

## Observations of High Frequency Gravity Waves Over Indonesia Using the Equatorial Atmosphere Radar (0.20 S, 100.32E)

S. K. DHAKA<sup>1</sup>, Y. SHIBAGAKI<sup>2</sup>, M. K. YAMAMOTO<sup>3</sup>, H. HASHIGUCHI<sup>3</sup>, M. YAMAMOTO<sup>3</sup>, T. KOZU<sup>4</sup>, S. FUKAO<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Rajdhani College, University of Delhi, India
<sup>2</sup>Osaka Electro-Communication University, Japan
<sup>3</sup>Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, Japan
<sup>4</sup>Shimane University, Japan

A month long observations were conducted during April – May 2004 over Indonesia. The observations were taken using suit of instruments viz. Equatorial Atmosphere Radar (EAR), Boundary layer radar (BLR), and X-Band Doppler radar etc. In addition, Disdrometer, rain gauge, radiosonde and other ground based sensors were employed to monitor atmospheric conditions. During convective events wind observations and radar reflectivity showed the temporal evolution of convection and generated high frequency gravity waves. As the month long observations covered several convective events that made it possible to present variability in the convection and associated gravity wave structures over Indonesia. This paper aimed at to cover multifaceted features of gravity waves in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere in the equatorial region.