



# Determining Optimal Setting for AMIENext Procedure Using AMPERE/Iridium Data

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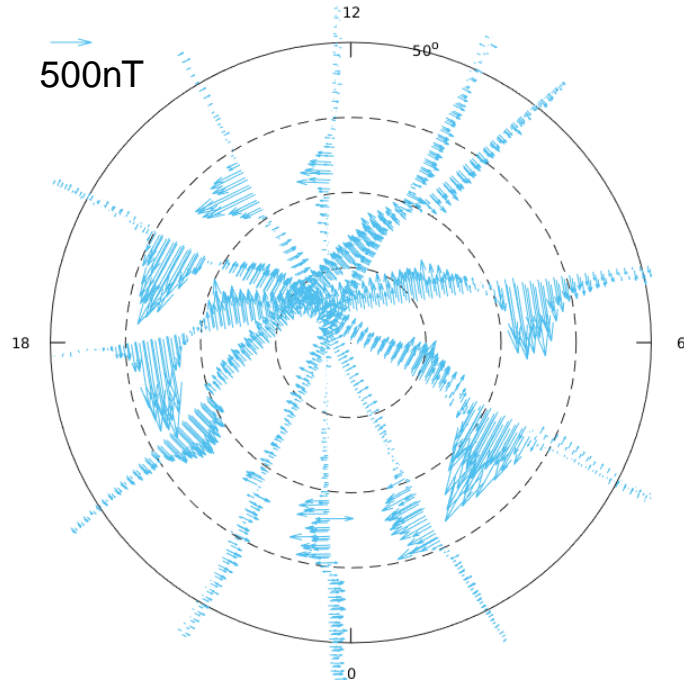
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# Data – Iridium Magnetic Perturbation

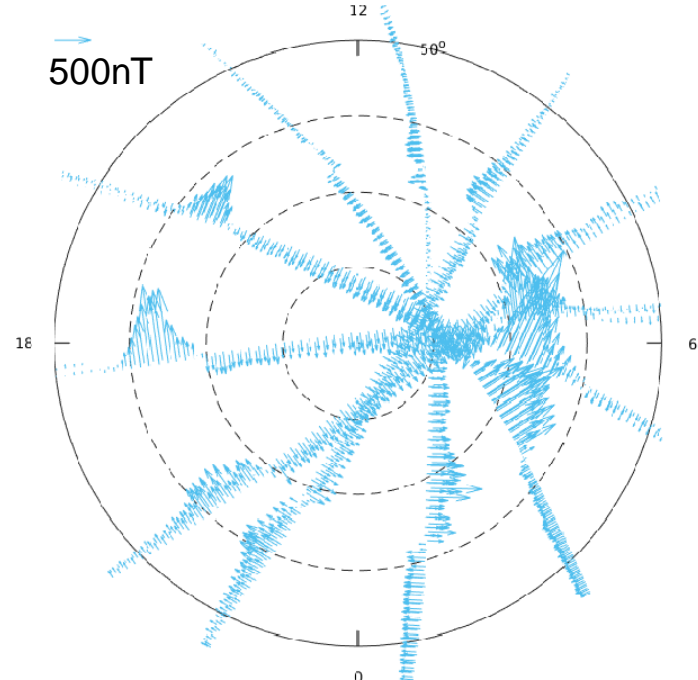
Active Magnetosphere and Planetary Electrodynamics Response Experiment (AMPERE) program provides **Iridium perturbation data** pre-processed for scientific research with a 20-sec cadence in normal operation, 2-sec in high resolution mode.

Only **cross-track component** are extracted in our project because of a higher uncertainty of along-track data due to attitude control in aging spacecraft.

Northen Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere

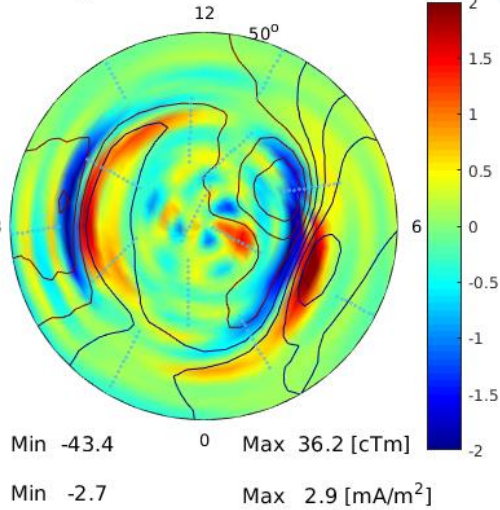


36-min  
window  
around  
11:40 UT,  
May 20<sup>th</sup>,  
2010 with  
20-sec  
cadence

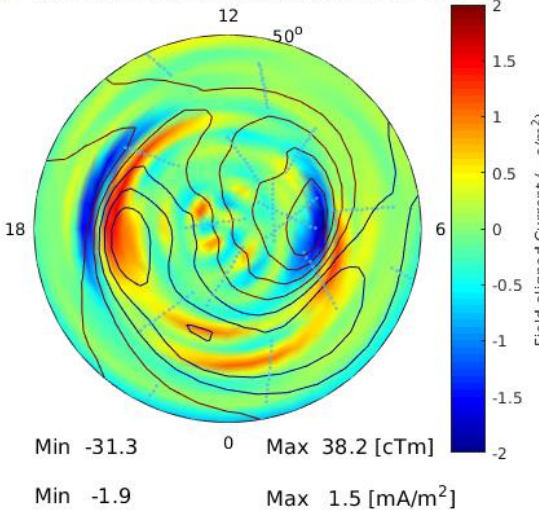
# Impacts of the Background Model and Background Error Covariance on AMIENext Analyses

mean  
and  
EOFs  
window  
=  
36-min

(a) NH Magnetic Potential and FAC at 11 : 40

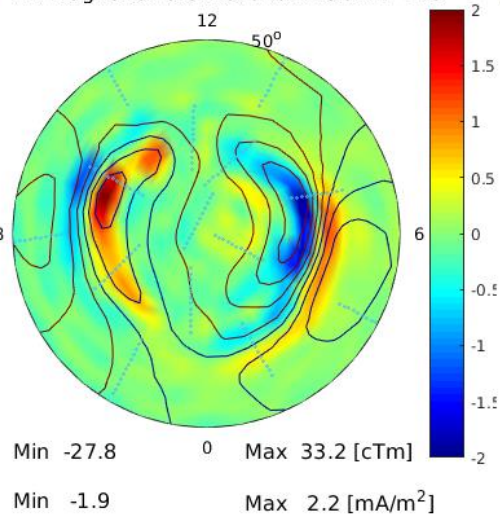


(b) SH Magnetic Potential and FAC at 11 : 40

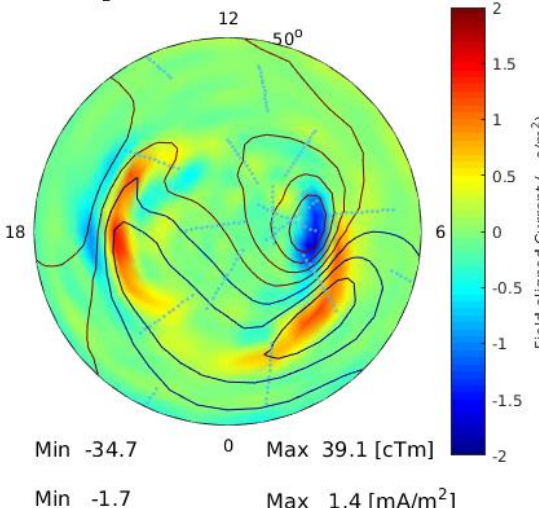


mean  
and  
EOFs  
window  
=  
one  
day

(c) NH Magnetic Potential and FAC at 11 : 40



(d) SH Magnetic Potential and FAC at 11 : 40



Optimal interpolation (OI) analyses of magnetic potential and FAC are generated from the new AMIENext procedure (Matsuo, 2015) by assimilating observations over 4 minutes every 2 minutes.

AMIENext magnetic potential pattern in line contours and FAC pattern in color contours for both hemispheres at 11:40 UT on May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2010

# Background Model and Error Covariance

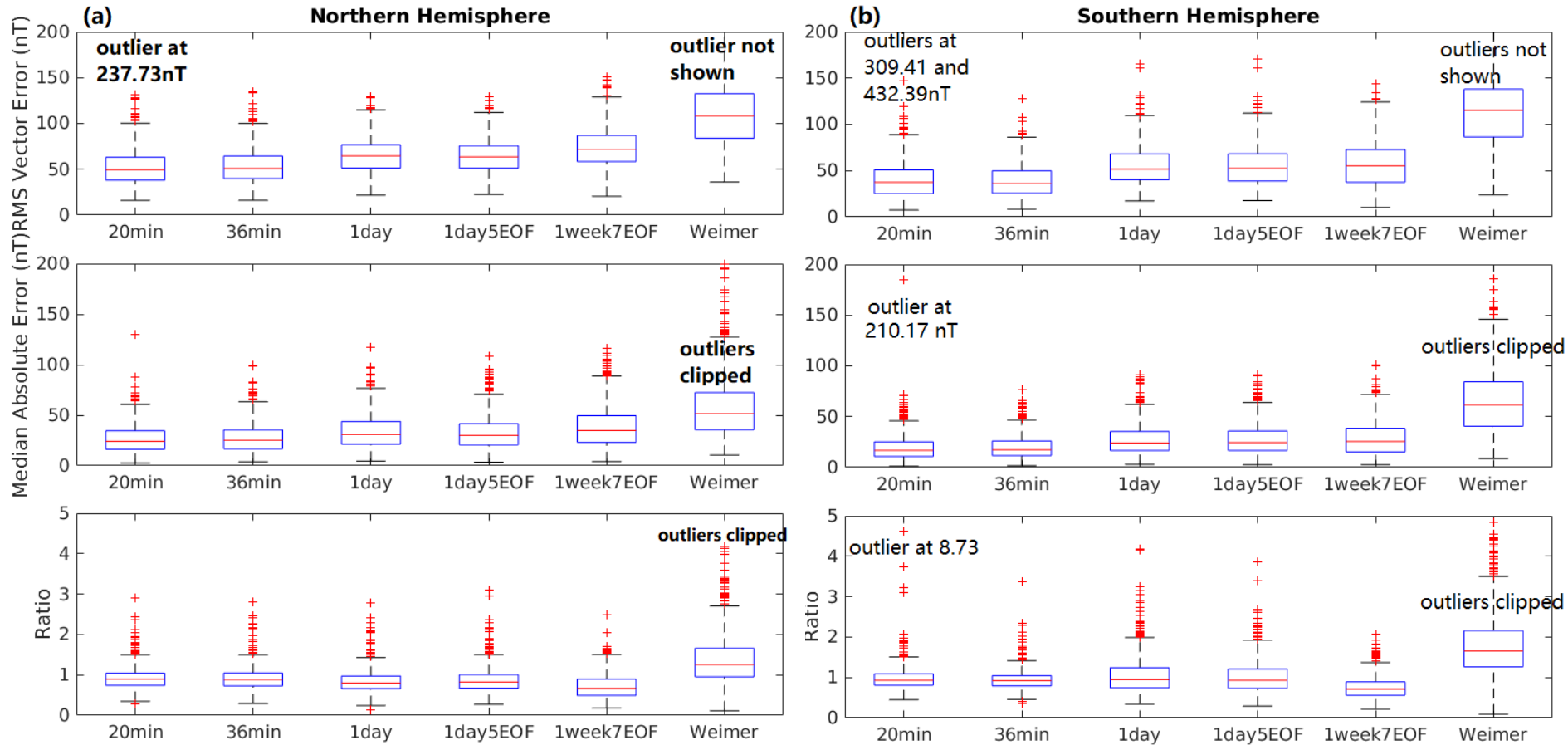
assimilation procedure settings including

- **Use of sample mean vs. empirical model as background**
- **Use of different windows for estimation of mean and Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOFs)**
- **Number of EOFs used to parameterize the background covariance**

	<b>Background Model</b>	<b>Background Covariance</b>
20min	+/- 10-min data mean	+/- 10-min data 3 EOFs
36min	+/- 18-min data mean	+/- 18-min data 3 EOFs
1day	One day data mean	One day data 3 EOFs
1day5EOF	One day data mean	One day data 5 EOFs
1week7EOF	One week data mean	One week data 7 EOFs
Weimer	Weimer (2005) model	+/- 18-min data 3 EOFs <sub>4</sub>

# Results Good Model-Validation Agreement

- Iridium Observation Cross Validation



- DMSP Comparison

	Mean RMSE (nT)	Median RMSE (nT)
NH	147.65	97.02
SH	128.21	76.70

comparable to the agreement found between Iridium and DMSP observations during the same time period discussed in Knipp et al. (2014) <sup>5</sup>

# Future work

- We will look into the influence of constructing the background error covariance  $\mathbf{B}$  in different ways in terms of the time-dependent coefficients  $\alpha^{(i)}$ .

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{\Psi} \text{cov}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^T) \mathbf{\Psi}^T$$

- Optimal settings will be determined for various time scales and characteristics of different solar wind drivers, in particular (Richardson and Cane, 2012)
  - \* corotating high-speed stream
  - \* slow flow
  - \* transient flows originating with CMEs.

Poster: IT poster session, Wednesday, DATA - 05

# References And Acknowledgements

We thank the AMPERE team and the AMPERE Science Center for providing the Iridium-derived data products.

Knipp, D. J., Matsuo, T., Kilcommons, L., Richmond, A., Anderson, B., Korth, H., ... & Parrish, N. (2014). Comparison of magnetic perturbation data from LEO satellite constellations: Statistics of DMSP and AMPERE. *Space Weather*, 12(1), 2-23.

Matsuo, T., Knipp, D. J., Richmond, A. D., Kilcommons, L., & Anderson, B. J. (2015). Inverse procedure for high-latitude ionospheric electrodynamics: Analysis of satellite-borne magnetometer data. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 120(6), 5241-5251.

Richardson, I. G., & Cane, H. V. (2012). Solar wind drivers of geomagnetic storms during more than four solar cycles. *Journal of Space Weather and Space Climate*, 2, A01.

Weimer, D. R. (2005). Improved ionospheric electrodynamic models and application to calculating Joule heating rates. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 110(A5).