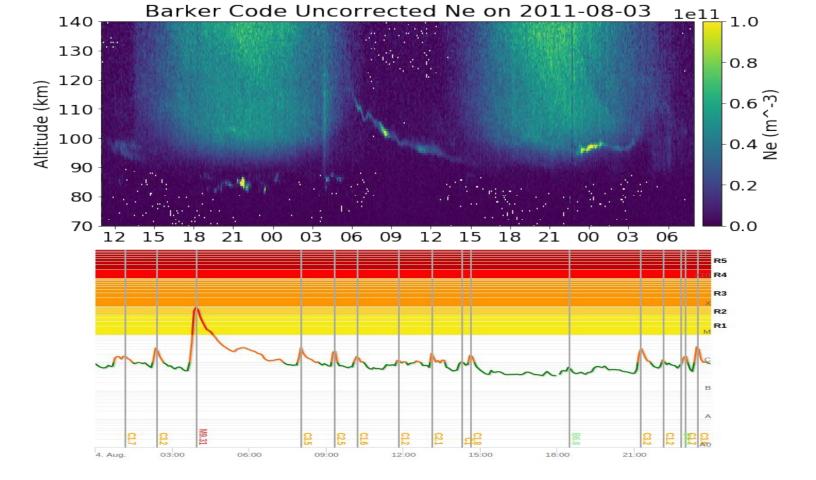
## The Hunt for Sporadic E.....

Group 1: Meghan LeMay Mahith Madhanakumar Bidyut Roy

# Sporadic E - what's and why's?

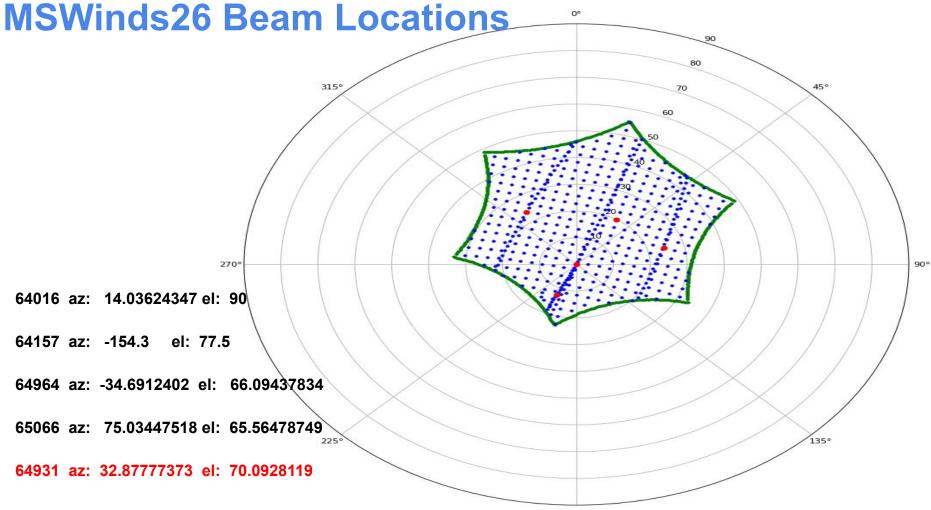
- Narrow layers of metallic ion plasma in the ionospheric E region at altitudes usually between 90 and 120 km.
- Physics relies on "windshear theory" which is now widely accepted as the mechanism responsible for their formation.
- Can happen at almost any time; it does, however, display seasonal patterns.
- Sporadic E activity peaks predictably in the summertime in both hemispheres.



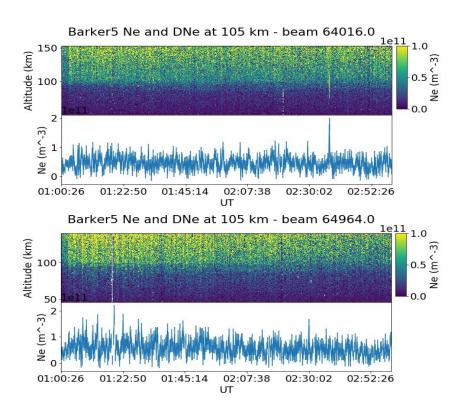
#### https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/2007JA012322

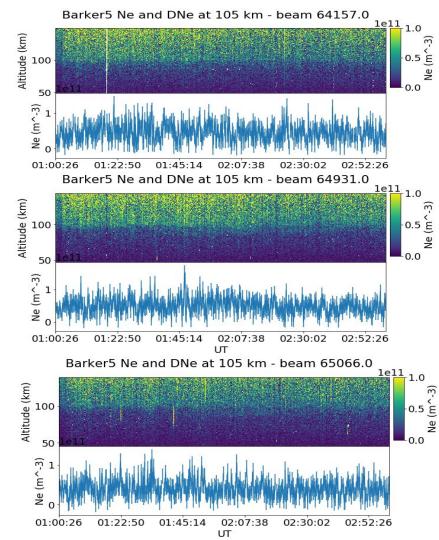
- Goal = see Sporadic E !!
- Chose the **MSWinds26.v03** experiment and an extra beam **64931**.
  - Focus on D and E region( where Sporadic E are usually found).
  - Used Barker code which is best suited for D and lower E measurements.
  - Experiment ran from 01:00 03:00 UTC
- Barker Code: Barker codes are binary numbers using two to 13 bits and have unique auto-correlation functions.
- Sidelobe ratio = -22.3dB
- 15 s, 1 min, 5 min integration times
- Alternating code:
  - 10, 5 min integration times
- Long pulse:
  - 1 min, 5 min integration times

Barker Code 2	10	
Barker Code 3	110	
Barker Code 4	1011	
Barker Code 5	11101	
Barker Code 7	1110010	
Barker Code 11	11100010010	
Barker Code 13	1111100110101	

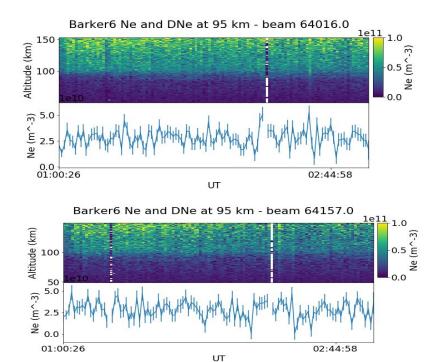


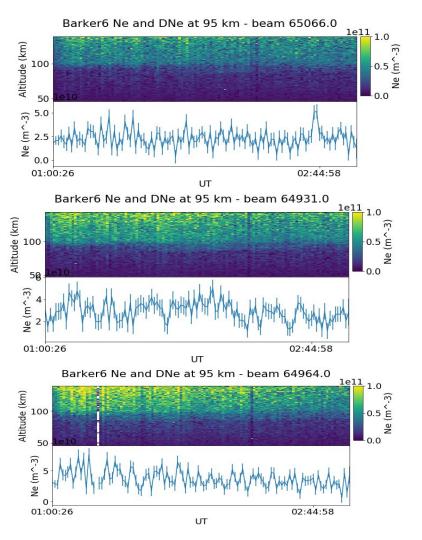
## Electron density profile and the associated error at 105Km (for Barker5) - 15s integration



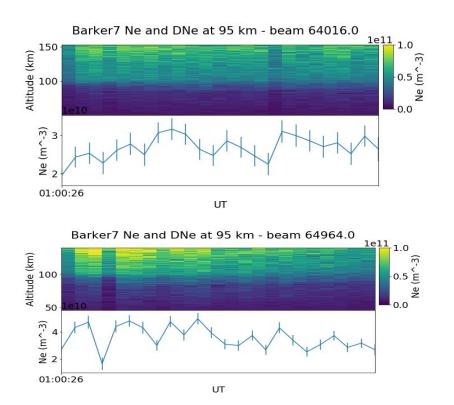


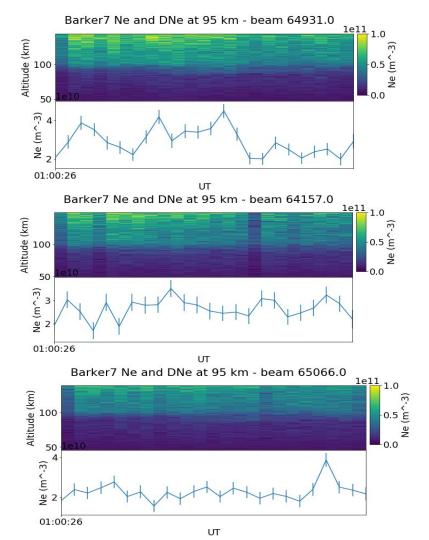
## Electron density profile and the associated error at 95Km (for Barker6) - 1min integration



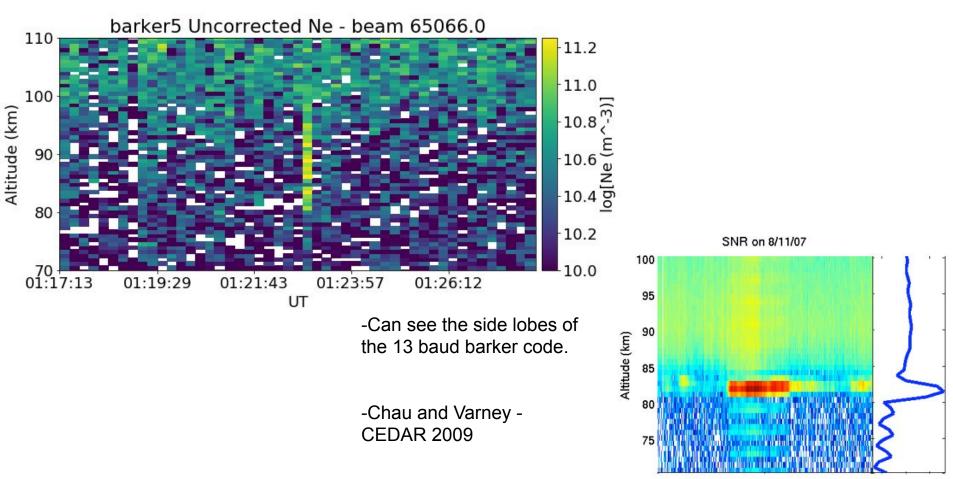


## Electron density profile and the associated error at 95Km (for Barker7) - 5 min integration





#### Meteor! - between 80 and 100 km which is where we expect it

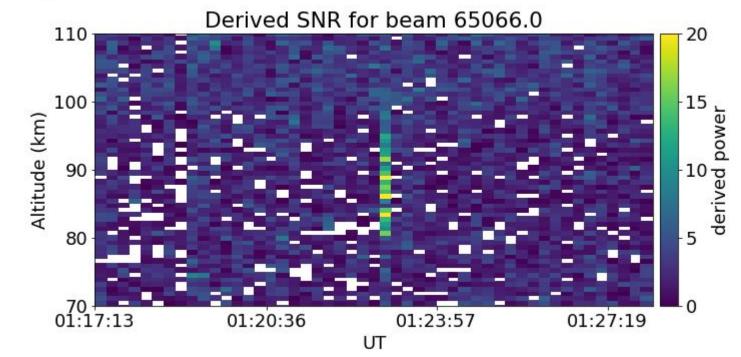


-10 0 10

13:45

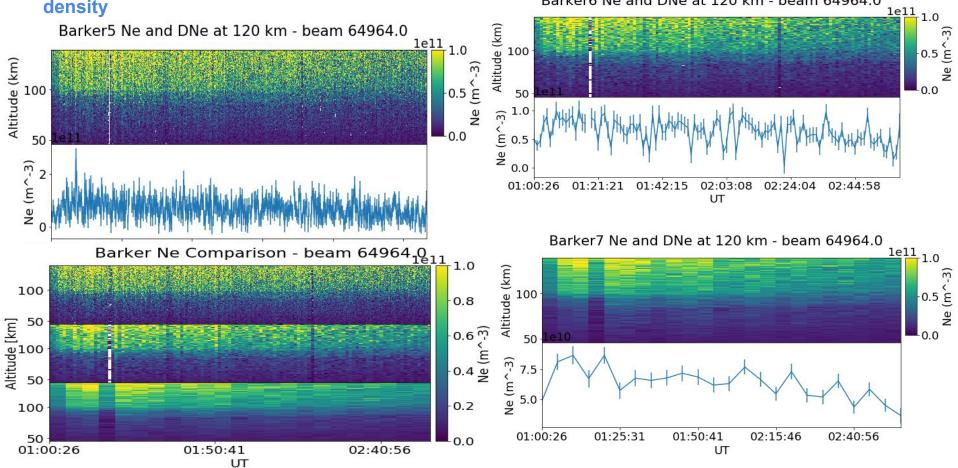
ISR equation for received power:

$$P_{r} = \frac{P_{t}\tau_{p}}{R^{2}}K_{sys}\frac{N_{e}}{\left(1 + k^{2}\lambda_{De}^{2}\right)\left(1 + k^{2}\lambda_{De}^{2} + T_{e}/T_{i}\right)}$$
$$\lambda_{De} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{0}k_{B}T_{e}}{e^{2}N_{e}}} \quad k = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda_{Tx}} \quad R = \text{Range} \quad \tau_{p} = \text{Pulse Length (s)}$$



Barker code is symmetric

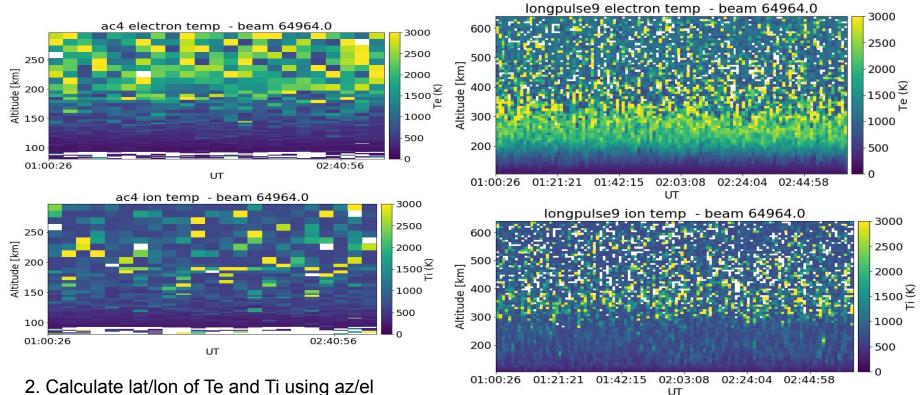
#### Beam with enhanced density comparison - beam 64964 - beam 3 - error at 120 km center of enhanced density



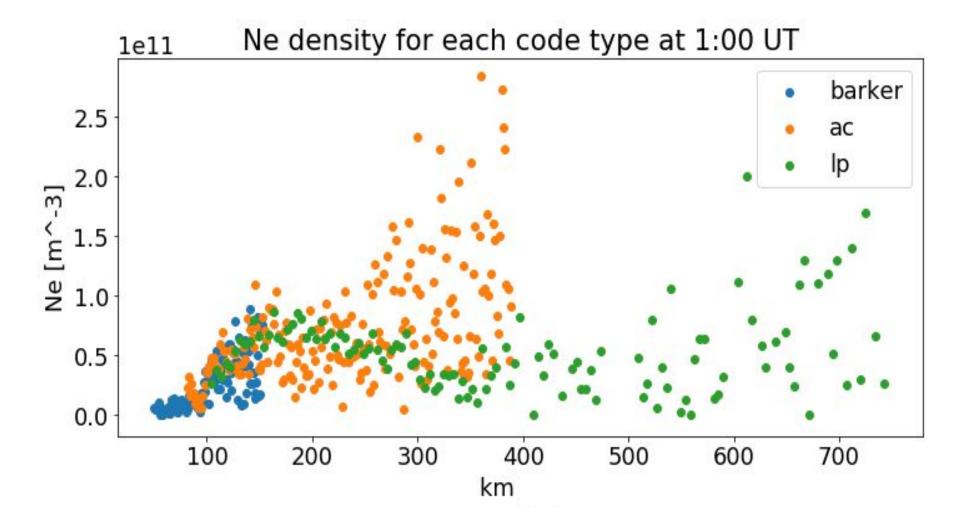
Barker6 Ne and DNe at 120 km - beam 64964.0

#### For Future: Calculate collision frequency in enhanced region

1. Determine which pulse should be used to obtain Te and Ti

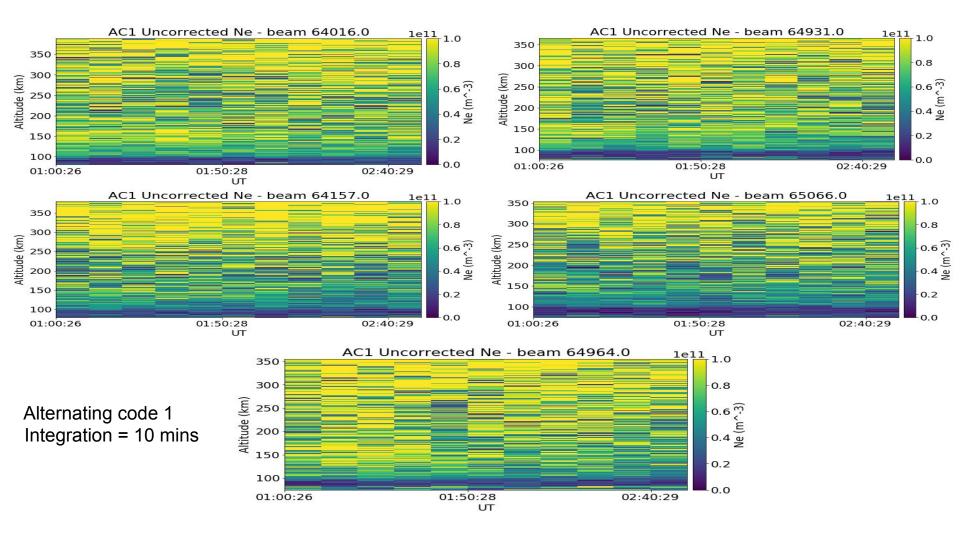


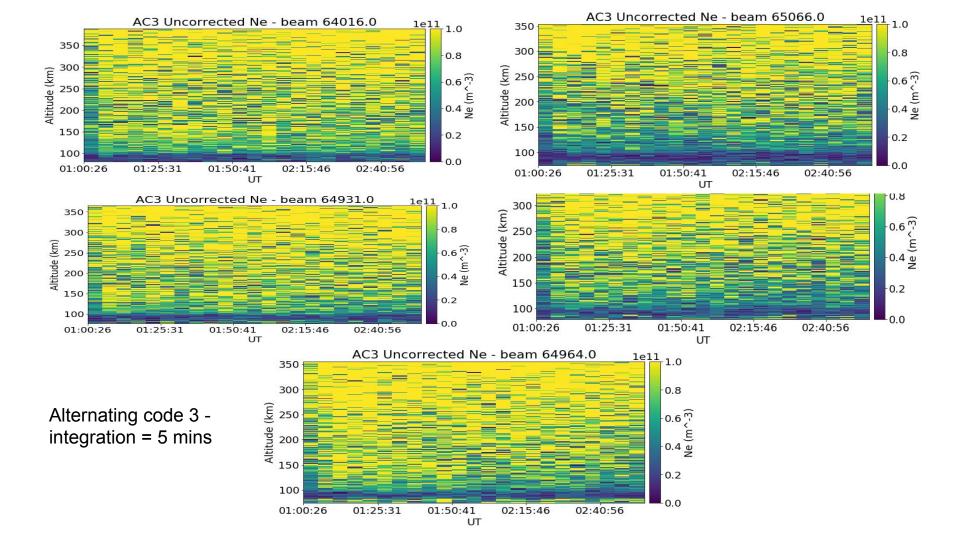
3. Input parameters into flipchem

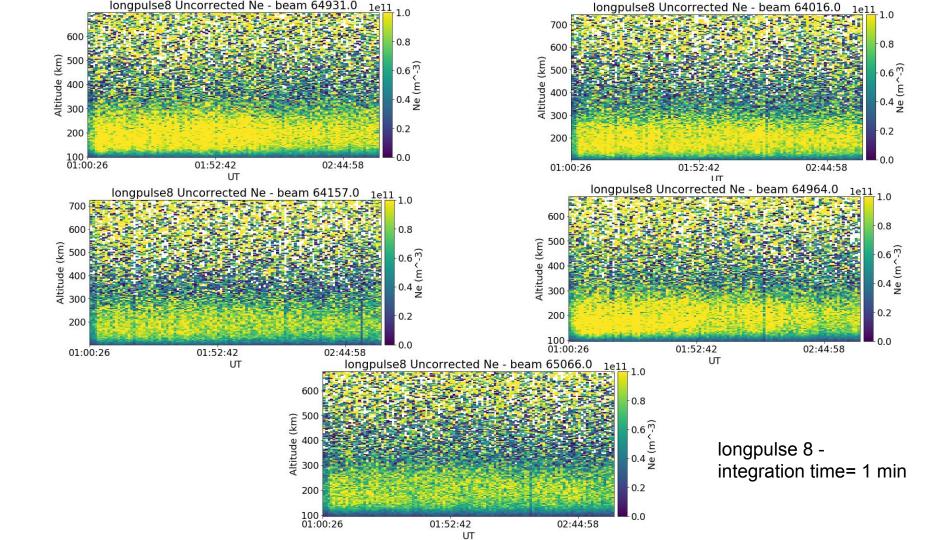


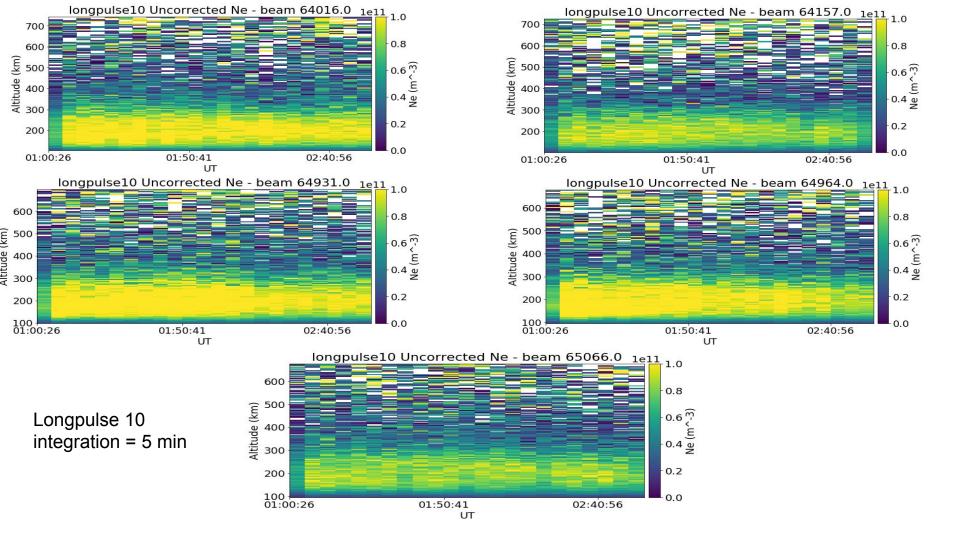
### WE WOULD RATHER HAVE QUESTIONS THAT CAN'T BE ANSWERED THAN ANSWERS THAT CAN'T BE QUESTIONED"

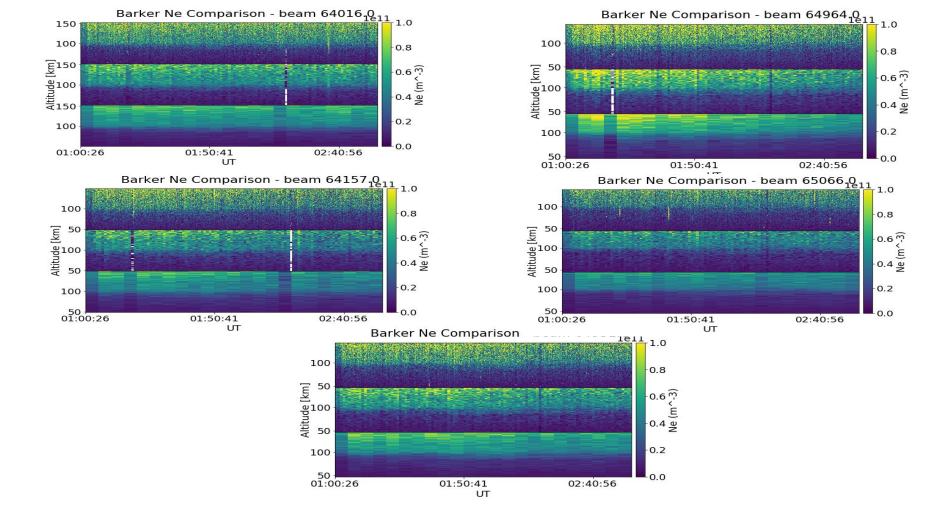
Meghan LeMay Bidyut Roy Mahith Madhanakumar

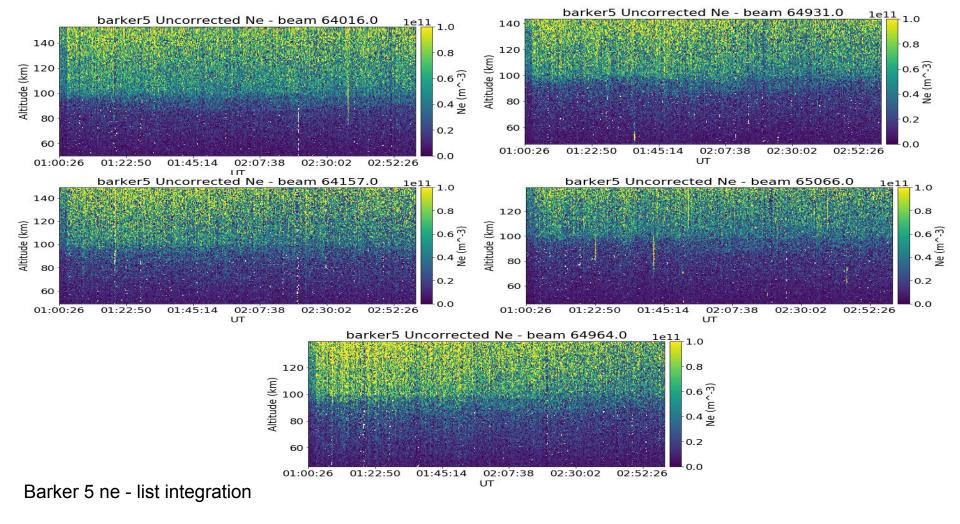


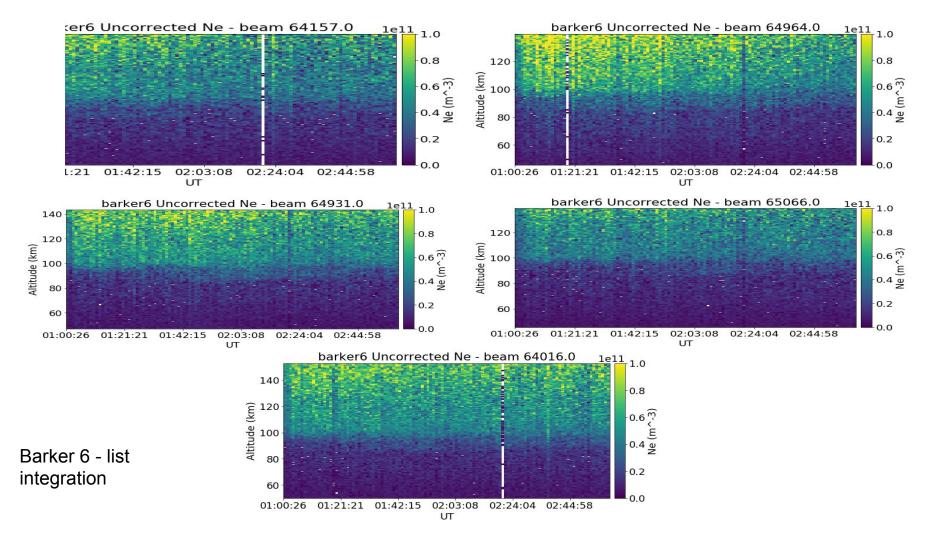


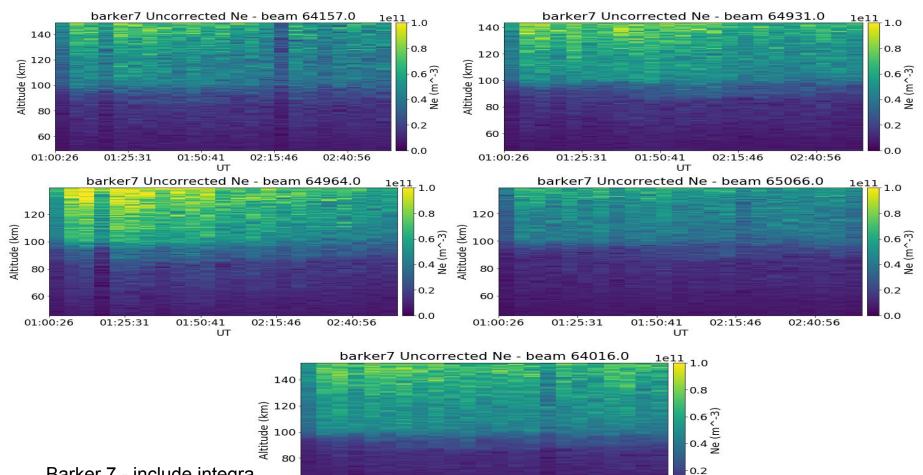












01:50:41

UT

02:15:46

0.0

02:40:56



60

01:00:26

01:25:31