

## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION ASIA AND PACIFIC OFFICE

#### REPORT OF

#### FOURTH MEETING OF IONOSPHERIC STUDIES TASK FORCE (ISTF/4)

New Delhi, India

(05 - 07 February 2014)

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#### PART I – HISTORY OF THE MEETING

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Fourth Meeting of Ionospheric Studies Task Force (ISTF/4) was held at the Radisson Blu Plaza Delhi Hotel, New Delhi, India from 05 to 07 February 2014. The first day was a joint session for the 4th ICAO Ionospheric Study Task Force (ISTF) Meeting and the 26<sup>th</sup> Interoperability Working Group (IWG) Meeting. On 06 and 07 February, ISTF met on a dedicated session.
- 1.2 The meeting was hosted by Airports Authority of India (AAI).

#### 2. Attendance

- 2.1 The joint session of the Meeting on 5 February was attended by 56 participants (34 for IWG and 22 for ISTF).
- 2.2 The dedicated session of the Meeting on 6 and 7 February was attended and by 22 participants from 8 States and 1 observer from European Space Agency. A list of participants is provided at **Attachment A.**

#### 3. Opening of the Meeting

- 3.1 Inaugurating the meeting, on behalf of the host, Mr. Somasundaram, Member ANS, from AAI extended a warm welcome to all the participants and emphasized the importance of SBAS for the civil aviation, along with SBAS SARPS.
- 3.2 On behalf of Mr. Arun Mishra, the new ICAO Regional Director, Mr. Frédéric LECAT, Regional Officer CNS of the ICAO Asia and Pacific Office, also welcomed the participants to the meeting and expressed appreciation to the AAI for continuously supporting ICAO regional activities and hosting the meeting. He recalled the priorities and Strategy for GNSS in the Asia-Pacific Region, the global framework (ANC/12, NSP), then highlighted ISTF and SBAS IWG contribution to the aviation community and future work.
- 3.3 Mr. Deane Bunce from FAA, co-chair of IWG, elaborated on the future multiconstellations supporting GNSS, the expansion of augmentation systems with now 4 certified systems, and current efforts of IWG and stressed that IWG has a subgroup dealing with ionospheric matters.
- 3.4 Mr. Ganeshan, IRNSS/GAGAN Programme Director from Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), recalled the history and achievements of GAGAN and IRNSS programmes.
- 3.5 Mr. Ashok Lavasa, Secretary of Ministry of Civil Aviation of India, addressed a key note highlighting the tremendous development of air travel and associated challenges that programmes such as GAGAN would contribute to address. He recalled that the administrative and financial autonomy of CAA from DGCA India was an ongoing process which would soon come into reality.

#### 4. Officers and Secretariat

- 4.1 The ISTF dedicated meeting was chaired by Dr. Susumu Saito, Chairman of the Task Force. Mr. Frédéric LECAT, Regional Officer, ICAO APAC Office was the Secretary for the meeting.
- 4.2 The joint session of the for the ISTF-4 Meeting and the IWG-26 Meeting on the first day was chaired by Mr. Frédéric LECAT upon request by the meeting.

#### 5. Working Arrangements, Language and Documentation

5.1 For its dedicated session, the ISTF met as a single body. The working language for the meeting was English inclusive of all documentation and this Report. Lists of Working/Information Papers and Presentations are provided at **Attachment 2.** 

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#### Agenda Item 1 – Adoption of agenda

1.1 The agenda was reviewed and adopted with no change by the meeting as follows:

Agenda item 1: Adoption of agenda

Agenda item 2: Review of outcome of relevant meetings/conferences

Agenda item 3: Review of status of States' activities

Agenda item 4: Review of progress of tasks and related action items

a) Task 1 - Data Collectionb) Task 2 - Iono Analysis

c) Task 3 - TEC Generation

d) Task 4 - Scintillation Data

e) Task 5 - Iono Models

f) Task 6 - Space Weather

Agenda item 5: Any other business

Agenda item 6: Future plan, review of action items

#### **Agenda item 2:** Review of outcome of relevant meetings/conferences

- 2.1 The ISTF related outcomes of NSP WGW 14, APEC GIT 18 meetings and AOSWA-2 workshop held respectively in November 2013, July 2013 and November 2013 were presented to the meeting.
- 2.2 President of the Air Navigation Commission (ANC) explained to the NSP WGW 14 meeting that a proposal for the reorganization of panels is under development, and will likely affect the NSP. Changes under consideration that might affect NSP include moving all spectrum work in one location, perhaps into a new dedicated panel, and restarting the PBN work. A total of nine Job Cards were assigned to NSP. The Secretary confirmed that the work on a number of items that are not covered by Job Cards such as the development of SARPs for Galileo and BeiDou would continue even though they are not covered by Job Cards.
- 2.3 Papers reviewed by the meeting covered topics that included updates to the GLONASS SARPs, initial SARPs material for the BeiDou and Galileo core constellations, updates to the SBAS SARPs, and a few other topics. The meeting reviewed the status of GBAS implementations, and considered the maintenance of existing GBAS CAT I SARPs and the validation of the SARPs material on GBAS CATII/III.

#### **IP/5 - AOSWA -2**

2.4 The 2<sup>nd</sup> AOSWA Workshop on Space Environment Impacts and Space Weather Forecast Models was held in November 2013 in Kunming, China. The purpose of the workshop was to promote the regional linkage and information sharing of operation and research on space environment by bringing together members of the Asian-Oceania scientific community as well as other international organizations concerned with space weather. It also provided an opportunity to discuss recent achievements in observational, theoretical, modeling, forecasting, and application addressing the research areas of space weather and environment. The workshop included 5 different sessions:

- Space Weather Research and Exploration
- Space Weather Forecasting and Modeling
- Space Weather Research to Operations
- Space Weather Research on Solar Activities
- Space Weather Research on Ionosphere and Thermosphere

The report is available as AOSWA Link Vol. 3, http://aoswa.nict.go.jp/news/pdf/aoswalink\_issue3.pdf.

#### **Agenda item 3:** Review of status of States' activities

3.1 During the joint session on 5 February an extensive update of the different constellations was made.

#### GPS/WAAS

3.1.1 FAA informed the meeting that the transition to dual signal was planned for 2020-2023. There were 4000 LP/LPV procedures existing in FAA. As the U.S. continues to modernize GPS, new capabilities and signals were being developed and employed including L2C, L5, and L1C. The 4th signal, L1C, is designed with international partners for interoperability and will be broadcast with GPS III in 2015. The U.S. expected 24 GPS III satellites to be in operation by 2026. The U.S. Air Force Command began testing the new civil signals (L2C and L5) in the latter half of June, 2013. The control segment is also being updated to enable new capabilities for the new signals.

#### **EGNOS**

3.1.2 The meeting was informed that EGNOS technology is facing obsolescence, around 50 % of the issues were solved with the current system version V2.3.2, and new RIMS were deployed in Agadir and Abu Simbel. PROSBAS activity, based on EC funding, was considering DFMC. The operational availability of EGNOS was improved in v2.2 with changes to ionospheric processing. Cooperation between ESA and ASECNA has started about ionospheric studies. The performance should be improved (LPV-200) and multi-frequency/multi-capacity integrated in future versions.

#### **GALILEO**

3.1.3 The Funding of Galileofor full deployment and exploitation was secured. A new GNSS regulation issued in December 2013 requests to cover all EU States.

#### **MSAS**

3.1.4 The meeting was recalled by JCAB that air navigation services offered ranged from en route to NPA RNP 0.3, relying on 8 reference stations.

Main users included regional air carriers, government, fire fighting and medical sector. Studies about LPV-200 are in progress.

#### SDCM

3.1.5 The Russian Space agency updated the meeting on GBAS and SBAS with the project LCCS-A-2000 to combine the use of GBAS stations as additional RIMS SBAS, presenting the advantage inter alia of the proximity to the crew of landing decision point. Today all airspace is covered by GBAS stations. A number of GBAS stations would be used to support SBAS-based procedures. Communication infrastructure should be provided by at least two different service providers. Changes into the Federal aviation rules were introduced concerning the use of GBAS.

#### K-SBAS

3.1.6 Republic of Korea made an update on its SBAS program. K-SBAS APV-1 safety-of-life service is planned from 2022 based on L1. CAT-I experimental system based on L1/L5 is planned to be tested until 2021.

#### **BeiDou**

3.1.7 In the future BeiDou would support multifrequency and multi augmentation systems. From 2019 the system would be modernized, transitioning to B1C and B2a.

#### **GAGAN**

3.1.8 Deployment of monitoring stations outside of India is being studied and is believed to benefit to India and its neighbors as well. GAGAN signal is planned to be used outside of the civil aviation community, for railway (fog pass, collision avoidance, etc), ship positioning, etc. Different manufacturers provide now GAGAN receivers.

#### ISTF/4 Research review

3.2 Dr. Saito recalled the history of the Ionospheric Task Force before and from its inception, the terms of reference (TOR) of the ionospheric task force and its progress. He covered the achievements of the task force.

#### **SBAS Ionospheric Working Group**

3.3 The first meeting was held in 1999. The objective is to facilitate interaction of ionospheric scientists supporting SBAS, harmonize threats and threat models. Two white papers were IONO Research issues for SBAS, 2003, taken into account by the Navigation System Panel, and Effect of iono scintillation on GNSS, 2010. MOPS are being updated. It was recalled that the solar cycle 24 presents weaker disturbance than solar cycles 21, 22 and 23. Formal cooperation was about to take place with Stanford university.

#### EGNOS ionosphere related activities

The cooperation and exchange of data have recently started with ASECNA. EGEP/EGNOS iono activities consist in assisting industry for their algorithms and conduct qualification of EGNOS v3. Reference models for performance assessment and qualification were built and 5 scenarios oriented on integrity, availability, or sensitivity testing were developed. The approach followed was data-driven and not dependent upon the complex and dynamic parameters characterizing ionosphere and atmosphere. For the purpose of Scintillation performance analysis, ESA decoupled the receiver effects from the system effects and is being working on scintillation requirements. A network of 5 monitoring stations, SAGAIE, was deployed in Africa.

## WP/3 - Performance of SBAS System and Challenges in maintaining Uplink station in the Equatorial Region for the SBAS - GAGAN Experience

3.5 Airport Authorities of India (AAI) presented the results of the analysis done to study the effect of scintillation on the continuity of service of the GAGAN system during its operational tests and evaluation for APV 1 service, and HPL and VPL went over the APV 1 limits. The challenges of integrating uplink station with GEO stationary satellite and maintaining the uplink station in the equatorial region were highlighted. Scintillation affects the downlink and not the uplink.

- 3.6 The conclusions of the study conducted during the Geo integration of the GAGAN navigation payload with the uplink station were discussed:
  - The scintillation effect is predominant in the equatorial region and is post dusk phenomena;
  - The continuity of service is affected by the scintillation and other ionospheric effects; and
  - The performance of uplink station is also prone to scintillation effects.

#### WP/4 - Correlation of Scintillation and Loss of Lock for GNSS systems

- 3.7 India highlighted the purpose of their study to continuously examine the scintillation data over the Indian region and gain a preliminary understanding of the relationship between loss of lock of the receiver and scintillations. This phenomenon of loosing lock at a lower value of S4 index and not loosing lock even when S4 index is comparatively higher in similar conditions raises the question of the sufficiency of S4 index alone to understand the loss of lock phenomenon due to scintillations.
- 3.8 The meeting agreed that the relationship between the S4 index and loss of lock would need to be further analysed. It was noted that 5 years ago EGNOS used the loss of lock statistics, but were related to a particular RAIM receiver, hence the need for decoupling the receiver side that had then been pursued.

## IP/8 - Update on the current status of ionospheric and space weather research and development in Australia

- Australia presented the current status of ionospheric and space weather research and d evelopment. A real time map of a proxy index for ionospheric scintillation derived from high rate GNSS data was added to the suite of space weather products for satellite communication and navigation. It complemented the existing S4 scintillation map derived from Ionospheric Scintillation Monitors (ISM) while providing a denser spatial sampling, and used all available high rate CORS GNSS data streams from the region of interest. The real time map is available at: <a href="http://www.ips.gov.au/Satellite/1/2/2">http://www.ips.gov.au/Satellite/1/2/2</a>.
- 3.10 A recent research suggested that reasonable accuracy can be achieved in prediction of the quiet time occurrence of EPB with the use of a physics-based coupled ionosphere-thermosphere model, for which the most important driver of daily variability is the geomagnetic activity level (e.g. Kp) which can in turn be modeled with good accuracy from in-situ solar wind observations.
- 3.11 The GNSS Research Centre Curtin University and Geoscience Australia, under the umbrella of the Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information (CRCSI) have commenced at research programme aimed at improved monitoring and modelling of ionospheric scintillation in the southern equatorial anomaly region, including the installation of 9 additional ISMs throughout the region. The ISMS are Septentrio PolaRxS.

#### Action Item 4/1 - Australia to check whether and under which conditions Septentrio data could be shared within ISTF

#### **Brief status updates (round-table)**

- 3.12 The Philippines indicated that it was in the process to classify the data collected. Concerning data collection, 17 active stations were collecting data. No data was available yet for scintillation analysis since all stations are configured to log at 1Hz. The meeting was informed that out of 6 planned new stations in 2013, 3 were ready for installation.
- 3.13 In connection with agreement for data utilization, the MOA between NAMRIA and CAAP was approved for use of data, and MOA for sharing data with ISTF was expected to be completed in Q2 2014.

### Agenda item 4: Review of progress of tasks and related action items a/ Task 1 – Data Collection

#### WP/5 - Update on the data server and its usage

- 4.1 As a reply to **ACTION ITEM3/3** (Task Lead, Task-1 to set up the data server for data sharing according to the outcome of ISTF/3 and prepare a manual for the use of the data server in cluding keeping logs for accessing the restricted data), Japan presented the setup of the ISTF data server for data sharing and exchange installed at ENRI, Japan and introduces how to access the server. Comments received from NICT were that the website was easy to access.
- 4.2 A question was raised about the format of data to be uploaded (GTEX, SCINTEX). For GTEX, it was recalled that the BIAS correction was an option and the need for consistency over all contributions was therefore highlighted. The meeting agreed that **only data without BIAS correction** would be uploaded onto the Data Server, and to have short guidelines developed about how to generate data in GTEX. As a result, action ITEM3/3 was closed.

### Action Item 4/2 (28 Feb. 14) - To develop guidelines about how to generate data in GTEX Task Leader of Task 1.

#### IP/6 current status of coordination of two different SCINTEX formats

4.3 Japan reported upon the current status of coordination of two different SCINTEX for mats proposed by ICAO/ISTF and ITU-R with the Chairman of ITU-R WP-3L. Coordination was started to merge both SCINTEX format into a new and better SCINTEX format. The meeting discussed that there would be no backward compatibility problem on APAC's side as there was no data collected in SCINTEX format so far. Coordination should take place and agreement reached with in one month due to planning constraints on ESA's side. Action ITEM 3/1 was closed.

# Action Item 4/3 - To finalize SCINTEX format (7 March 14) with ITU by email (Dr. Tsugawa is Point of Contact, exchanges should include ISTF chairman, Task 1 leader, Task 3 leader, Dr. Sunda India, ICAO RO CNS Frederic Lecat)

#### IP/7 current status of data conversion tool and database of GTEX

Japan informed the meeting about the current status of data conversion tool and database of GTEX. RNX2GTEX 1.0, software to convert RINEX data to GTEX (ver. 1.0) data, was now available from a NICT website. All the RINEX data collected by NICT Database were converted to GTEX 1.0 data and ready to be stored on the ENRI data server. One more requirement was considered necessary by the meeting when converting from RINEX to GTEX. Older version of software could be used only when there was a unique combination of observables to derive TEC data.

#### b) Task 2 - Iono Analysis

#### WP/8 Periods of Interest

4.5 On behalf of Republic of Korea, Japan presented the selection process of the past periods of interest for ionospheric data analysis by using geomagnetic indices, in response to the Action Item 3/4 (*Task Lead, Task-2 to identify the past periods of interest for data Analysis*). The dates were selected from 2001 to 2013 based on the value of geomagnetic indices. Two geomagnetic indices; Disturbance storm-time (Dst) index and Kp index are used. The Kp value of 6 and the Dst value of -200nT were determined as selection criteria based on previous studies. The resulting number of selected dates was as follows:

Selection Criteria	Number of selected dates
Kp>6	122
Dst<-200nT	15
Kp>6 or Dst<-200nT	123
Kp>6 and Dst<-200nT	14

4.6 The dates of interest were documented into a file with MS-excel format. The meeting discussed the criteria and opined that they were appropriate for mid-latitudes, but action should be tak en for the equatorial region. As a result, Action 3/4 was closed.

## Action Item 4/4 - (all participants, 31 March 2014): to provide the dates relevant for data Analysis relating to equatorial ionospheric anomalies.

#### WP/6 Methodology of scintillation data analysis

- 4.7 Japan presented a working paper discussing one of the possible analysis methodologies of ionospheric scintillation data. The scintillation mapping as presented in IP/11 presented in ISTF/3 is one of the possible representation of the ionosphere, where the occurrence rates of ionospheric scintillations can be calculated in a certain size of latitude and longitude grid bins. This was recognized as more suitable for SBAS applications where the characteristics of the ionospheric scintillation in wide area are needed.
- 4.8 For GBAS, the azimuth-elevation analysis of occurrence probability of ionospheric scintillation at a few selected magnetic latitudes was proposed to be an analysis methodology of ionospheric scintillation for GBAS for ISTF Tasks 4 and 5. The meeting adopted this approach as one method for characterization of scintillation effects. ESA highlighted that this study was of high interest for their own application.

#### WP/9 - CHARACTERISTICS OF TEC OVER INDIAN REGION

- 4.9 India presented the characteristics of GPS-TEC based on the iono analysis procedure defined by the paper IP/07 in the Third Meeting of Ionospheric Studies Task Force. The TEC data from GAGAN network at three different regions Magnetic equator, Anomaly Crest region and Mid-latitude have been used for this analysis.
- 4.10 A quadratic correlation was calculated for Geomagnetic quiet days and geomagnetic disturbed days for the 3 stations Agatti (Magnetic equatorial station), Raipur (Anomaly Crest region) and Shimla Mid-latitude station for the period between the year 2004 to July 2013.

- b) Task 3 TEC Generation; and
- c) Task 4 Scintillation Data

#### WP/12 - ISTF data processing tasks (Tasks 3 and 4)

- 4.11 Australia presented a partial list of items for discussion related to ISTF data processin g tasks (Tasks 3 and 4) which were discussed by the meeting:
  - the meeting confirmed the need to convert data to a common format, which would be done on the ENRI server:
  - about the use of ionospheric gradient estimation tool (LTIAM if approval granted from FAA, or ENRI code, or both?), the meeting was informed that the a pproval by FAA was pending. LTIAM would be used for longer baselines and ENRI's method for shorter ones:
  - concerning the manual verification of detected gradients required by both techniques, it was discussed that LTIAM was automated to reduce the work of manual check while for ENRI's tool, manual verification should be used;
  - consistency of methods for inter-frequency bias estimation should be ensured. NICT offered to contribute to the verification of BIAS estimation;
  - as to the data format for storage of ionospheric gradient data (dependent in part
    on the decision on software for ionospheric gradient estimation), textual format
    could be used and the output format of ENRI's tool could be tailored later on for
    analysis;
  - regarding the server(s) needed for data processing tasks, ENRI offered their server's computing power for the data processing, and if further power was needed, the solution should be discussed; and
  - concerning the scintillation indices to use, the meeting recognized this should be further discussed
- 4.12 Consequently three actions were opened:
  - Action Item 4/5 (07 March 14) identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format RINEX.
  - Action Item 4/6 (31 March 14) for LTIAM and ENRI's tools, identify how manual verification will be conducted
  - Action Item 4/7 (31 March 14) identify the need for ROTI to be included as one of the parameters for scintillation analysis

- 4.13 The Tasks 3 and 4 membership was discussed. During the meeting Australia volunteered with one member (task leader), India with one member, Japan with one member, and Republic of Korea would investigate and confirm their membership by email to the Chairman. More States could join the effort at any time.
- 4.14 Action Items 4/5, 4/6 and 4/7 were allocated to this core group.
  - d) Task 5 Iono Models

#### WP/10 Development of two ionosphere models for Indian region

4.15 India presented the development of two ionosphere models: two shell model & a model using Klobuchar-like coefficients for the Indian region. The TEC data from GAGAN network jointly collected by AAI and ISRO was used to validate the two-shell model and to generate Klobuchar-like coefficients for the Indian region. Significant improvement in ionosphere prediction capability over Indian region was observed using both the models.

#### Presentation by ISRO about GAGAN and IRNSS

- 4.16 ISRO presented their observations on GAGAN, an ionospheric Model for GAGAN, and grid based & co-efficient based corrections for IRNSS, and the first results of the depletion studies being conducted.
  - e) Task 6 Space Weather

#### WP/7 Space Weather considerations

- 4.17 Japan presented its review of the Space Weather Concept of Operations (Space Weather ConOps) being developed by ICAO and presented some considerations on the use of space weather information for GNSS implementation in the low magnetic latitude regions. Five classes of space weather phenomena are identified:
  - 1) geomagnetic storms
  - 2) solar radiation storms
  - 3) radio (HF) blackout events
  - 4) galactic cosmic rays
  - 5) ionospheric activity
- Solar radiation storms and galactic cosmic rays Intensity of radio (HF) blackout events caused by solar flares are global scale phenomena affecting the aviation in the high latitude region, which should be treated at the global level in ICAO. Geomagnetic storm is a global phenomena and should also be treated at the global level. Geomagnetic storm is closely related to ionospheric activity, and its effects on the ionosphere are different for latitudes. Even in the low latitude region, the effects are very different. For example, during the magnetic storms, eastward electric field is sometimes enhanced in the dayside and transport ionospheric plasma poleward. This causes decrease in the ionospheric density inside the Equatorial Ionization Anomaly (EIA) crests and enhancement outside the EIA crests. Geomagnetic storm can cause the decrease in the ionospheric density, called the negative storm, and lower the maximum useable frequency of HF communications. It is caused the thermospheric composition changes induced by enhanced auroral activities in the high latitude region and propagates lower latitudes. It is noteworthy that the area of the negative storm is not global and relatively localized. Thus, the effects of geomagnetic storms on the ionosphere have local variabilities.

- 4.19 The thermosphere is a part of space weather, but needs quite different treatment compared with other classes of space weather phenomena listed in the Space Weather ConOps. From the point of view of the low latitude region, ionospheric activity is of the special interest. Focusing on local effects of geomagnetic storms on the ionosphere and EIA variation and plasma bubbles without geomagnetic storms could be effective, because the current Space Weather ConOps that is globally oriented may not cover them.
- 4.20 The meeting considered this may be valuable feedback to the draft Conops document and discussed the opportunity to direct these comments, along with other potential comments from participants, to International Airways Volcano Watch Operations Group (IAVWOPSG) and considered the following action:

## Action Item 4/8 (14 Feb. 14) - ISTF Participants to send comments about draft Conops document to Secretary and Secretary to coordinate with IAVWOPSG.

#### WP/11 Space weather

- 4.21 The meeting was informed of the ongoing assessment by India of the space weather effects on GAGAN. The recent solar storms- geomagnetic and radiation storms were selected to analyze the impact on availability of GAGAN service APV1/1.5 and RNP 0.1. It was observed that due to the geomagnetic storm of 16-18 March, 2013, equatorial ionization anomaly was enhanced on 16 March. The strength of anomaly on 18 March was weaker than previous days. However, the availability of GAGAN APV 1 service decreased to zero on that day. The large spatial and temporal gradients could be one of the reasons for degraded performance of GAGAN. More detailed analysis is required for this verification.
- 4.22 The availability of GAGAN APV1 service was more affected more on the next day of main phase of storm i.e. during recovery phase of storm, whereas storms during summer months were found to have negligible impact on GAGAN system, implying seasonal dependency of geomagnetic storms on low latitude ionosphere. The space weather effects on GAGAN RNP 0.1 service were noticed to be negligible as GAGAN maintained its required availability and continuity. The meeting considered the paper as valuable information, particularly concerning the degradation of availability and helpful in defining the period of interest for analysis.

#### **Agenda Item 5: Any other business**

## $\ensuremath{\mathrm{IP/3}}$ - Reinforcement of international cooperation for establishment and operation of SBAS in the Future

5.1 Considering the activities on the establishment and operational service of SBAS are being actively implemented around U.S, EU, China, India and Japan, Republic of Korea informed Member States having an interest in the future satellite-based navigation system such as SBAS of its proposal to designate a point of contact sharing information about satellite-based navigation service provision. The meeting discussed that for establishment and coordination of policies and standards, the ANC and its NSP was the right forum. Any specific implementation problem could be handled at the regional level. Informal technical like IWG offered a very valuable opportunity to coordinate early considerations about future standards and implementations, and were tightly working with NSP.

#### Potential cooperation with ESA

- 5.2 A brainstorming on an initial list of items of common interest between ISTF and ESA was done during the meeting. The outcome was:
  - Data exchange
  - Ionospheric effects in low latitude
  - System validation with associated models
  - Mapping function
  - Data format
- Bearing in mind the workload and tight schedules on each side, it was agreed to refine this initial list and assess feasibility considering potential Intellectual Property issues. It was discussed that Action item 4/3 was a simple and short term action that would allow assessing the efficiency of exchanges. If concrete tracks of collaboration were consolidated, the ICAO regional office would coordinate interregional aspects with NSP.

#### Agenda item 6: Future plan, review of action items

- 6.1 The updated Action Items agreed by the meeting are provided in the **Appendix A** to this Report.
- 6.2 The meeting agreed that the pace had to speed up if the group was to deliver at the end of 2014. Therefore regular webconferences for carrying out Tasks 3 and 4 were discussed before the next Face to Face (F2F) meeting in October. ICAO Regional Office would host the webconferences as follows:
  - 09 June 2014, 10 am Bangkok time, duration 2h30; and
  - 20 August 2014, 10 am Bangkok time, duration 2h30.

These tentative dates would be finalized after coordination through ISTF forum.

- 6.3 The next F2F meeting of the Task Force will tentatively be held from 26 to 28 November 2014.
- 6.4 The Task force thanked again the host India for hosting the meeting and for its excellent arrangements.

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## ISTF/4 Appendix A to the Report Updated List of Action Items

Action Item	Action	Owner	Contributors	Target date	Status	Result	Comment
710001110011	To develop a guidance material on collection of scintillation data at	<b>V</b>	30110110010	.u.get uute		1100011	
	strategic locations. Preliminary draft of the guidance material should						
<b>ACTION ITEM 2/1</b>	be available by November 2012 and the finalized guidance material,						Based on Hong Kong Satellite Positioning
	incorporating all the recommended changes, should be available by						Reference Station Network and adopted as the
	December 2012	Task 1 Leader		Dec-12	Closed	Guidance material	guidance material and sample MOU for States
	Secretary to communicate with the APEC GIT Co-chairs regarding the						
ACTION ITEM 2/2	data sharing template. Target date for receiving information from						
	APEC GIT is end of December 2012.	ICAO Secretary		Dec-12	Closed	Information from APEC received	
	to coordinate with IGWG Iono Group to acquire LTIAM Tool. Target						
ACTION ITEM 2/3	date is by the end of December 2012.	Task Lead, Task – 2		Dec-12	Open		7 Feb. 14: approval from FAA is pending
	categorize the ionospheric delay measurements and scintillation						The spirit of th
	measurements into geographical region to confirm an even spread of						
ACTION ITEM 2/4:	all the observation sites in the region. Target date for the Action Item						
	was agreed as January 2013.	Task 1 Leader		Jan-13	Closed	WP ISTF 3	
	to prepare a mechanism to identify the terms of use of data as			1 1 1			
ACTION ITEM 2/5	proposed by the data source and incorporate that in the data					Data server interface was	
ACTION II EM 2/3	processing. Target date for this Action Item is January 2013.	Task 1 Leader		Jan-13	Closed	implemented	
	processing. ranger date for this rection term is surrounly 2015.	Tusk I Leader		3411 13	Ciosca	Implemented	Data server sponsored by ENRI should need to be
							ready to receive/compile the data. Period of
							analysis could start from discussing which key
							parameters could be used for identifying such
							periods. States like India and Japan, which have
<b>ACTION ITEM 2/6a</b>							already carried out some level of analysis, are
							requested to suggest these periods/parameters
	a) Sotting up of Sorver Japan (Japany 2012)						
	a) Setting up of Server – Japan (January 2013)						based on their experience. Data formats need to
		lanan		lan 12	Classed	Compared ENDL up and gunning	be reviewed and updated for their applicability
		Japan		Jan-13	Closed	Server at ENRI up and running	for the purpose of analysis:
ACTION ITEM 2/6b							
110110111111111111111111111111111111111	b) Finalizing data format – Japan (January 2013)	Japan		Jan-13	Closed		Refer to action item 3/1
<b>ACTION ITEM 2/6c</b>	c) Key parameters to categorize data – Republic of Korea – (January					ISTF/3 IP/7 was presented by	
	2013)	Republic of Korea		Jan-13	Closed	ROK	Closed in ISTF/3
	Japan to coordinate with the Chairman of ITU-R WP-3L for the formats						
ACTION ITEM 3/1	of scintillation data with the same name "SCINTEX" to have a unified	Task 1 Leader and Dr.					
	format.	Tsugawa			Closed		Closed 6 Feb. 14. Refer to Action 4/3
ACTION ITEM 3/2	to coordinate with FAA for obtaining permission to use the LTIAM	- Task Lead, Task-2 and					
	tool by ISTF.	Prof. Lee, ROK			Closed		Duplicated action
	to set up the data server for data sharing according to the outcome of					setup of the ISTF data server for	
ACTION ITEM3/3	ISTF/3 and prepare a manual for the use of the data server including					data sharing and exchange by	
	keeping logs for accessing the restricted data	Task 1 Leader			Closed	Japan	
<b>ACTION ITEM 3/4</b>						dates of interest documented	
	to identify the past periods of interest for data Analysis	Task 2 Leader			Closed	into a file with MS-excel format	Closed 6 Feb. 14
ACTION ITEM 3/5	- Secretary to issue a letter to India (Airport Authority of India)						
	requesting the use of GAGAN-TEC data.	ICAO Secretary			Closed	Letter received	
ACTION ITEM 4/1	to check whether and under which conditions Septentrio data could						
1011011111111717/1	be shared within ISTF	Australia		28-Feb-14	Open		
ACTION ITEM 4/2							
ACTION TEM 4/2	To develop guidelines about how to generate data in GTEX	Task 1 Leader		28-Feb-14	Open		
				Ι Τ			Dr. Tsukawa is PoC, exchanges should include
<b>ACTION ITEM 4/3</b>							ISTF chairman, Task 1 leader, Task 3 leader, Dr.
	To finalize SCINTEX format with ITU by email	Dr. Tsukawa, Japan		7-Mar-14	Open		Sunda India, ICAO RO CNS Frederic Lecat
	To provide the dates relevant for data Analysis relating to equatorial			<u> </u>			
ACTION ITEM 4/4		all participants	<u> </u>	31-Mar-14	Open		
ACTION ITEM 4/4	ionospheric anomalies	an participants		1			
	ionospheric anomalies identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format	un pur cicipunts	Australia, India,				
ACTION ITEM 4/4 ACTION ITEM 4/5	·	Task 3 Leader	Australia, India, Japan	7-Mar-14	Open		Republic of Korea may join the contributors
ACTION ITEM 4/5	identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format			7-Mar-14	Open		Republic of Korea may join the contributors
	identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format RINEX.		Japan	7-Mar-14 31-Mar-14	Open Open		Republic of Korea may join the contributors  Republic of Korea may join the contributors
ACTION ITEM 4/5 ACTION ITEM 4/6	identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format RINEX.  For LTIAM and ENRI's tools, identify how manual verification will be conducted	Task 3 Leader	Japan Australia, India,		•		
ACTION ITEM 4/5	identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format RINEX.  For LTIAM and ENRI's tools, identify how manual verification will be	Task 3 Leader	Japan Australia, India, Japan		•		Republic of Korea may join the contributors
ACTION ITEM 4/5 ACTION ITEM 4/6	identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format RINEX.  For LTIAM and ENRI's tools, identify how manual verification will be conducted  identify the need for ROTI to be included as one of the parameters for scintillation analysis	Task 3 Leader Task 3 Leader	Japan Australia, India, Japan Australia, India,	31-Mar-14	Open		
ACTION ITEM 4/5 ACTION ITEM 4/6	identify which tools to use for data conversion to the common format RINEX.  For LTIAM and ENRI's tools, identify how manual verification will be conducted  identify the need for ROTI to be included as one of the parameters	Task 3 Leader Task 3 Leader	Japan Australia, India, Japan Australia, India,	31-Mar-14	Open		Republic of Korea may join the contributors

#### Fourth Meeting of Ionospheric Studies Task Force (ISTF/4)

#### New Delhi, India 05 – 07 February 2014

Attachment 1 to the Report

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

STATE/ORGANIZATION/	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS	TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
NAME		
AUSTRALIA (1)		
Dr. Mike Terkildsen	Research Scientist Space Weather Services Bureau of Meteorology P.O. Box 1386 Haymarket NSW 1240 AUSTRALIA	Tel: +61 (2) 9213 8000 Fax: +61 (2) 9213 8060 E-mail: m.terkildsen@bom.gov.au
CAMBODIA (2)		
Mr. Chhun Sivorn	Director of Air Navigation Standard and Safety Department State Secretariat of Civil Aviation #62, Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh CAMBODIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:
Mr. Peang Sary	Director of Aeronautical Services Department State Secretariat of Civil Aviation #62, Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh CAMBODIA	Tel: +855 (23) Fax: +855 (23) E-mail:
INDIA (9)		
Mr. V.P.S. Srinivas	Manager (Communications) Airports Authority of India C-17, AAI Colony 16, Cambridge Layout, Ulsoor Bangalore - 56008 INDIA	Tel: +91 9448 019773 Fax: +91 (80) 2854 1455 E-mail: srinivasvps@rediffmail.com
Mr. Suresh Kumar Sharma	Joint General Manager (CNS) Airports Authority of India Indira Gandhi International Airport New Delhi 110037 INDIA	Tel: +91 986890 8405 Fax: +91 (11) 2565 3907 E-mail: sksharma@aai.aero

STATE/ORGANIZATION/ NAME	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS		TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
Mr. Philip Koshy	Deputy General Manager (CNS) Airports Authority of India GAGAN Complex Kundalahalli, ITPL Road Bangalore INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	+91 944801 5467 +91 (80) 2854 1455 pkoshy@aai.aero
Mr. C.R. Sudhir	General Manager (GAGA) Airports Authority of India Indira Gandhi International Airport New Delhi 110037 INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	
Mr. Surendra Sunda	Manager (Communications) GAGAN Project Ahmedabad INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (79) 2691 3684 +91 (79) 2691 5807 ssunda@gmail.com
Mr. A. Kartik	Scientist/Engineer – SF, ISRO Satellite Centre Indian Space Research Organization Old Airport Road Vimanapura Post Banglaore – 560 075 INDIA	Tel: MB: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (80) 2508 4265 +91 094497 10060 +91 (80) 2508 4275 akartik@isac.gov.in
Mr. S. Nirmala	Scientist/Engineer – SF, ISRO Satellite Centre Indian Space Research Organization Old Airport Road Vimanapura Post Banglaore – 560 075 INDIA	Tel: MB: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (80) 2508 4278 +91 9538 239909 +91 (80) 2508 4332 nirmalas@isac.gov.in nirmala_srini@yahoo.com
Mr. Predeep V. Khekale	Project Manager (GAGAN), Scientist/Engineer Space Applications Centre India Space Research Organization E-1-12, Vikramnager ISRO colony, Behind ISKCON temple Ambli-Bopal Road Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380058 INDIA	Tel: MB: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (94) 2902 7431 +91 94 094 94444 +9179269 15807 satnav@sac.isro.gov.in
Dr. Ashish Kumar Shukla	Scientist/Engineer-SE Space Applications Centre ISRO C-401, Sagun Castle, behind Star Bazar Satellite, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380015 INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	+91 93275 59499 +91 79325 08464 ashishs@sac.isro.gov.in aashishkshukla@gmail.com

STATE/ORGANIZATION/ NAME	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS	TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
Dr. Takuya Tsugawa	Senior Researcher National Institute of Information and Communications Technology 4-2-1 Nukui-Kitamachi Koganei, Tokyo 184-8795 JAPAN	Tel: +81 (42) 327 5239 Fax: +81 (42) 327 6163 E-mail: tsugawa@nict.go.jp
Dr. Susumu Saito	Chief Researcher Electronic Navigation Research Institute 7-42-23 Jindaiji-Higashi Chofu, Tokyo 182-0012 JAPAN	Tel: +81 422 413 191 Fax: +81 422 413 199 E-mail: susaito@enri.go.jp
Dr. Mamoru Ishii	Director National Institute of Information and Communications Technology 4-2-1 Nukui-Kitamachi Koganei, Tokyo 184-8795 JAPAN	Tel: +81 (42) 327 7540 Fax: +81 (42) 327 6163 E-mail: mishii@nict.go.jp
MALAYSIA (1)		
Mohd. Fitri Bin Ishak	Assistant Director Department of Civil Aviation Malaysia Podium B, Tingkat 4 Jabatan Penerbangan Awam, No. 27, Persiaran Perdana Presint 4 MALAYSIA	Tel: +603 8871 4000 Fax: E-mail: fitri.ishak@dca.gov.my
PHILIPPINES (2)		
Mr. Gary M. Jadie	CNS System Officer Air Navigation Service Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines Old Mia Road Cornor Ninoy Aquino Avenue Pasay City, Metro Manila PHILIPPINES	Tel: +63 (2) 879 9255 Fax: +63 (2) 879 9256 E-mail: gmjadie@yahoo.com gmjaide@anod-ans.caap.gov.ph
Mr. Joferand Joseph Y. Torrefranca	CNS System Officer Air Navigation Service Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines Old Mia Road Cornor Ninoy Aquino Avenue Pasay City, Metro Manila PHILIPPINES	Tel: +63 (2) 879 9169 Fax: +63 (2) 879 9250 E-mail: joferand@yahoo.com
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (2)		
Mr. Kim Ki Hyoun	Assistant Director Air Navigation Facilities Division Office of Aviation Policy Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport #11, Doum-ro6 Sejong Special Self-governing City 339-012 REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Tel: +82 (44) 201 4362 Fax: +82 (44) 201 5637 E-mail: kimhwalove@korea.kr

STATE/ORGANIZATION/ NAME	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS	TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
Dr. Jong-Kyun Chung	Daejeon/Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute 776, Daedeokdae-ro Yuseong-gu Daejeon REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Tel: +82 (42) 865 3239 Fax: +82 (42) 865 3304 E-mail: jkchung@kasi.re.kr
THAILAND (2)		
ML. Pongabha Abhakara	Engineering Manager Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Ltd. 102 Soi Ngamduplee, Tungmahamek Sathon, Bangkok 10120 THAILAND	Tel: +66 (2) 287 8693 Fax: +66 (2) 287 8645 E-mail: pongabha.ab@aerothai.co.th
Mr. Nattapong Siansawasdi	Executive Officer, Systems Engineering Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Ltd. 102 Soi Ngamduplee, Tungmahamek Sathon, Bangkok 10120 THAILAND	Tel: +66 (2) 287 8923 Fax: +66 (2) 287 8645 E-mail: nattapong.si@aerothai.co.th
ESA EGNOS (1) - Observer		
Mr. Stefan Schlueter	Technical Team EGNOS Project European Space Agency Centre Spatial de Toulouse 18, Av. Edouard Belin, 31401 Toulouse Cedex 9 FRANCE	Tel: +33 561 274926 E-mail: Stefan.schlueter@esa.int;
ICAO (1)		
Mr. Frederic Lecat	Regional Officer CNS International Civil Aviation Organization Asia and Pacific Office 252/1, Vibhavadi Rangsit Road Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900 THAILAND	Tel: +66 (2) 537 8189 Ext. 155 Fax: +66 (2) 537 8199 E-mail: FLecat@icao.int

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#### Fourth Meeting of Ionospheric Studies Task Force (ISTF/4)

#### New Delhi, India 05 – 07 February 2014

Attachment 1 to the Report

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

STATE/ORGANIZATION/	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS	TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
NAME		
AUSTRALIA (1)		
Dr. Mike Terkildsen	Research Scientist Space Weather Services Bureau of Meteorology P.O. Box 1386 Haymarket NSW 1240 AUSTRALIA	Tel: +61 (2) 9213 8000 Fax: +61 (2) 9213 8060 E-mail: m.terkildsen@bom.gov.au
CAMBODIA (2)		
Mr. Chhun Sivorn	Director of Air Navigation Standard and Safety Department State Secretariat of Civil Aviation #62, Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh CAMBODIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:
Mr. Peang Sary	Director of Aeronautical Services Department State Secretariat of Civil Aviation #62, Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh CAMBODIA	Tel: +855 (23) Fax: +855 (23) E-mail:
INDIA (9)		
Mr. V.P.S. Srinivas	Manager (Communications) Airports Authority of India C-17, AAI Colony 16, Cambridge Layout, Ulsoor Bangalore - 56008 INDIA	Tel: +91 9448 019773 Fax: +91 (80) 2854 1455 E-mail: srinivasvps@rediffmail.com
Mr. Suresh Kumar Sharma	Joint General Manager (CNS) Airports Authority of India Indira Gandhi International Airport New Delhi 110037 INDIA	Tel: +91 986890 8405 Fax: +91 (11) 2565 3907 E-mail: sksharma@aai.aero

STATE/ORGANIZATION/ NAME	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS		TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
Mr. Philip Koshy	Deputy General Manager (CNS) Airports Authority of India GAGAN Complex Kundalahalli, ITPL Road Bangalore INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	+91 944801 5467 +91 (80) 2854 1455 pkoshy@aai.aero
Mr. C.R. Sudhir	General Manager (GAGA) Airports Authority of India Indira Gandhi International Airport New Delhi 110037 INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	
Mr. Surendra Sunda	Manager (Communications) GAGAN Project Ahmedabad INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (79) 2691 3684 +91 (79) 2691 5807 ssunda@gmail.com
Mr. A. Kartik	Scientist/Engineer – SF, ISRO Satellite Centre Indian Space Research Organization Old Airport Road Vimanapura Post Banglaore – 560 075 INDIA	Tel: MB: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (80) 2508 4265 +91 094497 10060 +91 (80) 2508 4275 akartik@isac.gov.in
Mr. S. Nirmala	Scientist/Engineer – SF, ISRO Satellite Centre Indian Space Research Organization Old Airport Road Vimanapura Post Banglaore – 560 075 INDIA	Tel: MB: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (80) 2508 4278 +91 9538 239909 +91 (80) 2508 4332 nirmalas@isac.gov.in nirmala_srini@yahoo.com
Mr. Predeep V. Khekale	Project Manager (GAGAN), Scientist/Engineer Space Applications Centre India Space Research Organization E-1-12, Vikramnager ISRO colony, Behind ISKCON temple Ambli-Bopal Road Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380058 INDIA	Tel: MB: Fax: E-mail:	+91 (94) 2902 7431 +91 94 094 94444 +9179269 15807 satnav@sac.isro.gov.in
Dr. Ashish Kumar Shukla	Scientist/Engineer-SE Space Applications Centre ISRO C-401, Sagun Castle, behind Star Bazar Satellite, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380015 INDIA	Tel: Fax: E-mail:	+91 93275 59499 +91 79325 08464 ashishs@sac.isro.gov.in aashishkshukla@gmail.com

STATE/ORGANIZATION/ NAME	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS	TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
Dr. Takuya Tsugawa	Senior Researcher National Institute of Information and Communications Technology 4-2-1 Nukui-Kitamachi Koganei, Tokyo 184-8795 JAPAN	Tel: +81 (42) 327 5239 Fax: +81 (42) 327 6163 E-mail: tsugawa@nict.go.jp
Dr. Susumu Saito	Chief Researcher Electronic Navigation Research Institute 7-42-23 Jindaiji-Higashi Chofu, Tokyo 182-0012 JAPAN	Tel: +81 422 413 191 Fax: +81 422 413 199 E-mail: susaito@enri.go.jp
Dr. Mamoru Ishii	Director National Institute of Information and Communications Technology 4-2-1 Nukui-Kitamachi Koganei, Tokyo 184-8795 JAPAN	Tel: +81 (42) 327 7540 Fax: +81 (42) 327 6163 E-mail: mishii@nict.go.jp
MALAYSIA (1)		
Mohd. Fitri Bin Ishak	Assistant Director Department of Civil Aviation Malaysia Podium B, Tingkat 4 Jabatan Penerbangan Awam, No. 27, Persiaran Perdana Presint 4 MALAYSIA	Tel: +603 8871 4000 Fax: E-mail: fitri.ishak@dca.gov.my
PHILIPPINES (2)		
Mr. Gary M. Jadie	CNS System Officer Air Navigation Service Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines Old Mia Road Cornor Ninoy Aquino Avenue Pasay City, Metro Manila PHILIPPINES	Tel: +63 (2) 879 9255 Fax: +63 (2) 879 9256 E-mail: gmjadie@yahoo.com gmjaide@anod-ans.caap.gov.ph
Mr. Joferand Joseph Y. Torrefranca	CNS System Officer Air Navigation Service Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines Old Mia Road Cornor Ninoy Aquino Avenue Pasay City, Metro Manila PHILIPPINES	Tel: +63 (2) 879 9169 Fax: +63 (2) 879 9250 E-mail: joferand@yahoo.com
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (2)		
Mr. Kim Ki Hyoun	Assistant Director Air Navigation Facilities Division Office of Aviation Policy Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport #11, Doum-ro6 Sejong Special Self-governing City 339-012 REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Tel: +82 (44) 201 4362 Fax: +82 (44) 201 5637 E-mail: kimhwalove@korea.kr

STATE/ORGANIZATION/ NAME	DESIGNATION/ADDRESS	TEL/FAX/-EMAIL
Dr. Jong-Kyun Chung	Daejeon/Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute 776, Daedeokdae-ro Yuseong-gu Daejeon REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Tel: +82 (42) 865 3239 Fax: +82 (42) 865 3304 E-mail: jkchung@kasi.re.kr
THAILAND (2)		
ML. Pongabha Abhakara	Engineering Manager Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Ltd. 102 Soi Ngamduplee, Tungmahamek Sathon, Bangkok 10120 THAILAND	Tel: +66 (2) 287 8693 Fax: +66 (2) 287 8645 E-mail: pongabha.ab@aerothai.co.th
Mr. Nattapong Siansawasdi	Executive Officer, Systems Engineering Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Ltd. 102 Soi Ngamduplee, Tungmahamek Sathon, Bangkok 10120 THAILAND	Tel: +66 (2) 287 8923 Fax: +66 (2) 287 8645 E-mail: nattapong.si@aerothai.co.th
ESA EGNOS (1) - Observer		
Mr. Stefan Schlueter	Technical Team EGNOS Project European Space Agency Centre Spatial de Toulouse 18, Av. Edouard Belin, 31401 Toulouse Cedex 9 FRANCE	Tel: +33 561 274926 E-mail: Stefan.schlueter@esa.int;
ICAO (1)		
Mr. Frederic Lecat	Regional Officer CNS International Civil Aviation Organization Asia and Pacific Office 252/1, Vibhavadi Rangsit Road Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900 THAILAND	Tel: +66 (2) 537 8189 Ext. 155 Fax: +66 (2) 537 8199 E-mail: FLecat@icao.int

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#### International Civil Aviation Organization

#### THE FOURTH MEETING OF IONOSPHERIC STUDIES TASK FORCE (ISTF/4)

05 – 07 February 2014, New Delhi, India

#### LIST OF WORKING/INFORMATION PAPERS

WP/IP PPT No.	Agenda Item	Subject	Presented by
		LIST OF WORKING PAPERS	
WP/1	-	Provisional Agenda	Secretariat
WP/2	2	Review Outcome of NSP WGW/14, APEC GIT/18 an AOSWA-2	Secretariat
WP/3	3	Performance of SBAS System and Challenges in Maintaining Uplink Station in the Equatorial Region for the Satellite based Augmentation Systems – GAGAN Experience	India
WP/4	3	Correlation of Scintillation and Loss of Lock for GNSS Systems	India
WP/5	4 (a)	Japan Data Server Manual	Japan
WP/6	4 (b)	Methodology of Scintillation Data Analysis	Japan
WP/7	4 (f)	Considerations on Space Weather for GNSS Implementation in the Low Magnetic Latitude Region	Japan
WP/8	4 (a)	Identified Past Periods of Interest for Ionospheric Data Analysis	Republic of Korea
WP/9	4 (b)	Characteristics of Tec over Indian Region	India
WP/10	4 (e)	Development of Ionosphere Prediction Models for India Region	India
WP/11	4 (f)	Space Weather Effects on GAGAN	India
WP/12	3, 4	ISTF Data Processing Task (Task 3 & Task 4)	Australia

WP/IP PPT No.	Agenda Item	Subject	Presented by
LIST OF INFORMATIJON PAPERS			
IP/1	-	Meeting Bulletin	Secretariat
IP/2	3	Analysis of the Effect of Ionosphere on GAGAN System	India
IP/3	5	Reinforcement of International Cooperation for Establishment and Service of SBAS in the Future	India
IP/4	3	Current Status of Activities on Ionospheric Studies for GNSS in Japan	Japan
IP/5	2	Report on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> AOSWA Workshop	Japan
IP/6	4 (a)	Coordination of Scintex Format between ICAO/ISTF and ITU-R	Japan
IP/7	4 (a)	Current Status of Data Conversion Tool and Database of GTEX	Japan
IP/8	3	Update on Relevant Activities in Australia	Australia
LIST OF PRESENTATIONS			
PPT/1		Ionospheric Behavior during current Solar Storms over Indian Region	India
PPT/2		Ionospheric Observations Using GEONET Data	Japan
PPT/3		Philippines Update For Task 1 (Data Collection)	Philippines

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