

# ISR Theory 4: Total Scattered Power

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July, 2020

# Total Scattered Power

$$\begin{aligned} \langle |n_e(k, \omega)|^2 \rangle &= \left| 1 - \frac{\chi_e}{\epsilon} \right|^2 \langle |n_{te}(k, \omega)|^2 \rangle && \text{Electron Line} \\ &+ \left| \frac{\chi_e}{\epsilon} \right|^2 \langle |n_{ti}(k, \omega)|^2 \rangle && \text{Ion Line} \end{aligned}$$

Total radar cross section

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sigma_e V \int \langle |n_e(k, \omega)|^2 \rangle \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \\ &= \sigma_e V \left[ \frac{k^2 \lambda_{De}^2 N_e}{1 + k^2 \lambda_{De}^2} + \frac{N_e}{(1 + k^2 \lambda_{De}^2) \left( 1 + k^2 \lambda_{De}^2 + \frac{T_e}{T_i} \right)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Where

$$\sigma_e = 10^{-28} \text{ m}^2 \quad k = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \quad \lambda_{De} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0 k_B T_e}{e^2 N_e}}$$

# Collective and Non-Collective Limits

- **Non-Collective Limit:**  $k^2 \lambda_{De}^2 \gg 1$   
Electron line dominates (**wide bandwidth**)

$$\sigma = \sigma_e V N_e$$

- **Collective Limit:**  $k^2 \lambda_{De}^2 \ll 1$   
Ion line dominates (**narrow bandwidth**)

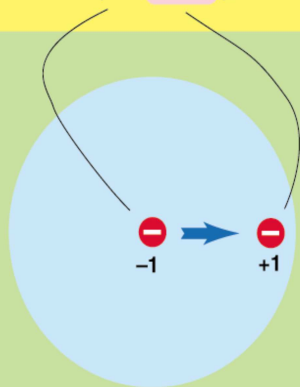
$$\sigma = \sigma_e V \frac{N_e}{1 + \frac{T_e}{T_i}}$$

# Dressed Particle Concepts

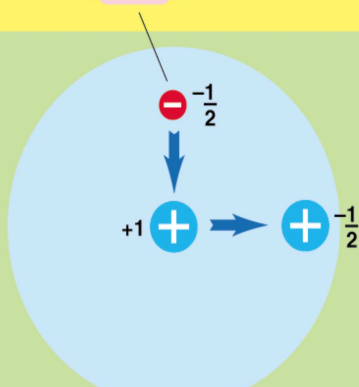
Plasma Line  $S_{PL}(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$

Ion Line  $S_{IL}(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$

$$S_e(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = N_e \left| 1 - \frac{\chi_e(\mathbf{k}, \omega)}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, \omega)} \right|^2 \int d\mathbf{v} f_e(\mathbf{v}) \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}) + N_i \left| \frac{\chi_e(\mathbf{k}, \omega)}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, \omega)} \right|^2 \int d\mathbf{v} f_i(\mathbf{v}) \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})$$



electron with cloud



ion with cloud

# Reporting Electron Density from Ion Line Power

Ion Line Cross Section:

$$\sigma = \sigma_e V \frac{N_e}{2} \zeta$$

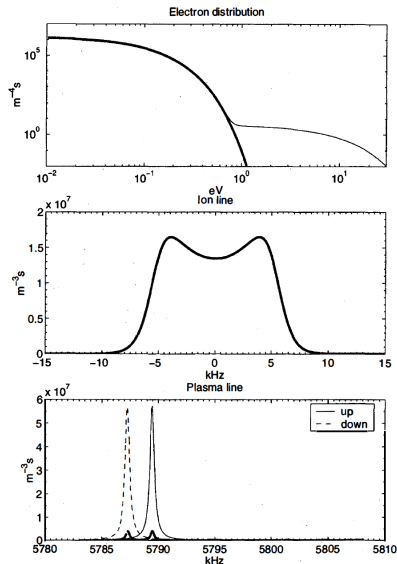
Temperature Correction: 
$$\zeta = \frac{2}{(1 + k^2 \lambda_{De}^2) (1 + k^2 \lambda_{De}^2 + T_e/T_i)}$$

- Uncorrected  $N_e$ : Assume  $\zeta = 1$ .
  - $T_e/T_i = 1$
  - $k^2 \lambda_{De}^2 \ll 1$ .
- $N_e$  with model: Compute  $\zeta$  using an empirical model of  $T_e/T_i$  as a function of altitude.
- $N_e$  with fits: Compute  $\zeta$  with  $T_e$  and  $T_i$  estimated from fitted ACF.

# Enhanced Plasma Lines

- Circumstances where
$$\sigma_{PL} \gg \sigma_e V N_e \frac{k^2 \lambda_{De}^2}{1 + k^2 \lambda_{De}^2}$$
  - Daytime (Photoelectrons)
  - Conjugate Sunrise (Conjugate Photoelectrons)
  - Auroral Upwards FAC (Precipitating Electrons)
- Fast electrons resonantly enhance Langmuir waves when they match the wave phase velocity
- Enhanced plasma lines are scattered from “dressed” fast electrons

Häggström et al. (2000) Adv. Polar Upper Atmos. Res., 14, 103-121



# Total Scattered Power Summary

- In the collective regime  $\sigma \neq \sigma_e V N_e$
- Correction terms can be understood using dressed particle theory concepts
- Corrections depend on temperature ratio ( $T_e/T_i$ ) and Debye length
- ISR typically report both uncorrected  $N_e$  (from power) and corrected  $N_e$  (from fitted ACFs)
- Dressed particle theory concepts also explain enhanced plasma line observations