Temporal modulations of the longitudinal four-peaked structure of the equatorial ionosphere by planetary waves

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> > Thanks to Dr. Scott England

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CEDAR postdoc final report 2010

## **Objective: lonosphere variations forced by lower atmosphere**

- We focused on the global-scale wavenumber-4 longitudinal structure of the equatorial ionosphere and its day-to-day modulations.
- We looked for signatures of tides and planetary waves in the ionosphere; and we found correspondence of planetary waves in the MLT region and the ionosphere variations.
- We studied the interaction between the tide and longer-period planetary waves and the effects on the ionosphere.

## Data

- Space-borne COSMIC electron density profiles for the ionosphere.
- Simultaneous neutral wind observations for the MLT region by ground-based meteor radar.



#### **COSMIC** (Constellation Observing

**System for Meteorology Ionosphere &** 

#### **Climate)**

- A revolutionary collaboration of Taiwan and the United States [Cheng et al., 2006; Schreiner et al., 2007]!
- **. COSMIC** is a six satellite constellation.
  - It uses GPS radio occultation technique to retrieve electron density profiles.
  - It measures the properties of atmosphere and ionosphere including hmF2 (height of F2 layer) and TEC.
  - It was launched in April 2006; separated into different orbits evenly spaced in late 2007.
  - Multiple satellites cover the globe and for a wide range of local times in one single day.

## **COSMIC 1-day sampling**



#### Local time distribution of samples from

#### **COSMIC over 30 days at magnetic equator**





## Does the hmF2 wave-4 structure have a temporal periodicity on the order of days?

- The longitudinal structure of hmF2 is dominated by four-peaks at the equator.
- We want to search periodicity in this structure on the order of days.
- Some studies found evidence of the interaction between tides and longer period planetary waves in the ionosphere [e.g. Pancheva et al., 2006; Immel et al., 2009].

### Wavelet spectra of MLT winds by SkiYMET

#### radar @ Thumba, India(8.5°N, 77°E) 5-day wave a) Zonal Wind Wavelet Power Spectrum at 98 km Period (Days) з Day no. of 2008 2-day waveb) Zonal Wind Wavelet Power Spectrum at 91 km <sup>period</sup> (Days) з Day no. of 2008

## Let's concentrate on the 2day periodicity.

- We have shown the 5-day modulation of the four-peaked ionospheric structure [*Liu et al.*, JGR, 2010; CEDAR 2009].
- Now the question is whether the 2-day wave in the MLT region is ALSO accompanied by a related signature in the ionosphere?
- We'll look for the 2-day modulation of the hmF2 four-peaked wave4 structure.

## **COSMIC hmF2 binning**

To improve sampling, the COSMIC data at 15-16 hr LT in Aug-Oct 2008 are binned by every 2<sup>nd</sup> day within a 10-day running window stepped by 1 hr (15° longitude).









## Correspondence: hmF2 & MLT wind



## Discussion

- hmF2 four-peaked longitudinal structure is likely forced by the DE3 tide [e.g. Immel et al., 2006].
- Periodic variations (period >1 day) of the ionosphere could be caused by planetary waves [e.g. Chen, 1992; Forbes et al., 1997; Pancheva et al., 2002, 2006, 2008].
- The hmF2 four-peaked structure is subjected to a 2-day modulation. This could result from the effects involving both the DE3 tide and the 2-day wave.

## Summary

- We found a correspondence of the 2day variation of the four-peaked longitudinal structure in hmF2 and the 2-day wave in the MLT region.
- The zonal wind component of the 2-day wave corresponds better to F2 layer changes.
- We believe the 2-day modulation of the longitudinal structure in the equatorial ionosphere is produced by the interaction of DE3 and the 2-day wave.

# Many thanks to NSF and CEDAR for supporting this research!