

[EE] Evening Poster | P (Space and Planetary Sciences) | P-EM Solar-Terrestrial Sciences, Space Electromagnetism & Space Environment

## [P-EM10]Coupling Processes in the Atmosphere-Ionosphere System

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Vertical coupling mechanisms throughout the whole atmosphere are critical to understanding the near Earth space environment, as well as its sensitivity to the solar, geomagnetic, and atmospheric drivers. This international session focuses on physical/chemical processes occurring in the mesosphere, thermosphere, and ionosphere (MTI) from both the poles to the equatorial region. Both quiet and disturbed states in response to lower atmospheric forcing or solar forcing are important for understanding the MTI system and its coupling to other regions. We invite presentations of observations and observational concepts with ground-based and/or space-borne instruments, theoretical studies, numerical simulations, and development of data analysis systems for various kinds of temporal and spatial variations in MTI system.

## [PEM10-P13]Investigating unseasonable equatorial plasma bubbles over South-East Asia

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In the post-sunset equatorial ionosphere the Generalised Rayleigh-Taylor (R-T) instability causes small-scale plasma irregularities to increase in size, generating large scale plasma depletions called Equatorial Plasma Bubbles (EPB). Diffractive scattering caused by these EPBs can cause scintillation of Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) signals. Space weather agencies around the world recognise the need for accurate forecasting of EPBs. However, there are currently no global scintillation forecasts freely available for GNSS users.

The climatology of EPBs is relatively well understood and has been shown to correlate well with the strength of the Pre-Reversal Enhancement (PRE) of the zonal electric field. Longitudinal gradients in the electron density across the day-night terminator control the strength of the PRE. These gradients are reduced when the ionospheric plasma can flow from the sunlit ionosphere into the post-sunset ionosphere, which requires a large angle between the magnetic field and the day-night terminator. The longitudinal and seasonal variations in the EPBs are relatively well explained in terms of this angle. However, the ability to provide accurate forecasts requires an understanding of the day-to-day variability of EPB occurrence.

It has been shown that the presence of post sunset EPBs depends on the amplitude of the initial ‘seed’ perturbations, the RT growth rate, and the number of e-folding periods over the RT growth time. Analysis of unseasonable EPB events provides insight into the ionospheric and space weather conditions that provide this daily variability. This work focusses on one of a number of unseasonable EPB events over South-East Asia that occurred in July 2014. This event was observed in the COSMIC S4 index and as Spread F in ionograms obtained from Sanya, China. Ionosonde data from Bac Lieu and Cebu show the upward plasma drift was small compared with typical values for EPB days. Solar wind data were obtained and used to categorise the

geomagnetic environment during the event and showed no clear indication that EPBs were likely. The presence of low latitude sporadic E is observed using the ionograms from Sanya and its potential effects on EPB growth and plasma destabilisation are analysed.