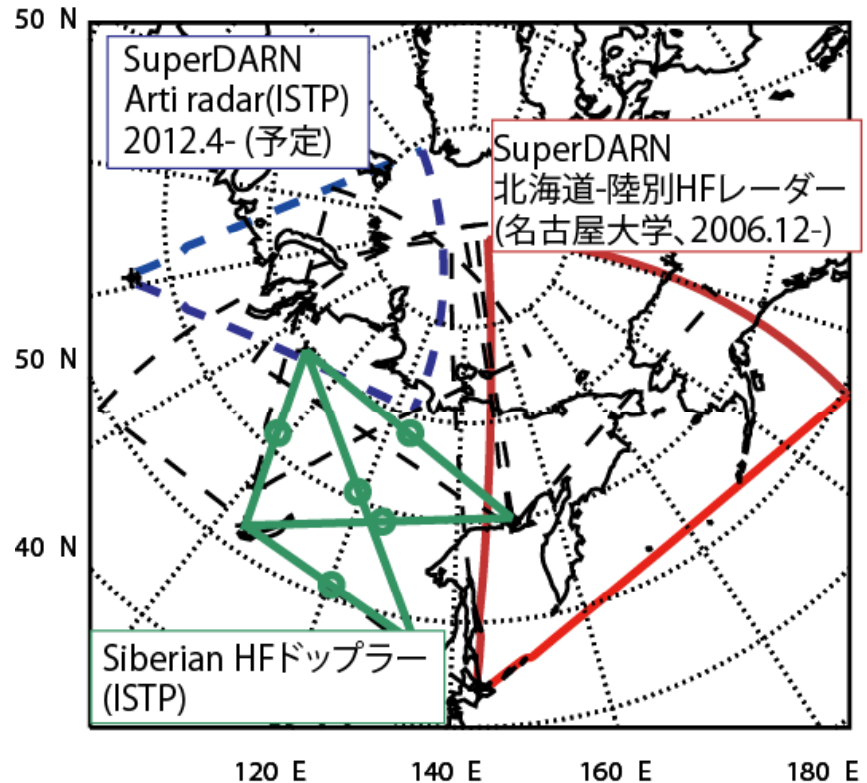
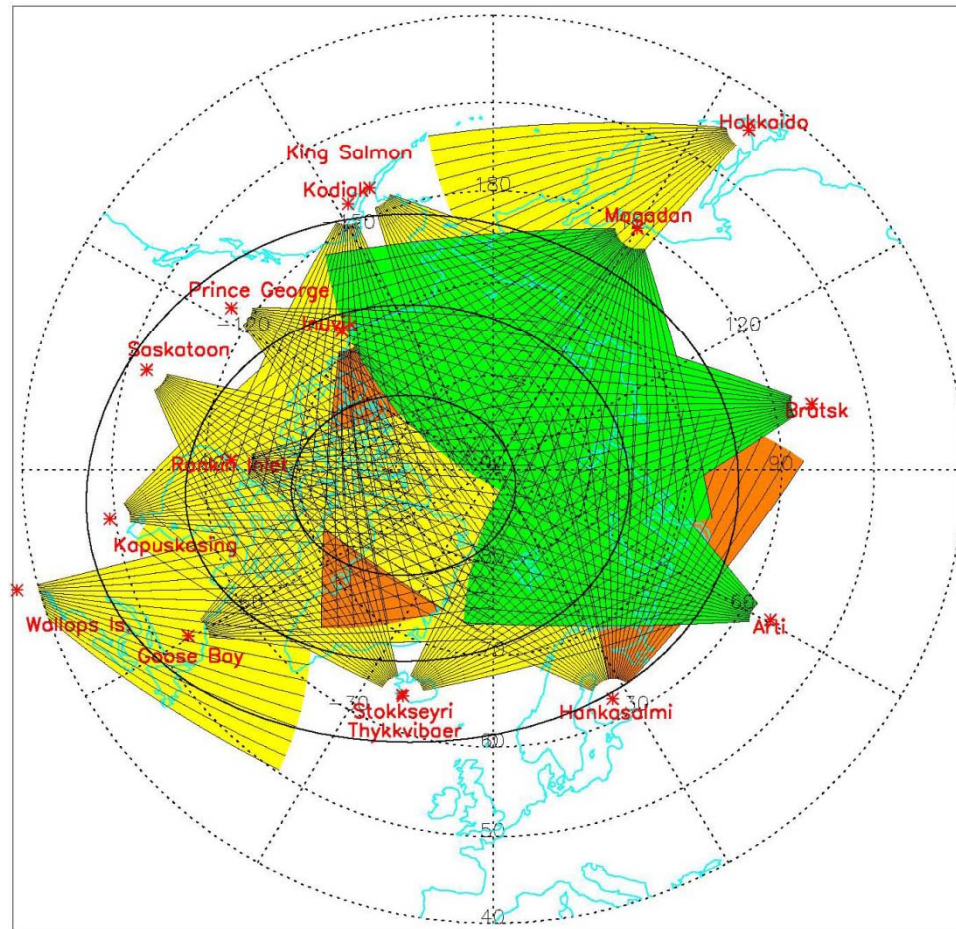


日露二国間共同研究(H24-H25)

- 日本-ロシアによる電離圏擾乱現象の共同研究(日本側代表: 西谷、ロシア側代表: V.I. Kurkin, ISTP RAS SB)
- STEL – ISTP学術交流協定(2008.10.28締結)に基づく
- 日本: SuperDARN, GPS受信機網、大気光イメージャネットワーク等
- ロシア: SuperDARN、HF Doppler、Irkutsk IS radar、magnetometer等
- 研究者の相互交流



Russian SuperDARN radars plan (Zherebtsov et al., SuperDARN Workshop 2007)

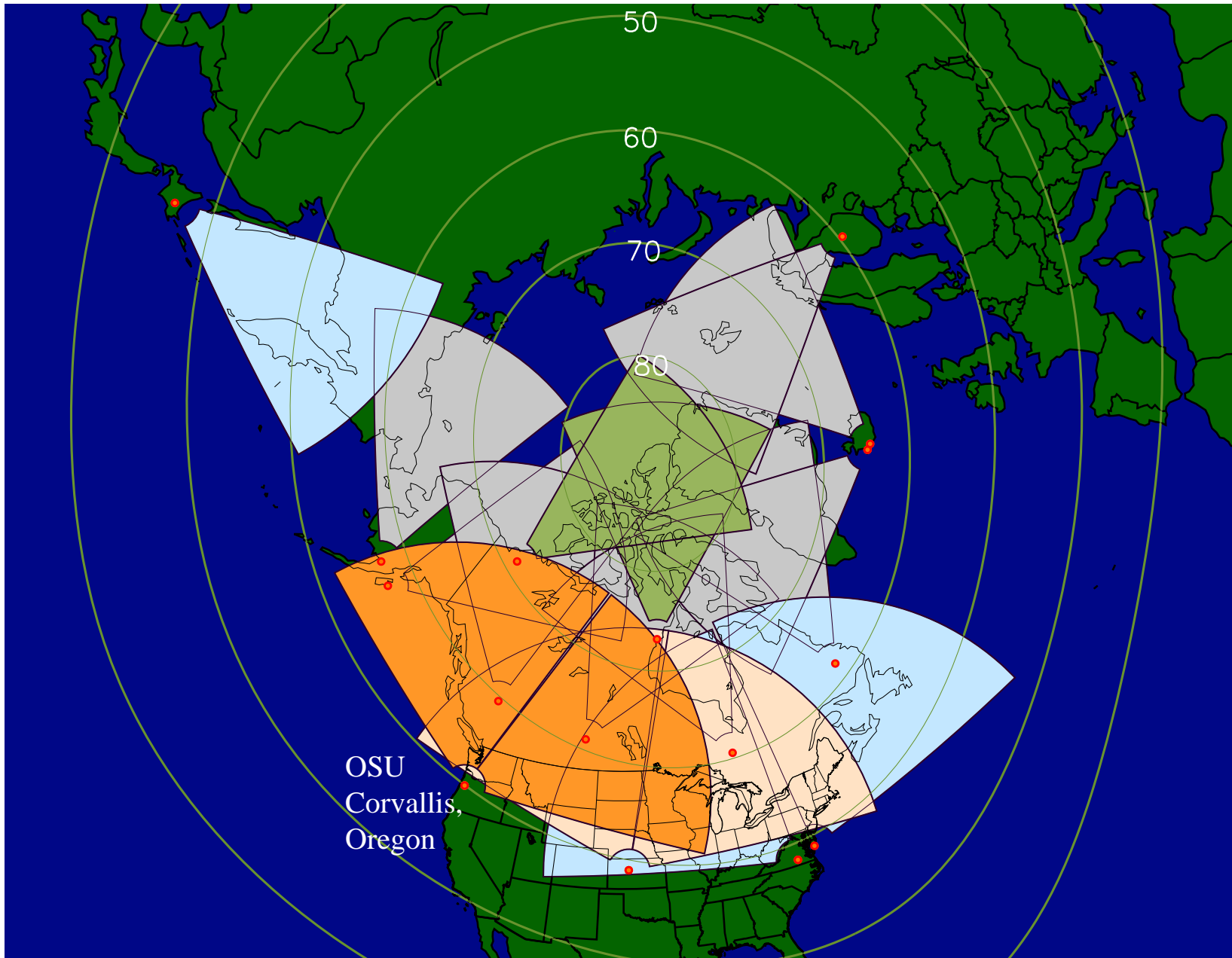


4基のSiberian radar中2基の予算(2010-)がついた(残りも目処が立っている)

Arti (near Ekaterinburg)については、2012年2月に予備実験完了、7-8月から稼働開始予定(Kurkinさんより5/21付メール)

Summer 2010

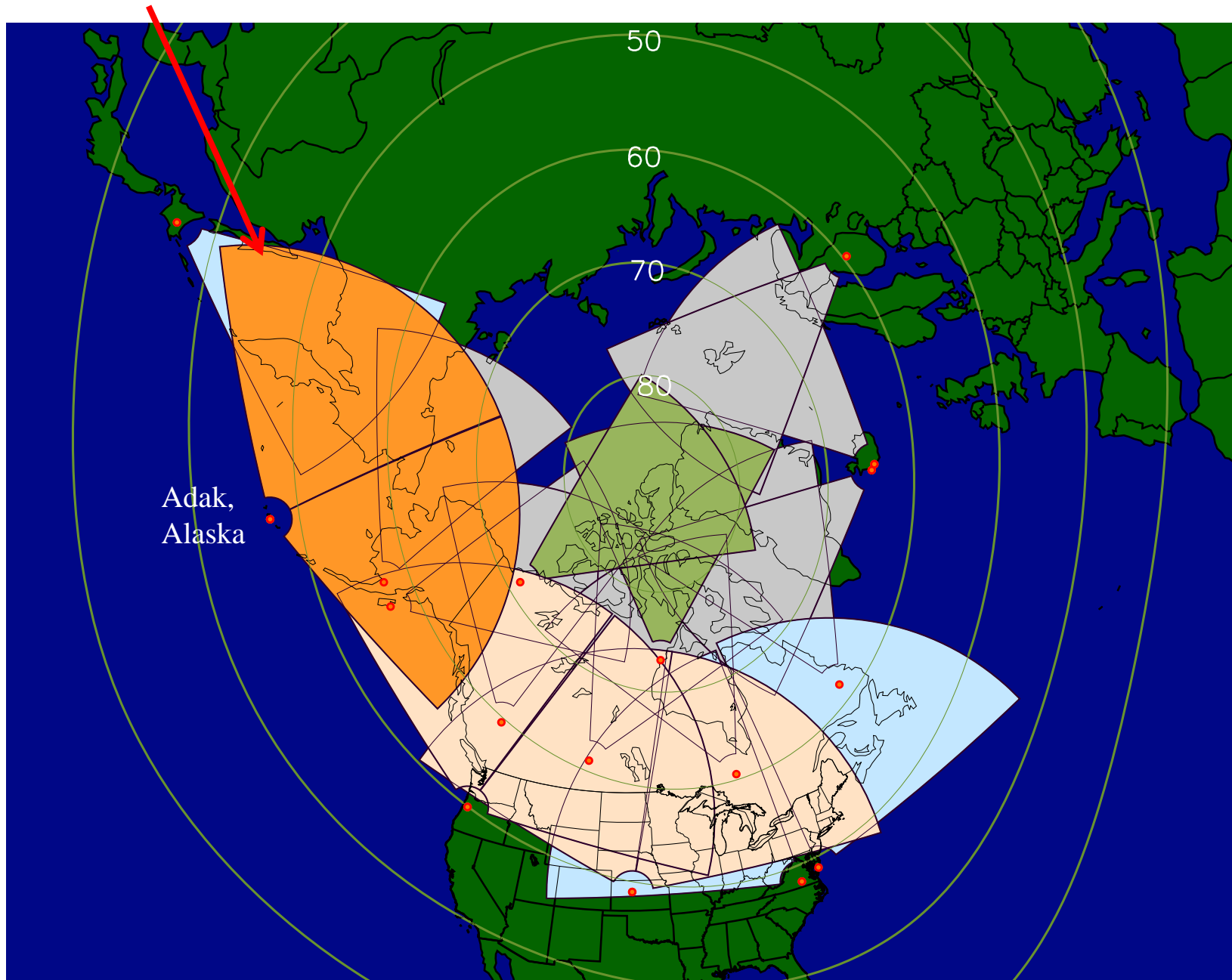
Courtesy of J.M. Ruohoniemi
(現状)



Adak radar (western FOV):
June 2012に稼働開始予定

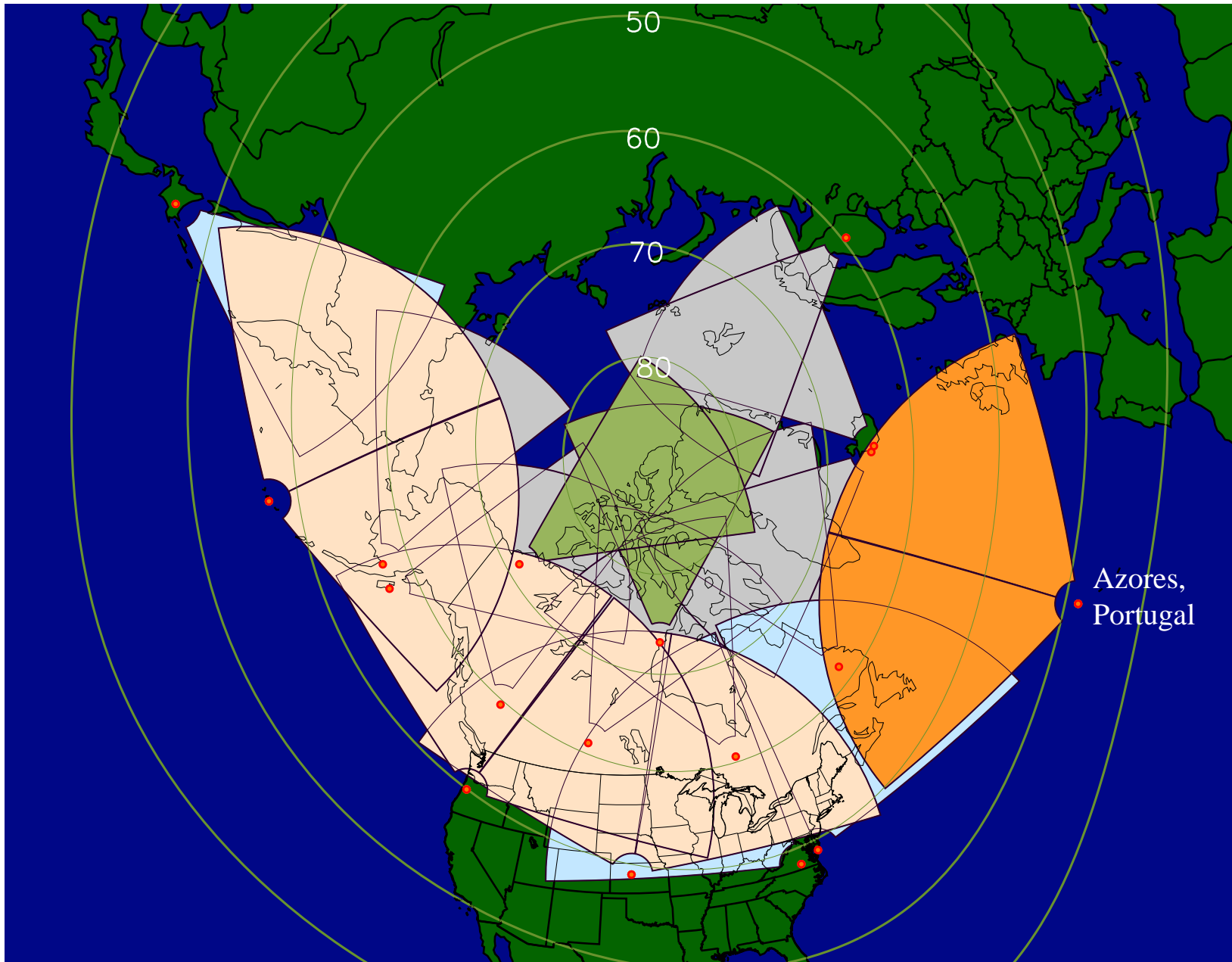
Summer 2011

Courtesy of J.M. Ruohoniemi
(建設中)

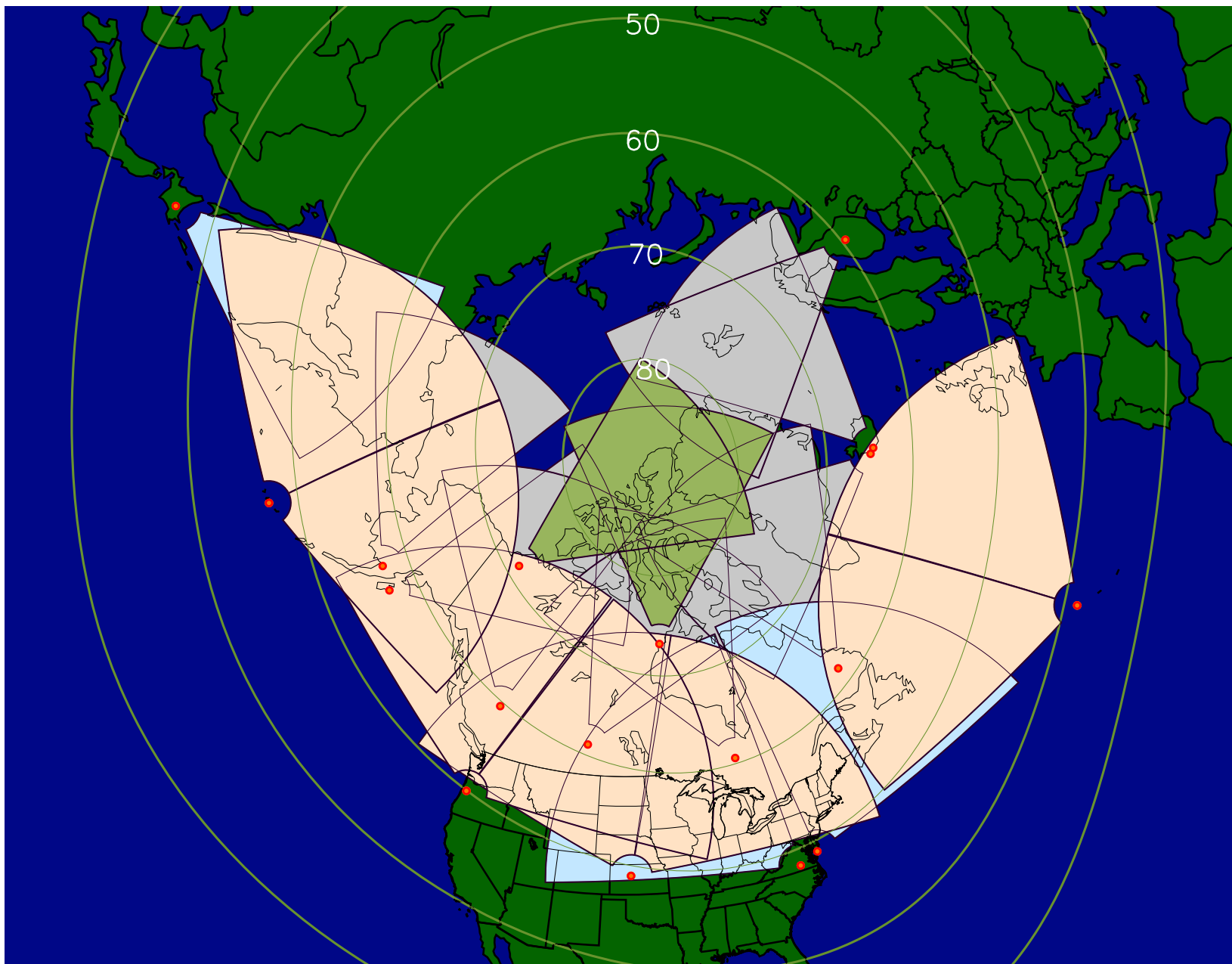


Summer 2012

Courtesy of J.M. Ruohoniemi
(準備中)

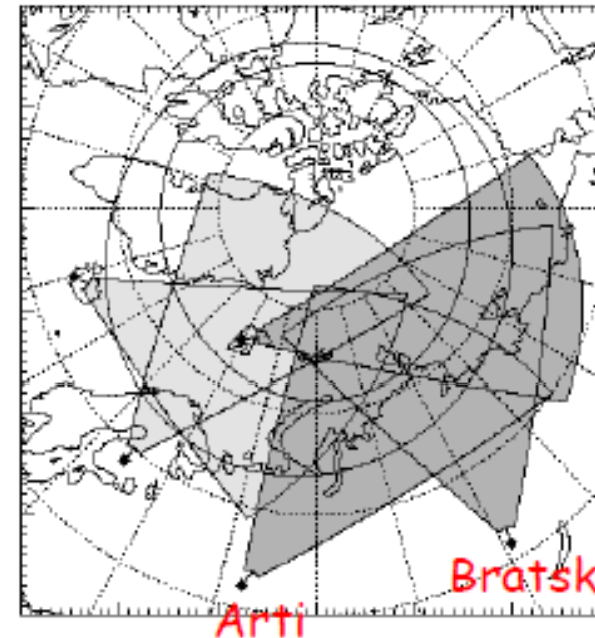


SuperDARN Mid-Latitude Chain



Future opportunities with SuperDARN: New Radars

- Four new radars will become operational in 2012
- One radar at Bratsk and one at Arti (Ekaterinburg) in Siberia - mid latitude radars
- Note also the radar field of view from Longyearbyen which is planned to be deployed in 2013
- One at Clyde River in Canada - PolarDARN,
- One at Buckland Park in Australia - mid-latitude with large field of view
- Funding for radars to extend the MSI into Aleutian Islands as well as Azores
- Funding for radar to be deployed at South Pole station
- Funding for radars to be deployed at Dome-C, Antarctica
- Extension at mid and polar latitudes will provide a range of different science



SuperDARNレーダーの 将来計画(2012.5現在)

- North America
 - 2 in Areutian Islands and 2 in Atlantic, Clyde River (Canada, PolarDARN)
- Europe
 - 2 in UK or in France, Longyearbyen (2013)
- Russia
 - 2 in Magadan, 1 in Bratsk, 1 in Arti
- Australia
 - TIGER-3 in Buckland Park
- South Africa
 - Hermanus
- Antarctica
 - South Pole (USA), 2 in Dome C (Italy)
- Japan
 - Hokkaido West