

DISPEC

Scientific exploitation of space Data for improved Ionospheric SPECification

Scientific Data Application 3

Ionospheric Effective Slab Thickness Anomaly Mapping

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- **Background: Cooperation of GNSS and GIRO communities**
 - **DISPEC: anomaly maps of effective slab thickness τ**
- **Global mapping of τ quiet-time climatology**
 - Climate NmF2: IRI
 - Climate VTEC: 28-day average from UWM
- **Global mapping of τ quiet-time weather**
 - Weather NmF2: IRTAM
 - Weather VTEC: GIMs (several options)

Prelude

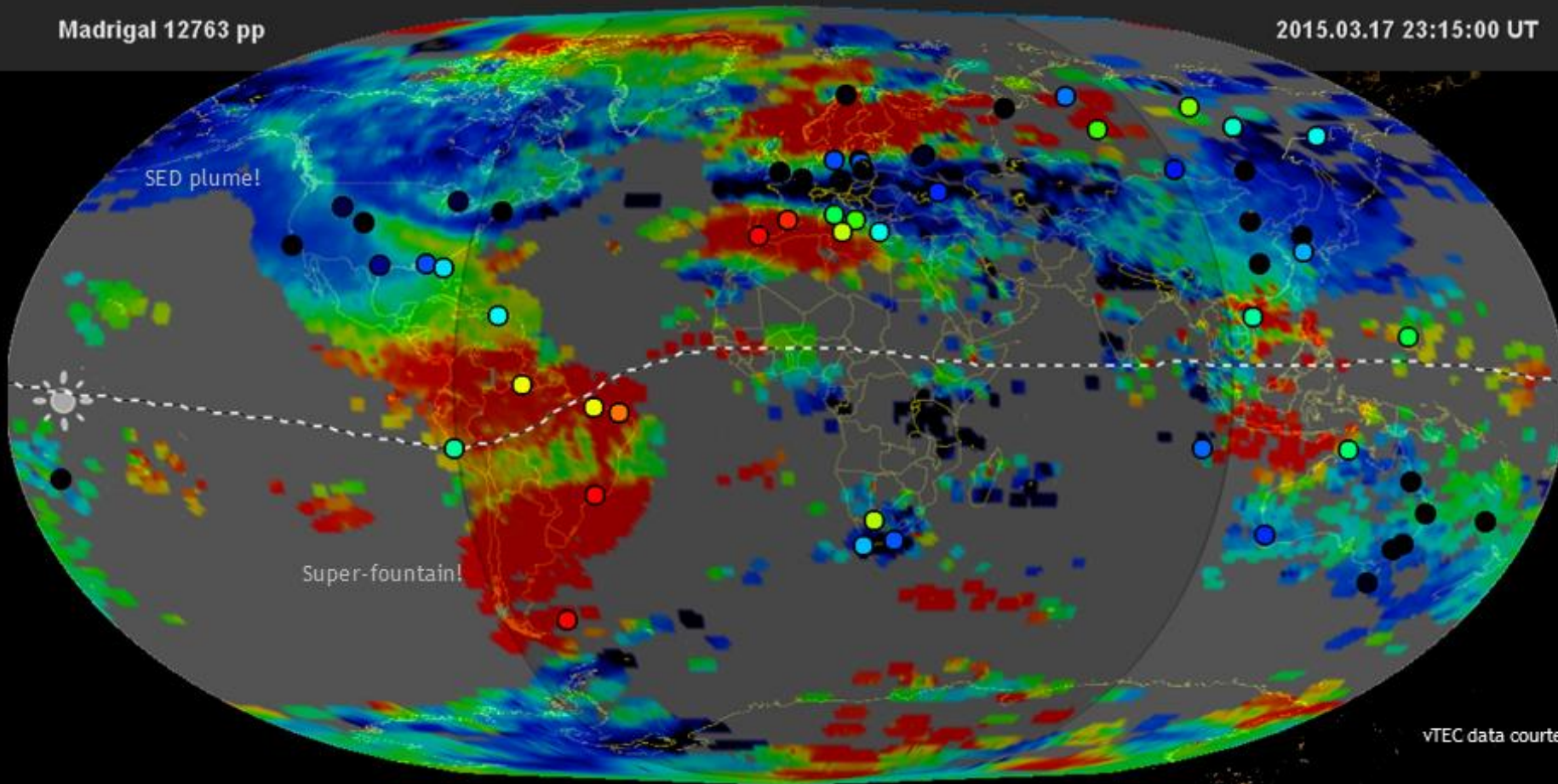
Madrigal 12763 pp

St. Patrick storm
March 17, 2015 23:15

2015.03.17 23:15:00 UT



Gambit eXplorer
giro.uml.edu/GAMBIT



vTEC data courtesy MIT Haystack Madrigal Repository

Δ NmF2 @ 60 GIRO sites

Sites: NmF2 (GIRO-IRI)/IRI %



-75 -37.5 0 37.5 75

Map: Delta-VTEC, %



-75 -38 0 38 75

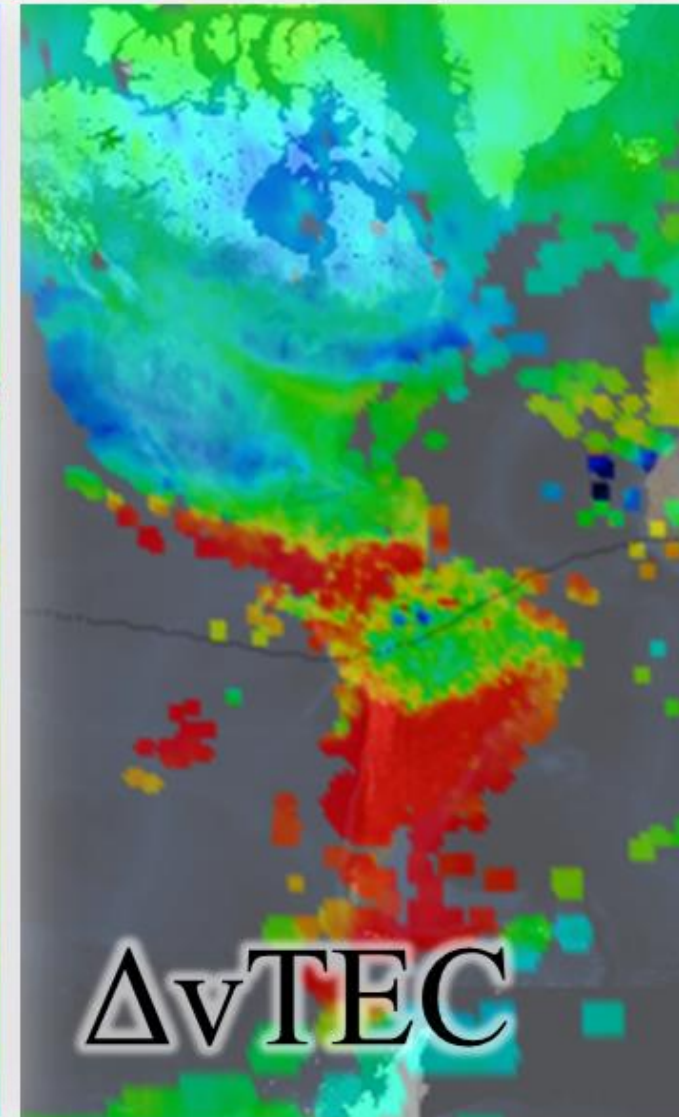
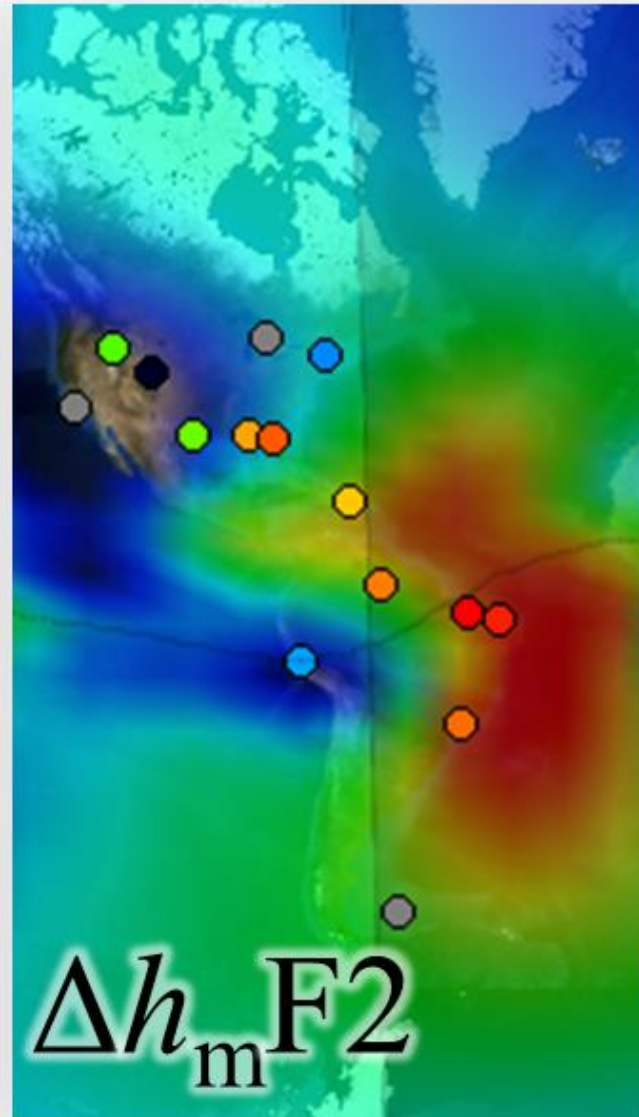
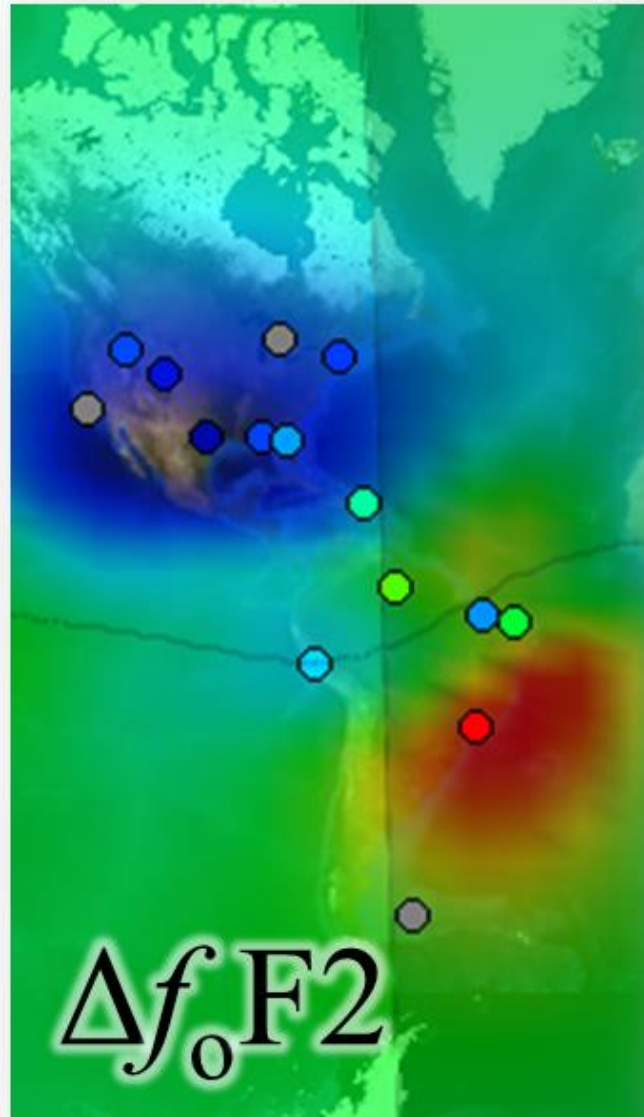
Δ vTEC @ 6342 GNSS sites

GNSS vTEC and GIRO NmF2

Δ Peak Density

Δ Peak Density Height

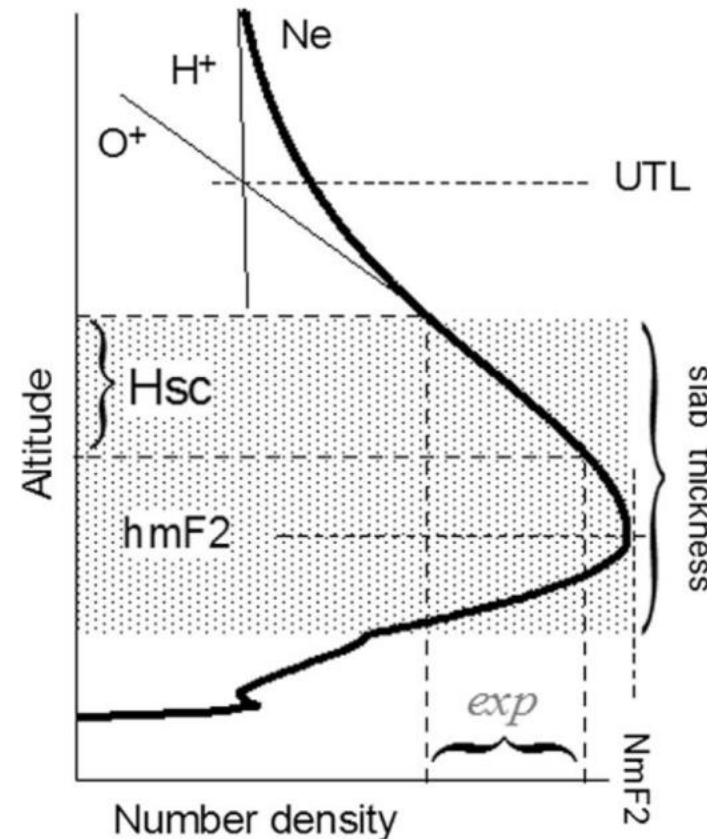
Δ vTEC



OTHERS:

- 2D: use observed $\Delta v\text{TEC}$ to derive corrections to NmF2 over no-coverage areas
 - T. Gulyaeva et al.
 - A. Pignalberi et al.
- Assimilate GIRO and GNSS data simultaneously in a 3D model
 - 6000 vs 60 problem
 - GIRO input is insignificant
 - GPSII: weighted assimilation
 - Fridman *et al.*, NWRA/HFGeo

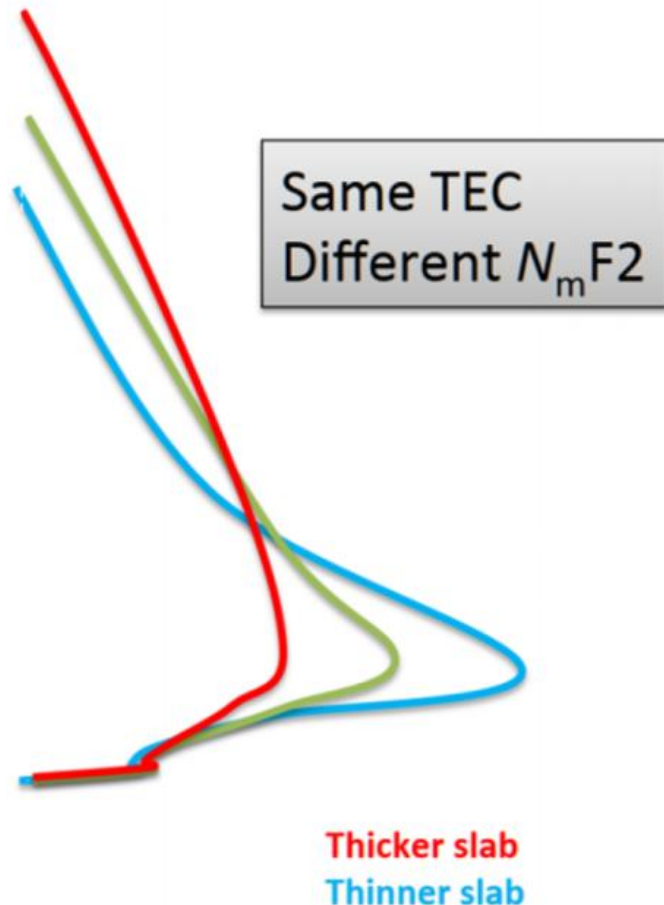
DISPEC:



• DATA FUSION PROJECT

- *Combine* NmF2 and vTEC measurements to reason about slab thickness τ
- $\tau = v\text{TEC}/\text{NmF2}$
 - not quite a “fusion” yet
- Also in this chart:
 - Scale height Hsc
 - Upper Transition Level UTL

Thicker/thinner slabs

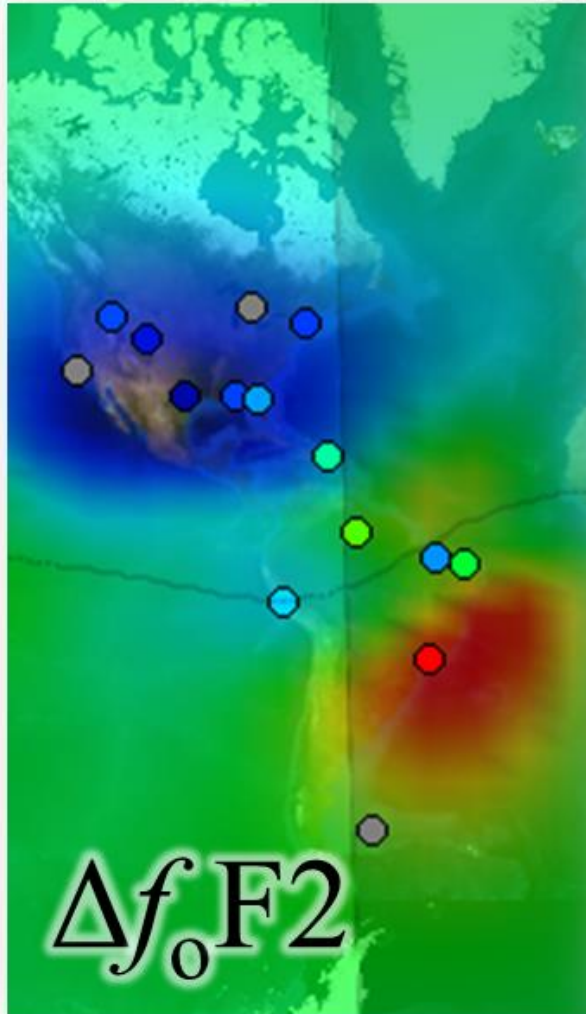


- Tempting to call thicker slabs “stretched” and thinner slabs “compressed”
 - Not quite right language
 - No plasma transport is usually involved
 - instead, this is about chemistry
 - mostly about ionization and recombination rates
 - which in turn may be related to the temperature fluctuations

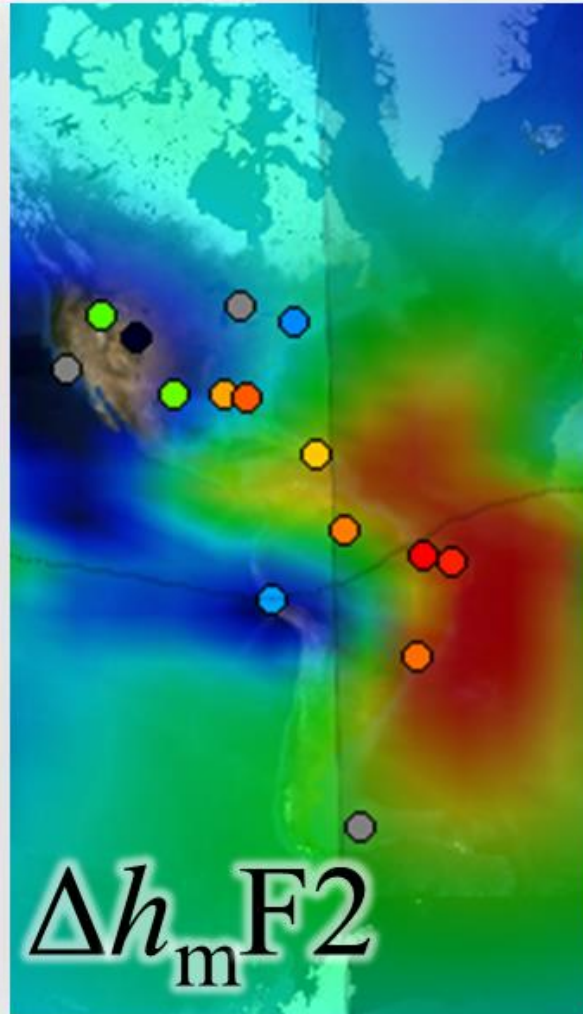
- **τ is a proxy to indicate other processes in the ionosphere and thermosphere**
 - Sensitive plasma property to detect and characterize subtle changes
 - Temperature and composition of the thermosphere and ionosphere
 - Titheridge is an active proponent of τ science
 - Vertical plasma redistribution in the ionosphere/plasmasphere/polar-cap
 - via profile shape characterization
 - relationship to the vertical scale height is noted
 - As we will see, a sensitive proxy to MUF dynamics (for HF communications)
 - anomaly maps of τ are a nice addition to the space weather toolbox
 - Climatology of τ is remarkable for diurnal/seasonal variation
 - τ shows certain dependency on solar and geomagnetic activity
 - Not quite clear, needs further analysis
 - Anomaly mapping of τ will be instrumental

Slab thickness anomaly over North America

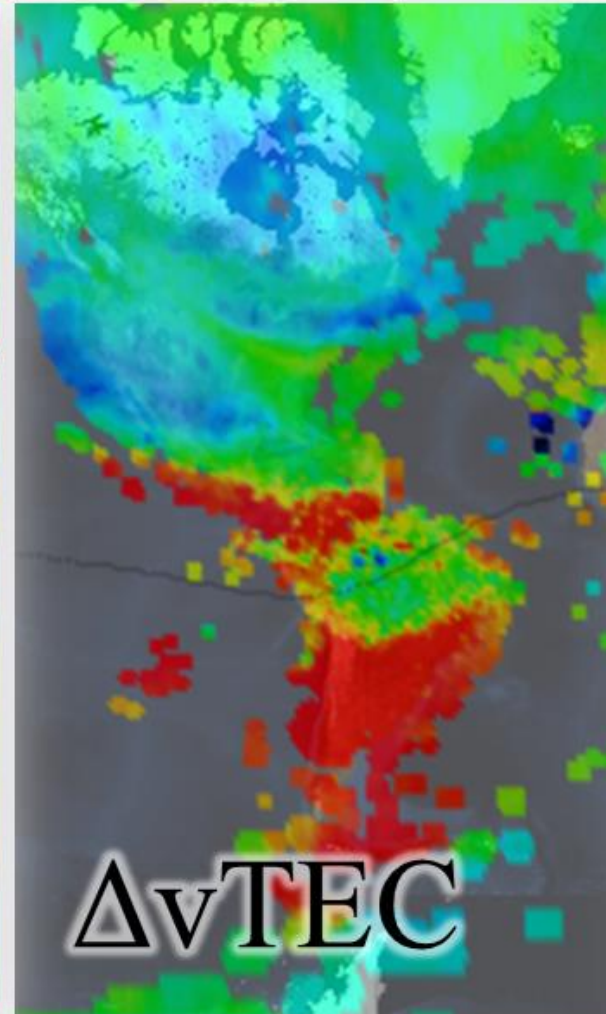
Δ Peak Density



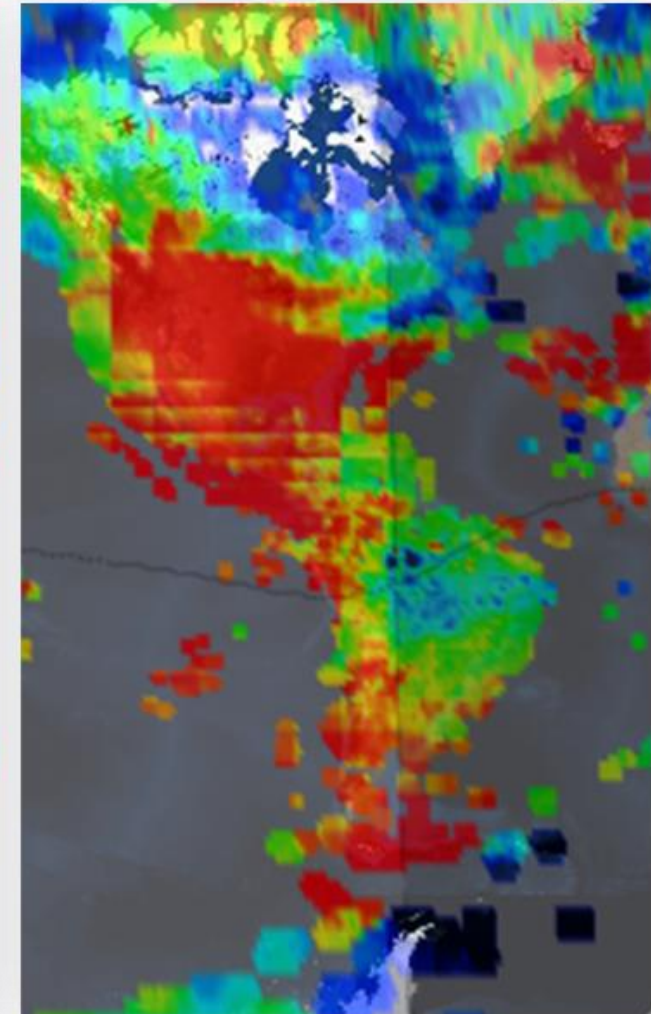
Δ Peak Density Height



Δ vTEC

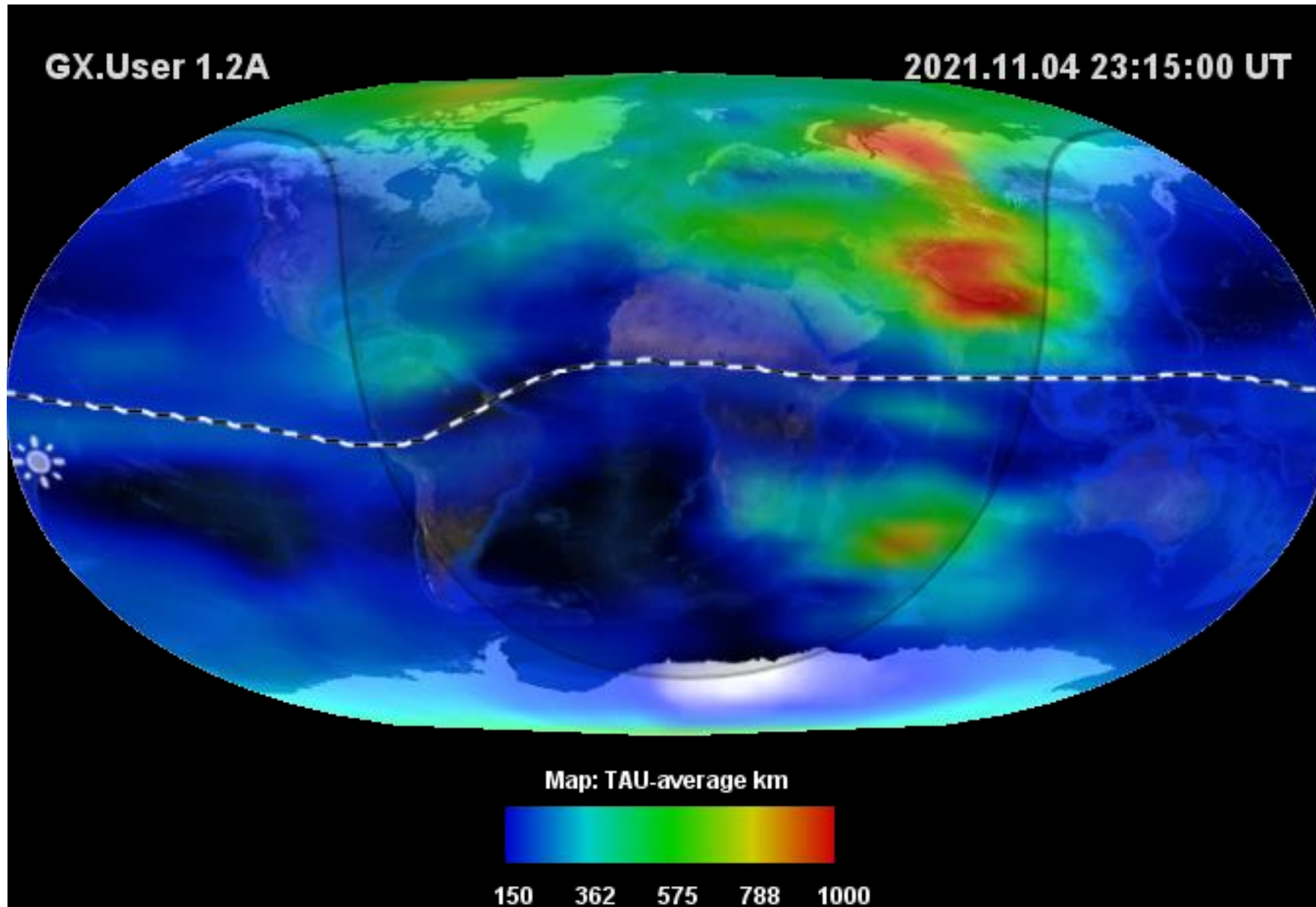


Δ Slab Thickness



VTEC data courtesy Anthea Coster, MIT Madrigal

Climatology of τ

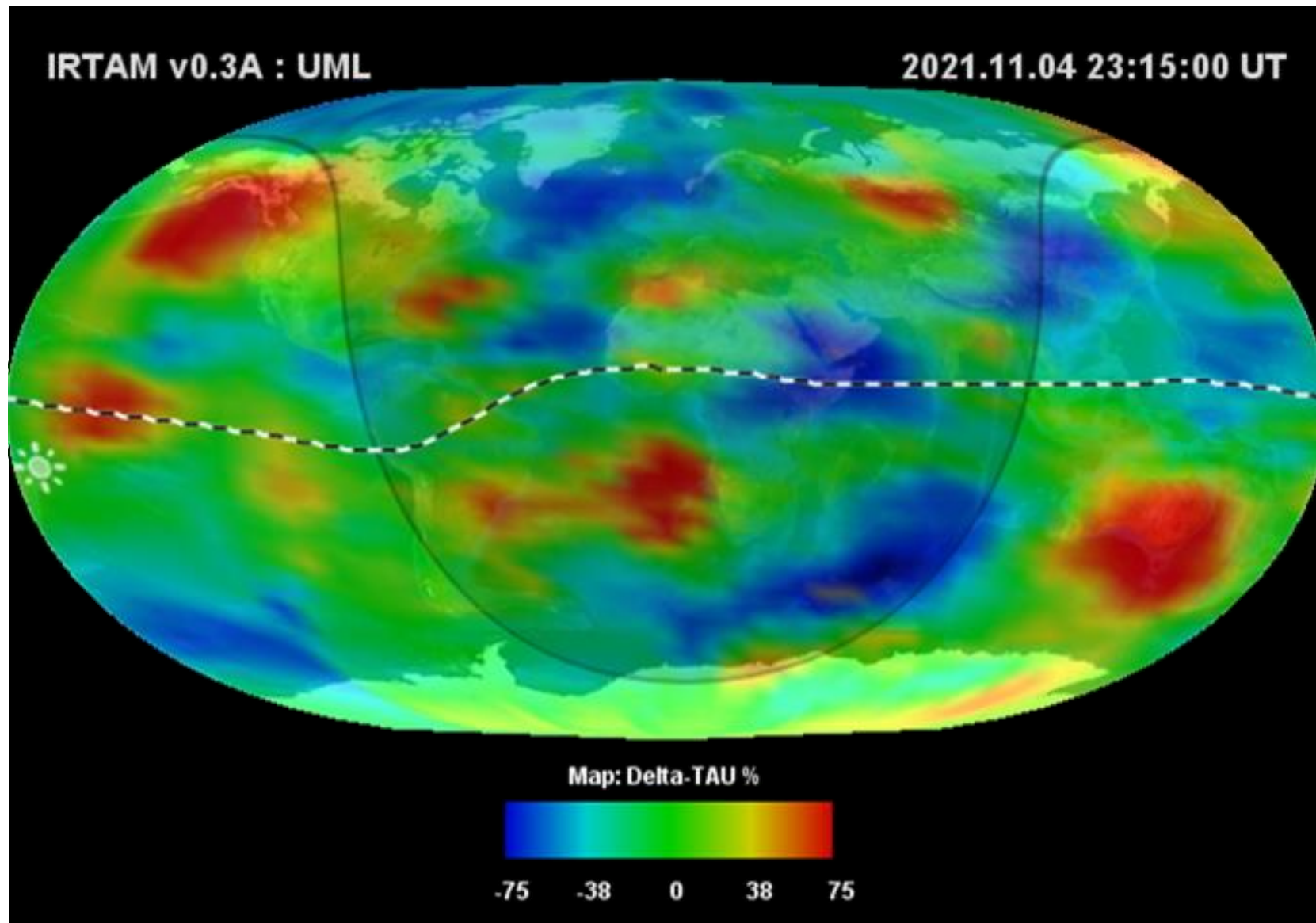


NmF2: IRI foF2 model (climate)
VTEC: IGS 28-day median vTEC

[Fron *et al.*, 2020]

Slab Thickness Anomaly Map

2021 Nov 04 storm example



NmF2: IRTAM NmF2 weather
VTEC: IGS vTEC weather GIM

Significant -75 to +75% deviations
positive and negative at the same time

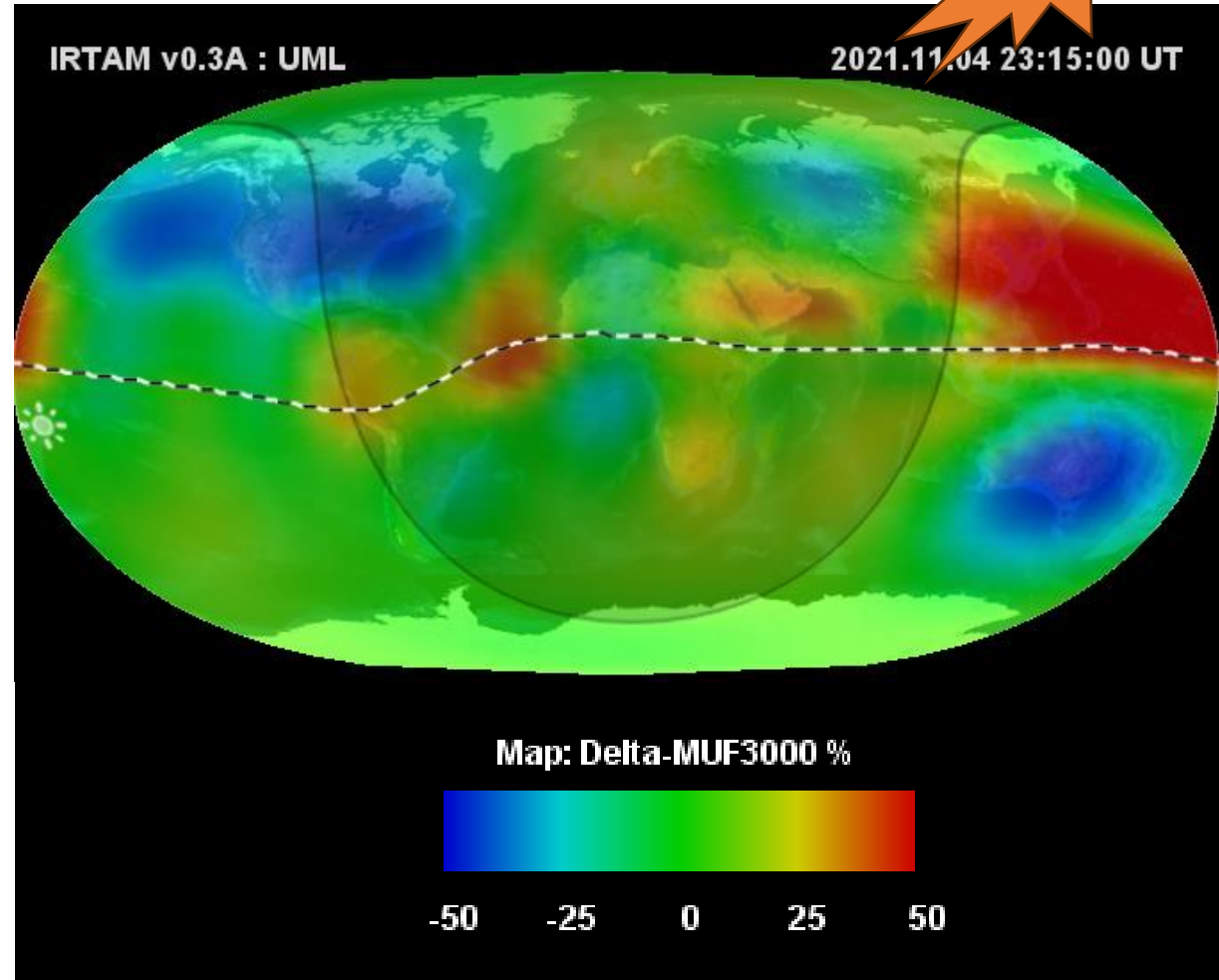
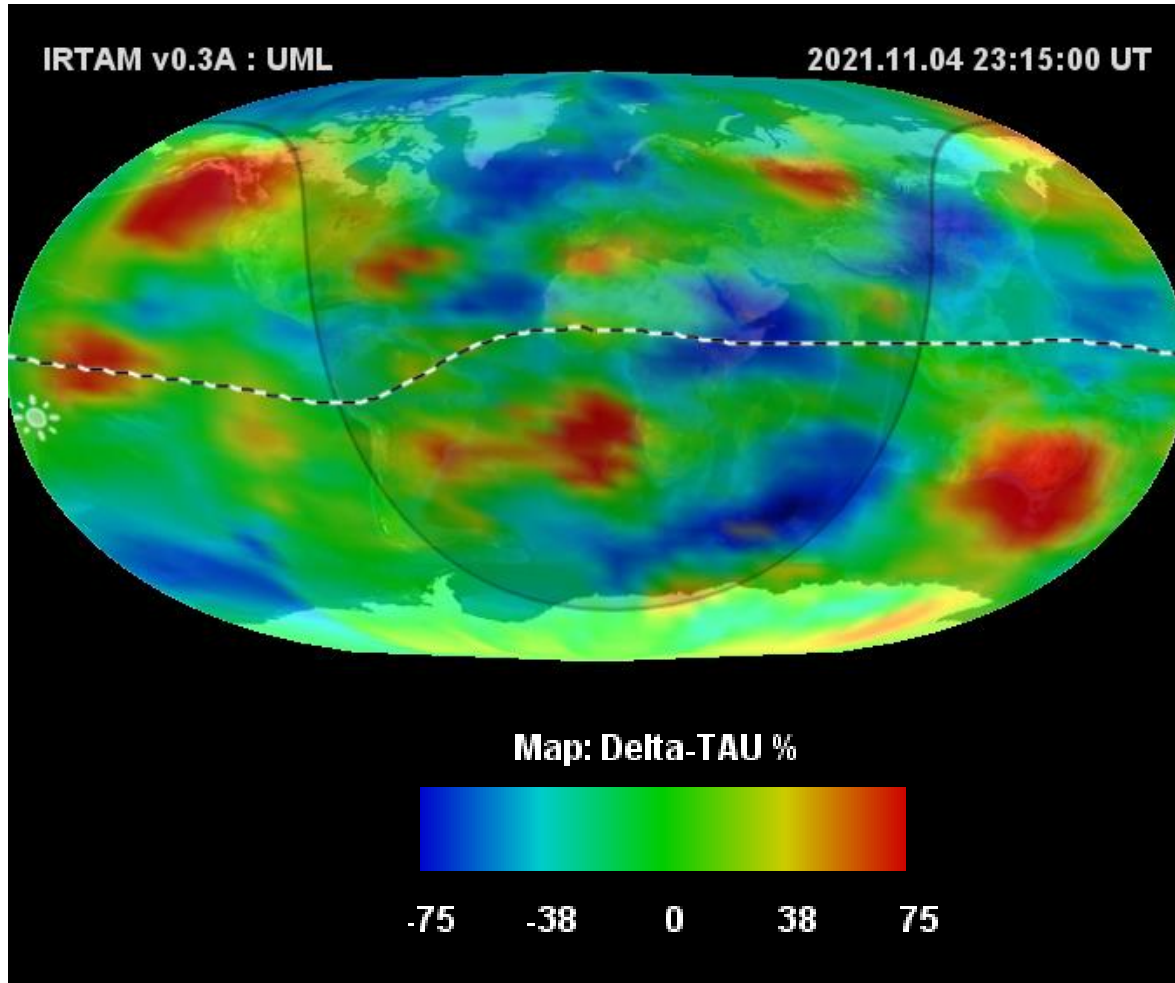
Tau-anomaly vs MUF anomaly (storm-time)

$\Delta\tau$

in percent

ΔMUF

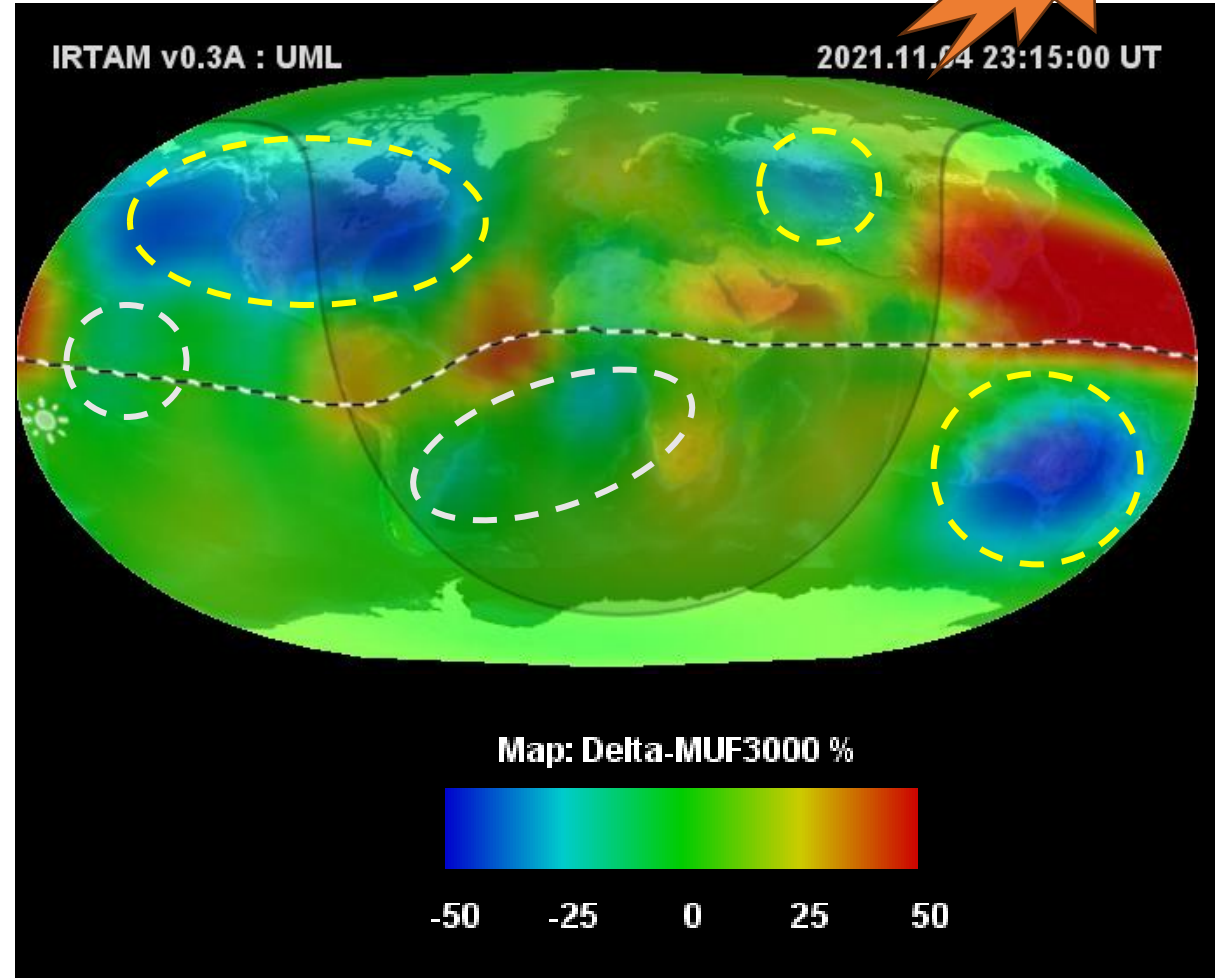
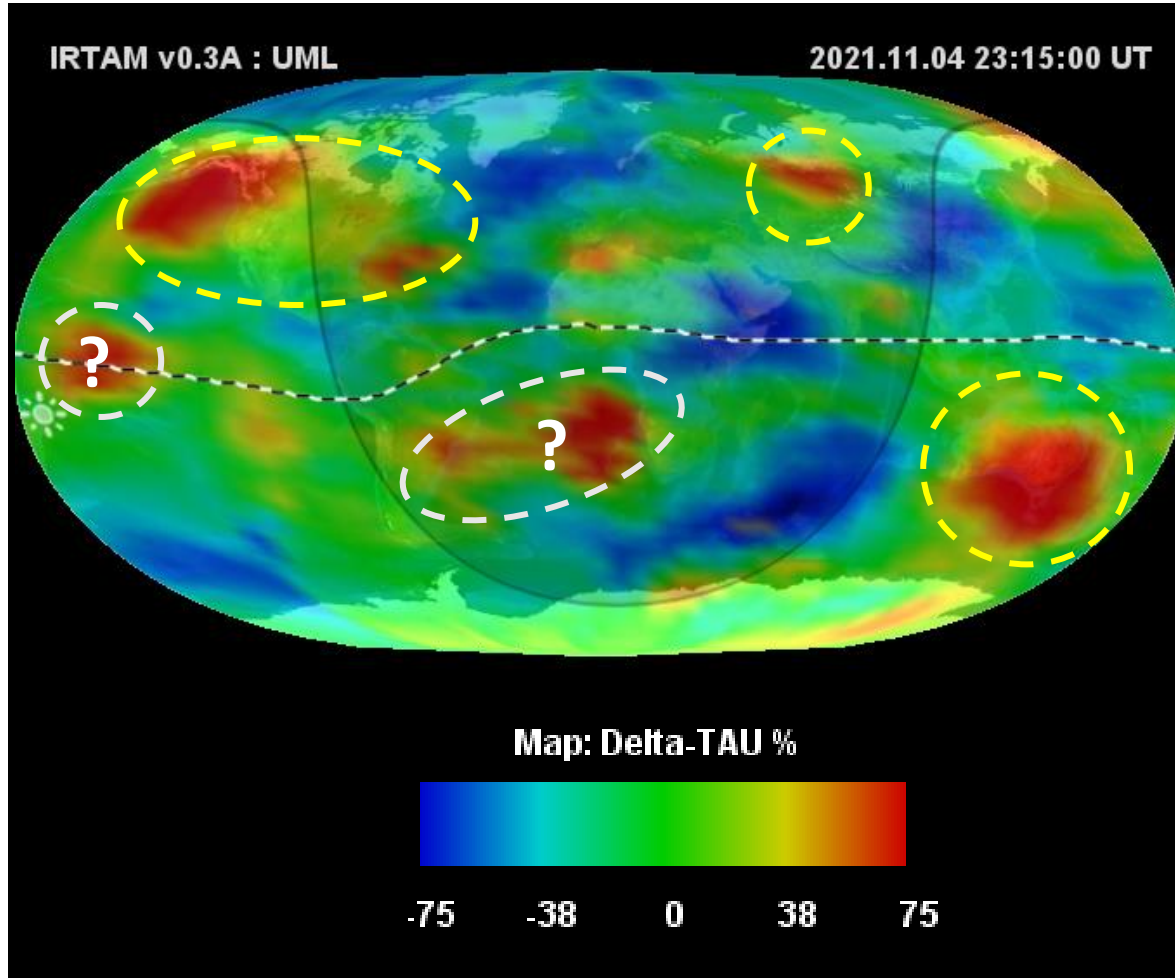
No VTEC



Depressed storm-time MUF

$\Delta\tau$

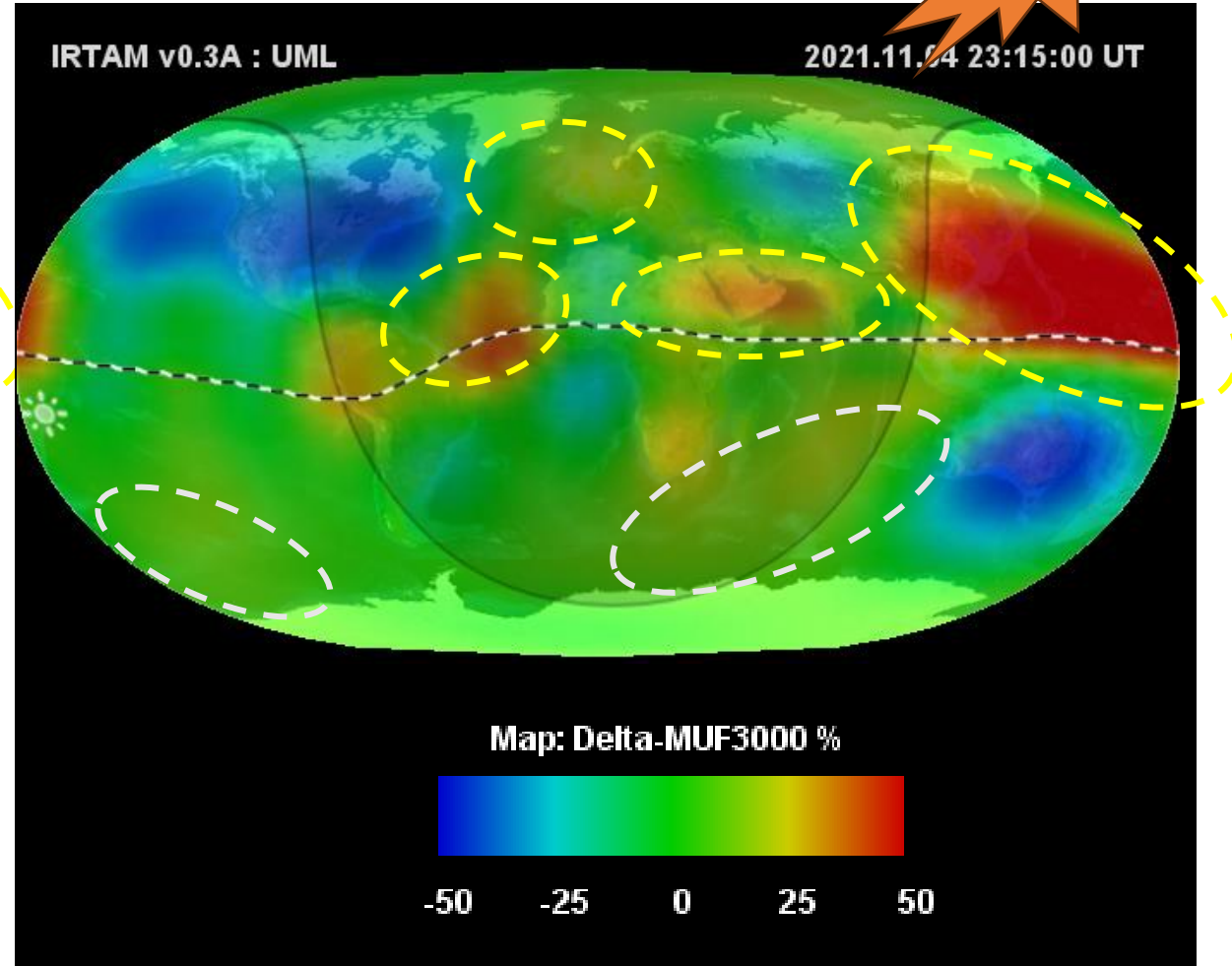
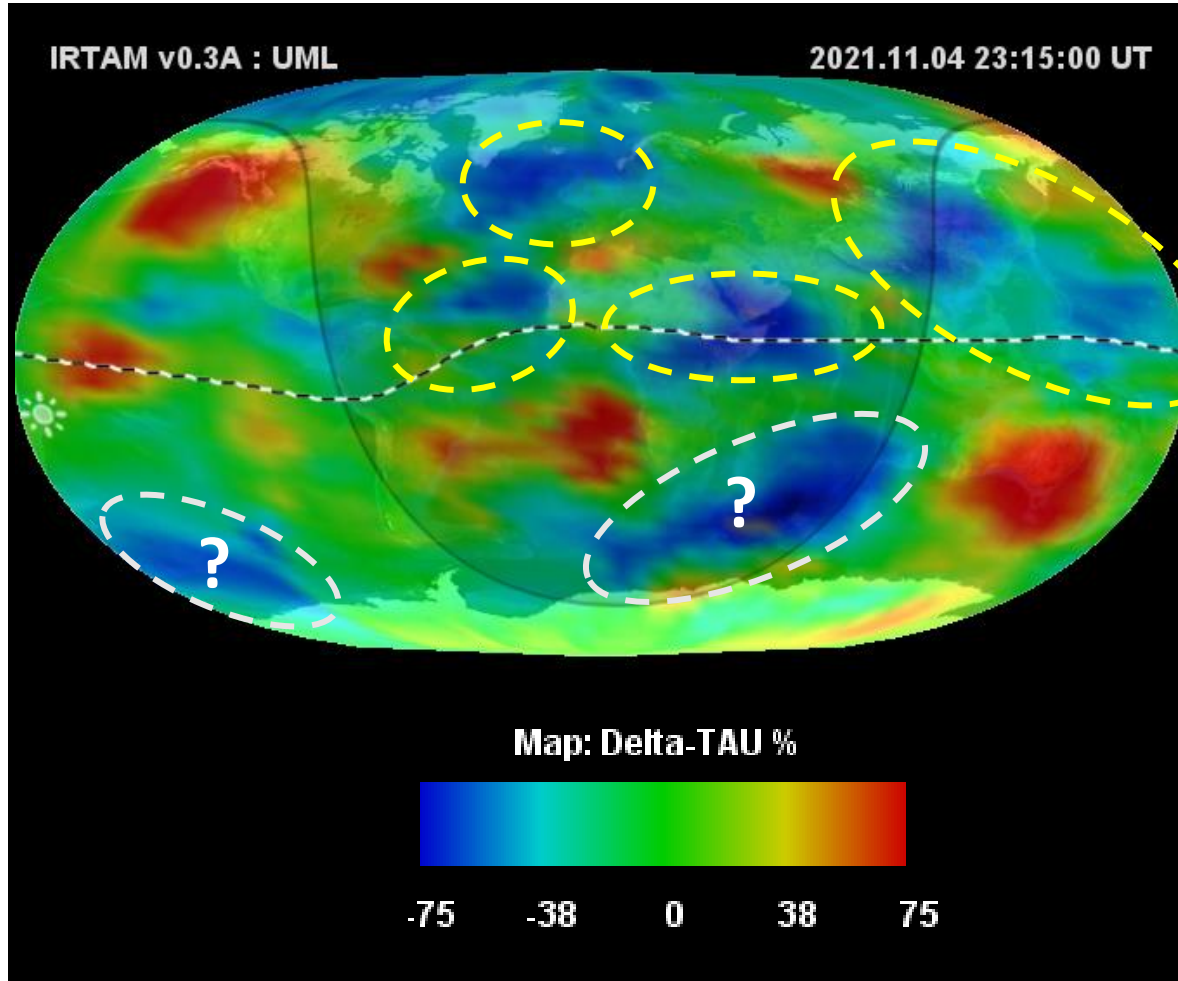
ΔMUF



Elevated storm-time MUF

$$\Delta\tau$$

$$\Delta\text{MUF}$$



Can we use $\Delta\tau$ to suggest MUF anomaly over no-ionosonde areas?

- Clarify interpretation of τ anomaly maps
 - Use a confidence metric from IRTAM
 - Grey-out data over no-ionosonde-coverage regions
 - Reduce interpolated/extrapolated data outside ionosonde sites
 - IRTAM has proven spatial prediction capability
 - So, study the covariance ellipses in IRTAM to define confidence of τ anomalies
 - MUF(3000) “Data_Confidence” 0..1 flag can be used
 - Study high-value τ cases for potential precision issues
 - small vTEC divided by small NmF2
- Study alternative GIM computation schemes
 - Climatology map
 - Is 28-day average of vTEC optimal?
 - Use 28-day average of NmF2 instead of IRI?
 - Weather and anomaly map
 - CAS, CNES, UPC-IonSAT, WHU, IRTG, JASON3 alternatives

Thank you for your attention!

WEB: <https://dispec.eu>



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