VLF/LF REFLECTIVITY OF THE POLAR IONOSPHERE 6 MAY-1 SEPTEMBER 1-ETC(U)
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VLF/LF REFLECTIVITY OF THE POLAR IONOSPHERE
6 MAY - 1 SEPTEMBER 1979

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**ABSTRACT**

- This report provides a summary of high latitude ionospheric reflectivity as observed by the USAF high resolution VLF/LF ionosounder operating in northern Greenland. Ionospheric reflectivity parameters, including reflection heights and coefficients, are presented as a function of time of day. Measurements of polar propagation environment by a magnetometer and a riometer are presented as supplementary data.
Preface

The authors thank in particular Mr. Duane Marshall of Megapulse, Inc., for help with the equipment that made the measurements possible, and Mr. Bjarne Ebbesen of the Danish Meteorological Institute for the outstanding operation at Qanaq, Greenland.

Appreciation is also extended to the Danish Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland for allowing these measurements to be conducted and to Jorgen Taagholt and V. Neble Jensen of the Danish Meteorological Institute's Ionospheric Laboratory for their continued cooperation in this program.
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VLF/ LF Reflectivity of the Polar Ionosphere
6 May-1 September 1979

1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of high latitude ionospheric reflectivity data, as observed by the USAF's high resolution VLF/LF ionosounder operating in northern Greenland. As shown in Figure 1, the transmitter is located at Thule Air Base Greenland (76°33' N. Lat., 68°40' W. Long.), and the receiving site is 106 km north at the Danish Meteorological Institute's Ionospheric Observatory in Qanaq, Greenland (77°24' N. Lat., 69°20' W. Long., Geomagnetic Lat. 89°06 N.). The ionosounding transmissions consist of a series of extremely short (approximately 100 µsec) VLF pulses, precisely controlled in time, and radiated from a 130 m vertical antenna. At the receiving site, orthogonal loop antennas are used to separate the two polarization components of the ionospherically reflected skywave signal. One antenna, oriented in the plane of propagation, is used to sense the groundwave and the transmitted or "parallel" polarization component of the skywave. The second loop, nulled on the groundwave, senses the converted or "perpendicular" polarization skywave component. The signal from each of the antennas is digitally averaged to

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Figure 1. Geometry of the Propagation Path

improve the signal-to-noise ratio of the individual received waveforms before they
are recorded on magnetic tape. An example of the observed waveforms is given in
Figure 2, where the "parallel" waveform (Figure 2a) consists of a groundwave
propagated pulse, a quiet interval containing low level, off path groundwave reflec-
tions, followed by the first-hop parallel skywave component. The perpendicular
waveform is shown in Figure 2b. Each of these waveforms is comprised of 256
digitally averaged points spaced 2 μsec apart.

Ionospheric reflection parameters are derived by computer processing of the
ground and ionospherically reflected waveforms with allowance made for factors
such as ground conductivity and antenna patterns (see Section 4).
 Although the data are recorded about once per minute, for this report the waveforms are averaged into 2-hr time blocks with the exception of the three-dimensional waveform presentations (Section 2.2). The resulting information is presented in a weekly format (Figures 3 through 19 as described below).

2. OBSERVATION

2.1 Weekly Example of Individual Waveforms

In part A of Figures 3 through 19, a set of averaged parallel and perpendicular waveforms is presented for the time block centered near local noon of the indicated day. In part B of the figures, the groundwave Fourier amplitudes are shown as a function of frequency. Although the data presented in parts C through L of the figures are generally limited to frequencies in the first, or principal, lobe of the spectrum, information at higher frequencies can be used when sufficient
signal-to-noise conditions exist. There is, however, a frequency range around each spectral null where insufficient signal exists for measurements.

2.2 Three-Dimensional Waveform Presentation

A three-dimensional display of the recorded parallel waveforms covering each weekly period is shown in Part R of each figure and the corresponding perpendicular waveforms are shown in Part S. For these plots the data has been averaged into 15-min time blocks.

3. REFLECTION HEIGHTS

The group mirror height (GMH) of reflection was obtained by determining the group delay of the skywave relative to the groundwave and attributing the time difference, by simple geometry (assuming a sharply bounded mirror-like ionosphere) to a difference in propagation distance. As discussed in Lewis et al., the group delay can be defined as the rate of change of phase with frequency. For the GMH data presented in this report, a finite frequency difference of 1.0 kHz was used, and the corresponding phase difference as a function of frequency for the groundwave and both skywave signals was obtained by Fourier analysis of the respective pulses. The GMH calculations took into account ground conductivity ($10^{-3}$ mho/m is assumed), and the corrections of Wait and Howe were applied. Group mirror heights, obtained from the parallel and perpendicular waveforms, are plotted as a function of frequency in parts C and D of Figures 3 through 19. The GMH's are also presented as a function of time-of-day for the average frequency of 16.5 kHz in figure parts E and I. The parallel GMH's in part E are shown along with an average reflection height for reference purposes. Each point of the reference height is a weekly average, by time block, for the 7-day period indicated. The corresponding perpendicular GMH's, part I of the figures, are also shown with the weekly average for comparison. Part G gives the average, by time block, for the daily parallel GMH data of part E, and part K gives the corresponding perpendicular GMH averages from the daily data of part I.

4. REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

Assuming that the ionosphere acts as a "mirror" at the GMH, plane wave reflection coefficients were obtained by comparing the ratio of the skywave Fourier amplitude at a specific frequency to that of the groundwave, taking into account the antenna patterns, wave spreading, earth curvature, ground conductivity, path lengths, and antenna patterns including ground image effects.

The reflection coefficient $|R||$ was obtained from analysis of the parallel skywave component and is plotted as a function of frequency in part C of Figures 3 through 19. The $|R||$ coefficient for 16 kHz is plotted as a function of time-of-day in part F along with the average of the indicated week for reference purposes.

From the perpendicular skywave pulse, the coefficient $|R||$ was obtained and appears as a function of frequency in part D. The 16 kHz $|R||$ is shown along with its reference in part J. Parts H and L present the average, by time block, of the daily $|R||$ and $|R||$ data presented in parts F and J, respectively.

For certain coefficient data points, plotted as asterisks (*), the reflection coefficient appears without a corresponding GMH. For these particular data, only the skywave-groundwave ratios could be obtained as the skywaves were too weak to provide reliable group delay information. The reflection coefficients were therefore estimated using a nominal GMH of 80 km in the calculations. These estimated coefficient values are included in the averages presented in parts H and L, but the assumed heights are not used in the GMH averages shown in parts G and K.

5. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For purposes of comparison and interpretation, information on the condition of the polar propagation environment is presented. Part M of the figures shows the magnitude of the horizontal component of the polar magnetic field as recorded on a three-axis fluxgate magnetometer and part N presents 30-MHz riometer data, an indicator of D-region particle precipitation. These supplementary data were recorded at 30-sec intervals by RADC/EEP at Thule AFB; the curves represent the average of 10-min periods. The solar zenith angle is given in part O of Figures 3 through 19 for the indicated mid-week data.

6. IONOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE DATA

With the approach of solar maximum, polar ionospheric disturbance activity has continued at a moderate level. During the period covered by this report the effects of ionospheric disturbances are seen on several occasions in both the ionosounder and the riometer data. The strongest PCA during the period began on 6 June (DAY 157) and lasted until 13 June (DAY 164). The riometer data indicated that the PCA reached a maximum of about 6 dB on 6 June (DAY 157). Coincident with this event, the VLF/LF ionosounder data showed changes in both group heights and reflection coefficients. A second PCA is seen in the riometer data beginning on 19 August (DAY 231) with a maximum of 4.5 dB on 20 August (DAY 232). The effects of this event are less clearly seen in the VLF/LF ionosounder data as a low level (sub-riometer) event was in progress for the entire month of August. A list of additional disturbances seen only in the ionosounder data follows:

- 27 May (DAY 147, Figure 6)
- 25 June (DAY 176, Figure 10)
- 5 July (DAY 186, Figures 11, 12)
- 1 Aug (DAY 213, Figures 15-19)

The effects of solar x-ray flares and the resulting SID can be seen on several occasions. A particularly strong SID can be seen on 18 August (DAY 230) resulting from a X6 solar flare.

During strong ionospheric disturbances, when enhanced ionization produces a lowering of the VLF/LF reflection heights, the skywave moves closer to the groundwave as seen on the waveform plots. In particularly energetic events, the skywave can merge with the low level off-path signal reflections (described in Section 1). During these periods the constant off-path groundwave reflections are computer subtracted from the waveforms so as not to interfere with skywave reflections. During the period covered by this report this subtraction technique was used in the parallel and perpendicular waveform data for the weekly periods beginning on the following days: DAY 147 (Figure 6), DAY 154 (Figure 7), DAY 161 (Figure 8), DAY 175 (Figure 10), DAY 182 (Figure 11), DAY 189 (Figure 12), DAY 210 (Figure 15), DAY 217 (Figure 16), DAY 224 (Figure 17), DAY 231 (Figure 18), and DAY 238 (Figure 19).
7. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

This report is one of a series. Comments and suggestions for improving its usefulness should be addressed to the Propagation Branch (EEP), Electromagnetic Sciences Division, Deputy for Electronic Technology (RADC/EEP), Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts 01731.

(Due to the large number of references cited above, they will not be listed here. See References, page 83.)
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