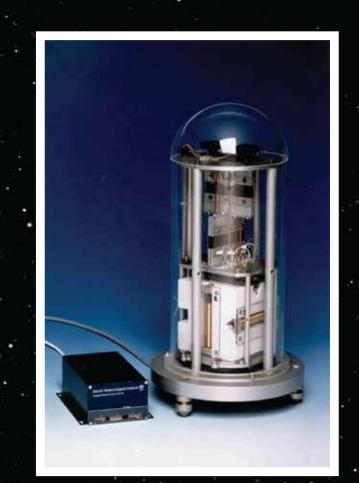




space monitoring
instruments located at the South
African base SANAE IV in Antarctica.
Through the support of the
Department of Environmental Affairs
and the National Research Foundation,
SANSA sends two teams to Antarctica
every year who maintain the
instruments and ensure that the
data is distributed to various
global networks.



SuperDARN
HF Radar
Function: measure the location and speed of plasma in the Earth's ionosphere
Use: space weather and space physics research







Function: measure the intensity of radio signals from cosmic sources.

Use: determine the radio opacity of the ionosphere due to absorption linked to space weather.

Function: measure the strength, direction as well as long and short term variability of the Earth's magnetic field

Use: geomagnetic research and solar storm impact



Ozone Radiometer
Function: measure the total
mesospheric ozone content at
microwave frequencies.
Use: determine the total
mesospheric ozone variation to
study the impact of space
weather on the Earth's
atmosphere.

VLF Monitors

Function: Measure intensity and phase of very low frequency (VLF; 1-30 kHz) signals generated by lightning strikes.

Use: Lightning detection and

by lightning strikes. **Use**: Lightning detection and characterisation, space weather monitoring, ionospheric and magnetospheric research.

Aurora Australis
(Southern Lights)
Aurora are regularly observed
from the Antarctic base. These
natural light displays are created
when charged particles from the
Sun interact with oxygen and
nitrogen in the Earth's
atmosphere.

Ionospheric
Scintillation Monitors
Function: measure the fluctuations in GPS signal intensity and phase due to rapid ionospheric electron density variations as well as measuring the GPS signal delay at two L-band frequencies.
Use: GPS accuracy warning systems and ionospheric characterization studies



