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Detection of Global Atmospheric Oscillations Through Long Term Single Site Measurements MARCUS ALCANTARA SILVA, NIMMI SHARMA, SETH GAGNON, Central Connecticut State University — Diurnal and semidiurnal atmospheric oscillations arise from a variety of sources around the globe. These oscillations affect atmospheric pressure, however, their magnitude is typically dwarfed by natural local variations in weather phenomenon. To detect these variations atmospheric pressure data were obtained using a PA-II-SD air quality sensor manufactured by PurpleAir. Atmospheric pressure data were collected approximately every 2 minutes for 57 days. Long term averages of these data allowed for the detection of small semidiurnal atmospheric oscillation.

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