

# Evidence of tropospheric 90-day oscillations in the thermosphere

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sun earth connections

- F. Gasperini<sup>1</sup>, M. E. Hagan<sup>2</sup>, and Y. Zhao<sup>2</sup>



\* Gasperini, F., Hagan, M. E., & Zhao, Y. (2017). Evidence of tropospheric 90 day oscillations in the thermosphere,







- Background
- Satellite Observations and Modeling
- Evidence of 90-day Oscillations in the Thermosphere
- Link to Tropospheric Convection
- Summary

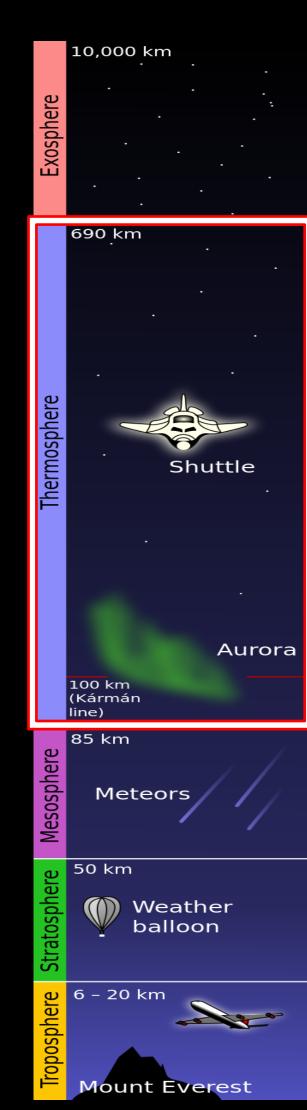




CEDAR Workshop - 28 June 2018



## Sources of Thermospheric Variability



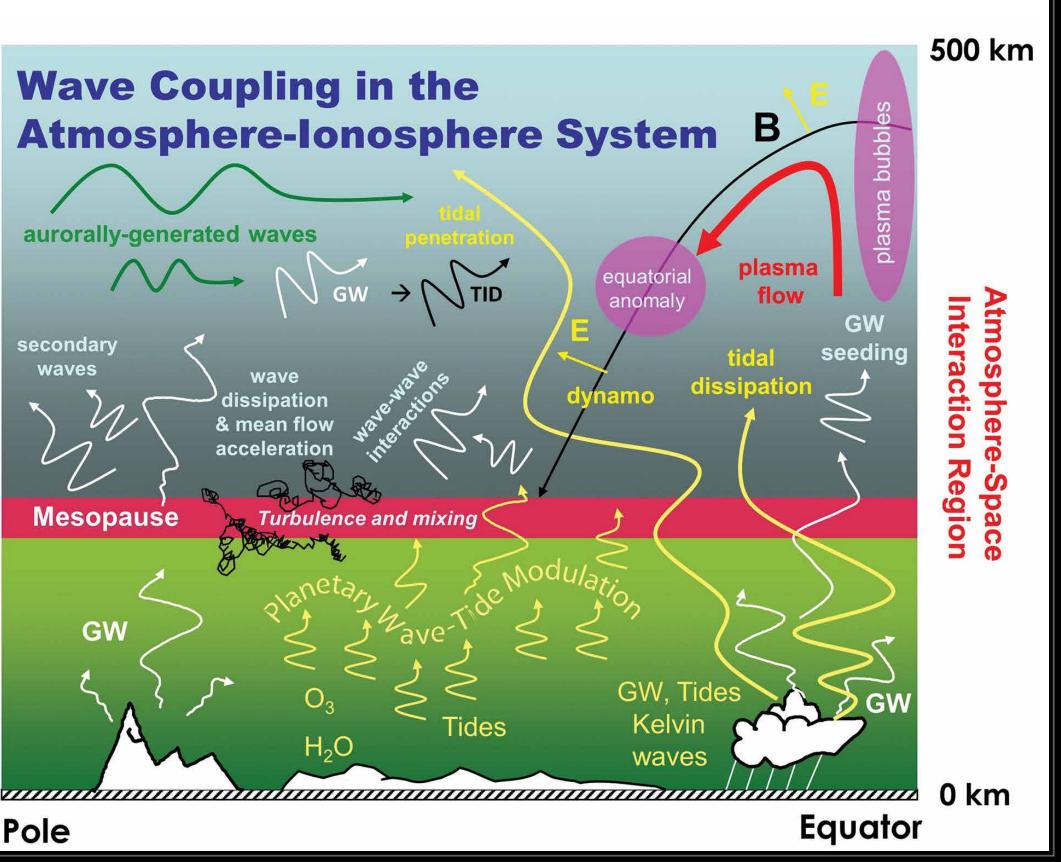


Ionosphere-Thermosphere (IT)

Atmosphere

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Solar and Space Physics Decadal Survey, National Academy of Sciences, 2012 (Jeff Forbes).

### **D**issipation of Upward **Propagating Waves**

### Sources from BELOW

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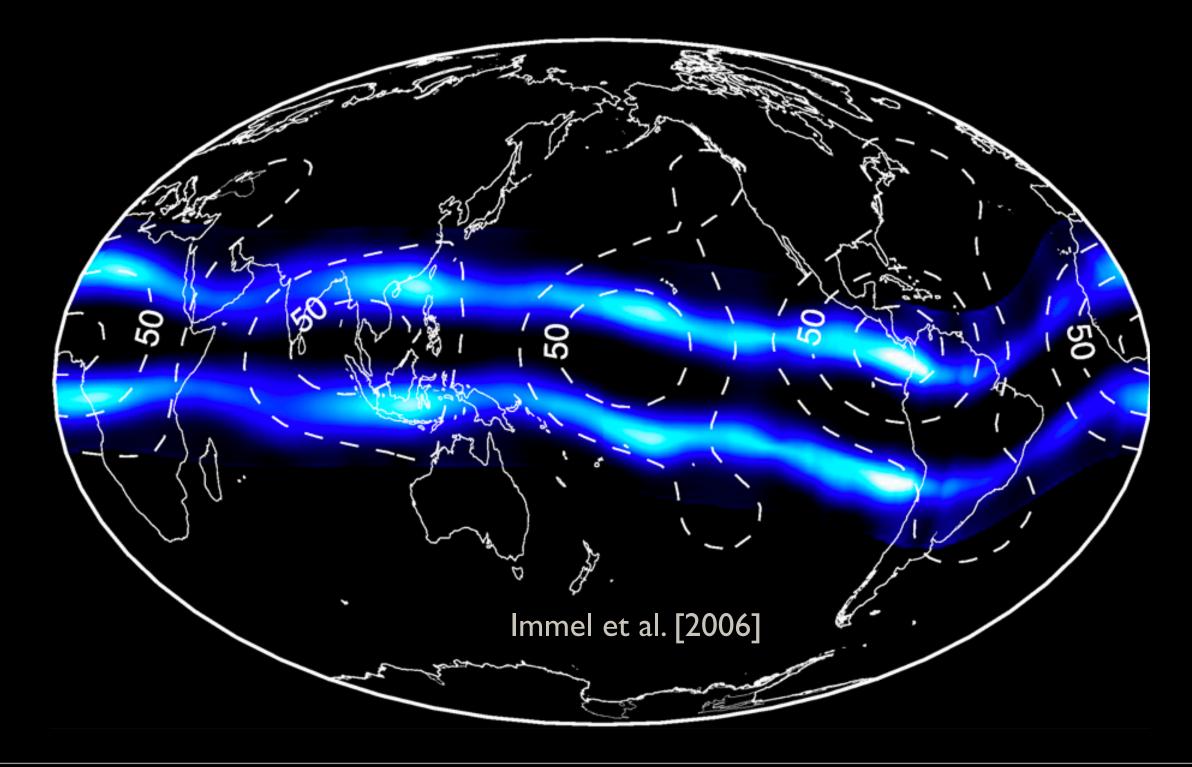
## DE3 tide

### i.e. Diurnal Eastward propagating wavenumber 3 tide

- Excited in the tropical troposphere by latent heat release in deep convective clouds Significant source of variability in the ionosphere and thermosphere
- Large contributor to the ionospheric 4-cell (or wave-4) structure









4

### GOCE

#### Gravity Field and Steady-State Ocean Circulation Explorer



Mar 09 – Nov 13

near-circular 260 km dawn-dusk with *i*=96.7° (sun-synchronous)

Cross-track (east-west) winds from accelerometer data

LIFETIME ORBIT COVERAGE DATA



### CHAMP

#### CHAllenging Minisatellite Payload



#### Jul 00 – Sept 10

near-circular 450-300 km with *i*=87° (slowly precessing)

Global

Cross-track (east-west) winds from accelerometer data

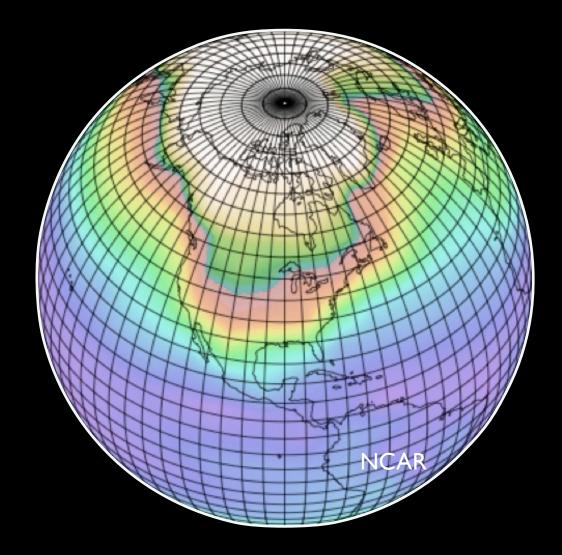


Global



### TIME-GCM

Thermosphere Ionosphere Mesosphere Electrodynamics General Circulation Model

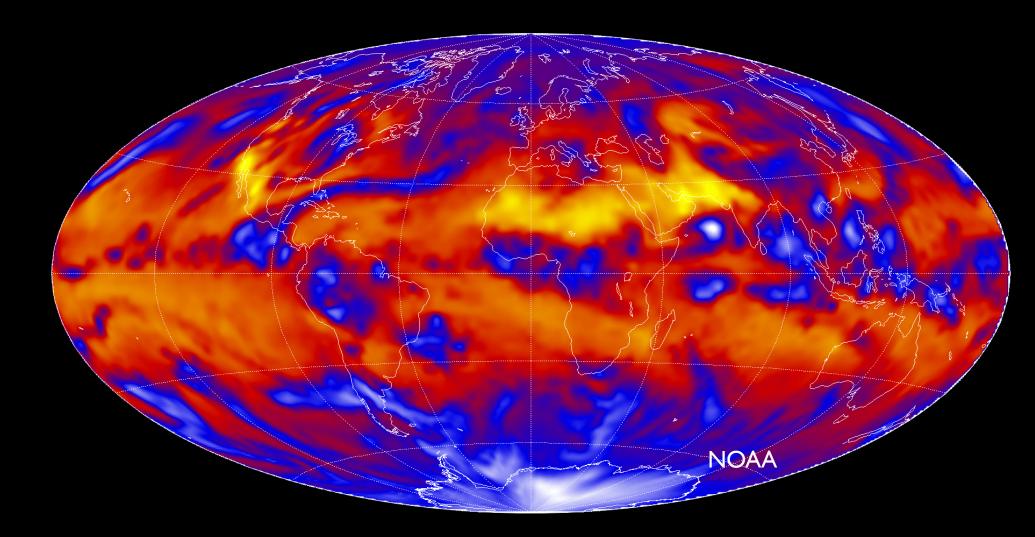


- Global time-dependent model developed by NCAR.
- F10.7 and Kp indices used to represent solar radiative and high-latitude forcing.
- Grid: 2.5°x2.5°, 30-500 km, 1-min time step.
- Lower boundary set with MERRA reanalysis data that provides realistic wave forcing.
- The focus here is on zonal winds during 2009-2010.



### OLR

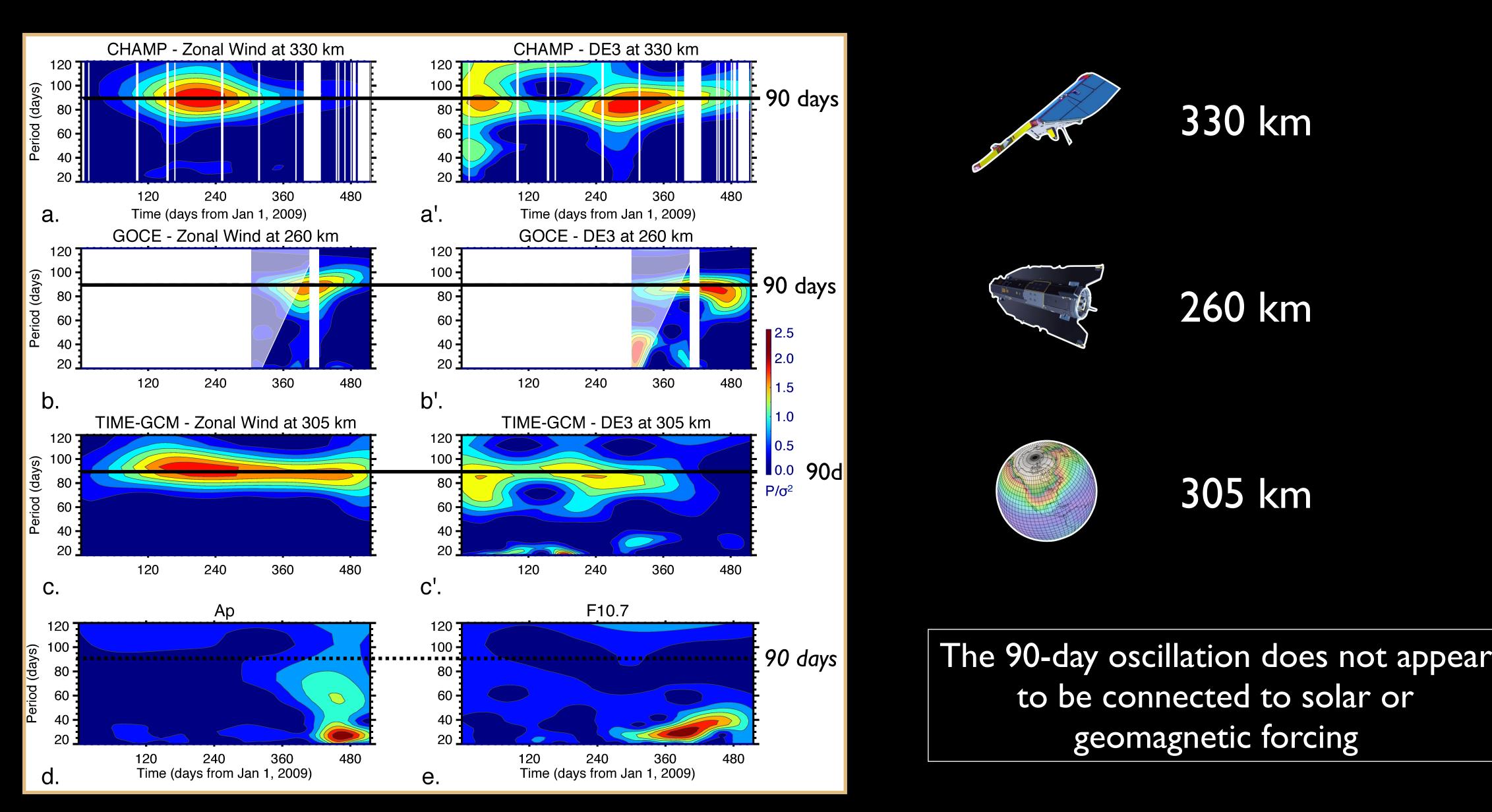
Outgoing Longwave Radiation



- Infrared radiation emitted from Earth and its atmosphere to space.
  - Measured by radiometers onboard NOAA's polar orbiting satellites.
  - Serves as proxy for tropospheric convection, because convective cloud tops are cold and thus emit little longwave radiation.

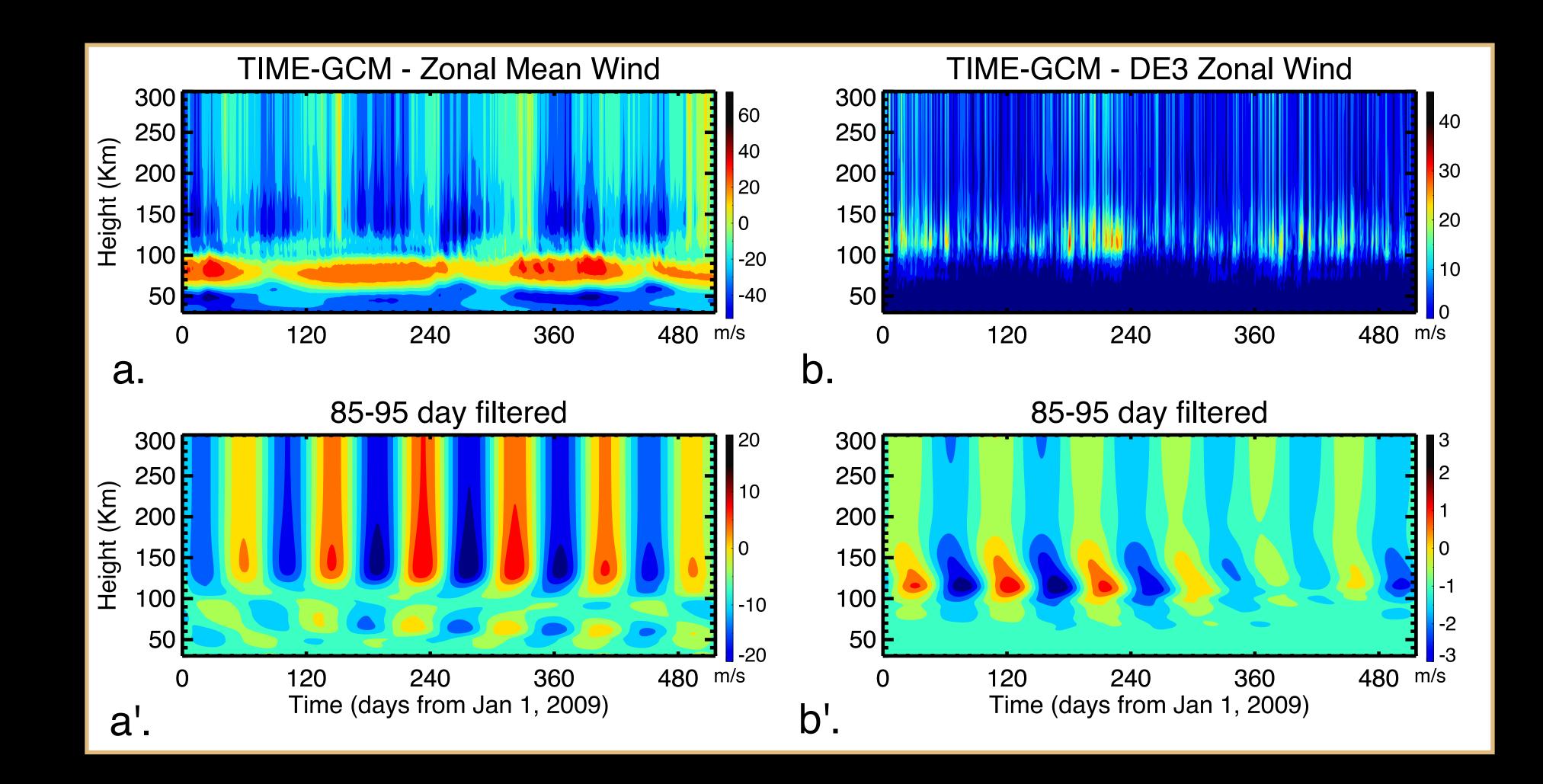


## Evidence of 90-day oscillations in the thermosphere

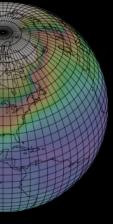




### Vertical structure

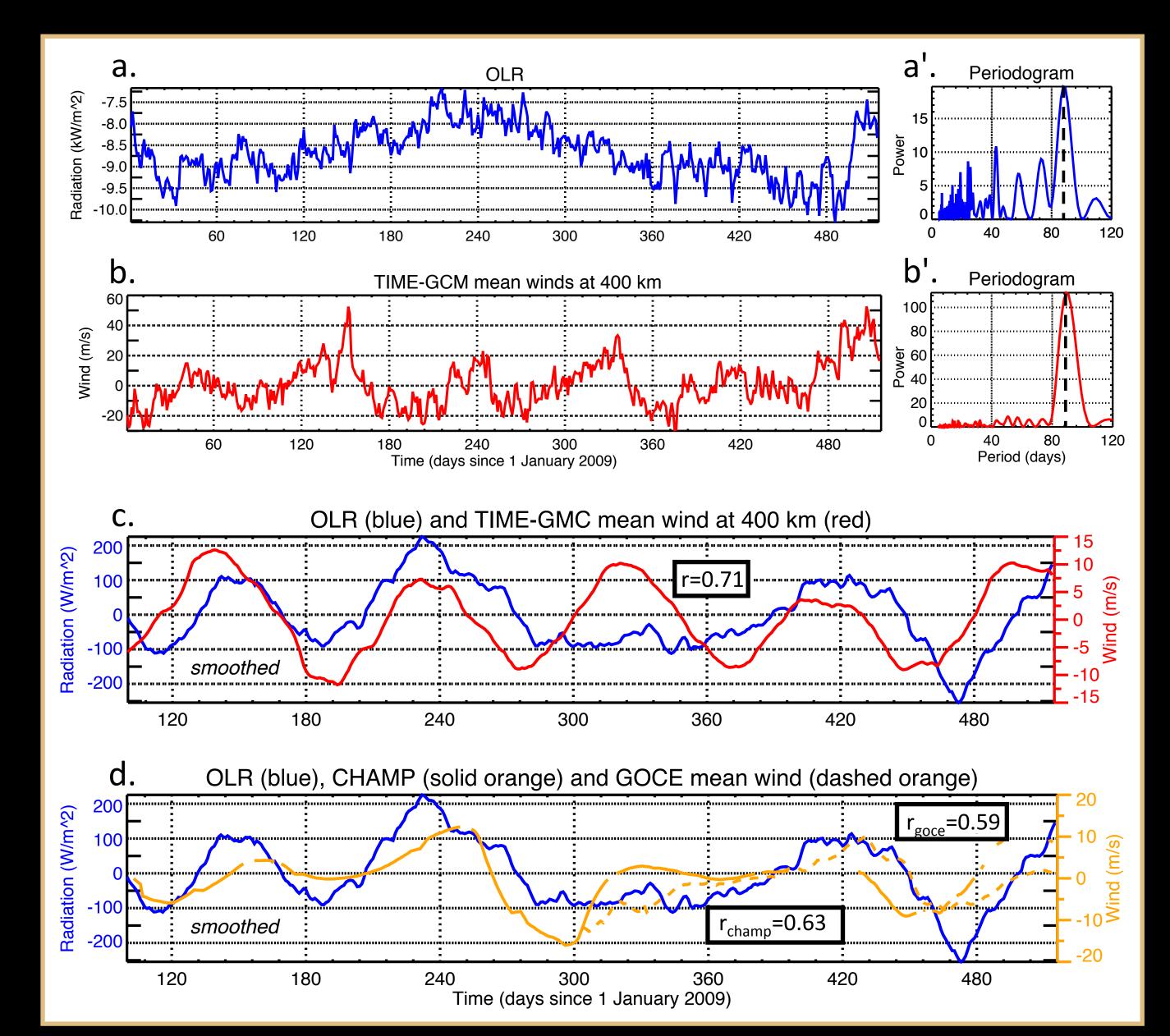


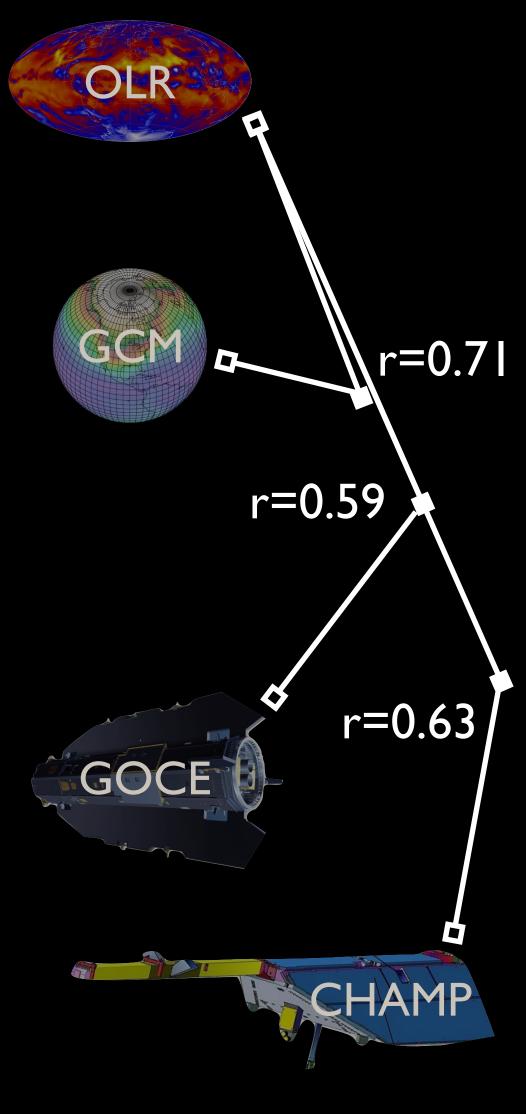


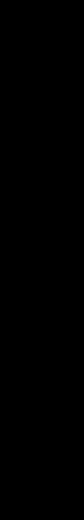




## Link to Tropospheric Convection







9

## Summary

- winds ( $\pm 20$  m/s) and DE3 ( $\pm 3$  m/s) during 2009-2010.
- (r=0.59-0.63) and modeled (r=0.71) thermospheric winds.
- Similar (but localized) 90-day oscillations are also present in mesospheric temperatures [Y. Zhao].







### Thermosphere

• CHAMP and GOCE cross-track winds reveal the existence of significant 90-day variations in the thermospheric mean

• MERRA/TIME-GCM demonstrates that this oscillation is coherent with height and is not propagating from below.

• OLR revels that the same 90-day oscillation is present in tropospheric convection and that it correlates with observed

• Our results suggest that tides and gravity waves are modulated by tropospheric convection at a period of 90 days and transfer this periodicity to the mean circulation of the thermosphere via dissipation and energy/momentum deposition.





## Outstanding Questions

Q1: How frequent, prevalent, and persistent are correlations between 30-100 day variations in the troposphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere in the past 15 years?

Q2: How well does WACCM-X 2.0 capture the observed intra-seasonal variability from the mesosphere up to the thermosphere?

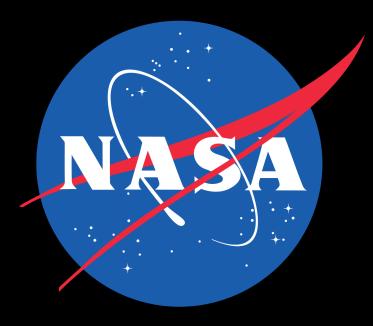
Q3: What plausible roles do large-scale upward propagating waves play in dynamically coupling tropical tropospheric intra-seasonal variability into the thermosphere?







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