

Two types of electron density depletion observed by VIPIR/Dynasonde in the polar cap Ionosphere

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Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI) has been operated multi-instruments at Jang Bogo Station (JBS, 74.6°S, 164.2°E) to monitor upper atmosphere and magnetic field. In this study, we examined the F-region electron density depletions observed by VIPIR/Dynasonde (JVD). The JVD observed long-lasting (> 11 hr) severe depletion during moderate geomagnetic storm on 11 May 2019. Other instruments installed at JBS also observed phenomena associated with electron density depletion and the geosynchronous orbit, located ~2.5 hr west of JBS, also observed negative magnetic field perturbations in the azimuthal component, which is related to the field-aligned currents. We confirmed that the reduction of O/N₂ ratio as a result of TIEGCM model. From these observations and modelling, we concluded that transpolar ionospheric currents connected to the field-aligned current corresponding to substorm contributed to the ionospheric density depletion. Under quiet geomagnetic conditions, JVD observed the electron density depletion, especially during winter/nighttime. We investigated 45 depletion (known as polar hole) events in 2019 when Kp ≤ 1+ for 6 hr. All of events started over a wide range of nighttime and JVD measured exponential density decrease with e-fold decay times distributed in the range of 0.5 to 4 hr. The horizontal drift velocity (V_{hor}) estimated from JVD monotonically goes down from ~190 m/s at dusk to ~100 m/s at post-midnight. Such relation between density depletion and V_{hor} implies that the ionospheric density depletion is due to the enhancement of plasma residence time without the source of ionization under quiet conditions.

Keywords: Electron density depletion, Polar Ionosphere, VIPIR/Dynasonde