

Two-dimensional ionospheric convection structures of a pressure-driven geomagnetic pulsation

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In this paper, we present data from SuperDARN radars describing the two-dimensional ionospheric convection signatures responsible for a Pc5 event on November 8, 2000, attributed to a large enhancement in the solar wind dynamic pressure. The SuperDARN radar observations provide strong evidence that vortical ionospheric convection signatures play a major role in exciting the pressure-driven Pc5 magnetic fluctuations on the ground.