

LISN observations over the American continent

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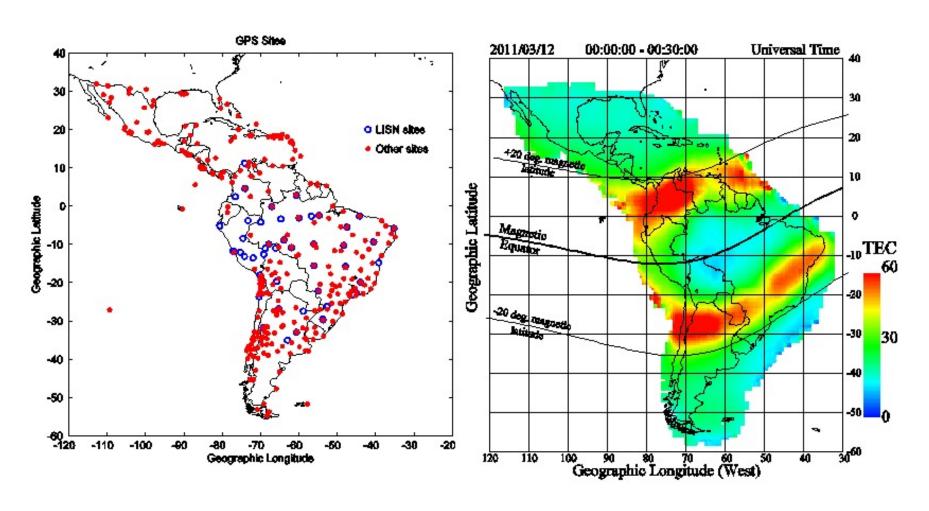


Outline

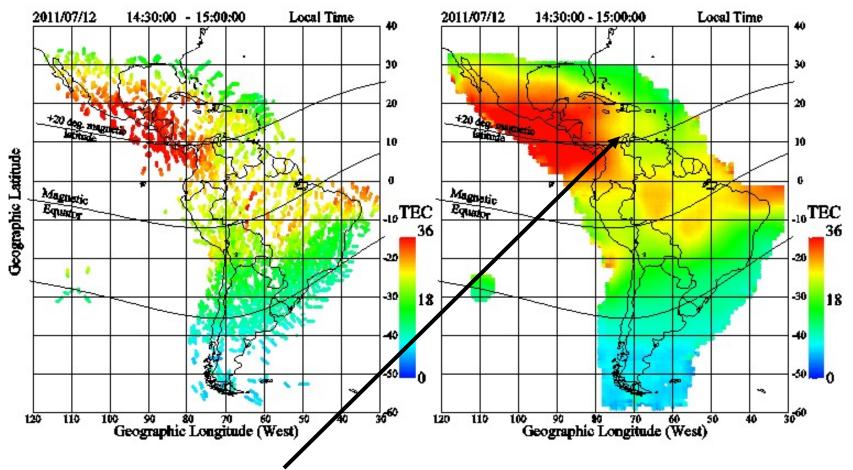
The tropical Ionization Anomaly, TEC anomaly observed with a large network of GPSs.

Observations of TIDs with GPS receivers and VIPIR ionosondes.

LISN GPS receivers and basic measurements

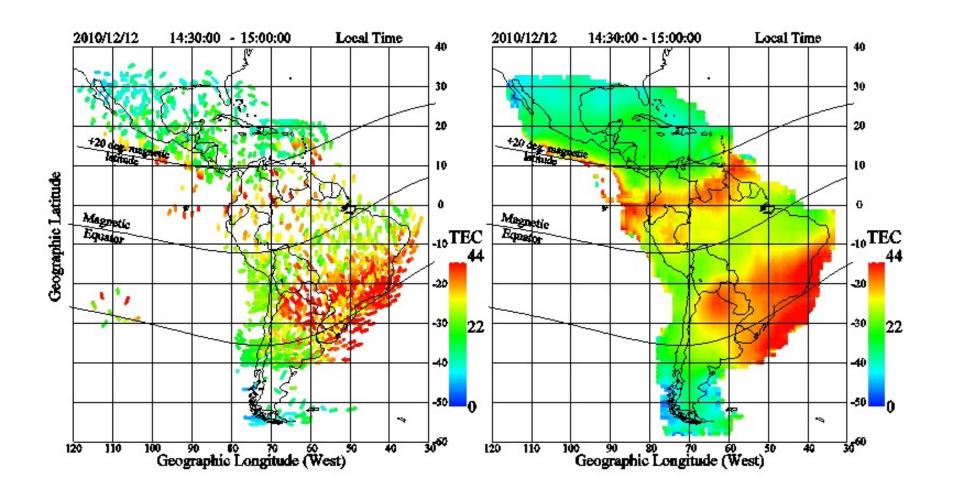


The tropical Ionization Anomaly. TEC values for July 12, 2011

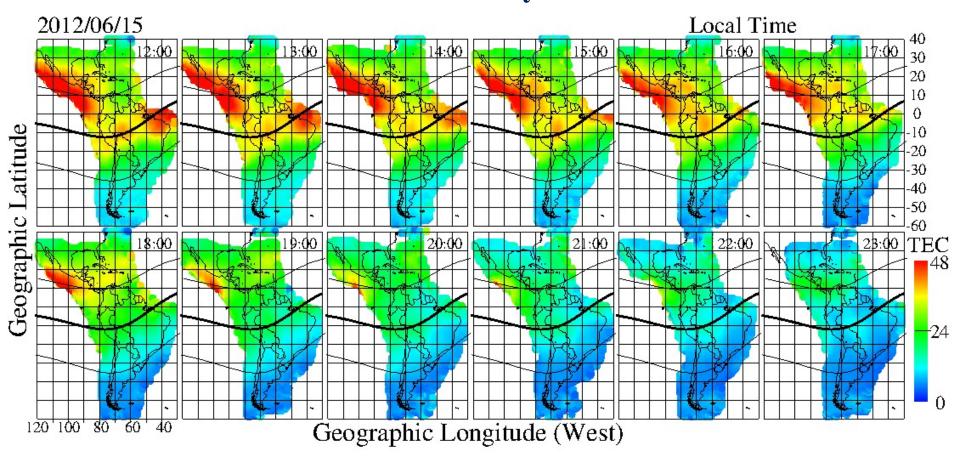


Abrupt termination of TEC enhancement where declination changes. Occurs during afternoon hours.

TEC values for December 12, 2011



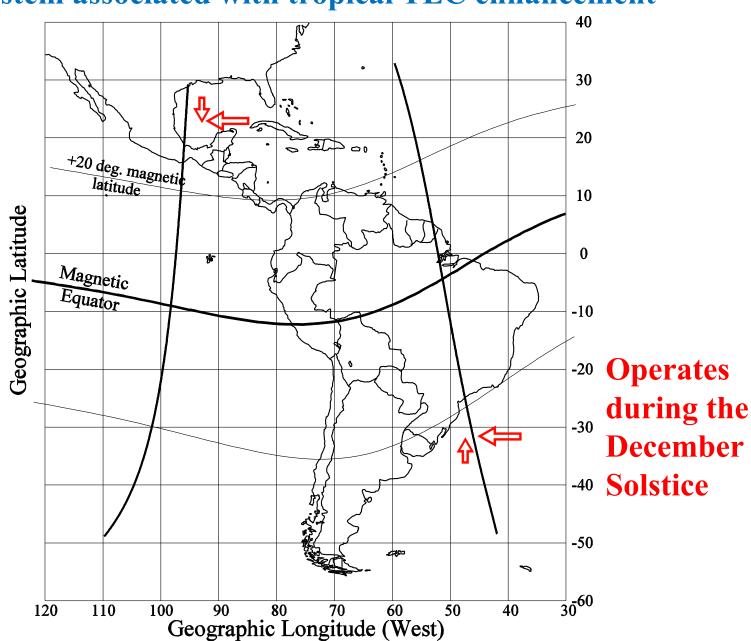
Hour-by-hour variability of the TEC tropical ionization anomaly



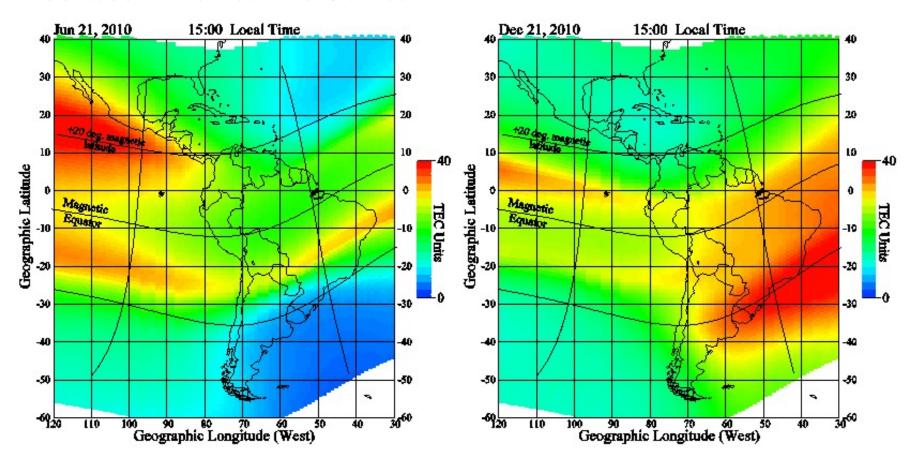
Wind system associated with tropical TEC enhancement

Operates during the June Solstice

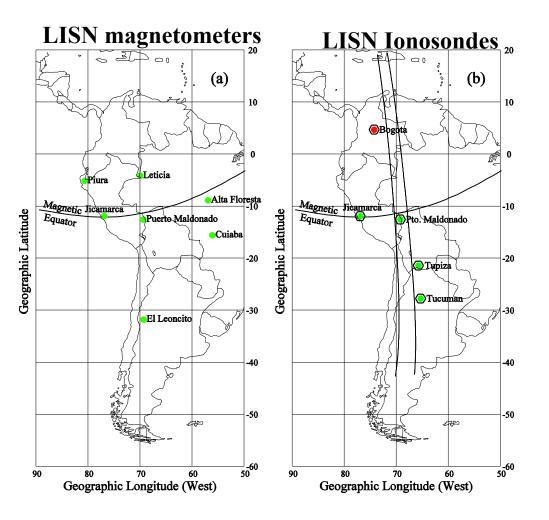
Both the westward & North-south wind move plasma up the field lines.



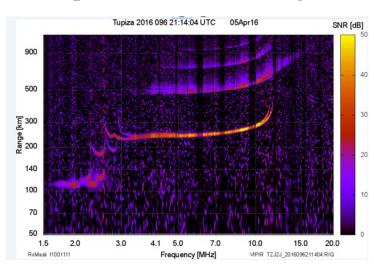
TEC results of the numerical model LLIONS using 90 planes along parallel field lines. One every degree between 120° W and 30° W.



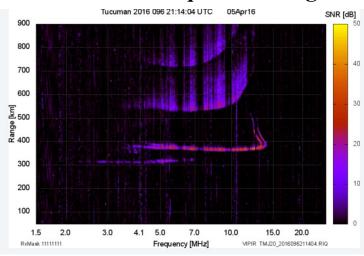
LISN VIPIR ionosondes and basic measurements



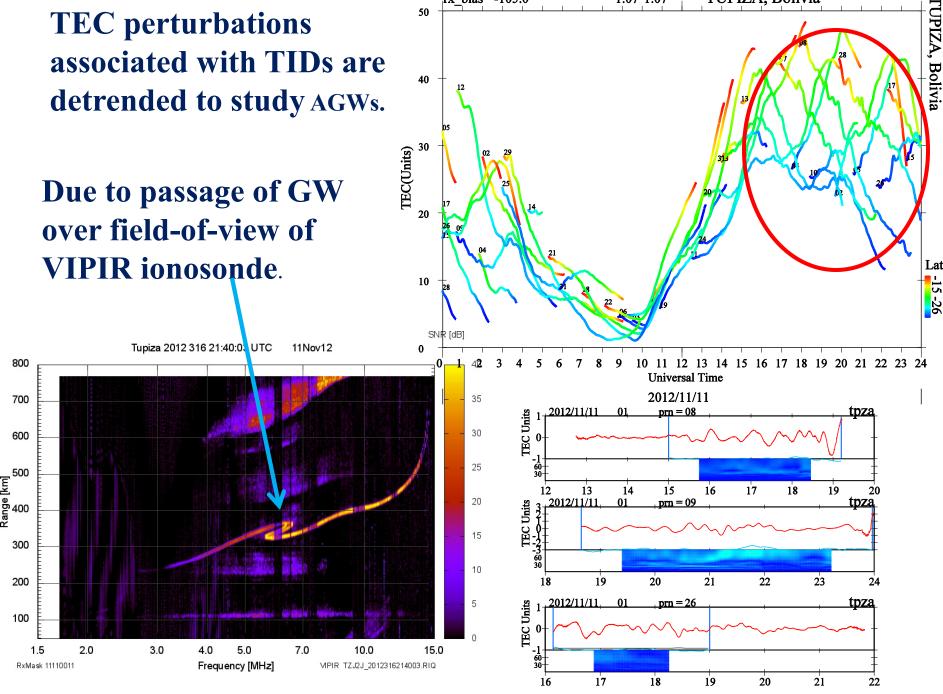
Tupiza: vertical sounding



Tucuman: oblique sounding



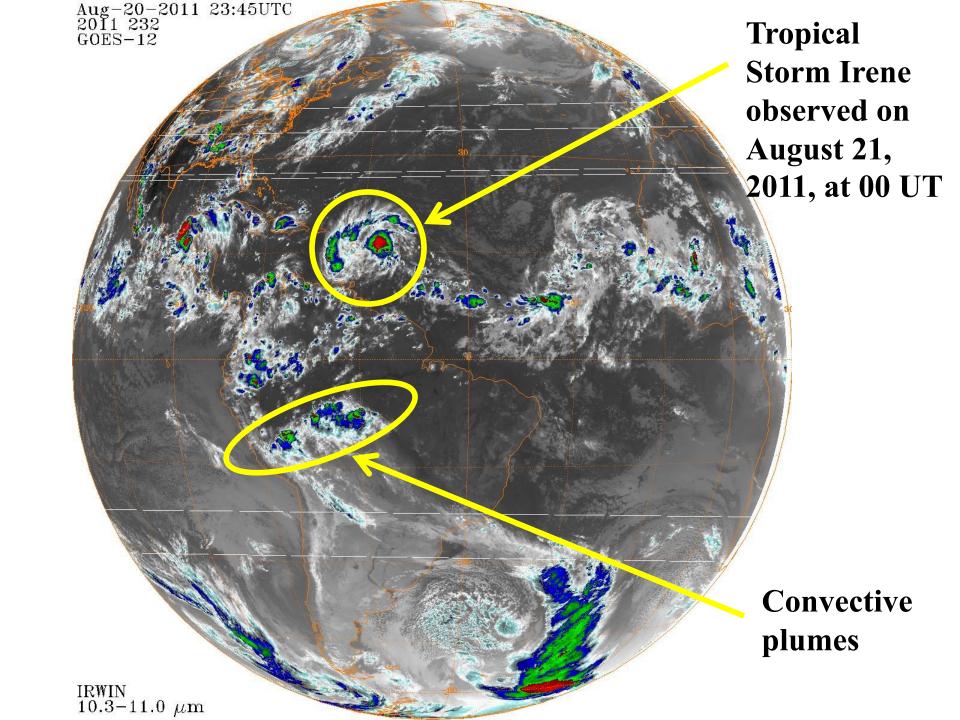
TEC perturbations associated with TIDs are

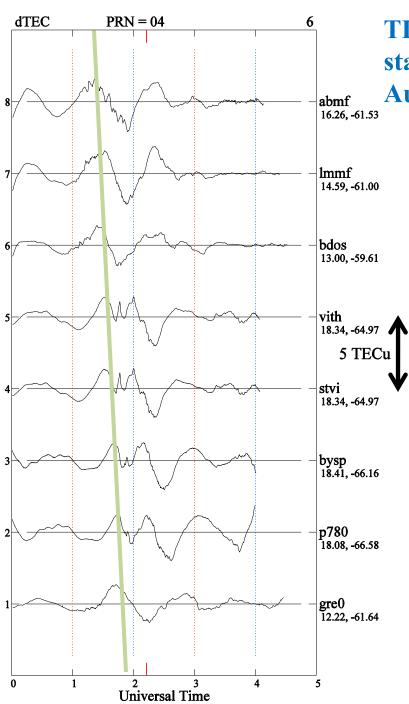


rx bias =-105.0

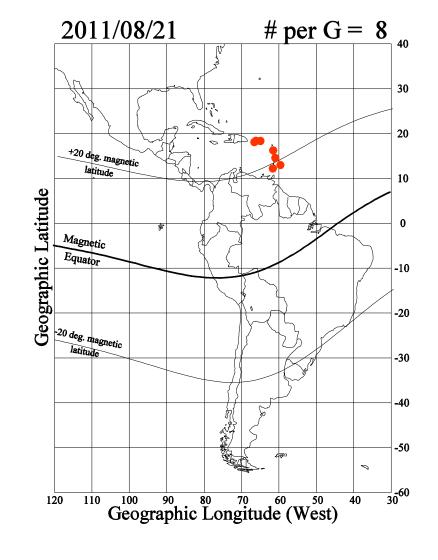
TUPIZA, Bolivia

1.07 1.07

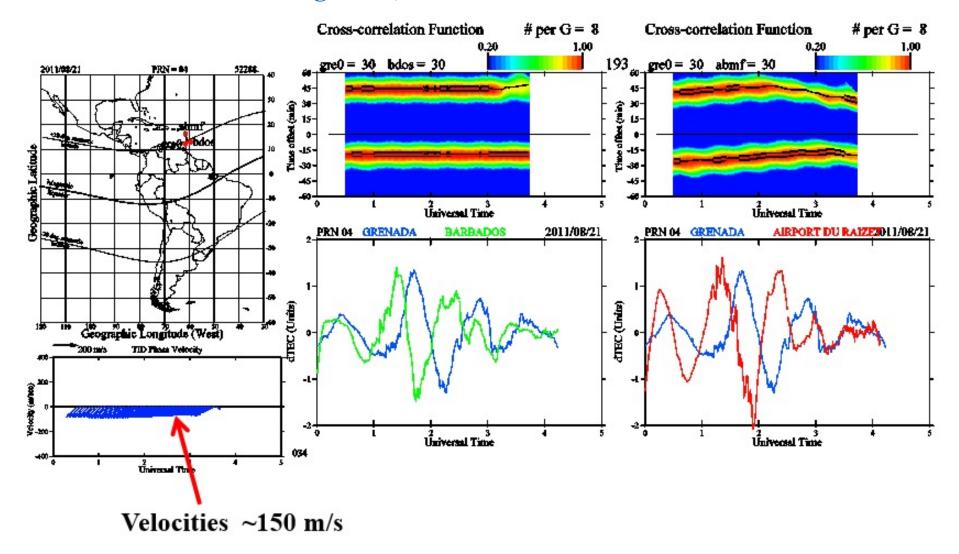


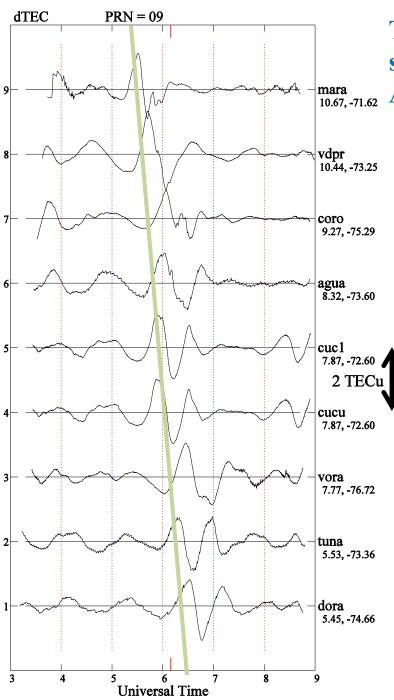


TIDs (dTEC traces) observed at 8 stations in the Caribbean region on August 21, 2011 between 00 and 05 UT.

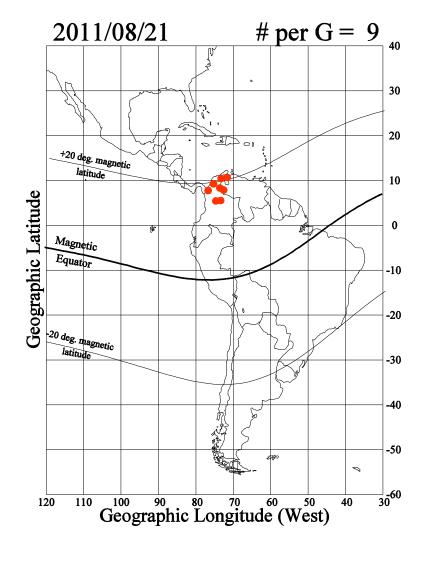


Cross-correlation method to derive wave velocities using dTEC values from 3 stations for August 21, 2011 between 00 and 03 UT

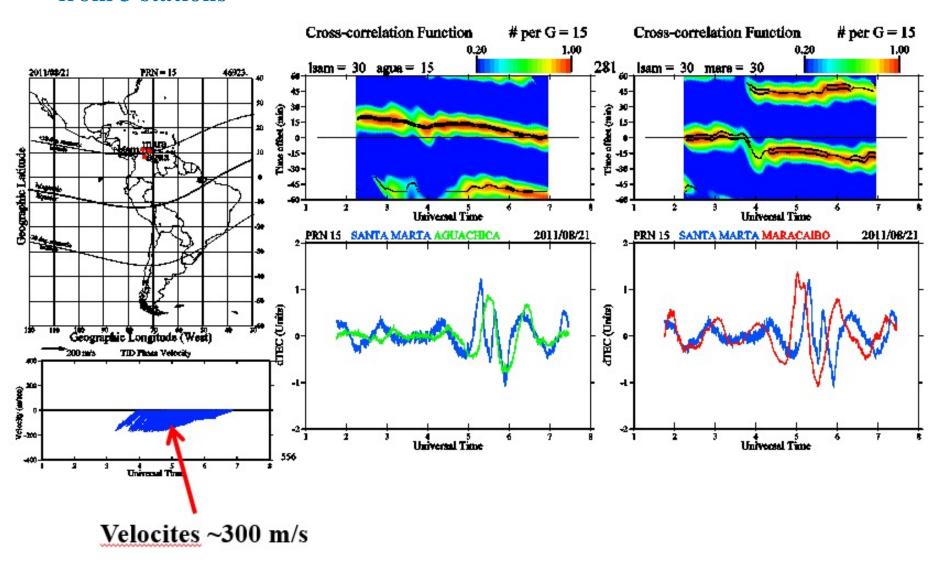




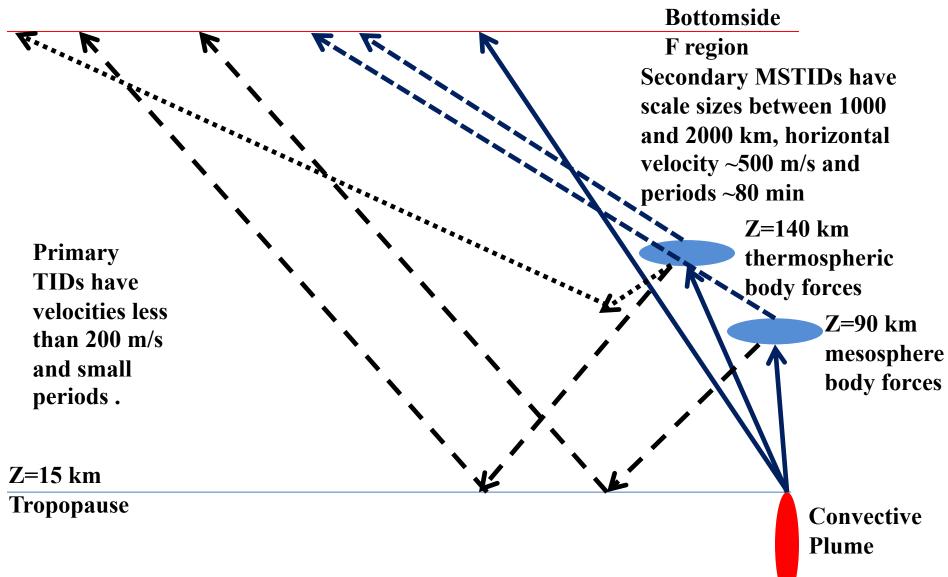
TIDs (dTEC traces) observed at 8 stations in Northern Colombia on mara 10.67, -71.62 August 21, 2011 between 03 and 09 UT.



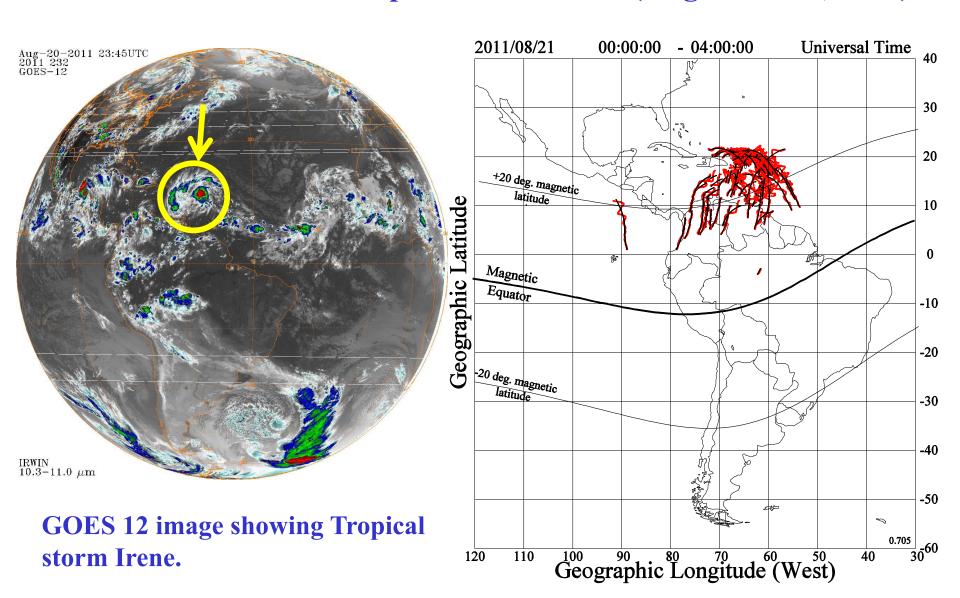
Cross-correlation method to derive wave velocities using dTEC values from 3 stations



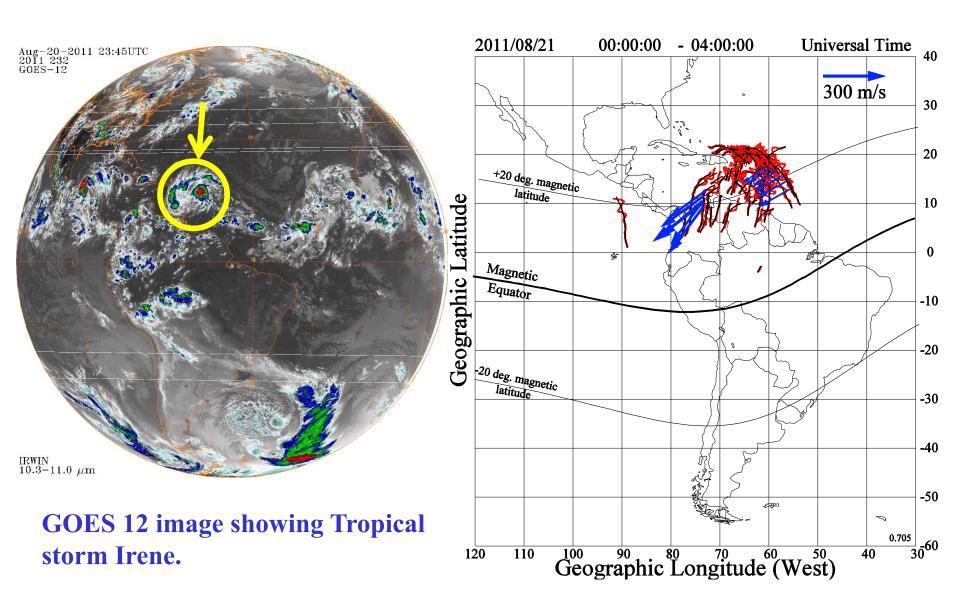
Vadas and Crowley (2010) JGR Sources of the traveling ionospheric disturbances observed by the ionospheric TIDDBIT sounder near Wallops Island on 30 October 2007.



TIDs associated with Tropical storm Irene (August 20-21, 2011)



TIDs associated with Tropical storm Irene (August 20-21, 2011)

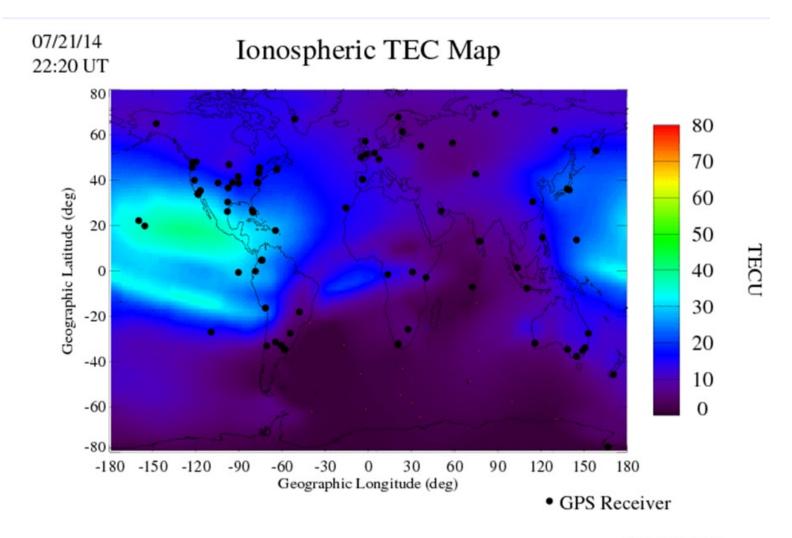


Summary

LISN is providing regional maps of TEC and TIDs over South and Central America and the Caribbean region.

The LISN network together with other networks of GPS receivers were used to obtain the characteristics of TEC enhancements that develop over Central America and the southern part of South America during the June and December Solstices.

We detected and analyzed TIDs signature associated with the tropical storm Irene that was observed in the Caribbean region on August 20-21, 2011. Our analysis suggest the detection of primary and secondary gravity waves.



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