

# **“Simultaneous measurements of convection changes in the high-latitude day- and night-side ionosphere with the Halley and TIGER HF backscatter radars - early results”**

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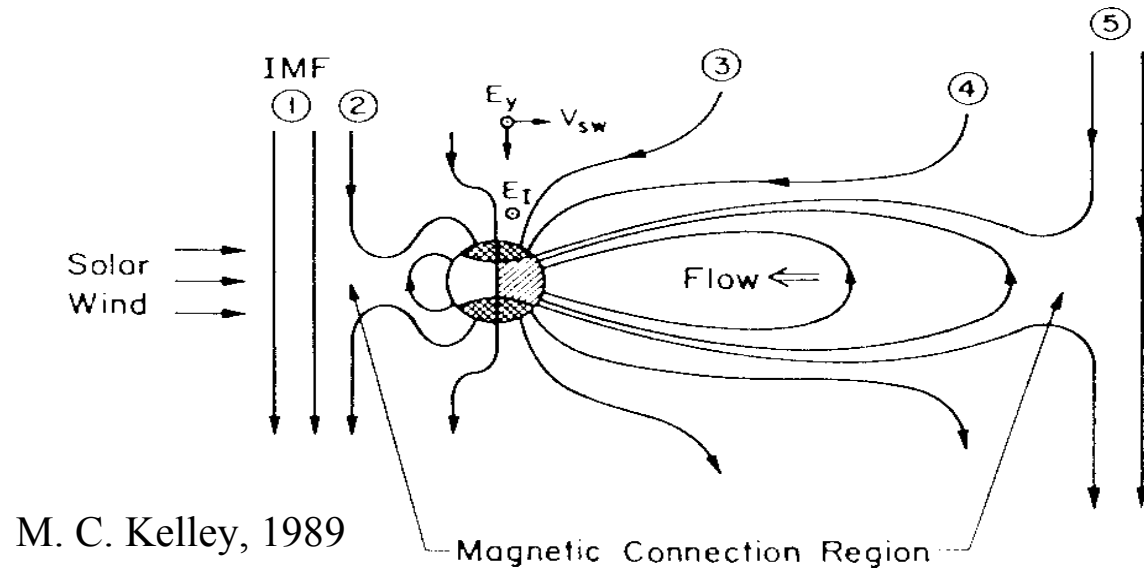
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# Some Recent Work:

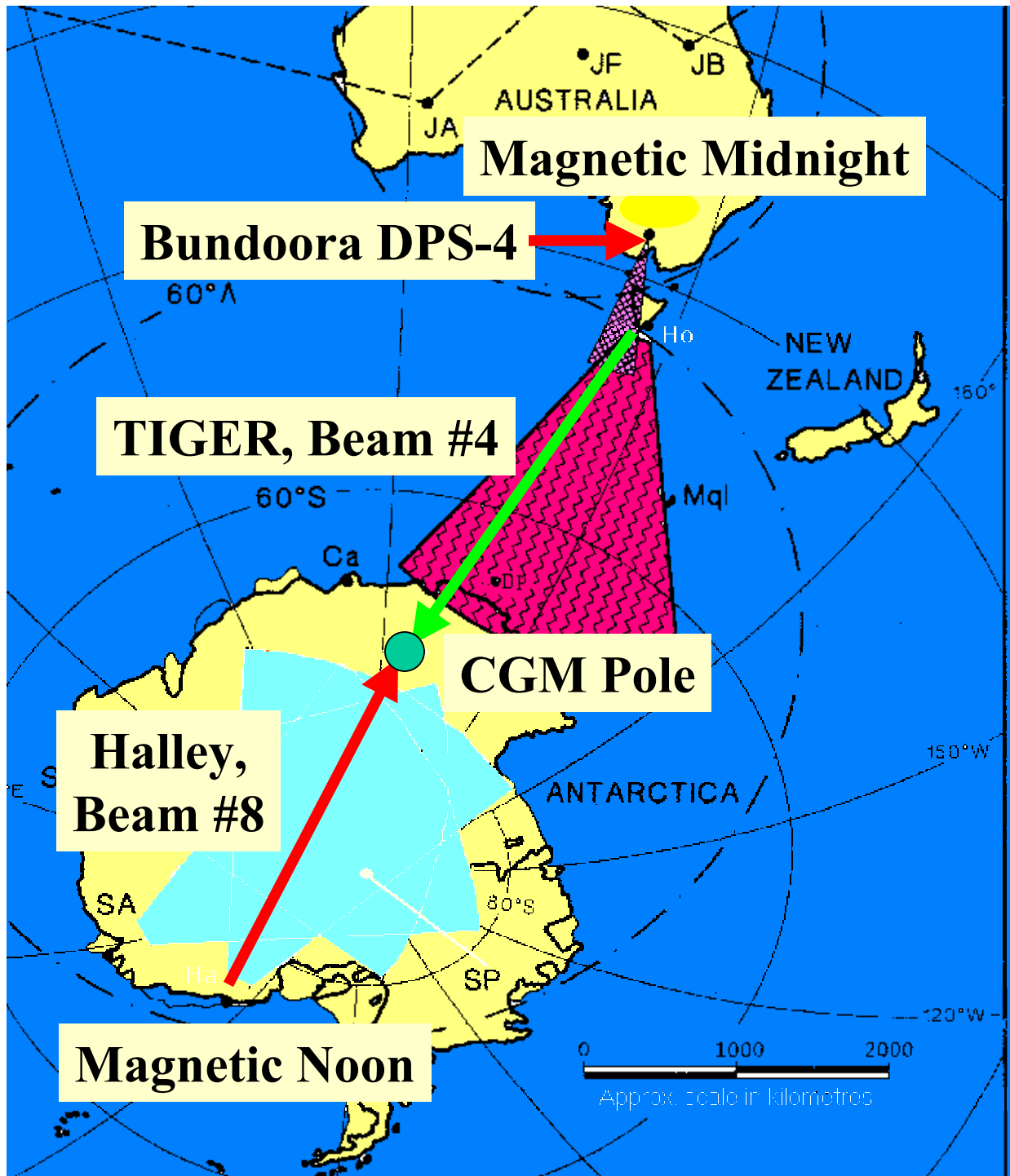


M. C. Kelley, 1989

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- [3] D. Neudegg, et al., *ANARE Research Notes*, **95**, 152–167, 1995.
- [4] Ridley, A. J., L. Gang, C. R. Clauer, and V. O. Papitashvili, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **103**, 4,023–4,039, 1998.
- [5] Ruohoniemi, J. M., and R. A. Greenwald, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **25**, 2,913–2,916, 1998.
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# *The Fundamental Question(s):*

- **Do convection changes initiated on the dayside appear on the nightside after the magnetospheric field lines have been swept over the polar cap ( $\sim 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  at the magnetopause;  $\sim 5\text{-}10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  at their ionospheric footprint), or via a fast-mode Alfvén wave propagating through the ionosphere at  $\sim 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  ?**
- **That is, do convection changes manifest on the nightside after 10 to 30 mins, or “simultaneously” ( $\leq 2$  mins)?**
- **Do both mechanisms play a role in communicating large-scale convection changes, and to what extent and under what conditions?**
- **Do convection changes occur on the dayside after changes occur on the nightside (i.e., when dayside merging relaxes, and reconnection in the tail dominates)?**



**RCP: “Z\_Tiger\_99”**  
 (Written by “Kevin,”  
 Halley Base)

**Halley Beam Sequence:**  
**0, 8, 1, 8, 2, 8, 3, 8, 4, ...**

**TIGER Beam Sequence:**  
**15, 4, 14, 4, 13, 4, 12, ...**

**Halley Beam #8:**  
**MLT  $\approx$  UT - 02 h 46 m**

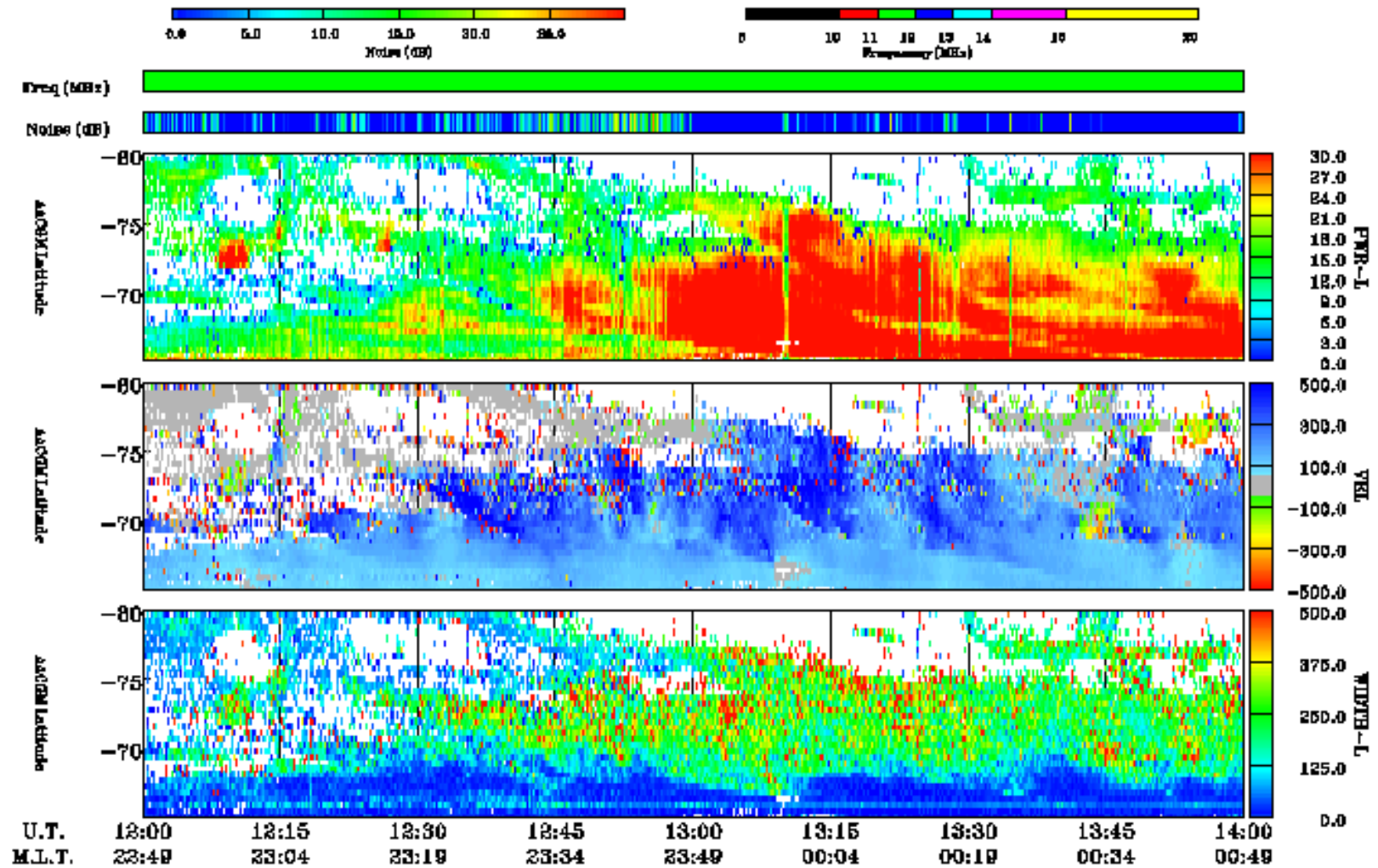
**TIGER Beam #4:**  
**MLT  $\approx$  UT + 10 h 25 m**

**Bundoora DPS-4:**  
**MLT  $\approx$  UT + 10 h 18 m**

# Ideally, what do we hope to see?

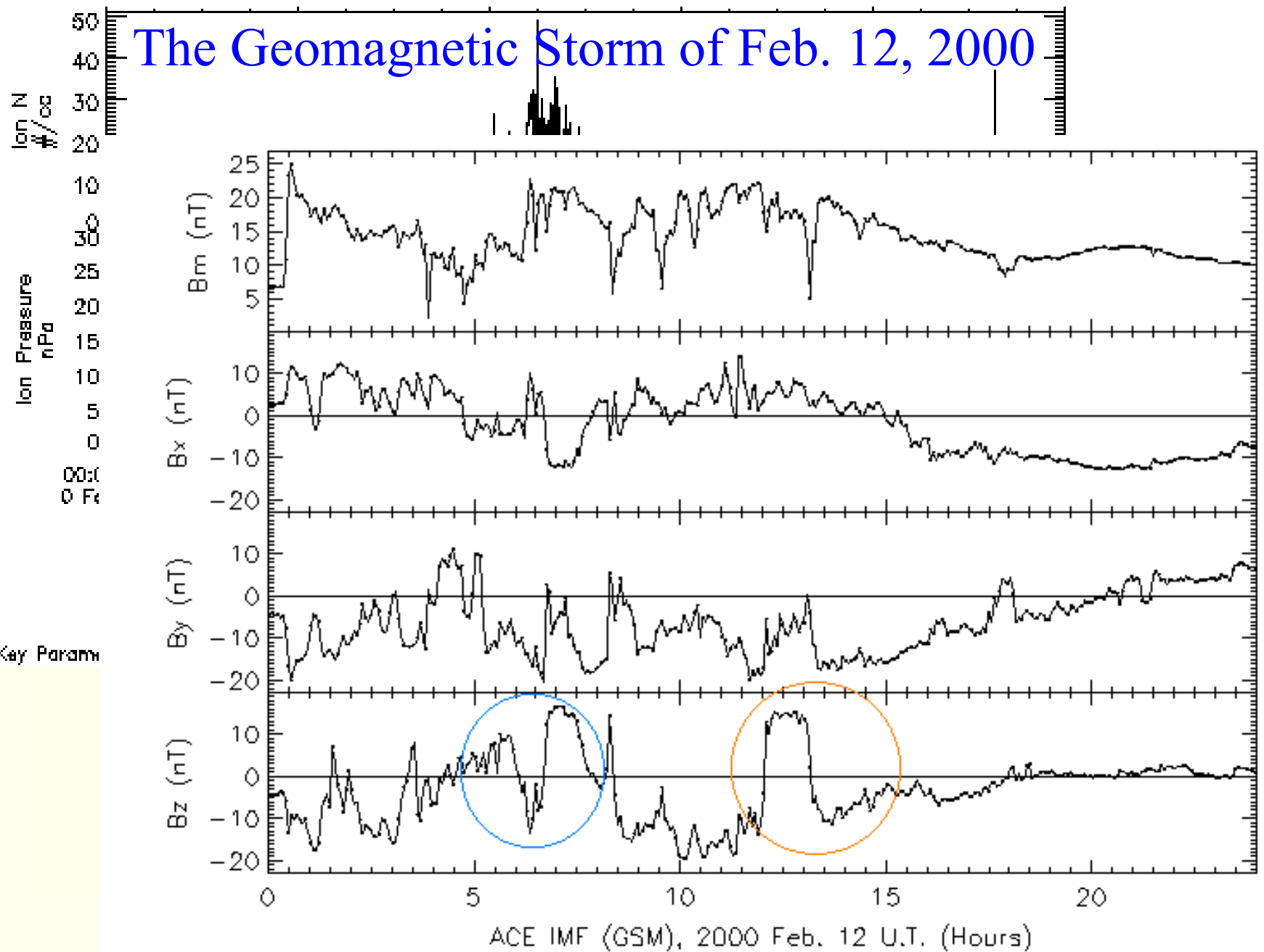
## SHARE Range, Time, Parameter Plot

Date: 10/Dec/1999 Station: Tasmania Beam: 4  
Threshold parameter: PWR-L Limits: -60.0 to 0.0

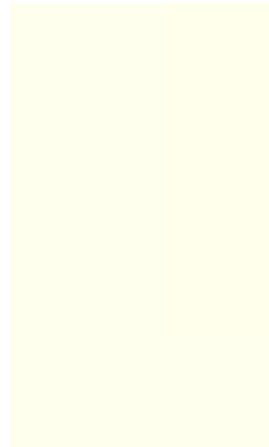


Mike Pinnock, BAS

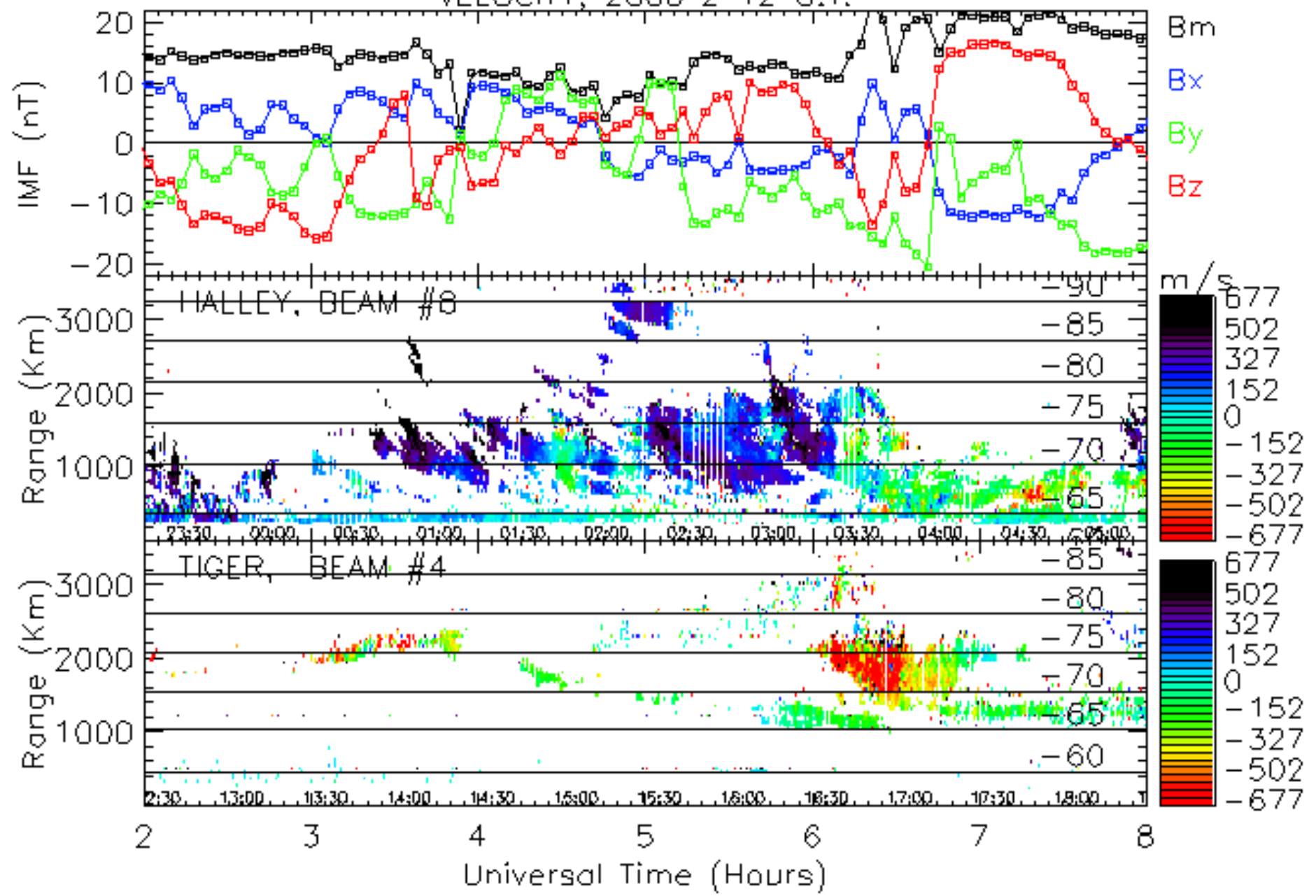
# The Geomagnetic Storm of Feb. 12, 2000

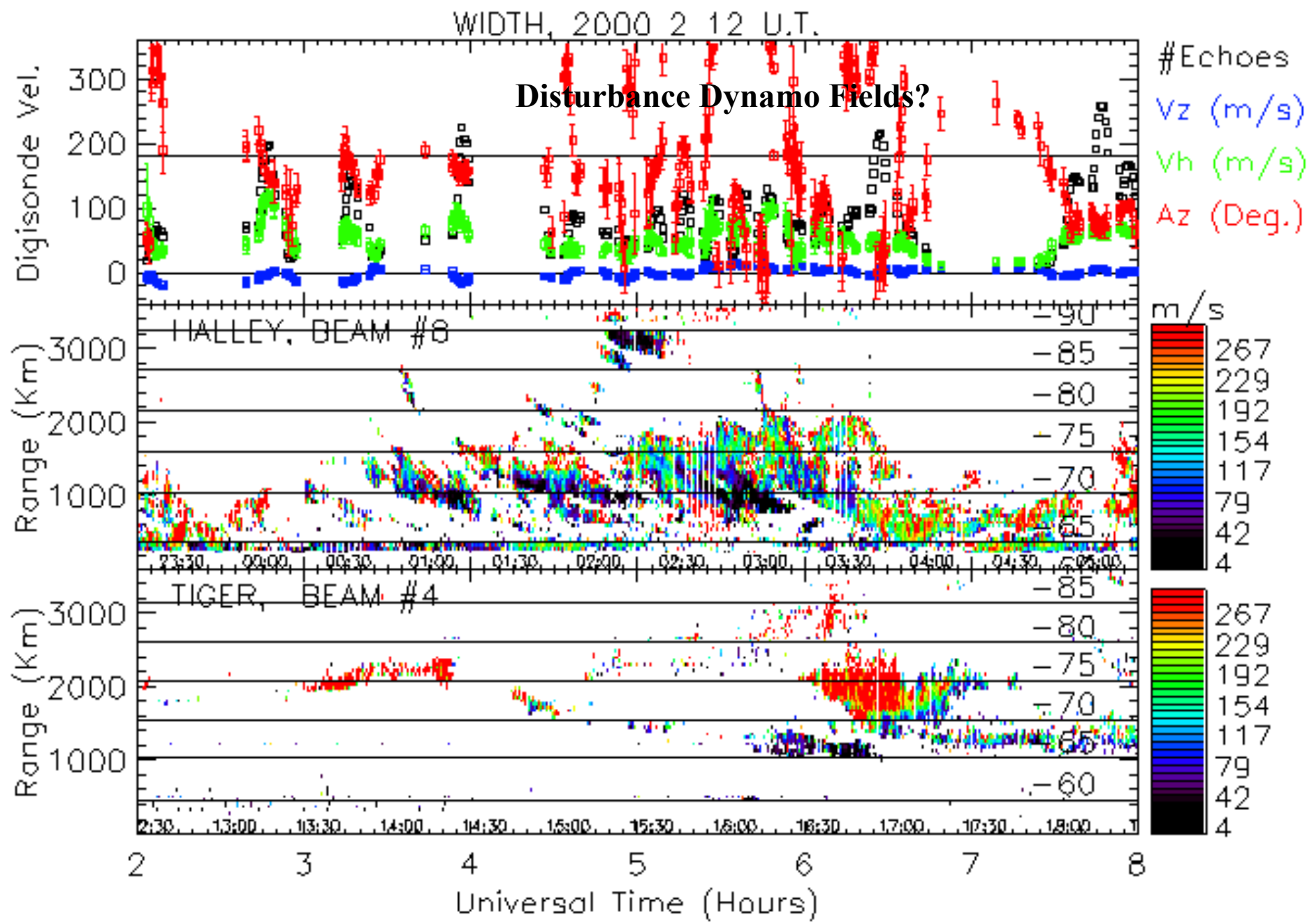


Key Param

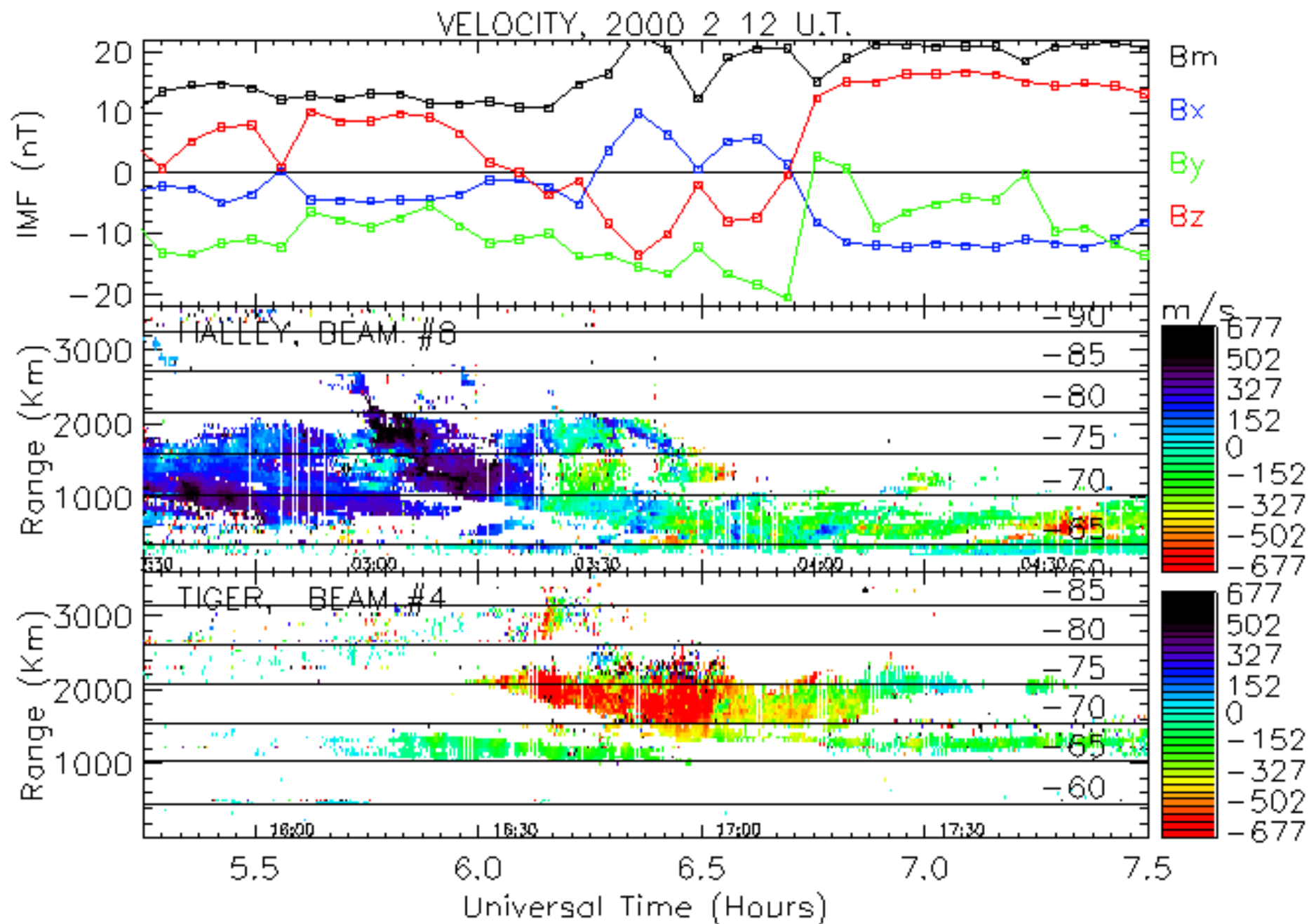


VELOCITY, 2000 2 12 U.T.

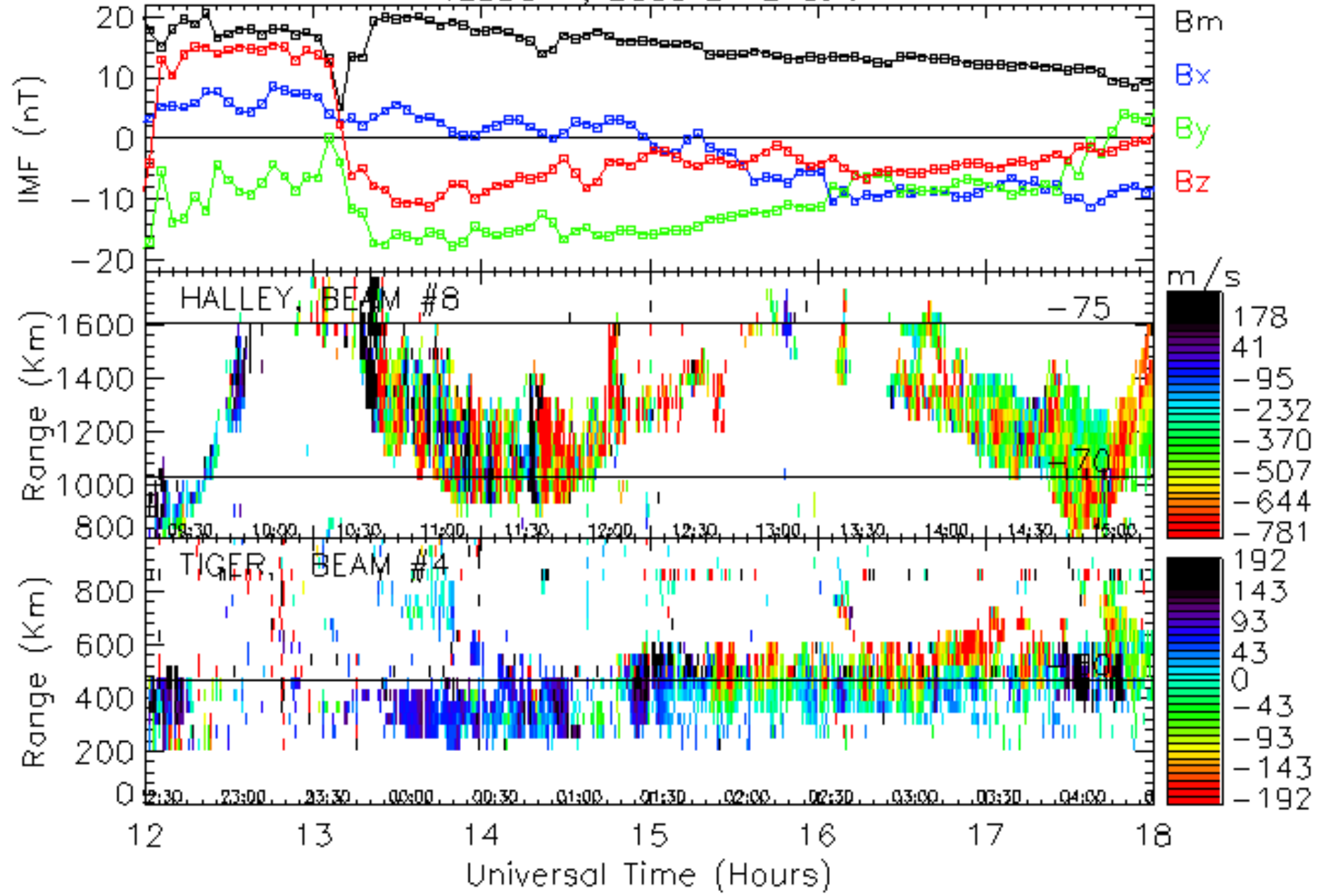


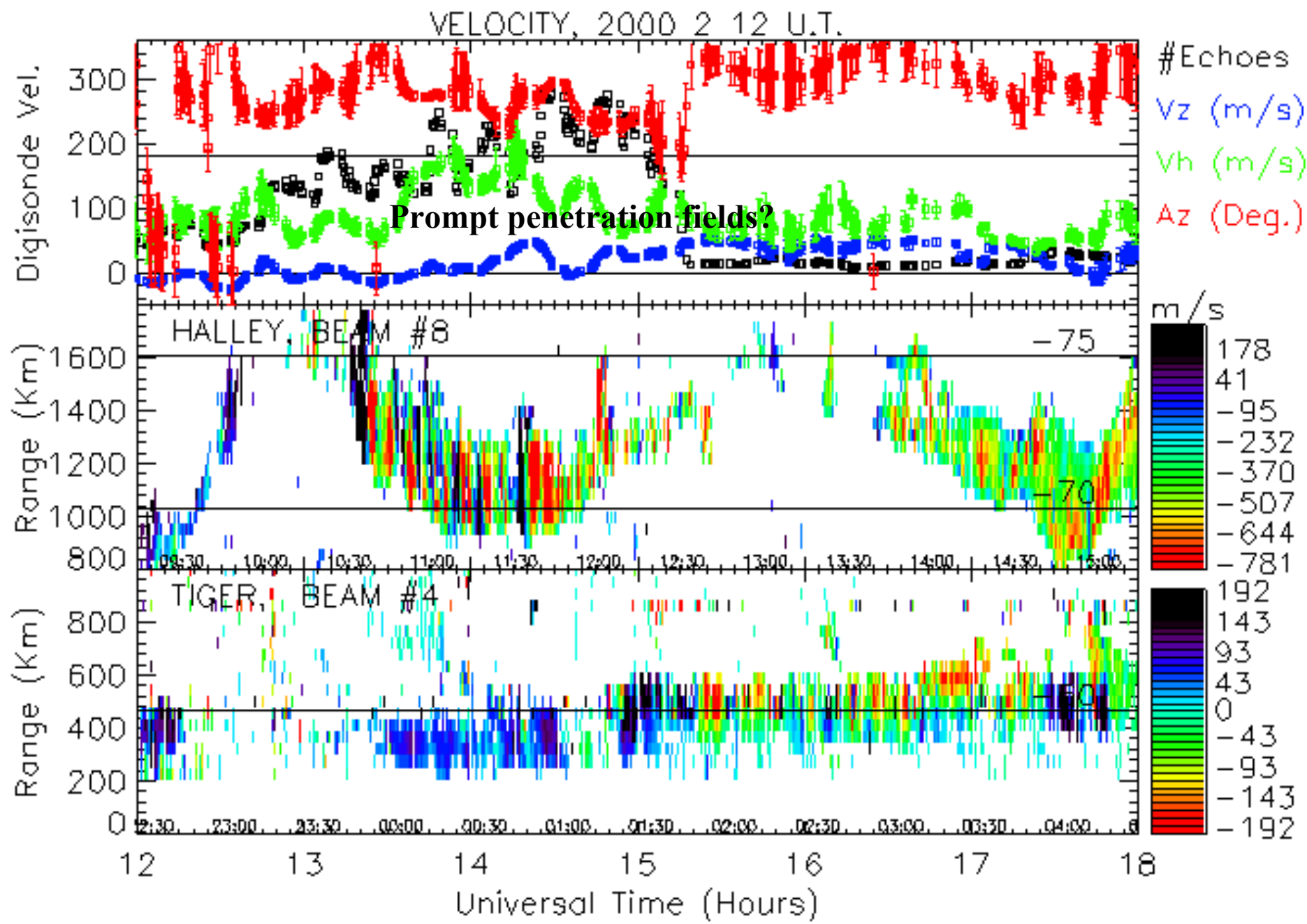


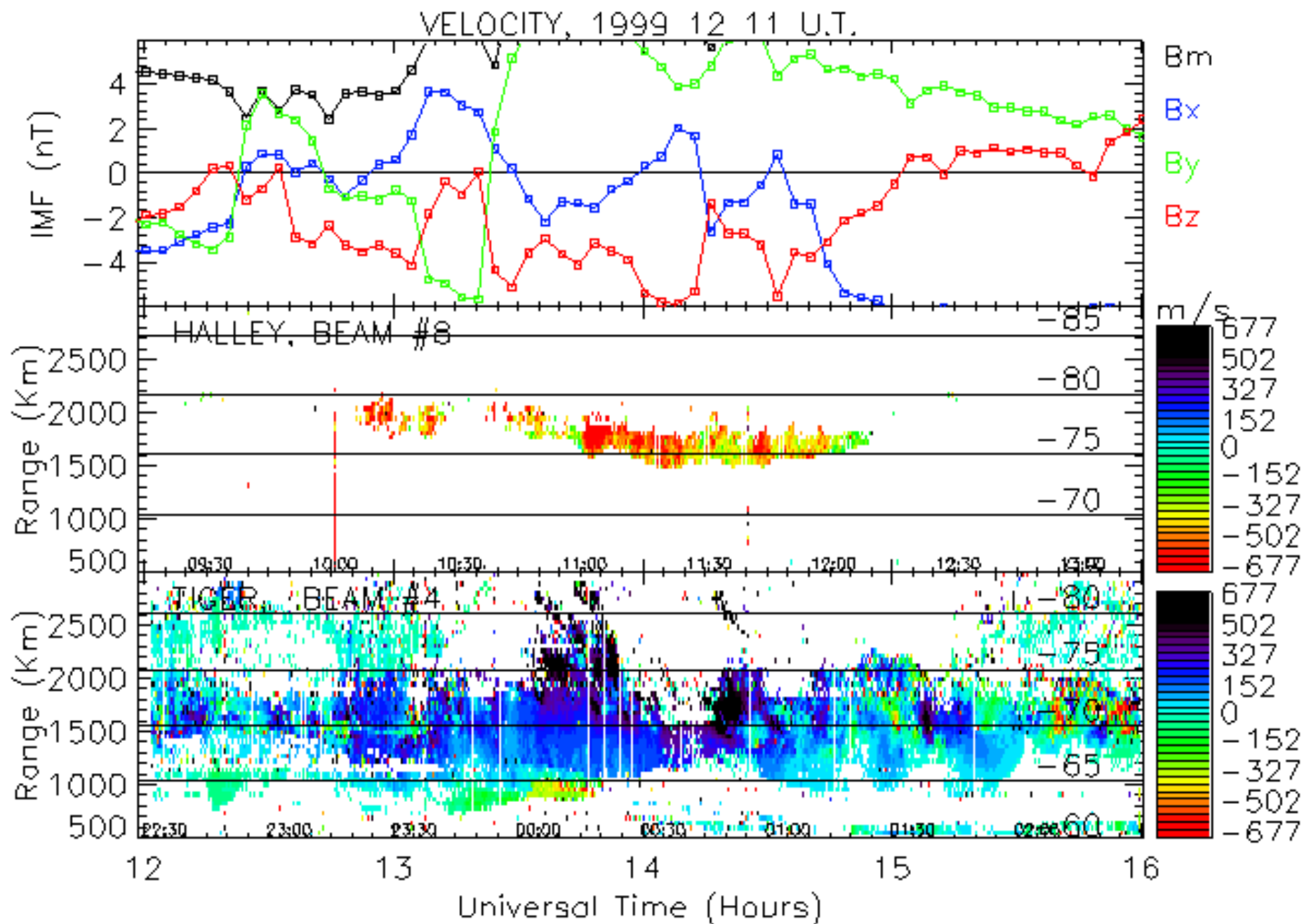




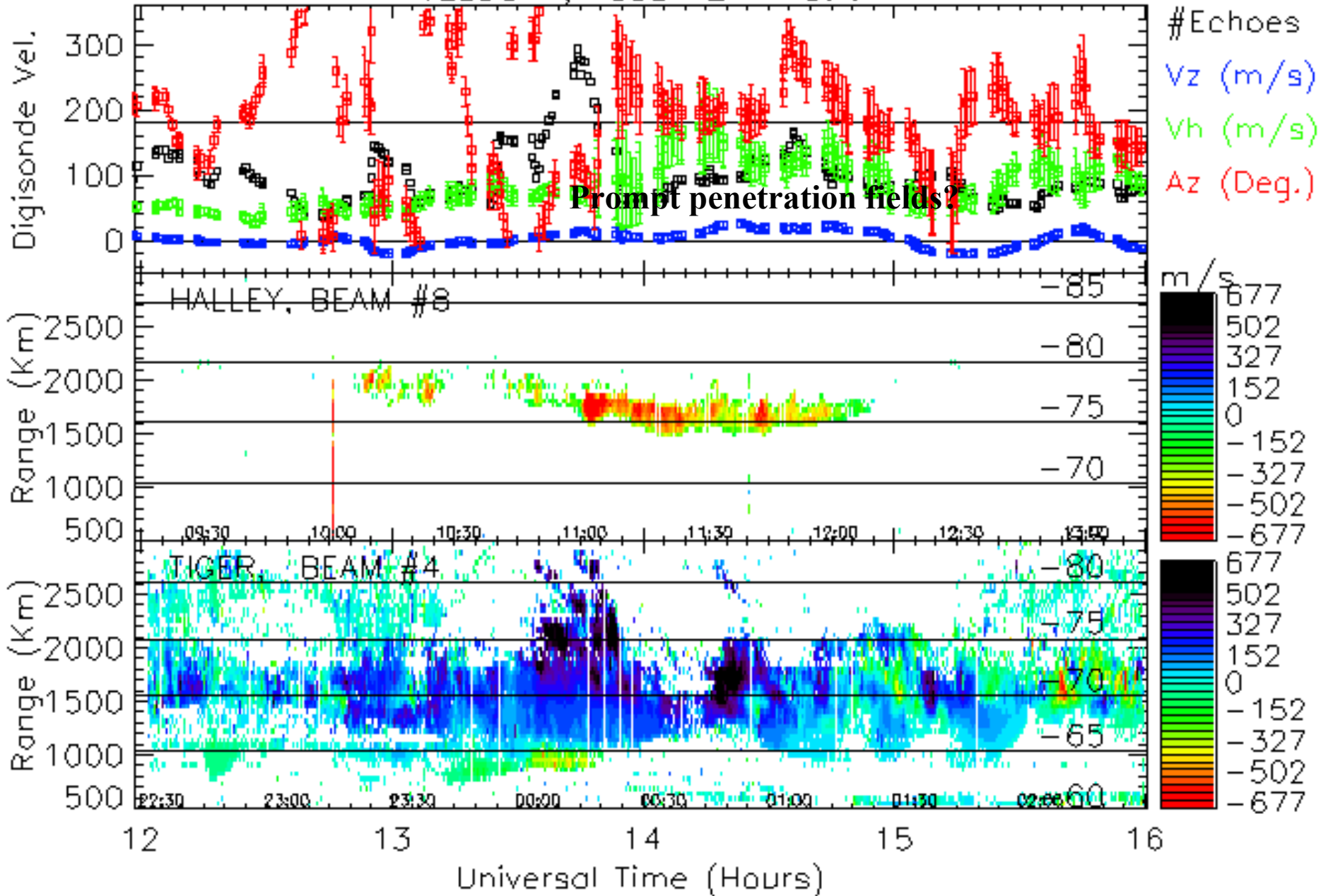
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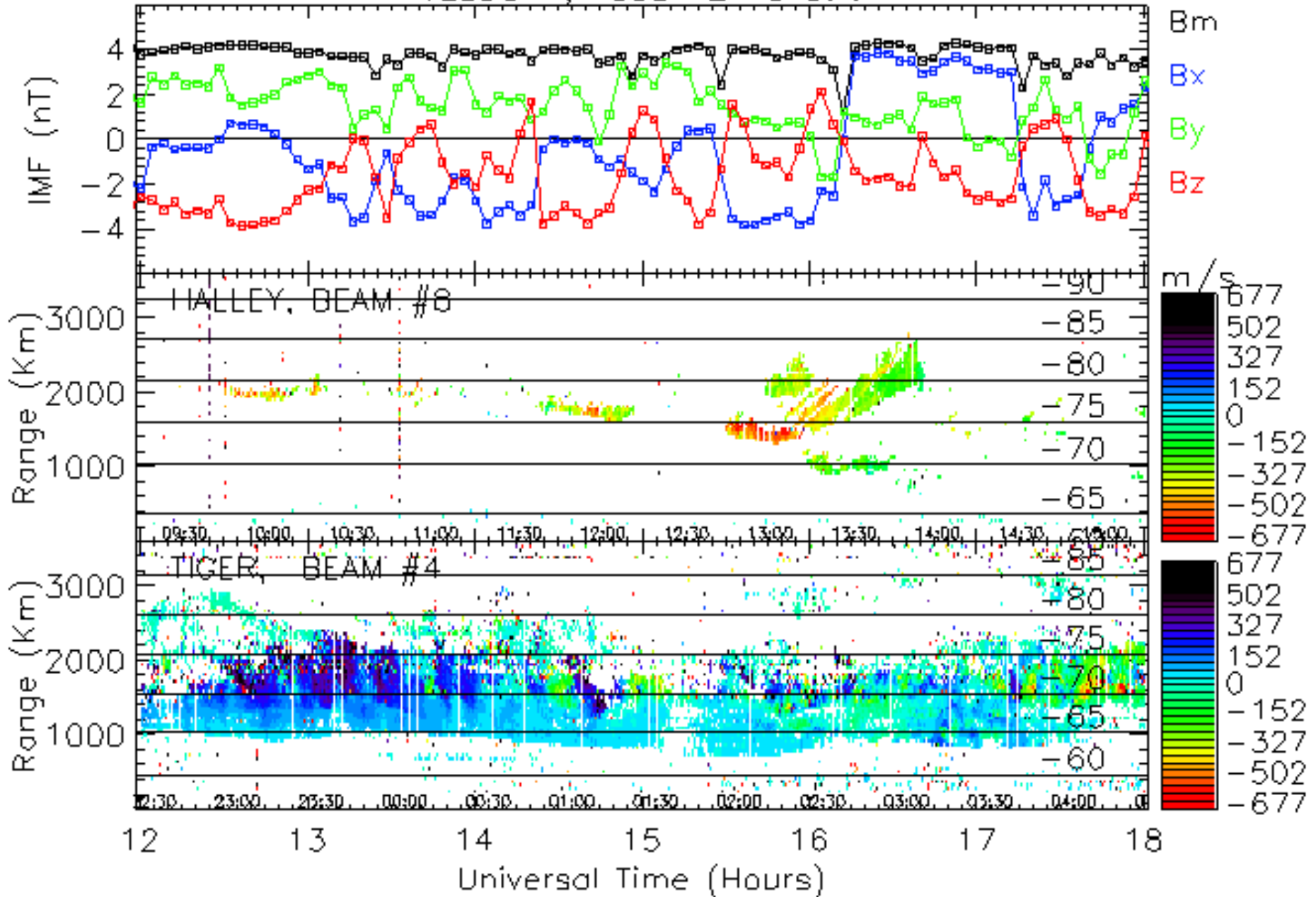
VELOCITY, 1999 12 11 U.T.



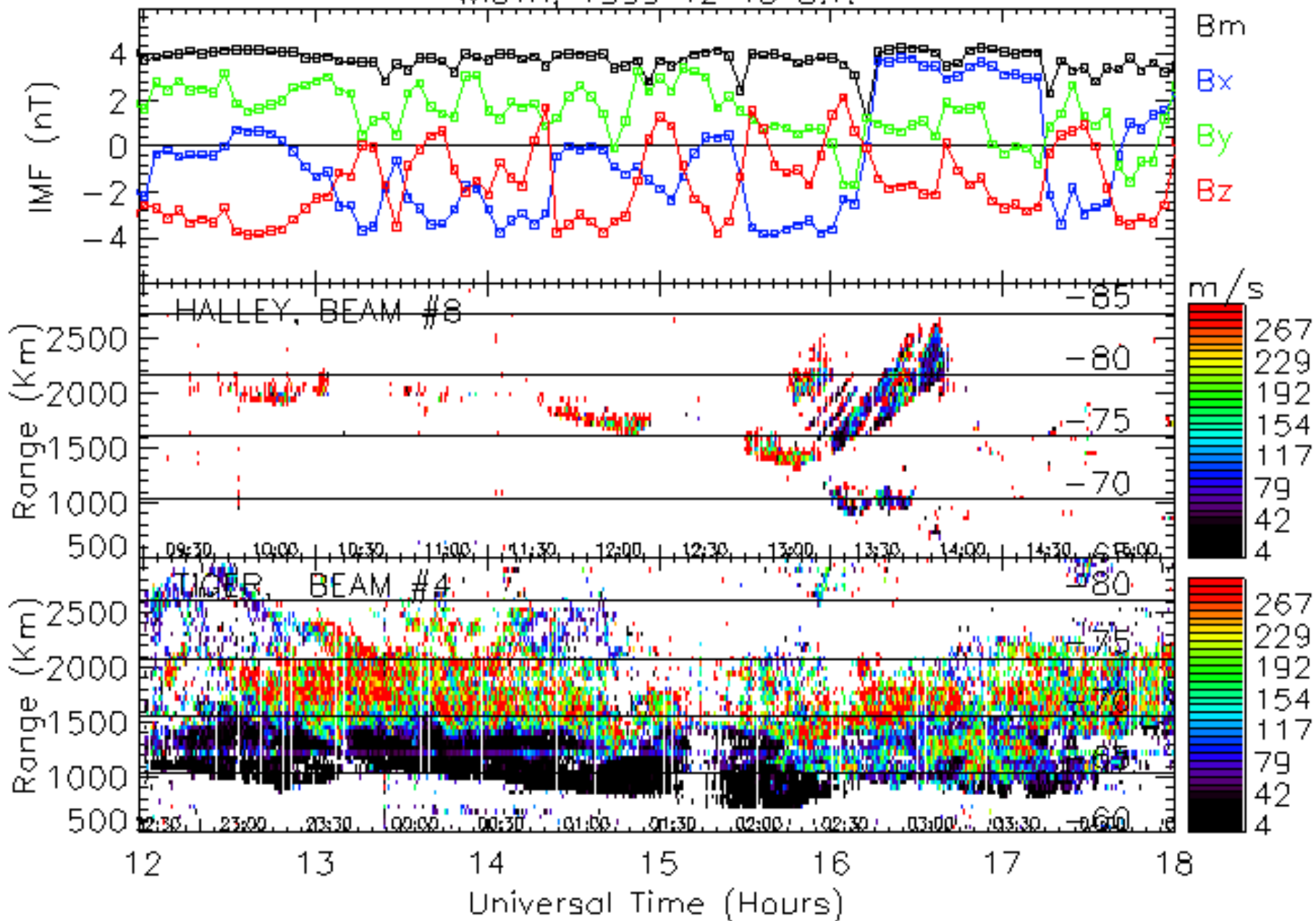
# ***Closing Remarks***

- **Identifying the different arrival times of convection changes observed by two SuperDARN radars is a very subjective process. One has to be very careful here...**
- **So far, the evidence suggests that nightside convection changes occur about 10 minutes after changes on the dayside. However, this does not preclude the occurrence of “instantaneous” changes within the polar cap...**
- **There is evidence for prompt-penetration electric fields and disturbance dynamo fields in concurrent Digisonde observations of Doppler velocity. The time delays for these events, and their relationship to SAIDs, is being investigated...**

# VELOCITY, 1999 12 10 U.T.

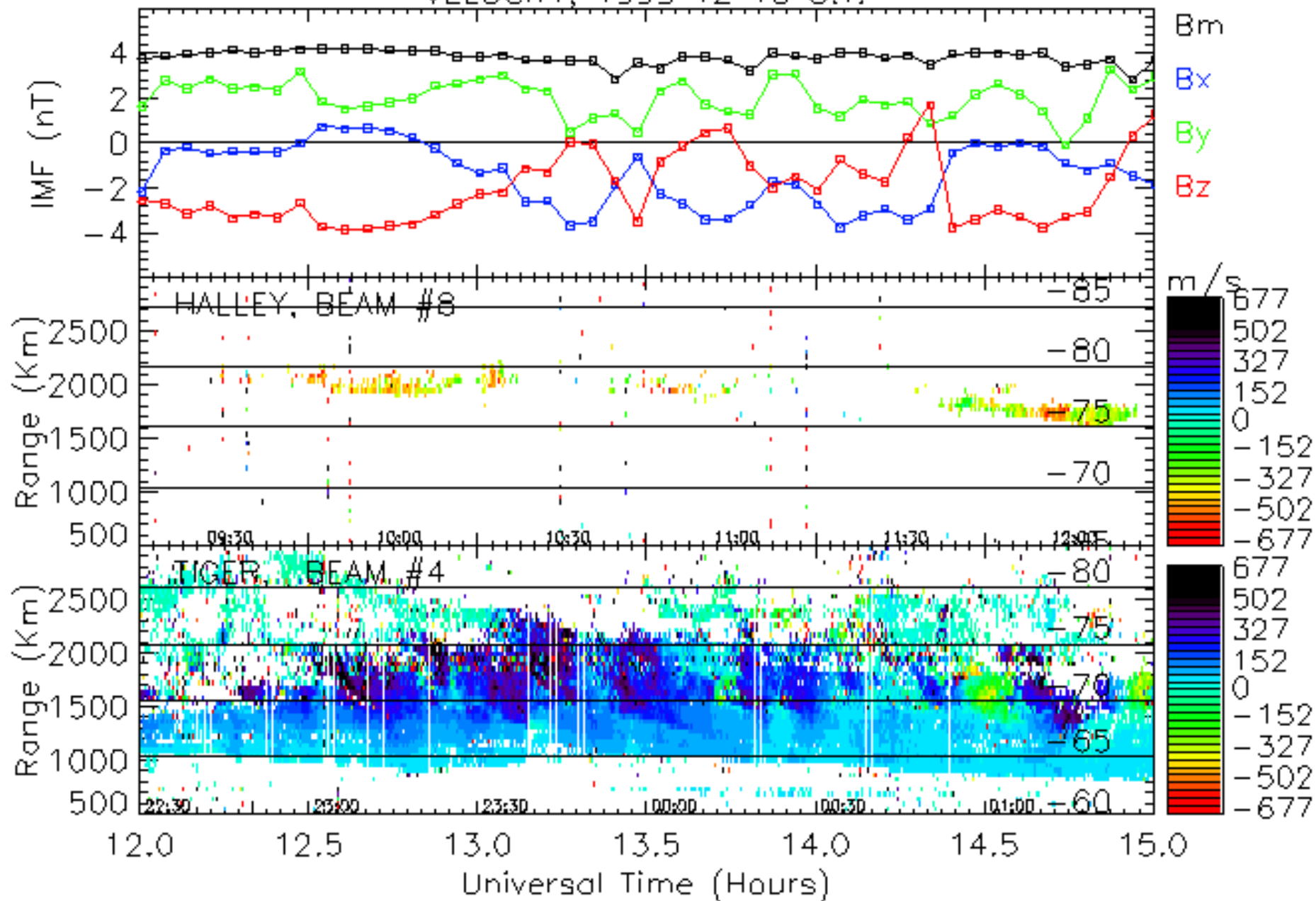


WIDTH, 1999 12 10 U.T.





# VELOCITY, 1999 12 10 U.T.



VELOCITY, 1999 12 10 U.T.

