福爾摩沙衛星系列觀測電離層電漿不規則體與閃爍

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摘要

本研究分析福爾摩沙衛星一號電離層電漿電動儀(IPEI)和福衛三號電離層掩星實驗(GOX),以及福衛七號掩星系統(TGRS)與離子速度儀觀測資料(IVM),探討赤道和低緯度電離層電漿不規則體與電波閃爍之全球分佈。福衛一號IPEI紀錄1999-2004年,南北緯40度間、500公里高之電離層電漿不規則體;福衛三號於2006-2019年,以GOX探測全球90-800公里高之GPS電波訊號閃爍。福衛七號於2019年起,以TGRS觀察全球南北緯50度間,90-500公里高之GPS電波訊號閃爍,並同時利用其IVM紀錄衛星軌道500公里高,南北緯24度間之電離層電漿不規則體。研究結果顯示電漿不規則體強度與閃爍指數呈正比;兩者皆盛行於南北緯30度間,主要出現於美洲與非洲之間,並於春秋分達最大值,而與太陽活動成正比。

關鍵字:不規則體、福爾摩沙衛星、電離層

Ionospheric Scintillations and Plasma Irregularities Observed by FORMOSAT Satellites

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Abstract

Observations of Ionosphere Plasma and Electrodynamics Instrument (IPEI) onboard FORMOSAT-1 in 1999-2004, GPS Occultation Experiment (GOX) onboard FORMOSAT-3 during 2006-2019, and Tri-GNSS Radio occultation System (TGRS) and Ion Velocity Meter (IVM) of FORMOSAT-7 after 2019 are employed to study plasma irregularities and S4 scintillations at about 500 km altitude in the equatorial and low-latitude ionosphere. Results show that the scintillation intensity is proportional to the irregularity amplitude; and both scintillations and irregularities prominently occur within +/- 30-deg geomagnetic latitude (especially, between American and African longitudinal sectors), reach the maximums in March and September equinoxes, and are proportional to the solar activity.