



# ANCHOR: A New Approach to the Ionospheric Data Assimilation

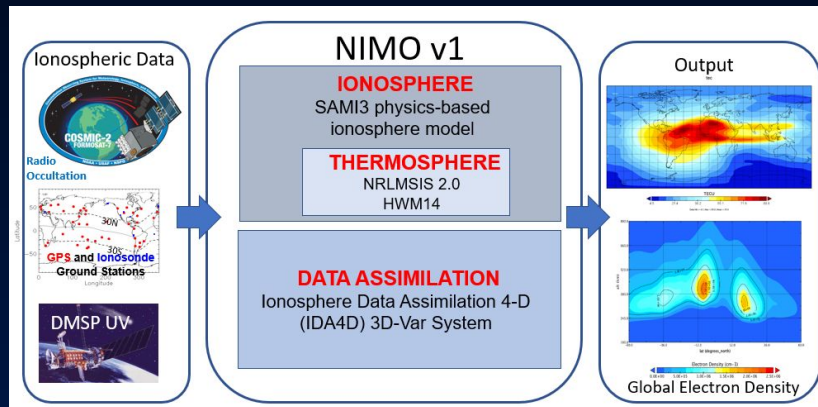
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Emily Morgan  
Sarah McDonald  
Katherine A. Zawdie

# Next-generation Ionosphere Model for Operations (NIMO)

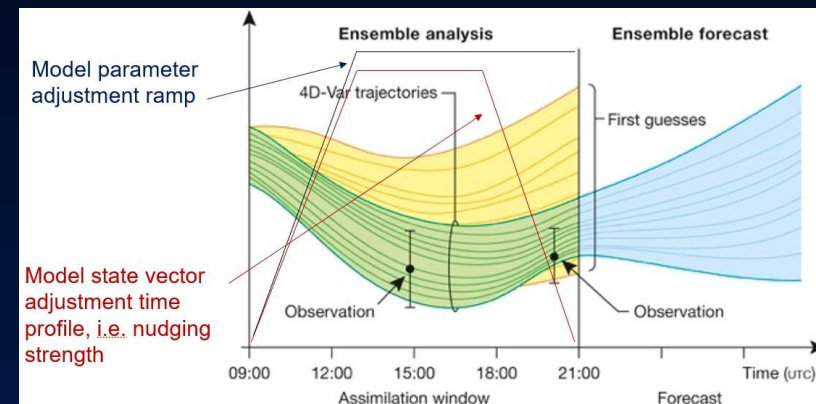
- NIMO** is DOD-owned ionospheric model and data assimilation (DA) capability to support high-frequency (HF) communication performance predictions

## NIMO 1.0 – 1.2 (operational)



- Background: SAMI 3
- DA: IDA4D
- Forecast: 15-min

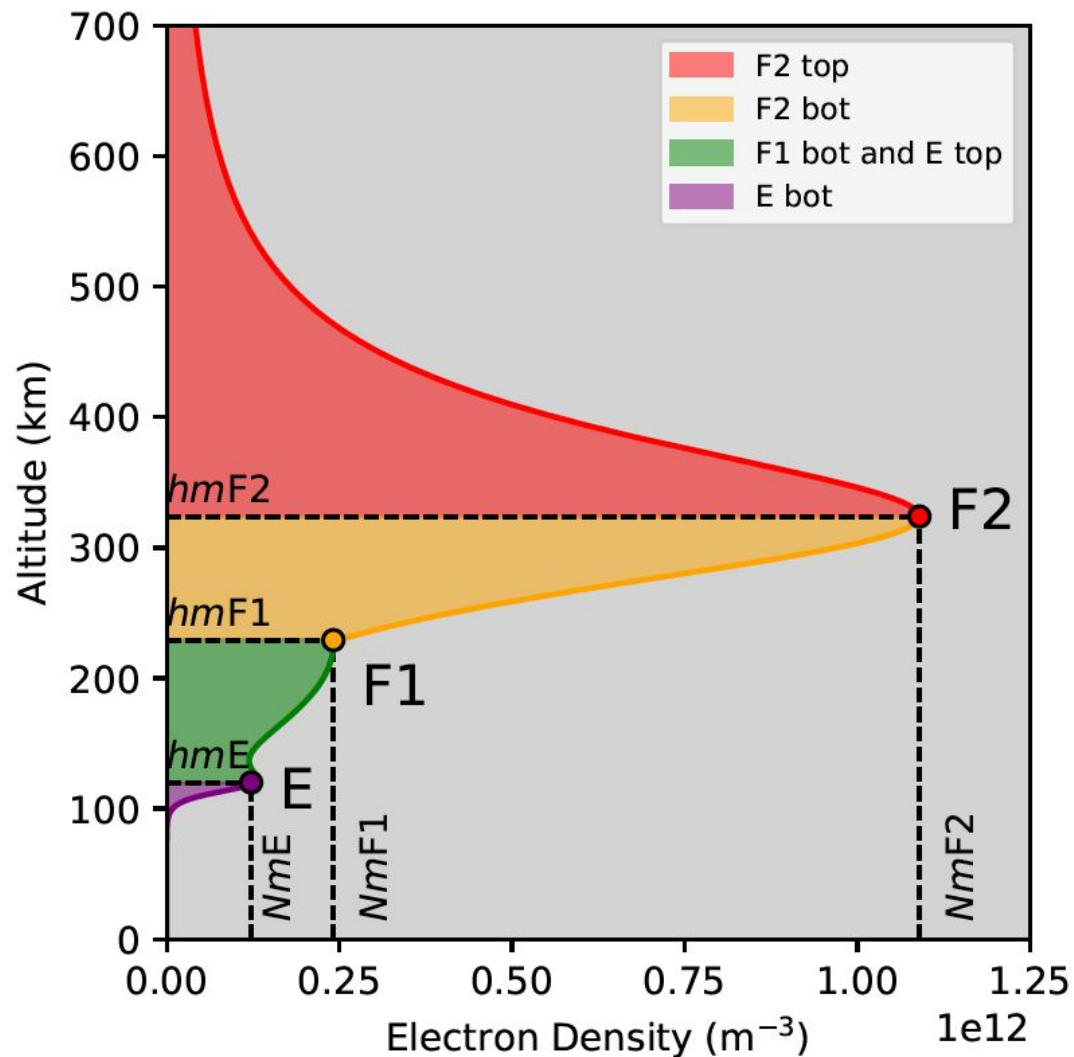
## NIMO 2.0





- Background: **SAMI 4**
- DA: **ANCHOR**
- Forecast: **72-hours**

LETKF methods to nudge an ensemble of forecasts to capture envelope of uncertainty in model parameters

# ANCHOR: Parametrization



### ANCHOR: Global Parametrized Ionospheric Data Assimilation

Victoriya V. Forsythe , Sarah E. McDonald, Kenneth F. Dymond, Bruce A. Fritz, Angeline G. Burrell, Katherine A. Zawdie, Douglas P. Drob, Meghan R. Burleigh, Dustin A. Hickey ... [See all authors](#) 

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A realistic EDP can be constructed with 12 parameters:

#### 12 anchor points

##### Fixed at model:

- $hmE$
- $B^E_{bot}$
- $B^E_{top}$

##### Updated as model:

- $NmF1$
- $hmF1$
- $B^{F1}_{bot}$

##### Assimilation:

- $NmF2$
- $hmF2$
- $B^{F2}_{bot}$
- $B^{F2}_{top}$
- $NmE$

- The first step in ANCHOR development was the creation of PyIRI, a redesigned and simplified version of the classical IRI model, optimized for high spatial and temporal resolution grids.
- A daily run with an irregular grid and 15-min resolution requires ~6 million FORTRAN IRI executions. With PyIRI, the same run completes in 3 seconds.
- A dedicated module enables generation of global ionospheric parameters for an entire year in just 3 seconds.
- Ongoing development: the upcoming **PyIRI v0.0.5** will bring PyIRI closer to IRI [Bilitza, 2022] by incorporating additional models.

### PyIRI: Whole-Globe Approach to the International Reference Ionosphere Modeling Implemented in Python

Victoriya V. Forsythe , Dieter Bilitza, Angeline G. Burrell, Kenneth F. Dymond, Bruce A. Fritz, Sarah E. McDonald

First published: 05 April 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2023SW003739> | Citations: 3





# PyIRTAM: Parametrized DA

- The pioneer in parametrized ionospheric DA is the IRTAM model [Galkin et al., 2020], which updates Fourier series coefficients based on ionosonde observation time series.
- This approach is difficult to apply to measurements without continuous time series (e.g., radio occultation data).
- Since IRTAM uses the same formalism as IRI, PyIRI was extended to handle IRTAM coefficients, resulting in the PyIRTAM software.
- ANCHOR adopts the value of working in parametrized space, but extends it by decoupling the dependence from time to spatial dimensions.



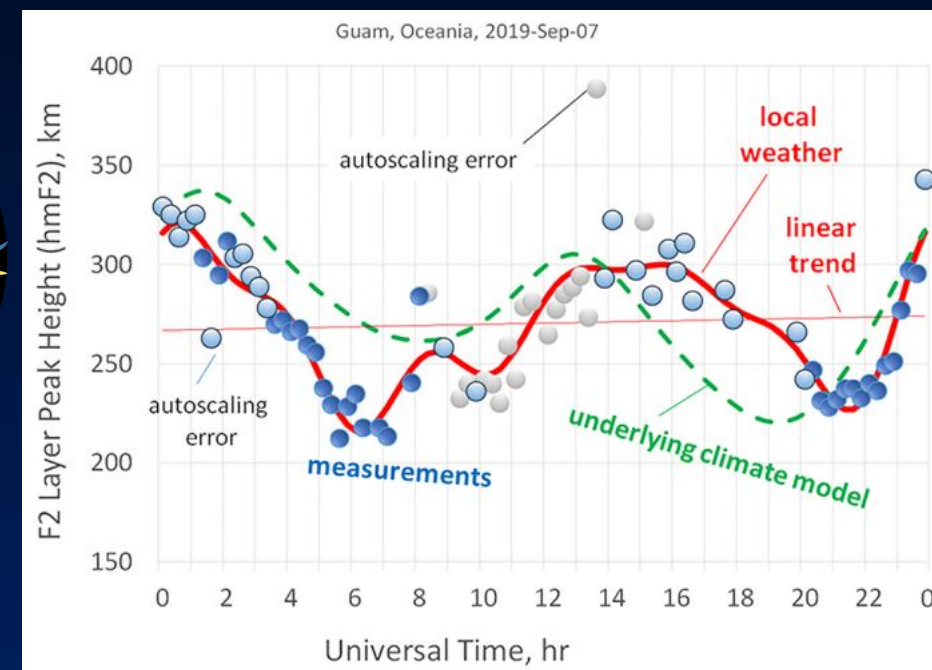
## Space Weather®

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### PyIRTAM: A New Module of PyIRI for IRTAM Coefficients

Victoriya V. Forsythe✉, Ivan Galkin, Sarah E. McDonald, Kenneth F. Dymond, Bruce A. Fritz, Angeline G. Burrell, Katherine A. Zawdie, Douglas P. Drob

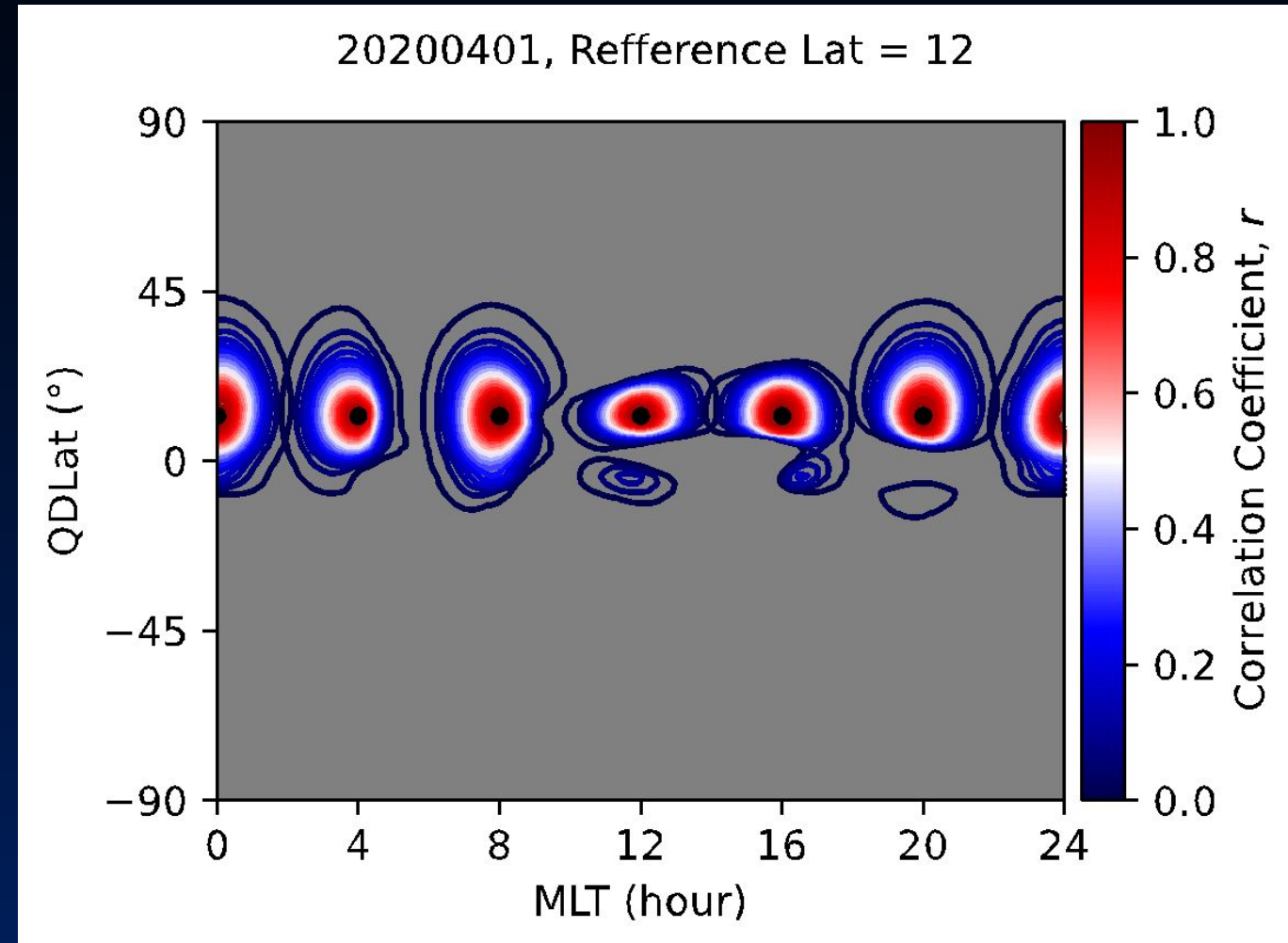
First published: 04 December 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2024SW003965> | Citations: 1

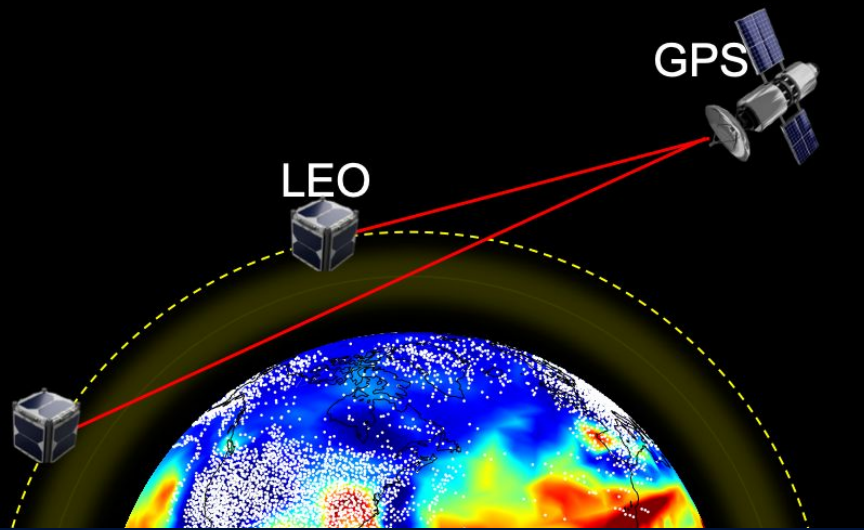


Galkin et al., 2020

# Background Error Covariance $\tilde{P}_b$

- Correlations are calculated between deviations of the background and the daily mean in the QDLat-MLT coordinate system.
- Their distribution around reference points reflects magnetic conjugacy in the equatorial region.
- Correlations are localized within  $20^\circ$  great-circle distance (GCD).
- These correlations are used to construct the background covariance matrix.

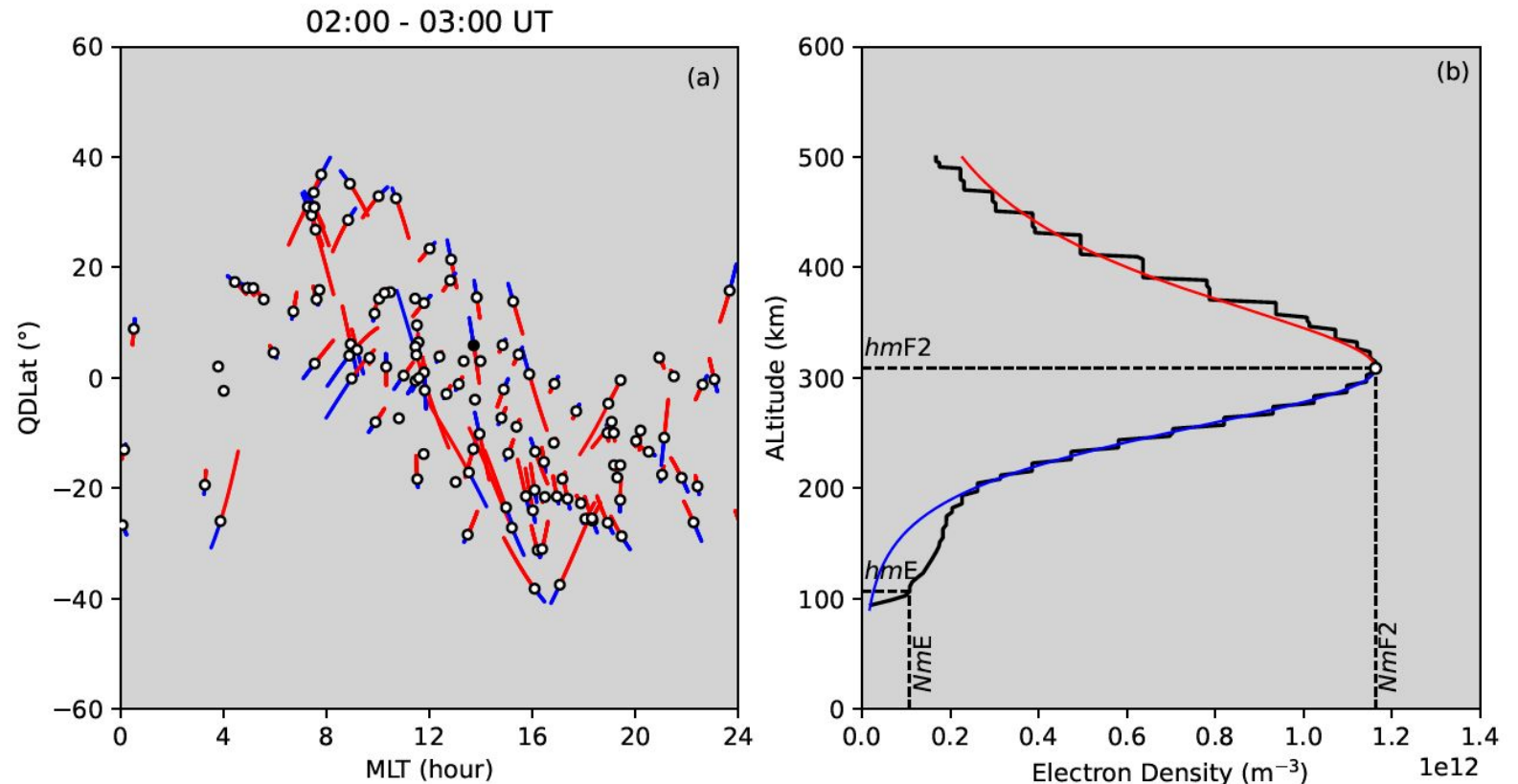




Anchor points are extracted from the data:

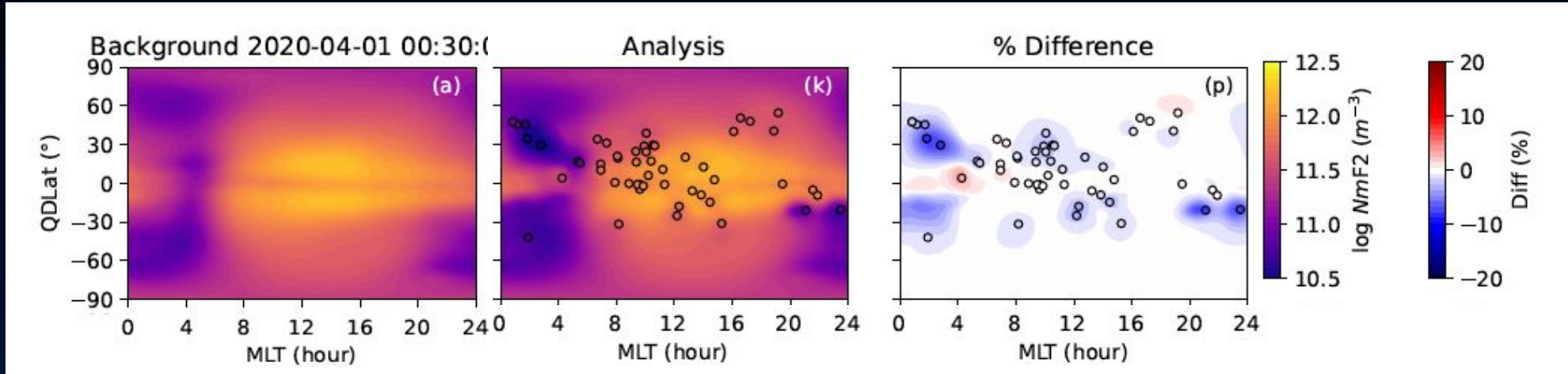
- Values and locations are collected for 5 anchor points

- Located at the F2 peak:  $NmF2$ ,  $hmF2$ ,  $B_{bot}^{F2}$ ,  $B_{top}^{F2}$
- Location of  $NmE$  anchor point is slightly different.
- Information is localized to the location of the peak





# Analysis $\vec{x}_a$ : NmF2 Example

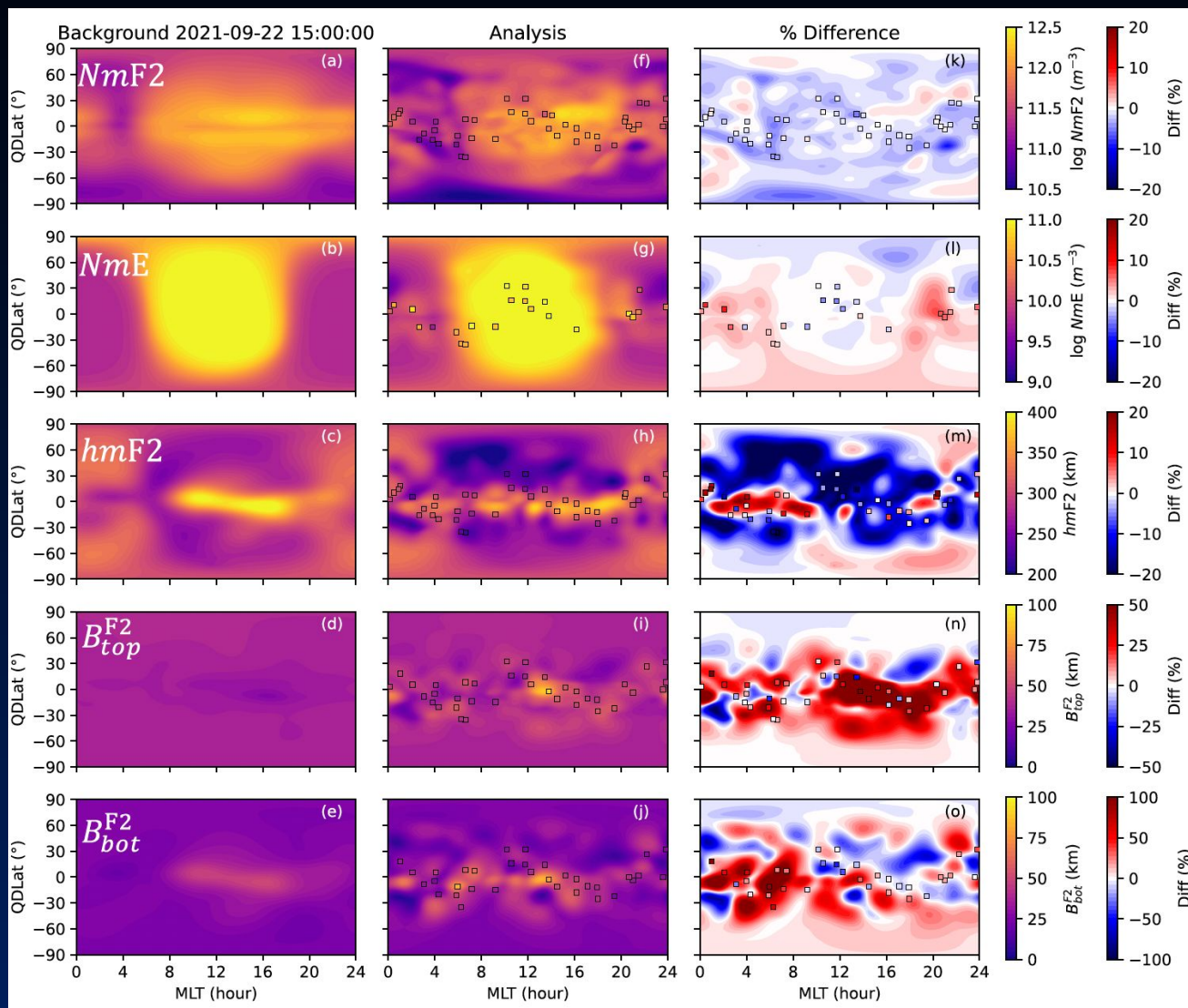


- Anchor points are assimilated into 2-D map of the background parameters as point measurements

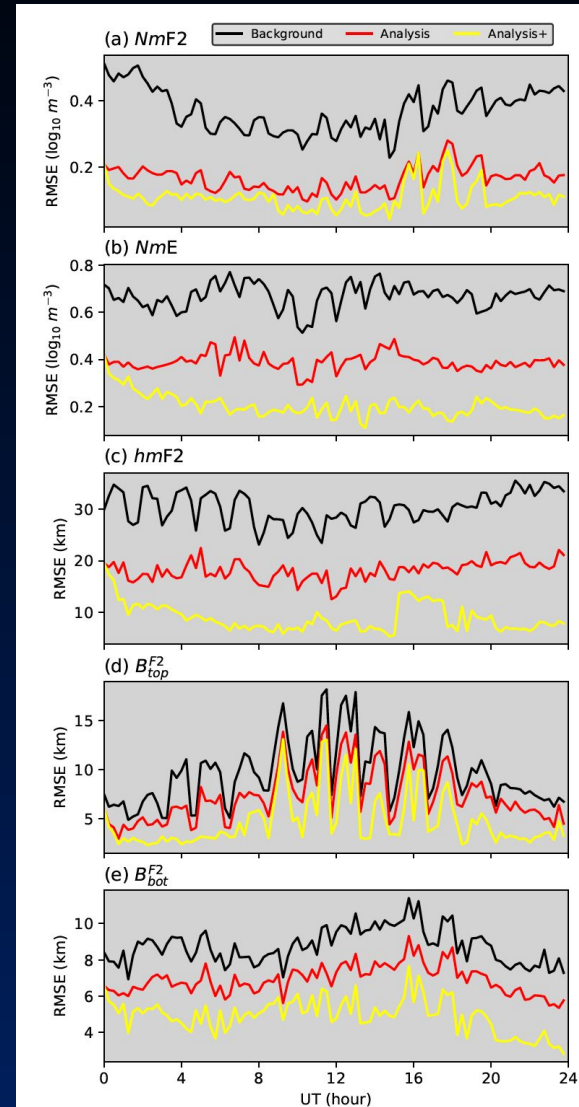
$$\vec{x}_a = \vec{x}_b + \mathbf{P}_b \mathbf{H}^T [\mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}_b \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R}]^{-1} [\vec{y}_{data} - \mathbf{H} \vec{x}_b]$$



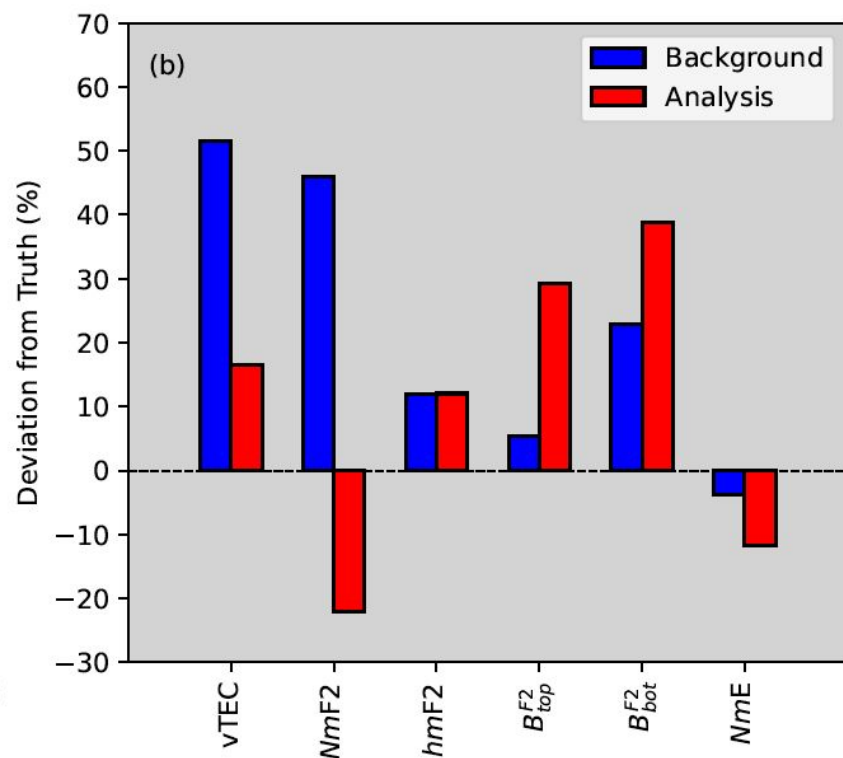
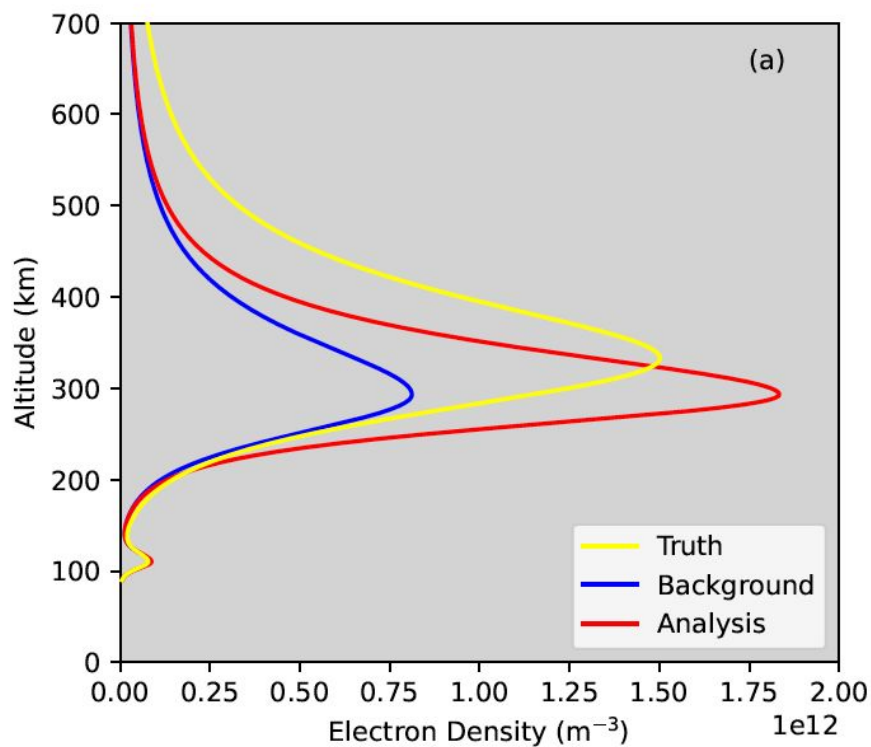
# Analysis $\vec{x}_a$ : All parameters



- RMSE is reduced for all parameters.
- The vertical structure of the ionosphere is preserved through parametrization.
- The full DA cycle for one day (including preprocessing, covariance calculation, etc.) completes in just a few minutes.



# Ingestion of sTEC Data $\vec{y}$



- Abel RO and ionosonde measurements are local
- sTEC data are integral, non-local measurements
- When ingested traditionally, sTEC improves only  $NmF2$
- Other parameters remain unchanged ( $hmF2$ ) or degrade ( $B_{bot}^{F2}$ ,  $B_{top}^{F2}$ ,  $NmE$ )

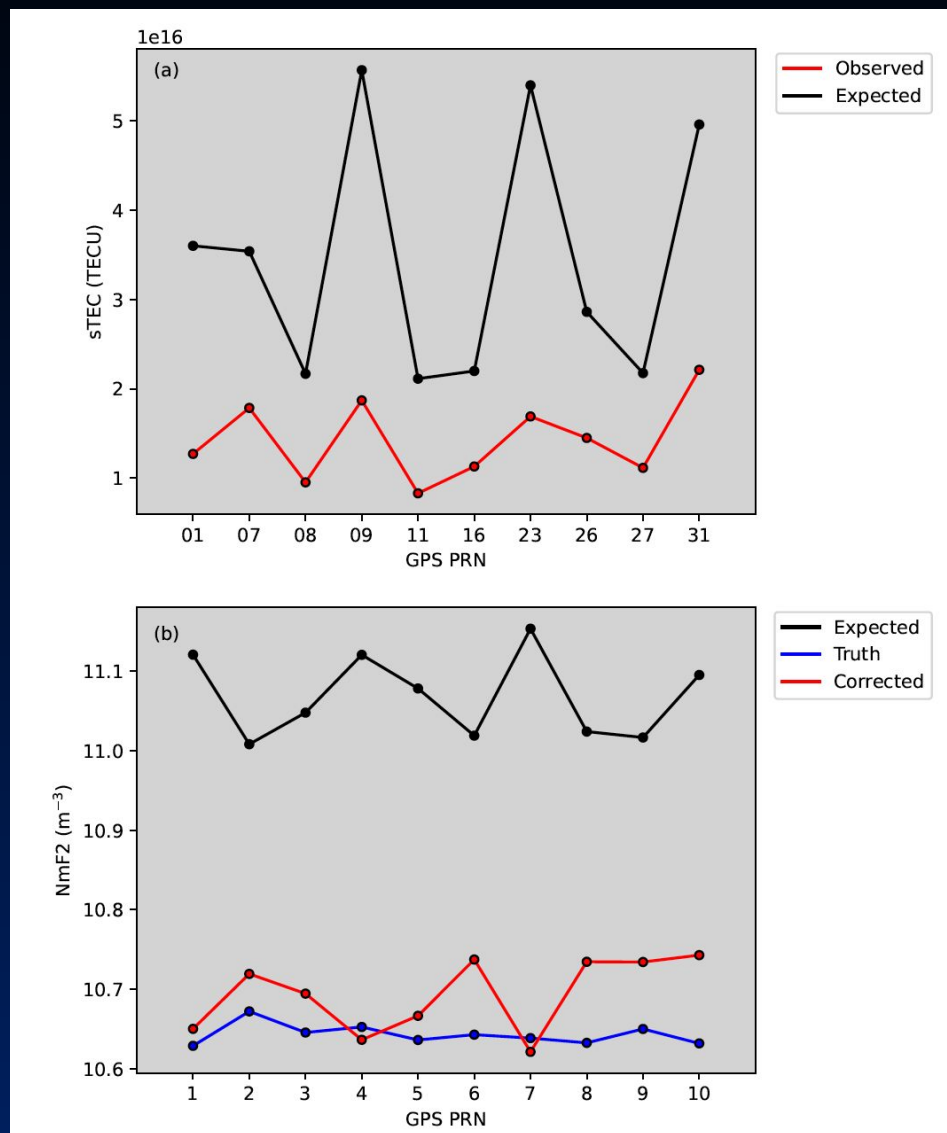
# Ingestion of sTEC Data $\vec{y}$

- Since ANCHOR already corrects other parameters with RO and ionosonde data, we focus only on  $NmF2$ .

- In the PyIRI formalism:

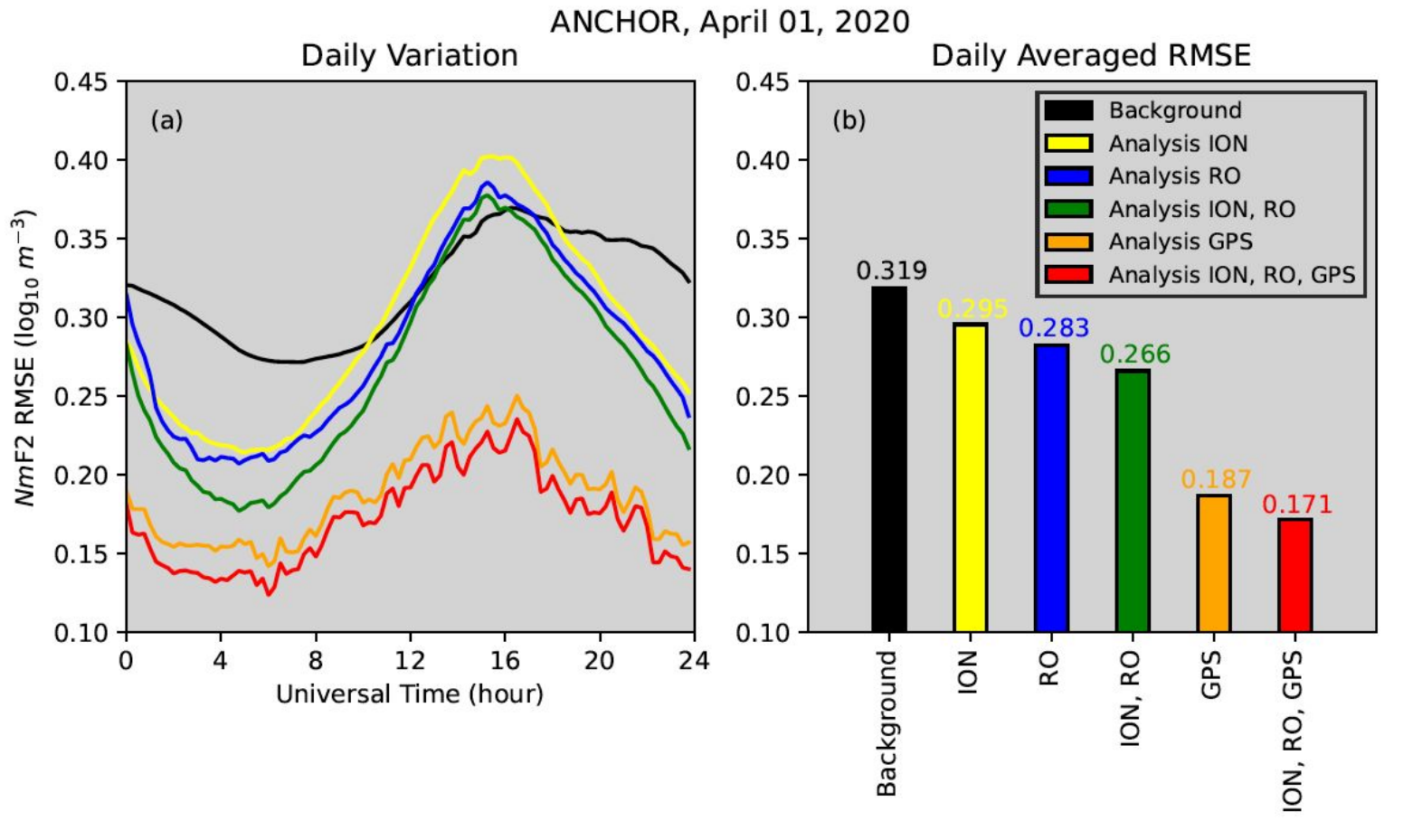
$$sTEC = \int_{P_r}^{P_t} (F2 + F1 + E) ds$$

- Each layer is represented by an Epstein function
- Only **F2** layer depends on  $NmF2$
- Therefore,  $NmF2$  corrections can be calculated analytically from observed sTEC
- The corrected  $NmF2$  values are then ingested as point measurements into the  $NmF2$  background map





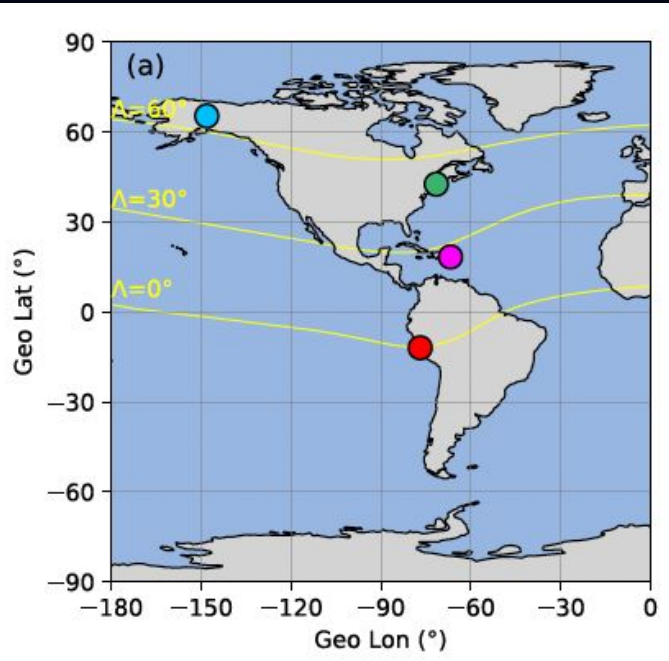
# Analysis $\vec{x}_a$ : RMSE Reduction



- The sTEC data reduces the daily averaged RMSEs by **42%**, when ingested alone, and by **46%** when ingested together with the ionosonde and RO data.
- This is a significant improvement over ingesting any other of the available data sources separately or in combination.
- The result were submitted for publication to the DoD Journal



# ANCHOR: Validation Campaign (ISR)



- 4 ISR radars
- 4 events ( $\geq 2$  radars each)
- Up to 75% RMSE reduction
- Strong performance for  $hmF2$

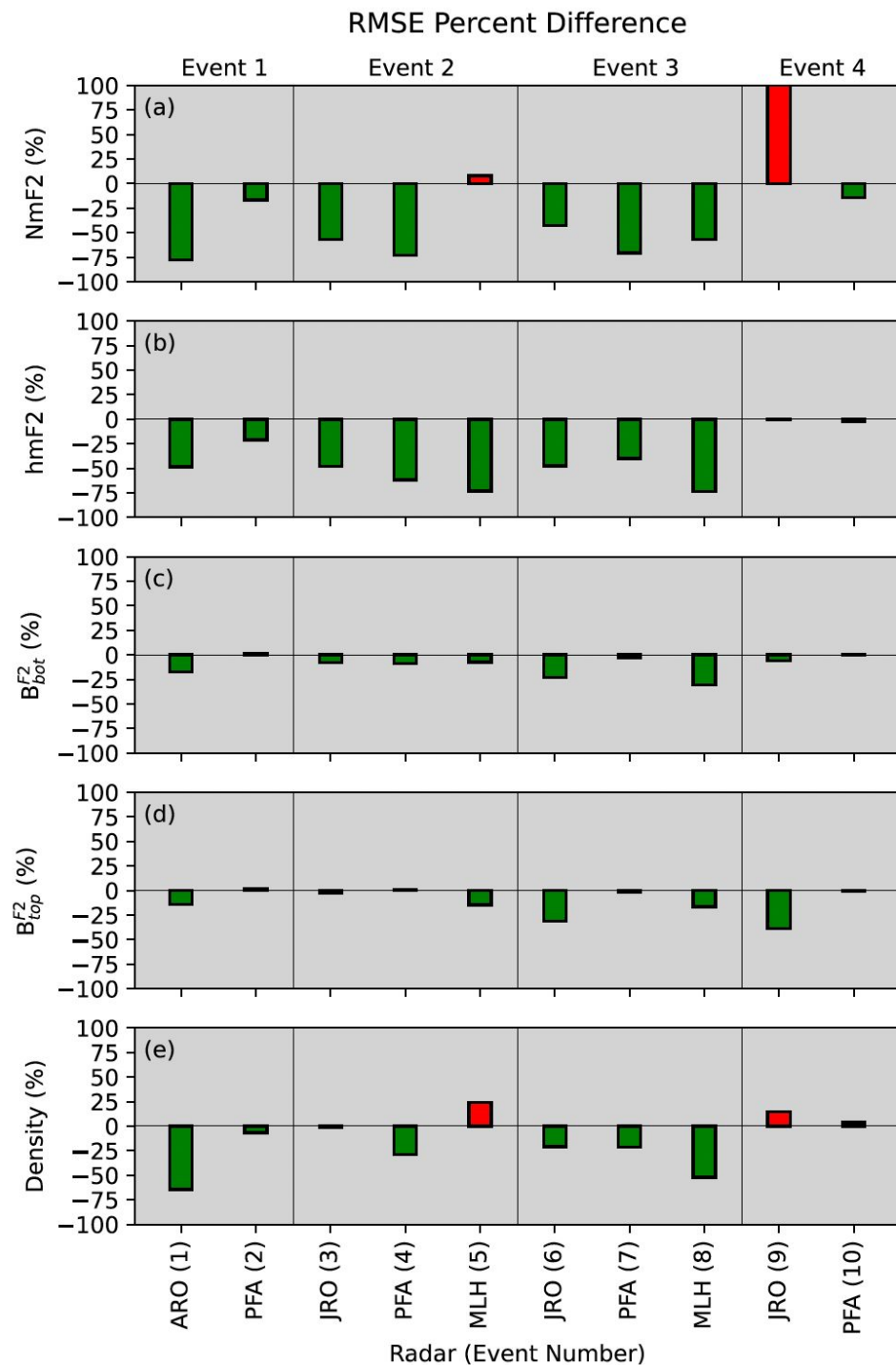
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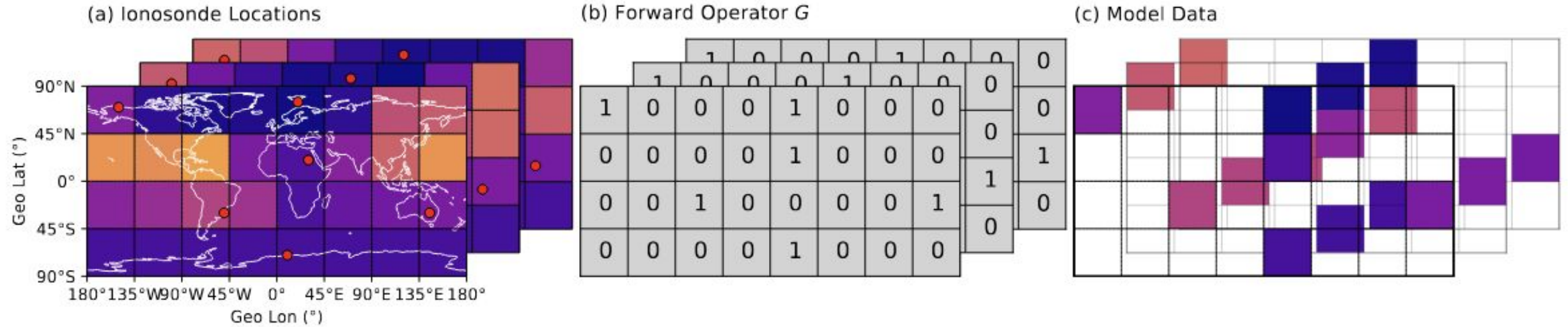
## Validation of ANCHOR Ionospheric Data Assimilation Model Using Incoherent Scatter Radars

Andrew M. Pepper, Victoriya V. Forsythe✉, Sarah E. McDonald, Katherine A. Zawdie

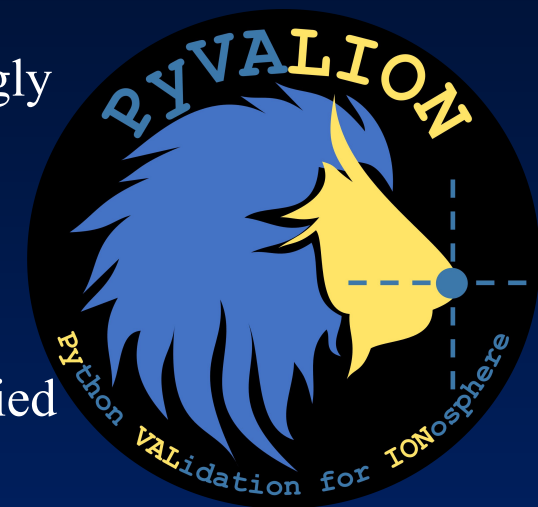
First published: 01 August 2025 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2024RS008125>



# Validation: PyVALION Concept



- The need for standardized and reproducible validation practices has become increasingly urgent
- PyVALION introduces a new framework that uses the concept of forward operator
- Enables consistent validation across multiple forecasts and analysis states using a unified methodology.

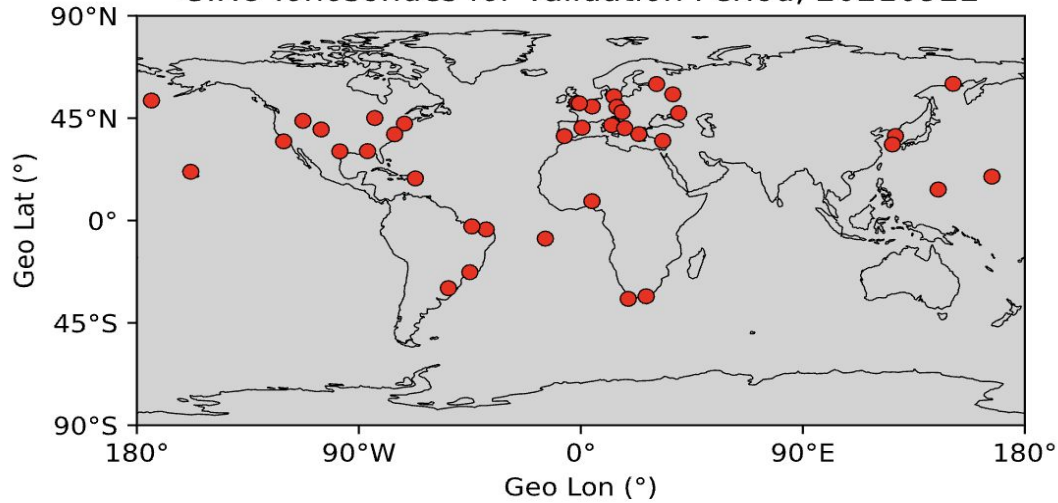


# Validation: PyVALION Example

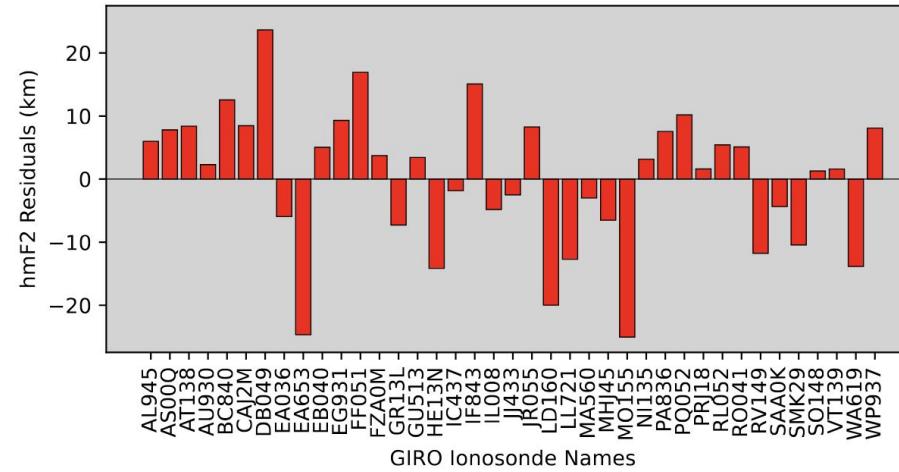


- GIRO data download
- Formation of observation vector  $\vec{y}$
- Formation of forward operator matrix  $H$
- Plotting functions

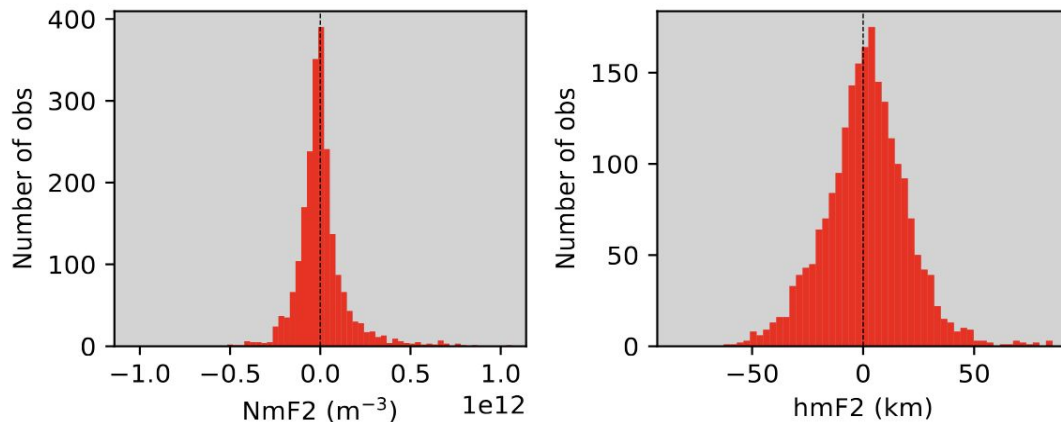
GIRO Ionosondes for Validation Period, 20210922



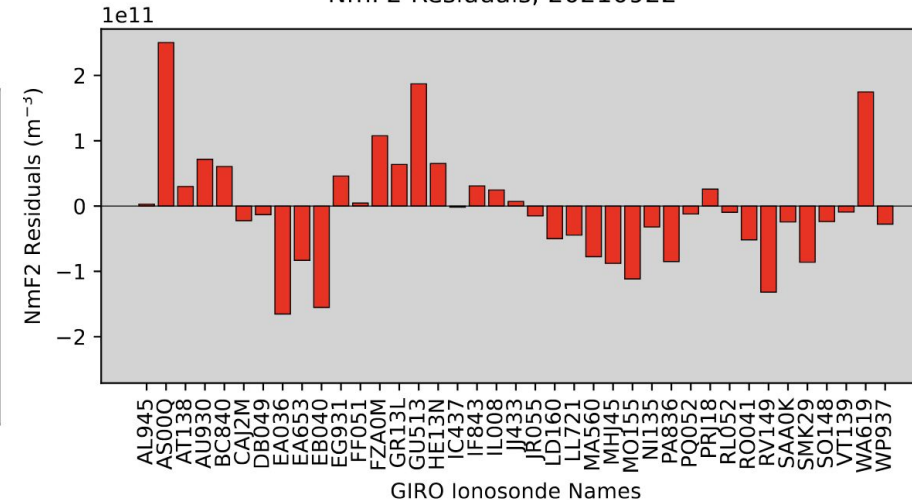
hmF2 Residuals, 20210922



Residuals, 20210922

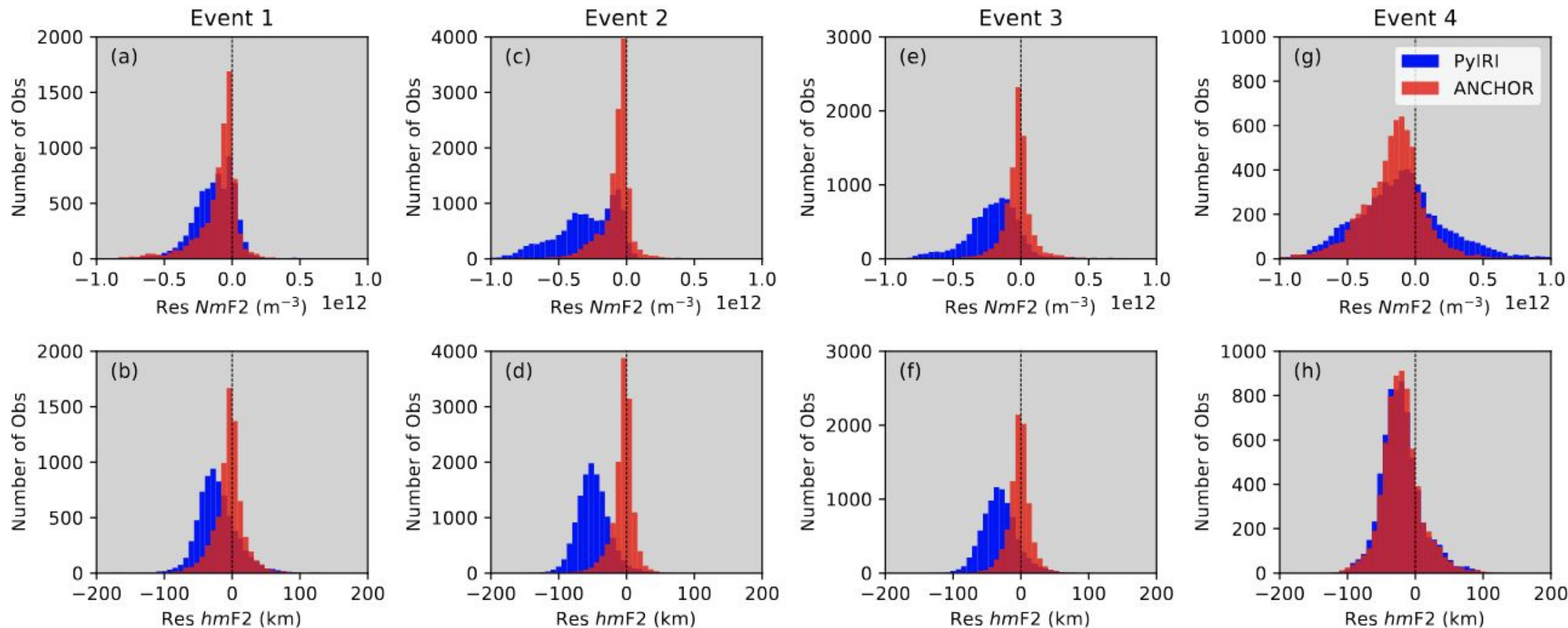


NmF2 Residuals, 20210922





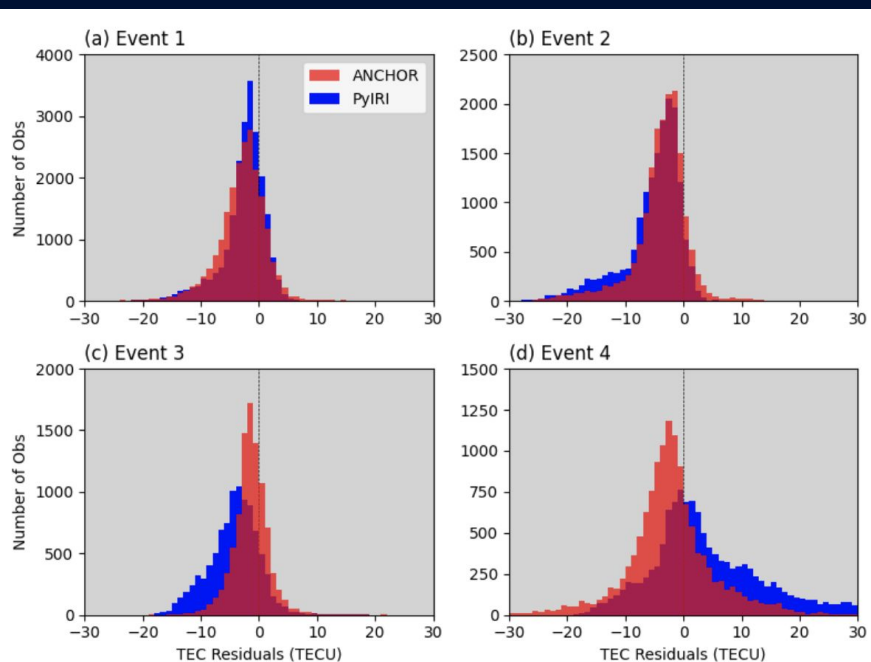
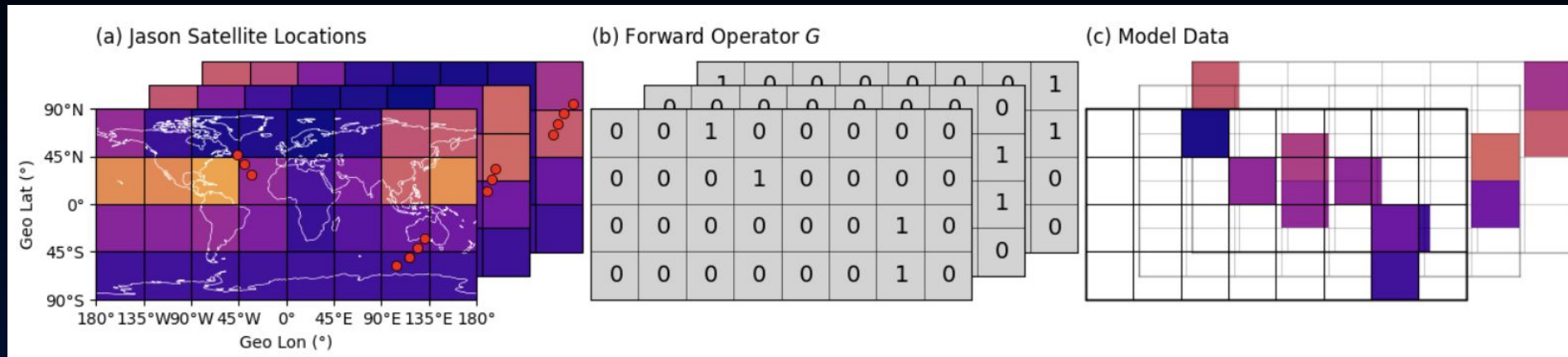
# ANCHOR: Validation Campaign (GIRO)



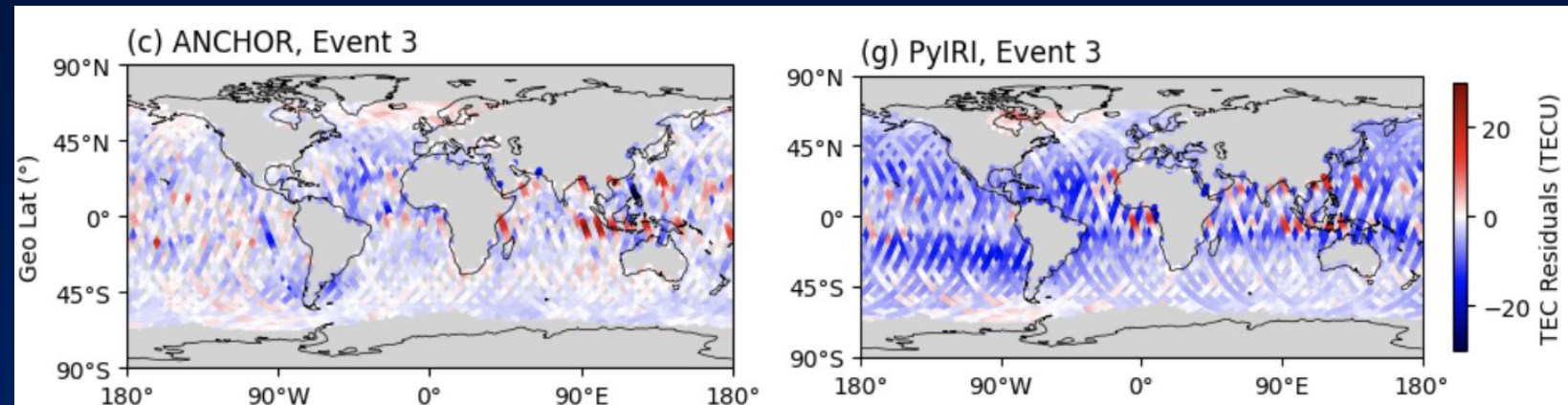
- $NmF2$  and  $hmF2$  improvement over land



# ANCHOR: Validation Campaign (Jason)



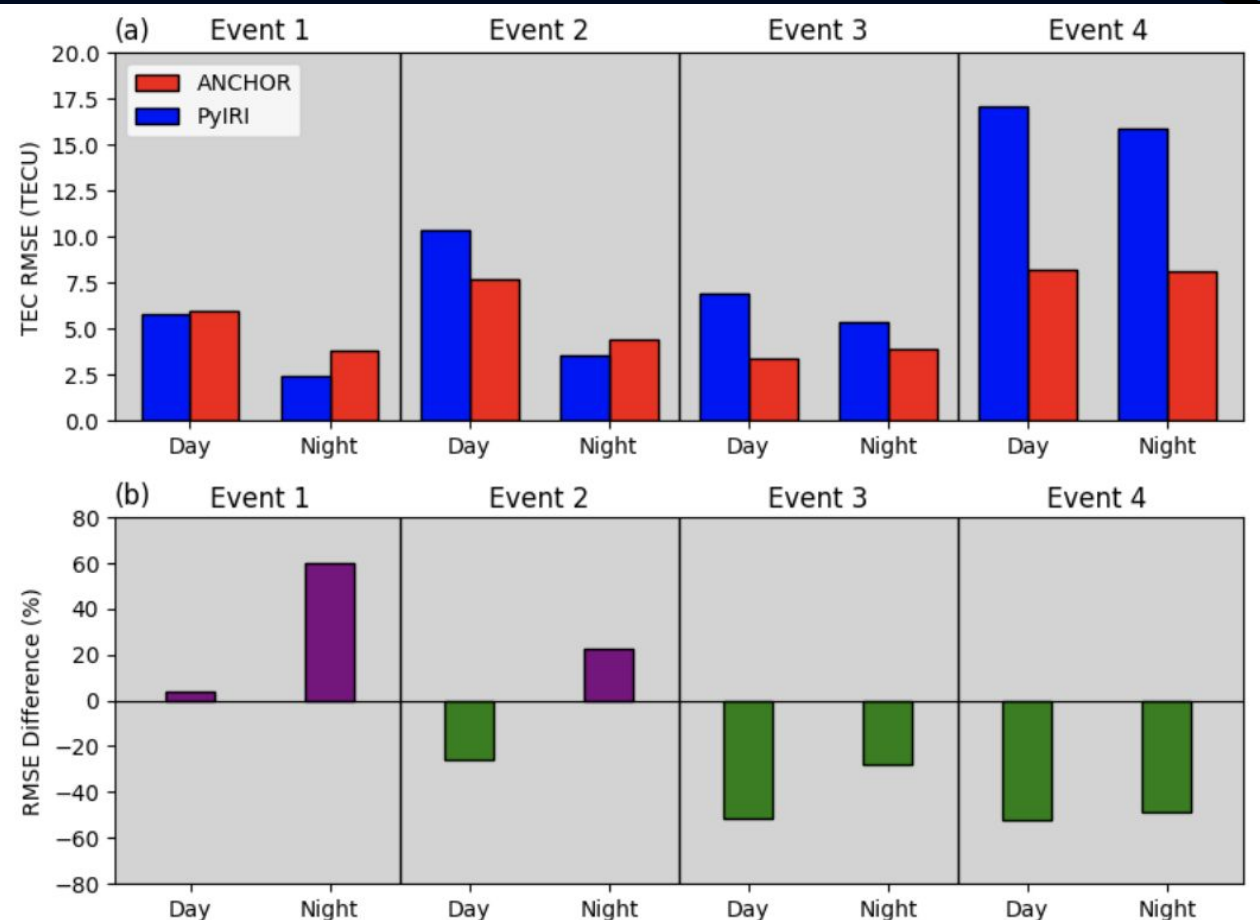
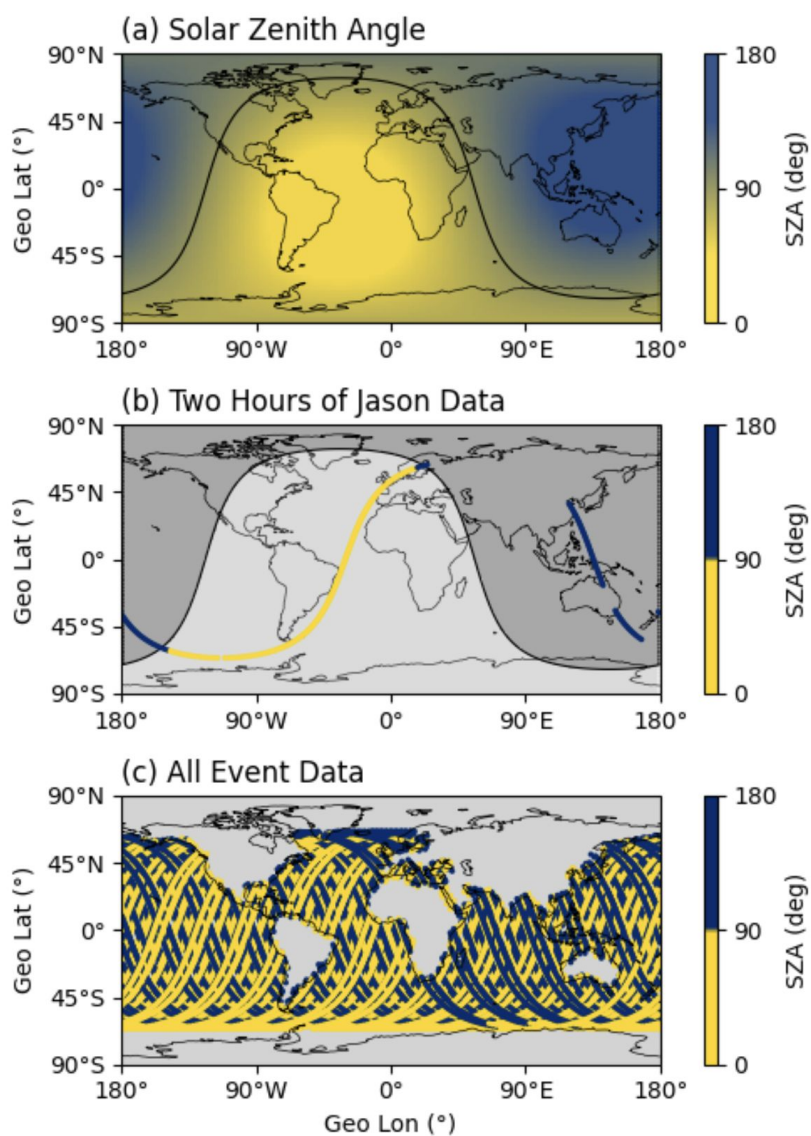
- Performance over oceans
- Calculation of the residuals



# ANCHOR: Validation Campaign (Jason)



- Separation between day and night



# Tools For The Community



<https://github.com/victoriyaforsythe/PyIRI>



<https://github.com/victoriyaforsythe/PyIRTAM>



<https://github.com/victoriyaforsythe/PyVALION>



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