



Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy



# KAIRA – The LOFAR Station in the Arctic



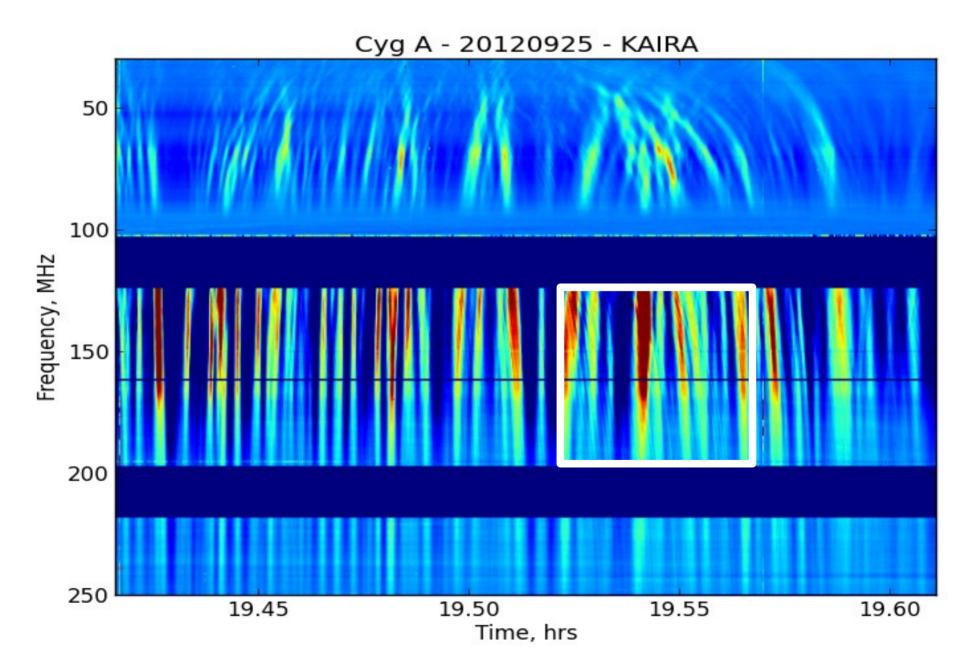






## Ionospheric Scintillation – Mode "357"





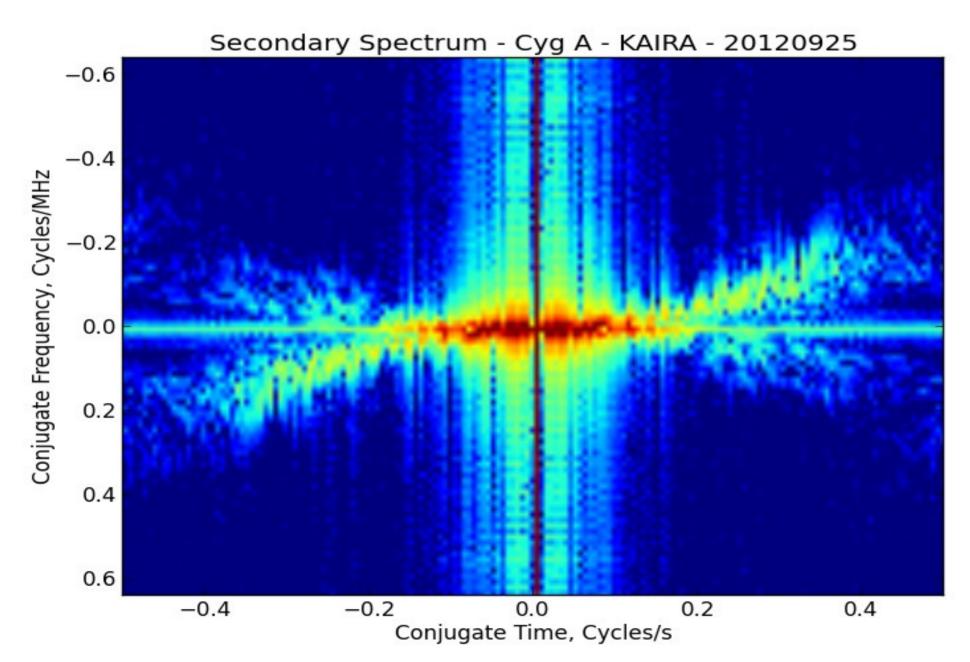
#### 2D Power Spectrum



- Following methods of Stinebring et al in analysing Pulsar data to investigate Interstellar Scintillation:
  - Take 2D FFT
  - Obtain square of absolute values of the result
  - A 2D power spectrum
- "Scintillation Arcs" seen in studies of interstellar scintillation
- Not detected yet in interplanetary scintillation
- Just found in ionospheric scintillation:

#### 2D Power Spectrum





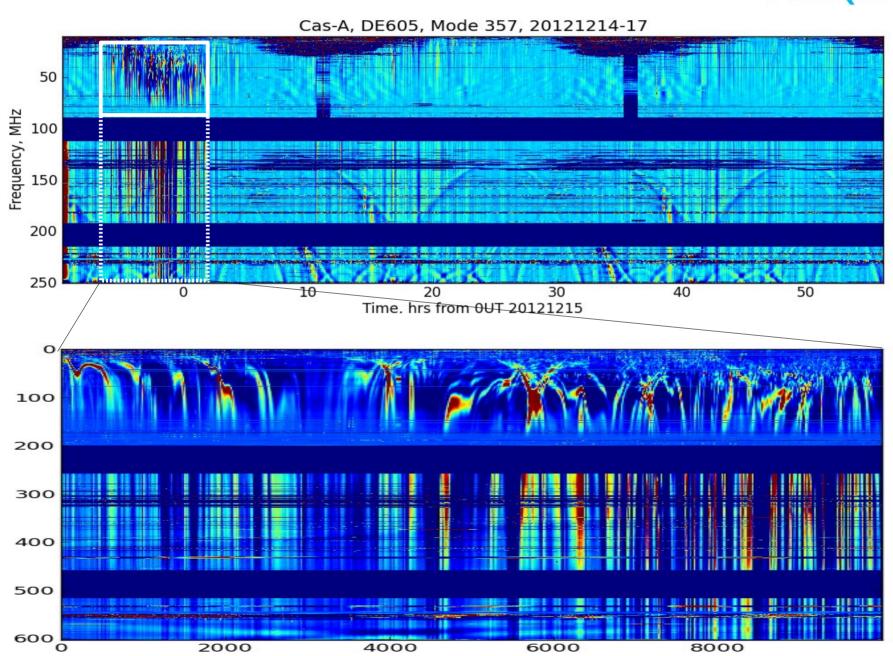
### Time and Frequency Variations

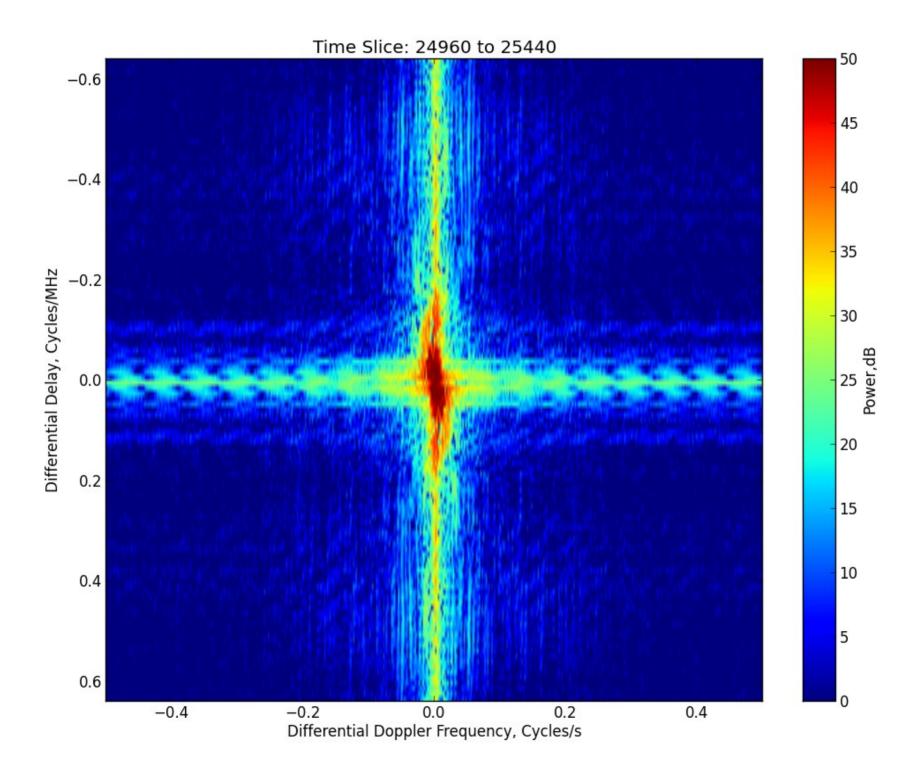


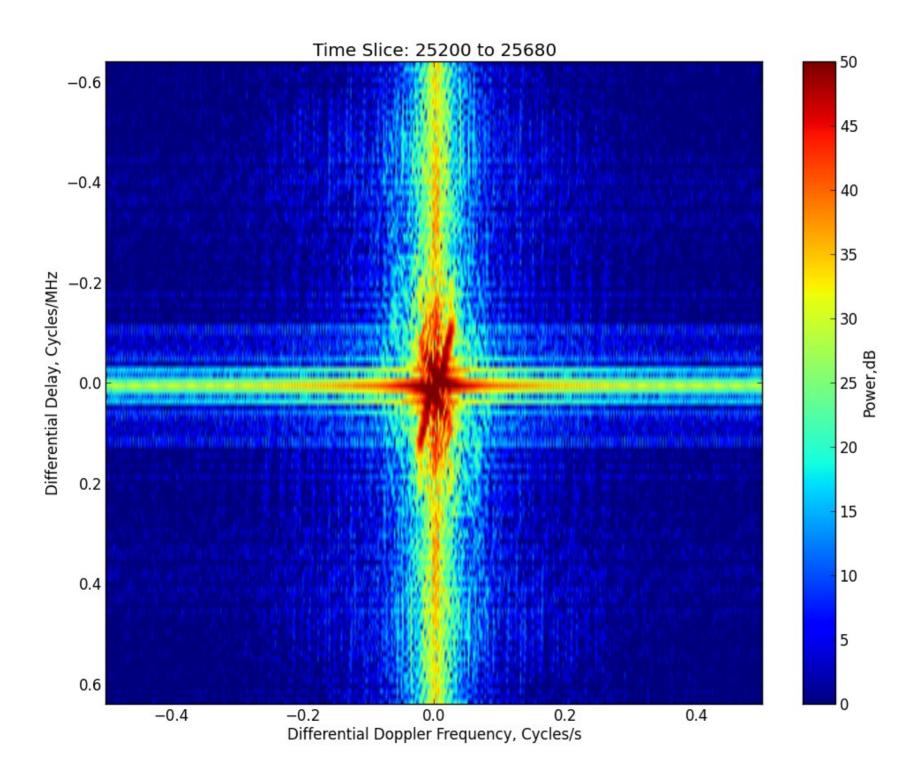
- Ionospheric scintillation also seen in LOFAR station data.
- Have long datasets spread over 10-250MHz in frequency:
  - Can segment to look for variations in time and frequency throughout the observation.
- Strong scintillation seen in long observation of Cas-A taken in December using international stations.
- Focus on LBA section and analyse 480s segments, overlapping by 240s (arbitrary).

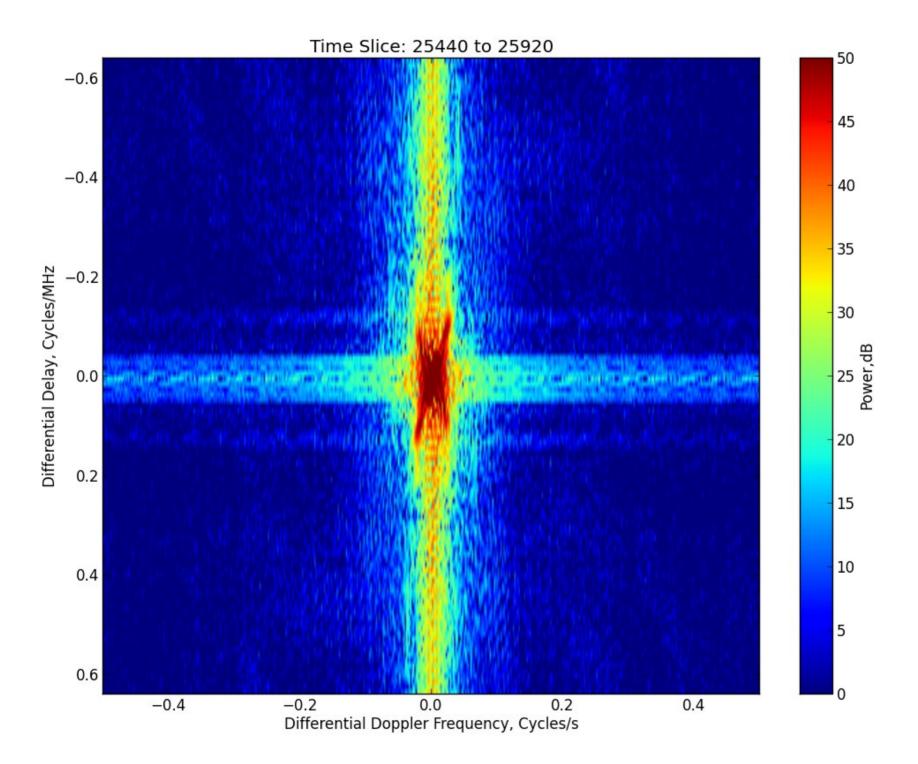
#### The Dataset

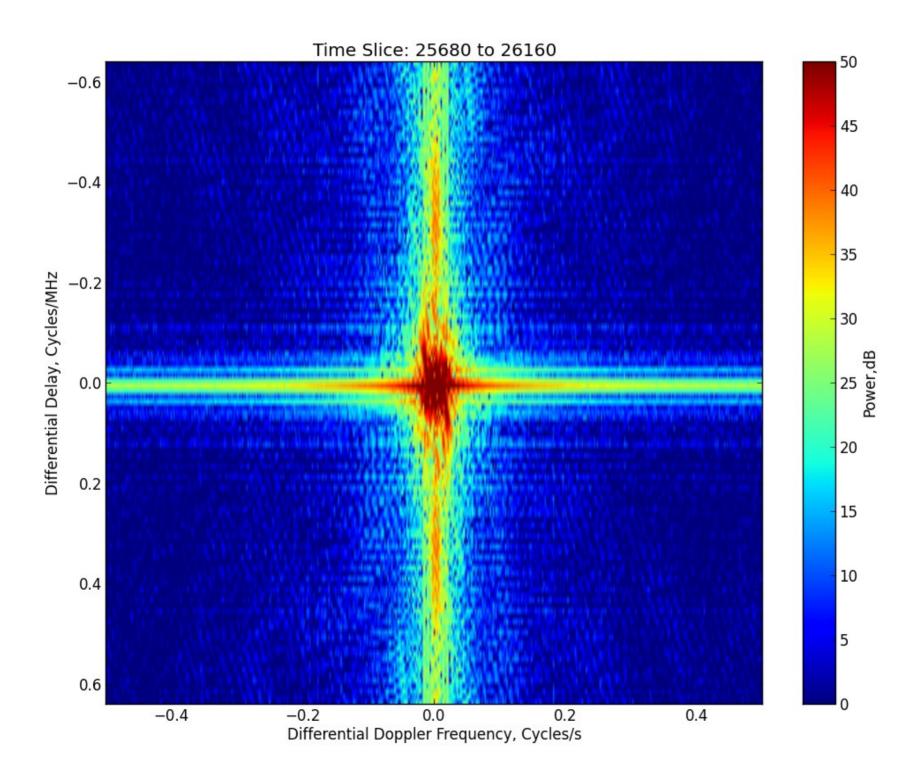


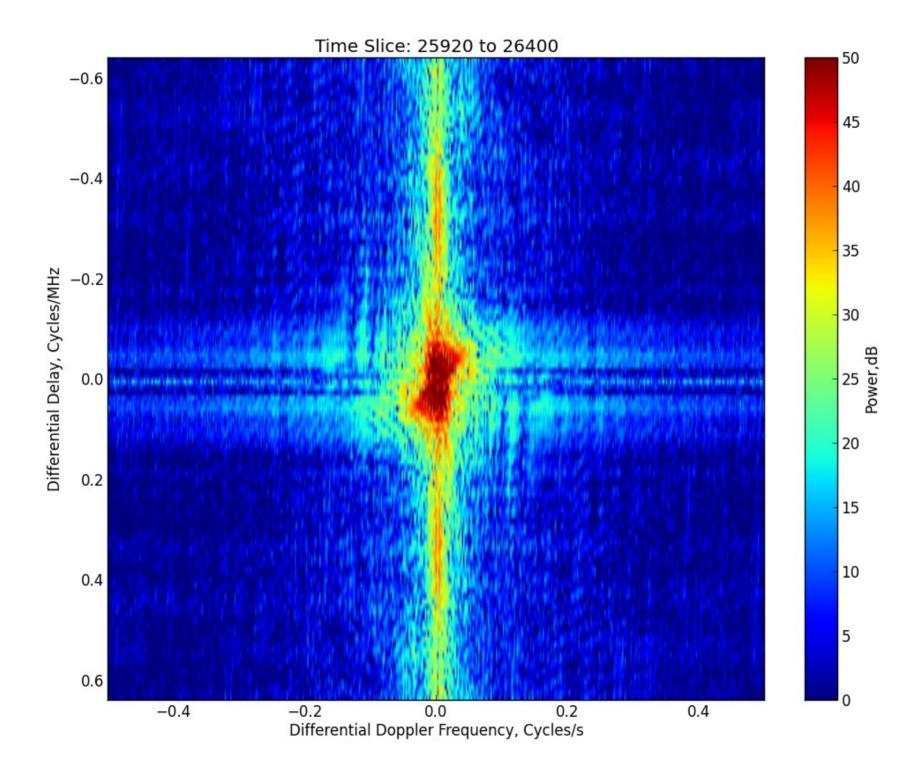


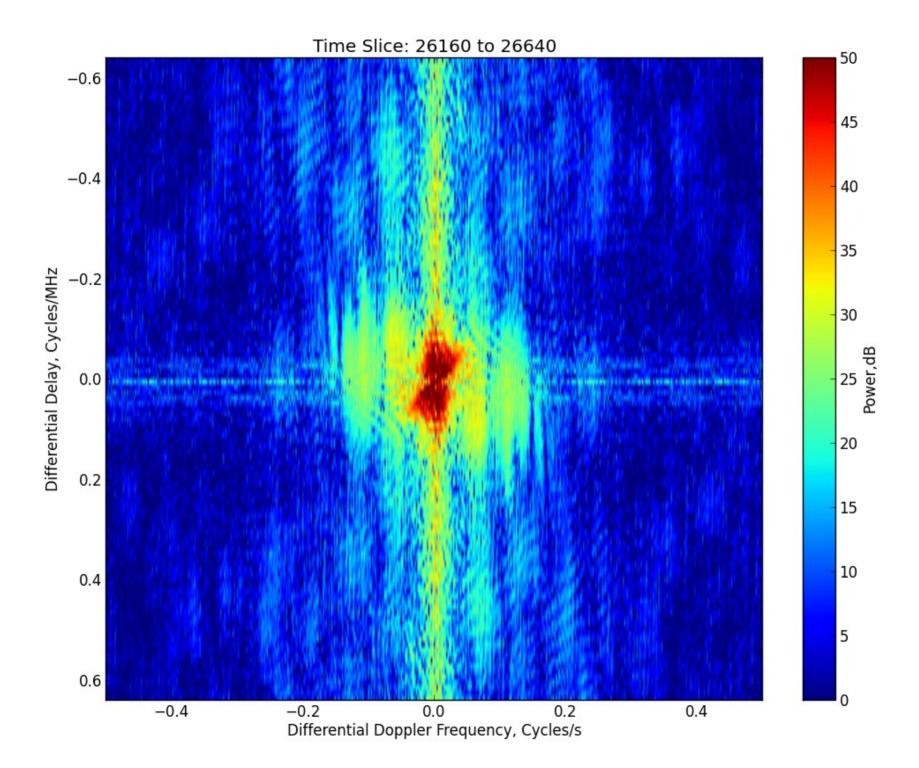


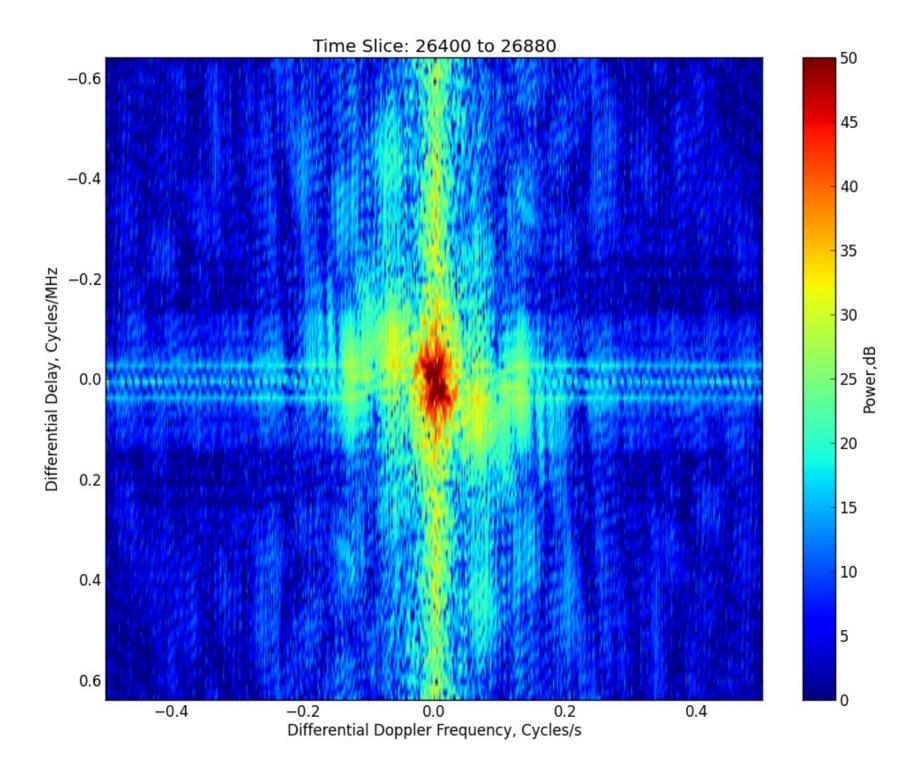


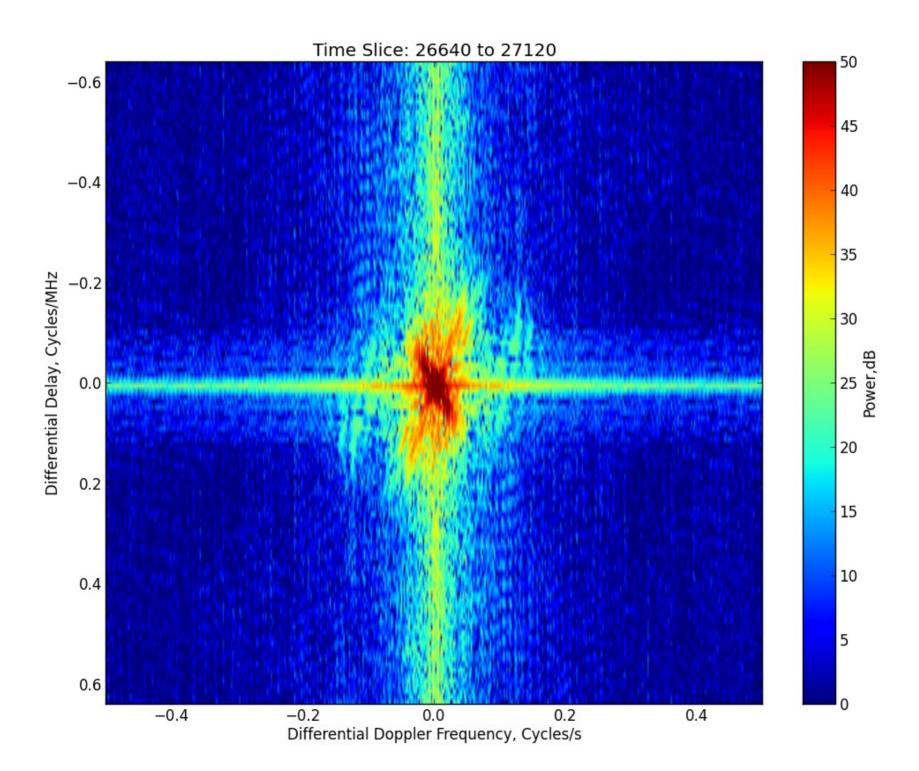


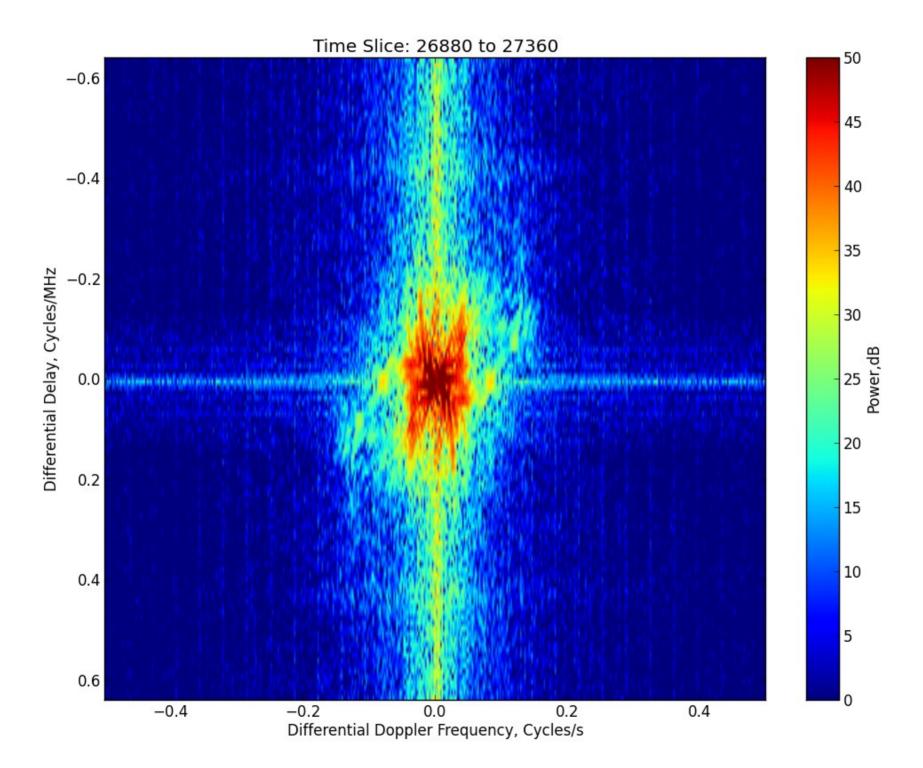


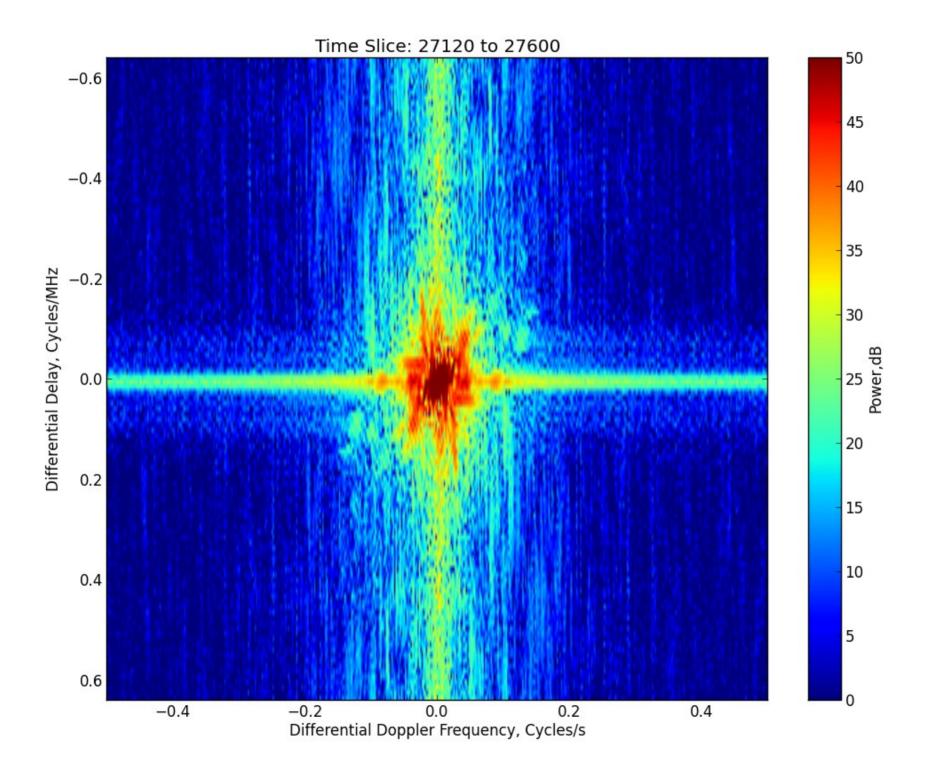


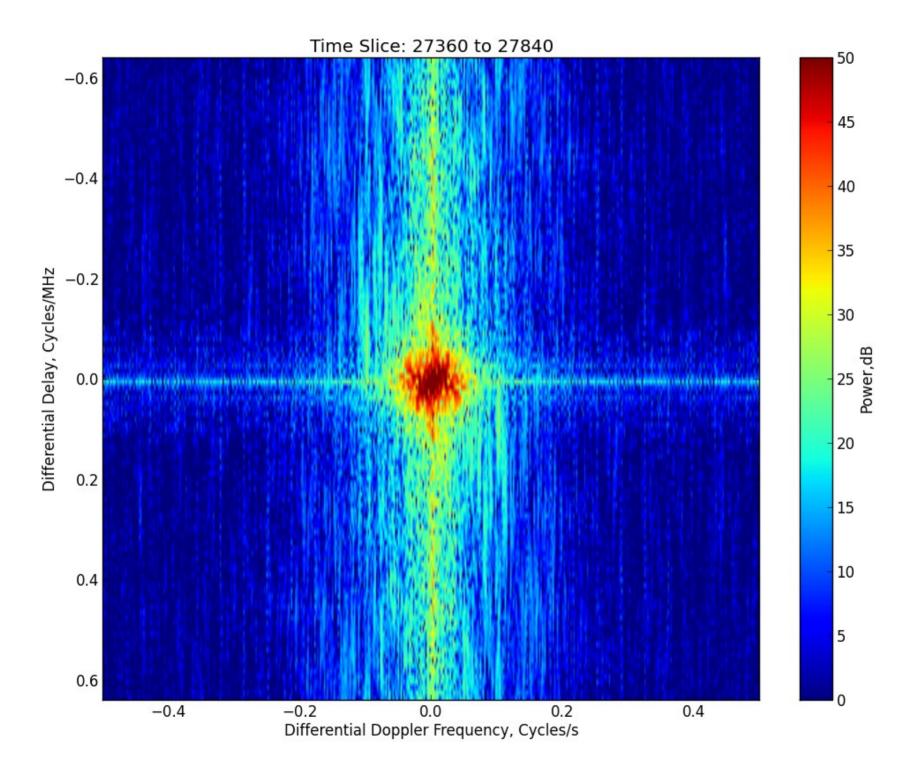












#### Summary



- Scintillation arcs seen in observations of ionospheric scintillation for the first time.
- Enable a deeper study of the scattering medium:
  - Calculation of distance to the medium
  - Velocity of the medium transverse to line of sight
  - With time, can also "see" structures moving across the line of sight.