

Current and future of the optical mesosphere thermosphere imagers (OMTIs) and STEL magnetometers

Kazuo Shiokawa[1]; Yuichi Otsuka[1]

[1] STELAB, Nagoya Univ.

The Ionospheric and Magnetospheric Environment Division of the Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL), Nagoya University, has operated the Optical Mesosphere Thermosphere Imagers (OMTIs) and fluxgate and induction magnetometers at many ground-based stations in the world. The OMTIs consist of twelve all-sky cooled-CCD imagers, a Fabry-Perot interferometer (FPI), three meridian scanning photometers, and four airglow temperature photometers. They measure two-dimensional pattern, Doppler wind, and temperature through airglow emissions from oxygen (wavelength: 557.7 nm) and OH (near infrared band) in the mesopause region (80-100 km) and from oxygen (630.0 nm) in the thermosphere/ionosphere (200-300 km). They are in automatic operation at Australia, Indonesia, far-east Russia, four stations in Japan, and two stations in Canada. In 2008-2009, four Fabry-Perot interferometers will be newly installed in EISCAT-Tromso site, Thailand, Indonesia, and Australia. The induction magnetometers are in operation at a subauroral station in Canada, two stations at far-eastern Russia, and two stations in Japan. Quick-look plots of all the data from these instruments are opened by web sites at <http://stdb2.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/omti/> and at <http://stdb2.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/magne/> to stimulate collaborative researches. In this presentation we show current status and future plan of these observations and possible support by STEL for ground-based observations carried by other institutions and universities.