Ground-based observations of polar cap arcs using REGO and RISR-N

R. G. Gillies, E. Spanswick, E. Donovan, D. M. Gillies, C. Unick, M. J. Nicholls

2015 CEDAR workshop Seattle, Washington, USA June 21-25, 2015

Introduction:

- Preliminary examination of Resolute Bay Incoherent Scatter Radar (RISR-N) and co-located Redline Emission Geospace Observatory (REGO) measurements in the presence of polar arcs was performed
- Signatures of arcs are apparent in both radar electron density measurements and optical redline intensities
- Radar measurements can be used to infer appropriate mapping altitude for redline emissions

Instruments:

• REGO:

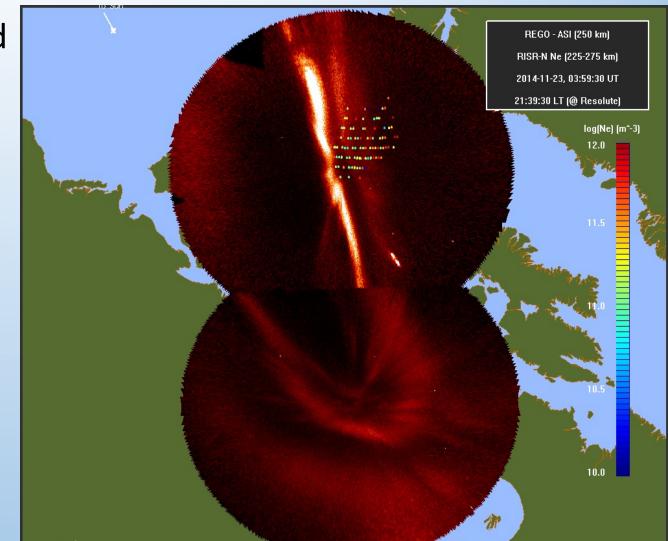
- Measures redline (630.0 nm) intensity in 512x512 pixels at 3 s resolution
- 7 cameras operated in northern Canada (Resolute Bay and Rankin Inlet used in this study) +2 more coming in future

• RISR-N:

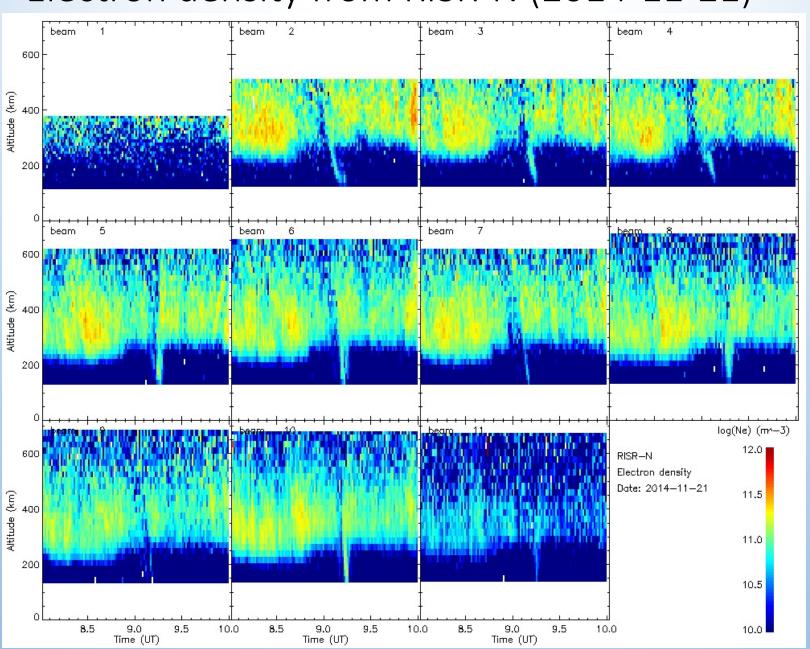
- Incoherent scatter radar that measures electron density, line-of-sight velocity, electron and ion temperatures, etc.
- Phased array allows sampling of up to ~4000 beams effectively simultaneously (in practice, typically only a small fraction of these beams are used in a given experiment)

REGO (250 km) and RISR-N (225-275 km)

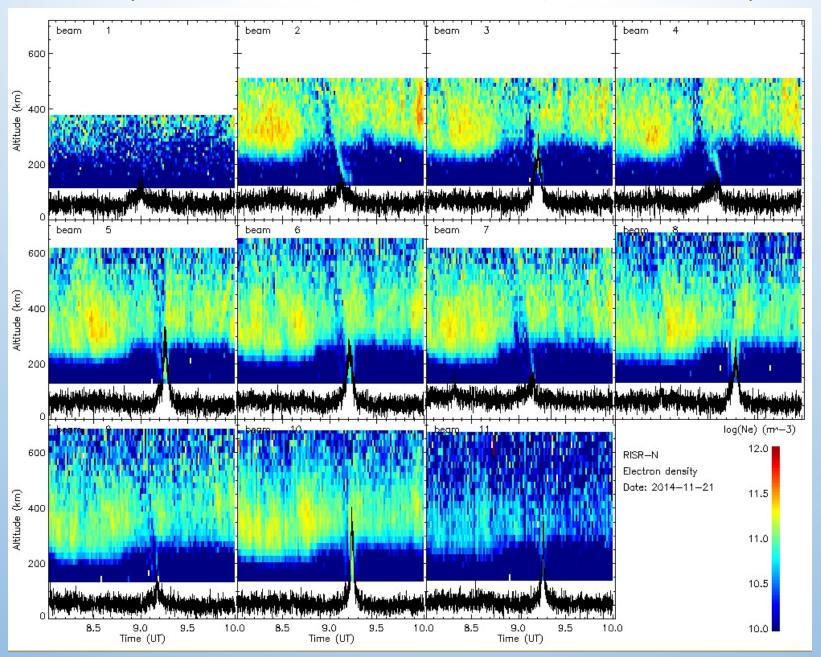
- Mapping REGO Resolute Bay and Rankin Inlet mosaics to 250 km reveals mismatch at edges of images
- Also, RISR-N Ne measurements from 225-275 km do not show polar arc signature



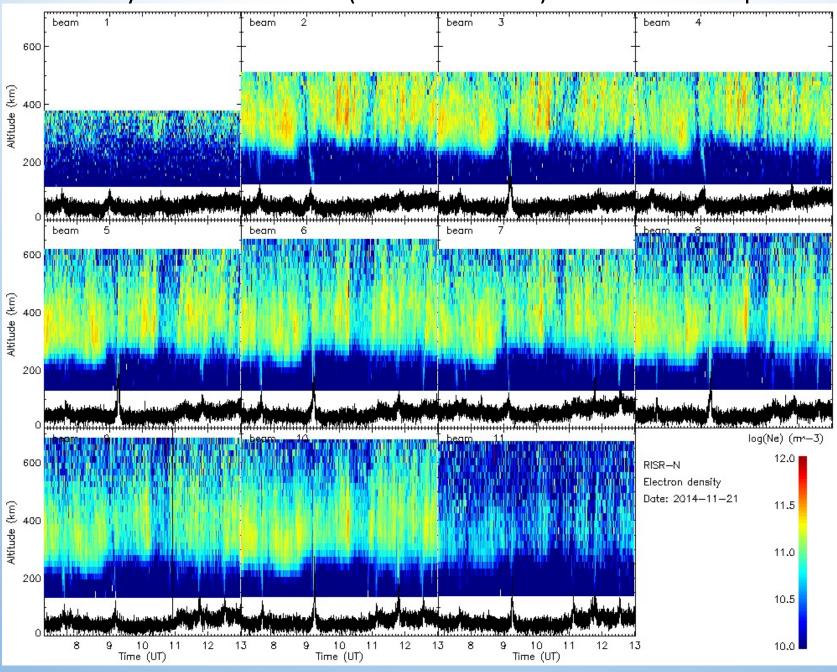
Electron density from RISR-N (2014-11-21)



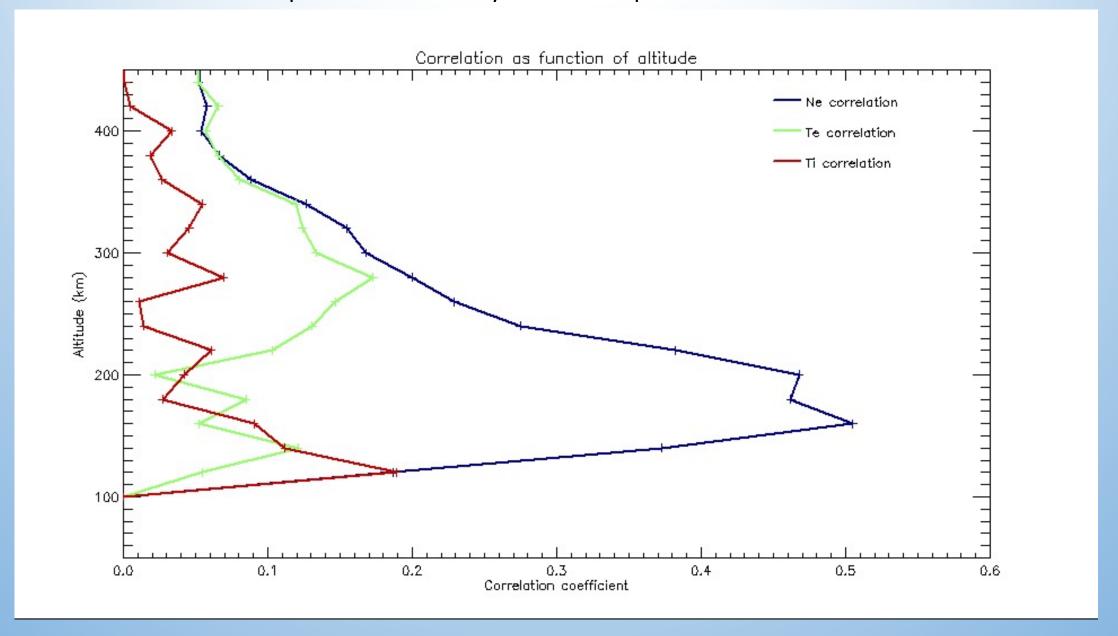
Electron density from RISR-N (2014-11-21) and REGO optical intensity



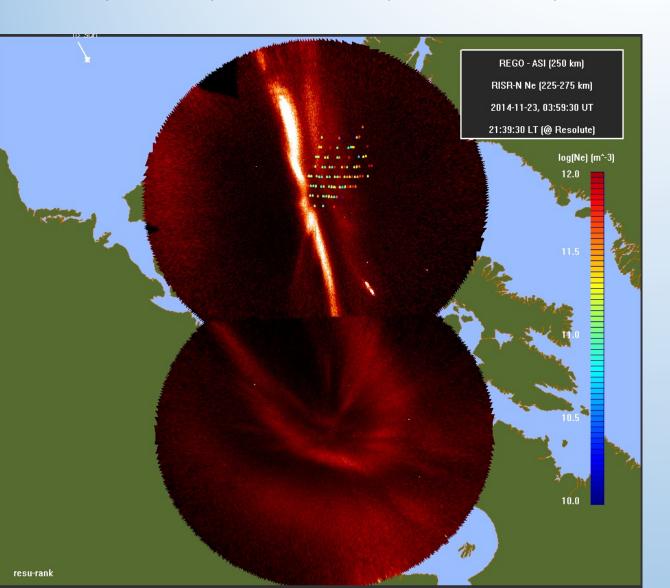
Electron density from RISR-N (2014-11-21) and REGO optical intensity



Correlation between optical intensity and ISR parameters at various altitudes



REGO (250 km) and RISR-N (225-275 km)



REGO (250 km) and RISR-N (225-275 km)

REGO (175 km) and RISR-N (150-200 km)

