

Air Force Research Laboratory MOSC Experiment



Incoherent Scatter Observations of Artificially Enhanced Ionosphere during the AFRL Metal Oxide Space Cloud Experiment (MOSC)



Integrity ★ Service ★ Excellence

14th Ionospheric Effects Symposium 12-15 May 2015 Alexandria, VA

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AFRL MOSC Experiment



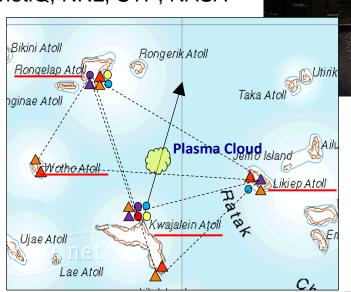
Two Successful Launches from Kwajalein Atoll in May 2013

- First experiment to comprehensively diagnose plasma cloud generated by release of atomized samarium in the upper atmosphere
- Investigate potential for tailored RF propagation environment through active ionospheric modification





- Mission team included AFRL, BC, UK Dstl, QinetiQ, NRL, STP, NASA
- Payload for each rocket included
 - Two canisters of samarium (~6 kg)
 - Dual Frequency RF Beacon (NRL CERTO)
- Ground diagnostics from 5 sites included:
 - Incoherent Scatter Radar
 - GPS/VHF Scintillation Rxs
 - All-Sky Cameras / Optical Spectrograph
 - lonosondes
 - Beacon Rx
 - HF Tx/Rx

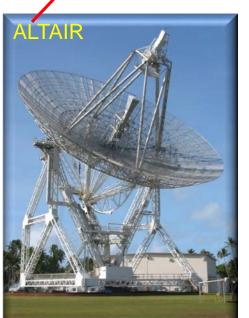




Kwajalein Atoll & ALTAIR







Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA) Long-range Tracking and Identification Radar (ALTAIR)

- Dual FrequencyVHF/UHF
- Deep Space Tracking
- 46 m dish
- Peak PowerVHF: 6.0 MWUHF: 6.4 MW
- Incoherent Scatter



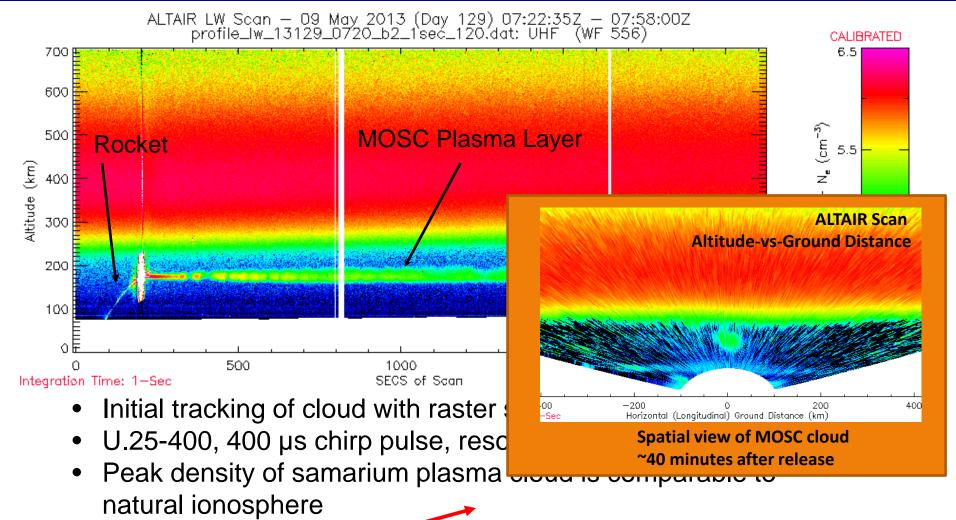




Spatial Scans

MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Samarium Release

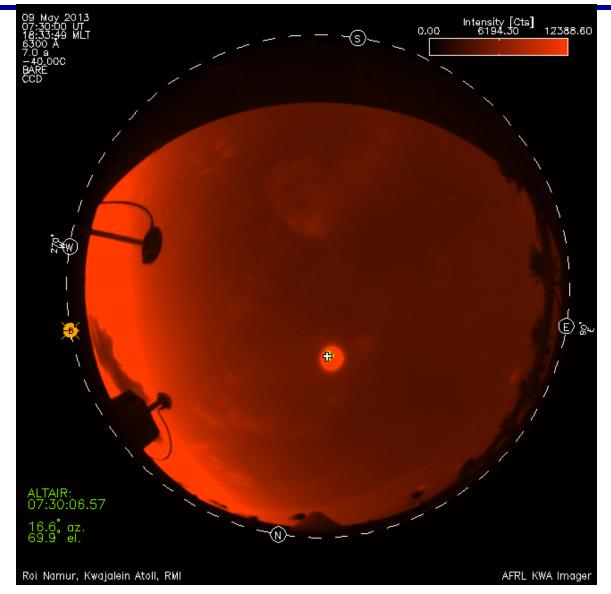






ALTAIR Pointing Angles 6300 All-Sky Camera vs ALTAIR





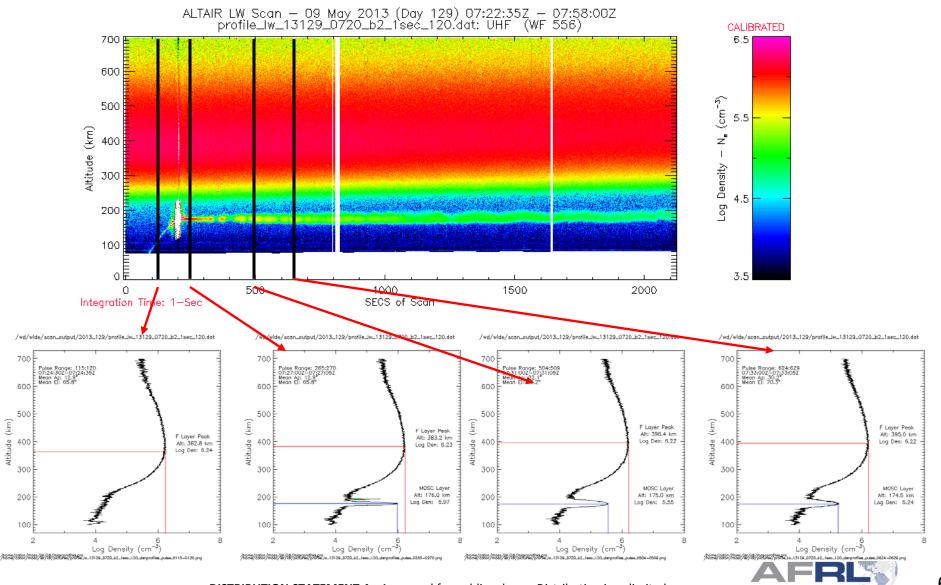
- MOSC 2 cloud in All-Sky Imager from Roi-Namur
- Optical data used to steer ALTAIR raster scans
- Cross-hairs indicate ALTAIR pointing





AFRL MOSC Experiment ALTAIR – Launch 2

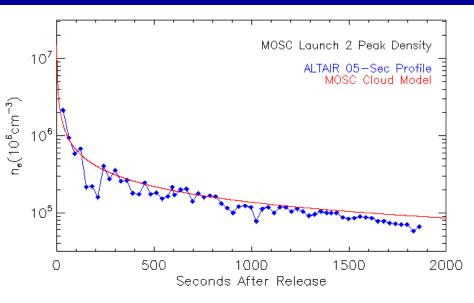






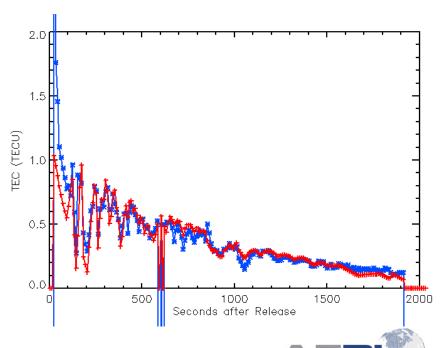
MOSC Cloud Density & TEC with ALTAIR





- Integrating the ALTAIR profiles over the altitude range of the cloud provides line-of-sight measurements of the Total Electron Content
- Compared with Cloud Model derived TEC

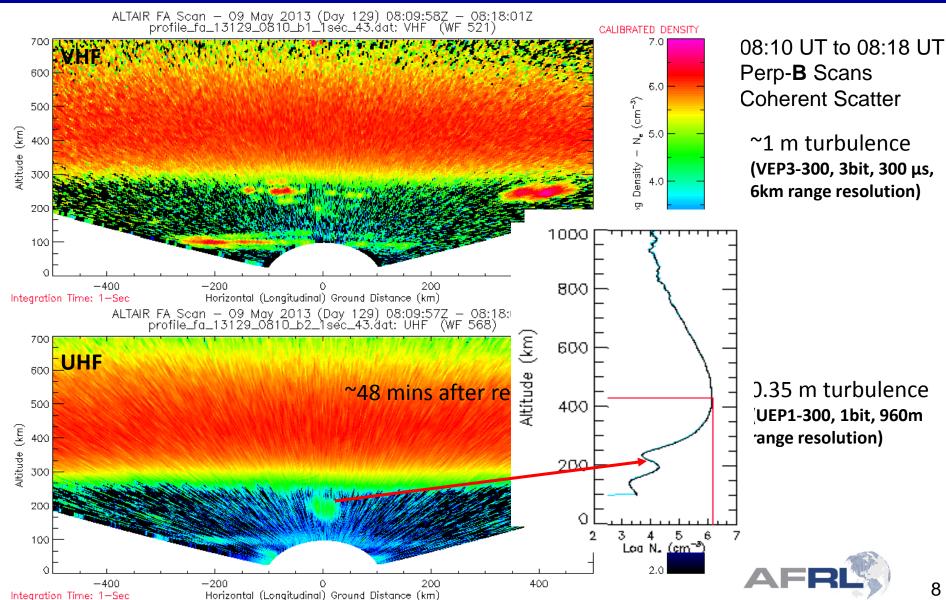
- MOSC layer density as a function of time – remember, this is NOT the peak density within the cloud
- Compared with MOSC Cloud Model
 - Completely independent of ALTAIR measurements





MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere



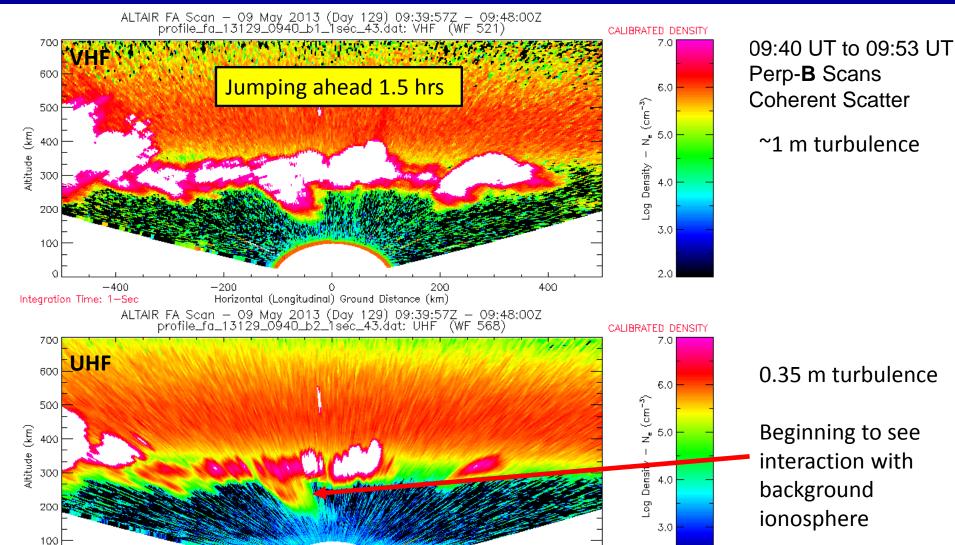




Integration Time: 1-Sec

MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere





Horizontal (Longitudinal) Ground Distance (km)

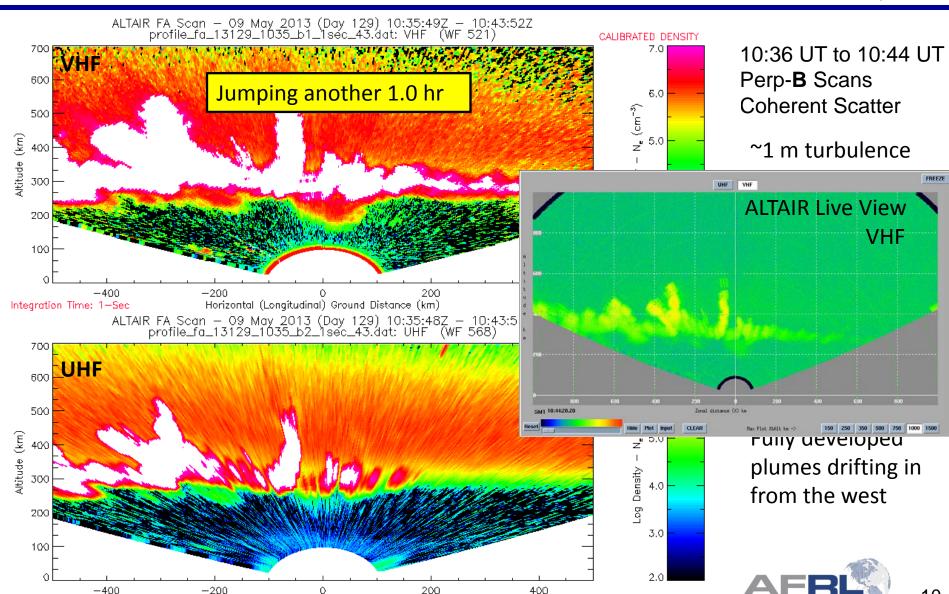
400



Integration Time: 1-Sec

MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere



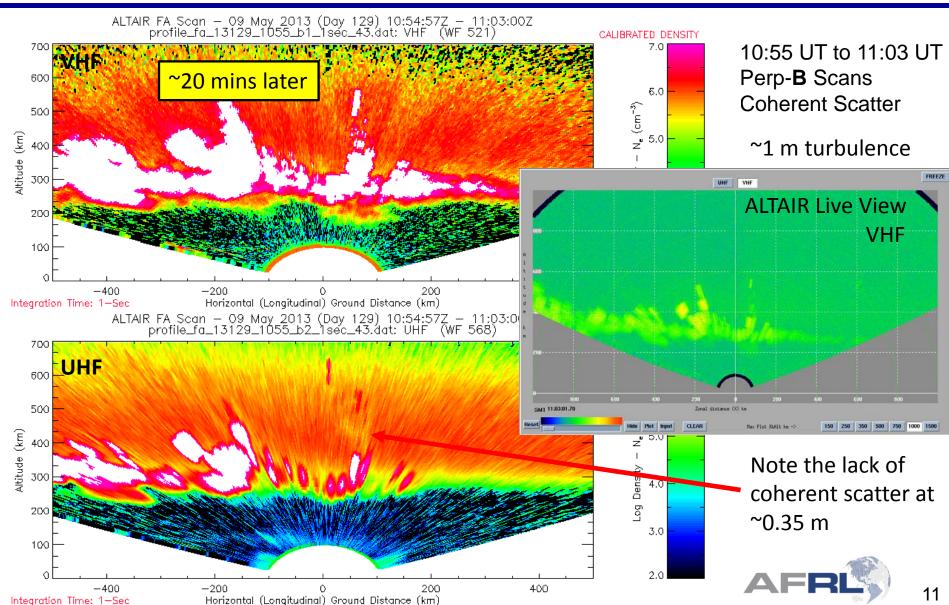


Horizontal (Longitudinal) Ground Distance (km)



MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere



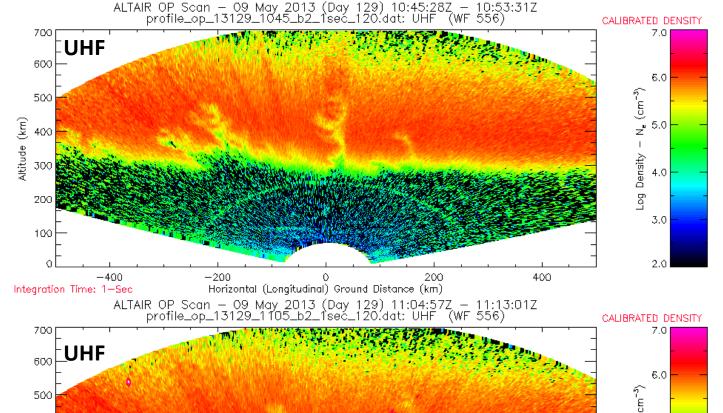




Integration Time: 1-Sec

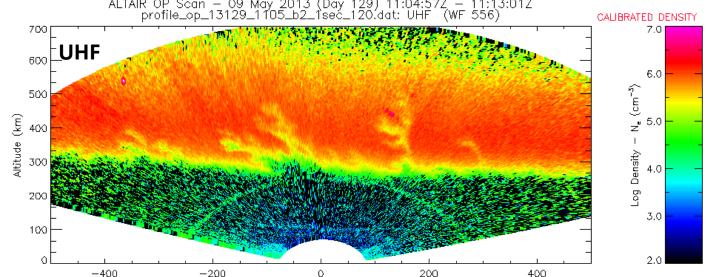
MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere





10:45 UT to 10:53 UT Off-Perp Scans (240m range resolution)

Here, we see true density measurements



Horizontal (Longitudinal) Ground Distance (km)

11:05 UT to 11:13 UT

Strong evidence of the existence of a plume remains after the 10:55 UT to 11:03 UT Perp-**B** scan.



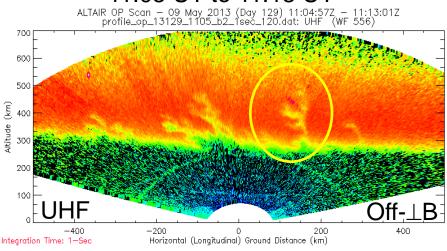


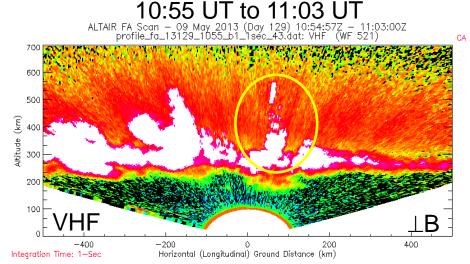
Possible Interaction of MOSC cloud with background ionosphere

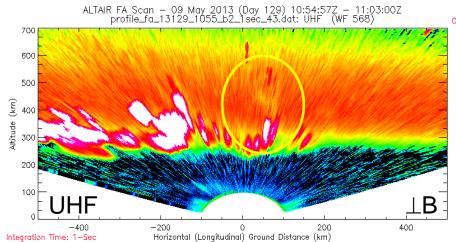


- Clearly illustrates existence of largescale structure with an irregularity (turbulence) spectrum rapidly decaying at short-scales
- Preliminary investigation indicates this anomalous behavior is a result of an interaction with the MOSC cloud

11:05 UT to 11:13 UT







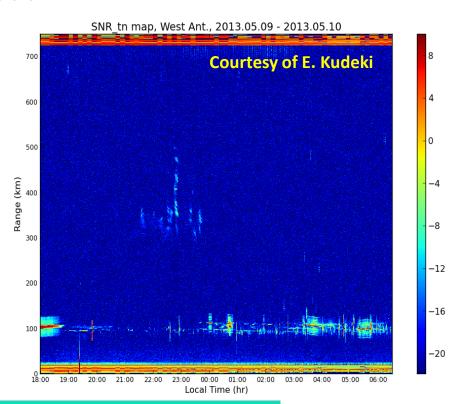




VHF Backscatter observation of MOSC Univ of Illinois Radar Imaging System(IRIS)



- Evidence that the 3m scale structure was suppressed due to interaction with the Sm cloud
- VHF backscatter radar on Roi-Namur for Equatorial Vortex Experiment (EVEX)
- RTI night of second MOSC launch
- Well developed density perturbations to the west in ALTAIR were suppressed when they passed through the IRIS beam



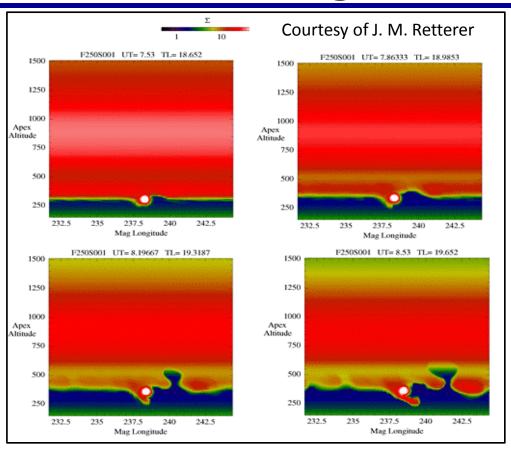
Unlike any other night during the campaign



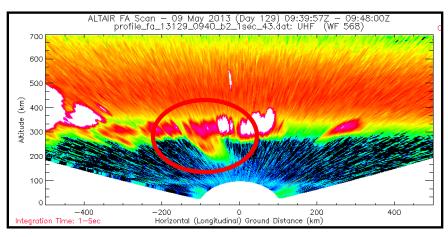


PBMOD Modeling of the MOSC Release





- 7 kg of SmO+...fully ionized...
 - MOSC results were ~10% yield
- Release at 250 km apex altitude
- Generates "comma" feature



The "comma" feature was observed in both MOSC releases





Summary



- With the ALTAIR radar, in conjunction measurements from other ground sensors, we <u>successfully characterized</u> plasma characteristics of ionized samarium in space
- Even a small amount of samarium plasma appears to have had a remarkable influence on the ambient ionosphere
- Evidence of the damping of short-scale irregularities



AFRL would like to acknowledge the **DoD Space Test Program** for their sponsorship of the MOSC Experiment







Backup Charts

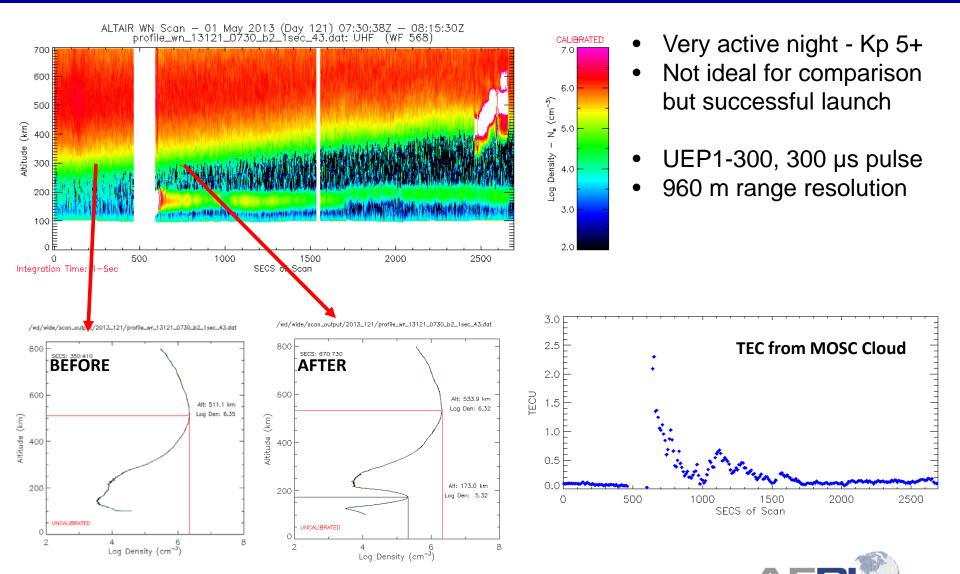






MOSC Launch 1: May 1, 2013 Samarium Release







AFRL MOSC Experiment Samarium Release



Terrier MK70-Improved Orion Sounding Rocket

Discharge

Ports

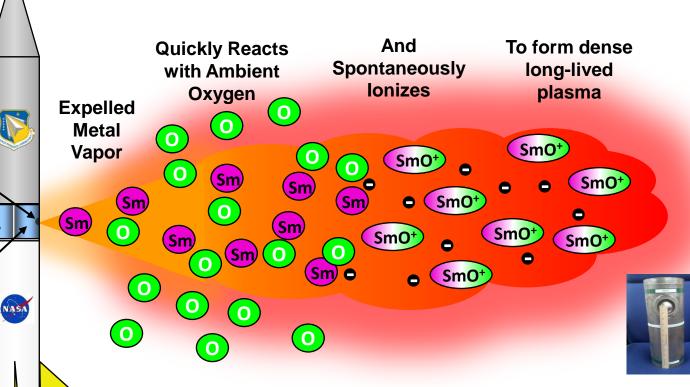
Thermite

Release

Canisters

Many Lanthanide metals spontaneously ionize upon reaction with atomic oxygen

 <u>Samarium</u> (Sm) has a relatively low boiling point (2021K), allowing efficient vaporization by Titanium-Boron thermite (~3500K)



DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; Distribution is unlimited

Predicted artificial density after 1 hour:

108/cc

Typical natural density:

10⁶/cc

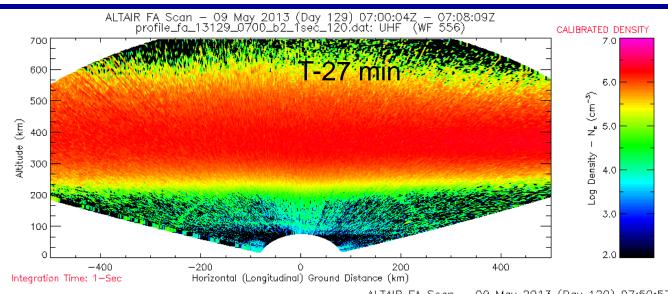
Actual burst-disc release canister





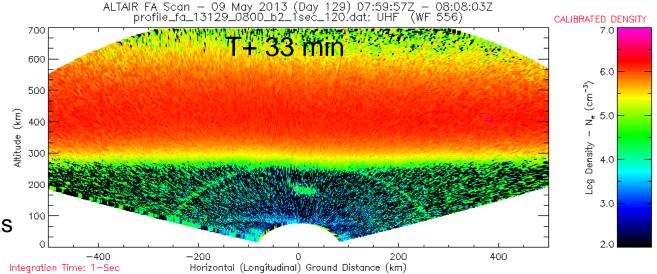
MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere





 Smooth ionosphere as sunset approaches

- Still appears smooth an hour later, but samarium cloud is weakly evident
- Note that base of layer has risen (~50 km); peak density has decreased ~10%



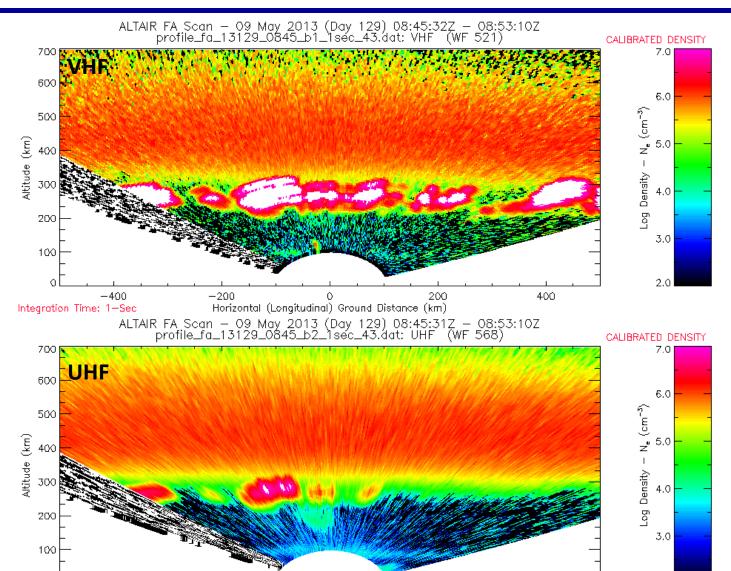


Integration Time: 1-Sec

MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere

400





Horizontal (Longitudinal) Ground Distance (km)

08:45 UT to 08:53 UT Perp-**B** Scans Coherent Scatter

~1 m turbulence

0.35 m turbulence

Cloud is moving westward



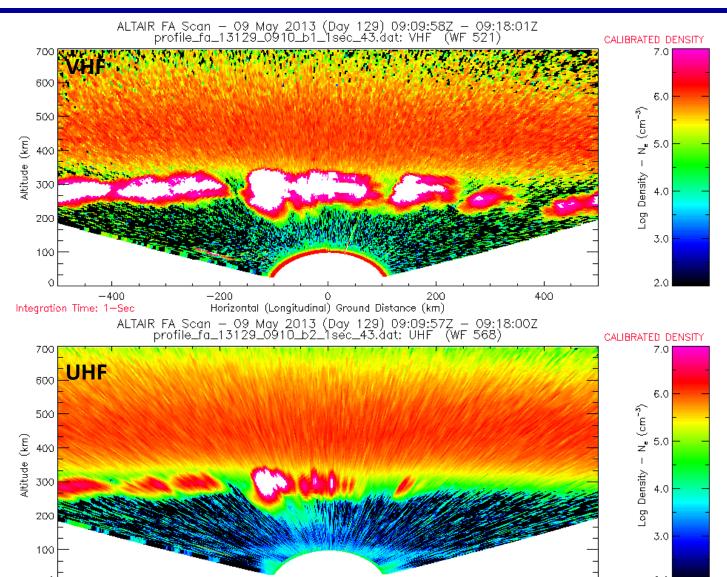


Integration Time: 1-Sec

MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere

400





Horizontal (Longitudinal) Ground Distance (km)

09:10 UT to 09:18 UT Perp-**B** Scans Coherent Scatter

~1 m turbulence

0.35 m turbulence

Cloud is moving slowly westward



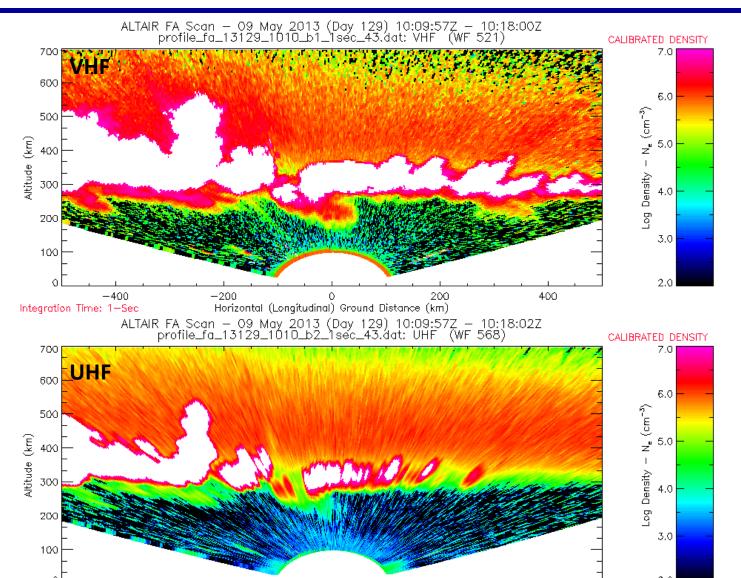


Integration Time: 1-Sec

MOSC Launch 2: May 9, 2013 Evolution of Cloud & Ionosphere

400





Horizontal (Longitudinal) Ground Distance (km)

10:10 UT to 10:18 UT Perp-**B** Scans Coherent Scatter

~1 m turbulence

0.35 m turbulence

First fully developed plume drifting in from the west

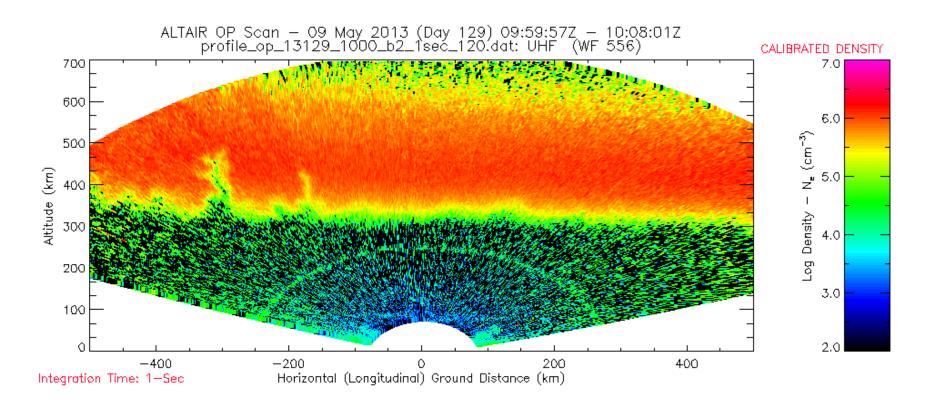




Off-Perp Incoherent Scatter Scans



10:00 UT to 10:08 UT



Higher resolution scanning mode (same as used during earlier raster scanning)

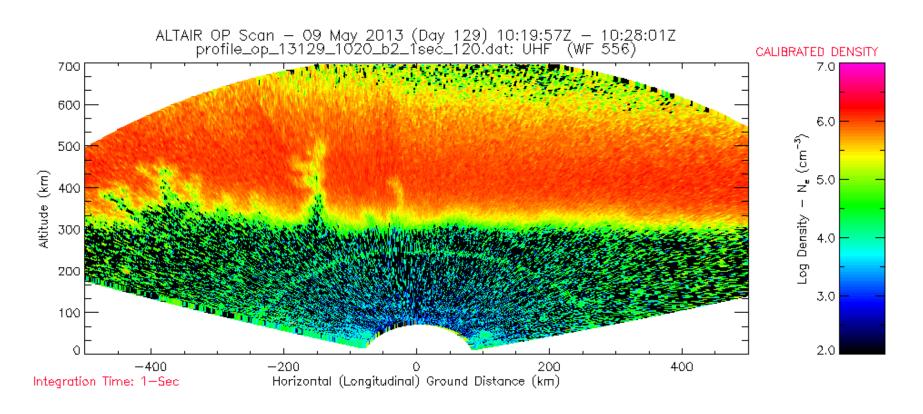




Off-Perp Incoherent Scatter Scans



10:20 UT to 10:28 UT







Off-Perp Incoherent Scatter Scans



11:05 UT to 11:13 UT

