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#### TID Effects on the WSMR Ionograms & Profiles

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- AFRL deployed four Digisondes at White Sands Missile Range [WSMR] during the IARPA/HFGeo campaign of January 2014.
  - Ionograms and Skymaps were recorded on alternate minutes during the day (15-23UT), for days 018 through 028.
- The afternoon ionosphere was often dominated by large TIDs that had periods of ~60 min.
  - Morning TIDs tended to be smaller-scale with periods of ~15-20 min.
- The Digisonde observations [autoscaled trace, deduced profile, Skymap tilts] have been analyzed to determine the key properties and behavior of the TIDs.
  - A typical large-scale TID was accompanied by a sudden rise of hmF2, and increases in the F2 scale height and ionospheric TEC (ITEC).
  - The peak height, scale height and ITEC then fell, and so on.
  - The changes in foF2 were not always consistent with the changes in the other peak parameters.
  - The TIDs often led to uncertainties in the derived profiles.





# WSMR Campaign Map [MIT-LL]









# **Indices for January 2014**











Ionograms and Skymaps were recorded on alternate minutes during the day (15-23UT), for days 018 through 028.

There were large numbers of prohibited frequency bands.



The hooks can appear inside or outside the foF2 and fxF2 cusps.









The ARTIST 5 ionogram autoscaling is not perfect when there are TIDs disturbing the traces.

Humans also have a hard time!

The derivation of the plasma frequency profile usually ignores some of the small-scale structure in the autoscaled trace.

In this case, the TID-distorted (red) foF2 cusp has been ignored in favor of one that is consistent with the undisturbed vertical (green) fxF2 cusp.





### Cherry Ionogram, 20140271922









# Cherry & Squirt Ionograms, 2014 027 1926









# Cherry & Squirt lonograms, 2014 027 1932







#### **Cherry Multiple Es Obliques**









# SQ832 Skymap for Day 026









#### **Digisonde Tilts for Day 026**









#### Day 026, KR835 & MU834 Virtual Heights

















#### Height Contours, CH833, Day 026







The contours start at 5.00 MHz, and have an interval of 0.25 MHz. The color code for the contours is black (whole MHz, with + symbol), blue, red and green.

There are up to 20 contours, but not all days require this many contours.

The highest contour is controlled in part by foF2 at each UT.





#### Swings in AoA at 5.1MHz

















### **Profile Characteristics, Day 026**





There were large swings in hmF2 [magenta] during the night, probably due to a large TID. This was a common feature.

The F2 scale height [Hm, green] followed these swings.

Between 05 and 06LT, the sudden rise in hmF2 is probably associated with sunrise electric fields generated in the conjugate hemisphere. Hm and hmF2 are not correlated.

The increase in foF2 [black] out of the predawn minimum was accompanied by decreases in hmF2 and Hm.









At minute 1100 (1820UT), hmF2, Hm and *ITEC* increase rapidly, and then fall linearly over the next ~50 min. [*ITEC* is the TEC up to the top of the ARTIST model topside profile.]

The hooks seen in the ionograms seem to be associated with small changes in the F2 characteristics, not the large changes.

Cervera, M. A., and T. J. Harris (2014), Modeling ionospheric disturbance features in quasi-vertically incident ionograms using 3-D magnetoionic ray tracing and atmospheric gravity waves, J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics, 119, 431–440, doi:10.1002/2013JA019247.





#### **Offset Profiles for Day 026**









Hm & ITEC vs hmF2, Day 026











- Detailed analysis of the Digisonde profiles has not yet proceeded past this point because some of the TID effects are small relative to the uncertainties in the profiles.
  - For example, what causes the increases in the ITEC? A small increase in foF2 accompanied by an increase in the scale height? The increase in hmF2 simply moves the peak up higher into the ionosphere so that there is an increased number of electrons below it?
- AFRL was interested in the achievable geolocation accuracy, more so when the large-scale TIDs appeared *en masse*.
  - The Digisonde DPS-4 at Cherry (CH833) was near the midpoints of the circuits, so its virtual heights and tilts were directly applicable to the tilted mirror model.
  - The deployments of the HF emitters and Angle of Arrival equipment were ideal for the application of this model.
  - The tilted mirror model of HF propagation was found to provide quite accurate geolocation.











#### foF2 for Other Digisondes - 026



Other Digisondes also exhibit diurnal variability of foF2, but not the same as Cherry, which seems to have its own TIDs. Millstone & Pt Arguello are similar. Boulder is ARTIST 4.5 and noisy.







# Local Time Plots of foF2 – Day 027







### BC840 & CH833 foF2, Day 026





CH833 lags BC840 by ~45 min.

This corresponds to TID v=300 m/s







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#### **Daytime Characteristics, Day 026 MOD**









#### **Profiles for Day 026**







