



Relations between Arctic large-scale TEC changes and scintillations over Greenland

Durgonics, Tibor; Høeg, Per; von Benzon, Hans-Henrik

Publication date:
2014

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Durgonics, T., Høeg, P., & von Benzon, H-H. (2014). Relations between Arctic large-scale TEC changes and scintillations over Greenland. Abstract from 2014 AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco, CA, United States.

DTU Library

Technical Information Center of Denmark

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Relations between Arctic large-scale TEC changes and scintillations over Greenland

Tibor Durgonics, Per Høeg, and Hans-Henrik von Benzon

Technical University of Denmark, DTU Space, Elektrovej, 2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark

The increasing dependence on GNSS-based methods and technologies for global or regional navigation and communication has raised concerns about the impact of space weather on these systems. Temporal and spatial ionosphere variations caused by driving forces, such as changes in solar radiation, solar wind, and the Earth's magnetic field contribute to errors in satellite navigation positioning and communication systems. In this study we will focus on the impact of space weather in the Arctic region related to total electron content (TEC) and scintillation changes.

Measurements from the GNSS network of stations in Greenland are analyzed and geophysical variables such as TEC, amplitude scintillation indices (S_4), and phase scintillation indices (σ_ϕ), are calculated together with 2D/3D electron density and scintillation maps. For the TEC we applied data from the Greenland GNET network of stations – consisting of 62 stations, while the scintillations data are based on 50 Hz sampled data from a set of sites on the west coast of Greenland (i.e., Thule, Sisimiut, and Kangerlussuaq).

The GNSS-derived data is augmented by ground-based geomagnetic measurements, such as the Dst-index and magnetic H-component data obtained from the Greenland magnetic stations. Extreme ionosphere events will be presented and the underlying geophysical process will be identified and discussed. Especially results where large-scale gradients in the regional TEC are compared with the growth of scintillations.

We will identify crucial elements and parameters (such as the auroral oval and the auroral electrojet), driving these changes in the Greenland TEC, S_4 and σ_ϕ distributions, in order to come up with appropriate algorithms and tools for monitoring and predicting Arctic TEC and scintillation large-scale patterns.