Exploring Model Inputs with SimISR

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SimISR

- Creates simulated ISR data for a given set of plasma parameters along with processing & fitting
- Works in three spatial dimensions and time





[Swoboda et. al. 2017]

- Explore the impact chemical content on ion temp measurement
 - Models for content can be imprecise
 - Causes positive bias in ion temperature
 - Methods have been proposed [Zettergren, 2011]
- Sensor parameters are taken from Millstone Hill System (zenith antenna)
- Plasma parameters are originally derived from ISR (pyglow)
- Make different scenarios
 - Adjust height of transition region in input
 - Adjust size of long pulse















Transition Height: 210 km





Transition Height: 230 km





Transition Height: 250 km





Transition Height: 270 km





- Plasma parameters come from multi-fluid ionosphere model (Zettergren 2012)
 - Parameters from Perry et al. 2015
 - Arc tied to a field align current moving through field of view
- Simulate the measurement with the SimISR with parameters similar to PFISR
 - Antenna beamwidth ~1deg
 - Frequency 440MHz
 - Sampling frequency 50 kHz
 - Uncoded Long Pulse 280 us
 - Integrate 255 pulses per position
 - Integration period of 1 min







 Evacuation in electron density is visible.

 Enhancements in electron and ion temperature are noticeable.

References

- M. Zettergren, J. Semeter, C. Heinselman, and M. Diaz, "Incoherent scatter radar estimation of Fregion ionospheric composition during frictional heating events," *J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics*, vol. 116, no. 1, pp. n/a–n/a, Jan. 2011.
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