

Variation characteristics of sporadic-E layer in East Asia

based on long-term data

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Short Summary:

This study extensively investigates the characteristics of Es layer intensity, spatial distribution, diurnal variation, seasonal patterns, and long-term trends over East Asia, employing over 60 years of observational data from 21 ionosonde stations across China and Japan. The study reveals that sporadic E layer intensity over East Asia significantly exceeds the global average, with its intensity core centered along the 30° N latitude line and attenuating toward both lower and higher latitudes.

Abstract: Sporadic E (Es) is a transient electron density enhancement structure that occurs at altitude of 90-140 kilometers. With the increasing number of global ionosonde stations and the accumulation of long-term data, conducting research on the long-term variations of the Es layer using synchronized data from multiple stations over extended periods holds significant scientific importance. Eastern Asia is located in the peak region of the Far East Anomaly of the Es layer and possesses unique geographical advantages. In this study, we extensively investigated the characteristics of Es layer intensity, spatial distribution, diurnal variation, seasonal variation, and long-term variations in the Eastern Asian region using observation data spanning over 60 years from 21 ionosonde stations in China and Japan. It is found that the Es layer intensity in East Asia is much higher than the global average level, and the intensity center is located near the 30°N line, and weakens to low and high latitudes. At the same time, the intensity center of Es layer is not fixed, and the intensity center migrates with diurnal and seasonal variations. In East Asia, the long-term variation trend of Es layer intensity at different locations is different, but overall, it presents a long-term upward trend and has a negative feedback characteristic. The obtained research findings hold crucial scientific significance for exploring the formation mechanisms of the Es layer, analyzing the spatiotemporal distribution and long-term trends of Es layer intensity.

Key words East Asia, Sporadic E Layer, Variation Characteristics, Long-term Trend, Spatial

39 1 Introduction

40 Sporadic E (Es) is a transient electron density enhancement structure that occurs at altitude of
41 90-140 kilometers and can significantly affect the propagation of radio waves. The Es layer may
42 occur during the day or at night, and its variations with latitude and time are pronounced." The Es
43 layer is a special structure within the ionosphere, unlike the regular E layer that exhibits stable and
44 regular morphological structures and trends. Instead, it is a transient and irregular strong
45 ionization layer, with a height range of 90 to 140 km and a thickness ranging from a few hundred
46 meters to 1 km [Danilov et al., 2020; Pignalberi et al., 2014; Pietrella et al., 2014]. Its horizontal
47 scale varies from tens of kilometers to hundreds of kilometers, and it drifts at speeds ranging from
48 20 to 300 m/s [Maeda et al., 2016;]. The seasonal distribution of the Es layer in the ionosphere is
49 uneven, with higher occurrence frequencies in summer months from May to August and lower
50 frequencies in other months [Sivakandan et al., 2023; Jacobi et al., 2019; Haldoupis et al., 2007].
51 The Es layer in the ionosphere exhibits significant diurnal variation, with higher occurrence
52 frequencies during the day and lower frequencies during the night. The electron density in the Es
53 layer of the ionosphere is exceptionally high, reaching up to 100 times the electron density of the
54 regular E layer. Therefore, the Es layer in the ionosphere is capable of reflecting radio waves that
55 would otherwise penetrate through to the F layer, resulting in the reflection and scattering of
56 HF/VHF frequency radio waves. The maximum single-hop propagation distance can exceed 2000
57 km.

58 In the early 20th century, unexpected reflected signals received by instruments such as
59 altimeters, television, and amplitude-modulated radios sparked great interest among researchers
60 [Whitehead, 1970, 1989], leading to the beginning of studies on the Es layer of the ionosphere.
61 Since the 1960s, scientists have gradually gained understanding of the Es layer and its related
62 characteristics through observations and analysis using instruments such as ionospheric sounders
63 [Whitehead, 1970, 1989; Reddy et al., 1968], incoherent scatter radars [Swartz et al., 1974;
64 Ioannidis et al., 1972], sounding rockets [Yamamoto et al., 1998; Pfaff et al., 1998; Kelley et al.,
65 1995; Smith, 1970; Seddon et al., 1962], coherent scatter radars, and other methods [Haldoupis et
66 al., 1996, 1997]. They have established and continuously improved theories on the formation
67 mechanism of the Es layer in the ionosphere, and have gradually acquired knowledge about its
68 radio wave propagation characteristics. The wind shear theory is considered to be the primary
69 mechanism for the formation of the mid-latitude Es layer [Axford et al., 1963; Didebulidze et al.,
70 2015]. Under the influence of the geomagnetic field, the horizontal wind generates vertical shear

71 force on ions at the height of the ionospheric dynamo layer, compressing the ion constituents and
72 forming a thin layer of high-density ionization, namely the Es layer. Tidal waves, planetary waves,
73 and gravity waves affect the wind shear, causing metallic ions and molecular ions to move and
74 converge, forming thin high-density plasma layers in mid-latitudes [Qiu et al., 2023; Haldoupis et
75 al., 2006; Axford et al., 1966; Helmboldt et al., 2016; Christos et al., 2004, 2006; Davis et al.,
76 2008; Tepley et al., 1985; Macleod et al., 1975; Pignalberi et al., 2014; Pezzopane et al., 2015].
77 Although the wind shear theory is currently the mainstream explanation for the formation of the
78 Es layer, the theory itself is still not fully developed [Liu et al., 2022], and there are still
79 difficulties in explaining certain phenomena, such as the summer anomalies of the mid-latitude Es
80 layer and the extremely uneven distribution of Es layer intensity globally.

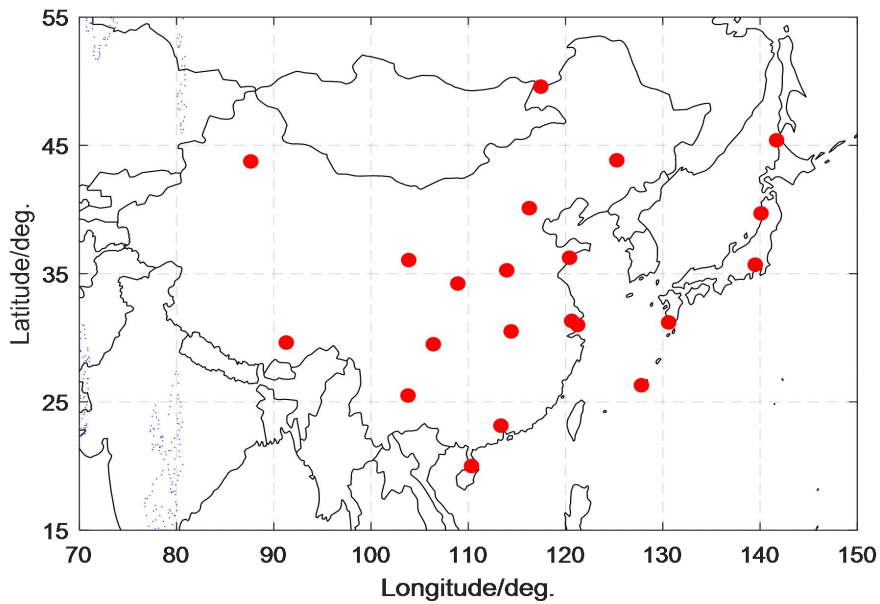
81 The unpredictability and highly uneven spatial-temporal distribution of the Es layer have
82 sparked great interest among researchers, initiating relentless studies for over half a century. In the
83 1950s, Smith [Smith et al., 1957] proposed the concept of the "Far East Anomaly" based on
84 statistical analysis of global vertical sounding records and research on VHF over-the-horizon
85 propagation phenomena. The Far East Anomaly refers to the phenomenon where the occurrence
86 rate and intensity of Es layers in the mid-latitude regions of the Far East are exceptionally high far
87 exceeding those in other regions at the same latitude. Correspondingly, during the summer in the
88 southern hemisphere, the Es layer in the South American region is also relatively strong with a
89 higher occurrence rate, but it is not as prominent as the Far East Anomaly. With the development
90 of satellite technology, the method of detecting the spatial distribution of the Es layer using
91 satellite beacons has gradually matured. The distribution of the global Es layer has been obtained
92 based on GPS radio occultation technique [Arras et al., 2009], which has greatly expanded the
93 research methods for the Es layer and has epoch-making significance. Due to the scarcity of early
94 ionosonde stations for the Es layer and insufficient data accumulation, early studies on the
95 morphology of the Es layer could only provide a rough global distribution of the Es layer. The
96 radio occultation observations also has its limitations, such as it cannot continuously observe the
97 Es layer at fixed location compared to the ground-based observations. It can only estimate Es layer
98 intensity through phase and amplitude variations, and its accuracy needs to be improved.

99 With the increasing number of global ionosonde stations and the accumulation of data over
100 time, conducting long-term studies on the Es layer's characteristics using global ionosonde data is
101 of significant scientific importance. Eastern Asia is located in the peak region of the Far East
102 Anomaly, making it uniquely advantageous for research. In this study, utilizing over 60 years of
103 Es layer observation data from 21 ionosonde stations in China and Japan [Zhao, 2024a], we
104 conducted in-depth research on the intensity characteristics, spatial distribution, diurnal variation,
105 seasonal variation, and long-term variations of the Es layer in the Eastern Asian. The data analysis

106 software on which this article is based are available in Zhao. [2024b]. The research findings of this
 107 study are of great significance for exploring the formation mechanisms of the Es layer, analyzing
 108 the spatial-temporal distribution and long-term trends of Es layer intensity.

109 2 Ionosonde Station Network and Data Sources in China and Japan

110 Ground-based radio vertical sounding of the ionosphere is one of the fundamental methods
 111 for ionospheric exploration and was the only effective means of investigation before the advent of
 112 rockets and artificial satellites. After years of development, the network of ionosonde stations in
 113 China has gradually covered a vast area of our country, spanning 30 degrees in geomagnetic
 114 latitude and longitude. The longitude intervals are between 3 to 10 degrees, while the latitude
 115 intervals range from 3 to 6 degrees.



116
 117 Fig.1 ionosonde stations in China and Japan

118 The Es data primarily comes from ionosonde stations in China, including Beijing, Changchun,
 119 Chongqing, Guangzhou, Hainan, Lhasa, Manzhouli, Urumqi, Wuhan, Xinxiang, Kunming,
 120 Qingdao, Suzhou, Sheshan, Xi'an, as well as surrounding areas in China. Additionally, data from
 121 the OKINAWA (Okinawa Island, Japan), YAMAGAWA (Yamagawa Prefecture, Japan), Koku,
 122 Akita, and Wakkanai ionosonde stations are also included, as shown in Figure 1. The names,
 123 nationalities, coordinates, and data periods of each stations are list in Table 1.

124 Table 1 the observation stations and terms of Es

Index	Station name	Country	Latitude	Longitude	Time period
1	Beijing	China	N40.11°	E116.27°	1958~2020
2	Changchun	China	N43.84°	E125.27°	1957~2020

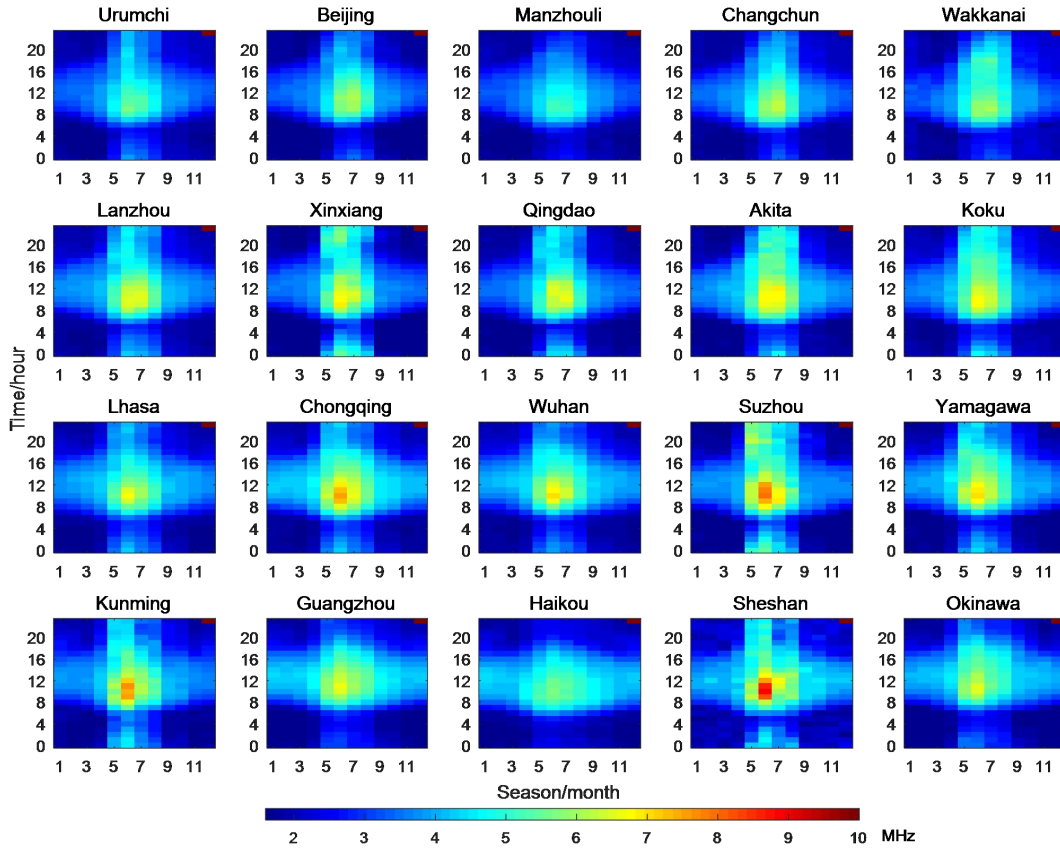
3	Chongqing	China	N29.50°	E106.40°	1958~2020
4	Guangzhou	China	N23.15°	E113.35°	1958~2020
5	Haikou	China	N20.00°	E110.33°	1958~2020
6	Lanzhou	China	N36.06°	E103.87°	1958~2020
7	Lhasa	China	N29.63°	E91.28°	1970~2020
8	Manzhouli	China	N49.58°	E117.45°	1958~2020
9	Urumchi	China	N43.75°	E87.63°	1958~2020
10	Qingdao	China	N36.24°	E120.41	2000~2020
11	Sheshan	China	N31.00°	E121.24°	1961~1966
12	Kunming	China	N 25.50°	E103.80°	2007~2020
13	Xinxiang	China	N35.30°	E113.95°	2008~2020
14	Suzhou	China	N31.30°	E120.65°	2008~2020
15	Xian	China	N34.23°	E108.92°	2011~2020
16	Wuhan	China	N30.50°	E114.40°	1957~1998
17	Akita	Japan	N39.70°	E140.10°	1965~1993
18	Okinawa	Japan	N26.30°	E127.80°	1972~2010
19	Yamagawa	Japan	N31.20°	E130.60°	1965~2010
20	Wakkanai	Japan	N45.40°	E141.70°	1957~2005
21	Koku	Japan	N35.70°	E139.50°	1958~2005

125 It should be noted that all Chinese stations employ domestically produced CPA-4 ionosondes,
126 while Japanese stations utilize American-made Digisonde digital ionosondes. The temporal
127 resolution of the data used in this study is 1 hour, with both Chinese and Japanese stations
128 maintaining the same resolution. The data interpretation method employed is manual analysis. The
129 method for selecting valid Es is as follows: the virtual height of the echo must fall within the range
130 of 90 – 140 km, and the trace should exhibit a horizontally thin-layer structure (traces showing
131 parabolic shapes are generally identified as regular E-layer echoes and thus excluded). During data
132 processing, missing data are labeled as “NaN” and automatically excluded from statistical
133 analyses.

134 The original data have a sampling interval of one hour, yielding 24 foEs values per day. The
135 total amount of raw data for one year is approximately 24×30 (days per month) \times 12 (months).
136 After processing, only the monthly median values are retained; thus, the total amount of processed
137 data for one year is reduced to 24×12 .

138 3 Characteristics of Es layer intensity in East Asia

139 The monthly median of the Es layer critical frequency (foEs) is an important parameter for
140 assessing the Es layer intensity in a specific region. The foEs monthly median reflects the average
141 level of the Es layer intensity in that region and possesses a high level of reliability. Figure 2
142 presents the variations of the monthly median foEs with local time and month for 20 stations in
143 East Asia.



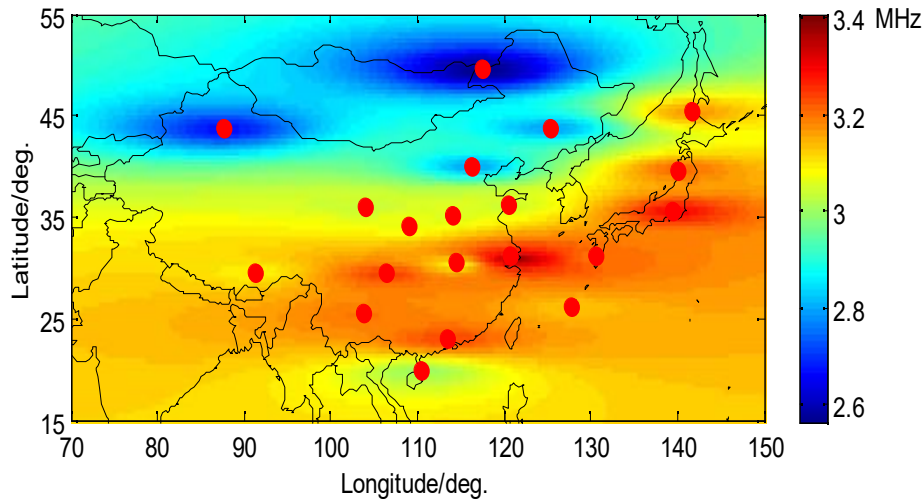
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145 Fig.2 local time-month distributios of foEs monthly median located at different stations

146 According to figure 2, the foEs layer intensity during the summer months (May to August) is
 147 significantly higher than in other seasons. The foEs layer intensity is also notably higher around
 148 local noon compared to other times of the day. Additionally, the Es layer intensity in East Asia
 149 exhibits a strong spatial non-uniformity. Generally, the distribution of Es layer intensity centers
 150 around the latitude of 30 degrees north, decreasing towards lower and higher latitudes. The overall
 151 intensity is higher at lower latitudes compared to higher latitudes, and the intensity is slightly
 152 stronger in the eastern region compared to the western region. The maximum monthly medians of
 153 foEs for all stations are above 5 MHz, with some stations reaching even higher values exceeding
 154 9 MHz, which is significantly higher than the global average level [Smith et al., 1970].

155 **4 Spatial distribution characteristics of Es layer in East Asia**

156 The spatial distribution of foEs is crucial for investigating the characteristics of the Es layer
 157 in a specific region. In this section, the distribution of the annual mean value of foEs in East Asia
 158 is given by the Kriging interpolation method [Kitanidis, 1997; Matheron, 1963; Oliver, 1990]
 159 based on the annual mean value of foEs at each station (as shown in figure 3).



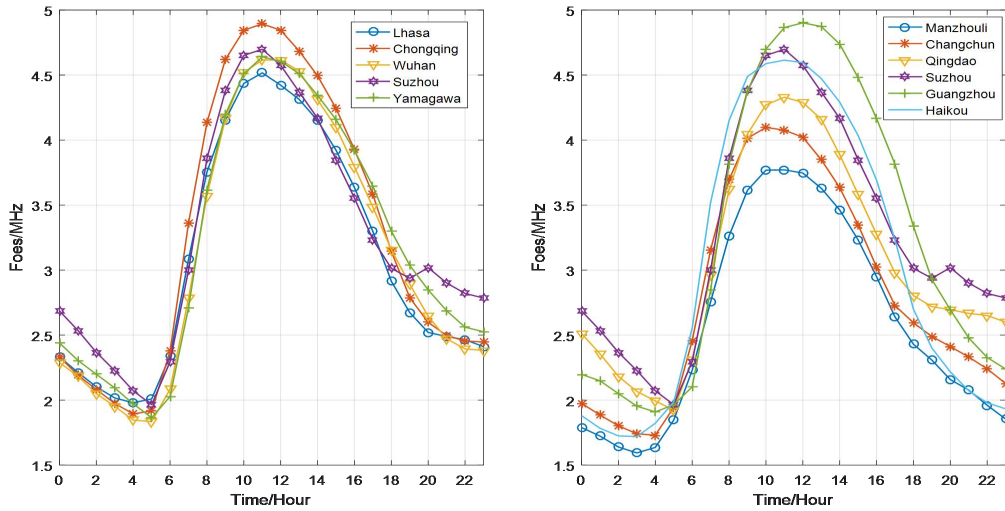
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161 Fig.3 the distribution of foEs average values in East Asia

162 From Figure 3, it is shown that the Es layer intensity in East Asia exhibits a zonal distribution
163 along the latitude. The peak intensity of foEs occurs near 30 degrees north latitude. Over the years,
164 there has been ongoing debate regarding the center of global Es layer intensity. Some researchers
165 argue that the center of global Es layer intensity is near Wakkanai, Japan [Smith et al., 1970].
166 However, figure 3 clearly shows that while the average Es layer intensity in the sea area near
167 Wakkanai, Japan is relatively high, it is not the area with the highest intensity of Es layer. The
168 actual center of Es layer intensity should be located near Suzhou, China. Rather than considering
169 the Es layer intensity center as a single point, it is more appropriate to view it as a zonal region,
170 with the center of this region lying along the 30 degrees north latitude line.

171 5 Temporal distribution characteristics of Es layer in East Asia

172 5. 1 Diurnal variation characteristics

173 In order to further investigate the diurnal variation patterns of Es layer intensity in East Asia,
174 the study presents the average variations of monthly median foEs values with time. Due to the
175 large number of stations, five representative stations near 30 degrees north latitude, namely Lhasa,
176 Chongqing, Wuhan, Suzhou, and Yamagawa, as well as six representative stations near 120
177 degrees east longitude, namely Manzhouli, Changchun, Qingdao, Suzhou, Guangzhou, and
178 Haikou, were selected. The diurnal variation curves for each of these stations are provided in
179 figure 4.



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Fig.4 Diurnal variation curves of foEs monthly median

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From figure 4, it is shown that the maximum values of foEs in East Asia generally occur around 11 AM, while the minimum values typically occur around 5 AM. At daytime, foEs values are significantly higher than during the nighttime.

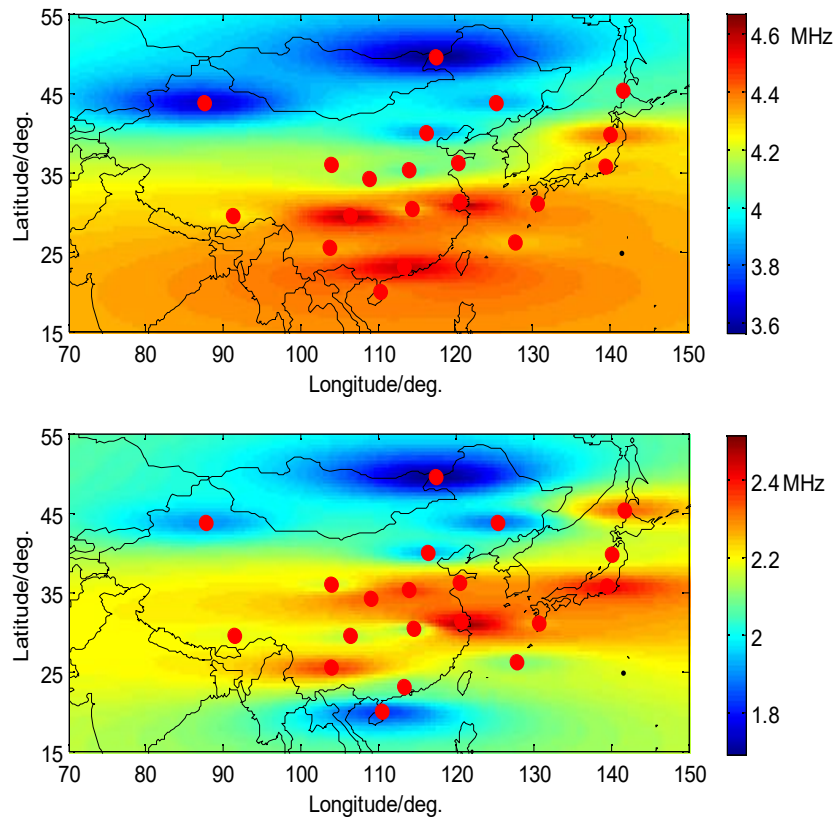
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To further investigate the diurnal variation characteristics of Es layer intensity in East Asia, figure 5 presents the spatial distribution characteristics of foEs monthly median values during daytime and nighttime. (Daytime is defined as 8 AM to 5 PM, and nighttime is defined as 9 PM to 6 AM the following day).

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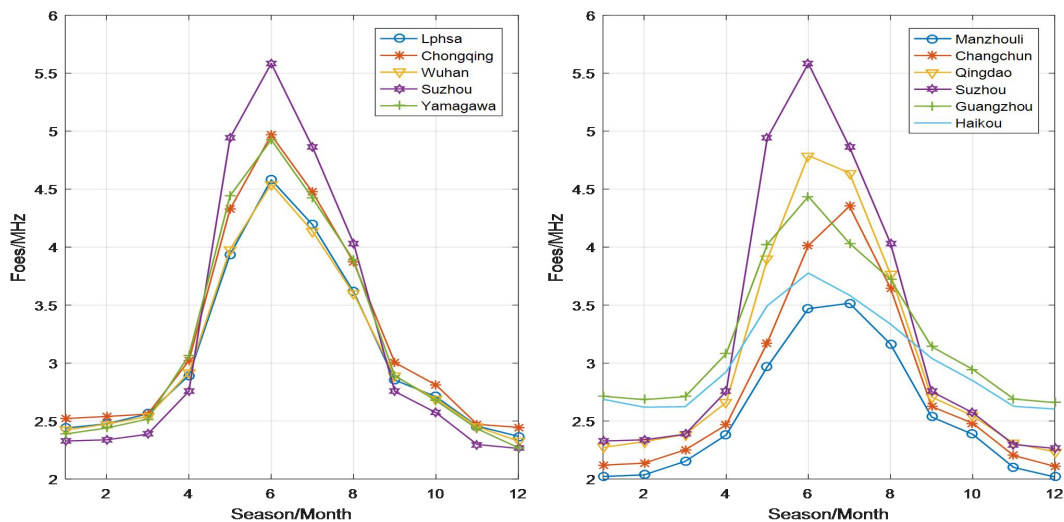
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Fig.5 the day and night comparison of foEs average values

191 Figure 5 shows that at daytime, the center of Es layer intensity in East Asia is located in areas
 192 such as Chongqing, Guangzhou, and Suzhou in China. During the nighttime, the center of Es layer
 193 intensity migrates towards the northeast, with the strongest area appearing in regions such as
 194 Suzhou and Qingdao in China, as well as Koku and Yamagawa in Japan. The observed diurnal
 195 asymmetries in the intensity of the Es in East Asia may result from variations in the dominant
 196 controlling factors of foEs across different periods. During daytime, the electron density of the Es
 197 is primarily governed by solar radiation, showing significant latitudinal dependence. However,
 198 when solar radiation weakens at night, its controlling effect diminishes, allowing the influence of
 199 other factors such as tides and gravity waves to become more pronounced. This may be the cause
 200 of the diurnal inconsistency in the Es layer intensity center.

201 5.2 Seasonal variation characteristics

202 To further investigate the seasonal variation characteristics of the Es layer in East Asia, figure
 203 6 presents the average variations of monthly median foEs values with seasons. The station
 204 selection is the same as in section 5.1.



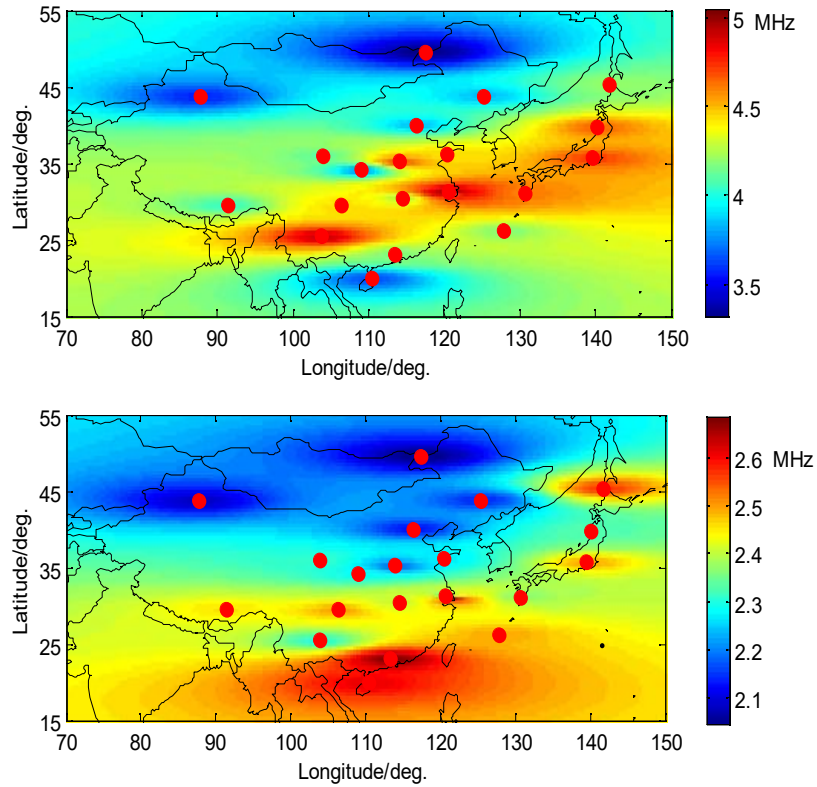
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Fig.6 seasonal variation curves of foEs average values

207 According to figure 6, the maximum values of foEs in East Asia generally occur in June,
 208 while the minimum values typically occur in December. The foEs values in summer are
 209 significantly higher than in winter.

210 To further investigate the seasonal variation characteristics of Es layer intensity in East Asia,
 211 figure 7 presents the spatial distribution characteristics of the average monthly median foEs values
 212 during summer and winter. (Summer is defined as May to August, and winter is defined as
 213 November to February of the following year).



214
215 Fig.7 the summer and winter comparison of foEs average values

216 Figure 7 shows that during the summer in East Asia, the center of Es layer intensity is located
217 near 30 degrees north latitude, exhibiting a zonal distribution. However, during the winter, the
218 center of Es layer intensity migrates southward towards the Guangzhou and Haikou.

219 The proposal of the wind shear theory and the discovery of metallic ions provide a reasonable
220 explanation for the formation process of the Es layer. Measurements of ion density and wind
221 velocity through rocket experiments have confirmed the fundamental concept of wind shear
222 compression. However, the occurrence of anomalous phenomena in the mid-latitude Es layer
223 during summer poses a challenge to the wind shear theory. In order to address this issue, some
224 scholars have conducted in-depth research by linking the occurrence rate of mid-latitude Es layer
225 with planetary waves. They propose that planetary waves are also an important factor influencing
226 the mid-latitude Es layer and suggest that the viewpoint of planetary waves can provide a
227 reasonable explanation for the summer anomaly phenomenon. Furthermore, they indicate that
228 planetary waves modulate tidal amplitudes, load information onto tides, and indirectly affect the
229 Es layer through tides. They also predict that the modulation of tides by planetary waves is
230 achieved through nonlinear interference [Haldoupis and Pancheva, 2002; Haldoupis et al., 2004;
231 Pignalberi et al., 2014; Pezzopane et al., 2015]

232 From the analysis of the occurrence probability, intensity distribution, diurnal variation, and
233 seasonal variation of the Es layer, we have observed a general pattern: the center of Es layer

234 intensity seems to be chasing the center of high temperatures in the lower atmosphere. Regions
235 with higher average temperatures tend to exhibit stronger Es layer intensity, whereas regions with
236 lower temperatures tend to have weaker Es layer intensity. The strong correlation between Es layer
237 intensity and lower atmospheric temperature may be attributed to the influence of temperature
238 variations in the lower atmosphere [Zhao et al., 2024], which drive atmospheric motion and
239 generate atmospheric waves. Additionally, more intense atmospheric waves are generated when
240 the lower atmospheric temperature is higher. These waves gradually propagate from the lower
241 atmosphere to the height of the Es layer, affecting the formation process of the Es layer. As a result,
242 the Es layer intensity shows a high consistency with the surface atmospheric temperature. We will
243 conduct targeted research to further investigate the correlation between Es layer intensity and
244 surface temperature.

245 5. 3 Solar cycle variation characteristics

246 The correlation between Es layer intensity and solar cycles has been a focal point of debate in
247 the scientific community. Different scholars have drawn contradictory conclusions, including
248 positive correlation, negative correlation, and no correlation, based on observations from different
249 stations [Tan et al., 1985; Maksyutin et al., 2005; Closs et al., 1965; Zuo et al., 2006; Pezzopane et
250 al. 2015]. Currently, there are three main viewpoints. One viewpoint suggests that Es layer
251 intensity is independent of solar activity, implying no significant influence. Another perspective
252 proposes a weak positive correlation between Es layer intensity and solar activity, implying that
253 variations in solar cycles may have a slight impact on Es layer intensity. In contrast, there is a third
254 viewpoint suggesting a weak negative correlation between Es layer intensity and solar activity,
255 indicating that higher solar activity could potentially lead to a decrease in Es layer intensity. In
256 1984, Baggaley conducted a statistical analysis of data from two stations in the southern
257 hemisphere covering three solar activity cycles. The study concluded that solar activity and the Es
258 layer were not correlated [Baggaley et al., 1984]. However, the following year, Baggaley found
259 that Es layer intensity increased with an increase in sunspot numbers [Baggaley et al., 1985].

260 To investigate the solar cycle variations in Es layer intensity in East Asia, figure 8 utilizes
261 data from five different latitude observation stations: Manzhouli, Beijing, Chongqing, Guangzhou,
262 and Haikou. The data used includes the monthly median foEs and sunspot numbers from 1998 to
263 2020, covering two complete solar cycles. This analysis aims to examine the correlation between
264 Es layer intensity and solar activity in East Asia.

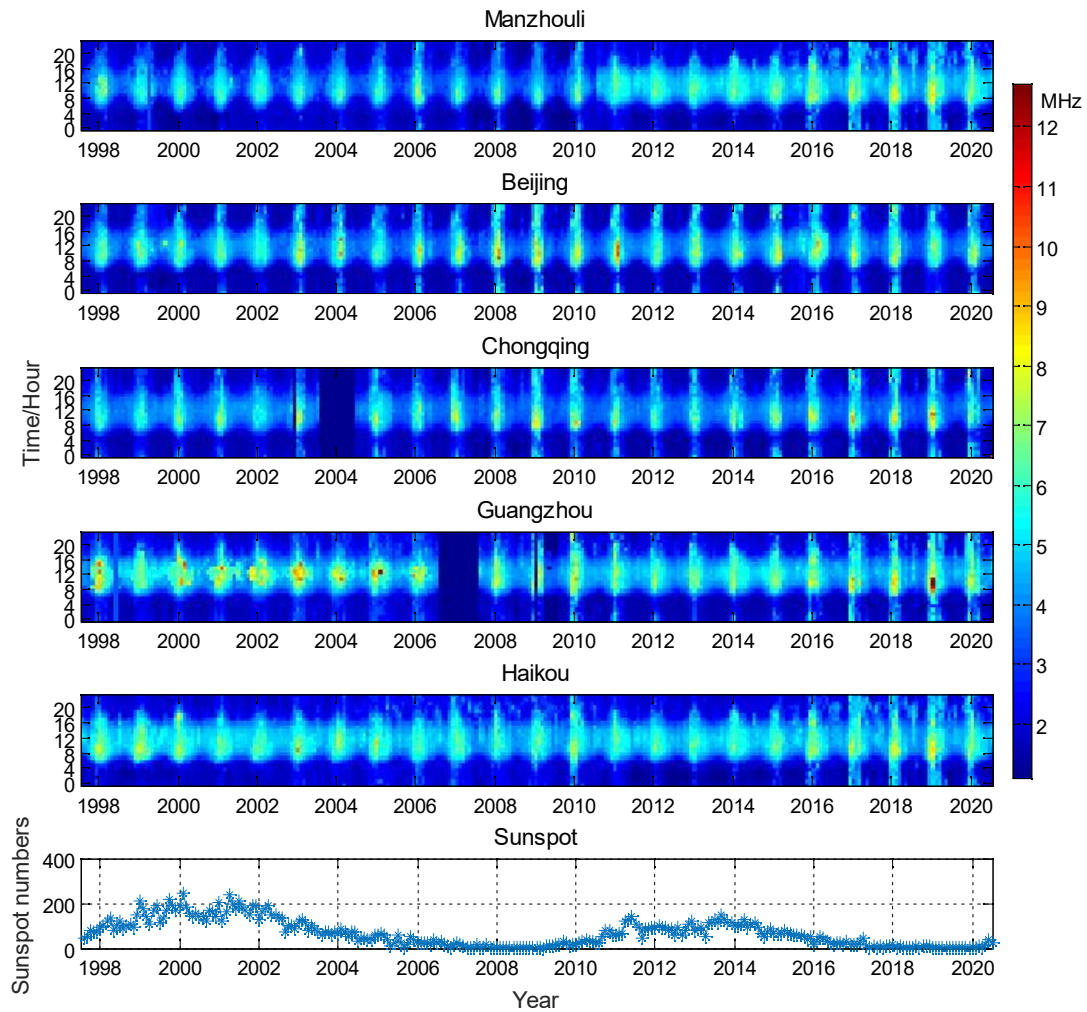


Fig.8 the monthly median values of Es from 1998 to 2020

Figure 8 shows that during periods of low solar activity (e.g., 2006-2009 and 2017-2020), the overall foEs layer intensity is slightly higher compared to high solar activity periods (e.g., 1999-2002 and 2011-2014), indicating a weak negative correlation.

To conduct a quantitative comparison, we selected the years 1999 – 2002 and 2011 – 2014 as representative solar maximum periods (years of high solar activity), and 2006 – 2009 and 2017 – 2020 as solar minimum periods (years of low solar activity). We then compared the overall annual mean foEs values for these periods. The results show that the average foEs during solar minimum years is higher than during solar maximum years, with an increase of approximately 0.1 – 0.3 MHz. The foEs values for representative stations are listed in Table 2.

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284 Table 2 Comparison of the average foEs values between solar maximum years and solar
 285 minimum years

Index	Station name	Average foEs value in solar maximum 1999-2002 (MHz)	Average foEs value in solar maximum 2011-2014 (MHz)	Average foEs value in solar minimum 2006-2009 (MHz)	Average foEs value in solar minimum 2017-2020 (MHz)
1	Manzhouli	2.3870	2.7498	2.7278	3.0862
2	Beijing	2.7574	2.7954	2.8460	2.8793
3	Chongqing	3.0522	3.0016	3.0953	3.1690
4	Guangzhou	3.0612	2.9079	3.0062	3.1764
5	Haikou	2.8560	2.7498	2.9502	3.1858

286 In order to further investigate the correlation between Es layer intensity and solar activity
 287 cycles, the Pearson correlation coefficient was employed to calculate the correlation between
 288 daytime and nighttime monthly median foEs values and solar activity. The calculation formulas
 289 are as follows:

$$290 \quad COR(X, Y) = \frac{cov(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{E(X^2) - E^2(X)} \sqrt{E(Y^2) - E^2(Y)}} \quad (1)$$

291 where X represents the Es layer critical frequency, and Y represents the monthly mean sunspot
 292 number. The correlation calculation results between the monthly median foEs and solar activity
 293 are presented in Table 3.

294 Table 3 the correlation coefficient between Es layer intensity and solar activity

Index	Station name	Country	Mean correlation coefficient	Daytime correlation coefficient	Nighttime correlation coefficient
1	Beijing	China	-0.3031	-0.2665	-0.4431
2	Changchun	China	-0.0198	0.1201	-0.2665
3	Chongqing	China	-0.0133	0.0724	-0.0857
4	Guangzhou	China	-0.0629	0.0327	-0.0919
5	Haikou	China	-0.1295	0.0541	-0.1836
6	Lanzhou	China	-0.0664	0.1867	-0.2531
7	Lhasa	China	0.0259	0.1494	-0.1150
8	Manzhouli	China	-0.0970	-0.0194	-0.2780
9	Urumchi	China	-0.0510	0.0771	-0.1510
10	Qingdao	China	-0.1138	-0.0591	-0.1832
11	Sheshan	China	0.0518	0.0469	0.0605
12	Kunming	China	0.0363	0.0794	0.0113
13	Xinxiang	China	0.0858	0.1973	-0.0057
14	Suzhou	China	0.0589	0.1536	-0.0160
15	Xian	China	-0.0805	-0.0001	-0.1592
16	Wuhan	China	0.1213	0.1571	0.1682
17	Akita	Japan	-0.2905	-0.3110	-0.3664
18	Okinawa	Japan	-0.3487	-0.3007	-0.3910
19	Yamagawa	Japan	-0.3321	-0.3277	-0.3585
20	Wakkanai	Japan	0.0522	0.0847	0.0650
21	Koku	Japan	0.0553	0.1399	-0.0485
22	Average	-	-0.0657	0.0559	-0.1364

295 From Table 3, it is shown that there is an overall negative correlation between foEs in East
 296 Asia and sunspot numbers. At daytime, most of the stations exhibit a weak positive correlation
 297 between foEs and sunspot numbers. However, during the nighttime, almost all stations show a
 298 negative correlation between foEs and sunspot numbers.

299 To further analyze the correlations between weak/strong foEs and solar activity, Table 2
 300 presents the calculated occurrence probabilities of weak Es (foEs < 3 MHz) and strong Es (foEs >
 301 5 MHz) during solar maximum periods (1999-2002 and 2011-2014) and solar minimum periods
 302 (2006-2009 and 2017-2020).

303 Table 3 Comparison of the occurrence probabilities of weak foEs and strong foEs
 304 during years of high and low solar activity

Index	Station name	Occurrence probability (foEs<3MHz) during solar maximum	Occurrence probability (foEs>5MHz) during solar maximum	Occurrence probability (foEs<3MHz) during solar minimum	Occurrence probability (foEs>5MHz) during solar minimum
1	Manzhouli	0.4783	0.0113	0.4284	0.0421
2	Beijing	0.5846	0.0360	0.6102	0.0595
3	Chongqing	0.4566	0.0807	0.4154	0.1181
4	Guangzhou	0.4358	0.0877	0.3364	0.0694
5	Haikou	0.4974	0.0321	0.4488	0.0451
6	Changchun	0.5664	0.0408	0.5204	0.0747
7	Lanzhou	0.4536	0.0703	0.4905	0.0777
8	Lhasa	0.4553	0.0490	0.4271	0.0634
9	Urumchi	0.5781	0.0204	0.5378	0.0425

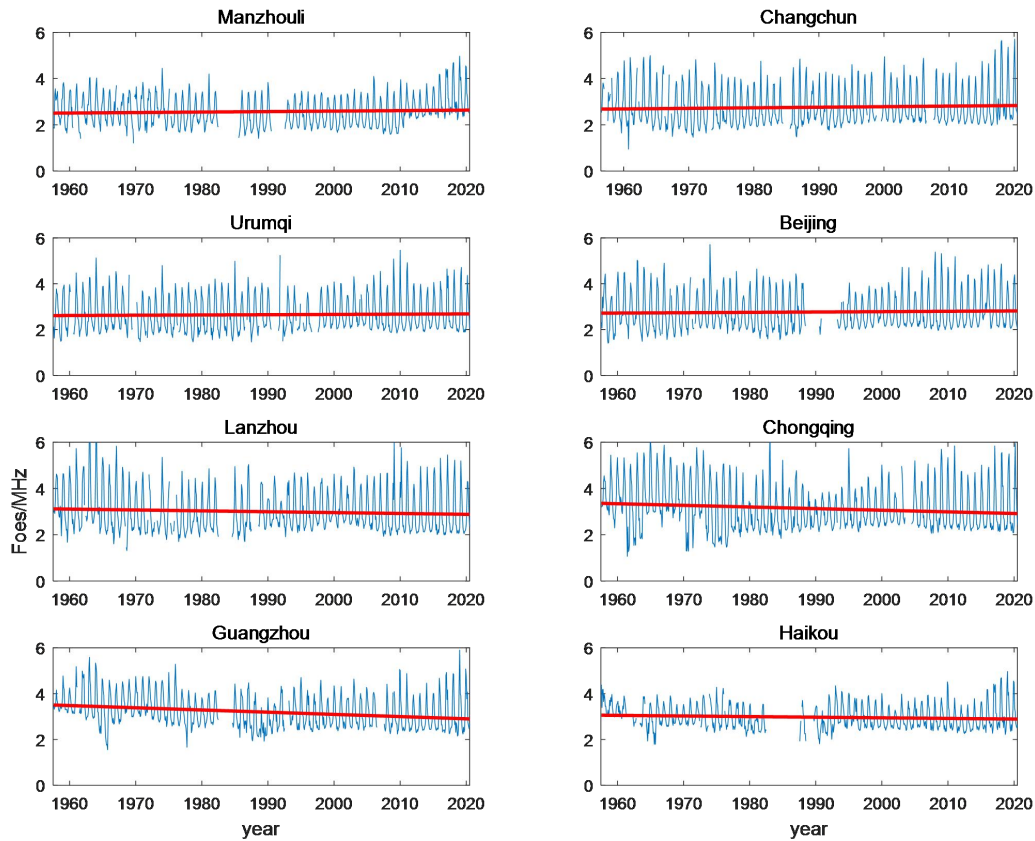
305 The results indicate that the occurrence rate of weak Es is slightly higher during solar
 306 maximum than during solar minimum, whereas the occurrence rate of strong Es is significantly
 307 higher during solar minimum compared to solar maximum. The occurrence rate of weak Es is
 308 slightly higher during solar maximum than during solar minimum, which is consistent with the
 309 findings of Tian et al [Tian et al., 2024].

310 5. 4 Long-term variation characteristics

311 To investigate the long-term variation trends of Es layer intensity in East Asia, figure 9
 312 illustrates the annual variations in monthly median foEs values at eight representative stations:
 313 Manzhouli, Changchun, Urumqi, Beijing, Lanzhou, Chongqing, Haikou, and Guangzhou. The red
 314 line is a linear fit of the monthly median foEs, its expression is:

$$315 \quad f(x) = bx + a \quad (2)$$

316 where b represents the slope, and a represents the constant term.



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Fig.9 the long-term variation trend of foEs monthly median

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From figure 9, it is shown that among the eight stations: Manzhouli, Changchun, Urumqi, Beijing, Lanzhou, Chongqing, Haikou, and Guangzhou, the stations with higher overall Es layer intensity exhibit a decreasing trend in monthly median foEs values, while stations with lower Es layer intensity show an increasing trend. Specifically, the foEs values at Manzhouli, Changchun, Urumqi, Beijing, and Haikou demonstrate an upward trend, with respective positive slopes of 0.0002, 0.0002, 0.0001, 0.0001, and 0.0002. On the other hand, the Es layer at Lanzhou, Chongqing, and Guangzhou shows a downward trend, with respective negative slopes of -0.0003, -0.0006, and -0.0008. By applying the same methodology to study the long-term variation trends of foEs at 13 other stations (as shown in Table 4), it was found that the Es layer intensity exhibited a long-term decreasing trend at four stations, with negative slopes ranging from 0 to -0.0010, while it showed a long-term increasing trend at nine stations, with positive slopes ranging from 0 to 0.0024. Furthermore, the amplitude of Es layer intensity varies across different latitude stations, with the highest amplitude observed near the 30° latitude line, gradually decreasing towards lower and higher latitudes.

Table 4 long-term variation trend of Es

Index	Station name	Country	Slope	Constant term
1	Beijing	China	0.0001	2.7164
2	Changchun	China	0.0002	2.6793
3	Chongqing	China	-0.0006	3.3586
4	Guangzhou	China	-0.0008	3.5047

5	Haikou	China	0.0002	3.0587
6	Lanzhou	China	-0.0003	3.118
7	Lhasa	China	-0.0005	3.2436
8	Manzhouli	China	0.0002	2.5047
9	Urumchi	China	0.0001	2.6113
10	Qingdao	China	0.0003	3.0038
11	Sheshan	China	0.0006	3.3815
12	Kunming	China	0.0025	2.9697
13	Xinxiang	China	0.0002	3.0314
14	Suzhou	China	0.0007	3.1915
15	Xian	China	0.0024	2.9235
16	Wuhan	China	-0.0003	3.1730
17	Akita	Japan	0.0003	3.1427
18	Okinawa	Japan	0.0001	3.0874
19	Yamagawa	Japan	0.0000	3.1913
20	Wakkanai	Japan	-0.0010	3.4483
21	Koku	Japan	-0.0009	3.5679
22	Average	-	0.00017	3.091

334 Analysis of the monthly median foEs values at 21 stations in East Asia reveals an overall
335 long-term increasing trend in Es layer intensity, with an average positive slope of 0.00017.
336 Stations with higher Es layer intensity generally exhibit a long-term decreasing trend, while
337 stations with lower Es layer intensity tend to show a long-term increasing trend. This overall
338 pattern indicates a negative feedback characteristic. The underlying reasons for the long-term
339 variation trends in the Es layer could potentially be associated with long-term climate variations.
340 In our future work, we plan to conduct a more in-depth investigation specifically focused on the
341 long-term variation trends of the Es layer.

342 6 Conclusion

343 This study utilizes over 60 years of Es layer observation data from 21 ionospheric vertical
344 sounding stations in China and Japan to investigate in-depth the characteristics of Es layer
345 intensity, spatial distribution, diurnal variation, seasonal variation, and long-term trends in East
346 Asia. The research findings of this study are of significant importance for exploring the causes of
347 the Es layer, analyzing the spatiotemporal distribution of Es layer intensity. The following
348 research conclusions have been obtained:

349 (1) In East Asia, the intensity of foEs during the summer months (May to August) is
350 significantly higher than in other seasons. Additionally, the intensity is notably higher around local
351 noon compared to other times of the day. Moreover, the Es layer intensity exhibits strong regional
352 variations. In general, the maximum intensity of the Es layer is located near the 30° latitude in the
353 northern Hemisphere, and weakens to lower and higher latitudes. The intensity tends to be higher
354 in lower latitudes compared to higher latitudes, and the eastern region shows slightly higher

355 intensity compared to the western region. The monthly average foEs values at all stations have a
356 maximum value above 5 MHz, with certain stations reaching even above 9 MHz, which is much
357 higher than the global average level.

358 (2) At daytime in East Asia, the center of Es layer intensity is observed in the Chongqing,
359 Guangzhou, and Suzhou areas of China. However, during the nighttime, the center of Es layer
360 intensity migrates towards the northeast, with the strongest region located in areas such as Suzhou
361 and Qingdao in China, as well as Koku and Yamagawa in Japan. The diurnal asymmetry of the Es
362 layer center may be influenced by factors such as the distribution of land and sea, as well as
363 climatic conditions.

364 (3) During the summer in East Asia, the center of Es layer intensity is located near 30°N and
365 exhibits a belt-like distribution. In the winter, the center of Es layer intensity migrates southward
366 to the Guangzhou and Haikou.

367 (4) In East Asia, the Es layer intensity in East Asia showed a negative correlation with the
368 number of sunspots overall, with diurnal inconsistency, weak positive correlation during the day
369 and negative correlation at night.

370 (5) Based on the ionosonde data from 21 stations in East Asia, the long-term variation trend
371 of Es layer intensity at different locations is different, but overall, it presents a long-term upward
372 trend and has a negative feedback characteristic. The regions with higher average Es layer
373 intensity showed a long-term downward trend, while the regions with lower average Es layer
374 intensity showed a long-term upward trend.

375

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384

385 **Data Availability Statement** The Es data over China and Japan can be available at:
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499 **Author contributions**

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502 **Competing interests**

503 The authors declare no competing interests.