### Wind, Radar and Rainbows

Group 2 ISR results

Date: 7/22/2011

#### We imagined a simple measurement



## But we learned nothing is simple.

### Methods

# SONDRESTROM

#### **Option 2**

- -alternating code
  - 3 km range resolution
  - Ne, Te, Ti, Vi

#### long pulse

- 50 km range resolution

#### - barker code

- 600 m range resolution
- Ne from power only
- pulse-to-pulse spectra

# EISCAT

#### **Common Program 2**

- 3-4 position scan
- tides
- time resolution: 3-6 minutes
- moderate range resolution 3 km
- Height profiles Ne, Te, Ti, Vi
- E+F region 90–150 km

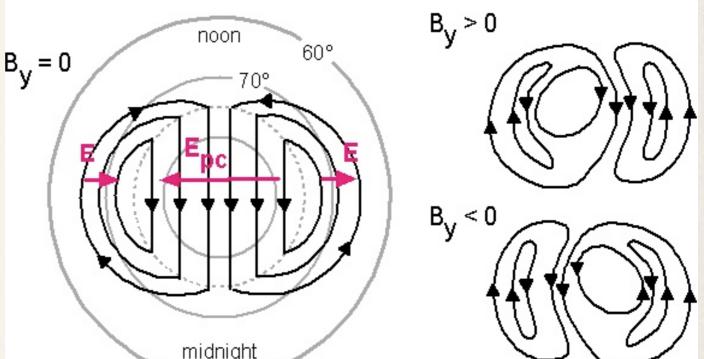
#### Beata:

- radar UHF
- -pulses 32x20 AC
- -sampling 10 µs
- resolution 1.5-3 km
- range 46-694 km
- plasma line 1x3x2.5 MHz
- time resolution 5s

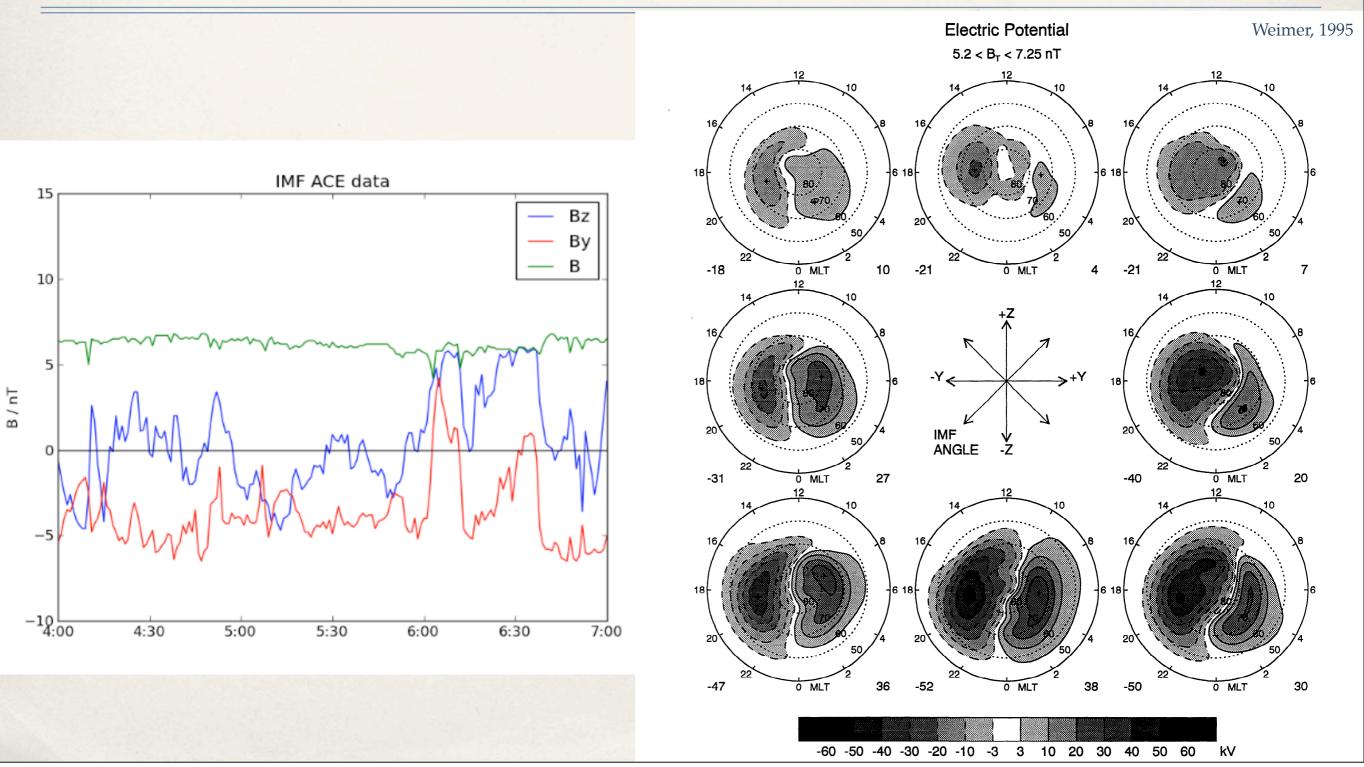
### Results

### Solar Wind data and convection

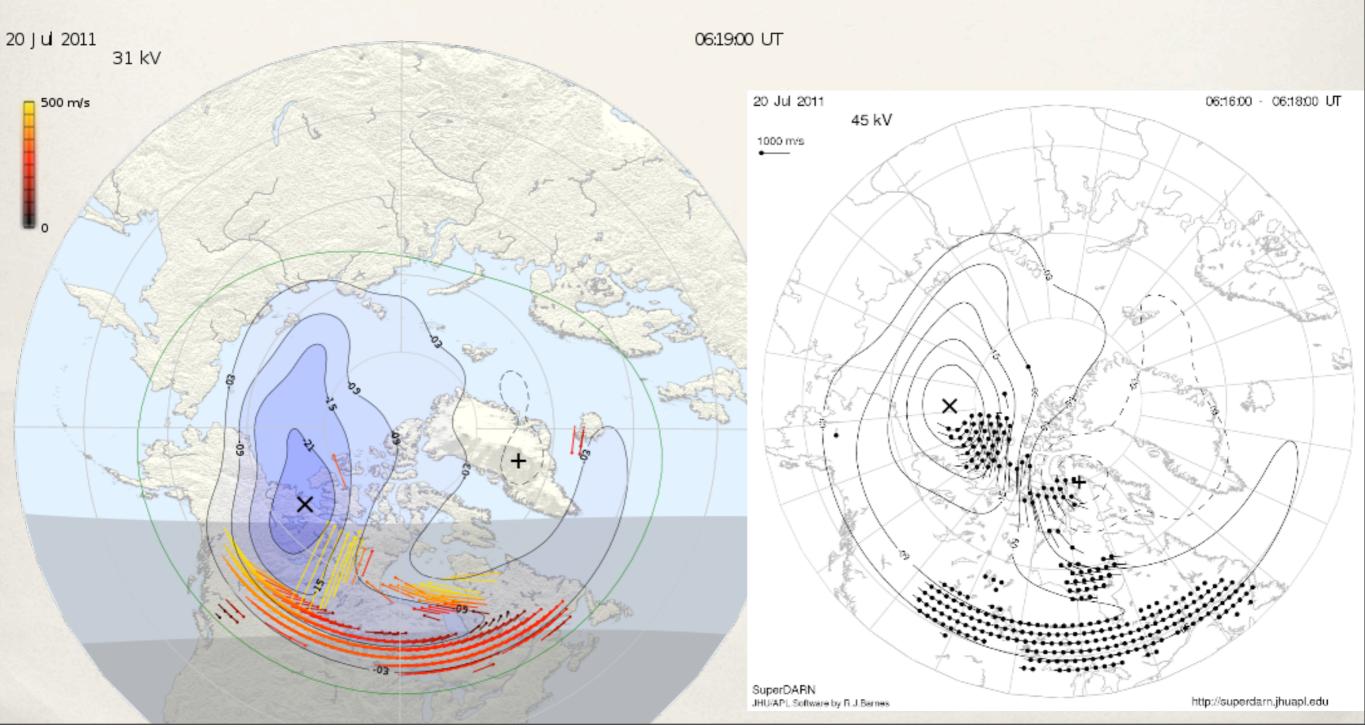
- E-fields maps to the ionosphere causing ExB <sup>B<sub>z</sub> southward</sup> drift (convection)
- Two cell convection pattern
- Antisunward with sunward return flow
- ACE: Variable Bz, negative By



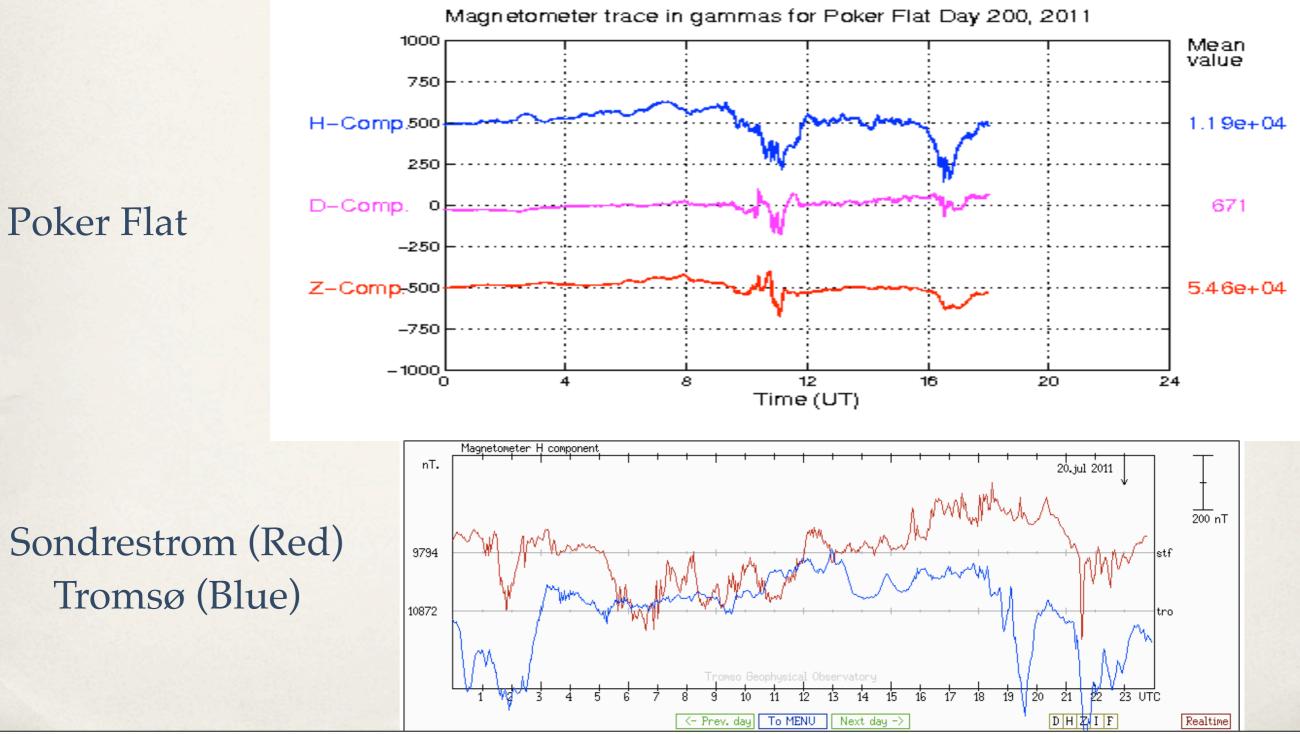
## ACE Spacecraft Data



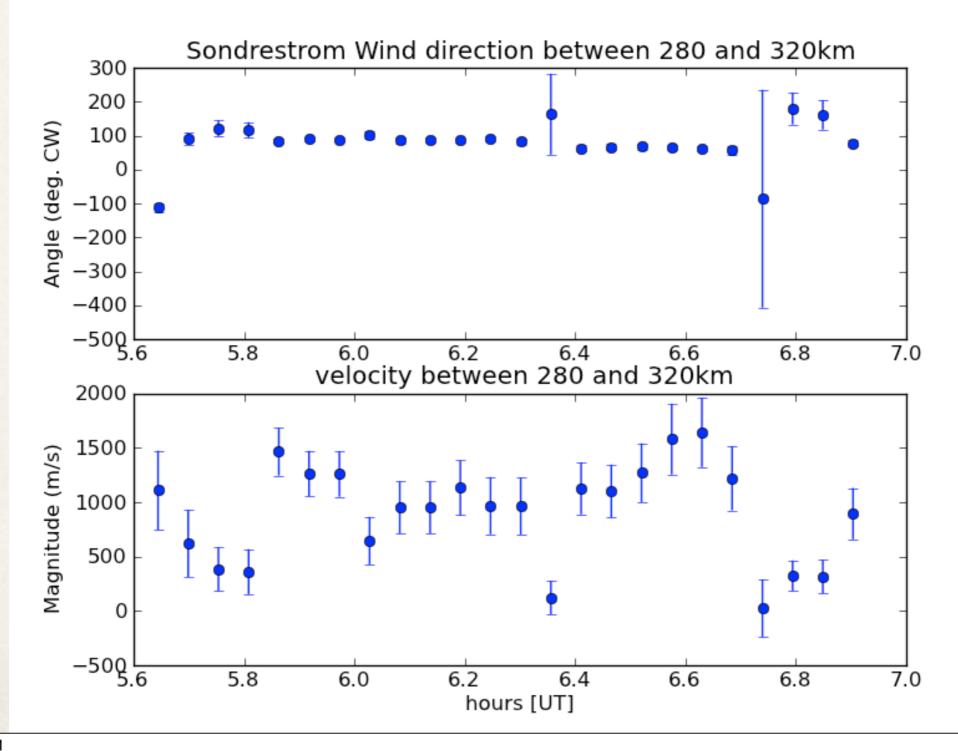
### SuperDARN Convection Pattern at ~300km



### Magnetometers

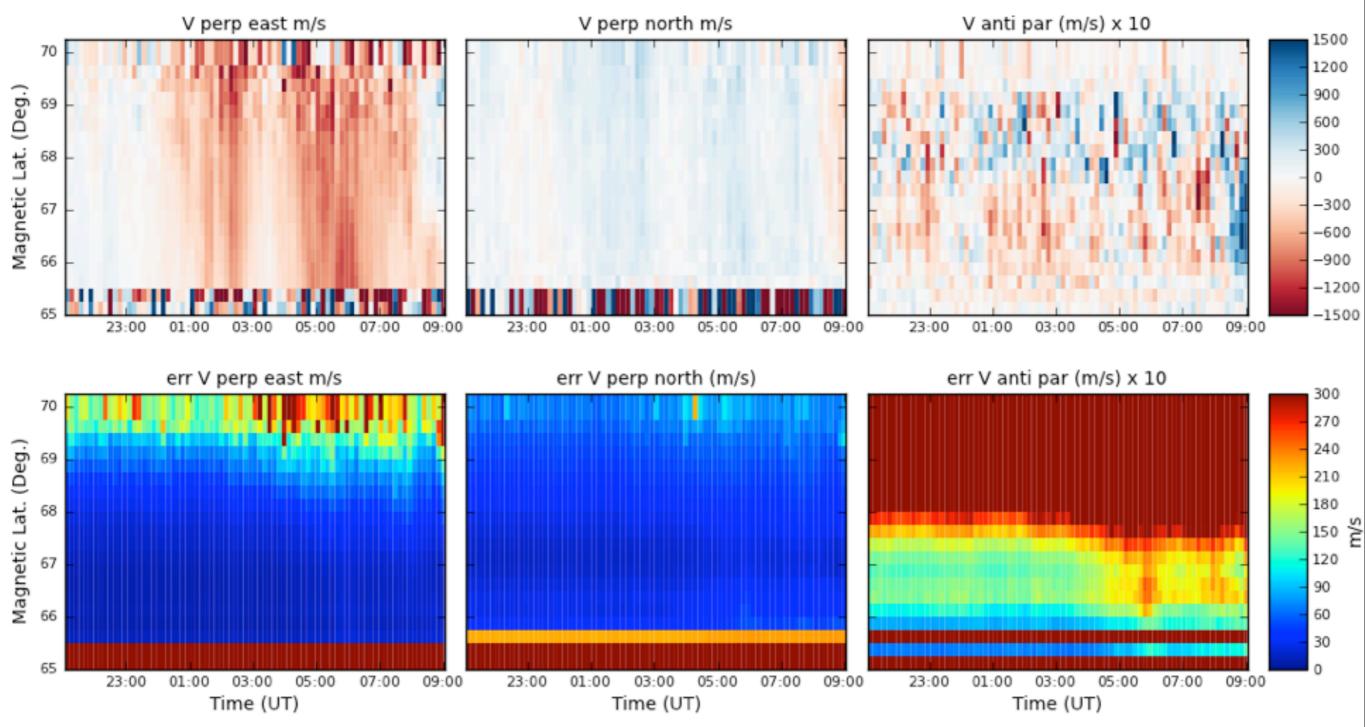


### Wind at SuperDARN altitude

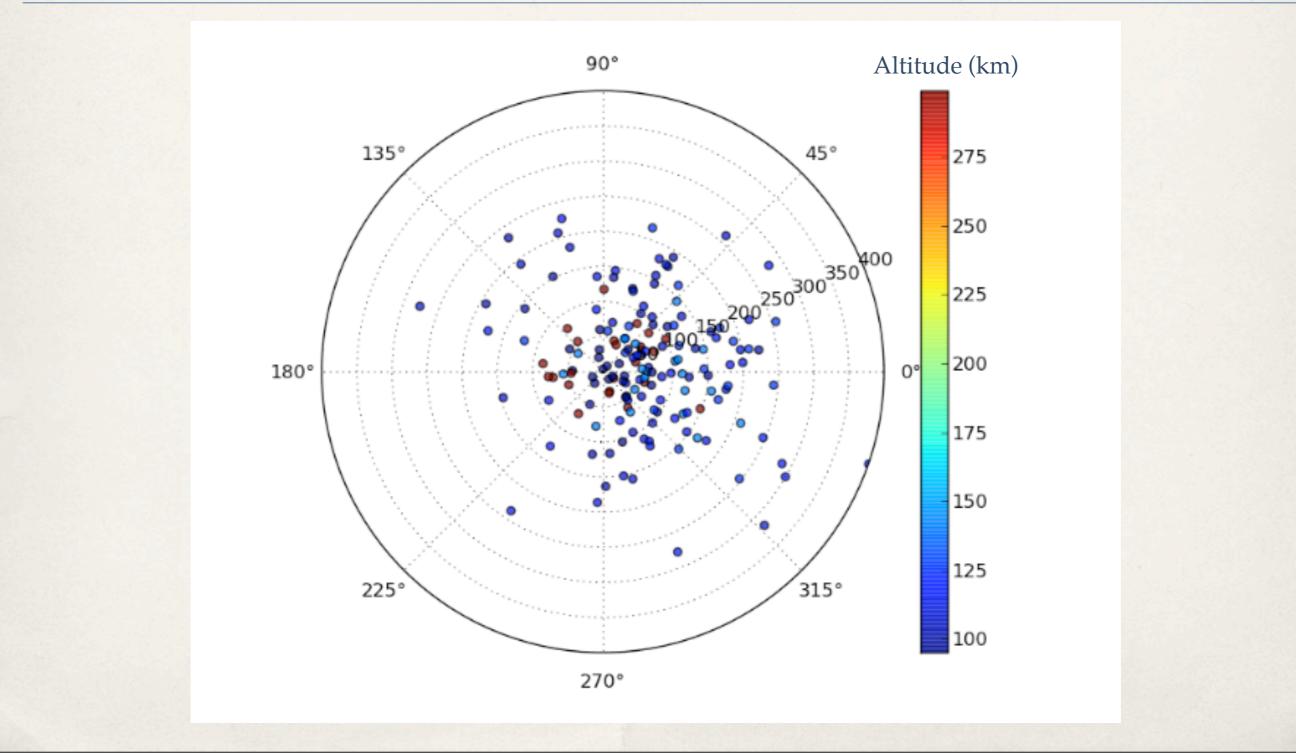


#### Poker Flat Summary

Vector Velocities 7-19-2011

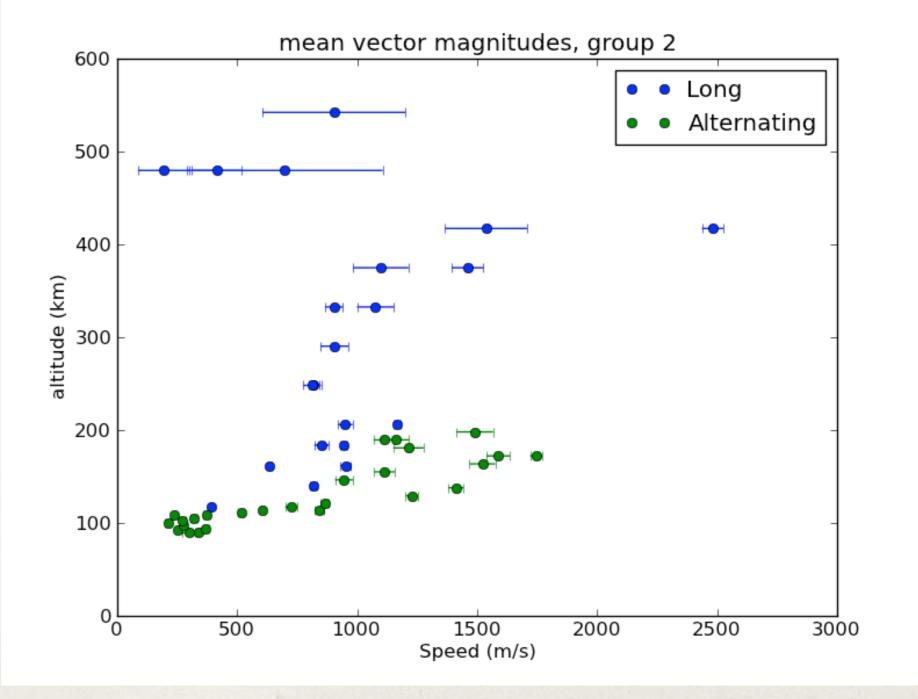


## Simultaneous EISCAT CP2 Velocity Measurements

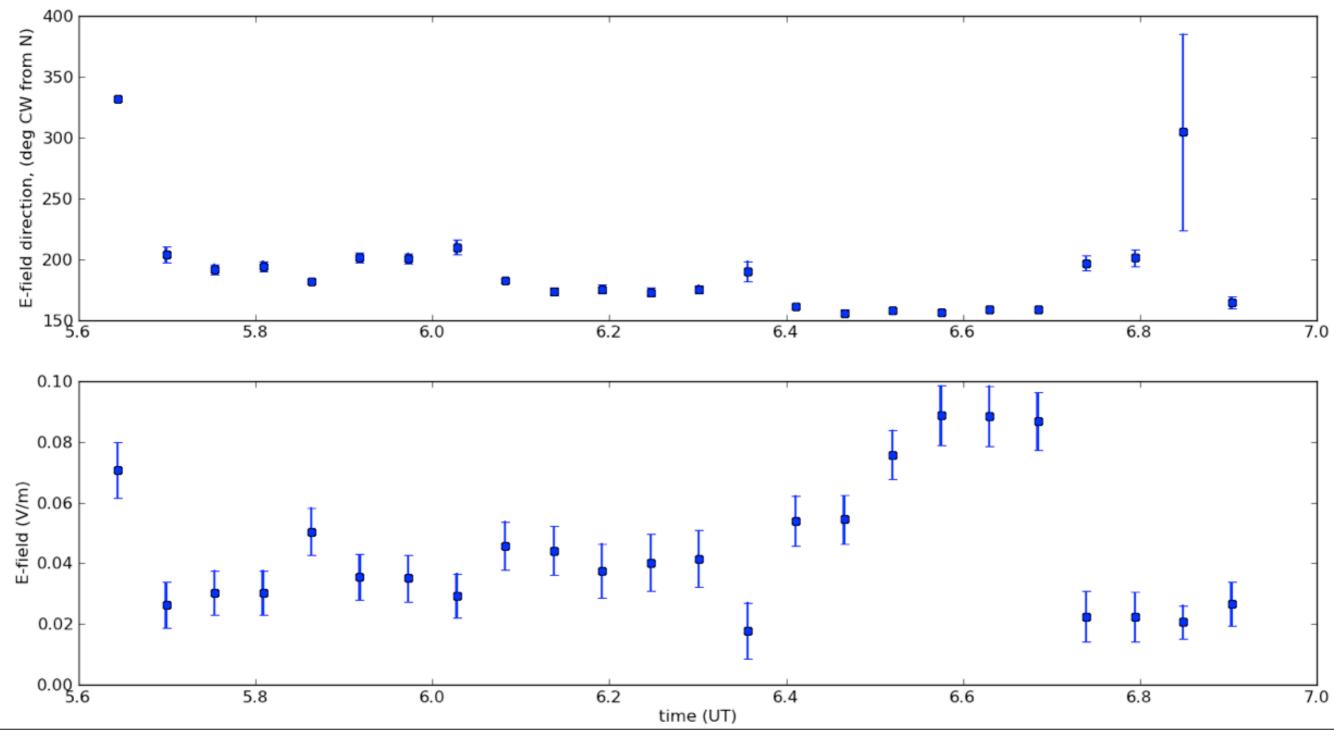


# Mean Vector Magnitudes: Long Pulse vs. Alternating Code

Does Alternating show real structure?

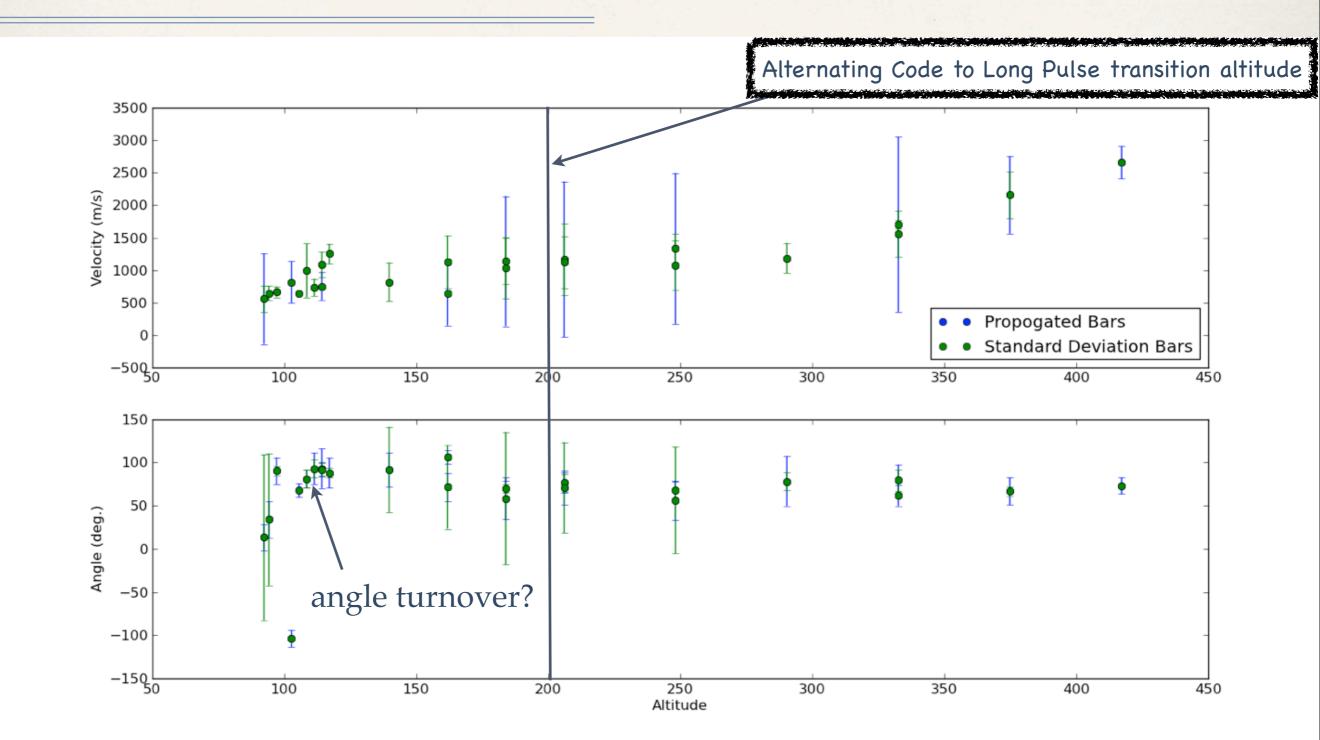


#### Electric field vector at Sondrestrom

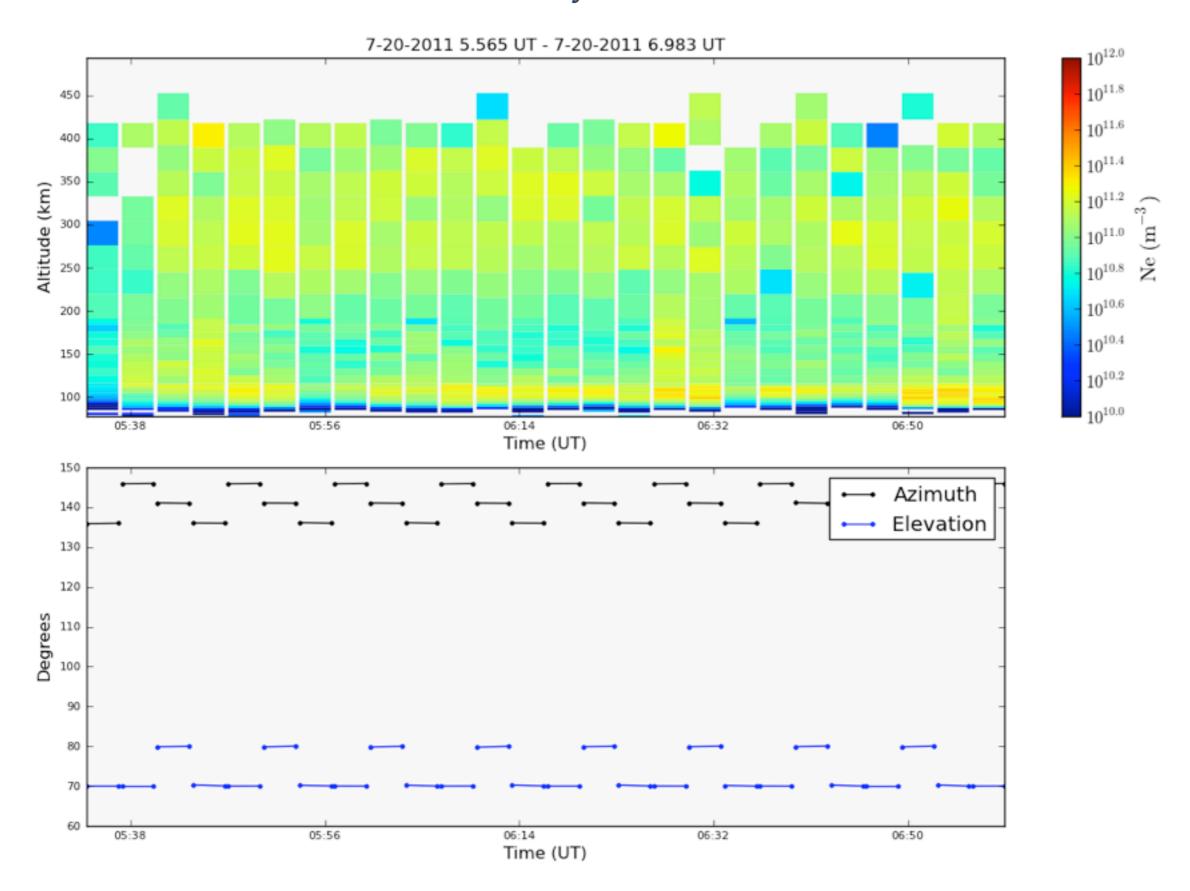


Saturday, July 23, 2011

#### Mean velocities and directions during our run

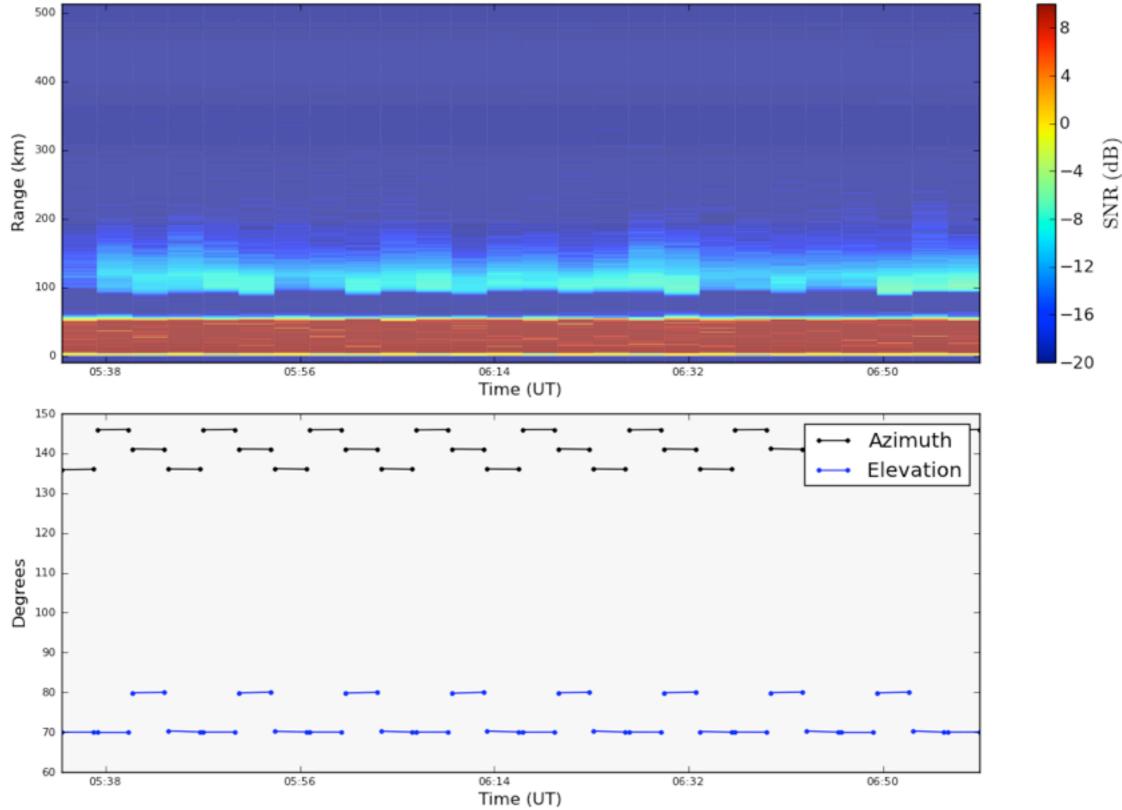


#### Electron Density



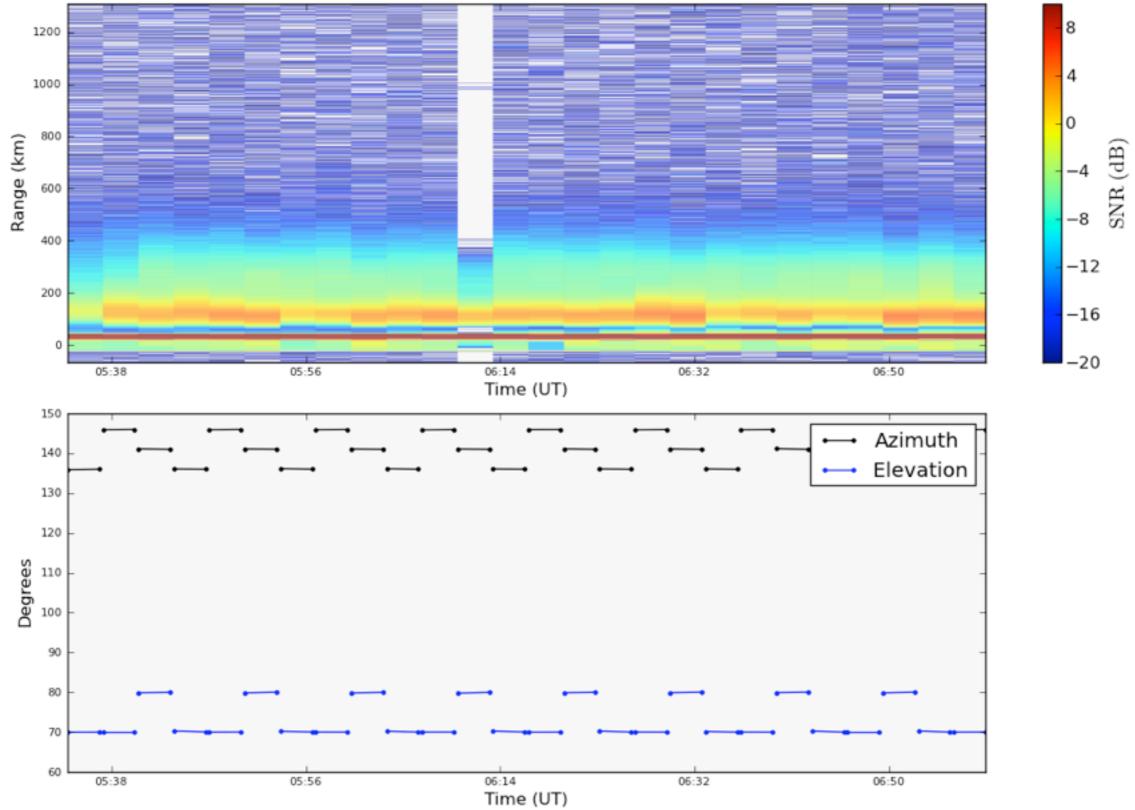
#### Alternating Code Signal-to-Noise-Ratio

7-20-2011 5.565 UT - 7-20-2011 6.983 UT



#### Long Pulse Signal-to-Noise-Ratio

7-20-2011 5.565 UT - 7-20-2011 6.983 UT



..... (degrees) 15 (degrees) ..... ..... 0∟ 100 AZ (degrees)

#### Sondrestrom Pointing Directions



