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M.T. Rietveld, E. Turunen, H. Matveinen, N. P. Goncharov, P. Pollari. Artificial periodic irregularities in the auroral ionosphere. *Annales Geophysicae*, 1996, 14 (12), pp.1437-1453. hal-00319050

HAL Id: hal-00319050

<https://hal.science/hal-00319050>

Submitted on 18 Jun 2008

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Artificial periodic irregularities in the auroral ionosphere

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Received: 15 March 1996/Revised: 2 July 1996/Accepted: 3 July 1996

Abstract. Artificial periodic irregularities (API) are produced in the ionospheric plasma by a powerful standing electromagnetic wave reflected off the F region. The resulting electron-density irregularities can scatter other high-frequency waves if the Bragg scattering condition is met. Such measurements have been performed at mid-latitudes for two decades and have been developed into a useful ionospheric diagnostic technique. We report here the first measurements from a high-latitude station, using the EISCAT heating facility near Tromsø, Norway. Both F-region and lower-altitude ionospheric echoes have been obtained, but the bulk of the data has been in the E and D regions with echoes extending down to 52-km altitude. Examples of API are shown, mainly from the D region, together with simultaneous VHF incoherent-scatter-radar (ISR) data. Vertical velocities derived from the rate of phase change during the irregularity decay are shown and compared with velocities derived from the ISR. Some of the API-derived velocities in the 75–115-km height range appear consistent with vertical neutral winds as shown by their magnitudes and by evidence of gravity waves, while other data in the 50–70-km range show an unrealistically large bias. For a comparison with ISR data it has proved difficult to get good quality data sets overlapping in height and time. The initial comparisons show some agreement, but discrepancies of several metres per second do not yet allow us to conclude that the two techniques are measuring the same quantity. The irregularity decay time-constants between about 53 and 70 km are compared with the results of an advanced ion-chemistry model, and height profiles of recorded signal power are compared with model estimates in the same altitude range. The calculated amplitude shows good agreement with the data in that the maximum occurs at about the same height as that of the measured amplitude. The calculated time-constant agrees very well with the data below 60 km but is larger above 60 km by a factor of up to 2 at 64 km. The comparisons

with the model are considered to be a good basis for more refined comparisons.

1 Introduction

A high-frequency (HF) radio wave which reflects off the F-region plasma sets up a standing-wave pattern which may extend to quite low altitudes. If the field strength of the wave is strong enough, it may change the electron density at the interference maxima by one of several different mechanisms depending on the altitude. Above about 130 km the ponderomotive force of the HF wave, which is proportional to the gradient of the time-averaged square magnitude of the electric field, can redistribute the electron density directly. Near the point of reflection of an O-mode wave, Langmuir waves are produced whose ponderomotive force can drive the artificial periodic irregularities (API) because the ponderomotive force of the Langmuir waves is much stronger than that of the HF waves.

Below about 120 km the Ohmic heating of electrons results in electron-density changes because of the dependence of the ambipolar diffusion coefficient and the recombination rate on the electron temperature, T_e , and below about 70 km because the electron attachment rate to molecules depends on T_e . The resulting layers of API are able to influence HF waves by the mechanism of Bragg scatter, leading to a practical and powerful technique of diagnosing the ionospheric plasma which does not depend on total reflection like the conventional ionosonde technique. The discovery and application of this technique was made by Russian scientists in the 1970s, but there has been little work done in western facilities until recently. So far all the work has been performed at mid-latitude stations.

In Sect. 2 we first review previous experimental and theoretical work on API formation and decay, since much

of this work is not generally known in western countries. We then present the experimental arrangement in Sect. 3 and the first results of F-region API echoes from auroral latitudes in Sect. 4. The remainder of the paper presents E- and D-region results from Tromsø, giving details of the technique, ionospheric conditions and typical examples. One of our aims is to validate the ionospheric parameters deduced from the API technique by means of comparison with simultaneous incoherent-scatter-radar (ISR) data. Vertical neutral winds are deduced from the API experiment and an initial comparison is made with vertical winds measured by the ISR technique. From the limited amount of velocity data compared, although there is some general agreement, we cannot conclude that the two techniques are measuring the same quantity.

It may seem surprising to readers, as it initially was to some of the authors, that the HF-standing-wave pattern is strong enough to affect the electron density at altitudes as low as 52 km where, as will be shown later, API echoes can occur. This point is discussed near the end of Sect. 5. Time-constants of API decay in the altitude region 52–70 km are compared in Sect. 6 to the results of the time-dependent Sodankylä ion chemistry (SIC) model, and are found to be in excellent agreement at altitudes below 60 km, and reasonable agreement (within a factor of two) at higher altitudes. The recorded API signal power at the moment of heater switch off, as function of altitude, is also compared with model estimates. The forms of the altitude profiles of the power are similar, with both the modelled and measured power maximising near 60 km.

2 Previous work

In 1975 it was discovered by Belikovich *et al.* (1975) that when an intense short-wave radio signal with ordinary (O-) mode reflected off the F region, weak (90–100 dB weaker) backscatter could be observed simultaneously somewhat lower down using a higher-frequency extraordinary- (X-) mode wave. This experiment mode is what we will refer to as the two-frequency experiment. The mechanism of formation of these F-region irregularities was in terms of the ponderomotive force as discussed in several papers (e.g. Belikovich *et al.*, 1977, 1978a; Varshavskii, 1978). Tolmacheva (1980) extended the theory to include the effect of the geomagnetic field. The time-constants for formation and decay of these echoes as well as of superimposed oscillations were tens of milliseconds and the density variation $\Delta N/N$ was deduced to be 10^{-6} . By measuring the period of API oscillation, the ion-acoustic frequency, and hence the electron and ion temperatures, could be estimated (Belikovich *et al.*, 1977). Fejer *et al.* (1984) measured F-region API at the low-latitude Arcicibo heating facility, and found the ratio of scattered to reflected power to be 10^{-4} , or about 40 dB greater than that measured by Belikovich *et al.* (1977), concluding that anomalous absorption must have been present in the Russian experiments.

Echoes from API in the E region (120–170 km) were also observed by Belikovich *et al.* (1978a), and electron thermal diffusion was identified as being the dominant

mechanism of API at altitudes below about 110 km. The use of API backscatter to measure electron density profiles above the E layer was proposed by Belikovich *et al.* (1978b) and experimental results were obtained by Belikovich *et al.* (1979) showing the inter-layer valley. Further results were given by Belikovich *et al.* (1986), Terina (1986, 1996), who showed the application of the technique to study the D region. Belikovich *et al.* (1995) presented further results and also discussed the accuracy of the measurements. Belikovich and Mareev (1987) examined the effect of finite pulse length and density gradient on the scattered probe signal. Belikovich *et al.* (1993) compared electron densities derived by the API technique with those derived from the partial reflection technique and found good agreement.

The first detection of API from the lower D region was made by Belikovich *et al.* (1981) using the SURA heater in Russia with a frequency of 5.75 MHz and an effective radiated power (ERP) of 20 MW. Scattering from irregularities was observed from 55–70 km with characteristic time-constants of 0.1–1 s. The formation of API in the lower D region was explained by Belikovich and Razin (1986), with the interpretation of measurements of the decay times of API in the lower D region from about 55 to 70 km being given by Belikovich and Benediktov (1986a). The measured time-constants could be explained by electron attachment to O₂. They deduced the negative ion-electron density ratio for different seasons based on a simplified ion-chemistry model. Belikovich and Benediktov (1986b) concluded that temperature variations caused by gravity-wave propagation cause fluctuations in the measured decay times and Belikovich and Benediktov (1986c) explained amplitude and decay-rate variations around sunset and sunrise as being caused by the change in atomic-oxygen concentration. Vertical motions in the ionospheric D and E regions were deduced by Belikovich *et al.* (1991) from the rate of change of phase of the Bragg-scattered API signals as they decayed and were thereby able to measure wave-like motions. A recent summary of the Russian D-region studies using API is given by Belikovich and Goncharov (1995).

Theoretical works have looked at various aspects of interpreting echoes from API to diagnose the ionosphere. For the F-region horizontal stratification, Fejer (1983) predicted a large decrease in group delay for weak diagnostic waves just below the frequency of the powerful modifying wave and an increase in delay for frequencies above the modifier, which could be a new diagnostic technique for detecting the degree of density change. So far this idea seems not to have been tested. Lapin and Tamoikin (1984) showed that the curvature of the periodic structure affects the probe-wave scattering only slightly if the distance between the height of the probe-wave scattering and pump reflection height is small compared with their distance from the receiver. These authors also concluded, in what appears to be work closely related to that of Fejer (1983), that the effect of a periodic lattice on the wave reflected from the F region can lead to attenuation. Lapin (1994) looked at the combined effects of ambipolar diffusion and turbulence on the relaxation time of the scattered waves from the E and D regions. As might be

expected, the amplitude of the scattering decreases in the presence of turbulence. Gershman and Ryzhov (1983) considered the effect of only turbulent mixing on the decay of API in the 70–90-km height range and give an expression for the relaxation time in terms of the mean-square velocity of turbulent motion and the scale of inhomogeneity. Grigor'ev *et al.* (1990) showed that for typical gravity waves the characteristic relaxation time of the scattered signal is reduced to 1–10 s instead of the much longer times characteristic of ambipolar diffusion in the E region. Recently Belikovitch *et al.* (1994) suggested a method whereby the vertical profile of neutral temperature could be derived from profiles of API relaxation time in the 100–120-km height region.

3 Experimental arrangement at Tromsø

In the F region the ponderomotive force causes electron-density depletion on a short time-scale of milliseconds. This means that to detect them one has to probe the irregularities during their formation, which means while the powerful pump or heating wave is on. Without going to a bistatic arrangement, where the receiver is not adversely affected by the direct ground wave from the pump, it is not possible to probe the irregularities using a wave with the same frequency as the pump. The alternative is that the probing wave must be of another frequency and polarisation such that the pump does not adversely affect the probe-wave receiver but the wavelengths of the probing and pump waves are equal. The required resonance condition for this two-frequency arrangement, which is $n_1 f_1 = n_2 f_2$, where n is the refractive index and f the frequency and the subscripts 1 and 2 denote the heating and probing waves, respectively, is met over a relatively narrow height range of a few km. When f_1 does not equal f_2 , this condition may still be met for opposite polarisations.

In the lower ionosphere, where thermal and chemical rates cause the electron density to change on a much longer time-scale of usually at least hundreds of milliseconds, one can use the same frequency as the pump wave to probe the irregularities, but only after the pump has switched off. In this way one can detect the API decay using typical pulse repetition frequencies of 50–200 Hz. With this single-frequency arrangement the resonance condition is met at all altitudes.

Figure 1 shows schematically the formation of the density irregularities in the standing-wave pattern applied to the situation in Tromsø. The EISCAT heating facility (Rietveld *et al.*, 1993) is used to transmit both the pump wave and probing waves. Since the facility consists of 12 transmitters each connected to its own antenna, it is possible to select a subset of transmitters or two groups of transmitters having different frequencies for the pumping and probing waves. The full power of the facility is not necessary for the success of the API experiments and so reduced power is often used. Selecting fewer than 12 transmitters means that the radiated beam width increases in the north-south plane beyond the normal half-power full width of 15° of the lowest-frequency array (Array 2).

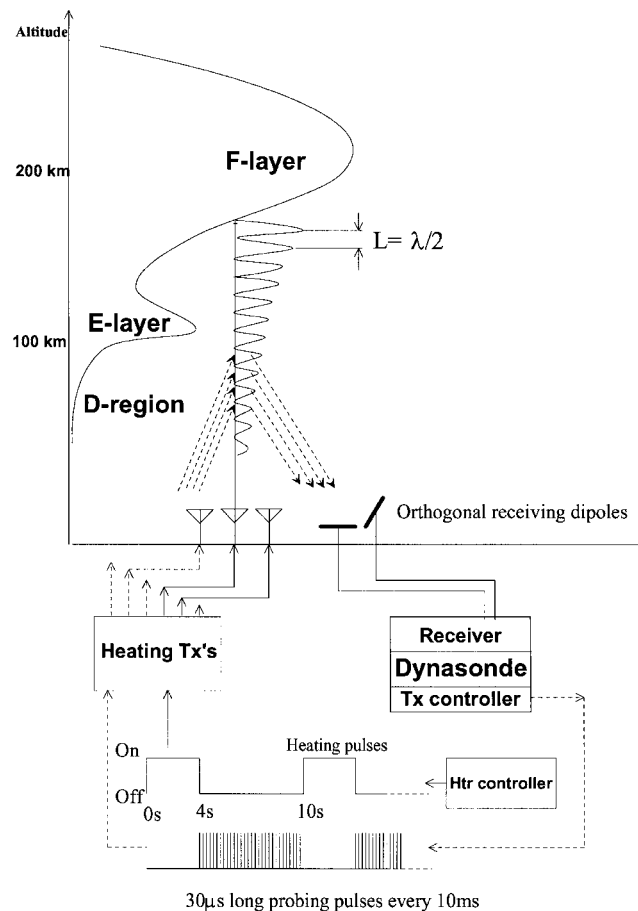


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram illustrating the single-frequency API experimental arrangement at Tromsø. In this arrangement Bragg scattering is in principle possible throughout the whole height region up to the F layer if the irregularities are formed and have a long enough decay time to be probed after the pump has been switched off

The wider beam width has the disadvantage that off-vertical echoes from natural irregularities will be stronger and the API echoes weaker. The API echoes are thought to occur only from the first Fresnel zone overhead.

The receiver for the probing wave is the dynasonde (Wright *et al.*, 1990), an advanced digital HF sounder. Receiving antennas are 22-m-long dipoles which have a gain of about 3 dB and are normally used during standard ionospheric sounding with the dynasonde. The dynasonde is operated in a fixed-frequency sounding mode (P-mode) which was designed for partial-reflection work. In this mode 30- μ s pulses are transmitted and a 60-kHz wide filter is used in the receiver to give 4.5-km height resolution from the time of flight. Only in some of the early experiments was a 60- μ s pulse used with a 30-kHz filter. The dynasonde transmitter is disconnected and the appropriate Heater transmitters are connected instead through a special switching arrangement. For the API experiments performed to date the two receiver channels were usually connected to two orthogonal, spaced antennas instead of multiplexing each receiver between three spaced antennas on subsequent pulses as in normal

sounding. All complex amplitudes in a chosen height range were sampled with 12 bits every 10 μs and recorded on disk. Subsequent analysis enabled the circularly polarised components to be reconstructed.

The ISR data we will use for comparison with the API data were obtained with the GEN-11 experiment, also known as CP-6, on the VHF (224-MHz) radar (Turunen, T., 1986). This 13-bit Barker-coded experiment yields auto-correlation functions of the plasma at 1.05-km range intervals every 10 s from 70- to 113-km range. These are then integrated and analysed to give electron density, Doppler velocity and spectral width. We are only concerned with electron-density and velocity results here.

4 F-region echoes

In February 1993 the first experiments were made at Tromsø to determine the feasibility of detecting Bragg scatter off API in the F region using the two-frequency arrangement. The pump wave was on for 5 s every 15 s at 5.423 MHz in the X-mode using 4 transmitters each at 60 kW giving an ERP of about 30 MW, while the probe was at 4.9128 MHz in the O-mode also from 4 transmitters at 60 kW each. The probing pulse was 60 μs long in these early experiments and repeated typically every 20 ms. These attempts immediately proved successful, as the range-time-intensity plot in Fig. 2 shows. For this initial experiment the receiving antenna used was in fact the Tromsø University partial-reflection experiment (PRE) antenna array designed for 2.75 MHz. It was felt that this would be more sensitive than the standard long dipoles normally used by the dynasonde, and that this

extra sensitivity would be necessary, although subsequent experiments showed that even simple dipole antennas work well. In the Russian experiments a partial-reflection facility was used for the API probing (Belikovich *et al.*, 1995).

For the experiment in Fig. 2, the data from 4 pulses (80 ms) were collected followed by a gap of 7 pulses (140 ms). Because the resulting periodic time resolution of the data was only 0.22 s, we cannot resolve the temporal variation of the echoes very well. Nevertheless, one can see in the first two heater pulses a broadening of the resonance region in the first few seconds. This may be indicative of the formation of irregularities in the F region and so this technique could prove to be of value when combined with other measurements of the heated region. When Fejer *et al.* (1984) performed a similar experiment at Arecibo, they found that the ratio of the scattered API power to specularly reflected power “was about 10^{-4} , considerably higher than the value of about 2.5×10^{-9} mentioned by Belikovich *et al.* (1977)”. In our data the reflected wave was saturated most of the time, so it is difficult to compare with the scattered signal. Nevertheless, one can see from Fig. 2 that there is some fading of the specular echoes which causes the echo to dip below saturation. The strongest API echo, which is during the second heater pulse, is only about 6 dB below the saturated F-layer echo. Assuming a fading depth of the F-layer echo to be about 30 dB, one can estimate that the strongest API echo during the second heater pulse is about 36 dB below the specular reflection, which is in rough agreement with the estimate of Fejer *et al.* (1984). Whether this is typical or not we do not know, but future experiments will measure the relative amplitude more carefully.

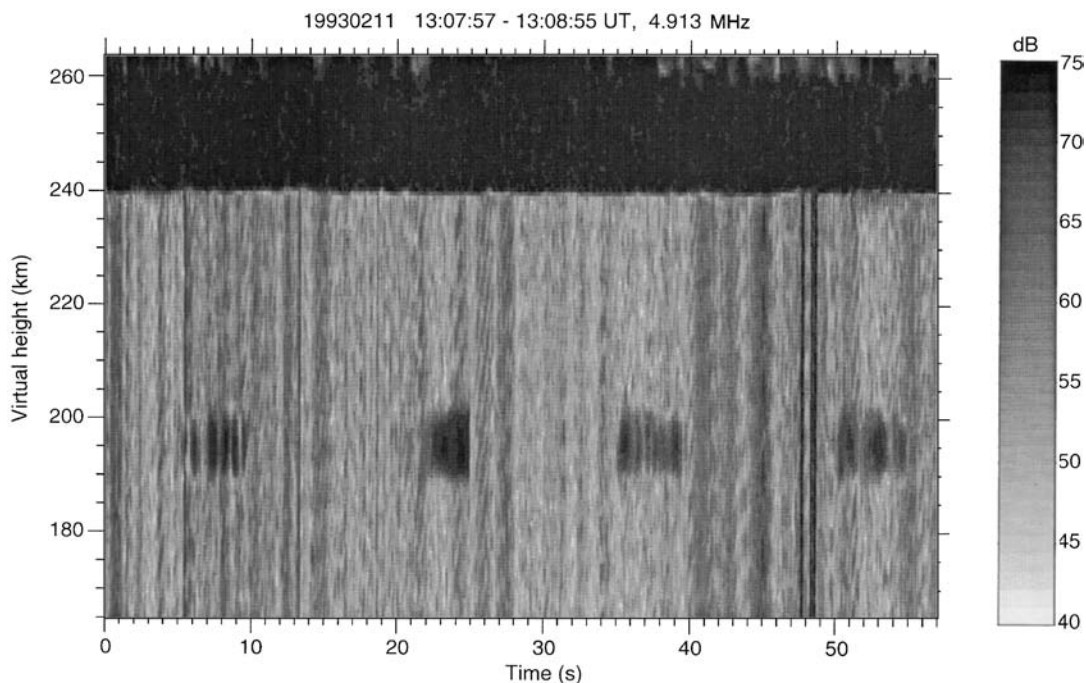


Fig. 2. Grey-scale plot showing the power backscattered by a 4.9128-MHz probing wave with 60- μs pulses while the Heating transmitter was transmitting a 5.423-MHz, X-mode wave of 5-s

duration every 15 s. The vertical resolution is 9 km, determined by the 60 μs pulse length and the 30-kHz receiving bandwidth. The dark band above 240 km is the saturated echo from the F layer

There was another intriguing effect seen in API echoes just below the F layer during the early single-frequency experiments which deserves closer examination. There was a region of backscatter extending 10 km or more below the specular reflection height immediately after heater switch-off and which decayed, apparently moving upwards to the specular reflection level within about 100 ms. Perhaps this was an electron-density stratification in the Airy pattern of the standing HF wave which decayed. The large extent of more than 10 km below the reflection height may have been only an apparent one if the reduction in group delay for frequencies just slightly off the pump frequency really occurs as predicted by Fejer (1983). Although the probing wave was at the same frequency as the pump wave, the 60- μ s pulse length ensures that there is significant energy within a several-kHz bandwidth. We intend to verify this phenomena in the near future. Apart from these preliminary F-region observations, however, we have concentrated on the experiments in the lower ionosphere. The reason is that although with the EISCAT facilities one has generally a very good instrument to measure F-region parameters at nearly all times, the lower D region can be diagnosed only under special conditions even with such powerful ISR systems.

5 D and E-region echoes

5.1 October–November 1993 measurements

In October 1993, the first successful single-frequency experiment for the lower ionosphere was made at Tromsø. Since then we have repeated the experiments at irregular intervals. We present below some characteristics of the echoes, but so far we have not performed any statistical or systematic seasonal studies. In November 1993 we attempted to compare API results with those from incoherent-scatter observations of the D region on two days. For both pump and diagnostic pulses we used all 12 transmitters at 90 kW each giving 300 MW of ERP. The pump was switched on for either 4 or 26 s (this alternated every 5 min) followed by 4 s of 30- μ s diagnostic pulses every 10 ms.

During the first attempt on 16 November 1993 there were strong signals in the VHF-ISR data due to electron precipitation, but as a result the D-region absorption appeared to be too high for the API experiment to work at 4.04 MHz, at least using X-mode for the pump and diagnostic waves, which we invariably did in the early attempts. In fact ionograms made before and after the API experiment showed a lack of X-mode trace but a clear O-mode trace. In retrospect, changing to O-mode operation may have resulted in successful API generation.

The second attempt on 18 November 1993 resulted in excellent API echoes, but the signal-to-noise ratio of D-region signals in the ISR data below 80 km was very low. Figure 3 shows a combined grey-scale and surface plot of some of the API echoes, again obtained with 4.04-MHz X-mode waves. One can see a clear decay of echo strength with time between 77 and 120 km with varying

time-constant. At 94 km there appears to be a sharp minimum in irregularity production. Below this the time-constant is either much longer than the 4 s of sampling which we used, or the irregularity decay is superimposed on a pre-existing natural irregularity which varies little over the 4 s sampled. We have analysed a half-hour interval of such data to obtain the amplitude, time-constant and rate of change of phase of the decaying API irregularities. Figure 4 shows a series of amplitude and phase variations (dots) for the data in Fig. 3 together with fitted (solid lines) functions. In the left column an exponential function plus constant baseline is fitted to the amplitude, while in the right column a linear fit was made to the phase. The time-constant of the exponential fit and apparent velocity from the linear rate of change of phase are indicated in each fit. We show only every fourth height sampled because there is considerable overlap between gates due to oversampling. The phase fit was made only using those points in the time-series where the amplitude had decreased to 1/e of its initial value for two reasons: to minimise the effect of noise on the fit, and to fit only those points where the API echoes dominate over other echoes from spatially distributed inhomogeneities. The reduced chi-square values were calculated assuming random Gaussian noise. The standard deviations of the random fluctuations in the data were calculated from the point-to-point data differences. The data points were equally weighted for all these fits: other forms of weighting were tried but made very little difference.

Some of the exponential fits in Fig. 4. (90–102 km) show systematic deviations from the data beyond random noise, which are undoubtedly indications of partial reflections from underlying natural irregularities. In particular, the high values of chi-square for both amplitude and phase at 96 km means that the assumed curves do not represent the data well and so the error bars for those fits are meaningless. These other echoes of natural irregularities could well be off-vertical, since the transmitting beam transmits powerful waves suitable for a partial-reflection experiment out to at least 12° off-vertical in the main beam, and the receiving antennas used here were simple dipoles with little directivity. The API echoes, on the other hand, are thought to come from the first Fresnel zone overhead. Experimentally, the direction of arrival of the echoes should be measurable with a suitable configuration of the dynasonde receiving array, and this is planned for the future. Further discussion on the effects of interfering echoes is given later.

Figure 5 shows a vector plot of the velocities derived in this way for the whole half-hour interval. Positive velocity means away from the radar. Acceptance of fits was determined by a good linear fit to the phase, as determined by a value of reduced chi-square near one. Attempts to produce similar plots of vertical velocity from the VHF-radar data were unsuccessful and resulted mainly in plots of noise. In order to extract velocities from the VHF-radar data during the ionospheric conditions during this particular experiment, one would need integration times of the order of tens of minutes, where any fast wave motions would not be detected. In the API velocity plot, however, there are clear structures in the velocity field, indicating some wave activity.

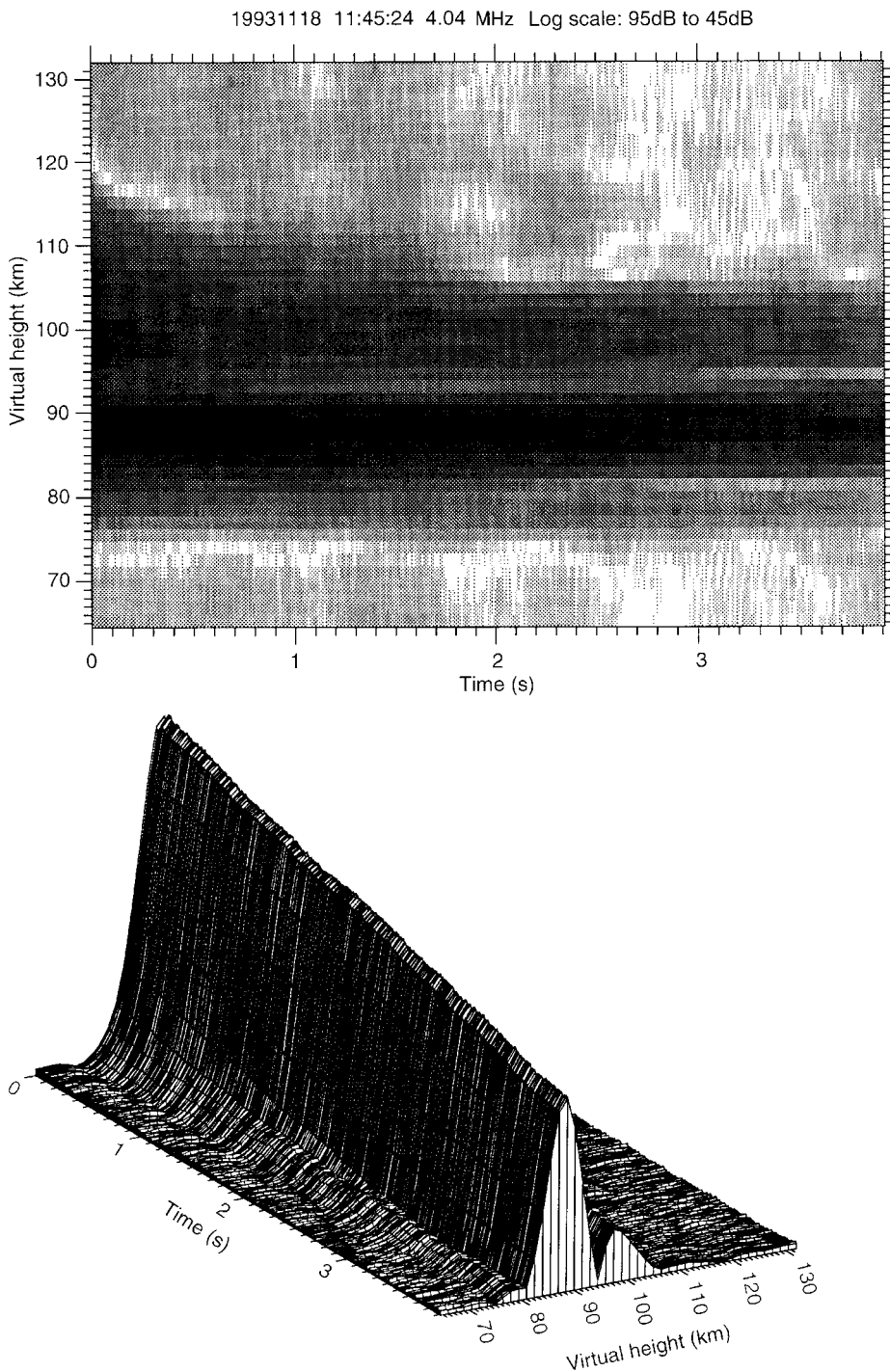
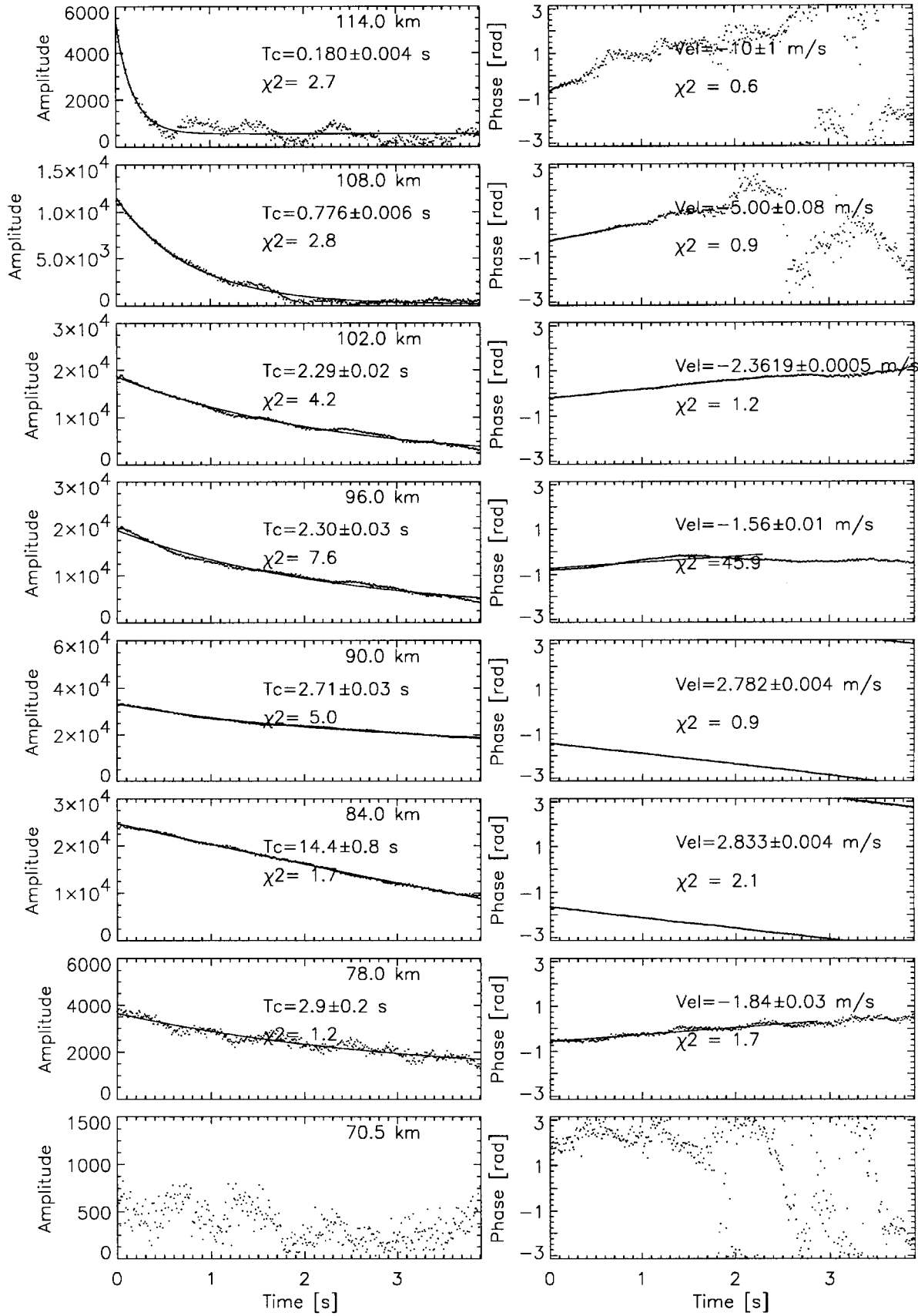


Fig. 3. Grey-scale and surface plot of API echoes between 80 and 120 km from 18 November 1993. The surface plot shows linear amplitude. The X-mode HF pump had been on for 4 s prior to the 0-s tick. The vertical resolution is 4.5 km in these data. Pump and probing waves were 4.04 MHz

The first three panels in Fig. 6 show profiles of API amplitudes, decay time-constants and fitted velocities over 5 min (1145–1150 UT) together with their random error bars. The time-constants below about 105 km show a large variation. They were difficult to fit, partly due to the 4-s sampling window being too short compared to some of the long-lived echoes which appear to be a combination of API and partial reflections. Some of the variation, particularly in the velocities, may be caused by

Fig. 4. A profile of API echo amplitude and phase fits from the echoes in Fig. 3. The time-constant (T_c) of the exponential decay of the form $Ae^{-t/T_c} + C$ which is fitted to the amplitude data together with the reduced chi-square value of the fit is indicated on each plot in the *left-hand column*, and the vertical velocity (Vel) derived from the linear fit to the phase is indicated together with the reduced chi-square value in each plot in the *right-hand column*. Positive velocities are upwards. The data from 70.5 km are shown to indicate the noise level

19931118 11:45:24 UT



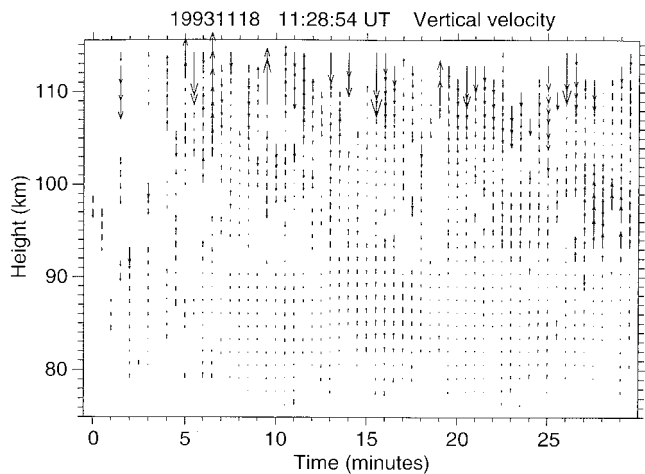


Fig. 5. Vector plot of vertical velocities derived from the rate of change of phase as illustrated in Fig. 4, 18 November, 1993, 1129–1200 UT. There are clearly coherent regions of both upwards and downwards velocity evident. The distance between vectors corresponds to 10 m s^{-1}

wave activity. To show that the variation in velocity really is due to wave activity, a FFT was performed on the time-series of velocities at a particular height. For heights in the range from about 80 to 95 km there was generally a decrease in power from 0 to 0.005 Hz followed by a constant power level for higher frequencies. The cut-off at 0.005 Hz could correspond to the gravity-wave spectrum cut-off at a Brunt-Väisälä period of about 3.5 min.

The three asterisks in Fig. 6 are the averaged velocities obtained from the VHF-ISR experiment run simultaneously. Only data from successful fits to measured incoherent-scatter spectra are shown. The error bars of the ISR data are also based on a least-squares fit of a complex exponential function to the measured complex autocorrelation functions. Effectively this means that the spectral shape is assumed to be Lorentzian, and the velocity is derived from the overall Doppler shift. Examples of other measurements of vertical velocities (including errors) using the same modulation but using the EISCAT UHF (933-MHz) incoherent-scatter radar are given by Hansen and Hoppe (1996). Also shown at the right is the average electron density profile (raw density) from the VHF-radar

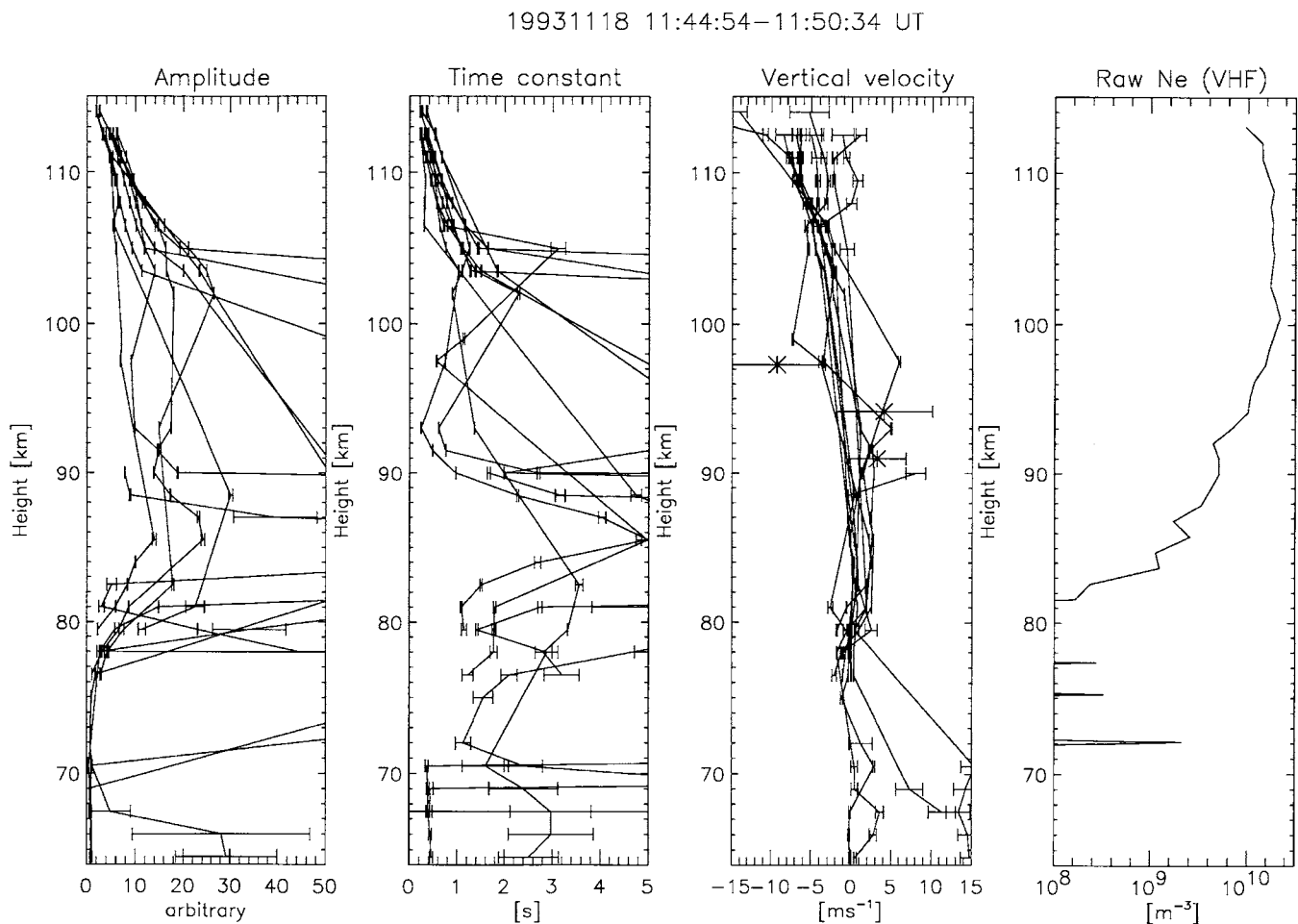


Fig. 6. Profiles of amplitude, decay time-constant and derived vertical velocities from API together with their random error bars. Data from simultaneous incoherent-scatter-radar measurements are some

vertical velocities (*asterisks*) and electron density (*rightmost panel*); 18 November 1993, 1145–1150 UT

data. The signal-to-noise ratio of the ISR data was too poor to enable good velocity estimates to be made with the intrinsic 1.05-km height resolution. The autocorrelation functions from three gates were therefore averaged in height and integrated for 5 min to produce these data, but the error bars are still very large. The agreement between the two data sets is not so good in magnitude but the sign of the velocities agrees (positive velocity means upwards). It is difficult to reach any firm conclusion on the reliability of derived vertical-wind motions from the API technique based on this comparison. Nevertheless, it does emphasise the complementary conditions necessary for the two techniques to produce data. Velocities can be derived with excellent time resolution (tens of seconds) and good height resolution (about 5 km) at times when ISR measurements are of little use.

The correctness of the sign of the velocities derived from the API measurements was verified independently by comparing the velocities derived from echoes off a sporadic-E layer which was descending steadily between about 1000 and 1030 UT during the experiment. This layer was seen by both the dynasonde/heater radar as well as the ISR. The velocity derived from the rate of phase change was consistently negative (downwards) and of the correct order of magnitude as the average rate of descent (about 2 m s^{-1}) of the layer as obtained from the time-of-flight measurements.

5.2. Sources of error in velocity determination

The velocity we derive from the rate of change of phase has a contribution from the different decay rates of the irregularities as a function of height within the volume contributing to the Bragg-scattered signal. One can look at this as a shift in the effective height or centre of gravity of the scattering volume as the height of main contribution to the scattering changes. To estimate quantitatively this effect we have used the measured amplitudes and time-constants to model the irregularity decay and calculate the scattered signal on the ground as a sum of individual phasors from each plane in the Bragg-scattering lattice. The results are not plotted here, but it is sufficient to note that the maximum contribution to the velocity from this effect is about 0.1 m s^{-1} for the data of 15 September 1994, now shown.

5.3. September 1994 measurements

Further simultaneous VHF-ISR and API measurements were made on 15 September 1994. Ten transmitters of 80 kW each, giving an ERP of about 200 MW, were used for the API experiment. Because we had observed rather long decay times in several previous experiments, and better to determine the natural background echo variation, we used a longer 16-s interval of probing after a 4-s pump. On this occasion no API echoes were obtained at first using an X-mode pump and probe waves. Suspecting that absorption was too high, we changed at 1216 UT to O-mode for both the 4.04-MHz pump and probe waves,

which resulted in good API echoes. These echoes extended below the 67-km lower sampling boundary which we were using, so we decreased the starting height and obtained echoes from about 52 km upwards, as is shown in the combined surface and grey-scale plot in Fig. 7. The API signals are clearly much weaker than those in Fig. 3. Two main regions of decaying echoes are seen above 96 and below 72 km, respectively, with a narrow region of what are probably partial reflections from natural irregularities between 86 and 95 km. Partial reflections are commonly seen at these heights and the reader is referred to Evans (1974), Dieminger and Schlegel (1976) and references therein for a more extensive description of these echoes and the technique.

Figure 8 shows the amplitude and phase fits to these data for the first 4 s of each time-series. In general the fits are very good and repeatable between heater pump pulses which were 20 s apart. Although the linear fits to the phase are very good, the resulting vertical velocities show a bias of about -4 m s^{-1} over the whole profile, which is difficult to explain as a neutral wind. Looking at the subsequent fits (Fig. 10), we see the bias may be smaller but is still negative over the whole range. We have no explanation for this bias.

The signal-to-noise ratio of the ISR signals, which had generally been low since the beginning of the experiment at 1100 UT, suddenly increased between about 1220 and 1250 UT as some electron precipitation occurred. Figure 9 shows for the interval 1220–1230 UT mean profiles of the API amplitude, time-constant and derived vertical velocity, together with bars showing their standard deviation. The standard deviation is not to be regarded as an error bar associated with a typical measurement but a measure of the actual variation of the quantity involved. The asterisks show the vertical velocities from the VHF radar, this time with the intrinsic 1.05-km resolution. The error bars of the VHF velocities are very small in comparison to the 18 November 1993 data: they are of the order of the size of the asterisk. Again illustrating the complementarity of the conditions required for the two experiments, API signals were weak and the resulting data were sparse. Nevertheless, there are enough values for a reasonable comparison over the limited height range from about 72 to 97 km. The velocities from the two techniques agree with each other to within a metre per second at some heights but differ by several metres per second at others. A difference of a few metres per second is large for vertical velocities. In this comparison we believe that the ISR velocity data are reliable because of the rather good signal-to-noise ratio, and that the API-derived velocities above 75 km may be in error, since the amplitudes of the API echoes were weak and perhaps influenced by partial-reflection echoes.

The solid line in the right-most panel of Fig. 9 shows the raw electron density profile from the VHF-radar for this interval. The VHF-radar data stop abruptly at the lower height limit of 70 km because of limitations in the starting range of the experiment. The only easy way to get data from lower altitudes is to tilt the antenna to the north. The antenna was tilted to 67° elevation at 1235 UT, allowing measurements down to about 65-km altitude.

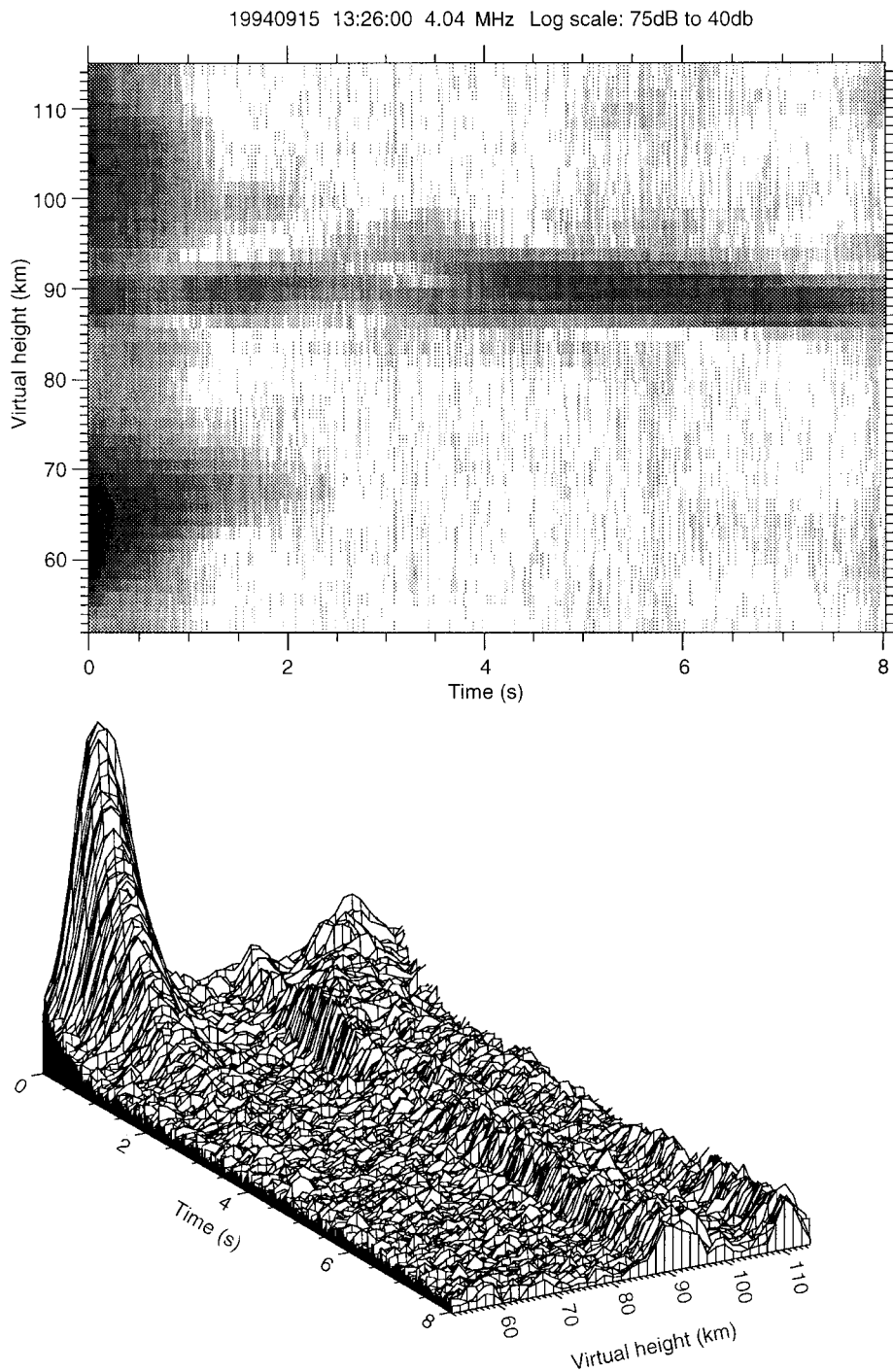


Fig. 7. Grey-scale and surface plots of API echoes extending down to 52 km on 15 September 1994. The surface plot shows linear amplitude. The pump and probing HF waves were 4.04 MHz and O-mode during these measurements. The pump had been on for 4 s prior to the 0-s tick. The weaker echoes between 85 and 95 km are thought to be natural partial reflections

The dashed line shows the corresponding density profile for the interval 1240 to 1250 UT, showing that conditions were stable. The tilted antenna meant, however, that the velocity measurements now contained a large horizontal component of the wind which made direct comparisons with API-derived vertical winds impossible. Such horizontal velocities may be of interest in future, more detailed studies of the possible effect of wind shear-induced turbulence on API echoes.

There is a sporadic-E layer visible in the electron density profiles at 102.5-km altitude. This was also observable

in the API data, but was not included in the analysis of the API decays. Such a layer should be of use in calibrating the height determination of the API data. The strong saturated echoes of the HF wave from this layer, together with the fading and variability, were such that the echo appeared very broad, so that accurate determinations were difficult with this precision. Other independent calibrations confirm that the dynasonde-derived heights presented here are correct to within about a kilometre.

After about 1300 UT the electron densities decreased, except for a brief 3-min burst of relativistic electron

19940915 13:26:00 UT

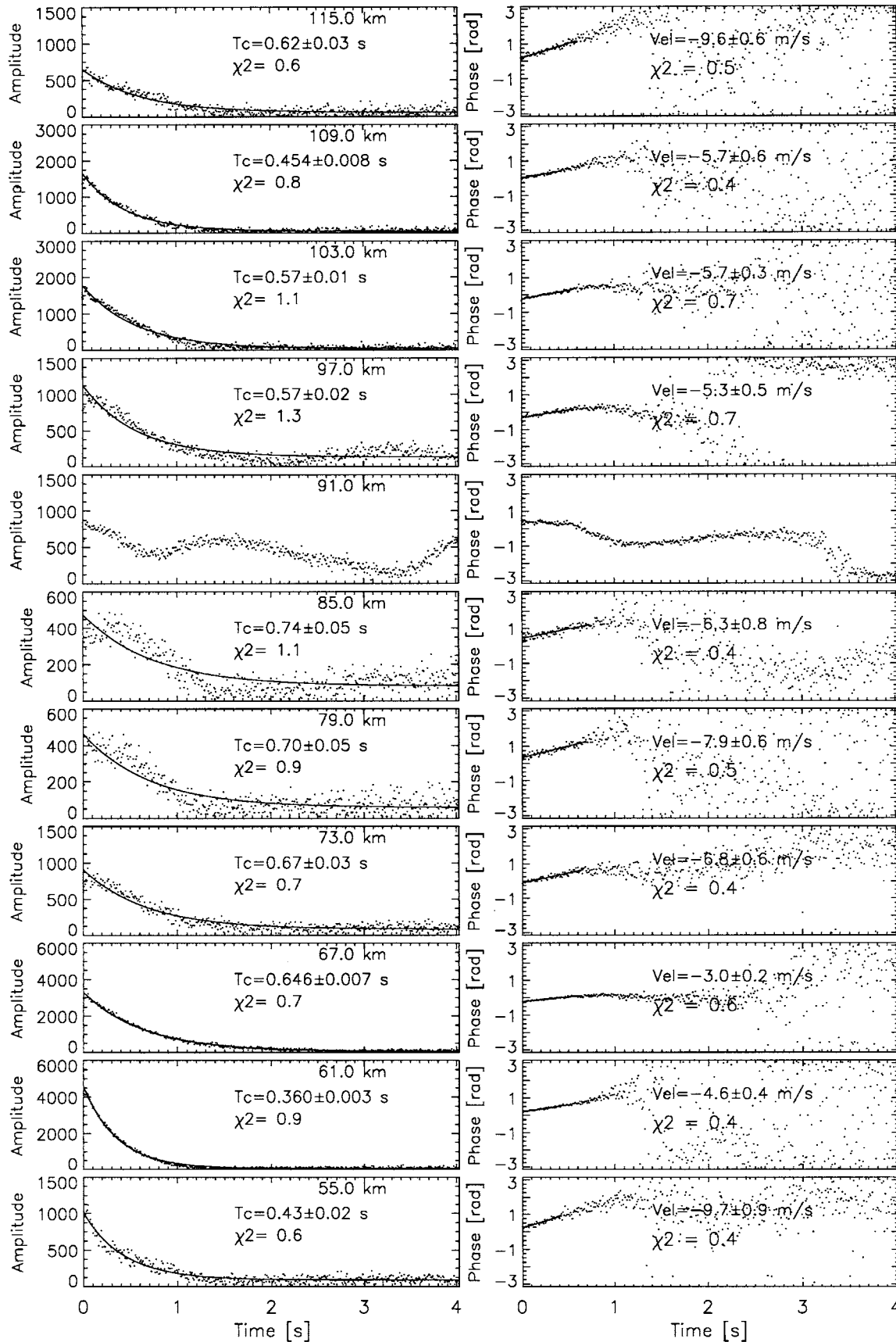


Fig. 8. A profile of amplitude and phase fits to the data in Fig. 7 with the same format as Fig. 4. No fit was attempted at 91 km

because of the predominance of natural irregularities also in evidence at 79 and 85 km

19940915 12:20:00–12:30:00 UT

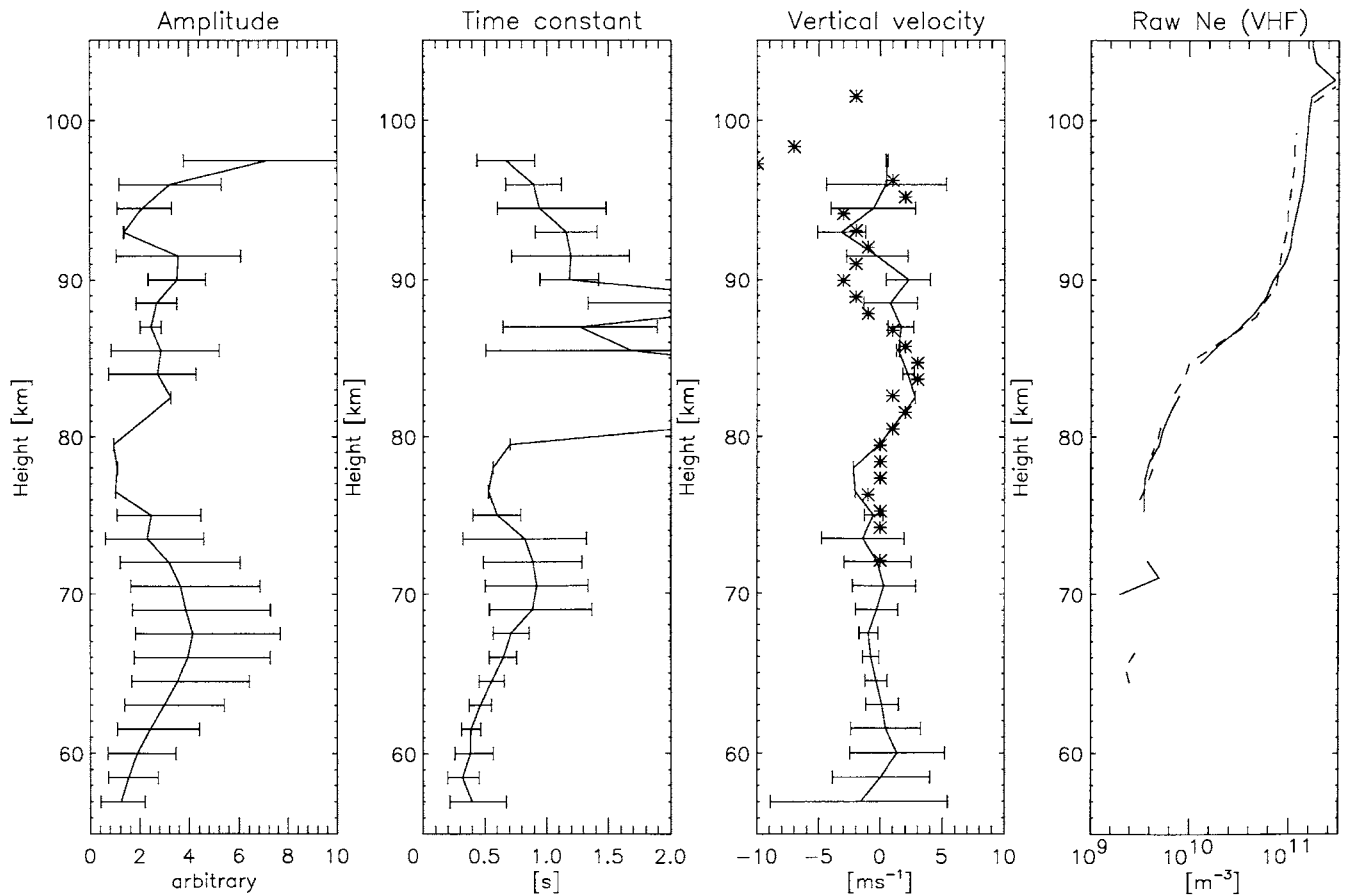


Fig. 9. Mean profiles of API amplitude, decay time-constant and vertical velocity shown with their standard deviations, integrated over 1220–1230 UT on 15 September 1994. The velocities indicated by asterisks are from a simultaneous incoherent-scatter experiment

as are the raw electron densities in the *right-hand panel*. The densities shown by the *solid line* are from a vertical antenna position (1220–1230 UT), while those shown by the *dashed line* are from an elevation 67° to the north (1240–1250 UT)

precipitation from about 1310 to 1314 UT where densities only below 80 km were enhanced. This brief event was also seen by a nearby imaging riometer as a localised patch of absorption. Excellent API signals were obtained from 1314 UT onwards (there were no API data taken during the relativistic precipitation burst) with API signals covering the region 57–77 km, as we have seen. In Fig. 10 we show the individual amplitudes, time-constants and velocities derived during the interval 1326–1332 UT, with the bars showing the errors of the fitted values assuming Gaussian noise. The time-constant shows relatively little variation, while the velocity shows more variation and the amplitude shows the most, as one might expect, since the amplitude is dependent on so many propagation conditions. The time-constant might be expected to remain largely a property of the ionospheric composition (see Sect. 6) and could be fairly constant over 6 min, while the velocity may be expected to be more sensitive to wave activity in the neutral wind.

5.4. Strength of echoes and conditions

Belikovich and Benediktov (1986a) report the amplitude of the D/E region API echoes to be 50–80 dB below that of specular reflection. In our experiments we have not measured this carefully, since, in the cases where we have F-region specular reflection, the echoes saturated the receiver. We have examples of API echoes at 100 km being about 20 dB below the saturated F-region echo. Generally we can say that the echo strength is comparable to that of natural partial reflections.

We briefly discuss the question: Is it reasonable to expect detectable irregularities to be produced by the HF-standing-wave pattern at such low altitudes? Even if there are no other losses, the range squared losses of the HF wave reflecting from about 200 km imply that the standing-wave ripple is no more than about 5% in power. Assume an electron density at 70 km of $1 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^{-3}$ and that the effect of the direct heater wave is to cause a doubling of electron temperature at 70 km. The model

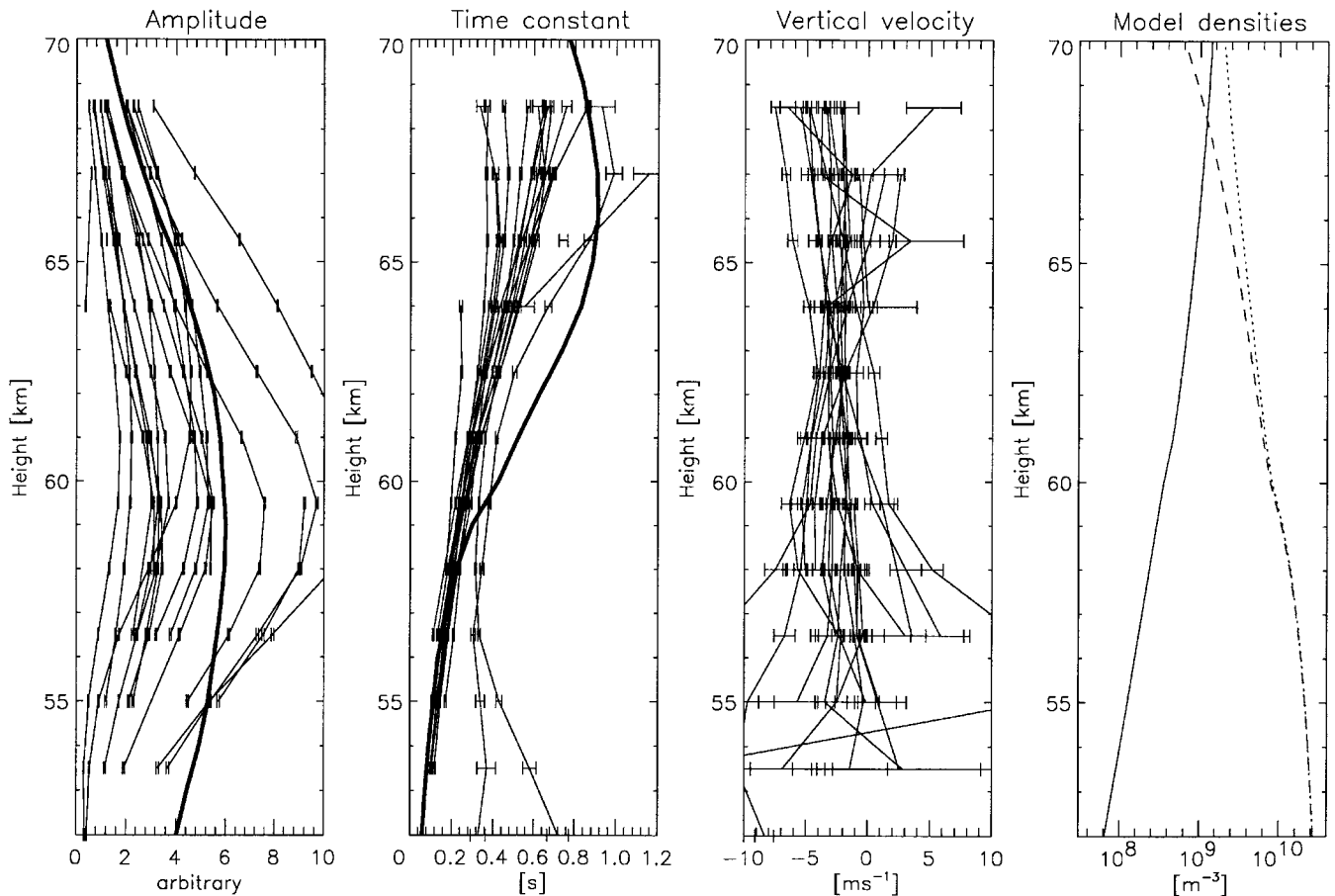


Fig. 10. Profiles of amplitude, decay time-constant and vertical velocity over a 6-min interval on 15 September 1994. The *bars* show the individual errors of the parameters of the 18 measurements within this time-interval. The *thick lines* show the modelled amplitude and

time-constant from the Sodankylä ion-chemistry model. The *fourth panel* shows the electron density (*solid line*), positive-ion density (*dotted line*) and negative-ion density (*dashed line*) used in the model

calculations in Sect. 6 show that this heating effect can cause a 12% decrease in electron density of which only 5% is modulated by the standing wave, which means that the amplitude of the density modulation is $6 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-3}$. This causes a change in the refractive index (Δn) at 4 MHz of 2×10^{-6} . Gardner and Pawsey (1953) argue that it would suffice to explain 70 km partial reflection echoes (with a typical reflection coefficient of 10^{-5}) if there were an abrupt change of refractive index of only 2×10^{-5} extending over the sky. An approximately equal echo would be caused by a discontinuity which extended not over the whole sky, but over a substantial fraction of a Fresnel zone (about 3 km in diameter). The API echoes are comparable in strength with partial reflections, as we have seen. So the refractive index change which causes the API is about 1/10 of that necessary to explain partial reflections. There are, however, tens of such layers half a wave-length apart so as to reflect coherently (Bragg scatter), so that it may be reasonable to expect a total reflectivity about the same as that for partial reflections. There are several uncertainties involved here. The reflected wave may be weaker through absorption, but the temperature and resulting density change may well be

greater than assumed here. The electron density may be an order of magnitude higher as it was in the experiment from 15 September 1994, so that Δn would already be 2×10^{-5} . Another complicating factor is that the refractive index perturbations are in layers about a quarter-wavelength thick rather than as the single abrupt layer assumed by Gardner and Pawsey (1953).

In most of the above experiments we used X-mode heating and probing so as to avoid the perturbations to the F region known to occur with O-mode heating, such as the formation of electrostatic plasma waves leading to anomalous (non-Ohmic) heating, density striations and anomalous absorption of other HF waves (see Stubbe, 1996, and references therein). X-mode also has the advantage that one may still be able to form a standing-wave pattern when ionospheric critical frequencies are so low that f_oF_2 is below the lowest usable heater frequency of 4 MHz, whereas f_xF_2 can be above the heater frequency. There were times when no API echoes were seen, presumably due to too much absorption of the HF wave. In some of these cases the mode was then changed to O-mode, since Ohmic absorption is less for O than for X-mode. In many of these cases we suddenly saw API echoes, indeed

the first time we tried O-mode on 15 September 1994 we saw echoes at the extremely low altitudes of 55 km, as shown in Fig. 7.

5.5 Effects of interfering echoes

In the intensity plot in Fig. 7, API echoes can be seen decaying above and below another relatively constant echo covering the height range 86–93 km. This slowly varying echo is probably a partial reflection which is not unusual at these altitudes. In some cases the API and the natural echoes are so close that interference between them occurs, making the deduction of time-constant and phase derivative difficult. Either analysis of API signals for determination of ionospheric parameters must be restricted to cases where the API-signal-to-noise ratio is sufficiently large, as has been done by previous workers (Belikovich and Benediktov, 1986a), or advanced signal subtraction techniques must be used to subtract the natural echoes. The latter approach may be impractical since the time-constant for the natural echo variation appears to be similar to that for the API.

When natural partial reflections are present, it is often possible to derive an apparent velocity from the rate of change of phase, which is often constant. Such velocities may, however, include non-vertical components, since the reflections may be off localised scattering regions within the heater-illuminated beam, which is 15° wide in the east-west direction or even larger in the north-south direction when not all transmitters are used. Care needs to be taken, therefore, in separating natural and artificially induced echoes when attempting to deduce vertical velocities.

We have the impression that API echoes do not appear in those height regions, usually below 95 km, where there are partial reflections present. This may be because the turbulent motions associated with the partial reflections prevent the weak horizontal electron-density stratification from forming to a significant extent. On the other hand, API echoes are sometimes observed with non-blanketing sporadic-E layers appearing within the API-echo region, usually at heights above about 100 km.

6 Interpretation of decay times below 70 km

6.1 Time-dependent solution of a detailed ion-chemistry model

In the lower F region and E region, thermal effects are dominant and changes in the ambipolar diffusion coefficient (D) govern the formation and decay of the irregularities. In the lower D region, however, the time-constant for diffusion, τ_d , given by $(k^2 D)^{-1}$, where k is the wave number, becomes large. For example, at 70 km, $\tau_d = 140$ s for 25-m spatial scales (Belikovich and Goncharov, 1995). Another possible irregularity production mechanism at these heights is electron recombination, which also has a time-constant which is comparably long, given by $(2\alpha_{\text{eff}} N)^{-1}$, where N is the electron density and α_{eff} is the

effective recombination rate which is electron-temperature dependent. Because of dynamic changes in the ionosphere it seems unlikely that the standing-wave pattern is stationary enough over such long time-scales to produce periodic irregularities by either of these two mechanisms. There is, however, a mechanism which does have a short enough time-constant (0.1–1 s) to produce API at heights of the lower D region, and that is electron attachment to oxygen molecules (Tomko *et al.*, 1980). Thus the API technique should be useful for investigations of the negative ion chemistry.

We use a model scheme to answer the following question: What is the exact chemical response of the ionosphere at D-region altitudes in a typical API experiment, where heating is on for 4 s and off for 16 s? The electron temperature can increase through HF heating by about an order of magnitude in the D region on time-scales from 10 μ s at 60 km to about 1 ms at 90 km (Tomko *et al.*, 1980; Stubbe, 1996). For simplicity, let us first assume that the electron temperature is doubled in the time-scale of milliseconds or less when heating is switched on. Since the chemical response times are known to be much slower, we may simply calculate the time behaviour in a detailed ion-chemistry model, during one API experiment cycle, by studying what happens to the equilibrium ion concentrations when electron temperature is suddenly doubled for 4 s and then suddenly halved back to the normal value for 16 s. In actual calculations we use a representative altitude profile of electron-temperature increase due to the heating. Electron temperature is assumed to be doubled at the altitude of 70 km. At lower altitudes, a cubic spline interpolation is used so as to give an increase in electron temperature by a factor of 1.2 at the altitude of 50 km.

We use a detailed D-region ion-chemistry model with 55 ion components, of which 36 are positive and 19 are negative. This model, the Sodankylä ion-chemistry (SIC) model, was developed as an alternative approach to those D-region ion-chemistry models, which combine the more doubtful chemical reactions to effective parameters whose values are set against experimental data. The original version of the program included a detailed chemical scheme, in a conceptually simple model, for equilibrium calculations in the altitude range from 70 to 100 km [see e.g. Burns *et al.*, (1991); Turunen *et al.* (1995) also includes some background information on the model and its applications]. In the present version of the model, the selection of ions is extended to include more positive cluster ions, a selection of simple negative cluster ions and also chlorine ions (for a list of ions, see Turunen *et al.*, 1995), so that the model is aimed to be representative for the altitude range from 55 to 100 km in daylight conditions. Since the altitude coverage of the API data, relevant to this comparison, is from 52 to 77 km, we use the same choice of ions in the model calculations down to 50 km, although important, higher-order negative cluster ions are known to exist at lower altitudes. Now we introduce time dependence into the model by solving the continuity equation in the form

$$\partial N / \partial t = \Gamma(N)N + Q(N), \quad (1)$$

where N is a vector of unknown ion concentrations, Γ a matrix of production and loss rates due to the mutual reactions between ions and Q is a vector of production rates in primary ionisation processes and in some specific reaction types. Equilibrium may be solved from Eq. 1 by setting $\partial N/\partial t = 0$, and using, e.g., the Newton-Raphson method (for details see Turunen *et al.*, 1995). Starting from the equilibrium solution of the ion concentrations, we advance the concentrations in time, by taking small time-steps according to an implicit differencing method (see Press *et al.*, 1989, p. 631). For each time-step, a set of linear equations has to be solved. The neutral atmosphere is taken from the MSIS-90 model. Those minor constituents which are not covered by MSIS-90 are taken from Shimazaki (1985). The primary ionisation is considered to be caused by cosmic rays and solar illumination only. The right-hand panel in Fig. 10 shows the model electron, positive-ion and negative-ion densities. The model electron density at 70 km is $1.4 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^{-3}$ which is in reasonable agreement with the ISR measured density shown in Fig. 9.

As a result of the model calculation we have the time behaviour of each ion concentration during the API cycle. The positive ions are seen to be unaffected by the API heating cycle. The concentration of negative ions responds rapidly to the heating, so that over 4 s a decrease of 12% in electron density is observed in the example case at the altitude of 70 km. When heating is switched off the electron concentration relaxes to the equilibrium value, with a characteristic time which can be compared with the measured API signal relaxation times. The most important negative ions, which are responsible for the rapid electron-concentration changes, appear to be O_2^- , CO_3^- and CO_4^- .

The thick solid lines in Fig. 10 are the resulting amplitude and decay time-constant calculated from the model. The amplitude, which is calculated in arbitrary units and is simply proportional to the calculated heater-induced electron-density change, shows good agreement with the data, in that it has a maximum at about the same altitude as that of the measured amplitudes. The time-constant also shows reasonable agreement with the data overall. The agreement is excellent below 60 km, but above that the experimental data tends to be lower than the model values by up to a factor of two.

Time-constants in the height range 50–70 km were also derived by Belikovich *et al.* (1981), Belikovich and Benediktov (1986a) (their Figs. 1–5), Belikovich and Benediktov (1986b) (their Fig. 2) and Terina (1996). These authors also found that above 65 km, the observed time-constants were lower than expected from a simplified scheme of negative ion chemistry. They suggested that this could be explained by turbulence-induced decay of the API. The experimental values they obtained for the summer months are similar to our September values, whereas their winter results show values lower by about a factor of 2. We shall examine the seasonal variation and compare them with the mid-latitude results after we have collected a larger data base.

7 Conclusions and future work

After reviewing previous work from other latitudes we have shown the first echoes from artificial periodic ir-

regularities produced in the auroral ionosphere by a powerful HF wave reflected off the F layer. Both F-region and lower ionospheric echoes down to about 52 km were obtained using simple dipole receiving antennas. The D-region echoes have been analysed to obtain time-constants of their decay and vertical velocities. Simultaneous ISR measurements of the electron density and vertical velocity were made by the 224-MHz EISCAT radar so that the latter could be compared with velocities derived from the API technique. The optimum geophysical conditions for the two techniques seem to be complementary, such that the ISR gives best results when there is electron precipitation and the HF absorption is higher, whereas the API technique works best when there is lower absorption. As a result, although there is some agreement between the data sets, we do not have simultaneous good-quality data sets and cannot show that both techniques measure the same quantity, namely vertical neutral wind. Time-series of API-derived velocities from 18 November 1993 do show signatures of vertical winds, in that the magnitudes are reasonable, the average value is near zero, and there are signs of gravity-wave fluctuations. Velocity data from a 5-min time-interval and 50–70-km height interval on 15 September 1994, however, show a bias of several metres per second, which is difficult to reconcile with vertical winds. Obviously more work is needed in the area of data selection and analysis and theory of API formation, in order reliably to derive vertical winds.

The parameter obtained from the API measurements in the lower D region which one would expect to vary least is the decay time-constant. A completely independent calculation of the predicted time-constant obtained from a complex ion-chemistry model of the lower D region shows reasonable agreement with the measurements. This indicates that we have a good basis for making more refined comparisons between this model and experimental API measurements as well as ISR measurements.

We have shown the feasibility of making API measurements in the high-latitude ionosphere and that it can be done with relative ease. Future experiments at Tromsø will be made to examine F-region API echoes during heating experiments in more detail, to determine the structuring of electron density just below the reflection height.

Better measurements of the backscatter cross-section should be made for API echoes from all heights and compared with theoretical estimates to see if we really understand the formation process. The spaced antennas of the dynasonde should be used to get direction information in order to learn more about the nature of API echoes and perhaps to help separate D-region API from off-vertical, partial-reflection echoes. Further API data should be obtained from the D and E regions, to get a larger data base, so that seasonal and other effects on the lower ionospheric chemistry and dynamics can be examined. Such data should be obtained simultaneously with further ISR data, to provide a better comparison of the derived ionospheric parameters. A search should be made for causal factors to explain the absence of API echoes in certain height regions. For example neutral turbulence caused by horizontal velocity shears, which may inhibit the creation of the scattering layers, could be inferred from the radars.

A proper partial-reflection experiment should be performed at the same time as the API experiment to provide further information on D-region electron densities, since the partial-reflection technique is far more sensitive than the ISR technique at these heights. This knowledge should be combined with a self-consistent calculation of the heating effect, which would provide a more accurate input to the ion-chemistry model than that used here.

Acknowledgements. The EISCAT Scientific Association is supported by the research councils of France, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. We thank J. Röttger for initiating N. P. Goncharov's involvement, and S. Eliassen and T. Blomstrand for building the hardware involved in interfacing the dynasonde to the Heating transmitters.

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