

# Bistatic observations of large and small scale ULF waves in SPEAR-induced HF coherent backscatter



T. K. Yeoman<sup>1</sup>, L. J. Baddeley<sup>2</sup>, R. S. Dhillon<sup>1</sup>, T. R. Robinson<sup>1</sup>, and D. M. Wright<sup>1</sup>



University of  
Leicester

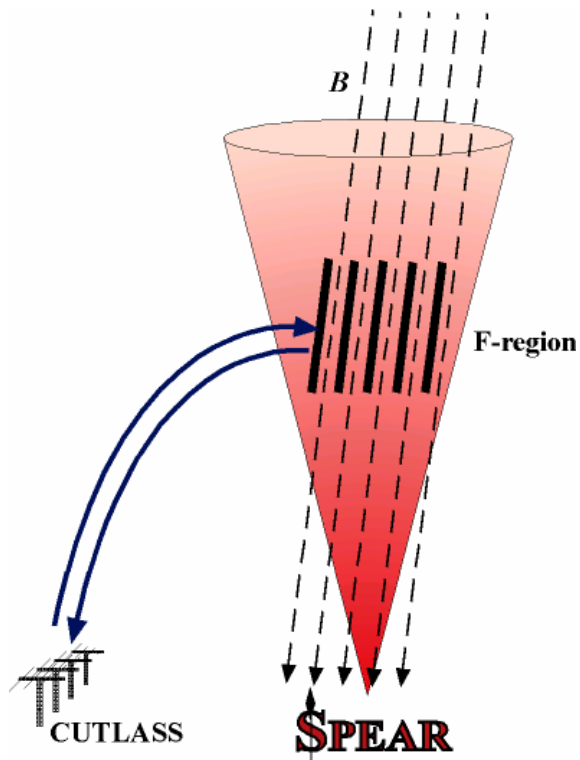
<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, UK

<sup>2</sup>EISCAT Scientific Association, Kiruna, Sweden



*SuperDARN Workshop, 2008*

# SPEAR capabilities



**Generation of artificial  
field aligned irregularities**

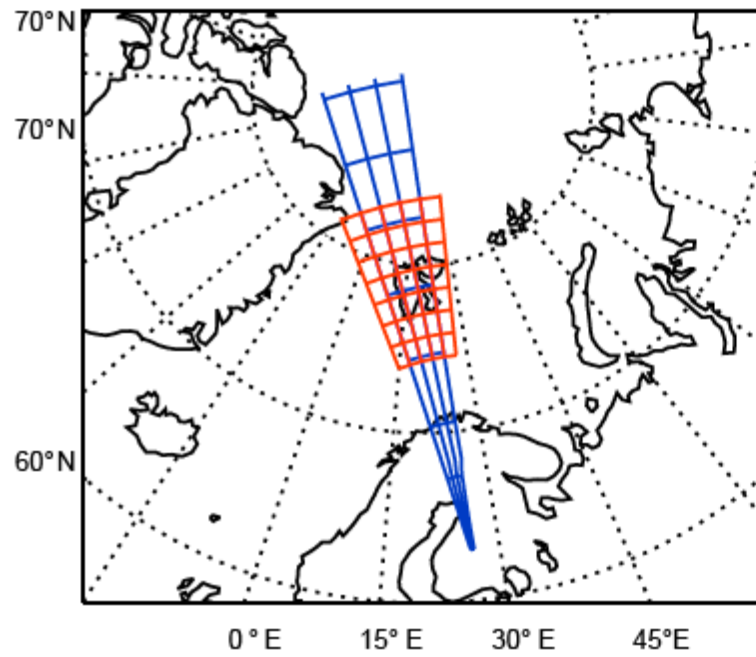
Active experiments 1:

Generation of artificial coherent backscatter with CUTLASS, and modification effects in the ESR data

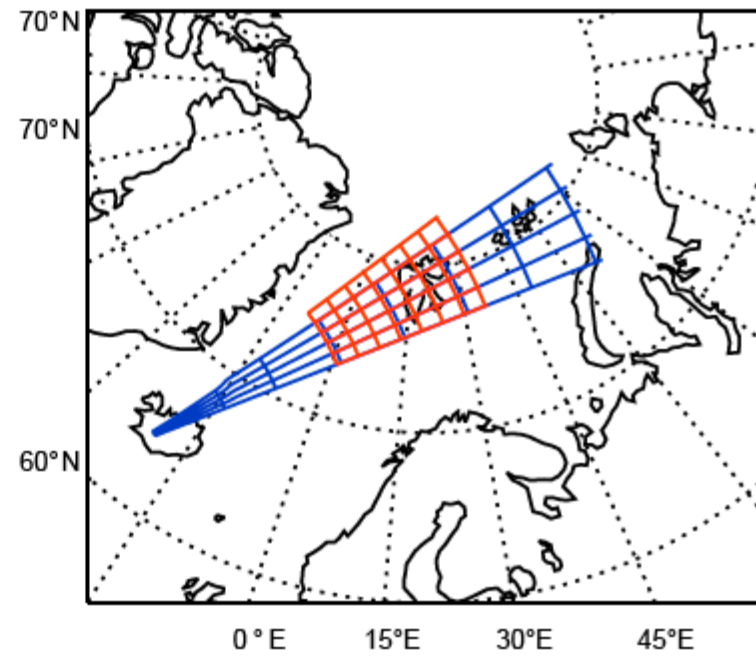




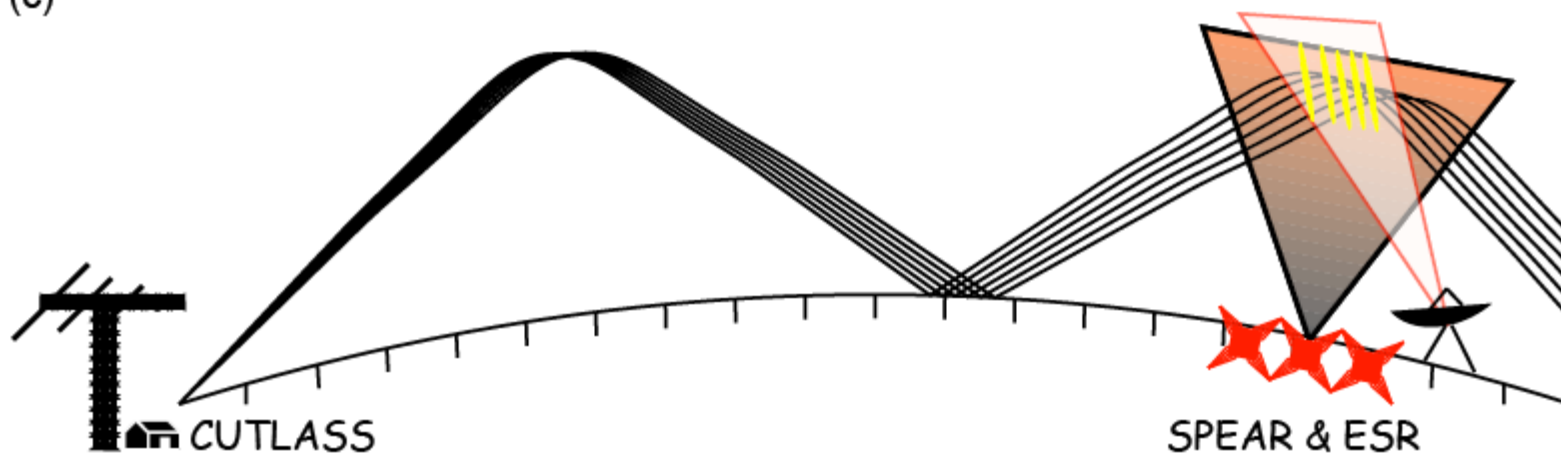
(a)



(b)



(c)



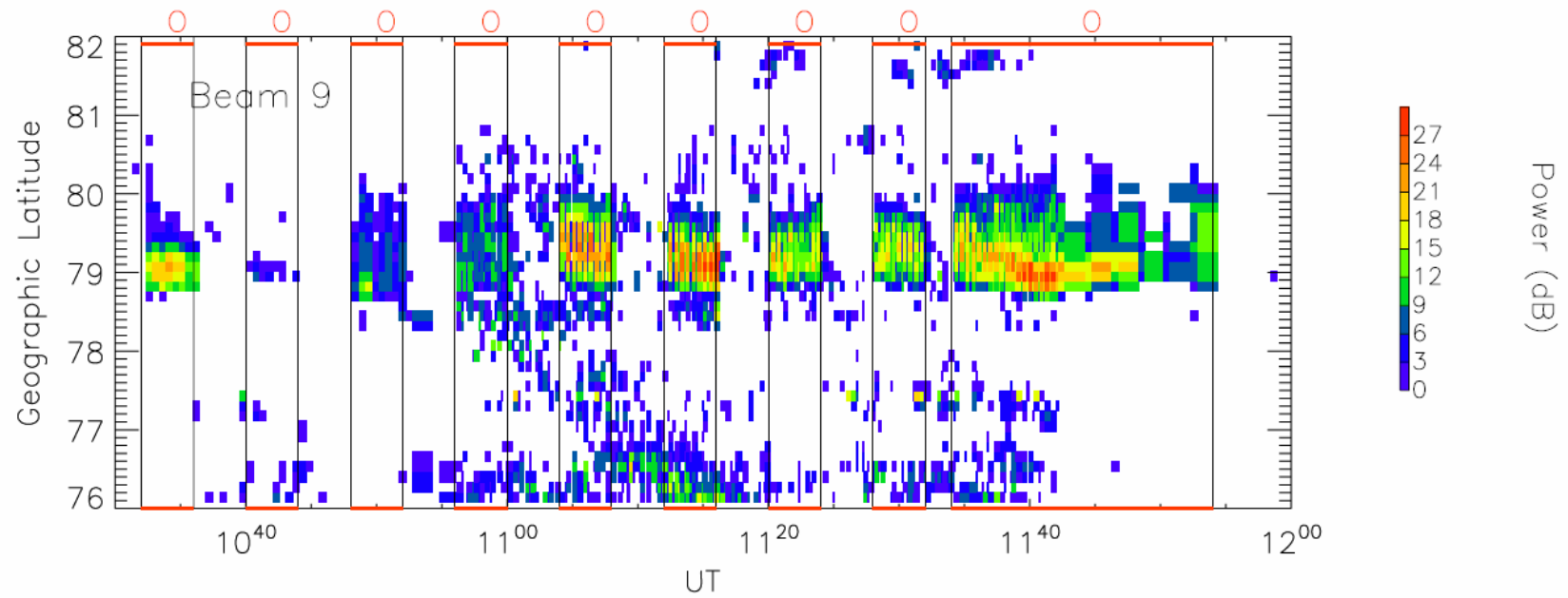


# SUPERDARN PARAMETER PLOT

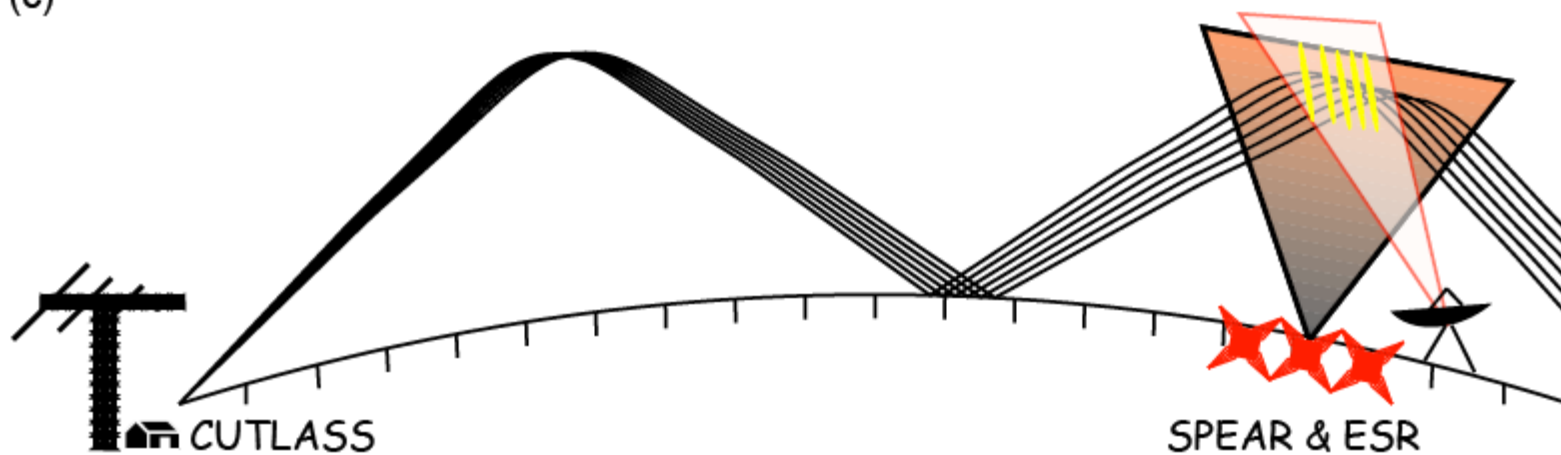
22 Feb 2007 <sup>(53)</sup>

SPEAR-induced scatter

unknown scan mode (-26006)



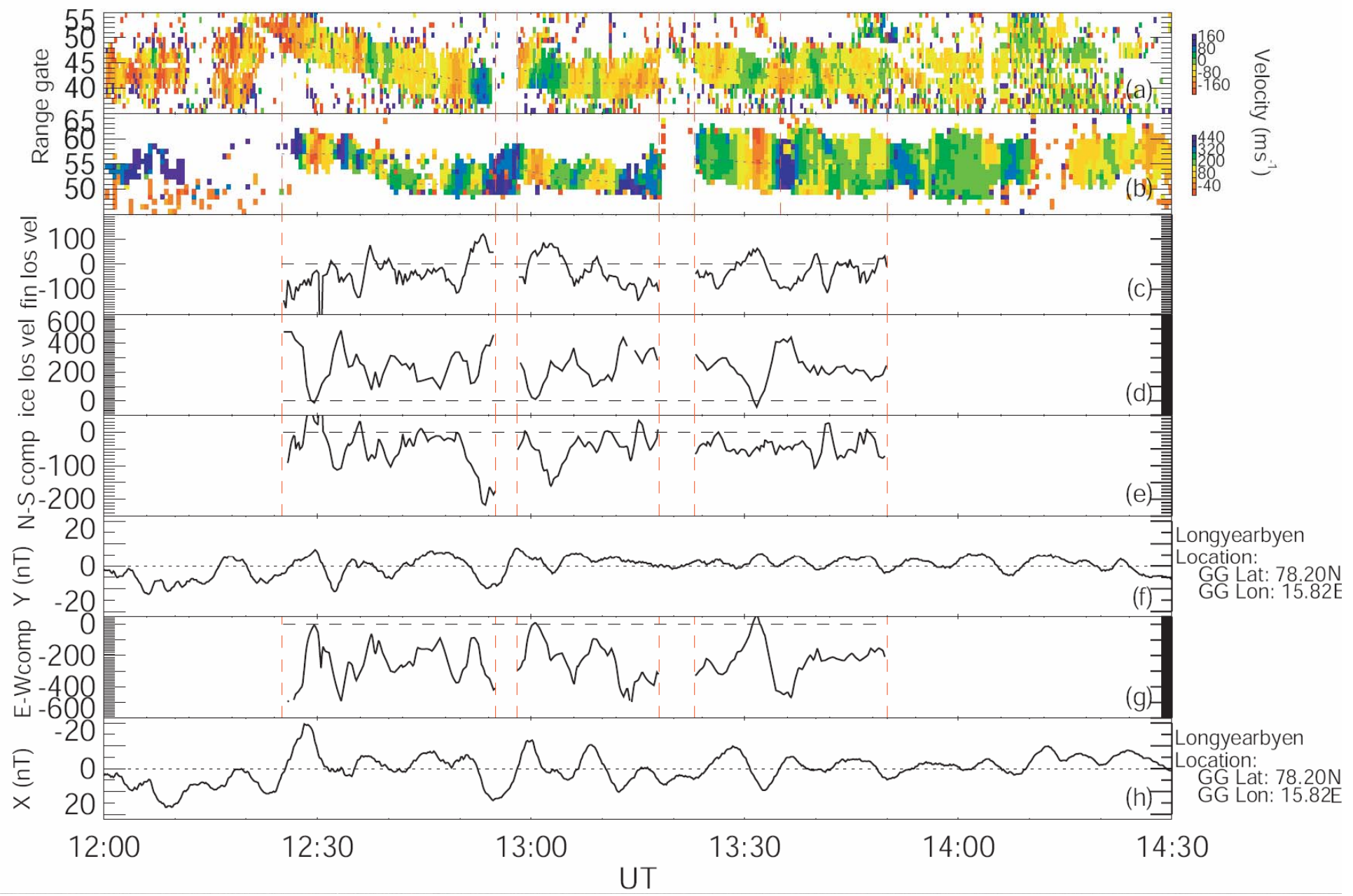
(c)



# Large-scale ULF wave event

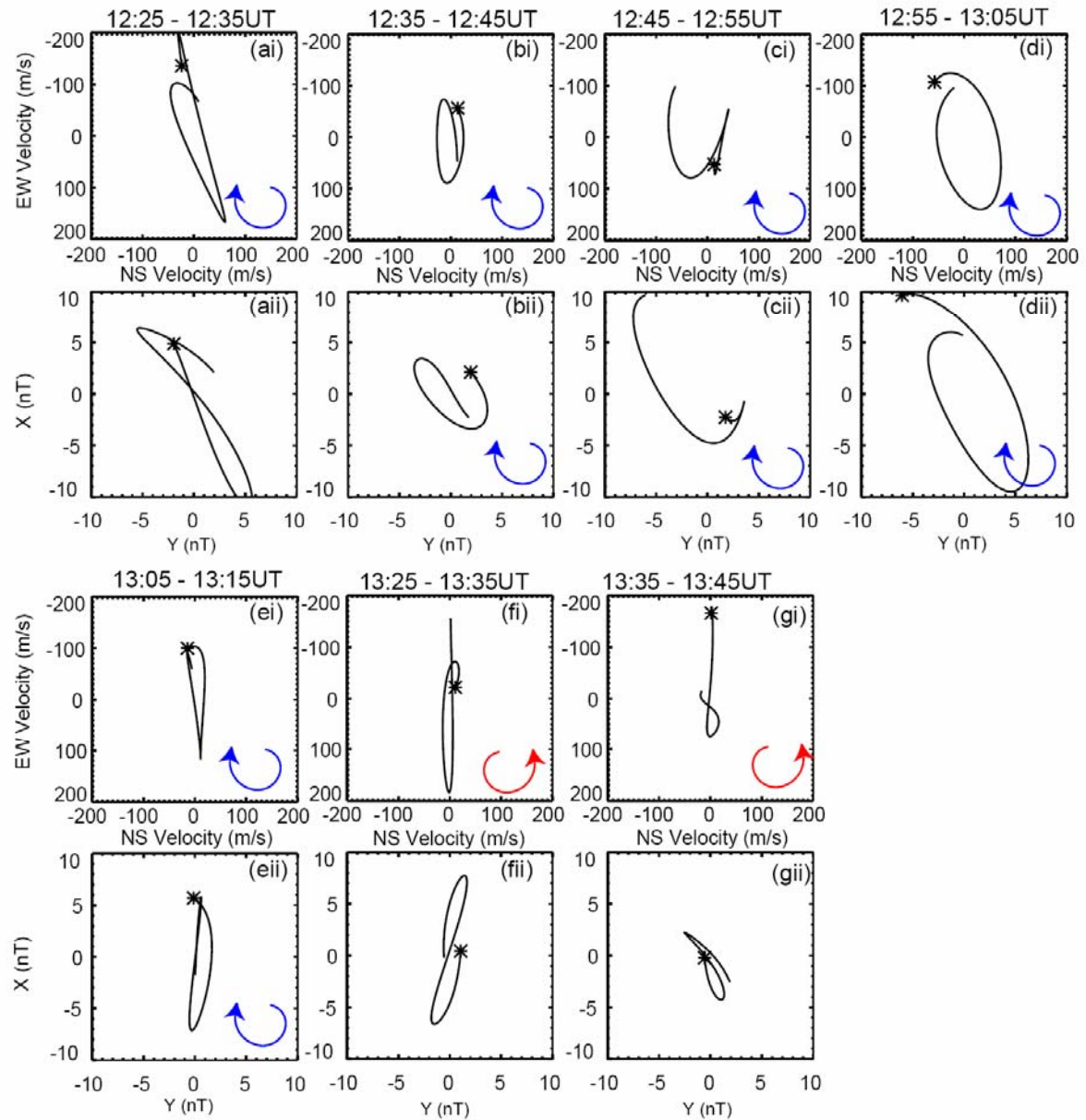
9 Oct 2006 (282)

unknown scan mode (-6401)



# Large-scale ULF wave event

9th October 2006 Merged Ionospheric Velocity and Magnetometer Hodograms  
1225 - 1345 UT filtered: 1 - 3 mHz

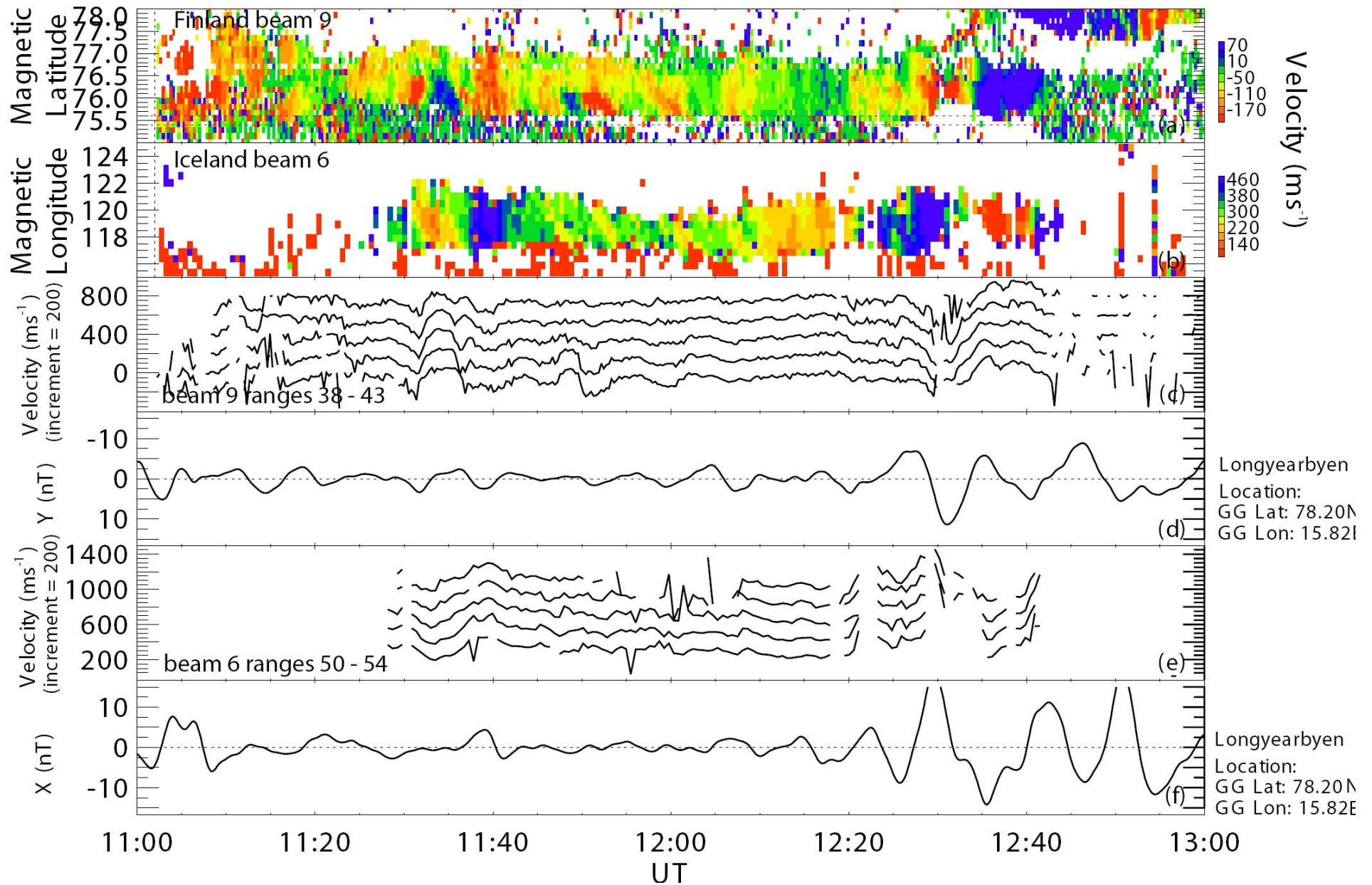


University of  
Leicester



# Small-scale ULF wave event

SuperDARN radar and IMAGE magnetometer data: 12th Oct 2006

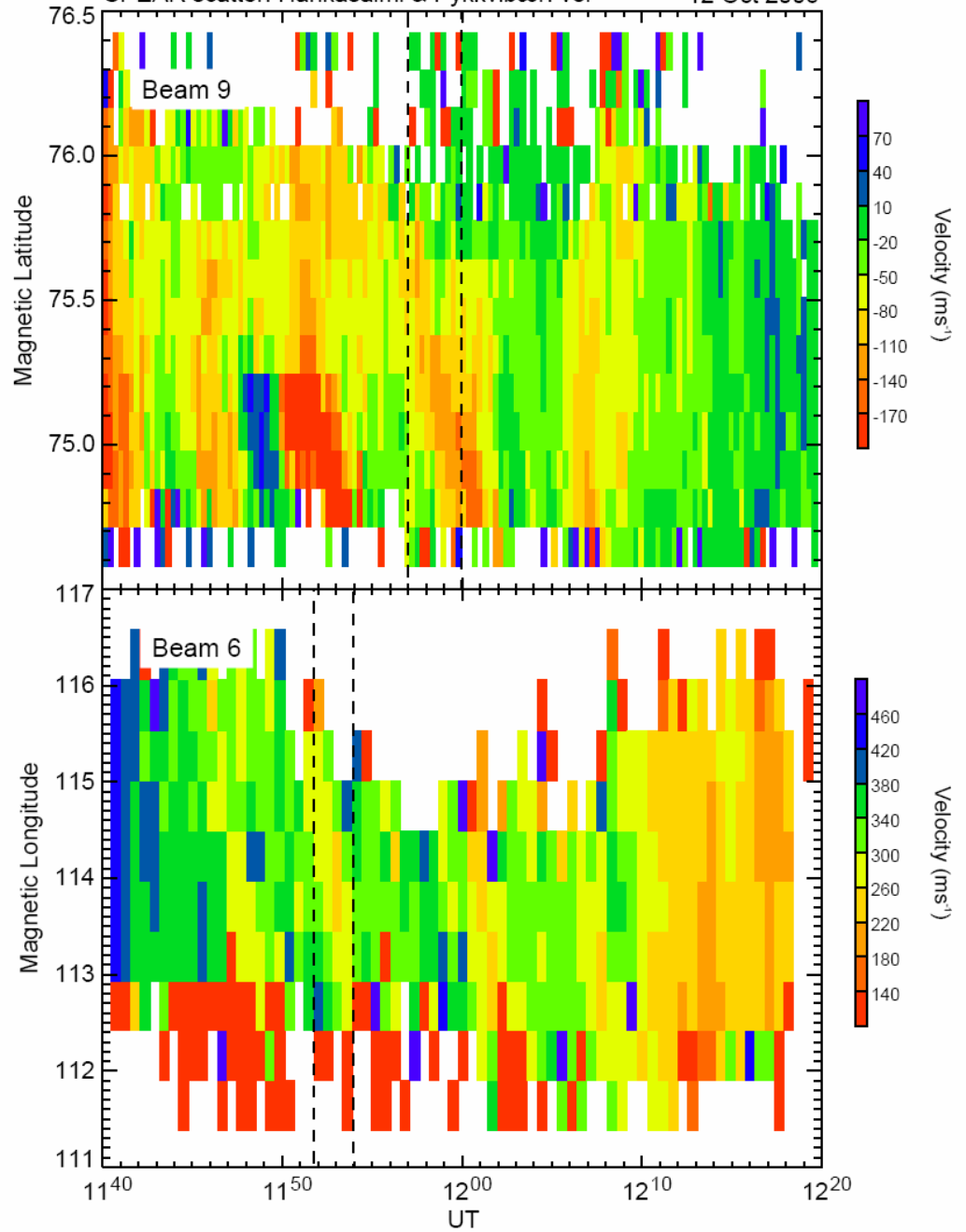




# Small-scale ULF wave event

## SUPERDARN PARAMETER PLOT

SPEAR scatter: Hankasalmi & Bykkvibær: vel 12 Oct 2006



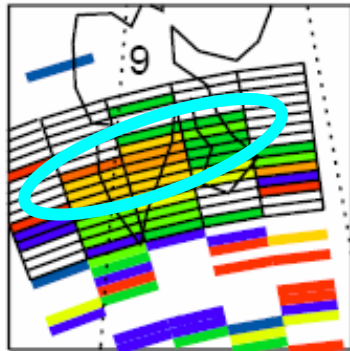
# Small-scale ULF wave event

## SUPERDARN PARAMETER PLOT

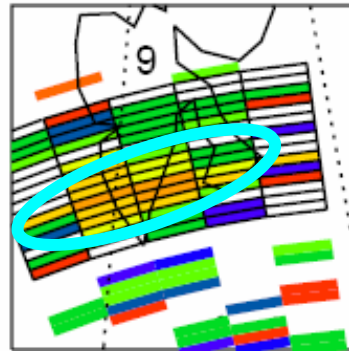
SPEAR scatter: Hankasalmi & Dykkvibær: vel

12 Oct 2006

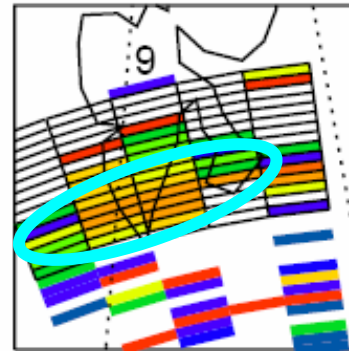
1157 20s



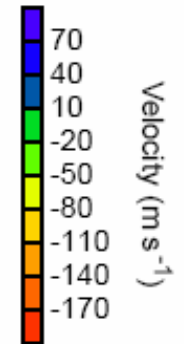
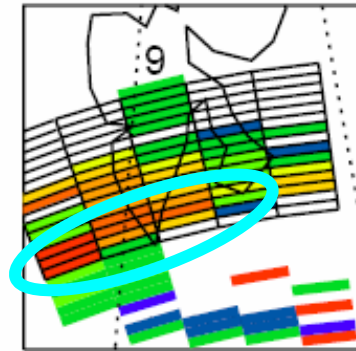
1158 12s



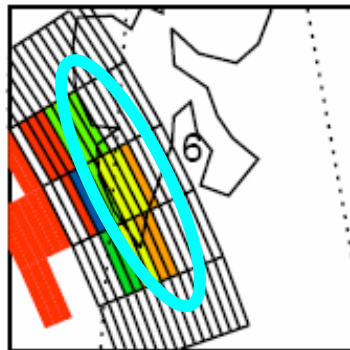
1159 04s



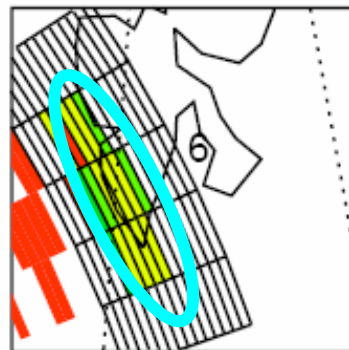
1159 56s



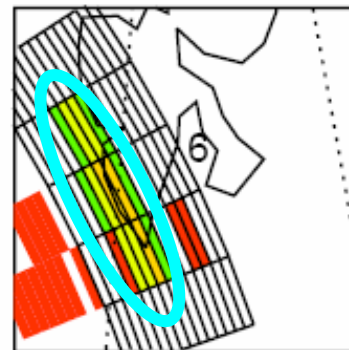
1151 39s



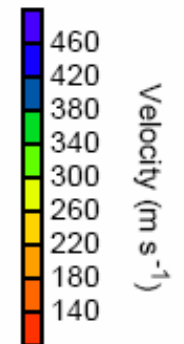
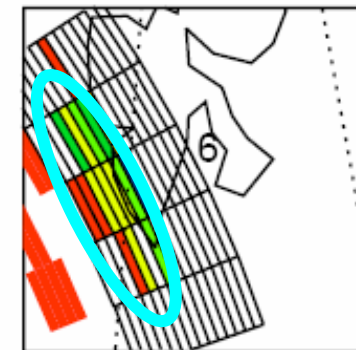
1152 11s



1152 43s



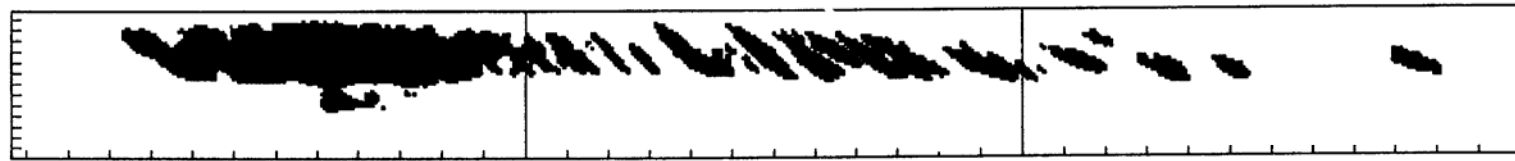
1153 15s



University of  
Leicester



# Previous observations of equatorward propagating events



RANGE 495 - 1230 Km

15

16

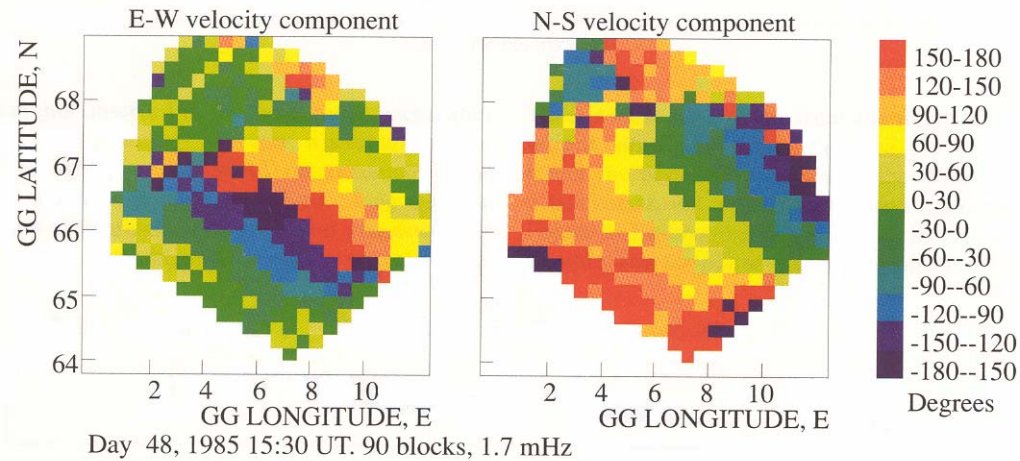
17

18

THRESHOLD= 15 dB

## Equatorward propagating events observed at SABRE, L=5 Tian et al., (1991)

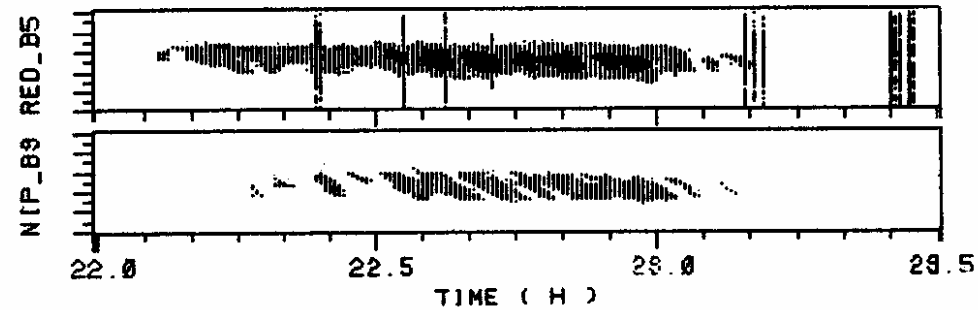
### SABRE pulsation Fourier phase



60 keV protons  
implicated  
Yeoman et al.,  
(1992)



## Previous observations of equatorward propagating events



March 1,  
1990

Equatorward propagating  
events observed at BARS,  
 $L=7.5$

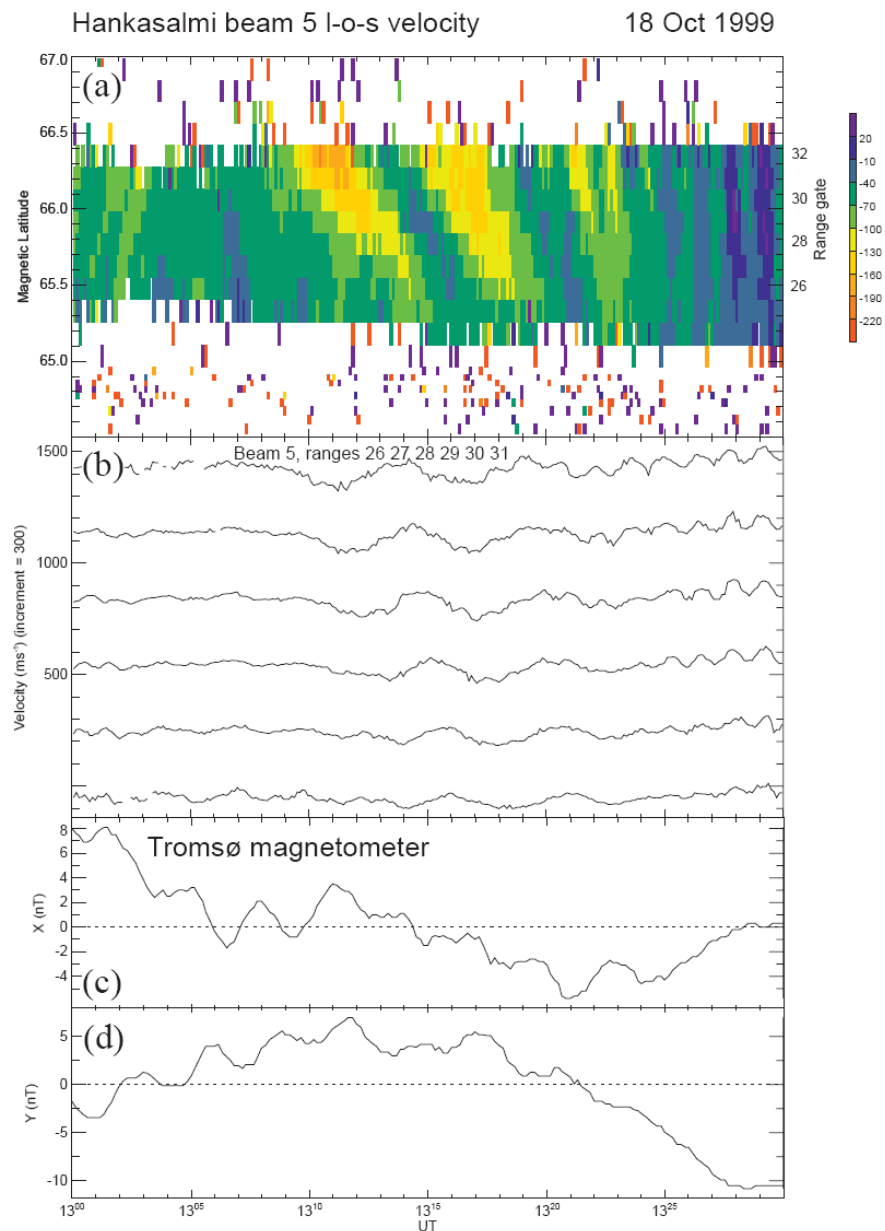
20 keV protons implicated

Grant et al., (1992)



Leicester

# Previous observations of equatorward propagating events



Equatorward propagating events observed at Tromsø

50 keV protons implicated

Yeoman & Wright, (2001)





## A comparison of measurements at different L-shells

Study	$m$	$\tau$ (s)	L-shell	Implied proton energy (keV)
This study	60	300	15	10
Grant et al., 1992	~50	~300	7.5	20
Yeoman & Wright, 2001	35	260	6.4	50
Yeoman et al., 1992	20	~400	5	60

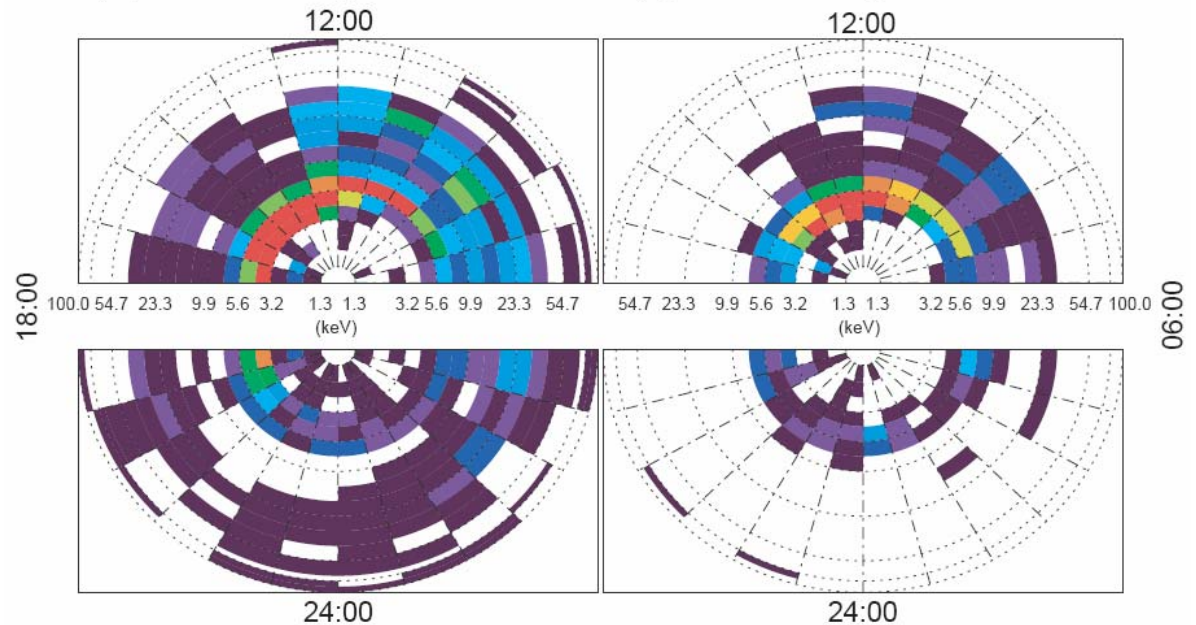
Why equatorward propagation? A mystery - high  $m$  events are observed with a variety of latitudinal propagations. Mann (1988) suggested that the details of the driving mechanism is important in determining this. The answer will have to wait for suitable satellite conjunctions



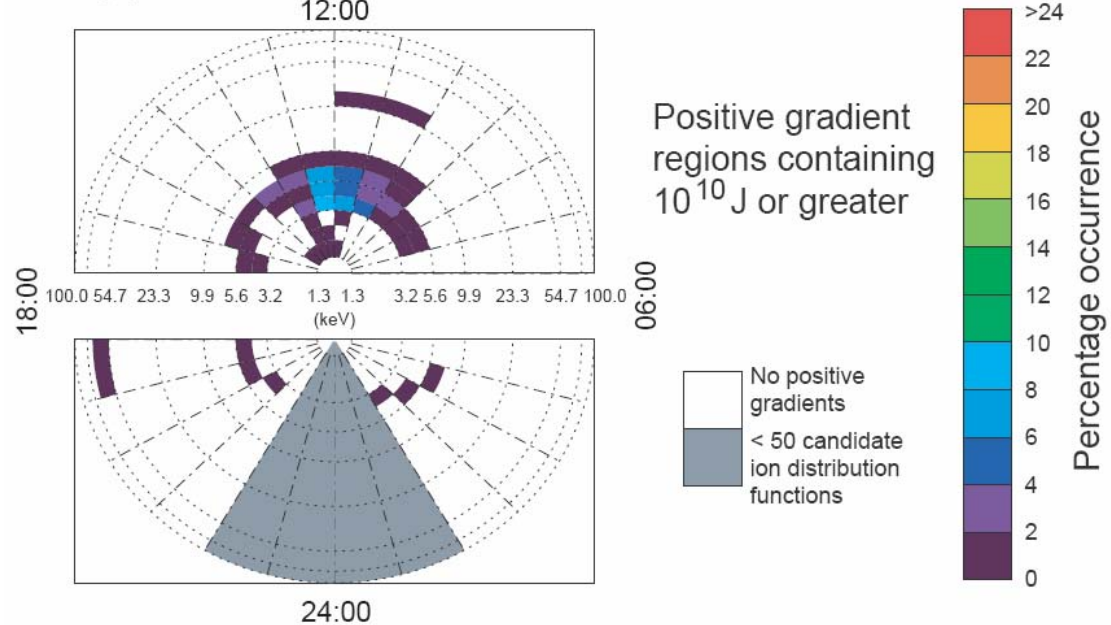
# Measurements of magnetospheric particle population inversions

(a) 60° - 67° Magnetic Latitude

(b) 68° - 69° Magnetic Latitude



(c) 74° - 75° Magnetic Latitude



(from:  
Wilson et al., 2006)





# Conclusions

- SPEAR-induced HF coherent scatter provides an excellent diagnostic of the electric field perpendicular to  $B$  over the ESR
- Structures of scale length  $\sim 100$  km are imaged accurately by both CUTLASS radars
- Smaller structures are only imaged accurately along the HF radar beam
- Small scale waves, driven by wave-particle interactions are observed even at the high  $L$ -shells of Svalbard, and are similar to previous lower latitude observations, but are driven by particle populations of lower energy
- Such particle populations are indeed observed in the magnetosphere above Svalbard

