The Optical Mesosphere Thermosphere Imagers (OMTIs) consist of ~20 all-sky cooled-CCD imagers, 5 Fabry-Perot interferometers, 3 airglow temperature photometers, and 3 meridian-scanning photometers. They measure two-dimensional airglow images in the mesopause region and in the thermosphere, wind and temperatures in the lower thermosphere, and airglow rotational temperatures in the mesopause region. Details of the OMTIs project can be seen at http://stdb2.isee.nagoya-u.ac.jp/omti/. The PWING stands for "study of dynamical variation of Particles and Waves in the INner magnetosphere using Ground-based network observations." The PWING project started on April 2016 as a 5-year project of the Grant-in-Aid for Specially Promoted Research of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) (16H06286). The PWING project deploy OMTIs all-sky cooled-CCD airglow imagers, 64-Hz sampled induction magnetometers, 40-kHz VLF receivers, and 64-Hz riometers at 8 stations at magnetic latitudes of ~60 degree around the north-pole to cover longitudinal variation of aurora and electromagnetic disturbances in the inner magnetosphere. Details of the PWING project can be seen at http://www.isee.nagoya-u.ac.jp/dimr/PWING/PWING_web_e.htm. These PWING and OMTIs instruments are in automatic operation at various locations from high to equatorial latitudes in Canada, US (Alaska), Russia, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Australia. In the presentation, we introduce current status and some recent results obtained by these multi-instrument ground networks around the world.

PWING Team: http://www.isee.nagoya-u.ac.jp/dimr/PWING/en/

Keywords: Optical Mesosphere Thermosphere Imagers (OMTIs), PWING Project, upper atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetosphere