

Ionosphere Simulated by WACCM-X

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WACCM-X is a whole atmosphere model that extends into the thermosphere and ionosphere.

COSMIC Ne Profile Fitting

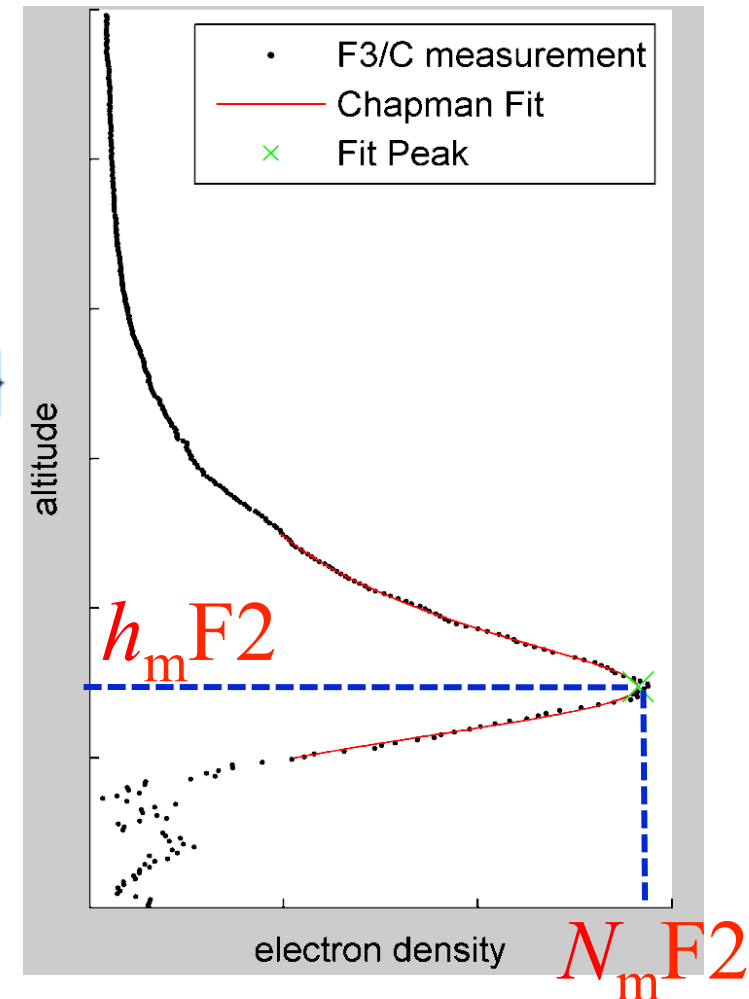
Chapman profile

$$N_e(h) = N_m F_2 \exp \{0.5 [1 - z - \exp(-z)]\}$$

$$z = (h - h_m F_2) / H(h)$$

Peak parameters:

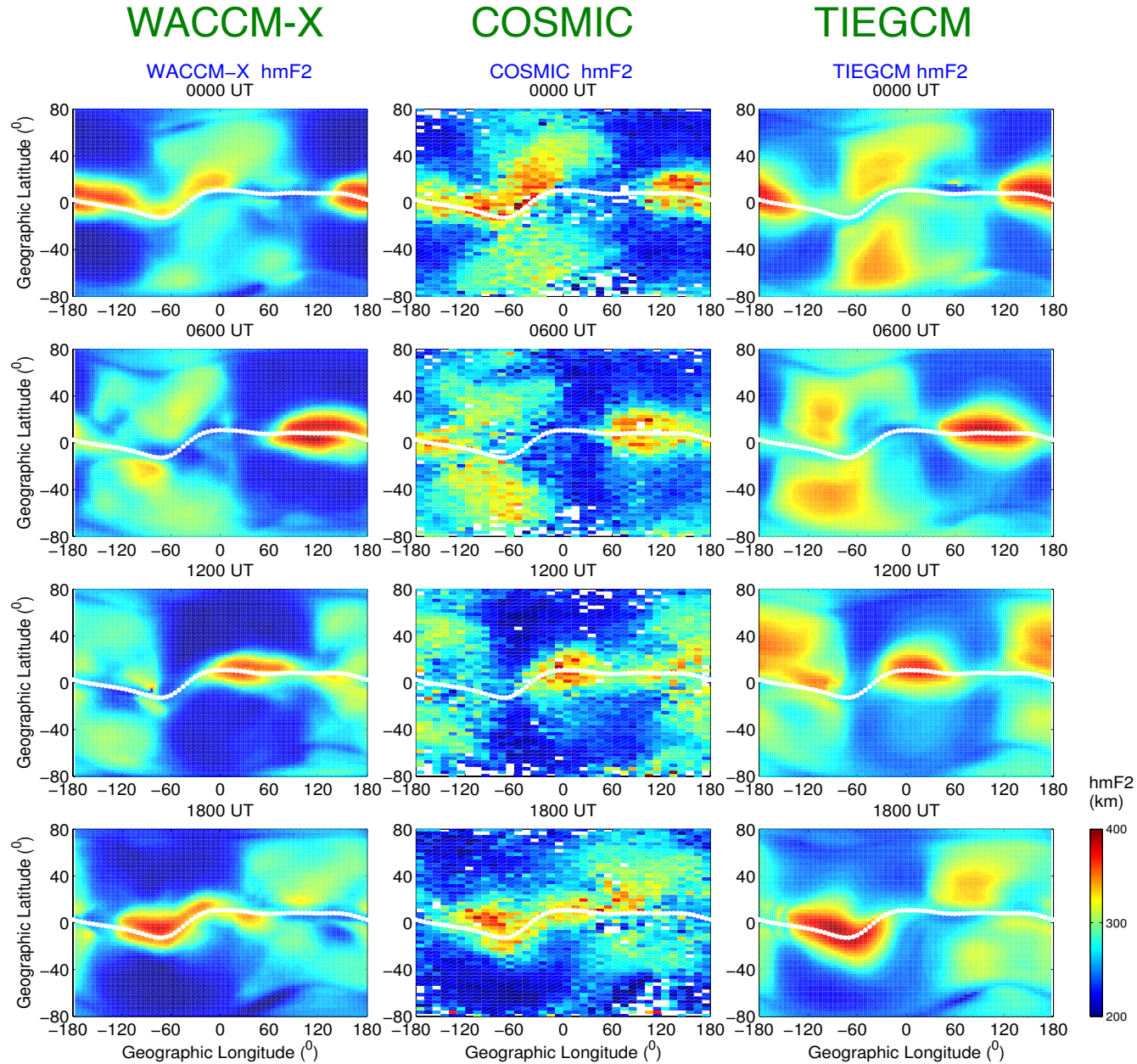
$N_m F_2$ and $h_m F_2$



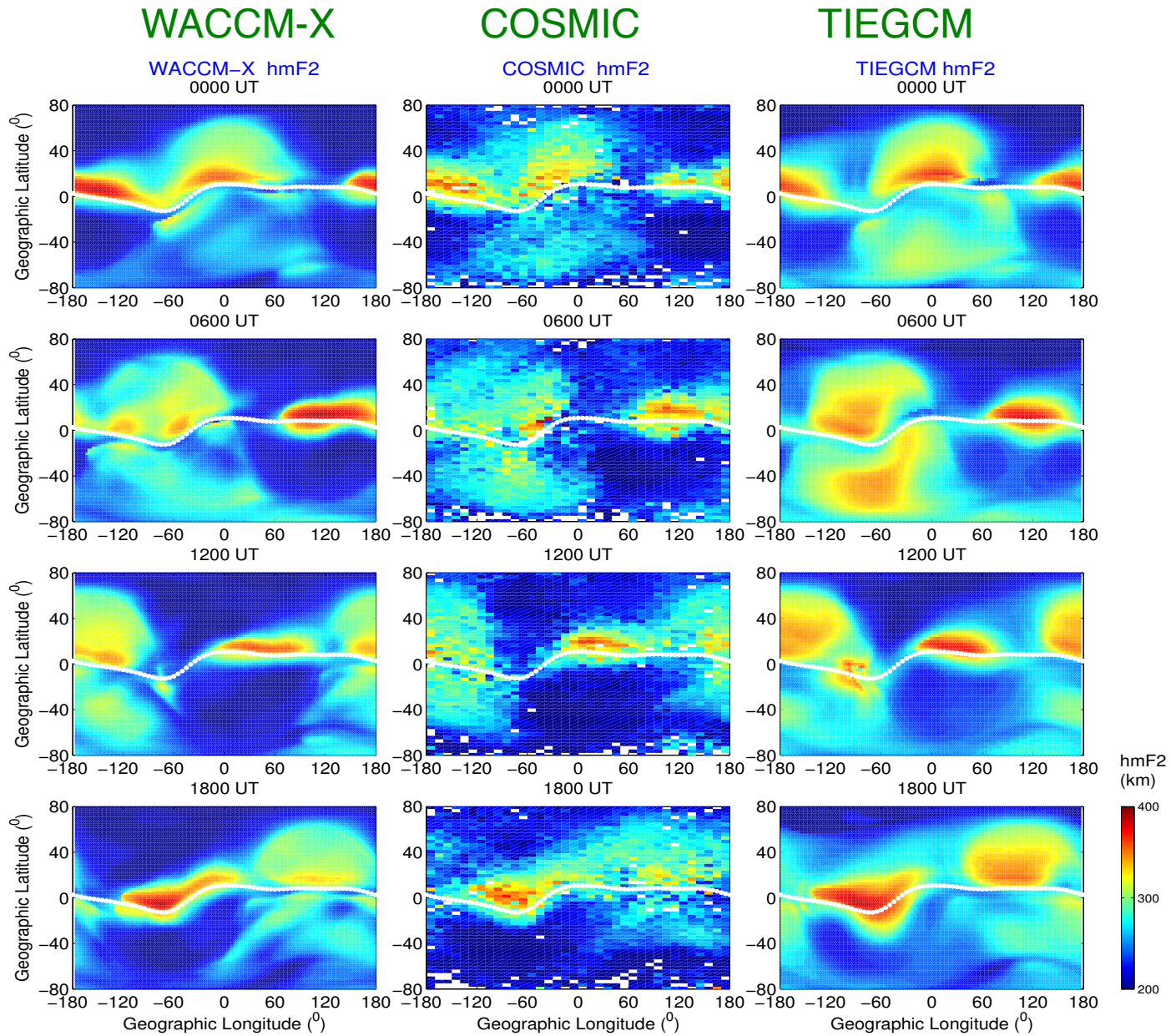
C005.2006.258.03.26.G23

hmF2 in March Equinox

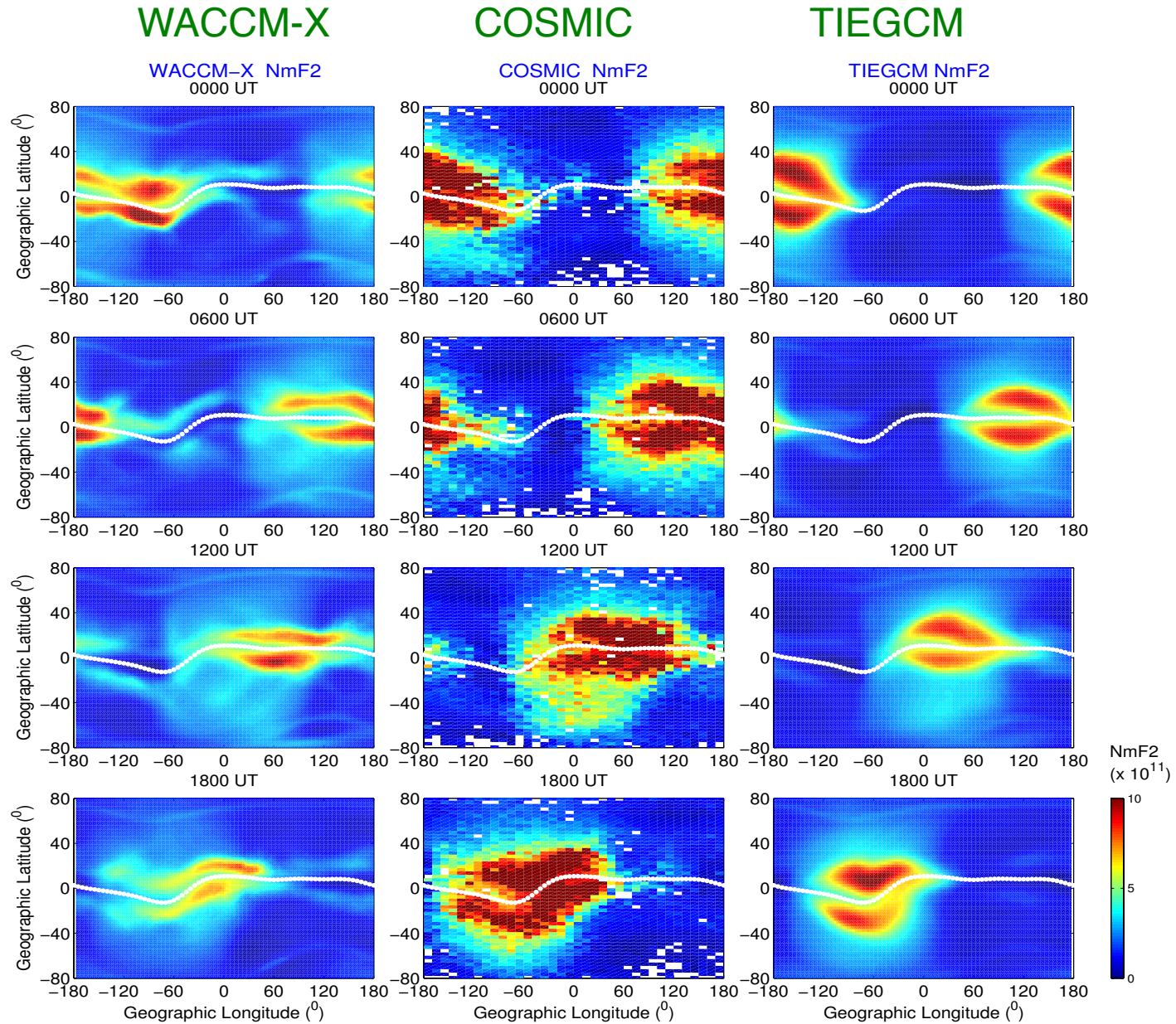
Free Run results



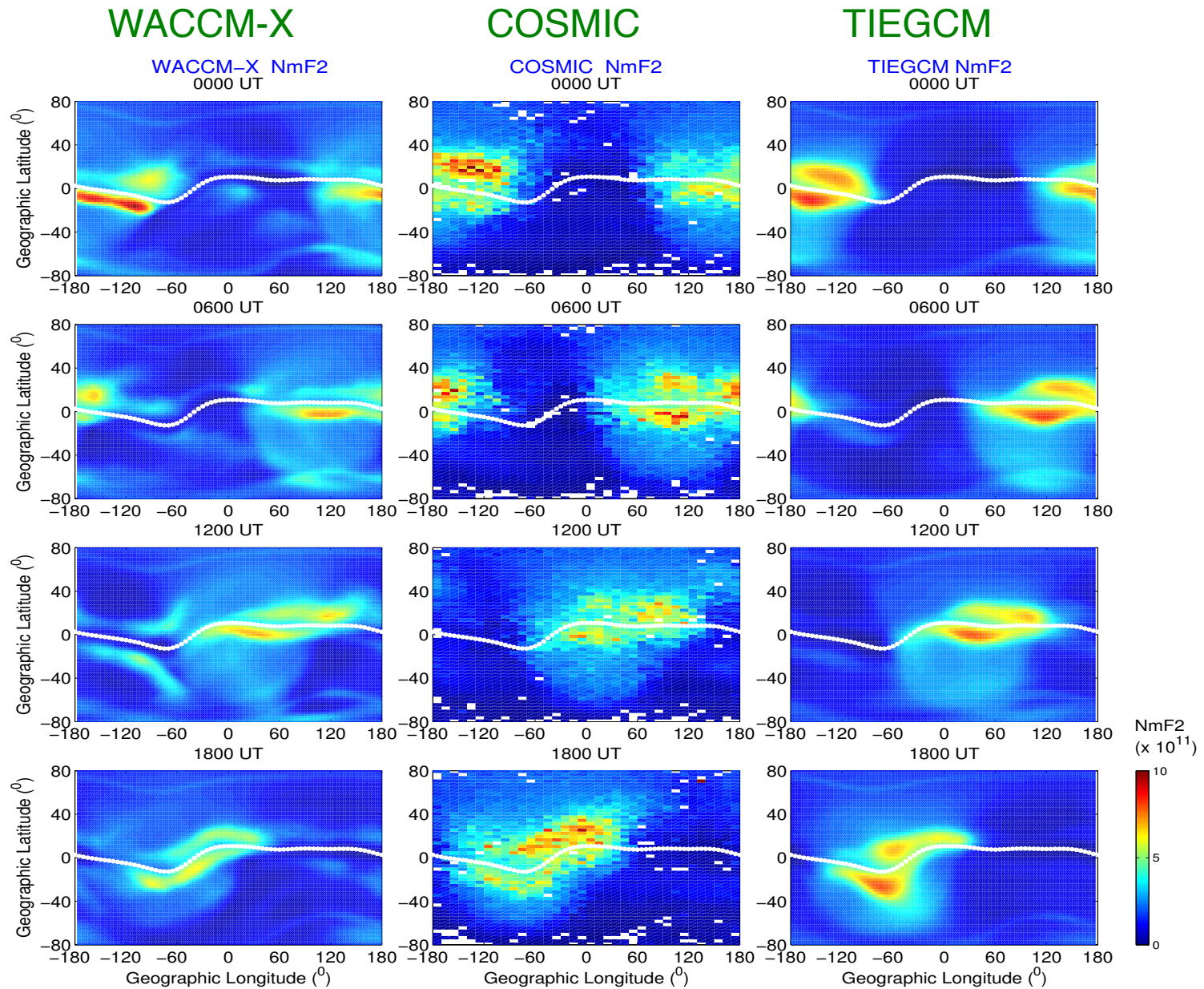
hmF2 in June Solstice



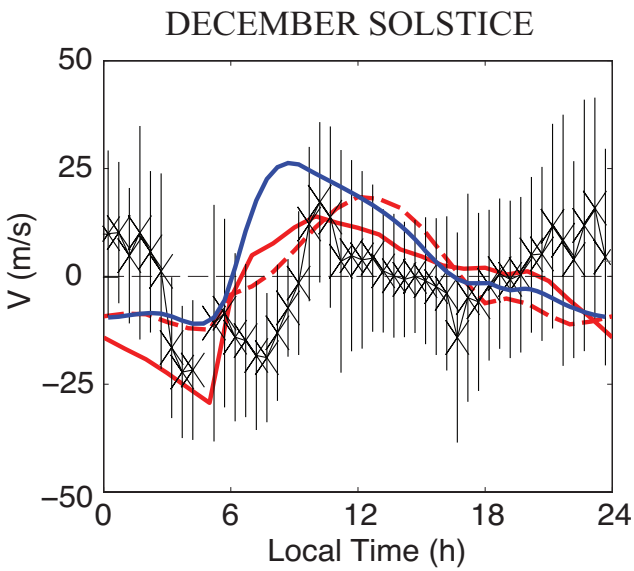
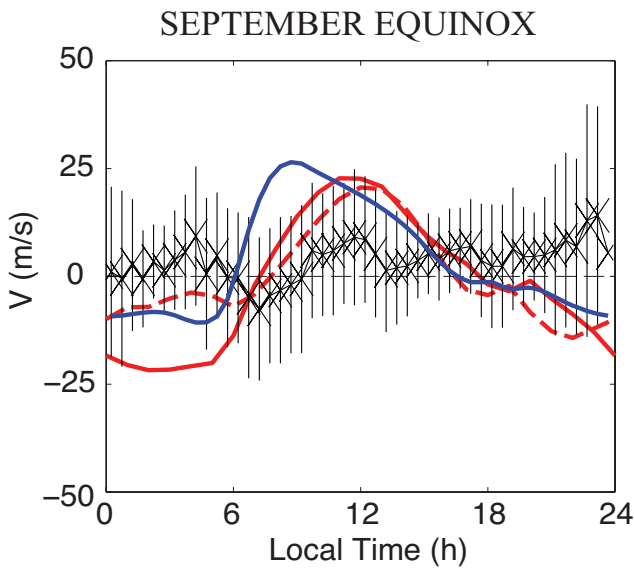
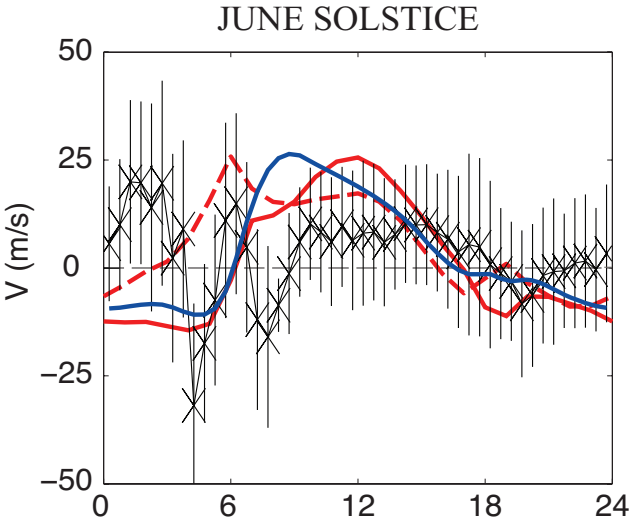
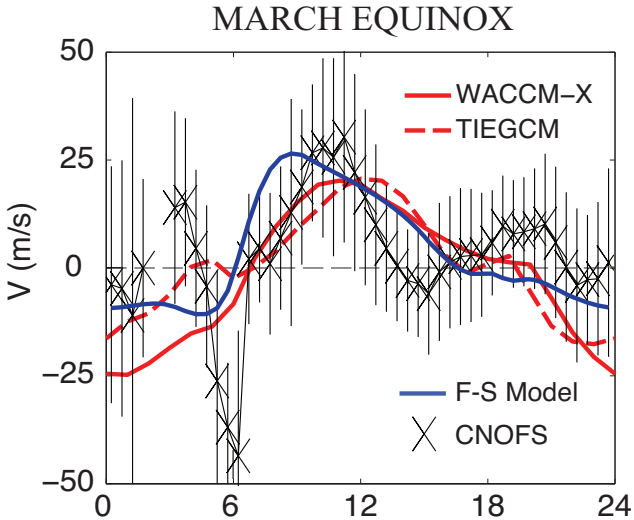
NmF2 in March Equinox



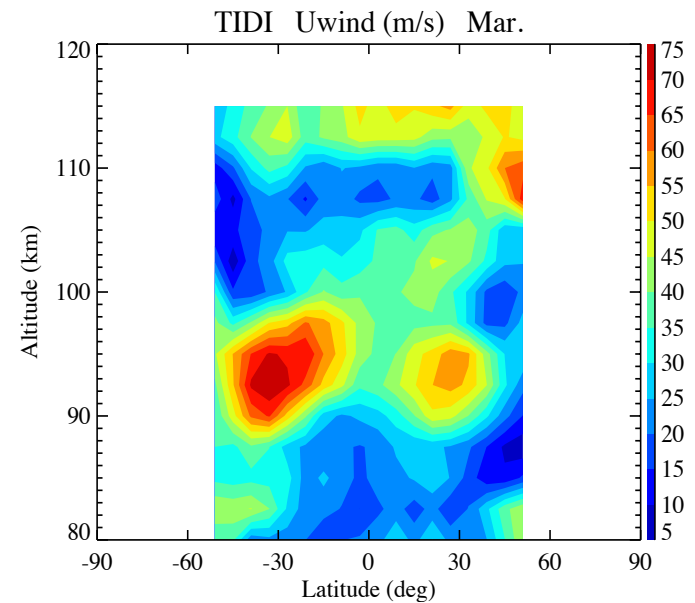
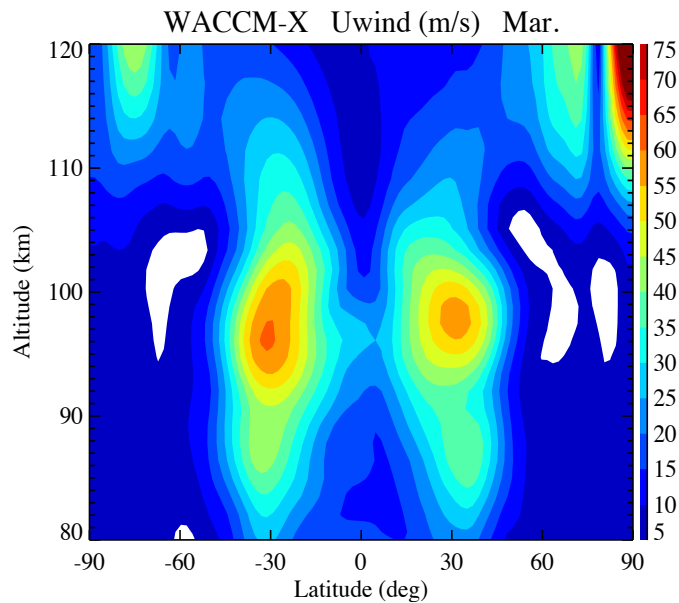
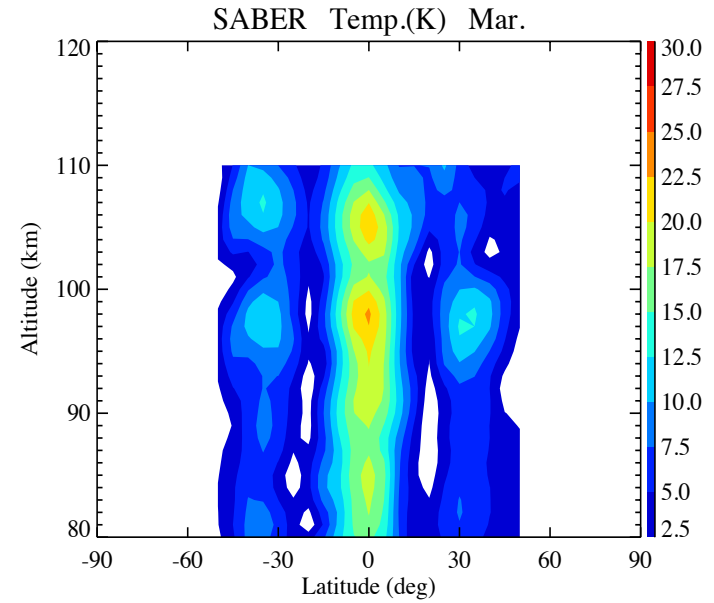
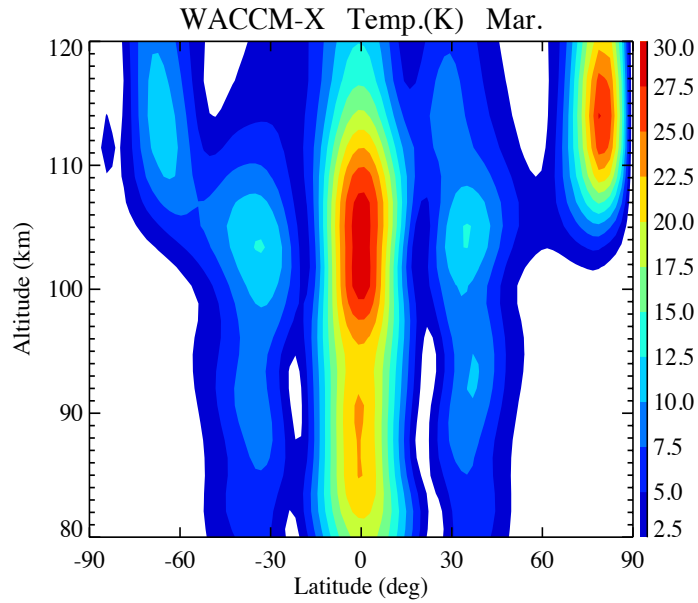
NmF2 in June Solstice



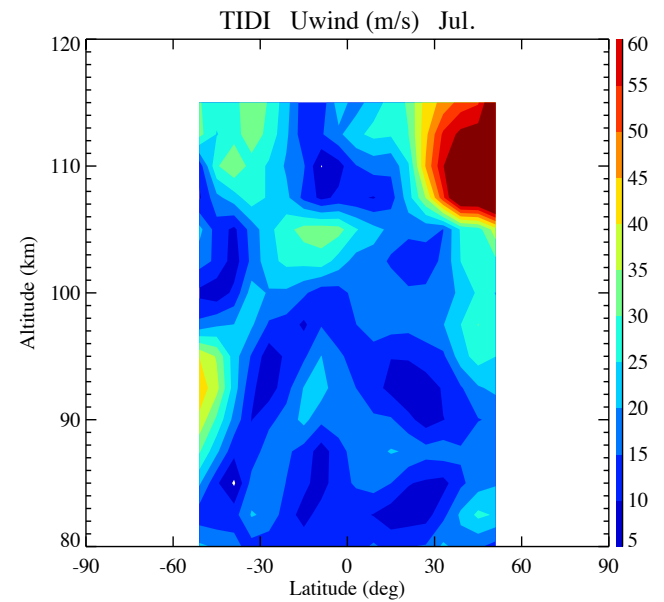
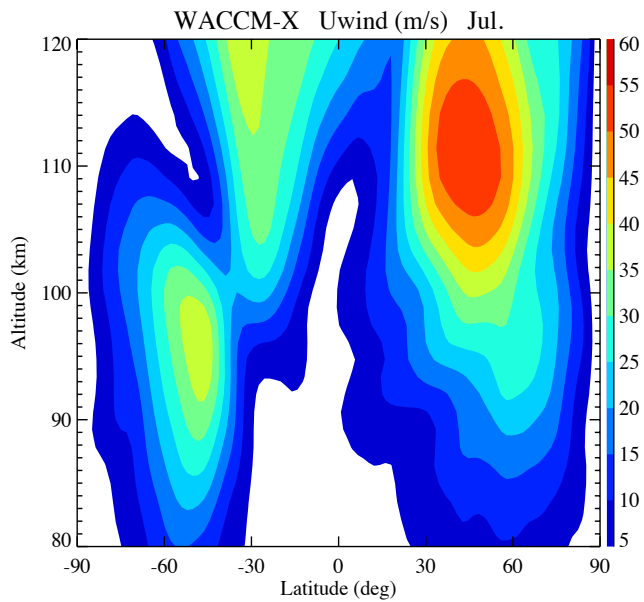
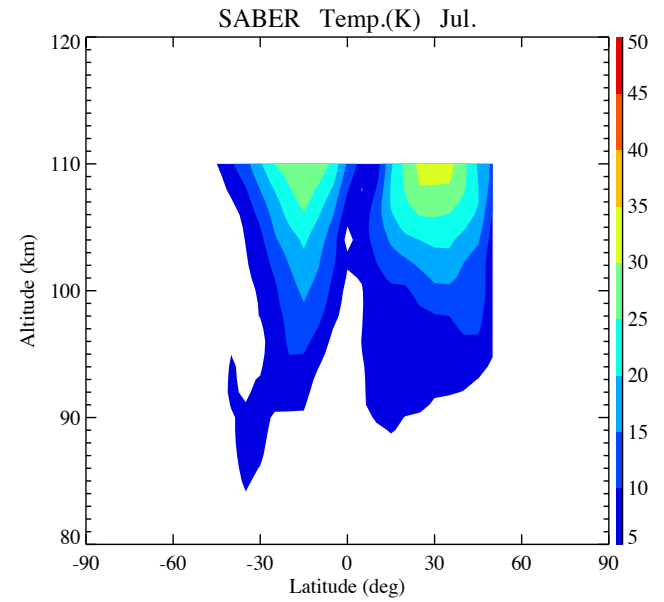
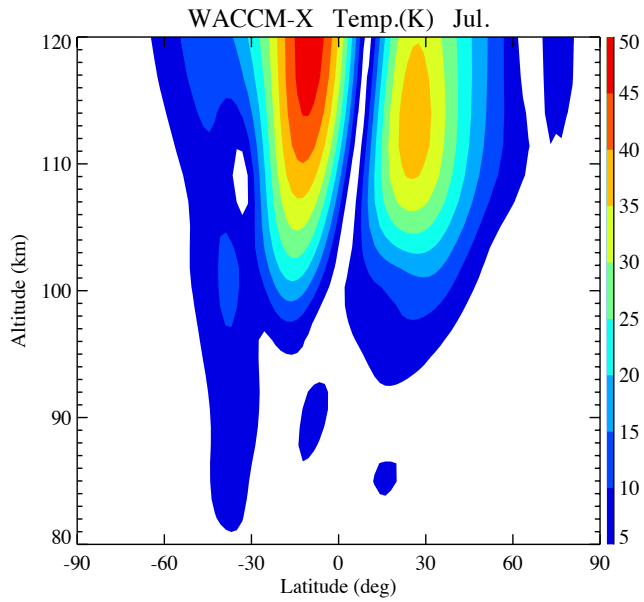
Ionospheric Vertical Drift over Jicamarca



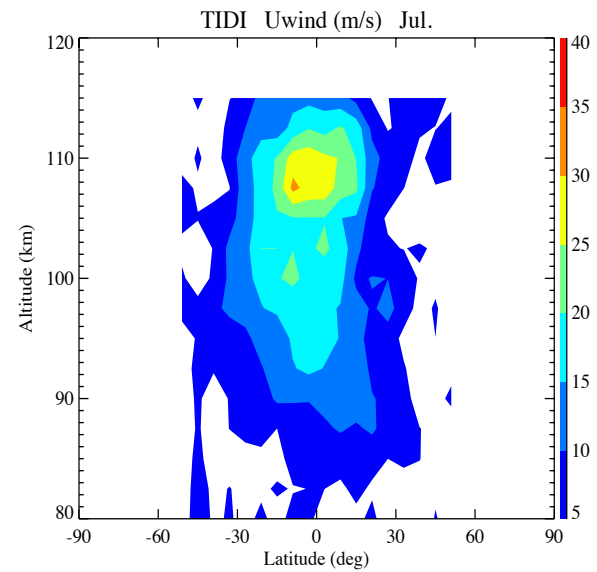
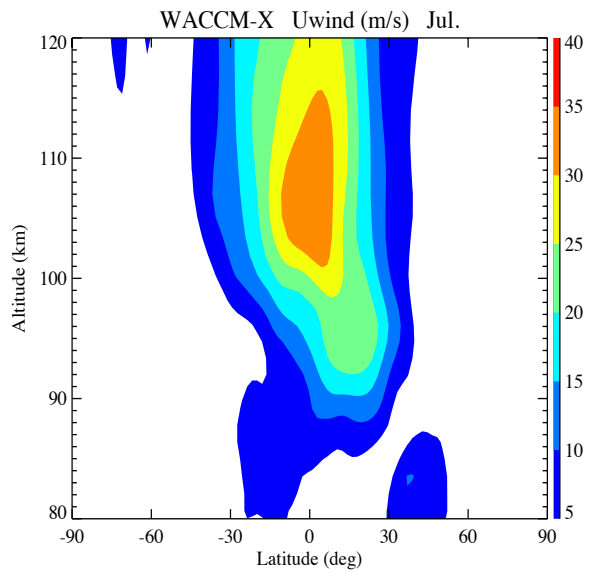
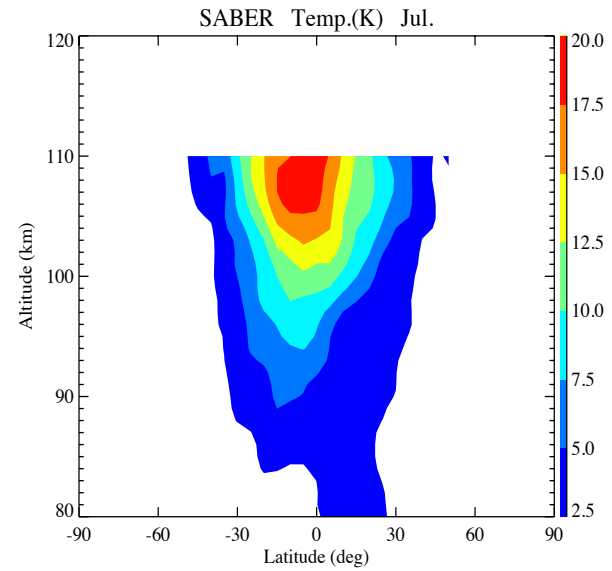
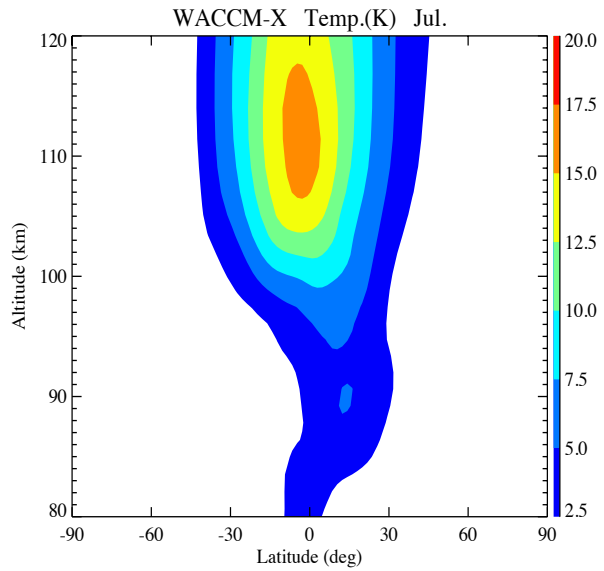
DW1 in March



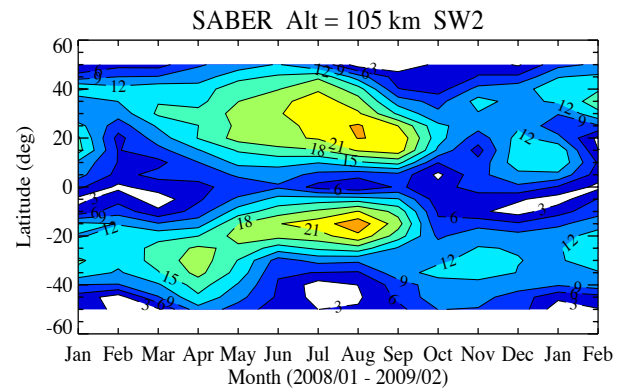
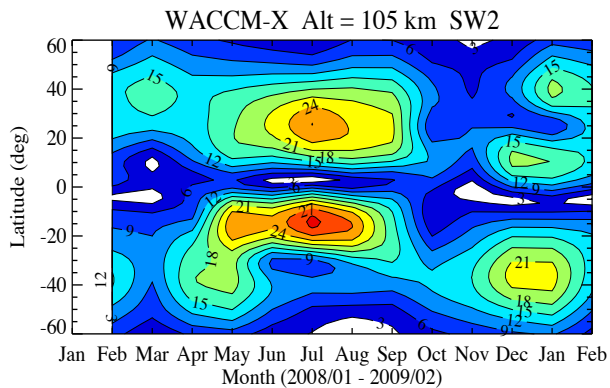
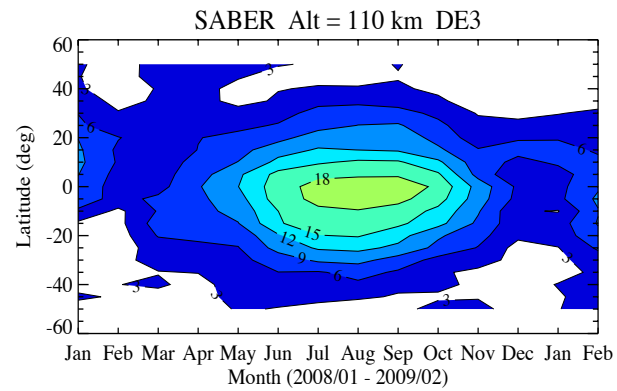
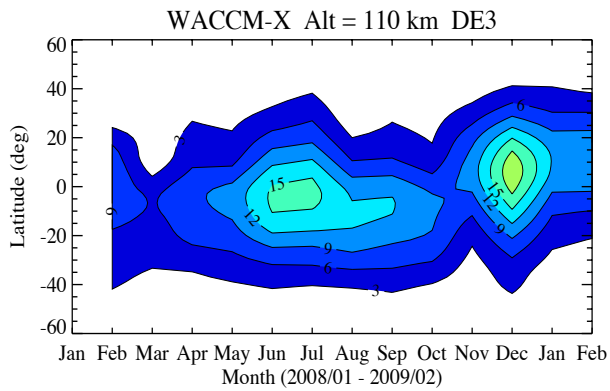
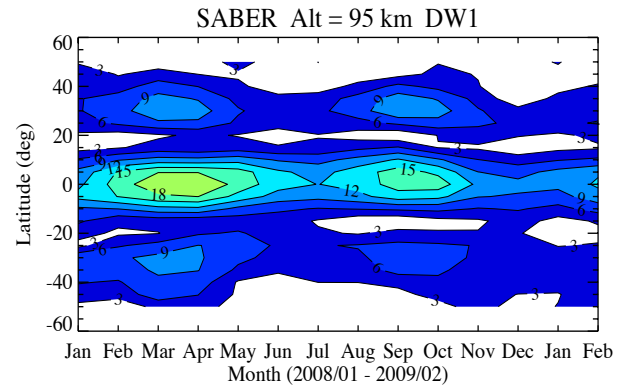
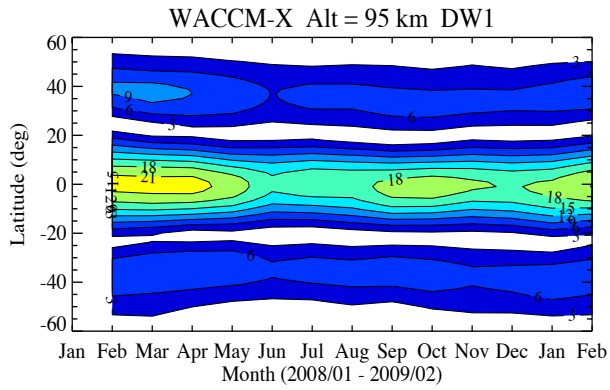
SW2 in July



DE3 in July



Seasonal Variability of Tides



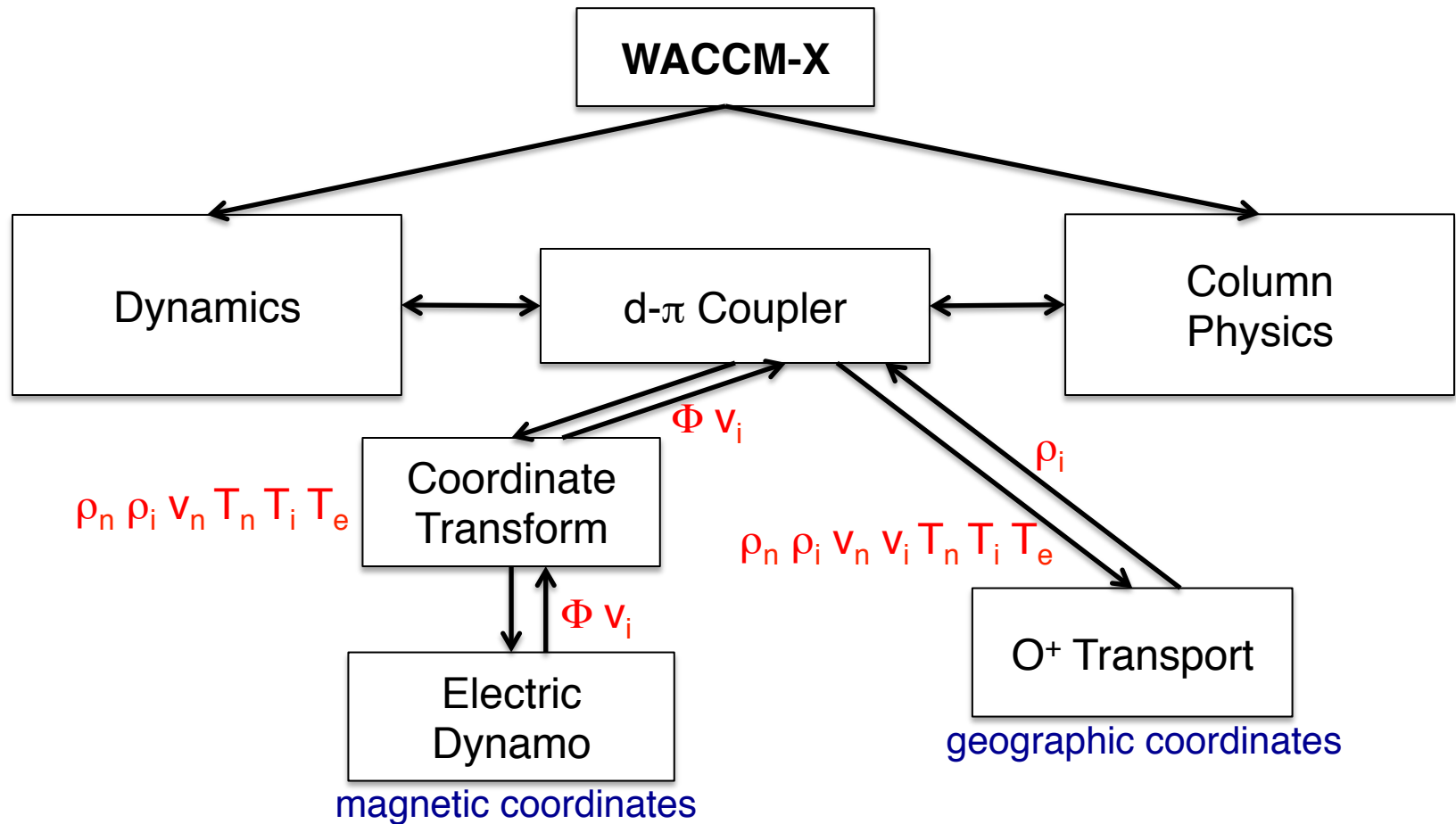
Summary

- **WACCM-X captures the seasonal variability of tides remarkably well, including the diurnal westward harmonic (DW1), semidiurnal westward harmonic (SW2), and diurnal eastward harmonic with zonal wavenumber 3 (DE3).**
- **Ionosphere climatological features (NmF2 and hmF2) from WACCM-X are in good agreement with the results derived from COSMIC data. WACCM-X predicted NmF2 values are a little bit lower and equatorial ionization anomaly crests are closer to the magnetic equator, relative to COSMIC observations.**
- **Discrepancies exist among WACCM-X, TIEGCM and CNOFS derived vertical ion drifts. CNOFS observed vertical drift exhibit semi- or ter-diurnal variations while models' (WACCM-X and TIEGCM) results are dominated by diurnal variations.**

WACCM and WACCM-X Components and Status

Model Framework	Chemistry	Physics	Physics-X	Resolution
<p>Extension of the NCAR Community Atmosphere Model (CAM)</p> <p>Finite Volume Dynamical Core</p>	<p>MOZART+ Ion Chemistry (~60 species)</p> <p>Fully-interactive with dynamics.</p>	<p>Long wave/short wave/EUV</p> <p>RRTMG</p> <p>IR cooling (LTE/non-LTE)</p> <p>Modal Aerosol</p> <p>CARMA</p> <p>Parameterized GW</p> <p>Major/minor species diffusion (+UBC)</p> <p>Molecular viscosity and thermal conductivity (+UBC)</p> <p>Species dependent Cp, R, m.</p>	<p>Parameterized electric field at high, mid, low latitudes. IGRF geomagnetic field.</p> <p>Auroral processes, ion drag and Joule heating</p> <p>Ion/electron energy equations</p> <p>Ambipolar diffusion</p> <p>Ionospheric dynamo</p> <p>Ion/electron transport</p> <p>Coupling with plasmasphere/magnetosphere</p>	<p>Horizontal: 1.9° x 2.5° (lat x lon configurable as needed)</p> <p>Vertical: 66 levels (0-140km) 81/125 levels 0-~500km</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 1.0km in Upper Troposphere/ Lower Stratosphere • 1-2 km in strat. • 0.5 scale height in mesosphere/ thermosphere (0.25 scale height in mesosphere/ thermosphere with 125 levels)

Integrating Ionospheric Dynamics



d- π Coupler: dynamics-physics-ionosphere-electrodynamics (D-PIE) coupler

Electric Dynamo: calculates global electric potential resulting from wind-driven ions

ρ : density v : velocity T : temperature n : neutral i : ion e : electron Φ : electric potential