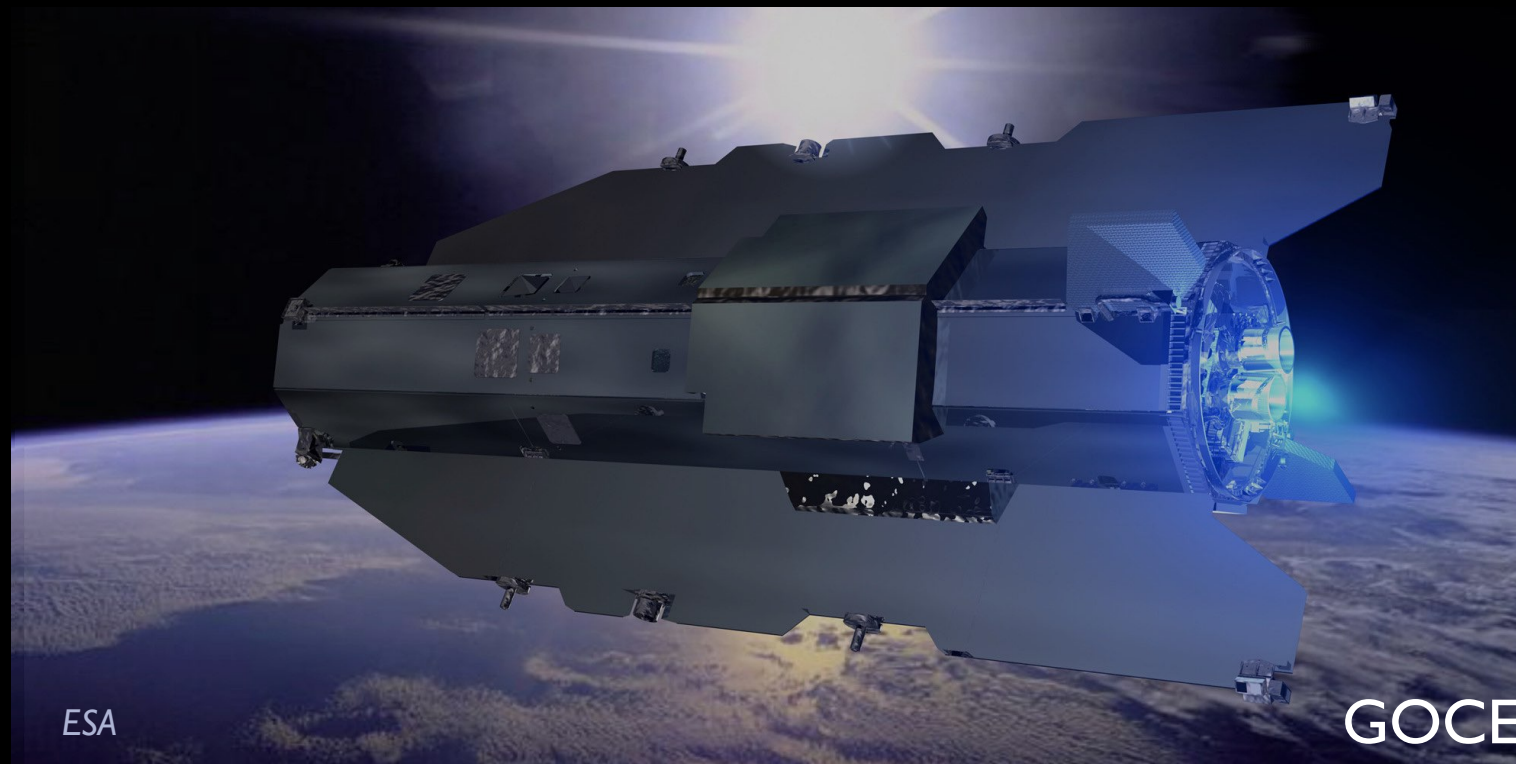


Evidence of tropospheric 90-day oscillations in the thermosphere

Federico Gasperini and Maura E. Hagan
gasperini@usu.edu



CONTENTS

- Introduction
 - Data
 - Evidence of 90-day Oscillations in the Thermosphere
 - Connection to the Troposphere
 - Summary
-

How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?



How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?

Sources from
ABOVE



How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?

Sources from ABOVE

- Absorption of Solar EUV Radiation



How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?

Sources from ABOVE



- Absorption of Solar EUV Radiation
- Joule Heating

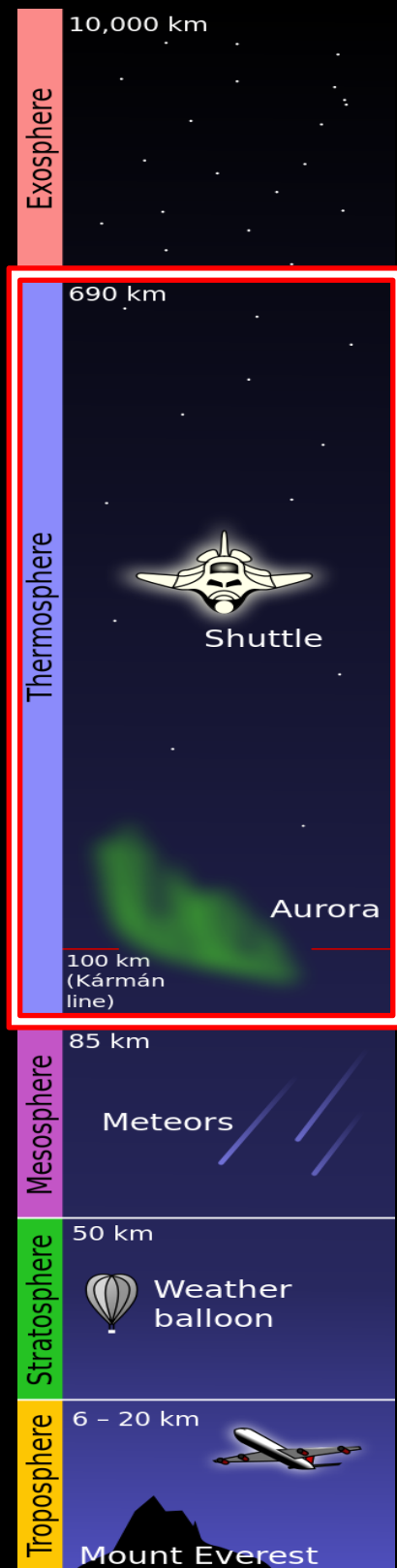


How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?

Sources from ABOVE



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- Joule Heating
- Particle Precipitation

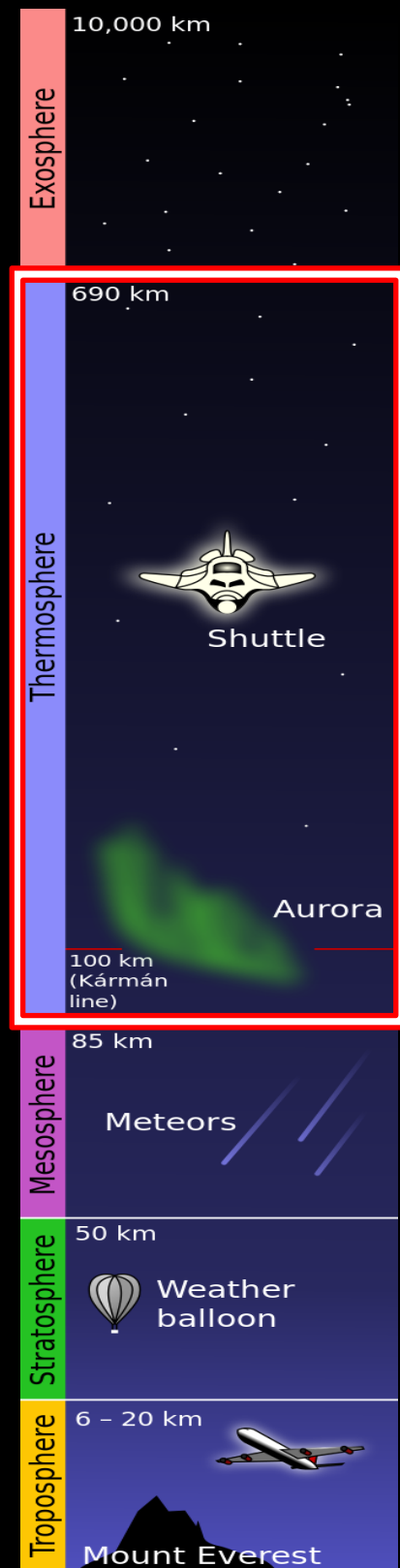


How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?

Sources from ABOVE



- Absorption of Solar EUV Radiation
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Sources from BELOW

How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?

Sources from ABOVE

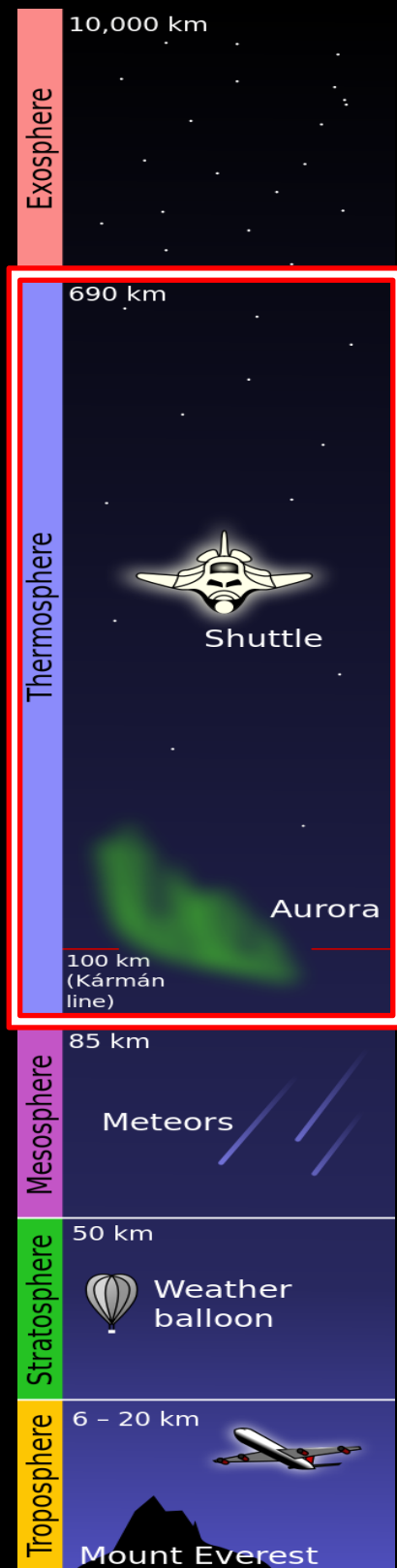


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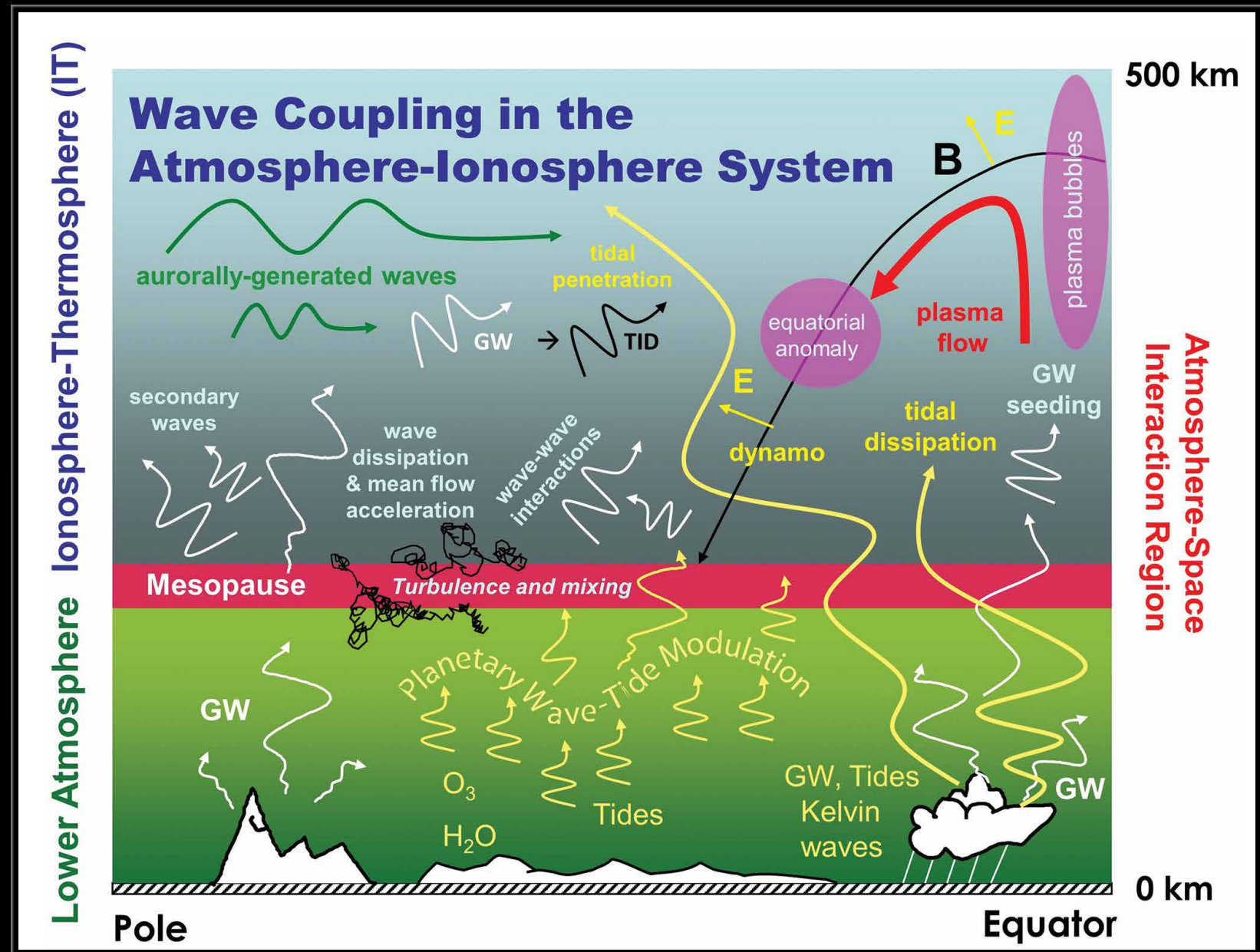
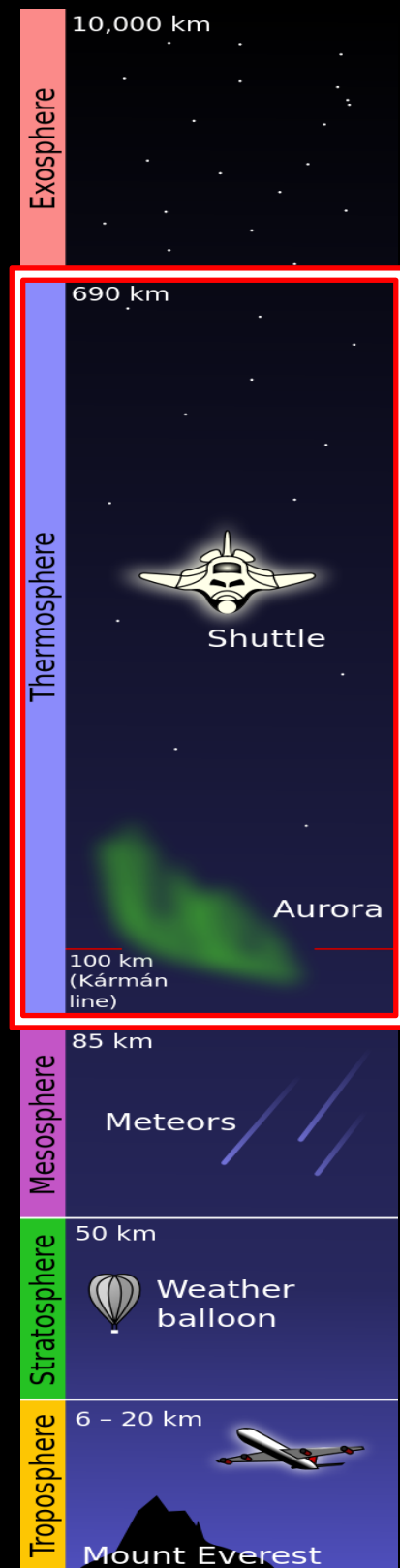
Dissipation of
Upward Propagating Waves



Sources from
BELOW



How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?



Solar and Space Physics Decadal Survey, National Academy of Sciences, 2012.

Dissipation of
Upward Propagating Waves

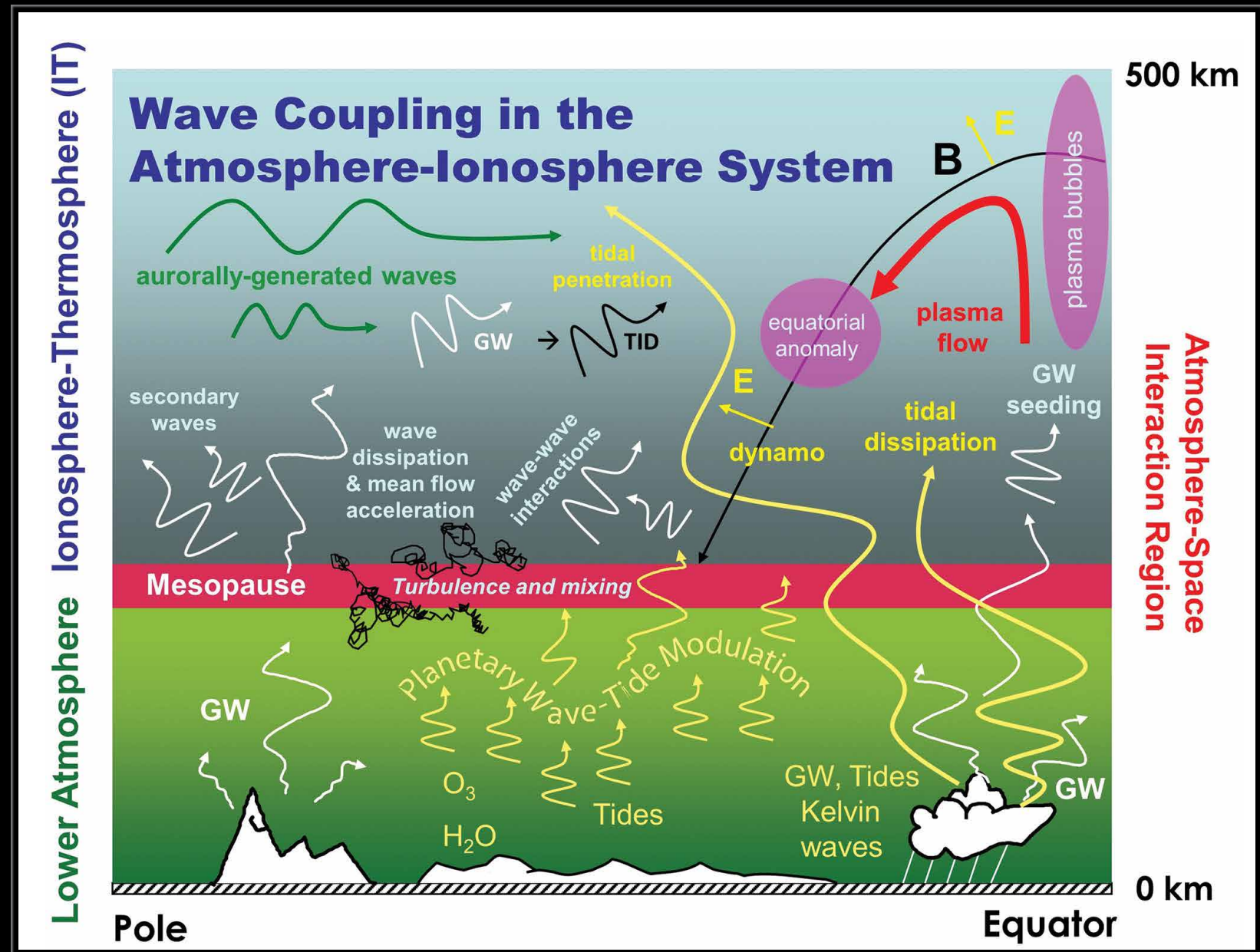


Sources from
BELOW

How does terrestrial weather influence space weather?

Lower Atmosphere Effects on Space Weather

- **Electron density variability** — affects HF radio communications, satellite navigation and communications.
- **Neutral density variability** — affects satellite drag, causing uncertainties in orbital and reentry predictions.



Solar and Space Physics Decadal Survey, National Academy of Sciences, 2012.

Dissipation of
Upward Propagating Waves



Sources from
BELOW

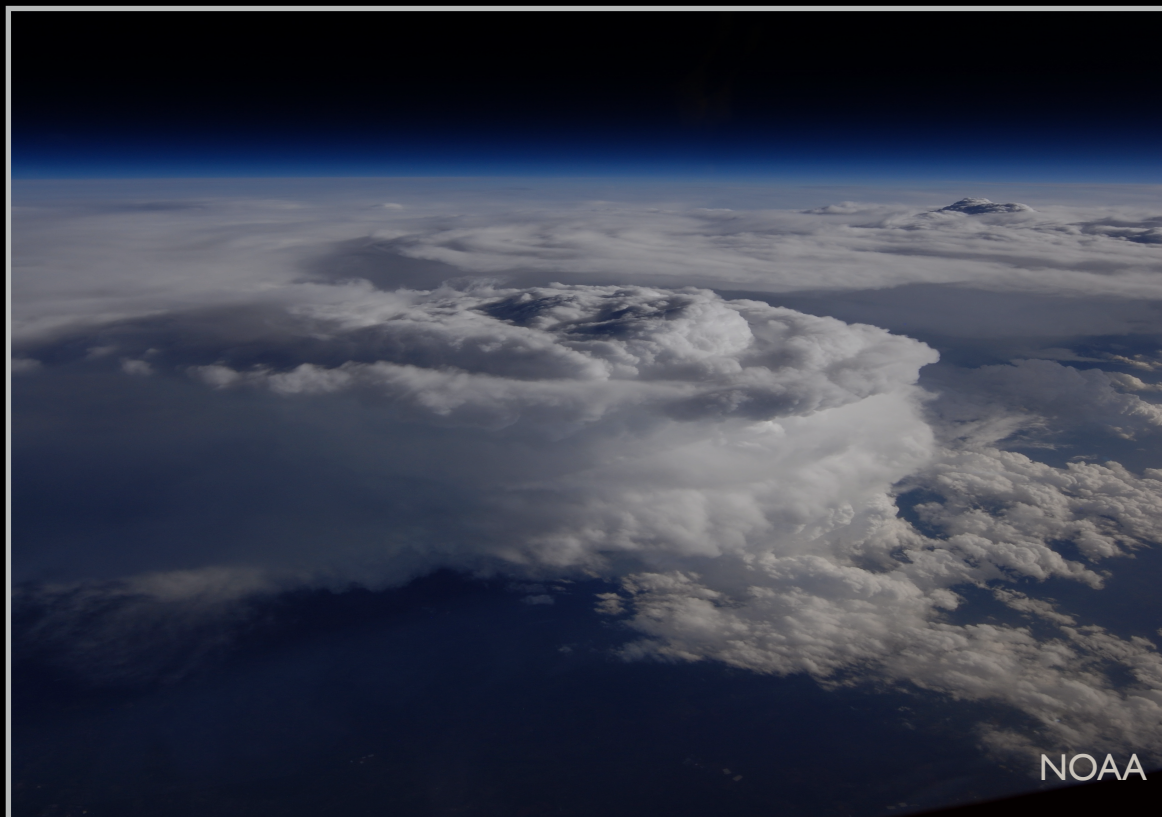
DE3

i.e. Diurnal Eastward propagating wavenumber 3 tide

DE3

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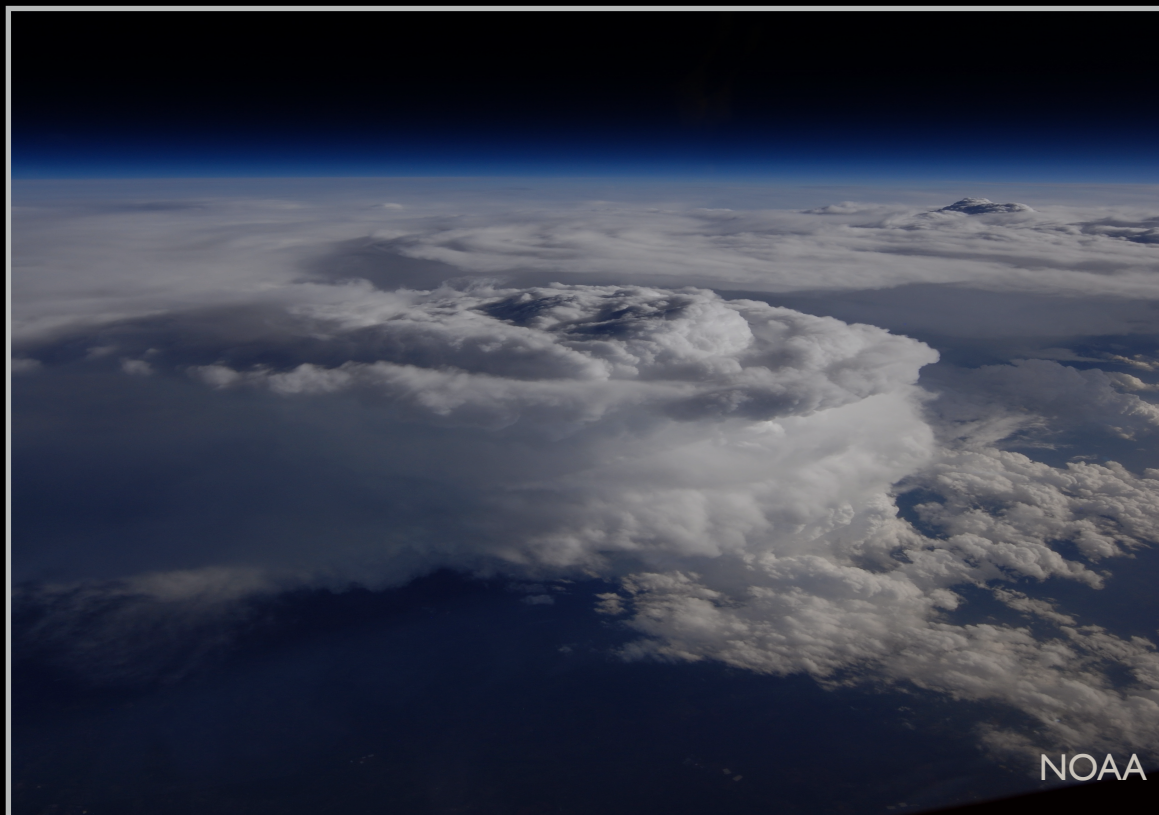
- Excited in the tropical troposphere by latent heat release in deep convective clouds.



DE3

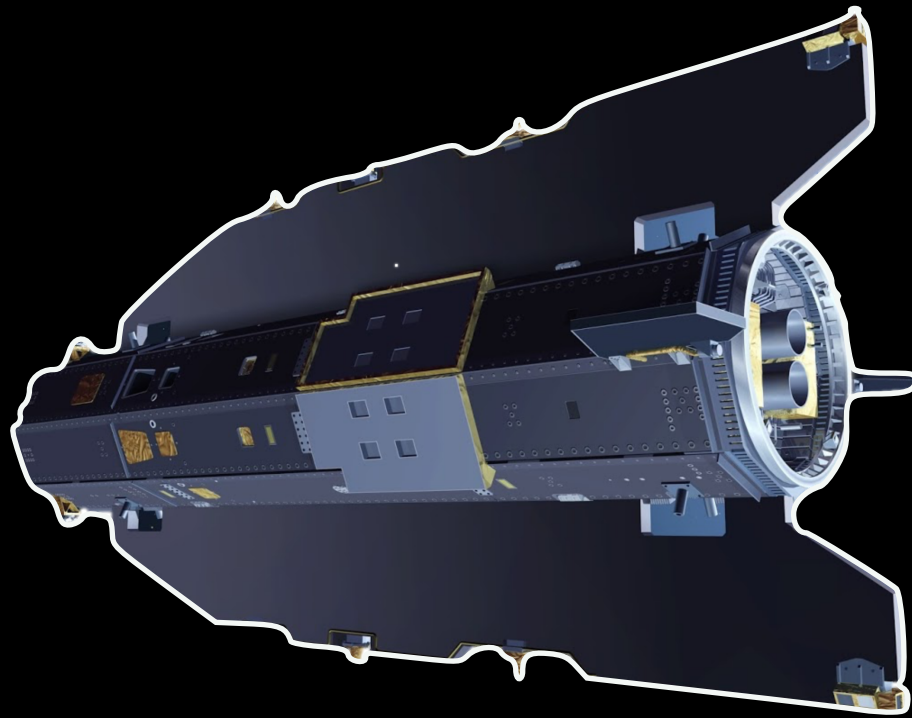
i.e. Diurnal Eastward propagating wavenumber 3 tide

- Excited in the tropical troposphere by latent heat release in deep convective clouds.
- Large source of variability in the thermosphere and ionosphere.



GOCE

Gravity Field and Steady-State Ocean Circulation Explorer



LIFETIME

Mar 09 – Nov 13

ORBIT

near-circular 260 km dawn-dusk
with $i=96.7^\circ$ (sun-synchronous)

COVERAGE

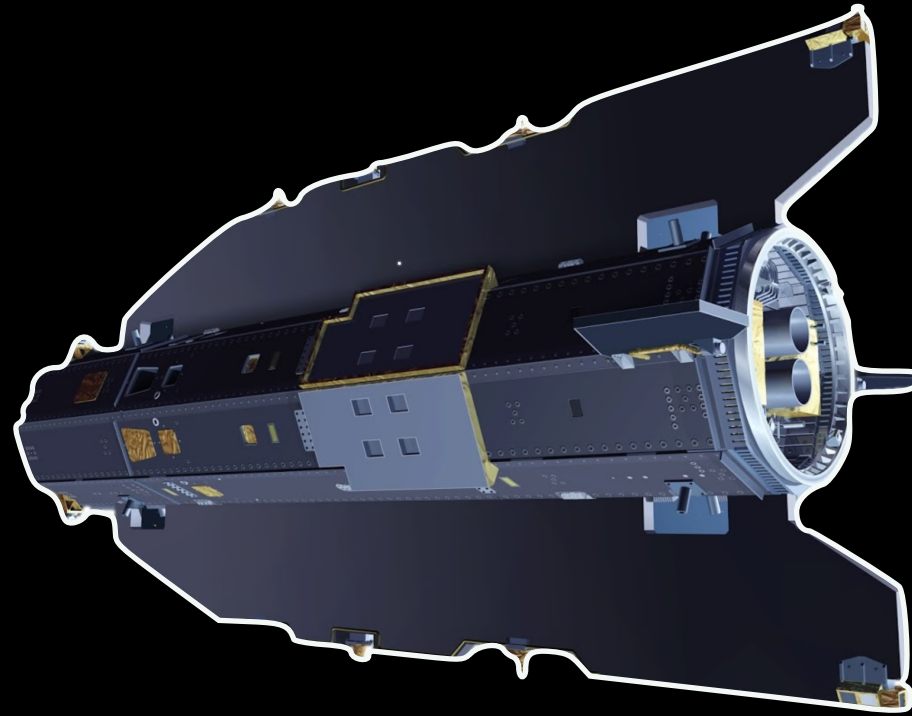
Global

DATA

Cross-track (east-west) winds from
accelerometer, ion thruster, and star
camera data

GOCE

Gravity Field and Steady-State Ocean Circulation Explorer



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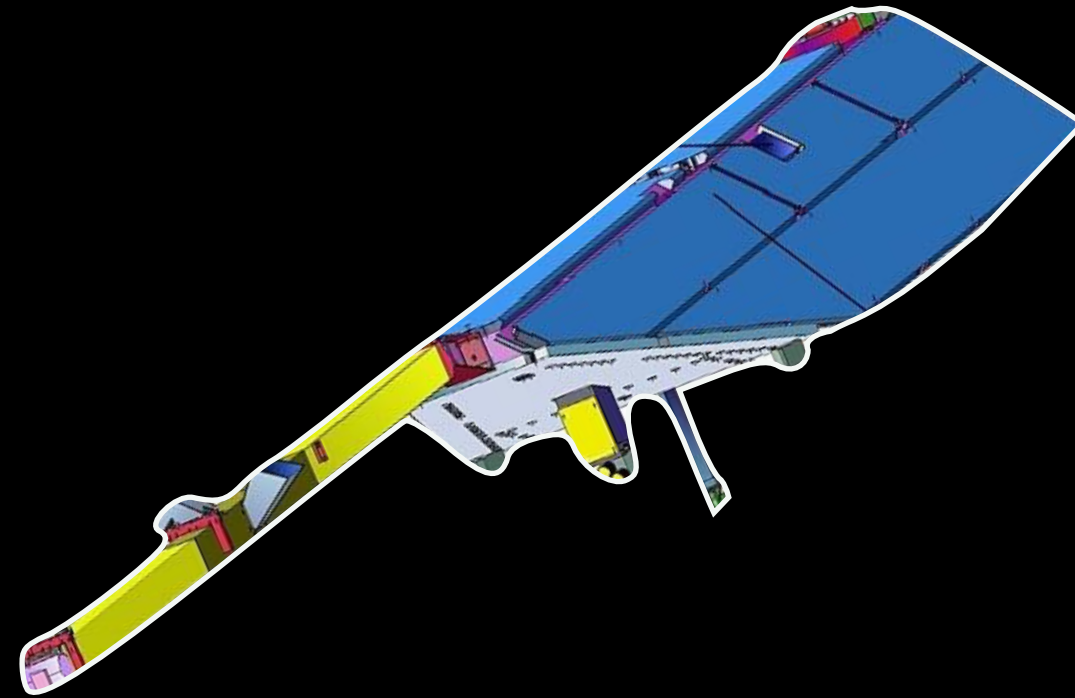
Global

DATA

Cross-track (east-west) winds from
accelerometer, ion thruster, and star
camera data

CHAMP

CHALLENGING Minisatellite Payload



Jul 00 – Sept 10

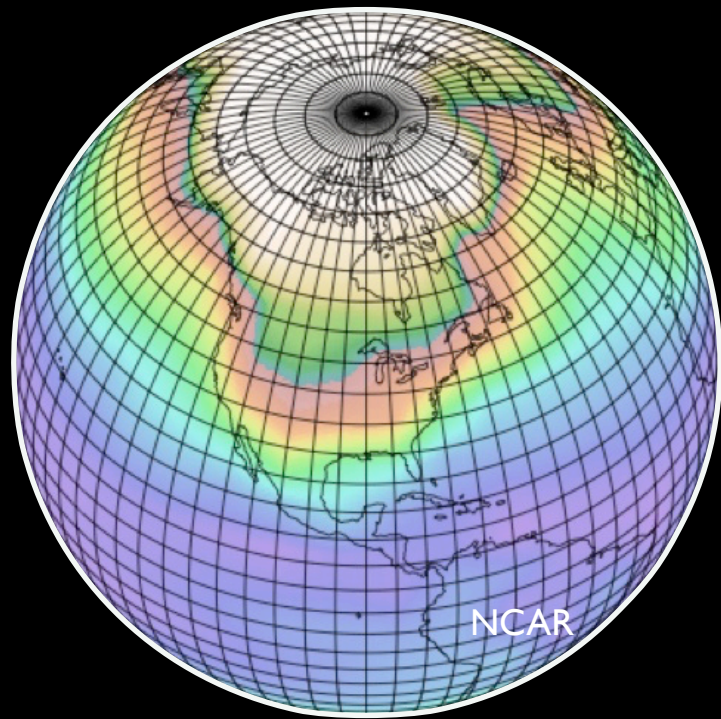
near-circular 450-300 km
with $i=87^\circ$ (slowly precessing)

$\pm 87^\circ$ latitude

Cross-track (east-west) winds from
accelerometer data

TIME-GCM

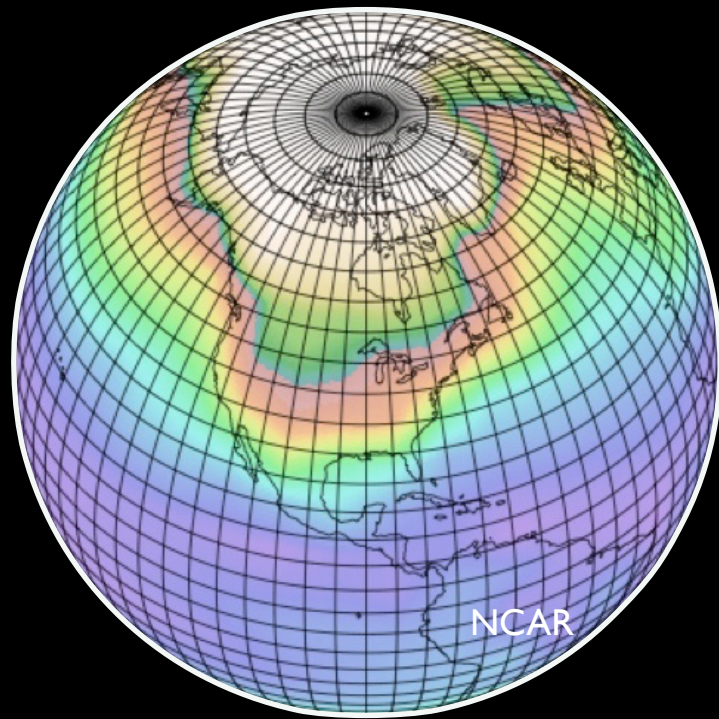
Thermosphere Ionosphere Mesosphere Electrodynamics
General Circulation Model



- Global time-dependent model developed by NCAR.
- F10.7 and Kp indices are used to represent solar radiative and high-latitude forcing.
- Grid: $2.5^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$, 4 points vertical (~ 30 -500 km), 1-min time step.
- Lower boundary set with MERRA reanalysis data that provides realistic wave forcing.
- Field: zonal wind for 2009-2010.

TIME-GCM

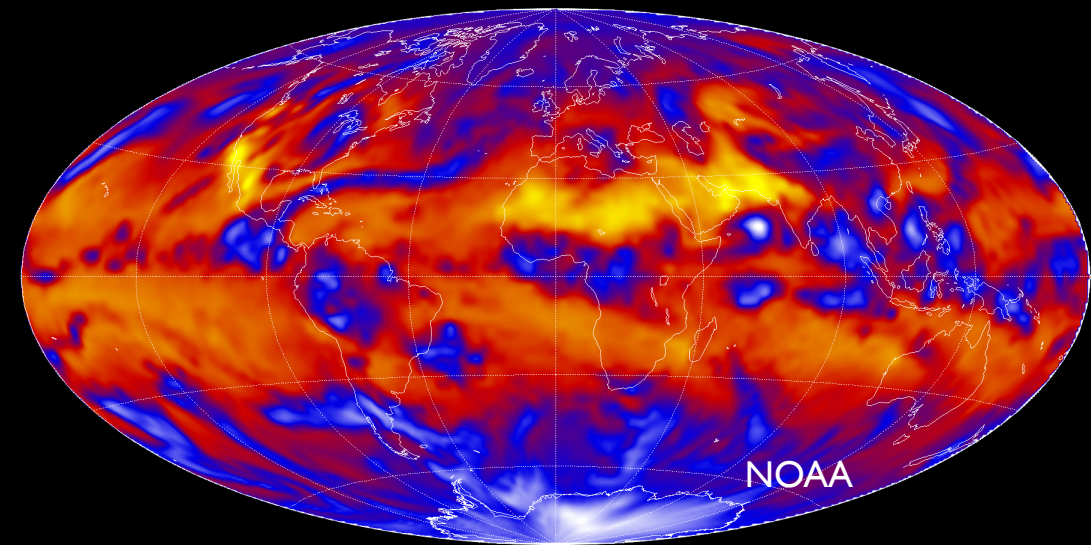
Thermosphere Ionosphere Mesosphere Electrodynamics
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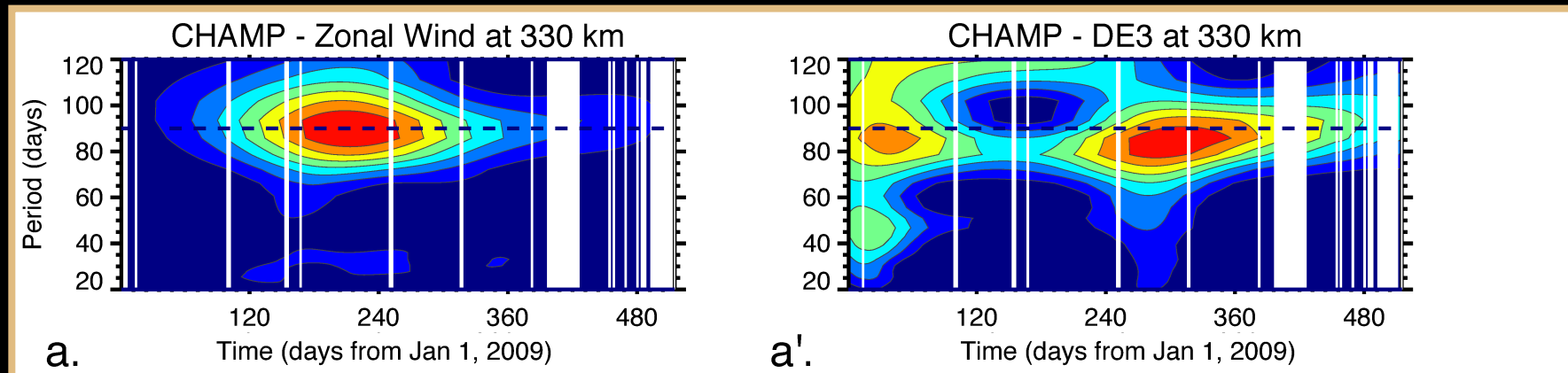
OLR

Outgoing Longwave Radiation



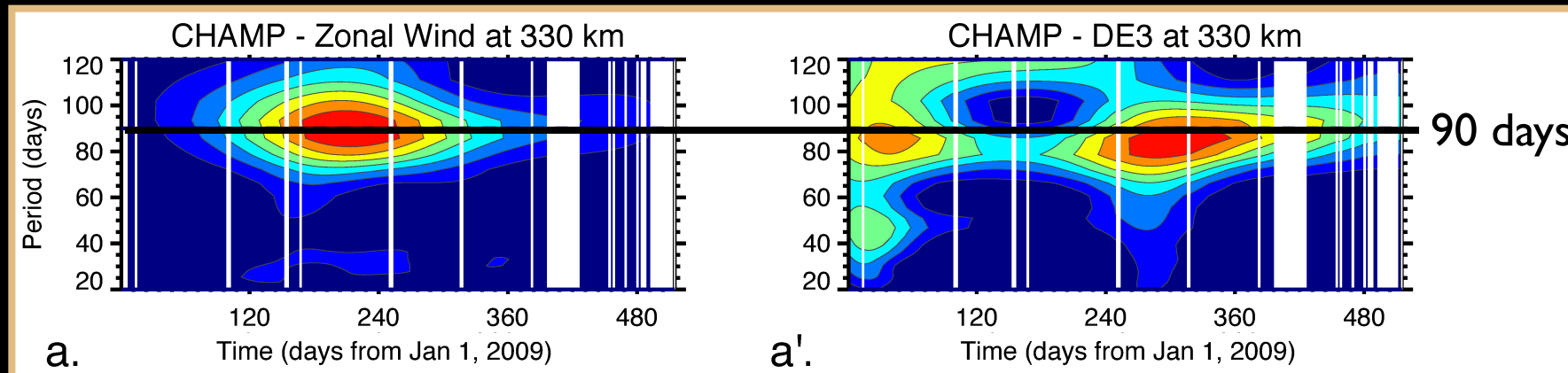
- Infrared radiation emitted from Earth and its atmosphere to space.
- Measured by radiometers onboard NOAA's polar orbiting satellites.
- Serves as proxy for tropospheric convection, because convective cloud tops are cold and thus emit little long-wave radiation.

90-day oscillations in the thermosphere



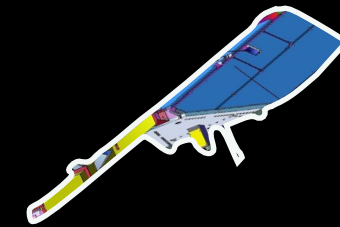
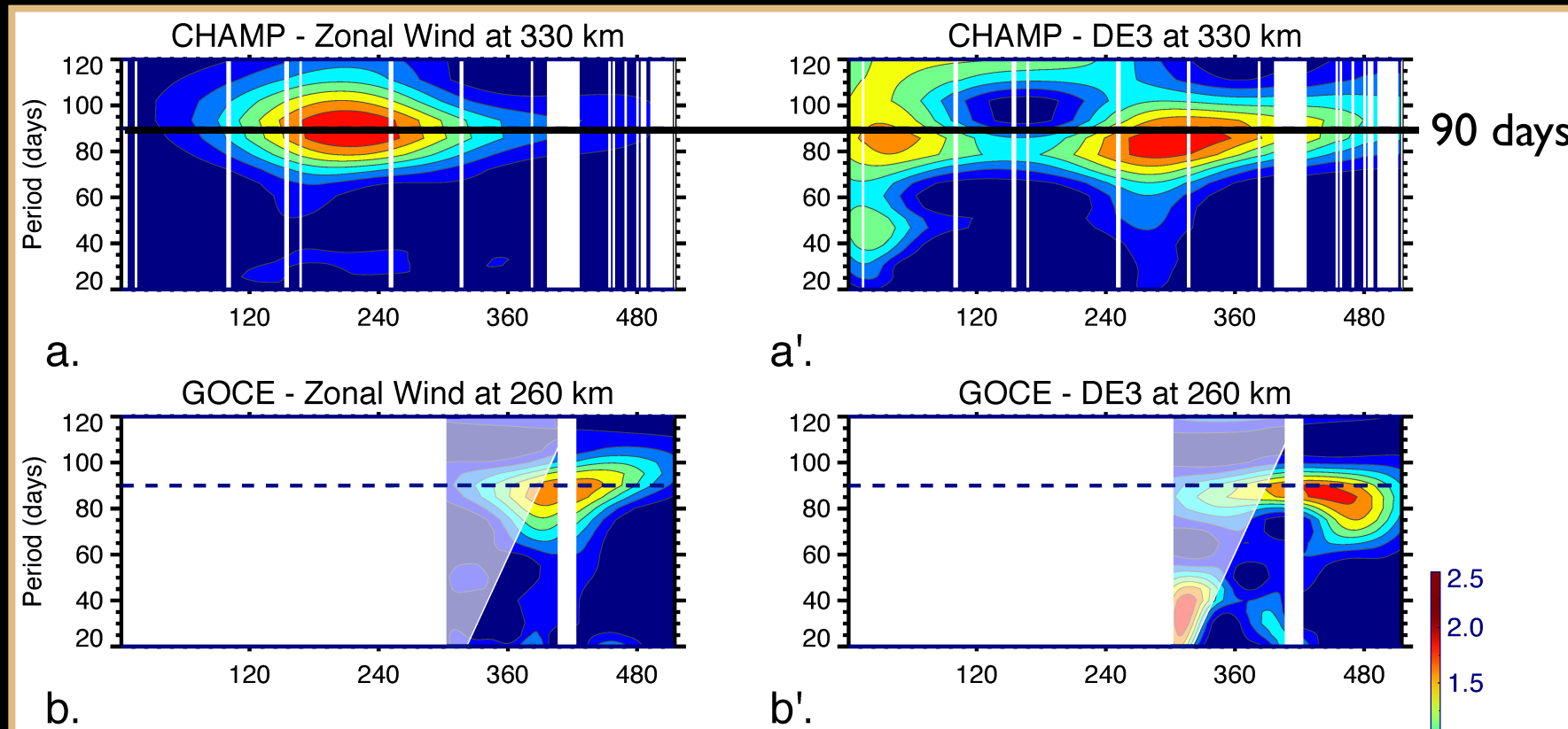
330 km

90-day oscillations in the thermosphere

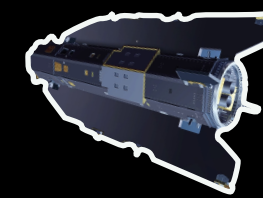


330 km

90-day oscillations in the thermosphere

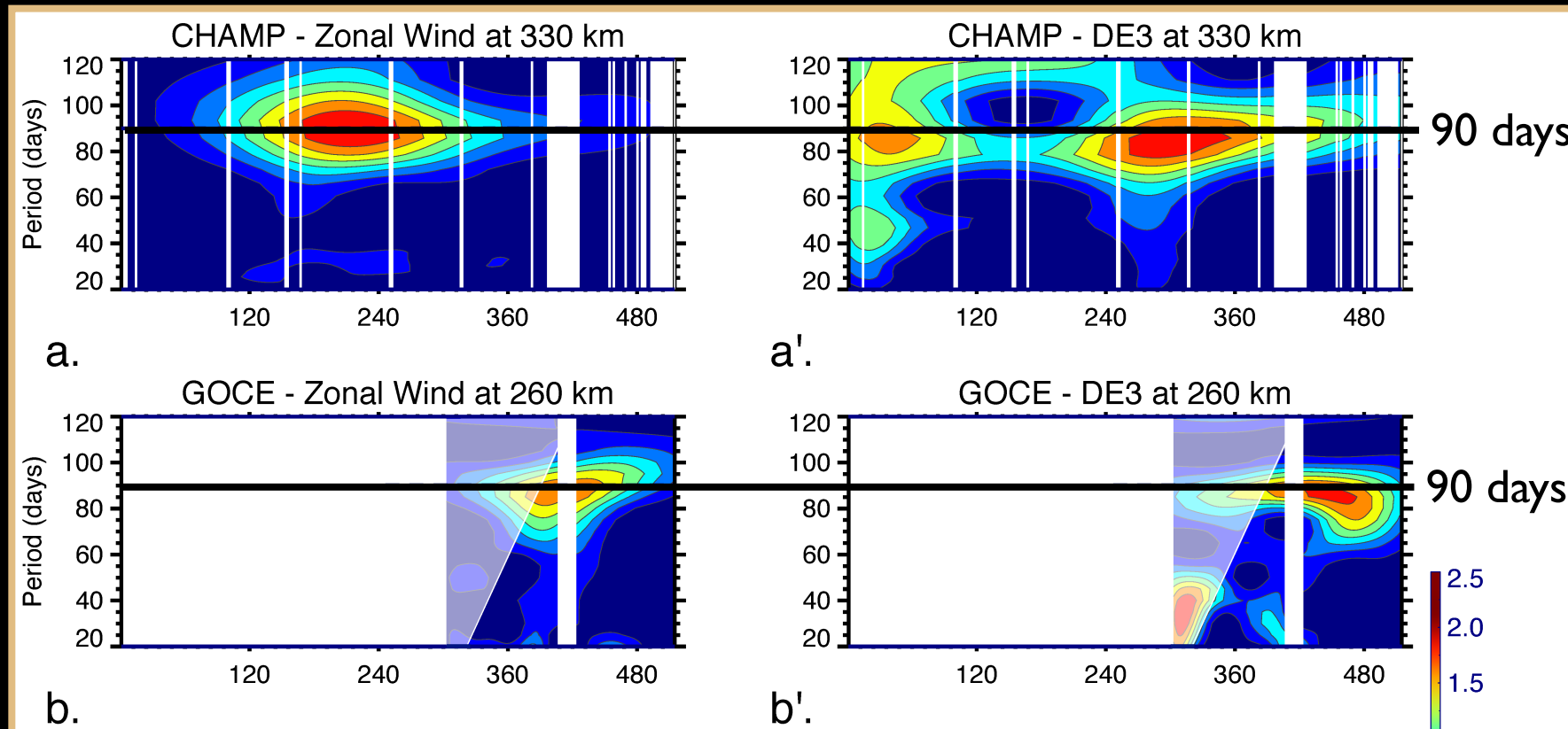


330 km

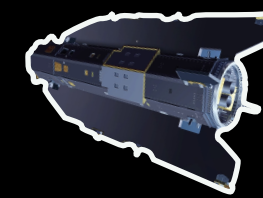


260 km

90-day oscillations in the thermosphere

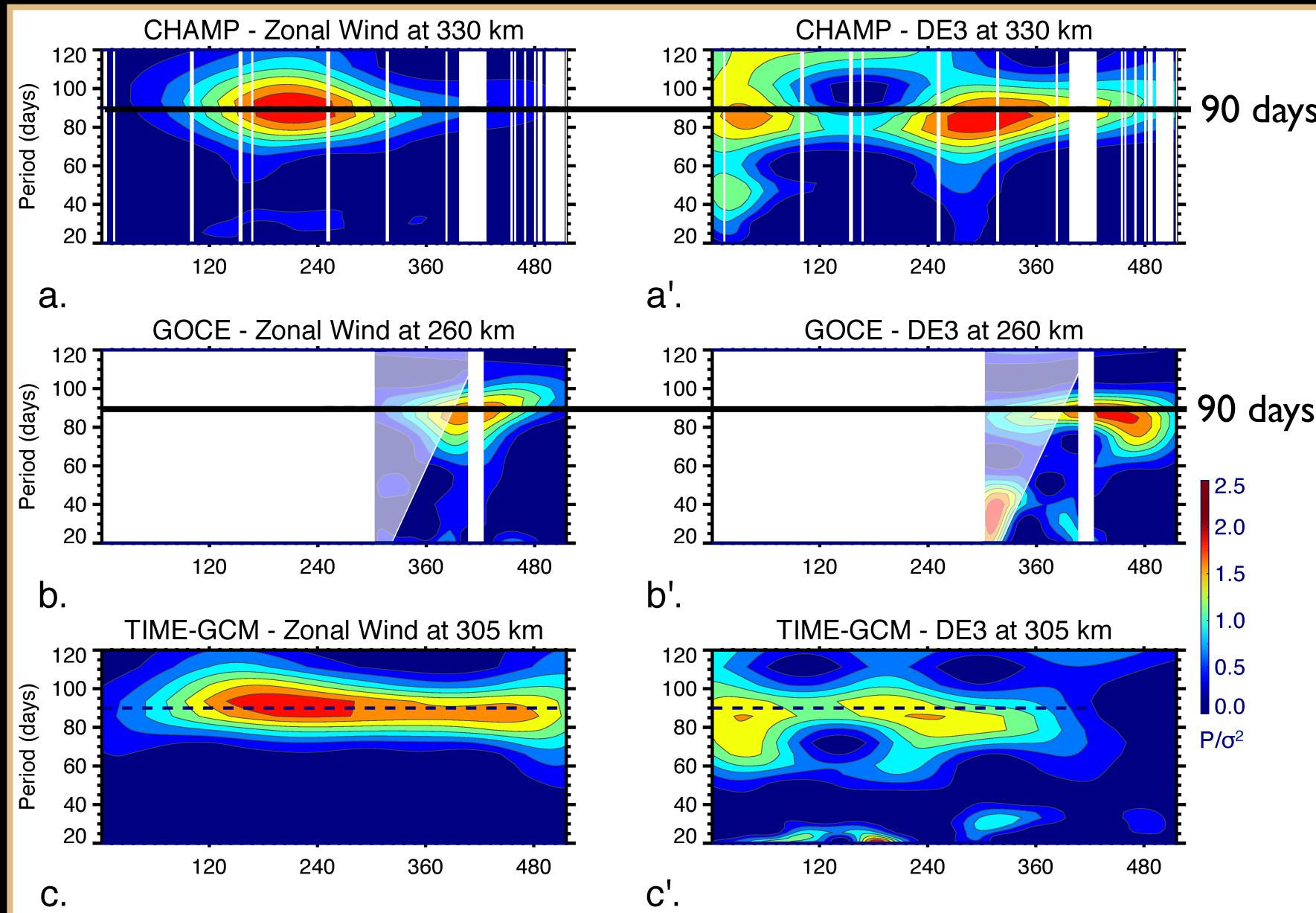


330 km

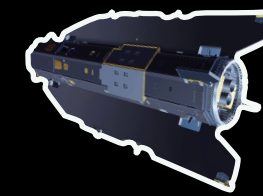


260 km

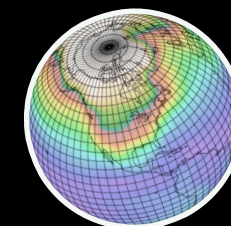
90-day oscillations in the thermosphere



330 km

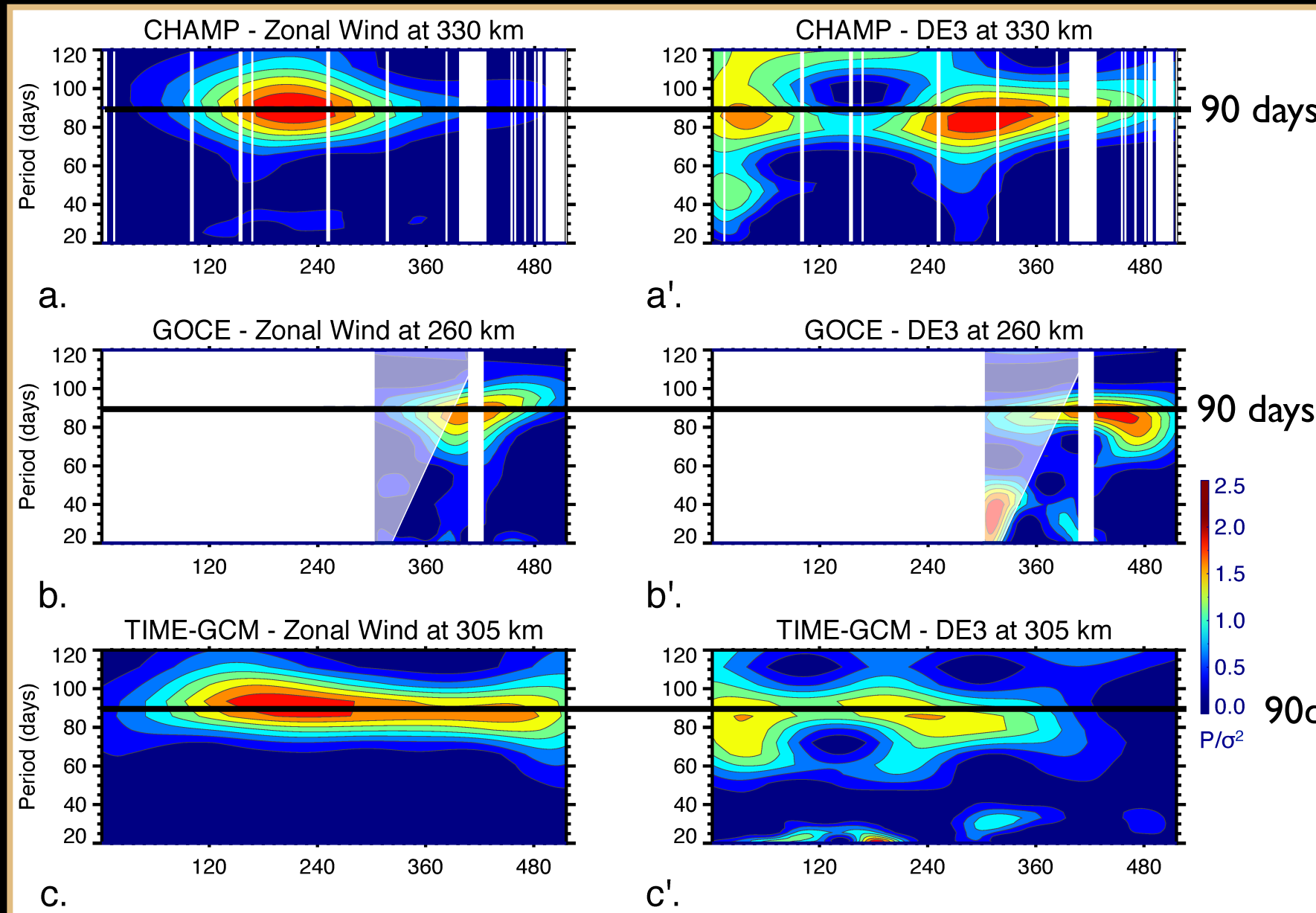


260 km

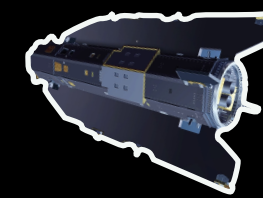


305 km

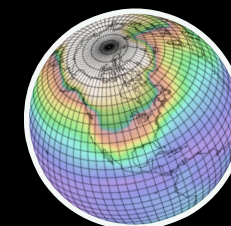
90-day oscillations in the thermosphere



330 km

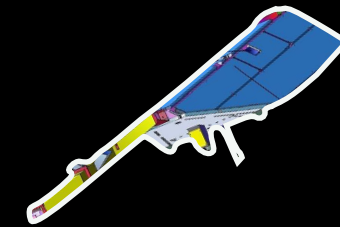
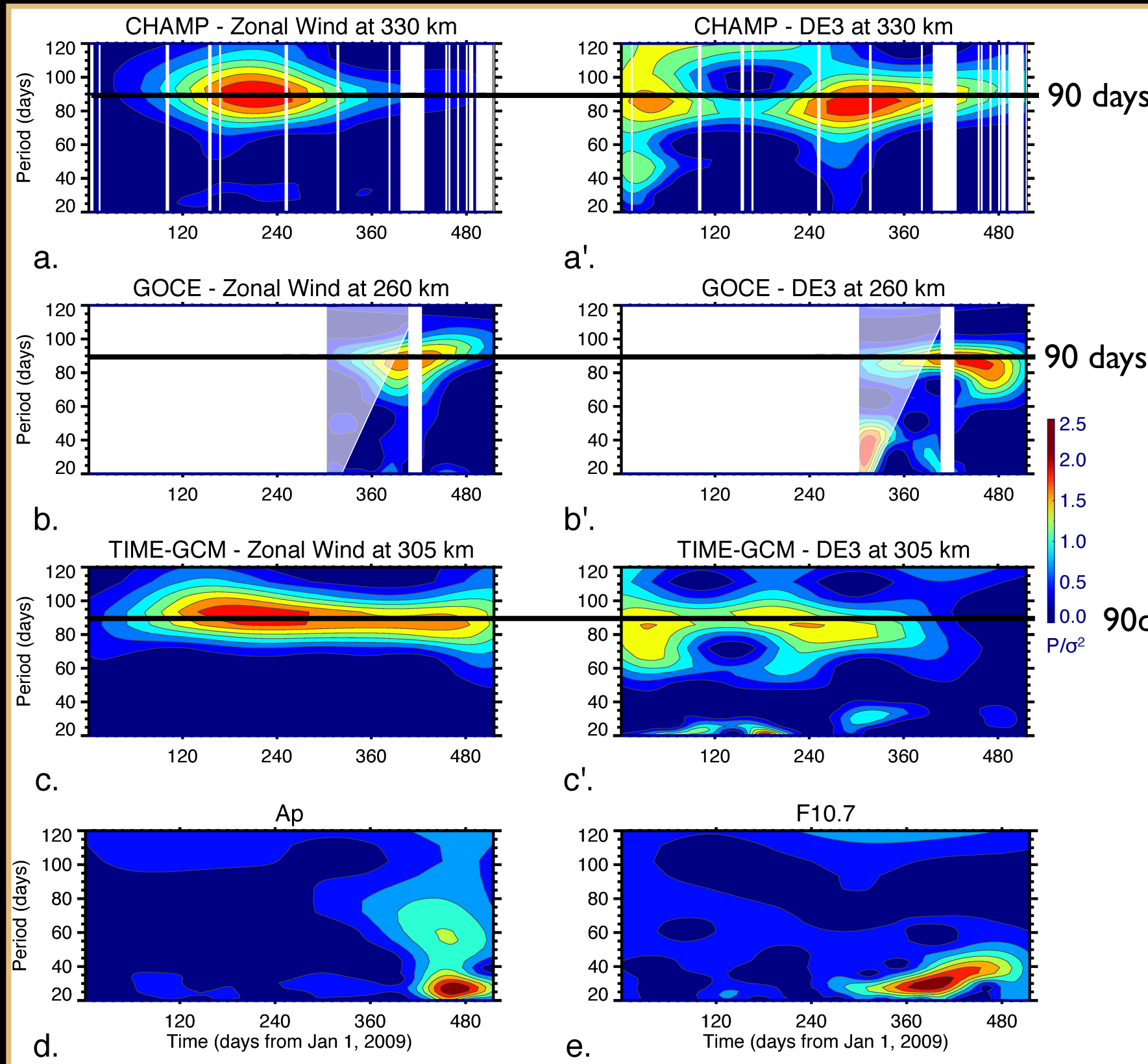


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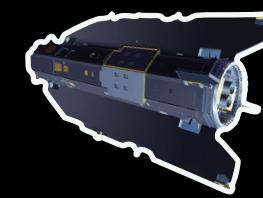


305 km

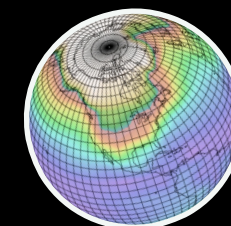
90-day oscillations in the thermosphere



330 km

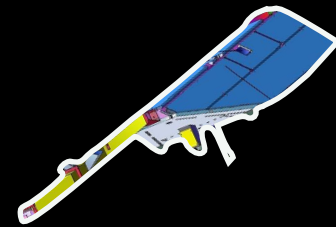
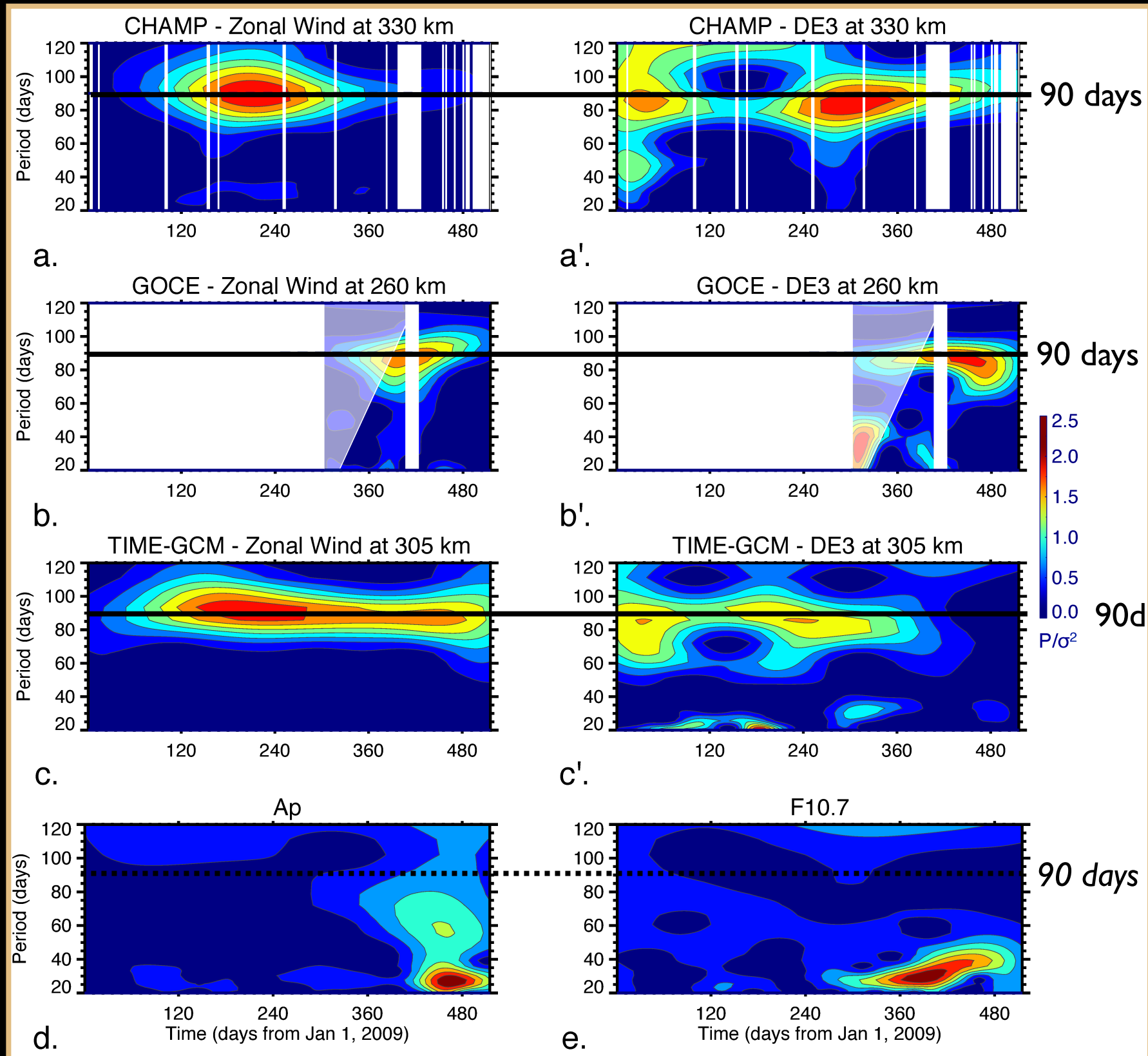


260 km

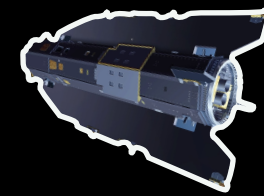


305 km

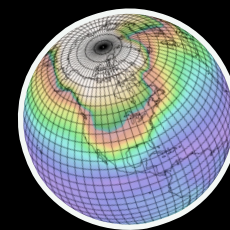
90-day oscillations in the thermosphere



330 km

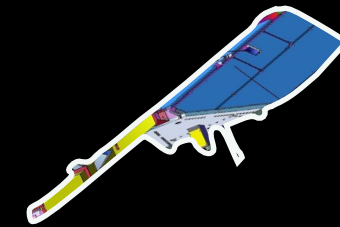
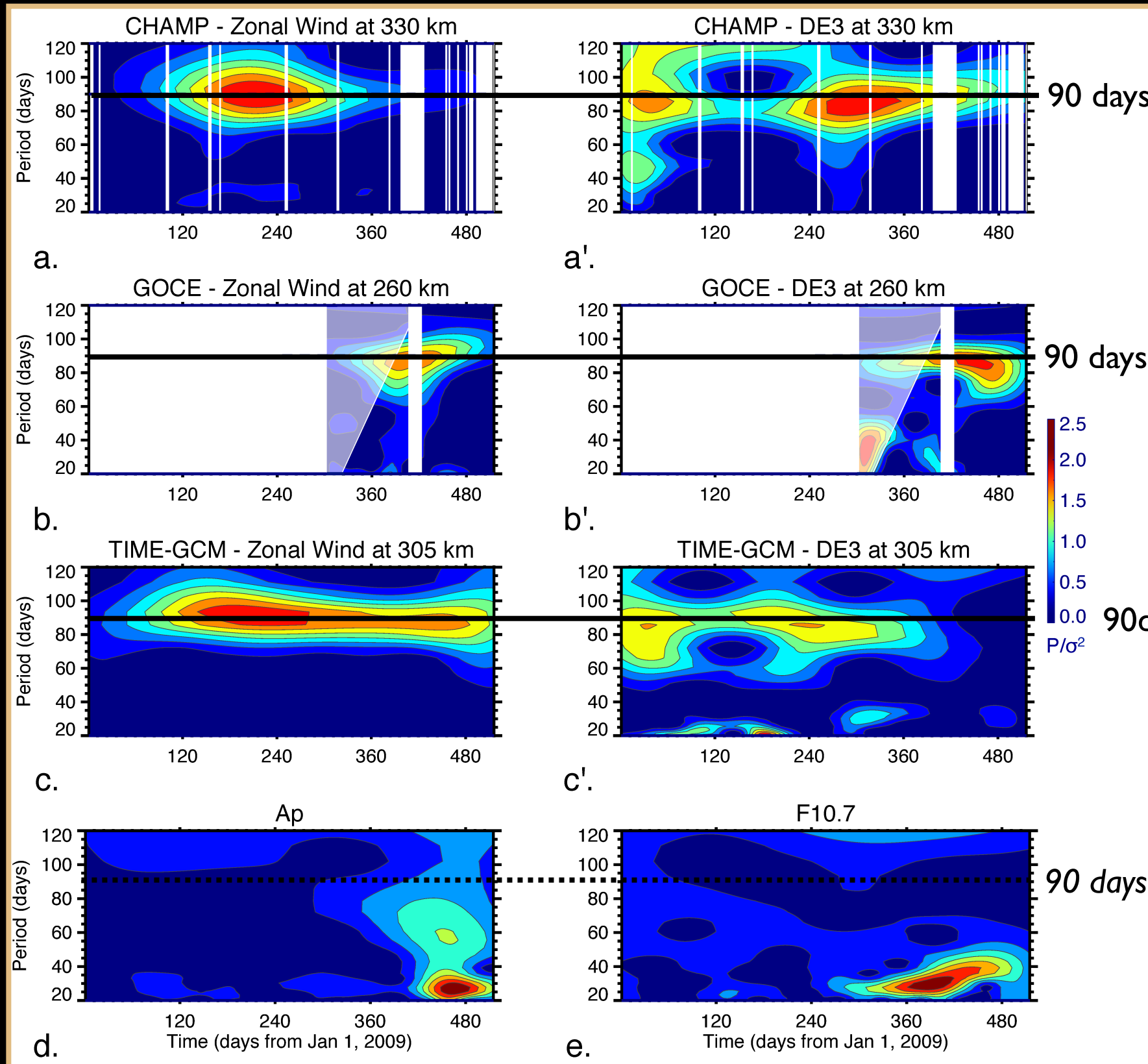


260 km

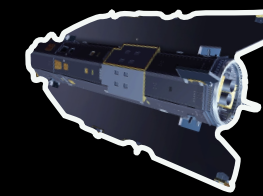


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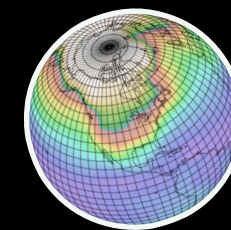
90-day oscillations in the thermosphere



330 km



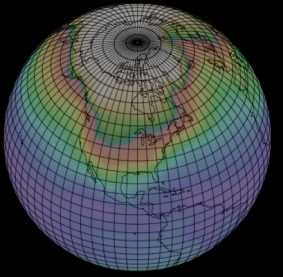
260 km



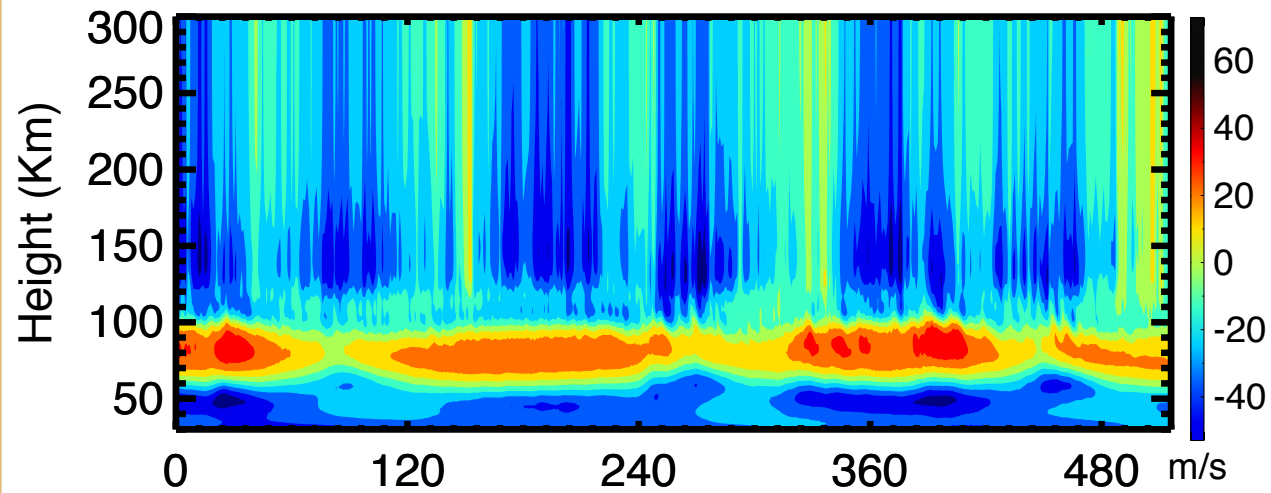
305 km

Not connected to solar
or geomagnetic activity

Vertical structure

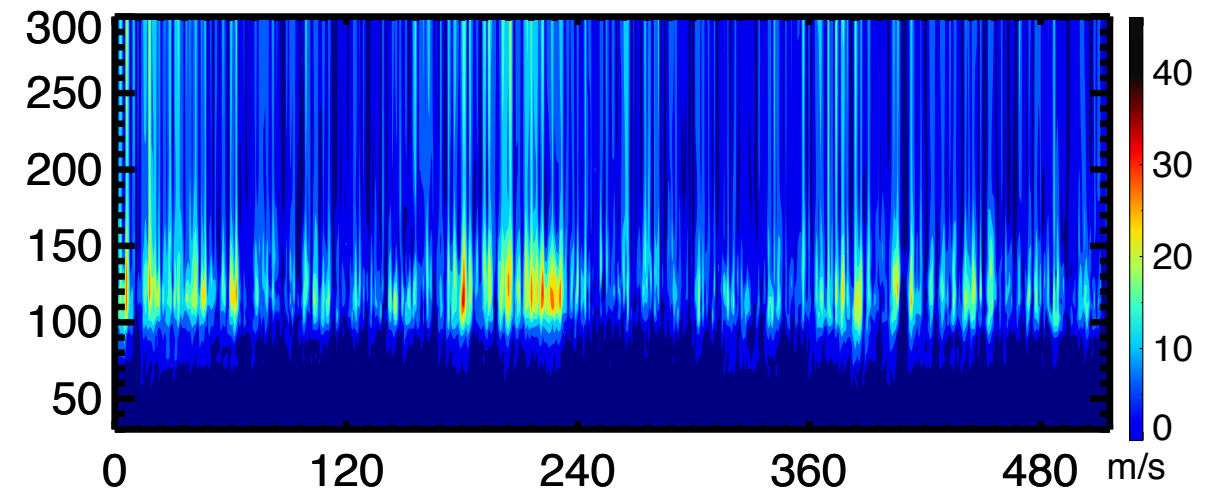


TIME-GCM - Zonal Mean Wind



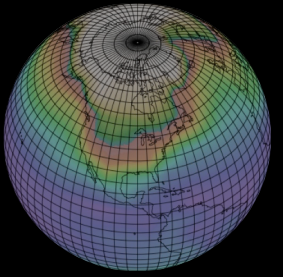
a.

TIME-GCM - DE3 Zonal Wind

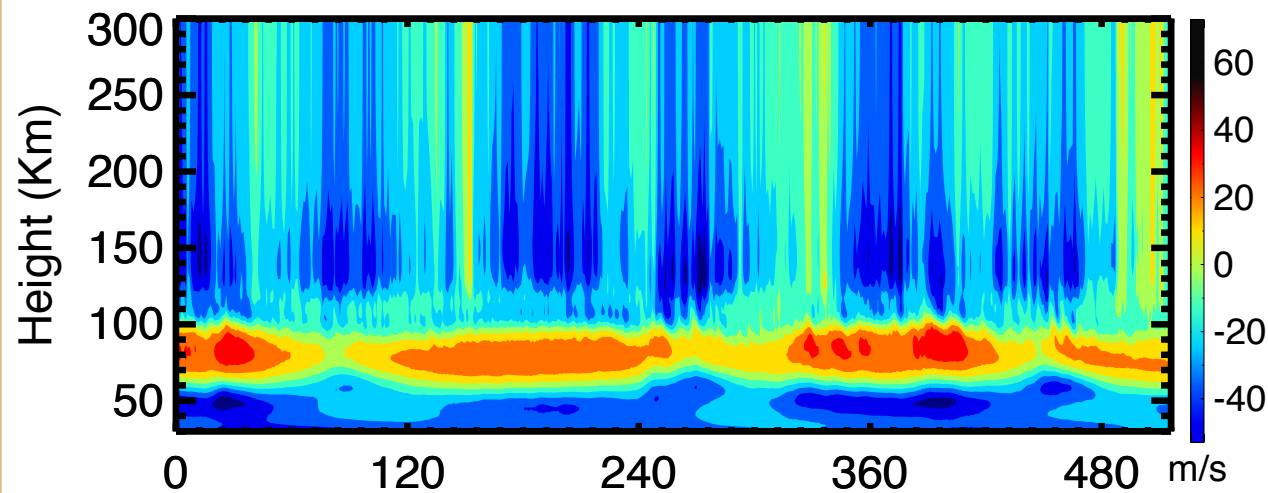


b.

Vertical structure

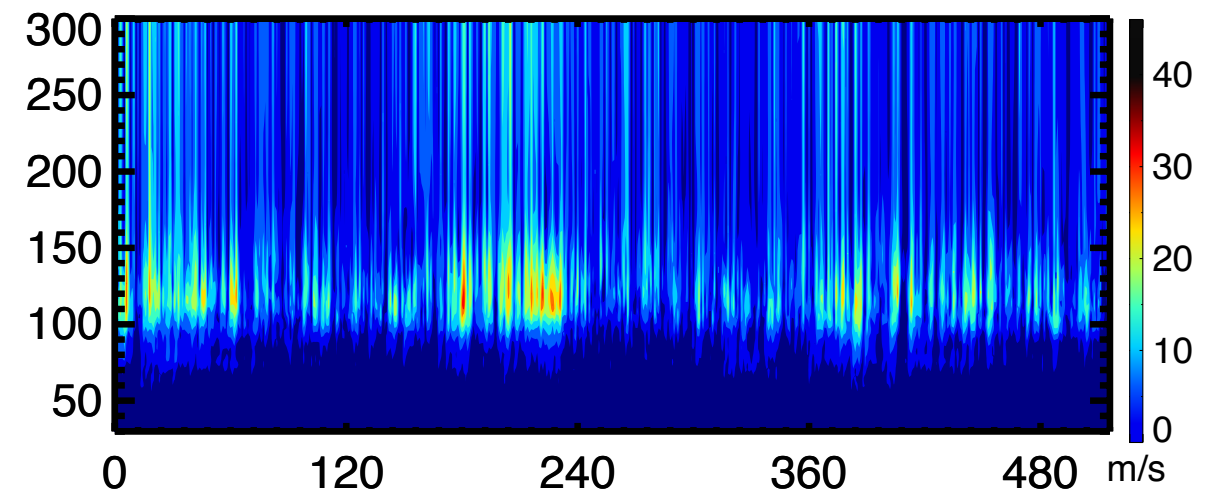


TIME-GCM - Zonal Mean Wind



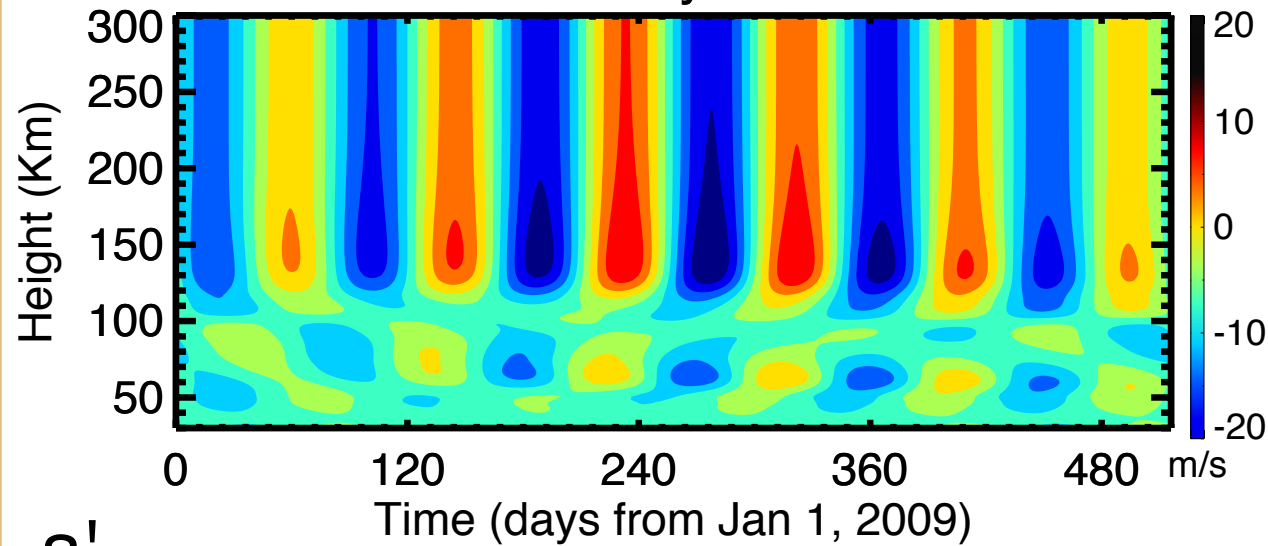
a.

TIME-GCM - DE3 Zonal Wind



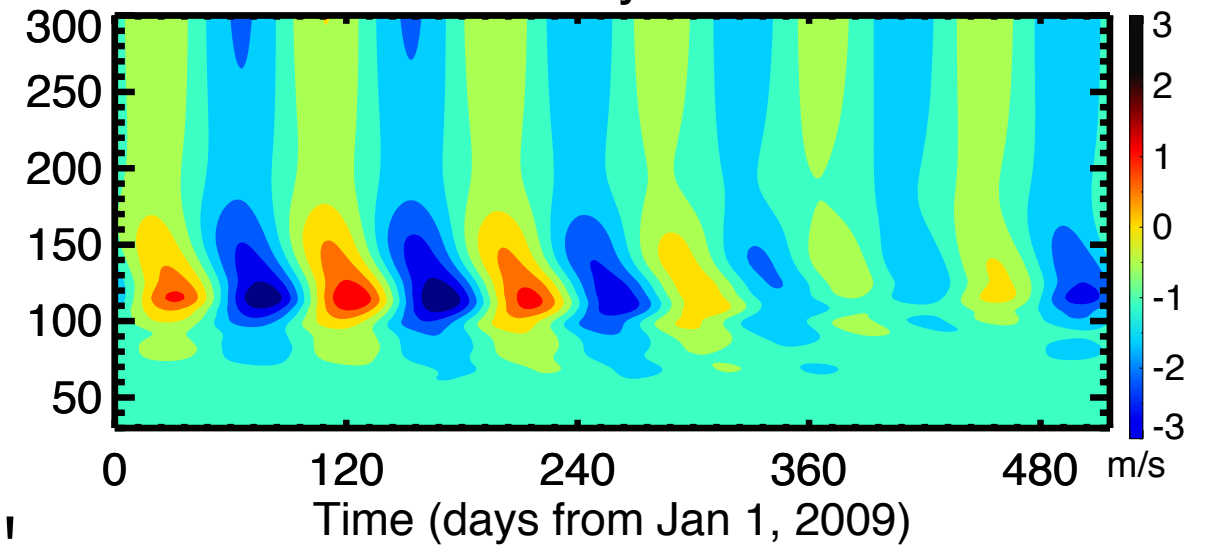
b.

85-95 day filtered



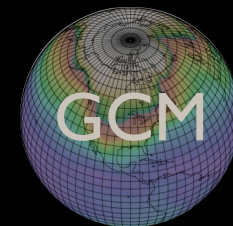
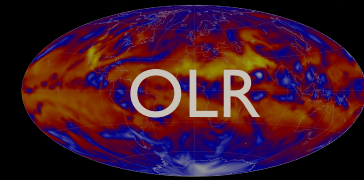
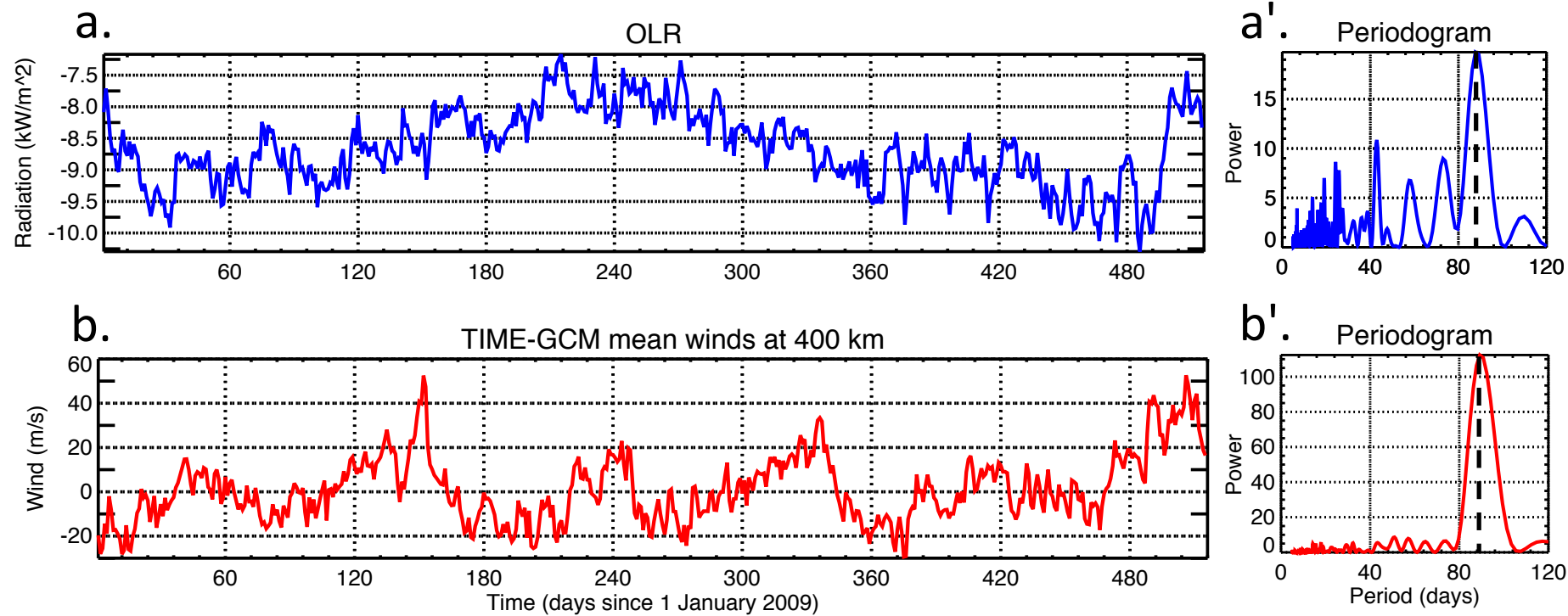
a'.

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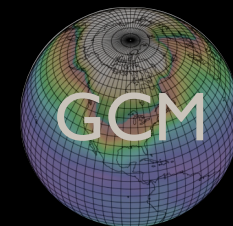
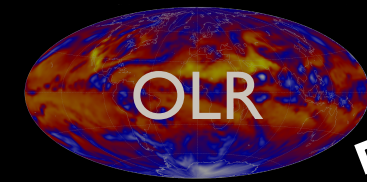
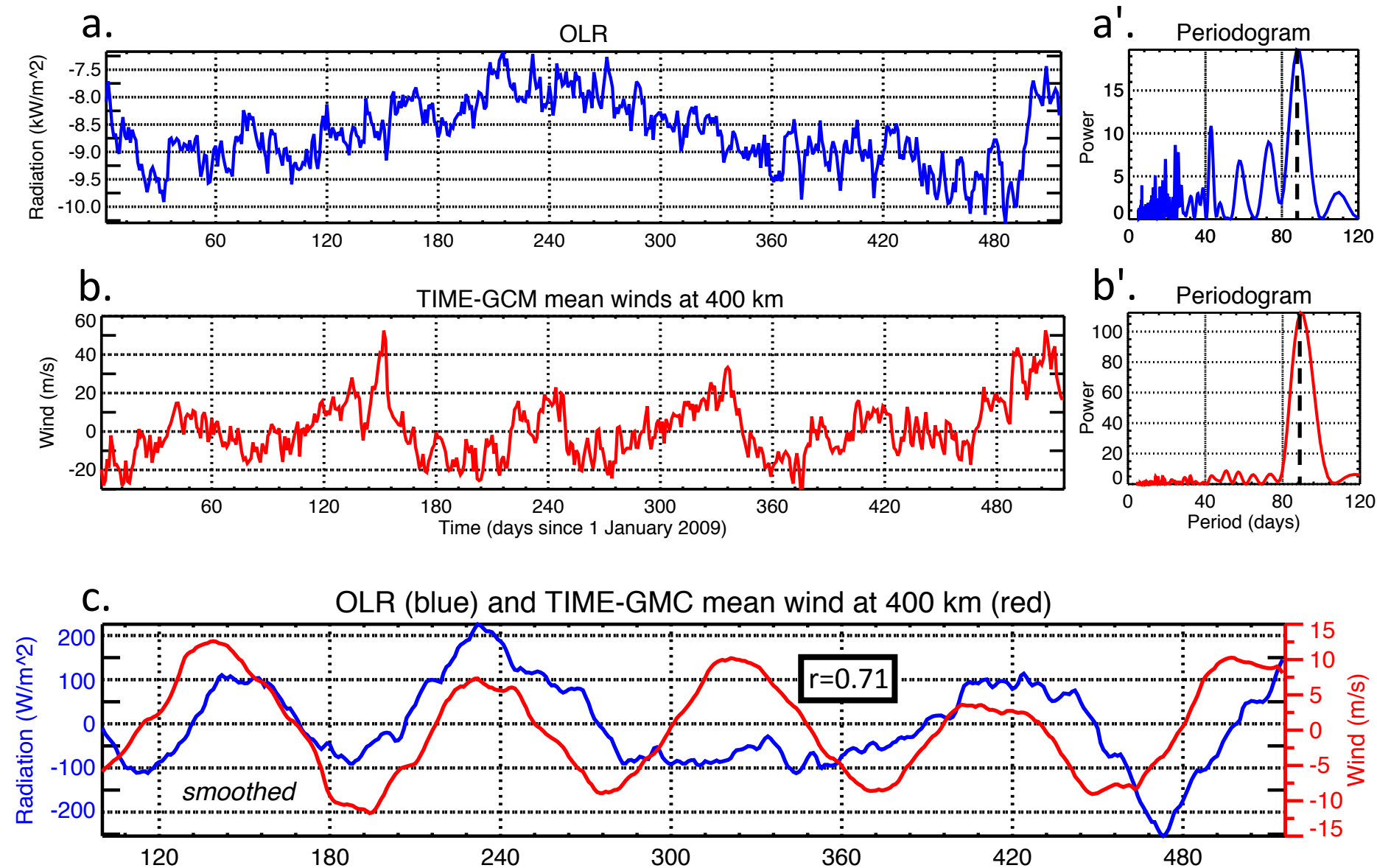


b'.

Link to Tropospheric Convection

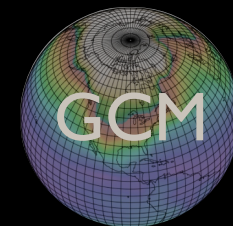
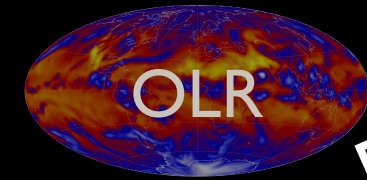
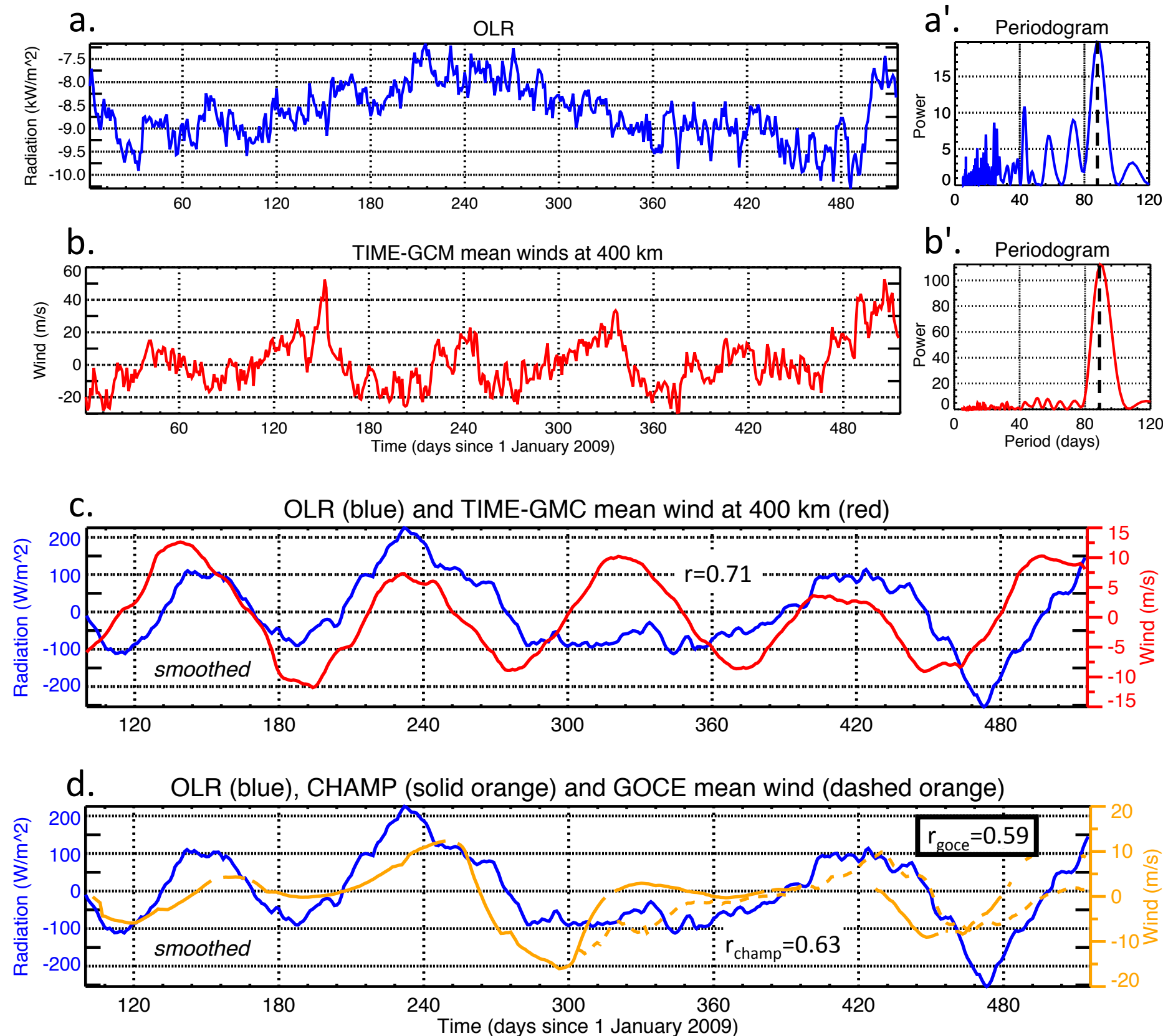


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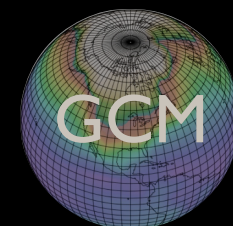
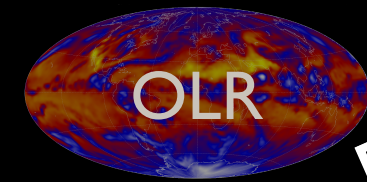
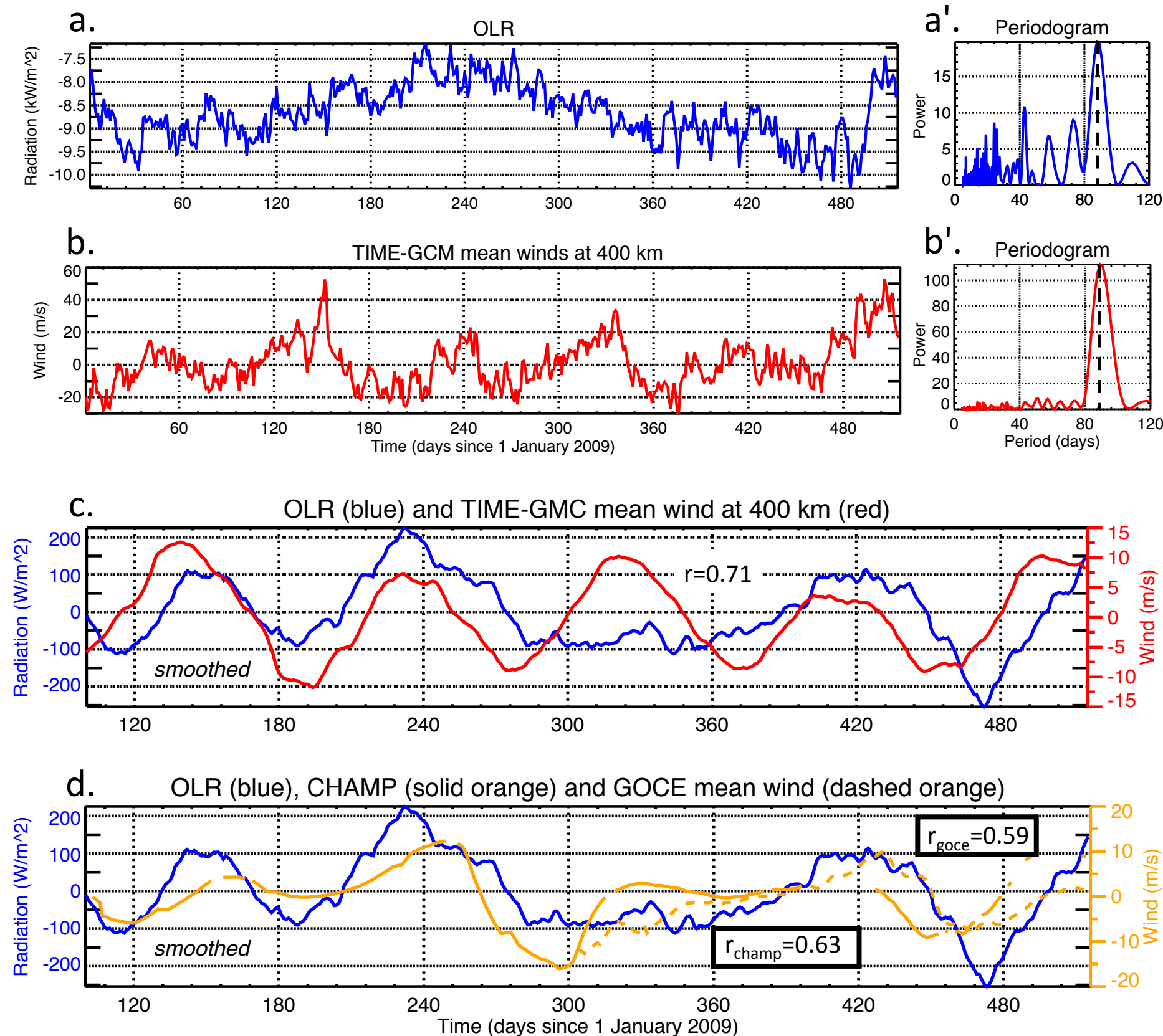
$r=0.71$

Link to Tropospheric Convection



$r=0.59$

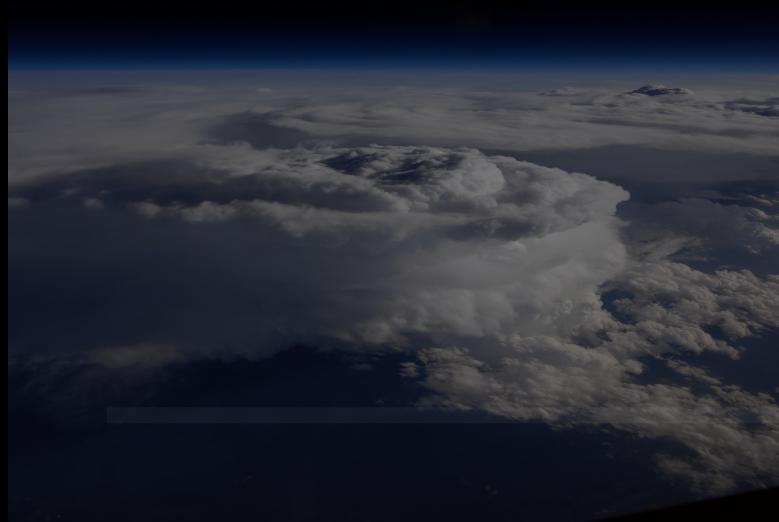
Link to Tropospheric Convection



$r=0.59$

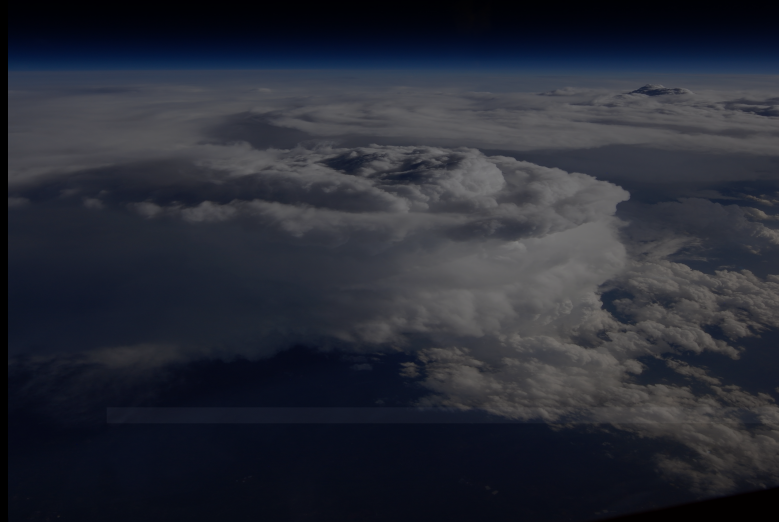
$r=0.63$

Summary



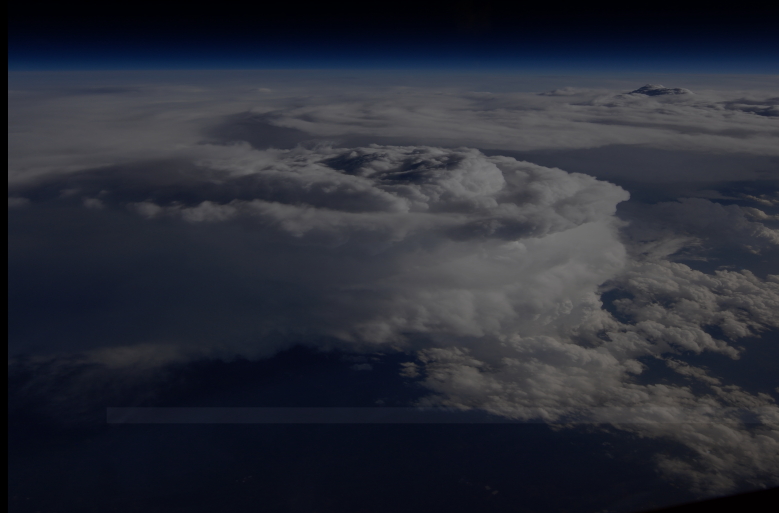
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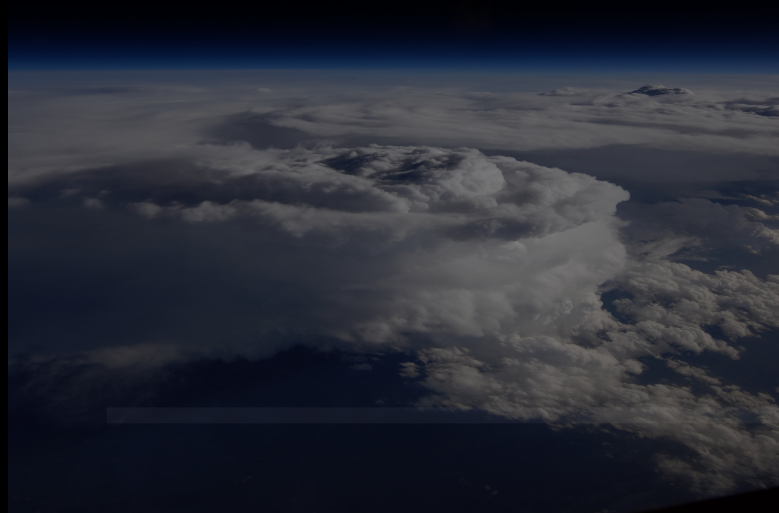
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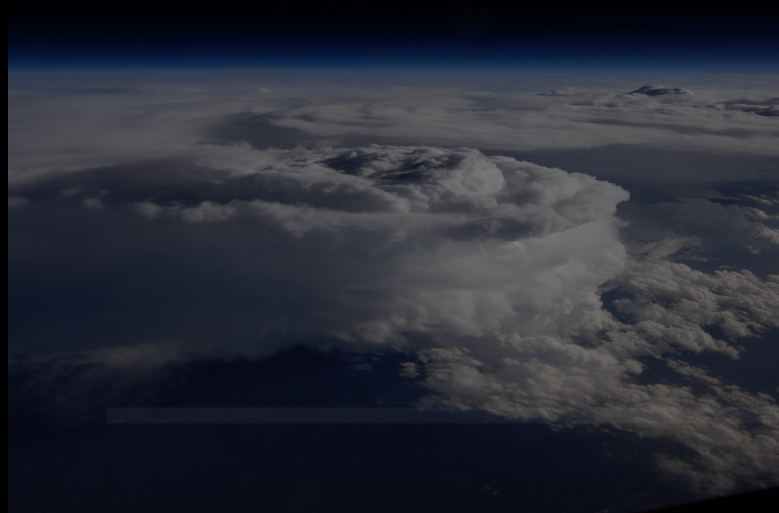
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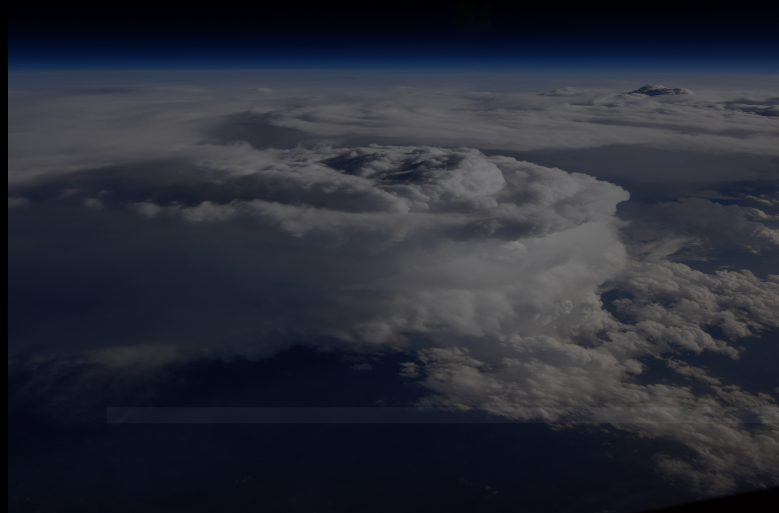
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- Similar, but localized, 90-day oscillations are also present in mesospheric temperatures [Y. Zhao].



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Summary

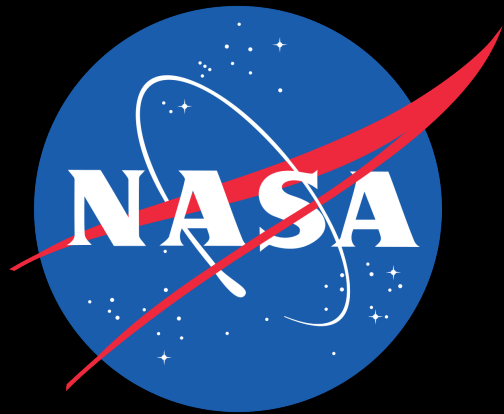
Thermosphere

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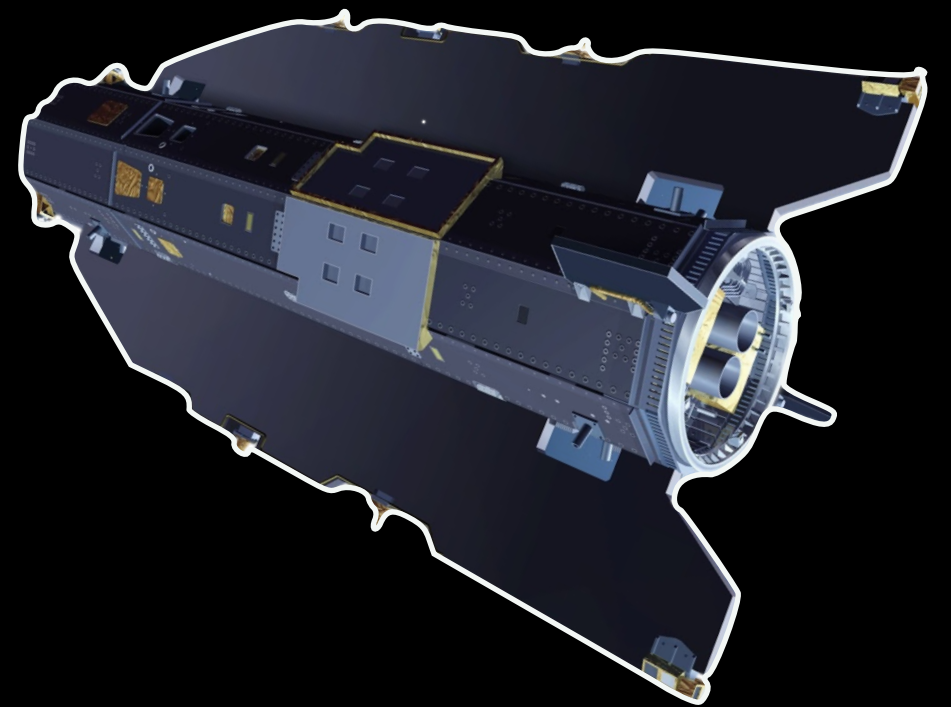
Troposphere



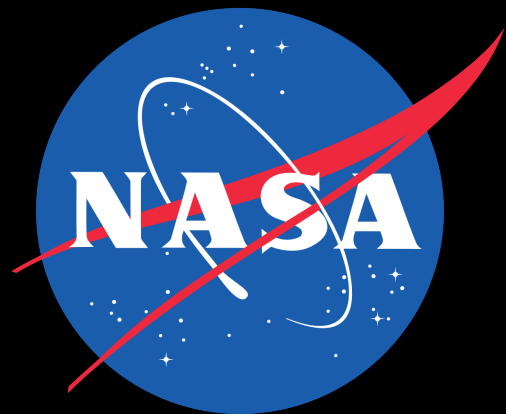
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



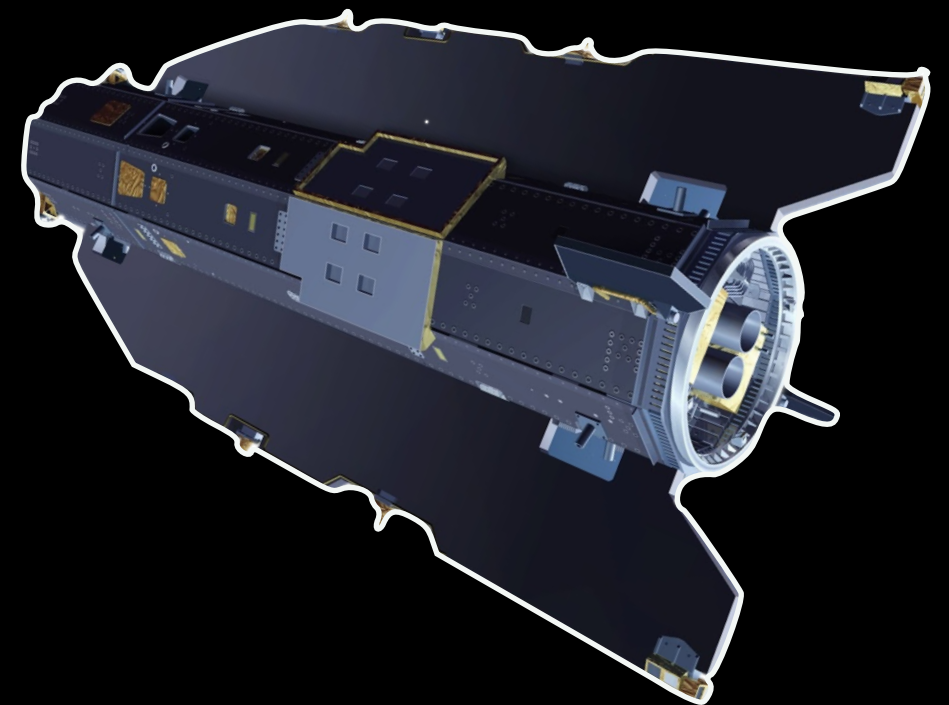
This work was supported by NASA subaward 75900816 to Utah State University under the USPI Program for the ***GOCE*** Mission.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

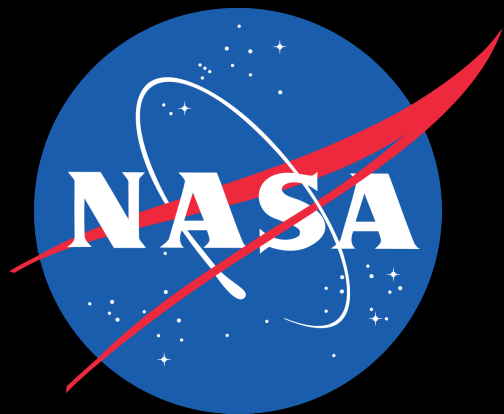


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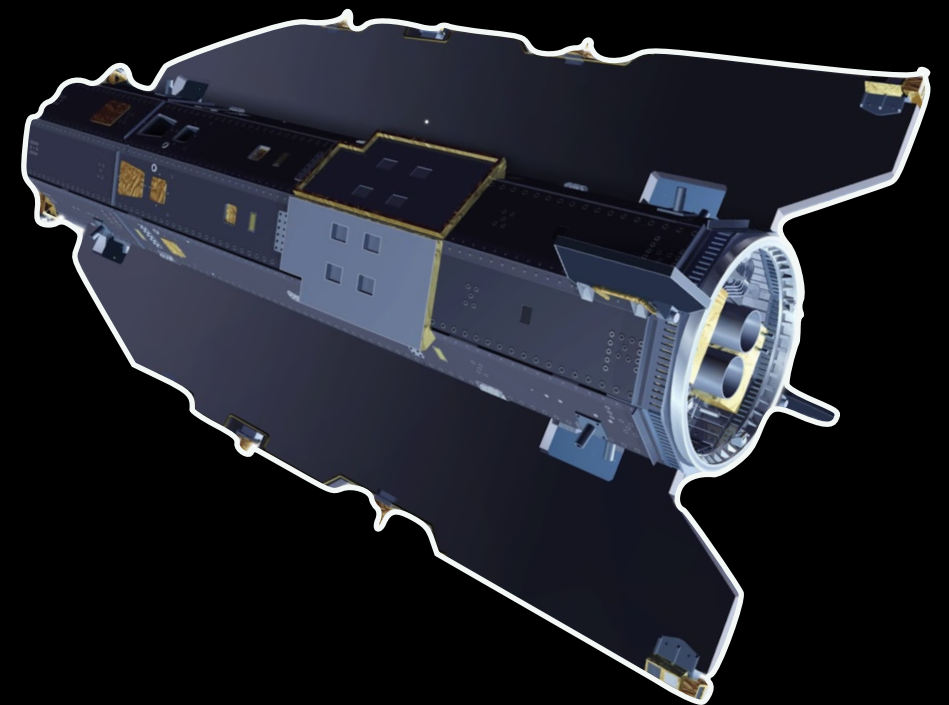
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Questions?
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