



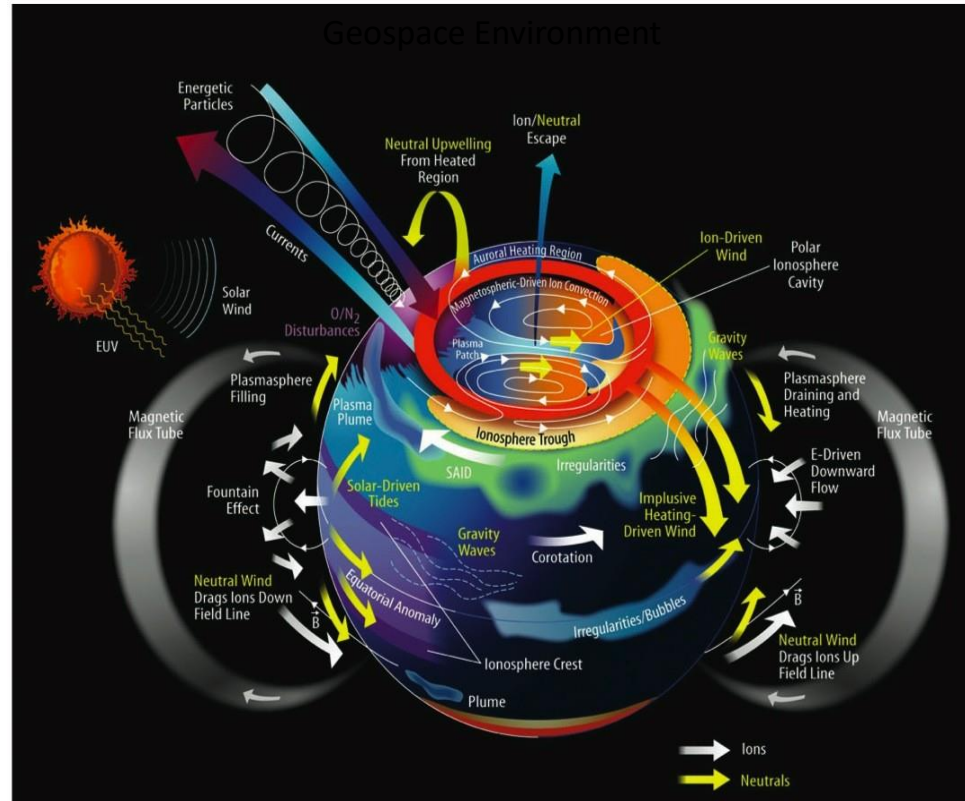
# EISCAT

# Radar remote sensing of Geospace

Craig J. Heinselman  
EISCAT Scientific Association

# EISCAT Scientific Association

- European Incoherent SCATter
- Associates: China, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, U.K.
- Affiliates: France, S. Korea, Ukraine
- Founded in 1975, first operations 1981, first Svalbard operations 1996
- "The aim of the Association is to provide access to radar, and other, high-latitude facilities of the highest technical standard for non-military scientific purposes".
- Locations: Tromsø (NO), Sodankylä (FI), Kiruna (SE), Longyearbyen (Svalbard).
- Headquarters in Kiruna, Sweden



Credit: J. Grønbowsky NASA/GSFC



# Incoherent Scatter Radars

Clustering of instrumentation  
Optical  
Radio wave

# EISCAT Mainland

## EISCAT Mainland Radars 1981, 1985



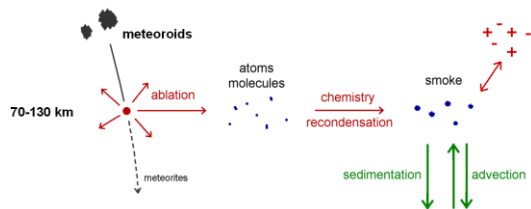
# EISCAT Svalbard Radar

**EISCAT, Svalbard 1996, 1999**

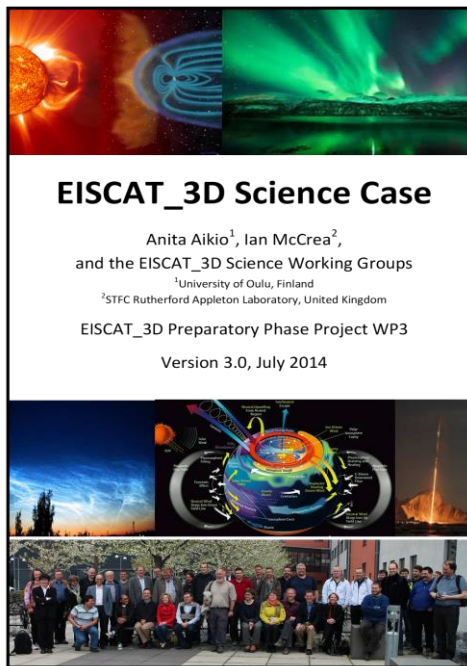
# Diverse Science Topics

St. Patrick's Day Storm

- Extremely versatile and largely software-defined instruments
- Specific science plans are developed within national user communities
- Easy expansion to new fields
- Easy inclusion of new nations



Schematic of the fate of meteoric material in the mesosphere (adapted from Gumbel et al. 2005).



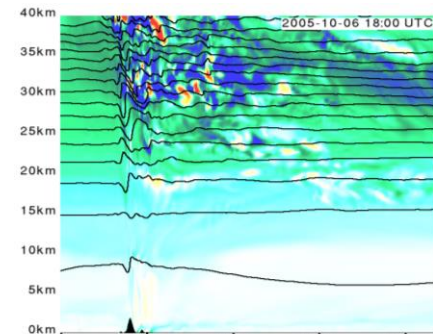
**EISCAT\_3D Science Case**

Anita Aikio<sup>1</sup>, Ian McCrea<sup>2</sup>,  
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<sup>1</sup>University of Oulu, Finland  
<sup>2</sup>STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, United Kingdom

EISCAT\_3D Preparatory Phase Project WP3

Version 3.0, July 2014

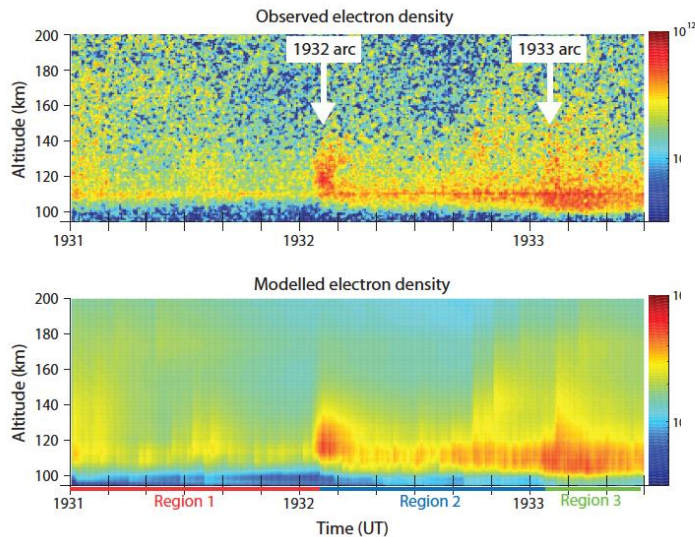


Model of a mountain wave breaking in the stratosphere. The contours show the flow of air (from left to right) across the mountains and the color scale shows potential vorticity. E3D will be the only radar in the world able to study vorticity structures in the lee of a major mountain chain.

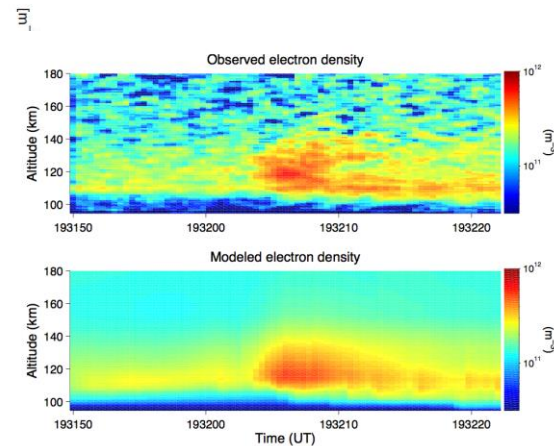


# Kinds of measurements - Auroral Structure

Power profile: 0.44 sec, 0.9 km range



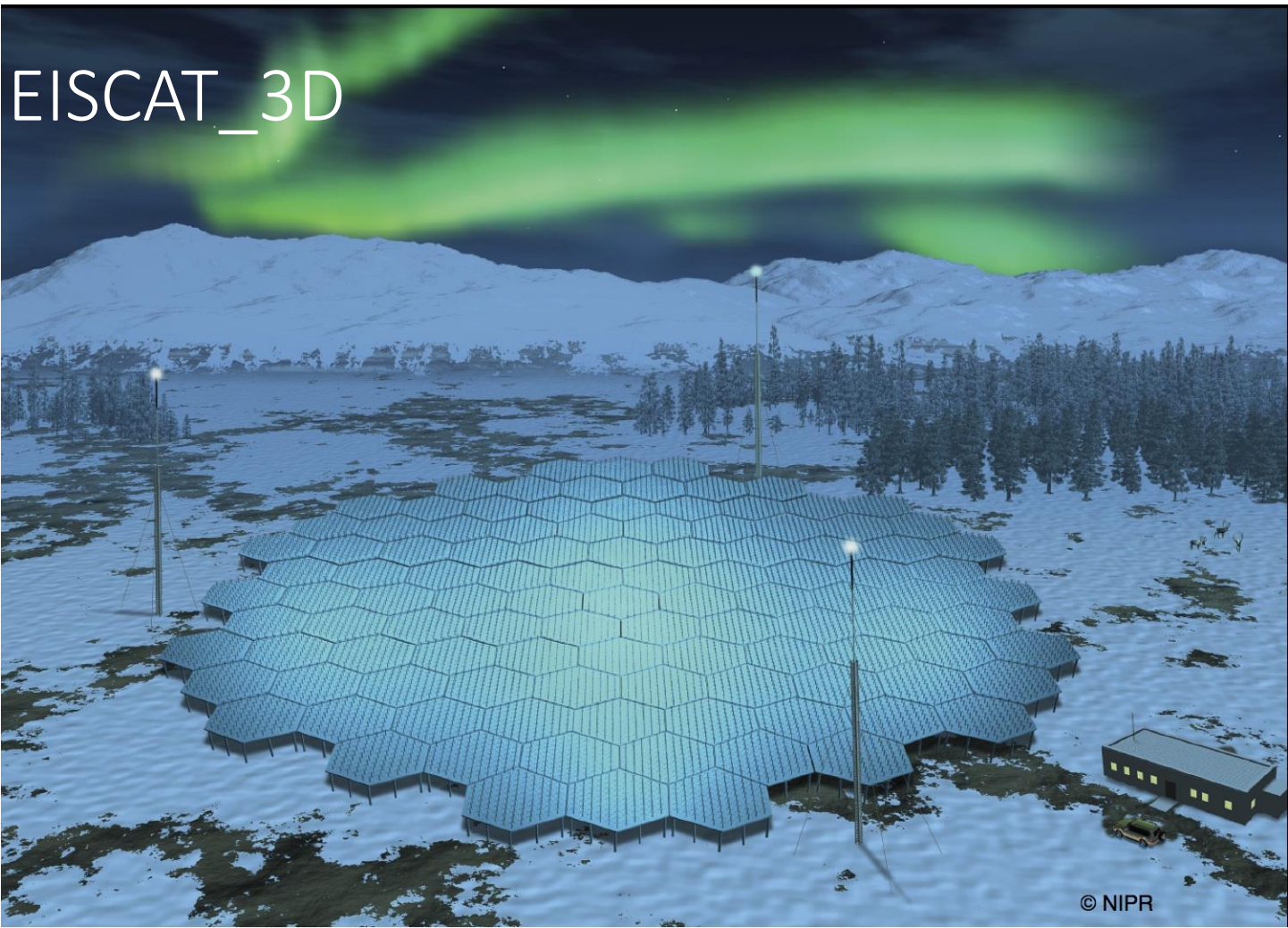
**Fig. 7.** Top: E-region enhancements in electron density corresponding to auroral arcs drifting over EISCAT. Bottom: modelled electron density.



**Fig. 12.** Top: electron density profiles from EISCAT measurements, for the 1932 arc. Bottom: corresponding modelled electron density. The bite-out in the data at 19:32:10 UT is not reproduced by the model, and is believed to be caused by horizontal convection of plasma near the arc.

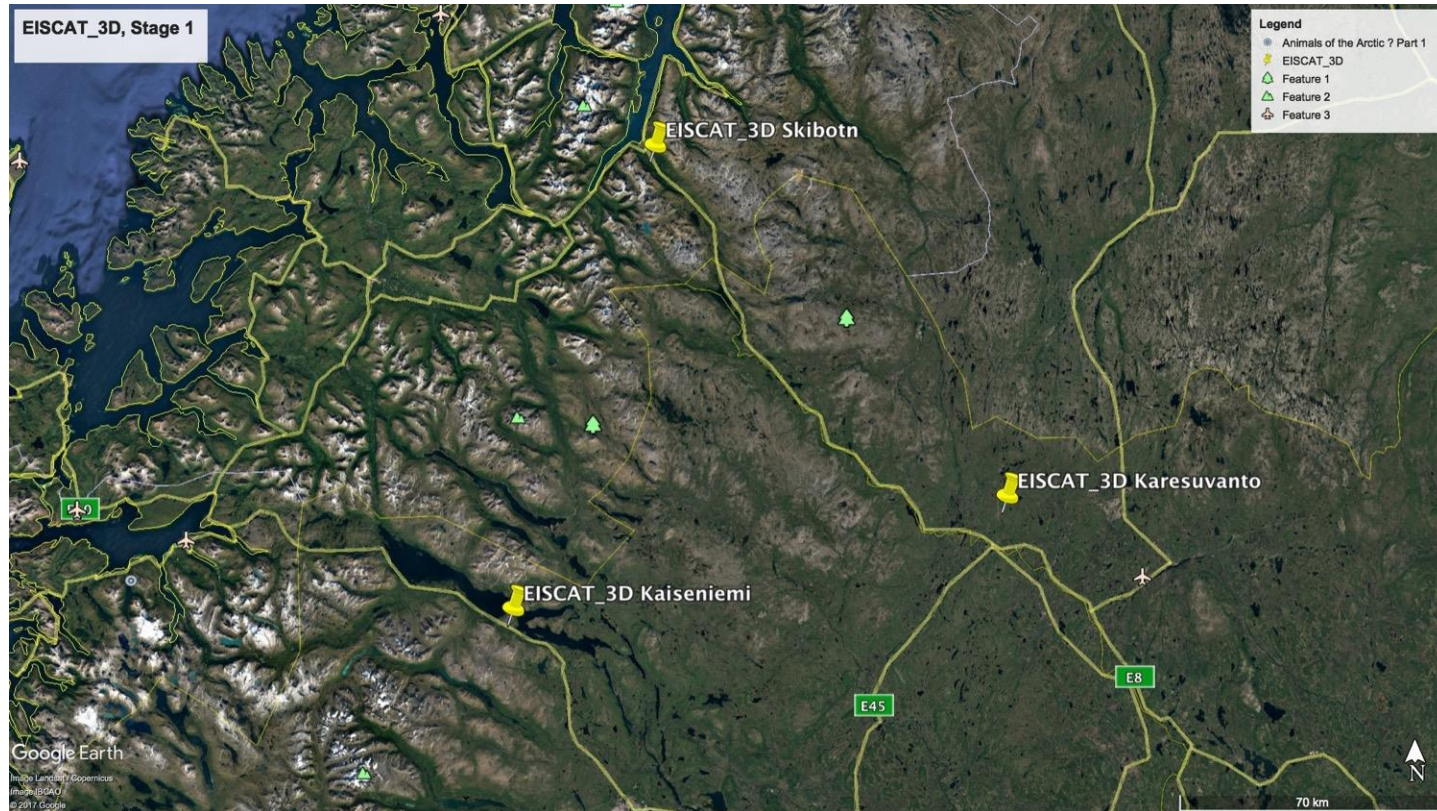


# EISCAT\_3D





# Stage 1 Locations



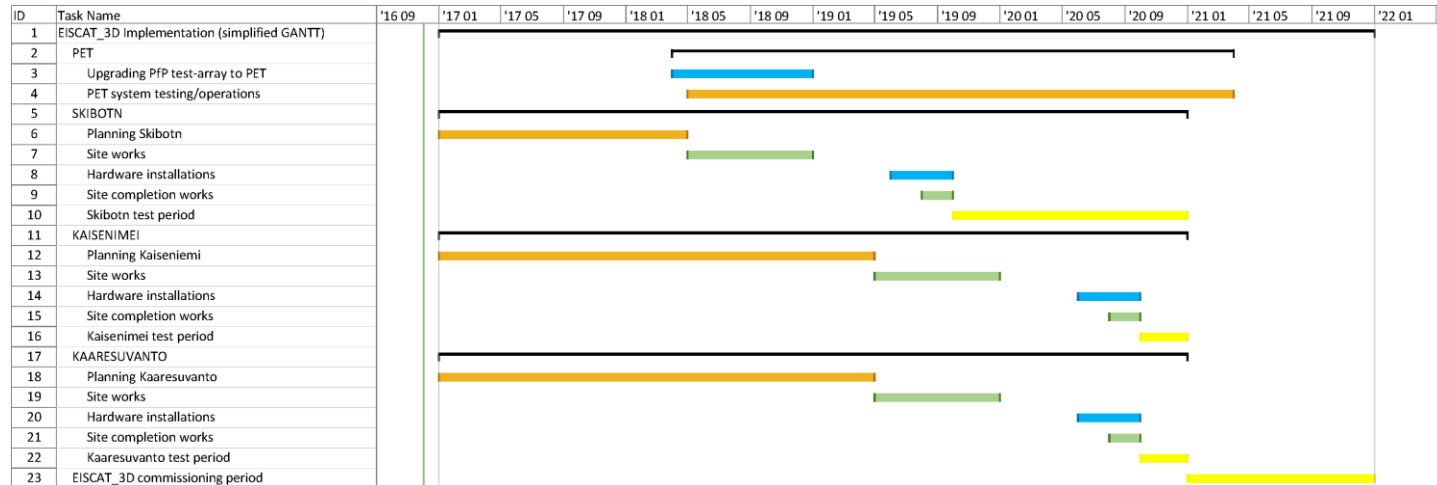


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# EISCAT\_3D Grid



# EISCAT\_3D - Stage 1 Schedule



- Site preparation in Skibotn summer/autumn 2018
- Site building installation Skibotn spring/summer 2019
- Site preparation Karesuvanto and Kaiseniemi summer 2019
- Antenna installation Skibotn late summer 2019
- Antenna installation Karesuvanto and Kaiseniemi summer 2020
- Installation completion and commissioning 2021
- Open for operations 2022