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Variability of total electron content (TEC) over the crest of equatorial anomaly station UNZA - First results

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Abstract content
 (Max 300 words)

The Department of Atmospheric Oceanic and Space Sciences of the University of Michigan recently provided a dual GPS receiver installed at the University of Zambia, Lusaka. The receiver has been operational for about six month and provides unprecedented opportunities to undertake studies of the variability of total electron content (TEC) over the crest of equatorial anomaly region. The first measurements of GPS STEC carried out at the Lusaka station are used to derive vertical total electron content (VTEC). The ionospheric variability of TEC for the period the station has been operational (August - December 2011) is discussed; GPS TEC is compared with the IRI model. The talk presents the first results of ionospheric studies carried out in this region and highlights the recent progress in developing space science studies over the African regions that have suffered a paucity of ionospheric measurements.

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