Project of the FP7 SPACE Programme

Problem-oriented Processing and Database Creation for Ionosphere Exploration

Whistlers recorded simultaneously on board Demeter and ground stations - a case study

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Speaker: D.Hamar, spaceg@sas.elte.hul

Project Consortium

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Whistlers recorded simultaneously on board DEMETER and ground stations - a case study

D. Hamar [(1)], O. E. Ferencz [(1),] J. Lichtenberger [(1)], Cs. Ferencz [(1)], P. Steinbach [(2)]

C. J. Rodger [(3)], M. Parrot [(4)]

[1] Space Research Group, Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary

[2] Research Group for Geology, Geophysics and Space Sciences of HAS, Budapest, Hungary,

[3] Department of Physics, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand,

[4] LPCE/CNRS, Orléans, France

Outline

- Motivation
- Measured data
- Methods of the data processing
- Results
- Discussion

Motivation

- Increasing number of AWDA stations
- Increasing number of whistler data
- Using these data for monitoring the plasmasphere
- Still unclear processes in whistler propagation
- Simultaneous onboard (DEMETER) and ground measurements
- Previously developed data processing methods and wave propagation models

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Methods

- Observing the conventional spectrograms
- Matched filtering

  obtain accurate frequency - time -amplitude pattern

- FIT – best fit approximation *(Tarcsai)*

  conventional propagation and plasma-model
  fitting Bernard's dispersion curve

- Calculating theoretical waveforms using the full-wave solution of Maxwell equations in inhomogeneous plasma

  for accurate and simplified plasma model

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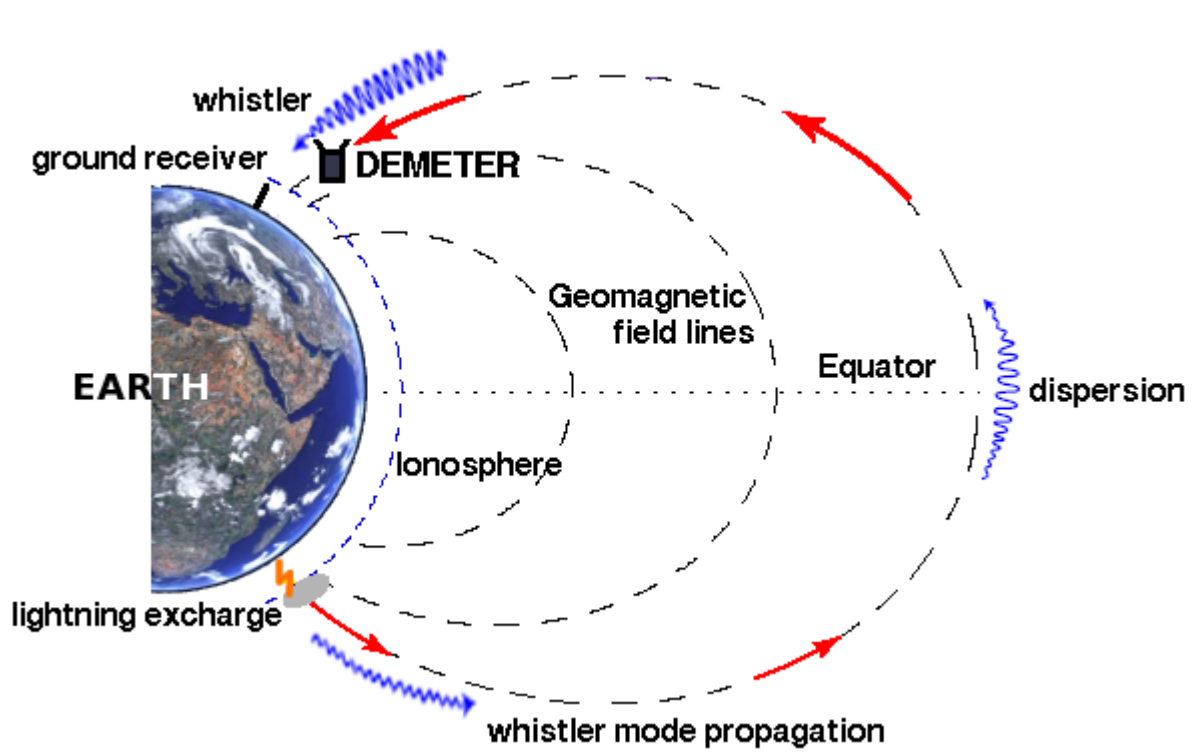
Measured data: Tihany-DEMETER ducted whistler

DEMETER VLF “burst mode”

Tihany-AWDA NS, EW comp

Whistler propagation



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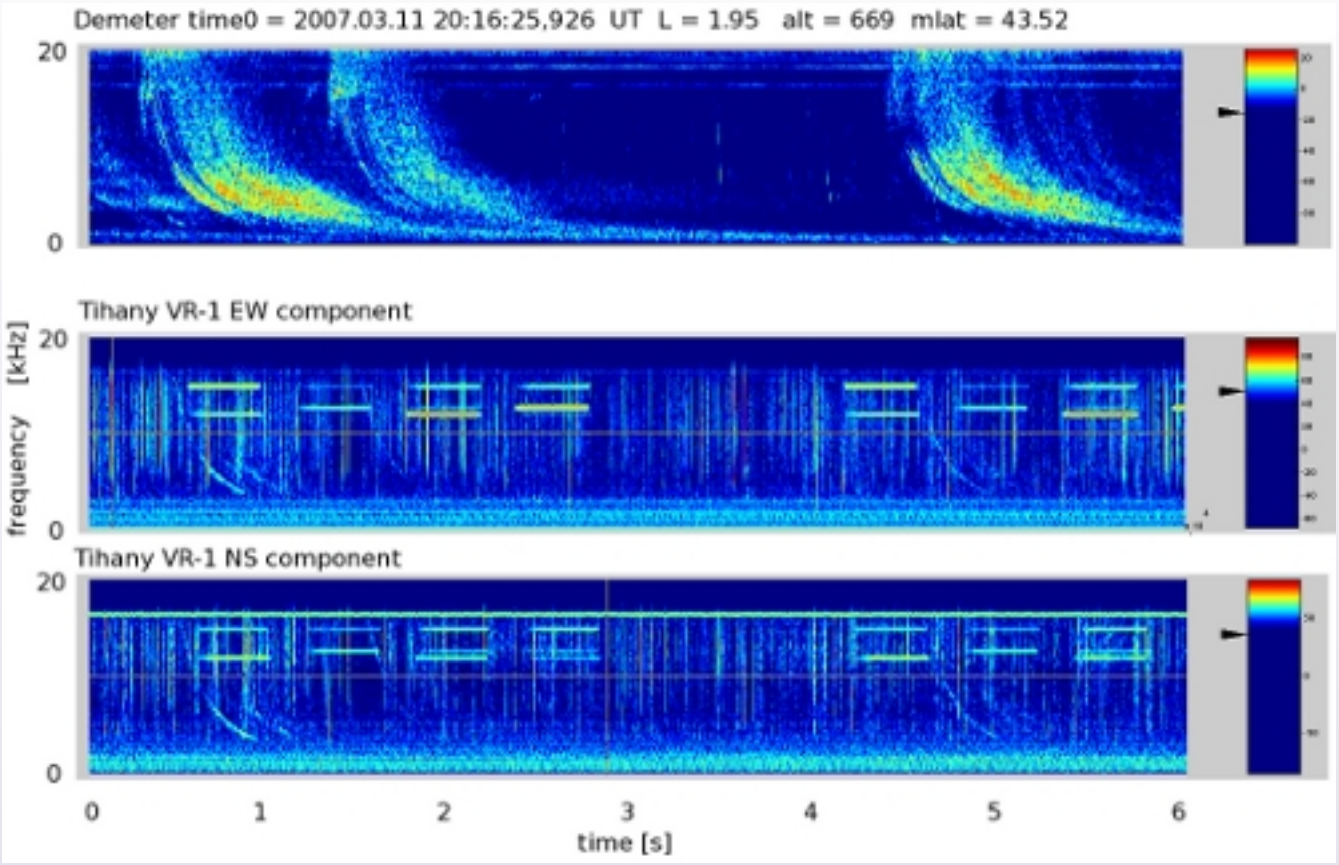
Spectrogram of the selected whistlers



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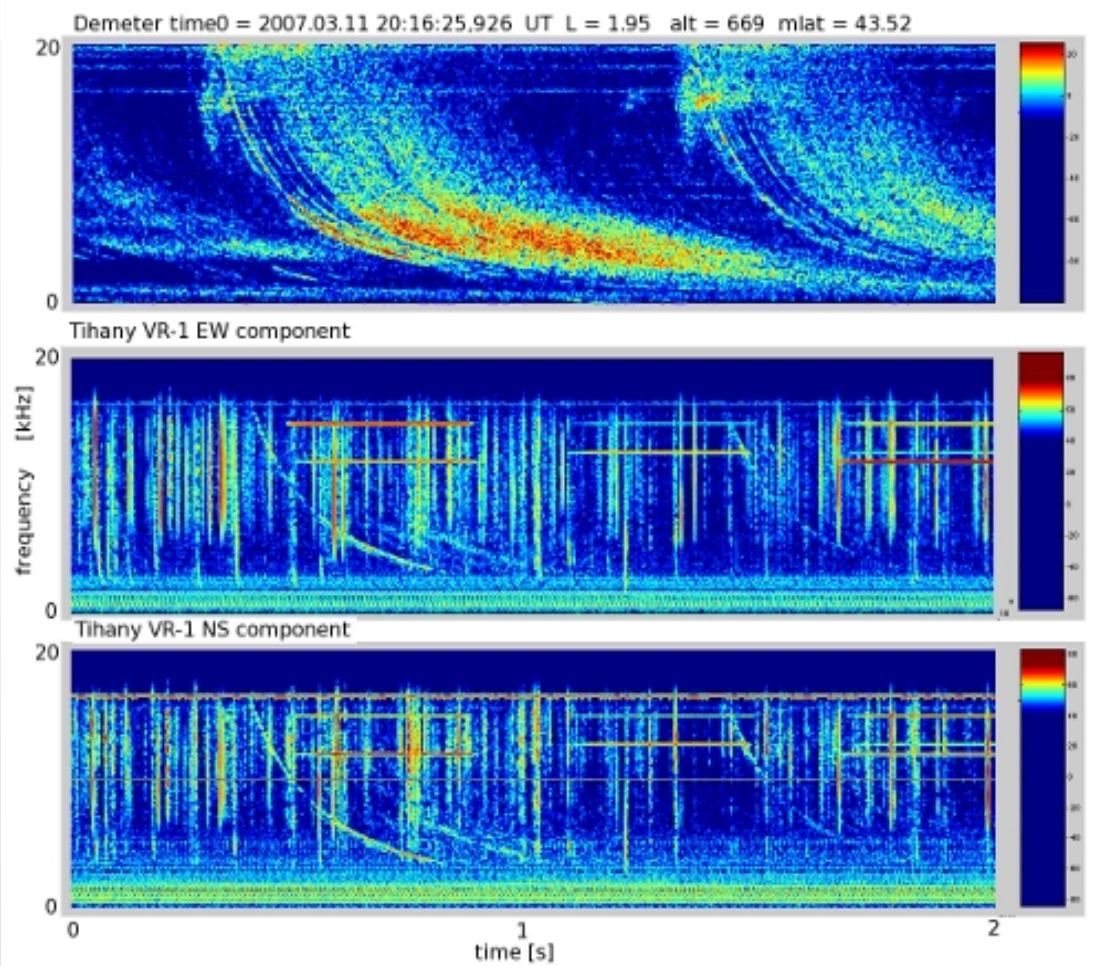
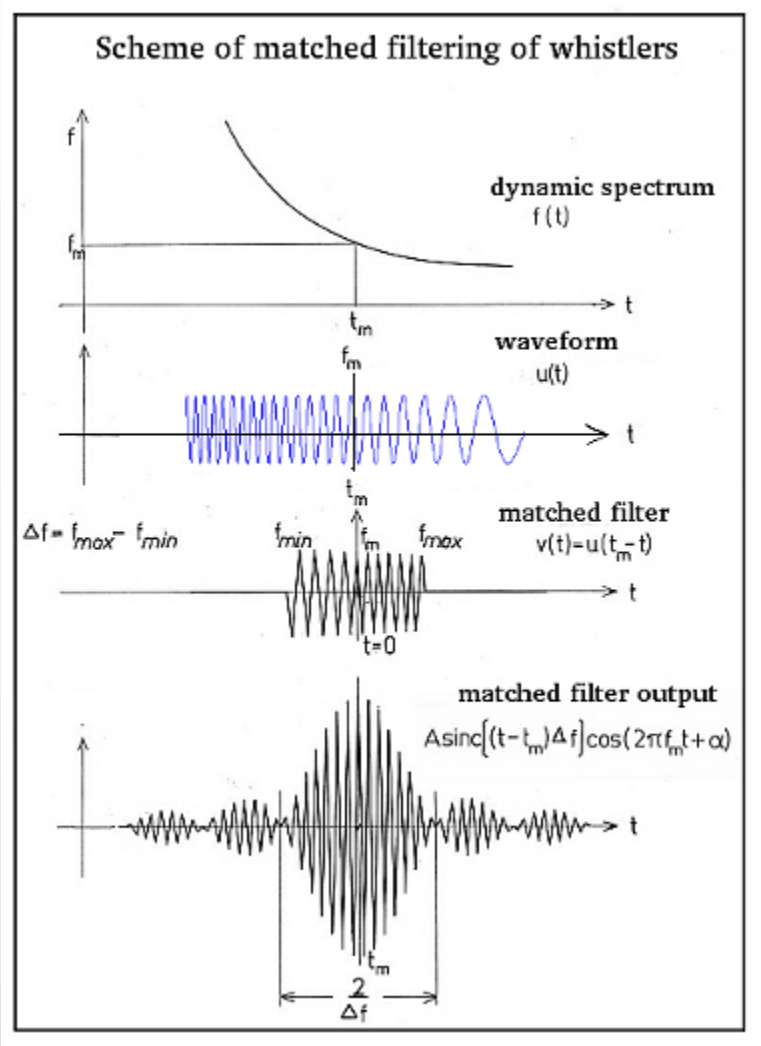
The selected traces



Matched filtering of whistlers - theory



Determine the f-t pattern

Select a given frequency

Calculate the waveform with Δf bandwidth: construct the filter

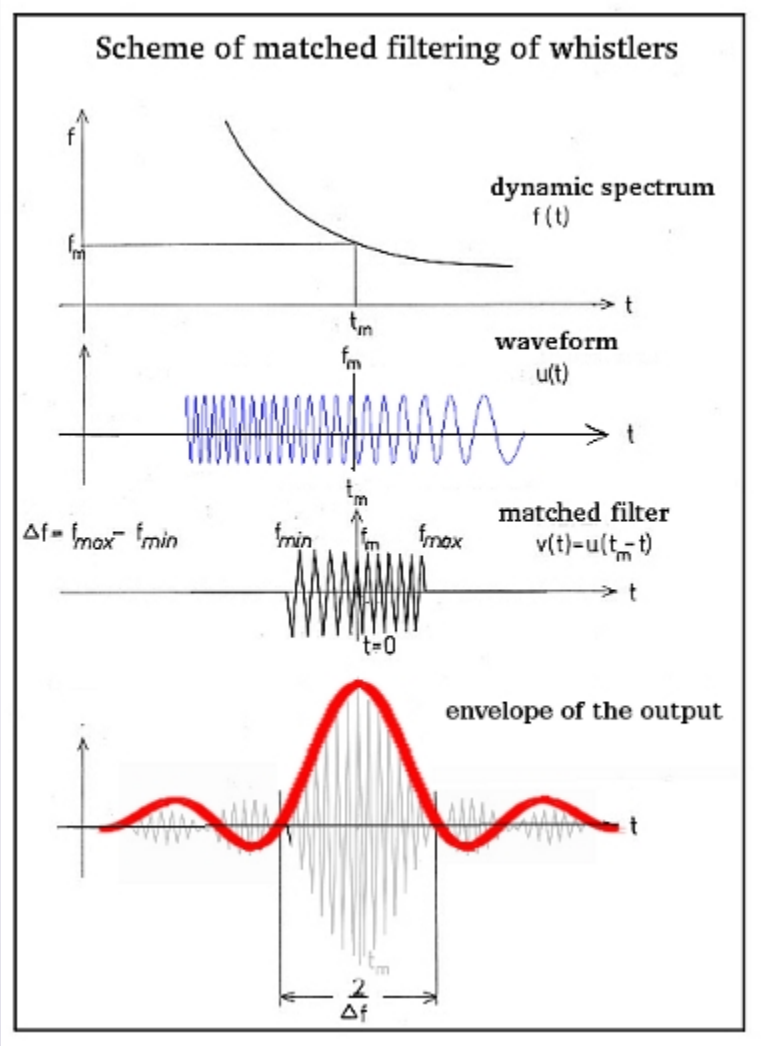
Filtering

Determine the time of the peak of the filter output

Determine the amplitude of the peak

Repeat this process with other frequency throughout the trace

Matched filtering of whistlers - theory



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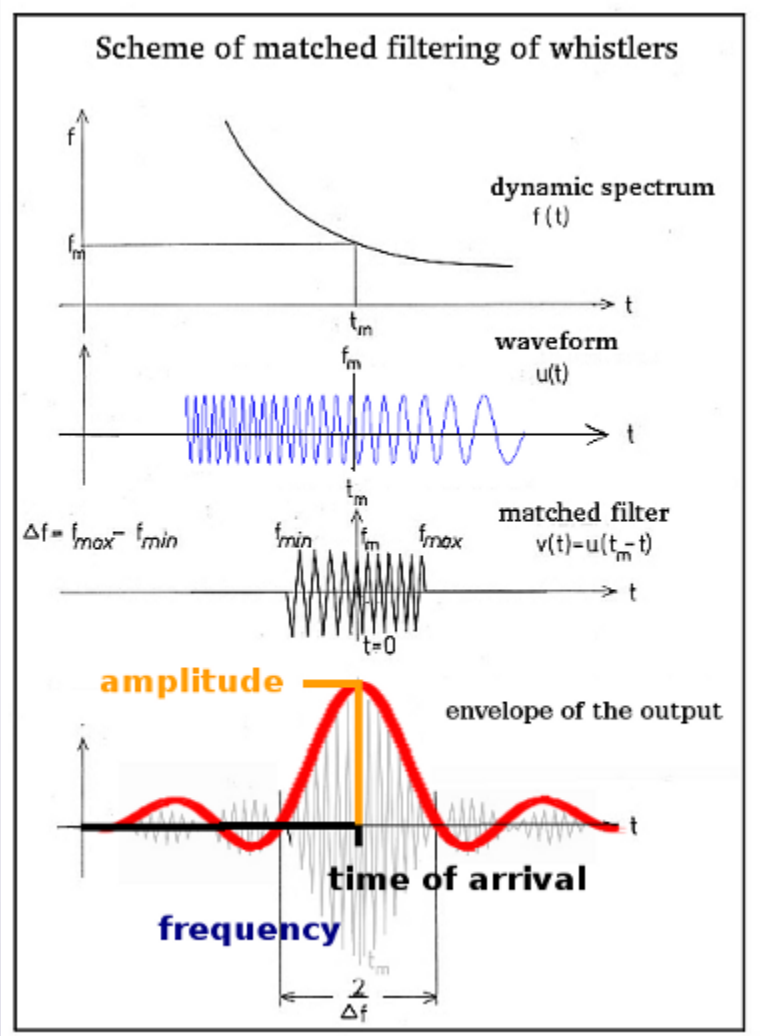

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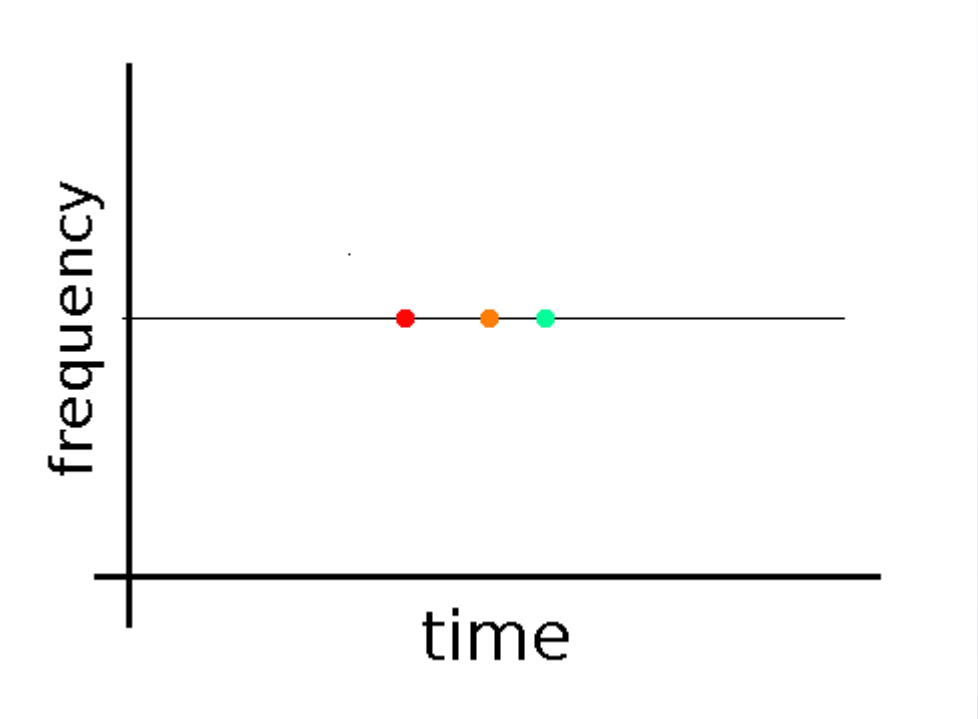
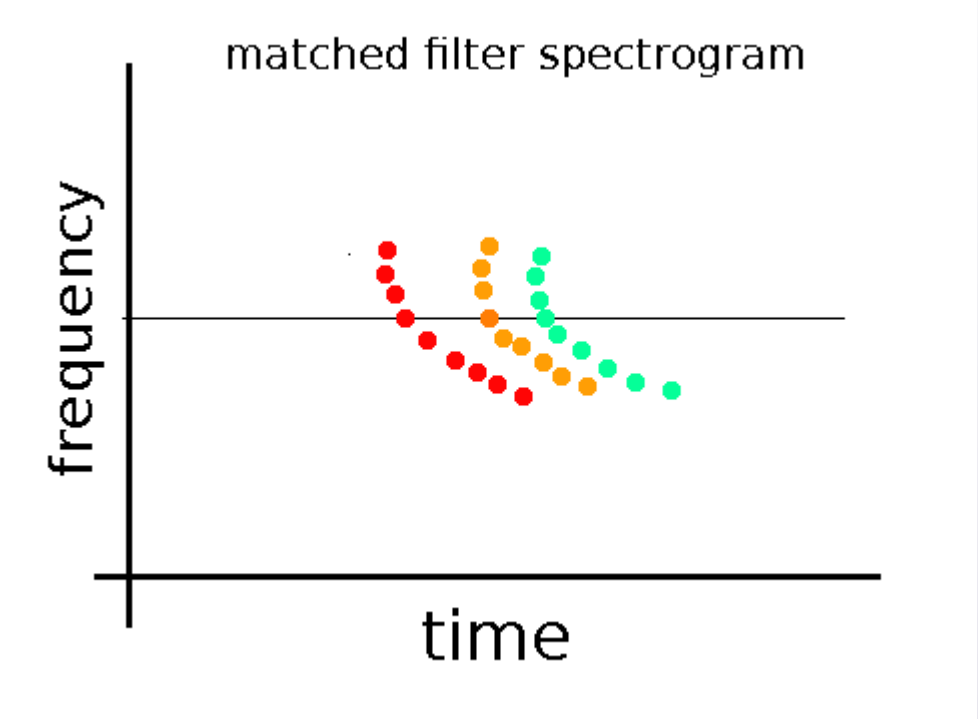
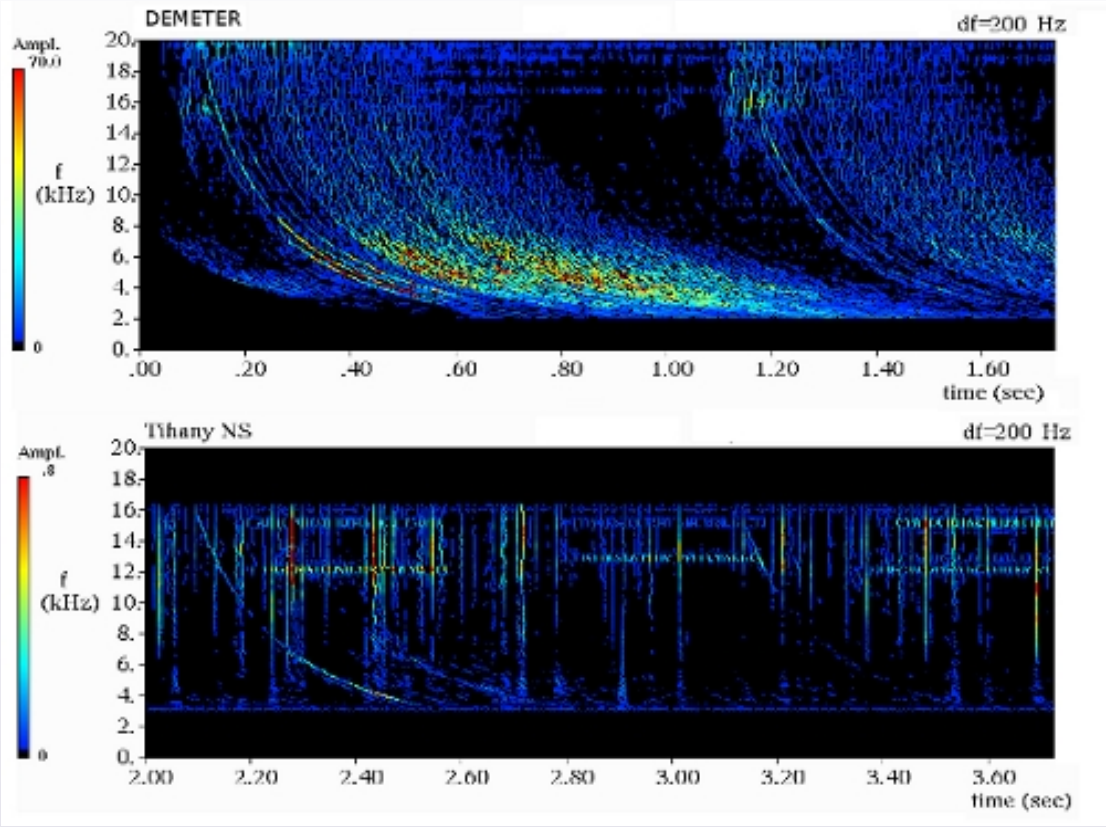
Construct the matched filter spectrogram



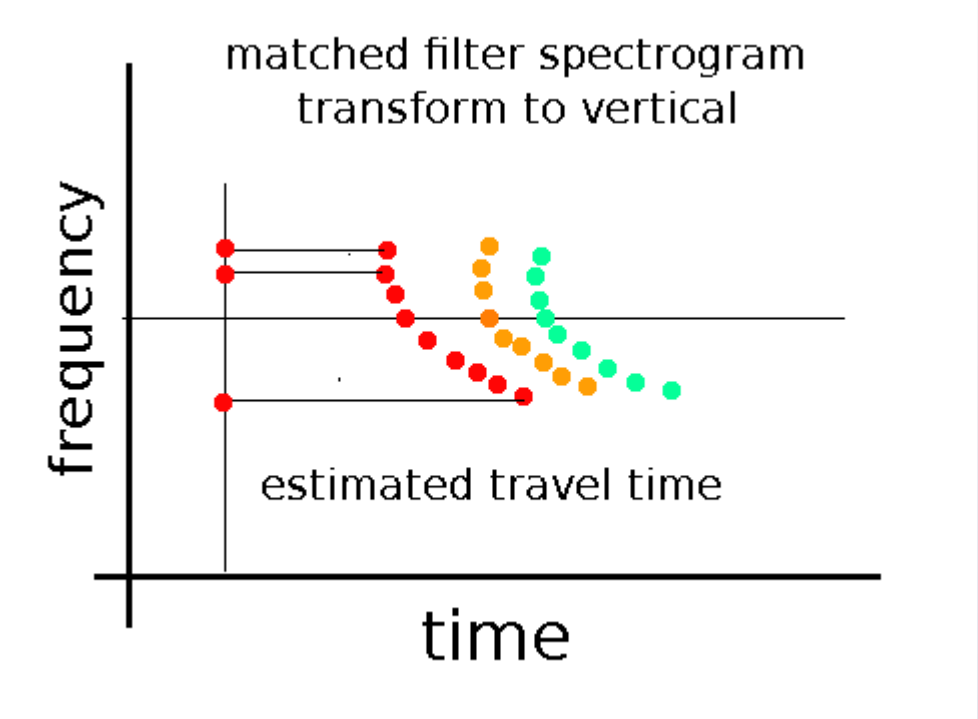
Construct the matched filter spectrogram



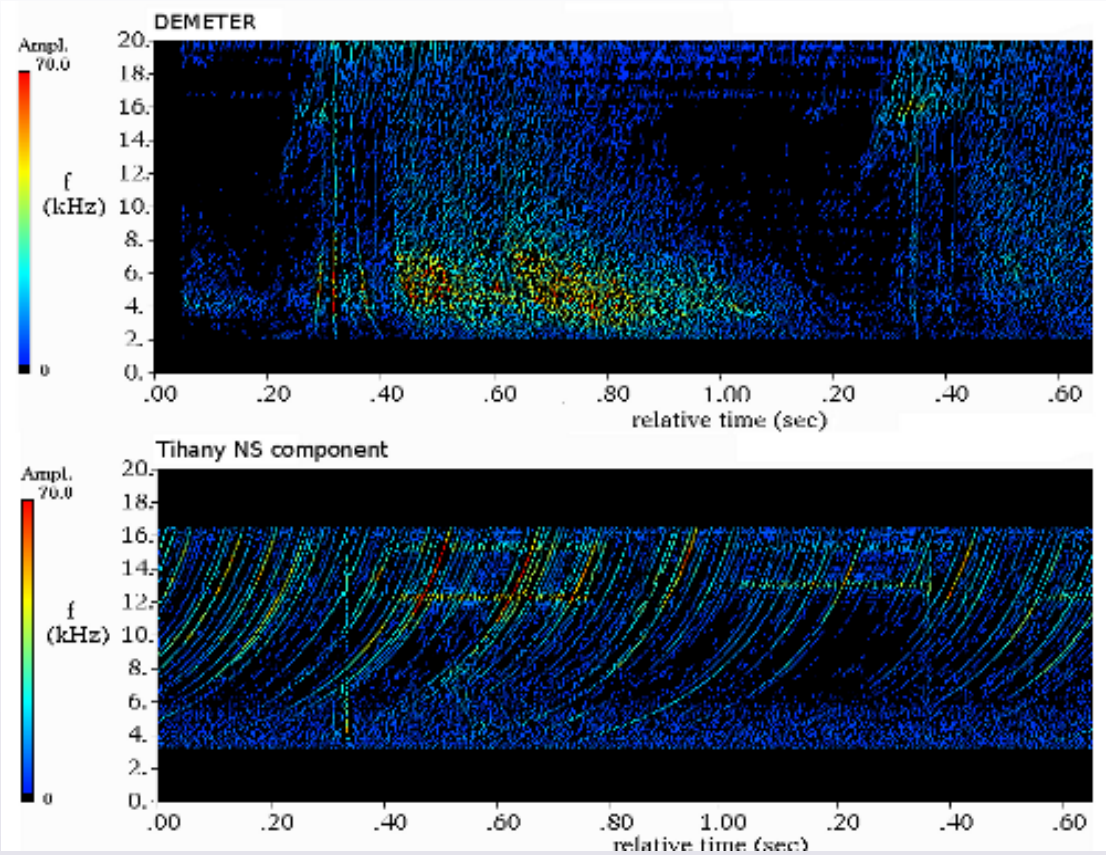
Matched filter spectrogram of the measured data



Vertical transformation



Vertical transformation of the measured data



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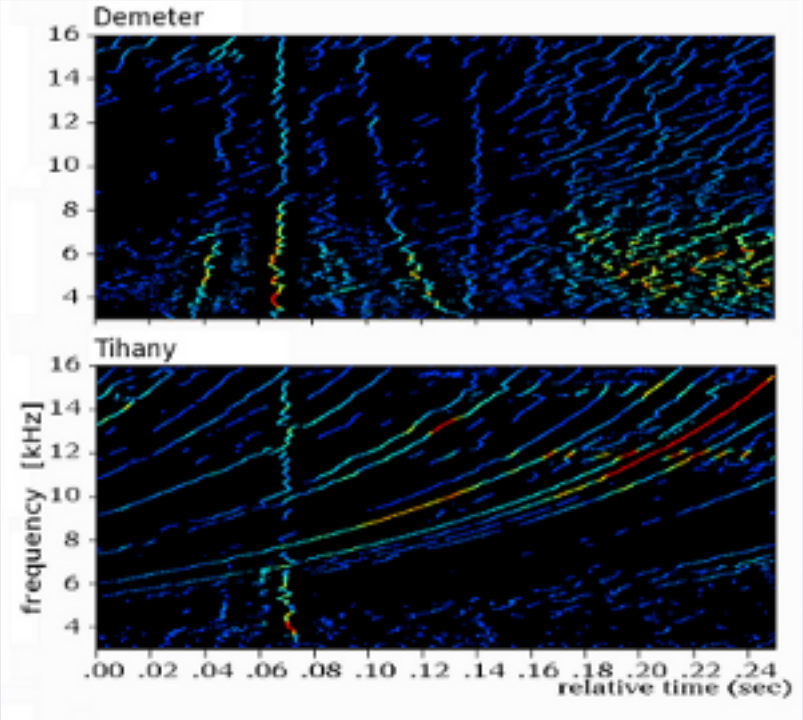
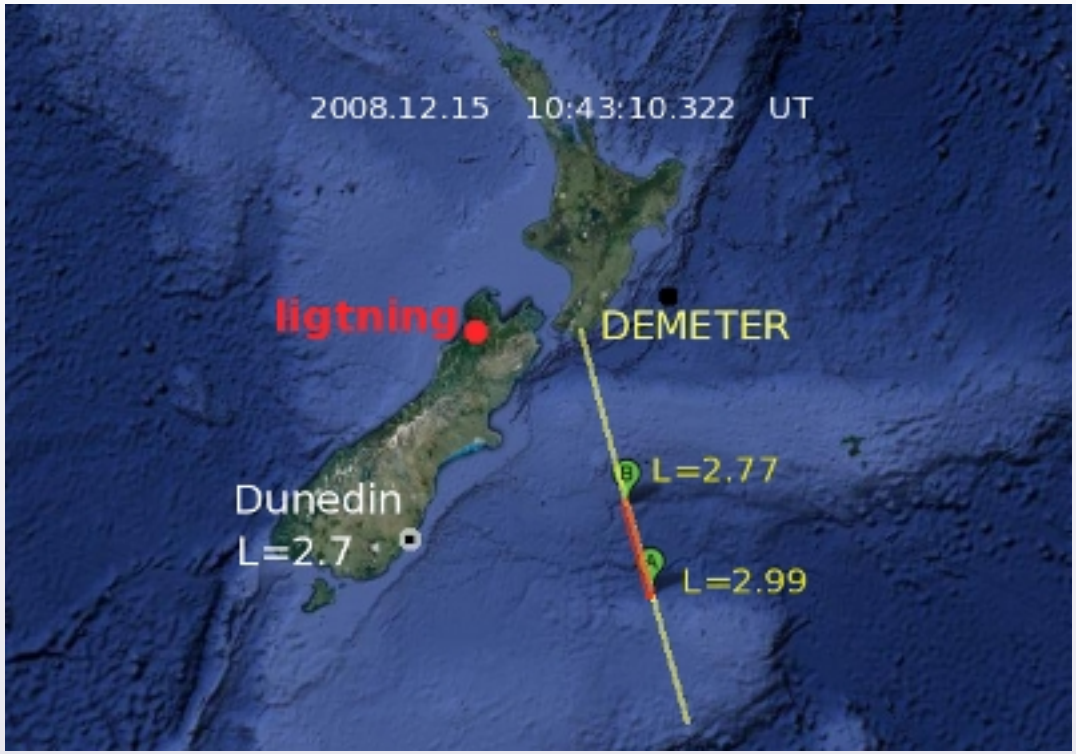
Vertical transformation of the measured data



accuracy: 2-3 ms

resolution: 10 ms

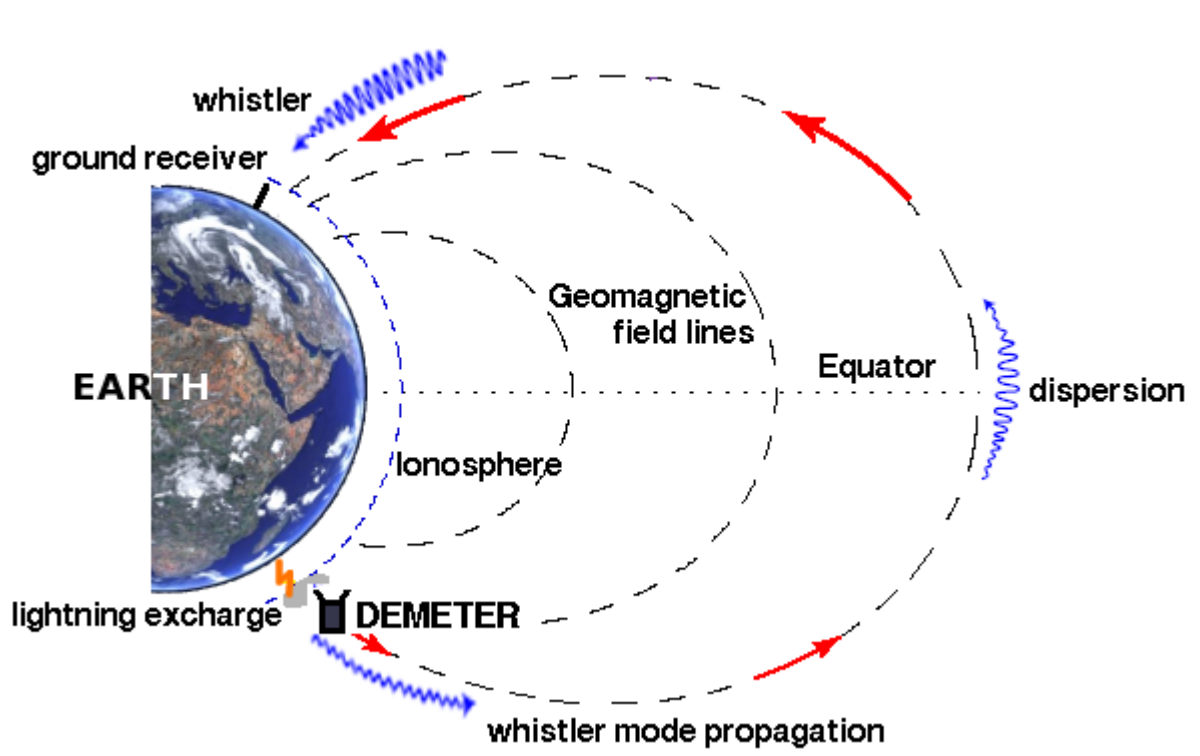
Measured data: Dunedin (N.Z.) - DEMETER fractional hop-whistler



DEMETER VLF “burst mode”

Dunedin -AWDA NS, EW comp

Whistler propagation



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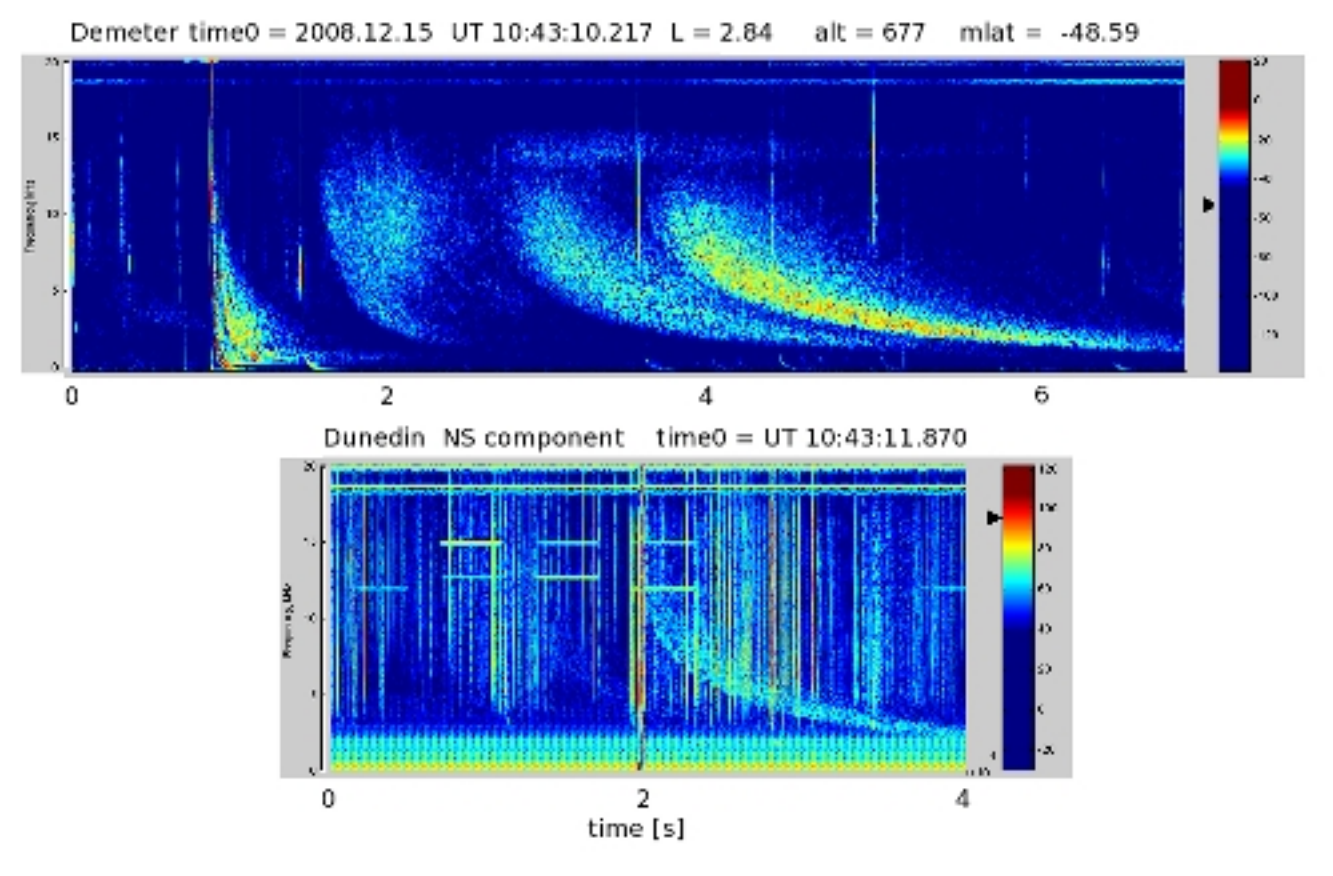

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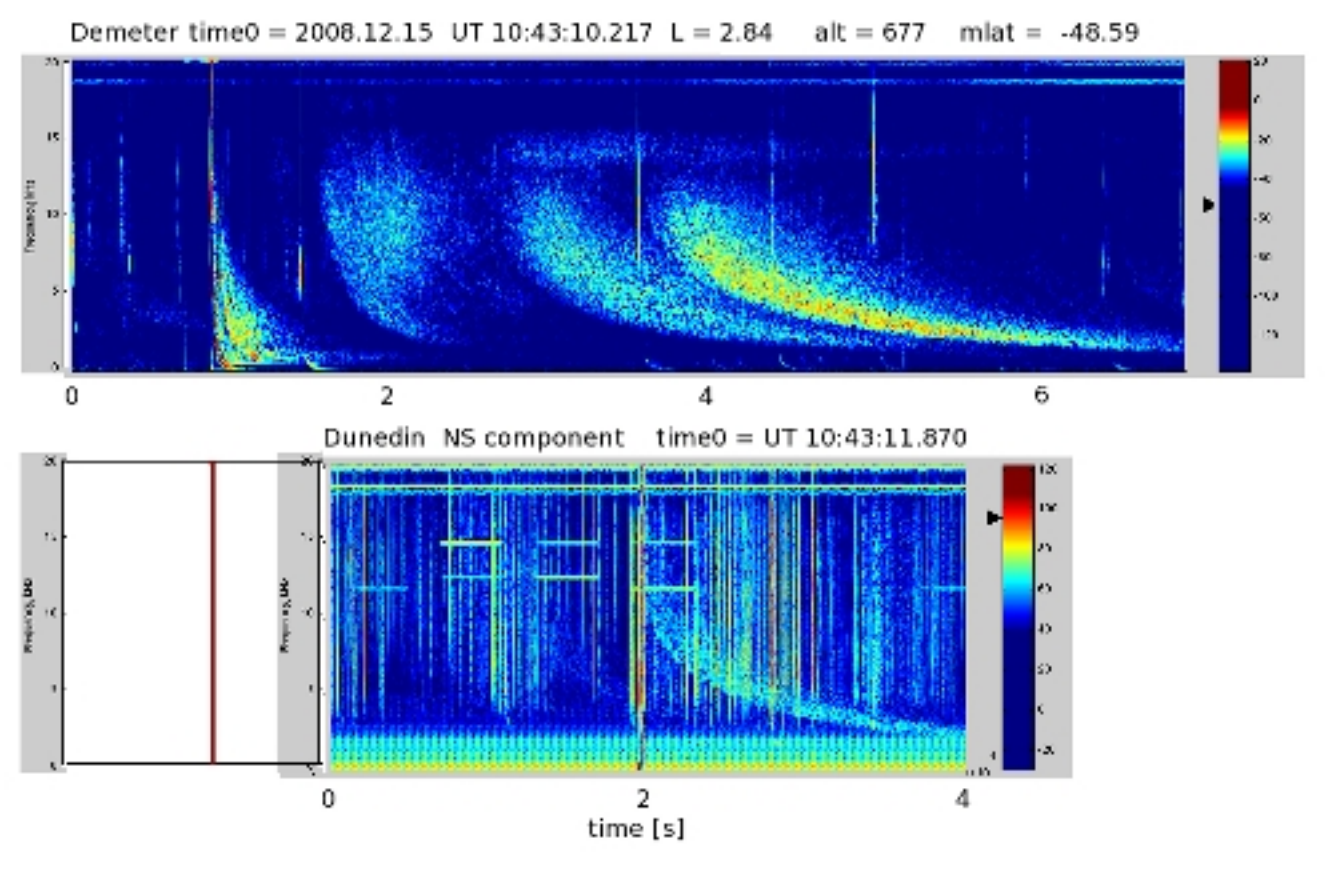

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Full-wave solution of short impulses in inhomogeneous plasma

(Ferencz, O.E. 2005)

- Derived from the Maxwell equations
- For arbitrary shaped non-monochromatic signal
- In inhomogeneous, anisotropic, linear, cold plasma

$$E(x,t) = -\frac{1}{4}\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{C_0(\omega)}{\sqrt{k(x,\omega)}}\int_{x_{\max}}^{x}\frac{1}{2k(u,\omega)}\frac{\partial k(u,\omega)}{\partial u}\cdot \mathrm{e}^{-2\mathrm{j}\int_0^u k(v,\omega)\mathrm{d}v}\,\mathrm{d}u\right\}$$

$C_0(\omega)$	arbitrarily shaped exciting signal
$k(x,\omega)$	"propagation factor"
$\mathcal{F}^{-1}$	inverse Fourier transformation

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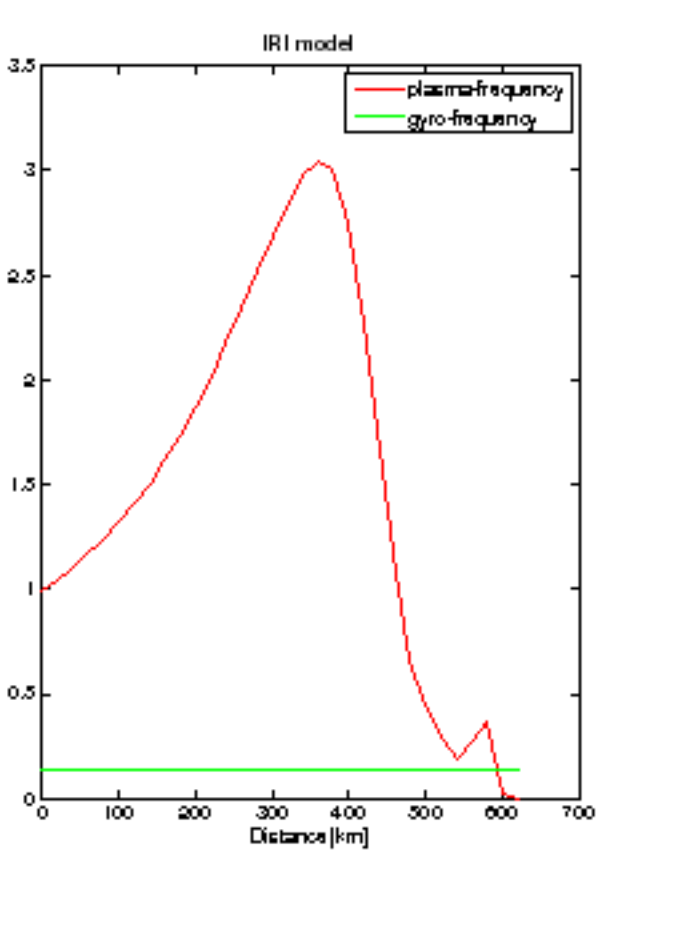
Calculating the waveform



IRI model

L = 1.9

exciting signal: ducted whistler

h = 700 km

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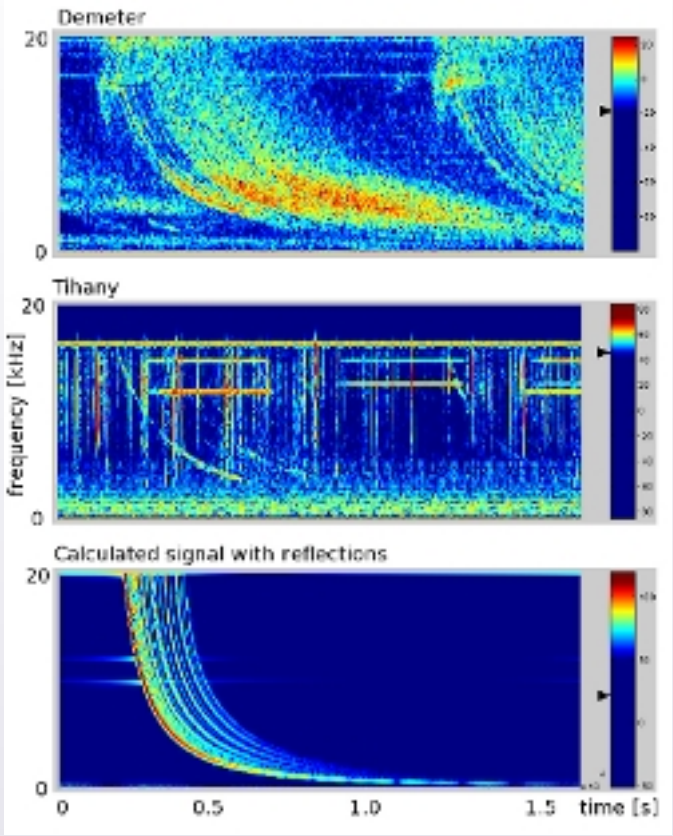
Spectrogram of the calculated signal



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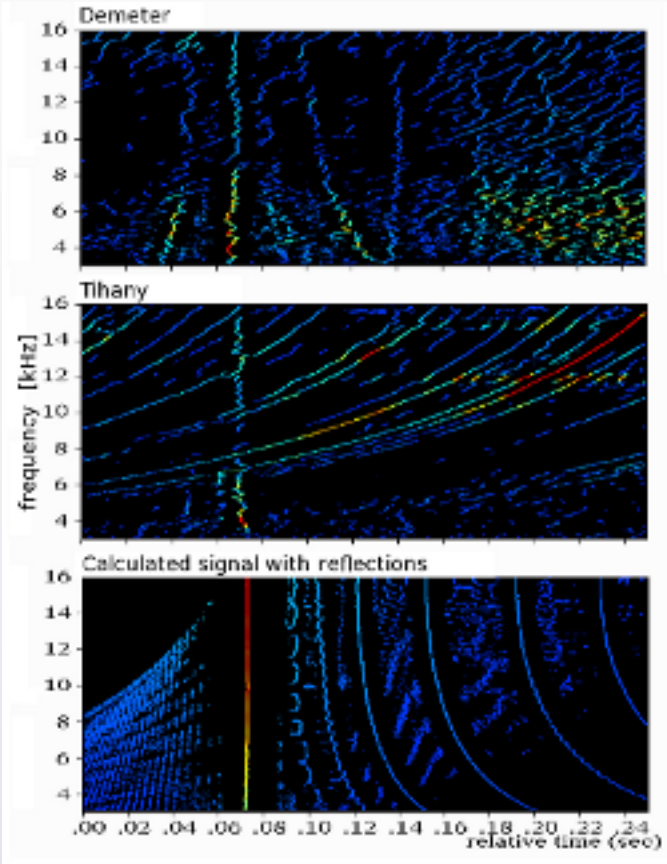
Vertically transformed mf spectrograms



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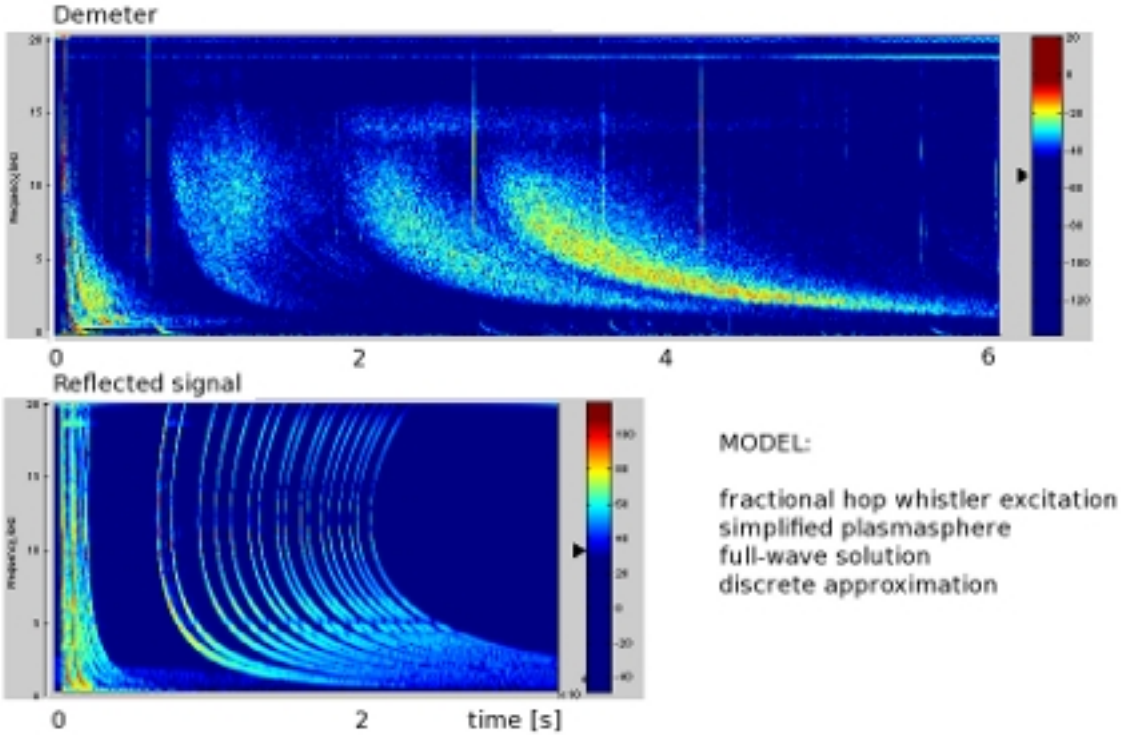
Spectrogram of the calculated signal



MODEL:

fractional hop whistler excitation
simplified plasmasphere
full-wave solution
discrete approximation

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Conclusions

- Only a part of the signals measured on board can be detected on ground station
- Reflecting / scattering inside the ionosphere result several whistler traces on board
- The average, “smooth” plasmasphere results disperged noise
- The disperged noise can propagate to the ground resulting “false” whistler-detection
- The originating source of the “false” whistlers can be local lightning.
- The source - whistler statistical investigation needs eliminating the “false” signals

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Thank you

for your kind attention

Any question about this subject
or
about the Hungarian traditional music ?

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Contact:

Coordinator:
Prof. Klaus Brieß

Project Manager:
Dr. Arnold Sterenharz
arnold.sterenharz@ecm-office.de

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