Simultaneous Observations for Ion Drifts and Neutral Winds at Jang Bogo Station (JBS), Antarctica

Geonhwa Jee, Young-Bae Ham, Changsup Lee, Eunsol Kim, Jeong-Han Kim, Hyuck-Jin Kwon Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI), Incheon, Korea

> Qian Wu High Altitude Observatory, NCAR, Boulder, Colorado, USA

Nikolay Zabotin¹, Terence Bullett², Justin Mabie² ¹Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA

²Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA



2018 CEDAR Workshop, 24-29 June 2018, Santa Fe, New Mexico

lon motions in the polar region

- Interactions of the solar wind with the magnetosphere
- Resulting electric field drives ion motions
- Two cell plasma convection





Neutral motions in the polar region

Neutrals are accelerated and heated via collisions with convecting ions in addition to being driven by pressure gradient from solar heating on the dayside.



Förster and Haaland. 2015

Ion-neutral coupling in the Polar Region

- Neutral motions are predominantly determined by ion drifts in the polar region.
- By simultaneous observations for ion and neutral motions, we attempt to answer the following questions:
 - How much do the states of ions (e.g., ion drifts & ion density) affect the neural motions? or vice versa (flywheel effect)?
 - How fast do the neutrals respond to the changes of ion motions?



Jang Bogo Staton



KOPR

Simultaneous observations for ion and neutral motions



 FPI neutral winds from OI-630.0nm emission every 55 min. during winter in 2017

 VIPIR-dynasonde Doppler velocity every 2 min. in 2017

VPR

Winds vs. Ion drifts at 250 km





Winds vs. Ion drifts at 250 km





Winter-time observations

Monthly mean vectors

Dynasonde F-region Horizontal Ion Drifts (Geomagnetic coord.)





Neutral winds vs. Ion drifts



Magnitude of ion drifts is larger than neutral winds

Systematic differences also exist in their directions

Neutral winds vs. lon drifts



Magnitude of ion drifts is larger than neutral winds

Systematic differences also exist in their directions

Strong dawn-dusk asymmetry in the neutral winds: closer to ion drifts at dust sector

Neutral winds vs lon dri





Magnitude of ion drifts is larger than neutral winds

Systematic differences also exist in their directions

Strong dawn-dusk asymmetry in the neutral winds: closer to ion drifts at dust sector

Mean plasma densities are greater in the afternoon and evening



Larger density → larger ion-neutral collisions → Neutral winds become closer to ion drifts

TIEGCM Observation



→ 100 m/s (TIEGCM ion drift)

There is a significant discrepancy in the ion drifts from model and observations.

Model substantially underestimates ion drifts; even smaller than neutral winds!

Summary

- Jang Bogo Station (JBS) is located mostly in the southern polar cap region
- Simultaneous observations for the ion drifts and neutral winds are performed by VIPIR and FPI at JBS, respectively
- There exists significant and rather systematic differences between them
- Effect of ion drift seems to show a strong dependence on ion density
- TIEGCM greatly underestimates ion drifts

Future works

- Time resolution of FPI wind measurements will be improved from 55 min. to 15 min.
- Continuously operate FPI and VIPIR for a long-term observation to further investigate the ion-neutral couplings for various geophysical conditions such as IMF, F10.7, Kp, auroral activity etc.



Jang Bogo Station, JBS

Thank you!

POLA-05 "Comparison of neutral winds and ion drifts observed at Jang Bogo station, Antarctica", presented by Ham,Young-bae

