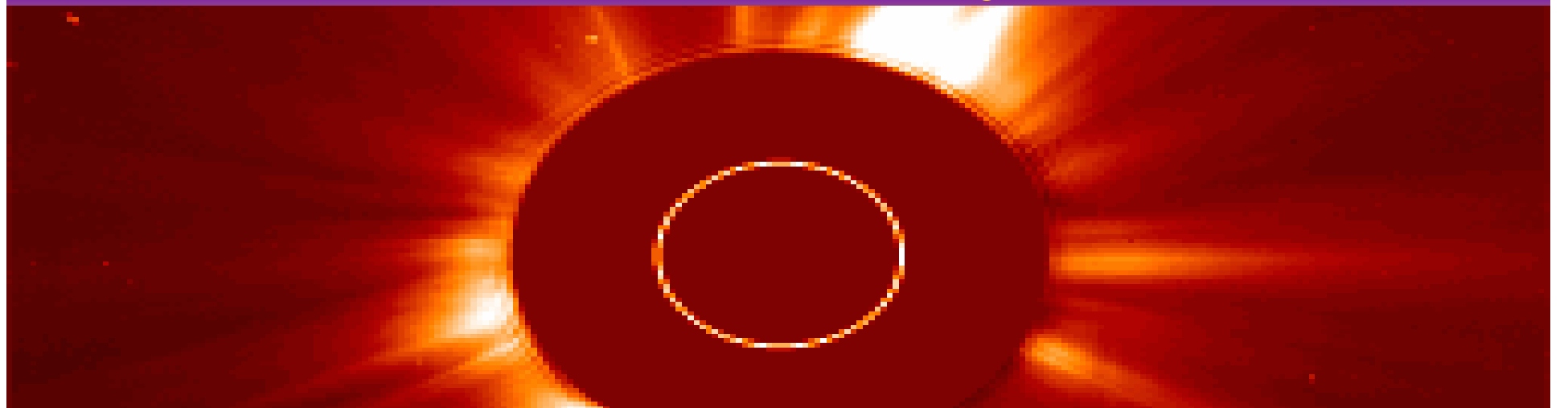


# Multi-instrument observations of inner-magnetospheric density structures and dynamics



**Endawoke Yizengaw and Mark B. Moldwin**

**Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics (IGPP)  
University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)**



**CEDAR-DASI Workshop, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 25 June 2007**

**UCLA**

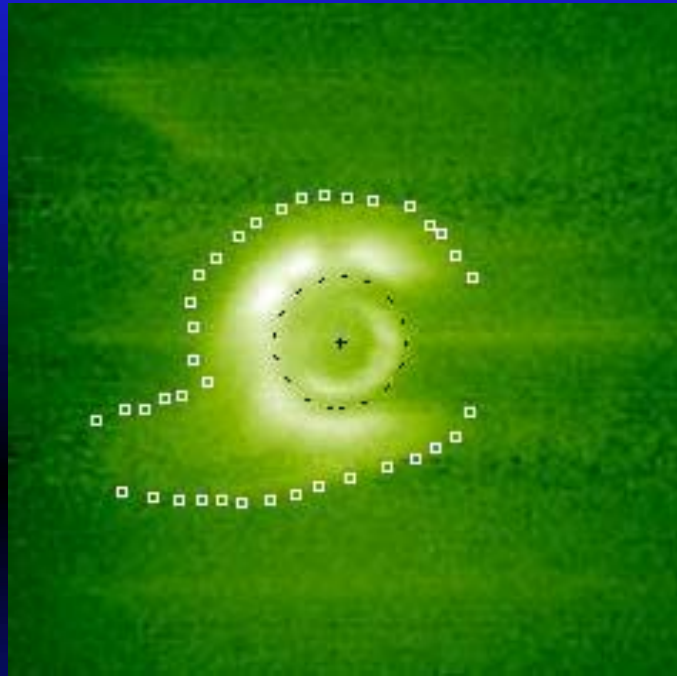
# Talk Outline

- ➔ **Introduction**
- ➔ **What is the correlation between mid-latitude trough and plasmapause?**
- ➔ **What does the structure of ion outflows look like as a function of altitude?**
- ➔ **What is the potential opportunities of COSMIC GPS TEC to better understand MI coupling phenomenon?**
- ➔ **What is the global signature of SED TEC plumes?**
- ➔ **What is the storm aftermath response of the plasmasphere inside the plasmapause?**
- ➔ **Conclusion**



# Plasmasphere-Ionosphere Coupling

*Yizengaw et al., GRL, 2005*

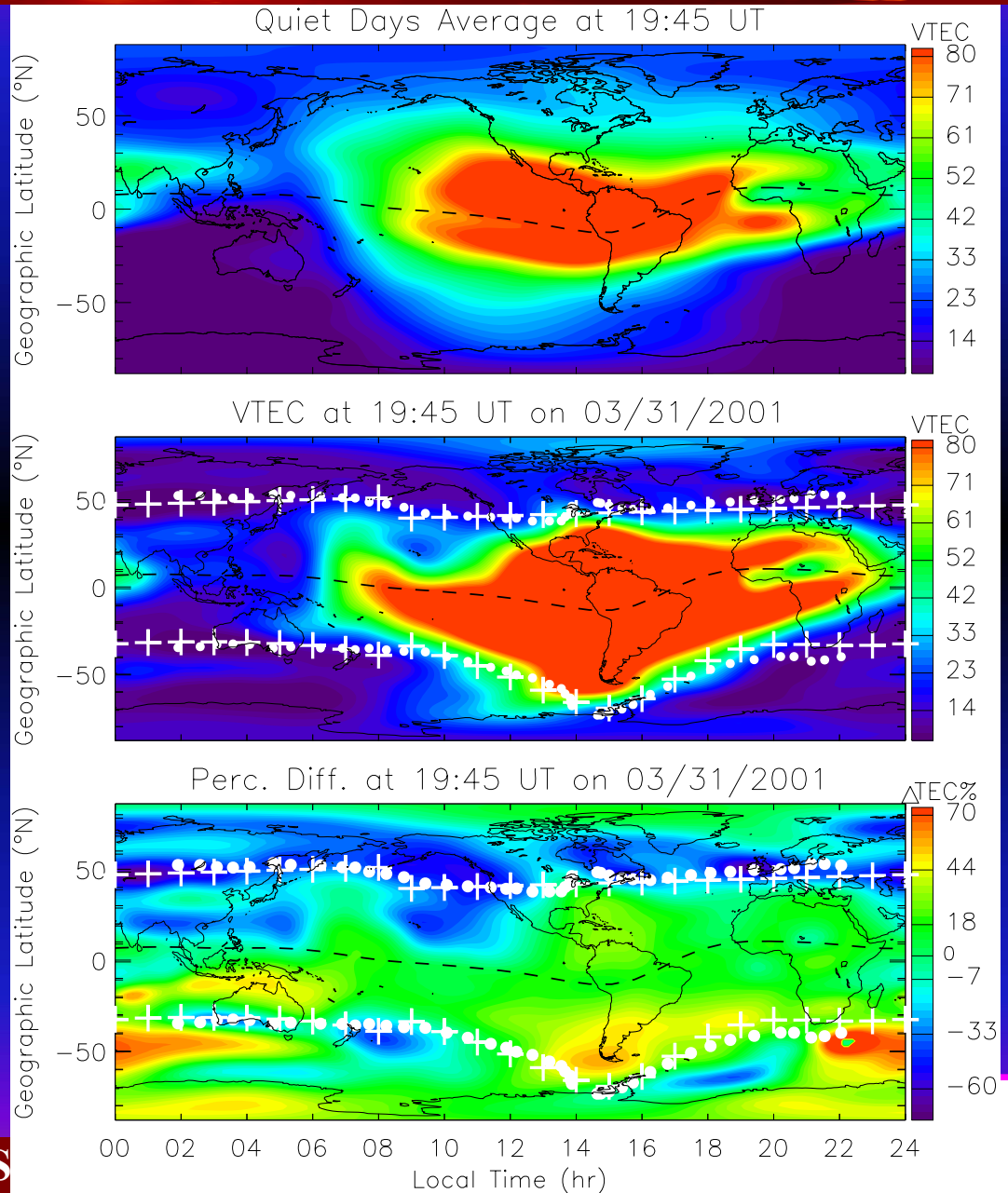


*Empirical Model estimation  
of Mid-latitude trough!*

$$\Lambda_T = 65.2^\circ - 2.1K_p - 0.5t$$

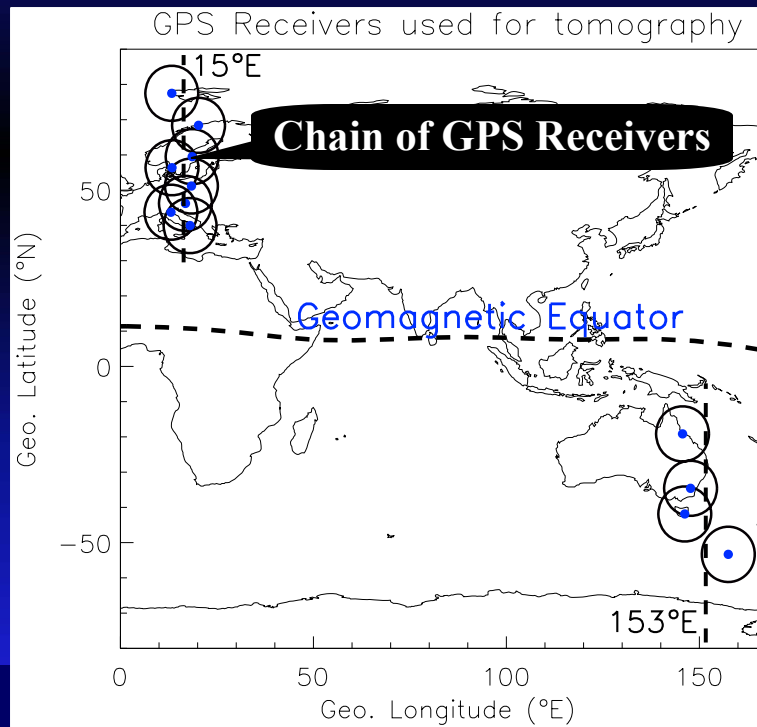
$$-15 \leq t < 9 \text{ hours}$$

*Moffett and Ouegan [1983]*

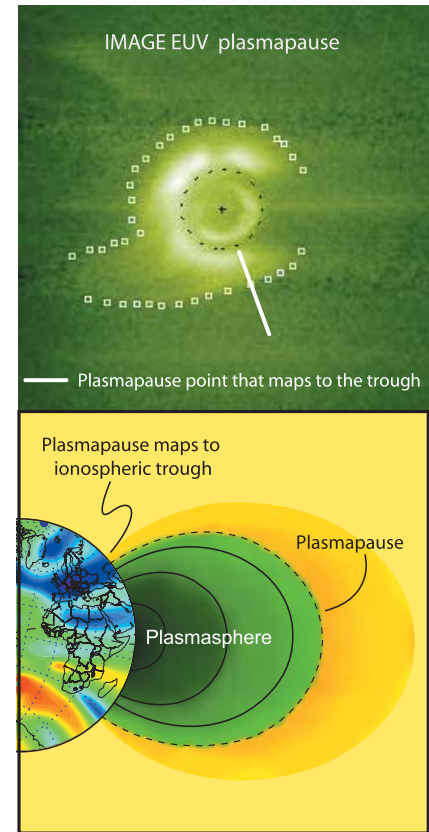
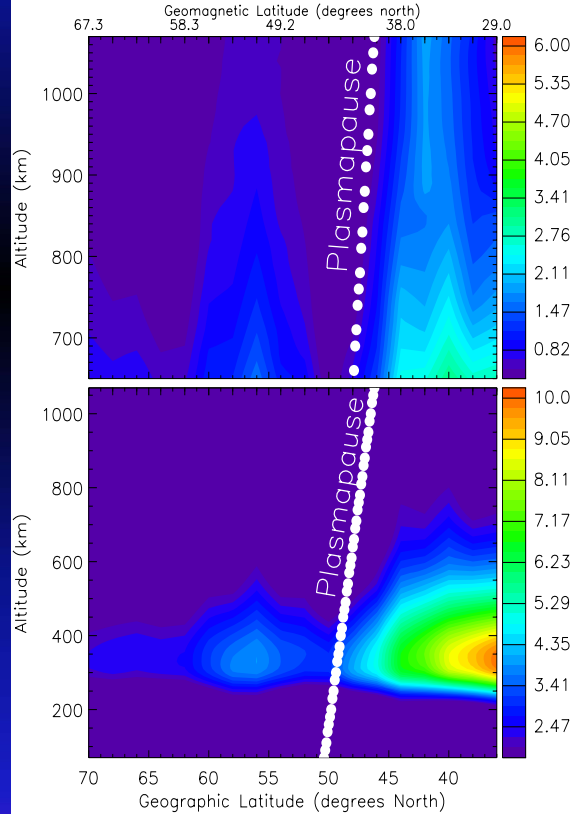


# Filling the gaps

## Tomographic approach



Reconstructed Electron Density ( $10^5 \text{ el/cm}^3$ ) during 19:0–19:25 UT on 31 March 2001



CEDAR-DASI Workshop

Connecting outer space to the edge of Earth's atmosphere • Tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean • Saharan dust gives clues to weather patterns

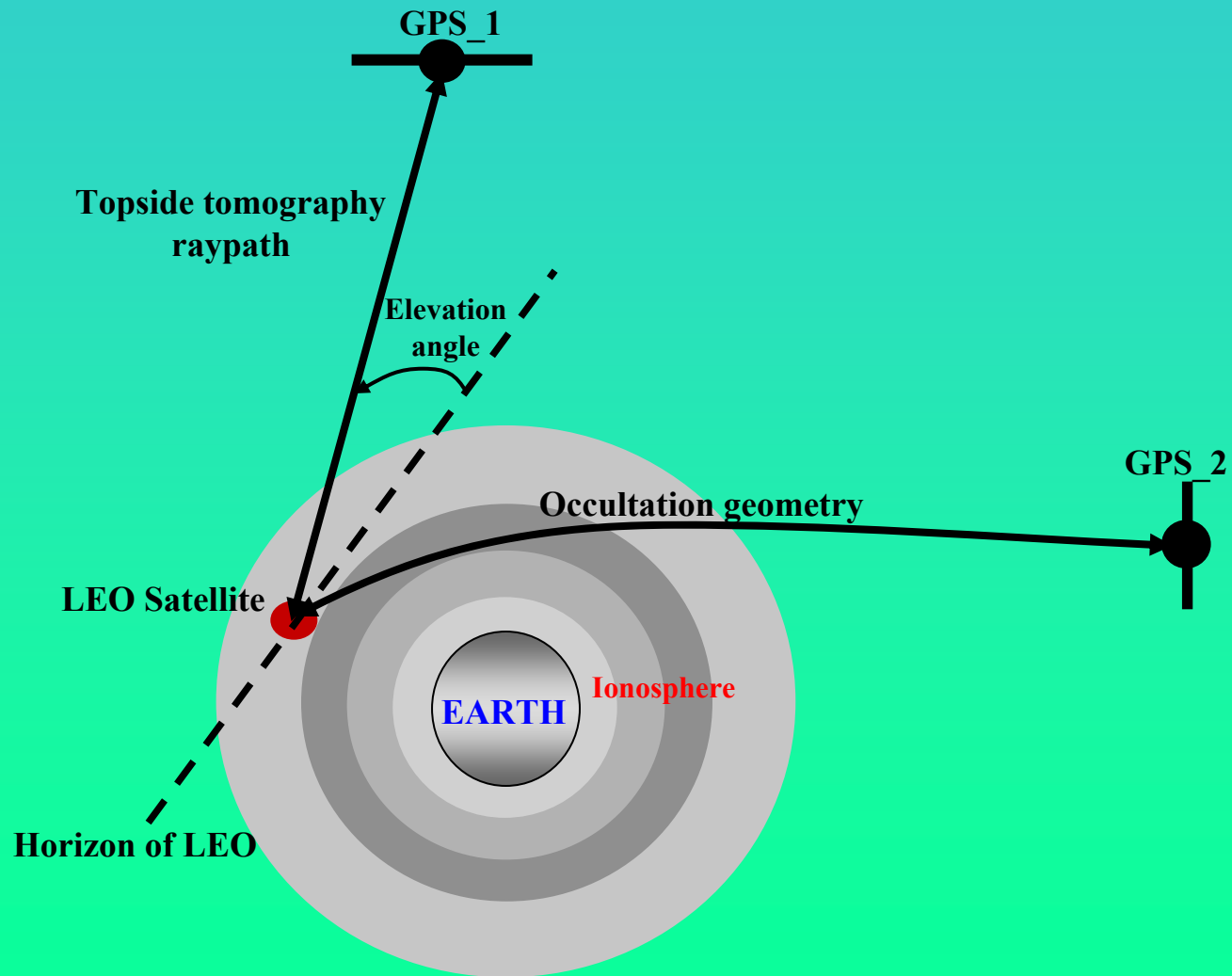
*Yizengaw and Moldwin, GRL, 2005*

Geophysical Research Letters

16 MAY 2005  
Volume 32 Number 9  
American Geophysical Union



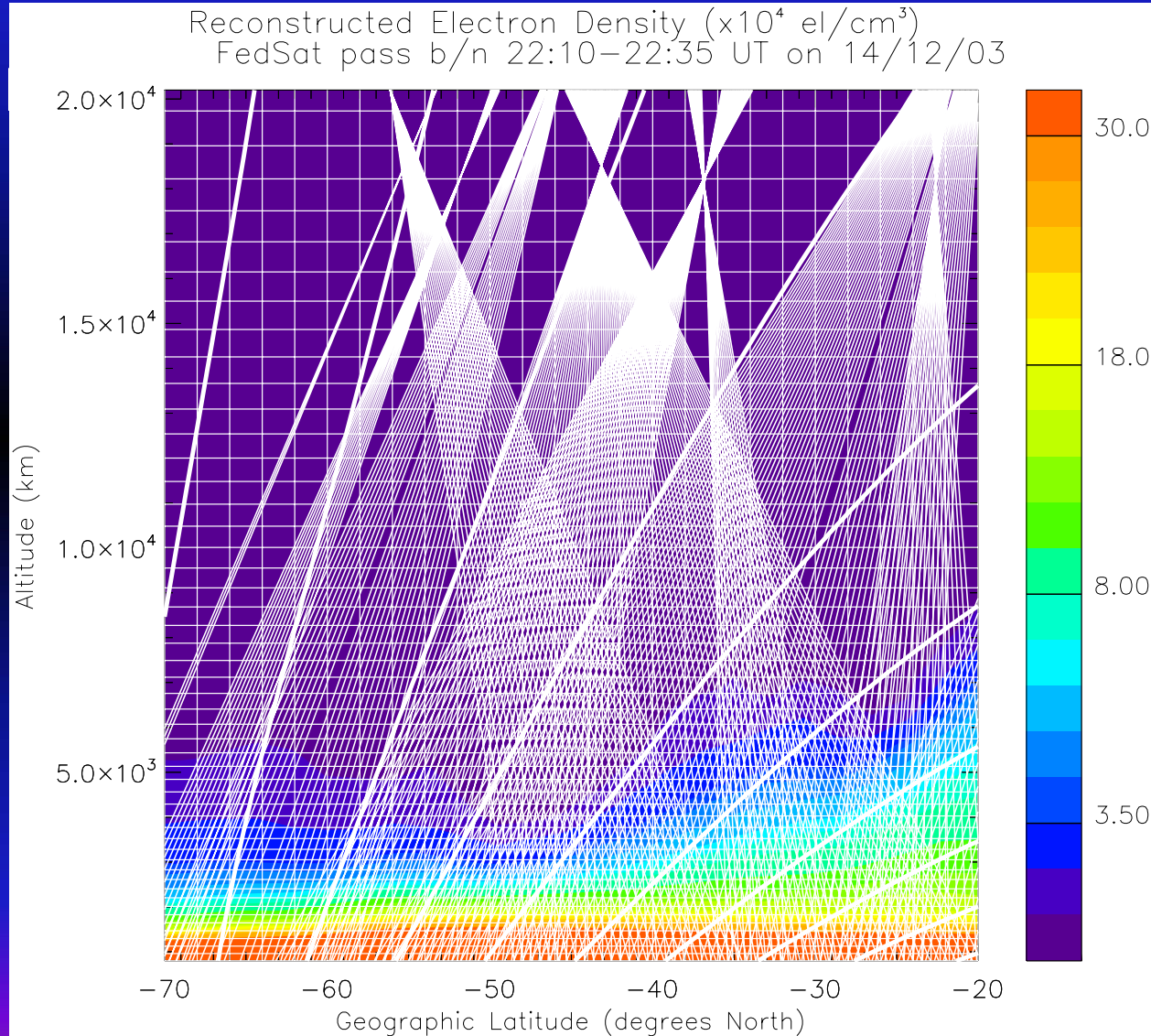
# Application of Tomography to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) GPS data



CEDAR-DASI Workshop, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 25 June 2007

UCLA

# Application of Tomography to LEO-GPS TEC

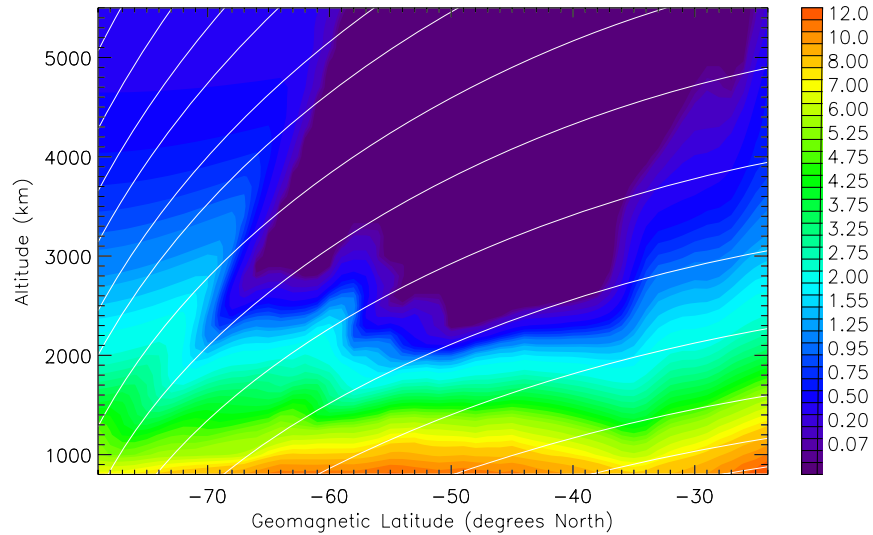


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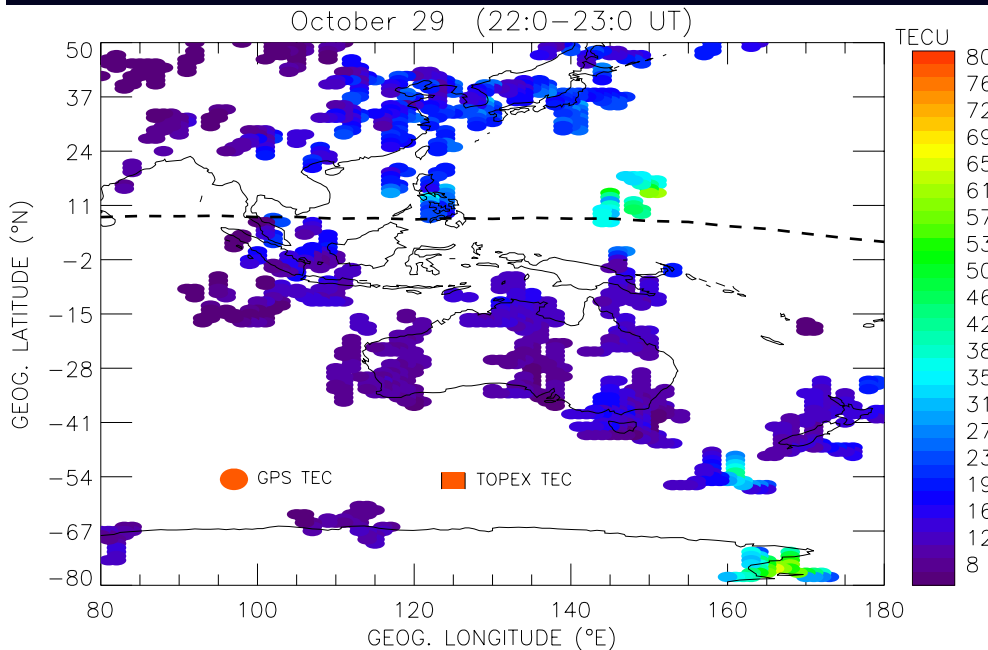
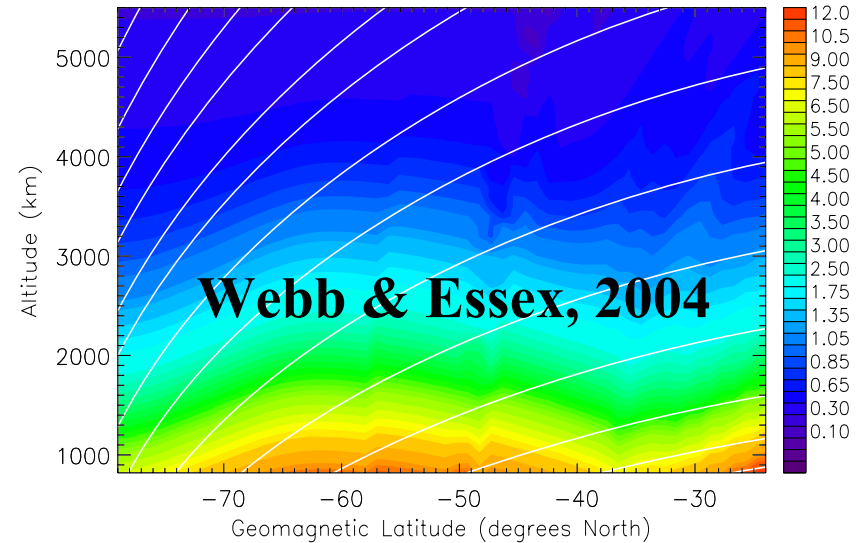
UCLA

# FedSat-GPS Tomography

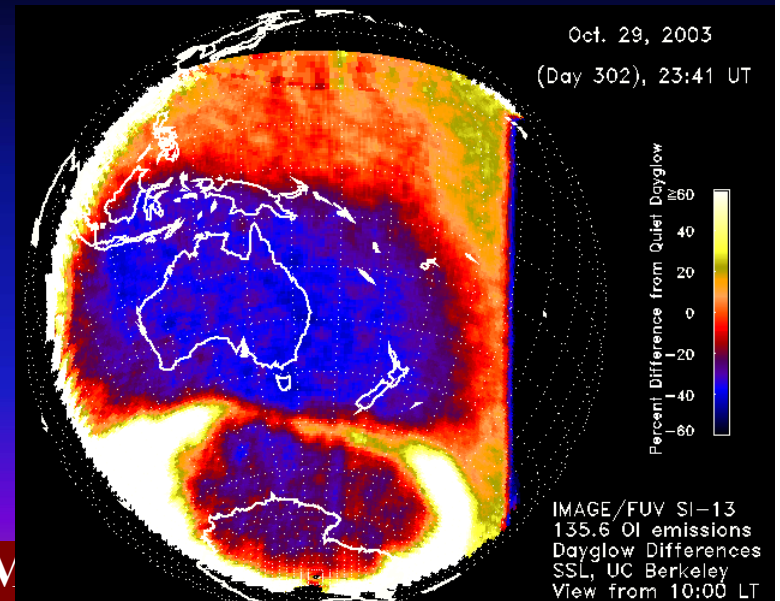
Reconstructed Electron Density ( $\times 10^4$  el/cm<sup>3</sup>)  
For FedSat pass at 22:20 UT on October 29, 2003



Model electron density ( $\times 10^4$  el/cm<sup>3</sup>)  
on 29 October 2003 at 22:20 UT

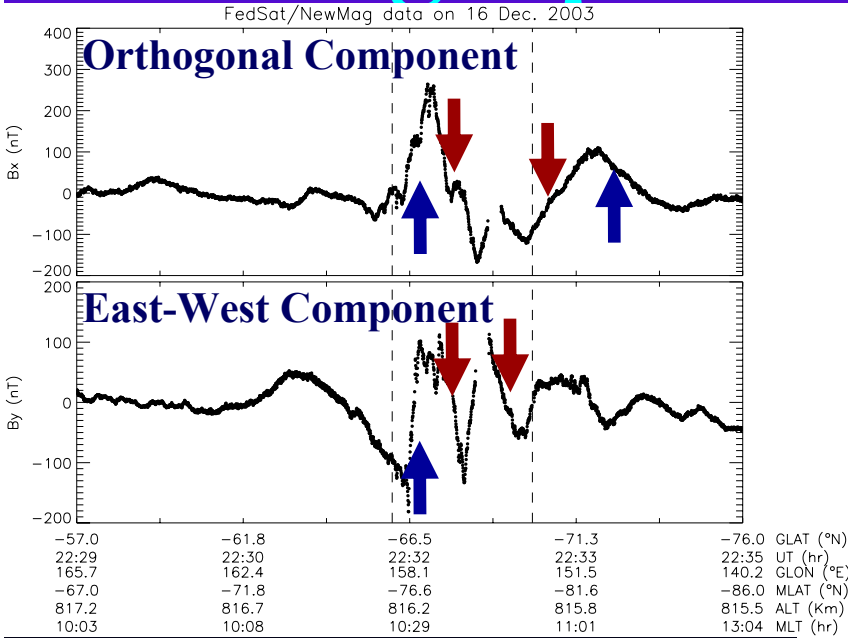


## Yizengaw et al., JGR, 2005



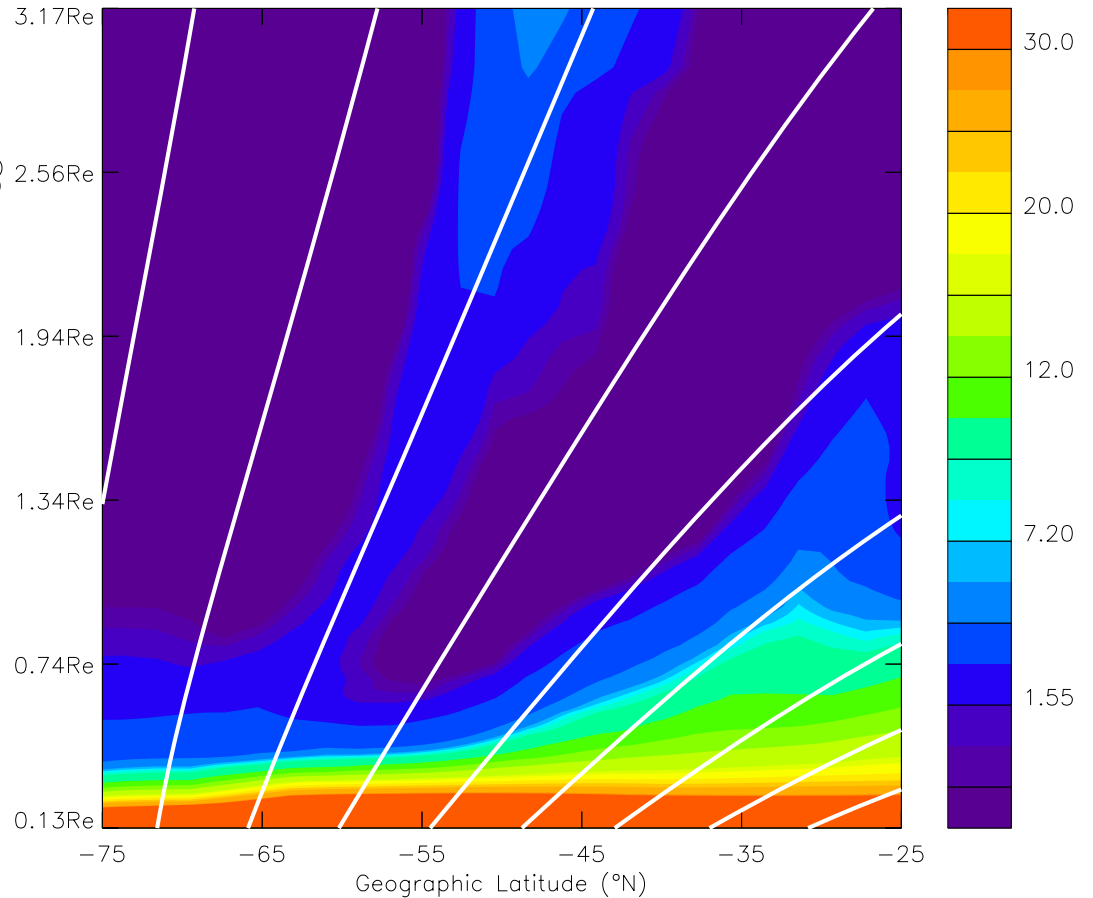
e, New M

# Tomographic image of Ion outflow

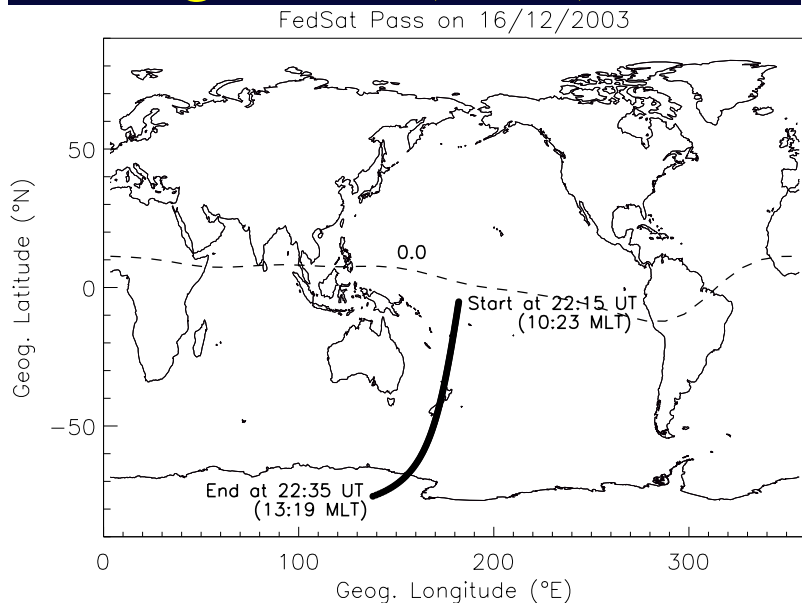


The presence of upward FAC sheets indicate the existence of precipitated electron in the cusp region where the ion outflows occurred.

Reconstructed Electron Density ( $\times 10^4$  el/cm<sup>3</sup>)  
FedSat pass on 16/12/03 at 22:19–22:35 UT



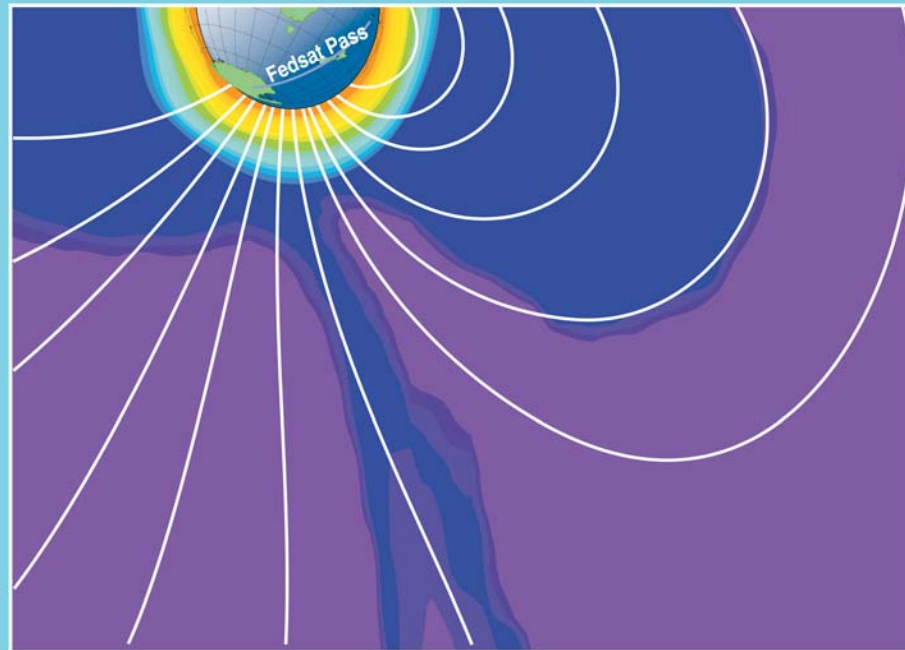
*Yizengaw et al., GRL, 2006b*





# Geophysical Research Letters

28 OCTOBER 2006  
Volume 33 Number 20  
American Geophysical Union



## Yizengaw et al., GRL, 2006b

First tomographic image of ionospheric outflows • Detailed analyses of the October 2005  
Pakistan earthquake • China's surface temperatures to increase despite decrease in insolation



CE

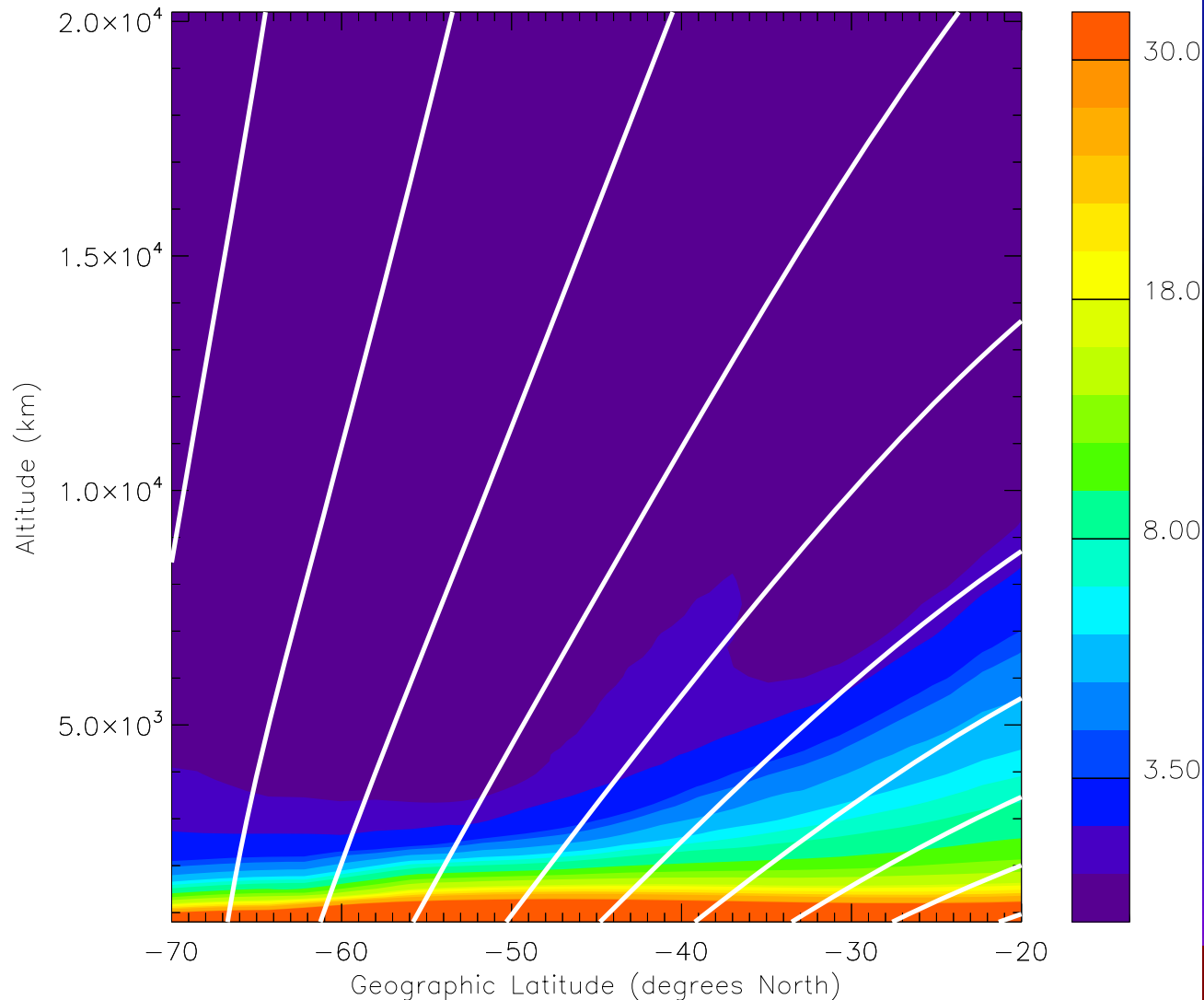
June 2007

UCLA



# Tomographic images of Ion outflows

Reconstructed Electron Density ( $\times 10^4$   $e^-/\text{cm}^3$ )  
FedSat pass b/n 22:10–22:35 UT on 17/12/03

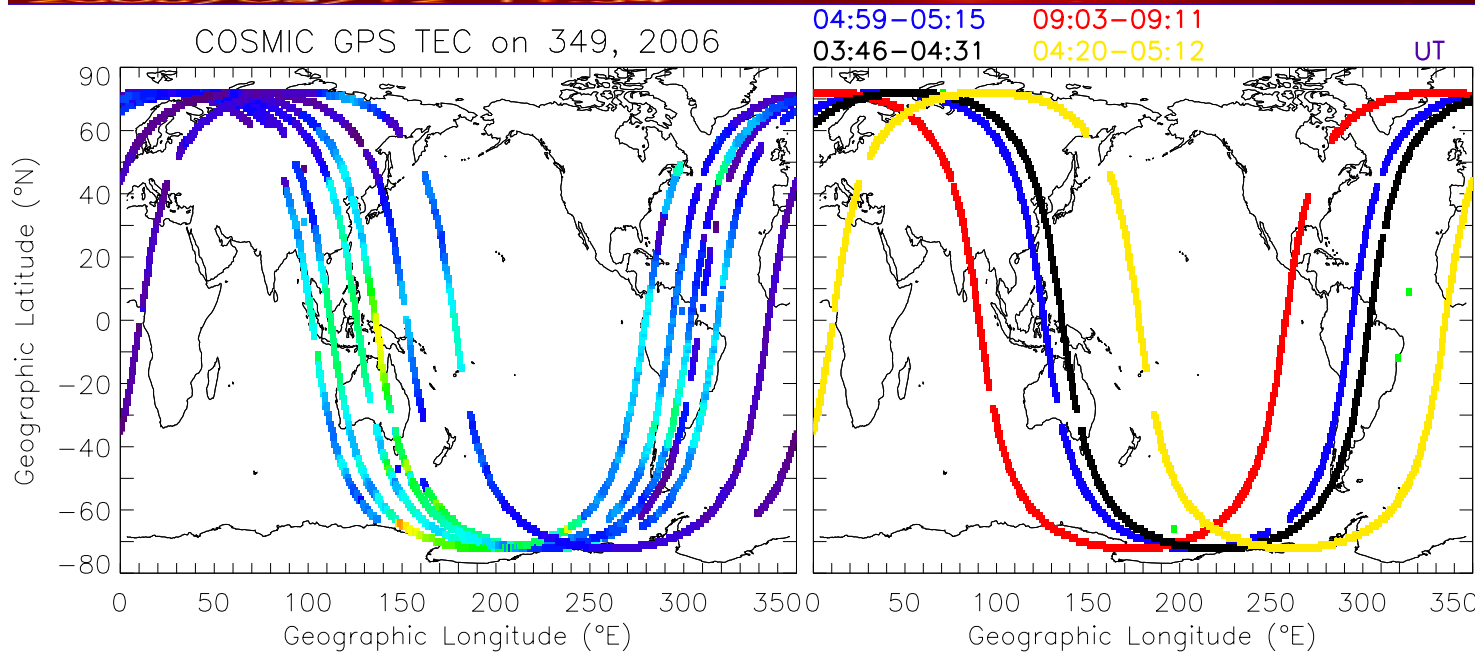


**At the same time  
next day**

25 June 2007

UCLA

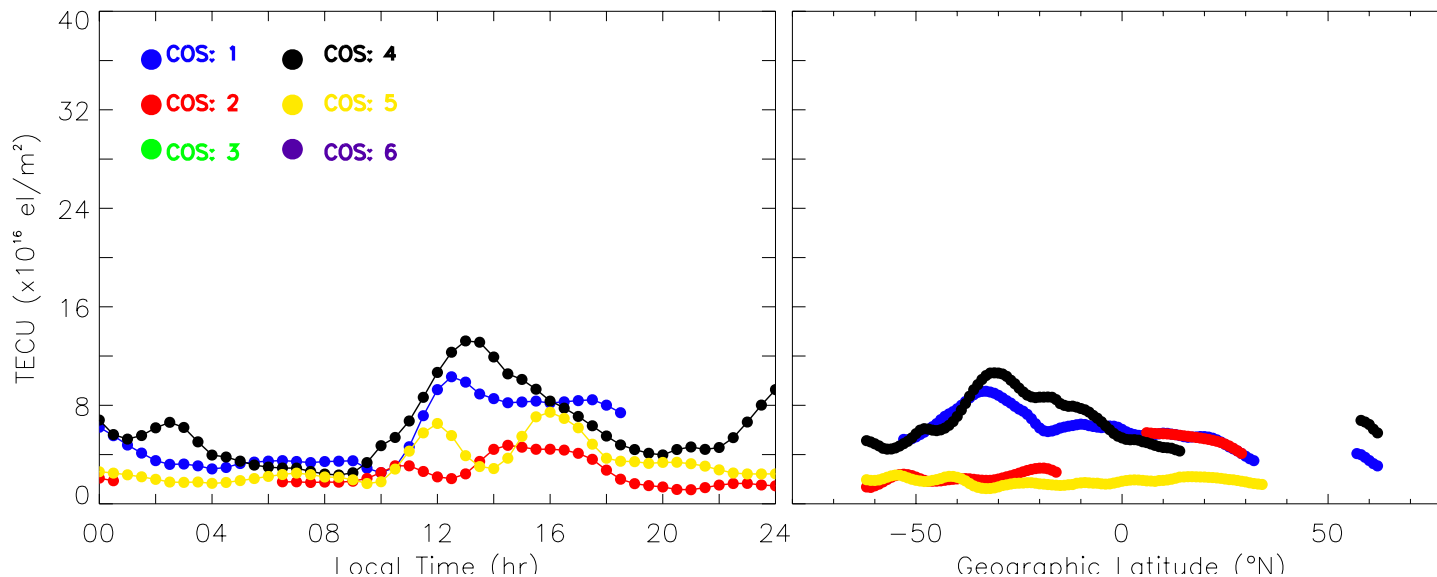
# Opportunities of COSMIC TEC



COSMIC  
GPS TEC  
data  
coverage

COS 1, 3, &  
4 were at  
~500 km

COS 2, 5, &  
6 were at  
~800 km

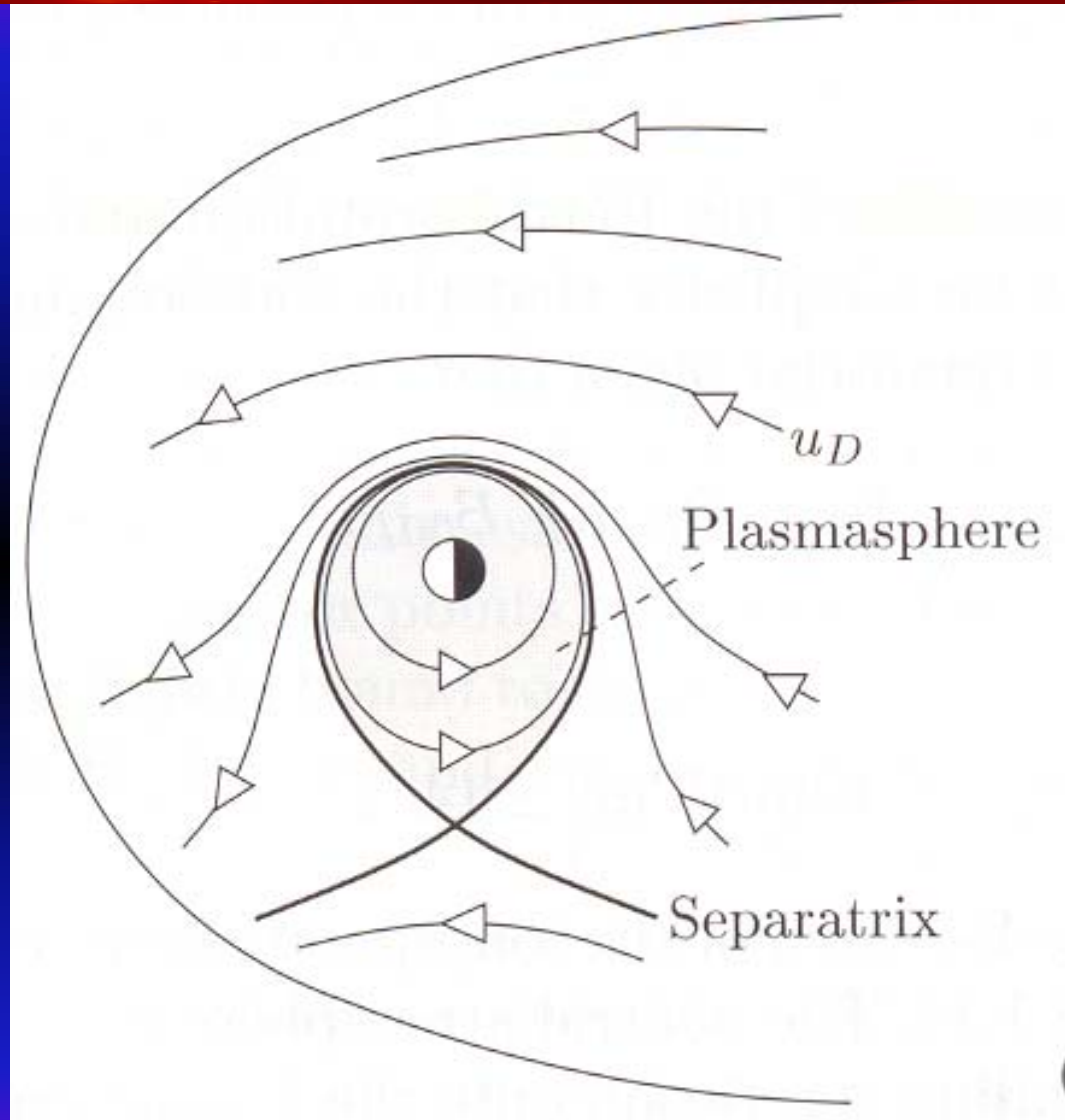


2007

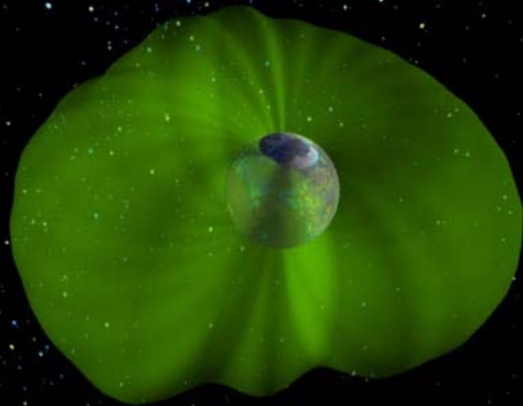
UCLA

# Plasmaspheric driving forces

- **Corotational E-field** (produced in the ionospheric E-layer and conveyed into the plasmasphere along the B-field), which is weak.
- **Convection E-field** (applied to the magnetosphere by its interaction with the solar wind), which is large.
- The two then superimposed and form SAPS E-field that creates a drift pattern, forming plasmaspheric plume.

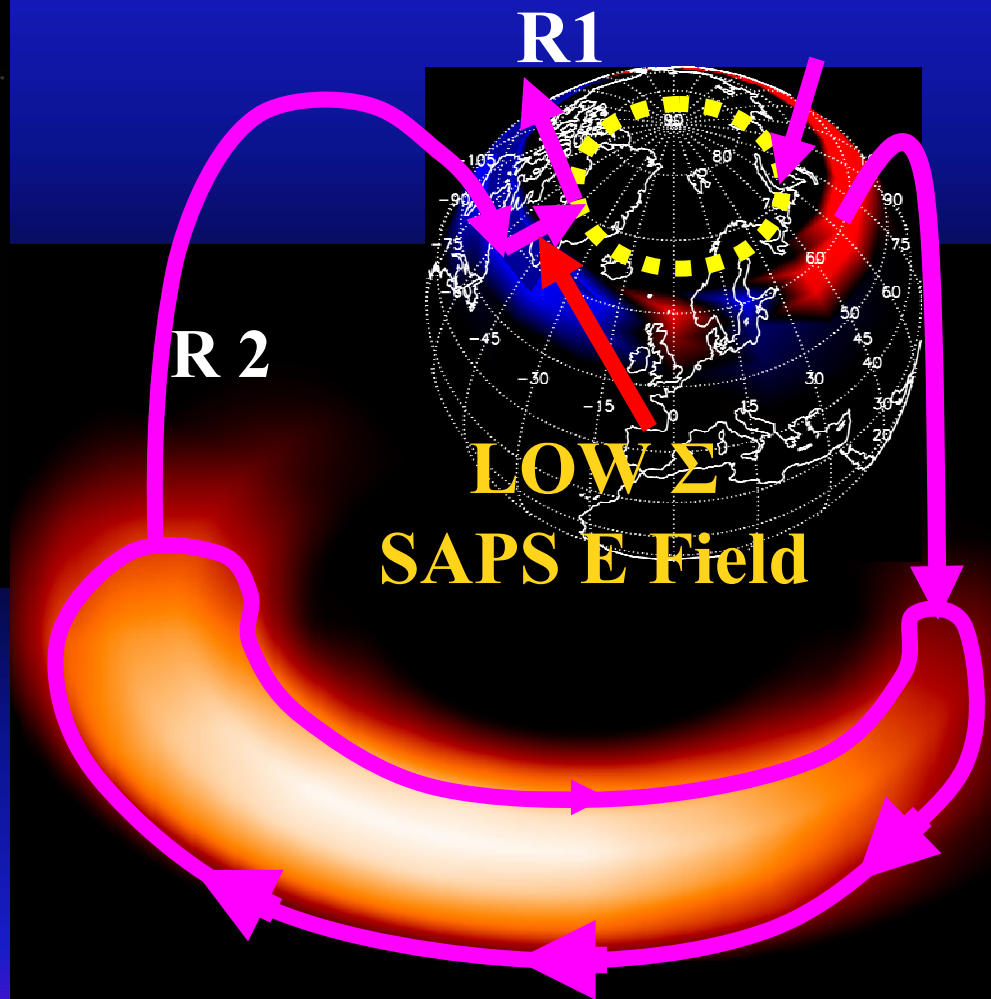


# SAPS effect on the ionosphere



2001 Apr 11 00:24:00

How does this come  
down to the ionosphere?

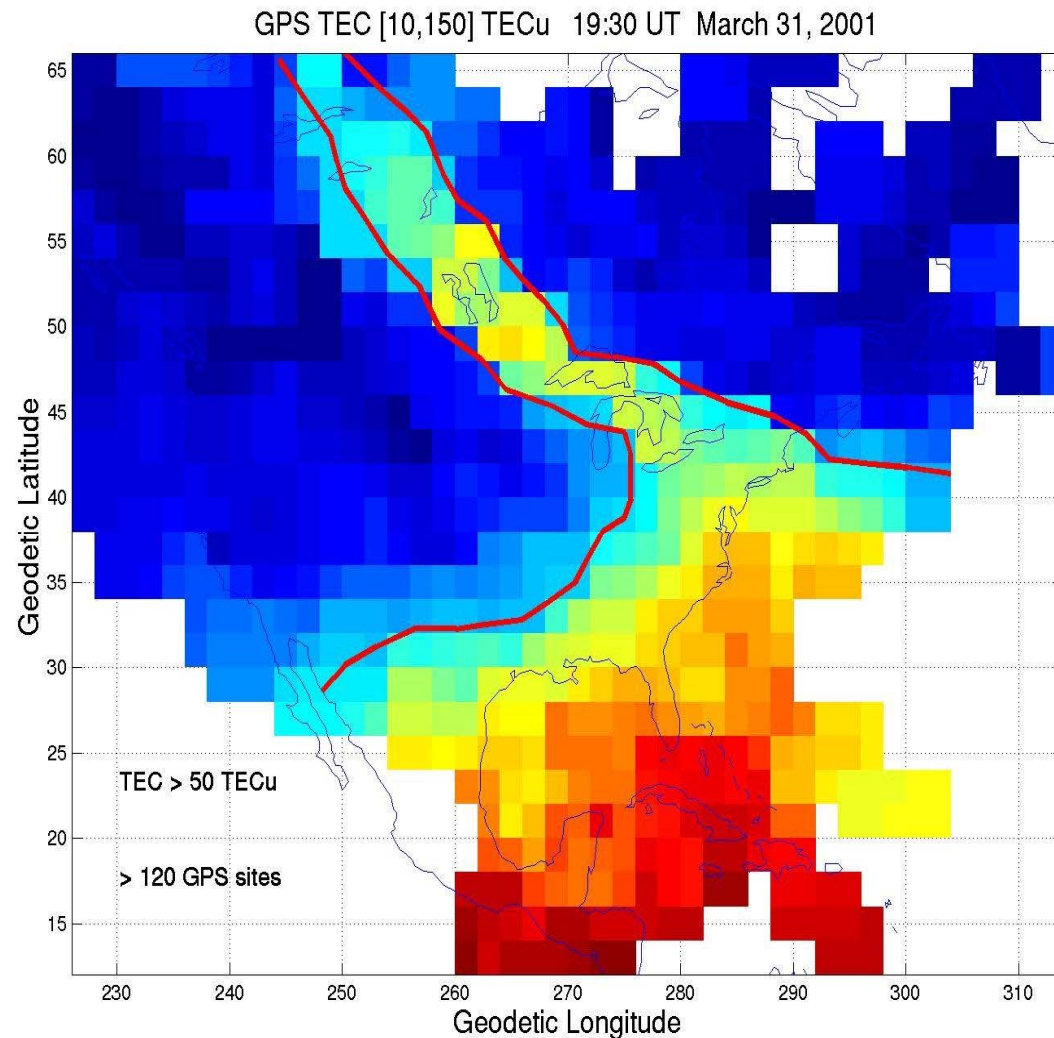


(after J. Goldstein)

CEDAR-DASI Workshop, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 25 June 2007

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# SAPS general effect on the ionosphere



Foster et al., GRL, 2002



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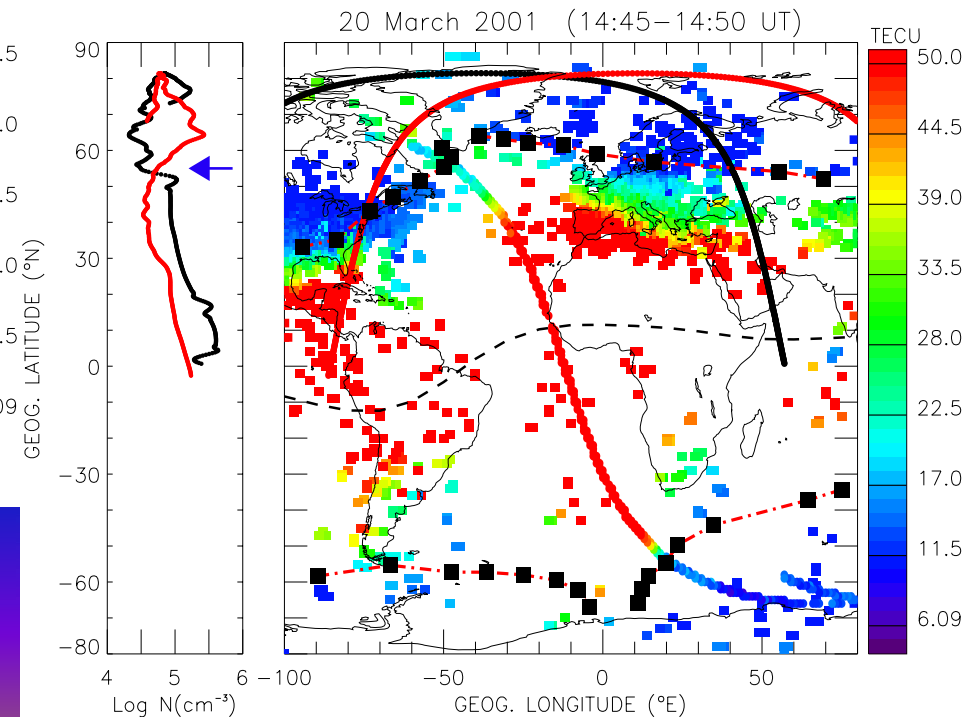
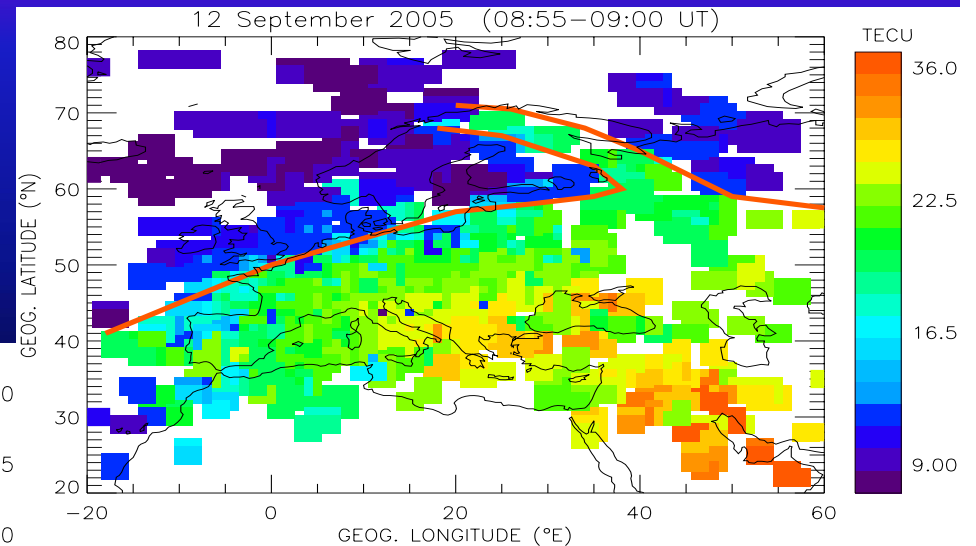
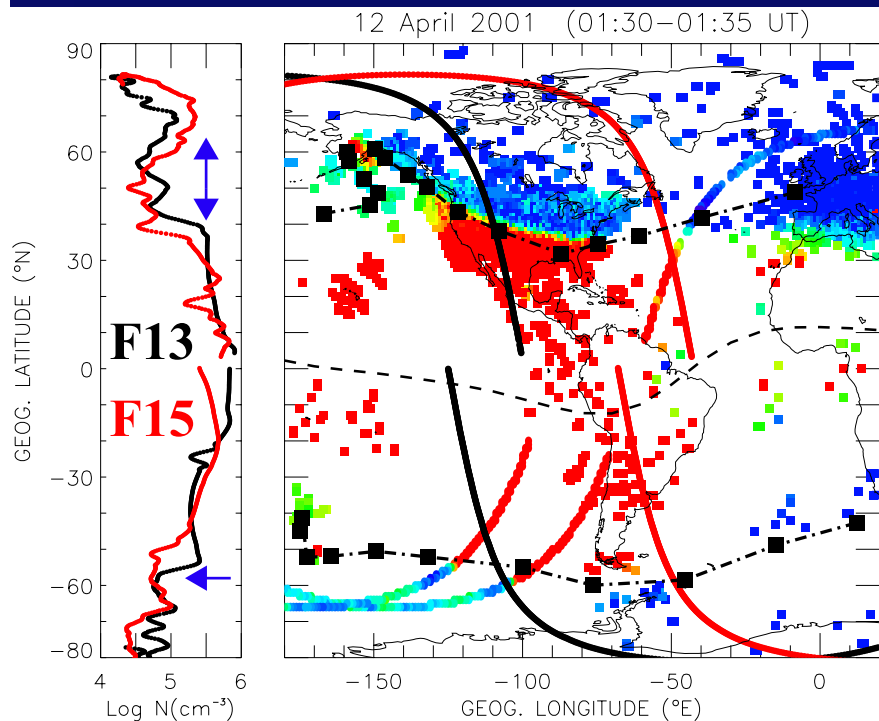
UCLA



# SAPS global effect on the ionosphere

Over Europe;  
Yizengaw et al., GRL, 2006a

Over North America

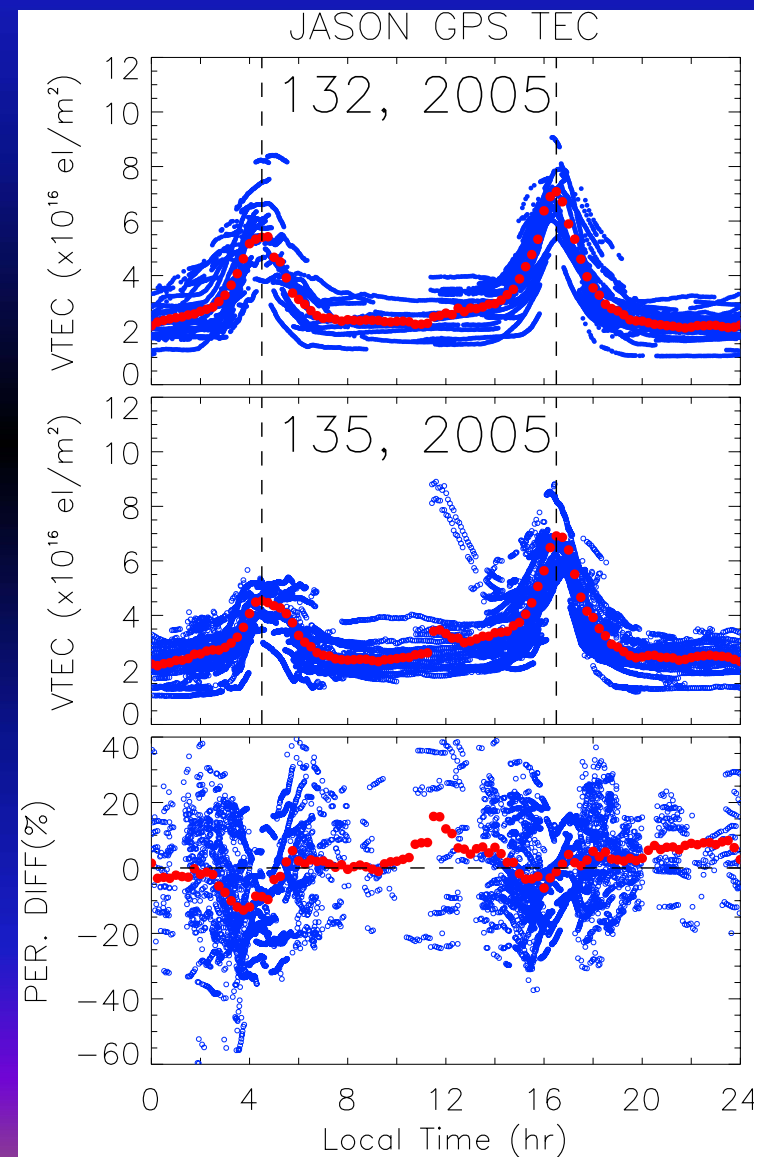
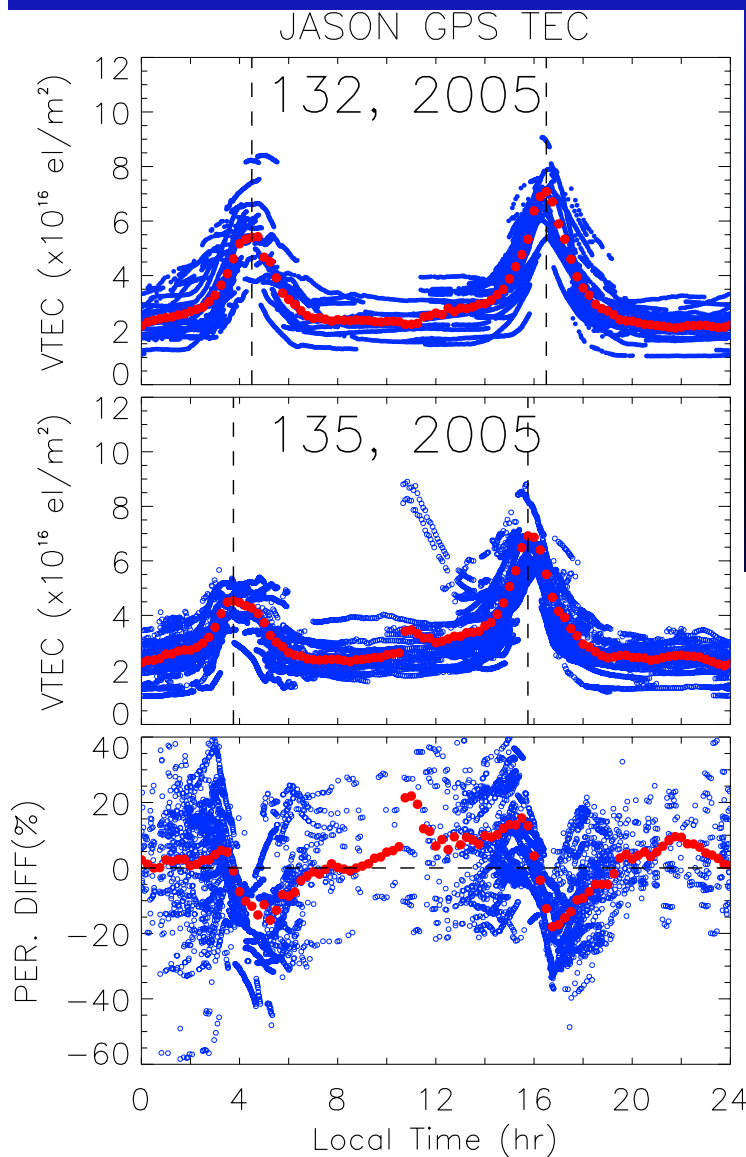


Over Atlantic Ocean

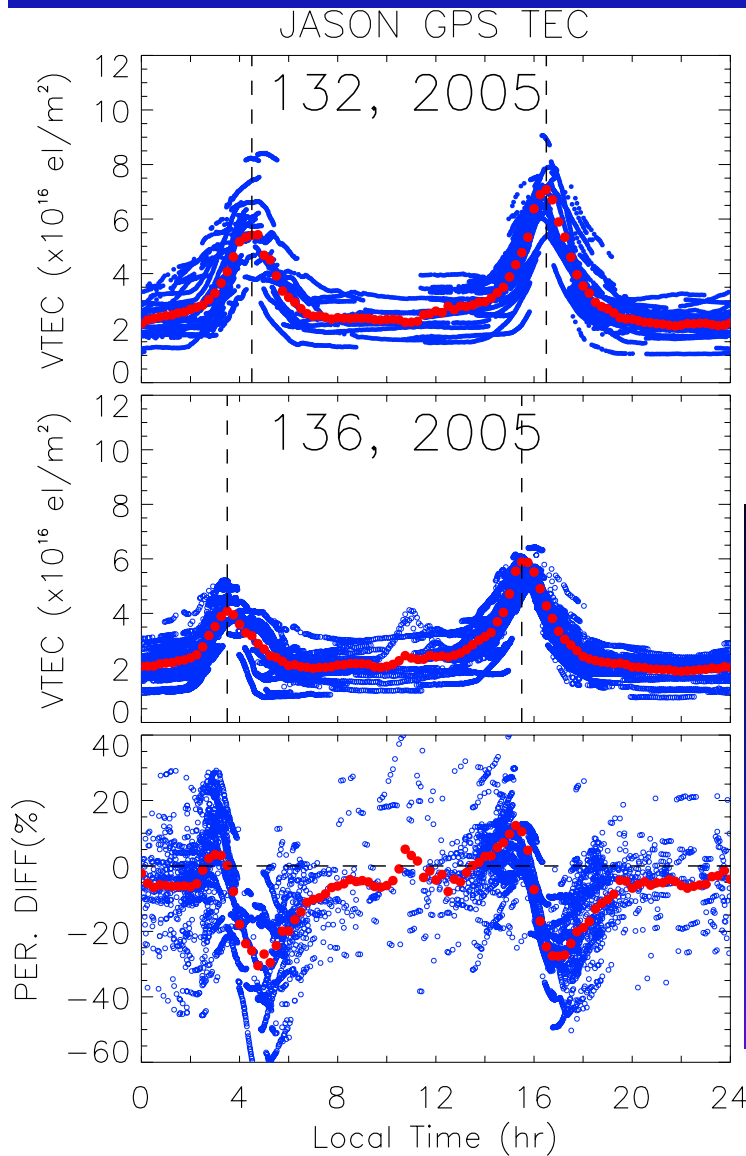
Yizengaw et al., JGR, 2007

# Storm aftermath response of plasmasphere inside the plasmapause

- **JASON** orbits at  $\sim 1335$  km altitude
- **Provide plasmaspheric GPS TEC**

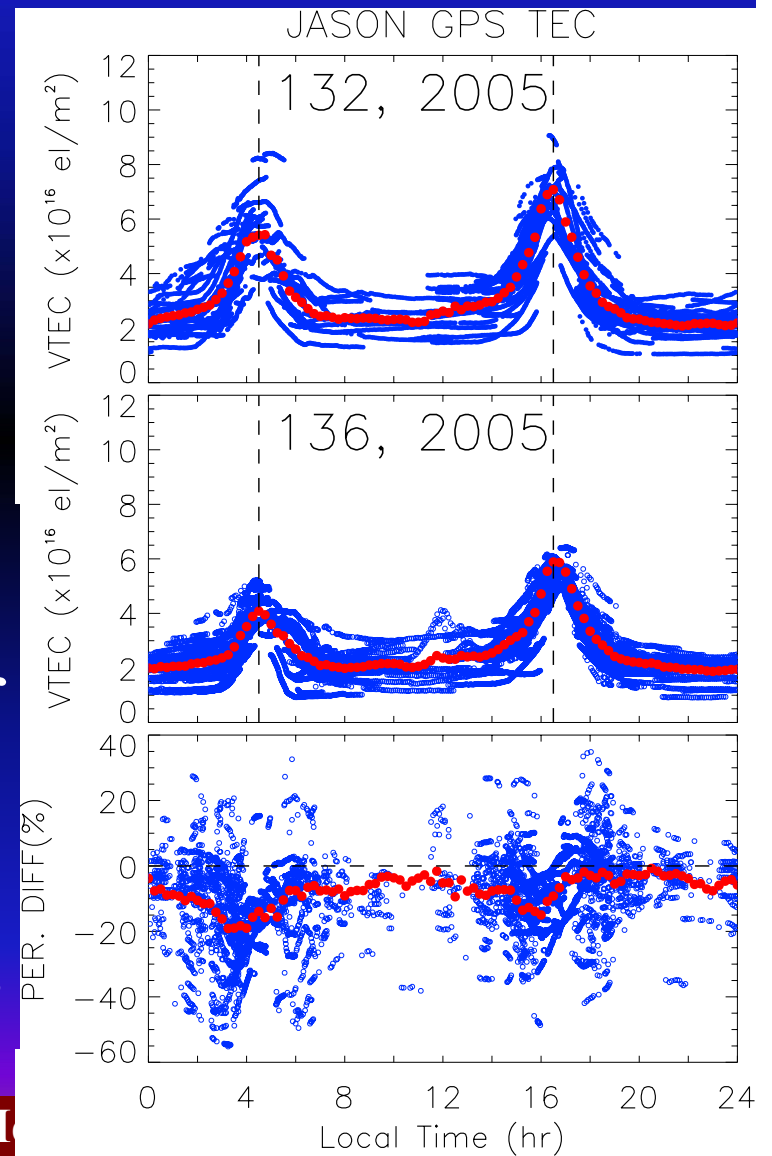


# Storm aftermath response of plasmasphere inside the plasmopause

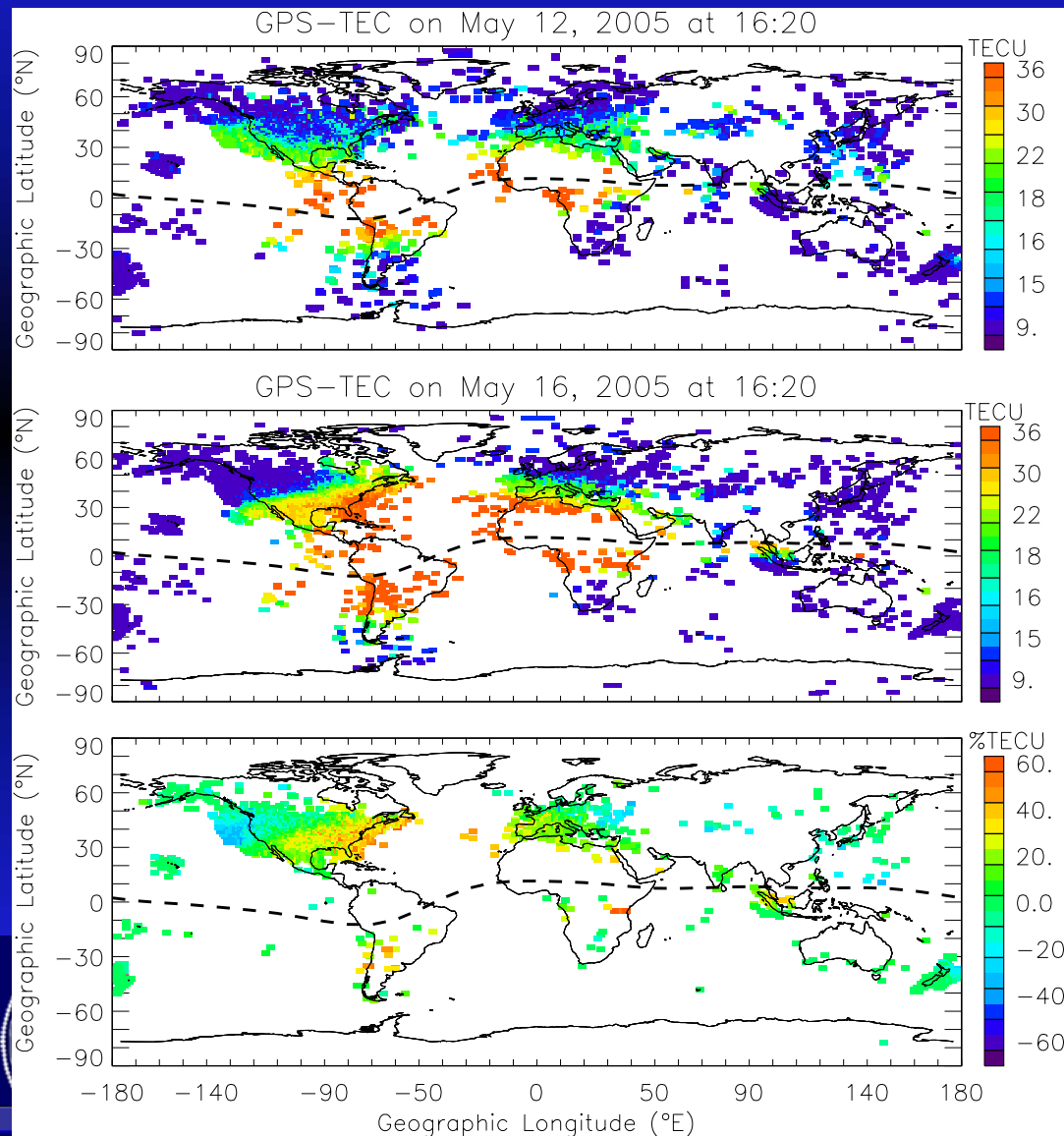


What is the depletion mechanism of the plasmasphere inside the plasmopause?

op, Santa Fe, New M



# Storm aftermath response of plasmasphere inside the plasmapause



**Quiet time Ground based GPS TEC**

**Storm time Ground based GPS TEC**

**Percentage difference between disturbed and quiet time Ground based GPS TEC**

Los Angeles, 25 June 2007



# Conclusion

- The preliminary tomographic reconstruction approach to the space-based GPS TEC reveals a more complete picture of field-aligned ion outflow emanating from the cusp region, indicating its important advantages to show the plasma transport between the ionosphere and magnetosphere.
- For the first time a statistical study using multi-instrument observations clearly demonstrate that the ionospheric signatures of plasmaspheric plumes, which were previously often observed over North America, can be viewed in various sectors of the globe.
- Although dumping of plasma into the ionosphere is thought to be responsible, the depletion mechanism of plasmasphere inside the plasmapause remains unclear. However, this needs more attention to clearly understand the evolution of plasmaspheric density as a function of L-shell, local time, and geomagnetic storm phase.







**CEDAR-DASI Workshop, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 25 June 2007**

