

*Effects of the **T**erminator on E and F-region Ionospheric Dynamics*

ISR Summer School 2025

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Overview

1. Experiment Design

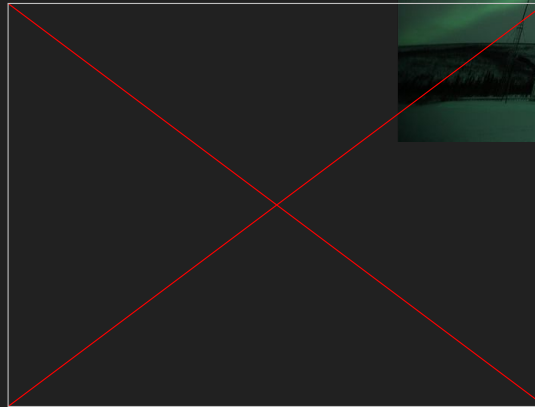
- a. Idea
- b. Logistics

2. Challenges

3. Results

- a. TID Hunting
- b. Plasma Line
- c. This Night Through History
- d. Seasonality
- e. Latitude Dependencies
- f. Particle Temperatures
- g. Comparing Int. Times
- h. E vs. F-Region Decay

4. Conclusions





Experiment Design - Idea

Traveling Ionospheric Disturbances (TID) affect communication on Earth (e.g. HF radio, GNSS/GPS) due to the anomalies in the ionosphere. These disturbances affect the propagation of waves due to anomalies in plasma density. Additionally, these effects can cause geomagnetic induced currents which harm electrical infrastructure (i.e. power grids).

Region of Interest: E and F region

- Thinning/broadening of E, F-region allows visibility of perturbations.
- TIDs are often associated with GWs in the neutral atmosphere that propagate across regions.

- ★ **Primary Goal:** Try to observe a terminator-driven TID.
- ★ **Secondary Goal:** Analyze the background state during the transitional period into nighttime before, during, and after sunset.



Gravity Waves (GWs) **NOT**
Gravitational Waves



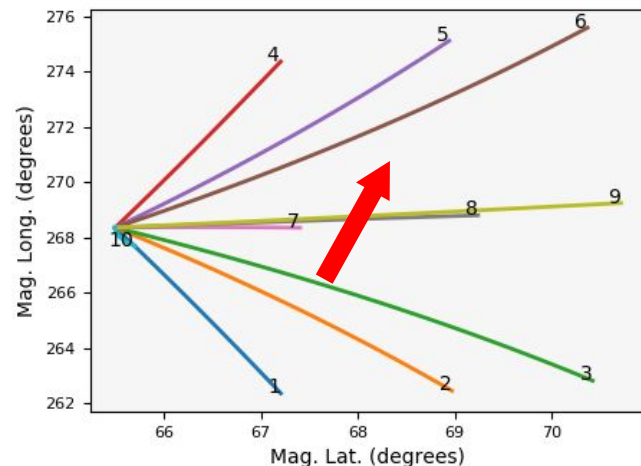
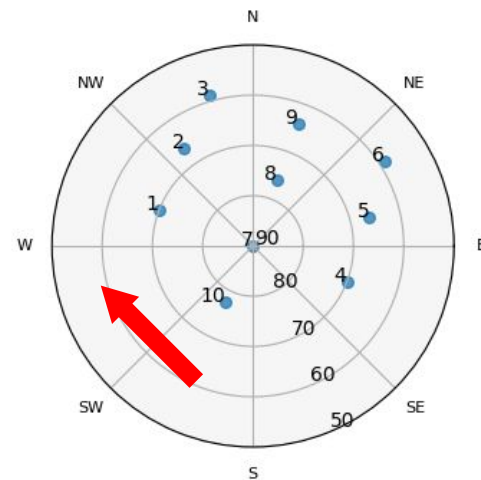
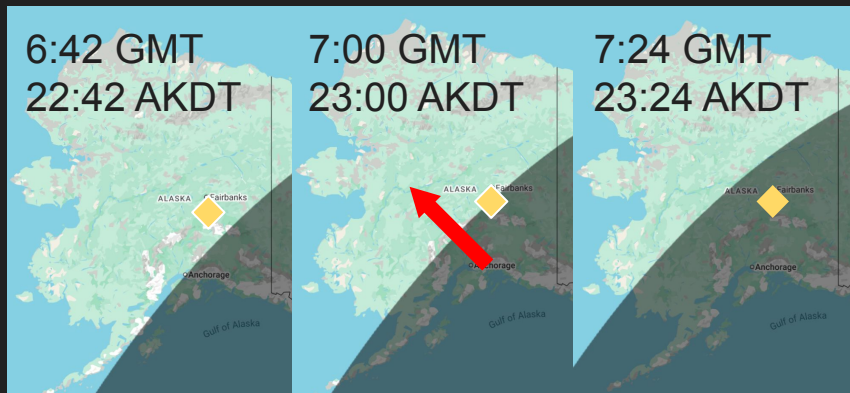
Experiment Design - Logistics

Mode: PFISR2 Long Pulse + AC (E+F region)

Beams: Positioned to ideally catch terminator row-by-row as it passes SE to NW.

Time: 22:00 - 00:00 AKDT, 06:00 - 08:00 UTC/GMT

*Approximate **direction** of terminator





Challenges

Asti: “It is highly unlikely that you will see TIDs.”

Asti, the next day: “You should look at dNe/Ne . There might be something.”

- The biggest challenge is resolving the perturbation such that we can see density anomalies.
- Secondary challenge: Expect less extreme changes due to long, high-latitude daylight throughout all 24 hours.

Relevant Papers

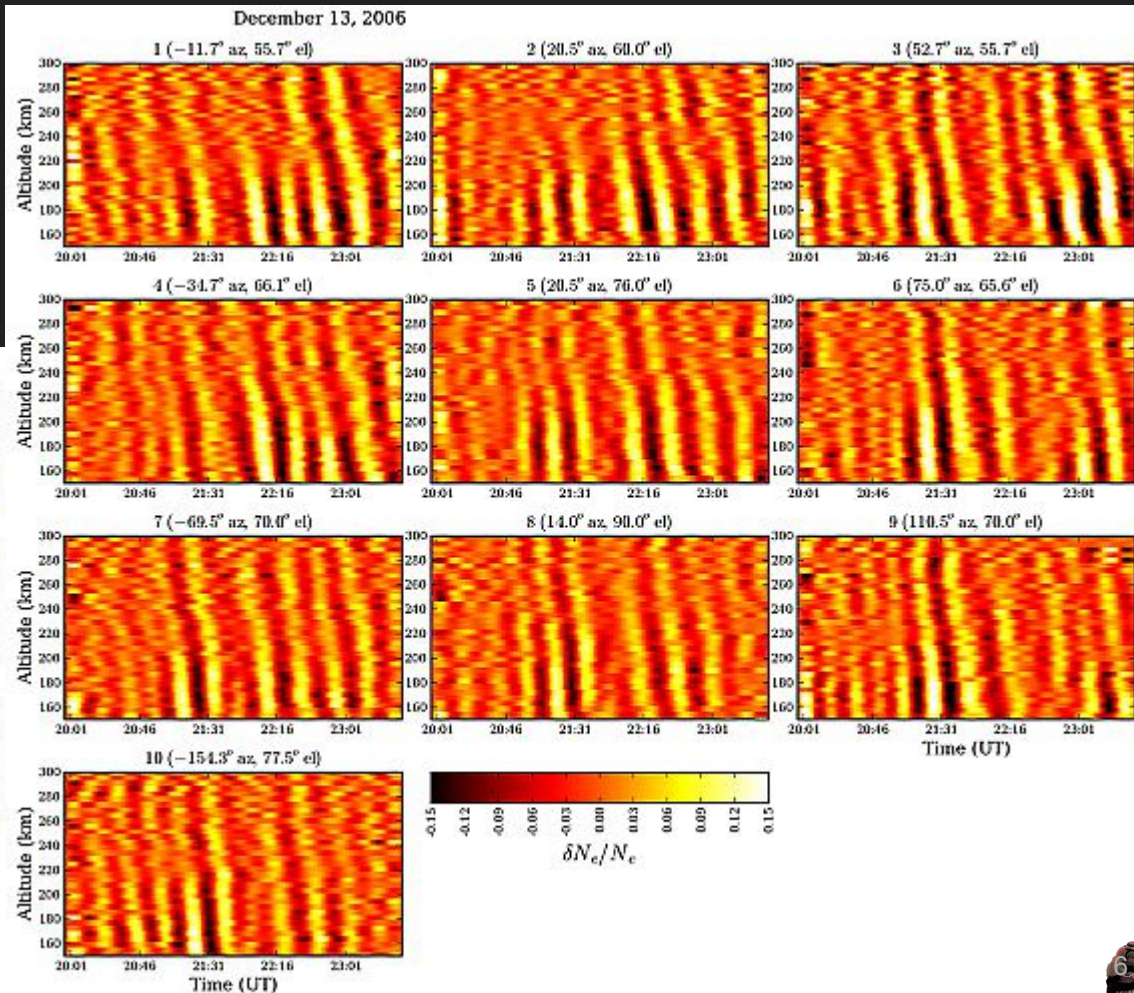
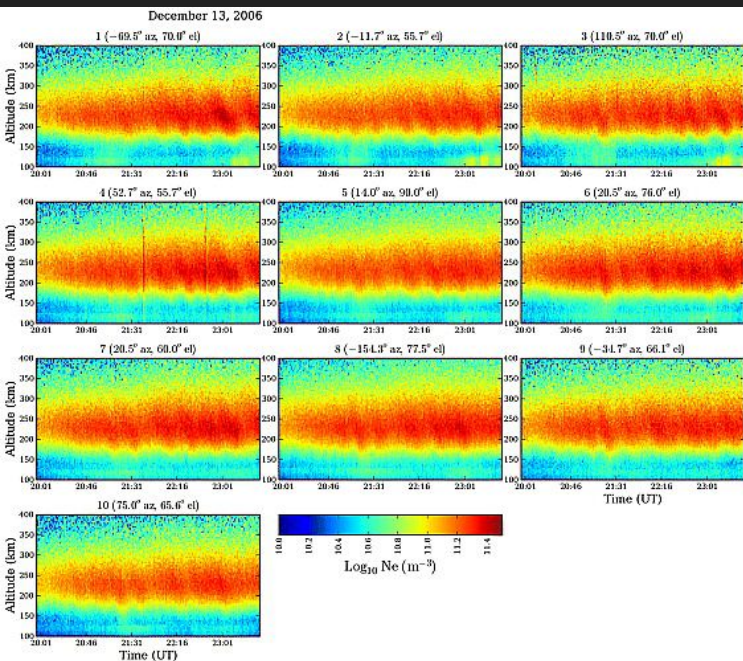
Space Sciences |  Free Access

Three-dimensional measurements of traveling ionospheric disturbances with the Poker Flat Incoherent Scatter Radar

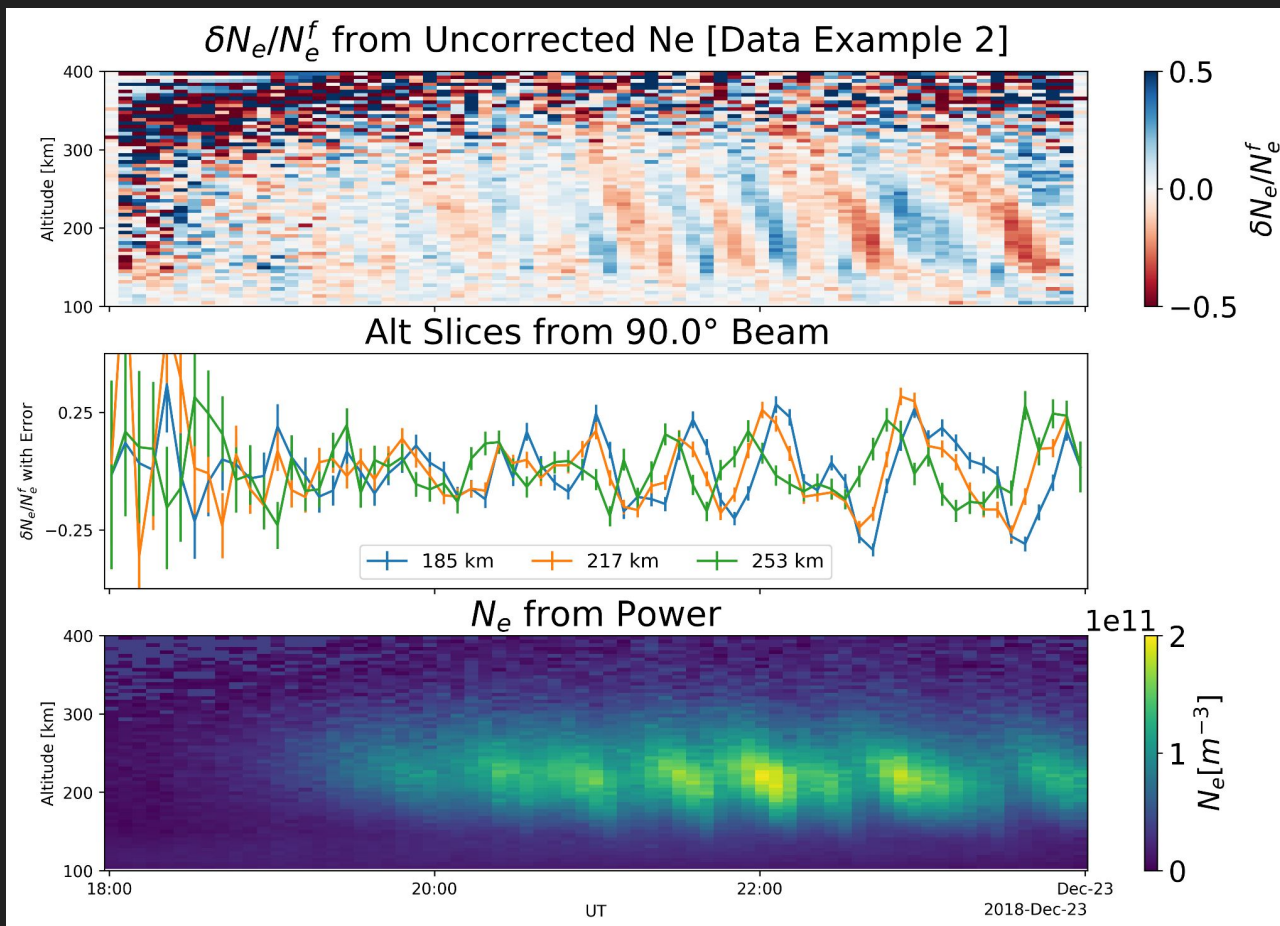
Michael J. Nicolls  Craig J. Heinselman

First published: 13 November 2007 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2007GL031506> | Citations: 80

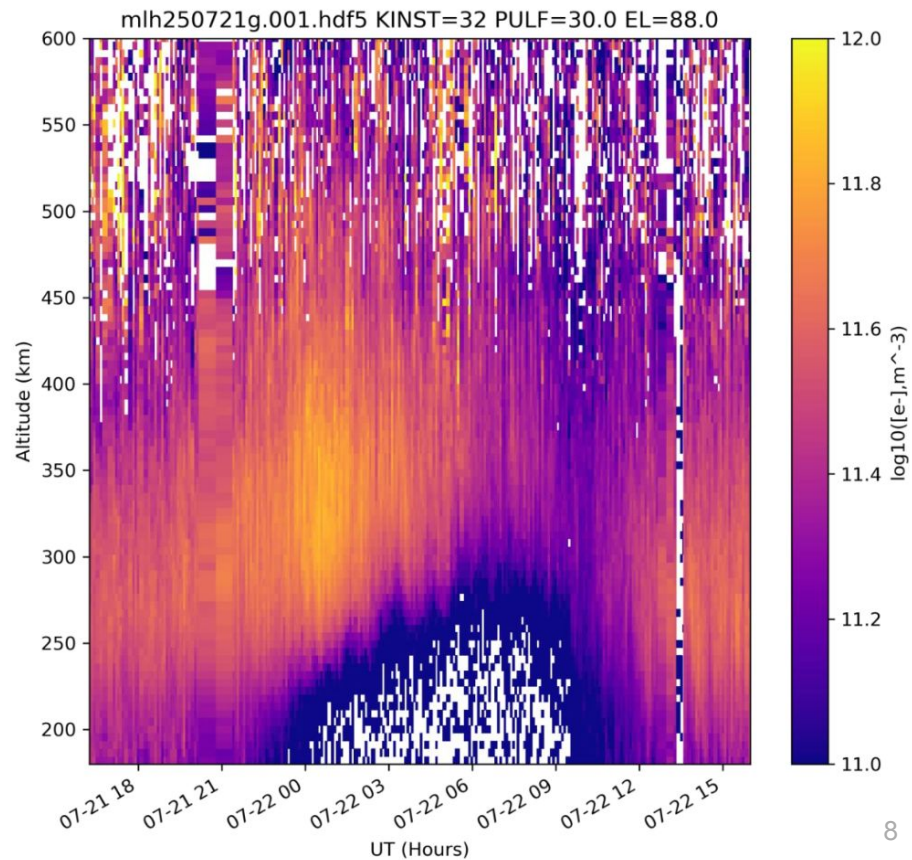
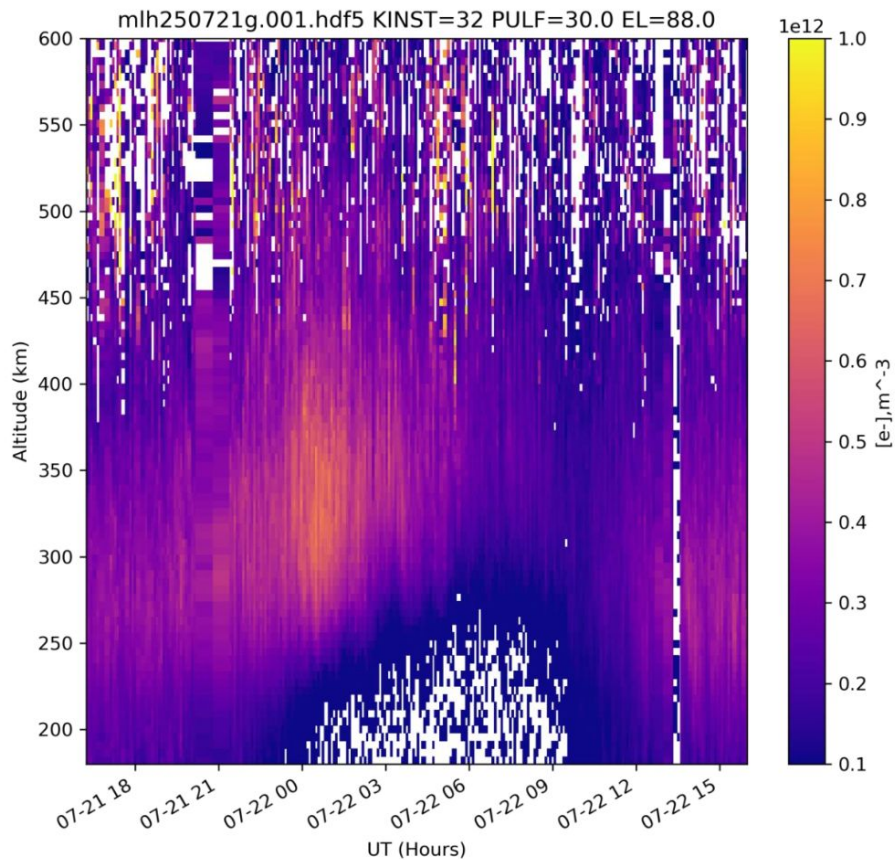
Find it @ University of Alaska Fairbanks 



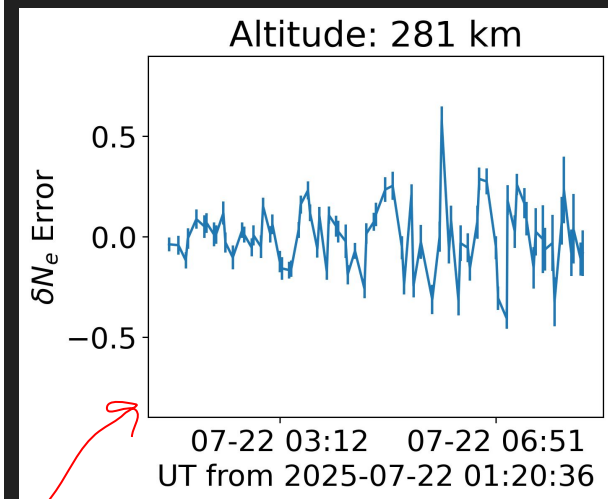
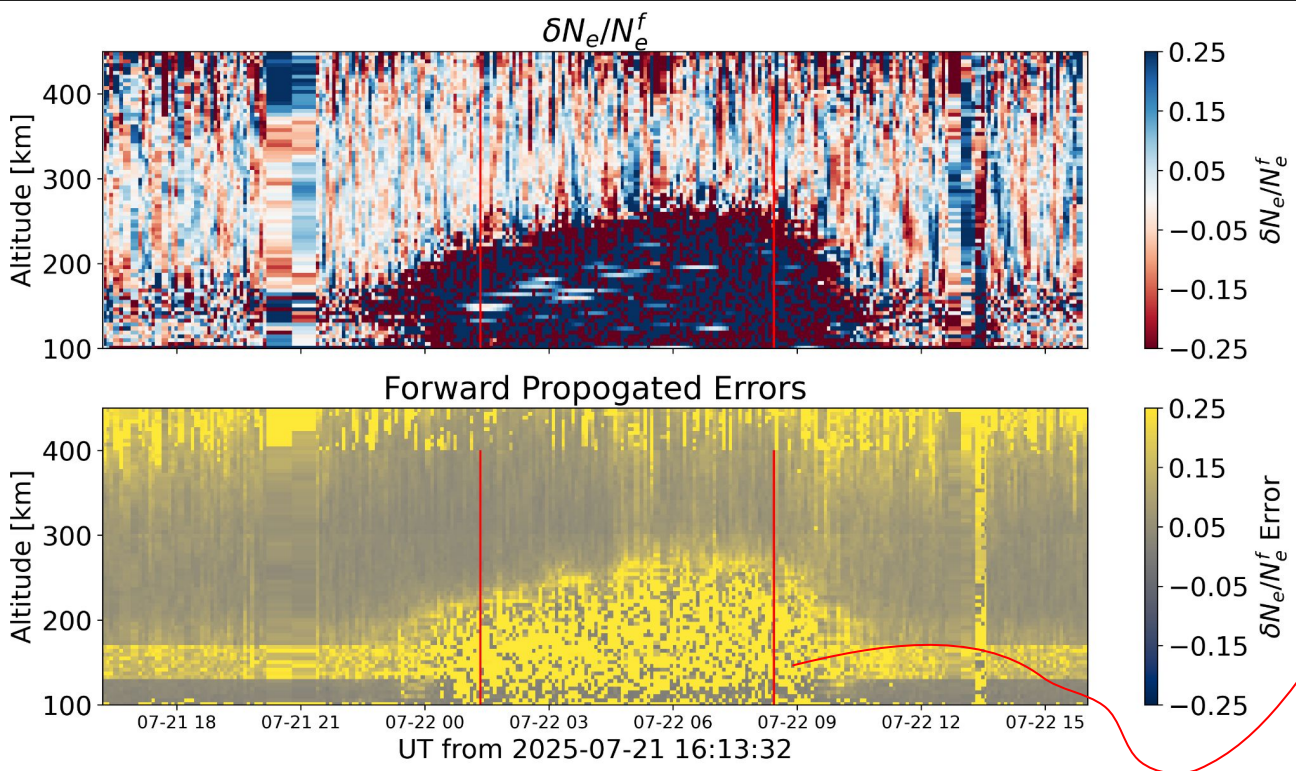
Example of TID Detection with $\delta N_e / N_e^f$



Millstone Hill Electron Density Observations

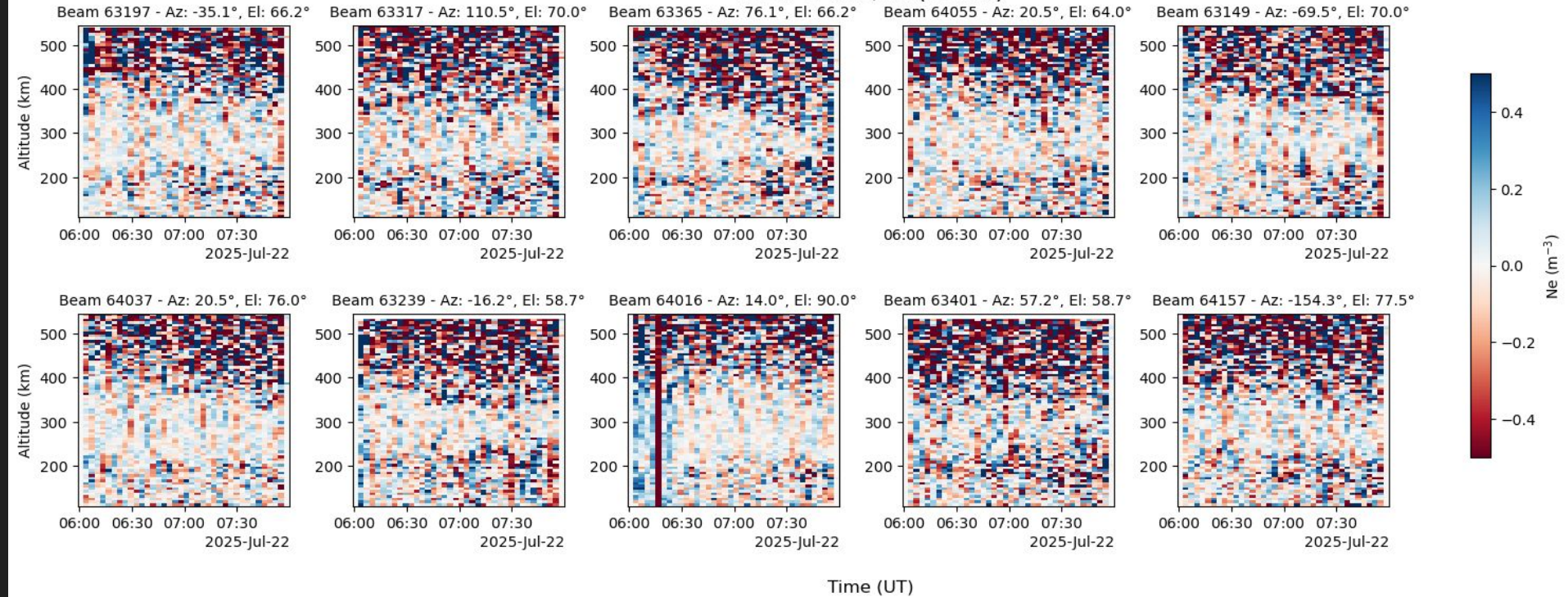


Midlatitude Terminator Driven TIDs at Millstone Hill



Results - TID Hunting

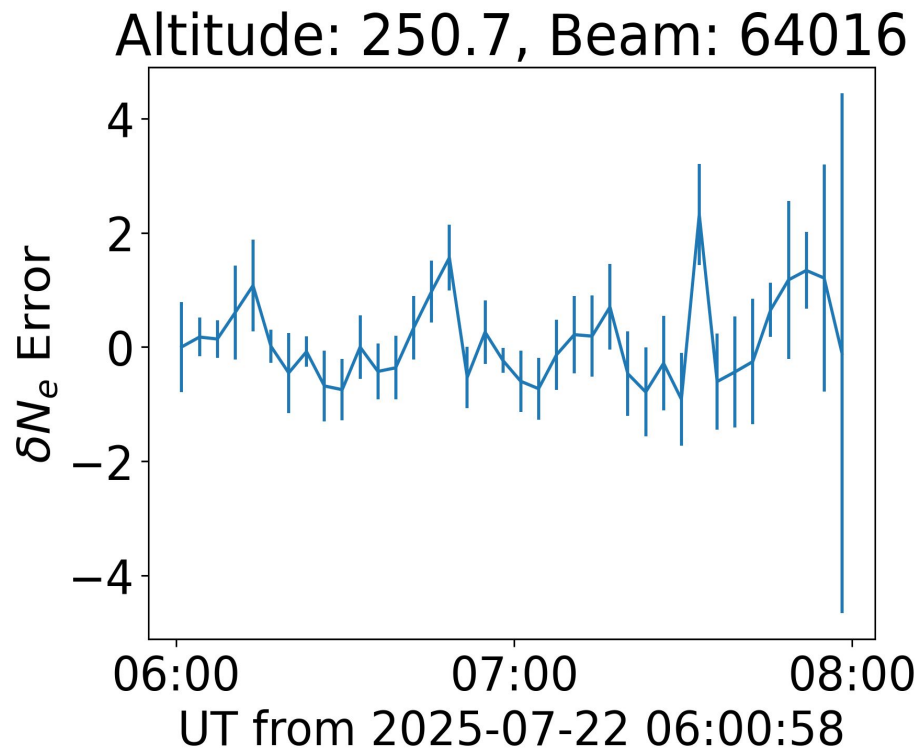
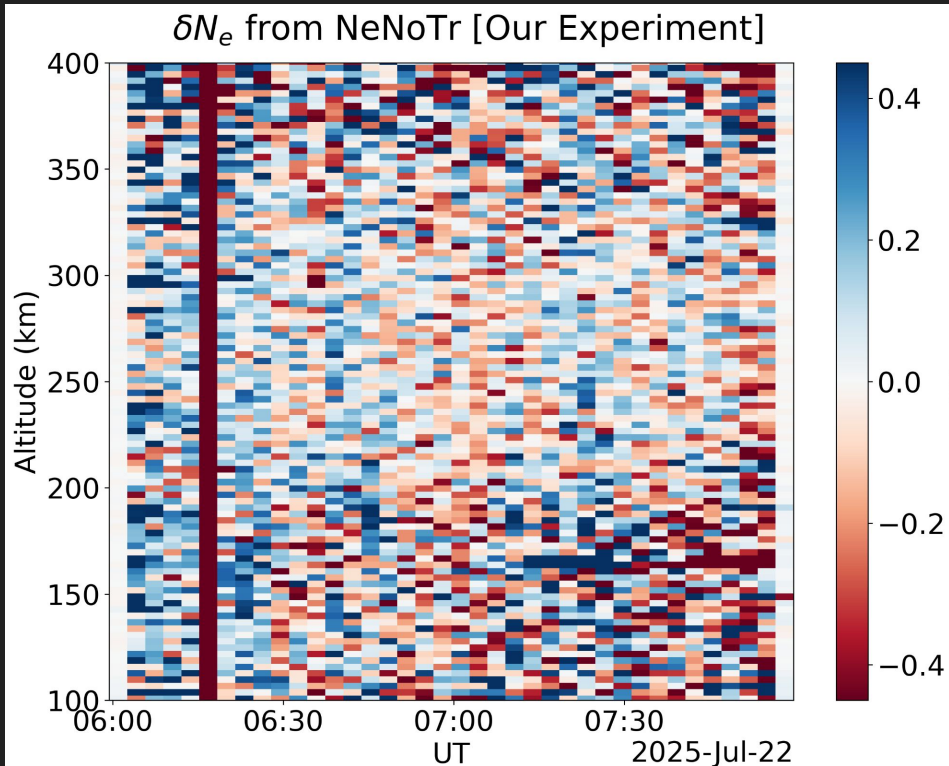
Ratio of dNe/Ne (03min)



Possible TID signatures, but oscillations are more significant and higher frequency than Heinselman/Negale signatures→ Requires more analysis.



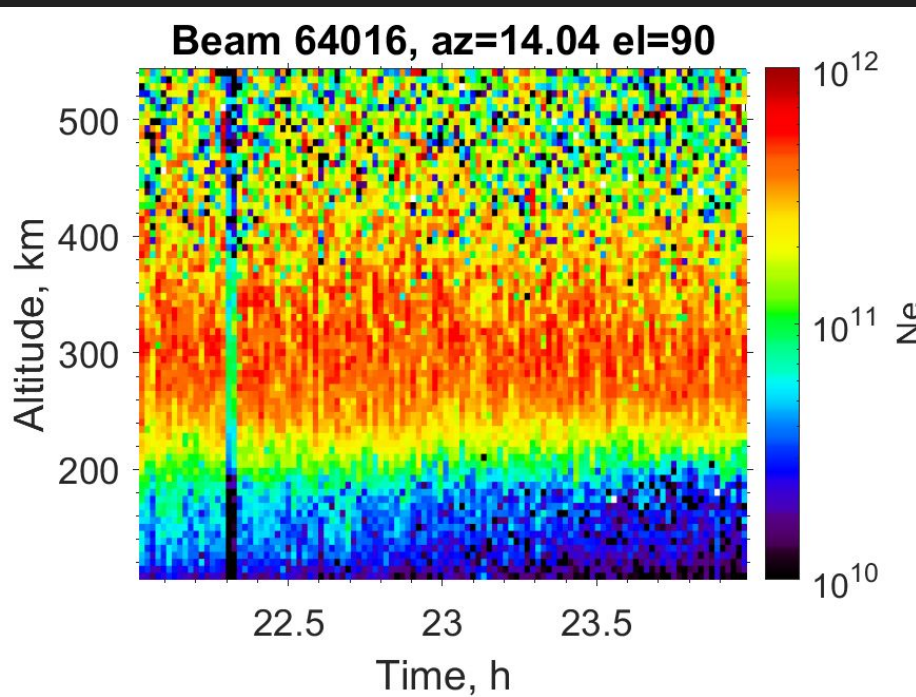
Looking at Ne from Power



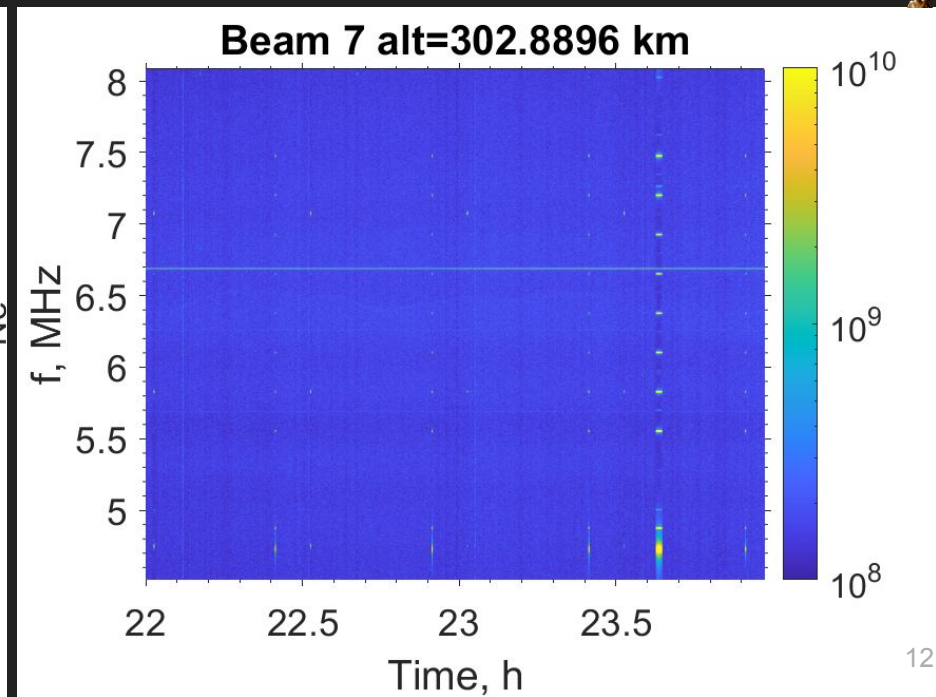
Take note of the peaks from the altitude slice!

Results - Plasma Line

Vertical Beam



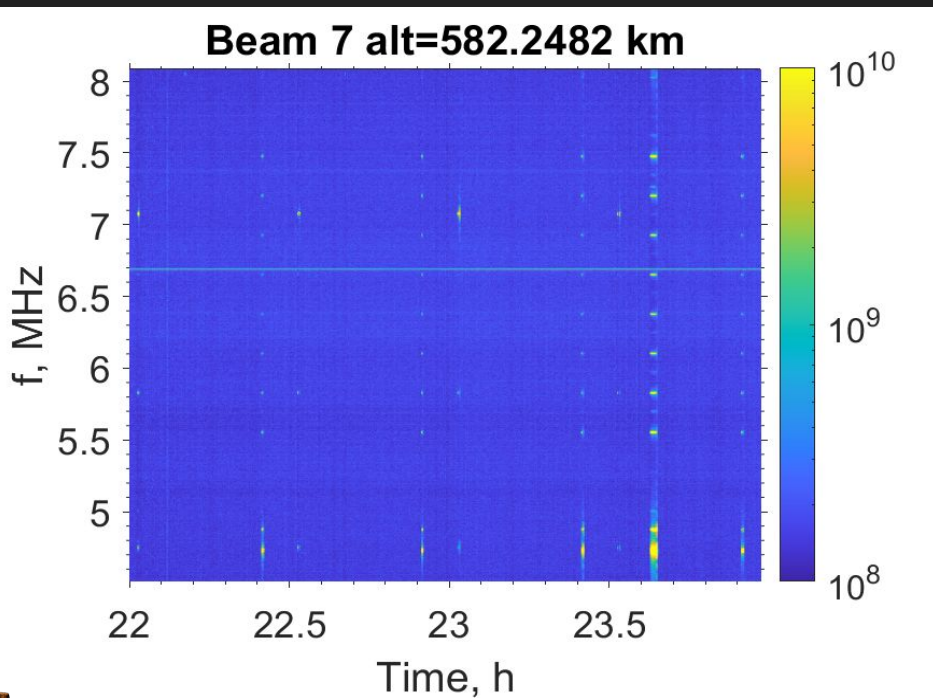
Plasma line spectrum: original



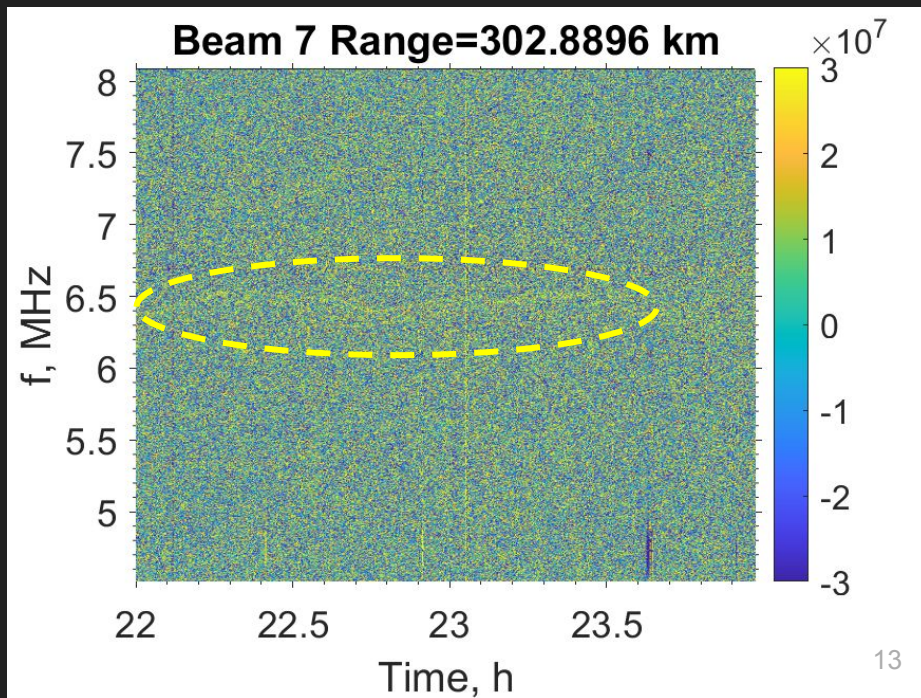


Results - Plasma Line

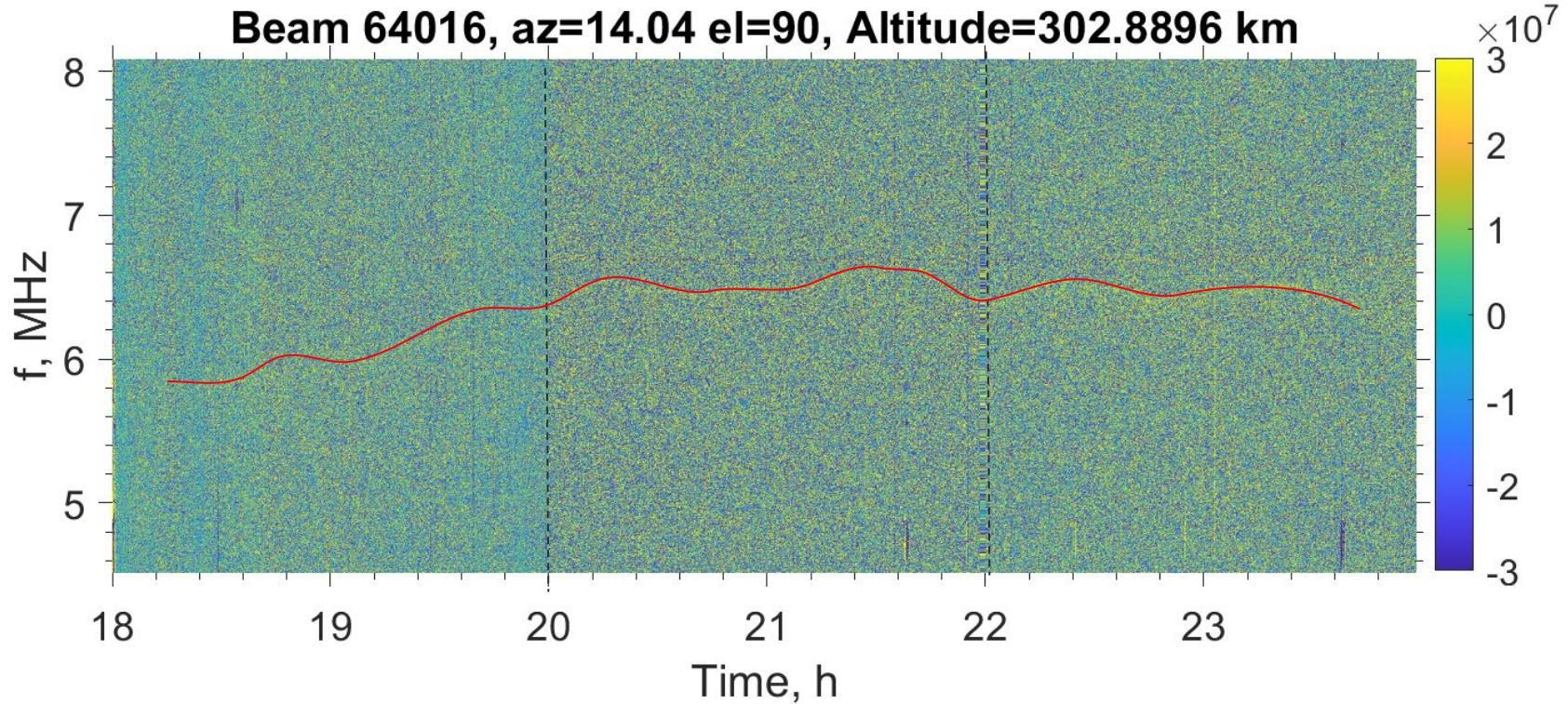
Plasma line spectrum: original



Plasma line spectrum: relative value



Results - Plasma Line Spectrum, 6 hour



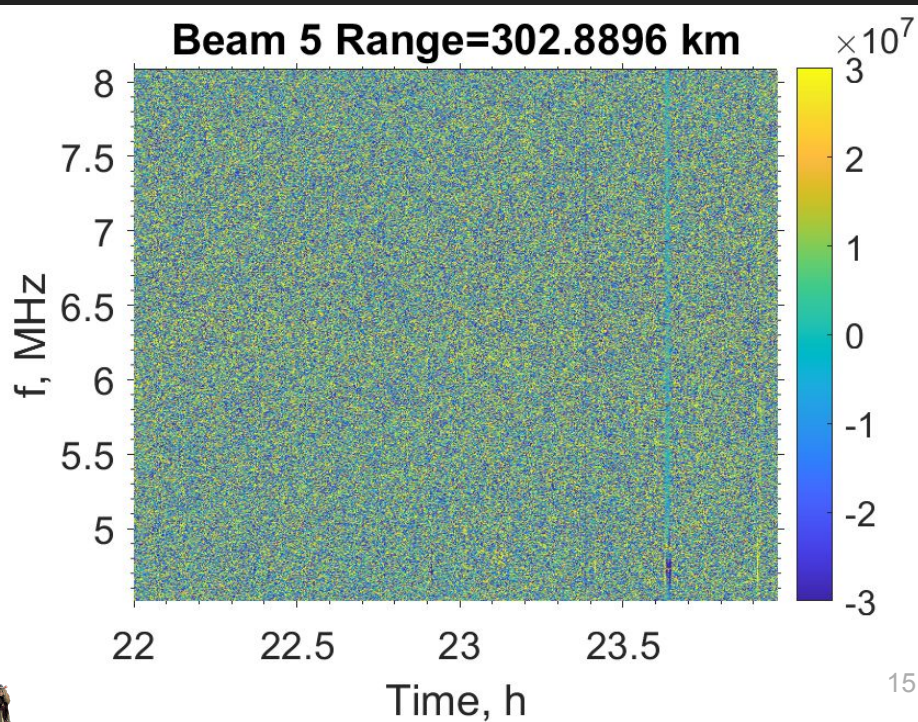
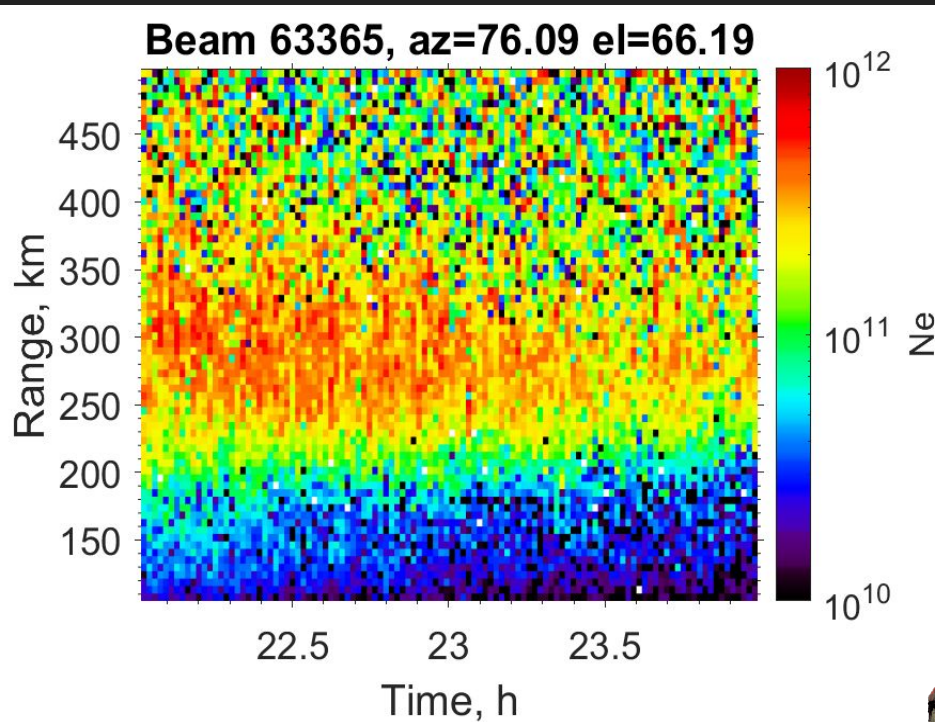
Group 1

Group 5

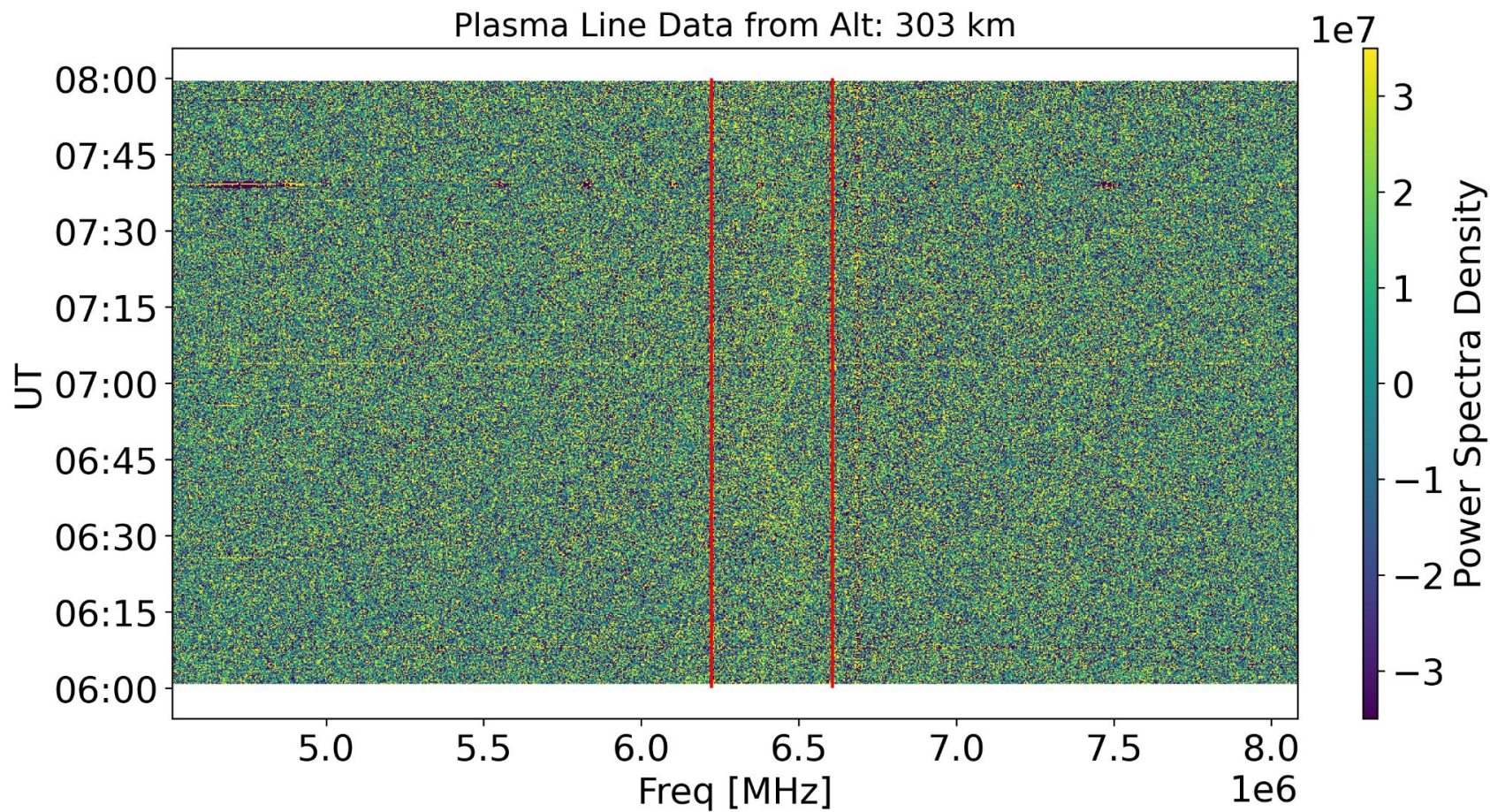
Group 2

Results - Plasma Line

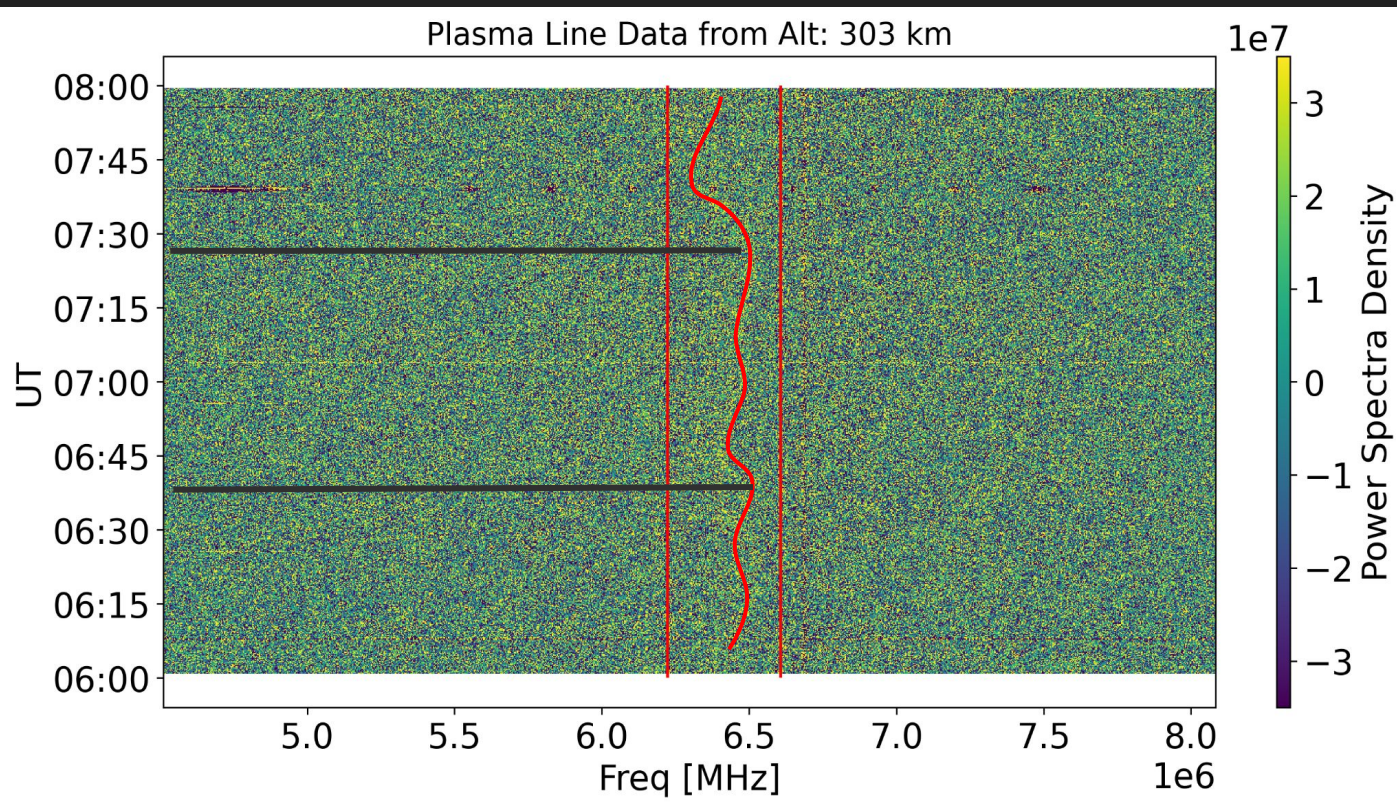
Terminator & plasma line spectrum



Plasma Line Enhancement for Our Experiment



Plasma Line Location



First, Trace the plasma line.

We see a frequency fluctuation with a period of ~1 hour.

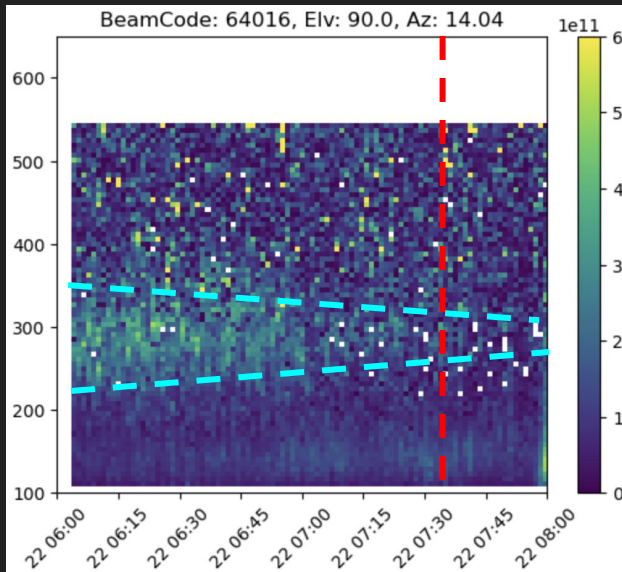
Same time of peaks in the NeNoTr Data

Minor TID Signature

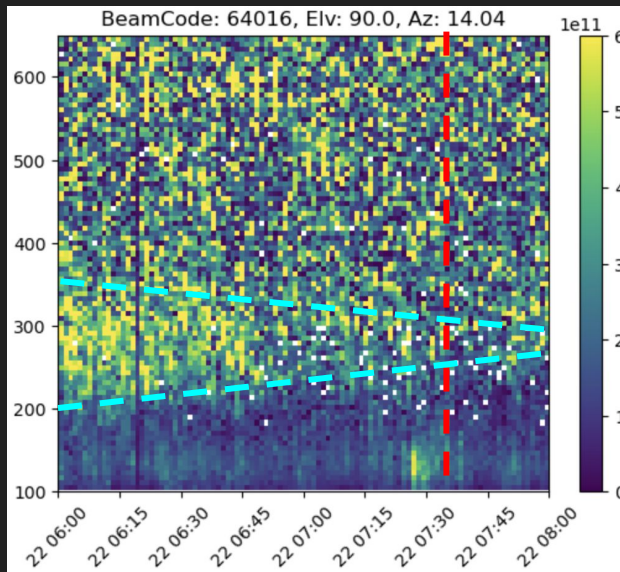


Results - This Night Through History

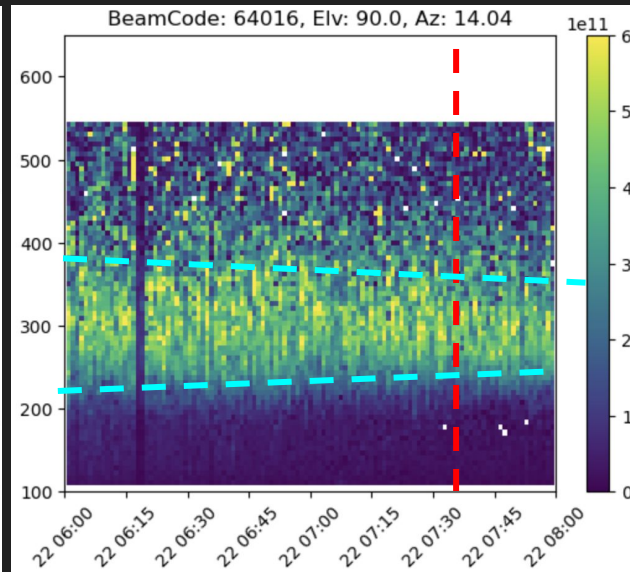
→ 1-min fitted integrated long pulse (Ne)



Themis36 - Auroral and convection
measurements
2022-07-22



Long duration measurements
in support of the IPY
2024-07-22



Effects of the Terminator on E and
F-region Ionospheric Dynamics
2025-07-22

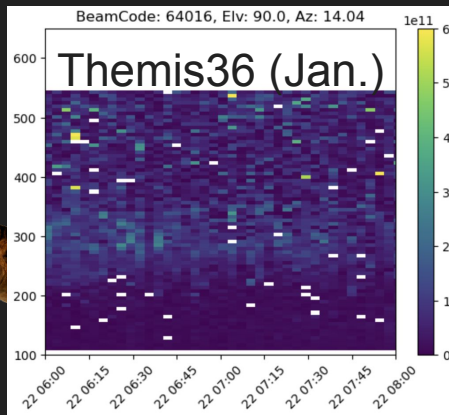
Densities **taper off** as twilight and sunset approaches.

***Sunset** time in Fairbanks, AK: 7:33 GMT

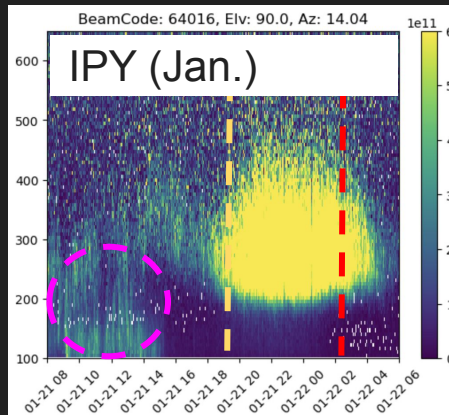
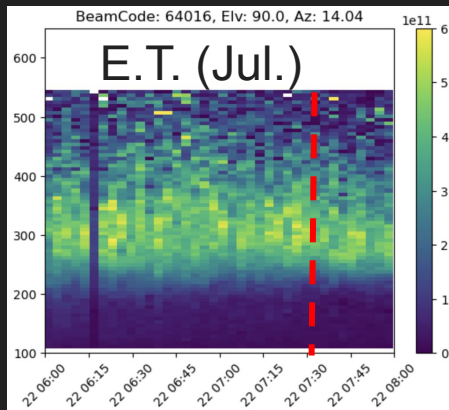
Results - Seasonality

→ 3-min fitted integrated long pulse (Ne)

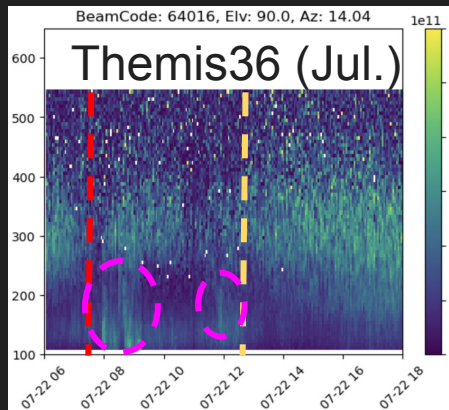
2022



2025

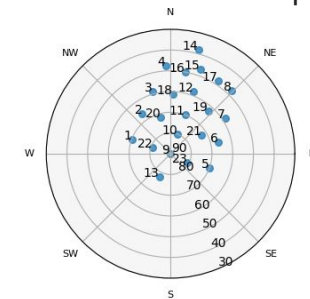


2024

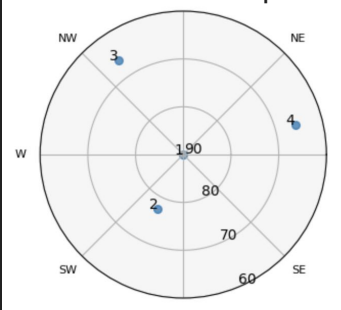


2022

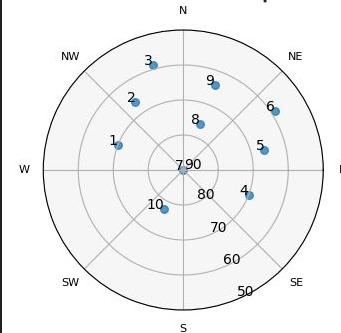
Themis36 Beam Map



IPY Beam Map

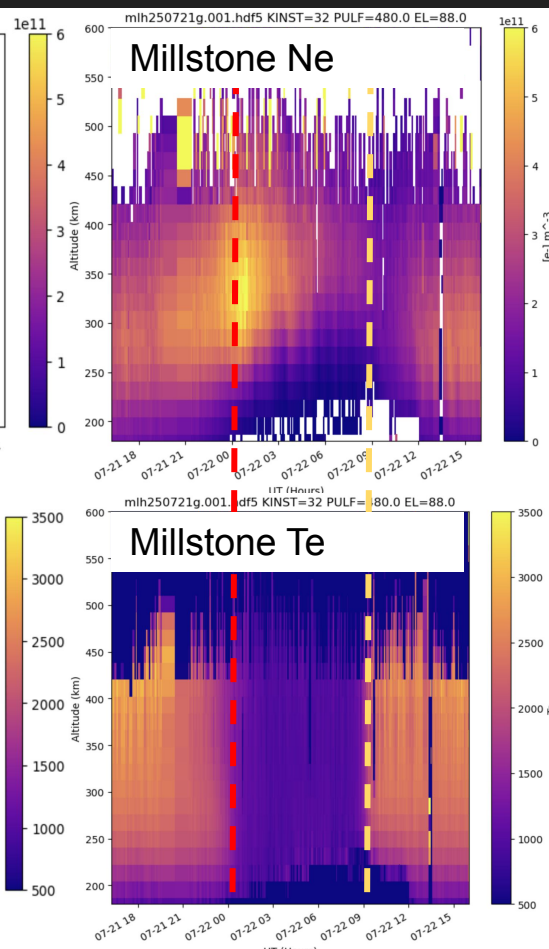
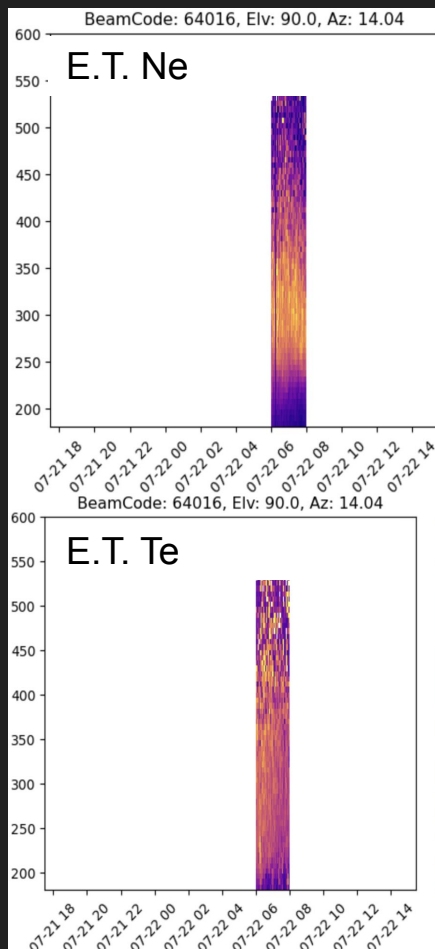
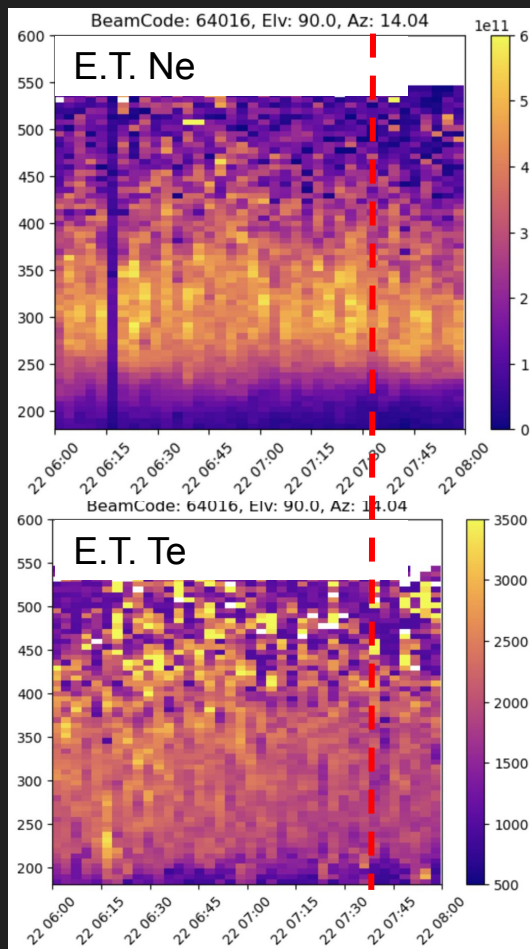


E.T. Beam Map

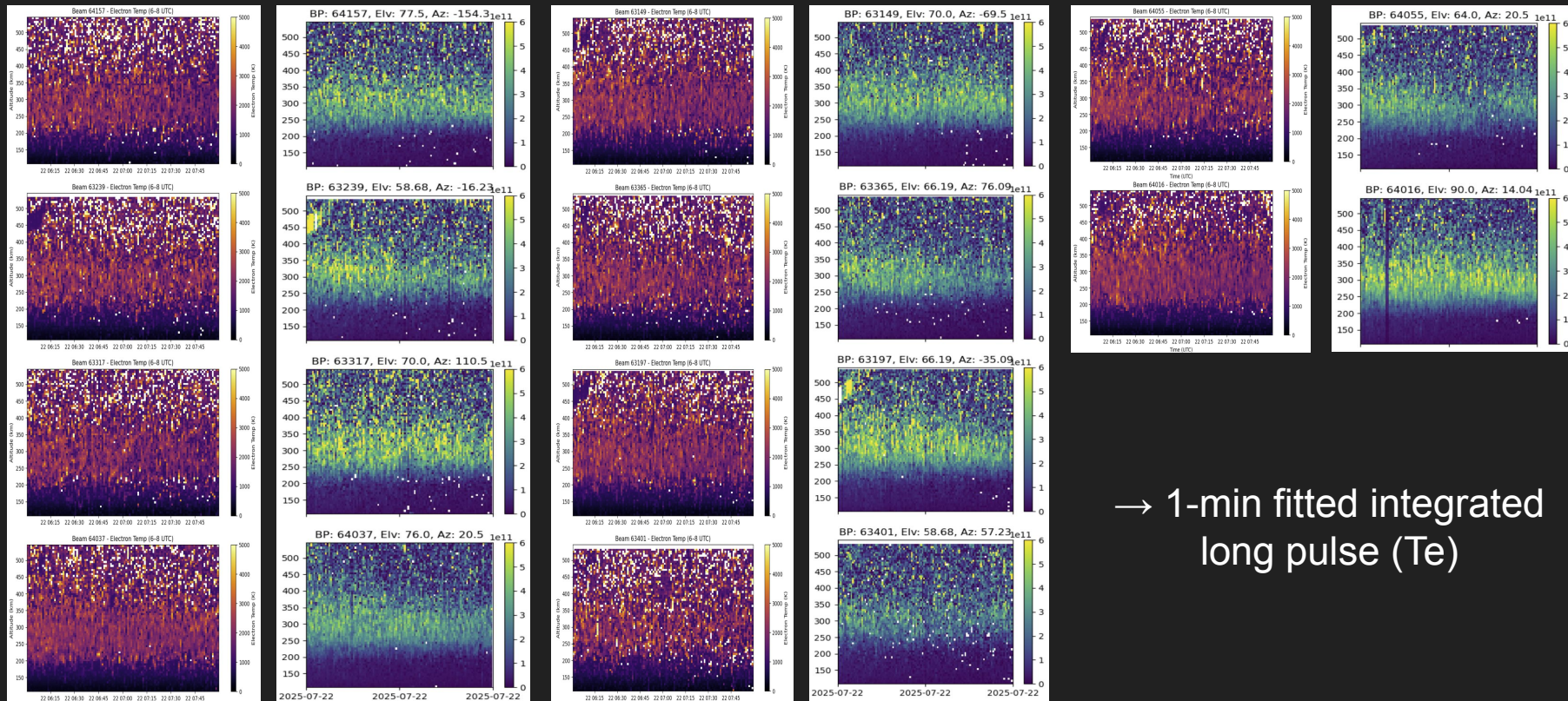


*Sunset/sunrise time in Fairbanks, AK: 7:33 GMT, Aurora

Results - Latitude Dependencies

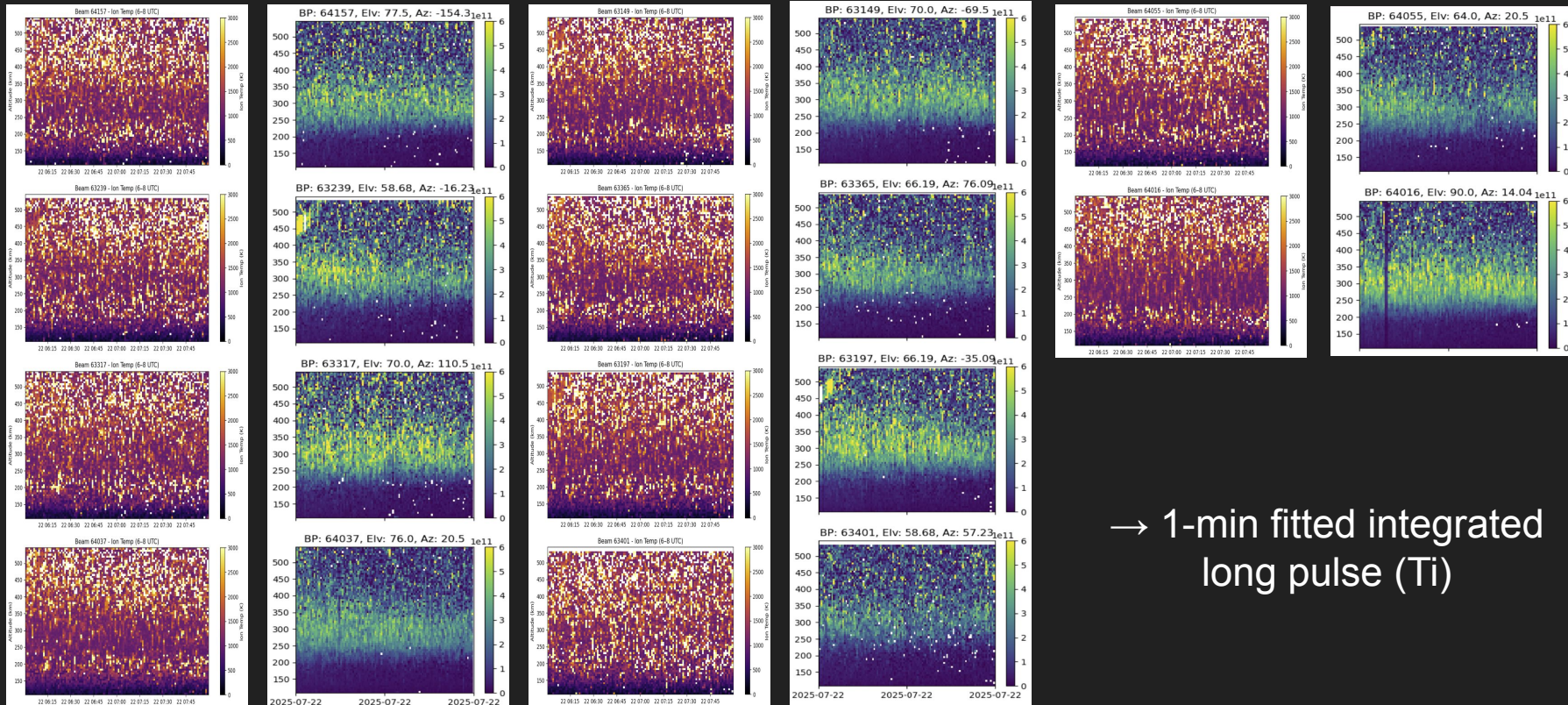


Results - Electron Temperatures





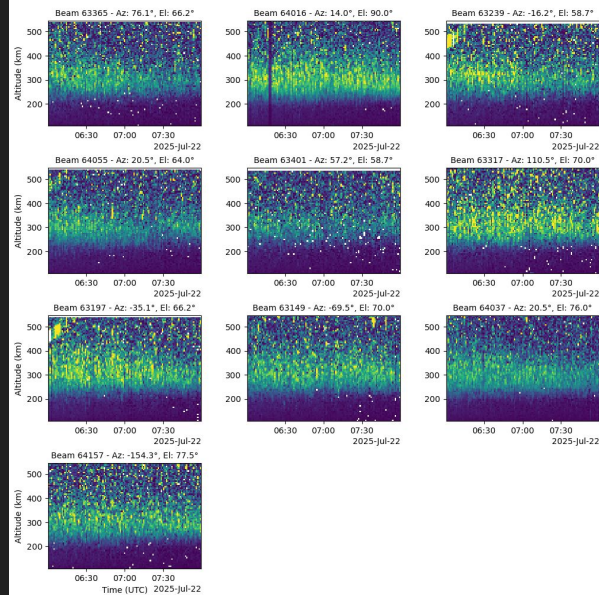
Results - Ion Temperatures



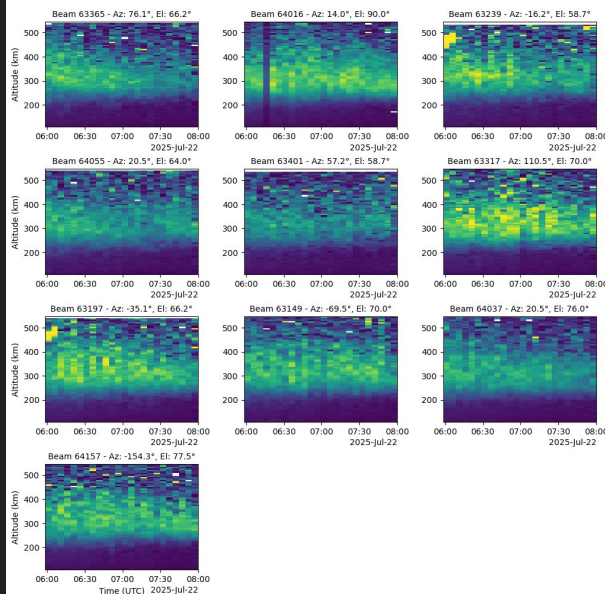
→ 1-min fitted integrated
long pulse (Ti)

Results - Integration Times (Ne)

Long Pulse Ne (01min)

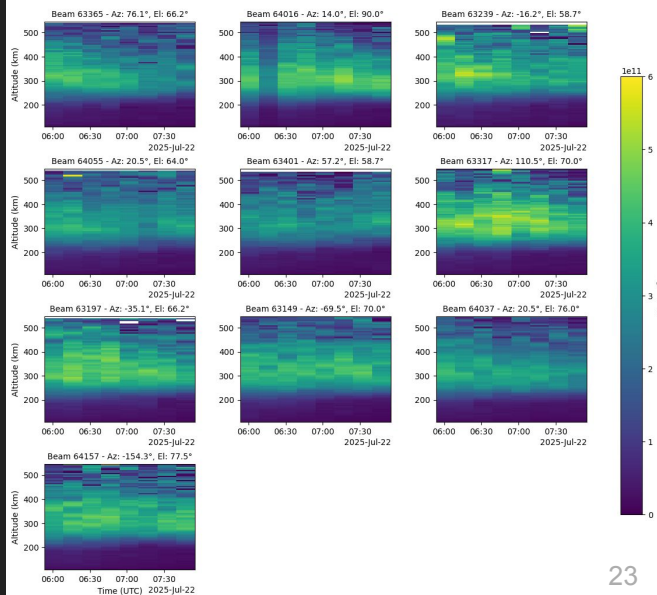


Long Pulse Ne (05min)



★ Integration times introduce varied results, so we should take this into account during data analysis.

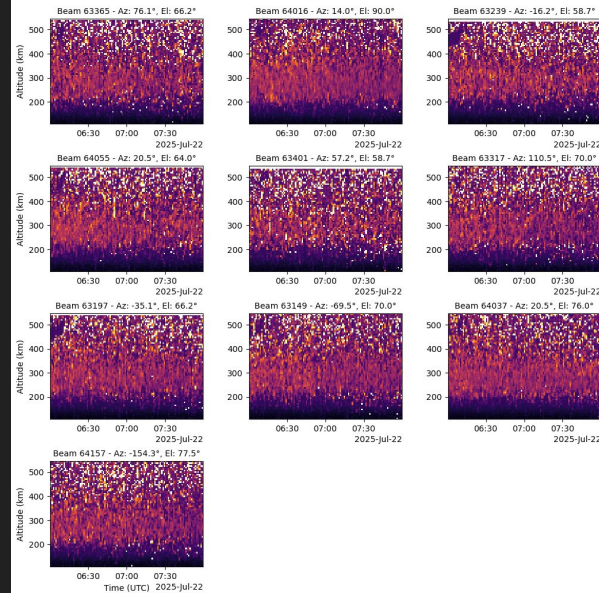
Long Pulse Ne (15min)



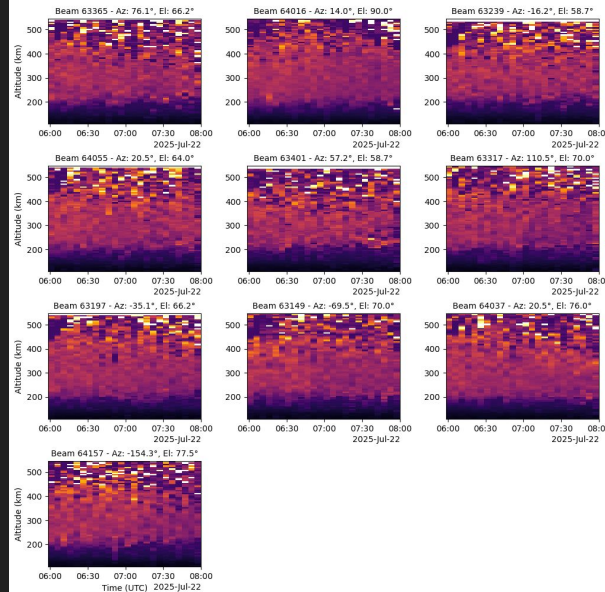


Results - Integration Times (T_e)

Long Pulse T_e (01min)

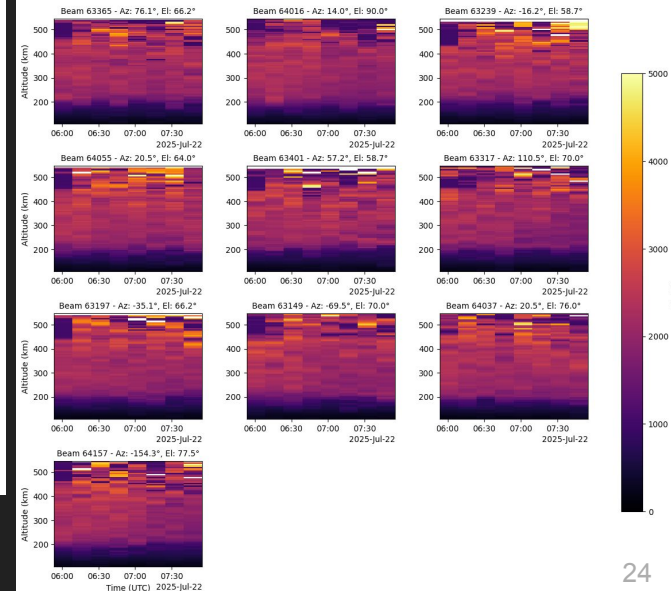


Long Pulse T_e (05min)



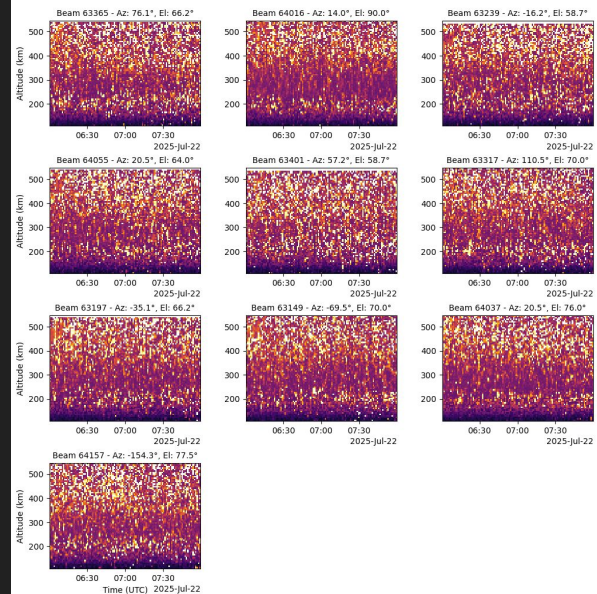
★ Integration times introduce varied results, so we should take this into account during data analysis.

Long Pulse T_e (15min)

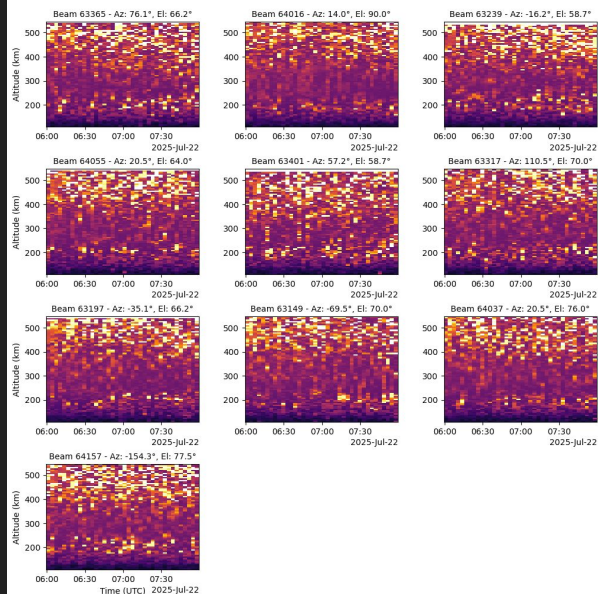


Results - Integration Times (T_i)

Long Pulse T_i (01min)

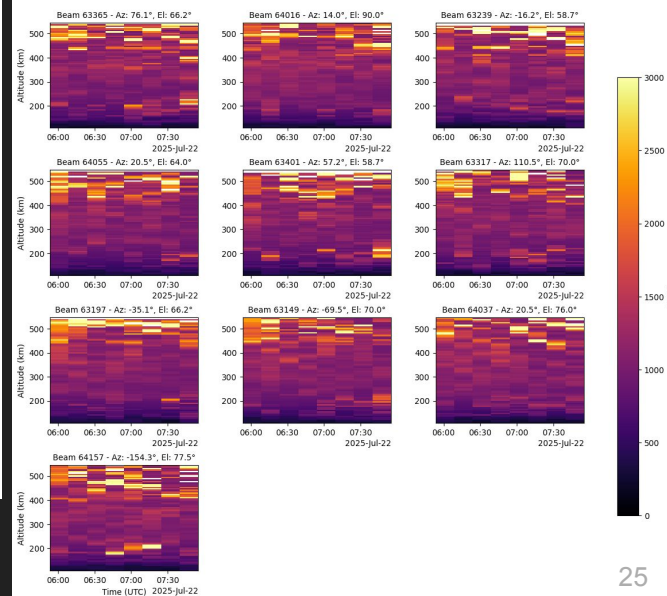


Long Pulse T_i (03min)



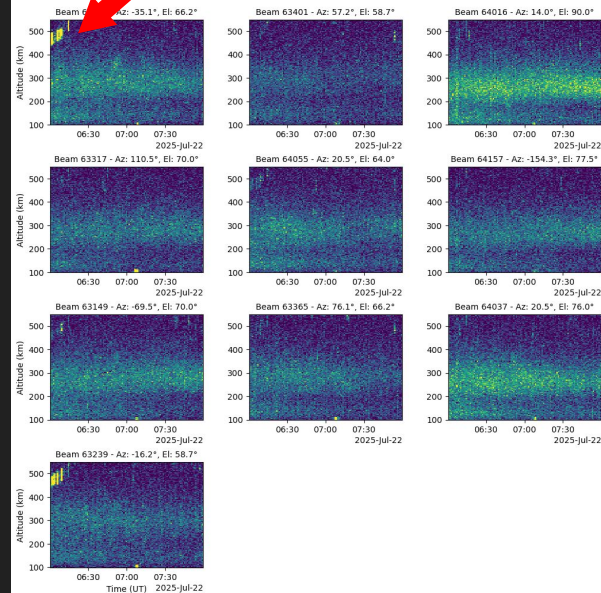
★ Integration times introduce varied results, so we should take this into account during data analysis.

Long Pulse T_i (15min)

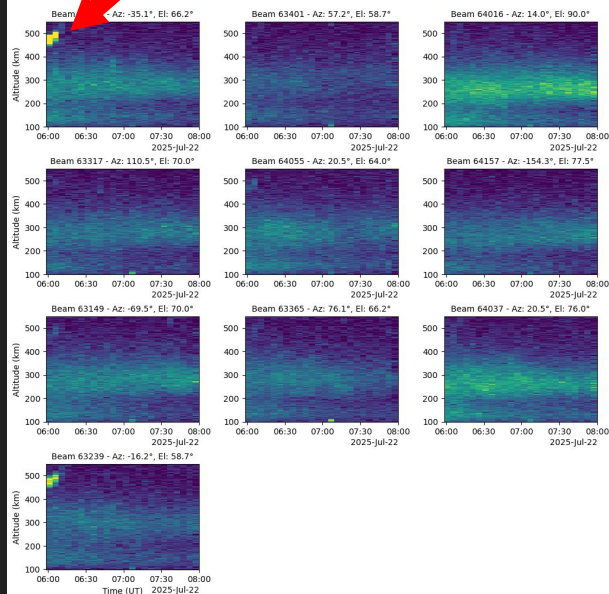


Results - Integration Times ($SNR = dNe/Ne$)

Long Pulse SNR (01min)

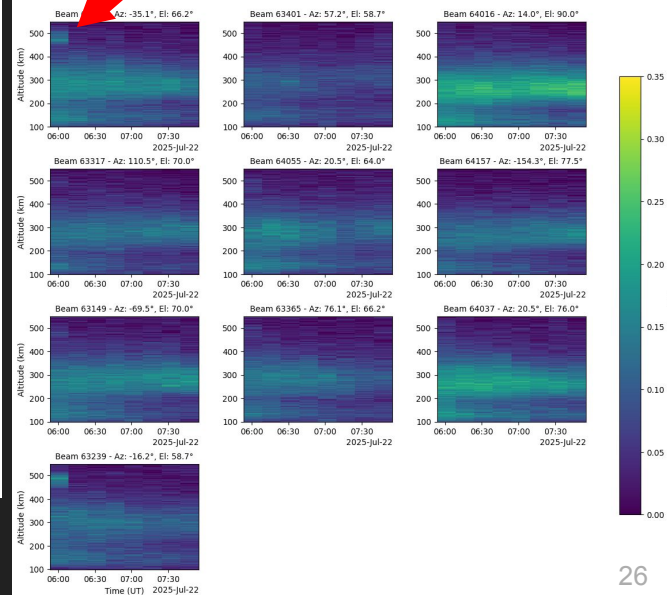


Long Pulse SNR (05min)



Notice satellite interference might get confused with something else at higher integration times!!

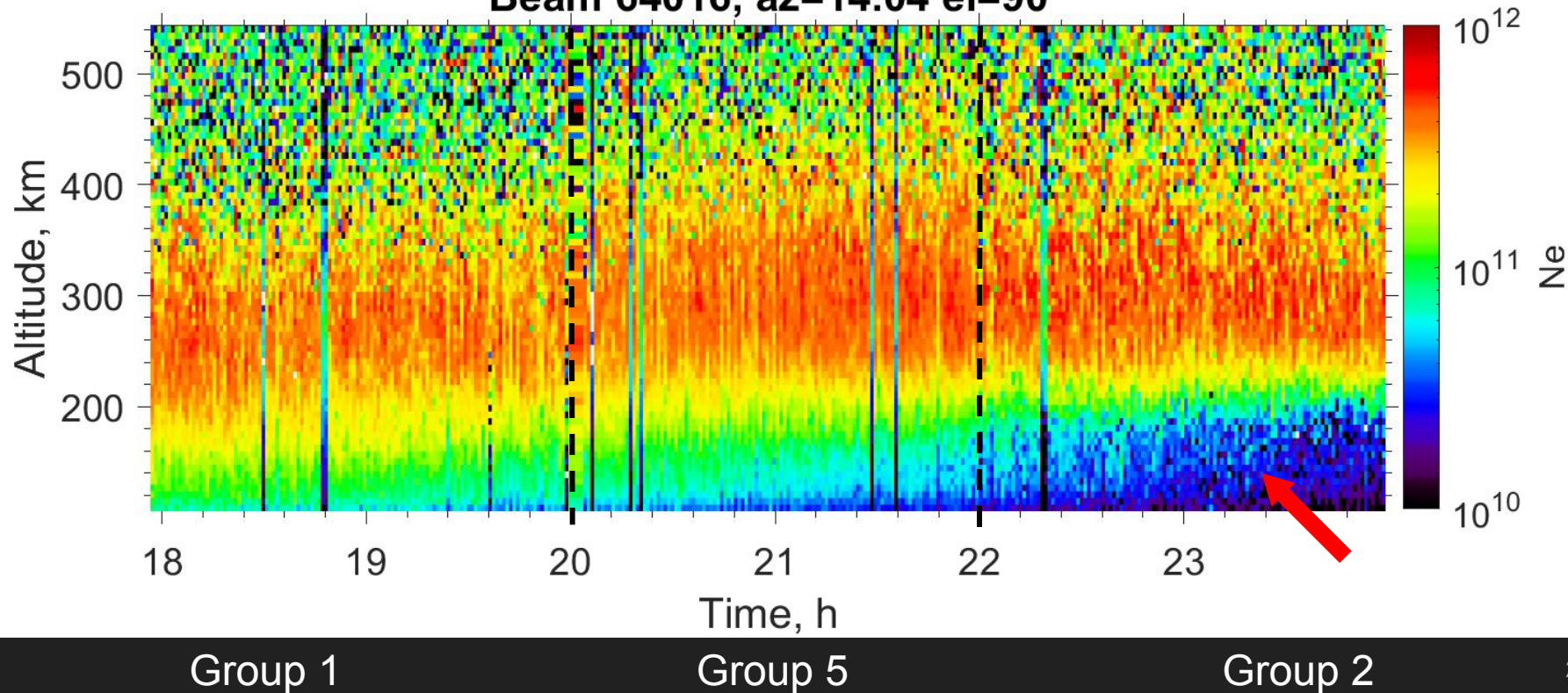
Long Pulse SNR (15min)



Results - Ne Decay

→ 1-min fitted long pulse

Beam 64016, az=14.04 el=90

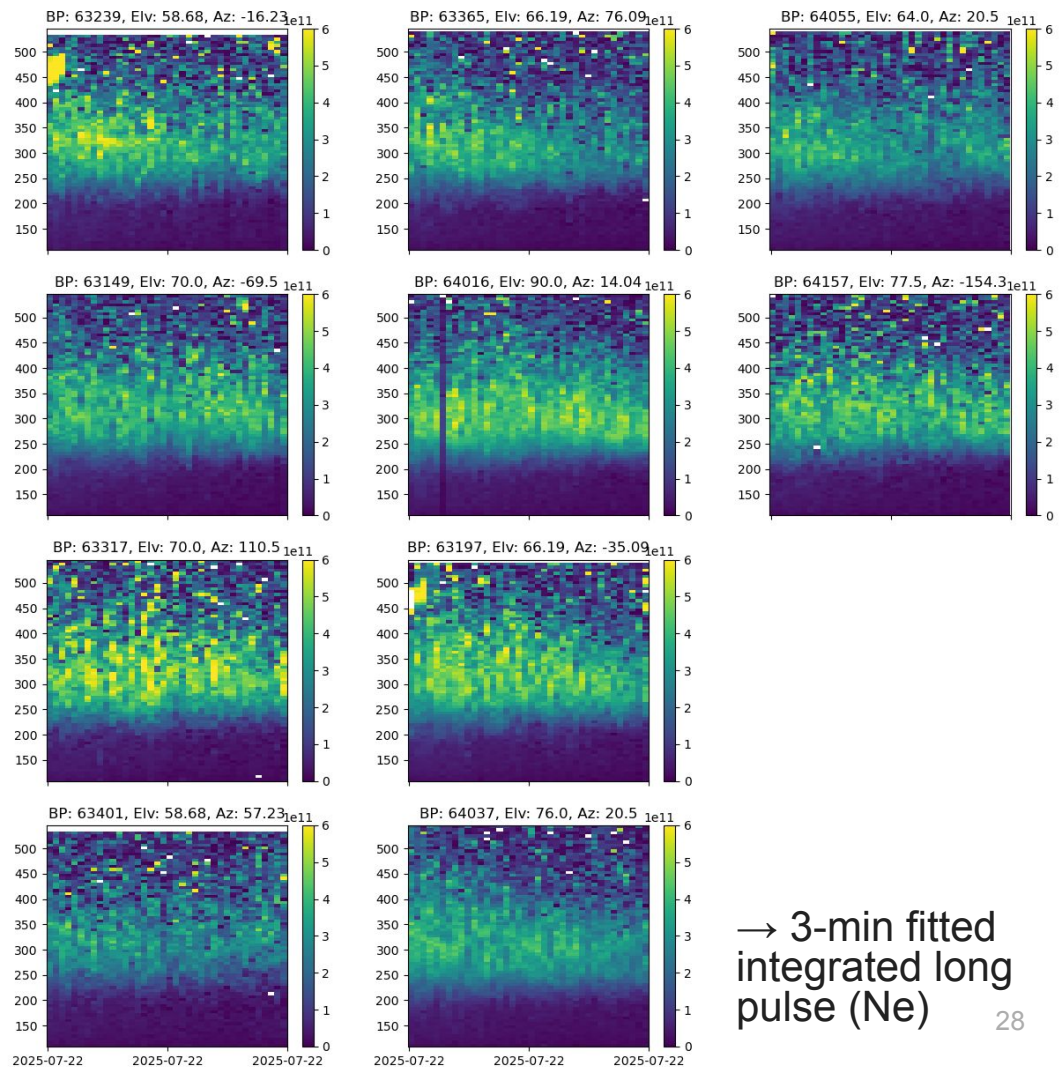


Results -

F-Region Decay @300km



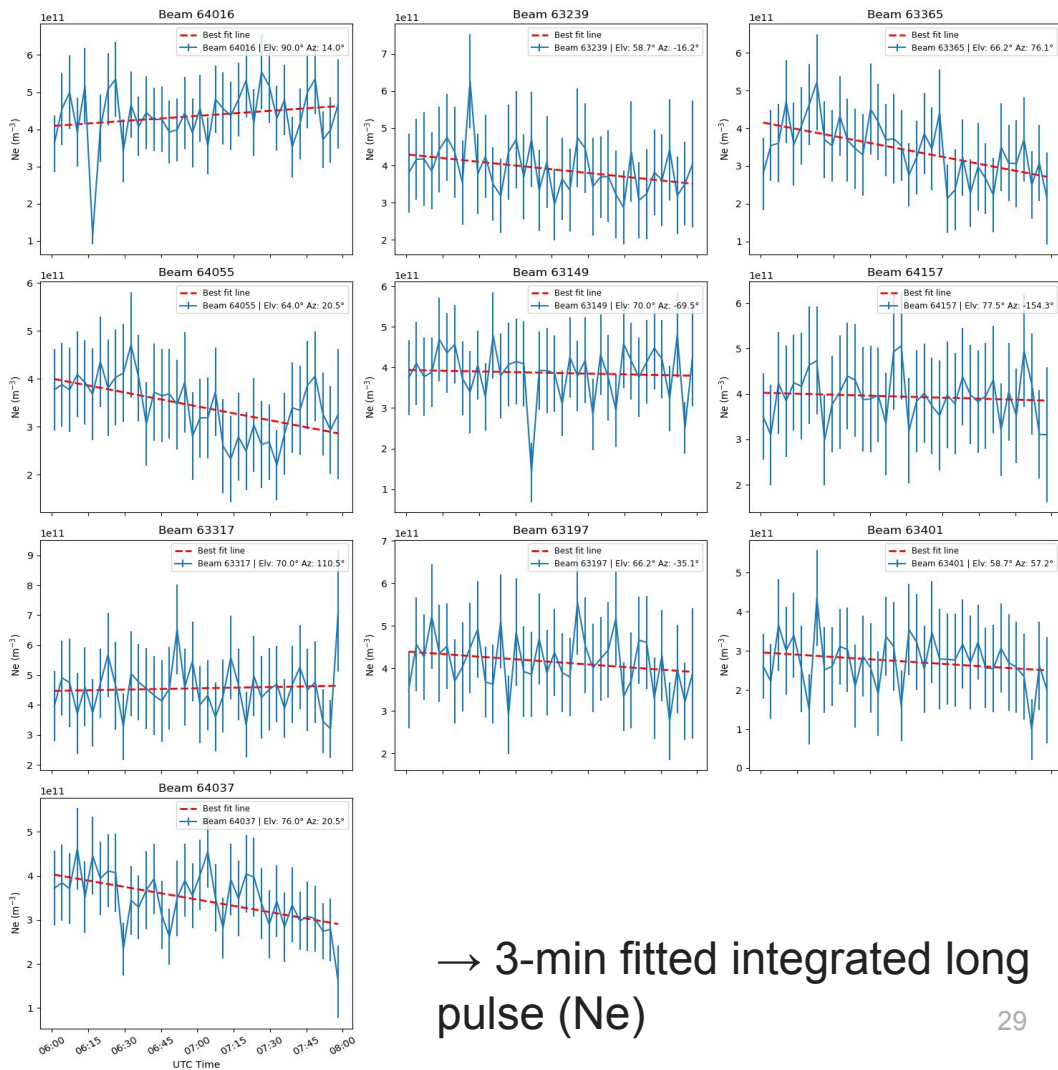
Beam ID	% Decrease in Ne
64016	13.30
63239	-18.62
63365	-35.38
64055	-29.00
63149	-3.62
64157	-4.37
63317	3.81
63197	-11.09
63401	-15.80
64037	-28.42



Results - F-Region Decay @300km



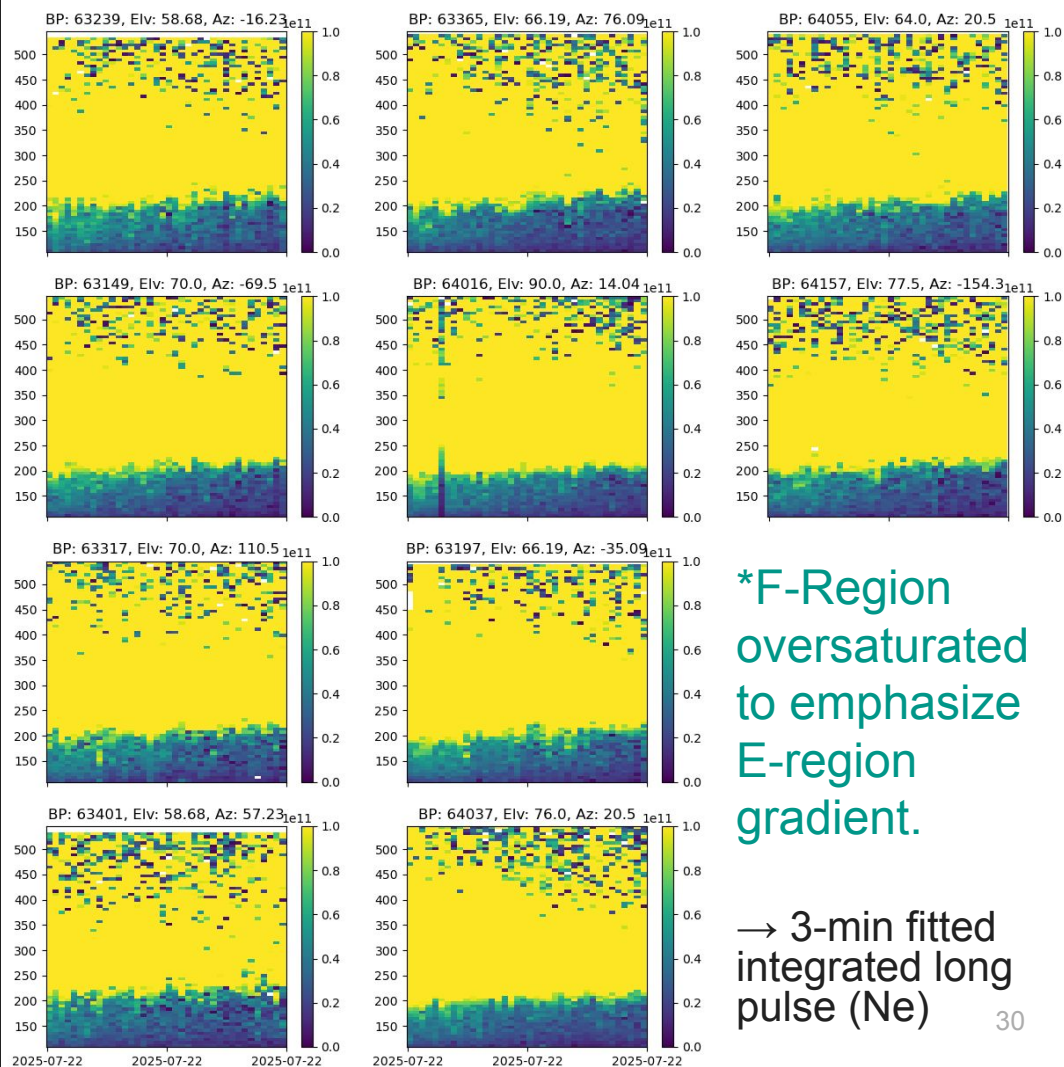
Beam ID	% Decrease in Ne
64016	13.30
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64055	-29.00
63149	-3.62
64157	-4.37
63317	3.81
63197	-11.09
63401	-15.80
64037	-28.42



Results - E-Region Decay @150km



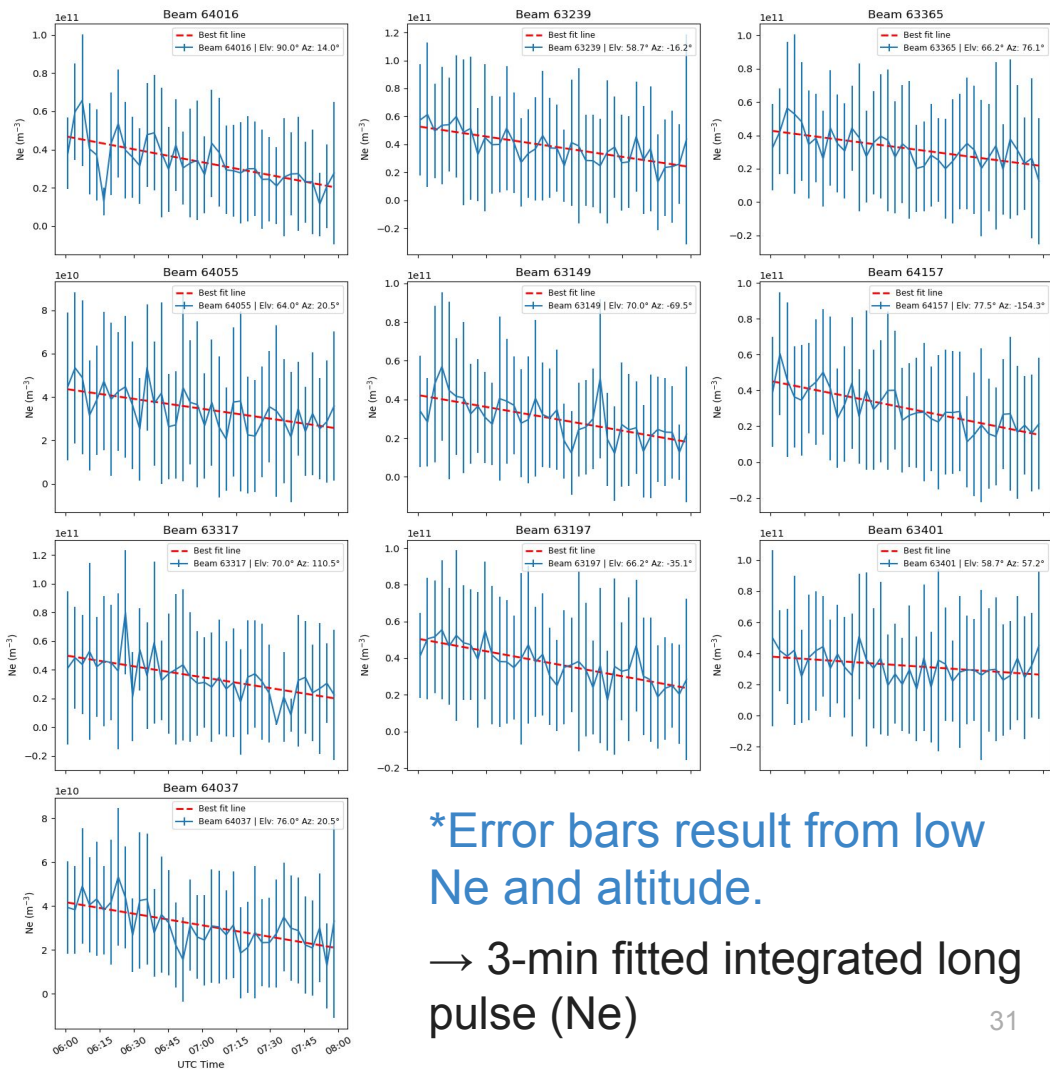
Beam ID	% Decrease in Ne
64016	-57.62
63239	-54.94
63365	-49.77
64055	-41.78
63149	-58.09
64157	-67.39
63317	-60.77
63197	-54.05
63401	-30.90
64037	-50.29





Results - E-Region Decay @150km

Beam ID	% Decrease in Ne
64016	-57.62
63239	-54.94
63365	-49.77
64055	-41.78
63149	-58.09
64157	-67.39
63317	-60.77
63197	-54.05
63401	-30.90
64037	-50.29



*Error bars result from low
Ne and altitude.

→ 3-min fitted integrated long
pulse (Ne)

foF2	5.950	1357
foF1	2.60	
foF1p	N/A	
foE	2.38	
foEp	1.99	1200
fxI	6.75	
foEs	N/A	1100
fmin	1.60	

MUF(3000)	17.515	1000
M(3000)	2.94	
O	3000.0	900

h'F	170.5	
h'F2	215.0	
h'E	91.3	
h'Es	N/A	

hmf2	N/A	
hmf1	N/A	
hmfE	106.4	

yF2	N/A	
yF1	N/A	
yE	16.1	
BO	N/A	
BI	N/A	

C-level	55	
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Auto:		
Artist:	5	
500200		



D	100	200	400	600	800	1000	1500	3000	[km]
MUF	2.97	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.8	11.3	17.5	[M-2]	

05 JUL 2025 05:00:05 RSF / 361fx512h 5 kHz 2.5 ka / OPS-40 PF765 ES / 65.1 N 212.6 E

Closing Thoughts

- 1) We found a density perturbation in our experiment in the fitted data, uncorrected data, and plasma line data. These are signatures of a **minor TID**.
- 2) Wintertime measurements are **much more dependant** on the Sun's position (faster sunsets/sunrises contribute to stronger gradients).
- 3) E-region decay **occurs much quicker** than F-region decay, driven by higher recombination rates and lack of photoionization at lower altitudes.



THANK YOU!

Questions?

