



Polar Mesosphere Winter Echoes: evidence for a turbulent process

A. Brattli (1), U.-P. Hoppe (1), T. A. Blix (1), Ø. Lie-Svendsen (1), F.-J. Lübken (2), M. Rapp (2), W. Singer (2), R. Latteck (2), M. Friedrich (3)

(1) Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), Kjeller, Norway (alvin.brattli@ffi.no),
(2) Leibniz Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Kühlungsborn, Germany, (3) Institute of Communications Networks and Satellite Communications, Graz University of Technology, Austria

Polar Mesosphere Winter Echoes (PMWE) are relatively strong radar echoes from the mesosphere region during winter. PMWE is a rare phenomenon, with an occurrence rate of 1-3%, as opposed to the more well-known and frequently occurring Polar Mesosphere Summer Echoes (PMSE), which have an occurrence rate of about 80%. Another difference between PMWE and PMSE is that PMWE occur in the lower and middle mesosphere (50-80 km), while PMSE occur in the mesopause region (80-85 km). In January 2005, two small, instrumented rockets were launched from Andøya Rocket Range (69.3°N, 16°E) in Norway during conditions with large solar proton fluxes and strong PMWE. The instrumented rockets were equipped with a Positive Ion Probe (PIP) with which we measured fluctuations in positive ion densities. A wavelet analysis of the data reveals turbulence with an inner scale of 10 m or less. Turbulent spectra were only found inside the altitude ranges with PMWE, but not outside, strongly suggesting that PMWE is caused by turbulence.