

Studies on the behavior of atmospheric tide in the polar upper atmosphere (III)

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Behaviors of atmospheric tides in the polar mesosphere and lower thermosphere have been under study by the EISCAT, MF, MST, and meteor radars in the Arctic and by the MF and meteor radars in the Antarctic together with on-site optical observations. Here comparative analysis of the 9 days' EISCAT TIDE/AGW campaign in July 1999 with SOUSY Svalbard radar, ESRAD and other radars is to be demonstrated. The interesting issues to be pursued by comparing multi-site observations is the evanescent/ propagating characteristics of diurnal component, relative contribution of migrating/non-migrating modes and zonal wave number for the semidiurnal component, and basic feature of ter-diurnal component compared with the steady model.

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