

Multiple ISR observations of upper atmospheric long-term cooling

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ISR PIs

Millstone Hill (P Erickson)
Sondrestrom ISR (A. Stomme)
Poker Flat /Chatnika ISR (M. Nicolls
St Santin



Method

- Getting data
- Binning according to h, LT, month
- Fitting / modeling

- Determining the trend
- Error estimate

$$T_i =$$

P_0 (background)

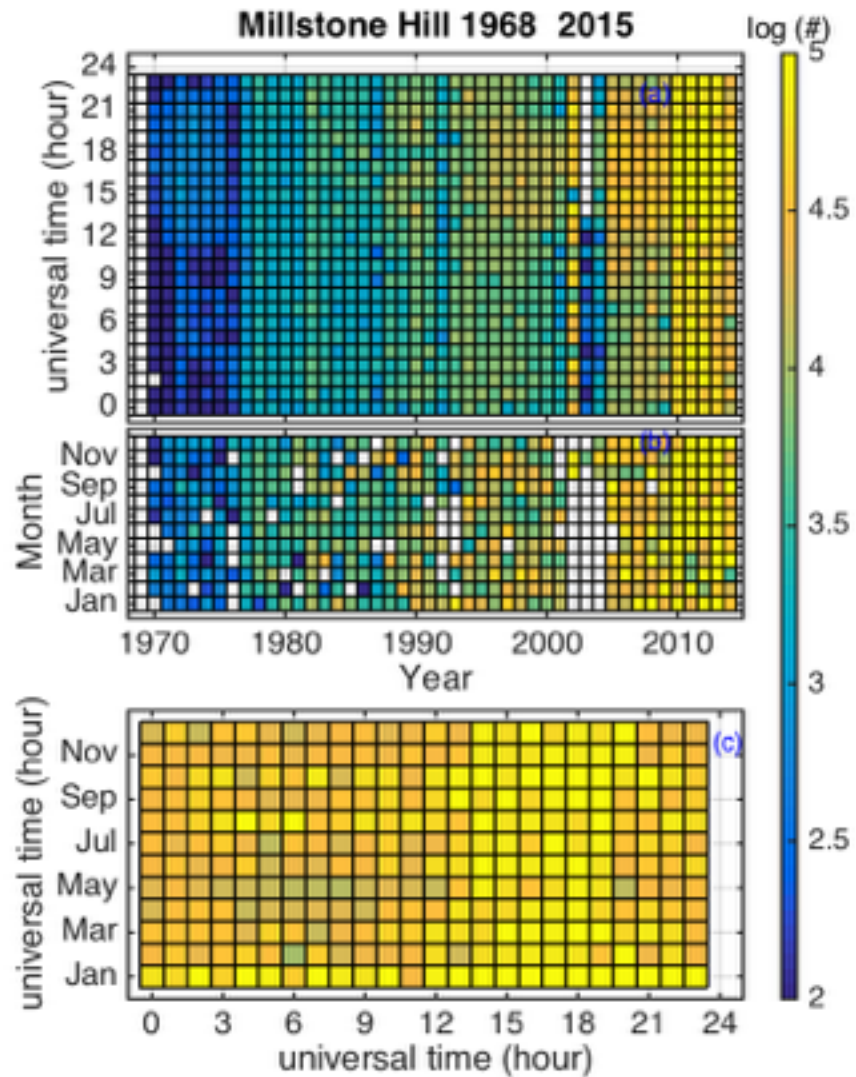
+ P_1 Year + (long-term trend)

+ $P_2 f + P_3 f^2$ + (solar flux)

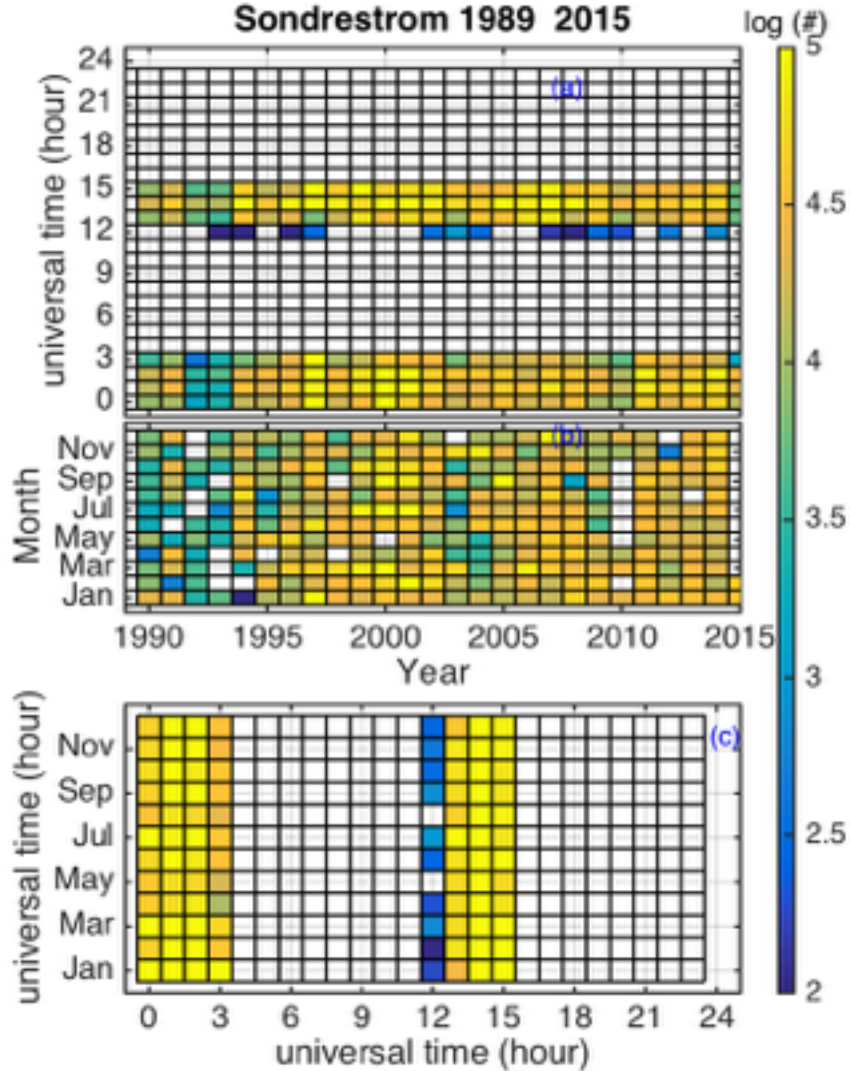
+ $P_4 a$ (magnetic activity)

$$f = F107 - \underline{F107}$$

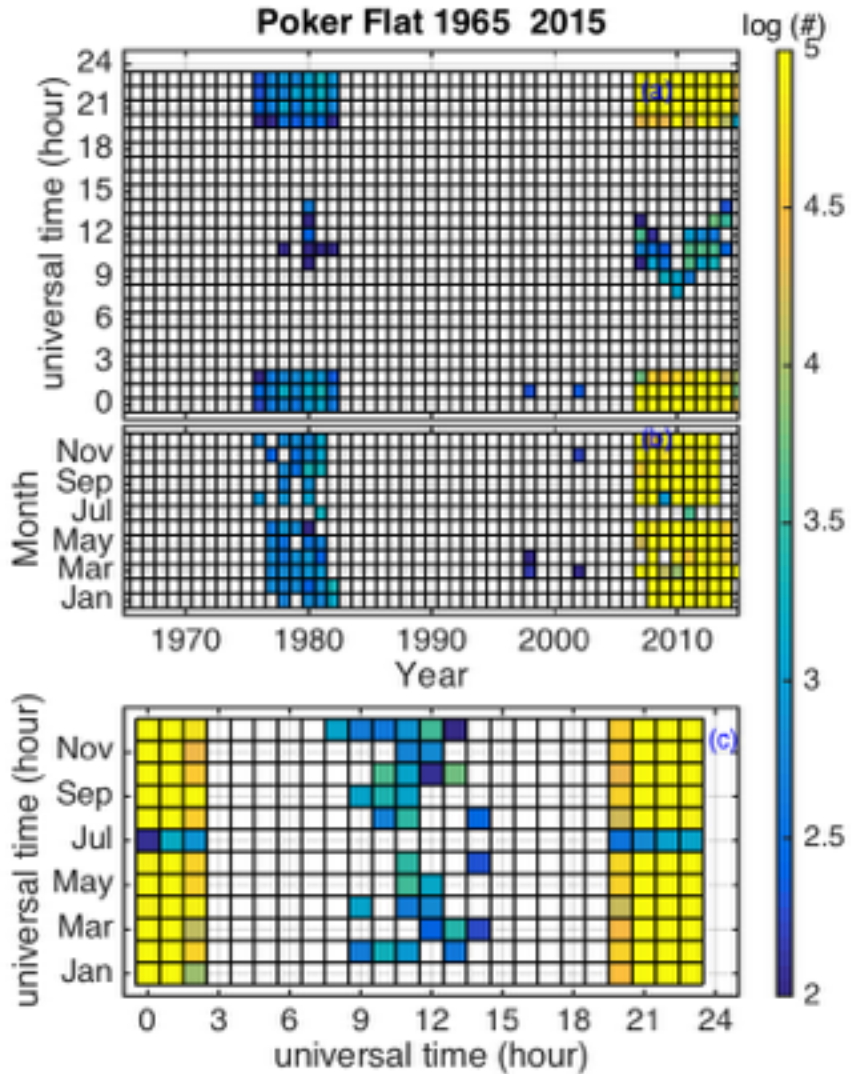
$$a = ap3 - \underline{ap3}$$

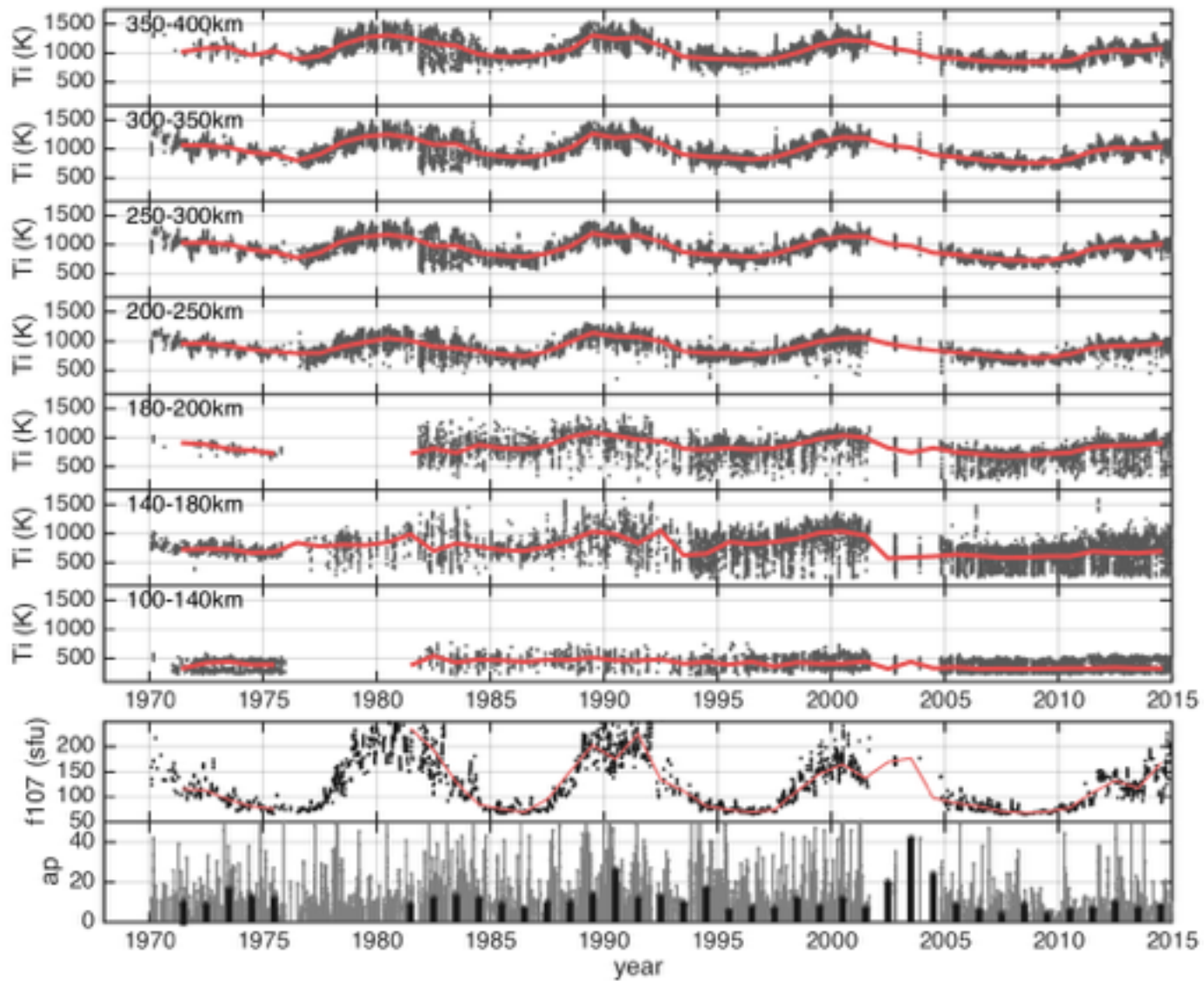


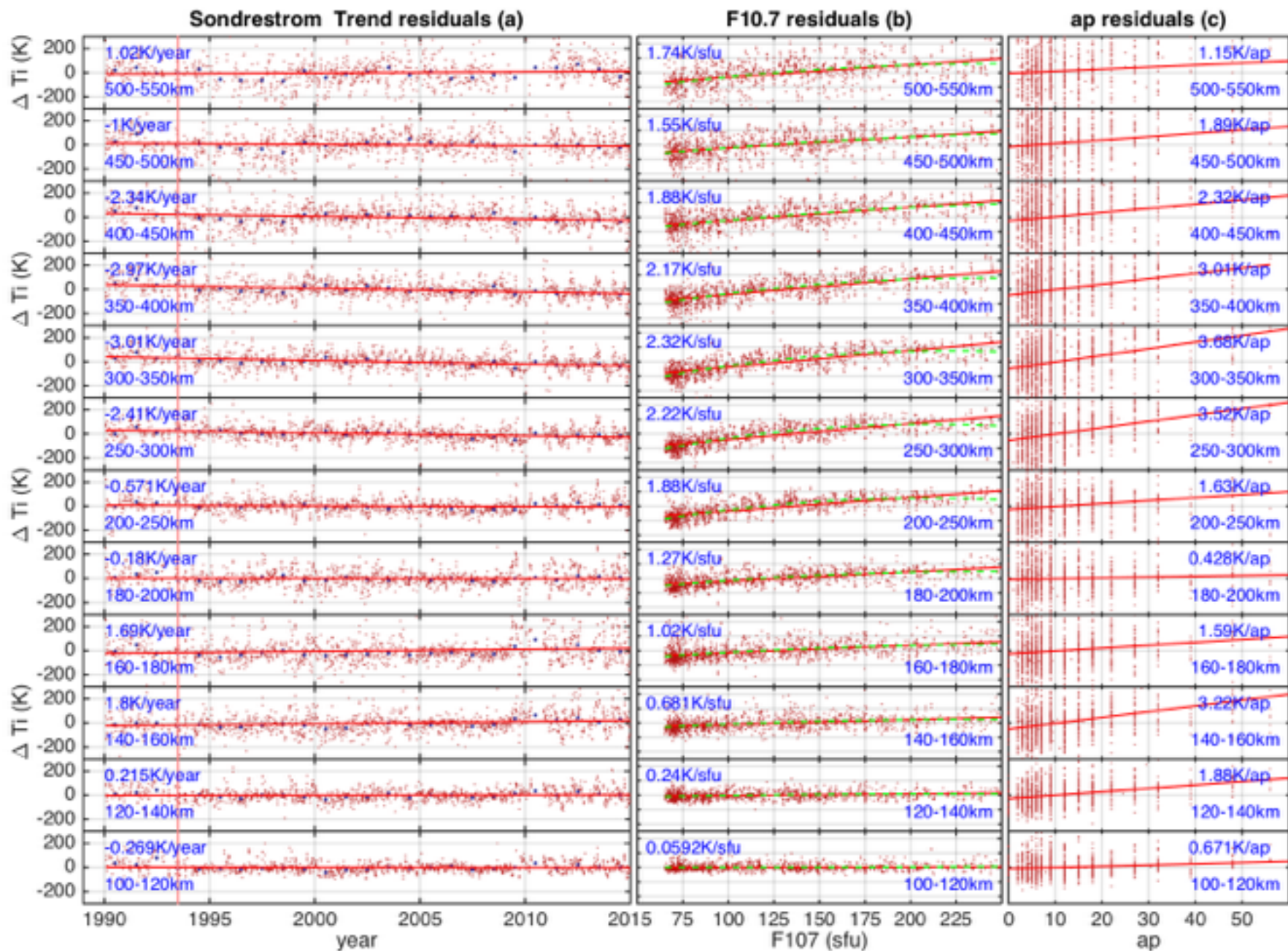
Sondrestrom 1989 2015

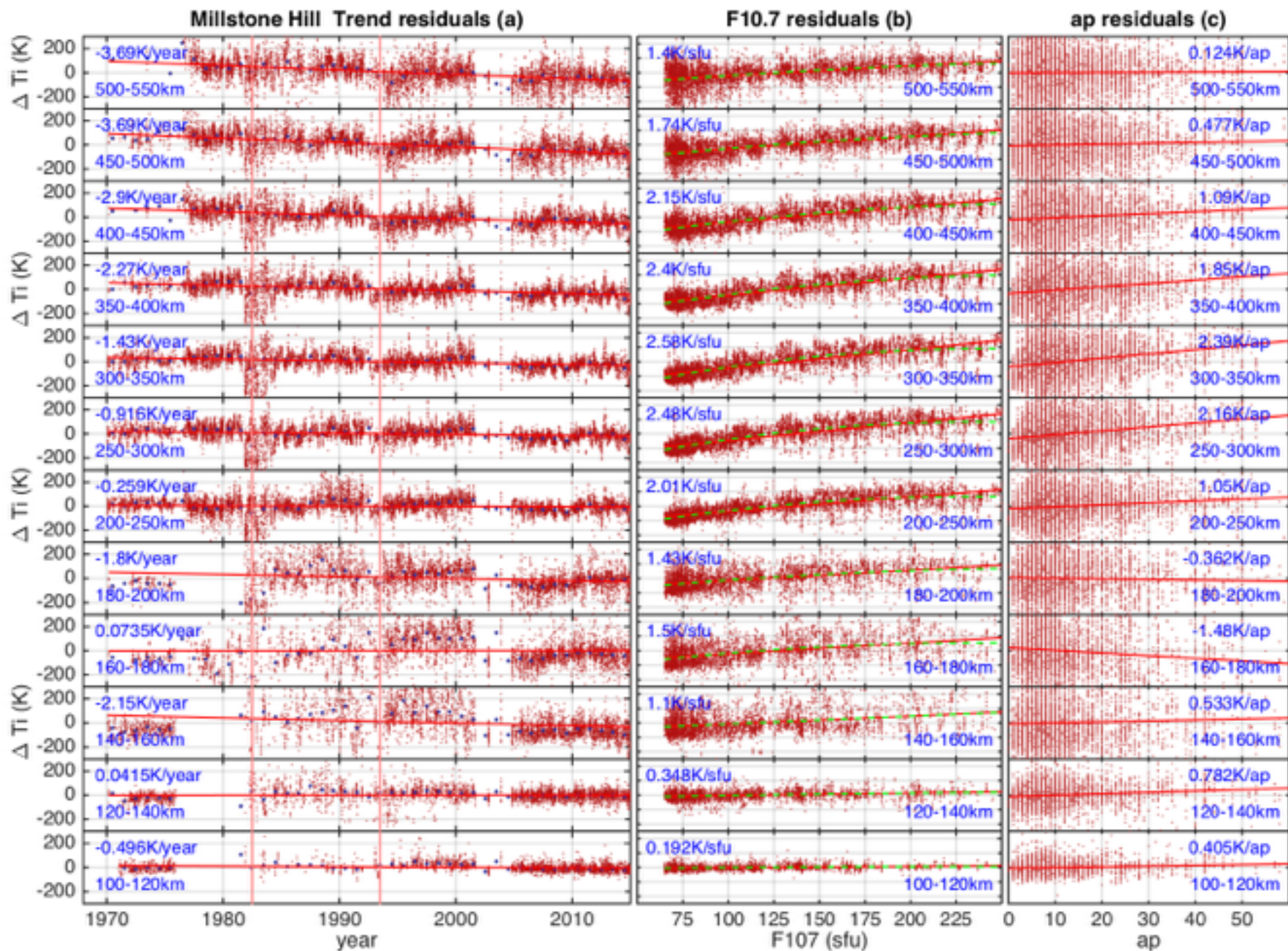


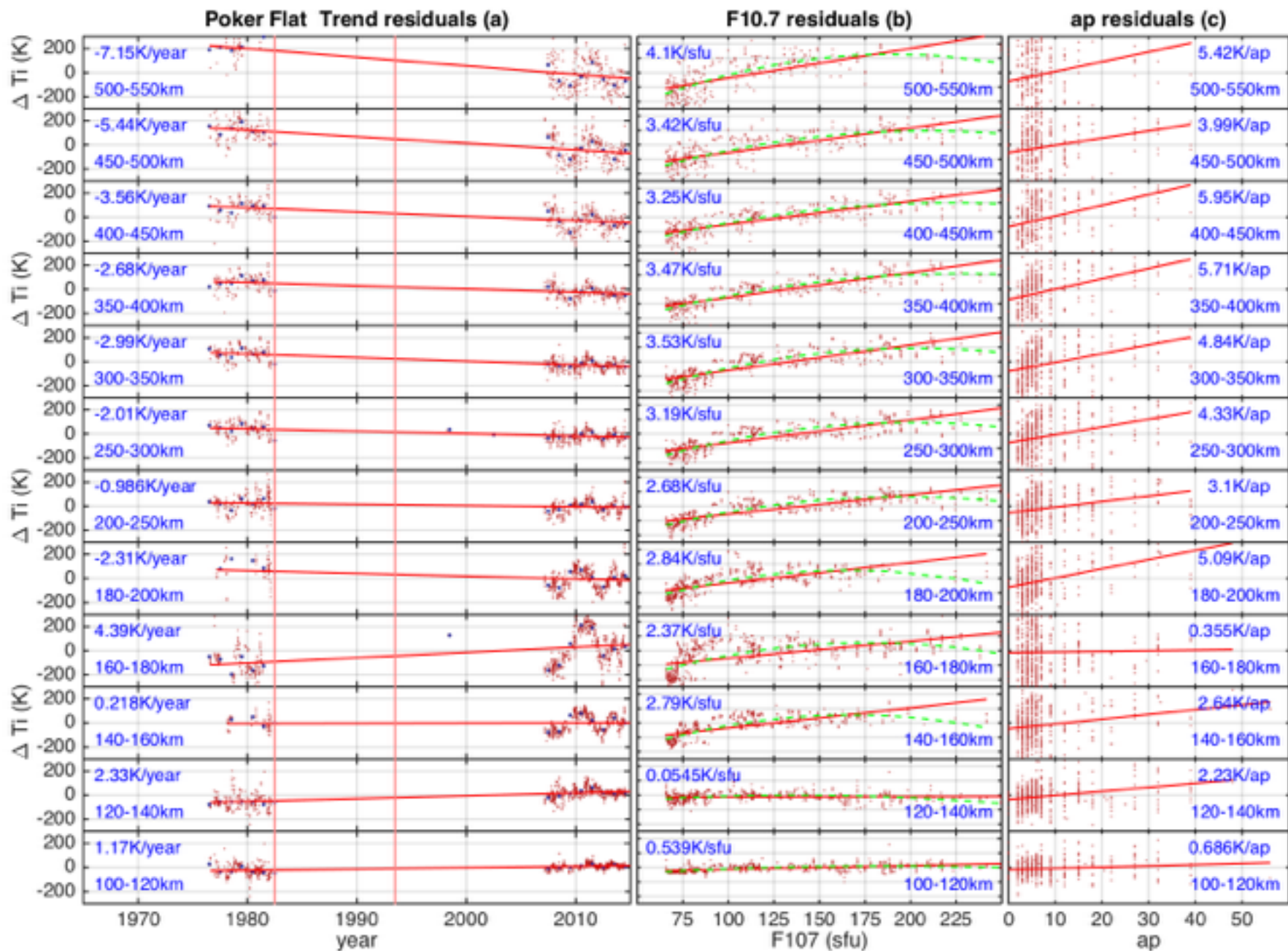
Poker Flat 1965 2015



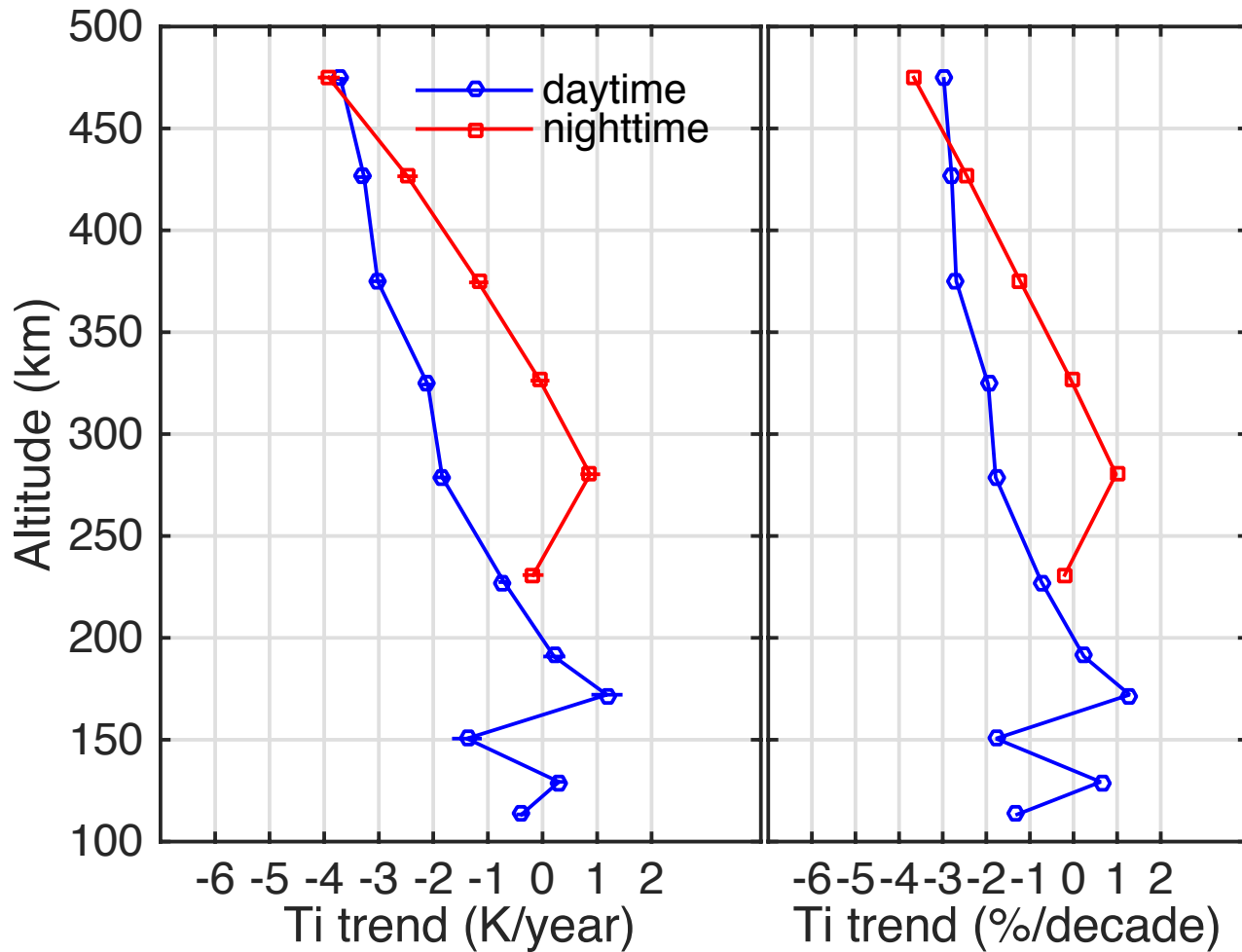






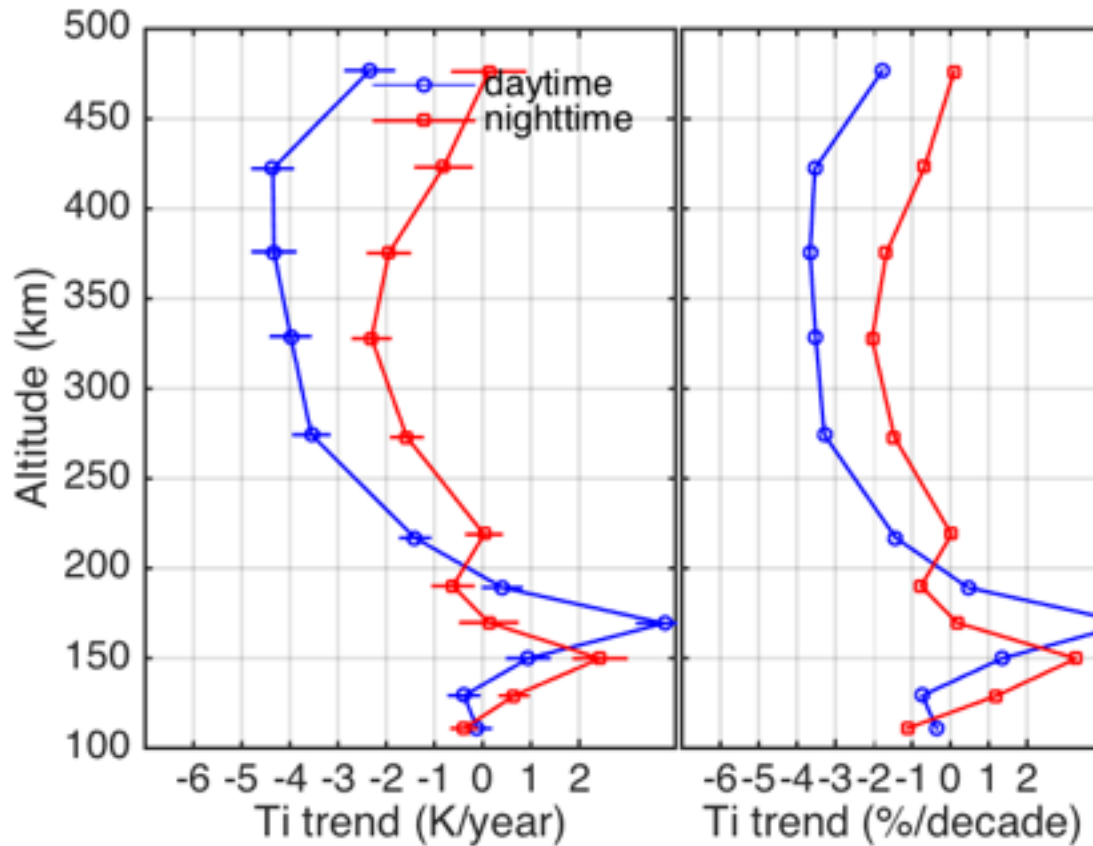


Millstone Hill

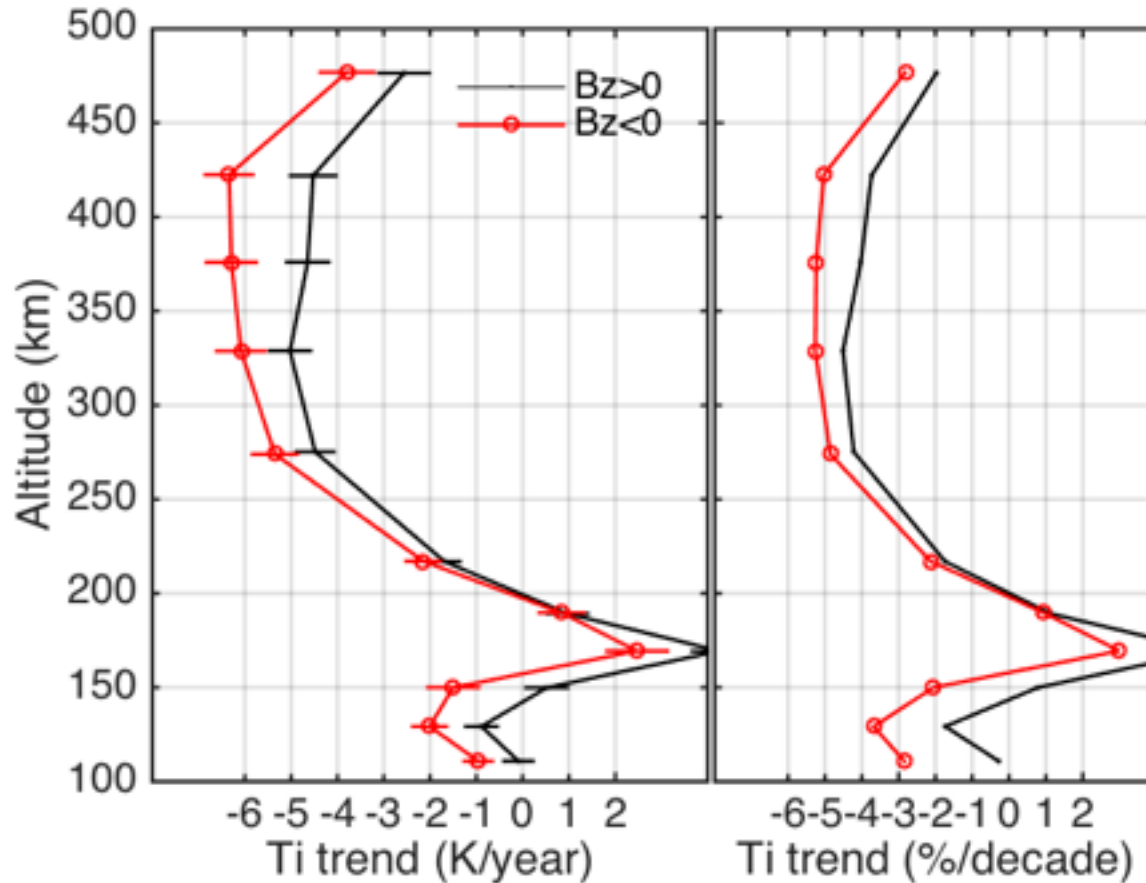


- **Increasing cooling with height**
- **Stronger daytime cooling**

Sondrestrom

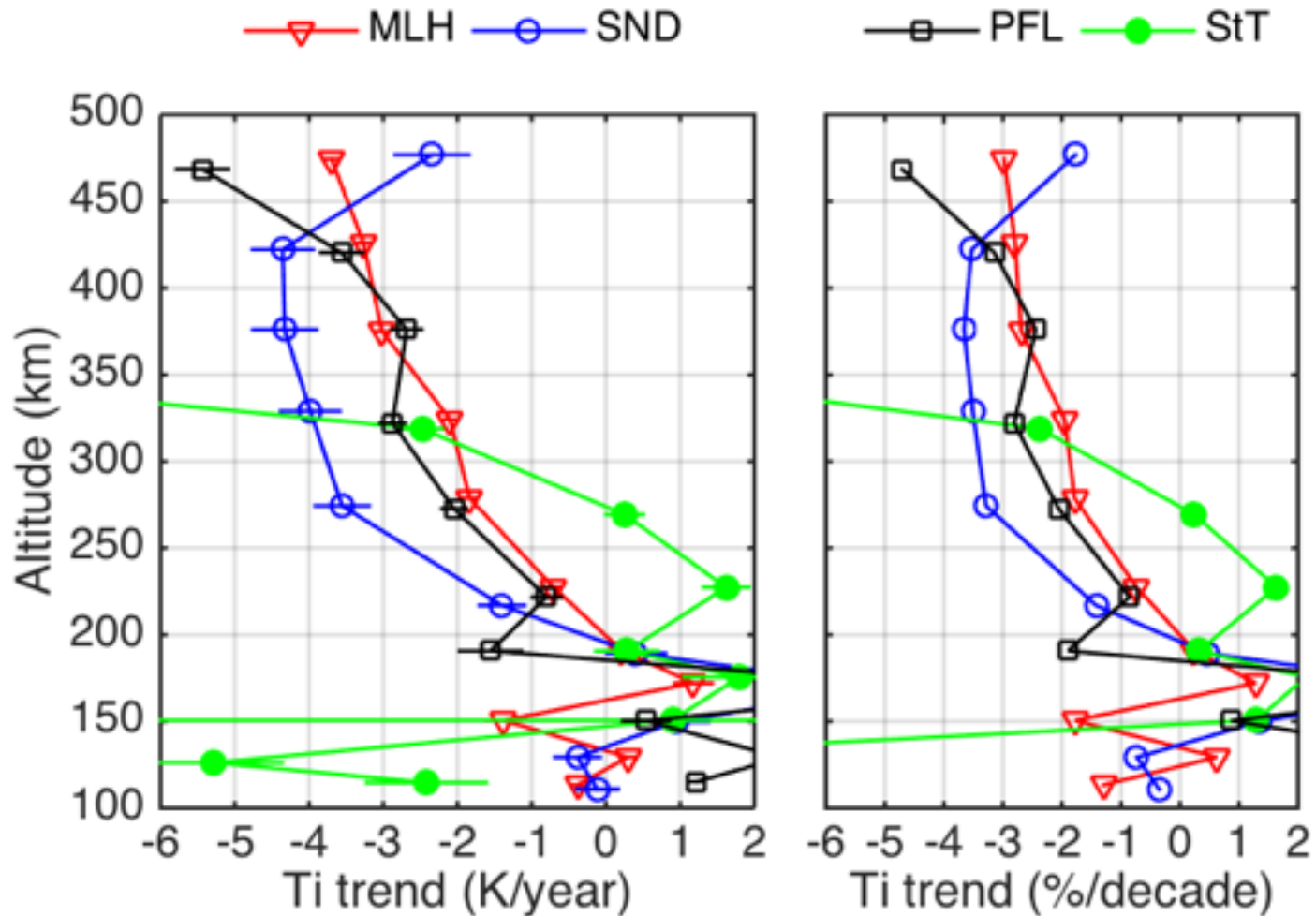


Sondrestrom

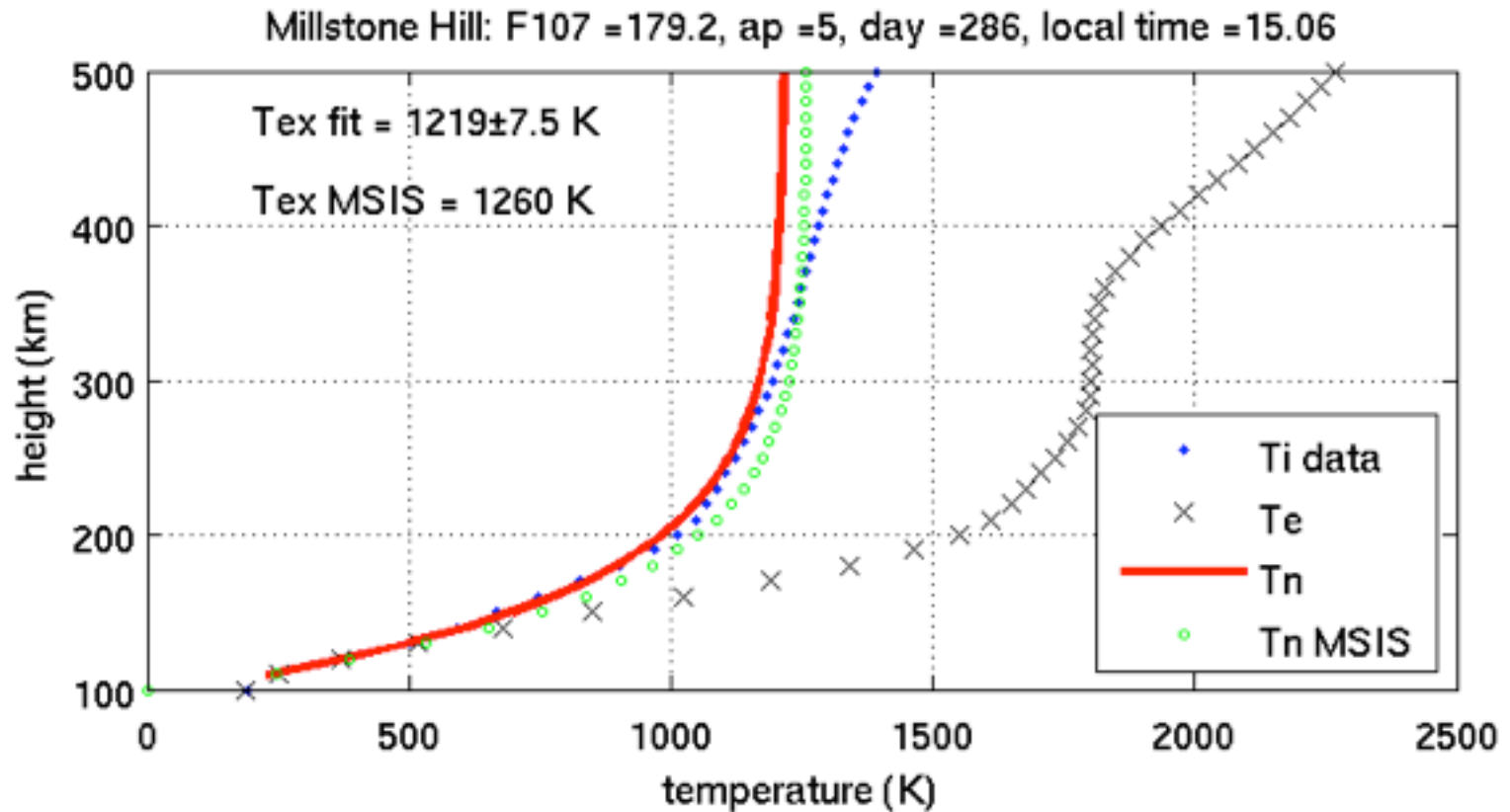


Dayside, with $B_z >$ and $B_z < 0$

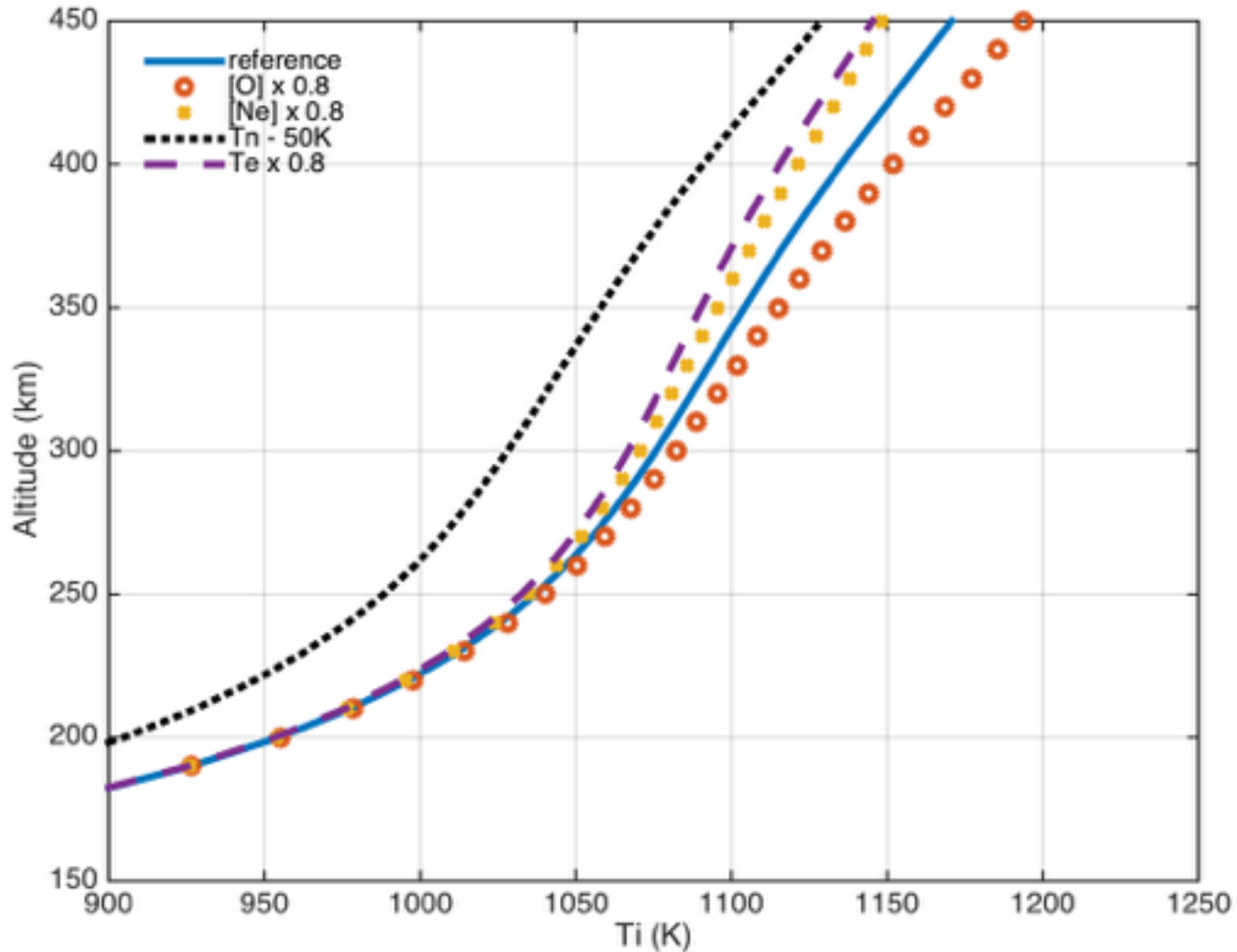
Daytime Comparison



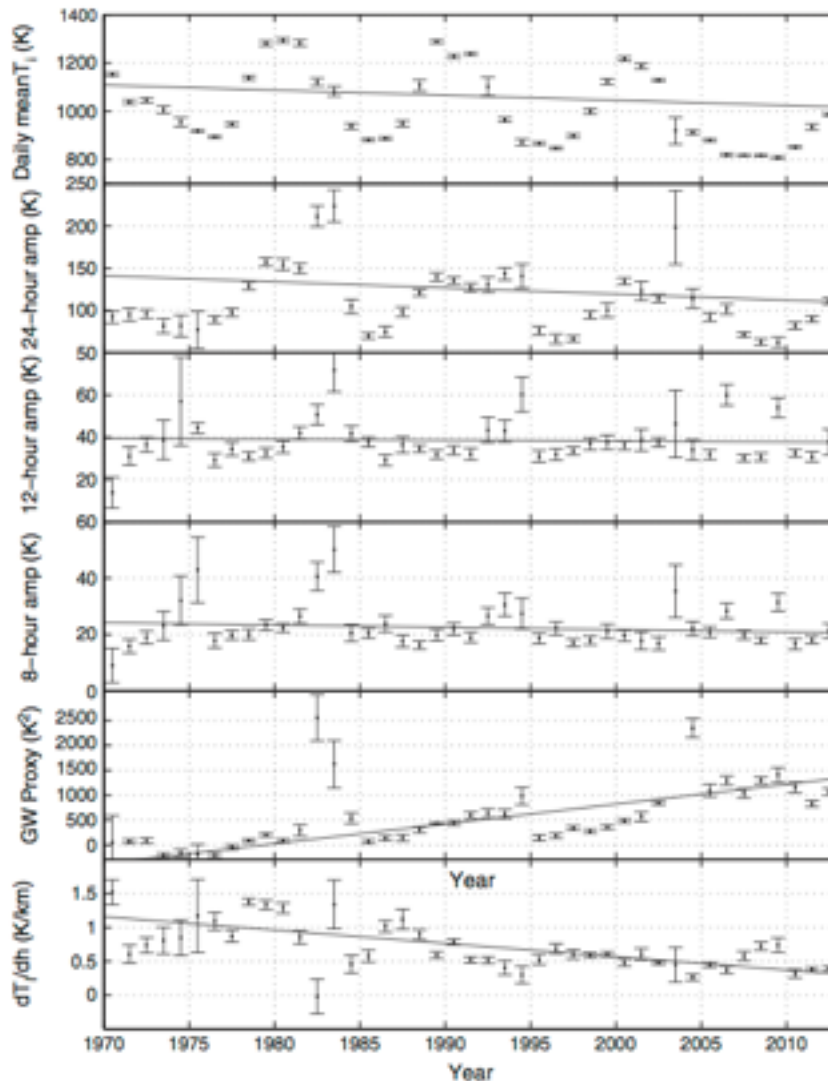
Ti, Te, and Tn



Ti dependency on Tn, [O], Ne, and Te



Gravity waves trends?



- (a) the climate regime shift of 1976–1977 launched slow Rossby waves across the oceans which continue to propagate to this day,
- (b) winds over this increasingly corrugated ocean have launched increasing fluxes of gravity waves into the atmosphere,
- (c) these increasing fluxes of gravity waves have propagated to the thermosphere to produce increasing amounts of cooling

Oliver, W. L., S.-R. Zhang, and L. P. Goncharenko (2013), Is thermospheric global cooling caused by gravity waves, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 118, 1–11, doi:10.1002/jgra.50370.

Summary

- Similarities exist between Ti trends derived from MH, Sondrestrome and Poker Flat / Chatanika
 - Height dependency
 - Day-night difference
 - Strong cooling: ~90K (daytime average) in 45 years; or 45K (day+night)
- Questions:
 - Stronger cooling than expected (from CO₂ effect)
 - Day-night difference