



Invited Presentation  
Kaw Symposium  
January 12-15, 2010  
Ahmedabad, India

# *Ionospheric Current Drive (ICD) at Low Frequencies*

**Dennis Papadopoulos**  
**University of Maryland**  
**Chia-Lie Chang**  
**BAE Systems-AT**

## **Acknowledge:**

Isidoros Doxas, BAE Systems - AT  
John Labenski, BAE Systems - AT  
Nail Gumerov, University of Maryland  
Surja Sharma, University of Maryland  
Xi Shao, University of Maryland  
Bob Lysak, University of Minnesota

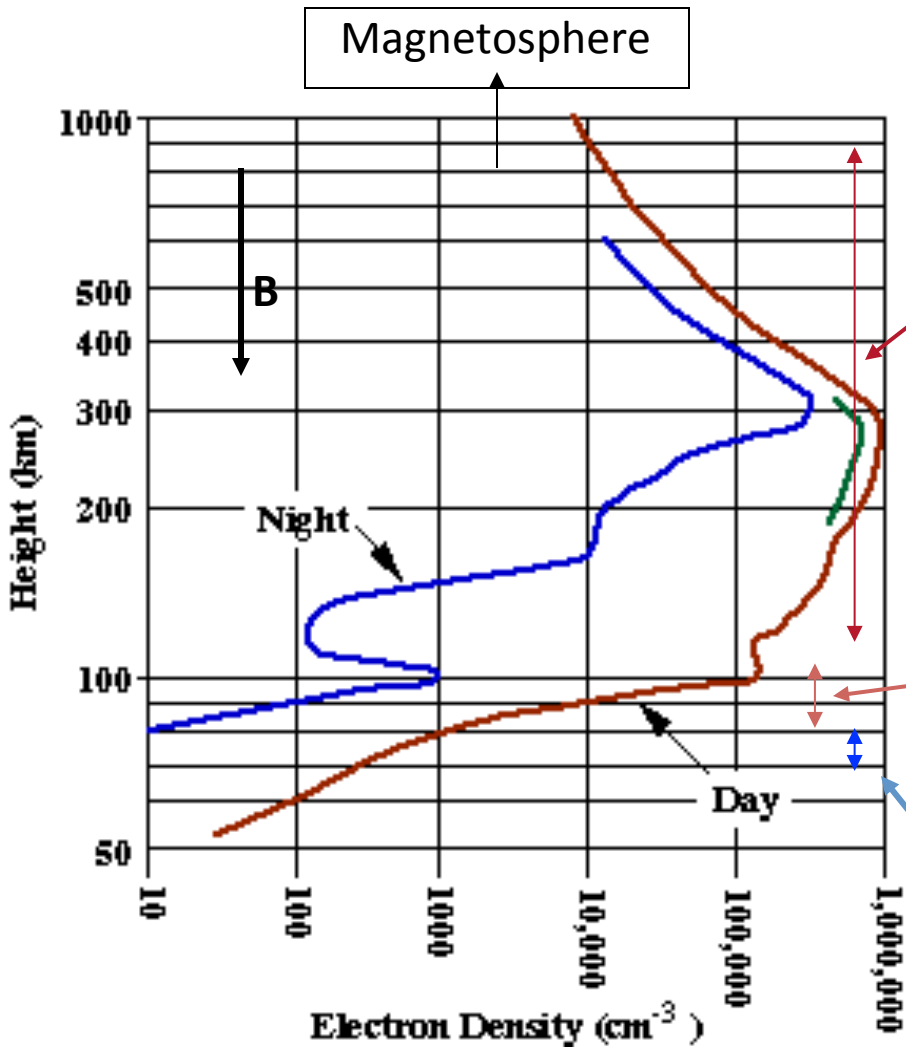
KAW-FEST



# **PRESENTATION OUTLINE**

- **THE IONOSPHERE AS A PLASMA – IONOSPHERIC HEATERS - HAARP**
- **ELF/ULF WHY? GROUND TRANSMITTER ISSUES**
- **ELF/ULF BY HF MODULATION OF EJET CURRENTS – SUCCESSES - DRAWBACKS**
- **IONOSPHERIC CURRENT DRIVE (ICD) BY F-REGION HF ANOMALOUS ABSORPTION**
  - **BASIC PHYSICS MODEL – THEORY/SIMULATIONS**
  - **PROOF OF PRINCIPLE EXPERIMENTS – CREATION OF SECONDARY VIRTUAL HALL REGION ANTENNA**
  - **NEAR FIELD EXPERIMENTS**
  - **FAR FIELD DETECTIONS**
- **THE FUTURE – TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE COWLING EFFECT – EQUATORIAL HEATERS**

# The Polar Ionosphere as Plasma



F (h > 120 km): Collisionless ( $v \ll \Omega$ ), Magnetized plasma – Electron and ion plasma waves, cyclotron waves, whistlers, MHD (Shear-Msonic) waves. Notice min. of  $V_A$  at F-peak.

E (70 < h < 120 km):  $\omega_e, \Omega_e > v$ ,  $\Omega_i < v$  EMHD plasma – Helicon waves – no Alfvén or Ion Cyclotron waves

D (h < 70 km):  $v > \Omega_e, \omega_e$  weakly ionized gas – not plasma

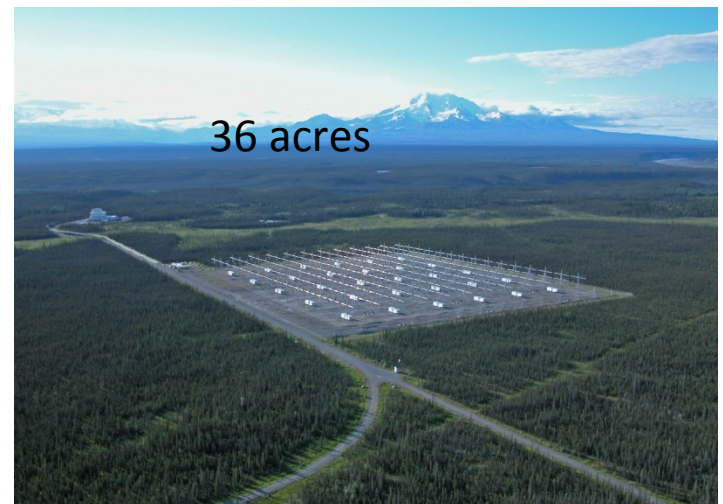
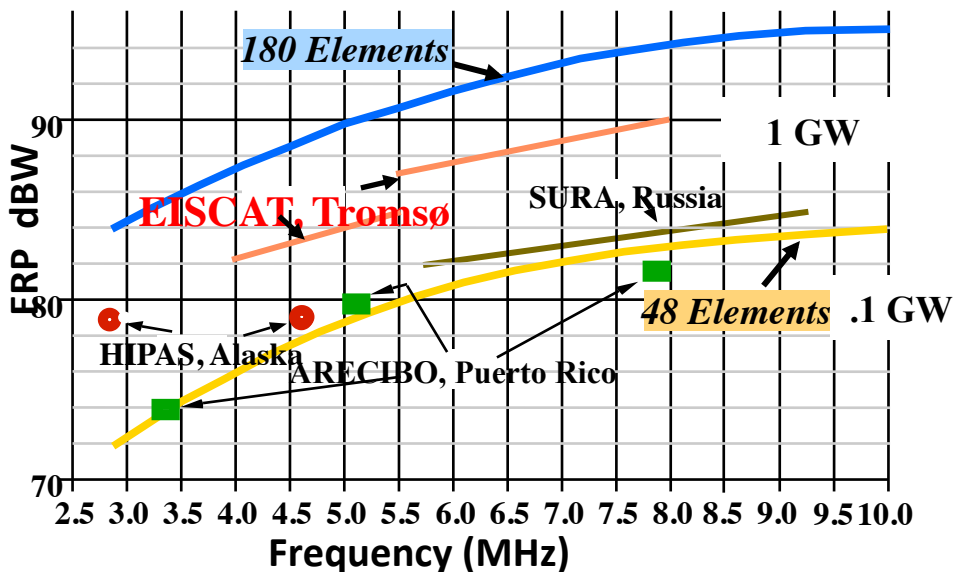
Active Regions (Plasmas with Free Energy): E-Electrojets

# Active Experiments

## Inject Energy in Space

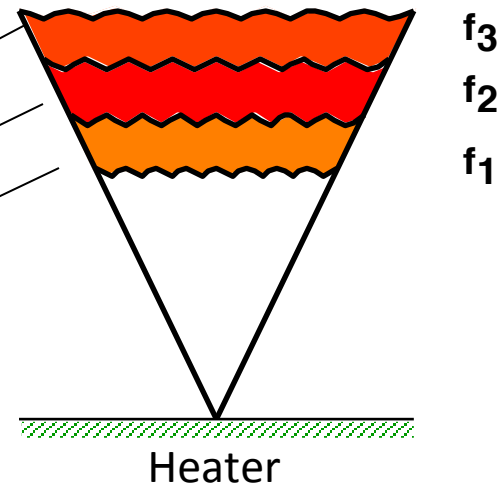
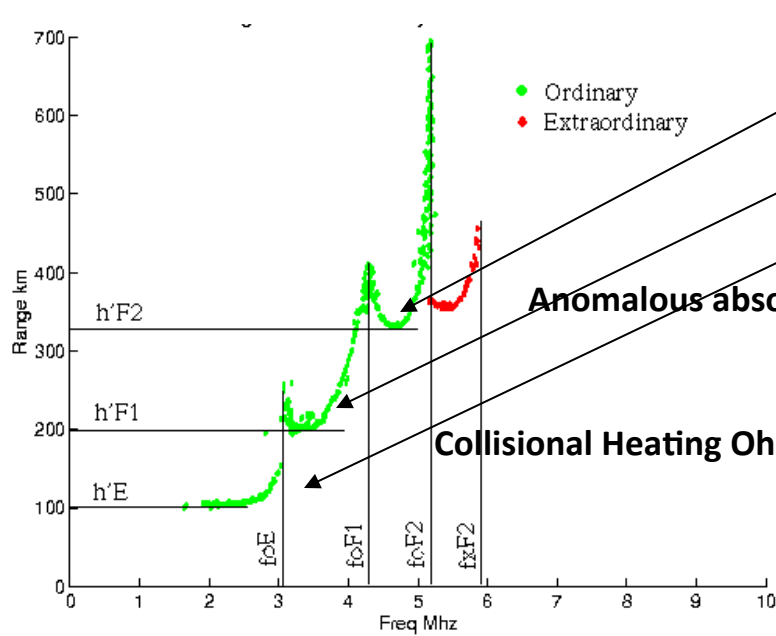
### Ionospheric Heaters – HAARP

- **Ionospheric heater** - Powerful HF transmitter (2.8-10 MHz) that induces **controlled** temporary modification to the electron temperature at **desired** altitude.
- Use in conjunction with diagnostics to study, in a **cause and effect** fashion:
  - EM propagation, plasma turbulence and instabilities
  - Creation of artificial ionospheric layers
  - **Ionospheric ULF/ELF/VLF generation and injection in EIW and the RB**
  - **Induced energetic particle precipitation from RB**





# How to control location and profile of electron heating



## Ionosonde - Radar

$$\omega_{pr} = \omega_e(h) = 5.6 \times 10^4 \sqrt{n(h)} \quad \text{O-mode}$$

$$\omega_{pr} = \omega_e(h) + \Omega_e / 2 \quad \text{X-mode}$$

$$\frac{dT_e}{dt} = \nu_{en} \mathcal{E}/\sigma \text{ losses}$$

$$\mathcal{E}/\sigma = \frac{1}{2} m \left( \frac{eE}{m\omega_{eff}} \right)^2$$

$$\omega_{eff}^2 \approx (\omega \pm \Omega_e)^2 + \nu_{en}^2$$



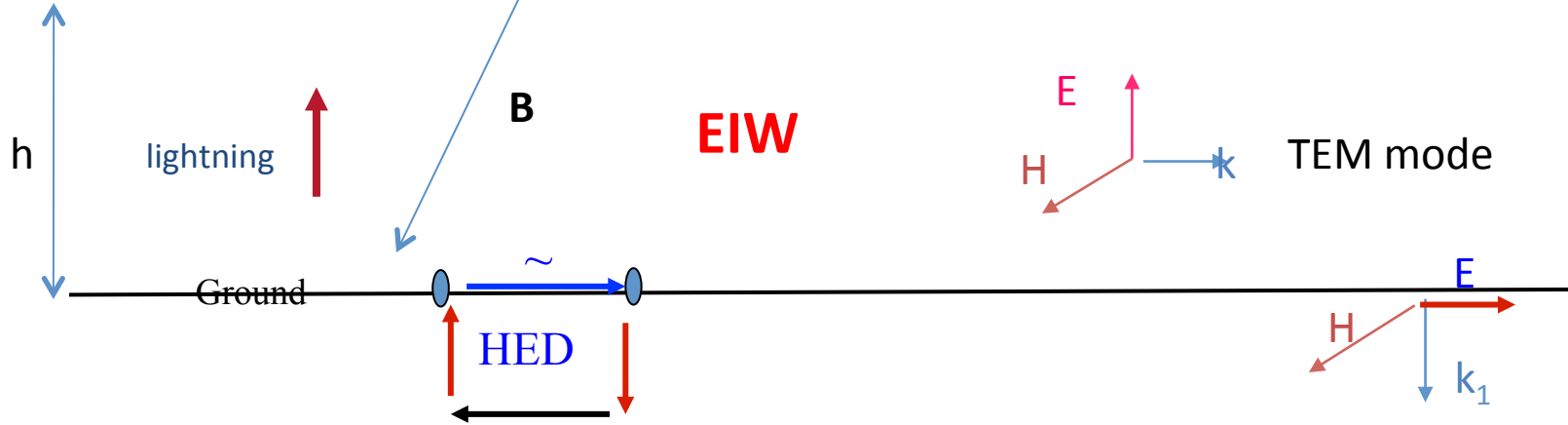
# ELF/VLF Generation by Ground HED

## Why – Efficiency Showstopper

$f < 2$  KHz

Lower Ionosphere

Inject Whistler, EMIC or Alfvén waves to induced energetic particle precipitation in RB



Submarine Communications  
Underground Exploration

Ground return reduces coupling efficiency by

$$(k\delta) = 1/\eta_g$$

For example,  $1/\eta_g = .004$  at 76 Hz with  $\sigma_g \approx 10^{-4}$  S/m.

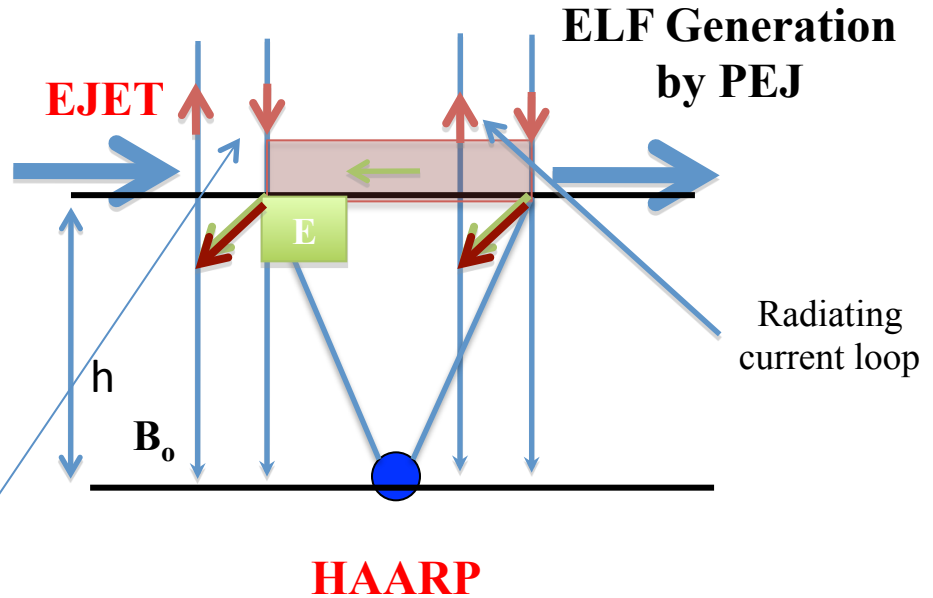
Lifting the antenna at the top of the waveguide reduces the ground effect by a factor  $h/\delta$ .  
More than 30 dB gain

# The Polar Electrojet (PEJ) Antenna

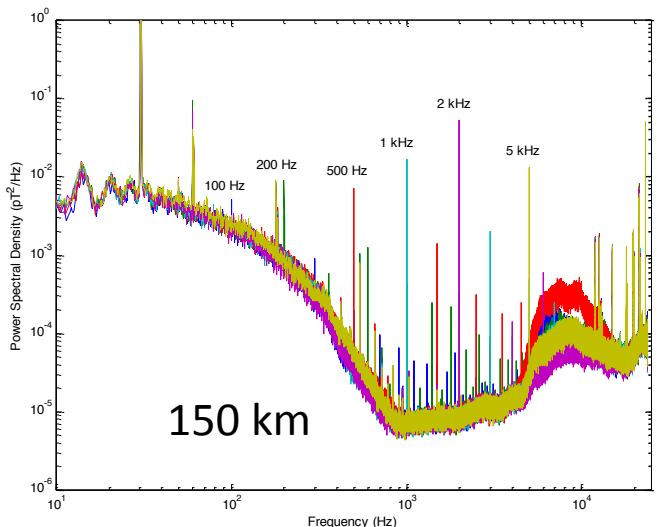
How to lift the antenna?

Virtual antenna  $\rightarrow$  PEJ

1. Find a region where natural currents flow in the lower ionosphere – Ejets
2. Use an ionospheric heater to modulate the electron temperature and conductivity at the D/E region
3. Create an HED at the modulation frequency – current closure by current carried by whistlers or shear Alfvén waves in the magnetosphere



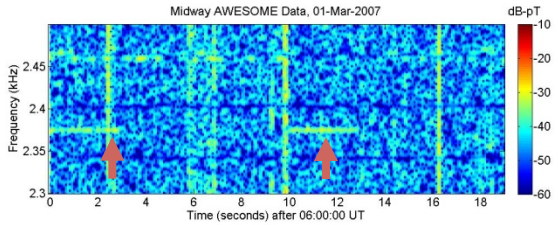
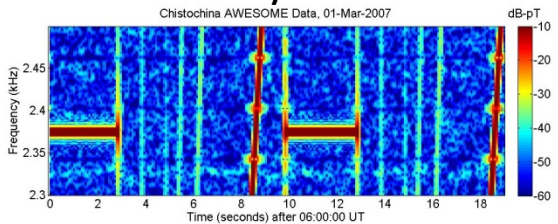
# PEJ Performance Examples



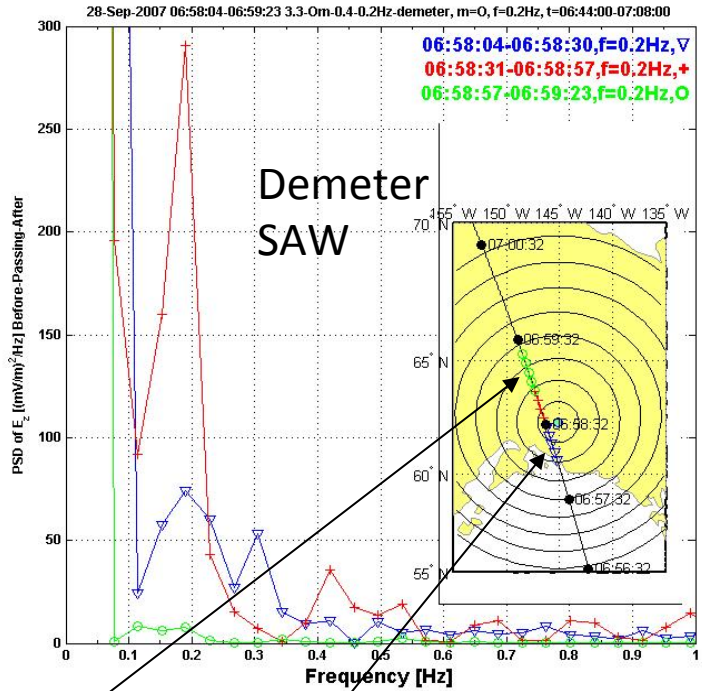
150 km

Local Detection

Midway 4.5 Mm



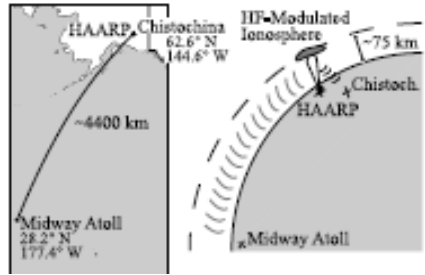
$T_{det} < 1 \text{ sec}$



After

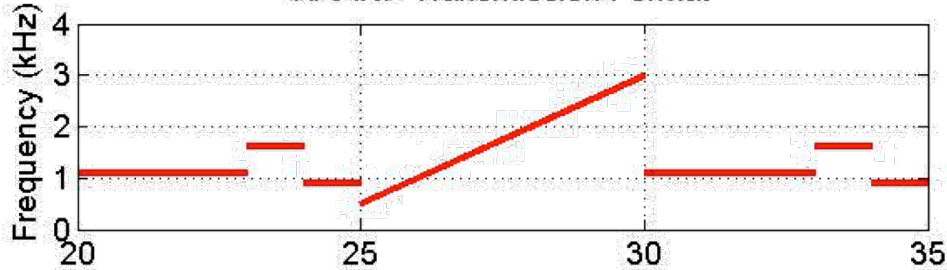
Before

Injection to  
EIW  
Stanford

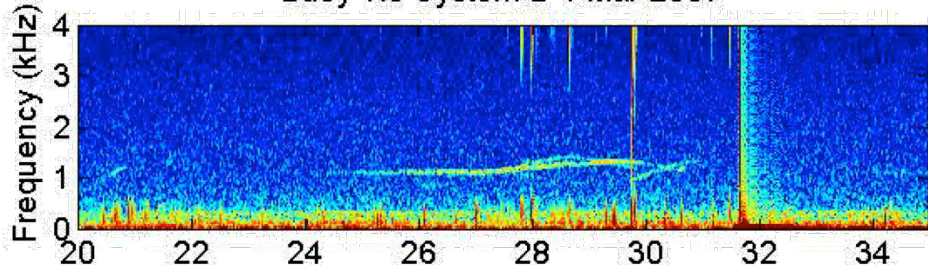


# 15 dB/s Amplification & Triggered Emissions

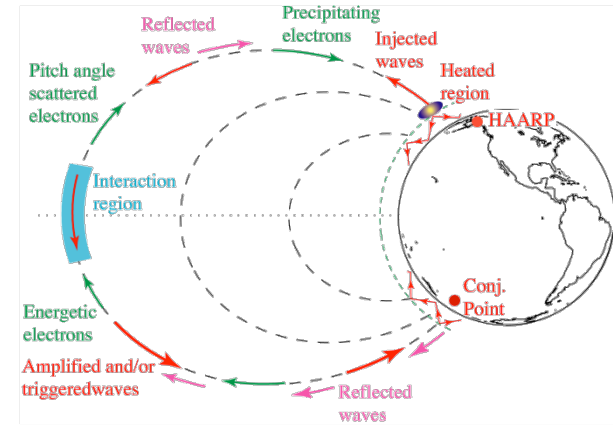
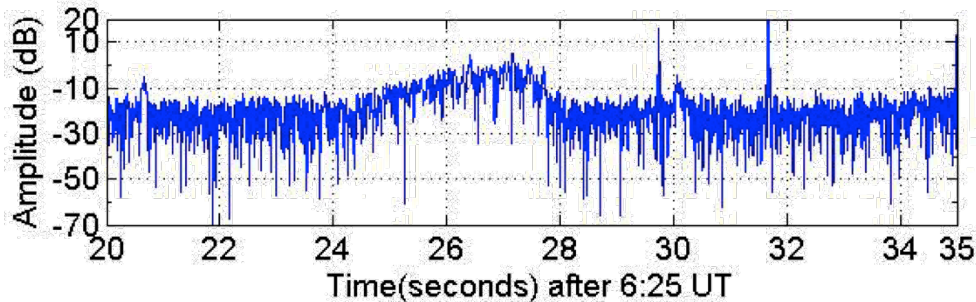
HAARP Transmission Format



Buoy 1.5 System B 4-Mar-2007



100 Hz Bandwidth Around 1.1 kHz



**Only the pulse at 1100 Hz is amplified**

# *PEJ Issues – ICD Desirability*

## PEJ Issues:

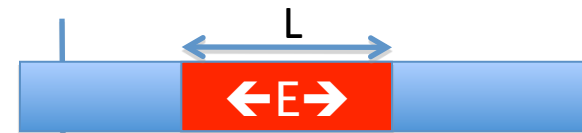
- Availability - EJ Unpredictable and often completely absent
- Location – EJ location far from desirable applications ;Long propagation required even when available

$$\vec{p} = (\vec{\Sigma} \vec{E} L) L$$

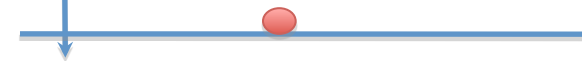
$$P_h \approx (\Sigma_h E L) L$$

**ICD: Use HF to drive oscillatory currents in the Hall (D/E) region. Virtual antenna.**

**Create your own current. No location and EJ availability constraints**



**Use modulated HF heating to impose a low frequency oscillatory E-field in D/E region**



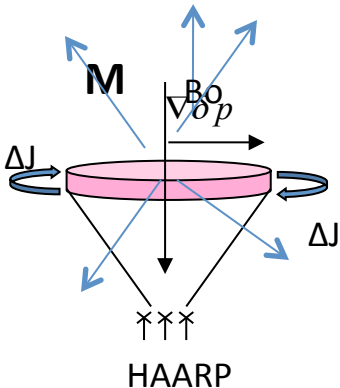
**HAARP**



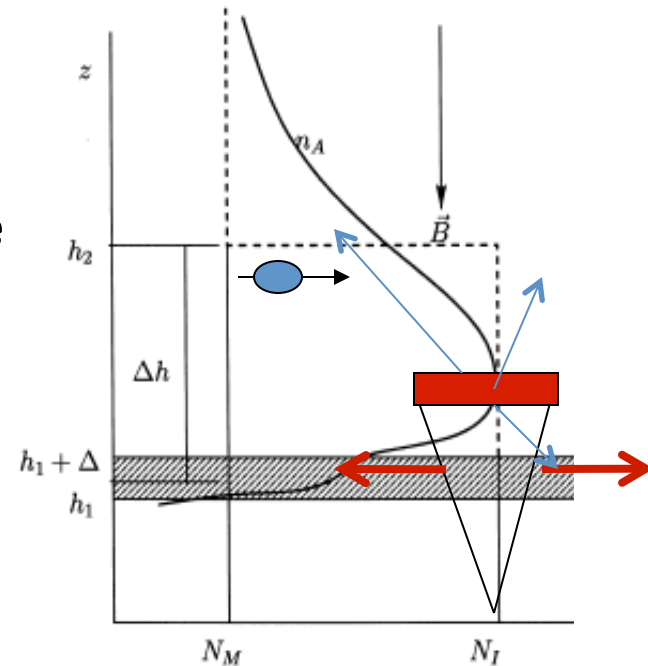
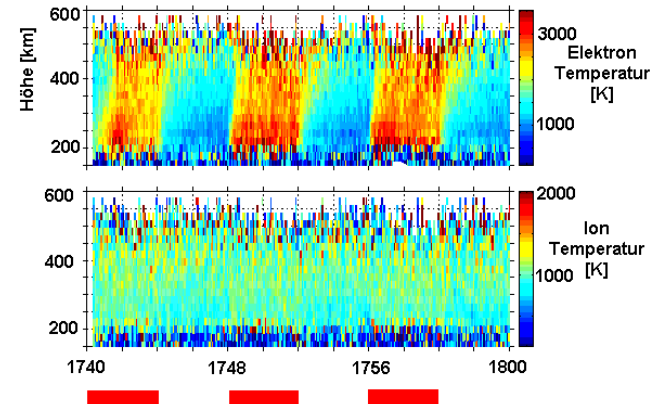
# ICD Basics - F-region Heating – Diamagnetic Current

**Step 1: Modulated F-region heating creates oscillatory diamagnetic current. Field aligned magnetic moment radiates Msonic waves isotropic in the plasma.**

$$\Delta J = \frac{B \times \nabla \delta p}{B^2} \exp(i\omega t)$$

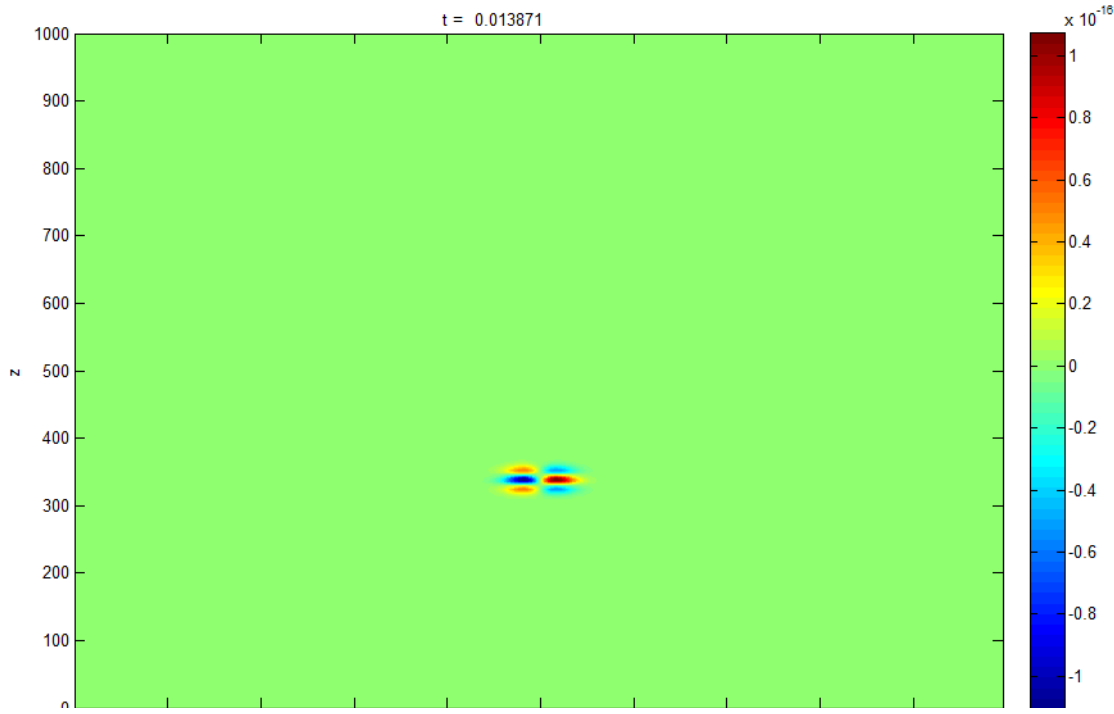


**Step 2: E-field of msonic wave drives an oscillatory Hall current in the D/E region creating a virtual antenna. Injects waves in the EIW and SAW in the RB**



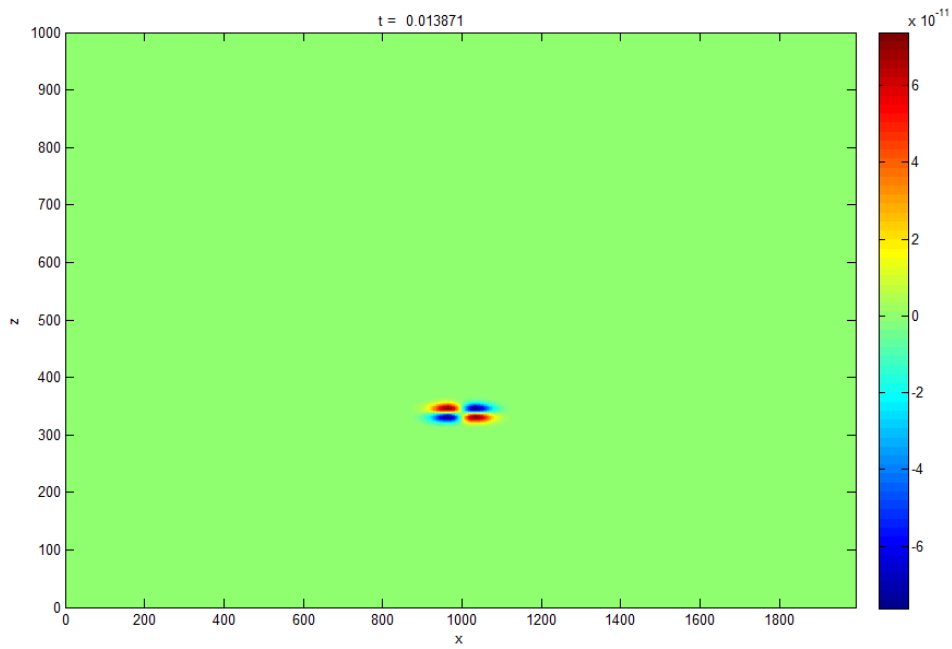


J<sub>Hall</sub>



20 Hz ICD

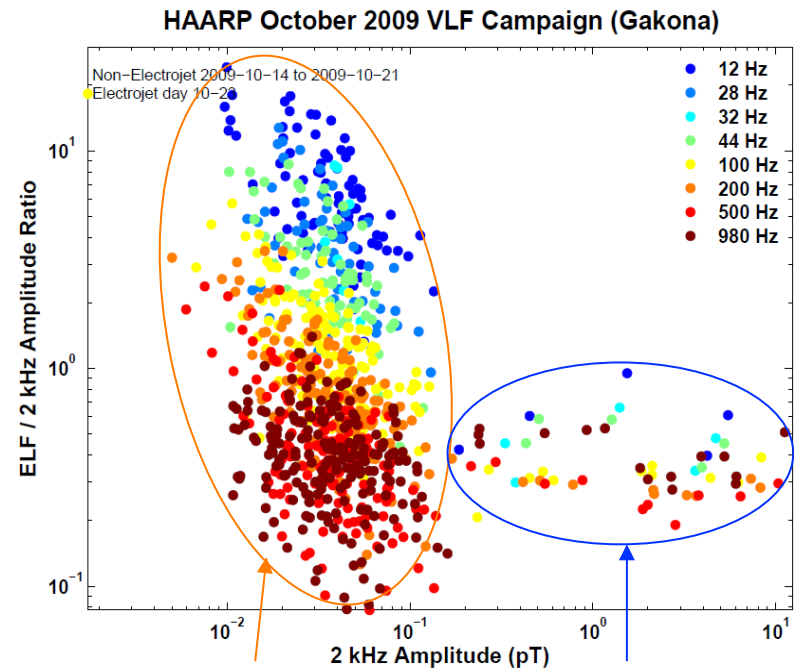
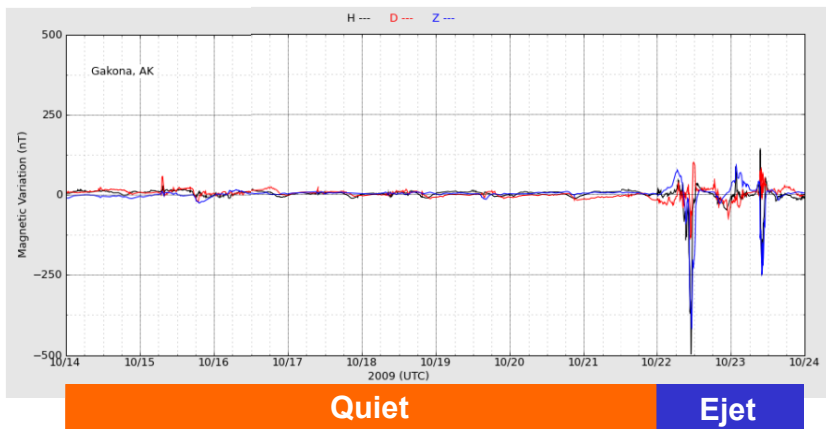
B<sub>y</sub>





# Overall ELF/VLF Results

- 10 Hz – 1 kHz Gakona results
  - Normalized to 2 kHz amp.
- Two distinct groups of data
  - Quiet time
  - During Electrojet

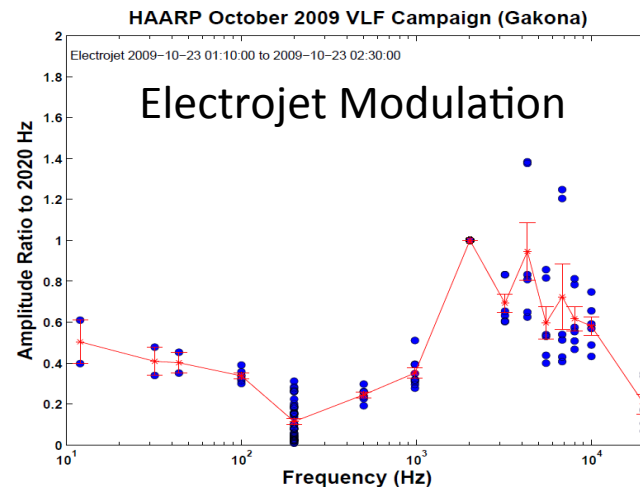
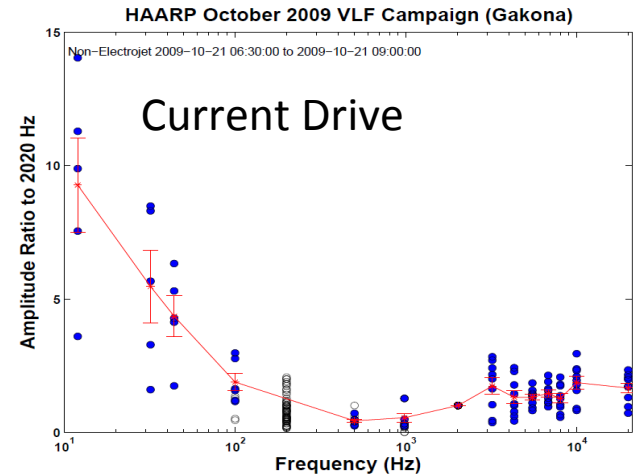


Oct. 14-21  
Quiet Time

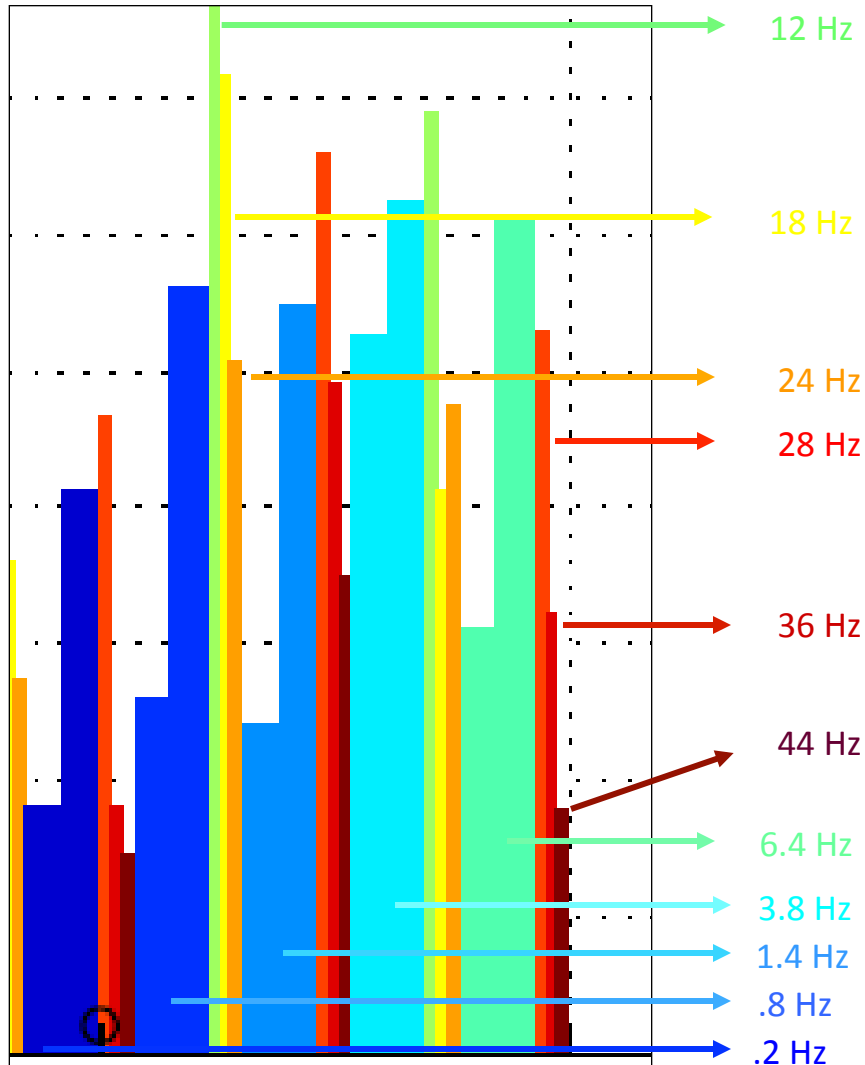
Oct. 23  
Electrojet

# ELF/VLF Generation Efficiency - ICD vs. PE!

- Ionospheric current drive produced ELF waves up to 50 Hz (F layer)
  - < 50 Hz,  $1/f^\alpha$  dependence
    - Consistent ELF source suitable for mid/low latitude regions
    - Upper freq. is defined by pressure relaxation time scale in the F layer
  - 200-400 Hz under background
  - > 1 kHz, small signals at Gakona
    - Low background
    - Possible ICD in D/E layer?



## ICD Scaling with HF Power and ELF Frequency



$$B : (\text{pressure})\text{Volume} \approx E_{\text{absorbed}}$$

$$\frac{dE_a}{dt} = \alpha P_{HF} - \frac{E_a}{\tau}$$

$$E_a = \alpha P_{HF} \tau (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$f ; 1/2t, f_o = 1/2\tau$$

$$B : (\alpha P_{HF} / f_o) [1 - e^{-(f_o/f)}]$$

$$f \gg f_o, B : 1/f$$

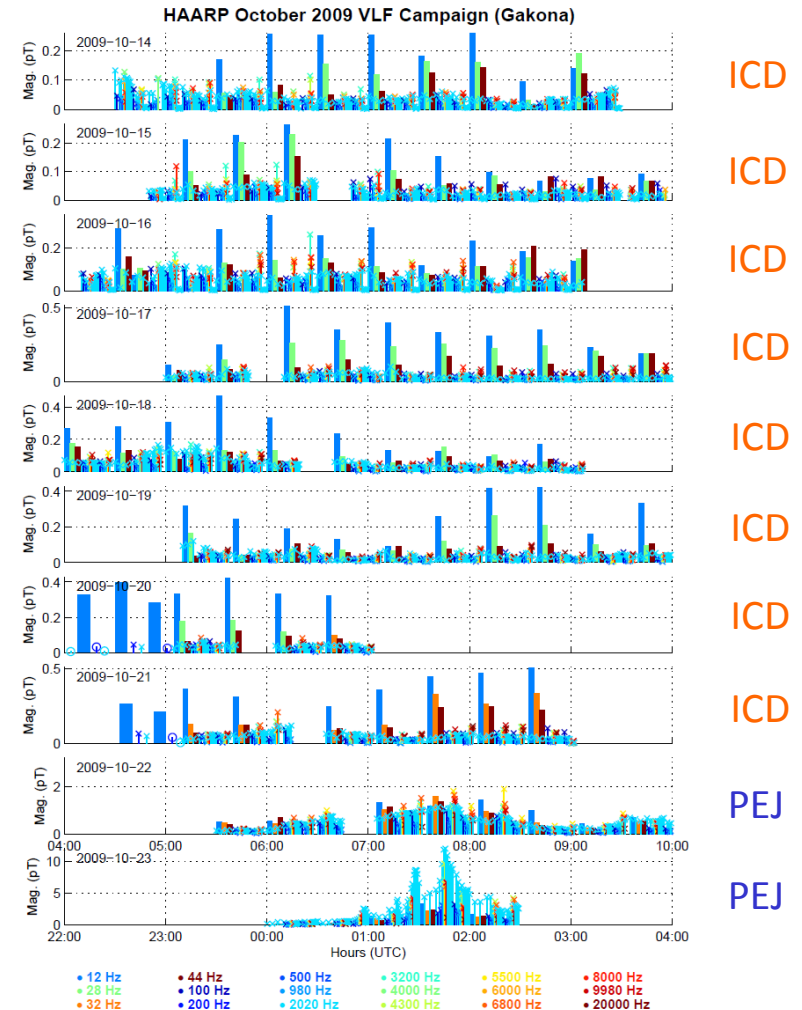
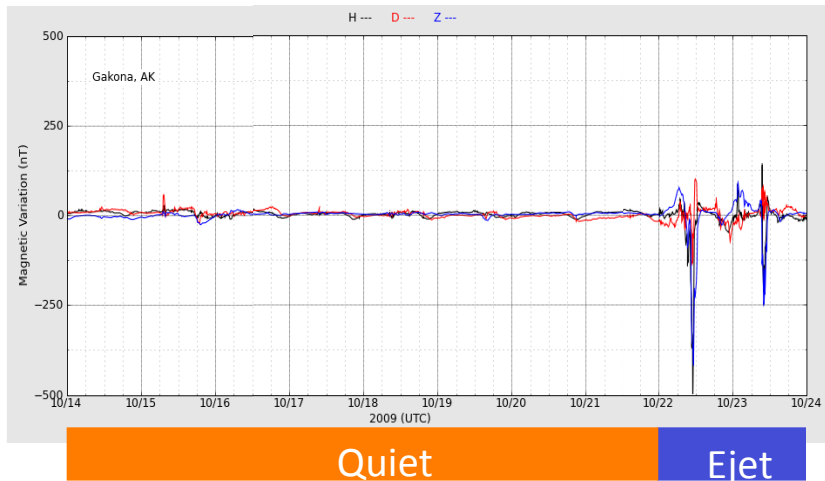
$$P_{ULF} : P_{HF}^2$$

$$\tau \approx .1 \text{ sec}, f_o \approx 4-6 \text{ Hz},$$

$$\alpha \approx .2-.3(X), \alpha \approx .1-.2(O)$$

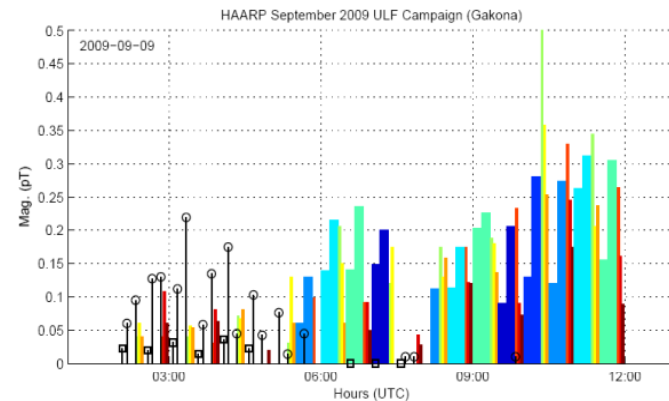
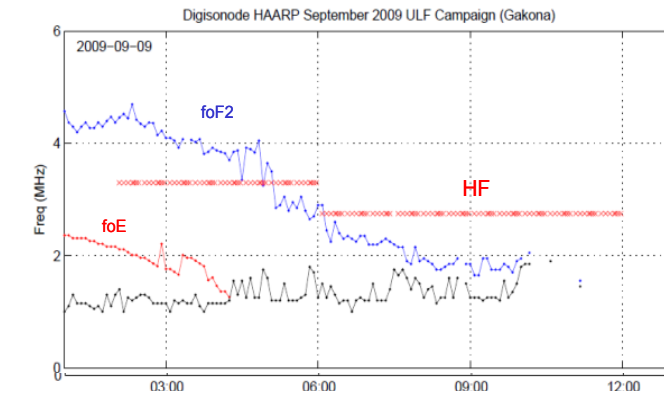
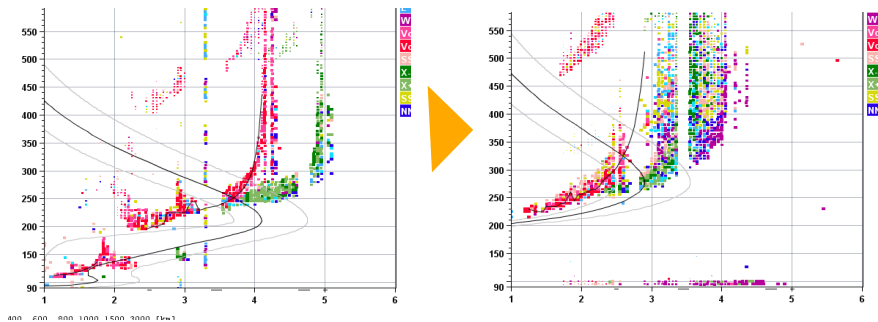
# ELF/VLF Generation - ICD vs. PEJ

- Oct.14-21, **ICD** was the source
  - No electrojet, quiet ionosphere
  - Consistent daily ELF production, < 0.5 pT
- Oct. 22-23, **PEJ** was the source
  - Active electrojet
  - Spur of ELF/VLF production



# ELF Generation by F layer Modulation

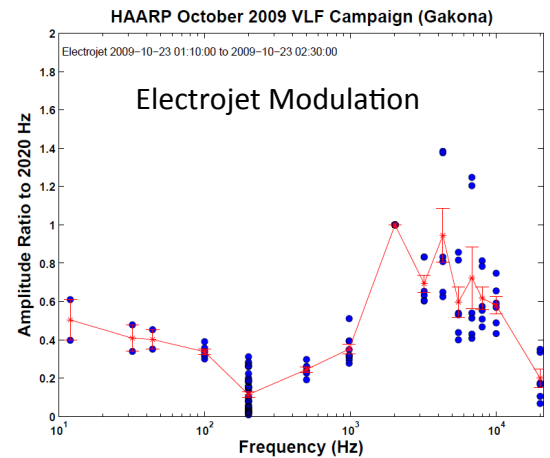
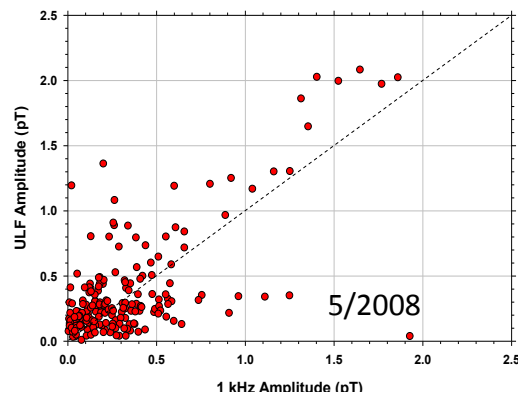
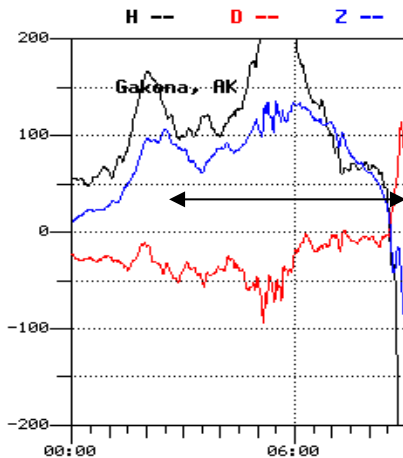
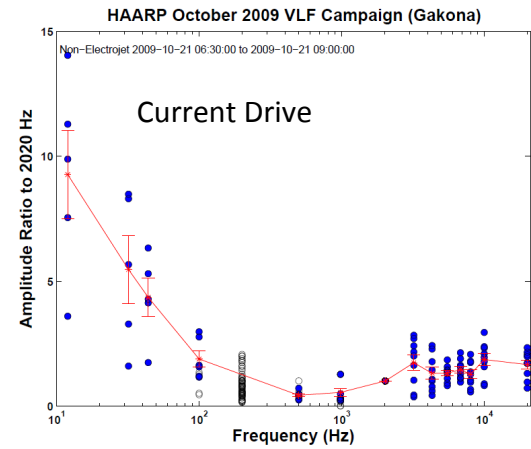
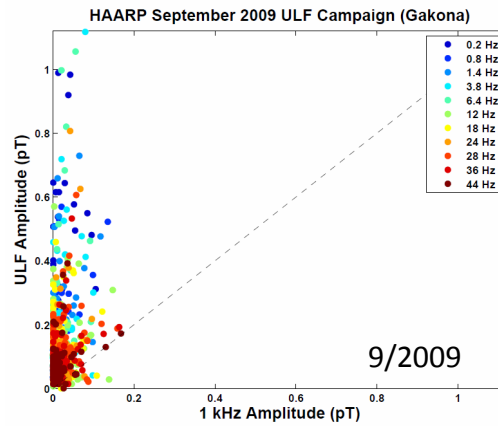
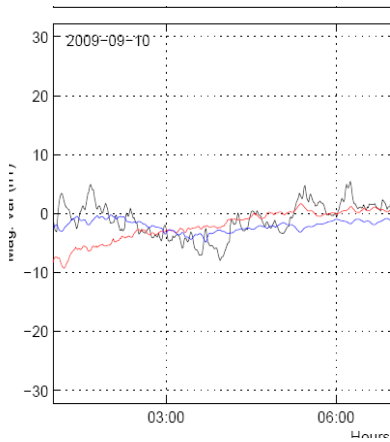
- September HAARP campaign
  - ULF: 0.2-6.4 Hz
  - ELF: 12-44 Hz & 1 kHz
- The ULF-ELF signals at Gakona:
  - Emerge on Sep. 9 after F is exposed
  - Generated up to 50 Hz
- The 1 kHz amp. is only significant when D/E layers were present



- 1kHz
- 0.2Hz
- 0.8Hz
- 1.4Hz
- 3.8Hz
- 6.4Hz
- 12Hz
- 18Hz
- 24Hz
- 28Hz
- 36Hz
- 44Hz

# ICD Further PoP Tests

## Ejet Current Strength

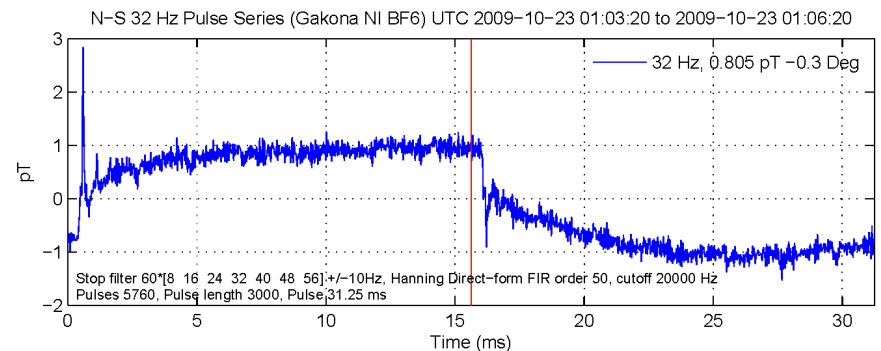
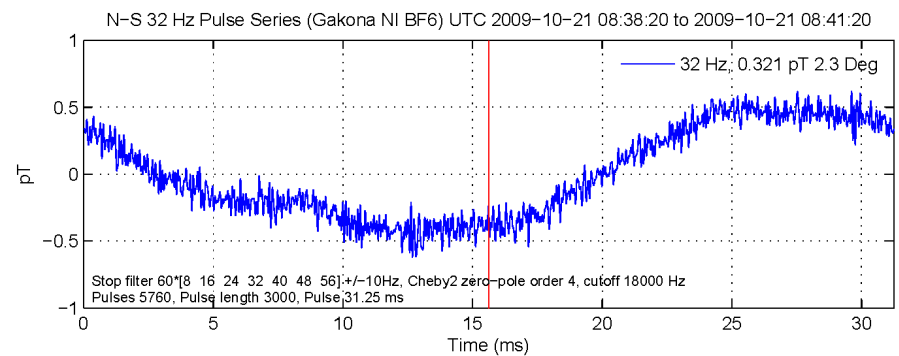




# ELF Temporal Waveform – ICD vs. PEJ

- Use 32 Hz as an example
- ICD in the F layer does not have sharp peaks – time scale for pressure relax. Is long
- PEJ in D/E layers has initial sharp peak at ON and OFF due to current surge – time scale for HF heating is short  $\sim 0.1$  ms. It also has other peaks due to wave bounce between ionosphere & ground

## F Layer ICD

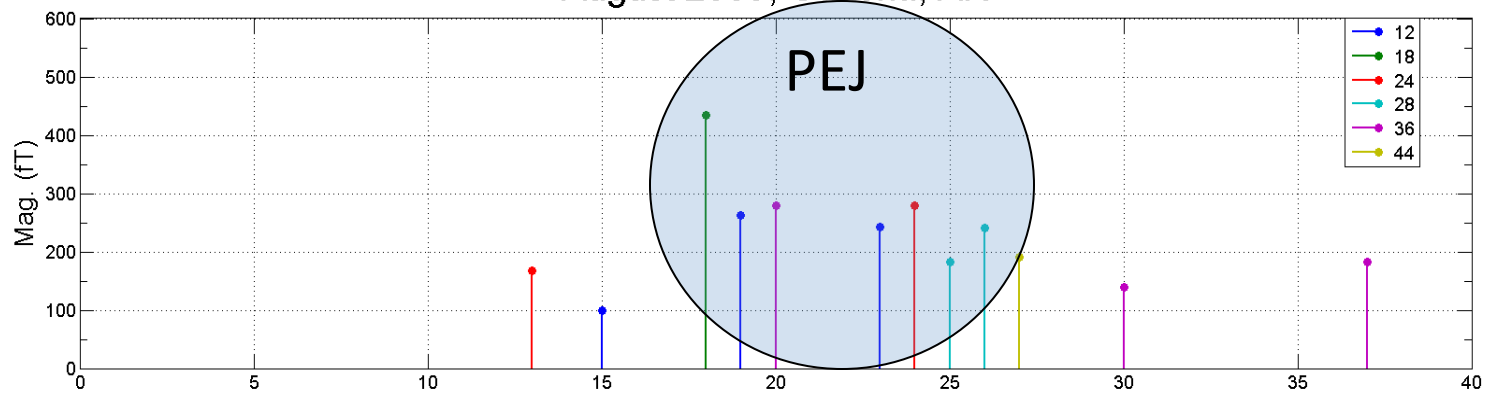


## D/E Layer PEJ

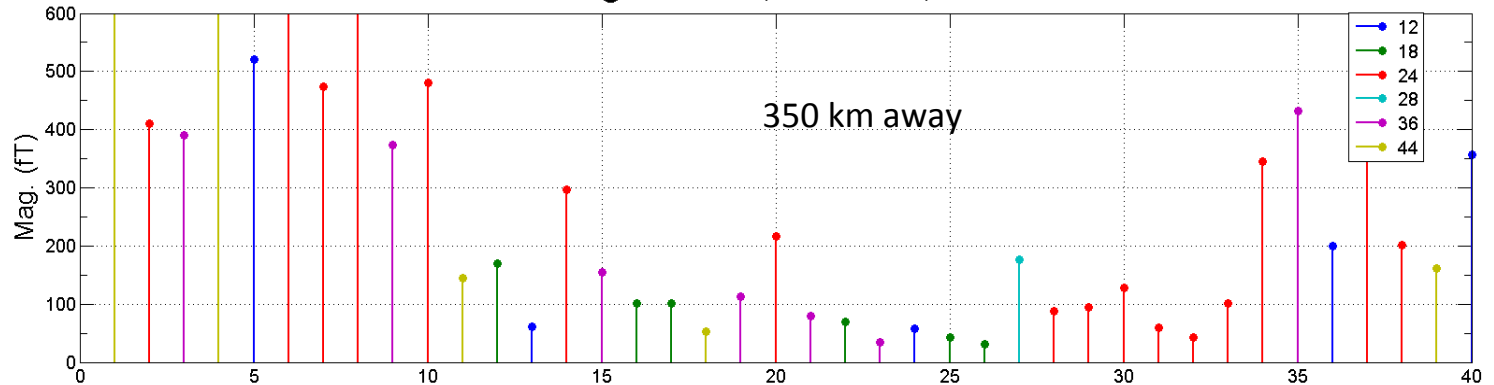


# Two site measurements - ICD vs. PEJ – The puzzle

August 2009, Gakona, AK

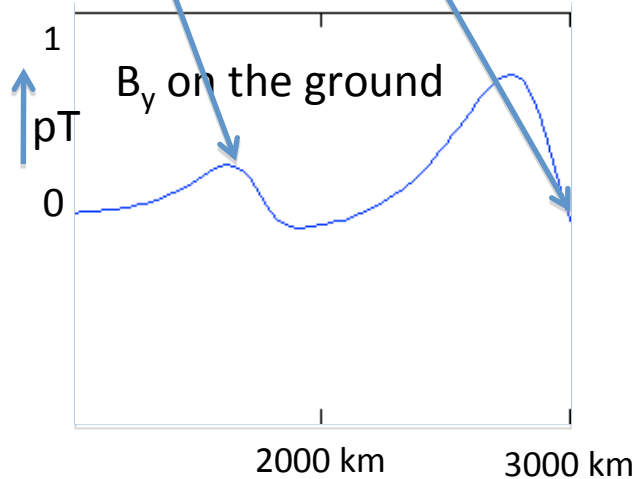
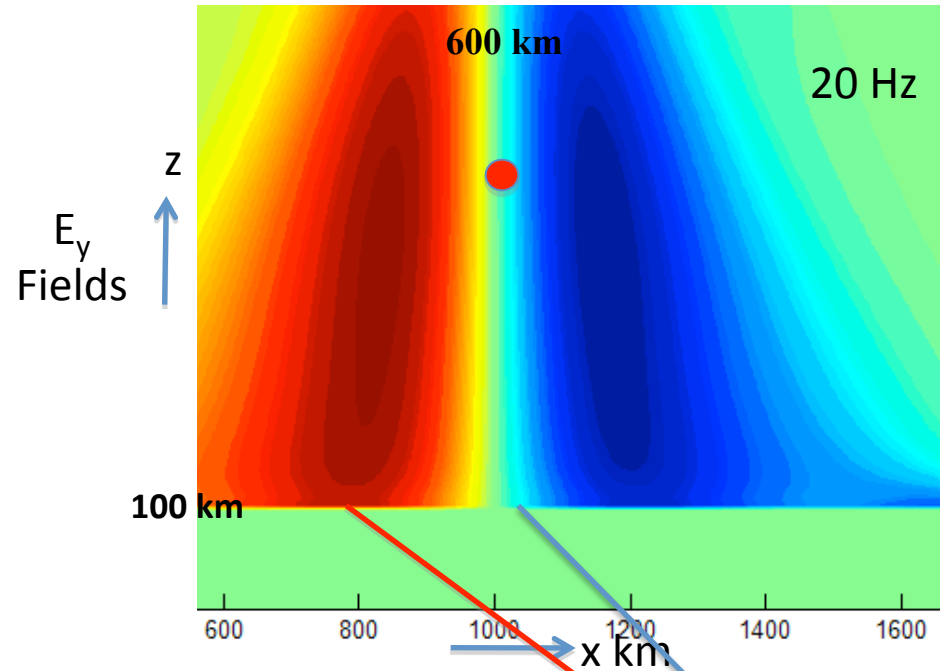
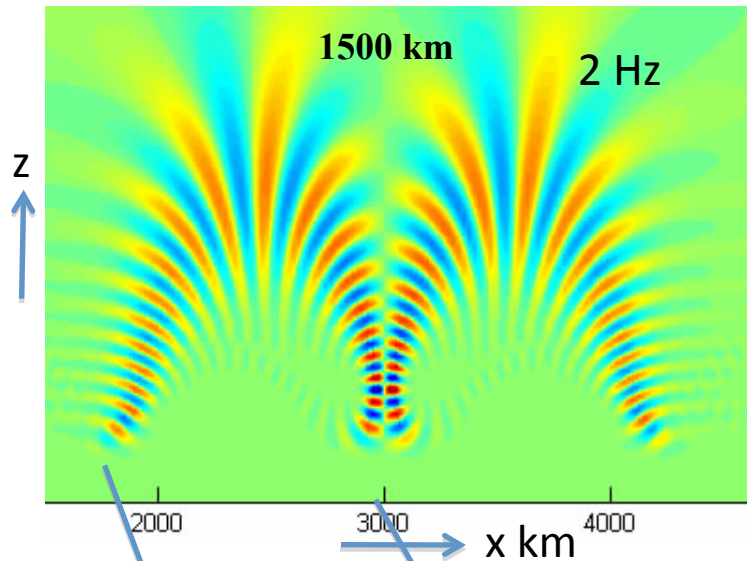


August 2009, HOMER, AK

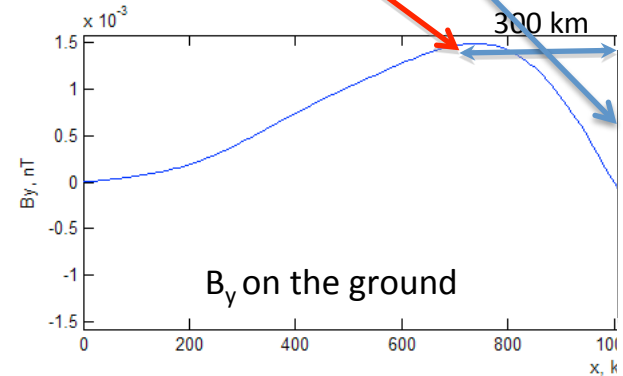




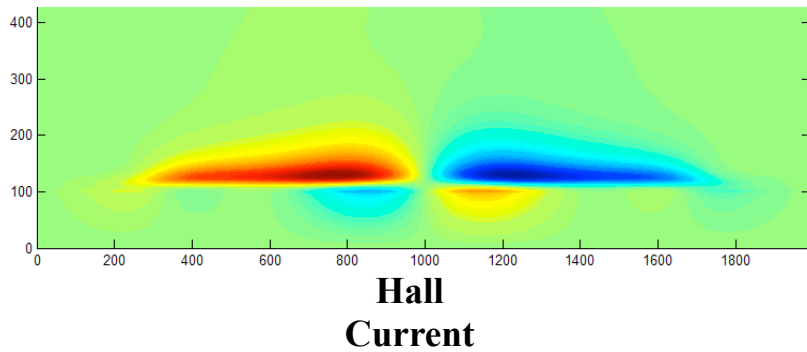
# ICD Numerical Predictions



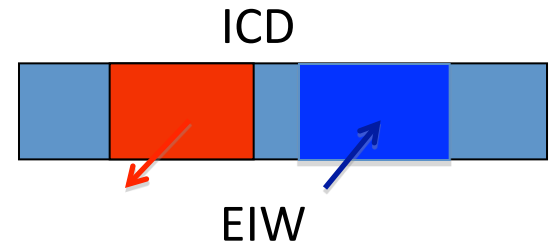
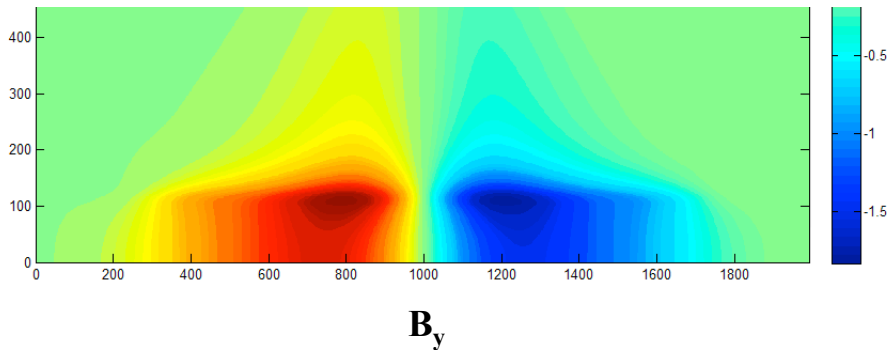
- Code used is a modified version of Bob Lysak's code (*Phys. Chem. Earth, Vol. 22, No. 7-8, pp. 757-766, 1997*)
- Runs by I. Doxas and N. Gomarov



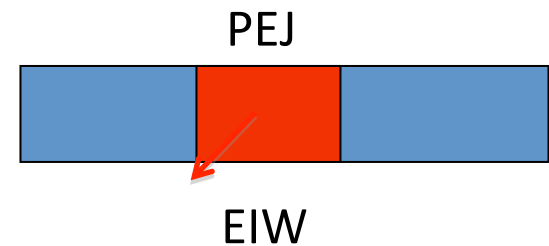
# *ICD Secondary Antenna – Resolution of the puzzle*



20 Hz



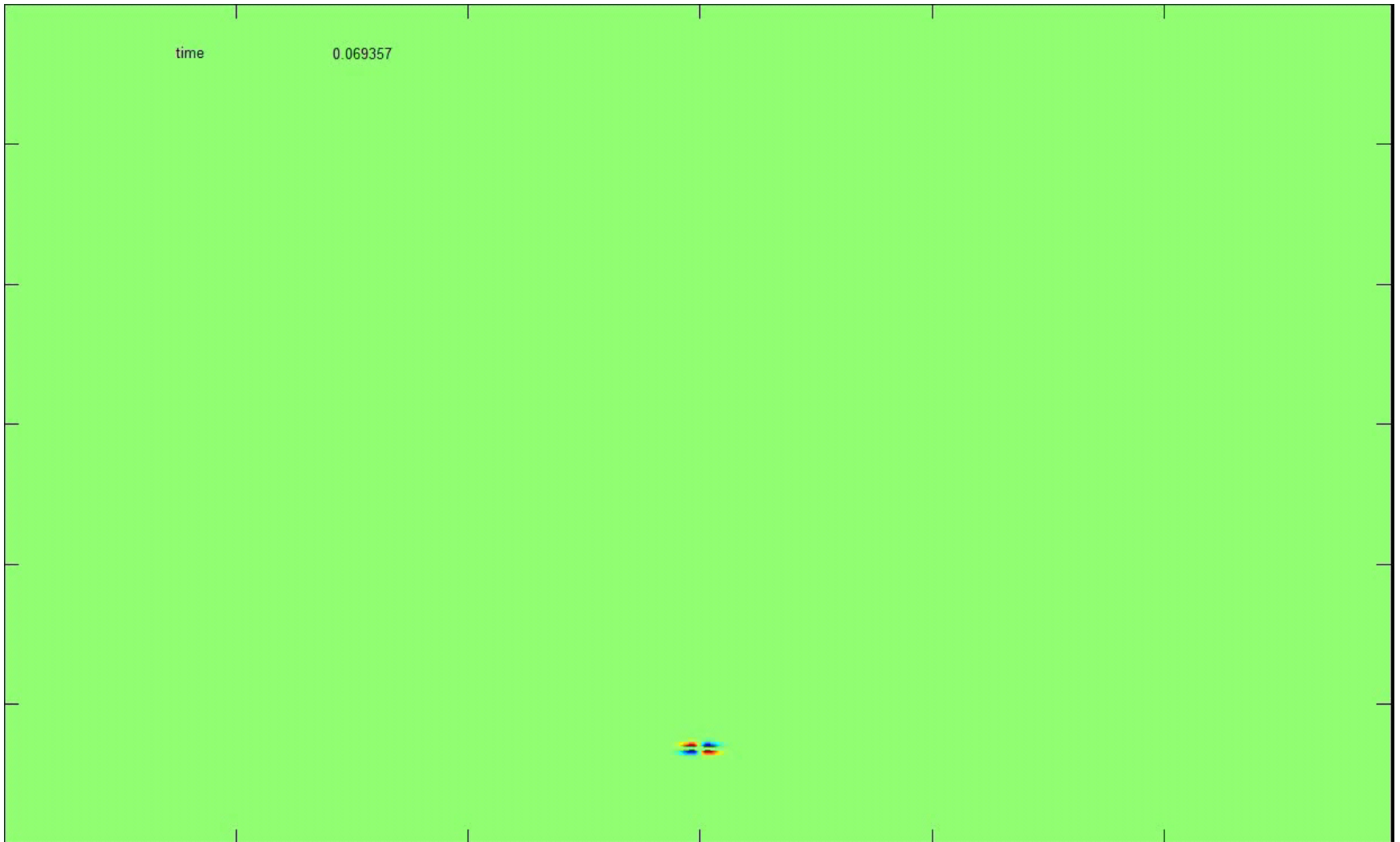
Min. below, Max 300 km away



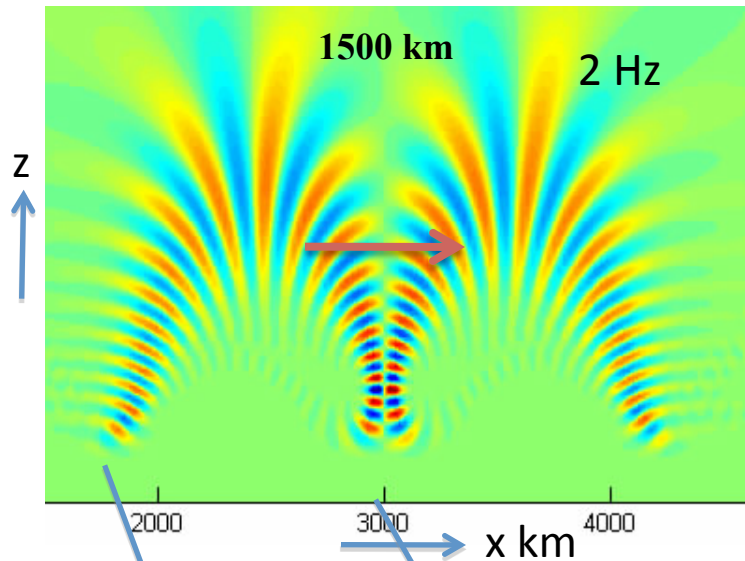
Max below  
Monotonically decreasing away



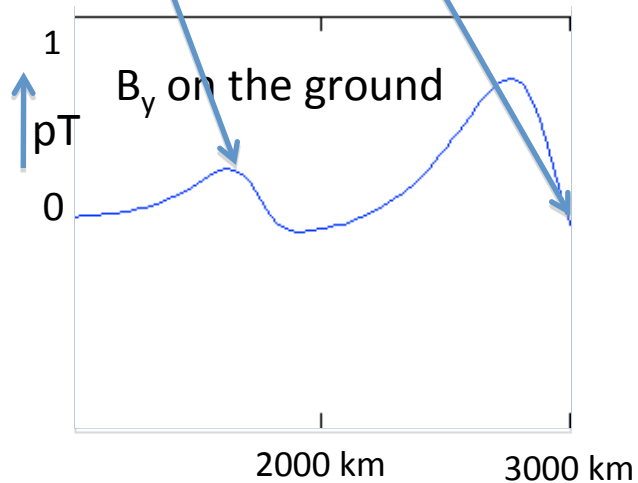
# Msonic 2 Hz Far Propagation in the Alfvenic Duct



# *ICD Far Field Guided Propagation*



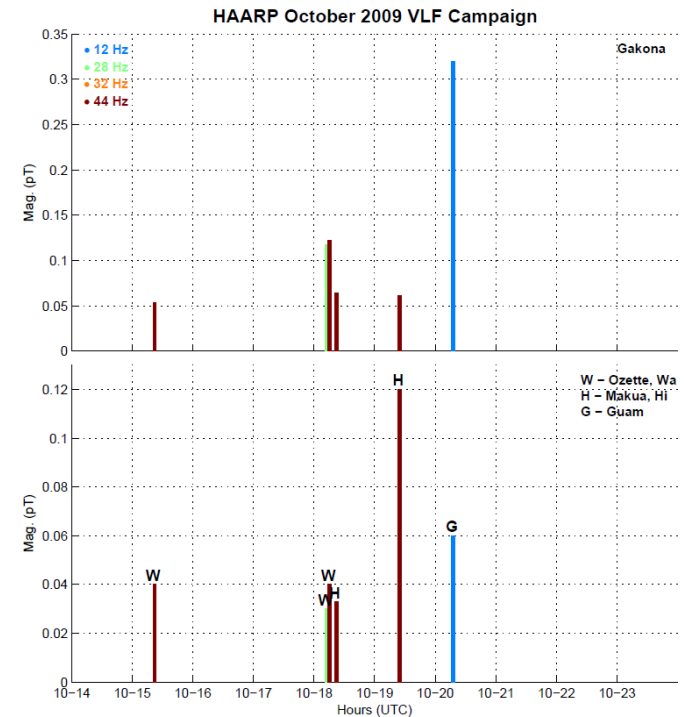
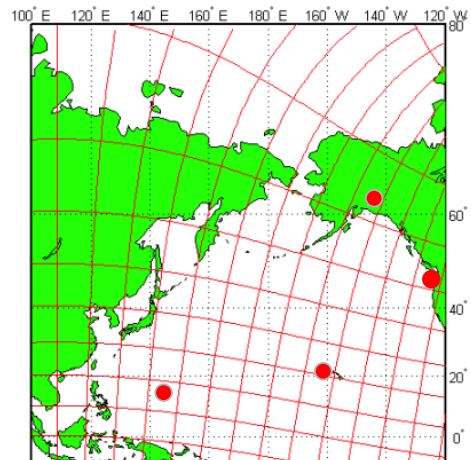
**Skip Distance 2000 km**



- Code used is a modified version of Bob Lysak's code (*Phys. Chem. Earth, Vol. 22, No. 7-8, pp. 757-766, 1997*)
- Runs by I. Doxas and N. Gomarov

# ELF detection at Distant Sites

- Distance to Gakona
  - Lake Ozette, WA (W)
    - 1300 mi
  - Hawaii (H)
    - 2900 mi
  - Guam (G)
    - 4800 mi
- Detection under quiet Gakona cond.
- No detection during electrojet days Oct. 22-23
- Need close-in sites (~ 200 mi) to study near-field effects and ELF entrance to the waveguide

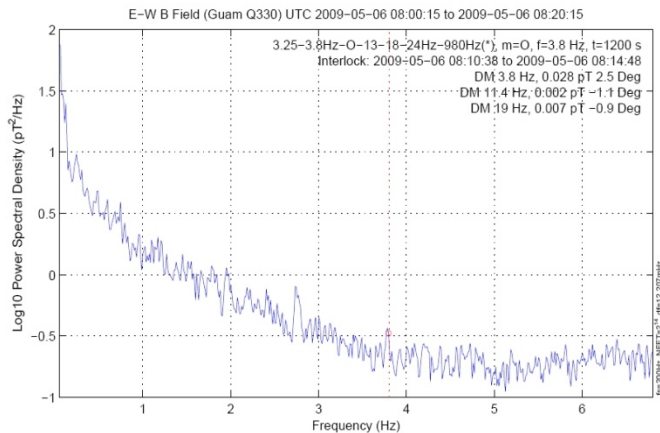




# May 6, 2009 Grand Slam Results – 3.8 Hz

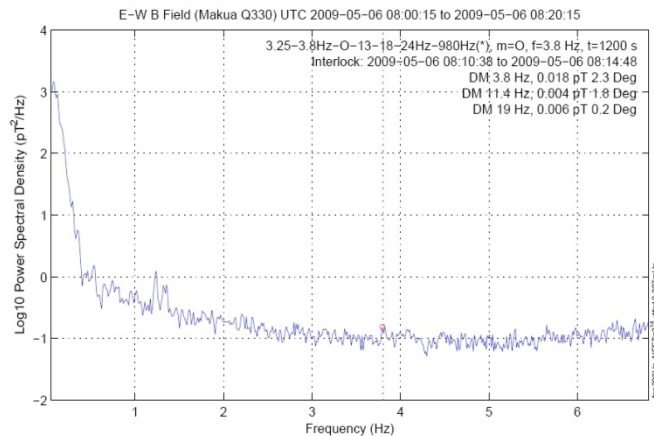
3.25-3.8Hz-O-13-18-24Hz-980Hz(\*) : [2009-05-06 08:00:00 to 2009-05-06 08:29:30]  
 3.25 MHz, O-mode, full power,, beam at Magnetic Zenith (14 off zenith, 202 azimuth)

5/6/2009 08:00:15 - 08:20:15 UT



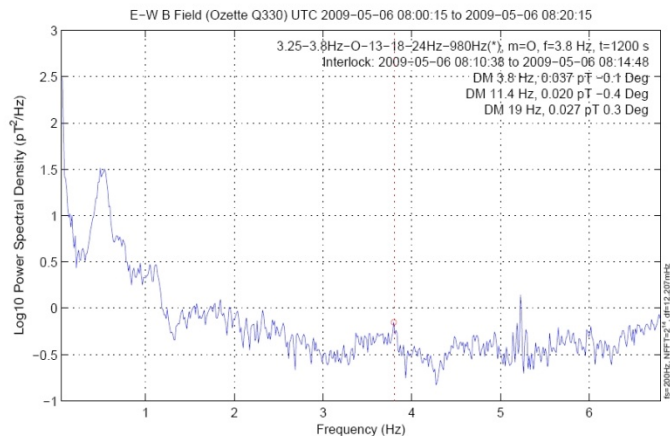
Guam

3.25-3.8Hz-O-13-18-24Hz-980Hz(\*) : [2009-05-06 08:00:00 to 2009-05-06 08:29:30]  
 3.25 MHz, O-mode, full power,, beam at Magnetic Zenith (14 off zenith, 202 azimuth)



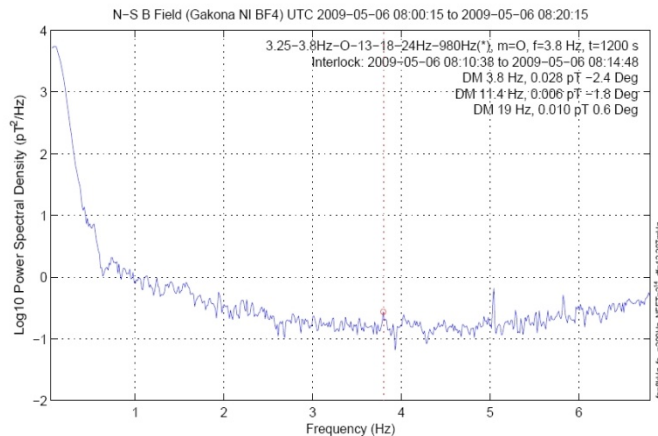
Makua Valley

3.25-3.8Hz-O-13-18-24Hz-980Hz(\*) : [2009-05-06 08:00:00 to 2009-05-06 08:29:30]  
 3.25 MHz, O-mode, full power,, beam at Magnetic Zenith (14 off zenith, 202 azimuth)



Lake Ozette

3.25-3.8Hz-O-13-18-24Hz-980Hz(\*) : [2009-05-06 08:00:00 to 2009-05-06 08:29:30]  
 3.25 MHz, O-mode, full power,, beam at Magnetic Zenith (14 off zenith, 202 azimuth)

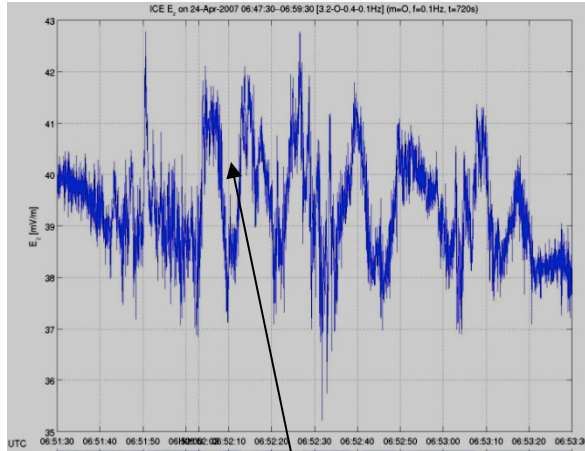


Gakona



# Msonic Wave Injection

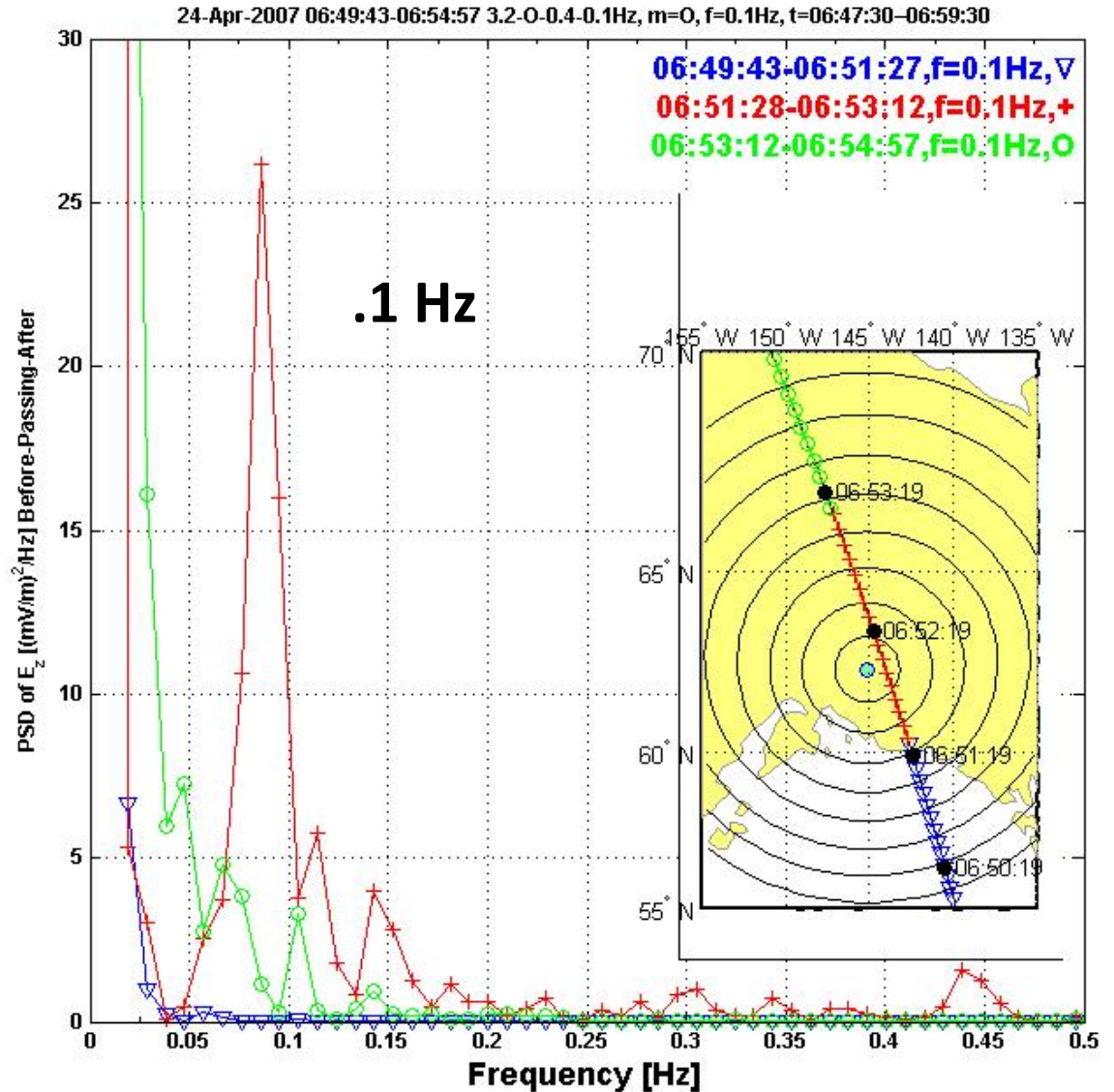
## DEMETER



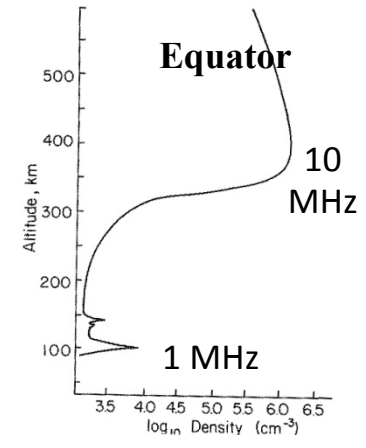
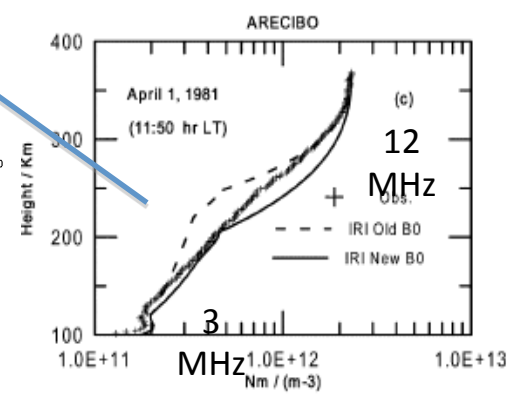
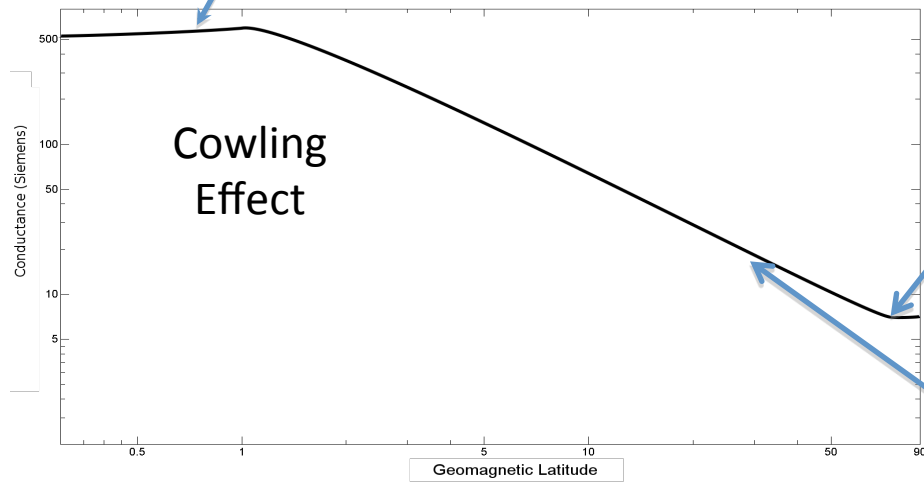
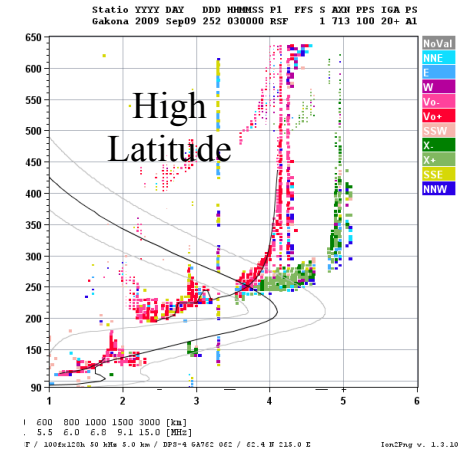
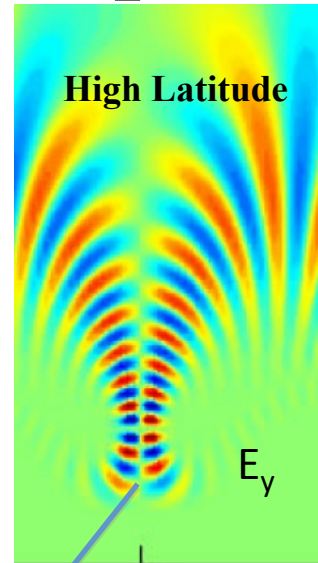
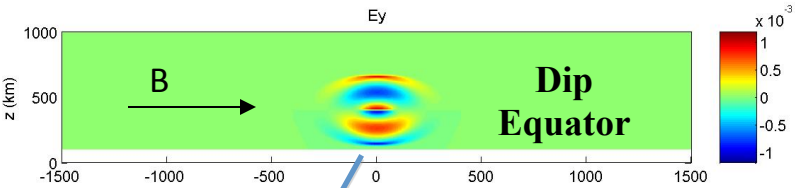
10 sec oscillations

kW power

Demeter data – Inan and Piddyachiyi



# ICD Latitude Dependence



1. Conduction 100 times better
2. Msonic E field at Hall region unidirectional
3. Weak D/E region self absorption self absorption

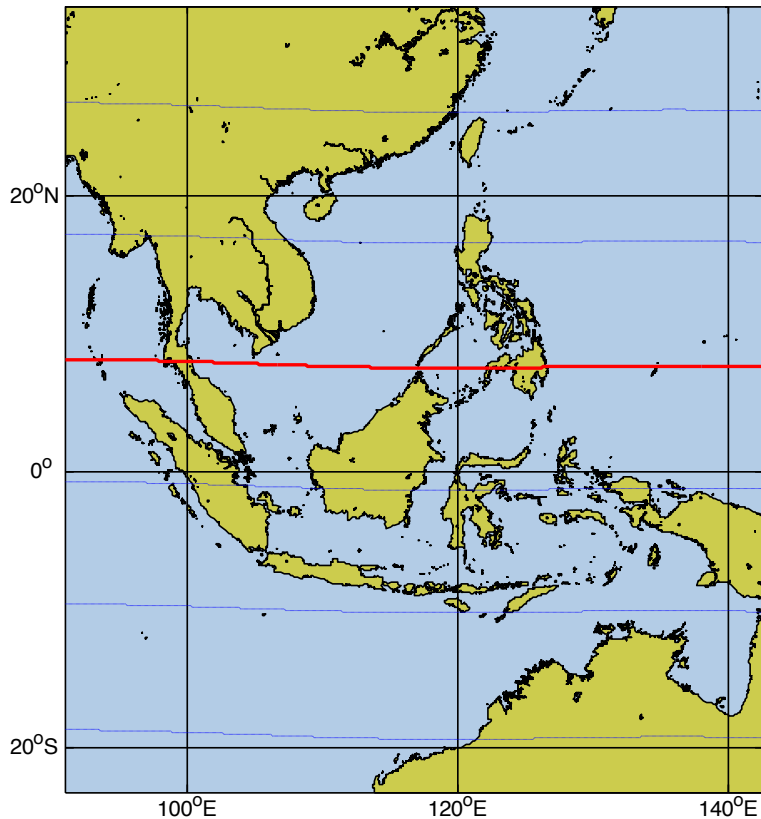




## *Summary of equatorial location advantages*

- **Equatorial ionosphere much more reliable than auroral**
- **Equatorial electron density profiles better suited to heating at high altitudes (improving heating efficiency and reducing absorption)**
- **Cowling current provides a factor of 400 more power than aurora for similar VMD moment**
- **Equatorial heating creates significant vertical electric dipole moment providing isotropic coverage**
- **Equatorial and sea based facilities can provide global ULF/ELF coverage for all frequencies up to 50 Hz**
- **Required HF frequency 6-10 MHz. Facility smaller and relatively inexpensive**

# *Potential sites*



Potential land sites:

- Jicamarca, Peru
- Thumba, India
- Koror, Palau
- Phuket Area, Thailand
- Mindanao, Philippines

Sea basing offers additional flexibility



Self-propelled drilling platforms have the deck area and electrical power necessary for an ionospheric heater the size of the current HAARP IRI

# SUPPLEMENTARY SLIDES



# *ELF/VLF Summary*

- Generation with Electrojet
  - 12 Hz – 20 kHz
  - Amplitude as high as 10 pT has been observed
- Generation without Electrojet – major breakthrough
  - Up to 50 Hz
  - Ionospheric current drive in F layer
  - Predictable and repeatable signal generation on daily basis
  - Viable technique in low latitude regions with robust F



# *ELF/VLF Summary*

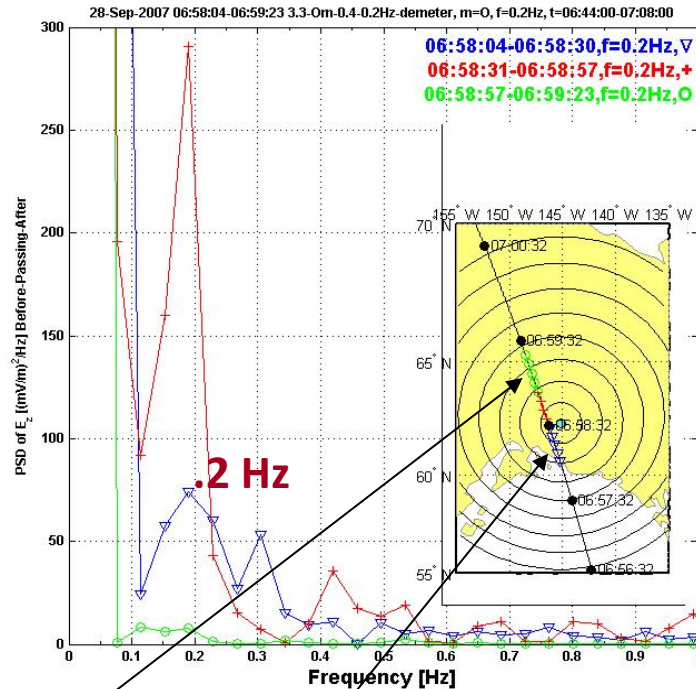
- Generation with Electrojet
  - 12 Hz – 20 kHz
  - Amplitude as high as 10 pT has been observed
- Generation without Electrojet – major breakthrough
  - Up to 50 Hz
  - Ionospheric current drive in F layer
  - Predictable and repeatable signal generation on daily basis
  - Viable technique in low latitude regions with robust F



# *ELF/VLF Summary*

- Generation with Electrojet
  - 12 Hz – 20 kHz
  - Amplitude as high as 10 pT has been observed
- Generation without Electrojet – major breakthrough
  - Up to 50 Hz
  - Ionospheric current drive in F layer
  - Predictable and repeatable signal generation on daily basis
  - Viable technique in low latitude regions with robust F

# SAW DEMETER Detection



After

Before

Frequency .2 Hz

Closest distance 80 km

Detection time 25 sec

Detection distance 150 km

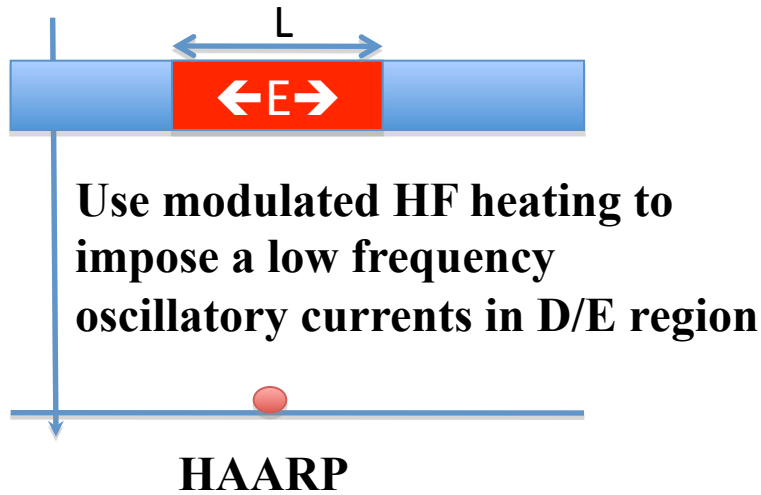
Maximum E  10 mV/m

Estimated power ~ kW

1.5 pT on the ground

SEPTEMBER 28, 2008

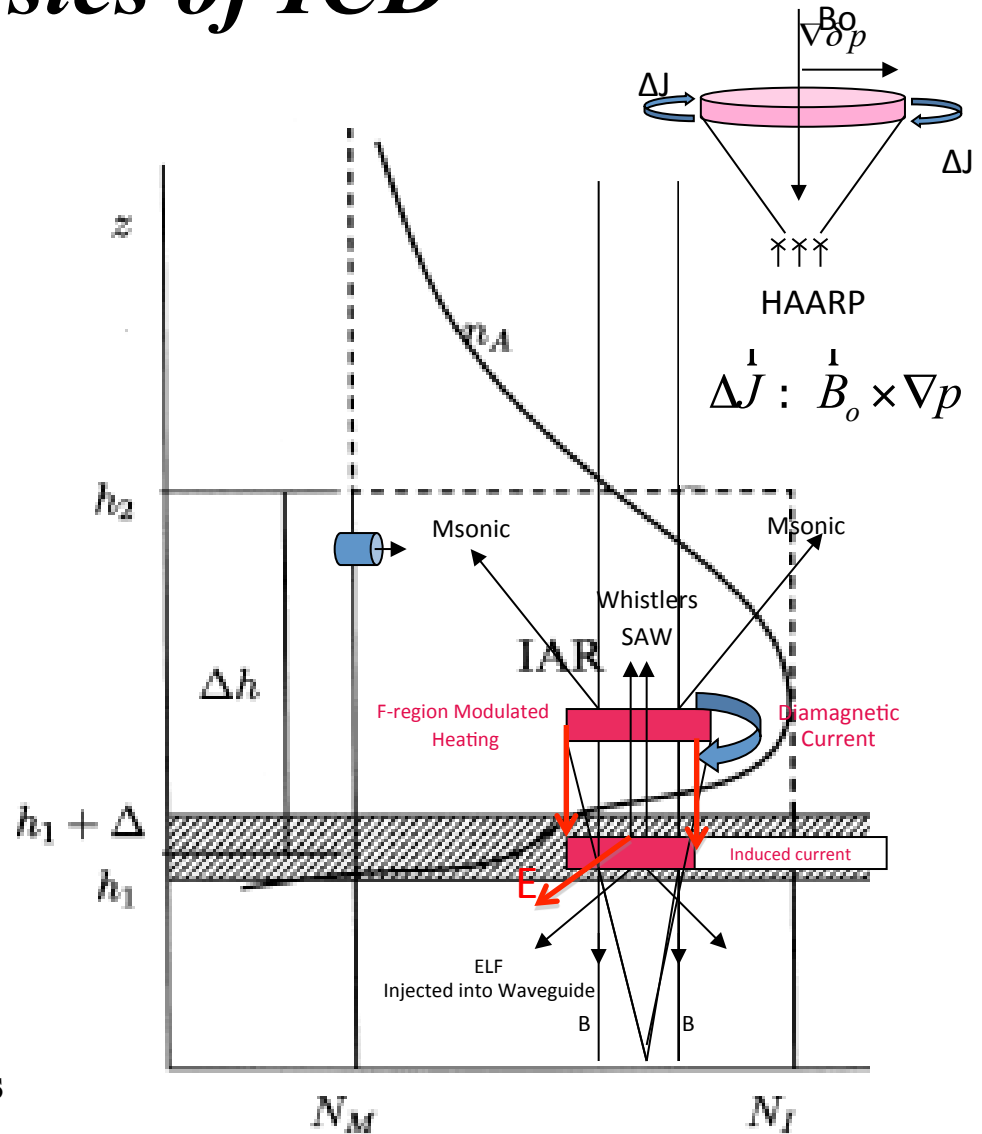
# The Physics of ICD



$$\vec{p} = (\vec{\Sigma} \vec{E} L) L$$

$$p_h \approx (\Sigma_h E L) L$$

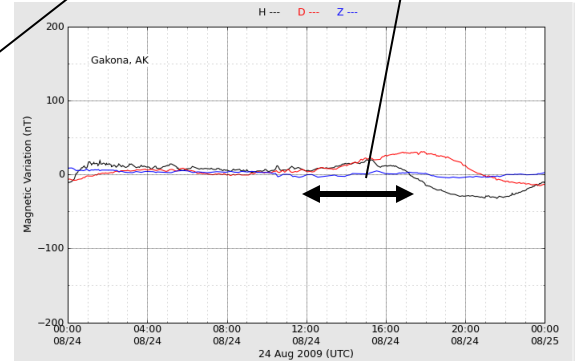
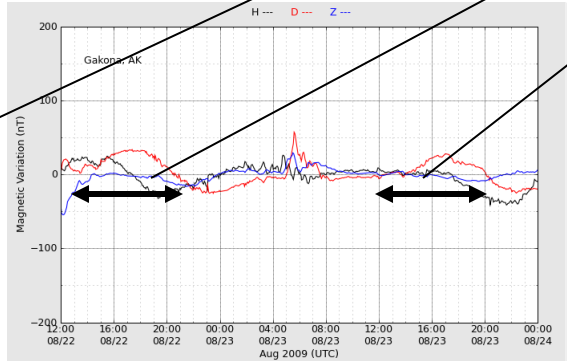
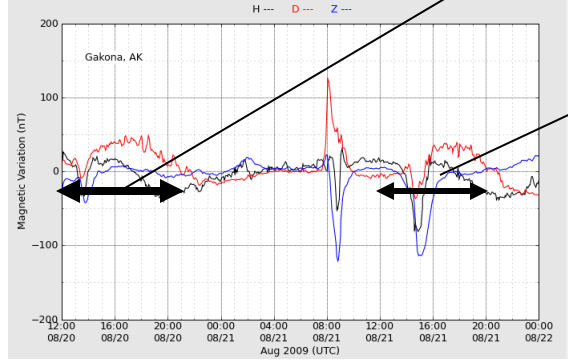
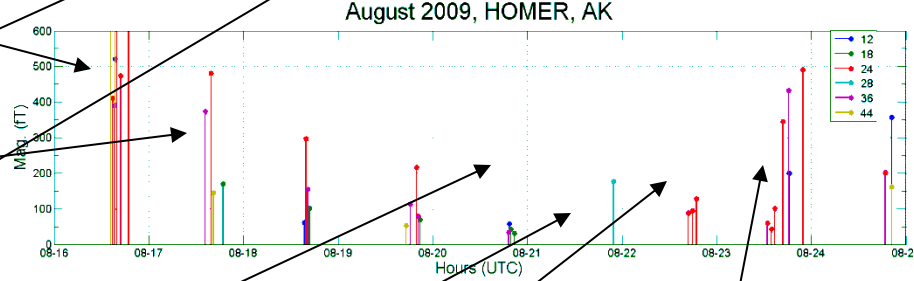
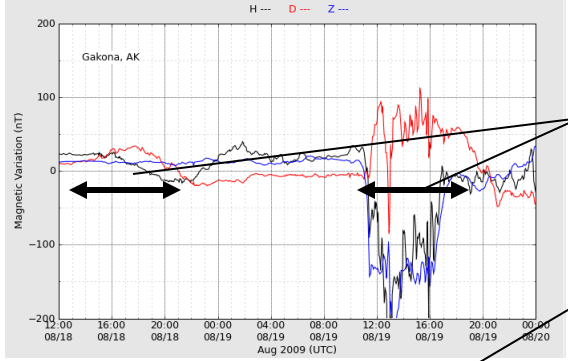
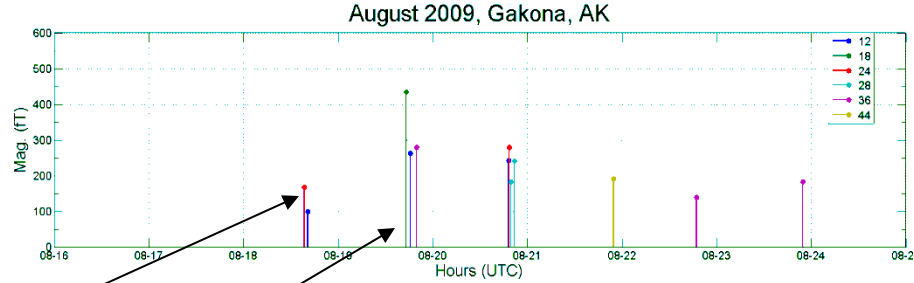
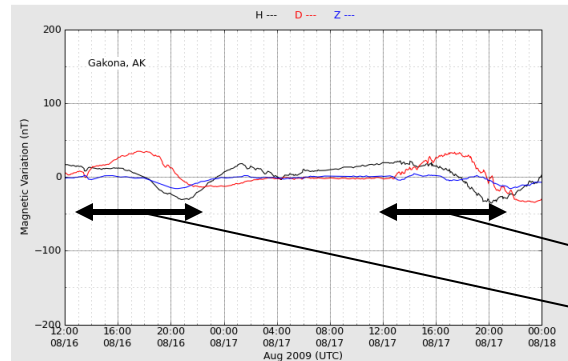
- Nuances of MS Waves and Alfvénic Duct:**
- Duct propagation window .2-6 Hz
  - Only MS waves propagate
  - Hall region couples them to Shear and allows ground detection



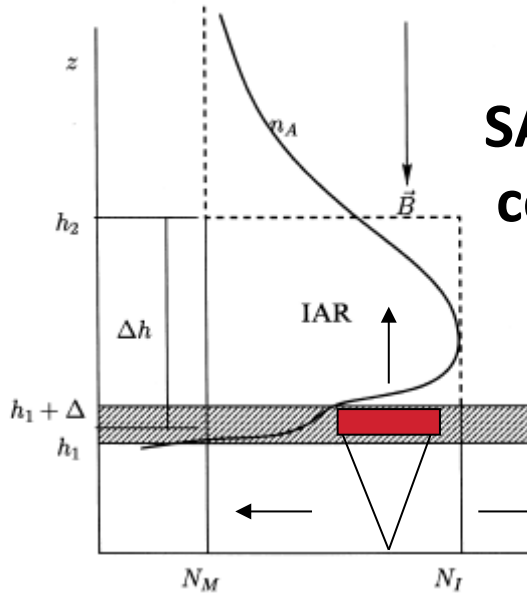




# ELF – Ejet Correlation



# MHD Wave Generation by the PEJ



SA will be guided by the magnetic field to the conjugates – No lateral propagation through the plasma

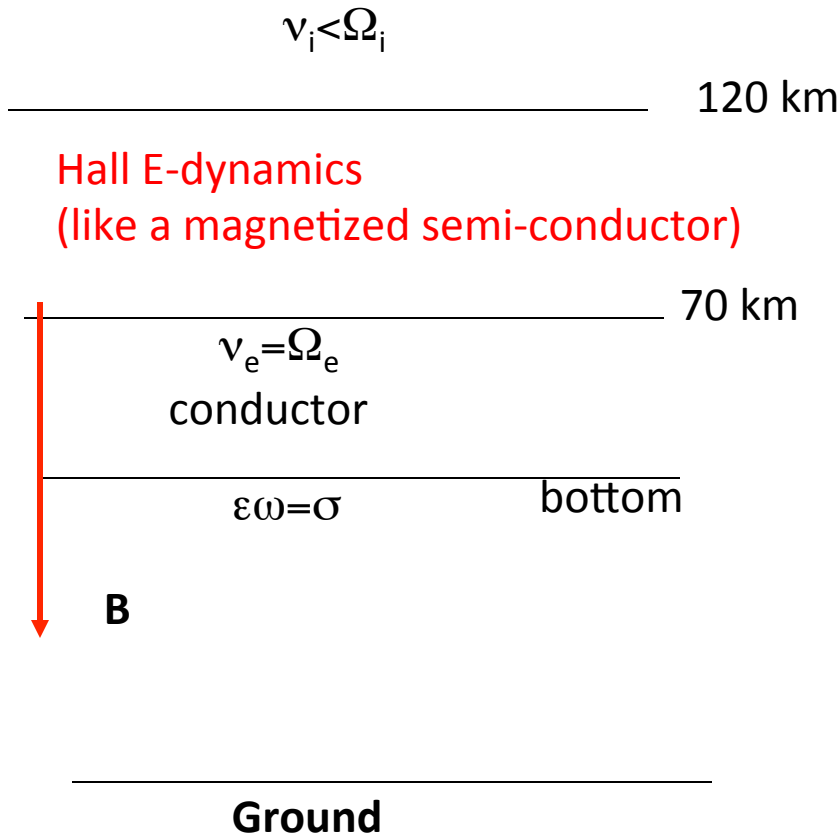
$$f \approx c / 2\pi R_E \approx 8\text{Hz} \quad \text{Schumann}$$

Evanescent in EI Waveguide if  $f < 8\text{Hz}$

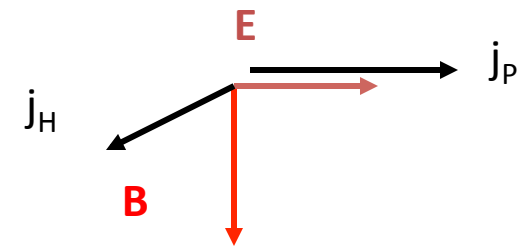
- SA waves can be detected: (a) In the near zone below the heated spot and (b) By satellites over-flying the heated spot but confined to the magnetic flux tube that spans the heated spot (c) Through the EI waveguide for  $f > 8\text{ Hz}$  (Schumann Resonance)

# THE LOWER IONOSPHERE AS A PLASMA

- Lower ionosphere 65 – 120 km altitude, D and E region



Hall and Pedersen conductivities



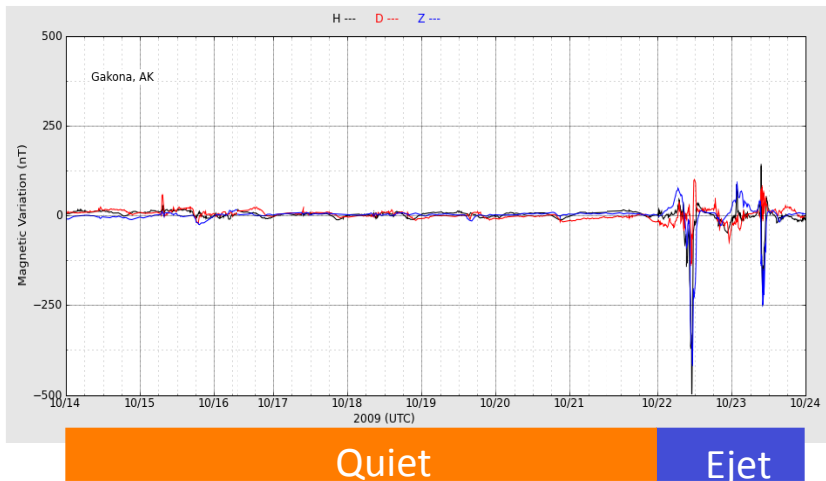
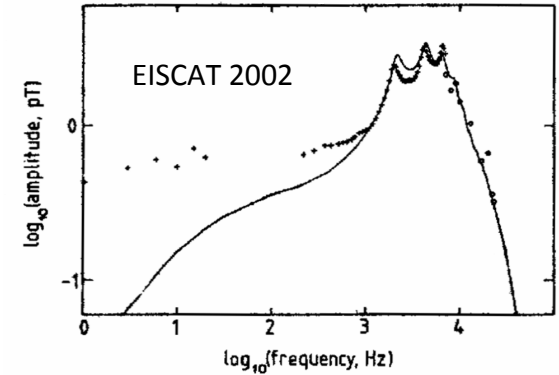
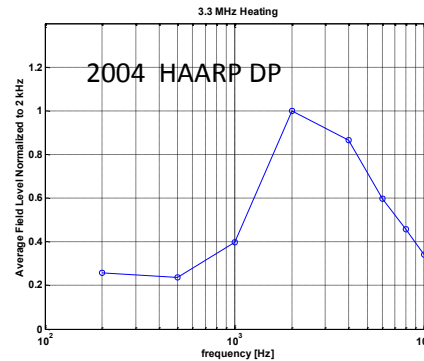
$$\vec{j} = \vec{\sigma} \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_P & \sigma_H \\ -\sigma_H & \sigma_P \end{pmatrix}$$

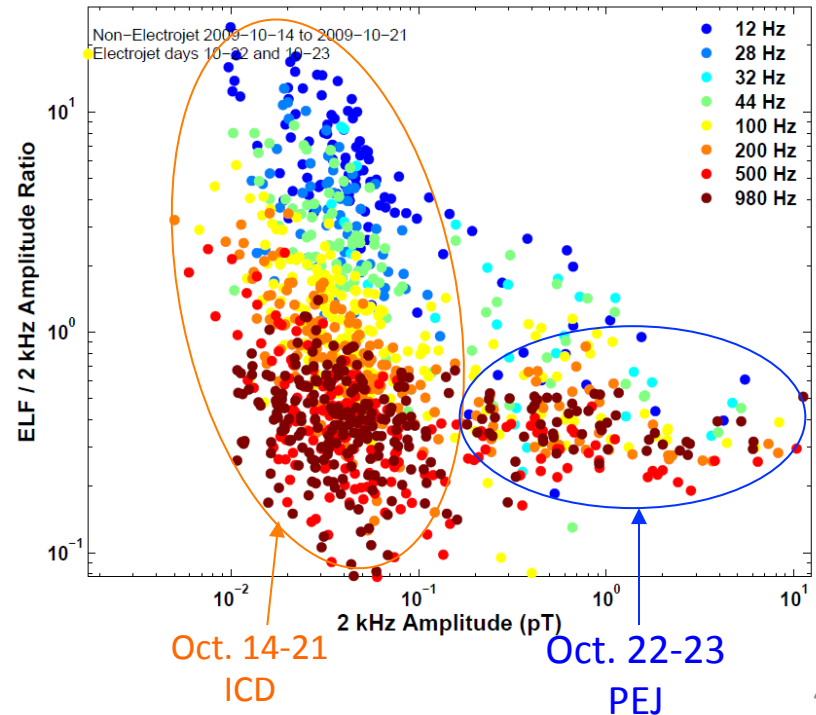
# ICD vs. PEJ Gakona Measurements

## Oct. 14-23, Campaign

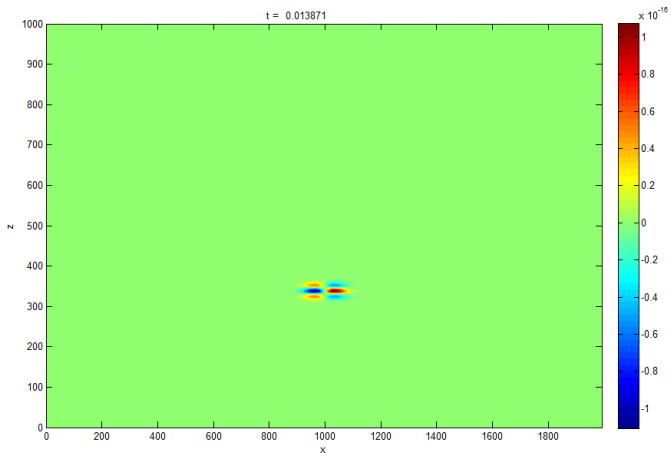
- Oct. 14-21
  - No electrojet, quiet ionosphere
- Oct. 22-23,
  - Active electrojet



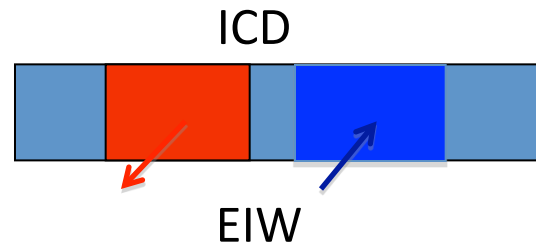
## HAARP October 2009 VLF Campaign (Gakona)



# ICD Secondary Antenna – Resolution of the puzzle

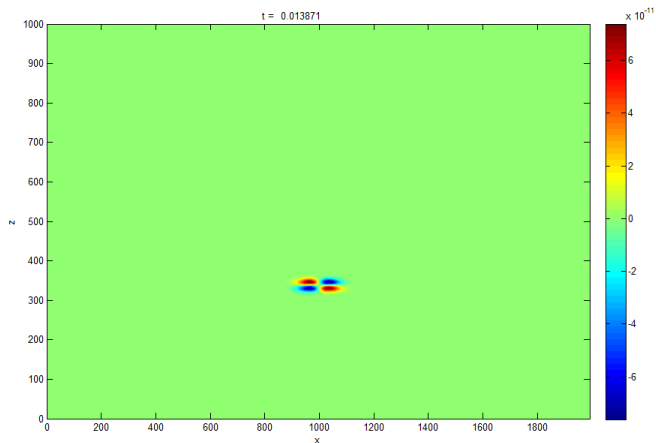


Hall Current

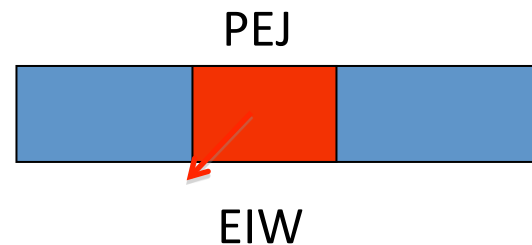


Min. below, Max 300 km away

20 Hz



$B_y$



Max below  
Monotonically decreasing away

# Scaling with Power and Frequency

External Control of Ion Waves in a Plasma by High-Frequency Fields,  
Phys. Fluids 14, p.792 (1971).

Gamma Ray Flashes by Plasma effects in the middle Atmosphere,  
Phys. Plasmas 8, p.4954 (2001).

$$B : (\text{pressure})\text{Volume} \approx E_{\text{absorbed}}$$

$$\frac{dE_a}{dt} = \alpha P_{HF} - \frac{E_a}{\tau}$$

$$E_a = \alpha P_{HF} \tau (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$f ; 1/2t, f_o = 1/2\tau$$

$$B : (\alpha P_{HF} / f_o) [1 - e^{-(f_o/f)}]$$

$$f \gg f_o, B : 1/f$$

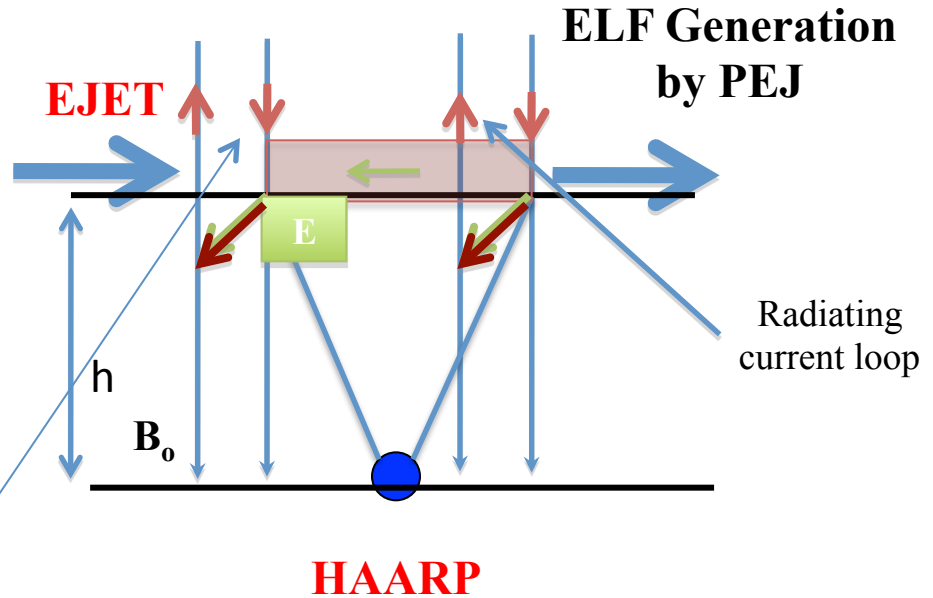
$$P_{ULF} : P_{HF}^2$$

# The Polar Electrojet (PEJ) Antenna

How to lift the antenna?

Virtual antenna  $\rightarrow$  PEJ

1. Find a region where natural currents flow in the lower ionosphere – Ejets
2. Use an ionospheric heater to modulate the electron temperature and conductivity at the D/E region
3. Create an HED at the modulation frequency – current closure by current carried by whistlers or shear Alfvén waves in the magnetosphere



Advantages:

1. Reduces ground effect from  $(k\delta)$  to  $(kh)$ : gain  $h/\delta$
2. Small size and tunability

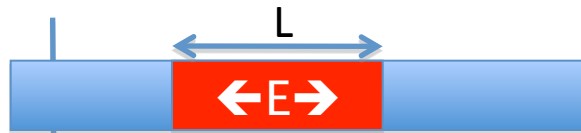
Disadvantages:

1. Weak IL moment and often no **availability**
2. Ejet site **too far** from many applications

**ICD  $\rightarrow$  Use HF to drive currents in E-region**

**All the advantages of PEJ without the availability and location issue**

# The Physics of ICD



Use modulated HF heating to impose a low frequency oscillatory currents in D/E region



$$\vec{p} = (\vec{\Sigma} \vec{E} L)$$

$$p_h \approx (\Sigma_h E L)$$

- Nuances of MS Waves and Alfvénic Duct:**
- Duct propagation window .2-6 Hz
  - Only MS waves propagate
  - Hall region couples them to Shear and allows ground detection

