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Modeling Center

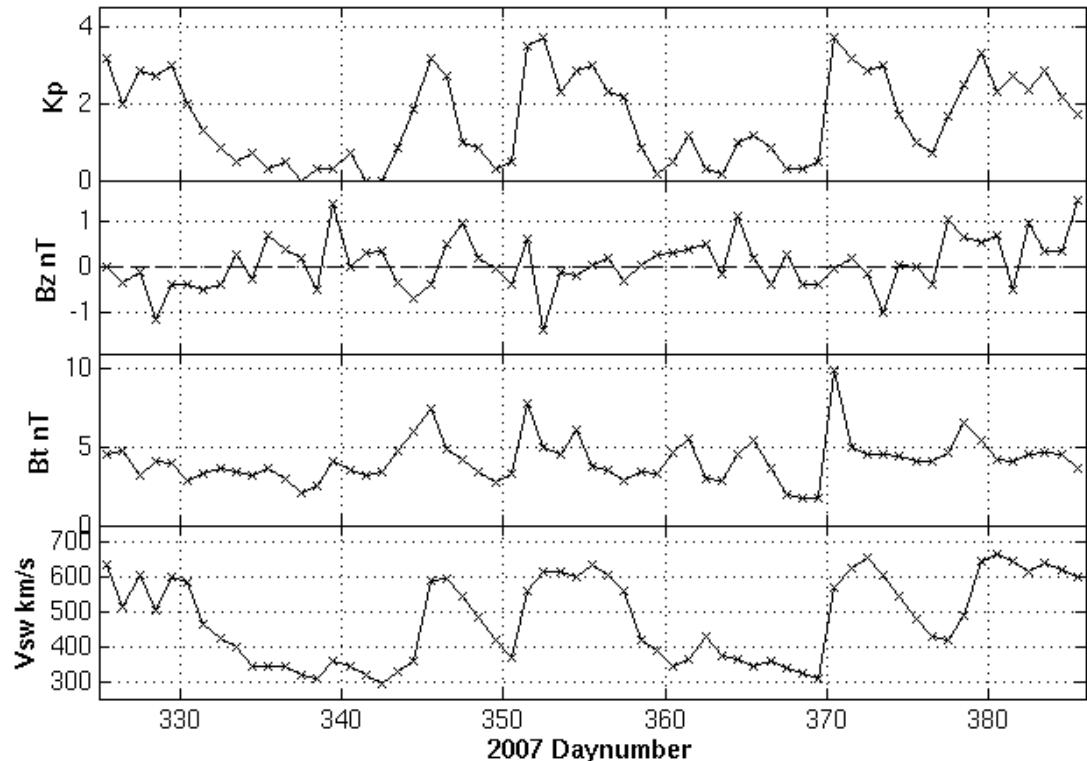


Climatology Assessment of Ionosphere/ Thermosphere Models in Low Solar Flux Conditions for the CCMC CEDAR Challenge: Status, Lessons Learned, and Future Plans

BA Emery, JS Shim, D Anderson, P Bhaneja, D Bilitza, J Chau, G Crowley,
M Codrescu, WR Coley , AJ Coster, E Doornbos, D Drob, JT Emmert, T-W Fang ,
M Fedrizzi, B Fejer, M Förster, B Foster, TJ Fuller-Rowell, LP Goncharenko ,
K Häusler, J Huba, M Jones Jr, J Klenzing L Lomidze, H Lühr, AJ Mannucci,
A Maute, S McDonald, A Namgaladze, R Pfaff, X Pi, B Prokhorov, J Retterer,
AD Richmond, P Roddy, L Scherliess, R Stoneback, Y-J Su, E Sutton, D Weimer,
Q Wu, X Zhang

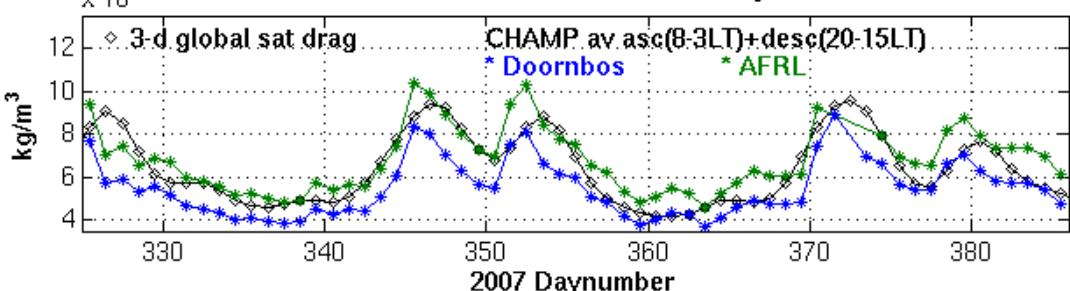
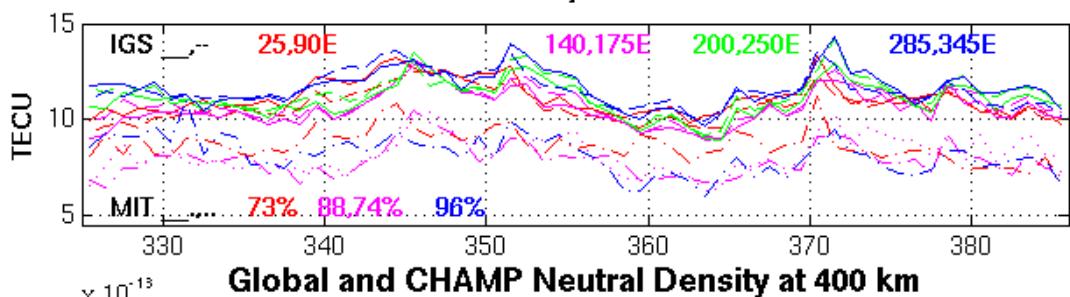
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Median Daily Geophysical Indices

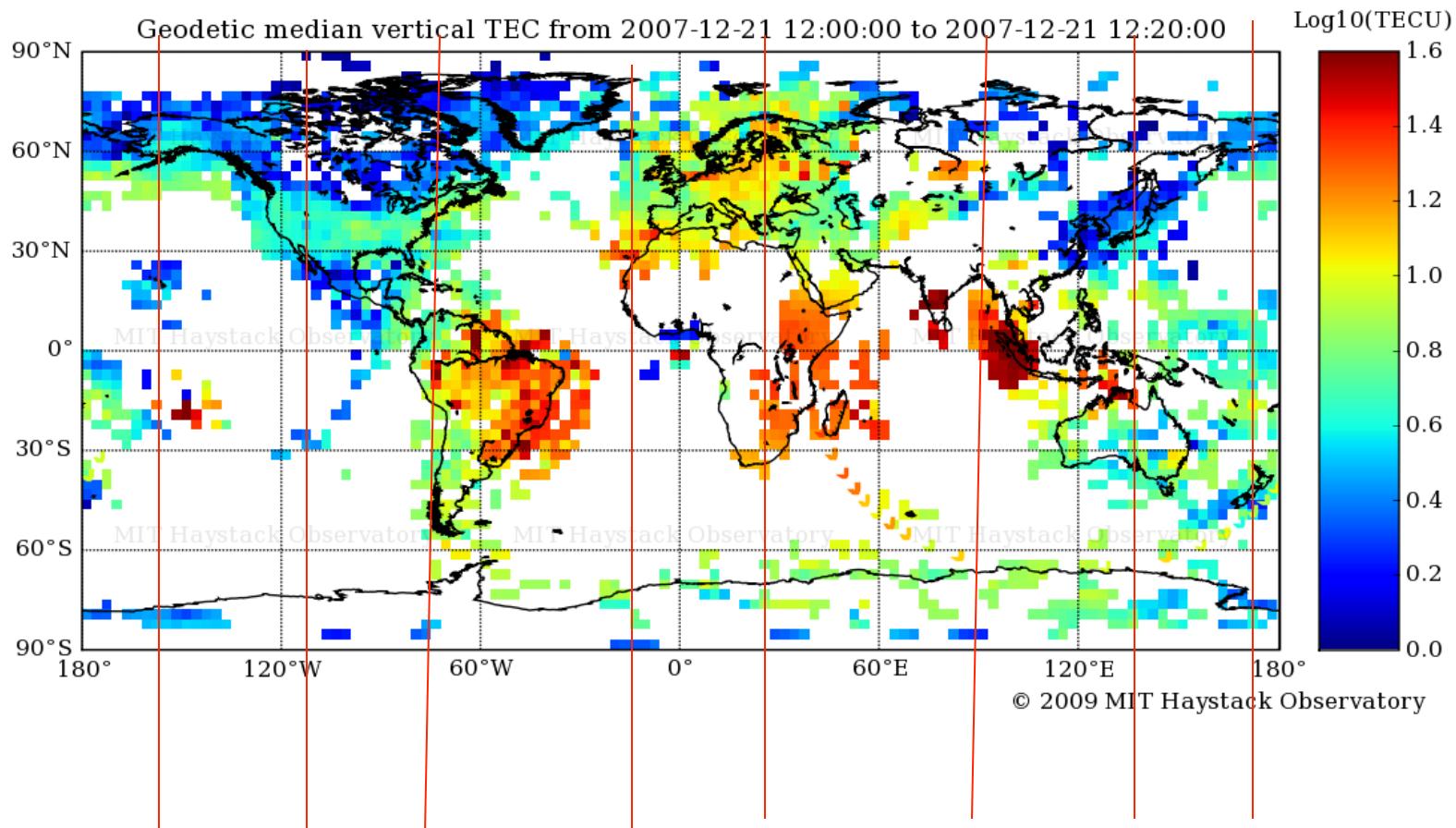


Solar Wind and Global TEC and Neutral Density at 400 km

The conditions from **07325-08020** included 5 periods of High Speed Streams (HSS) in the solar wind velocity (Vsw). Kp values were usually $>=2$ for the HSS and $<=1$ for slow Vsw. The HSS prompted high daily TEC along 8 longitudes and high 400 km neutral densities in satellite drag data from Emmert [2009, JGR] and in two calibrations of the CHAMP satellite at 2 LTs.



Choose 8 Longitude Slices from GPS TEC

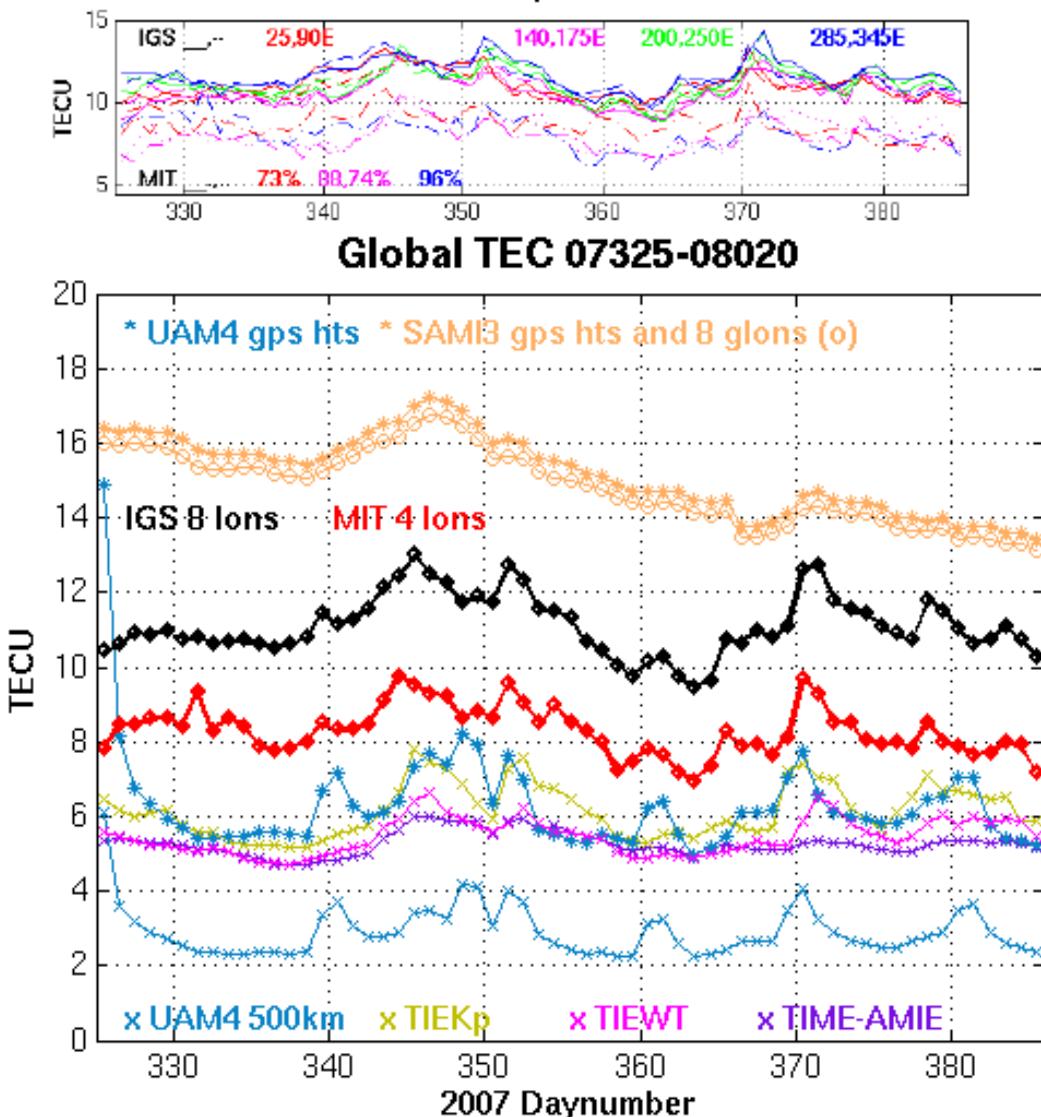


5 deg lat and 5 deg lon bins for 20 min in December solstice
07355. Longitudes chosen: 25E, 90E, 140E , 175E, 200E
(160W), 250E (110W), 285E (75W), 345E (15W).

Metrics for Comparison

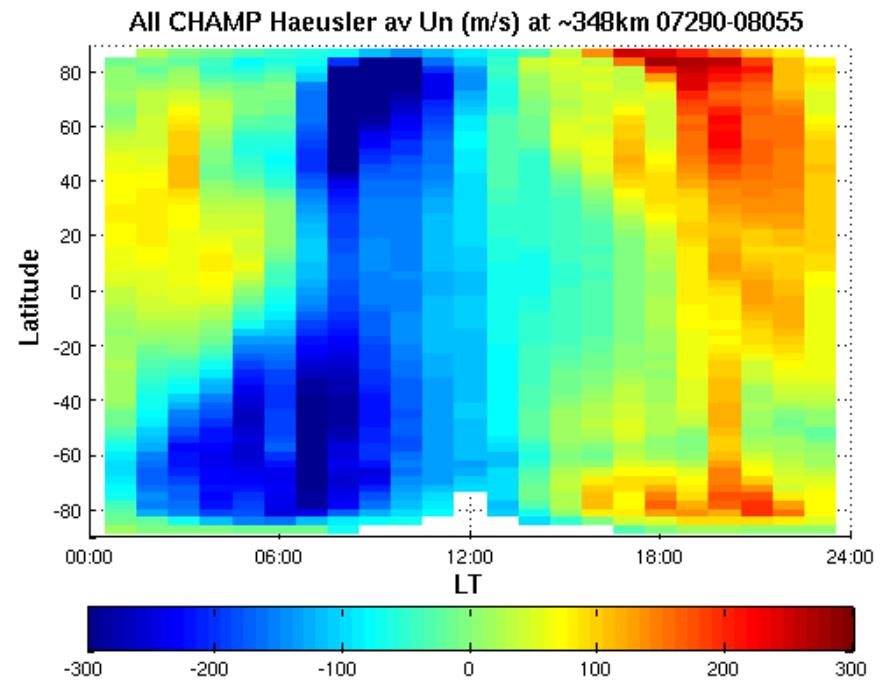
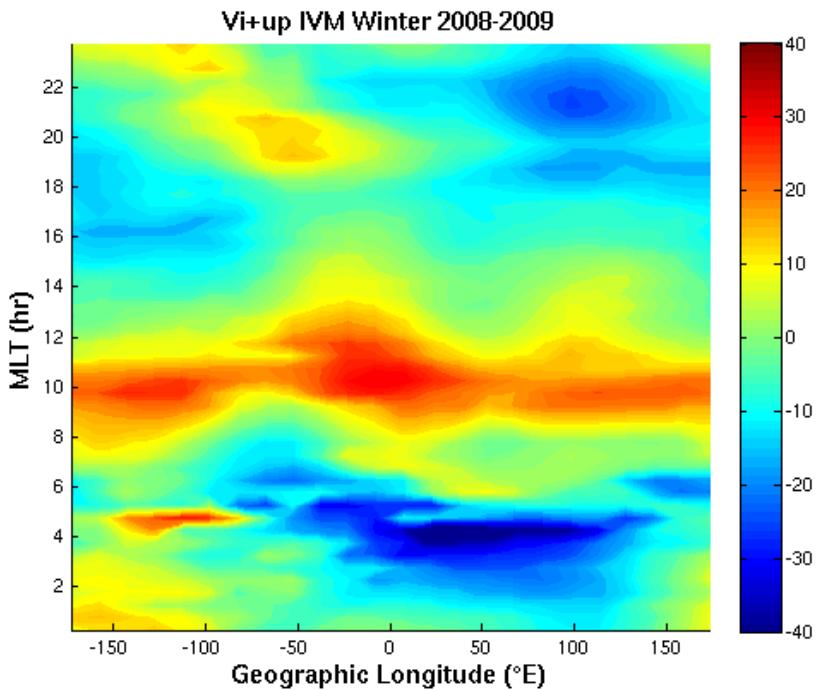
Because of the difference in baselines of the data, the first metric used is (1) the **baseline**. The other two metrics are (2) **max-min** (or the **range**), and (3) the **root mean square rms** from the satellite drag observations minus the 58-d averages.

GITM missing



Average the 8 glons for IGS and the 4 ‘good’ ones for MIT to get estimated global TEC from the data to compare with the models. There are obvious differences in TEC baselines, where the two UAM4 lines show approximately 3 TECU between 500 km and 20,100 km.

New ~December Solar Min Data

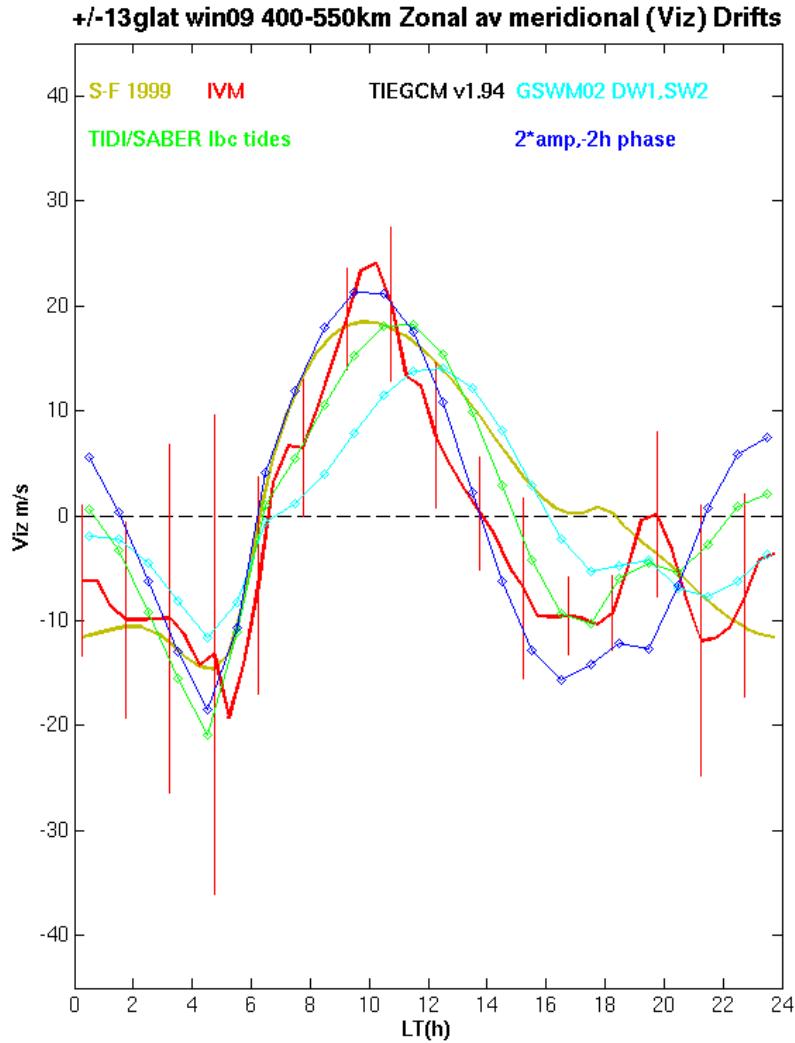


C/NOFS IVM ion drifts meridional to B, which is vertical at the magnetic equator (Viz, 67 days for all LTs). Also IVM Ti, O⁺; PLP Ne, Te; VEFI Ui; ~400-800km

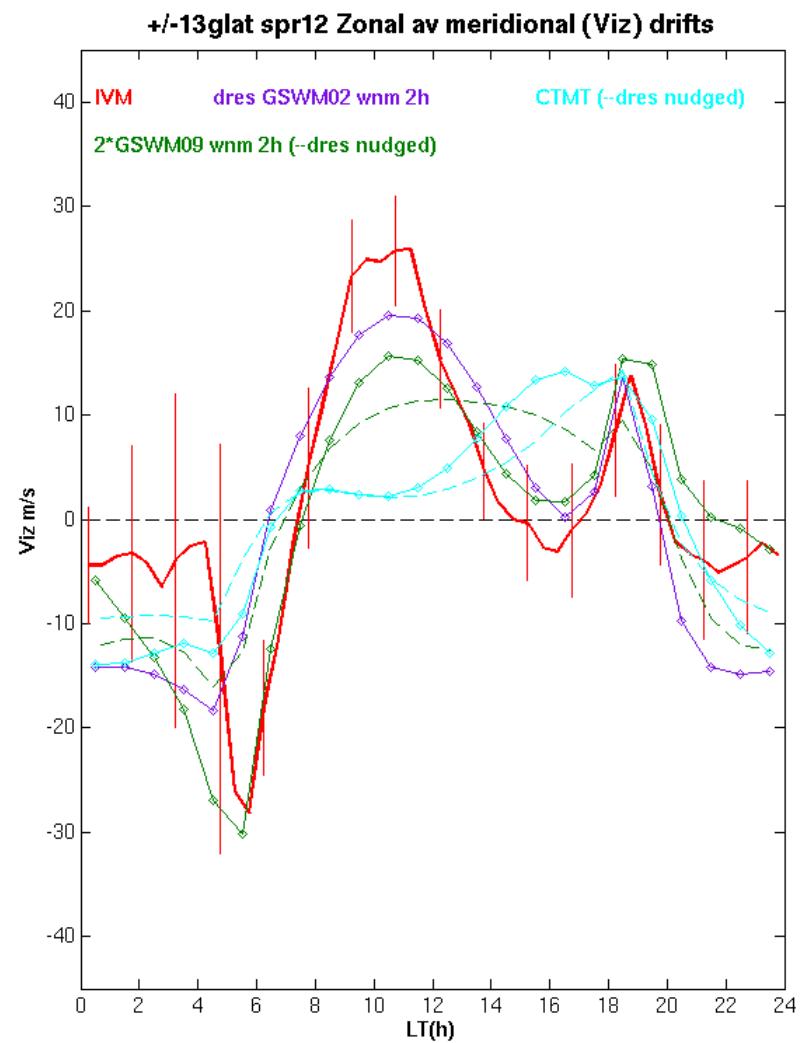
CHAMP Cross-track neutral winds (mostly zonal Un +/-65glat, 131 days for all LTs). Also Ne and Te ~400km

Vertical Ion Drift (Viz) Mapped to Magnetic Equ

December F107~73

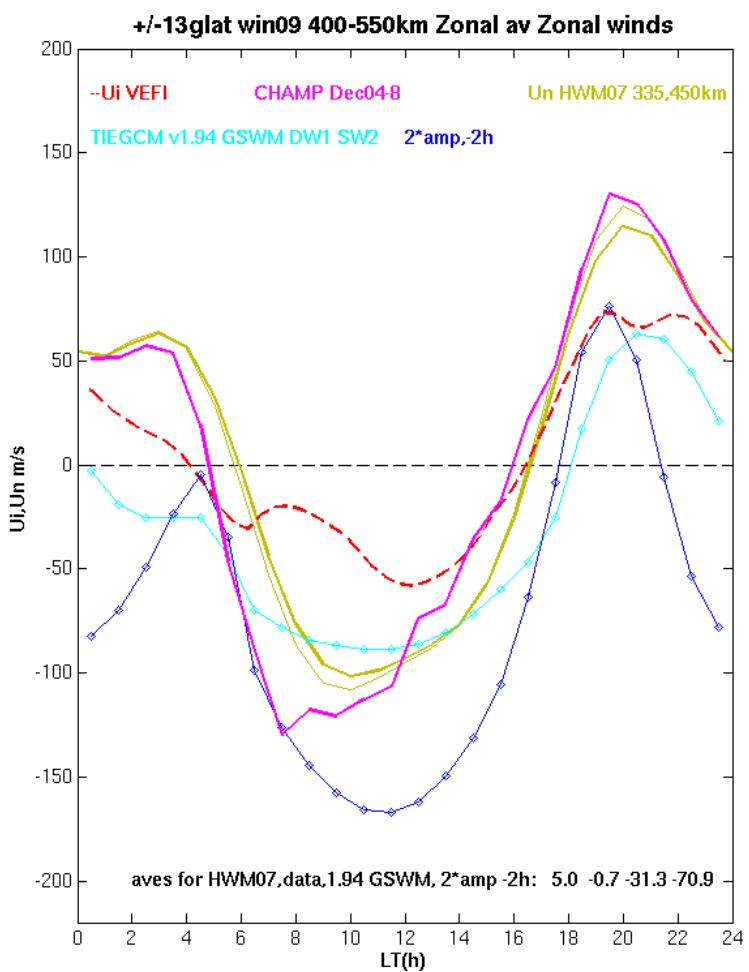


March F107 ~120

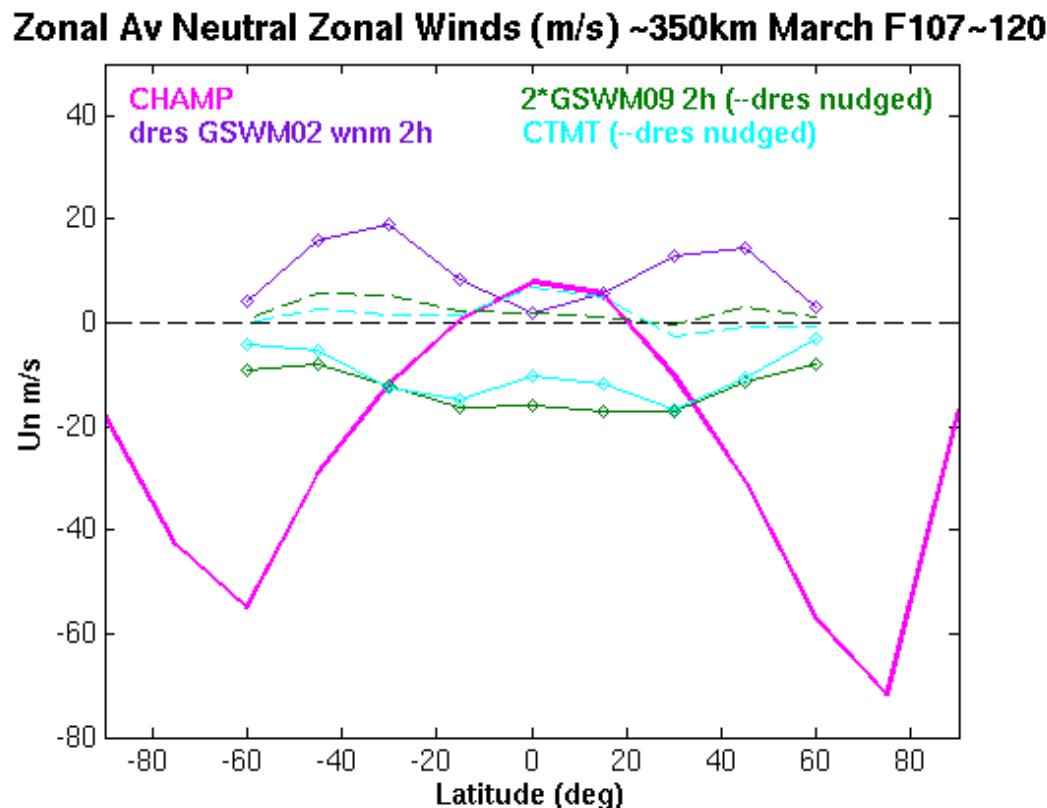


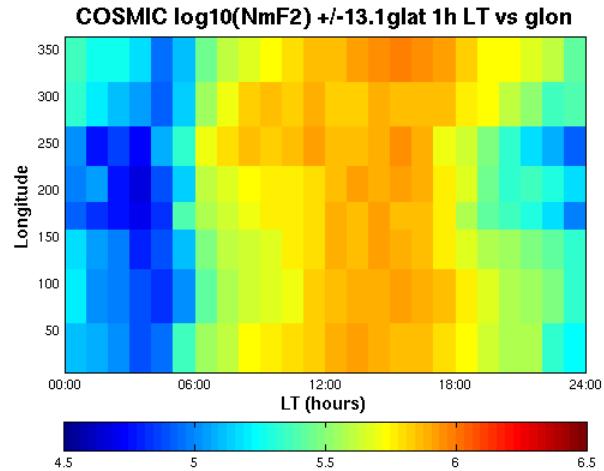
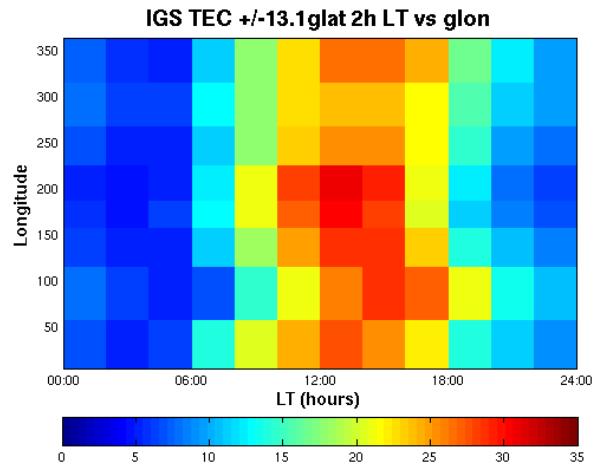
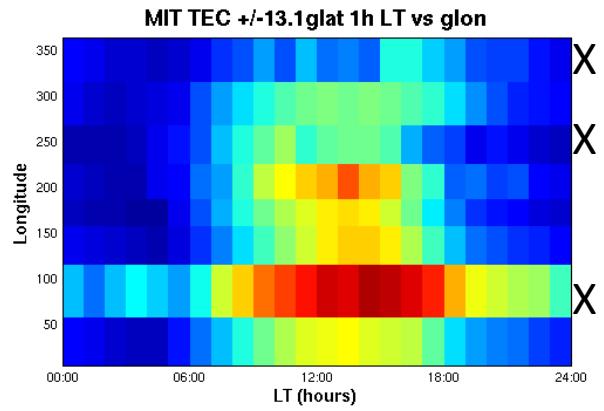
Neutral Zonal Winds +/-15glat and Zonal Aves

December 2007

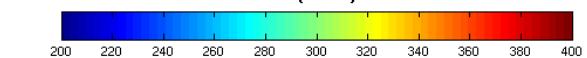
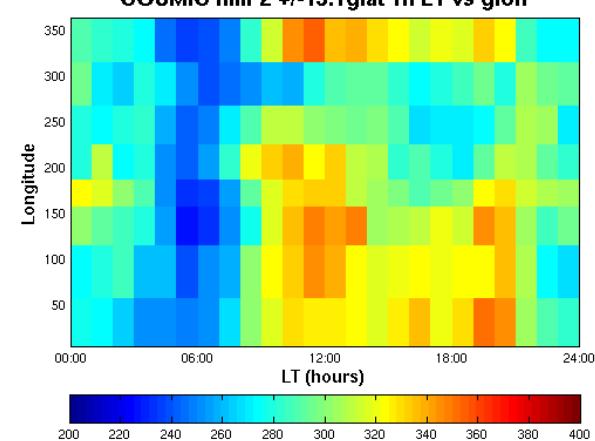
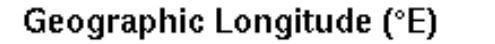
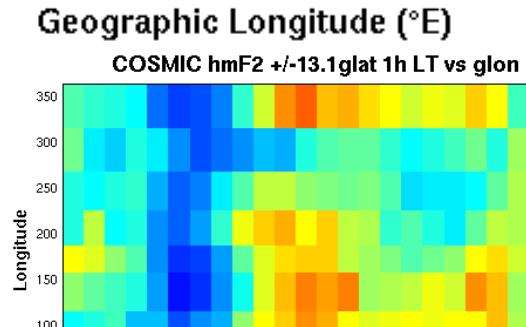
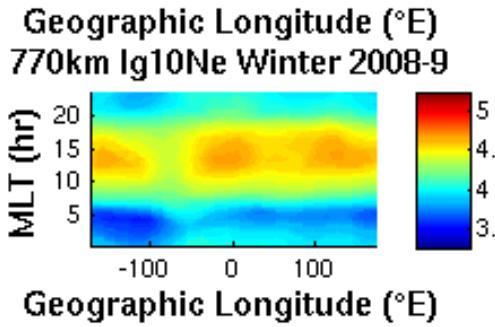
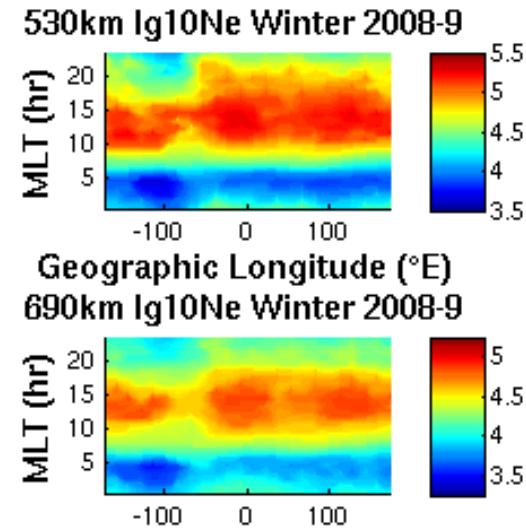
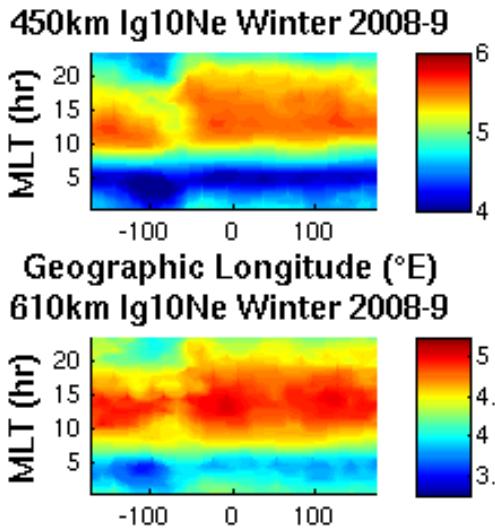


Obs show superrotation (+E) at the equator and subrotation at higher latitudes. Different March tides at 97 km lb mostly +W. Nudging model with tides and zonal means to 102 km is better.

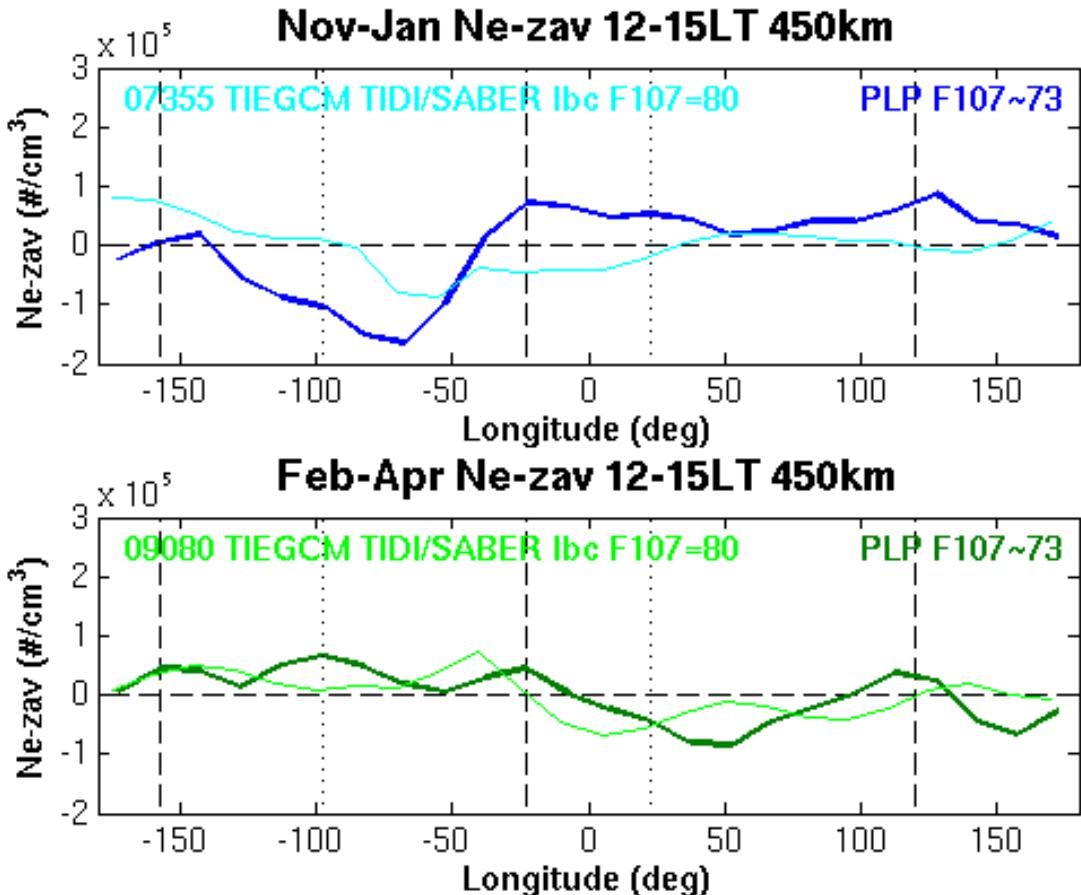




Average +/-13.1glat for LT vs Longitude and compare to C/NOFS PLP Ne with 3 peaks from DE2 waves from the lower atmosphere. The PLP Ne minimum at -80 (or +280E) shows in all but MIT TEC (but MIT is poor for 90, 250, 345E), but PLP peaks ~ 120E, 210E and 340E are best seen in hmF2.

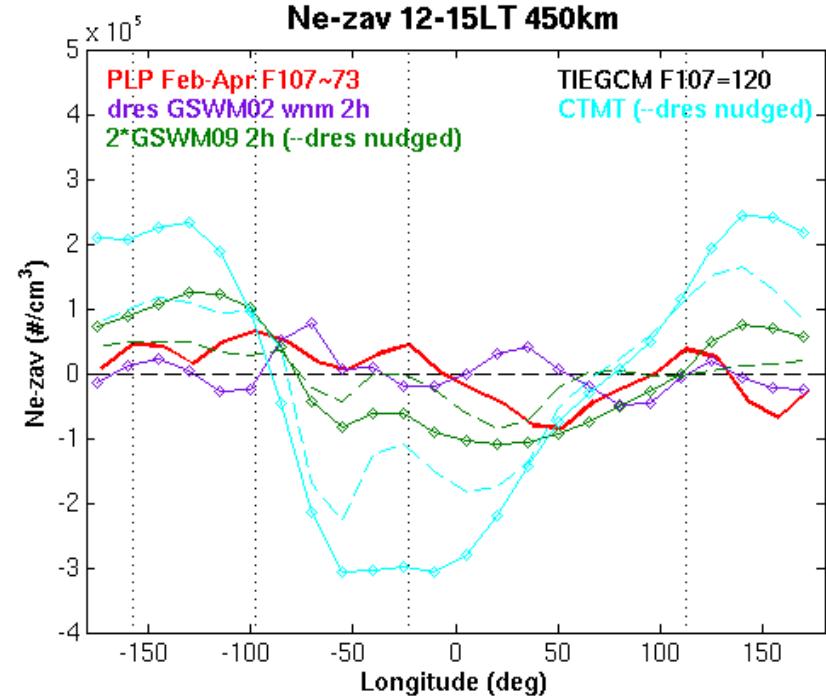
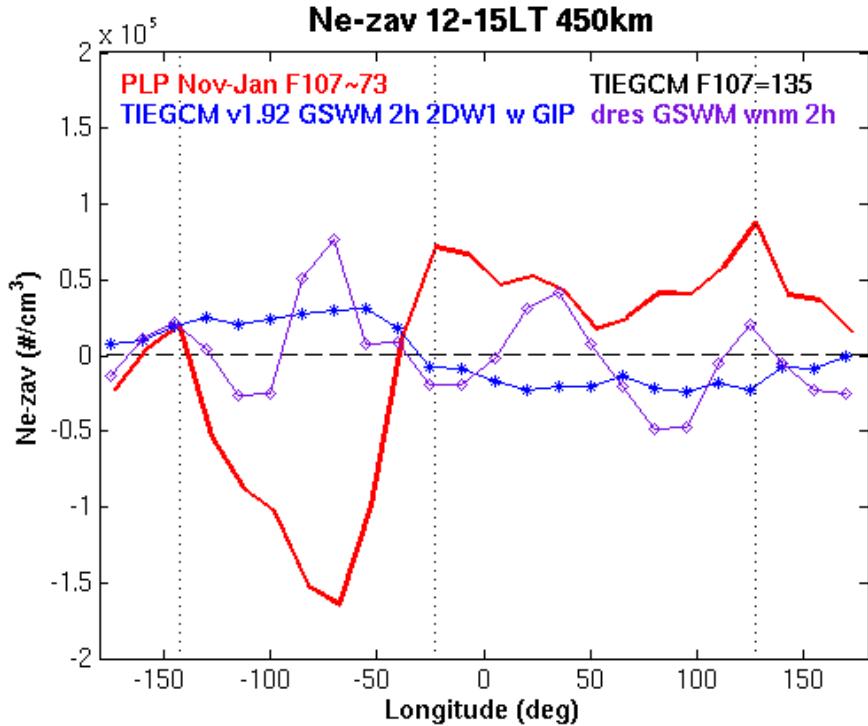


12-15 LT Ne minus zonal ave at 450 km from C/NOFS PLP and from TIDI/SABER LBC Tides



The best tides are specific daily TIDI/SABER tides for the lower boundary condition (lbc) ~ 97 km. These double resolution runs for specific solar minimum days similar to the C/NOFS PLP periods show 3-5 peaks in Ne ~ 450 km for December and March similar to the data. Peaks at 50E in the TIEGCM are at a minimum in C/NOFS data, but close to a minor max at 22E.

12-15 LT Ne minus zonal av at 450 km



Only GSWM with non-migrating tides (purple) has 4 peaks in March and December from DE3 for Ne at 450 km. The single resolution CTMT(cyan) and GSWM09 (dark green) tides at the lower boundary have approximately 1 peak, where their double resolution nudged runs have multiple peaks where GSWM09 is ‘best’. DE3 is too big in the December GSWM02 run.

Summary of the CCMC Climatology Study

- Because of data baseline uncertainties, the 3 metrics used were:
 - Baseline (ave over LT or 61-d becomes AV used in RMS)
 - Range (max-min can become R in RMS)
 - Root-Mean Square (RMS)
- Model rankings changed with parameter studied or with different versions of the same parameter.
- Can we include data from C/NOFS, CHAMP, etc for similar ~December solar minimum quiet conditions?
- Study of TIEGCM tides at the lower boundary (~97km) showed the best results to match Ne longitudinal peaks in December or March were double resolution runs (2.5 deg instead of 5 deg glat/glon grid), with improvements in the zonal mean neutral zonal winds when the model was “nudged” with the tides and zonal means from 97 to 102 km.
 - Get output from other models to compare to these observations
 - 8 glons in TEC or Nmf2 is inadequate to find longitudinal structure
 - Should we choose a second period (~Feb-Apr 2012?) to study with finer resolution from the TEC maps, etc?