

Earth Environment – Thermosphere & Ionosphere

Tobias G.W. Verhulst

STCE – Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium

STCE Space Weather Introductory Course



Solar-Terrestrial
Centre of
Excellence

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- Electromagnetic radiation
- Thermospheric chemistry

2 Mid-latitude ionosphere

- Morphology
- Climatology

3 Low- and high-latitude ionosphere

- The Geomagnetic Field
- Equatorial Ionisation Anomaly
- High-latitude ionosphere

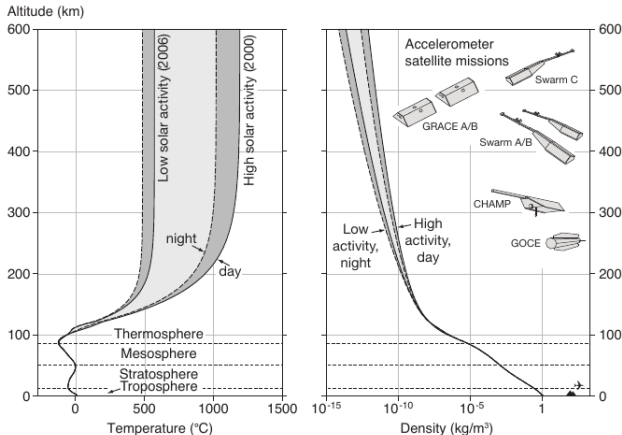
4 Ionospheric irregularities

- Response to geomagnetic storms
- Scintillation producing disturbances
- Radio wave absorption events

Introduction

The thermosphere

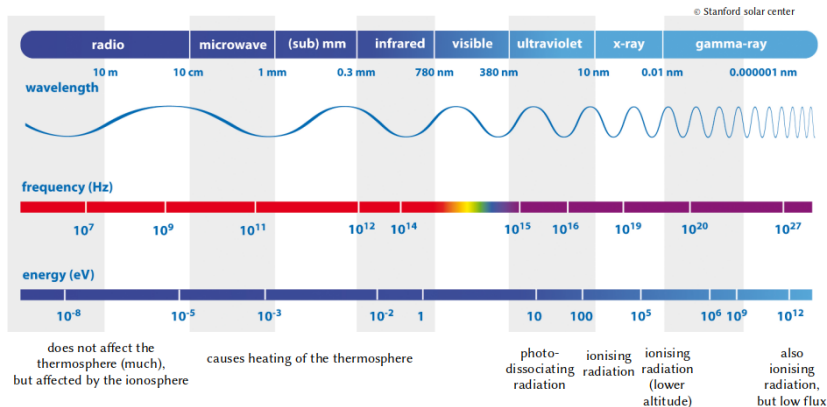
The thermosphere is the atmosphere above 90 km.



Note: temperature, density, composition all change with varying irradiation.

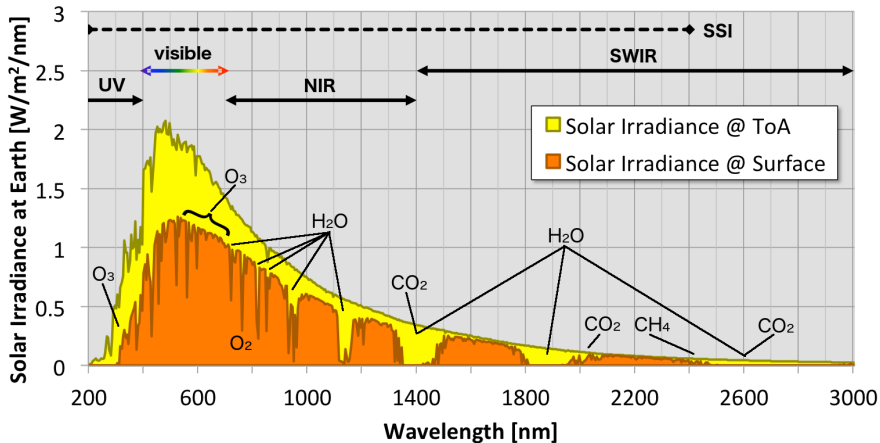
The electromagnetic spectrum

Different parts of the EM spectrum are relevant, for different reasons.



Note: besides EM-radiation, ionisation is also produced by high-energy particles (especially in polar region).

Solar spectrum

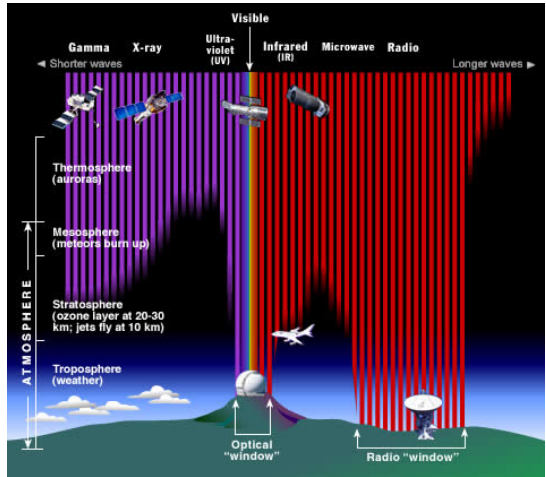


The flux of solar radiation drops off quickly at higher energies (= higher frequencies = shorter wavelengths).

Electromagnetic radiation penetration depth

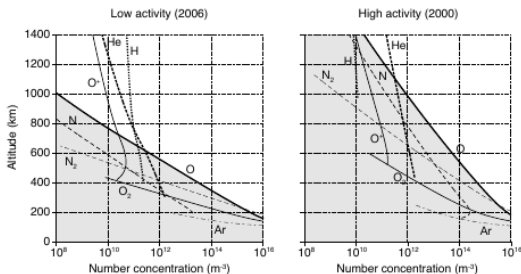
Different wavelengths penetrate the atmosphere to different altitudes.

For the ionising frequencies: higher energy means penetration to lower altitudes.



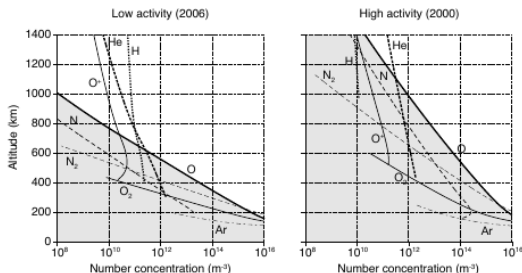
Thermospheric composition

The thermosphere contains mostly atomic gases (produced by photodissociation) rather than molecular ones (O_2 , N_2 , CO_2 ,...). Most important are O, H, and He.



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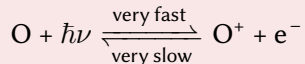
Question:

The lower atmosphere is mostly N_2 , why is there so little N in the thermosphere?

The primary production of ionisation reaction: $O + \hbar\nu \longrightarrow O^+ + e^-$, where the photon is EUV or X-ray.

Most important fact of aeronomy

Ionisation of O is not easily (directly) reversible:



Recombination speed is determined by density of surrounding neutrals.

Summary

- 1 Thermosphere mostly composed of atomic O, produced by photodissociation.
- 2 Solar EUV and X-rays ionise part of the O, creating free electrons.
- 3 Once produced, O^+ does not easily recombine into neutral O unless a catalyst is available.

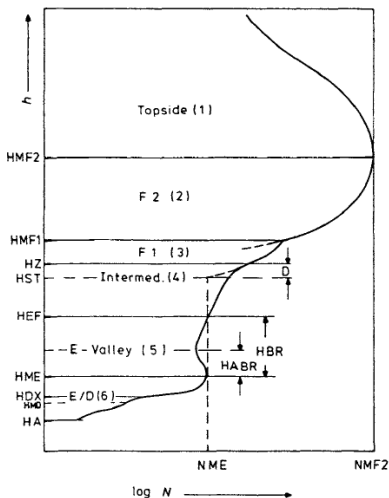
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Questions so far?

Mid-latitude ionosphere

Ionisation & distribution of free electrons

Electron distribution at mid-latitudes (roughly 30° – 60°) has a typical layered structure.

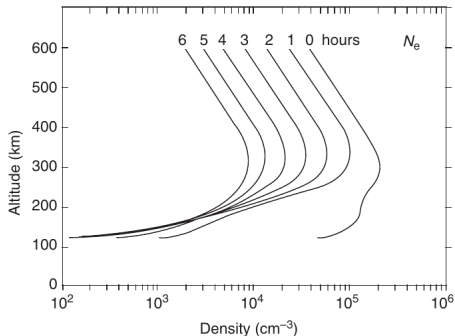


- Equilibrium between photoionisation and recombination (driven by neutral density): maximum free electron density at some altitude.
- Actually to main maxima: F_1 -layer around 150 km due to EUV, E -layer around 110 km due to X-rays.
- Hard X-rays can produce an additional, lower D -layer.

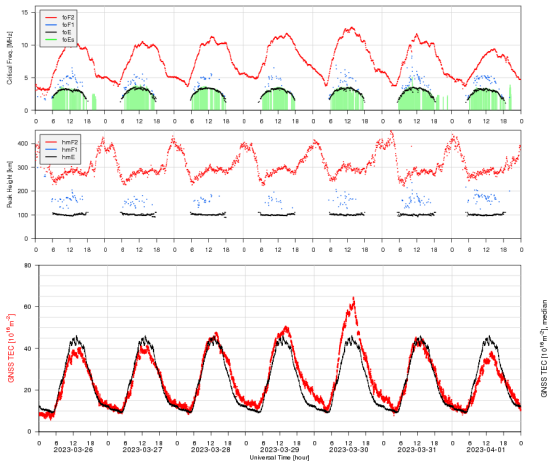
Recombination

During the night, ionisation disappears due to recombination (note the logarithmic density scale).

Recombination rate depends strongly on *neutral* density, thus: higher at lower altitude.

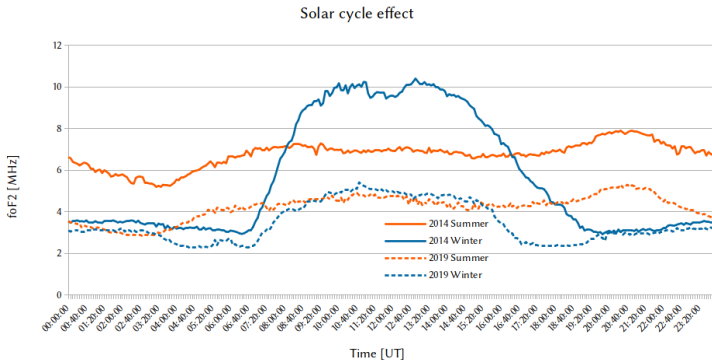


Diurnal variations



Peak densities and heights of the layers, and total electron content. Main features: foF_2 and νTEC are maximal during day, minimal at night; hmF_2 is highest in the morning hours; E and F_1 layers seen only during the day.

Seasonal and solar cycle dependencies



Solar irradiance also varies with season and solar cycle. Mid-latitude seasonal anomaly: f_oF_2 in winter larger than in summer.

Question:

What would cause ionisation to be higher in winter than in summer?

Summary

- ① The (mid-latitude) ionosphere is stratified into layers: F_2 , F_1 , E , D .
- ② The lower layers are formed by simple ionisation/recombination equilibria.
- ③ The F_2 layer is produced by plasma transport, and persists through the night.
- ④ Solar irradiance is the main factor influencing the ionosphere, but plasma transport and chemistry are also important.

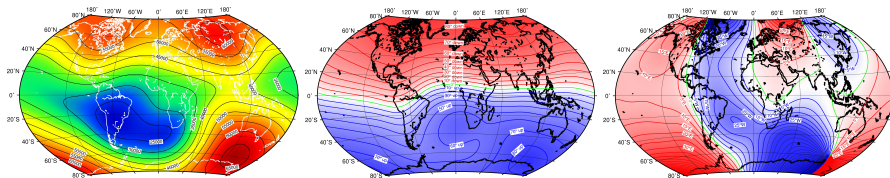
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Questions so far?

Low- and high-latitude ionosphere

The global geomagnetic field

Besides solar irradiation, the ionosphere is strongly influenced by the geomagnetic field.



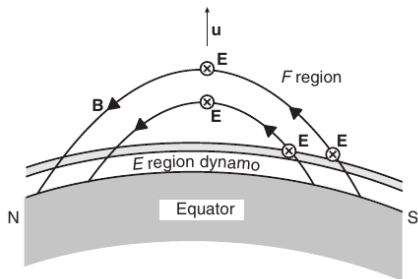
The best fitting dipole for the geomagnetic field is tilted from the rotational axis, but it is also laterally displaced by about 700 km.

- 1 Latitudinal variation in strength and inclination.
- 2 Orientation of neutral winds to the magnetic field varies a lot.
- 3 Regions of weaker/stronger magnetic field at the same latitude.

The equatorial ionisation anomaly

“Plasma fountain” close to the (magnetic) equator, where **B** is horizontal.

- 1 Thermospheric wind creates eastward **E** field, resulting in upward ($\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$) plasma drift.
- 2 This plasma then diffuses along the field lines, down and away from the equator.
- 3 This causes the “equatorial anomaly” or “Appleton anomaly.”

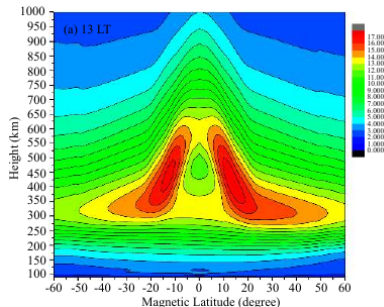


There is also some longitudinal structure at low latitudes; the most important is related to the South-Atlantic anomaly.

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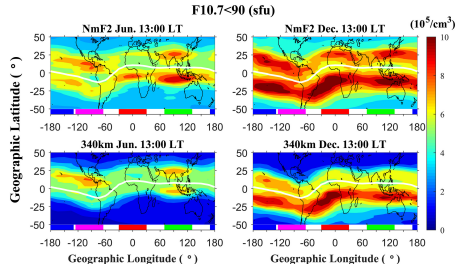


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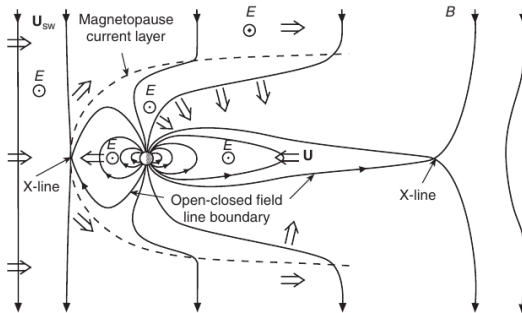
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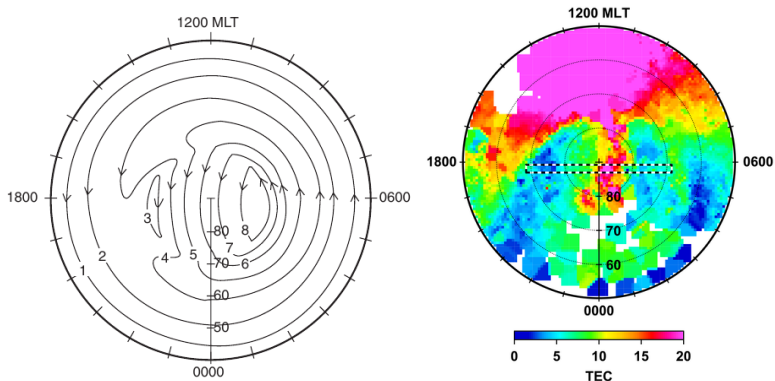
High latitude ionosphere

The high-latitude ionosphere is the most complex region, comprising two very different regions: auroral oval and polar cap.



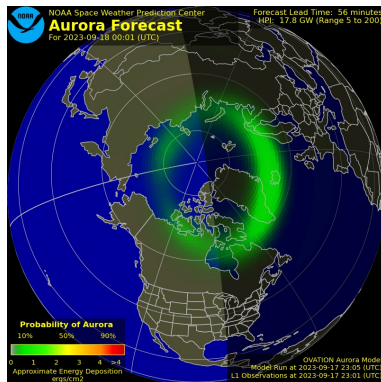
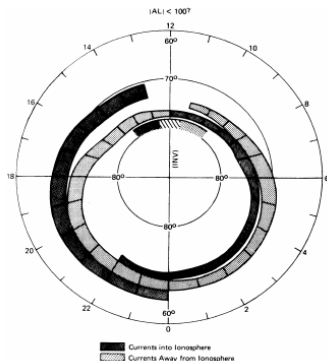
In the *polar cap*, magnetic field lines are open, connected to the interplanetary field. The *auroral oval* is the transition region to closed field lines.

Auroral oval and polar cap



Polar cap: Plasma flow from noon to midnight over the pole, return around the edges (deformed by Earth rotation & interplanetary field orientation).

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Auroral oval: Two regions, one with inflow from, one with outflow to the magnetotail (directly influenced by magnetospheric storms).

Summary

- ① The low-latitude ionosphere is dominated by a plasma fountain effect producing the “Equatorial Ionisation Anomaly.”
- ② The South-Atlantic anomaly region is due to the peculiar configuration of the geomagnetic field.
- ③ High latitude, two different regions:
 - ① polar cap (open field lines)
 - ② auroral oval (connected to magnetotail)
- ④ High latitude ionosphere is often severally disturbed.

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Questions so far?

Ionospheric irregularities

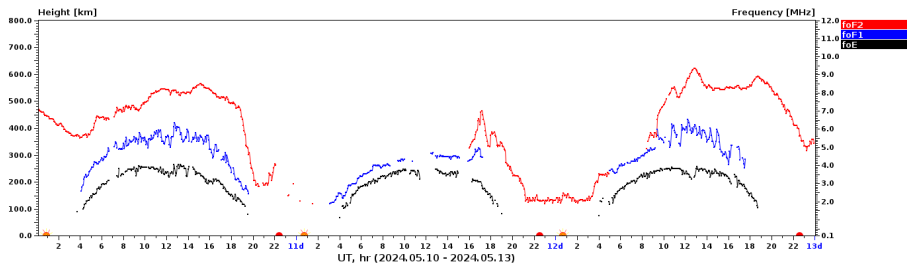
Geomagnetic/ionospheric storms

The most significant disturbances to the ionosphere result from solar events (CMEs, CIRs), propagating through the solar wind and interacting with the magnetosphere.

- 1 Energy injected into the ionosphere, mainly at high latitude.
- 2 As a result, the auroral oval expands.
- 3 This causes large scale movement of plasma towards the equator.
- 4 Drift along the magnetic field lines cause the ionosphere to move up, which can increase electron density (“positive storm phase”).
- 5 Finally, upwelling of N_2 causes increased recombination, leading to a depletion of ionisation (“negative storm phase”).

The negative phase of a storm is always seen, and lasts for a few days. The positive phase is not always present (this depends among others things on the local time at storm onset).

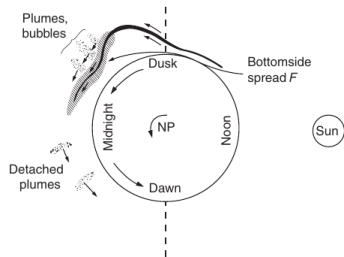
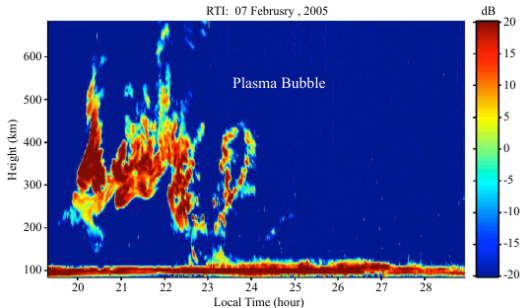
Geomagnetic storm: example



F_2 -, F_1 -, and E -layer peak densities after the $K_p = 9$ storm of 2024-05-11 in mid-latitude ionosphere (DB049 ionosonde, Belgium).

Plasma bubbles

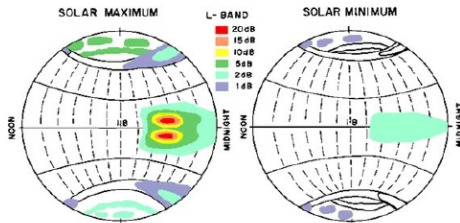
Plasma bubbles are a regular feature of the equatorial night-time ionosphere (and a source of spread- F and scintillation).



They generally form below hmF_2 and rise to over 700 km, while drifting eastward.

Scintillation

Scintillation is an important issue for transionospheric UHF signals.



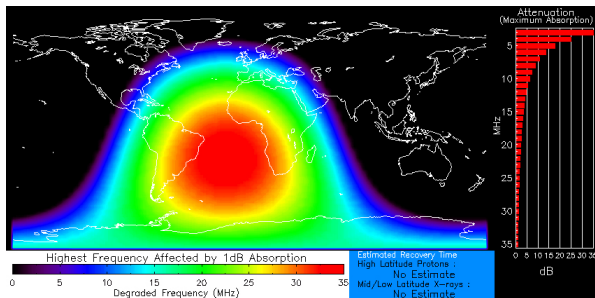
Global variation of amplitude scintillation fades at L band (after Basu et al. 1988a, b, colored by A.W. Wernik)

Although the effect on radio waves is similar, the equatorial, auroral, and polar-cap scintillation have different physical origins:

- In the equatorial region: plasma bubbles (decreased ionisation).
- In the auroral regions and polar cap: arcs and patches of increased ionisation.

Solar flare effect

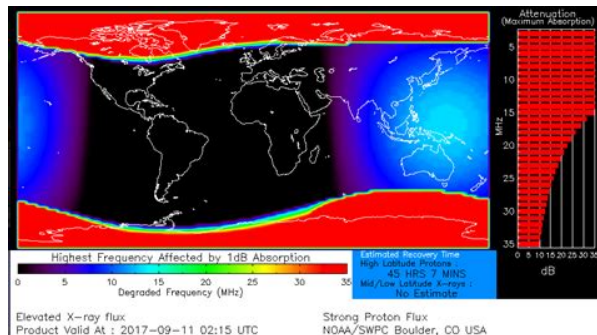
Hard X-rays can penetrate the thermosphere to altitudes in the *D*-region. The sun only emits significant intensity at these wavelengths during major flares.



The absorption in this case is most severe around the sub-solar point.

Effect of solar energetic particles

Low-altitude ionisation can also be produced by solar energetic particles (mostly high-energy protons), coming in from the solar wind along open field-lines.



These events cause severe absorption in the polar region, but strictly limited to the area of open field lines.

Summary

- 1 Geomagnetic storms affect ionosphere via the auroral region.
- 2 Three unrelated sources of scintillation: (1) equatorial plasma bubbles, (2) polar cap patches, (3) auroral oval.
- 3 Different sources of absorption events: (1) X-ray flares, (2) particle impact from solar events (polar cap) or magnetotal (auroral oval).
- 4 In general, the high latitudes suffer most disturbances, the mid-latitudes the least.
- 5 Most types of disturbances are more common and more severe at high solar activity.

The end!

Questions?