

RESPONSE LETTER TO REVIEWER #1

We thank the reviewer for taking the time to review our manuscript and provide important comments and suggestions. Please, see below our responses:

1) The short paper is devoted to validating the IRI 2016 model with ionosonde data collected over a single location, Santa Maria, in Brazil. Results are presented for three ionospheric parameters, foE, foF2 and hmF2. Studies of this nature are important in showing the performance of climatological models such as the IRI; and subsequently assist in their improvement. Data from Santa Maria will be very vital for the updating and improving the IRI model and I suggest that the authors/owners of this ionosonde make the data available to the scientific community. In this regard, I would like to suggest that the authors indicate where the data can be accessed or whether it is being sent to the GIRO database that collects data for all digisondes all over the world. Having said this, I think, the title should have been specific that the study is done over one location, aside from this, the reader may think that this is a regional analysis focusing on the entire Brazilian low-latitude.

Our response: We thank the reviewer for the interest in the Digisonde data collected in Santa Maria. The data are available to the scientific community. For access the numerical data in the DIDBase, the users have to install the SAOEXPLORER and create an account. Alternatively, the users may download the data upon registration at the Embrace webpage from INPE Space Weather Program in the following link: <http://www2.inpe.br/climaespacial/portal/en/> as indicated in the Acknowledgements. Regarding the title of our work, we agree with the Reviewer #1 and changed the title. In the present version the title is "Performance of the IRI-2016 over Santa Maria, a Brazilian low-latitude station located in the central region of the SAMA".

(2) The authors presented the performance of the IRI model using different hmF2 options and came up with a conclusion that the Shubin option estimates hmF2 better than the other options over SMK29. This is consistent with some studies carried out over other regions such as China. Statistical analyses was based on correlation coefficients and relative deviation (RD). In their discussion, the authors did not indicate quantitatively how their values compare with other studies at similar latitudes. I understand that their location is near SAMA. However, they should have compared their statistical values to other studies in other low latitude regions. Also other previous studies may be using different statistical parameters such as root mean square error which is simple to calculate for the sake of benchmarking the authors results with existing studies.

Our response: We thank the Reviewer #1 for these suggestions. We did not indicate quantitatively how our values are compared with other studies at similar latitudes because we understand that this comparison is not fair. The main reason is due to the absence of a geomagnetic anomaly in other regions (as mentioned by the Reviewer). In addition, other regions may have the features of the Equatorial Ionization Anomaly (EIA). Such characteristics impose large variabilities that there are no present over Santa Maria. Therefore, the best we can do is to compare our values qualitatively, as we did with the works Batista and Abdu (2004), Ezquer et al. (2008), and Liu et al. (2019), among others. Regarding the method, there are several approaches that we could follow to compare our results with other studies. We chose the correlation coefficients and the relative deviation, which we notice that are the most used by the scientific community.

In the entire paper, there are a number of language usage errors that should be corrected. Below are some comments that may be helpful:

1. The authors used the quiet time data in the analysis and the criterion used was “summation of Kp values less or equal to 24”. I wondered whether this had some references. Otherwise, wouldn't it be straightforward to for-example simply use $Kp \leq 2$?

Our response: We usually classify the quiet days considering that the three-hourly Kp value never exceeds a value of 3 over the entire day. Please, see below some references:

Moro et al. (2012), Ann. Geophys., 30, 1159–1168, doi:10.5194/angeo-30-1159-2012.

Denardini et al. (2018), Radio Science, 53, 288-302, doi: 10.1002/2017RS006477.

Denardini et al. (2018), Radio Science, 53, 379–393, doi: 10.1002/2018RS006540.

2. In line 75, there is a spelling error in “angle=-37 degrees”

Our response: We corrected it.

3. Line 140, the highest values during day-time hours between 13:00 UT -22:00 UT. According to the authors statement in the paper, this corresponds to 10:00 LT – 19:00 LT. It appears that the high values at 19:00 LT may be related to pre-reversal enhancement, and not necessarily to day-time hours?

Our response: We believe that these highest values are not related to the pre-reversal enhancement since Santa Maria is located at -30° . The previous studies over the Brazilian region (Abdu et al., 1981, doi:10.1029/JA086iA08p06836; Batista et al., 1986, J Geophys Res 91:12055–12064) have shown that the intensity of the pre-reversal enhancement is significant in the equatorial region. However, as Santa Maria is a transition region (low/mid-latitude), we attribute these highest values to the daytime dynamics. In the present version of the manuscript, we added this information.

4. In line 170 and elsewhere in the paper: The authors state “There is also pronounced hmF2 values between 300 km and 320 km ...”. I think this should be reworded. “pronounced” in what context?

Our response: The context is ‘more intense’ values. We changed the word ‘pronounced’ by ‘more intense’ in lines 171 and 173.

5. Subsections 3.1 and 3.2 can be combined and discussed at once as they deal with F2-region parameters. This will eliminate some repetitions in the narrative.

Our response: We thank the reviewer for this suggestion. We combined the Subsections 3.1 and 3.2 and it is ‘3.1 Performance of IRI in the F₂-region parameters’ in the present version of the manuscript.

6. There seems to be a mistake in “Years” in Table 1. The Years indicated are 2016 and 2017; and yet the authors state that their study was conducted during 2017-2018?

Our response: Apologies for our mistake in Table 1. We correct it to the year 2017-2018.

Finally, we would like to thank again the Reviewer #1 for he/she assistance in evaluating the paper, and the comments for improvements.