

# PFISR Science: The First Three Years

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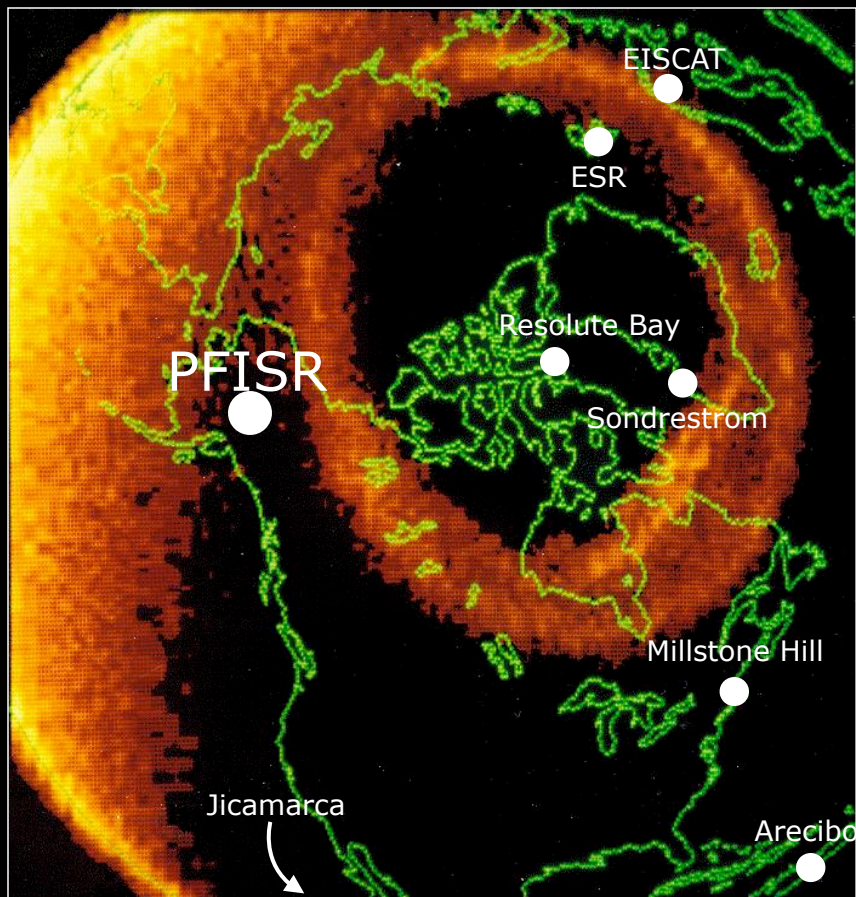
Craig Heinselman



# Poker Flat Incoherent Scatter Radar (PFISR)

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Poker Flat, Alaska





# How does a Doppler radar work?

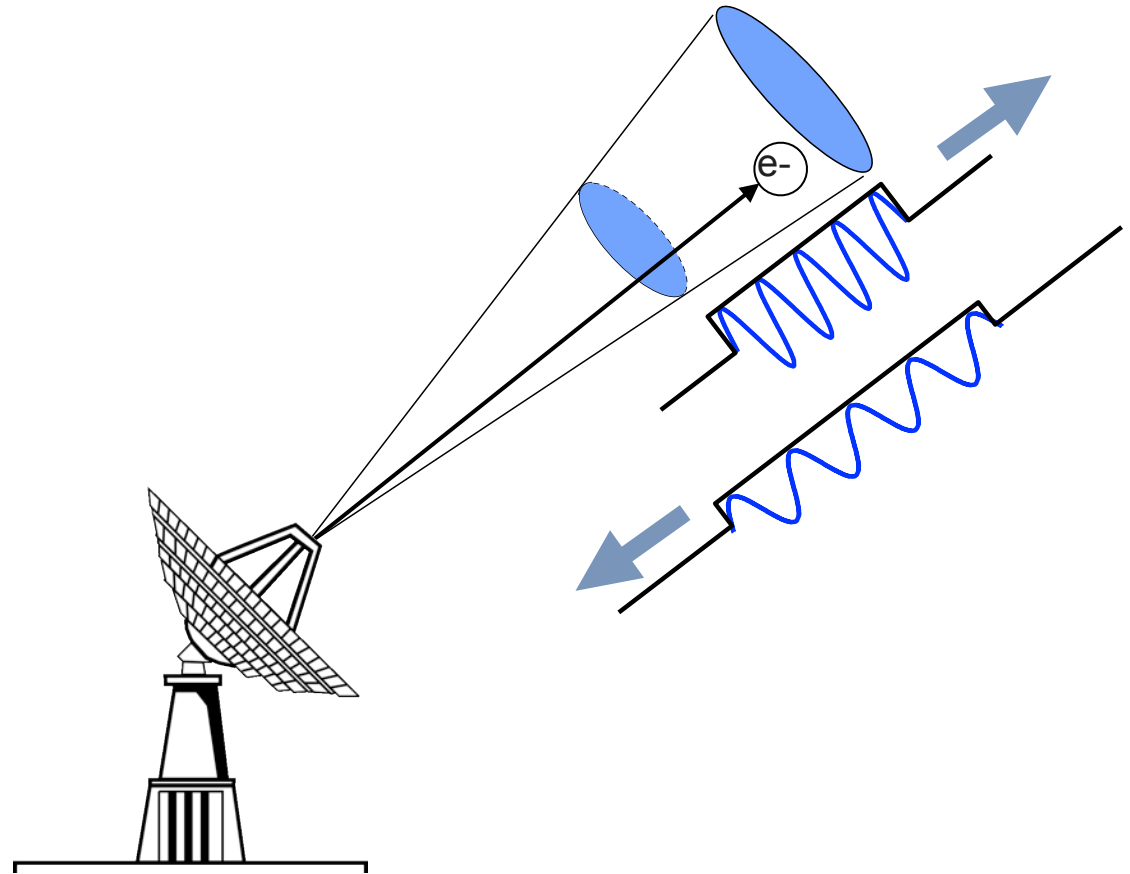
Two key concepts:

Distant  $\longleftrightarrow$  Time

$$R = c\Delta t/2$$

Velocity  $\longleftrightarrow$  Frequency

$$v = -f_D\lambda_0/2$$



A Doppler radar measures backscattered power as a function range and velocity. Velocity is manifested as a Doppler frequency shift in the received signal.

# How does a Doppler radar work?

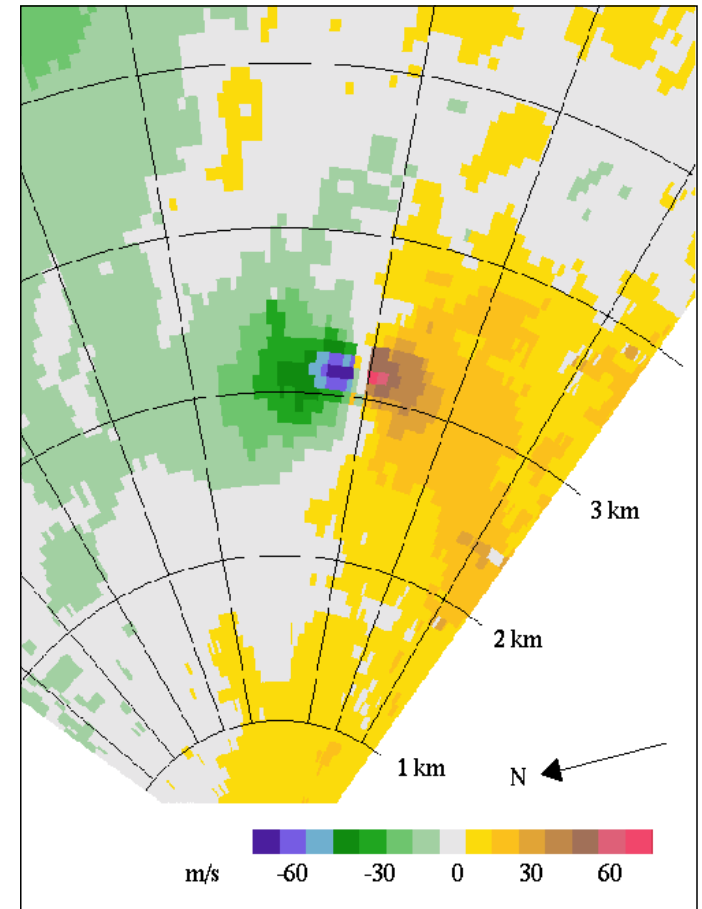
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# How does a Doppler radar work?

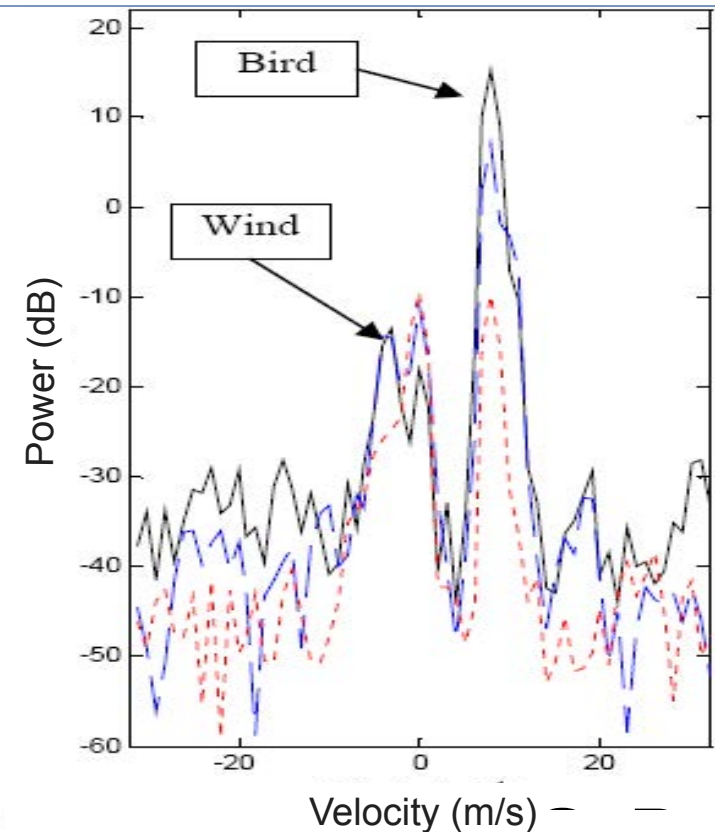
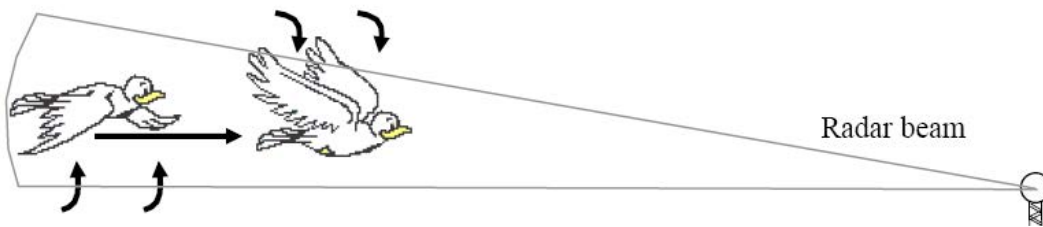
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If there is a distribution of targets moving at different velocities (e.g., electrons in the ionosphere) then there is no single Doppler shift but, rather, a Doppler spectrum.

What is the Doppler spectrum of the ionosphere at UHF ( $\lambda$  of 10 to 30 cm)?

# Plasma simulation

Particle-in-cell (PIC):

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \frac{q_i}{m_i}(\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \mathbf{v}_i \times \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

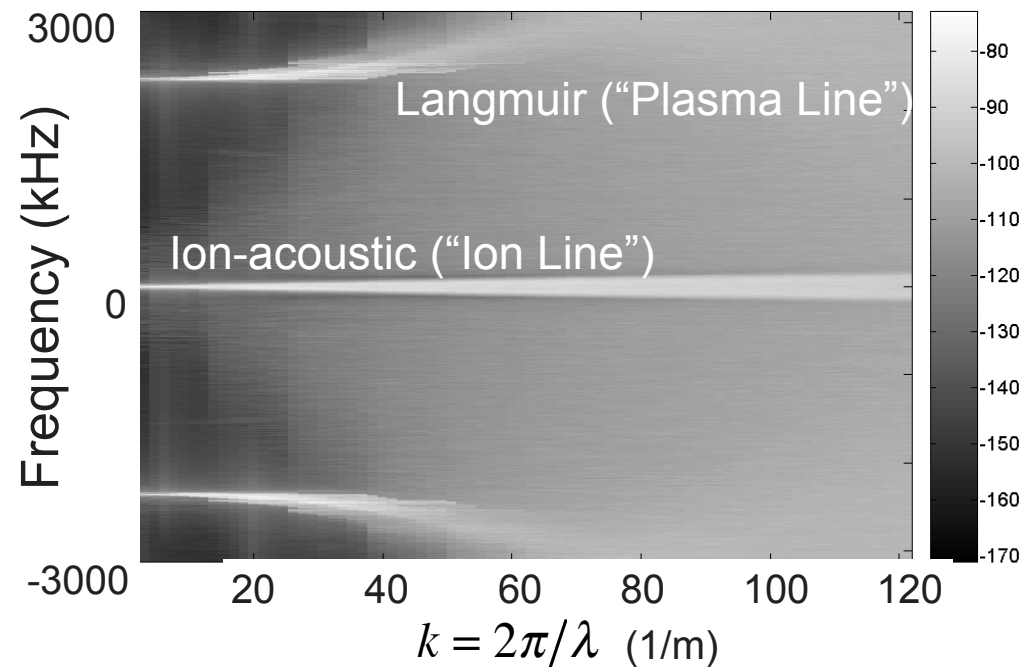
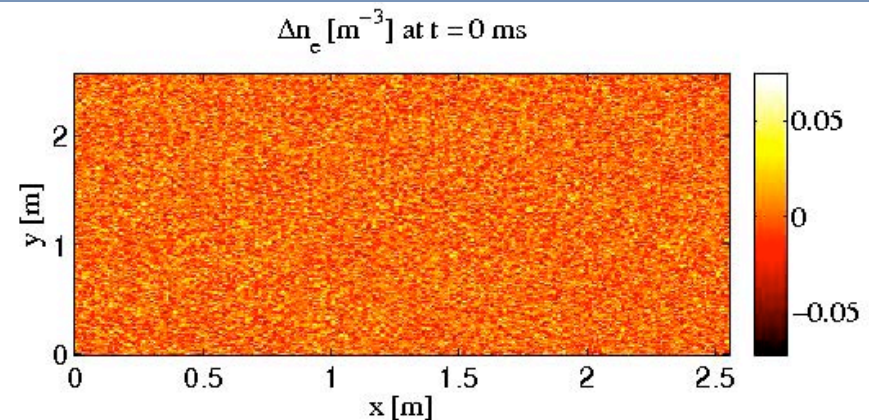
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

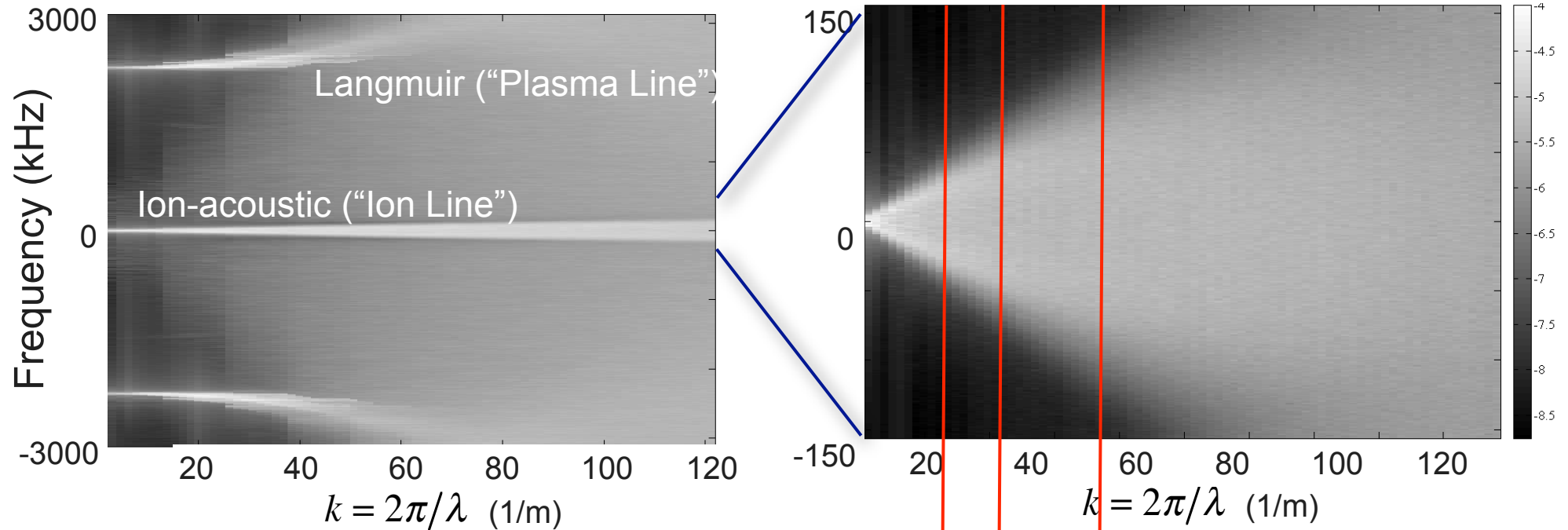
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

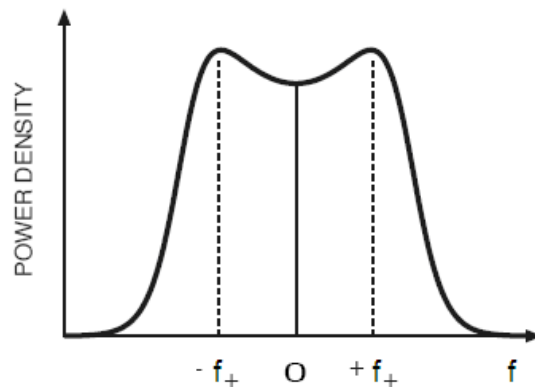
Simple rules yield  
complex behavior



# ISR measures a cut through this surface at a particular wave number



Ion-acoustic "lines" are broadened by Landau damping



AMISR, MHO

EISCAT UHF

Sondrestrom

# Exact expression for the radar cross section of the ionosphere at UHF

$$\sigma(\omega) = \frac{\left| 1 + \left( \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} \right)^2 \sum_i \left( \frac{1}{D_i} \right)^2 F_i(\omega) \right|^2 \overline{|N_e^0(\omega)|^2} + \left( \frac{\lambda}{4\pi D_e} \right)^4 |F_e(\omega)|^2 \sum_i \overline{|N_i^0(\omega)|^2}}{\left| 1 + \left( \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{D_e} \right)^2 \cdot F_e(\omega) + \sum_i \left( \frac{1}{D_i} \right)^2 F_i(\omega) \right\} \right|^2}$$

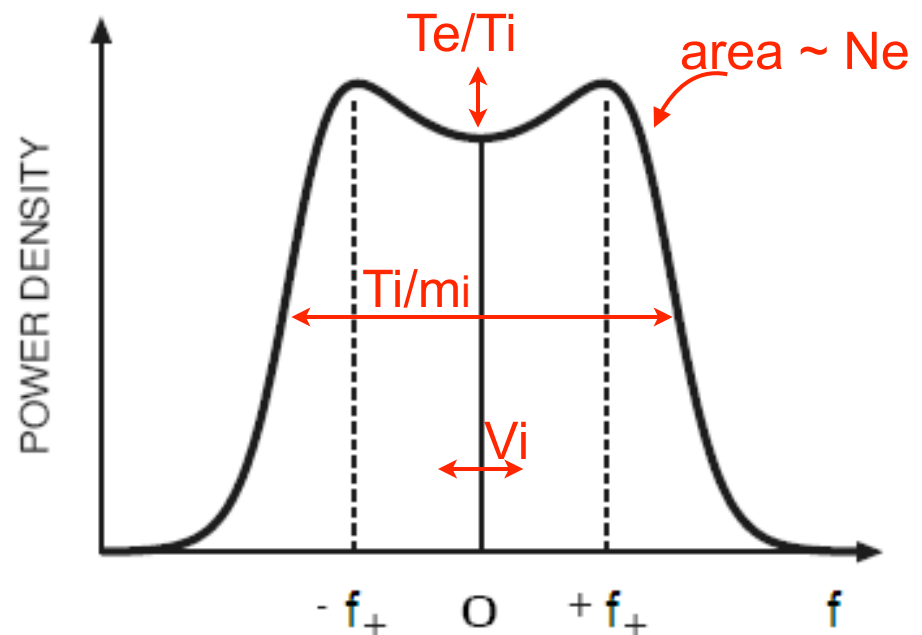
where:

$$F_e(\omega) = 1 - \omega \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{16\pi^2 K T_e}{\lambda^2 m_e} \tau^2\right) \sin(\omega \tau) d\tau$$

$$- j\omega \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{16\pi^2 K T_e}{\lambda^2 m_e} \tau^2\right) \cos(\omega \tau) d\tau$$

$$F_i(\omega) = 1 - \omega \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{16\pi^2 K T_i}{\lambda^2 m_i} \tau^2\right) \sin(\omega \tau) d\tau$$

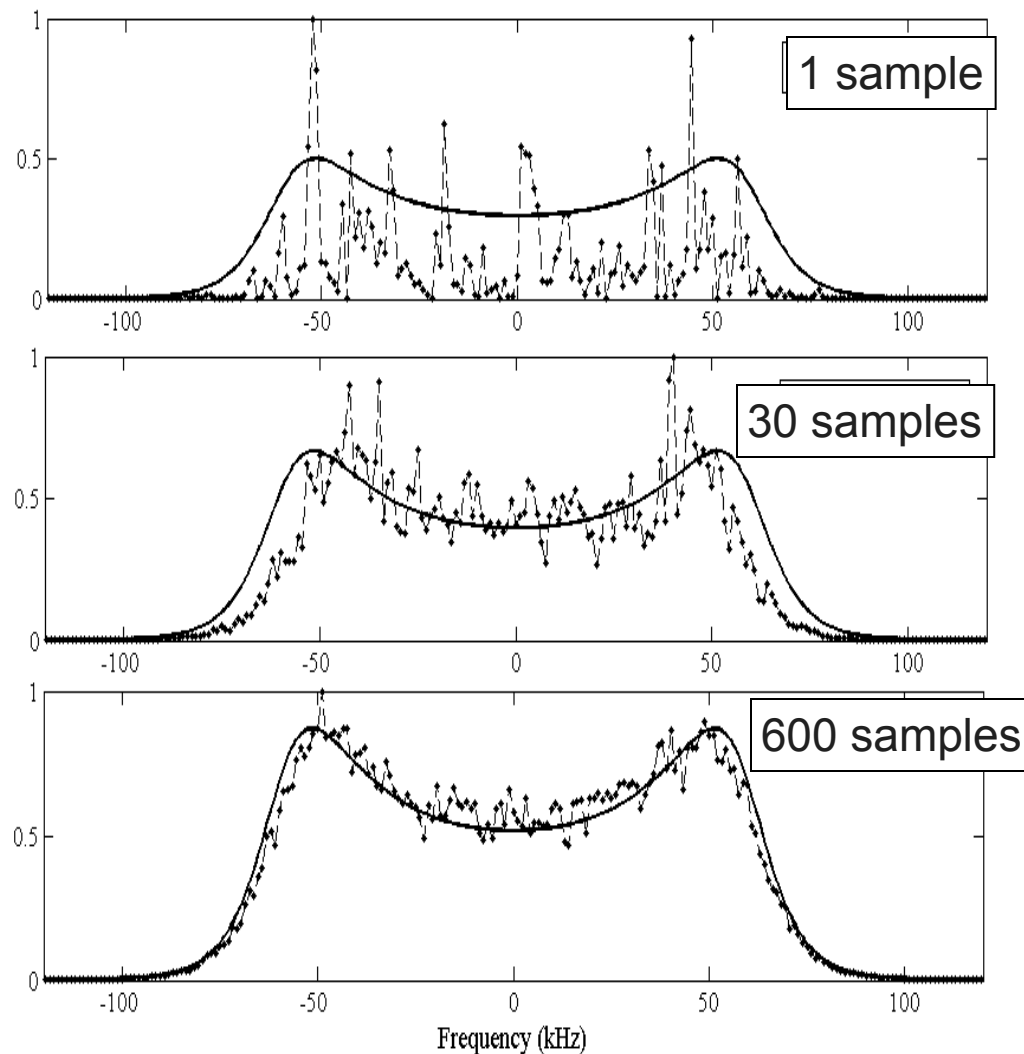
$$- j\omega \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{16\pi^2 K T_i}{\lambda^2 m_i} \tau^2\right) \cos(\omega \tau) d\tau$$





# Incoherent averaging

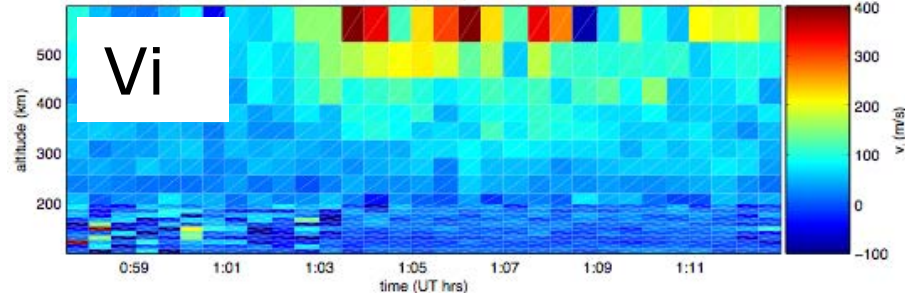
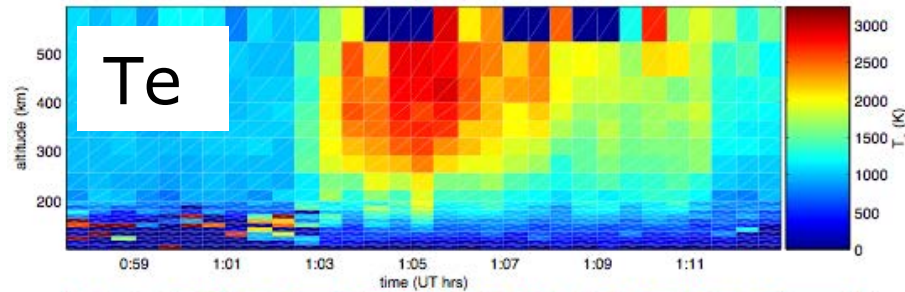
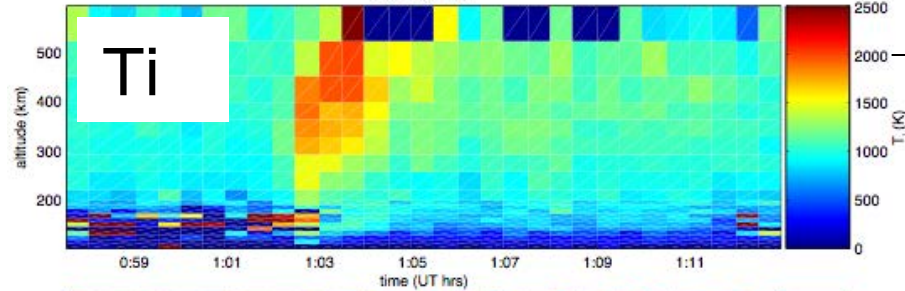
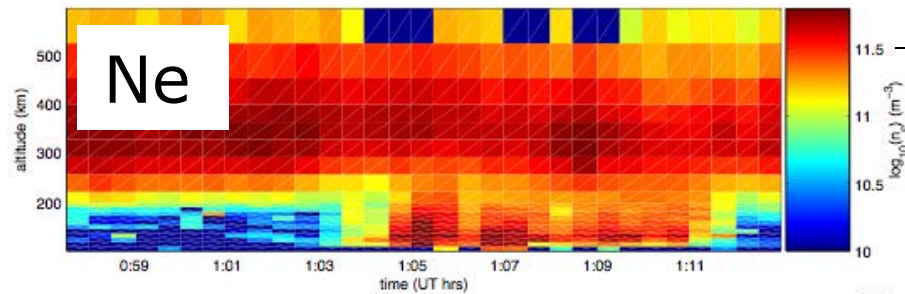
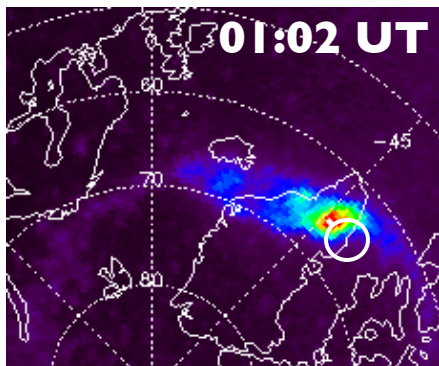
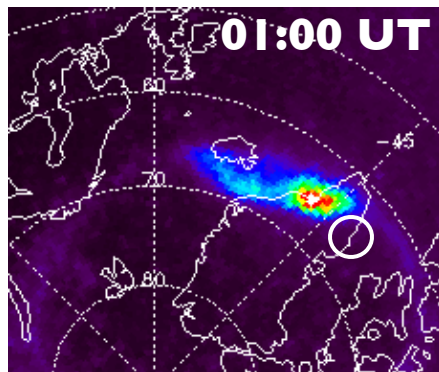
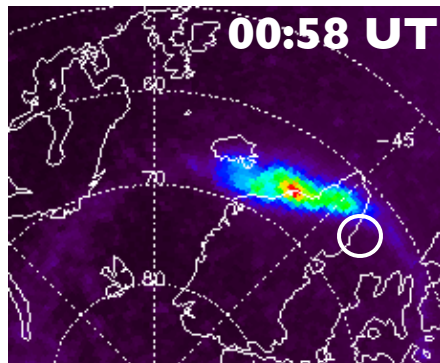
Normalized ISR spectrum for different integration times at 1290 MHz



We are seeking to estimate the power spectrum of a Gaussian random process. This requires that we sample and average many independent “realizations” of the process.

$$\text{Uncertainties} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Number of Samples}}}$$

# The auroral ionosphere



Sondrestrom  
ISR

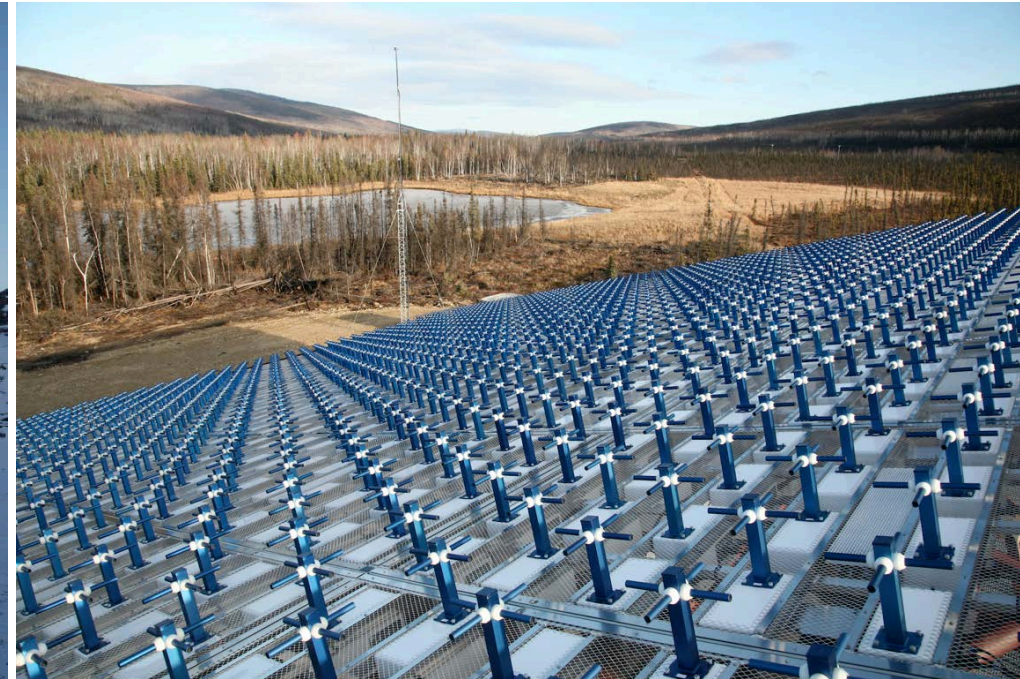


# Dish Versus Phased-array

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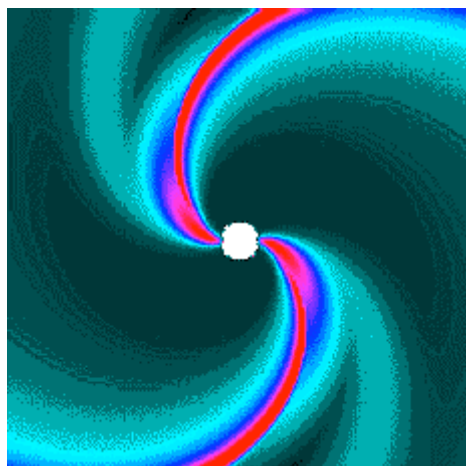


- FOV: Entire sky
- Integration at each position before moving
- Power concentrated at Klystron
- Significant mechanical complexity

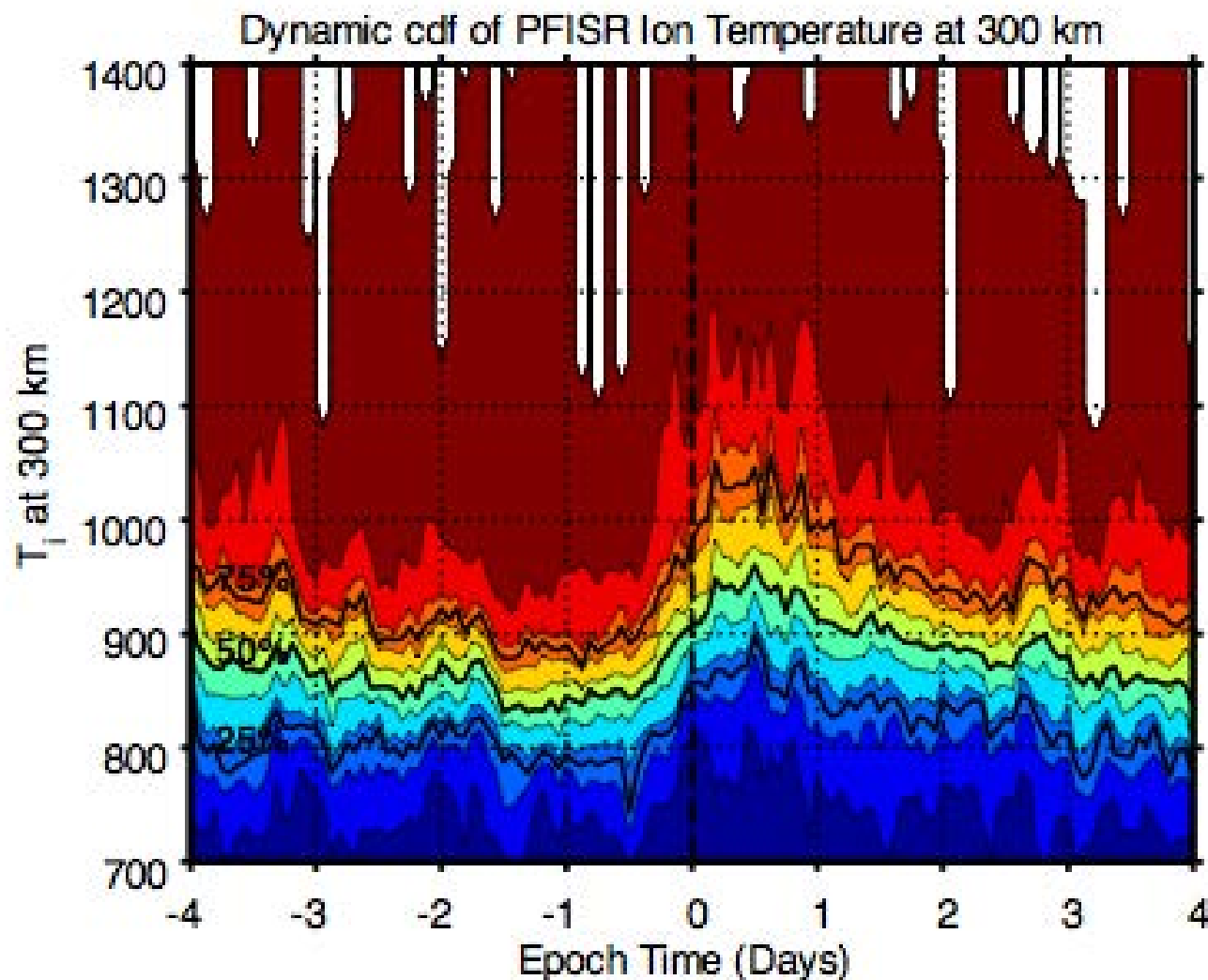


- FOV:  $\pm 15$  degrees from boresight
- Integration over all positions simultaneously
- Power distributed
- No moving parts

# CIR heating of the auroral ionosphere

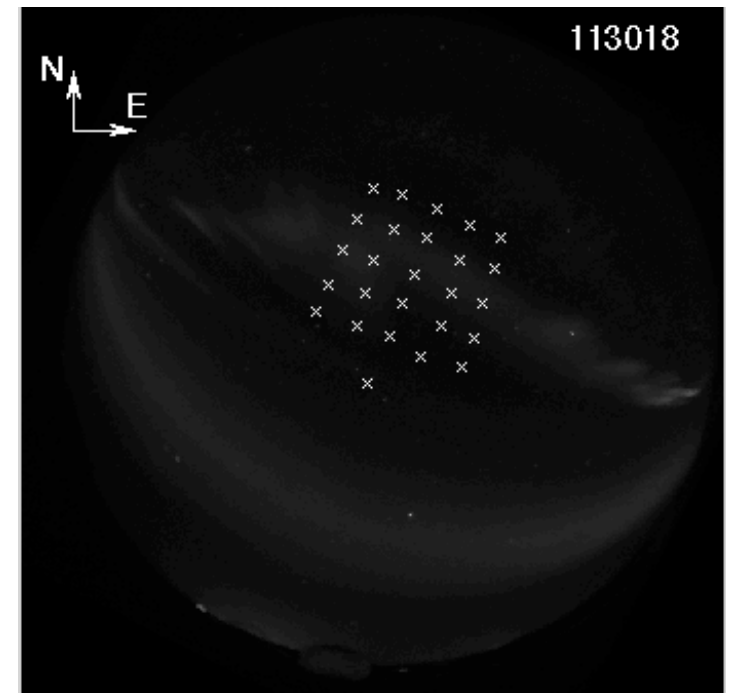
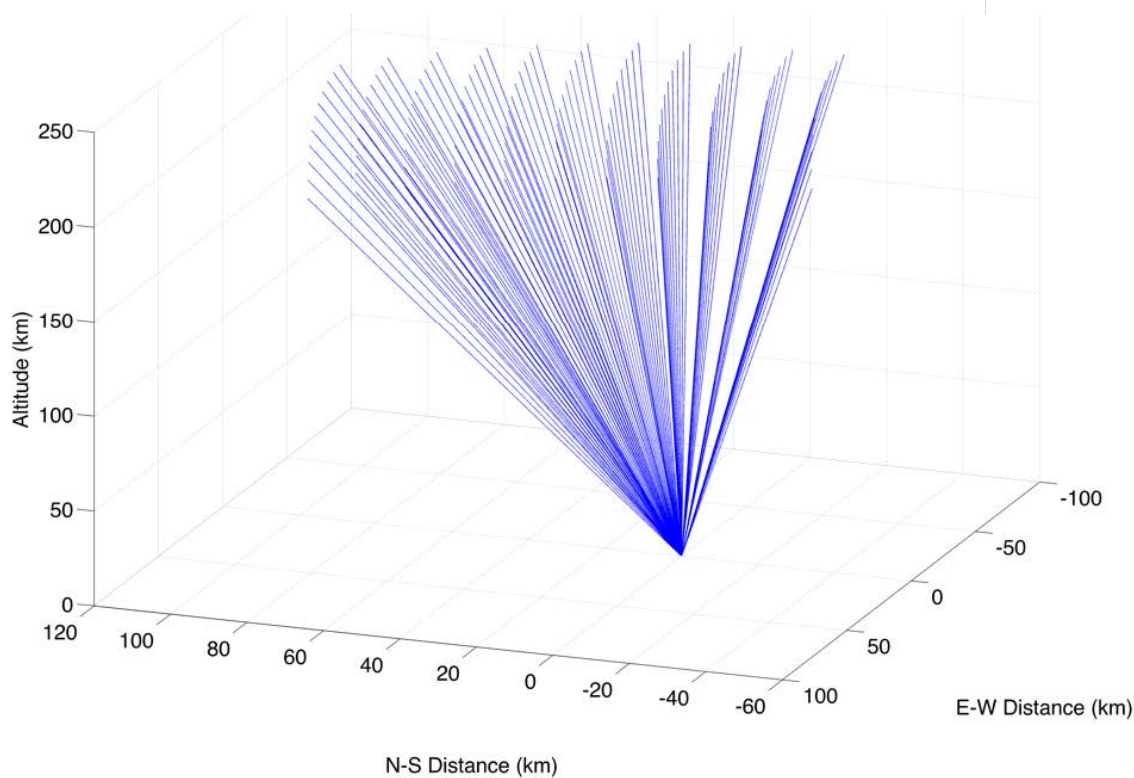


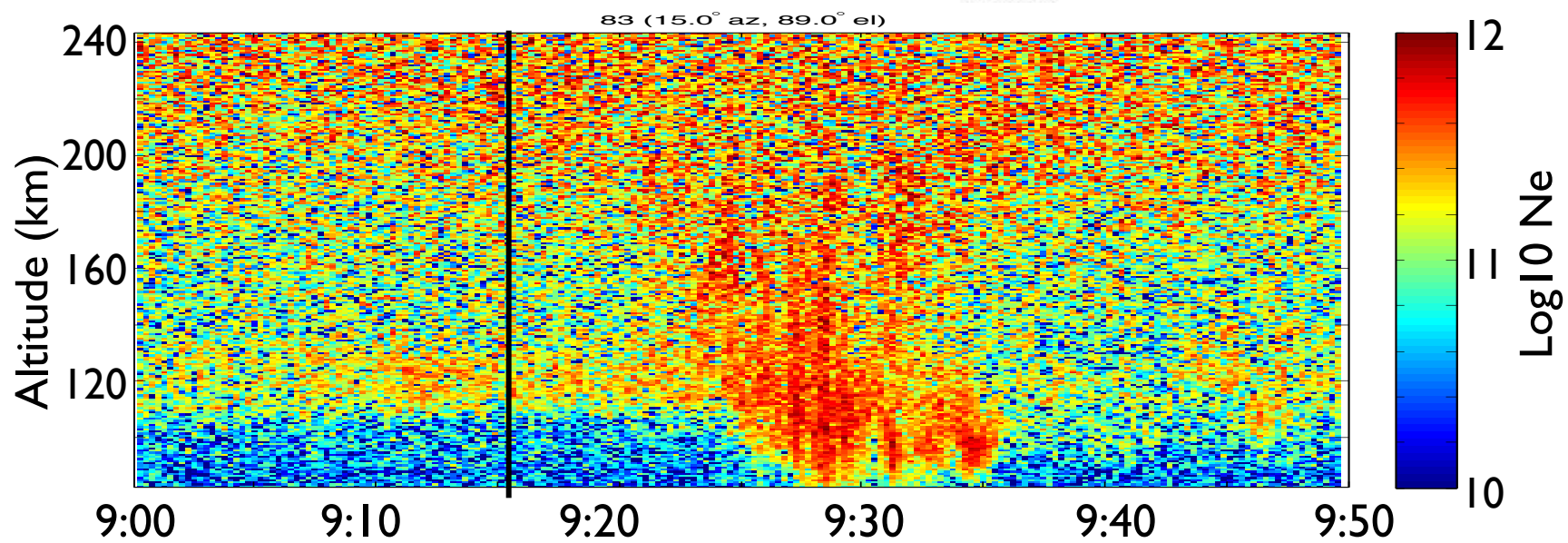
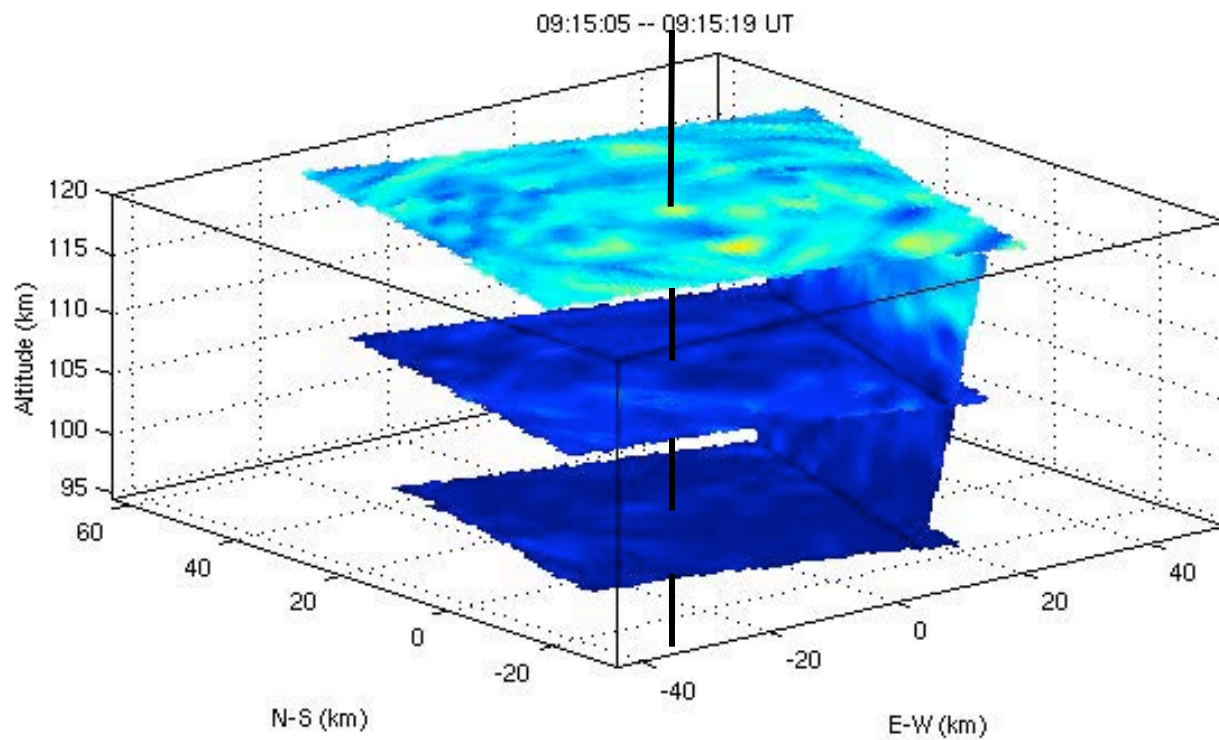
Corotating  
Interaction  
Region





# 3-D imaging of auroral ionization

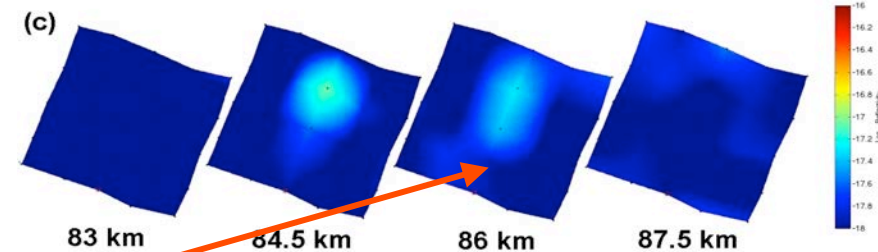
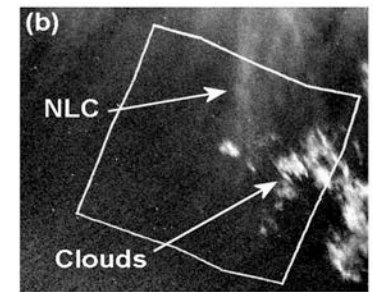
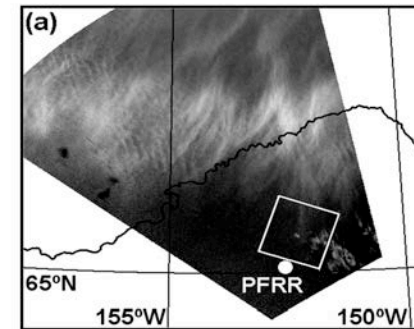
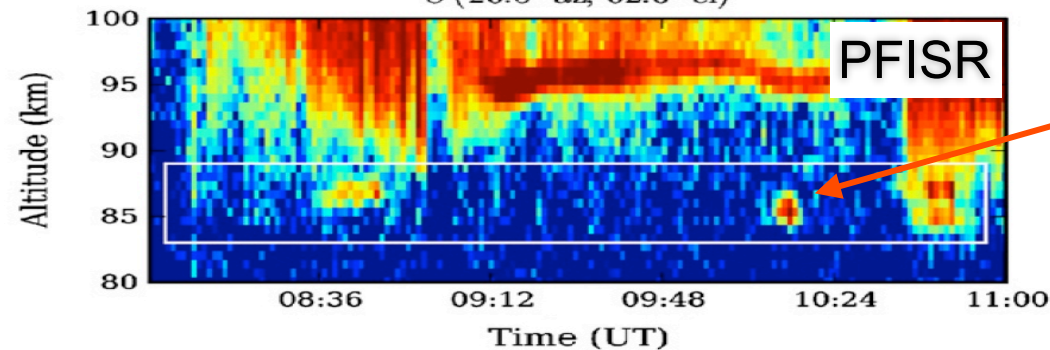
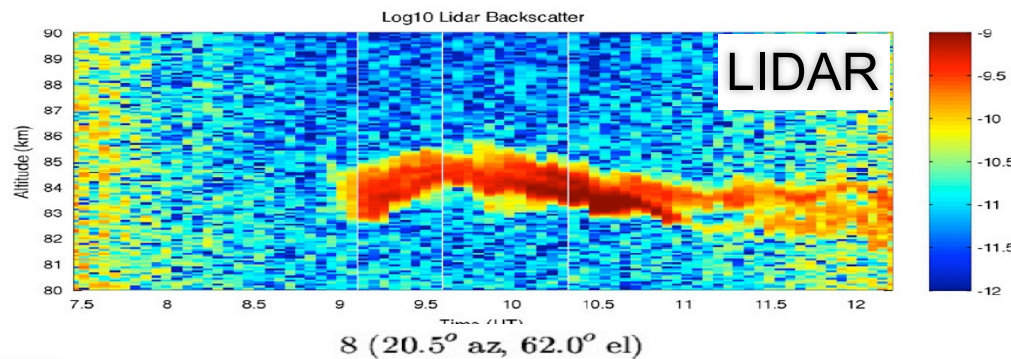




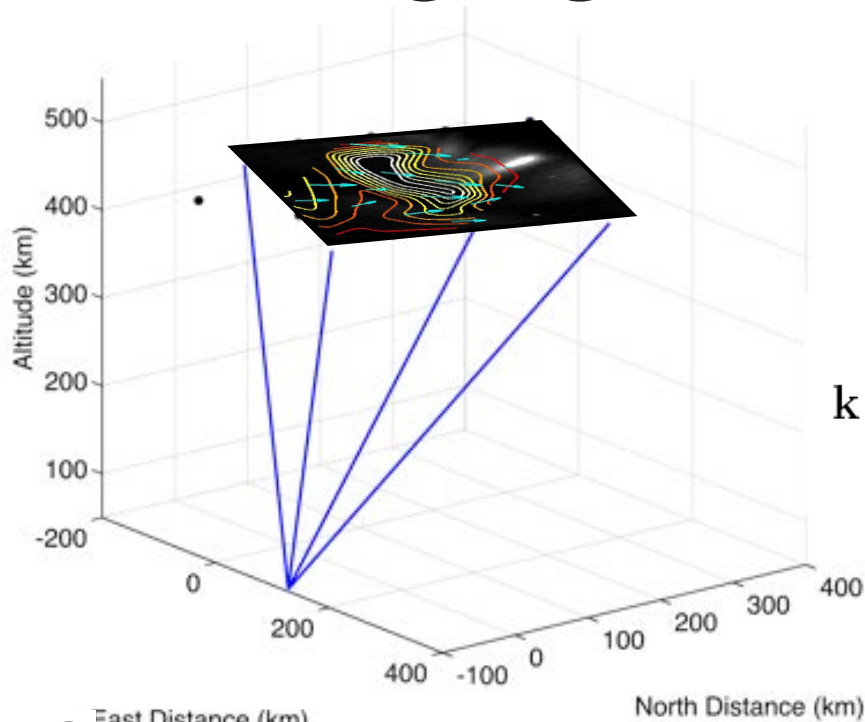
# Multi-Instrument Measurements of Polar Mesospheric Clouds



Panoramic image of NLC display on 10-11, August, 2007.



# 2D Imaging of Convective Flows

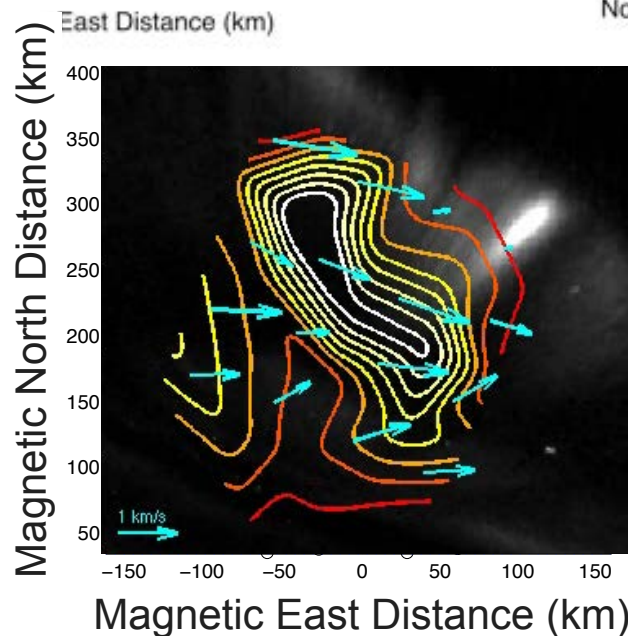


$$v_{los} = \mathbf{k} \cdot [v_e \ v_n \ v_{\parallel}]^T$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta & \sin I \sin \delta & -\cos I \sin \delta \\ -\sin \delta & \cos \delta \sin I & -\cos I \cos \delta \\ 0 & \cos I & \sin I \end{bmatrix}$$

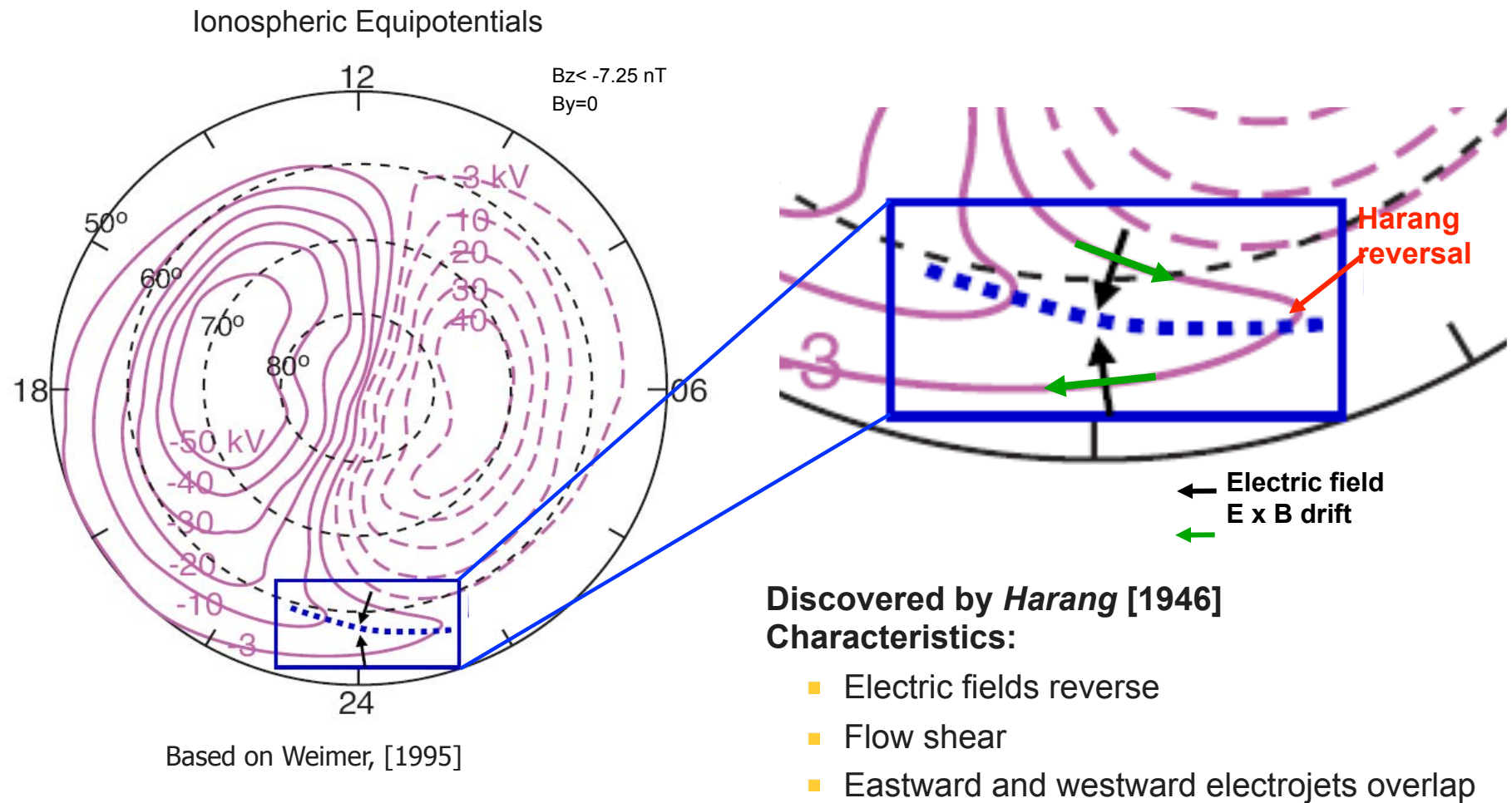
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{los}^1 \\ v_{los}^2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{los}^i \\ \vdots \\ v_{los}^N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}^1 \\ \mathbf{k}^2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{k}^i \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{k}^N \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} + \begin{bmatrix} e_{los}^1 \\ e_{los}^2 \\ \vdots \\ e_{los}^i \\ \vdots \\ e_{los}^N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{los} = A\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{e}_{los}$$

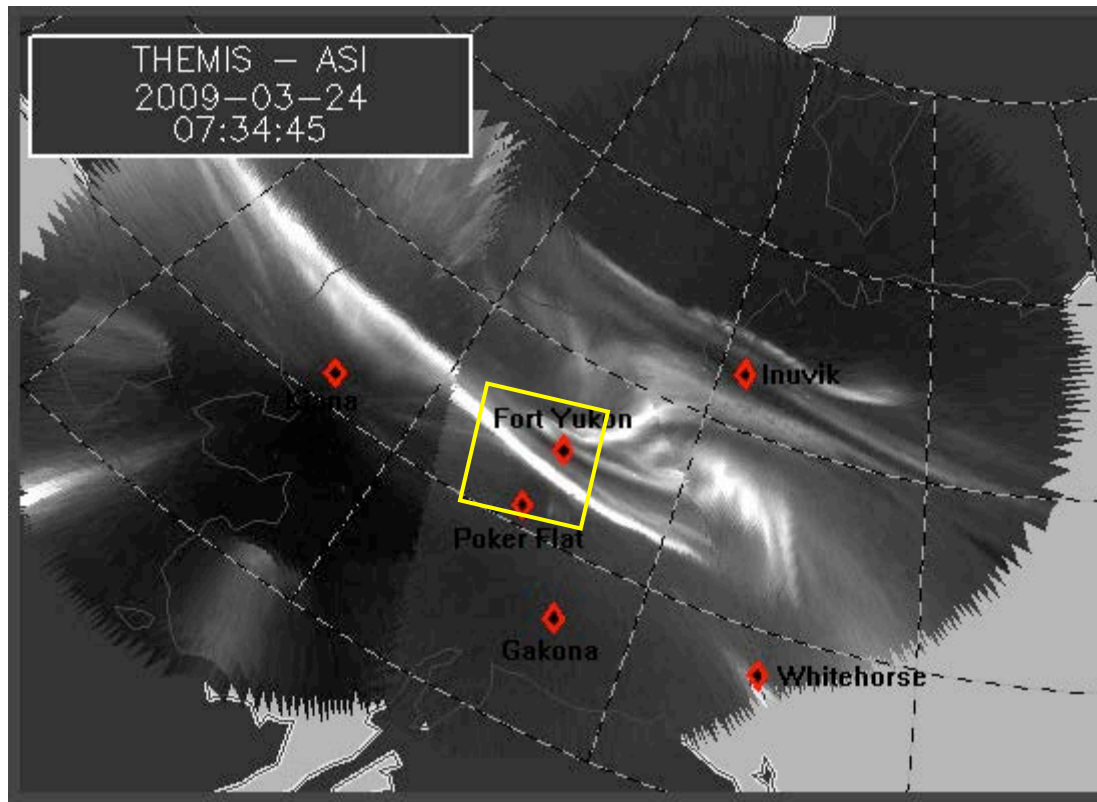




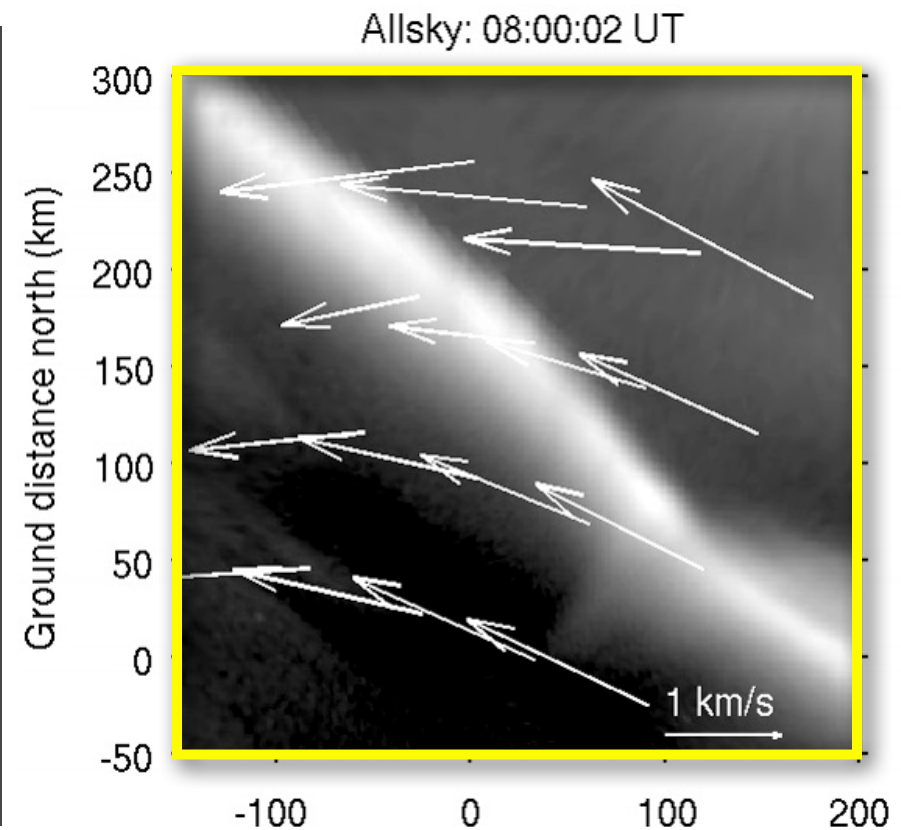
# The Harang Reversal Region and Substorm Onset



# Dynamic 2D flow fields and auroral forms

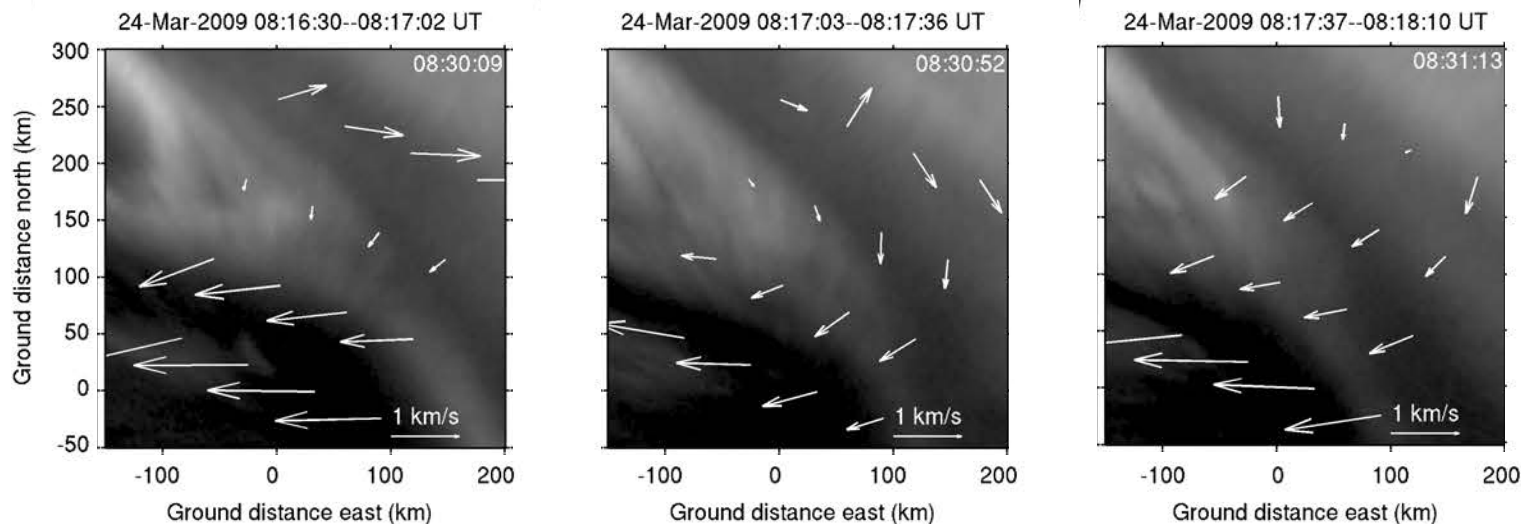


Courtesy Emma Spanswick and Eric Donovan

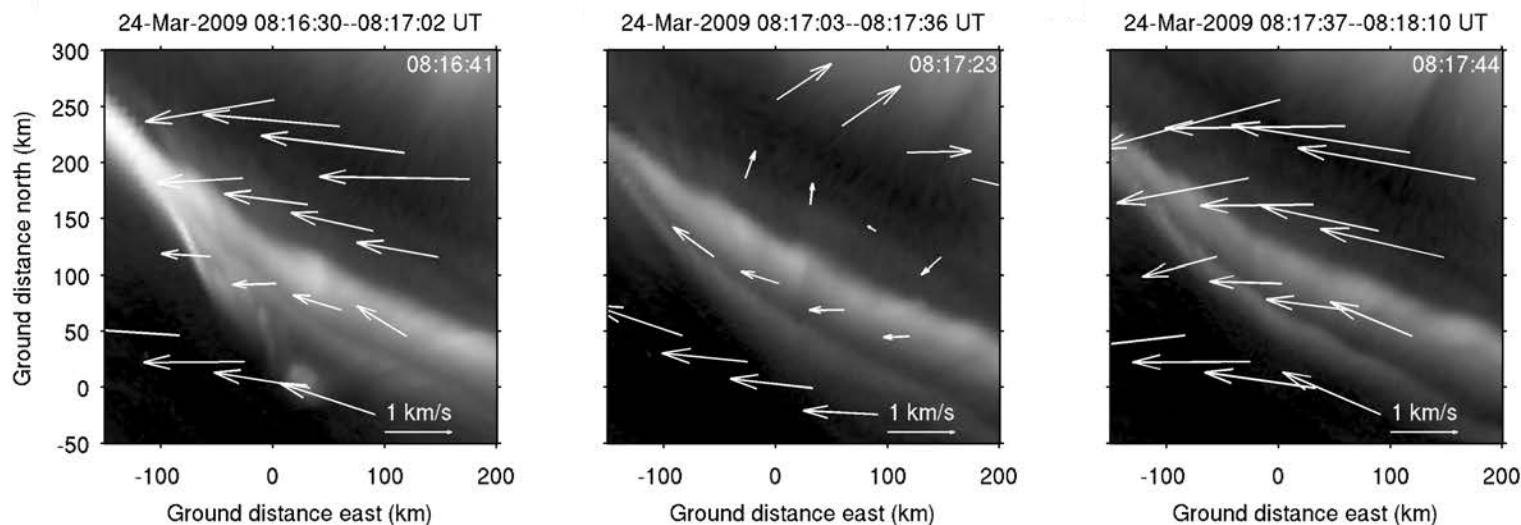


# Dynamic 2D flow fields and auroral forms

Semeter et al. (JGRA 2010), Butler et al. (RS 2010, in press)



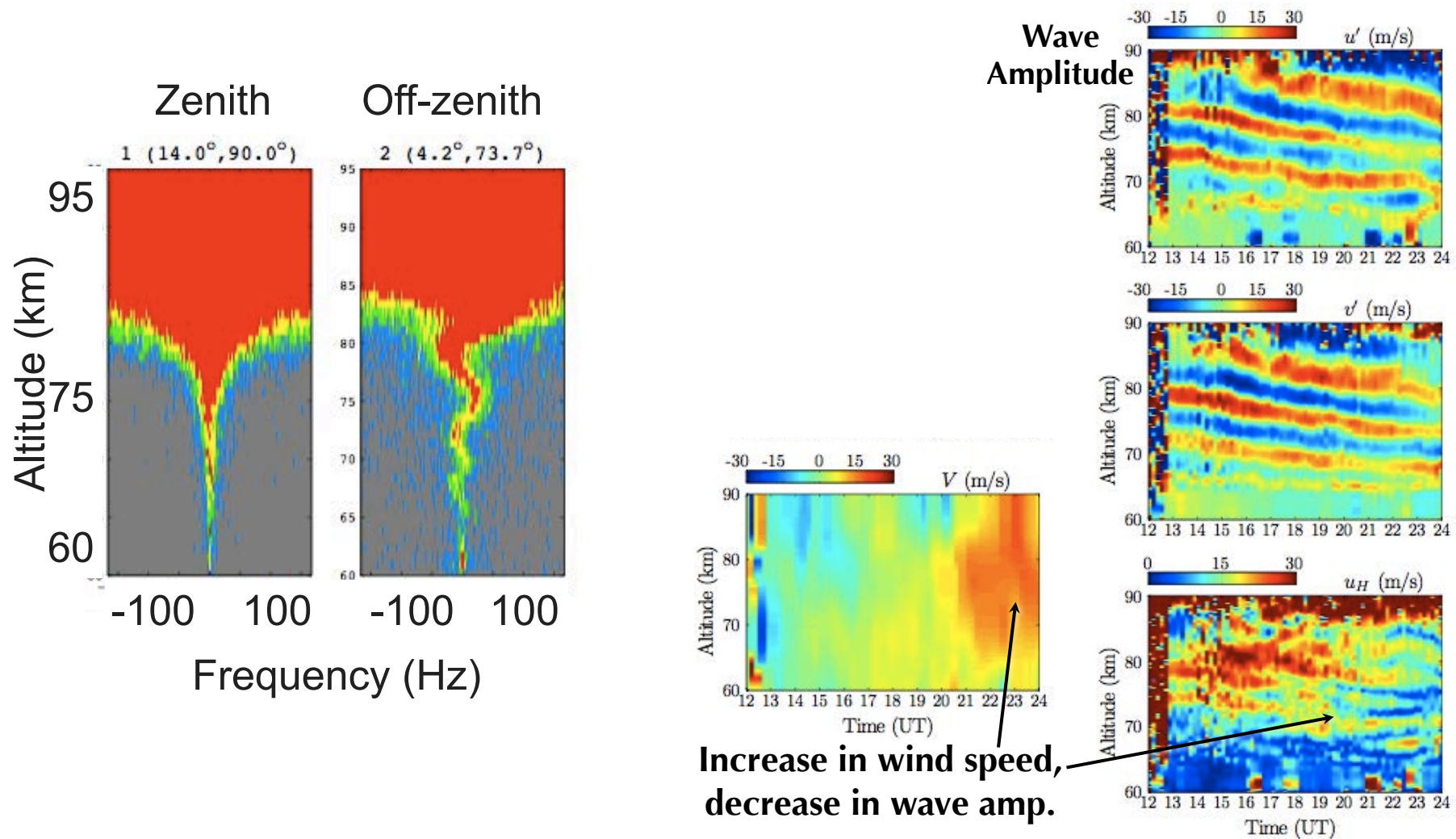
Plasma flow field confirms optical signature of Harang reversal



Rapid (~30-sec) coherent variations in flow also observed along "quiet" arc

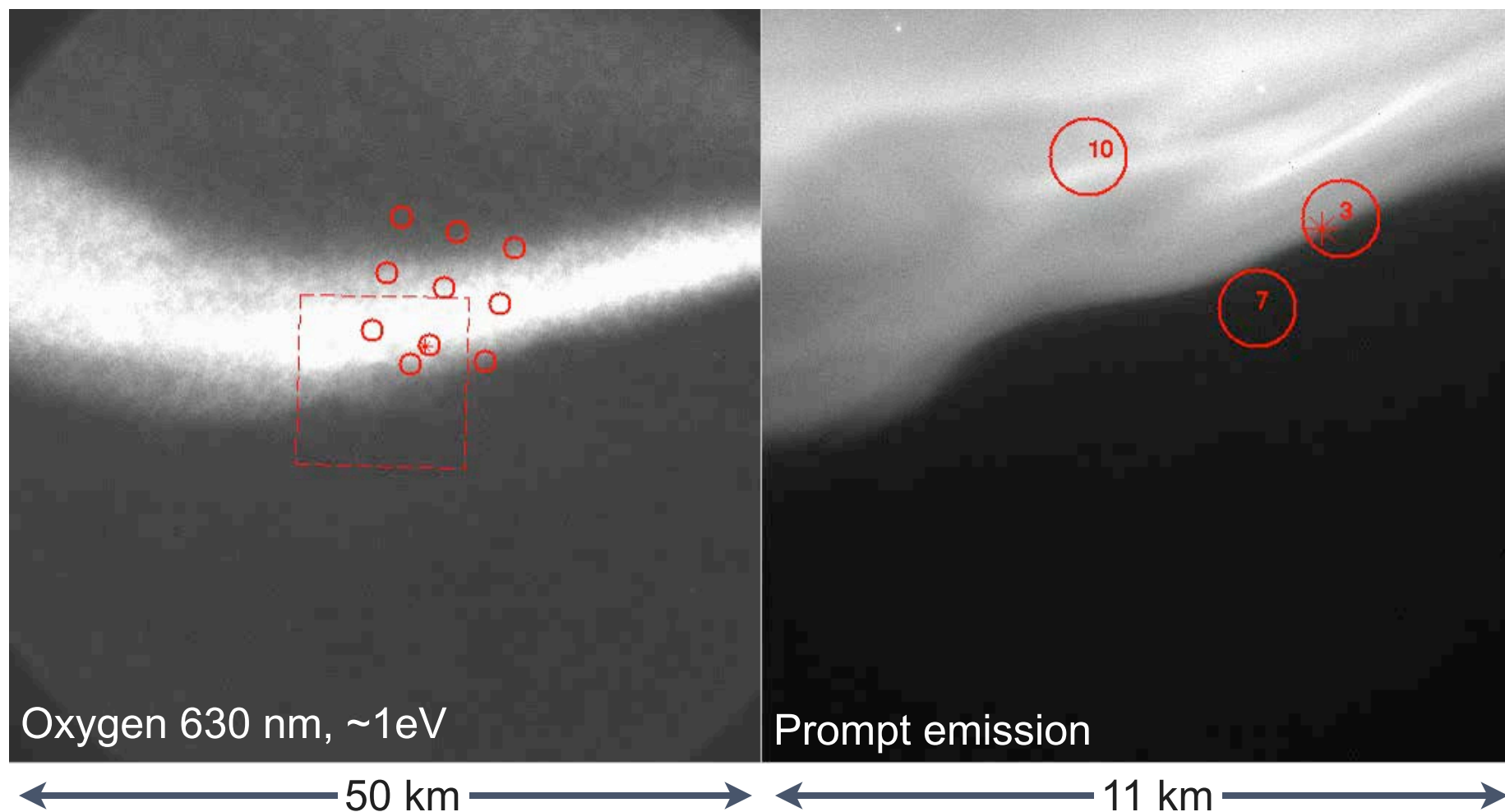
Similar dynamic observed by Bristow et al. (JGRA 2008) with SuperDARN

# PFISR Measurements of Winds and Waves in the D region

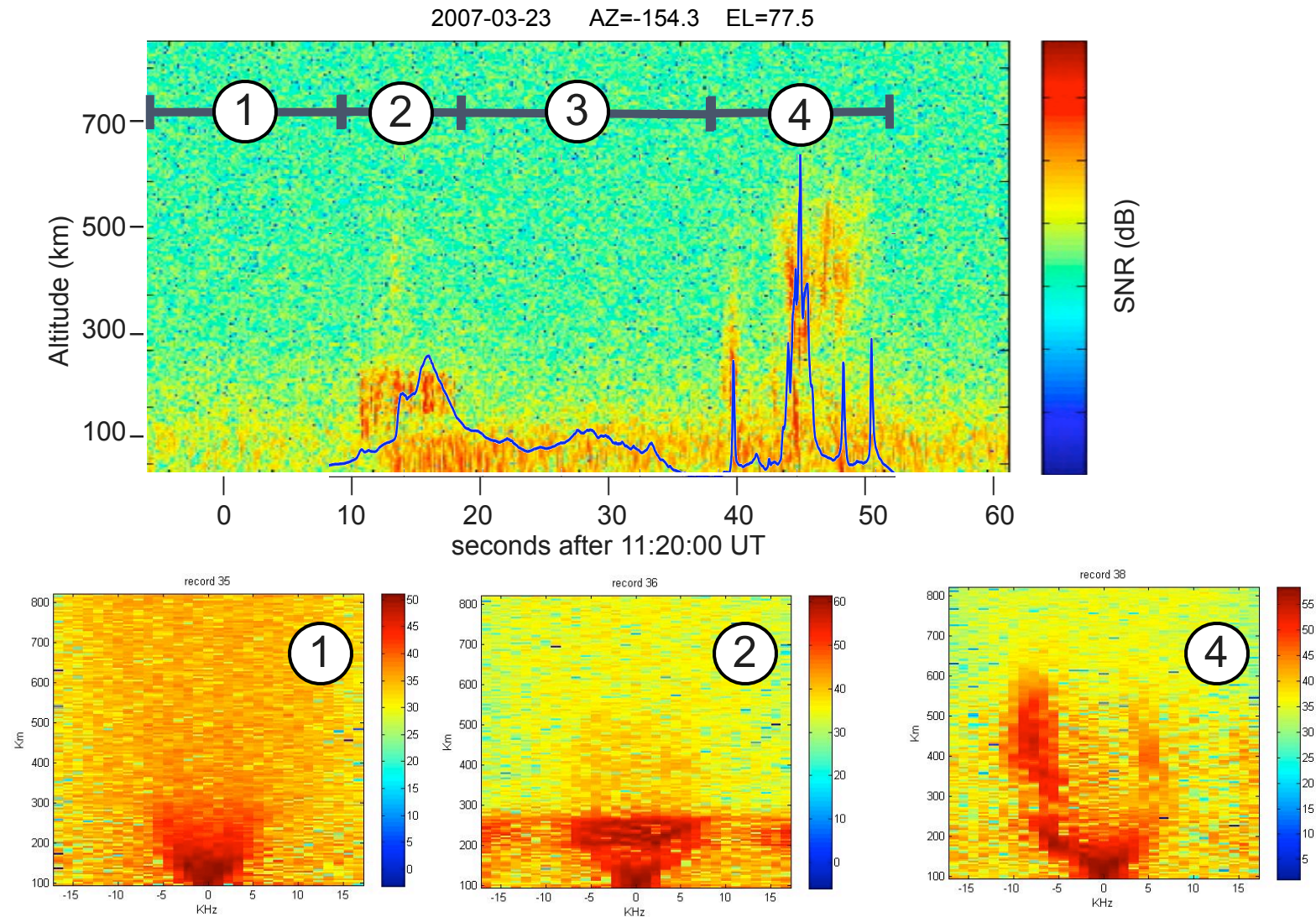




# Low altitude ionospheric turbulence



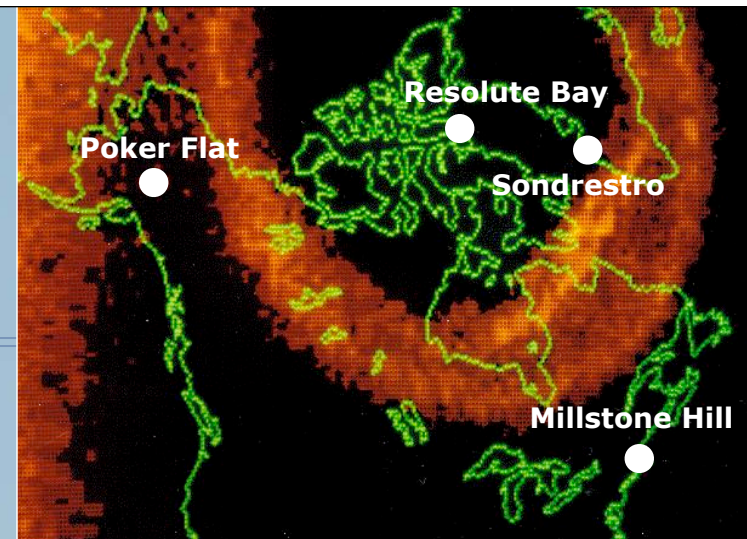
# Non-thermal plasma



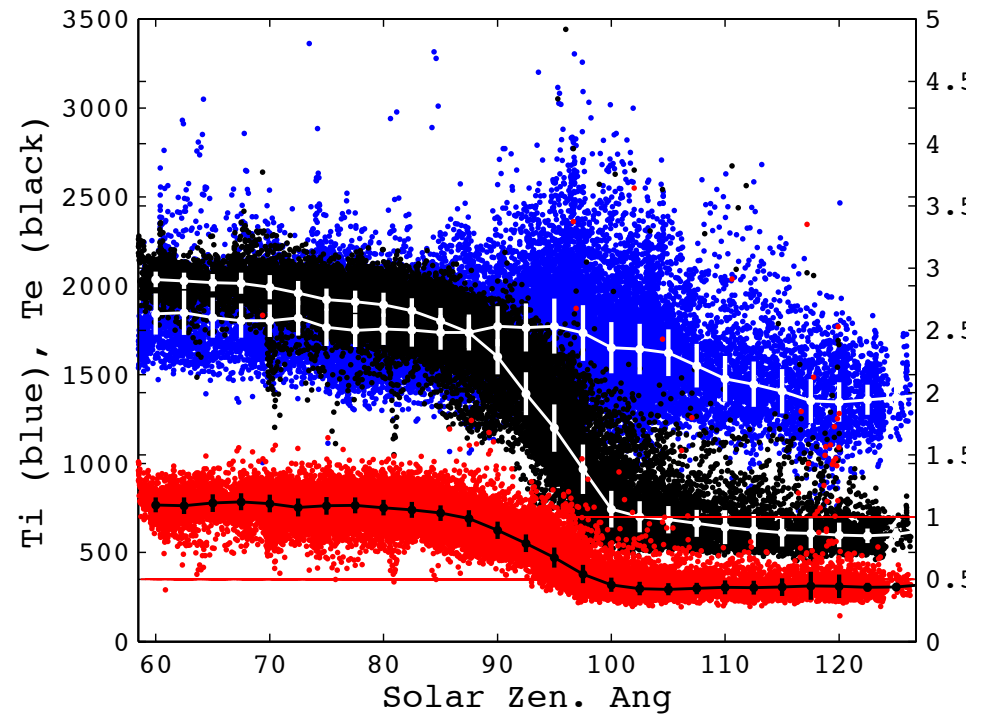
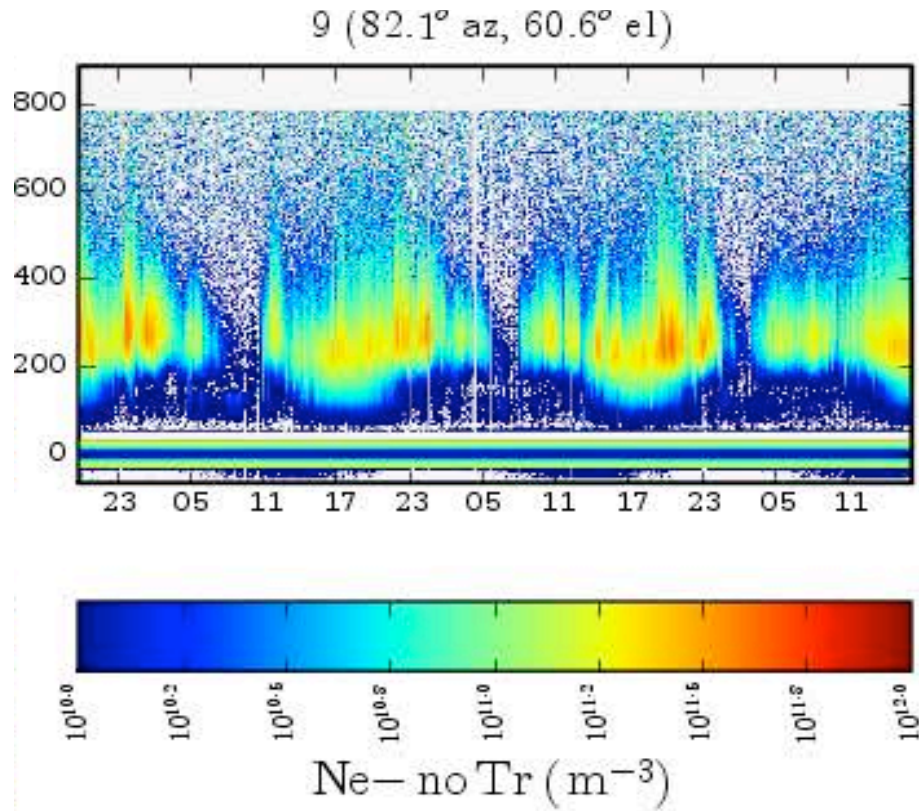


# RISR: Resolute Bay ISR

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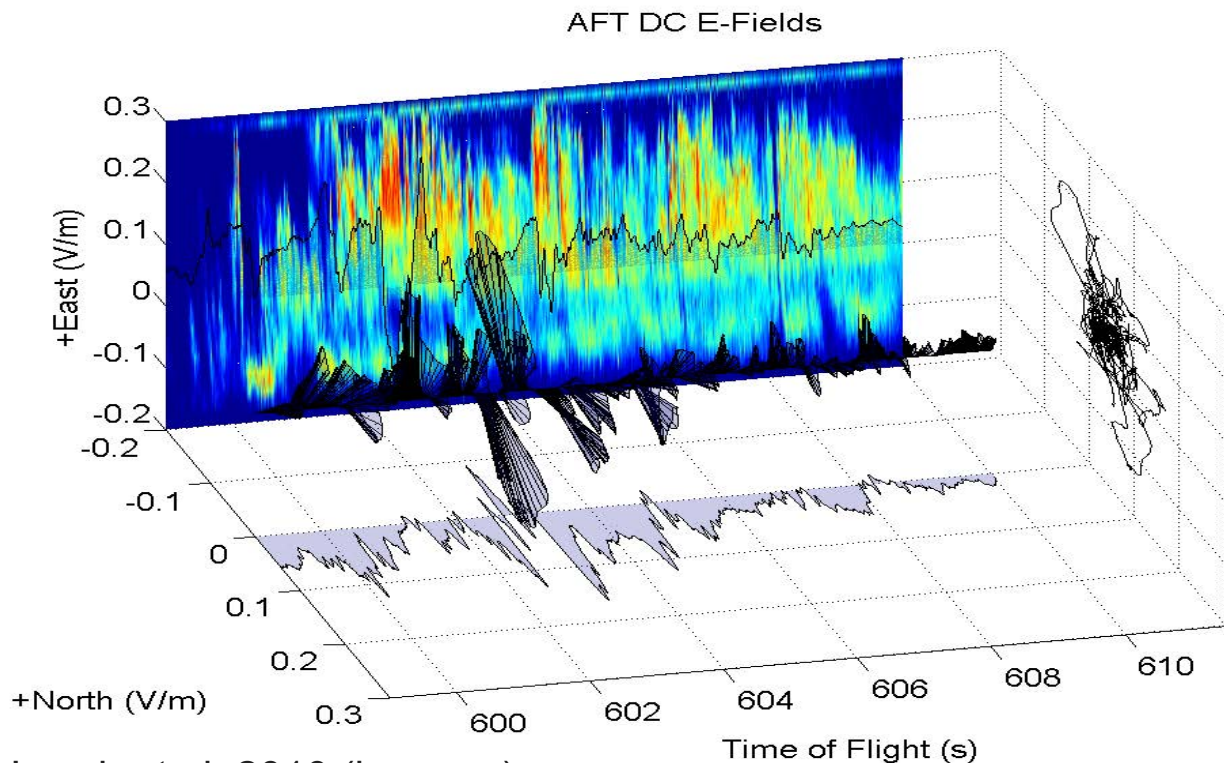
# RISR: An initial look at the polar cap ionosphere



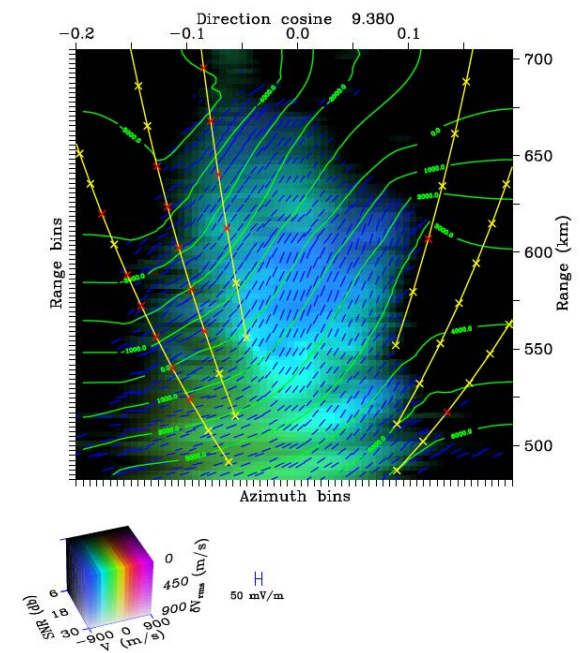


# What has yet to be done

- ❖ Radar mode development
- ❖ Assimilation with ancillary diagnostics
- ❖ Conjugate studies with satellites and rockets



Lynch et al. 2010 (in press)



Hysell et al, Ann. Geophys. 2008

THE END

