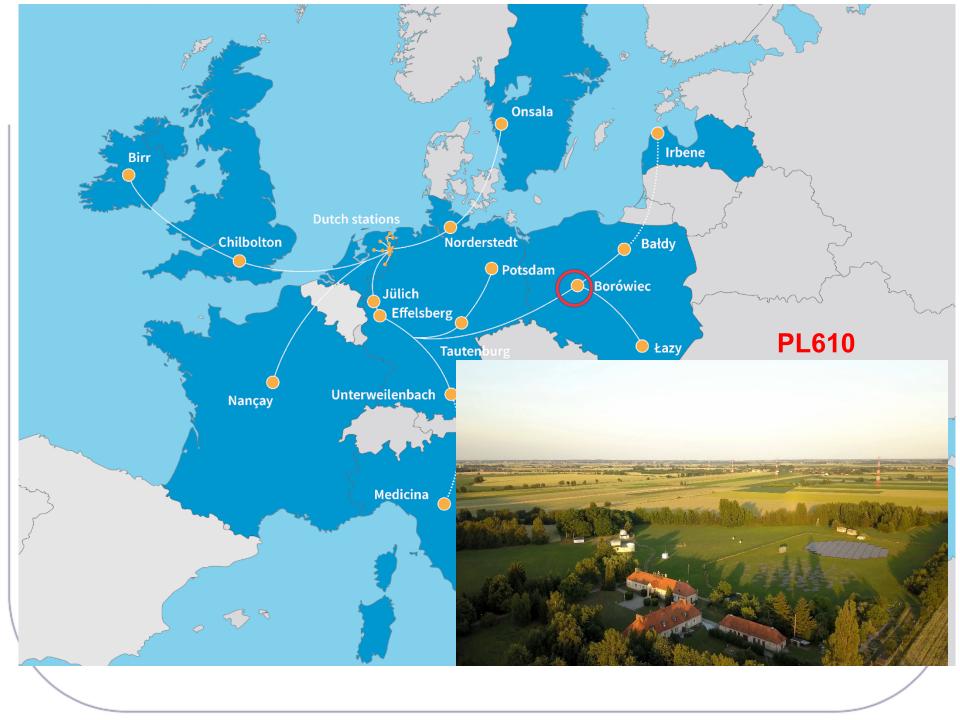




# Monitoring of Space Weather conditions with LOFAR station in Borówiec

Hanna Rothkaehl, Barbara Matyjasiak, Mariusz Pożoga,, Marcin Grzesiak, Katarzyna Budzińska, Łukasz Tomasik, Roman Wronowski, Dorota Przepiórka, Barbara Atamaniuk

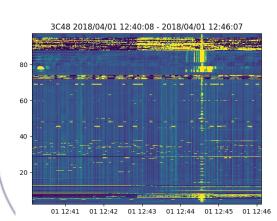
20-23 LOFAR Science, LEIDEN

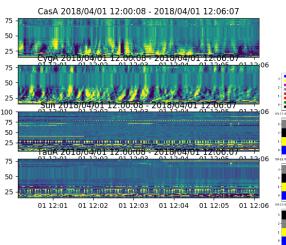


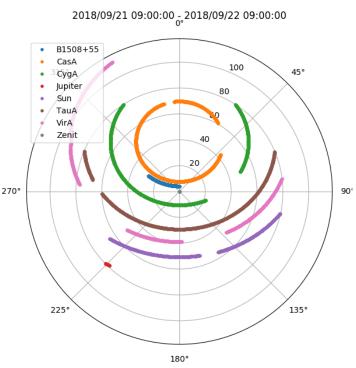


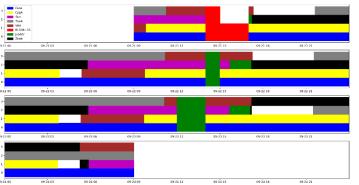
## Observation scheduling system

- semi-automated (operator action needed to run the scheduler at the beginning of the local mode)
- simultaneous observations to 4 different objects
- different types of observations (change of bitmode, sources)
- observations are logged to the database easier searching of files and better control over station work





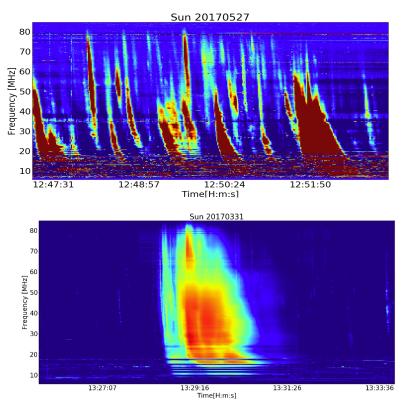


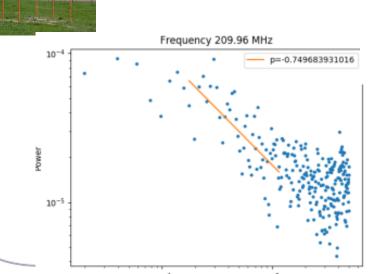


В Shock Radio Source Sun Earth CME

Research subjects out of CBK's interest: analysis of ionospheric and magnetometer scintillations. Results of both theoretical and observation analyse data will serve to this phenomenon's model construction and will be applied both in making ionospheric corrections at radio astronomy observation corrections and in Space Weather services.

Solar Wind parameters' analysis, mainly an intraplanetary scintillation analysis.





## Jupiter observations

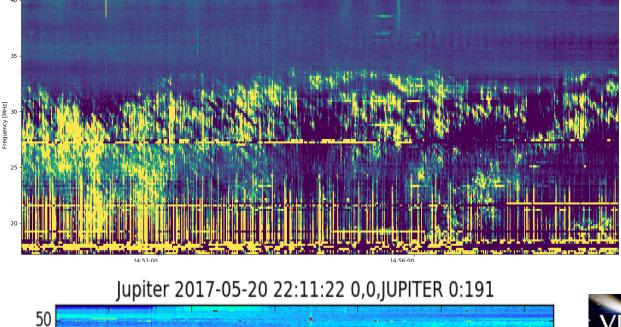
DAM emissions - Jovian decametric radio emission

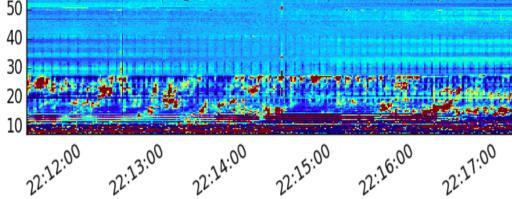
#### Follow-up for JUNO and JUICE missions

#### Observations accessible by VO

Bk

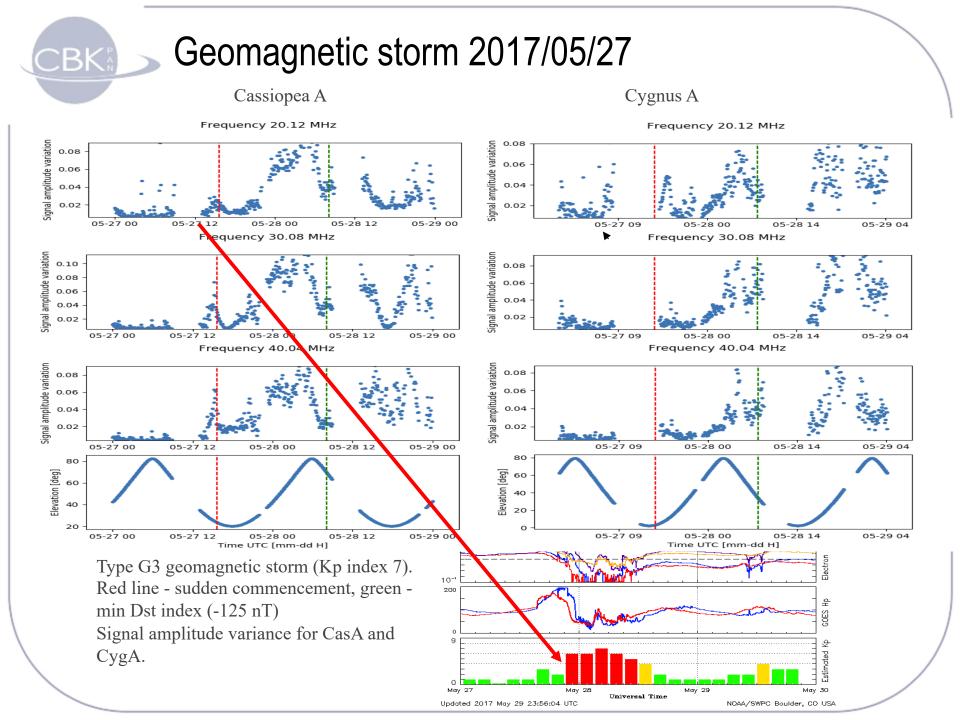








esa



#### **lonospheric scintillation**

#### What would be provided:

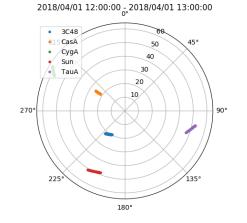
1) Survey mode:

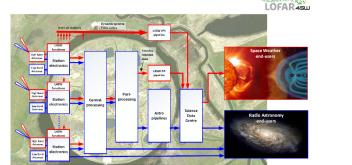
Bł

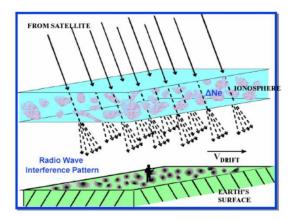
- near real time S4 scintillation index for core stations and maybe for international stations (LBA antennas) ~ 5 min measurements every 1h/0.5h or less (to be discussed) -> useful for GPS navigation
- additional parameters: pierce point, source elevation and azimuth, position of the Sun,
- 2) Daily statistics:

 $S_{4} = \frac{\sqrt{\langle (I - \langle I \rangle)}}{\sqrt{\langle I \rangle}}$ 

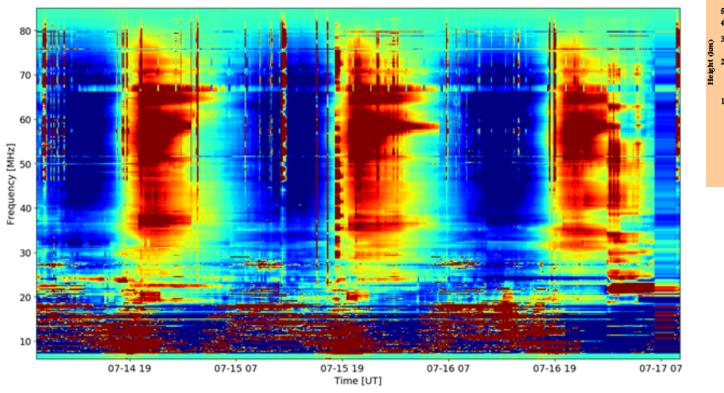
• file with one day measurements accessible via e.g. VO











F<sub>2</sub> Layer F<sub>1</sub> Layer F<sub>1</sub> Layer F<sub>1</sub> Layer D Layer D Layer Electron Density (cm<sup>3</sup>)

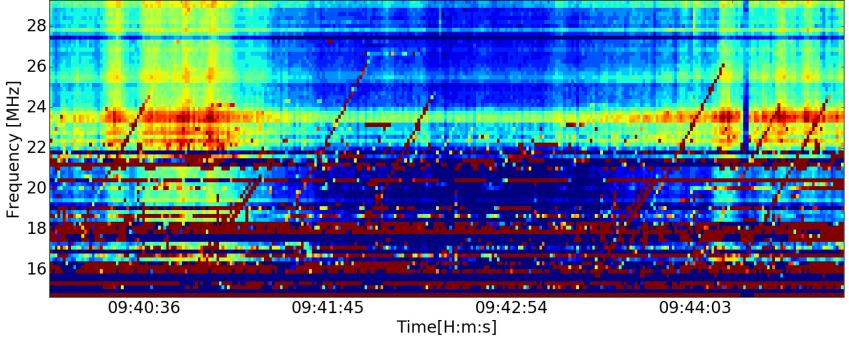
- Visible variation of signal attenuation by the ionosphere during the day. Increase in the radio noise after the sunset.

- Changes of critical frequency of F2 layer (foF2) during day - variation of the level of terrestrial radio signal reflection.

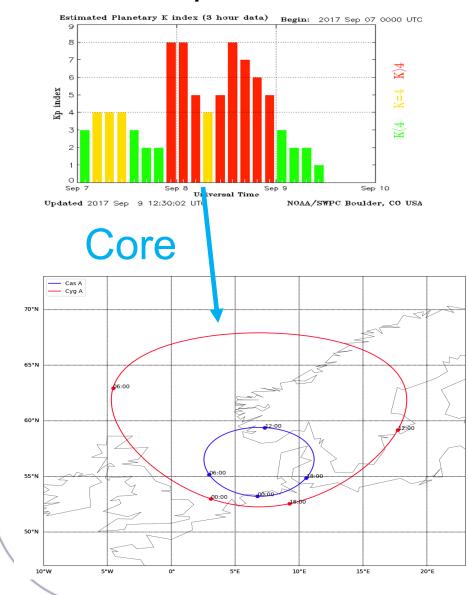
- Measurements were taken as a side-product of routine observation and can be a useful tool for ionospheric diagnostics.

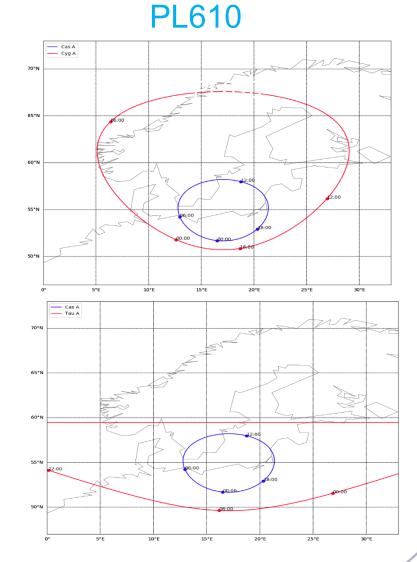


Cas A, 05/03/2017



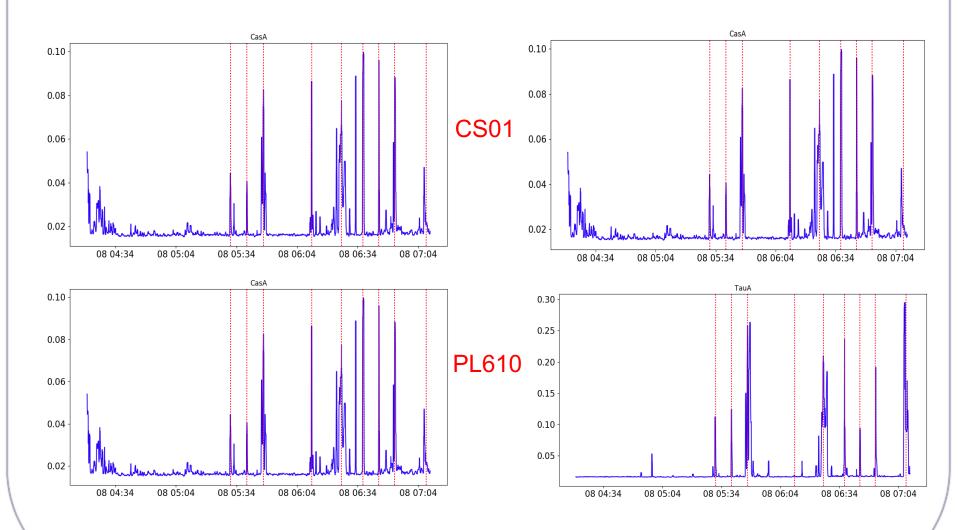
Pierce points of LOFAR observations 08.09.2018

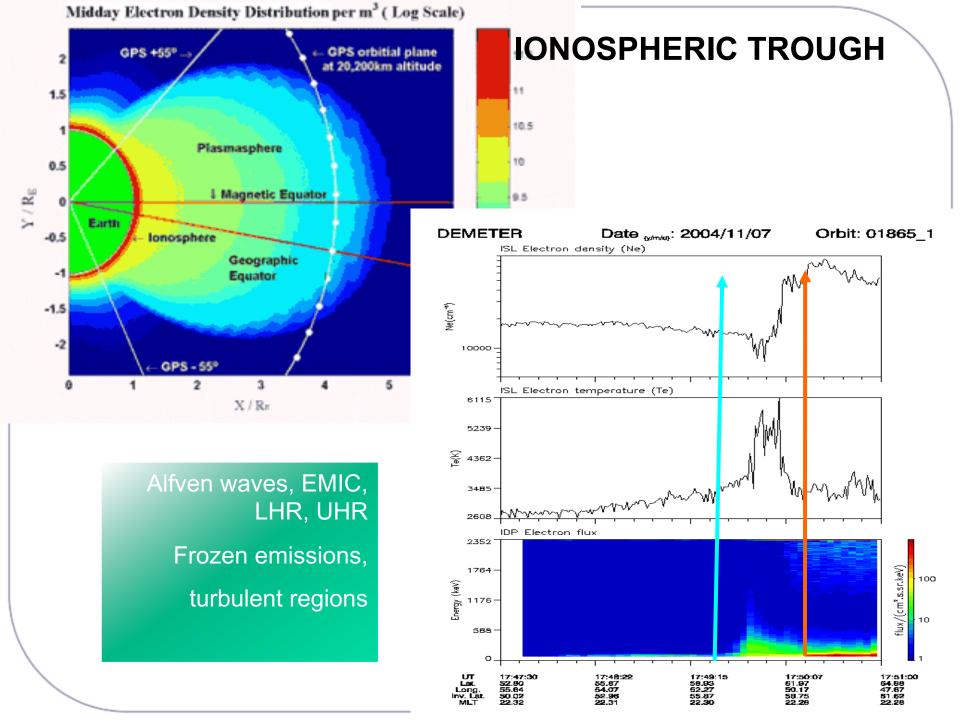


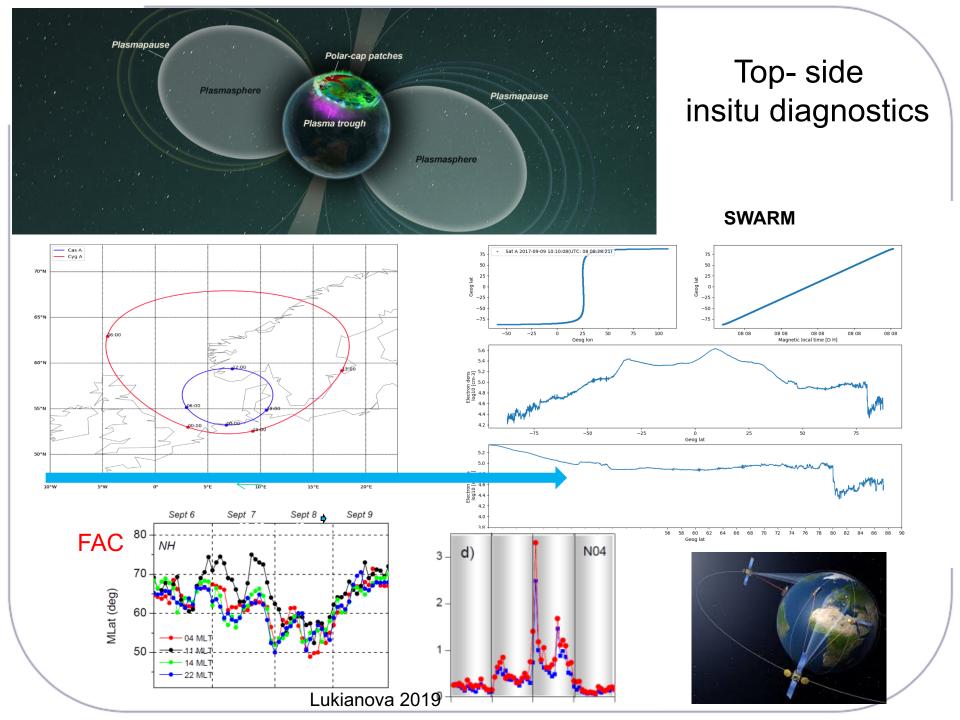


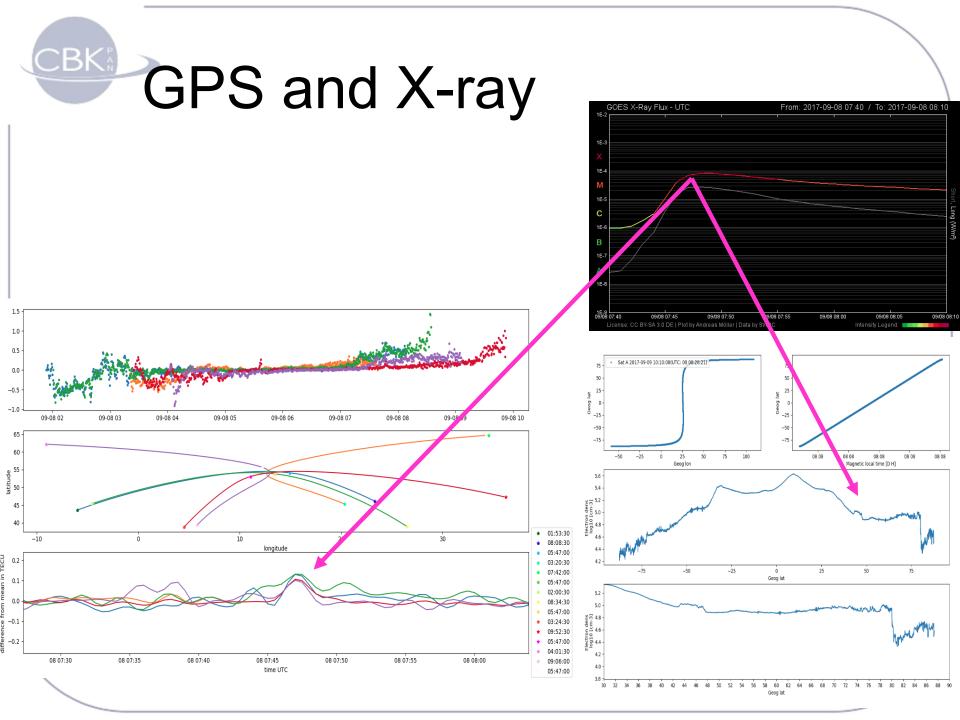


# Amplitude scintillation



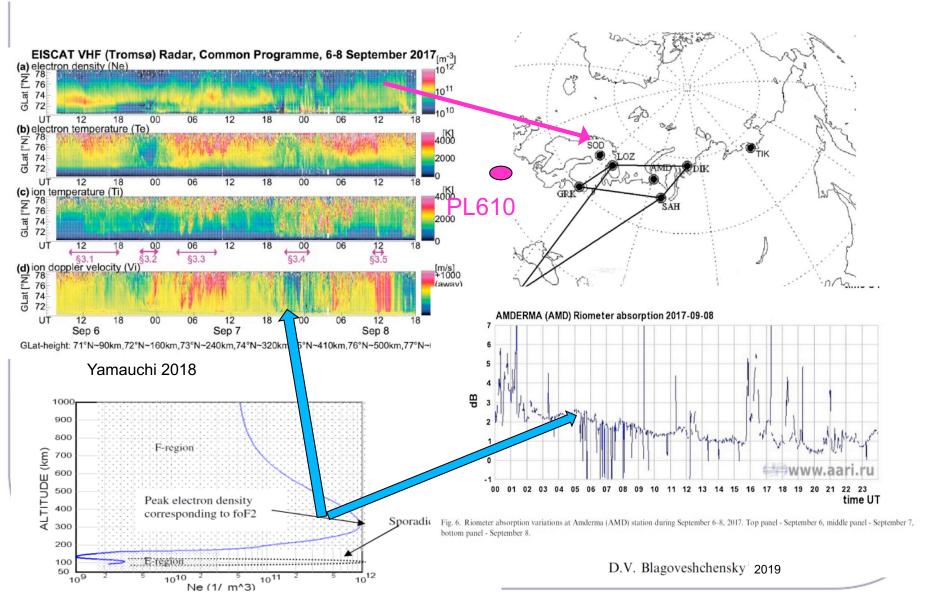






# Radars and riometr

ΒK





### **Case study of geomagnetic storm – new possibilities**

#### **lonospheric condition**

- Ionospheric trough and plasmopause around 42-44 geographic latitude below Core and PL610 station.
- Field aligned current .
- Absorption small scales
- Enhancements of Spread-F layers
- Turbulent structures of ionosphere structures

# Possibilities of diagnostics small scales structures of ionosphe