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### **User requirements**

SWE-CRD-TIO-1636	Service:	TIO	Priority:	Essential	SWE	
The system shall provide n	nonitoring an	d detec	tion of ionospl	heric phenom	ena causing local disturba	nces of
electron density. These sha	all explicitly in	nclude:	trough, Travel	ling Ionosphe	ric Disturbances (TIDs), p	atches,
depletions and D-region ab	sorption		3(7,5)	5831 VB	0.00, 0.00	383

Justification:	Local and narrow disturbances in the ionosphere (trough, TIDs, patches, depletions, D-region absorption) affect system performance in localised regions which are difficult to detect and mitigate by the system.					
Comments:		20027. 041 02				
Source Requirements:	MR-SSA-SWE-360 MR-SSA-SWE-400					
Related Requirements:	SWE-CRD-TIO-1639 SWE-CRD-TIO-1641 SWE-CRD-TIO-1642 SWE-CRD-TIO-1643 SWE-CRD-TIO-1644 SWE-CRD-TIO-1645 SWE-CRD-TIO-1646 SWE-CRD-TIO-1647 SWE-CRD-TIO-1648	Verification Method:	Design Review Test			



TIDs severely affect all operational systems using predictable ionospheric characteristics as they can impose disturbances with amplitudes of up to ~20% of the ambient electron density, and Doppler frequency shifts of the order of 0.5 Hz on HF signals (Reinisch et al., 2018).

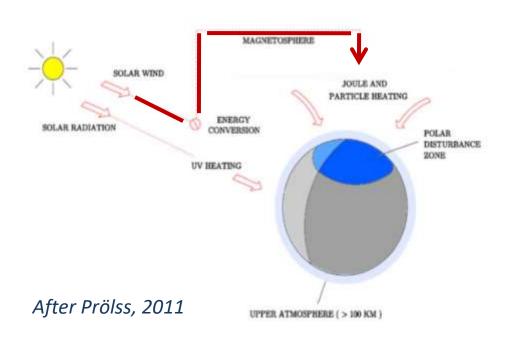


Specification of TIDs activity over large world regions is a key requirement from the operators of systems using or affected by ionospheric conditions (Belehaki et al. 2020)



COMPET – Space Weather 2017 Grant Agreement 776011

# Large Scale Travelling Ionospheric Disturbances (TIDs)

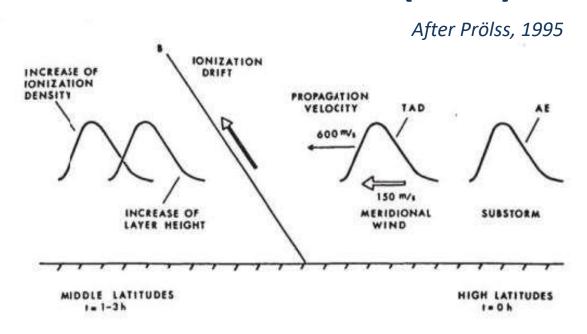


Large-scale traveling ionospheric disturbances (LSTIDs):

- Manifestation of the atmospheric gravity waves in the ionosphere /usually observed during geomagnetic storms and substorms.
- Joule heating or intense particle precipitation are the main excitation sources of the LSTIDs.

LSTIDs have horizontal propagation velocities between 300 m/s and 1000 m/s, horizontal wavelengths greater than 1000 km and periods in the range of 30 min to 3 h.

# Large Scale Travelling Ionospheric Disturbances (TIDs)



The injection of solar wind energy to the polar upper atmosphere (indicated by AE index increase) launches a wide spectrum of atmospheric gravity waves that are superimposed to form impulse-like travelling disturbances. These disturbances propagate with high velocity towards lower latitudes carrying along equatorward-directed winds of moderate magnitude that cause an F2 layer uplifting due to vertical drifts (increase in hmF2) in higher heights when the ionisation loss rates are lower (increase in foF2).

## LSTIDx specifications

The proposed index (LSTIDx) is designed to monitor the wave-like LSTIDs disturbances (associated with enhancements in geomagnetic / magnetospheric activity)

Ionospheric characteristic: foF2

Running window: 1 hour

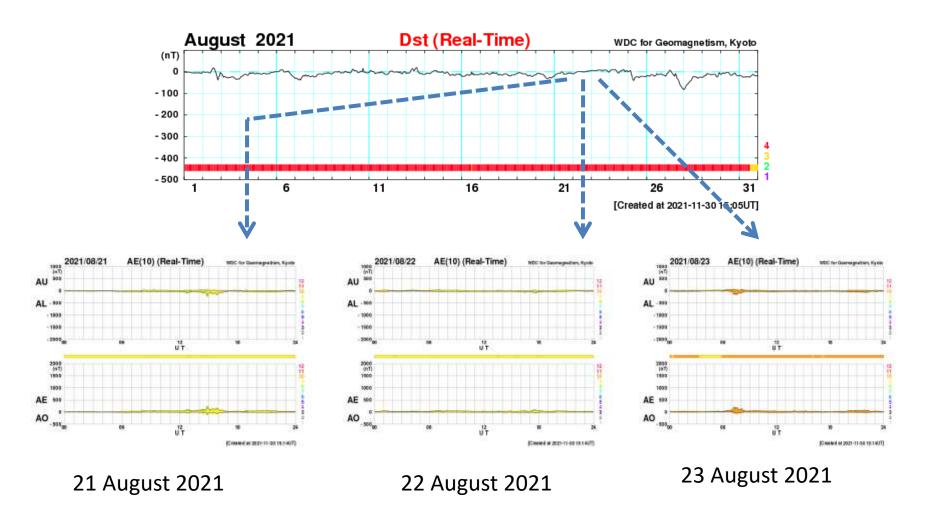
LSTIDx = std\_foF2 / std\_foF2median

Std\_foF2: standard deviation of the foF2 actual observations within the last 1 hour

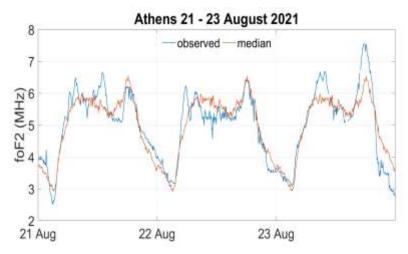
Std\_foF2median: standard deviation of the foF2 median estimates within the last 1 hour

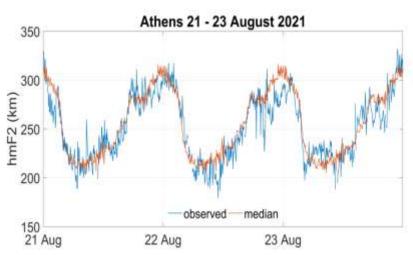
**Spatial resolution:** Local

**Temporal resolution**: 5 min

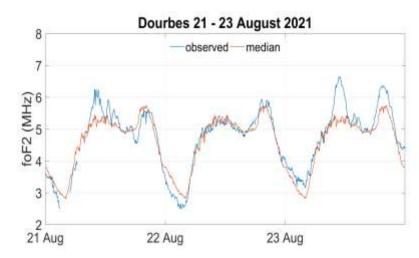


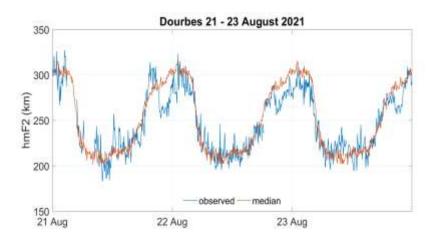
#### Manually scaled





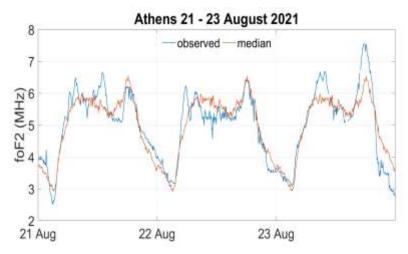
### Weak wave-like foF2 disturbances

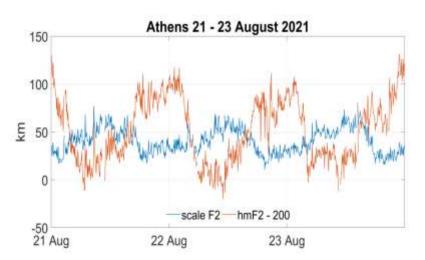




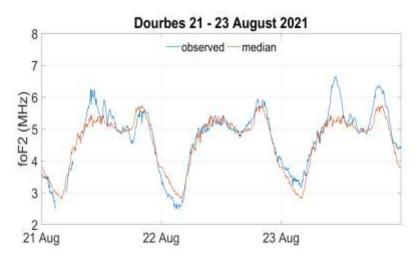
No significant hmF2 signatures

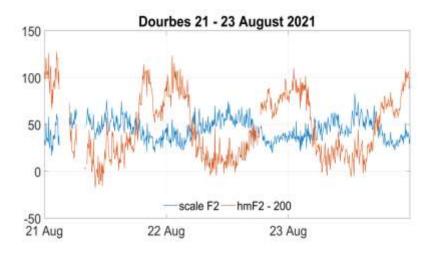
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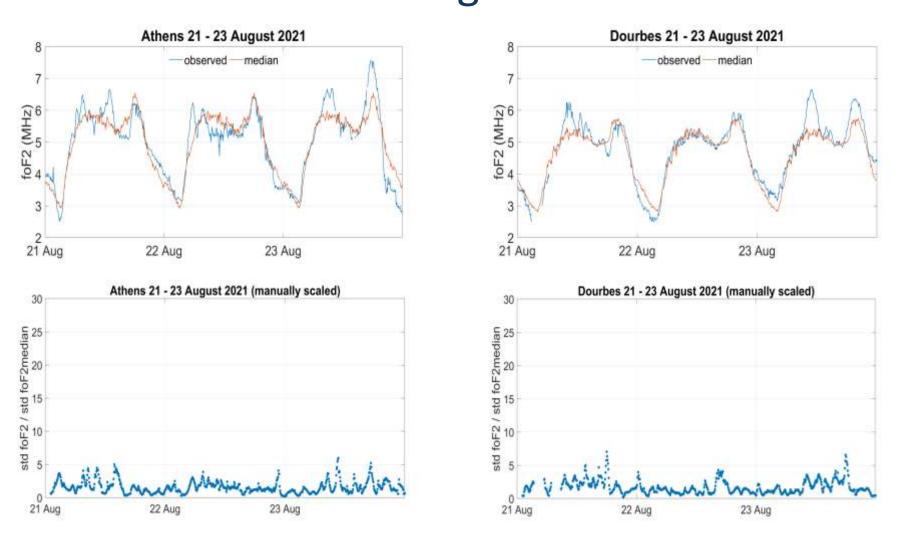


### Weak wave-like foF2 disturbances

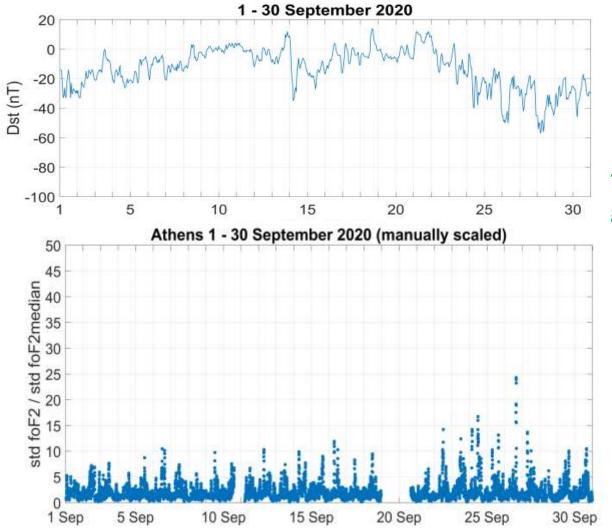




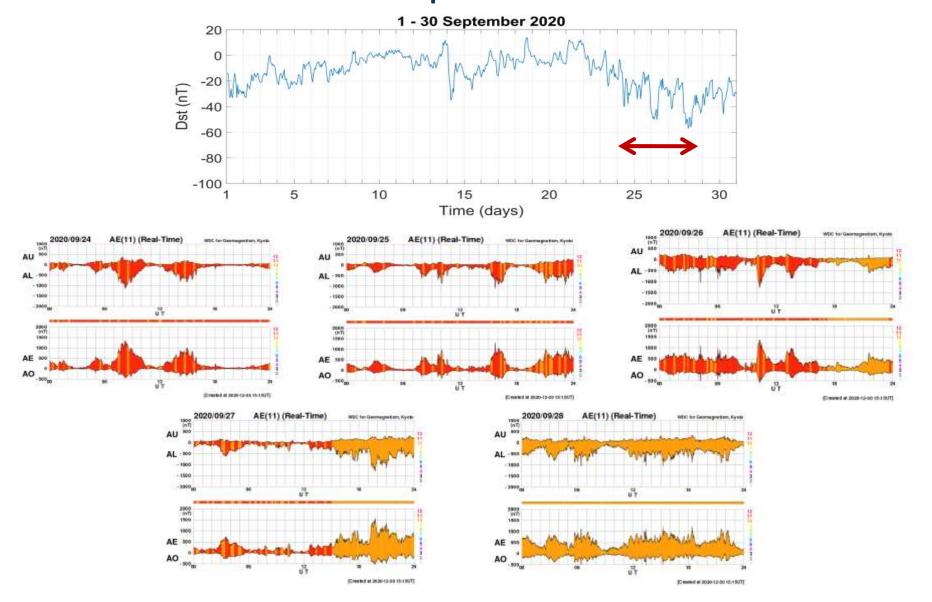
No significant scale F2 signatures



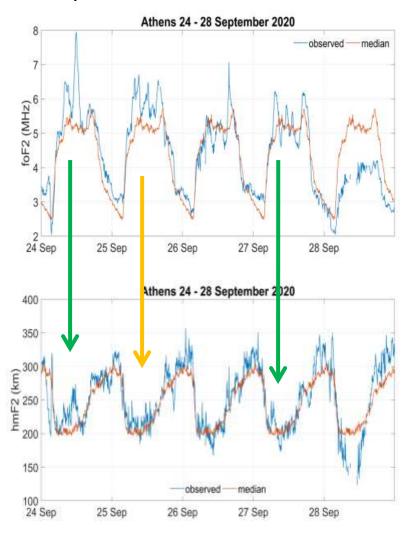
LSTIDx values remain rather low in both ionospheric locations

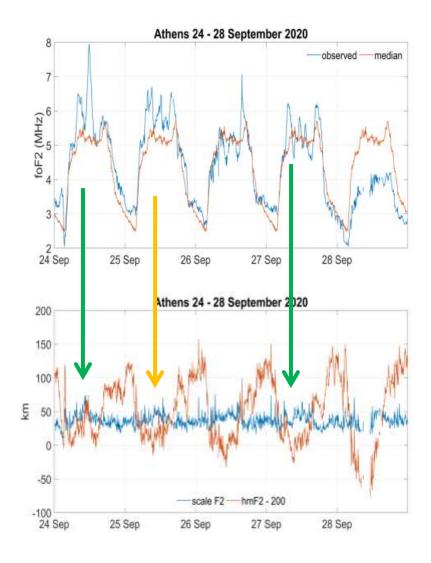


LSTIDx tends to follow the geomagnetic activity level

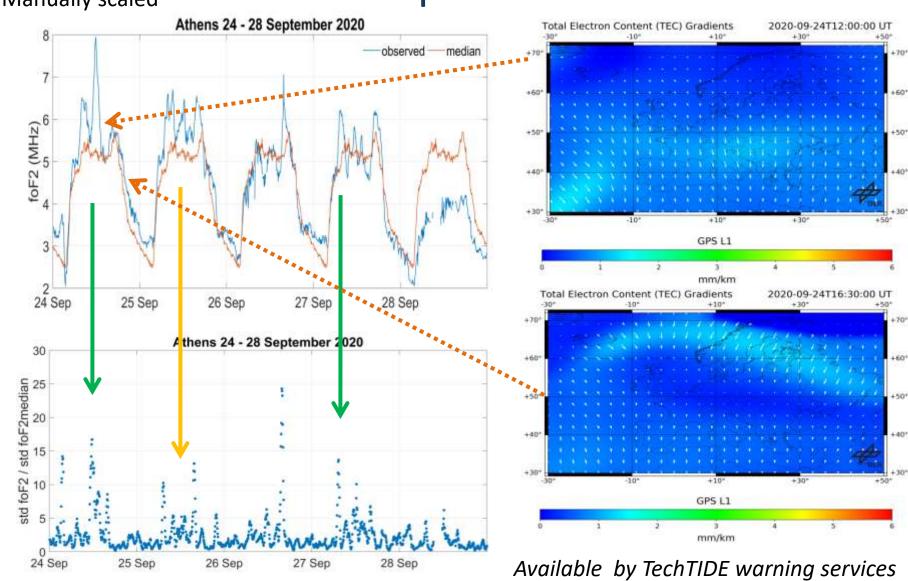


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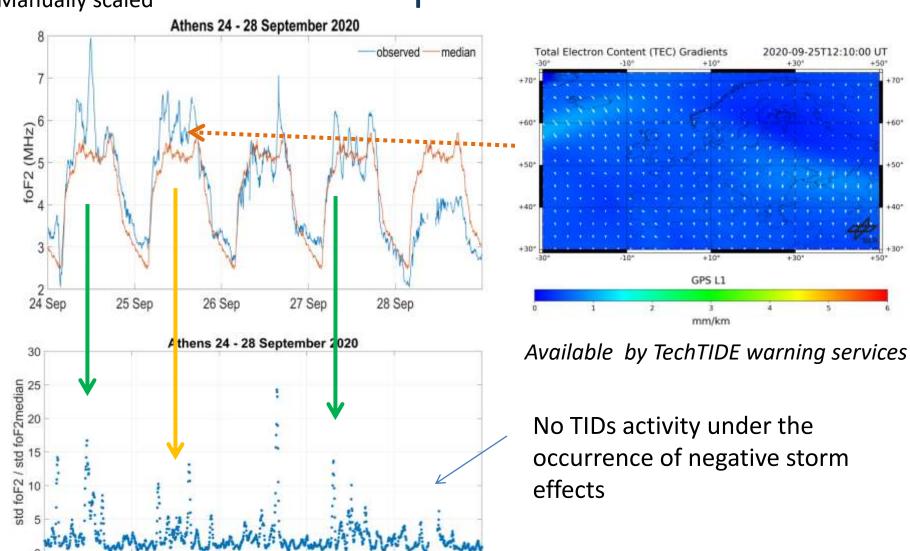
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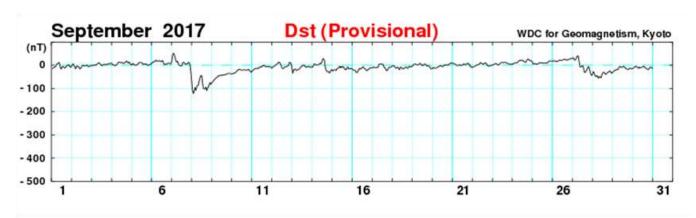


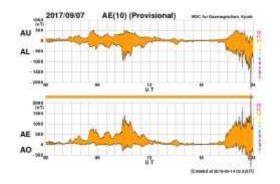
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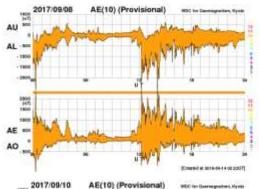
26 Sep

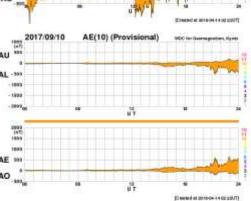
27 Sep

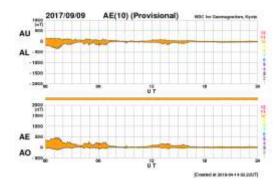


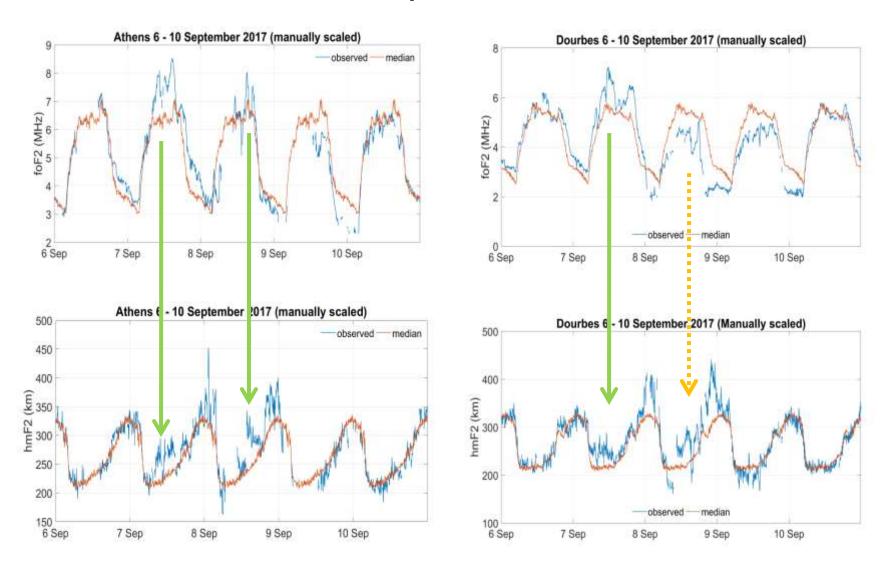


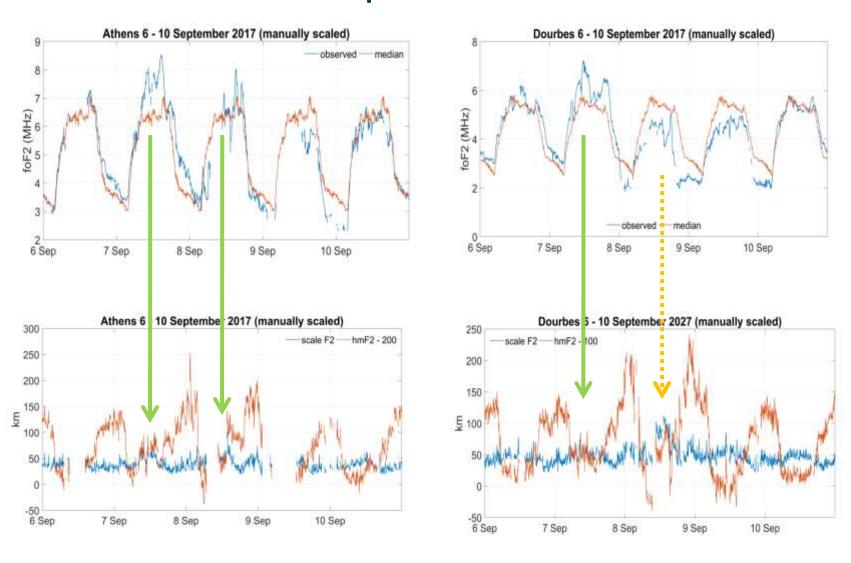


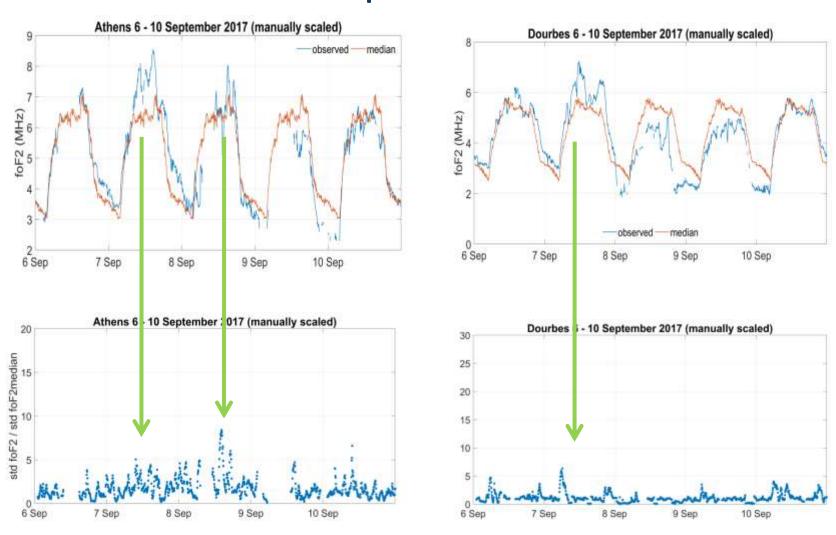






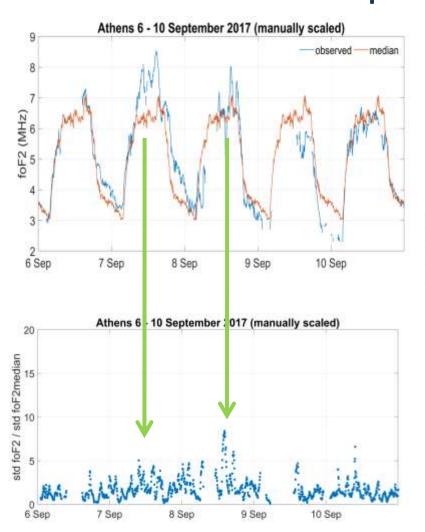


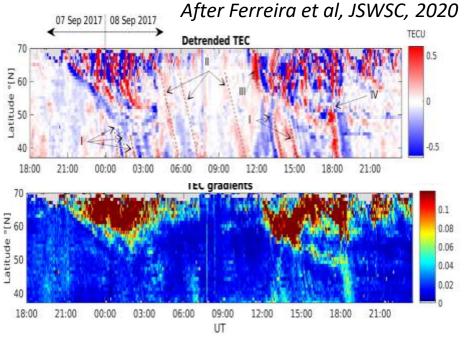




### **Disturbed conditions**

6 – 10 September 2017

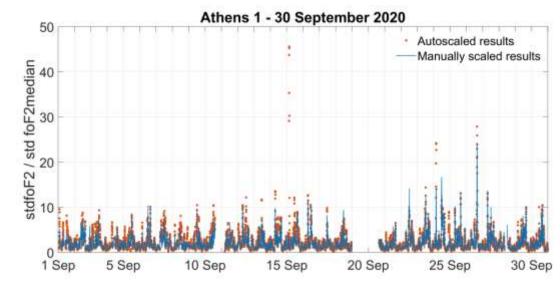




Ferreira et al. (2020) report LSTIDs signatures observed during 8th September 2017 (around 15° in longitude): fast LSTIDs in midlatitudes between 0–3 UT and 13–16 UT

## **Discussion**

1. The proposed index (LSTIDx) appears sensitive to LSTIDs local signatures in the F2 layer, i.e.: wave-like disturbances in the foF2 that follow AE index excursions and are accompanied by increases in peak F2 layer ionisation density and height



- 2. Possible limitations in LSTIDx validity may be considered in terms of:
  - data quality (i.e. autoscaling errors affect the LSTIDx values), and
  - Data gaps: they tend to underestimate the LSTIDx values. In the presented results only LSTIDx values estimated by the availability of 7 out of 12 values within an hour are considered.
- 3. The fair evaluation of the results require cross-comparison with other TIDs activity metrics provided by TechTIDE methodologies