



SuperDARN 2000 Meeting



Evaluation of the Impact of Statistical Models on Global SuperDARN Convection Maps

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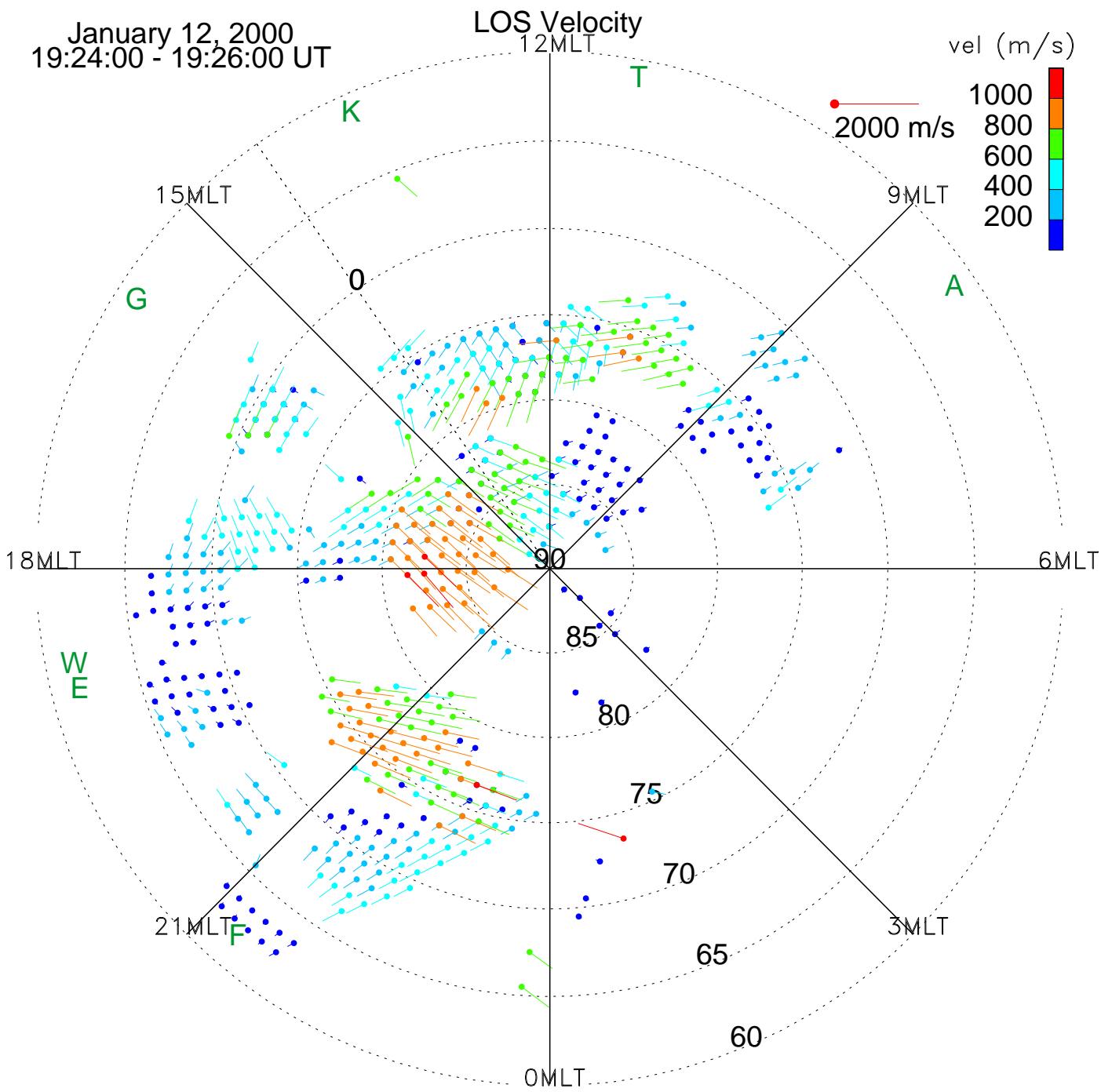
Introduction

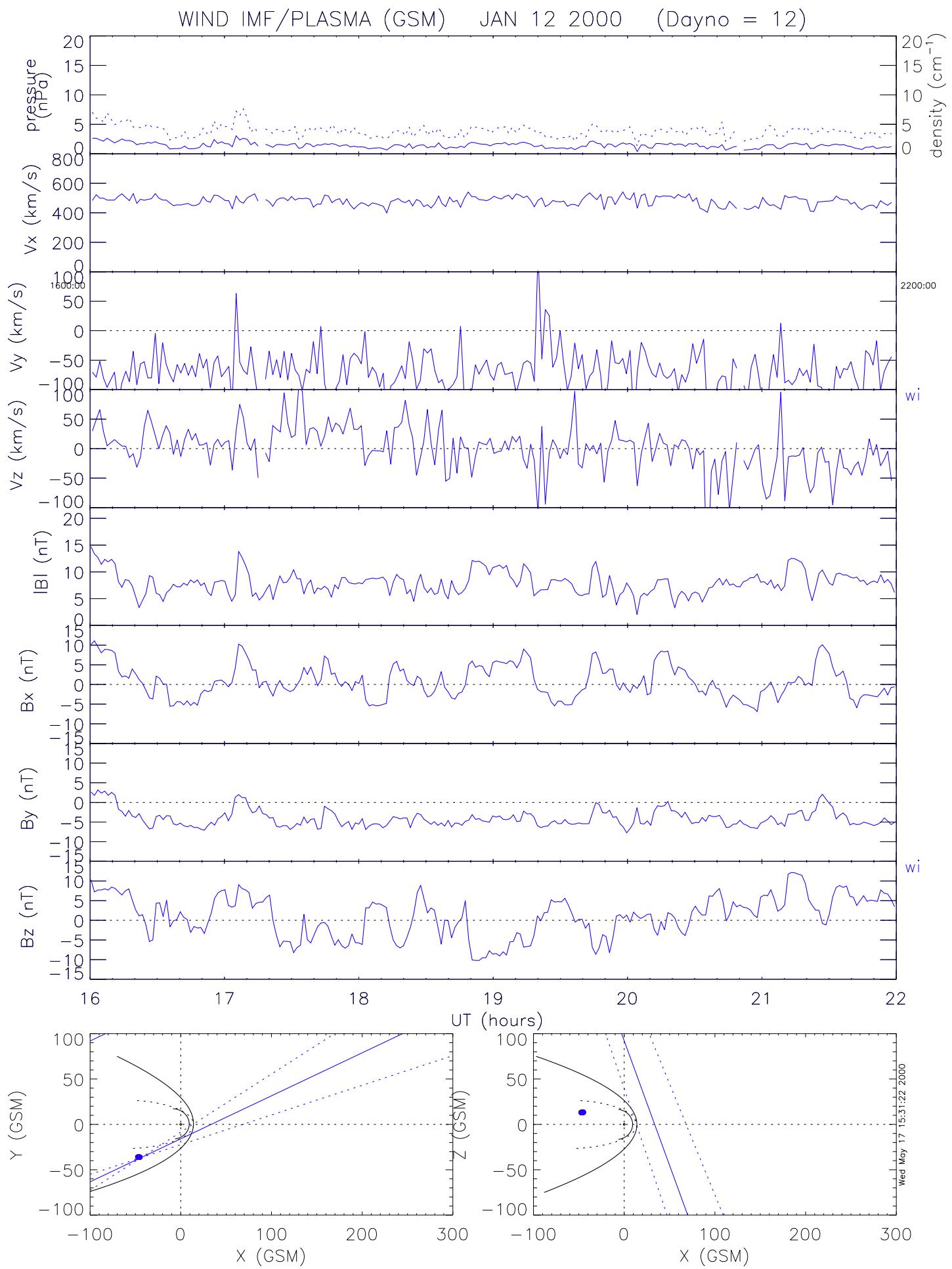


- The addition of the new SuperDARN radars has significantly increased coverage in the northern hemisphere.
- Periods are now common when convection velocity measurements are available over $\sim \frac{3}{4}$ of the high latitude ionosphere.
- During such periods, particularly when the measurements span the region between the potential extrema, the solution for the global potential pattern is well-defined by the measurements alone.
- The solution using the Spherical Harmonic Ionospheric Potential Mapping Technique (SHIPMT) is insensitive to the choice of statistical model.
- We have reached an important threshold: determination of global electrostatic potential maps based on direct measurements of ionospheric convection.



Example Period: LOS



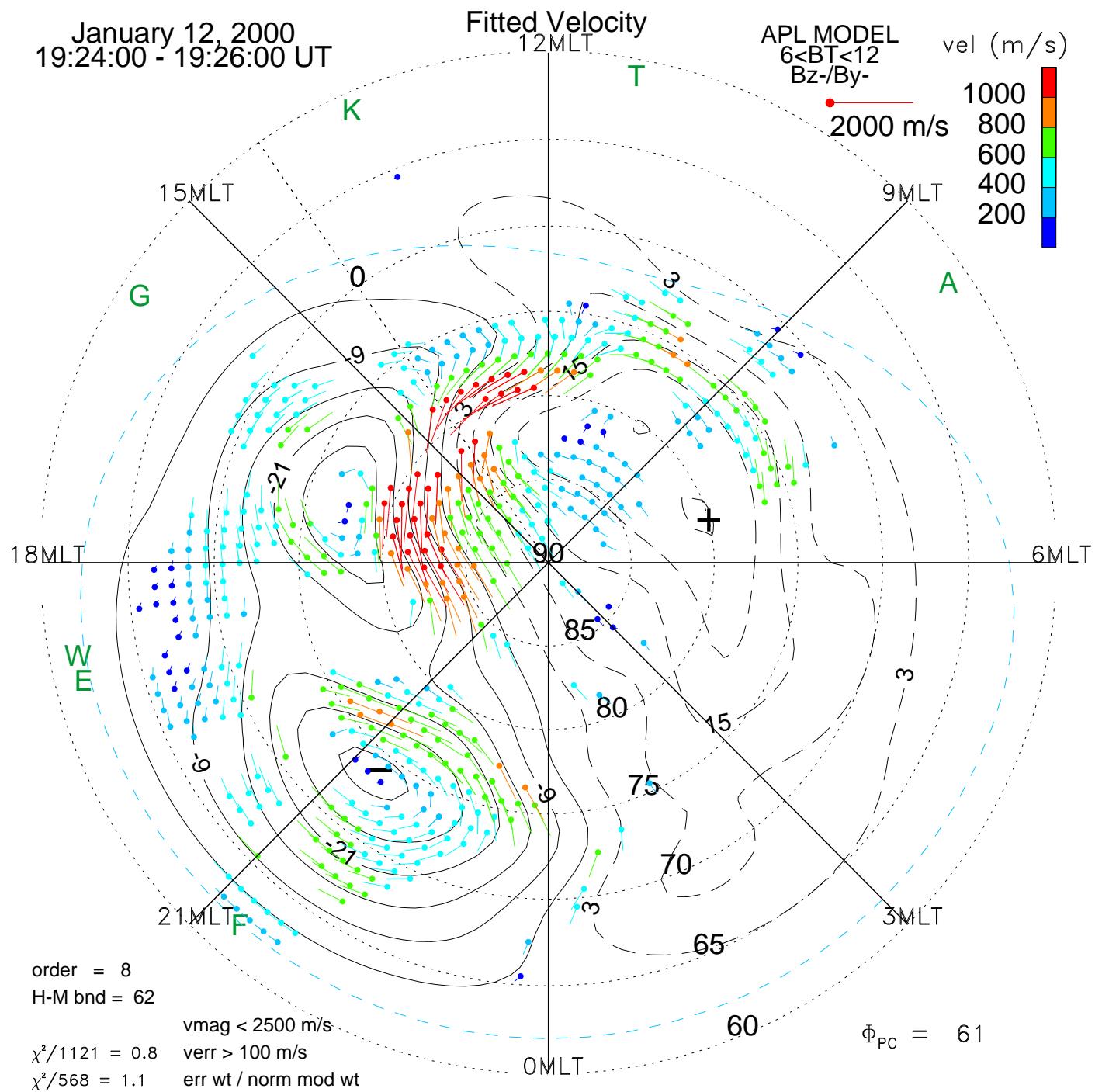




Fitting with B_{z^-}/B_{y^+}



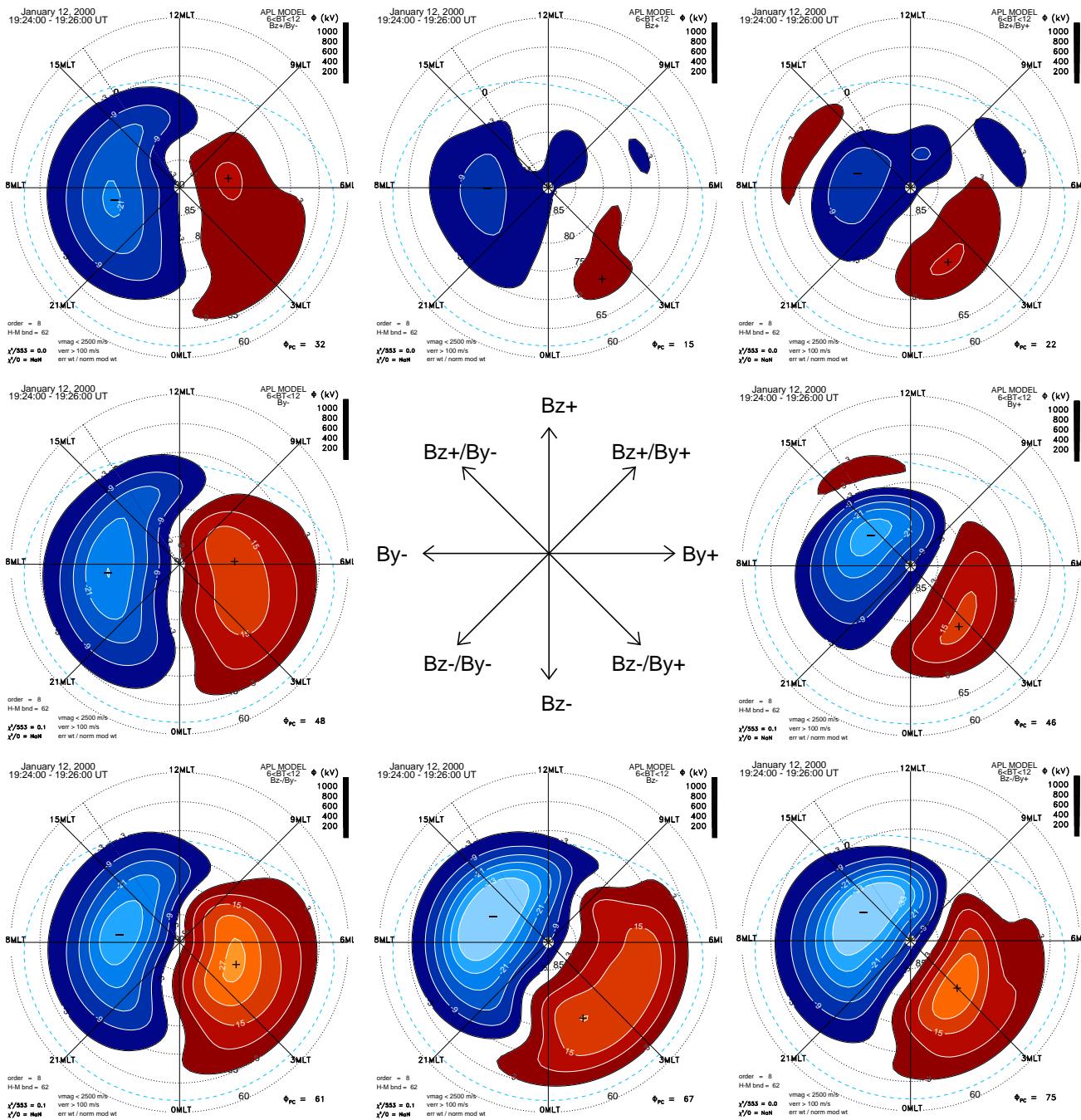
$6 < B_T < 12 \text{ nT}$





Statistical Models

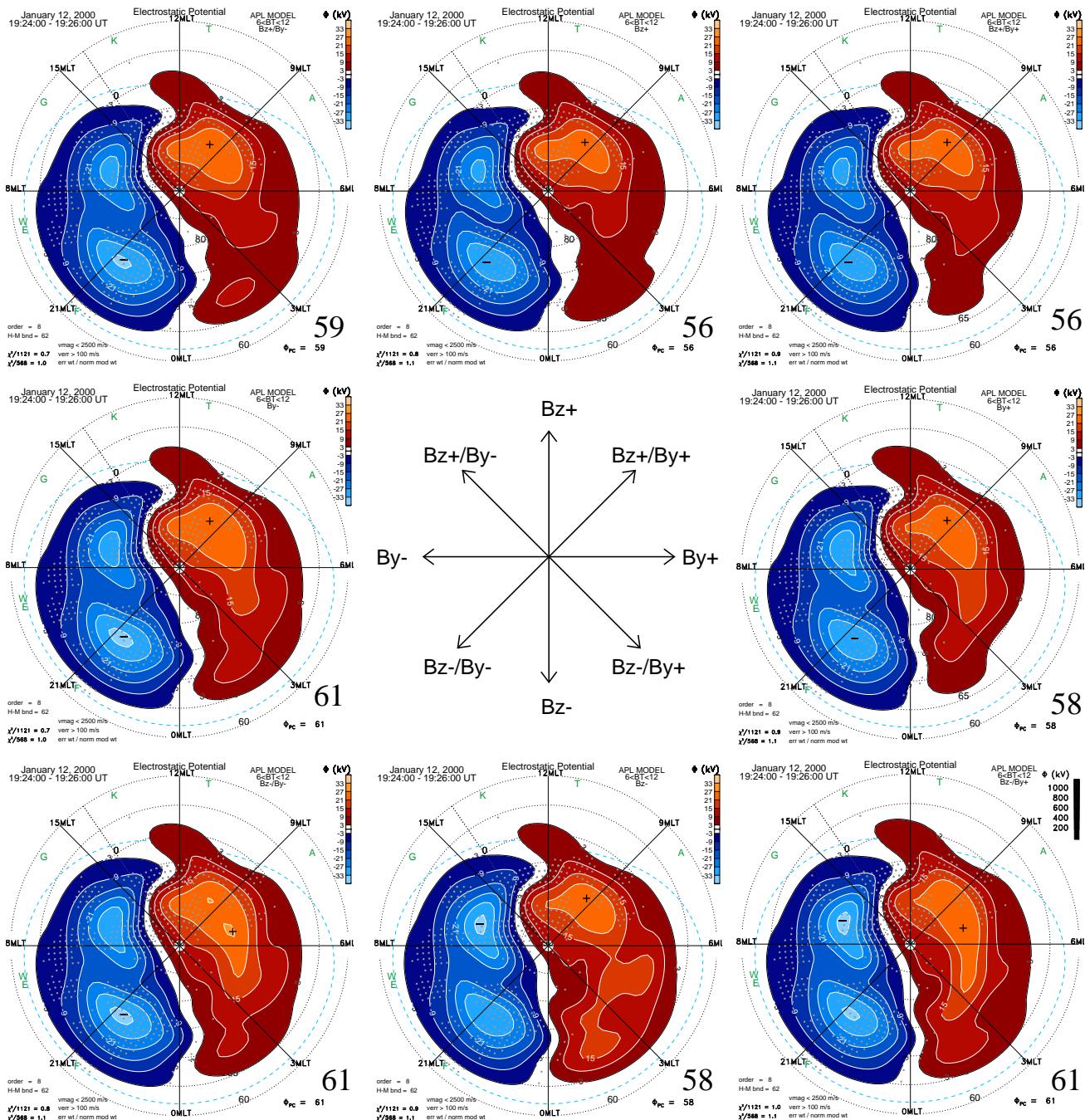
for $6 < B_T < 12$ nT





Fitted Solutions for

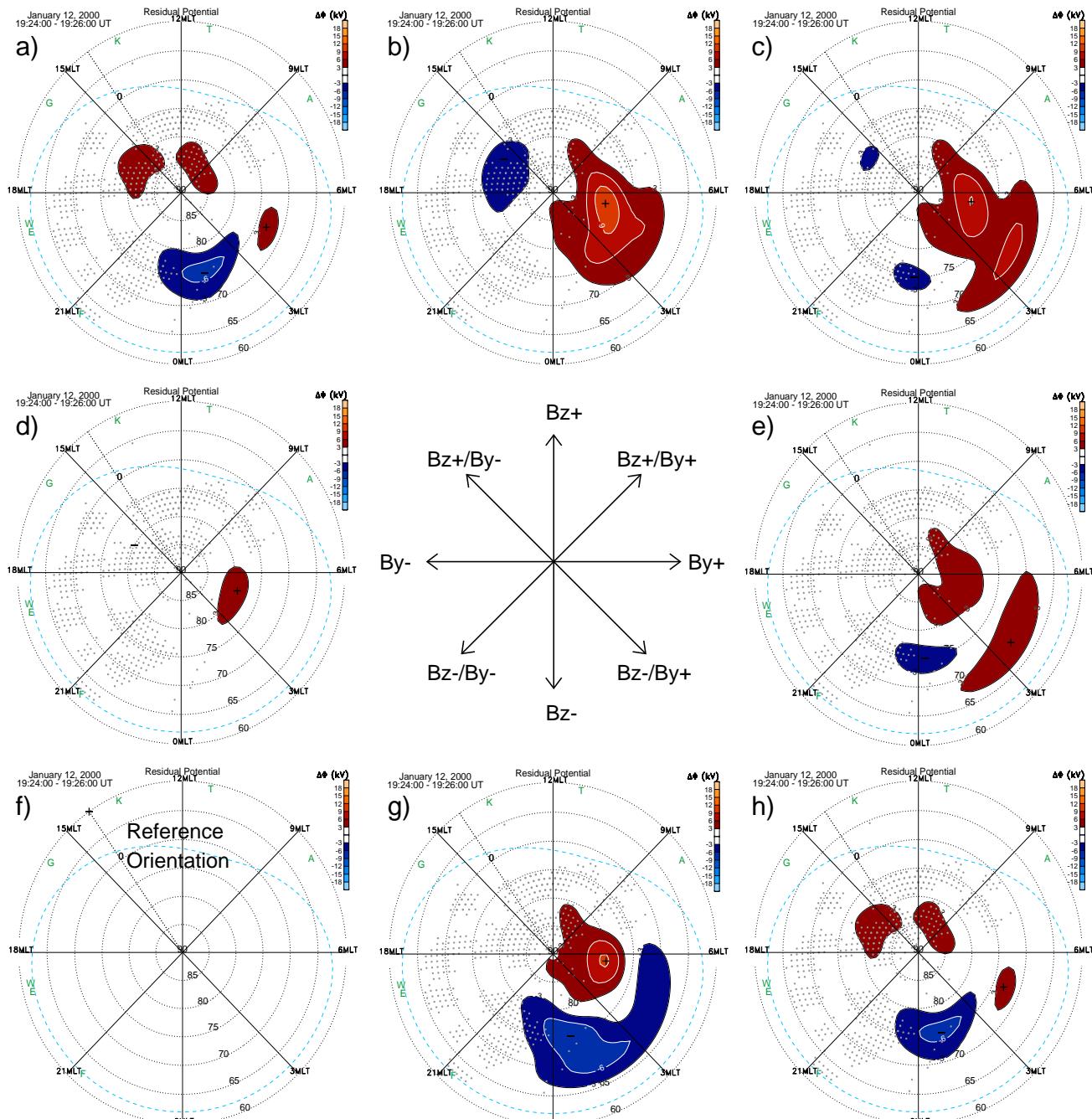
$6 < B_T < 12 \text{ nT}$



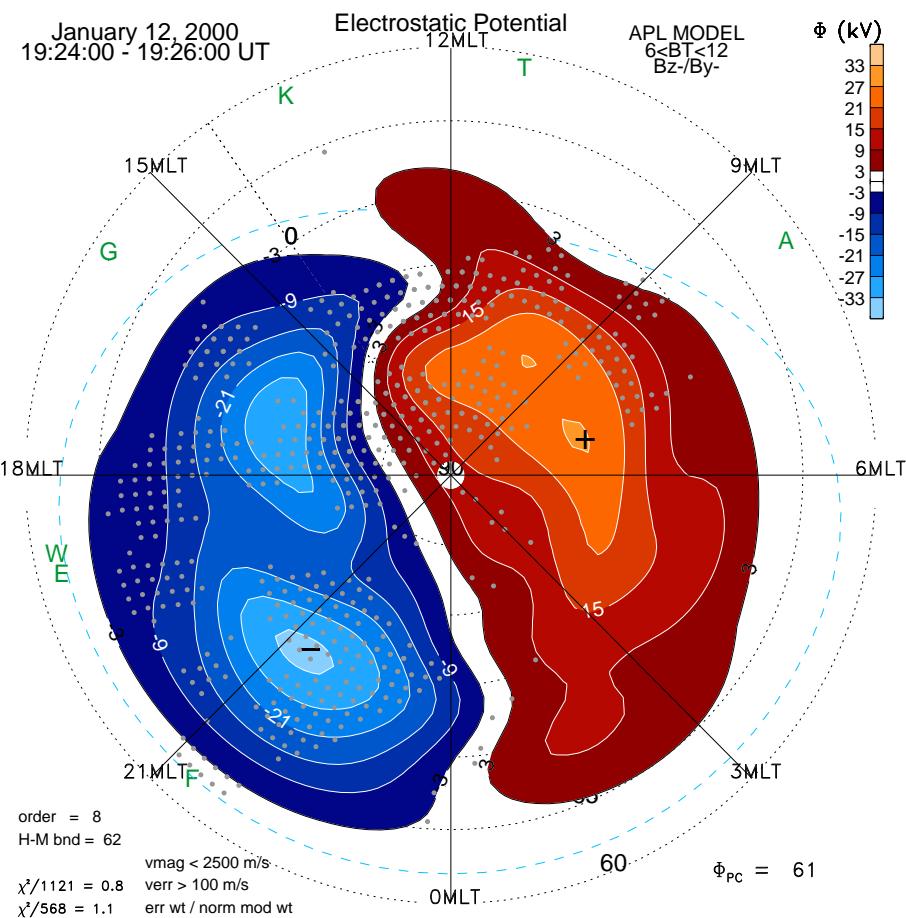


Residual Potentials

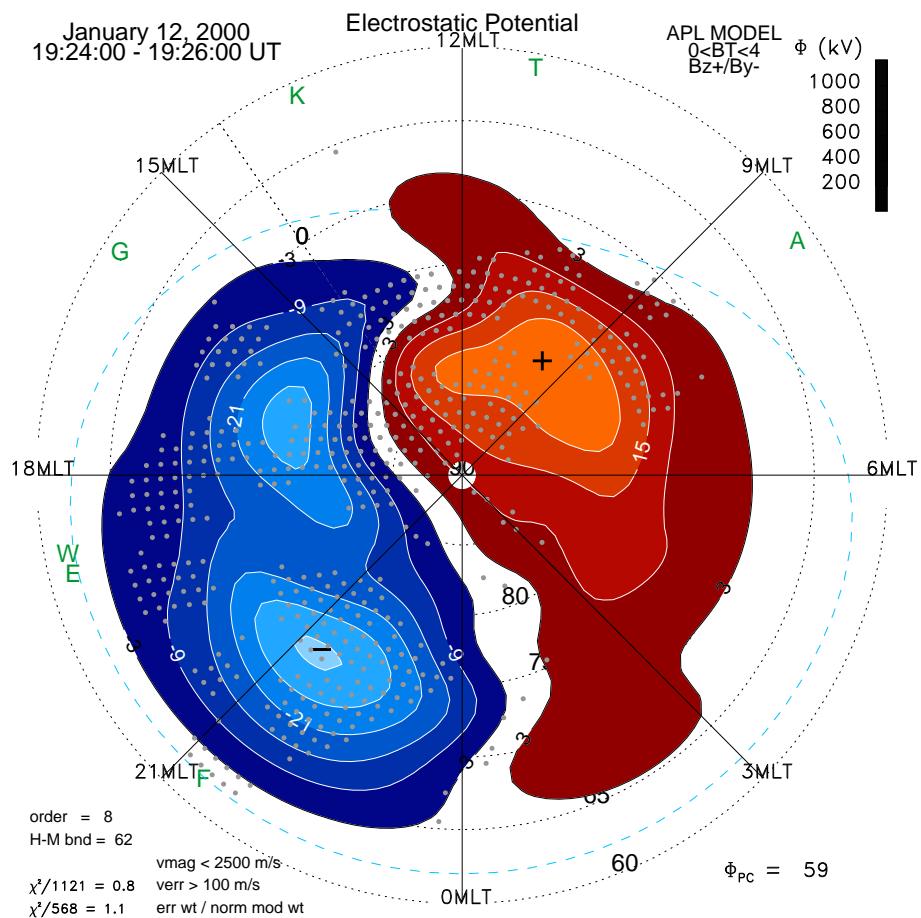
for $6 < B_T < 12$ nT



IMF Magnitude



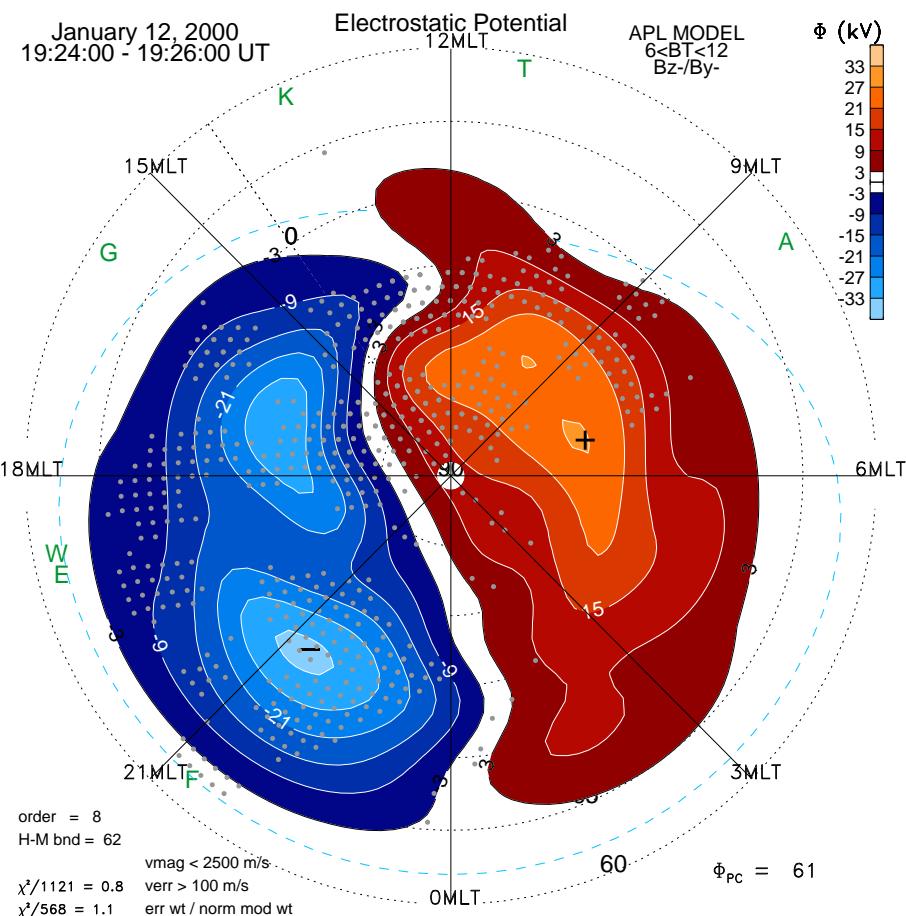
$6 < B_T < 12$ nT



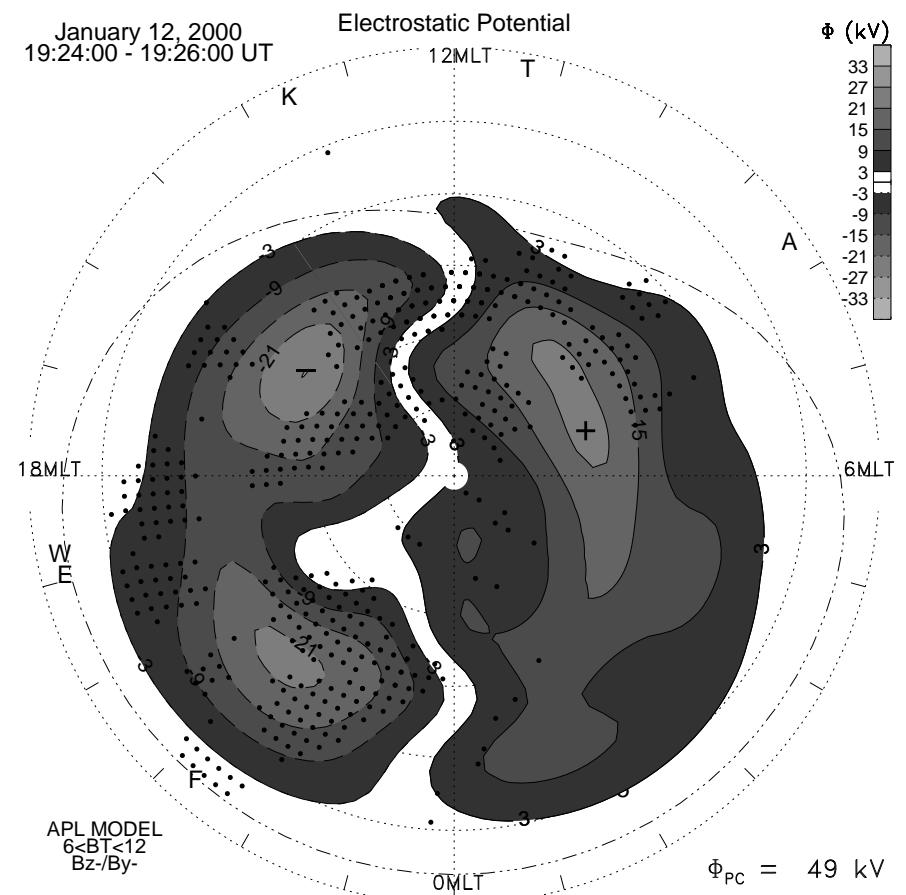
$0 < B_T < 4$ nT



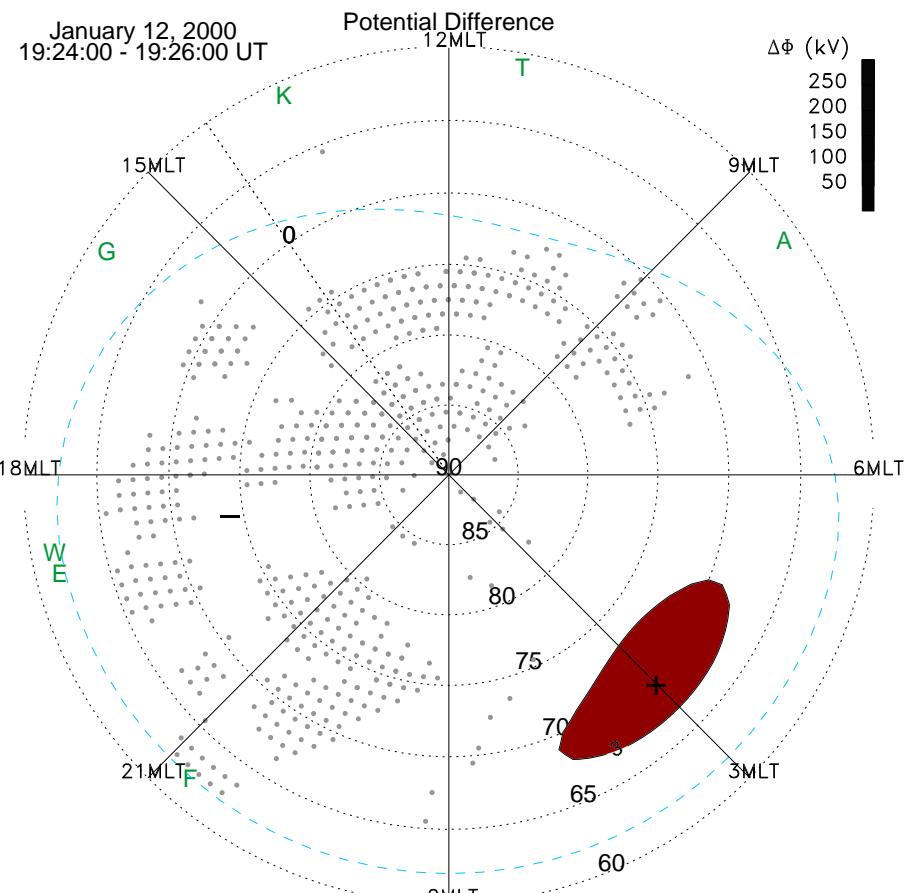
Sans Goose Bay



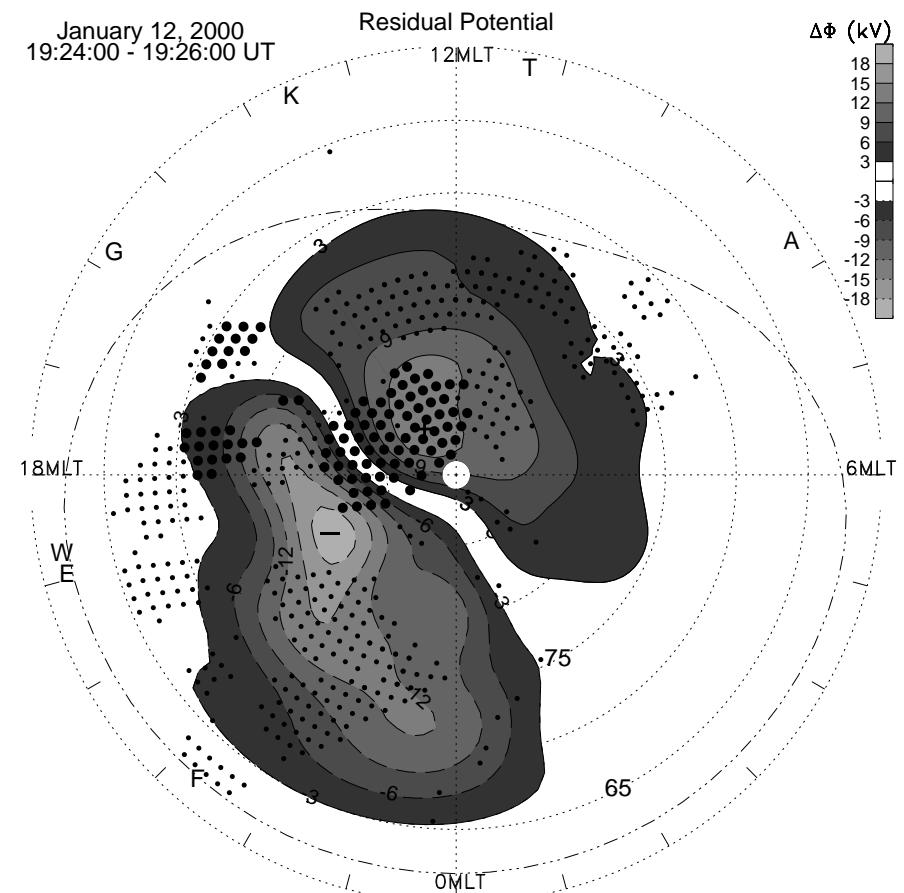
All radars



w/o Goose Bay



$$0 < B_T < 4 \text{ nT}$$



sans Goose Bay



Summary



- This example illustrates that fittings with SHIPMT are insensitive to the statistical model during periods of suitable coverage:
 - large region of the high latitude ionosphere
 - spanning the potential extrema
- During such periods Φ and Φ_{PC} are well-defined by measurements alone.
- We expect periods of suitable coverage to now be common with the additional radar coverage and apparent increased scatter rates.