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Author: Dr. Oladosu Olakunle

African Regional Center for Space Science and Technology Education in English (ARCSSTE-E), Nigeria,
koladosu13@gmail.com

Dr. Babatunde Rabiou

Centre for Space Research and Applications, FUTA, Nigeria, Nigeria, tunderabiou@yahoo.com

VARIATION OF TOTAL ELECTRON CONTENT AND THEIR EFFECT ON GNSS OVER AKURE,
NIGERIA.

Abstract

The effect of Space weather is usually linked to disturbances in the ionosphere (gradients in the Total electron content (TEC)). This has significant effect especially for GPS users causing degradation in range measurements, loss of lock by the receiver of the GPS signal. Knowledge of these TEC gradients is important to various GPS users. When a GPS signal encounters large gradients in TEC, the ionospheric error in the range measurement is difficult to model and therefore eliminated (for single frequency GPS users) or, in the case of differential GPS, can not be canceled out. For differential GPS (DGPS) or real time kinematic (RTK) users, differences over the baseline as small as 2 TEC units, where one TEC unit is 10¹⁶ electrons/m², can be problematic in resolving ambiguities. Though quite a lot has been done in the developed nations in this respect, there is a dearth of such information for the developing region. This paper therefore presents the variation of total electron content (TEC) over a tropical in at Akure, Nigeria (7.15°N, 5.12°E) using GPS data collected over a period of one year. The data was analyzed using the GPS-TEC analysis application software provided by Institute of scientific research, Boston College, USA. Result obtained shows significant daily and seasonal variation TEC gradients in the region.