Improving the Thermosphere Ionosphere in a Whole Atmosphere Model by Assimilating GOLD Disk Temperatures

F. I. Laskar[1], N. M. Pedatella[2], M. V. Codrescu[3], R. W. Eastes[1], W. E. McClintock[1],

[1]Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA
[2]High Altitude Observatory, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, USA
[3]Space Weather Prediction Center, NOAA, Boulder, CO, USA

Key Points:

- A new approach has been developed to assimilate GOLD T_{disk} in WACCMX which is validated using independent measurements.
- Analysis states of both the thermosphere and ionosphere show improved agreement with independent measurements.
- Results demonstrate a great potential of the GOLD T_{disk} data to improve understanding of the thermosphere ionosphere.

Corresponding author: Fazlul I. Laskar, `Fazlul.Laskar@Lasp.colorado.edu`

Abstract

Global-scale Observations of Limb and Disk (GOLD) disk measurements of far ultraviolet molecular nitrogen band emissions are used to retrieve column integrated disk temperatures (T_{disk}), which are representative of the lower-and-middle thermosphere. The present work develops a new approach to assimilate the T_{disk} in the Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model with thermosphere-ionosphere eXtension (WACCMX) using the Data Assimilation Research Testbed (DART) ensemble adjustment Kalman filter. A total of 9 days of data during 1 to 9 November 2018 are assimilated. Analysis state variables such as thermospheric effective temperature (T_{eff}), ratio of atomic oxygen to molecular nitrogen column densities (O/N_2), and column electron content are compared with a control simulation that is only constrained up to ∼50 km. It is observed that assimilation of the GOLD T_{disk} improves the analysis states when compared with the control simulation. The analysis states, particularly, T_{eff}, O/N_2, and column electron contents are also compared with their measurement counterparts for the validation of the assimilation. T_{eff} and O/N_2 are compared with GOLD T_{disk} and O/N_2. While, the Electron Column Density (ECD) from the analyses is compared with ground based Total Electron Content (TEC) measurements from Global Navigational Satellite System (GNSS) receivers. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) improvements in T_{eff} and O/N_2 are about 12.8% and 13.2%, respectively. The RMSE improvement in analyses ECD is about 8% compared to control simulation.

Plain Language Summary

Understanding of the temperature and density variability of the thermosphere-ionosphere system is very important for satellite drag calculations and satellite communication. The thermosphere-ionosphere system is influenced by waves from the lower atmosphere and solar and geomagnetic forcing from above. For the characterization of this coupled system, realistic whole atmosphere ionosphere parameters are of great interest. The GOLD satellite mission provides daytime thermospheric temperature observations with unprecedented local time and spatial coverage. Including them with the lower and middle atmospheric observations in a whole atmosphere data assimilation system, we find that they improve the state of the thermosphere-ionosphere. This shows the promise of the GOLD disk temperatures in improving thermosphere-ionosphere states and their potential use to improve space weather forecast capabilities.

1 Introduction

Improvements in the satellite drag forecasts and satellite communication depend on a better understanding of the thermosphere-ionosphere (TI) system variability. Earth's TI system is coupled to the lower atmosphere by wave-dynamical forcing and to the solar and geomagnetic forcing from above. The lower atmospheric forcing also varies with location and time. Thus, for a better understanding of this coupled system, a global four dimensional dataset with good temporal and spatial resolution is needed. Satellite measurements from low-Earth orbit can provide good spatial coverage, but they lack local time coverage, unless a constellation of satellites is used. Ground based observations on the other hand have good local time coverage, but they are not available globally due to the significant fraction of the Earth that is covered by ocean. Moreover, the currently available whole atmosphere ionosphere thermosphere observations have data gaps at different altitudes and geographic locations. However, the currently available observations and state-of-the-art whole atmosphere model simulations can be combined in a data assimilation framework. Data assimilation combines observations with model forecasts to produce analysis states that can better estimate the current state of the TI system.

With time the whole atmosphere ionosphere thermosphere models are improving, and the TI system and lower atmosphere observations are increasing. Therefore, we are in a great stage to do a whole atmosphere data assimilation by combing the models and the observations. There is a long-history of lower atmosphere data assimilation (Rienecker et al., 2011; Gelaro et al., 2017; Hersbach et al., 2020), but the whole atmosphere system data assimilation is relatively new. There have been significant developments in the assimilation of thermosphere-ionosphere observations such as, neutral density (Ren & Lei, 2020; M. V. Codrescu et al., 2004; Matsuo et al., 2013; S. M. Codrescu et al., 2018; Sutton, 2018; Mehta et al., 2018), thermospheric temperature (Laskar, Pedatella, et al., 2021), thermospheric airglow irradiance (Cantrall et al., 2019), and electron content (Bust et al., 2004; Lee et al., 2012; Datta-Barua et al., 2013; Matsuo et al., 2013; Lin et al., 2015; Aa et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2016; Bust & Immel, 2020; Pedatella et al., 2020; He et al., 2020; Kodikara et al., 2021; Song et al., 2021; Forsythe et al., 2021). While these results were promising and showed that the assimilation of TI observations improves the model states, most were limited to using upper atmosphere only models or used limited thermospheric datasets from low-earth-orbit satellites or ionospheric only measurements or observing system simulation experiments. Furthermore, a majority of them have not combined lower, middle, and upper atmosphere data in the assimilation. Also, the spatial and temporal coverage of thermospheric data available earlier were limited.

Temperature is one of the basic parameters in whole atmosphere models. Neutral temperature retrieved from Global-scale Observations of Limb and Disk (GOLD) disk measurements have increased the number of thermospheric observation dramatically, which enables a whole atmosphere data assimilation that can improve the specification of the TI system. Laskar, Pedatella, et al. (2021) performed a set of Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs) to evaluate the impact of assimilating GOLD T_{disk} observations on thermospheric temperature and dynamics. They found that the OSSE that includes the GOLD T_{disk} improved the model temperature root mean square error (RMSE) and bias by 5% and 71% when compared with the forecast state, and the improvements are 20% and 94% when compared with lower atmosphere only assimilation. Laskar, Pedatella, et al. (2021) also found that the migrating diurnal tide (DW1) and local diurnal tide over Americas improve by about 8% and 17%, respectively, upon assimilation of GOLD disk temperature (T_{disk}) observations. In the current study we assimilate actual GOLD T_{disk} in a whole atmosphere data assimilation system and assess their impact on the thermosphere-ionosphere parameters by validating analysis states with their measurement counterparts.

2 Data, Models, and Methodology

The primary dataset used is the GOLD T_{disk}, which has been assimilated in the Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model with thermosphere-ionosphere eXtension (WACCMX). In addition to T_{disk}, lower and middle atmosphere data have also been assimilated. For validation of the analysis states from the assimilation system, independent measurements of GOLD O/N_2 and Global Navigation Satellite System Total Electron Content (GNSS-TEC) are also used. Further details of these data and models are given below.

2.1 GOLD T_{disk}

GOLD observed the Earth's thermosphere in the far ultraviolet wavelengths for over 18.5 hours each day, from 0610 to 0040 Universal Time (UT) of the next day (Eastes et al., 2019, 2020; McClintock et al., 2020; Laskar et al., 2020). The primary GOLD observations are emission intensities in the far ultraviolet (FUV) range of 134.5 to 166.5 nm. Data for one full disk are available at every 30 minutes from 6-23 UT (Eastes et al., 2019, 2020; Laskar, Eastes, et al., 2021). The current investigation uses level 2 T_{disk} data (version 3) that are retrieved from 2×2 binned level-1C data, which are available in the GOLD web-page, `https://gold.cs.ucf.edu/` as 'Level 2 - TDISK'. The retrieval algorithm is an improvement of the previously used methods for limb measurements (Aksnes et al., 2006; Krywonos et al., 2012).

The 2×2 binned data have a spatial resolution of 250-km×250-km near nadir. The GOLD daytime disk scans in N_2 Lyman-Birge-Hopfield (LBH) bands are used to retrieve T_{disk} data. Effective altitude and contribution function (CF) of the T_{disk} varies with solar zenith angle (SZA) and emission angle (EA). The SZA variation of the CF is well quantified (Laskar, Pedatella, et al., 2021) and thus is included in the present assimilation. However, the EA effects are not yet included in the assimilation. But, it has been observed that the EA does not impact the CF for EAs below 50°, so the T_{disk} data having EA>50° are not included in this assimilation and analysis. This limit also restricts the latitude and longitude coverage, as shown in Figure 1, to about ±50° in latitude and about -10°W to -90°W in longitude. Also, for high SZA observations the signal to noise ratio (SNR) is low, which for the current V3 T_{disk} introduces a bias. Thus, the low SNR observations having SZA>65° are not considered in the analysis and assimilation.

2.2 GOLD O/N_2

GOLD disk measurements of OI-135.6 nm emission and N_2-LBH bands in the ∼134-162 nm wavelength range are used to retrieve the ratio of atomic oxygen to molecular nitrogen column densities ($\Sigma O/\Sigma N_2$) (Correira et al., 2020). For simplicity we use the notation O/N_2 instead of $\Sigma O/\Sigma N_2$. The disk O/N_2 has the same spatial and temporal coverage as that of the T_{disk}. O/N_2 data are used here only for the comparison and validation of the analyses O/N_2. We use the 2×2 binned version 3 O/N_2 data, named as 'Level 2 - ON2' in the GOLD data repository. Also, as the GOLD O/N_2 is not optimized for auroral latitudes (Correira et al., 2020), the latitudes above ±60° are not used in the current analysis.

2.3 GNSS-TEC

The GNSS-TEC data used in this study are obtained from the madrigal database (`https://cedar.openmadrigal.org`). Madrigal TEC maps are derived from worldwide GNSS ground-based receivers. The vertical TEC data are available at 5 min temporal and 1° by 1° spatial bins. Details on the TEC retrieval algorithm can be found in Rideout and Coster (2006) and Vierinen et al. (2016). In the current study the TEC maps are averaged over 20 minutes centered at every UT hour to compare them with the analysis ECD from assimilation. The 20 minutes averaging is chosen to get enough satellite passes over a particular spatial grid.

2.4 WACCMX

The WACCMX version 2.1 is a whole atmosphere general circulation model extending from the surface to the upper thermosphere (∼500-700 km depending on solar activity) (Liu et al., 2018). WACCMX includes the chemical, dynamical, and physical processes that are necessary to model the lower, middle, and upper atmospheres. The thermosphere and ionosphere processes in WACCMX are similar to those in the NCAR Thermosphere-Ionosphere-Electrodynamics General Circulation Model (TIE-GCM), including the transport of O^+ and self-consistent electrodynamics as well as realistic solar and geomagnetic forcing. The model horizontal resolution is $1.9° \times 2.5°$ in latitude and longitude, and the vertical resolution is 0.25 scale heights above ∼50 km.

2.5 SD-WACCMX

In this simulation the WACCMX horizontal winds and temperature are relaxed towards Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications, Version 2 (MERRA2) (Gelaro et al., 2017; Rienecker et al., 2011), so we name it as Specified Dynamics WACCMX (SD-WACCMX). The relaxation or nudging to MERRA2 is up to 50 km altitude, and the model is free-running above this altitude (Marsh, 2011). The SD-WACCMX is used in this study as a control simulation. In addition to MERRA2, SD-WACCMX simulations (often referred here as SD-EXP) also use operational solar F10.7 cm flux and geomagnetic Kp index for forcing and thus they can be used as a control simulation for the assessment of the data assimilation states.

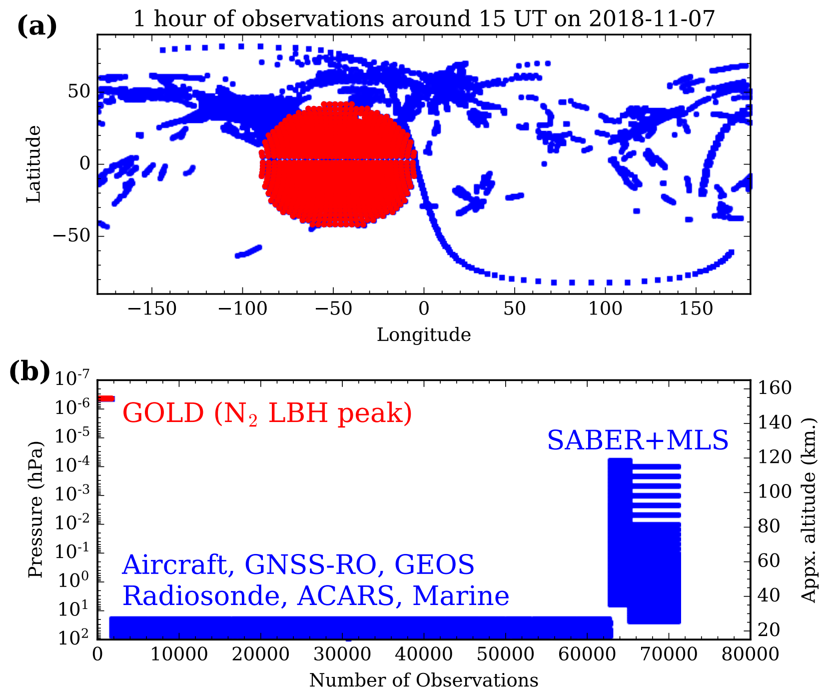

Figure 1. Geo-locations (a), altitude or pressure and number of observations (b) that are assimilated successfully during a representative hour on a particular day are shown. The red points show the GOLD observations and blue points are the rest of the observations, which we term as lower atmosphere observations including SABER and MLS.

2.6 WACCMX+DART

The data assimilation capability in WACCMX was initially implemented by Pedatella et al. (2018) using DART (J. Anderson et al., 2009), which uses the ensemble adjustment Kalman filter (J. L. Anderson, 2001). In the present work we assimilate lower and middle atmosphere as well as thermosphere observations in the WACCMX+DART. The lower atmosphere measurements include conventional meteorological observations (i.e., temperatures and winds from aircraft, radiosonde measurements, etc.), as well as GNSS radio occultation refractivity. Assimilation of these observations improves specifications of the troposphere-stratosphere globally, which is important for the studies of the vertical coupling of waves from lower-atmosphere to the thermosphere (Wang et al., 2011; Pedatella et al., 2014; McCormack et al., 2017; Pedatella et al., 2018).

In addition to lower altitude observations, middle atmosphere temperatures from Sounding of the Atmosphere using Broadband Emission Radiometry (SABER) instrument on the Thermosphere Ionosphere Mesosphere Energetics and Dynamics (TIMED) satellite and Aura Microwave Limb Sounder (Aura-MLS) are also used. Altitude coverage of temperature profiles extends from stratosphere to mesosphere-lower-thermosphere (MLT) altitudes (∼15-105 km for TIMED-SABER and ∼15-90 km for Aura-MLS). The latitude coverage of TIMED-SABER retrieved temperature alternates between 83°S-52°N (south viewing mode) and 83°N-52°S (north-viewing mode) (Remsberg et al., 2008). We performed 9 days (1 to 9 November 2018) of data assimilation, during which TIMED-SABER was in the north-viewing mode on 1 November only. From 2 to 9 November it was in the south viewing mode. While for the Aura-MLS it varies from 82°S-82°N (Schwartz et al., 2008). Though Aura-MLS and TIMED-SABER temperatures are middle atmospheric observations, for simplicity we refer to them here as part of lower atmosphere observations. Assimilation of these data has previously been demonstrated to improve specification of the MLT state and dynamics (Pedatella et al., 2014; McCormack et al., 2017; Laskar et al., 2019).

In addition to lower atmosphere observations, GOLD T_{disk} are used in the whole atmosphere assimilation. As the thermospheric dynamics can change fast in response to changes in forcing conditions, we use a 1 hour assimilation frequency. Additionally, Pedatella et al. (2020) have shown that using a 1 hr data assimilation cycle and removal of second-order divergence damping in WACCMX+DART significantly improves tidal amplitudes, which were previously found to be too small (Pedatella et al., 2018). Also, the lower atmosphere analysis states in WACCMX+DART agree well with other lower atmospheric assimilations, for example, MERRA2 (McCormack et al., 2021).

Figure 1 shows the locations (in a) and altitude or pressure vs. number of observations (in b) that are assimilated successfully during a representative hour on a particular day. The red points show the GOLD observations and blue points are the rest of the observations, which we term as lower atmosphere observations, including TIMED-SABER and Aura-MLS. Note that the peak altitude of the N_2-LBH emission is shown here as a representative altitude of about 150 km, but in the assimilation the impact of T_{disk} is distributed over altitudes based on the SZA dependent CF (Laskar, Pedatella, et al., 2021). One can see that about 70000 observations per hour are assimilated. On an average about 1.5 million observations per day are assimilated. The simulations used in this study are listed in Table 1. The SD-WACCMX is used in this study as the control simulation.

Experiment	Observations Assimilated	Nudging Used	Model States Updated
SD-EXP (SD-WACCMX, Control Expt.)	N/A	MERRA2 U, V, T up to 50 km	N/A
DA-EXP1 (WACCMX +DART E1)	Meteorological, Aura-MLS-T, SABER-T, GOLD-T_{disk}	N/A	T
DA-EXP2 (WACCMX +DART E2)	Same as DA EXP1	N/A	T, O, O_2, O^+

Table 1. WACCMX simulation and data assimilation experiments used in this study are listed. U, V, T, N/A, SD, and DA stands for zonal wind, meridional wind, temperature, Not Applicable, Specified Dynamics, and Data Assimilation, respectively. Also, O, O_2, and O^+ refers to the mass mixing ratio of atomic oxygen, molecular oxygen, oxygen ion, respectively. The short forms of the experiments are presented in bold.

We have performed two WACCMX+DART assimilations. One that assimilates lower atmosphere and GOLD T_{disk} observations and the direct impact of T_{disk} has been restricted only to the model temperature, referred to as DA-EXP1 in Table 1. The second experiment assimilates the same observations as the first experiment but the T_{disk} observations directly impact the model T, O, O_2, and O^+, referred to as DA-EXP2 in Table 1. We used 40 ensemble members in the assimilation. In order to achieve sufficient spread in the ensemble members, we used a gaussian distribution of solar and geomagnetic forcing parameters with mean as the actual value with standard deviations of 15 sfu for F10.7 cm flux and 1 for Kp index. We reset any F10.7 value less than 60 sfu to 60 sfu and any negative Kp to 0. The forcing perturbations for a particular ensemble remains same for all the days. To avoid artifacts arising from initial ensemble members the spinup duration for the two assimilation runs are about 2 weeks.

3 Results

In order to assess and validate the performance of the assimilation we compare the ensemble averaged analysis states to their measurement counterparts. For example, effective temperature (T_{eff}) from model simulation is compared with GOLD T_{disk}; O/N_2 is compared with GOLD O/N_2; and Electron Column Density (ECD) is compared with the GNSS-TEC. Note that T_{eff} here refers to the vertically integrated GOLD equivalent temperature that is calculated by integrating the model temperature profile weighted by the SZA dependent CFs. Also, the ECD is similar to TEC, but the column integration is only to the topmost layer of WACCMX, which is about 480 km for the current case. Figure 2 shows a comparison of the local time and latitude variation of the GOLD T_{disk} with T_{eff} from ensemble averaged states of the DA-EXP1 (DA-EXP1 T_{eff}) and SD-WACCMX (SD-EXP T_{eff}) for 2 different days. The latitudes and local times are restricted to only those locations and times where GOLD T_{disk} is being assimilated. Beyond those local time and latitudes GOLD data are available but we are not using them in the assimilation as explained in Sections 2.1 and 2.2. Note that in this figure only a representative longitude of 48°W is shown, which is close to the sub-satellite point of GOLD.

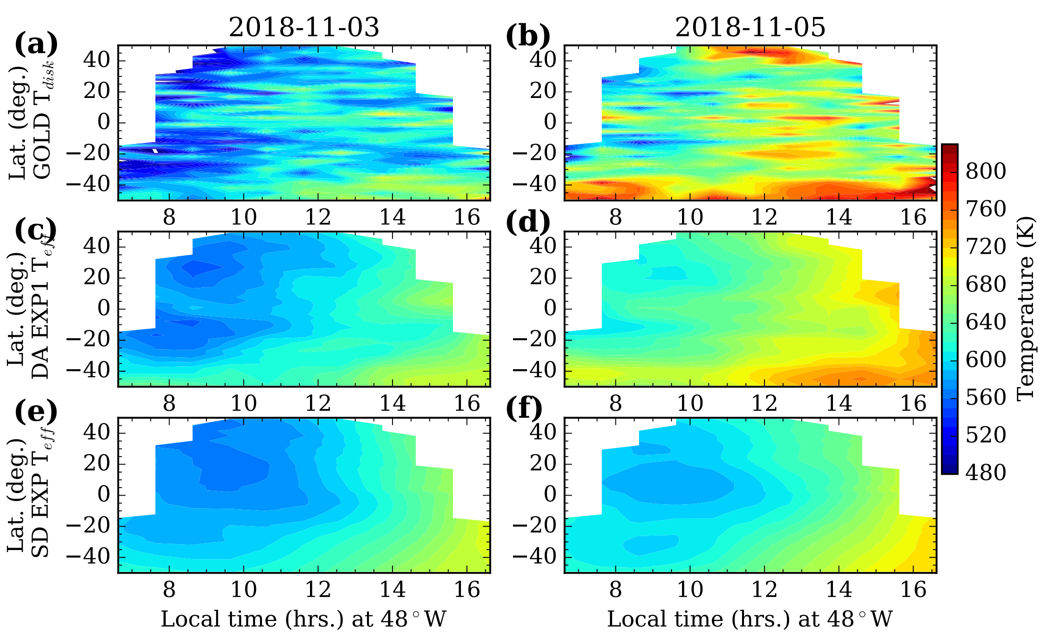

Figure 2. Local time and latitude variation of the GOLD T_{disk} compared with T_{eff} from DA-EXP1 (DA-EXP1 T_{eff}) and SD-WACCMX (SD-EXP T_{eff}).

It can be noted from Figure 2 that the broad variations between T_{disk} and DA-EXP1 T_{eff} are similar on both the days. On 5^{th} November 2018 there was a moderate geomagnetic storm for which the average temperature is more than 100 K higher than 3^{rd} November 2018. Moreover, the morning temperatures are relatively warmer, particularly between 40° and 50°S. These variations of the GOLD T_{disk} during geomagnetic events have been reported and discussed in Laskar, Eastes, et al. (2021). On both days the small scale local time features in T_{disk} can also be seen in DA-EXP1 T_{eff}, but they are absent in SD-EXP T_{eff}. This suggests that the data assimilation is driving the model temperature in the right direction. Quantitative estimate of the differences between them are given later. Note that since both the assimilation experiments updated the temperature directly at every assimilation step, the T_{eff} are nearly the same for both cases. So, the T_{eff} for only the DA-EXP1 is shown here.

The variation in temperature also changes other states by altering the model dynamics. Therefore assimilation of T_{disk} can also impact the O/N_2 ratio, which is another primary dataset from the GOLD. Figure 3 shows a comparison of GOLD O/N_2 with the O/N_2 from data assimilation and control simulation experiments, for the same 2 days shown in Figure 2. Unlike Figure 2, here the latitude range is extended to 60°N/S, as the GOLD O/N_2 are valid for those latitudes. We compare O/N_2 from the DA-EXP1 (c and d), DA-EXP2 (e and f), and SD-EXP (g and h) with the GOLD O/N_2 (a and b). Note that the GOLD O/N_2 observations have not been assimilated in any of the experiments. In the DA-EXP2 the GOLD T_{disk} observations also directly update the O, O_2, and O^+ mass mixing ratios in addition to temperature. The direct updating of these quantities impacts the neutral composition and ionosphere at every assimilation step and thus they are expected to compare better than the indirectly updated states. It can be observed from Figure 3 that the broad variations in O/N_2 agree well between GOLD O/N_2 and the two assimilation experiments. Though interhemispheric features in SD-EXP, the assimilation experiments, and the observations match well there are clear differences in finer structures between them. For the quiet-day of 3^{rd} November the two assimilation experiments show better agreement with GOLD O/N_2 compared to the SD-EXP O/N_2. The highest discrepancy in O/N_2 can be seen on the storm day (right panel) where the Northern higher-latitude depletion in the GOLD O/N_2 is nearly absent in SD-EXP and is weak in the two assimilation runs.

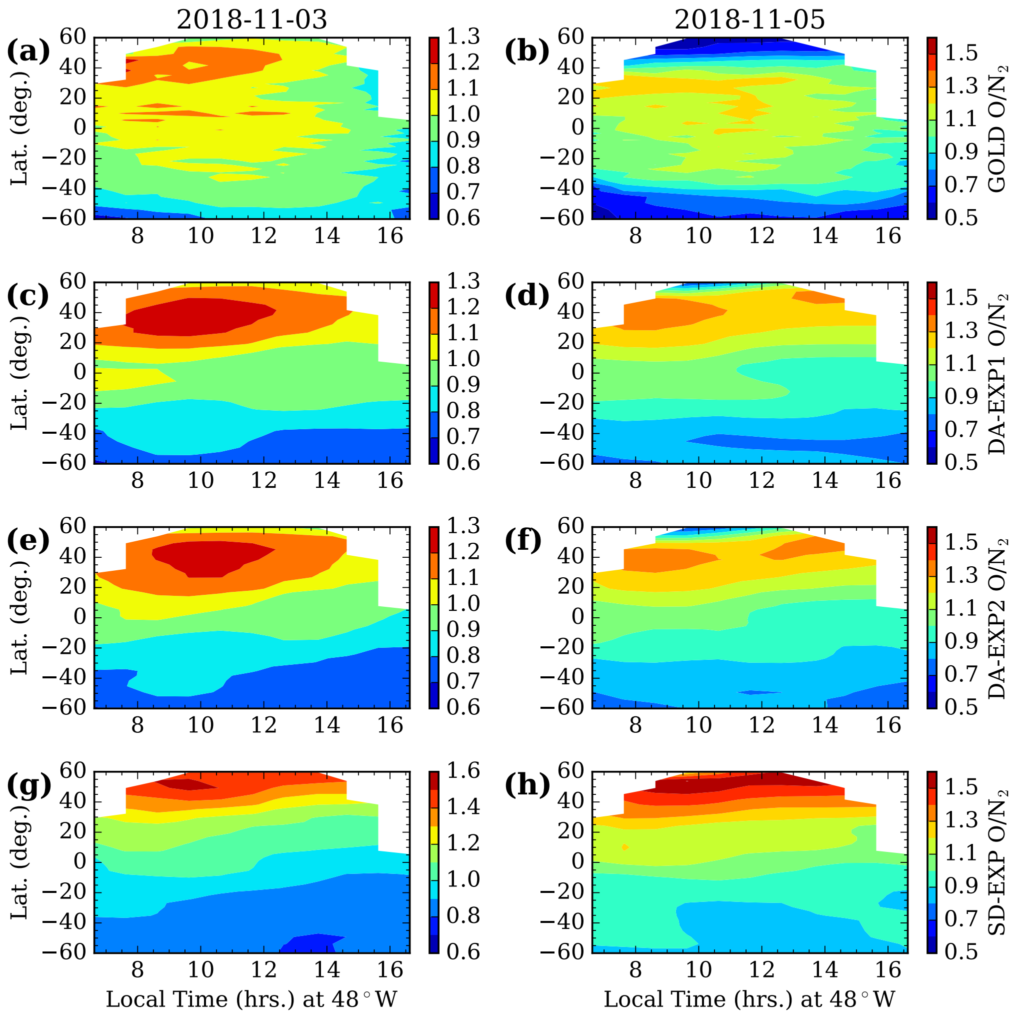

Figure 3. Same as Figure 2 but for the column integrated O/N_2 ratio. In addition to the DA-EXP1 the DA-EXP2 O/N_2 is also shown in (e and f).

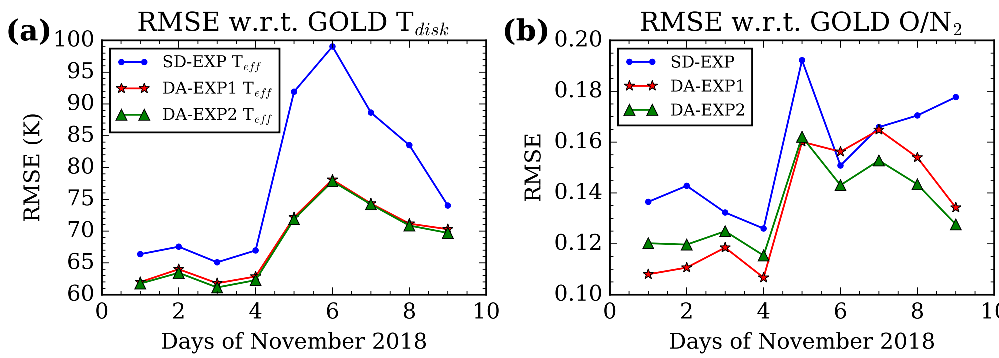

Figure 4. The RMSEs in DA-EXP1 T_{eff} and DA-EXP2 T_{eff} with respect to GOLD T_{disk} are shown in (a) and similar RMSEs in O/N_2 are shown in (b). Note that the temperature RMSEs in the two data assimilation runs, are clearly smaller than the SD-EXP. Also, the average O/N_2 RMSEs are better for the two assimilation runs compared to the SD-EXP.

For a quantitative estimation of the above observed differences between actual measurements and their data assimilation equivalents we calculate the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). The RMSE in SD-EXP T_{eff}, DA-EXP1 T_{eff}, and DA-EXP2 T_{eff} with respect to GOLD T_{disk} are shown in Figure 4(a) for all the 9 days. The RMSE for each day is calculated over the whole disk and local time range as shown in Figure 2 for temperature and Figure 3 for O/N_2. Note that the temperature RMSEs in the two data assimilation runs are clearly smaller than the SD-EXP. Also, the temperature RMSE for the two assimilation runs are almost same, which is expected as both the assimilations updated model temperature directly. The RMSEs in O/N_2 are shown in Figure 4(b). The average O/N_2 RMSEs are better for the two assimilation runs compared with the SD-EXP. The pre-storm RMSEs are smaller compared with storm onset and recovery phase. Average RMSE improvements in effective temperature and O/N_2 compared to the SD-EXP are about 12.8% and 13.2%, respectively. The improvements of pre-storm RMSE in T_{disk} and O/N_2 are about 6.4% and 11.3% while during the storm they were about 18.8% and 11.5%, respectively.

For a more robust diagnosis of the relationship between SD-EXP T_{eff}, DA-EXP1 T_{eff}, and DA-EXP2 T_{eff} with respect to GOLD T_{disk} for all the available latitudes, longitudes in the disk scans between 10 to 20 UT during 1 to 9 November 2018 we make scatter diagrams as shown in Figure 5, where the red color represents high density points.

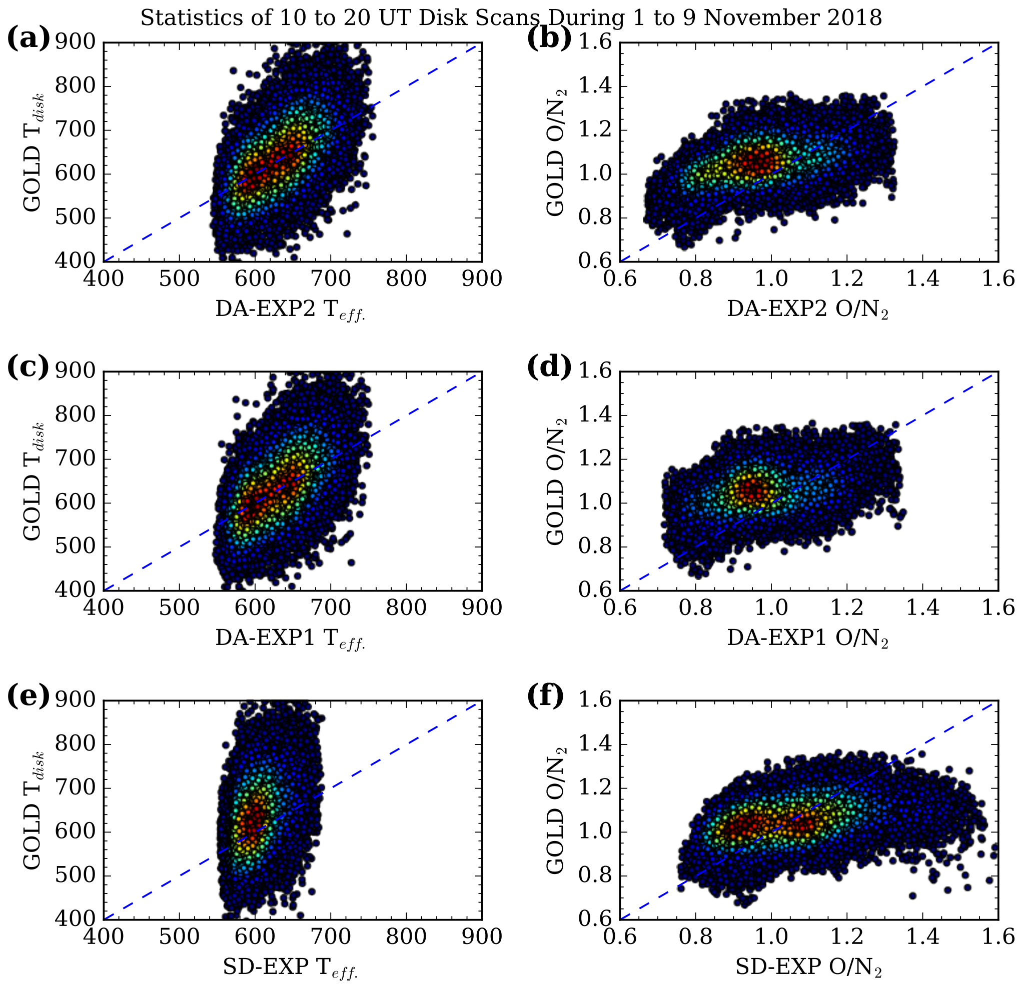

Figure 5. Scatter diagram of the GOLD T_{disk} and O/N_2 compared to their DA-EXP2, DA-EXP1, and SD-EXP equivalents are shown. For this analysis all the disk scans between 10 to 20 UT during 1 to 9 Nov. 2018 are used. The red regions in the scatter diagram represents highest density points. For the GOLD vs. DA-EXP2 the highest density points distribute around the linear 45° slope line, particularly for the temperature. The comparison w.r.t. SD-EXP for both temperature and O/N_2, on the other hand, is not so good.

From these scatter plots it can be seen that the majority of the T_{disk} vs. DA-EXP2 T_{eff} points (in a) fall just over the linear correlation straight line with slope 45°. But, for the T_{disk} vs. SD-EXP T_{eff} (in e) comparison, the highest density observations (red points) deviate away from the linear fit with 45° slope. Note that here also, only those observations are shown that fall within the 50° EA and 65° SZA limits. As the GOLD T_{disk} has higher spread compared to DA-EXP2 T_{eff}, DA-EXP1 T_{eff}, and SD-EXP T_{eff} the shape of the scatter plot is elongated towards the T_{disk} axis (in a, c, and e). Similar to temperature, the O/N_2 scatter diagrams are shown in Figure 5(b, d, and f) but the EA and SZA restrictions are not applied here. Here also, the agreement of GOLD O/N_2 with DA-EXP2 O/N_2 (in b) is better compared with the GOLD vs. SD-EXP O/N_2 (in f). Though, the agreement for GOLD vs. DA-EXP2 O/N_2 is less than that of T_{disk} vs. DA-EXP2 T_{eff}, but there is significant improvement when compared with GOLD vs. SD-EXP O/N_2. The distribution of points in the GOLD T_{disk} vs. DA-EXP1 T_{eff} and GOLD T_{disk} vs. DA-EXP2 T_{eff} is nearly identical because the temperature was updated directly in both the assimilations. However, the distributions in O/N_2 in Figure 5(b and d) are significantly different. The O/N_2 scatter diagram for the GOLD vs. DA-EXP1 is better than the GOLD vs. SD-EXP but not as good as compared to GOLD vs. DA-EXP2.

The improvements in the O/N_2 motivated us to analyze the electron content derived from the assimilations and compare them with the independent measurements of GNSS-TEC. Figure 6 shows a latitude vs. day-to-day variation of ECD in SD-EXP (a), DA-EXP1 (b), DA-EXP2 (c), and GNSS-TEC (d) centered at around 60°W (±5°) longitude. This spatial bin has been chosen due to the greater availability of GNSS data in this region. As mentioned in section 2.3, the GNSS-TEC data are averaged over 20 minutes duration centered at every hour. Note that even with the 20 minute averaging, there are missing data, specifically between 20° and 40°N. This figure shows that the magnitudes of electron densities and the shape and temporal variability of Equatorial Ionization Anomaly (EIA) in DA-EXP2 has better agreement with GNSS-TEC compared to the DA-EXP1 and SD-EXP. Particularly, the northern mid-latitude enhanced DA-EXP2 ECDs are in better agreement with GNSS-TEC. Though there are improvements in DA-EXP2, the EIA latitude extent and hemispheric asymmetries are not yet well reproduced in the assimilations. This could be due to the fact that the temperature variability cannot fully reflect the changes in the ionosphere as the ionosphere is also influ-

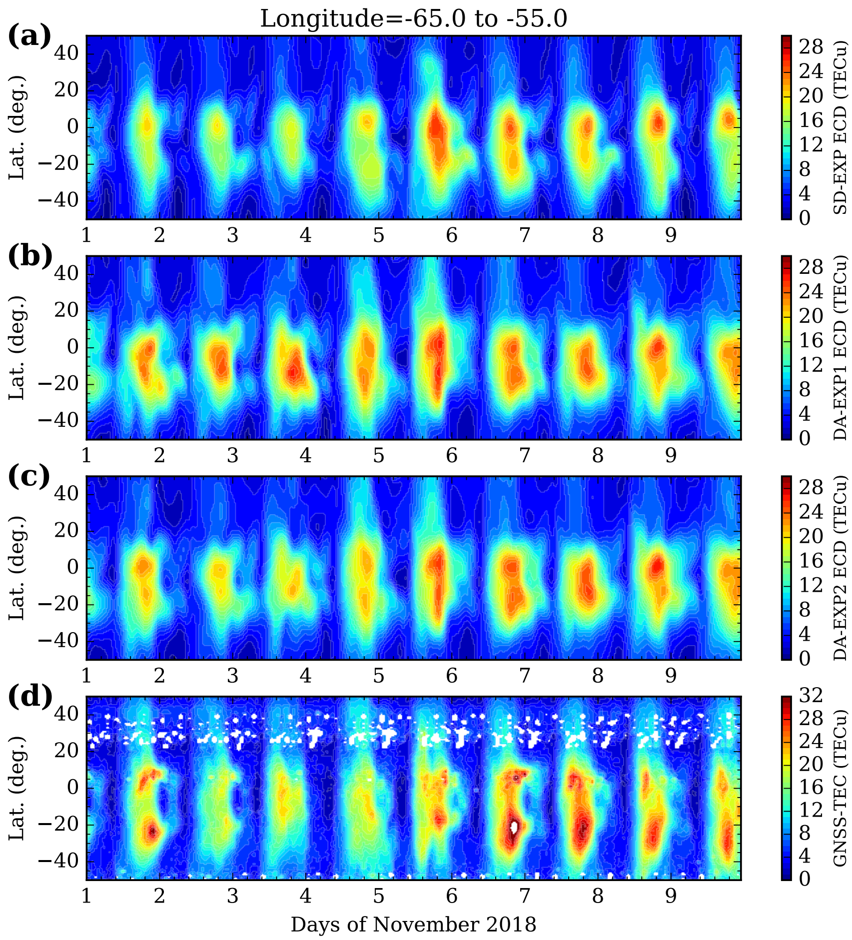

Figure 6. Latitude and day-to-day variability of SD-EXP ECD (a), DA-EXP1 ECD (b), DA-EXP2 ECD (c), and GNSS-TEC (d) averaged over 55°W to 65°W longitude.

enced by neutral and ionospheric composition changes. We expect to have better agreement in the future when the GOLD O/N_2 and other ionospheric dataset are assimilated in addition to the T_{disk}.

For a qualitative assessment of the improvements seen in the ionospheric electron content, a comparison between SD-ECD (green), DA-EXP1 ECD (cyan), DA-EXP2 ECD (red), and GNSS-TEC (blue) for a limited spatial region is shown in Figure 7(a). Also, the RMSE (in Figure7b) and bias (in Figure 7c) with respect to GNSS-TEC are also shown. The DA-EXP2 ECD has better agreement with GNSS-TEC as can be inferred from the smaller values of the RMSE and bias. Some of the local time variabilities also have bet-

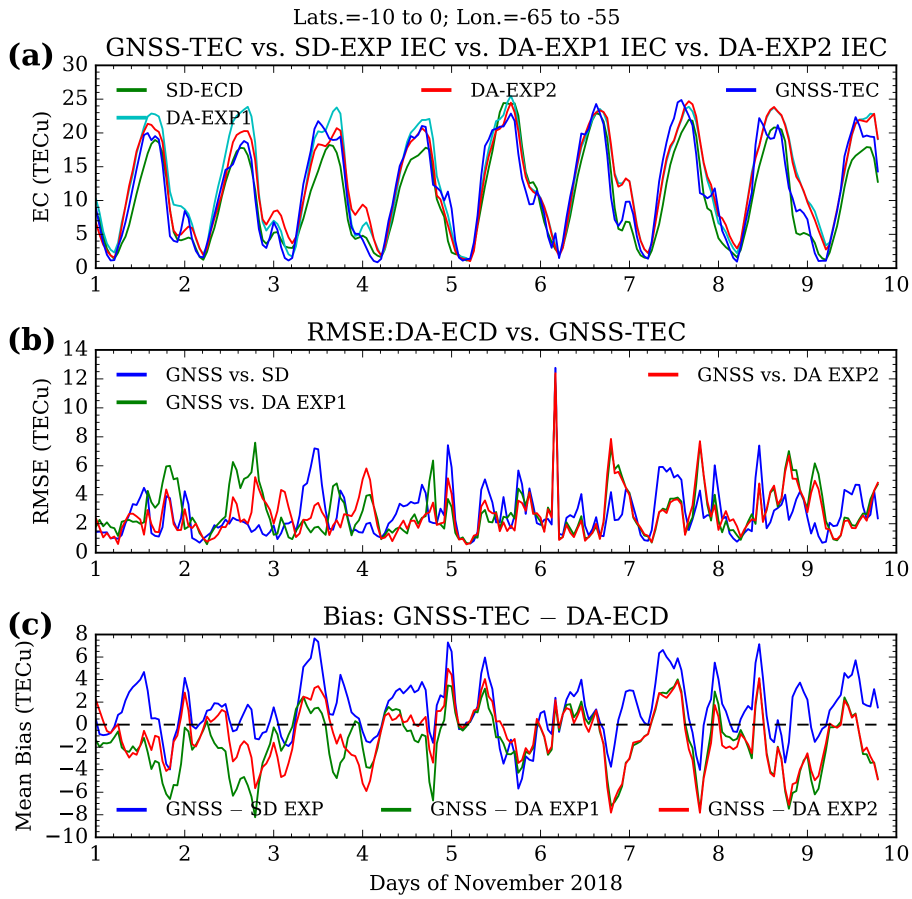

Figure 7. (a) Comparison of the SD-EXP ECD (green), DA-EXP1 ECD (cyan), DA-EXP2 ECD (red), and GNSS-TEC (blue) which are averaged over 10°S to 0°N and 55°W to 65°W. (b) RMSEs in GNSS-TEC vs. SD-EXP ECD (blue), GNSS-TEC vs. DA-EXP1 ECD (green), and GNSS-TEC vs. DA-EXP2 ECD (red). (c) Mean bias in GNSS-TEC vs. SD-EXP ECD (blue), GNSS-TEC vs. DA-EXP1 ECD (green), and GNSS-TEC vs. DA-EXP2 ECD (red) are shown.

ter agreement with DA-EXP2. For example, the two-peak structures in daytime GNSS-TEC on days 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are better reproduced in the DA-EXP2 ECD. Also, the broader shape of the local time variability in GNSS-TEC match better with DA-EXP2 ECD as can be seen on most days in Figure 7(a). Most of the higher RMSEs in DA occur during night-time sector, where GOLD T_{disk} observations are not available. The purpose of this comparison is to demonstrate that the ionosphere is also improved upon assimilation of GOLD T_{disk}. From Figure 7(c) it can be noted that the mean bias is also lower for the DA-EXP2 ECD. A quantitative estimate of the differences, that varies with latitude and time, are given below.

In Figure 3 we show that the GOLD O/N_2 has latitudinal differences from the DA O/N_2. Also, we have seen in Figure 6 that the agreement between DA-EXP2 ECD and GNSS-TEC varies with latitude. To investigate these latitudinal differences in TEC we have calculated the RMSE and mean bias at every 10 degree latitude bin during the 9 days. The RMSE and mean bias in electron contents from SD-EXP, DA-EXP1, and DA-EXP2 with respect to GNSS TEC are shown in Figure 8. One can note that the lowest values of the RMSE and bias are observed for the DA-EXP2, the red lines marked with stars. The RMSE and bias at every latitude bin is calculated from all the $24\times9=216$ hours of data. The percentage improvements in RMSE for DA-EXP1 ECD and DA-EXP2 ECD with respect to GNSS-TEC are about 3% and 8%, respectively. The 9 day average mean biases with respect to GNSS-TEC for the SD-EXP, DA-EXP1, and DA-EXP2 are about 1.9, 0.5, and 0.8 TECu, respectively. Though the latitudinal average of the mean biases is slightly smaller for the DA-EXP1 compared to DA-EXP2, it is clear that the biases are smaller for both the assimilations compared to SD-EXP. Also, the the mean bias is positive at higher latitudes ($> 30°$) as seen in Figure 8(b). Since the O/N_2 and TEC vary in proportion, the lower O/N_2 (from GOLD as shown in Figure 3(b)) at the higher latitudes compared to SD and DA experiments produce the positive mean biases in TEC. These results further emphasize that the DA-EXP2 – where in addition to temperature the O, O^+, and O_2 mixing ratios are updated directly – improves the thermosphere and ionosphere. Overall, it can be observed that the RMSEs are lower in the Northern hemisphere compared to the Southern hemisphere, which suggests that the Northern hemispheric variabilities are better reproduced in the assimilation.

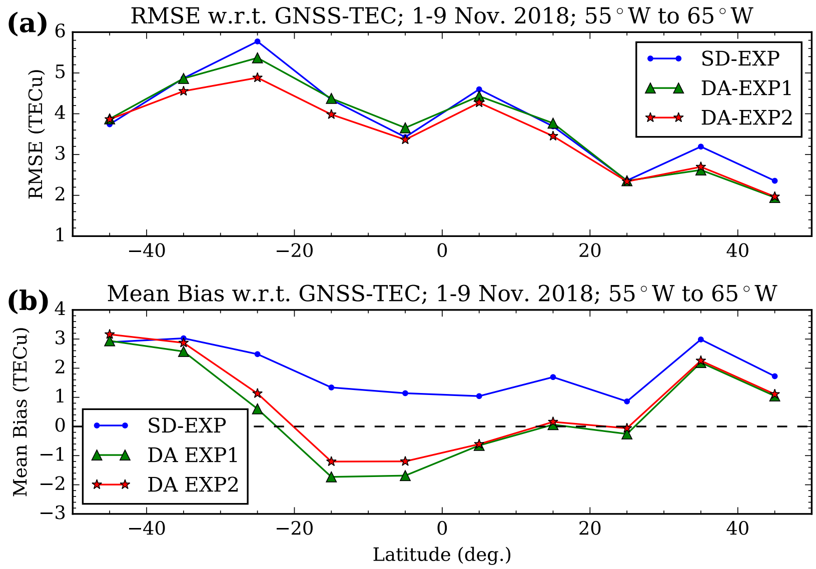

Figure 8. Latitudinal variability of RMSE (a) and mean bias (b) for SD-EXP (blue), DA-EXP1 (green), and DA-EXP2 (red) with respect to GNSS-TEC during 1-9 Nov. 2018 are shown. Clearly, for the DA-EXP2 the RMSE is smaller compared to other two cases and bias is closer to zero.

4 Conclusions

An investigation of the impact of GOLD T_{disk} assimilation on thermosphere-ionosphere states is carried out using WACCMX+DART. The salient results of this investigation are:

1. GOLD T_{disk} assimilation analysis states of the thermosphere-ionosphere show better agreement with independent measurements than the control simulation.
2. The GOLD T_{disk} and O/N_2 compare better with the WACCMX+DART effective temperature and O/N_2 when compared with equivalent parameters from SD-WACCMX.
3. The RMSE improvements in analyses effective temperature and O/N_2, when compared to GOLD measurements, are about 12.8% and 13.2%, respectively.
4. The RMSE between GNSS-TEC and analysis electron column density (ECD) is better compared to that between GNSS-TEC and SD-WACCMX ECD. The improvement in this is about 8% for the assimilation that updates the O, O^+, and O_2 densities in addition to temperature.

These results indicate that the GOLD observations of the thermospheric temperature has a great potential to improve the operational and short term forecast of the thermosphere-ionosphere system.

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