# 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
- $\mathrm{Ne}, \mathrm{Te}, \mathrm{Ti}, \mathrm{Vi}$
- 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 $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
- resolution $1.5-3 \mathrm{~km}$
- range 46-694 km
- plasma line $1 \times 3 \times 2.5 \mathrm{MHz}$
- time resolution 5 s


## Results

## Solar Wind data and convection

- E-fields maps to the ionosphere causing ExB $B_{z}$ southward drift (convection)
- Two cell convection pattern
- Antisunward with sunward return flow

- ACE: Variable Bz, negative By


## ACE Spacecraft Data



## SuperDARN Convection Pattern at $\sim 300 \mathrm{~km}$



## Magnetometers

Poker Flat


Sondrestrom (Red) Tromsø (Blue)


## Wind at SuperDARN altitude



## Poker Flat Summary

Vector Velocities 7-19-2011


err V perp north (m/s)

err $V$ anti par $(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}) \times 10$


## Simultaneous EISCAT CP2 Velocity Measurements



## Mean Vector Magnitudes: Long Pulse vs. Alternating Code

Does Alternating show real structure?


## Electric field vector at Sondrestrom




## Mean velocities and directions during our run



Electron Density



## Alternating Code Signal-to-Noise-Ratio




## Long Pulse Signal-to-Noise-Ratio

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



Sondrestrom Pointing Directions



