Ep-017

Room: C513

Simultaneous Mesosphere and Thermosphere Observations

Nanan Balan[1], Seiji Kawamura[2], Takuji Nakamura[2], Kiyoshi Igarashi[3], Mamoru Yamamoto[2], Shoichiro Fukao[2], Shigeto Watanabe[1]

[1] Earth and Planetary Sci., Hokkaido Univ., [2] RASC, Kyoto Univ., [3] CRL

Results from the recent alternate incoherent scatter (IS) and meteor observations made by the MU radar and the observations made simultaneously by the MF radars in Japan are presented. Fourier analysis of the zonal and meridional neutral wind velocities at MLT altitudes (80-95 km), the average meridional neutral wind velocity in the thermospher (220-450 km), and the electron density in the ionosphere (180-600 km) reveals simultaneous existence of strong waves of identical periods about 15, 18, 48, and 110 hours in the mesosphere, thermosphere and ionosphere in addition to the diurnal, semidiurnal and tridiurnal tides.

Results from the recent alternate incoherent scatter (IS) and meteor observations made by the MU radar and the observations made simultaneously by the MF radars in Japan are presented. Fourier analysis of the zonal and meridional neutral wind velocities at MLT altitudes (80-95 km), the average meridional neutral wind velocity in the thermospher (220-450 km), and the electron density in the ionosphere (180-600 km) reveals simultaneous existence of strong waves of identical periods about 15, 18, 48, and 110 hours in the mesosphere, thermosphere and ionosphere in addition to the diurnal, semidiurnal and tridiurnal tides. The waves observed during the simultaneous observations are also identified in the separate IS and meteor data sets collected since 1986. The tidal amplitudes are found to decrease with periods (24-, 12-, and 8-hours) at all altitudes, which agrees with the relative mean tidal amplitudes obtained from the separate meteor and IS data sets though there are occasions when the semidiurnal tide becomes strongest at MLT altitudes.