

Machine learning-based exploitation of crowdsourced GNSS data for atmospheric studies

Other Conference Item

Author(s):

[Soja, Benedikt](#) ; [Klopotek, Grzegorz](#) ; [Pan, Yuanxin](#) ; [Crocetti, Laura](#) ; Mao, Shuyin; Awadaljeed, Mudathir; Rothacher, Markus; See, Linda; Sturn, Tobias; Weinacker, Rudi; McCallum, Ian; Navarro, Vicente

Publication date:

2023

Permanent link:

<https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000624904>

Rights / license:

[Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](#)

Machine learning-based exploitation of crowdsourced GNSS data for atmospheric studies

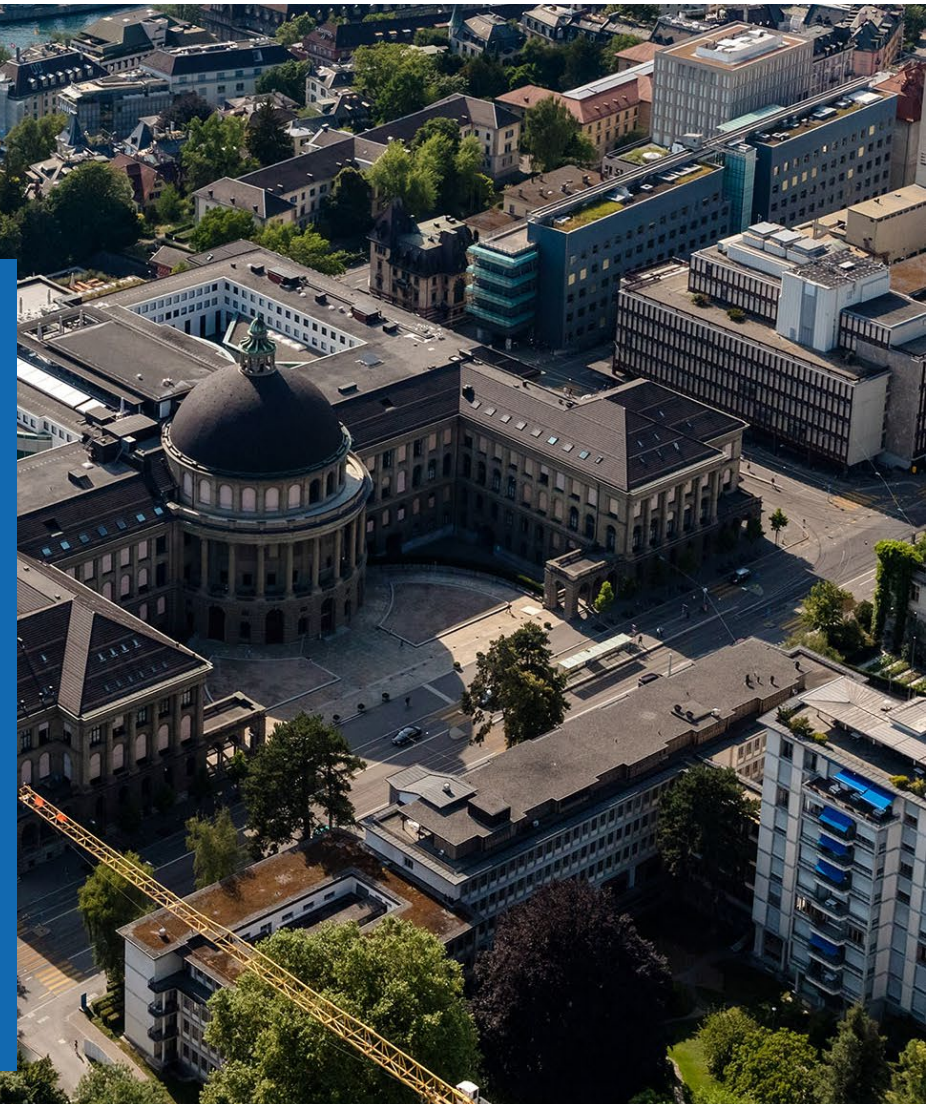
**B. Soja¹, G. Kłopotek¹, Y. Pan¹, L. Crocetti¹, S. Mao¹,
M. Awadaljeed¹, M. Rothacher¹, L. See², T. Sturn²,
R. Weinacker², I. McCallum², V. Navarro³**

¹ ETH Zurich, Institute of Geodesy and Photogrammetry

² International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

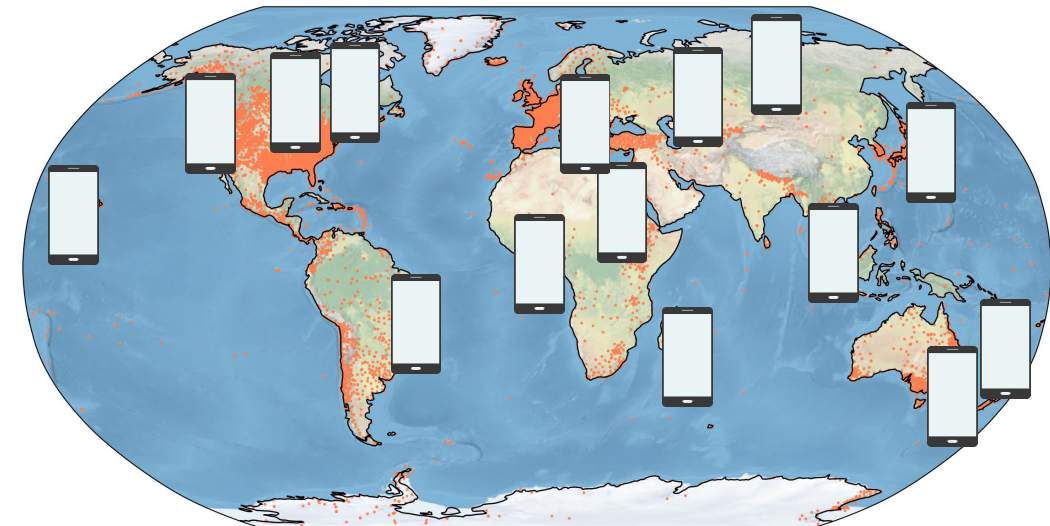
³ European Space Agency, European Space Astronomy Centre

July 19, 2023, IGARSS 2023, Pasadena, USA



Motivation

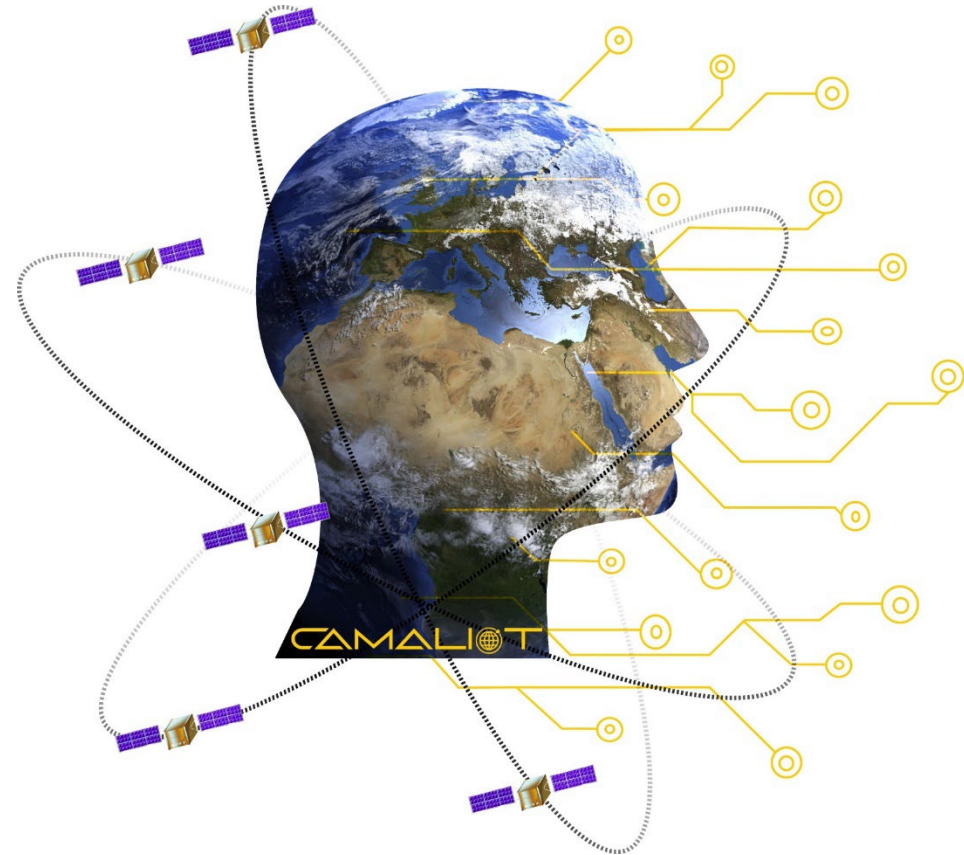
- GNSS is capable of sensing atmospheric properties
 - Water vapor (troposphere)
 - Electron content (ionosphere)
- Models of the atmosphere beneficial for
 - Improving understanding of atmospheric processes
 - (Space) weather forecasts
 - Correcting positioning errors of low-cost devices
- GNSS big data: potential for machine learning (ML)
 - 20k geodetic stations
 - **Billions of GNSS-capable devices**



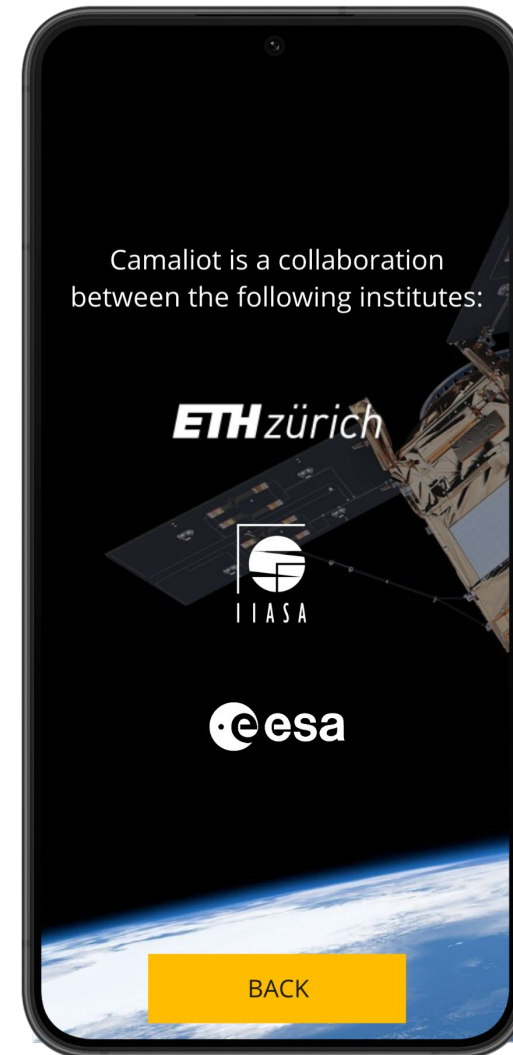
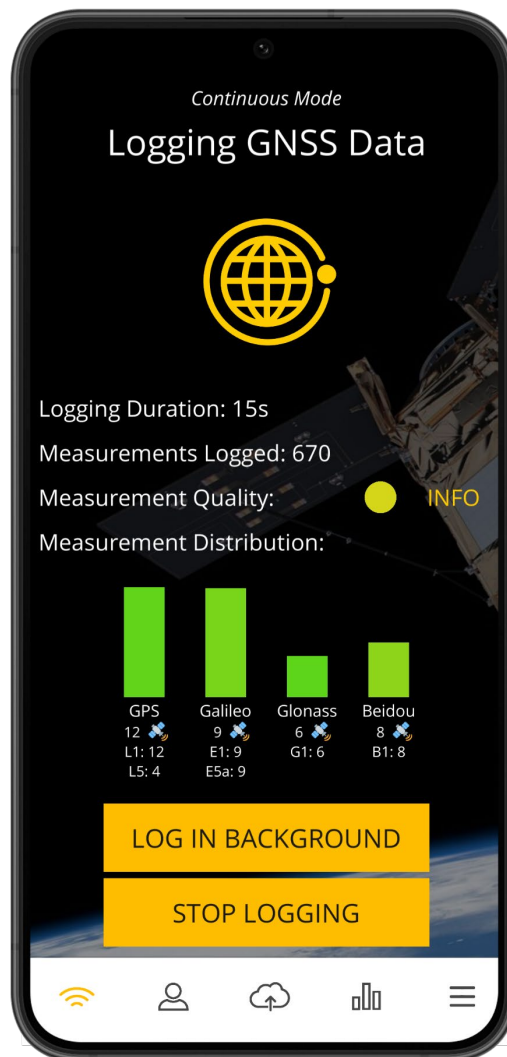


Application of machine learning technology for GNSS IoT data fusion

<https://camaliot.org>



CAMALIOT mobile app

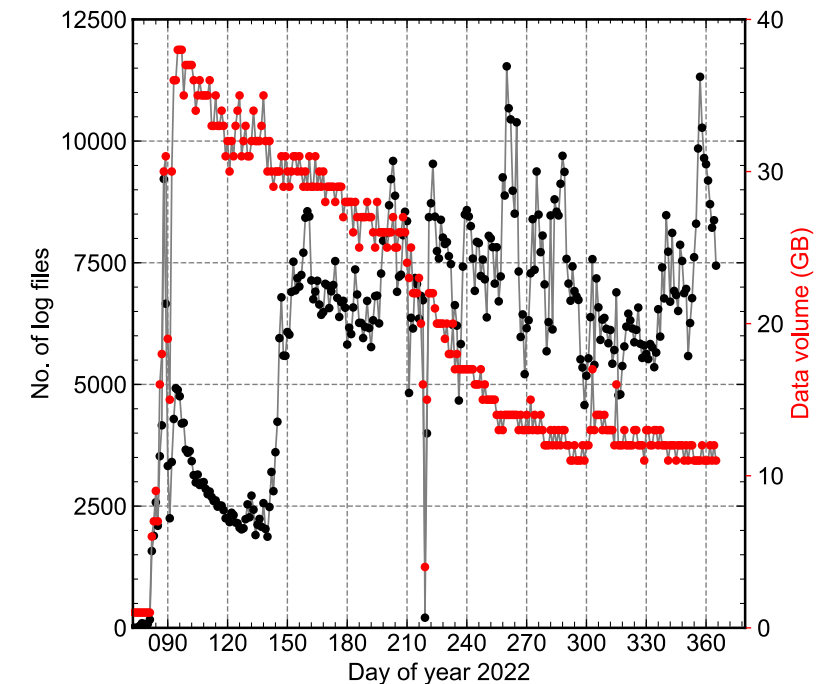
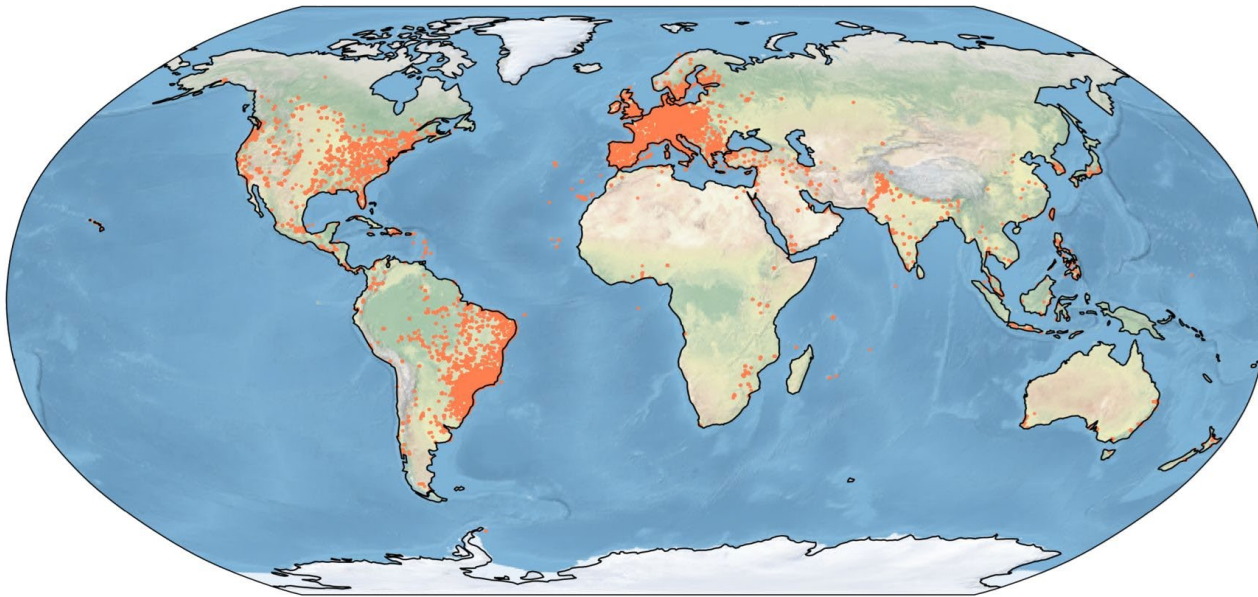


CAMALIOT crowdsourcing campaigns

- First campaign
 - March 17th – July 31st, 2022
 - 12k users
 - 116 billion GNSS measurements
- Autumn campaign
 - August 1st – November 30th, 2022
 - 1.2k users
 - 40 billion GNSS measurements

See et al., 2023,
Int. J. Digit. Earth

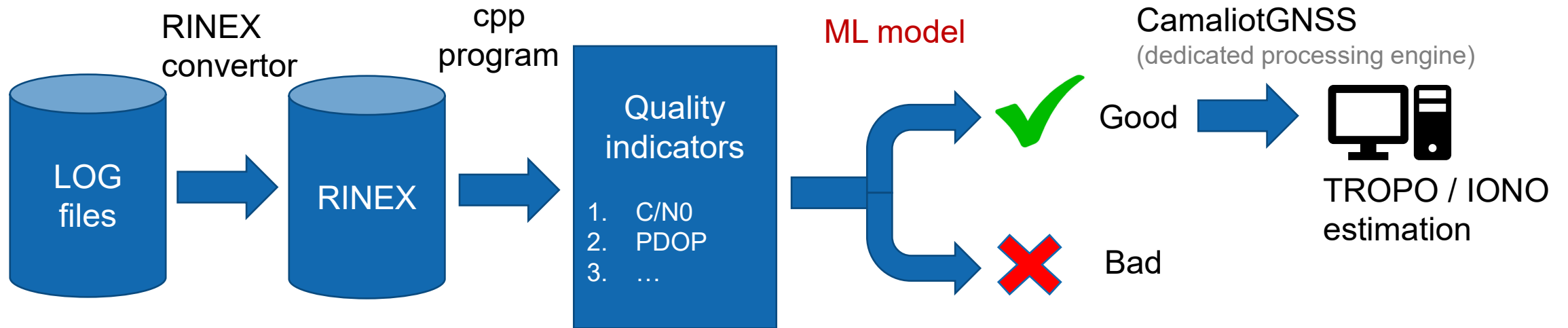
Data collection ongoing!



Smartphone GNSS data quality characterization



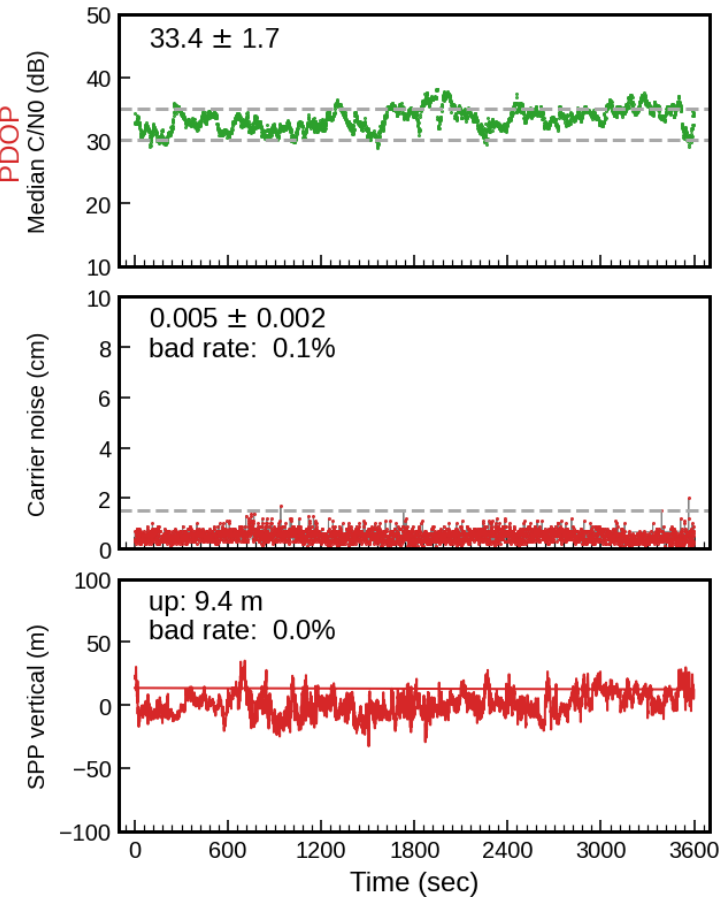
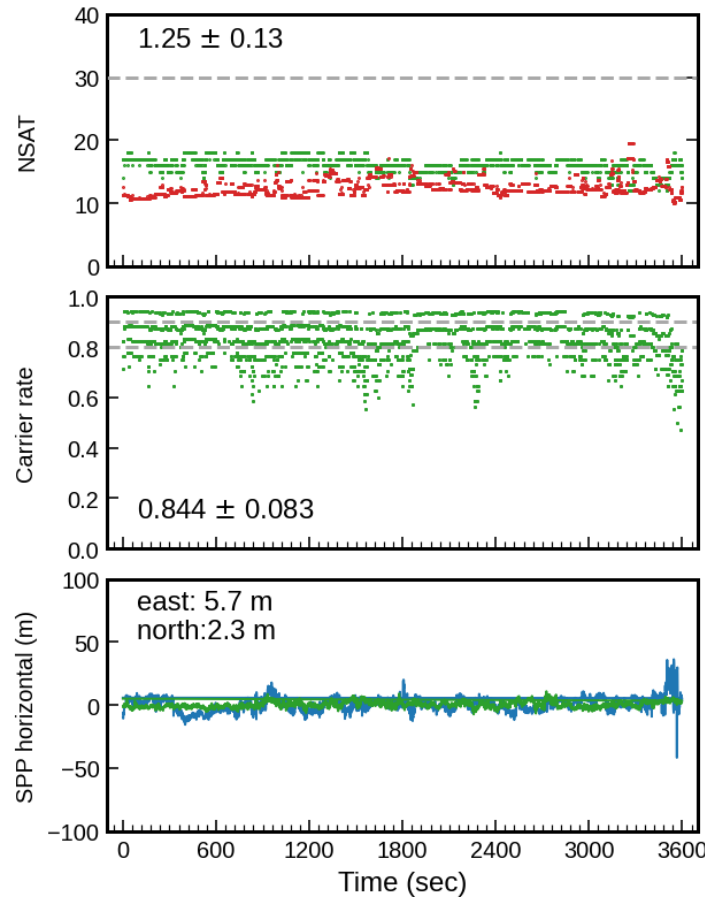
Machine learning-based data selection



Pan et al., D4G 2022
& paper in preparation

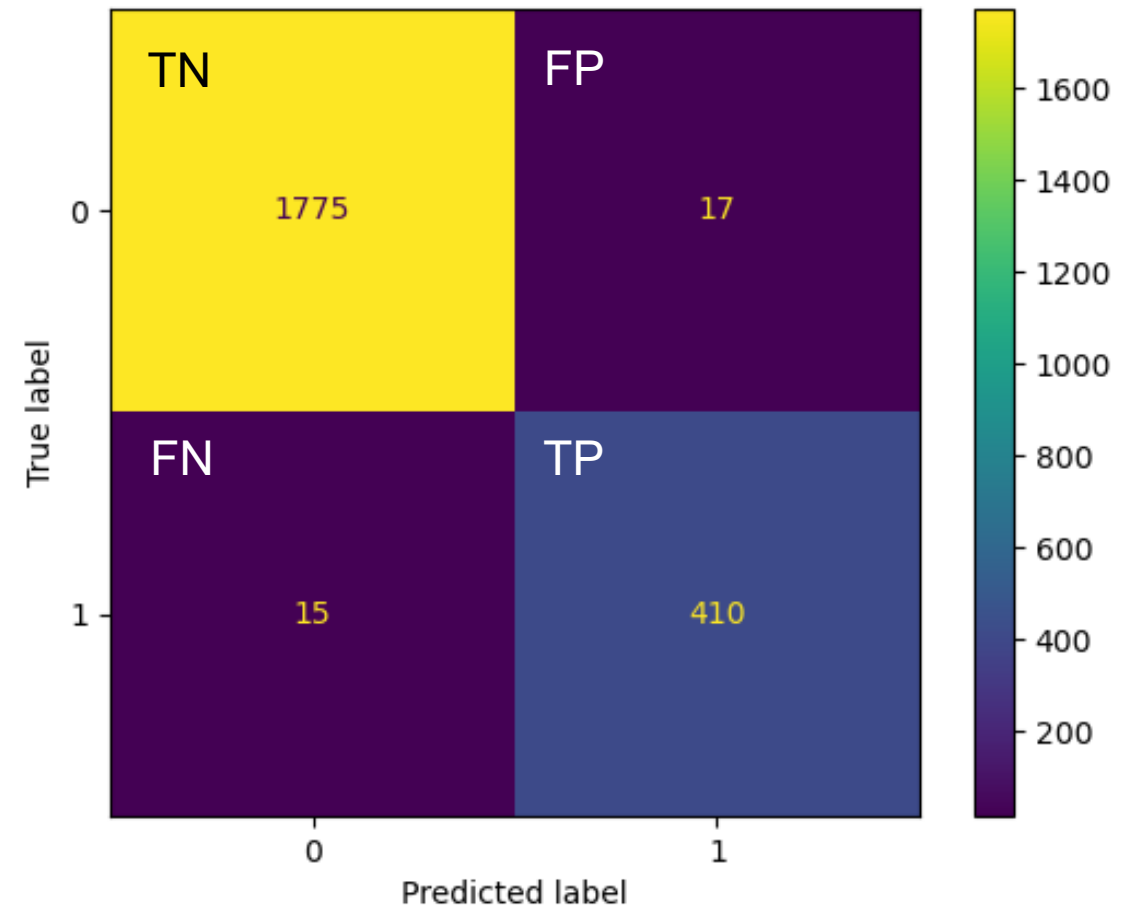
Data labeling

- Generate quality indicators
 - Number of epochs and satellites
 - PDOP
 - Carrier-to-noise ratio
 - SPP precision and solution availability
 - Time-differenced carrier phase precision and solution availability
- Labeling
 - Automatically reject very bad data
 - Final labeling carried out by human



Machine learning model

- Algorithm: random forest
- Training dataset
 - DOY 100-130: 31 days of hourly data
 - Good data: 1700
 - Bad data: 3400
- Training method
 - Grid search for hyperparameter tuning
 - 4-fold cross validation
- Test dataset
 - Good data: 425
 - Bad data: 1792



0.96 recall ($TP/(TP+FN)$)

Smartphone data for atmospheric modeling

- Processing of “good” crowdsourced smartphone data still challenging → done manually
 - Large observation noise
 - Frequent occurrence of cycle slips
- Currently only relative atmospheric information
 - Differential tropospheric delays w.r.t. geodetic stations
 - No receiver differential code bias estimation yet for ionospheric parameters

Not yet possible to integrate smartphone observations
into ML-based models of the atmosphere

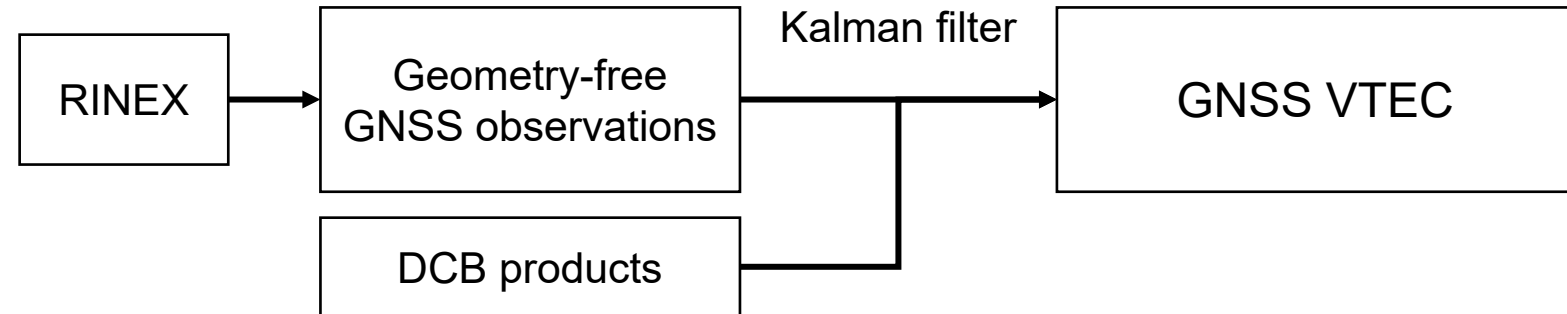
→ ML-based atmospheric models used for validation

ML-based modeling of the ionosphere

Mao et al., EGU23
& paper in preparation

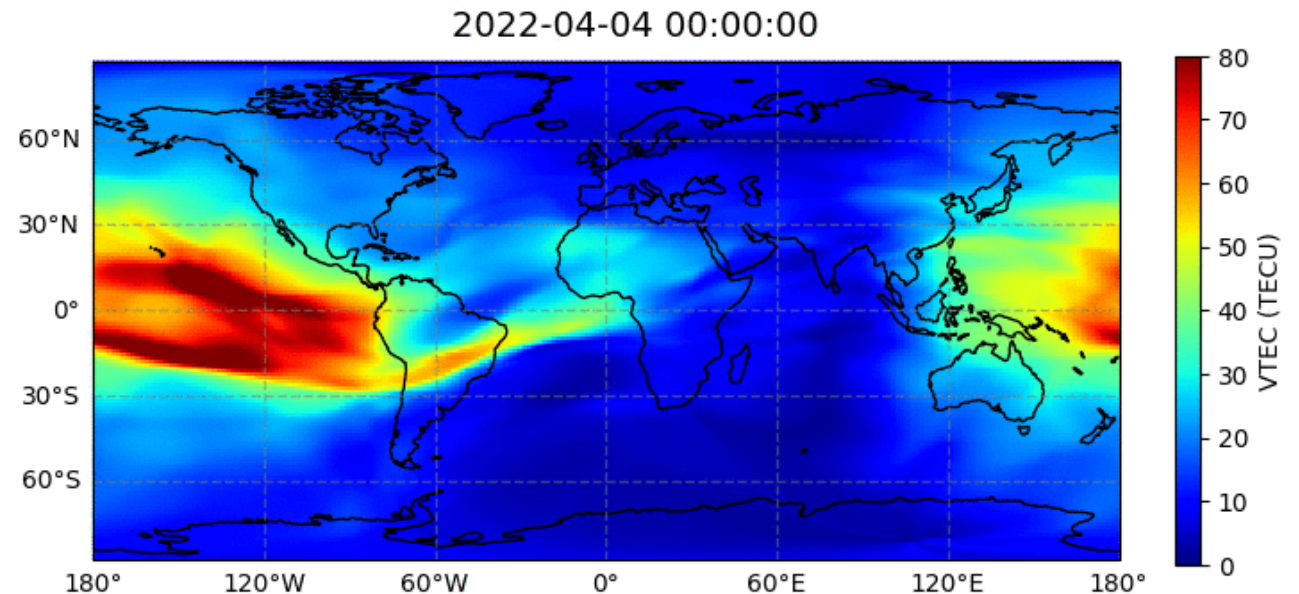
- Spatial modeling of vertical total electron content (VTEC)

- VTEC determination:



- ML model:

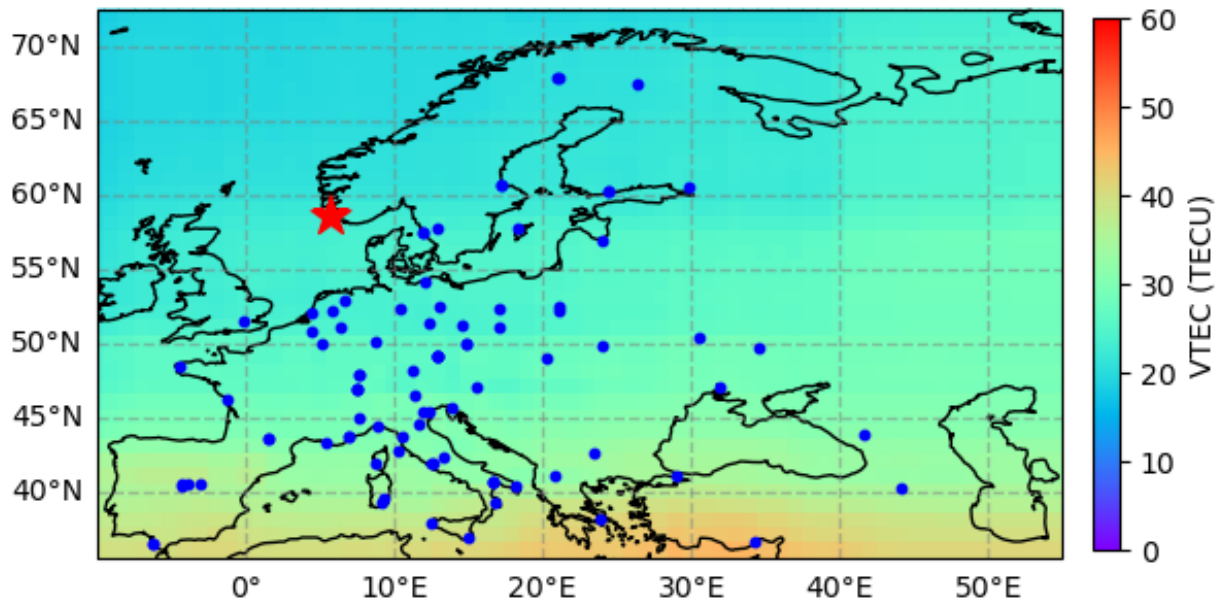
- Input: latitude, longitude, time
- Target: VTEC
- Algorithm: random forest



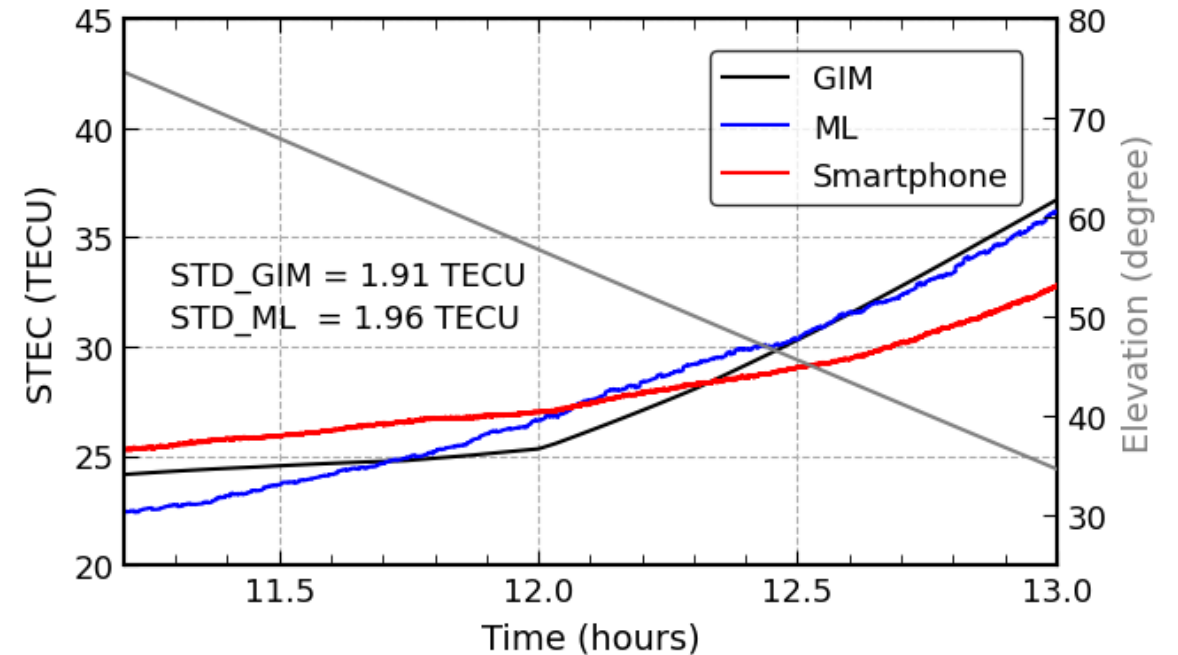
Example smartphone results for ionosphere

- Comparison of slant total electron content (STEC) for Galileo satellite E02 on April 4, 2022, from:
 - Smartphone (rDCB set manually)
 - IGS global ionospheric map
 - ML model

Location of smartphone, VTEC from ML model



STEC time series comparison

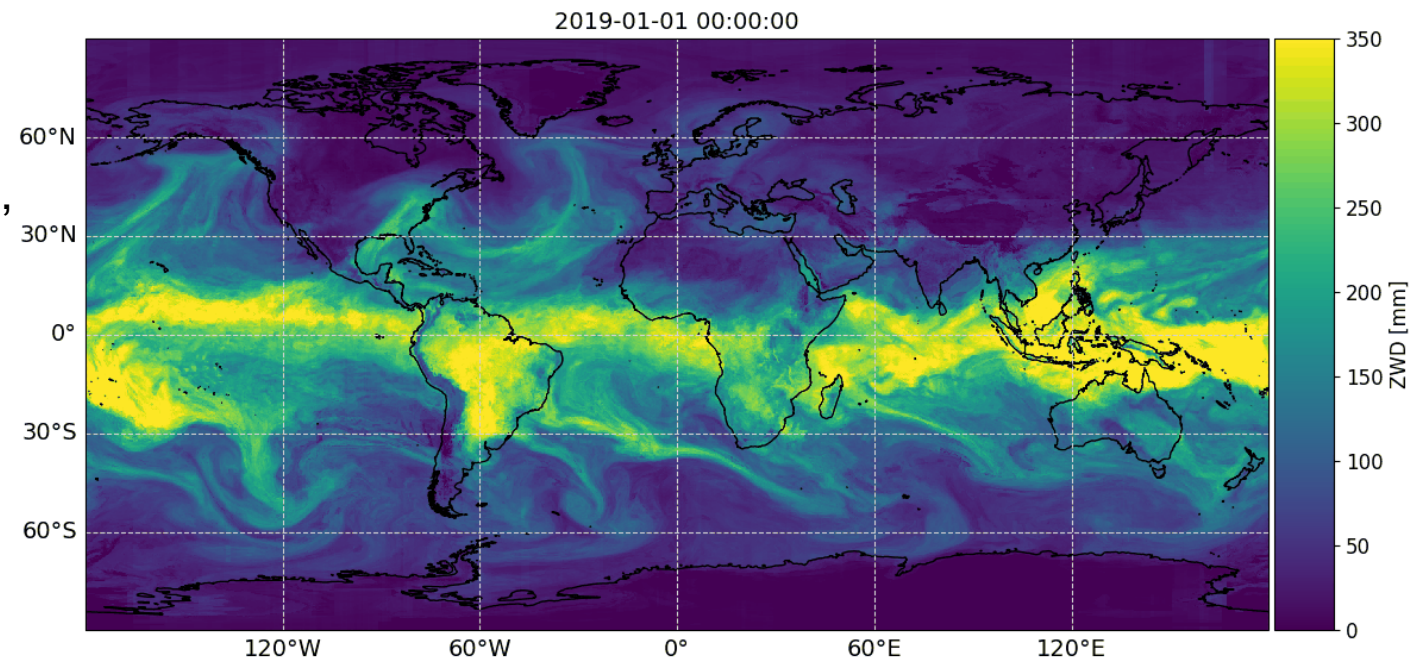


ML-based modeling of the troposphere

Crocetti et al.,
submitted to J Geod

- Spatial modeling of zenith wet delay (ZWD)
- Incorporation of meteorological parameters from numerical weather model

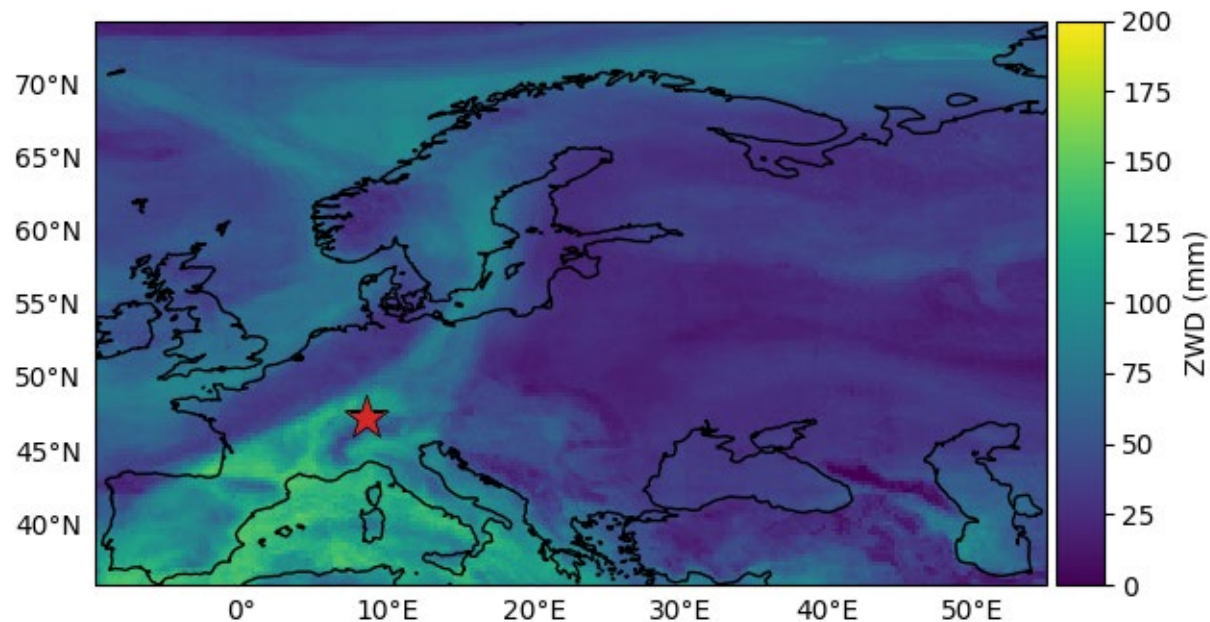
- ML model:
 - Input: latitude, longitude, height, time, specific humidity at 6 pressure levels (ECMWF)
 - Target: ZWD (NGL)
 - Algorithm: XGBoost



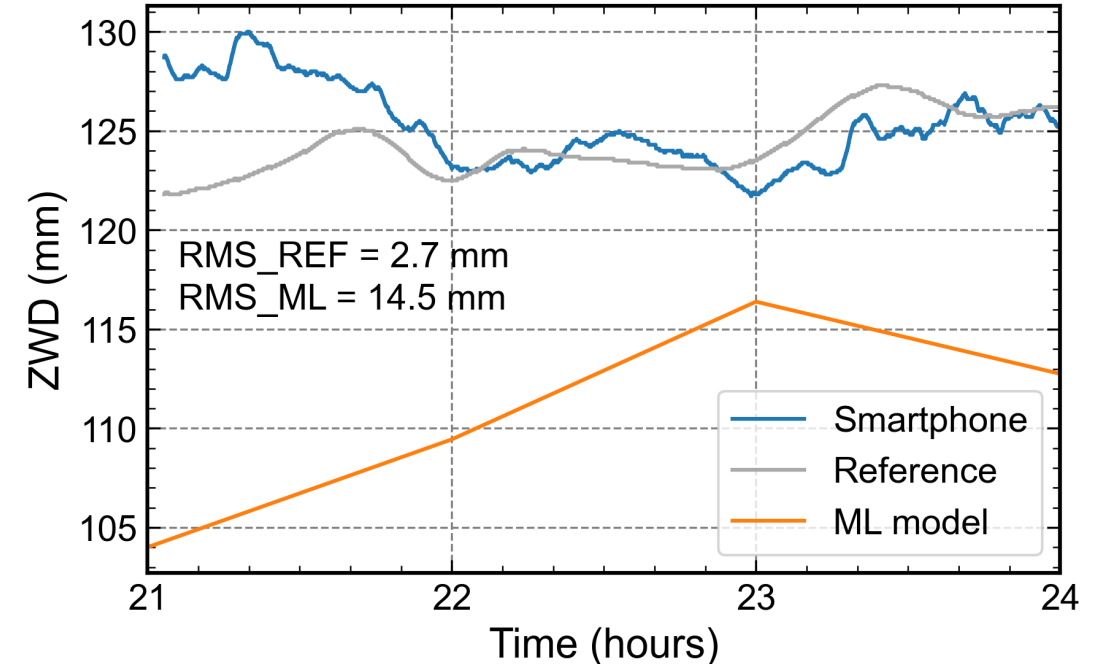
Example smartphone results for troposphere

- Comparison of ZWD on March 17, 2022, from:
 - Smartphone (differential ZWD determined and added to that of geodetic station ETH2)
 - Reference GNSS station located nearby (height difference considered)
 - ML model

Location of smartphone, ZWD from ML model



ZWD time series comparison

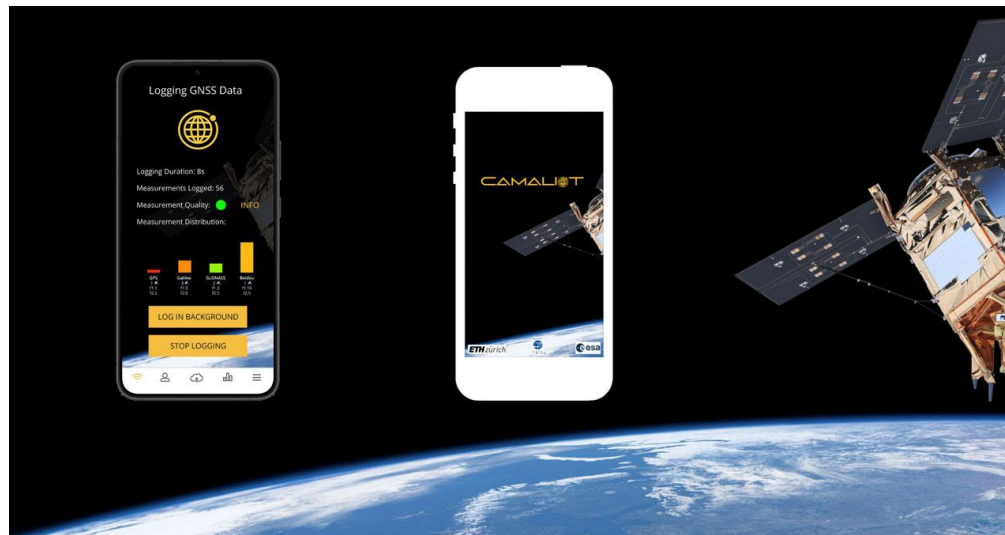


Summary

- Crowdsourced **smartphone GNSS** observations for atmospheric monitoring
- **ML applied** for
 - Quality characterization
 - Ionospheric modeling
 - Tropospheric modeling
- Smartphone data processing challenging, but **examples of high quality**

Kłopotek et al.,
submitted to Adv.
Space Res.

IGARSS
proceedings
paper



<https://camaliot.org>

Prof. Dr. Benedikt Soja

soja@ethz.ch

 @SpaceGeodesyETH
@b_soja

ETH Zurich
Chair of Space Geodesy
HPV G 54
Robert-Gnehm-Weg 15
8093 Zurich, Switzerland

www.space.igp.ethz.ch

Thanks for your attention!