

More about the reflective properties of plasma, how it works, for 23-cm wave and for the meter wave range. And specifically for the meter wave range, the "Rocket + starting plasma" option.



Reflectivity of plasma for rocket exhausts ($\lambda = 23$ cm and meter range)

1. Physics of reflection from plasma

Rocket exhaust plasma is **ionized gas** (temperature ~3000–4000 K), containing:

- **Electrons** (the main contribution to the reflection of radio waves), **Aluminum**
- **particles** (Al_2O_3 from solid fuel, increase dispersion).

Reflection mechanism:

- **For $\lambda = 23$ cm (L-band, 1.3 GHz):**
 - Electrons in the plasma oscillate in the wave field, re-radiating energy (Thomson scattering). **Critical**
 - **electron density** n_e to reflect:
$$n_e = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e f^2}{e^2} \approx 10^{15.3} \text{ m}^{-3} \text{ (for 1.3 GHz)}$$
 - Beech exhaust (afterburner) reaches $n_e \sim 10^{16} - 10^{17} \text{ m}^{-3} \rightarrow$ **plasma reflects like metal. For the**
- **meter range ($\lambda = 1-2$ m, VHF):**
 - Critical density n falls to $10_e \quad 13-10^{14} \text{ m}^{-3}$.
 - Even weakly ionized exhaust ($n_e \sim 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-3}$) becomes **fully reflective**.

2. EPR of plasma for "Rocket + starting plasma" (meter range)

Plasma plume parameters:

- **Dimensions:** ~1 m (diameter) $\times$ 3–4 m (length),
- **Electron density:** 10^{16} m^{-3} (peak at start),
- **Radar frequency:** 150–300 MHz (typical for VHF radars, such as P-18).

Calculation of EPR:

1. Geometric section plasma plume:

$$\sigma_{geom} \approx \pi r^2 = 0.8 \text{ m}^2 \text{ (for } r = 0.5 \text{ m)}$$

2. Reflectivity R :

- For $n_e > n_{crit}$, $R \approx 1$ (total reflection).

3. Effective EPR:

$$\sigma_{plasma} = \sigma_{geom} R \text{ interference effects} \approx 5-15 \text{ m}^2$$

Total EPR (rocket + plasma):

- **Meter range:** $10-20 \text{ m}^2$ (due to resonance effects at long wavelengths). **Peaks up to 30 m^2**
- when the wavelength coincides with the plasma inhomogeneities.

3. Comparison with 23cm range

Parameter	$\lambda = 23 \text{ cm (L-band)}$	$\lambda = 1\text{--}2 \text{ m (VHF)}$
Critical n_e	10^{15} m^{-3}	10^{13} m^{-3}
EPR of plasma	$1\text{--}5 \text{ m}^2$	$10\text{--}30 \text{ m}^2$
Penetration depth	Small skin layer ($\sim \text{cm}$)	Large ($\sim \text{m}$)
Sensitivity to plasma	Moderate	Very high

Example for MH17:

- If the launch of a Buk was detected by VHF radars (for example, the Ukrainian P-18), its launch plasma would give **EPR $\sim 20 \text{ m}^2$** - easily detectable.
- In L-band (23cm) the signal was weaker ($\sim 3\text{--}5 \text{ m}^2$), which explains the gaps in the data.