ROEX

The GNSS Radio Occultation Observation Independent Exchange Format Version 1.00

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ACRONYMS

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange

BDSBeiDou Navigation Satellite SystemGalileoGalileo Navigation Satellite SystemGLONASSGlobal Navigation Satellite SystemGNSSGlobal Navigation Satellite System

GPS Global Positioning System IQ In-phase and Quadrature

IRNSS Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System
ITRF International Terrestrial Reference Frame

LEO Low Earth Orbit Satellite
PRN Pseudo Random Noise

QZSS Quasi-Zenith Satellite System

RINEX Receiver Independent Exchange Format

ROEX GNSS Radio Occultation Observation Independent Exchange Format

SBAS Satellite-Based Augmentation System

SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio

UTC Coordinated Universal Time
TAI International Atomic Time

0 FORWARD

This document specifies the types, composition structure, observations, and data record formats of the GNSS radio occultation observation independent exchange format file.

This document is based on the actual needs of GNSS radio occultation detection applications. It refers to the organizational structure and data record formats of standard data formats, such as the Receiver Independent Exchange Format (RINEX) V4.00, developed by the International GNSS Service (IGS), etc. This document modifies and extends these standards to accommodate the unique characteristics of GNSS radio occultation observations, and designs and establishes the GNSS Radio Occultation Observation Independent Exchange Format (ROEX), supporting the independent exchange and unified processing of GNSS radio occultation observations.

1 BASIC DEFINITIONS

Before providing a detailed introduction to the ROEX format, we need to explain some basic definitions

1.1 Time

The time of the measurement is the receiver time of the received signals. In the observation data file of a multi-GNSS system combination, the header record must include a time system identifier to specify the time system used for all time-related tags (or time parameters) in the file.

1.1.1 Time System Conversions

If the small deviation between time systems is ignored, GLO can take the same value as UTC in the data file, and the relationship between UTC and GPS, GAL, BDT, QZS, and IRN can be expressed by equations (1) to (5):

$$UTC = GPS - \Delta t_{LS_{GPS}}$$
 (1)

$$UTC = GAL - \Delta t_{LS_{GAL}}$$
 (2)

$$UTC = BDT - \Delta t_{LS_{BDT}}$$
 (3)

$$UTC = QZS - \Delta t_{LS_{OZS}}$$
 (4)

$$UTC = IRN - \Delta t_{LS_{IDN}}$$
 (5)

where:

 Δt_{LS_GPS} — Leap second correction between GPS time and UTC given in the GPS navigation message; Δt_{LS_GAL} — Leap second correction between GAL time and UTC given in Galileo navigation messages; Δt_{LS_BDT} — Leap second correction between BDT time and UTC given in BDS navigation messages; Δt_{LS_QZS} — Leap second correction between QZS time and UTC given in QZSS navigation messages; Δt_{LS_IRN} — Leap second correction between IRN time and UTC given in IRNSS navigation messages.

1.2 GNSS Radio Occultation

Limb detection of GNSS satellites by the GNSS Occultation Receiver. GNSS radio occultation events occur when the GNSS occultation receiver tracks GNSSs as the signal path rises or falls through the Earth's atmosphere and ionosphere.

- **Note 1**: By analyzing the phase and amplitude of the occultation signal of the tracked GNSSs recorded by the GNSS occultation receiver, the refractive index, density, air pressure, temperature, humidity of the atmosphere, and the refractive index and electron density of the ionosphere and other elements can be obtained.
- **Note 2**: GNSS occultation receivers can be placed on platforms such as satellites, mountaintops, aircraft, or floatplanes.

1.3 Carrier Phase Observation

The cumulative phase of the GNSS signal carrier is measured by the GNSS occultation receiver tracking the carrier signal.

Note: Locked signal during positioning observation, occultation closed-loop observation, unlocked signal during occultation open-loop observation (ground reconstruction of carrier phase observation).

1.4 SNR

The ratio of the average power of the signal observed by the GNSS occultation receiver to the average power of the noise.

1.5 Close-loop

Tracking loop with feedback system, the feedback system uses the local signal and the real received signal carrier phase and pseudorange difference to calculate the signal frequency and phase, feedback control of the local pseudo-code, and carrier CNC oscillator to generate the local pseudo-codes and carriers.

1.6 Open-loop

Calculate local carrier and pseudo-code phases using dynamics and atmospheric models, and control local pseudo-code and carrier CNC oscillators to generate local pseudo-codes and carriers.

1.7 Open-loop Model Phase

Predicted carrier phase (and pseudo-code phase) for GNSS occultation open-loop tracking using dynamical and atmospheric models, combined with GNSS satellite and GNSS occultation receiver position velocities.

2 GENERAL CONCEPT

2.1 GNSS Occultation Observation Independent Exchange Format File

2.1.1 Document type

The GNSS occultation observation data includes GNSS radio occultation observation data and positioning observation data. This document has developed a special ROEX format for GNSS radio occultation observation data for independent exchange of occultation observation data.

The GNSS occultation observation independent exchange format file is a pure ASCII text file, and the three file types included are as follows:

- a) GNSS atmospheric occultation observation¹⁾ data files (including single-system and multi-system hybrid observation data files), which follow the ROEX atmospheric observation data file format;
- b) GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data files, which follow the ROEX ionospheric observation data file format;

2.1.3 Document structure

Each type of GNSS occultation observation independent exchange format file consists of a "header" section, which is a description of the file and data record, and a "data" section, which is used to record the observation data.

2.1.4 Format description method

GNSS occultation observation data independent exchange format file, the format of each line is expressed as oZa.b. When the data type is X, A, I, the data has only oZa part, and when the data type is F, only a.b part. Where:

- a) o: the total amount of data of the same type and format, if default it means only 1 data; if "m" means there are m data;
- b) Z: the data type:
 - 1) X: Any placeholder character (space or non-valid character for additional description);
 - 2) A: Valid characters;
 - 3) F: Floating type numbers;
 - 4) I: Integer type number.
- c) a.b: The length of the data, where:
 - 1) a: Total length of data bits (all valid digits including decimal points);
 - 2) b: Decimal part length (number of valid digits after the decimal point).

Example:

- **2F8.3:** two consecutive floating-point numbers, each occupying a total of 8 digits, with the decimal part being 3 digits.

2.2 Document Header Section

2.2.1 Basic format

Each line of the header section of the GNSS occultation observation independent exchange format file is a header record. The length of each header record is no more than 80 ASCII characters (columns), of which, 1~60 columns

¹⁾Atmospheric occultation observations in this document refer specifically to neutral atmospheric occultation observations.

are the information part of the header record, and 61~80 columns are the header record identification. The header record identifier has a uniformly specified format and is a description of the content of the information portion of columns 1~60 of the row.

The ROEX file header section contains a description of the global attributes in the mask data file and a list of observation codes.

2.2.2 Arrangement order of header records

The order of the header records in the ROEX format file can be freely arranged except for the following requirements, see Appendix A for an example. The two fixed header records are:

- a) "ROEX VERSION/TYPE" should be the first header record in the document;
- b) "END OF HEADER" is the last header record.

2.2.3 Handling of unknown items of header record information

When the GNSS occultation observation independent exchange format file is generated, unknown items in the header record information section may be zeroed or left blank, or the entire header record may be left blank. Until the value of the header record or item is obtained, the program that reads the OBS data SNF file may set the default header record or missing item to zero or blank.

2.2.4 Time system identification

The GNSS occultation observation independent exchange format file uses a three-character valid time system identifier to indicate the time system used in the file.

In the observation data file of a single satellite navigation system (BDS, GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, QZSS or IRNSS), the time system identifier is by default the time of that satellite navigation system, and the headers record "TIME OF FIRST OBS" (or "TIME OF FIRST CLO" or "TIME OF FIRST OPE") and "TIME OF LAST OBS" (or "TIME OF LAST CLO" or "TIME OF LAST OPE") may optionally contain the time system identifier; and in the case of BDS/GPS/GLONASS/Galileo/QZSS/ IRNSS multi-satellite navigation system combination observation data files, these two header records must contain the time system identifier, which identifies the time system used for all marked times (or time parameters) in the file.

The time system markers are defined as follows:

a) BDT: BDS Time;

b) GPS: GPS Time;

c) GLO: GLONASS Time;

d) GAL: Galileo Time;

e) QZS: QZSS Time;

f) IRN: IRNSS Time.

2.3 Data Section

2.3.1 Recording rules of observation data

The rules for recording the observation data are as follows:

- a) The first line of each ephemeris record includes the observation time, the number of satellites, the receiver clock bias, and other information, starting with the symbol ">";
- b) Each (row) of observation data records below the epoch line starts with the satellite system and number *snn*, the specific identifier and number are defined in Table 1. the next row starts with the observation type and observation information of the same observation data record;
- c) For atmospheric occultation observation data files, the signs "START OF OBS CLO" and "END OF OBS CLO" should be used to indicate the beginning and end of closed-loop observation records, and the signs "START OF OBS OPE" and "END OF OBS OPE" should be used to indicate the beginning and end of open-loop observation records, respectively;
- d) For ionospheric occultation observation data files, the end-of-file marker "END OF HEADER" is immediately followed by the observation data record.

Satellite Systems	System identifier (s)	Satellite number (nn)
BDS	С	
GPS	G	
Galileo	Е	PRN code of the system's observed satellite
IRNSS	I	
GLONASS	R	The slot number of the frequency segment of the satellite system
SBAS	S	Its PRN code minus 100 (e.g., SBAS satellite PRN 120 is represented as S20)
QZSS	J	PRN code minus two digits of a fixed value

Tab.1 Satellite system identifier and number definition

Note: For LEX/L6D of QZSS system with centimeter-level enhancement service, the fixed value is 192; for L1-SAIF/L1S with sub-meter-level enhancement service, the fixed value is 182; for L6E with centimeter-level enhancement experiment, the fixed value is 202; for L5S used for positioning technology verification, the snn and PRN codes correspond to: J02 (PRN196), J03 (PRN200), and J07 (PRN197).

3 GNSS ATMOSPHERIC OCCULTATION OBSERVATION INDEPENDENT EXCHANGE FORMAT FILE

3.1 Overview

Each GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file contains data for a single occultation event observation period only. The header section of the data file describes the global properties of that atmospheric occultation event, and the data section is the observation data record of that atmospheric occultation event.

3.2 Document Header Section

3.2.1 Components

The file header of GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file consists of several header records from "REX VERSION/TYPE" to "END OF HEADER", and a typical file header composition is shown in Fig. 1.

The observation code in the header record is used to identify the type of observation in the data record in the data section, as defined in 3.2.2, and the correspondence with the observation is defined in 3.2.2. The specific format of the header record is defined in 3.2.3.

Atmospheric occultation file header record	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1.00 PROD 1.00 ######### Example da' ######### XX3X NSSC GPS/BD -128.260 1 C07 C22 C 6 L2I C 4 L2I C 9 L2I	-35.474 L6I S2I L6I C2I L6I S2I L6I C2I 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	A NSSC ##################################	##### g #####	C 2022032 ###############################	0 080355 #######	COMMENT COMMENT MARKER NAME OBSERVER / AGENCY REC # / TYPE / VERS OCC APPROX POS L/B OCC SETTING OCC / REF SAT # SYS/#/OCC CLO TYPES SYS/#/FEF CLO TYPES SYS/#/FEF CLO TYPES SYS/#/REF OPE TYPES TIME OF FIRST CLO TIME OF FIRST OPE TIME OF FIRST OPE TIME OF FIRST OPE TIME OF LAST OPE INTERVAL OF OBS CLO INTERVAL OF OBS OPE	File header start marker File header end marker
•	22	0.010						END OF HEADER	end marker

Fig.1 The composition of the header section of a typical atmospheric occultation observation data file

3.2.2 Observation Code

The header section of the GNSS atmospheric occultation data file uses observation codes to identify the different observations and their attributes, the list of observation codes is shown in Table 2.:

- a) t: the observation type:
 - 1) L: Carrier phase;
 - 2) S:SNR;
 - 3) C: pseudo-range;
 - 4) O: Open-loop model phase;
 - 5) I: Open-loop I circuit;
 - 6) Q: Open-loop Q circuit.
- b) n: band/frequency with the value of 1, 2, ..., 8;
- c) a: Properties, the tracking mode or channel (e.g., I, Q, etc.). Observation code for a combined code (e.g. M+L) or combined channel (e.g. I+Q) tracking mode with the attribute identifier "X".

Note: I and Q in the observation type denote the isotropic and quadrature correlation results of the local signal in open-loop tracking, while I and Q in the attribute denote the isotropic and quadrature modulated components of the GNSS transmit signal.

					C	Observat	ion code		
System	Freque ncy Band	Frequenc y MHz	Channel/Rangin g Code	Carrie r Phase	SNR	pseu do- rang e	Open- loop model phase	Open- loop I circui t	Open- loop Q circui t

Tab. 2 Observation code

	B1		I (B1I Signal)	L2I	S2I	C2I	O2I	I2I	Q2I
	(BDS-	1561.098	Q	L2Q	S2Q	C2Q	O2Q	I2Q	Q2Q
	2/3 Signal)		I+Q	L2X	S2X	C2X	O2X	I2X	Q2X
	B1C		Data	L1D	S1D	C1D	O1D	I1D	Q1D
	(BDS-3	1575.42	Pilot	L1P	S1P	C1P	O1P	I1P	Q1P
	Signal)		Data+Pilot	L1X	S1X	C1X	O1X	I1X	Q1X
	B1A		Data	L1S	S1S	C1S	O1S	I1S	Q1S
	(BDS-3	1575.42	Pilot	L1L	S1L	C1L	O1L	I1L	Q1L
	Signal)		Data+Pilot	L1Z	S1Z	C1Z	O1Z	I1Z	Q1Z
	B2a		Data	L5D	S5D	C5D	O5D	I5D	Q5D
	(BDS-3	1176.45	Pilot	L5P	S5P	C5P	O5P	I5P	Q5P
	Signal)		Data+Pilot	L5X	S5X	C5X	O5X	I5X	Q5X
	B2	1207.140	I (B2I Signal)	L7I	S7I	C7I	O7I	I7I	Q7I
BDS	(BDS-2 Signal)	1207.140	Q	L7Q	S7Q	C7Q	O7Q	I7Q	Q7Q
	Signar		I+Q	L7X	S7X	C7X	O7X	I7X	Q7X
	B2b		Data	L7D	S7D	C7D	O7D	I7D	Q7D
	(BDS-3		Pilot	L7P	S7P	C7P	O7P	I7P	Q7P
	Signal)		Data+Pilot	L7Z	S7Z	C7Z	O7Z	I7Z	Q7Z
	B2(B2a	1191.795	Data	L8D	S8D	C8D	O8D	I8D	Q8D
	+B2b)		Pilot	L8P	S8P	C8P	O8P	I8P	Q8P
	(BDS-3 Signal)		Data+Pilot	L8X	S8X	C8X	O8X	I8X	Q8X
	В3		I	L6I	S6I	C6I	O6I	I6I	Q6I
	(BDS-	1268.52	Q	L6Q	S6Q	C6Q	O6Q	I6Q	Q6Q
	2/3 Signal)		I+Q	L6X	S6X	C6X	O6X	I6X	Q6X
	ВЗА		Data	L6D	S6D	C6D	O6D	I6D	Q6D
	(BDS-3	1268.52	Pilot	L6P	S6P	C6P	O6P	I6P	Q6P
	Signal)		Data+Pilot	L6Z	S6Z	C6Z	O6Z	I6Z	Q6Z
			C/A	L1C	S1C	C1C	O1C	I1C	Q1C
			L1C(D)	L1S	S1S	C1S	O1S	I1S	Q1S
			L1C(P)	L1L	S1L	C1L	O1L	I1L	Q1L
			L1C(D+P)	L1X	S1X	C1X	O1X	I1X	Q1X
GPS	L1	1575.42	P (AS invalid)	L1P	S1P	C1P	_	_	_
			Z- Tracking and Similar Computing (AS valid)	L1W	S1W	C1W	_	_	_
			Y	L1Y	S1Y	C1Y	O1Y	I1Y	Q1Y

			M	L1M	S1M	C1M	O1M	I1M	Q1M
			Uncoded	L1N	S1N	_	_	_	_
			C/A	L2C	S2C	C2C	O2C	I2C	Q2C
			L1(C/A) +(P2-P1) (Semi-Uncoded)	L2D	S2D	C2D	O2D	I2D	Q2D
			L2C(M)	L2S	S2S	C2S	O2S	I2S	Q2S
			L2C(L)	L2L	S2L	C2L	O2L	I2L	Q2L
			L2C(M+L)	L2X	S2X	C2X	O2X	I2X	Q2X
	L2	1227.60	P (AS invalid)	L2P	S2P	C2P	_	_	_
			Z- Tracking and Similar Computing (AS valid)	L2W	S2W	C2W	_	_	
			Y	L2Y	S2Y	S1N — — S2C C2C O2C I2C S2D C2D O2D I2D S2S C2S O2S I2S S2L C2L O2L I2L S2X C2X O2X I2X S2P C2P — — S2W C2W — —	O2Y	I2Y	Q2Y
			M	L2M	S2M		Q2M		
			Uncoded	L2N	S2N	_	_	_	_
			I	L5I	S5I	C5I	O5I	151	Q5I
	L5	1176.45	Q	L5Q	S5Q	C5Q	O5Q	I5Q	Q5Q
			I+Q	L5X	S5X	C5X	O5X	I5X	Q5X
	G1	1602+k×9 /16(k= -	C/A	L1C	S1C	C1C	O1C	I1C	Q1C
		7~+12)	P	L1P	S1P	C1P	O1P	I1P	Q1P
		1600.995	L1OCd	L4A					Q4A
	Gla		L1OCp	L4B					Q4B
			L1OCd+L1OCp	L4X					Q4X
	G2	G2 1246+k× 7/16	C/A	L2C					Q2C
GLONASS		//10	P	L2P					Q2P
			L2CSI	L6A					Q6A
	G2a	1248.06	L2OCp	L6B					Q6B
			L2CSI+L2OCp	L6X		C4A O4A I4. C4B O4B I4! C4X O4X I4: C2C O2C I20 C2P O2P I2 C6A O6A I6. C6B O6B I6. C6X O6X I6. C3I O3I I3		Q6X	
			I	L3I					Q3I
	G3	1202.025	Q	L3Q	S3Q				Q3Q
			I+Q	L3X	S3X	C3X	O3X	I3X	Q3X
			A PRS	L1A	S1A	C1A	O1A	I1A	Q1A
			B OS data	L1B	S1B	C1B	O1B	I1B	Q1B
	E1	1575.42	C OS pilot	L1C	S1C	C1C	O1C	I1C	Q1C
Galileo			B+C	L1X	S1X	C1X	O1X	I1X	Q1X
			A+B+C	L1Z	S1Z	C1Z	O1Z	I1Z	Q1Z
			I F/NAV OS	L5I	S5I	C5I	O5I	151	Q5I
	E5a	1176.45	Q No Data	L5Q	S5Q	C5Q	O5Q	I5Q	Q5Q
			I+Q	L5X	S5X	C5X	O5X	I5X	Q5X
	E5b	1207.140	I I/NAV OS/CS/SoL	L7I	S7I	C7I	O7I	171	Q7I

ROLA Version 1.0									
			Q No Data	L7Q	S7Q	C7Q	O7Q	I7Q	Q7Q
			I+Q	L7X	S7X	C7X	O7X	I7X	Q7X
	E5(E5a		I	L8I	S8I	C8I	O8I	181	Q8I
	+E5b)	1191.795	Q	L8Q	S8Q	C8Q	O8Q	I8Q	Q8Q
	1200)		I+Q	L8X	S8X	C7X O7X I7X C8I O8I I8I C8Q O8Q I8Q C8X O8X I8X C6A O6A I6A C6B O6B I6B C6C O6C I6C C6X O6X I6X C6Z O6Z I6Z C1C O1C I1C C5I O5I I5I C5Q O5Q I5Q C5X O5X I5X C1C O1C I1C C1E O1E I1E C1E O1E I1E C1L O1L I1L C1L O1L I1L C1L O1X I1X C1E O1B I1B C2S O2S I2S C2L O2L I2L C2X O2X I2X C5D O5D I5D C5D O5D I5D	Q8X		
			A PRS	L6A	S6A	C6A	O6A	I6A	Q6A
			B C/NAV CS	L6B	S6B	С6В	O6B	I6B	Q6B
	E6	1278.75	C No Data	L6C	S6C	C6C	O6C	I6C	Q6C
			В+С	L6X	S6X	C6X	O6X	I6X	Q6X
			A+B+C	L6Z	S6Z	C6Z	O6Z	I6Z	Q6Z
	L1	1575.42	C/A	L1C	S1C	C1C	O1C	I1C	Q1C
SBAS			I	L5I	S5I	C5I	O5I	I5I	Q5I
SDAS	L5	1176.45	Q	L5Q	S5Q	C5Q	O5Q	I5Q	Q5Q
			I+Q	L5X	S5X	C5X	O5X	I5X	Q5X
			C/A	L1C	S1C	C1C	O1C	I1C	Q1C
			C/B	L1E	S1E	C1E	O1E	I1E	Q1E
	L1	1575.42	L1C(D)	L1S	S1S	C1S	O1S	I1S	Q1S
			L1C(P)	L1L	S1L	C1L	O1L	I1L	Q1L
			L1C(D+P)	L1X	S1X	C1X	O1X	I1X	Q1X
			L1S/L1-SAIF	L1Z	S1Z	C1Z	O1Z	17X 0 18I 0 18Q 0 16A 0 16A 0 16C 0 16Z 0 15X 0 15X 0 15X 11C 11Z 0 11Z 0 15I 15Q 15X 15D 15D 15D 15D 15D 15D 15D 15D 15D 16C 16C 16C 16C 16C 16C 16C 16C 16C 15A 15D 15D 15D 15D 16C 16	Q1Z
			L1Sb	L1B	S1B	C1B	O1B	I1B	Q1B
			L2C(M)	L2S	S2S	C2S	O2S	I2S	Q2S
	L2	1227.60	L2C(L)	L2L	S2L	C2L	O2L	I2L	Q2L
			L2C(M+L)	L2X	S2X	C2X	O2X	I2X	Q2X
QZSS			I	L5I	S5I	C5I	O5I	I5I	Q5I
			Q	L5Q	S5Q	C5Q	O5Q	I5Q	Q5Q
	L5	1176.45	I+Q	L5X	S5X	C5X	O5X	I5X	Q5X
	LS	11/0.43	L5S(I)	L5D	S5D	C5D	O5D	I5D	Q5D
			L5S(Q)	L5P	S5P	C5P	O5P	I5P	Q5P
			L5S(I+Q)	L5Z	S5Z	C5Z	O5Z	I5Z	Q5Z
			L6D	L6S	S6S	C6S	O6S	I6S	Q6S
			L6P	L6L	S6L	C6L	O6L	I6L	Q6L
	L6	1278.75	L6(D+P)	L6X	S6X	C6X	O6X	I6X	Q6X
			L6E	L6E	S6E	C6E	O6E	I6E	Q6E
			L6(D+E)	L6Z	S6Z	C6Z	O6Z	I6Z	Q6Z
			A SPS	L5A	S5A	C5A	O5A	I5A	Q5A
			B RS(D)	L5B	S5B	C5B	O5B	I5B	Q5B
IRNSS	L5	1176.45	C RS(P)	L5C	S5C	C5C	OL5C	I5C	Q5C
			B+C	L5X	S5X			I5X	Q5X
	S	2492.028	A SPS	L9A	S9A	C9A	O9A	I9A	Q9A

B RS(D)	L9B	S9B	С9В	O9B	I9B	Q9B
C RS(P)	L9C	S9C	C9C	O9C	I9C	Q9C
B+C	L9X	S9X	C9X	O9X	I9X	Q9X

3.2.3 Format of the Header Section

The format of the header part of the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Table 3.

Tab. 3 GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file header format

Header record identification		T
(columns 61-80)	Descriptions	Format
	- Format Version: 1.00 - File Type ("A": Atmospheric occultation observation file) - Satellite System Code: "C": BDS	F9.2,11X, A1,19X, A1,19X
ROEX VERSION / TYPE	"G": GPS "R": GLONASS "E": Galileo "J": QZSS "S": SBAS "I": IRNSS "M": Multi-system (the occultation and reference stars are different satellite navigation systems)	
PGM / RUN BY / DATE	- Generate the program name of the current file - Generate the institution name of the current file - Time of file generation The file generation time format is defined as follows: yyyymmdd hhmmss zone where yyyy is 4-digit year, mm is 2-digit month, dd is 2-digit day, hh is 2-digit hour, mm is 2-digit minute, ss is 2-digit second. zone is time zone (3–4-character code, UTC is recommended, if local time is unknown, then mark zone as LCL).	A20, A20, A20
* COMMENT	Comment line	A60
MARKER NAME	Name of measurement marker point (carrier)	A60
OBSERVER / AGENCY	Name of observer/institution	A20, A40
REC # / TYPE / VERS	Receiver number, model, and version (Version: such as the version of the receiver's built-in software)	3A20
* OCC APPROX POS L/B	- Approximate position of the occultation event, expressed in longitude/latitude Unit: degree Coordinate frames are recommended for ITRF	2(1X, F8.3),42X
* OCC AZIM RANGE	- The azimuth range of the occultation observation, in order, is the starting azimuth, the ending azimuth Unit: degree	2(1X, F8.3),42X

	- The altitude angle range of the occultation observation, in order, is	2(1X, F8.3),42X
* OCC ELEV RANGE	the starting altitude angle, the ending altitude angle	
	Unit: degree	
OCC SETTING	Up or down masking star marker (0: up; 1: down)	I2,58X
OCC SETTING		
	- Occultation satellite system(C/G/E/R/J/S/I)	A1,
OCC / REF SAT #	- Occultation Satellite Number	I2,2X,
	- Reference Star Satellite System(C/G/E/R/J/S/I)	A1,
	- Reference Star Satellite Number	I2,52X
	- Satellite System (C/G/E/R/J/S/I)	A1,
	- Number of distinct observations of closed-loop occultation in the	2X, I3,
SYS/#/OCC CLO TYPES	atmosphere	13(1X, A3)
SYS/#/OCC CLOTYPES	- Atmospheric Closed Loop Occultation Observation Quantity	(37.10(137.10)
	Indicator:	6X,13(1X, A3)
	Observation type, frequency band, attribute	
	If more than 13 observations: use continuation line to solve	
	- Satellite System (C/G/E/R/J/S/I)	A1,
	- Number of distinct observations of closed-loop occultation in the	2X, I3,
SYS/#/REF CLO TYPES	atmosphere	13(1X, A3)
SYS/#/REF CLOTYFES	- Atmospheric Closed Loop Occultation Observation Quantity	(37.12(137.42)
	Indicator:	6X,13(1X, A3)
	Observation type, frequency band, attribute	
	If more than 13 observations: use continuation line to solve	A 1
	- Satellite System (C/G/E/R/J/S/I)	A1,
	- Number of distinct observations of open-loop occultation sat.	2X, I3,
SYS/#/OCC OPE TYPES	- Atmospheric Open-loop Occultation Observation Quantity	13(1X, A3)
	Indicator:	(W 12(1W A2)
	Observation type, frequency band, attribute If more than 13 observations: use continuation line to solve	6X,13(1X, A3)
		A 1
	- Satellite System (C/G/E/R/J/S/I) - Number of distinct observations of open-loop reference sat.	A1, 2X, I3,
	- Atmospheric Open-loop Occultation Observation Quantity	13(1X, A3)
SYS/#/REF OPE TYPES	Indicator:	13(1A, A3)
	Observation type, frequency band, attribute	6X,13(1X, A3)
	If more than 13 observations: use continuation line to solve	0A,13(1A, A3)
ADVEDBALL OF ORGAN		F10.2
*INTERVAL OF OBS CLO	- Atmospheric occultation closed-loop observation interval (s)	F10.3
*INTERVAL OF OBS OPE	- Atmospheric occultation open-loop observation interval (s)	F10.3
	- The time of the first atmospheric closed-loop occultation	
	observation record:	I6,
	Year (4 digits)	4I6,
	month, day, hour, minute (2 digits each)	F13.7,
	seconds	5X, A3
	- time system:	
THAT OF FIDER OF O	BDT (=BDS time system)	
TIME OF FIRST CLO	GLO (=UTC time system)	
	GAL (=Galileo time system)	
	GPS (=GPS time system)	
	QZS (=QZSS time system)	
	IRN (=IRNSS time system)	
	The time system should be given in the combined GNSS document	
	Default value:	
	Separate BDS file, with BDT time system	

Trouble 100	Separate GPS file, time system for GPS	
	Separate Galileo file, with GAL time system	
	Separate GLONASS file, with GLO time system	
	Separate QZSS file, with QZS time system	
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
	Separate IRNSS file, with IRN time system	
	- Time of the last closed-loop occultation observation of the	16
	atmosphere:	I6,
terror or the cross of	Year (4 digits)	4I6,
*TIME OF LAST CLO	month, day, hour, minute (2 digits each)	F13.7,
	seconds	5X, A3
	- time system:	
	Same as "TIME OF FIRST CLO"	
	- Time of the last closed-loop occultation observation of the	
	atmosphere:	I6,
TIME OF FIRST OPE	Year (4 digits)	4I6,
	month, day, hour, minute (2 digits each)	F13.7,
	seconds	5X, A3
	- time system:	
	Same as "TIME OF FIRST CLO"	
	- Time of the last closed-loop occultation observation of the	
	atmosphere:	I6,
	Year (4 digits)	4I6,
*TIME OF LAST OPE	month, day, hour, minute (2 digits each)	F13.7,
	seconds	5X, A3
	- time system:	
	Same as "TIME OF FIRST CLO"	
*RCV CLOCK OFFS APPL	- Whether real-time receiver clock bias is performed	I6
RCV CLOCK OFFS ATTL	1: Yes; 0: No; Default: no modification required	
	-leap second Δt_LS (Corresponding system ephemeris broadcast)	I6,
	-Leap seconds before and after the new leap seconds take effect	I6,
	(instantaneously) Δt_LSF	16,
♦I EAD CECONDO	- Week count for new leap seconds to take effect WN LSF	16
*LEAP SECONDS	(Continuous weekly count)	
	- Number of days in the week when the new leap second is in effect	
	DN 0 if unknown or leave blank Mix file for leap second	
	information for UTC versus BDT	
END OF HEADER	the last record in the header	60X
Note: Data records marked	with "*" are optional.	

3.3 Data Section

3.3.1 Components

The data part of the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file consists of the observation start and end marks and the observation data record. The typical data part is shown in Figure 2. The observation data record consists of the observation time and the corresponding observation amount.

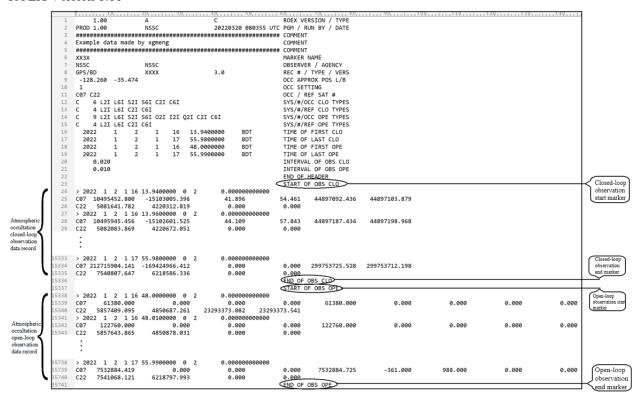


Fig. 2 Example of the data component of an atmospheric occultation observation data file

3.3.2 Observation time

The observation time is the time scale information of the observation in the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file. In the data logging section of the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file, the observation time should be recorded before each set of observation data.

3.3.3 Types of the observations

The GNSS atmospheric occultation observation includes the following types,

- a) Carrier phase: one of the basic observation quantities in the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file, which is used to calculate the additional phase of the GNSS occultation. The carrier phase observations recorded in the GNSS occultation observation data file should be recorded in full weeks (the recorded value may contain fractional parts). The carrier phase half-periods observed by square receivers (for GPS only) should also be converted to full-period records and identified with the corresponding observation code (see 3.2.2).
- b) SNR: one of the basic observation quantities in the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file, reflecting the amplitude information of GNSS occultation observation. The SNR observations recorded in the GNSS occultation data file should be recorded in units of V/V.
- c) Pseudorange: It is recorded in the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file as an additional observation quantity. The pseudo-range observations are derived from the time difference between the receiver reception time and the GNSS satellite signal emission time and are mainly used in the occultation processing to calculate the GNSS satellite position at that time by calculating the GNSS satellite signal emission time. The pseudo-range observations recorded in the GNSS occultation observation data file are in meters.
- d) Open-loop model phase: one of the basic observation quantities in the GNSS atmospheric occultation

- data file, used to reconstruct the open-loop carrier phase observations on the ground together with the open-loop IQ. The open-loop model phase observations recorded in the GNSS occultation data file are in units of weeks.
- e) Open-loop I-way and open-loop Q-way: one of the basic observation quantities in the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file, used to reconstruct the open-loop carrier phase observation quantities on the ground together with the open-loop model phase. The open-loop I-way and open-loop Q-way observations recorded in the GNSS occultation data file are dimensionless.

3.3.4 Order of the observations

The header record "SYS/#/OCC CLO TYPES" (or "SYS/#/REF CLO TYPES" or "SYS/#/REF OPE TYPES") in the file header section of the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file SYS/#/OCC OPE TYPES" or "SYS/#/REF OPE TYPES") is a description of the type of observation in the observation data record of this file. In the data section of the file, all observations for each GNSS satellite for each epoch shall be recorded in the order of the observation code in the corresponding header record.

3.3.5 Definition of the data section format

The data section format definitions of the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data files are shown in Table 4.

Tab. 4 GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file - data part format

ith a record of closed-loop observations of atmospheric	A60					
cultations mospheric occultation open-loop observation ends						
The next line starts to record open-loop observations for atmospheric occultations						
OF OBS OPE Atmospheric occultation open-loop observation ends A						
Comment line						
ower failure between the current epoch and the cident situation is shown in Table 5) observed in the current year nit: s, optional) n tangent point (unit: m, optional)	A1, 1X, I4, 4(1X, I2), F11.7, 2X, I1, I3, 6X, F15.12, F12.3					
I to start recording observations as follows:						
	on of atmospheric occultation ends record open-loop observations for atmospheric on open-loop observation ends nute (2-digits each) power failure between the current epoch and the cident situation is shown in Table 5)					

- Satellite number	A1, I2
- Observations	m(F14.3,2X)
Example:	
C08 328960404.711 -238484692.530 356.471 237.651	
For each observation type, the observation will be repeated in the record:	
The order of the closed-loop occultation observations is the same as the order	
of the observation types given in the header record "SYS/#/OCC CLO	
TYPES";	
The order of the closed-loop reference star observations is the same as the	
order of the observation types given in the header record "SYS/#/REF CLO	
TYPES";	
The order of the open-loop occultation observations is the same as the order of	
the observation types given in the header record "SYS/#/OCC OPE TYPES";	
The order of the open-loop reference star observations is the same as the order	
of the observation types given in the header record "SYS/#/REF OPE	
TYPES".	
The record is repeated for GNSS satellites where occultations (or as reference	
satellites) were observed in the current epoch. The length of this record is	
based on the number of observation types for that type of GNSS satellite.	
Missing observations are indicated by 0.0 or a space.	
The phase value of the overflow fixed format F14.3 should be adjusted to	
match the record format (e.g. by adding or subtracting 109).	

3.3.6 Epoch flag

The description of epoch flag events in the data section of the GNSS atmospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Table 5.

A flag greater than 1 indicates an event. The events with flag 4~5 indicate that header records can be inserted for description, and the value originally used to record the "number of satellites" represents the number of header records to be inserted below, which is 0 when no header records are inserted, and the maximum number of header records that can be inserted is 999. If the event does not contain a calendar record, the area of the calendar record is left blank.

Tab. 5 Epoch flag incident in the data s	ection

Epoch flag	Incident Description
2	Reservation
3	Reservation
4	The header record will be inserted later
5	Other incidents (e.g., temporary insertion of an epoch moment record, which is under the same time system
	as the observation time)

4 GNSS IONOSPHERIC OBSERVATION

OCCULTATION INDEPENDENT

EXCHANGE FORMAT FILE

4.1 Overview

Each GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file contains data for a single occultation event observation period only. The header section of the data file describes the global properties of the ionospheric occultation event, and the data section is the observation data record of the ionospheric occultation event.

4.2 Document Header Section

4.2.1 Components

The header of GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file consists of several header records from "REX VERSION/TYPE" to "END OF HEADER", and a typical file header composition is shown in Fig. 3.

The observation code in the header record is used to identify the type of observation in the data record in the data section, as defined in 3.2.2, and the correspondence with the observation is defined in 3.2.2. The specific format of the header record is defined in 4.2.3.

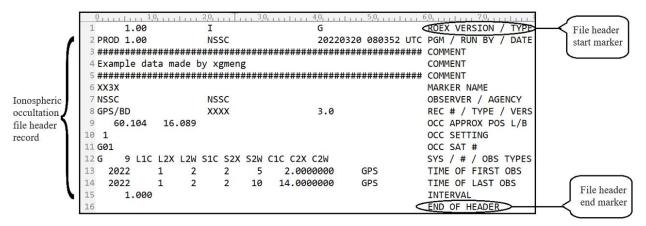


Fig. 3 Example of the composition of the header section of an ionospheric occultation observation data file

4.2.2 Observation Code

The header of the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file uses observation codes to identify the different observation quantities and their attributes. The only three types of observations in the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file are carrier phase, SNR, and pseudorange, and their observation codes are the same as defined in 3.2.2.

4.2.3 Format of the Header Section

The format of the header section of the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Table 6.

Tab. 6 GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file header format

Header record identification					
	Descriptions	Format			
(61-80 columns)		70.0.4477			
	- Format Version: 1.00	F9.2,11X,			
	- File Type ("I": Ionospheric occultation observation data file)	A1,19X,			
ROEX VERSION / TYPE	- Satellite System Code:	A1,19X			
	"C": BDS				
ROEX VERSION / TYPE	"G": GPS				
	"R": GLONASS				
	"E": Galileo				
	"J": QZSS "I": IRNSS				
	"S": SBAS				
* COMMENT	Comment line	A60			
MARKER NAME	Measurement marker point (carrier) name	A60			
	Name of observer/institution				
OBSERVER / AGENCY		A20, A40			
REC # / TYPE / VERS	Receiver number, model, and version	3A20			
	(Version: e.g. version of the receiver's built-in software)				
	- Approximate position of ionospheric occultation events,	2(1X, F8.3),42X			
* OCC APPROX POS L/B	expressed in longitude/latitude				
	Unit: degree				
	Coordinate frame suggested for ITRF				
	Ascending or descending occultation flags (0: Ascending;1:	12,58X			
OCC SETTING		12,36A			
	descending.)				
OCC SAT#	- Ionospheric occultation satellite system(C/G/E/R/J/S/I)	A1,			
	- Ionospheric occultation satellite number	I2,57X			
	- Satellite Systems(C/G/E/R/J/S/I)	A1,			
	- For the different number of observations of this satellite system-	2X, I3,			
SYS / # / OBS TYPES	Observed quantity descriptors:	13(1X, A3)			
	Observation type, frequency band, attributes	(V 12(1V A2)			
	If there are more than 13 observations: use the continuation	6X,13(1X, A3)			
	solution.				
*INTERVAL	- Observation interval(s)	F10.3			
	- Time of the first observation record:				
	Year (4 digits)	I6,			
	Month, day, hour, minute (2 digits each)	4I6,			
	Seconds	F13.7,			
	- Time System:	5X, A3			
	BDT (=BDS Time System)				
	GLO (=UTC Time System) GAL (=Galileo Time System)				
TIME OF FIRST OBS	GPS (=GPS Time System)				
	QZS (=QZSS Time System)				
	IRN (=IRNSS Time System)				
	Default:				
	BDS File, Time System BDT				
	GPS File, Time System GPS				
	Galileo File, Time System GAL				
	GLONASS File, Time System GLO				

	QZSS File, Time System QZS				
	results File, Time System 为 IRN me of final observation record: Year (4 digits) Month, day, hour, minute (2 digits each) econds me System: The as the "TIME OF FIRST OBS" record The their real-time receiver clock bias correction is performed Yes;0: No; Default: No correction required p second Δt_{LS} (Corresponding system ephemeris broadcast) ap seconds before and after the new leap seconds take effect tantaneously) Δt_{LSF} eek count for new leap seconds to take effect WN_LSF ntinuous weekly count) unber of days in the week when the new leap second is in ct DN unknown or leave blank				
	- Time of final observation record:				
	Year (4 digits)	I6,			
*TIME OF LAST OBS	Month, day, hour, minute (2 digits each)	4I6,			
TIME OF LAST OBS	Seconds	F13.7,			
	- Time System:	5X, A3			
	Same as the "TIME OF FIRST OBS" record				
*RCV CLOCK OFFS	*RCV CLOCK OFFS - Whether real-time receiver clock bias correction is performed				
APPL	1: Yes;0: No; Default: No correction required				
	-leap second Δt_{LS} (Corresponding system ephemeris broadcast)	I6,			
	-Leap seconds before and after the new leap seconds take effect	I6,			
	(instantaneously) Δt_{LSF}	I6,			
	- Week count for new leap seconds to take effect WN_LSF	16			
*LEAP SECONDS	(Continuous weekly count)				
	- Number of days in the week when the new leap second is in				
	effect DN				
	0 if unknown or leave blank				
	Mix file for leap second information for UTC versus BDT				
END OF HEADER	The last record in the header section	60X			
Note: Data records marked	d with "*" are optional.				

4.3 Data Section

4.3.1 Components

The data section of the GNSS ionospheric occultation data file consists of ionospheric occultation observation data records, see Figure 4. ionospheric occultation data records include observation times and corresponding observation quantities.

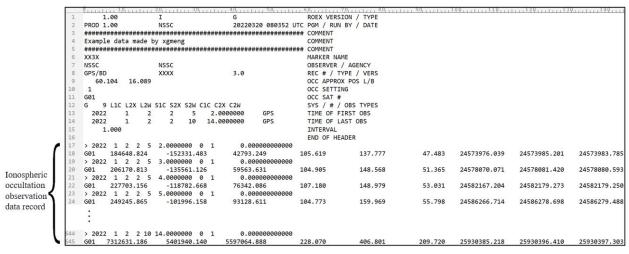


Fig.4 Example of the data component of the ionospheric occultation observation data file

4.3.2 Observation time of the data section

The observation time is the time scale information of the mesoscopic measurements in the data section of the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file. In the data logging section of the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file, the observation moment should be recorded before each set of observation

4.3.3 Types of the observations

The only three observation quantities in the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file are carrier phase, SNR, and pseudorange, and the meaning of their observation quantities is the same as 3.3.3.

4.3.4 Order of the observations

The header record "SYS / # / OBS TYPES" in the header section of the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data file is a description of the observation data record of the file. The header record should first be labeled with the satellite system identifier, followed by the number of observations observed by that type of satellite and the corresponding list of observation codes. In the data section of the file, all observations for each satellite under each calendar element should be recorded in the order of the list of observation codes in the corresponding header record.

4.3.5 Format of the data section

The data section format definitions of the GNSS ionospheric occultation observation data files are shown in Table 7.

Tab. 7 GNSS ionospheric occultation observation file - data part format

Record identification	Descriptions	Format			
(61-80 columns)					
* COMMENT	Comment line	A60			
	Epoch records				
	- Record identifier: >	A1,			
	epoch:				
	-year (4 digits)	1X, I4,			
	-month, day, hour, minute (2-digits each)	4(1X, I2),			
	-second	F11.7,			
	- Epoch symbols:	2X, I1,			
	0: normal				
	1: Power outage or power failure between the current epoch and the				
	previous epoch				
	>1: Incident (The incident situation is shown in Table 5)	I3,			
	- Number of satellites observed in the current year	6X,			
	-(reservation)	F15.12			
	* COMMENT Epoch records - Record identifier: > epoch: -year (4 digits) -month, day, hour, minute (2-digits each) -second - Epoch symbols: 0: normal 1: Power outage or power failure between the current epoch and the previous epoch >1: Incident (The incident situation is shown in Table 5) - Number of satellites observed in the current year				
		A1, I2			
		m (F14.3, 2X)			
	*				
	*				
	Missing observations are indicated by 0.0 or a space.				

The phase value of the overflow fixed format F14.3 should be adjusted to	
match the record format (e.g. by adding or subtracting 109).	

Note: Data records marked with "*" are optional.

APPENDIX A: EXAMPLE OF GNSS RADIO OCCULTATION OBSERVATION INDEPENDENT EXCHANGE FORMAT FILE

A.1 Example of BDS atmospheric occultation observation data file

An example of the BDS atmospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Figure A.1.

A.2 Example of GPS atmospheric occultation observation data file

An example of the GPS atmospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Figure A.2.

A.3 Example of BDS/GPS hybrid atmospheric occultation observation data file

An example of the BDS/GPS hybrid atmospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Figure A.3.

A.4 Example of BDS ionospheric occultation observation data file

An example of the BDS ionospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Figure A.4.

A.5 Example of GPS ionospheric occultation observation data file

An example of the GPS ionospheric occultation observation data file is shown in Figure A.5

	0, , , , , , , 1,0, , , , , ,	2.0	3.0, 1, 1, 1, 1	4.0	506	Λ	7 Ո 8 Ո	9 Ո	100,,,,,,,110,,,,,,	. 120 130	140
1	1.00	A		C			RSION / TYPE			1	1111-5711111
2	PROD 1.00	NSSC					UN BY / DATE				
3	##################	#########	+#########				•				
4	Example data made					COMMENT					
5	##################		-	#############	#########	COMMENT					
6	XX3X					MARKER	NAME				
7	NSSC	NSSC				OBSERVE	R / AGENCY				
8	GPS/BD	XXXX		3.0		REC # /	TYPE / VERS				
9	-128.260 -35.474	ļ				OCC APP	ROX POS L/B				
10	1					OCC SET	TING				
11	C07 C22					OCC / R	EF SAT #				
	C 6 L2I L6I S2I		C6I			SYS/#/0	CC CLO TYPES				
13	C 4 L2I L6I C21	C6I				SYS/#/R	EF CLO TYPES				
14	C 9 L2I L6I S2I	S6I 02I	121 Q21 C	2I C6I		SYS/#/0	CC OPE TYPES				
	C 4 L2I L6I C21						EF OPE TYPES				
16	2022 1 2						FIRST CLO				
17	2022 1 2						LAST CLO				
18	2022 1 2						FIRST OPE				
19	2022 1 2	1	17 55.9	9900000 B			LAST OPE				
20	0.020						L OF OBS CLO				
21	0.010						L OF OBS OPE				
22						END OF					
23 24	. 2022 1 2 1 10	12 04000	200 0 2	0 00000	0000000	START U	F OBS CLO				
	> 2022 1 2 1 16 C07 10495452.800	-151030		41.896		4.461	44897092.436	44897103.879			
	C22 5081641.782		312.819	0.000		0.000	4403/032.430	4409/103.0/9			
	> 2022 1 2 1 16				00000000	0.000					
28	C07 10495945.456	-151026		44.109		7.843	44897187.434	44897198.968			
	C22 5082083.869		572.051	0.000	_	0.000	4403/10/.434	4405/150.500			
		42200	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.000		0.000					
	:										
	•										
	> 2022 1 2 1 17				0000000						
	C07 212715904.141	-1694249		0.000		0.000	299753725.528	299753712.198			
	C22 7540807.647	62185	86.336	0.000		0.000					
15336							OBS CLO				
15337						START O	F OBS OPE				ļ
	> 2022 1 2 1 16	48.00000			0000000	0.000	61300 600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	C07 61380.000	40500	0.000	0.000		0.000	61380.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	C22 5857409.095		587.261	23293373.082		3.541					
	> 2022 1 2 1 16 C07 122760.000	48.01000			0000000	0.000	122760 000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6 000
	C07 122760.000 C22 5857643.865	10500	0.000 378.031	0.000 0.000		0.000 0.000	122760.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15545		48508	0/0.031	6.666	,	0.000					
	:										
	•										
35738	> 2022 1 2 1 17	55.99000			0000000						
	C07 7532884.419		0.000	0.000		0.000	7532884.725	-361.000	988.000	0.000	0.000
	C22 7541068.121	62187	797.993	0.000		0.000					
35741						END OF	OBS OPE				

Fig.A.1 Example of BDS atmospheric occultation

	011.01.	2.0 3.0	4,0, , , , , , 5,0, , , , , ,	6.0	7.0 8.0	9.0	100,,,,,,,,110,,,	112013	011401.	150160	170180	111111190
1	1.00	A	G		RSION / TYPE							
2	PROD 1.00	NSSC	20220320 080353 (
3			###################									
4	Example data mad			COMMENT								
5			******************									
6	XX3X			MARKER								
7	NSSC	NSSC			R / AGENCY							
8	GPS/BD	XX3X	3.0									
9			3.0		TYPE / VERS							
	-99.486 -11.78	99			PROX POS L/B							
10	1			OCC SET								
11	G04 G06		60V 60V		REF SAT #							
12		W S1C S2X S2W C1C	C2X C2W		OCC CLO TYPES							
13		W C1C C2X C2W			REF CLO TYPES							
14 15	G 12 L1C L2X S1 G 4 L1C L2X C1		02X I2X Q2X C1C C2X		OCC OPE TYPES REF OPE TYPES							
16			.0000000 GPS		FIRST CLO							
17	2022 1		.9800000 GPS		LAST CLO							
18			.0000000 GPS		FIRST OPE							
19			.9900000 GPS		LAST OPE							
20	0.020				AL OF OBS CLO							
21	0.010				AL OF OBS OPE							
22				END OF								
23					OF OBS CLO							
	> 2022 1 2 1 2	2 2.0000000 0 2	0.000000000000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
25	G04 -2650761.979		-833828.435	665.648	0.000	0.000	28932019.538	29079868.426	29079868.426			
26	G06 8143335.081			9565.000	20799576.079	20799576.375	20002201000	250750001.20	250750001120			
27		2 2.0200000 0 2										
28	G04 -2650083.462		-833493.464	667.229	0.000	0.000	28932148.989	29079868.426	29079868.426			
29	G06 8143829.757		6251533.135	0.000	0.000	0.000	20332140.303	23073000.420	23073000.420			
23	. 000 0143029.737	0324330.331	0231333.133	0.000	0.000	0.000						
	•											
14721	> 2022 1 2 1 2	3 39.9600000 0 2	0.00000000000									
14722	G04 -97284889.604		-26554364.189	0.000	21.663	0.000	299609717.352	299609855.879	299609737.189			
14723	G06 10699552.761		8243005.533	0.000	0.000	0.000	2330037271332	2330030331073	2550057571205			
14724		3 39.9800000 0 2		0.000	0.000	0.000						
14725	G04 -97399977.604		-26587612.189	0.000	19.762	8.526	299609717.352	299609855.879	299609737.189			
14726	G06 10700101.192		8243432.881	0.000	0.000	0.000	233003717.332	233003033.073	255005757.105			
14727	200 10/00101.192	. 0510050.152	3243432.001		OBS CLO	0.000						I
14728					OF OBS OPE							
14729	> 2022 1 2 1 2	2 47.0000000 0 2	0.000000000000	START	555 OI L							
14730	G04 -57544.000		0.000	0.000	-57544.000	0.000	0.000	-16624.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14731	G06 9284815.409			16792.386	3/344.000	0.000	0.000	10024.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14731		2 47.0100000 0 2		10/32.300								
14732	G04 -115088.006		0.000	0.000	-115088.000	0.000	0.000	-33248.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14733 14734	G06 9285075.622		0.000	0.000	-112600.666	0.000	0.000	-33240.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14734	000 72000/0.622	. /2142/0.036	0.000	0.000								
	:											
	•											
20626		2 20 0000000 0 2	0.000000000000									
80626		23 39.9800000 0 2		14 071	4112200 627	220 622	72 000	4000011 335	222 622	4452 000	0.000	0.000
30627	G04 -4112388.161		0.000	14.871	-4112388.627	-339.000	-73.000	-4060011.336	-233.000	1153.000	0.000	0.000
30628	G06 10700101.192		0.000	0.000								
30629		3 39.9900000 0 2										
80630	G04 -4112061.642		0.000	12.468	-4112061.398	65.000	1714.000	-4059756.352	637.000	-873.000	0.000	0.000
30631	G06 10700375.411	8317109.811	0.000	0.000								
30632				END OF	OBS OPE							

Fig.A.2 Example of GPS atmospheric occultation observation

	0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3,0, , , , , , , , 4,0, , , , , , , 5,0, , , , , , ,	6,0, , , , , , , 7,0, , , , , , , 8,0, ,	9,0,,,,,,,1	00,,,,,,,,110,,,,,,,,,,	120,,,,,,,130,,,	1,,,149,,,,
1	1.00 A	М	ROEX VERSION / TYPE				
2	PROD 1.00 NSSC		C PGM / RUN BY / DATE				
3	#######################################		## COMMENT				
4	Example data made by xgmeng	•	COMMENT				
5	#######################################	#######################################	## COMMENT				
6	SIMU		MARKER NAME				
7	NSSC NSSC		OBSERVER / AGENCY				
8	GPS/BD SIMU	1.0	REC # / TYPE / VERS				
9	-123.274 -41.922		OCC APPROX POS L/B				
10	1		OCC SETTING				
11	C10 G06		OCC / REF SAT #				
12	C 6 L2I L6I S2I S6I C2I C6:	I	SYS/#/OCC CLO TYPES				
13	G 4 L1C L2X C1C C2X		SYS/#/REF CLO TYPES				
14	C 9 L2I L6I S2I S6I O2I I2:	I Q2I C2I C6I	SYS/#/OCC OPE TYPES				
15	G 4 L1C L2X C1C C2X	4 FO 1000000 BBT	SYS/#/REF OPE TYPES				
16	2022 1 2 1 14		TIME OF FIRST CLO				
17	2022 1 2 1 16		TIME OF LAST CLO				
18	2022 1 2 1 15		TIME OF FIRST OPE				
19	2022 1 2 1 16	6 29.9900000 BDT	TIME OF LAST OPE				
20	0.020		INTERVAL OF OBS CLO				
21 22	0.010		INTERVAL OF OBS OPE				
23			END OF HEADER				
24	> 2022 1 2 1 14 E0 1000000	0 2 0.00000000000	START OF OBS CLO				
25	> 2022 1 2 1 14 59.1000000 C10 11683651.857 -26015104		133.653 44698704.515	44845270.328			
26	C10 11683651.857 -26015104 G06 3546981.253 2973275		0.000	448452/0.528			
27	> 2022 1 2 1 14 59.1200000		0.000				
28	C10 11684231.056 -26017039		302.437 44698815.682	44698801.690			
29	G06 3547359.341 2973582		0.000	44030001.030			
25		.742 0.000	0.000				
	•						
	•						
13659	> 2022 1 2 1 16 29.9800000	0 2 0.000000000000					
13660	C10 197734976.379 -168208947	.882 2.686	7.399 299628706.144	299715838.521			
13661	G06 5441153.517 4512445		0.000				
13662			END OF OBS CLO				
13663			START OF OBS OPE				
L3664	> 2022 1 2 1 15 32.0000000	0 2 0.000000000000					
13665	C10 61380.000 0	.000 0.000	0.000 61380.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
L3666	G06 4192070.008 3497462	.925 22973562.099 22973	3562.465				
L3667	> 2022 1 2 1 15 32.0100000	0 2 0.00000000000					
L3668	C10 122760.000 0	.000 0.000	0.000 122760.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
L3669	G06 4192273.414 3497628	.209 0.000	0.000				
	•						l
	•						l
	•						l
31064	> 2022 1 2 1 16 29.9900000						
31065		.000 14.230	0.000 7542726.212	1546.000	-2239.000	0.000	0.000
31066	G06 5441381.092 4512630	.453 0.000	0.000				
31067			END OF OBS OPE				

Fig.A.3 Example of BDS/GPS hybrid atmospheric occultation

	0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2,0, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0,,,,,,,,,5,0,,,,,,,,,	6,0, , , , , , , , 7,0, , , , , , , , 8,0, ,	9,0,,,,,,
1	1.00	I	C	ROEX VERSION / TYPE	
2	PROD 1.00	NSSC	20220320 080353 UTC	PGM / RUN BY / DATE	
3	##################	#####################	+######################################	‡ COMMENT	
4	Example data made b	by xgmeng		COMMENT	
5	##################	######################	:###################	‡ COMMENT	
6	XX3X			MARKER NAME	
7	NSSC	NSSC		OBSERVER / AGENCY	
8	GPS/BD	XXXX	3.0	REC # / TYPE / VERS	
9	-111.077 0.087			OCC APPROX POS L/B	
10	1			OCC SETTING	
11	C12			OCC SAT #	
12	C 6 L2I L6I S2I			SYS / # / OBS TYPES	
13	2022 1 2			TIME OF FIRST OBS	
14	2022 1 2	1 34 36.0000	0000 BDT	TIME OF LAST OBS	
15	1.000			INTERVAL	
16		50 0000000 0 1		END OF HEADER	
17	> 2022 1 2 1 18		0.000000000000	114 671 26472266 440	26472075 457
18	C12 104381.266 > 2022 1 2 1 18	431902.972 59.0000000 0 1	227.957 4 0.0000000000000	114.671 26473866.440	26473875.157
19 20	C12 126544.789	449912.650		131.841 26478123.299	26478129.205
21		0.0000000 0 1	0.000000000000	131.841 204/8123.299	204/0129.203
22	C12 148737.697	467946.197		132.885 26482385.305	26482389.572
23	> 2022 1 2 1 19		0.000000000000	20402303.303	204023031372
24	C12 170915.080	485967.135		131.621 26486644.074	26486647.827
	•				
	•				
	•				
1886	> 2022 1 2 1 34	36.0000000 0 1	0.000000000000		
1887	C12 21542279.626	18337844.498	157.656	64.275 30609773.802	30609788.483

Fig.A.4 Example of BDS ionospheric occultation observation data file

	0	2.0 3.0	40 5.0	6.0 7.0	8.0	9.0, , , , , , , , , 10	0,,,,,,,,110,,,,,	120130.	140
1	1.00	I	G	ROEX VERSION /					
2	PROD 1.00	NSSC	20220320 080352 UT	C PGM / RUN BY /	DATE				
3	#######################################	***************************************							
4	Example data made b	y xgmeng		COMMENT					
5	#######################################	******	******	# COMMENT					
6	XX3X			MARKER NAME					
7	NSSC	NSSC		OBSERVER / AGE					
8	GPS/BD	XXXX	3.0	REC # / TYPE /					
9	60.104 16.089			OCC APPROX POS	L/B				
10	1			OCC SETTING					
11	G01			OCC SAT #					
12		S1C S2X S2W C1C C2		SYS / # / OBS					
13	2022 1 2		000000 GPS	TIME OF FIRST					
14	2022 1 2	2 10 14.0	000000 GPS	TIME OF LAST C	BS				
15	1.000			INTERVAL					
16				END OF HEADER					
17	> 2022 1 2 2 5	2.0000000 0 1	0.000000000000						
18	G01 184648.824	-152331.483		105.619	137.777	47.483	24573976.039	24573985.201	24573983.785
19	> 2022 1 2 2 5 G01 206170.813	3.0000000 0 1 -135561.126	0.000000000000	104 005	140 560	F1 26F	24570070 071	24570001 420	24570000 502
20	> 2022 1 2 2 5	4.0000000 0 1	59563.631 0.0000000000000	104.905	148.568	51.365	24578070.071	24578081.420	24578080.593
22	G01 227703.156	-118782.668		107.180	148.979	53.031	24582167.204	24582179.273	24582179.250
23	> 2022 1 2 2 5	5.0000000 0 1	0.000000000000	107.100	140.5/5	33.031	24302107.204	243021/3.2/3	243021/3.230
24	G01 249245.865	-101996.158		104.773	159.969	55.798	24586266.714	24586278.698	24586279.488
2-4		101770.130	75120.011	104.773	100.000	23.750	2-230200.714	2-2002/0.020	243002/3.400
1	:								
	•								
544	> 2022 1 2 2 10	14.0000000 0 1	0.000000000000						
545	G01 7312631.186	5401940.140		228.070	406.801	209.720	25930385.218	25930396.410	25930397.303

Fig.A.5 Example of GPS ionospheric occultation observation data file

APPENDIX B: FILE NAMING

GNSS radio occultation observation independent exchange format file naming is recommended by the carrier name, receiver name, data start time, data duration, data type, and file suffix, etc., the file naming rules are as follows:

Mission Payload StartTime Duration DataType.Format.Compression

The character length of each field is fixed, separated by "_", and the last two fields "Format" and "Compression" are separated by "." between "Format" and "Compression". If the data length is insufficient, it is filled with 0. The description of each subparagraph in the file name is shown in Table 1.

Note: File naming is not strictly part of the GNSS occultation observation data exchange format definition, users can follow the ROEX data format definitions according to business needs.

Description items	Name	Necessary	Format
Mission	Name of the mission (or spacecraft)	Yes	4-character marker e.g.: FY3D means Fengyun-3D satellite
Payload	GNSS occultation receiver name	Yes	4-character marker e.g.: GNOS denotes the name of the GNSS occultation receiver on the FY3D satellite
StartTime	Data start time	Yes	Marked with 14 characters in the format YYYYMMDDHHMMSS, where YYYY means 4-digit year, MM means 2-digit month, DD means 2-digit day, and HHMMSS means the measurement start time

Tab. B.1 Description of each sub-item in the file naming

			(hour, minute, second).		
			e.g.: 20210408121121 means the data start time is 12:11:21 on April		
			8, 2021.		
			Time system using the file header identification of the time system		
			5-characters marker, unit in seconds		
Duration	Data duration	Yes	Padding with zeros on the left side of the insufficient part		
			e.g.: 00090 means the data duration is 90 seconds		
			Mark with 2 characters in the format SF		
			S: Satellite System Identifier		
			F: Data types (A: atmospheric occultation observations; I:		
			ionospheric occultation observations; P: positioning observations)		
			details:		
			CA=BDS Atm. Obs.		
			GA=GPS Atm. Obs.		
			RA=GLONASS Atm. Obs.		
			EA=Galileo Atm. Obs.		
			JA=QZSS Atm. Obs.		
	e Data Type	Yes	SA=SBAS Atm. Obs.		
			IA=IRNSS Atm. Obs.		
			MA=Mixed Atm. Obs.		
			CI=BDS Ion, Obs.		
			GI=GPS Ion. Obs.		
DataType			RI=GLONASS Ion. Obs.		
			EI=Galileo Ion. Obs.		
			JI=QZSS Ion. Obs.		
			SI=SBAS Ion. Obs.		
			II=IRNSS Ion. Obs.		
			CP=BDS Pos. Obs.		
			GP=GPS Pos. Obs.		
			RP=GLONASS Pos. Obs.		
			EP=Galileo Pos. Obs.		
			JP=QZSS Pos. Obs.		
			SP=SBAS Pos. Obs.		
			IP=IRNSS Pos. Obs.		
			MP=Mixed Pos. Obs.		
			Where, Atm. Obs.: Atmospheric Observation; Ion. Obs.:		
			Ionospheric Observation; Pos. Obs.: Positioning Observation.		
Format	Data file format	Yes	3-character marker, ROX (or rox) in ROEX format.		
G .	Compression method	No	2-3-character markers		
Compression	for data files		e.g.: gz: gzip compression method; zip: bzip2 compression method.		

1