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Artificial Ionospheric Irregularities HAARP Experiments Scientific Objectives



Excite, study and control onset and initial growth of artificial ionospheric irregularities with HAARP

- Monitor and <u>control</u> production of Artificial Field-Aligned Irregularities (AFAI)
 - SuperDARN Kodiak HF radar
- Study diagnostic signature dependence on
 - HAARP HF *pulse length* to the millisecond*
 - HAARP HF <u>duty cycle</u>
 - Aspect angle: <u>vary HAARP HF pointing</u>* and UHF look angles
- High time resolution (3.3ms) MUIR UHF radar data
 - Langmuir wave intensity, spectra, and evolution
 - HFPL Overshoots: 'mini' which seeds the 'main' overshoot
 - and the 'main' overshoot which coincides with GPS scintillation
- *features <u>unique</u> to HAARP

<u>Communication/</u> <u>Navigation Outage Forecast System</u>



C/NOFS

C/NOFS satellite launched 16 Apr 08 provides continuous monitor of ambient ionosphere & irregularities

Mission elements

- Satellite: 13 deg inclination, 400 x 850 km alt
- Ground-based instruments
- Data Center
- Models

Mission Goals

- Nowcast and forecast ionospheric scintillation and electron density
- Develop improved understanding of equatorial ionosphere and processes that trigger / inhibit irregularities
- Develop capability to produce long term outlook (more than 24 hours)





HAARP and diagnostic instruments

Modular UHF Ionospheric Radar (MUIR) Stimulated Electron Emission (SEE), Ionosonde Kodiak Super Dual Auroral Radar Network (SuperDARN) HF radar







Mills, J. and Sheerin, PARS 2000 Wood, M. K. and Sheerin, PARS 2008





(a) SuperDARN Kodiak beam 9 scatter from AFAI over HAARP (most intense red spot indicated by arrow) only when HAARP pointed 11.5° south of vertical on 1 Aug 2008. Other radar echoes are from natural irregularities. (b) The next 6 min. period is typical showing AFAI suppressed at all other HAARP pointing angles with 0.5% duty cycle.





Artificial Heating Effects Studies





- First hour: HAARP 1% duty cycle and 100 ms pulse
- Second hour: HAARP 0.5% duty cycle and 60 ms pulse



SuperDARN Kodiak Observations: for 2 hours of continual pulsing transmissions Low HAARP HF duty cycle <u>suppresses</u> AFAI <u>except</u> with HAARP HF pointed at 11.5°





 <u>No</u> HF-induced AFAI <u>except</u> when HAARP HF pointed 11.5° strong artificial aurora has been observed in this range by Kosch providing an <u>important discovery as to the nature of FAI</u>

Simulations of AFAI due to thermal self-focusing



HAARP



Figure 3. Contours of the electron temperature fluctuation δT_{ac} density fluctuation δN_{ac} amplitude of the total electric field |E|, and density $N = N_0 + \delta N_c$ for $\gamma = 12^\circ$, $\alpha = 19^\circ$, $\nu_{ab} = 500 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at five times: (a) t = 0.4 ms, (b) t = 11 ms, (c) t = 41 ms, (d) t = 102 ms, and (e) t = 347.28 ms.



<u>Modular</u> UHF Ionospheric Radar MUIR Dr. Raluca Ilie, U. Mich., Prof Watkins, UAF, and Dr. Erika Roesler Harding, SNL









The MUIR radar at HAARP shows the *onset* and *growth* of AFAI over 30 ms to levels deleterious to GPS signals <u>with 3 millisecond resolution</u>









July 2011 Discovery Ion Line spectra for longer pulses show overshoot then development of thermal filaments <u>Artificial FA Irreg</u>.

HAARP





Beam Direction [deg]: $\phi_{Az} = 0^{\circ}$, $\theta_{EI} = 90^{\circ}$







Figure 11. Schematic diagram of ray tracing HF waves of varying angles of incidence into a horizontally uniform ionosphere. The ionospheric electron density profile is shown by the curved dotted line and relates to the upper X-axis, which is normalised to the pump frequency of 4.544 MHz. The reflection height and upper-hybrid resonance (UHR) heights are shown labeled and the wave electric field direction of the upward and downward going waves at the UHR height are shown by arrows. The magnetic field direction is shown as a dash-dotted line. Efficient HF-induced heating is expected where the wave electric field is perpendicular to the magnetic field such that coupling to upper-hybrid waves is most efficient.

Rietveld, et al JGR 108 (2003)

HAARP

DuBois, D. F. et al., Phys Plasmas <u>8</u>, 791 (2001) Mjolhus, E. et al. Nonlin. Proc Geophys. <u>10</u>, 151 (2003)



FIG. 1. Modal energy spectra, $k^2 | \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{k}_x, \mathbf{k}_y)|^2$, for the PDI matching altitude with $n/n_c = 0.962$ for the Arecibo radar for three heater intensities. The **k** vector observed by the Arecibo radar is indicated (approximately) by an arrow.

There is a continuous range of altitudes where the PDI-LDI cascade is excited but the radar observes a fixed k and cannot see all of these.

mately) by an arrow.

For example the primary PDI line can be seen by the radar only at the altitude z_r where the frequency matching condition is satisfied

 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_{pe}(z_r)^2 + 3k_r^2 v_e^2 + \Omega_{ce}^2 \sin^2 \theta_r} + k_r c_s$



HF pointed at 7° and *simultaneous* MUIR observations at 6, 12 and 15° enabled by *phased array* radar show collapse and cascade strongest at Mag Zen. 15°
HF 7° has strong echo at UHF 15°





Time (seconds from 03:22:48.607)



SEE Receiver

to compare with ES plasma waves in MUIR data narrow continuum NC_p in the spectrum







Bahcivan records AFAI from MUIR xtr on U.Michigan-built Cubesat RAX2 during HAARP experiment: first such expts





MUIR direct pulse amplitudes received by RAX (125th second)











Demonstrated suppression of HAARP-induced AFAI for HF ON < 60 ms and < 0.5% duty cycle</p>

Discovery: for HF at 11.5° (only) a lower threshold for AFAI; which is suppressed at all other aspect angles

Temporal evolution of plasma line:

- Mini-overshoot in collapse line observed ~ 3 6 ms
- Main overshoot after 30 ms / corresponds to onset of AFAI
- similar to observations at Arecibo, [Duncan and Sheerin, 1985]
- Bursty behavior in collapse and decay lines which seed AFAI

Spectra

- Observed cascade, collapse, and coexistence
- and outshifted PL ('free mode')





HAARP is uniquely suited

- ➤to study ionospheric irregularities
- ➤that cause scintillations impacting GPS/GNSS

HAARP's unique capabilities that enable this study:

- phased-array allows millisecond re-pointing
- Modulation of HAARP power in < millisecond to control</p>
- ERP dynamic range to highest intensities anywhere

HAARP's location uniquely enables ground to US S/C experiments including CubeSats







Coex - Single shot plot for 05:26:30 UT 2.85 MHz, HF pointed at 7°, UHF pointed at MZ 50 ms ON, 15 sec IPP





The collapse is present right at the pump frequency of 2.85 MHz. It has two daughter lines below the pump frequency of 2.85 MHz OPL are observed with coex









HAARP can leverage many more multi-agency investments





clockwise from below

A NSF Arecibo HF facility 2014 U. Mich. **R**adio **A**urora e**X**periment AFRL *DSX* - NASA *SET*s NASA *Van Allen Probes*



HAARP

Cascade dominates below the critical reflection layer and lower powers Collapse dominates close to reflection layer and/or higher powers HAARP can enter collapse (or coex) regime over a greater range of alt.





Demarcation of the locations of collapse-dominated turbulence (marked *collapse*), cascade-dominated turbulence (marked *casc.*), and coexisting collapse and cascade turbulence (marked *coex.*), in the two-dimensional parameter space of pump strength, E_0 , and altitude below the reflection altitude (right vert. axis). From Hanssen et al (Ref. 10).

<u>HF Active Auroral Research Project</u> is the premier HF ionospheric observatory in the world ~ 3.6 GW ERP ms phased array pointing and modulation, frequency agile

-3.7

Ionospheric Diagnostic Instruments at HAARP

- All sky Riometer
- Imaging riometer 8 X 8 Array
- Fluxgate Magnetometer
- Induction Magnetometer
- Digisonde
- Optics All-sky imager Telescopic imager Photometers 14 ft Optical Dome
- Tomography Chain (Cordova -> Kaktovik)
- VHF Radar (139 MHz)
- Modular UHF Ionospheric Radar (MUIR)-
- Ionospheric Scintillation Receivers SATSIN (offsite) GPS-NOVATEL Total Electron Content
- Radio Background Receivers Broadband ELF / VLF Receiver network. SEE Receiver string. HF to UHF Spectrum Monitor
- HF 2-30 MHz High Angle Receiving Antenna
- Scanning Doppler Interferometer (SDI)

