

Mesospheric GW Activity During DEEPWAVE 2014

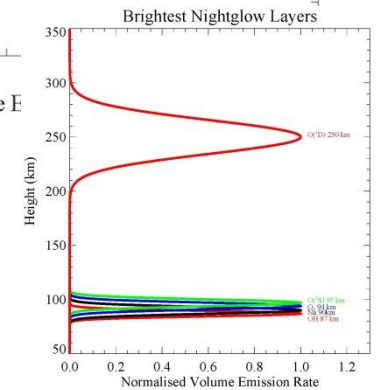
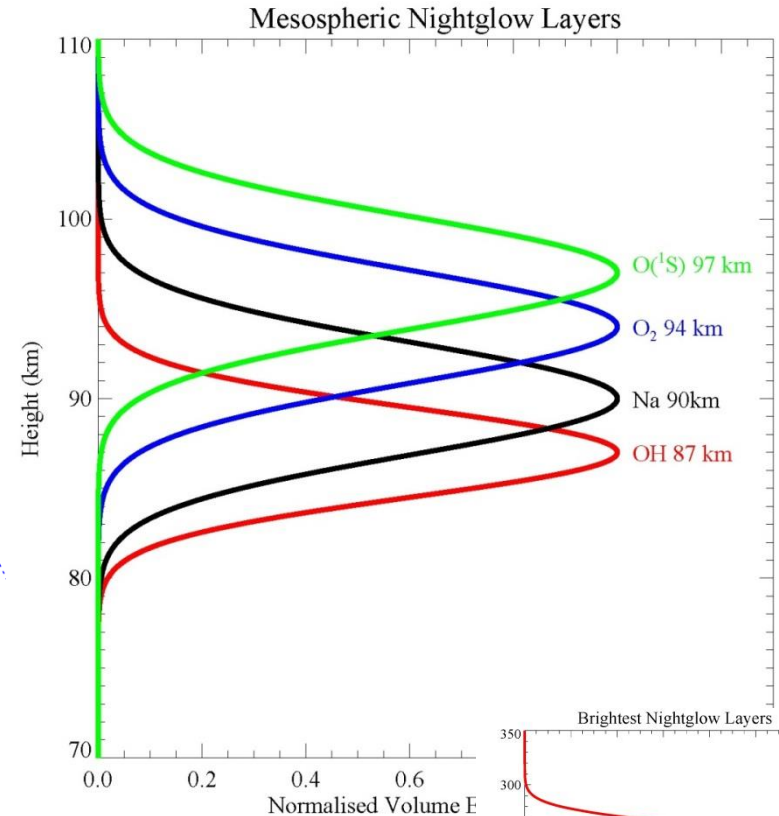
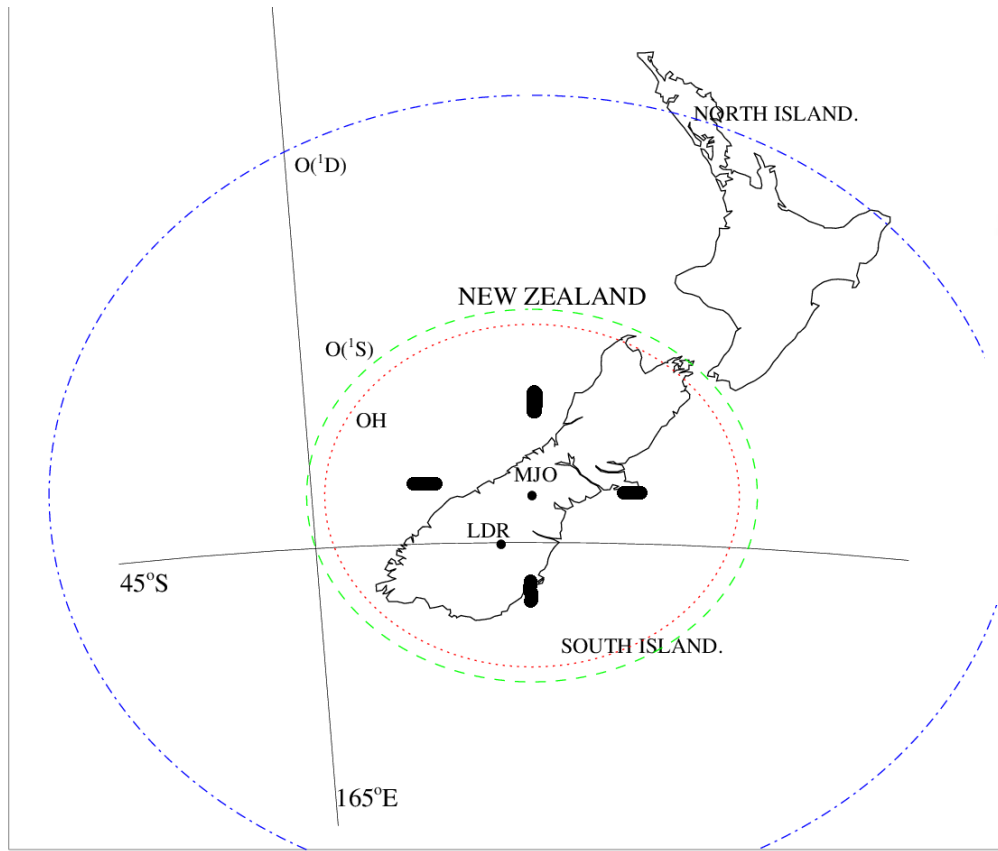
Steve Smith, Boston University

All-sky imagers:

Mt John Observatory

NIWA Lauder, Otago

OH, Na, O₂, O(¹S), O(¹D)



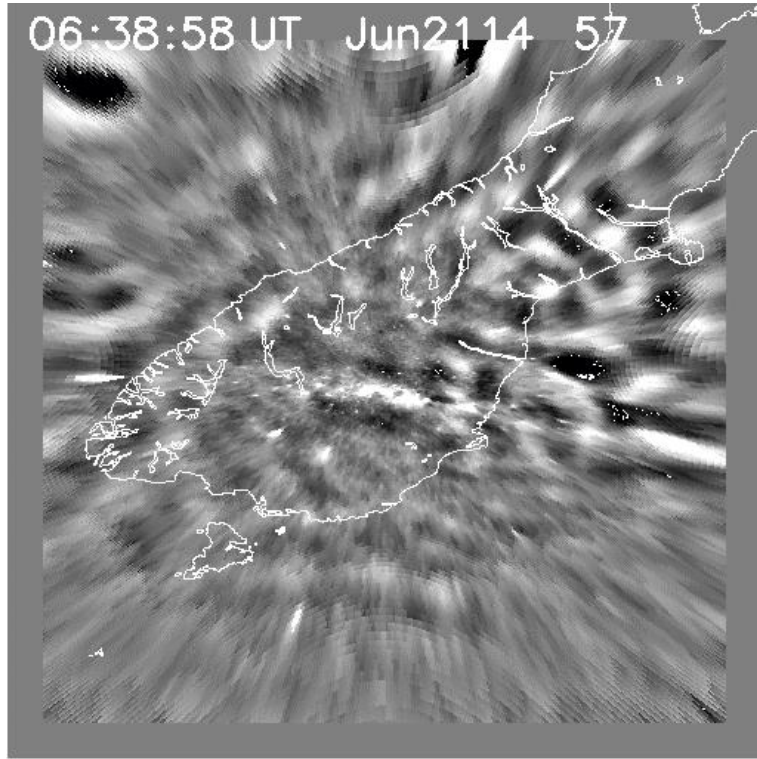
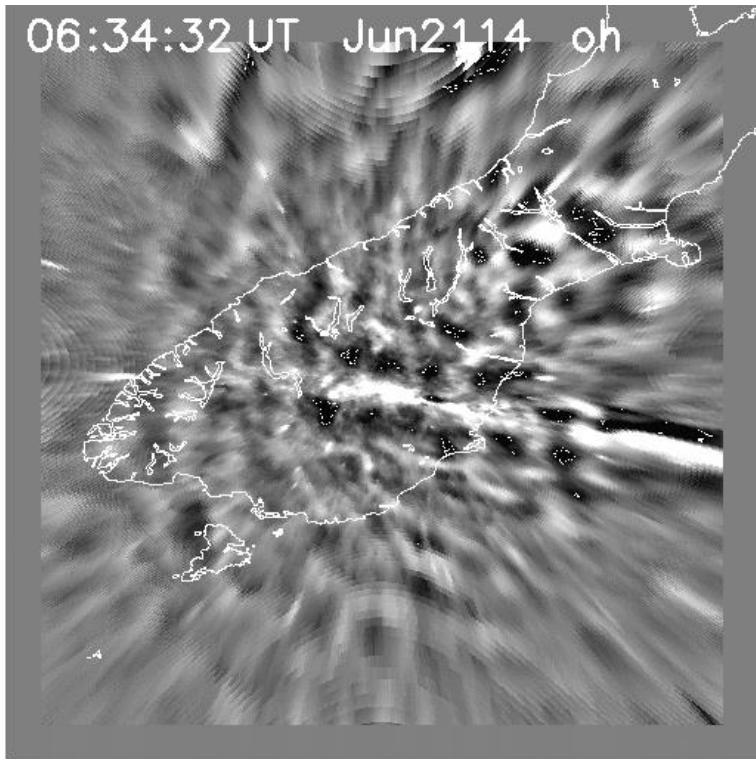
MLT Imaging Summary:

- 20 useable nights (14 of 26 RF nights).
- Many exhibit GW breaking with broad range of scale-sizes in the horizontal and vertical.
- Large momentum fluxes associated with GW events (FPI winds).
- Frequent complex vertical structures associated with GW event.
- Evidence of dynamic coupling between mesosphere (~100 km) and the thermosphere (~250 km) in the form of secondary GW's – 2-3 nights.

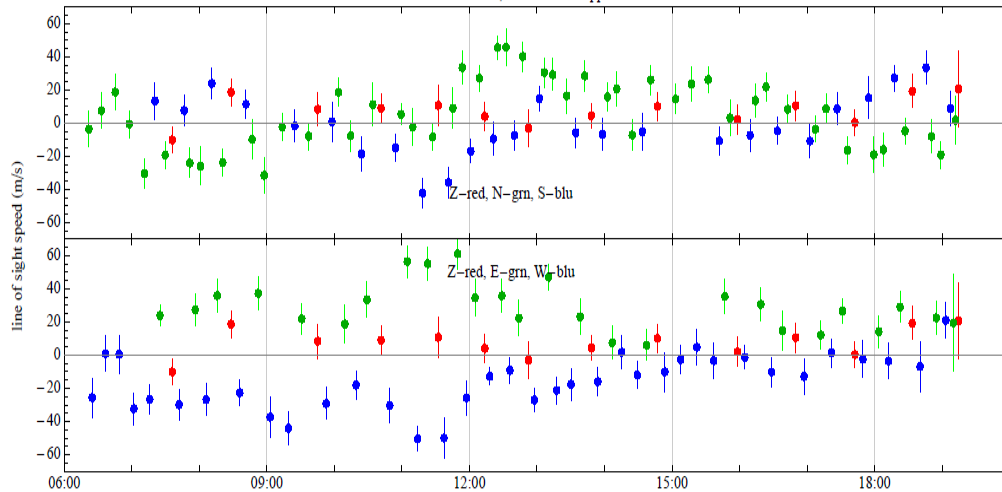
<u>Useable nights during Deepwave 6 June – 20 July</u>			
Mt John/Lauder	20 nights (45%)	6	19
Lauder	17 nights (38%)	11	17
RF nights	14 nights (54%)	5	8
RF 1 4 6 7 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 24 25 26			
RF 2 5 8 12 23			
RF 3 4 9 19 20 21 22			

21 June 2014

Breaking mountain waves



2014Jun21 Mount John, NZ: 8400A Doppler winds



OH: $\lambda_h = 98 \text{ km}$ $I/I_0 = 8\%$

O₂: $\lambda_h = 108 \text{ km}$ $I/I_0 = 16\%$

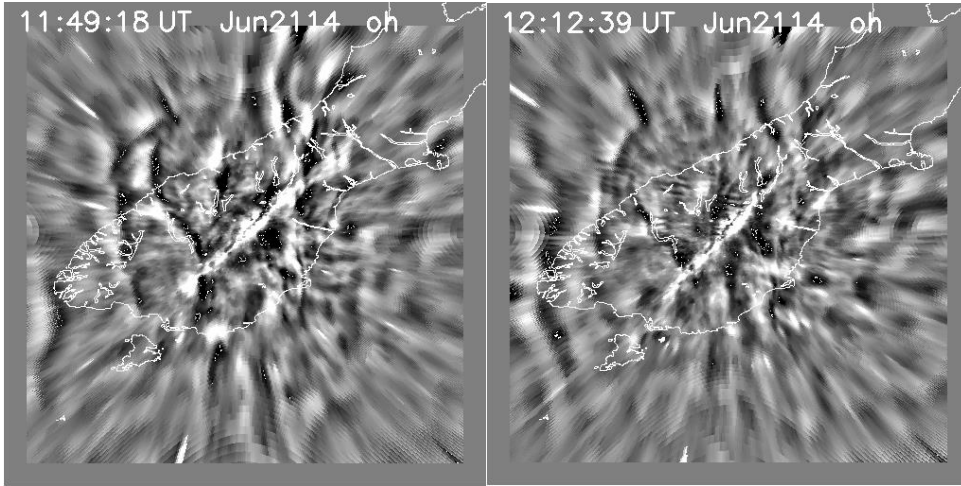
Using OH & O(¹S) FPI winds:

$\lambda_z = 15\text{-}18 \text{ km}$ ($N=0.025 \text{ s}^{-2}$)

OH: $F_m = 150 - 300 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$

O₂: $F_m = 40 - 60 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$

21 June 2014

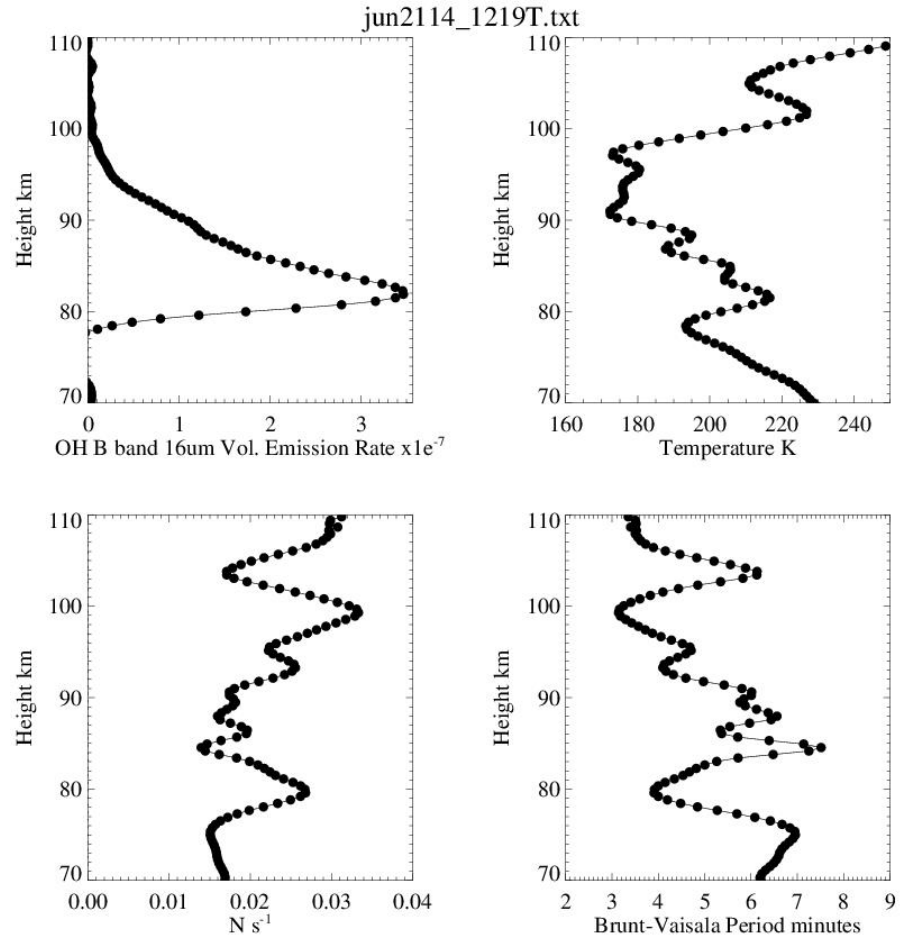


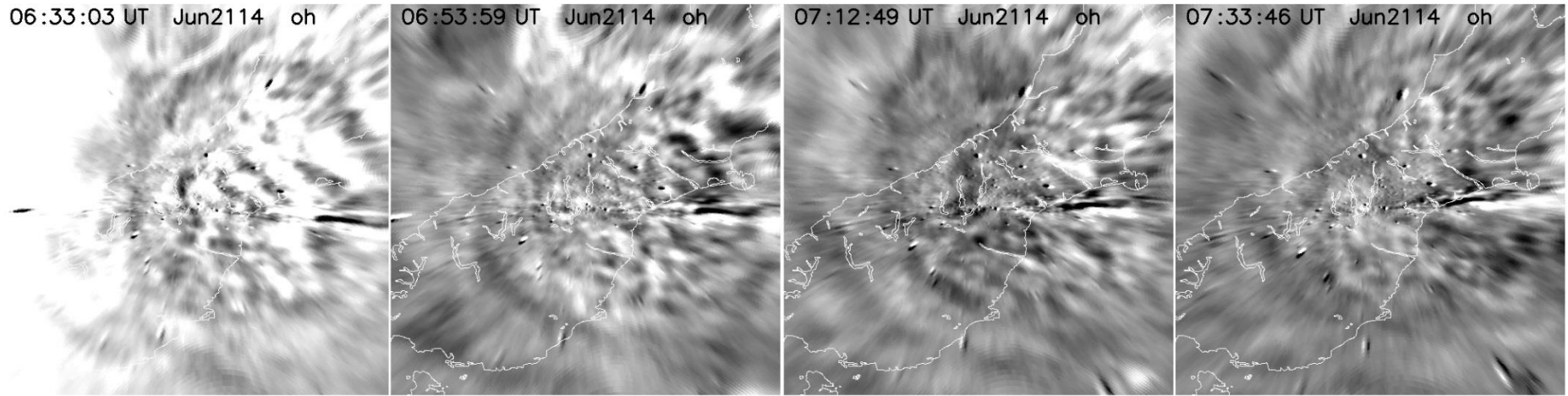
Lauder: $c_{\text{obs}} = 2.7 \pm 0.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
 $\lambda_h = 48 \text{ km}$
 $I/I_0 = 8\text{-}10\%$

OH layer $\sim 82 \text{ km}$ – lower than nominal altitude.

SABER overpass at 12:19UT (range 225 km)

OH emission and temperature profiles \rightarrow



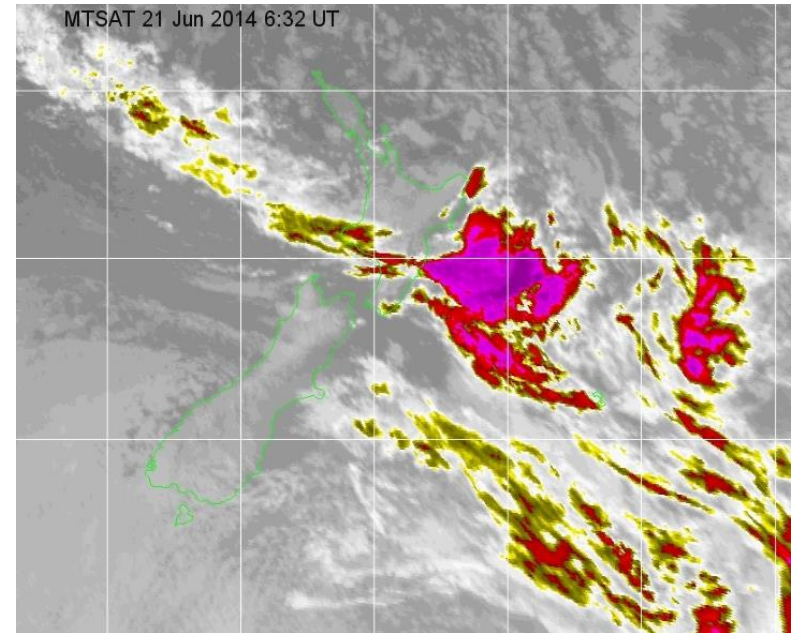


OH/O₂ phase: $\lambda_z = 56$ km. Upward propagating.

Observed at MJ and Lauder

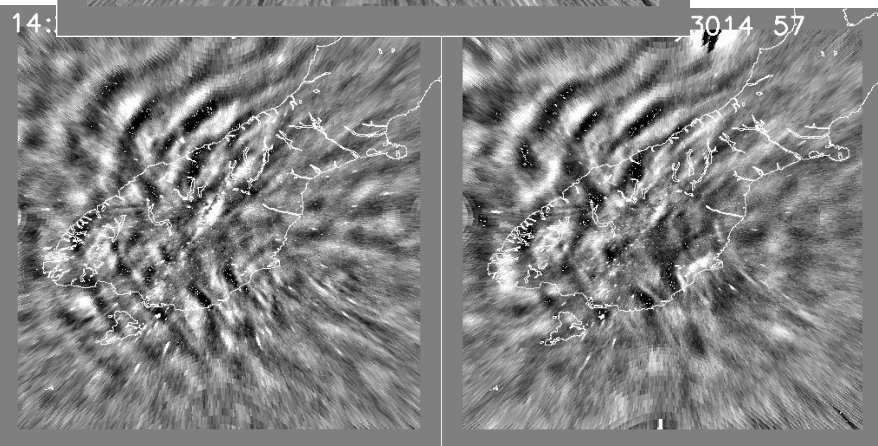
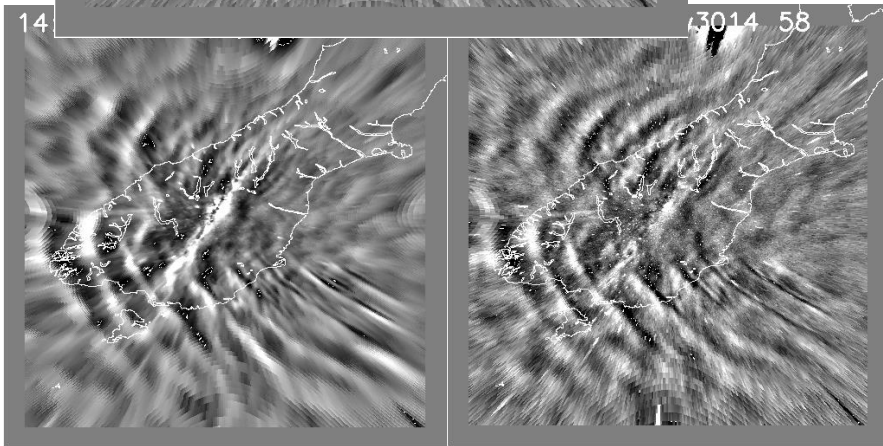
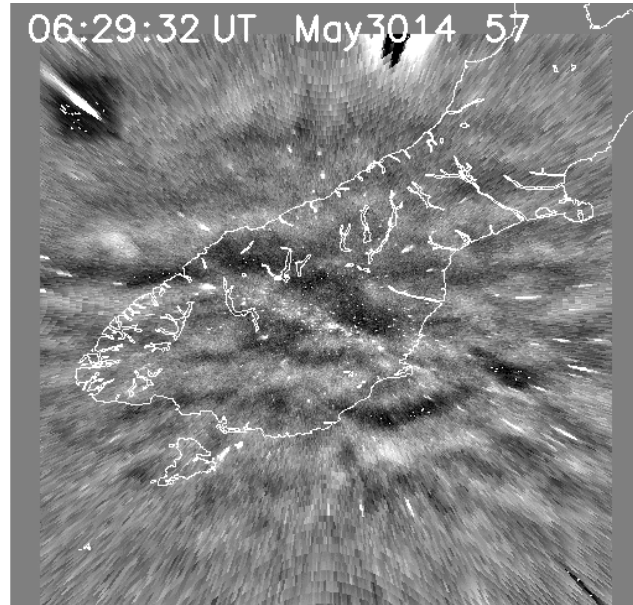
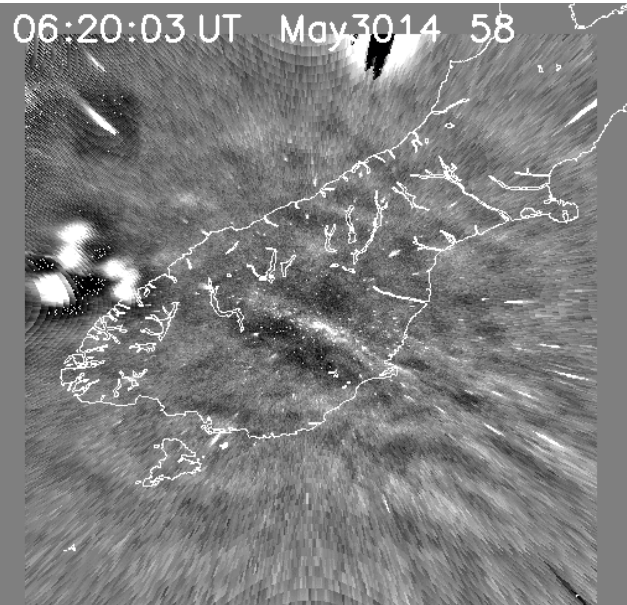
OH: $\lambda_h = 98.7 \pm 4.7$ km $v_{\text{obs}} = 48.0 \pm 6.8$ ms⁻¹
 $I/I_0 = 1\text{-}2\%$ $F_m = 10\text{-}20$ m²s⁻²

O₂: $\lambda_h = 107.8 \pm 12.6$ km $v_{\text{obs}} = 52.4 \pm 3.2$ ms⁻¹
 $I/I_0 = 1\text{-}2\%$ $F_m = 15$ m²s⁻²



30 May 2014

Large-scale standing mountain wave breaking



OH 80-85 km

Na 90 km

O₂ 94 km

O(¹S) 96 km

Small-scale OH waves: $\lambda_h = 20 \pm 2$ km $I/I_0 = 3-5\%$

Large-scale OH waves: $\lambda_h = 51 \pm 2$ km $I/I_0 = 3-17\%$

$F_E = 15 - 45$ Wm⁻² ($\lambda_z = 13$ km, $N=0.025$ s⁻²)

$F_M = 55 - 180$ m²s⁻²

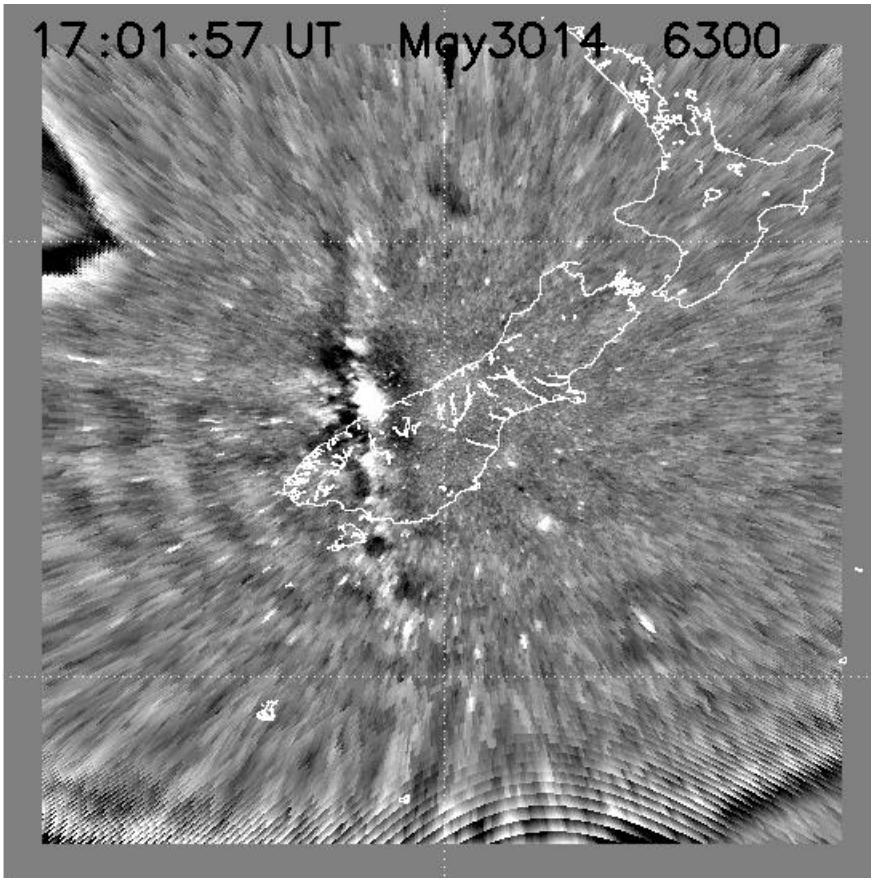
Large-scale O(¹S) waves: $\lambda_h = 43 \pm 4$ km $I/I_0 = 3-18\%$

$F_E = 5 - 80$ Wm⁻²

$F_M = 10 - 345$ m²s⁻²

30 May 2014

Evidence of dynamic coupling between the mesosphere ~100 km and thermosphere ~250 km



GW's in 630.0 nm emission in the thermosphere.
Altitude 250 km.

Propagating south-eastward.

$$c = 178 \pm 13 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_h = 157 \pm 8 \text{ km}$$

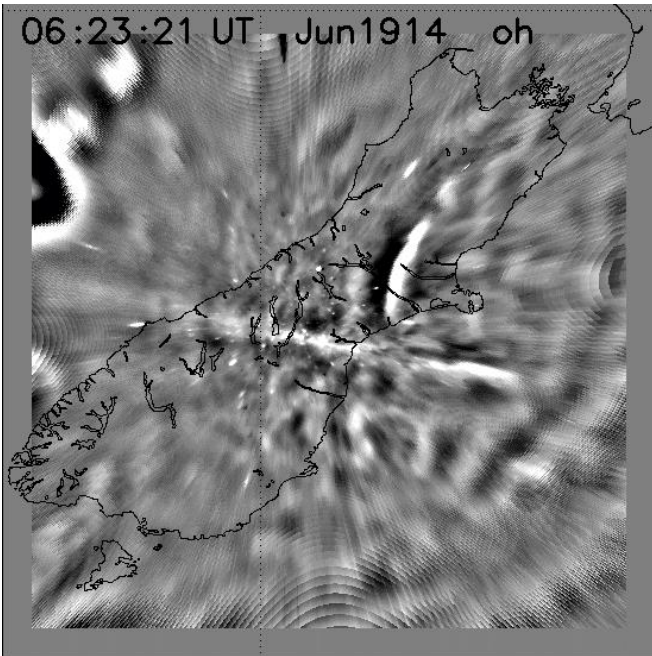
$$I/I_0 = 2.5\%$$

Secondary GW's.

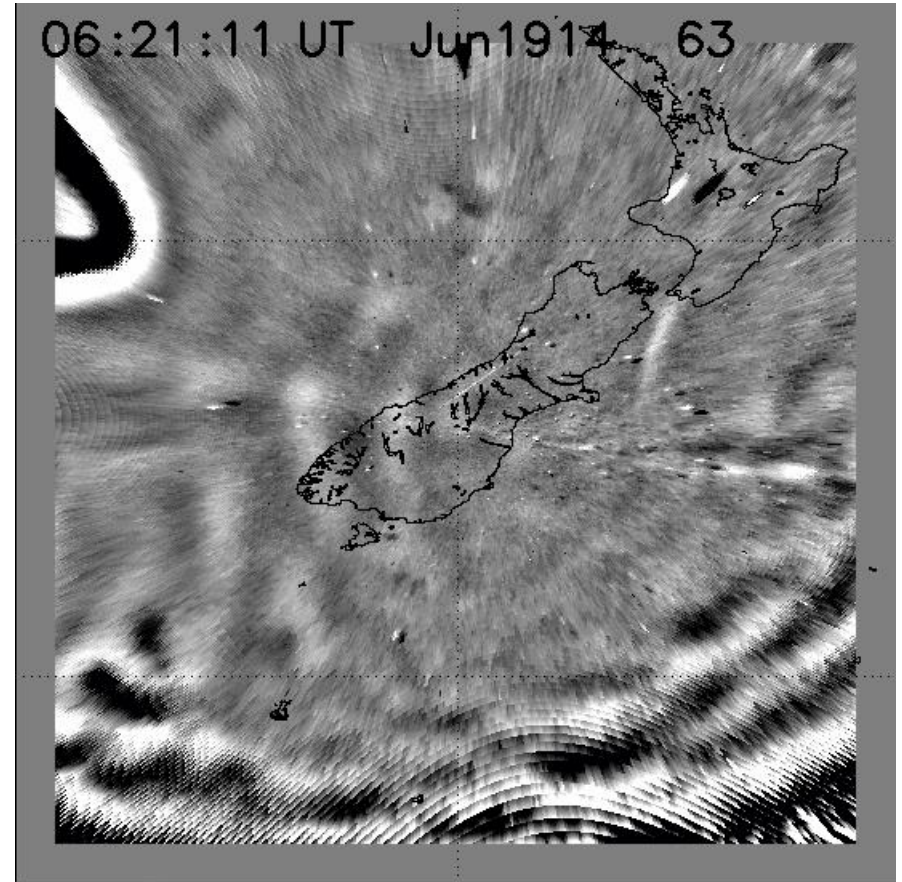
Similar to event reported by Smith et al. (2013).

19 June 2014 RF7

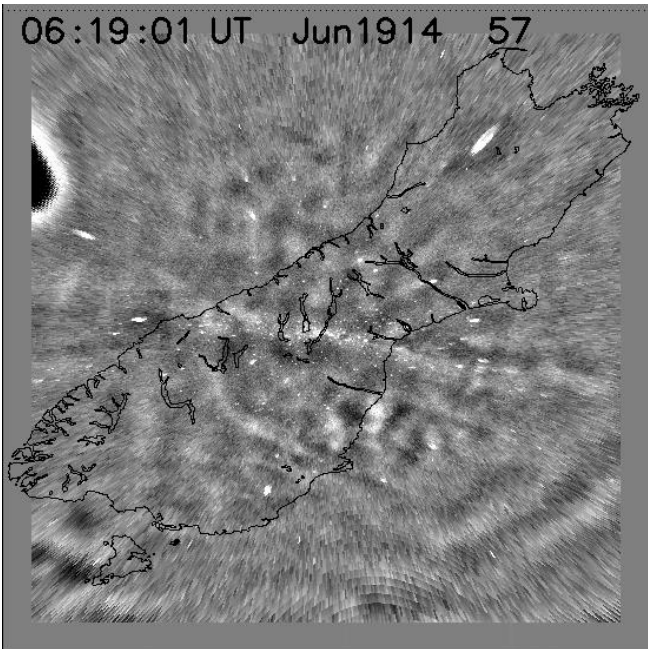
Further evidence of mountain wave-breaking with subsequent M-T coupling



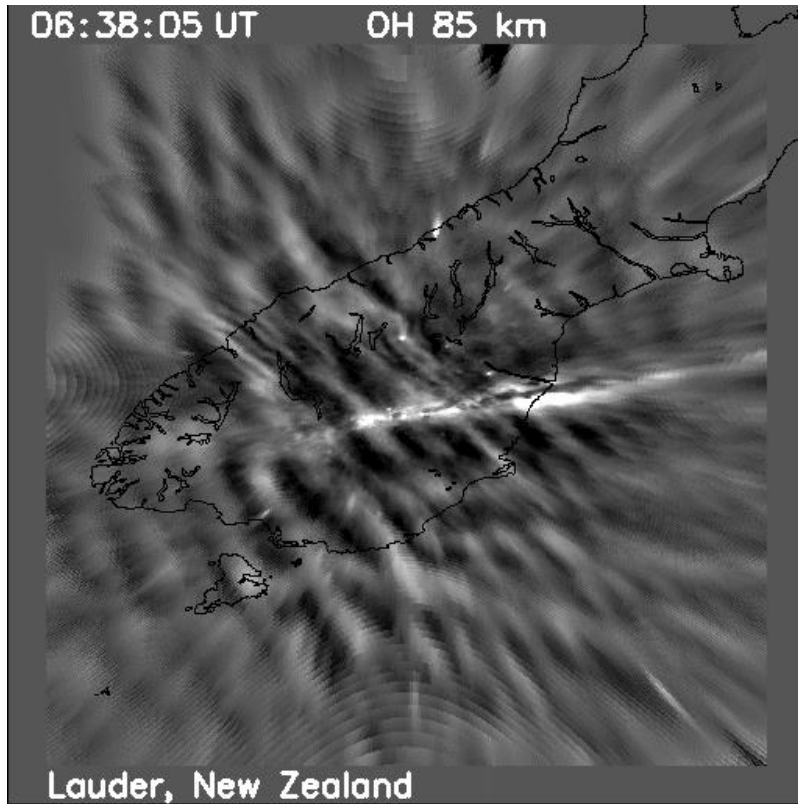
OH 87 km



O(¹D) 630.0 nm emission ~250 km altitude

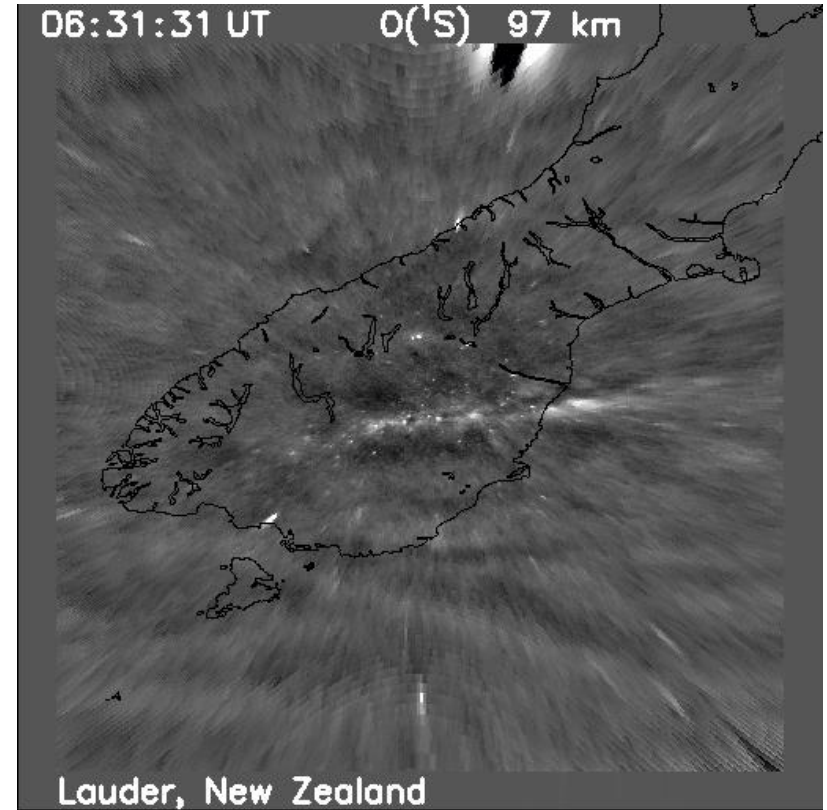


O(¹S) 557.7 nm 97 km

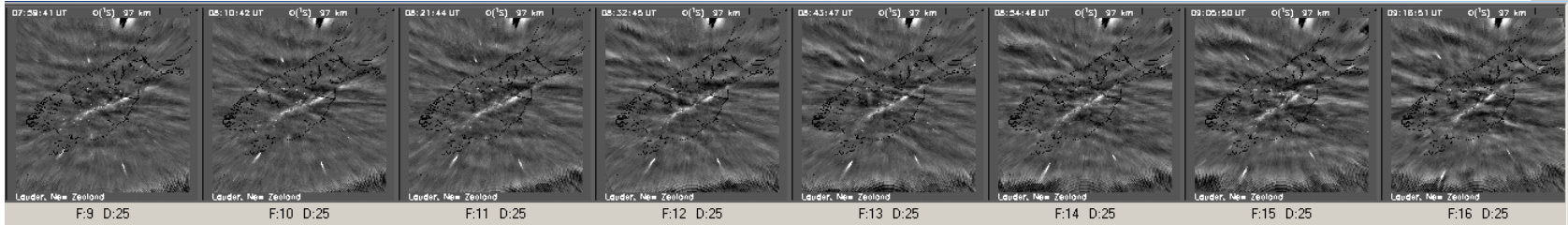


OH:
Slow-moving mountain waves propagating SW.
 $Az = 235^\circ$
 $c = 12.6 \pm 0.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$.
 $\lambda_h = 49.0 \pm 4.8 \text{ km}$.

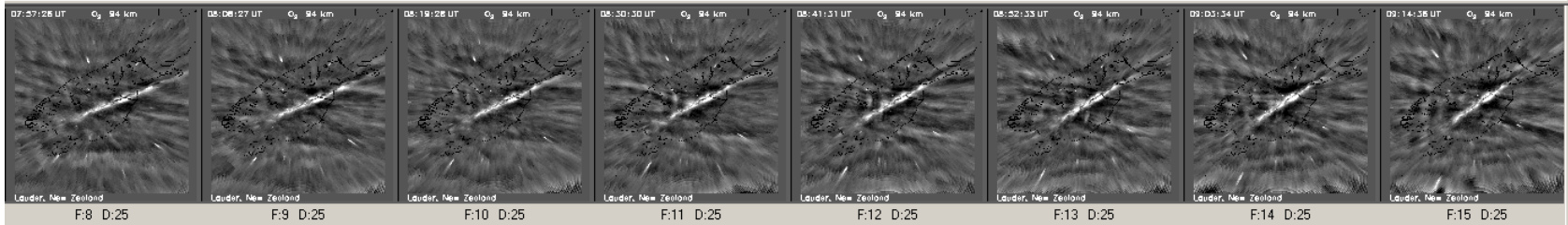
OH $\lambda_z = 40 - 87 \text{ km}$ (depending on OH/Na layer separation) OH at 84.5 km (SABER).



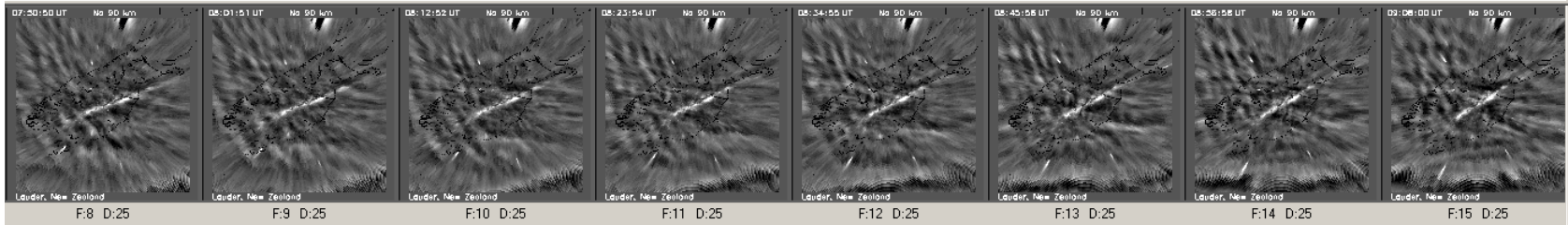
5577:
Less-defined, surge-like GW's propagating northwards.
 $Az = 7^\circ$
 $c = 42.0 \pm 5.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$.
 $\lambda_h = 49.8 \pm 8.0 \text{ km}$.



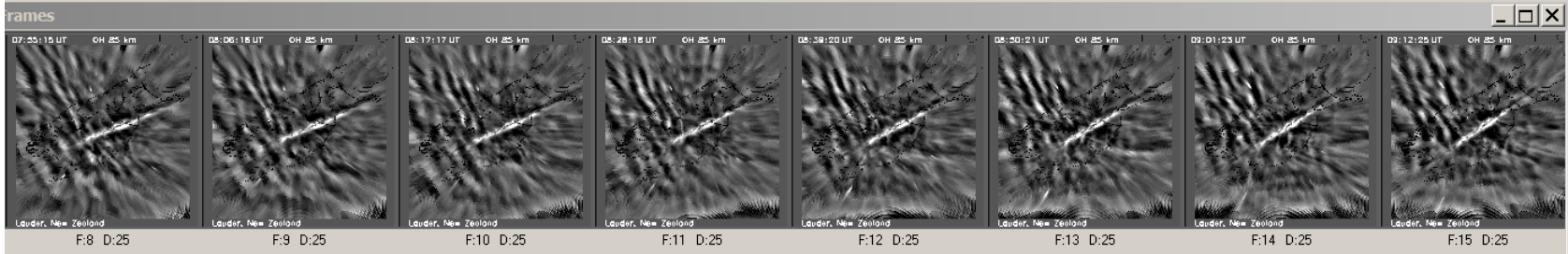
O(1S)
97 km



O2
94 km



Na
90 km

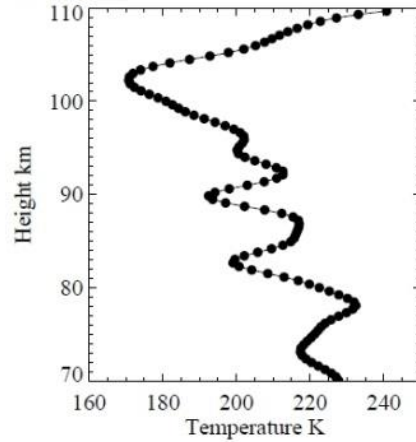
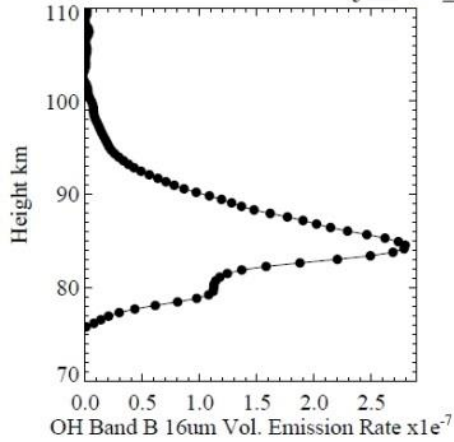


OH
85 km

OH: Slow-moving mountain waves propagating SW $\sim 13 \text{ ms}^{-1}$.

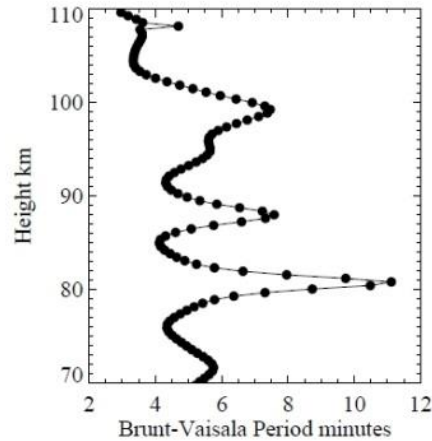
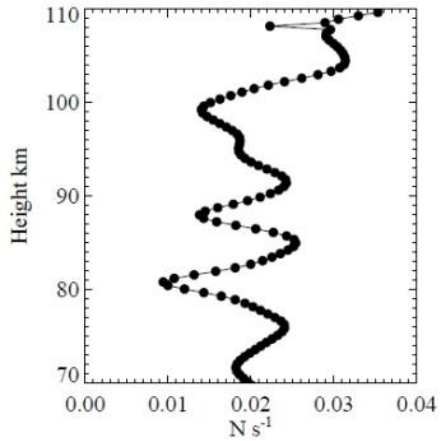
5577: Large-scale GW's propagating northwards $\sim 42 \text{ ms}^{-1}$.

jul1814_120939T.txt

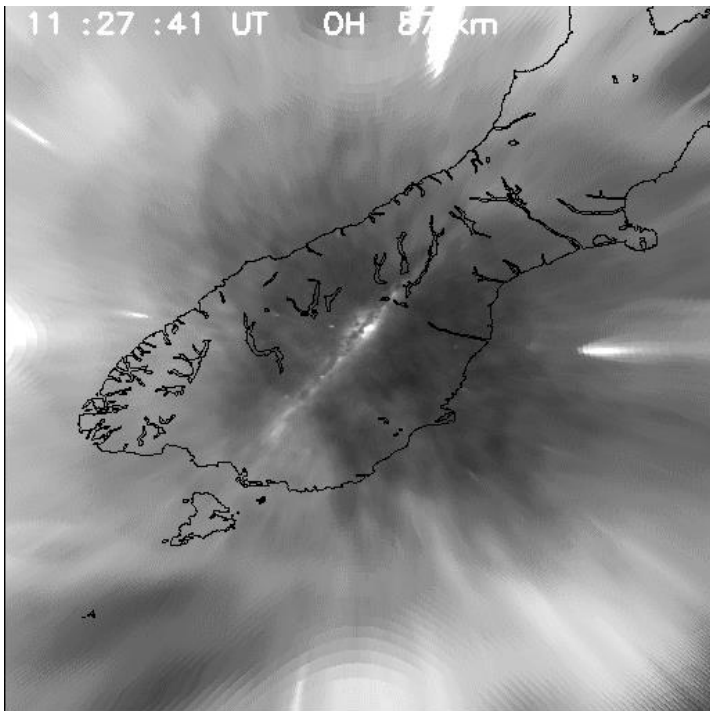


SABER overpass at 12:10UT (~1-2 hours later)
Range = 222 km.

OH emission and temperature profiles



Multi-scale gravity waves



←OH:

Small scale: 18 km

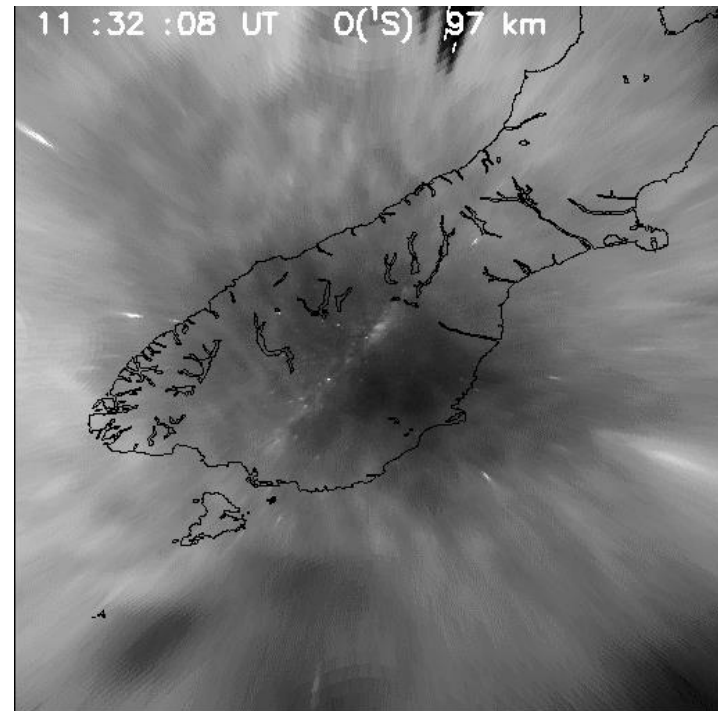
Large scale: 62 km

5577: →

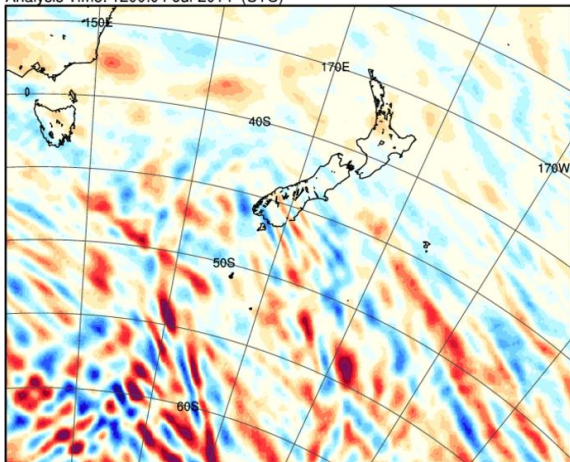
Large-scale: 99 km

Small-scale: 20 km

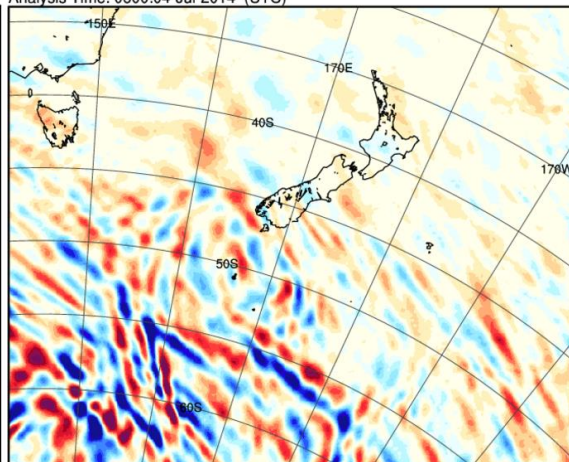
- atop larger-scale GW's



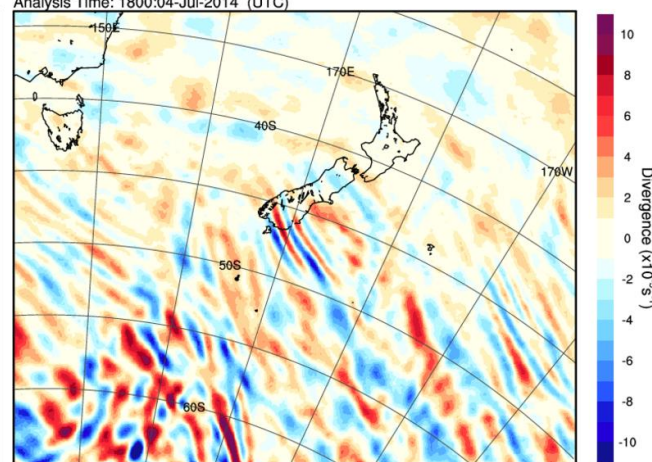
UKMO N768L70: Divergence ($\times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$) at 5 hPa
Analysis Time: 1200:04-Jul-2014 (UTC)



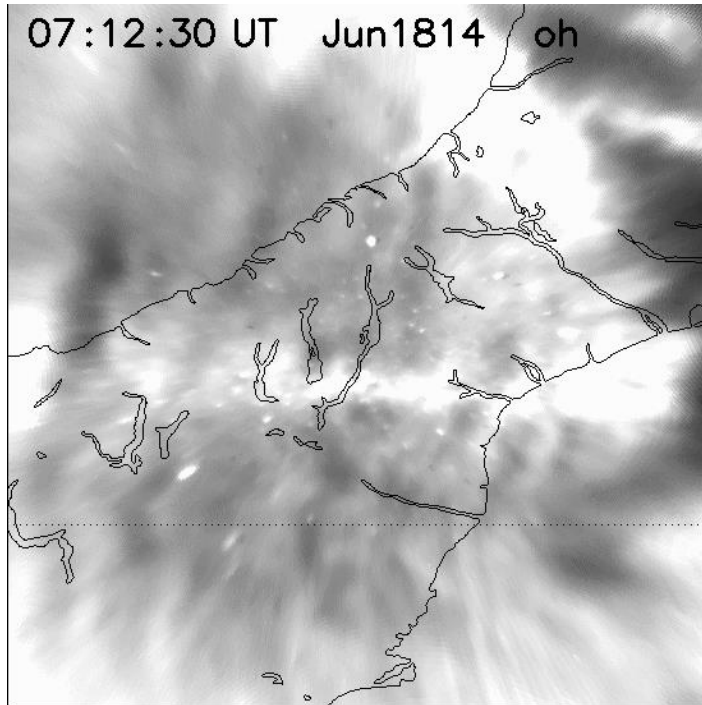
UKMO N768L70: Divergence ($\times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$) at 5 hPa
Analysis Time: 0600:04-Jul-2014 (UTC)



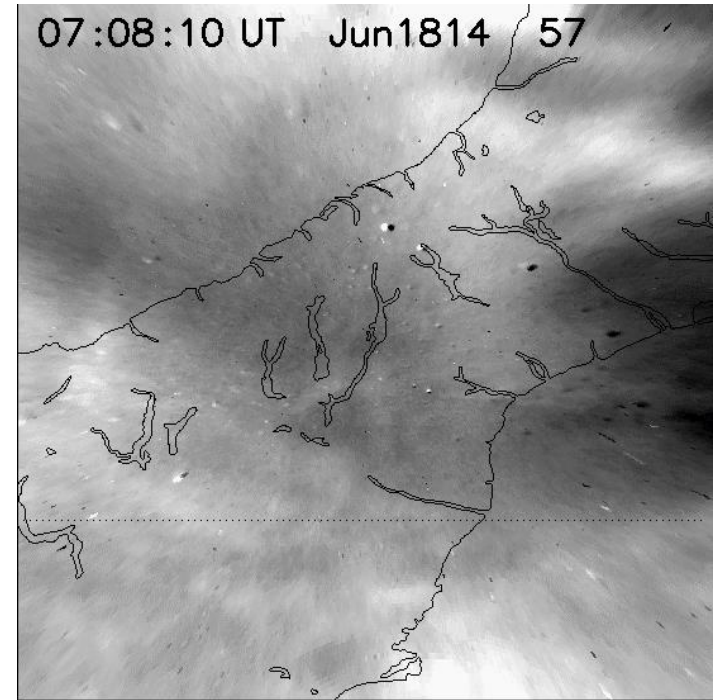
UKMO N768L70: Divergence ($\times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$) at 5 hPa
Analysis Time: 1800:04-Jul-2014 (UTC)



Small-scale 5577 wave activity is weaker and lags OH activity

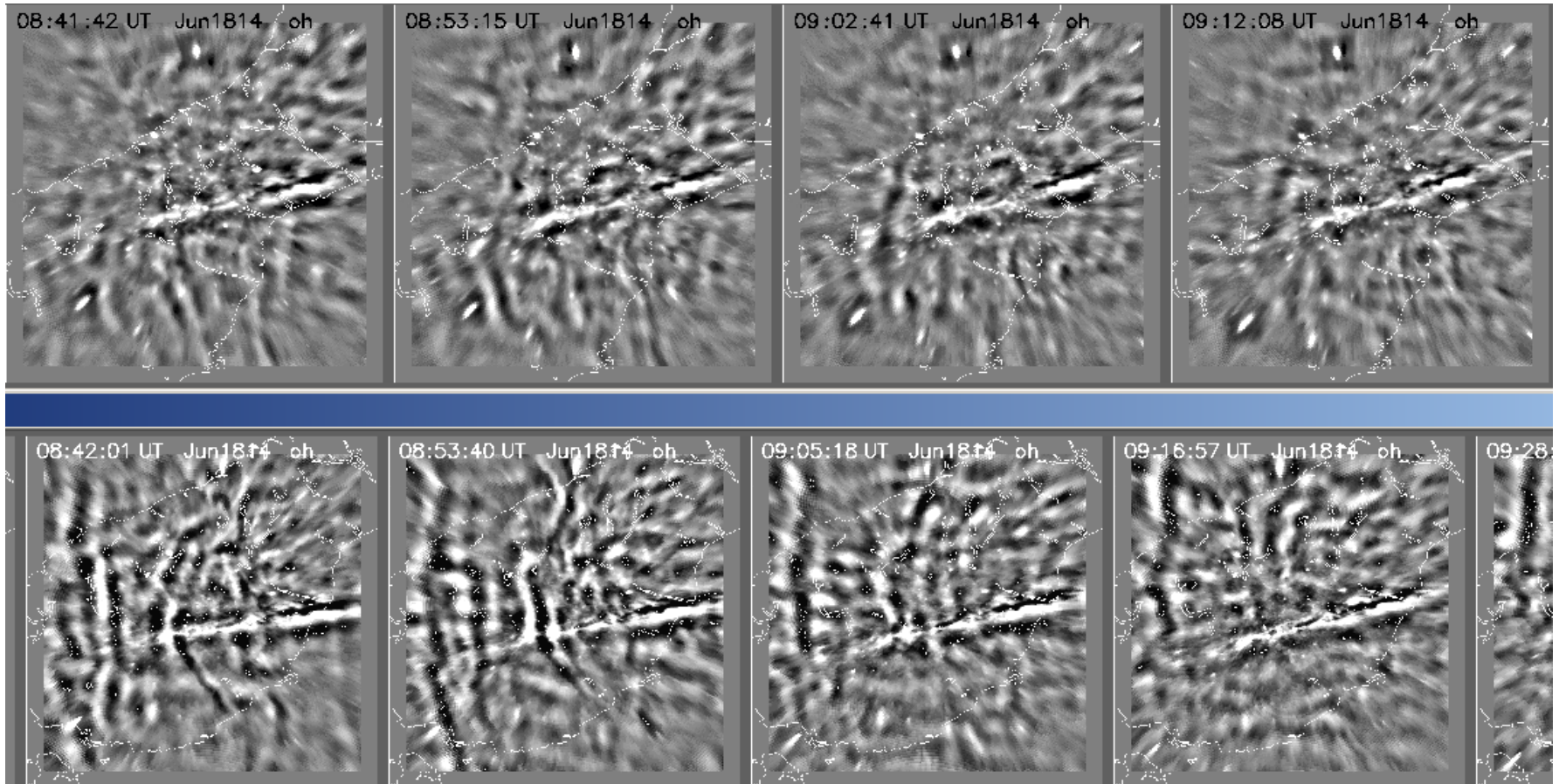


OH: $\lambda_h = 42 \pm 7$ km
 $I/I_0 = 10-15\%$

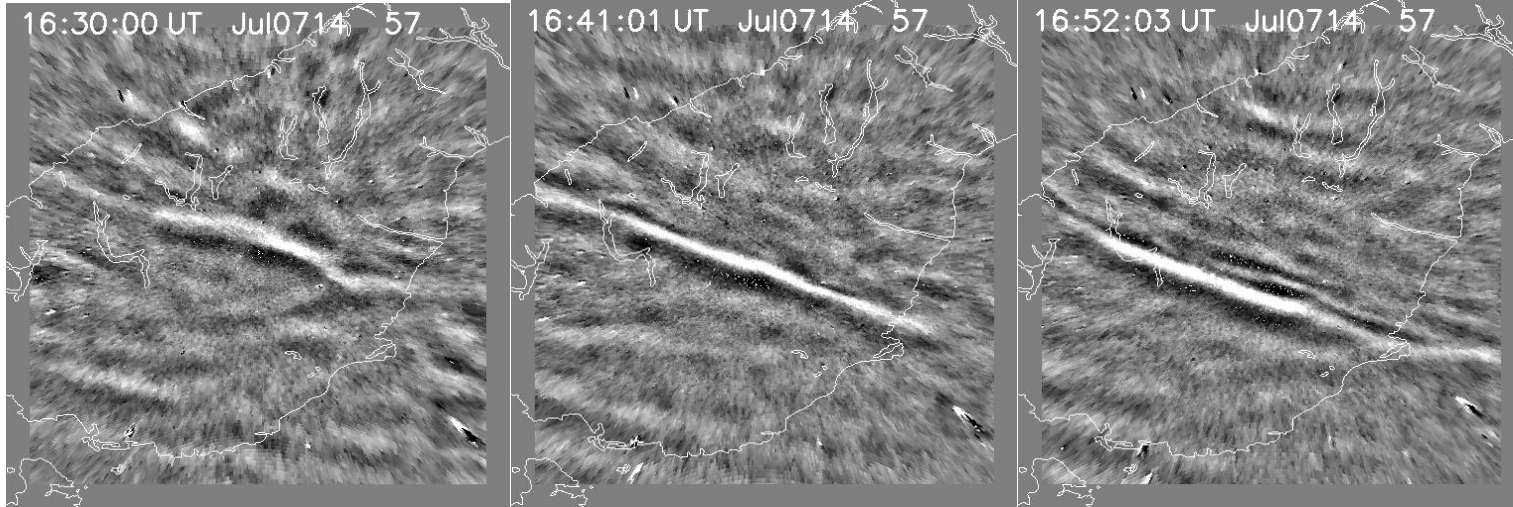


5577: $\lambda_h = 41 \pm 8$ km
 $I/I_0 = 10-18\%$

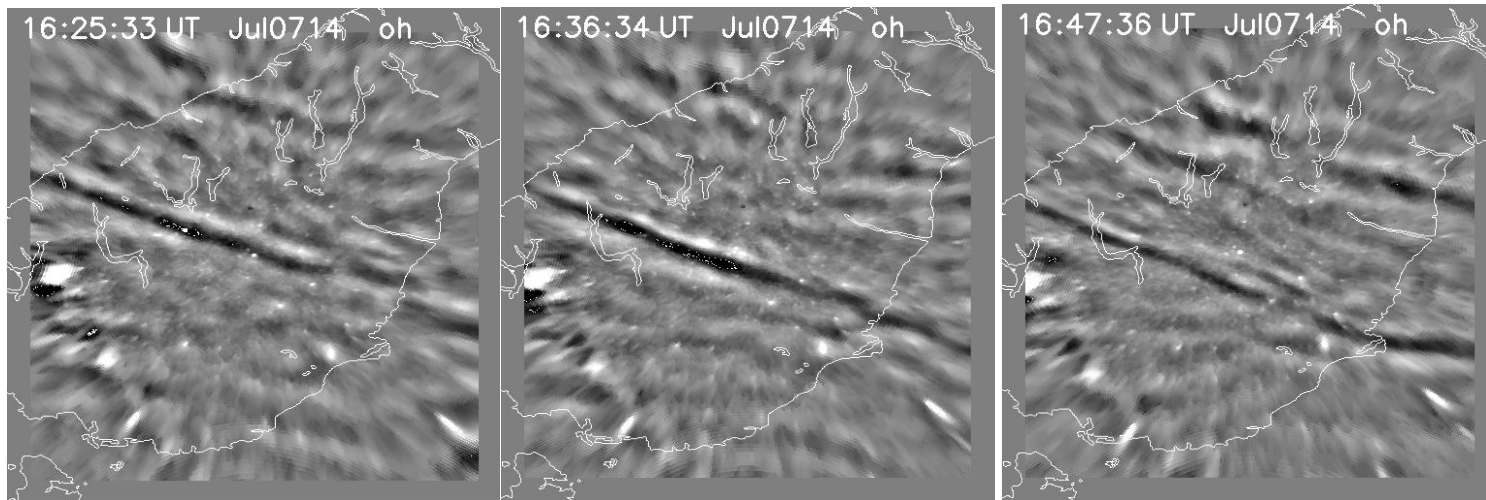
Geographical variations in GW activity - OH at Mt. John and Lauder



Frontal gravity wave, Soliton-like bore disturbance



5577 : $v=38 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ FWHM=6-9 km $\lambda_h=18 \text{ km}$ $I/I_0=14\text{-}20\%$



OH : $v=26 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ FWHM=7-9 km $\lambda_h=21 \text{ km}$ $I/I_0=12\text{-}19\%$

In Summary:

- 20 useable nights (14 of 26 RF nights).
- Many exhibit GW breaking with broad range of scale-sizes in the horizontal and vertical.
- Large momentum fluxes associated with GW events (FPI winds).
- Frequent complex vertical structures associated with GW event.
- Evidence of dynamic coupling between mesosphere (~100 km) and the thermosphere (~250 km) in the form of secondary GW's – 2-3 nights.

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- ***University of Washington:***
Gonzalo Hernandez and Michael McCarthy (FPI wind & temperature data).