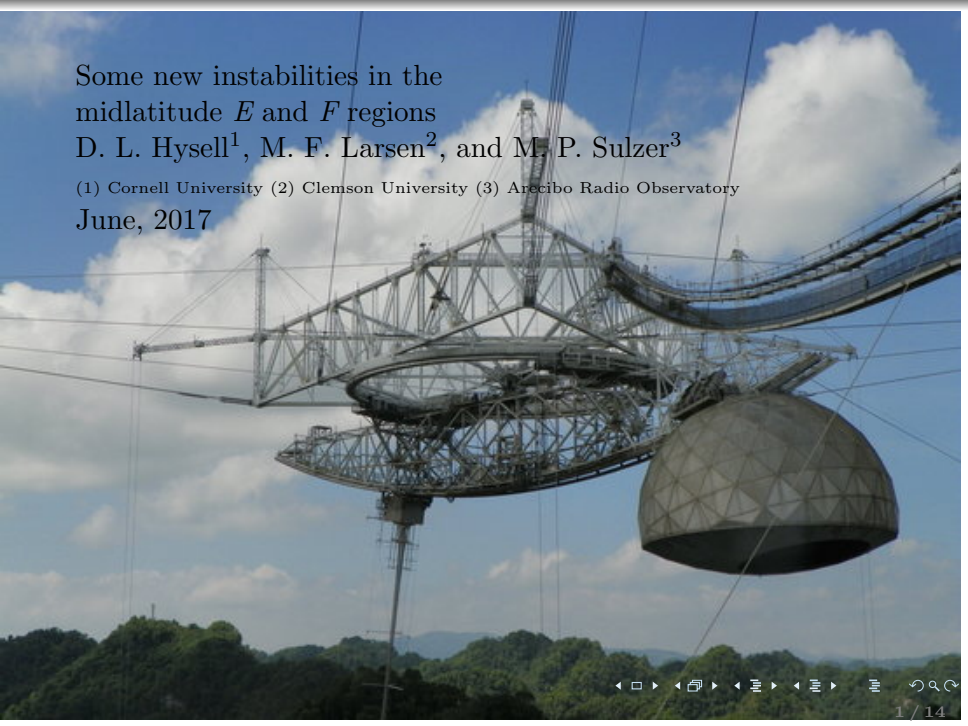


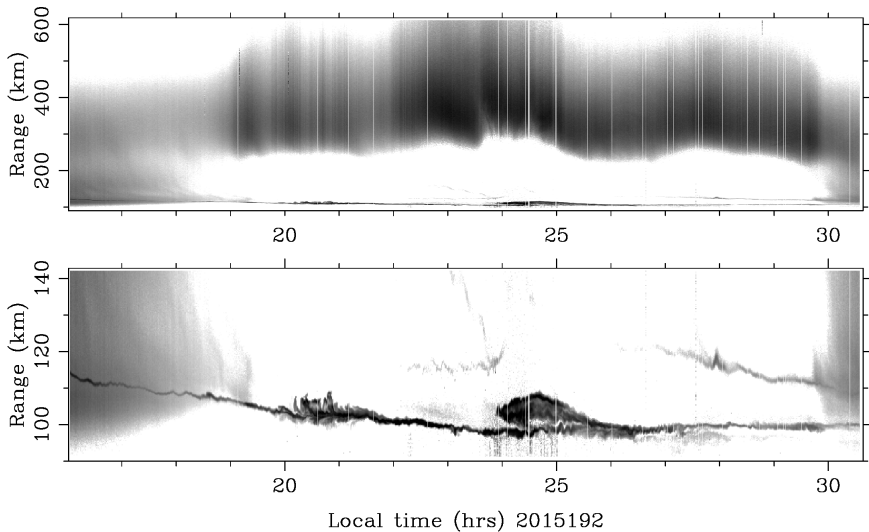
Some new instabilities in the  
midlatitude  $E$  and  $F$  regions

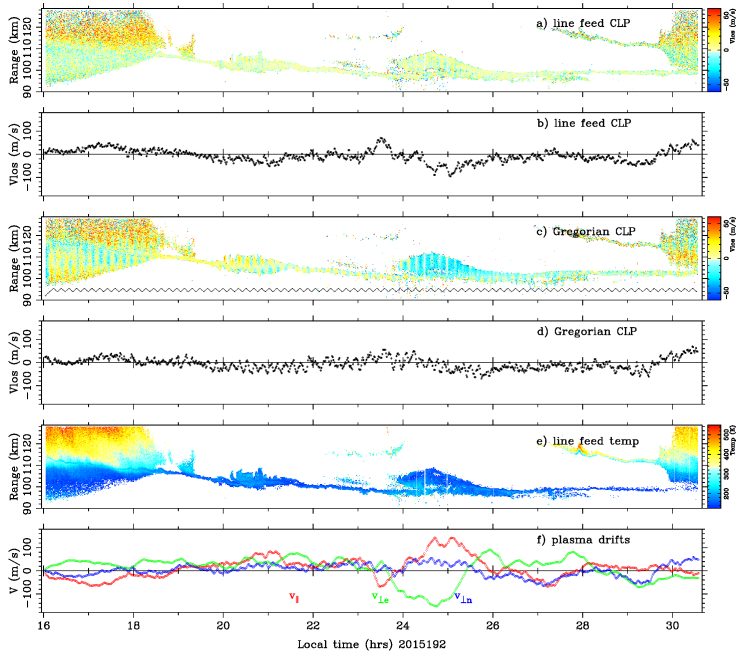
D. L. Hysell<sup>1</sup>, M. F. Larsen<sup>2</sup>, and M. P. Sulzer<sup>3</sup>

(1) Cornell University (2) Clemson University (3) Arecibo Radio Observatory

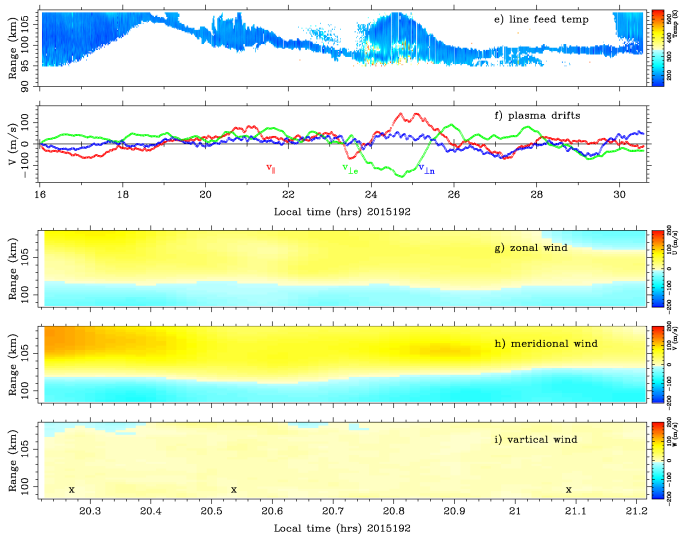
June, 2017



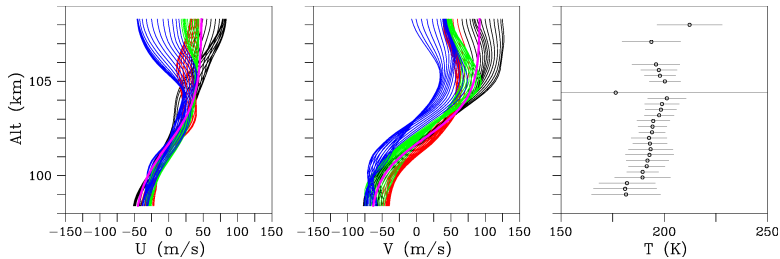


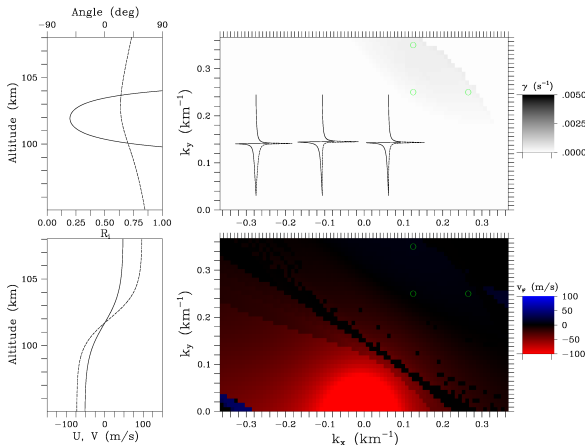


# 1st irregular Es layer

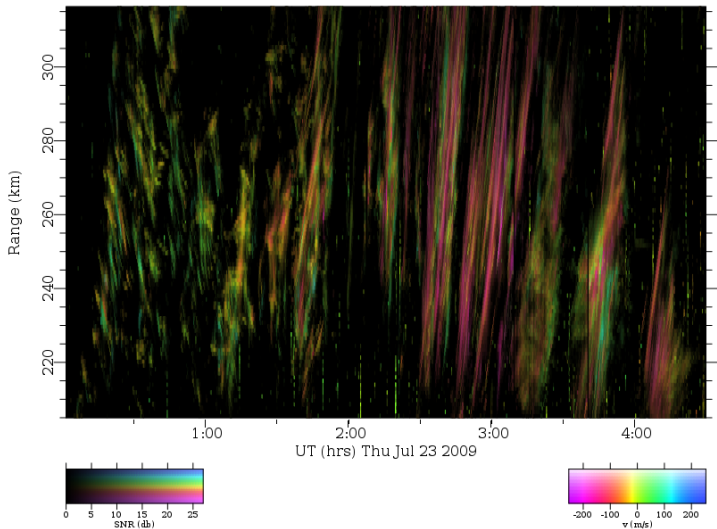


# 1st irregular Es layer

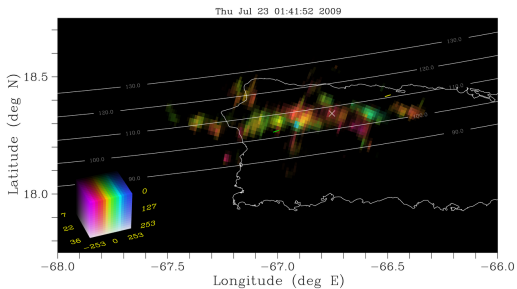
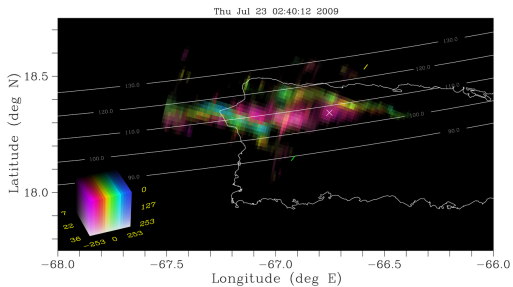




# coherent scatter RTI

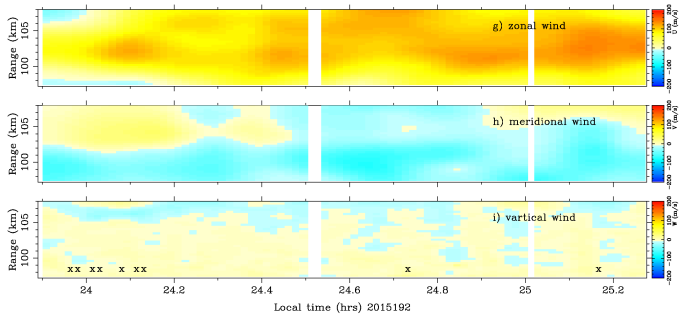
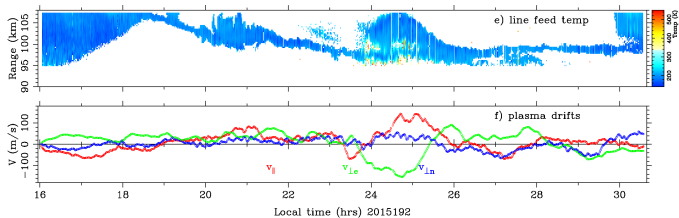


# coherent scatter imagery

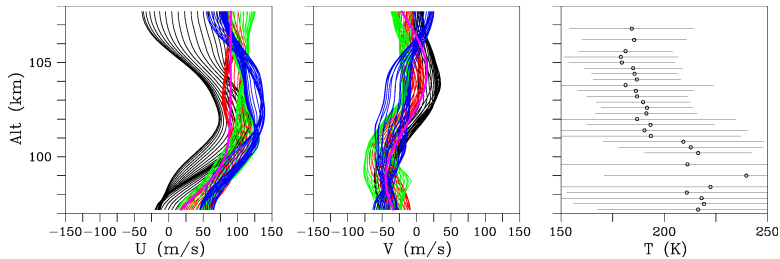


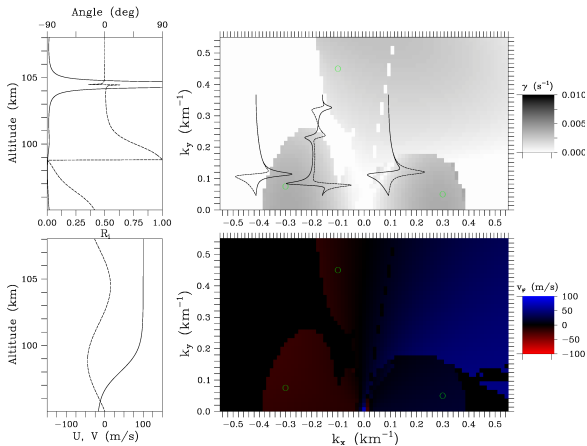


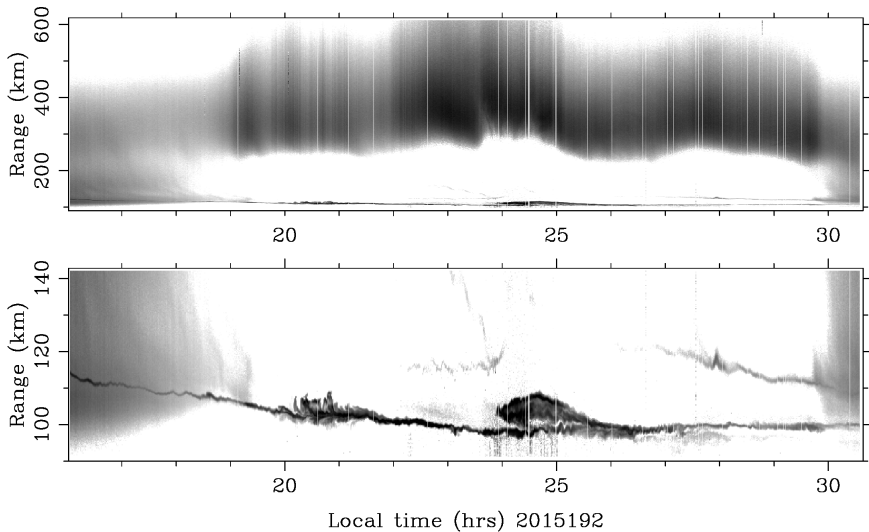
# 2nd irregular Es layer



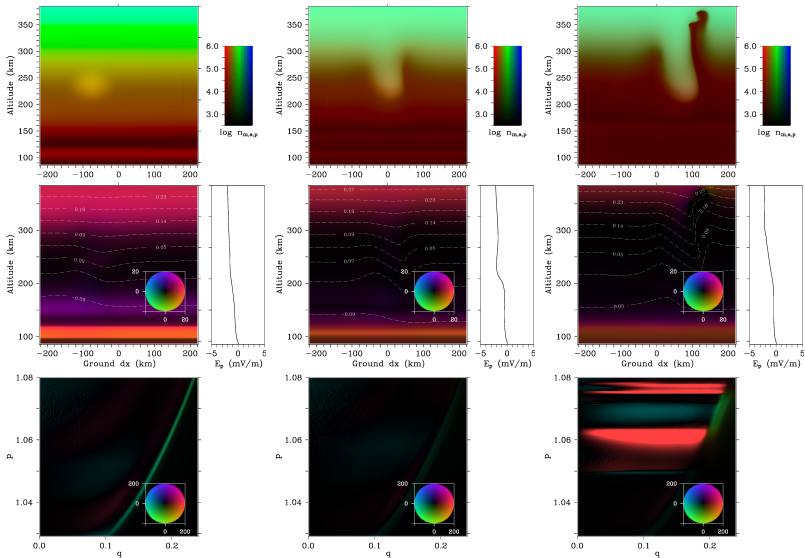
# 2nd irregular Es layer







# 3D numerical simulation



- Patchy sporadic  $E$  layers virtually always collocated with neutral shear layers that are unstable in the Richardson-number sense (dynamically unstable).
- In one case, a large  $E_s$ -layer patch appeared to be in a region of the MLT that was convectively unstable (or close to it). The condition guarantees dynamic instability.
- Just prior to the passage of an  $F$ -region depletion plume emblematic of midlatitude spread  $F$ , a bulge in the bottomside number density associated with strong, parallel, upward flow was seen. This is not an unusual phenomenon per se, but ...
- The bulge would have redirected plasma flow around it so as to make the ionosphere susceptible to plasma convective instability. Indeed, this is what occurred in numerical simulation.
- Neutral dynamics catalyze or drive midlatitude plasma instabilities.