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Response of Planetary Waves and Tides to the 2019 Southern Hemisphere Ssw and q2dw Enhancement in Jan-Feb 2020 Observed by Condor Meteor Radar in Chile and Adelaide Meteor Radar in Australia

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Abstract

A new multi-static meteor radar (CONDOR) has recently been installed in northern Chile. This CONDOR meteor radar (30.3°S, 70.7°W) and the Adelaide meteor radar (35°S, 138°E) have provided longitudinally spaced observations of the mean winds, tides and planetary waves of the PW-tides interaction cases we present here. We have observed a Quasi-6-Day Wave (Q6DW) enhancement in MLT winds at the middle latitudes (30.3°S, 35°S) during the unusual minor South Hemisphere SSW 2019 by the ground-based meteor radars. Tidal analysis also indicates modulation of the Q6DW w/ amplitude ~15 [m/s] and diurnal tides w/ amplitude ~60 [m/s]. Another case we present here is a dominant Quasi-2-Day Wave (Q2DW) with up to 50 [km/s] amplitude occurring in SH summer 2020 and its interaction with the diurnal and semidiurnal tides. The period of this Q2DW activity changes from ~50hr to ~48hr since Jan 19, which suggests the phase locking mechanism [McCormack et al., 2010]. The 24hr-feature and 12hr-feature show off-phase variations during the Q2DW enhancement time with amplitude of ~40 [m/s].

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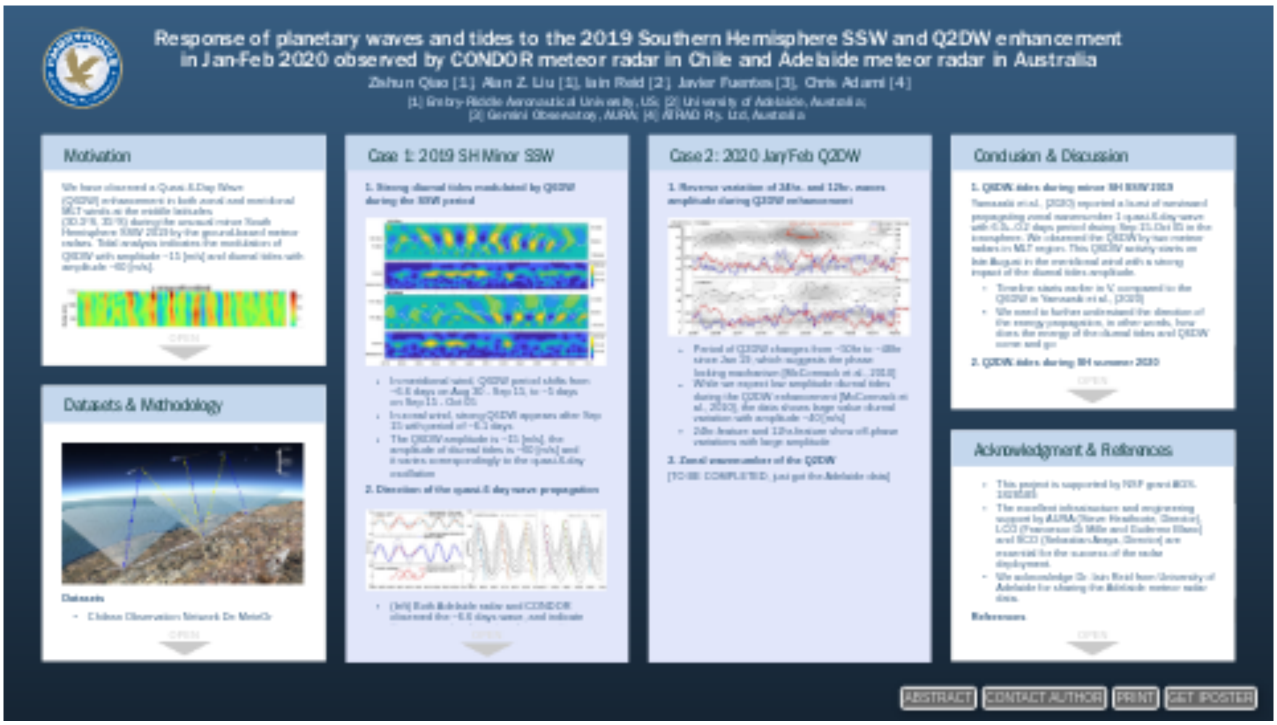

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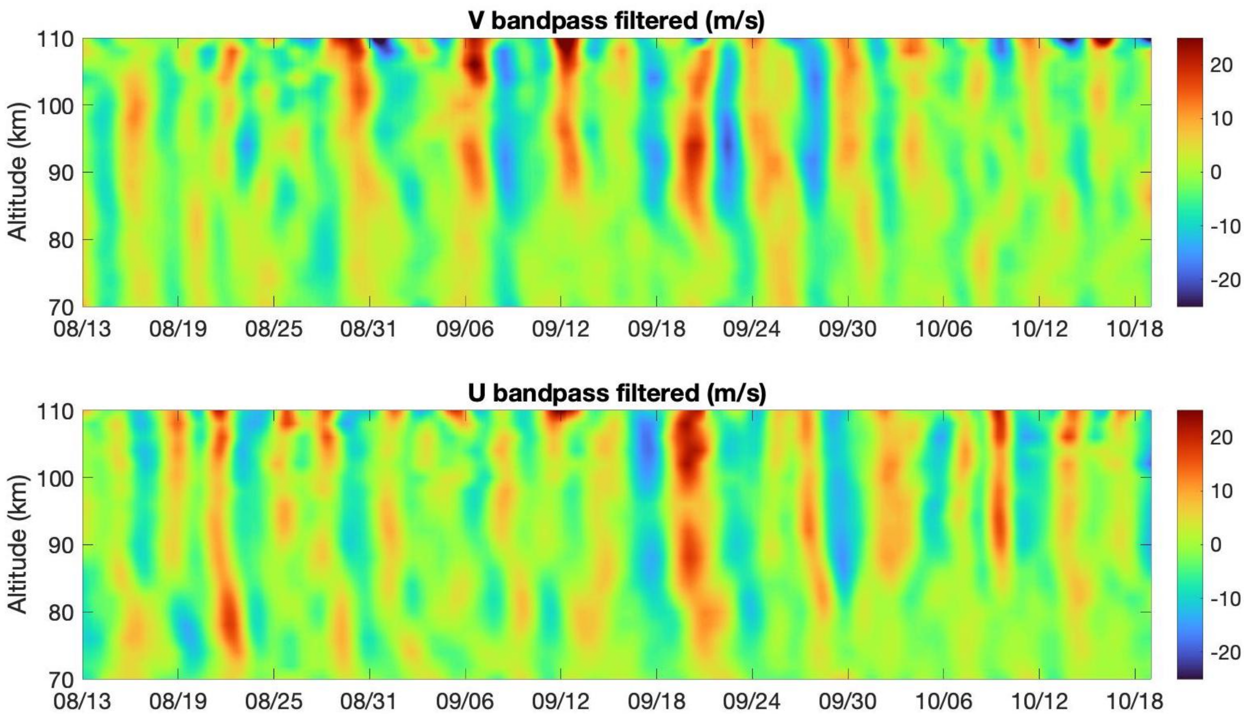
PRESENTED AT:

AGU FALL MEETING
Online Everywhere | 1–17 December 2020

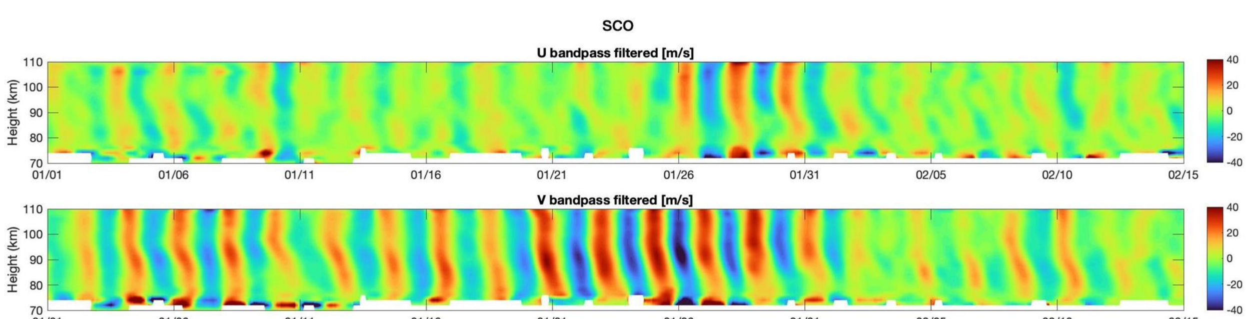
MOTIVATION

We have observed a Quasi-6-Day Wave (Q6DW) enhancement in both zonal and meridional MLT winds at the middle latitudes (30.3°S, 35°S) during the unusual minor South Hemisphere SSW 2019 by the ground-based meteor radars. Tidal analysis indicates a strong modulation of the Q6DW (15m/s amplitude) and the diurnal tides (60m/s amplitude).



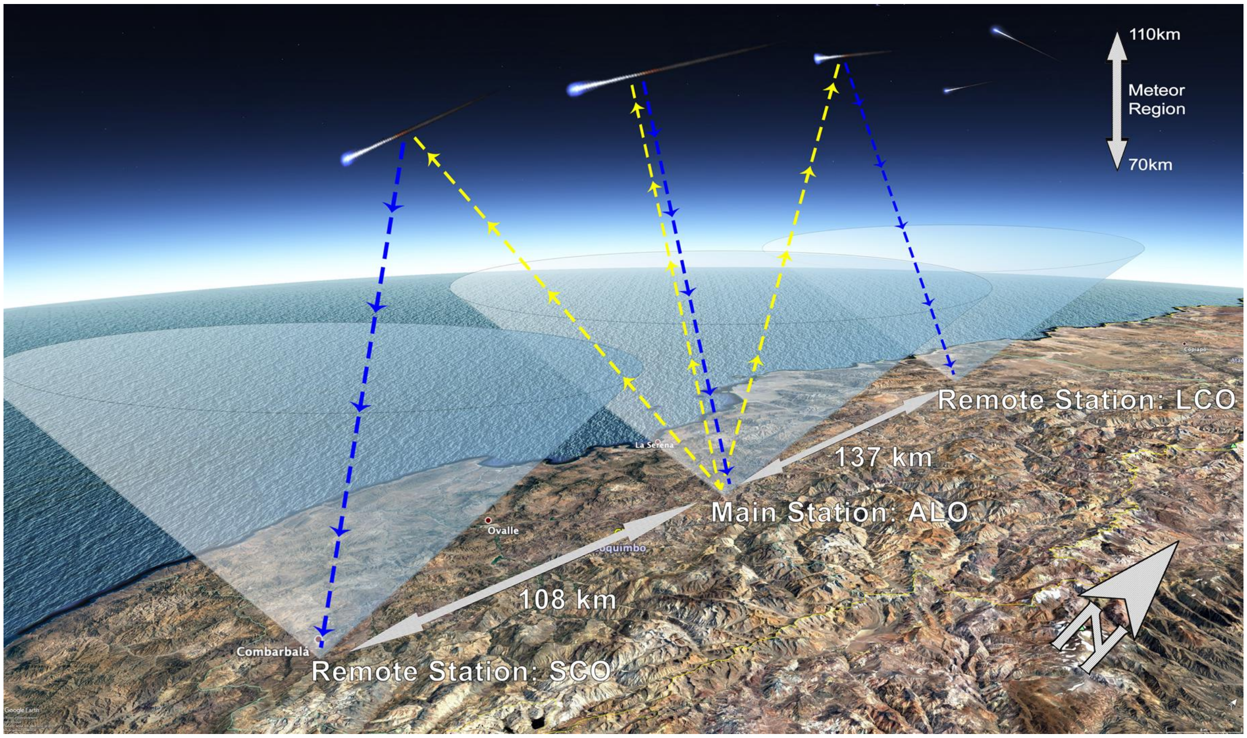
Quasi-6-day wave feature observed in U and V

Another case study we present here is a dominant Quasi-2-Day Wave (Q2DW) with up to 50 [km/s] amplitude occurring in summer 2020 observed by CONDOR meteor radar (30.3°S, 70.7°W) and its interaction with the diurnal and semidiurnal tides. Q2DW enhancement is often reported in summer time south hemisphere and its mechanisms are well studied, however the Q2DW-[1,6] secondary wave amplification presented in McCormack et al., (2010) from its nonlinear interaction with diurnal tides may play different roles in different cases.



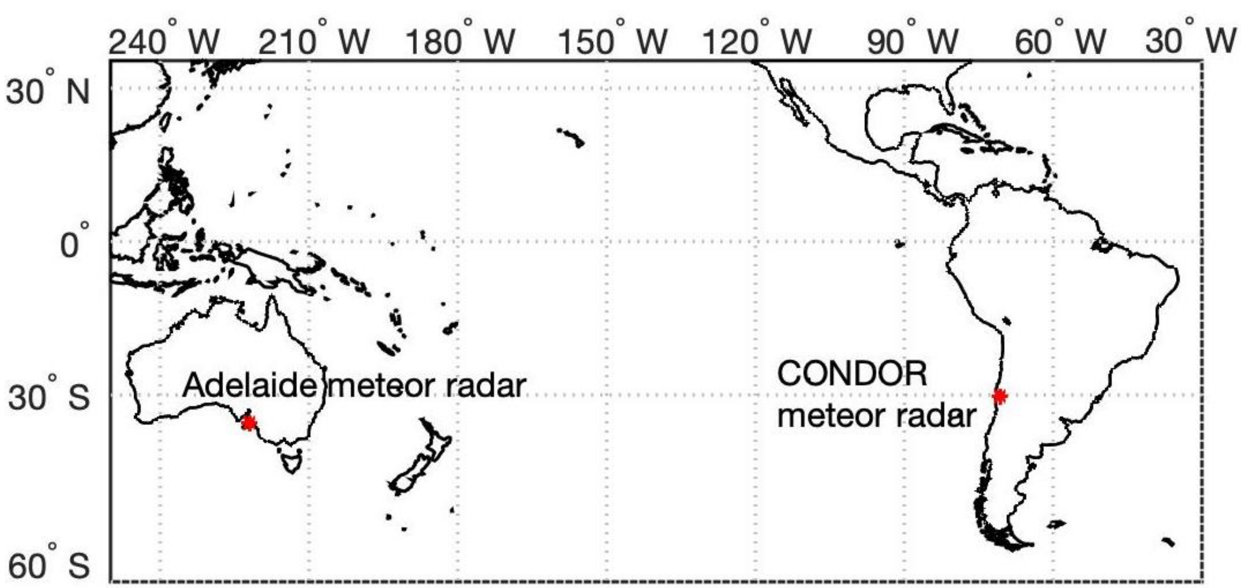
Q2DW enhancement in U and V mean winds, Jan-Feb 2020

DATASETS & METHODOLOGY



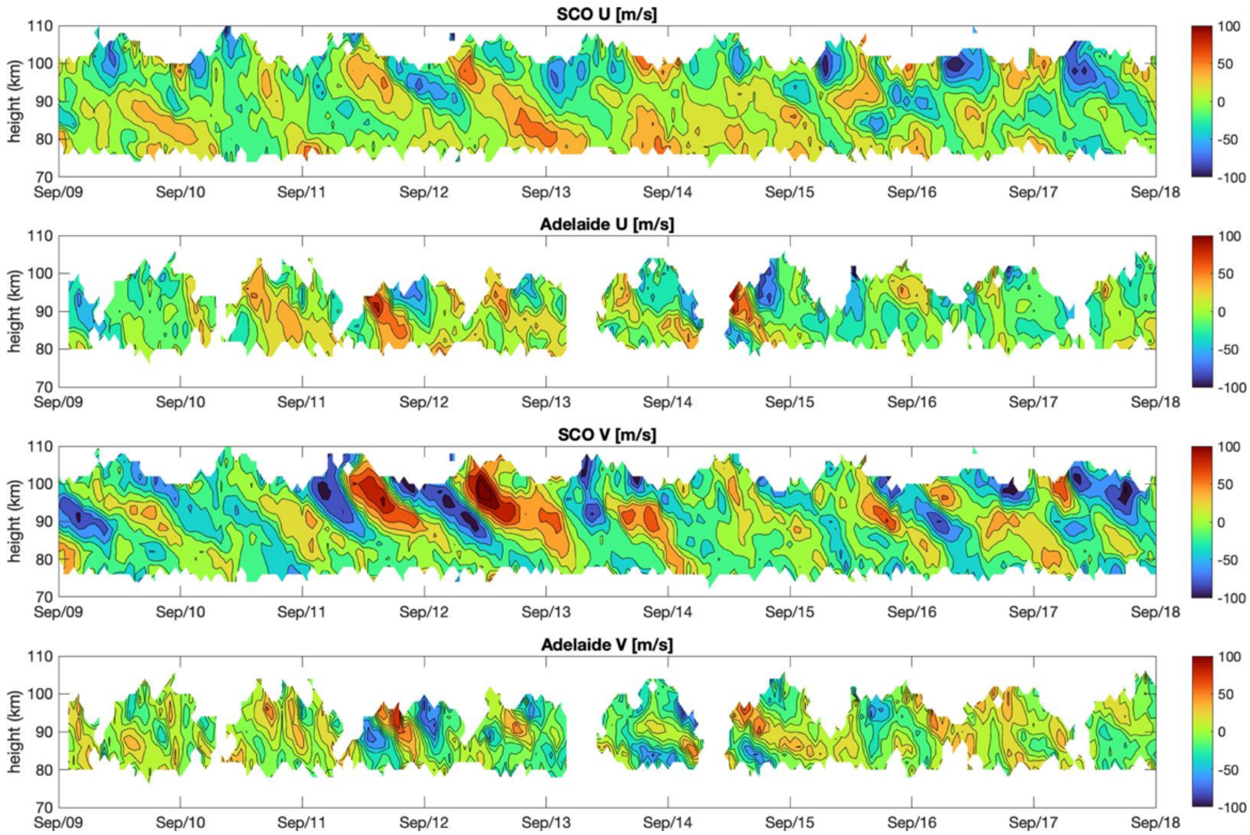
Datasets

- Chilean Observation Network De MeteOr Radars (CONDOR) - A multi static meteor radar system, has been recently installed in northern Chile before the pandemic. The system includes three sites with high meteors detection rate (~30,000 meteor event detections per day per site), which promises good quality of the wind measurements.



- Two PW-tides interaction events are studied by two meteor radars- CONDOR meteor radar (30.3°S, 70.7°W) at Chile and the Adelaide meteor radar (35°S, 138°E) at Australia. They have provided longitudinally spaced (151.75° difference) observations as shown in the figure above.

- 9 days of Adelaide radar wind and 3 months of CONDOR wind has been analyzed for the SSW-Q6DW case
- 20 days of Adelaide radar wind and 40 days of CONDOR wind has been analyzed for the Q2DW case



Meteor radar winds [U,V] during SSW time. SCO is the south site of CONDOR radar system

Methodology

- Continuous wavelet analysis is applied to (i) the Hamming window 4-12 days bandpass filtered wind for the Q6DW phase, amp. and period, and (ii) to the original wind for the amplitude variations of the diurnal/seminal tides
- Q2DW amplitude is fitted from the 1.2-3 days bandpass filtered wind, with equation *Filtered_Wind = A48*cos(2*pi*t/T-phase48) + Residue*
- Tidal components are fitted from the original wind data with equation *Wind = A24*cos(2*pi*t/24-phase24) + A12*cos(2*pi*t/12-phase12) + A8*cos(2*pi*t/8-phase8) + Residue*

CASE 1: 2019 SH MINOR SSW

1. Strong Diurnal tides-Q6DW modulation appears during the SSW period

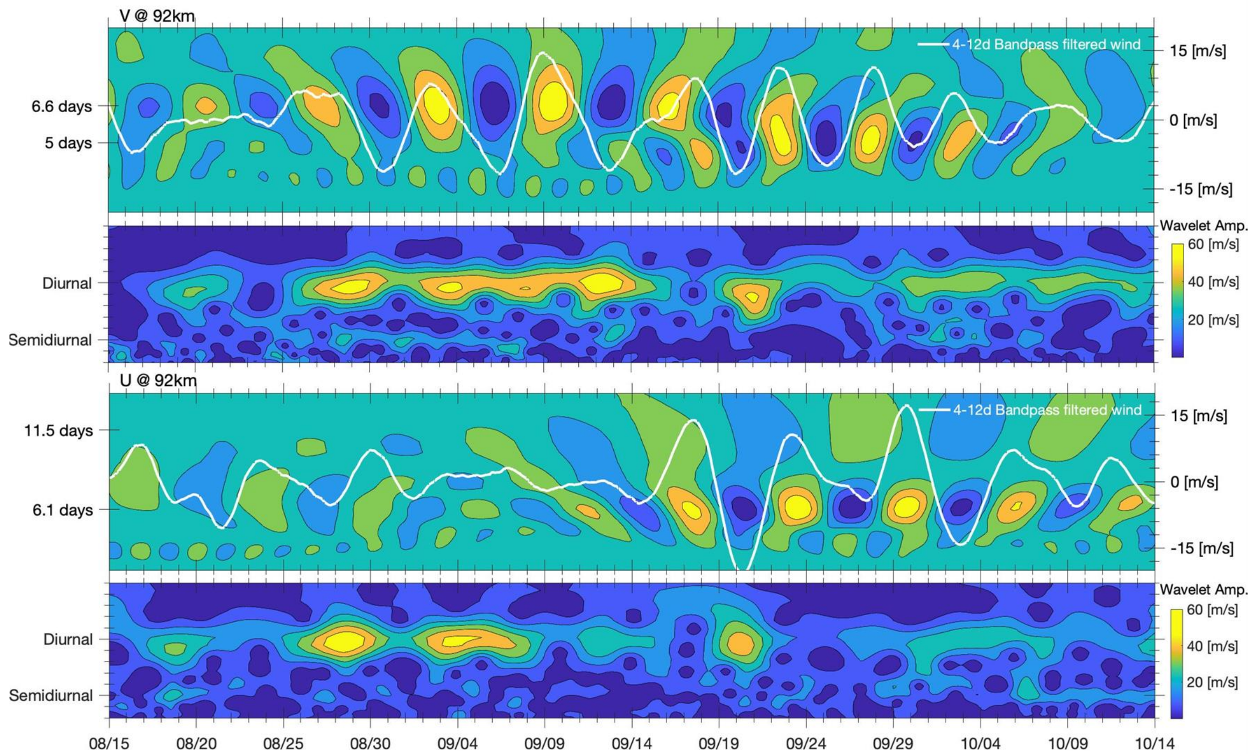
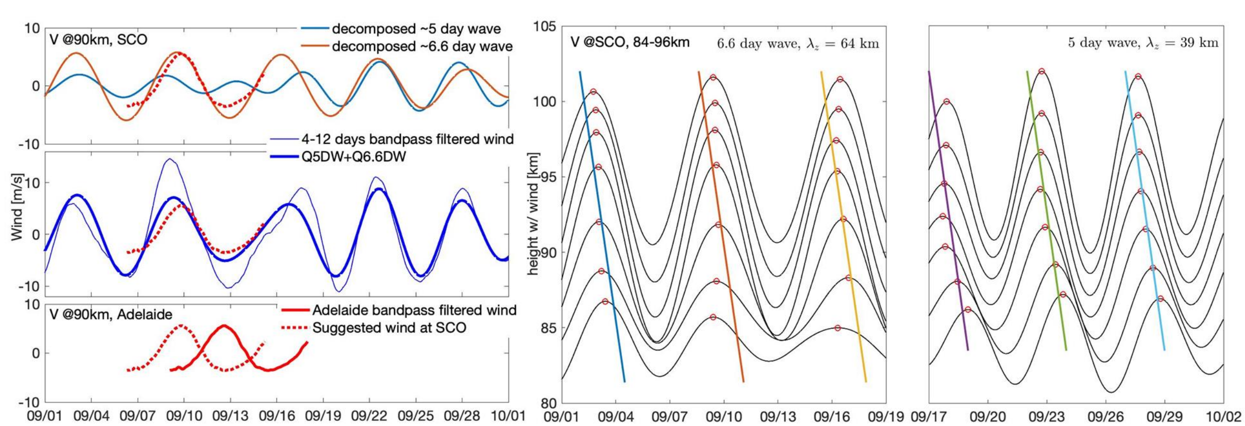


Fig. plot 1&3 show the quasi-6-day wave oscillation while plot 2&4 present the amplitude of tides. This is meant to highlight the temporally corresponding variation.

- In meridional wind, Q6DW period shifts from ~6.6 days on Aug 30 - Sep 15, to ~5 days on Sep 15 - Oct 05
- In zonal wind, strong Q6DW appears after Sep 15 with period of ~6.1 days
- Amplitudes of the Q6DW is ~15 [m/s] and diurnal tide is ~60 [m/s], and diurnal tide varies correspondingly to the quasi-6-day oscillation

2. Propagating direction, wavenumber, and λ_z of the quasi-6 day wave observed by two longitudinally spaced meteor radars (151.75° diff)



- (left) Both Adelaide radar and CONDOR observed the ~6.6 days wave, and indicate the wavenumber 1 westward propagation
- (middle & right) linear fitting the vertical wavelengths of the earlier ~6.6 days wave and the later ~5 days wave in meridional wind. Similar tech also presented in fig 2 of case 2 w/ more details

CASE 2: 2020 JAN/FEB Q2DW

1. Reverse variation of the amplitudes of 24hr- and 12hr- features appears only at 70.7°W, during the Q2DW enhancement time

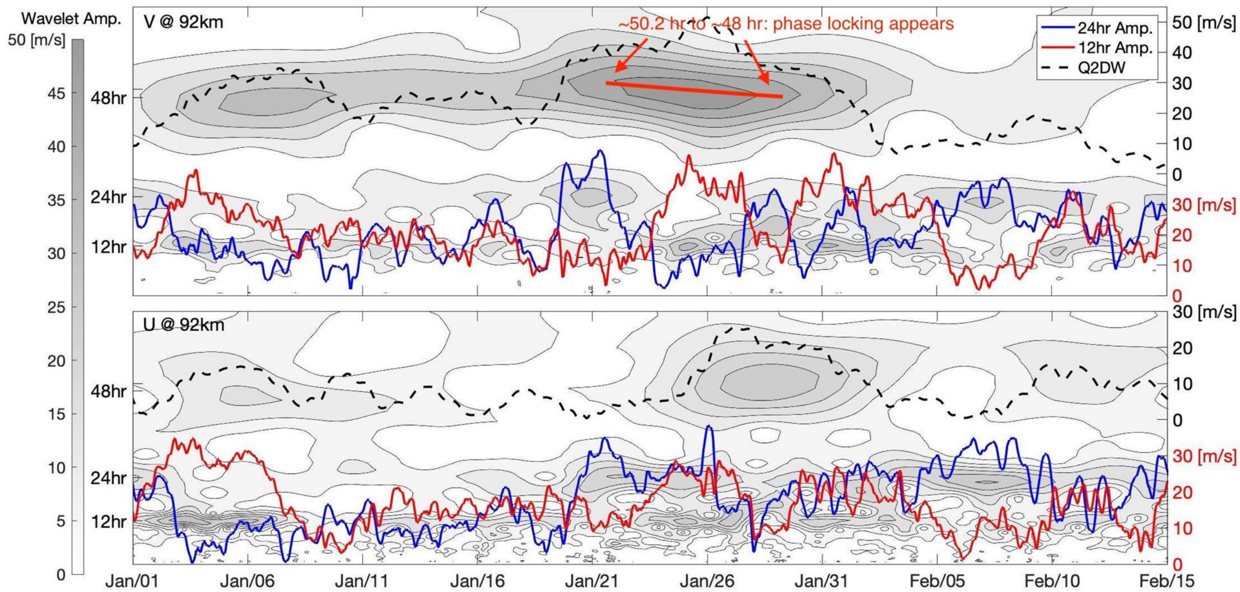
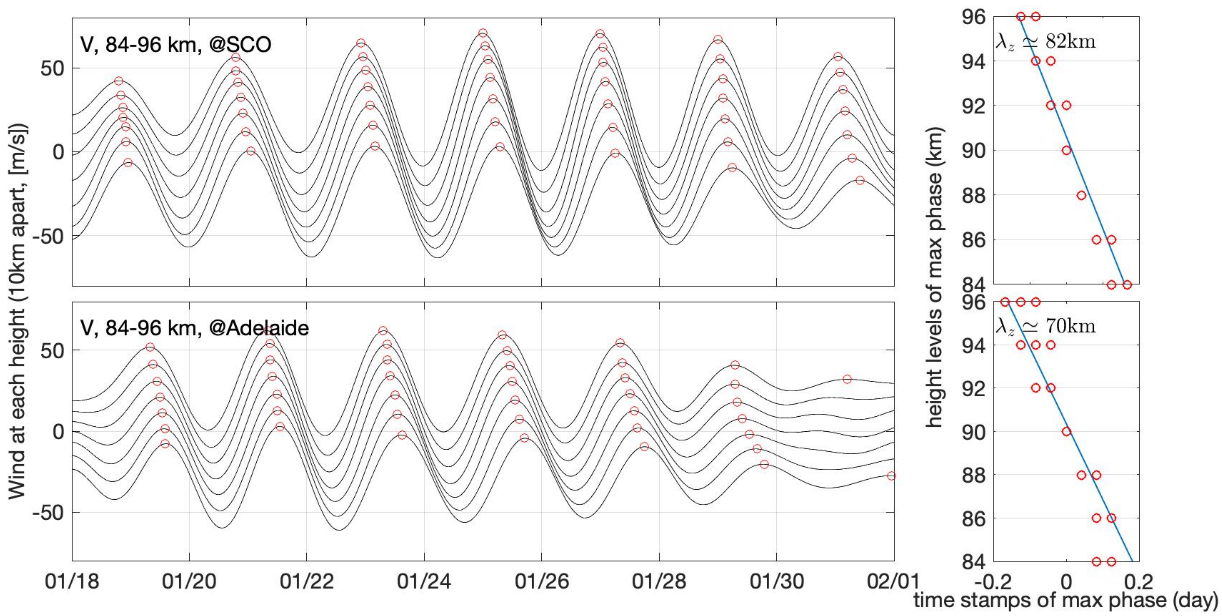


Fig. CONDOR observation of this Q2DW activity

- Q2DW amplitude is ~50[km/s]
- Period of Q2DW changes from ~50hr to ~48hr since Jan 19, suggests the phase locking mechanism discussed in McCormack et al., (2010)
- Large 24hr- and 12hr- features appear with amplitude ~40[m/s], **and vary off-phase**
- While in Adelaide observation, 24hr- and 12hr- features have similar trend and relatively small amplitudes

2. Zonal wavenumber and Vertical wavelength



- Westward wavenumber 3
- Very long vertical wavelength λ_z ~=82km at SCO, 70.7°W
- λ_z ~=70km at Adelaide, 138°E

CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

1. Q6DW-tides during minor SH SSW 2019

Yamazaki et al., (2020) reported a burst of westward propagating zonal wavenumber 1 quasi-6-day wave with 6.0+-0.2 days period during Sep 15-Oct 05 in the ionosphere. We observed this Q6DW by two meteor radars in MLT region middle altitude (~30°S).

- This Q6DW activity starts on late August in the meridional wind, a couple weeks earlier than the Q6DW studied in Yamazaki et al., (2020)
- A strong impact of the diurnal tides amplitude has been observed. We need to further understand how does the energy of the diurnal tides and Q6DW come and go

2. Q2DW-tides during SH summer 2020

Phase locking (locked to 48hr period) may start occurring on Jan/19 with the Q2DW amplitude amplification. While we expected the small amplitude of [1,1] during the Q2DW amplification (McCormack et al., 2010), diurnal-feature and semidiurnal-feature observed by CONDOR show off-phase variation with amplitude of large values, particularly in the meridional wind.

Is the 24hr-oscillation here the [1,1] or secondary waves like [1,-4] and [1,6]? Possible mechanisms include:

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[1,1]-+[0.5,3]=[0.5,-2],[1.5,4] (i)

[1.5,4]-+[0.5,-2]=[1,6],[2,2] (ii)

[1,6]-[0.5,3]=[0.5,3] (iii)

[2,2]-+[0.5,3]=[1.5,-1],[2.5,5] (i)

[1.5,-1]-+[0.5,3]=[1,-4]+[2,2] (ii)

[2,2]-[1,6]=[1,-4] (iii)
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- We acknowledge Dr. Iain Reid from University of Adelaide for providing Adelaide meteor radar data.

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[1] McCormack, J. P., S. D. Eckermann, K. W. Hoppel, and R. A. Vincent (2010), Amplification of the quasi-two day wave through nonlinear inter- action with the migrating diurnal tide, Geophys. Res. Lett., 37, L16810, doi:10.1029/2010GL043906.

[2] Yamazaki, Y., Matthias, V.,
Miyoshi, Y., Stolle, C., Siddiqui, T., Kervalishvili, G., et al. (2020), September 2019 Antarctic sudden stratospheric warming: Quasi-6-day wave burst and ionospheric effects. Geophys. Res. Lett.Geophysical Research Letters, 47, e2019GL086577.https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL086577

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