Impact of ULF Wave Power on the Ionosphere

E. Yizengaw¹, E. Zesta², and M. B. Moldwin³

¹Institute for Scientific Research, Boston College; ²NASA Goddard Space Flight Center; ³University of Michigan















Outline

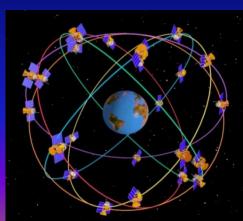
- → What is the source of ULF wave?
- → Do the ULF waves cause density fluctuations?
- → Does ULF related density undulation cause scintillation?
- → DP2 current and its impact at the equator





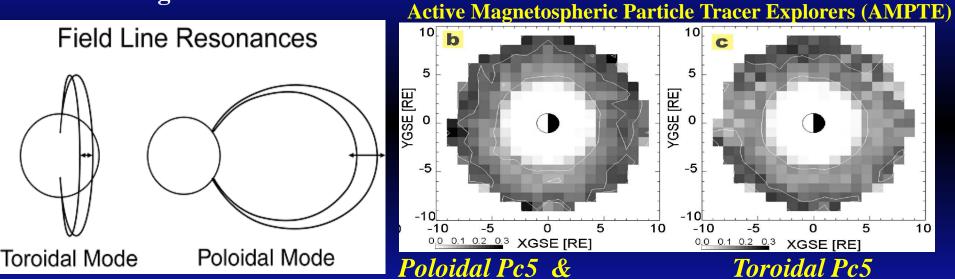






Where does the ULF wave came from?

- → The periodic SW dynamic pressure oscillations slowly alter the size of the magnetospheric cavity, causing the generation of poloidal ULF wave.
- → The change in SW azimuthal flow direction (usually accompanying shocks) can excite Kelvin-Helmholtz (KH) instabilities at the magnetopause, which in turn causes the generation of Toroidal mode ULF wave.

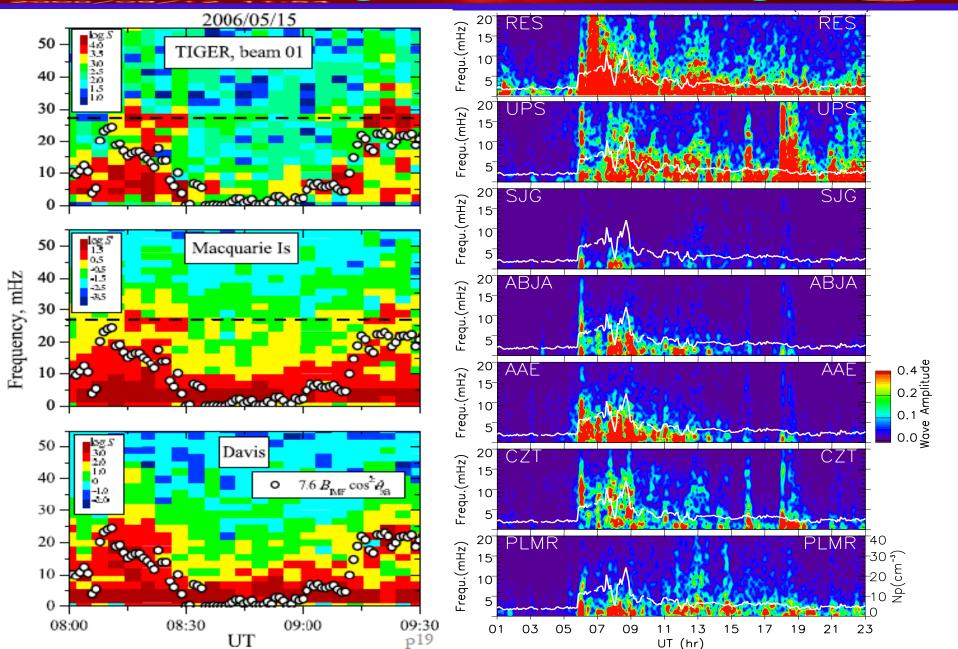


wave occurrence rates [Agapitov & Cheremnykh, 2013]

The question is, why do we care about it?

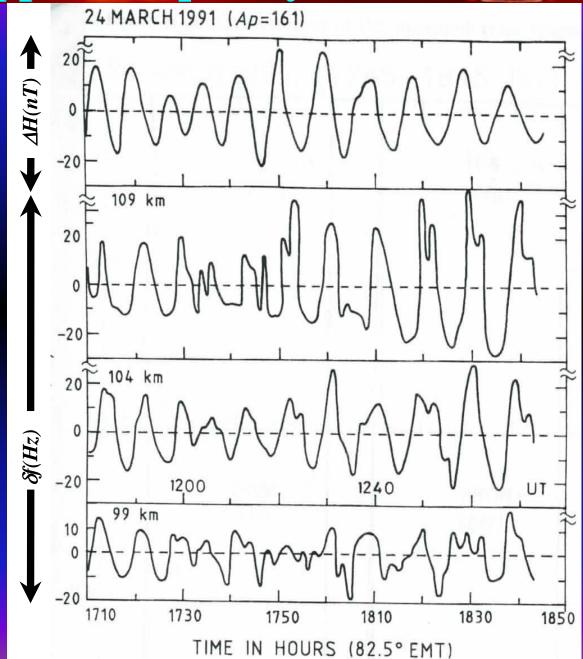
To Understand the impact of its energy that comes down to the ionosphere and cause the density to fluctuate!

ULF wave signature on the ground



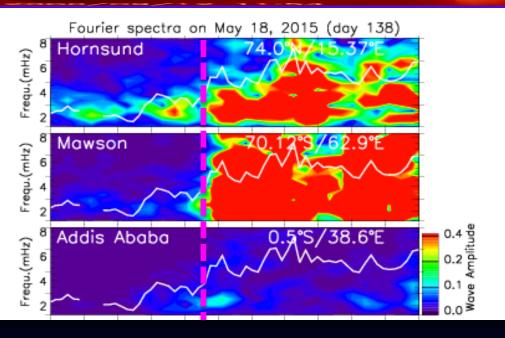
ULF wave and Doppler frequency variations

Time series of Doppler frequency variation at three different altitudes, observed by 54.95 MHz coherent backscatter radar!

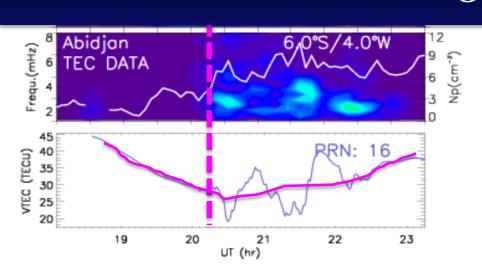


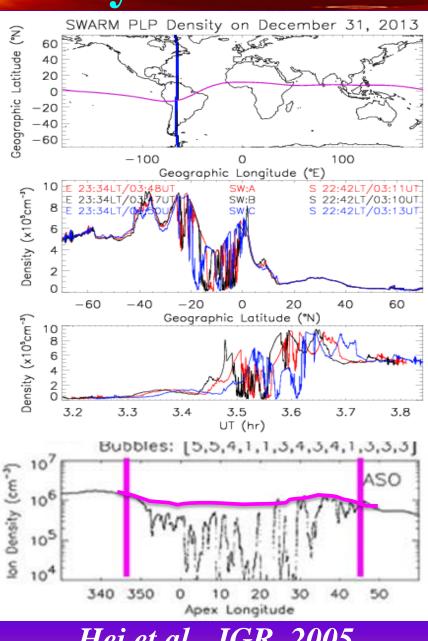
(Reddy et al., AG, 1994)

ULF wave associated density fluctuation



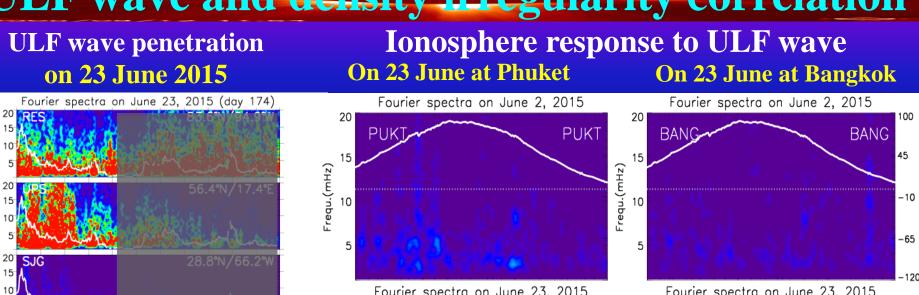
ULF wave in the Pc5 range

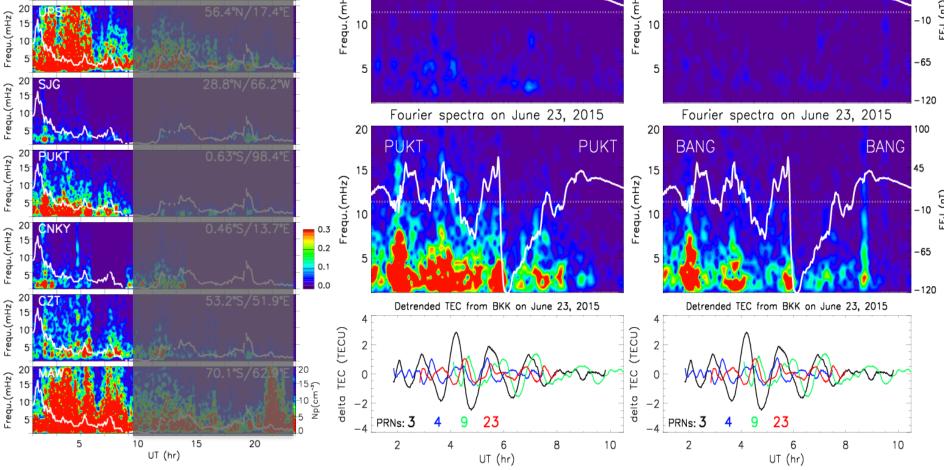




Hei et al., JGR, 2005

ULF wave and density irregularity correlation

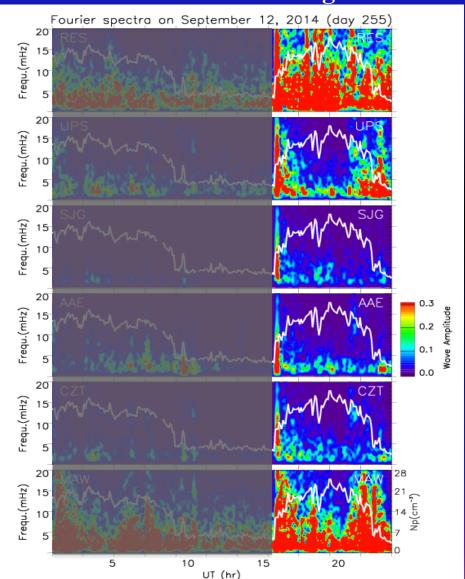




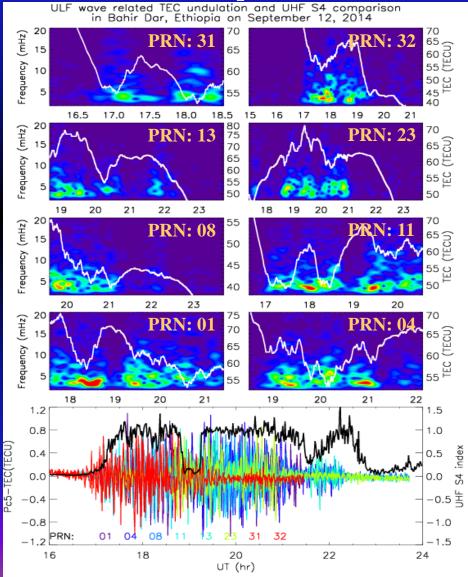
LT = UT + 7

Solar wind-magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling impact on equatorial ionosphere

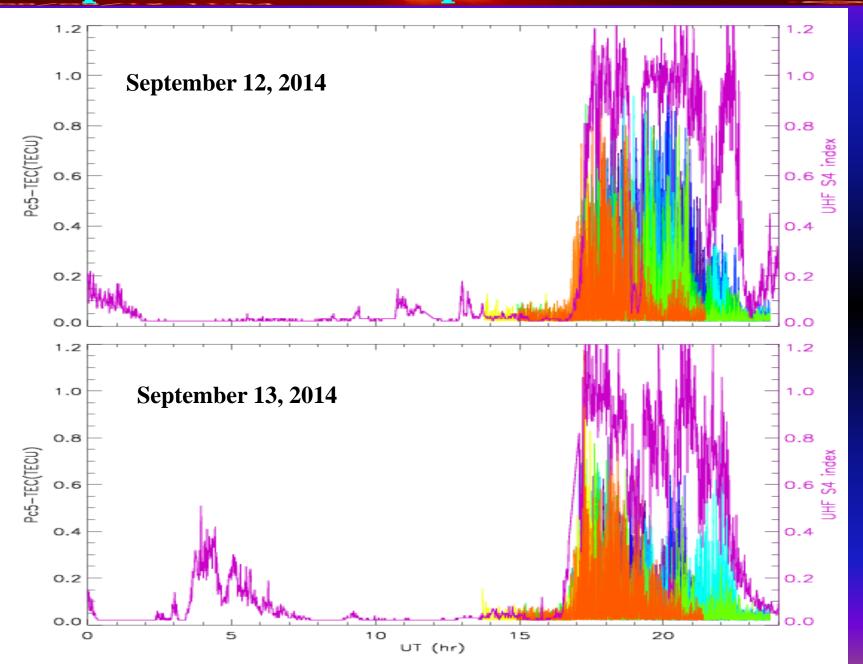
ULF wave from chain of magnetometers



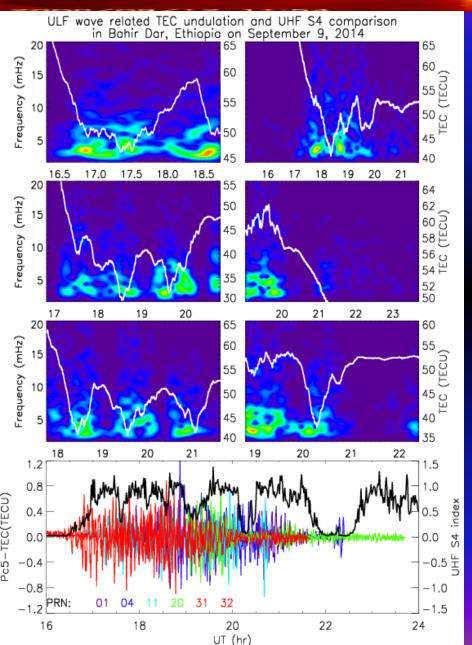
ULF wave impact on TEC

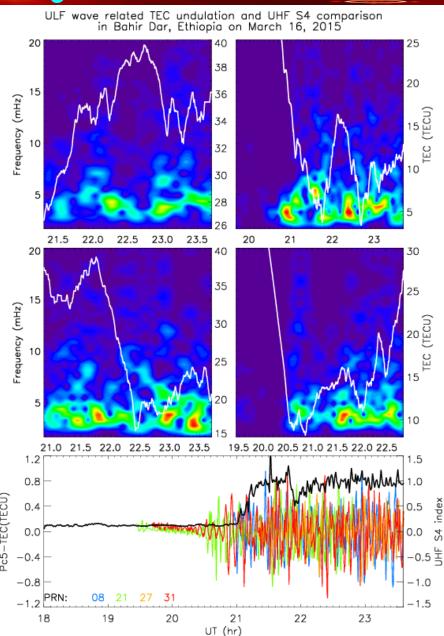


TEC perturbation amplitude and S4 index

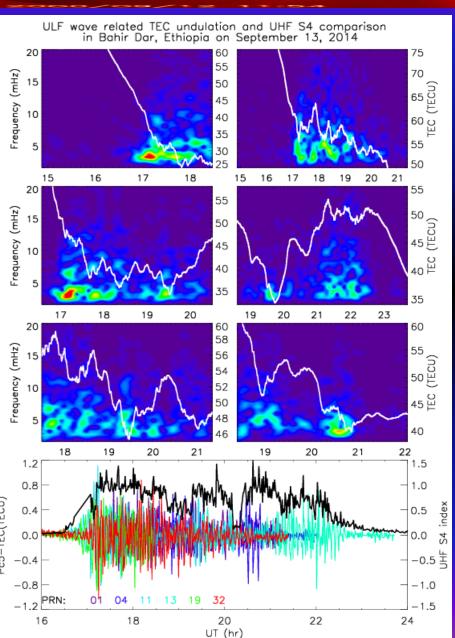


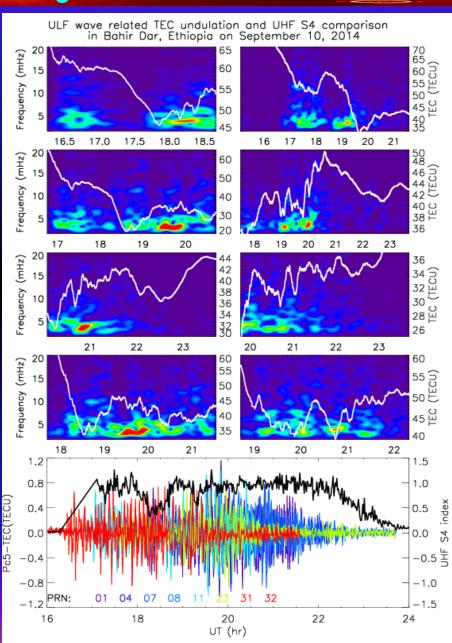
TEC modulation by ULF waves





TEC modulation by ULF waves





What is the possible mechanisms?

→ When the Alfven/ULF wave enters into the region of magnetized plasma (e.g., ionosphere), it produces electric fields and thus oscillating drift.

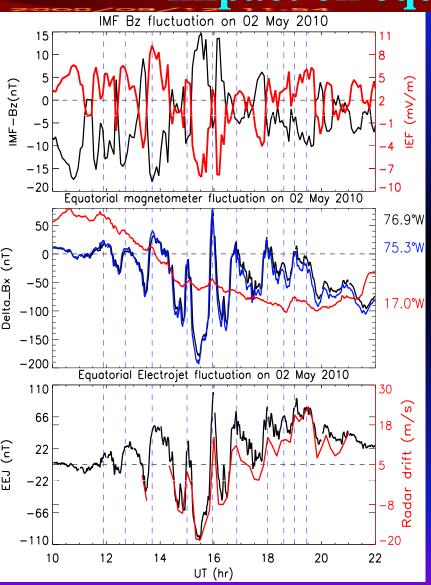
$$V_z = E_y CosI/B_0$$
; I (mag. field inclination)

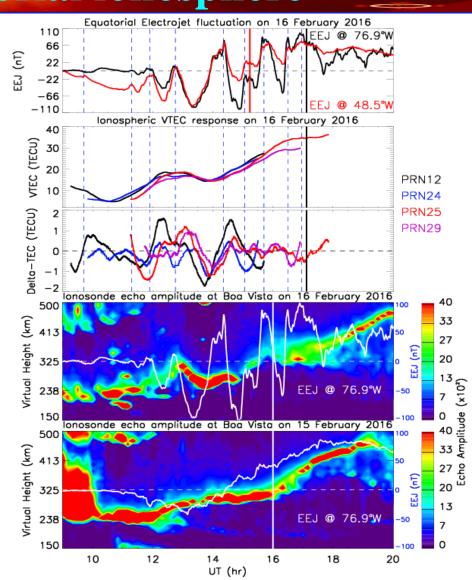
→ May causes density fluctuation of magnitude:

$$\Delta N/N = 2\beta Vz/(2\pi f)^2 H_B$$
:

 ΔN (modulation in density), β (recombination rate), f (frequency of ULF wave), H_{β} (recombination rate scale height).

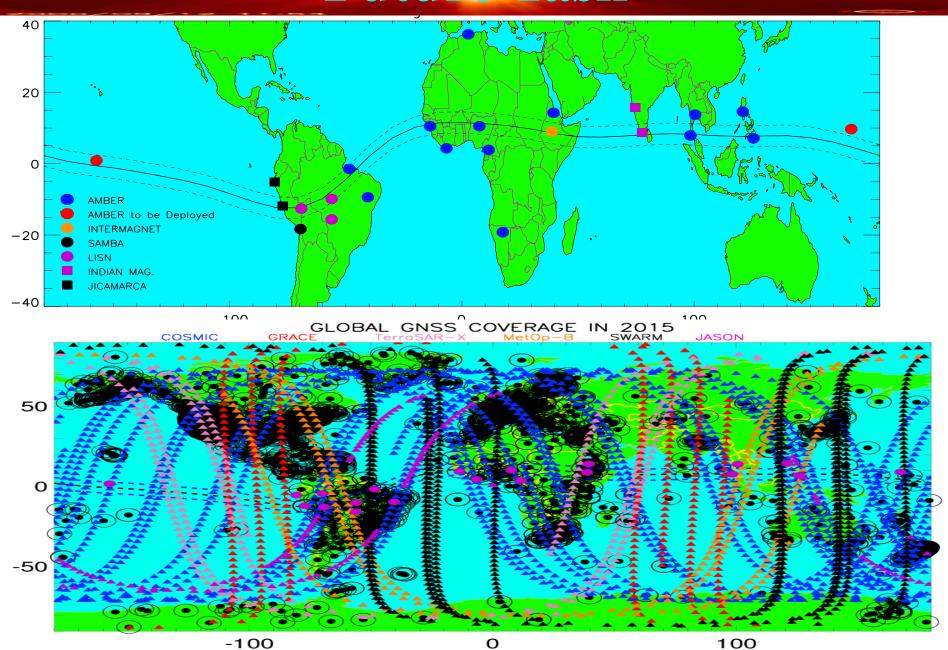
Solar wind-magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling impact on equatorial ionosphere





Yizengaw et al., GRL, 2016

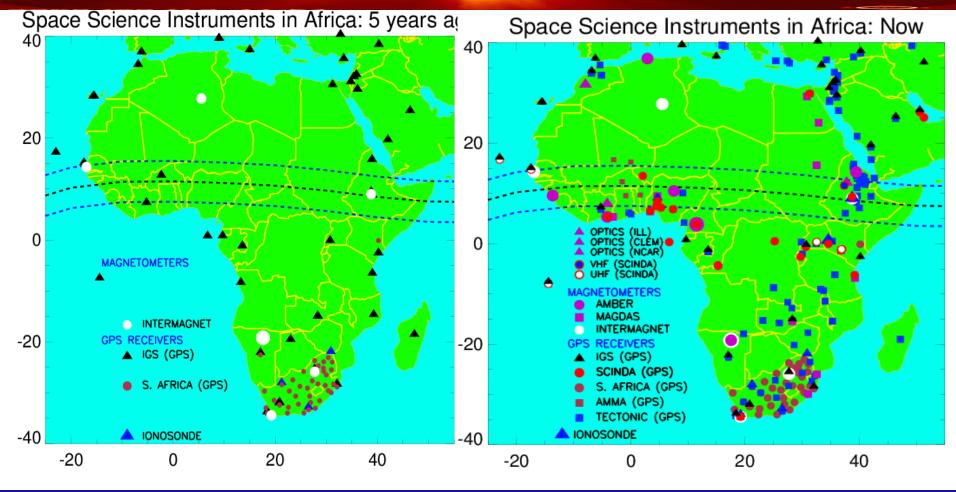
Future Task



Summary with Potential Questions

- It is obvious that the ULF wave energy poured onto the ionosphere can significantly modulate the electrodynamics and cause density fluctuations.
- How often and under what solar wind conditions ULF waves penetrate to the equatorial ionosphere?
- when the FACs are in continuous dynamic, they form significantly fluctuating DP2 current systems that can easily penetrate to the equatorial region and modulate the dayside equatorial electrodynamics and thus ionospheric density.

General Instrumentation in Africa

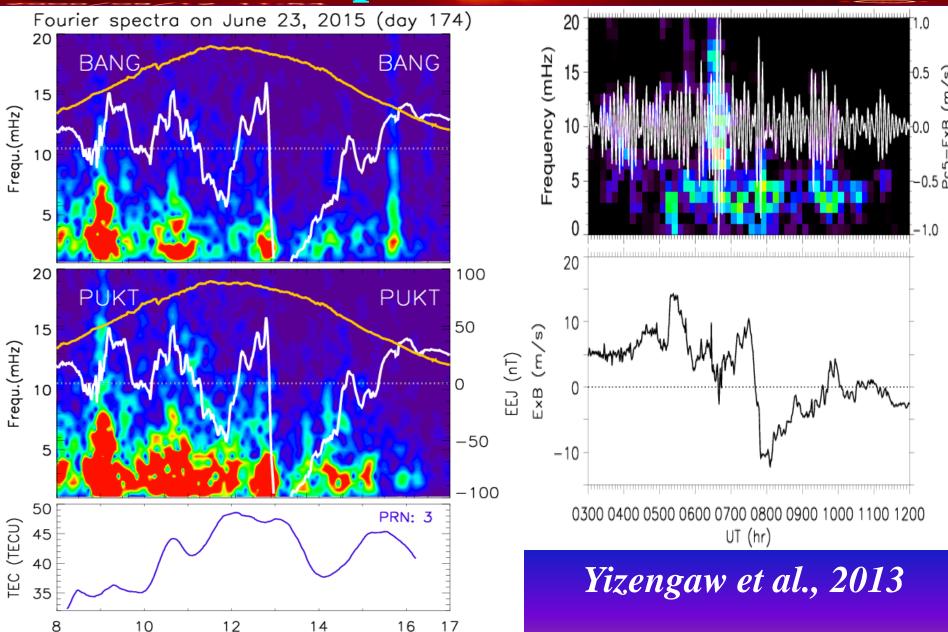


Eight Years ago

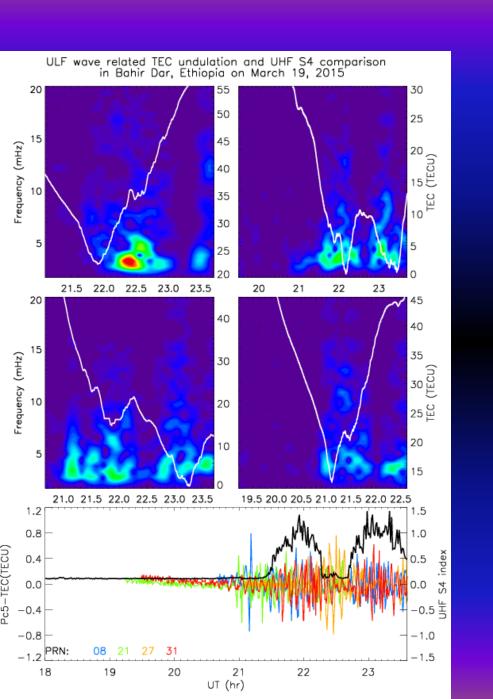
This Now!

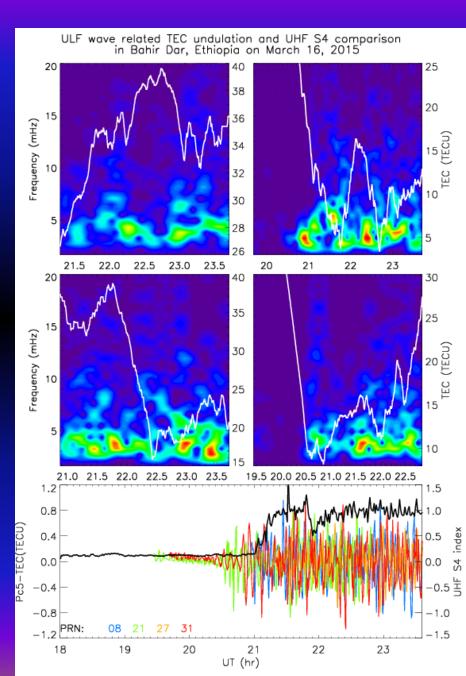
Thank you!

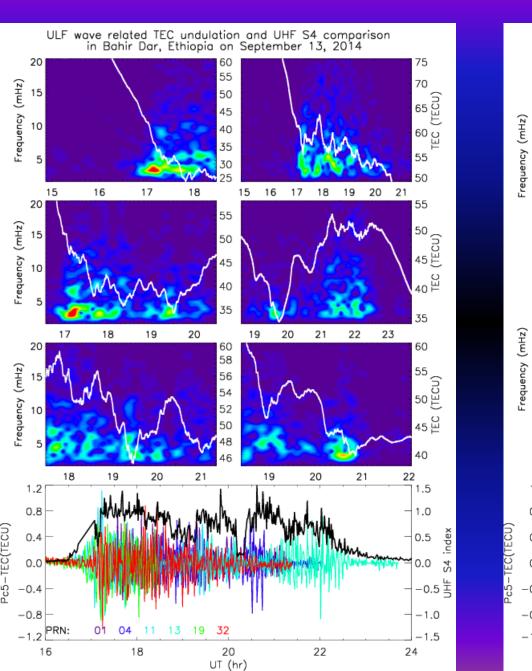
What is the possible mechanisms?

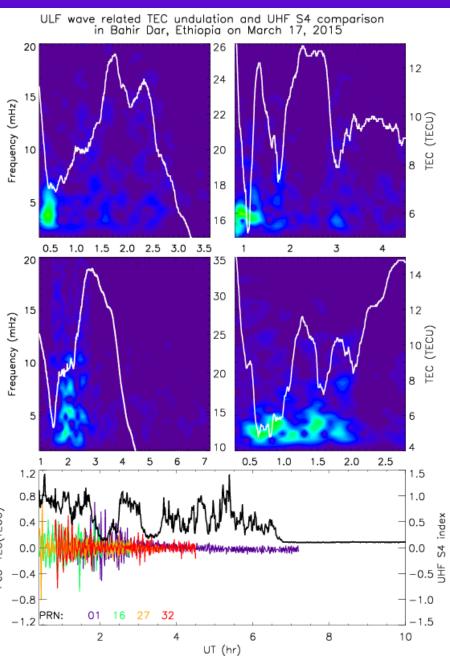


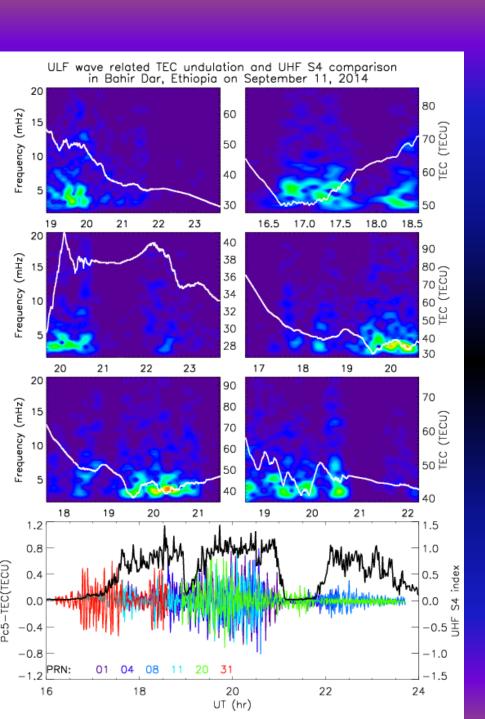
Local Time (hr)



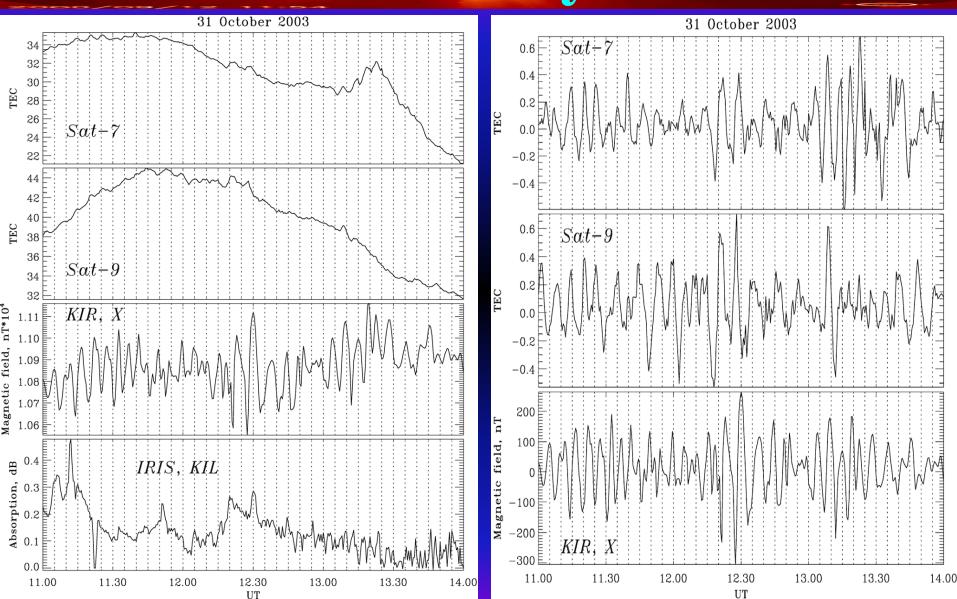






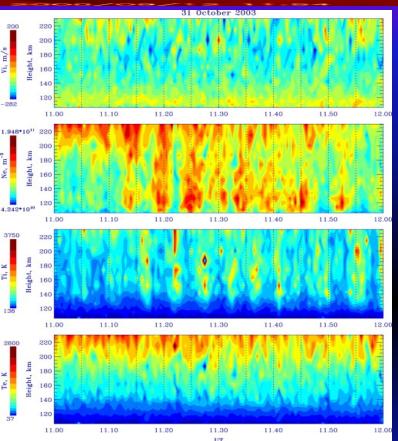


TEC modulation by ULF waves



Pilipenko et al., JGR, 2014

Other ULF wave modulate mechanism



Pilipenko et al., JASTP, 2014

Through ion heating: dominant mechanisms at high latitude region

At high latitude For example; any typical Pc5 wave of f = 3mHz at $\Delta\beta=0.1mHz \rightarrow \Delta Ti=300K$, may cause $\Delta N/N \sim 0.8\%$ fluctuation (*Pilipenko et al.*, *JGR*, 2014).

This has been demonstrated by radar community that Pc5 waves can modulate the ionospheric E-field, field-aligned current, density, and ionosphere conductance (*Reddy et al., AG, 1994; Pilipenko et al., JASTP, 2014*).

iMAGS (SAMBA-AMBER-MEASURE)

Team Members: M. Moldwin (UM); E. Yizengaw (BC); E. Zesta (NASA); A. Boudouridis (SSI); M. Magoun (BC); K. Hector (UCLA)

