HAARP 3.6 MEGAWATTS

POWER EVOLUTION

The first stage of HAARP had 950 KW and it was recently increased to 3600 KW or 3.6 Megawatts. The power level in terms of what is needed to create MEV electrons is still low. The theory indicates at least 0.5 watt/ cm^2 is needed at 100 km altitude. The 3.6 Megawatt HAARP has just 0.21 microwatts/cm^2 at 2.8 MHz.

PULSED OPERATION

It is possible that the HAARP might be capable of pulsed operation in which the energy is stored for a second or more and then released in a short millisecond burst. This could increase the flux at altitude by a factor 1000 to 10,000. This would increase the flux to 2.1 milliwatts/cm^2. The HIPAS system in Alaska ran in a pulsed mode in the 1980's. Also, we have heard that the recent upgrade actually cost around $200 million. This could be because a pulsed capability was installed.

LENS EFFECTS

It is possible to create a "lens" in the ionosphere short of the desirable electron acceleration point and focus the power on a much smaller area than assumed in the HAARP Calculator available on the web. Such a method of operation could increase the flux a factor of 10 or more. If both pulsed and lensing were used, the flux would be very close to the 0.5 watts/cm^2 in the theory.

OPINION

The acceleration of electrons in the ionosphere to MEV energies was considered the most important application of the Eastlund ARCO patents when they were under development. It may still be one of the DOD priorities. This facility and the ARCO patents have been made public for a number of years. Any country could build one. HAARP is not built with overly sophisticated technology. The technology is easily available all over the world. Any country that builds a facility capable of missile defense or ASAT applications such as envisioned in the original ARCO work, could severely destabilize the world's military situation.