Welcome introduction by the chair of the SuperDARN PI Executive Council

Gareth Chisham

Space Weather and Atmosphere Team British Antarctic Survey







Thank You to the VT Team

Mike, Jo, Kevin, Bharat, et al.







Kathryn McWilliams



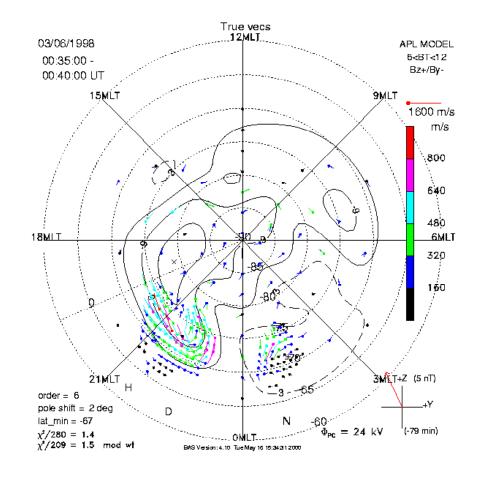
Background

- DPhil from the University of York, UK, in 1991, on magnetospheric ULF waves.
- 5 years as a PDRA at Queen Mary College, University of London, studying satellite observations of waves in the solar wind, magnetosheath, and magnetosphere.
- Joined British Antarctic Survey (BAS) in 1998 to work with SuperDARN.





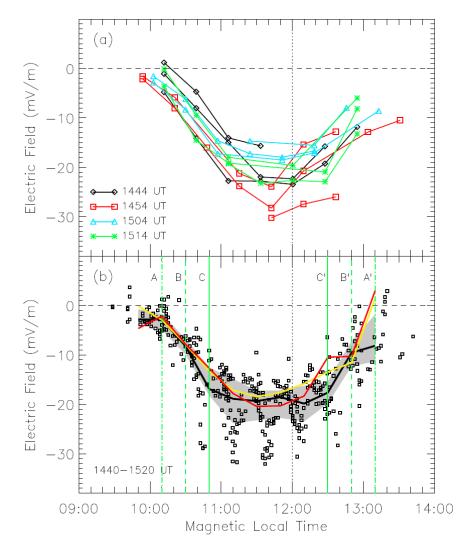
- Southern hemisphere convection
- Measuring reconnection rates
- Spectral width boundaries
- SuperDARN review paper 2007
- Virtual height model
- Interferometer calibration
- Ionospheric vorticity



Chisham (2000) – SuperDARN Workshop Beechworth, Australia



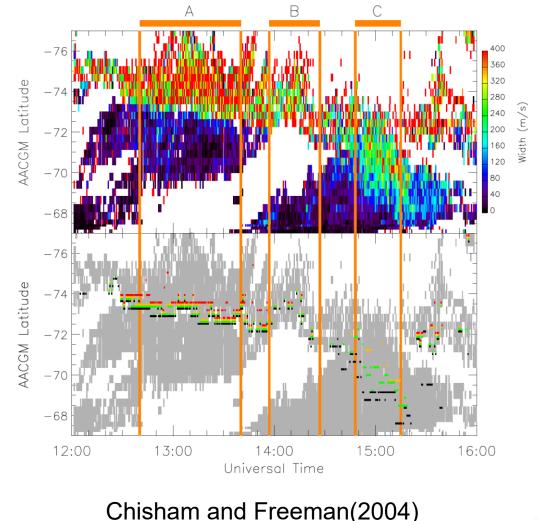
- Southern hemisphere convection
- Measuring reconnection rates
- Spectral width boundaries
- SuperDARN review paper 2007
- Virtual height model
- Interferometer calibration
- Ionospheric vorticity



Chisham et al. (2004)



- Southern hemisphere convection
- Measuring reconnection rates
- Spectral width boundaries
- SuperDARN review paper 2007
- Virtual height model
- Interferometer calibration
- Ionospheric vorticity



Chisham and Freeman(2004)

- Southern hemisphere convection
- Measuring reconnection rates
- Spectral width boundaries
- SuperDARN review paper 2007
- Virtual height model
- Interferometer calibration
- Ionospheric vorticity

Surv Geophys (2007) 28:33–109 DOI 10.1007/s10712-007-9017-8

REVIEW PAPER

A decade of the Super Dual Auroral Radar Network (SuperDARN): scientific achievements, new techniques and future directions

G. Chisham · M. Lester · S. E. Milan · M. P. Freeman · W. A. Bristow · A. Grocott · K. A. McWilliams · J. M. Ruohoniemi · T. K. Yeoman · P. L. Dyson · R. A. Greenwald · T. Kikuchi · M. Pinnock · J. P. S. Rash · N. Sato · G. J. Sofko · J.-P. Villain · A. D. M. Walker

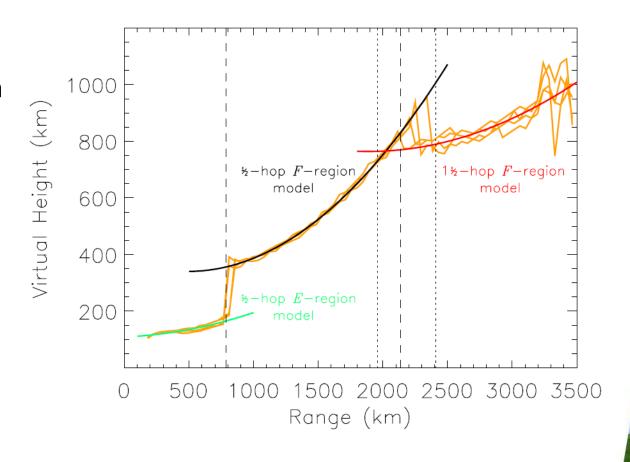
Received: 2 January 2007/Accepted: 10 April 2007/Published online: 30 May 2007 © Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2007

Abstract The Super Dual Auroral Radar Network (SuperDARN) has been operating as an international co-operative organization for over 10 years. The network has now grown so that the fields of view of its 18 radars cover the majority of the northern and southern hemisphere polar ionospheres. SuperDARN has been successful in addressing a wide range of scientific questions concerning processes in the magnetosphere, ionosphere,

Chisham et al. (2007)

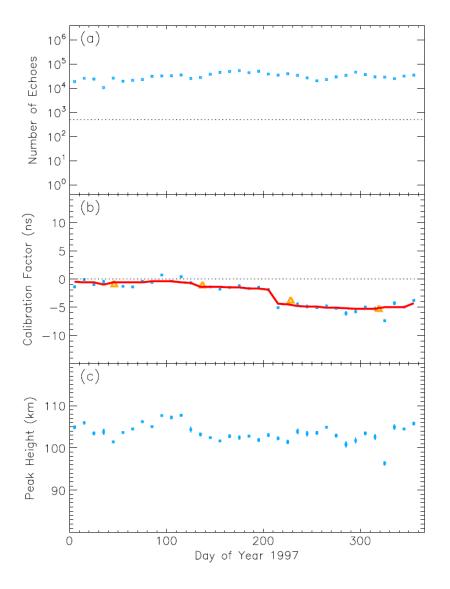


- Southern hemisphere convection
- Measuring reconnection rates
- Spectral width boundaries
- SuperDARN review paper 2007
- Virtual height model
- Interferometer calibration
- Ionospheric vorticity



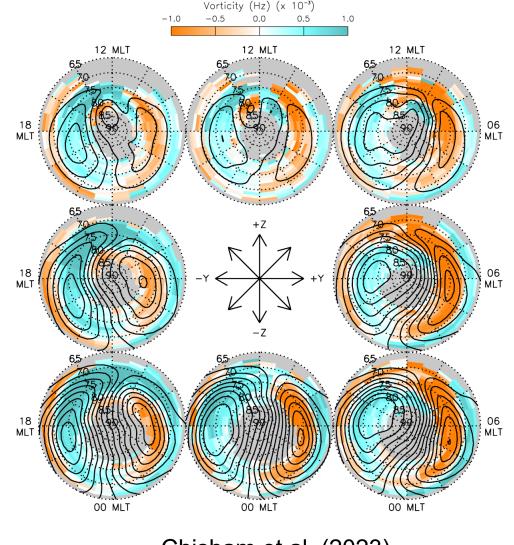
Chisham et al. (2008)

- Southern hemisphere convection
- Measuring reconnection rates
- Spectral width boundaries
- SuperDARN review paper 2007
- Virtual height model
- Interferometer calibration
- Ionospheric vorticity



Chisham et al. (2018)

- Southern hemisphere convection
- Measuring reconnection rates
- Spectral width boundaries
- SuperDARN review paper 2007
- Virtual height model
- Interferometer calibration
- Ionospheric vorticity



Chisham et al. (2023)

My Initial Goals for SuperDARN

- To revitalise communication and collaboration between SuperDARN teams.
- To produce easily-accessible user-friendly data products that the wider community needs.
- To enthuse younger scientists about working with SuperDARN and contributing to SuperDARN working groups and task forces.





30 Years since the first signing of the SuperDARN PI agreement

SuperDARN Workshop 1995, Cambridge, UK

