

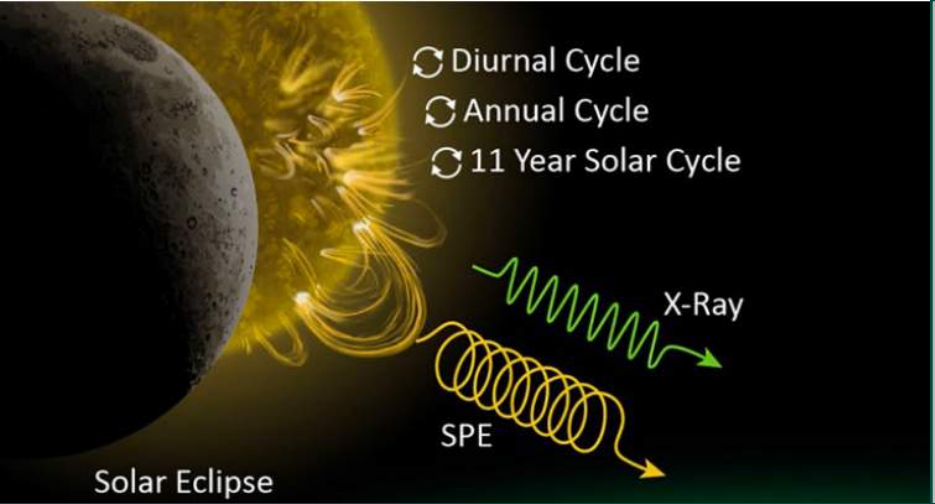


VLF FOR IONOSPHERIC STUDIES (VLF4IONS)

Carine BRIAND, Pauline Teyseyre (PhD)

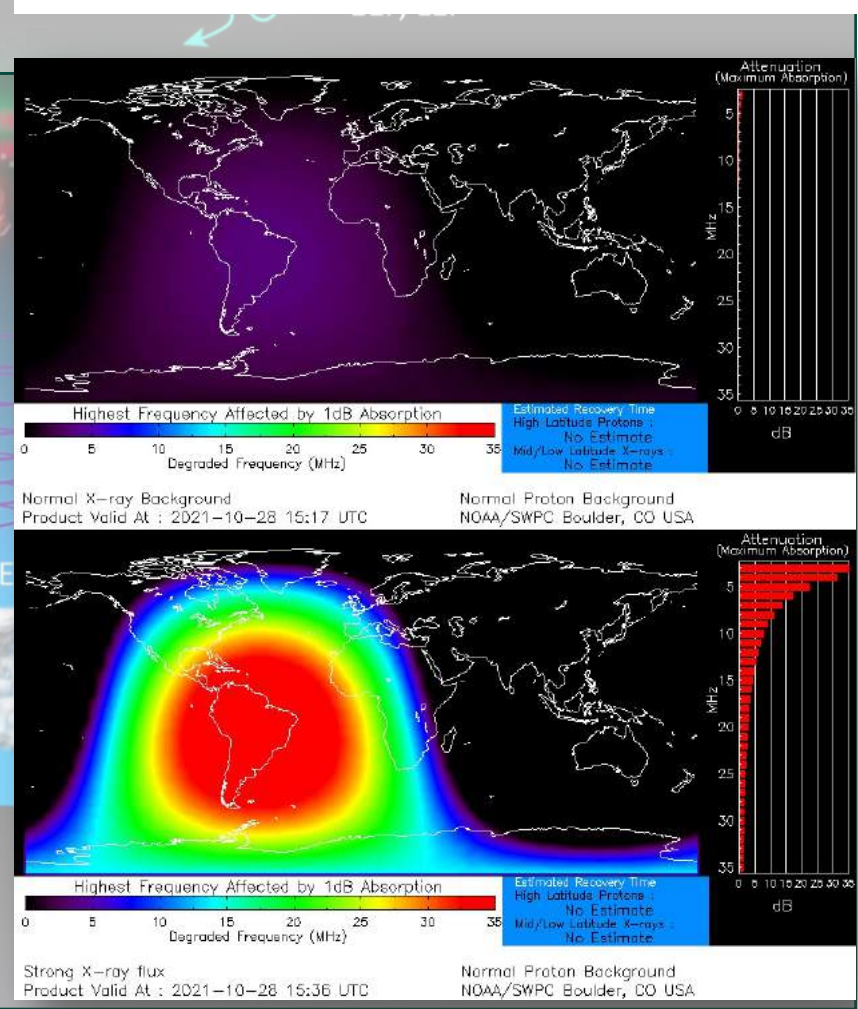
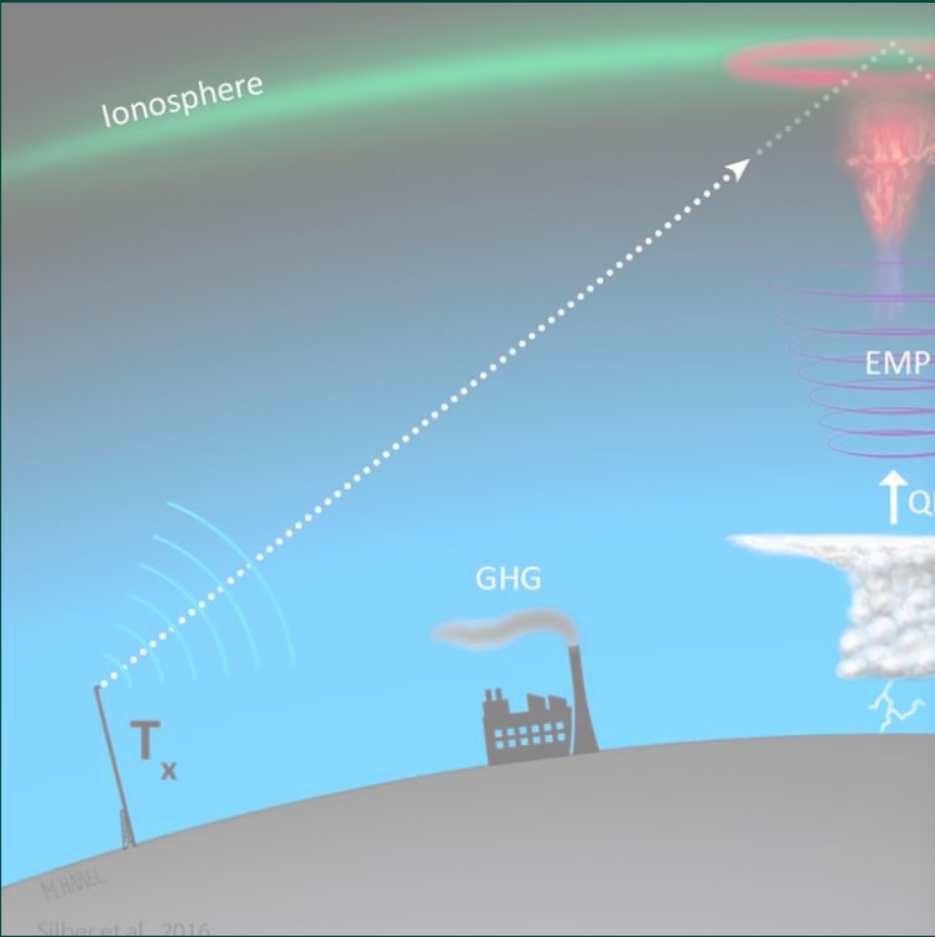
LESIA/Observatoire de Paris-PSL, CNRS, Sorbonne Université, Univ. Paris Cité

Four sources of ionospheric forcing



1° The Sun

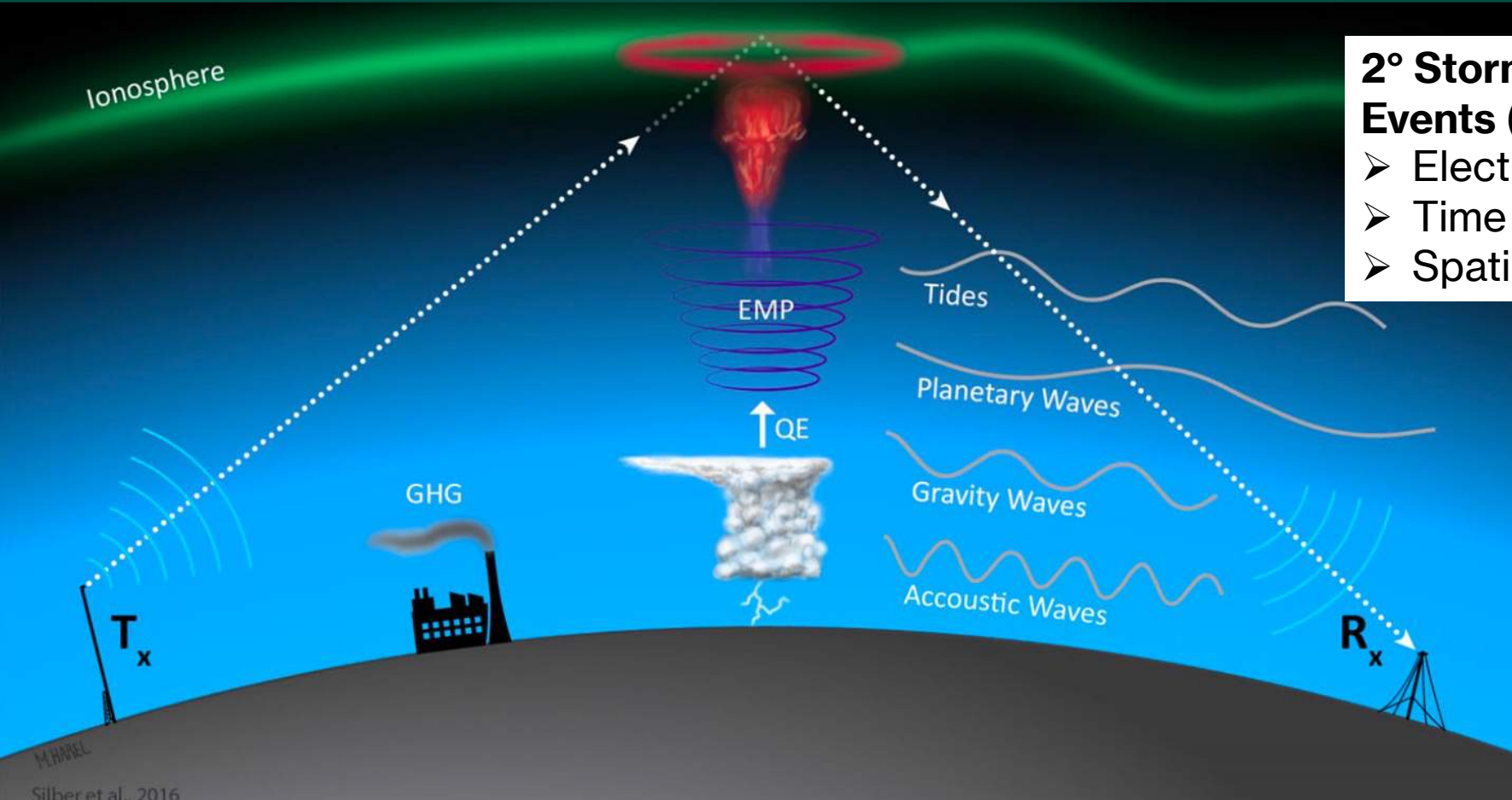
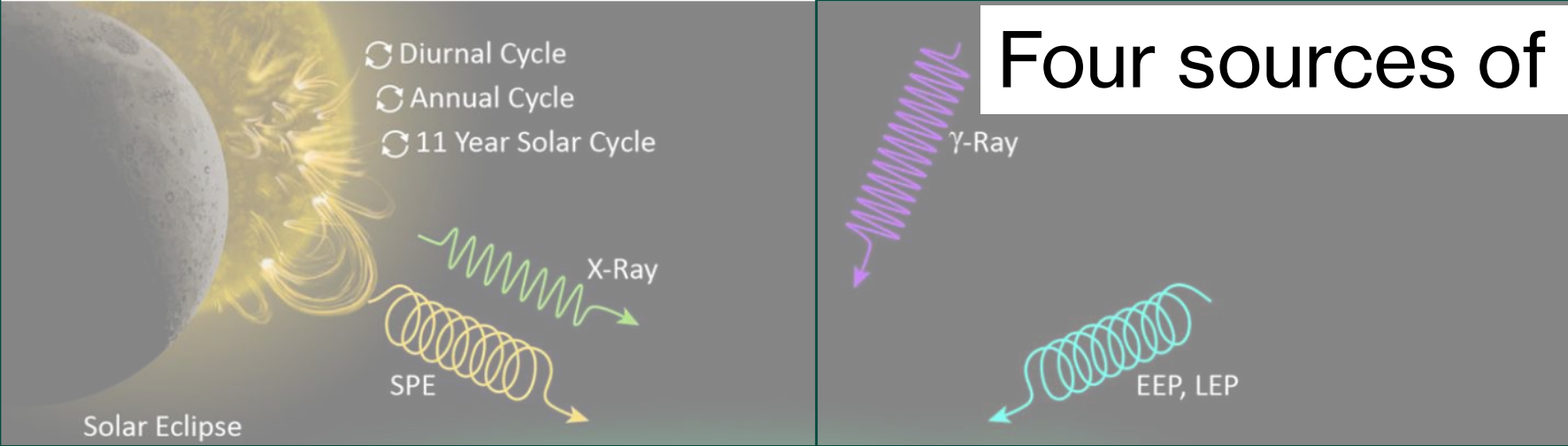
- EUV, X-ray
- Time scales: From 11 years to minutes
- Spatial extent: large (sunlight face of the Earth)



Responsible for strong HF absorption → Aircraft

(+ S/C drag increase)

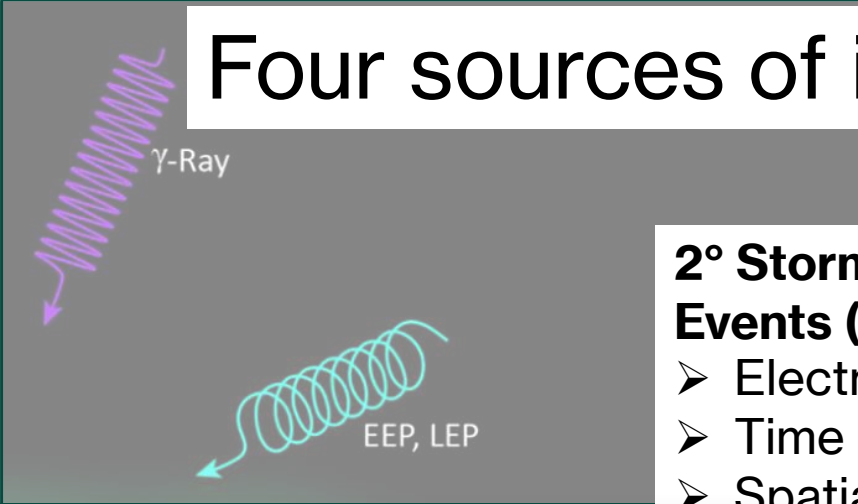
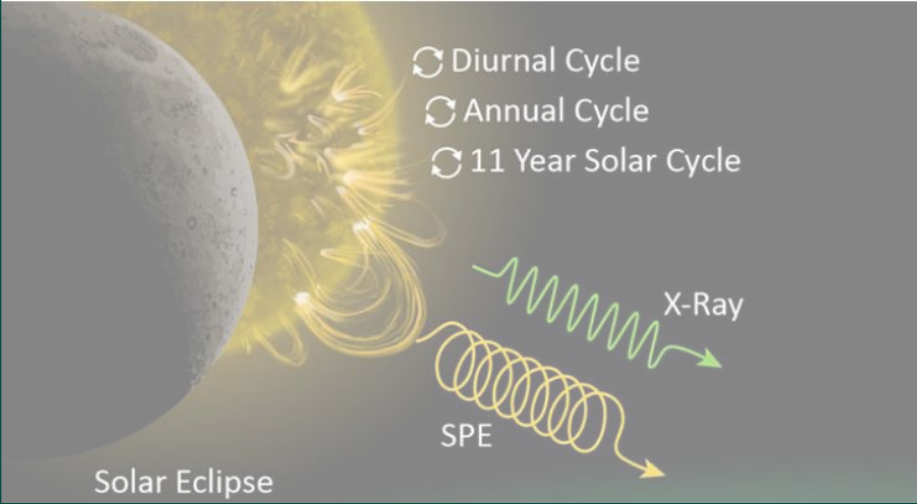
Four sources of ionospheric forcing



2° Storm area : Transient Luminous Events (TLEs)

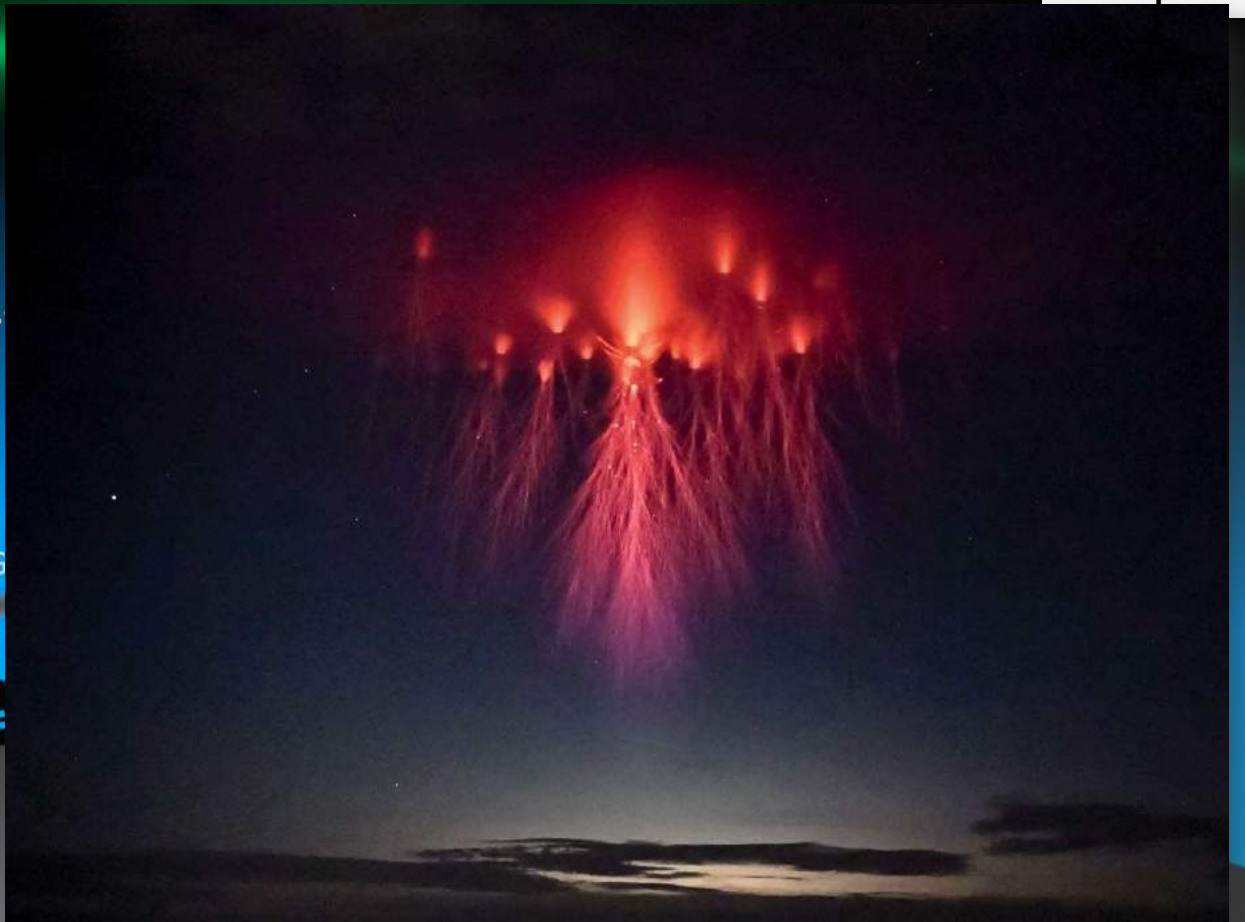
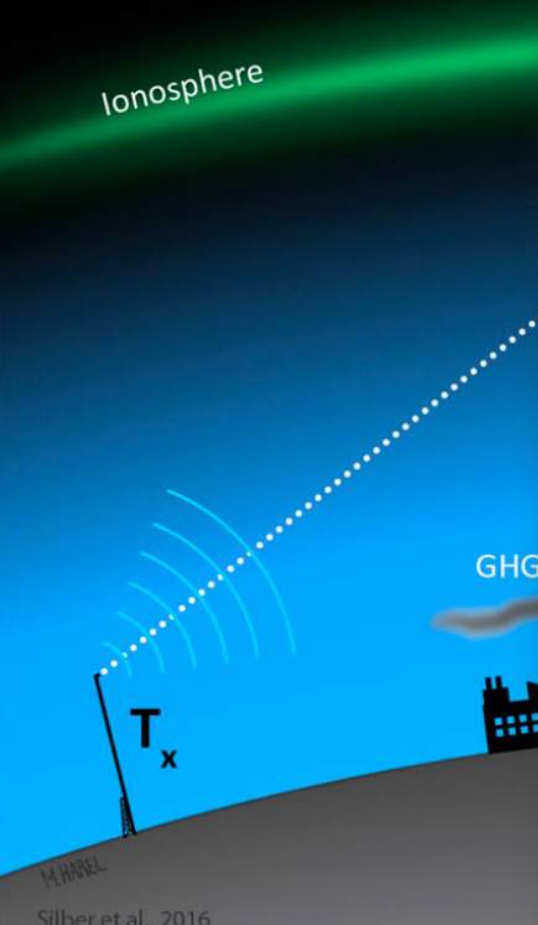
- Electrostatic discharges + heating
- Time scale: $\ll 1s$
- Spatial extent: hundreds of km

Four sources of ionospheric forcing



2° Storm area: Transient Luminous Events (TLEs)

- Electrostatic discharges + heating
- Time scale: $\ll 1s$
- Spatial extent: hundreds of km



Sprites, Elves, Giant Jets
Power CG discharges
(250kA)

Climate change: more
powerful storms expected

Four sources of ionospheric forcing

- ☉ Diurnal Cycle
- 🔄 Annual Cycle
- 🔄 11 Year Solar Cycle

4° Universe

- Gamma Rays from Supernovae
 - Time scale : ~seconds
 - Spatial extent: localized

γ-Ray

EEP, LEP

3° Electron precipitation

- From Radiation belts (whistler waves from lightning)
- Time scales : hours
- Spatial extent: localized to the polar regions

EMP

↑QE

GHG

Tides

Planetary Waves

Gravity Waves

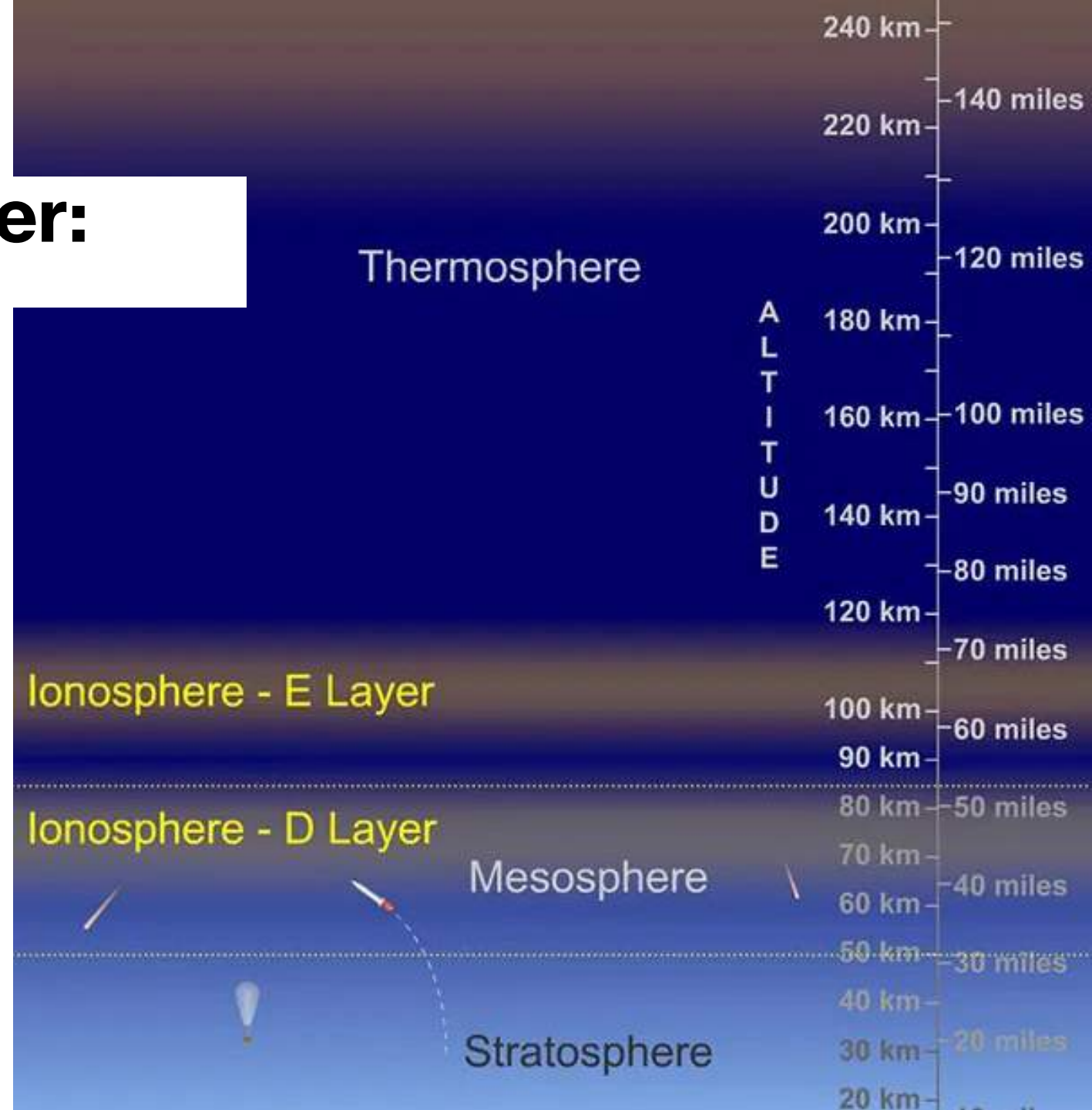
Acoustic Waves

T_x

R_x

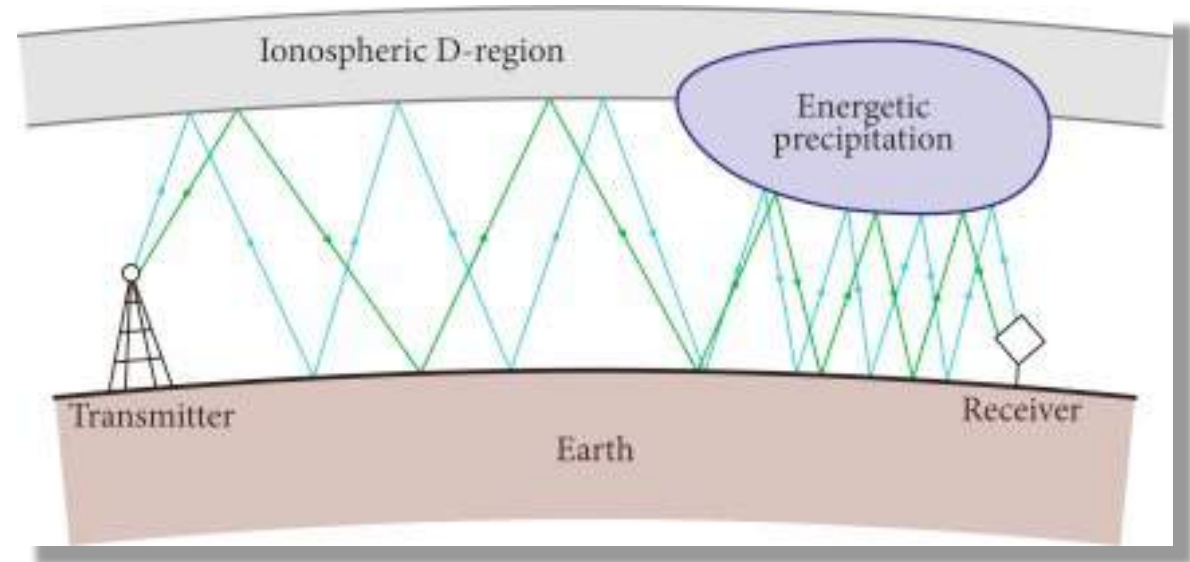
Observing the D-layer: the *ignosphere*

- D-layer: 60-90km
- Too high for balloons
- Too low for satellites
- **VLF waves propagation:**
 - VLF propagates thousands of km;
 - Continuous survey: revisit rate of S/C (1.5h) is too long compared to flare's lifetime;
 - Ionosphere over oceans can be followed



Principle of VLF measurements

- VLF Transmitter (Tx) somewhere on the ground
- VLF receiver (Rx) far away (hundreds to thousands of km away)
- VLF wave propagates in the **waveguide** formed by the **ground and the D-layer**
- Any change of conductivity modifies the modes propagating inside the waveguide → change the signal at the Rx
 - Ground conductivity (soil moisture, city expansion, presence of lake/island along the path ...)
 - Ionosphere conductivity (electron content)



VLF4IONS PROJECT

VLF FOR IONOSPHERIC
STUDIES

The first stone @Nancay



VLF4IONS project: a digest

SCIENTIFIC COMPONENT

- I. Solar forcing
 - a. Onset and time evolution: what relation with the forcing strength?
 - b. Parameters that controls the relaxation?
 - c. Propagation of the perturbation in latitudes
 - d. Seasonal variation of the N/D transition: why ? ...
- II. Lightning forcing
 - a. TLE and lightning relationship
 - b. What conditions favor the occurrence of TLEs ...

SOCIETAL COMPONENT (SPACE WEATHER)

Provide (quasi) real-time estimate of the ionospheric disturbance during solar flare

- a. Spreading alert on flare occurrence
- b. Estimate of flare strength (related to I.a)
- c. Estimate of the disturbance duration (related to I.b)
- d. Estimate of the spatial extension of the disturbance (related to I.c)

→ Long term, continuous monitoring worldwide
(to catch ALL flares & many storm cells)

Instrument: AWESOME

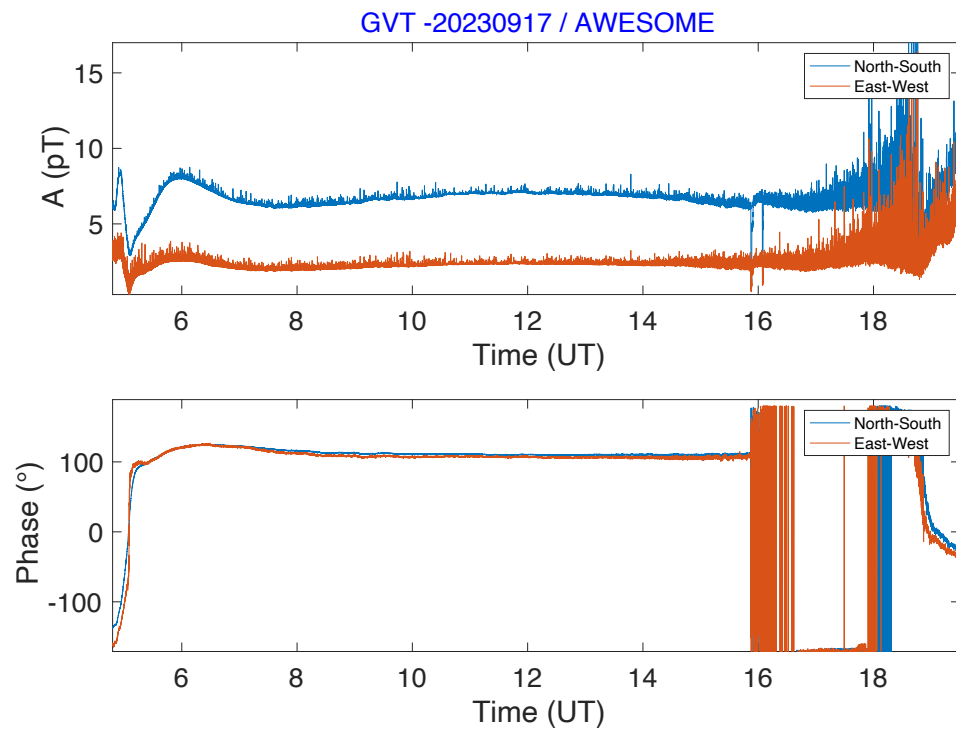
- **Design and build by Georgia Univ.**
- Magnetic loop antenna to measure the B-field of the VLF wave
 - 4m diagonal base ; 2.5m high
 - GPS for accurate phase measurement
 - Line Receiver: signal amplification and processing
 - PC: signal processing + storage
- **Measure Amplitude and Phase**
- Running since June 2022



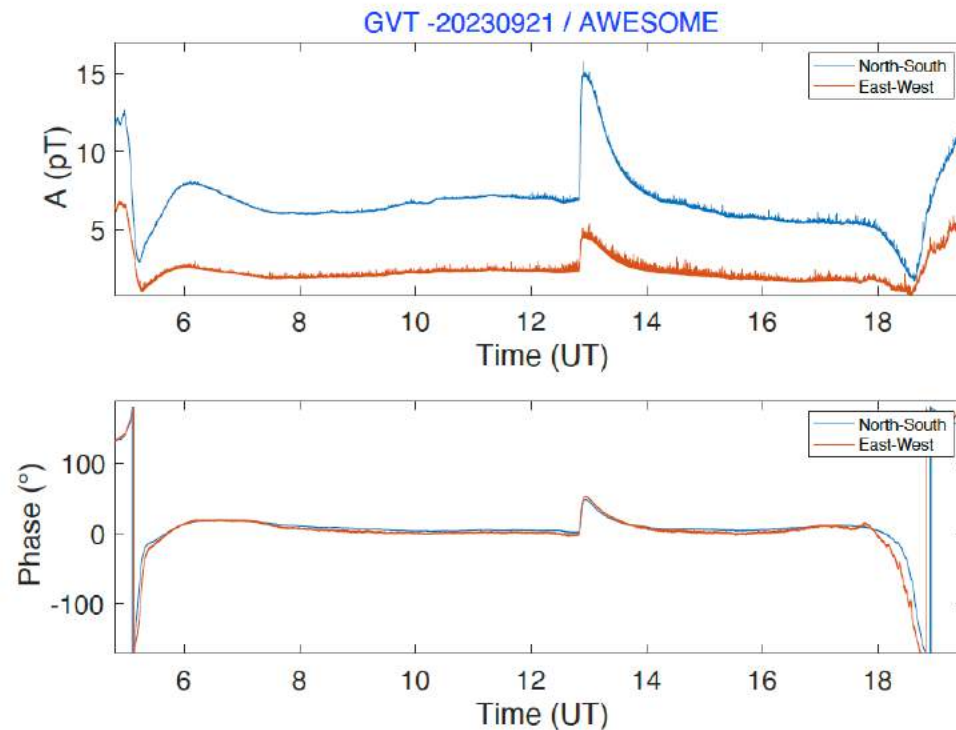
DATA: NARROWBAND

- At the frequency of the Tx (between 15 & 45kHz) ± 0.1 kHz
- 7 stations simultaneously

Quiet day

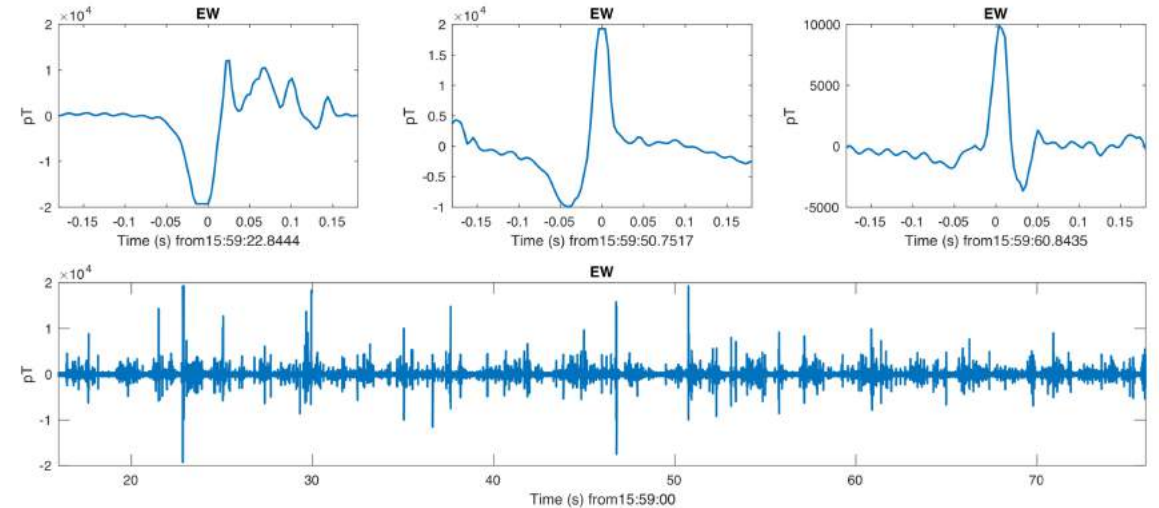


Moderate Flare (M8.1)

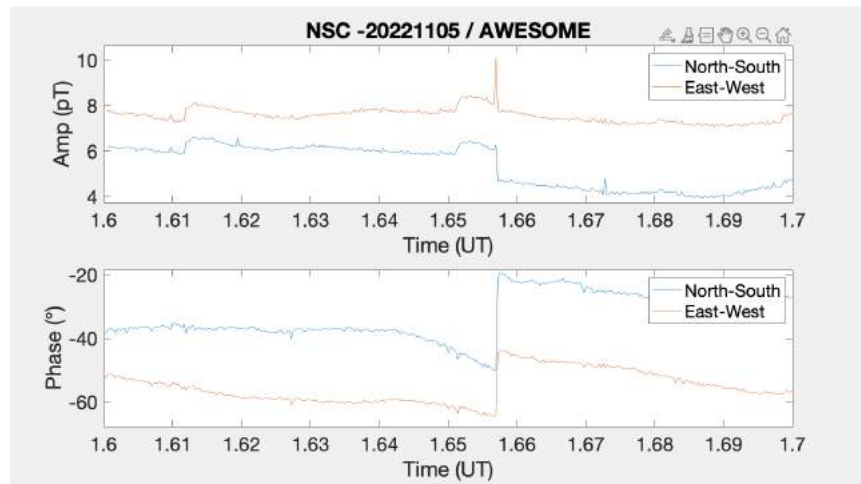


DATA: BROADBAND

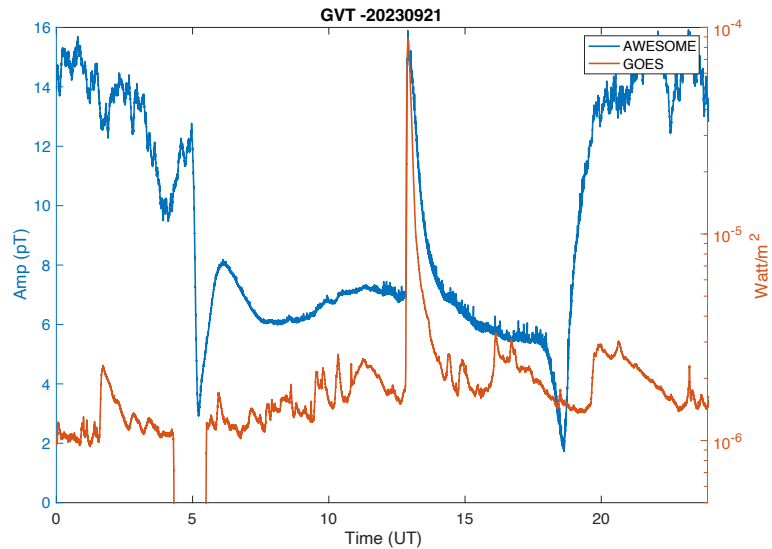
- Waveform @1MHz and 100kHz
- All spikes are lightning signature (amplitude is linked to the strength of the source. A same lightning can be detected several times after several rotation around the Earth !)



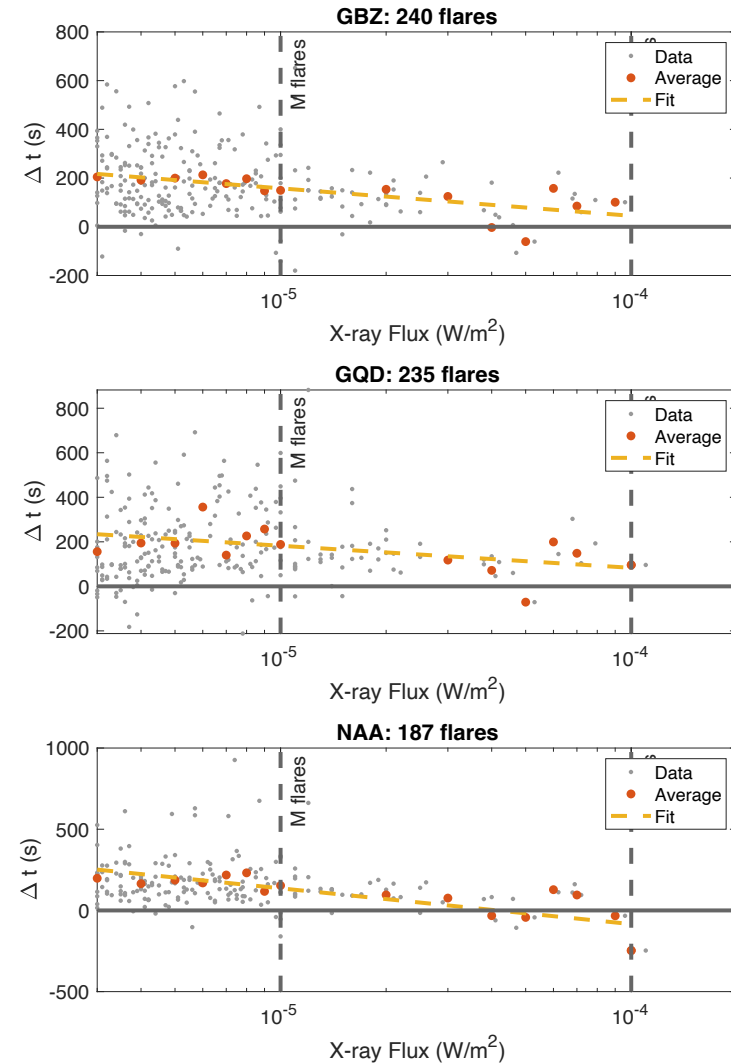
Sprite signature from Narrowband



NARROWBAND ANALYSIS: SOME EXAMPLES



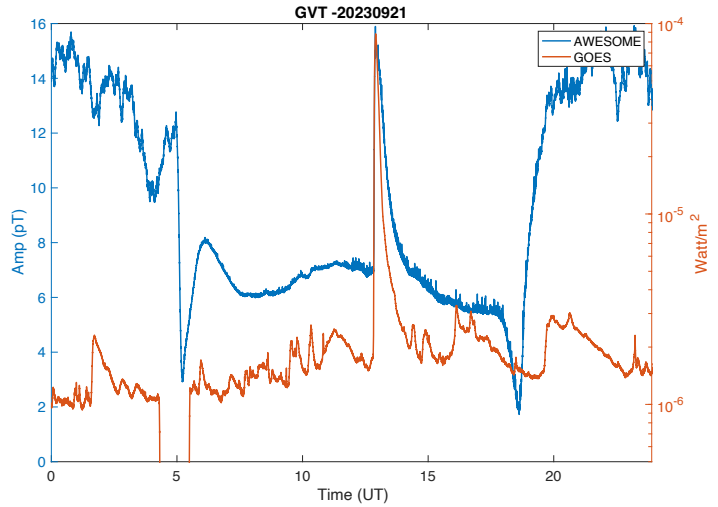
Time delay between Peak time in VLF and X
→ Time Response of the D-layer to a forcing



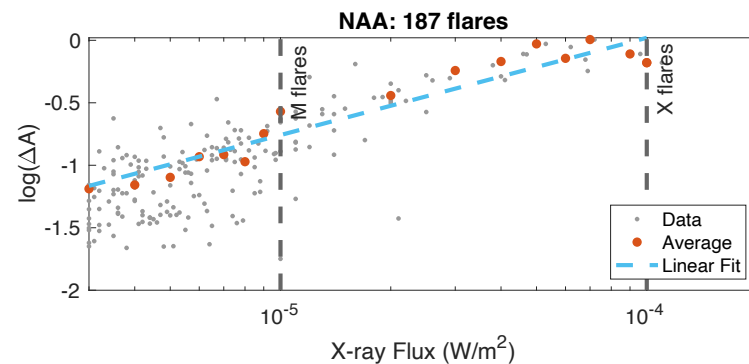
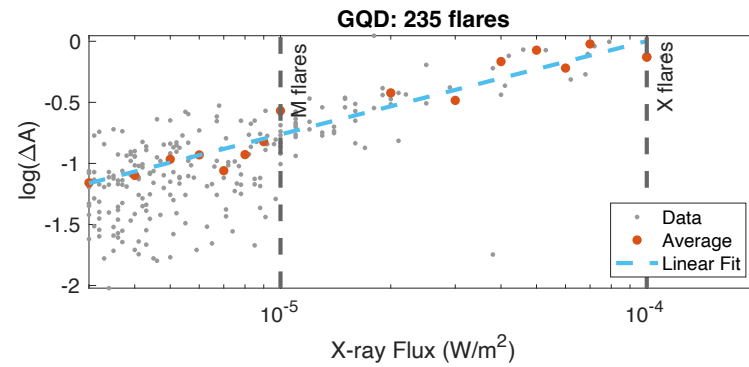
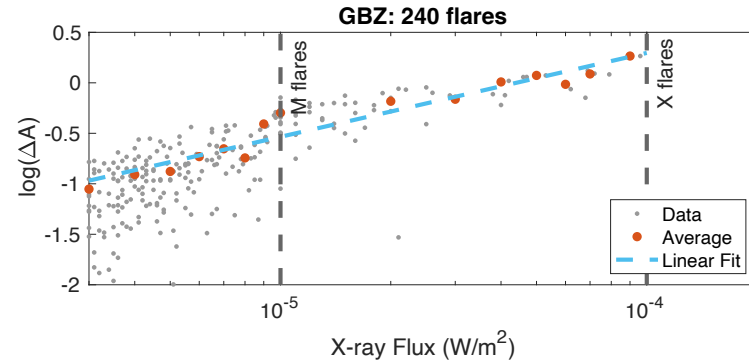
From UK
(NS)

From USA
(EW)

NARROWBAND ANALYSIS: SOME EXAMPLES

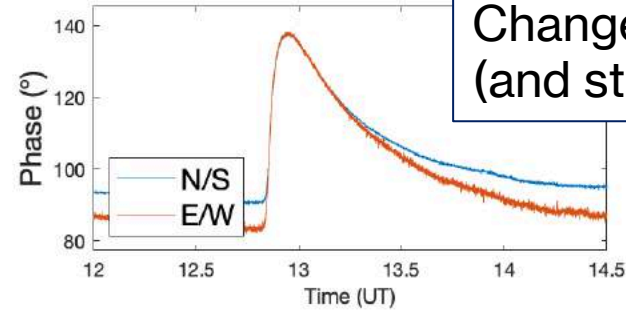
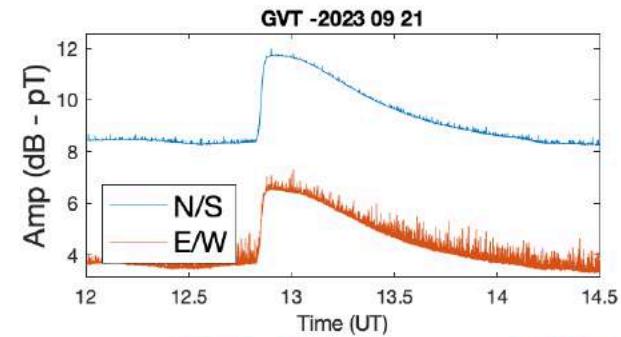


Amplitude in VLF vs. Flare strength →
Linear response of the ionosphere ?

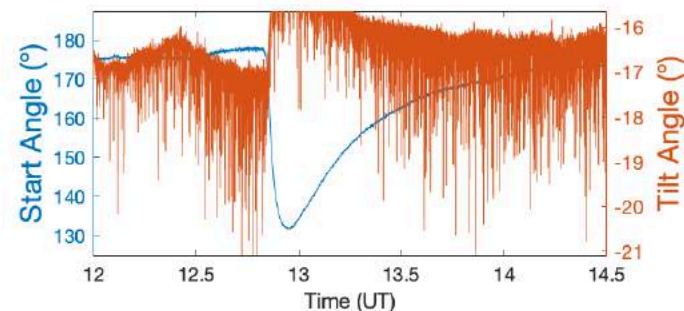
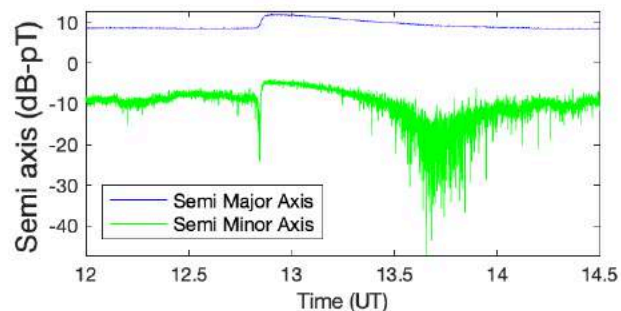
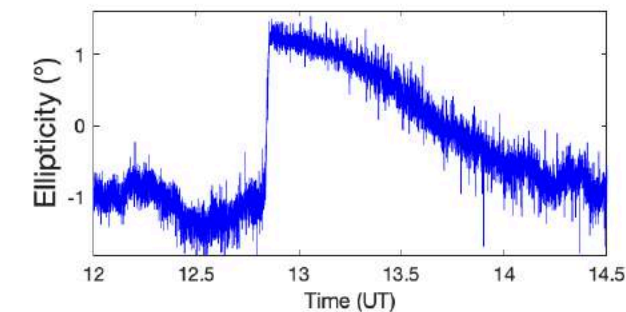
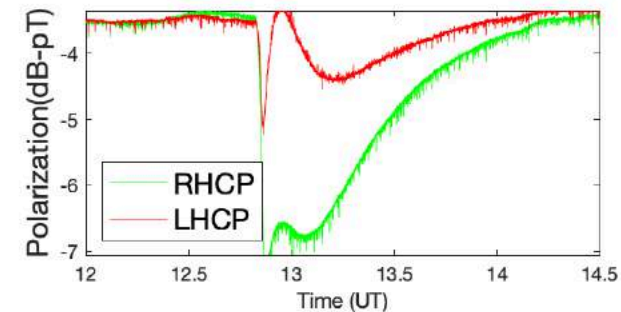


**Missed strong flares
(many occurred during
night at Nançay)**

NARROWBAND ANALYSIS: SOME EXAMPLES



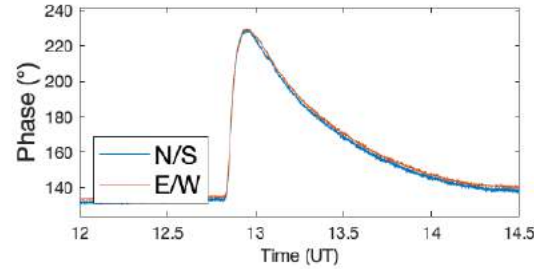
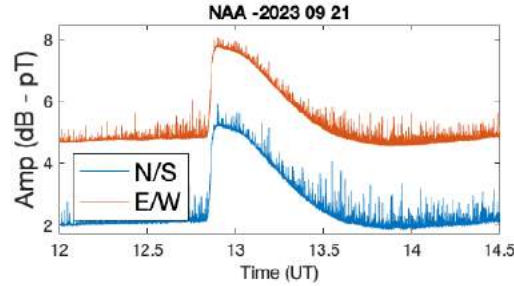
Polarization:
Changes in the wave phase. Different for each flare
(and strong rotation for lightning related events)



MODELING

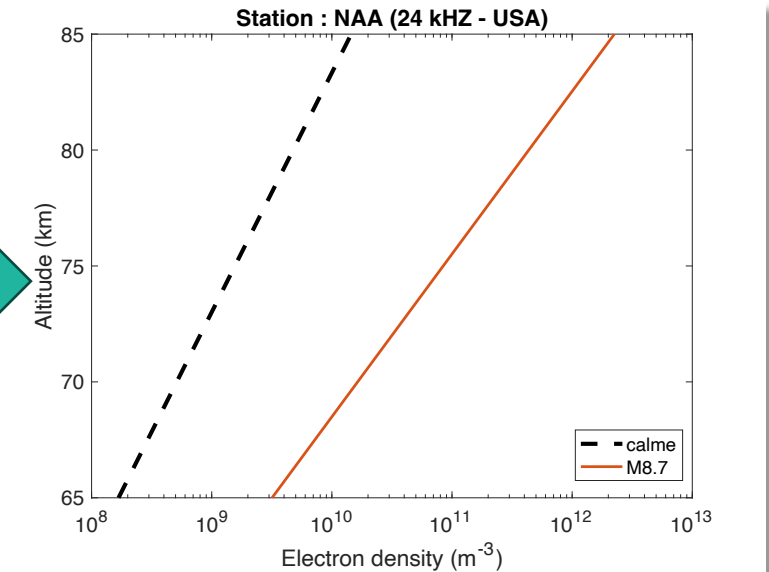
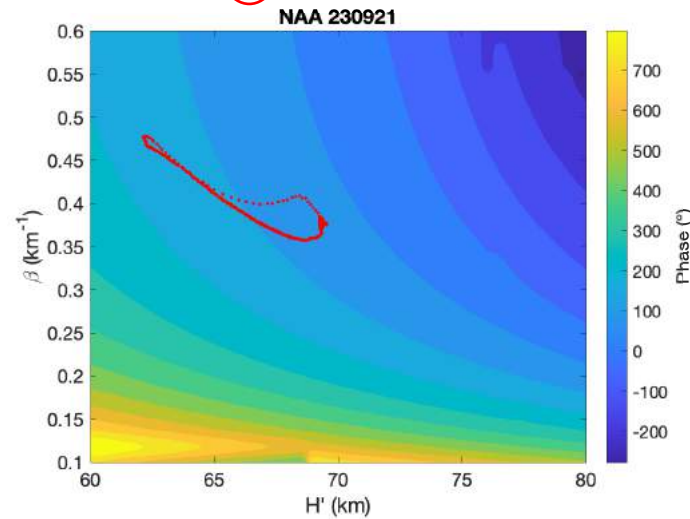
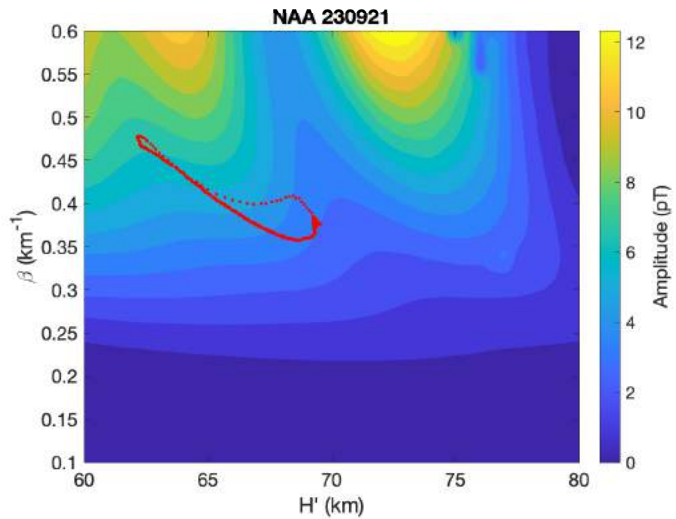
LMP propagation code (Gasdia & Marshall, 2021)

Inputs: Observations



+ path description (conductivity)

$$N_e(H', \beta, Z) = 1.43 \times 10^{13} \times \exp(-0.15 \times H') \times \exp[(\beta - 0.15) \times (Z - H')]$$



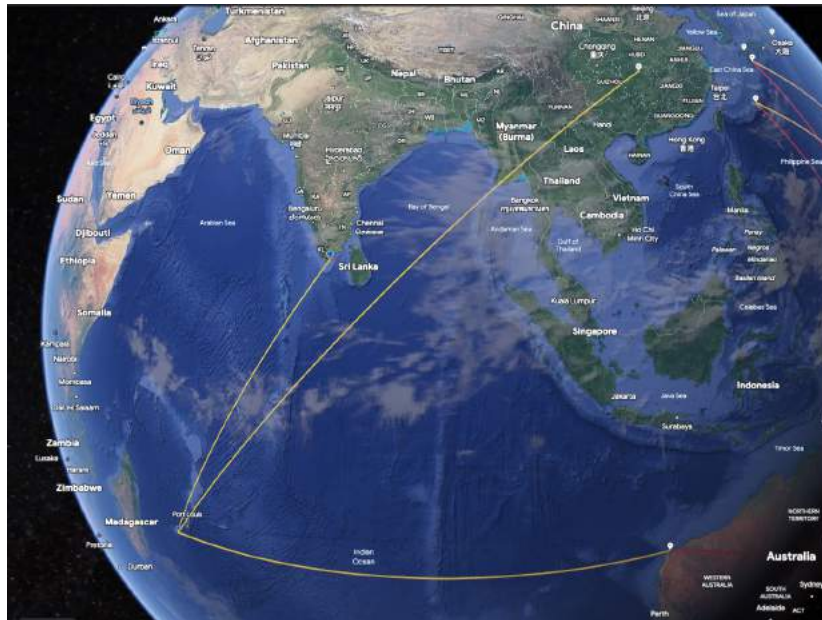
As the flare progresses, H' decreases and β increases

VNET4IONS: VLF NETWORK for IONospheric Studies

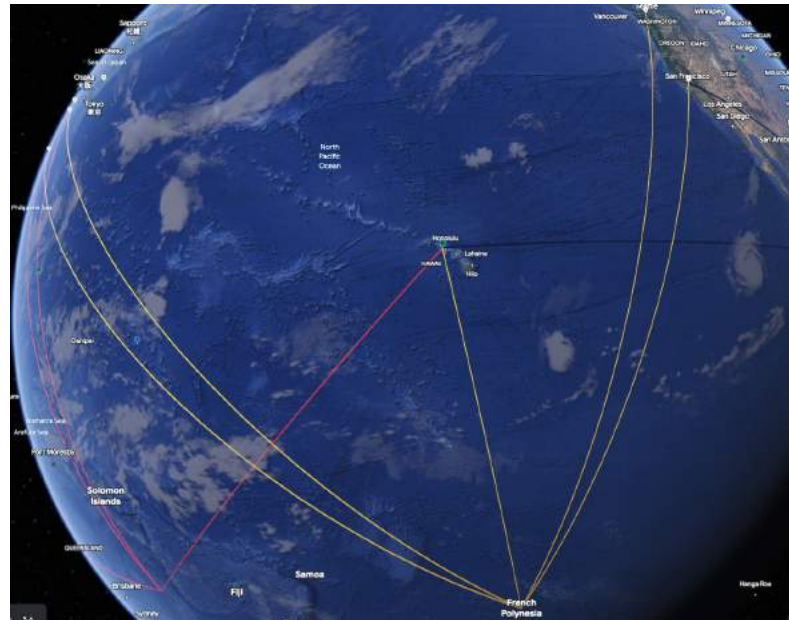
Missing many flares (occurring during night at Nançay)



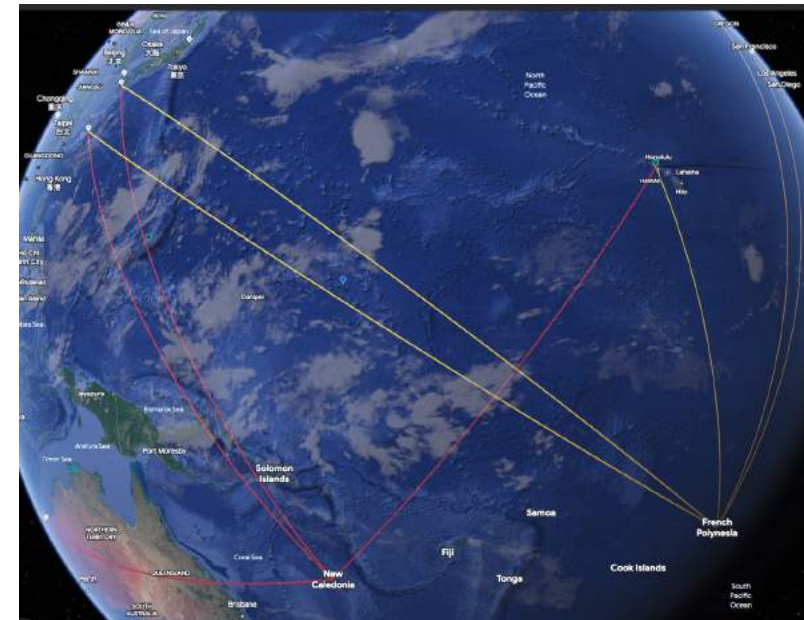
24h full coverage with a worldwide network on AWESOME instrument



La Réunion
Survey over Indian Ocean
Time Zone : [+4,+8]h



Polynesia
Survey of Pacific Ocean
Time Zone : [+8, -6]h

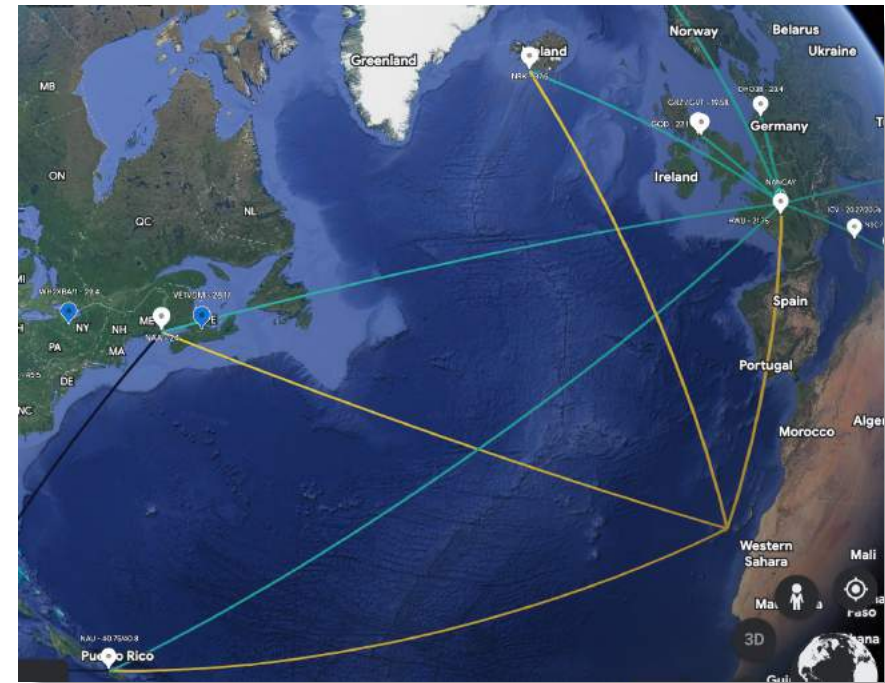
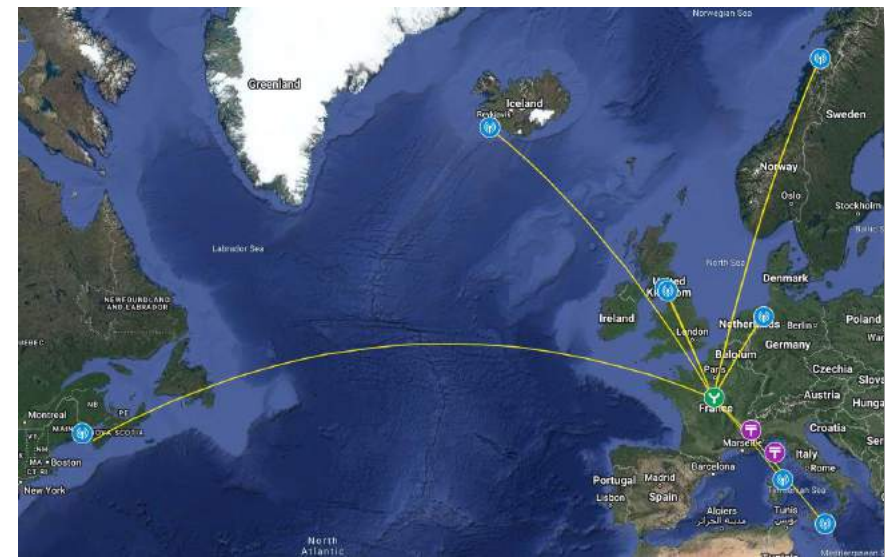


New Caledonia
Survey of Pacific Ocean
Time Zone : [+8, +12]h

North Atlantic coverage

Reinforced by an instrument in TENERIFE

- Studies on the spatial extension and propagation of the disturbances



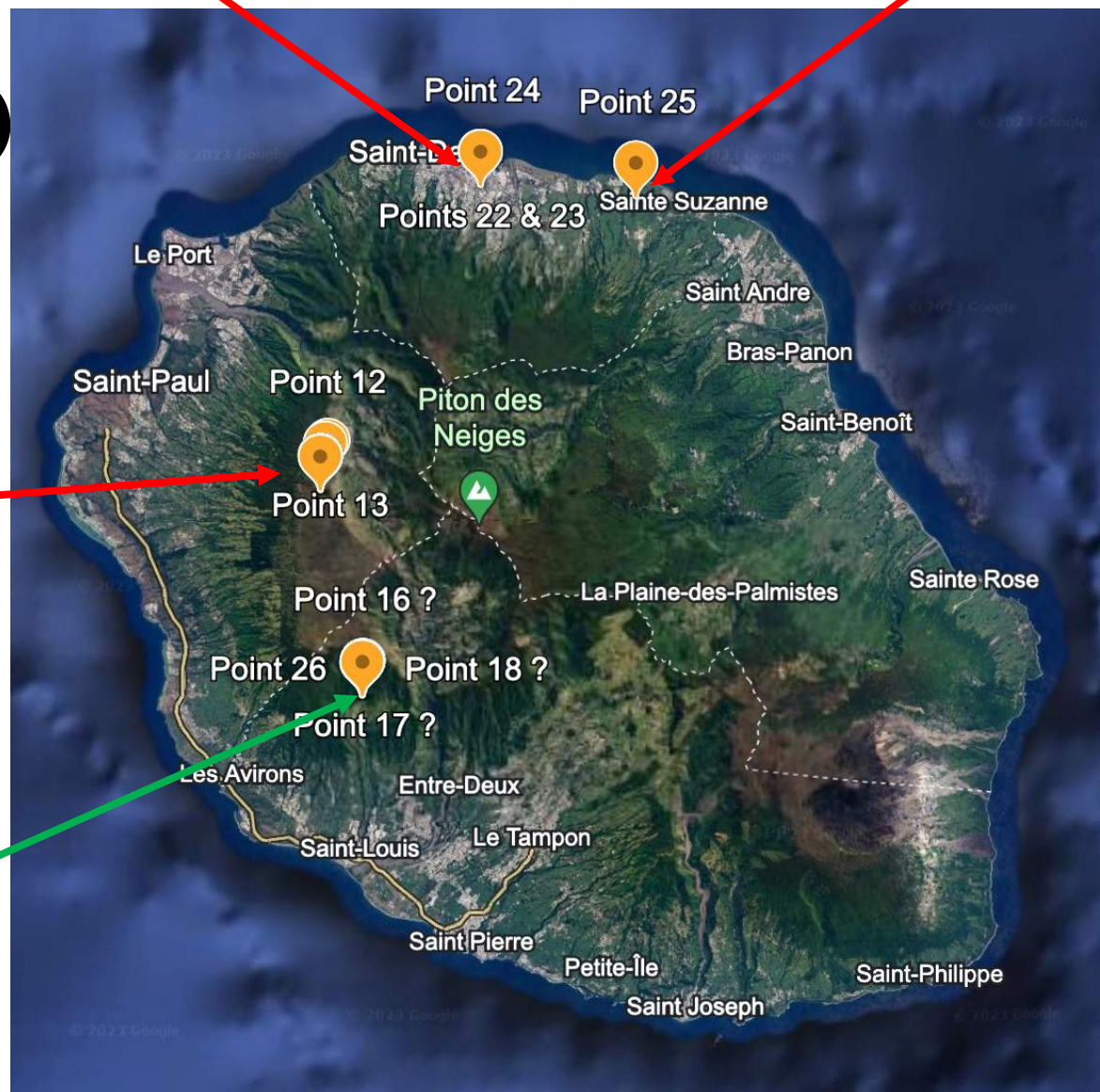
SITE TESTING IN LA REUNION (OCT. 2023)

Maido: professional atmospheric observatory (INSU) + Viewpoint in the national Park of Mafate

Les Makes: amateur astronomical observatory

Univ. Saint Denis

Military Base



Home message + prospective

- **VLF4IONS** : a project to study the perturbation of the ionosphere from two main sources: the sun & storm areas
- **Scientific & societal objectives**
- Require the development of **a network of VLF receivers around equatorial regions**
 - Support requested to CSAA
- Data processing codes: main steps OK
- Modeling:
 - VLF propagation OK
 - Ionospheric chemistry instead of (H',β)

- Implement AWESOME in La Réunion: **April 2024** (after the cyclone period) → antenna funded by PLAS@PAR (ready in the US)
- March 2024: Prospection in Tenerife (taking advantage of an URSI colloquium in Gran Canarias)
- 2024: Contact the Observatory of Tahiti (INSU), first trip in 2025
- Real-time analysis: Require the development of on-site data processing