



SMR 2333-38

Workshop on Science Applications of GNSS in Developing Countries (11-27 April), followed by the: Seminar on Development and Use of the Ionospheric NeQuick Model (30 April-1 May)

11 April - 1 May, 2012

Physical Interpretation of TEC Values Measured with GPS Receivers

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Physical Interpretation of TEC values Measured with GPS receivers

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24-hr TEC values for 16 consecutive days from Huancayo



Latitudinal Variability of TEC due to anomaly





Largest Midnight TEC enhancement



Largest Midnight TEC enhancement



TEC variability over South America measured at 01, 03, 04, and 05 UT



The combination of upward, daytime ExB drift velocity perpendicular to B and downward diffusion parallel to B by gravity and pressure gradient forces create crests in ionization at +/- 15 to 20 degrees magnetic latitude known as the equatorial anomaly. If the daytime, ExB drift velocities are significantly lower or are absent, then the crests in ionization are significantly closer to the magnetic equator or are absent



Provided by D. Anderson

Low Latitude Transport Mechanisms



TEC variability over South America measured at 3 fixed Longitudes

Daytime double peak (Kp = 7+)



Daytime double peak (Kp = 7+)





Daytime double peak seen on many stations









Errors in the calculation of TEC values







Locations of GPS receivers in South America



Locations of GPS receivers in South America



TEC evolution at 70 W and 60 W



UT



After sunset TEC increase near mag. equator October 14, 2008

Reverse fountain effect due to convergent Meridional Winds



