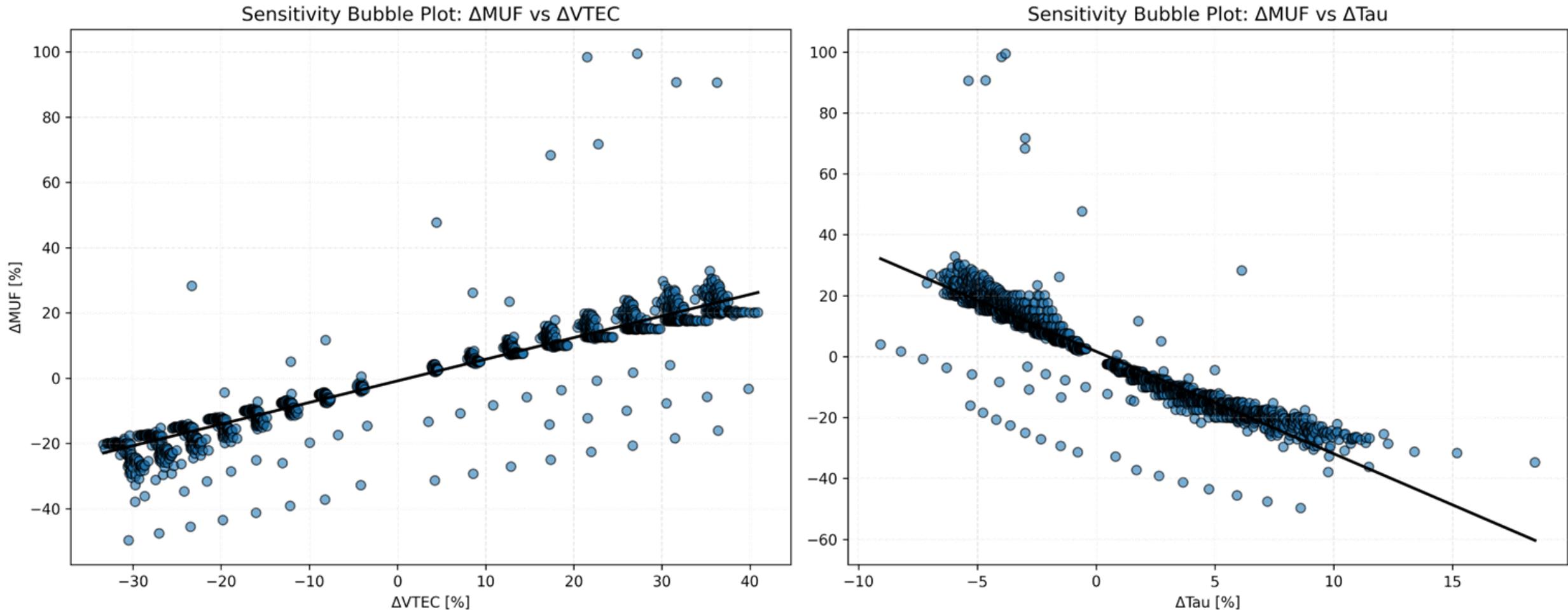
hmF2 Perturbation



B0 Perturbation



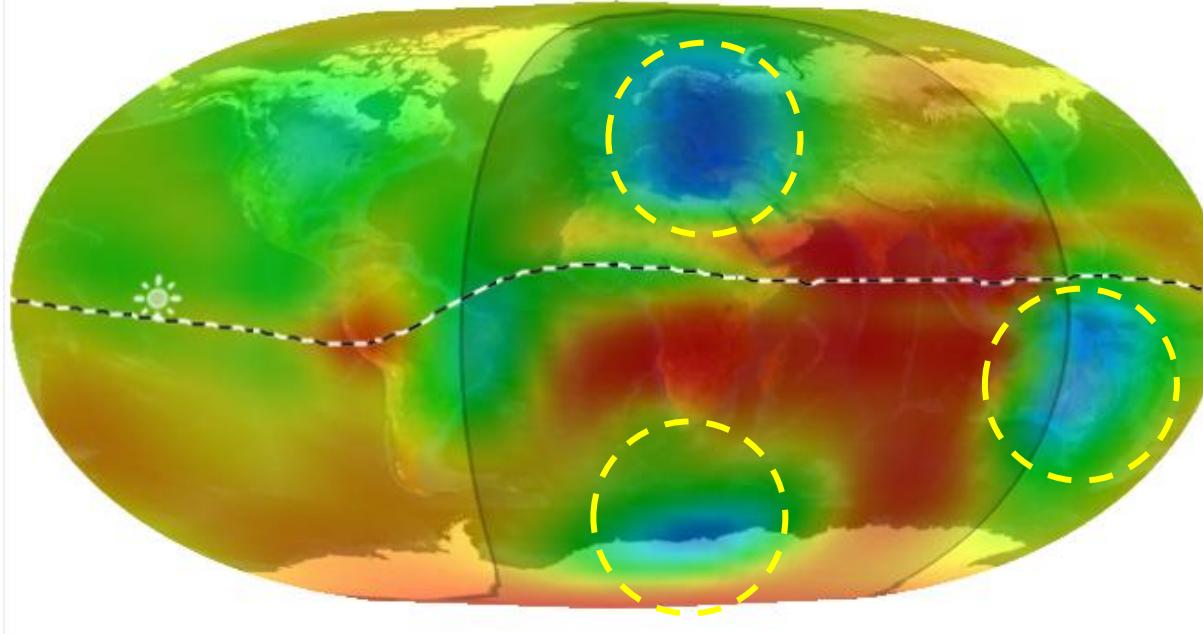
Connection of $\Delta\text{MUF}(c)$ to $\Delta\text{VTEC}(c)$ and $\text{Tau}(c)$



VTEC(o) is sensitive! But not quite clear match to MUF

IRTAM v0.4A : guest

2025.09.15 21:00:00 UT

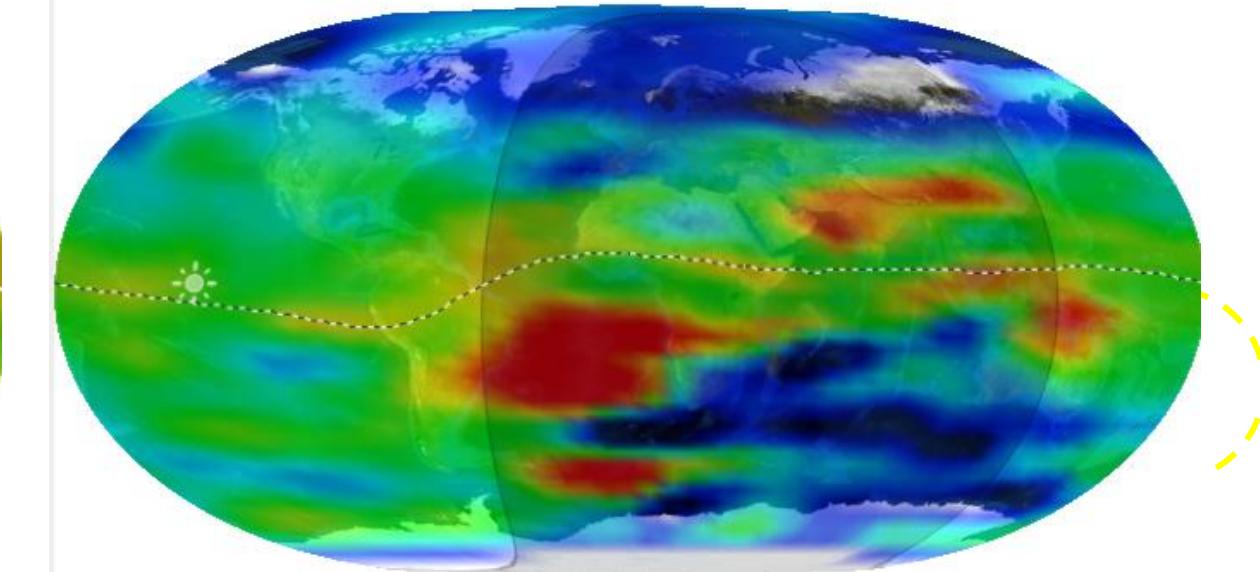


No VTEC

MUF Anomaly
(only bottomside)

IRTAM v0.4A : guest

2025.09.15 21:00:00 UT

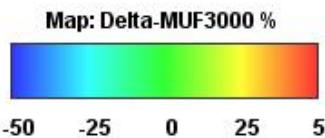
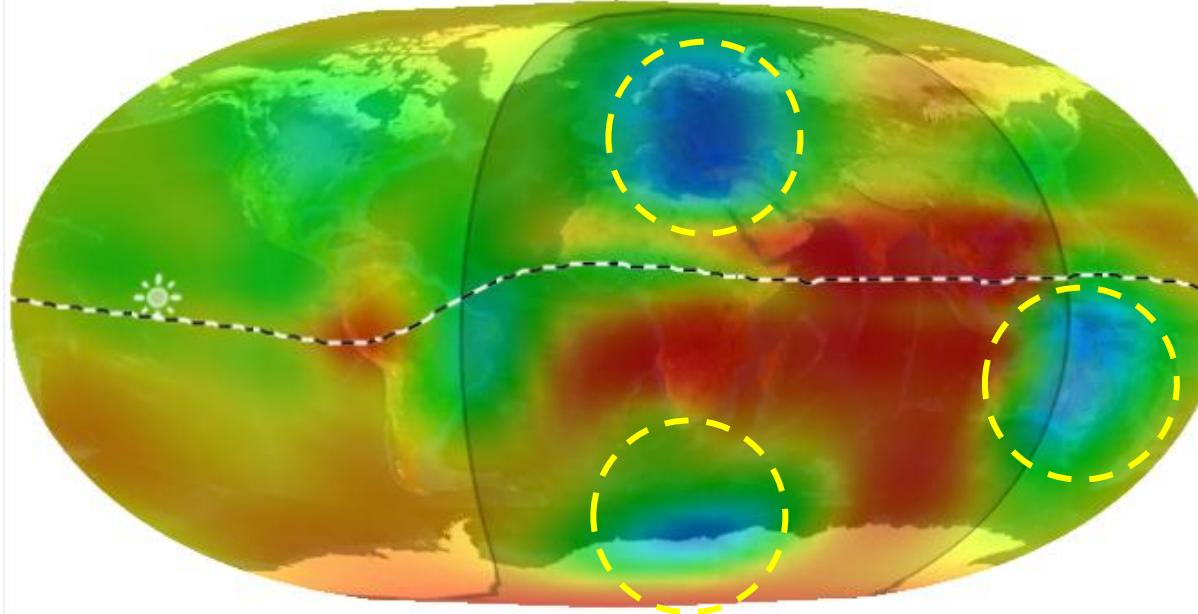


VTEC Anomaly
(with topside/plasmasphere)

Tau appears to be very sensitive

IRTAM v0.4A : guest

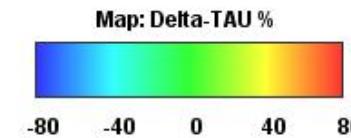
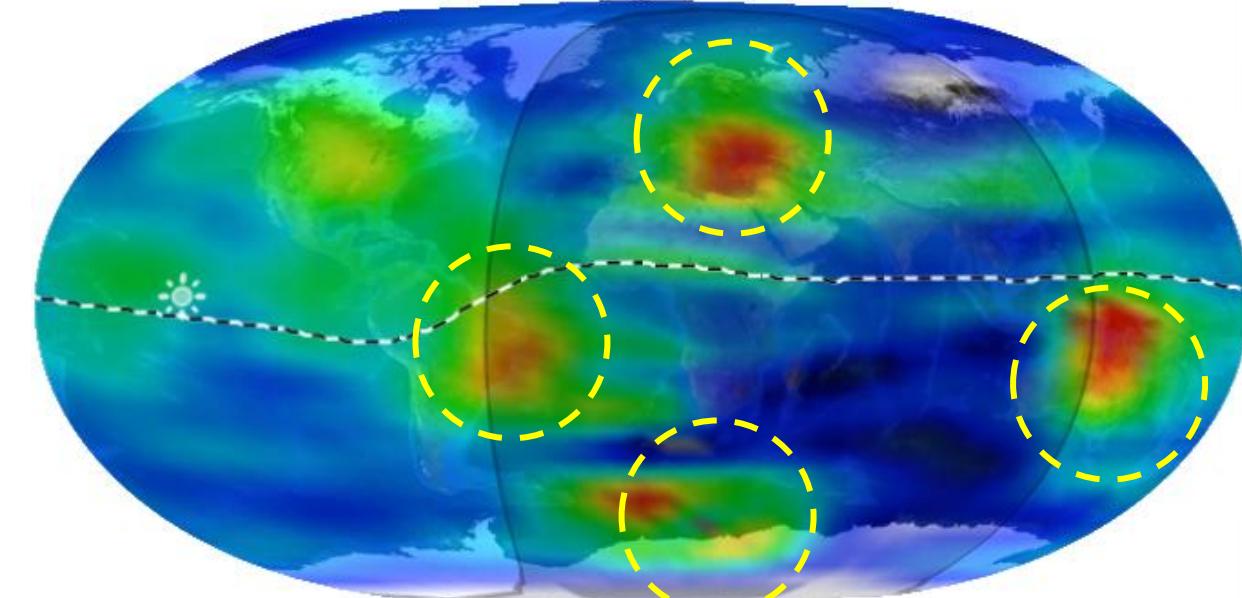
2025.09.15 21:00:00 UT



MUF Anomaly

IRTAM v0.4A : guest

2025.09.15 21:00:00 UT



Tau Anomaly

No MUF computations

Operational advantages of Tau

- Uses only foF2 (autoscaled) and VTEC
 - But reflects EDP shape modifications, ever so crudely
 - Autoscaled foF2 are more reliable vs hmF2 and MUF
- Two communities (GNSS and GIRO) cooperate nicely
 - <https://giro.uml.edu/GAMBIT>
 - GAMBIT Explorer includes real-time anomaly maps of NmF2, VTEC, and tau
 - NmF2: GIRO ionosondes
 - VTEC: GIM computations

Thank you for your attention!

WEB: <https://dispec.eu>



**Funded by
the European Union**

The DISPEC project is funded by the European Union (GA 101135002). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.