

Global-scale Observations of the Limb and Disk (GOLD)

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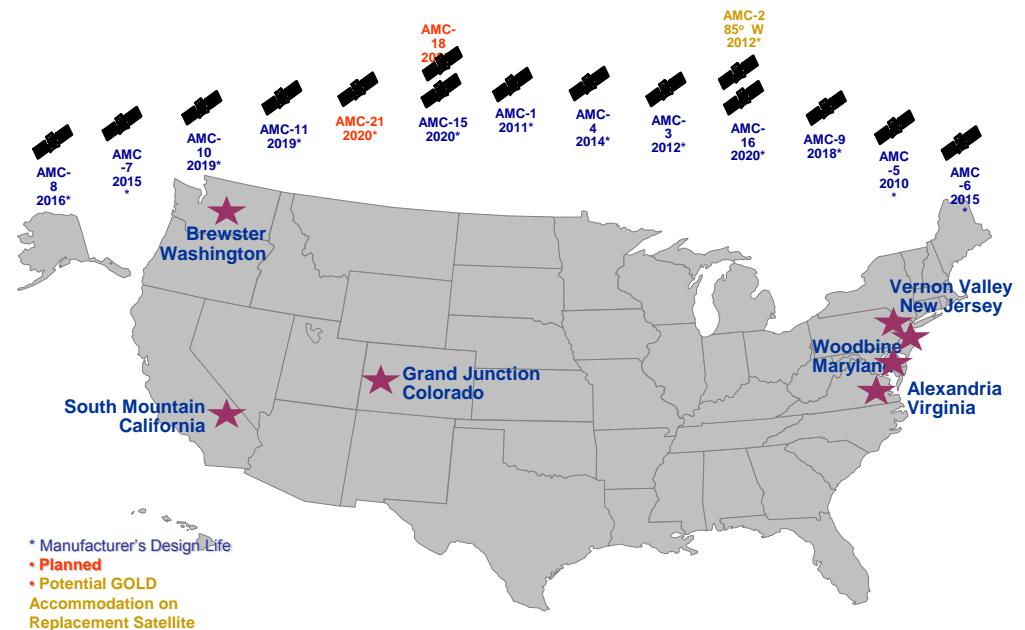
NCAR

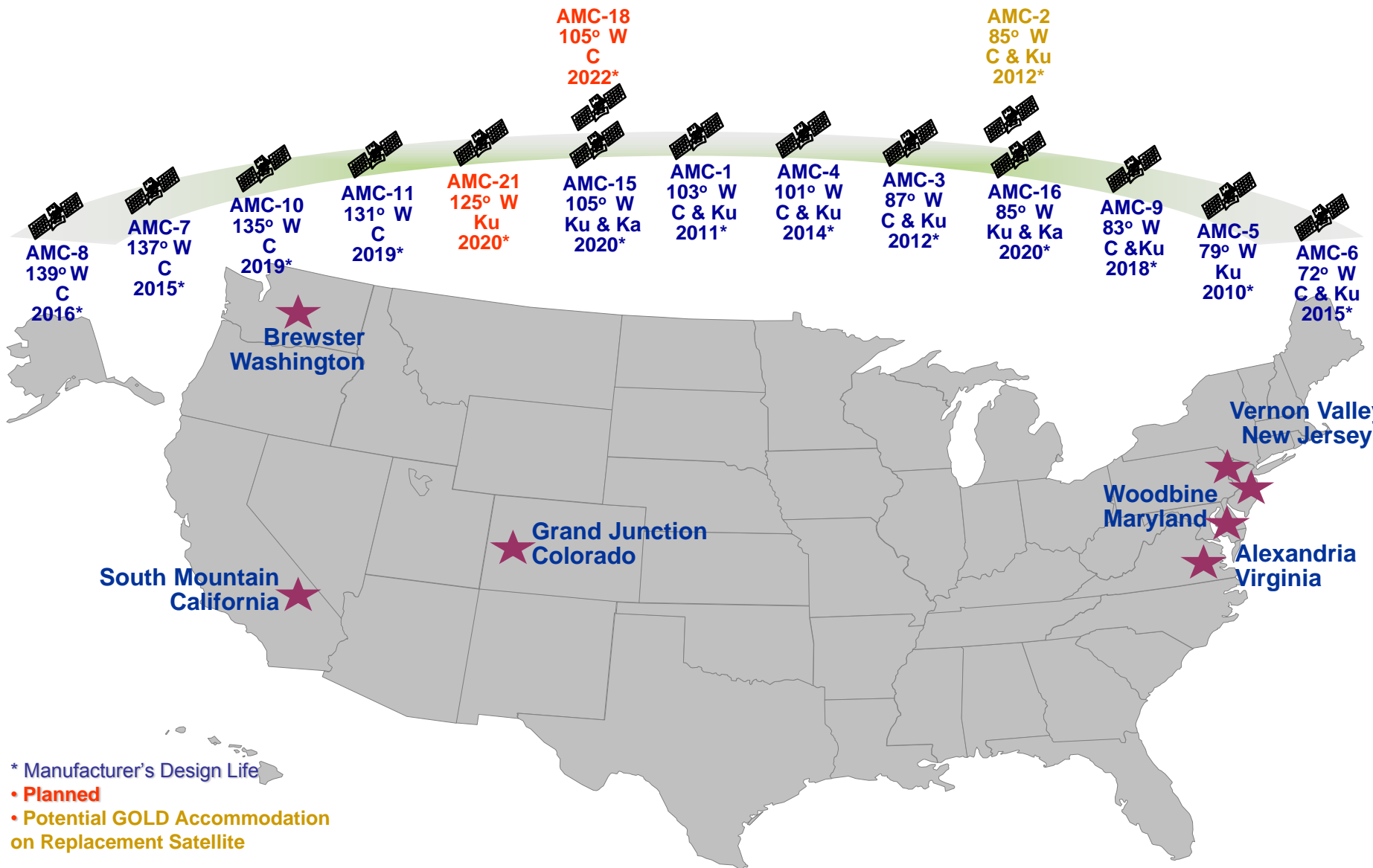


GOLD – Global-scale Observations of the Limb and Disk

GOLD Mission

- Mission Of Opportunity proposed in response to RBSP AO
- Chosen for competitive Phase A study
- Approach
 - Fly in geostationary orbit on commercial satellite (right)
 - Continuous coverage over Americas
 - Launch in 2012 on second in series of satellites



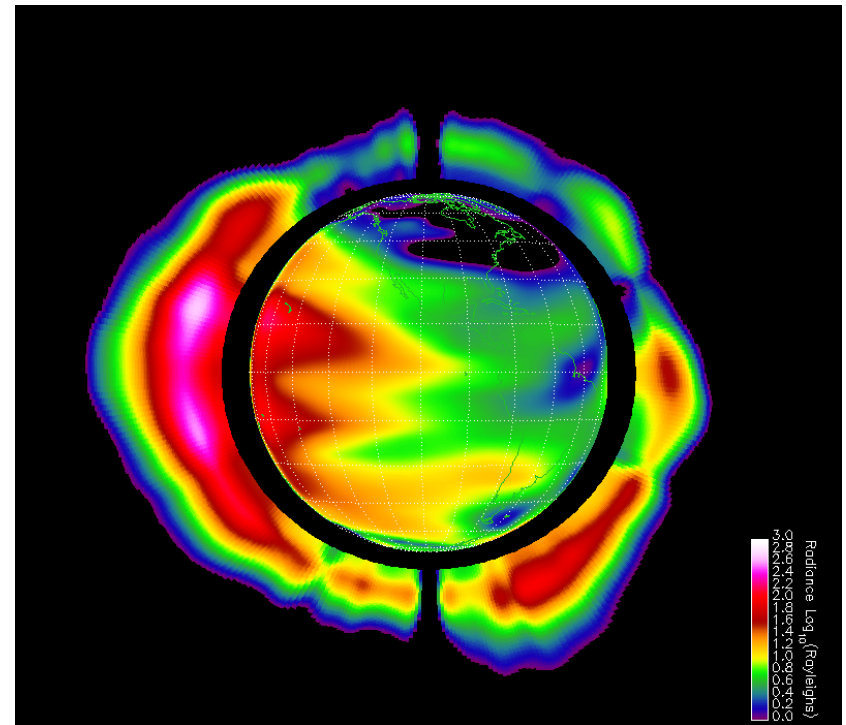


GOLD – Global-scale Observations of the Limb and Disk

GOLD Science

- What is the global-scale response of the thermosphere and ionosphere to geomagnetic forcing?
- What is the global-scale response of the thermosphere and ionosphere to changing EUV radiation?
- What are the solar & geospace causes of small-scale ionospheric density irregularities?
- What are the global-scale tidal amplitude and phase variations?

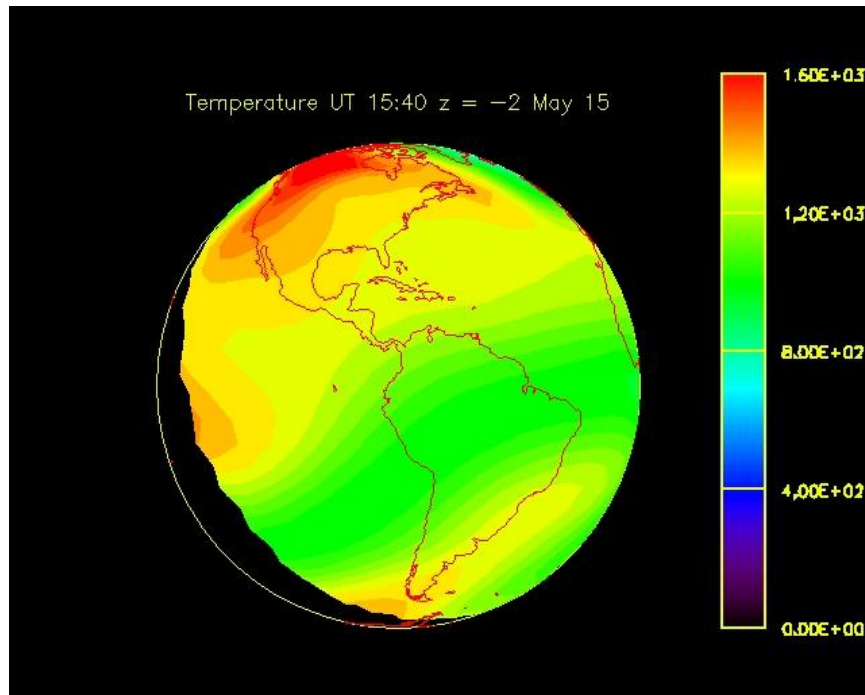
OI 135.6 nm (simulated)



Disk & limb at local midnight from GEO during 2003 Halloween storm.

GOLD – Global-scale Observations of the Limb and Disk

Neutral Temperatures/Densities on Disk



Calculations from CISM-CMIT model for ~170 km during May 1997 storm.

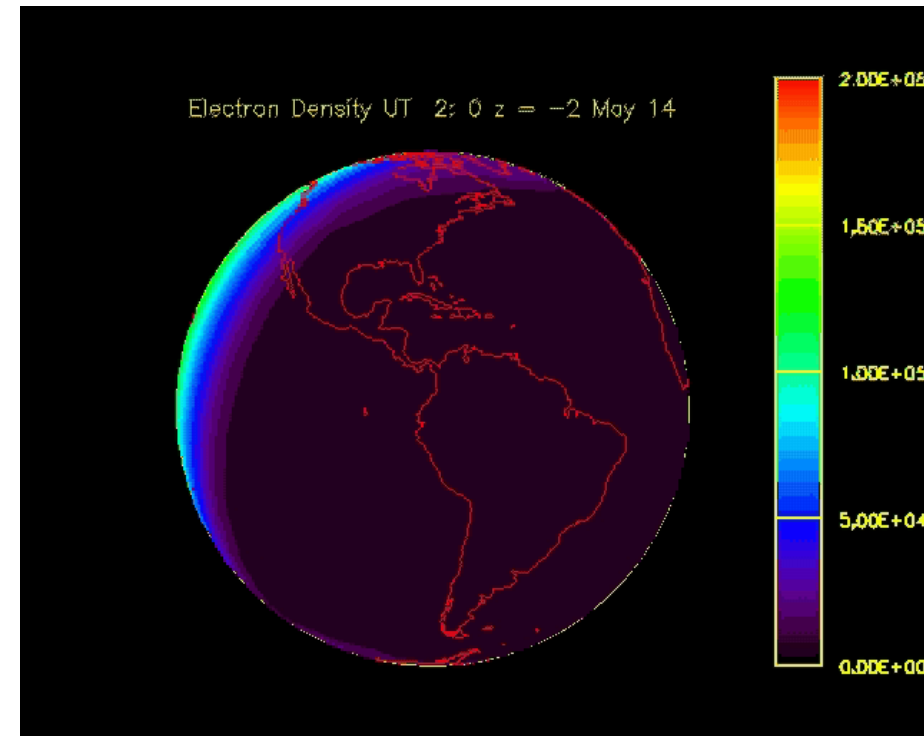
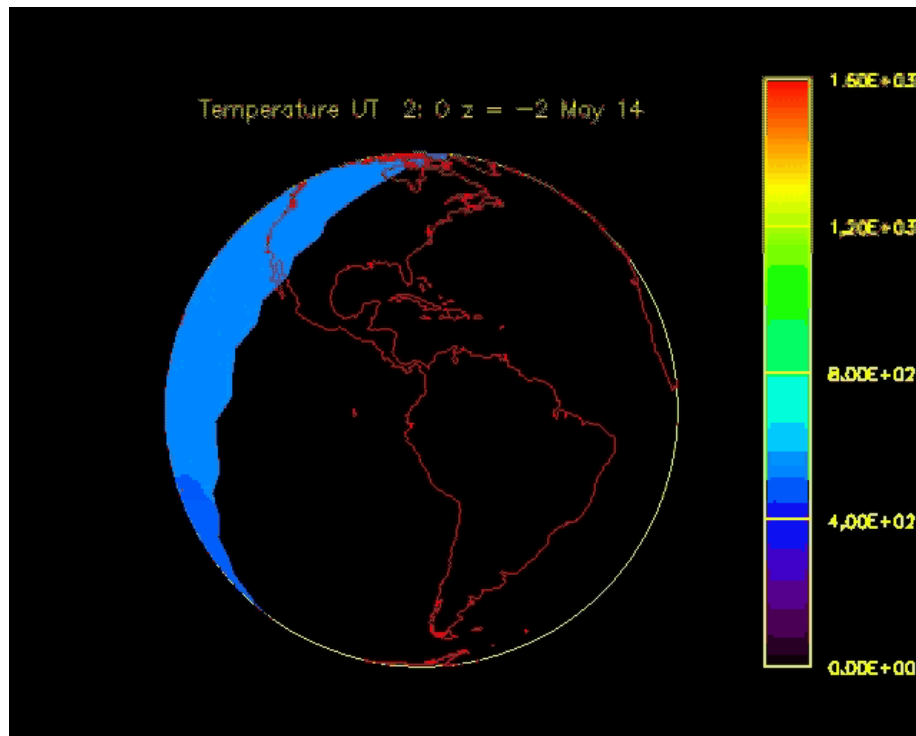
GOLD Observations

- First observations of global-scale temperatures in thermosphere
- Observations of O/N₂ ratios during day
- O₂ density profiles
- Real time observations for Space Weather
- First global-scale observations of changes in thermosphere-ionosphere from a geographic region throughout day (one hour interruption at midnight)

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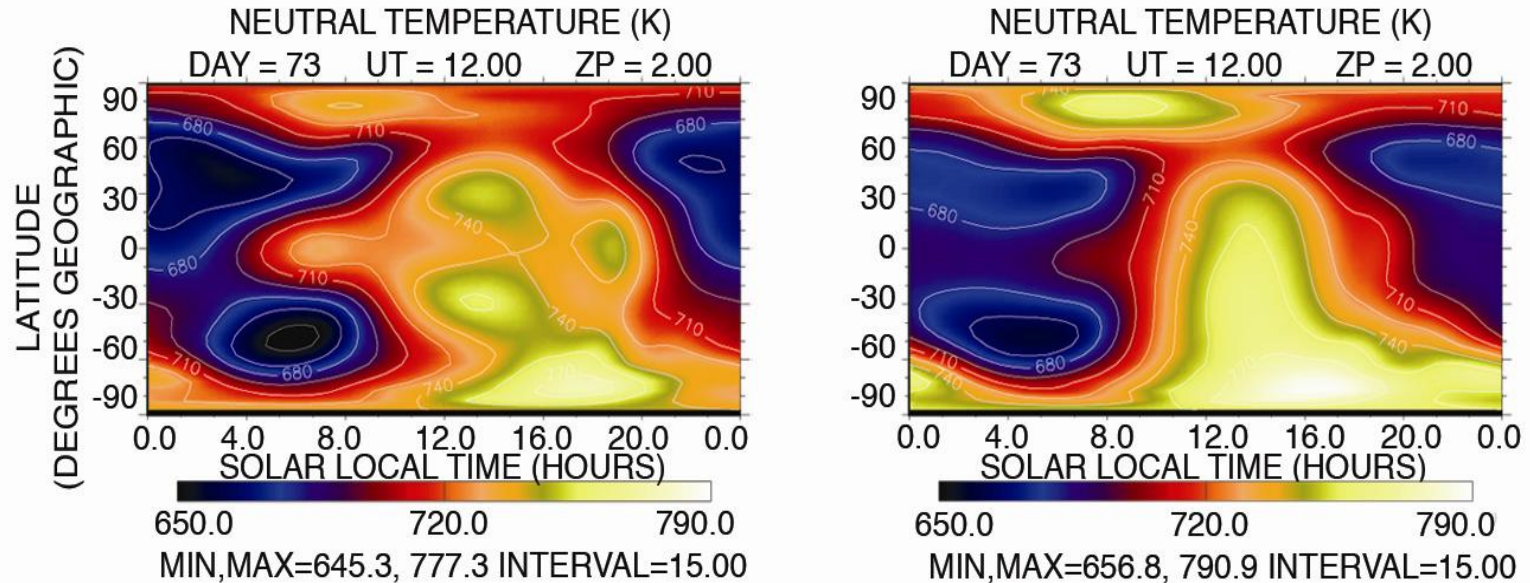
Neutral Temperatures/Densities on Disk

Electron Densities



Calculations from CISM-CMIT model for ~170 km
(not F region peak) during May 14-16, 1997.

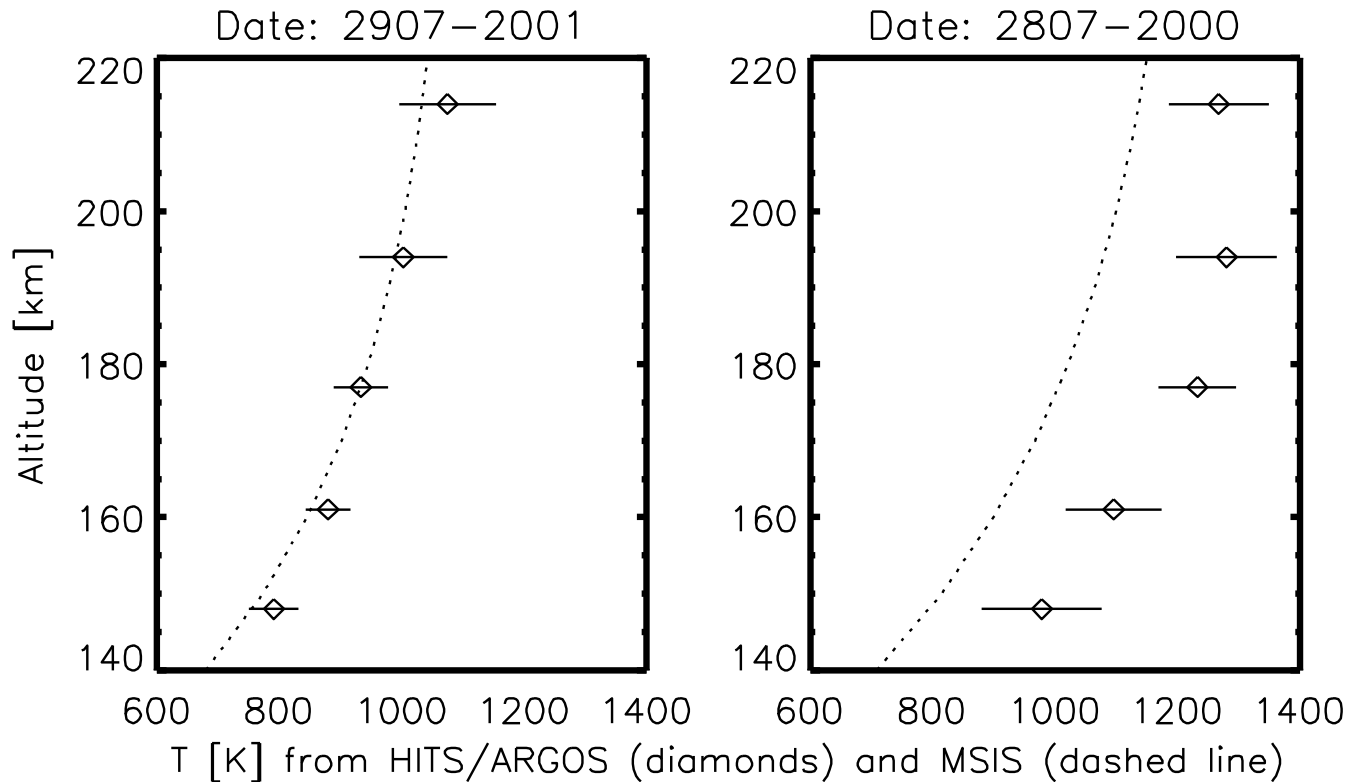
Global-scale Temperatures Reveal Tidal Amplitudes and Phases



Simulated temperatures on a constant-pressure surface (~150 km mean altitude) with (on left) and without upward-propagating migrating semidiurnal tides at the lower boundary (97 km). The difference between the two figures represents the migrating semidiurnal tidal effects. Peak differences are 30K.

- Need temperatures in lower thermosphere

Remote Sensing of Temperatures in Lower Thermosphere

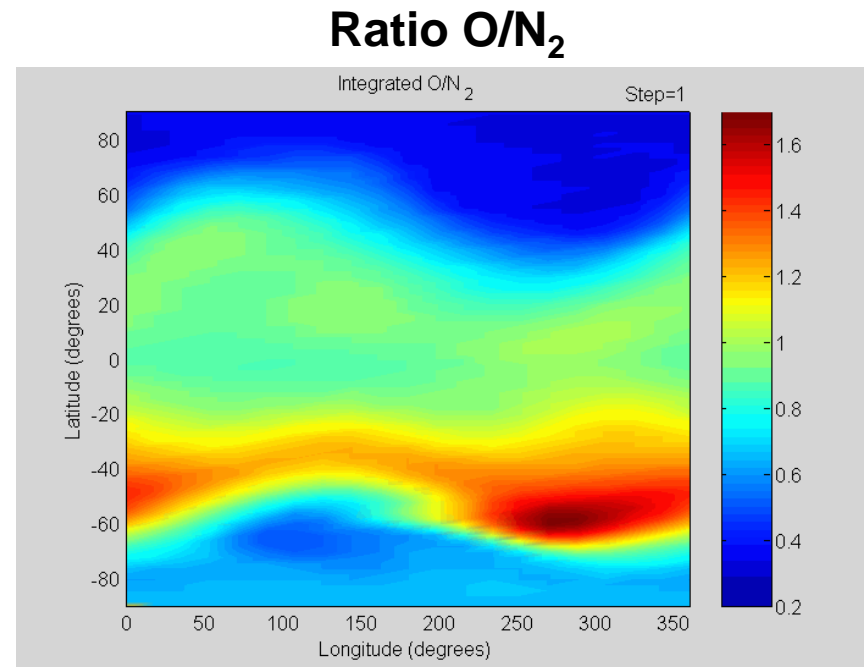


Comparison of MSIS temperature profile (calculated using F10.7) and temperatures measured using N₂ observations from the ARGOS satellite (29 July 2001 and 28 July 2000) in the lower thermosphere. (Aksnes et al., GRL, 2006)

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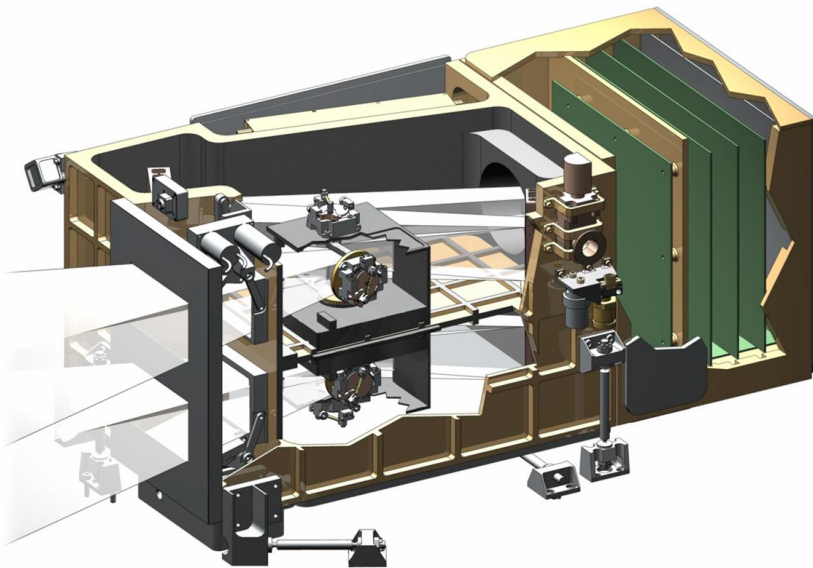
GOLD Measurements

- On the disk:
 - Global-scale neutral temperatures (near 150 km)
 - O/N_2 column density ratios
 - Electron density variations in latitude and longitude
 - Auroral locations & conductivities (storm time)
- On the limb:
 - O_2 density profiles from 150-240 km (day and night) by stellar occultation.
 - Daytime O emission profiles
 - Nighttime electron densities



CTIPe calculations of O/N_2 column density ratio (above 160 km) during April 17, 2002 storm

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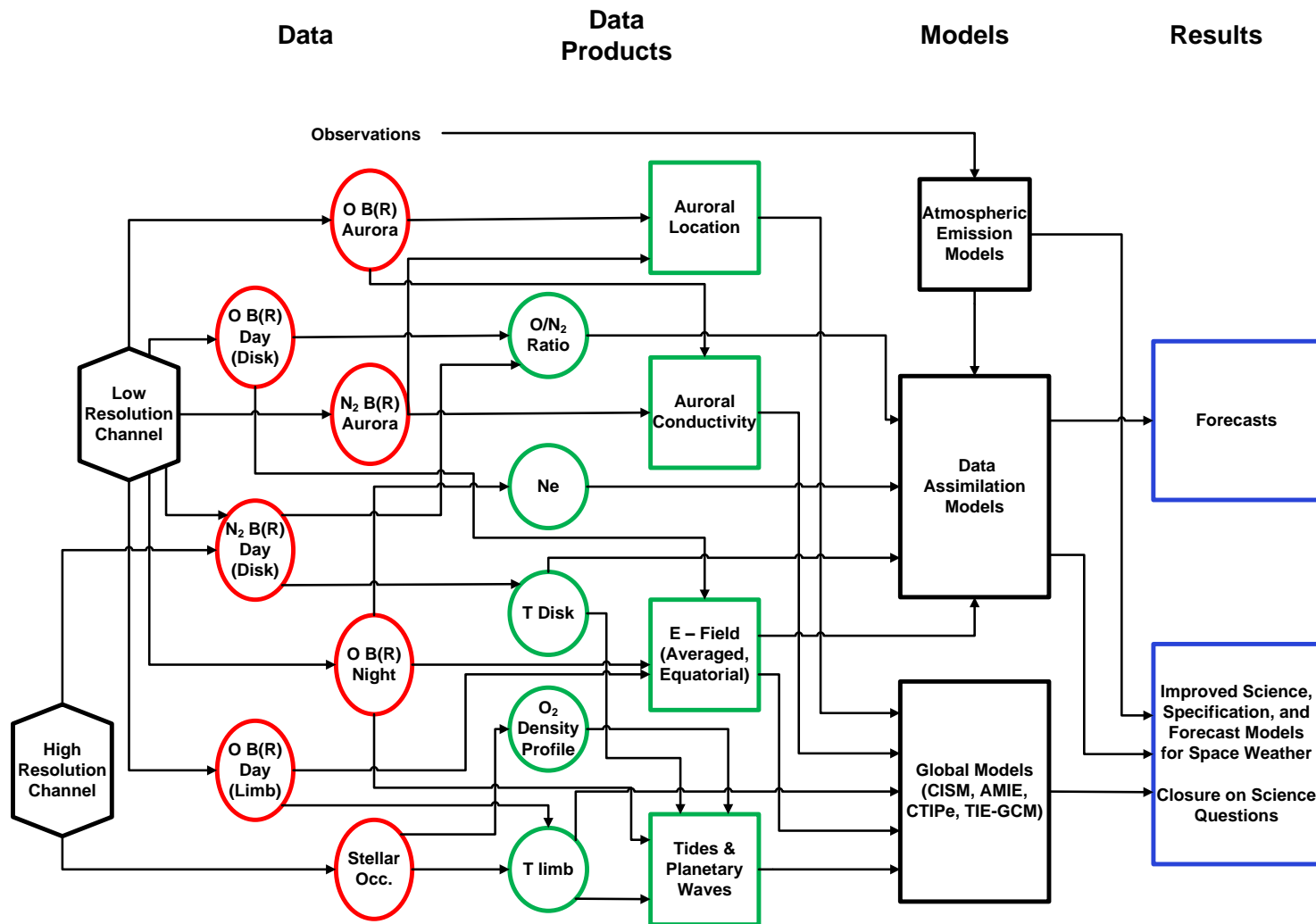


GOLD Instrument Concept

GOLD Instrument

- **Low Spectral Resolution Channel**
Disk Imaging & Limb Altitude Profiles
 - 130-170 nm spectral range
 - 1 nm spectral resolution
 - 30 min. cadence (15 min. likely)
 - 100 (50) km disk, 30 km limb res.
- **High Spectral Resolution Channel**
Disk Imaging
 - 140-165 nm spectral range
 - 0.1 nm spectral resolution
 - 30 min. cadence
Stellar Occultation
 - 140-165 nm spectral range
 - 1 nm x 8 km resolution

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Summary

- **“What we see depends on how we look – instruments and analysis define our perspective.” - John Foster**
- **Observations of large scale variations of temperatures throughout day will provide us a new perspective on the ionosphere and thermosphere**
- **IT Storm Probes observations would complement & significantly increase benefits of imaging data**