

Annual and semi-annual cycle of the EIA diurnal evolution:

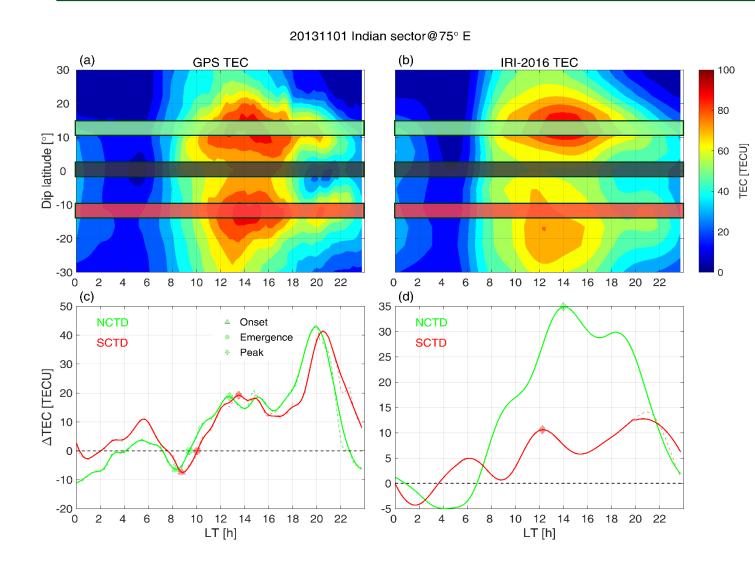
assessed by IGS-TEC and IRI-2016 TEC over Indian and Peruvian sectors

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Crest-to-trough difference





Equator ~ [-2.5 ° 2.5 $\,$] ~ EIA trough Off-equator ~ \pm [10 ° 15 $\,$] ~ EIA crest

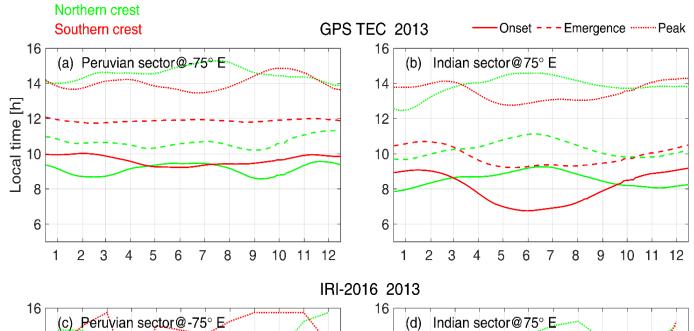
 $CTD = TEC_{off-equator} - TEC_{equator}$

During the development of EIA, CTD characterize the competition of the plasma accumulation between the crest and trough.

The EIA onset, first emergence, and the peak can be determined.

Annual variation



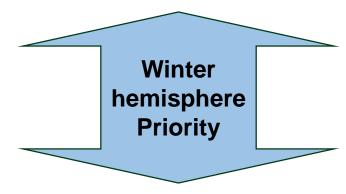


Peruvian sector: Semi-annual cycle

EIA northern/southern crest develops
earlier during two equinoxes

Indian sector: Annual cycle

EIA winter crest develops earlier

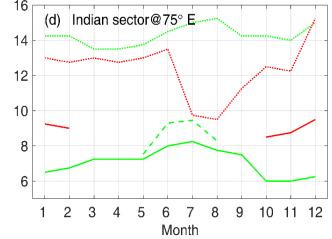


For both sectors **EIA winter crest develops earlier**

Tocal time [h] 10 8 Post 10 Po

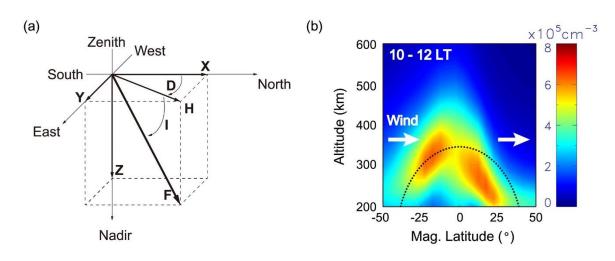
Month

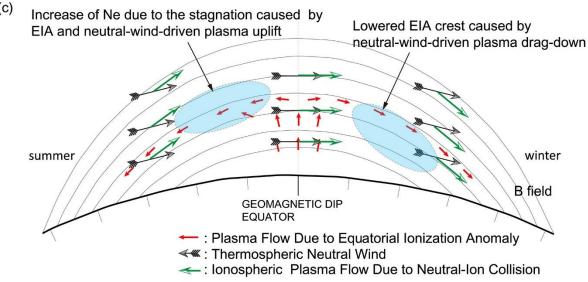
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Foutain effects + Neutral winds







Credits of Ryu et al. (2016)

EIA asymmetry:

the combined effects of the [E×B +gravity] induced fountain effects and the meridional neutral winds mechanical force.

This scenario explains the annual cycle

Meridional neutral wind would also cause the uplifting/lowering of the ionosphere and modulate TEC due to the change of the recombination.

In terms of TEC monitoring, this might be the cause of the semi-annual cycle in Peruvian sector.

Still unresolved question: Why Peruvian sector?

Roles of E×B, meridional neutral winds, F region height



Thanks!

Wan, X.; Zhong, J.; Xiong, C.; Wang, H.; Liu, Y.; Li, Q.; Kuai, J.; Cui, J. (2022). Seasonal and Interhemispheric Effects on the Diurnal Evolution of EIA: Assessed by IGS TEC and IRI-2016 over Peruvian and Indian Sectors. *Remote Sens.*, 14, 107. https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14010107

