

## **OBSERVATION OF TWO SIMULTANEOUS MESOSPHERIC FRONT IN THE OH, O<sub>2</sub> AND OI5577 AIRGLOW EMISSIONS**

C. M. WRASSE<sup>1</sup>, J. Fechine<sup>2</sup>, A. F. Medeiros<sup>2</sup>, H. Takahashi<sup>3</sup>, P. P. Batista<sup>3</sup>, B. R. Clemesha<sup>3</sup>, L. M. Lima<sup>4</sup>, M. G. Mlynczak<sup>5</sup>, J. M. Russell<sup>6</sup>

1: Universidade do Vale do Paraíba (IP&D/UNIVAP), S. J. Campos, SP, Brazil.

2: Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, Campina Grande, PB, Brazil

3: Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, S. J. Campos, SP, Brazil

4: Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Campina Grande, PB, Brazil

5: Atmospheric Sciences Division, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA, USA

6: Center for Atmospheric Sciences, Hampton University, Hampton, VA, USA

Two simultaneous mesospheric fronts were observed by all-sky airglow imaging technique at São João do Cariri, PB (7,4°S; 36,5°W) on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2004. Besides the airglow images, meteor radar wind and TIMED/SABER satellite temperature data were used in order to investigate the characteristics of the mesospheric fronts as well as the atmospheric condition in which they propagate. The two fronts were observed simultaneously in three different airglow emission layers, OH, O<sub>2</sub> and OI5577, showing a perpendicular propagation and a distinct complementary effect. Wind analysis showed that both fronts were propagating in Doppler duct under a strong influence of the semi-diurnal tide.

Mesospheric Front, Airglow

cmw@univap.br