Ed-P001 Room: Poster Time: June 8 17:30-19:30

Wind and Temperature Measurements in the Thermosphere and Mesosphere Using Three Channel Fabry-Perot Interferometer

Kazuo Shiokawa [1], Mitsumu Ejiri [2], Tadahiko Ogawa [3]
[1] STE Lab., Nagoya Univ., [2] STEL, Nagoya Univ, [3] STE Lab., Nagoya Univ

We are developing a three channel imaging Fabry-Perot interferometer to measure atmospheric wind and temperature in the mesosphere and the thermosphere through nocturnal airglow emissions. The interferometer measures two-dimensional wind and temperature for wavelengths at 630.0nm (altitude: 200-300km), 557.7nm (96km), and 839.9nm (86km) simultaneously using three Liquid-Nitrogen (LN2) cooled CCD cameras. From the test operation on January - July, 1998, we found that the CCD sensor moves due to temperature variation of LN2. The motion of the CCD is calibrated using fringes from frequency-stabilized He-Ne laser. In the presentation we show initial results of the measurement for a traveling ionospheric disturbance event observed in the 630nm airglow on May 22, 1998 at Shigaraki, Japan.

We are developing a three channel imaging Fabry-Perot interferometer to measure atmospheric wind and temperature in the mesosphere and the thermosphere through nocturnal airglow emissions. The interferometer measures two-dimensional wind and temperature for wavelengths at 630.0nm (OI, altitude: 200-300km), 557.7nm (OI, 96km), and 839.9nm (OH, 86km) simultaneously using three Liquid-Nitrogen (LN2) cooled CCD cameras. From the test operation on January - July, 1998, we found that the CCD sensor moves due to temperature variation of LN2. The motion of the CCD is calibrated using fringes from frequency-stabilized He-Ne laser. In the presentation we show initial results of the measurement for a traveling ionospheric disturbance event observed in the 630nm airglow on May 22, 1998 at Shigaraki (34.8N, 136.1E), Japan.