

## ***Interactive comment on “Even moderate geomagnetic pulsations can cause fluctuations of foF2 frequency of the auroral ionosphere” by Nadezda Yagova et al.***

### **Anonymous Referee #2**

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In their manuscript “Even moderate geomagnetic pulsations can cause fluctuations of foF2 frequency of the auroral ionosphere”, Yagova et al. explore variations of the ionosphere F2 region critical frequency (foF2) and ultra-low frequency (ULF) waves in the Pc5 and Pi3 frequency bands detected at auroral latitudes.

Using ground magnetometer and ionosonde data spanning years 2014 and 2015, the authors examine the power, coherence and phase difference of perturbations in the daytime ionosphere and Pc5/Pi3 geomagnetic pulsations, distinguishing a subset of events during periods of magnetic quiescence and moderate magnetic storms with coherence greater than 0.5 from ULF wave signatures in the ionosphere observed under

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conditions favourable to strong geomagnetic storms. This extends previous studies by Pilipenko et al. (2014a and 2014b) that considered ULF wave-driven oscillations in the ionosphere F2 region during strong and small magnetic storms.

Furthermore, the manuscript presents a new methodology to the automated detection of the foF2 critical frequency from ionograms that could be of interest for the research community working on determining factors that influence the amplitude and phase of perturbations in the ionosphere as these are detected on the ground. There are, however, several issues that hinder my recommendation of this manuscript for publication in *Annales Geophysicae* in its present form.

There are major issues with the English language use, several typographical errors and in general, it is poorly written making it difficult to understand the scientific rationale behind this study. For example, in line 19, it reads: “Modulation of ionospheric parameters by Pc5 pulsations was reported . . .”, without detailing which parameters are meant here. In the same line, it goes on to say: “Majority of publications are based on the radar observation . . .” (which would more correctly read “The majority of publications are based on radar observations . . .”), without making it clear to which publications the authors refer.

It would be worthwhile to establish in the Introduction the need for a study such as the present by listing past publications focused on perturbations in the ionosphere driven by ULF waves. Early results on geomagnetic pulsations in the ULF wave frequency range associated with total electron content (TEC) fluctuations date back to 1976 and include the following:

- Davies & Hartmann (1976), Short-period fluctuations in total columnar electron content, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, <https://doi.org/10.1029/JA081i019p03431>
- Okuzawa & Davies (1981), Pulsations in total columnar electron content, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, <https://doi.org/10.1029/JA086iA03p01355>

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Total electron content variations have been proven a powerful tool in the detection of ionospheric signatures of ULF waves at high latitudes as well as data from ionosondes exploiting the radio-wave reflecting properties of the ionosphere, as it is detailed by Watson et al. (2015). It is not clear to me and perhaps the reader how the results of Watson are different from those of Kozyreva et al. (2019) briefly mentioned in line 29. Nor the difference with those of Pilipenko et al. (2014b) derived from data collected during a different magnetic storm.

The following publications could be added to improve the placement of this work in the context of existing literature:

- Baddeley et al. (2005), On the coupling between unstable magnetospheric particle populations and resonant high-m ULF wave signatures in the ionosphere, *Annales Geophysicae*, <https://doi.org/10.5194/angeo-23-567-2005>

- Buchert et al. (1999), Ionospheric conductivity modulation in ULF pulsations, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, <https://doi.org/10.1029/1998JA900180>

In lines 31 and 32, the authors note that the association of waves with moderate amplitudes with variations of the foF2 critical frequency have not been studied. However, how their amplitude is defined as moderate is not described nor later in the manuscript. As mentioned in the title of the manuscript, the reader is waiting for more details on these moderate geomagnetic pulsations, in my mind.

In lines 62 and 63, could the authors explain in quantitative terms how high the signal intensity at the reflection boundary should be as well as the amplitude ratio of the signal intensity at the reflection boundary to the power above it?

Later, in lines 68 and 71, the authors note that a threshold for the time derivative of the foF2 critical frequency is calculated from the variance over a time interval of length  $t_1$ . Is the variance of the foF2 critical frequency meant? How is the length of the time interval  $t_1$  defined?

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Section 2.2 would benefit from an ionogram on which the described method has been used to detect the ionosphere F2 region critical frequency, clearly illustrating the new method for the foF2 critical frequency automated detection.

In Figures 4 and 7, it would be worthwhile to note the frequency of the primary and secondary maximum in power and provide further explanation at which frequency the coherence is taken for the statistics provided in Section 3.1.2.

In Section 3.1.1, in addition to the details offered for the two intervals in March and July 2015, the two examples could be utilised to introduce the criteria set for selecting similar events for subsequent statistical analysis.

In Figures 9, 10, 12 and 13, as these are described in Section 3.1.2, what does "occurrence" and the symbol "D" mean in this context? Do the authors refer to "probability of occurrence"?

As they stand, the conclusions reached and briefly summarised in the first paragraph of Section 4 of this manuscript are a bit vague. Although it is suggested that this study is focused on variations of the ionosphere's critical frequency foF2 during quiet and moderately disturbed geomagnetic conditions, the most favourable values of the Dst index lay between -100 and -50 nT. Under such conditions, how often would it be expected to detect events are associated with ULF geomagnetic pulsations? How would the low occurrence rate (3%) of coherent events change if periods of highly disturbed conditions or quiescence were excluded? Please also consider commenting on the solar wind conditions that are favourable for the occurrence of coherent events and specifically, provide the range of solar wind speed and dynamic pressure values.

Lastly, there are inconsistencies in the referencing style and specifically, on page 9 and 10, the year of publication in Mager et al. (2013), Min et al. (2017) and Viall et al. (2009) should be moved to the end of each reference.

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