#56 Received 01/19/2015

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High-Latitude Topside Ionospheric Vertical Electron-Density-Profile changes in Response to Large Magnetic Storms

Abstract:

Large magnetic-storm induced changes have been detected in high-latitude topside vertical electron-density profiles Ne(h). The investigation was based on the large database of topside Ne(h) profiles and digital topside ionograms from the International Satellites for Ionospheric Studies (ISIS) program available from the NASA Space Physics Data Facility (SPDF) at http://spdf.gsfc.nasa.gov/isis/isis-status.html. This large database enabled Ne(h) profiles to be obtained when an ISIS satellite passed through a small region of space before, during, and after a major magnetic storm for each storm investigated. A major goal was to relate the magnetic-storm induced Ne(h) profile changes to solar-wind parameters. Thus an additional data constraint was to consider only storms where solar-wind data were available from the NASA OMNIWeb database. Ten large magnetic storms (with Dst less than -100 nT) were identified that satisfied both the Ne(h) profile and the solar-wind data constraints. Large Ne(h) changes were observed during each of these storms. The data coverage was best for the northern-hemisphere winter. Here Ne(h) profile enhancements were always observed when the magnetic local time (MLT) was within 3 hours of midnight and Ne(h) profile depletions were always observed when the MLT was within 3 hours of noon. The observed Ne(h) deviations will also be related to the observed solar-wind parameters with the appropriate time shifts.