

Fig. 1. カラー印刷希望

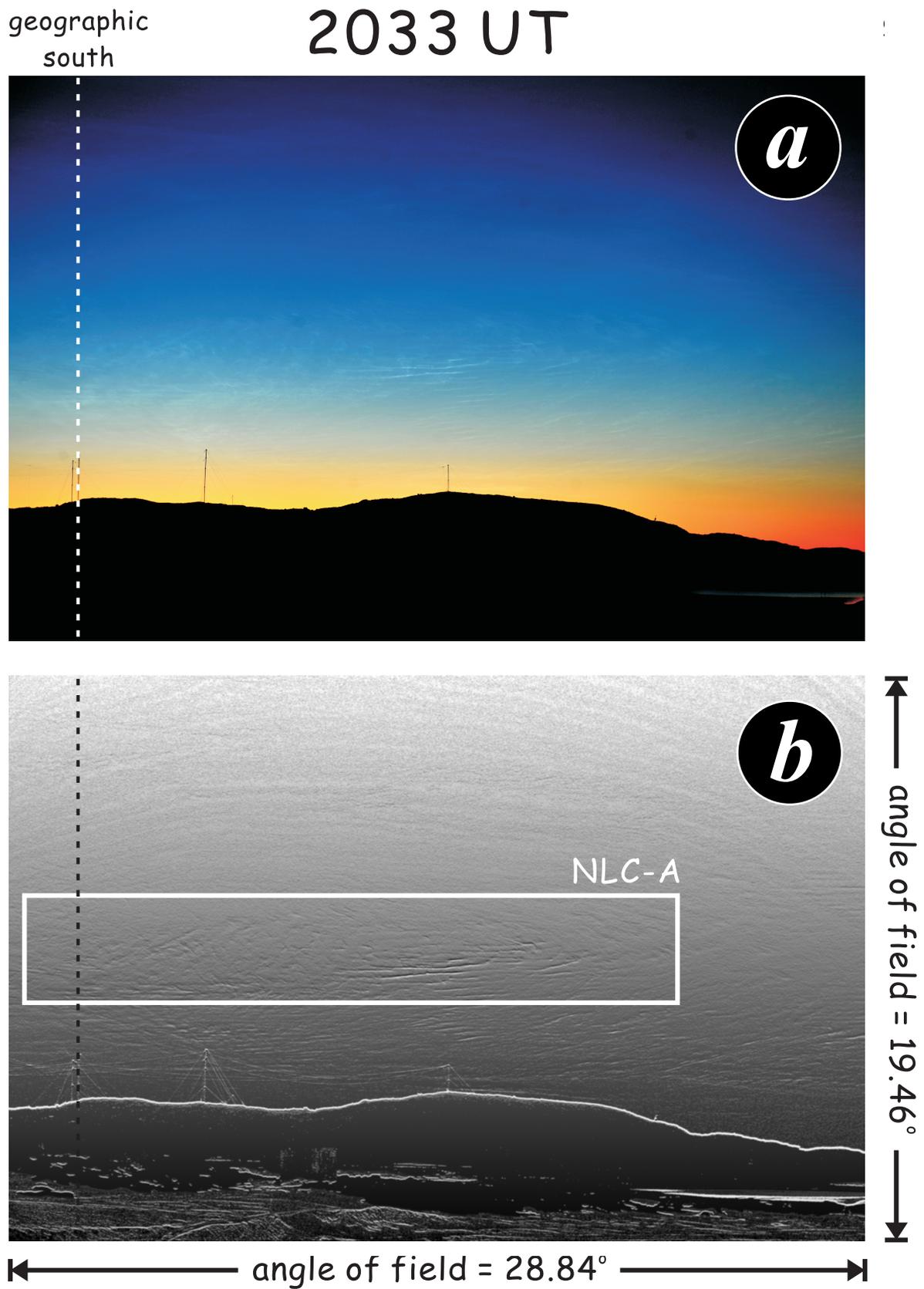


Fig. 1. (a) Photograph of the NLC taken at the Syowa station at 2033 UT on February 11, 2009. The field-of-view of the camera is directed roughly toward the geographic south, (b) processed image of the photograph in the upper panel.

Fig. 2. カラー印刷希望

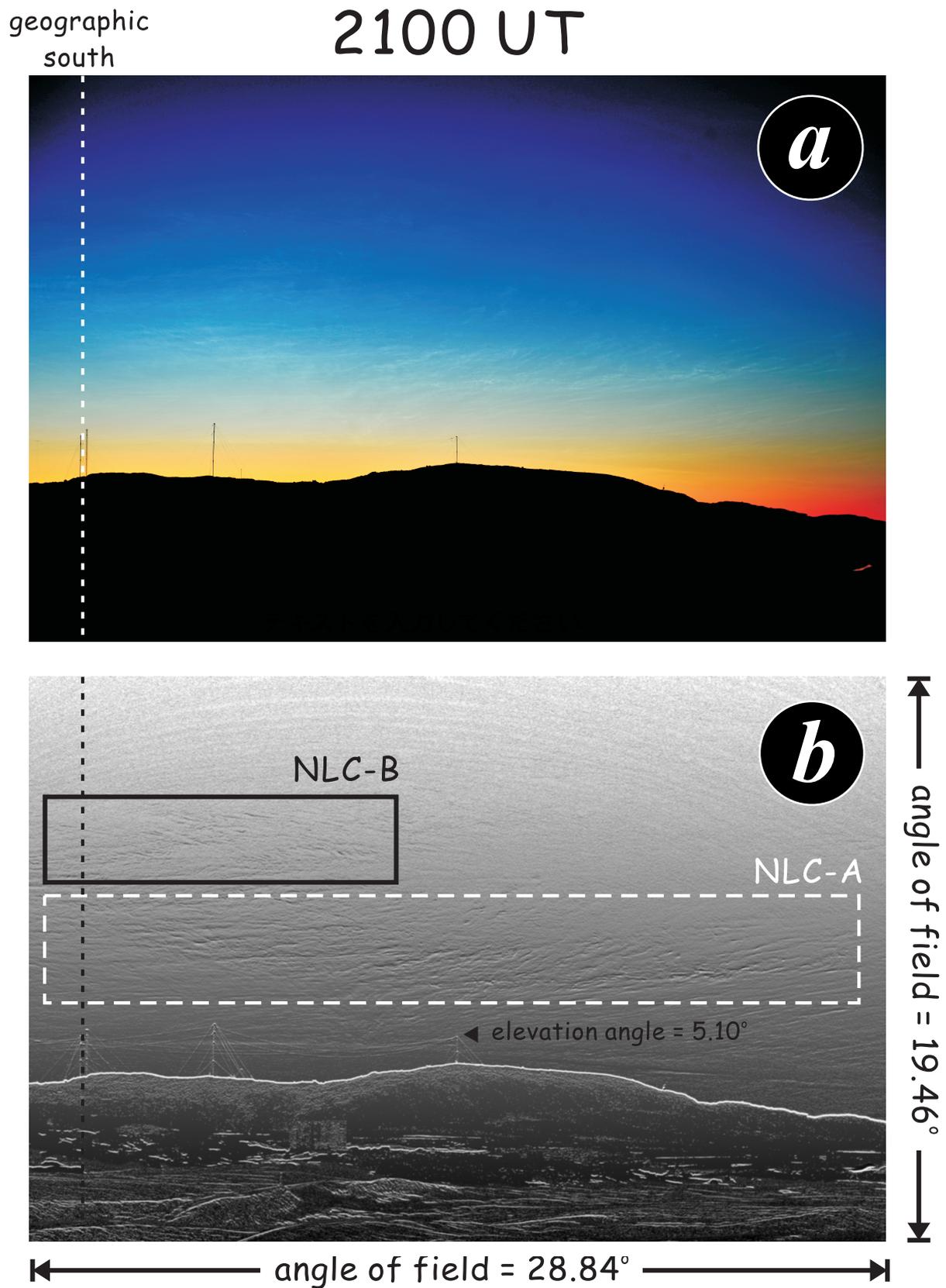


Fig. 2. (a) Photograph of the NLC taken at the Syowa station at 2100 UT on February 11, 2009. The field-of-view of the camera is directed roughly toward the geographic south, (b) processed image of the photograph in the upper panel.

Fig. 3. カラー印刷希望

2D Echo Map of SENSU Syowa Radars

2050 UT on February 11th, 2009

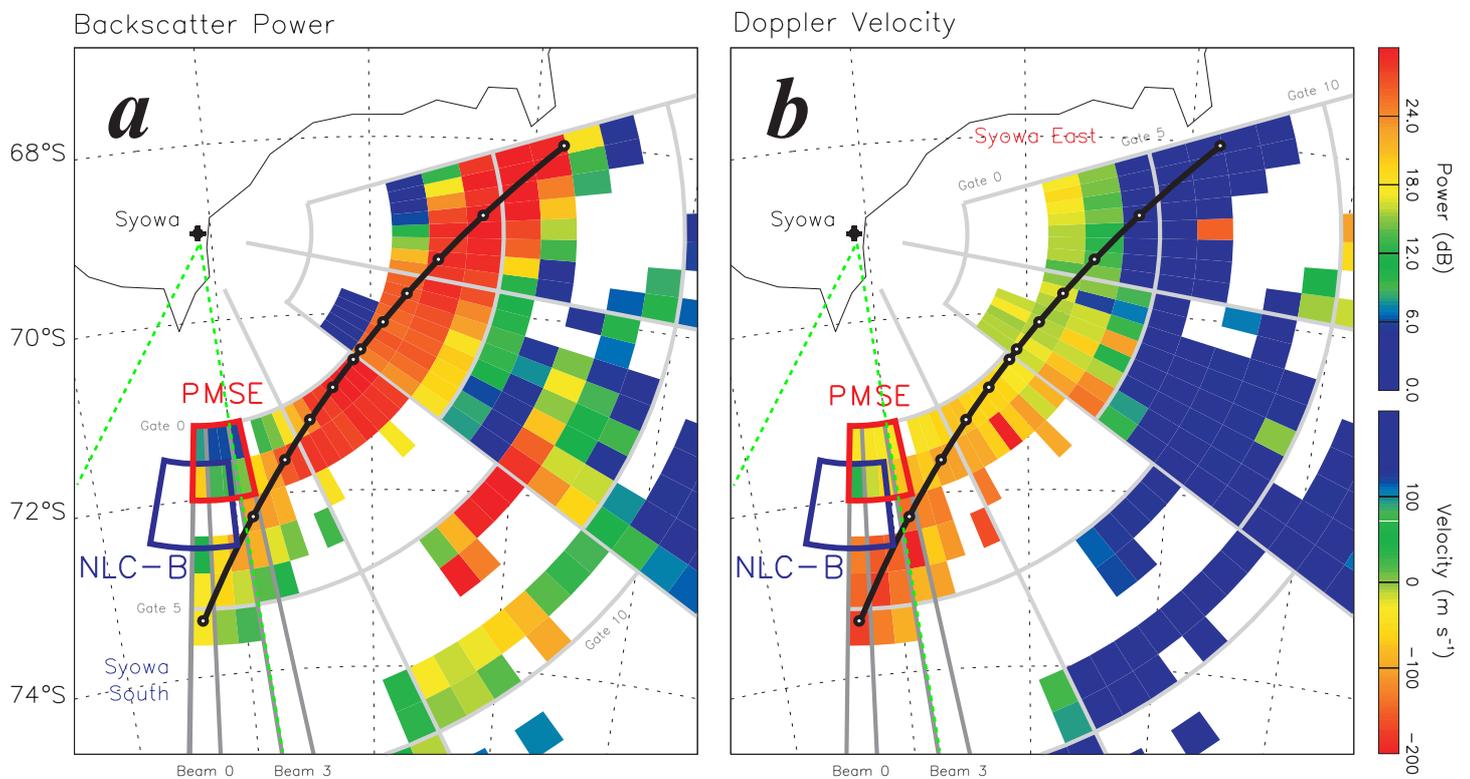


Fig. 3. The fields-of-view of the Syowa South and Syowa East radars of SENSU in geographic coordinate system, where (a) the backscatter power and (b) Doppler velocity at 2050 UT are superimposed. The black thick line with open circles gives locations where the angles between radar wave and the local geomagnetic field vectors are close to 90° (i.e. normality condition is satisfied).

Fig. 4. カラー印刷希望

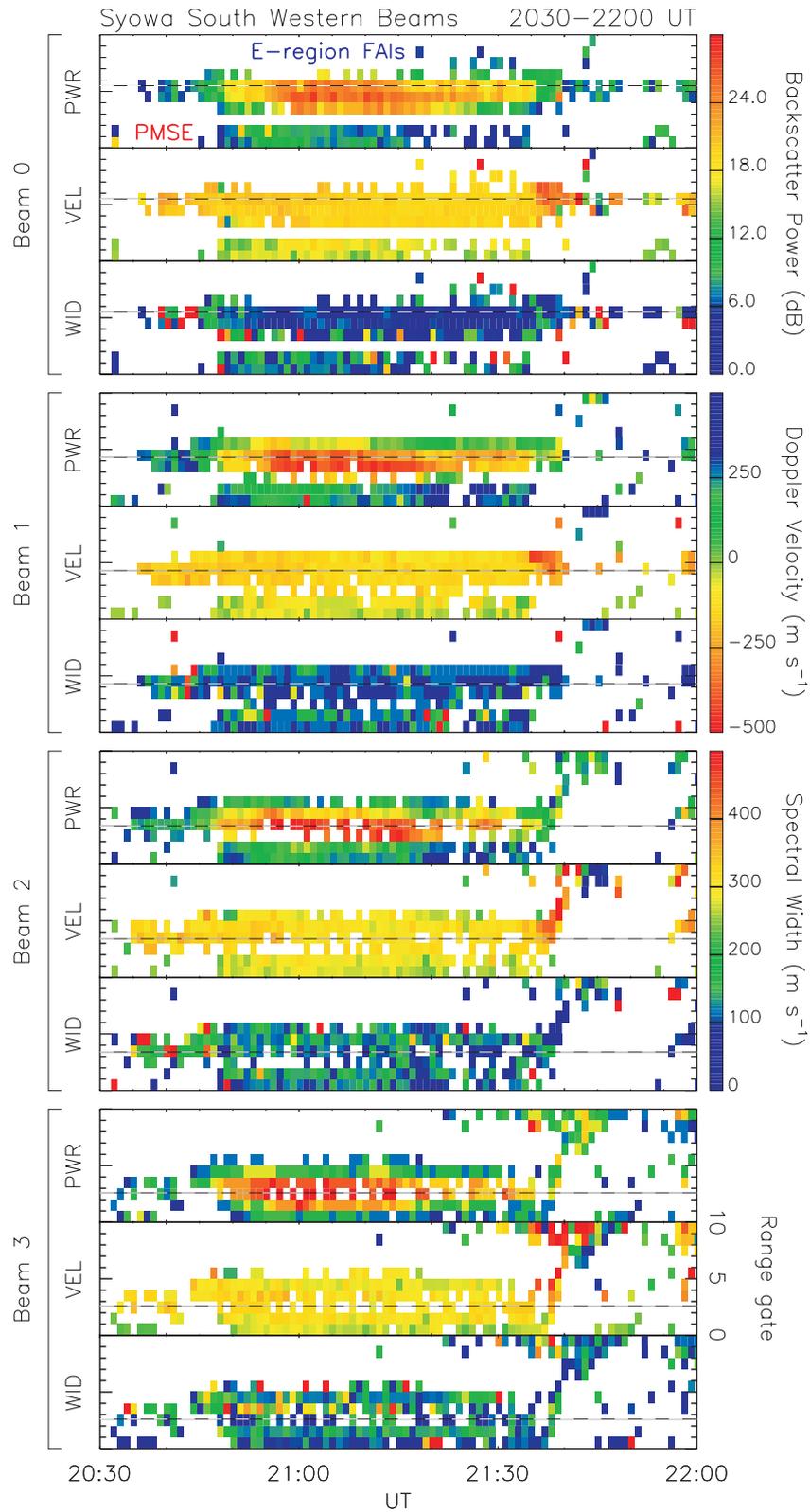


Fig. 4. The radar data from the westernmost four beams (beam 0-3) of Syowa South during 2030-2200 UT, in which the backscatter power, Doppler velocity and spectral width are plotted in the RTI format. Horizontal dashed lines give a line of perfect perpendicularity.