Empirical climatological electron density models adaptation to Space Weather events representation

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Outline

01 Space Weather & models

Sun phenomena affect the Earth magnetic field, ionosphere and thermosphere

ICMEs cause the most severe transient disturbances in the heliosphere and at the Earth

ICME-related effects can strongly influence our everyday life.

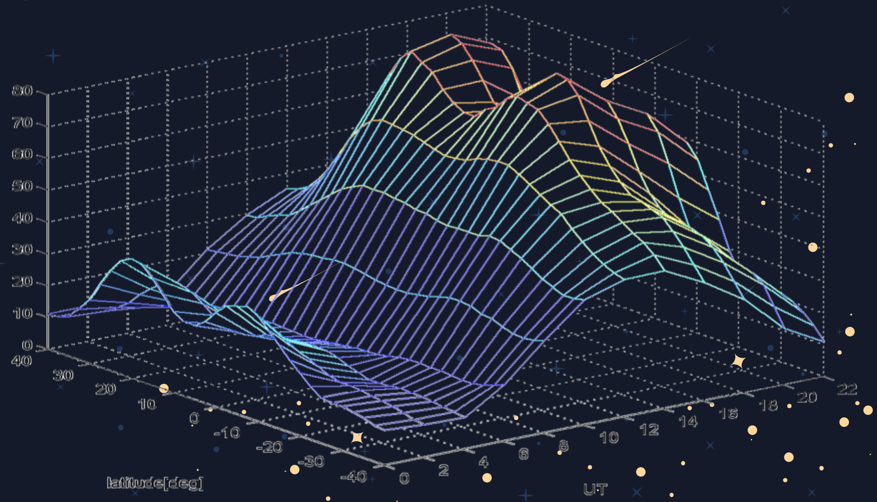
Physics-based & Empirical models

Physics based models apply the laws of classical physics.

- They are deterministic.
- Explanation and prediction of natural phenomena are based on the mathematical representations of physical laws.

Empirical models are descriptive.

- They are based on data.
- They do not rely on the use of physics.



However…

Neither the physics-based nor
the empirical approach ignores the other.

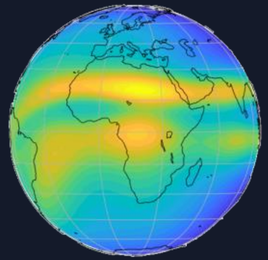
Because:

Physicists rely on observations to develop and validate physical models and estimating key quantities like initial and boundary conditions.

↔

The construction of statistical/empirical models is guided by physics that determines the variables and the data sets to be analyzed.

Empirical Models or profilers



- ✓ Based on a analytical description of the ionosphere with functions derived from experimental data.
- ✓ Model systematic ionospheric variation from historical data.
- ✓ Data sources are ionosondes, topside sounders, incoherent scatter radars, rockets and satellites.
- ✓ Mainly used for assessment and prediction purposes.
- ✓ Easy to use.
- ✓ Describe ionospheric climate.
- ✓ Give realistic representation of the ionosphere in the areas sufficiently covered by observations.

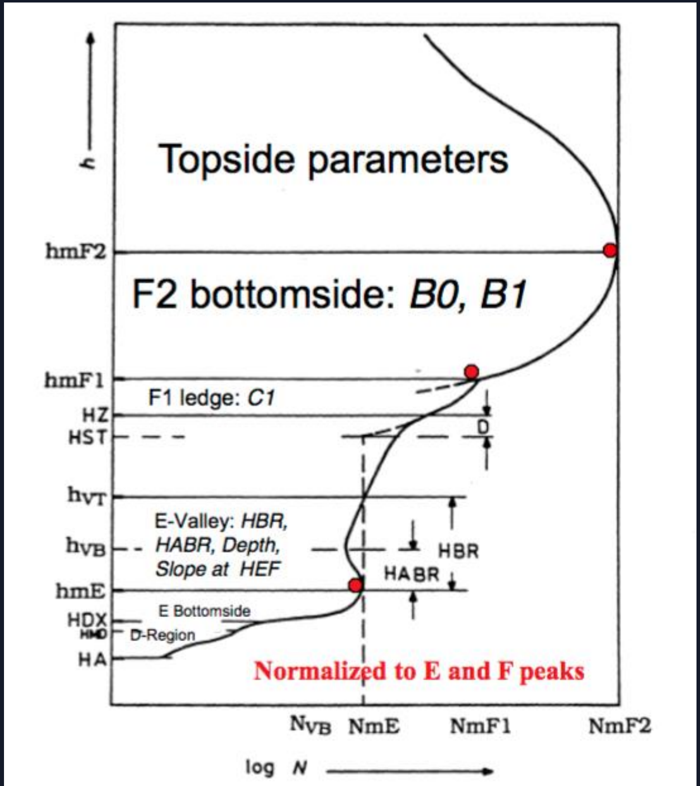
International Reference Ionosphere (IRI)

The IRI is an international project sponsored by the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) and the International Union of Radio Science (URSI). These organizations formed a Working Group in the late sixties to produce an standard empirical model of the ionosphere, based on all available data sources. Several improved editions of the model have been released.

Input
Year, month, day, hour, geographic or geomagnetic coordinates, various optional input.

Output
Electron concentration, electron temperature, ion temperature, ion composition (O^+, H^+, He^+, NO^+, O^+_2), ion drift, ionopsheric electron content (TEC), F1 and spread-F probability

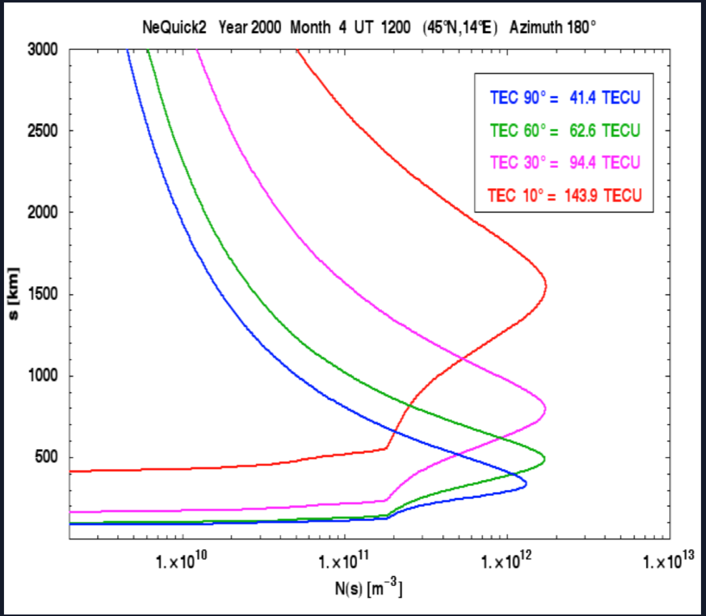
IRI Web http://irimodel.org/



Buildup of the IRI electron density profile and its separation into different regions.

NeQuick

NeQuick is a 3D and time dependent ionospheric electron density model developed at the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste, Italy and at the University of Graz, Austria. It is a quick-run model particularly made for trans-ionospheric applications. It allows to calculate Ne at any given location in the ionosphere and TEC along any ground-to-satellite ray-path.



Input
Year, month, day, time, geographic coordinates of lower and higher endpoint, R12 or daily F10.7 solar flux.

Output
electron density along the path and slant TEC

NeQuick2WEB – http://t-ict4d.ictp.it/nequick2/nequick-2-web-model

02

SW events forecasting using Empirical Models

The impact of Space Weather: from “climate” to “weather”

- Like the lower atmosphere the ionosphere exhibits both a “climate” and a “weather” variability. The ionospheric “climate” has been successfully represented by models of different types.

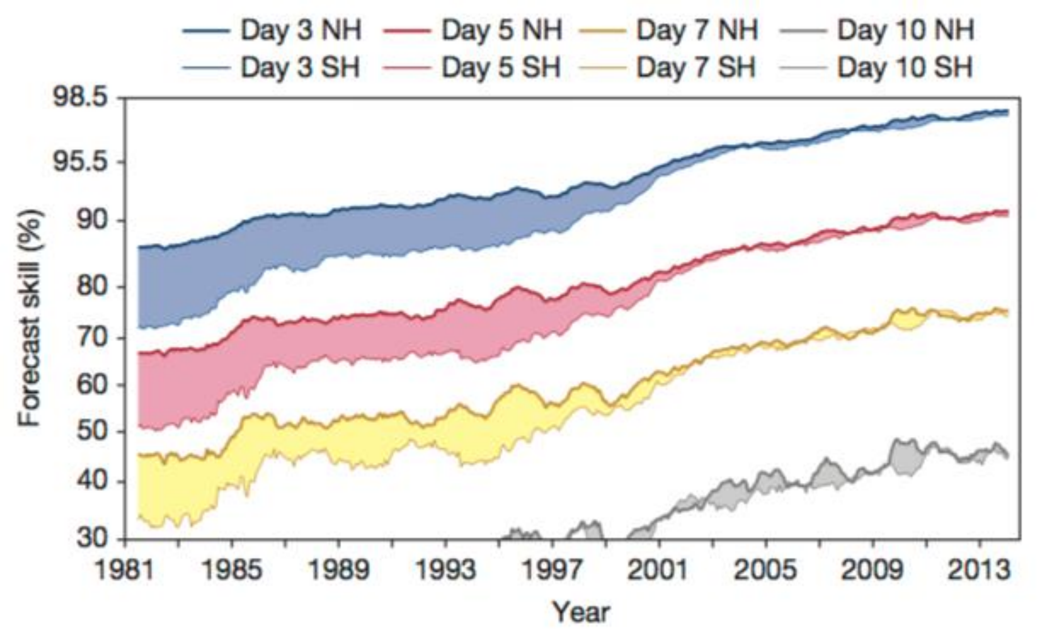
- The ionospheric weather variability is mostly controlled by the “Space Weather conditions”.

- The big challenge of ionospheric modelling is to take into account the impact of *varying Space Weather conditions* to reproduce the observations.

Systemic approach: coupled physics-based models

Data Assimilation or ingestion in models

NWP: a quiet revolution



P. Bauer, A. Thorpe and G. Brunet, "The quiet revolution of NWP", Nature, 525, 47-55 (2015)

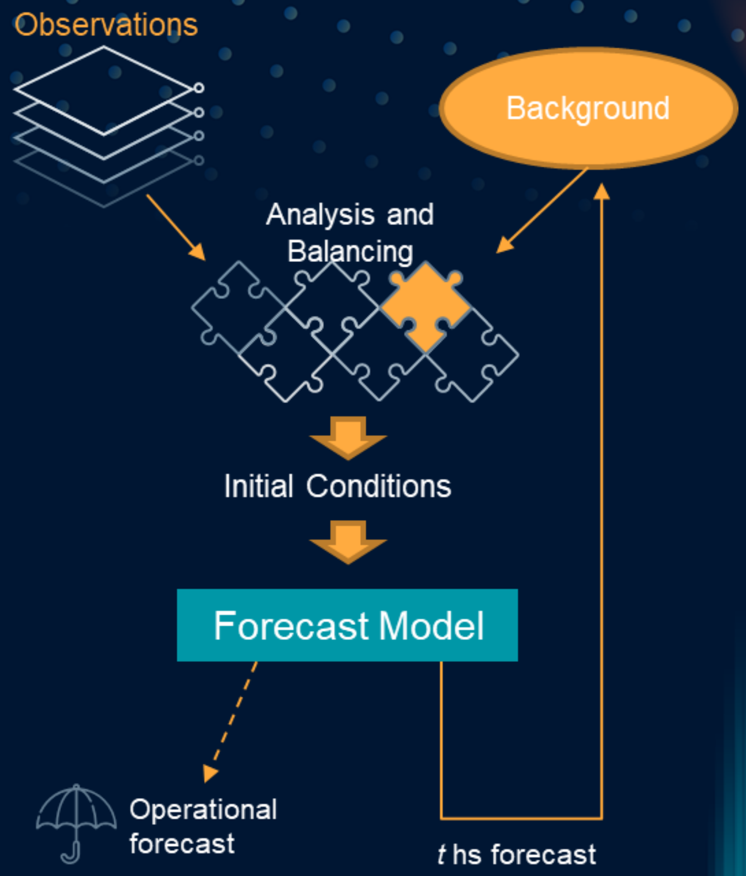
Data Assimilation

- NWP-> initial-value problem: "*given an estimate of the present state of the atmosphere, the model simulates (forecasts) its evolution.*"

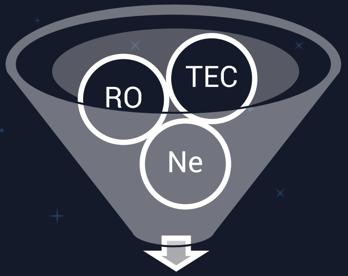
- **Data Assimilation:**
  "using all the available information, to determine as accurately as possible the state of the atmospheric (or oceanic) flow."
  Talagrand, 1997

- Such techniques have also been introduced into ionosphere research and application.

- Increasing availability of experimental data (solar data, ionospheric ground and space-based GNSS data, ionosonde data and radar data, RO data). These models and schemes are of different complexity and rely on different kinds of data (GAIM, IDA3D, etc).



Data Ingestion



Minimization Algorithm
| VTECexp – VTECmod |

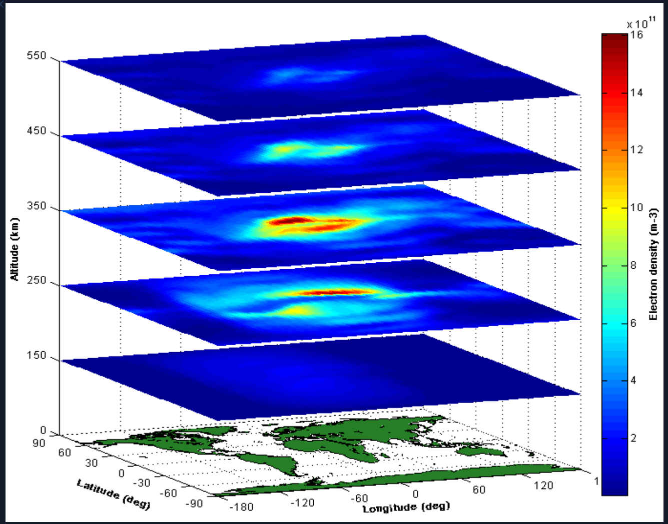
‘effective’ grids

(IG, Az)

- Calculate TEC along any ray path

3D electron density of the ionosphere that reproduces the starting source data

- foF2 maps
- hmF2, Nmax, etc.

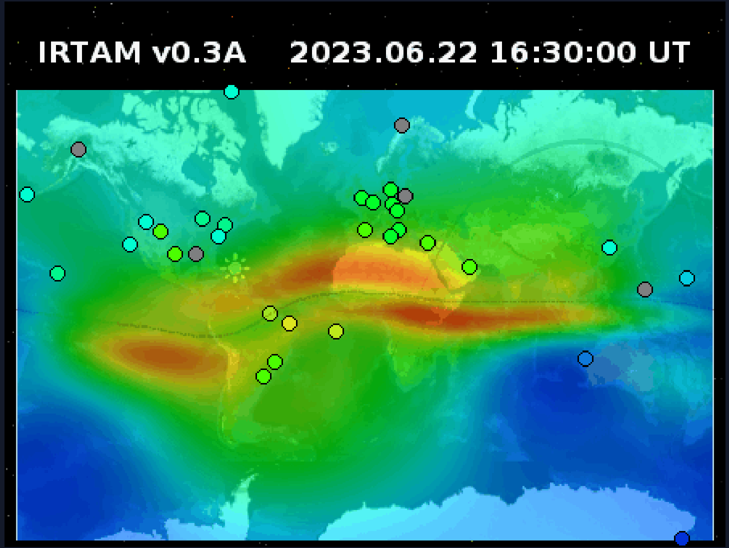


- Is one of the earliest and most simplistic approaches to data assimilation.

- The model states are directly replaced with the observations.

IRTAM

- IRI Real-Time Assimilative Modelling (IRTAM) system assimilates digisonde data from the GIRO network into the IRI model.
- The IRTAM approach is based on the ITU-R models for the F2 peak plasma frequency foF2 and the propagation factor M(3000)F2 that are being used in IRI.
- IRTAM uses the CCIR set of functions to describe the global and spatial variation of the difference between the digisonde measurement and the IRI prediction of foF2.



Galkin, I. A., B. W. Reinisch, X. Huang, and D. Bilitza (2012), Assimilation of GIRO data into a real-time IRI, Radio Sci., 47, RS0L07

The ICTP ingestion technique

1. Effective F10.7 (Az) input values that minimizes the difference between an experimental and the corresponding **NeQuick2** modeled TEC are calculated
2. Applying this concept to all vertical TEC values of a global experimental vertical TEC map a global grid map of Az is obtained
3. The Az grid is used as input for NeQuick2, providing a 3D global representation of the electron density of the ionosphere
4. It can therefore be used to retrieve foF2 values where needed

Nava, B., S. M. Radicella, and F. Azpilicueta (2011), Data ingestion into NeQuick 2, Radio Sci., 46, RS0D17, doi:10.1029/2010RS004635.).

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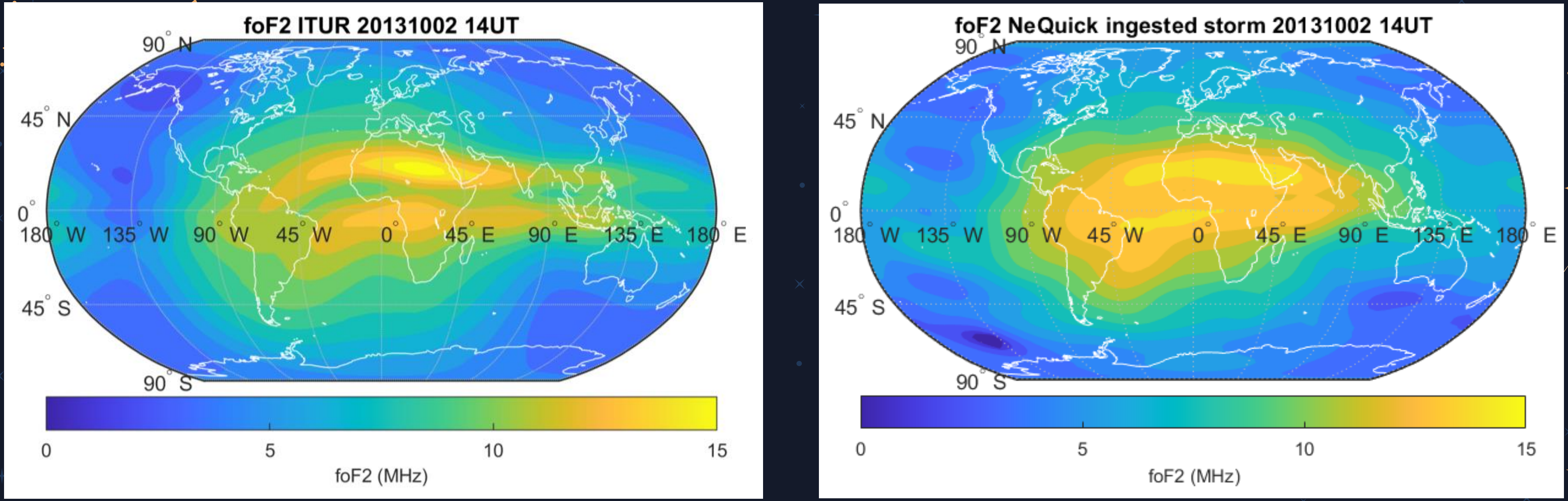
Examples

DI application

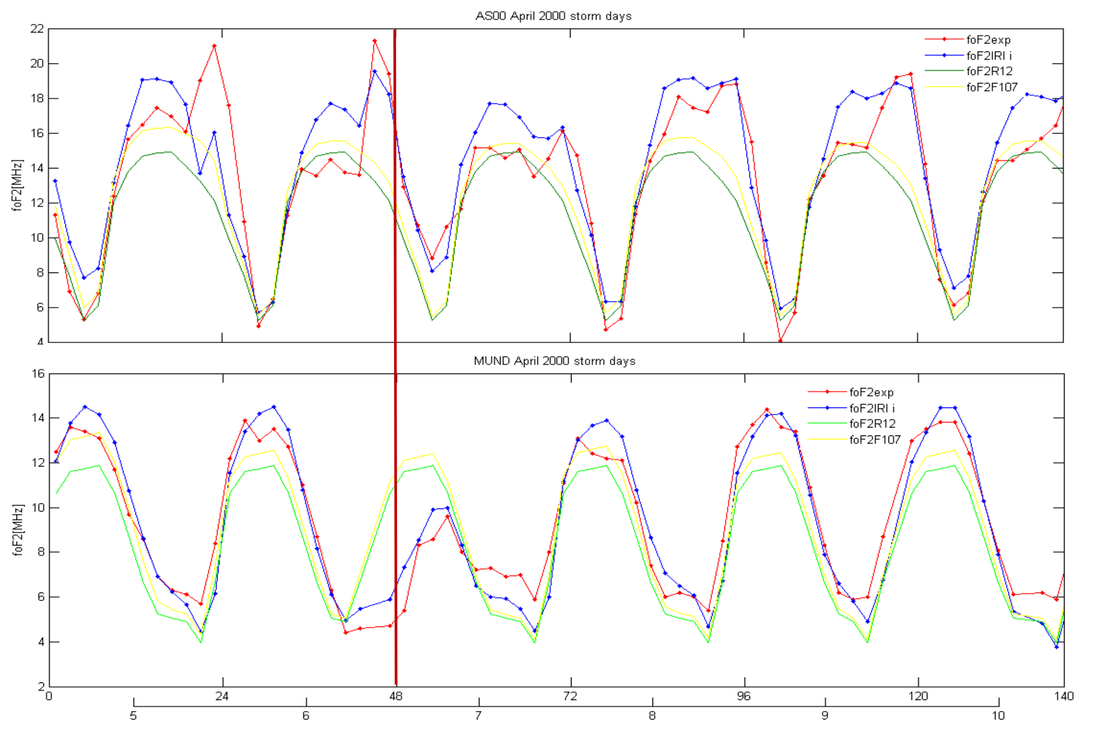


ITU-R foF2 map computed with daily F10.7 for 2nd October 2013 (left) and global map of foF2 for 2nd October 2013 obtained after the CODE GIM VTEC ingestion into the NeQuick model (right).

Radicella and Migoya-Orué, 2021, Elsevier Book GPS and GNSS Technology in Geoscience, Chapter 11.

GNSS derived TEC ingestion into IRI

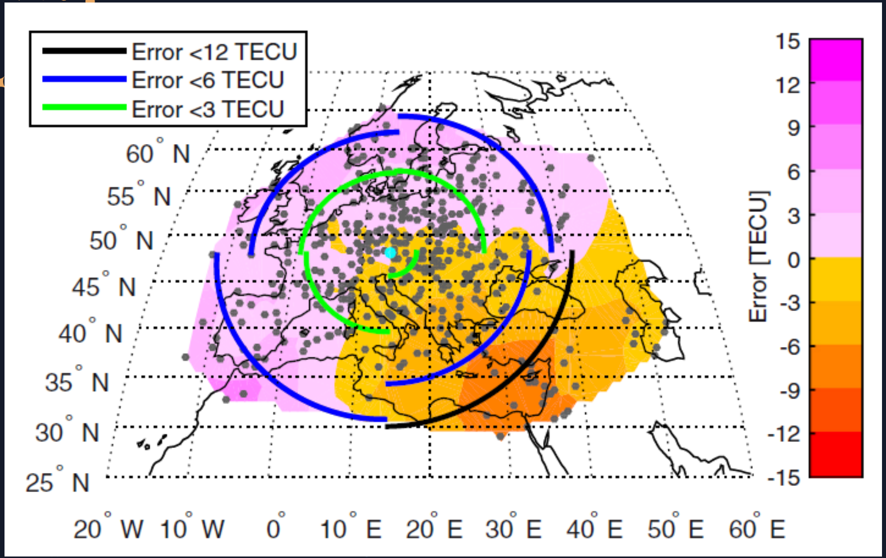
Migoya-Orue et al., 2015, Adv. Space Research

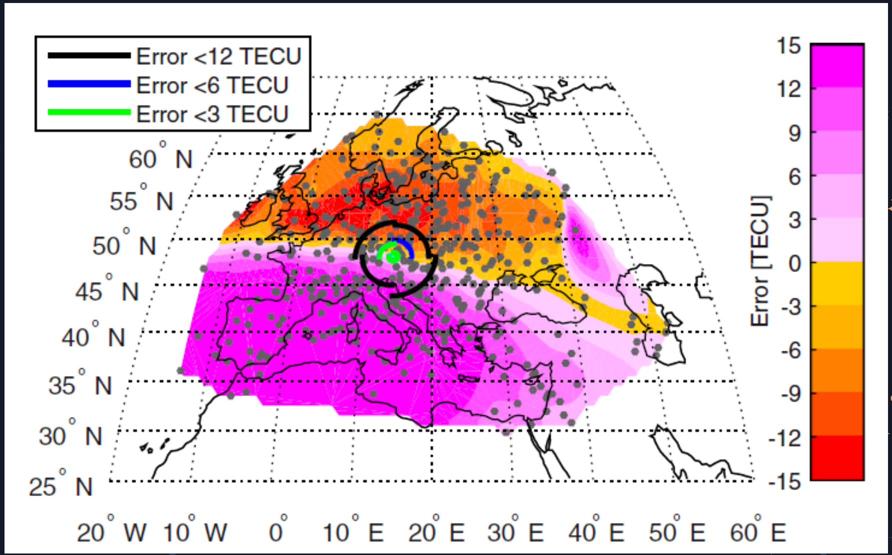


foF2 comparison during storm days April 2000

Locally Adapted NeQuick

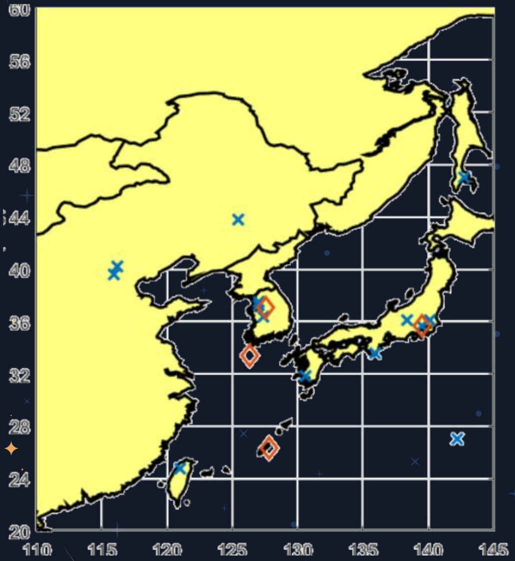
Vuković and Kos, 2017, Adv. Space Research



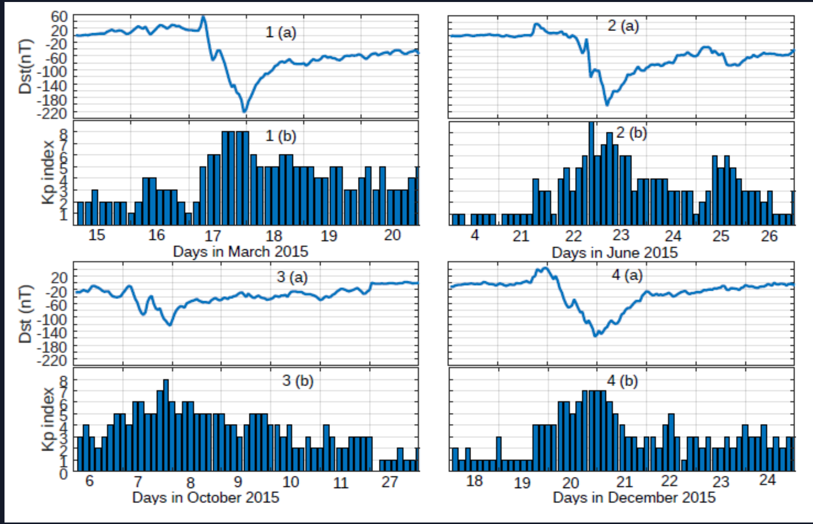


Locally adapted NeQuick maps performance 3 days before (left) and during St. Patrick Storm 2015 (right).

Data Assimilation into NeQuick through KF technique



GPS and ionosonde stations used in the study



$$y = Hx_b + w$$

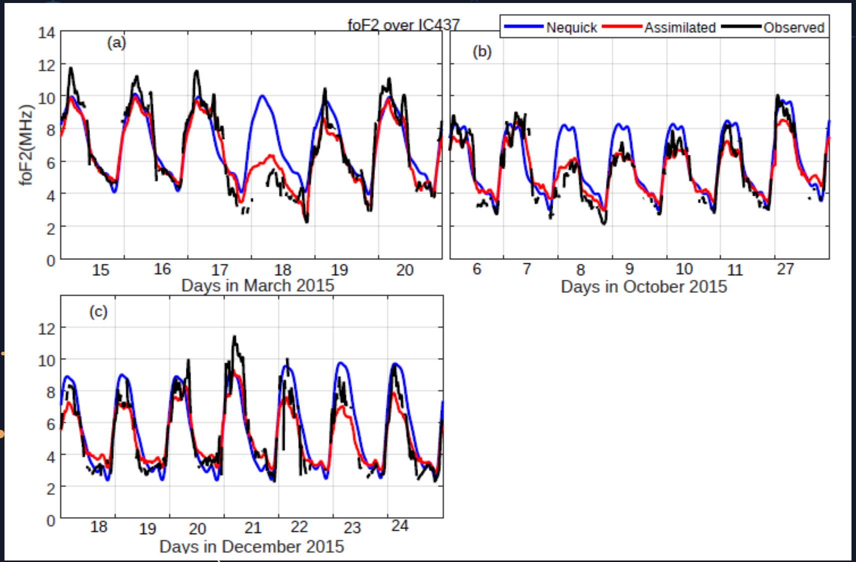
$$x_a = x_b + K(y - Hx_b)$$

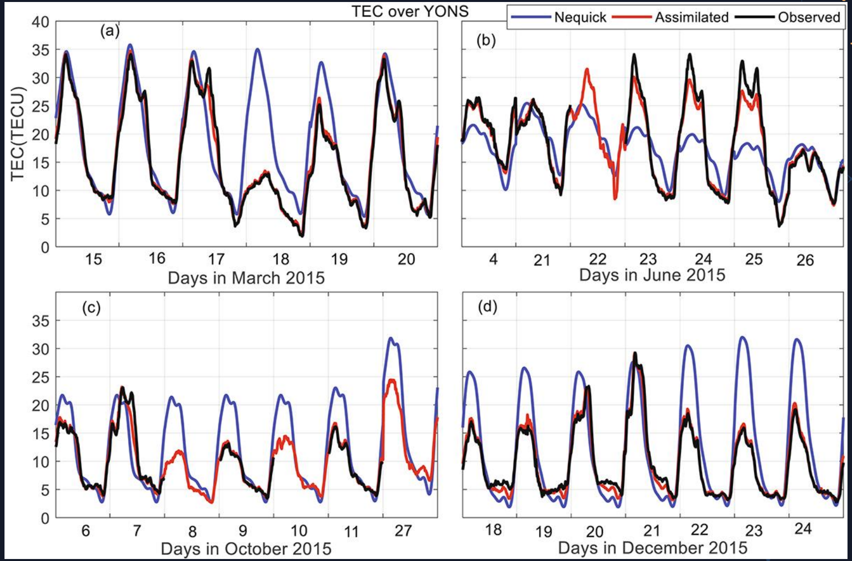
$$K = BH^T(HBH^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_a^1 \\ x_a^2 \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ x_a^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_b^1 \\ x_b^2 \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ x_b^n \end{pmatrix} + K\left(\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} - H\begin{pmatrix} x_b^1 \\ x_b^2 \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ x_b^n \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

Mungufeni et al., J. Space Weather Space Clim. 2022

TEC Assimilation into NeQuick through Kalman filtering technique

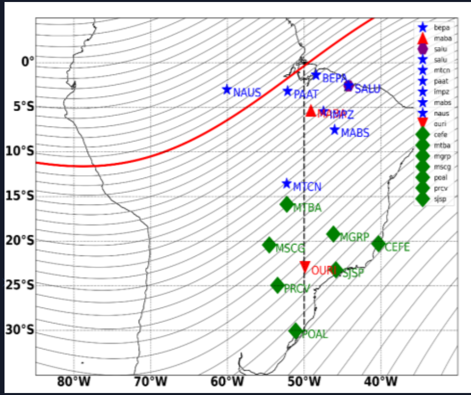




Mungufeni et al., J. Space Weather Space Clim. 2022

Locally Adapted NeQuick

Osanyin et al., submitted for publication



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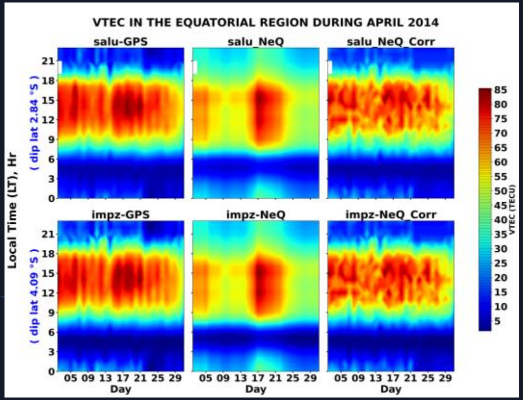
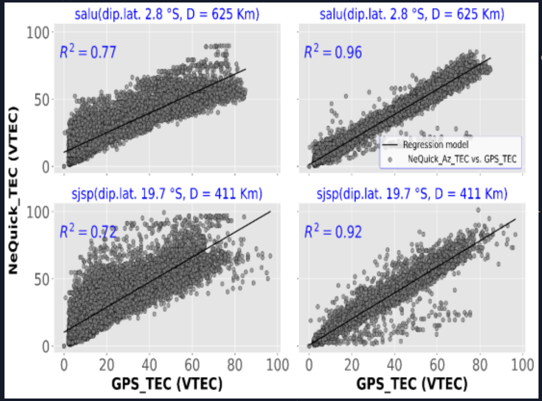
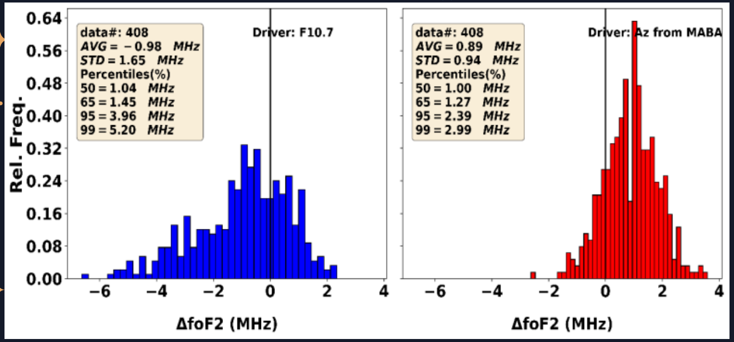
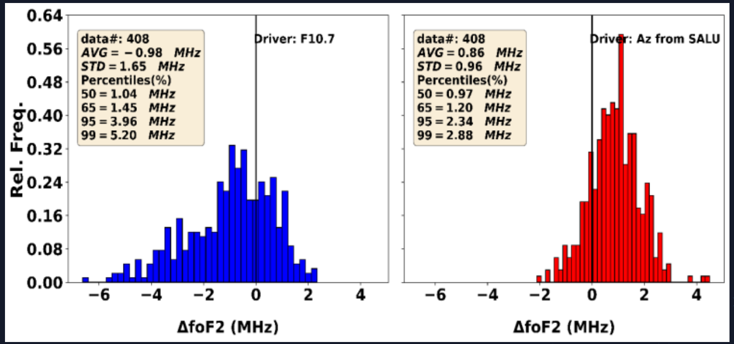




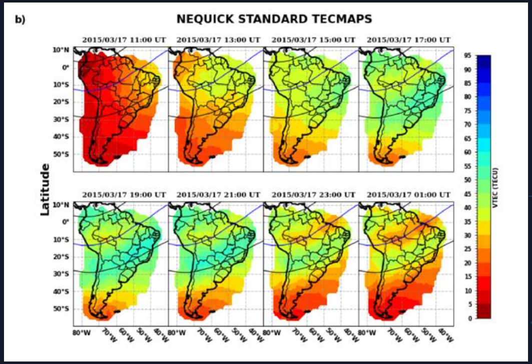
Histograms of foF2 differences – SALU July 2014

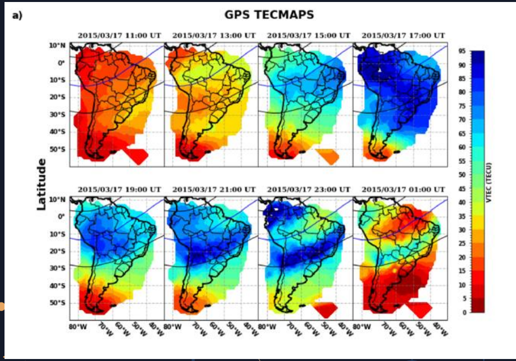


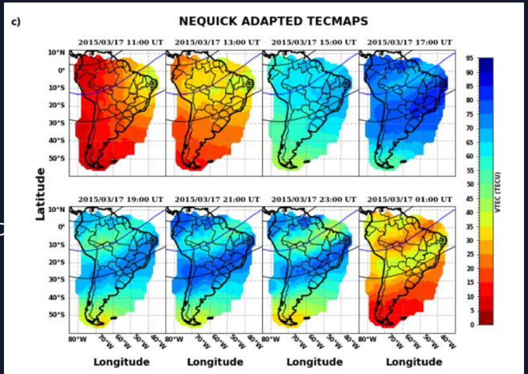


NeQuick ingestion validation

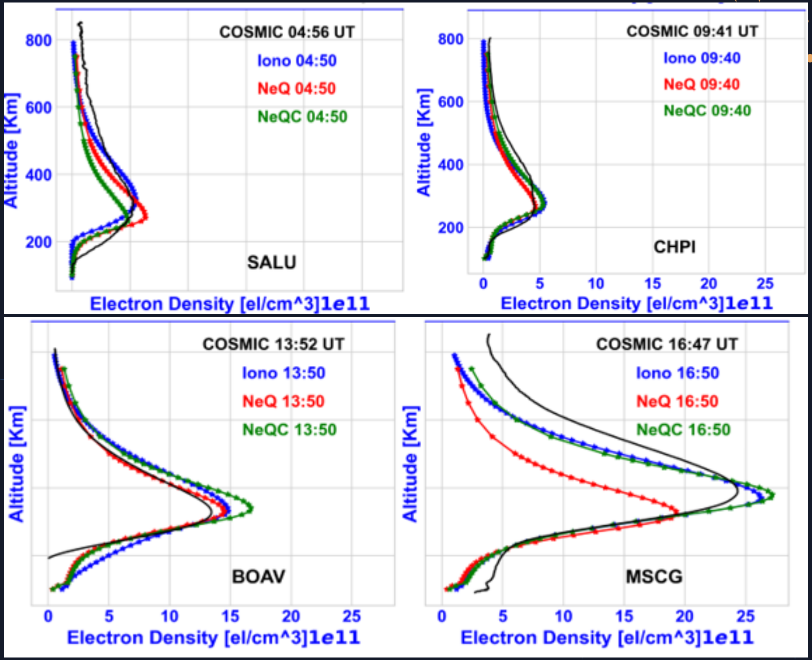
Osanyin et al., in preparation







TEC maps a) GNSS observations; b) NeQuic
c) NeQuick Ingested



Single EDP from COSMIC, ionosonde and modeled during different times on St Patrick storm 17th March 2015.

04

Conclusions

CONCLUSIONS

- The models faced a real challenge in their ability to forecast and nowcast local and global ionosphere effects of Space Weather events.

- The assimilation/ingestion of ionospheric data into empirical models allows to provide global and regional 3D specification of the electron density of the ionosphere and is able to improve the challenge that represents the reproduction of the 'weather' variability of ionospheric parameters during SW events.

- It has been showed examples of TEC, Ne and foF2 forecast and representation with IRI and NeQuick by assimilating/ingesting different ionosphere data series and some comparisons with observations.

Thanks!

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