Seasonal variation of internel gravity waves measured with SATI (2)

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The Spectral Airglow Temperature Imager (SATI) can measure the rotational temperature by observing nightglow emissions of OH and O2 with a time resolution of about 5 min. SATI has been operated continuously since December, 1997 up to current except several months for maintainance. We determined the propagation directions of gravity waves from the observed data according to Lomb (1975) and Scargle (1982). Resuls show south-westward is dominant during the PSMOS campaign observations in 1998. We analyzed all the observed data since 1998 using this method. Seasonal variations of gravity waves observed with SATI will be discussed.

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