

# The N Dimensional Lomb Scargle Periodogram for Characterizing TIDs



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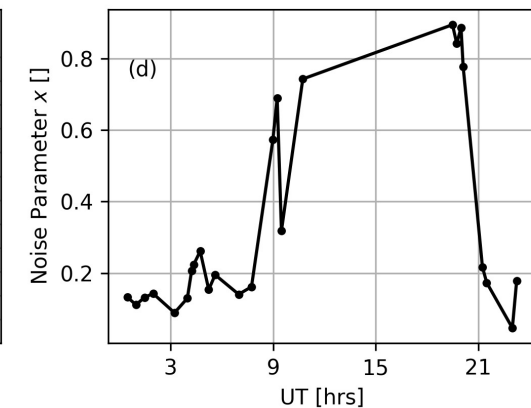
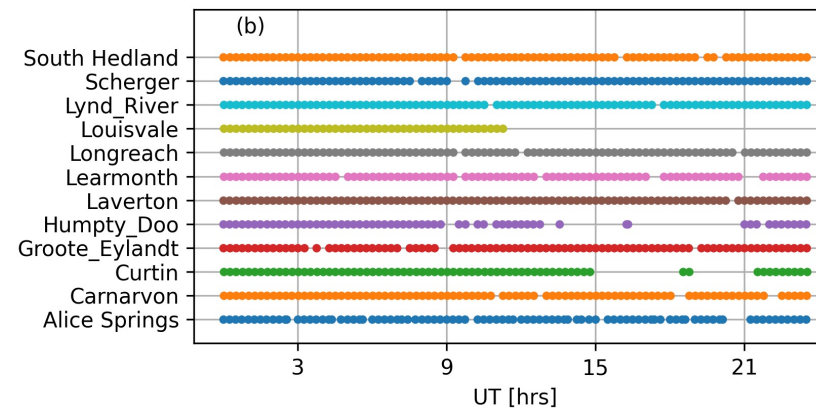
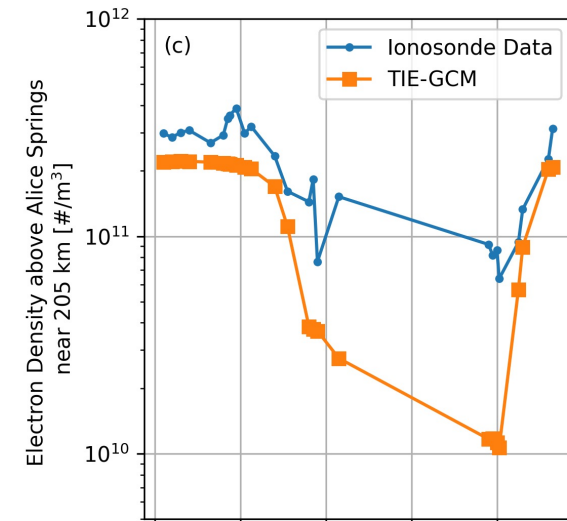
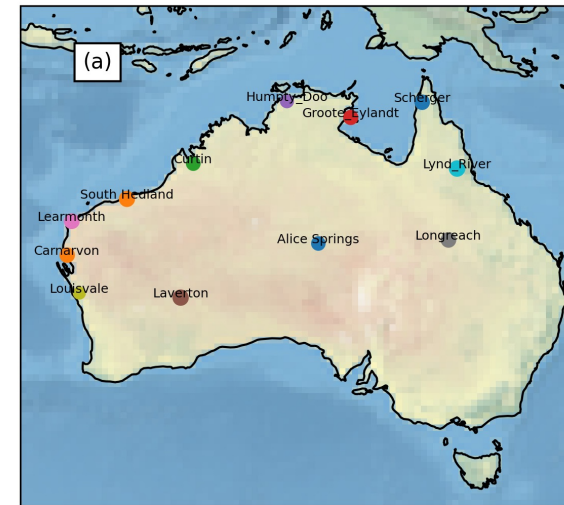
# Summary

- Traveling Ionospheric Disturbances (TIDs) are a widely-studied phenomena in the ionosphere
- TEC data can be interpolated onto a regular space and time grid and then Fourier Transformed to study the spectra
- We have developed the N Dimensional Lomb-Scargle Periodogram (ND LSP) which removes the need for interpolation
- We demonstrate this method on ionosonde data
- We compare to a TEC analysis and find similar results

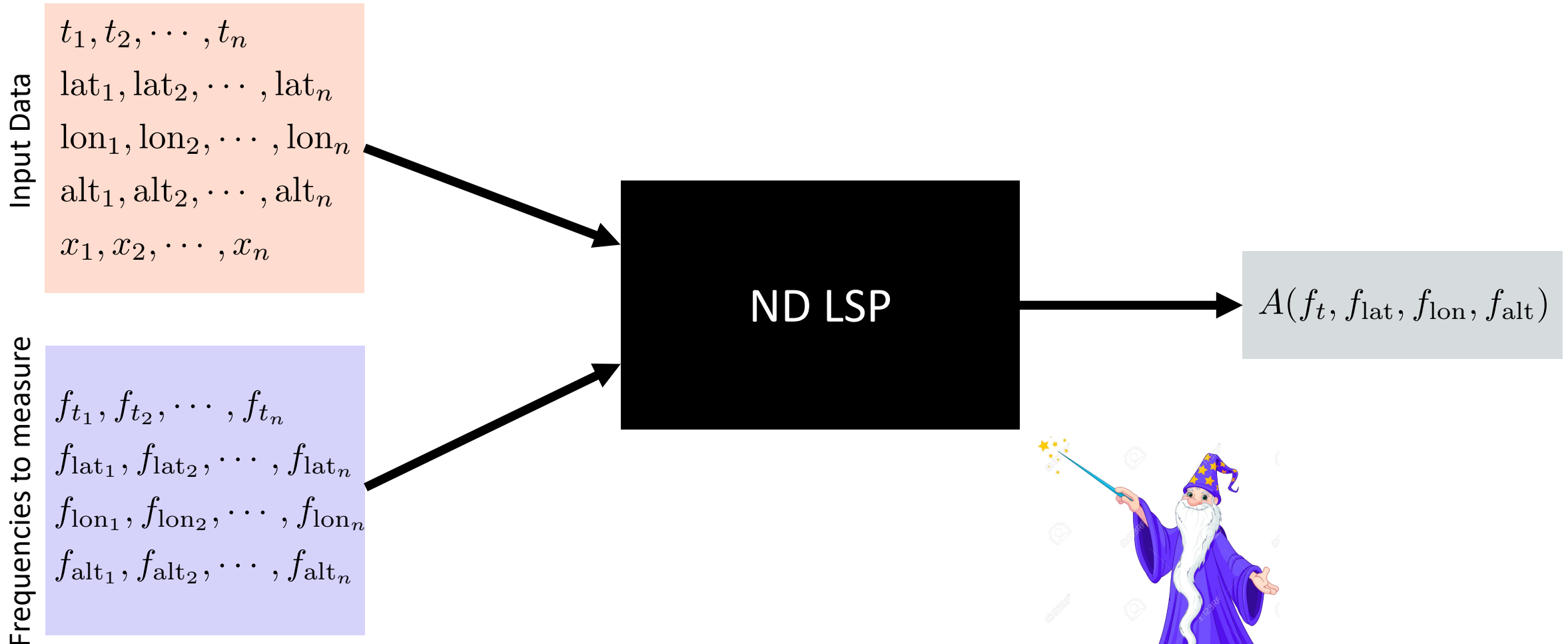
# Our Dataset

- We used data over Australia on June 29, 2019
- 12 ionosondes each with a nominal 15-minute cadence
- Only use portion of the electron density profile that is directly measured
- Sparse and irregular horizontal coverage
- We use TIE-GCM to estimate a smooth background and measure deviations from this using 'x'

$$x = \log_{10}(N_{eI}) - \log_{10}(N_{eB})$$

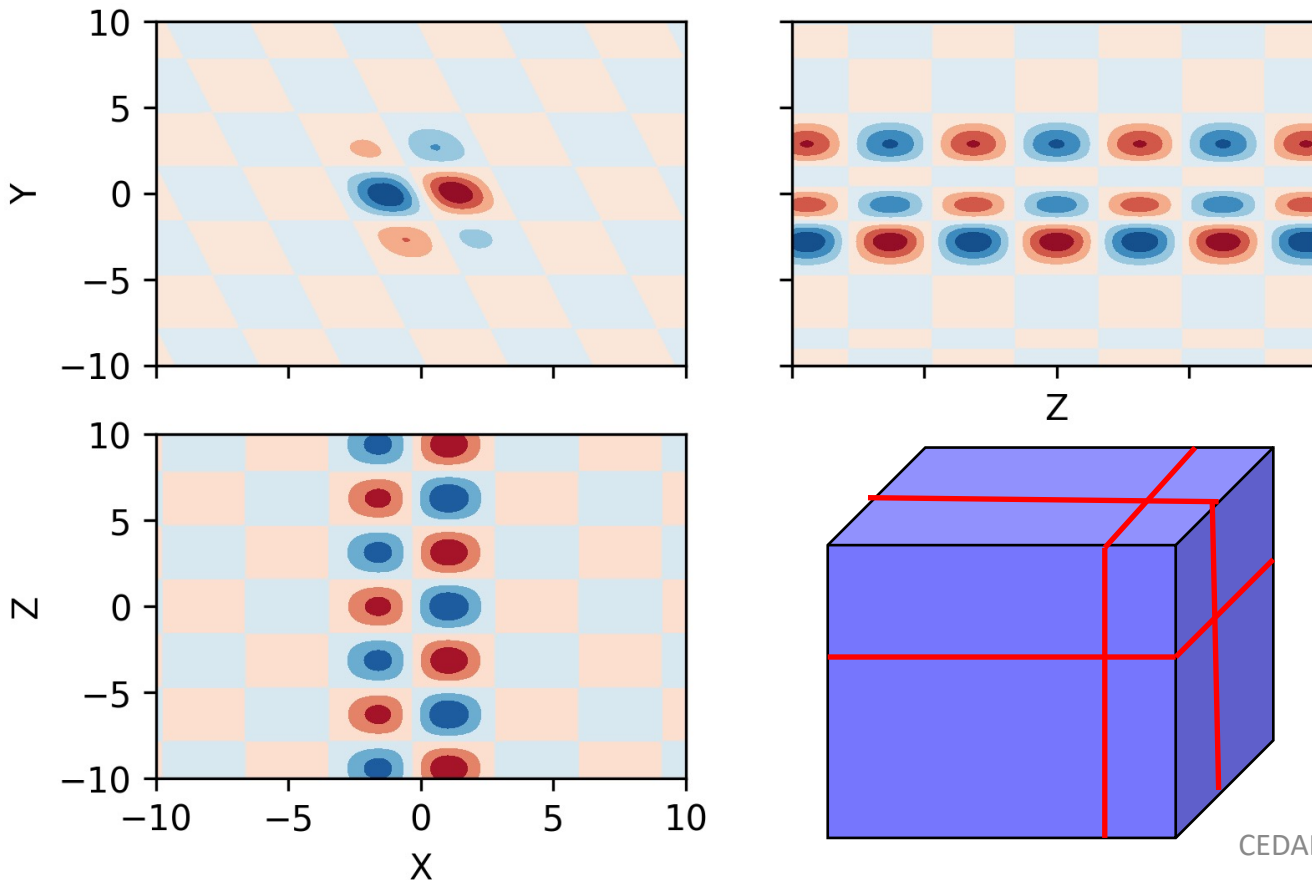


# Our Method



# Visualizing Test Multi-Dimensional Data

$$A = \sin(x + y/3) \cos(y) \cos(z) \exp(-(x^2 + y^2)/10)$$



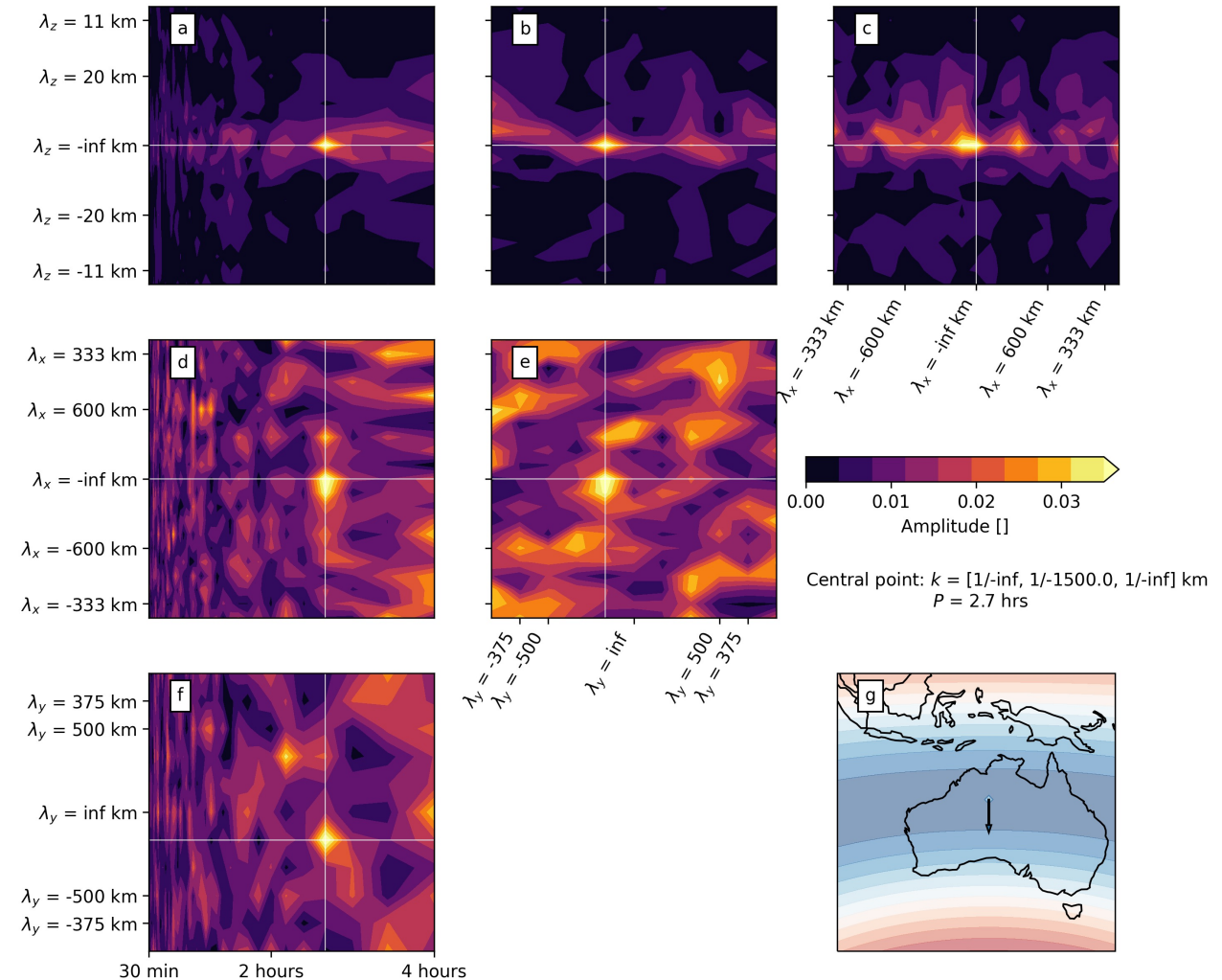
- A three-dimensional function  $f(x,y,z)$  can be visualized with three slices through a central point.
- This is shown for the central point of  $(3, 1, \pi)$
- We can't see all the data at once

# Visualizing Real Data

- Our amplitude is a 4D array – so there are six orthogonal slices through a central point instead of three
- Our central point is a clear peak in all dimensions, and the largest TID in the dataset.
- Traveling due south with speed = 562 km/hr = 156 m/s
- Black arrow in (g) shows the distance the wave moves in an hour

\*Assuming waves are *coherent* over the whole domain

\*\*Ignoring that we are on a rotating sphere

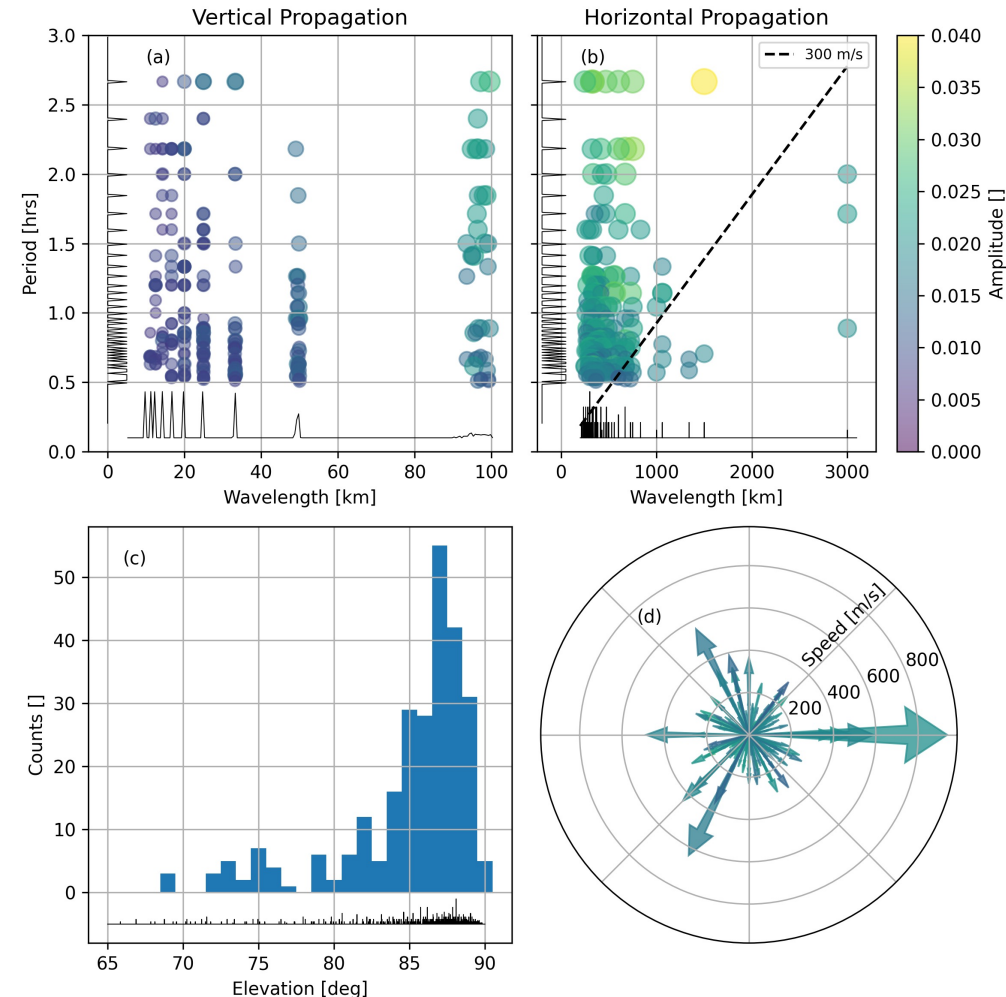


# TID Statistics

- Define a TID to be: 1) a local peak 2) significantly higher than the noise floor
- Amplitudes are shown as color. An amplitude of  $x \sim 0.04$  corresponds to an electron density variation of  $10^{0.04} - 1 = \sim 9\%$
- Because of our measurement geometry, we only see horizontal TIDs, or TIDs with elevations over  $64^\circ$

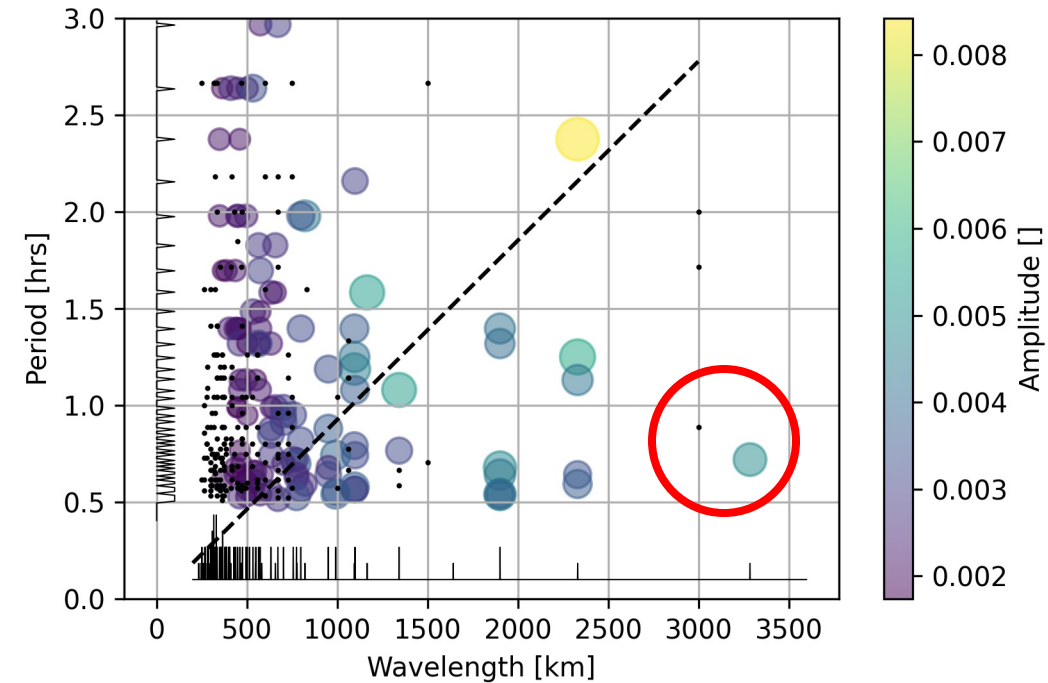
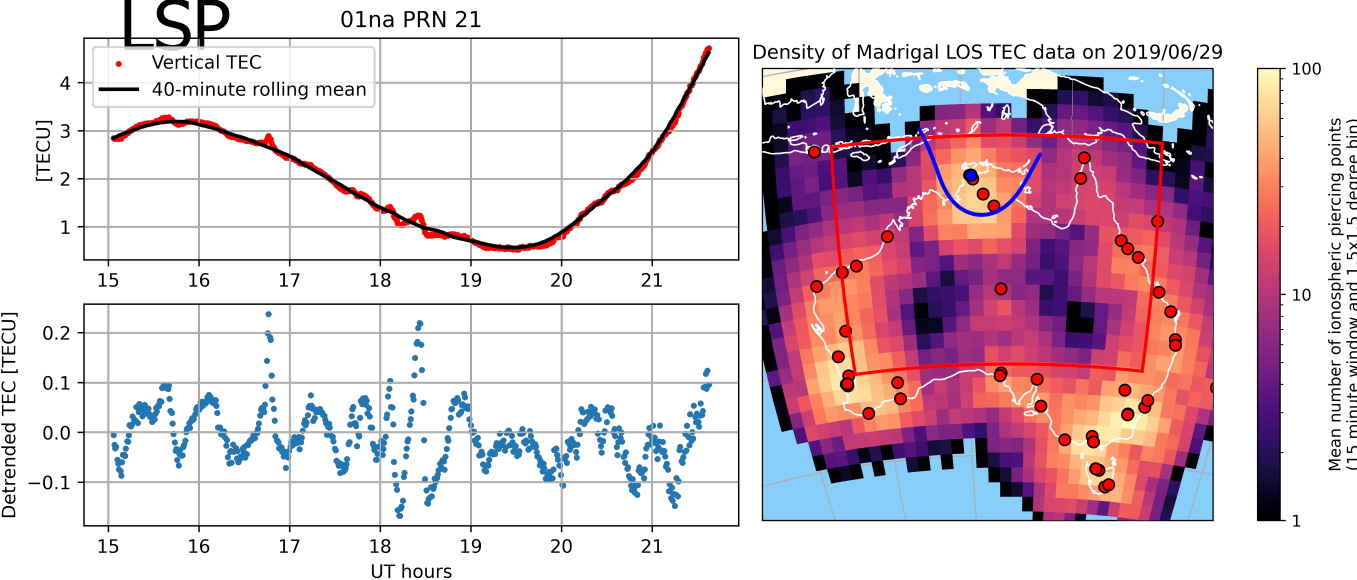
**A) This near-vertical population of TIDs are invisible if using only TEC data**

**B) Non-vertical TIDs are mischaracterized if using a single ionosonde**



# Comparison to TEC data

- Used method in Azeem et al., 2018 to calculate wave spectra using TEC and interpolation.
- Large colored dots show waves from TEC and FFT analysis, small black points show waves from Ionosonde and ND LSP



**Very similar morphologies despite different resolvable wavelengths and periods!**

**ND LSP Analysis matches independent analysis and provides new information about the near-vertical TIDs**



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**PS: WE ARE HIRING!**

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