

# Validation of modeled plasma density changes during geomagnetic storms

Parameters: TEC, NmF2, hmF2

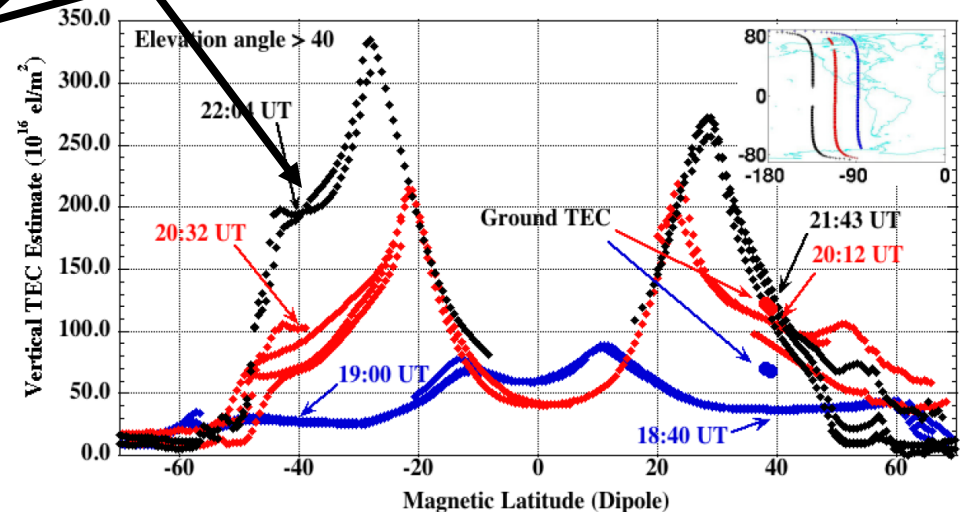
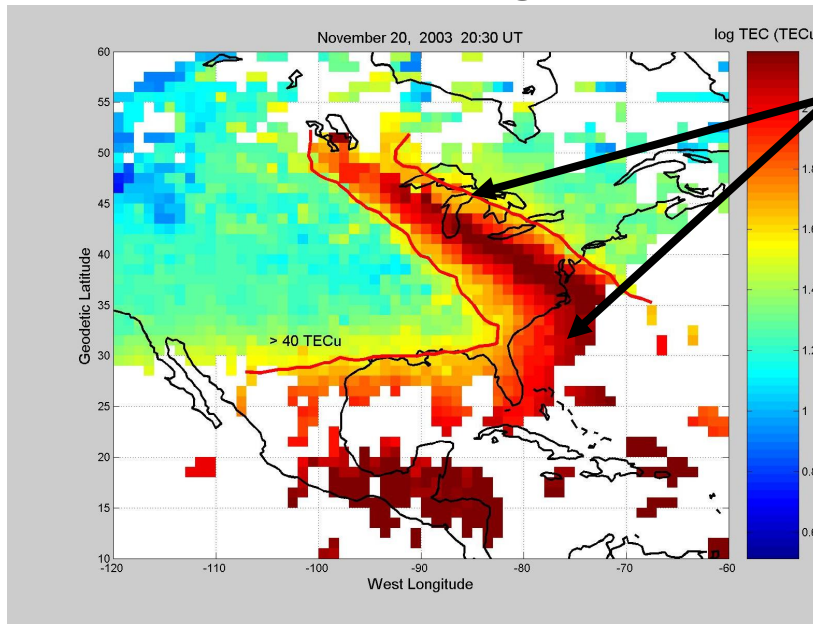
Tim Fuller-Rowell

NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center and  
CIRES University of Colorado

# Examples: Build-up of plasma and structure at mid-latitudes

- TEC maps from GPS available in some regions and longitude sectors
- RO and in-situ satellite observations
- Point locations with ionosondes

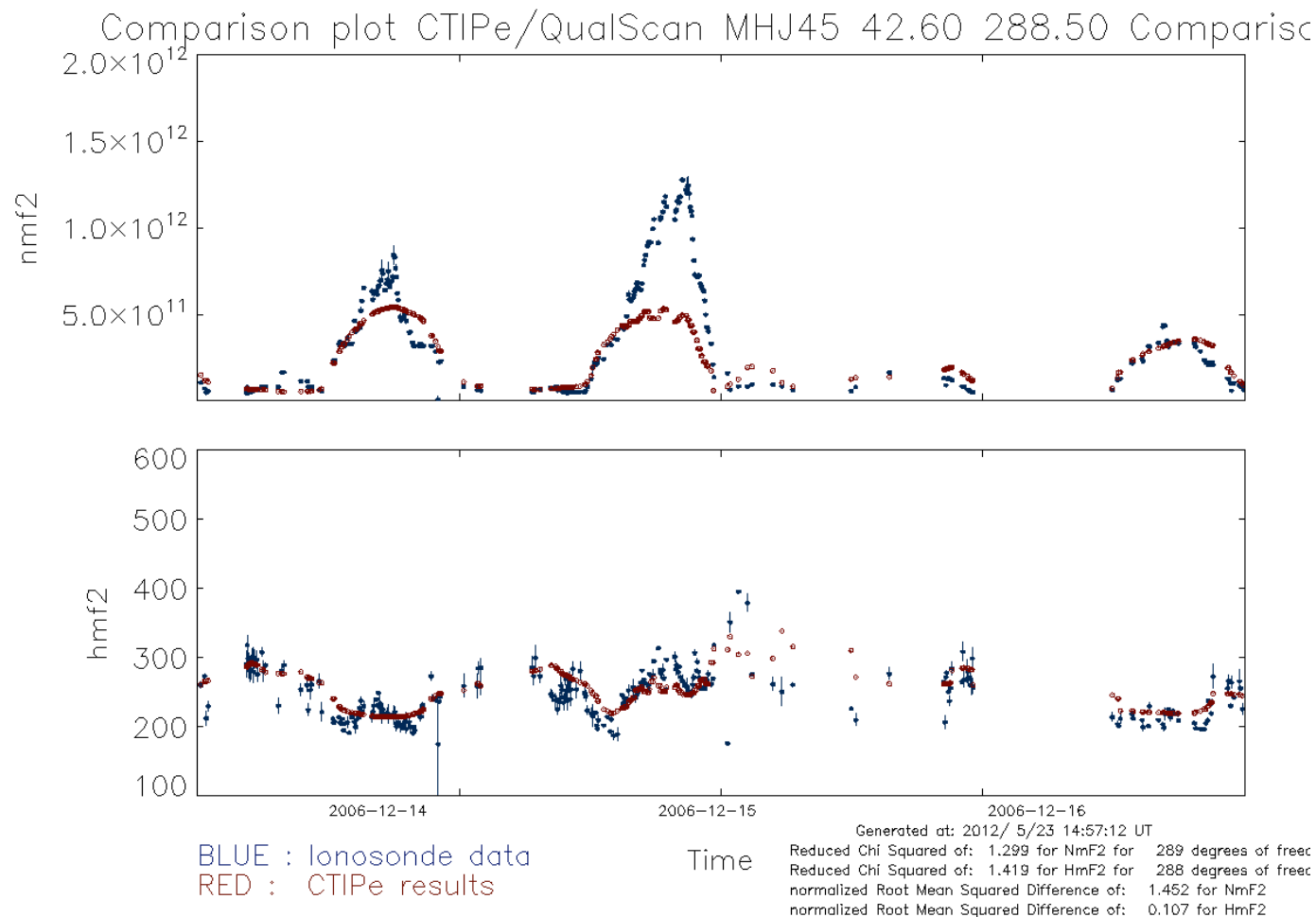
## Large increases in TEC (bulge) and structure (SED)



Foster and Coster

Mannucci et al 2005

# Ionosonde NmF2, hmF2 at Millstone Hill (positive and negative response)

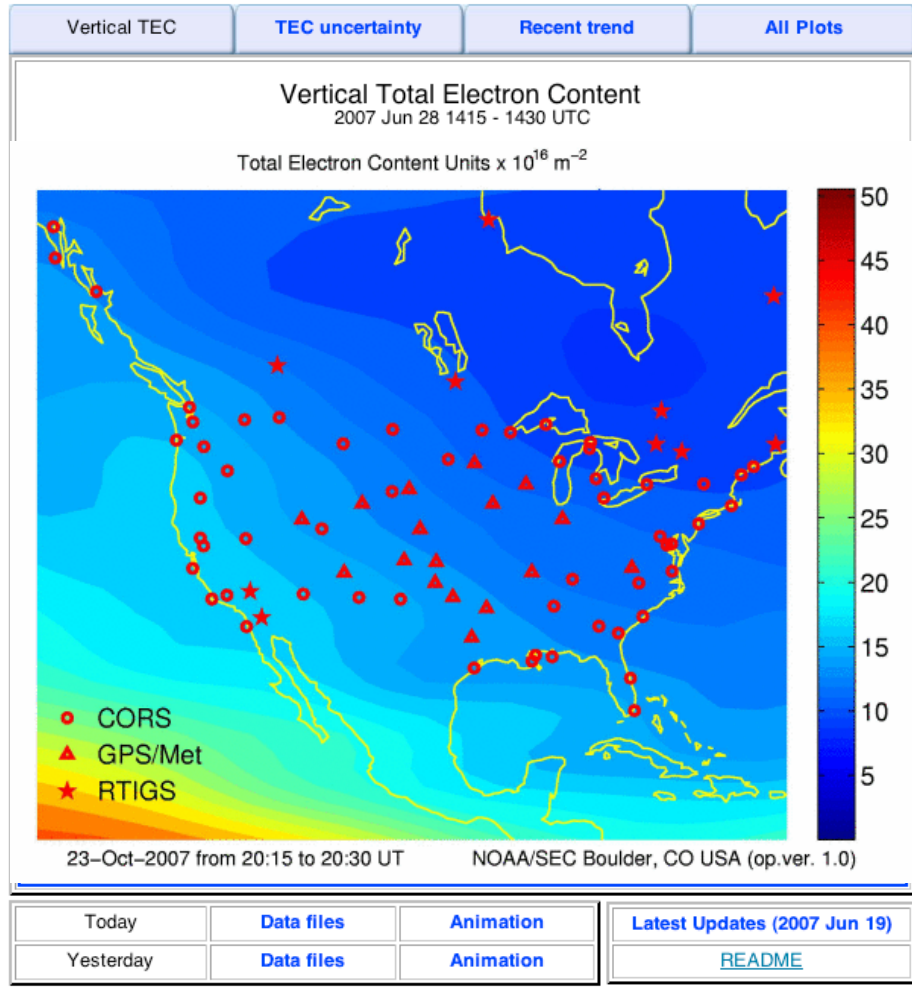


# Suggested metrics for model validation of storm response

- Challenges
  - Bias in TEC measurements and map - use storm-quiet response
  - hmF2 from ionosondes is an indirect measure
  - Predicting the magnitude of a feature in the wrong place (high RMSE)
- Possible methodologies and metrics
  - Differential validation – used to validate TEC maps from GPS
  - RMSE comparison with regional TEC maps (or difference from normal)
  - RMSE with N/S cuts through TEC maps in well-observed sectors
  - RMSE with ionosonde NmF2 and hmF2 (or +/- phases, divide into low, mid, and high latitude response)
  - RMSE with in-situ satellite  $N_e$

### Real-time US-Total Electron Content: Vertical and Slant

Presented by the NOAA/Space Environment Center



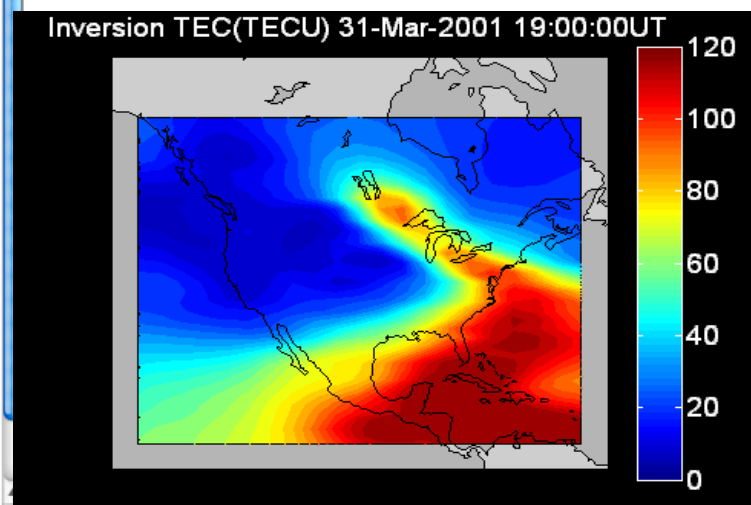
Updated: 2007 Jun 28 1445 UTC    Data from a total of 99 real-time GPS stations from the CORS, GPS/Met, and IGS networks are used for these calculations.

US-TEC provides vertical TEC and slant path values of the line-of-sight electron content to the GPS satellites in view at the time. Note that TEC values in regions outside of the CONUS have no data and should be treated with caution. This ionospheric product is designed to estimate the signal delay for single and dual frequency GPS applications. US-TEC products are provided for today and yesterday, prior to yesterday please go to [NGDC](#).

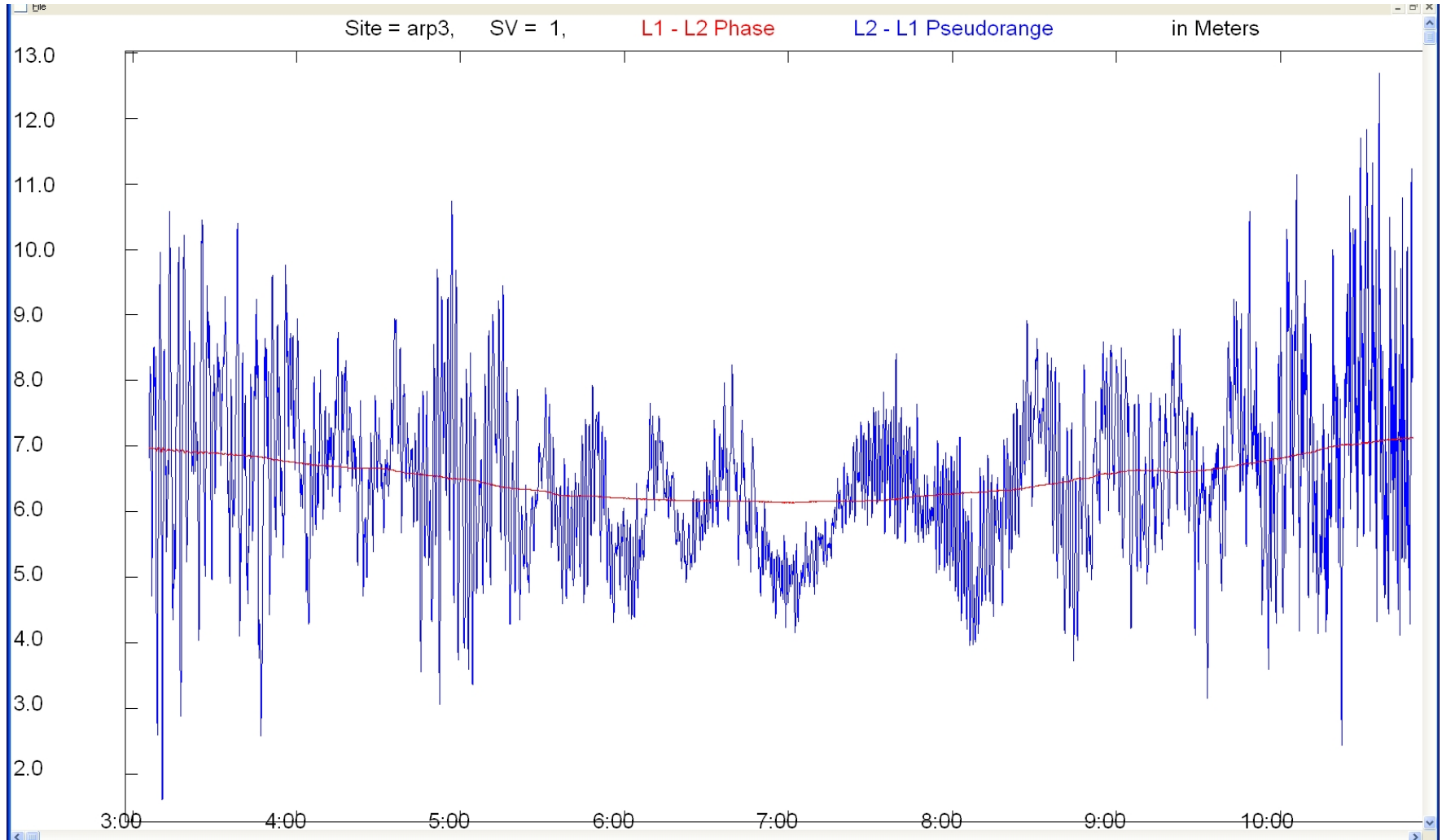
## Example of regional TEC map

Target Users: Positioning and Navigation community

- Kalman filter over CONUS + ground-based GPS data, IRI background model, solve for receiver biases, 15-minute cadence, 15 to 30 minute latency
- What is accuracy of storm response



# Differential Code and Phase

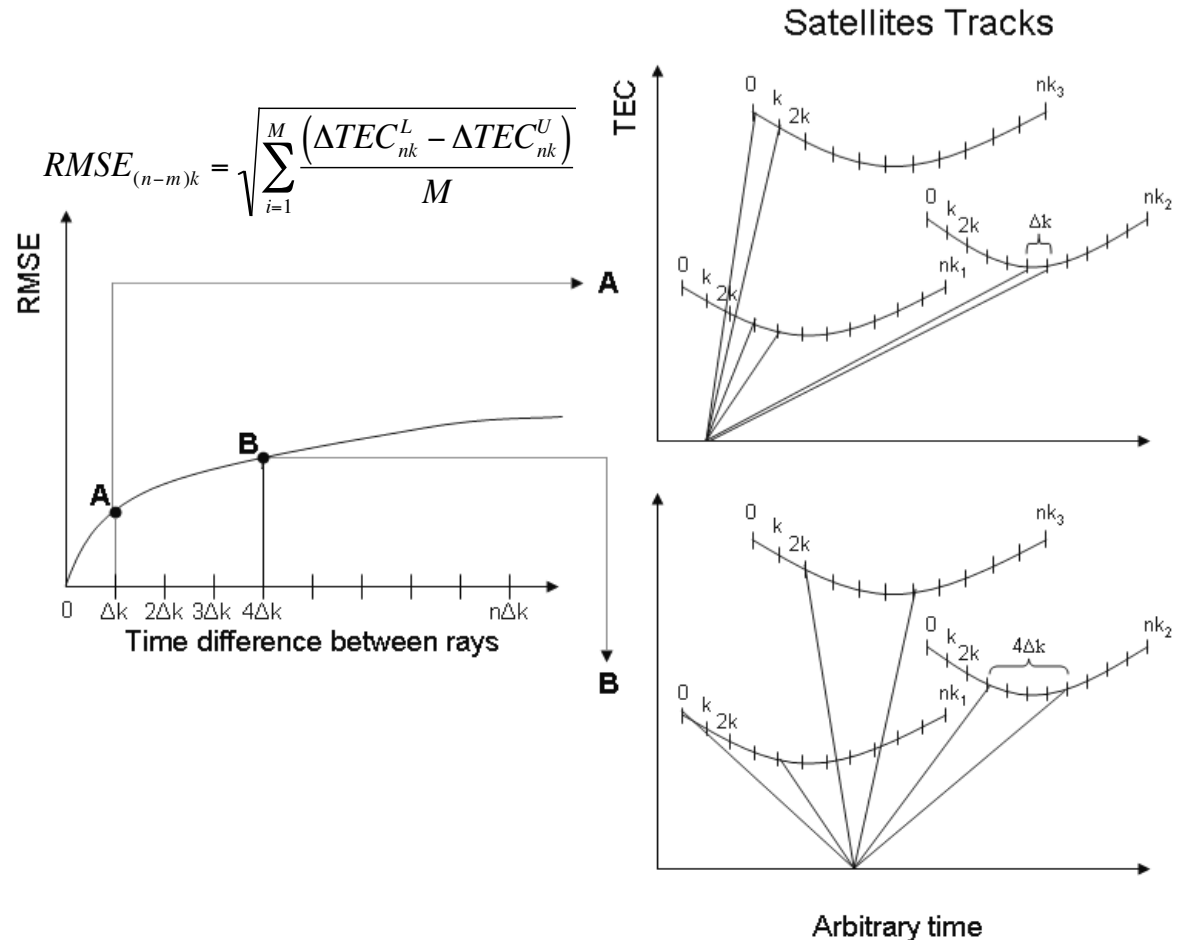


April 7th, 2014

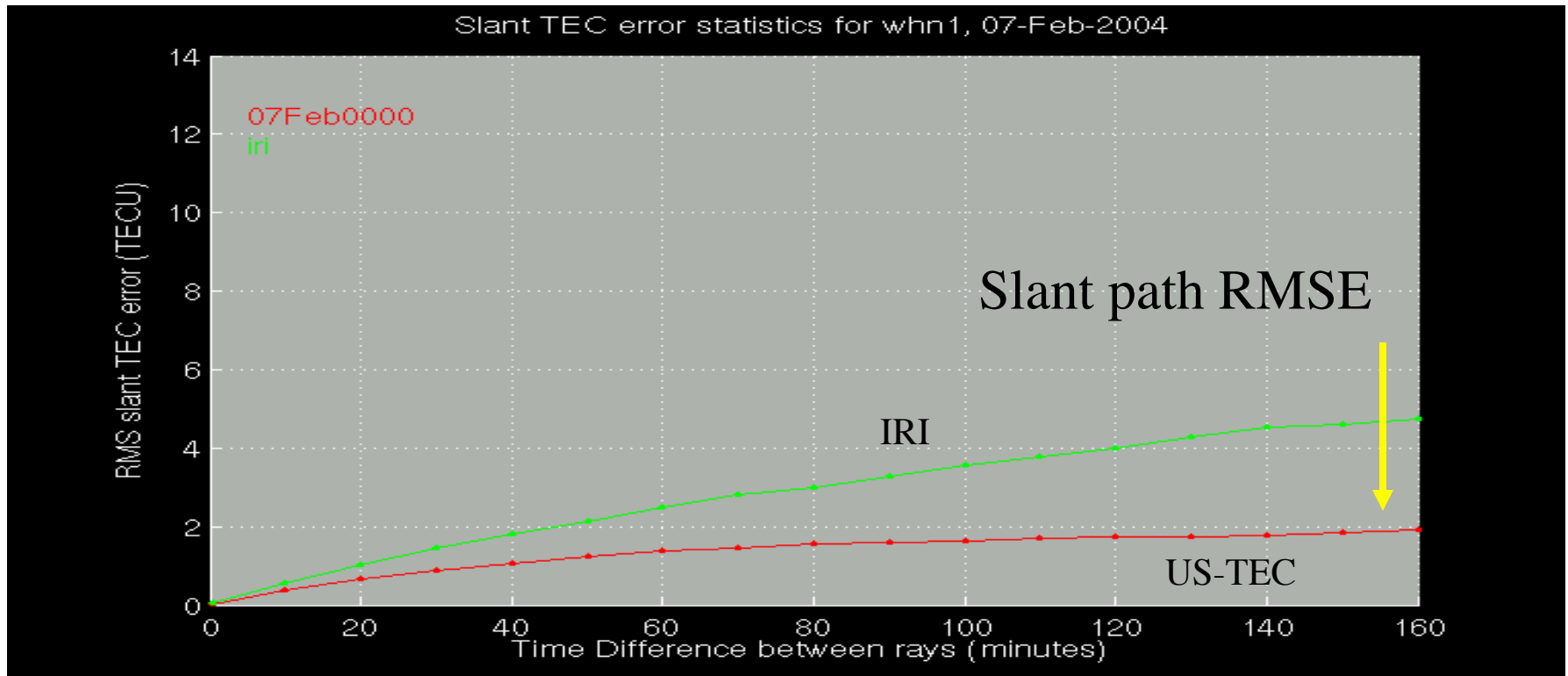
CEDAR-GEM Workshop, Boulder

# “Differential” Validation

- Integrate through US-TEC model at two different times.
- Compare directly to the phase difference in the original RINEX data file.
- As time separation increases, errors in US-TEC map become uncorrelated and approach true uncertainty.



# US-TEC “Differential” Validation



- **Validation stations not included in assimilation process**
- **Build up statistics every 5th day over 6 months**
- **Daily average RMSE for each site**

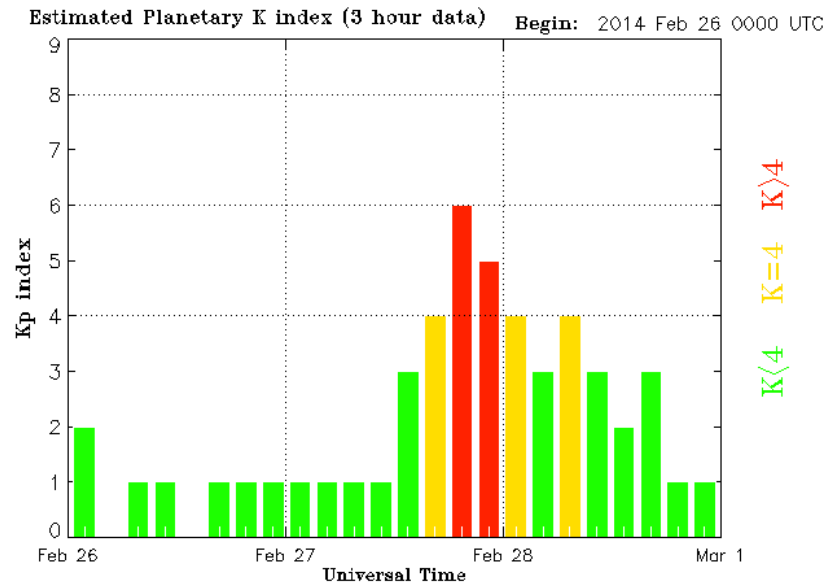
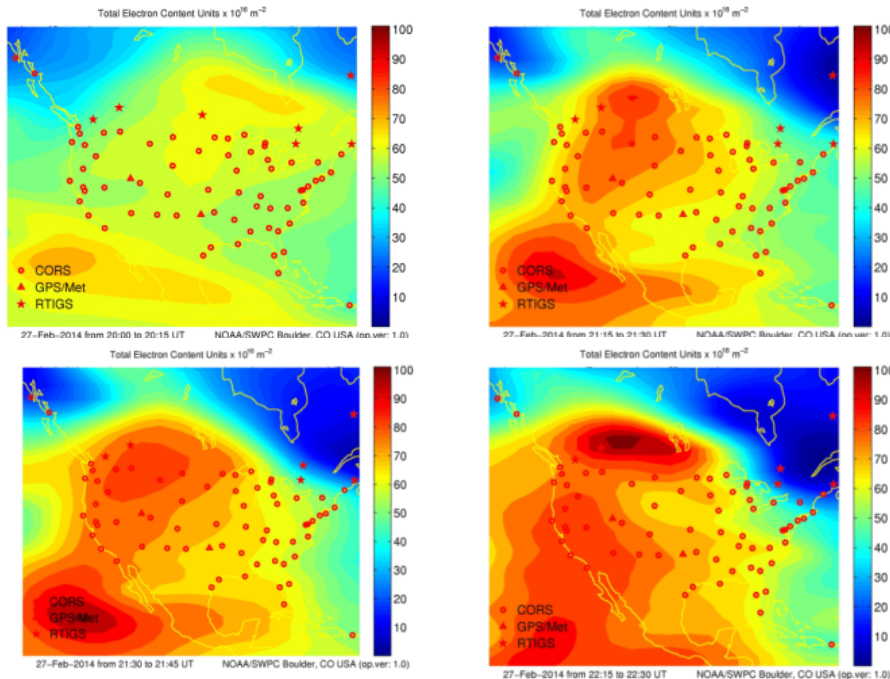


# Validate models against regional TEC maps

- RMSE
- departures from normal

Observational TEC map accuracy:

Slant = 2.4 TEC units  
Vertical = 1.7 TEC units



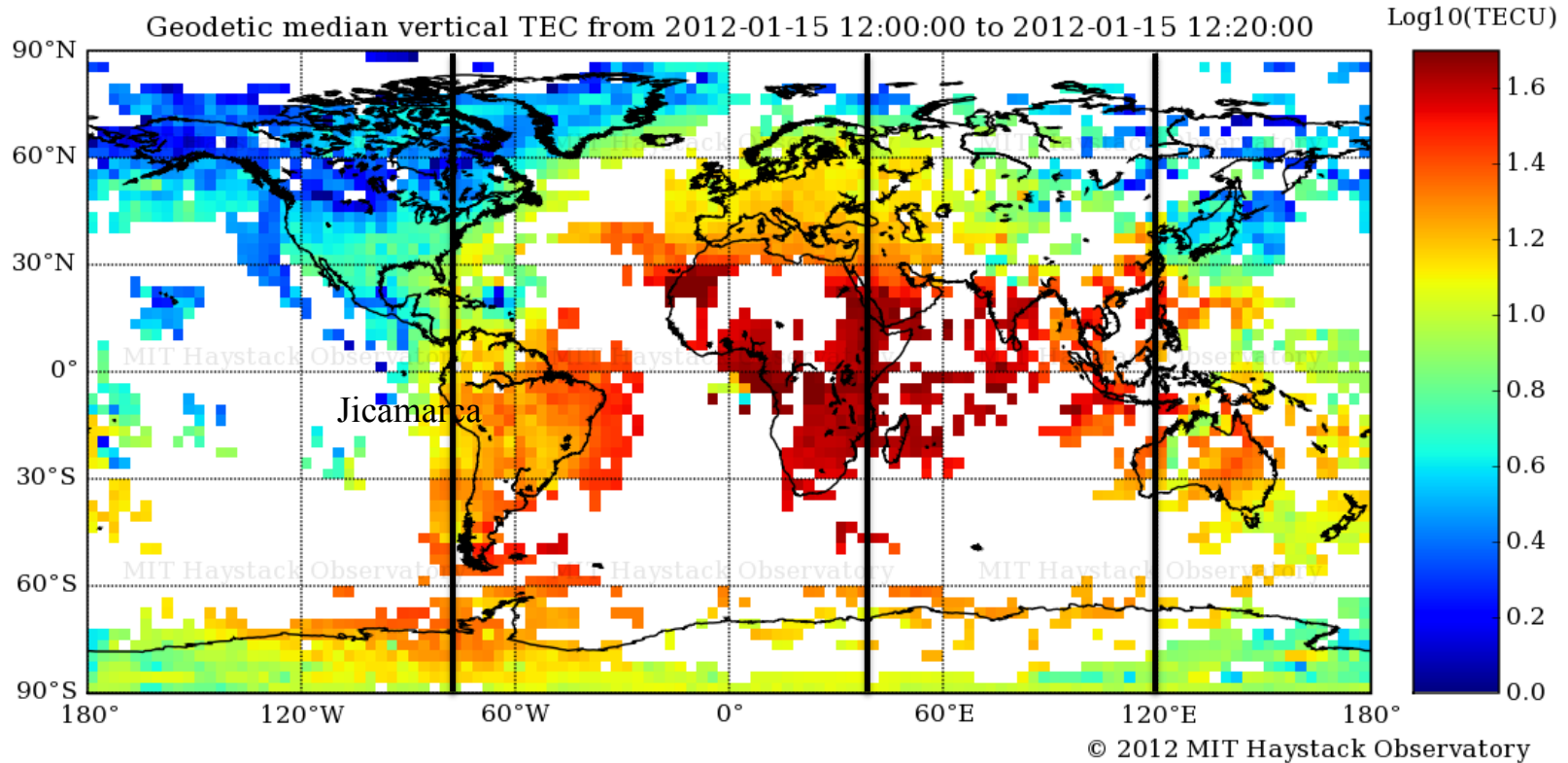
Updated 2014 Mar 1 02:55:06 UTC

NOAA/SWPC Boulder, CO USA

April 7th, 2014

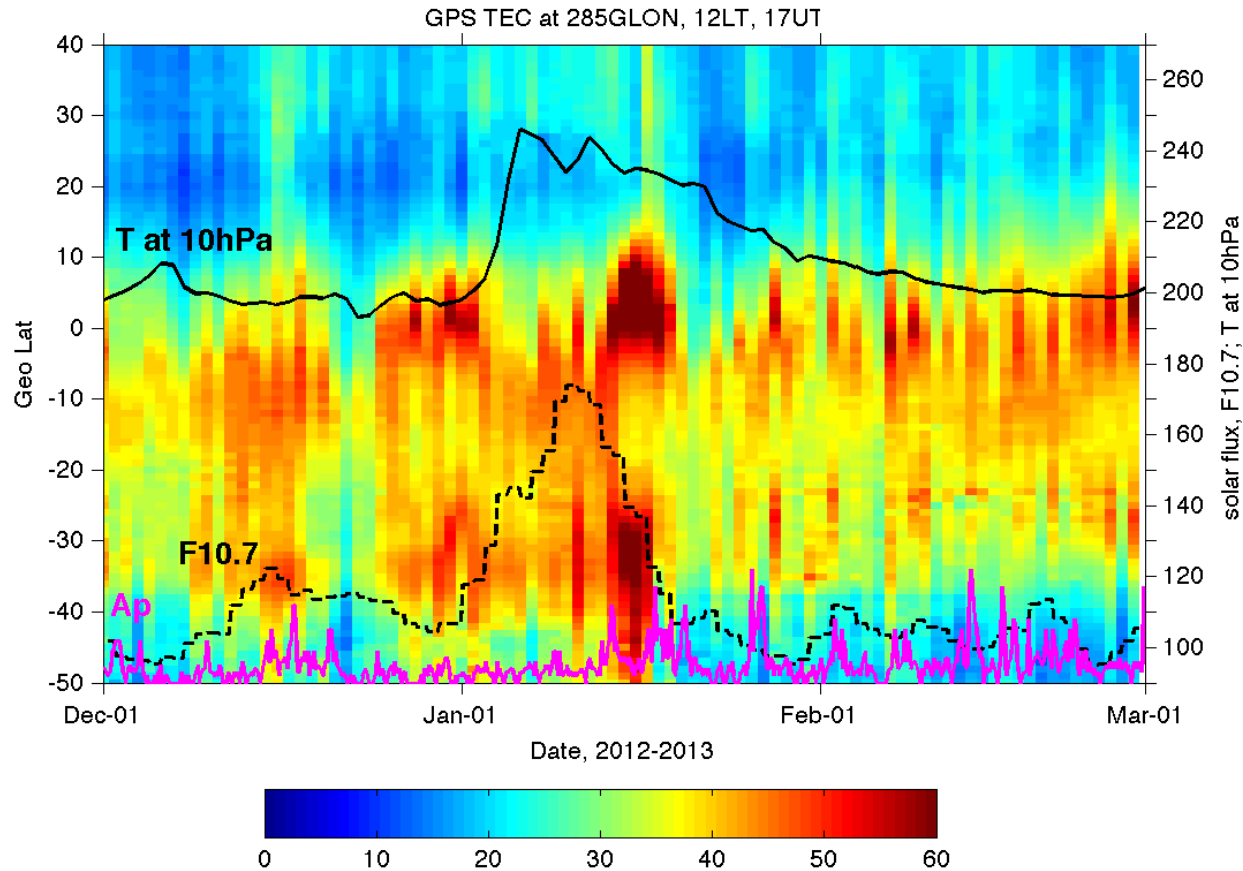
CEDAR-GEM Workshop, Boulder

# Global TEC data (Goncharenko, Coster)



- GPS TEC, MIT Haystack Observatory:
  - ~2000 GPS receivers, 5 min,  $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$  resolution
  - Longitudes selected:  $75^\circ\text{W}$ ,  $40^\circ\text{E}$ ,  $120^\circ\text{E}$
- Too many gaps for a global RMSE

# GPS TEC cut through 75°W, 12LT

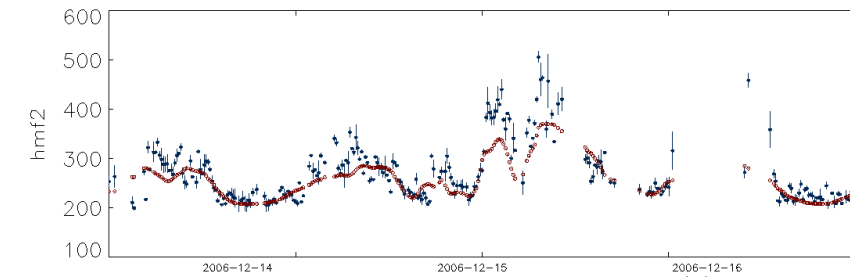
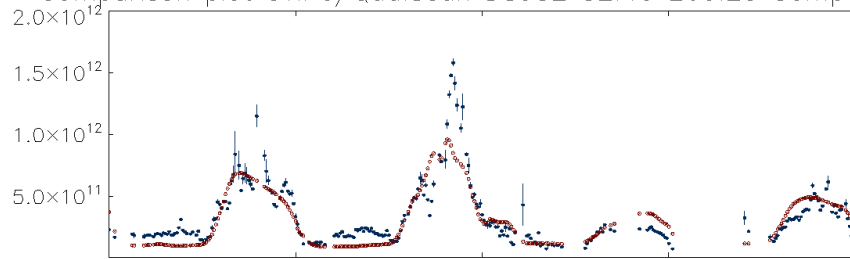


- Hourly or daily RMSE along three longitude sectors
- Departures from normal

# Ionosondes at low, mid, and high latitude

## NmF2, hmF2, RMSE, difference from average

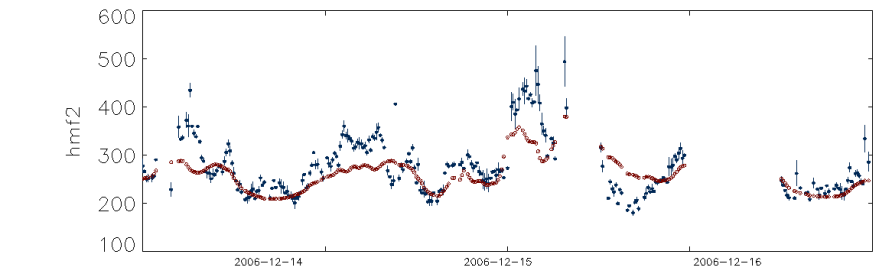
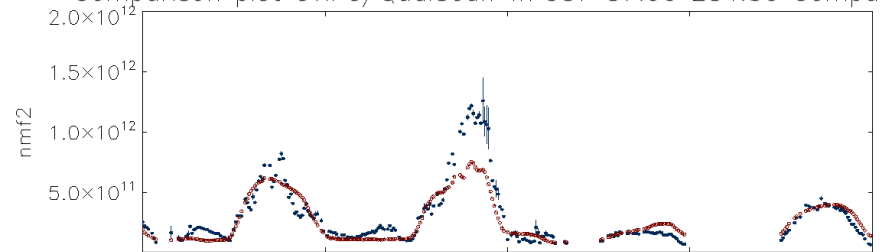
Comparison plot CTIPe/QualScan DS932 32.40 260.20 Comparison



BLUE : Ionosonde data  
RED : CTIPe results

Generated at: 2012/ 5/23 14:50:31 UT  
Reduced Chi Squared of: 0.911 for NmF2 for 258 degrees of freec  
Reduced Chi Squared of: 4.534 for HmF2 for 258 degrees of freec  
normalized Root Mean Squared Difference of: 0.379 for NmF2  
normalized Root Mean Squared Difference of: 0.110 for HmF2

Comparison plot CTIPe/QualScan WP937 37.90 284.50 Comparison



BLUE : Ionosonde data  
RED : CTIPe results

Generated at: 2012/ 5/23 15: 2:46 UT  
Reduced Chi Squared of: 0.808 for NmF2 for 264 degrees of freec  
Reduced Chi Squared of: 5.064 for HmF2 for 263 degrees of freec  
normalized Root Mean Squared Difference of: 0.341 for NmF2  
normalized Root Mean Squared Difference of: 0.142 for HmF2

Station map and examples of real-time validation:

Mihail Codrescu, <http://helios.swpc.noaa.gov/ctipe/CTIP.html>

# Suggested metrics for model validation of storm response

- Challenges
  - Bias in TEC measurements and map - use storm-quiet response
  - hmF2 from ionosondes is an indirect measure
  - Predicting the magnitude of a feature in the wrong place (high RMSE)
- Possible methodologies and metrics
  - Differential validation – used to validate TEC maps from GPS
  - RMSE comparison with regional TEC maps (or difference from normal)
  - RMSE with N/S cuts through TEC maps in well-observed sectors
  - RMSE with ionosonde NmF2 and hmF2 (or +/- phases, divide into low, mid, and high latitude response)
  - RMSE with in-situ satellite  $N_e$

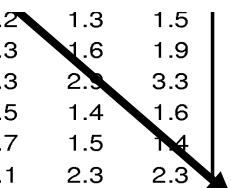
April 7th, 2014

CEDAR-GEM Workshop, Boulder

# Validation Statistics: “differential” TEC

IRI	Jul						Aug						Sep						AVE
	5	10	15	20	25	30	5	10	15	20	25	30	5	10	15	20	25	30	
<b>pabh</b>	2.6	4.1	4.4	3.2	6.1	1.6	2.6	2.0	4.5	3.9	4.0	2.8	4.2	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	
<b>yhbh</b>	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.0	7.3	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	
<b>bill</b>	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	7.8	3.3	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.6	3.5	3.8	9.7	4.9	6.4	5.1	
<b>clk1</b>	2.3	2.4	5.5	4.3	6.9	2.6	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.8	
<b>hbrk</b>	3.7	3.6	6.0	4.7	9.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	5.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.7	4.9	2.8	4.0	3.4	4.4	
<b>arp3</b>	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	8.1	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.9	4.1	3.2	6.9	4.2	4.7	3.7	5.7	5.0	5.0	
<b>wes2</b>	2.9	4.0	4.9	5.0	6.7	3.0	3.0	3.4	5.8	3.7	2.9	4.8	4.8	4.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	3.8	
<b>vims</b>	3.5	4.9	5.8	4.8	8.6	4.0	2.9	3.5	6.0	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.1	5.3	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.3	
<b>ccv3</b>		5.9	6.2	5.1	7.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	6.3	3.4		4.3	3.1	4.3	2.8	4.2	3.1	4.5	
<b>AVE</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
<b>USTEC</b>																			
<b>pabh</b>	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8							1.9
<b>yhbh</b>	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3							2.3
<b>bill</b>	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.9							3.2
<b>clk1</b>	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9							1.9
<b>hbrk</b>	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.5		1.9
<b>arp3</b>	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.9	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.5	1.8	4.7	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.3	3.3		3.2
<b>wes2</b>	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.6		2.0
<b>vims</b>	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	4.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.4		2.0
<b>ccv3</b>		2.8	2.4	3.0	3.1	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.4		2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3		2.7
<b>AVE</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>		<b>2.4</b>
<b>USTEC - IRI</b>																			
<b>pabh</b>	-0.8	-2.2	-2.5	-1.5	-2.9	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8	-2.5	-1.9	-2.1	-1.0	-2.5	-0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2		-1.5
<b>yhbh</b>	-1.4	-1.7	-2.4	-1.9	-4.4	-1.1	-1.0	-2.2	-2.0	-1.9	-1.3	-1.9	-2.1	-1.3	-1.2	-2.0	-1.6		-1.7
<b>bill</b>	-1.9	-1.6	-2.0	-1.7	-4.0	-1.2	-1.5	-2.8	-1.5	-1.2	-1.9	-1.7	-0.9	-1.2	-0.8	-2.3	-3.0		-1.9
<b>clk1</b>	-0.7	-0.9	-3.4	-1.8	-3.7	-1.3	-1.4	-1.0	-2.4	-1.8	-1.8	-1.5	-2.8	-2.3	-0.9	-1.2	-1.7		-1.9
<b>hbrk</b>	-1.9	-2.0	-3.8	-2.1	-5.6	-2.0	-1.9	-1.3	-3.2	-1.4	-0.8	-1.5	-2.7	-2.6	-1.5	-2.4	-1.5		-2.3
<b>arp3</b>	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3	-1.5	-5.3	-1.4	-1.0	-2.0	-1.8	-0.6	-1.4	-2.2	-1.0	-1.4	-1.4	-2.8	-1.7		-1.8
<b>wes2</b>	-1.2	-2.1	-2.7	-3.2	-3.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	-3.2	-2.3	-1.0	-2.3	-2.6	-1.9	-1.1	-0.9	-1.0		-1.9
<b>vims</b>	-1.6	-3.3	-3.7	-2.8	-4.5	-2.5	-1.1	-1.6	-3.6	-1.1	-1.0	-2.4	-1.2	-2.8	-1.1	-2.1	-1.5		-2.2
<b>ccv3</b>		-3.0	-3.8	-2.1	-4.5	-2.0	-1.2	-0.9	-3.5	-1.0		-1.9	-0.7	-1.7	-0.7	-1.8	-0.8		-1.8
<b>AVE DIF</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>		<b>-1.9</b>
ap index	7	8	9	9	122	7	7	14	7	14	7	34	7	5	14	13	5		
# stations	58	59	59	58	58	57	58	57	57	53	49	58	3	58	59	58	57		50

2.4 TEC units



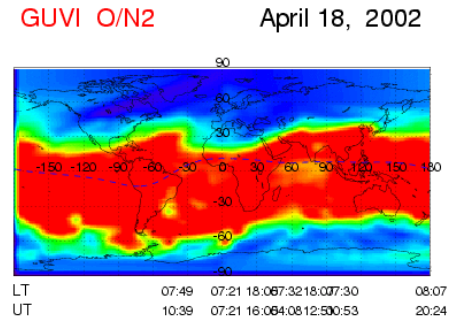
## Process 6

### Evolution of neutral composition change

Response and recovery of  $O/N_2$

Movement of boundaries in  $O/N_2$

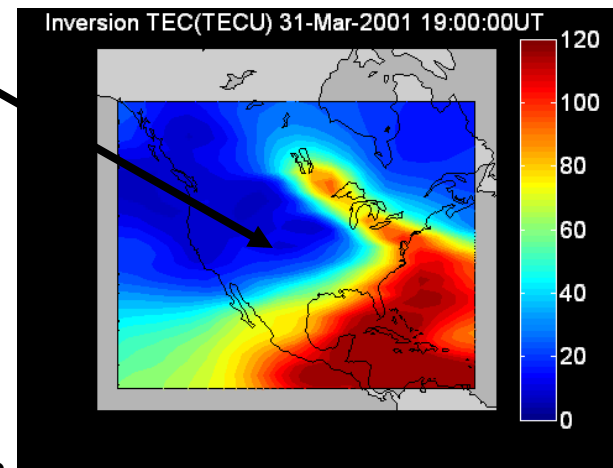
Observations: TIMED/GUVI, SSUSI, GOLD,....



## Process 7

### Ionospheric negative storm phase at mid latitude

- Validate TEC from GPS maps
- Validate in-situ from satellite
- Validation point with ionosondes





# **Process 8**

## Disturbance dynamo

Difficult to validate.

Confused by penetration electric field and its time constants.

### **Process 2 and 8**

- Possibility: Combine penetration and disturbance dynamo at low latitudes

Time series of electric field (e.g., Jicamarca, magnetometers).

Validation of total E at low latitudes, penetration + dynamo + time constants

Validate total EIA response

# Suggested **process-orientated** storm metrics for model validation

Process 1: Quantifying the geomagnetic storm energy dissipation

Process 3: Build-up of plasma and structure at mid-latitudes

Process 4: Gravity wave propagation from high to low latitude

Process 6: Evolution of neutral composition change

Process 7: Ionospheric negative storm phase at mid latitude

Process 2 and 8: Combined penetration and dynamo electric fields