

Study of High-Latitude Ionospheric Behavior During Post Sunset Time

Group-2

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ISR Summer School-2020
27 Jul- 01 Aug, 2020



Outline

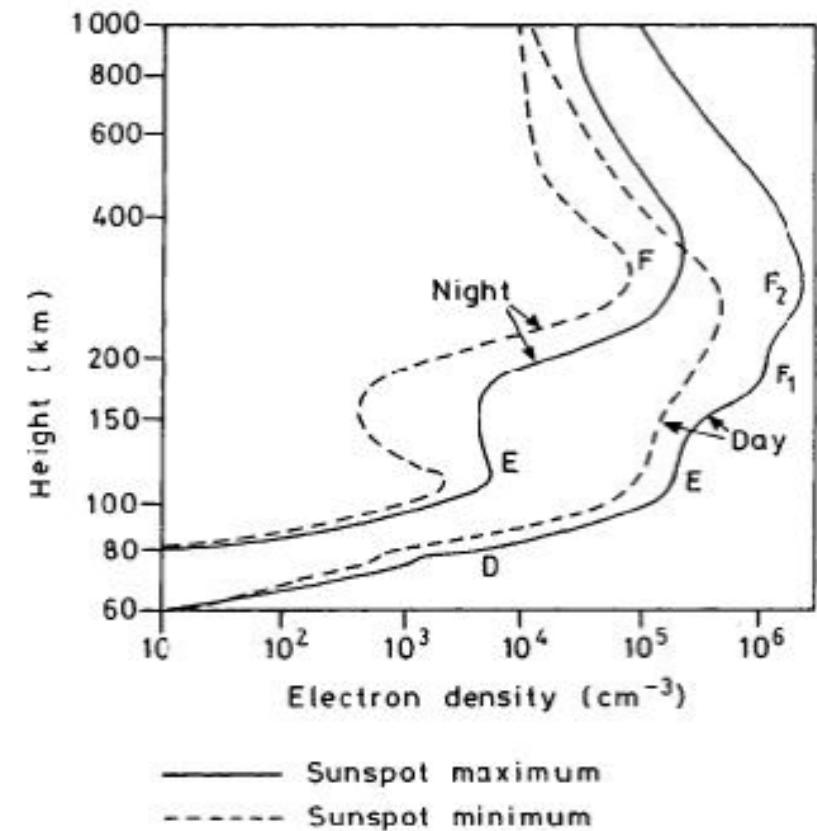
- Background
- Experimental data
- Observations: E and F region
 - ISR
 - GPS
- Summary

Objectives:

- Study of high-latitude ionospheric behavior during post sunset time.
 1. To observe the variation in electron densities in both ionospheric E and F regions.
 2. If there is generation of any ionospheric irregularities.
 3. To see the velocity pattern through different beams from PFISR
 4. Electron density gradients from the irregular structures may cause scintillations of radio signals.

Background

- In the daytime, sun is the source of ionization
- After the sunset, production stops, charge recombination starts
- Upward layer movement
- Geomagnetic condition like, interplanetary magnetic field, solar wind plays important role in the high latitude ionospheric dynamics



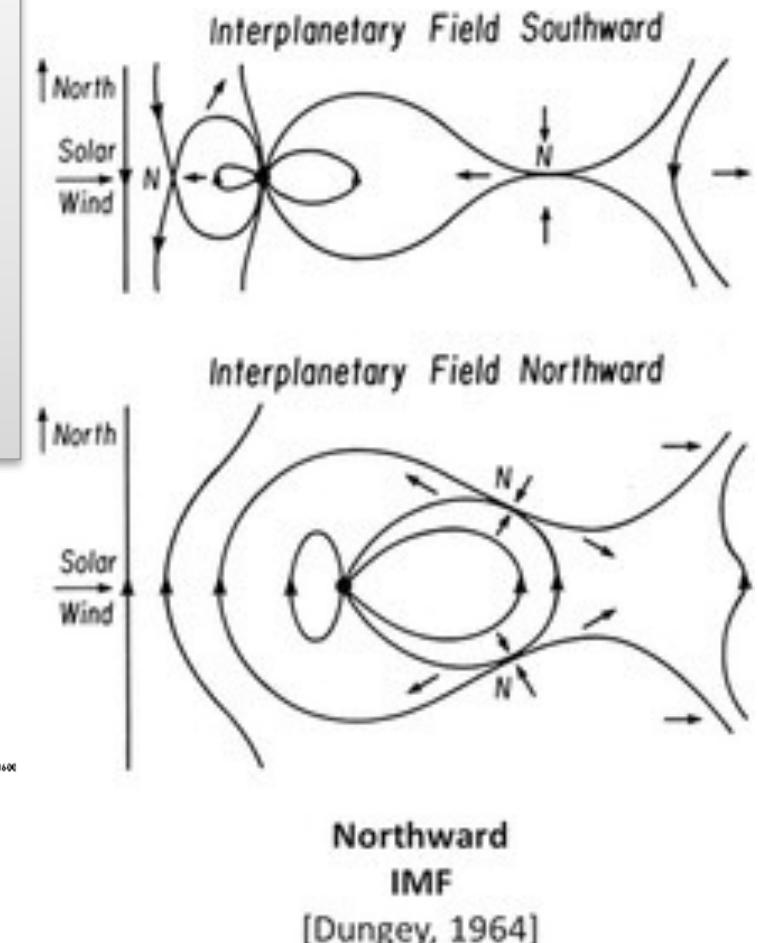
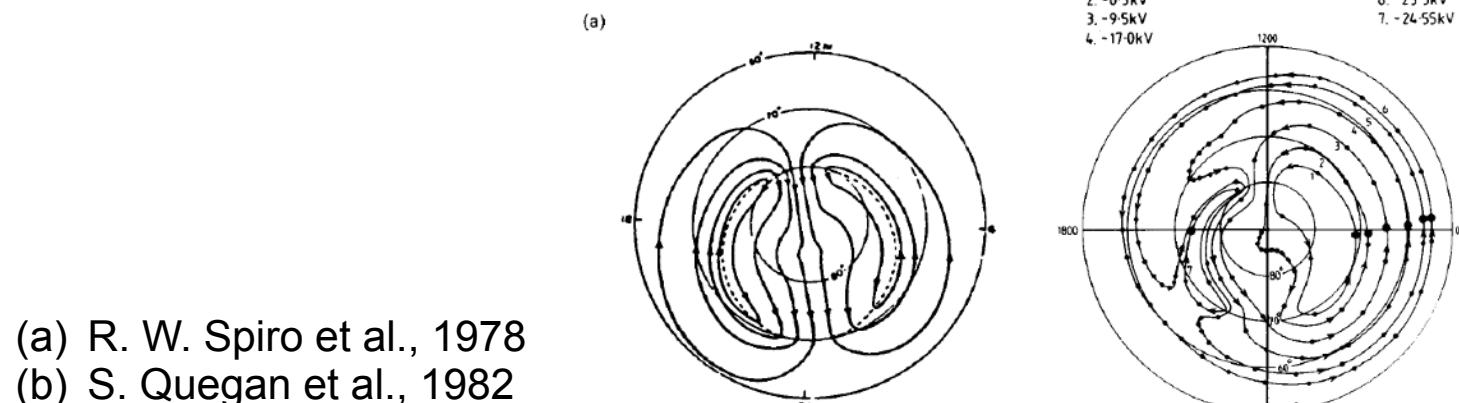
After W. Swider, Wallchart Aerospace Environment, US Airforce Geophysical Laboratory

Background

- Electric field generated due to solar wind and space weather effect:

$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{sw}} = - \mathbf{V}_{\text{sw}} \times \mathbf{B}_{\text{IMF}}$$

- Auroral convection
- Irregularities and scintillation



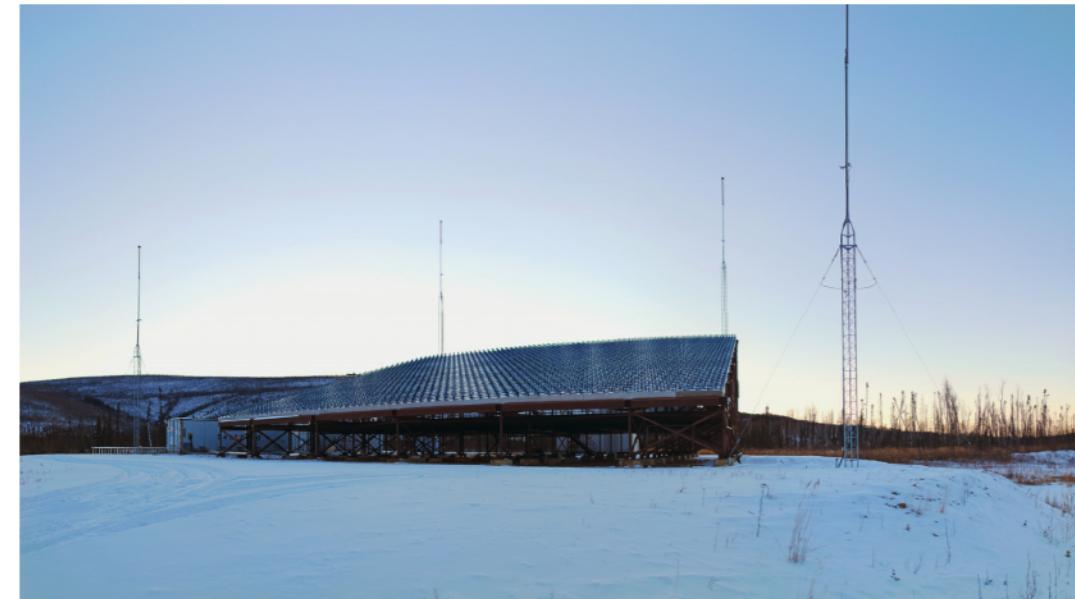
Experimental data

Poker Flat Incoherent Scatter Radar (PFISR):

Location:

Latitude: 65° N

Longitude: 147° W



Date and Time of Observation:

29 Jul 2020

07:00 UT- 09:00 UT

Beam used: Themis36

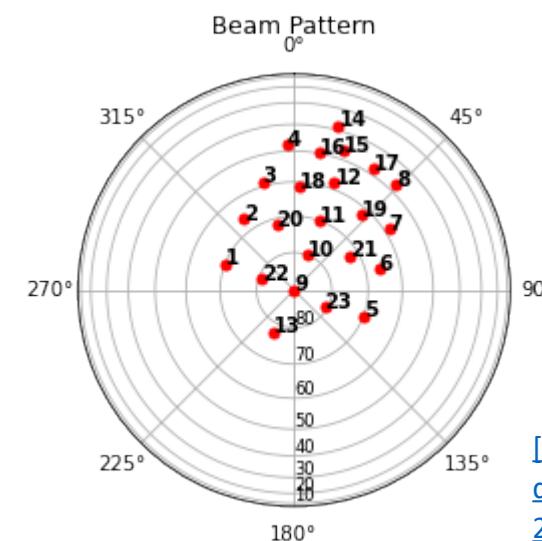
No. of beams: 23

Data Taking Computer (DTC) used in PFISR

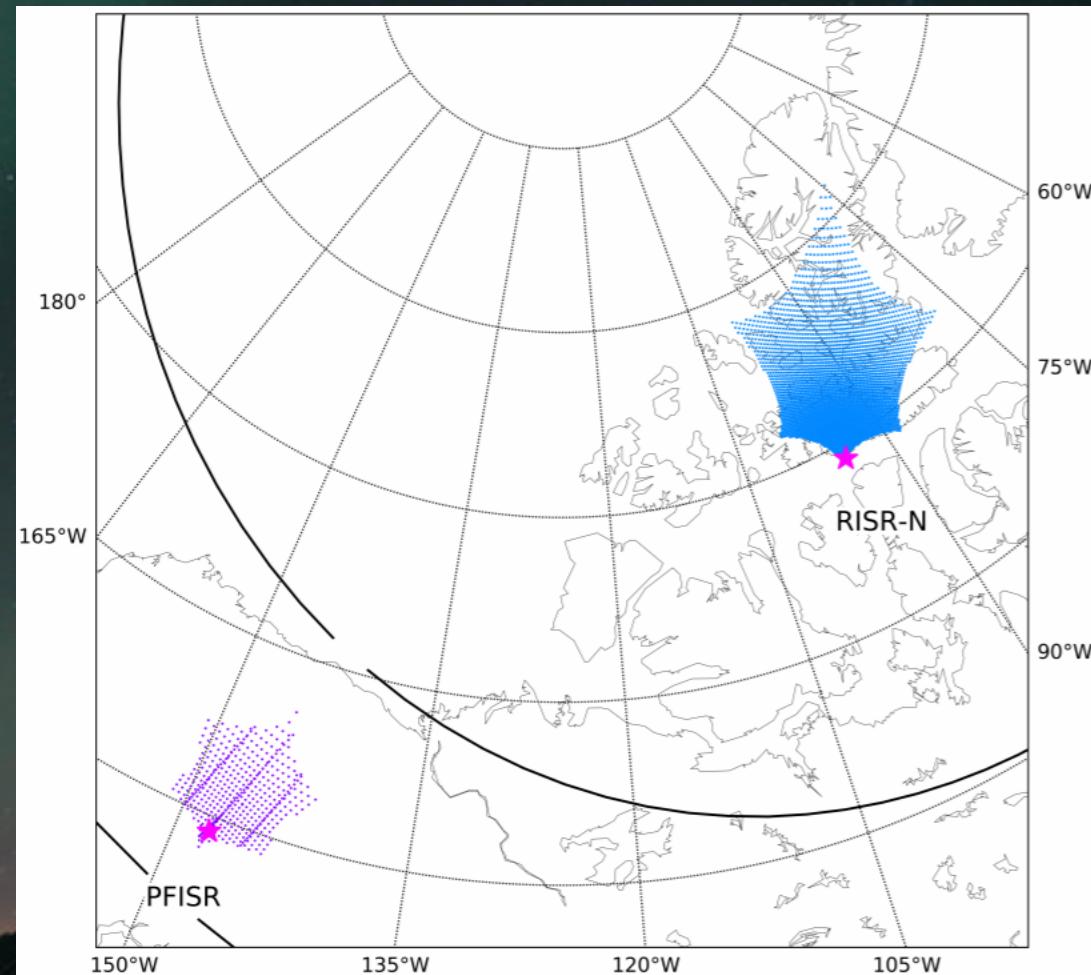
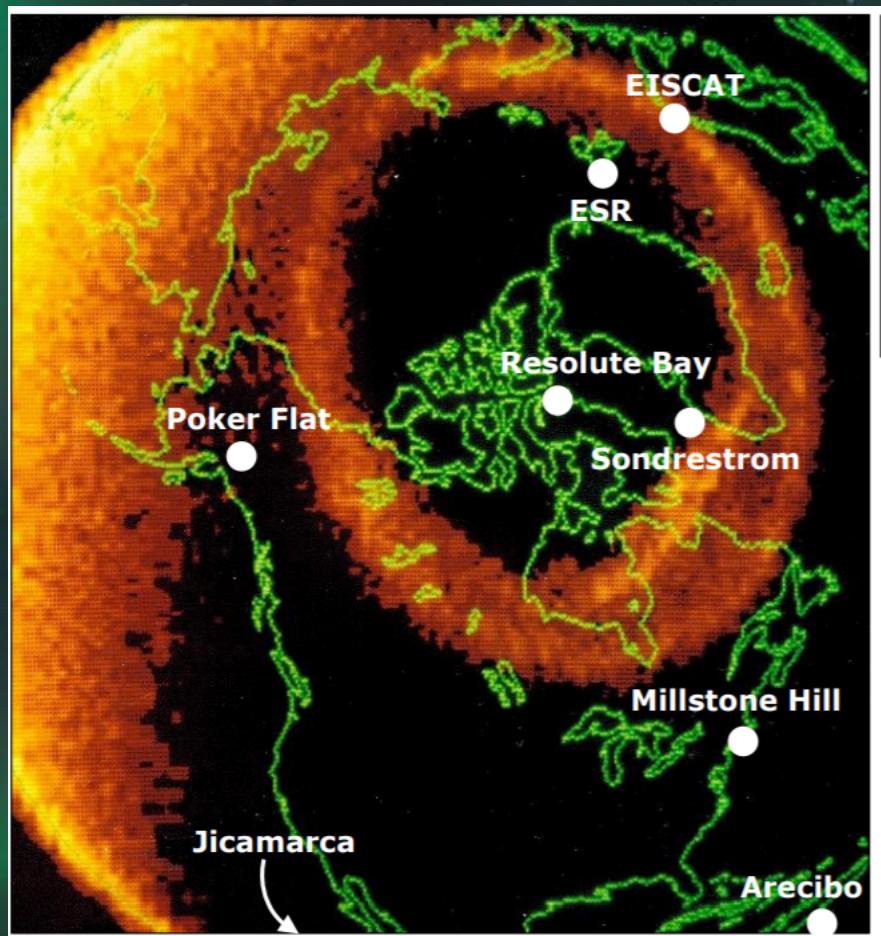
DTC0-Alternating code

DTC1, DTC2- Long Pulse

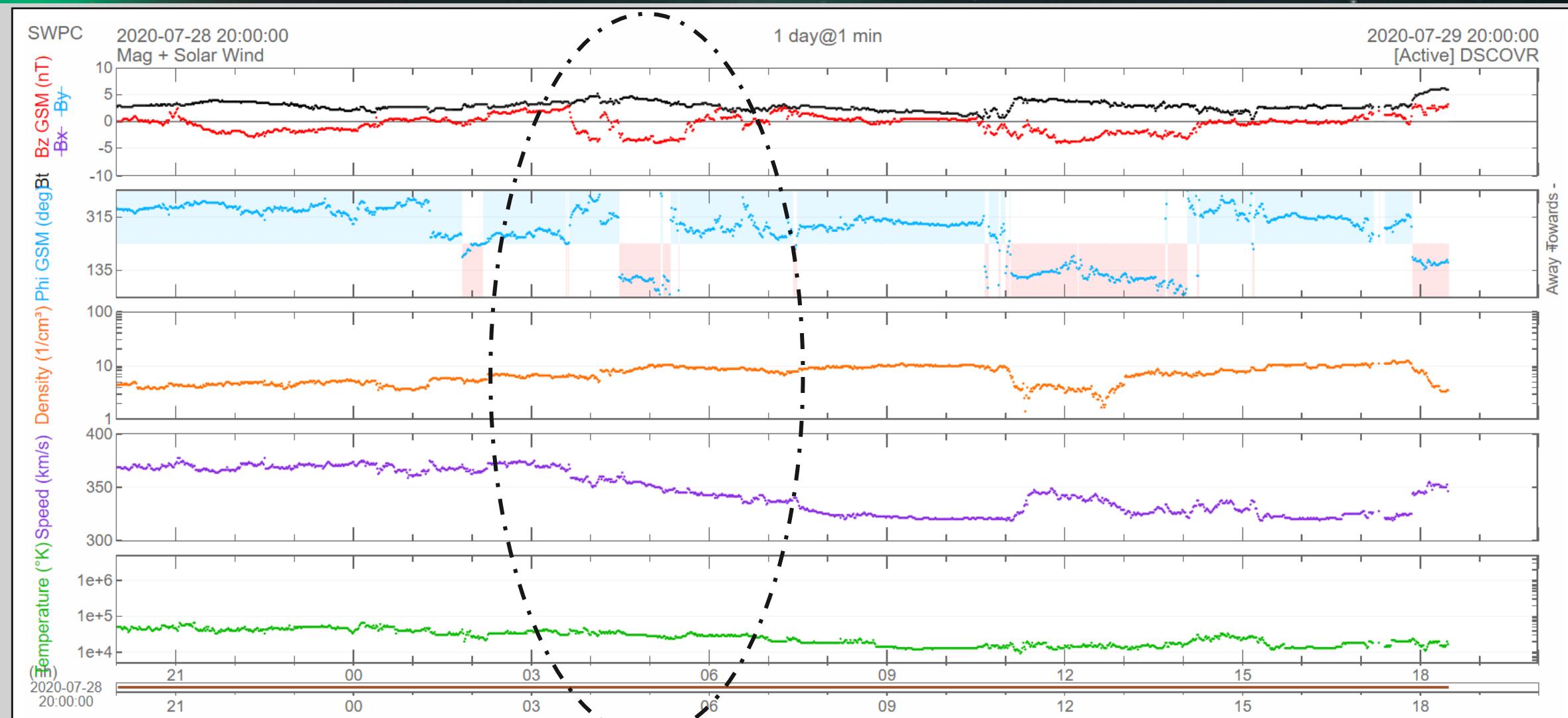
DTC3- Single pulse 330 sec long pulse



[\[https://data.amisr.com/
database/61/experiment/
20180310.001/3/1\]](https://data.amisr.com/database/61/experiment/20180310.001/3/1)



Space weather condition:



<https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/products/ace-real-time-solar-wind>

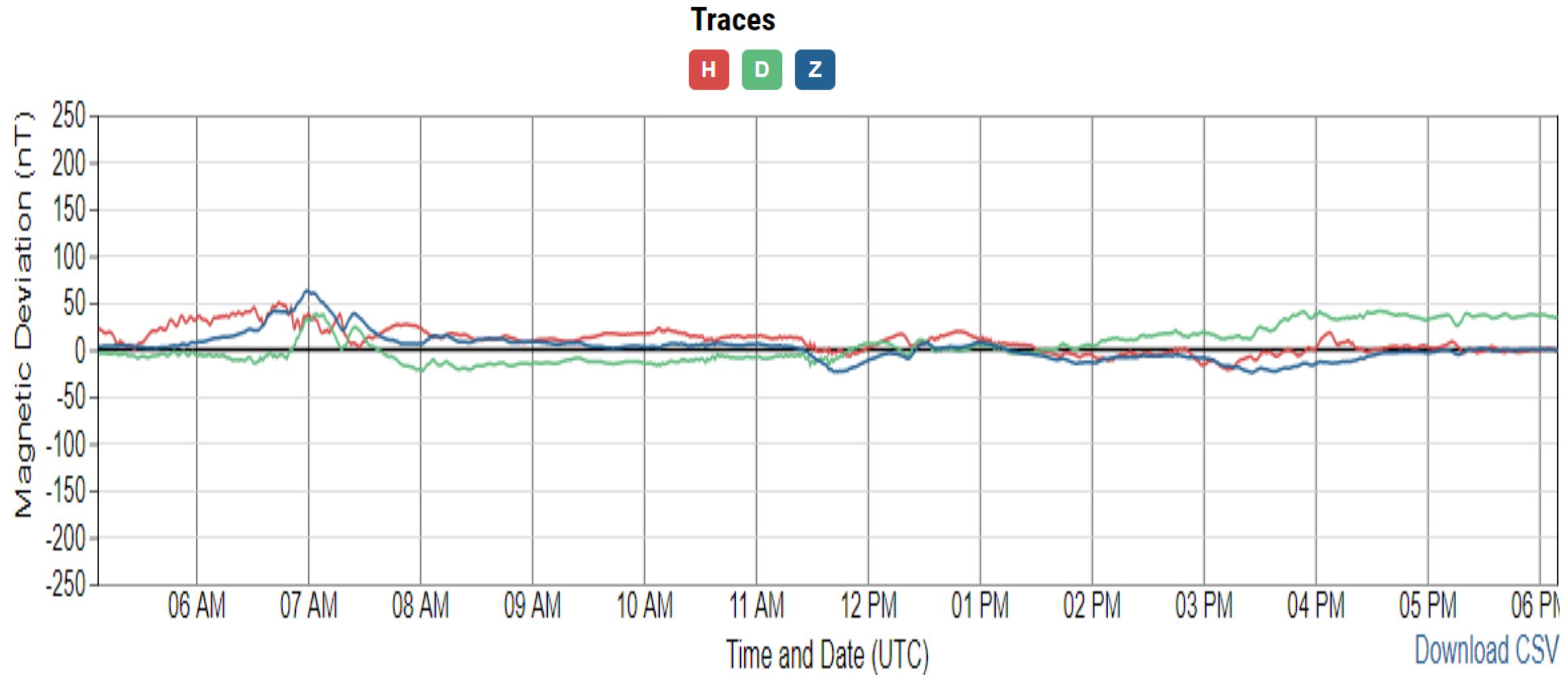
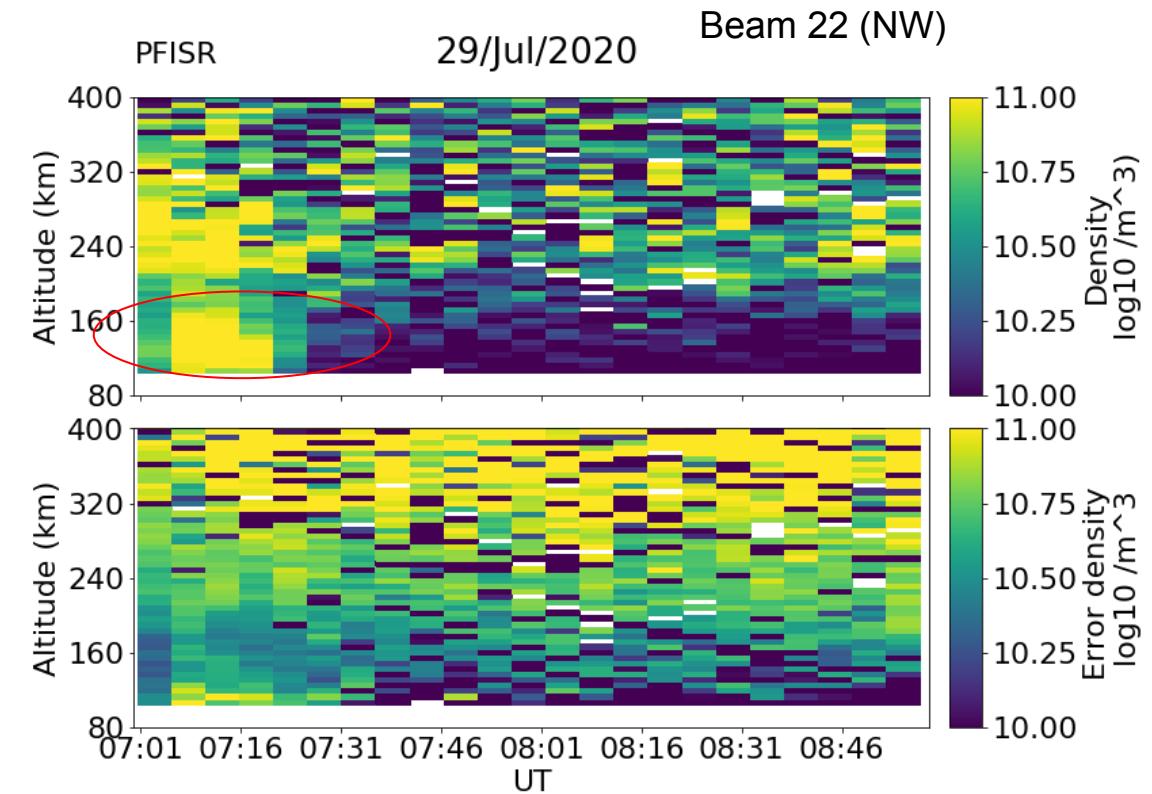
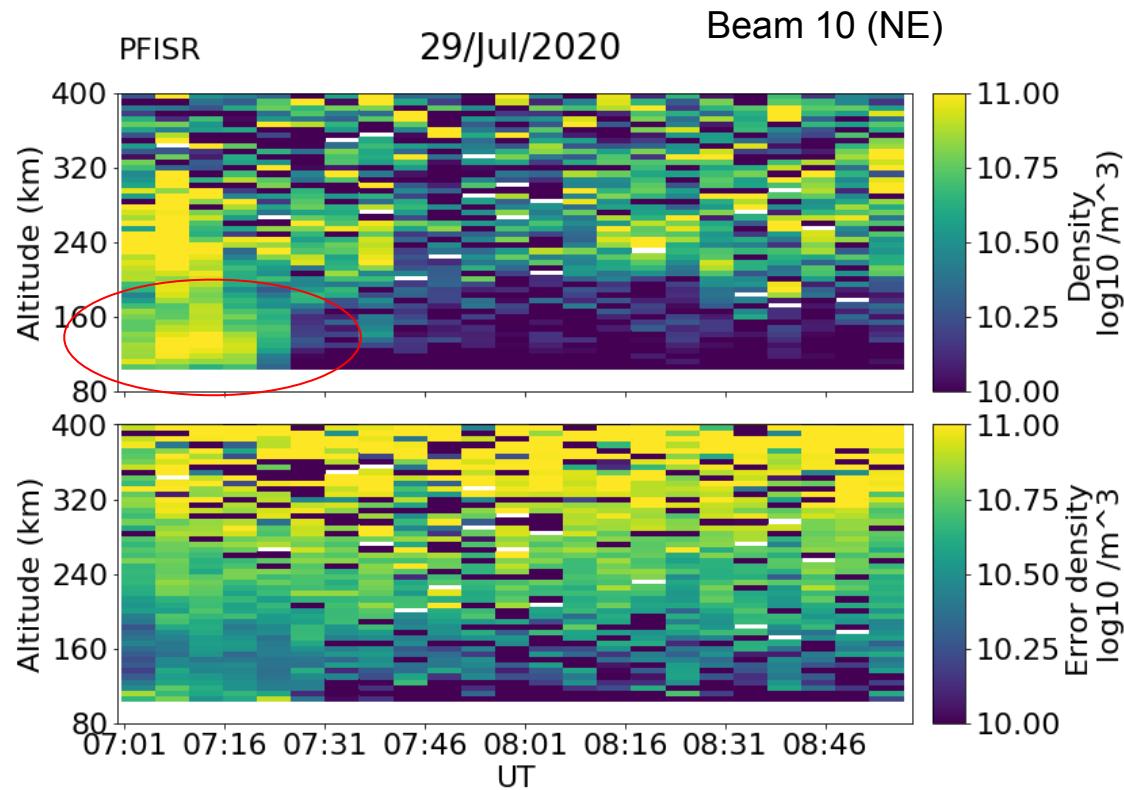
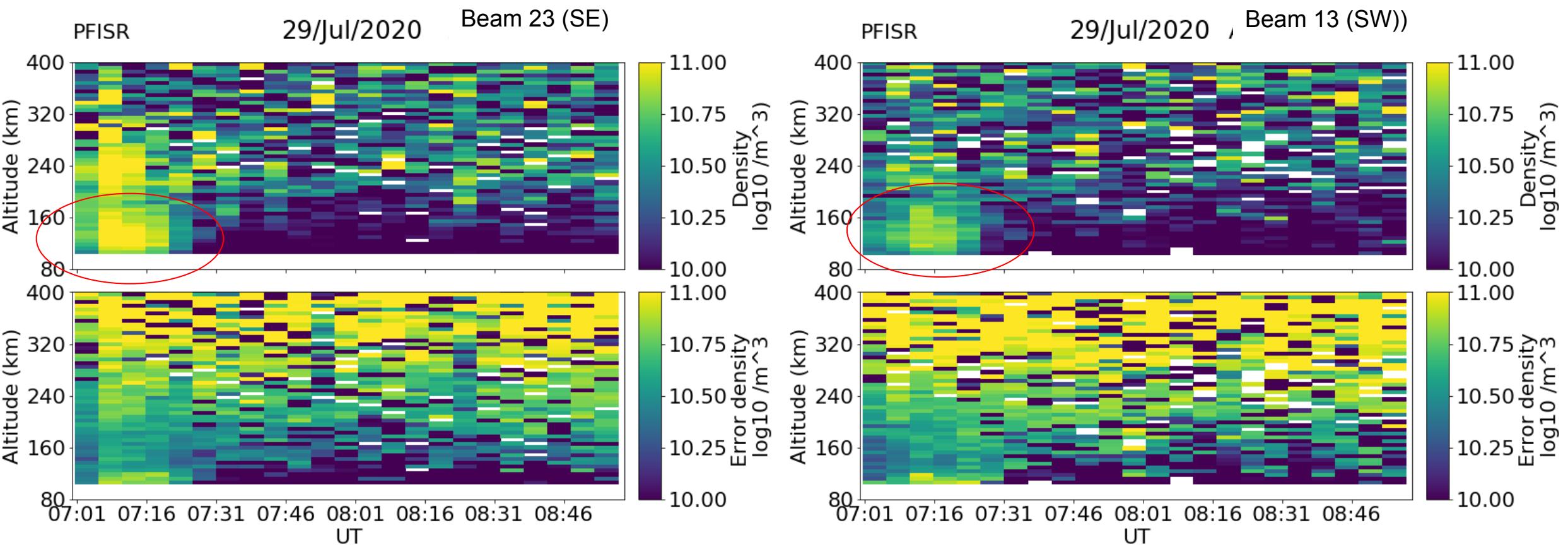


Figure: Variation in Magnetic Deviations during our experiment measured by Poker Flat magnetometers.

Observations: ISR

Long pulse 5min uncorrected electron density





E region 7:00-7:20UT

Enhancement of Ne

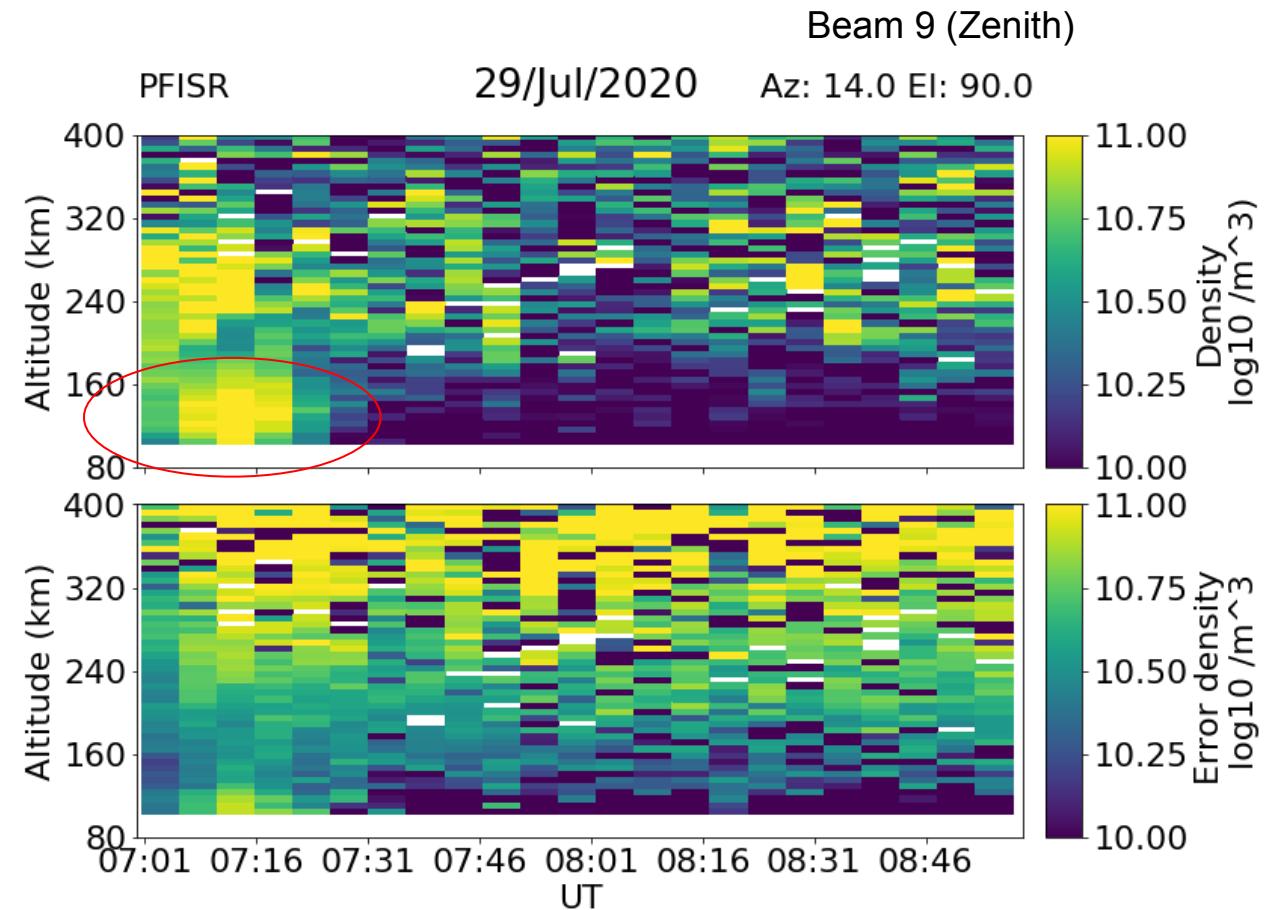
Aurora precipitation around
110km

No F region detected

Altitude precipitation
depends on the electron
energy [Fang et al.]

High density error specially in
F region

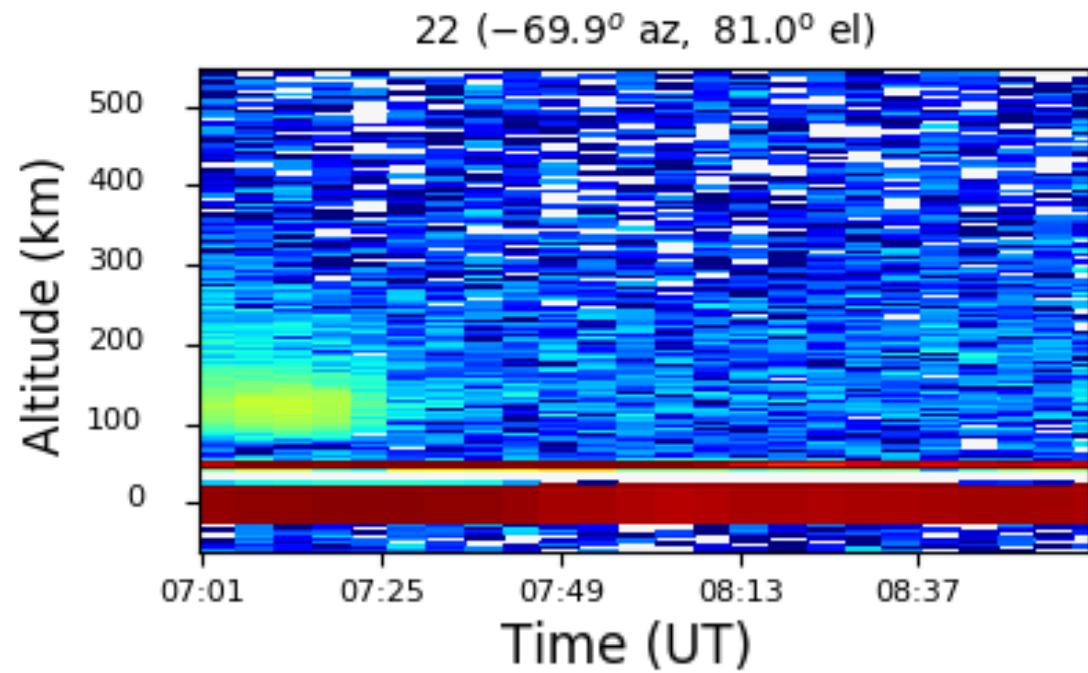
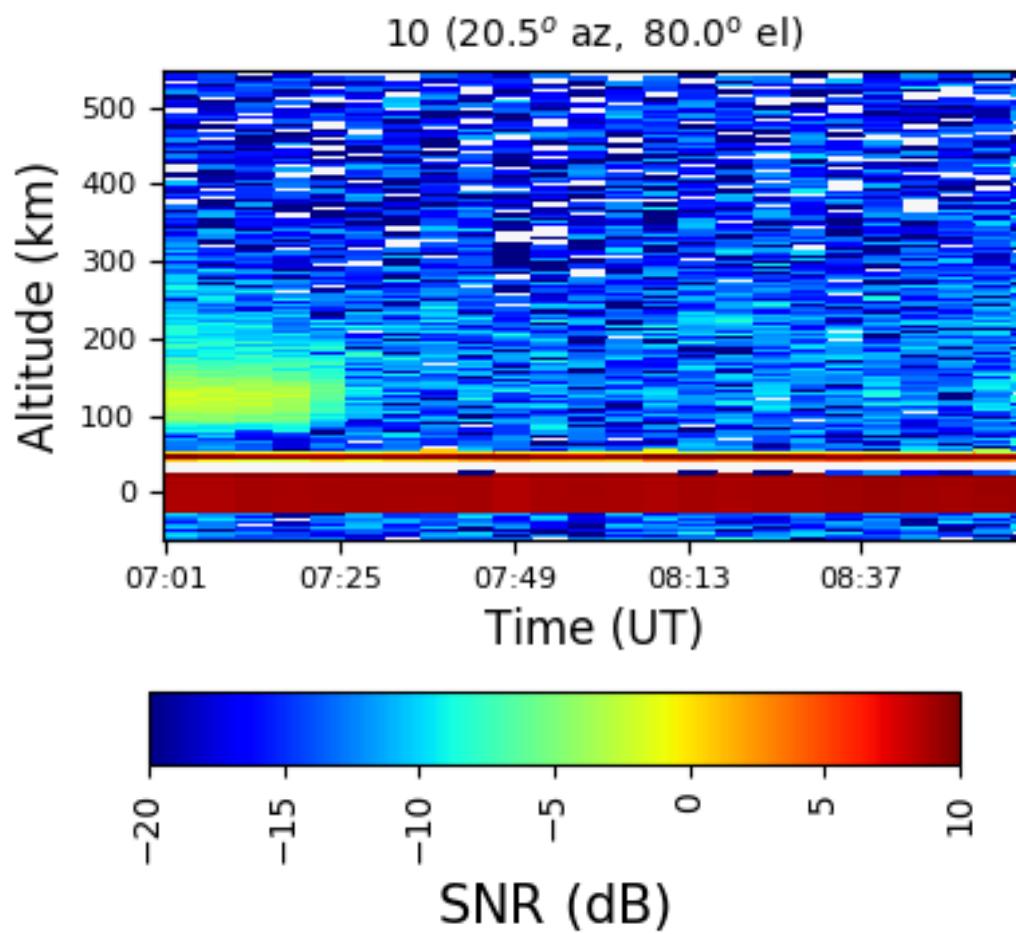
Not enough electron density to
scatter the signal

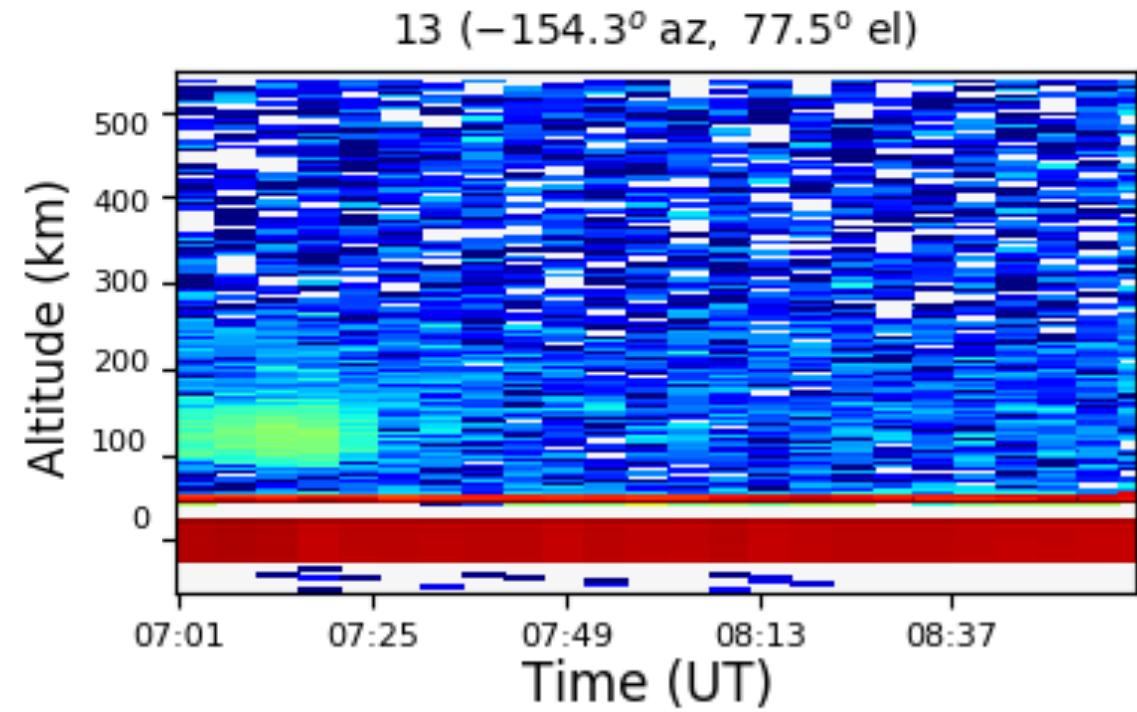
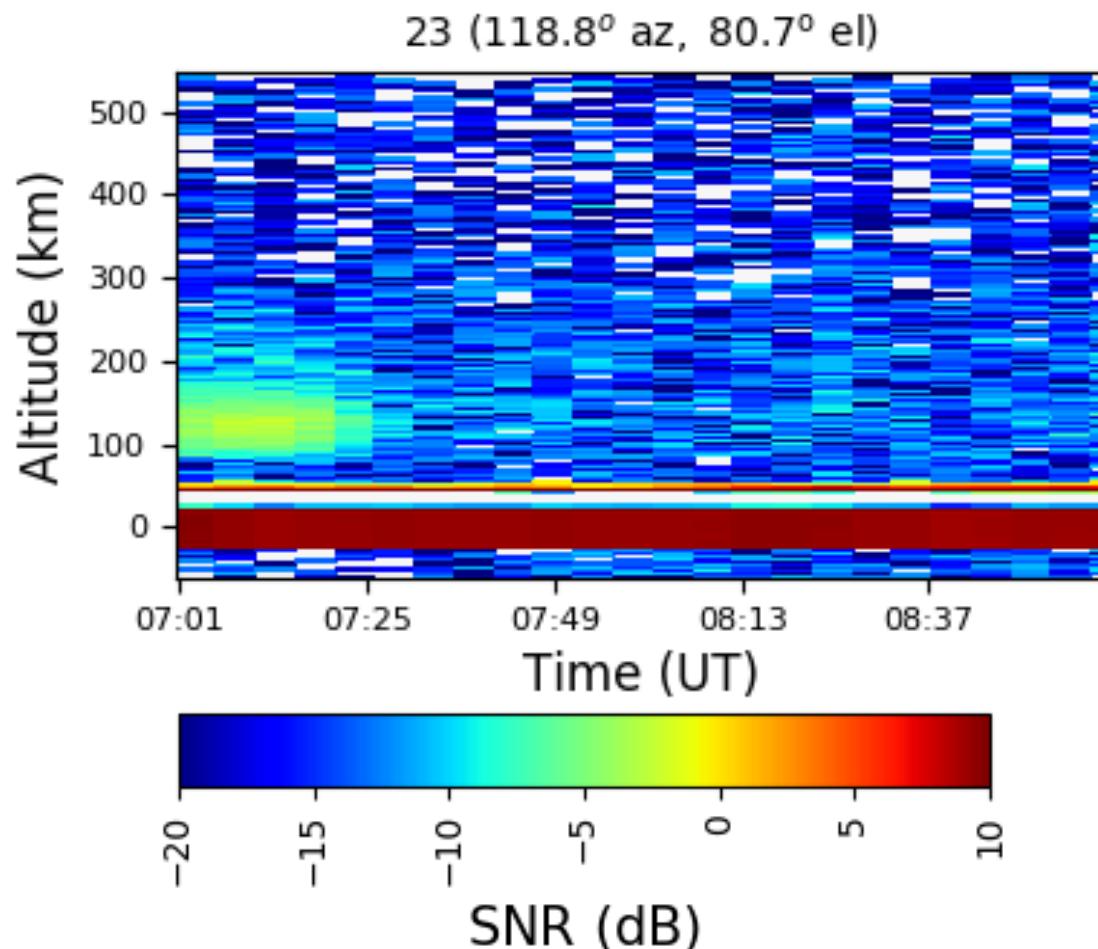


Fang, Xiaohua, et al. "Electron Impact Ionization: A New Parameterization for 100 EV to 1 MeV Electrons." *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, vol. 113, no. A9, 2008, doi:10.1029/2008ja013384.

Observations: ISR

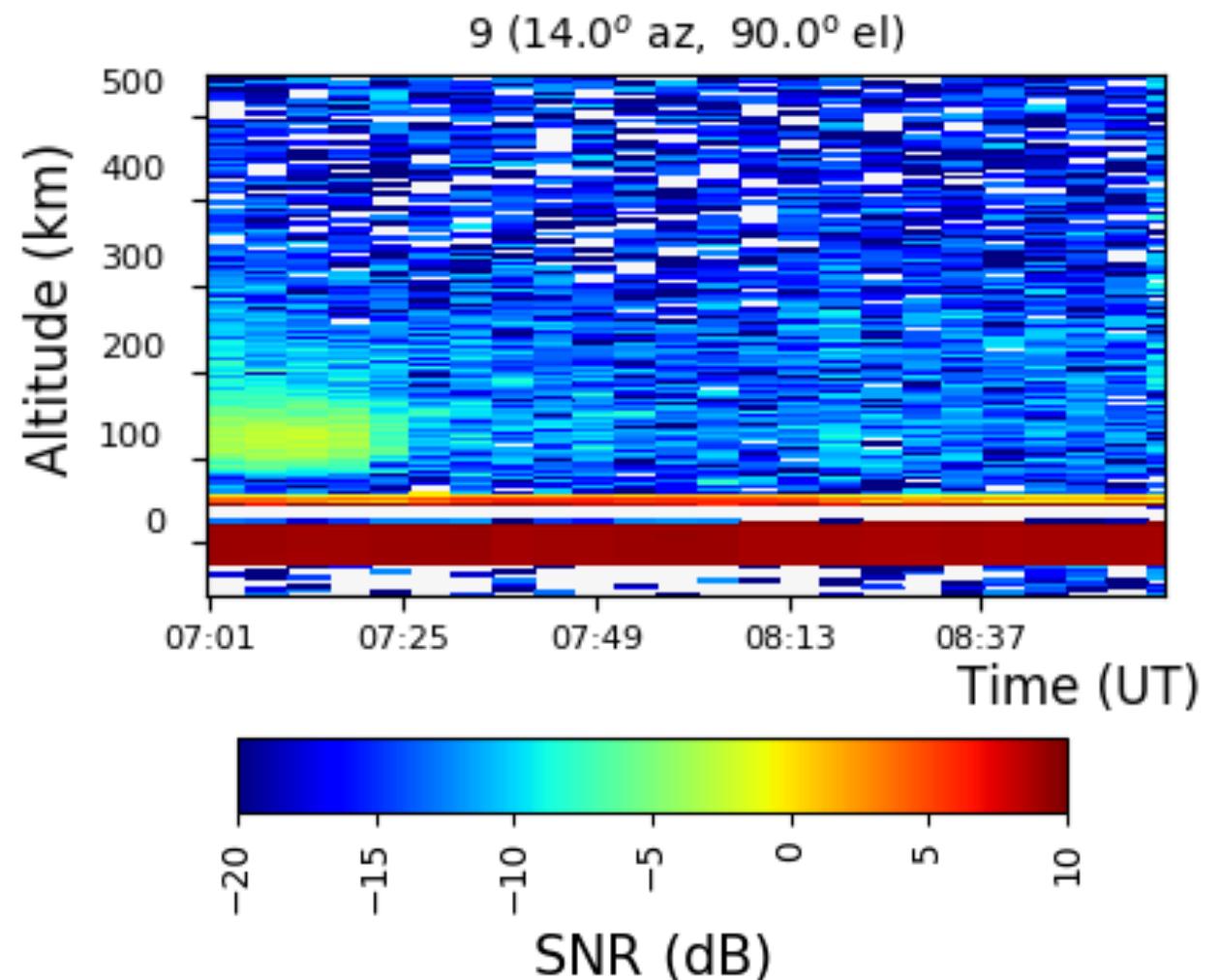
Long pulse 5min uncorrected SNR





Increase of SNR between
7:00UT-7:20UT
Around 115 km SNR ~-1dB

Relative error?



Observations: ISR

Derivation of relative error of Ne during aurora precipitation in E region (7:00-7:20UT at ~115km)

K number of samples:

Long pulse: ~64 pulses per ~14.6 seconds per beam.

Integration time 5 min=300 seconds

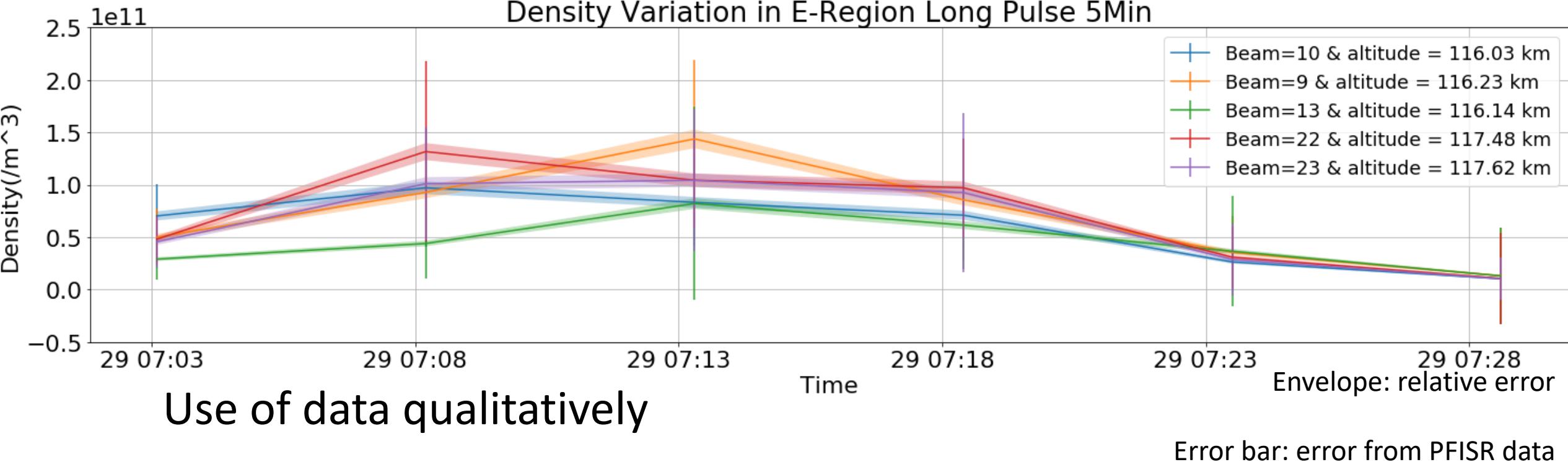
K~1344

SNR - 1dB=0.794

Relative error =

$$= 1/\sqrt{K} (1+1/SNR) \sim \\ \sim 6.2\%$$

Density Variation in E-Region Long Pulse 5Min

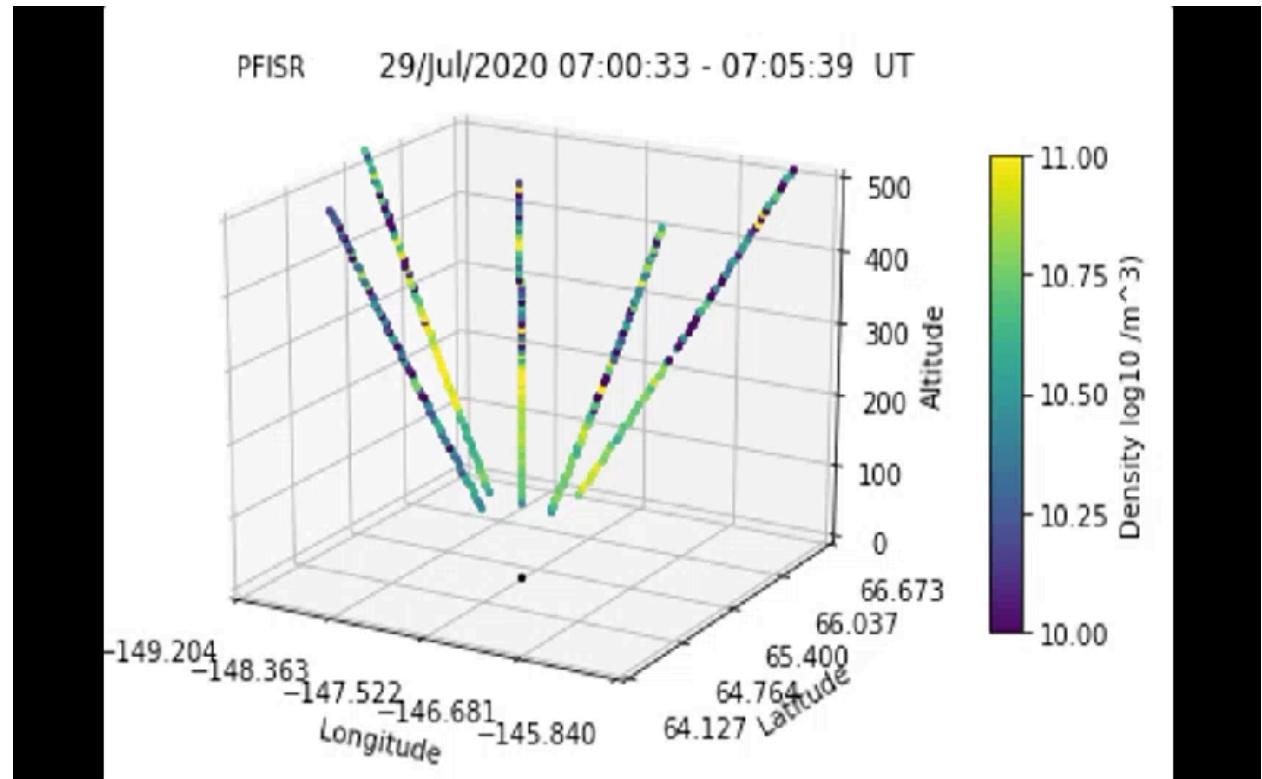


Observations: ISR

Long pulse 5 min Electron Density along beams in 3D

Electron density
enhancement in all directions
during 7:00UT-7:20UT
1 or 2 Kev electrons, Auroral
precipitation

Behavior in each
direction?

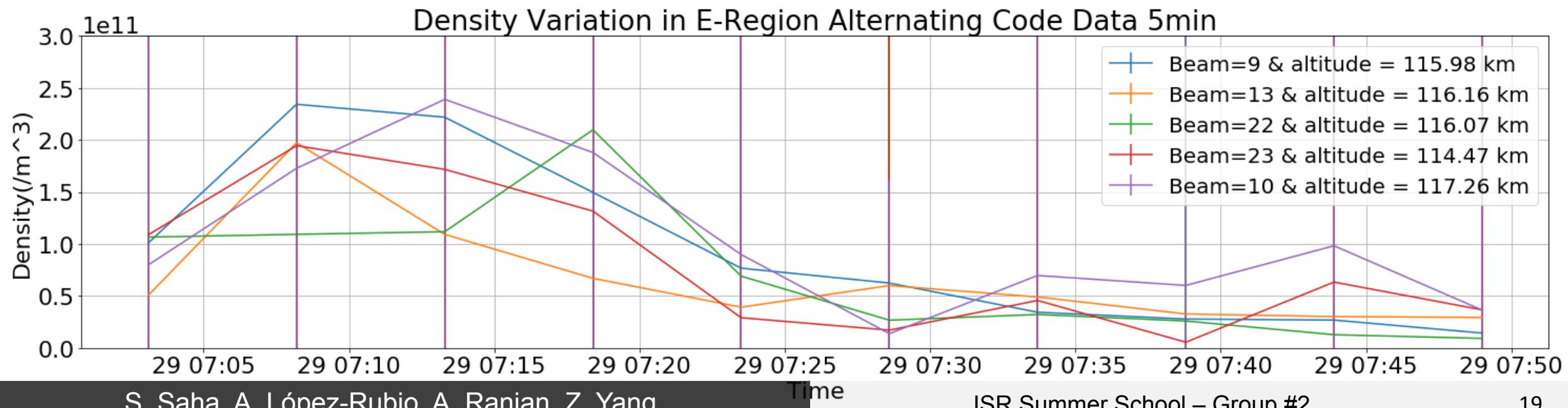
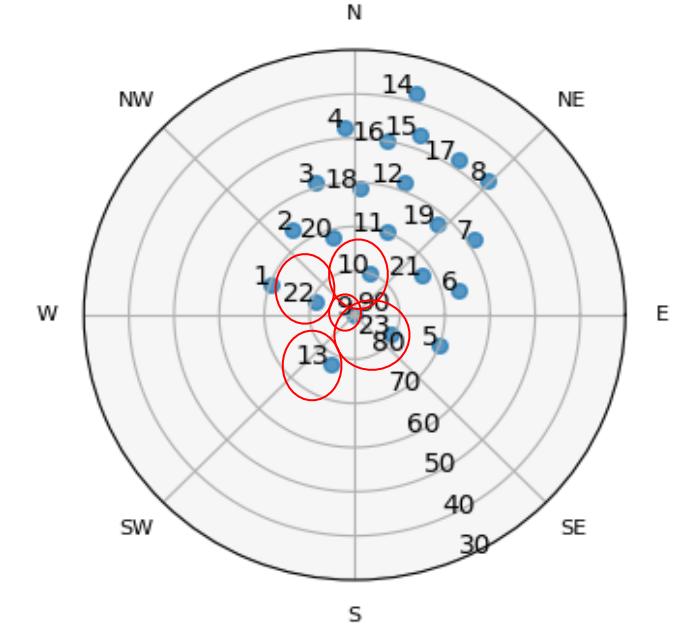


Observations: ISR

Alternating code Electron Density at 115km

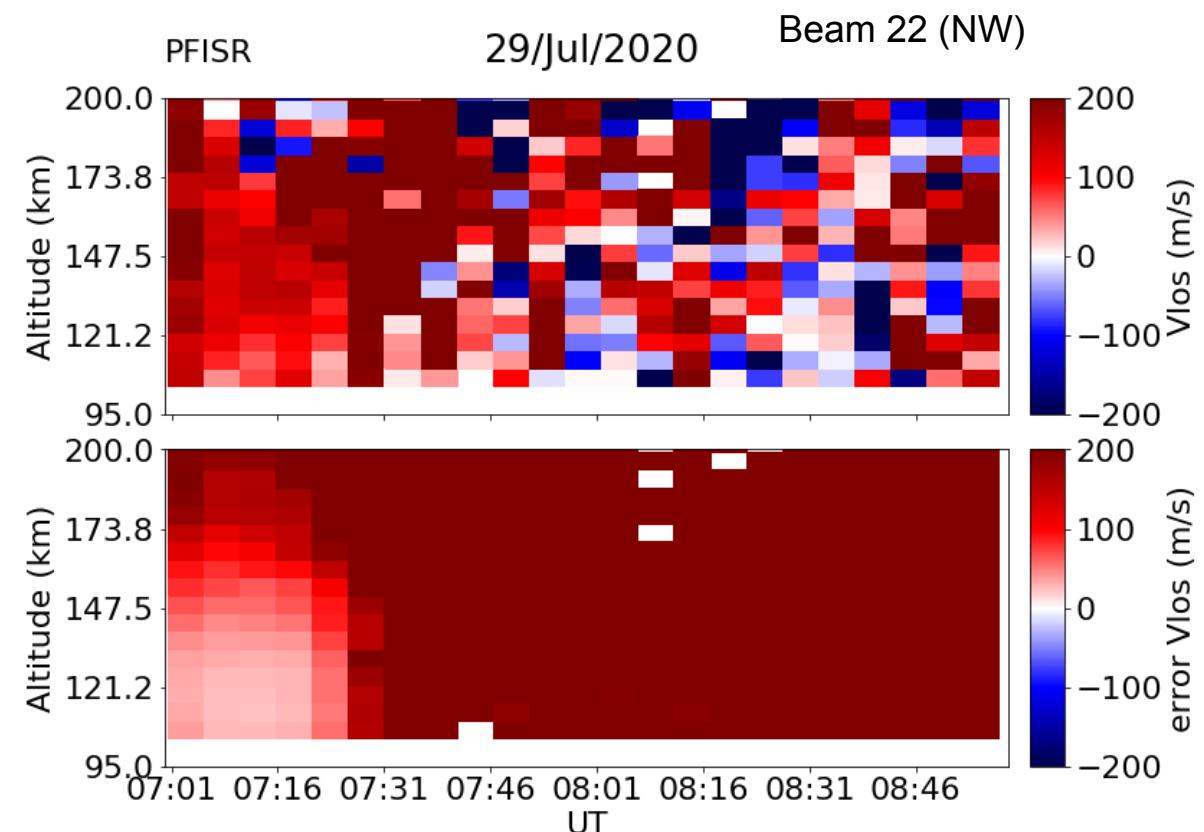
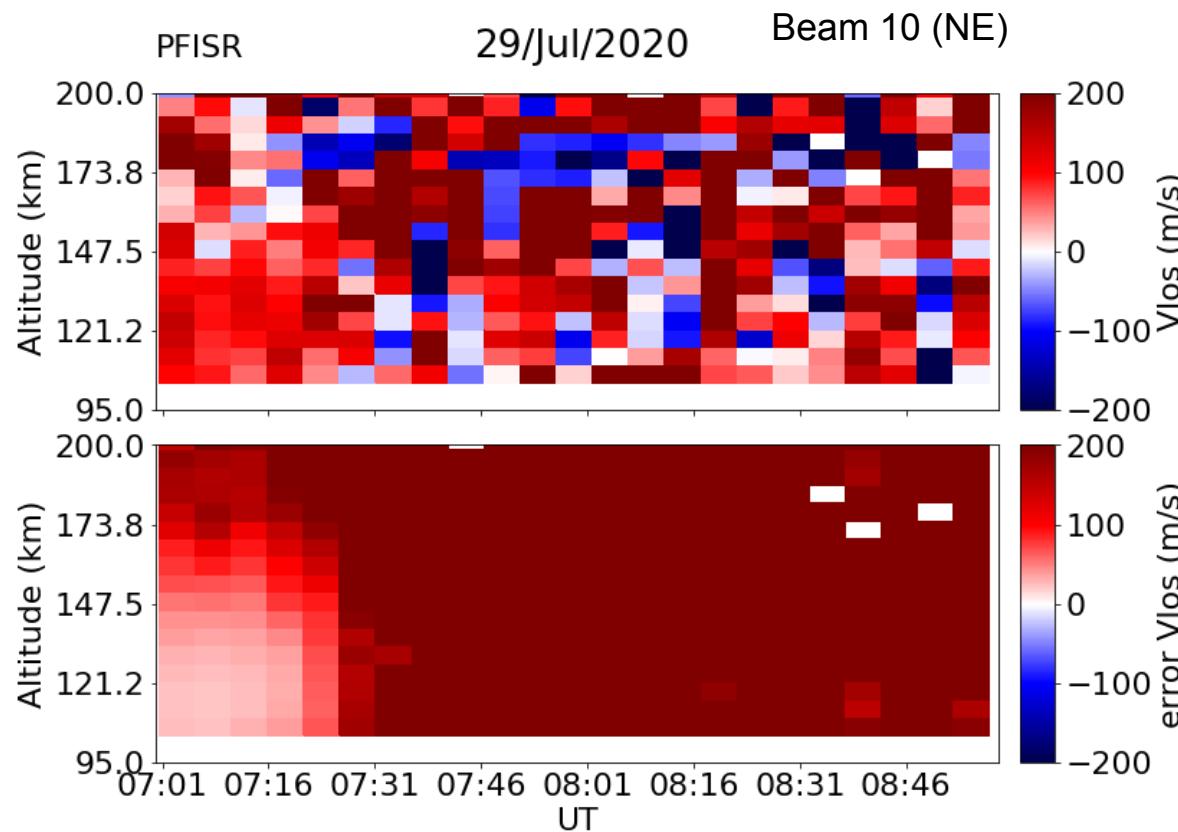
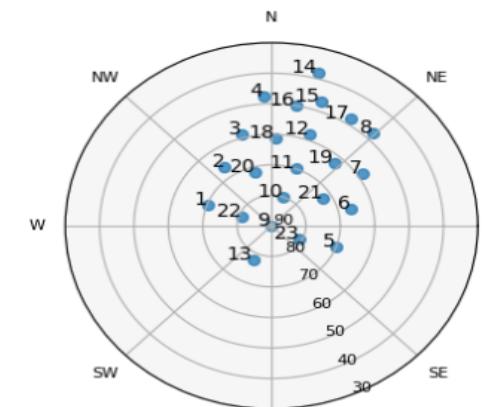
Ne enhancement: 9,13,23 (south west) +10 (north)+22(east)

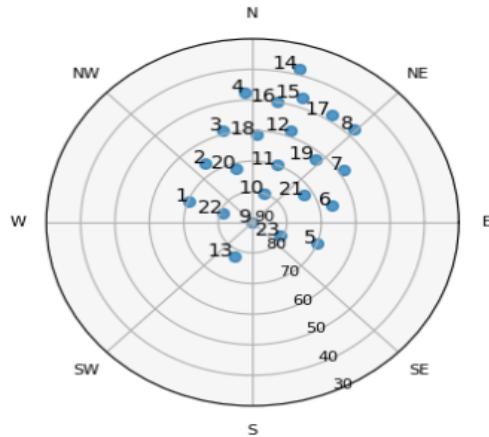
Auroral arc moving northwest ward



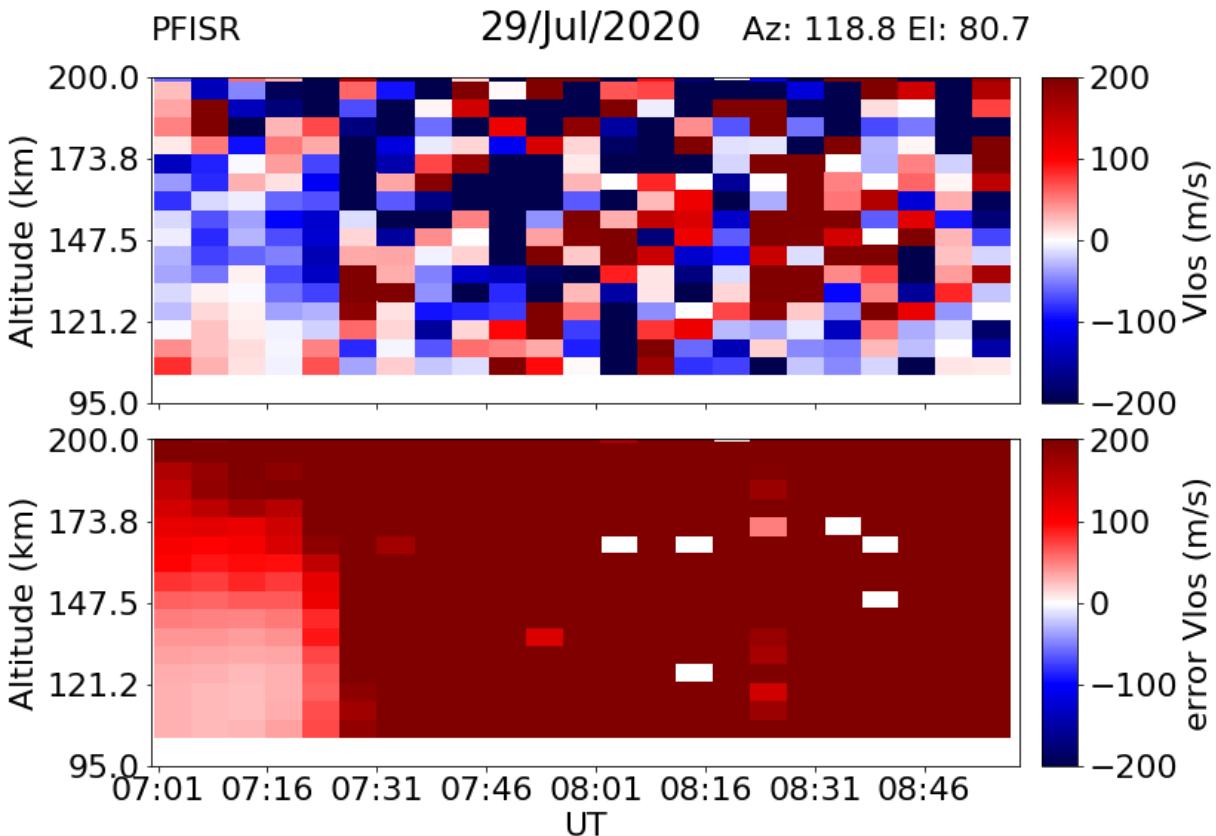
Observations: ISR

Long pulse 5 min velocity LOS per beams

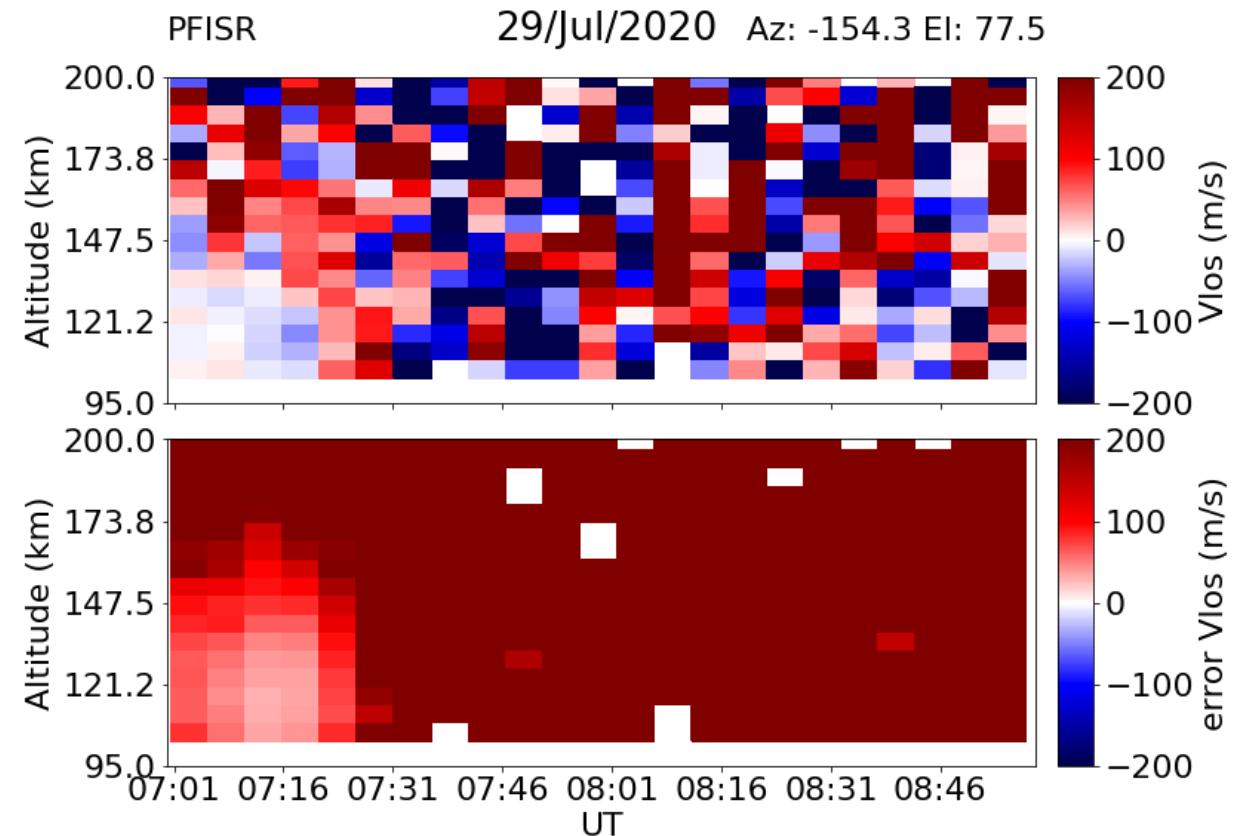




Beam 23 (SE)

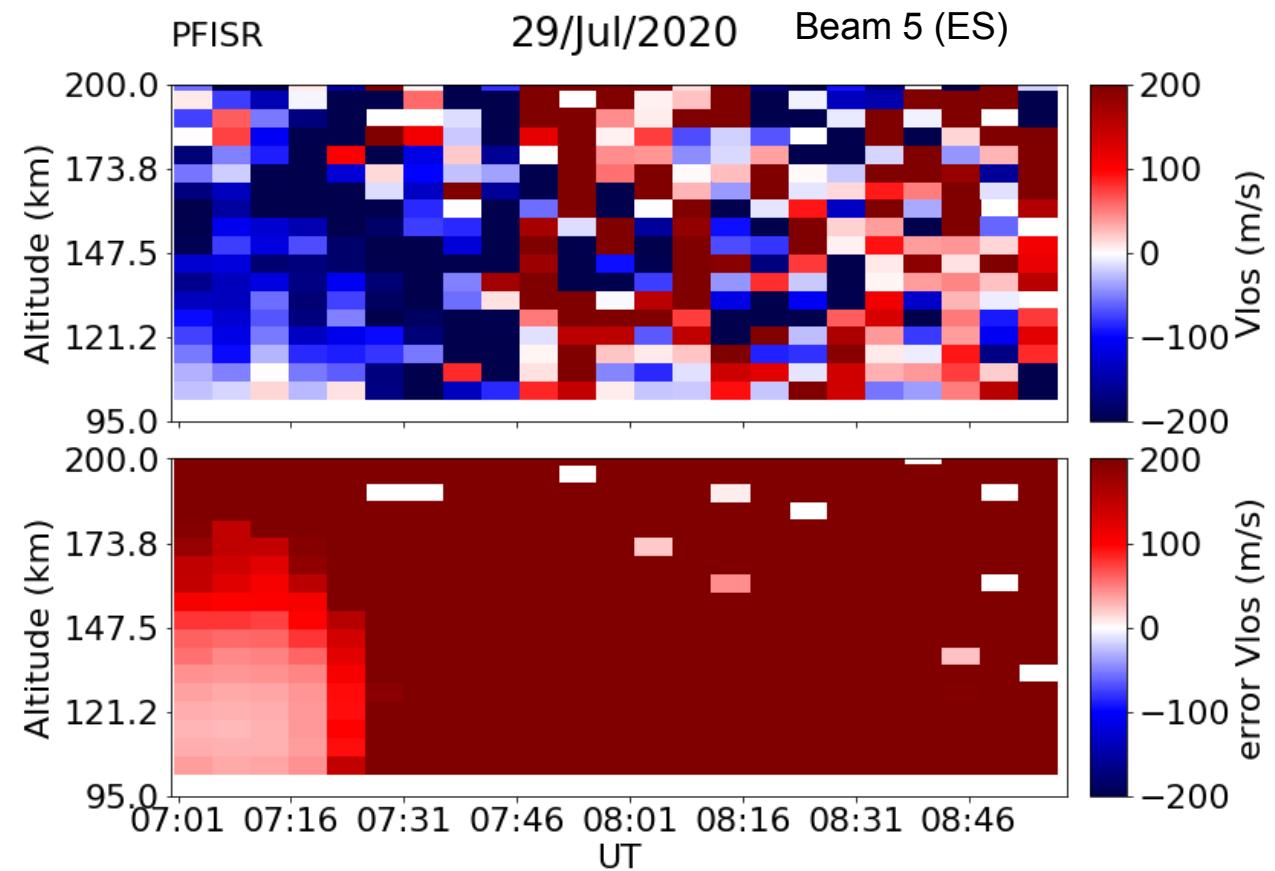
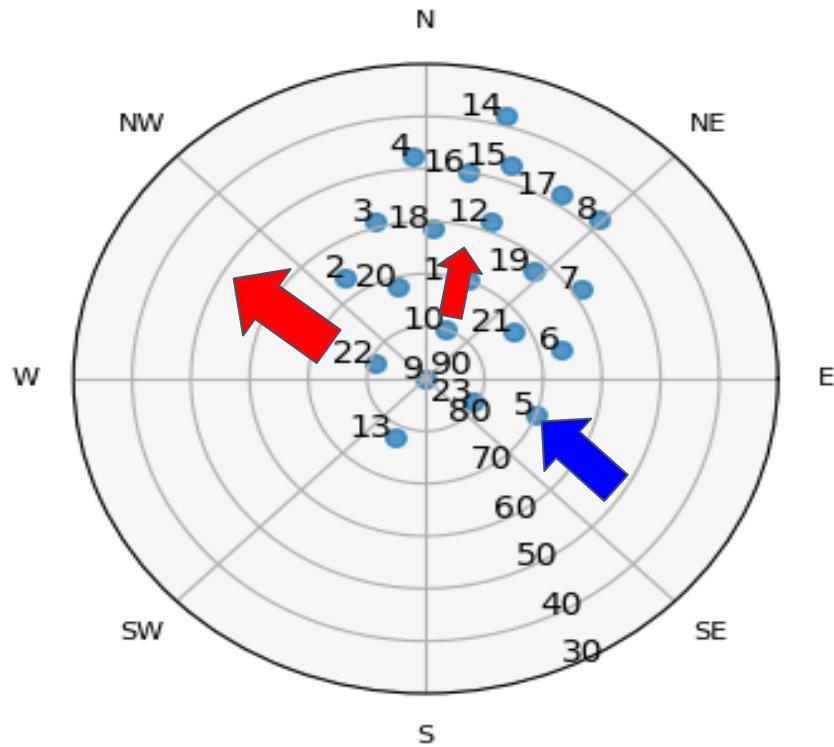


Beam 13 (SW)



Velocity drift during auroral precipitation:

North westward drift

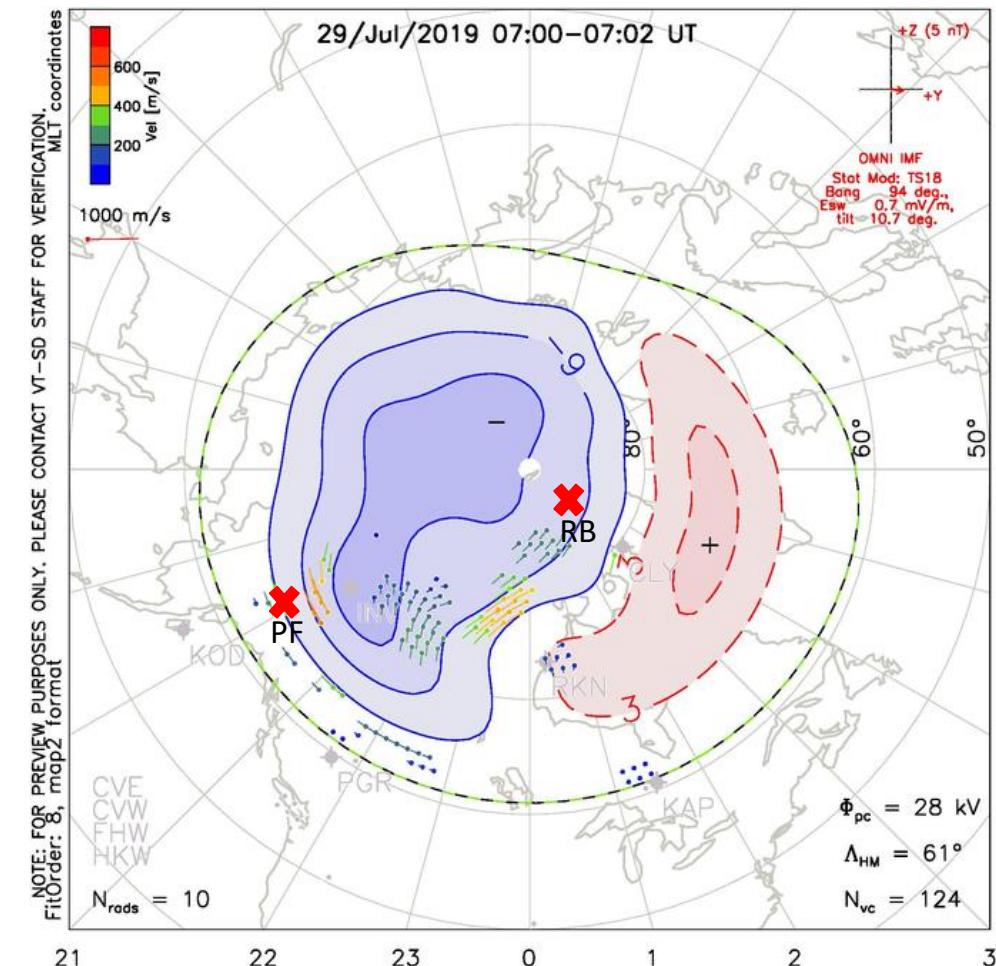


Comparison to SuperDARN data

Data from last year (similar conditions)

Conductivity indicates northwest drifts

PFISR data agrees with what was expected



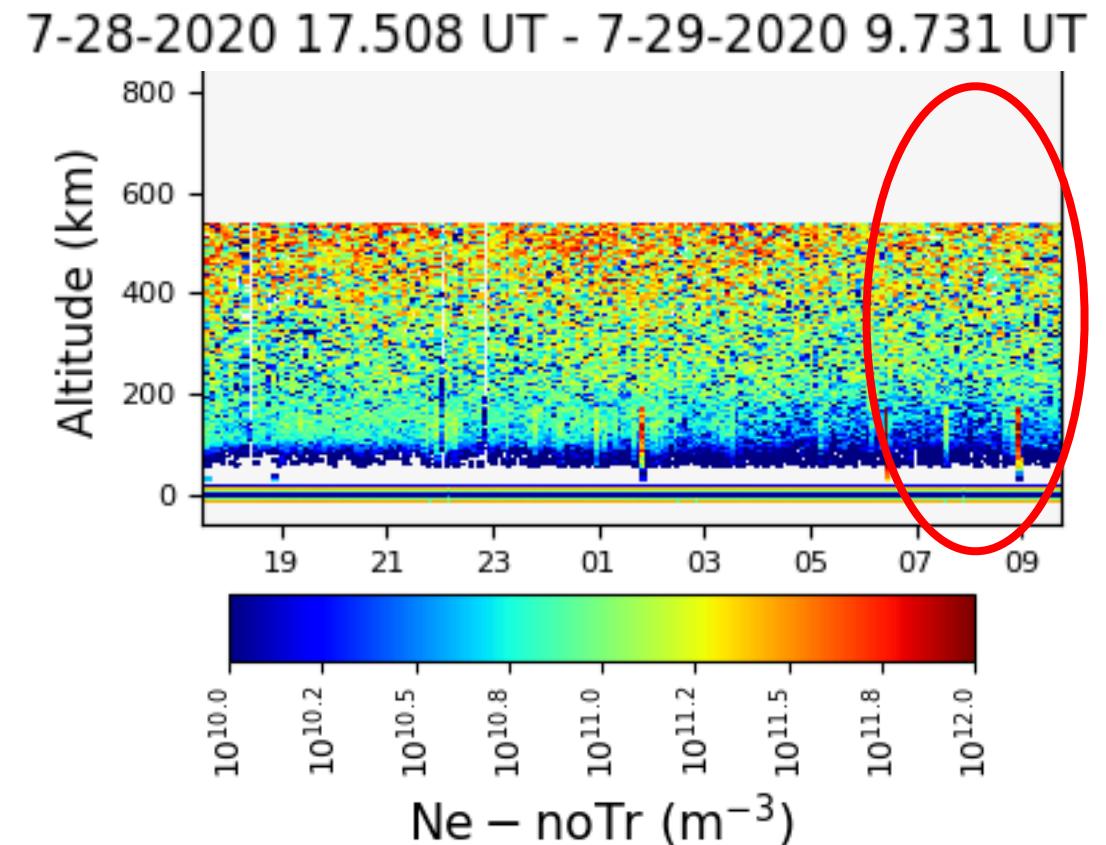
<http://vt.superdarn.org/tiki-index.php?page=Conv+map+overview>

Observations: ISR

Resolute Bay North ISR Longe pulse 5 min

No significant change in Ne during 7:00-7:20UT (just showing one of the beams)

RB-N inside polar cap

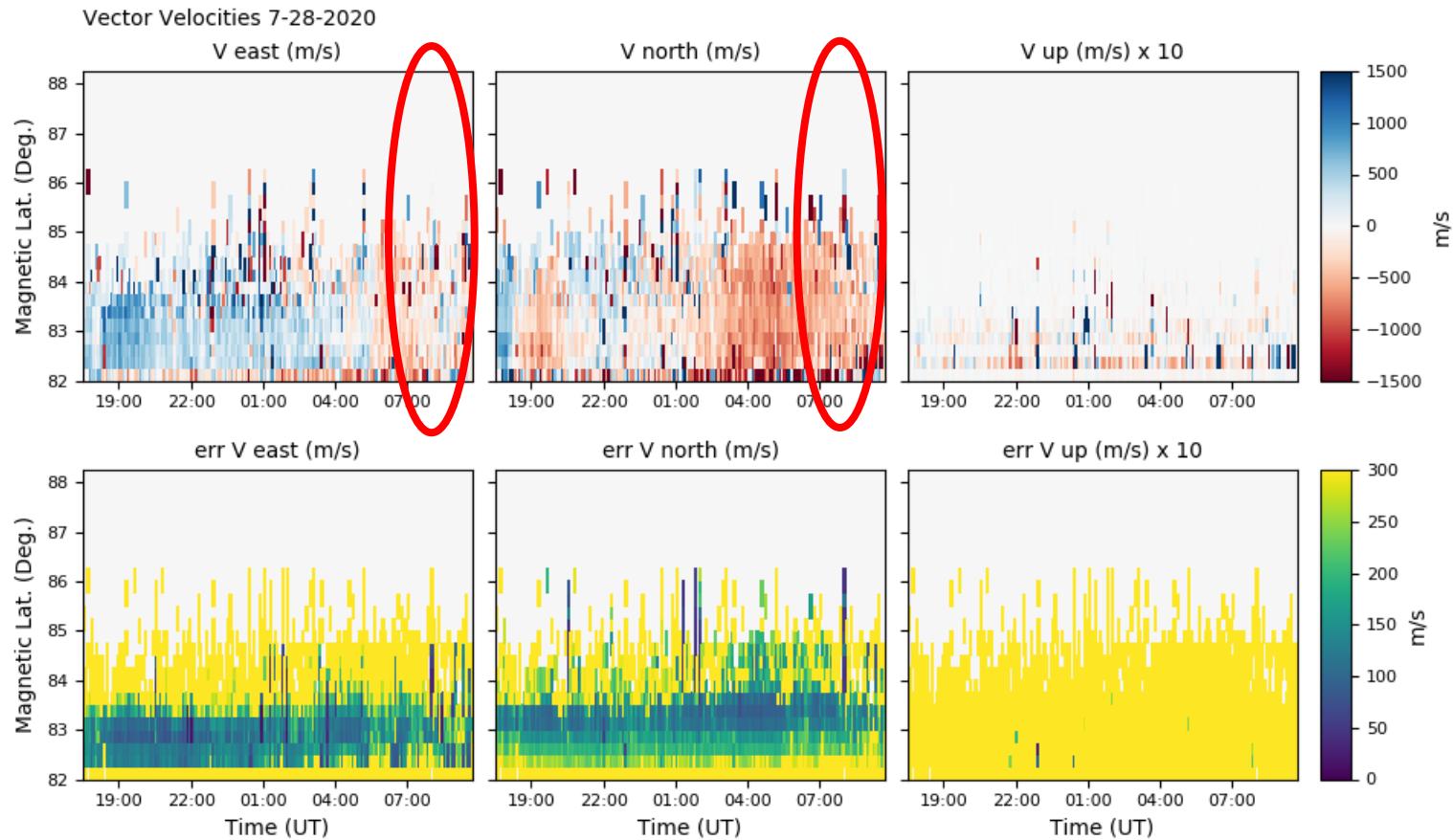


Observations: ISR

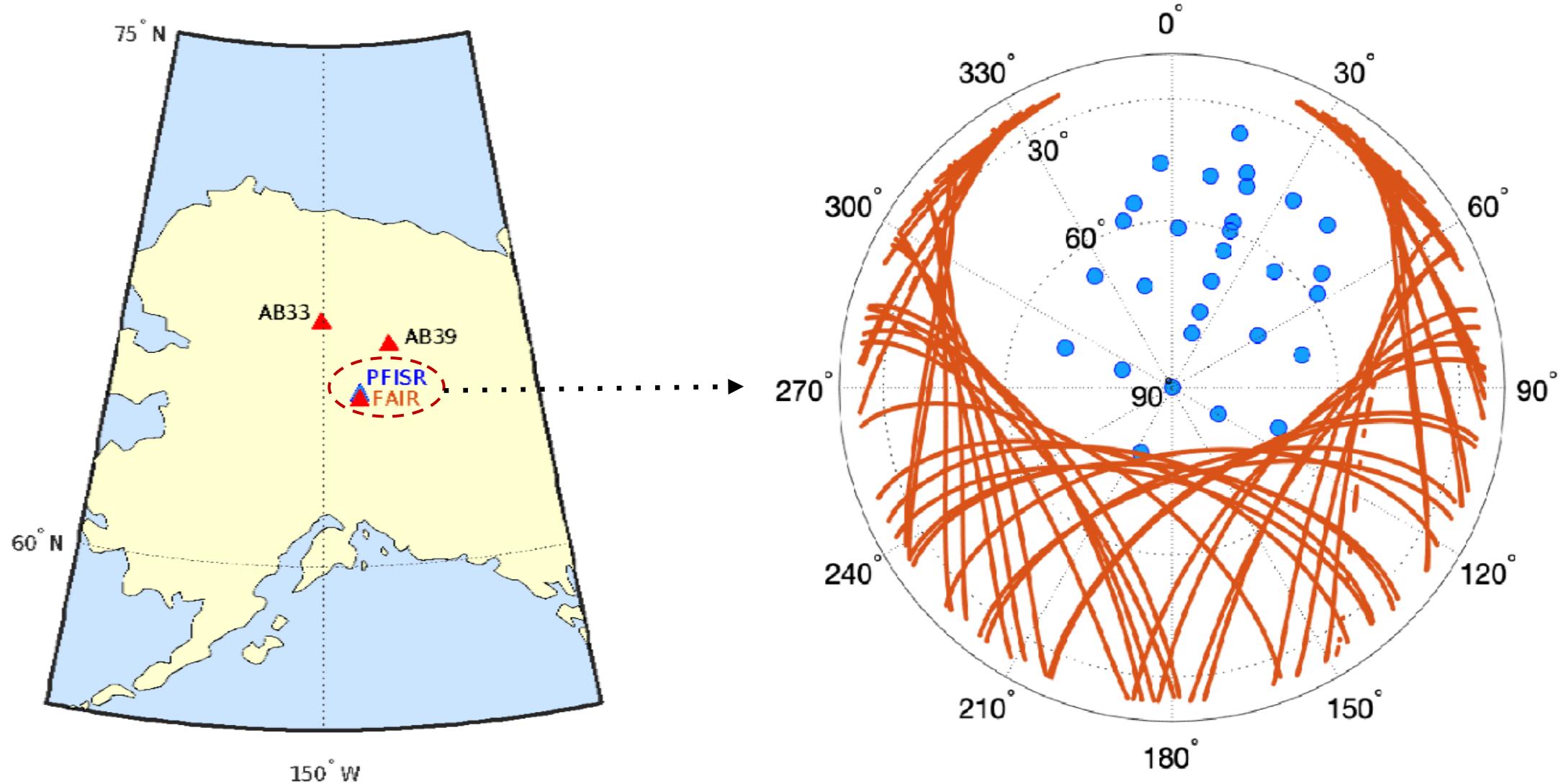
Resolute Bay North ISR

Velocity
southwards

Agrees with
SuperDARN data

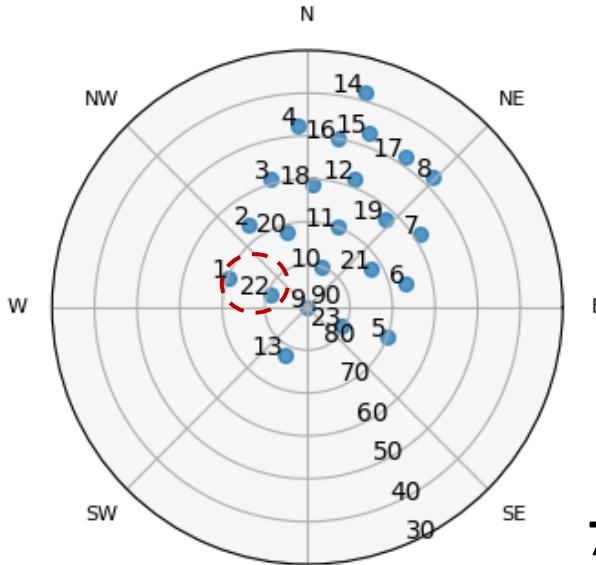
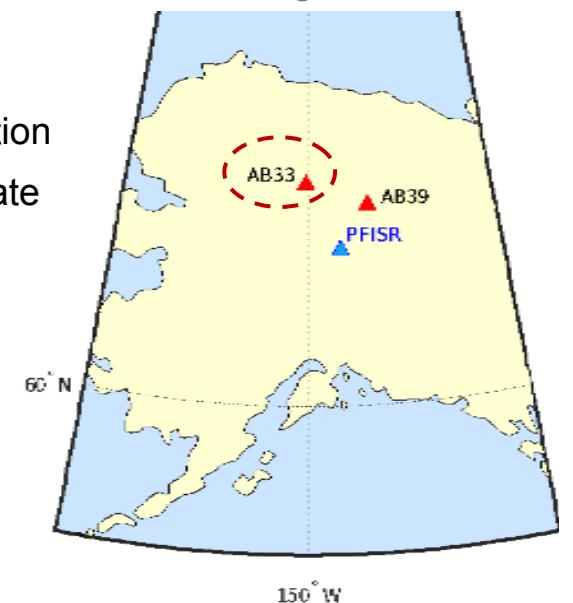


Observations: GPS

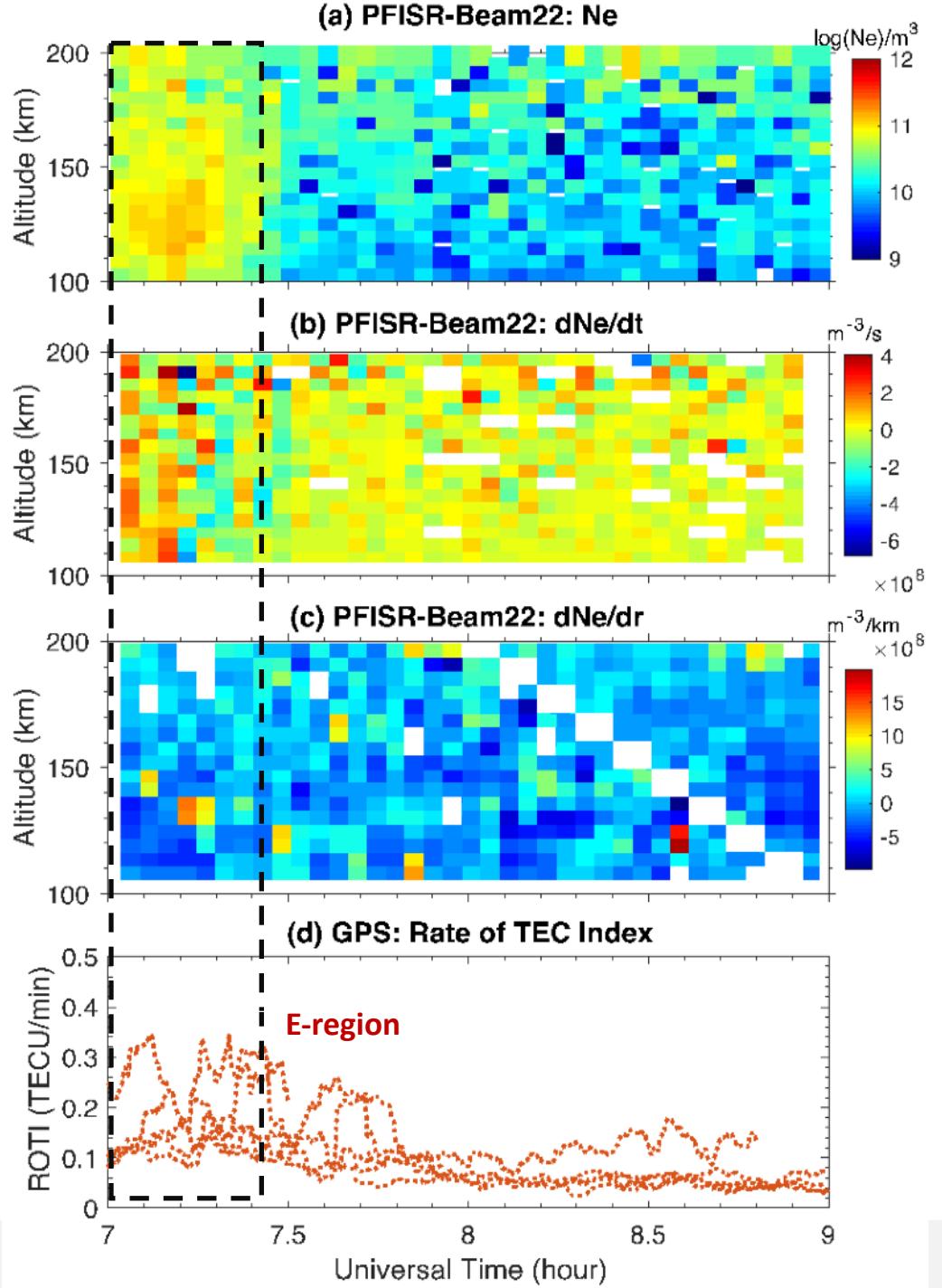


Case 1: Postsunset Irregularities

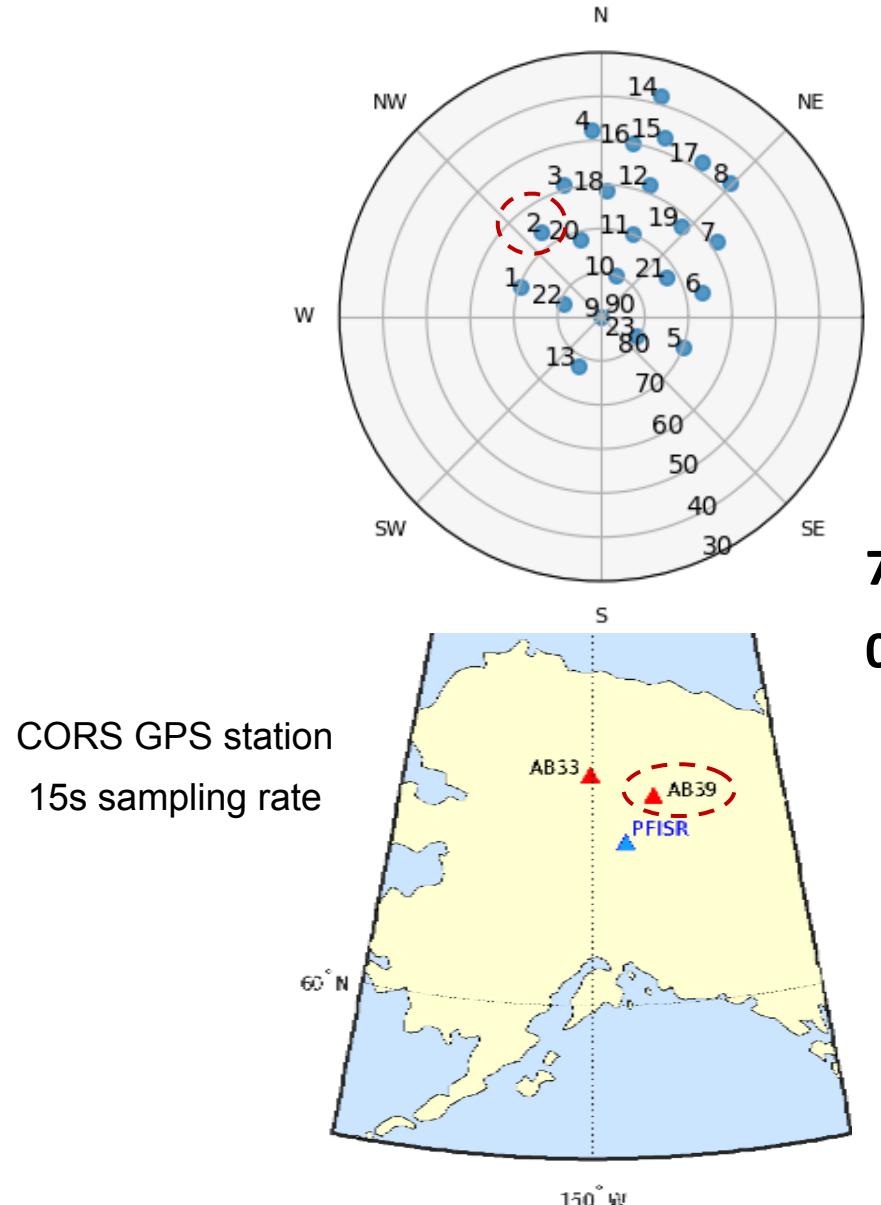
CORS GPS station
15s sampling rate



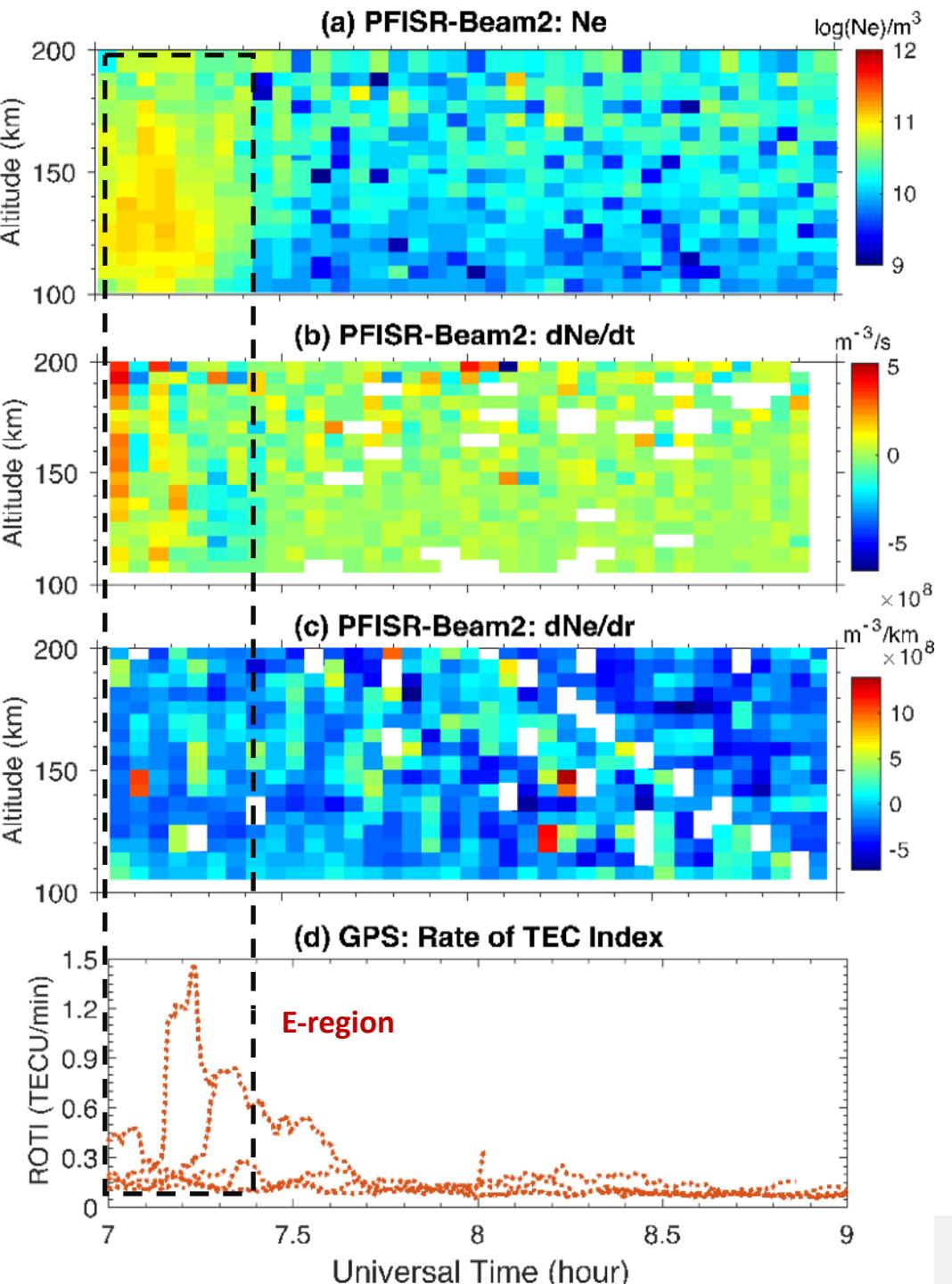
7:00UT-7:20UT
07/29/2020



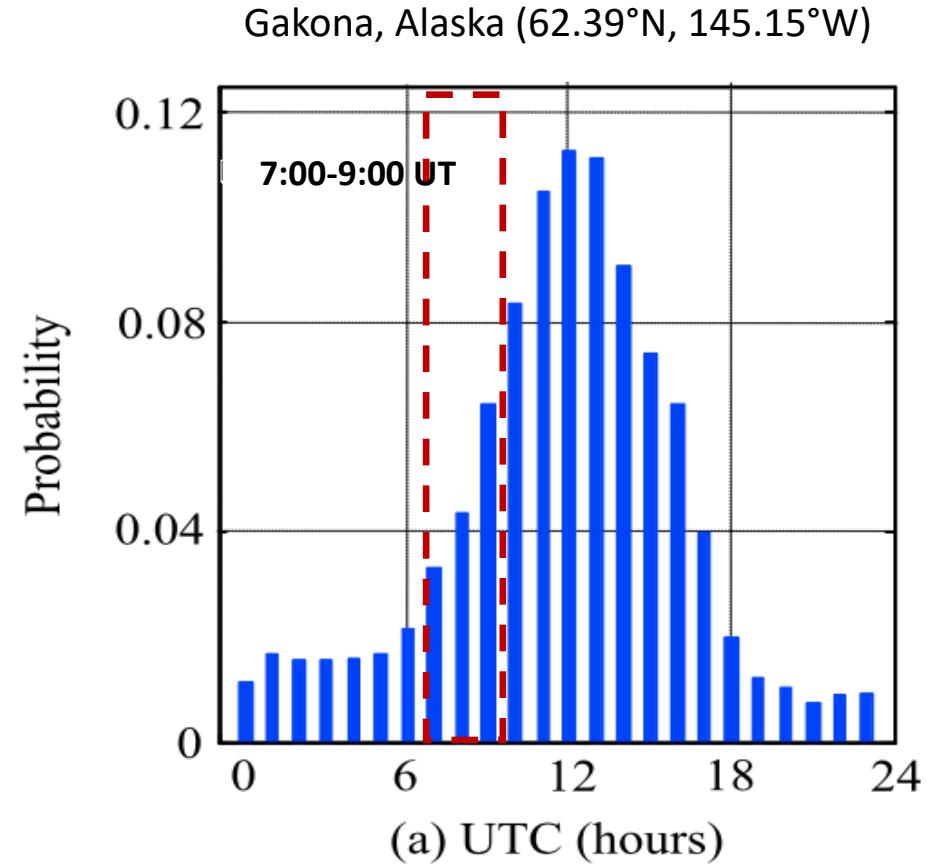
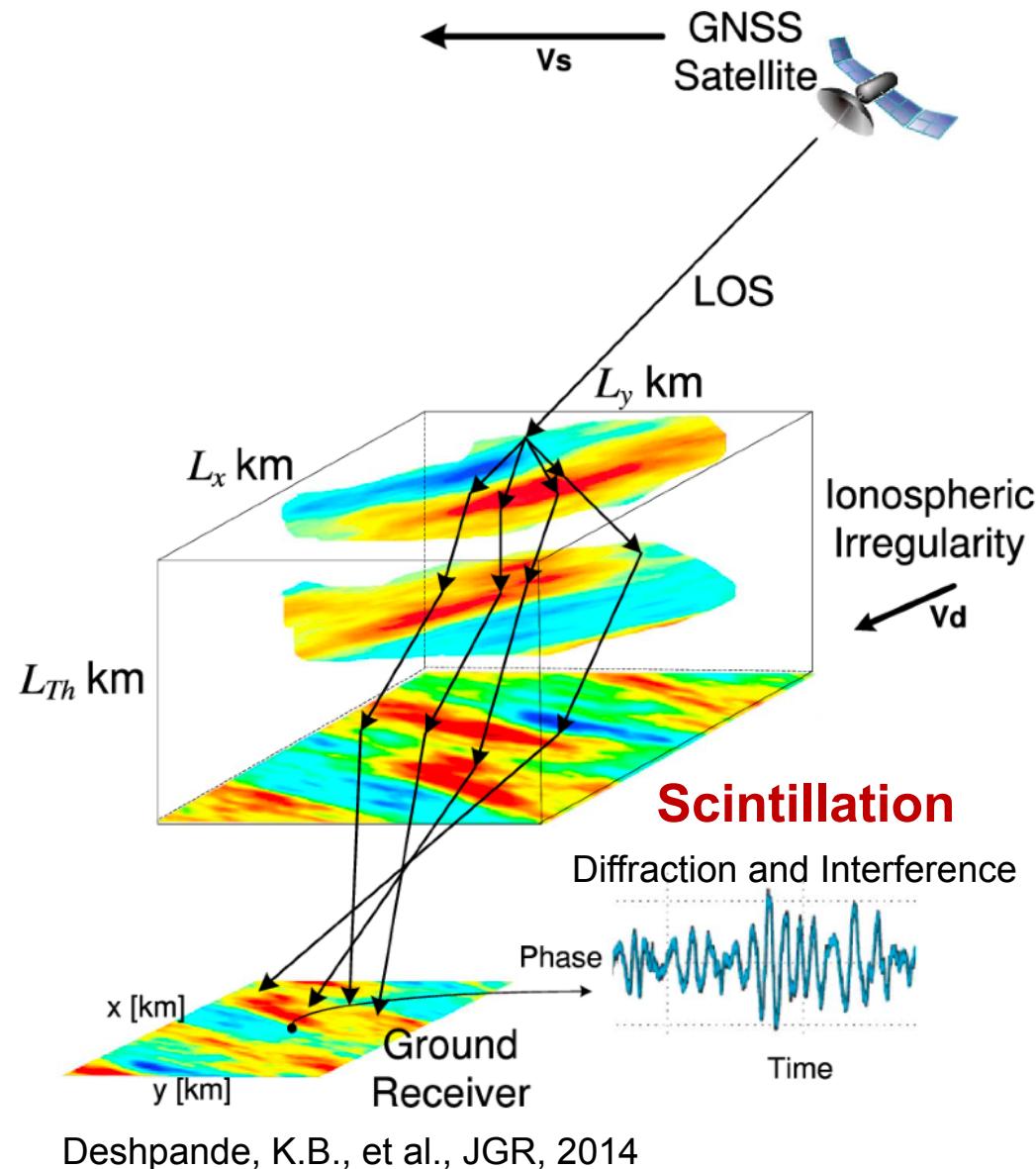
Case 2: Postsunset Irregularities



7:00UT-7:20UT
07/29/2020



Impacts of E-region ionospheric behavior: Scintillation



Jiao, Yu, et al. "Characterization of high-latitude ionospheric scintillation of GPS signals." *Radio Science* 48.6 (2013): 698-708.

Summary

- Solar activity detected around 4:30 UT
- Observation of PFISR data
 - Auroral precipitation enhancement of electron density in E region in all directions from 7:00 UT to 7:20 UT
 - No significant change in electron density in F region
- Observation of GPS
 - Irregularities in total electron density observed at 7-8UT
 - Related to the auroral precipitation effects in E region
 - Scintillations may occur with large density gradient

Acknowledgements

ISR Summer School 2020 has been very informative for us, thanks for organizing it online in this pandemic situation.

Thanks to all the speakers.

Thank you!

Questions and Suggestions