

# ФІЗИКА ТВЕРДОГО ТІЛА, ЗБАГАЧЕННЯ КОРИСНИХ КОПАЛИН

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## RELATION OF THE LEVEL OF THE WATER IN BOREHOLES WITH INFLUENCE OF THE IONOSPHERE DYNAMICS ON RESULTS OF REMOTE COMPARISON OF STANDARDS OF TIME

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## ЗВ'ЯЗОК РІВНЯ ВОДИ У СВЕРДЛОВИНАХ ІЗ ВПЛИВОМ ДИНАМІКИ ІОНОСФЕРИ НА РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ ДИСТАНЦІЙНОГО ЗВІРЕННЯ ЕТАЛОНІВ ЧАСУ

**Purpose.** Increasing the accuracy and efficiency of satellite verification of time scales, which depends on the influence of the flow of solar plasma on the dynamics of the Earth ionosphere, by mathematical correction of results of fixing time metrology parameters with GPS.

**Methodology.** To resolve this problem, the following methods are offered: low-pass filtering of time series data with GPS in a range of fundamental frequencies of these oscillations of satellite data, linear regression, which removes the slope with GPS values, integration which allows smoothing relatively high frequency oscillations of the data with GPS, differentiation, which can help to set the stochastic properties of the data with GPS data more accurately to calculate the relationship with time shift, which is the main on its own results for the solution of this problem.

**Findings.** One of the methods for controlling the metrological synchronism of time scales is based on the use of electromagnetic signals sent from satellites. Spreading through the atmospheric envelope of the Earth, the satellite signals are exposed to radio waves from the ionosphere particle, which manifests itself most noticeably in the ionospheric delay. Studies of oscillations of travel time of radio waves from space satellite to GPS receivers (RNSS: GPS / GLONASS / EGNOS) showed that the frequency of their changes over time depends on the plasma flows from the Sun and the Earth's magnetic field, which reaches a maximum value in the conventional “noon”, that is at the time when the relative distance between relative position of the sun and the observation point on the Earth reaches a minimum. These low values of correlation coefficients have also showed that there is no relationship between the gravitational field of the Earth and wave dynamics time. The most important result of the research is to determine the optimal method of correction of metrology process time built through the use of the calculations of mutual relations of GPS time series.

**Originality.** To eliminate a process of satellite-time system oscillations four different methods are suggested including linear regression, integration, differentiation and calculation of this relationship with time shift. The results of the comparative analysis of these methods allowed choosing the most appropriate method for calculating the relative ratio of the GPS data, completely removing the effect of extra time for metrology outer shell of the Earth's ionosphere. Very low values of the calculated correlation coefficients showed the lack of a clear link between the gravitational field of the Earth and the dynamics of these waves on the GPS receivers.

**Practical value.** Properties of the most efficient and high-quality method to eliminate in time change the oscillation travel time of radio waves from space satellite to the GPS depending on the plasma flows from the sun and the influence of Earth's magnetic field, which is the result of calculating the relative ratio of the values for different time intervals, allow using it as the best and the most correct method for time metrology system in Ukraine, where it is possible to use any single frequency GPS which is rather cheap.

**Keywords:** timeline, metrological control, secondary standard units of time and frequency, the satellite time reference, the ionosphere, ionospheric delay of radio waves, the gravitational effect, the water level dynamics

**Introduction.** In 2010 at SE "Ukrmetrteststandard", Secondary Standard of Time and Frequency units (SSTF) modernization of all devices for saving units of time and frequency was realized by means of replacing two active hydrogen frequency standards. The basic part of SSTF consists of four continuously working active hydrogen frequency standards (AHFS): three of them (one CH1-80 and two VCH-1005) are in the measure group, the other one – CH1-80 is on hot standby [1]. For measurement dynamics of the water in borehole "Kryvyi Rih" Dutch device SC0109 of "Eijkelkamp" firm is used that has a stainless steel housing and a ceramic pressure sensor, with a 22 mm diameter, 90 mm long, available for different measuring ranges, with memory capacity 24 000 for measurements. The MiniDiver (Table 1) is the smallest device in the world for measuring automatically and recording groundwater levels and groundwater temperatures [2].

**Influence of ionosphere dynamics on SSTF.** SSTF continuously carries out external and internal remote verifications of its metrological characteristics that are based on the approved method. The internal verification is performed on the basis of inbuilt VCH-1005 frequency comparators, the external one (with SSTF) is done by means of a comparison system that is built on base of commutators, CNT-90 and the NovAtel OEM628 of the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) receiver: GPS/GLONASS/EGNOS.

Fig. 1 shows relative instability of frequency BC23 and BC21 within diurnal time interval (100000 seconds). It must not exceed the value of more than  $6 \cdot 10^{-15}$ . In case of external verifications the change of inequality of time scales of Primary Standard of Time and Frequency units (PSTF) and SSTF is determined with succeeding finding of discordance of their frequencies.

Table 1  
Technical parameters of MiniDiver Model 11.11.01.02

Parameter	Pressure		Temperature	
	Value	Unit	Value	Unit
Range	10	meter	-20 ... +80	°C
Accuracy	±0.5	cm H <sub>2</sub> O	±0.1	°C
Resolution	0.2	cm H <sub>2</sub> O	0.01	°C

Frequency noise of a radio signal becomes apparent basically due to variations of delay of its propagation in ionosphere that is non-stationary plasma. Variations of delay are proportional to the value of total electronic concentration  $E$  on the way of propagation from a navigation satellite to a receiver ( $D$ ), which is determined as

$$E = \int N_e dr, \quad (1)$$

where  $N_e$  is electronic concentration, integration is made along the way of propagation of the signal within the limits from 0 to  $D$ .

The value  $N_e$  is influenced by natural processes which occur in Space and on the Earth (solar and geomagnetic activity, thunderstorms, earthquakes, volcanoes etc. [3]), as well as technogenic ones (rocket launches, explosions etc.) and others. Figs 2–4 show the schemes of delay of propagation of the radio signal  $\Delta T_{SSTF}$  obtained from August to October, 2014.

Fig. 5 shows the relative value of the difference of frequencies of master standard SSTF and a receiver of GNSS signals for an averaging diurnal interval based on the results of measurements of corresponding differences of 1 second marks from March 2010 to June 2014. The behavior and deflection up to  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-13}$  is not peculiar for hydrogen standard and the values of it are more approximate to  $6 \cdot 10^{-15}$ .

A similar situation will be detected if the measurements of frequency (measured on base of using inter-

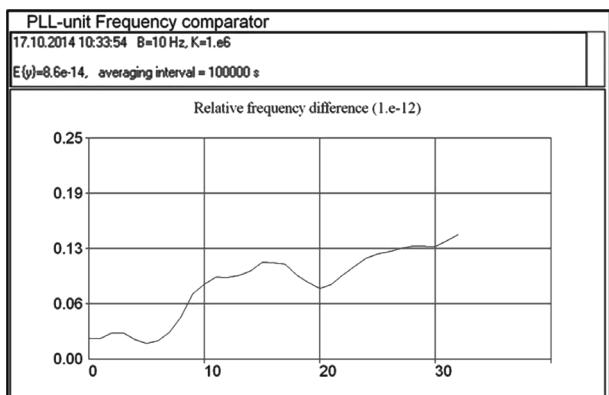


Fig. 1. The relative instability of frequency BC23 and BC21 within diurnal time interval

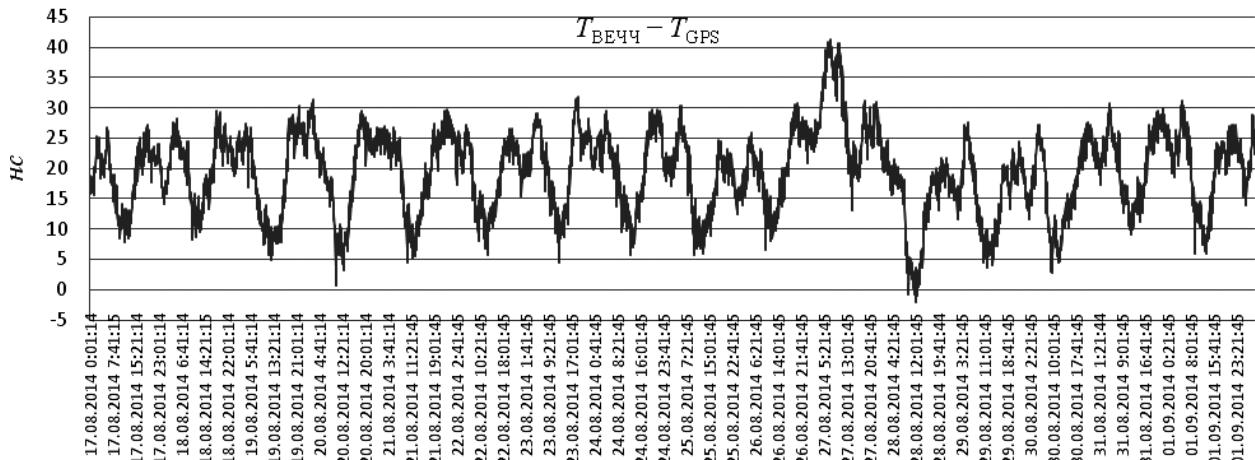


Fig. 2. Flash on the Sun on 24 August 2014

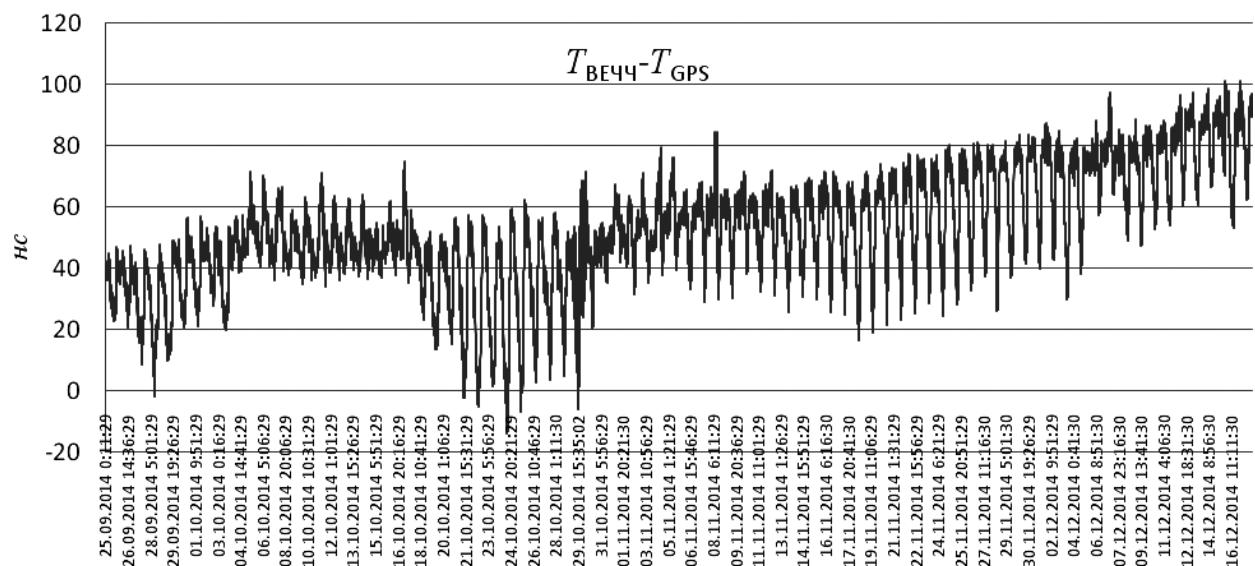


Fig. 3. Powerful flash of the Sun on 17 October 2014

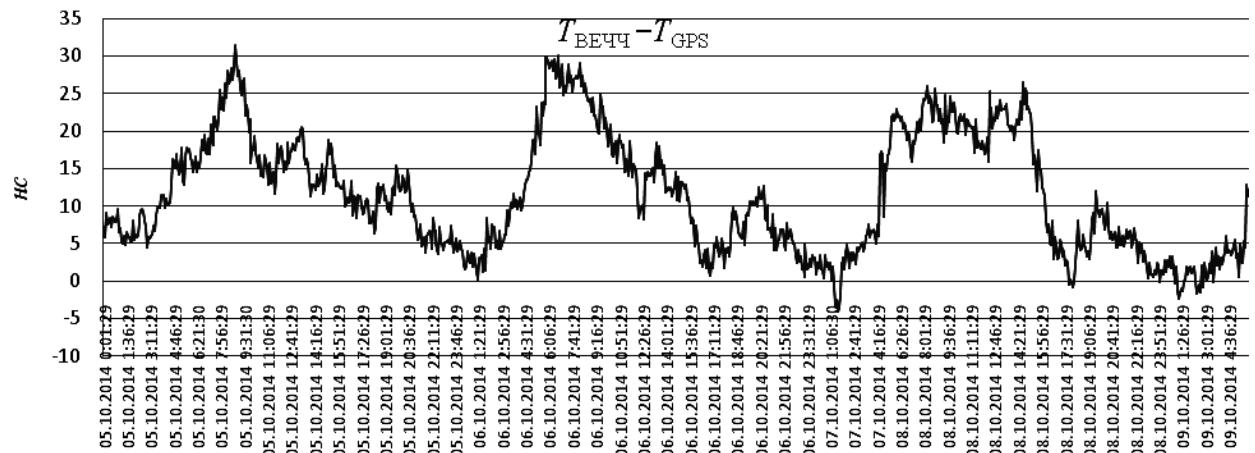
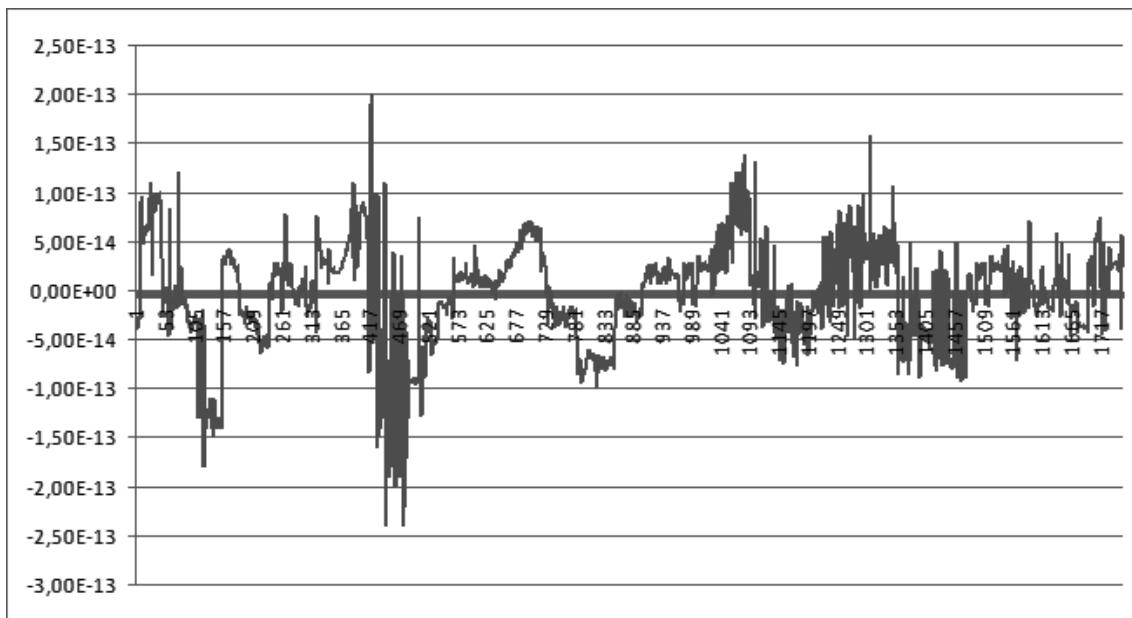


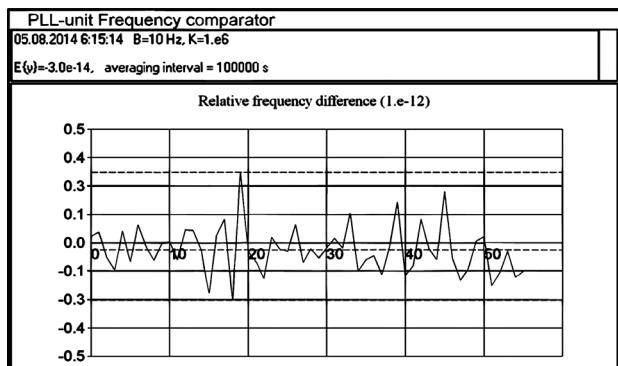
Fig. 4. Partial Lunar eclipse on 8 October 2014

nal comparator of master standard) are carried out from a receiver of GNSS signals through an internal comparator of a hydrogen standard (Fig. 6). In this case the deviations reach the values of about  $3.5 \cdot 10^{-13}$ .

In case of the measuring the light wave running time from space satellites to terrestrial GPS receivers [3], some oscillation can be detected which features clearly defined periods and their values are almost ex-



*Fig. 5. Relative difference of frequencies of master standard SSTF and signals of a GNSS receiver according to the measurements of the differences corresponding to 1 second marks from March 2010 to June 2014*



*Fig. 6. The relative difference of SSTF frequencies and a receiver of GNSS signals within diurnal time interval of 100 000 s for 55 days*

actly equal to 24 hours. The causes of these changing measurement parameters may be as follows: the effect of gravity of the Sun and the Moon on the level of the position of the surface of the Earth relative to space satellites, and the Earth ionosphere activation under influence of plasma streams from the Sun to the Earth [4].

**Correlation between influence of ionosphere dynamics and water level in boreholes.** For understanding the nature of these changes to high precision, we need to compare them with other well-known processes of changing some other parameters of the Earth, which have exact evidence of influence of the Sun and the Moon on their dynamical and static conditions. One of these geophysical parameters with exact diurnal variation is a water level in the borehole of Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine [6, 7] with changes accurately related to relative positions of the Sun and the Moon.

In Fig. 7 common graphs of compatible temporal changes of the water level in the borehole are shown as

well as the values of metrological parameters of SSTF. At a first glance, all three graphs in Fig. 7 feature very compatible oscillations of the level of water in the borehole and the time of propagation of radio waves from the space satellite to devices for external and internal comparisons of SSTF (BC06 & BC21 from GPS). A very big size of the graph with a time interval from 2014/09/25 09 : 40 : 00 to 2014/12/16 11 : 30 : 00 (it is about four months) does not allow understanding the nature of these oscillations fairly enough. The interval of time that was changed shows that within informational parameters of radio wave propagation BC06 and BC21 12-hours oscillations do not exist, which have been detected on graph of water oscillation in borehole of "Kryvyi Rih" (middle) to high precision.

Preliminary visual analysis of time of radio wave propagation from 26 to 29 October 2014 (Fig. 8 upper and bottom) and the water level in the borehole of "Kryvyi Rih" (Fig. 8) clearly shows that between the graphs of water level changes and the graphs of radio wave propagation for verification devices of the time there is no obvious relation. In addition, we can see in Fig. 8 that maximal values of water level and propagation time are in anti-phases themselves.

We can see the absence of the sharpness of maxima in time intervals where maxima of radio wave propagation are present that may be connected with some chaos of behavior of this metrological system of time in case of its temporal change. In Fig. 8 (upper and bottom) we can see that in case of the growth of propagation time, it changes stably enough without significant stochastic oscillations. This parameter has a long-term decline after reaching its own maximal value and has significant deviations of current variables for their middle values.

Therefore, the growth of time of radio wave propagation reaches the maximum fast enough but its de-

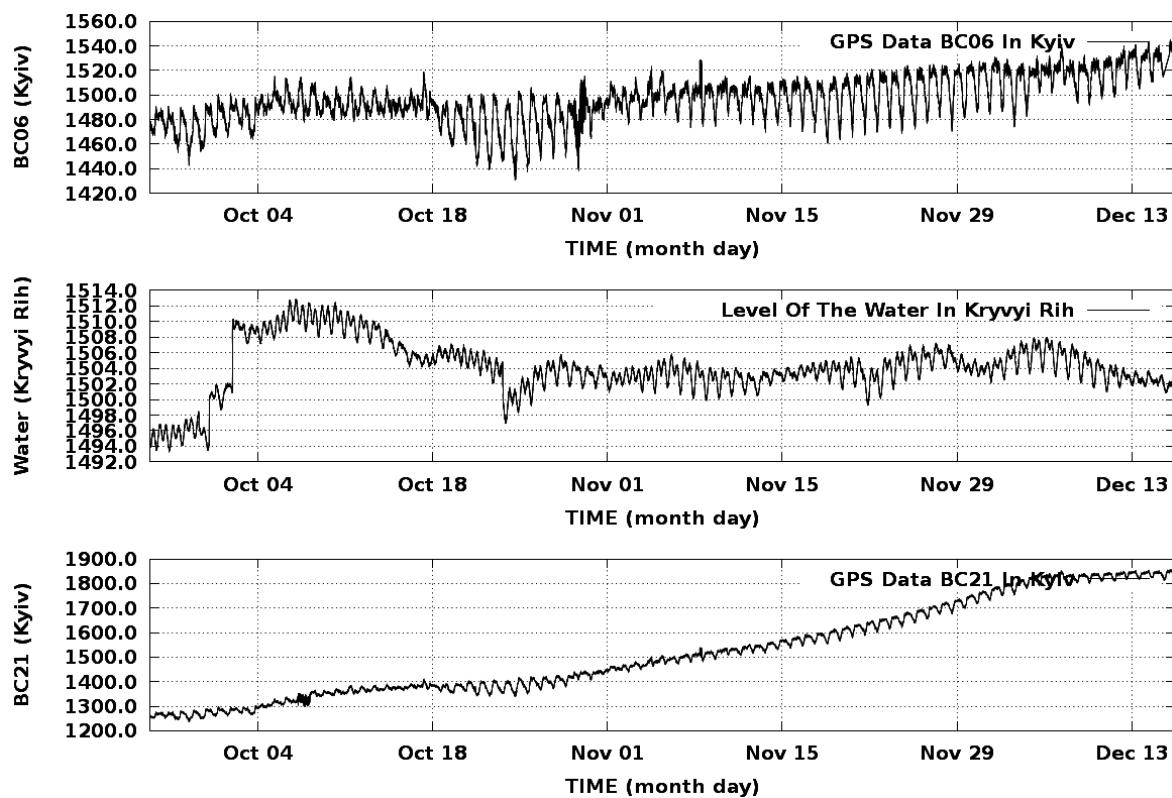


Fig. 7. Temporal change of metrological parameters in relation to the scale of time BC06 (top), BC21 (bottom) and the level of water in the borehole of "Kryvyi Rih" (middle)

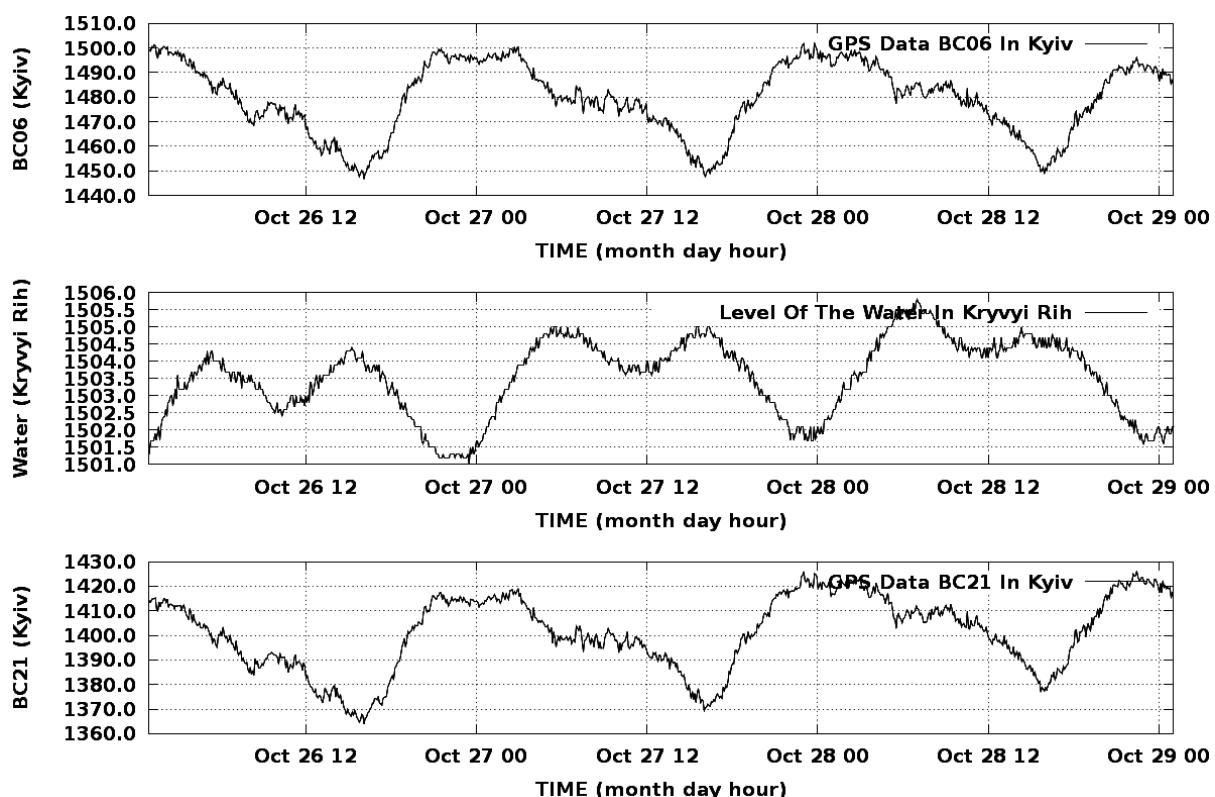


Fig. 8. The oscillation of time arrival of radio waves from satellites at GPS receivers BC06 and BC21 (upper and bottom) and the level of water (middle)

crease to its minimum goes slowly, with delay and increasing level of stochastic oscillations. For evidence or refutation of periodical diurnal influence of gravity field of the Sun on the system of metrological control of time using terrestrial GPS receivers, the method of correlational relations between the water level in "Kryvyi Rih" borehole and temporal series of the time of radio-wave run in relation to the scales of time BC06 & BC21 can be used.

The usual values of temporal sequences of BC06 and BC21 and their modified variants can be in use in carrying out these procedures. The idea of modification of these temporal sequences may be based on their opposite value that allows changing the coefficient of correlation significantly. For procedures with exact results of confirmation or refutation of connection processes between BC06 and BC21 and the level of water in "Kryvyi Rih" borehole the well-known mathematical table of coefficient correlation of the values which allows evaluating exactly either presence or absence of interaction

between any temporal processes must be applied. This approach was used for calculation of correlation coefficient for search of the relations between the sunspot dynamics and the number of earthquakes [8].

Table 2 shows experimental calculations of the correlation coefficient calculated by applying different orders and values of input data for calculation program. The most scientifically attractive is its maximal value which reaches the value of 0.741323. Since this value is within the range from  $\pm 0.7$  to  $\pm 1$  it means that both processes BC06 and BC21 have strong relationships in the temporal area.

**Correlation analysis of obtained data.** The conducted research of the nature of periodical change of radio wave time arrival from space satellites has shown that the periodical change of this parameter is produced by the magnetic field of the Sun, which influences the ionosphere of the Earth and the dynamics of it decreases values of the process of time fixation on any GPS devices irrespective of their relative positions.

Table 2

Dependence of correlation coefficient between water level in the borehole and time oscillation data from terrestrial GPS in relation to time scales of SSTF

N	The conventional name of the couple data	The correlation coefficient	The description of the data
1	KRRG.DAT BC06.DAT	-0.108539	The couple: water level of "Kryvyi Rih" – the temporal interval of the time for radio waves BC06
2	BC21.DAT KRRG.DAT	0.011650	The couple: temporal interval of time for radio waves BC21 – water level of "Kryvyi Rih"
3	BC06.DAT BC21.DAT	0.741323	The couple: temporal interval of time for radio-waves BC06–BC21

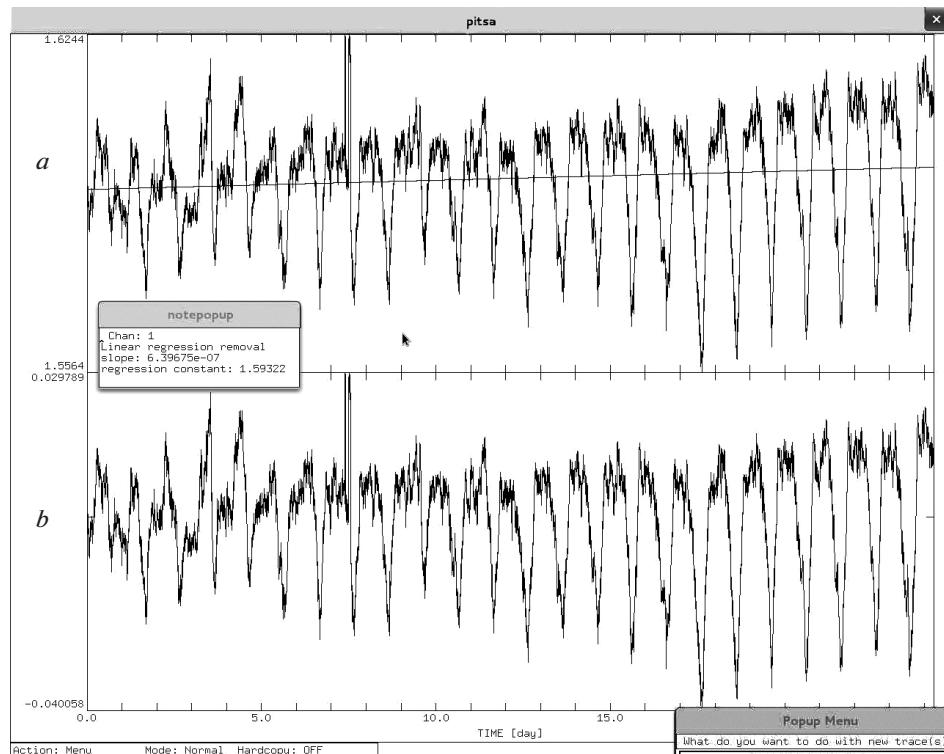


Fig. 9. The calculation of average value (a) of temporal radio-wave propagation from satellite to GPS receiver with removed constant  $1.59322 \cdot 10^{-10}$  (b) for a long time period of measurements

For the reliable metrological system of time condition control these decreased processes must be removed.

The problem solution is possible with application of several methods for data processing and transformation which, for instance, are used in several other areas of geophysics. The following variants are among them: low frequency band of filtration, linear regression, integration, differentiation, and calculation of these data relation to temporal shift. Let us consider some features of several ones, which are the most suitable for application in this area of studies of the metrological temporal control condition.

**Linear regression.** The result of this method is shown in Fig. 9, where we can see that the following case of ordinary linear regression  $a * x + b$  allows changing wave forms into simple lines.

**Differentiation.** For special transformation of the system for measurement of the arrival time from satellites the differentiation of the source data can be used which helps to remove excessive constants from the value of propagation time. The result of such a numerical mathematical operation, which allows receiving significant decrease in a level of its oscillation, may be numerically calculated by applying a traditional method of numerical integration. In this case the order of amplitude decrease may be achieved which is over 1000 times. A disadvantageous property of this proposed operation is the significant noise in array of values of amplitudes of propagation time that is based on numerical errors in processes of numerical integration.

For the removal of oscillations with significant value of amplitude of time of radio wave propagation after mathematical differentiation the method of linear regression can be used again, which allows making the change of all oscillations by one constant. For example, in the proposed and carried out calculations this constant has a value of  $4.833228 \cdot 10^{-9}$ . The use of this method allows finding the presence of trend in metrological parameters of time. The last attempt with application of this method of linear regression allowed reducing the value of constant of linear trend to the number of  $5.39444 \cdot 10^{-12}$  for 28 days, that is significantly smaller and contributes to solving the problem.

**The ratio.** The use of different methods for elimination of influence of changing density of the ionosphere on the system of metrological control of time has shown that the most optimal one is a method of calculation of a ratio of temporal series of radio wave propagation time to itself with some shift in time. A short study on the quality of this method application has shown that it might be used for temporal series of propagation time for a radio wave of any duration. For example, in Fig. 10 we can see the result of calculation of ratios of temporal sequences of propagation time for a radio-wave with a 10-minute shift. The maximal and minimal values of ratios of temporal sequences with relative shift by time are equal to 1592.5 and -198.39, respectively (Fig. 10, c). Searching for the optimal value of temporal interval by relation to the time shift, some steps were taken to find an acceptable value of

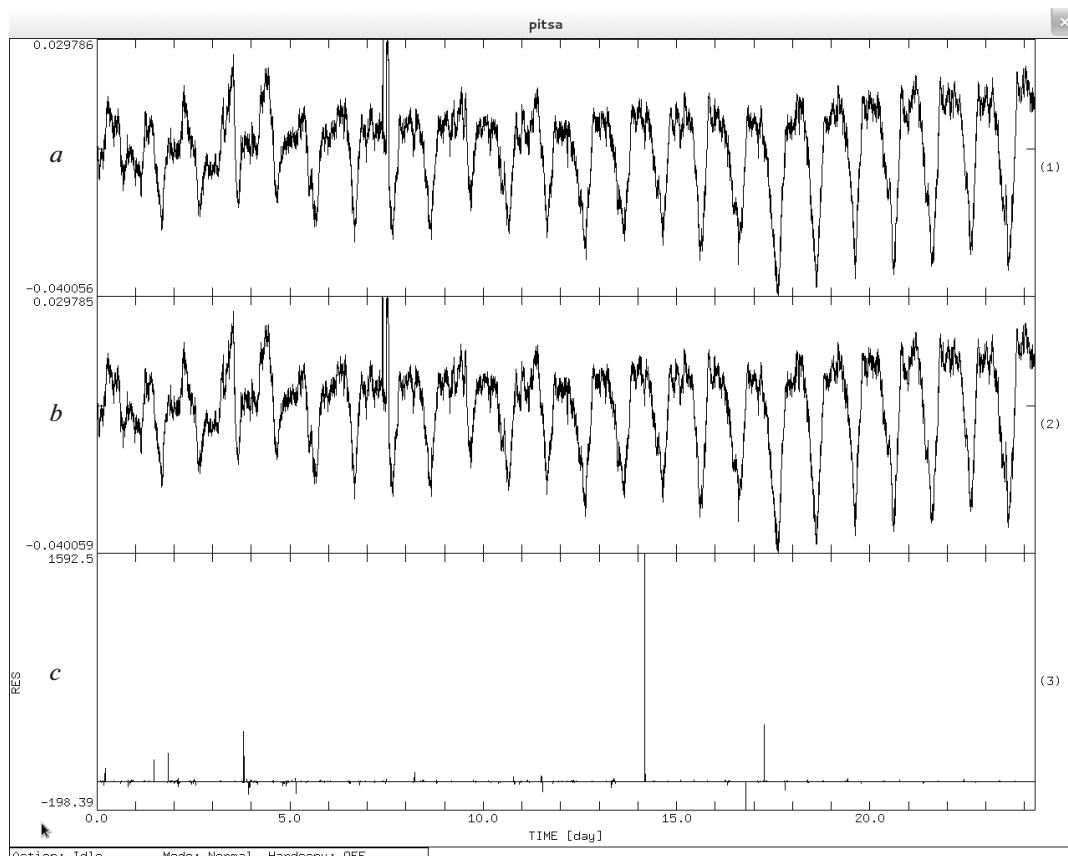


Fig. 10. A ratio (c) of temporal series of radio-wave propagation (a) time to itself, with some shift in time (b)

this parameter. The minimal temporal interval for this procedure was selected as 24 hours. In Fig. 10, *c* the ratio of temporal sequences (Fig. 10, *a*, *b*) with a 10-minute shift by time is shown.

**Conclusions.** The conducted research on temporal oscillations of radio-wave time arrival from space satellites at GPS receivers (GNSS: GPS/GLONASS/EGNOS) at SE "Ukrmetrteststandard" has shown that the periodicity of their temporal change depends on plasma flows from the Sun and its magnetic field that reaches maximum value on a conventional noon, in other words in that period of time when the distance of the relative position from the Sun to the point of observations on the Earth reaches its minimum. Low values of the correlation coefficient have also shown that there is no obvious relation between the gravity field of the Earth and dynamics of the radio waves. In order to limit this kind of negative influence of external factors and to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the satellite, three different methods are offered to eliminate this major problem.

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**Мета.** Підвищення точності та ефективності супутникового звірення шкал часу, що залежить від впливу потоку сонячної плазми на динаміку іоносфери Землі, шляхом математичної корекції отриманих результатів метрології часу з використанням одночастотних GPS-приймачів.

**Методика.** Для усунення цієї проблеми запропоновані наступні методи: низькочастотна фільтрація рядів часових даних із GPS у діапазоні основних частот зони осциляції даних з супутника; лінійна регресія, що приирає нахил значень зі GPS; інтегрування, що дозволяє згладити відносно високочастотні осциляції даних із GPS; диференціювання, за допомогою якого можна більш точно зрозуміти стохастичні властивості даних із GPS і розрахунок відношень даних з часовим зсувом, що є основним за власними результатами для вирішення цієї проблеми.

**Результати.** Один з методів метрологічного контролю за синхронністю шкал часу заснований на використанні електромагнітних сигналів, що посилаються із супутників. Поширюючись крізь атмосферну оболонку Землі, супутникові сигнали піддаються властивому радіохвилям впливу з боку іоносферних частинок, що найбільш помітно проявляється в іоносферній затримці. Проведені дослідження осциляцій часу пробігу радіохвилі від навігаційного супутника до одночастотного GPS-приймача (PHCC: GPS / GLONASS) показали, що періодичність їх зміни у часі залежить від потоків плазми з Сонця та магнітного поля Землі, які досягають максимального значення в умовний „полудень”, тобто у той час, коли відстань відносного розташування Сонця та точки спостережень на Землі досягає мінімуму. Отримані низькі значення коефіцієнтів кореляції між гравітаційним полем Землі та динамікою іоносферної затримки також показали, що на рівні чутливості серійного вимірювального обладнання та використаної методики вимірювань, зв'язок відсутній. Найбільш важливим результатом проведених досліджень є визначення оптимального методу корекції процесу метрології часу, побудованого на основі використання розрахунків взаємних відношень часо-

вих рядів, отриманих при порівнянні сигналів із GPS-приймача та сигналів зі вторинного еталону одиниць часу й частоти.

**Наукова новизна.** Для видалення зайвого для метрології процесу осциляції системи супутникового часу запропоновано чотири різних методи – лінійна регресія, інтегрування, диференціювання та розрахунок відношень даних з часовим зсувом. Результати порівняльного аналізу цих методів дозволили вибрати з них найбільш оптимальний метод розрахунку відносного відношення GPS даних, що повністю приирає зайвий для метрології часу вплив зовнішньої іоносферної оболонки Землі. Дуже низькі значення розрахованих коефіцієнтів кореляції показали, що чіткого зв'язку між гравітаційним полем Землі та динамікою хвиль даних на GPS-приймачах немає.

**Практична значимість.** Властивості найбільш ефективного та якісного методу усунення осциляцій у часовій затримці пробігу радіохвиль від навігаційного супутника до GPS-приймача в залежності від потоків плазми з Сонця та впливу магнітного поля Землі, що є результатом розрахунку відносного відношення значень за різні інтервали часу, дозволить використовувати його як найбільш оптимальний і коректний метод для систем порівняння часу в Україні, які використовують будь-які одночастотні достатньо дешеві GPS-приймачі.

**Ключові слова:** *шкала часу, метрологічний контроль, вторинний еталон одиниць часу та частоти, супутниковий еталон часу, іоносфера, іоносферна затримка радіохвиль, гравітаційний ефект, динаміка рівня води*

**Цель.** Повышение точности и эффективности спутникового сличения шкал времени, которое зависит от влияния потока солнечной плазмы на динамику ионосферы Земли, путем математической коррекции результатов фиксации параметров метрологии времени с GPS.

**Методика.** Для устранения этой проблемы предложены следующие методы: низкочастотная фильтрация рядов временных данных с GPS в диапазоне основных частот зоны осциляции данных со спутника; линейная регрессия, которая убирает наклон значений с GPS; интегрирование, позволяющее сгладить относительно высокочастотные осциляции данных с GPS; дифференцирование, с помощью которого можно более точно установить стохастические свойства данных с GPS и рассчитать отношения данных с временным сдвигом, что является основным по собственным результатам для решения этой проблемы.

**Результаты.** Один из методов метрологического контроля за синхронностью шкал времени основан на использовании электромагнитных сигналов, посыпаемых со спутников. Распространяясь через атмосферную оболочку Земли, спут-

никовые сигналы подвергаются присущим радиоволнам влияниям со стороны ионосферных частиц, которые наиболее заметно проявляется в ионосферной задержке. Проведенные исследования осциляций времени пробега радиоволны от космического спутника на GPS-приемники (PHCC: GPS / GLONASS / EGNOS) показали, что периодичность их изменения во времени зависит от потоков плазмы с Солнца и магнитного поля Земли, которое достигает максимального значения в условный „полдень“, то есть в то время, когда расстояние относительного расположения Солнца и точки наблюдений на Земле достигает минимума. Полученные низкие значения коэффициентов корреляции также показали, что связи между гравитационным полем Земли и динамикой волн времени тоже нет. Наиболее важным результатом проведенных исследований является определение оптимального метода коррекции процесса метрологии времени, построенного на основе использования расчетов взаимных отношений временных рядов GPS.

**Научная новизна.** Для удаления процесса осциляции системы спутникового времени предложено четыре различных метода – линейная регрессия, интегрирование, дифференцирование и расчет отношений данных с временным сдвигом. Результаты сравнительного анализа этих методов позволили выбрать из них наиболее оптимальный метод расчета относительного отношение GPS данных, полностью убирает влияние лишней для метрологии времени внешней ионосферной оболочки Земли. Очень низкие значения рассчитанных коэффициентов корреляции показали, что четкой связи между гравитационным полем Земли и динамикой волн данных на GPS-приемниках нет.

**Практическая значимость.** Свойства наиболее эффективного и качественного метода устранения в изменениях временных осциляций времени пробега радиоволны от космического спутника на GPS в зависимости от потоков плазмы с Солнца и влияния магнитного поля Земли, который является результатом расчета относительного отношение значений за различные интервалы времени, позволяют его использовать как наиболее оптимальный и корректный метод для системы сравнения времени в Украине, где можно использовать любой одночастотный достаточно дешевый GPS-приемник.

**Ключевые слова:** *шкала времени, метрологический контроль, вторичный эталон единиц времени и частоты, спутниковый эталон времени, ионосфера, ионосферная задержка радиоволн, гравитационный эффект, динамика уровня воды*

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